RESPONSE AND DEVELOPMENT WORK PLAN

AREA B: SUB-PARCEL B3-1 TRADEPOINT ATLANTIC SPARROWS POINT, MARYLAND

Prepared For:



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

ARM Group LLC, on behalf of Tradepoint Atlantic (TPA), has prepared this Response and Development Work Plan (RADWP) for a portion of the Tradepoint Atlantic property that has been designated as Area B: Sub-Parcel B3-1 (the Site). Tradepoint Atlantic submitted a letter (dated October 25, 2022; **Appendix A**) requesting an expedited plan review to achieve construction deadlines for the proposed development on this Site. As shown on **Figure 1**, Sub-Parcel B3-1 consists of approximately 26.1 acres located within Parcel B3 of the approximately 3,100-acre former steel plant property.

As shown on **Figure 2**, Sub-Parcel B3-1 is slated for development and occupancy as a warehouse. Associated water lines, stormwater lines, electric lines, and sanitary sewer lines are also proposed. The planned development activities will generally include grading, paving of parking areas and roadways, installation of utilities, and construction of a 414,000 square foot warehouse. Preliminary grading has already been conducted at the Site as proposed in the Sub-Parcel B3-1 Grading Plan (dated December 21, 2022). Subsequent site use will involve workers in the on-site buildings, and truck drivers entering and leaving the Site with goods. Outside of the main development area designated as Sub-Parcel B3-1, temporary construction zones (not intended for permanent occupancy) with a total area of 0.42 acres within the limit of disturbance (LOD) will be utilized for utility installation. These external construction worker areas are shown on **Figure 2**.

The conduct of any environmental assessment and cleanup activities on the Tradepoint Atlantic property, as well as any associated development, is subject to the requirements outlined in the following agreements:

- Administrative Consent Order (ACO) between Tradepoint Atlantic (formerly Sparrows Point Terminal, LLC) and the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE), effective September 12, 2014; and
- Settlement Agreement and Covenant Not to Sue (SA) between Tradepoint Atlantic (formerly Sparrows Point Terminal, LLC) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), effective November 25, 2014.

An application to enter the full Tradepoint Atlantic property (3,100 acres) into the MDE Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) was submitted to the MDE on June 27, 2014. The property's current and anticipated future use is Tier 3 (Industrial) and plans for the property include demolition and redevelopment over the next several years.

Sub-Parcel B3-1 is part of the acreage that was removed (Carveout Area) from inclusion in the Multimedia Consent Decree between Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the USEPA and the MDE (the Agencies) (effective October 8, 1997) as documented in correspondence received from USEPA



on September 12, 2014. Based on this agreement, USEPA determined that no further investigation or corrective measures will be required under the terms of the Consent Decree for the Carveout Area. However, the SA reflects that the property within the Carveout Area will remain subject to the USEPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Corrective Action authorities.

In consultation with the MDE, Tradepoint Atlantic affirms that it desires to accelerate the assessment, remediation, and redevelopment of certain sub-parcels within the larger site due to current market conditions. To that end, the MDE and Tradepoint Atlantic agree that the Controlled Hazardous Substance (CHS) Act (Section 7-222 of the Environment Article) and the CHS Response Plan (Code of Maryland Regulations [COMAR] 26.14.02) shall serve as the governing statutory and regulatory authority for completing the development activities on Sub-Parcel B3-1 and complement the statutory requirements of the VCP (Section 7-501 of the Environment Article). Upon submission of a RADWP and completion of any remedial activities for the sub-parcel, the MDE shall issue a No Further Action Letter (NFA) upon a recordation of an Environmental Covenant describing any necessary land use controls for the specific sub-parcel. At such time that all the sub-parcels within the larger parcel have completed remedial activities, Tradepoint Atlantic shall submit to the MDE a request for issuing a Certificate of Completion (COC) as well as all pertinent information concerning completion of remedial activities conducted on the parcel. Once the VCP has completed its review of the submitted information it shall issue a COC for the entire parcel described in Tradepoint Atlantic's VCP application.

Alternatively, Tradepoint Atlantic or other entity may elect to submit an application for a specific sub-parcel and submit it to the VCP for review and acceptance. If the application is received after the cleanup and redevelopment activities described in this RADWP are implemented and an NFA is issued by the Agencies pursuant to the CHS Act, the VCP shall prepare a No Further Requirements Determination for the sub-parcel.

If Tradepoint Atlantic or other entity has not carried out cleanup and redevelopment activities described in the RADWP, the cleanup and redevelopment activities may be conducted under the oversight authority of either the VCP or the CHS Act, so long as those activities comport with this RADWP.

This RADWP provides a site description and history; summary of environmental conditions identified by the 2014 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA); summary of relevant findings and environmental conditions identified by the relevant Phase II Investigations conducted between 2016 and 2017; a human health Screening Level Risk Assessment (SLRA) conducted for the identified conditions; and any necessary engineering and/or institutional controls to facilitate the planned development and address the impacts and potential human health exposures. These controls include work practices and applicable protocols that are submitted for approval to support the development and use of the Site. Engineering/institutional controls approved and installed for this RADWP shall be described in closure certification documentation submitted to the Agencies



demonstrating that exposure pathways on the Site are addressed in a manner that protects public health and the environment.

The remainder of Parcel B3 will be addressed in separate development plans in accordance with the requirements of the ACO, which may include RADWPs, if necessary. This work will include assessments of risk and, if necessary, RADWPs to address unacceptable risks associated with future land use.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The Sub-Parcel B3-1 development project consists of approximately 26.1 acres comprising a portions of Parcel B3 (**Figure 1**). The development will include completion of a 414,000 square foot warehouse (**Figure 2**). Outside of the main development area designated as Sub-Parcel B3-1, temporary external construction worker areas (not intended for permanent occupancy) with a total area of approximately 0.42 acres within the construction LOD will be utilized to install roadway connections for the project. The Site is currently zoned Manufacturing Heavy-Industrial Major (MH-IM) and is not occupied. There is no groundwater use on-site or within the surrounding Tradepoint Atlantic property.

Prior to grading activities, ground surface elevations at the Site ranged from approximately 4 to 12 feet above mean sea level (amsl), with the majority of the Site being relatively flat. According to Figure B-2 of the property Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Revision 9 dated September 27, 2021, surface water runoff from the Site is conveyed to the east and is discharged into Old Road Bay through National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitted Outfall 016 and NPDES permitted Outfall 017.

2.2 SITE HISTORY

From the late 1800s until 2012, the production and manufacturing of steel was conducted at Sparrows Point. Iron and steel production operations and processes at Sparrows Point included raw material handling, coke production, sinter production, iron production, steel production, and semi-finished and finished product preparation. In 1970, Sparrows Point was the largest steel facility in the United States, producing hot and cold rolled sheets, coated materials, pipes, plates, and rod and wire. The steel making operations at the facility ceased in fall 2012.

Parcel B3 contained several buildings, including a former Security Building and Offices, former Information Services Building, and former Administrative Building. Parcel B3 also contained the main Tradepoint Atlantic Office and the former Roll Grinding Facility (occupied by MCM Construction Inc.). All buildings within the Site have been demolished.

The Roll Grinding Facility was located within the intact structure to the southwest of the main Tradepoint Atlantic entrance on 7th Street. The specific activities completed within the Roll Grinding Facility included maintenance of rolls associated with steel finishing operations. The building has since been demolished.



2.3 SITE GRADING ACTIVITIES

Preliminary grading activities, including placement of slag fill across the Site, was conducted to raise the elevation from approximately 12 feet amsl to approximately 16 feet amsl. All work was completed in accordance with the Sub-Parcel B3-1 Grading Plan (Revision 0, December 21, 2022). All Site preparation and grading activities will be included in the Development Completion Report.



3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

3.1 PHASE I ENVIRONMENTAL SITE ASSESSMENT RESULTS

A Phase I ESA was completed by Weaver Boos for the entire Sparrows Point property on May 19, 2014. Weaver Boos completed site visits of Sparrows Point from February 19 through 21, 2014, for the purpose of characterizing current conditions at the former steel plant. The Phase I ESA identified particular features across the Tradepoint Atlantic property which presented potential risks to the environment. These Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) included buildings and process areas where releases of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products potentially may have occurred. The Phase I ESA also relied upon findings identified during a previous visual site inspection (VSI) conducted in 1991 as part of the RCRA Facility Assessment prepared by A.T. Kearney, Inc. dated August 1993, for the purpose of identifying Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) and Areas of Concern (AOCs) on the property. This VSI is regularly cited in Description of Current Conditions (DCC) Report prepared by Rust Environment and Infrastructure (January 1998).

Weaver Boos' distinction of a REC or Non-REC was based upon the findings of the DCC Report (which was prepared when the features remained on-site in 1998) or on observations of the general area during their site visit. Weaver Boos made the determination to identify a feature as a REC based on historical information, observations during the site visit, and prior knowledge and experience with similar facilities. There were no RECs, Findings, SWMUs, or AOCs identified within the Sub-Parcel B3-1 development area.

3.2 PHASE II INVESTIGATION RESULTS – SUB-PARCEL B3-1

Phase II Investigations specific to soil and groundwater conditions were performed for the property area including Sub-Parcel B3-1 in accordance with the requirements outlined in the ACO as further described in the following agency-approved Phase II Investigation Work Plans:

- Area B: Parcel B3 (Revision 1) dated May 17, 2017
- Area B Groundwater (Revision 3) dated October 6, 2015

All soil samples and groundwater samples were collected and analyzed in accordance with agencyapproved protocols during the Phase II Investigations, the specific details of which can be reviewed in each agency-approved Work Plan. Each Phase II Investigation was developed to target specific features which represented a potential release of hazardous substances and/or petroleum products to the environment, including RECs, SWMUs, and AOCs, as applicable, as well as numerous other targets identified from former operations that would have the potential for environmental contamination. Samples were also collected at site-wide locations to ensure full coverage of each investigation area. The full analytical results and conclusions of each investigation have been presented to the agencies in the following Phase II Investigation Reports:



- Area B: Parcel B3 (Revision 0) dated April 13, 2018
- Area B Groundwater (Revision 0) dated September 30, 2016

This RADWP summarizes the relevant soil and groundwater findings from these Phase II Investigations with respect to the proposed development of Sub-Parcel B3-1.

3.2.1 Soil Investigation Findings

Based on the scope of development for Sub-Parcel B3-1, 35 soil samples collected from 16 soil sample locations were included in this evaluation of Sub-Parcel B3-1. The 16 sample locations are shown on **Figure 3**, and the samples obtained from these borings provided relevant analytical data for discussion of on-site conditions.

Soil samples collected during the Phase II Investigation were analyzed for the Target Compound List (TCL) volatile organic compounds (VOCs), TCL semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons, total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) diesel range organics (DRO) and gasoline range organics (GRO), Oil & Grease, Target Analyte List (TAL) metals, hexavalent chromium, and cyanide. Shallow soil samples (0 to 1 foot below ground surface [bgs]) were analyzed for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The laboratory Certificates of Analysis (including Chains of Custody) and Data Validation Reports are included as electronic attachments. The Data Validation Reports contain qualifier keys for the flags assigned to individual results in the attached summary tables.

Soil sample results were screened against the Project Action Limits (PALs) established in the property-wide Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP; Revision 4 dated May 31, 2022), or based on other direct agency guidance. Several PALs have been adjusted based on revised toxicity data published by the USEPA (May 2021). **Table 1** and **Table 2** provide summaries of the detected organic compounds and inorganics in the soil samples collected from the soil borings relevant for this Site evaluation. **Figure S1** presents the soil sample results that exceeded the inorganic PALs among these soil borings. PAL exceedances were limited to one inorganic (arsenic).

Non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) was not observed in any of the Phase II soil boring locations.

3.2.2 Groundwater Investigation Findings

Groundwater conditions were investigated as reported in the Area B Groundwater Phase II Investigation Report (Revision 0 dated September 30, 2016). A total of two shallow monitoring wells provide relevant analytical data for the proposed Sub-Parcel B3-1 development project and are shown on **Figure 4**. There is no direct exposure risk for future Composite Workers at the Site because there is no use of groundwater on the Tradepoint Atlantic property; however, groundwater may be encountered in the sub-parcel during some construction tasks. If groundwater is encountered, it will be managed to prevent exposures in accordance with the dewatering



requirements outlined in Section 5.2. Additionally, vapor intrusion (VI) risks are evaluated in Section 3.2.3.

Each groundwater monitoring point was inspected for evidence of NAPL using an oil-water interface probe prior to sampling. None of the monitoring points relevant for the proposed development project showed evidence of NAPL during these checks. Groundwater samples were analyzed for TCL-VOCs, TCL-SVOCs, TAL metals, hexavalent chromium, total cyanide, TPH-DRO, and TPH-GRO. The laboratory Certificates of Analysis (including Chains of Custody) and Data Validation Reports are included as electronic attachments. The Data Validation Reports contain qualifier keys for the flags assigned to individual results in the attached summary tables.

The Phase II Investigation groundwater results were screened against the PALs established in the property-wide QAPP (Revision 4 dated May 31, 2022), or based on other direct agency guidance. Similar to the evaluation of soil data, several PALs have been adjusted based on revised toxicity data published by the USEPA (May 2021). **Table 3** and **Table 4** provide summaries of the detected organic compounds and inorganics in the groundwater samples, and **Figure GW1** presents groundwater results that exceeded the PALs. PAL exceedances in the Phase II Investigation in the vicinity of the proposed development project consisted of DRO and two dissolved/total metals (cobalt and manganese). For simplicity, the inorganic PAL exceedances shown on **Figure GW1** do not include duplicate exceedances of total/dissolved metals. If both total and dissolved concentrations exceeded the PAL, the value for total metals is displayed.

3.2.3 Locations of Potential Concern

Groundwater data were screened to determine whether any sample results exceeded the USEPA Vapor Intrusion Target Cancer Risk (carcinogen) or Target Hazard Quotient (THQ) (non-carcinogen) Screening Levels. None of the individual sample results exceeded the cumulative VI cancer risk screening level of 1E-5 or the non-cancer VI Hazard Index (HI) value of 1. Therefore, there are no identified VI risks associated with site development. The VI risk evaluation is summarized in **Table 5**.

Lead, PCBs, and TPH/Oil & Grease are subject to special requirements as designated by the agencies: lead results above 10,000 mg/kg are subject to additional delineation (and possible excavation), PCB results above 50 mg/kg are subject to delineation and excavation, and TPH/Oil & Grease results above 6,200 mg/kg should be evaluated for the potential presence and mobility of NAPL in any future development planning:

- There were no locations where detections of lead exceeded 10,000 mg/kg.
- There were no locations where detections of PCBs exceeded 50 mg/kg.
- There were no locations where detections of TPH/Oil & Grease exceeded 6,200 mg/kg.



No visual observations of NAPL were noted at any locations for the Site. Additionally, no NAPL was detected in any monitoring wells within or proximate to the proposed development area.

3.3 HUMAN HEALTH SCREENING LEVEL RISK ASSESSMENT

3.3.1 Analysis Process

A human health SLRA has been completed based on the analytical data obtained from the characterization of surface and subsurface soils. The SLRA was conducted to evaluate the existing soil conditions to determine if any response measures are necessary.

The SLRA included the following evaluation process:

Identification of Exposure Units (EUs): The Composite Worker SLRA was evaluated using a single Exposure Unit (EU1) with an area of 26.1 acres. EU1 corresponds with the proposed development area. The Construction Worker SLRA was evaluated using a slightly expanded EU (EU1-EXP), covering 26.5 acres in total which includes the 0.42 acres of additional construction worker areas incorporated within the LOD to include the facility utility installation outside of the sub-parcel. Relevant soil sample data is the same for EU1 and EU1-EXP.

It should be noted that industrial fill including processed slag aggregate sourced from the Tradepoint Atlantic property will be used within the Site; therefore, regardless of the findings of the Composite Worker baseline SLRA, the Site will be subject to surface engineering controls (i.e., capping) unless separate approvals are received from the Agencies following appropriate laboratory testing of the industrial fill materials.

Identification of Constituents of Potential Concern (COPCs): For the project-specific SLRA, COPC screening was completed assuming a Target Risk of 1E-6 and THQ of 0.1. The initial screening also identified parameters detected at a frequency greater than 5%. Based on that data set, parameters were identified as COPCs if:

- The compound was detected in soil at a frequency of greater than 5%; and
- The maximum detection exceeded the USEPA's Composite Worker Soil Regional Screening Levels (RSLs).

A COPC screening analysis is provided in **Table 6** to identify all compounds above the relevant screening levels.

All aroclor mixtures (e.g., Aroclor 1248 and Aroclor 1260) are taken into account for the reported concentrations of total PCBs. The total PCBs concentrations are used to evaluate the carcinogenic risk associated with PCBs.



Exposure Point Concentrations (EPCs): The COPC soil datasets for each EU were divided into surface (0 to 1 feet bgs), subsurface (>1 feet bgs), and pooled depths for estimation of potential EPCs. Thus, there are three soil datasets associated with each EU. If there were less than 10 sample results, the maximum detected value was used as the soil EPC. If there were 10 or more sample results in the dataset, then a statistical analysis was performed using the ProUCL software (version 5.0) developed by the USEPA to determine representative reasonable maximum exposure (RME) values for the EPC for each constituent. The RME value is typically the 95% Upper Confidence Limit of the mean. For lead, the arithmetic mean for each depth was calculated for comparison to the Adult Lead Model (ALM)-based values (presented in **Table 7**).

Risk Ratios: The surface soil EPCs, subsurface soil EPCs, and pooled soil EPCs were compared to the USEPA RSLs for the Composite Worker and to site-specific Soil Screening Levels (SSLs) for the Construction Worker based on equations derived in the USEPA Supplemental Guidance for Developing Soil Screening Levels for Superfund Sites (OSWER 9355.4-24, December 2002). Risk ratios were calculated with a cancer risk of 1E-6 and a non-cancer Hazard Quotient (HQ) of 1. The risk ratios for the carcinogens were summed to develop a screening level estimate of the baseline cumulative cancer risk. The risk ratios for the non-carcinogens were segregated and summed by target organ to develop a screening level estimate of the baseline cumulative non-cancer HI.

For the Construction Worker, site-specific risk-based evaluations were completed for a range of potential exposure frequencies to determine the maximum allowable exposure frequency for the site-wide EU1-EXP that would result in risk ratios equivalent to a cumulative cancer risk of 1E-5 or HI of 1 for the individual target organs. This analysis indicated that the allowable exposure frequency before additional worker protections or more detailed job safety evaluations might be needed is 80 days.

There is no potential for direct human exposure to groundwater for a Composite Worker since groundwater is not used on the Tradepoint Atlantic property (and is not proposed to be utilized). In the event that construction/excavation leads to a potential Construction Worker exposure to groundwater during development, health and safety plans and management procedures shall be followed to limit exposure risk.

Assessment of Lead: For lead, the arithmetic mean concentrations for surface soils, subsurface soils, and pooled soils for the site-wide EU were compared to the applicable RSL (800 mg/kg) as an initial screening. If the mean concentrations for the EU were below the applicable RSL, the EU was identified as requiring no further action for lead. If a mean concentration exceeded the RSL, the mean values were compared to calculated ALM values (ALM Version dated 6/21/2009 updated with the 5/17/2017 OLEM Directive) with inputs of 1.8 for the geometric standard deviation and a blood baseline lead level of 0.6



micrograms lead per deciliter of blood (ug/dL). The ALM calculation generates a soil lead concentration of 2,518 mg/kg, which represents the concentrations such that there would be no more than a 5% probability that fetuses exposed to lead would exceed a blood lead of 10 μ g/dL. If the arithmetic mean concentrations for the EU were below 2,518 mg/kg, the EU was identified as requiring no further action for lead. The lead averages are presented for surface, subsurface, and pooled soils in **Table 7**. Neither surface, subsurface, nor pooled soils exceeded an average lead concentration of 800 mg/kg.

Assessment of TPH/Oil & Grease: EPCs were not calculated for TPH/Oil & Grease. Instead, the individual results were compared to the PAL set to a HQ of 1 (6,200 mg/kg). No soil sample results exceeded the PAL for TPH or Oil & Grease. Contingency measures to address the potential presence of NAPL which could be encountered during construction are addressed in subsequent sections of this RADWP.

Risk Characterization Approach: Generally, if the baseline risk ratio for each noncarcinogenic COPC or cumulative target organ does not exceed 1, and the sum of the risk ratios for the carcinogenic COPCs does not exceed a cumulative cancer risk of 1E-5, then a no further action determination will be recommended. If the baseline estimate of cumulative cancer risk exceeds 1E-5 but is less than or equal to 1E-4, then capping of the EU will be considered to be an acceptable remedy for the Composite Worker. The efficacy of capping for elevated non-cancer hazard will be evaluated in terms of the magnitude of exceedance and other factors such as bioavailability. For the Construction Worker, cumulative cancer risks exceeding 1E-5 (but less than or equal to 1E-4) or HI values exceeding 1 will be mitigated via site-specific health and safety requirements.

It should be noted that industrial fill including processed slag aggregate sourced from the Tradepoint Atlantic property will be used at the Site; therefore, regardless of the findings of the Composite Worker baseline assessment, the Site will be subject to surface engineering controls (i.e., capping) unless separate approvals are received from the Agencies following appropriate laboratory testing of the industrial fill materials. The goal of the SLRA is therefore to determine whether additional response actions beyond capping may be needed due to current conditions at the Site.

The USEPA's acceptable risk range is between 1E-6 and 1E-4. If the sum of the risk ratios for carcinogens exceeds a cumulative cancer risk of 1E-4, further analysis of site conditions will be required including the consideration of toxicity reduction in any proposal for a remedy. The magnitude of any non-carcinogen HI exceedances and bioavailability of the COPC will also dictate further analysis of site conditions including consideration of toxicity reduction in any proposal for a remedy.



3.3.2 SLRA Results and Risk Characterization

Soil data were divided into three datasets (surface, subsurface, and pooled) for Sub-Parcel B3-1 to evaluate potential exposure scenarios. Due to the grading activities including cut and fill which will be implemented during development at the Site (covered by the Sub-Parcel B3-1 Grading Plan dated December 21, 2022; which was developed for preparatory grading work associated with the project), each of these potential exposure scenarios is relevant for the SLRA.

EPCs were calculated for each soil dataset (i.e., surface, subsurface, and pooled soils) in each EU. ProUCL output tables (with computed UCLs) derived from the data for each COPC in soils are provided as electronic attachments, with computations presented and EPCs calculated for COPCs within each of the datasets. The ProUCL input tables are also included as electronic attachments. The results were evaluated to identify any samples that may require additional assessment or special management based on the risk characterization approach. The calculated EPCs for the surface, subsurface, and pooled exposure scenarios are provided in **Table 8**.

As indicated above, the EPCs for lead are the average (i.e., arithmetic mean) values for each dataset. A lead evaluation spreadsheet, providing the computations to determine lead averages for each dataset, is also included as an electronic attachment. The average and maximum lead concentrations are presented for each dataset in **Table 7**, which indicates that neither surface, subsurface, nor pooled soils exceeded an average lead concentration of 800 mg/kg.

Composite Worker Assessment:

Risk ratios for the estimates of potential EPCs for the Composite Worker baseline scenario prior to the placement of industrial fill at the Site are shown in **Table 9** (surface), **Table 10** (subsurface), and **Table 11** (pooled). The results are summarized as follows:

| Worker Scenario | Exposure Unit | Medium | Hazard Index (>1) | Total Cancer Risk |
|---------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | Surface Soil | none | 2E-6 |
| Composite Worker | EU1 (26.1 acres) | Subsurface Soil | none | 3E-6 |
| W OIKCI | (20.1 deres) | Pooled Soil | none | 2E-6 |

Based on the risk ratios for Sub-Parcel B3-1, capping is not necessary to be protective of future Composite Workers for the surface, subsurface, and pooled exposure scenarios. None of the cancer risk values exceeded 1E-5 and none of the non-carcinogenic HI values exceeded 1. However, slag aggregate will be used as the primary fill material and pavement subbase at the Site. Therefore, environmental capping will be required to be protective of future Composite Workers.



Construction Worker Assessment:

Ground intrusive activities which could result in potential Construction Worker exposures are expected to be limited primarily to utility installation tasks performed by specific work crews. Construction Worker risks were evaluated for several different exposure scenarios to determine the maximum exposure frequency for the site-wide EU1-EXP that would result in risk ratios equivalent to a cumulative cancer risk of 1E-5 or HI of 1 for any individual target organ. Risk ratios for the Construction Worker scenario using the selected duration (80 days) are shown in **Table 12** (surface), **Table 13** (subsurface), and **Table 14** (pooled). The variables entered for calculation of the site-specific Construction Worker SSLs (EU area, input assumptions, and exposure frequency) are indicated as notes on the tables. The spreadsheet used for computation of the site-specific Construction Worker SSLs is included as **Appendix B**. The results are summarized as follows:

| Worker Scenario | Exposure Unit | Medium | Hazard Index (>1) | Total Cancer Risk |
|------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| EU1-EX | EU1-EXP | Surface Soil | none | 1E-7 |
| Construction Worker | Worker (26.5 acres) (80 exposure days) | Subsurface Soil | none | 2E-7 |
| W OIKCI | | Pooled Soil | none | 2E-7 |

Using the selected exposure duration for the site-wide EU1-EXP (80 days), the carcinogenic risks were all less than 1E-5, and none of the non-carcinogens caused a cumulative HI to exceed 1 for any target organ system. These findings are below the acceptable limits for no further action established by the agencies. This evaluation indicates that additional site-specific health and safety requirements (beyond standard Level D protection) would be required only if the allowable exposure duration of 80 days were to be exceeded for an individual worker.

Development activities may exceed the allowable duration. In such an event, Construction Worker risks would be required to be mitigated, warranting additional site-specific health and safety requirements to be protective of workers. Upgraded Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) beyond standard Level D protection will be used for the entire scope of intrusive work covered by this RADWP as a protective measure to ensure that there are no unacceptable exposures for Construction Workers during project implementation. The modified Level D PPE requirements which will be applied immediately and throughout this project, including specific PPE details, planning, tracking/supervision, enforcement, and documentation, are outlined in the PPE Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) provided as **Appendix C**.

Institutional controls will be required to be established for the protection of future Construction Workers in the event of any future long-term construction projects which could include intrusive



activities. The anticipated institutional controls, including notification requirements, health and safety requirements, and materials management requirements, are specified in Section 5.4.

3.3.3 Evaluation of RCRA Criteria

Tradepoint Atlantic will be using industrial fill (including processed slag aggregate) throughout the Site. Therefore, environmental capping is required within the development area to mitigate potential Composite Worker risks. The entirety of the Site (26.1 acres) will therefore require a remedy of capping with institutional controls to mitigate potential Composite Worker risks.

Site-specific health and safety controls will be implemented to mitigate Construction Worker risks within the sub-parcel. This includes using modified Level D PPE. The modified Level D PPE requirements will be implemented throughout the project duration in accordance with the PPE SOP provided as **Appendix C**. Institutional controls will also be required to be established for the protection of future Construction Workers in the event of any future long-term construction projects which could include intrusive activities.

The proposed VCP capping remedy with institutional controls was evaluated for consistency with the RCRA Threshold Criteria and Balancing Criteria. The Threshold Criteria assess the overall protection of human health and the environment, as well as achievement of media cleanup objectives and control of sources of releases at the Site. The Balancing Criteria assess long-term effectiveness and permanence; reduction of toxicity, mobility or volume; short-term effectiveness; implementability; cost effectiveness; and community and State acceptance.

Threshold Criteria:

Protect Human Health and the Environment: The assessment against this criterion evaluates how the remedy, as a whole, protects and maintains protection of human health and the environment. This criterion is satisfied when response actions are complete. The purpose of this remedy is to provide a protective barrier between human site users and impacted materials, and to protect the environment by preventing surface water from contacting potentially impacted materials in place. The capping and institutional control remedy would eliminate risk to current and future industrial workers by preventing exposure to areas of the Site where processed slag aggregate has been placed or where soil concentrations exceed a cancer risk of 1E-5 or a HI of 1. Groundwater does not present a direct human health hazard since there is no groundwater use on the property. Implementation of the proposed use restrictions will address the residual risk and will also protect future workers by eliminating or controlling potential exposure pathways, thus, reducing potential intake and contact of soil/groundwater COPCs by human receptors.

Achieve Media Cleanup Objective: The assessment against this criterion describes how the remedy meets the cleanup objective, which is risk reduction, appropriate for the



expected current and reasonably anticipated future land use. The objective is to protect current/future Composite Workers and Construction Workers from potential exposures to COPCs present in soil or groundwater at levels that may result in risks of adverse health effects. Given the controlled access and use restrictions, the proposed remedy will attain soil and groundwater objectives. The activity use restrictions will eliminate current and future unacceptable exposures to both soil and groundwater.

Control the Source of Releases: In its RCRA Corrective Action proposed remedies, USEPA seeks to eliminate or reduce further releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. Controlling the sources of contamination relates to the ability of the proposed remedy to reduce or eliminate, to the maximum extent practicable, further releases. Sampling results did not indicate localized, discernible source areas associated with the soil conditions observed at the Site. The control measures included in the proposed remedy, such as Materials Management Plan requirements and groundwater use restrictions, provide a mechanism to control and reduce potential further releases of COPCs. This is achieved by eliminating the potential for groundwater use and requiring proper planning for intrusive activities.

Balancing Criteria:

Long-Term Reliability and Effectiveness: The assessment against this criterion evaluates the long-term effectiveness of the remedy in maintaining protection of human health and the environment after the response objectives have been met. The primary focus of this criterion is the extent and effectiveness of the controls that may be required to manage the risk posed by slag aggregate, treatment residuals, and/or untreated wastes. The proposed capping remedies have been proven to be effective in the long-term at similar sites with similar conditions. The capping remedy will permanently contain the slag aggregate and other potentially contaminated media in place. In order for the cap to effectively act as a barrier, regular inspections will be performed pursuant to the Institutional Control Operations and Maintenance Plan (O&M Plan).

Institutional controls will be implemented to protect future Composite and Construction Workers against inadvertent contact with potentially impacted media. The anticipated institutional controls are specified in Section 5.4. The proposed remedy will maintain protection of human health and the environment over time by controlling exposures to the hazardous constituents potentially remaining in slag aggregate or existing on-site media. The long-term effectiveness is high, as use restrictions are readily implementable and easily maintained. Given the historical, heavily industrial uses of the Site and the surrounding area, including the presence of landfills, land and groundwater use restrictions are expected to continue in the long term.



Reduction of Toxicity, Mobility, or Volume of Waste: The assessment against this criterion evaluates the anticipated performance of specific technologies that a remedial action alternative may employ. The capping remedy will prevent the spread of contaminants in wind-blown dust or stormwater and will prevent infiltration through the unsaturated zone from carrying contaminants to the groundwater. Thus, the mobility of contaminants will be reduced by the capping remedy.

Short-term Effectiveness: The assessment against this criterion examines how well the proposed remedy protects human health and the environment during the construction and implementation until response objectives have been met. This criterion also includes an estimate of the time required to achieve protection for either the entire site or individual elements associated with specific site areas or threats. The risks to the Construction Worker during remedy implementation are mitigated by executing the modified Level D PPE requirements outlined in **Appendix C**. The short-term risk to site workers following these upgraded health and safety measures during implementation of the remedy will be low, leading to a high level of short-term effectiveness for protection of future site users and the environment. Short-term effectiveness in protecting on-site workers and the environment will be achieved through establishing appropriate management, construction, health and safety, and security procedures. Proper water management protocols will be implemented to prevent discharges offsite. Security will be used to maintain controlled access during construction.

Implementability: The assessment against this criterion evaluates the technical and administrative feasibility, including the availability of trained and experienced personnel, materials, and equipment. Technical feasibility includes the ability to construct and operate the technology, the reliability of the technology, and the ability to effectively monitor the technology. Administrative feasibility includes the capability of obtaining permits, meeting permit requirements, and coordinating activities of governmental agencies. The proposed capping remedy for the Composite Worker area will use readily available, typically acceptable, and proven technologies.

Cost Effectiveness: The assessment against this criterion evaluates the capital costs, annual O&M costs, and the net present value of this remedy relative to alternatives. The capping remedy remedial costs would be incurred as part of the proposed site development, regardless of the findings of the SLRA.

State Support / Agency Acceptance: The Agencies have been involved throughout the Site investigation process. The proposed use restrictions included in the proposed remedy are generally recognized as commonly employed measures for long-term stewardship.

A capping remedy with institutional controls would satisfy the CERCLA Threshold Criteria and the Balancing Criteria and would do so in a manner that ensures reliable implementation and



effectiveness. The remedy is cost-effective and consistent with the proposed development plan for the Site.



4.0 PROPOSED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Tradepoint Atlantic is proposing the construction of a 414,000 square foot warehouse on Sub-Parcel B3-1. The proposed development will include permanent improvements on approximately 26.1 acres located within Parcel B3. The proposed future use of Sub-Parcel B3-1 is Tier 3 – Industrial. The remainder of Parcel B3 will be addressed in separate development plans in accordance with the requirements of the ACO that will include RADWPs, if necessary. Outside of the main development area, temporary external construction worker areas with a total area of approximately 0.42 acres will be utilized to install roadway connections for the project. The temporary work outside of the boundary of the Site is not intended to be the basis for the issuance of a NFA or a COC, although the scope of construction work is covered by this RADWP. The Site (26.1 acres encompassing Sub-Parcel B3-1; excluding the temporary construction worker areas) will be capped by surface engineering controls.

Arsenic is present in the soils located near the surface and in the subsurface at concentrations in excess of the PAL. Based on pre-development Site conditions, the SLRA shows that capping is not necessary to be protective of future Composite Workers. However, slag aggregate is proposed to be used as fill material and pavement subbase. The placement of materials other than approved clean fill, such as slag aggregate, requires the installation of surface engineering controls regardless of the existing soil conditions. Therefore, surface engineering controls (capping) and institutional controls (deed restrictions for B3-1) will be instituted to be protective of the Composite Worker. The development plan provides for a containment remedy and institutional controls that will mitigate future adult workers from contacting impacted material at the Site.

Future Construction Workers may contact impacted surface and/or subsurface soil during earth movement activities associated with construction activities, including within the temporary external construction worker areas outside of the primary development area. The findings of the Construction Worker SLRA indicated that using the site-specific 80-day exposure frequency for the site-wide EU1-EXP, the screening level estimates of Construction Worker cancer risk were less than 1E-5 and no HI values above 1 were identified for any target organ system (the acceptable thresholds for no further action).

Development activities at the Site are not expected to exceed the allowable duration; however additional site-specific health and safety requirements will be implemented as a conservatism to be protective of workers. Upgraded PPE beyond standard Level D protection will be used in conjunction with the property-wide Health and Safety Plan (HASP) for the entire scope of intrusive work covered by this RADWP as a protective measure to ensure that there are no unacceptable exposures for Construction Workers during project implementation. The modified Level D PPE requirements which will be applied throughout this project, including specific PPE details, planning, tracking/supervision, enforcement, and documentation, are outlined in the PPE SOP provided as **Appendix C**.



A restriction prohibiting the use of groundwater for any purpose at the Site will be included as an institutional control in the NFA and COC issued by the Agencies, and a deed restriction prohibiting the use of groundwater will be filed. The groundwater use restriction will protect future Composite Workers from potential direct exposures. Proper water management is required to prevent unacceptable discharges or risks to Construction Workers during development. Work practices and health and safety plans governing groundwater encountered during excavation activities will provide protection for Construction Workers involved with development at the Site.

The development plan for the Site is shown on **Figure 2**. Detailed development plan drawings are included as **Appendix D**. The process of constructing the proposed warehouse will involve the tasks listed below. Documentation of the outlined tasks and procedures will be provided in a Sub-Parcel B3-1 Development Completion Report.

4.1 RESPONSE PHASE – GROUNDWATER NETWORK MODIFICATION

As stated in the B3-1 Grading Plan (Revision 0 dated December 21, 2022), the two monitoring wells located within and adjacent to the proposed LOD were previously abandoned in accordance with COMAR 26.04.04.34 through 36. Abandonment records will be provided with the Sub-Parcel B3-1 Development Completion Report following the conclusion of all development activities at the Site. It is understood that the agencies may require the installation of additional permanent monitoring wells in the future following site development.

4.2 DEVELOPMENT PHASE

4.2.1 Erosion and Sediment Control Installation

Erosion and sediment controls were installed prior to the commencement of grading work in accordance with the requirements of the 2011 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. Any soils within EU1 which are disturbed during the installation of erosion and sediment controls will be placed on-site below the cap.

4.2.2 Grading and Site Preparation

Grading activities including both cut and fill will occur within the Sub-Parcel B3-1 boundary. As stated above, preliminary grading has already commenced at the Site and is covered by the Sub-Parcel B3-1 Grading Plan dated December 21, 2022. Any material that is not suitable for compaction will be excavated and replaced with subbase material, although it is not anticipated that poor soils will be encountered. Borrow materials will be obtained from Agency-approved sources and will be documented prior to transport to the Site. Processed slag aggregate sourced from the Tradepoint Atlantic property will be used as fill within the Site. Other materials approved by the Agencies for industrial use may also be used as fill, but the placement of materials other than approved clean fill will necessitate that the Site will be subject to surface engineering controls (i.e., capping). Fill sources shall be free of organic material, frozen material, or other deleterious



material. In the case that there is excess material (not anticipated), the spoils will be stockpiled at a suitable location and dealt with in accordance with the Materials Management Plan for the Sparrows Point Facility (Jenkins Environmental, Inc., August 17, 2021). This work will be coordinated with the Agencies accordingly. No excess material will leave the 3,100-acre property without prior approval from Agencies.

4.2.3 Installation of Structures and Underground Utilities

The warehouse and other infrastructure associated with the development of Sub-Parcel B3-1 will be installed as shown on **Figure 2**. Soils relocated or removed during construction or utility trenches may be replaced on-site below the cap based on field observations by the Environmental Professional (EP). Additional protocols for soil monitoring during the installation of utilities at the Site are provided in Section 5.1.2. Any water removed will be sampled (if necessary) as described in Section 5.2 and (if acceptable) sent to the on-site Humphrey Creek Wastewater Treatment Plant (HCWWTP).

4.2.4 Paving

As shown on **Figure 5** a significant portion of the Site will be covered with paving. The paved areas will receive a layer of subbase material which will consist of compacted aggregate base, which may include processed slag aggregate sourced from the Tradepoint Atlantic property. The placement of processed slag aggregate or materials other than Agency-approved clean fill will necessitate that the Site will be subject to surface engineering controls (i.e., capping).

The required minimum thicknesses of all site-wide pavement sections which will serve as surface engineering controls are shown in the minimum capping section details provided in **Appendix E**. All paved areas at the Site will be installed with a minimum of 4 inches of compacted aggregate base and a minimum of 4 inches of overlying pavement surface (asphalt or concrete), which meet these required minimum thicknesses.

4.2.5 Stormwater Management

New stormwater infrastructure will be installed throughout the Site and will discharge to the east of the Site. As shown on **Figure 6**, the site-wide shallow groundwater elevations range from approximately 4 feet amsl to 6 feet amsl (in the east). This is approximately 10 to 12 feet below the final graded surface of the Site (of 16 feet amsl). Utility excavations are expected to reach depths of approximately -2 feet amsl. Based on the shallow groundwater elevation measurements collected during the site-wide groundwater elevation investigation, excavations may encounter groundwater. Water removed for dewatering will be managed as described in Section 5.2.

The stormwater management systems for each parcel are reviewed and approved by Baltimore County for each individual development project at the Tradepoint Atlantic property.



Tradepoint Atlantic

5.0 DEVELOPMENT IMPLEMENTATION PROTOCOLS

5.1 **DEVELOPMENT PHASE**

This plan presents protocols for the handling of soils and fill materials in association with the development of Sub-Parcel B3-1. In particular, this plan highlights the minimum standards for construction practices and managing potentially contaminated materials to reduce potential risks to workers and the environment.

Several minor PAL exceedances of one constituent (arsenic) were identified in soil samples across the Site. The PALs are set based on USEPA's RSLs for industrial soils, or other direct guidance from the MDE. Because PAL exceedances can present potential risks to human health and the environment at certain concentrations, this plan presents material management and other protocols to be followed during the work to adequately mitigate potential risks from such materials remaining on-site during the development phase. There were no locations in the proposed Site boundary with soil exceedances of the special management criteria for PCBs (50 mg/kg), lead (10,000 mg/kg), or TPH/Oil & Grease (6,200 mg/kg). NAPL was not detected on the water table in any monitoring wells within the proposed development area.

Following completion of the SLRA, the findings of the Construction Worker evaluation indicated that using the site-specific 80-day exposure frequency for the site-wide EU1-EXP, the screening level estimates of Construction Worker cancer risk were less than 1E-5 and no HI values above 1 were identified for any target organ system (the acceptable thresholds for no further action). Development activities at the Site are not expected exceed the allowable duration of 80 days, however Construction Worker risks will be mitigated to facilitate the proposed construction. Upgraded PPE beyond standard Level D protection will be used in conjunction with the HASP for the entire scope of intrusive work covered by this RADWP as a protective measure to ensure that there are no unacceptable exposures for Construction Workers during project implementation. The modified Level D PPE requirements which will be applied throughout this project, including specific PPE details, planning, tracking/supervision, enforcement, and documentation, are outlined in the PPE SOP provided as **Appendix C**.

Based on the characterization of surface and subsurface soils and the associated SLRA findings, surface engineering controls are an acceptable remedy to be protective of future adult Composite Workers. Tradepoint Atlantic has proposed the use of processed slag aggregate as the primary fill material and pavement subbase within the Site. The placement of materials other than approved clean fill, such as slag aggregate, requires the installation of surface engineering controls (i.e., capping) regardless of the existing soil conditions. The proposed capping sections will meet the required minimum thicknesses for surface engineering controls, which are provided in **Appendix E**.



5.1.1 Erosion/Sediment Control

In accordance with the Sub-Parcel B3-1 Grading Plan (dated December 21, 2022), erosion and sediment controls were installed prior to commencing grading work in accordance with the 2011 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. The erosion and sediment controls were approved by the Agencies. In addition, the following measures are being taken to prevent contaminated soil from exiting the Site:

- Stabilized construction entrance placed at site entrance.
- A dry street sweeper used as necessary on adjacent roads, with the swept dust collected and properly managed.
- Accumulated sediment removed from silt fence, and sediment traps if applicable, is being periodically removed and returned to the Site.

5.1.2 Soil Excavation and Utility Trenching

A pre-excavation meeting shall be held to address proper operating procedures for working on-site and monitoring excavations and utility trenching in potentially contaminated material. This meeting shall include the construction manager and the EP providing oversight on the project. During the meeting, the construction manager and the EP shall review the proposed excavation/trenching locations and any associated utility invert elevations. The construction manager will be responsible for conveying all relevant information regarding excavation/grading and/or utility work to the workers who will be involved with these activities. The HASP and PPE SOP for the project shall also be reviewed and discussed.

The EP will provide oversight of soil excavation/trenching activities as described in Section 5.6. Soil excavation/trenching will occur during various phases of construction. In general, and based on the existing sampling information, all excavated materials are expected to be suitable for replacement on the Site. However, the EP will monitor the soil excavation activities for signs of significantly contaminated material which may not be suitable for reuse (as described below). The EP will also be responsible for monitoring organic vapor concentrations in the worker breathing zone within utility trenches and excavations to determine whether any increased level of health and safety protection is required.

To the extent practical, all excavation activities should be conducted in a manner to minimize double or extra handling of materials. Stockpiles shall be stored in a location that is not subjected to concentrated stormwater runoff. Stockpiles shall be managed as necessary to prevent the erosion and off-site migration of stockpiled materials, and in accordance with the applicable provisions of the 2011 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control. Soil designated for replacement on-site which does not otherwise exhibit evidence of contamination (as determined by the EP) may be managed in large stockpiles (no size restriction) as long as they remain within the erosion and sediment controls.



A general utility cross section is provided as **Appendix F**. Additional preventative measures will be required if evidence of petroleum contamination is encountered, to prevent the discharge to, or migration of, petroleum product along a utility conduit. Contingency measures have been developed to ensure that utilities will be constructed in a manner that will prevent the migration of any encountered NAPL, and that excavated material will be properly managed. The Utility Excavation NAPL Contingency Plan (**Appendix G**) provides protocols to be followed if NAPL is encountered during the construction activities. Preventative measures to inhibit the spread of petroleum product will be conducted in accordance with this Plan.

The EP will monitor all soil excavation and utility trenching activities for signs of potential contamination. In particular, soils will be monitored with a hand-held photoionization detector (PID) for potential VOCs and will also be visually inspected for the presence of staining, petroleum waste materials, or other indications of significant contamination. If there are no visual indications of potential contamination and no elevated PID detections, material removed from excavations/trenching can be re-used as backfill on-site. If screening of excavated materials by the EP indicates the presence of conditions of potential concern (i.e., sustained PID readings greater than 10 ppm, visual staining, unsuitable waste materials, etc.), such materials shall be segregated for additional sampling and special management.

Excavated material exhibiting evidence of significant contamination shall be placed in stockpiles (not to exceed 500 cubic yards) on polyethylene sheeting to minimize potential exposures and erosion when not in use. Materials stockpiled due to evidence of contamination will be sampled in accordance with reuse and/or waste disposal requirements and transported to an appropriate permitted disposal facility. Plans for analysis of segregated soils for any use other than disposal must be submitted to the Agencies for approval.

5.1.3 Soil Sampling and Disposal

Excavated materials that are determined by the EP to warrant sampling and analysis because of elevated PID readings or other indications of potential contamination shall be sampled and analyzed to determine how the materials should be managed. If excavated and stockpiled, such materials shall be placed on a polyethylene or equivalent tarp to minimize potential exposures and erosion. All stockpiled soil may be considered for use as fill under surface engineering controls at this Site or on other areas of the Tradepoint Atlantic property depending on the analytical results.

Any soil that is generated from excavations/trenching that is not proposed (or suitable) for reuse within the subject parcel will be sampled to determine the suitability of the material for disposal. Soil material that is determined to be non-hazardous may be taken to an appropriate non-hazardous landfill (which may include Greys Landfill if approved by Tradepoint Atlantic) for proper disposal. Soil material that is determined to be a hazardous waste shall be shipped off-site in accordance with applicable regulations to an appropriate and permitted RCRA disposal facility. A summary of sampling including a description of the material, estimated volume, and sampling parameters



will be submitted to the Agencies. The quantities of all materials that require disposal, if any, will be recorded and identified in the Development Completion Report.

5.1.4 Fill

Processed slag aggregate sourced from the Tradepoint Atlantic property will be used as the primary fill material for this project. The placement of processed slag aggregate or materials other than approved clean fill will necessitate that the Site will be subject to surface engineering controls (i.e., capping). Soil excavated on the Sub-Parcel has been determined to be suitable for re-use within the Site unless such materials are determined by the Agencies to be unsuitable for use as outlined in Section 5.1.2 and Section 5.1.3.

All over-excavated utility trenches will be backfilled with material approved by the Agencies for industrial use. Backfill may include material removed from utility trenches unless such materials are identified by the EP as unsuitable due to elevated PID readings or other indications of potential contamination. As with structural fill, processed slag aggregate and other materials approved for industrial use can be used as backfill in utility trenches on the Site if the area will be covered by a VCP cap. Utility backfill which will extend into the cap (i.e., top 2 feet of backfill in landscaped areas) must meet the VCP clean fill requirements, and a geotextile marker fabric will be placed between the VCP clean fill and any underlying material. A general utility detail drawing is provided as **Appendix F**. Material imported to the Site will be screened according to Agency guidance for suitability.

5.1.5 Dust Control

General construction operations, including grading, will be performed at the Site. These activities are anticipated to be performed in areas of soil impacted with COPCs. Best management practices should be undertaken at the Tradepoint Atlantic property as a whole to prevent the generation of dust which could impact other areas of the property outside of the immediate work zone. To limit worker exposure to contaminants borne in dust and windblown particulates, dust monitoring will be performed during dust-generating activities.

The EP will be responsible for the Site dust monitoring program. This will consist of both monitoring for visible dust as well as real-time dust monitoring. If sustained visible dust is observed, the General Contractor will implement dust suppression methods to address dust levels at the Site. Such methods may include an increase in the frequency of water trucks spraying vehicle routes, covering of material piles with plastic sheeting, or decreasing drop heights of material from excavation equipment.

Real-time dust monitoring will be implemented using Met One Instruments, Inc. E-Sampler dust monitors or equivalent real-time air monitoring devices will be utilized. Continuous dust monitoring will be performed in the work area as well as perimeter monitors at upwind and



downwind locations based on the prevailing wind direction predicted for that day. The prevailing wind direction will be assessed during the day, and the positions of the perimeter monitors may be adjusted if there is a substantial shift in prevailing wind direction.

The action level for determining the need for implementing additional dust suppression methodologies is 3.0 milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³). The lowest of the site-specific dust action levels, Occupational Safety and Health Administration Permissible Exposure Limit, and American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Threshold Limit Value was selected. If sustained dust concentrations exceed the action level (3.0 mg/m³) at monitoring locations as a result of conditions occurring at the Site, operations will be stopped temporarily until additional dust suppression can be implemented. Operations may resume once monitoring indicates that dust concentrations are below the action level.

Once all dust-generating activities are complete, the dust monitoring program may be discontinued.

5.2 WATER MANAGEMENT

This plan presents the protocols for handling any groundwater or surface water that needs to be removed to facilitate construction of the proposed Sub-Parcel B3-1 development.

5.2.1 Groundwater PAL Exceedances

Groundwater samples were collected during the preceding Phase II Investigation from monitoring wells within and surrounding the Site. Aqueous PAL exceedances in groundwater in the vicinity of the development LOD included both inorganics and organic compounds. The aqueous PAL exceedances are summarized on **Figure GW1**. There are no concerns related to potential VI risks/hazards at the Site.

While the concentrations of PAL exceedances are not deemed to be a significant human health hazard for future workers since there is no on-site groundwater use which could lead to direct exposures, proper water management is required during construction to prevent unacceptable discharges or risks to Construction Workers.

5.2.2 Dewatering

Dewatering may be necessary to facilitate the placement and compaction of structural fill as well as during ground intrusive work such as the installation of underground utilities or within excavations/trenches. **Figure 6** displays the groundwater elevations underlying the Site for the shallow aquifer zone, based on prior investigation data. If dewatering is required during construction, it shall be done in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations. Water that collects in excavations/trenches due to intrusion of groundwater, stormwater, and/or dust control waters will be managed via one of the following options:



- Transported to be treated at the HCWWTP, following any pretreatment necessary and discharged in accordance with NPDES Permit No. 90-DP-0064; Special Conditions; A.1, A.4, or A.6 (whichever is currently in effect); Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements;
- Discharged to the Baltimore County sanitary sewer system;
- Discharged locally in accordance with the requirements of Special Condition AF, Section 2, Mobile Dewatering Collection and Treatment Unit of NPDES Permit No. 90-DP-0064; or
- Off-site disposal.

The Agencies will be notified which option is selected prior to the generation of groundwater. If water is sent to the HCWWTP via the Tin Mill Canal, trucking, or direct discharge to a drainage system that flows to the HCWWTP, applicable outfall dewatering fluids will be evaluated pursuant to the HCWWTP Constituent Threshold Limits for Dewatering Activities related to Remediation, Development, and Capping Protocol listed below. Water discharged to the Tin Mill Canal will also be pumped through a filter bag, weir frac tank, or equivalent to remove suspended solids prior to discharge.

| | Analysis | Threshold Levels |
|---|------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| • | Total metals by USEPA Method 6020A | 1,000 ppm |
| ٠ | PCBs by USEPA Method 8082 | >Non-Detect |
| • | SVOCs by USEPA Method 8270C | 1 ppm |
| • | VOCs by USEPA Method 8260B | 1 ppm |
| • | Oil & Grease by USEPA Method 1664 | 200 ppm |
| • | TPH-DRO by USEPA Method 8015B | 200 ppm |
| • | TPH-GRO by USEPA Method 8015B | 200 ppm |

The EP will inspect water that collects in the excavations/trenches. If the water exhibits indications of significant contamination (e.g., sheen, odor, discoloration, presence of product), the water may also be sampled to confirm conditions. If the results of the analyses are above the threshold levels listed above, groundwater at the Site will be further evaluated to confirm acceptable treatment by the HCWWTP, or will be evaluated to design an appropriate pre-treatment option. Alternatively, the water may be disposed of at an appropriate off-site facility.

Documentation of water testing and the selected disposal option will be reported to the Agencies in the Development Completion Report. Associated permits or permit modifications related to dewatering will also be provided in the Development Completion Report.



5.3 HEALTH AND SAFETY

A property-wide HASP has been developed and is provided with this RADWP (as an electronic attachment) to present the minimum requirements for worker health and safety protection for all development projects. All contractors working on the Site may elect to adopt the property-wide HASP or may prepare their own HASP that provides a level of protection at least as much as that provided by the attached HASP.

General health and safety controls (level D protection) are adequate to mitigate potential risk to Construction Workers conducting ground intrusive activities for a duration of up to 80 exposure days. However, certain ground intrusive activities at the Site (utility installations for specific crews) may exceed the allowable duration. Therefore, modified Level D PPE will be used for the entire scope of intrusive work covered by this RADWP as a protective measure to ensure that there are no unacceptable exposures for Construction Workers during project implementation. Health and safety controls outlined in the HASP and PPE SOP will mitigate any potential risk to Construction Workers from contacting impacted soil and groundwater during development. The modified Level D PPE requirements planned for this development project, including specific PPE details, planning, tracking/supervision, enforcement, and documentation, are outlined in the PPE SOP provided as **Appendix C**. The EP will be responsible for monitoring organic vapor concentrations in the worker breathing zone within the utility trenches and excavations to determine whether any increased level of health and safety protection (including engineering controls and/or PPE) is required.

Prior to commencing work, the contractor must conduct an on-site safety meeting for all personnel. All personnel must be made aware of the HASP and the PPE SOP. Detailed safety information shall be provided to personnel who may be exposed to COPCs. Workers will be responsible for following established safety procedures to prevent contact with potentially contaminated material.

5.4 INSTITUTIONAL CONTROLS (FUTURE LAND USE CONTROLS)

Long-term conditions related to future use of the Site will be placed on the RADWP approval, NFA, and COC. These conditions are anticipated to include the following:

- A restriction prohibiting the use of groundwater for any purpose at the Site and a requirement to characterize, containerize, and properly dispose of groundwater in the event of excavations encountering groundwater.
- Notice to the Agencies at least 30 days prior to any future soil disturbances that are expected to breach the approved capping remedy (i.e., through the pavement cap or marker fabric in landscaped areas).
- Notice to the USEPA at least 30 days prior to any future soil disturbances that are expected to breach the approved capping remedy, only if the proposed duration of ground intrusive



activity would exceed the allowable exposure duration determined in the SLRA and the contractor will not use the modified Level D PPE specified in the approved SOP.

- Requirement for a HASP in the event of any future excavations at the Site.
- Complete appropriate characterization and disposal of any material excavated/pumped at the Site in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal requirements.
- Implementation of inspection procedures and maintenance of the containment remedies.

The owner/operator will file the above deed restrictions as defined by the VCP in the NFA and COC.

5.5 POST REMEDIATION REQUIREMENTS

Post remediation requirements will include compliance with the conditions specified in the NFA, COC, and the deed restrictions recorded for the Site. Deed restrictions will be recorded within 30 days after receipt of the final NFA. In addition, the Agencies will be provided with a written notice of any future excavations (as applicable) in accordance with the requirements given in Section 5.5. Written notice of planned excavation activities will include the proposed date(s) for the excavation, location of the excavation, health and safety protocols (as required), clean fill source (as required), and proposed characterization and disposal requirements. Written notice may consist of email correspondence and/or hard copy correspondence.

Additional requirements will include inspection procedures and maintenance of the containment remedies to minimize degradation which could lead to future exposures, as well as continued perimeter groundwater monitoring. An O&M Plan will be submitted for Agency approval and will include long-term inspection and maintenance requirements for the capped areas of the Site. The responsible party will perform cap inspections, perform maintenance of the cap, and retain inspection records, as required by the O&M Plan.

5.6 CONSTRUCTION OVERSIGHT

Construction Oversight by an EP will ensure and document that the project is built as designed and appropriate environmental and safety protocols are followed. Upon completion, the EP will certify that the project is constructed in accordance with this RADWP.

The EP will monitor all soil excavation and utility trenching activities for signs of contamination that may indicate materials that are not suitable for reuse. In particular, soils will be monitored with a hand-held PID for potential VOC impacts, and will also be visually inspected for staining, petroleum waste materials, or other indications of significant contamination. If screening of excavated materials by the EP indicates the presence of conditions of potential concern (i.e., sustained PID readings greater than 10 ppm, visual staining, unsuitable waste materials, etc.), such materials shall be segregated for additional sampling and special management (as described in



Section 5.1.2; Soil Excavation and Utility Trenching). The EP will also perform routine periodic breathing zone monitoring and PPE spot checks during ground intrusive activities. The EP will also inspect any water that collects in the excavations/trenches on an as-needed basis to coordinate appropriate sampling prior to disposal (as described in Section 5.2.2; Dewatering).

Daily inspections, as necessary, will be performed during general site grading and cap construction activities to verify that appropriate fill materials are being used (as described in Section 5.1.4; Fill), dust monitoring and control measures are being implemented as appropriate (as described in Section 5.1.5; Dust Control), the requirements of the HASP and the PPE SOP are being enforced by the designated Site Safety Officer (as described in Section 5.4; Health and Safety), and surface engineering controls are being installed with the appropriate thicknesses (shown on the RADWP attachments). Oversight by an EP will not be required during construction activities which do not have a significant environmental component, such as above-grade construction.

Records will be developed by the EP to document:

- Compliance with soil screening requirements;
- Proper water management, including documentation of any testing and water disposal;
- Observations of construction activities during site grading and cap construction; and
- Proper cap thickness and construction.



6.0 PERMITS, NOTIFICATIONS AND CONTINGENCIES

The participant and their contractors will comply with all local, state, and federal laws and regulations by obtaining any necessary approvals and permits to conduct the activities contained herein. Any permits or permit modifications from State or local authorities will be provided as addenda to this RADWP.

A grading permit is required if the proposed grading disturbs over 5,000 square feet of surface area or over 100 cubic yards of earth. A grading permit is required for any grading activities in any watercourse, floodplain, wetland area, buffers (stream and within 100 feet of tidal water), habitat protection areas or forest buffer areas (includes forest conservation areas). Based on the scope of proposed earth disturbance, a grading permit was acquired as part of this development project. Erosion and Sediment Control Plans were submitted to, and approved by, the Agencies prior to initiation of land disturbance for development.

Contingency measures will include the following:

- 1. The Agencies will be notified immediately of any previously undiscovered contamination, previously undiscovered storage tanks and other oil-related issues, and citations from regulatory entities related to health and safety practices.
- 2. Any significant change to the implementation schedule will be noted in the progress reports to Agencies.
- 3. Modified Level D PPE will be used for the entire scope of ground intrusive work covered by this RADWP as a protective measure to ensure that there are no unacceptable exposures for Construction Workers during project implementation. The modified Level D PPE requirements which will be applied during this project are outlined in the PPE SOP provided as **Appendix C**. If it is not possible to implement the PPE SOP as provided, the agencies will be notified and a RADWP Addendum will be submitted to detail any appropriate mitigative measures.



7.0 IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

Progress reports will be submitted to the Agencies on a quarterly basis. Each quarterly progress report will include, at a minimum, a discussion of the following information regarding tasks completed during the specified quarter:

- Development Progress
- Soil Management (imported materials, screening, stockpiling)
- Soil Sampling and Disposal
- Water Management
- Dust Monitoring
- Notable Occurrences (if applicable)
- Additional Associated Work (if applicable)

The proposed implementation schedule is shown below:

| Task | Proposed Completion Date | |
|--|---|--|
| Anticipated RADWP Approval | September 2023 | |
| Development: | | |
| Installation of Erosion and Sediment Controls | Complete | |
| Slag (or Alternative Fill) Delivery and Placement | Complete | |
| Site Preparation / Grading | Complete | |
| Utility Installations | November 2023 (start) July 2024 (completion) | |
| Substantial Completion | August 2024 | |
| Submittal of Development Completion Report/ Notice of Completion of Remedial Actions* | December 2024 | |
| Request for NFA from the Agencies | December 2024 | |



Tradepoint Atlantic

Recordation of institutional controls in the land records office of Baltimore County

Submit proof of recordation with Baltimore County

RADWP – Area B: Sub-Parcel B3-1 Revision 0 – September 6, 2023

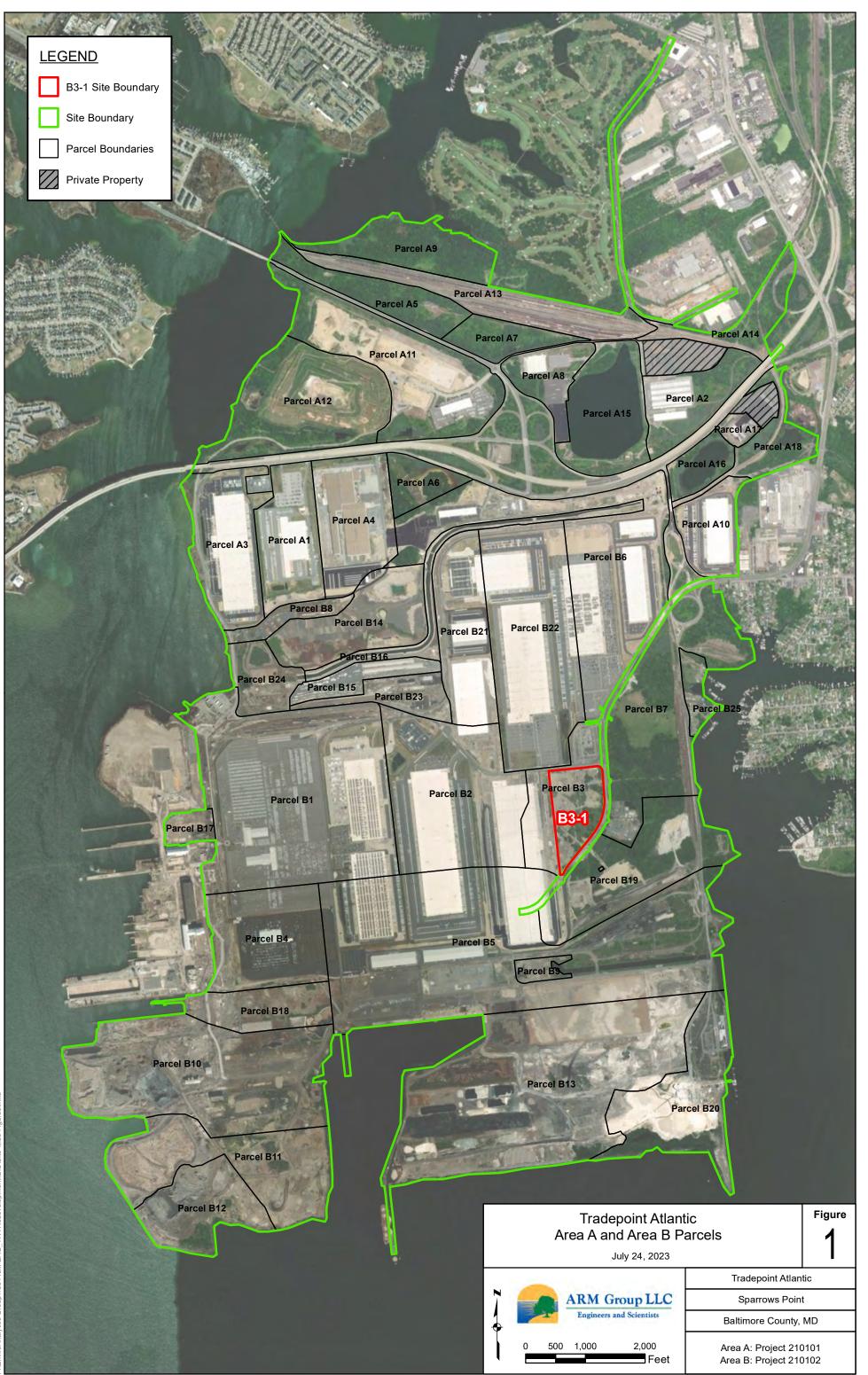
Within 30 days of receiving the approval of NFA from the Agencies

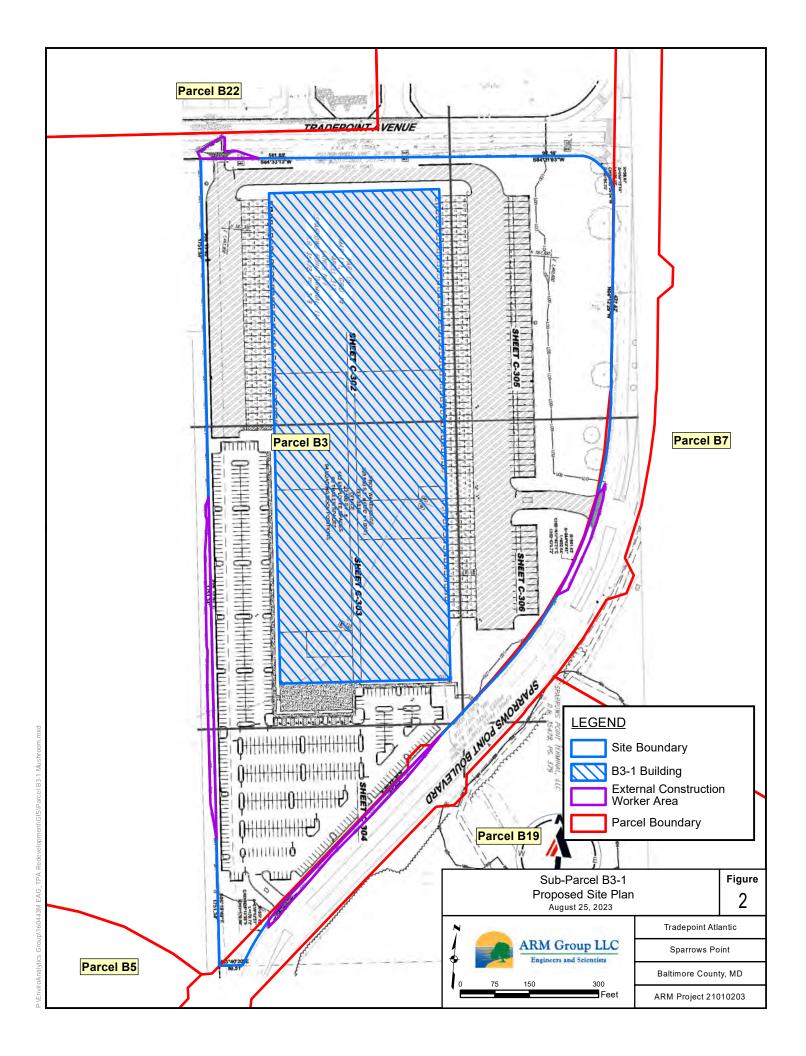
Upon receipt from Baltimore County

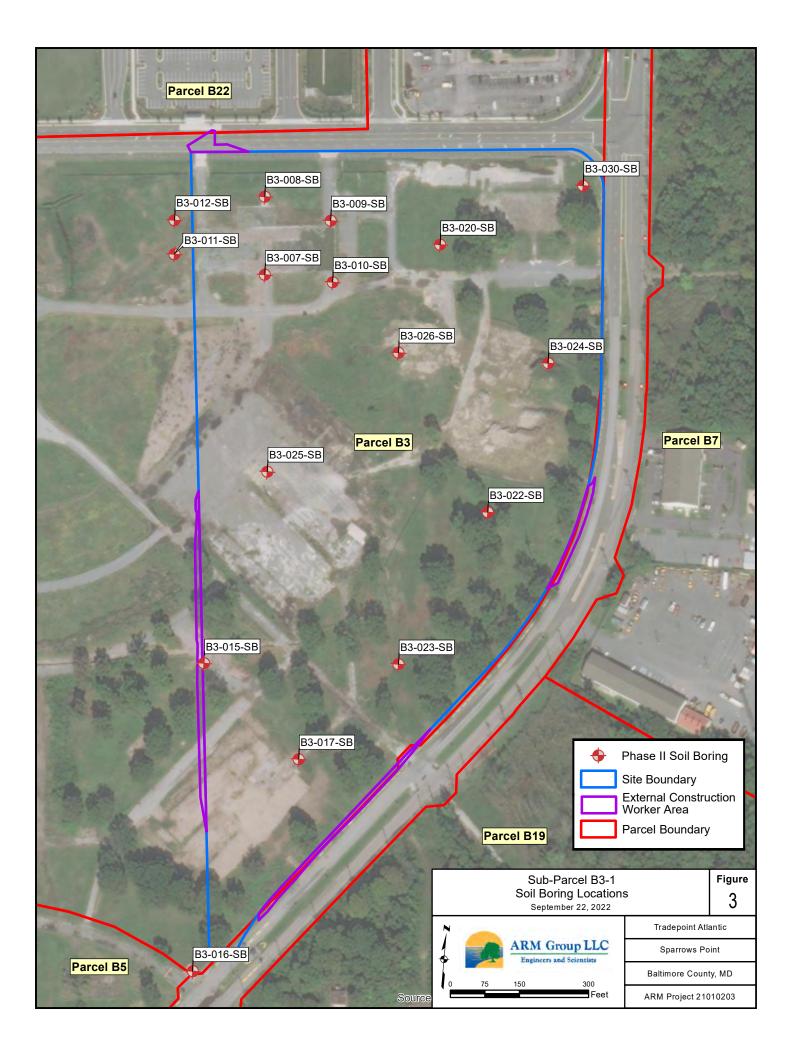
*Notice of Completion of Remedial Actions will be prepared by Professional Engineer registered in Maryland and submitted with the Development Completion Report to certify that the work is consistent with the requirements of this RADWP and the Site is suitable for occupancy and use.

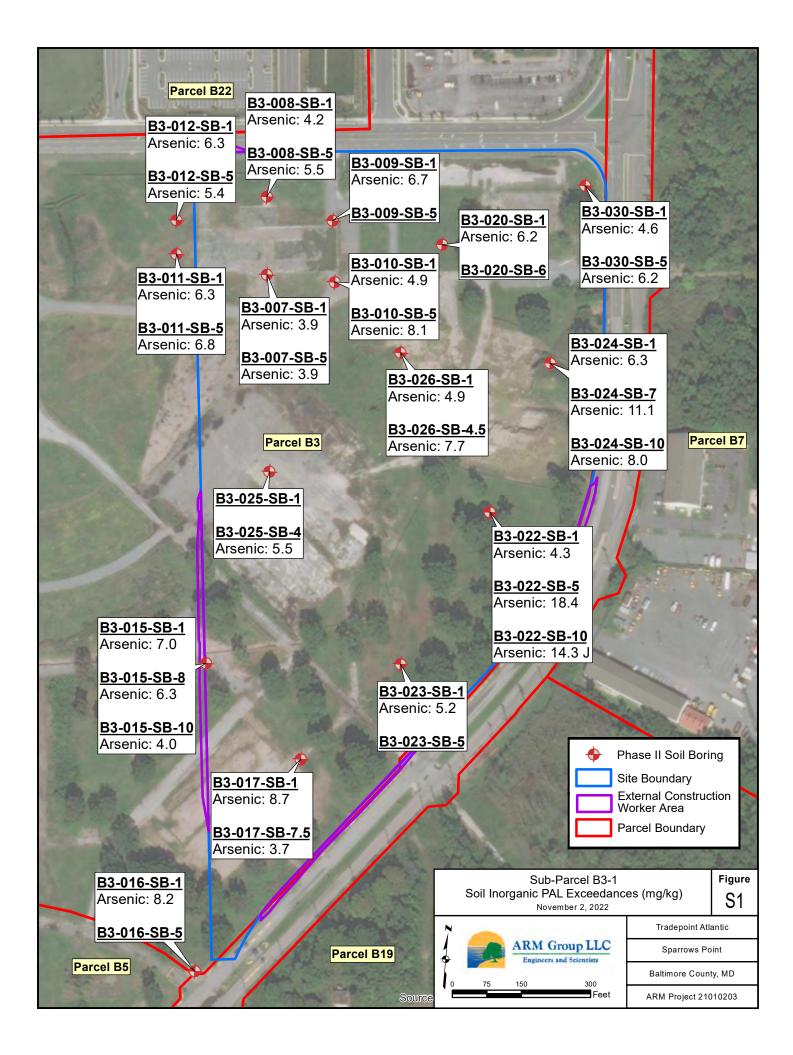


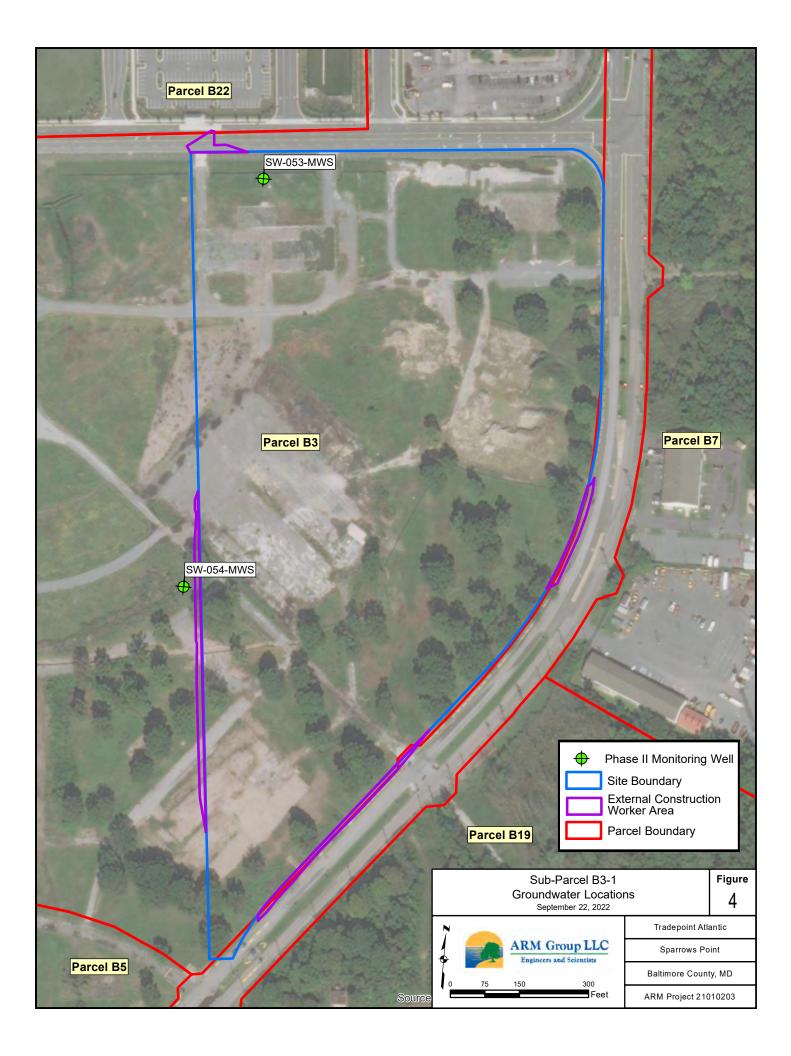
FIGURES

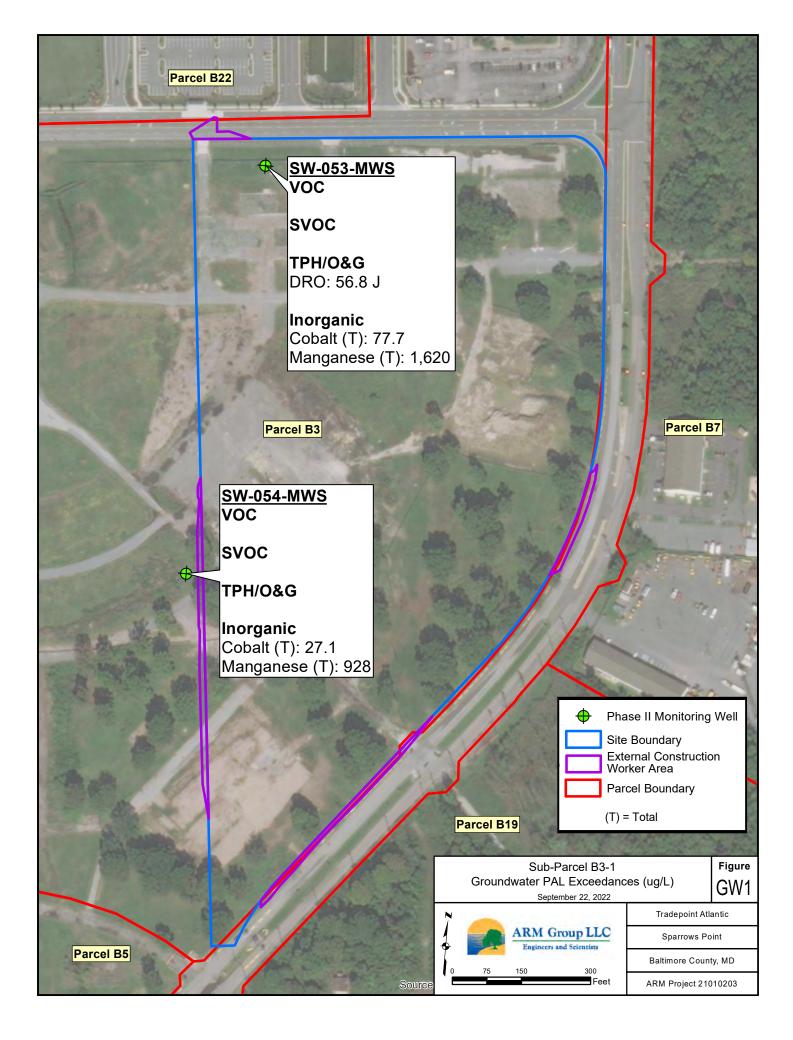


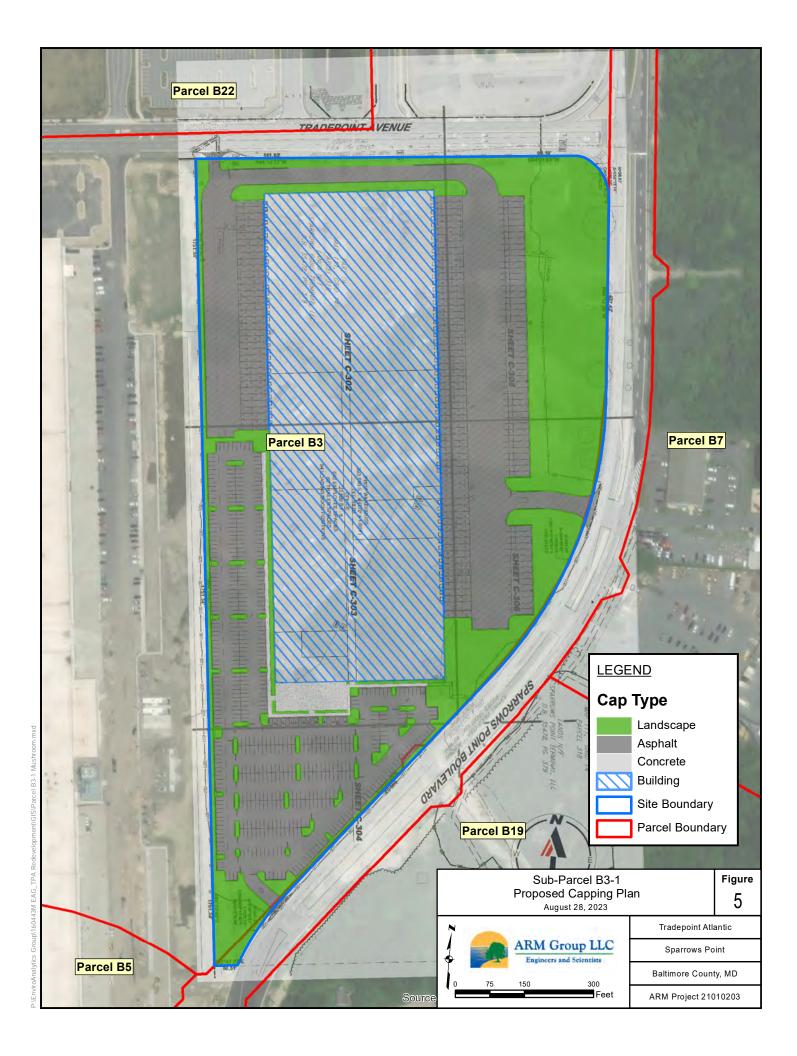


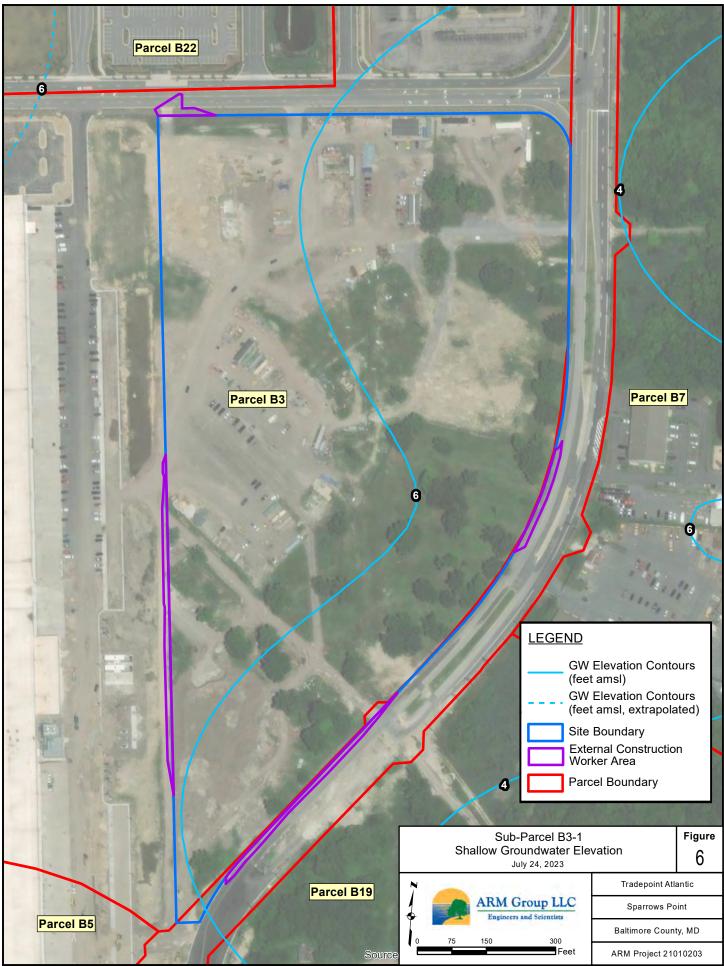












EnviroAnalytics Group\160443M EAG_TPA Redevelopment\GIS\Parcel B3-1 Mushroom.my

TABLES

Table 1 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Summary of Organics Detected in Soil

| Parameter | Units | PAL | B3-007-SB-1* | B3-007-SB-5* | B3-008-SB-1* | B3-008-SB-5* | B3-009-SB-1* | B3-009-SB-5* | B3-010-SB-1 | B3-010-SB-5 | B3-011-SB-1 | B3-011-SB-5 | B3-012-SB-1* |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Volatile Organic Compound | • | | | • | | | • | | | • | | | |
| 2-Butanone (MEK) | mg/kg | 190,000 | N/A | 0.0057 J | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Acetone | mg/kg | 670,000 | N/A | 0.029 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Carbon disulfide | mg/kg | 3,500 | N/A | 0.0051 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Semi-Volatile Organic Compound^ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1-Biphenyl | mg/kg | 200 | 0.07 U | 0.079 U | 0.072 U | 0.082 U | 0.07 U | 0.074 U | 0.077 U | 0.08 U | 0.077 U | 0.082 U | 0.071 U |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | mg/kg | 3,000 | 0.005 J | 0.083 | 0.01 | 0.085 U | 0.0085 J | 0.0014 J | 0.078 U | 0.04 | 0.078 U | 0.0081 U | 0.013 |
| 3&4-Methylphenol(m&p Cresol) | mg/kg | 41,000 | 0.14 U | 0.065 J | 0.14 U | 0.024 J | 0.14 U | 0.15 U | 0.15 U | 0.19 J | 0.15 U | 0.16 U | 0.14 U |
| Acenaphthene | mg/kg | 45,000 | 0.0017 J | 0.028 J | 0.0019 J | 0.085 U | 0.073 U | 0.0076 U | 0.078 U | 0.0038 J | 0.078 U | 0.0081 U | 0.0007 J |
| Acenaphthylene | mg/kg | 45,000 | 0.0026 J | 0.23 | 0.0099 | 0.085 U | 0.073 U | 0.0076 U | 0.078 U | 0.019 | 0.0062 J | 0.0081 U | 0.0023 J |
| Acetophenone | mg/kg | 120,000 | 0.07 U | 0.079 U | 0.072 U | 0.082 U | 0.07 U | 0.074 U | 0.077 U | 0.053 J | 0.077 U | 0.082 U | 0.071 U |
| Anthracene | mg/kg | 230,000 | 0.0077 | 0.5 | 0.013 | 0.085 U | 0.011 J | 0.0076 U | 0.0046 J | 0.033 | 0.013 J | 0.0081 U | 0.0061 J |
| Benz[a]anthracene | mg/kg | 21 | 0.045 | 1.5 | 0.075 | 0.085 U | 0.038 J | 0.0014 J | 0.033 J | 0.18 | 0.061 J | 0.0081 U | 0.026 |
| Benzaldehyde | mg/kg | 120,000 | 0.07 U | 0.079 U | 0.072 U | 0.082 U | 0.07 U | 0.074 U | 0.022 J | 0.076 J | 0.077 U | 0.082 U | 0.071 U |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | mg/kg | 2.1 | 0.063 | 1.1 | 0.076 | 0.085 U | 0.036 J | 0.0076 U | 0.019 J | 0.15 | 0.051 J | 0.0081 U | 0.022 |
| Benzo[b]fluoranthene | mg/kg | 21 | 0.13 | 1.5 | 0.14 | 0.085 U | 0.081 | 0.0076 U | 0.05 J | 0.31 | 0.12 | 0.0081 U | 0.052 |
| Benzo[g,h,i]perylene | mg/kg | | 0.053 | 0.68 | 0.052 | 0.085 U | 0.029 J | 0.0076 U | 0.078 U | 0.16 J | 0.034 J | 0.0081 U | 0.018 |
| Benzo[k]fluoranthene | mg/kg | 210 | 0.1 | 0.55 | 0.13 | 0.085 U | 0.061 J | 0.0076 U | 0.038 J | 0.24 | 0.09 | 0.0081 U | 0.047 |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | mg/kg | 160 | 0.07 U | 0.079 U | 0.072 U | 0.02 J | 0.033 J | 0.074 U | 0.017 B | 0.08 U | 0.077 U | 0.082 U | 0.071 U |
| Caprolactam | mg/kg | 400,000 | 0.17 U | 0.2 U | 0.18 U | 0.21 U | 0.18 U | 0.19 U | 0.19 U | 0.028 J | 0.19 U | 0.2 U | 0.18 U |
| Carbazole | mg/kg | | 0.07 U | 0.2 | 0.072 U | 0.082 U | 0.07 U | 0.074 U | 0.077 U | 0.17 | 0.077 U | 0.082 U | 0.071 U |
| Chrysene | mg/kg | 2,100 | 0.049 | 1.1 | 0.074 | 0.085 U | 0.061 J | 0.0076 U | 0.024 J | 0.16 | 0.05 J | 0.0081 U | 0.037 |
| Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | mg/kg | 2.1 | 0.014 | 0.18 | 0.017 | 0.085 U | 0.073 U | 0.0076 U | 0.078 U | 0.045 | 0.078 U | 0.0081 U | 0.0049 J |
| Diethylphthalate | mg/kg | 660,000 | 0.07 U | 0.079 U | 0.072 U | 0.082 U | 0.07 U | 0.074 U | 0.077 U | 0.08 U | 0.077 U | 0.082 U | 0.071 U |
| Di-n-ocytlphthalate | mg/kg | 8,200 | 0.07 U | 0.079 U | 0.072 U | 0.082 U | 0.07 U | 0.074 U | 0.077 UJ | 0.08 U | 0.077 U | 0.082 U | 0.071 U |
| Fluoranthene | mg/kg | 30,000 | 0.054 | 3 | 0.12 | 0.085 U | 0.077 | 0.0013 J | 0.04 J | 0.27 | 0.085 | 0.0081 U | 0.05 |
| Fluorene | mg/kg | 30,000 | 0.0014 J | 0.16 | 0.0029 J | 0.085 U | 0.073 U | 0.0076 U | 0.078 U | 0.0068 J | 0.078 U | 0.0081 U | 0.0013 J |
| Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene | mg/kg | 21 | 0.043 | 0.61 | 0.048 | 0.085 U | 0.018 J | 0.0076 U | 0.078 U | 0.12 | 0.027 J | 0.0081 U | 0.016 |
| Naphthalene | mg/kg | 17 | 0.0038 J | 0.35 | 0.012 | 0.085 U | 0.073 U | 0.013 | 0.078 U | 0.043 | 0.078 U | 0.0081 U | 0.0095 |
| Phenanthrene | mg/kg | | 0.026 | 1.6 | 0.051 | 0.085 U | 0.049 J | 0.0015 J | 0.022 J | 0.17 | 0.039 J | 0.0081 U | 0.037 |
| Phenol | mg/kg | 250,000 | 0.07 U | 0.079 U | 0.072 U | 0.082 U | 0.07 U | 0.074 U | 0.077 U | 0.073 J | 0.077 U | 0.082 U | 0.071 U |
| Pyrene | mg/kg | 23,000 | 0.042 | 2.4 | 0.11 | 0.085 U | 0.072 J | 0.0011 J | 0.035 J | 0.22 | 0.069 J | 0.0081 U | 0.039 |
| PCBs | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aroclor 1260 | mg/kg | 0.99 | 0.018 U | N/A | 0.018 U | N/A | 0.018 U | N/A | 0.019 U | N/A | 0.02 U | N/A | 0.018 U |
| TPH/Oil & Grease | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel Range Organics | mg/kg | 6,200 | 11.5 | 61.1 | 13.5 | 43.5 | 22.4 | 19.1 | 13.2 J | 46.3 J | 18.5 J | 7.2 B | 10.5 |
| Gasoline Range Organics | mg/kg | 6,200 | 3 J | 3.5 J | 2.9 J | 3.1 J | 2.5 J | 2.7 J | 4.1 B | 5.8 B | 4.6 B | 4.3 B | 2.5 J |
| Oil & Grease | mg/kg | 6,200 | 168 | 412 | 103 J | 702 | 199 | 95.5 J | 196 | 137 | 234 | 121 J | 149 |

Detections in bold

Values in red indicate an exceedance of the Project Action Limit (PAL) N/A indicates that the parameter was not analyzed for this sample

U: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The numeric value represents the sample quantitation/detection limit. UJ: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The actual quantitation/detection limit may be higher than reported. J: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate.

* indicates non-validated data

^ indicates PAHs analyzed for SIM

Table 1 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Summary of Organics Detected in Soil

| Parameter | Units | PAL | B3-012-SB-5* | B3-015-SB-1 | B3-015-SB-8 | B3-016-SB-1 | B3-016-SB-5 | B3-017-SB-1 | B3-017-SB-7.5 | B3-020-SB-1* | B3-020-SB-6* | B3-022-SB-1 | B3-022-SB-5 |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Volatile Organic Compound | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Butanone (MEK) | mg/kg | 190,000 | N/A | N/A | 0.0094 UJ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.011 UJ | N/A |
| Acetone | mg/kg | 670,000 | N/A | N/A | 0.013 B | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.011 UJ | N/A |
| Carbon disulfide | mg/kg | 3,500 | N/A | N/A | 0.0047 U | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.0053 U | N/A |
| Semi-Volatile Organic Compound^ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1-Biphenyl | mg/kg | 200 | 0.082 U | 0.084 U | 0.083 U | 0.08 U | 0.076 U | 0.076 U | 0.079 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.079 U | 0.081 U |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | mg/kg | 3,000 | 0.0009 J | 0.01 | 0.0085 U | 0.024 J | 0.0078 U | 0.075 U | 0.008 U | 0.0067 J | 0.00086 J | 0.0021 J | 0.0081 U |
| 3&4-Methylphenol(m&p Cresol) | mg/kg | 41,000 | 0.16 U | 0.17 U | 0.17 U | 0.16 U | 0.15 U | 0.15 U | 0.16 U | 0.16 U | 0.16 U | 0.16 U | 0.16 U |
| Acenaphthene | mg/kg | 45,000 | 0.0084 U | 0.00068 J | 0.0085 U | 0.081 U | 0.0078 U | 0.075 U | 0.008 U | 0.0013 J | 0.0081 U | 0.0078 UJ | 0.0081 UJ |
| Acenaphthylene | mg/kg | 45,000 | 0.0084 U | 0.0017 J | 0.0085 U | 0.081 U | 0.0078 U | 0.0057 J | 0.008 U | 0.0014 J | 0.0081 U | 0.0078 UJ | 0.0081 UJ |
| Acetophenone | mg/kg | 120,000 | 0.082 U | 0.084 U | 0.083 U | 0.08 U | 0.076 U | 0.076 U | 0.079 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.079 U | 0.081 U |
| Anthracene | mg/kg | 230,000 | 0.0084 U | 0.0037 J | 0.0085 U | 0.0072 J | 0.0078 U | 0.017 J | 0.008 U | 0.0036 J | 0.00059 J | 0.00094 J | 0.0081 U |
| Benz[a]anthracene | mg/kg | 21 | 0.0084 U | 0.022 | 0.0011 J | 0.045 J | 0.0078 U | 0.07 J | 0.001 J | 0.019 | 0.0036 J | 0.0054 B | 0.00078 B |
| Benzaldehyde | mg/kg | 120,000 | 0.082 U | 0.084 U | 0.083 U | 0.08 U | 0.076 U | 0.028 J | 0.079 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.079 U | 0.081 U |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | mg/kg | 2.1 | 0.0084 U | 0.021 | 0.0085 U | 0.036 J | 0.0078 U | 0.048 J | 0.008 U | 0.017 | 0.0025 J | 0.0042 B | 0.0081 U |
| Benzo[b]fluoranthene | mg/kg | 21 | 0.0084 U | 0.043 | 0.0085 U | 0.078 J | 0.0078 U | 0.091 | 0.008 U | 0.035 | 0.004 J | 0.009 | 0.0081 U |
| Benzo[g,h,i]perylene | mg/kg | | 0.0084 U | 0.015 | 0.0085 U | 0.025 J | 0.0078 U | 0.045 J | 0.008 U | 0.011 | 0.0015 J | 0.0023 B | 0.0081 U |
| Benzo[k]fluoranthene | mg/kg | 210 | 0.002 J | 0.034 | 0.0085 U | 0.061 J | 0.0078 U | 0.071 J | 0.008 U | 0.031 | 0.0081 U | 0.008 | 0.0081 U |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | mg/kg | 160 | 0.082 U | 0.084 U | 0.083 U | 0.08 U | 0.076 U | 0.022 B | 0.079 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.016 B | 0.021 B |
| Caprolactam | mg/kg | 400,000 | 0.21 U | 0.21 U | 0.21 U | 0.2 U | 0.19 U | 0.19 U | 0.2 U | 0.2 U | 0.2 U | 0.2 U | 0.2 U |
| Carbazole | mg/kg | | 0.082 U | 0.084 U | 0.083 U | 0.08 U | 0.076 U | 0.076 U | 0.079 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.079 U | 0.081 U |
| Chrysene | mg/kg | 2,100 | 0.0016 J | 0.022 | 0.0085 U | 0.03 J | 0.0078 U | 0.046 J | 0.008 U | 0.021 | 0.0025 J | 0.0043 B | 0.0081 U |
| Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | mg/kg | 2.1 | 0.0084 U | 0.0043 J | 0.0085 U | 0.081 U | 0.0078 U | 0.075 U | 0.008 U | 0.0034 J | 0.0081 U | 0.0078 U | 0.0081 U |
| Diethylphthalate | mg/kg | 660,000 | 0.082 U | 0.084 U | 0.083 U | 0.08 U | 0.076 U | 0.076 U | 0.079 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.079 U | 0.081 U |
| Di-n-ocytlphthalate | mg/kg | 8,200 | 0.082 U | 0.084 U | 0.083 U | 0.08 U | 0.076 U | 0.076 UJ | 0.079 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.079 U | 0.081 U |
| Fluoranthene | mg/kg | 30,000 | 0.0023 J | 0.037 | 0.0085 U | 0.05 J | 0.0078 U | 0.1 | 0.008 U | 0.028 | 0.0051 J | 0.0072 B | 0.0081 U |
| Fluorene | mg/kg | 30,000 | 0.0084 U | 0.00078 J | 0.0085 U | 0.081 U | 0.0078 U | 0.075 U | 0.008 U | 0.0012 J | 0.0081 U | 0.0078 U | 0.0081 U |
| Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene | mg/kg | 21 | 0.0084 U | 0.012 | 0.0085 U | 0.019 J | 0.0078 U | 0.03 J | 0.008 U | 0.0097 | 0.0014 J | 0.002 B | 0.0081 U |
| Naphthalene | mg/kg | 17 | 0.0084 U | 0.0088 | 0.0085 U | 0.081 U | 0.0078 U | 0.075 U | 0.008 U | 0.0058 J | 0.0081 U | 0.0078 UJ | 0.0081 UJ |
| Phenanthrene | mg/kg | | 0.0024 J | 0.021 | 0.0085 U | 0.042 J | 0.0078 U | 0.061 J | 0.00064 J | 0.02 | 0.003 J | 0.0038 J | 0.0081 U |
| Phenol | mg/kg | 250,000 | 0.082 U | 0.084 U | 0.083 U | 0.08 U | 0.076 U | 0.076 U | 0.079 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.079 U | 0.081 U |
| Pyrene | mg/kg | 23,000 | 0.0016 J | 0.032 | 0.0085 U | 0.046 J | 0.0078 U | 0.087 | 0.008 U | 0.025 | 0.0043 J | 0.0061 B | 0.0081 U |
| PCBs | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aroclor 1260 | mg/kg | 0.99 | N/A | 0.021 U | N/A | 0.1 UJ | N/A | 0.094 UJ | N/A | 0.0051 J | N/A | 0.02 U | N/A |
| TPH/Oil & Grease | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel Range Organics | mg/kg | 6,200 | 5.1 B | 15.3 J | 8.1 B | 11.5 J | 4.3 B | 22.4 J | 5.6 B | 9.8 | 3.3 B | 11.9 J | 7.2 B |
| Gasoline Range Organics | mg/kg | 6,200 | 2.7 J | 8.1 B | 2.8 B | 4.4 B | 5.1 B | 6.1 B | 4.9 B | 11.3 U | 9.9 U | 10.8 UJ | 10.2 UJ |
| Oil & Grease | mg/kg | 6,200 | 183 | 160 | 147 | 107 J | 81.4 J | 191 | 138 | 166 | 121 J | 162 | 191 |

Detections in bold

Values in red indicate an exceedance of the Project Action Limit (PAL) N/A indicates that the parameter was not analyzed for this sample

U: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The numeric value represents the sample quantitation/detection limit. UJ: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The actual quantitation/detection limit may be higher than reported. J: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate.

* indicates non-validated data

^ indicates PAHs analyzed for SIM

Table 1 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Summary of Organics Detected in Soil

| T | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|---------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Parameter | Units | PAL | B3-023-SB-1 | B3-023-SB-5 | B3-024-SB-1* | B3-024-SB-7* | B3-025-SB-1 | B3-025-SB-4 | B3-026-SB-1* | B3-026-SB-4.5* | B3-030-SB-1* | B3-030-SB-5* |
| Volatile Organic Compound | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2-Butanone (MEK) | mg/kg | 190,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.0093 UJ | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Acetone | mg/kg | 670,000 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.02 J | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Carbon disulfide | mg/kg | 3,500 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 0.0046 U | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Semi-Volatile Organic Compound^ | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1,1-Biphenyl | mg/kg | 200 | 0.087 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.086 U | 0.074 U | 0.082 U | 0.075 U | 0.035 J | 0.079 U | 0.076 U |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | mg/kg | 3,000 | 0.013 | 0.0082 U | 0.0099 | 0.0084 U | 0.013 J | 0.0081 U | 0.0098 | 0.016 | 0.042 J | 0.0078 U |
| 3&4-Methylphenol(m&p Cresol) | mg/kg | 41,000 | 0.17 U | 0.16 U | 0.16 U | 0.17 U | 0.15 U | 0.16 U | 0.15 U | 0.14 U | 0.16 U | 0.15 U |
| Acenaphthene | mg/kg | 45,000 | 0.00086 J | 0.0082 U | 0.0013 J | 0.0084 U | 0.074 UJ | 0.0081 UJ | 0.00087 J | 0.019 | 0.019 J | 0.0078 U |
| Acenaphthylene | mg/kg | 45,000 | 0.0018 J | 0.0082 U | 0.0037 J | 0.0084 U | 0.074 UJ | 0.0081 UJ | 0.0022 J | 0.0088 | 0.011 J | 0.0078 U |
| Acetophenone | mg/kg | 120,000 | 0.087 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.086 U | 0.074 U | 0.082 U | 0.075 U | 0.071 U | 0.043 J | 0.076 U |
| Anthracene | mg/kg | 230,000 | 0.0055 J | 0.0082 U | 0.0066 J | 0.0084 U | 0.0054 J | 0.0081 U | 0.0051 J | 0.021 | 0.034 J | 0.0078 U |
| Benz[a]anthracene | mg/kg | 21 | 0.026 | 0.00098 J | 0.044 | 0.0084 U | 0.074 U | 0.0012 B | 0.025 | 0.1 | 0.24 | 0.0078 U |
| Benzaldehyde | mg/kg | 120,000 | 0.039 J | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.086 U | 0.074 U | 0.082 U | 0.075 U | 0.071 U | 0.074 J | 0.076 U |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | mg/kg | 2.1 | 0.022 | 0.0082 U | 0.041 | 0.0084 U | 0.074 U | 0.0081 U | 0.022 | 0.15 | 0.23 | 0.0078 U |
| Benzo[b]fluoranthene | mg/kg | 21 | 0.046 | 0.0082 U | 0.082 | 0.0084 U | 0.029 J | 0.0081 U | 0.038 | 0.24 | 0.39 | 0.0078 U |
| Benzo[g,h,i]perylene | mg/kg | | 0.015 | 0.0082 U | 0.022 | 0.0084 U | 0.074 U | 0.0081 U | 0.015 | 0.11 | 0.15 | 0.0078 U |
| Benzo[k]fluoranthene | mg/kg | 210 | 0.036 | 0.0082 U | 0.073 | 0.0084 U | 0.024 J | 0.0081 U | 0.011 | 0.069 | 0.14 | 0.0078 U |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | mg/kg | 160 | 0.087 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.018 J | 0.048 B | 0.082 U | 0.075 U | 0.071 U | 0.15 | 0.076 U |
| Caprolactam | mg/kg | 400,000 | 0.22 U | 0.2 U | 0.2 U | 0.21 U | 0.19 U | 0.21 U | 0.19 U | 0.18 U | 0.2 U | 0.19 U |
| Carbazole | mg/kg | | 0.087 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.086 U | 0.074 U | 0.082 U | 0.075 U | 0.071 U | 0.046 J | 0.076 U |
| Chrysene | mg/kg | 2,100 | 0.023 | 0.0082 U | 0.045 | 0.0084 U | 0.011 B | 0.0081 U | 0.029 | 0.11 | 0.29 | 0.0078 U |
| Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | mg/kg | 2.1 | 0.0045 J | 0.0082 U | 0.008 | 0.0084 U | 0.074 U | 0.0081 U | 0.0045 J | 0.036 | 0.045 J | 0.0078 U |
| Diethylphthalate | mg/kg | 660,000 | 0.087 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.086 U | 0.015 B | 0.082 U | 0.075 U | 0.071 U | 0.02 J | 0.076 U |
| Di-n-ocytlphthalate | mg/kg | 8,200 | 0.087 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.086 U | 0.074 UJ | 0.082 U | 0.075 U | 0.071 U | 0.077 J | 0.076 U |
| Fluoranthene | mg/kg | 30,000 | 0.04 | 0.0082 U | 0.058 | 0.0084 U | 0.013 B | 0.00063 B | 0.038 | 0.13 | 0.45 | 0.0078 U |
| Fluorene | mg/kg | 30,000 | 0.0011 J | 0.0082 U | 0.002 J | 0.0084 U | 0.074 U | 0.0081 U | 0.0012 J | 0.0051 J | 0.014 J | 0.0078 U |
| Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene | mg/kg | 21 | 0.013 | 0.0082 U | 0.023 | 0.0084 U | 0.074 U | 0.0081 U | 0.013 | 0.11 | 0.13 | 0.0078 U |
| Naphthalene | mg/kg | 17 | 0.013 | 0.0082 U | 0.01 | 0.0084 U | 0.074 UJ | 0.0081 UJ | 0.0072 J | 0.025 | 0.036 J | 0.0078 U |
| Phenanthrene | mg/kg | | 0.024 | 0.0082 U | 0.034 | 0.0084 U | 0.015 J | 0.0081 U | 0.03 | 0.092 | 0.23 | 0.0078 U |
| Phenol | mg/kg | 250,000 | 0.087 U | 0.08 U | 0.08 U | 0.086 U | 0.074 U | 0.082 U | 0.075 U | 0.071 U | 0.079 U | 0.076 U |
| Pyrene | mg/kg | 23,000 | 0.035 | 0.0082 U | 0.049 | 0.0084 U | 0.015 B | 0.0081 U | 0.034 | 0.091 | 0.34 | 0.0078 U |
| PCBs | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aroclor 1260 | mg/kg | 0.99 | 0.012 J | N/A | 0.0078 J | N/A | 0.019 U | N/A | 0.0051 J | N/A | 0.029 | N/A |
| TPH/Oil & Grease | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel Range Organics | mg/kg | 6,200 | 41.5 J | 7 B | 13.7 | 4.8 B | 237 J | 7 B | 11.7 | 34.8 | 28.2 | 2.4 B |
| Gasoline Range Organics | mg/kg | 6,200 | 2.6 B | 5 B | 12.8 U | 10.9 U | 12.5 UJ | 12.1 UJ | 15.7 U | 7 J | 10.9 U | 9.8 U |
| Oil & Grease | mg/kg | 6,200 | 274 | 146 | 141 | 154 | 3,520 | 285 | 127 | 273 | 1,130 | 170 |

Detections in bold

Values in red indicate an exceedance of the Project Action Limit (PAL)

N/A indicates that the parameter was not analyzed for this sample

* indicates non-validated data

^ indicates PAHs analyzed for SIM

U: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The numeric value represents the sample quantitation/detection limit. UJ: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The actual quantitation/detection limit may be higher than reported. J: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate.

Table 2 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Summary of Inorganics Detected in Soil

| Parameter | Units | PAL | B3-007-SB-1* | B3-007-SB-5* | B3-008-SB-1* | B3-008-SB-5* | B3-009-SB-1* | B3-009-SB-5* | B3-010-SB-1 | B3-010-SB-5 | B3-011-SB-1 | B3-011-SB-5 | B3-012-SB-1* | B3-012-SB-5* |
|-----------|-------|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Metal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | mg/kg | 1,100,000 | 49,600 | 39,800 | 12,200 | 16,400 | 11,700 | 15,100 | 17,000 | 14,100 | 10,300 | 21,600 | 18,700 | 27,900 |
| Arsenic | mg/kg | 3 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 2.1 J | 4.9 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 5.4 |
| Barium | mg/kg | 220,000 | 445 | 404 | 75.5 | 143 | 94.7 | 67.5 | 93.2 J | 97.3 J | 88.7 J | 31.6 J | 112 | 113 |
| Beryllium | mg/kg | 2,300 | 7.3 | 2.9 | 0.54 J | 1 J | 0.58 J | 0.34 J | 0.91 J | 0.42 J | 0.53 J | 0.87 J | 0.89 | 0.92 J |
| Cadmium | mg/kg | 980 | 1.3 U | 0.9 J | 1.4 U | 0.87 J | 0.39 J | 1.4 U | 1.4 U | 0.93 J | 1.5 U | 1.4 U | 1.2 U | 1.6 U |
| Chromium | mg/kg | 120,000 | 52.3 | 120 | 19 | 65.2 | 50.3 | 21.7 | 48.9 | 356 | 23 | 28.8 | 23.4 | 33.8 |
| Chromium^ | mg/kg | 1,800,000 | 0.43 B | 0.64 B | 0.5 B | 0.8 B | 0.64 B | 0.67 B | 0.58 B | 0.64 B | 0.48 B | 1.2 B | 0.49 B | 0.63 B |
| Cobalt | mg/kg | 350 | 1.4 J | 7.4 | 3.8 J | 4.9 J | 5.3 | 2.8 J | 4.9 | 6.7 | 12.4 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 7.6 |
| Copper | mg/kg | 47,000 | 5.2 | 45.2 | 12.7 | 29 | 26.2 | 9.7 | 17.5 J | 37.9 J | 22.5 J | 10.8 J | 16.1 | 12.4 |
| Iron | mg/kg | 820,000 | 31,200 | 17,600 | 13,200 | 26,300 | 23,000 | 8,120 | 22,200 | 62,100 | 17,200 | 21,900 | 31,400 | 29,300 |
| Lead | mg/kg | 800 | 6.7 | 64.1 | 30.9 | 86.9 | 70.7 | 19.6 | 45.7 J | 61.6 J | 60.6 J | 10.5 J | 25.3 | 11.9 |
| Manganese | mg/kg | 26,000 | 3,180 | 4,270 | 210 | 1,230 | 965 | 137 | 941 | 8,090 | 442 | 68.9 | 651 | 97.3 |
| Mercury | mg/kg | 350 | 0.095 U | 0.055 J | 0.075 J | 0.11 J | 0.15 | 0.01 J | 0.065 J | 0.058 J | 0.19 | 0.1 U | 0.046 J | 0.065 J |
| Nickel | mg/kg | 22,000 | 15.7 | 25.1 | 8.8 J | 15.1 | 12.8 | 6.2 J | 12.6 | 19.8 | 14.4 | 14.1 | 10 | 14.8 |
| Selenium | mg/kg | 5,800 | 2 J | 1.7 J | 3.8 U | 4.2 U | 3.2 U | 3.6 U | 3.8 U | 3.8 U | 3.9 U | 3.7 U | 3.1 U | 4.1 U |
| Silver | mg/kg | 5,800 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 1.5 J | 3 J | 2.5 | 1.1 J | 3.1 | 10.4 | 1.7 J | 3 | 1.7 J | 3.8 |
| Vanadium | mg/kg | 5,800 | 22.5 | 62.8 | 28.5 | 79.3 | 56.1 | 25.5 | 52.6 | 324 | 28.1 | 35.8 | 31.9 | 39.9 |
| Zinc | mg/kg | 350,000 | 23.9 | 204 | 85.5 | 299 | 276 | 86.1 | 121 | 223 | 127 | 39 | 62.7 | 44 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyanide | mg/kg | 150 | 0.4 J | 0.76 J | 0.88 U | 1.2 U | 0.17 J | 1 U | 0.11 J- | 0.17 J- | 1 UJ | 1 UJ | 0.12 J | 1.3 U |

Bold indicates detection

Values in red indicate an exceedance of the Project Action Limit (PAL)

N/A indicates that the parameter was not analyzed for this sample

* indicates non-validated data

^The industrial soil RSL for Chromium (III) insoluble salts has been utilized as the PAL for Total Chromium.

U: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The numeric value represents the sample quantitation/detection limit.

UJ: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The actual quantitation/detection limit may be higher than reported.

J: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate.

J-: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate but may be biased low.

Table 2 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Summary of Inorganics Detected in Soil

| Parameter | Units | PAL | B3-015-SB-1 | B3-015-SB-8 | B3-015-SB-10 | B3-016-SB-1 | B3-016-SB-5 | B3-017-SB-1 | B3-017-SB-7.5 | B3-020-SB-1* | B3-020-SB-6* | B3-022-SB-1 | B3-022-SB-5 | B3-022-SB-10 |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| Metal | I I | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | mg/kg | 1,100,000 | 12,600 | 19,800 | N/A | 19,000 | 10,200 | 9,040 | 11,100 | 12,800 | 17,900 | 16,700 | 20,300 | N/A |
| Arsenic | mg/kg | 3 | 7 | 6.3 | 4 | 8.2 | 2.7 | 8.7 | 3.7 | 6.2 | 2.6 U | 4.3 | 18.4 | 14.3 J |
| Barium | mg/kg | 220,000 | 80.5 J | 60.1 J | N/A | 47.5 J | 36.4 J | 87.6 J | 50.4 J | 87.3 | 27.6 | 63.6 | 61.7 | N/A |
| Beryllium | mg/kg | 2,300 | 0.9 J | 0.74 J | N/A | 0.65 J | 0.28 J | 0.67 J | 0.48 J | 0.7 J | 0.86 J | 0.45 J | 0.67 J | N/A |
| Cadmium | mg/kg | 980 | 0.98 J | 1.4 U | N/A | 1.4 U | 1.4 U | 0.95 J | 1.5 U | 1.1 J | 1.5 U | 1.4 U | 1.4 U | N/A |
| Chromium | mg/kg | 120,000 | 45.4 | 37.8 | N/A | 30.4 | 9.8 | 38 | 15.2 | 40.7 | 14.4 | 21.9 | 33.2 | N/A |
| Chromium^ | mg/kg | 1,800,000 | 0.62 B | 0.68 B | N/A | 0.76 B | 0.53 B | 0.65 B | 0.65 B | 0.66 B | 0.55 B | 0.71 B | 0.72 B | N/A |
| Cobalt | mg/kg | 350 | 17.2 | 3.9 J | N/A | 4.8 | 1.5 J | 5 | 2.8 J | 9.4 | 3.1 J | 8.1 | 3.3 J | N/A |
| Copper | mg/kg | 47,000 | 38.4 J | 11.5 J | N/A | 13.1 J | 3.5 J | 20.3 J | 6.3 J | 34.6 | 13 | 13.2 | 9.9 | N/A |
| Iron | mg/kg | 820,000 | 32,100 | 19,400 | N/A | 25,900 | 7,130 | 16,100 | 10,400 | 24,700 | 8,440 | 15,800 | 22,800 | N/A |
| Lead | mg/kg | 800 | 96.8 J | 33.7 J | N/A | 15.9 J | 5.8 J | 73.2 J | 9.4 J | 86.3 | 8.9 | 22.4 | 11.8 | N/A |
| Manganese | mg/kg | 26,000 | 1,830 | 33.1 | N/A | 128 | 15.5 | 604 | 136 | 895 | 24.4 | 327 | 51.1 | N/A |
| Mercury | mg/kg | 350 | 0.073 J | 0.04 J | N/A | 0.14 | 0.1 U | 6.8 | 0.049 J | 0.062 J | 0.13 U | 0.031 J | 0.034 J | N/A |
| Nickel | mg/kg | 22,000 | 20.6 | 10.1 | N/A | 13.8 | 4.2 J | 8.3 J | 6.6 J | 16.4 | 7.6 J | 11.4 | 9.8 | N/A |
| Selenium | mg/kg | 5,800 | 4.1 U | 3.8 U | N/A | 3.7 U | 3.8 U | 3.6 U | 4 U | 4.2 U | 4.1 U | 1.9 J | 3.7 U | N/A |
| Silver | mg/kg | 5,800 | 1.8 J | 0.64 J | N/A | 4.1 | 0.74 J | 3.3 | 1 J | 2.3 J | 0.58 J | 2.6 J | 0.93 J | N/A |
| Vanadium | mg/kg | 5,800 | 63.9 | 43 | N/A | 41.6 | 16.7 | 41.1 | 19.4 | 61.5 | 13.7 | 34.7 | 52.7 | N/A |
| Zinc | mg/kg | 350,000 | 393 | 40.5 | N/A | 54.4 | 10.8 | 157 | 23.7 | 310 | 14.5 | 80 | 33.9 | N/A |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyanide | mg/kg | 150 | 1 U | 1.2 U | N/A | 1 UJ | 1.1 UJ | 1 U | 1.2 UJ | 0.11 J | 1.1 U | 1.1 U | 1.2 U | N/A |

Bold indicates detection

Values in red indicate an exceedance of the Project Action Limit (PAL)

N/A indicates that the parameter was not analyzed for this sample

* indicates non validated data

^The industrial soil RSL for Chromium (III) insoluble salts has been utilized as the PAL for Total Chromium.

U: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The numeric value represents the sample quantitation/detection limit.

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J: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate.

J-: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate but may be biased low.

Table 2 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Summary of Inorganics Detected in Soil

| Parameter | Units | PAL | B3-023-SB-1 | B3-023-SB-5 | B3-024-SB-1* | B3-024-SB-7* | B3-024-SB-10* | B3-025-SB-1 | B3-025-SB-4 | B3-026-SB-1* | B3-026-SB-4.5* | B3-030-SB-1* | B3-030-SB-5* |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Metal | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aluminum | mg/kg | 1,100,000 | 11,600 | 8,200 | 13,900 | 18,900 | N/A | 45,600 | 22,700 | 15,900 | 7,500 | 15,800 | 15,600 |
| Arsenic | mg/kg | 3 | 5.2 | 2.3 J | 6.3 | 11.1 | 8 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 4.9 | 7.7 | 4.6 | 6.2 |
| Barium | mg/kg | 220,000 | 107 J | 19.8 J | 83.3 | 104 | N/A | 902 | 65.5 | 78.2 | 61.9 | 119 | 35.7 |
| Beryllium | mg/kg | 2,300 | 0.8 J | 0.34 J | 0.66 J | 0.67 J | N/A | 5.5 | 0.9 | 0.82 J | 0.18 J | 1.1 | 0.54 J |
| Cadmium | mg/kg | 980 | 0.96 J | 1.4 U | 0.53 J | 1.6 U | N/A | 1.3 U | 1.3 U | 0.78 J | 0.54 J | 1 J | 1.5 U |
| Chromium | mg/kg | 120,000 | 44.3 | 11 | 33.4 | 40.2 | N/A | 63.2 | 28.8 | 36.7 | 818 | 641 | 16.1 |
| Chromium^ | mg/kg | 1,800,000 | 0.58 B | 0.67 B | 0.65 B | 0.71 B | N/A | 0.66 B | 1 B | 0.62 B | 1.3 | 0.61 B | 0.85 B |
| Cobalt | mg/kg | 350 | 4.3 J | 1.6 J | 7.8 | 3.4 J | N/A | 4 J | 5.3 | 11.8 | 11.4 | 7.5 | 4.2 J |
| Copper | mg/kg | 47,000 | 29.5 J | 4.4 J | 29.3 | 16 | N/A | 17.4 | 9 | 59.5 | 108 | 38.9 | 7.4 |
| Iron | mg/kg | 820,000 | 26,100 | 6,970 | 18,800 | 22,600 | N/A | 31,800 | 20,400 | 23,000 | 257,000 | 127,000 | 27,100 |
| Lead | mg/kg | 800 | 78.5 J | 5.2 J | 81.2 | 14.1 | N/A | 8 | 9.7 | 69.2 | 107 | 89.4 | 6.3 |
| Manganese | mg/kg | 26,000 | 1,220 | 16.8 | 499 | 38.3 | N/A | 9,960 | 64.2 | 696 | 21,100 | 11,700 | 38.7 |
| Mercury | mg/kg | 350 | 0.047 J | 0.13 U | 0.054 J | 0.12 U | N/A | 0.1 U | 0.15 U | 0.016 J | 0.1 U | 0.083 J | 0.11 U |
| Nickel | mg/kg | 22,000 | 13.3 | 5.6 J | 13.4 | 8.4 J | N/A | 10.8 | 13.8 | 15 | 49.1 | 18.9 | 9.1 J |
| Selenium | mg/kg | 5,800 | 4 U | 3.9 U | 3.6 U | 4.2 U | N/A | 1.8 J | 3.4 U | 3.4 U | 3.2 U | 4.1 U | 4 U |
| Silver | mg/kg | 5,800 | 3.7 | 0.68 J | 1.9 J | 1.1 J | N/A | 39.1 | 3.4 | 1.4 J | 59 | 8.3 | 0.58 J |
| Vanadium | mg/kg | 5,800 | 71.6 | 19.4 | 65.5 | 62.9 | N/A | 278 | 39.3 | 56 | 2,250 | 520 | 23.8 |
| Zinc | mg/kg | 350,000 | 366 | 24.7 | 152 | 32.9 | N/A | 33.3 | 32.3 | 267 | 140 | 309 | 21.7 |
| Other | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyanide | mg/kg | 150 | 1.3 U | 1.2 U | 1.2 U | 1.1 U | N/A | 0.56 J | 1.1 U | 0.16 J | 0.25 J | 1.6 | 1.1 U |

Bold indicates detection

Values in red indicate an exceedance of the Project Action Limit (PAL)

N/A indicates that the parameter was not analyzed for this sample

* indicates non validated data

^The industrial soil RSL for Chromium (III) insoluble salts has been utilized as the PAL for Total Chromium.

U: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The numeric value represents the sample quantitation/detection limit.

UJ: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The actual quantitation/detection limit may be higher than reported.

J: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate.

J-: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate but may be biased low.

Table 3 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Summary of Organics Detected in Groundwater

| Parameter | ParameterUnitsPALSW-053-MWSSW-054-MWS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|------------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Volatile Organic Compound | ds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No VOCs Detected | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Semi-Volatile Organic Com | pounds | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No SV | VOCs Detec | ted | | | | | | | | | | |
| ТРН | ТРН | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diesel Range Organics µg/L 47 56.8 J 103 UJ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Detections in bold

Values in red indicate an exceedance of the Project Action Limit (PAL)

J: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate.

UJ: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The actual

quantitation/detection limit may be higher than reported.

| Parameter | Units | PAL | SW-053-MWS | SW-054-MWS |
|---------------------|-------|--------|------------|------------|
| Metal (Total) | | | | |
| Aluminum | μg/L | 20,000 | 248 | 621 |
| Barium | μg/L | 2,000 | 17.3 | 25.9 |
| Beryllium | μg/L | 4 | 2 | 2.4 |
| Cadmium | μg/L | 5 | 0.66 J | 3 U |
| Cobalt | μg/L | 6 | 77.7 | 27.1 |
| Iron | μg/L | 14,000 | 5,040 | 4,530 |
| Manganese | μg/L | 430 | 1,620 | 928 |
| Nickel | μg/L | 390 | 120 | 48 |
| Zinc | μg/L | 6,000 | 127 | 91 |
| Metal (Dissolved) | | | | |
| Aluminum, Dissolve | μg/L | 20,000 | 172 | 515 |
| Barium, Dissolve | μg/L | 2,000 | 16.7 | 22.6 |
| Beryllium, Dissolve | μg/L | 4 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Cobalt, Dissolve | μg/L | 6 | 85.6 | 25.5 |
| Iron, Dissolve | μg/L | 14,000 | 4,900 | 3,600 |
| Manganese, Dissolve | μg/L | 430 | 1,870 | 848 |
| Nickel, Dissolve | μg/L | 390 | 128 | 46.3 |
| Zinc, Dissolve | μg/L | 6,000 | 135 | 87.3 |

Table 4 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Summary of Inorganics Detected in Groundwater

Detections in bold

Values in red indicate an exceedance of the Project Action Limit (PAL)

J: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate.

U: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The numeric value

represents the sample quantitation/detection limit.

Table 5 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Cumulative Vapor Intrusion Comparison

| | | | | SW-0 | 53-MWS | SW-054 | 4-MWS |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|
| | | | | 2/5 | 5/2016 | 2/5/2 | 2016 |
| Parameter | Type | Organ Systems | VI Screening | Conc. | Risk/ | Conc. | Risk/ |
| Farameter | Туре | Organ Systems | Criteria (ug/L) | (ug/L) | Hazard | (ug/L) | Hazard |
| Cancer Risk | | | | | | | |
| Naphthalene | SVOC | Nervous; Respiratory | 200 | 0.1 U | 0 | 0.019 B | 9.0E-10 |
| Cum | ulative Vapo | or Intrusion Cancer Risk | | | 0 | | 9E-10 |
| Non-Cancer Risk | | | | | | | |
| Cumulati | ve Vapor In | trusion Non-Cancer Hazard | | | 0 | | 0 |

Yellow highlighted values indicate exceedances of the cumulative vapor intrusion criteria: TCR>1E-05 or THI>1 Conc. = Concentration

U: This analyte was not detected in the sample. The numeric value represents the sample quantitation/detection limit.

Table 6 - Sub-Parcel B3-1COPC Screening Analysis

| Parameter | CAS# | Location of Max Result | Max Detection (mg/kg) | Final Flag | Min Detection (mg/kg) | Average Detection (mg/kg) | Total Samples | Frequency of Detection (%) | Cancer TR=1E-06 (mg/kg) | Non-Cancer HQ=0_1 (mg/kg) | COPC? |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| 1,1-Biphenyl | 92-52-4 | B3-026-SB-4.5 | 0.035 | J | 0.035 | 0.04 | 32 | 3.13 | 410 | 20.0 | no |
| 2-Butanone (MEK) | 78-93-3 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.0057 | J | 0.0057 | 0.01 | 4 | 25.00 | | 19,000 | no |
| 2-Methylnaphthalene | 91-57-6 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.083 | | 0.00086 | 0.02 | 32 | 59.38 | | 300 | no |
| Acenaphthene | 83-32-9 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.028 | J | 0.00068 | 0.01 | 32 | 37.50 | | 4,500 | no |
| Acenaphthylene | 208-96-8 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.23 | | 0.0014 | 0.02 | 32 | 43.75 | | | no |
| Acetone | 67-64-1 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.029 | | 0.02 | 0.02 | 4 | 50.00 | | 67,000 | no |
| Acetophenone | 98-86-2 | B3-010-SB-5 | 0.053 | J | 0.043 | 0.05 | 32 | 6.25 | | 12,000 | no |
| Aluminum | 7429-90-5 | B3-007-SB-1 | 49,600 | | 7,500 | 18,111 | 32 | 100.00 | | 110,000 | no |
| Anthracene | 120-12-7 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.5 | | 0.00059 | 0.03 | 32 | 62.50 | | 23,000 | no |
| Aroclor 1260 | 11096-82-5 | B3-030-SB-1 | 0.029 | | 0.0051 | 0.01 | 16 | 31.25 | 0.99 | | no |
| Arsenic | 7440-38-2 | B3-022-SB-5 | 18.4 | | 2.1 | 6.25 | 35 | 97.14 | 3.00 | 48 | YES (C) |
| Barium | 7440-39-3 | B3-025-SB-1 | 902 | | 19.8 | 123 | 32 | 100.00 | | 22,000 | no |
| Benz[a]anthracene | 56-55-3 | B3-007-SB-5 | 1.5 | | 0.00098 | 0.12 | 32 | 68.75 | 21.0 | | no |
| Benzaldehyde | 100-52-7 | B3-010-SB-5 | 0.076 | J | 0.022 | 0.05 | 32 | 15.63 | 820 | 12,000 | no |
| Benzo[a]pyrene | 50-32-8 | B3-007-SB-5 | 1.1 | | 0.0025 | 0.12 | 32 | 56.25 | 2.10 | 22.0 | no |
| Benzo[b]fluoranthene | 205-99-2 | B3-007-SB-5 | 1.5 | | 0.004 | 0.17 | 32 | 62.50 | 21.0 | | no |
| Benzo[g,h,i]perylene | 191-24-2 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.68 | | 0.0015 | 0.08 | 32 | 53.13 | | | no |
| Benzo[k]fluoranthene | 207-08-9 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.55 | | 0.002 | 0.09 | 32 | 62.50 | 210 | | no |
| Beryllium | 7440-41-7 | B3-007-SB-1 | 7.3 | | 0.18 | 1.10 | 32 | 100.00 | 6,900 | 230 | no |
| bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate | 117-81-7 | B3-030-SB-1 | 0.15 | | 0.018 | 0.06 | 32 | 12.50 | 160 | 1,600 | no |
| Cadmium | 7440-43-9 | B3-020-SB-1 | 1.1 | J | 0.39 | 0.83 | 32 | 37.50 | 9,300 | 98 | no |
| Caprolactam | 105-60-2 | B3-010-SB-5 | 0.028 | J | 0.028 | 0.03 | 32 | 3.13 | | 40,000 | no |
| Carbazole | 86-74-8 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.2 | | 0.046 | 0.14 | 32 | 9.38 | | | no |
| Carbon disulfide | 75-15-0 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.0051 | | 0.0051 | 0.01 | 4 | 25.00 | | 350 | no |

Table 6 - Sub-Parcel B3-1COPC Screening Analysis

| Parameter | CAS# | Location of Max Result | Max Detection (mg/kg) | Final Flag | Min Detection (mg/kg) | Average Detection (mg/kg) | Total Samples | Frequency of Detection (%) | Cancer TR=1E-06 (mg/kg) | Non-Cancer HQ=0_1 (mg/kg) | COPC? |
|-------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| Chromium† | 7440-47-3 | B3-026-SB-4.5 | 818 | | 9.8 | 89.4 | 32 | 100.00 | | 180,000 | no |
| Chromium VI | 18540-29-9 | B3-026-SB-4.5 | 1.3 | | 1.3 | 1.30 | 32 | 3.13 | 6.30 | 350 | no |
| Chrysene | 218-01-9 | B3-007-SB-5 | 1.1 | | 0.0016 | 0.11 | 32 | 59.38 | 2,100 | | no |
| Cobalt | 7440-48-4 | B3-015-SB-1 | 17.2 | | 1.4 | 5.91 | 32 | 100.00 | 1,900 | 35 | no |
| Copper | 7440-50-8 | B3-026-SB-4.5 | 108 | | 3.5 | 22.8 | 32 | 100.00 | | 4,700 | no |
| Cyanide | 57-12-5 | B3-030-SB-1 | 1.6 | | 0.11 | 0.40 | 32 | 34.38 | | 120 | no |
| Dibenz[a,h]anthracene | 53-70-3 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.18 | | 0.0034 | 0.03 | 32 | 37.50 | 2.10 | | no |
| Diethylphthalate | 84-66-2 | B3-030-SB-1 | 0.02 | J | 0.02 | 0.02 | 32 | 3.13 | | 66,000 | no |
| Di-n-ocytlphthalate | 117-84-0 | B3-030-SB-1 | 0.077 | J | 0.077 | 0.08 | 32 | 3.13 | | 820 | no |
| Fluoranthene | 206-44-0 | B3-007-SB-5 | 3 | | 0.0013 | 0.23 | 32 | 62.50 | | 3,000 | no |
| Fluorene | 86-73-7 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.16 | | 0.00078 | 0.02 | 32 | 37.50 | | 3,000 | no |
| Indeno[1,2,3-c,d]pyrene | 193-39-5 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.61 | | 0.0014 | 0.07 | 32 | 53.13 | 21.0 | | no |
| Iron | 7439-89-6 | B3-026-SB-4.5 | 257,000 | | 6,970 | 32,721 | 32 | 100.00 | | 82,000 | YES (NC) |
| Lead^ | 7439-92-1 | B3-026-SB-4.5 | 107 | | 5.2 | 41.5 | 32 | 100.00 | | 800 | no |
| Manganese | 7439-96-5 | B3-026-SB-4.5 | 21,100 | | 15.5 | 2,177 | 32 | 100.00 | | 2,600 | YES (NC) |
| Mercury | 7439-97-6 | B3-017-SB-1 | 6.8 | | 0.01 | 0.38 | 32 | 68.75 | | 35 | no |
| Naphthalene | 91-20-3 | B3-007-SB-5 | 0.35 | | 0.0038 | 0.04 | 32 | 40.63 | 8.60 | 59 | no |
| Nickel | 7440-02-0 | B3-026-SB-4.5 | 49.1 | | 4.2 | 13.6 | 32 | 100.00 | 64,000 | 2,200 | no |
| Phenanthrene | 85-01-8 | B3-007-SB-5 | 1.6 | | 0.00064 | 0.11 | 32 | 71.88 | | | no |
| Phenol | 108-95-2 | B3-010-SB-5 | 0.073 | J | 0.073 | 0.07 | 32 | 3.13 | | 25,000 | no |
| Pyrene | 129-00-0 | B3-007-SB-5 | 2.4 | | 0.0011 | 0.19 | 32 | 62.50 | | 2,300 | no |
| Selenium | 7782-49-2 | B3-007-SB-1 | 2 | J | 1.7 | 1.85 | 32 | 12.50 | | 580 | no |
| Silver | 7440-22-4 | B3-026-SB-4.5 | 59 | | 0.58 | 5.92 | 32 | 100.00 | | 580 | no |
| Vanadium | 7440-62-2 | B3-026-SB-4.5 | 2,250 | | 13.7 | 143 | 32 | 100.00 | | 580 | YES (NC) |
| Zinc | 7440-66-6 | B3-015-SB-1 | 393 | | 10.8 | 128 | 32 | 100.00 | | 35,000 | no |

J: The positive result reported for this analyte is a quantitative estimate.

COPC = Constituent of Potential Concern TR = Target Risk HQ = Hazard Quotient C = Compound was identified as a cancer COPC NC = Compound was identified as a non-cancer COPC

^Lead is assessed separately through the ALM and IEUBK models. †Chromium was evaluated against the RSL for chromium (III) insoluble salts

Table 7 - Sub-Parcel B3-1 Assessment of Lead

| Exposure Unit | Surface/Sub-Surface | Maximum Concentration (mg/kg) | Arithmetic Mean (mg/kg) |
|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| EU1 and EU1-EXP | Surface | 89.4 | 53.8 |
| | Sub-Surface | 107 | 29.2 |
| (26.1 ac. and 26.5 ac.) | Pooled | 107 | 41.5 |

Table 8 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Soil Exposure Point Concentrations

| | | EU1 and EU1-EXP (26.1 ac. and 26.5 ac.) | | | | | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| | EPCs - Surface | EPCs - Surface Soils | | ce Soils | EPCs - Pooled Soils | | | | |
| Parameter | EPC Type EPC (mg/kg) | | EPC Type | EPC (mg/kg) | EPC Type | EPC (mg/kg) | | | |
| Arsenic | 95% Student's-t UCL | 6.35 | 95% KM Adjusted Gamma UCL | 8.85 | 95% KM Adjusted Gamma UCL | 7.26 | | | |
| Iron | 95% Chebyshev (Mean, Sd) UCL | 58,944 | 95% Chebyshev (Mean, Sd) UCL | 101,467 | 95% Chebyshev (Mean, Sd) UCL | 68,238 | | | |
| Manganese | 95% Chebyshev (Mean, Sd) UCL | 5,939 | 99% Chebyshev (Mean, Sd) UCL | 15,869 | 97.5% Chebyshev (Mean, Sd) UCL | 7,171 | | | |
| Vanadium | 95% Chebyshev (Mean, Sd) UCL | 232 | 95% Chebyshev (Mean, Sd) UCL | 797 | 95% Chebyshev (Mean, Sd) UCL | 450 | | | |

Table 9 - Sub-Parcel B3-1 Surface Soils Composite Worker Risk Ratios

| | | EU1 (26.1 ac.) | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Composite Worker | | | | |
| | | | RSLs (mg/kg) | | Risk Ratios | | |
| Parameter | Target Organs | EPC (mg/kg) | Cancer | Non- Cancer | Risk | HQ | |
| Arsenic | Cardiovascular; Dermal | 6.35 | 3.00 | 480 | 2.1E-06 | 0.01 | |
| Iron | Gastrointestinal | 58,944 | | 820,000 | | 0.07 | |
| Manganese | Nervous | 5,939 | | 26,000 | | 0.2 | |
| Vanadium | Dermal | 232 | | 5,800 | | 0.04 | |
| | | | | | 2E-06 | \checkmark | |

RSLs were obtained from the EPA Regional Screening Levels at https://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/chemicals/csl_search

| Total HI | Cardiovascular | 0 |
|----------|------------------|---|
| | Dermal | 0 |
| | Gastrointestinal | 0 |
| | Nervous | 0 |

Table 10 - Sub-Parcel B3-1 Subsurface Soils Composite Worker Risk Ratios

| | | | .1 ac.) | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Composite Worker | | | | |
| | | | RSLs (mg/kg) | | Risk Ratios | | |
| Parameter | Target Organs | EPC (mg/kg) | Cancer | Non- Cancer | Risk | HQ | |
| Arsenic | Cardiovascular; Dermal | 8.85 | 3.00 | 480 | 3.0E-06 | 0.02 | |
| Iron | Gastrointestinal | 101,467 | | 820,000 | | 0.1 | |
| Manganese | Nervous | 15,869 | | 26,000 | | 0.6 | |
| Vanadium | Dermal | 797 | | 5,800 | | 0.1 | |
| | | | | | 3E-06 | \downarrow | |

RSLs were obtained from the EPA Regional Screening Levels at https://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/chemicals/csl_search

| Total HI | Cardiovascular | 0 |
|----------|------------------|---|
| | Dermal | 0 |
| | Gastrointestinal | 0 |
| | Nervous | 1 |

Table 11 - Sub-Parcel B3-1 Pooled Soils Composite Worker Risk Ratios

| | | EU1 (26.1 ac.) | | | | | |
|-----------|------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--|
| | | | Composite Worker | | | | |
| | | | RSLs (mg/kg) | | Risk Ratios | | |
| Parameter | Target Organs | EPC (mg/kg) | Cancer | Non- Cancer | Risk | HQ | |
| Arsenic | Cardiovascular; Dermal | 7.26 | 3.00 | 480 | 2.4E-06 | 0.02 | |
| Iron | Gastrointestinal | 68,238 | | 820,000 | | 0.08 | |
| Manganese | Nervous | 7,171 | | 26,000 | | 0.3 | |
| Vanadium | Dermal | 450 | | 5,800 | | 0.08 | |
| | | | | | 2E-06 | \checkmark | |

RSLs were obtained from the EPA Regional Screening Levels at https://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/chemicals/csl_search

| Total HI | Cardiovascular | 0 |
|----------|------------------|---|
| | Dermal | 0 |
| | Gastrointestinal | 0 |
| | Nervous | 0 |

Table 12 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Surface SoilsConstruction Worker Risk Ratios

| 80 Day | | EU1-EXP (26.5 ac.) | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| | | | | Constructi | on Worker | | |
| | | | SSLs | SSLs (mg/kg) | | Ratios | |
| Parameter | Target Organs | EPC (mg/kg) | Cancer | Non-Cancer | Risk | HQ | |
| Arsenic | Cardiovascular; Dermal | 6.35 | 47.3 | 301 | 1.3E-07 | 0.02 | |
| Iron | Gastrointestinal | 58,944 | | 751,692 | | 0.08 | |
| Manganese | Nervous | 5,939 | | 12,790 | | 0.5 | |
| Vanadium | Dermal | 232 | | 4,978 | | 0.05 | |
| | | | | | 1E-07 | \checkmark | |

SSLs calculated using equations in 2002 EPA Supplemental Guidance

Guidance Equation Input Assumptions:

5 cars/day (2 tons/car)

5 trucks/day (20 tons/truck)

3 meter source depth thickness

| Total HI | Cardiovascular | 0 |
|-----------|------------------|---|
| | Dermal | 0 |
| Total III | Gastrointestinal | 0 |
| | Nervous | 0 |

Table 13 - Sub-Parcel B3-1 Subsurface Soils Construction Worker Risk Ratios

| 80 Day | | EU1-EXP (26.5 ac.) | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| | | | | Construction | on Worker | | |
| | | | SSLs | (mg/kg) | Risk | Ratios | |
| Parameter | Target Organs | EPC (mg/kg) | Cancer | Non-Cancer | Risk | HQ | |
| Arsenic | Cardiovascular; Dermal | 8.85 | 47.3 | 301 | 1.9E-07 | 0.03 | |
| Iron | Gastrointestinal | 101,467 | | 751,692 | | 0.1 | |
| Manganese | Nervous | 15,869 | | 12,790 | | 1 | |
| Vanadium | Dermal | 797 | | 4,978 | | 0.2 | |
| | | | | | 2E-07 | \downarrow | |

SSLs calculated using equations in 2002 EPA Supplemental Guidance

Guidance Equation Input Assumptions:

5 cars/day (2 tons/car)

5 trucks/day (20 tons/truck)

3 meter source depth thickness

EPC: Exposure Point Concentration

HQ: Hazard Quotient

HI: Hazard Index

| Total HI | Cardiovascular | 0 |
|----------|------------------|---|
| | Dermal | 0 |
| | Gastrointestinal | 0 |
| | Nervous | 1 |

Table 14 - Sub-Parcel B3-1Pooled SoilsConstruction Worker Risk Ratios

| 80 Day | | EU1-EXP (26.5 ac.) | | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|-----------|--------------|--|
| | | | | Construction | on Worker | | |
| | | | SSLs | (mg/kg) | Risk | Ratios | |
| Parameter | Target Organs | EPC (mg/kg) | Cancer | Non-Cancer | Risk | HQ | |
| Arsenic | Cardiovascular; Dermal | 7.26 | 47.3 | 301 | 1.5E-07 | 0.02 | |
| Iron | Gastrointestinal | 68,238 | | 751,692 | | 0.09 | |
| Manganese | Nervous | 7,171 | | 12,790 | | 0.6 | |
| Vanadium | Dermal | 450 | | 4,978 | | 0.09 | |
| | | | | | 2E-07 | \checkmark | |

SSLs calculated using equations in 2002 EPA Supplemental Guidance

Guidance Equation Input Assumptions:

5 cars/day (2 tons/car)

5 trucks/day (20 tons/truck)

3 meter source depth thickness

EPC: Exposure Point Concentration

HQ: Hazard Quotient

HI: Hazard Index

| | Cardiovascular | 0 |
|----------|------------------|---|
| Total HI | Dermal | 0 |
| | Gastrointestinal | 0 |
| | Nervous | 1 |

APPENDIX A



October 25, 2022

Maryland Department of Environment 1800 Washington Boulevard Baltimore MD, 21230

Attention:Ms. Barbara BrownSubject:Request to Enter Temporary CHS Review
Tradepoint Atlantic Parcel B3

Dear Ms. Brown:

The conduct of any environmental assessment and cleanup activities on the Tradepoint Atlantic property, as well as any associated development, is subject to the requirements outlined in the following agreements:

- Administrative Consent Order (ACO) between Tradepoint Atlantic (formerly Sparrows Point Terminal, LLC) and the Maryland Department of the Environment (effective September 12, 2014); and
- Settlement Agreement and Covenant Not to Sue (SA) between Tradepoint Atlantic (formerly Sparrows Point Terminal, LLC) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (effective November 25, 2014).

On September 11, 2014, Tradepoint Atlantic submitted an application to the Maryland Department of the Environment's (Department) Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP).

In consultation with the Department, Tradepoint Atlantic affirms that it desires to accelerate the assessment, remediation, and redevelopment of certain sub-parcels within the larger site due to current market conditions. To that end, the Department and Tradepoint Atlantic agree that the Controlled Hazardous Substance (CHS) Act (Section 7-222 of the Environment Article) and the CHS Response Plan (COMAR 26.14.02) shall serve as the governing statutory and regulatory authority for completing the development activities on Sub-Parcel B3 and complement the statutory requirements of the Voluntary Cleanup Program (Section 7-501 of the Environment Article). Upon submission of a Site Response and Development Work Plan and completion of the remedial activities for the sub-parcel, the Department shall issue a "No Further Action" letter upon a recordation of an environmental covenant describing any necessary land use controls for the specific sub-parcel. At such time that all the sub-parcels within the larger parcel have completed remedial activities, Tradepoint Atlantic shall submit to the Department a request for issuing a Certificate of Completion (COC) as well as all pertinent information concerning completion of remedial activities conducted on the parcel. Once the VCP has completed its review of the submitted information it shall issue a COC for the entire parcel described in Tradepoint Atlantic's VCP application.

Alternatively, Tradepoint Atlantic, or another entity may elect to submit an application for a specific subparcel and submit it to the VCP for review and acceptance. If the application is received after the cleanup and redevelopment activities described in this work plan are implemented and a No Further Action letter is issued by the Department pursuant to the CHS Act, the VCP shall prepare a No Further Requirements Determination for the sub-parcel.



If Tradepoint Atlantic or other entity has not carried out cleanup and redevelopment activities described in the work plan, the cleanup and redevelopment activities may be conducted under the oversight authority of either the VCP or the CHS Act, so long as those activities comport with this work plan.

Engineering and institutional controls approved as part of this Site Response and Development Work Plan shall be described in documentation submitted to the Department demonstrating that the exposure pathways on the sub-parcel are addressed in a manner that protects public health and the environment. This information shall support Tradepoint Atlantic's request for the issuance of a COC for the larger parcel.

Please do not hesitate to contact Tradepoint Atlantic for further information.

Thank you,

The Im

Matthew Newman

Environmental Manager TRADEPOINT ATLANTIC 6995 Bethlehem Boulevard, Suite 100 Baltimore, Maryland 21219 T 443.649.5063 C 443.791.9046 mnewman@tradepointatlantic.com

APPENDIX B

Construction Worker Soil Screening Levels Maximum Allowable Work Day Exposure Calculation Spreadsheet - Sub-Parcel B3-1

| Description | Variable | Value | | | |
|---|-------------|----------|--|--|--|
| Days worked per week | DW | 5 | | | |
| Exposure duration (yr) | ED | 1 | | | |
| Hours worked per day | ET | 8 | | | |
| A/constant (unitless) - particulate emission factor | Aconst | 12.9351 | | | |
| B/constant (unitless) - particulate emission factor | Bconst | 5.7383 | | | |
| C/constant (unitless) - particulate emission factor | Cconst | 71.7711 | | | |
| Dispersion correction factor (unitless) | FD | 0.185 | | | |
| Days per year with at least .01" precipitation | Р | 130 | | | |
| Target hazard quotient (unitless) | THQ | 1 | | | |
| Body weight (kg) | BW | 80 | | | |
| Averaging time - noncancer (yr) | ATnc | 1 | | | |
| Soil ingestion rate (mg/d) | IR | 330 | | | |
| Skin-soil adherence factor (mg/cm2) | AF | 0.3 | | | |
| Skin surface exposed (cm2) | SA | 3300 | | | |
| Event frequency (ev/day) | EV | 1 | | | |
| Target cancer risk (unitless) | TR | 01E-06 | | | |
| Averaging time - cancer (yr) | ATc | 70 | | | |
| A/constant (unitless) - volatilization | Aconstv | 2.4538 | | | |
| B/constant (unitless) - volatilization | Bconstv | 17.566 | | | |
| C/constant (unitless) - volatilization | Cconstv | 189.0426 | | | |
| Dry soil bulk density (kg/L) | Pb | 1.5 | | | |
| Average source depth (m) | ds | 3 | | | |
| Soil particle density (g/cm3) | Ps | 2.65 | | | |
| Total soil porosity | Lpore/Lsoil | 0.43 | | | |
| Air-filled soil porosity | Lair/Lsoil | 0.28 | | | |

Construction Worker Soil Screening Levels Maximum Allowable Work Day Exposure Calculation Spreadsheet - Sub-Parcel B3-1

| Area of site (ac) | Ac | 26.5 | → EU1-E |
|---|-------|-------------|---------|
| Overall duration of construction (wk/yr) | EW | 16 | |
| Exposure frequency (day/yr) | EF | 80 | |
| Cars per day | Ca | 5 | |
| Tons per car | CaT | 2 | |
| Trucks per day | Tru | 5 | |
| Tons per truck | TrT | 20 | |
| Mean vehicle weight (tons) | w | 11 | |
| Derivation of dispersion factor - particulate emission factor (g/m2-s per kg/m3) | Q/Csr | 14.1 | |
| Overall duration of construction (hr) | tc | 2,688 | 1 |
| Overall duration of traffic (s) | Tt | 2,304,000 | |
| Surface area (m2) | AR | 107,242 | 1 |
| Length (m) | LR | 327 | |
| Distance traveled (km) | ΣVKT | 262 | |
| Particulate emission factor (m3/kg) | PEFsc | 119,197,593 |] |
| Derivation of dispersion factor - volatilization (g/m2-s per kg/m3) | Q/Csa | 7.23 | |
| Total time of construction (s) | Tcv | 2,304,000 | 1 |

| Input |
|-------------|
| Calculation |

| Chemical | RfD & RfC Sources | ^Ingestion SF (mg/kg-day) ⁻ 1 | ^Inhalation Unit Risk (ug/m ³) ⁻¹ | ^Subchronic RfD (mg/kg-day) | ^Subchronic RfC (mg/m ³) | ^GIABS | Dermally Adjusted RfD (mg/kg-day) | ^ABS | ^RBA | *Dia | *Diw | *Henry's Law Constant (unitless) | *Kd | *Кос | DA | Volatilization Factor - Unlimited Reservoir (m ³ /kg) | Carcinogenic Ingestion/ Dermal SL (SLing/der) | Carcinogenic Inhalation SL (SLinh) | Carcinogenic SL (mg/kg) | Non- Carcinogenic Ingestion/ Dermal SL (SLing/der) | Non- Carcinogenic Inhalation SL (SLinh) | Non- Carcinogenic SL (mg/kg) |
|------------------------|----------------------|---|--|-----------------------------------|--|--------|---|------|------|------|------|--|----------|------|----|---|--|--|----------------------------|---|--|------------------------------------|
| Arsenic, Inorganic | I/C | 1.50E+00 | 4.30E-03 | 3.00E-04 | 1.50E-05 | 1 | 3.00E-04 | 0.03 | 0.6 | | | - | 2.90E+01 | | | | 47.4 | 26,560 | 47.3 | 304 | 24,473 | 301 |
| Iron | Р | - | - | 7.00E-01 | - | 1 | 7.00E-01 | 0.01 | 1 | | | - | 2.50E+01 | | | | | | | 751,692 | | 751,692 |
| Manganese (Non-diet) | 1 | - | - | 2.40E-02 | 5.00E-05 | 0.04 | 9.60E-04 | 0.01 | 1 | | | - | 6.50E+01 | | | | | | | 15,169 | 81,576 | 12,790 |
| Vanadium and Compounds | A | - | - | 1.00E-02 | 1.00E-04 | 0.026 | 2.60E-04 | 0.01 | 1 | | | - | 1.00E+03 | | | | | | | 5,135 | 163,152 | 4,979 |

*chemical specific parameters found in Chemical Specific Parameters Spreadsheet at https://www.epa.gov/risk/regional-screening-levels-rsls

^chemical specific parameters found in Unpaved Road Traffic calculator at https://epa-prgs.ornl.gov/cgi-bin/chemicals/csl_search

I: chemical specific parameters found in the IRIS at https://www.epa.gov/iris

C: chemical specific parameters found in Cal EPA at https://www.dtsc.ca.gov/AssessingRisk

A: chemical specific parameters found in Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs) at https://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mrls/pdfs/atsdr_mrls.pdf

P: chemical specific parameters found in the Database of EPA PPRTVs at https://hhpprtv.ornl.gov/quickview/pprtv.php

APPENDIX C

<u>Sparrows Point Development - PPE Standard</u> <u>Operational Procedure, Revision 3</u>

Planning, Tracking/Supervision, Enforcement, and Documentation

<u>Planning</u>

- Response and Development Work Plan (RDWP) for each individual redevelopment subparcel identifies and documents site conditions.
- RDWP is reviewed and approved by regulators.
- Contractor HASP to address site-specific conditions and PPE requirements:
 - Contractor H&S professional to sign-off on PPE requirements for site workers;
 - Job Safety Analysis (JSA) to be performed for ground intrusive work.
- Project Environmental Professional (EP) assigned to each construction project monitors project during environmentally sensitive project phases and is available to construction contractor on an as needed basis. EP responsibilities include the following:
 - o Dust monitoring
 - Routine ground intrusive breathing space air monitoring
 - Soil tracking
 - Water handling oversight
 - o Ground intrusive work observation
 - Notification for unexpected conditions
- Pre-construction meeting identifies EP roles and responsibilities and reviews site conditions.
- Contractor to perform job-site HazCom. HazCom to be addressed in Contractor HASP and include:
 - PPE requirements,
 - o Exposure time limits,
 - Identification of chemicals of concern and potential effects of over-exposure (adverse reactions),
 - Methods and routes of potential exposure.
- All personnel that will be performing ground intrusive work within impacted soils shall sign-off on HazCom.
- If, based on a thorough review of Site conditions, it is expected that construction workers will have the potential to encounter materials considered hazardous waste under RCRA or DOT regulations, HAZWOPER-trained personnel will be utilized.

Tracking/Supervision

- Contractor to record any day that there is ground intrusive work and confirm that proper PPE is being worn.
- EP will note ground intrusive work on daily work sheets and perform at least one spot check per day.
- EP will log on daily work sheets PPE compliance for all intrusive work areas at least once per day.

• EP to take example photos of Exclusion Zones/Contamination Reduction Zones periodically.

Work Zones Delineation

- Exclusion Zone The Exclusion Zones will include the areas proposed for excavation or with active trenches, excavations, or ground intrusive work, at a minimum. Personnel working within the exclusion zone will be required to wear Modified Level D PPE as described in this SOP. EP to take example photos of Exclusion Zones/Contamination Reduction Zones periodically. The Exclusion Zones will be identified each work day.
- Contamination Reduction Zone This work zone is located outside of the exclusion zone, but inside of the limits of development (LOD). The Contamination Reduction Zone will be located adjacent to the Exclusion Zone, and all personal decontamination including removal of all disposable PPE/removal of soil from boots will be completed in the Contamination Reduction Zone.

Documentation

- Contractor HASP and HazCom.
- Contractor ground intrusive tracking record.
- HASP and HazCom sign-in sheets.
- EP pre-con memos.
- EP daily work sheets.
- Records documenting intrusive work and proper PPE use to be provided in completion report.

Enforcement

• Non-compliance of PPE requirements will result in disciplinary action up to and including prohibition from working on Sparrows Point.

Unknown and/or Unexpected Conditions

If unknown and/or unexpected conditions are encountered during the project that the EP determines to have a reasonable potential to significantly impact construction worker health and safety, the following will be initiated:

- 1. Job stoppage,
- 2. TPA and MDE notification,
- 3. Re-assessment of conditions.

Work will not continue until EP has cleared the area. If hazardous waste is identified, a HAZWOPER contractor will be brought in to address. The approved contingency plan will be implemented, where appropriate.

Modified Level D PPE

Modified Level D PPE will include, at a minimum, overalls such as polyethylene-coated Tyvek or clean washable cloth overalls, latex (or similar) disposable gloves (when working in wet/chemical surroundings) or work gloves, steel-toe/steel-shank high ankle work boots with taped chemical-protective over-boots (as necessary), dust mask, hard hat, safety glasses with

side shields, and hearing protection (as necessary). If chemical-protective over-boots create increased slip/trip/fall hazardous, then standard leather or rubber work boots could be used, but visible soils from the sides and bottoms of the boots must be removed upon exiting the Exclusion Zone.

SP Development PPE Procedure 4-3-19

APPENDIX D

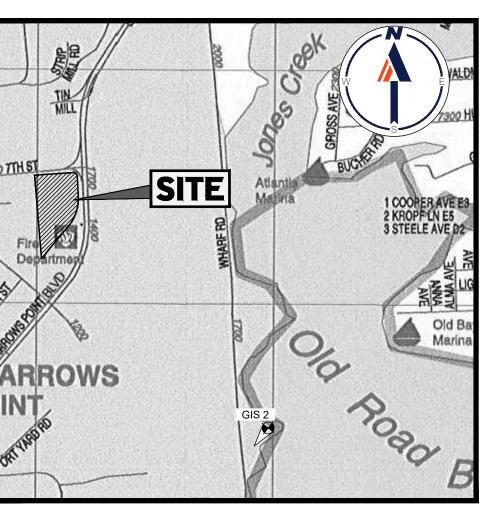
| | RD DRAWING FOR ENTIRE PLAN SET | LEGEND | | STANDARD BREVIATIONS FOR ENTIRE PLAN SET |
|-------------------|--|------------------------------|-------------|--|
| LIMIT OF WOR | к —— | LOM | AC | ACRES |
| LIMIT OF DIST | URBANCE | LOD-LOD- | ADA | AMERICANS WITH DISABILITY ACT |
| | | | ARCH | ARCHITECTURAL |
| EXISTING NOTE | ONSITE PROPERTY | PROPOSED NOTE | BC | BOTTOM OF CURB |
| | LINE / R.O.W. LINE | — | BF | BASEMENT FLOOR |
| | NEIGHBORING - PROPERTY LINE / | | BK BL | BLOCK BASELINE |
| | INTERIOR PARCEL LINE | | BLDG | BUILDING |
| | _ EASEMENT LINE | | BM | BUILDING BENCHMARK |
| | _ SETBACK | | BRL | BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE |
| | LINE | | CF | |
| | | | CL CMP | CENTERLINE CORRUGATED METAL PIPE |
| | | CURB AND GUTTER | | |
| | | SPILL TRANSITION | CONC | CONCRETE |
| | CONCRETE CURB & GUTTER | | CPP | CORRUGATED PLASTIC PIPE |
| | | DEPRESSED CURB AND GUTTER | CY | CUBIC YARDS |
| | | | DEC DEP | DECORATIVE DEPRESSED |
| - E - O | UTILITY POLE WITH LIGHT | | | DUCTILE IRON PIPE |
| <u> </u> | POLE | 0 | DOM | DOMESTIC |
| | TRAFFIC | | ELEC | ELECTRIC |
| ⊡€ | | | ELEV | |
| 0 | UTILITY POLE | 0 | EP ES | EDGE OF PAVEMENT |
| | TYPICAL | | ES | EDGE OF SHOULDER |
| <u>ل</u> | LIGHT | <u>ل</u> | EX | EXISTING |
| \$ | ACORN LIGHT | ¢ | FES | FLARED END SECTION |
| | TYPICAL | | FF | |
| <u>ب</u> | SIGN | ₩ | FH FG | |
| X | PARKING COUNTS | x | FG G | FINISHED GRADE |
| | | | GF | GARAGE FLOOR (AT DOOR) |
| | | | GH | GRADE HIGHER SIDE OF WALL |
| <i>170</i> | CONTOUR | <u> </u> | GL | GRADE LOWER SIDE OF WALL |
| | SPOT | TC 516.00 TC 516.00 MATCH EX | GRT | |
| TC 516.4 OR 516.4 | ELEVATIONS | BC 515.55 (518.02 ±) | GV | GATE VALVE HIGH DENSITY |
| | | | HDPE | POLYETHYLENE PIPE |
| SAN | SANITARY | SAN | HP | |
| | LABEL | # | HOR HW | HORIZONTAL HEADWALL |
| X | STORM LABEL | X # | INT | |
| | SANITARY SEWER | | INV | INVERT |
| JL | LATERAL | | LF | LINEAR FOOT |
| W | UNDERGROUND WATER LINE | W | LOC | |
| E | _ UNDERGROUND | E | LOD | LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE |
| | | | LOS | |
| G | _ UNDERGROUND GAS LINE | G | L/S | LANDSCAPE |
| | _ OVERHEAD | ОН | MAX | MAXIMUM |
| _ | | | MIN | |
| <i>T</i> | _ UNDERGROUND TELEPHONE LINE | T | MH MJ | MANHOLE MECHANICAL JOINT |
| - <i>C</i> | UNDERGROUND CABLE LINE | C | | ON CENTER |
| | – STORM | | PA | POINT OF ANALYSIS |
| | - STORM - SEWER | | PC | POINT OF CURVATURE |
| <i>S</i> | SANITARY | S | PCCR | POINT OF COMPOUND CURVATURE, CURB RETURN |
| ~~ | HYDRANT | ~~ | PI | POINT OF INTERSECTION |
| V | | Ø | POG | POINT OF GRADE |
| S | SANITARY MANHOLE | \bigcirc | PROP | PROPOSED |
| | STORM | | PT | |
| | MANHOLE | | PTCR | POINT OF TANGENCY, CURB RETURN |
| \otimes^{WM} | WATER METER | • | PVC | |
| WV | WATER | | PVI | POINT OF VERTICAL INTERSECTION |
| \lor \lor | VALVE | - | PVT | POINT OF VERTICAL TANGENCY |
| | GAS VALVE | | R | |
| \square | GAS | | RCP | REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE |
| | METER | | RET WALL | RETAINING WALL |
| | TYPICAL END SECTION | | S | SLOPE |
|) or | HEADWALL OR | | SAN | SANITARY SEWER |
| | ENDWALL | | SF | SQUARE FEET |
| | GRATE INLET | | STA STM | STATION STORM |
| | CURB | ٥٦ | STM | SIDEWALK |
| | | | TBA | TO BE ABANDONED |
| 0 | CLEAN OUT | 0 | TBR | TO BE REMOVED |
| Ē | | Ē | TBRL | TO BE RELOCATED |
| - | | | TBV | |
| (I) | TELEPHONE MANHOLE | 1 | TC TELE | TOP OF CURB |
| EB | ELECTRIC | EB | TPF | TREE PROTECTION FENCE |
| | BOX ELECTRIC | | TW | TOP OF WALL |
| EP | PEDESTAL | EP | TYP | TYPICAL |
| | | | UG | UNDERGROUND |
| | MONITORING | | UP | |
| \bigcirc | WELL | | W | WIDE WATER LINE |
| | TEST PIT | | W/M | WATER LINE WATER METER |
| | | | J | |
| (Σ λ | | | ± | PLUS OR MINUS |
| | BENCHMARK | | ± ° Ø | PLUS OR MINUS DEGREE DIAMETER |

CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS



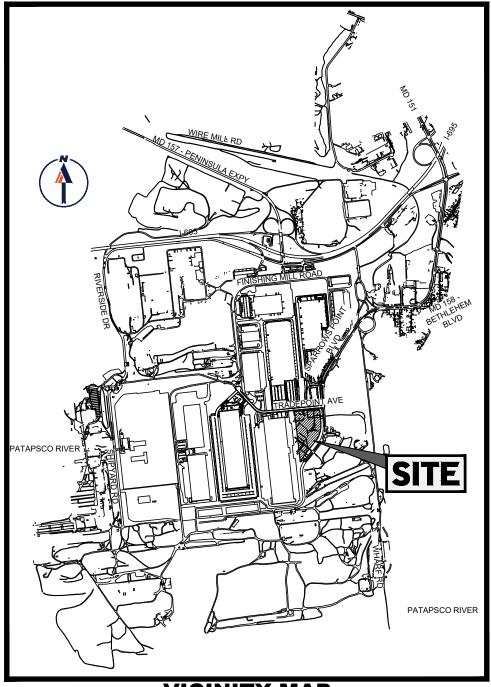
PROJECT MUSHROOM

LOCATION OF SITE 7031 TRADPOINT AVENUE BALTIMORE, MD 21219 **TAX MAP 111, GRID 14, PARCEL 318 ELECTION DISTRICT 15 COUNCILMANIC DISTRICT 7 BALTIMORE COUNTY**



LOCATION MAP COPYRIGHT ADC THE MAP PEOPLE PERMIT USE NO. 20602153-5 SCALE: 1"=1,000'



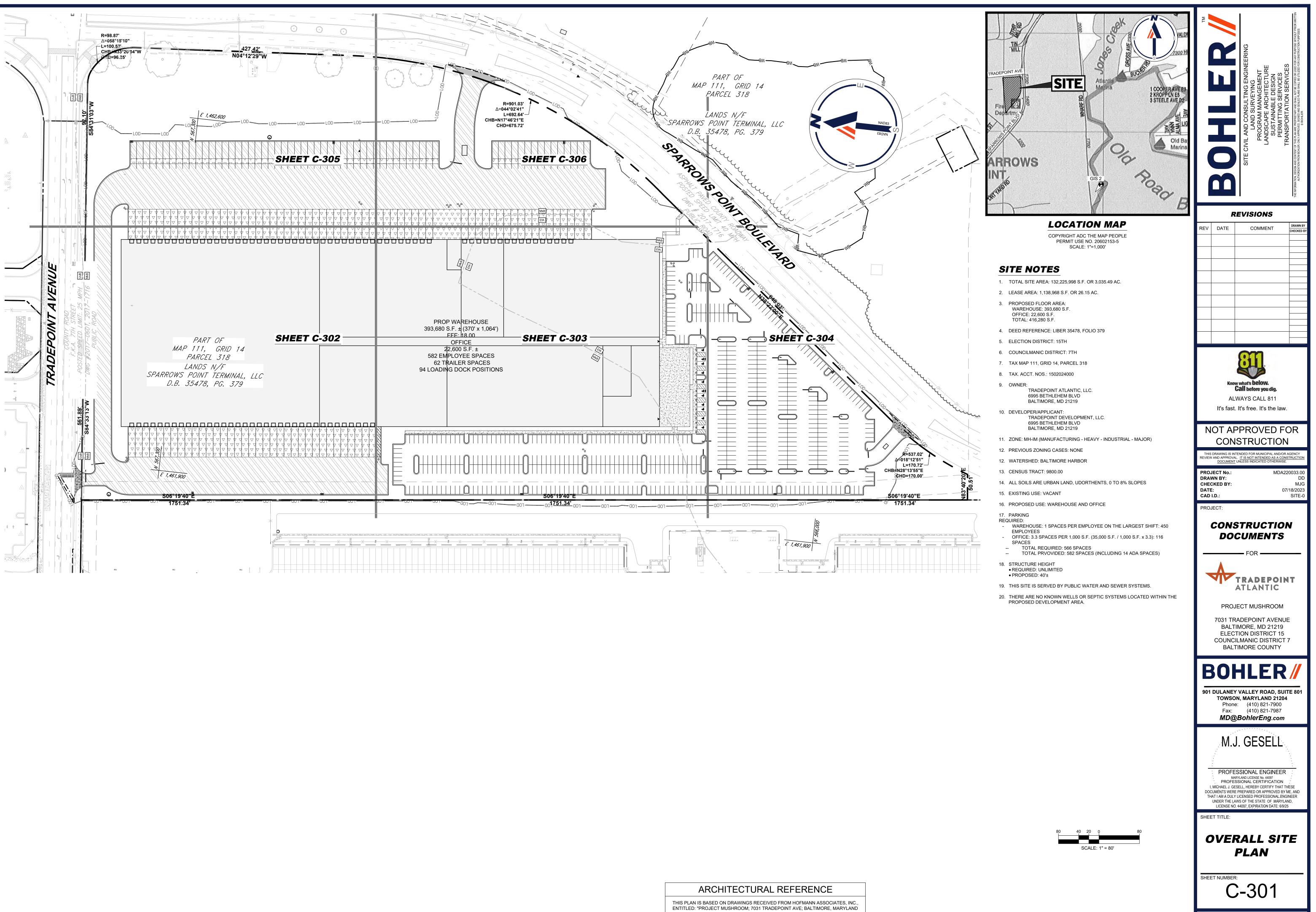


VICINITY MAP SCALE: 1"=3000'

CONTACT: JENNIFER C. BASS

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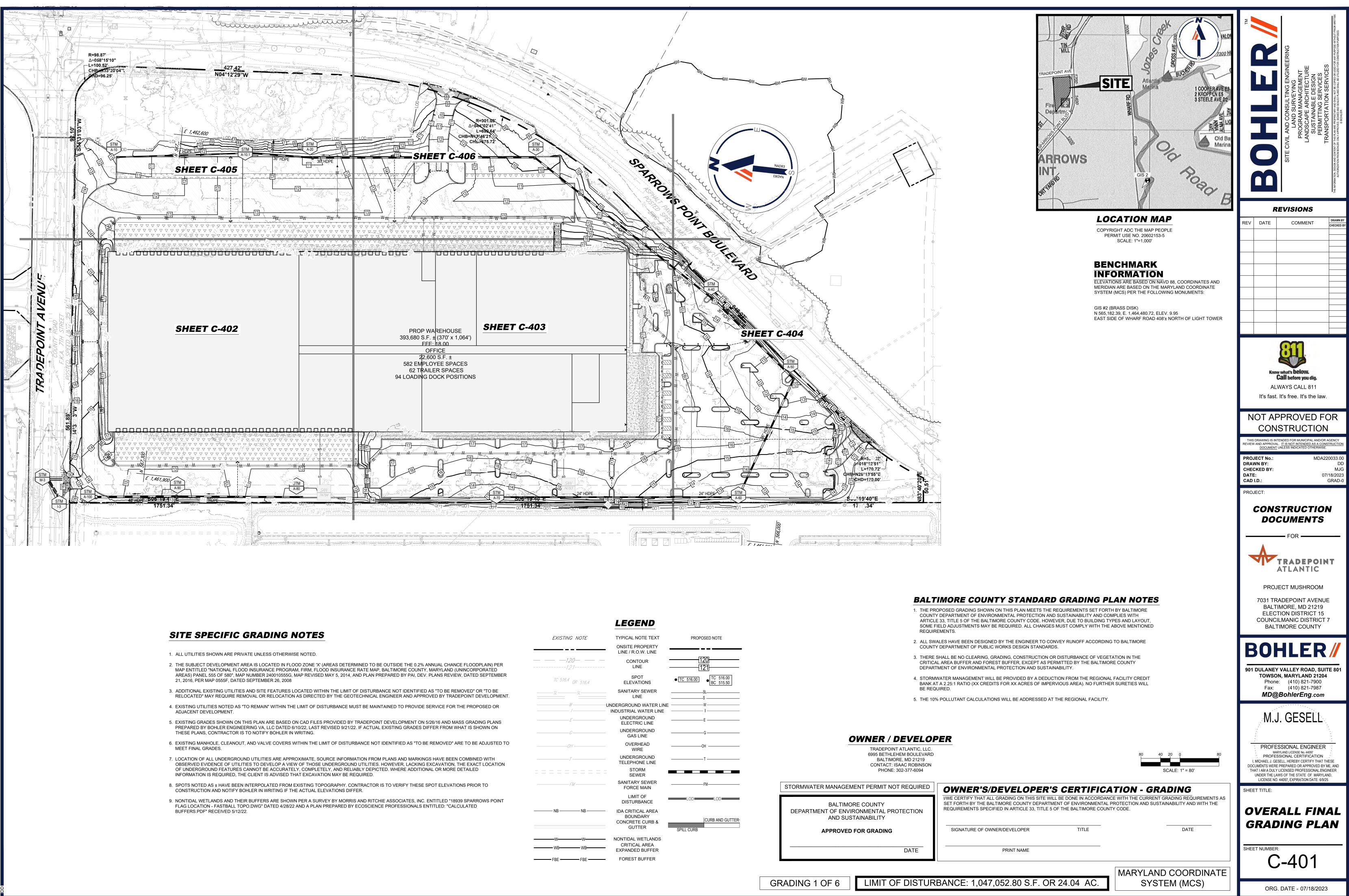
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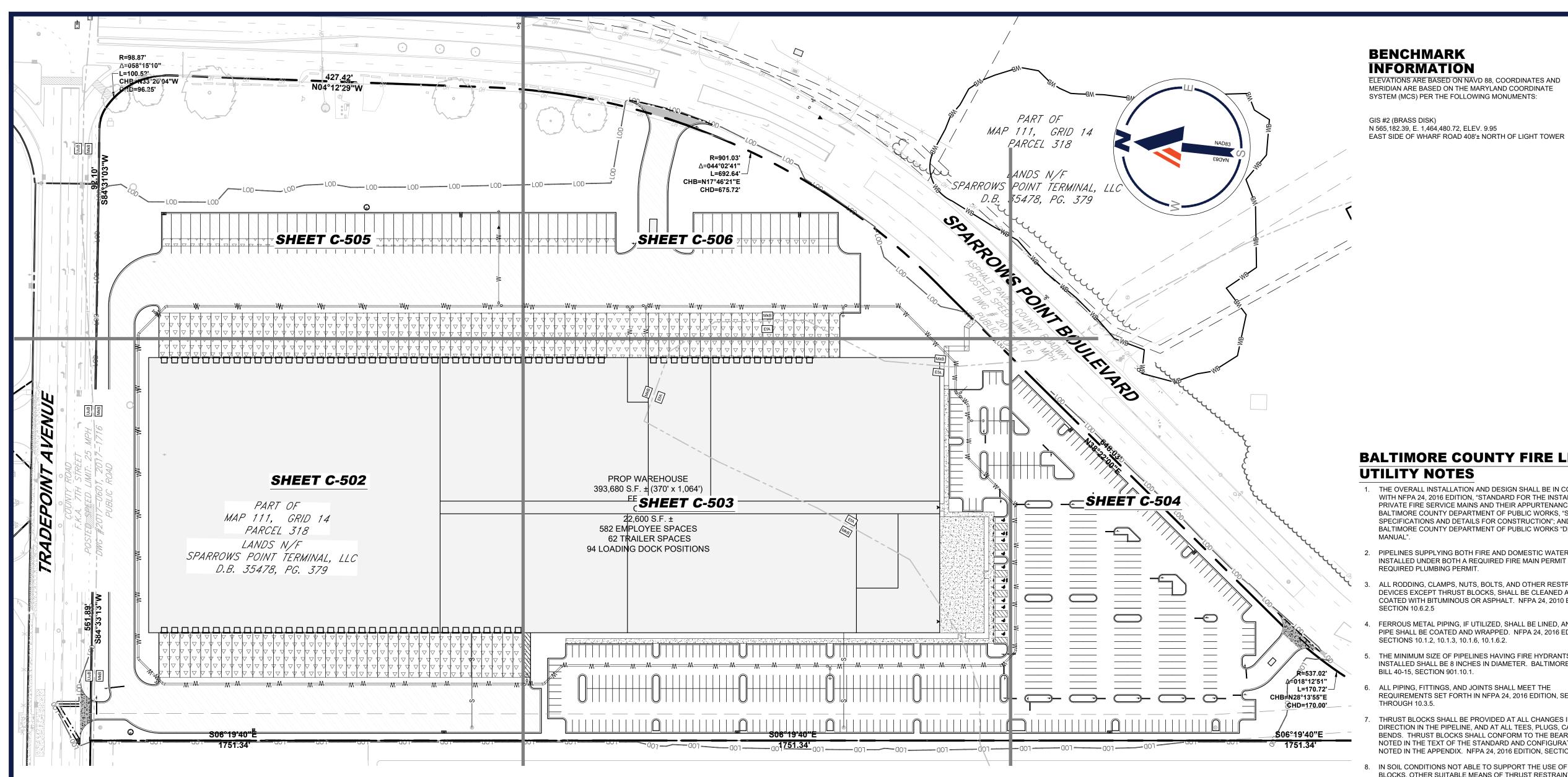
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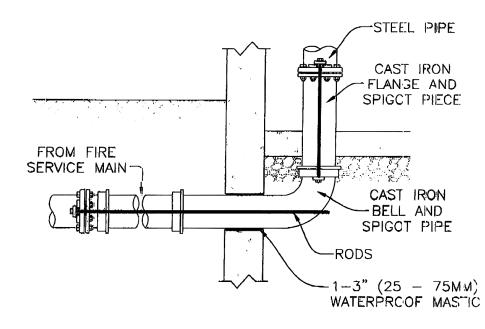


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TYPICAL CONNECTION TO STANDPIPE RISER NOT TO SCALE

PLATE W-3A, W-3B.

SECTION 10.4.

- 13. FIRELINES ARE SUBJECT TO A MINIMUM OF A 200-PSI HYDROSTATIC TEST IN ACCORDANCE WITH NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION, SECTION 10.10.2.2.1. ALL THRUST BLOCKS, TIE RODS, VALVES, FITTINGS, AND HYDRANT DRAIN FIELDS SHALL BE EXPOSED FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT INSPECTION AT THE TIME OF THE TEST. PIPE JOINTS MAY BE COVERED AT THE TIME OF THE TEST. 14. THE MINIMUM DEPTH OF COVER FOR ALL UNDERGROUND FIRE
- LINES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 4'-0" MEASURED FROM THE TOP OF THE PIPE. NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION, SECTION 10.4.2.1.1.

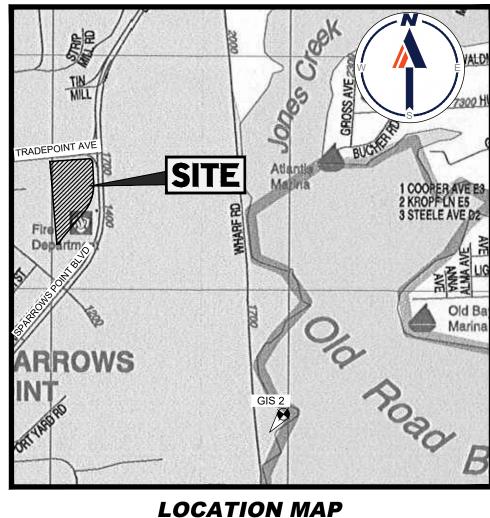
TEST PIT NOTE

CONTRACTOR TO TEST PIT 2 FEET BELOW PROPOSED UTILITY OR UNTIL EXACT LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITY IS IDENTIFIED AND SUBMIT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO BOHLER IN WRITING.

SITE SPECIFIC UTILITY NOTES

1. LOCATION OF ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES ARE APPROXIMATE. SOURCE INFORMATION FROM PLANS AND MARKINGS HAVE BEEN COMBINED WITH OBSERVED EVIDENCE OF UTILITIES TO DEVELOP A VIEW OF THOSE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. HOWEVER, LACKING EXCAVATION, THE EXACT LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND FEATURES CANNOT BE ACCURATELY, COMPLETELY AND RELIABLY DEPICTED. WHERE ADDITIONAL OR MORE INFORMATION IS REQUIRED, THE CLIENT IS ADVISED THAT EXCAVATION MAY BE REQUIRED.

ELEVATIONS ARE BASED ON NAVD 88, COORDINATES AND MERIDIAN ARE BASED ON THE MARYLAND COORDINATE SYSTEM (MCS) PER THE FOLLOWING MONUMENTS:



COPYRIGHT ADC THE MAP PEOPLE PERMIT USE NO. 20602153-5 SCALE: 1"=1,000'

BALTIMORE COUNTY FIRE LINE

- 1. THE OVERALL INSTALLATION AND DESIGN SHALL BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION, "STANDARD FOR THE INSTALLATION OF PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE MAINS AND THEIR APPURTENANCES"; THE BALTIMORE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, "STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS FOR CONSTRUCTION"; AND THE BALTIMORE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS "DESIGN
- 2. PIPELINES SUPPLYING BOTH FIRE AND DOMESTIC WATER SHALL BE INSTALLED UNDER BOTH A REQUIRED FIRE MAIN PERMIT AND A
- ALL RODDING, CLAMPS, NUTS, BOLTS, AND OTHER RESTRAINING DEVICES EXCEPT THRUST BLOCKS, SHALL BE CLEANED AND COATED WITH BITUMINOUS OR ASPHALT. NFPA 24, 2010 EDITION,
- 4. FERROUS METAL PIPING, IF UTILIZED, SHALL BE LINED, AND STEEL PIPE SHALL BE COATED AND WRAPPED. NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION,
- THE MINIMUM SIZE OF PIPELINES HAVING FIRE HYDRANTS INSTALLED SHALL BE 8 INCHES IN DIAMETER. BALTIMORE COUNTY
- ALL PIPING, FITTINGS, AND JOINTS SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION, SECTION 10.1
- 7. THRUST BLOCKS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT ALL CHANGES IN DIRECTION IN THE PIPELINE, AND AT ALL TEES, PLUGS, CAPS, AND BENDS. THRUST BLOCKS SHALL CONFORM TO THE BEARING AREAS NOTED IN THE TEXT OF THE STANDARD AND CONFIGURATIONS NOTED IN THE APPENDIX. NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION, SECTIONS 10.6.1.
- 8. IN SOIL CONDITIONS NOT ABLE TO SUPPORT THE USE OF THRUST BLOCKS, OTHER SUITABLE MEANS OF THRUST RESTRAINT SHALL BE USED THIS RESTRAINT SHALL BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE DESIGN ENGINEER AND SPECIFICALLY DETAILED ON THE PLANS FILED FOR APPROVAL. NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION, SECTION 10.8.21 AND 10.8.3.
- 9. ALL VALVES (>2") CONTROLLING WATER SUPPLIES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN STANDARD VAULTS AS DETAILED BY THE BCDPW "STANDARD SPECIFICATION AND DETAILS FOR CONSTRUCTION" MANUAL, OR SHALL UTILIZE APPROVED POST INDICATOR VALVES. ROADWAY BOXES ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION, SECTIONS 6.1, 6.3 AND 6.4; BCDPW "DESIGN MANUAL", WATER MAIN SECTION. SECTION 2-4.7.
- 10. PIPES RUN UNDER OR IN AREAS SUBJECTED TO HEAVY VIBRATION, SHOCK, OR GREATER THAN NORMAL SOIL LOADING CONDITIONS (I.E. RAILROAD LINES, ETC.), SHALL BE EVALUATED BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER AND SHALL BE SUITABLY PROTECTED SUCH PROTECTION SHALL BE SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED AND DETAILED ON THE SUBMITTED PLANS. NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION,
- 11. FIRE HYDRANTS, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SHALL BE UL LISTED OR BE FM OR BALTIMORE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS APPROVED THREE (3) OUTLET HYDRANTS. OUTLETS SHALL BE 2-2 ½ " NST AND 1-4 1/2 " BALTIMORE COUNTY STEAMER THREAD. NFPA 24, 2010 EDITION, SECTIONS 7.1.1 AND 7.1.1.2 BCDPW "DESIGN MANUAL" SECTION 2-4.4 STEAMER THREAD, AS DETAILED ON BCDPW PLATE W-3C, DATED 3/5/82. BALTIMORE COUNTY BILL 40-15 SECTION 1:18.3.3.1(3) AND 1:18.3.5.2.
- 12. FIRE HYDRANTS SHALL HAVE A CENTERLINE SET BACK FROM THE CURB OF 24" AND SHALL HAVE THE CENTERLINE OF THE 4-1/2" STEAMER CONNECTION NO LESS THAN 17" NOR MORE THAN 30" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE, FACING THE ACCESS DRIVE. BCDPW "STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS FOR CONSTRUCTION"

- 15. PIPE SHALL NOT BE RUN MORE THAN ONE PIPE LENGTH (APPROXIMATELY 20 FEET) UNDER BUILDINGS. FITTINGS SHALL NO BE LOCATED WITHIN THE BEARING AREA OF ANY FOUNDATIONS UNLESS APPROVED BY THE DESIGN ENGINEER. NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION, SECTION 10.6.
- 16. SPOOL PIECES ON VERTICAL RISES OR HORIZONTAL STUB-INS SHALL BE WELDED OR SCREWED FLANGE, OR LISTED UNIFLANGE TYPE FITTING. NOTE: UNIFLANGE TYPE FITTINGS SHALL BE SPECIFICALLY LISTED FOR ABOVEGROUND USE.
- 17. HYDRANTS ARE REQUIRED TO BE LOCATED A MINIMUM OF 40 FEET FROM BUILDINGS AND IN LOCATIONS AS DIRECTED BY THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION, SECTION 7.1, 7.2 AND 7.3, BALTIMORE COUNTY BILL 3-17, SECTION 1.18.5.1.7.
- 18. ADD A VALVE AND VALVE VAULT ON ALL BUILDING LEAD-INS. NFPA 24, 2016, SECTIONS 6.2.1, 6.3.1 AND 6.3.3.1.
- 19. ON SITE (PRIVATE) HYDRANTS SHALL BE PAINTED RED, IN ORDER TO DISTINGUISH THEM FROM (ORANGE) PUBLIC HYDRANTS. BALTIMORE COUNTY BILL 3-17, SECTION 1:18.5.7.5.
- 20. COORDINATE HYDROSTATIC TEST AND FLUSH WITH CONTRACTOR INSTALLING STUB-IN, SUCH THAT ENTIRE LEAD-IN IS TESTED AS A SINGLE UNIT.
- 21. COORDINATE HYDROSTATIC TEST AND FLUSH WITH CONTRACTOR INSTALLING LEAD-IN SUCH THAT ENTIRE LEAD TO THE BASE OF RISER IS TESTED AS A SINGLE UNIT.
- 22 IT SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PROJECT SITE ENGINEER TO ENSURE THAT THE INSTALLING CONTRACTOR IS PROVIDED WIT THE APPROVED PLAN. AND A COPY OF THESE REVIEW COMMENTS
- 23. ALL DRAWINGS SHALL BE PRODUCED IN A PROFESSIONAL MANNER AND BE WET SEALED BY A STATE OF MARYLAND PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER IN CIVIL OR FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERING.
- 24. ALL UNDERGROUND FIRE PROTECTION PIPING THAT ENTERS THE BUILDING SHALL INCLUDE A DETAIL OF THE STUB-IN BEGINNING 5 FEET OUTSIDE THE BUILDING TO THE INTERIOR FLOOR FLANGE. DETAIL TO INCLUDE DEPTH OF COVER AND ALL MEANS OF MECHANICAL RESTRAINMENT.
- 25. WHERE FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLIES ARE REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED, THEY SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MADE AVAILABLE FOR USE NOT LATER THAN THE TIME WHEN THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INDIVIDUAL BUILDING IS UNDER ROOF. A CRUSHER RUN ROAD FOR ACCESS TO BUILDINGS AND HYDRANTS SHALL BE AVAILABLE FOR AND USABLE BY EMERGENCY FIRE APPARATUS AND CAPABLE OF HANDLING EMERGENCY APPARATUS WEIGHING 65.000 POUNDS WHEN CONSTRUCTION OF ANY BUILDING IS UNDER ROOF. BALTIMORE COUNTY BILL 3-17, SECTION 1:16.4.3.1.3.
- 26. HYDRANT LEADS FROM MAINS SHALL BE NOT LESS THAN 6" IN DIAMETER, NOR MORE THAN 20' IN LENGTH. EXCEPTIONS TO THES CRITERIA MAY BE GRANTED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL OR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. BALTIMORE COUNTY BILL 48-12 SECTION 901.10.2.
- 27. RESTRAINED JOINT SYSTEMS. FIRE MAINS UTILIZING RESTRAINED JOINT SYSTEMS SHALL INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING PER NFPA 24 201 EDITION, SECTION 10.8.3:
- 27.1. LOCKING MECHANICAL OR PUSH-ON JOINTS MECHANICAL JOINTS UTILIZING SETSCREW RETAINER GLANDS 27.2. 27.3. BOLTED FLANGE JOINTS
- 27.4. HEAT-FUSED OR WELDED JOINTS 27.5. PIPE CLAMPS AND TIE RODS
- 27.6. OTHER APPROVED METHODS OR DEVICES
- 28. FIRE HYDRANTS SHALL BE LOCATED IN A PATTERN APPROVED BY THE FIRE CHIEF OR HIS DESIGNEE. BALTIMORE COUNTY BILL 3-17 SECTION 1: 18.5.1.1.
- 29. PRIVATE HYDRANTS SUPPLIED BY FIRE PUMPS: PRIVATE FIRE HYDRANTS I OCATED ON THE DISCHARGE SIDE OF THE FIRE PUMP SHALL HAVE THEIR BONNETS PAINTED WHITE IN ORDER TO INDICATE THAT SAID HYDRANTS ARE OFF THE DISCHARGE SIDE OF A FIRE PUMP. EXCEPTIONS FOR PRESENTLY EXISTING SYSTEMS MAY BE GRANTED AT THE DISCRETION OF THE CHIEF OF FIRE DEPARTMENT OR DESIGNEE. BALTIMORE COUNTY BILL 3-17 SECTION 1: 18.5.7.4.
- 30. ALL UNDERGROUND PIPING SHALL BE FLUSHED PRIOR TO HYDROSTATIC TESTING IN ACCORDANCE TO NFPA 24, 2016 EDITION SECTION 10.10.2.1.

SCALE: 1" = 80'

OWNER / DEVELOPER

TRADEPOINT ATLANTIC. LLC. 6995 BETHLEHEM BOULEVARD BALTIMORE, MD 21219 CONTACT: ISAAC ROBINSON PHONE: 302-377-6094

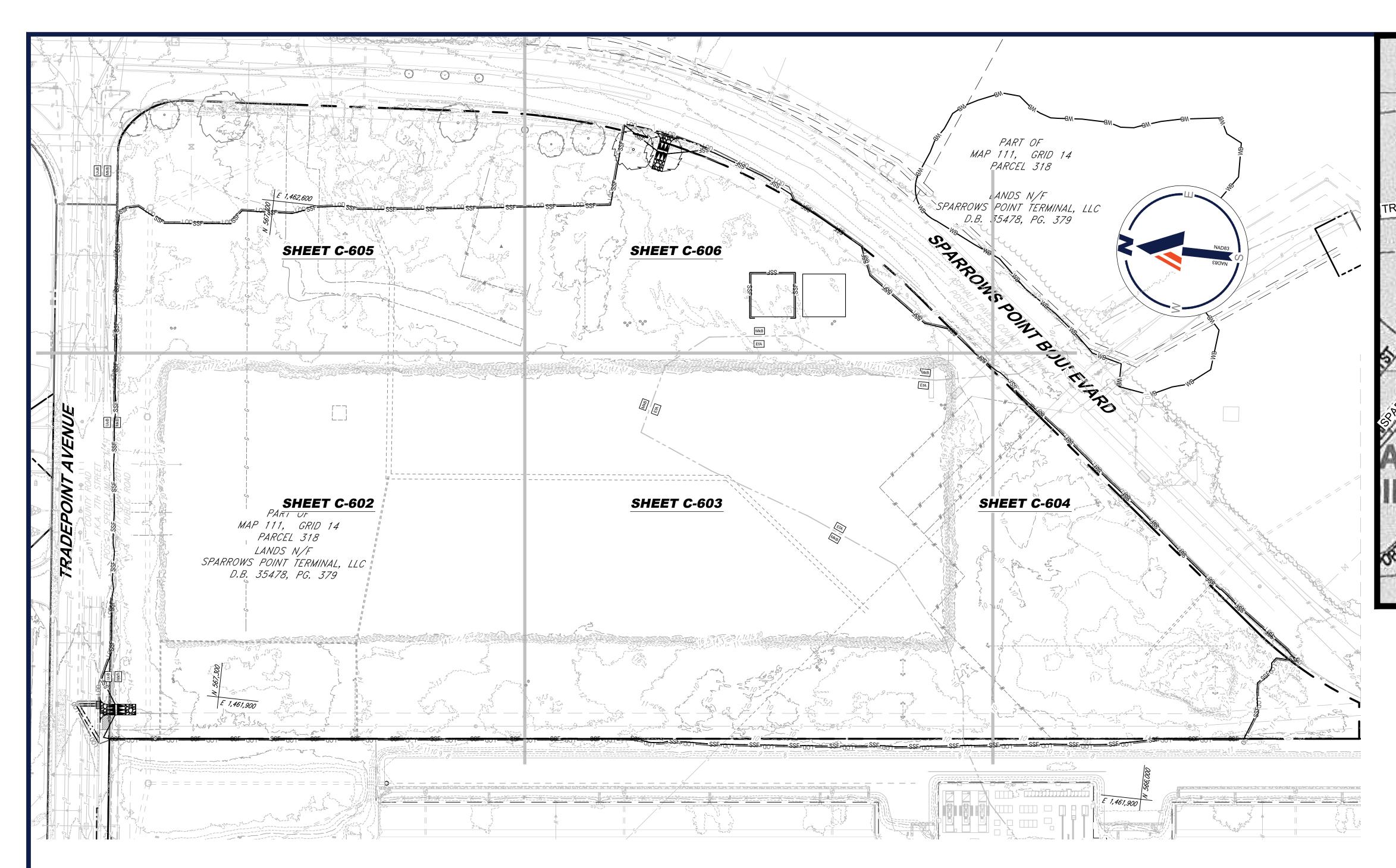
MARYLAND COORDINATE SYSTEM (MCS)

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SAME DAY STABILIZATION NOTES WHERE NO SCE IS PROVIDED THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DESIGNATE PIECES OF

- CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT THAT SHALL BE ALLOWED WITHIN THE LOD. THIS EQUIPMENT SHALL BE KEPT WITHIN THE LOD UNTIL THE PROPOSED WORK IS COMPLETE AND SHALL HAVE TREADS/TIRES CLEANED PRIOR TO LEAVING THE LOD. ALL MATERIAL REMOVAL/LOAD OUT SHALL BE LIFTED FROM THE LOD.
- 2. NO AREAS SHALL BE LEFT UNSTABILIZED OVERNIGHT UNLESS THE RUNOFF IS DIRECTED TO AN MDE APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE.
- 3. STOCKPILE AREAS ON PAVEMENT SHALL NOT BE USED FOR PLACEMENT OR STORAGE OF ANY ERODIBLE MATERIALS.
- 4. THE WORK SHOWN IN THIS AREA SHALL BE DONE USING THE METHOD OF SAME DAY STABILIZATION. NO MORE LAND AREA (OR LENGTH OF TRENCH, SWALE, CHANNEL, ETC.) SHALL BE DISTURBED THAN CAN BE STABILIZED BY THE END OF EACH WORKDAY. ALL DISTURBED AREAS THAT DO NOT DRAIN TO A SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE SHALL BE STABILIZED BY THE END OF THE WORKDAY. NO DISTURBED AREA SHALL BE LEFT UNSTABILIZED OVERNIGHT UNLESS RUNOFF IS DIRECTED TO AN MDE APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE. FOR WORK ACTIVITIES IN PAVED AREAS, THE STONE BASE COURSE LAYER MUST BE PLACED BY THE END OF THE SAME DAY TO QUALIFY AS SAME DAY STABILIZATION.

UTILITY NOTE

- 1. CONTRACTOR SHOULD OPEN ONLY THAT SECTION OF TRENCH THAT CAN BE BACKFILLED AND STABILIZED EACH DAY. IF TRENCH MUST REMAIN OPEN LONGER THAN ONE DAY, SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED BELOW (DOWNSLOPE OF) THE TRENCH.
- 2. PLACE ALL EXCAVATED MATERIAL ON UPHILL SIDE OF TRENCH.
- 3. ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL DISTURBED BY UTILITY CONSTRUCTION ARE TO BE REPAIRED IMMEDIATELY.

SOIL STABILIZATION NOTE

FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR REDISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN THREE (3) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO THE SURFACE OF ALL PERIMETER CONTROLS, DIKES, SWALES, DITCHES, PERIMETER SLOPES, AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL (3:1); AND SEVEN (7) DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE NOT UNDER ACTIVE GRADING.

MAINTENANCE NOTE SHALL INCLUDE, BUT NOT BE LIMITED TO, THE REMOVAL OF ALL

TEMPORARY STOCKPILE NOTES

- TEMPORARY STOCKPILES SHALL BE:

STORM EVENT.

- DEVICE.
- PLAN VIEWS.

INLET PROTECTION NOTE

THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED TO INSTALL INLET PROTECTION ON ALL STORM DRAIN INLETS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE FOLLOWING:

ALL INLET PROTECTION WILL BE INSTALLED AS DIRECTED BY THE INSPECTOR IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, PAGE E-23. THE REMOVAL OF ANY INLET PROTECTION DEVICES WILL REQUIRE APPROVAL FROM THE INSPECTOR.

CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT AND MAINTAIN ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES AND DEVICES AFTER EVERY STORM EVENT. MAINTENANCE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED AS NEEDED TO ENSURE PROPER FUNCTION. SUPER SILT FENCE STORAGE AREAS SHALL BE DEWATERED AND SEDIMENT CLEANED OUT AFTER EVERY

1. LOCATED WITHIN THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE (LOD). 2. DRAIN TO A FUNCTIONING SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE. 3. POSITIONED TO NOT IMPEDE UPON, OR IMPAIR THE FUNCTION OF SAID

4. POSITIONED TO NOT ALTER DRAINAGE DIVIDES.

THESE ITEMS SHOULD BE INCORPORATED INTO ANY NOTE REFERENCING TEMPORARY STOCKPILES, AND WHEN ACTUALLY DELINEATING THEM ON

*1) ANY INLET OUTFALLING DIRECTLY INTO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE. INLETS ON PRIVATE OR PUBLIC PAVED ROAD OPEN TO THE PUBLIC. IF AN AREA AROUND INLET PROTECTION DOES NOT DRAIN WITHIN 24 HOURS OF A RAIN EVENT, CONTRACTOR TO PUMP AREA THROUGH A FILTER BAG TO AN EXISTING UNDERGROUND STORM DRAIN SYSTEM OR PUMP TO AN EXISTING INLET THAT DRAINS DIRECTLY TO THE TINMILL CANAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT.

*STORM DRAIN TO BE FLUSHED PRIOR TO TRAPPING DEVICE REMOVAL.

QUANTITY TAKEOFF OF SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES

**ALL PHASES SUPER SILT FENCE OR SMARTFENCE42: GABION INLET PROTECTION STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE: MOUNTABLE BERM

EARTH WORK (TOTAL DEVELOPMENT)

CUT

FILL:

NET

2 EA. 2 EA.

4,740 L.F.

11 EA.

35,530 C.Y. 66,730 C.Y. 31,200 C.Y. (FILL)

SPOIL MATERIAL SHALL BE DISCARDED AT A SITE WITH AN ACTIVE GRADING PERMIT AND APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN. BORROW MATERIAL SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM AN APPROVED SITE WITH AN ACTIVE GRADING PERMIT AND AN APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN.

EARTH QUANTITIES LISTED ABOVE ARE FOR SEDIMENT CONTROL USE ONLY. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT RELY ON THESE FIGURES FOR ESTIMATING AND BONDING PURPOSES.

WORK OUTSIDE PERIMETER **CONTROLS NOTES**

CONTRACTOR SHALL ONLY DISTURB THAT AREA WHICH CAN BE COMPLETED AND STABILIZED BY THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY. STABILIZATION SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS: 1. FOR AREA TO BE PAVED, THE APPLICATION OF STONE BASE 2. FOR AREAS TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED

a. PERMANENT SEED AND SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING OR SOD FOR ALL STEEP SLOPES, CHANNELS OR SWALES b. PERMANENT SEED AND MULCH FOR ALL OTHER AREAS.

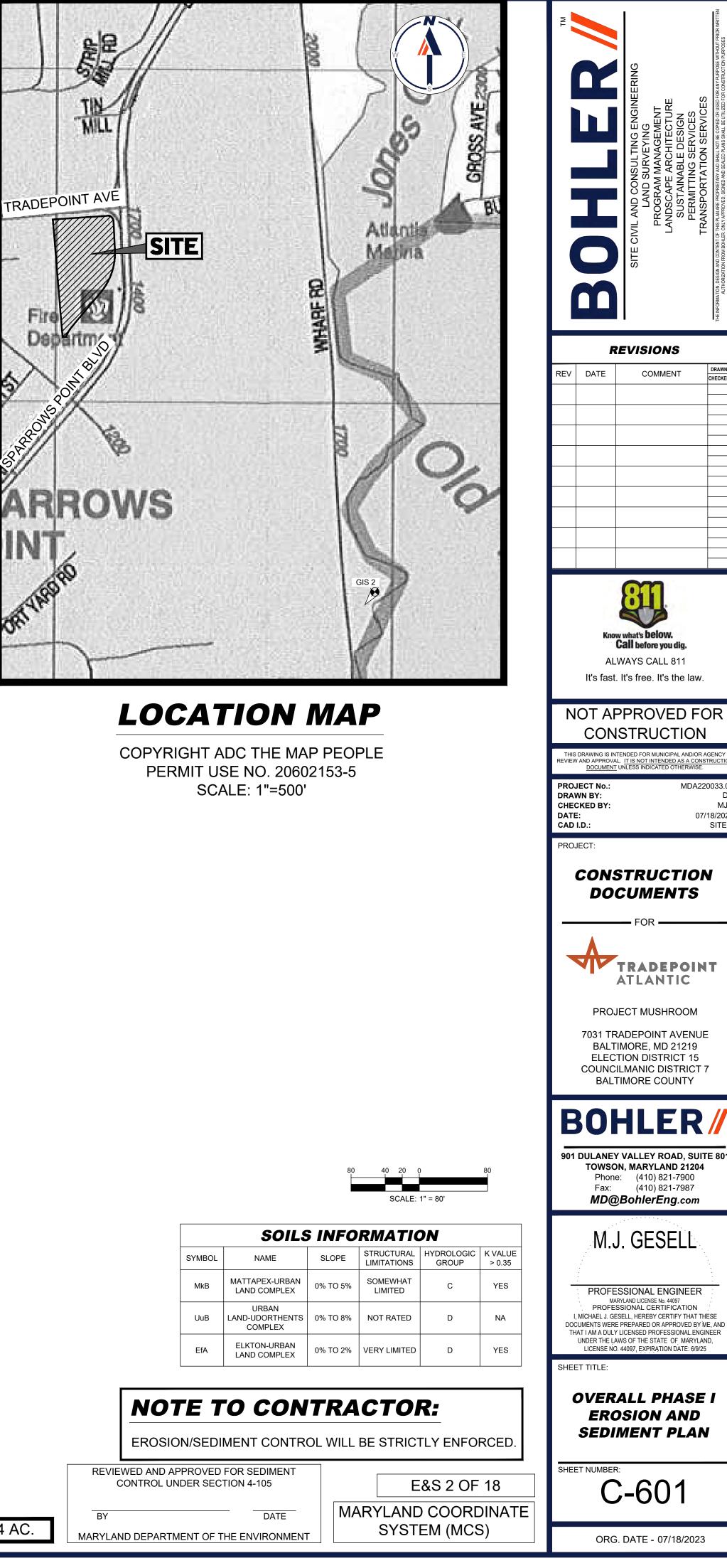
ANY AREAS WHICH CAN NOT BE STABILIZED BY THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY MUST HAVE SILT FENCE INSTALLED ON THE DOWN SLOPE SIDE. WORK TO BE COMPLETED OUTSIDE THE SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE DONE

PER THE "WORK OUTSIDE PERIMETER CONTROLS NOTES" AND "UTILITY NOTES" ON THIS SHEET.

OWNER / DEVELOPER

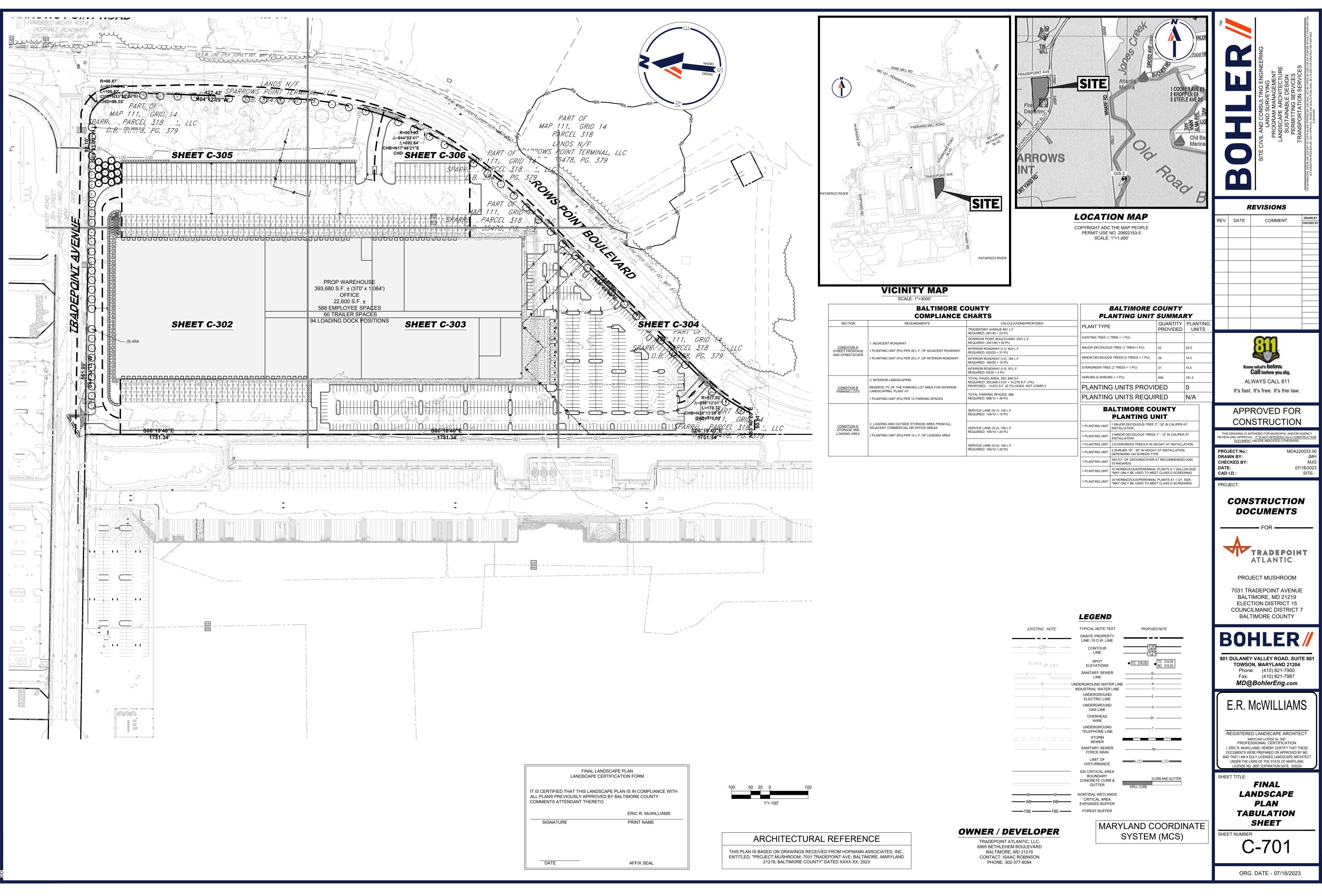
TRADEPOINT ATLANTIC, LLC. 6995 BETHLEHEM BOULEVARD BALTIMORE, MD 21219 CONTACT: ISAAC ROBINSON PHONE: 302-377-6094

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B-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

USING VEGETATION AS COVER TO PROTECT EXPOSED SOIL FROM EROSION.

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 QUANTIT STABILIZATION PRACTICES ARE USED TO PROMOTE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATION ON EXPOSED SOIL. WHEN SOIL IS STABILIZED WITH VEGETATION, THE SOIL IS LESS LIKELY TO ERODE AND MORE LIKELY TO ALLOW INFILTRATION OF RAINFALL, THEREBY REDUCING SEDIMENT LOADS AND RUNOFF TO DOWNSTREAM AREAS. PLANTING VEGETATION IN DISTURBED AREAS WILL HAVE AN EFFECT ON THE WATER BUDGET, ESPECIALLY ON VOLUMES AND RATES OF RUNOFF, INFILTRATION, EVAPORATION, TRANSPIRATION, PERCOLATION, AND GROUNDWATER RECHARGE, OVER TIME, VEGETATION WILL INCREASE ORGANIC MATTER CONTENT AND IMPROVE THE WATER HOLDING CAPACITY OF THE SOIL AND SUBSEQUENT PLANT GROWTH VEGETATION WILL HELP REDUCE THE MOVEMENT OF SEDIMENT, NUTRIENTS, AND OTHER CHEMICALS CARRIED BY RUNOFF TO RECEIVING WATERS. PLANTS WILL ALSO HELP PROTECT GROUNDWATER SUPPLIES BY ASSIMILATING THOSE SUBSTANCES PRESENT WITHIN THE ROOT ZONE.

SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES MUST REMAIN IN PLACE DURING GRADING, SEEDBED PREPARATION, SEEDING, MULCHING, AND VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT NSPECT SEEDED AREAS FOR VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAKE NECESSARY REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS, AND RESEEDINGS WITHIN THE PLANTING SEASON.

- 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-4-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATIVE COVER ON CUT AND FILL SLOPES.

O 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 THE EXCAVATION.
- b. PERFORM PHASE 1 EXCAVATION, PREPARE SEEDBED, AND STABILIZE. c. PERFORM PHASE 2 EXCAVATION, PREPARE SEEDBED, AND STABILIZE. OVERSEED PHASE 1 AREAS AS NECESSARY.
- d. PERFORM FINAL PHASE EXCAVATION, PREPARE SEEDBED, AND STABILIZE. OVERSEED PREVIOUSLY SEEDED AREAS AS NECESSARY.

NOTE: ONCE EXCAVATION HAS BEGUN THE OPERATION SHOULD BE CONTINUOUS FROM GRUBBING THROUGH THE COMPLETION OF GRADING AND PLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL (IF REQUIRED) AND PERMANENT SEED AND MULCH. ANY INTERRUPTIONS IN THE OPERATION OR COMPLETING THE OPERATION OUT OF THE SEEDING SEASON WILL NECESSITATE THE APPLICATION OF TEMPORARY STABILIZATION.

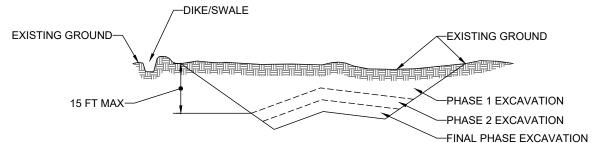
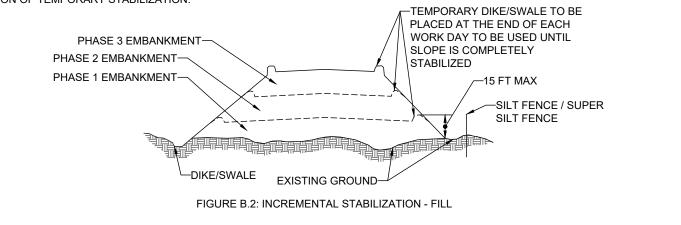


FIGURE B.1: INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION - CUT

B INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION - FILL SLOPES

- 1. CONSTRUCT AND STABILIZE FILL SLOPES IN INCREMENTS NOT TO EXCEED 15 FEET IN HEIGHT. PREPARE SEEDBED AND APPLY SEED AND MULCH ON ALL SLOPES AS THE WORK PROGRESSES
- 2. STABILIZE SLOPES IMMEDIATELY WHEN THE VERTICAL HEIGHT OF A LIFT REACHES 15 FEET, OR WHEN THE GRADING OPERATION CEASES AS PRESCRIBED IN THE PLANS. 3. AT THE END OF EACH DAY, INSTALL TEMPORARY WATER CONVEYANCE PRACTICE(S), AS NECESSARY, TO INTERCEPT SURFACE RUNOFF AND CONVEY IT DOWN THE SLOPE IN A NON-FROSIVE MANNER
- 4. CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE EXAMPLE (REFER TO FIGURE B.2):
- a. CONSTRUCT AND STABILIZE ALL TEMPORARY SWALES OR DIKES THAT WILL BE USED TO DIVERT RUNOFF AROUND THE FILL. CONSTRUCT SILT FENCE ON LOW SIDE OF FILL UNLESS OTHER METHODS SHOWN ON THE PLANS ADDRESS THIS AREA. b. AT THE END OF EACH DAY, INSTALL TEMPORARY WATER CONVEYANCE PRACTICE(S), AS NECESSARY, TO INTERCEPT SURFACE RUNOFF AND CONVEY IT DOWN THE SLOPE IN A NON-EROSIVE MANNER.
- c PLACE PHASE 1 FILL, PREPARE SEEDBED, AND STABILIZE. d. PLACE PHASE 2 FILL, PREPARE SEEDBED, AND STABILIZE.
- e. PLACE FINAL PHASE FILL, PREPARE SEEDBED, AND STABILIZE. OVERSEED PREVIOUSLY SEEDED AREAS AS NECESSARY.

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



B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR FOR 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 MEANS.
- . PERMANENT STABILIZATION a. A SOIL TEST IS REQUIRED FOR ANY EARTH DISTURBANCE OF 7 ACRES OR MORE. THE MINIMUM SOIL CONDITIONS REQUIRED FOR PERMANENT VEGETATIVE
- ESTABLISHMENT ARE: . 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.
-). APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS OR TOPSOIL IS REQUIRED IF ON-SITE SOILS DO NOT MEET THE ABOVE CONDITIONS.
- 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 TEST. 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.

. TOPSOILING

- 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. . 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. . 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. AREAS HAVING SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1 REQUIRE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION AND DESIGN.
- 5. TOPSOIL SPECIFICATIONS: SOIL TO BE USED AS TOPSOIL MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:
- a. TOPSOIL MUST BE A LOAM, SANDY LOAM, CLAY LOAM, SILT LOAM, SANDY CLAY LOAM, OR LOAMY SAND. OTHER SOILS MAY BE USED IF RECOMMENDED BY AN AGRONOMIST OR SOIL SCIENTIST AND APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE APPROVAL AUTHORITY TOPSOIL MUST NOT BE A MIXTURE OF CONTRASTING TEXTURED SUBSOILS AND MUST CONTAIN LESS THAN 5 PERCENT BY VOLUME OF CINDERS, STONES, SLAG, COARSE FRAGMENTS, GRAVEL, STICKS, ROOTS, TRASH, OR OTHER MATERIALS LARGER THAN 11/2 INCHES IN DIAMETER.
- b. TOPSOIL MUST BE FREE OF NOXIOUS PLANTS OR PLANT PARTS SUCH AS BERMUDA GRASS, QUACK GRASS, JOHNSON GRASS, NUT SEDGE, POISON IVY, THISTLE, OR THERS AS SPECIFIED c. TOPSOIL SUBSTITUTES OR AMENDMENTS, AS RECOMMENDED BY A QUALIFIED AGRONOMIST OR SOIL SCIENTIST AND APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE APPROVAL AUTHORITY, MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF NATURAL

- REQUIRED

- SEEDING

a. EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES MUST BE MAINTAINED WHEN APPLYING TOPSOIL. b. UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTE TOPSOIL IN A 5 TO 8 INCH LAYER AND LIGHTLY COMPACT TO A MINIMUM THICKNESS OF 4 INCHES. SPREADING IS TO BE PERFORMED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT SODDING OR SEEDING CAN PROCEED WITH A MINIMUM OF ADDITIONAL SOIL PREPARATION AND TILLAGE. ANY IRREGULARITIES IN THE SURFACE RESULTING FROM TOPSOILING OR OTHER OPERATIONS MUST BE CORRECTED IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF DEPRESSIONS OR WATER POCKETS. c. TOPSOIL MUST NOT BE PLACED IF THE TOPSOIL OR SUBSOIL IS IN A FROZEN OR MUDDY CONDITION, WHEN THE SUBSOIL IS EXCESSIVELY WET OR IN A CONDITION THAT MAY OTHERWISE BE DETRIMENTAL TO PROPER GRADING AND SEEDBED PREPARATION.

C. SOIL AMENDMENTS (FERTILIZER AND LIME SPECIFICATIONS) 1. SOIL TESTS MUST BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE THE EXACT RATIOS AND APPLICATION RATES FOR BOTH LIME AND FERTILIZER ON SITES HAVING DISTURBED AREAS OF 7 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

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEEDING AND MULCHING

THE APPLICATION OF SEED AND MULCH TO ESTABLISH VEGETATIVE COVER.

1.000 SQUARE FEET) PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF TOPSOIL.

PURPOSE TO PROTECT DISTURBED SOILS FROM EROSION DURING AND AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

O THE SURFACE OF ALL PERIMETER CONTROLS, SLOPES, AND ANY DISTURBED AREA NOT UNDER ACTIVE GRADING

1. SPECIFICATIONS

A. SEEDING

6. TOPSOIL APPLICATION

a. ALL SEED MUST MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE MARYLAND STATE SEED LAW. ALL SEED MUST BE SUBJECT TO RE-TESTING BY A RECOGNIZED SEED LABORATORY. ALL SEED USED MUST HAVE BEEN TESTED WITHIN THE 6 MONTHS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE DATE OF SOWING SUCH MATERIAL ON ANY PROJECT. REFER TO TABLE B.4 REGARDING THE QUALITY OF SEED. SEED TAGS MUST BE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST TO THE INSPECTOR TO VERIFY TYPE OF SEED AND SEEDING RATE. b. MULCH ALONE MAY BE APPLIED BETWEEN THE FALL AND SPRING SEEDING DATES ONLY IF THE GROUND IS FROZEN. THE APPROPRIATE SEEDING MIXTURE MUST BE

APPLIED WHEN THE GROUND THAWS. c. INOCULANTS: THE INOCULANT FOR TREATING LEGUME SEED IN THE SEED MIXTURES MUST BE A PURE CULTURE OF NITROGEN FIXING BACTERIA PREPARED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE SPECIES. INOCULANTS MUST NOT BE USED LATER THAN THE DATE INDICATED ON THE CONTAINER. ADD FRESH INOCULANTS AS DIRECTED ON THE PACKAGE. USE FOUR TIMES THE RECOMMENDED RATE WHEN HYDROSEEDING, NOTE: IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO KEEP INOCULANT AS COOL AS POSSIBLE UNTIL USED. TEMPERATURES ABOVE 75 TO 80 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT CAN WEAKEN BACTERIA AND MAKE THE INOCULANT LESS EFFECTIVE. d. SOD OR SEED MUST NOT BE PLACED ON SOIL WHICH HAS BEEN TREATED WITH SOIL STERILANTS OR CHEMICALS USED FOR WEED CONTROL UNTIL SUFFICIENT TIME HAS

ELAPSED (14 DAYS MIN.) TO PERMIT DISSIPATION OF PHYTO-TOXIC MATERIALS 2. APPLICATION a. DRY SEEDING: THIS INCLUDES USE OF CONVENTIONAL DROP OR BROADCAST SPREADERS.

I. INCORPORATE SEED INTO THE SUBSOIL AT THE RATES PRESCRIBED ON TEMPORARY SEEDING TABLE B.1, PERMANENT SEEDING TABLE B.3, OR SITE-SPECIFIC SEEDING SUMMARIES ii. APPLY SEED IN TWO DIRECTIONS, PERPENDICULAR TO EACH OTHER. APPLY HALF THE SEEDING RATE IN EACH DIRECTION. ROLL THE SEEDED AREA WITH A WEIGHTED

ROLLER TO PROVIDE GOOD SEED TO SOIL CONTACT. 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 PI ANTING ii. APPLY SEED IN TWO DIRECTIONS, PERPENDICULAR TO EACH OTHER. APPLY HALF THE SEEDING RATE IN EACH DIRECTION.

c. HYDROSEEDING: APPLY SEED UNIFORMLY WITH HYDROSEEDER (SLURRY INCLUDES SEED AND FERTILIZER). I. IF FERTILIZER IS BEING APPLIED AT THE TIME OF SEEDING, THE APPLICATION RATES SHOULD NOT EXCEED THE FOLLOWING: NITROGEN, 100 POUNDS PER ACRE TOTAL OF SOLUBLE NITROGEN; P2O5 (PHOSPHOROUS), 200 POUNDS PER ACRE; K2O (POTASSIUM), 200 POUNDS PER ACRE. ii. LIME: USE ONLY GROUND AGRICULTURAL LIMESTONE (UP TO 3 TONS PER ACRE MAY BE APPLIED BY HYDROSEEDING). NORMALLY, NOT MORE THAN 2 TONS ARE APPLIED BY HYDROSEEDING AT ANY ONE TIME. DO NOT USE BURNT OR HYDRATED LIME WHEN HYDROSEEDING. iii. MIX SEED AND FERTILIZER ON SITE AND SEED IMMEDIATELY AND WITHOUT INTERRUPTION.

B. MULCHING 1. MULCH MATERIALS (IN ORDER OF PREFERENCE)

iv. WHEN HYDROSEEDING DO NOT INCORPORATE SEED INTO THE SOIL.

a. STRAW CONSISTING OF THOROUGHLY THRESHED WHEAT, RYE, OAT, OR BARLEY AND REASONABLY BRIGHT IN COLOR. STRAW IS TO BE FREE OF NOXIOUS WEED SEEDS AS SPECIFIED IN THE MARYLAND SEED LAW AND NOT MUSTY, MOLDY, CAKED, DECAYED, OR EXCESSIVELY DUSTY. NOTE: USE ONLY STERILE STRAW MULCH IN AREAS WHERE ONE SPECIES OF GRASS IS DESIRED. b. WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MULCH (WCFM) CONSISTING OF SPECIALLY PREPARED WOOD CELLULOSE PROCESSED INTO A UNIFORM FIBROUS PHYSICAL STATE.

i. WCFM IS TO BE DYED GREEN OR CONTAIN A GREEN DYE IN THE PACKAGE THAT WILL PROVIDE AN APPROPRIATE COLOR TO FACILITATE VISUAL INSPECTION OF THE UNIFORMLY SPREAD SLURRY

ii. WCFM, INCLUDING DYE, MUST CONTAIN NO GERMINATION OR GROWTH INHIBITING FACTORS. iii. WCFM MATERIALS ARE TO BE MANUFACTURED AND PROCESSED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MULCH WILL REMAIN IN UNIFORM SUSPENSION IN WATER UNDER AGITATION AND WILL BLEND WITH SEED, FERTILIZER AND OTHER ADDITIVES TO FORM A HOMOGENEOUS SLURRY. THE MULCH MATERIAL MUST FORM A BLOTTER-LIKE GROUND COVER. ON APPLICATION. HAVING MOISTURE ABSORPTION AND PERCOLATION PROPERTIES AND MUST COVER AND HOLD GRASS SEED IN CONTACT WITH THE SOIL WITHOUT INHIBITING THE GROWTH OF THE GRASS SEEDLINGS.

iv. WCFM MATERIAL MUST NOT CONTAIN ELEMENTS OR COMPOUNDS AT CONCENTRATION LEVELS THAT WILL BE PHYTO-TOXIC. V. WCFM MUST CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS: FIBER LENGTH OF APPROXIMATELY 10 MILLIMETERS. DIAMETER APPROXIMATELY 1 MILLIMETER. PH RANGE OF 4.0 TO 8.5, ASH CONTENT OF 1.6 PERCENT MAXIMUM AND WATER HOLDING CAPACITY OF 90 PERCENT MINIMUM 2. APPLICATION

a. APPLY MULCH TO ALL SEEDED AREAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING.

b. WHEN STRAW MULCH IS USED, SPREAD IT OVER ALL SEEDED AREAS AT THE RATE OF 2 TONS PER ACRE TO A UNIFORM LOOSE DEPTH OF 1 TO 2 INCHES. APPLY MULCH TO ACHIEVE A UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION AND DEPTH SO THAT THE SOIL SURFACE IS NOT EXPOSED. WHEN USING A MULCH ANCHORING TOOL, INCREASE THE APPLICATION RATE TO 2.5 TONS PER ACRE. c. WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER USED AS MULCH MUST BE APPLIED AT A NET DRY WEIGHT OF 1500 POUNDS PER ACRE. MIX THE WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER WITH WATER TO ATTAIN A MIXTURE WITH A MAXIMUM OF 70 POUNDS OF WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER PER 100 GALLONS OF WATER.

3 ANCHORING a. PERFORM MULCH ANCHORING IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING APPLICATION OF MULCH TO MINIMIZE LOSS BY WIND OR WATER. THIS MAY BE DONE BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS (LISTED BY PREFERENCE). DEPENDING UPON THE SIZE OF THE AREA AND EROSION HAZARD: i. A MULCH ANCHORING TOOL IS A TRACTOR DRAWN IMPLEMENT DESIGNED TO PUNCH AND ANCHOR MULCH INTO THE SOIL SURFACE A MINIMUM OF 2 INCHES. THIS PRACTICE IS MOST EFFECTIVE ON LARGE AREAS, BUT IS LIMITED TO FLATTER SLOPES WHERE EQUIPMENT CAN OPERATE SAFELY. IF USED ON SLOPING LAND, THIS

PRACTICE SHOULD FOLLOW THE CONTOUR ii. WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER MAY BE USED FOR ANCHORING STRAW. APPLY THE FIBER BINDER AT A NET DRY WEIGHT OF 750 POUNDS PER ACRE. MIX THE WOOD CELLULOSE FIBER WITH WATER AT A MAXIMUM OF 70 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 PROHIBITED. iv. LIGHTWEIGHT PLASTIC NETTING MAY BE STAPLED OVER THE MULCH ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS. NETTING IS USUALLY AVAILABLE IN ROLLS 4

TO 15 FEET WIDE AND 300 TO 3,000 FEET LONG.

| | | TEMPO | DRARY SEEDING | SUMMARY | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| | | ZONE (from Figure B.3): ED MIXTURE (from Table | | | FERTILIZER RATE | LIME RATE |
| NO. | SPECIES | APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC) | SEEDING DATES | SEEDING DEPTHS | (10-20-20) | |
| | · | | COOL SEASON GRAS | SES | | |
| 1 | ANNUAL RYEGRASS | 40 | 2/15 - 4/30 8/15 - 11/30 | 0.5" | | |
| 2 | BARLEY | 96 | 2/15 - 4/30 8/15 - 11/30 | 1" | | |
| 3 | OATS | 72 | 2/15 - 4/30 8/15 - 11/30 | 1" | 436 LB/AC (10 LB/1000 SF) | 2 TONS/AC (90 LB/1000 SF) |
| 4 | WHEAT | 120 | 2/15 - 4/30 8/15 - 11/30 | 1" | | |
| 5 | CEREAL RYE | 112 | 2/15 - 4/30 8/15 - 12/15 | 1" | | |
| | | | WARM SEASON GRAS | SSES | | |
| 6 | FOXTAIL MILLET | 30 | 5/1 - 8/14 | 0.5" | 436 LB/AC | 2 TONS/AC |
| 7 | PEARL MILLET | 20 | 5/1 - 8/14 | 0.5" | (10 LB/1000 SF) | (90 LB/1000 SF) |
| GERMINATIC SEEDING RA RATE LISTEL NEIGHT) OF ITHE SEEDIN BE USED AS DATS ARE TI | RATES FOR THE WARM-SEASON GR IN AND PURITY, AS TESTED. ADJUS ITES LISTED ABOVE ARE FOR TEMP D ABOVE FOR BARLEY, OATS, AND V THE OVERALL PERMANENT SEEDIN G DATES FOR OTHER TEMPORARY A NURSE CROP, SEED AT 1/3 OF TH HE RECOMMENDED NURSE CROP F DY SOILS, PLANT SEEDS AT TWICE 1 | TMENTS ARE USUALLY NOT N ORARY SEEDINGS, WHEN PLA VHEAT. FOR SMALLER-SEEDE NG MIX. CEREAL RYE GENERA SEEDINGS. CEREAL RYE HAS HE RATE LISTED ABOVE. OR WARM-SEASON GRASSES | EEDED FOR THÈ COOL-SEA ANTED ALONE. WHEN PLANT D GRASSES (ANNUAL RYEG LLY SHOULD NOT BE USED / ALLELOPATHIC PROPERTIE | SON GRASSES. ED AS A NURSE CROP RASS, PEARL MILLET, F AS A NURSE CROP, UN | WITH PERMANENT SEED MIXES OXTAIL MILLET), DO NOT EXCE(LESS PLANTING WILL OCCUR IN | , USE 1/3 OF THE SEEDING ED MORE THAN 5% (BY VERY LATE FALL BEYOND |

3. THE PLANTING DATES LISTED ARE AVERAGES FOR EACH ZONE AND MAY REQUIRE ADJUSTMENT TO REFLECT LOCAL CONDITIONS. ESPECIALLY NEAR THE BOUNDARIES OF THE ZONE.

B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

TO STABILIZE DISTURBED SOILS WITH VEGETATION FOR UP TO 6 MONTHS.

<u>PURPOSE</u> 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

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 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.

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERMANENT STABILIZATION

DEFINITION TO STABILIZE DISTURBED SOILS WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES EXPOSED SOILS WHERE GROUND COVER IS NEEDED FOR 6 MONTHS OR MORE.

A. SEED MIXTURES 1. GENERAL USE

- SUMMARY IS TO BE PLACED ON THE PLAN.

- 2 TUREGRASS MIXTURES
- MAINTENANCE

- SEEDING RATE: 11/2 TO 3 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET NOTES
- RECOMMENDATIONS FOR MARYLAND'
- c. IDEAL TIMES OF SEEDING FOR TURF GRASS MIXTURES CENTRAL MD: MARCH 1 TO MAY 15, AUGUST 15 TO OCTOBER 15 (HARDINESS ZONE: 6B)
- WILL POSE NO DIFFICULTY OR ON ADVERSE SITES

| | | HARDINESS Z SEED |
|---|---|--|
| | NO. | SPECIES |
| | 9 | TALL FESCUE KENTUCKY BLUEGRAS PERENNIAL RYE GRAS |
| | 5 | HARD FESCUE PERENNIAL RYE GRASS FLAT PEA |
| | 1 | SWITCH GRASS CREEPING RED FESCU PARTRIDGE PEA |
| | ESPEC EXPEC PLANT 2. WHI PLANT • ADD ADDIN • WAF THAN PLANT * ADDI © FRE SUFFIC SOD U PLANT ** FOR | PLANTING DATES LISTE CIALLY NEAR THE BOUND TED TO BE LESS THAN TOGETHER WITH THE F EN PLANTED DURING TH ING. BARE-ROOT GRASS ITIONAL PLANTING DATE IG A NURSE CROP, AS NO SO DEGREES, OR MOIST ING DURING THE LATTE SELECTING A PLANTING SELECTING A PLANTING TIONAL PLANTING DATE QUENT FREEZING AND CIENTLY ROOTED IN PLA ISUALLY NEEDS 4 TO 6 V ED INTO THE WINTER M THE PERIOD 5/1 - 8/14 A |
| GENERA a. CLAS b. SOD EXCL c. STAN WITH d. SOD e. SOD AGRO SOD INS a. DURI b. LAY 1 JOIN^T ORDE c. WHEI SOD d. WATE SOD MA a. IN TH | AL SPEC S OF TU MUST B UDE TC IDARD S A FIRM MUST N MUST B DNOMISE TALLAT NG PER TALLAT NG PER TO PRE ER TO P REVER TO PRE ER THE COMPL INTENA E ABSE | TODS OF EXCESSIVELY ST ROW OF SOD IN A ST ROMOTE MORE UNIFOR REVENT VOIDS WHICH V POSSIBLE, LAY SOD WIT VENT SLIPPAGE ON SLO SOD IMMEDIATELY FOLI LETE THE OPERATIONS (NCE NCE OF ADEQUATE RAIF |
| d. WATE WET. 3. SOD MA a. IN TH OF 4 | ER THE COMPL INTENA E ABSE INCHES | SOD IMMEDIATELY FOLI LETE THE OPERATIONS (NCE |

MAINTAIN A GRASS HEIGHT OF AT LEAST 3 INCHES UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED

B-4-6 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING

TO PROTECT THE SOILS UNTIL VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES ON NEWLY SEEDED SURFACES TO PREVENT THE APPLIED SEED FROM WASHING OUT; IN CHANNELS AND ON STEEP SLOPES WHERE THE FLOW HAS EROSIVE VELOCITIES OR CONVEYS CLEAR WATER; ON TEMPORARY SWALES, EARTH DIKES, AND PERIMETER DIKE SWALES AS REQUIRED BY THE RESPECTIVE DESIGN STANDARD; AND, ON STREAM BA WHERE MOVING WATER IS LIKELY TO WASH OUT NEW VEGETATIVE PLANTINGS.

DESIGN CRITER

- RUNOFF VELOCITY EXCEEDS FOUR FEET PER SECOND (4 FPS)

- SLOPE, THE SLOPE LENGTH, AND THE SOIL-ERODIBILITY K FACTOR.

VEGETATION MUST BE ESTABLISHED AND MAINTAINED SO THAT THE REQUIREMENTS FOR ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT ARE CONTINUOUSLY MET IN ACCORDANC WITH SECTION B-4 VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION.

TO USE LONG-LIVED PERENNIAL GRASSES AND LEGUMES TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT GROUND COVER ON DISTURBED SOILS.

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 CONDITION OR PURPOSE FOUND ON TABLE B.2. ENTER SELECTED MIXTURE(S), APPLICATION RATES, AND SEEDING DATES IN THE PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY. T b. ADDITIONAL PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXCEPTIONAL SITES SUCH AS SHORELINES, STREAM BANKS, OR DUNES OR FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES SUCH AS WILDLIFE 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

a. AREAS WHERE TURFGRASS MAY BE DESIRED INCLUDE LAWNS, PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, AND COMMERCIAL SITES WHICH WILL RECEIVE A MEDIUM TO HIGH LEVEL OF

b. SELECT ONE OR MORE OF THE SPECIES OR MIXTURES LISTED BELOW BASED ON THE SITE CONDITIONS OR PURPOSE. ENTER SELECTED MIXTURE(S), APPLICATION F AND SEEDING DATES IN THE PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY. THE SUMMARY IS TO BE PLACED ON THE PLAN.

. KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS: FULL SUN MIXTURE: FOR USE IN AREAS THAT RECEIVE INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT. IRRIGATION REQUIRED IN THE AREAS OF CENTRAL MARYL AND EASTERN SHORE. RECOMMENDED CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS SEEDING RATE: 1.5 TO 2.0 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET. CHOOSE A MINIMU FHREE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS WITH EACH RANGING FROM 10 TO 35 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MIXTURE BY WEIGHT ii. KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS/PERENNIAL RYE: FULL SUN MIXTURE: FOR USE IN FULL SUN AREAS WHERE RAPID ESTABLISHMENT IS NECESSARY AND WHEN TURF WILL REC 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 F SUN TO MEDIUM SHADE. RECOMMENDED MIXTURE INCLUDES; CERTIFIED TALL FESCUE CULTIVARS 95 TO 100 PERCENT, CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS 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

SELECT TURFGRASS VARIETIES FROM THOSE LISTED IN THE MOST CURRENT UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND PUBLICATION, AGRONOMY MEMO #77, "TURFGRASS CULTIVA CHOOSE CERTIFIED MATERIAL, CERTIFIED MATERIAL IS THE BEST GUARANTEE OF CULTIVAR PURITY. THE CERTIFICATION PROGRAM OF THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE, TURF AND SEED SECTION, PROVIDES A RELIABLE MEANS OF CONSUMER PROTECTION AND ASSURES A PURE GENETIC LINE

WESTERN MD: MARCH 15 TO JUNE 1, AUGUST 1 TO OCTOBER 1 (HARDINESS ZONES: 5B, 6A)

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 GRASSE e. IF SOIL MOISTURE IS DEFICIENT, SUPPLY NEW SEEDINGS WITH ADEQUATE WATER FOR PLANT GROWTH (1/2 TO 1 INCH EVERY 3 TO 4 DAYS DEPENDING ON SOIL TEXTU UNTIL THEY ARE FIRMLY ESTABLISHED. THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE WHEN SEEDINGS ARE MADE LATE IN THE PLANTING SEASON, IN ABNORMALLY DRY OR HOT SEASON

| | | PERMANE | | NG SUMMARY | | | |
|----------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | E (from Figure B.3): 2 TURE (from Table E | | | | FERTILIZER RATE (10-20-20) | | |
| | APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC) | *SEEDING DATES | SEEDING DEPTHS | N | P2O5 | K2O | LIME RATE |
| SS SS | 60 40 20 | 2/15 - 4/30 8/15 - 10/31 | 1/4" - 1/2" | | | | |
| SS | 20 10 15 | 2/15 - 4/30 8/15 - 10/31 | 1/4" - 1/2" | 45 LB/AC (1.0 LB/1000 SF) | 90 LB/AC (2 LB/1000 SF) | 90 LB/AC (2 LB/1000 SF) | 2 TONS/AC (90 LB/1000 SF) |
| JE | 10 15 4 | 2/15 - 5/31 | 1/4" - 1/2" | | | | |

ED ARE AVERAGES FOR EACH ZONE. THESE DATES MAY REQUIRE ADJUSTMENT TO REFLECT LOCAL CONDITIONS, DARIES OF THE ZONES. WHEN SEEDING TOWARD THE END OF THE LISTED PLANTING DATES, OR WHEN CONDITIONS ARE OPTIMAL, SELECT AN APPROPRIATE NURSE CROP FROM TABLE B.1 TEMPORARY SEEDING FOR SITE STABILIZATION AND

PERMANENT SEEDING MIX IE GROWING SEASON, MOST OF THESE MATERIALS MUST BE PURCHASED AND KEPT IN A DORMANT CONDITION UNTIL SES ARE THE EXCEPTION—THEY MAY BE SUPPLIED AS GROWING (NON-DORMANT) PLANTS. ES FOR THE LOWER COASTAL PLAIN, DEPENDENT ON ANNUAL RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE TRENDS. RECOMMEND OTED ABOVE, IF PLANTING DURING THIS PERIOD. IEED A SOIL TEMPERATURE OF AT LEAST 50 DEGREES F IN ORDER TO GERMINATE. IF SOIL TEMPERATURES ARE COLDER URE IS NOT ADEQUATE, THE SEEDS WILL REMAIN DORMANT UNTIL CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE. IN GENERAL,

R PORTION OF THIS PERIOD ALLOWS MORE TIME FOR WEED EMERGENCE AND WEED CONTROL PRIOR TO PLANTING. G DATE, CONSIDER THE NEED FOR WEED CONTROL VS. THE LIKELIHOOD OF HAVING SUFFICIENT MOISTURE FOR LATER DROUGHTY SITES. ES DURING WHICH SUPPLEMENTAL WATERING MAY BE NEEDED TO ENSURE PLANT ESTABLISHMENT.

THAWING OF WET SOILS MAY RESULT IN FROST-HEAVING OF MATERIALS PLANTED IN LATE FALL. IF PLANTS HAVE NOT VEEKS TO BECOME SUFFICIENTLY ROOTED. LARGE CONTAINERIZED AND BALLED-AND-BURLAPPED STOCK MAY BE IONTHS AS LONG AS THE GROUND IS NOT FROZEN AND SOIL MOISTURE IS ADEQUATE. ADD EITHER FOXTAIL OR PEARL MILLET - 6 LBS/AC, TO MIX NO. 9, 2,25 LBS/AC, TO MIX NO. 5

URBED AREAS (2:1 GRADE OR FLATTER).

E MARYLAND STATE CERTIFIED. SOD LABELS MUST BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE JOB FOREMAN AND INSPECTOR. NIFORM SOIL THICKNESS OF ¾ INCH, PLUS OR MINUS ¼ INCH, AT THE TIME OF CUTTING. MEASUREMENT FOR THICKNESS MUST H. BROKEN PADS AND TORN OR UNEVEN ENDS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE MUST BE STRONG ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THEIR OWN WEIGHT AND RETAIN THEIR SIZE AND SHAPE WHEN SUSPENDED VERTICALL' **10 PERCENT OF THE SECTION** TRANSPLANTED WHEN MOISTURE CONTENT (EXCESSIVELY DRY OR WET) MAY ADVERSELY AFFECT ITS SURVIVAL

RED, AND INSTALLED WITHIN A PERIOD OF 36 HOURS. SOD NOT TRANSPLANTED WITHIN THIS PERIOD MUST BE APPROVED BY AN RIOR TO ITS INSTALLATION. HIGH TEMPERATURE OR IN AREAS HAVING DRY SUBSOIL. LIGHTLY IRRIGATE THE SUBSOIL IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO LAYING THE SO

RAIGHT LINE WITH SUBSEQUENT ROWS PLACED PARALLEL TO IT AND TIGHTLY WEDGED AGAINST EACH OTHER. STAGGER LATERA RM GROWTH AND STRENGTH. ENSURE THAT SOD IS NOT STRETCHED OR OVERLAPPED AND THAT ALL JOINTS ARE BUTTED TIGHT I WOULD CAUSE AIR DRYING OF THE ROOTS. IH THE LONG EDGES PARALLEL TO THE CONTOUR AND WITH STAGGERING JOINTS. ROLL AND TAMP, PEG OR OTHERWISE SECURE OPES. ENSURE SOLID CONTACT EXISTS BETWEEN SOD ROOTS AND THE UNDERLYING SOIL SURFACE. LOWING ROLLING AND TAMPING UNTIL THE UNDERSIDE OF THE NEW SOD PAD AND SOIL SURFACE BELOW THE SOD ARE THOROUC OF LAYING, TAMPING AND IRRIGATING FOR ANY PIECE OF SOD WITHIN EIGHT HOURS

NFALL, WATER DAILY DURING THE FIRST WEEK OR AS OFTEN AND SUFFICIENTLY AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN MOIST SOIL TO A DE THE HEAT OF THE DAY TO PREVENT WILTING. b. AFTER THE FIRST WEEK, SOD WATERING IS REQUIRED AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN ADEQUATE MOISTURE CONTENT. c. DO NOT MOW UNTIL THE SOD IS FIRMLY ROOTED. NO MORE THAN 1/3 OF THE GRASS LEAF MUST BE REMOVED BY THE INITIAL CUTTING OR SUBSEQUENT CUTTINGS.

MATERIAL USED TO TEMPORARILY OR PERMANENTLY STABILIZE CHANNELS OR STEEP SLOPES UNTIL GROUNDCOVER IS ESTABLISHED.

1. THE SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING THAT IS USED MUST WITHSTAND THE FLOW VELOCITIES AND SHEAR STRESSES DETERMINED FOR THE AREA, BASED ON THE 2-YEA 24-HOUR FREQUENCY STORM FOR TEMPORARY APPLICATIONS AND THE 10-YEAR, 24-HOUR FREQUENCY STORM FOR PERMANENT APPLICATIONS. DESIGNATE ON THE PLAN THE TYPE OF SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING USING THE STANDARD SYMBOL AND INCLUDE THE CALCULATED SHEAR STRESS FOR THE RESPECTIVE TREATMENT

2. MATTING IS REQUIRED ON PERMANENT CHANNELS WHERE THE RUNOFF VELOCITY EXCEEDS TWO AND HALF FEET PER SECOND (2.5 FPS) OR THE SHEAR STRESS EXCEEDS TWO POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT (2 LBS/FT2). ON TEMPORARY CHANNELS DISCHARGING TO A SEDIMENT TRAPPING PRACTICE, PROVIDE MATTING WHERE 3. TEMPORARY SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING IS MADE WITH DEGRADABLE (LASTS 6 MONTHS MINIMUM), NATURAL, OR MANMADE FIBERS OF UNIFORM THICKNESS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FIBERS THROUGHOUT AND IS SMOLDER RESISTANT. THE MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE VELOCITY FOR TEMPORARY MATTING IS 6 FEET PER SECOND. 4. PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING IS AN OPEN WEAVE, SYNTHETIC MATERIAL CONSISTING OF NONDEGRADABLE FIBERS OR ELEMENTS OF UNIFORM THICKNE AND DISTRIBUTION OF WEAVE THROUGHOUT. THE MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE VELOCITY FOR PERMANENT MATTING IS 8.5 FEET PER SECOND. 5. CALCULATE CHANNEL VELOCITY AND SHEAR STRESS USING THE PROCEDURE OUTLINED ON PAGE B:36 OF THE MDE MANUAL

6. USE TABLE B.7 ON PAGE B.37 OF THE MDE MANUAL TO ASSIST IN SELECTING THE APPROPRIATE SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING FOR SLOPE APPLICATIONS BASED ON T

REVIEWED AND APPROVED FOR SEDIMEN CONTROL UNDER SECTION 4-105

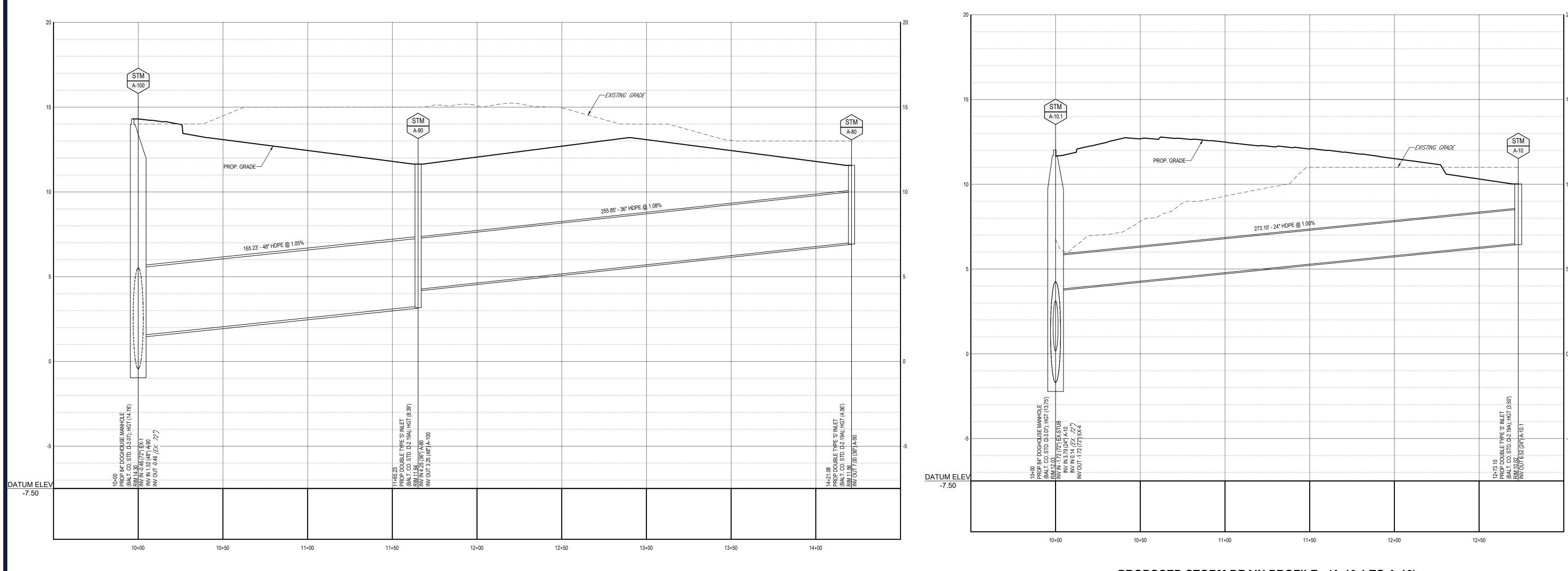
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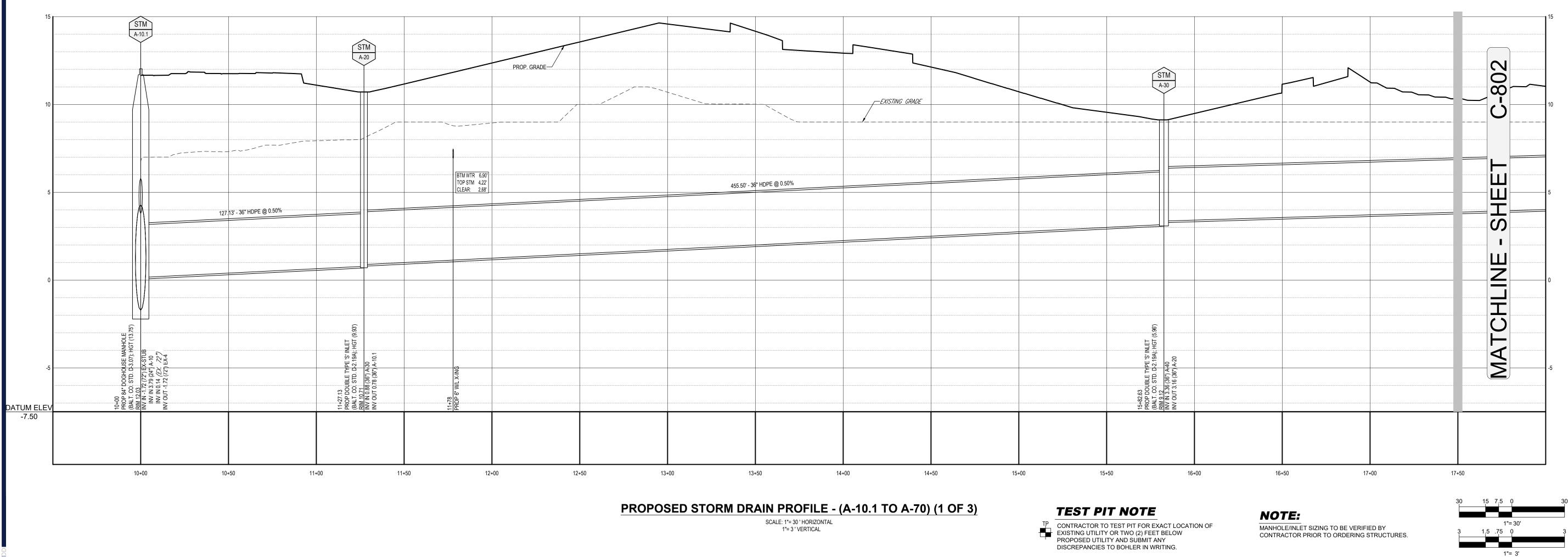
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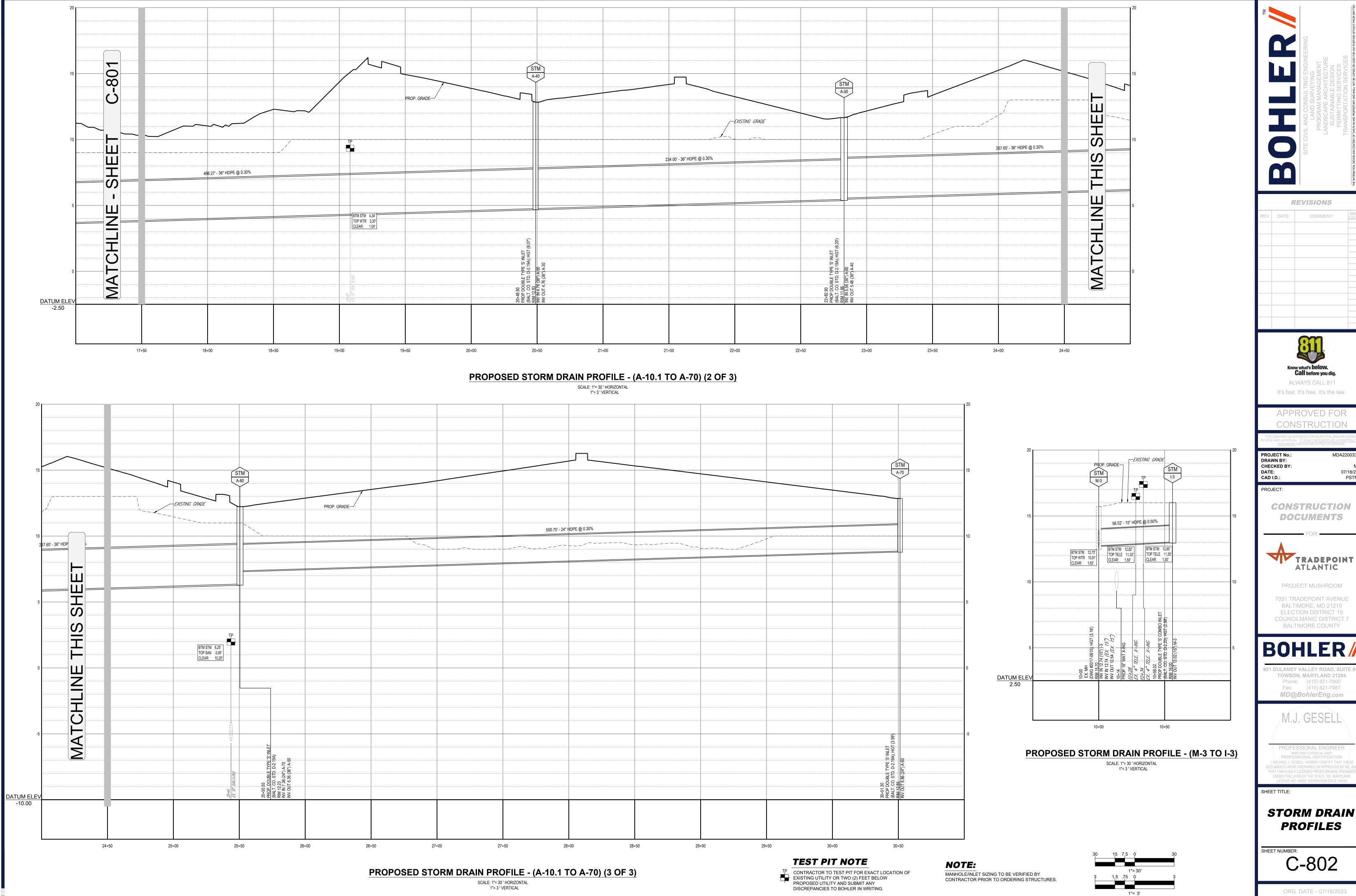
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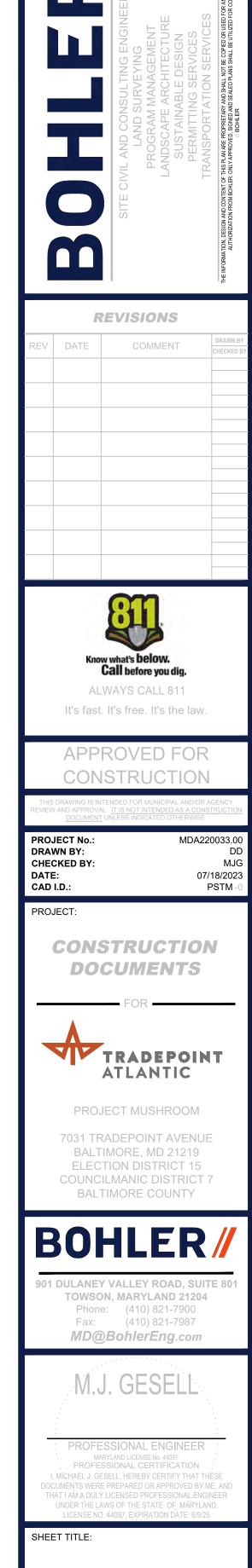
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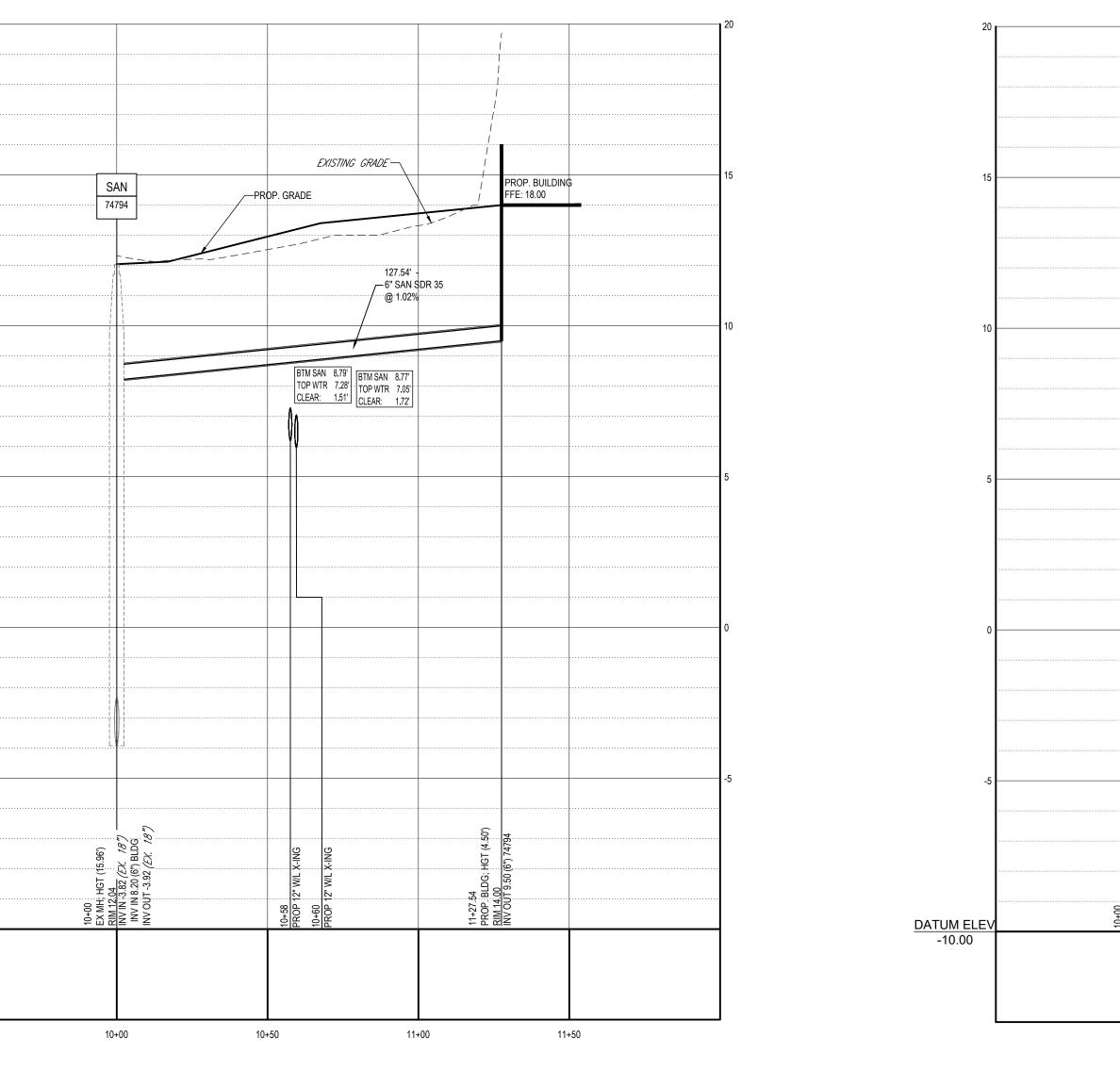
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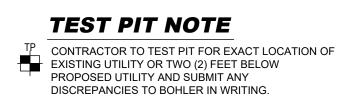


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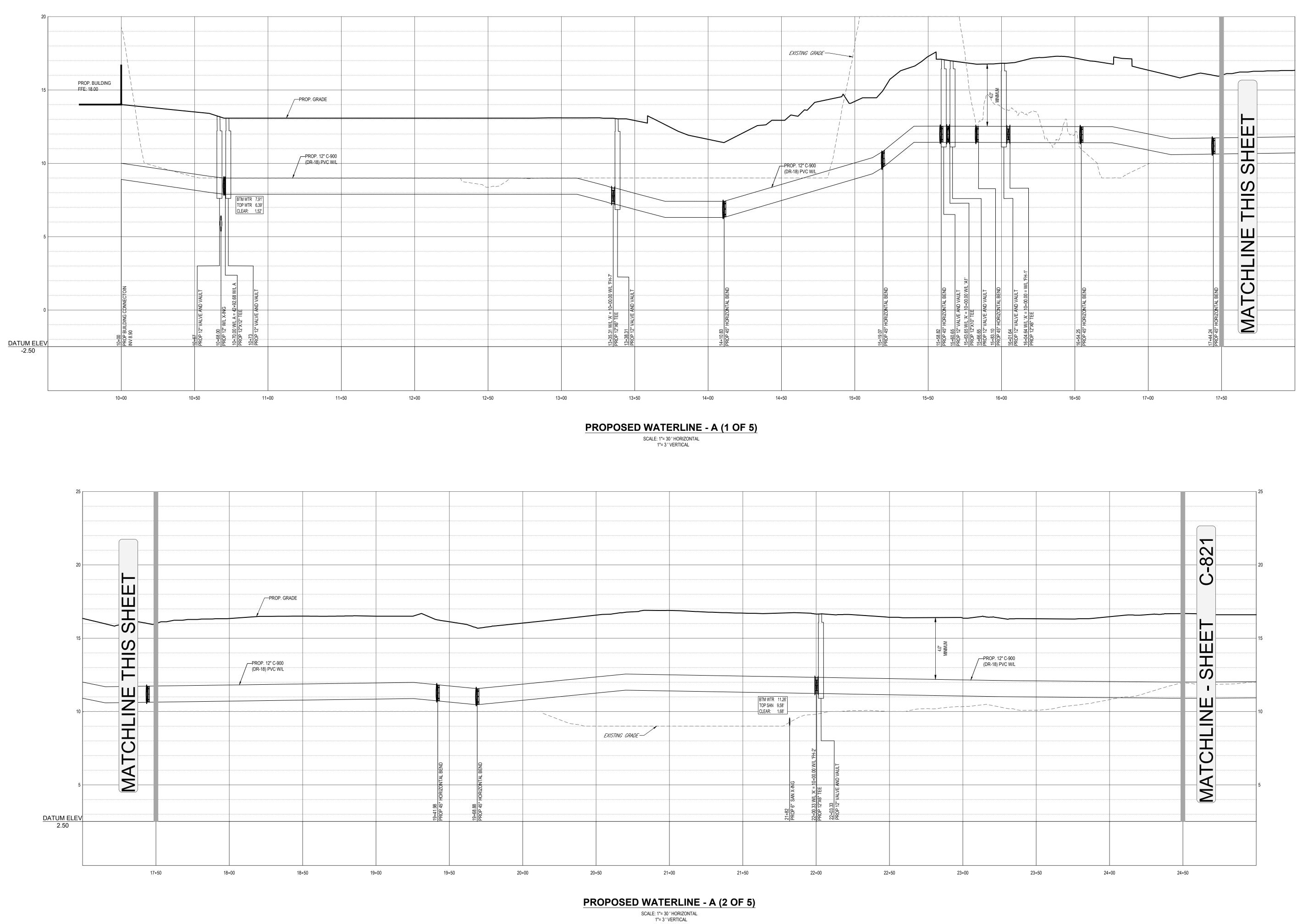


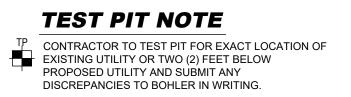
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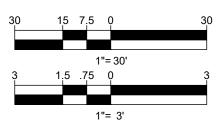


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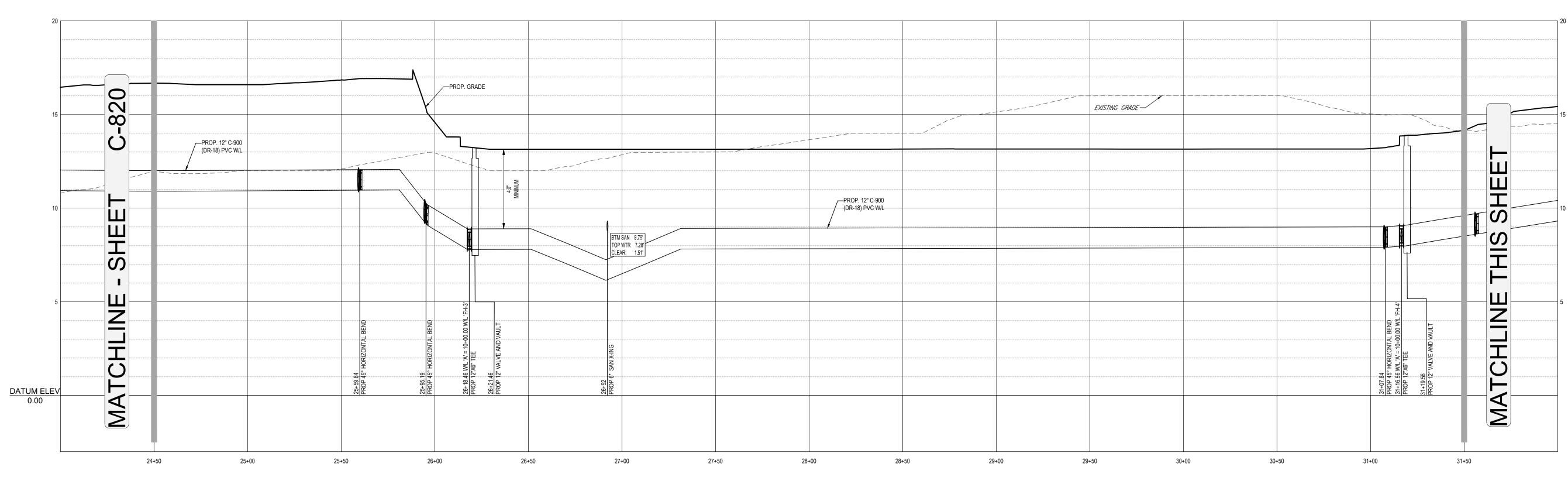


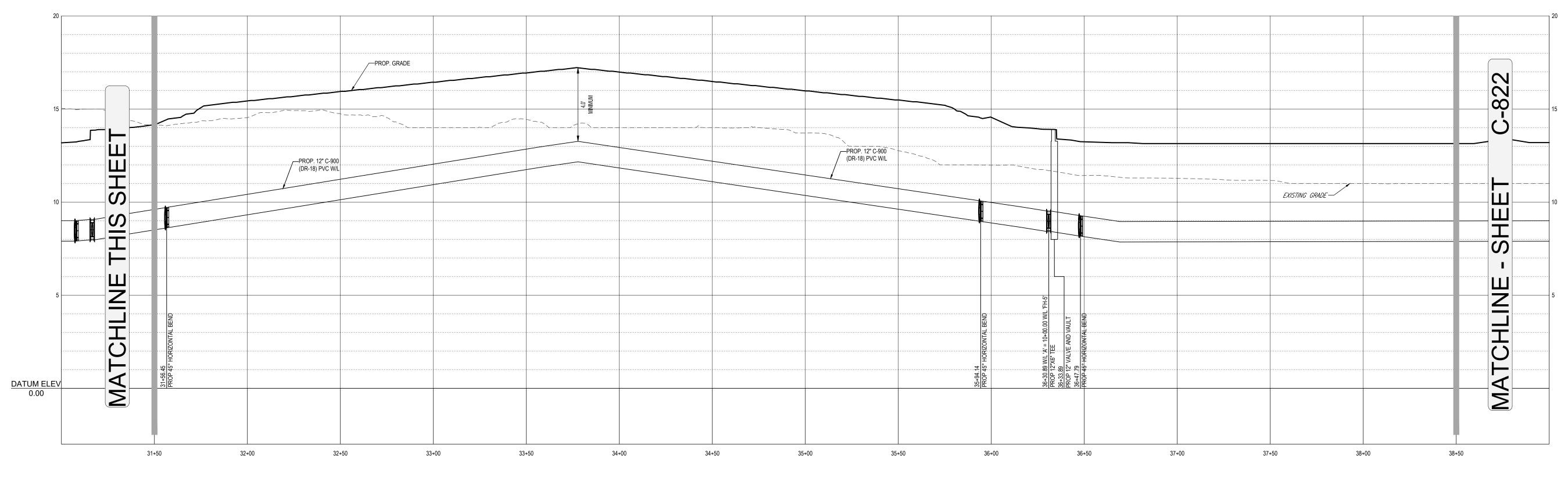


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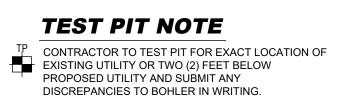
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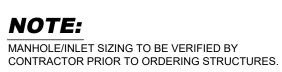
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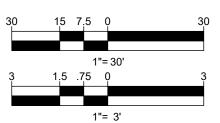
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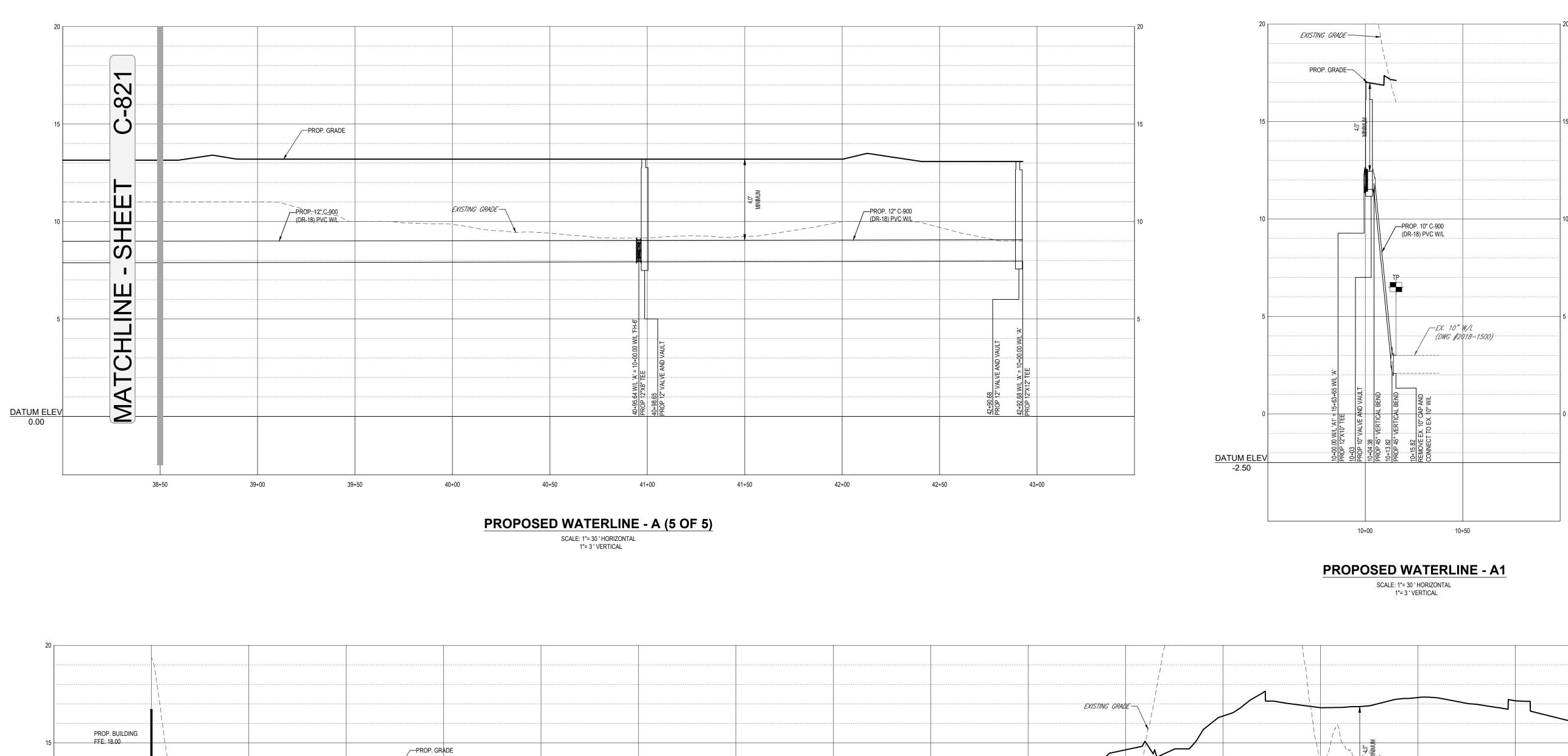


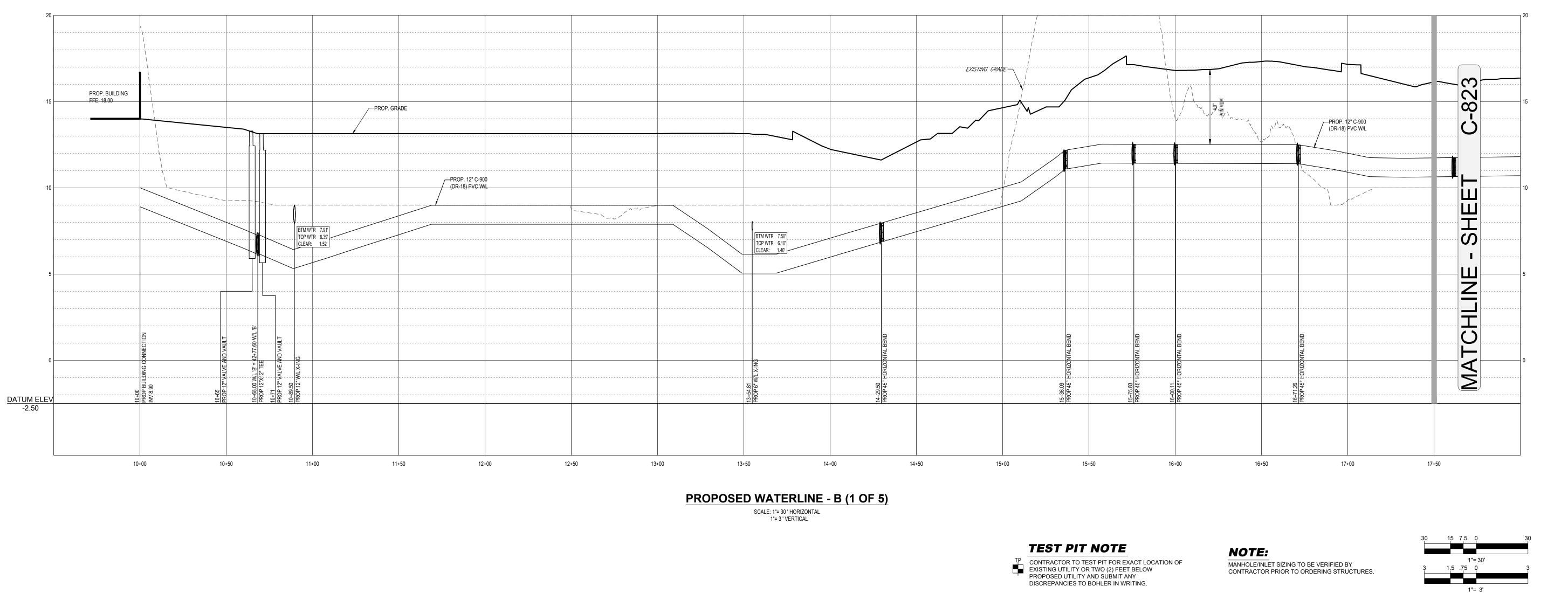


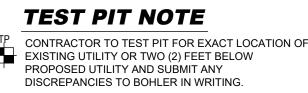




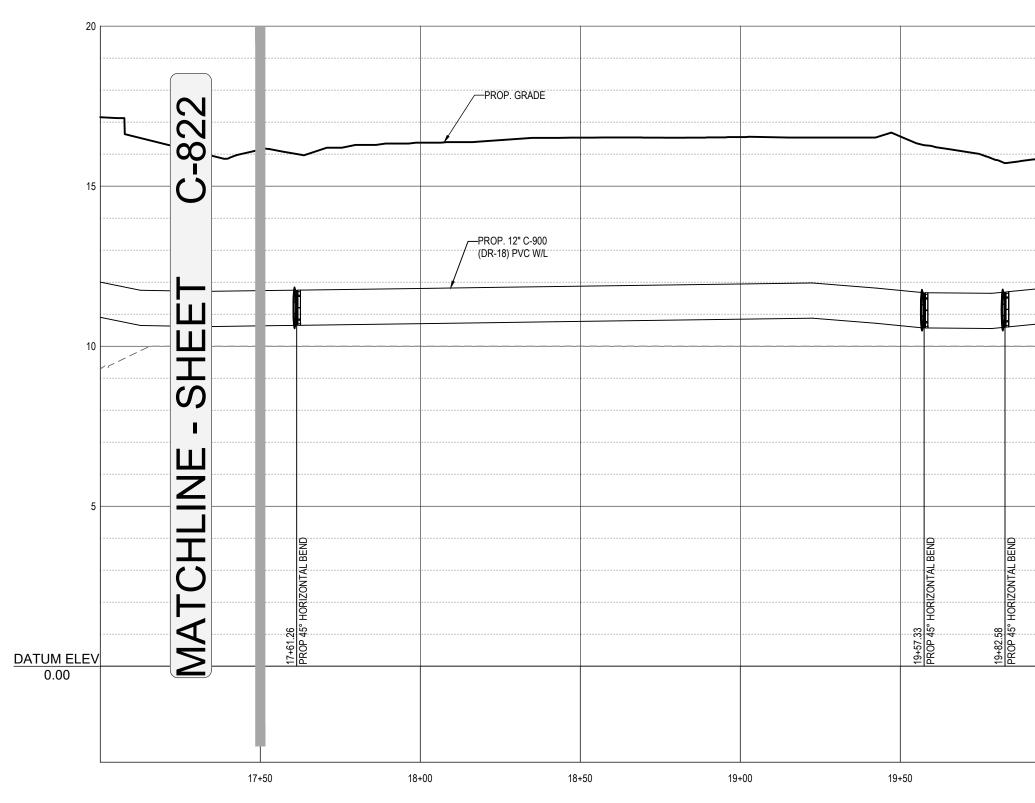
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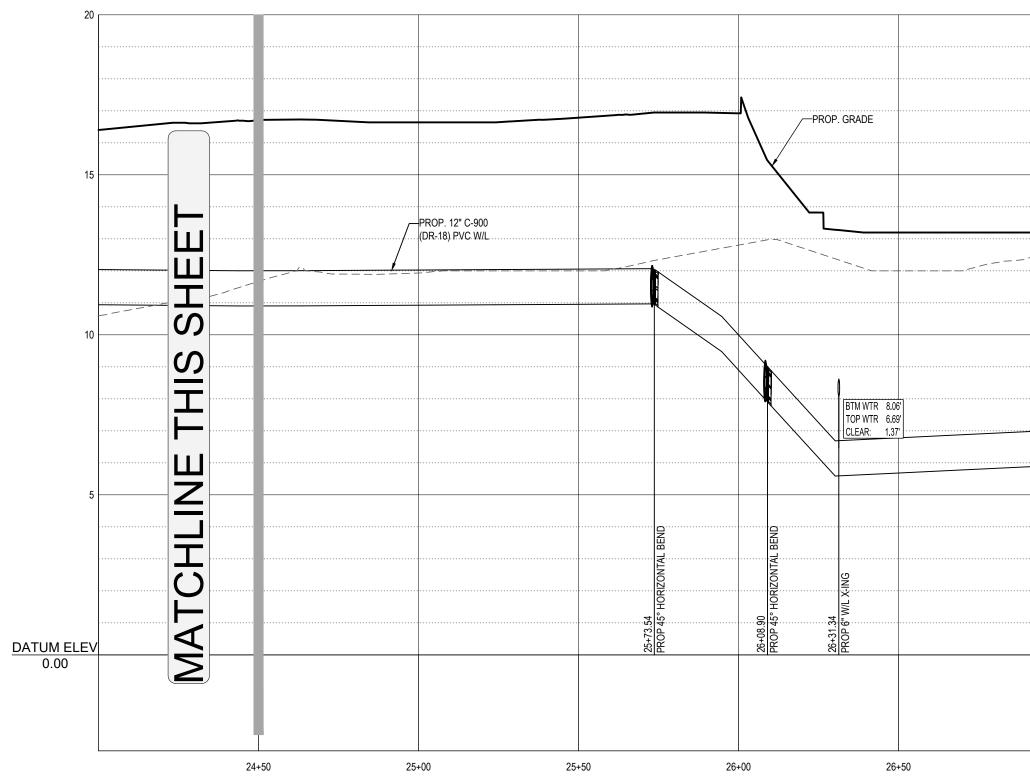


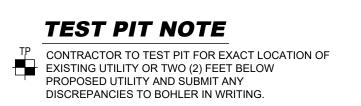




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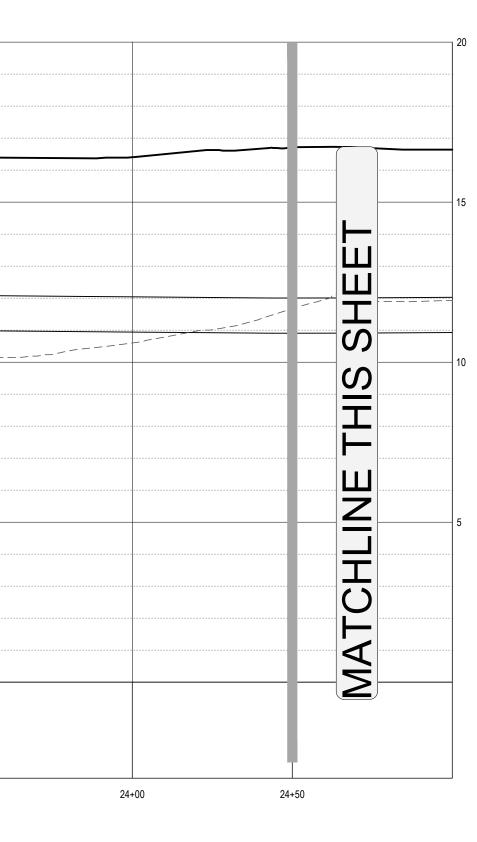
PROPOSED WATERLINE - B (3 OF 5)

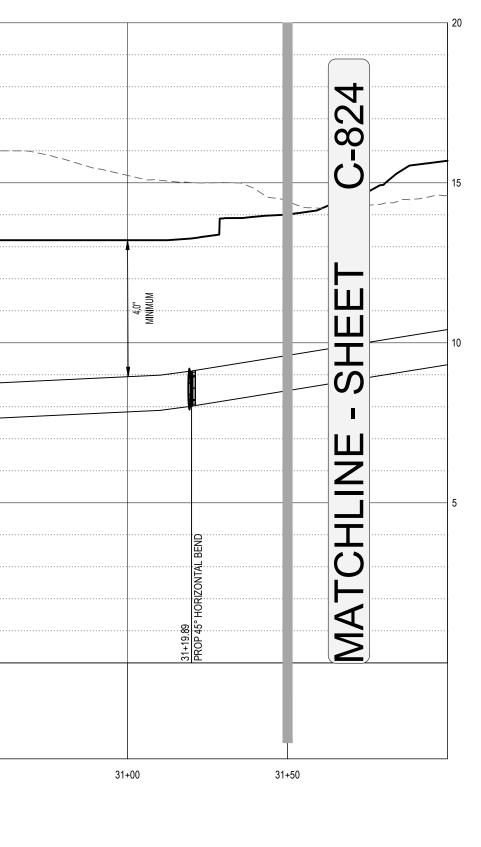
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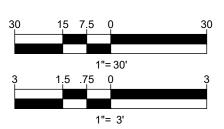
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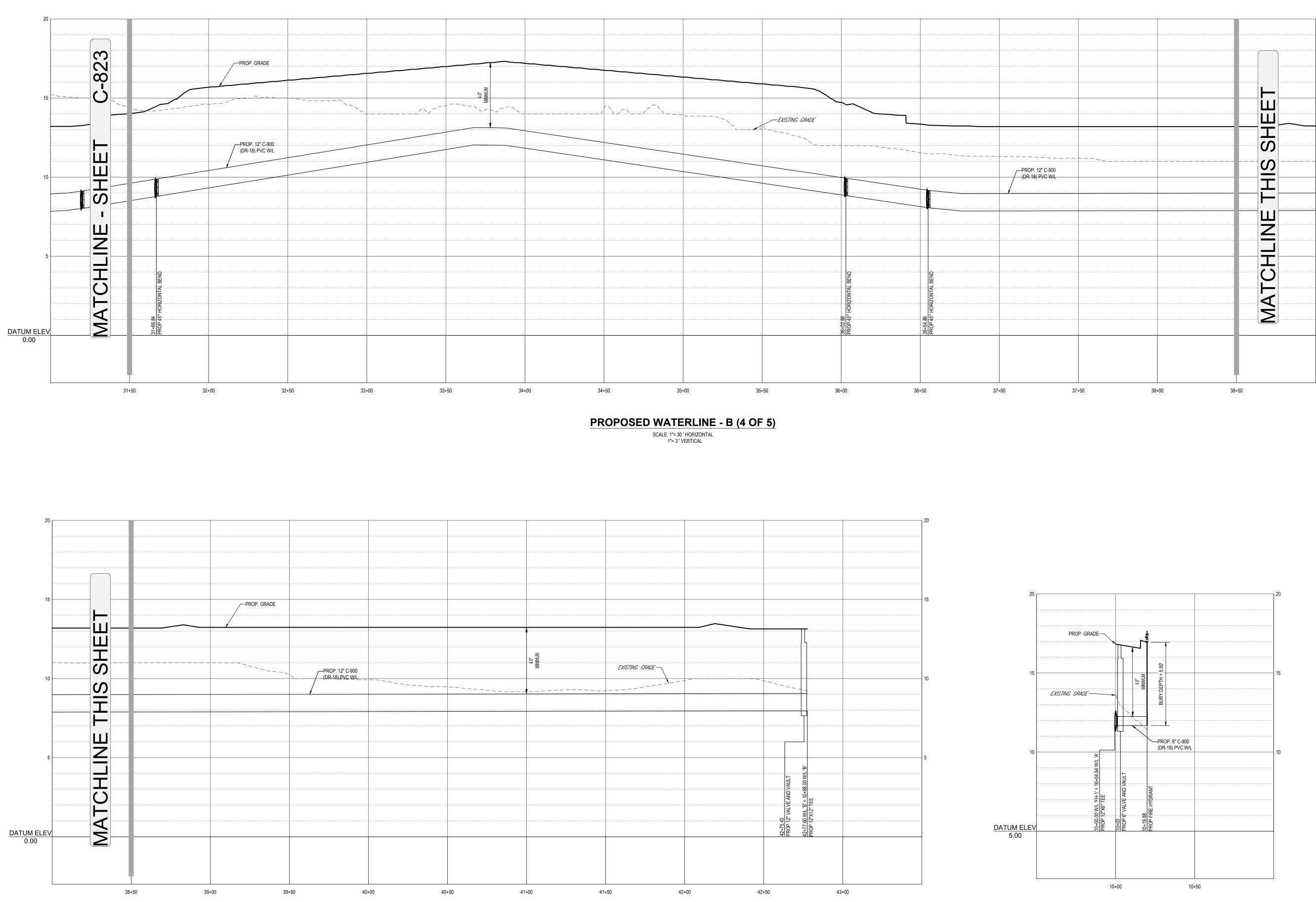


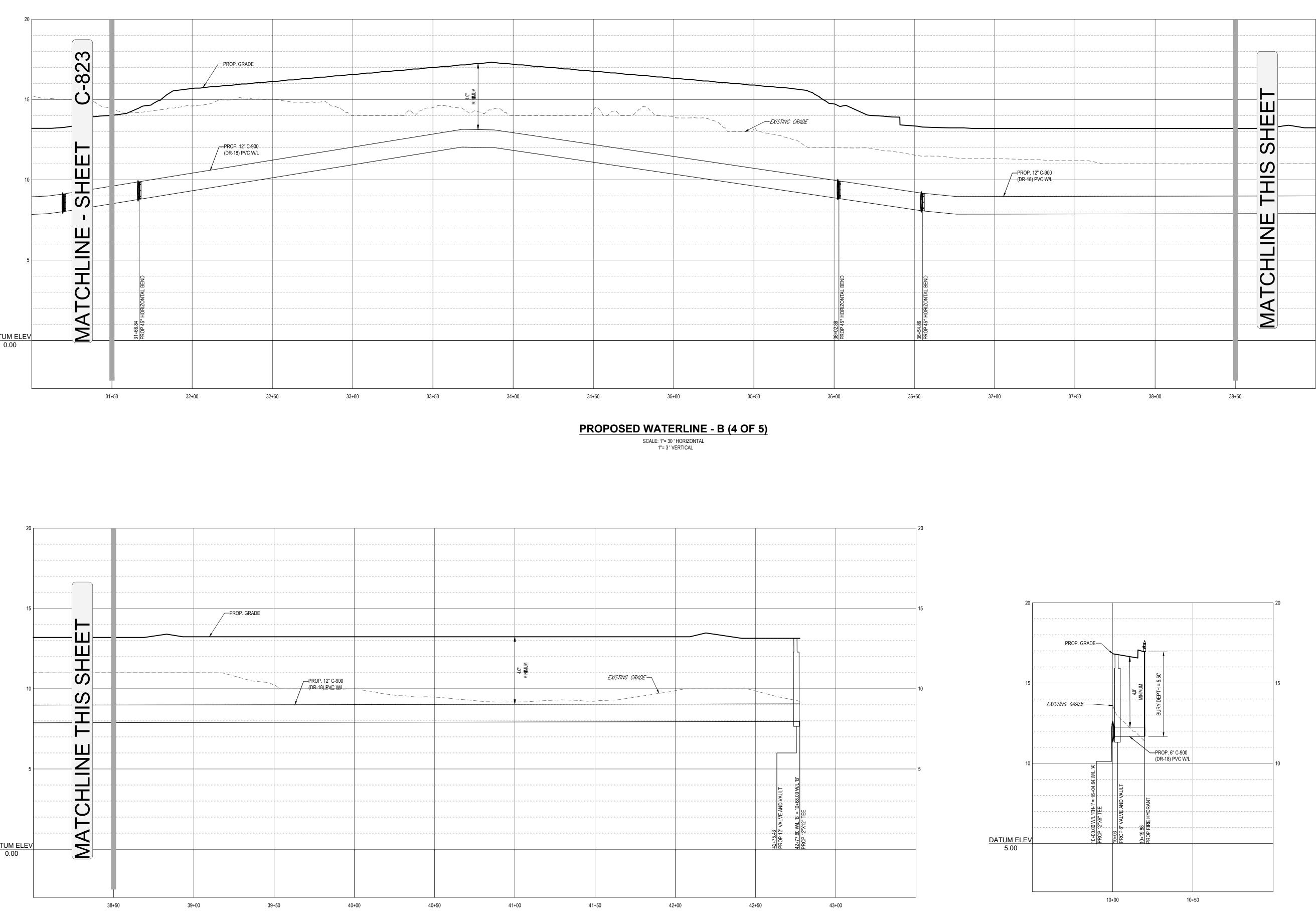
NOTE: MANHOLE/INLET SIZING TO BE VERIFIED BY CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO ORDERING STRUCTURES.





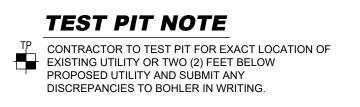
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PROPOSED WATERLINE - B (5 OF 5)

SCALE: 1"= 30 ' HORIZONTAL 1"= 3 ' VERTICAL





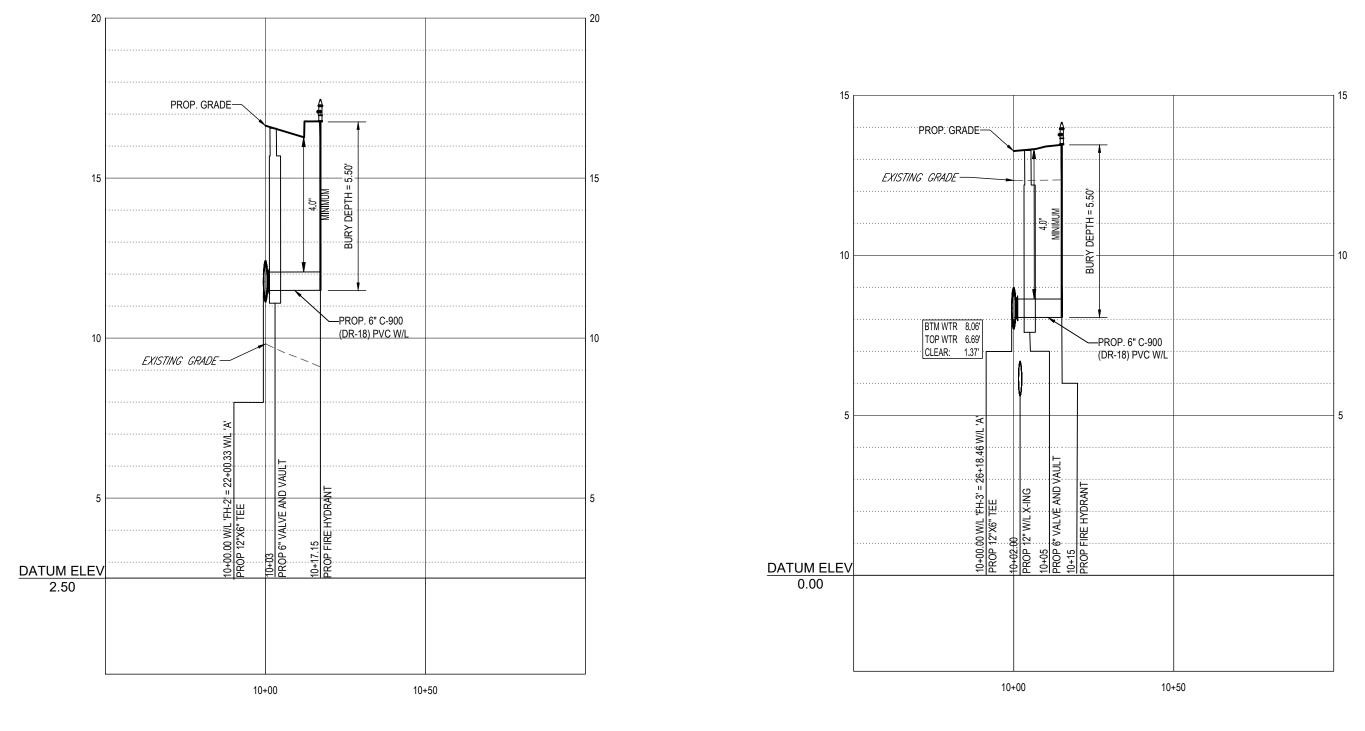
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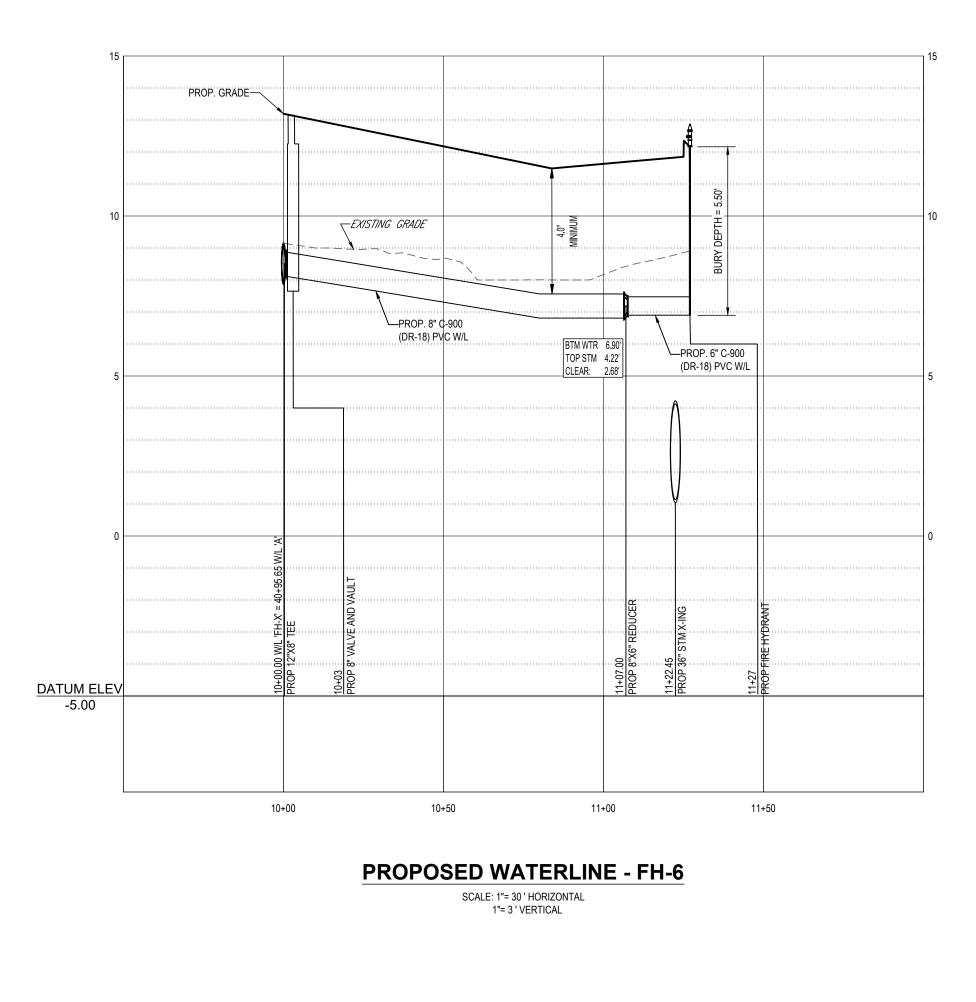
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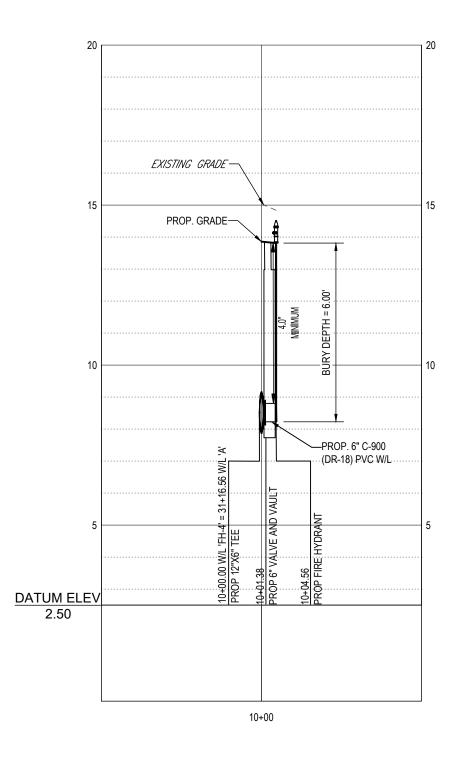








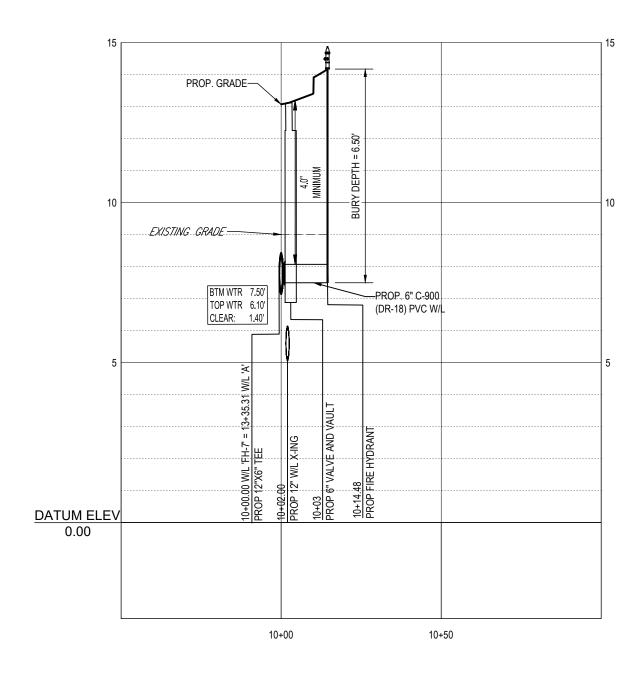




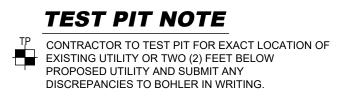
PROPOSED WATERLINE - FH-3 SCALE: 1"= 30 ' HORIZONTAL 1"= 3 ' VERTICAL

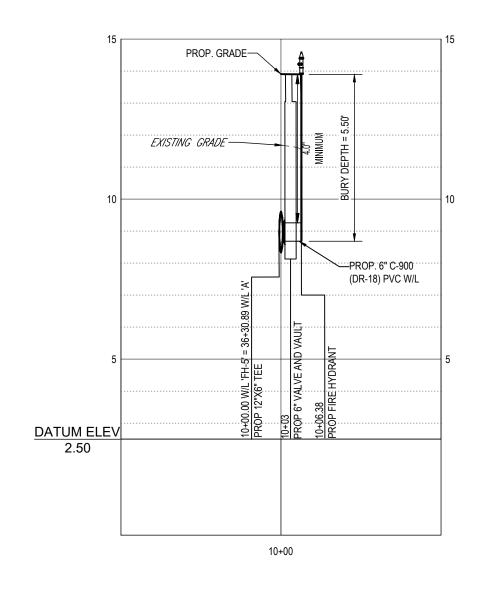
PROPOSED WATERLINE - FH-4 SCALE: 1"= 30 ' HORIZONTAL 1"= 3 ' VERTICAL





PROPOSED WATERLINE - FH-7 SCALE: 1"= 30 ' HORIZONTAL 1"= 3 ' VERTICAL



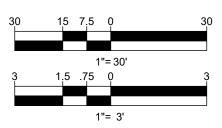


PROPOSED WATERLINE - FH-5

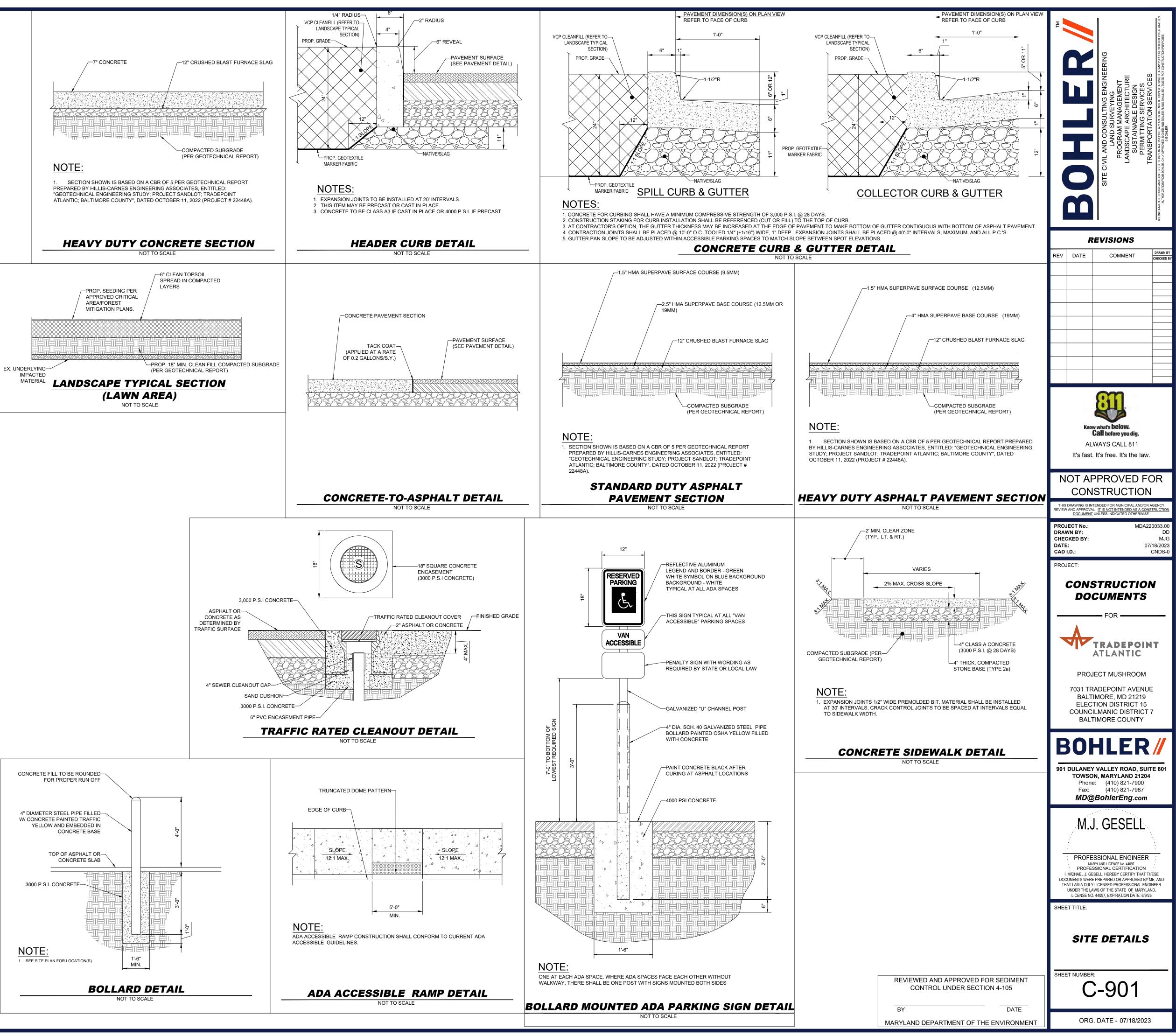
SCALE: 1"= 30 ' HORIZONTAL 1"= 3 ' VERTICAL

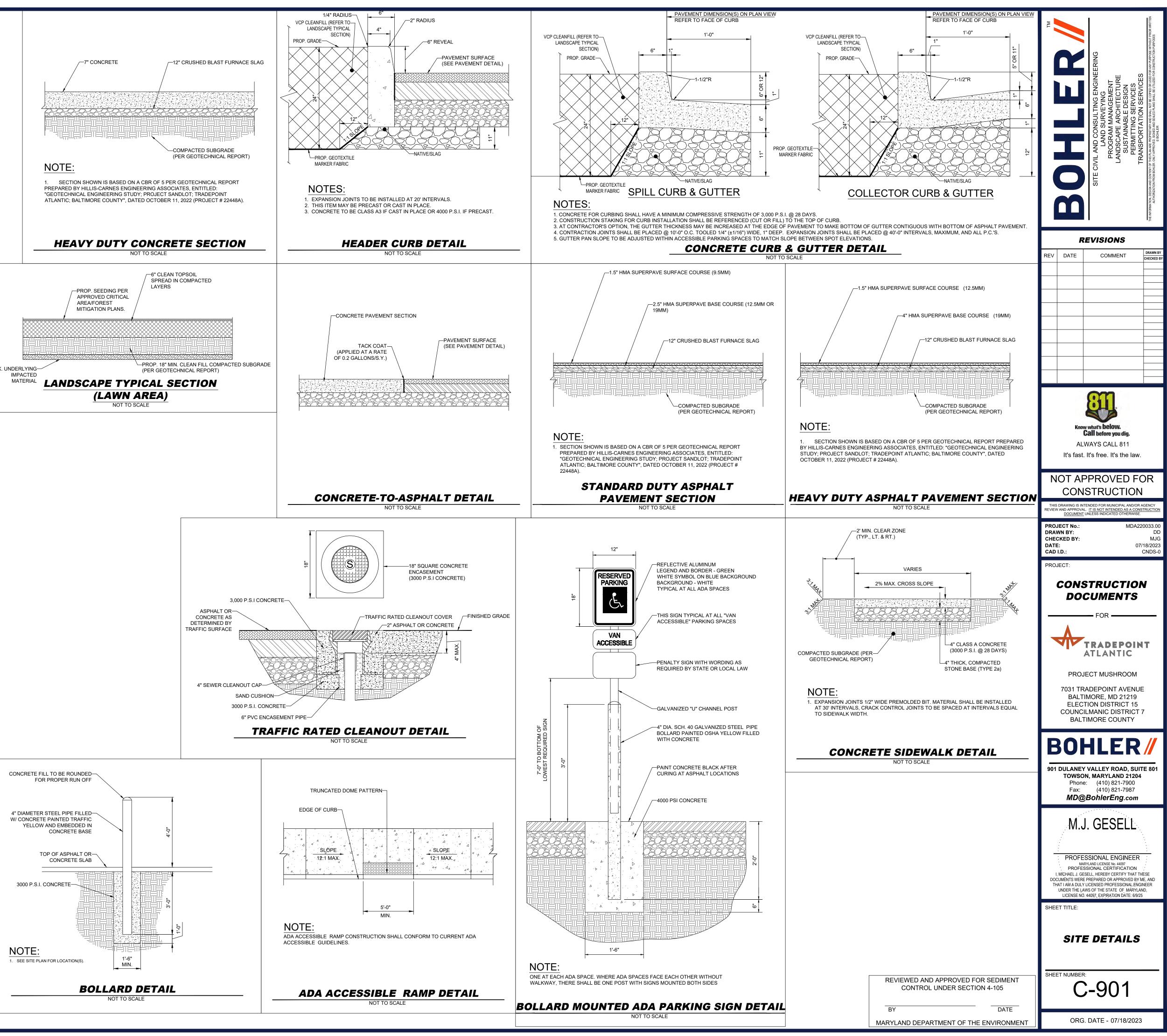
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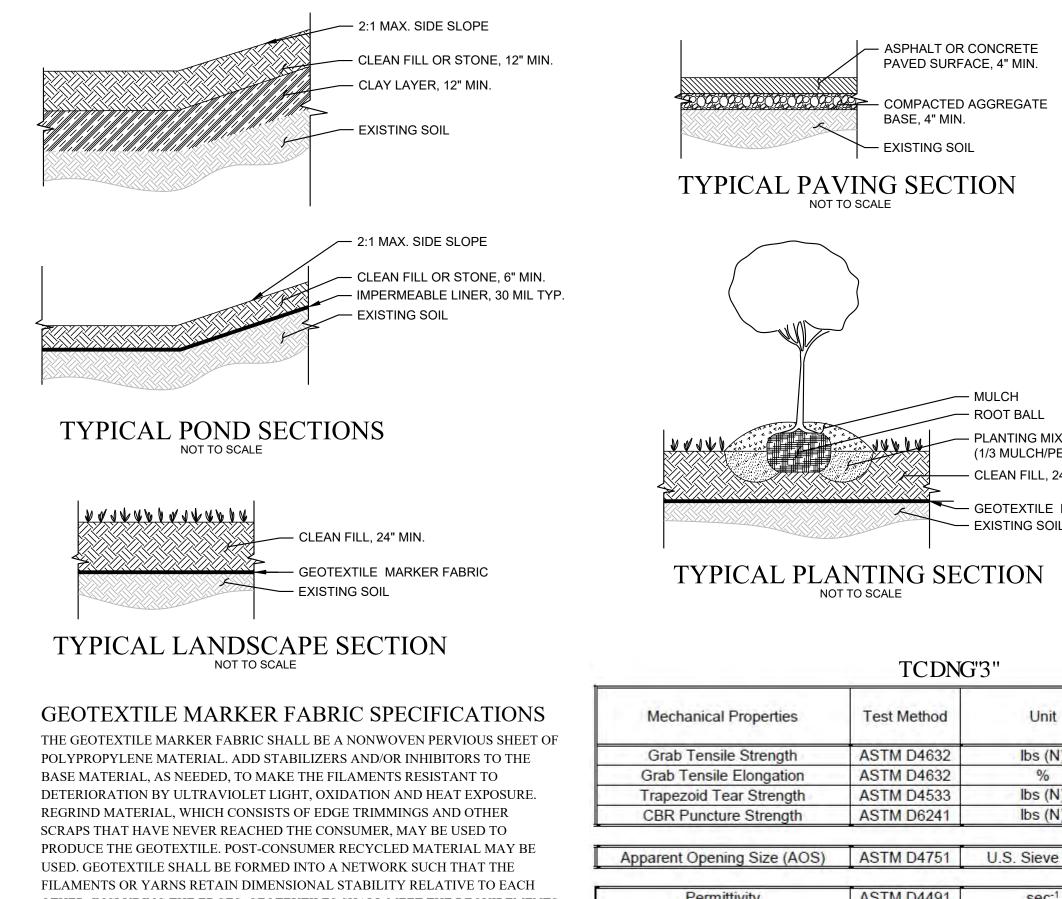








APPENDIX E



OTHER, INCLUDING THE EDGES. GEOTEXTILES SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS SPECIFIED IN TABLE 1. WHERE APPLICABLE, TABLE 1 PROPERTY VALUES REPRESENT THE MINIMUM AVERAGE ROLL VALUES IN THE WEAKEST PRINCIPAL DIRECTION. VALUES FOR APPARENT OPENING SIZE (AOS) REPRESENT MAXIMUM AVERAGE ROLL VALUES

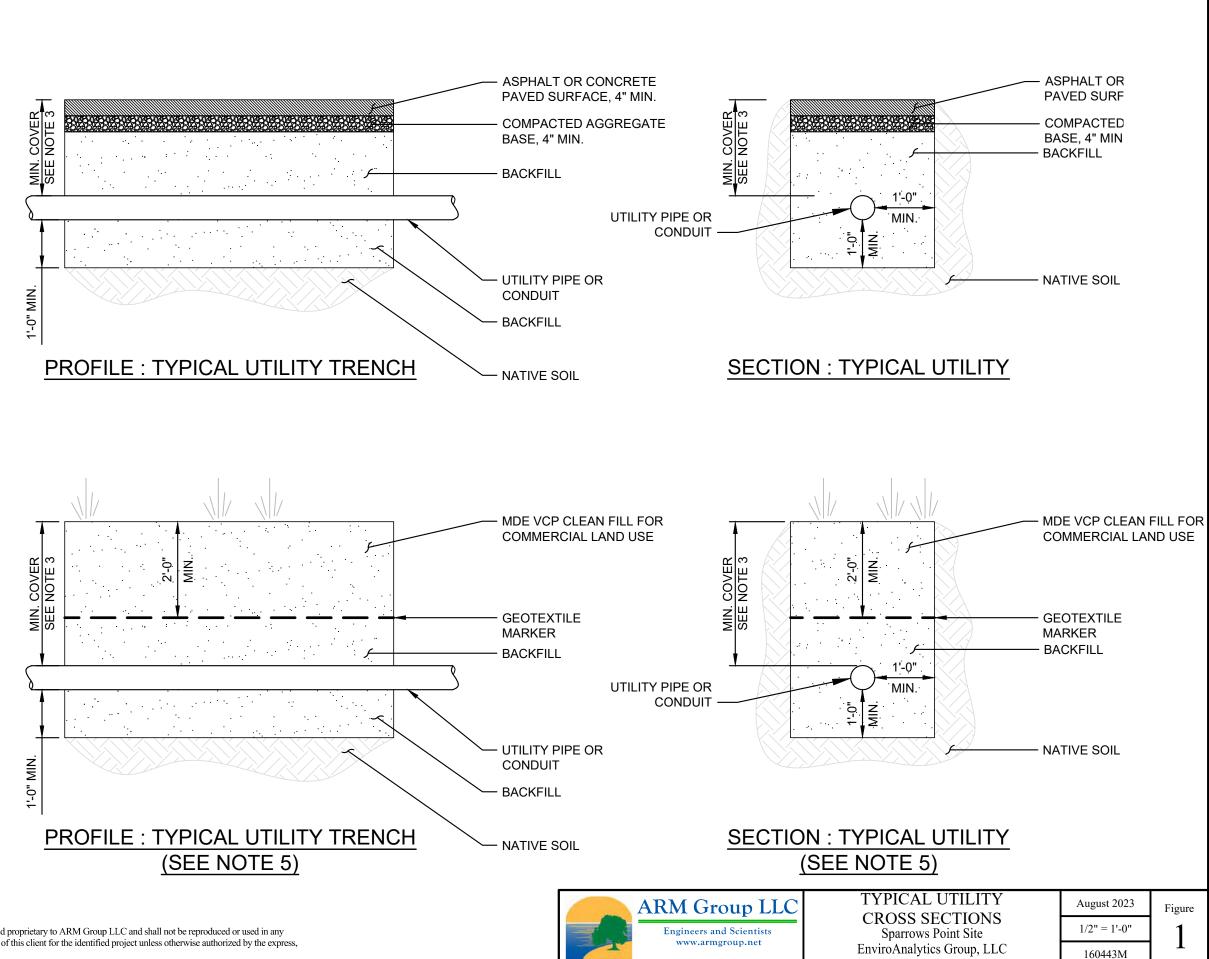
| TYPICAL PAY | BASE, 4" MIN | ACE, 4" MIN. 9 AGGREGATE 9IL | | | | ARM Gmin LLC | Engineers and Scientists |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------------|-----------|---|--|---|
| TYPICAL PLA | NTING SE TTO SCALE | | | | | SECTION DETAILS designed RJC scale N/A detecked TNP date 9/8/2020 drawn RJC project no. 160443M | |
| Mechanical Properties | Test Method | Unit | Minimum Roll V MD | | - | O RP KO WO "CAPPING | |
| Grab Tensile Strength | ASTM D4632 | lbs (N) | 120 (534) | 120 (534) | | Ų | ¹⁶ SPARROWS POINT TRADEPOINT ATLANTIC |
| Grab Tensile Elongation | ASTM D4632 | % | 50 | 50 | 1 | 9 | SPARROWS POINT ADEPOINT ATLAN |
| Trapezoid Tear Strength | ASTM D4533 | lbs (N) | 50 (223) | 50 (223) | 1 | \sim | ATI |
| CBR Puncture Strength | ASTM D6241 | lbs (N) | 310 (1 | | 1 | M A | WS UT ∠ |
| | | | Maximum O | | 1 |) ₩ | RO |
| Apparent Opening Size (AOS) | ASTM D4751 | U.S. Sieve (mm) | 70 (0. | | 1 | | AR |
| | | | Minimum I | | 1 | | SP AD |
| Permittivity | ASTM D4491 | sec-1 | 1. | | 1 | title | TR |
| Flow Rate | ASTM D4491 | gal/min/ft ² (l/min/m ²) | 135 (5 | | 1 | drawing title | project title T |
| | | January (annuary) | Minimum T | | 1 | dra | pro |
| UV Resistance (at 500 hours) | ASTM D4355 | % strength retained | 70 | | 1 | Sheet | |
| | 1.0.111 0 1000 | | | T | 4 | Sh | ₹ |

| IIX |
|--------------------|
| PEAT; 2/3 TOPSOIL) |
| 24" MIN. |

APPENDIX F

GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. ALL PIPES OR CONDUIT SHALL BE LEAK-PROOF AND WATERTIGHT. ALL JOINTS SHALL BE SEALED OR GASKETED.
- 2. ALL PIPES SHALL BE PROPERLY PLACED AND BEDDED TO PREVENT MISALIGNMENT OR LEAKAGE. PIPE BEDDING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR ACCUMULATION OF WATER AND CONCENTRATED INFILTRATION.
- 3. MINIMUM COVER ABOVE UTILITY SHALL BE BASED ON SPECIFIC UTILITY REQUIREMENTS.
- 4. TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH BEDDING AND MATERIALS APPROVED BY MDE.
- 5. FOR ANY UTILITY SEGMENT WHICH GOES THROUGH AN AREA WHICH IS DESIGNATED TO RECEIVE A LANDSCAPED CAP, THE UPPER 2 FEET OF BACKFILL MUST MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF MDE VCP CLEAN FILL FOR COMMERCIAL LAND USE. IN THIS CASE THE MDE VCP CLEAN FILL WILL BE UNDERLAIN BY A GEOTEXTILE MARKER FABRIC. UTILITY SEGMENTS WHICH GO THROUGH AREAS WHICH DO NOT REQUIRE CAPPING OR ARE DESIGNATED TO RECEIVED A PAVED CAP WILL BE BACKFILLED WITH MATERIALS APPROVED BY MDE FOR THIS USE.



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Utility Excavation NAPL Contingency Plan

Revision 5 – September 20, 2022

Objectives:

The purpose of this plan is to describe procedures to be followed in the event that non-aqueous phase liquid (NAPL) is encountered in utility trenches or other excavations during development of the Tradepoint Atlantic property. The specific objectives of this plan and the procedures outlined herein are:

- 1. To ensure identification and proper management of NAPL contaminated soils.
- 2. To ensure proper worker protection for working in areas of NAPL contamination.
- 3. To ensure that the installation of new utilities does not create new preferential flow paths for the migration of NAPL or soil vapors.

Identification of Oil & Grease and Petroleum Contaminated Soil:

An Environmental Professional (EP) will be on-site to determine if soils show evidence of the presence of NAPL during installation of utility trenches or other excavation activities completed during development. NAPL-contaminated soils can be identified by the presence of free oil. Free oil (NAPL) is liquid oil which could potentially be drained or otherwise extracted from the soil, and is the focus of this contingency plan, although severe staining accompanied by odors may be addressed via similar contingency measures provided herein (based on the judgement of the EP).

If NAPL is encountered during construction, potentially impacted material from the excavation will be removed and separated on plastic / covered with the same. Additional discussion of removal of material is in the **Soil Excavation, Staging, Sampling and Disposal** section below. If NAPL is encountered in an area where there is no known historical NAPL impact, the MDE will be notified (see **Initial Reporting** section) and the open excavation may be allowed to sit overnight. If after removal of the initial material identified additional NAPL impacted material enters the open excavation, the extent of impacts may be delineated and additional material removed / segregated.

Soil Excavation, Staging, Sampling and Disposal:

The EP will monitor all utility trenching and excavation activities for signs of potential contamination. In particular, soils will be monitored with a hand-held photoionization detector (PID) for potential volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and will also be visually inspected for the presence of staining, petroleum waste materials, or other indications of NAPL contamination that may be different than what was already characterized.

Soil exhibiting physical evidence of NAPL contamination, which is located within a proposed new utility or subsurface structure (i.e., foundation, sump, electrical vault, underground tank, etc.), will

be excavated and segregated for disposal at the on-site nonhazardous landfill (Greys Landfill) or an off-site facility pending the completion of required analytical testing. If NAPL material continues to enter the open excavation, additional excavation may be continued in the field based on visual screening supplemented by the PID.

Any recovered NAPL impacted material will be segregated and collected for disposal. As required for disposal, samples impacted by NAPL will be collected for profiling/waste characterization and submitted to a fixed laboratory. Upon receipt of any additional characterization analytical results, the stockpiles will be tracked from generation to disposal.

Initial Reporting:

If evidence of NAPL in soil or groundwater is encountered during excavation in an area with no known historic NAPL impact, it will be reported to the MDE. Information regarding the location and characteristics of NAPL contaminated material will be documented as follows:

- Location (Site / Parcel ID with map);
- Approximate extent of contamination (horizontally and vertically prepare a sketch including dimensions);
- Relative degree of contamination (i.e. free oil with strong odor vs. staining); and
- Visual documentation (take photographs and complete a photograph log)

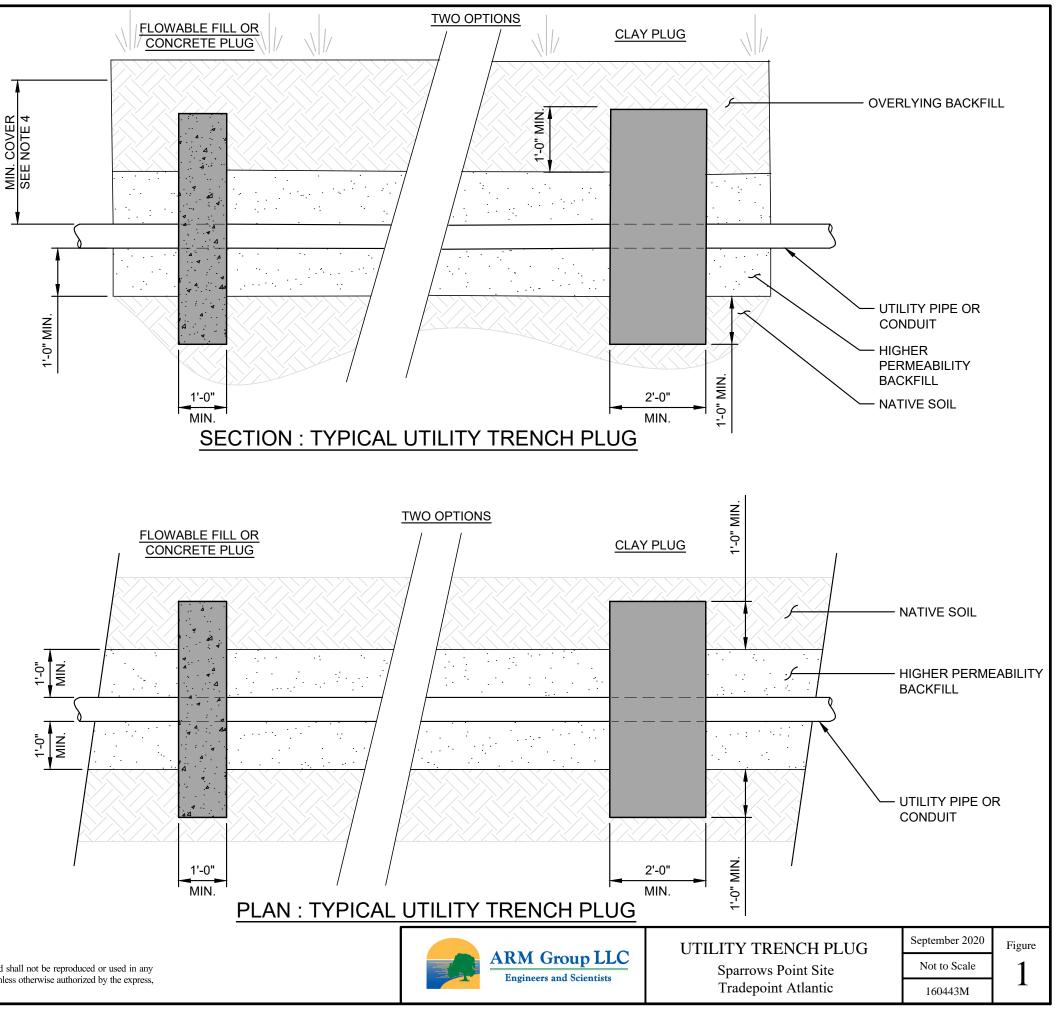
Utility Installations in Impacted Areas:

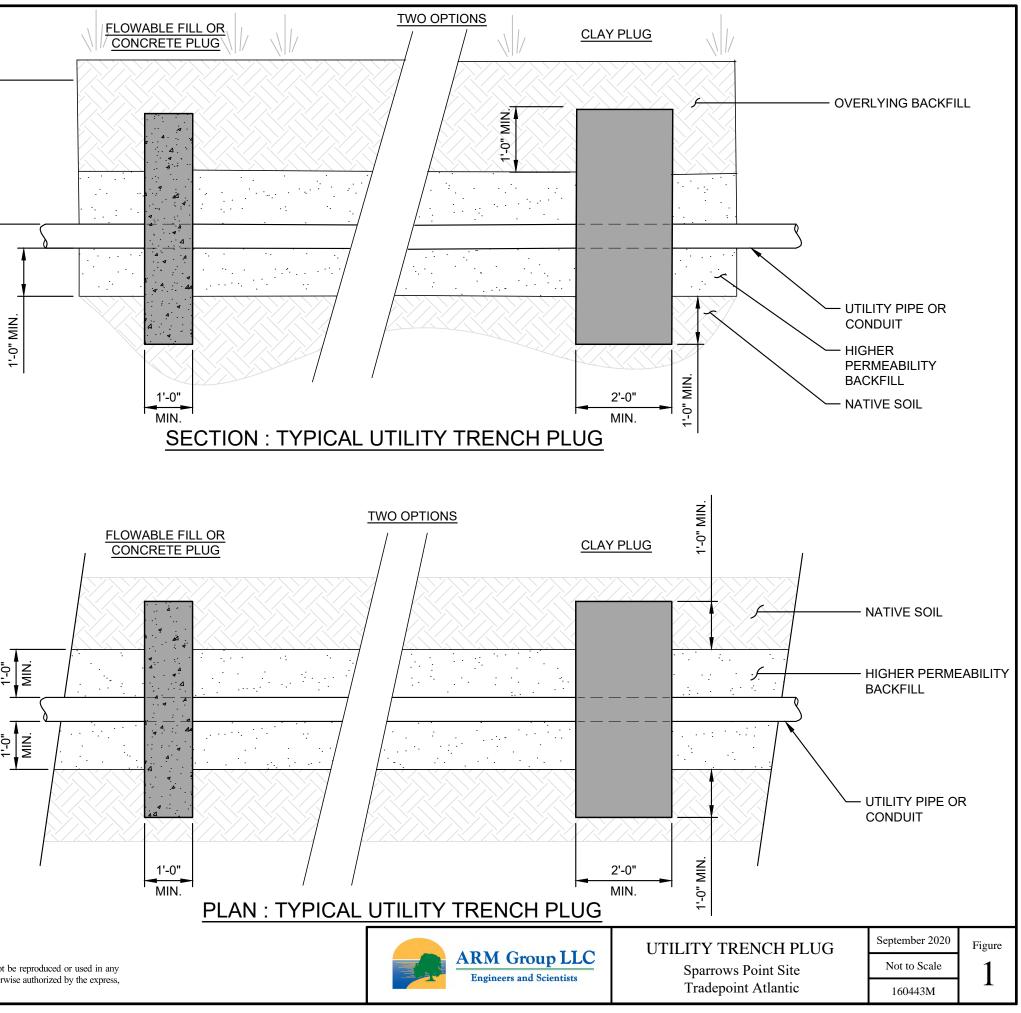
Underground piping or conduits installed through areas of known NAPL contamination shall be leak proof and water tight. All joints will be adequately sealed or gasketed, and pipes or conduits will be properly bedded and placed to prevent leakage. Trench backfill will meet the MDE definition of clean fill, or be otherwise approved by the MDE. Bedding must be properly placed and compacted below the haunches of the pipe. Clay, flowable fill, or concrete plugs may be placed every 100 feet across any permeable bedding to minimize the preferential flow and concentration of water along the bedding of such utilities.

If required, each trench plug will be constructed with a 2-foot-thick clay plug or 1-foot-thick flowable fill or concrete plug, perpendicular to the pipe, which extends at least 1 foot in all directions beyond the permeable pipe bedding. The plug acts as an anti-seep collar, and will extend above the top of the pipe. A specification drawing for installation of the trench plug has been provided as **Figure 1**.

GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. ALL PIPES OR CONDUIT PASSING THROUGH AREAS OF PETROLEUM CONTAMINATION SHALL BE LEAK-PROOF AND WATERTIGHT. ALL JOINTS SHALL BE SEALED OR GASKETED.
- 2. ALL PIPES SHALL BE PROPERLY PLACED AND BEDDED TO PREVENT MISALIGNMENT OR LEAKAGE. PIPE BEDDING SHALL BE INSTALLED IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR ACCUMULATION OF WATER AND CONCENTRATED INFILTRATION.
- 3. ANTI-SEEP COLLARS FROM THE PIPE MANUFACTURER, THAT ARE PRODUCED SPECIFICALLY FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREVENTING SEEPAGE AROUND THE PIPE, ARE ACCEPTABLE IF INSTALLED IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS, AND ONLY WITH PRIOR APPROVAL BY TPA.
- 4. MINIMUM COVER ABOVE UTILITY SHALL BE BASED ON SPECIFIC UTILITY REQUIREMENTS.
- 5. TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH BEDDING AND MATERIALS APPROVED BY MDE.
- 6. FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS. INCLUDING THE USE OF MDE VCP CLEAN FILL FOR INDUSTRIAL LAND USE AND INSTALLATION OF GEOTEXTILE MARKER FABRIC, REFER TO NOTE 5 ON THE TYPICAL UTILITY CROSS SECTIONS.
- 7. ALL UTILITIES INSTALLED THROUGH AREAS CONTAINING NAPL OR ELEVATED CHEMICAL IMPACTS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO TRANSMIT VAPORS ALONG PREFERENTIAL FLOW PATHWAYS SHALL BE EITHER 1) BACKFILLED WITH LOW PERMEABILITY BACKFILL MATERIAL (LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE PERMEABILITY OF THE EXISTING SUBGRADE), OR 2) INSTALLED WITH TRENCH PLUGS ALONG THE ALIGNMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN AND THE FOLLOWING NOTES:
 - A.) UTILITY TRENCH PLUGS SHALL BE INSTALLED AT 100-FOOT (MAX.) INTERVALS THROUGH ALL AREAS OF NAPL CONTAMINATION.
 - B.) UTILITY TRENCH PLUGS SHALL EXTEND A MINIMUM OF 1-FOOT IN ALL DIRECTIONS BEYOND ANY HIGHER PERMEABILITY BACKFILL MATERIALS (I.E., MATERIALS EXCEEDING THE PERMEABILITY OF THE EXISTING SUBGRADE).





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