LANDOWNER - SITE NAME
412 GRASSED WATERWAY

SAFETY REGULATIONS
ALL EXCAVATION AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MARYLAND OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION (MOSH) STANDARDS AS SET FORTH IN THE LATEST VERSION OF THE CODE OF MARYLAND REGULATIONS.

CONSTRUCTION NOTIFICATION
The Contractor/Owner is to notify the Soil Conservation District at least 72 hours prior to construction to facilitate any scheduling, layout, or preliminary mobilization necessary to ensure proper construction inspection to enable appropriate certification of the project.

It is the Landowner’s responsibility to obtain all County, State, and Federal permits that may be needed, and to maintain this structure and related regulations.

THERE WILL BE NO CHANGES IN SPECIFICATION, DIMENSIONS, OR MATERIALS UNLESS APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER RESPONSIBLE FOR THIS DRAWING. THE DRAWINGS ARE PREPARED COOPERATIVELY BY THE NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION SERVICE FOR THE NAMED LANDOWNER.

CONSTRUCTION FOUND NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS WILL VIOLATE THE COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT AND ALL DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND QUANTITIES ESTIMATE SHALL IMMEDIATELY BE RETURNED TO THE LOCAL NRCS OFFICE.

GENERAL NOTES:
- PLEASE CONTACT THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT AT LEAST 3 DAYS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION TO ARRANGE A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING AT PHONE #
- A CONSERVATION TECHNICIAN WILL SET CURTAIN EDGE STAKES AT THE CONTRACTORS REQUEST
- A CONSERVATION TECHNICIAN MUST BE PRESENT AT THE TIME OF PIPE INSTALLATION, IF REQUIRED.

Maryland Conservation Planting Guide Table 3.3 Notes
Select turf-type cultivars of Tall Fescue, Kentucky Bluegrass, and Perennial Ryegrass based on recommendations from the University of Maryland Extension, Turfgrass Technical Update TT-77, and the Virginia and Maryland National Turfgrass Evaluation Program (NTEP). The use of recommended cultivars usually results in a grass stand of higher quality and density, greater drought tolerance, lower nutrient requirements, and fewer pest problems. Cultivars developed for other regions of the country or for forage may be also used, but they may not perform as well as the recommended turf-types in a critical area planting.

Tall Fescue: Where livestock may be allowed to graze (e.g., heavy use grass loafing paddocks), use tall fescue varieties that are endophyte-free or are novel endophyte-infected to avoid livestock health problems due to endophyte toxicity. Tall fescue with the novel endophyte is not toxic to livestock, and has the adaptive advantages of being more resistant to drought, disease, and insects than endophyte-free varieties. Please note that endophyte levels in plantings can vary between varieties, between stocks of the same variety, and with the time of year.

For areas where livestock will not have access, tall fescue varieties with higher endophyte levels are preferable because they tend to be more drought tolerant and more resistant to disease and insect damage. Most turf-type tall fescue varieties have high endophyte levels, as does “Kentucky 31” tall fescue (originally selected as a forage variety).

Certified varieties of endophyte-infected tall fescue may be used for stockpile grazing (i.e., winter grazing) when the risk of endophyte toxicity is much reduced.

*Refer to Maryland’s Conservation Planting Guide for additional seeding mixes and specifications for establishing plantings.
**TYPICAL CROSS SECTION**

- **Geotextile**
  - Geotextile to be extended under the riprap, filter, bedding, or geotextile shall not be placed until the foundation preparation is completed and the subgrade surface on which the rock riprap, filter, bedding, or geotextile is to be placed shall be cut or filled and graded to the lines and grades shown on the drawings.
  - When fill to subgrade lines is required, the rock riprap shall conform to the requirements as shown on the plans. It shall be free from dirt, clay, and other deleterious materials.
  - Rock riprap shall consist of approved material and shall conform to the requirements as shown on the plans.

- **Riprap**
  - Riprap thickness shall be a minimum of 2/3 of the waterway width or 2.5 ft, whichever is greater. Top width shall be a minimum of 12" and minimum 6" of top placed over top (See detail).

- **Geotextile**
  - Geotextile to meet the following specifications:
    - Dimensions: 60" wide, 100' long (min).
    - Materials: 100% high density polyethylene (HDPE), non-black, non-toxic to vegetation and seed germination, and non-injurious to the skin.
    - Seam welds: Secure using welder.

**Soil Conservation District**

- **Geotextile**
  - Geotextile to be extended under the riprap, filter, bedding, or geotextile.

**Soil and Rock Riprap**

- Rock riprap shall be placed by equipment on the surface and to the depth specified.

**Erosion Control Matting**

- Erosion control matting shall be placed along entire length and width of constructed surface.

**Note:**

- Geotextile to be extended under the riprap, filter, bedding, or geotextile.
- Geotextile to be extended under the riprap, filter, bedding, or geotextile.
- Geotextile to be extended under the riprap, filter, bedding, or geotextile.

**General Notes:**

- Riprap to be tied into the subgrade surface.
- Existing grade to slope towards waterway.

**Location Notes:**

- Riprap to be placed along entire length and width of constructed surface.
- Existing grade to slope towards waterway.

**Additional Notes:**

- Riprap to be placed along entire length and width of constructed surface.
- Existing grade to slope towards waterway.

**Additional Details:**

- Riprap to be placed along entire length and width of constructed surface.
- Existing grade to slope towards waterway.

**User Instructions:**

- Riprap to be placed along entire length and width of constructed surface.
- Existing grade to slope towards waterway.