

APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION FORM
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

This form should be completed by following the instructions provided in Section IV of the JD Form Instructional Guidebook.

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

A. REPORT COMPLETION DATE FOR APPROVED JURISDICTIONAL DETERMINATION (JD): JAN 05 2016

B. DISTRICT OFFICE, FILE NAME, AND NUMBER: CENAB-OP-RMN (MD SHA/WO1835180/Bridges Nos. 2303000 & 2302100 on MD 90) 2015-60836-M24

C. PROJECT LOCATION AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

State: Maryland County/parish/borough: Worcester City: Ocean Pines
Center coordinates of site (lat/long in degree decimal format): Lat. 38.39° N, Long. -75.12111° W
Universal Transverse Mercator:

Name of nearest waterbody: St. Martin's River & Assawoman Bay

Name of nearest Traditional Navigable Water (TNW) into which the aquatic resource flows: St. Martins River & Assawoman Bay

Name of watershed or Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC): 02060010

Check if map/diagram of review area and/or potential jurisdictional areas is/are available upon request.

Check if other sites (e.g., offsite mitigation sites, disposal sites, etc...) are associated with this action and are recorded on a different JD form.

D. REVIEW PERFORMED FOR SITE EVALUATION (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

Office (Desk) Determination. Date:

Field Determination. Date(s): July 9, 2015

SECTION II: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

A. RHA SECTION 10 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are** "navigable waters of the U.S." within Rivers and Harbors Act (RHA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 329) in the review area. [Required]

Waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide.

Waters are presently used, or have been used in the past, or may be susceptible for use to transport interstate or foreign commerce.

Explain: St. Martin's River and Assawoman Bay are subject to the ebb and flow of tide and has been and is still used as a conveyance for commerce & recreation (fishing, boating, etc.).

B. CWA SECTION 404 DETERMINATION OF JURISDICTION.

There **Are** "waters of the U.S." within Clean Water Act (CWA) jurisdiction (as defined by 33 CFR part 328) in the review area. [Required]

1. Waters of the U.S.

a. Indicate presence of waters of U.S. in review area (check all that apply):¹

- TNWs, including territorial seas
- Wetlands adjacent to TNWs
- Relatively permanent waters² (RPWs) that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- Non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- Wetlands directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs
- Impoundments of jurisdictional waters
- Isolated (interstate or intrastate) waters, including isolated wetlands

b. Identify (estimate) size of waters of the U.S. in the review area:

Non-wetland waters: linear feet: width (ft) and/or 1.1 acres.

Wetlands: acres.

c. Limits (boundaries) of jurisdiction based on: Established by mean (average) high waters.

Elevation of established OHWM (if known):

2. Non-regulated waters/wetlands (check if applicable):³

Potentially jurisdictional waters and/or wetlands were assessed within the review area and determined to be not jurisdictional.

Explain:

¹ Boxes checked below shall be supported by completing the appropriate sections in Section III below.

² For purposes of this form, an RPW is defined as a tributary that is not a TNW and that typically flows year-round or has continuous flow at least "seasonally" (e.g., typically 3 months).

³ Supporting documentation is presented in Section III.F.

SECTION III: CWA ANALYSIS

A. TNWs AND WETLANDS ADJACENT TO TNWs

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over TNWs and wetlands adjacent to TNWs. If the aquatic resource is a TNW, complete Section III.A.1 and Section III.D.1. only; if the aquatic resource is a wetland adjacent to a TNW, complete Sections III.A.1 and 2 and Section III.D.1.; otherwise, see Section III.B below.

1. TNW

Identify TNW: **St. Martin's River and Assawoman Bay.**

Summarize rationale supporting determination: St. Martin's River and Assawoman Bay are listed as navigable waterways in Maryland subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. Under Corps regulations at 33 CFR329.4, navigable waters include all waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide. All navigable waterways are considered to be jurisdictional by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 .

2. Wetland adjacent to TNW

Summarize rationale supporting conclusion that wetland is "adjacent":

B. CHARACTERISTICS OF TRIBUTARY (THAT IS NOT A TNW) AND ITS ADJACENT WETLANDS (IF ANY):

This section summarizes information regarding characteristics of the tributary and its adjacent wetlands, if any, and it helps determine whether or not the standards for jurisdiction established under *Rapanos* have been met.

The agencies will assert jurisdiction over non-navigable tributaries of TNWs where the tributaries are "relatively permanent waters" (RPWs), i.e. tributaries that typically flow year-round or have continuous flow at least seasonally (e.g., typically 3 months). A wetland that directly abuts an RPW is also jurisdictional. If the aquatic resource is not a TNW, but has year-round (perennial) flow, skip to Section III.D.2. If the aquatic resource is a wetland directly abutting a tributary with perennial flow, skip to Section III.D.4.

A wetland that is adjacent to but that does not directly abut an RPW requires a significant nexus evaluation. Corps districts and EPA regions will include in the record any available information that documents the existence of a significant nexus between a relatively permanent tributary that is not perennial (and its adjacent wetlands if any) and a traditional navigable water, even though a significant nexus finding is not required as a matter of law.

If the waterbody⁴ is not an RPW, or a wetland directly abutting an RPW, a JD will require additional data to determine if the waterbody has a significant nexus with a TNW. If the tributary has adjacent wetlands, the significant nexus evaluation must consider the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands. This significant nexus evaluation that combines, for analytical purposes, the tributary and all of its adjacent wetlands is used whether the review area identified in the JD request is the tributary, or its adjacent wetlands, or both. If the JD covers a tributary with adjacent wetlands, complete Section III.B.1 for the tributary, Section III.B.2 for any onsite wetlands, and Section III.B.3 for all wetlands adjacent to that tributary, both onsite and offsite. The determination whether a significant nexus exists is determined in Section III.C below.

1. Characteristics of non-TNWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNW

(i) General Area Conditions:

Watershed size: 
Drainage area: 
Average annual rainfall: inches
Average annual snowfall: inches

(ii) Physical Characteristics:

(a) Relationship with TNW:

- Tributary flows directly into TNW.
- Tributary flows through **Pick List** tributaries before entering TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** river miles from RPW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.
Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from RPW.
Project waters cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:

⁴ Note that the Instructional Guidebook contains additional information regarding swales, ditches, washes, and erosional features generally and in the arid West.

Identify flow route to TNW⁵:
Tributary stream order, if known:

(b) General Tributary Characteristics (check all that apply):

Tributary is: Natural
 Artificial (man-made). Explain:
 Manipulated (man-altered). Explain:

Tributary properties with respect to top of bank (estimate):

Average width: feet
Average depth: feet
Average side slopes: **Pick List.**

Primary tributary substrate composition (check all that apply):

Silts Sands Concrete
 Cobbles Gravel Muck
 Bedrock Vegetation. Type/% cover:
 Other. Explain:

Tributary condition/stability [e.g., highly eroding, sloughing banks]. Explain:

Presence of run/riffle/pool complexes. Explain:

Tributary geometry: **Pick List**

Tributary gradient (approximate average slope): %

(c) Flow:

Tributary provides for: **Pick List**

Estimate average number of flow events in review area/year: **Pick List**

Describe flow regime:

Other information on duration and volume:

Surface flow is: **Pick List.** Characteristics:

Subsurface flow: **Pick List.** Explain findings:

Dye (or other) test performed:

Tributary has (check all that apply):

Bed and banks
 OHWM⁶ (check all indicators that apply):
 clear, natural line impressed on the bank the presence of litter and debris
 changes in the character of soil destruction of terrestrial vegetation
 shelving the presence of wrack line
 vegetation matted down, bent, or absent sediment sorting
 leaf litter disturbed or washed away scour
 sediment deposition multiple observed or predicted flow events
 water staining abrupt change in plant community
 other (list):
 Discontinuous OHWM.⁷ Explain:

If factors other than the OHWM were used to determine lateral extent of CWA jurisdiction (check all that apply):

High Tide Line indicated by: Mean High Water Mark indicated by:
 oil or scum line along shore objects survey to available datum;
 fine shell or debris deposits (foreshore) physical markings;
 physical markings/characteristics vegetation lines/changes in vegetation types.
 tidal gauges
 other (list):

(iii) Chemical Characteristics:

Characterize tributary (e.g., water color is clear, discolored, oily film; water quality; general watershed characteristics, etc.).

Explain:

Identify specific pollutants, if known:

⁵ Flow route can be described by identifying, e.g., tributary a, which flows through the review area, to flow into tributary b, which then flows into TNW.

⁶ A natural or man-made discontinuity in the OHWM does not necessarily sever jurisdiction (e.g., where the stream temporarily flows underground, or where the OHWM has been removed by development or agricultural practices). Where there is a break in the OHWM that is unrelated to the waterbody's flow regime (e.g., flow over a rock outcrop or through a culvert), the agencies will look for indicators of flow above and below the break.

⁷ Ibid.

(iv) **Biological Characteristics. Channel supports (check all that apply):**

- Riparian corridor. Characteristics (type, average width):
- Wetland fringe. Characteristics:
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

2. **Characteristics of wetlands adjacent to non-TNW that flow directly or indirectly into TNW**

(i) **Physical Characteristics:**

(a) General Wetland Characteristics:

Properties:

Wetland size: acres

Wetland type. Explain:

Wetland quality. Explain:

Project wetlands cross or serve as state boundaries. Explain:

(b) General Flow Relationship with Non-TNW:

Flow is: . Explain:

Surface flow is: **Pick List**

Characteristics:

Subsurface flow: **Pick List**. Explain findings:

Dye (or other) test performed:

(c) Wetland Adjacency Determination with Non-TNW:

- Directly abutting
- Not directly abutting
 - Discrete wetland hydrologic connection. Explain:
 - Ecological connection. Explain:
 - Separated by berm/barrier. Explain:

(d) Proximity (Relationship) to TNW

Project wetlands are **Pick List** river miles from TNW.

Project waters are **Pick List** aerial (straight) miles from TNW.

Flow is from: **Pick List**.

Estimate approximate location of wetland as within the **Pick List** floodplain.

(ii) **Chemical Characteristics:**

Characterize wetland system (e.g., water color is clear, brown, oil film on surface; water quality; general watershed characteristics; etc.). Explain:

Identify specific pollutants, if known:

(iii) **Biological Characteristics. Wetland supports (check all that apply):**

- Riparian buffer. Characteristics (type, average width):
- Vegetation type/percent cover. Explain:
- Habitat for:
 - Federally Listed species. Explain findings:
 - Fish/spawn areas. Explain findings:
 - Other environmentally-sensitive species. Explain findings:
 - Aquatic/wildlife diversity. Explain findings:

3. **Characteristics of all wetlands adjacent to the tributary (if any)**

All wetland(s) being considered in the cumulative analysis:

Approximately () acres in total are being considered in the cumulative analysis.

For each wetland, specify the following:

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Directly abuts? (Y/N)

Size (in acres)

Summarize overall biological, chemical and physical functions being performed:

C. SIGNIFICANT NEXUS DETERMINATION

A significant nexus analysis will assess the flow characteristics and functions of the tributary itself and the functions performed by any wetlands adjacent to the tributary to determine if they significantly affect the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of a TNW. For each of the following situations, a significant nexus exists if the tributary, in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, has more than a speculative or insubstantial effect on the chemical, physical and/or biological integrity of a TNW. Considerations when evaluating significant nexus include, but are not limited to the volume, duration, and frequency of the flow of water in the tributary and its proximity to a TNW, and the functions performed by the tributary and all its adjacent wetlands. It is not appropriate to determine significant nexus based solely on any specific threshold of distance (e.g. between a tributary and its adjacent wetland or between a tributary and the TNW). Similarly, the fact an adjacent wetland lies within or outside of a floodplain is not solely determinative of significant nexus.

Draw connections between the features documented and the effects on the TNW, as identified in the *Rapanos* Guidance and discussed in the Instructional Guidebook. Factors to consider include, for example:

- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to carry pollutants or flood waters to TNWs, or to reduce the amount of pollutants or flood waters reaching a TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), provide habitat and lifecycle support functions for fish and other species, such as feeding, nesting, spawning, or rearing young for species that are present in the TNW?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have the capacity to transfer nutrients and organic carbon that support downstream foodwebs?
- Does the tributary, in combination with its adjacent wetlands (if any), have other relationships to the physical, chemical, or biological integrity of the TNW?

Note: the above list of considerations is not inclusive and other functions observed or known to occur should be documented below:

1. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW that has no adjacent wetlands and flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary itself, then go to Section III.D:
2. **Significant nexus findings for non-RPW and its adjacent wetlands, where the non-RPW flows directly or indirectly into TNWs.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:
3. **Significant nexus findings for wetlands adjacent to an RPW but that do not directly abut the RPW.** Explain findings of presence or absence of significant nexus below, based on the tributary in combination with all of its adjacent wetlands, then go to Section III.D:

D. DETERMINATIONS OF JURISDICTIONAL FINDINGS. THE SUBJECT WATERS/WETLANDS ARE (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

1. **TNWs and Adjacent Wetlands.** Check all that apply and provide size estimates in review area:

TNWs: linear feet width (ft), Or, 1.0 acres.

Wetlands adjacent to TNWs: acres.

2. **RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.**

Tributaries of TNWs where tributaries typically flow year-round are jurisdictional. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial:

Tributaries of TNW where tributaries have continuous flow "seasonally" (e.g., typically three months each year) are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.B. Provide rationale indicating that tributary flows seasonally:

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).

Other non-wetland waters: acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: .

3. Non-RPWs⁸ that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Waterbody that is not a TNW or an RPW, but flows directly or indirectly into a TNW, and it has a significant nexus with a TNW is jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters within the review area (check all that apply):

Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).

Other non-wetland waters: acres.

Identify type(s) of waters: .

4. Wetlands directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Wetlands directly abut RPW and thus are jurisdictional as adjacent wetlands.

Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow year-round. Provide data and rationale indicating that tributary is perennial in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: .

Wetlands directly abutting an RPW where tributaries typically flow "seasonally." Provide data indicating that tributary is seasonal in Section III.B and rationale in Section III.D.2, above. Provide rationale indicating that wetland is directly abutting an RPW: .

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

5. Wetlands adjacent to but not directly abutting an RPW that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Wetlands that do not directly abut an RPW, but when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide acreage estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

6. Wetlands adjacent to non-RPWs that flow directly or indirectly into TNWs.

- Wetlands adjacent to such waters, and have when considered in combination with the tributary to which they are adjacent and with similarly situated adjacent wetlands, have a significant nexus with a TNW are jurisdictional. Data supporting this conclusion is provided at Section III.C.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional wetlands in the review area: acres.

7. Impoundments of jurisdictional waters.⁹

As a general rule, the impoundment of a jurisdictional tributary remains jurisdictional.

Demonstrate that impoundment was created from "waters of the U.S.," or

Demonstrate that water meets the criteria for one of the categories presented above (1-6), or

Demonstrate that water is isolated with a nexus to commerce (see E below).

E. ISOLATED [INTERSTATE OR INTRA-STATE] WATERS, INCLUDING ISOLATED WETLANDS, THE USE, DEGRADATION OR DESTRUCTION OF WHICH COULD AFFECT INTERSTATE COMMERCE, INCLUDING ANY SUCH WATERS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):¹⁰

which are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes.

from which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce.

which are or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce.

Interstate isolated waters. Explain: .

Other factors. Explain: .

Identify water body and summarize rationale supporting determination: .

⁸See Footnote # 3.

⁹To complete the analysis refer to the key in Section III.D.6 of the Instructional Guidebook.

¹⁰Prior to asserting or declining CWA jurisdiction based solely on this category, Corps Districts will elevate the action to Corps and EPA HQ for review consistent with the process described in the Corps/EPA Memorandum Regarding CWA Act Jurisdiction Following Rapanos.

Provide estimates for jurisdictional waters in the review area (check all that apply):

- Tributary waters: linear feet width (ft).
- Other non-wetland waters: acres.
Identify type(s) of waters: .
- Wetlands: acres.

F. NON-JURISDICTIONAL WATERS, INCLUDING WETLANDS (CHECK ALL THAT APPLY):

- If potential wetlands were assessed within the review area, these areas did not meet the criteria in the 1987 Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual and/or appropriate Regional Supplements.
- Review area included isolated waters with no substantial nexus to interstate (or foreign) commerce.
 - Prior to the Jan 2001 Supreme Court decision in "SWANCC," the review area would have been regulated based solely on the "Migratory Bird Rule" (MBR).
- Waters do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction. Explain: .
- Other: (explain, if not covered above): .

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area, where the sole potential basis of jurisdiction is the MBR factors (i.e., presence of migratory birds, presence of endangered species, use of water for irrigated agriculture), using best professional judgment (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
- Wetlands: acres.

Provide acreage estimates for non-jurisdictional waters in the review area that do not meet the "Significant Nexus" standard, where such a finding is required for jurisdiction (check all that apply):

- Non-wetland waters (i.e., rivers, streams): linear feet, width (ft).
- Lakes/ponds: acres.
- Other non-wetland waters: acres. List type of aquatic resource: .
- Wetlands: acres.

SECTION IV: DATA SOURCES.

A. SUPPORTING DATA. Data reviewed for JD (check all that apply - checked items shall be included in case file and, where checked and requested, appropriately reference sources below):

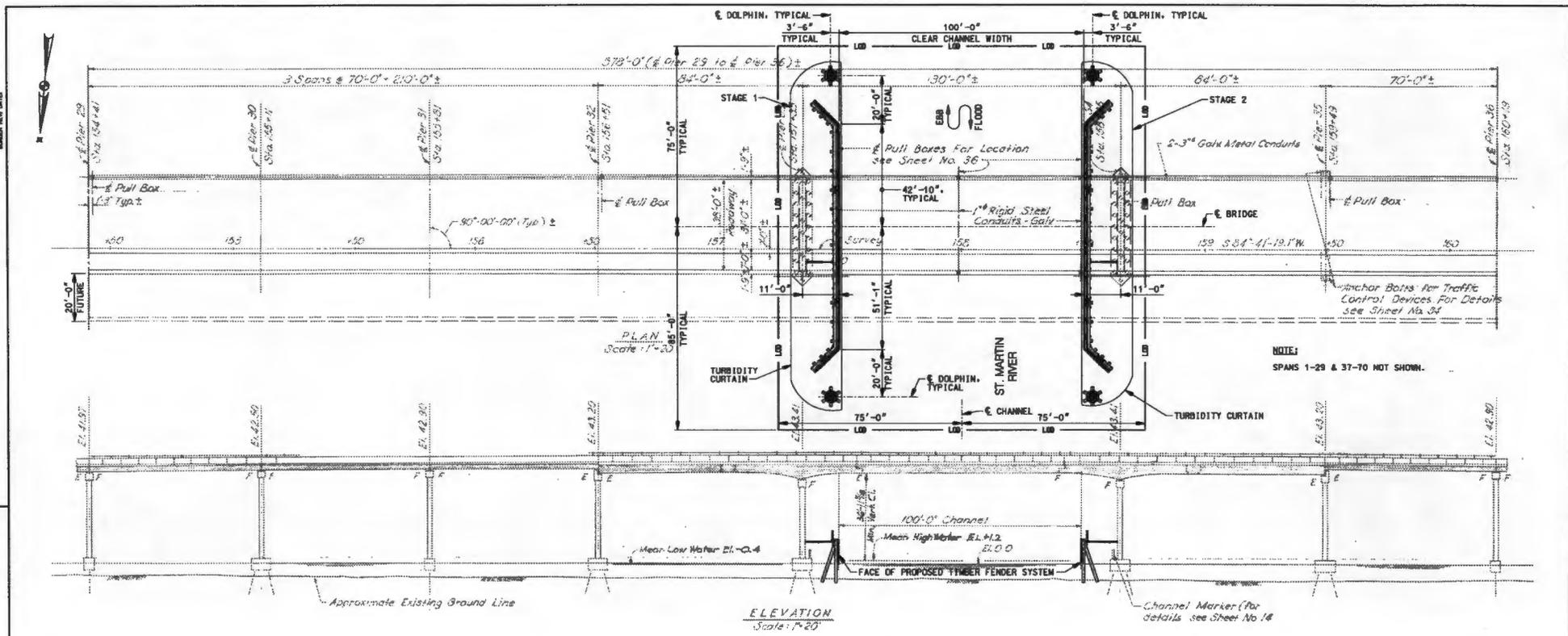
- Maps, plans, plots or plat submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant: Applicant.
- Data sheets prepared/submitted by or on behalf of the applicant/consultant.
 - Office concurs with data sheets/delineation report.
 - Office does not concur with data sheets/delineation report.
- Data sheets prepared by the Corps:
 - Corps navigable waters' study:
- U.S. Geological Survey Hydrologic Atlas:
 - USGS NHD data.
 - USGS 8 and 12 digit HUC maps.
- U.S. Geological Survey map(s). Cite scale & quad name:
- USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey. Citation: .
- National wetlands inventory map(s). Cite name: .
- State/Local wetland inventory map(s): .
- FEMA/FIRM maps:
 - 100-year Floodplain Elevation is: (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929)
- Photographs: Aerial (Name & Date): Google Earth Pro, 2014.
or Other (Name & Date): .
- Previous determination(s). File no. and date of response letter: .
- Applicable/supporting case law: .
- Applicable/supporting scientific literature: .
- Other information (please specify): Corps field review of July 9, 2015.

B. ADDITIONAL COMMENTS TO SUPPORT JD:

DRILL HOLES

DRILL HOLES

DRILL HOLES



NOTE:
SPANS 1-29 & 37-70 NOT SHOWN.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1. INSTALL STAGE 1 400 LF TURBIDITY CURTAIN PRIOR TO PILE DRIVING OPERATION.
2. DRIVE PILES FOR FENDER SYSTEM AND DOLPHINS FOR STAGE 1.
3. MOVE 400 LF TURBIDITY CURTAIN TO STAGE 2.
4. DRIVE PILES FOR FENDER SYSTEM AND DOLPHINS FOR STAGE 2.

revised
10/21/15

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REVISIONS	SHA STATE OF MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF STRUCTURES INSTALLATION OF FENDER SYSTEMS FOR BRIDGE NO. 2302000 - MD 90 OVER ST. MARTIN RIVER & BRIDGE NO. 2302100 - MD 90 OVER ASSAWOMAN BAY BRIDGE NO. 2302000 TURBIDITY CURTAIN DETAILS		
	SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAY 2015	CONTRACT NO.
	DESIGNED BY M.E.P.	COUNTRY	WORCESTER
	DRAWN BY C.B.A.		
CHECKED BY J.P.K.			
F.A.P. NO.			

STRUCTURE INVENTORY NO. 2302000 & 2302100

SURVEY BOOK NO.

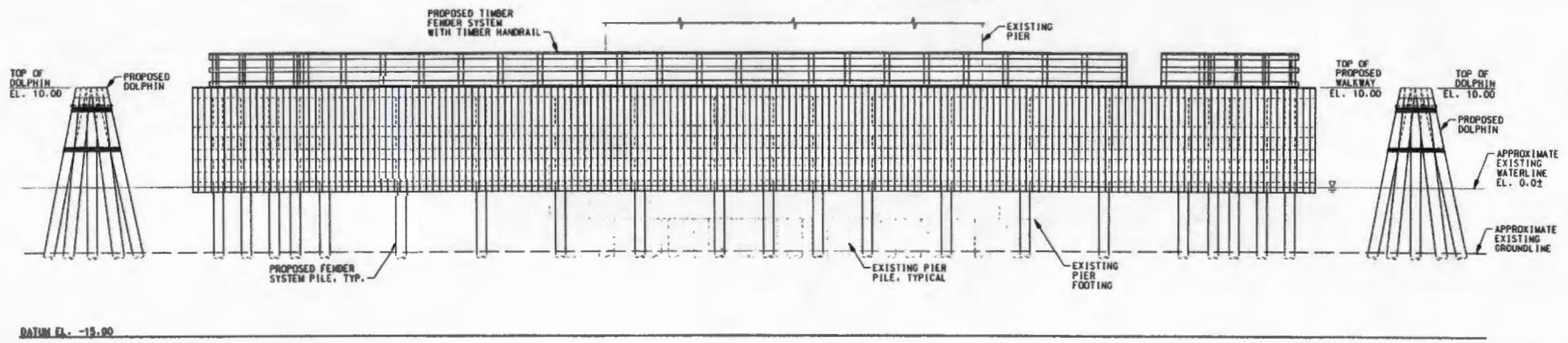
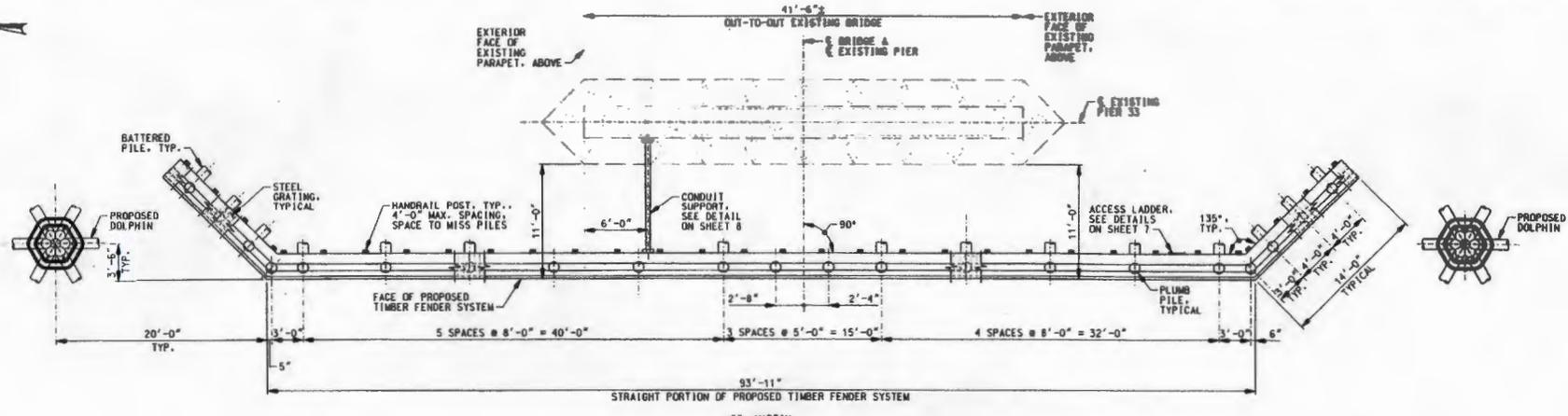
PLOTTED: Wednesday, October 22, 2014 AT 11:03 AM
FILE: H:\PROJECTS\2302\2302000_Curtain_Turbidity_Curtain_Plan.dwg

SHEET NO. 2 OF 11

DRILL HOLES

DRILL HOLES

DRILL HOLES



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TIMBER PILE DATA

PILE TYPE	TIP ELEVATION
TYPE 'A'	-25.00
TYPE 'B'	-35.00

NOTE:
 TYPE 'A' PILES ARE LOCATED BELOW THE EXISTING BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE. ALL OTHER TIMBER PILES ARE TYPE 'B'.

- NOTES:**
1. PROPOSED TIMBER FENDER SYSTEM AT EXISTING PIER 33 SHOWN. PROPOSED TIMBER FENDER SYSTEM AT EXISTING PIER 34 SIMILAR.
 2. FOR EXISTING GENERAL PLAN & ELEVATION, AND GENERAL NOTES, SEE SHEET 2.
 3. FOR TYPICAL FENDER DETAILS, SEE SHEETS 6, 7, & 8.
 4. FOR NAVIGATION LIGHTING, SEE SHEET 9.

SHAW STATE OF MARYLAND
 DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
 OFFICE OF STRUCTURES
 INSTALLATION OF FENDER SYSTEMS FOR
 BRIDGE NO. 2302000 - MD 90 OVER ST. MARTIN RIVER &
 BRIDGE NO. 2302100 - MD 90 OVER ASSAWOMAN BAY
BRIDGE NO. 2302000
FENDER PLAN AND ELEVATION

SCALE AS SHOWN DATE MAY 2015 CONTRACT NO.

DESIGNED BY M.E.P. COUNTY WORCESTER
 DRAWN BY C.A.A.
 CHECKED BY J.P.A.
 P.A.P. NO.

SHEET NO. 3 OF 11

STRUCTURE INVENTORY NOS. 230000 & 230100

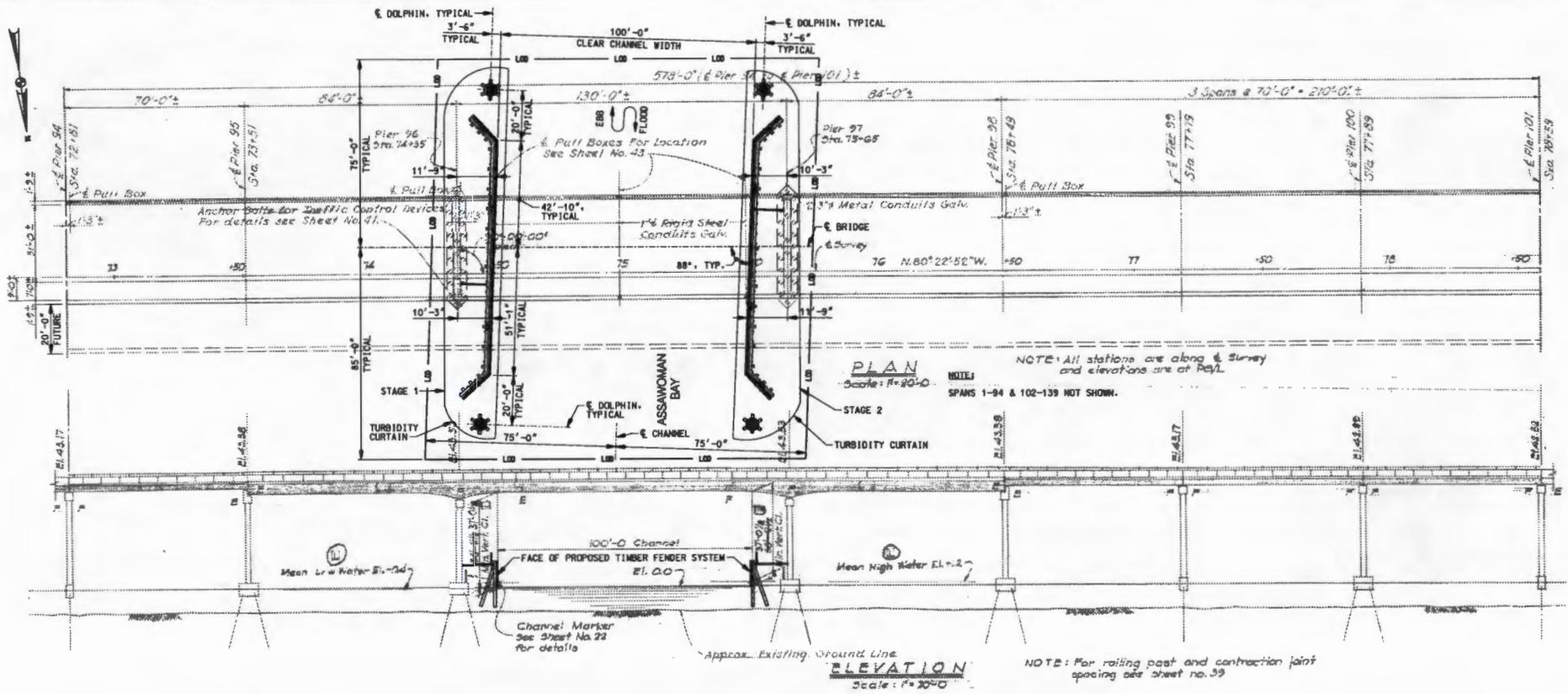
SURVEY BOOK NO.

FILED IN: [illegible] DATE: [illegible]

DRILL HOLES

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revised 10/21/15

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REVISIONS	SNA STATE OF MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF STRUCTURES INSTALLATION OF FENDER SYSTEMS FOR BRIDGE NO. 2302000 - MD 90 OVER ST. MARTIN RIVER & BRIDGE NO. 2302100 - MD 90 OVER ASSAWOMAN BAY BRIDGE NO. 2302100 TURBIDITY CURTAIN DETAILS		
DESIGNED BY	M.S.P.	COUNTY	WORCESTER
DRAWN BY	C.A.A.		
CHECKED BY	A.P.K.		
F.A.P. NO.			
SCALE AS SHOWN		DATE	MAY 2015
		CONTRACT NO.	
STRUCTURE INVENTORY NOS. 2302000 & 2302100		SHEET NO. 4 OF 11	

STRUCTURE INVENTORY NOS. 2302000 & 2302100

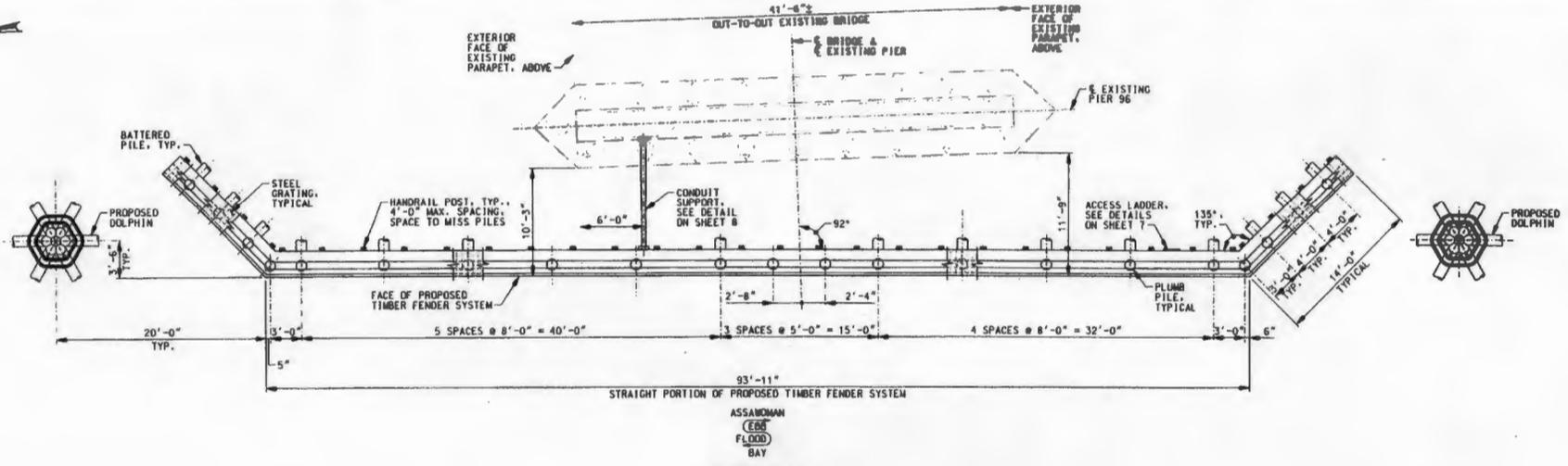
SHEET NO. 4 OF 11

PLOTTED: Wednesday, October 01, 2015 at 10:27 AM
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DRILL HOLES

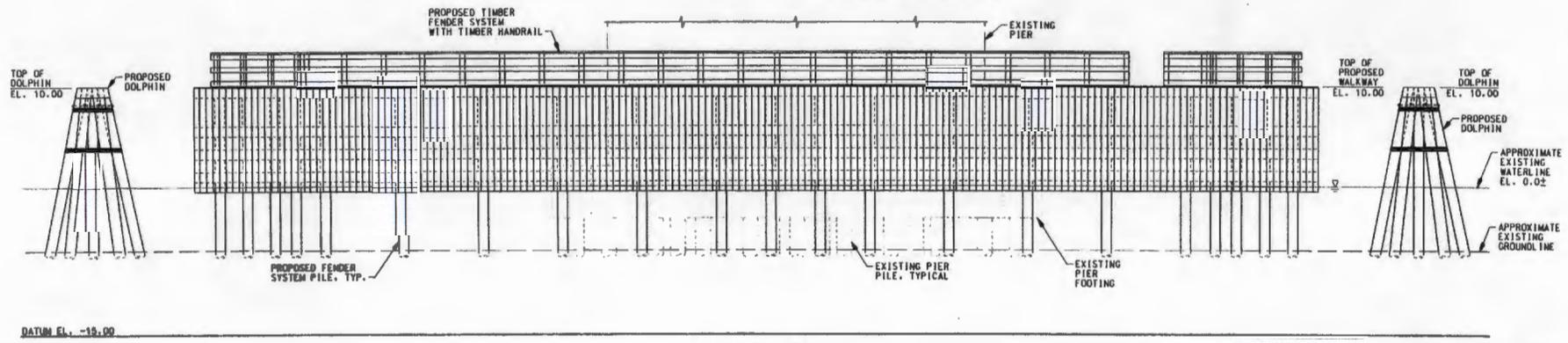
DRILL HOLES

DRILL HOLES



PARTIAL PLAN
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

NOTE:
HANDRAIL NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.



PARTIAL ELEVATION
SCALE: 3/16" = 1'-0"

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10150 York Road, Suite 200
Hunt Valley, Maryland 21096
410.494.9093 Tel / 410.667.0925 Fax
www.wallacemontgomery.com A Lambi Lambi Partnership

TIMBER PILE DATA

PILE TYPE	TIP ELEVATION
TYPE 'A'	-25.00
TYPE 'B'	-40.00

NOTE:
TYPE 'A' PILES ARE LOCATED BELOW THE EXISTING BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE. ALL OTHER TIMBER PILES ARE TYPE 'B'.

- NOTES:**
1. PROPOSED TIMBER FENDER SYSTEM AT EXISTING PIER 96 SHOWN. PROPOSED TIMBER FENDER SYSTEM AT EXISTING PIER 97 SIMILAR.
 2. FOR EXISTING GENERAL PLAN & ELEVATION, AND GENERAL NOTES, SEE SHEET 4.
 3. FOR TYPICAL FENDER DETAILS, SEE SHEETS 6, 7, & 8.
 4. FOR NAVIGATION LIGHTING, SEE SHEET 9.

SHA STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF STRUCTURES
INSTALLATION OF FENDER SYSTEMS FOR
BRIDGE NO. 2302000 - MD 90 OVER ST. MARTIN RIVER &
BRIDGE NO. 2302100 - MD 90 OVER ASSAWOMAN BAY
BRIDGE NO. 2302100
FENDER PLAN AND ELEVATION

SCALE AS SHOWN DATE MAY 2015 CONTRACT NO. _____

DESIGNED BY: M.E.P. COUNTY WORCESTER
DRAWN BY: C.O.A.
CHECKED BY: J.P.A.
P.L.P. NO. _____

SHEET NO. 5 OF 8

STRUCTURE INVENTORY NO. 2302000 & 2302100

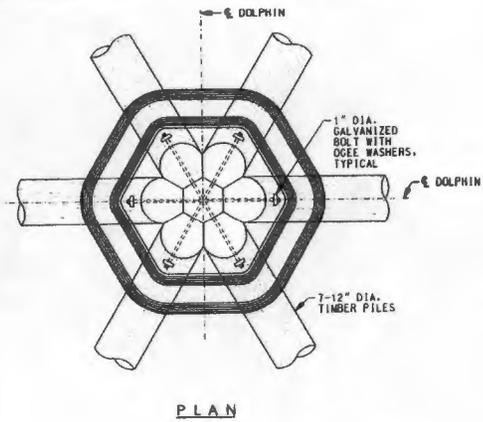
SURVEY BOOK NO.

NOTES: Details May 2015 at 10:00 AM
P.L.P. 10/10/2014 10:00 AM 10/10/2014 10:00 AM 10/10/2014 10:00 AM

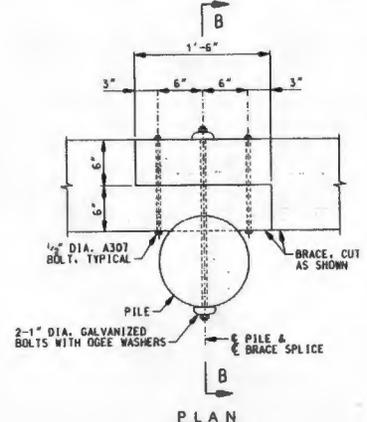
DRILL HOLES

DRILL HOLES

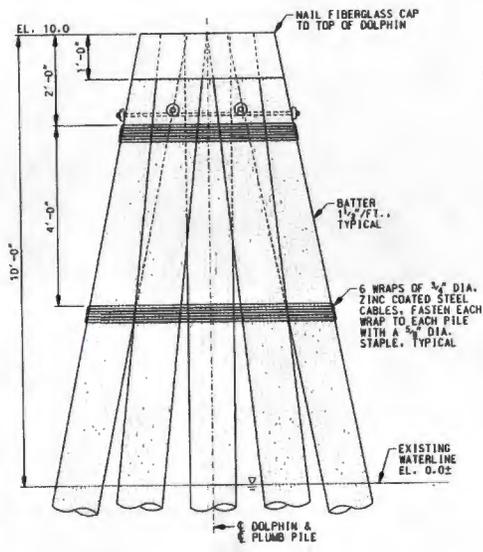
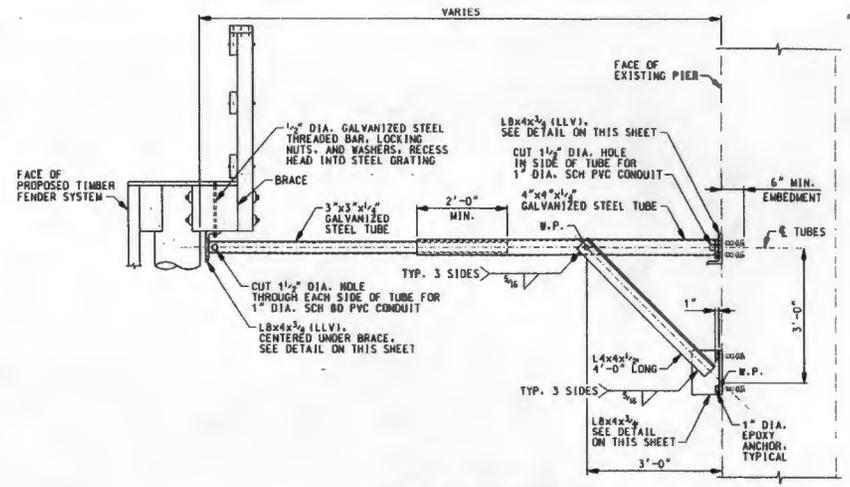
DRILL HOLES



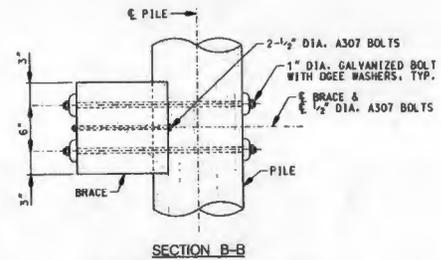
PLAN



PLAN

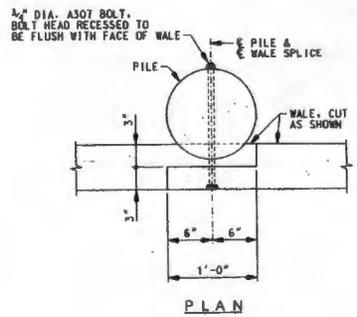


ELEVATION
TYPICAL DOLPHIN DETAILS
SCALE: 3/4\"/>



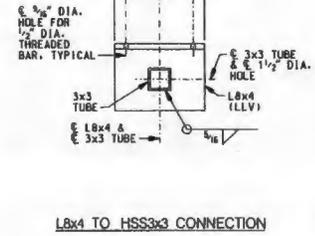
SECTION B-B
TIMBER BRACE SPLICE DETAILS
SCALE: 1 1/2\"/>

NOTES:
BRACES SHALL ONLY BE
SPLICED AT PROPOSED
PILE LOCATIONS.

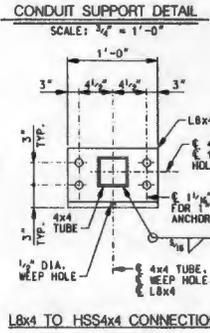


PLAN
WALE SPLICE DETAIL
SCALE: 1 1/2\"/>

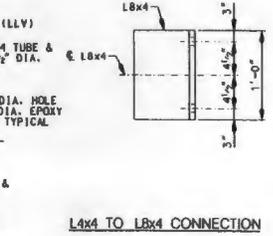
NOTES:
WALES SHALL ONLY BE SPLICED
AT PROPOSED PILE LOCATIONS.



L8x4 TO HSS3x3 CONNECTION



L8x4 TO HSS4x4 CONNECTION



L4x4 TO L8x4 CONNECTION

CONDUIT SUPPORT CONNECTION DETAILS
SCALE: 1 1/2\"/>

NOTES:
1. FOR FENDER PLANS AND ELEVATIONS, SEE SHEETS 3 & 5.
2. FOR ADDITIONAL FENDER DETAILS, SEE SHEETS 6 & 7.

WMC WALLACE MONTGOMERY
ENGINEERS-PLANNERS-SURVEYORS-CONSTRUCTION MANAGERS
10150 York Road, Suite 200
Hunt Valley, Maryland 21030
410.494.9093 Tel / 410.667.0925 Fax
www.WallaceMontgomery.com A Limited Liability Partnership

STRUCTURE INVENTORY NO. 2302000 & 2302100

SURVEY BOOK NO.

APPROVED: P. L. ... DATE: ...

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF STRUCTURES
INSTALLATION OF FENDER SYSTEMS FOR
BRIDGE NO. 2302000 - MD 90 OVER ST. MARTIN RIVER &
BRIDGE NO. 2302100 - MD 90 OVER ASSAWOMAN BAY

TYPICAL FENDER DETAILS III

SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: MAY 2015 CONTRACT NO. _____

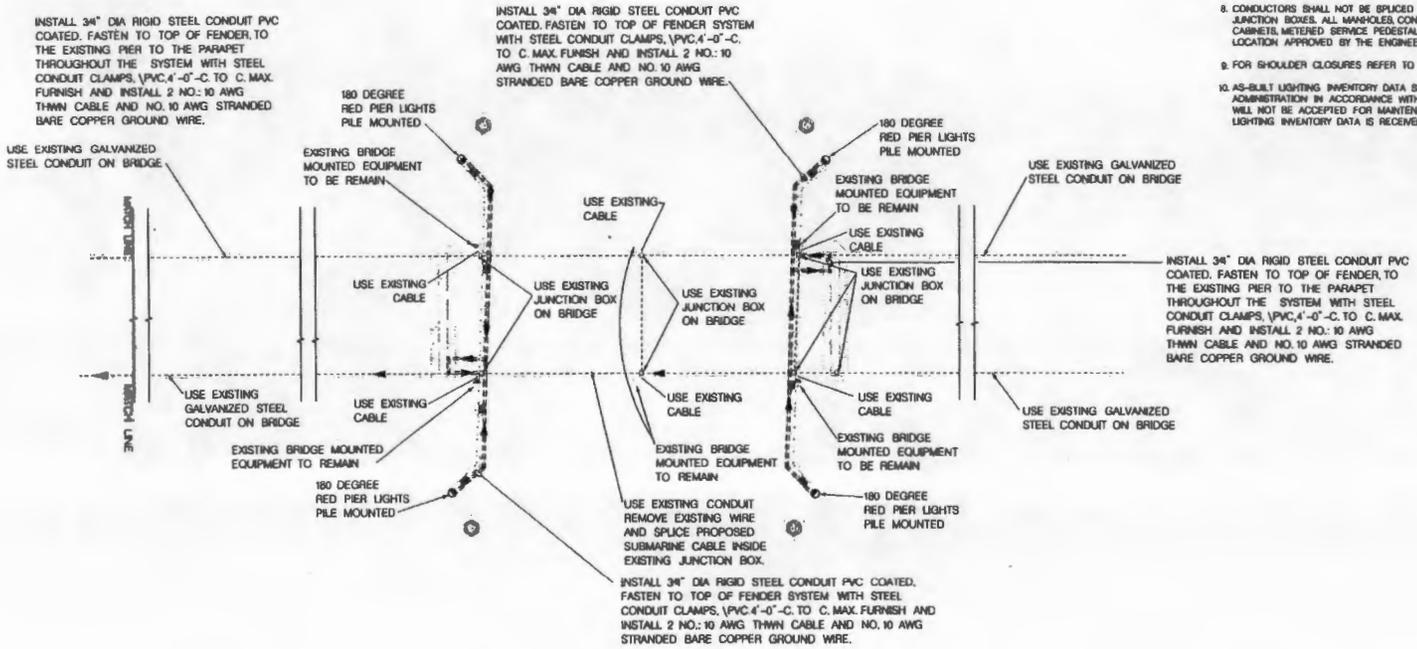
DESIGNED BY: M.C.P. COUNTY: WORCESTER
DRAWN BY: C.B.A.
CHECKED BY: M.C.P.
F.A.P. NO. _____

SHEET NO. 8 OF 11

DRILL HOLES

DRILL HOLES

DRILL HOLES



GENERAL NOTES

1. THE PROPOSED ROADWAY LIGHTING SHALL BE SINGLE PHASE 120/240V WITH AN OPERATING VOLTAGE OF 240V.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL DUCT END SEALS IN ALL LIGHT POLES AND ALL MANHOLES DUCT END SEALS SHALL BE INCIDENTAL TO THE LINEAR FOOT COST OF THE PERTINENT DUCT CABLE.
3. ALL UNDERGROUND AND OVERHEAD UTILITIES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN ARE SCHEMATIC ONLY AND MAY NOT BE COMPLETE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR NOTIFYING MASS UTILITY PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION SO THAT ALL UTILITIES MAY BE LOCATED IN THE FIELD. IF THE CONTRACTOR PERCEIVES THAT A CONFLICT BETWEEN UTILITIES AND THE TRAFFIC EQUIPMENT WILL OCCUR, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE PROJECT ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY SO THAT THE CONFLICT MAY BE RESOLVED.
4. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT DISTRICT 1 TRAFFIC TO COORDINATE WORK HOUR RESTRICTIONS AND LANE CLOSURES.
5. CONTRACTOR SHALL USE MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC TEMPLATES AS PER THE LATEST EDITION OF THE MARYLAND BOOK OF STANDARDS.
6. ALL CABLE ENERGIZING PROPOSED LIGHTING STRUCTURES SHALL BE NEW.
7. THE ENGINEER SHALL BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY IN CASE OF DAMAGE TO AN EXISTING FACILITY.
8. CONDUCTORS SHALL NOT BE SPLICED EXCEPT IN STRUCTURES, MANHOLES, AND PULL OR JUNCTION BOXES. ALL MANHOLES CONDUITS UNDER PAVEMENT, LIGHTING STRUCTURES, CABINETS, METERED SERVICE PEDESTALS, ETC. SHALL BE STAKED OUT AND EVERY LOCATION APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER BEFORE ANY WORK IS PERFORMED.
9. FOR SHOULDER CLOSURES REFER TO STANDARD MD 104.05-01.
10. AS-BUILT LIGHTING INVENTORY DATA SHALL BE COLLECTED AND PROVIDED TO THE ADMINISTRATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS. LIGHTING SYSTEMS WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED FOR MAINTENANCE BY THE ADMINISTRATION UNTIL AS-BUILT LIGHTING INVENTORY DATA IS RECEIVED AND ACCEPTED AS CORRECT BY THE ADMINISTRATION.

**FENDER NAVIGATION LIGHTS SYSTEM PLAN
BRIDGE NO. 2302100**

SYMBOL LEGEND

- EXISTING CONDUIT
- PROPOSED 3/4" CONDUIT GALVANIZED
- DIRECTION OF CABLE RUN
- LIGHTS TO REMAIN
- EXISTING PAD MOUNTED TRANSFORMER
- EXISTING JUNCTION BOX
- PROPOSED HANGATION LIGHT ON NEW FENDER SYSTEM
- PROPOSED ELECTRICAL JUNCTION BOX
- EXISTING CABLE
- METERED SERVICE PEDESTAL

REVISIONS AS BUILT 01-14-13 HNS DE-DESIGN MODIFICATION LIGHTS SYSTEM HNS 07/2014	STATE OF MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION OFFICE OF STRUCTURES INSTALLATION OF FENDER SYSTEMS FOR BRIDGE NO. 2302000 - MD 90 OVER ST. MARTIN RIVER & BRIDGE NO. 2302100 - MD 90 OVER ASSAWOMAN BAY BRIDGE NO. 2302100 LIGHTING PLAN		
	SCALE AS SHOWN	DATE MAY 2015	CONTRACT NO.
DESIGNED BY	MM	COUNTY	WORCESTER
DRAWN BY	MM		
CHECKED BY	M.P.		
F.A.P. NO.			

SIDHU ASSOCIATES, INC.
Consulting Engineers
 EXECUTIVE PLAZA 301 SUITE 1000
 11500 SILVERDENE BOULEVARD
 SUITE 1000, BARTLANDS BLVD
 PHOENIX, AZ 85028-1124

STRUCTURE INVENTORY NOS 2302000 & 2302100

SHEET BOOK NO.

PLOTTED: Friday, May 15, 2015 11:27:41 AM
 FILE: \\P:\C\2302000\2302100\Structure_Lighting_Plan.dwg

SHEET NO. 10 OF 11

