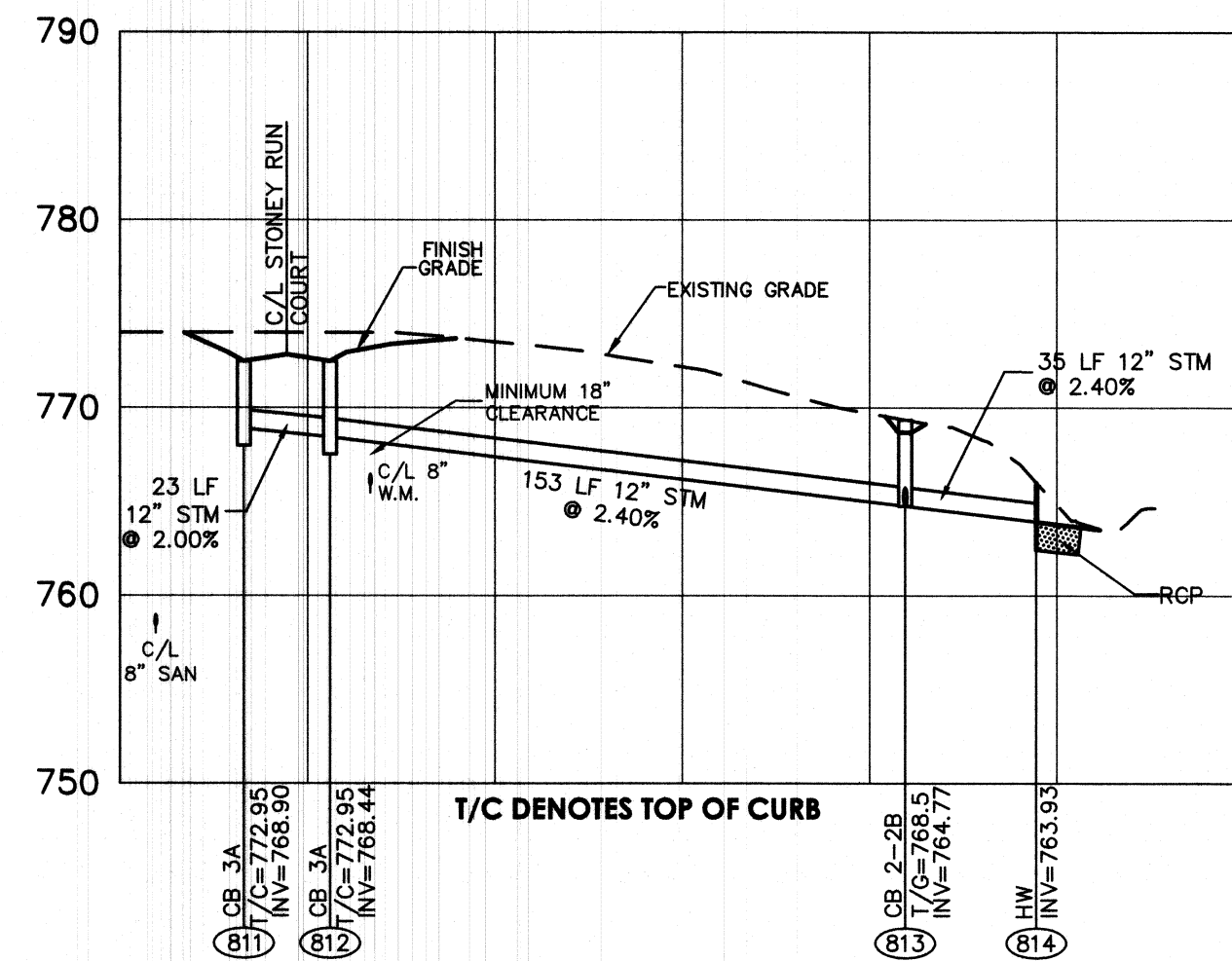


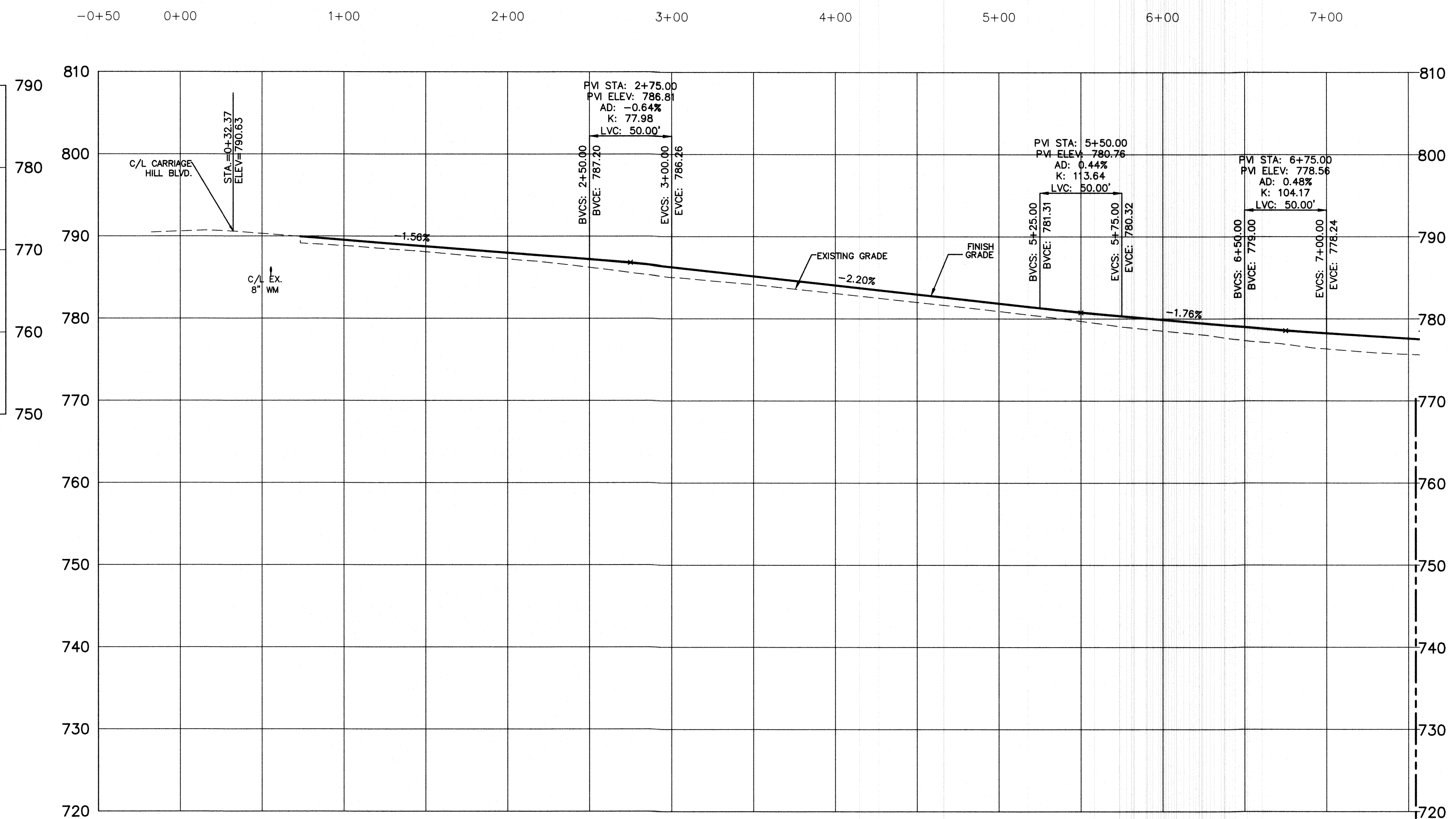
STORM SEWER 841-843

1"=50' HOR. / 1"=10' VERT.



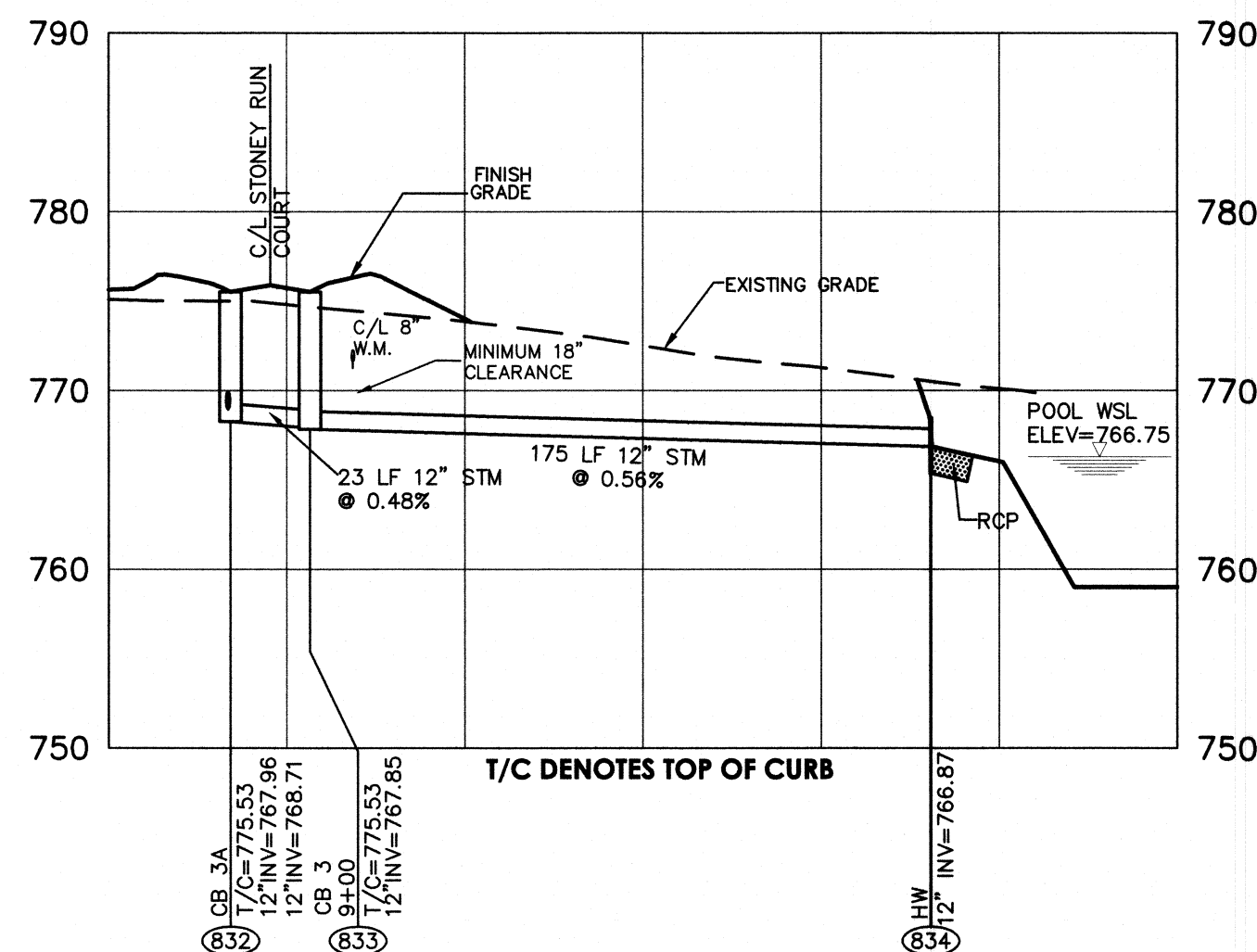
STORM SEWER 811-814

1"=50' HOR. / 1"=10' VERT.



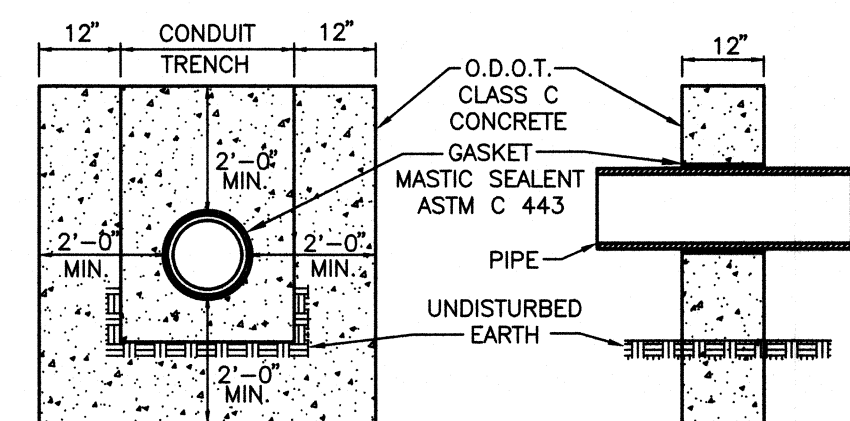
STONY RUN COURT

1"=50' HOR. / 1"=10' VERT.

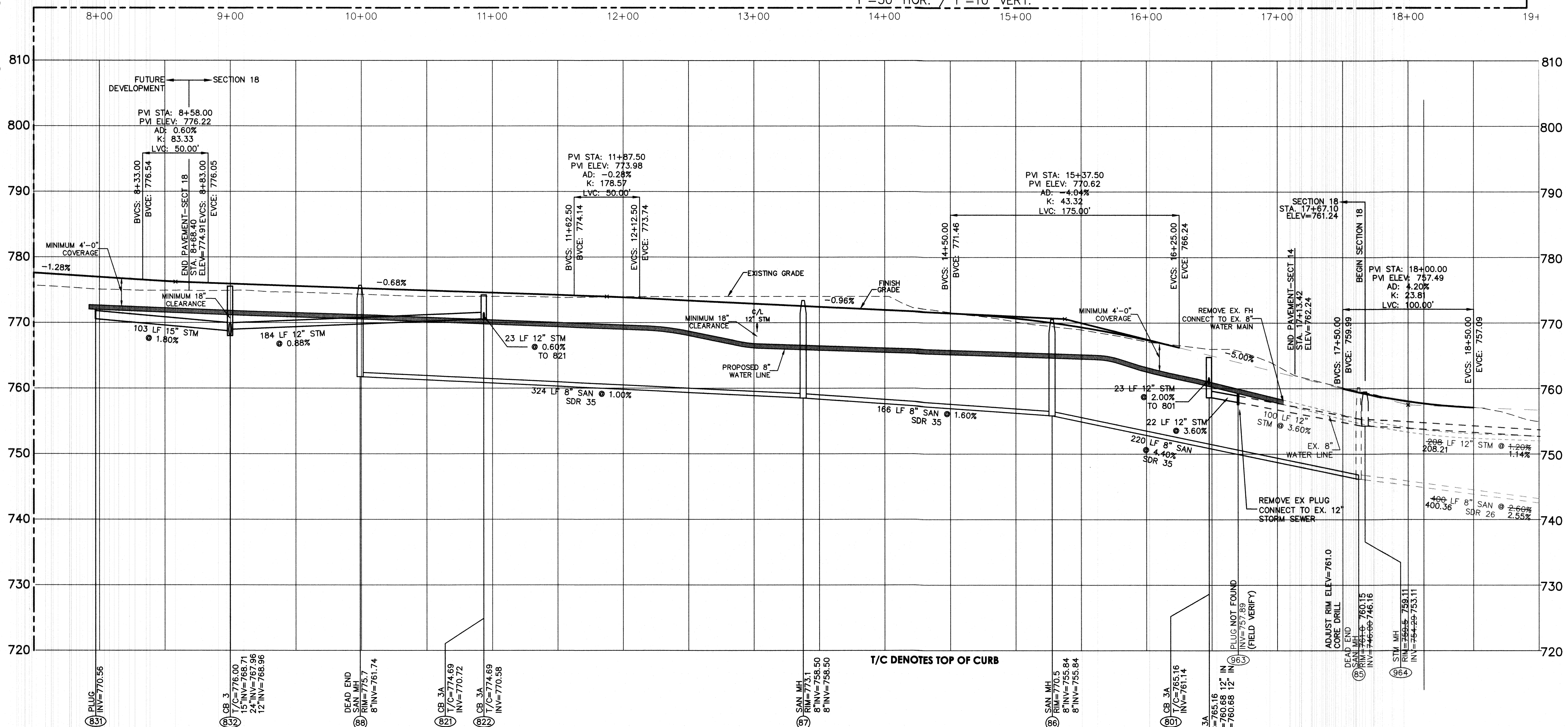


STORM SEWER 832-834

1"=50' HOR. / 1"=10' VERT.

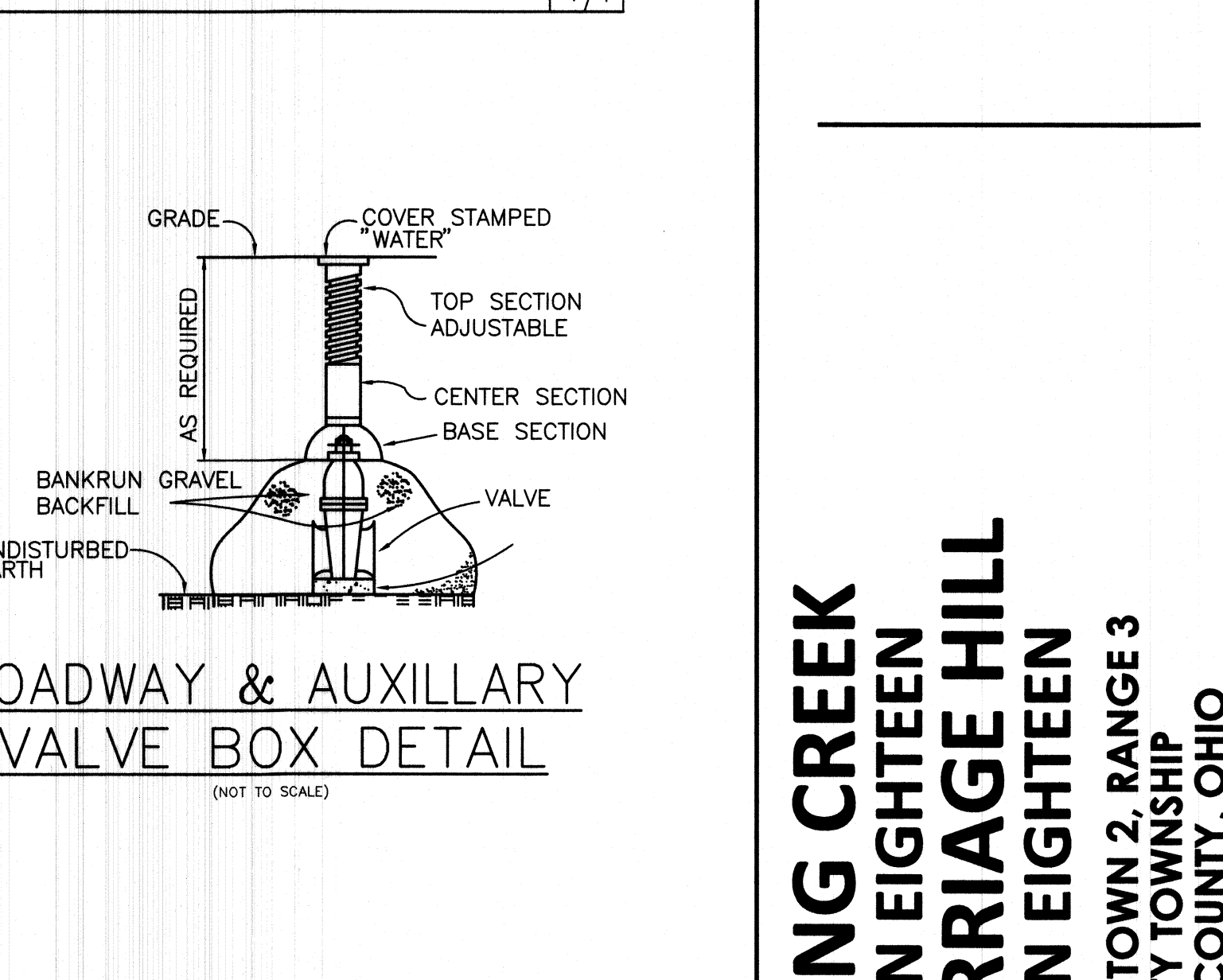
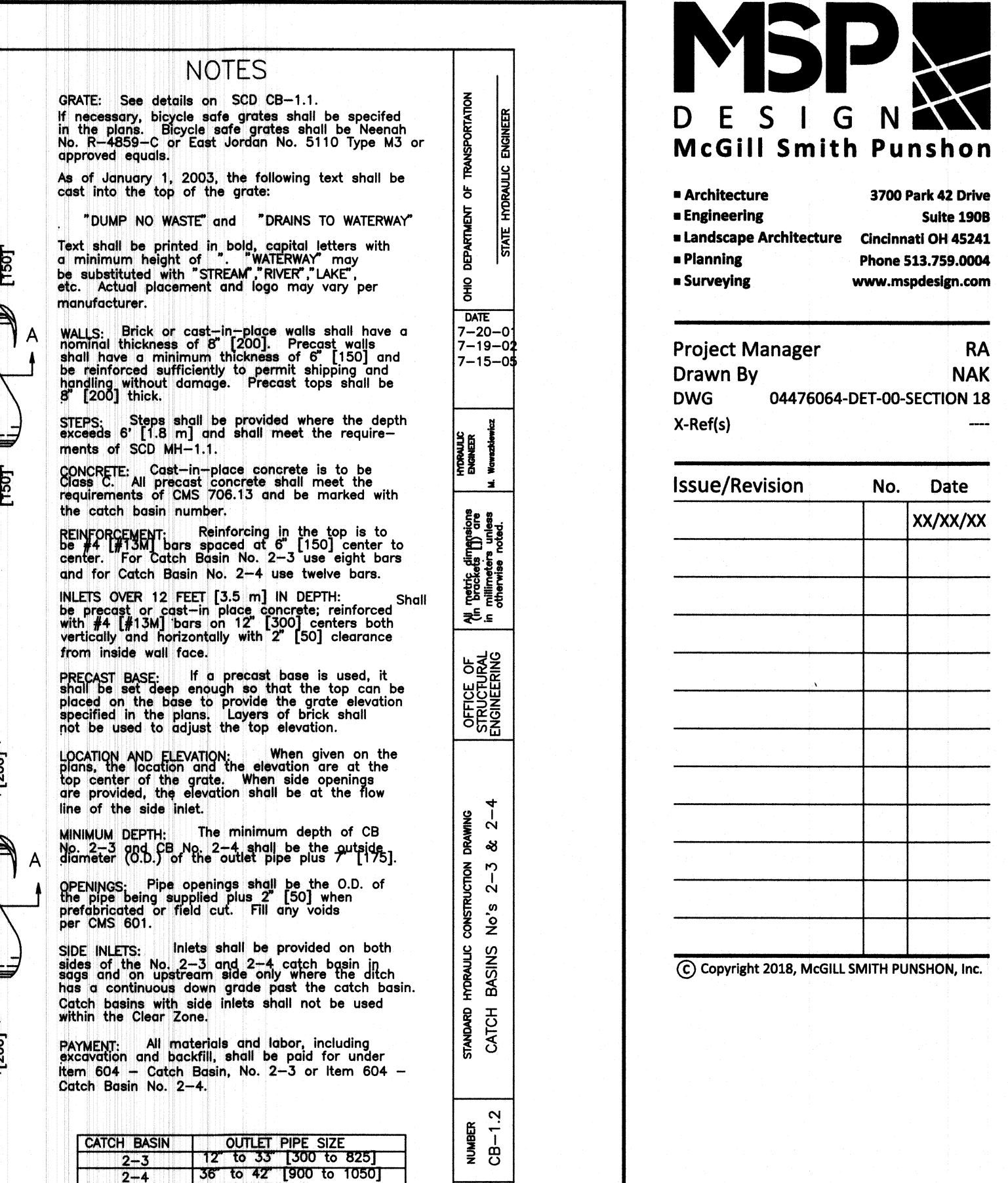
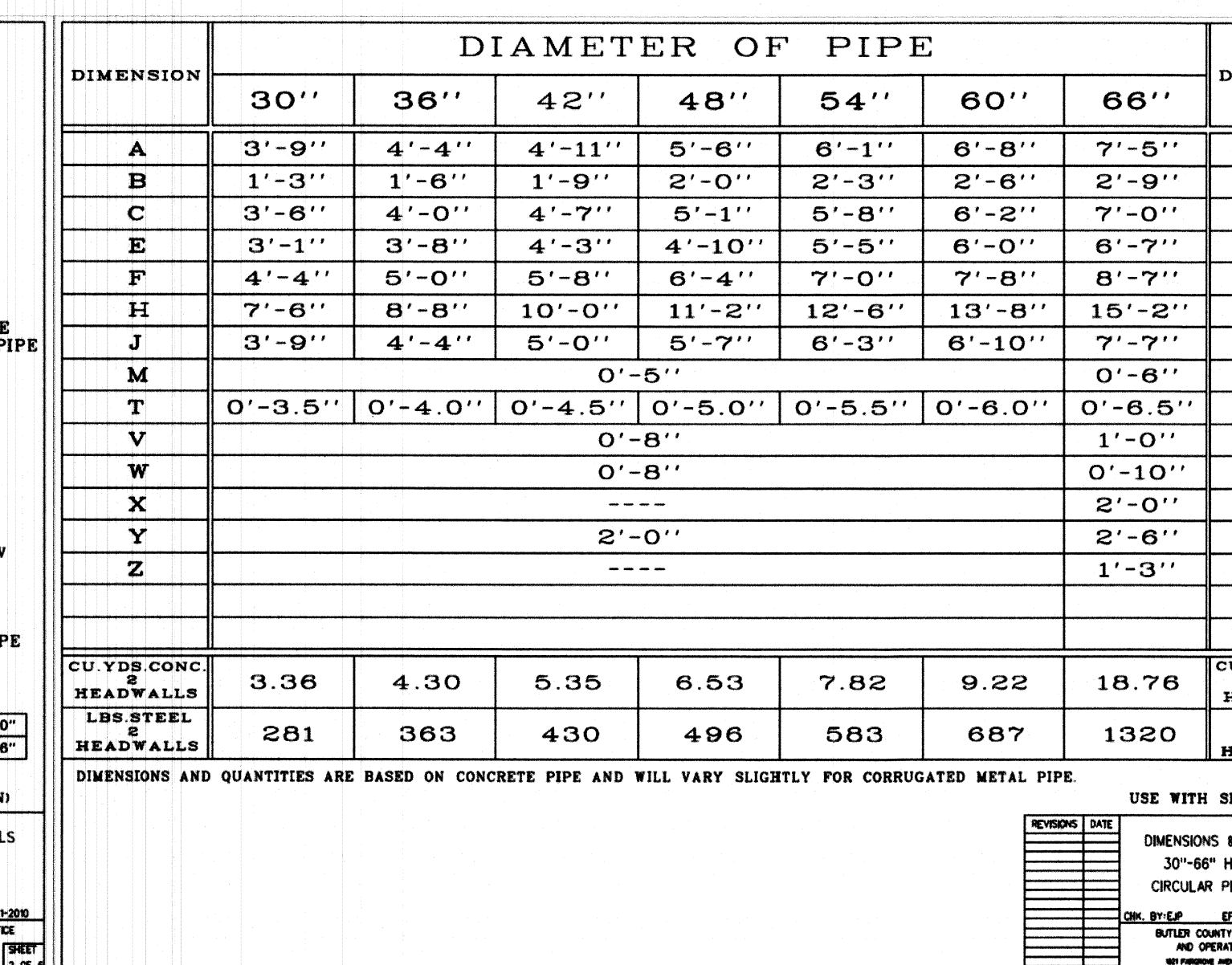
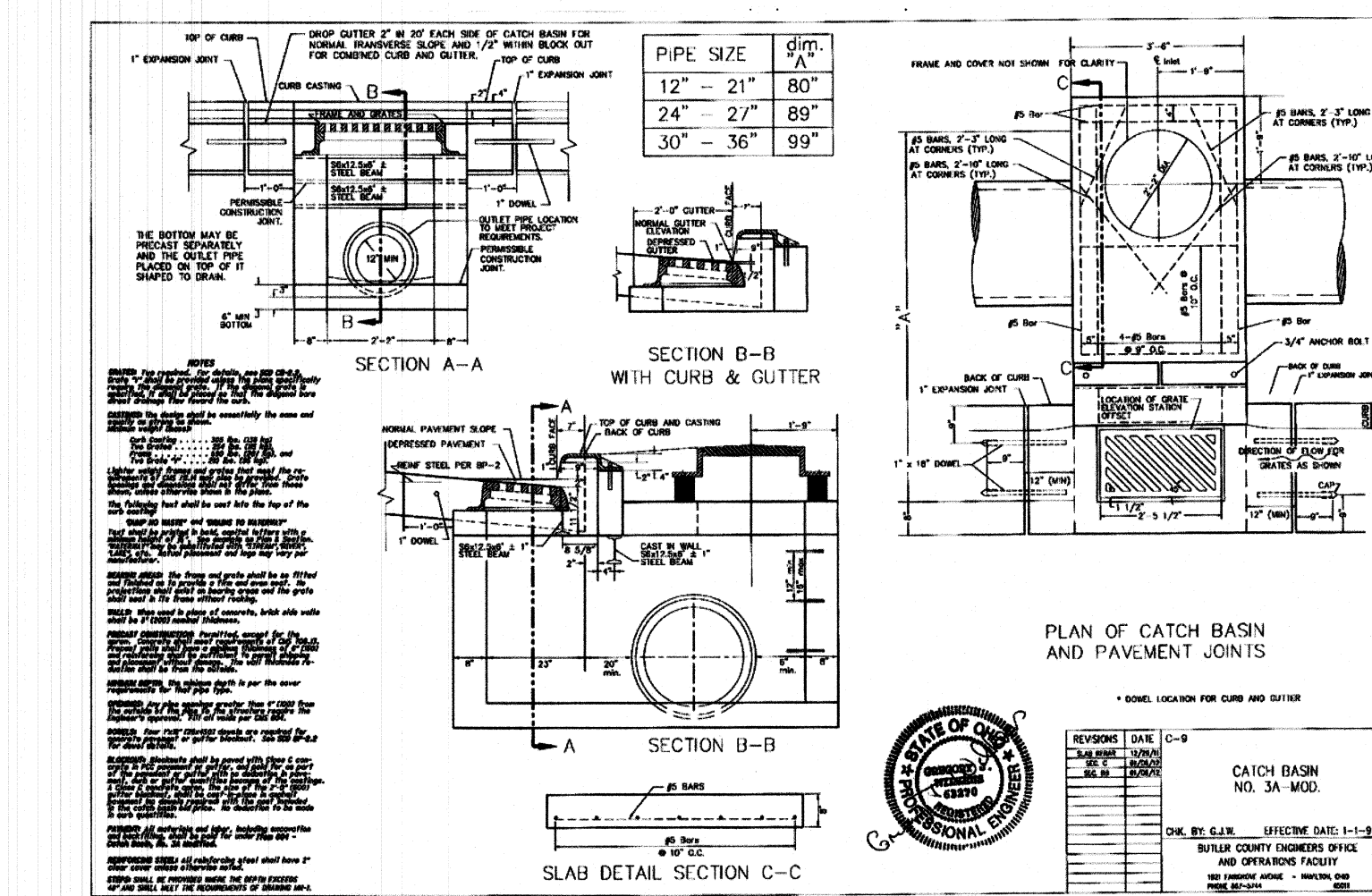
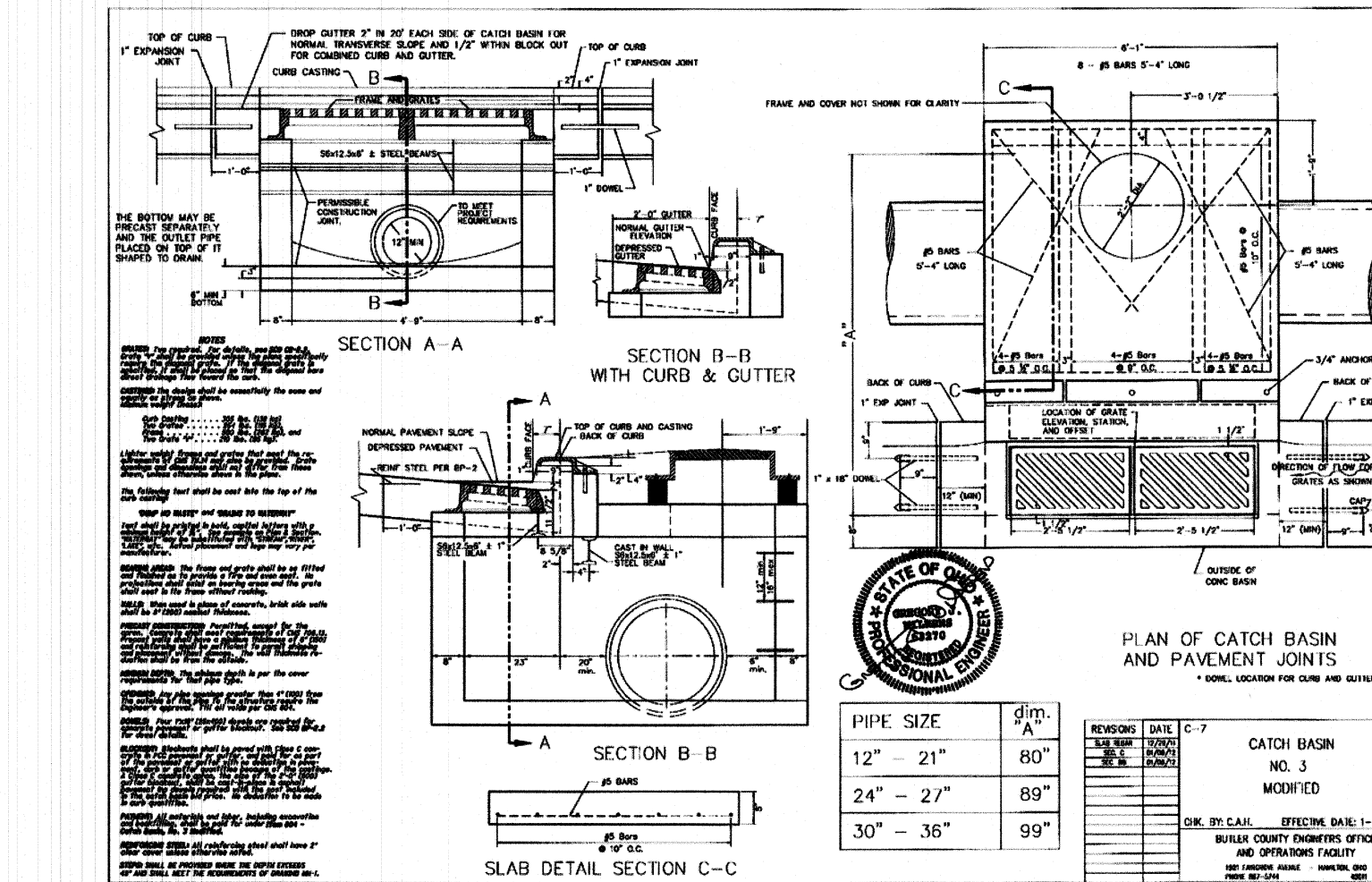
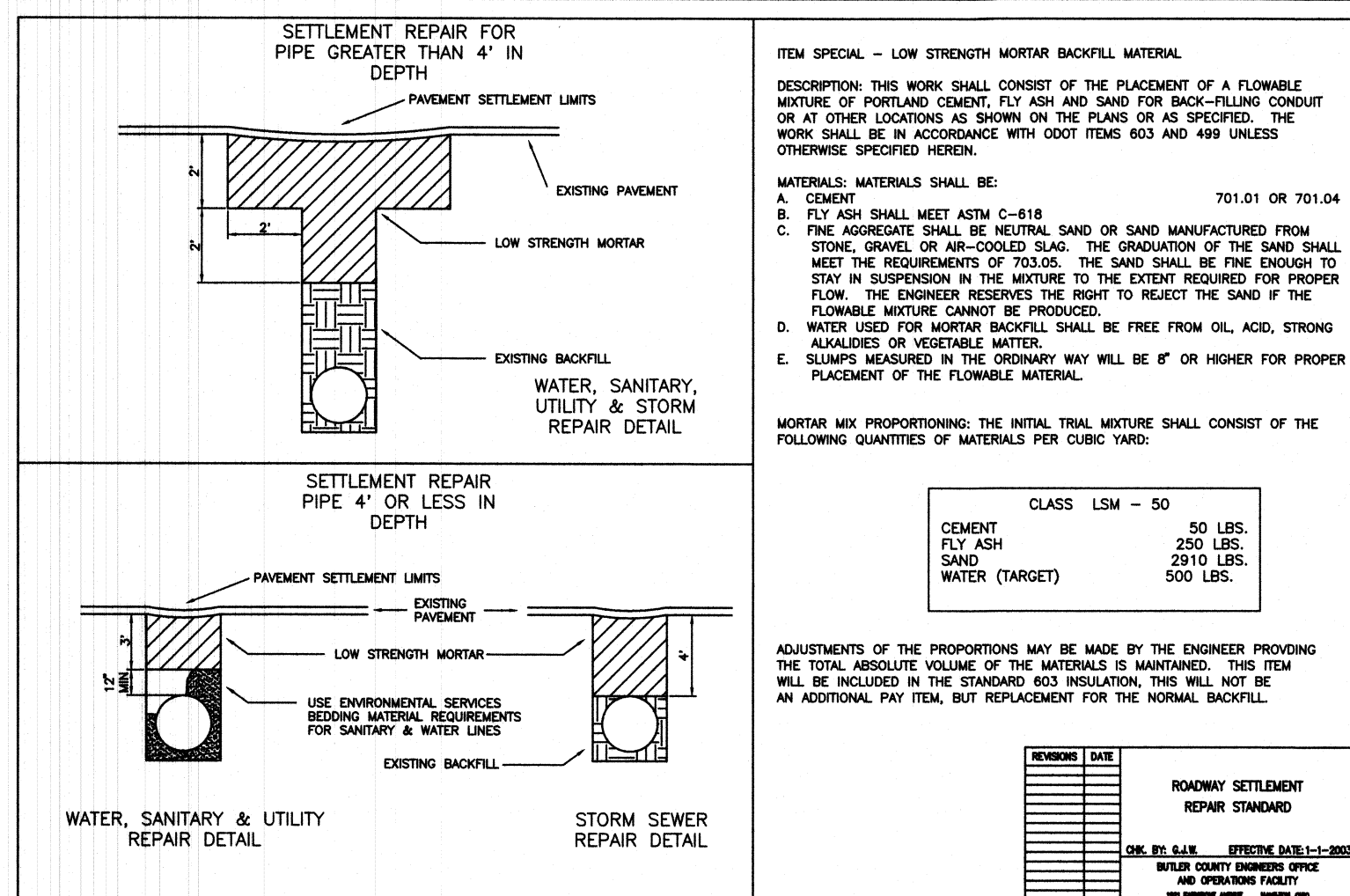


ANTI-SEEP COLLAR DETAIL
N.T.S.



STONY RUN COURT

$$1'' = 50' \text{ HOR.} / 1'' = 10' \text{ VERT.}$$

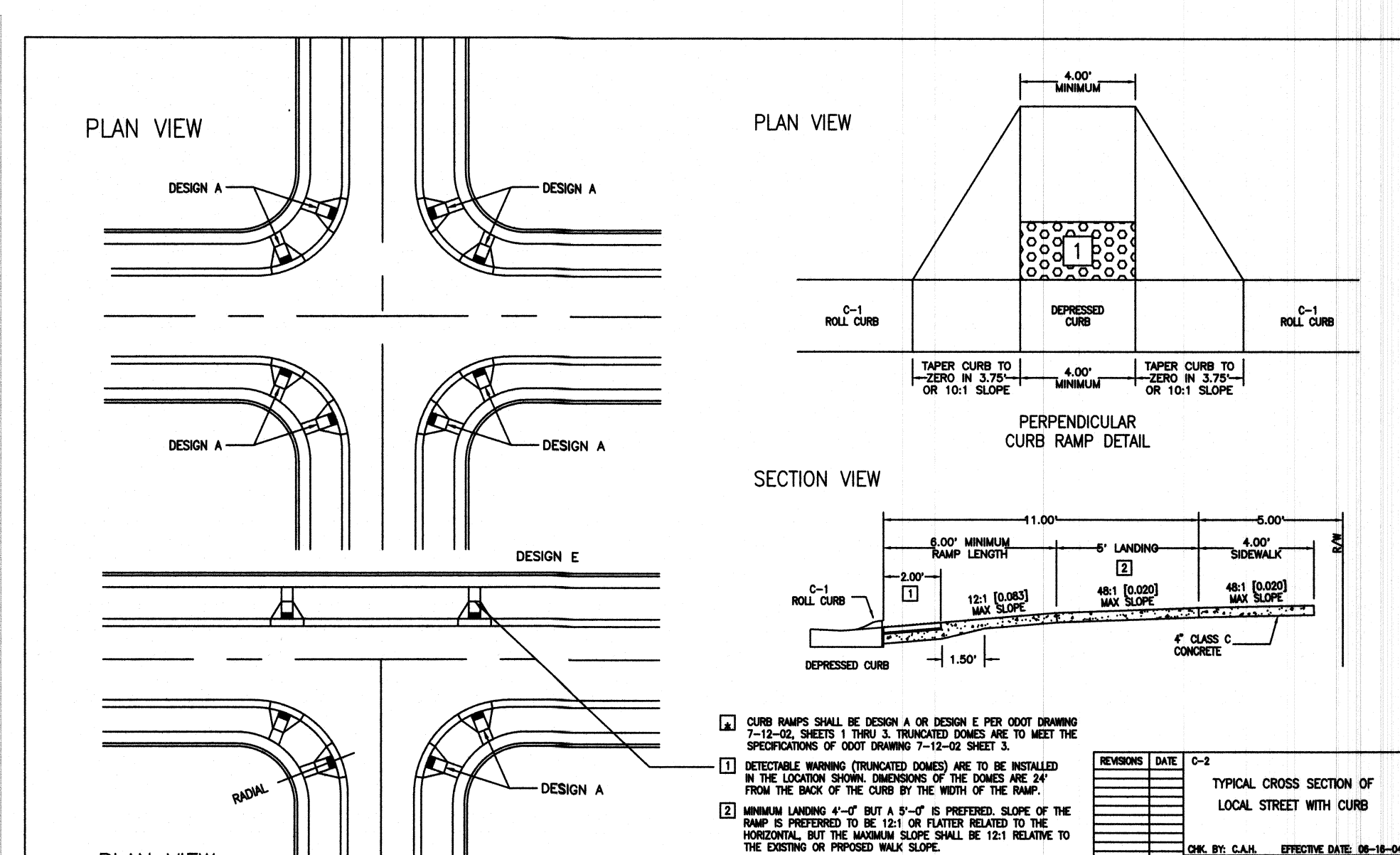


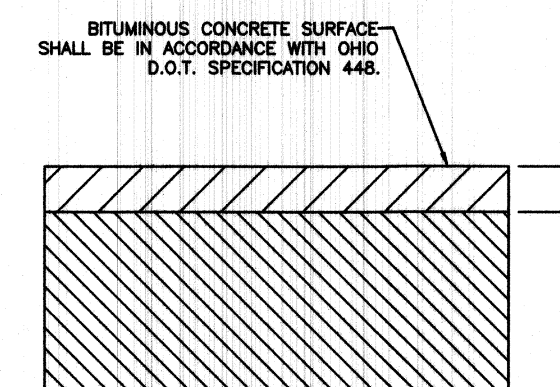
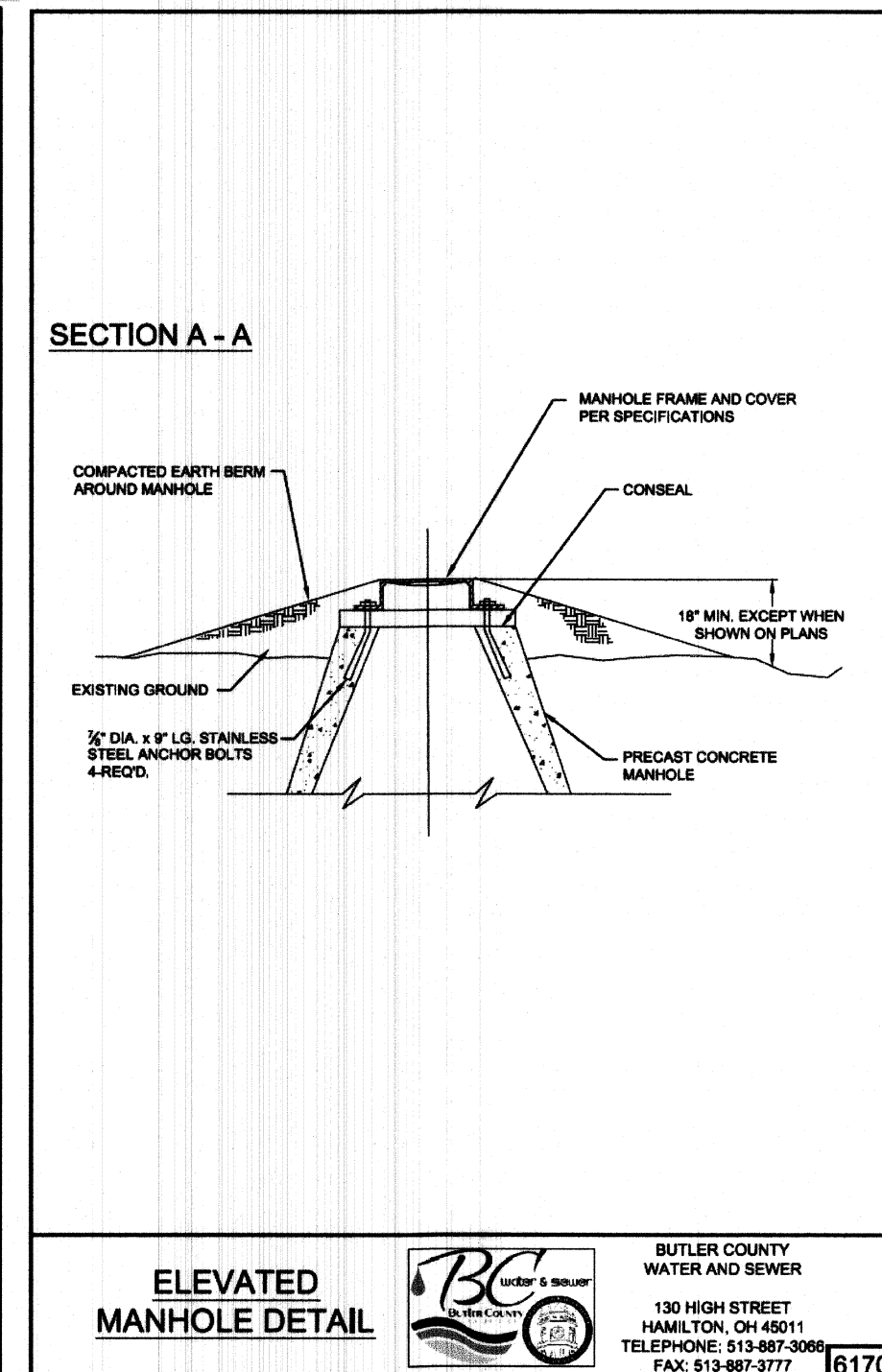
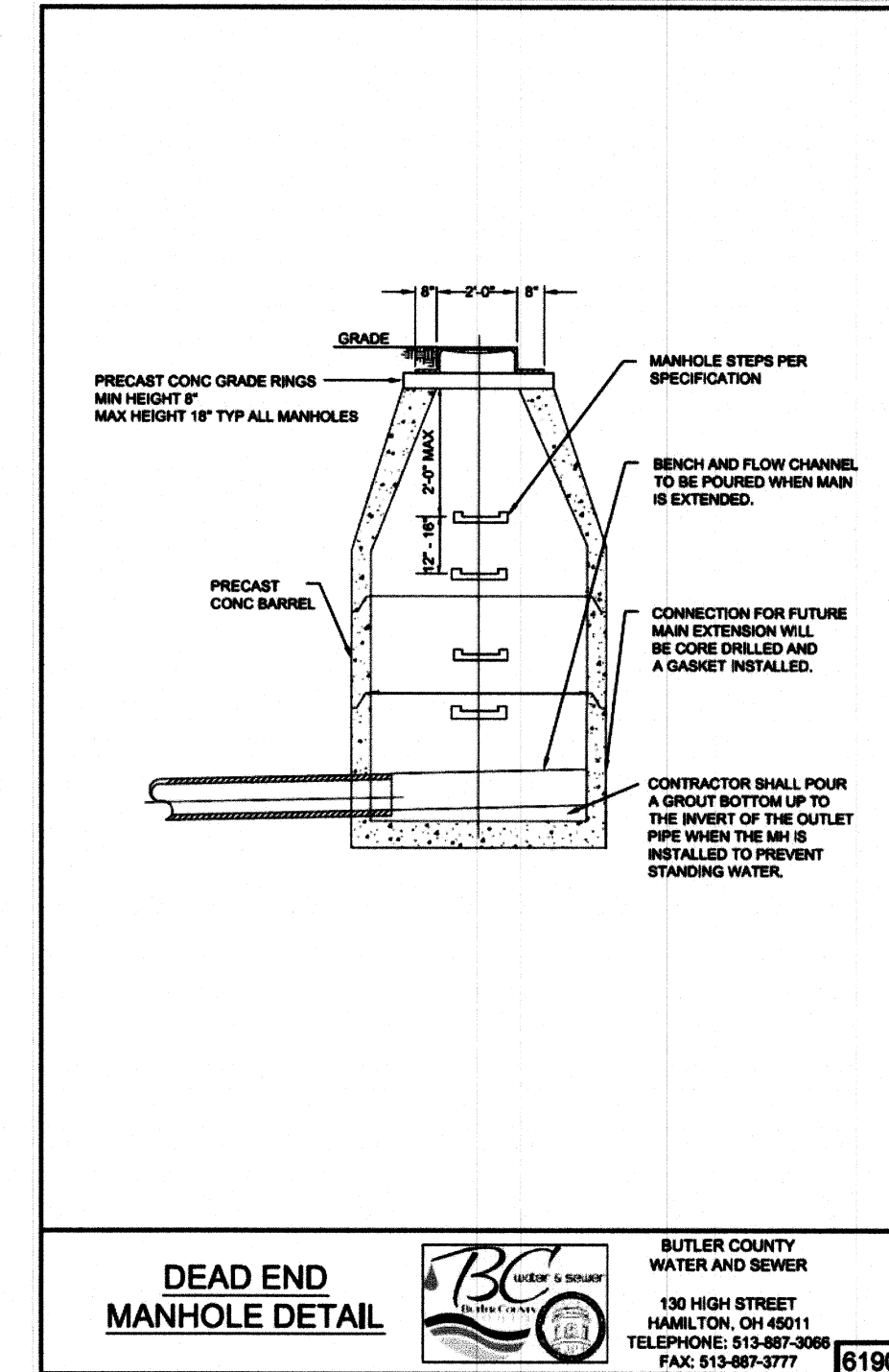
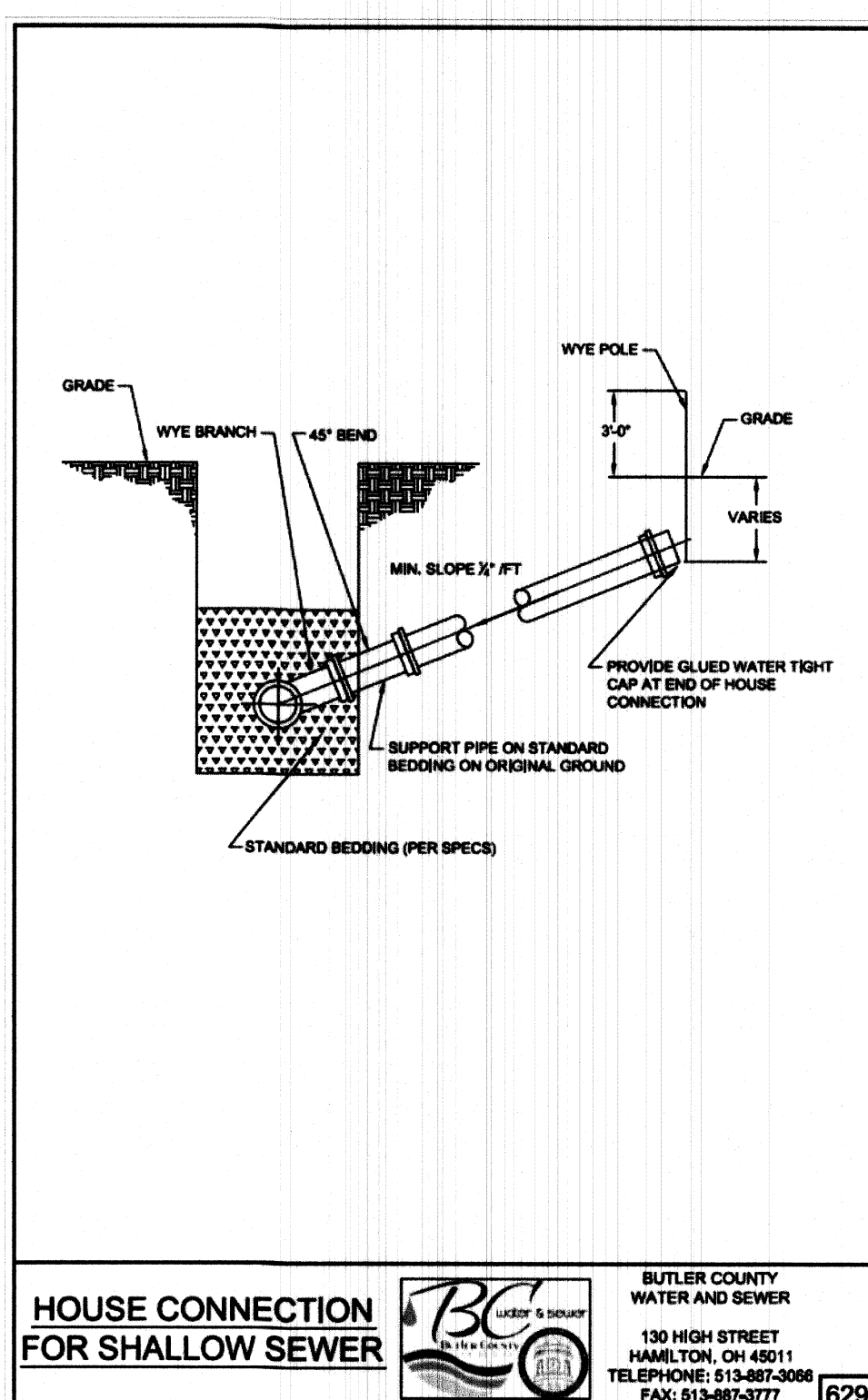
DIMENSION		DIAMETER OF PIPE							DIMENSION
		30''	36''	42''	48''	54''	60''	66''	
A	3'-9''	4'-4''	4'-11''	5'-6''	6'-1''	6'-8''	7'-5''	A	
B	1'-3''	1'-6''	1'-9''	2'-0''	2'-3''	2'-6''	2'-9''	B	
C	3'-6''	4'-0''	4'-7''	5'-1''	5'-8''	6'-2''	7'-0''	C	
E	3'-1''	3'-8''	4'-3''	4'-10''	5'-5''	6'-0''	6'-7''	E	
F	4'-4''	5'-0''	5'-8''	6'-4''	7'-0''	7'-8''	8'-7''	F	
H	7'-6''	8'-8''	10'-0''	11'-2''	12'-6''	13'-8''	15'-2''	H	
J	3'-9''	4'-4''	5'-0''	5'-7''	6'-3''	6'-10''	7'-7''	J	
M			0'-5''				0'-6''	M	
T	0'-3.5''	0'-4.0''	0'-4.5''	0'-5.0''	0'-5.5''	0'-6.0''	0'-6.5''	T	
V			0'-8''				1'-0''	V	
W			0'-8''				0'-10''	W	
X			----				2'-0''	X	
Y			2'-0''				2'-6''	Y	
Z			----				1'-3''	Z	
C.U.YDS.CONC. E HEADWALLS	3.36	4.30	5.35	6.53	7.82	9.22	18.76	C.U.YDS.CONC. E HEADWALLS	
LBS STEEL E HEADWALLS	261	363	430	496	583	687	1320	LBS STEEL E HEADWALLS	

DIMENSIONS AND QUANTITIES ARE BASED ON CONCRETE PIPE AND WILL VARY SLIGHTLY FOR CORRUGATED METAL PIPE.

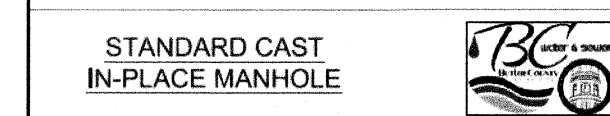
USE WITH SHEET 2 OF 6

REVISION	DATE	DIMENSIONS & QUANTITIES
		30"-66" HEADWALLS
		CIRCULAR PIPE, Ø SKEW
		DR. 10-1-P
		ENGINEERING
		DESIGN COUNTY ENGINEER, STATE
		AND OPERATING FACILITY
		REVISION NO. 1 - HEADWALL





NOT TO SCALE



**WINDING CREEK
SECTION EIGHTEEN
AKA CARRIAGE HILL
SECTION EIGHTEEN
SECTION 2, TOWN 2, RANGE 3
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP
BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO**

N:\rand\proj05\0400\04760664-DET-00-SECTION 18.dwg, 9-BRO-SEC. 18, 1/31/2018 10:00:16 AM, dnm, 1:1

Specifications
for
Permanent Seeding

SITE PREPARATION

1. A subsoiler, plow or other implement shall be used to reduce soil compaction and allow maximum infiltration. (Maximizing infiltration will help control both runoff rate and water quality.) Subsoiling should be done when the soil moisture is low enough to allow the soil to crack or fracture. Subsoiling shall not be done on slip-prone areas where soil preparation should be limited to what is necessary for establishing vegetation.

2. The site shall be graded as needed to permit the use of conventional equipment for seedbed preparation and seeding.

3. Resoil shall be applied where needed to establish vegetation.

SEEDBED PREPARATION

1. Lime-Agricultural ground limestone shall be applied to acid soil as recommended by a soil test. In lieu of a soil test, lime shall be applied at the rate of 100 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. or 2 tons/ac.

2. Fertilizer-Fertilizer shall be applied as recommended by a soil test. In lieu of a soil test, fertilizer shall be applied at a rate of 12 lb./1,000 sq. ft. or 500 lb./ac. of 10-10-10 or 12-12-12 analysis.

3. The lime and fertilizer shall be worked into the soil with a disk harrow, spring-tooth harrow, or other suitable field implement to a depth of 3 in. On sloping land the soil shall be worked on the contour.

SEEDING DATES AND SOIL CONDITIONS

Seeding should be done March 1 to May 31 or Aug. 1 to September 30. These seeding dates are ideal but, with the use of additional mulch and irrigation, seedings may be made any time throughout the growing season. Tillage/ seedbed preparation should be done when the soil is dry enough to crumble and not form ribbons when compressed by hand. For winter seeding, see the following section on dormant seeding.

DORMANT SEEDINGS

1. Seedings shall not be planted from October 1 through November 20. During this period the seeds are likely to germinate, but probably will not be able to survive the winter.

2. The following methods may be used for "Dormant Seeding":

• From October 1 through November 20, prepare the seedbed, and the required amounts of lime and fertilizer, then mulch and anchor. After November 20, and before March 15, broadcast the selected seed mixture, mulch and anchor. Increase the seeding rates by 50% for this type of seeding.

• From November 20 through March 15, when soil conditions permit, prepare the seedbed, lime and fertilize, apply the selected seed mixture, mulch and anchor. Increase the seeding rates by 50% for this type of seeding.

• Apply seed uniformly with a cyclone seeder, drill, cutlicker seeder, or hydro-seeder (slurry may include seed and fertilizer) on a firm, moist seedbed.

• Where feasible, except when a cutlicker type seeder is used, the seedbed should be firm following seeding operations with a cutlicker, roller or light drag. On sloping land, seeding operations should be on the contour where feasible.

MULCHING

1. Mulch material shall be applied immediately after seeding. Seedings made during optimum seeding dates and with favorable soil conditions and on very flat areas may not need mulch to achieve adequate stabilization. Dormant seeding shall be mulched.

2. Materials

• Straw-If straw is used it shall be unrotted small-grain straw applied at the rate of 2 tons/ac. or 90 lb./1,000 sq. ft. (two to three bales). The mulch shall be spread uniformly by hand or mechanically so the soil surface is covered. For uniform distribution of hand-spread mulch, divide area into approximately 1,000-sq.-ft. sections and spread two 45-lb. bales of straw in each section.

• Hydroseiders-If wood cellulose fiber is used, it shall be used at 2,000 lb./ac. or 46 lb./1,000 sq. ft.

• Other-Other acceptable mulches include mulch matings applied according to manufacturer's recommendations or wood chips applied at 6 tons/ac.

3. Straw Mulch Anchoring Methods
Straw mulch shall be anchored immediately to minimize loss by wind or water.

• Mechanical-A disk, crimper, or similar type tool shall be set straight to punch or anchor the mulch material into the soil. Straw mechanically anchored shall not be finely chopped but, generally, be left longer than 6 in.

• Mulch Nettings-Netting shall be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Netting may be necessary to hold mulch in place in areas of concentrated runoff and on critical slopes.

• Asphalt Emulsion-Asphalt shall be applied as recommended by the manufacturer or at the rate of 160 gal./ac.

• Synthetic Binders-Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agi-Tac), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tack or equivalent may be used at rates recommended by manufacturer.

• Wood Cellulose Fiber-Wood cellulose fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 lb./ac. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs./100 gal.

IRRIGATION

1. Permanent seeding shall include irrigation to establish vegetation during dry or hot weather or on adverse site conditions as needed for adequate moisture for seed germination and plant growth.

2. Excessive irrigation rates shall be avoided and irrigation monitored to prevent erosion and damage from runoff.

Specifications
for
Permanent Seeding

1. Permanent seeding shall not be considered established for at least 1 full year from the time of planting. Seeded areas shall be inspected for failure and reestablished as needed. Depending on site conditions, it may be necessary to irrigate, fertilize, overseed, or reestablish plantings in order to provide permanent vegetation for adequate erosion control.

Mixture	Formula	lb./ac.	lb./1,000 ft. ²	Time	Mowing
Creeping Red Fescue Kentucky Bluegrass	10-10-10	500	12		Not closer than 3'
Tall Fescue	10-10-10	500	12	Fall, yearly or as needed.	Not closer than 4'
Dwarf Fescue	10-10-10	500	12		Not closer than 2'
Crown Vetch Fescue	0-20-20	400	10		Do not mow
Flat Pea Fescue	0-20-20	400	10	Spring, yearly following establishment and every 4-7 thereafter.	Do not mow

Note: Following soil test recommendations is preferred to fertilizer rates shown above.

Specifications
for
Temporary Seeding

Seeding Dates	Species	lb./1,000 ft. ²	Per Ac.
March 1 to August 15	Oats Tall Fescue Annual Ryegrass	3 1 1	4 bushel 40 lb. 40 lb.
August 16 to November 1	Perennial Ryegrass Tall Fescue Annual Ryegrass	1 1 1	40 lb. 40 lb. 40 lb.
November 1 to Spring Seeding	Rye Tall Fescue Annual Ryegrass Wheat Tall Fescue Annual Ryegrass Perennial Ryegrass Tall Fescue Annual Ryegrass	3 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1	2 bushel 40 lb. 40 lb. 2 bushel 40 lb. 40 lb. 40 lb. 40 lb. 40 lb.
Use mulch only, sodding practices or dormant seeding			

Note: Other approved seed species may be substituted.

2. Materials:

1. Structural erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions and sediment traps shall be installed and stabilized with temporary seeding prior to grading the rest of the construction site.

2. Temporary seed shall be applied between construction operations on soil that will not be graded or reworked for 21 days or more. These idle areas should be seeded as soon as possible after grading or shall be seeded within 7 days. Several applications of temporary seeding are necessary on typical construction projects.

3. The seedbed should be pulverized and loose to ensure the success of establishing vegetation. However, temporary seeding shall not be postponed if ideal seedbed preparation is not possible.

4. Soil Amendments-Applications of temporary vegetation shall establish adequate stands of vegetation that may require the use of soil amendments. Soil tests should be taken on the site to predict the need for lime and fertilizer.

5. Seeding Method-Seed shall be applied uniformly with a cyclone seeder, drill, cutlicker seeder, or hydroseeder. When feasible, seed that has been broadcast shall be covered by raking and dragging and then lightly tamped in place using a roller or cutlicker. If hydroseeding is used, the seed and fertilizer will be mixed on site and the seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

MULCHING TEMPORARY SEEDING

1. Applications of temporary seeding shall include mulch that shall be applied during or immediately after seeding. Seedings made during optimum seeding dates and with favorable soil conditions and on very flat areas may not need mulch to achieve adequate stabilization.

• Straw-If straw is used, it shall be unrotted small-grain straw applied at the rate of 2 tons/ac. or 90 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (two to three bales). The mulch shall be spread uniformly by hand or mechanically so the soil surface is covered. For uniform distribution of hand-spread mulch, divide area into approximately 1,000 sq. ft. sections and spread two 45 lb. bales of straw in each section.

• Hydroseiders-If wood cellulose fiber is used, it shall be used at 2,000 lb./ac. or 46 lb./1,000 sq. ft.

• Other-Other acceptable mulches include mulch matting applied according to manufacturer's recommendations or wood chips applied at 6 tons/ac.

3. Straw mulch shall be anchored immediately to minimize loss by wind or water.

4. Anchoring Methods:

• Mechanical-A disk, crimper, or similar type tool shall be set straight to punch or anchor the mulch material into the soil. Straw mechanically anchored shall not be finely chopped but generally, be left longer than 6 in.

• Mulch Nettings-Netting shall be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Netting may be necessary to hold mulch in place in areas of concentrated runoff and on critical slopes.

• Asphalt Emulsion-Asphalt shall be applied as recommended by the manufacturer or at the rate of 160 gal./ac.

• Synthetic Binders-Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agi-Tac), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tack or equivalent may be used at rates recommended by manufacturer.

• Wood Cellulose Fiber-Wood cellulose fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 lb./ac. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs./100 gal.

Specifications
for
Mulching

1. Mulch and/or other appropriate vegetative practices shall be applied to disturbed areas within 7 days of grading if the area is expected to remain dormant (undisturbed) for more than 45 days or on areas and portions of the site which can be brought to final grade.

2. Mulch shall consist of one of the following:

• Straw-Straw shall be unrotted small-grain straw applied at the rate of 2 tons/ac. or 90 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. (two to three bales). The mulch shall be spread uniformly by hand or mechanically so the soil surface is covered. For uniform distribution of hand-spread mulch, divide area into approximately 1,000 sq. ft. sections and spread two 45 lb. bales of straw in each section.

• Hydroseiders-Wood cellulose fiber should be used at 2,000 lb./ac. or 46 lbs./1,000 sq. ft.

• Other-Other acceptable mulches include mulch matting applied according to manufacturer's recommendations or wood chips applied at 10-20 tons/ac.

3. Mulch Anchoring-Mulch shall be anchored immediately to minimize loss by wind or runoff. The following are accepted methods for anchoring mulch:

Specifications
for
Sodding

MATERIALS

1. Sod shall be harvested, delivered and installed within a period of 48 hrs. Sod not transplanted within this period shall be inspected and approved prior to installation.

2. The sod shall be kept moist and covered during hauling and preparation for placement on the sod bed.

3. Sod shall be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of 0.75 in., plus or minus 0.25 in., at the time of cutting. Measurements for thickness shall exclude top growth and thatch.

SITE PREPARATION

1. A subsoiler, plow or other implement shall be used to reduce soil compaction and allow maximum infiltration. (Maximizing infiltration will help control both runoff rate and water quality.) Subsoiling shall not be done on slip-prone areas where soil preparation should be limited to what is necessary for establishing vegetation.

2. The area shall be graded and reseeded shall be done where needed.

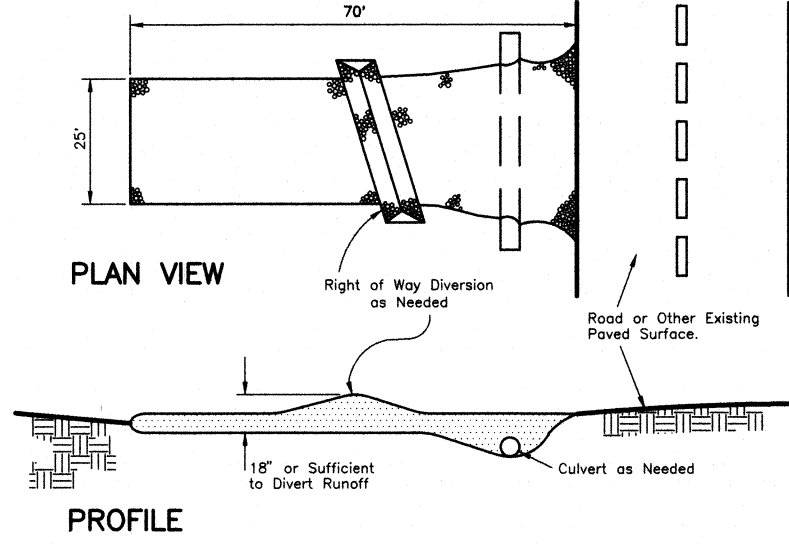
3. Soil Amendments:
• Lime-Agricultural ground limestone shall be applied to acid soil as recommended by a soil test. In lieu of a soil test, lime shall be applied at the rate of 100 lbs./1,000 sq. ft. or 2 tons/ac.

• Fertilizer-Fertilizer shall be applied as recommended by a soil test. In lieu of a soil test, fertilizer shall be applied at a rate of 12 lb./1,000 sq. ft. or 500 lb./ac. of 10-10-10 or 12-12-12 analysis.

• The lime and fertilizer shall be worked into the soil with a disk harrow, spring-tooth harrow, or other suitable field implement to a depth of 3 in.

4. Before laying sod, the surface shall be uniformly graded and cleared of all debris, stones and clods larger than 3 in. in diameter.

Specifications
for
Construction Entrance



1. Stone Size-Two-inch stone shall be used, or recycled concrete equivalent.

2. Length-The construction entrance shall be 70' long.

3. Thickness-The stone layer shall be at least 6 in. thick.

4. Width-The entrance shall be 25' wide.

5. Bedding-A geotextile shall be placed over the entire area prior to placing stone. It shall have a Grab Tensile Strength of at least 200 lb. and a Mullen Burst Strength of at least 190 lbs.

6. Culvert-A pipe or culvert shall be constructed under the entrance if needed to prevent surface water flowing across the entrance from being directed out onto paved surfaces.

• Mechanical-Use a disk, crimper, or similar type tool set straight to punch or anchor the mulch material into the soil. Straw mechanically anchored shall not be finely chopped but generally be left longer than 6 in.

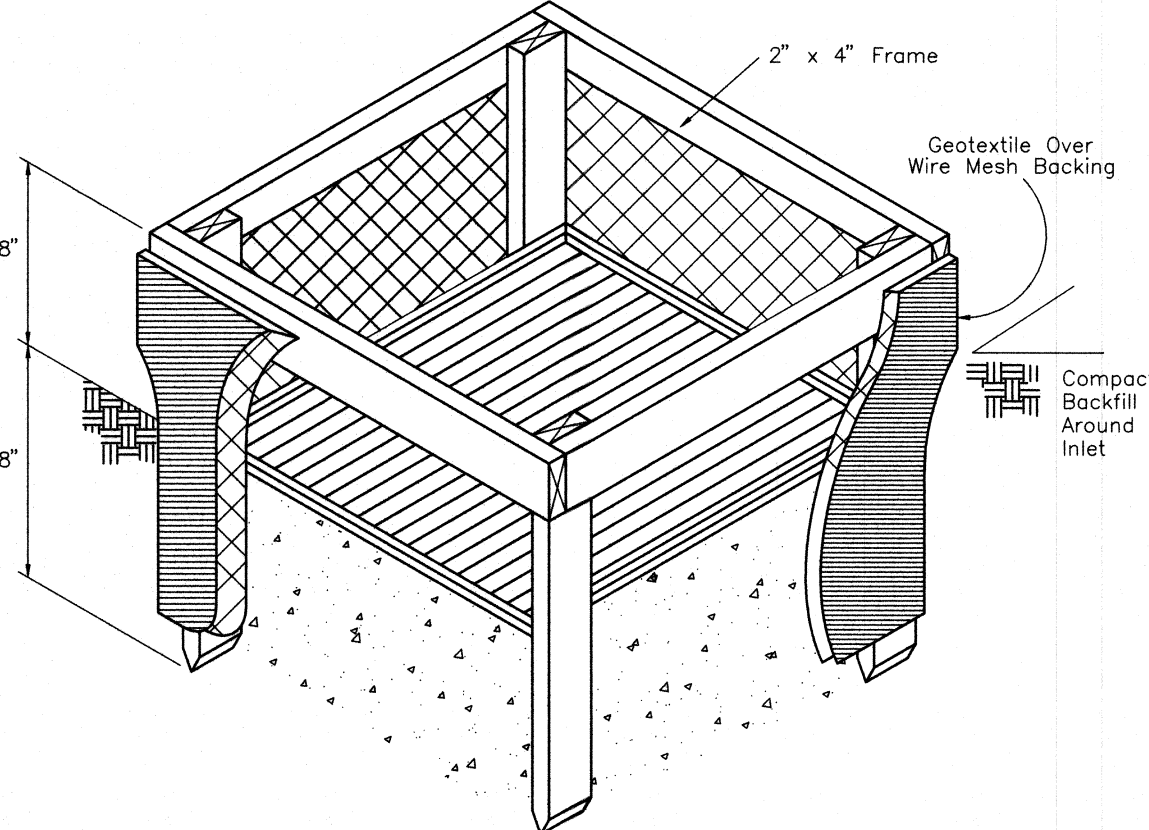
• Mulch Nettings-Use according to the manufacturer's recommendations, following all placement and anchoring suggestions. Use in areas of water concentration and steep slopes to hold mulch in place.

• Asphalt Emulsion-For straw mulch, apply at the rate of 160 gal./ac. (10.1 gal./sq. yd) into the mulch as it is being applied or as recommended by the manufacturer.

• Synthetic Binders-For straw mulch, synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agi-Tac), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tack or equivalent may be used at rates recommended by manufacturer.

• Wood Cellulose Fiber-Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 lb./acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs./100 gal.

Specifications
for
Inlet Protection in Swales, Ditch Lines or Yard Inlets



1. Inlet protection shall be constructed either before opening land disturbance begins or before the storm drain becomes operational.

2. The earth around the inlet shall be excavated completely to a depth of at least 18 in.

3. The wooden frame shall be constructed of 2-by-4 in. construction grade lumber. The 2-by-4 in. posts shall be driven 1 ft. into the ground at four corners of the inlet and the top portion of 2-by-4 in. frame assembled using the overlap joint shown. The top of the frame shall be at least 6 in. below adjacent roadways if ponded water would pose a safety hazard to traffic.

4. Wire mesh shall be of sufficient strength to support fabric with water fully impounded against it. It shall be stretched tightly around the frame and fastened securely to the frame.

5. As sodding is completed in any one section, the entire area shall be rolled or tamped to ensure solid contact of roots with the soil surface. Sod shall be watered immediately after rolling or tamping until the sod and soil surface below the sod is thoroughly wet. The operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any place of sod shall be completed within 8 hrs.

SOD MAINTENANCE

1. In the absence of adequate rainfall, watering shall be performed daily or as often as necessary during the first week and in sufficient quantities to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 in.

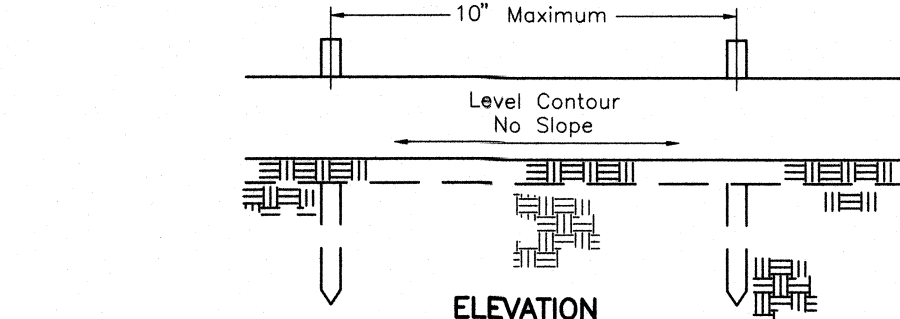
1. In the absence of adequate

daily, watering shall be performed daily or as often as necessary during the first week and in sufficient quantities to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 in.

2. After the first week, sod shall be watered as necessary to maintain adequate moisture and to ensure establishment.

3. The first mowing shall not be attempted until sod is firmly rooted.

Specifications
for
Silt Fence



1. Silt fence shall be constructed before upslope land disturbance begins.

2. All silt fences shall be placed as close to the contour as possible so that water will not concentrate at low points in the fence and so that small swales or depressions, which may carry small concentrated flows to the silt fence, are dissipated along its length.

3. To prevent water ponded by the silt fence from flowing around the ends, each end shall be constructed upslope so that the ends are at a higher elevation.

4. Where possible, silt fence shall be placed on the flattest area available.

5. Where possible, vegetation shall be preserved for 5 ft. (or as much as possible) upslope from the silt fence. If vegetation is removed, it shall be reestablished within 7 days from the installation of the silt fence.

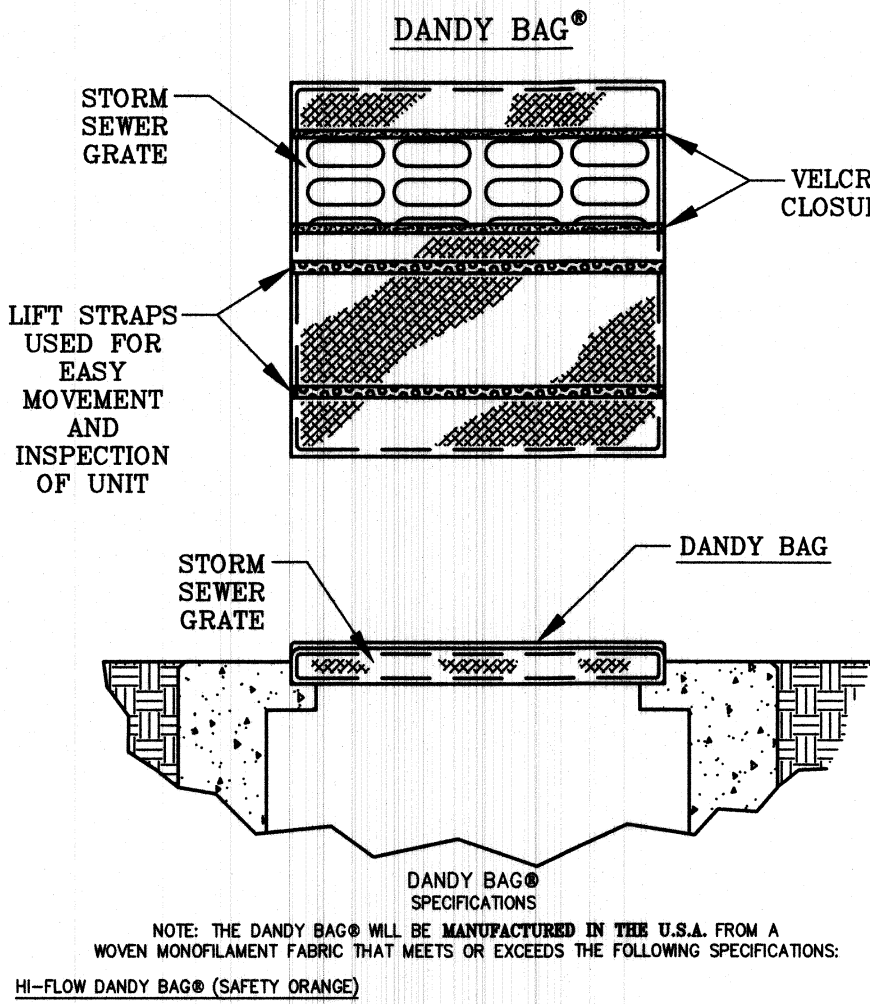
6. The height of the silt fence shall be a minimum of 16 in. above the original ground surface.

7. The silt fence shall be placed in a trench cut a minimum of 6 in. deep. The trench shall be cut with a trencher, cable laying machine, or other suitable device that will ensure an adequately uniform trench depth.

8. The silt fence shall be placed with the stakes on the downslope side of the geotextile and so that 8-in. of cloth are below the ground surface. Excess material shall lie on the bottom of the 6-in. deep trench. The silt fence shall be backfilled and compacted.

9. Seams between section of silt fence shall be overlapped with the

Fabric Properties	
Minimum Tensile Strength	120 lbs.
Minimum Elongation at 90 lbs.	50%
Minimum Puncture Strength	50 lbs.
Minimum Tear Strength	40 lbs.
Minimum Burst Strength	200 psi
Apparent Opening Size	0.075 mm
Minimum Permeability	1 x 10 ⁻⁶ sec/2

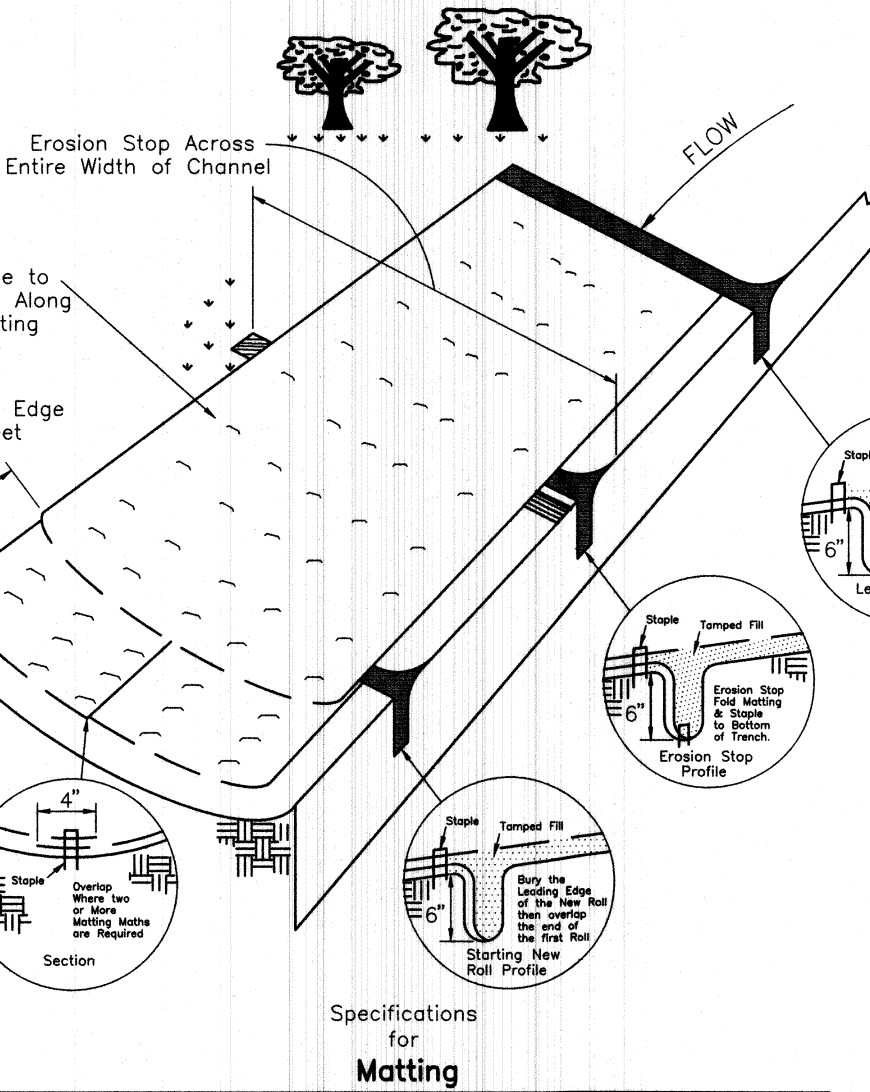


NOTE: THE DANDY BAG® WILL BE MANUFACTURED IN THE U.S.A. FROM A WOVEN MONUMENT FABRIC THAT MEETS OR EXCEEDS THE FOLLOWING SPECIFICATIONS:

Mechanical Properties	Test Method	Units
Grab Tensile Strength	ASTM D 4632	lb. (kg)
Grab Tensile Elongation	ASTM D 4632	%
Puncture Strength	ASTM D 4632	lb./sq. in. (kPa)
Mullen Burst Strength	ASTM D 3786	lb./sq. in. (kPa)
UV Resistance	ASTM D 4355	%
Apparent Opening Size	ASTM D 4491	mm (US Sieve No.)
Flow Rate	ASTM D 4491	1/min./m ² (gal./min./ft ²)
Permeability	ASTM D 4491	Sec.

Note: All Dandy Bags® can be ordered with our optional oil absorbent pillows

Specifications
for
Matting



1. Material-Excelsior matting shall be 48 in. wide and weigh an average of 0.75 lb./sq. yd. or greater. Excelsior matting shall be 48 in. wide and weigh an average of 1.2 lb./yd. or greater. Matting made of other material and providing equal or greater stabilization than the above may be substituted.

2. Site Preparation-After the site has been shaped and graded, a seedbed shall be prepared that is relatively free of foreign material, clods or rocks that are greater than 1.5 in. in diameter. The site shall be prepared to ensure that the matting has good soil contact and the matting will not "bridge" or "tent" over obstructions.

3. Matting shall be held in place as recommended by the manufacturer as adequate for the site conditions or with sod staples. Sod staples are U-shaped wire staples used for fastening sod, jute or excelsior matting and other erosion-control materials to the soil surface. Sod staples shall be No. 11 gauge or heavier and be 6-10 in. in length. In loose or sandy soils, longer staples shall be used.

4. Planting-Lime and fertilizer shall be used according to the manufacturer's recommendations of a soil test or the seeding plan. Seed according to the manufacturer's recommendations; or, for excelsior matting, seed area to be protected before installation; or, when using jute matting, apply half the seed before and half the seed after installation.

5. Matting shall be installed as specified by the manufacturer as appropriate for the site conditions or the following procedure may be used:

• After the site is prepared and erosion stops are installed, start laying the mat from the top of the slope or channel and unroll the matting allowing 4 in. overlaps at the edges.

• Erosion stops shall extend beyond the channel liner to the full design width of the channel. This will check any rills that might form outside or along the edge of the channel lining.

• Erosion stops shall be constructed with a 6 in. deep trench, backfilled and tamped firmly to conform to the cross section of the channel.

• If seeding has been done prior to installation of erosion stops, reseed disturbed areas prior to placement of channel liner.



1-800-362-2764

CALL TWO WORKING DAYS BEFORE YOU DIG (NON MEMBERS MUST BE CALLED DIRECTLY)



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