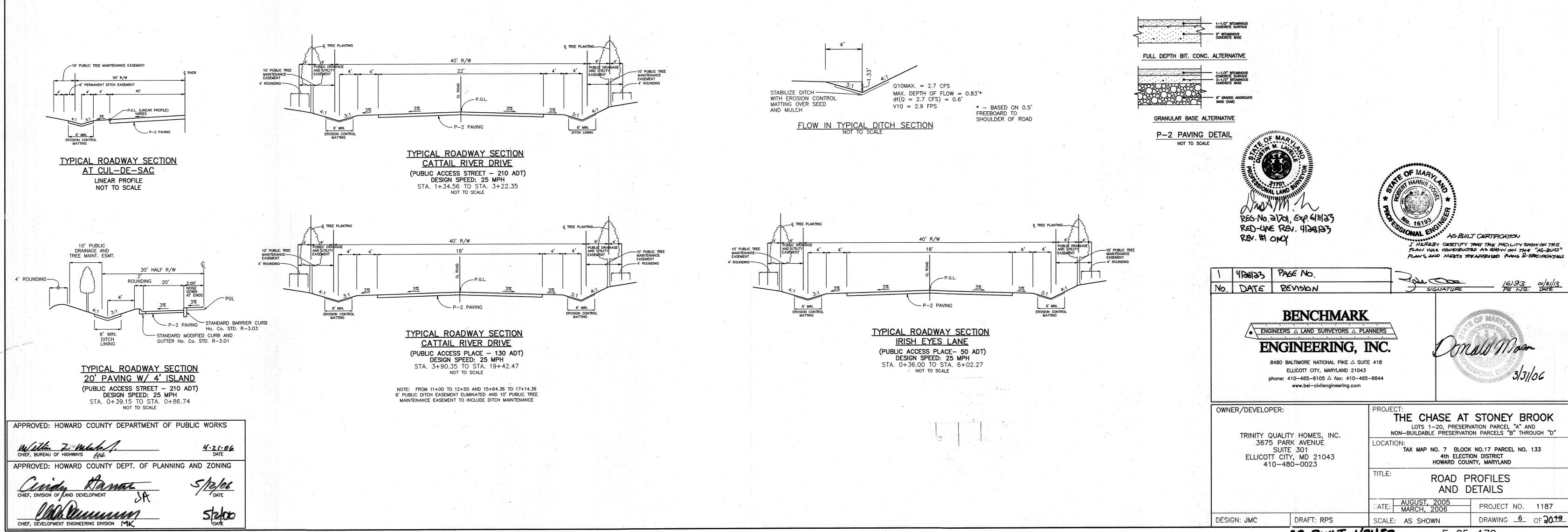


IRISH EYES LANE — LINEAR PROFILE

HORIZONTAL SCALE: 1" = 50'

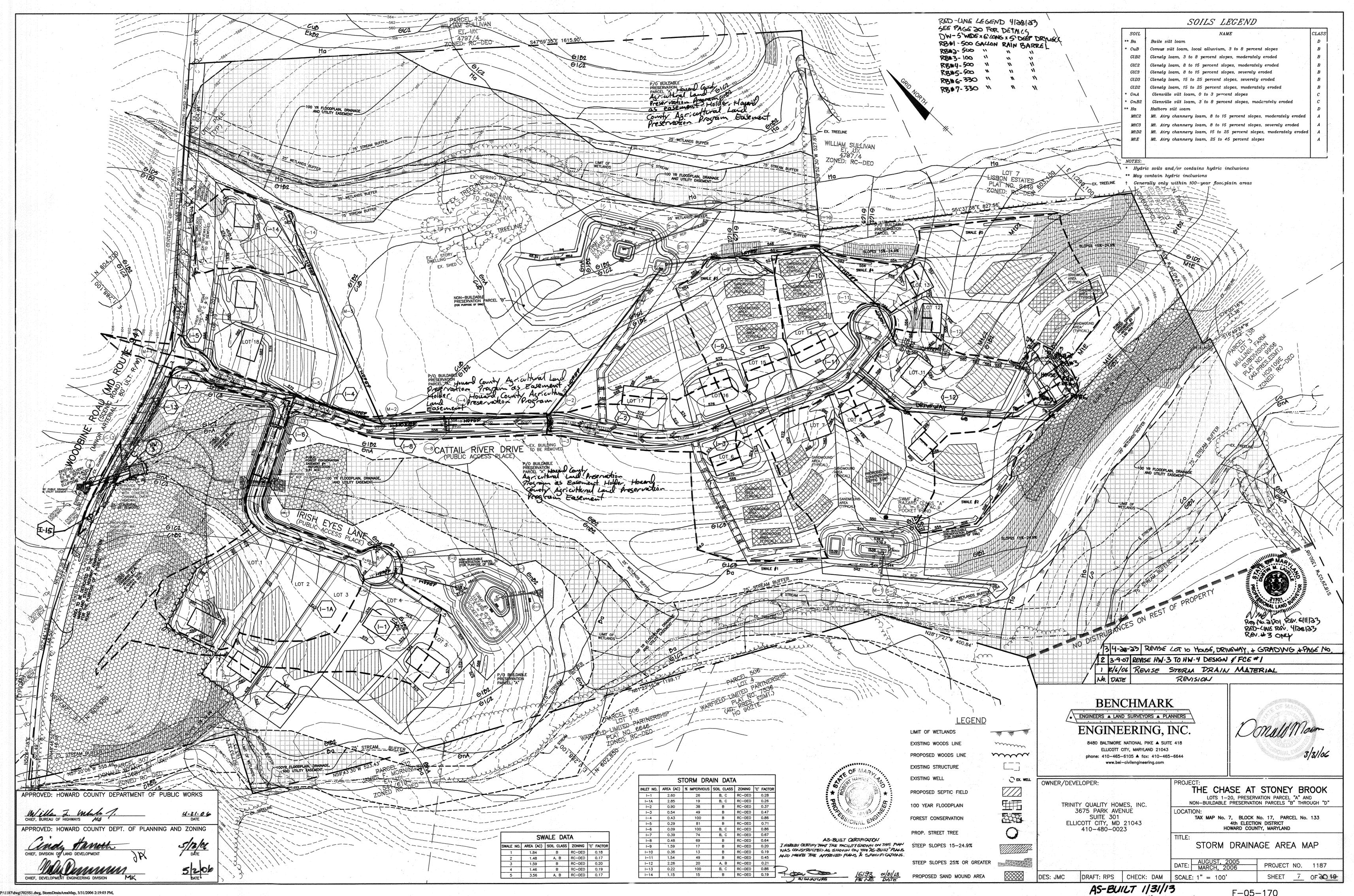
VERTICAL SCALE: 1" = 5'

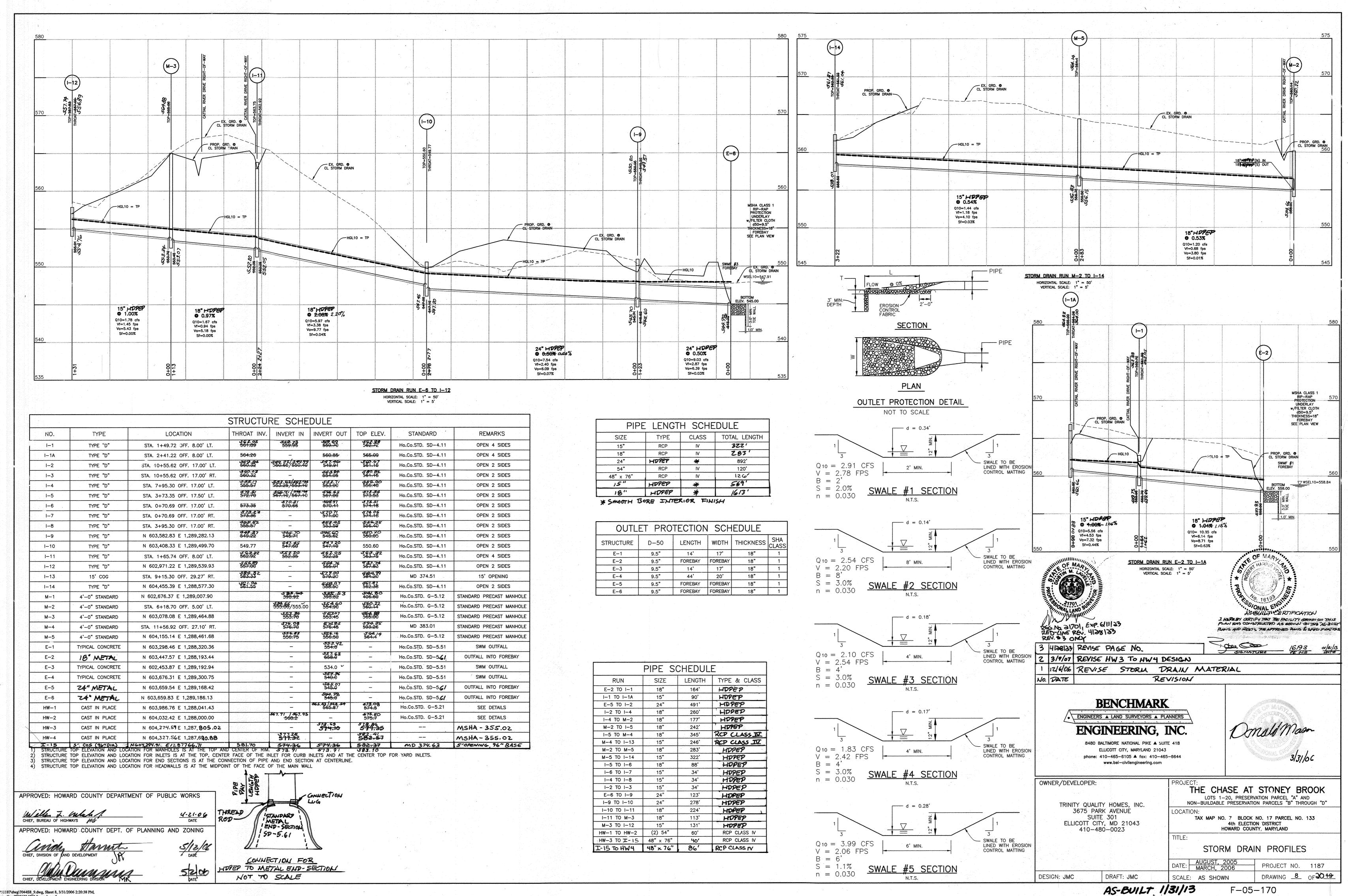


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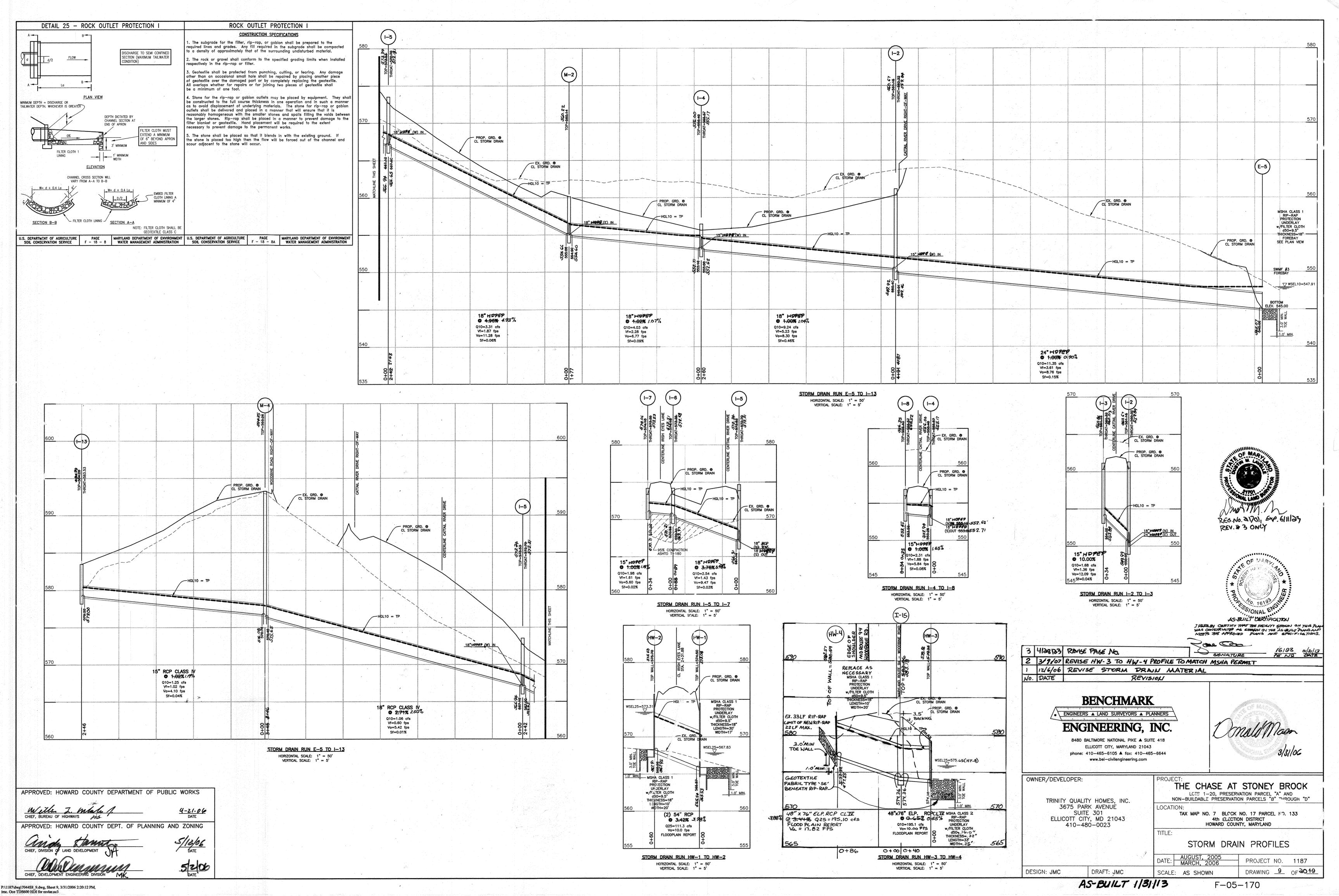
AS-BUILT 1/31/73

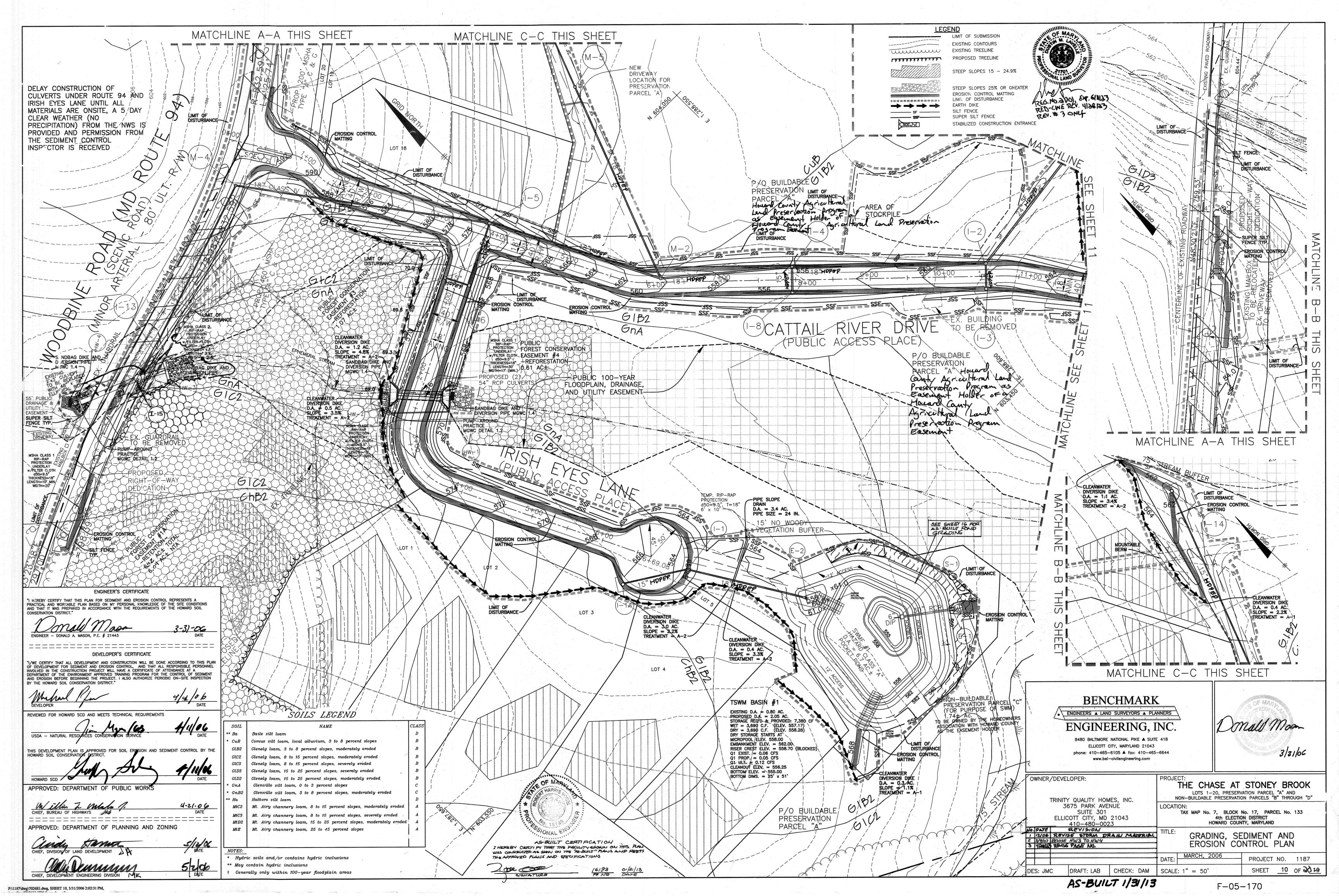
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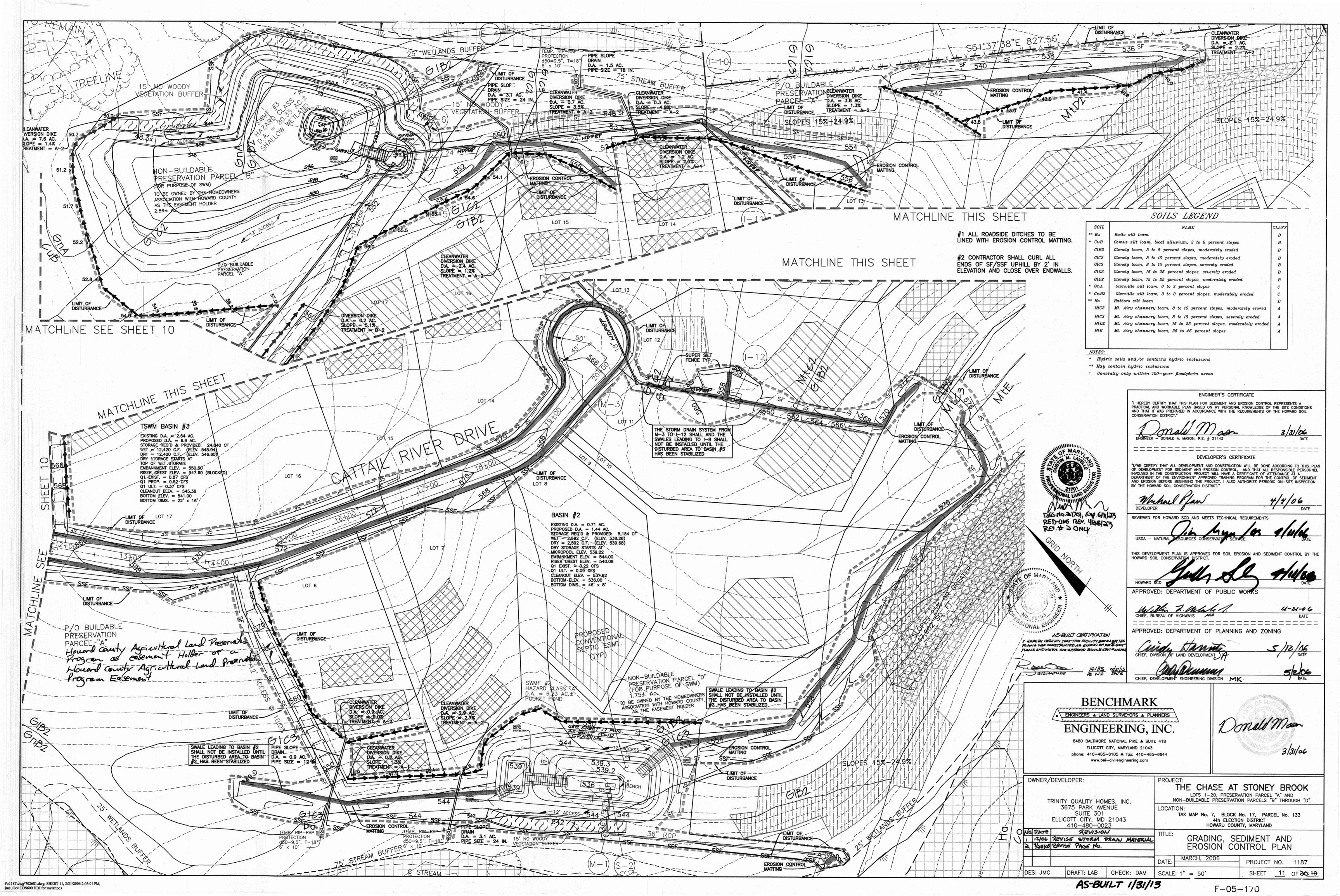




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TOPSOIL SPECIFICATIONS

30.0 DUST CONTROL

Conditions Where Practice Applies

2. Vegetative Cover - See standards for temporary vegetative cover

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

This practice is applicable to areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment.

Temporary Methods

1. Mulches — See standards for vegetative stabilization with mulches only. Mulch should be crimped or tracked to prevent blowing.

3. Tillage — To roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. This is an emergency measure which should be used before soil blowing starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel—type plows spaced about 12° apart, spring—toothed harrows, and similiar plows are examples of equipment which may produce the desired effect.

4. Irrigetion — This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. At no time should the site be irrigated to the point that runoff begins to flow.

5. Barriers — Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 10 times their height are effective in convolling soil blowing.

6. Calcium Chloride — Apply at rates that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment.

1. Permanent Vegetation — See standards for permanent vegetative cover, and permanent stabilization with sod. Existing trees or large shrubs may afford valuable protection if

2. Topsoiling - Covering with less erosive soil materials. See standards for topsoiling.

2. Agriculture Information Bulletin 354. How to Control Wind Erosion, USDA-ARS.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR WORKING IN

NONTIDAL WETLANDS AND WATERS OF THE STATE

1) NO EXCESS FILL, CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, OR DEBRIS SHALL BE STOCKPILES OR STORED IN NONTIDAL WETLANDS, THE NONTIDAL WETLAND BUFFER, OR WATERS OF THE STATE.

PLACE MATERIALS IN A LOCATION AND MANNER THAT DOES NOT ADVERSL'

3) DO NOT USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL AS BACKFILL IF IT CONTAINS WASTE METAL PRODUCTS, UNSIGHTLY DEBRIS, TOXIC MATERIAL, OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCE. IF ADDITAIONSL BACKFILL IS REQUIRED, USE CLEAN MATERIAL FREE OF WASTE METAL PRODUCTS, UNSIGHTLY DEBRIS, TOXIC MATERIAL,

1) PLACE HEAVY EQUIPMENT ON MATS OR SUITABLY OPERATE TEH EQUIPMENT O PREVENT DAMAGE TO NONTIDAL WETLANDS, THE NONTIDAL WETLAND BUFFER,

5) REPAIR AND MAINTAIN ANY SERVICEABLE STRUCTURE OR FILL SO THERE IS NO PERMENANT LOSS OF NONTIDAL WETLANDS OR PERMANENT MODIFICATION OF WATERS OF THE STATE IN EXCESS OF THAT LOST UNDER THE ORIGINALLY

OF THE STATE TEMPORARILY IMPACTED BY ANY CONSTRUCTIO9IN RELATED

7) SEED MIX USED FOR STABILIZATION IN NONTIDAL WETLANDS AND THE

FOLLOWING SPECIES: ANNUAL RYEGRASS (Lolium multiflorum), MILLET (Setario

cereale). THESE SPECIES WILL ALLOW FOR STABILIZATION OF THE SITE WHILE

ALSO ALLOWING OF THE VOLUNARY REVEGETATION OF NATIVE WETLAND SPECIES.
OTHER NONPERSISENT VEGETAION MAY BE ACCEPTABLE BUT MUST BE APPROVED
BY THE NONTIDAL WETLANDS AND WATERWAYS DIVISION. KENTUCKY 31 FESCUE
SHALL NOT BE USED IN NONTIDAL WETLAND OR NONTIDAL WETLAND BUFFER

AREAS. THE AREA SHOULD BE SEEDED AND MULCHED TO REDUCE EROSION

8) AFTER INSTALLATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES IN NONTIDAL WETLANDS AND WATERS OF THE STATE HAS BEEN COMPLETED, GRADES AND

USE III WATERS: IN-STREAM WORK SHALL NOT BE CONDUCTED DURING THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1 THROUGH APRIL 30, INCLUSIVE, DURING ANY YEAR.

11) CULVERTS AND ASSOCIATED RIPRAP EROSION PROTECTION SHALL BE

UNLESS THE PURPOSE OF THE ACTIVITY IS TO IMPOUND WATER.

STORMWATER RUNOFF FROM IMPERVIOUS SURFACES SHALL BE CONTROLLED

PREVENT THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS INTO NONTIDAL WETLANDS AND

CONSTRUCTED SO AS NOT TO OBSTRUCT THE MOVEMENT OF AQUATIC SPECIES,

ELEVATIONS SHALL BE RETURNED TO PRE-CONSTRUCTION CONDITIONS.

9) TO PROTECT AQUADIC SPECIES, IN STREAM WORK IS PROHIBITED AS

AFTER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.

DETERMINED BY THE CLASSIFICATION OF STREAM:

NONTIDAL WETLAND BUFFER SHALL CONSIST OF ONE OR MORE OF THE

italica), BARLEY (Hordeum sp.), OATS (Uniola sp.), AND/OR RYE (Secale

RECTIFY ANY NONTIDAL WETLANDS, NONTIDAL WETLANDS BUFFER, OR WATERS

MPACT SURFACE OR SUBSURFACE WATER FLOW INTO OR OUR OF NONTIDAL

Agriculture Handbook 346. Wind Erosion Forces in the United States and Their Use

Stone - Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel.

WETLANDS OR WATERS OF THE STATE.

OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS SUBSTANCE.

AUTHORIZED STRUCTURE OR FILL.

in Predicting Soil Loss.

Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that it meets that 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—SCS in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station. Controlling dust blowing and movement on construction sites and roads.

Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting texture subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by

ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.

iii. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4-8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations III. For sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres

Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization — Section 1 — Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

. Topsoil Specifications — Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:

IV. For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:

a. pH for topsoil shall be between 6.0 and 7.5. If the tested soil demonstrates a pH of less than 6.0, sufficient lime shall be prescribed to raise the pH to

b. Organic content or topsoil shall be not less than 1.5 percent by weight.

 Topsoil having soluble salt content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used. d. No sod or seed shall 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. soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of

Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization — Section I — Vegetative Stabilization Methods and

diversions, grade stabilization structures, earth dikes, slope silt fence and sediment

ii. Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4" — 8" higher in elevation.

iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4" — 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall 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 shall be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.

iv. Topsoil shall not be placed while 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.

. Alternative for Permanent Seeding — Instead of applying the full amounts of lime and commercial fertilizer, composted sludge and amendments may be applied as specified

Composted Sludge Material for use as a soil conditioner for sites having distributed areas over 5 acres shall be tested to prescribe amendments and for sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres shall conform to the following requirements:

 a. Composted sludge shall be supplied by, or originate from, a person or persons that are permitted (at the time of acquisition of the compost) by the Maryland Department of the Environment under COMAR 26.04.06. b. Composted sludge shall contain at least 1 percent nitrogen, 1.5 perce

phosphorus, and 0.2 percent potassium and have a pH of 7.0 to 8.0. If compost does not meet these requirements, the appropriate constituents must be added to meet the requirements prior to use. c. Composted slugge shall be applied at a rate of 1 ton/1,000 square feet.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION NOTIFY SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION 48 HOURS PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION

OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT AND MSHA ACCESS PERMIT. OBTAIN MDE PERMIT PRIOR TO ANY DISTURBANCES IN REGULATED AREAS. (DAY 1)

INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, TREE PROTECTION FENCES, SUPER SILT FENCES, SILT FENCES AND TEMPORARY CLEANWATER DIVERSION DIKES. RELOCATE UTILITY POLES ALONG ROUTE 94.

UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, INSTALL THE ELLIPTICAL (ROUTE 94) AND 54" CULVERTS DURING A 5-DAY CLEAR WEATHER FORECAST FROM NWS. CLOSE SSF OVER ENDWALLS. (DAY 13-17)

4. INSTALL SEDIMENT BASINS. (DAY 17-45)

5. INSTALL ANY REMAINING SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES. (DAY 46-50)

3. UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, BRING ROAD BEDS TO SUBGRADE AND STABILIZE SLOPES IN ACCORDANCE WITH TEMPORARY SEEDBED NOTES. UTILIZE DUST CONTROL METHODS. (DAY 51-81)

UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, INSTALL STORM DRAINS. THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS FROM M-3 TO I-12 AND THE SWALES THAT DRAINS TO POND #2 SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED AT THIS TIME (DAY 82-112)

8. PAVE ROADWAYS. (DAY 113-128)

9. COMPLETE GRADING OF SITE AND STABLIZE DISTURBED AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERMANENT SEEDBED NOTES. (DAY 129-144)

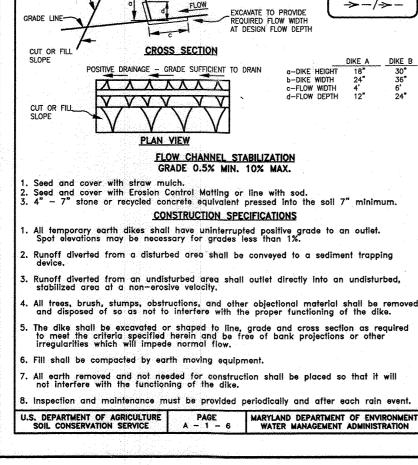
10. UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, INSTALL THE STORM DRAINS FROM M-3 TO I-12 AND THE SWALES THAT DRAIN TO POND #2. (DAY 145-147)

11. UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, CONVERT SEDIMENT BASINS TO STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES. SHAPE FACILITIES PER FINAL GRADES SHOWN ON THE PLANS AND STABILIZE DISTURBED AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERMANEN SEEDBED NOTES. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL OLD AND NEW TRASH, JUNK AND DEBRIS FROM ENTIRE SITE. (DAY 148-153)

12. UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, REMOVE REMAINING SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE CLEANWATER DIVERSION DIKES, AND STABILIZED DISTURBED AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERMANENT SEEDBED NOTES. (DAY 154-161)

13. ONCE ALL PONDS ARE COMPLETE AND DISTURBED AREAS ARE STABILIZED REMOVE CLEANWATER DIVERSION DIKES. (DAY 162-170)

TREE PROTECTION FENCE BLAZE ORANGE PLASTIC MESH STALLED TO A DEPTH OF NO LESS THAN 1/3 OF THE TOTAL HEIGHT OF THE POST. NOTES: 2. RETENTION AREA WILL BE SET AS PART OF THE REVIEW PROCESS. 3. BOUNDARIES OF RETENTION AREA SHOULD BE STAKED AND FLAGGET PRIOR TO INSTALLING DEVICES. . AVOID ROOT DAMAGE WHEN PLACING ANCHOR POSTS. . DEVICE SHOULD BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED DURING CONSTRUCTION . . PROTECTIVE SIGNAGE IS ALSO REQUIRED.



DETAIL 1 - EARTH DIKE

NOT TO SCALE

DETAIL 24 - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE **GEOTEXTILE CLASS *C* OR BETTER -----PROFILE STANDARD SYMBOL PLAN VIEW SCE 1. Length - minimum of 50' (*30' for single residence lot) 2. Width- 10' minimum, should be flored at the existing road to provide a turning Stone – crushed aggregate (2" to 3") or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent shall be placed at least 6" deep over the length and width of the 5. Surface Water — all surface water flowing to or diverted toward construction entrances shall be piped through the entrance, maintaining positive drainage. Pipe installed through the stabilized construction entrance shall be protected with a mounted berg with 5:1 slopes and a minimum of 6° of stone over the pipe. Pipe has to be sized according to the drainage. When the SCE is located at a high spot and has no drainage to convey a pipe will not be necessary. Pipe should be sized according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6° minimum will be required. 6. Location - A stabilized construction entrance shall be located at every point where construction traffic enters or leaves a construction site. Vehicles leaving the site must travel over the entire length of the stabilized construction entrance

DETAIL 22 - SILT FENCE - 36" MINIMUM LENGTH FENCE POST DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 16" INTO GROU 16" MINIMUM HEIGHT OTEXTILE CLASS 8" MINIMUM DEPTH IN PERSPECTIVE VIEW FLOW _UNDISTURB GROUND JOINING TWO ADJACENT SILT MANARARIE EMBED GEOTEXTILE CLASS F A MINIMUM OF 8" VERTICALLY INTO THE GROUND TOP VIEW SECTION CONSTRUCTION NOTES FOR FABRICATED SILT FENCE Fence posts shall be a minimum of 36" long driven 16" minimum into the ground Wood posts shall be 11/2" x 11/2" square (minimum) cut, or 13/4" diameter (minimum) round and shall be of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts will be standard I or U section weighing not less than 1.00 pond per linear foot.

Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction DETAIL 1.4: DIVERSION PIPE impervious sheeting ✓ disturbed area -----TEMPORARY INSTERAM REVISED NOVEMBER 2000 MARTLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONSTRUCTION MEASURES PAGE 14-2 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION MGWC 1.4: DIVERSION PIP The work should consist of installing flow diversion pipes in combination with sandbag or stone diversions we construction activities occur within the stream channel.

nean: Stone should be washed and have a minimum diameter of 6 inches (15 centim

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

terials should be sized to withstand baseflow velocities.

ag/stone barriers should be sized and installed as detailed in MGWC 1.5; Sandbag/Stone Diversion. The

STANDARD SYMBOL

⊠ RPS

The diversion pipe should have a minimum capacity sufficient to convey the 2-year flow for projects with duration of two weeks or greater. For projects of shorter duration, the capacity of the pipe can be reduced executionally.

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

10.13 ACRES 19,031 CY IF AN OFFSITE LOCATION IS NEEDED THAT SITE MUST HAVE AN APPROVED SED. CONTROL PLAN AND GRADING PERMIT

ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE. ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROL MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

A MINIMUM OF 24 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION, LICENSES AND PERMITS, SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE

VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING T

CURRENT "MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT

THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST

FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR REDISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: A) 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL

SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1, B) 14 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED

ALL SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS SHOWN MUST BE FENCED AND WARNING SIGNS POSTED

ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.

ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE

BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.

MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS

FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDINGS (SEC. 51) SOD (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 50) AND MULCHING (SEC. 52). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING

ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED

AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL. 1, CHAPTER 12, OF THE HOWARD

START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION, (313-1850).

COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE.

TOTAL AREA OF SITE

AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED

OFFSITE WASTE AREA LOCATION

AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED

AREA DISTURBED

TOTAL FILL

CONTROL", REVISIONS THERETO.

HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR INSPECTION AGENCY SHALL BE REQUESTED UPON COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, BUT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY OTHER EARTH DISTURBANCE OR GRADING. OTHER BUILDING OR GRADING INSPECTION APPROVALS MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL APPROVAL BY THE

TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH CAN BE BACK FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

TEMPORARY SEEDBED PREPARATIONS

APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS LIKELY TO BE REDISTURBED WHERE A SHORT-TERM VEGETATIVE COVER IS NEEDED.

SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY LOOSENED. SOIL AMENDMENTS: APPLY 600 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS/1000 SQ FT).

SEEDING: FOR PERIOD MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30 AND FROM AUGUST 15 THROUGH NOV 15. SEED WITH 2-1/2 BUSHELS PER ACRE OF ANNUAL RYE (3.2 LBS/1000 SQ FT). FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1 THROUGH AUGUST 14, SEED WITH 3 LBS PER ACRE OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS (.07 LBS/1000 SQ FT). FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 16 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, PROTECT SITE BY APPLYING 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON

MULCHING: APPLY 1-1/2 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING MULCH ANCHORING TOOL OR 218 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL/1000 SQ FT) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT AREAS. ON SLOPES, 8 FT. OR HIGHER, USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL/1000 SQ FT) FOR ANCHORING.

REFER TO THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT COVERED.

PERMANENT SEEDBED PREPARATIONS

SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY LOOSENED. SOIL AMENDMENTS: IN LIEU OF SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS, USE ON OF THE FOLLOWING

> PREFERRED - APPLY 2 TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS/1000 SQ FT) AND 600 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS/1000 SQ FT) BEFORE SEEDING. HARROW OR DISC INTO UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL. AT TIME OF SEEDING, APPLY 400 LBS PER ACRE 30-0-0- UREAFORM FERTILIZER (9 LBS/1000 SQ FT)

ACCEPTABLE - APPLY 2 TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS/1000 SQ FT) AND 1000 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (23 LBS/1000 SQ FT)

SEEDING: FOR THE PERIODS MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30 AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 15, SEED WITH 60 LBS PER ACRE (1.4 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE PER ACRE AND 2 LBS PER ACRE (.05 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS. DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 16 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28 PROTECT SITE BY: OPTION (1) 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING OPTION (2) USE SOD. OPTION (3) SEED WITH 60 LBS PER ACRE OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND MULCH WITH 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW.

MULCHING: APPLY 1-1/2 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING MULCH ANCHORING TOOL OR 218 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL/1000 SQ FT) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT AREAS. ON SLOPES 8 FEET OR HIGHER, USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL/1000 SQ FT) FOR ANCHORING.

MAINTENANCE: INSPECT ALL SEEDED AREAS AND MAKE NEEDED REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS AND

DETAIL 1.5: SANDBAG/STONE DIVERSION idbagstone diversi ssign flow level

Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction DETAIL 1.2: PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE P dewatering pump clean water dike dissipator made of rip rap or sandbags cross section of sandbag dil

TEMPORARY INSTREMS

REVISED NOVEMBER 2000

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMEN

CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

PAGE 16 - 3

WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

TEMPORARY INSTREAM
CONSTRUCTION MEASURES

REVISED HOVEMBER 2000

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONME
PAGE 12 - 8

WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction

SECTION VIEW

H/2+1 ft (0.3 m) for projects of duration < 2 weeks

MGWC 1.2: PUMP-AROUND PRACTICE The work should consist of installing a temporary pump around and supporting measures to divert flow around in

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

until all necessary easements and/or right-of-ways have been acquired. All existing utilities should be marked in the field prior to construction. The contractor is responsible for any damage to existing utilities that may result from construction and should repair the damage at his/her own expense to the county's or utility

The contractor should notify the Maryland Department of the Environment or WMA sediment control inspectat least 5 days before beginning construction. Additionally, the contractor should inform the local environmental protection and resource management inspection and enforcement division and the provider of local utilities a minimum of 48 hours before starting construction.

county project manager, and the engineer to review limits of disturbance, erosion and sediment control requirements, and the sequence of construction. The contractor should stake out all limits of disturbance price to the pre-construction meeting so they may be reviewed. The participants will also designate the contractor's staging areas and flag all trees within the limit of disturbance which will be removed for construction acces Trees should not be removed within the limit of disturbance without approval from the WMA or local author

Construction should not begin until all sediment and erosion control measures have been installed and approve by the engineer and the sediment control inspector. The contractor should stay within the limits of the disturbance as shown on the plans and minimize disturbance within the work area whenever possible.

cons, action entrances. In some cases, work may begin downstream if appropriate. The sequence of cons. ruction must be followed unless the contractor gets written approval for deviations from the WMA or lo authority. The contractor should only begin work in an area which can be completed by the end of the day the pump around removed from the channel. Work should not be conducted in the channel during rain events.

Sandbag dikes should be situated at the upstream and downstream ends of the work area as shown on the plans and stream flow should be pumped around the work area. The pump should discharge onto a stable velocity Water from the work area should be pumped to a sediment filtering measure such as a dewatering basin sediment bag, or other approved source. The measure should be located such that the water drains back into

Traversing a channel reach with equipment within the work area where no work is proposed should be avoide If equipment has to traverse such a reach for access to another area, then timber mats or similar measures should

All stream restoration measures should be installed as indicated by the plans and all banks graded in accord with the grading plans and typical cross-sections. All grading must be stabilized at the end of each day with After an area is completed and stabilized, the clean water dike should be removed. After the first sediment

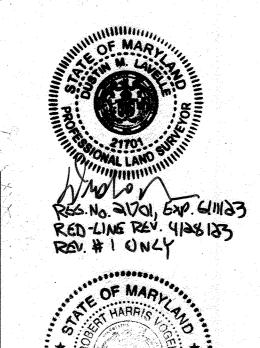
flush, a new clean water dike should be established upstream from the old sediment dike. Finally, upon establishment of a new sediment dike below the old one, the old sediment dike should be removed. A pump around must be installed on any tributary or storm drain outfall which contributes baseflow to the work area. This should be accomplished by locating a sandbag dike at the downstream end of the tributary or storm

drain outfall and pumping the stream flow around the work area. This water should discharge onto the same

velocity dissipater used for the main stem pump around. 2. If a tributary is to be restored, construction should take place on the tributary before work on the main stem reaches the tributary confluence. Construction in the tributary, including pump around practices, should follow the same sequence as for the main stem of the river or stream. When construction on the tributary is completed, work on the main stem should resume. Water from the tributary should continue to be pumped around the

The contractor is responsible for providing access to and maintaining all erosion and sediment control devices

After construction, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated as per the planting plan.

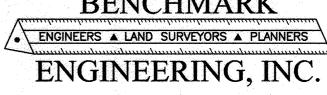


AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION

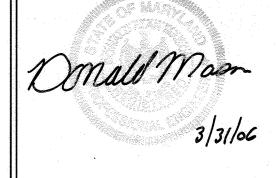
HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE FACILITY SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WAS CONSTRUCTED ASSIBILITY ON THE 'AS PUILT' paus and meets the approved paus & specification CON COD

CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

4128123 REMSE PAGE NO. NO. DATE REVISION **BENCHMARK** ENGINEERS A LAND SURVEYORS A PLANNERS



8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE ▲ SUITE 418 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 phone: 410-465-6105 ▲ fax: 410-465-6644 email: Benchmrk@cais.com



TRINITY QUALITY HOMES, INC. 3675 PARK AVENUE SUITE 301 ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 410-480-0023

OWNER/DEVELOPER:

THE CHASE AT STONEY BROOK LOTS 1-20, PRESERVATION PARCEL "A" AND NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCELS "B" THROUGH "D"

TAX MAP No. 7 BLOCK No. 17 PARCEL No. 133 4th ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS

CHECK: DAM SCALE: NOT TO SCALE

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AS-BUILT 1/31/13

We = EFFECTIVE WIDTH = A/D Le= TOTAL DISTANCE FROM THE INFLOW POINT AROUND THE BAFFLES TO THE RISER FORMULA: Le ≥ 2 Lo= L1+ L2+ L3+ L4

le= l1+ l2+ l3+ l4

DETAIL 18 - SEDIMENT BASIN BAFFLES

D = DISTANCE BETWEEN INFLOW AND OUTFLOW

A = AREA OF NORMAL POOL

ELEVATION (CUT AWAY) Construction Specifications

 The outer pipe should be 48" dia, or shall, in any case, be at least 4" greater in diameter than the center pipe. The outer pipe shall be wrapped with 1/2" hardware cloth to prevent backfill material from entering the perforations. After installing the outer pipe, backfill around outer pipe with 2" aggregate or clean gravel. The inside stand pipe (center pipe) should be constructed by perforating a corrugated or PVC pipe between 12" and 36" in diameter. The perforations shall

corrugated or rvv pipe between 12 and or a content in property be 1/2" X 6" sits or 1" diameter holes 6" on center. The center pipe shall be wrapped with 1/2" hardware cloth first, then wrapped again with Geotextile Class The center pipe should extend 12" to 18" above the anticipated water surface elevation or riser crest elevation when dewatering a basin.

DETAIL 20A - REMOVABLE PUMPING STATION

DETAIL 33 - SUPER SILT FENCE MA

STANDARD SYMBOL PERSPECTIVE VIEW __2~1'/'2~" Dig. GALVANIZED OF ALUMINUM FENCE POST

FLOW

. Chain link fence shall be fastened securely to the fence posts with wire ties. The lower tension wire, brace and truss rods, drive anchors and post caps are not required except on the ends of the fence. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to the chain link fence with ties spaced every 24" at the top and mid section. Filter cloth shall be embedded a minimum of 8" into the ground

0 - 10%

20 - 33%

SUPER SILT FENCE DESIGN CRITERIA

BAFFLE DETAIL

SUPER SILT FENCE

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Fencing shall be 42" in height and constructed in accordance with the latest Maryland State Highway Details for Chain Link Fencing. The specification for a 6' fence shall be used, substituting 42" fabric and 6' length posts.

Silt Fence Length

Unlimited Unlimited 0 - 10:1

1,500 feet 1,000 feet 100 feet 100 feet 500 feet 250 fee

5:1 - 3:1 2:1 +

DESIGN: JMC DRAFT: LAB

MARCH, 2006 PROJECT NO. 1187 SHEET 12

F-05-170

OF 30 19

MGWC 1.5: SANDBAG/STONE CHANNEL DIVERSION

The work should consist of installing sandbag or stone flow diversions for the purpose of erosion control when

have an insufficient flow capacity can fail and severely erode the disturbed channel section under construction herefore, in-channel construction activities should occur only during periods of low rainfall. This temporary

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

Riprap: Riprap should be washed and have a minimum diameter of 6 inches (0.15 meters).

Sandbags: Sandbags should consist of materials which are resistant to ultra-violet radiation, tearing, and

puncture and should be woven tightly enough to prevent leakage of the fill material (i.e., sand, fine gravel, etc.).

Sheeting: Sheeting should consist of polyethylene or other materials which are impervious and resistant to

l erosion and sediment control devices, including dewatering basins, should be implemented as the first order of

ousiness according to a plan approved by the WMA or local authority. Installation should proceed from upstream t downstream during periods of low flow. If necessary, silt fence or straw bales should be installed around the

height, measured from the channel bed, plus 1 foot (0.3 meters) or bankfull height, whichever is greater. For

projects of longer duration, the top of the sandbag or stone diversion should correspond to bankfull height. For diversion structures utilizing sandbags, the stream bed should be hand prepared prior to placement of the base

layer of sandbags in order to ensure a water tight fit. Additionally, it may be necessary to prepare the bank in a

All excavated material should be deposited and stabilized in an approved area outside the 100-year floodplain

Sheeting on the diversion should be positioned such that the upstream portion covers the downstream portion

ndbag or stone diversions should not obstruct more than 45% of the stream width. Additionally, bank

stabilization measures should be placed in the constricted section if accelerated erosion and bank scour are

Prior to removal of these temporary structures, any accumulated sediment should be removed, deposited and stabilized in an approved area outside the 100-year floodplain unless authorized by the WMA.

Sediment control devices are to remain in place until all disturbed areas are stabilized in accordance with an

3/31/06

4-21-06

5 2 CC DATE

Sediment-laden water from the construction area should be pumped to a dewatering basin.

observed during the construction time or if project time is expected to last more than 2 weeks.

approved sediment and erosion control plan and the inspecting authority approves their removal.

"I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN

OF DEVELOPMENT FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL, AND THAT ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL

INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT

AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON—SITE INSPECTION

REVIEWED FOR HOWARD SCD AND MEETS TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL

in chag/stone diversions can be used independently or as components of other stream diversion techniques.

allation of this measure should proceed as follows (refer to Detail 1.5):

The diversion structure should be installed from upstream to downstream

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS

INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

unless otherwise authorized by the WMA.

with at least a 18-inch (0.45 meters) overlap

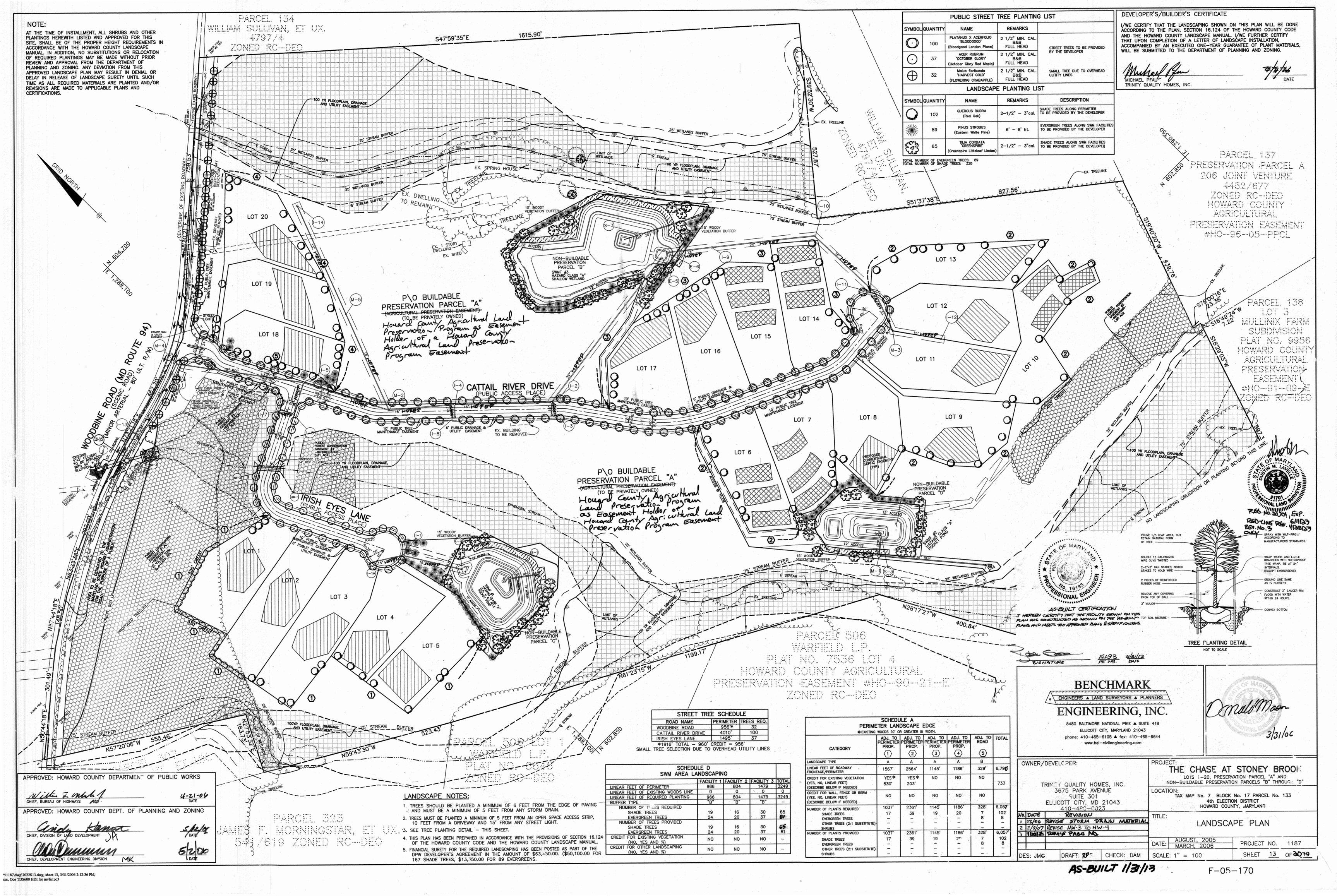
BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

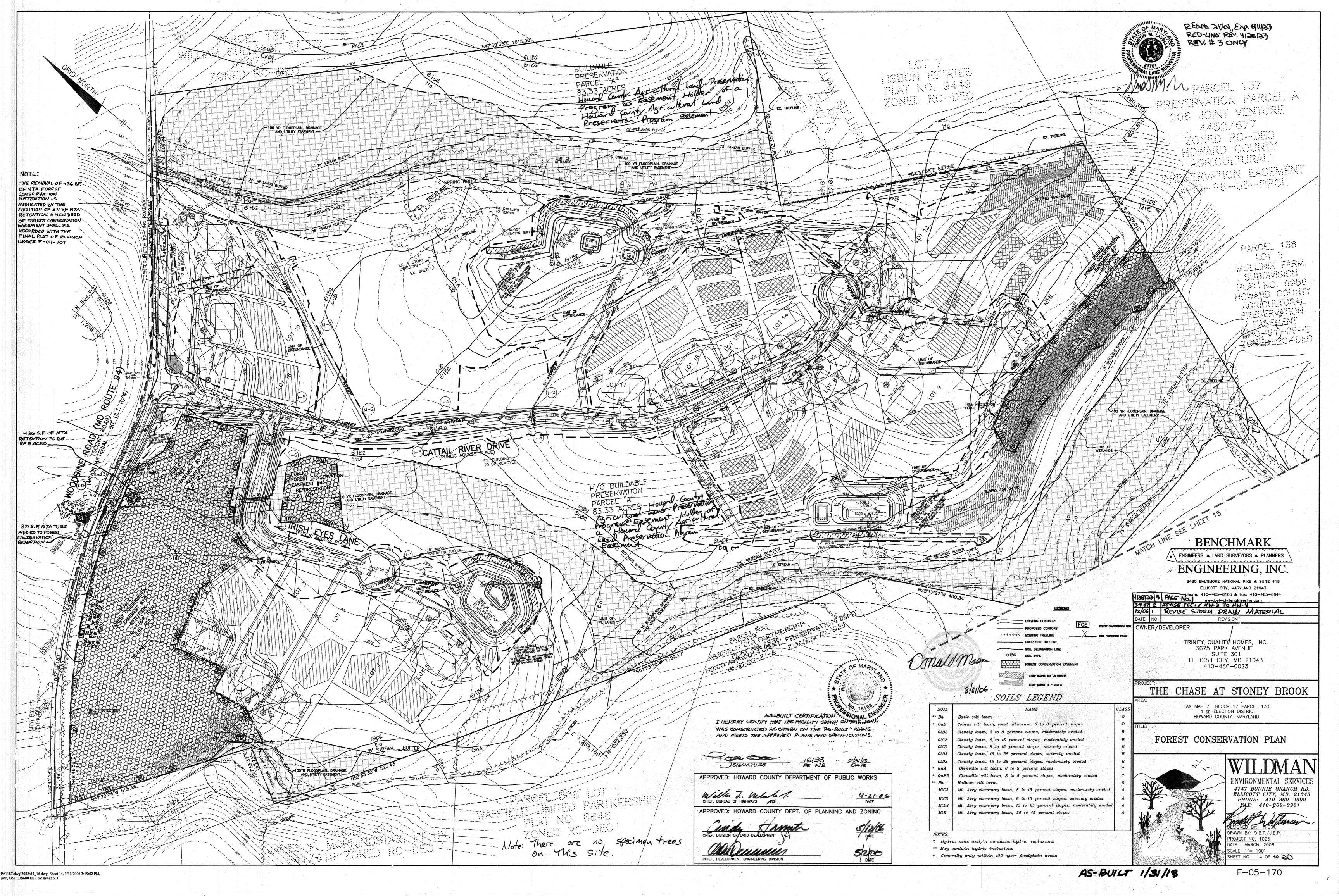
THIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL

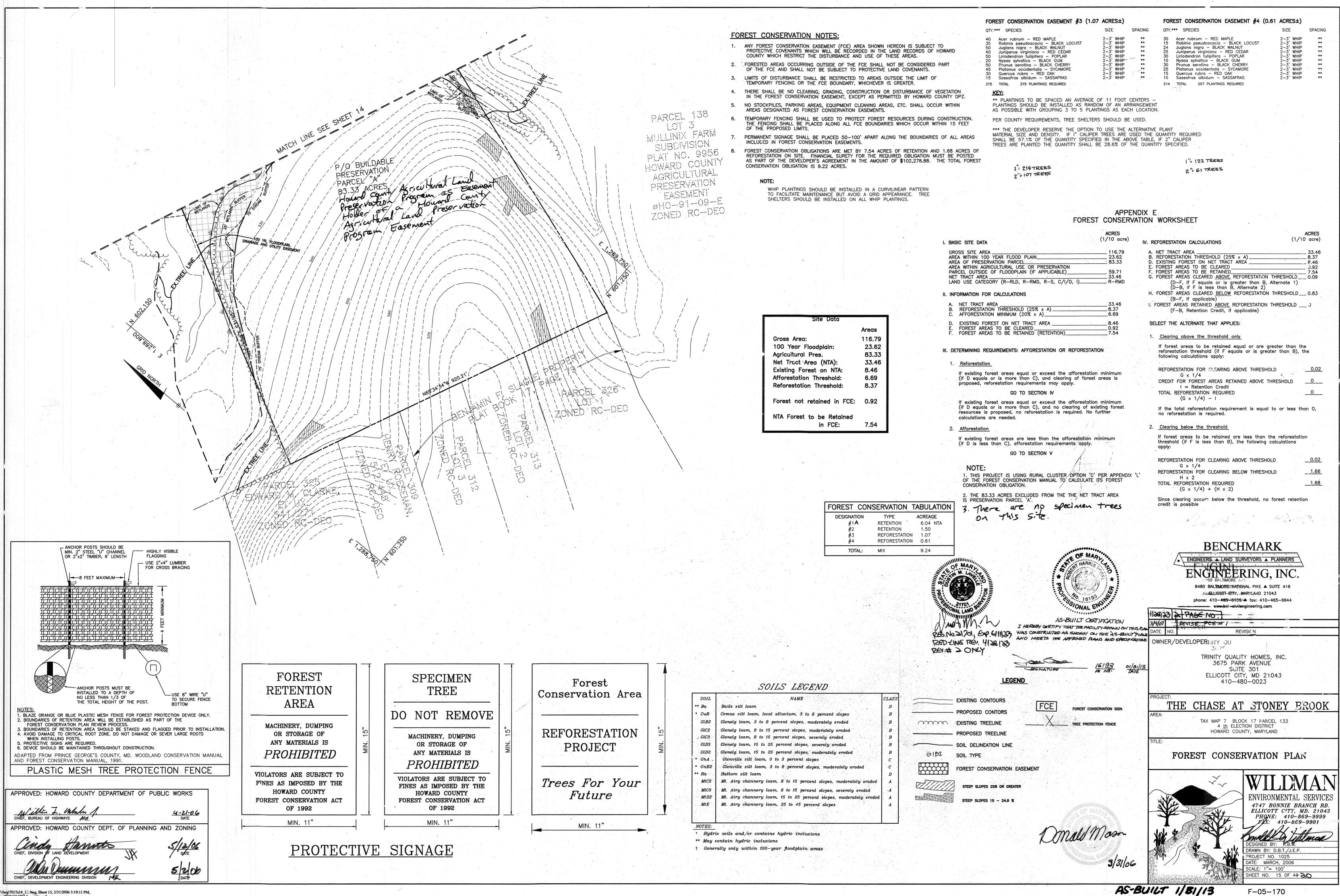
CHIEF. BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

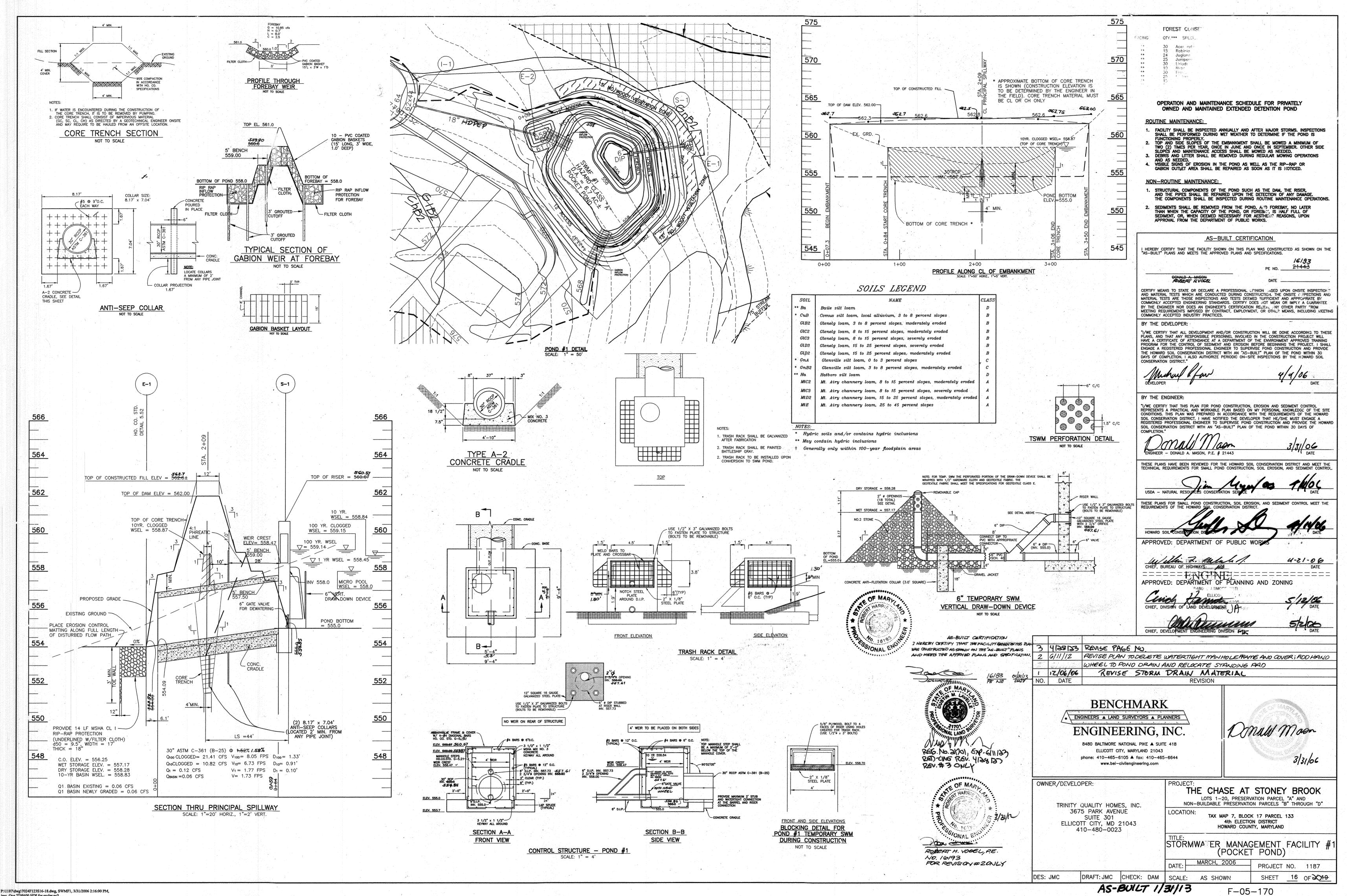
APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING



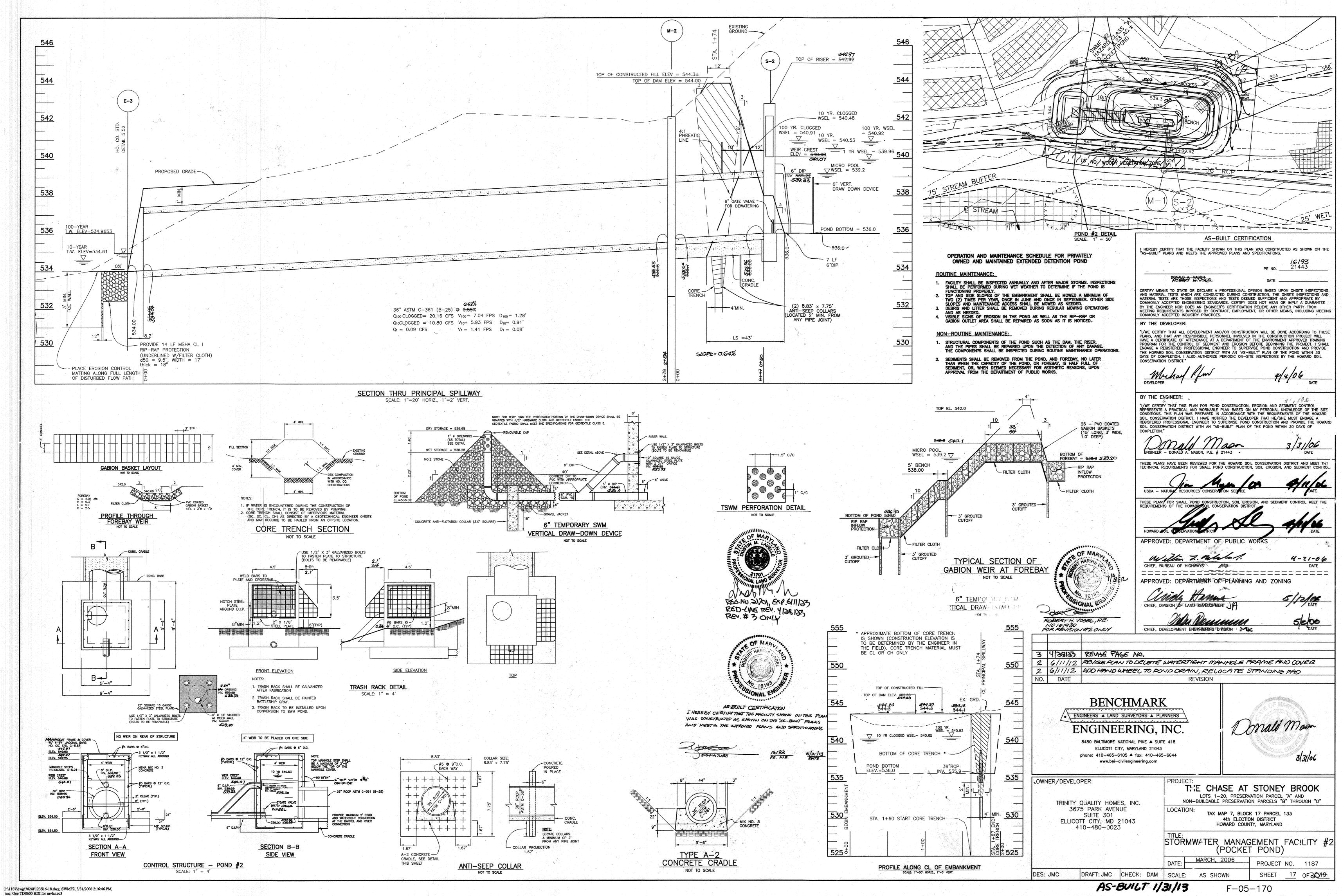


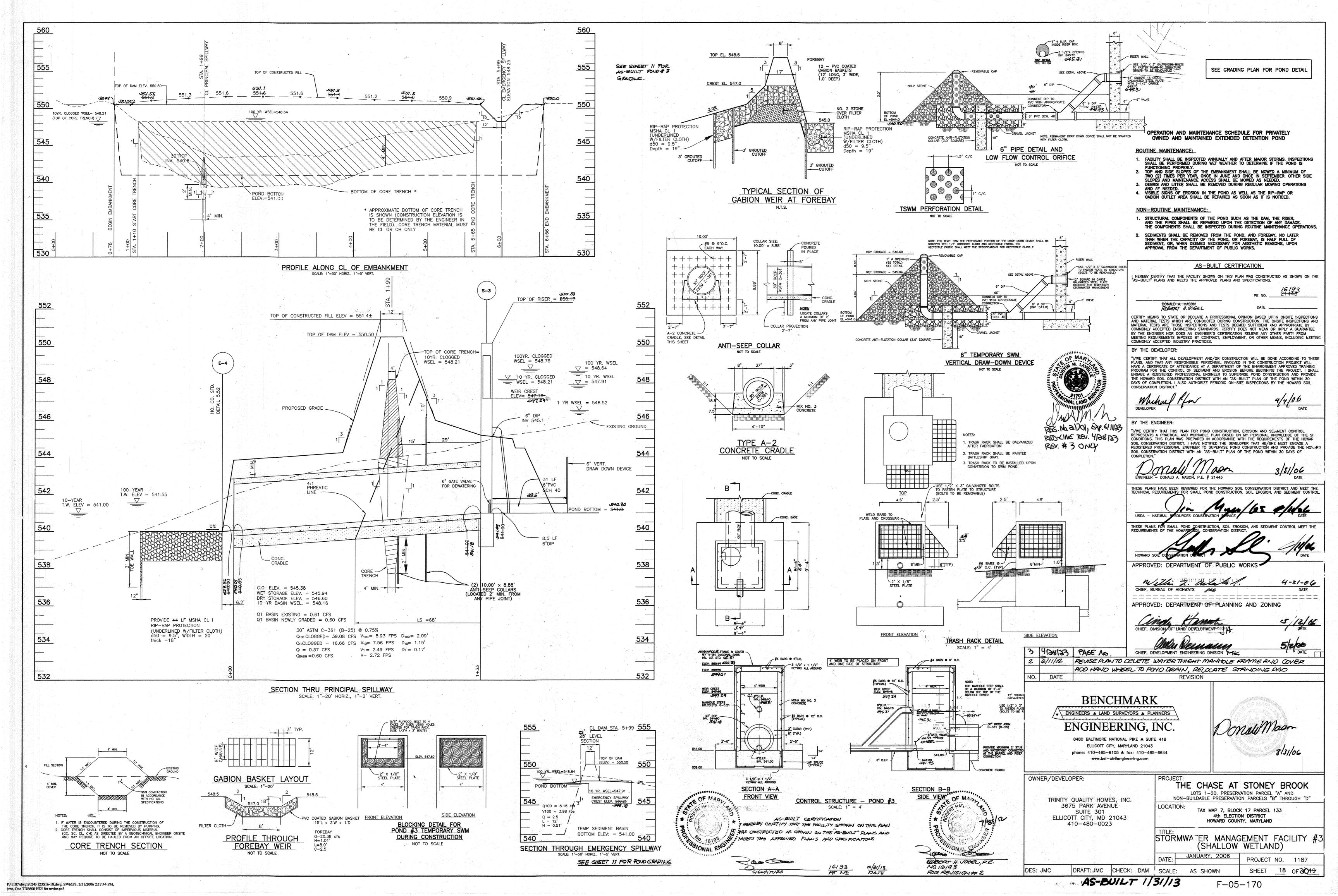


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CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

These specifications are appropriate to all ponds within the scope of the Standard for practice MD-378. All references to ASTM and AASHTO specifications apply to the most recent

Areas designated for borrow areas, embankment, and structural works shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped to topsoil. All trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material shall be removed. Channel banks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper than 1:1. All trees shall be cleared and grubbed within 15 feet of the toe of the embankment.

Areas to be covered by the reservoir will be cleared of all trees, brush, logs, fences, rubbish and other objectionable material unless otherwise designated on the plans. Trees, brush, and stumps shall be cut approximately level with the ground surface. For dry stormwater management ponds, a minimum of a 25-foot radius around the inlet structure shall be

All cleared and grubbed material shall be disposed of outside and below the limits of the dam and reservoir as directed by the owner or his representative. When specified, a sufficient quantity of topsoil will be stockpiled in a suitable location for use on the embankment and other designated areas.

Material — The fill material shall be taken from approved designated borrow areas. If shall be free of roots, stumps, wood, rubbish, stones greater than 6", frozen or other objectionable material. Fill material for the center of the embankment, and cut off trench shall conform to Unified Soil Classification GC, SC, CH, or CL and must have at least 30% passing the #200 sieve. Consideration may be given to the use of other materials in the embankment if designed by a geotechnical engineer. Such special designs must have construction supervised by a geotechnical engineer.

Materials used in the outer shell of the embankment must have the capability to support vegetation of the quality required to prevent erosion of the embankment.

Placement - Areas on which fill is to be placed shall be scarified prior to placement of fill. Fill materials shall be placed in maximum 8 inch thick (before compaction) layers which are to be continuous over the entire length of the fill. The most permeable borrow material shall be placed in the downstream portions of the embankment. The principal spillway must be installed concurrently with fill placement and not excavated into the embankment.

Compaction — the movement of the hauling and spreading equipment over the fill shall be controlled so that the entire surface of each lift shall be traversed by not less than one tread track of heavy equipment or compaction shall be achieved by a minimum of four complete passes of a sheepsfoot, rubber tired or vibratory roller. Fill material shall contain sufficient moisture such that the required degree of compaction will be obtained with teh equipment used. The fill material shall contain sufficient moisture so that if formed into a

When required by the reviewing agency the minimum required density shall not be less than 95% of maximum dry density with a moisture content within ± 2% of the optimum. Each layer of fill shall be compacted as necessary to obtain that density, and is to be certified by the Engineer at the time of construction. All compaction is to be determined by AASHTO Method T-99 (Standard Proctor).

Cut Off Trench - The cutoff trench shall be excavated into impervious material along or parallel to the centerline of the embankment as shown on the plans. The bottom width of the trench shall be governed by the equipment used for excavation, with the minimum width being four feet. The depth shall be a least four feet below existing grade or as shown on the plans. The side slopes of the trench shall be 1 to 1 or flatter. The backfill shall be compacted with construction equipment, rollers, or hand tampers to assure maximum density

Embankment Core - The core shall be parallel to the centerline of the embankment as shown on the plans. The top width of the cores shall be a minimum of four feet. The height shall extend up to at least the 10 year water elevation or as shown on the plans. The side slopes shall be 1 to 1 or flatter. The core shall be compacted with construction equipment, rollers, or hand tampers to assure maximum density and minimum permeability. In addition, the core shall be placed concurrently with the outer shell of the embankment.

Structure Backfil

Backfill adjacent to pipes or structures shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the adjoining fill material. The fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material needs to fill completely all spaces under and adjacent to the pipe. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven over any part of a concrete structure or pipe, unless there is a compacted fill of 24" or greater over the structure or pipe.

Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 313 as modified. The mixture shall have a 100-200 psi; 28 day unconfined compressive strength. The flowable fill shall have a minimum pH of 4.0 and a minimum resistively of 2,000 ohm—cm. Material shall be placed such that a minimum of 6 (measured perpendicular to the outside of the pipe) of flowable fill shall be under (bedding) over and, on the sided of the pipe. It only needs to extend up to the spring line for rigid conduits. Average slump of the fill shall be 7" to assure flowability of the material. Adequate measures shall be taken (sand bags, etc.) to prevent floating the pipe. When using flowable fill, all metal pipe shall be bituminous coated. Any adjoining soil fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material shall completely fill all voids adjacent to the flowable fill zone. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven over any part of a structure or pipe unless there is a compacted fill of 24 or greater over the structure or pipe. Backfill material outside the structural backfill (flowable fill) zone shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the core of the embankment or other embankment

Pipe Conduits

All pipes shall be circular in cross section

Corrugated Metal Pipe - all of the following criteria shall apply for corrugated metal pipe: 1. Materials — (Polymer Coated steel pipe) — Steel pipes with polymeric coatings shall bave a minimum coating thickness of 0.01 inch (10 mil) on both sides of the pipe. This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specifications M-245 & M-246 with watertight coupling bands or flanges.

Maerials — (Aluminari Coated Steel Pipe) — This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M—274 with watertight coupling bands or flanges. Aluminum Coated Steel Pipe, when used with flowable fill or when soil and/or water conditions warrant the need for increased durability, shall be fully bituminous coated per requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A. Any aluminum coating damaged or otherwise removed shall be replaced with cold applied bituminous coating compound. Aluminum surfaces that are to be in contact with concrete shall be painted with one coat of zinc chromate primer or two coats of asphalt.

Materials — (Aluminum Pipe) — This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M—196 or M—211 with watertight coupling bands or flanges. Aluminum Pipe, when used with flowable fill or when soil and/or water conditions warrant for increased durability, shall be fully bituminous coated per requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A. Aluminum surfaces that are to be contact with concrete shall be painted with one coat of zinc chromate primer or two coats of asphalt. Hot dip galvanized bolts may be used for connections. The pH of the surrounding soils shall be

2. Coupling bands, anti-seep collars, end sections, etc., must be composed of the same material and coatings as the pipe. Metals must be insulated from dissimilar materials with use of rubber or plastic insulating materials at least 24 mils in thickness.

3. Connections - All connections with pipes must be completely watertight. The drain pipe or barrel connection to the riser shall be welded all around when the pipe and riser are metal. Anti-seep collars shall be connected to the pipe in such a manner as to be completely watertight. Dimple bands are not considered to be watertight.

All connection shall use a rubber or neoprene gasket when joining pipe sections. The end of each pipe shall be re-rolled an adequate number of corrugations to accommodate the bandwidth. The following type connections are acceptable for pipes less than 24 inches in diameter: flanges on both ends of the pipe with a circular 3/8 inch closed cell neoprene gasket, prepunched to the flange bolt circle, sandwiched between adjacent flanges; a 12-inch wide standard lap type band with 12-inch wide by 3/8-inch thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket; and a 12-inch wide hugger type band with o-ring gaskets having a minimum diameter of 1/2 inch greater than the corrugation depth. Pipes 24 inches in diameter and larger shall be connected by a 24 inch long annular corrugated band using a minimum of 4 (four) rods and lugs, 2 on each connecting pipe end. A 24-inch wide by 3/8-inch thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket will be installed, with 12 inches on the end of each pips. Flanged joints with 3/8 inch closed cell gaskets the full width of the

Helically corrugated pipe shall have either continuously welded seams or have lock seams with internal causing or a neoprene bead.

4. Bedding - The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length. Where rock or soft, spongy or other unstable soil is encountered, all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate support.

5. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill".

flange is also acceptable.

bedding is not permitted.

- 6. Other retails (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings. Reinforced Concrete Pipe — All of the following criteria shall apply for reinforced concrete
- 1. Materials Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell and spigot joints with rubber gaskets

2. Bedding - Reinforced concrete pipe conduits shall be laid in a concrete bedding/cradle for their entire length. This bedding/cradle shall consist of high slump concrete placed under the pipe and up the sides of the pipe at least 50% of its outside diameter with a minimum thickness of 6 inches. Where a concrete cradle is not needed for structural reasons, flowable fill may be used a described in the "Structure Backfill" section of this standard. Gravel

3. Laying pipe - Bell and spigot pipe shall be places with the bell end upstream. Joints shall be made in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer of the material. After the joints are sealed for the entire line, the bedding shall be placed so that all spaces under the pipe are filled. Care shall be exercised to prevent any deviation form the original line and grade of the pipe. The first joint must be located within 4 feet from the riser.

- 4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill"
- 5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be shown on the drawings. <u>Plastic Pipe</u> - The following criteria shall apply for plastic pipe:

1. Materials - PVC pipe shall be PVC-11/20 or PVC-1220 conforming to ASTM D-1785 or ASTM D-2241. Corrugated High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipe, couplings and fittings shall conform to the following: 4' - 10" inch pipe shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M252

Type S, and 12" through 24" inch shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M294 Type S. 2. Joints and connections to anti-seep collars shall be completely watertight.

3. Bedding - The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length. Where rock or soft, spongy or other unstable soil is encountered, all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate support.

- 4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill".
- 5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.
- <u>Drainage Diaphragms</u> When a drainage diaphragm is used, a registered professional engineer will supervise the design and construction inspection.

Concrete shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 414,

Rock riprap shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 311

Geotextile shall be placed under all riprap and shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 921.09, Class C.

Care of Water during Construction

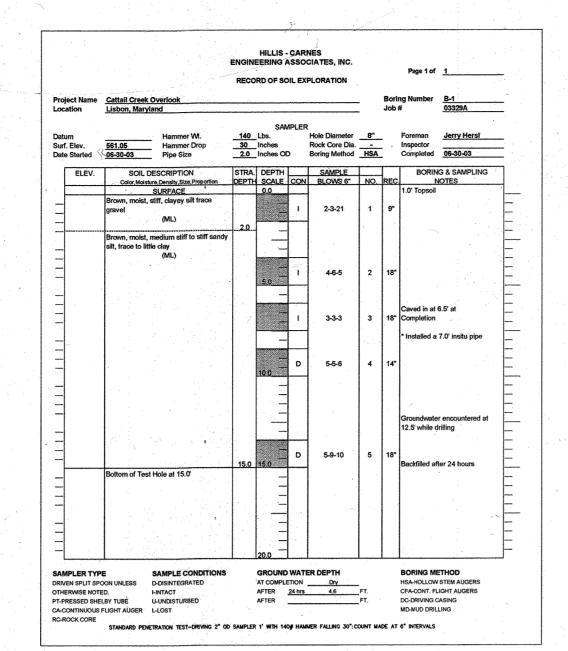
All work on permanent structures shall be carried out in areas free from water. The contractor shall construct and maintain all temporary dikes, levees, cofferdams, drainage channels, and stream diversions necessary to protect the areas to be occupied by the permanent works. The contractor shall also furnish, install, operate, and maintain all necessary pumping and other equipment required for removal of water from various parts of the work and for maintaining the evacuations, foundation, and other parts of the work free from water as required or directed by the engineer for constructing each part of the work. After having served their purpose, all temporary protective works shall be removed or leveled and graded to the extent required to prevent obstruction in any degree whatsoever of the flow of water to the spillway or outlet works and so as not to interfere in any way with the operation or maintenance of the structure. Stream diversions shall be maintained until the full flow can be passed through the permanent works. The removal of water from the required excavation and the foundation shall be accomplished in a manner and to the extent that will maintain stability of the excavated slopes and bottom required excavations and will allow satisfactory performance of all construction operations. During the placing and compacting of material in required excavations, the water level at the location being refilled shall be maintained below the bottom of the excavation at such locations which may require

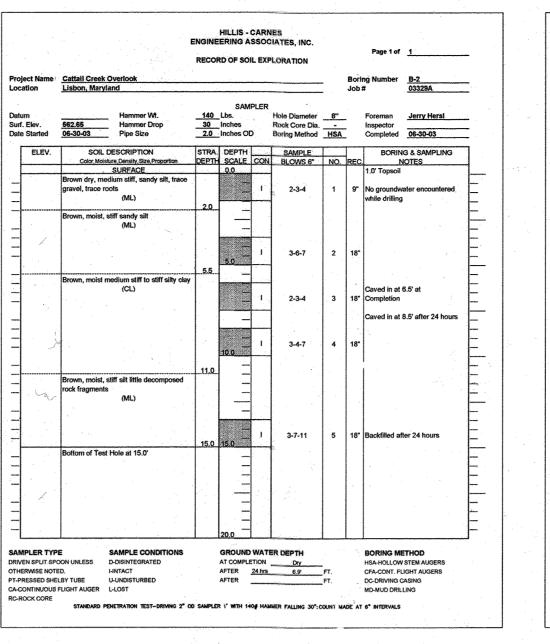
All borrow areas shall be graded to provide proper drainage and left in a sightly condition All exposed surfaces of the embankment, spillway, spoil and borrow areas, and berms shall be stabilized by seeding, liming, fertilizing and mulching in accordance with the Natural Resources Conservation Service Standards and Specifications for Critical Area Planting (MD-342) or as shown on the accompanying drawings.

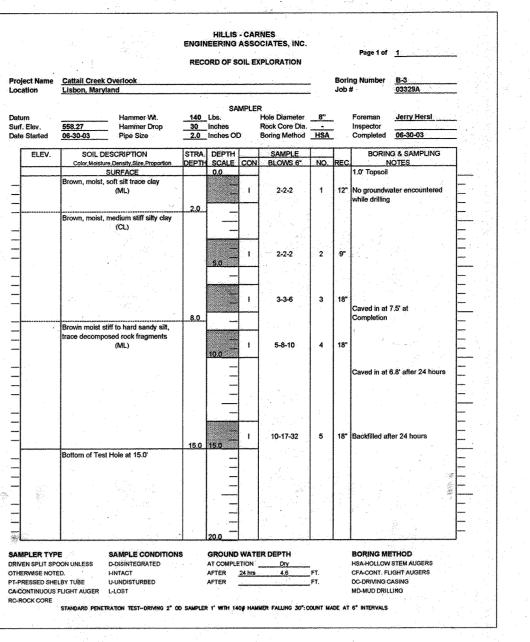
draining the water sumps from which the water shall be pumped.

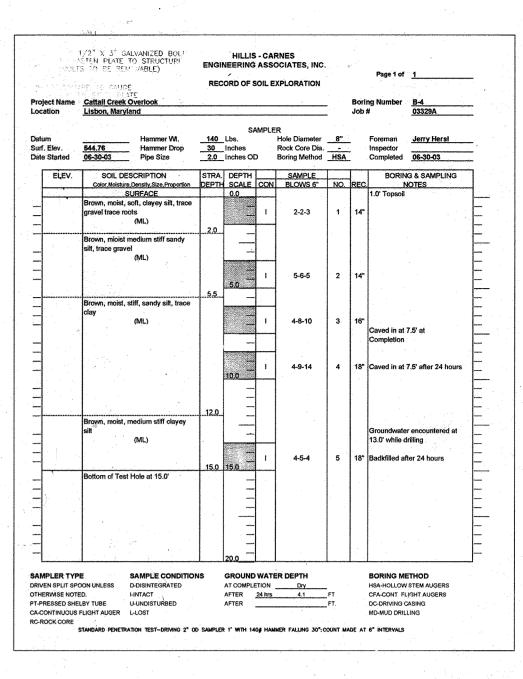
Erosion and Sediment Control

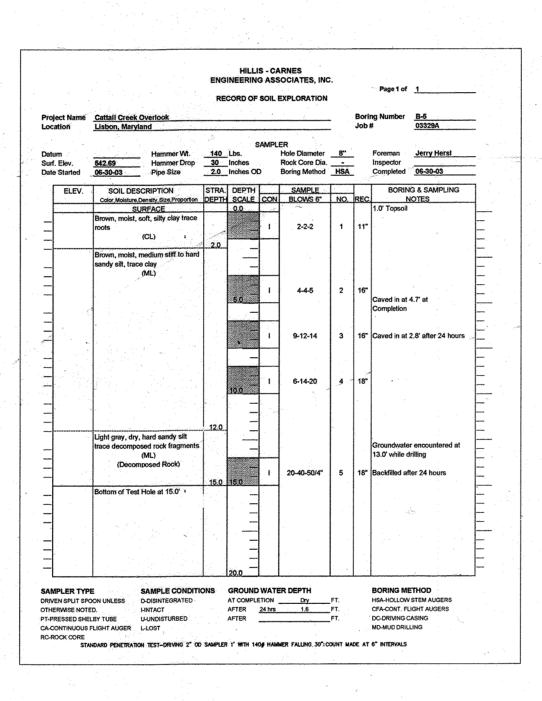
Construction operations will be carried out in such a manner that erosion will be controlled and water and air pollution minimized. State and local laws concerning pollution abatement will be followed. Construction plans shall detail erosion and sediment control measures.

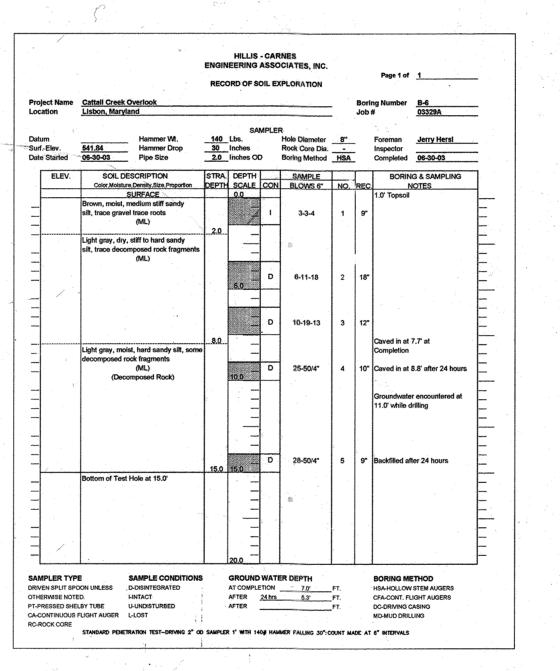


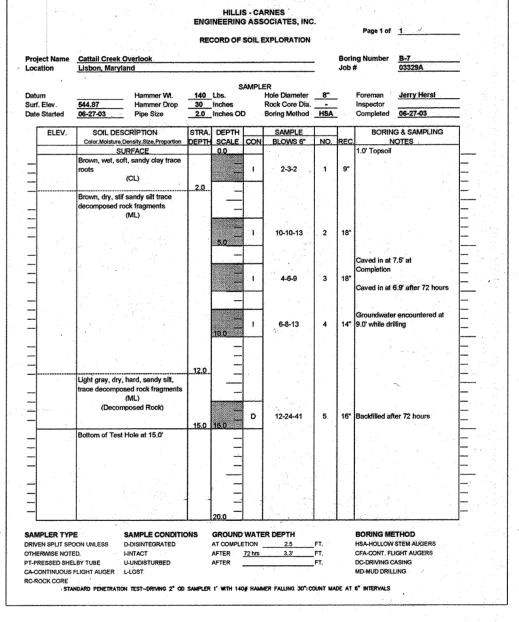


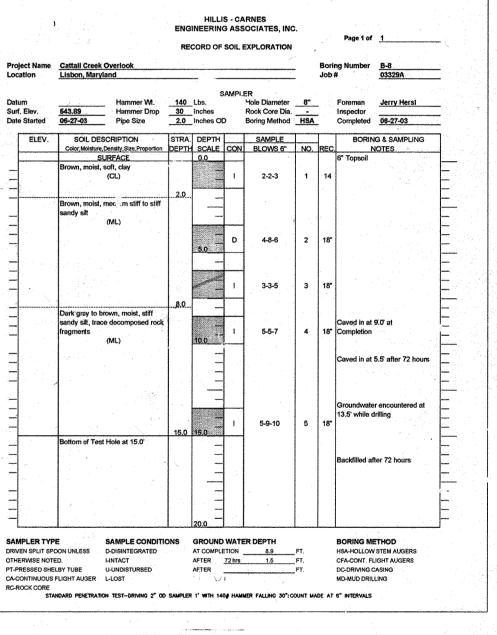










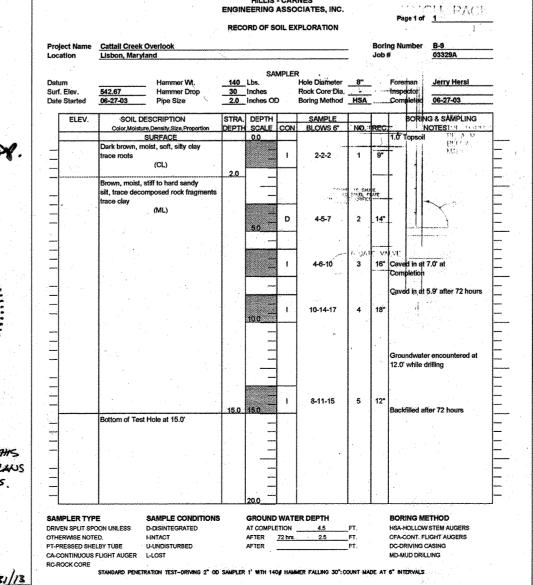


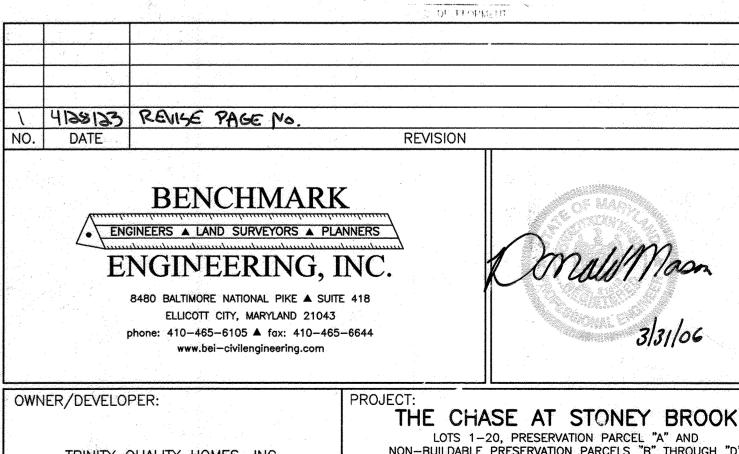
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AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION I HERETAY CERTIFY THAT THE PACILITY SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WAS CONSTRUCTED IN SHOWN ON THE "AG-BUILT" PLANS AND MEETS THE APPROVED PLANS & SPECIFICATIONS.





TRINITY QUALITY HOMES, INC. 3675 PARK AVENUE SUITE 301 ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 410-480-0023

NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCELS "B" THROUGH "D" TAX MAP 7, BLOCK 17 PARCEL 133 4th ELECTION DISTRICT

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SWM NOTES AND SOIL BORING LOGS

PROJECT NO. 1187 DRAFT: LAB CHECK: DAM SCALE: AS SHOWN SHEET 19 OF 2012

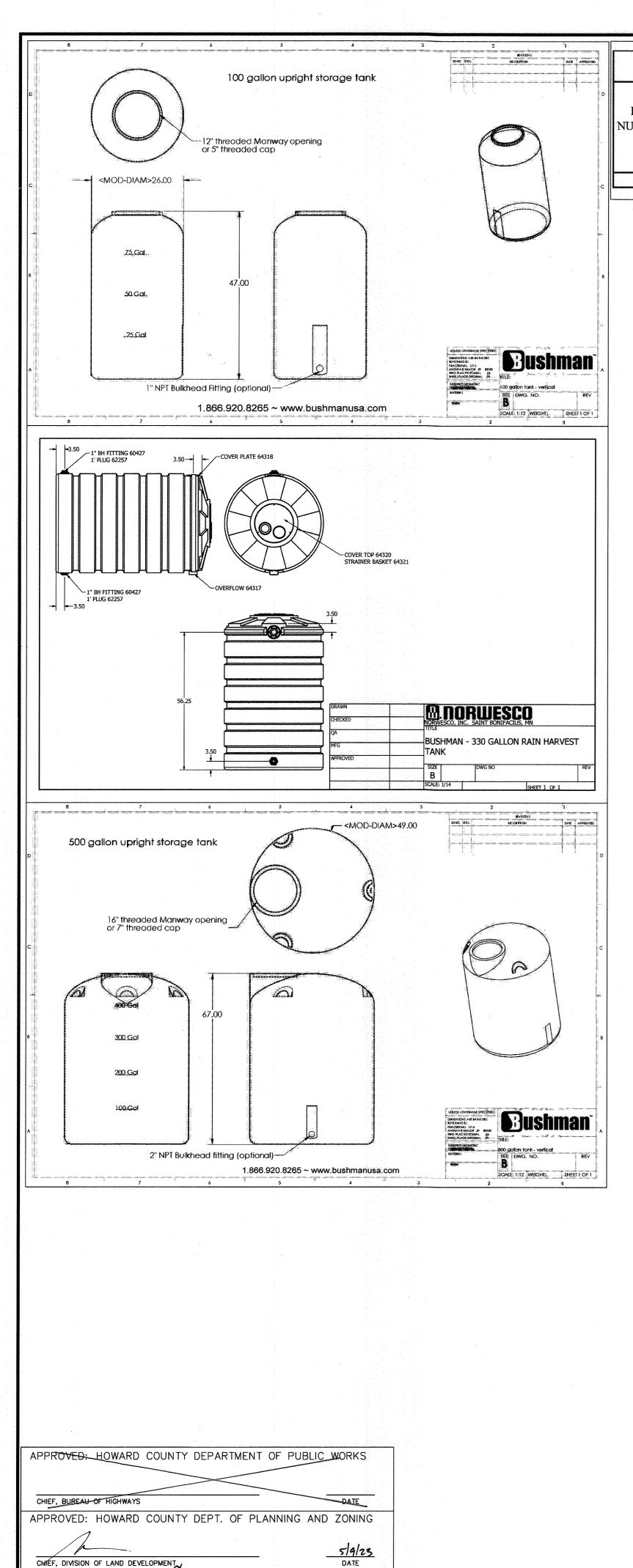
Willie J. Wale J. CHIEF, BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS 4-21-06 APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPT. OF PLANNING AND ZONING

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

AS-BUILT 1/31/13

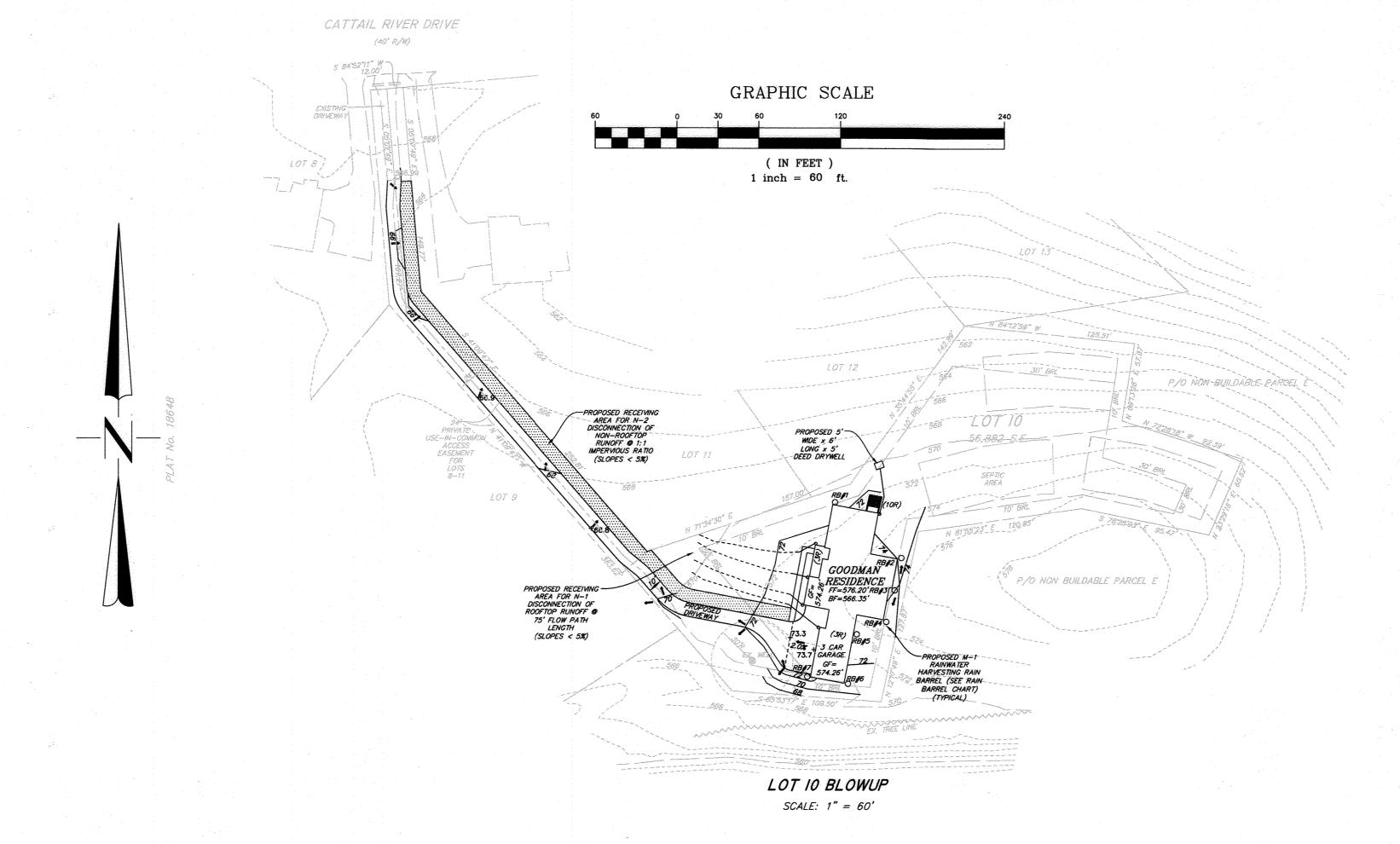
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F-05-170



5.8.23

						STORMWAT	ER MANAG	EMENT P	RACTICES	}		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
LOT NUMBER	ADDRESS	GREEN ROOFS	PERMEABLE PAVEMENTS	REINFORCED	DISCONNECTION OF ROOFTOP RUNOFF	DISCONNECTION OF NON- ROOFTOP RUNOFF	CONSERVATION	RAINWATER HARVESTING	I GRAVHI I	LANSCAPE INFILTRATION	INFILTRATION BERMS	DRY WELLS	MICRO- BIORETENTION	RAIN GARDENS	SWALES	ENHANCED FILTERS
		A-1	A-2	A-3	N-1	N-2	N-3	M-1	M-2	M-3	M-4	M-5	M-6	M-7	M-8	M-9
		(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(NUMBER)	(Y/N)	(Y/N)	(NUMBER)	(NUMBER)	(NUMBER)	(NUMBER)	(NUMBER)	(NUMBER)	(NUMBER)	(NUMBER)	(NUMBER)
10	16315 CATTAIL RIVER DRIVE	N	N	N	4	Y	N-3	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0



SWM SUMMARY TABLE: ESDv REQUIRED = 1,308 C.F. ESDV PROVIDED = 1,055 C.F. OF STORAGE PE REQUIRED = 1.2" PE PROVIDED = 0.96" ReV REQUIRED = 283.5 C.F. ReV PROVIDED = 686 C.F.

every large storm event.

- RB#5 = 500 GALLON RAIN BARREL - RB#6 = 330 GALLON RAIN BARRE - RB#7 = 330 GALLON RAIN BARREL

RAIN BARREL CHART:

- RB#1 = 500 GALLON RAIN BARREL

- RB#2 = 500 GALLON RAIN BARREL

RB#3 = 100 GALLON RAIN BARRE

- RB#4 = 500 GALLON RAIN BARREL

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED DISCONNECTION OF ROOFTOP RUNOFF (N-I), DISCONNECTION OF NON-ROOFTOP RUNOFF (N-2) a. Maintenance of areas receiving disconnected runoff is generally no different than that

required for other lawn or landscaped areas. The Owner shall ensure the areas receiving

commercial areas, foot traffic should be discouraged as well.

runoff are protected from future compaction or development of impervious area. In

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED STORMWATER DRY WELLS (M-5) 1. The monitoring wells and structures shall be inspected on a quarterly basis and after

2. Water levels and sediment build up in the monitoring wells shall be recorded over a period of several days to insure trench drainage.

3. A log book shall be maintained to determine the rate at which the facility drains. 4. When the facility becomes clogged so that it does not drain down within the 72 hour time period, corrective action shall be taken.

5. The maintenance log book shall be available to Howard County for inspection to insure compliance with operation and maintenance criteria.

6. Once the performance characteristics of the infiltration facility have been verified, the monitoring schedule can be reduced to an annual basis unless the performance data indicates that a more frequent schedule is required.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED RAINWATER HARVESTING (M-I)

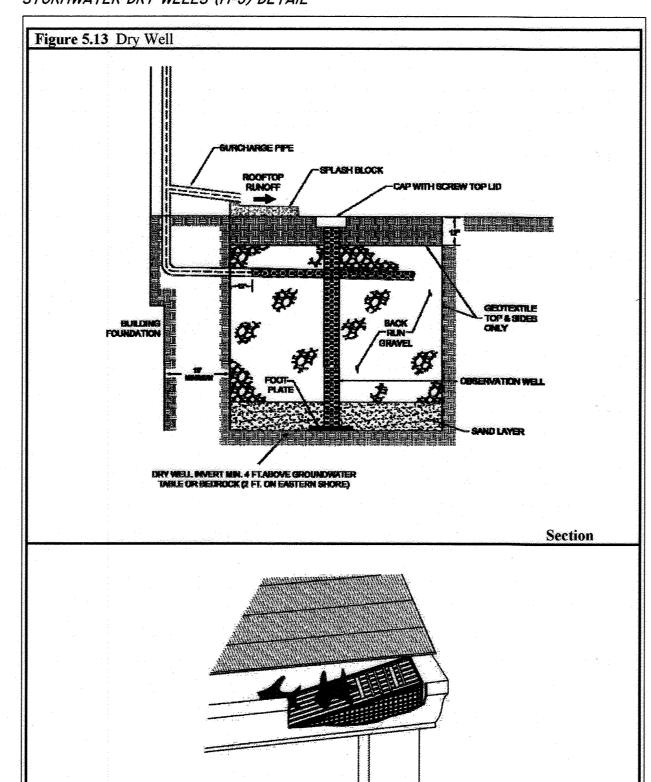
a. The Owner shall empty barrels on a monthly basis and clean barrel with a hose. b. The Owner shall verify integrity of leaf screens, gutters, downspouts, spigots, and

mosquito screens, and clean and remove any debris.

c. The Owner shall replace damaged components as needed.

d. The Owner shall disconnect the barrel prior to winter, or allow the barrel to drain by bottom spigot during the winter season.

STORMWATER DRY WELLS (M-5) DETAIL



Gutter Drain Filter (Typical)

CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED STORMWATER DRY WELLS (M-5)

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED DURING CONSTRUCTION OF PROJECTS WITH DRY WELLS:

- EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL: FINAL GRADING FOR PROPOSED DRY WELLS SHOULD NOT TAKE PLACE UNTIL THE SURROUNDING SITE IS COMPLETELY STABILIZED. IF THIS CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED, RUNOFF FROM DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE DIVERTED.

- SOIL COMPACTION: EXCAVATION SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN DRY CONDITIONS WITH EQUIPMENT LOCATED OUTSIDE OF THE PRACTICE TO MINIMIZE BOTTOM AND SIDEWALL COMPACTION. CONSTRUCTION OF A DRY WELL SHALL BE PERFORMED WITH LIGHTWEIGHT, WIDE-TRACKED EQUIPMENT TO MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE AND COMPACTION. EXCAVATED MATERIALS SHALL BE PLACED IN A CONTAINED AREA.

- UNDERGROUND CHAMBER: A SUBSURFACE PREFABRICATED CHAMBER MAY BE USED. - DRY WELL BOTTOM: THE BOTTOM SHALL BE AS LEVEL AS POSSIBLE TO MINIMIZE POOLED WATER IN SMALL AREAS THAT MAY REDUCE OVERALL INFILTRATION AND

- FILTER CLOTH: FILTER CLOTH SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED ON THE BOTTOM OF THE WELL. NON-WOVEN FILTER CLOTH SHOULD BE USED TO LINE THE TOP AND SIDES OF THE DRY WELL TO PREVENT THE PORE SPACE BETWEEN THE STONES FROM BEING BLOCKED BY THE SURROUNDING NATIVE MATERIAL.

- GRAVEL MEDIA: THE AGGREGATE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF AN 18 TO 48-INCH LAYER OF CLEAN WASHED, OPEN GRADED MATERIAL WITH 40% POROSITY (E.G., ASTM D448 4,5, OR 6 STONE OR EQUAL).

CONSTRUCTION CRITERIA FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED RAINWATER HARVESTING (M-I)

The following should be addressed during construction of projects with rainwater

- Site Disturbance: Underground storage tanks shall be placed on or in native soils. If placement on fill material is necessary, a geotechnical analysis may be required by the approving authority.

Storage Tanks:

- Storage tanks shall be designed to be watertight and all materials should be sealed with a water safe, non-toxic substance. - Storage tanks shall be protected from direct sunlight and shall be opaque to

prevent the growth of algae. - The top of underground tanks shall be beneath the frost line. - Cisterns may be ordered from a manufacturer or constructed on-site. Typical materials used to construct cisterns are fiberglass, wood, metal, or reinforced

- Rain barrels can be purchased or custom made from large, plastic (e.g., 55-gallon) drums.

> A LICENSEE EITHER PERSONALLY PREPARED THIS RED-LINE REVISION OR WAS IN RESPONSIBLE CHARGE OVER ITS PREPARATION AND THE SURVEYING WORK REFLECTED IN IT, ALL IN COMPLIANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN REGULATION 09.13.06.12 OF THE CODE OF MARYLAND REGULATIONS (COMAR).

RED-U. REV.4/28/23 Reg. No. 21701, Exp. 6/11/2023 FIELD DATE: 9/19/2022 DRAWING DATE: 4/17/2023 SCALE: 1" = 60' PROJ. No. 22-138 "II F. LP3\The Chase at Stoney Brook, DRAWN: DML PAGE 20 OF 20