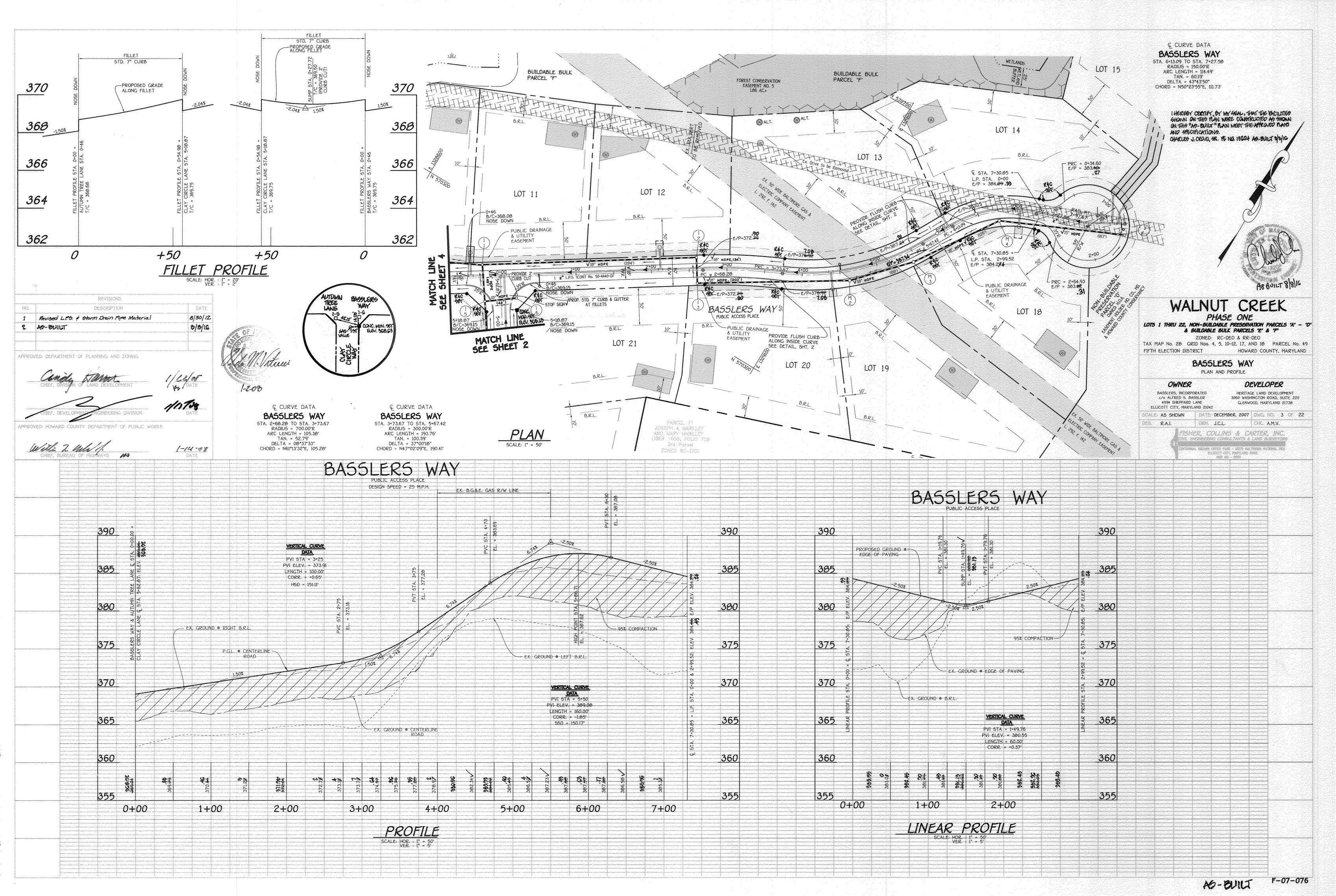


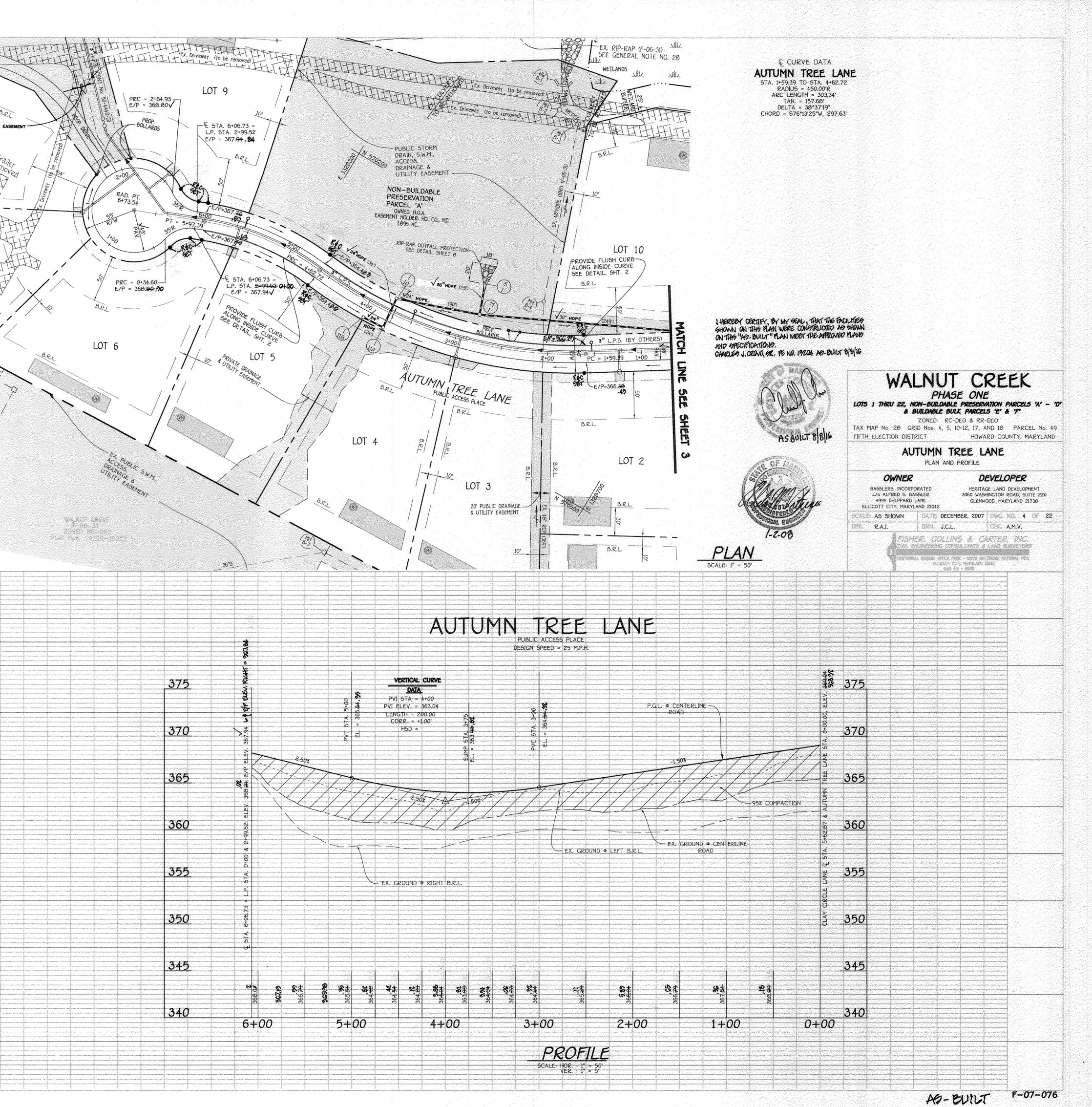
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B-9 rspeed limit 2		-27 G-DEC SCO-19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 19227 - 192	<b>&amp; BUIL</b> ZO AX MAP No. 28 GRID 1	-BUILDABLE PRESERV DABLE BULK PARCEN INED: RC-DEO & RR Nos. 4, 5, 10-12, 17, 1	<b>ATTON PARCELS 'A' - 1 5 'E' &amp; 'F'</b> -DEO AND 18 PARCEL No. 49
	EX. FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT OP. STD. 7" CURB & GUTTER ROP. STREET SIGN	T N 569800	CLAY	T HOW/ CIRCLE LA PLAN AND PROFILE	NE COUNTY, MARYLAND
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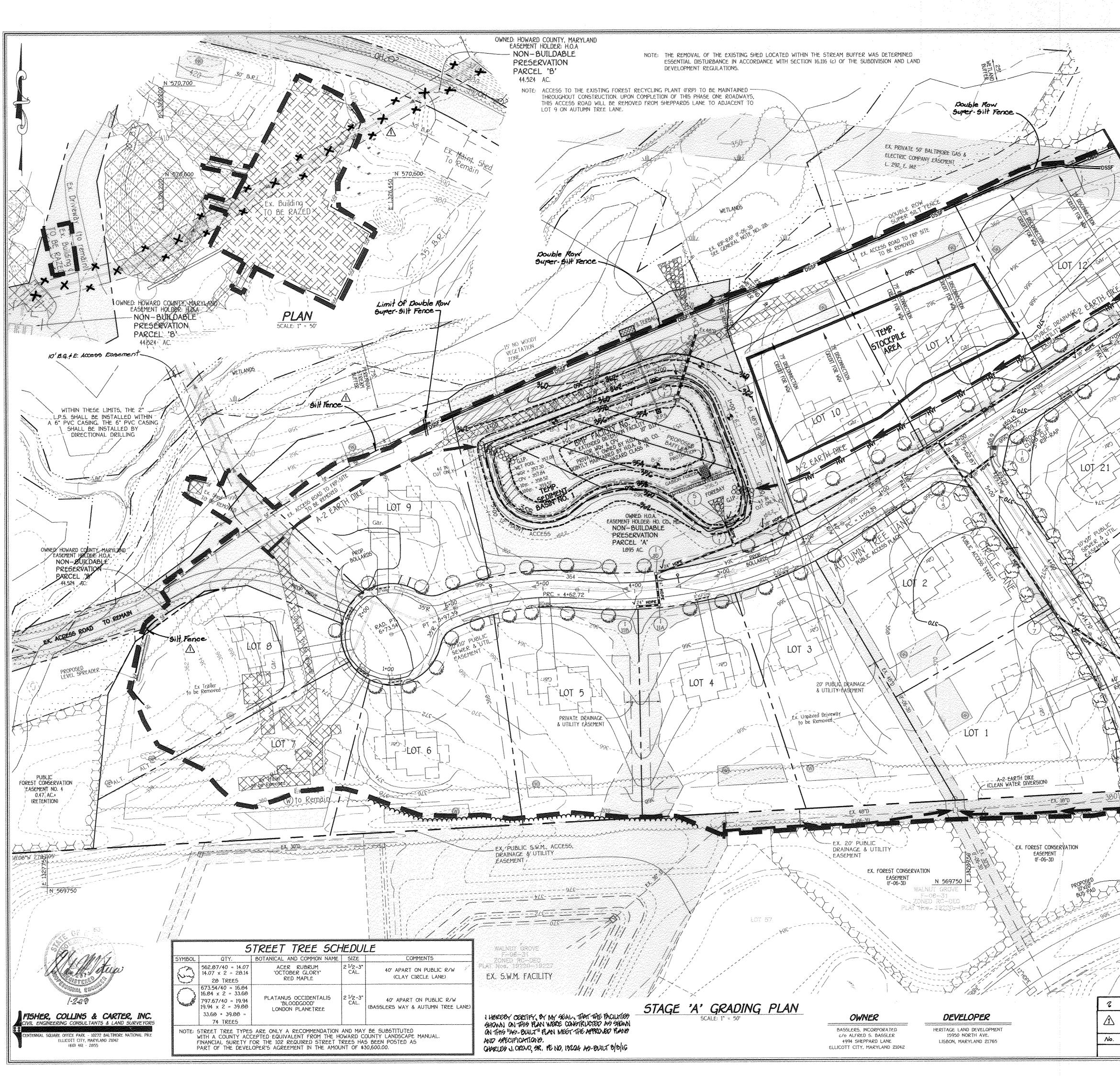
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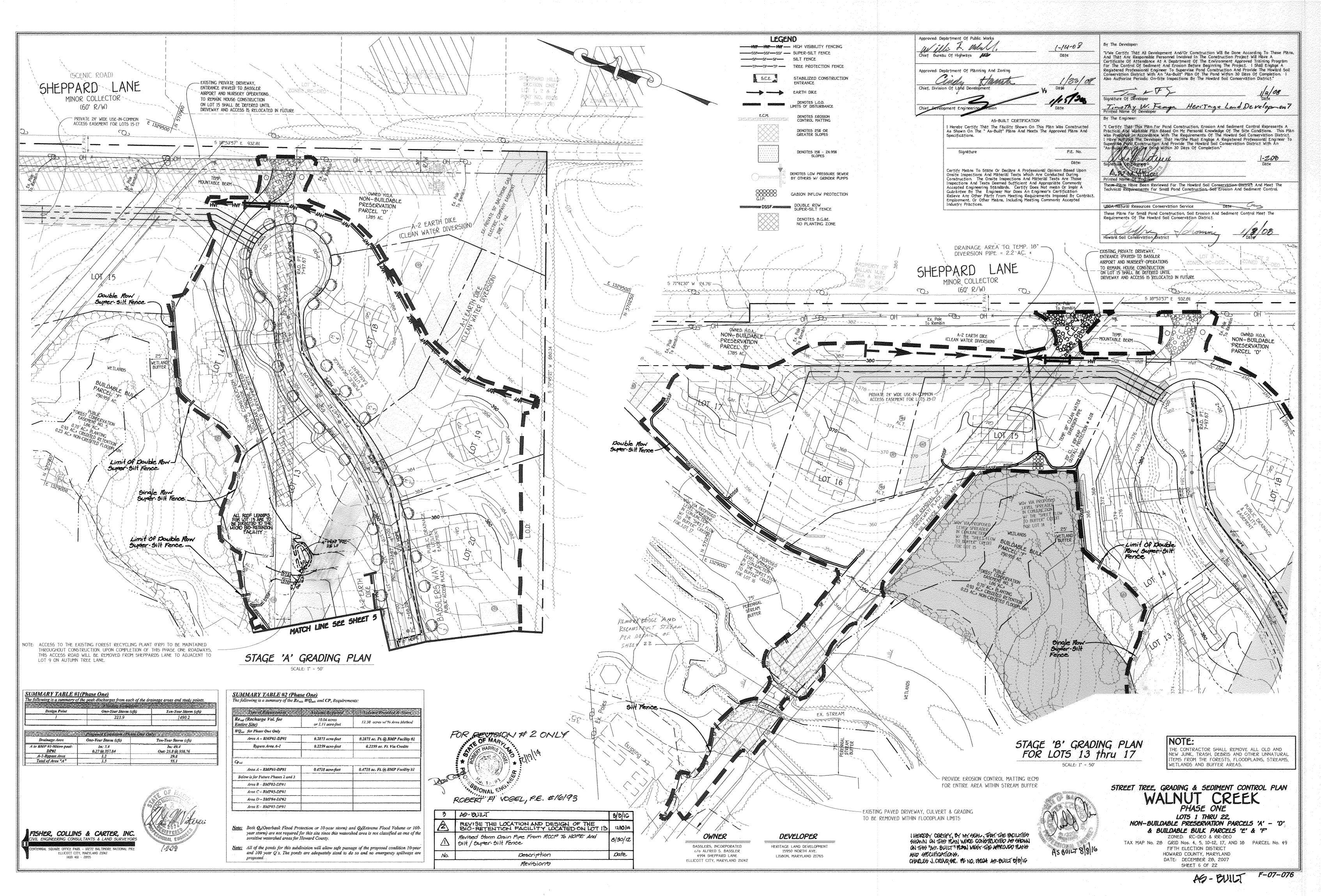
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004\04001\dwg\04001-3001 SHEET 2-4 FINAL ROAD PLAN.dwg, 1/3/2008 1





TEMPORARY SEDIMENT By The Developer: BASIN No. 1 "I/We Certify That All Development And/Or Construction Will Be Done According To These Plans, And That Any 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 Shall Engage A Registered Professional Engineer To Supervise Pond Construction And Provide The Howard Soil Conservation District With An "As-Built" Plan Of The Pond Within 30 Days Of Completion. I Also Authorize Periodic On-Site Inspections By The Howard Soil Conservation District." INITIAL D.A. = 23.20 Ac.+ FINAL D.A. = 23.90 Ac.+ STORAGE REQUIRED WET = 1800 x 23.90 = 43,020 CuFt. DRY = 1800 x 23.90 = 43,020 CuFt. STORAGE PROVIDED WET = 43,948 CuFt. • ELEV. 356.75 DRY = 43,020 CuFt. @ ELEV. 358.30 BOTTOM ELEV. = 353.00 STORAGE DEPTH = 5.3 Signature Of Developer 1/2/08 TOP OF EMBANKMENT = 362.00 CLEAN OUT ELEV. = 355.20 Timethy W. Fenge Horitage Land Development Printed Name Of Developer RISER CREST ELEV. = 358.30 1 YR. ORIFICE INV. = 356.75 Q1 exist. = 2.4 c.f.s. Q1 prop. = 2.0 c.f.s. (NON-EROSIVE) @ EL. 358.22 By The Engineer: "I Certify That This Plan For Pond Construction, Erosion And Sediment Control Represents A Practical And Workable Plan Based On My Personal Knowledge Of The Site Conditions. This Plan Was Prepared In Accordance With The Requirements Of The Howard Soil Conservation District. I Have Notified The Developer That He/She Must Engage A Registered Professional Engineer To Supervise Port Construction And Provide The Howard Soil Conservation District With An "As-Build" Plan Dt. The Port Within 30 Days Of Completion." 1-2-00 These Plans Have Been Reviewed For The Howard Soil Conservation District And Meet The Technical Requirements For Small Pond Construction, Soil Erosion And Sediment Control. USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service Date These Plans For Small Pond Construction, Soil Erosion And Sediment Control Meet The Requirements Of The Howard Soil Conservation District. Howard Soil Conservation Distric Approved: Department Of Public Works With 2. Mls/1 1-14-07 Chief Bureau Of Highways 🚧 Date Approved: Department Of Planning And Zoning Hant RIM K Date Chief. Division Of A 1/05/28 AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION I Hereby Certify That The Facility Shown On This Plan Was Constructed As Shown On The As-Built" Plans And Meets The Approved Plans And 13204 Signature P.F. No. Certify Means To State Or Declare A Professional Opinion Based Upon Onsite Inspections And Material Tests Which Are Conducted During Construction. The Onsite Inspections And Material Tests Are Those Inspections And Tests Deemed Sufficient And Appropriate Commonly ASBOILT 8/8/16 Accepted Engineering Standards. Certify Does Not mean Or Imply A Guarantee By The Éngineer Nor Does An Engineer's Certification Relieve Any Other Party From Meeting Requirements Imposed By Contract, Employment, Or Other Means, Including Meeting Commonly Accepted Industry Practices. LEGEND -----TP----TP----------TREE PROTECTION FENCE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION 5.C.E. ENTRANCE EARTH DIKE DENOTES L.O.D. LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE E.C.M. DENOTES EROSION CONTROL MATTING TO BE DENOTES 25% OR GREATER SLOPES DENOTES 15% - 24.99% SLOPES DENOTES LOW PRESSURE SEWER BY OTHERS W/ GRINDER PUMPS AT Nos. 19220 88888 PROVIDE TEMP. 12" CMP UNDER 'S.C.E.' GABION INFLOW PROTECTION UNTIL PROPOSED STORM BRAIN INLET 1-8 IS FUNCTIONAL . 76.9 NOTE: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL OLD AND NEW JUNK, TRASH, DEBRIS AND OTHER UNNATURAL ITEMS FROM THE FORESTS, FLOODPLAINS, STREAMS, and the second s WETLANDS AND BUFFER AREAS. NOTE: SEE SHEET 6 FOR SWM SUMMARY TABLES. STREET TREE, GRADING & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN WALNUT CREEK PHASE ONE LOTS 1 THRU 22, NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCELS 'A' - 'D' 8/8/10 AG-BUILT & BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS 'E' & 'F' Revised Storm Drain Fire From ADCP To HOPE, Silt ZONED: RC-DEO & RR-DEO 8/30/12 Fence/Super-Silt Fence, L.P.S. And Added B.G. F. Ease TAX MAP No. 28 GRID Nos. 4, 5, 10-12, 17, AND 18 PARCEL No. 49 FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT Date HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND Description DATE: DECEMBER 28, 2007 Revisions SHEET 5 OF 22 F-07-076 AD-BUILT



I:\2004\04001\dwg\04001-3001 SHEET 5-6 FINAL GRADING PLAN.dwg, 12/28/2007 1:4

PLA	NTING	SPECIFI	<b>ICATIONS</b>
			a de la companya de l

All plant material, unless otherwise specified, shall be nursery grown, uniformly branched, have a vigorous root system, and shall conform to the species, size, root and shape shown on the plant list and the American Association of Nurserymen (AAN) Standards. Plant material shall be healthy, vigorous, free from defects, decay, disfiguring roots, sun scald injuries, abrasions of the bark, plant disease, insect pest eggs, borers and all forms of insect infestations or objectionable disfigurements. Plant naterial that is weak or which has been cut back from larger grades to meet specified requirements will be rejected. Trees with forked leaders will not be accepted. All plants shall be freshly dug; no healed-in plants from cold storage will be accepted.

for Baltimore-Washington Metropolitan Areas', (hereinafter 'Landscape Guidelines') approved by the Landscape Contractors Association of Metropolitan Washington and the Potomac Chapter of the American Society of Landscape Architect, latest edition, including all agenda.

shall be repaired at the expense of the Contractor. Protection of existing vegetation to remain shall be accomplished by the temporary installation of 4 foot high snow fence or blaze orange safety fence at

the drip line. Contractor id responsible for installing all material in the proper planting season for each plant type. All planting is to be completed within the growing season of completion of site construction.

Bid shall be base on actual site conditions. No extra payment shall be made for work arising from site conditions differing from those indicated on drawings and specifications

Plant guantities are provided for the convenience of the contractor only. If discrepancies exist between quantities shown on plan and those shown on the plant list, the quantities on the plan take precedence All shrubs shall be planted in continuous trenches or prepared planting beds and mulched with composted hardwood mulch as details and specified except where noted on plans.

Positive drainage shall be maintained in planting beds 2 percent slope).

Planting mix shall be as follows: Deciduous Plants - Two parts topsoil, one part well-potted cow or horse manure. Add 3 lbs. of standard fertilizer per cubic yard of planting mix. Evergreen Plants - two parts topsoil, one part humus or other approved organic material. Add 3 lbs. of evergreen (acidic) fertilizer per cubic yard of planting mix. Topsoil shall conform to the Landscape Guidelines.

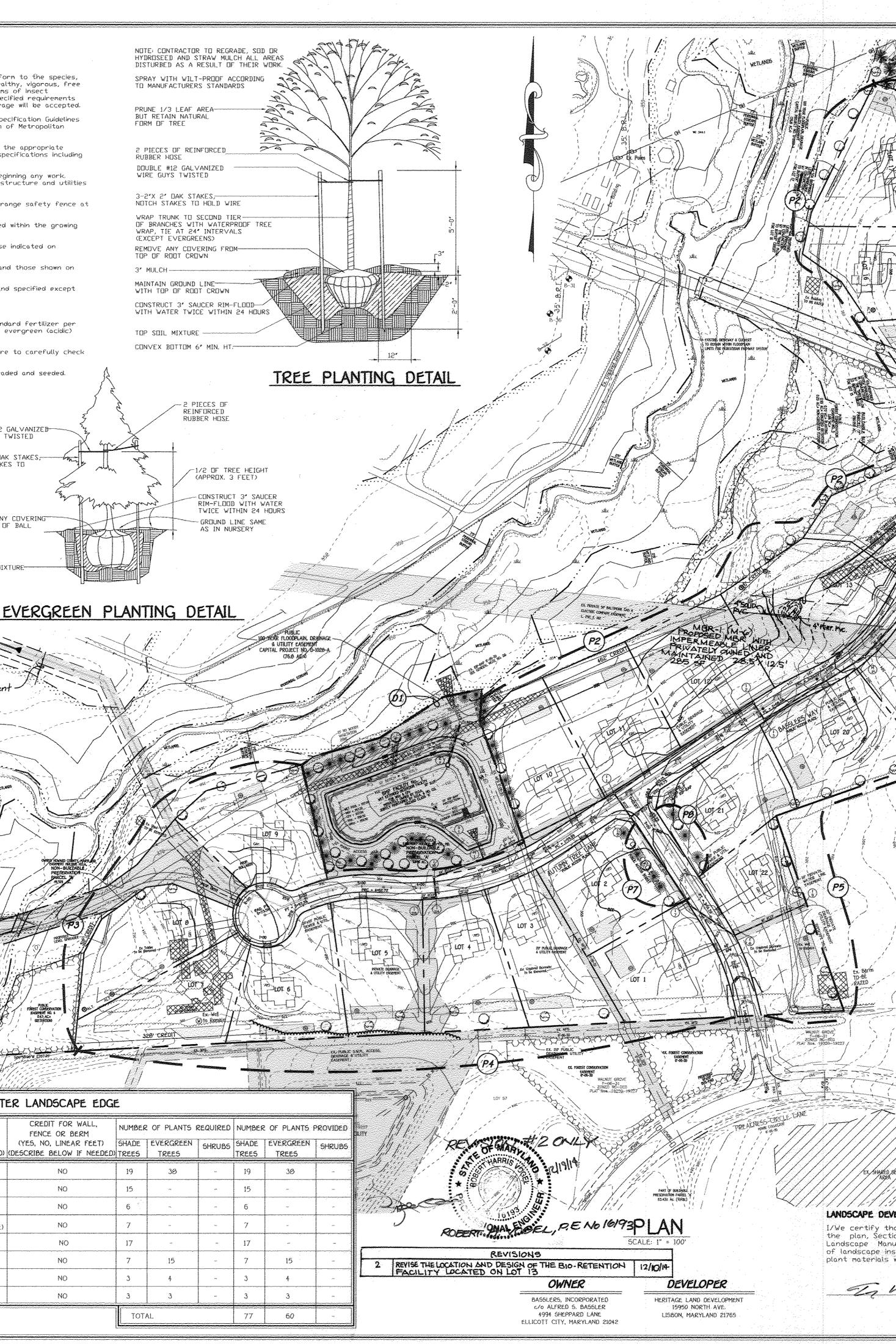
This plan is intended for landscape use only. see other plan sheets for more information on grading, sediment control, layout, etc.

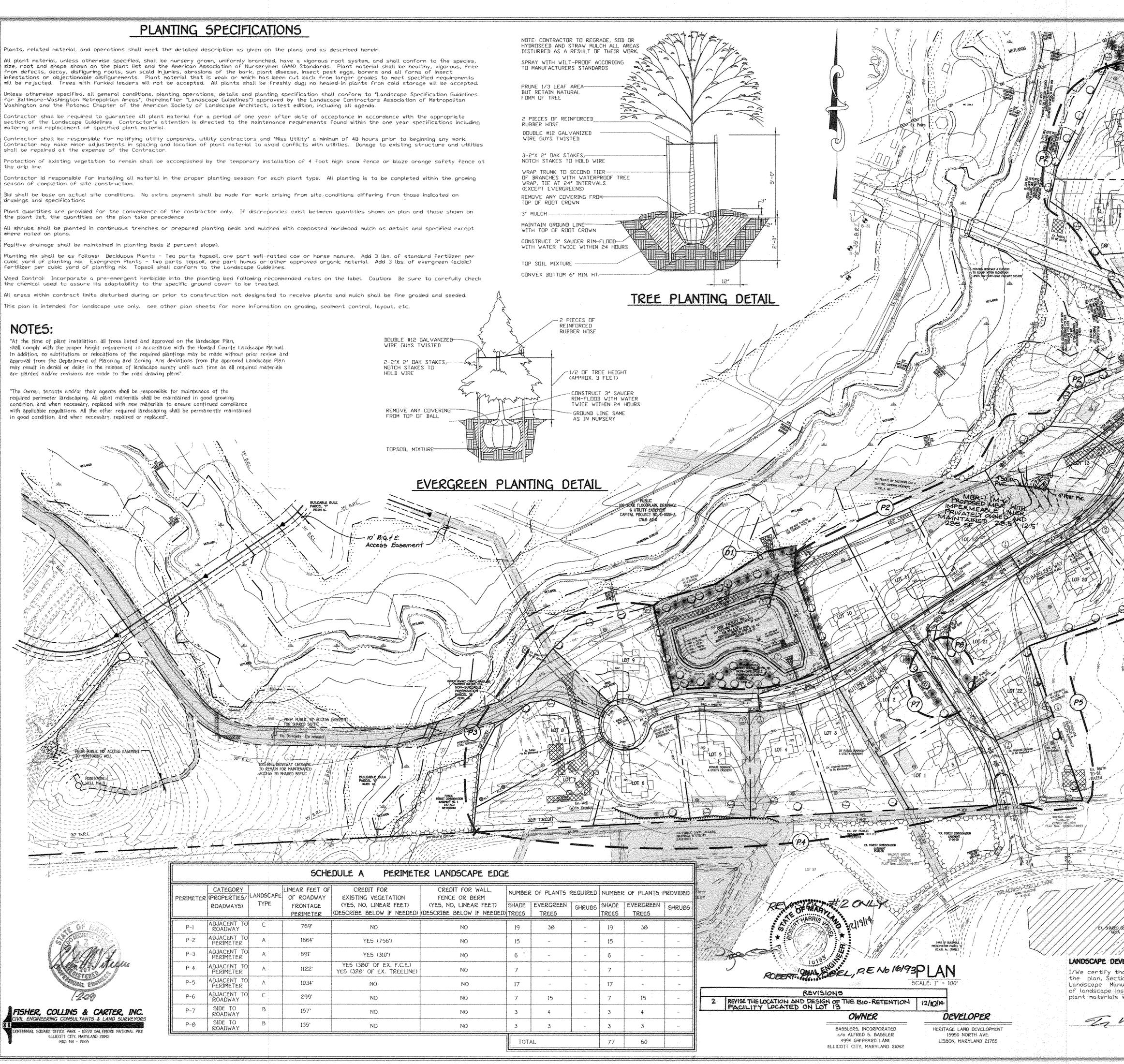
# NOTES:

"At the time of plant installation, all trees listed and approved on the landscape Plan, shall comply with the proper height requirement in accordance with the Howard County Landscape Manual. In addition, no subtitutions or relocations of the required plantings may be made without prior review and approval from the Department of Planning and Zoning. Any deviations from the approved Landscape Plan may result in denial or delay in the release of landscape surety until such time as all required materials are planted and/or revisions are made to the road drawing plans".

"The Owner, tenants and/or their agents shall be responsible for maintenace of the required perimeter landscaping. All plant materials shall be maintained in good growing condition, and when necessary, replaced with new materials to ensure continued compliance with applicable regulations. All the other required landscaping shall be permanently maintained









			SCHE	DULE A PERIMET	ER LANDSCAPE EDGI	2	
PERIMETER	CATEGORY (PROPERTIES/ ROADWAYS)	LANDSCAPE TYPE	LINEAR FEET OF OF ROADWAY FRONTAGE PERIMETER	CREDIT FOR EXISTING VEGETATION (YES, NO, LINEAR FEET) (DESCRIBE BELOW IF NEEDED)	CREDIT FOR WALL, FENCE OR BERM (YES, NO, LINEAR FEET) (DESCRIBE BELOW IF NEEDED)	NUMBER SHADE TREES	E OF PI
P-1	ADJACENT TO ROADWAY	C	769'	NO	NO	19	-
P-2	ADJACENT TO PERIMETER	A	1664'	YES (756')	NO	15	
P-3	ADJACENT TO PERIMETER	A	691'	YES (310')	NO	6	-
P-4	ADJACENT TO PERIMETER	A	1122'	YES (380' OF EX. F.C.E.) YES (328' OF EX. TREELINE)	NO	7	-
P-5	ADJACENT TO PERIMETER	A	1034'	NO	NO	17	
P-6	ADJACENT TO ROADWAY	С	299'	NO	NO	7	1
P-7	SIDE TO ROADWAY	В	157'	NO	NO	3	4
P-8	SIDE TO ROADWAY	В	135'	NO	NO	3	
			ne ang ang mang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang	n na sena se		Тоти	AL.

Approved Department Of Public Works With 7. Well 1-14-02 Chief Bureau Of Highways Date Approved Department Of Planning And Zoning chief. Division/Of Land Development 1/193 NO PROPOSED LANDSCAPING TREES WITHIN 20 FT. FOVERHEAD LINES. SCHEDULE D STORMWATER MANAGEMENT AREA LANDSCAPING LINEAR FEET OF PERIMETER D-1 : 1150° NUMBER OF TREES REQUIRED & PROVIDED: 23 SHADE TREES EVERGREEN TREES 29 CREDIT FOR EXISTING VEGETATION NO (NO, YES AND %) CREDIT FOR OTHER LANDSCAPING NO (NO, YES AND X) PLANT LIST BOTANICAL AND COMMON NAME SYMBOL QTY SIZE 21/2-3" ACER RUBRUM 'OCTOBER GLORY' Non RED MAPLE 21/2-3" QUERCUS ACUTISSIMA SAWTOOTH OAK PINUS STROBUS 6' - 8' EASTERN WHITE PINE ILEX OPACA 5 - 6 AMERICAN HOLLY "THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 16.124 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND THE LANDSCAPE MANUAL". FINANCIAL SURETY FOR THE REQUIRED 100 SHADE & 89 EVERGREEN TREES HAS BEEN POSTED AS PART OF THE DEVELOPER'S AGREEMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$43,350.00.

NOTE: NO LANDSCAPING IS TO BE PLANTED WITHIN THE EXISTING 50' WIDE B.G.&E. EASEMENT

	Revisions	
Na	Description	Pate
1	Revise L.P.O. & Added B.Q. & E. Access Economit	8/30/12
ZONE 5 FLOODPLAIN	TERRACE	
	I' - 4' ELEVATION ABOVE NORMAL POOL ELEVATION - PLANT AREA #/ SWITCH GRASS QUANTITY - N/A SPACING - N/A	
zone 3 Shoreline f	이야기에는 것은 부모님은 이렇게 가지 않는 것이 같이 있는 것이 있는 것이 있는 것이 없는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	
XX.	0° - 12° ELEVATION ABOVE NORMAL POOL ELEVATION - PLANT BENCH AREA #/ THE FOLLWING INKBERRY, WITCHHAZEL & QUANTITY - 16 EACH SPACING - 12' MAX.	WINTERBERR
ONE 2 HALLOW WA	TER BENCH	
<u> </u>	PLANT AREA W/ BULRUSH, RIVER QUANTITY - N/A SPACING - N/A	
ONE 1 EEPWATER	1' - 3' ELEVATION BELOW NORMAL POOL ELEVATION -	
	J] QUANTITY - N/A SPACING - N/A	

Note: This Plan 19 For Landscaping Only.

ACCESS 023

AS BULG 8

THERE IS NO "AS-BUILT" INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS SHEET, CHARLES J. CRONO, SR. PE NO. 19204 AS-BUILT 8/8/1G

LANDSCAPE DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

I/We certify that the landscaping shown on this plan will be done according to the plan, Section 16.124 of the Howard County Code and the Howard County Landscape Manual. I/We further certify that upon completion a letter of landscape installation accompanied by an executed one year guarantee of plant materials will be submitted to the Department of Planning and Zoning.

INTERNAL LANDSCAPING

SCALE: 1" = 50'

LANDSCAPE PLAN

WALNUT CREEK

PHASE ONE

LOTS 1 THRU 22,

ZONED: RC-DEO & RR-DEO AX MAP No. 28 GRID Nos. 4, 5, 10-12, 17, AND 18 PARCEL No. 49

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT

NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCELS 'A' - 'D'

& BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS 'E' & 'F'

F-07-076

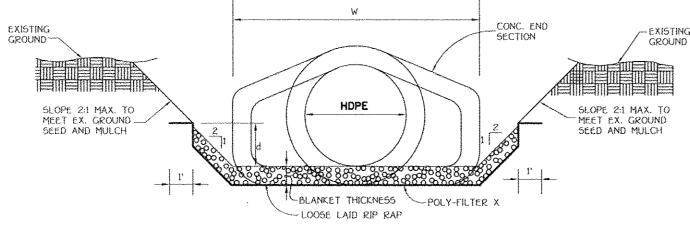
SWM POND NO.

	יינטענענענענענענענענענענענענענענענענענענ		STRU	ICTURE SCHEDULE	ىرىنى بىرىنى بىرىنى بىرىنى بىرىنى	understandigt and state of the st		
STRUCTURE NO.	TOP ELEVATION	INV.IN	INV.OUT	ROAD NAME	ROAD STA.	OFFSET	TYPE & NO. OF OPEN SIDES	REMARK
I~1	* 36 <del>7.29</del> 6.81	362.70 (18"), 36211 (24")	361. 2 (30")	AUTUMN TREE LANE	0+24,15	17,4 R	VD INLET (1)	D - 4.10
1-2	* 371.5 <b>#6</b>	366.39 (18")√	366.4 (18")√	BASSLERS WAY	2+ <del>50</del> <b>59,40</b>	17,1°L	VD INLET (1)	D - 4.10
[-3	* 371.55,60	367.43 (18*√	367.27 (18")√	BASSLERS WAY	2+ <del>60 <b>59,87</b></del>	17,3'R	DINLET (1)	() ~ 4.1(
I-4	* 379.863	374 / 33 /	37836 (15")√	BASSLERS WAY	L.P. 1+49.76V	53 L	VD INLET (4)	D - 4.10
I-5	<b>★</b> 367. <b>85.62</b>	364.00 (18"), 363.50 (24")	363.25 (24")V	CLAY CIRCLE LANE	5+31 <b>.70</b>	22 <b>4</b> 'L	JD INLET (1)	D - 4.10
1-6	* 367.77.99	7/1 /	364.45 (18")√	CLAY CIRCLE LANE	5+3 <b>/7,10</b>	20 <b>7'</b> R	DINLET (4)	D - 4,10
1-7	* 372-2+1-%	368.00 (18"√	367.50 (24"7	CLAY CIRCLE LANE	3+ <b>50 40</b>	18 <b>5</b> L	VD INLET (1)	D - 4.10
[-8	* 375.4 <b>10</b>	371.28 (18")	371.68 (18")	CLAY CIRCLE LANE	2+68	17.6 R	VD INLET (1)	D - 4.10
** 1-9	* 379.008.84		375.48 (18")	CLAY CIRCLE LANE	2+6105	148 R	VYARD INLET	D - 4.14
I-10	* 362.598	<b>√357.80</b> (24") <b>√</b>	357.20 (24 1	AUTUMN TREE LANE	3+7\$4.20	167 # R	DINLET (4)	D - 4.10
I-11A	¥ 362. <del>59</del> ,₩7	358.90 (24")V	358. <b>80</b> (24*)√	AUTUMN TREE LANE	3+78 <b>4</b> %	17,4°L	DINLET (4)	0 - 4.10
I-11B	<b>★</b> 362. <del>65</del> .47		35448 (24")√	AUTUMN TREE LANE	3+98 <b>.36</b>	17.4 L	DINLET (1)	D ~ 4.10
		73 / 34 /				19.1'		
M-1	363, <del>60</del> .97	356,00 (24"), 359.24 (30")	356.79 (36")√	AUTUMN TREE LANE	2+81.40	<b>18.1'</b> 3 <del>0.5</del> ' R	√5' STD. MANHOLE	G - 5.1
M-2	382, <del>70</del> .64	372.76 (18")	372.5 (18")	BASSLERS WAY	4+61,39	12 <b>5'</b> R	√4' STD. MANHOLE	G - 5.1
M-3	386. <del>10<b>.08</b></del>	373.4 (18")	373.20 (18")	BASSLERS WAY	5+49 7.43	15,0'R	V4' STD. MANHOLE	G - 5.1
M-4	385. <del>55</del> .71	374.34 (15") ✓	374.00 (18*)√	BASSLERS WAY	6+77 <b>.65</b>	10.5' R	✓4' STD. MANHOLE	G - 5.1
5~1	359. <del>55</del> . <b>23</b>	356. <b>55.13</b>		0,73 90,88 N 570,14 <del>3,3</del> E 1,328,4 <del>89,9</del>	$\sim \omega \sim \omega$	-> -> ve	FLARED END SECTION	, ***
R-1	36100 0.94	35 <del>5.00</del> (10")	352.75 (30")	<b>18:39 42,04</b> N 570,2 <del>80.0</del> E 1.328,4 <del>37.6</del>			CONCRETE RISER	SEE SHEE

\* - DENOTES THROAT OPENING ELEVATION \*\* - 1-9 IS TO BE PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY THE H.O.A. \*\*\*- ADS FLARED END SECTION OR EQUAL

# CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS FOR RIP-RAP OUTFALLS

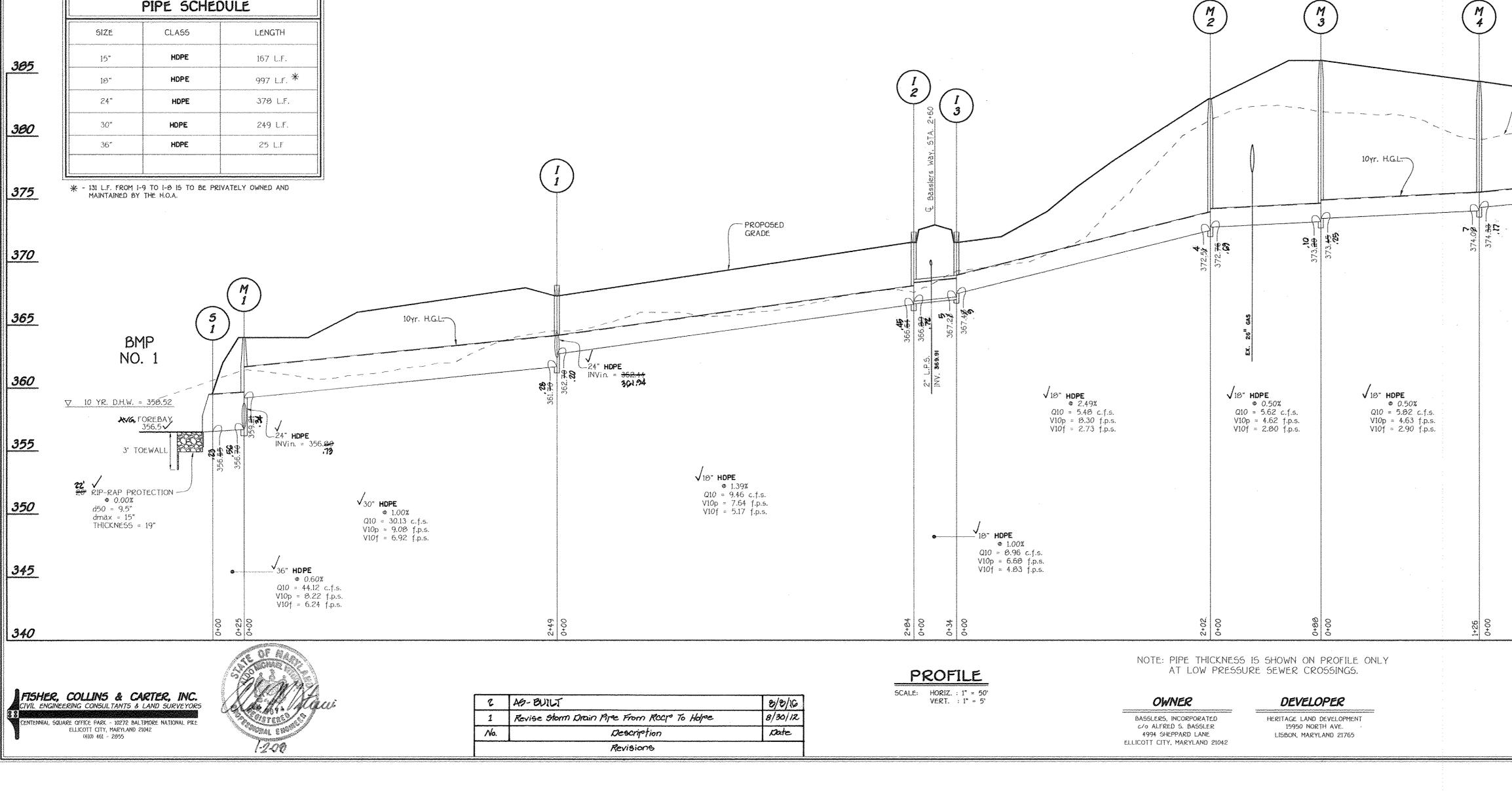
- 1. The subgrade for the filter, riprap or gabion shall be prepared to the required lines and grades. Any fill required in the subgrade shall be compacted to a density of approximately that of the surrounding undisturbed material.
- 2. The rock or gravel shall conform to the specified grading limits when installed respectively in the riprap or filter.
- 3. Filter cloth shall be protected from punching, cutting or tearing. Any damage other than an occasional shall hole shall be repaired by placing another piece of cloth over the damaged part or by completely replacing the cloth. All overlaps whether for repairs or for joining two pieces of cloth shall be a minimum of one foot.
- Stone for the riprap or gabion outlets may be placed by equipment. Both shall each be constructed to the full course thickness in one operation and in such a manner as to avoid displacement of underlying materials. The stone for riprap or gabion outlets shall be delivered and placed in a manner that will insure that it is reasonably homogenous with the smaller stones and spalls filling the voids between the larger stones. Riprap shall be placed in a manner to prevent damage to the filter blanket or filter cloth. Hand placement will be required to the extent necessary to prevent damage to the permanent works.



#### RIP RAP CHANNEL DETAIL NO SCALE

	<u>RIP-RAP CHANNEL DESIGN DATA</u>													
STRUCTURE	AREA	WETTED PERIMETER	R	R 2/3	5	5 1/2	W	d	N	V (f.p.s.)	Q (c.f.s.)	RIP-RA D 50		BLANKET THICKNESS
5-1	17.11	17.32	0.9879	0.9919	0.0500	0.0707	12'	1.19'	0,04	2.61	44.20	9.5"	15"	19°

		PIPE SCHEDULE									
	SIZE	CLA55	LENGTH								
385	15"	HDPE	167 L.F.								
	18°	HDPE	997 L.F. *								
	24"	HDPE	378 L.F.								
380	30"	HDPE	249 L.F.								
	36"	HDPE	25 L.F								



# SUMMARY TABLE #1 FOR ENTIRE PROJECT

	Existing Condition	
Design Point	One-Year Storm (cfs)	Ten-Year Storm (cfs)
j	223.9	1490.2
2	42.2	294.7
	na hennen ann ann an 1866 an 1974 an 1974 an 1984 an 1984. An	
	Proposed Condition	$r^{1}$ , $r^{1}$ , $r^{2}$ , $r^{2$
Drainage Area	One-Year Storm (cfs)	Ten-Year Storm (cfs)
to BMP #1-Micro-pool-	In: 7.4	In: 49.4
DP#1	0.27 @ 357.84	Out: 25.8 @ 358.76
A-1-Bypass Area		
Total of Area "A"		
Total of Area "A"	6.7	29.4
to BMP#2-Micro-pool-	In: 8,2	In: 43.7
DP#1	0.19@354.77	Out: @ Finals
B-1 Bypass Area	1.4	9.7
B-2- Bypass Area	1.4	9.7
B-3 Bypass Area	<i>I.9</i>	12.5
Total of Area "B"	4,5	74.2
to BMP#3-Micro-pool-	In: 13.0	In: 76,9
DP#1	0.42 @ 368.80	Out: @ Finals
C-1 Bypass Area	0.7	5.2
C-2 Bypass Area	1.8	1.4
C-3 Bypass Area	0.7	4,3
Total of Area "C"	3.0	93.8
to BMP#4-Micro-pool-	in: 16.8	In: 86.4
DP#2	0.57@358.52	Out: @ Finals
D-1 Bypass Area	0.4	3.6
D-2 Bypass Area	1.8	11.8
D-3 Bypass Area	1.0	4.4
D-4 Bypass Area	1.2	6.1
D-S Bypass Area	1.4	7.0
D-6 Bypass Area	0.5	3.4
D-7 Bypass Area	6.2	1.2
Total of Area "D"	6.3	117.3
to BMP#S-Micro-pool-	In: 2.2	In: 19.4
DP#1	0.07 @ 404.48	Out: @ Finals
E-1 Bypass Area	1.5	7.7
E-2 Bypass Area	1.6	12.3
Total of Area "E"	2.6	36.7
By-Pass Area "F"	197,4	1411.5
otal @ Design Point #1	199.8 (As of Phase One)	1437.3 (As of Phase One)
By-Pass Area "G"	36.6	255.5
tal @ Design Point #2	38.0	274.9

# The following is a summary of the Revol WQ. and CP, Requirements: Lype of Requirement - Volume Required Volume Provided & Notes

SUMMARY TABLE #2 FOR ENTIRE PROJECT

and the state of the second section is search as a straight for		Comme a Tornaca de Tores
Re <sub>sol</sub> (Recharge Vol. for Entire Site)	10.04 acres or 1.11 acre-feet	12.38 acres w/ % Area Method
WQ <sub>ral</sub>	₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	
Area A - BMP#1-DP#1	0,2871 acre-feet	0.2871 ac. Ft. @ BMP Facility #1
Bypass Area A-1	0.2259 acre-feet	0.2259 ac. Ft. Via Credits
		,
<u>,</u>		
	,	
		**************************************
		-
		······································
Area B – BMP#2-DP#1	0.35 acre-feet	0.35 ac. Ft. @ BMP Facility #2
Bypass Area B-1	0.0818 acre-feet	0.0818 ac, FL @ Level Spreaders
Bypass Area B-2	0,0834 acre-feet	0.0834 ac. Fl. @ Level Spreaders
Bypass Area B-3	0.097 acre-feet	0.097 ac. Ft.@ Level Spreaders
Area C - BMP#3-DP#1	0,74 acre-feet	0.74 ac. Ft. @ BMP Facility #3
Bypass Area C-I	0.051 acre-feet	0.051 ac. Ft. @ Level Spreaders
Bypass Area C-2	0.098 acre-feet	0.098 ac. Ft. @ Level Spreaders
Bypass Area C-3	0.049 acre-feet	0.049 ac. Ft. @ Level Spreaders
Area D - BMP#4-DP#2	0.852 acre-fect	0.852 ac. Ft. @ BMP Pacility #4
Bypass Area D-1	0.032 acre-feet	0.032 ac. Ft. @ Level Spreaders
Bypass Area D-2	0.091 acre-feet	0.091 ac. Ft. @ Lovel Spreaders
Bypass Area D-3	0.028 acre-feet	0.028 ac. F1. @ Level Spreaders
Bypass Area D-4	0.042 acre-feet	0.042 ac. Ft. @ Level Spreaders
Bypass Area D-5	0.049 acre-feet	0.042 ac. Ft. @ Level Spreaders
Bypass Area D-6	0.026 acre-feet	0.026 ac. Ft. @ Level Spreaders
Bypass Area D-7	0.009 acre-feet	0.009 ac. Ft. @ Level Spreaders
Area E - BMP#5 - DP#1	0.18 acre-feet	0.18 ac. Ft. @ BMP Facility #5
Bypass Area E-1	0.048 acre-feel	0.048 ac. Ft. @ Level Spreaders
Bypass Area E-2	0.12 acre-feet	0.12 ac. Ft. @Level Spreaders
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		nan fan de f In de fan de f
Çp <sub>wl</sub>		
Area A - BMP#1-DP#1	0.4718 acre-feet	0.4718 ac. Ft. @ BMP Facility #1
Area B – BMP#2-DP#1	0.4092 acre-feet	0.4092 ac. Ft. @ BMP Facility #2
Area C - BMP#3-DP#1	0.8013 acre-feel	0.8013 ac. Ft. @ BMP Facility #3
Area D - BMP#4-DP#2	0.964 acre-feet	0.964 ac. Ft. @ BMP Facility #4
Area E - BMP#S-DP#1	0.164 acre-feet	0.164 ac. Ft. @ BMP Facility #S

370

365

360

350

Note: Both Qp(Overbank Flood Protection or 10-year storm) and Qf(Extreme Flood Volume or 100-year storm) are not required for this site since this watershed area is not classified as one of the sensitive watershed areas for Howard County.

Note: All of the ponds for this subdivision will allow safe passage of the proposed condition 10year and 100 year Q's. The ponds are adequately sized to do so and no emergency spillways are proposed.

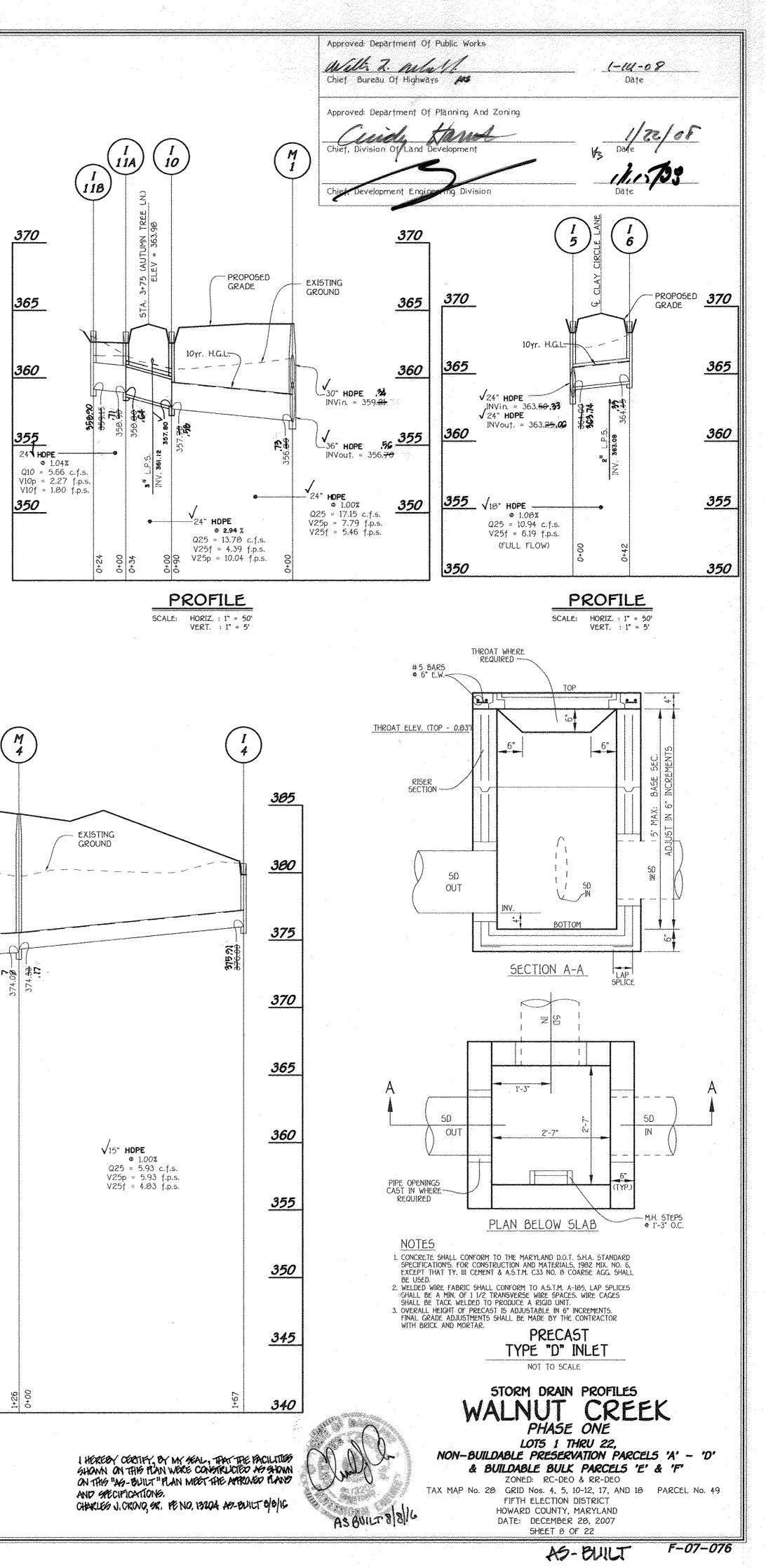


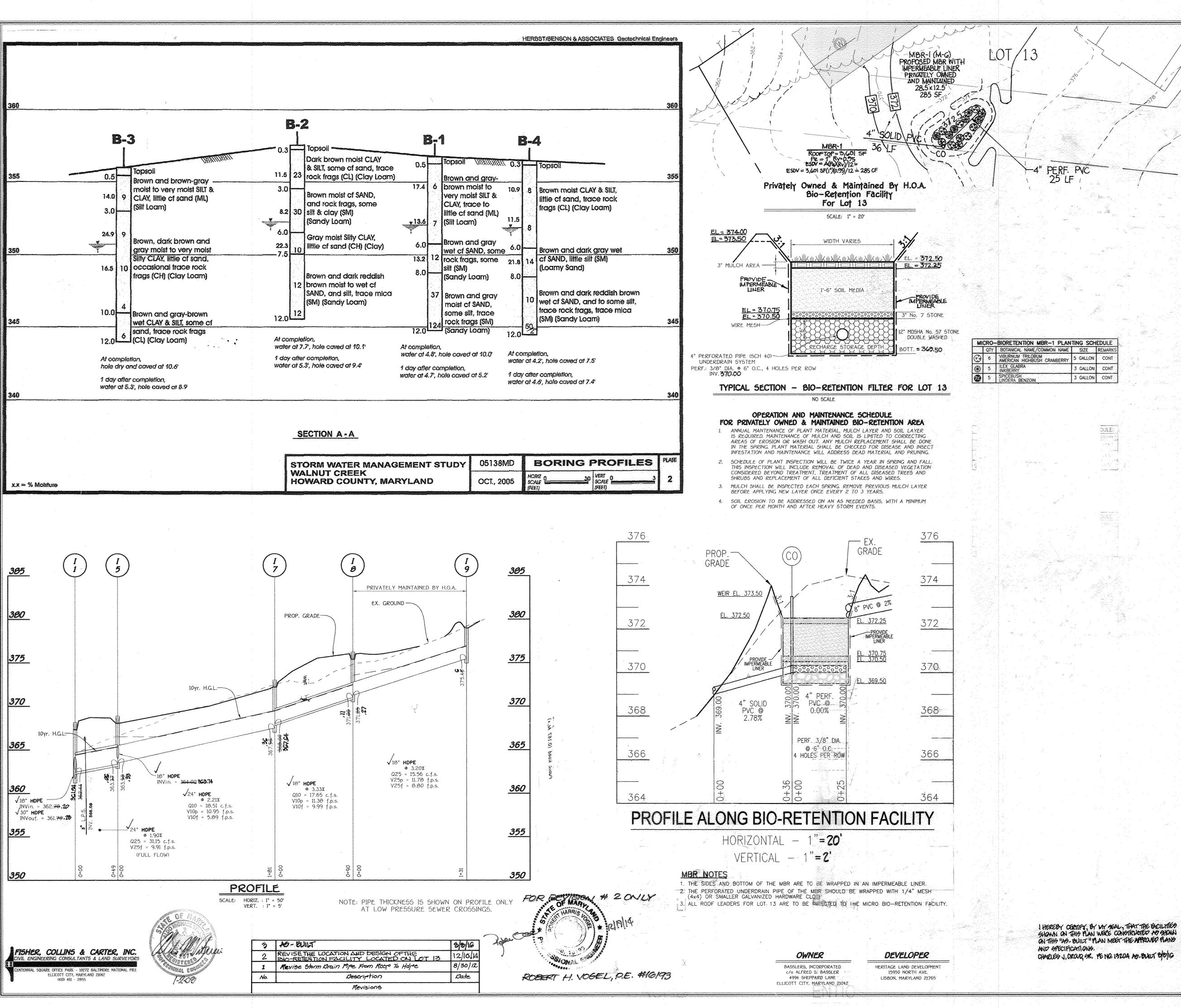
## Allowable Release Rates: (a) Design Point #1 BMP#1-3 and 5:

Due to the size of our drainage areas and the results of ADDHYD hydrograph model we show a decrease in runoff at our design point. Therefore, for each of our ponds we will provide a release rate adequate to meet the 12-hour lag time required for the CPret or 1year storm

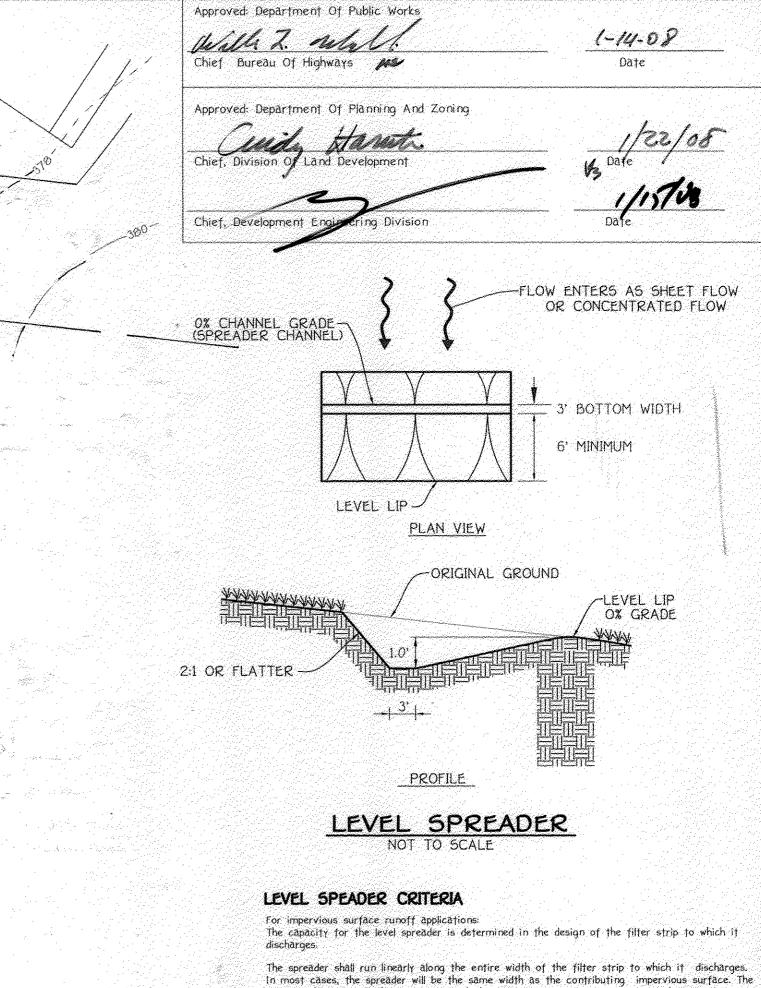
### @ Design Point #2 BMP#4 :

Due to the size of our drainage areas and the results of ADDHYD hydrograph model we show a decrease in runoff at our design point. Therefore, for each of our ponds we will provide a release rate adequate to meet the 12-hour lag time required for the  $CP_{rol}$  or 1year storm





I:\2004\04001\dwg\04001-3001 SHEET 8-9 FINAL SD PROFILES.dwg, 12/28/2007 1:59.



In most cases, the spreader will be the same width as the contributing impervious surface. The ends of the spreader shall be tied into higher ground to prevent flow around the spreader. The minimum depth shall be 6 inches and the minimum width shall be 6 feet for the lower side slope. Side slopes shall be 2:1 (horizontal to vertical) or flatter.

The grade of the spreader shall be 0%.

The outlet discharge area must be generally smooth and well vegetated with a maximum slope of 10%.

For all applications: The spreader lip shall be constructed to a uniform height and zero grade over the length of the spreader. For design flows of 4 cfs or greater, a rigid lip of non-erodible material, such as pressure-treated timbers or concrete curbing, shall be used. For flows less than 4 cfs, a vegetated lip may be used. The spreader lip shall be constructed on undisturbed soil.

When using a vegetated lip it shall be protected with an erosion control blanket to prevent erosion and allow the vegetation to become established. The blanket shall be a minimum of 4 feet wide extending a minimum of 1 foot downstream over the level lip. The blanket shall be secured with heavy duty staples and the downstream and upstream edges shall be buried at least 6 inches deep in a vertical trench.

When using a rigid lip it shall be entrenched at least 4 inches below existing ground and securely anchored to prevent displacement. An apron of Class I rip-rap shall be placed to the top of the rigid lip and extend downslope at least 3 feet. A filter tabric shall be placed under the coarse aggregate.

Immediately after level spreader construction, seed and mulch the entire disturbed area of the spreader in accordance with the Standards and Specifications for Vegetative Stabilization.

The level spreader is a relatively low-cost structure to:

Disperse impervious surface runoff uniformly to a filter strip or
 Release small volumes of concentrated flow from diversions when conditions are suitable.

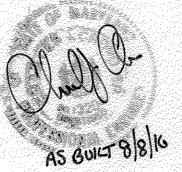
To accomplish these purposes, particular care must be taken to construct the spreader lip completely level. Any depressions in the lip will concentrate the flow, resulting in a loss of pollutant filtering effectiveness and/or erosion. Evaluate the outlet system to be sure that flow does not concentrate below the outlet.

For filter strip applications, the determination of whether a level spreader is needed should be based on how the runoff is entering the filter strip. If the runoff is concentrated by curb cuts, and particularly if a large area of impervious surface drains to one point, a level spreader is essential to achieve effective pollutant removal in the filter strip. A level spreader also is important if the filter strip is relatively steep in order to avoid erosion from concentrated runoff discharge. If the runoff is evenly distributed over the width of the impervious surface (e.g., a curbless, even-sloped road or parking lot), a level spreader may not be necessary.

When the level spreader is used as an outlet for temporary or permanent diversions and diversion dikes, runoff containing high sediment loads must be treated in an approved sediment trapping device.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE Inspect level spreaders after every rainfall until vegetation is established, and promptly make needed repairs. After the area has been stabilized, make periodic inspections and maintain vegetation in a healthy, vigorous condition.

Verify that the level spreader is distributing flow evenly. If problems are noted, make appropriate modifications to ensure even flow distribution.



STORM DRAIN PROFILES, SOIL BORINGS & PRIVATE S.W.M. DEVICES WALNUT CREEK PHASE ONE LOTS 1 THRU 22,

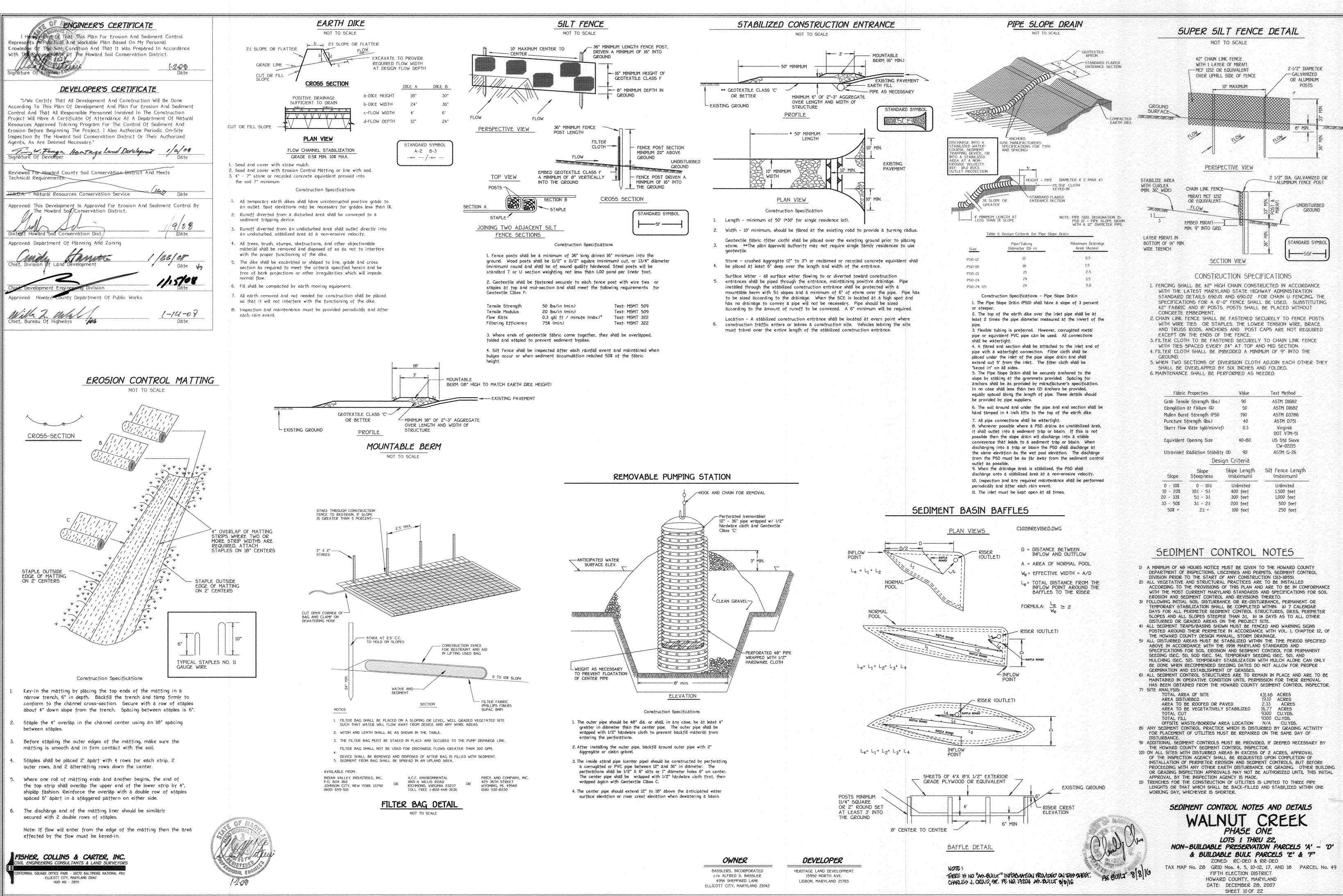
NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCELS 'A' - 'D' & BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS 'E' & 'F' ZONED: RC-DEO & RR-DEO

TAX MAP No. 28 GRID Nos. 4, 5, 10-12, 17, AND 18 PARCEL No. 49 FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND DATE: DECEMBER 28, 2007

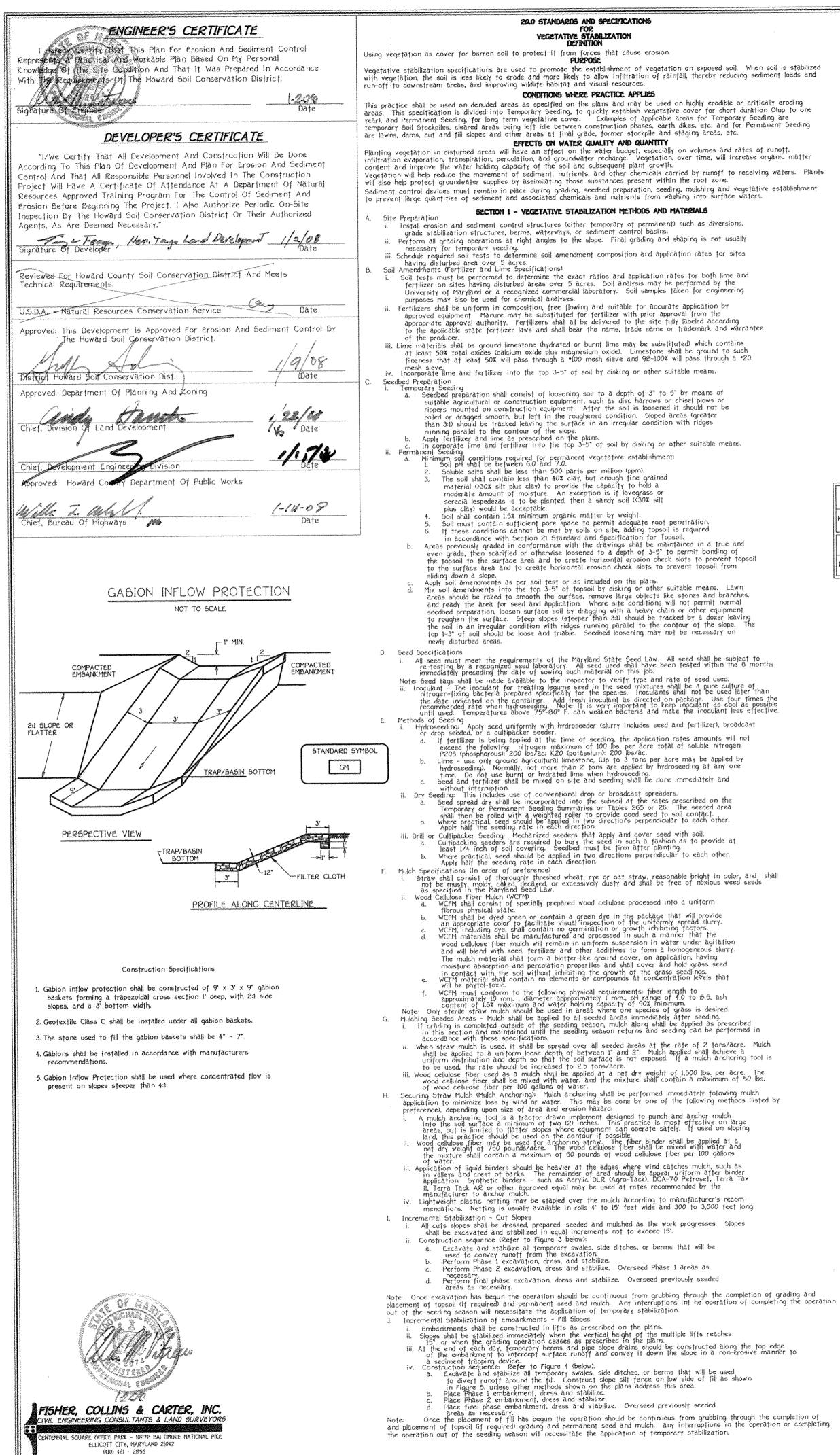
16-EUILT

F-07-076

SHEET 9 OF 22



THERE IS NO AS-BUILT INFORMATION ON THIS SHEET F-07-076



### SECTION 2 - TEMPORARY SEEDING

Vegetation - annual grass or grain used to provide cover on disturbed areas for up to 12 months. For longer duration of vegetative cover. Permanent Seeding is required.

- A. Seed mixtures Temporary Seeding
- i. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 26 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Temporary seeding summary below, along with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. If this summary is not put on the plans
- and completed, then Table 26 must be put on the plans
- ii. For sites having soil tests performed, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the testing agency shall be written in. Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding.

Se	ed Mixture (Hard From	iness Zone <u>6b</u> Table 26		Fertilizer Rate	Lime Rate		
No.	Species	Application Rate (Ib/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	(10-10-10)		
1	BARLEY OATS RYE	122 96 140	3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	1" - 2" 1" - 2" 1" - 2"	600 lb/ac (15 lb/1000sf)	2 tons/ac (100 15/1000st)	

SECTION 3 - PERMANENT SEEDING Seeding grass and legumes to establish groung cover for a minimum of one year on disturbed areas generally receiving low maintenance.

A. Seed mixtures - Permanent Seeding

the time of seeding.

- Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 25 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Permanent Seeding Summary below, along with application rates and seeding dates. Seeding depths can be estimated using Table 26. If this summary is not put on the construction plans and completed, then Table 25 must be put on the plans. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, streambanks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-SCS Techinical Field Office Guide, Section - Critical Area Planting. For special lawn maintenance areas, see Sections IV Sod and V Turfgrass.
- ii. For sites having disturbed area over 5 areas, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the soil testing agency shall be written in.
- iii. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply ureaform fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 lbs/1000 sq. ft. (150 lbs/ac), in addition to the above soil amendments shown in the table below, to be performed at

					ويجازع بوقعاء فأفر سماها فالماد الأكاري والبوا				7
	Seed Mixture (Hardiness Zone6b_) From Table 25					Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			END ROAD WORK
No.	Species	Application Rate (b/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20		OPTIONAL FOR 1 MIN-12 HRS.
3	TALL FESCUE (85%) PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (10%) KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (5%)	125 15 10	3/1 - 5/15. 0/15 - 10/15	t" - 2"	(2.0 b/	(4 lb/	(4 lb/	2 tons/ac (100 lb/	OR DAY TIME APPLICATIONS
10	TALL FESCUE (80%) HARD FESCUE (20%)	120 30	3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	1" - 2"	1000sf)	1000sf)	1000sf)	1000sf)	

# TOPSOIL NOTES

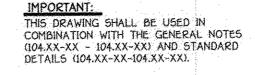
#### Definition Placement of topsoil over a prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation.

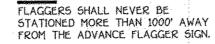
Purpose

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation. Conditions Where Practice Applies

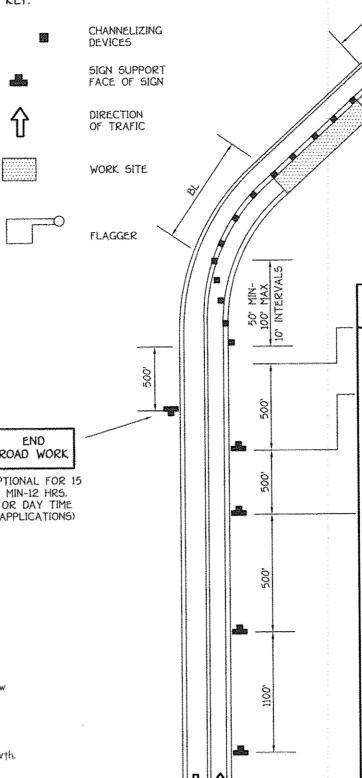
- 1. This practice is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where: a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth. b. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients.
  c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.
- d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible.
- II. For the purpose of these Standards and Specifications, areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design for adequate stabilization. shall have the appropriate stabilization shown on the plans. eas naving slopes siceper man a Construction and Material Specifications
- Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA-SCS in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station.
- Topsoil Specifications Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following: i. Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand, Other solu shall be a loam, sanoy loam, clay loam, sill loam, sanay clay loam, loamy sana. Uther 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 textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stores, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2" in diameter.
- Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnsongrass, 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 as described in the following procedures.
- For sites havinc, disturbed areas under 5 acres: i. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization - Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.
- For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:
- i. On soil meeting Topsoil specifications, obtain test results dictating fertilizer and lime amendments required to bring the soil into compliance with the following: 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 perscribed to raise the pH to 6.5 or higher.
- b. Organic content of topsoil shall be not less than 1.5 percent by weight. c. 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 cals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to permit issipation of phyto-toxic materials.
- Note: Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appopriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil. ii. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization - Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.
- V. Topsoil Application i. When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sediment Traps and Basins.
- 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 seedine 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 below: i. Composted Sludge Material for use as a soil conditioner for sites having disturbed 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 percent 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 sludge shall be applied at a rate of 1 ton/1,000 square feet.
- iv. Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 1b/1,000 square feet, and 1/3 the normal lime application rate. References: Guideline Specifications, Soil Preparations Solding. MD-VA, Pub. 1, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland and Virginia Polytechnic Institutes. Revised 1973.





KEY:





OVER 12 HR5.

ROAD

NIGHT TIME USE

# FLAGGING OPERATION /-LANE, 2-WAY EQUAL/LESS THAN 40 MPH

NO SCALE

## SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION STAGE 'A' - BASIN/POND CONSTRUCTION

1. OBTAIN A GRADING PERMIT. THIS SUBDIVISION IS UTILIZING THE STORM DRAIN FROM F-05-031. THE SEDIMENT EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR SHALL PROVIDE PERMISSION TO UTILIZE THIS STORM DRAIN SYSTEM FROM F-06-031 AS IT IS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE PROPOSED BYPASS RUN-OFF. (1 WEEK) 2. NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT LEAST 40 HOURS BEFORE BEGINNING ANY WORK AT 1-800-257-7777. NOTIFY THE HOWARD COUNTY OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION/INSPECTION AT 410-313-1330 AT LEAST 24 HOURS BEFORE STARTING 3. INSTALL THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE. INSTALL ALL TREE PROTECTION FENCE FOR TREES TO

BE UNDISTURBED AS INDICATED ON THE PLANS. (1 WEEK) 4. INSTALL SILT FENCE, EARTH DIKES AND DEWATERING DEVICES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROPOSED SEDIMENT BASIN/SWM POND AND DAM EMBANKMENT. NOTE THAT NO DISTURBANCE IS ALLOWED UNTIL ALL SWM/BASIN MATERIALS FOR THE PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY ARE ON SITE AND PERMISSION FROM THE INSPECTOR IS GRANTED IN WRITING TO PROCEED. (2 WEEKS

5. ALL DAM EMBANKMENT AND CORE TRENCH CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH A PROFESSIONAL GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. NO BLASTING WILL BE PERMITTED FOR THE EXCAVATION OF SEDIMENT BASIN/SWM POND EMBANKMENT. WHERE NECESSARY. RIPPING AND JACK HAMMERING SHOULD BE UTILIZED IN THE EXCAVATION OF THE FACILITY. (1 DAY) 6. UPON COMPLETION OF THE SWM POND/SEDIMENT BASIN CONSTRUCTION RECEIVE PERMISSION FROM THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR PRIOR TO PROCEEDING. (1 DAY) 7. GRADE SITE TO PROPOSED SUBGRADE AND INSTALL THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEMS. STABILIZE ALL SLOPES IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION OF GRADING. DO NOT BLOCK INLETS AS STORM DRAIN SYSTEM WILL BE USED

TO CONVEY SEDIMENT RUNOFF INTO THE BASIN. (I WEEK) 8. CONSTRUCT ROAD BASE COURSE FOR SUBDIVISION ROADS. (3 DAYS)

### STAGE 'B' - LOTS 13 THRU 17

9. CLEAR AND GRUB FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES, LOTS 13 THRU 15. INSTALL TREE PROTECTION FENCE, SILT FENCE, EARTH DIKES AS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. (1 WEEK) 10. UPON PERMISSION FROM SEDIMENT CONTROL/EROSION INSPECTOR, CLEAR AND GRUB FOR THE PROPOSED GRADING LOCATED ON LOTS 13 THRU 15. (4 DAYS)

11. WHEN ALL CONTRIBUTING AREAS TO THE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AND THE POND HAVE BEEN STABILIZED AND WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, THE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES MAY BE REMOVED AND/OR BACKFILLED AND THE REMAINING AREAS BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE REMOVE EXISTING BRIDGE AND STABILIZE STREAM BANKS FOR DISTURBANCE. STABILIZE ALL AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES. (3 DAYS) AND STREAM RECONSTRUCTION DETAILS, SHEET 22.

12. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL OLD AND NEW JUNK, TRASH, DEBRIS AND OTHER UNNATURAL ITEMS FROM THE FORESTS, FLOODPLAINS, STREAMS, WETLANDS AND BUFFER AREAS. NOTIFY HOWARD COUNTY OFFICE OF INSPECTIONS AND PERMITS FOR FINAL INSPECTION OF THE COMPLETED PROJECT. (1 WEEK) 13. PROVIDE AS-BUILTS OF SWM POND, ROAD PAVING AND STORM DRAIN SYSTEM. (3 WEEKS)

NOTE: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT AND PROVIDE NECESSARY MAINTENANCE ON ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURES SHOWN HEREON, AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND ON A DAILY BASIS. REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM THE POND/BASIN WHEN THE CLEANOUT ELEVATION HAS BEEN REACHED. ALL SEDIMENT MUST BE PLACED UPSTREAM OF THE APPROVED TRAPPING DEVICE.

OWNER DEVELOPER HEPITACE LAND DEVELOPMENT BASSLERS, INCORPORATED c/o ALFRED 5. BASSLER 15950 NORTH AVE LISBON, MARYLAND 21765 4994 SHEPPARD LANE ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042



END

(OPTIONAL FOR 15

MIN-12 HR5. OR DAY TIME

APPLICATIONS)

15 MIN. - 12 HRS.

DAY TIME USE ONLY

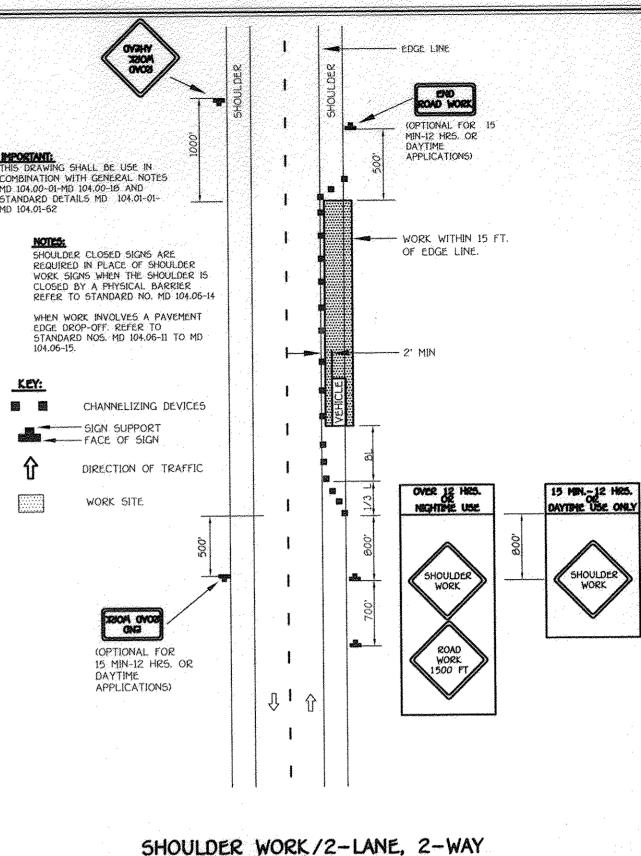
ONE LANE

ROAD

1500 FT

ROAD WORK

THERE IS NO "AB-BUILT" INFORMATION PROMOGO ON THIS SHEET CHARLES J. ORONO, SR. PE NO. 13204 AS-BUILT 8/8/16



EQL/LESS THAN 40 MPH

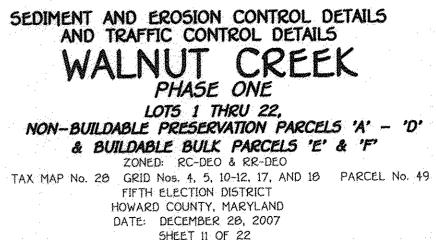
NO SCALE

# MAINTENANCE OF TRAFFIC SPECIAL PROVISIONS

## GENERAL

- 1. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PORTION OF THE SPECIAL PROVISION IS TO SET FOR THE TRAFFIC CONTROL REQUIREMENTS NECESSARY FOR THE SAFE AND EFFICIENT MAINTENANCE TO TRAFFIC WITHIN WORK AREAS, AND TO MINIMIZE ANY INCONVENIENCES TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC AND
- THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR PERMITTEE. 2. PROPERTY TRAFFIC CONTROL THROUGH WORK AREAS IS ESSENTIAL FOR INSURING THE SAFETY AND THAT OF HIGHWAY WORKERS HAS THE HIGHEST PRIORITY OF ALL TASKS WITHIN THIS PROJECT. THE PROPERTY APPLICATION OF THE APPROVED TRAFFIC CONTROL PLAN (TCP) WILL
- PROVIDE THE DESIRED LEVEL OF SAFETY. 3. THROUGHOUT THESE SPECIAL PROVISIONS, ANY MENTION OF THE TCP SHALL BE IMPLIED TO INCLUDE ANY COMBINATION OF TYPICAL TRAFFIC CONTROL STANDARDS WHICH FORM THE OVERALL TCP FOR THIS PROJECT WHICH HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE SHA TRAFFIC ENGINEER.
- 4. THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR PERMITTEE SHALL BE REQUIRED TO ADHERE TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD), 1988 EDITION, ESPECIALLY PART VI. AND TO SECTION 814 OF THE MARYLAND DOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS (JANUARY, 1982; INCLUDING ALL REVISIONS AND SUPPLEMENTS TO EACH.
- 5. THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR PERMITTEE SHALL BE REQUIRED TO ADHERE TO THE REQUIREMENTS SET FOR IN THE TCP AND THESE SPECIAL PROVISIONS, UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER. ANY REQUESTS TO MAKE MINOR CHANGES TO THE TCP OR THE SPECIAL PROVISIONS WITH REGARD TO THE TRAFFIC CONTROL ITEMS SHALL BE MADE IN WRITING TO THE ENGINEER A MINIMUM OF THREE(3) WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE PROPOSED SCHEDULING CHANGE. THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR PERMITTEE SHALL HAVE WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE ENGINEER PRIOR TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANY CHANGE.
- 6. NO WORK SHALL BEGIN ON ANY WORK ACTIVITY OR WORK PHASE UNTIL ALL REQUIRED TRAFFIC CONTROL PATTERNS AND DEVICES INDICATED ON THE TCP FOR THAT ACTIVITY OR PHASE ARE COMPLETELY AND CORRECTLY IN PLACE TO HAVE BEEN CHECKED FOR APPROVED USAGE. 7. GENERAL AND SPECIFIC WARNING SIGNS SHALL ONLY BE IN PLACE WHEN SPECIFIC WORK TASKS AND ACTIVITIES ARE ACTUALLY UNDERWAY OR CONDITIONS EXIST THAT POSE A POTENTIAL
- HAZARD TO THE PUBLIC, AND ANY ADDITIONAL SIGNING HAS BEEN APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE SHA TRAFFIC ENGINEER. NOTE: THE PRACTICE OF PLACING SIGNING AND OTHER TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES IN ADDITION TO THOSE INDICATED ON THE APPROVED TCP IS NOT PERMITTED.
- 8. THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR PERMITTEE SHALL PROVIDE, MAINTAIN IN NEW CONDITION, AND MOVE WHEN NECESSARY, OR AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER. ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES USED FOR THE GUIDANCE AND PROTECTION OF MOTORISTS, PEDESTRIANS, AND WORKERS. 9. ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES REQUIRED BY THE TCP SHALL BE KEPT IN GOOD CONDITION. FULLY PERFORMING AS SET FORTH IN THE TCP, THE MUTCD, AND/OR SECTION BI4 OF THE SPECIFICATIONS. FOR REFLECTIVE DEVICES, A PARTICULAR DEVICE IS ASSUMED TO HAVE FAILED TO MEET MINIMUM OPERATIONAL STANDARDS WHEN THE DEVICE NO LONGER HAS RETRO-REFLECTANCE CAPABILITY OF AT LEAST 60XXX OF THE SPECIFIED MINIMUM VALUE OVER AT
- LEAST 90XXX OF THE VISIBLE REFLECTIVE SURFACE. 10. ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES NOT REQUIRED FOR THE SAFE CONDUCT OF TRAFFIC SHALL BE PROMPTLY REMOVED, COMPLETELY COVERED, TURNED AWAY FROM TRAFFIC, OR OTHERWISE TAKEN OUT OF SERVICE. IT IS INTENDED THAT NO TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICE IS TO BE IN SERVICE WHEN THERE IS NO CLEAR CUT REASON FOR THE DEVICE.
- 11. THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD(S) OF WORK ACTIVITIES, TRAFFIC SHALL BE MAINTAINED BY IMPLEMENTING THE APPROVED TCP. IN LIEU OF THE TCP PREPARED FOR THIS PROJECT, AND/OR INDIVIDUAL TYPICAL TRAFFIC CONTROL STANDARDS. THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR PERMITTEE HAS THE OPTION OR PREPARING AND SUBMITTING A TCP, WHOLLY OR IN PART, OF HIS OWN DESIGN, FOLLOWING GUIDELINES SET FORTH IN THE MUTCD AND PRESCRIBED BY THE ADMINISTRATION. A TCP DEVELOPED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR PERMITTEE SHALL NOT BI
- IMPLEMENTED UNTIL ADVANCE WRITTEN APPROVAL IS OBTAINED FROM THE ENGINEER. TCP'S MAY BE IMPLEMENTED WITHIN A SINGLE PROJECT OR JOINTLY BETWEEN TWO OR MORE PROJECTS. IN SITUATIONS WHERE TCP'S JOINTLY IMPLEMENTED, CARE SHALL BE EXERCISED TO PRESENT CORRECT AND NON-CONFLICTING GUIDANCE TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. 12. THROUGHOUT THESE SPECIAL PROVISIONS, WHERE SPEED OF TRAFFIC IS NOTED, THIS MEANS THE POSTED SPEED OR PREVAILING TRAVEL SPEED, WHICHEVER IS HIGHER, UNLESS
- OTHERWISE NOTED. 13. TRAFFIC SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PROJECT, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. NO TRAVEL LANE(S) OTHER THAN THOSE DESIGNATED FOR POSSIBLE CLOSURE IN THE TCP SHALL BE CLOSED WITHOUT OBTAINING PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE ENGINEER. ALL INGRESS AND EGRESS TO THE WORK AREA BY THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR PERMITTEE SHALL BE PERFORMED WITH THE FLOW OF TRAFFIC.





F-07-076

THERE IS NO AS-BUILT INFORMATION ON THIS SHEET

# STORM WATER MANAGEMENT POND 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 version.

## Site Preparation

Areas designated for borrow areas, embankment, and structural works shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of topsoil. All trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material shall be removed. Changel backs and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper than 1.1. All trees shall be cleared and arubbed within 15 feet of the toe of the embankment.

Areas to be covered by the reservoir will be cleared of all trees, brush, logs, tences, 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 cleared.

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.

### EARTH FILL

Material - The fill material shall be taken from approved designated borrow areas. It shall be free of roots, stumps, wood, rubbish, stones greater than 6", frozen or other objectionable materials. 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 embarkment. 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 sheepstoot, rubber tired or vibratory roller. Fill material shall contain sufficient moisture such that the required degree of compaction will be obtained with the equipment used. The fill material shall contain sufficient moisture so that if formed into a ball it will not crumble, yet not be so wet that water can be squeezed out.

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 at 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 and minimum permeability.

Embankment Core - The core shall be parallel to the centerline of the embankment as shown on the plans. The top width of the core 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 Backfill

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 r manually directed compaction equipment. The material needs t 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.

Structure backfill may be flowable fill meeting the requirements of Maryland Department of 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 resistivity 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 sides 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 the specified for the core of the embankment or other embankment materials.

#### 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 coatinos shall have 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.

Materials - (Aluminum 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 Stel 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 banks 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 in 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 between 4 and 9.

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 thick pess.

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.

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. IL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYOR

> WARE OFFICE PARE - 10272 BALTIMORE NATIONAL ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042 (410) 461 - 2855

All connections 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/B-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 e 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 pipe. Flanged joints with 3/8-inch closed cell gaskets the full width of the flange is also acceptable.

Helically corrugated pipe shall have either continuously welded seams or have lock seams with internal caulking 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 adequâte support

5. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill".

6. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings. Reinforced Concrete Pipe - All of the following criteria shall apply for reinforced

1. Materials - Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell and spigot joints with rubber paskets and shall equal or exceed ASTM C-361.

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 as described in the "Stucture Backfill" section of this standard. Gravel bedding is not permitted.

3. Laying pipe - Bell and spigot pipe shall be placed 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 from 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 as shown on the drawings.

# Plastic Pipe

The following criteria shall apply for plastic pipe: 1. Materials - PVC pipe shall be PVC-1120 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 requirement of AASHTO M252 Type 5, and 12" through 24" inch shall meet the requirement of AASHTO M294 Type 5.

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. Drainage Diaphragms - When a drainage diaphragm is used, a registered

professional engineer will supervise the design and construction inspection. Concrete

Concrete shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 414, Mix No. 3.

## Rock Riprap

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 excavations, 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 locations being refilled shall be maintained below the bottom of the excavation at such locations which may require draining the water sumps from which the water shall be pumped.

#### Stabilization

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.

#### Erosion and Sediment Control

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

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance plan in accordance with Local or State Regulations will be prepared for all ponds. As a minimum, the dam inspection checklist located in Appendix A shall be included as part of the operation and maintenance plan and performed at least annually. Written records of maintenance and major repairs needs to be retained in a file. The issuance of a Maintenance and Repair Permit for any repairs or maintenance that involves the modification of the dam or spillway from its original design and specifications is required. A permit is also required for any repairs or reconstruction that involve a substantial portion of the structure. All indicated repairs are to be made as soon as practical.

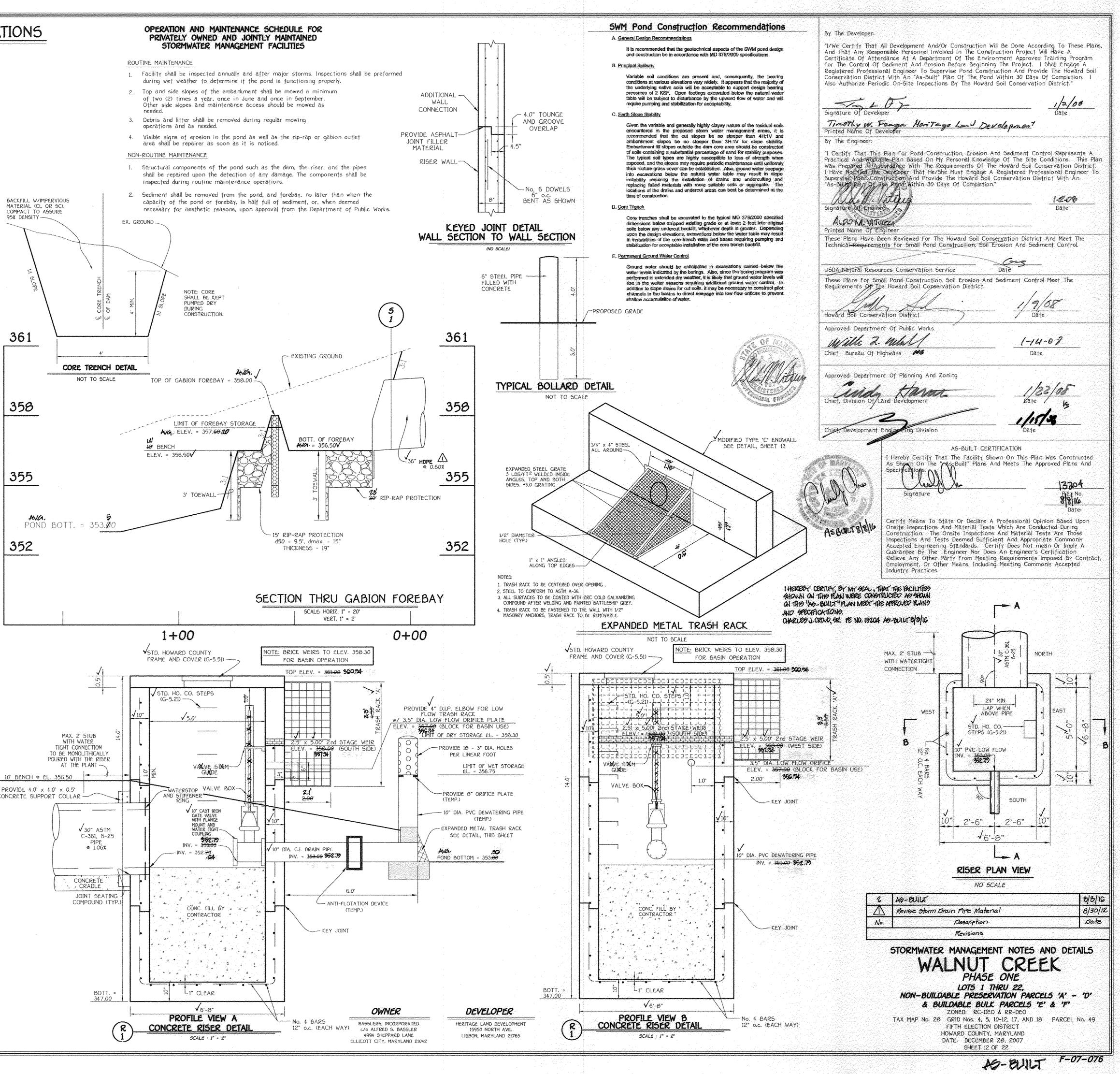
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	RUBBER GASKET	MASTIC	JOINT SEAL	.ER

NOTE: PROVIDE MASTIC JOINT SEALER FROM OUTSIDE OF PIPE JOINTS PRIOR TO INSTALLING BARREL UNDERGROUND

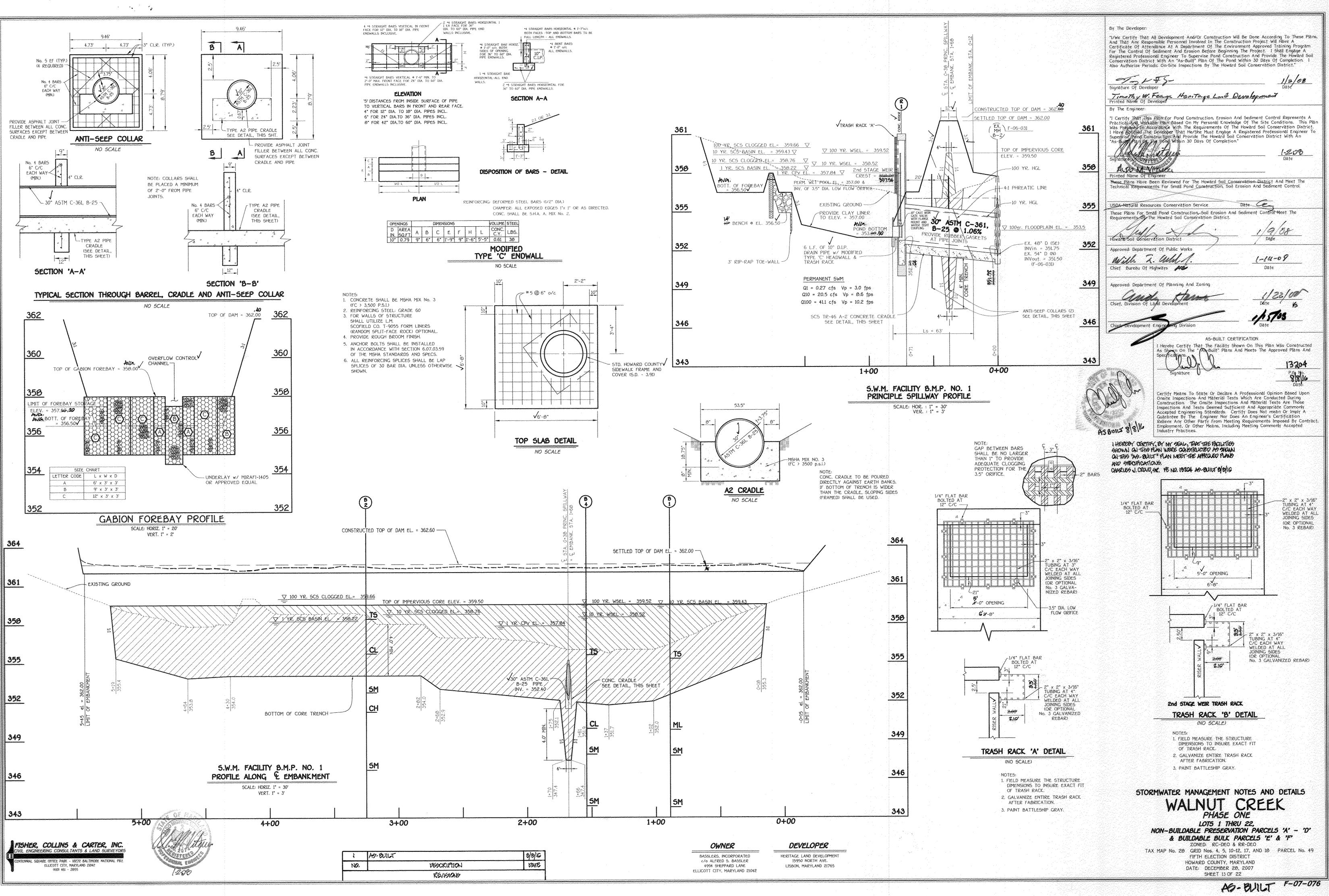
CONCRETE PIPE JOINT DETAIL

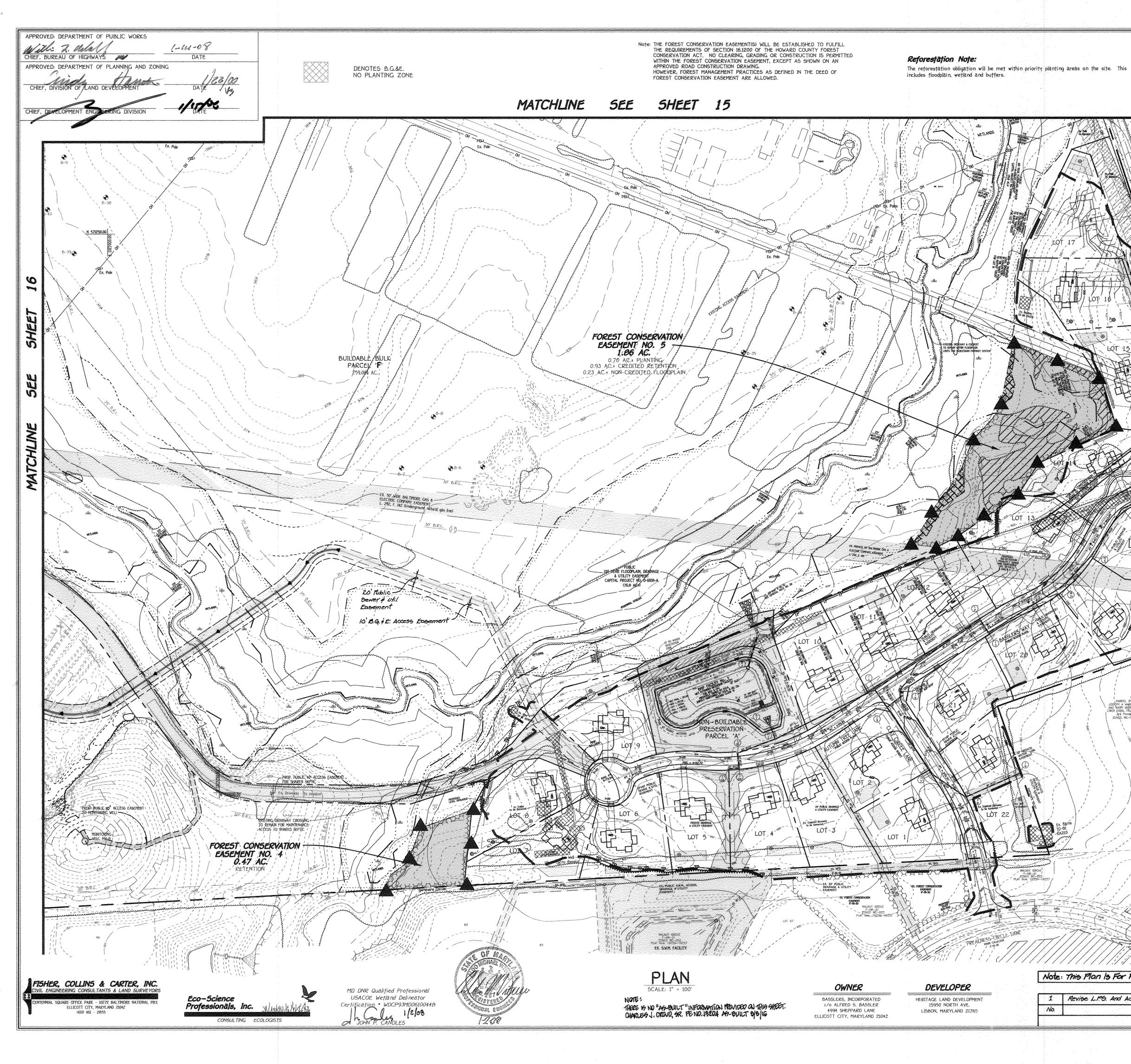
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ASTM DESIGNATION C361 DIAMETERS 12 THRU 168 INCH PRESSURES TO 125 FEET OF HEAD

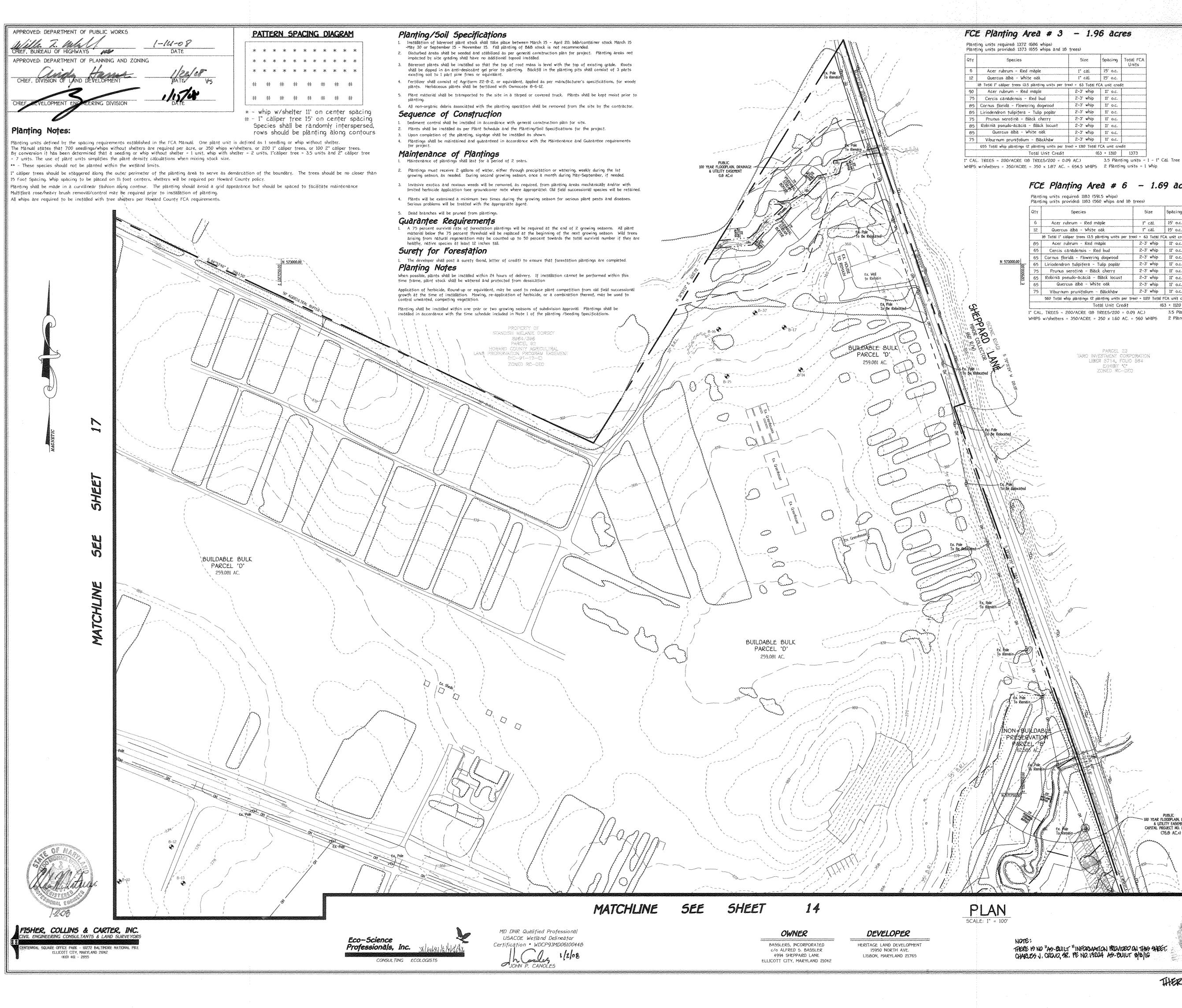












Area # 3 – 1.96 acres			F(	CE	Planting Area # 5	- 0.7	'O acı	es	
2 (686 whips) 3 (655 whips and 12	trees)			Pla	loți	ng units required 490 (245 whips) ng units provided 490 (224 whips and 12			
·	Size	Spacing	Total FCA Units	Qt	Y	Species	Size	Spacing	Total f Units
ed mäple	l" cal.	15' o.c.		6	5	Acer rubrum - Red maple	l" cal.	15' o.c.	l
hite oak	1° cal.	15' o.c.		- Fe	5	Quercus alba - White oak	1° cal.	15' o.c.	
3.5 planting units per t	ree) × 63 Total f	'CA unit cred	it.		nindia 1	2 Totàl 1° caliper trees (3.5 planting units per t	ee) = 42 Total F	CA unit cred	1 lit
ed maple	2-3' whip	11' o.c.		4	0	Acer rubrum - Red maple	2-3' whip	11' o.c.	T
- Red bud	2-3' whip	11' o.c.		4	0	Cercis canadensis - Red bud	2-3' whip	11' o.c.	1.
ering dogwood	2-3' whip	11' o.c.		3	0	Cornus florida - flowering dogwood	2-3" whip	11' o.c.	<u> </u>
a ~ Tulip poplar	2-3' whip	11' o.c.		3	0	Liriodendron tulipifera - Tulip poplar	2-3' whip	11' 0.6.	
Black cherry	2-3' whip	11° o.c.		2	0	Prunus scrotina - Black cherry	2-3' whip	11' o.c.	<u> </u>
a – Black locust	2-3' whip	11' o.c.		2	4	Robinia pseudo-acacia - Black locust	2-3' whip	11' o.c.	<u> </u>
White oak	2-3' whip	11' o.c.		2	0	Quercus alba - White oak	2-3' whip	11° o.c.	+
ım - Blackhaw	2~3' whip	11' o.c.		2	0	Viburnum prunifolium - Blackhaw	2-3' whip	11° o.c.	
(2 planting units per t	ree) = 1310 Total	FCA unit cre	udit			224 Total whip plantings (2 planting units per 1	ree) = 448 Total		u dit
Total Unit Credit	(	63 + 1310	1373			Total Unit Credit	وا المان بالبريمة بالأي بالمان أن معاملة المارينية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية المالية الم	12 + 448)	490

1" CAL. TREES = 200/ACRE (12 TREES/200 = 0.06 AC.) WHIPS w/shelters = 350/ACRE = 350 x 0.64 AC. = 224 WHIPS 2 Planting units = 1 Whip

(42 + 448) 490 3.5 Planting units = 1 - 1" Cal. Tree

Spacing | Total FCA

Units

# FCE Planting Area # 6 - 1.69 acres

Qty	Species	Size	Spacing	Total FCA Units				
6	Acer rubrum - Red maple 1" cal. 15' o.c.							
12	Quercus alba - White oak 1" cal. 15' o.c.							
	18 Total 1° caliper trees (3.5 planting units per ti	ree) = 63 Total F	CA unit cred	ĥţ				
85	Acer rubrum - Red maple	2-3' whip	11° o.c.	1				
65	Cercis canadensis - Red bud	2-3' whip	11° o.c.					
65	Cornus florida - Flowering dogwood	11° o.c.						
65	65 Liriodendron tulipifera - Tulip poplar 2-3' whip 11' o.c.							
75	75 Prunus serotina - Black cherry 2-3' whip 11' o.c.							
65	Robinia pseudo-acacia - Black locust	2-3 whip	II' o.c.					
65	Quercus alba - White oak	2-3' whip	11' o.c.					
75	Viburnum prunifolium - Bläckhäw 2-3' whip 11' o.c.							
2-944-4-44 million	560 Total whip plantings (2 planting units per t	ree) = 1120 Total	FCA unit cre	udiț				
	Total Unit Credit	.[]	63 + 1120	1183				

PARCEL 23

TARC INVESTMENT CORPORATION

LIBER 5714, FOLIC 584 EXHIBIT 'C' ZONED RG-DEC

FOREST	CONSE	RVATION	DATA (P	hase One)
EASEMENT NO.	CREDITED RETENTION AREA	PLANTING AREA	NON-CREDITED RETENTION AREA	TOTAL EASEMENT AREA
1	1.77 AC.	0.00 AC.	0.54 AC.	2.31 AC.
2	5.02 AC.	0.00 AC.	4.69 AC.	9.71 AC.
3	0.00 AC.	1.96 AC.	0.00 AC.	1.96 AC.
4	0.47 AC.	0.00 AC.	0.00 AC.	0.47 AC.
5	0.93 AC.	0.70 AC.	0.23 AC.	1.86 AC.
6	0.00 AC.	1.69 AC.	0.00 AC.	1.69 AC.
TOTAL	8.19 AC.	4.35 AC.	5.46 AC.	10.00 AC.

3.5 Planting units = 1 - 1" Cal. Tree WHIPS w/shelters = 350/ACRE = 350 x 1.60 AC. = 560 WHIPS 2 Planting units = 1 Whip

# FOREST CONSERVATION WORKSHEET

# (For the entire Walnut Creek subdivision)

	435.8
8. DEDUCTIONS (CRITICAL AREA: AREA RESTRICTED BY LOCAL OR PROGRAM)	93.7
(78,6 AC, FLOODPLAIN & 15,1 AC, UTILITY TRANSMISSION LINE EASEMENTS)	
C. NET TRACT AREA - NET TRACT AREA = TOTAL TRACT (A) - DEDUCTIONS (B)	342.1
LAND USE CATEGORY. MEDIUM DENSITY RESIDENTIAL	
D. AFFORESTATION THRESHOLD (NET TRACT AREA (C1 x 20%)	68.4
E. CONSERVATION THRESHOLD (NET TRACT AREA (C1 x 25%)	85.5
EXISTING FOREST COVER	
F. EXISTING FOREST COVER WITHIN THE NET TRACT AREA	75,4
G. AREA OF FOREST ABOVE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD	0
IF THE EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN	
$G \approx F - E$ otherwise $G \approx 0$ .	
BREAKEVEN POINT	
H. BREAKEVEN POINT (AMOUNT OF FOREST THAT MUST BE RETAINED SO THAT NO MITIGATION IS	n/a
REQUIRED)	, jann Marrien and Sammer, mi
(1) IF THE APEA OF FOREST ABOVE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (G) IS GREATER THAN 0, THEN	
H = (0.2 x THE AREA OF FOREST ABOVE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (G) + THE	
Conservation Treshold (6):	
(2) IF THE AREA OF FOREST ABOVE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (G) IS EQUAL TO 0. THEN	
H = EXISTING FOREST COVER (F)	
L FOREST CLEARING PERMITTED WITHOUT MITIGATION	0
1 = EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) - BREAKEVEN POINT (H)	
PROPOSED FOREST CLEARING	
J. TOTAL AREA OF FOREST. TO BE CLEARED	15.83
K. TOTAL AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED	.59.57
K = EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) - FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J)	
N - ENDING FORCE (SUTER ST - FORDER FORDE CLEARED AND	
PLANTING REQUIREMENTS	
IF THE TOTAL AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (K) IS AT OR ABOVE THE BREAKEVEN POINT (H), NO	
PLANTING IS REQUIRED, AND NO FURTHER CALCULATIONS ARE NECESSARY ( 1=0, M=0, N=0, P=0; Q=0,	
£×0).	
OTHERWISE, CALCULATE THE PLANTING REQUIREMENTIS) AS FOLLOWS:	····
L REFORESTATION FOR CLEARING ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD	0
(D IF THE TOTAL AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (K) IS GREATER THAN THE	
CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN L = THE AREA OF FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J) x 0.25;	
(2) IF THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (U IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD	
(E), THEN L = AREA OF FOREST ABOVE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (G) x 0.25	
	31,66
M. REFORESTATION FOR CLEARING BELOW THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD	1. 1. 1. j. 1.
M. REFORESTATION FOR CLEARING BELOW THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (1) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (1) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (1) AND THE	
(1) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE	
(1) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E).	
(1) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (K) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = $2.0 \times (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (K)$	
(1) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = $2.0 \times (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C)$ (2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E).	
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<ul> <li>(I) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E).</li> <li>THEN M = 2.0 × (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C)</li> <li>(2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E).</li> <li>THEN M = 2.0 × FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J).</li> <li>N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD.</li> </ul>	0
(I) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (K) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) (2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J). N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD IF THE AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (K) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E),	0
(I) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (K) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) (2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J). N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD IF THE AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (K) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E),	0 31.66
(i) If EXISTING FOREST COVER (f) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (c) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (c) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (c). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (c) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (c) (2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (f) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (c), THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J). N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE RETAINED (c) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (c), THEN N = $k - c$ , OTHERWISE N = 0	
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(i) If EXISTING FOREST COVER (f) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (e) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (c) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (e). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (e) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (c)) (2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (f) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (e), THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J). N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE RETAINED (c) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (e), THEN N = $k - e$ ; OTHERWISE N = 0 P. TOTAL REFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED	
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(i) If EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) (2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J) N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD IF THE AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN N = K - E; OTHERWISE N = 0 P. TOTAL REFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q = AFFORESTATION REQUIRED D = EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) R. TOTAL PLANTING REQUIREMENT R = P + Q	31.66 0 31.66
(I) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) (2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J) N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD IF THE AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN N = $K - E$ ; OTHERWISE N = 0 P. TOTAL REFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN THE AFFORESTATION TRESHOLD (D), THEN Q = AFFORESTATION REQUIRED NOTE: THIS PROJECT IS USING "RURAL CLUSTER OPTION B" PER APPENDIX L OF THE FOREST CONSERVATION MANUAL FOR ITS FOREST REQUIREMENT CALCULATIONS WHICH INCLUDES THE AREA FOR ALL THE	31.66 0 31.66
(i) If EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) (2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J) N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD IF THE AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN N = K - E OTHERWISE N = 0 P. TOTAL REFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q = AFFORESTATION REQUIRED D = EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) R. TOTAL PLANTING REQUIREMENT R = P + Q NOTE: THIS PROJECT IS USING "RURAL CLUSTER OPTION B" PER APPENDIX L OF THE FOREST CONSERVATION	31.66 0 31.66
(I) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) (2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J) N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD IF THE AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN N = $K - E$ ; OTHERWISE N = 0 P. TOTAL REFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN THE AFFORESTATION TRESHOLD (D), THEN Q = AFFORESTATION REQUIRED NOTE: THIS PROJECT IS USING "RURAL CLUSTER OPTION B" PER APPENDIX L OF THE FOREST CONSERVATION MANUAL FOR ITS FOREST REQUIREMENT CALCULATIONS WHICH INCLUDES THE AREA FOR ALL THE	31.66 0 31.66
<ul> <li>(D) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C)</li> <li>(2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J).</li> <li>N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD</li> <li>IF THE AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN N = K - E; OTHERWISE N = 0</li> <li>P. TOTAL REFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N</li> <li>Q. TOTAL AFFOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN THE AFFORESTATION TRESHOLD (D). THEN</li> <li>Q = AFFOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN THE AFFORESTATION TRESHOLD (D). THEN</li> <li>Q = AFFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L • M - N</li> <li>WOTE: THIS PROJECT IS USING "RURAL CLUSTER OPTION B" PER APPENDIX L OF THE FOREST CONSERVATION MALL FOR ITS FOREST COLLATIONS WHICH INCLUDES THE AREA FOR ALL THE PRESERVATION PARCELS.</li> </ul>	31.66 0 31.66
(I) If EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (c) (2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J) N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD IF THE AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (K) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E), THEN N = K - E; OTHERWISE N = 0 P. TOTAL REFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N Q TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN THE AFFORESTATION TRESHOLD (D), THEN Q = AFFORESTATION REQUIRED R. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN THE AFFORESTATION TRESHOLD (D), THEN Q = AFFORESTATION TRESHOLO (D) - EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) R. TOTAL PLANTING REQUIREMENT R = P + Q NOTE: THIS PROJECT IS USING "RURAL CLUSTER OPTION B" PER APPENDIX L OF THE FOREST CONSERVATION MANUAL FOR LIS FOREST REQUIREMENT CALCULATIONS WHICH INCLUDES THE AREA FOR ALL THE PRESERVATION PARCELS.	31.66 0 31.66
<ul> <li>(I) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C)</li> <li>(2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J)</li> <li>(3) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN M = 2.0 x FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J)</li> <li>(4) IF EXISTING FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J)</li> <li>(5) IF CONSERVATION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD</li> <li>(6) IF THE AREA OF FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E). THEN N = K - E. OTHERWISE N = 0</li> <li>(7) TOTAL REFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L · M - N</li> <li>(8) TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L · M - N</li> <li>(9) TOTAL AFFORESTATION TRESHOLD (D) - EXISTING FOREST COVER (F)</li> <li>(9) RE TOTAL PLANTING REQUIREMENT (R = P · Q)</li> <li>(9) FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN THE AFFORESTATION TRESHOLD (D). THEN</li> <li>(9) Q = AFFORESTATION TRESHOLD (D) - EXISTING FOREST COVER (F)</li> <li>(9) RE TOTAL PLANTING REQUIREMENT (R = P · Q)</li> <li>(10) FE: THIS PROJECT IS USING "RURAL CLUSTER OPTION B" PER APPENDIX L OF THE FOREST CONSERVATION PLAN MANUAL FOR ITS FOREST REQUIREMENT CALCULATIONS WHICH INCLUDES THE AREA FOR ALL THE PRESERVATION PARCELS.</li> <li>(11) FOREST CONSERVATION PLAN KARA FOR ALL THE PRESERVATION PRECEDS.</li> </ul>	31.66 0 31.66
<ul> <li>(I) If EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) AND THE FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E).</li> <li>THEN M = 2.0 × (CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E) - FOREST TO BE RETAINED (C)</li> <li>(2) IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E).</li> <li>THEN M = 2.0 × FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J)</li> <li>N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E).</li> <li>THEN M = 2.0 × FOREST TO BE CLEARED (J)</li> <li>N. CREDIT FOR RETENTION ABOVE THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E).</li> <li>THEN M = 2.0 × FOREST TO BE RETAINED (G) IS GREATER THAN THE CONSERVATION TRESHOLD (E).</li> <li>THEN M = K - E; OTHERWISE N = 0</li> <li>P. TOTAL REFORESTATION REQUIRED P = L + M - N</li> <li>2. TOTAL AFFORESTATION REQUIRED</li> <li>IF EXISTING FOREST COVER (F) IS LESS THAN THE AFFORESTATION TRESHOLD (D). THEN</li> <li>Q = AFFORESTATION REQUIRED</li> <li>R. TOTAL PLANTING REQUIREMENT R = P + Q</li> <li>KOTE: THIS PROJECT IS USING "RURAL CLUSTER OPTION B" PER APPENDIX L OF THE FOREST CONSERVATION MANUAL FOR ITS FOREST REQUIREMENT CALCULATIONS WHICH INCLUDES THE AREA FOR ALL THE PRESERVATION PARCELS.</li> </ul>	31.66 0 31.66

& BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS 'E' & 'F'

GRID Nos. 4, 5, 10-12, 17, AND 18 PARCEL No.

ZONED: RC-DEO & RR-DEO

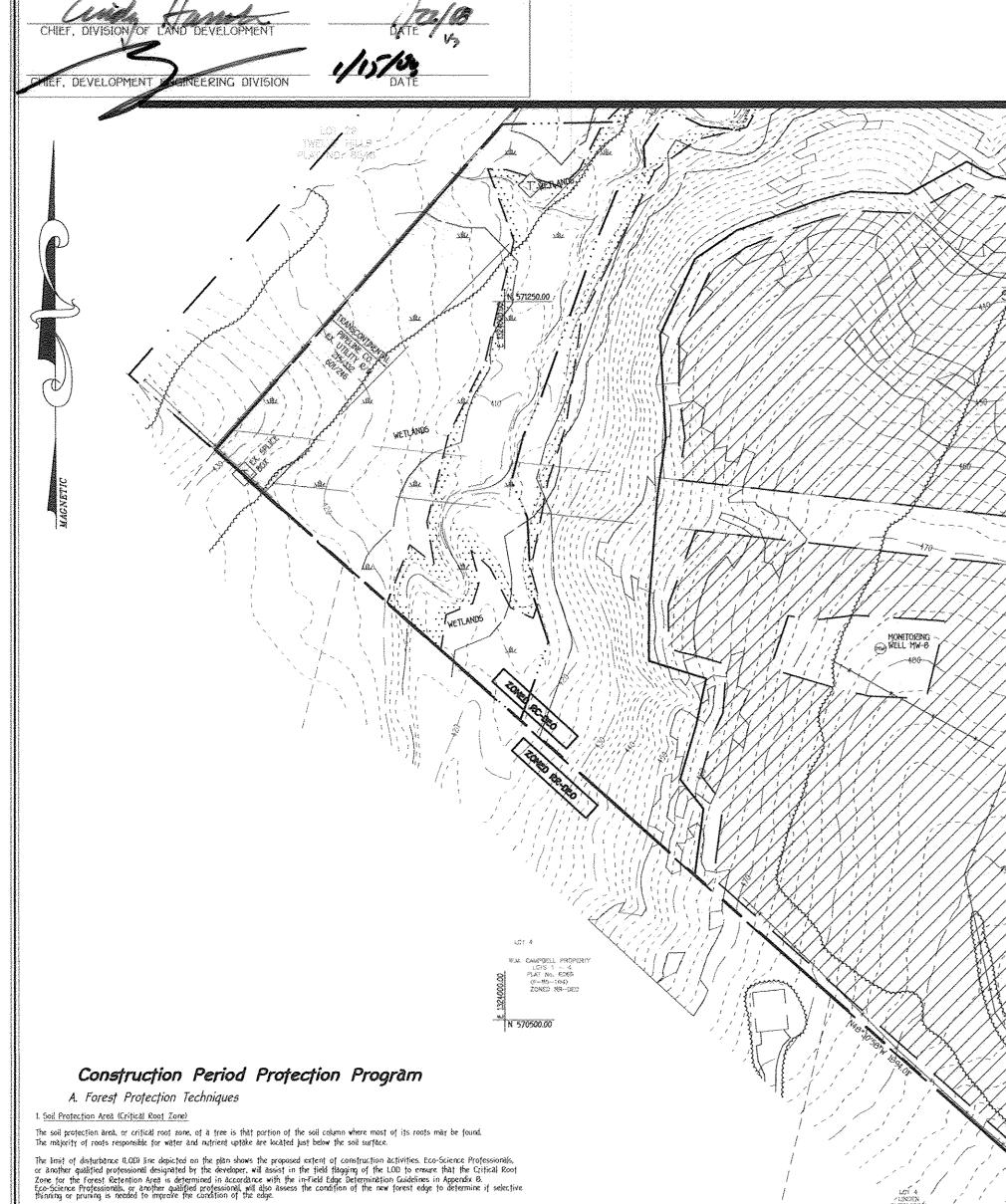
SHEET 15 OF 22

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND DATE: DECEMBER 28, 2007

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3/3	PUBLIC - 100 YEAR FLOODFLAIN, OPAINACE
The second second	PUBLIC - 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN, DRAINAGE & UTILITY EASEMENT CAPITAL PROJECT NO. D-1028-A
et ex role Tookemain	(76.8 AC.+)
	1

THERE IS NO "AS-BUILT "INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS SHEET. CHARLES J. CROVO, SR. PE NO. 13204 AS-BUILT 9/8/16

ASCON128 881



2. Fearing and Signage

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

PPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

1-14-08

CHIEF, BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS

All forest retention areas will be protected from unauthorized intrusion by appropriate signage and fencing. Signage and fencing will be installed prior to any construction activity. Installation of these devices will be supervised by Eco-Science Professionals or another qualified professional Fencing will placed along all LOD lines that occur within 35 feet of existing treelines. Signage will be placed along the edge of the FCE every 100 feet. Fencing will consist of blaze orange mesh fence or super silt fence. See Forest Conservation Plan for standard specifications.

### B. Pre-Construction Meeting

Upon staking of limits of disturbance and installation of all signage, a pre-construction meeting will be held between the developer; contractor and appropriate County inspector. The purpose of the meeting will be to verify that all tree protection measures outlined in the FCP are in place, that all sediment control is in order, and to notify the contractor of possible penalties for non-compliance with the FCP.

C. Storage Facilities/Equipment Cleaning

All equipment storage, parking, sanitary facilities, material stockpiling, etc. associated with construction of the project will be restricted to those areas shown within the limit of disturbance. Nearing of equipment will be prohibited from all forest retention areas. Wastewater resulting from equipment clearing will be controlled to prevent runoff into wetlands, streams and other environmentally sensitive areas.

### D. Sequence of Construction

The following timetable represents the proposed timetable for construction of the proposed project. The construction start date for this project has not been formalized. The actual project start date is predicated on the issuance of all necessary permits and approvals for the project. The items outlined in the Forest Conservation Plan will be enacted upon commencement of the project.

Below find a sequence of construction

- 1. Install all tree protection signage, fencing, and sediment control devices.
- 2. Hold pre-construction meeting between developer, contractor and County inspector. 3. Grade site and construct improvements. Stabilize all disturbed areas in accordance with grading plan
- 4. Remove sediment control. Replace any forest retention signage in poor condition.
- 5. Hold post-construction meeting with County inspectors to assure compliance with FCP.

# E. Construction Monitoring

Eco-Science Professionals, or another qualified professional designated by the developer, will monitor construction of the project to ensure that all activities are in compliance with the Forest Conservation Plan. This will include inspections to ensure that signage is properly maintained and that no unauthorized intrusions have been made into forest retention areas.

F. Activities Permitted During Construction

- The forest conservation plan will allow the following activities within forest resources during the construction phase of the project:
- 1. Passive recreation (birdwatching, hiking, etc.)

These activities will not damage or negatively impact the forest resources on the property.

## G. Post-Construction Meeting

Upon completion of construction. Eco-Science Professionals, or another qualified professional designated by the developer, will notify the County that construction has been completed and arrange for a post-construction meeting to review the project site. The meeting will allow the County impactor to verify that all Forest Conservation Easement areas have been properly retained and that all post construction protection measures (permanent signage) have been installed.

# Post-Construction Management Plan

The post-construction management plan will further ensure that all Forest Conservation Easement Areas are maintained. The developer will be responsible for implementation of the post-construction management plan.

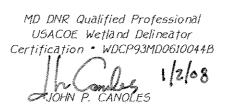
## The following items will be incorporated into the plan for the subject property:

A. Signage Signage indicating the limits of the forest retention areas shall be maintained.





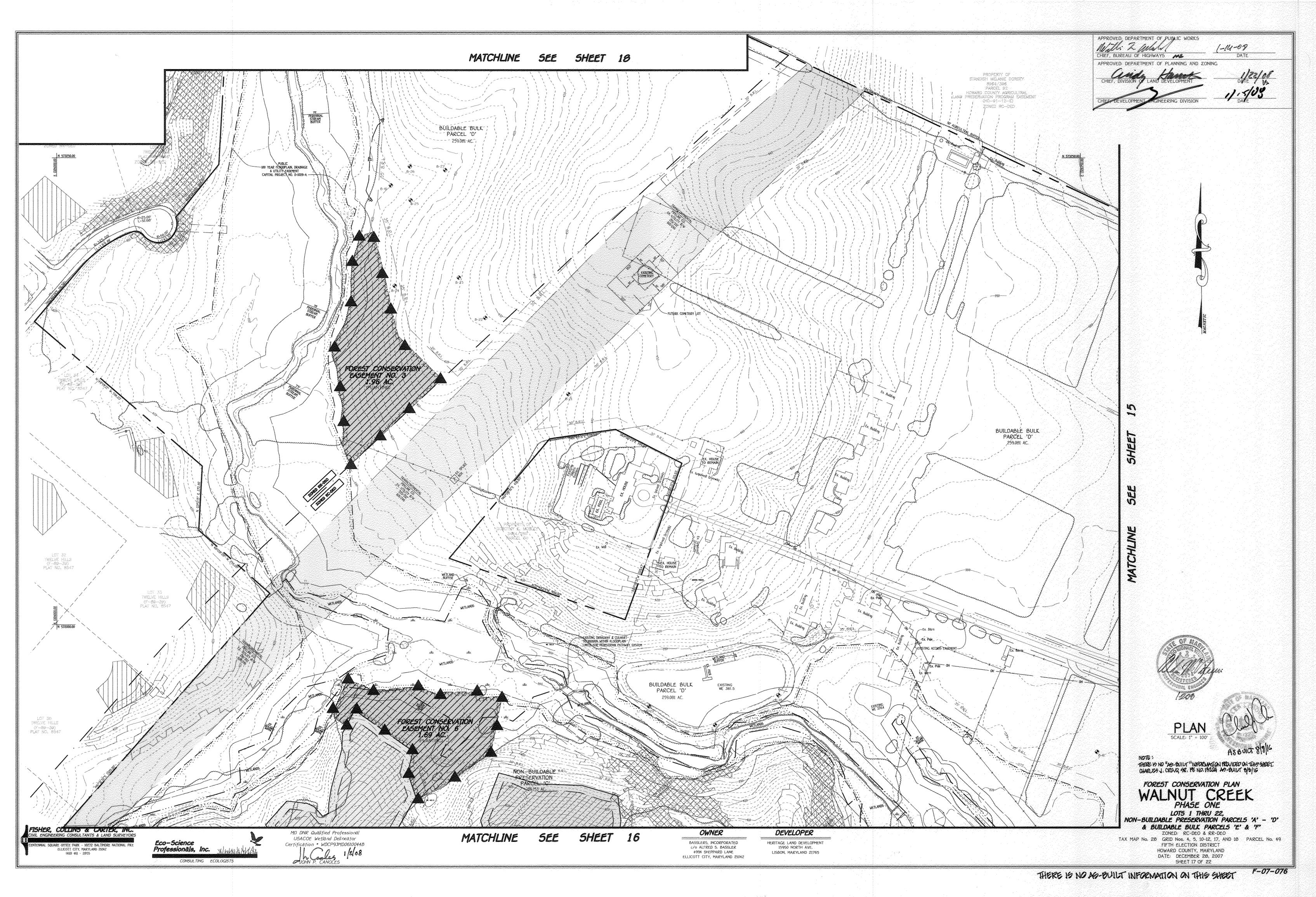
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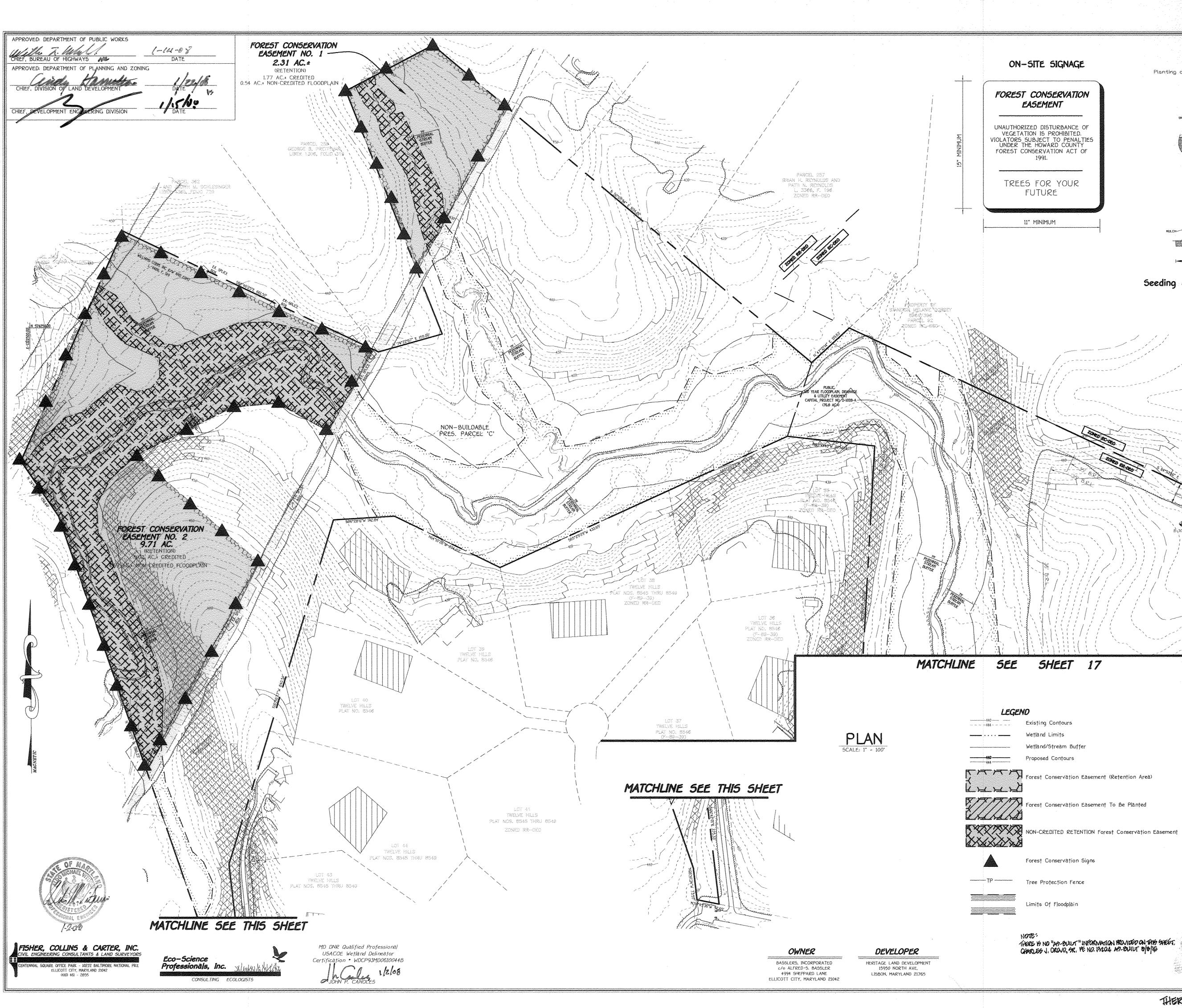


Description

Revisions







THERE IS NO AG-BUILT INFORMATION ON THIS SHEET

THERE IS NO "AD-BUILT" INFORMATION PROVIDED ON THIS SHEET, CHARLES J. ORONO, SR., PE NO. 13204 AD-BUILT 0/8/16



WALNUT CREEK LOTS 1 THRU 22, NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCELS 'A' - 'D' & BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS 'E' & 'F' ZONED: RC-DEO & RR-DEO TAX MAP No. 28 GRID Nos. 4, 5, 10-12, 17, AND 18 PARCEL No. 49 FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND DATE: DECEMBER 20, 2007 SHEET 10 OF 22

F-07-076

FOREST CONSERVATION PLAN

Tree Protection Fence Limits Of Floodplain

Forest Conservation Signs

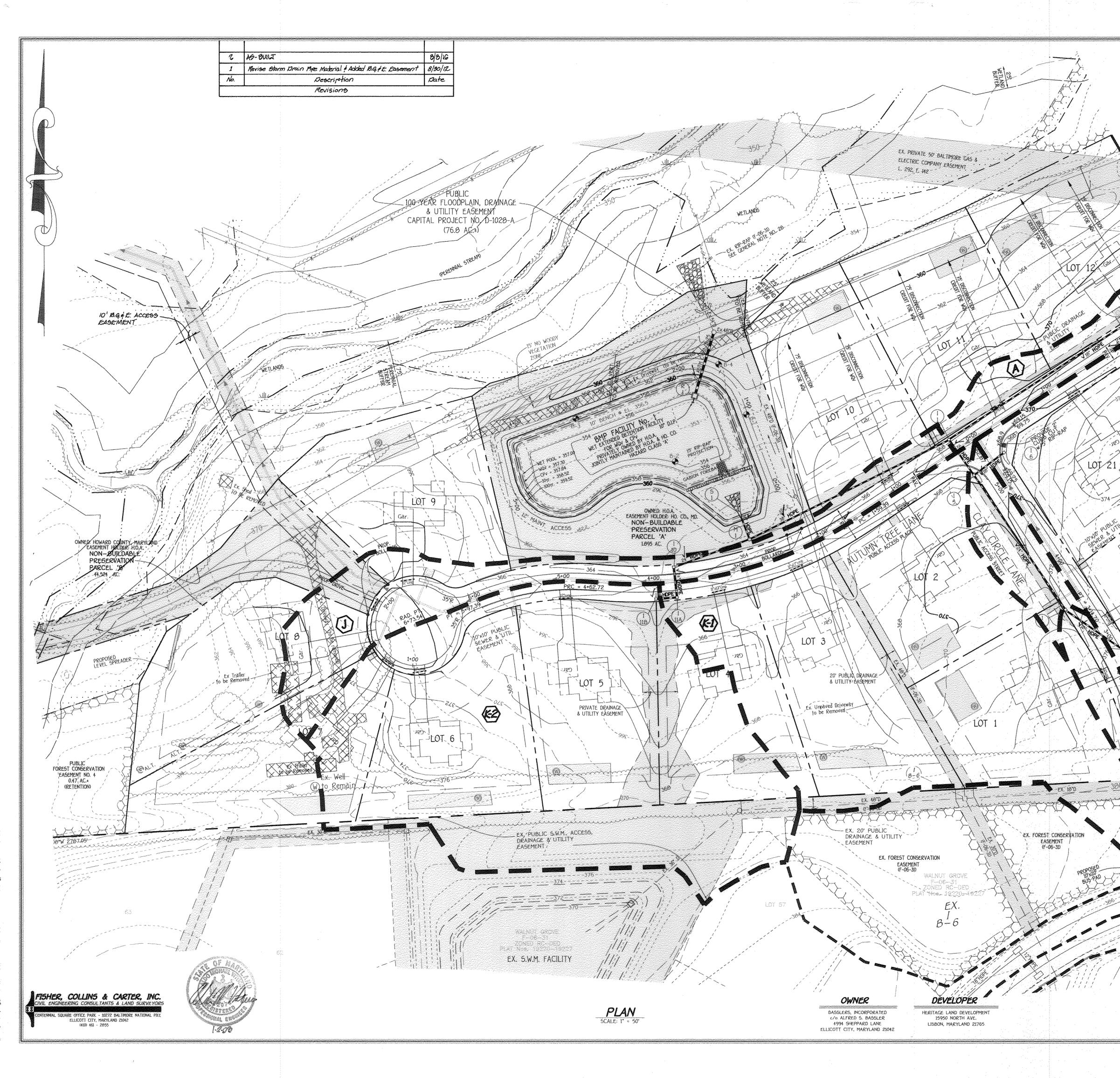
Forest Conservation Easement To Be Planted

Wetland/Stream Buffer Proposed Contours

Existing Contours Wetland Limits

SHEET 17

ON-SITE SIGNAGE Indisturbe Plantino FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT -BACKFILL WITH NATIVE SOIL HEIGHT REDTBALL 10% ABOVE FINISHED GRADE ORIGINAL GRADE -----S . WATCH SOR. MIX BACKFILL UNAUTHORIZED DISTURBANCE OF VEGETATION IS PROHIBITED. VIOLATORS SUBJECT TO PENALTIES UNDER THE HOWARD COUNTY FOREST CONSERVATION ACT OF 1991. WIDTH = 2 1/2 X ROOTBALL OR CONTAINER DIAMETER TREES FOR YOUR FUTURE isturbe BACKFILL WITH WITH 2/3 EXISTING SOIL AND 1/3 COMPOST HEIGHT ROOTBALL 10% ABOVE FINISHED GRADE ------ 2 ' MULCH Seeding and Whip Planting Specification WIDTH = 2 1/2 X ROUTBALL DR CONTAINER DIAMETER N 574250.0 8-29



Approved: Department Of Public Works With Z. Well. Chief Bureau Of Highways MS 1-14-08 Date Approved: Department Of Planning And Zoning Chief, Division of Land Development 100/of 1/15/08 Chief, Development Eng

DRIVEWAY CULVERT SIZE ANALYSIS							
LOT NO.	PIPE SIZE	ROAD STA. & GRADE	ROAD NAME	REMARKS			
1	12"	2+63 • 5%	Clay Circle Lane	Q = 0.9 cfs			
2	12"	1+07 • 1.5%	Autumn Tree Lane	Q = 0.7 cfs			
3	11° × 17°	2+41 @ 1.5%	Autumn Tree Lane	Q = 4.2 cfs			
4	11" x 17"	3+29 • 1.5%	Autumn Tree Lane	Q = 5.3 cfs			
5	12"	4+98 • 2.5%	Autumn Tree Lane	Q = 3.0 cfs			
6	12*	LP 0+93 @ 2.5%	Autumn Tree Lane	Q = 0.6 cfs			
7	12"	LP 1+25 @ 0.6%	Autumn Tree Lane	Q = 0.5 cfs			
8	N/A	LP 1+57  High Point	Autumn Tree Lane	N/A			
9	12"	LP 2+30 • 2.5%	Autumn Tree Lane	Q = 0.7 cfs			
10	12"	1+06 @ 1.5%	Autumn Tree Lane	Q = 0.8 cf			
11	12"	0+42 • 1.5%	Basslers Way	Q = 2.5 cfs			
12	12"	2+29 @ 1.5%	Basslers Way	Q = 0.8 cf			
13	12"	5+63 @ 1.7%	Basslers Way	Q = 0.5 cfs			
14	12"	7+03 @ 2.5%	Basslers Way	Q = 0.8 cf			
15 to 17	12"	LP 1+09 • 2.5%	Basslers Way	Q = 1.0 cfs			
18	12"	LP 2+54 • 2.5%	Basslers Way	Q = 2.2 cfs			
19	12*	4+89 • 6.7%	Basslers Way	Q = 1.2 cfs			
20	12"	3+83 • 6.7%	Basslers Way	Q = 2.8 cf			
21	12"	1+77 @ 1.5%	Basslers Way	Q = 1.0 cfs			
22	12*	3+15 • 0.6%	Clay Circle Lane	0 = 1.0 cfs			

DRAINAGE AREA DATA									
STRUCTURE NO.	DRAINAGE	AREA	۲C,	ZONED	% IMP,				
1-1	A	0.31 AC.	0.44	RC-DEO	28%				
1-2	в	0.20 AC.	0.49	RC-DEO	35%				
1-3	C	1.88 AC.	0.34	RC-DEO	12%				
1-4	D	1.89 AC.	0.37	RC-DEO	17 %				
1-5	<b>I</b> ≤ €	0.25 AC.	0.41	RC-DEO	23%				
1-6	F	4.94 AC.	0.30	RC-DEO	6%				
1-7	G	0.25 AC.	0.51	RC-DEO	38%				
1-8	H	0.66 AC.	0.52	RC-DEO	38%				
1-9	1	5.32 AC.	0.39	RC-DEO	20%				
1-10	J	0.89 AC.	0.50	RC-DEO	36%				
1-11A	K-1	2.10 AC.	0.48	RC-DEO	33%				
I-11B	K-2	3.08 AC.	0.28	RC-DEO	4%				

20

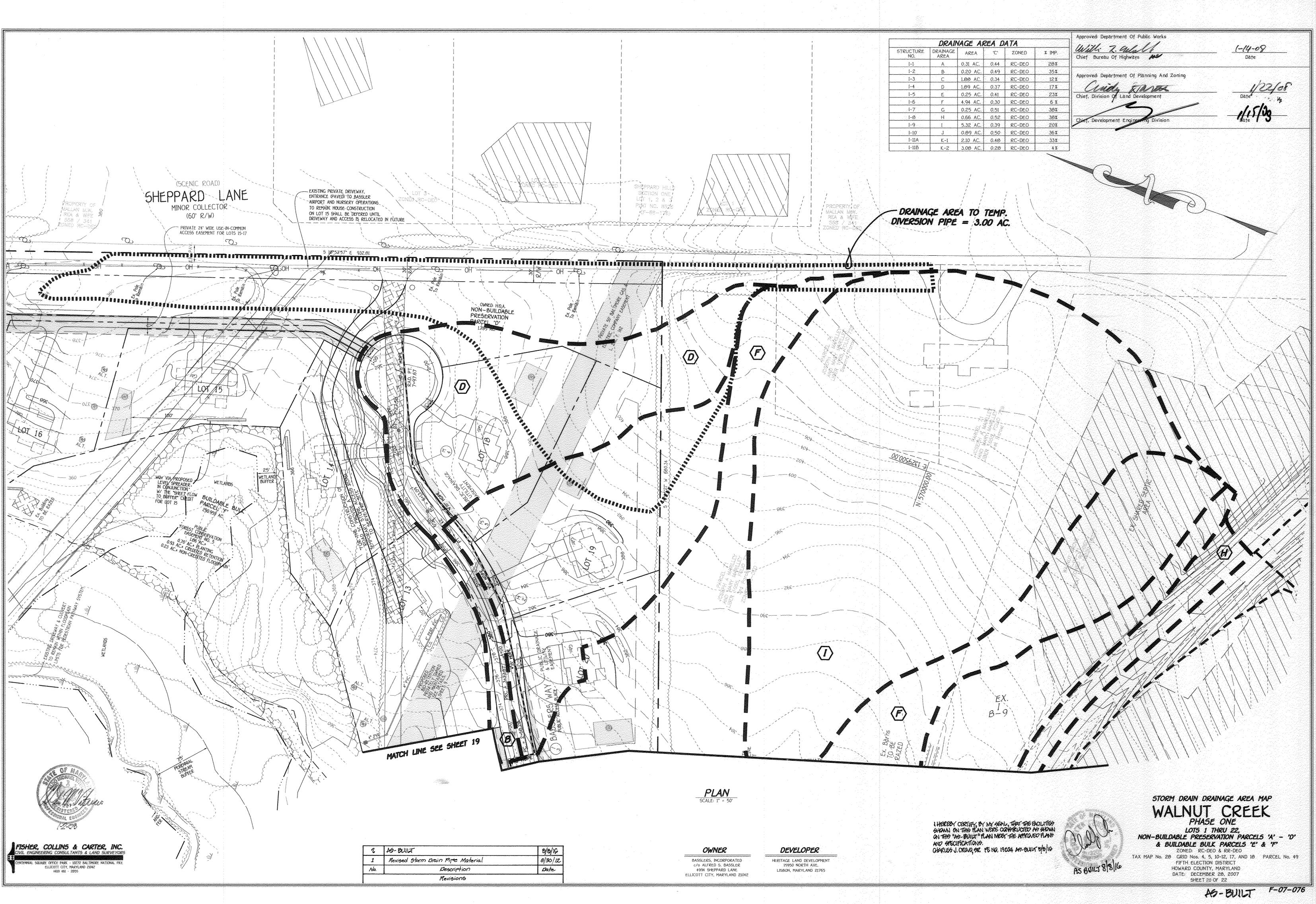
I HEREBY CERTIFY, BY MY GEAL, THAT THE FACILITIES GHOWN ON THIS PLAN WERE CONSTRUCTED AS GHOWN ON THIS "AG-BUILDT" PLAN MEET THE APPROVED PLANS AND GRECIFICATIONS CHARLES J. CROND, GR. PE NO. 13204 AS-BUILDT 0/8/16

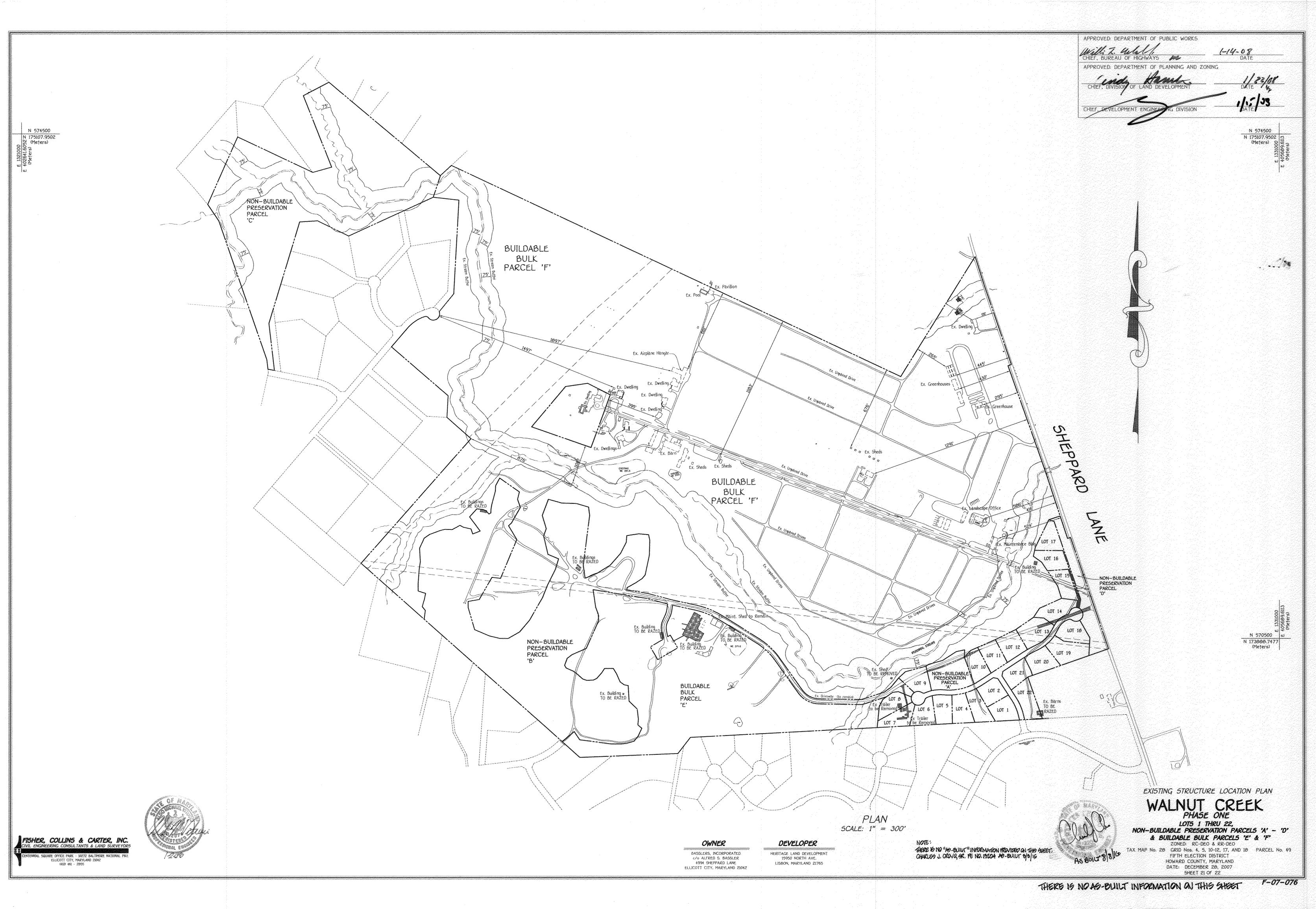
AS BUILT 8 814 STORM DRAIN DRAINAGE AREA MAP

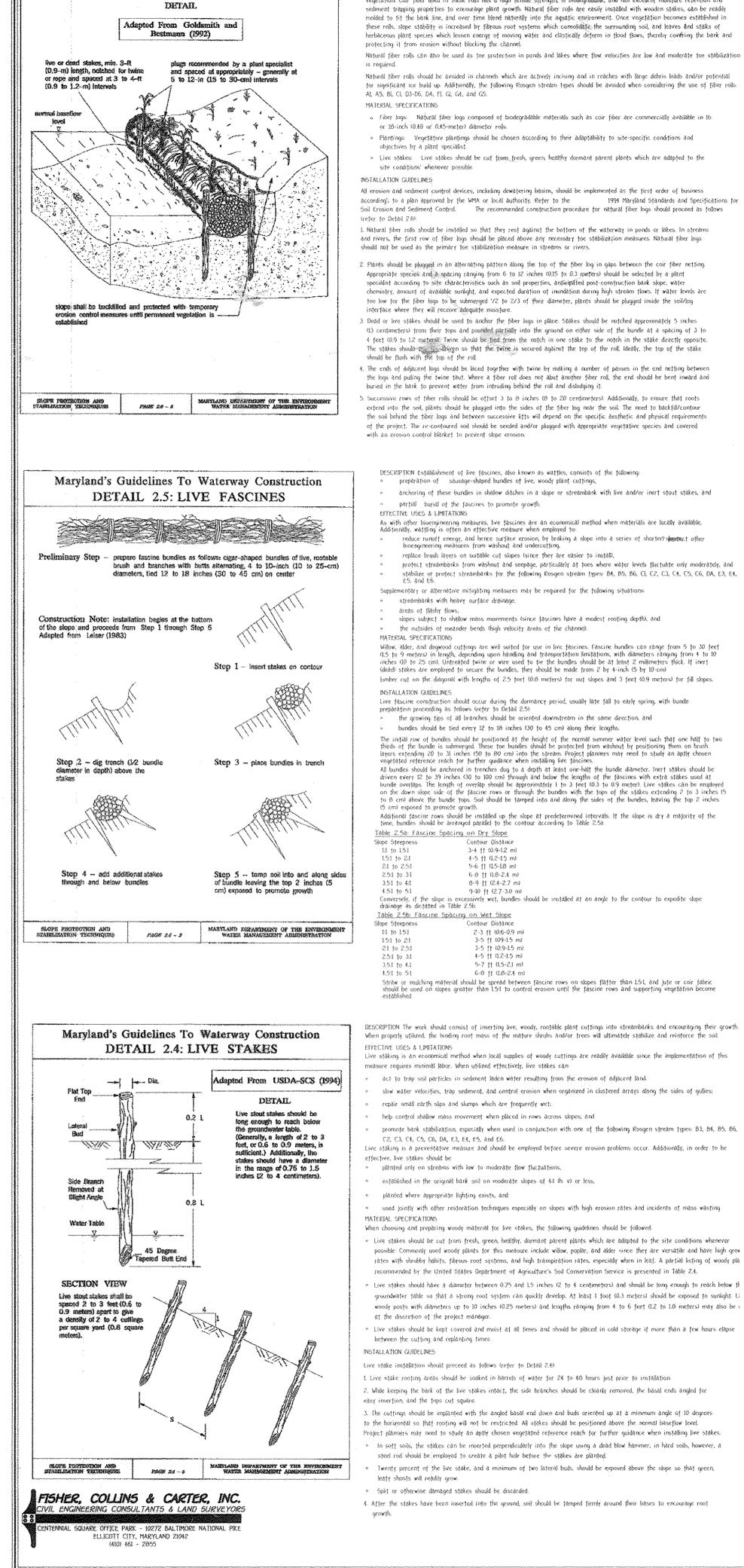
WALNUT CREEK LOTS 1 THRU 22, NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCELS 'A' - 'D' & BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS 'E' & 'F' ZONED: RC-DEO & RR-DEO

AS-BUILT F-07-076

ZONED: RC-DEO & RR-DEO TAX MAP No. 28 GRID Nos. 4, 5, 10-12, 17, AND 18 PARCEL No. 49 FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND DATE: DECEMBER 28, 2007 SHEET 19 OF 22







Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction

DETAIL 2.6: NATURAL FIBER ROLLS

ble 2.4: Soil bioengineering plant species (Adapted From USD&-SCS, 1992) Common Name/ Scientific Name Eastern baccharis ccharis haitmile Silky dogwood COTRES OMOMIL Gray dogwood cornus racentosa Roundleaf dogwood\* cornus rugoso Red osier dogwood N, NE, W cornus sericea s stalonifera Hawthom SÉ craiaegus sp. Chinore privei\* 5, SE gustrum sinen Black twinberry" era involuer Common ninebark physoearous opulifolius Eastern cottonwood MW, E populus dettoides Black locest nia psendaaca lieghery blackberry ubus allegheniens Red raspberry rubus strigesus I N. NE, ₩ Sandbur willow N. SE ssp. interior eachical willows

Prairie willow

saliz humilis

nodium shrub

fibrous

very

good

Willow, alder, and dogwood cuttings are well suited for use in live fascines. Fascine bundles can range from 5 to 30 feet 4.5 to 9 meters) in length, depending upon handling and transportation limitations, with diameters ranging from 4 to 10 inches 40 to 25 cm). Untreated twine or wire used to tie the bundles should be at least 2 millimeters thick. If inert

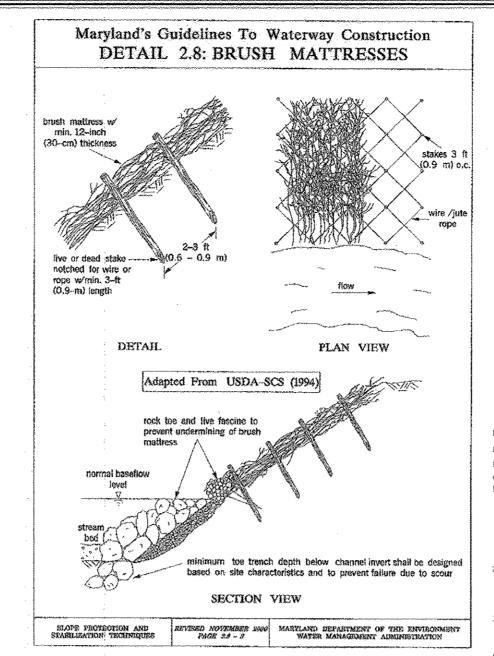
anchoring of these bundles in shallow ditches in a slope or streambank with live and/or inert stout stakes, and

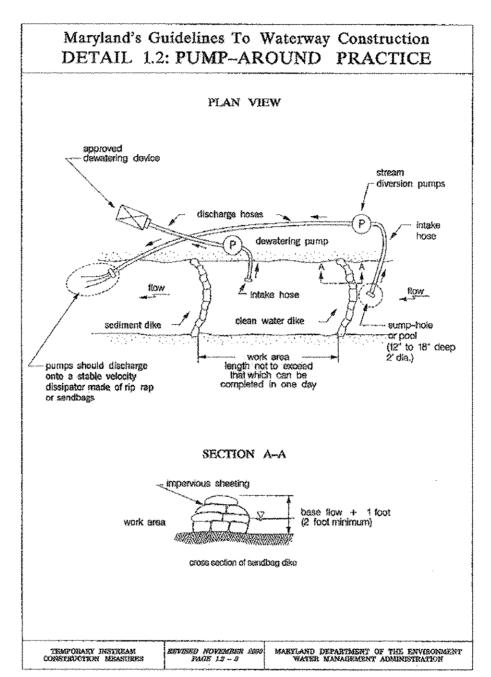
#### DESCRIPTION Natural tiber rolls are commenty made from coir fiber and netting. They are used to provide channel and shoreline stabilization in areas of low shear stress by acting as a medium for plant propagation. EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS

Natural fiber rolls are used to stabilize sloses and improve desthetics in areas of low shear stress by encouraging the growth of vegetation. Coir fiber used in these rolls has a high tensile strength, is biodegradable, and has excellent moisture retention and sediment trapping properties to encourage plant growth. Natural tiber rolls are easily installed with wooden stakes, can be readily molded to til the bark line, and over time blend naturally into the aquatic environment. Once vegetation becomes established in these rolls, slope stability is increased by fibrous root systems which consolidate the surrounding soil, and leaves and stalks of herbaceous plant species which lessen energy of moving water and elastically deform in flood flows, thereby coviding the bank and

Natural fiber rolls can also be used as toe protection in ponds and lakes where flow velocities are low and moderate toe stabilization

Natural fiber rolls should be avoided in channels which are actively incising and in reaches with large debris loads and/or potential for significant ice build up. Additionally, the following Rosgen stream types should be avoided when considering the use of fiber rolls:





OESCRIPTION Brush mattresses are formed from live branches which are wired together to create an erosion resistant mat. This mat is then secured to the back by live and/or dead stakes and partially covered with fill soil to initiate arowth of the cuttinas, EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS

Brush mattresses provide bark protection soon after establishment. They are generally resistant to wave and current action and function to: capture sediment and rebuild streambanks

facilitate the colonization of native riparian vegetation and provide long-term durability and erosion control, especially when used on Rosgen stream types 83, 84, 85, 86, Cl C2, C3, C4, C5, C6, DA, E3, E4, E5, and E6.

- Brush mattresses should be limited to use on sites having only low to moderate water level fluctuations and slope gradients not exceeding 2H1 V. streams with low to moderate suspended sediment loads since high loads may precipitate the burial of these
- bioengineering 'systems and complicate future planting efforts at the site, and native fill soils which contain enough fine material to allow the live branches to root and grow readily; key trenches backfilled with topsoil may be required on rocky slopes.

Additionally, this measure should be initiated in conjunction with a revegetation strategy since brush mattresses make it more difficult to propagate vegetative plantings once the mats become established.

MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS when choosing and preparing woody material for brush mattresses, the following quidelines should be followed: » Live branches should be cut from tresh, green, healthy, dormant parent plants which are adapted to the site

conditions whenever possible with the following quideline: 1. Woody branches up to 2.5 inches (6 centimeters) in diameter and 5 to 10 feet (1 to 3 meters) in length can be used fox brush mattresses

2. Commonly used woody plants for this measure include willow, poplar, and alder since they are versatile and have high growth rates with shrubby habits, fibrous root systems, and high transpiration rates, especially when in

3. A partial listing of woody plants recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture's Soil Conservation Service is presented in MGWC 2.4: Live Stakes

· Live branch cuttings should be kept covered and moist at all times and should be placed in cold storage it more than à few hours clapse before installation INSTALLATION GUIDELINES

Brush mattresses should be installed as follows (refer to Detail 2.8):

t. Live branches should be oriented in crisscross layers perpendicularly to the flow of water in slight mammade depressions along the embankment. The butt ends should alternate to provide a uniform mat thickness of at least 12 inches (0.3 meters) and a minimum percentage of air voids.

- Approximately 20 to 50 branches should be used per running meter provided their lengths are the same as the slope length. " if the branches are not long enough to cover the entire slope from the toe to the top of slope, multiple layers should be utilized with the branches in the lower layers overlapping those in the upper layers by at
- least 1 foot (30 centimeters). 2. Once in position, the mattresses should be bound with wire and secured with 3-foot (0.9-meter) wooden stakes spaced at 2 to 3-foot (0.60 to 0.90-meter) intervals The wire should be tied to notches in the stakes before they are driven

into the around, this allows for tension to develop in the wire when the stakes are driven, thereby pulling the matteress tirmly to around. . Upon being bound and secured to the embankment, the mattresses should be covered with alternating layers of soil and water until only a portion of the top layer of branches is exposed, but all butt ends must be covered. The use of

alternating applications of soil and water helps to insure a proper soil-branch interface to initiate growth. 4. Finally, the toe of the embankment should be reinforced against undercutting with a rock toe and vegetative measure such as a live fascine. (Refer to MGWC 2.1: Riordo and Figure 2.1)

DESCRIPTION The work should consist of installing a temporary pump around and supporting measures to divert flow around instream construction sites.

IMPLEMENTATION SEQUENCE

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

1. Construction activities including the installation of erosion and sediment control measures should not begin 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 company's satisfaction. 2. The contractor should notify the Maryland Department of the Environment or W MA sediment control inspector at 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 ot 48 hours before starting construction. 3. The contractor should conduct a pre-construction meeting on site with the W MA sediment control inspector, the country 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 prior to the pre-construction meeting so they may be reviewed. The participants will also designate the contractor's staging areas and tlag all trees within the limit of disturbance which will be removed for construction access. Trees should not be removed within the limit of disturbance without approval from the W MA or local authority.

4. Construction should not begin until all sediment and erosion control measures have been installed and approved 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.

5. Upon installation of all sediment control measures and approval by the sediment control inspector and the local environmental protection and resource management inspection and enforcement division, the contractor should begin work at the upstream section and proceed downstream beginning with the establishment of stabilized construction entrances. In some cases, work may begin downstream if appropriate. The sequence of construction must be followed unless the contractor gets written approval for deviations from the WMA or local authority. The contractor should only begin work in an area which can be completed by the end of the day including grading adjacent to the channel. At the end of each work day, the work area must be stabilized and the pump around removed from the channel. Work should not be conducted in the channel during rain events.

6. Sarxbag 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 dissipater made of riprap or:

- 7. Water from the work area should be pumped to a sediment filtering measure such as a dewatering basic, sediment bag, or other approved source. The measure should be located such that the water drains back into the channel below the downstream sandbag
- 8. Traversing a channel reach with equipment within the work area where no work is proposed should be avoided. If equipment has to traverse such a reach for access to another area, then timber mats or similar measures should be used to minimize disturbance to the channel. Temporary stream crossings should be used only when necessary and only where noted on the plans or specified. (See Section 4. Stream Crossings, Maryland Guidelines to Waterway Construction).
- 9. All stream restoration measures should be installed as indicated by the plans and all banks graded in accordance with the grading plans and typical cross- sections. All grading must be stabilized at the end of each day with seed and mulch or seed and matting as specified on the plans.
- 10. 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.
- II. 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 location a sandbad 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 discipater used for the main stem pump around.
- 12. 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 work area in the main stem. 13. The contractor is responsible for providing access to and maintaining all erosion and sediment control devices until the sediment control inspector approves their removal. 14. After construction, all disturbed areas should be regraded and revegetated as per the planting plan.

Location	Availability	Habitat Value	Size/Form	Root Type	Rooting Ability from							
	Į				Cuttings	Tuble 2.4 (continued): So	il bioenginec.	rivg plant specie	es (Adapted Fi	rom USDA-SCS.	1992)	
s, se	сопилод	very poor	small-need. shrub	fibrous	fair-good	Common Name/ Scientific Name	Location	Availability	Habitat Value	Size/Form	Root Type	Rooting Ability from Cattings
n, se	very common	very good	small shrub	shallow/ fibrous	very good	Strining willow salix hucida	n, ne	Very	good	med,-lærge skrub	fibroas	very good
NE	социнол	very good	med.~small shrub	shatlow	good	Black willow	n, se	very	good	large shrub-	shallow to	excellent
NE	conunos	very good	modsmall shrub	shallow/ fibrous	fair-good	salix nigra Streamco*	N, S, E,	Сектерл	very good	snall tree medium	deep shallow	very good
N. NE. W			medsmali	shaflow		solix purpurea	W	comraon		shrub		
14, 140, 17	common	very good	shrub	Shariow	very good	Scoulers willow* saltx scouleriona	NE	very commissi	good	large shrub- small tree	shallow	very good
SÈ	ROLEROSCHI	good	small dense tree	top rool	fair	Bankers willow* snllx x costeti	N, S, E, W	ENCOURING	good	small shrub	skallow	very good
s, se	COMERCIA	fair-good	small-med. shrab	shaliow/ fibrous	good	Red willow salix discolor	n, ne	very Cuestingon	good	large shrub	shailow	very good
E	common	poor-fair	amali shrub	shatlow	boog	American elderberry sumbucus canadonsis	ne, se	very common	very good	mcdium shrud	fibrous	good
NE	CONTRACT	good	med -bigh sbrub	shallow/ Isteral	fair-good	Scarlet ekter* ssp. pubens	NE	CONTRACT	very good	medium shrab	deep laterals	fair-good
MW, E	very common	good	large free	shallow	very good	Meadowsweet spirea spiraea alba	n, e	constant	good	small dense tree	denso/ sballow lateral	fair-good
NE	COMBON	very poor	tree	shallow	good	Hardback spirea spiraea tomentosa	NË	CONTRINCIA	good	smali shrub	dense/ shallow	fəir
NE	vегу солятол	very good	small shrub	fibrous	good	Snowberry symphoricarpos albus	N, NW, E	common	pood	small shreb	shallow/ Throus	good
N, NE, W	very common	very good	small sämib	fibrous	8008	Hubbiebesh viburnum viburnum atalfoltum	NE	fridy common	good	large strub	shallow/ fibrous	good
N, SE	COURSEION	good	large shrub	shallow to deep	fair-good	Arrowwood viburnum viburnum dentatum	E	C0171501030	good	medium shrub	shallow/ fibrous	good
N, 5	common	good	very large shrub	shallow to deep	very good	Nannyberry viburmum viburnum lentago	<b>S, SE</b>	fairly common	good	large strub	shallow	fair-good
	1	r	T	1	1	Description of the second states of the second	No Konstanting	Construction of the owner of the	Concernance of the second		Concernance of the second second	

This species is not notive to Maryland. Use of non-mative plantings may result in redu

OWNER

BASSLERS, INCORPORATED

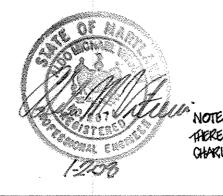
C/O ALFRED 5. BASSLER

4994 SHEPPARD LANE

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

(410) 531-2193

DEVELOPER HERITAGE LAND DEVELOPMENT 15950 NORTH AVE. LISBON, MARYLAND 21765 (410) 489-7900



	ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE         1 Hereby Certify That This Plan For Erosion And Sediment Control         Represente & gractical And Workable Plan Based On My Personal         Knowledge Ot The Site Condition And That It Was Prepared In Accordance         with The Requirements Of The Howard Soil Conservation District.         Signature Of Engineer
	<b>DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE</b> "I/We Certify That All Development And Construction Will Be Done According To This Plan Of Development And Plan For Erosion And Sediment Control And That All Responsible Personnel Involved In The Construction Project Will Have A Certificate Of Attendance At A Department Of Natural Resources Approved Training Program For The Control Of Sediment And Erosion Before Beginning The Project. I Also Authorize Periodic On-Site Inspection By The Howard Soil Conservation District Or Their Authorized Agents, As Are Deemed Necessary." Market Mer, Tage Land Development //2/08
	Signature Of Developer Date Reviewed For Howard County Soil Conservation District And Meets Technical Requirements.
	U.S.D.A Natural Resources Conservation Service Date Approved: This Development is Approved For Erosion And Sediment Control By
	The Howard Soil Conservation District. District Howard Soil Conservation Dist. Date
	Approved: Department Of Planning And Zoning
	Chin. Development Enneering Division Usit
	Approved: Howard County Department Of Public Works <u>Wills: J. Modelle</u> Chief, Bureau Of Highways MS Date
Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction DETAIL 2.11(a): TOE PROTECTION	Maryland's Guidelines To Waterway Construction DETAIL 2.11(b): TOE PROTECTION
AREAS OF LOW SHEAR STRESS MGWC 2.6: natural fiber roll MGWC 3.11: bank vegetation V MHW Hardwood zone	Adapted From Seibert (1968)
Softwood zone	RIPARIAN VEGHTATION ACCORDING TO BANK ZONE
Agustic plant zone	
AREAS OF MODERATE SHEAR STRESS MGWC 2.1/2.5: fascine w/nock toe MGWC 2.1/2.9: crib wall w/rock toe	MHW. (bankduli – annual moan high water level)
	<u> MW. (annual mean water level)</u>
	MI.W (annual mean low writer level)
AREAS OF HIGH SHEAR STRESS MGWC 2.2: imbricated riprap MGWC 2.3: gabion revetment	Aquatic plant zone     Reed bank zone     Softwood zone     Hardwood zone       • Pondweed     • Bulnush     • Alder     • Ash       • Water crowfoot     • Cattail     • Alder buckthorn     • Bird cherry       • White waterlity     • Common reed     • Ash     • Dewberry
	Pond sedge     Guelder mae     Faudiorn     Reed grass     Hawthorn     Hombeam     Haze     Sweet flag     Willow     Poplar
BLOPE PROTECTION AND REVISED ADVENDER 2000 MARTIAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVELONMENT STANDIZATION TECHNIQOES BASE SIZE STATUS	ELOPE PROTECTION AND EFFERENCE 2000 MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVISIONMENT STAILLEATION TECHNIQUES PAGE 2.1 - 4 WATER MANAGEMENT ADDINISTRATION
DESCRIPTION The work should consist of reinforcin techniques to ensure the dynamic or rigid stability EFFECTIVE USES & LIMITATIONS	g bank toes with vegetation, bioengineering methods, or rigid engineering of the stream corridor.
used on actively incising streams unless measures for toe enhancement should be limited to low grad exist, as defined by a plant specialist: The suitabili presence of established plant communities in a ret bank material characteristics, and type and density	
supports the growth of woody vegetation. Suppleme with flashy flows, on banks with leavy surface dra channel, and on slopes subject to shallow mass mo actively incising stream channels, in areas of flow the primary flow directly impinges on the stream b	
protection measures should be considered. MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS Plant species including woody varieties should be cl	increase velocity gradient and boundary stress at the toe region which may ear-bark stress, the use of a vane or other structure in conjunction with toe posen by a plant specialist according to location within the riparian bark zone extives. Refer to MGWC 24.Live Stakes for material and Detail 2.11 for nos may result in reduced natural biodiversity.
Rock toe protection should be composed of angular design storm event according to MGWC 2.1: Riprap, minimum of 1.5 times the maximum riprap diamete INSTALLATION GUIDELINES All ension and sediment control devices, including,	stances sized to resist the near-bed channel velocities resulting from the The minimum toe trench depth should be sufficient to resist scour or at a
as follows: 1. The stream should be redirected by an approved Construction Measures, Maryland's Guidelines to any disturbed banks should be stabilized. 2. The appropriateness of toe stabilization measure	t temporary stream diversion (See Section & Temporary Instream Waterway Construction), the construction area should be dewatered, and res should be based primarily upon the magnitude of the imposed shear
material used. Vegetated Toe Protection Measures • Vegetation Refer to MGWC 2.6: Natur • Live Fascines: Refer to MGWC 2.9: Live • Walls: Refer to MGWC 2.9: Live Crib W	· Fascinesrib
to increase the effectiveness of toe- should be sized and filter layers design • Indicated RiprapRefer to MGWC 2.2: • Gabion Refer to MGWC 2.3: Gabion	nd the near-bed velocities of the design storm event can be used protection measures in moderate to high shear stress areas. Rocks red according to MGWC 2.1: Riprap and Figure 2.1. Imbricated Riprap
embarkment where bark stabilization measures i weirs and step pool sequences should be used to or may be subjected to upstream migrating inst 4. Once construction is completed, the diversion s devices, including perimeter erosion controls, are	should be considered to break up high velocities at the toe of any are to be employed. Additionally, grade control structures such as enhance channel bed stability in reaches that are actively incising abilities. hould be removed from upstream to downstream. Sediment control to remain in place until all disturbed areas are stabilized in on control plan and the inspection authority approves their removal.
αρού συνκει μητα προτρομικά στο του του του του του του του του του τ	Stream Reconstruction Notes and Details
	WALNUT CREEK
C Valle	LOTS 1 THRU 22, NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCELS 'A' - 'D' & BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS 'E' & 'F' ZONED: RC-DEO & RR-DEO
NO "AG-BUILT" INFORMATION REALDED ON THIS SHEET. J. CROND, GR. PE NO. 13204 AG-BUILT 0/8/16 AS BUILT 8/8/16	TAX MAP No. 28 GRID Nos. 4, 5, 10-12, 17, AND 18 PARCEL No. 49 FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND DATE: DECEMBER 28, 2007
hid at it is a set of the	SHEET 22 OF 22

There is no as-built information on this stati