

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR BIO-RETENTION BMP (M-6)

THE MICRO-BIORETENTION FACILITY SHALL BE INSPECTED AT LEAST TWICE PER YEAR (ONCE EACH IN THE SPRING AND FALL) AND AFTER HEAVY STORMS. THE OWNER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING A DETAILED LOG OF THE MAINTENANCE INSPECTION FINDINGS AND A HISTORY OF THE COMPLETED WORK. THE LOG SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO HOWARD COUNTY DPZ AND/OR THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT UPON REQUEST.

MICRO-BIORETENTION FACILITY COMPONENTS TO BE INSPECTED AND MAINTAINED INCLUDE THE ITEMS AS FOLLOWS:

1 PLANT MATERIAL: PLANTS SHALL BE CHECKED FOR DISEASE AND INSECT INFESTATION. REMOVE AND REPLACE DEAD OR DYING VEGETATION CONSIDERED BEYOND TREATMENT (SEE NOTE #1 BELOW). MAINTENANCE INCLUDES PRUNING, AND REPLACEMENT OF DEFICIENT STAKES AND WIRE. 2. MULCH LAYER: SHALL BE REPLACED ONCE EVERY SPRING DUE TO THE HEAVY METALS GENERATED FROM THE PARKING LOT. THE OWNER SHALL PROPERLY DISPOSE OF

THE OLD MULCH SO AS NOT TO CAUSE STORMWATER CONTAMINATION ELSEWHERE. WASHED OUT AREAS SHALL BE REPAIRED AS NECESSARY. 3.50IL LAYER: SHOULD STORMWATER POND FOR MORE THE 48 HOURS, THE TOP 6 INCHES (MINIMUM) OF THE SOIL LAYER SHALL BE REPLACED. THE OLD SOILS SHALL

4. SPILLWAY OUTFALL, INTERIOR SLOPES: ERODED AREAS SHALL BE REPAIRED (FILLED IN AND SEEDED) AS NEEDED. BARE AREAS SHALL BE TREATED AND RE-SEEDED. 5. INLET: REPAIR CRACKS, DAMAGED CONCRETE, ETC. AS NECESSARY.

6. REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT GREATER THAN ONE (1) INCH.

1. IF SPECIFIC PLANTS ARE NOT SURVIVING; THE PLANT TYPE SHALL BE CHANGED TO BETTER SUITED SPECIES.

2. PLANT WATERING MAY BE NEEDED DURING PROLONGED DRY PERIODS.

#### GENERAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT NOTES

. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN PROVIDED WITH A MICRO-BIORENTION (M-6) FACILITY. PLEASE REFER TO THE SWM REPORT PREPARED BY FISHER, COLLINS, & CARTER, INC. DATED MARCH 4, 2011.

2. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL MEET THE LATEST EDITION OF THE HOWARD COUNTY STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS, SMALL EARTHEN DAM SPECIFICATION MD-370, AND THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT'S CURRENT STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL, OR AS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSULT THE ENGINEER SHOULD THERE BE ANY DISCREPANCIES.

3. THE UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE. CONTRACTOR SHALL TEST PIT ALL KNOWN EXISTING UTILITIES TO VERIFY, SIZE, SHAPE, LOCATION, AND TYPE PRIOR TO PERFORMING CONSTRUCTION. UTILITY RELOCATIONS, WHETHER SHOWN OR NOT, ARE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER. ANY UTILITY DAMAGED DUE TO CONSTRUCTION MUST BE REPAIRED

4. SHOULD THE CONTRACTOR DISCOVER DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE PLANS AND FIELD CONDITIONS, THE ENGINEER IS TO BE NOTIFIED IMMEDIATELY TO RESOLVE THE SITUATION. IF THE CONTRACTOR MAKES FIELD CORRECTIONS OR ADJUSTMENTS WITHOUT NOTIFYING THE ENGINEER, THEN THE CONTRACTOR ASSUMES ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR THOSE CHANGES.

5. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY MISS UTILITY 1-800-257-7777 AND THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION LICENSES & PERMITS THREE (3) WORKING DAYS BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION.

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONTRACTOR'S UTILIZATION OF MEN, MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, OR SAFETY MEASURES IN THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY WORK FOR THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR ASSUMES ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR PERFORMING THE WORK CORRECTLY AND IN CONFORMANCE WITH CODE/SPECIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.

7. THE BMP MAY BE GRADED, HOWEVER, THE PLANTING SOIL IN THE BMP SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED UNTIL ALL UPSTREAM AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED (i.e., THICK GRASS COVER, OR PAVED).

8. THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT MICRO-BIORETENTION BMP SHOWN ON THIS SHEET WILL BE PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED.

BIORETENTION BMP NOTES AND SPECIFICATIONS

1. REFER TO THE 2000 MARYLAND SWM DESIGN MANUAL FOR BIORETENTION SPECIFICATIONS (PG. B.3.7) NOT LISTED HEREIN AND FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

2. THE BIORETENTION BMP MATERIALS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- PLANTING SOIL: SHALL MEET PLANTING SOIL SPECIFICATIONS OUTLINED IN MDE'S 2000 SWM MANUAL. SEE PLANTING SCHEDULE THIS SHEET FOR VEGETATION STABILIZATION. - SAND: ASTM C33 "CONCRETE SAND" VERY CLEAN; FREE OF ALL DIRT AND DEBRIS.

- PVC PIPE: SCHEDULE 40. PERFORATED PORTION TO BE HAVE NO SLOPE (0.0%). - STONE AGGREGATE: MSHA SPECIFICATIONS AS SPECIFIED ON TYPICAL SECTION; AGGREGATE MUST BE FREE OF FINES, DIRT AND DEBRIS

- GEOTEXTILE: PER MDE SWM MANUAL OR MIRAFI 140N. - MULCH: SHREDDED, WELL-AGED (6-12 MONTHS) HARDWOOD MULCH; NO WOOD CHIPS OR PINE MULCH.

3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES ALLOW SURFACE DRAINAGE INTO THE MICRO-BIORETENTION BMPs UNTIL ALL UPSTREAM AREAS HAVE BEEN STABILIZED (i.e., PAVED OR HAVE WELL-ESTABLISTED VEGETATION.

4. BOARDS SHALL NOT BE LEFT IN PLACE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE BIORETENTION BMP.

5. GEOTEXTILE (FILTER FABRIC) SHALL BE PLACED AGAINST EXCAVATED SURFACES. SCARIFY EARTH PRIOR TO GEOTEXTILE PLACEMENT. INSTALL GEOTEXTILE PER MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS/RECOMMENDATIONS AND USE A 2 FT MINIMUM OVERLAP AND NOTCH ENDS WITH A 6" MINIMUM BURY OR EQUIVALENT ANCHORING METHOD.

6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN INDEPENDENT CERTIFICATION THAT THE SOILS AND OTHER MATERIALS MEET THE SPECIFICATIONS DURING THE AS-BUILT STAGE.

7. THE BIORETENTION FACILITIES SHALL BE VEGETATED (TOP LEVEL SURFACE ONLY) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANTING SCHEDULE.

8. USE PERFORATED PVC PIPE UNDER THE BMP AND USE SOLID PVC PIPE (SCHEDULE 40) OUTSIDE OF THE BMP (IN NATURAL SOIL) TO OUTLET/DAYLIGHT. BEGIN PERFORATED PVC PIPE 1' INSIDE BMP AGGREGATE. WRAP PVC PIPE WITH HARDWARE CLOTH TO PREVENT AGGREGATE FROM ENTERING THE PERFORATIONS.

9. INSTALL CLEANOUT (SOLID PVC PIPE) AS SHOWN. THE CLEANOUT TOP SHALL EXTEND 3" ABOVE TOP OF MULCH.

10. USE CURLEX MATTING/STAKES TO STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS BELOW THE MICRO-BIORETENTION (BMP) OUTFALL.

11. ROOF LEADER(5) SHALL DISCHARGE INTO THE BMP WITH A RIPRAP LEVEL SPREADER OR SMALL PLUNGE POOL. THIS IS NEEDED TO PRECLUDE MULCH DISTURBANCE DURING A STORM.

12. GRADE AREA SURROUNDING MICRO-BIORENTION FACILITY SUCH THAT POSITIVE FLOW IS MAINTAINED INTO THE FACILITY.

13. REMOVE TOPSOIL WHEN PLACING FILL AROUND THE MICRO-BIORETENTION FACILITY. ALL SOIL WITHIN 5 FT OF THE 396.5 CONTOUR (i.e., TOP OF BMP (M-6)) SHALL MEET MD-378 FILL REQUIREMENTS FOR SOIL TYPES (GC, SC. CH. CL) AND 95% COMPACTION.

> NOTE: THE HOWARD COUNTY PLANNING BOARD ON JUNE 16, 2011 APPROVED THE REQUEST FOR A RED-LINE REVISION OF THE SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO CONSTRUCT THREE ADDITIONS TO THE EXISTING STEVENS FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. THE THREE ADDITIONS RESULTED IN LOT COVERAGE OF 13% EXCEEDING THE MAXIMUM COVERAGE OF 10%

> > Parcel Number

P. 324

NOTE: THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN IS TO SHOW DETAILS FOR SWM CONSTRUCTION.

ALLOWED BY THE APPLICABLE FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN. Address Chart

MICRO-BIORETENTION (M-6) FACILITY NOTES & DETAILS



PLANNING BOARD APPROVED BUILDING ADDITIONS (REVISION NO. 1)

ON \_\_\_\_\_(date) TO EXCEED 10% LOT COVERAGE.

:	
162414	RENUMBER PER REVISION
3-15-11	BLDG. ADDITIONS AS APP'D. BY PB and ADD NEW SHEETS 2 TO
DATE	DESCRIPTION
	REVISION BLOCK
APPROVEC	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING
D.	DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING  WAS & STEEL  Department of Planning and Zoning  Date
D.	Operation of Planning and Zoning  Department of Planning and Zoning  Date  9/02/11

PREPARED FOR
HOWARD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM
10910 Maryland Route 100
Ellicott City, Maryland 21042
Attention Bruce Gist
410-313-6805

PENZA-BAILEY

ARCHITECTS 401 WOODBOURNE AVENUE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21212 TEL 410.435.6677/FAX 410.435.6868 www.PenzoBailey.com

PROJECT VOM/STEVEN	5 FOREST ELI	EM. SCHOO	SECTION 5 /		!	T/PARCEL OT 1	
PLAT REF.	BLOCK NO.	ZONE	TAX MAP	ELEC.	DIST.	CENSUS TR	
P.B.10, F.72	9	NT	36	SIXTH		6066.03	
WATER CODE	E09		SEWER CODE		56	31200	

Street Address

6045 STEVENS FOREST ROAD

COLUMBIA, MD. 21045

"REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN" STEVENS FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CLASSROOM ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

VILLAGE OF OAKLAND MILLS, SECTION 5, AREA 5, LOT 1 PARCEL No.: 324 TAX MAP No.: 36 GRID No.: 9 SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: APRIL 26, 2011

SHEET 5 OF 14

SDP 71-028C

DEFINITION Using vegetation as cover for barren soil to protect it from forces that cause erosion.

Vegetative stabilization specifications are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and run-off to downstream areas, and improving wildlife habitat and visual resources.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice shall be used on denuded areas as specified on the plans and may be used on highly erodible or critically eroding areas. This specification is divided into Temporary Seeding, to quickly establish vegetative cover for short duration O(up to one year), and Permanent Seeding, for long term vegetative cover. Examples of applicable areas for Temporary Seeding are temporary Soil Stockpiles, cleared areas being left idle between construction phases, earth dikes, etc. and for Permanent Seeding are lawns, dams, cut and fill slopes and other areas at final grade, former stockpile and staging areas, etc.

EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget; especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Vegetation, over time, will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant growth. Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances present within the root zone. Sediment control devices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and vegetative establishment to prevent large quantities of sediment and associated chemicals and nutrients from washing into surface waters. SECTION 1 - VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION METHODS AND MATERIALS

- Site Preparation i. Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary of permanent) such as diversions. grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins.

  ii. Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually
- necessary for temporary seeding.

  iii. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having disturbed area over 5 acres.

  Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)
- Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.
- Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according
- of the producer.

  iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98-100% will pass through a #20 mesh sieve. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5° of soil by disking or other suitable means.
- iv. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5° of soil by disking or other suitable means.

  Seedbed Preparation

  i. Temporary Seeding

  a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3° to 5° by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened it should not be rolled or dragged smooth, but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.

  b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.

  c. In corporate time and fertilizer into the top 3-5° of soil by disking or other suitable means.

  Permanent Seeding

  a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vacatables.
- - nent seeding Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment: 1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm). The soil shall contain less than 40% clay, but enough fine graine material (>30% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a
- moderate amount of moisture. An exception is it lovegrass or serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (<30% silt serecia lespedezàs is to be planted, then à sandy soil (<30% silt plus clay) would be acceptable.

  4. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.

  5. Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration.

  6. If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil.

  Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3-5" to permit bonding of the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil to the surface area.
- to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from sliding down a slope.

  c. Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.

  d. Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5° of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed and application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1-3° of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on newly disturbed areas.
- Seed Specifications All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.
- immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.

  Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.

  ii. Inoculant The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75°-80° F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective Methods of Seeding:

  Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, of a cultipacker seeder.
- br drop sééded, of à cultipâcker seeder.
  à. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen; maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P205 (phosphorous): 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium): 200 lbs/ac.
  b. Lime use only ground agricultural limestone, (Up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding.
  c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

- c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

  ii. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.

  a. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 265 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.

  b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

  iii. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.

  a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting.

  b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

  Mulch Specifications (in order of preference)
- Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

  Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

  Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

  i. Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, re or oat straw, reasonable bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.

  ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)

  a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.

  b. WCFM shall be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.

  c. WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.

  d. WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agifation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry.

  The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.

  e. WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phytol-toxic.

  f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to a fine and the properties and shall counter that the content and the properties and shall counter that the content are contents to the second of the properties and approach the contents of the properties and approach the contents of the properties and approach to a fiber length to a

- will be phytol-toxic.

  f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.

  Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where ohe species of grass is desired. Mulching Seeded Areas Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

  If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch along shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season, returns and seeding can be performed in accordance with these specifications.
- in mis section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in accordance with these specifications.

  ii. When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1" and 2". Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre.

  iii. Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1.500 lbs. per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

  Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard:

  i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of two (2) inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safety. If used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the confour if possible.

  iii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and of water.

  iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as

- of water.

  iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and crest of banks. The remainder of area should be appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Tax II. Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long
- incremental Stabilization Cut Slopes

  i. All cuts slopes shall be dressed, prepared, seeded and mulched as the work progresses. Slopes shall be excavated and stabilized in equal increments not to exceed 15.
- Construction sequence (Refer to Figure 3 below):
- a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to convey runoff from the excavation.

  b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, dress, and stabilize.

  c. Perform Phase 2 excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as
- necessary.

  Perform final phase excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary. Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions int he operation of completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

  J. Incremental Stabilization of Embankments — Fill Slopes
- Incremental Stabilization of Embankments Fill Slopes

  i. Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plans.

  ii. Slopes shall be stabilized immediately when the vertical height of the multiple lifts reaches

  15°, or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans.

  iii. At the end of each day, temporary berms and pipe slope drains should be constructed along the top edge of the embankment to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner to a sediment trapping device.

  iv. Construction sequence: Refer to Figure 4 (below).

  a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct slope silt fence on low side of fill as shown in Figure 5, unless other methods shown on the plans address this area.

  b. Place Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize.

  c. Place final other embankment, dress and stabilize.

  d. Place final other embankment, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded

- Overseed previously seeded areas an excessary.

  Note: Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

### 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.

Seed Mixture (Hardiness Zone <u>6b</u> ) From Table 26				<u> </u>		lixture (Hardiness Zone <u>65</u> ) From Table 26		Lime Rate	
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	Rațe (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  b/ac (15  b/1000sf)	2 tons/ac (100 lb/1000sf)			

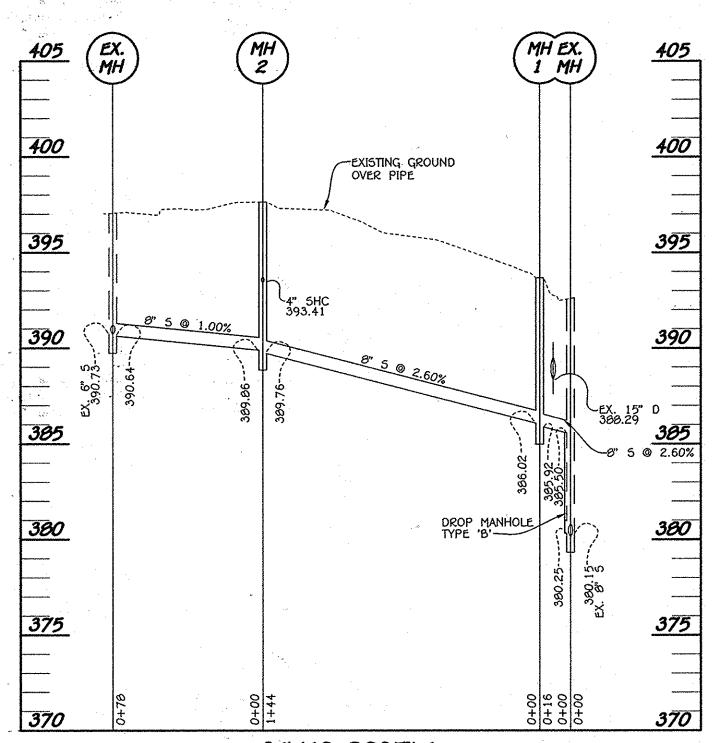
SECTION 3 - PERMANENT SEEDING Seeding grass and legumes to establish groung cover for a minimum of one year on disturbed areas generally receiving low maintenance.

### A. Seed mixtures - Permanent Seeding

- i. 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, Sectio 342 — 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

Seed Mixture (Hàrdiness Zone <u>6b</u> ) From Table 25					Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			Lime Rate
No.	5pecies	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	И	P205	K20	Raje
3	Tall Fescue (05%) Perennial Rye Grass (10%) Kentucky Bluegrass (5%)	125 15 10	3/1 - 5/15. 8/15 - 10/15	1" - 2"			175  b/ac	2 tons/dc (100 lb/
10	TALL FESCUE (80%) HARD FESCUE (20%)	120 30	3/1 - 5/15, 0/15 - 10/15	1" - 2"	1000sf)	1000sf)	1000sf)	1000sf)

NOTE: THESE SEEDING SPECIFICATIONS ARE THE MINIMUM REQUIRED FOR SEDIMENT CONTROL REFER TO PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEEDING REQUIREMENTS FOR OTHER AREAS OF



SEWER PROFILE SCALE: HORIZ. : 1" = 50"

VERT.

STRUCTURE SCHEDULE									
STRUCTURE NO.	TOP ELEVATION	INV.IN	INV.OUT	COORDINATES	WIDTH	TYPE	REMARKS		
MH-1	393.65	386.02 (8*)	385.92 (8")	N 50094.84 E 50264.16	4'	4' STO. MANHOLE	G - 5.12		
MH-2	397.64	389.86 (8") 393.41 (4")	389.76 (8")	N 49955.16 E 50220.51	4'	4' STD. MANHOLE	G - 5.12		

# STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL

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. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 shall have the appropriate stabilization shown on the plans.
  - 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-5C5 in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station.
- II. Topsoil Specifications Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:
- Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, sitt loam, sandy clay toam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2" in diameter
- ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnson grass
- 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.
- III. For sites having, 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.
- IV. For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres: i. On soil meeting Topsoil specifications, obtain test results dictating fertilizer and limb
- a. pH for topsoil shall be between 6.0 and 7.5. If the tested soil demonstrates a pH of less than 6.0, sufficient lime shall be prescribed to raise the pH to 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

chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to permi dissipation of phyto-toxic materials. Note: Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate 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 top soiling, màintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sediment Traps and Basins ii. Grades on the areas to be top soiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4" — 8" higher in elevation.
- iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4" 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from top soiling or other operations shall be corrected in order to prevent the
- 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 I 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 lb/1,000 square feet, and 1/3 the normal lime application rate.

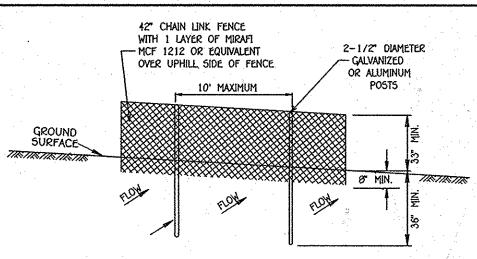
References: Guideline Specifications, Soil Preparation ... and Sodding,. MD—VA, Pub. #1, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland and Virginia Polytechnic Institutes. Revised 1973.

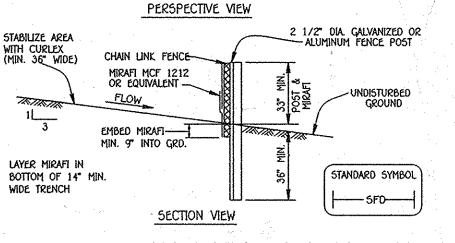
## SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- 1) A MINIMUM OF 40 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNT DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LISCENSES AND PERMITS, SEDIMENT CONTROL
- DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (313-1855) ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN
  - CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND REVISIONS THERETO. FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT
- OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: a) 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1, b) 14 DAYS
- AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. ALL SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS SHOWN MUST BE FENCED AND WARNING SIGNS POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL.
- CHAPTER 12, OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. 51), SOD (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 50), AND MULCHING (SEC. 52). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.
- ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE O BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR HEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE 10.00 ACRES AREA DISTURBED 2.62 ACRES AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED 0.50 ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 2.12 ACRES TOTAL CUT 450 CU.YDS
- OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE.

BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE.

- ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR 10) ON ALL SITES WITH DISTURBED AREAS IN EXCESS OF 2 ACRES, APPROVAL OF THE INSPECTION AGENCY SHALL BE REQUESTED UPON COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, BUT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY OTHER EARTH DISTURBANCE OR GRADING. OTHER BUILDING OR GRADING INSPECTION APPROVALS MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL APPROVAL
- 11) TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.





CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. FENCING SHALL BE 42" HIGH CHAIN CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION STANDARD DETAILS 690.01 AND 690.02 FOR CHAIN U FENCING. THE SPECIFICATIONS FOR A 6'-0' FENCE SHALL BE USED. SUBSTITUTING 42" FABRIC AND 8' POSTS. POSTS SHALL BE PLACED WITHOUT CONCRETE EMBEDMENT.
- 2. CHAIN LINK FENCE SHALL BE FASTENED SECURELY TO FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES. THE LOWER TENSION WIRE, BRACE AND TRUSS RODS. ANCHORS AND POST CAPS ARE NOT REQUIRED EXCEPT ON THE ENDS OF THE FENCE.
- 3. FILTER CLOTH TO BE FASTENED SECURELY TO CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24" AT TOP AND MID SECTION. 4. FILTER CLOTH SHALL BE IMBEDDED A MINIMUM OF 9" INTO THE
- 5. WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF DIVERSION CLOTH ADJOIN EACH OTHER THEY SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY SIX INCHES AND FOLDED. 6. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDED.

Fabric Properties Test Method Grab Tensile Strength (lbs.) ASTM D1682 ASTM D1682 Elongation at Failure (%) Mullen Burst Strength (PSI) ASTM - D3786 Puncture Strength (lbs.) ASTM D751 Slurry Flow Rate (gal/min/sf) 00T VTM-51 US 5td Sieve Equivalent Opening Size 40-80 CW-02215 Utraviolet Radiation Stability (%) ASTM G-26 Design Criteria Silt Fence Length Slope (maximum) "Slope (maximum) Steepness 0 - 10%0 - 10:1Unlimited Unlimited . 10 - 20% 10:1 - 5:1 400 feet 1,500 feet 20 - 33% 300 feet 1,000 feet 5:1 - 3:1 33 - 50% 500 feet 3:1 - 2:1 200 feet

SUPER FENCE DIVERSION

NOT TO SCALE

2:1 +

FOR CONTINUATION SEE SHEET 3 PLAN 5CALE: 1" = 30" Ex. Soccer Goal Posts—

NOTE: THE HOWARD COUNTY PLANNING BOARD ON JUNE 16, 2011 APPROVED THE REQUEST FOR A RED-LINE REVISION OF THE SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN TO CONSTRUCT THREE ADDITIONS TO THE EXISTING STEVENS FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL. THE THREE ADDITIONS RESULTED IN LOT COVERAGE OF 13% EXCEEDING THE MAXIMUM COVERAGE OF 10% ALLOWED BY THE APPLICABLE FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

> NOTE: THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN IS TO SHOW NOTES AND DETAILS FOR SEDIMENT CONTROL

SEWER PROFILE, STRUCTURE SCHEDULE.

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYOR UNIAL SOUARE OFFICE PARK - 10272 BALTIMORE NATIONAL I ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042 (410) 461 - 2055

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE certify that this plan for sediment and erosion control represents a practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site conditions and that it was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District." signature of Engineer DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

"I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan for sediment and erosion control, and that all responsible personnel involved in the construction

project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. also authorize periodic, on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District."

DATE

8/26/11 Added Continuation To Plan (L.O.D., Geothermal Well Field & Mac. Area.) 3-15-11 BLOG. ADDITIONS AS APP'O. BY PB and ADD NEW SHEETS 2 TO DESCRIPTION APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING 8/02/11 7/25/11 Date .

KENUMBER PER REVISIION

PENZA+BAILEY

PREPARED FOR HOWARD COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

10910 Maryland Route 108

Ellicott City, Maryland 21042

Attention Bruce Gist 410-313-6805

PROJECT

LAT REF.

P.B.18, F.72

WATER CODE

BLOCK NO.

E09

ARCHITECTS 401 WOODBOURNE AVENUE BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21212 . 410.435.6677/FAX 410.435.6868 www.PenzáBailey.com

Street Address Parcel Number P. 324 6045 STEVENS FOREST ROAD COLUMBIA, MD. 21045

Address Chart

SECTION/AREA | LOT/PARCEL LOT 1 VOM/STEVENS FOREST ELEM. SCHOOL 5/5 ELEC. DIST. CENSUS TAX MAP 36 **SIXTH** 6066.03 SEWER CODE

5631200

NOTES AND DETAIL SHEET "REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN" STEVENS FOREST ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

CLASSROOM ADDITIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

VILLAGE OF OAKLAND MILLS, SECTION 5, AREA 5, LOT PARCEL No.: 324 TAX MAP No.: 36 GRID No.: 9 SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: APRIL 26, 2011

SHEET 6 OF 14

SDP 71-028C

