CLASSIFICATION

PUBLIC ACCESS STREET

PUBLIC ACCESS PLACE

PUBLIC ACCESS PLACE

-N12°29'44"E 78.68

DESCRIPTION

LEGEND

--- 102---- EXISTING CONTOUR 2' INTERVAL -100- EXISTING CONTOUR 10' INTERVAL

EXISTING TREELINE

WETLANDS BUFFER

- WETLANDS LIMITS FLOODPLAIN LIMITS

STORM DRAIN

INFILTRATION BERM

PROPOSED TREELINE

PROPOSED 4' SIDEWALK

BIO-RETENTION FACILITY

15% TO 24.99% SLOPES

25% OR GREATER SLOPES

NON-CREDIT OPEN SPACE

EXISTING SPECIMEN TREE

TO REMAIN

EXISTING SPECIMEN TREE

PROPOSED CONTOUR 2' INTERVAL

RIP-RAP INFLOW PROTECTION

PROPOSED CONTOUR 10' INTERVAL

TO BE REMOVED

501L5/501L TYPES

LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE

ROADWAY INFORMATION CHART

4,055 sq.ff. 0.093 dcres

RIGHT OF WAY ACQUIRED BY QUITCLAIM DEEL

MASON AND FRANCES WELL FORD MASON TO HOWARD COUNTY, MD. RECORDED IN LIBER

DATED FEB. 15, 1995 FROM JOHN TENNY

BEING PART OF LIBER 1801, FOLIO 400.

DESIGN SPEED

0 M.P.H.

25 M.P.H.

25 M.P.H.

POSTED SPEED LIMIT R/W WIDTH

25 M.P.H.

25 M.P.H.

25 M.P.H.

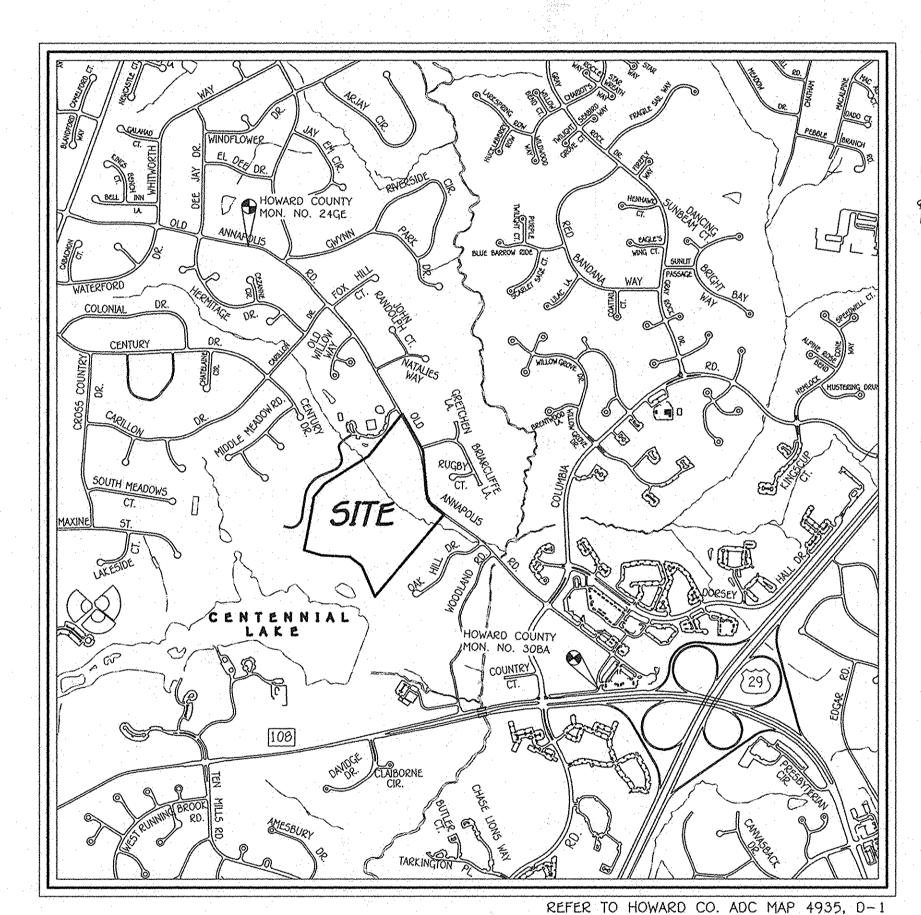
DIVINONIMAL CONCIPIEDAN

BUILDABLE LOTS 1 THRU 98 AND

ZONING: R-20

OPEN SPACE LOTS 94 & 95

TAX MAP No. 30, GRID No. 2 PARCEL No. 86



VICINITY MAP

5CALE: 1" = 1200"

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

1. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF HOWARD COUNTY PLUS MSHA STANDARDS AND

2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS / BUREAU OF ENGINEERING / CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION DIVISION AT 410-313-1880 AT LEAST (5) WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK.

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION WORK BEING DONE.

4. TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES, MARKINGS AND SIGNING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL

REGULATIONS PER COUNCIL BILL NO. 45-2003 AND THE ZONING REGULATIONS AS AMENDED BY COUNCIL BILL NO. 75-2003 AND THE COMP LITE ZONING REGULATION AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE 7/28/06. DEVELOPMENT OR CONSTRUCTION ON THESE LOTS OR PARCELS MUST COMPLY WITH SETBACKS AND BUFFER REGULATIONS IN EFFECT AT THE TIME OF SUBMISSION OF A BUILDING OR GRADING PERMIT APPLICATION.

6. COORDINATES BASED ON NAVD'88 MARYLAND COORDINATE SYSTEM AS PROJECTED BY HOWARD COUNTY GEODETIC CONTROL STATIONS NO. 24GE AND NO. 30BA

E 1,357,083.1735

', SUBJECT PROPERTY ZONED R-20, USING THE R-ED REGULATIONS, THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO COUNCIL BILL No. 2. "SECTION 128____ OF THE ZONING REGULATIONS (CB-2-2012) WHICH ALLOWS SUNROOMS AND ROOM EXTENSIONS NOT MORE THAN 10 FEET INTO THE REAR SETBACK ALONG NOT MORE THAN 60% OF THE REAR FACE OF THE DWELLING ON A LOT WHICH ADJOINS OPEN SPACE ALONG A MAJORITY OF THE REAR LOT LINE FOR R-ED LOTS RECORDED AFTER THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF CB-2-2012__

8. BACKGROUND INFORMATION:

a. SUBDIVISION NAME: MASON PROPERTY b. TAX MAP NO.: 30

d. ZONING: R-20 e. ELECTION DISTRICT: SECOND

. GROSS AREA OF TRACT = 46.407 ACRES NUMBER OF BUILDABLE LOTS: 93

. NET DENSITY = 42.500 x 2 UNITS/ACRE = 05, TRANSFER INTO PROPERTY @ 10% = 0, MAX. DENSITY ALLOWED = 93

NUMBER OF OPEN SPACE LOTS: 2 AREA OF BUILDABLE LOTS: 16.687 ACRES

. AREA OF OPEN SPACE LOTS: 23.482 ACRES (23.287 Ac. credited) . AREA OF PUBLIC ROADWAY TO BE DEDICATED: 6.318 ACRES

m. PREVIOUS FILE NUMBERS:

n. AREA OF FLOODPLAIN = 3.519 ACRES o. AREA OF 25% OR GREATER SLOPES = 0.460 ACRES (outside floodplain)

p. NET AREA OF TRACT = 42.500 ACRES

a. REQUIRED OPEN SPACE = (50% x 46.407 ac. (GROSS AREA)) = 23.244 ACRES

b. PROVIDED OPEN SPACE = 23.482 ACRES (23.287 ACRES CREDITED & 0.195 ACRES NON-CREDITED)

10. ALL FILL AREAS WITHIN ROADWAYS AND UNDER STRUCTURES SHALL BE COMPACTED TO A MINIMUM OF 95% COMPACTION OF AASHTO T-180. 11. NO NOISE STUDY IS REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT

12. EXISTING WATER IS PUBLIC (CONTRACT No. 801 W&5)

EXISTING SEWER IS PUBLIC (CONTRACT Nos. 801 W&5, 521-5-1A)

13. SOILS INFORMATION TAKEN FROM HOWARD COUNTY SOIL SURVEY ISSUED JULY 1968, MAP No. 19.

14. EXISTING PAVING AND/OR STRUCTURES LOCATED ON SITE ARE TO BE RAZED AS SHOWN ON PLAN (SHEETS 2 THRU 4). THE EXISTING OWELLINGS ON PROPOSED LOTS 74 AND 80 ARE TO REMAIN.

15. BOUNDARY OUTLINE BASED ON FIELD RUN SURVEY PERFORMED BY FISHER COLLINS AND CARTER, INC. DATED JANUARY, 2012.

16. TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS BASED ON AERIAL SURVEY PERFORMED BY HARFORD AERIAL SURVEYS, INC. DATED DECEMBER, 2011 AND SUPPLEMENTED WITH

17. THERE ARE AREAS OF STEEP SLOPES LOCATED ON THIS PROPERTY AS DEFINED BY THE HOWARD COUNTY SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

18. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT WILL BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2010 MDE, CHAPTER 5. REGULATIONS AND THE LATEST HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, VOL. I, CHAPTER 5 ADOPTED ON OR AROUND MAY 4, 2010. GROUNDWATER RECHARGE VOLUME WILL BE PROVIDED THROUGH THE USE OF STONE RESERVOIRS LOCATED BENEATH THE VARIOUS ESD FACILITIES. THE REQUIRED ESD VOLUMES WILL BE PROVIDED BY BIO-RETENTION, MICRO BIO-RETENTION DRYWELLS, RAINGARDENS AND INFILTRATION BERMS, OVERBANK FLOOD PROTECTION VOLUME AND EXTREME FLOOD VOLUMES ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR THIS SITE. THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (BIO-RETENTION, MICRO BIO-RETENTION AND INFILTRATION BERMS) WILL BE PRIVATELY OWNED BY THE H.O.A. AND JOINTLY MAINTAINED BY THE H.O.A. AND HOWARD COUNTY. THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (DRYWELLS & RAINGARDENS) WILL BE PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY THE HOMEOWNER.

19. SEVERAL SPECIMEN TREES ARE LOCATED ON-SITE AND HAVE BEEN SHOWN ON THESE PLANS.

20. FLOODPLAIN STUDY SHOWN HEREON WAS PREPARED BY FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. DATED MARCH, 2012.

21. TRAFFIC STUDY WAS PREPARED BY THE TRAFFIC GROUP, INC. DATED JANUARY, 2012.

21. THE FOREST STAND DELINEATION AND WETLAND DELINEATION FOR THIS PROJECT WAS PREPARED BY MCCARTHY & ASSOCIATES, INC. DATED MARCH, 2012.

22. THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT

23. NO CEMETERIES EXIST WITHIN THIS SUBDIVISION. ONE HISTORIC STRUCTURE EXISTS ON—SITE, HO 401, SQUIRREL HILL (NOT INVENTORIED) LOCATED ON

24. NO CLEARING, GRADING OR CONSTRUCTION IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE WETLANDS, STREAMS OR THEIR REQUIRED BUFFERS, UNLESS THE ACTIVITIES ARE CONSIDERED NECESSARY OR WAIVERS ARE APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING.

25. APPROVAL OF THIS ECP DOES NOT CONSTITUTE APPROVAL OF ANY SUBSEQUENT OR ASSOCIATED SUBDIVISION OR SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN. REVIEW OF THIS PROJECT FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE HOWARD COUNTY SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AND HOWARD COUNTY ZONING REGULATIONS SHALL OCCUR AT THE SUBDIVISION AND SITE PLAN STAGES. THEREFORE, THE APPLICANT AND CONSULTANT SHOULD EXPECT ADDITIONAL AND MORE DETAILED COMMENTS, INCLUDING THOSE THAT MAY ALTER OVERALL SITE DESIGN, AS THE PROJECT PROGRESSES.

26. THE DISTURBANCE OF ENVIRONMENTAL FEATURES IS CONSIDERED ESSENTIAL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ROAD 'A' and THE PROPOSED SEWER MAIN.

ESD NARRATIVE:

1. THE EXISTING NATURAL RESOURCES ON-SITE CONSIST OF WETLANDS, STREAMS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED BUFFERS IN ADDITION TO AREAS OF EXISTING FOREST. THESE RESOURCES ARE BEING PROTECTED BY UTILIZING THE REQUIRED WETLAND BUFFERS AND STREAM BUFFERS FOR THESE FEATURES. THE EXISTING FOREST IS BEING PROTECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOREST CONSERVATION MANUAL. 2. THE SITE IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPED AREA WILL MAINTAIN THE EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE. NO STREAM IMPACTS

ARE PROPOSED THAT WOULD ALTER ANY NATURAL FLOW PATTERNS. 3. THE REQUIRED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST MDE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

UTILIZING SEVERAL SEDIMENT BASINS AND TRAPS AS WELL AS PERIMETER EARTH DIKES AND SILT FENCE.

4. THE REDUCTION OF IMPERVIOUS AREA TYPICALLY EXPERIENCED IN R-20 ZONING WILL BE ACHIEVED THRU A CLUSTER DEVELOPMENT DESIGN USING AN R-ED ZONING OVERLAY WHICH PROVIDES 50% OPEN SPACE. R-20 ZONING REQUIRES CURB AND GUTTER ALONG PUBLIC ROADWAYS. THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS WILL NOT ALLOW PERMEABLE PAVEMENT FOR PUBLIC ROADS AT THIS TIME, HOWEVER, THE USE OF FLOW THRU INLETS DRAINING INTO MICRO BIO-RETENTION FACILITIES (M-6) WITH BYPASS INLETS TO TREAT ROADWAY RUNOFF ARE BEING PROPOSED. THERE ARE ALSO DRYWELLS (M-5), BIO-RETENTION FACILITIES (F-6) AND INFILTRATION BERMS (M-4) BEING PROPOSED WITH THIS PROJECT.

5. THE PROPOSED ESD MEASURES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN HAVE ATTEMPTED TO MEET THE REQUIRED Pe OF 1.0-INCHES FOR THIS PROJECT TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE. NO ADDITIONAL CHAPTER 3 DEVICES ARE PROPOSED AS ALTERNATIVES TO THE CHAPTER 5 ESD MEASURES AT THIS TIME.

(443 - 367 - 0422)

DEVELOPER LAND DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT, I F.W. MASON FAMILY, LLC c/o MR. JOE RUTTER 7636 GAITHER ROAD (443-367-0422) SYKESVILLE, MARYLAND 21784



OPEN SPACE LOTS 94 & 95

TAX MAP No. 30 GRID No. 2 2ND ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN SHEET 1 OF 11

c/o MR. DON REUWER 5300 DORSEY HALL DRIVE, SUITE 102 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

-ssf--ssf- SUPER-SILT FENCE

N08° 15' 46" E

FLOODPLAIN AREA GREEN OPEN SPACE AREA

DEVELOPABLE AREA/LO.D. PROPOSED % IMPERVIOUS = 32.5% ACTUAL (USE 40% IN CALCULATIONS = 18.595 ACRES) = 7.2 ACRES AREA OF 15% OR GREATER SLOPES

METES AND BOUNDS

5CALE: 1" = 200'

FOREST AREA = 7.84 ACRES = 3.519 ACRES = 23.482 ACRES = 2.3 ACRE5 WETLAND/WETLAND BUFFER AREA

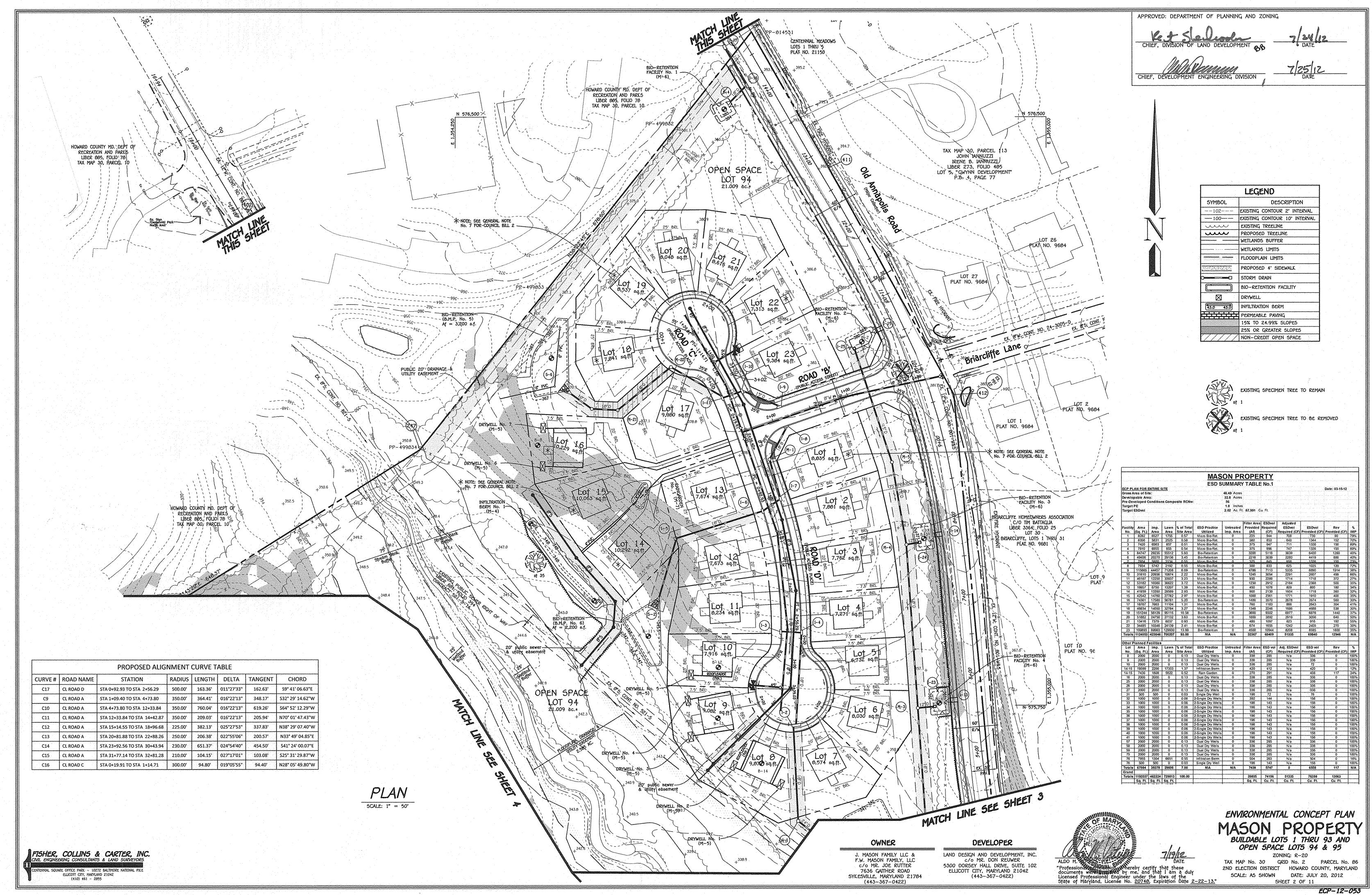
CONCEPT DESIGN SUMMARY INFORMATION:

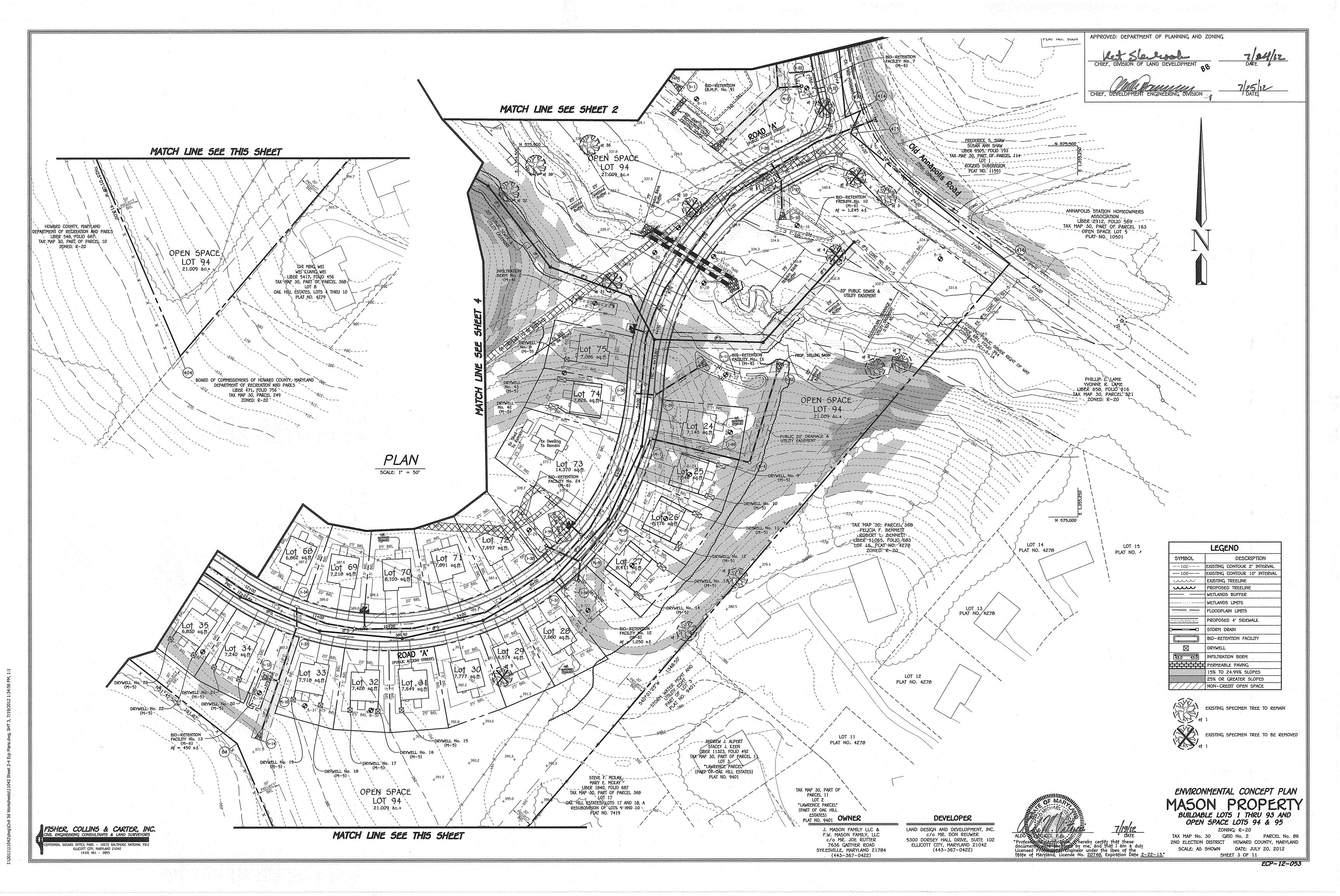
ERODIBLE SOIL AREA = 1.0 INCHES

TARGET ESOVOL REQUIREMENT = 2.02 AC. FT. OR 87,991 CU. FT. WITH THE USE OF (M-6) BIO-RETENTION FACILITIES OUR TARGET ESOVOL HAS BEEN ADJUSTED TO 51,118 CU.FT. TOTAL ESOVOI. PROVIDED = 76,398 CU.FT.

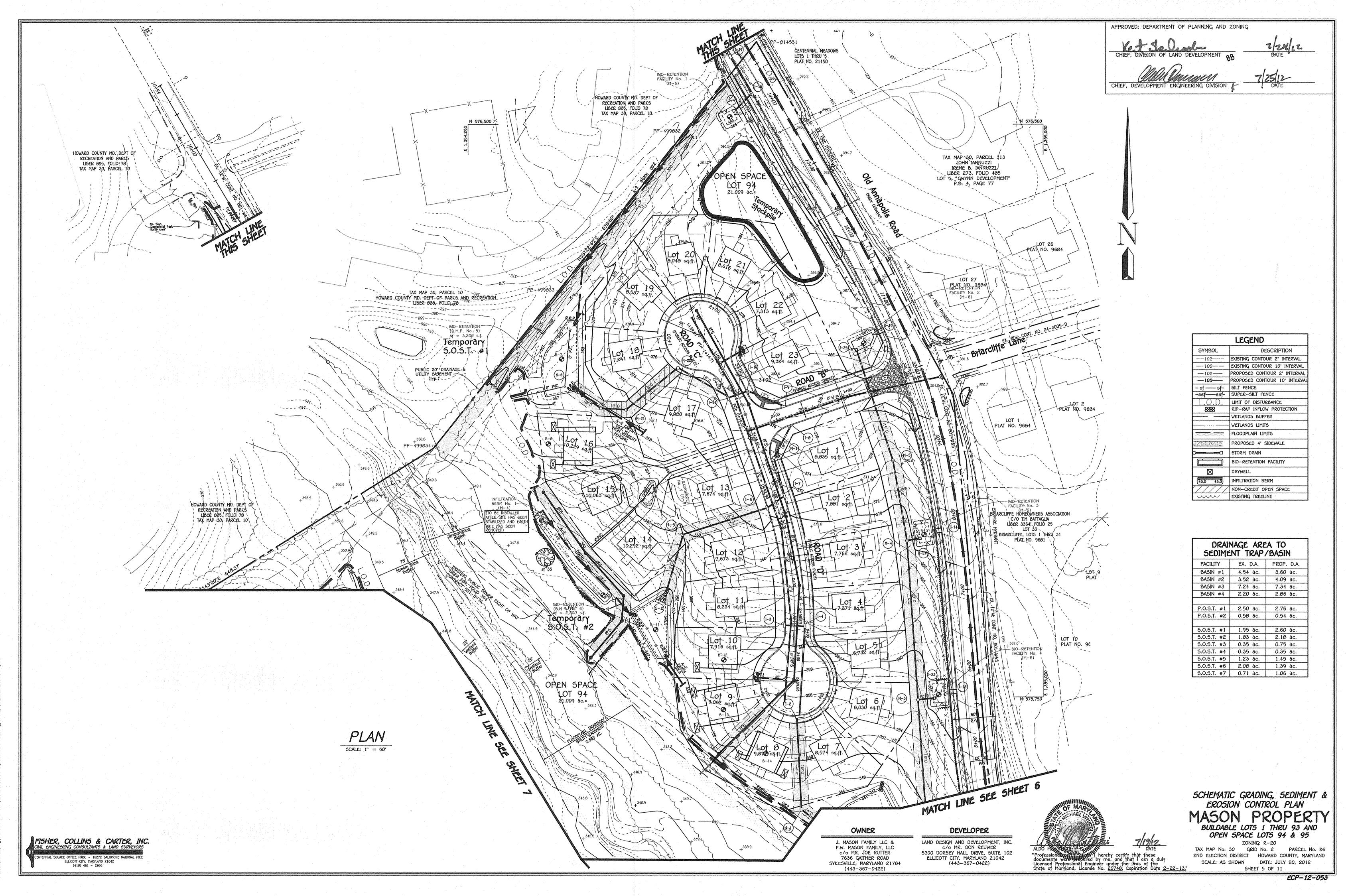
1. SINCE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CONCEPT PLAN DOES NOT REQUIRE BORINGS OR GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSIS, THE GROUNDWATER TABLE DEPTH AND ANY ROCK FORMATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN VERIFIED. A FULL GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSIS WILL ACCOMPANY THE PRELIMINARY PLAN AT WHICH TIME THE PLAN CAN BE REVISED AS NECESSARY.

ECP-12-053

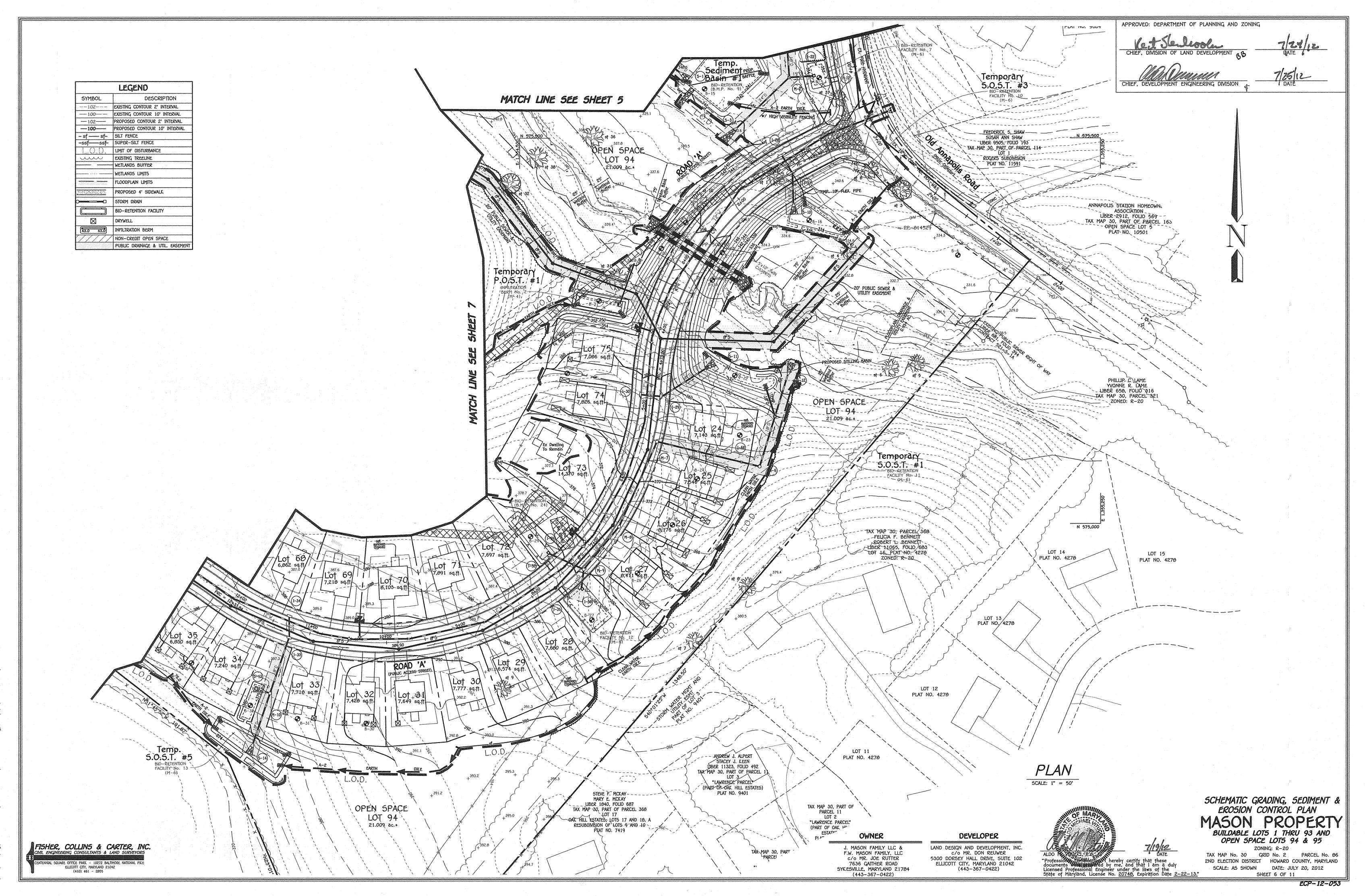




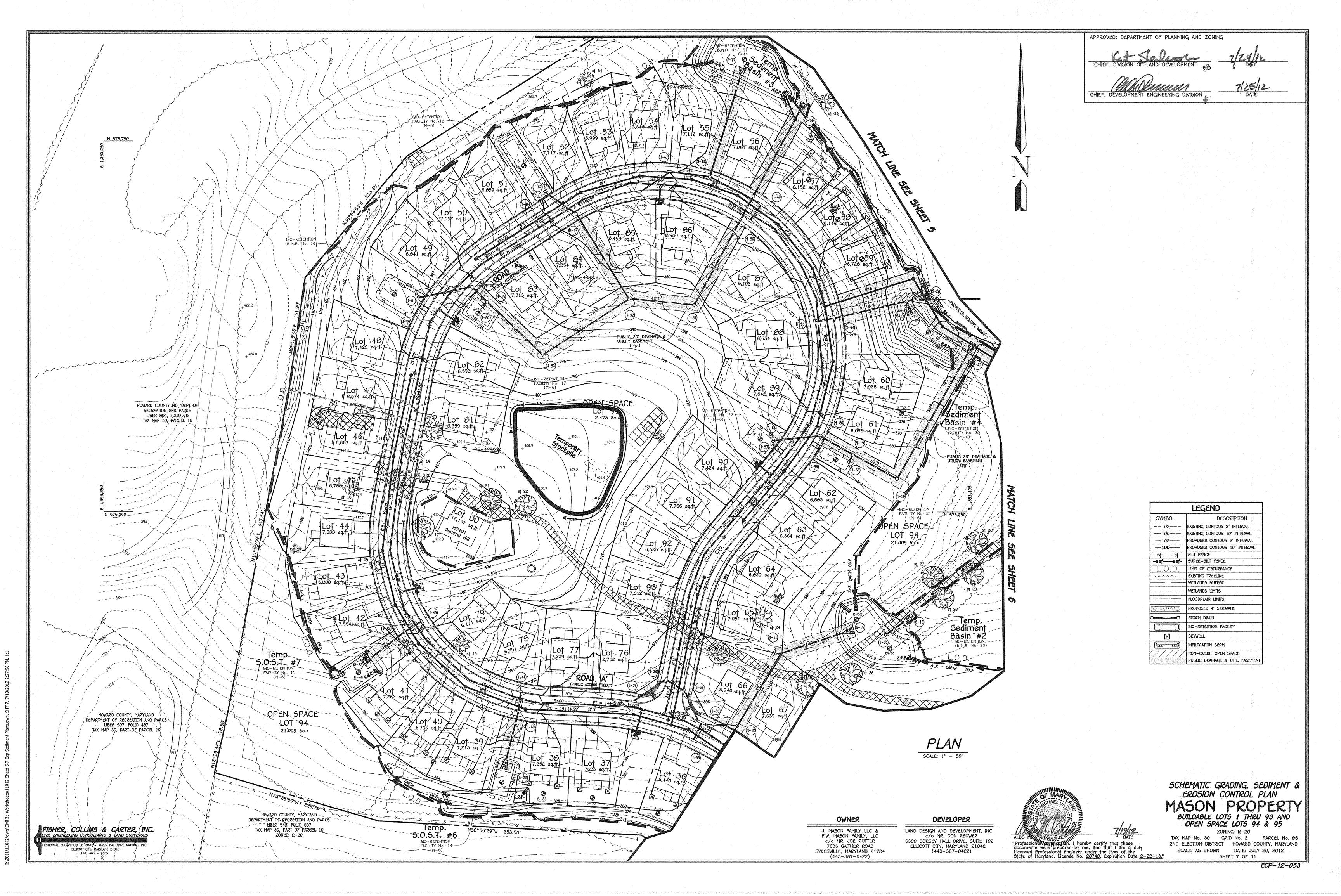




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I:\2011\11042\dwq\Civil 3d Worksheets\11042 Sheet 5-7 Ecp Sediment Plans.dwg.



When properly planted, vegetation will thrive and enhance the functioning of these systems. For example, pre-treatment buffers will trap sediments that often are bound with phosphorous and metals. Vegetation planted in the facility will aid in nutrient uptake and water storage. Additionally, plant roots will provide arteries for stormwater to permeate soil for groundwater recharge. Finally, successful plantings provide desthetic value and wildlife habitat making these facilities more desirable to the public.

Design Constraints:

> Planting buffer strips of at least 20 feet will cause sediments to settle out before reaching the facility, thereby reducing the possibility of clogging. > Determine areas that will be saturated with water and water table depth so that

appropriate plants may be selected (hydrology will be similar to bioretention facilities, see figure A.5 and Table A.4 for planting material guidance). > Plants known to send down deep taproots should be avoided in systems where filter fabric is

used as part of facility design.

> Test soil conditions to determine if soil amendments are necessary. > Plants shall be located so that access is possible for structure maintenance. > Stabilize heavy flow areas with erosion control mats or sod.

> Temporarily divert flows from seeded areas until vegetation is established. > See Table A.5 for additional design considerations.

Bio-retention

Soil Bed Characteristics

The characteristics of the soil for the bioretention facility are perhaps as important as the facility location, size, and treatment volume. The soil must be permeable enough to allow runoff to filter through the media, while having characteristics suitable to promote and sustain a robust vegetative cover crop. In addition, much of the nutrient pollutant uptake (nitrogen and phosphorus) is accomplished through absorption and microbial activity within the soil profile. Therefore, soils must balance their chemical and physical properties to support biotic communities above and below ground.

The planting soil should be a sandy loam, loamy sand, loam (USDA), or a loam/sand mix (should contain a minimum 35 to 60% sand, by volume). The clay content for these soils should be less than 25% by volume [Environmental Quality Resources (EQR), 1996; Engineering Technology Inc. and Biohabitats, Inc. (ETAB), 1993). Soils should fall within the SM. ML. SC classifications or the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). A permeability of at least 1.0 feet per day (0.5"/hr) is required (a conservative value of 0.5 feet per day is used for design). The soil should be free of stones, stumps, roots, or other woody material over 1" in diameter. Brush or seeds from noxious weeds (e.g., Johnson Grass, Mugwort, Nutsedge, and Canada Thistle or other noxious weeds as specified under COMAR 15.08.01.05.) should not be present in the soils. Placement of the planting soil should be in 12 to 10 lifts that are loosely compacted (tamped lightly with a backhoe bucket or traversed by dozer tracks). The specific characteristics are presented in Table A.3.

Table A.3 Planting Soil Characteristics

Parameter	Value
pH range	5.2 to 7.00
Organic matter	1.5 to 4.0% (by weight)
Magnesium	35 lbs. per acre, minimum
Phosphorus (phosphate - P205)	75 lbs. per acre, minimum
Potassium (potash -1(K2O)	05 lbs. per acre, minimum
Soluble salts	500 ppm
Clay	10 †o 25 %
Silt	30 to 55 %
5and	35 to 60%

Mulch Layer

The mulch layer plays an important role in the performance of the bioretention system. The mulch layer helps maintain soil moisture and avoids surface sealing, which reduces permeability. Mulch helps prevent erosion, and provides a microenvironment suitable for soil biota at the mulch/soil interface. It also serves as a pretreatment layer, trapping the finer sediments, which remain suspended after the primary pretreatment.

The mulch layer should be standard landscape style, single or double shredded hardwood mulch or chips. The mulch layer should be well aged (stockpiled or stored for at least 12 months), uniform in color, and free of other materials, such as weed seeds, soil, roots, etc. The mulch should be applied to a maximum depth of three inches. Grass clippings should not be used as a

Planting Guidance

Plant material selection should be based on the goal of simulating a terrestrial forested community of native species. Bioretention simulates an upland-species ecosystem. The community should be dominated by trees, but have a distinct community of understory trees, shrubs and herbaceous materials. By creating a diverse, dense plant cover, a bioretention facility will be able to treat stormwater runoff and withstand urban stresses from insects. disease, drought, temperature, wind, and exposure.

The proper selection and installation of plant materials is key to a successful system. There are essentially three zones within a bioretention facility (Figure A.5). The lowest elevation supports plant species adapted to standing and fluctuating water levels. The middle elevation supports plants that like drier soil conditions, but can still tolerate occasional inundation by water. The outer edge

is the highest elevation and generally supports plants adapted to dryer conditions. A sample of appropriate plant materials for bioretention facilities are included in Table A.4. The layout of plant material should be flexible, but should follow the general principals described in Table A.5. The objective is to have a system, which resembles a random, and natural plant layout, while maintaining optimal conditions for plant establishment and growth. For a more extensive bioretention plan, consult ETAB, 1993 or Claytor and Schueler, 1997.

Operation and Maintenance Schedule For Bio-Retention Areas (M-6)

1. The owner shall maintain the plant material, mulch layer and soil layer annually. maintenance of mulch and soil is limited to correcting areas of erosion or wash out. Any mulch replacement shall be done in the spring. Plant material shall be checked for disease and insect infestation and maintenance will address dead material and pruning. Acceptable replacement plant material is limited to the following: 2000 Maryland stormwater design manual volume II, table A.4.1 and 2.

2. The owner shall perform a plant in the spring and in the fall each year during the inspection, the owner shall remove dead and diseased vegetation considered beyond treatment, replace dead plant material with acceptable replacement plant material. Treat diseased trees and shrubs and replace all deficient stakes and wires.

3. The owner shall inspect the mulch each spring. The mulch shall be replaced every two to three years, The previous mulch layer shall be removed before the new layer is applied.

4. The owner shall correct soil erosion on an as needed basis, with a minimum of once per month and after each heavy

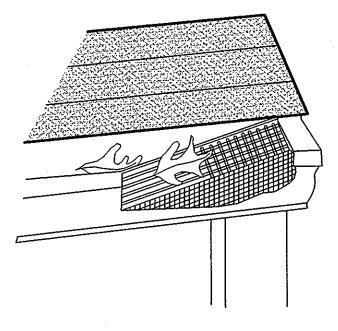
-PROVIDE GEOTEXTILE

ON ALL SIDES

NOTE: PERFORATIONS SHOULD BE 3/8" DIAMETER LOCATED 6"

FOUR HOLES PER ROW.

ON CENTER WITH A MINIMUM OF



Gutter Drain Filter Detail

Operation and Maintenance Schedule for Drywells (M-5) a. The owner shall inspect the monitoring wells and structures on a quarterly basis and after every

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

heavy storm event. b. The owner shall record the water levels and sediment build up in the monitoring wells over a

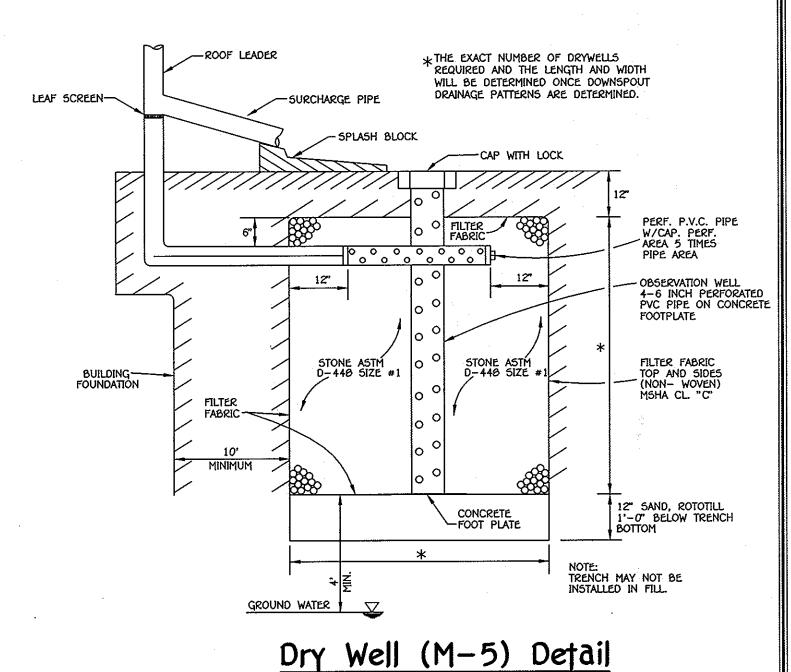
period of several days to insure trench drainage.

c. The owner shall maintain a log book to determine the rate at which the facility drains.

d. When the facility becomes clogged so that it does not drain down within a seventy two (72) hour time period, corrective action shall be taken.

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

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



6" dia. DOME GRATE extend #7 or #8 stone up to top of bio-retention-- PROVIDE 6" PVC SCHEDULE 40 STOP PERFORATIONS AT TOP OF 4" STONE LAYER

Typical Clean-Out/ Observation Well Detail

RAINGARDEN

6" COMPACTED TOPSOIL LAYER W/FILTER FABRIC ON TOP OF STONE -BERM CREST (STONE SHALL BE GRAVEL OR STORAGE AREA -AGGREGATE) SEE APPENDIX B.4.C FOR SPECIFICATION FOR THE GRAVEL AND PLANTING SOIL MEDIA 5LOPE $\leq 10\% |_{3'}$ INFILTRATION

Micro Bio-Retention (M-6) Section

Typical Section - Infiltration Berm (M-4)

VARIES (SEE PLAN VIEWS)

ESD DEPTH = 1.0°

3" MULCH AREA —

18" PLANTING

4" #7 or #8 STONE

(BRIDGING LAYER)-

8" of NO. 57 -

WASHED STONE

FOR ESDV

12" of NO. 57

WASHÉD STONE-FOR Rev

6" PERFORATED PIPE/GRAVEL

UNDERDRAIN SYSTEM (WRAP THE

PERF. PIPE w/ 1/4" MESH

GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH

(4 x 4) OR SMALLER

4" DIA. PVC 5CH. 40 --- 0.5' DEPTH (PERFORATED - © 0.5% (WRAPPED IN FILTER CLOTH) -4" PVC CAP (TYP) GARDEN 4" DIA PVC SCH. 40 (50LID) -WIDTH EXISTING GROUND -PERFORATIONS - 2 HOLES PER 1 FT (1/2" DIA. HOLES) -PROPOSED GRADE WEIR CREST EL. --PROFILE ALONG 4" PVC UNDERDRAIN -TOPSOIL 4" CAP (OUTFALL INV.) ~4" DIA PVC SCH 40 (PERFORATED) @ 0%. TO BE WRAPPED IN FILTER CLOTH 4" DIA PVC 5CH. 40 (50LID)

Operation And Maintenance Schedule For Raingarden Areas (M-7)

1. The owner shall maintain the plant material, mulch layer and soil layer annually. maintenance of mulch and soil is limited to correcting areas of erosion or wash out. Any mulch replacement shall be done in the spring. Plant material shall be checked for disease and insect infestation and maintenance will address dead material and pruning. Acceptable replacement plant material is limited to the following: 2000 Maryland stormwater design manual volume II, table A.4.1 and 2.

2. The owner shall perform a plant in the spring and in the fall each year during the inspection, the owner shall remove dead and diseased vegetation considered beyond treatment, replace dead plant material with acceptable replacement plant material, Treat diseased trees and shrubs and replace all deficient stakes and wires.

3. The owner shall inspect the mulch each spring. The mulch shall be replaced every two to three years. The previous mulch layer shall be removed before the new layer is applied.

4. The owner shall correct soil erosion on an as needed basis, with a minimum of once per month and after each heavy

al Engineer under the laws of the License No. <u>20740</u>, Expiration Date <u>2—22—13.</u>

Stormwater Management Details OPEN SPACE LOTS 94 & 95

> ZONING: R-20 TAX MAP No. 30 GRID No. 2 PARCEL No. 86 2ND ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: JULY 20, 2012 SHEET 8 OF 11

Operation And Maintenance Schedule For Infiltration Berms (M-4)

1. BERM SHOULD BE INSPECTED REGULARLY TO ENSURE THAT PONDING WATER DOES NOT CREATE NUISANCE CONDITIONS. 2. SIGNS OF CONCENTRATED FLOW AND OTHER SURFACE EROSION SHOULD BE REPAIRED TO PROMOTE SHEET FLOW. 3. A DENSE MAT OF VEGETATION SHOULD BE PRESENT AT ALL TIMES. VEGETATION SHOULD BE REPLACED AS NEEDED.

4. WHEN INFILTRATION BERM ARE INCORPORATED IN A SYSTEM USING OTHER PRACTICES, THE MAINTENANCE CRITERIA FOR THAT PRACTICE SHALL ALSO BE CONSIDERED.

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

Raingarden (M-7) Detail

PROFILE ALONG 4" PVC OUTLET

OWNER J. MASON FAMILY LLC & F.W. MASON FAMILY, LLC C/O MR. JOE RUTTER 7636 GAITHER ROAD SYKESVILLE, MARYLAND 21784

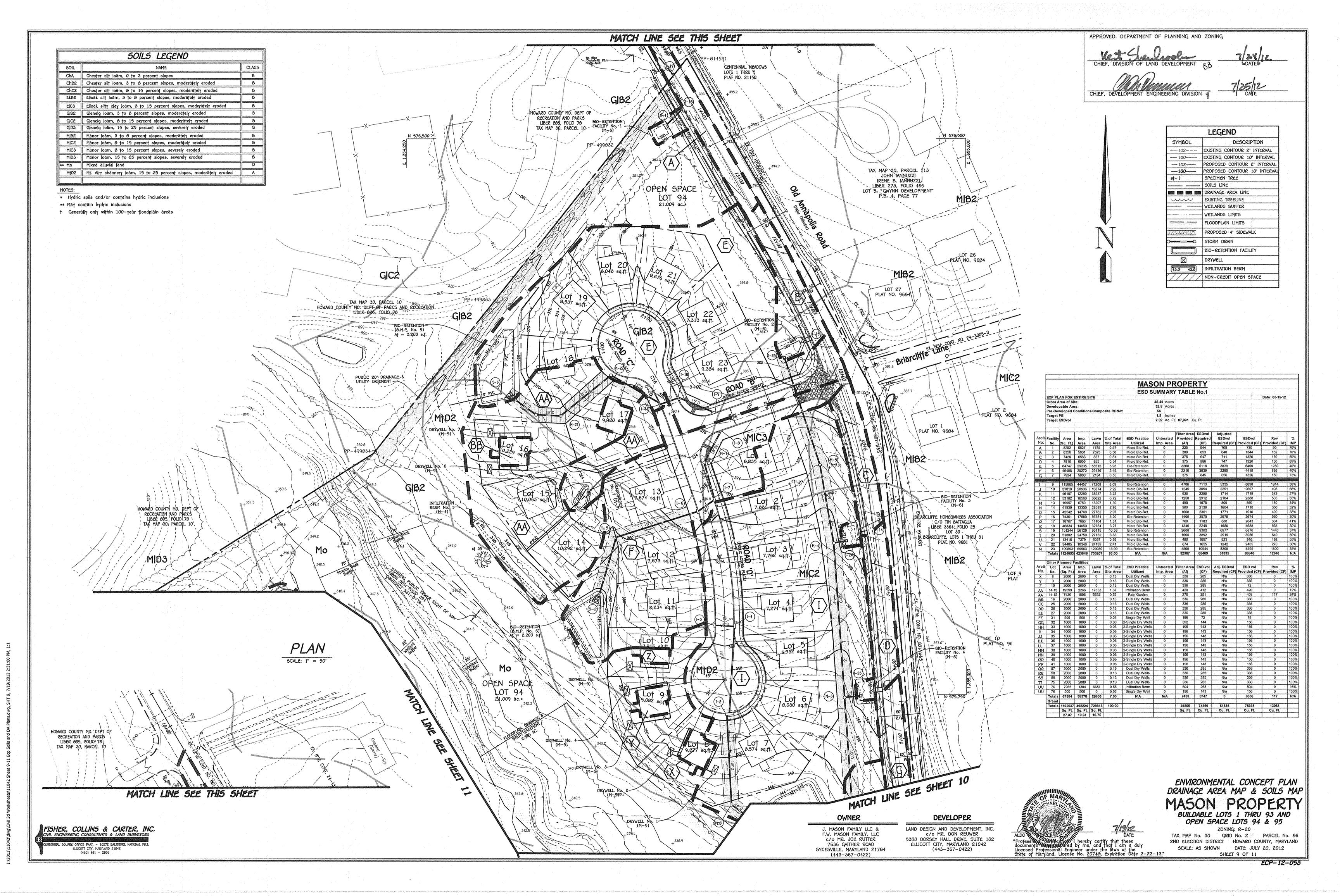
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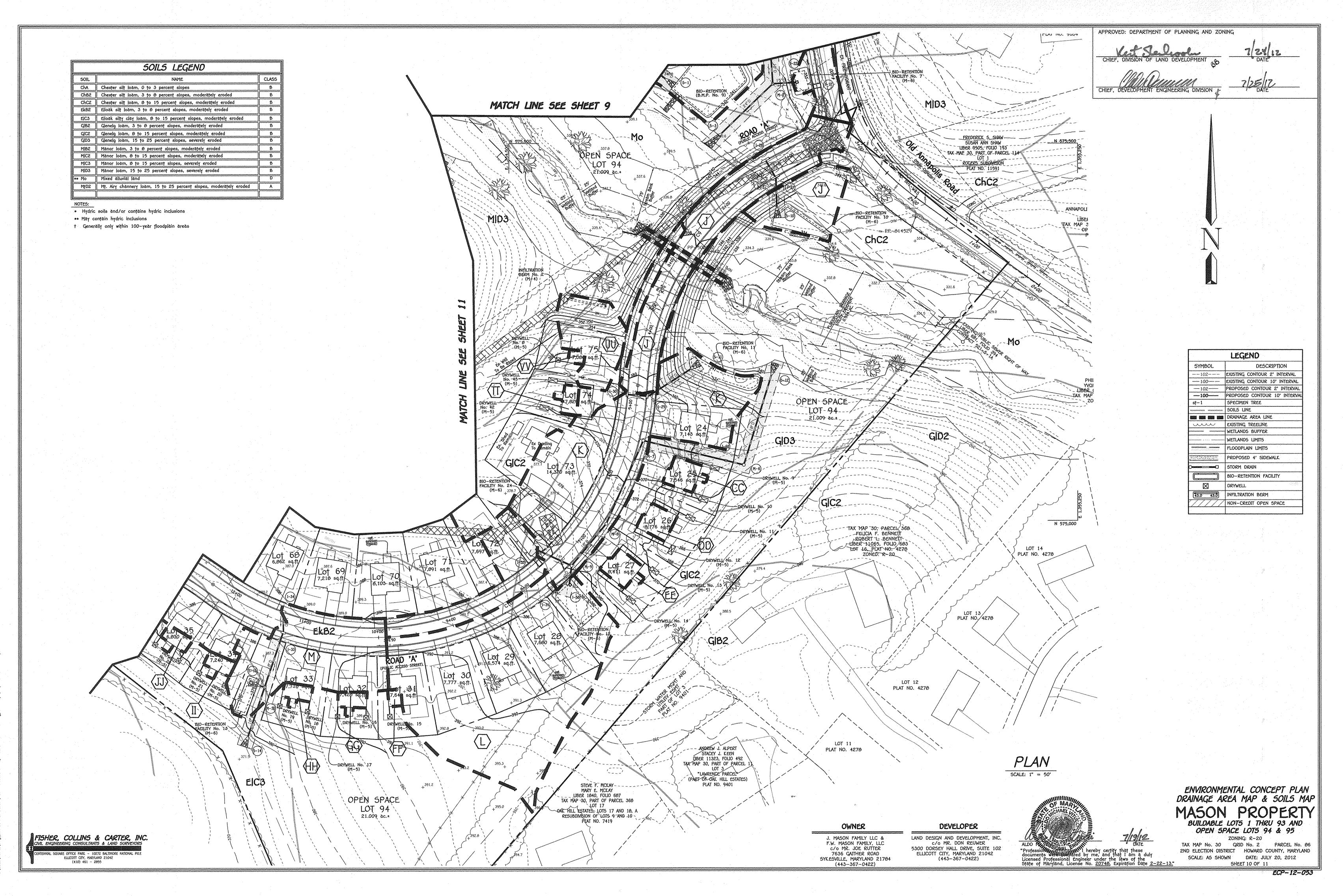
LAND DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT, INC c/o MR. DON REUWER 5300 DORSEY HALL DRIVE, SUITE 102 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

DEVELOPER

(443-367-0422)

ECP-12-053





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