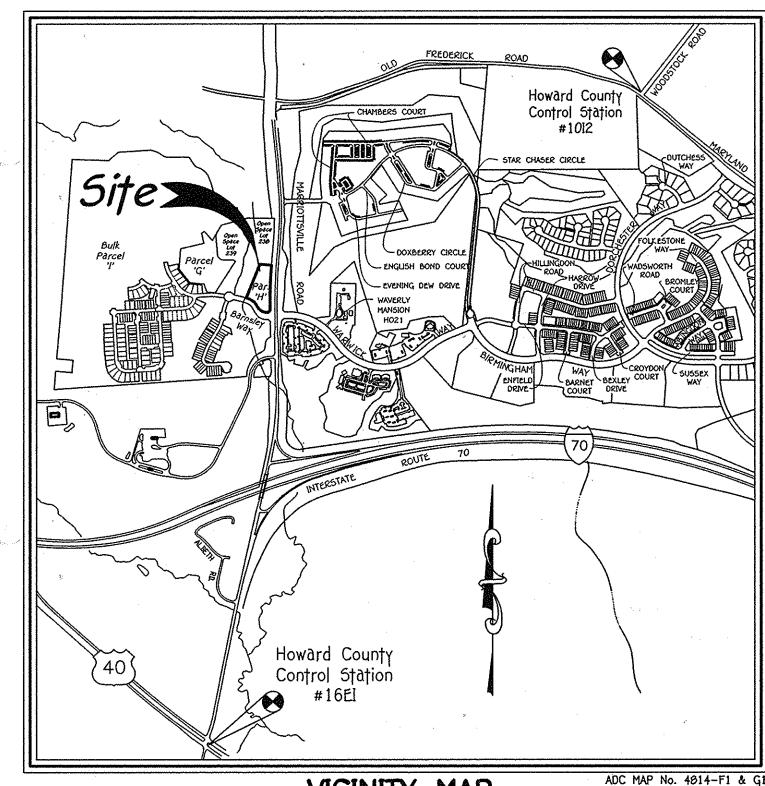
Parcel 'H', Plat No. 22951

Zoned: Pec Tax Map No. 16 Grid No. 3 & 4 P/O Parcel No. 249



VICINITY MAP

Third Election District Howard County, Maryland

1. THE EXISTING NATURAL RESOURCES ON-SITE CONSIST OF WETLANDS, STREAMS AND THEIR ASSOCIATED BUFFERS. THESE RESOURCES ARE BEING PROTECTED BY UTILIZING THE REQUIRED WETLAND BUFFERS AND STREAM BUFFERS FOR THESE FEATURES. THERE IS AN EXISTING FOREST AREA

2. THE SITE IMPROVEMENTS AND DEVELOPED AREA WILL MAINTAIN THE EXISTING DRAINAGE PATTERNS AS CLOSE AS POSSIBLE. NO STREAM IMPACTS

3. THE REQUIRED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST MDE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

EXTENT PRACTICABLE. NO ADDITIONAL CHAPTER 3 DEVICES ARE PROPOSED AS ALTERNATIVES TO THE CHAPTER 5 ESD MEASURES AT THIS TIME.

4. THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS WILL NOT ALLOW PERMEABLE PAVEMENT FOR PUBLIC ROADS AT THIS TIME. THE PROPOSED ESD'S FOR THIS PROJECT ARE: TWO (2) MICRO BIO-RETENTION FACILITIES (M-6) AND A GRASS SWALE (M-0) ALONG MARRIOTTSVILLE ROAD.

5. THE PROPOSED ESD MEASURES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN MEET OR EXCEED THE REQUIRED Pe OF 1.6-INCHES FOR THIS PROJECT TO THE MAXIMUM

7. THERE IS AN EXISTING 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN, DRAINAGE AND UTILITY EASEMENT WITHIN THE PROPERTY AND RECORDED IN PLAT NO'S 20933 - 20942.

LEGEND		
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	
102	EXISTING CONTOUR 2' INTERVAL	
100	EXISTING CONTOUR 10' INTERVAL	
102	PROPOSED CONTOUR 2' INTERVAL	
100	PROPOSED CONTOUR 10' INTERVAL	
- 5F5F-	SILT FENCE	
	DRAINAGE LIMITS	
L.O.D.	LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	EXISTING TREELINE	
w8	WETLANDS BUFFER	
كاللد كاللذ	WETLANDS LIMITS	
— ғр ——	FLOODPLAIN LIMITS	
	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DEVICE	
	STORM DRAIN	
À	STREET LIGHT (existing)	
\odot	TREE (existing)	
545444	EXISTING FOREST CONSERVATION	

Existing 30'
Construction Strip
For Gas R/W
L 323, F. 69

Owner

Environmental Setback (Plat Nos. 20933 Thru 20942) Removed

_= 149.57'

20933 Thru 20942)

5CALE: 1"= 100'

—— Existing Public Ordinage

& Utility Easement (Plat No. 20416)

Developer Waverly Woods Development Corporation c/o Land Design And Development, Inc. 5300 Dorsey Hall Drive, Suite 102 Ellicott city, Maryland 21042

6. THE 100-YEAR FEMA FLOODPLAIN HAS BEEN SHOWN ON SHEETS 2, 3 AND 5.

ARE PROPOSED THAT WOULD ALTER ANY NATURAL FLOW PATTERNS.

GENERAL NOTES

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

6. PARCEL 'H' ZONED PEC PER 10/06/13 COMPREHENSIVE ZONING PLAN.

c. PARCELS NOS.:
d. ZONING: PEC
e. ELECTION DISTRICT: THIRD
f. GROSS AREA OF THIS SUBMISSION = 2.840 ACRES - PARCEL 'H'
g. NUMBER OF PARCELS: 1

i. Area of parcels: 2.240 Acres
j. Area of non-credited open space lots = 0
k. Area of public roadway to be dedicated: 0.00 Acres

10. Forest stand delineation prepared by environmental system analysis, inc. and approved on november 30, 1993 under 5–94–07.

19. THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

21. STREET LIGHT PLACEMENT AND THE TYPE OF FIXTURES AND POLES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, VOLUME II (2006), SECTION 5.5.A. A MINIMUM SPACING OF 20' SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN ANY STREET LIGHT AND ANY STREET TREE.

a) THE RI-I (STOP) SIGNS AND THE STREET NAME SIGN (SNS) ASSEMBLIES FOR THIS DEVELOPMENT MUST BE INSTALLED BEFORE THE BASE PAVING IS COMPLETED. b) the traffic control device locations (signs & paving markings) shown on the plans are approximate and must be field approved by the howard county traffic division (410-313-5752) prior to the installation of any of these traffic control devices.
c) all traffic control devices and their locations shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the "maryland manual on uniform traffic control devices" (mighting).

23. THE TRAFFIC STUDY WAS PREPARED BY THE TRAFFIC GROUP AND APPROVED ON NOVEMBER 30, 2003, AS PART OF 5-94-07 AND AMENDED UNDER 5-06-13 AND APPROVED ON JANUARY 17, 2008. THE TRAFFIC STUDY FOR PARCELS 'G' AND 'H' WILL BE PROVIDED AT THE SITE DEVELOPMENT STAGE.

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, THE ORIGINAL WETLANDS REPORT PREPARED BY ENVIRONMENTAL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS, INC. WAS APPROVED WITH S-94-07 ON NOVEMBER 30, 1993 AND HAS BEEN RE-CERTIFIED BY ECO-SCIENCE PROFESSIONALS, INC. DATED APRIL, 2006 AND APPROVED WITH 5-06-013 ON JANUARY 17, 2000.

26. APPROVAL OF THIS ECP DOES NOT CONSTITUTE APPROVAL OF SUBSEQUENT SUBDIMISION PLANS, SITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS OR REDLINE REVISIONS, FOREST CONSERVATION PLANS OR GRADING OR BUILDING PERMITS. THE APPLICANT AND CONSULTANT SHOULD EXPECT ADDITIONAL AND MORE DETAILED COMMENTS THAT MAY ALTER THE SITE DESIGN AS THE DEVELOPMENT PLAN PROGRESSES THROUGH THE PLAN REVIEW AND/OR PERMIT APPLICATION PROCESS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SUBDIMISION, LAND DEVELOPMENT, ZONING

CONCEPT DESIGN SUMMARY INFORMATION:

= 2.840 AC. (PARCEL 'H')

DEVELOPABLE AREA/L.O.D. PROPOSED % IMPERVIOUS AREA OF 15% OR GREATER SLOPES

EXISTING 100-YEAR &

"Professional certification. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared by me, and that I am a duly

Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the 5tate of Maryland, License No. 20748, Expiration Date 2-22-17."

= 1.38 ACRES

= 33.5% ACTUAL (USE 35% IN CALCULATIONS = 0.48 ACRES)

= 0.00 ACRES = 0.00 ACRES

FLOODPLAIN AREA (INCLUDES FEMA,

DRAINAGE & UTILITY EASEMENT) GREEN OPEN SPACE AREA

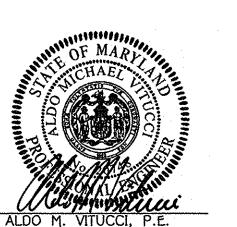
= 1.18 ACRES

WETLAND/WETLAND BUFFER AREA = 0.02 ACRES OUTSIDE FLOODPLAIN (0.76 ACRES TOTAL) = 2.82 ACRES (Pre F-07-032) THIS SITE HAS BEEN FILLED UNDER F-07-032. ERODIBLE SOIL AREA

TARGET ESDVOI. REQUIREMENT = 0.033 AC. FT. OR 1,437 CU. FT. WITH THE USE OF 2 (M-6) MICRO BIO-RETENTION FACILITIES OUR TARGET ESDVol. HAS BEEN ADJUSTED TO 8,143 CU.FT.

TOTAL ESDVOJ. PROVIDED = 8,297 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 SITE PLAN AT WHICH TIME THE PLAN CAN 3, AT THE SOP PHASE A P.E.= 1.8 WILL BE USED FOR THE DESIGN OF S.W.M.



Tax Map No.: 16 Grid No.: 3&4 P/O Parcel No.: 249 3rd Election District Howard County, Maryland Scale: As Shown

Date: October 6, 2015 Sheet 1 Of 5

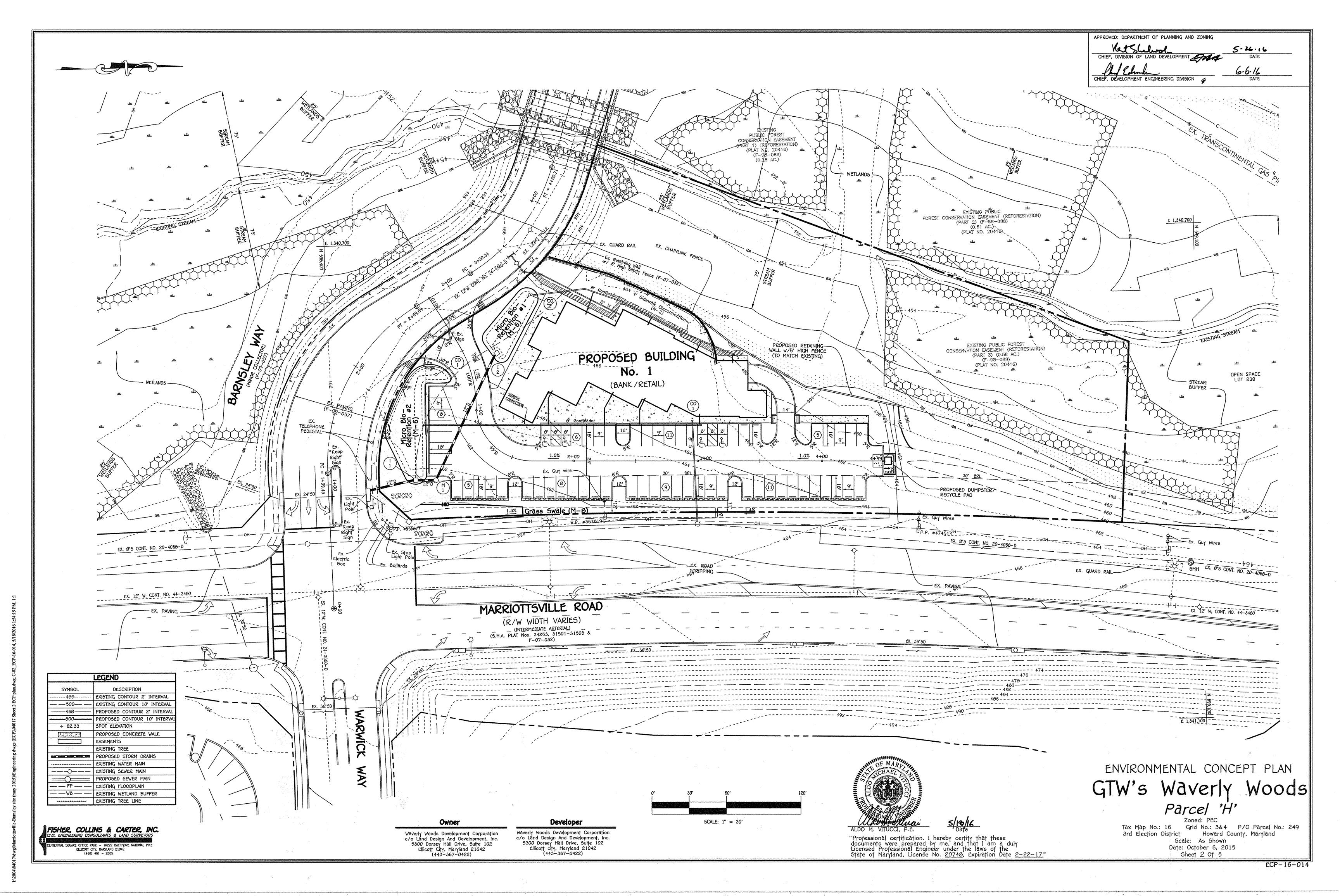
TITLE SHEET

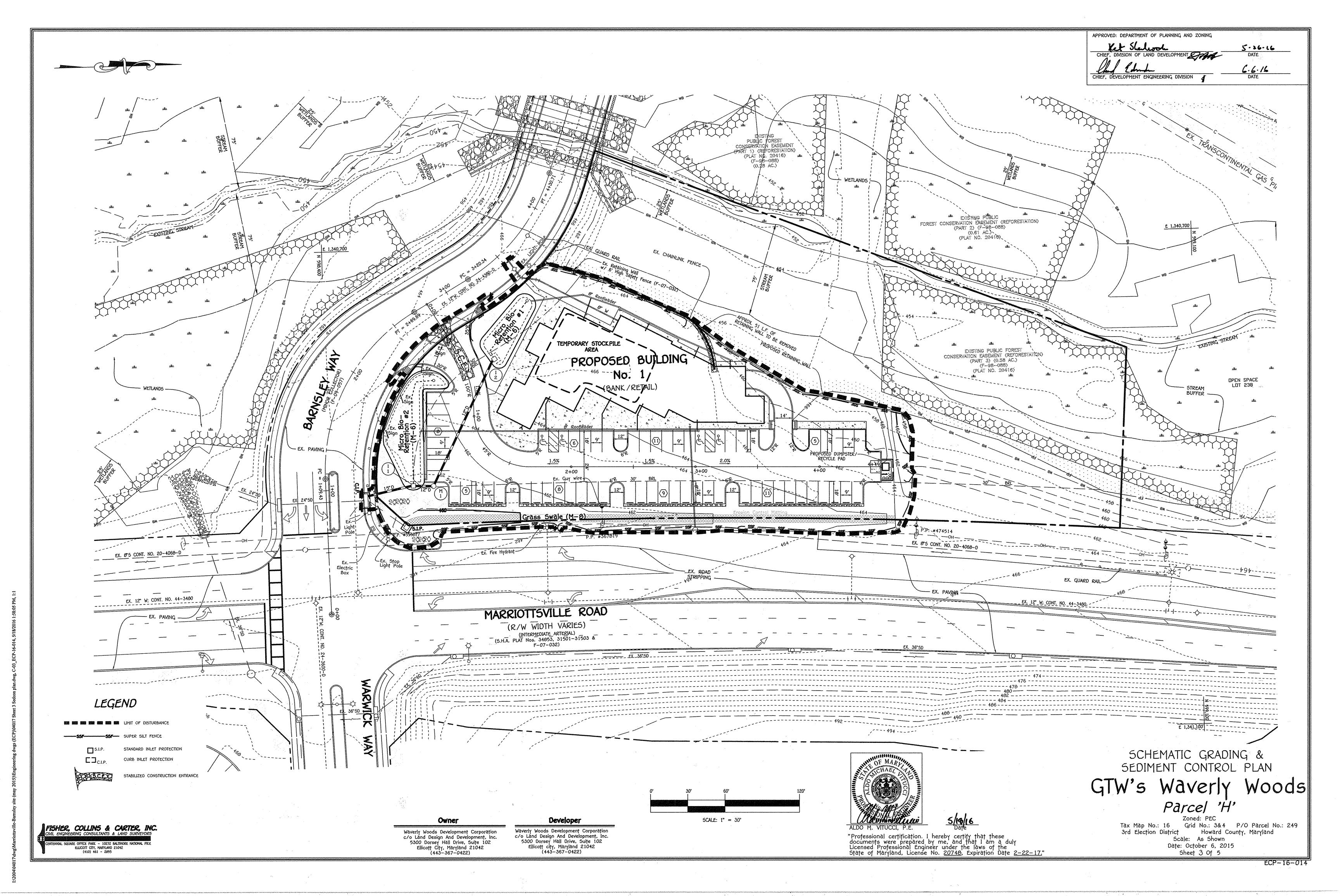
I FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

UTILIZING SUPER SILT FENCE.

Waverly Woods Development Corporation c/o Land Design And Development, Inc. 5300 Dorsey Hall Drive, Suite 102 Ellicott City, Maryland 21042 (443-367-0422)





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

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

Infiltration and Filter System Construction Specifications

permeable medium such as sand for WC), and Re v. In some instances where permeability is great, these facilities may be used for Qp as well. The most common systems include tion trenches, infiltration basins, sand filters, and organic filters.

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 atteries 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 A5 and Table A4 for planting material guidance). > Plants known to send down deep taproots should be avoided in systems where filter fabric in

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 A5 for additional design considerations.

Dio-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

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), 19931. Soils should fall within the SM. ML, SC classifications of 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 15.00.01.05.) should not be present in the soils. Placement of the planting soil should be in 12 to 18 lifts that are loosely compacted (tamped lightly with a backhoe bucket or traversed by dozer tracks). The specific characteristics are

Table A.3 Planting Soil Characteristics

Parameter	Vājue	
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 àcre, minimum	
Potassium (potash -1(K2O)	85 lbs. per acre, minimum	
Soluble salts	500 ppm	
Clay	10 to 25 %	
Silt	30 to 55 %	
5and	35 to 60%	

The mulch layer plays an important role in the performance of the bioretention system. The mulch layer helps maintain soil moisture and avoids surface seating, 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

Planning Guidance
Plan 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 COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OWNED & MAINTAINED 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

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.

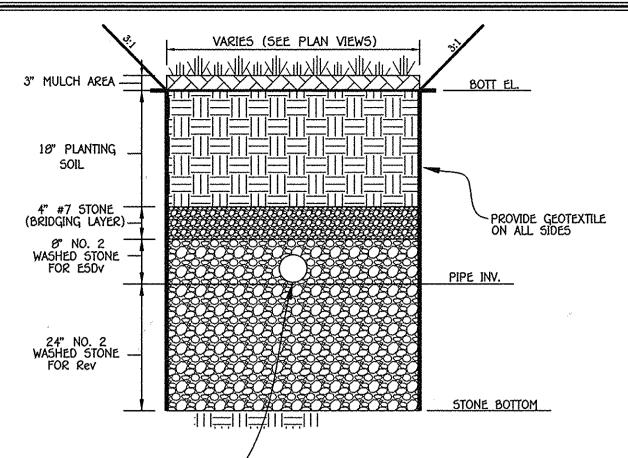
3. The owner shall inspect the mulch each spring. The mulch shall be replaced every two to three years. The previous mulch layer shall be removed before the new layer is applied.

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

and after each heavy storm. 5. The owner shall maintain all observation wells, clean-outs and perforated underdrains.

following: 2000 Maryland stormwater design manual volume II, table A.4.1 and 2.

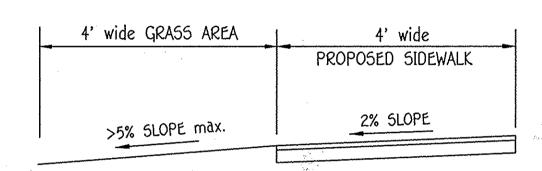
6. Filter material must be replaced when water remains on the surface of the filter bed for more than 24 hours following a 1 or 2 year storm event or more than 40 hours following a 10 year storm



6" PERFORATED PIPE/GRAVEL UNDERDRAIN SYSTEM (WRAP THE PERF. PIPE w/ 1 MESH (4 x 4) OR SMALLER GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH.

NOTE: PERFORATIONS SHOULD BE & DIAMETER LOCATED 6" ON CENTER WITH A MINIMUM OF FOUR HOLES PER ROW.

MICRO BIO-RETENTION (M-6) SECTION NO SCALE



TYPICAL SIDEWALK SECTION FOR NON-ROOFTOP DISCONNECT CREDIT (N-2)

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED. DISCONNECTION OF NON-ROOFTOP RUNOFF (N-2)

1. MAINTENANCE OF AREAS RECEIVING DISCONNECTION RUNOFF IS GENERALLY NO DIFFERENT THAN THAT REQUIRED FOR OTHER LAWN OR LANDSCAPED AREAS. THE AREAS RECEIVING RUNOFF SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM FUTURE COMPACTION OR DEVELOPMENT OF IMPERVIOUS AREA. IN COMMERCIAL AREAS FOOT TRAFFIC SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED AS WELL.

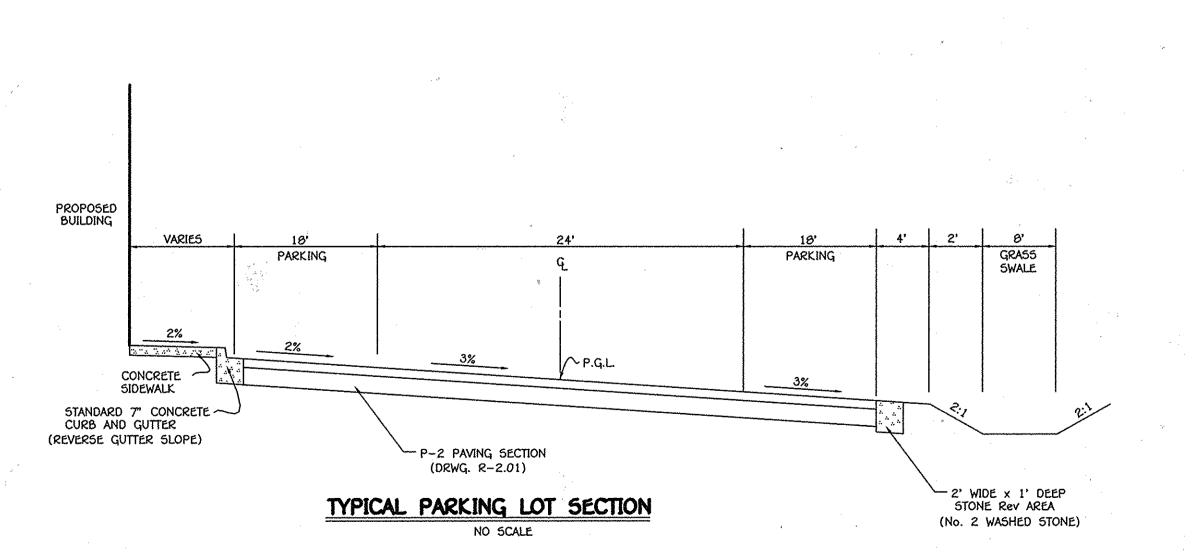
Owner

Waverly Woods Development Corporation

c/o Land Design And Development, Inc.

5300 Dorsey Hall Drive, Suite 102

Ellicott City, Maryland 21042 (443-367-0422)



Developer Waverly Woods Development Corporation c/o Land Design And Development, Inc. 5300 Dorsey Hall Drive, Suite 102

(443-367-0422)

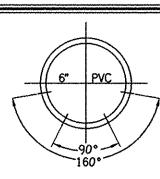
Ellicott city, Maryland 21042

6" dia. DOME GRATE

(12" ABOVE FILTER BED)

HOPE O

TYPICAL CLEAN-OUT DETAIL



PIPE SIZE: 6" HOLE SIZE: 3/8" CENTER TO CENTER: 3" ROWS OF HOLES: 2 @ 90° 2 @ 160° (+/-3°)

SCH40 PVC PERFORATED UNDERDRAIN PIPE DETAIL FOR HORIZONTAL DRAIN PIPE NO SCALE

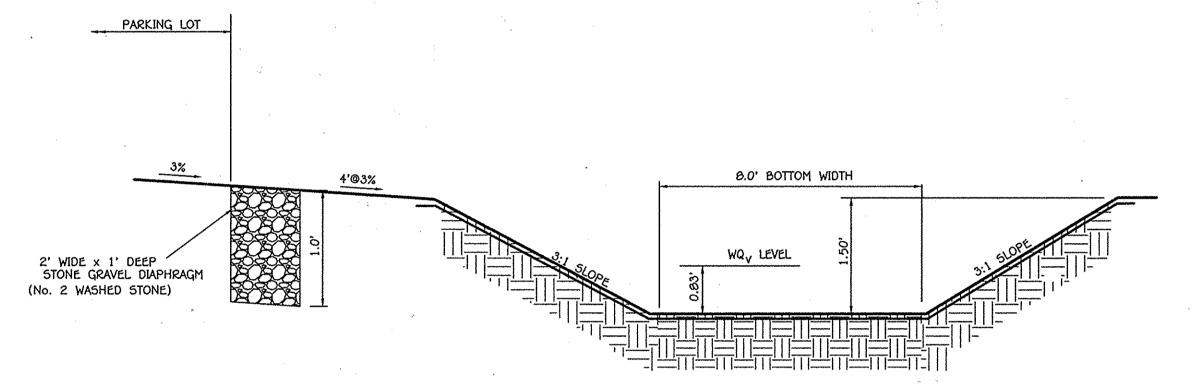
UNDERDRAIN PIPE SHALL BE 4" TO 6" DIAMETER, SLOTTED OR PERFORATED RIGID PLASTIC PIPE (ASTMF 750, TYPE PS 28 OR AASHTO-M- 278) IN A GRAVEL LAYER. THE PREFERRED MATERIAL IS SLOTTED 4" RIGID PIPE (e.g., PVC OR HDPE).

PERFORATIONS SHALL BE 3/8" DIAMETER LOCATED 6" ON CENTER WITH A MINIMUM OF FOUR HOLES PER ROW. PIPE SHALL BE WRAPPED WITH A 1/4" (No. 4 OR 4 x 4) GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH.

GRAVEL LAYER SHALL BE (No. 57 STONE PREFERRED) AT LEAST 3" THICK ABOVE AND BELOW THE UNDERDRAIN. THE MAIN COLLECTOR PIPE SHALL BE AT A MINIMUM 0.5%

A RIGID, NON PERFORATED OBSERVATION WELL MUST BE PROVIDED (ONE PER EVERY 1,000 5Q.FT.) TO PROVIDE A CLEANOUT PORT AND MONITOR PERFORMANCE OF THE

A 4" LAYER OF PEA GRAVEL (1/8" TO 3/8" STONE) SHALL BE LOCATED BETWEEN THE FILTER MEDIA AND UNDERDRAIN TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF FINES INTO THE UNDERDRAIN. THIS LAYER MAY BE CONSIDERED PART OF THE FILTER BED WHEN BED THICKNESS EXCEEDS 24".



- PROVIDE 6" PVC SCHEDULE 40

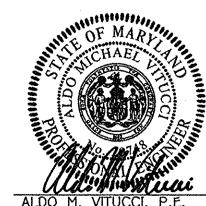
GRASS SWALE CROSS SECTION (M-0)

DESIGN DATA

Q10 = 7.50 c.f.s.V10 = 0.86 f.p.s5lope = 1.34%n = 0.15

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED OPEN CHANNEL SYSTEMS GRASS SWALES AND WET SWALES, (M-8)

- 1. The open channel system shall be inspected annually and after major storms. Inspections shall be performed during wet weather to determine if the facility is functioning properly.
- 2. The open channel shall be moved a minimum of as needed during the growing season to maintain a maximum grass height of less than 6 inches.
- 3. Debris and litter shall be removed during regular mowing operations and as needed.
- 4. Visible signs of erosion in the open channel system shall be repaired as soon as it is noticed.
- 5. Remove sift in the open channel system when it exceeds 25% of the original WQV
- 6. Inspect check dams twice a year for structural integrity. Restore check dams to original condition



"Professional certification. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared by me, and that I am a duly Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland, License No. 20748, Expiration Date 2-22-17."

CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION DATE

5-26-16

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

Kert Shelwale

B.4.C Specifications for Micro-Bioretention, Rain Gardens, Landscape Infiltration & Infiltration Berms

1. Material Specifications The allowable materials to be used in these practices are detailed in Table B.4.1.

2. Filtering Media or Planting Soil The soil shall be a uniform mix, free of stones, stumps, roots or other similar objects larger than two inches. No other materials or substances shall be mixed or dumped within the micro-bioretention practice that may be harmful to plant growth, or prove a hindrance to the planting or maintenance operations. The planting soil shall be free of Bermuda grass, Quackgrass, Johnson grass, or other noxious weeds as specified under COMAR 15:08:01:05.

The planting soil shall be tested and shall meet the following criteria:

Soil Component - Loamy Sand or Sandy Loam (USDA Soil Textural Classification) Organic Content — Minimum 10% by dry weight (ASTM D 2974). In general, this can be met with a mixture of loamy sand (60%-65%) and compost (35% to 40%) or sandy loam (30%), coarse sand (30%), and compost (40%).

Clay Content - Media shall have a clay content of less than 5%.

pH Range Should be between 5.5 - 7.0. Amendments (e.g., lime, iron sulfate plus sulfur) may be mixed into the soil to increase or decrease pH. There shall be at least one soil test per project. Each test shall consist of both the standard soil test for pH, and additional tests of organic matter, and soluble salts. A textural analysis is required from the site stockpiled topsoil. If topsoil is imported, then a texture analysis shall be performed for each location where the topsoil was excavated. 3. Compaction

It is very important to minimize compaction of both the base of bioretention practices and the required backfill. When possible, use excavation hoes to remove original soil. If practices are excavated using a loader, the contractor should use wide track or marsh track equipment, or light equipment with turf type tires. Use of equipment with narrow tracks or narrow tires, rubber tires with large lugs, or high-pressure tires will cause excessive compaction resulting in reduced infiltration rates and is not acceptable. Compaction will significantly contribute to design failure.

Compaction can be alleviated at the base of the bioretention facility by using a primary tilling operation such as a chisel plow, ripper, or subsoiler. These tilling operations are to retracture the soil profile through the 12 inch compaction zone. Substitute methods must be approved by the engineer. Rototillers typically do not till deep enough to reduce the

Rototill 2 to 3 inches of sand into the base of the bioretention facility before backfilling the optional sand layer. Pump any ponded water before preparing (rototilling) base. When backfilling the topsoil over the sand layer, first place 3 to 4 inches of topsoil over the sand, then rototill the sand/topsoil to create a gradation zone. Backfill the remainder

of the topsoil to final grade. When backfilling the bioretention facility, place soil in lifts 1270 18. Do not use heavy equipment within the bioretention basin. Heavy equipment can be used around the perimeter of the basin to supply soils and sand. Grade bioretention materials with light equipment such as a compact loader or a dozer/loader with marsh tracks.

4. Plant Material Recommended plant material for micro-bioretention practices can be found in Appendix Section A.2.3. 5. Plant Installation

Compost is a better organic material source, is less likely to float, and should be placed in the invert and other low areas. Mulch should be placed in surrounding to a uniform thickness of 2" to 3"Shredded or chipped hardwood mulch is the only accepted mulch. Pine mulch and wood chips will float and move to the perimeter of the bioretention area during a storm event and are not acceptable. Shredded mulch must be well aged (6 to

Rootstock of the plant material shall be kept moist during transport and on-site storage The plant root ball should be planted so 1/0 th of the ball is above final grade surface. The diameter of the planting pit shall be at least six inches larger than the diameter of the planting ball. Set and maintain the plant straight during the entire planting process. Thoroughly water ground bed cover after installation

Trees shall be braced using 2° by 23takes only as necessary and for the first growing season only. Stakes are to be equally spaced on the outside of the tree ball.

Grasses and legume seed should be drilled into the soil to a depth of at least one inch. Grass and legume plugs shall be planted following the non-grass ground cover planting

The topsoil specifications provide enough organic material to adequately supply nutrients from natural cycling. The primary function of the bioretention structure is to improve water quality. Adding fertilizers defeats, or at a minimum, impedes this goal. Only add

fertilizer if wood chips or mulch are used to amend the soil. Rototill used fertilizer at a rate of 2 pounds per 1000 square feet. Underdrains should meet the following criteria:

Type PS 20, or AASHTO-M-270) in a gravel layer. The preferred material is slotted, 4" rigid pipe (e.g., PVC or HOPE). Perforations-if perforated pipe is used, perforations should be 3/8" diameter located 6" on center with a minimum of four holes per row. Pipe shall be wrapped with a 1Md." 4 or

Pipe- Should be 4" to Gliameter, slotted or perforated rigid plastic pipe (ASTMF 758,

4x4) galvanized hardware cloth. Gravel -The gravel layer (No. 57 stone preferred) shall be at least thick above and

The main collector pipe shall be at a minimum 0.5% slope.

A rigid, non-perforated observation well must be provided (one per every 1,000 square feet) to provide a clean-out port and monitor performance of the filter. A 4 layer of pea gravel (1/4" to 3/8"stone) shall be located between the filter media and underdrain to prevent migration of fines into the underdrain. This layer may be considered part of the filter bed when bed thickness exceeds 24".

The main collector pipe for underdrain systems shall be constructed at a minimum slope of 0.5%. Observation wells and/or clean-out pipes must be provided (one minimum per every 1000 square feet of surface area).

These practices may not be constructed until all contributing drainage area has been stabilized.

DETAIL SHEET

Tax Map No.: 16 Grid No.: 3&4 P/O Parcel No.: 249

Howard County, Maryland 3rd Election District Scale: As Shown Date: October 6, 2015 Sheet 4 Of 5

ECP-16-01

IL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYOR PLLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

SQUARE OFFICE PARK - 10272 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.

