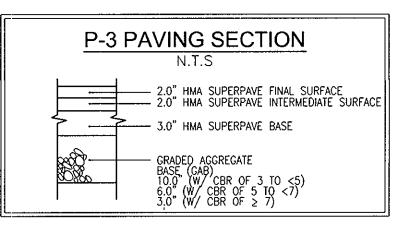
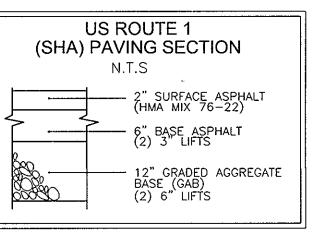
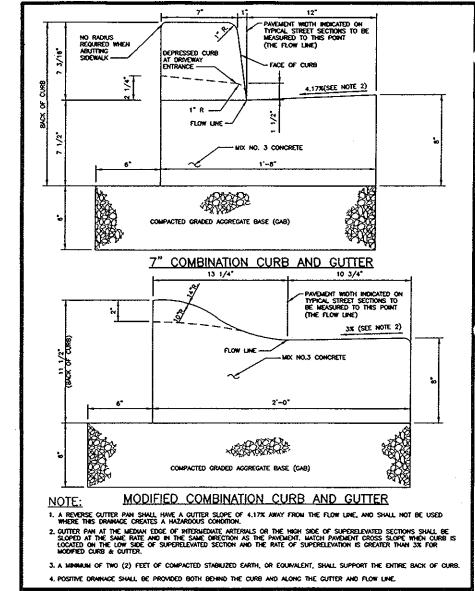


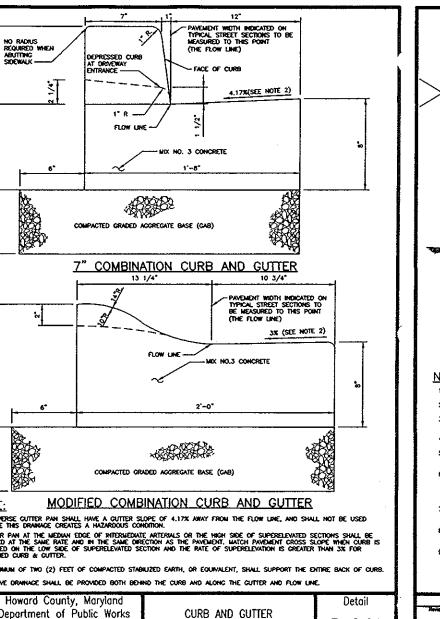
OTDEET * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	0=:	locco==	ENTIRE TYPE	
STREET NAME	STA.	OFFSET	FIXTURE TYPE 250 WATT (SAG) ON 30' BRON	
COLUMBIA AVENUE	0+30	31.36' L	FIBERGLASS POLE WITH 12' A	
COLUMBIA AVENUE	0+99	15.67' L	150 WATT HPS VAPOR MAPLE LAWN STYLE ACORN POST TOP MOUNTED ON 12" BLACK FIBERGLASS POLE WITH A SHROUD	
COLUMBIA AVENUE	1+58	15.67' R		
COLUMBIA AVENUE	2+19	15.67° L		
COLUMBIA AVENUE	2+69	15.67' R		
COLUMBIA AVENUE	3+41	25.18' L	250 WATT (SAG) ON 30' BROWN FIBERGLASS POLE WITH 12' A	
COLUMBIA AVENUE	4+02	36.31' R	250 WATT (SAG) ON 30' BRON FIBERGLASS POLE WITH 12' A	
COLUMBIA AVENUE	4+67	27.67' L		
COLUMBIA AVENUE	5+31	15.67' R	150 WATT HPS VAPOR	
COLUMBIA AVENUE	5+89	27.67' L	MAPLE LAWN STYLE ACORN POST TOP MOUNTED ON	
COLUMBIA AVENUE	6+74	19.46' R	12" BLACK FIBERGLASS POI WITH A SHROUD	
COLUMBIA AVENUE	7+18	51.69' R		
COLUMBIA AVENUE	7+19	55.43' L		
ENTRANCE ROAD	8+30	58.53' L		
ENTRANCE ROAD	9+23	37.67° R		
ENTRANCE ROAD	9+23	37.67' L		
ENTRANCE ROAD	9+89	37.67' R	150 WATT HPS VAPOR MAPLE LAWN STYLE ACORN POST TOP MOUNTED ON 12° BLACK FIBERGLASS POLE WITH A SHROUD	
ENTRANCE ROAD	9+89	37.67' L		
ENTRANCE ROAD	10+55	37.67° R		
ENTRANCE ROAD	10+55	37.67' L		
ENTRANCE ROAD	11+21	37.67' R		
ENTRANCE ROAD	11+21	37.67' L		
ENTRANCE ROAD	11+87	37.67' R		
ENTRANCE ROAD	11+87	37.67' L		
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	0+32	30.77' L	,	
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	1+07	15.17' R		
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	1+67	15.17' L		
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	1+97	15.17' R		
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	2+57	15.17° L	1	
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	4+70	15.17' R		
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	5+45	15.17' R	150 144 777 (100 1/4 000	
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	6+16	15.17' R	150 WATT HPS VAPOR MAPLE LAWN STYLE ACOR POST TOP MOUNTED ON	
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	6+90	15.17' R	POST TOP MOUNTED ON 12" BLACK FIBERGLASS POL	
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	7+68	15.17' R	WITH A SHROUD	
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	7+93	15.17' R		
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	8+47	15.17° R		
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	9+25	15.17° R		
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	10+03	15.17' R		
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	10+81	19.20' R		
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	12+52	34.67' R	†	
EX. SOUTH ACCESS ROAD	13+08	45.25' R		
SOUTH SERVICE ROAD	0+30	24.26' R		
SOUTH SERVICE ROAD	1+25	26.67' L	}	
SOUTH SERVICE ROAD	1+82	21.17' R	150 WATT HPS VAPOR MAPLE LAWN STYLE ACORN POST TOP MOUNTED ON 12* BLACK FIBERGLASS POLE WITH A SHROUD	
SOUTH SERVICE ROAD	3+47	21.17 R		
SOUTH SERVICE ROAD	4+24	26.67' L		
SOUTH SERVICE ROAD	5+24	20.07 L 21.17' R		
	6+23	26.67' L		
SOUTH SERVICE ROAD	J V+23			



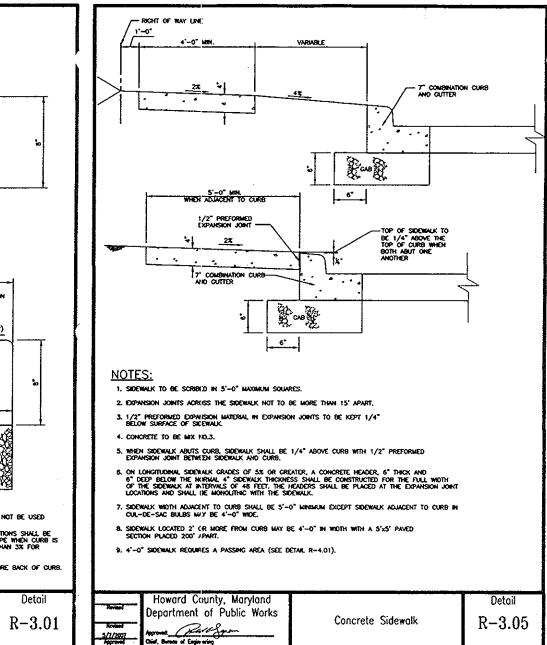


- *FULL DEPTH PATCH NOTE 1. FULL DEPTH SHA PAVING SECITON REQUIRED FOR 12" WATER CONNECTION. US ROUTE 1 WILL BE GROUND AND RESURFACED OVER THE FULL LANE AFFECTED BY THE WATER MAIN CONNECTION; AND THE SURFACE COURSE SHALL BE CUT BACK 1'. 2. THE HOT MIX ASPHAULT FOR US ROUTE 1 UTILITY
- PATCH WILL BE A 76-22 MIX TO BE CONSISTENT WITH THE HMA BEING PLACED ON US ROUTE 1 ELSEWHERE. 3. ANY TRAFFIC MARKING WILL BE REPLACED IN KIND.





7" & Modified



Maryland SHA Bicycle and Pedestrian Design Guidelines

CHAPTER 4: OTHER ON-ROAD BICYCLE FACILITIES AND CONSIDERATIONS

29 in Howard and Montgomery Counties).

4.1 Shared Roadways In Maryland, shared roadways include all roadways EXCEPT the following:

Roadways with posted speed limits greater than 50 mph and no available shoulder for bicycle use (bicycle access is prohibited by Maryland law)

Controlled access freeways (except where specifically allowed such as sections of US

Many local roadways in Maryland with low traffic volumes (<1,000 ADT) and/or low speeds (≤20mph) generally do not need special bicycle provisions (such as bicycle lanes) in order to be compatible for bicycle use. These roadways operate well in their current condition for shared use. However, state-maintained roadways well in their current condition for shared use. However, state-maintained roadways in suburban and urban areas of Maryland typically earry higher volumes of motor vehicle traffic and are therefore less compatible to bicycling unless paved shoulders or bicycle lanes are provided.

4.2 Share the Road Warning Signage
SHARE THE ROAD warning signs can be used to alert motorists of the presence of bicyclists in locations where conflicts between motorists and bicyclists are frequent, and where there are no immediate opportunities to provide additional

The following are examples of where SHARE THE ROAD signs may be used: where bicycling conditions are poor (i.e. locations with high volumes of traffic, operating speeds greater than 35 mph, no shoulder space, or poor pavement condition along roadway edge); areas of roadway with poor sight distance; transitions to shared travel lanes at the end of shoulders or bicycle lanes: where an obstacle prevents bicyclists from continuing on an otherwise

The SHARE THE ROAD sign consists of the standard W11-1 bicycle warning sign with a SHARE THE ROAD (W16-1) plaque, per the Maryland MUTCD (see In general, SHARE THE ROAD signs should not be used in locations with good bicycling conditions, such as roadways with low traffic volumes or roads with wide paved shoulders or bicycle lanes. SHARE THE ROAD signs are not intended to designate bicycle routes. Utilizing SHARE THE ROAD signs should only be

considered after consultation with SHA's Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator and the Assistant District Engineer for Traffic. 4.3 Shared Roadway Pavement Markings

Along urban and suburban roadways where bicycling is frequent and where it is not possible to stripe a separate bicycle lane due to width constraints, consideration may be given to

Maryland SHA Bicycle and Pedestrian Design Guidelines

The shared lane marking may be utilized to: 1. Help bicyclists position themselves in lanes too narrow for a motor vehicle and a

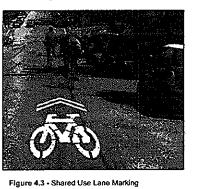
bicycle to travel side by side within the same traffic lane; Encourage safe passing of bicyclists by motorists;
 Reduce the chance of a bicyclist's impacting the open door of a parked vehicle in a shared lane with on-street parallel parking:

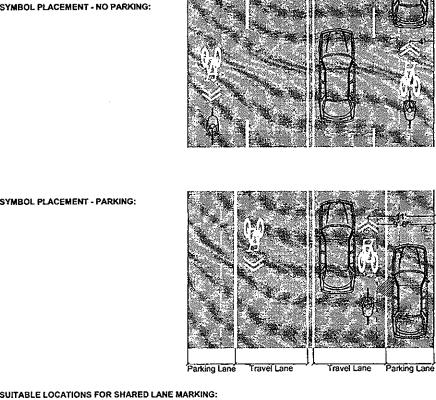
4. Alert road users of the lateral location bicyclists may occupy; and 5. Reduce the incidence of wrong-way bicycling.

Utilizing a shared lane pavement marking should only be considered after consultation with SHA's Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator and the Assistant District Engineer for Traffic.

- A minimum of 11 feet from the face of the curb when used adjacent to a parking lane;
- A minimum of 4 feet from the face of curb or roadway edge when not used adjacent to a parking Immediately following intersections and spaced at intervals up to 250-foot thereafter,

The shared lane pavement marking shall not be placed in bicycle lanes. The shared lane pavement marking should not be placed on roadways with speed limits poster above 35 mph. See Figures 4.3 and 4.4 for typical placement location of the shared lane marking.





SUITABLE LOCATIONS FOR SHARED LANE MARKING: designated routes, and shared use paths. Symbols should only be used on roadways with posted speeds less than 40 mph.

DESIGN OF SHARED LANE MARKINGS: Symbols shall be placed after each intersection. Symbols shall be placed no closer than every 250' thereafter.

If used on roadways with on-street parking, symbols shall be placed so that their centers are a minimum of 11' from Symbols placed in a shared lane without parking shall be placed so that their centers are a minimum of 4' from the adjacent curbface.
Do not place symbols on lane lines.

Figure 4.4 - Example Shared Lane Marking Placement

4.4 Wide Outside Lanc Wide curb lanes are useful in situations where existing road widths do not enable re-striping for bicycle lanes or shoulders. The additional width of a wide outside lane allows more

Wide outside lanes may also be utilized for short durations to provide additional room for safe passage of bicyclist in constrained locations. An example situation of a developed bypass lane with a wide outside lane accommodation is shown on Figure 4.5. In situations where additional space is available, however, it is often beneficial to stripe a separated shoulder or bicycle lane rather than providing a wide

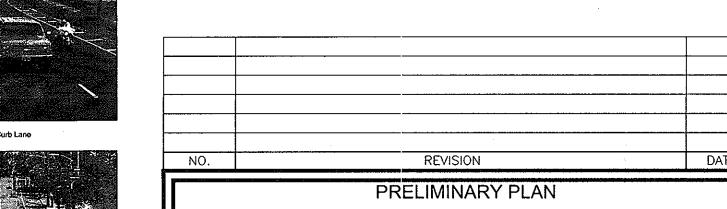
outside lane, for two reasons: motorists tend to drive faster in wide lanes, therefore reducing bicyclists' level of comfort • studies show that both motorists and bicyclists tend to act more predictably when bicycle lanes

(or paved shoulders) are provided instead of a wide curb lane (Hunter et al, 1999) Norwithstanding these shortcomings, there are situations where wider lanes are the only type of bicycle accommodation that is feasible, particularly in

4.5 Shared Bus/Bicycle Lanes Shared Bus/Bicycle lanes are typically wider than the standard 11-foot lane. Bus/bicycle lanes have been used in Maryland (in Ocean City), the District of Columbia, and other parts of the country, however due to the conflicts inherent in this type of facility, it shall only be considered in consultation with SHA'S Figure 4.6 - Example Climbing Lane Bicycle and Pedestrian Coordinator.

4.6 Bicycle Climbing Lanes Bicycle climbing lanes are a hybrid bicycle facility that includes a five-foot bicycle lane on one side of the roadway (in the uphill direction) and a shared lane pavement marking on the

other side of the roadway. See figure 4.6 for an example of a climbing lane facility. Climbing lanes allow slower-moving uphill bicyclists to have a designated bicycle lane space, therefore facilitating easier passing by motor vehicles. They also allow faster-moving bicyclists on the downhill slope to share the lane with motor vehicle traffic, which is appropriate because the speed differential between motorists and bicyclists is not as great. A shared lane marking is provided on the downhill slope, which helps make motorists be aware that the faster-moving bicyclists are more likely to merge into the travel lane. The bicycle lane and shared lane pavement markings also indicate the proper direction for bicyclists to travel on either side of the street. This type of facility may be particularly useful on roadways where the existing lanes are not wide enough to accommodate two full width bicycle lanes.



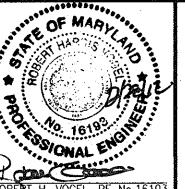
ROAD PLAN NOTES AND DETAILS

LAUREL PARK STATION
PHASE I
PARCELS A, E, G, K, L, P/O H & F L.10518 F.157 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND DPZ REFERENCES: PLAT #15007, SDP-01-32, WP-01-24, WP-01-106, S-10-004, WP-10-171 C AND WP-11-184. TAX MAP: 50 BLOCK: 10 3RD ELECTION DISTRICT

ARCEL:384/264 ZONED: TOD/CAC

ROBERT H. VOGEL ENGINEERING, INC. ENGINEERS . SURVEYORS . PLANNERS

8407 MAIN STREET TEL: 410.461.7666 ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 FAX: 410.461.8961



•••		
9,	DESIGN BY: _	DZ/RHV
0	DRAWN BY:	DZ/KG
belie	CHECKED BY:	RHV
	DATE: JAN.	25, 2012
	SCALE:	AS SHOWN
••	W.O. NO.:	07-11

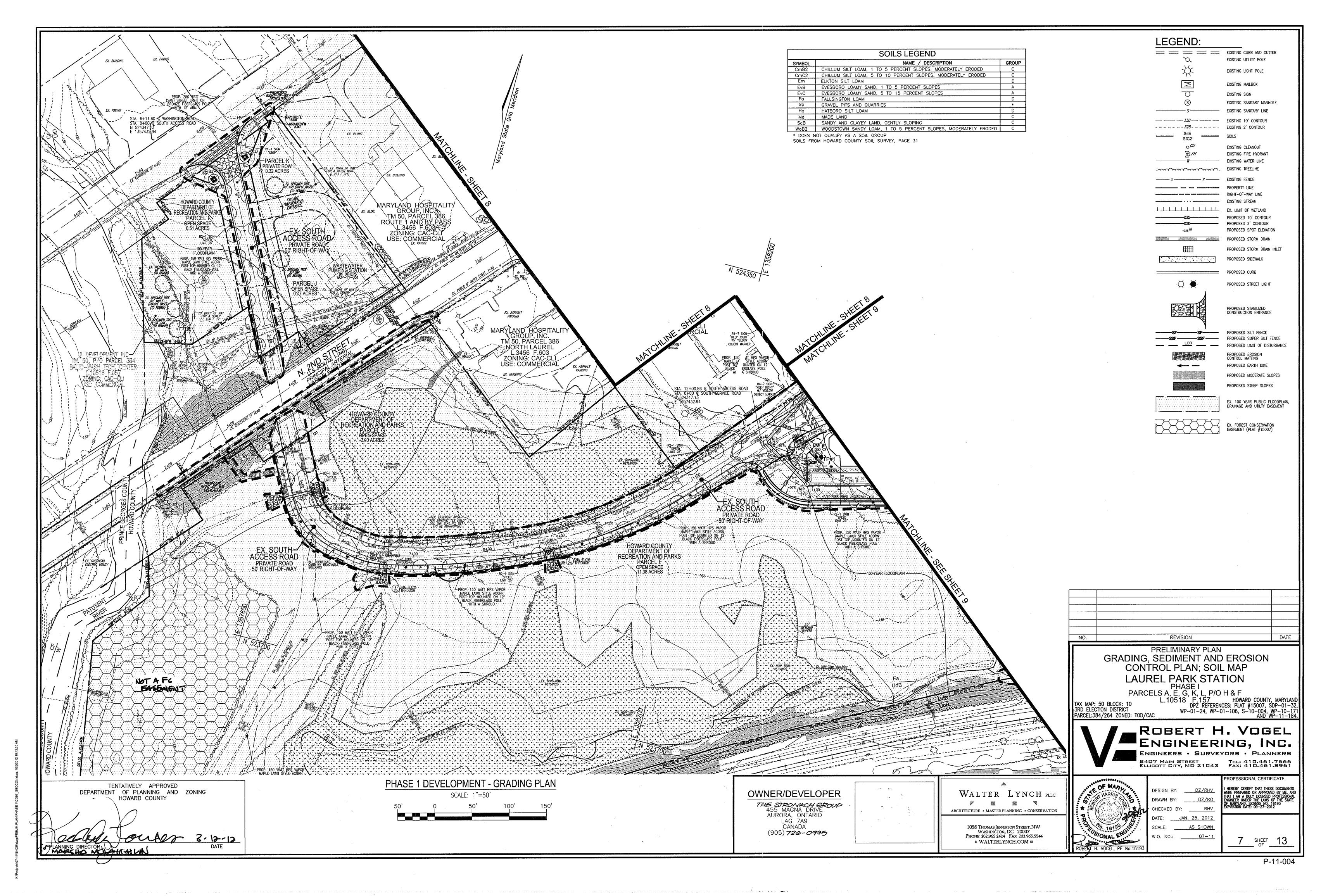
PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE __SHEET __13

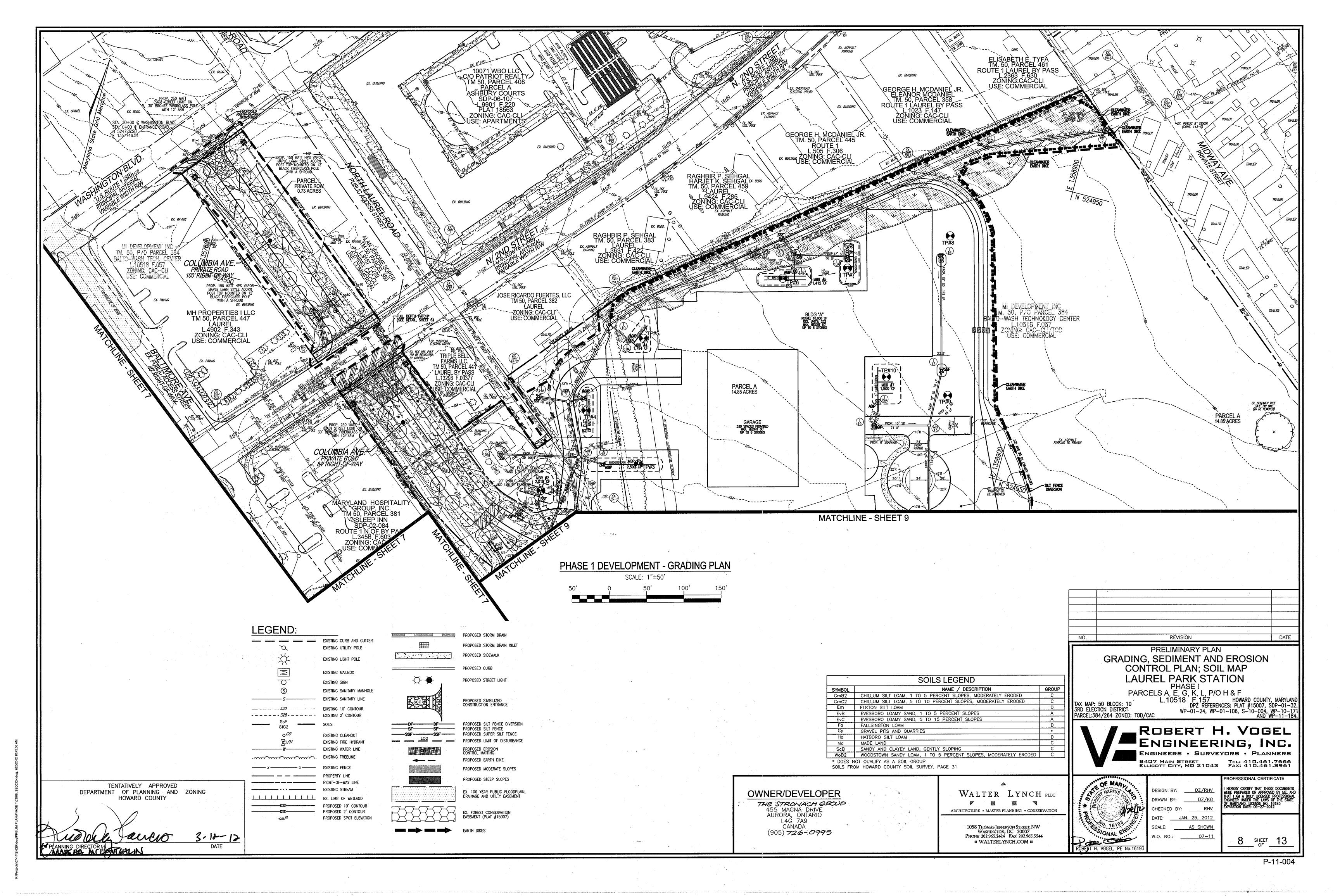
OWNER/DEVELOPER THE STRONACH GROUP 455 MAGNA DRIVE AURORA, ONTARIO

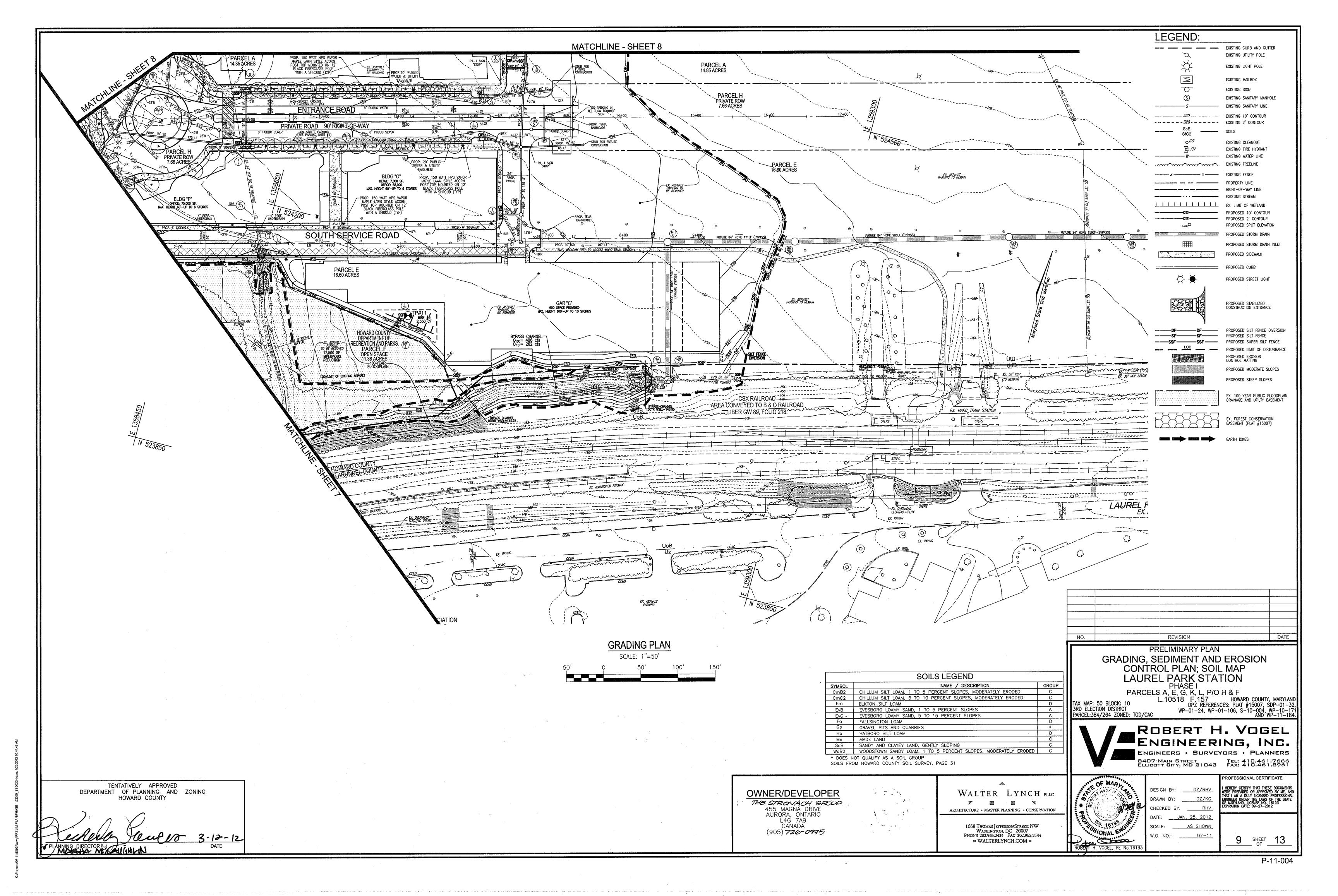
L4G 7A9 CANADA (905) **726-0995**

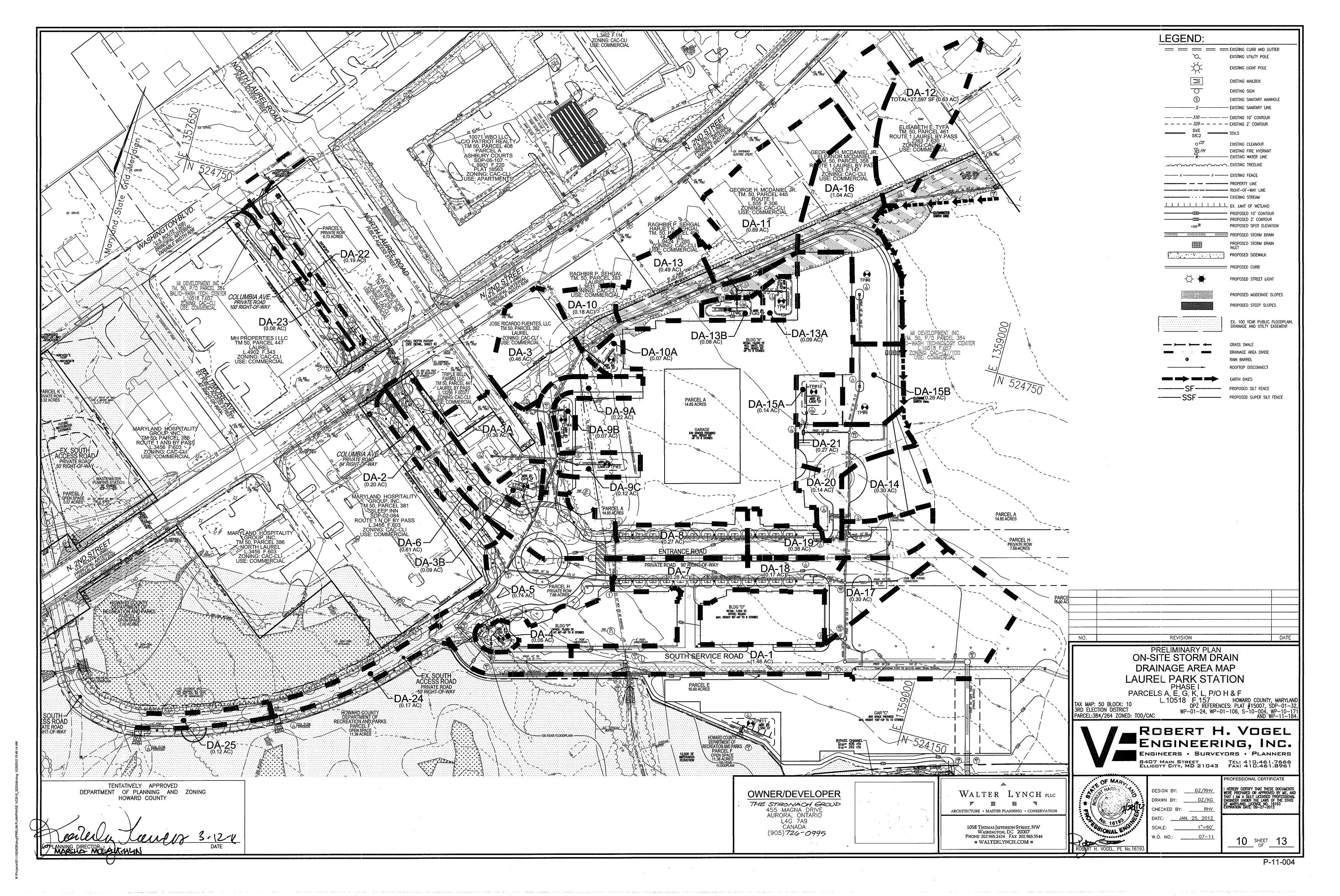
WALTER LYNCH PLLC ARCHITECTURE • MASTER PLANNING • CONSERVATION

> 1058 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET, NW Washington, DC 20007 Phone 202.965.2424 Fax 202.965.5544 ■ WALTERLYNCH.COM ■









APPENDIX B.4.C SPECIFICATIONS FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION. RAIN GARDEN, 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 CPERATIONS. 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 CONTEN - 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 IN TO THE SOIL TO INCREASE 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.

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 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 ALLEMATED AT THE BASE OF THE BIORETENTION FACILITY BY USING A PRIMARY TILLING OPERATION SUCH AS CHISEL PLOW, RIPPER, OR SUBSOILER. THESE TILLING OPERATIONS ARE TO REFRACTURE 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 EFFECTS OF COMPACTION FROM HEAVY EQUIPMENT. ROTOTILL 2 TO 3 INCHES OF SAND INTO THE BASE OF THE BIORETENION 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 12" TO 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 A, SECTION A.2.3.

5. PLANT INSTALLATION

3. COMPACTION

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 12 MONTHS) FOR ACCEPTANCE. ROOTSTOCK OF THE PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE KEPT MOIST DURING TRANSPORT AND ON-SITE STORAGE. THE PLANT ROOT BALL SHOULD BE PLANTED SO 1/8TH 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 2" STAKES 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 DRILLEC 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 SPECIFICATIONS.

THE TOPSOIL SPECIFICATIONS PROVIDE ENOUGH CRGANIC 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 UREA FERTILIZER AT A RATE OF 2 POUNDS PER 1000 SQUARE FEET. 6. Underdrains

UNDERDRAINS SHOULD MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA:

* PIPE - SHOULD BE 4" TO 6" DIAMETER, SLOTTED OR PERFORATED RIGID PLASTIC PIPE (ASTMF 758, TYPE PS 28, OR AASHTO-M-278) IN A GRAVEL LAYER. THE PREFERRED MATERIAL IS SLOTTED, 4" RIGID PIPE (E.G., PVC OF HDPE).

* 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 1/4" (NO. 4 OR 4x4) GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH.

* GRAVEL - THE GRAVEL LAYER (NO. 57 STONE PREFERRED) SHALL BE AT LEAST 3" THICK ABOVE AND BELOW THE UNDERDRAIN.

* THE MAIN COLLECTOR PIPE SHALL BE AT A MINIMUM 0.5% SLOPE.

* A RIGID, NON-PERFORATED OBSERVATION WELL MUST BE PROVIDED (ONE PER EVERY 1,0000 SQUARE FEET) TO PROVIDE A CLEAN-OUT PORT AND MONITOR PERFORMANCE OF THE FILTER.

* 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 IN TO THE UNDERDRAIN, THIS LAYER MAY BE CONSIDERED PART OF THE FILTER BED WHEN BED THICKNESS EXCEEDS 24".

THIS 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). 7. MISCELLANEOUS

THESE PRACTICES MAY NOT BE CONSTRUCTED UNTIL ALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA HAS BEEN STABILIZED.

B.4.B SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERMEABLE PAVEMENTS & REINFORCED TURF THESE SPECIFICATIONS INCLUDE INFORMATION ON ACCEPTABLE MATERIALS FOR TYPICAL APPLICATIONS AND ARE NOT EXCLUSIVE OR LIMITING. THE DESIGNER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING SPECIFICATIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL PROJECTS AND SPECIFIC CONDITIONS.

1. PERVIOUS CONCRETE SPECIFICATIONS

DESIGN THICKNESS - PERVIOUS CONCRETE APPLICATIONS SHALL BE DESIGNED SO THAT THE THICKNESS OF THE CONCRETE SLAB SHALL SUPPORT THE TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE TYPES THAT WILL BE CARRIED. APPLICATIONS MAY BE DESIGNED USING EITHER STANDARD PAVEMENT PROCEDURES (E.G., AASHTO, ACI 325.9R, ACI 330R) OR USING STRUCTURAL VALUES DERNED FROM FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT DESIGN PROCEDURES.

MIX & INSTALLATION - TRADITIONAL PORTLAND CEMENTS (ASTM C 150, C 1157) MAY BE USED IN PERVIOUS CONCRETE APPLICATIONS. PHOSPHORUS ADMIXTURES MAY ALSO BE USED. MATERIALS SHOULD BE TESTED (E.G., TRIAL BATCHING) PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION SO THAT CRITICAL PROPERTIES (E.G., SETTLING TIME, RATE OF STRENGTH DEVELOPMENT, POROSITY, PERMEABILITY) CAN BE DETERMINED.

AGGREGATE - PERVIOUS CONCRETE CONTAINS A LIMITED FINE AGGREGATE CONTENT. COMMONLY USED GRADATIONS INCLUDE ASTM C 33 NO. 67 (3/4 IN. TO NO. 4), NO. 8 (3/8 IN. TO NO.16) AND NO. 89 (3/8 L). TO NO.50) SIEVES. SINGLE-SIZED AGGREGATE (UP TO 1 INCH) MAY ALSO BE USED. WATER CONTENT - WATER-TO-CEMENT RATIOS BETWEEN 0.27 AND 0.30 ARE USED ROUTINELY WITH PROPER INCLUSION OF CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES. WATER QUALITY SHOULD MEET ACI 30A. AS A GENERAL RULE, POTABLE WATER SHOULD BE USED ALTHOUGH RECYCLED CONCRETE PRODUCTION WATER MEETING ASTM C 94 OR AASHTO M 157 MAY ALSO BE USED. ADMIXTURES - CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES (E.G., RETARDERS OR HYDRATION-STABILIZERS) ARE USED TO OBTAIN SPECIAL PROPERTIES IN PERVIOUS CONCRETE. USE OF ADMIXTURES SHOULD MEET ASTM C 494 (CHEMICAL ADMIXTURES) AND ASTM C 260 (AIR ENTRAINING ADMIXTURES) AND CLOSELY FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S

BASE COURSE - THE BASE COURSE SHALL BE MASHTO NO. 3 OR 4 COURSE AGGREGATE WITH AN ASSUMED OPEN PORE SPACE OF 30% (n=0.30). 2. PERMEABLE INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVEMENTS (PICP)

PAVER BLOCKS - BLOCKS SHOULD BE EITHER 3? IN. OR 4 IN. THICK, AND MEET ASTM C 936 OR CSA A231.2 REQUIREMENTS. APPLICATIONS SHOULD HAVE 20% OR MORE (40% PREFERRED) OF THE SURFACE AREA OPEN. INSTALLATION SHOULD FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS, EXCEPT THAT INFILL AND BASE COURSE MATERIALS AND DIMENSIONS SPECIFIED IN THIS APPENDIX SHALL BE FOLLOWED. INFILL MATERIALS AND LEVELING COURSE - OPENINGS SHALL BE FILLED WITH ASTM C-33 GRADED SAND OR SANDY LOAM. PICP BLOCKS SHALL BE PLACED ON A ONE-INCH THICK LEVELING COURSE OF ASTM C--33 SAND. BASE COURSE - THE BASE COURSE SHALL BE AASHTO NO. 3 OR 4 COURSE AGGREGATE WITH AN ASSUMED OPEN PORE SPACE OF 30% (n=0.30).

3. REINFORCED TURF REINFORCED GRASS PAVEMENT (RGP) - WHETHER USED WITH GRASS OR GRAVEL, THE RGP THICKNESS SHALL BE AT LEAST 1-3/4" THICK WITH A LOAD CAPACITY CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING THE TRAFFIC AND VEHICLE TYPES THAT WILL BE CARRIED.

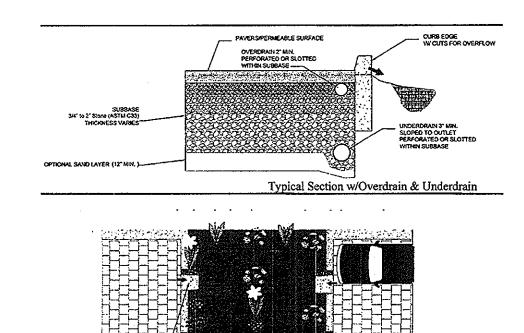
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED PERMEABLE PAVEMENT (A-2)

1. THE OWNER SHALL PERIODICALLY SWEEP (OR VACUUM POROUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT) THE PAVEMENT SURFACES TO REDUCE SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION AND ENSURE CONTINUED SURFACE POROSITY. SWEEPING SHOULD BE PERFORMED AT LEAST TWICE ANNUALLY WITH A COMMERCIAL CLEANING UNIT. WASHING OR COMPRESSED AIR UNITS SHOULD NOT BE USED TO PERFORM SURFACE CLEANING.

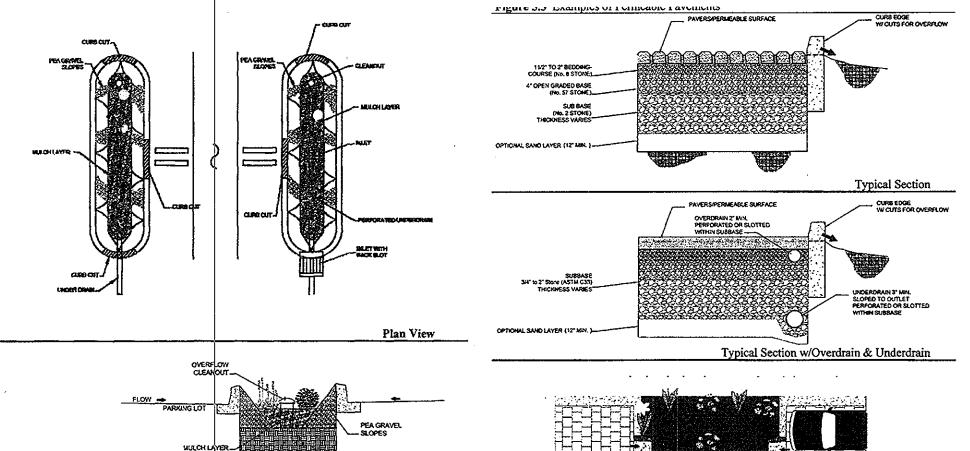
2. THE OWNER SHALL PERIODICALLY CLEAN DRAINAGE PIPES, INLETS, STONE EDGE DRAINS AND OTHER STRUCTURES WITHIN OR DRAINING TO THE SUBBASE.

3. THE OWNER SHALL USE DEICERS IN MODERATION. DEICERS SHOULD BE NON-TOXIC AND BE APPLIED EITHER AS CALCIUM MAGNESIUM ACETATE OR AS PRETREATED SALT.

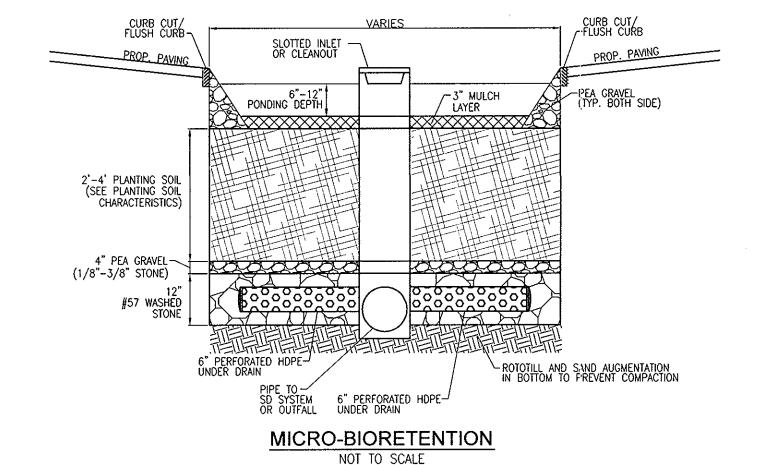
4. THE OWNER SHALL ENSURE SNOW PLOWING IS PERFORMED CAREFULLY WITH BLADES SET ONE-INCH ABOVE THE SURFACE. PLOWED SNOW PILES AND SNOWMELT SHOULD NOT BE DIRECTED TO PERMEABLE PAYEMENT.



Permeable Pavement w/Micro-Bioretention - Plan View PERMEABLE PAVEMENT DETAIL NOT TO SCALE







Appendix B.4. Construction Specifications for Environmental Site Design Practices

Material	Specification	Size	Notes
Plantings	see Appendix A, Table A.4	n/a	plantings are site-specific
Planting soil [2' to 4' deep]	loamy sand (60 - 65%) & compost (35 - 40%) or sandy loam (30%), coarse sand (30%) & compost (40%)	n/a	USDA soil types loamy sand or sandy loam; clay content < 5%
Organic content	Min. 10% by dry weight (ASTM D 2974)		
Mulch	shredded hardwood		aged 6 months, minimum; no pine or wood chips
Pea gravel diaphragm	pca gravel: ASTM-D-448	NO. 8 OR NO. 9 (1/8" TO 3/8")	
Curtain drain	omamental stone: washed cobbles	stone: 2" to 5"	
Geotextile		n/a	PE Type 1 nonwoven
Gravel (underdrains and infiltration berms)	AASHTO M-43	NO. 57 OR NO. 6 AGGREGATE (3/8" to 3/4")	
Underdrain piping	F 758, Type PS 28 or AASHTO M-278	4" to 6" rigid schedule 40 PVC or SDR35	Slotted or perforated pipe; 3/8" perf. @ 6" on center, 4 holes be row; minimum of 3" of gravel over pipes; not necessary underneath pipes. Perforated pipe shall be wrapped with 1/4-inch galvanized hardware cloth
Poured in place concrete (if required)	MSHA Mix No. 3; f' _e = 3500 psi @ 28 days, normal weight, air-entrained; reinforcing to meet ASTM-615-60	n/a	on-site testing of poured-in-place concrete required: 28 day strength and slump test; all concrete design (cast-in-place or pre-cast) not using previously approved State or local standards requires design drawings scaled and approved by a professional structural engineer licensed in the State of Marylan-design to include meeting ACI Code 350.R/89; vertical loadin [H-10 or H-20]; allowable horizontal loading (based on soil pressures); and analysis of potential cracking
Sand	AASHTO-M-6 or ASTM-C-33	0.02" to 0.04"	Sand substitutions such as Diabase and Graystone (AASHTO) #10 are not acceptable. No calcium carbonated or dolomitic sur substitutions are acceptable. No "rock dust" can be used for sur

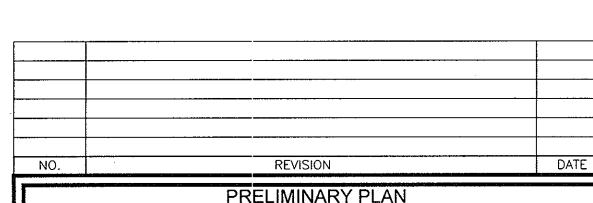
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR LANSCAPE INFILTRATION (M-3), MICRO-BIORETENTION (M-6), RAIN GARDENS (M-7), BIORETENTION SWALE (M-8), AND ENHANCED FILTERS (M-9)

1. THE OWNER SHALL MAINTAIN THE PLANT MATERIAL, MULTCH 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 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 OF 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.



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT NOTES AND DETAILS LAUREL PARK STATION

PARCELS A, E, G, K, L, P/O H & F L.10518 F.157 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND DPZ REFERENCES: PLAT #15007, SDP-01-32, TAX MAP: 50 BLOCK: 10

WP-01-24, WP-01-106, S-10-004, WP-10-17
AND WP-11-18 3RD ELECTION DISTRICT ARCEL:384/264 ZONED: TOD/CAC Robert H. Vogel Engineering, Inc.

ENGINEERS . SURVEYORS . PLANNERS 8407 MAIN STREET TEL: 410.461.7666 ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 FAX: 410.461.8961 ROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE

WALTER LYNCH PLLC ARCHITECTURE • MASTER PLANNING • CONSERVATION

CHECKED BY: SCALE: W.O. NO.:

DESIGN BY: DZ/RHV DRAWN BY: DZ/KG 1"=100' ____07-11

SHEET 13

TENTATIVELY APPROVED

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

HOWARD COUNTY

OWNER/DEVELOPER THE STRONACH GROUP 455 MAGNÀ DRIVE AURORA, ONTARIO L4G 7A9 CANADA

(905) **726-0995**

1 1 1

The second second

1058 THOMAS JEFFERSON STREET, NW WASHINGTON, DC 20007 PHONE 202.965.2424 FAX 202.965.5544 ■ WALTERLYNCH.COM

