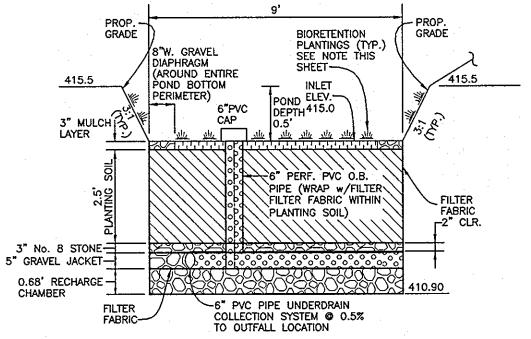


TYPICAL SECTION - RGLA NOT TO SCALE <u> OPERATION & MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR BIORETENTIOI</u> 1. ANNUAL MAINTENANCE OF PLANT MATERIAL AND MULCH LAYER IS REQUIRED. MAINTENANCE OF MULCH

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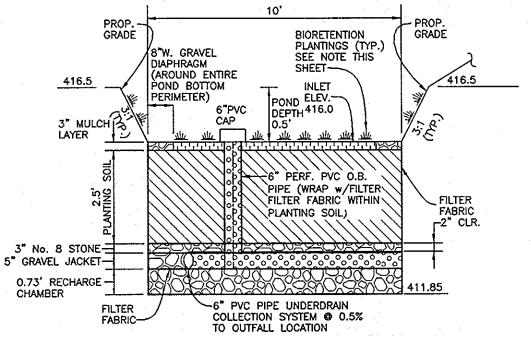


TYPICAL SECTION - RG2A NOT TO SCALE

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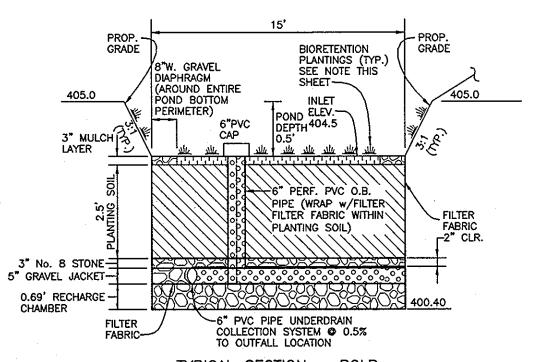


TYPICAL SECTION - RG3A NOT TO SCALE

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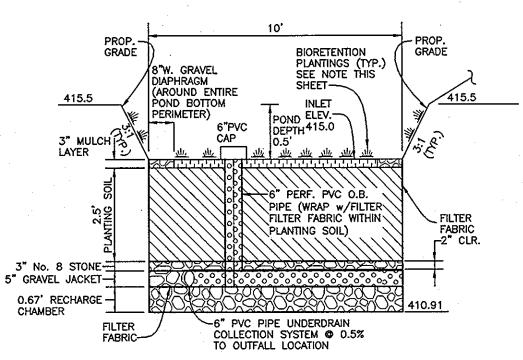


TYPICAL SECTION - RGLE NOT TO SCALE

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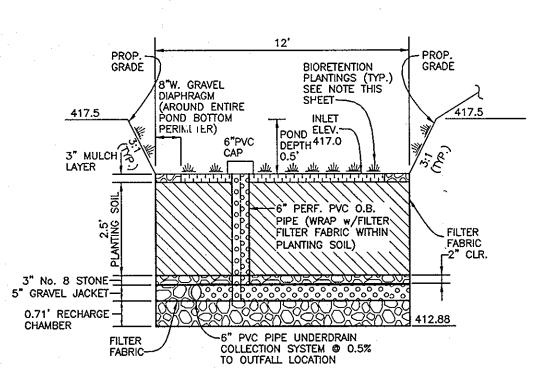
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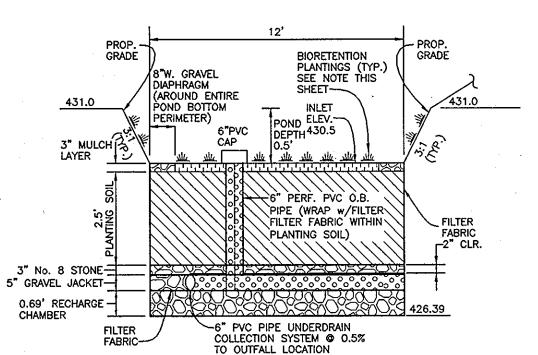
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TYPICAL SECTION - RGLC

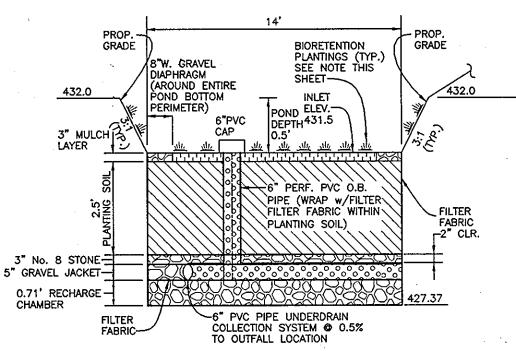
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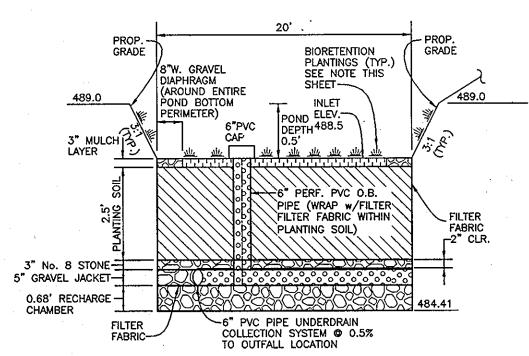


TYPICAL SECTION - RG5A

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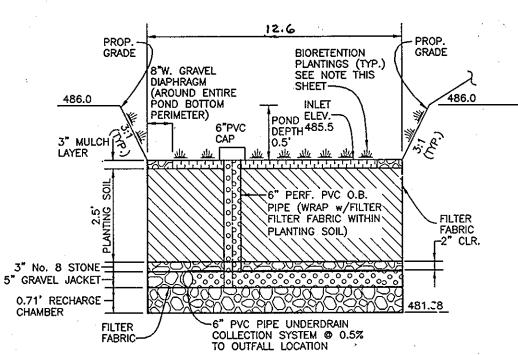


TYPICAL SECTION - RG6A NOT TO SCALE

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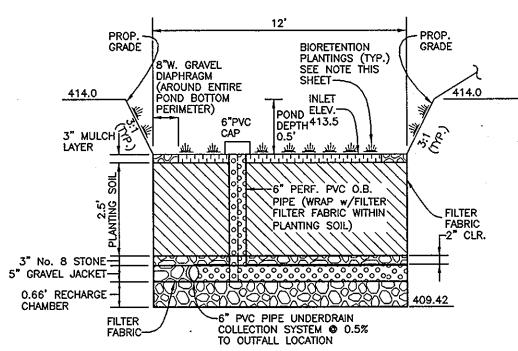


TYPICAL SECTION - RG7A NOT TO SCALE

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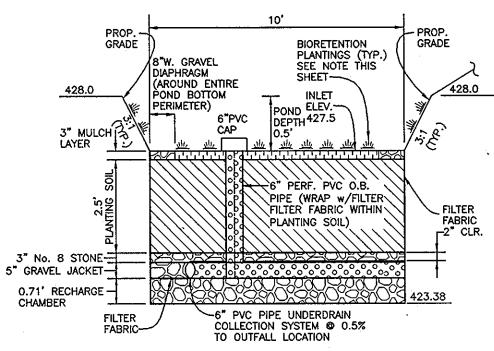
TYPICAL SECTION - RG4A

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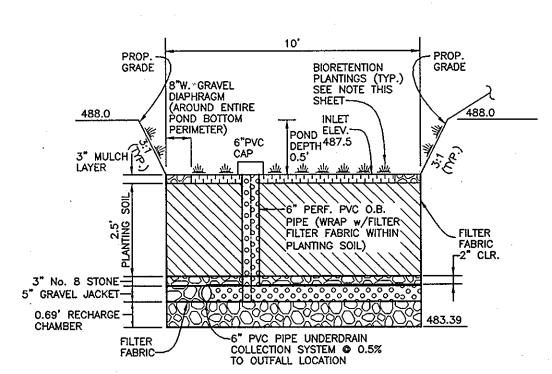
<u>TYPICAL SECTION - RG5B</u>

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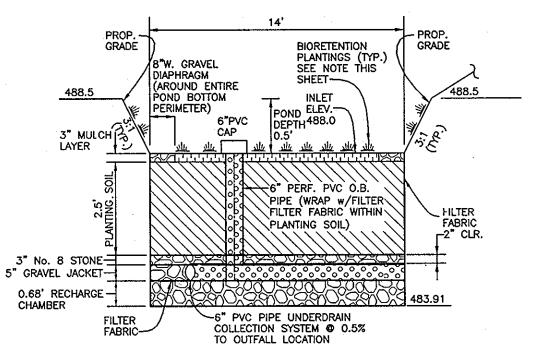
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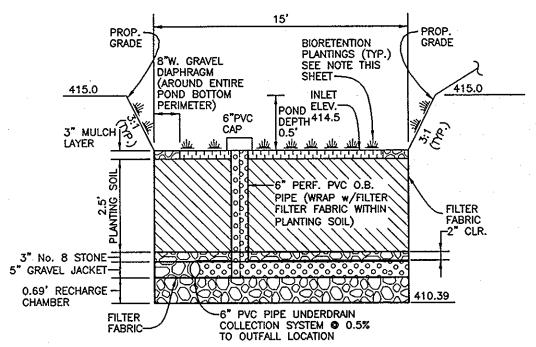
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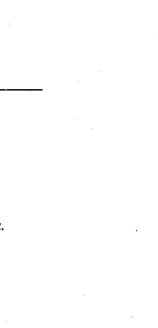
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DES: JC

NOT TO SCALE



CARROLL/ZIEGLER SUBDIVISON, LOTS 2 THRU 7, BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCEL "L" AND NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCELS 'M' AND 'N', A RESUBDIVISON OF NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL

OWNER/DEVELOPER: NATALIE ZIEGLER ET AL 4288 MANOR LANE ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042 410-740-6880

DRAFT: JC

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043

phone: 410-465-6105 ▲ fax: 410-465-6644 email: Benchmrk@cais.com

CHECK: DAM

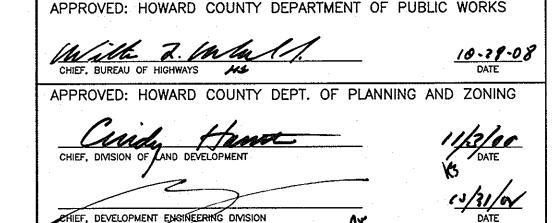
TAX MAP: 23, GRID: 10 P/O PARCEL: 130 THIRD ELECTION DISTRICTS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND TITLE: SUPPLEMENTAL FINAL STORMWATER MANAGEMENT RAINGARDEN PLANS

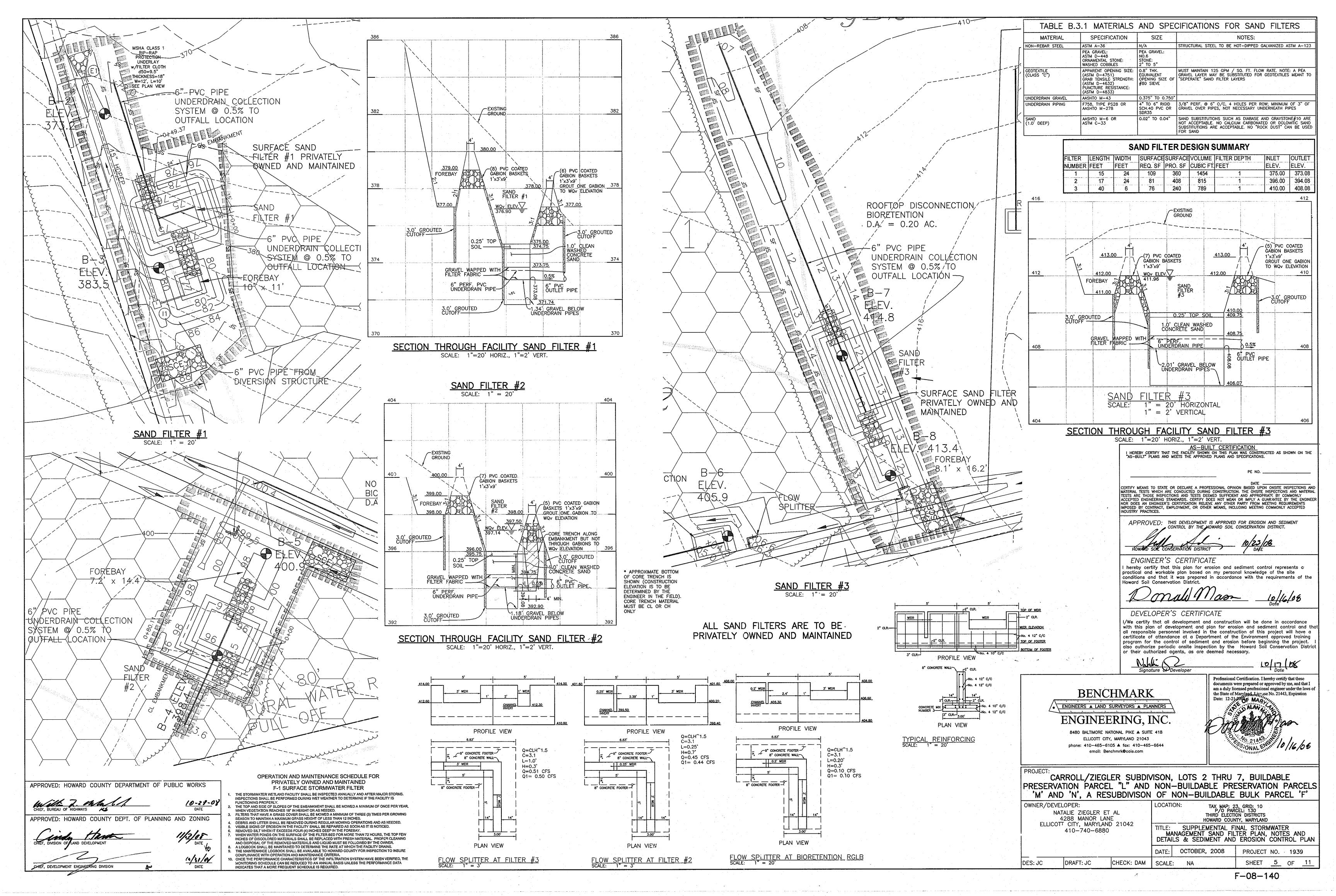
OCTOBER, 2008

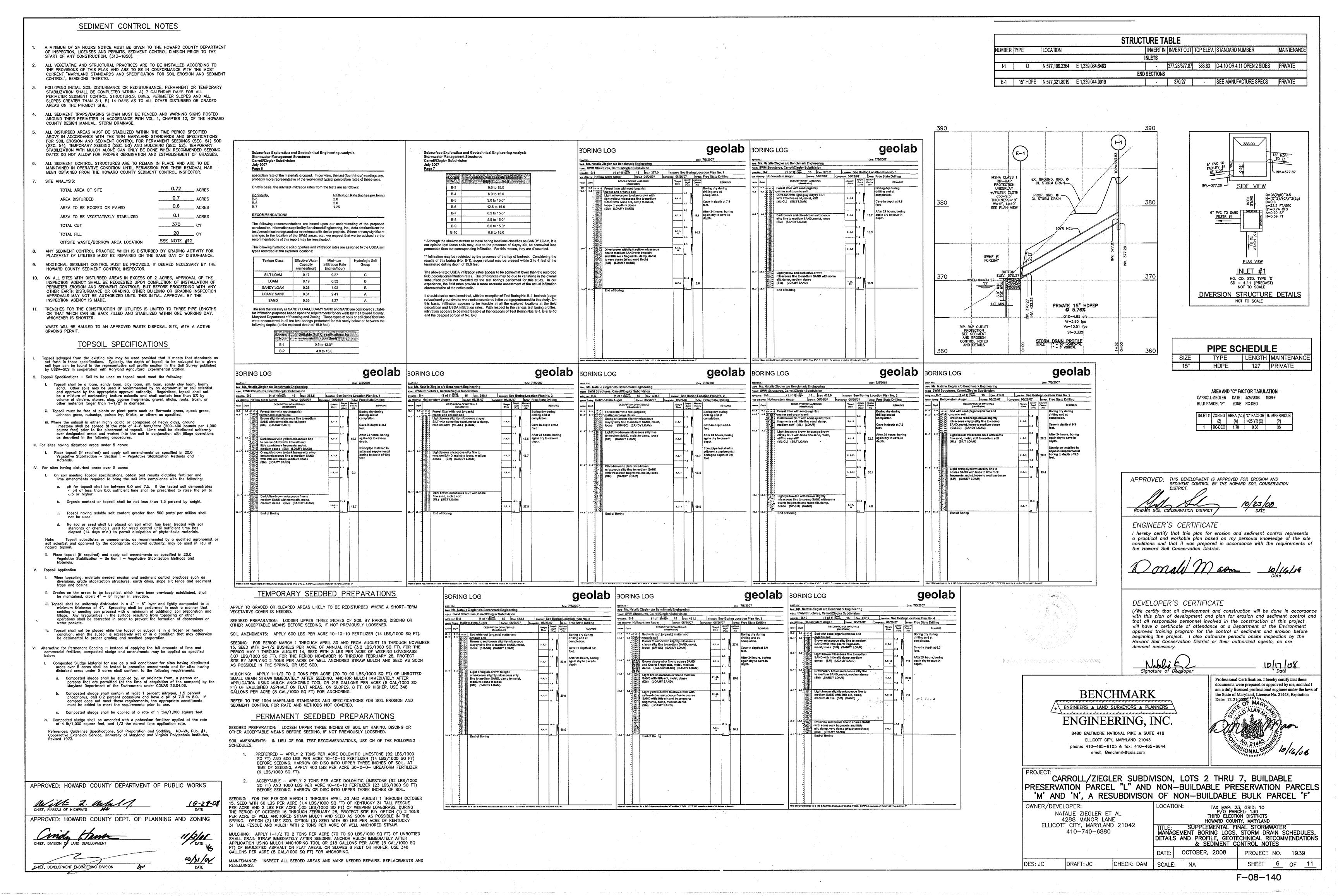
SHEET 4 OF 11

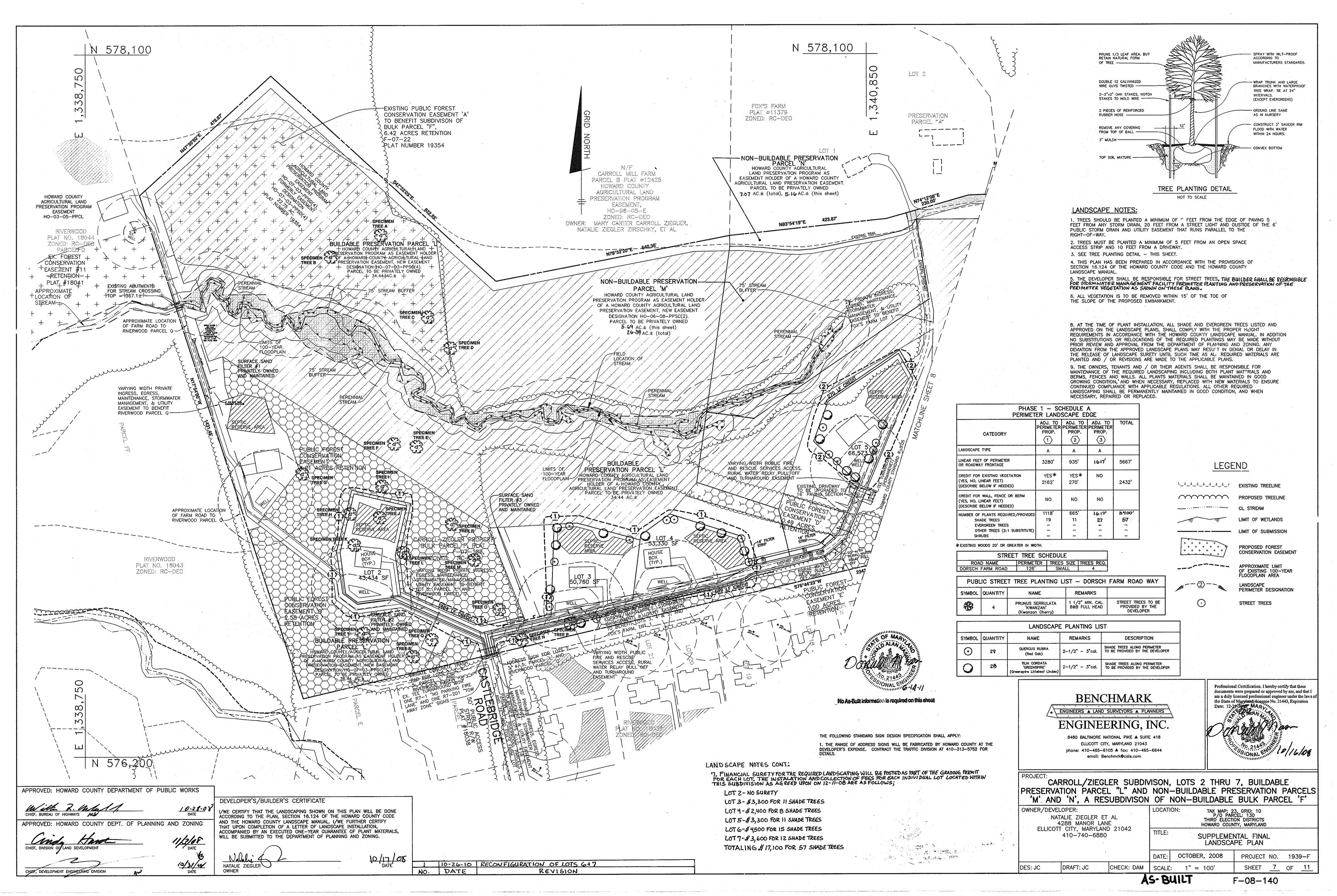
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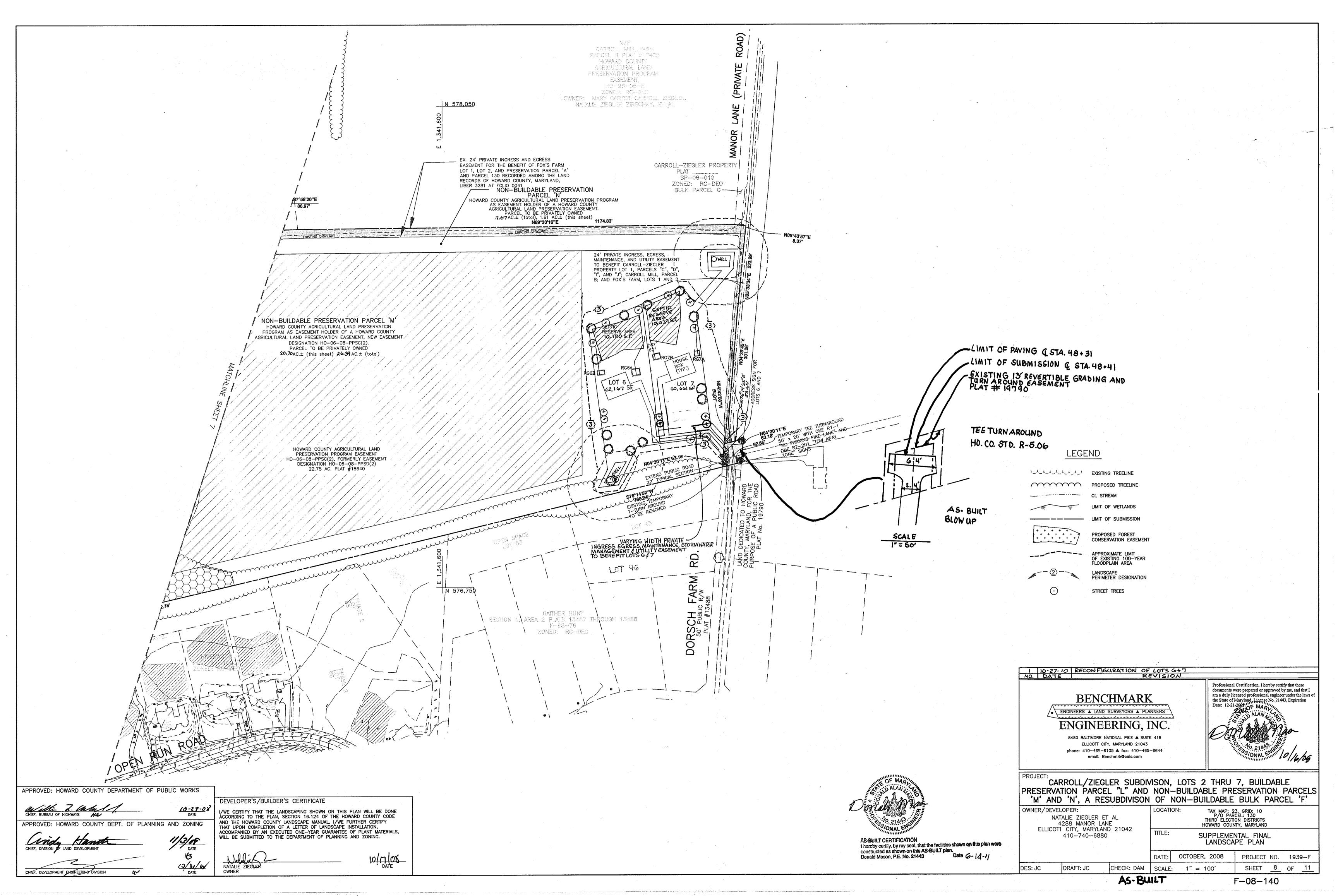
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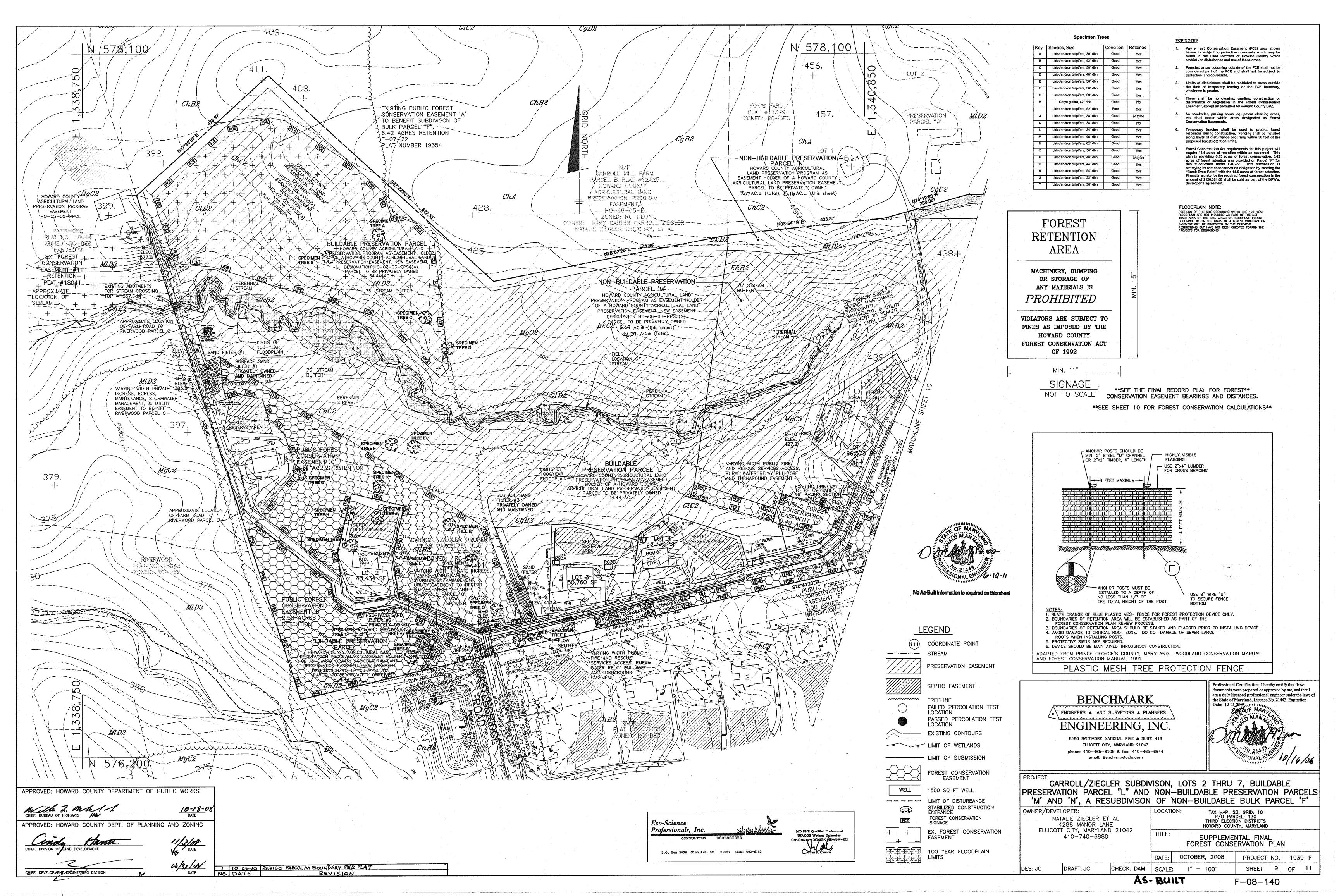


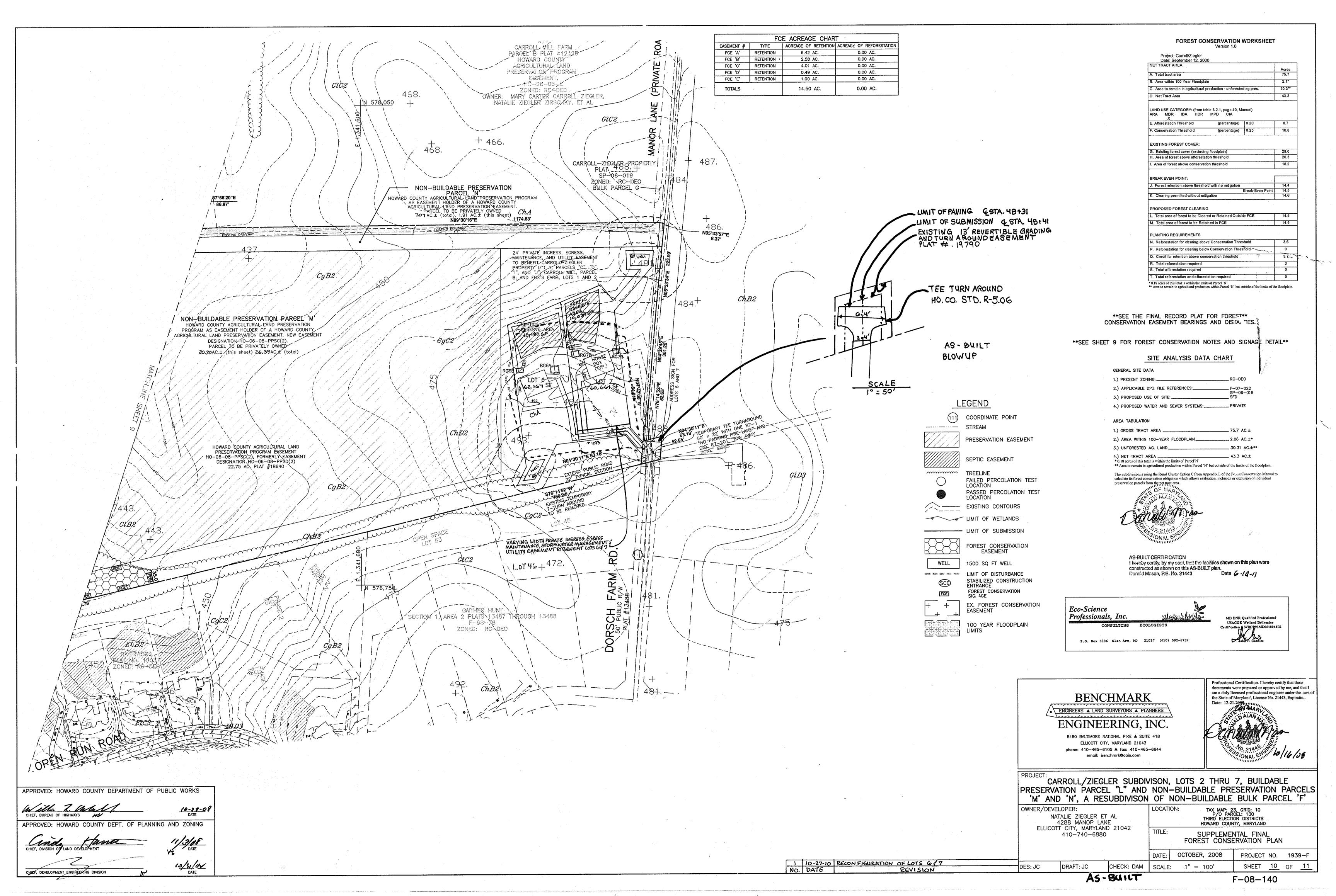












#### Site Preparation

Areas designated for borrow greas, embankment, and structural works shall be cleared. arubbed and stripped to topsoil. All trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material shall be removed. Channel banks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper than 1:1. All trees shall be cleared and grubbed within 15 feet of the toe of the embankment.

Areas to be covered by the reservoir will be cleared of all trees, brush, logs, fences, rubbish and other objectionable material unless otherwise designated on the plans. Trees, brush, and stumps shall be cut approximately level with the ground surface. For dry stormwater management ponds, a minimum of a 25-foot radius around the inlet structure shall be

All cleared and grubbed material shall be disposed of outside and below the limits of the dam and reservoir as directed by the owner or his representative. When specified, a sufficient quantity of topsoil will be stockpiled in a suitable location for use on the embankment and other designated areas.

Material — The fill material shall be taken from approved designated borrow areas. If shall be free of roots, stumps, wood, rubbish, stones greater than 6", frozen or other objectionable material. Fill material for the center of the embankment, and cut off trench shall conform to Unified Soil Classification GC, SC, CH, or CL and must have at least 30% passing the #200 sieve. Consideration may be given to the use of other materials in the embankment if designed by a geotechnical engineer. Such special designs must have construction supervised by a geotechnical engineer.

Materials used in the outer shell of the embankment must have the capability to support vegetation of the quality required to prevent erosion of the embankment.

<u>Placement</u> — Areas on which fill is to be placed shall be scarified prior to placement of fill. Fill materials shall be placed in maximum 8 inch thick (before compaction) layers which are to be continuous over the entire length of the fill. The most permeable borrow material shall be placed in the downstream portions of the embankment. The principal spillway must be

Compaction - the movement of the hauling and spreading equipment over the fill shall be rolled so that the entire surface of each lift shall be traversed by not less than one tread track of heavy equipment or compaction shall be achieved by a minimum of four complete passes of a sheepsfoot, rubber tired or vibratory roller. Fill material shall contain sufficient moisture such that the required degree of compaction will be obtained with teh equipment used. The fill material shall contain sufficient moisture so that if formed into a bail it will not crumble, yet not be so wet that water can be squeezed out.

installed concurrently with fill placement and not excavated into the embankment.

When required by the reviewing agency the minimum required density shall not be less than 95% of maximum dry density with a moisture content within ± 2% of the optimum. Each layer of fill shall be compacted as necessary to obtain that density, and is to be certified by the Engineer at the time of construction. All compaction is to be determined by AASHTO

<u>Cut Off Trench</u> — The cutoff trench shall be excavated into impervious material along or parallel to the centerline of the embankment as shown on the plans. The bottom width of the trench shall be governed by the equipment used for excavation, with the minimum width being four feet. The depth shall be a least four feet below existing grade or as shown on the plans. The side slopes of the trench shall be 1 to 1 or flatter. The backfill shall be compacted with construction equipment, rollers, or hand tampers to assure maximum density and minimum permeability.

Embankment Core - The core shall be parallel to the centerline of the embankment as shown on the plans. The top width of the cores shall be a minimum of four feet. The height shall extend up to at least the 10 year water elevation or as shown on the plans. The side slopes shall be 1 to 1 or flatter. The core shall be compacted with construction equipment, rollers, or hand tampers to assure maximum density and minimum permeability In addition, the core shall be placed concurrently with the outer shell of the embankment.

Backfill adjacent to pipes or structures shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the adjoining fill material. The fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material needs to fill completely all spaces under and adjacent to the pipe. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven over any part of a concrete structure or pipe, unless there is a compacted fill of 24" or greater over the structure or pipe

Structure backfill may be flowable fill meeting the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 313 as modified. The mixture shall have a 100-200 psi; 28 day unconfined compressive strength. The flowable fill shall have a minimum pH of 4.0 and a minimum resistively of 2,000 ohm—cm. Material shall be placed such that a minimum of 6 (measured perpendicular to the outside of the pipe) of flowable fill shall be under (bedding) over and, on the sided of the pipe. It only needs to extend up to the spring line for rigid conduits. Average slump of the fill shall be 7" to assure flowability of the material. Adequa measures shall be taken (sand bags, etc.) to prevent floating the pipe. When using flowable fill, all metal pipe shall be bituminous coated. Any adjoining soil fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material shall completely fill all voids adjacent to the flowable fill zone. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven over any part of a structure or pipe unless there is a compacted fill of 24' or greater over the structure or pipe. Backfill material outside the structural backfill (flowable fill) zone shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the core of the embankment or other embankment

# Pipe Conduits

OR SETTER CLASS "C"

CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

All pipes shall be circular in cross section

zinc chromate primer or two coats of asphalt.

DETAIL 24 - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPT. OF PLANNING AND ZONING

Corrugated Metal Pipe - all of the following criteria shall apply for corrugated metal pipe: 1. Materials — (Polymer Coated steel pipe) — Steel pipes with polymeric coatings shall bave a minimum coating thickness of 0.01 inch (10 mil) on both sides of the pipe. This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specifications M-245 & M-246 with watertight coupling bands or flanges.

Maerials — (Aluminum Coated Steel Pipe) — This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M—274 with watertight coupling bands or flanges. Aluminum Coated Steel Pipe, when used with flowable fill or when soil and/or water conditions warrant the need for increased durability, shall be fully bituminous coated per requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A. Any aluminum coating damaged or otherwise removed shall be replaced with cold applied bituminous coating compound. Aluminum surfaces that are to be in contact with concrete shall be painted with one coat of

Materials — (Aluminum Pipe) — This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M—196 or M—211 with watertight coupling bands or flanges. Aluminum Pipe, when used with flowable fill or when soil and/or water conditions warrant for increased durability, shall be fully bituminous coated per requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A. Áluminum surfaces that are to be contact with concrete shall be painted with one coat of zinc chromate primer or two coats of asphalt. Hot dip galvanized bolts may be used for connections. The pH of the surrounding soils shall be between 4 and 9.

use of rubber of plastic insulating materials at least 24 mils in thickness. 3. Connections - All connections with pipes must be completely watertight. The drain pipe or barrel connection to the riser shall be welded all around when the pipe and riser are metal. Anti-seep collars shall be connected to the pipe in such a manner as to be completely watertight. Dimple bands are not considered to be watertight.

All connection shall use a rubber or neoprene gasket when joining pipe sections. The end of each pipe shall be re-rolled an adequate number of corrugations to accommodate the bandwidth. The following type connections are acceptable for pipes less than 24 inches in diameter: flanges on both ends of the pipe with a circular 3/8 inch closed cell neoprene gasket, prepunched to the flange bolt circle, sandwiched between adjacent flanges; a 12-inch wide standard lap type band with 12-inch wide by 3/8-inch thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket; and a 12-inch wide hugger type band with o-ring gaskets having a minimum diameter of 1/2 inch greater than the corrugation depth. Pipes 24 inches in diameter and larger shall be connected by a 24 inch long annular corrugated band using a minimum of 4 (four) rods and lugs, 2 on each connecting pipe end. A 24-inch wide by 3/8—inch thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket will be installed with 12 inches on the end of each pipe. Flanged joints with 3/8 inch closed cell gaskets the full width of the

2. Coupling bands, anti-seep collars, end sections, etc., must be composed of the same material and coatings as the pipe. Metals must be insulated from dissimilar materials with

Helically corrugated pipe shall have either continuously welded seams or have lock seams with internal caulking or a neoprene bead.

4. Bedding — The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length. Where rock or soft, spongy or other unstable soil is encountered, all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate support.

5. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill"

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

1. Materials - Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell and spigot joints with rubber gaskets and shall equal or exceed ASTM C-36

2. Bedding - Reinforced concrete pipe conduits shall be laid in a concrete bedding/cradle for their entire length. This bedding/cradle shall consist of high slump concrete placed under the pipe and up the sides of the pipe at least 50% of its outside diameter with a minimum thickness of 6 inches. Where a concrete cradle is not needed for structural reasons, flowable fill may be used a described in the "Structure Backfill" section of this standard. Gravel

3. Laving pipe - Bell and spigot pipe shall be places with the bell end upstream. Joints shall be made in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer of the material. After the joints are sealed for the entire line, the bedding shall be placed so that all spaces under the pipe are filled. Care shall be exercised to prevent any deviation form the original line and grade of the pipe. The first joint must be located within 4 feet from the riser.

4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill"

5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be shown on the drawings.

<u>Plastic Pipe</u> — The following criteria shall apply for plastic pipe:

1. Materials - PVC pipe shall be PVC-1120 or PVC-1220 conforming to ASTM D-1785 or ASTM D-2241. Corrugated High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipe, couplings and fittings shall conform to the following: 4' - 10" inch pipe shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M252 Type S, and 12" through 24" inch shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M294 Type S.

2. Joints and connections to anti-seep collars shall be completely watertight.

3. Redding - The pine shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length. Where rock or soft, spongy or other unstable soil is encountered, all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate support.

4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill"

5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.

<u>Drainage Diaphragms</u> — When a drainage diaphragm is used, a registered professional engineer will supervise the design and construction inspection

# Concrete shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation. State

Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 414,

Rock riprap shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 31

Geotextile shall be placed under all riprop and shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 921.09, Class C.

## Care of Water during Construction

All work on permanent structures shall be carried out in areas free from water. The contractor shall construct and maintain all temporary dikes, levees, correctams, draina channels, and stream diversions necessary to protect the areas to be occupied by the permanent works. The contractor shall also furnish, install, operate, and maintain all necessary pumping and other equipment required for removal of water from various parts of the work and for maintaining the evacuations, foundation, and other parts of the work free from water as required or directed by the engineer for constructing each part of the work. After having served their purpose, all temporary protective works shall be removed or leveled and graded to the extent required to prevent obstruction in any degree whatsoever of the flow of water to the spillway or outlet works and so as not to interfere in any way with the operation or maintenance of the structure. Stream diversions shall be maintained until the full flow can be passed through the permanent works. The removal of water from the required excavation and the foundation shall be accomplished in a manner and to the extent that will maintain stability of the excavated slopes and bottom required excavations and will allow satisfactory performance of all construction operations. During the placing and compacting of material in required excavations, the water level at the location being refilled shall be maintained below the bottom of the excavation at such locations which may require draining the water sumps from which the water shall be pumped.

## Stabilization

All borrow areas shall be graded to provide proper drainage and left in a sightly condition. All exposed surfaces of the embankment, spillway, spoil and borrow areas, and berms shall be stabilized by seeding, liming, fertilizing and mulching in accordance with the Natural Resources Conservation Service Standards and Specifications for Critical Area Planting (MD-342) or as shown on the accompanying drawings.

## Erosion and Sediment Control

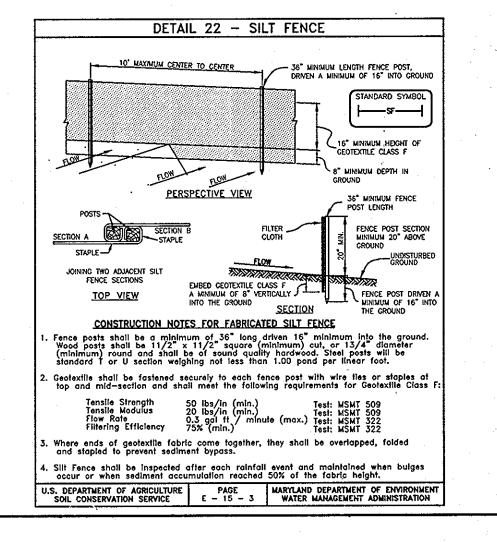
FOREST PROTECTION DEVICE ONLY.
 RETENTION AREA WILL BE SET AS PART OF THE REVIEW PROCESS.
 BOUNDARIES OF RETENTION AREA SHOULD BE STAKED AND FLAGGED PRIOR TO INSTALLING DEVICES.
 AVOID ROOT DAMAGE WHEN PLACING ANCHOR POSTS.
 DEVICE SHOULD BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED DURING CONSTRUCTION 6. PROTECTIVE SIGNAGE IS ALSO REQUIRED.

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

PROFILE STANDARD SYMBOL TREE PROTECTION FENCE SCE Y Construction Specifications BLAZE ORANGE PLASTIC MESH Length - minimum of 50' (\*30' for single residence lot). 2. Width- 10" minimum, should be flared at the existing rood to provide a turning Geotextile tobric (filter cioth) shall be placed over the existing ground prior to placing stone. \*\*The plan approval authority may not require single family residence to use geotextile. USE 2"x4" LUMBER FOR CROSS BRACING Stone – crushed aggregate (2" to 3") or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivolent shall be placed at least 6" deep over the length and width of the entrance. --- 8 FEET MAXIMUM-5. Surface Water - all surface water flowing to or diverted toward construction 5. Surface Water — all surface water flowing to an diverted toward construction entrances shall be piped through the entrance, mointaining positive drainage. Pipe installed through the stabilized construction entrance shall be protected with a mounted berg with 5:1 slopes and a minimum of 6" of stone over the pipe. Pipe has to be sized according to the drainage. When the SCE is located at a high spot and has no drainage to convey a pipe will not be necessary. Pipe should be sized according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6" minimum will be required. Location — A stabilized construction entrance shall be located at every point where construction traffic enters or leaves a construction site. Vehicles leaving the site must travel over the entire length of the stabilized construction entrance U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYIAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMEN SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE F - 17 - 3 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS Will I want 10-21-08

11/3/08

10/31/01



#### 30.0 DUST CONTROL

Controlling dust blowing and movement on construction sites and roads.

To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces, reduce on and off-site

Conditions Where Practice Applies This practice is applicable to areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment.

1. Mulches - See standards for vegetative stabilization with mulches only. Mulch should be crimped or tracked to prevent blowing

2. Vegetative Cover - See standards for temporary vegetative cover.

3. Tillage — To roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. This is an emergency measure which should be used before soil blowing starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel—type plows spaced about 12" apart, spring—toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment which may produce the desired effect.

Irrigation — This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. At no time should the site be irrigated to the point that runoff begins to flow.

Barriers — Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw boles, and similiar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 10 times their height are effective in controlling soil blowing.

6. Calcium Chloride - Apply at rates that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment.

Permanent Methods

1. Permanent Vegetation — See standards for permanent vegetative cover, and permanent stabilization with sod. Existing trees or large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place.

2. Topsoiling - Covering with less erosive soil materials. See standards for topsoiling.

3. Stone - Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel.

References

1. Agriculture Handbook 346. Wind Erosion Forces in the United States and Their Use in Predicting Soil Loss.

2. Agriculture Information Bulletin 354. How to Control Wind Erosion, USDA-ARS.

#### SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

NOTIFY SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION 48 HOURS PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION

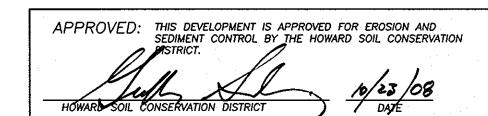
1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT. (DAY 1)

2. INSTALL SILT FENCES. (DAY 2-8)

3. UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, INSTALL STORM DRAINS AND SWALES. (DAY 9-15)

4. UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, CONSTRUCT SAND FILTERS. STABILIZE DISTURBED AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERMANENT SEEDBED NOTES. (DAY 16-25)

5. UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. REMOVE REMAINING SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES, AND STABILIZED DISTURBED AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERMANENT SEEDBED NOTES. (DAY 26-40)



ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that this plan for erosion and sediment 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.

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

I/We certify that all development and construction will be done in accordance with this plan of development and plan for erosion and sediment control and that all responsible personnel involved in the construction of this project will have a certificate of attendance at a Department of the Environment approved training program for the control of sediment and erosion before beginning the project. I also authorize periodic onsite inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District or their authorized agents, as are deemed necessary.



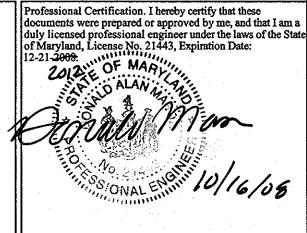
CARROLL/ZIEGLER SUBDIVISON, LOTS 2 THRU 7, BUILDABLE

PRESERVATION PARCEL "L" AND NON-BUILDABLE PRESERVATION PARCELS

1D/17 08



8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE ▲ SUITE 418 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 phone: 410-465-6105 ▲ fax: 410-465-6644 email: bei@bei--civilengineering.com





No As-Built information is required on this sheet

'M' AND 'N', A RESUBDIVISON OF NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'F' OWNER/DEVELOPER: NATALIE ZIEGLER ET AL

4288 MANOR LANE ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042 410-740-6880

DRAFT: JC

DES: JC

TAX MAP: 23, GRID: 10 P/O PARCEL: 130 THIRD ELECTION DISTRICTS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

TITLE: NOTES AND DETAIL SHEET DATE: PROJECT NO. 1939 CHECK: DAM | SCALE: SHEET <u>11</u> OF <u>11</u>

AS-BUILT

F-08-140