

16. THIS PLAT CONFORMS TO THE AMENDED FIFTH EDITION OF THE SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT

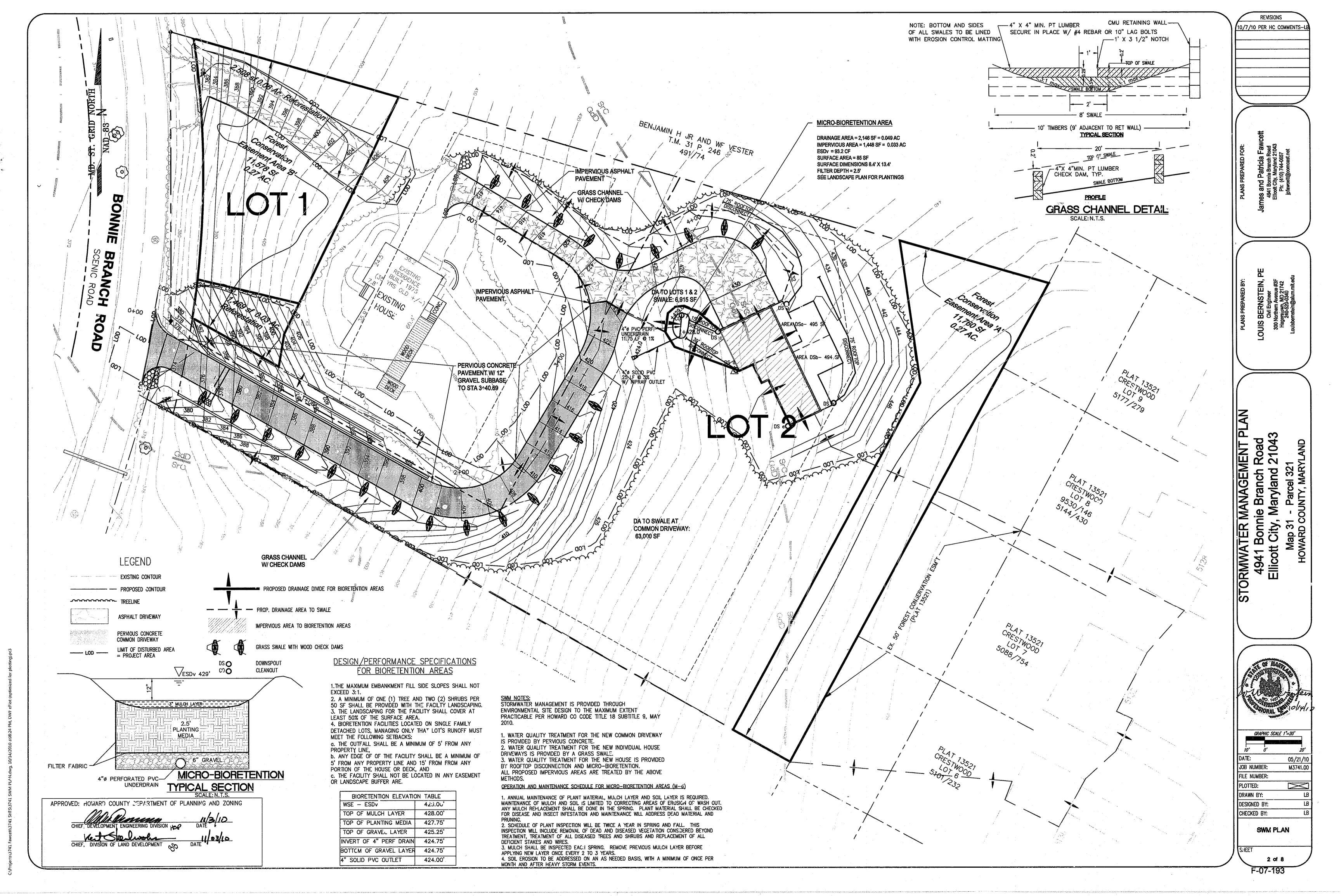
REGULATIONS.

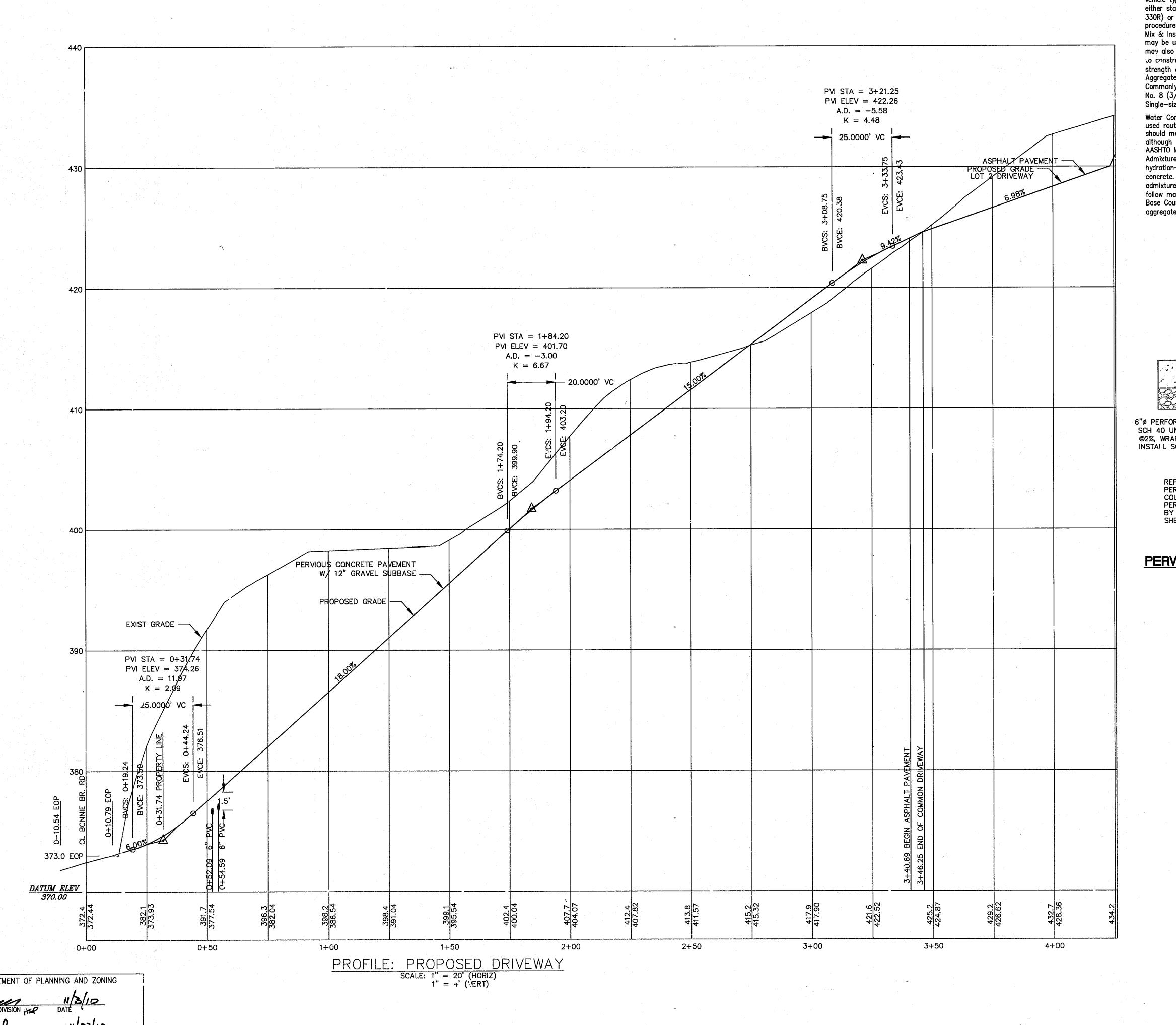
DRIVEWAY GRADE OF 18%.

INGRESS AND EGRESS, UTILITY, SWM AND RET

WALL MAINT ESMNT FOR LOTS 1 AND 2

1 of 8 F-07-193





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 derived 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 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.

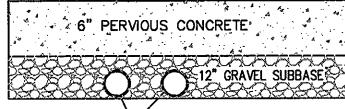
Commonly used gradations include ASTM C 33 No. 67 (3/4 in. to No. 4), No. 8 (3/8 in. to No. 16) and No. 89 (3/8 in. to No. 50) sieves. Single—sized aggregate (up to 1 inch) may also be used.

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 meetingASTM 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 recommendations.

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).

SLOPE SURFACE AS SHOWN ON PLAN



6"ø PERFORATED PVC→ SCH 40 UNDERDRAIN AS SHOWN ON PLAN @2%, WRAP IN FILTER CLOTH. INSTALL SOLID CAP ON UPSTREAM END OF EA. PIPE

> REFER TO SPECIFICATIONS ABOVE FOR PERVIOUS CONCRETE AND FOR BASE PERVIOUS CONCRETE MUST BE CURED BY COVERING AND SEALING WITH POLY SHEETING FOR 5 DAY MINIMUM.

PERVIOUS CONCRETE DRIVEWAY TYPICAL SECTION
SCALE: N.T.S.

10/7/10 PER HC COMMENTS-

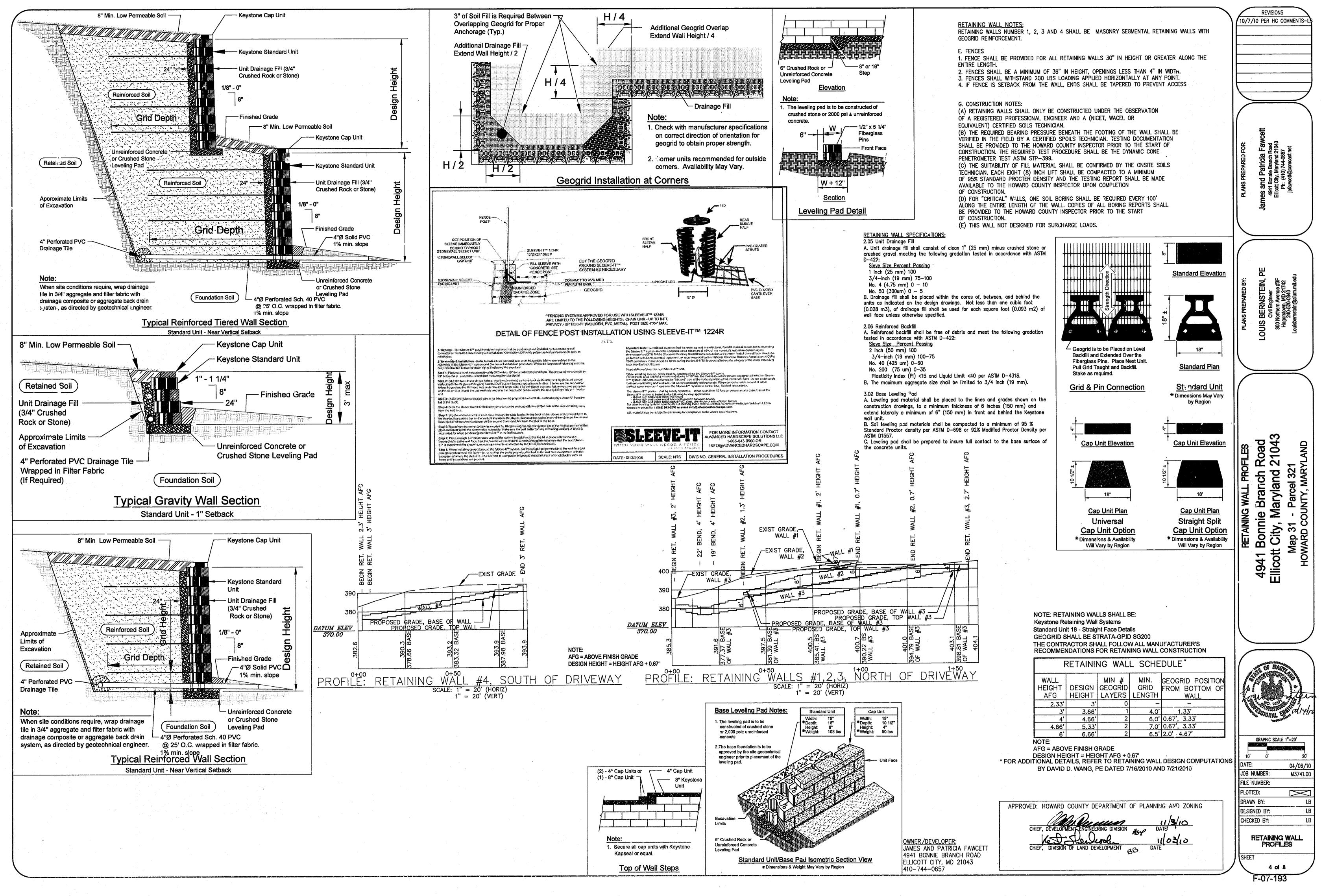
Road 21043

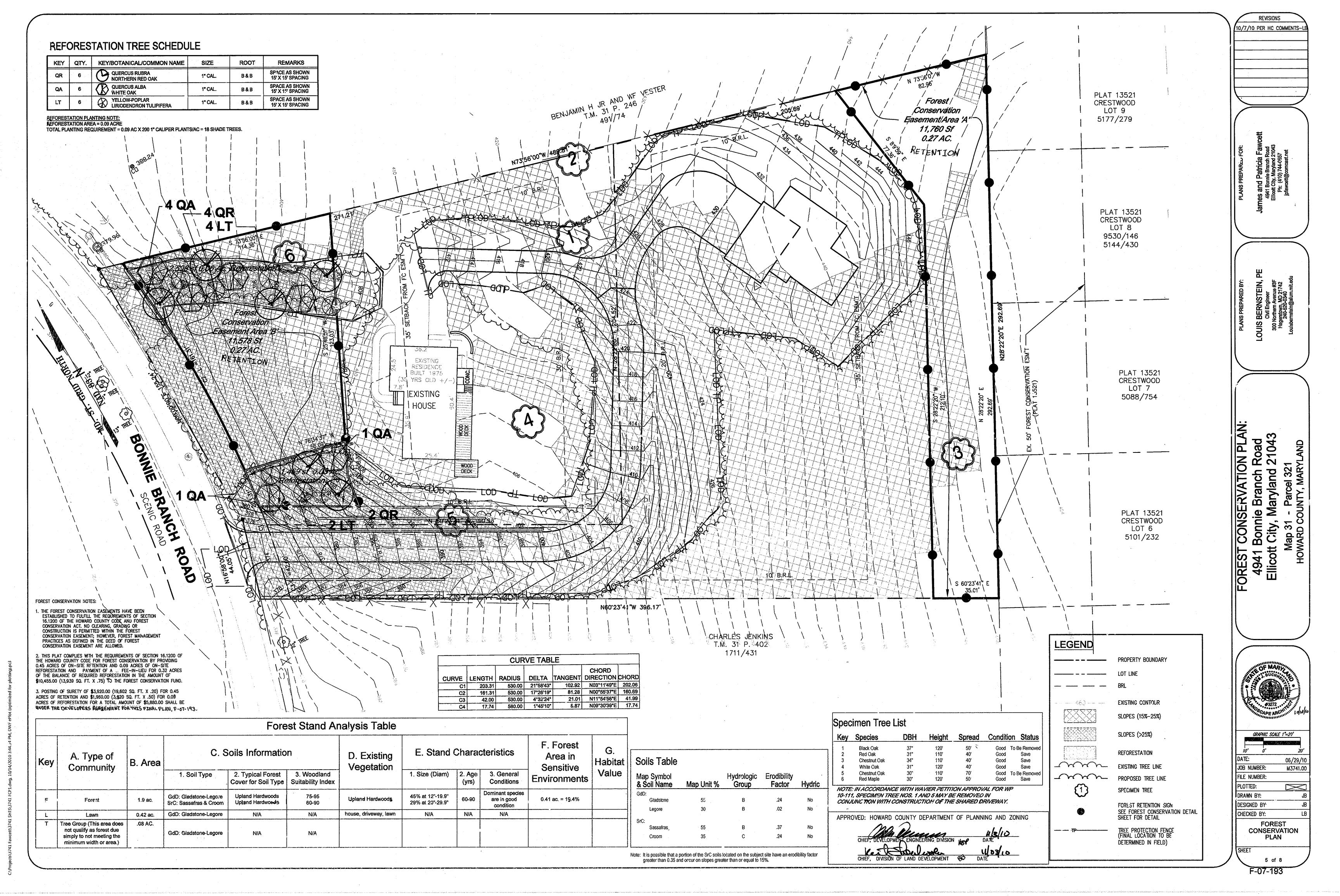


M3741.00 JOB NUMBER: FILE NUMBER: DRAWN BY:

DESIGNED BY: CHECKED BY:

PROFILE





FOREST CONSERVATION WORKSHEET **VERSION 1.0** (Enter in Yell w Cells)

NET TRACT AREA:

A. Total tract area	2.39
B. Area within 100 year floodplain=	
C. Area to remain in agricultural production=	0.00
D. Net tract area=	2.39

LAND USE CATEGORY: (from table 3.2.1, page 40, Manual)

Input the number "1" under the appropriate land use zoning, and limit to only one entry.

ARA	MDR	IDA	HDR	MPD	CIA	
0		0	1	0	0	

E. Afforestation Threshold	15%	x D =	0.36
F Conservation Threshold	 20%	x D =	0.48

EXISTING FOREST COVER:

G. Existing forest cover (excluding floodplain)=	1.90
H. Area of forest above afforestaion threshold=	1.54
Area of forest above conservation threshold=	1.42

BREAK EVEN POINT:

•			6 3 T 6 T			111111111111
J. Forest retention ab	ove threshol	d with no n	nitigation	=	. 🔍	0.76
K. Clearing permitted	without mitig	gation	=	•		1.14

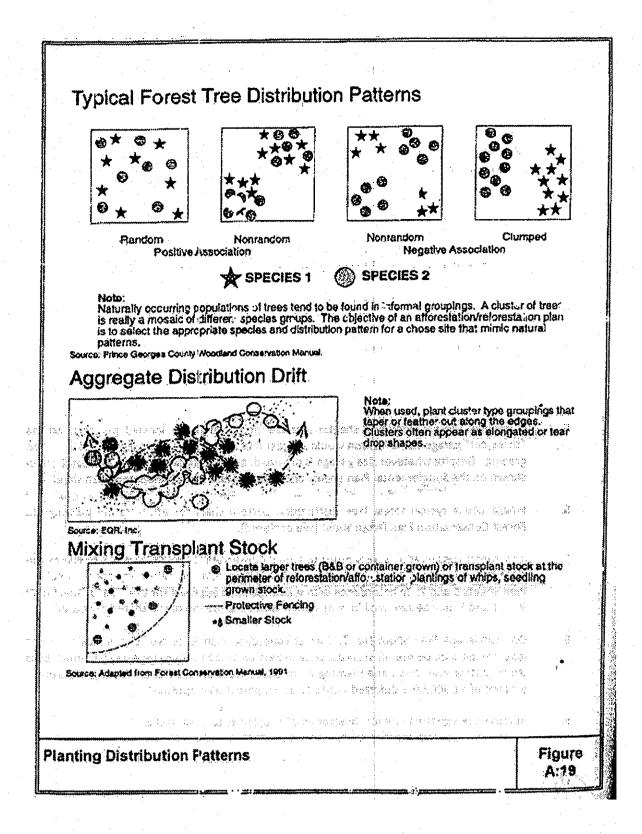
PROPOSED FOREST CLEARING:

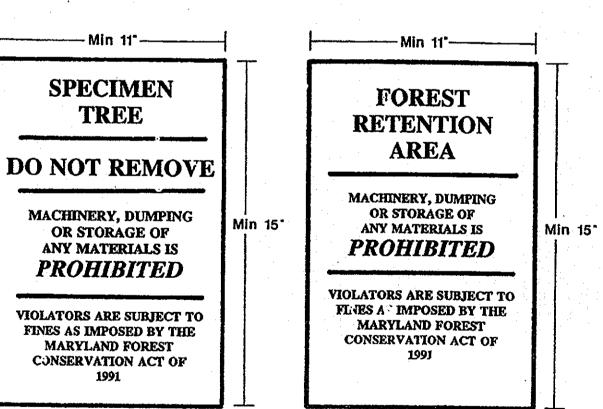
L. Total area of forest to be cleared=	1.4
M. Total area of forest to be retained	0.4

PLANTING REQUIREMENTS:

N. Reforestation for cleaning above conservation threshold=	0.3ი
P. Reforestation for clearing below conservation threshold=	0.0
Q. Credit for retention above conservation threshold=	0.00

R. Total reforestation required.. S. Total afforestation required... T. Total reforestation and afforestation required...





MATERIAL: HDPE PLASTIC (.050G) COLOR: GREEN ON WHITE BACKGROUND

Planting Plan: 1. This Forest Conservation Plan will provide 18 - 1' caliper trees of at least 3 tree species from the included Plant List. 2. Trees will be planted with 15 specing in a random zig-zag alignment.

trees wat to planting 1" B&B trees will be in accordance with the planting detail included on this plan.
 Planting 1" B&B trees will be in accordance with the planting detail included on this plan.
 All trees will be mulched with wood chips to at least a 3ft diameter and 5in depth.
 All tree planting will be supervised by a Licensed Forester or certified Arborist who will be fully responsible for implementing the requirements of the approved FCP including planting techniques, species, and maintenance needs, or requests for modifications of previously approved planting sequirements.
 When all planting is complete, the Forester or Arborist will convey to Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning, certification that all plantings have seen installed as required by the FCP.

Afforestation Site Specifications:

1. Afforestation site preparation prior to planting will include soil augmentation specified by the project forester/arborist.

2. Invasive plants will be removed from planting site prior to afforestation planting.

Selective Clearing & Supplemental Planting Site Specifications:

1. Supplemental planting site preparation will include selective clearing of existing and future invasive Alanthus, Norway Maple trees as well as of other nuisance plants including English and Poison Ivy

vans.

2. No tree stumps are to be removed, but may be treated to avoid stump sprouting.

3. Selective cleaning must not distant the remaining trees and beneficial understor, areas tagged by a forester or arborist.

4. Supplemental Planting—tree species will be chosen from the Plant List included on this Plan with consideration given to steep slope and floodplain soil conditions.

1. Orange mech fence will be instalted along the LOD prior to any site grading. 2. Forest Retention signs as specified on the detail included on this plan will be exected on metal poors 4 ft above the ground at 50 to 100 foot intervals along the Limit of Disturbance and around the entire

perimeter and corners of the FCE. 3. The Forester or Arborist will inspect the LOD prior to sue grading to insure that the Critical Root Zones (CRZ) of individual trees adjacent to the LOD are adequately protected.

4. The Forester or Arborish will supervise all construction and post construction activities to insure that all existing trees are adequately protected and planted trees are connectly planted and maintained for the first 2 growing sousons.

5. After construction is complete, the Forester or Atborist will convey to Howard County Department of Plenning and Zoning, certification that all forest retontion areas have been preserved and all protection measures required for the post-construction period have been put in place.

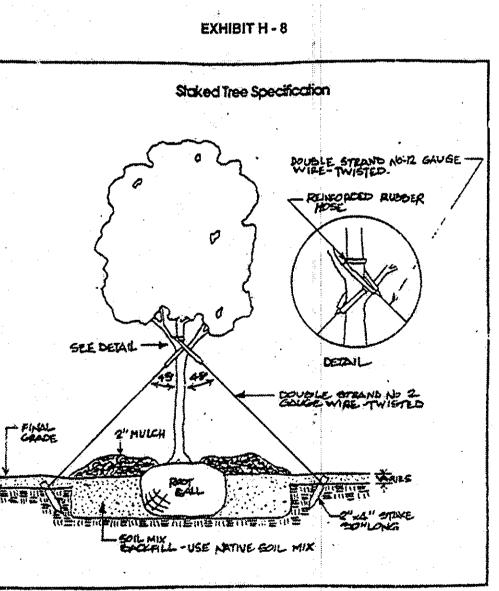
Sequence of Planting and Tree Protection:
1. Prior to site grading, orange mush feace and Forest Recunitive rights will be installed at the LOD in accordance with the construction details included on this plan and the general construction plan for the

2. The project Forester or Arbanist will inspect the LOD and provide field adjustments to the Tree Protection Plan to protect the Critical Root Zone (CRZ) of trees adjacent to the LOD that were not apparent during the development of this FCP.

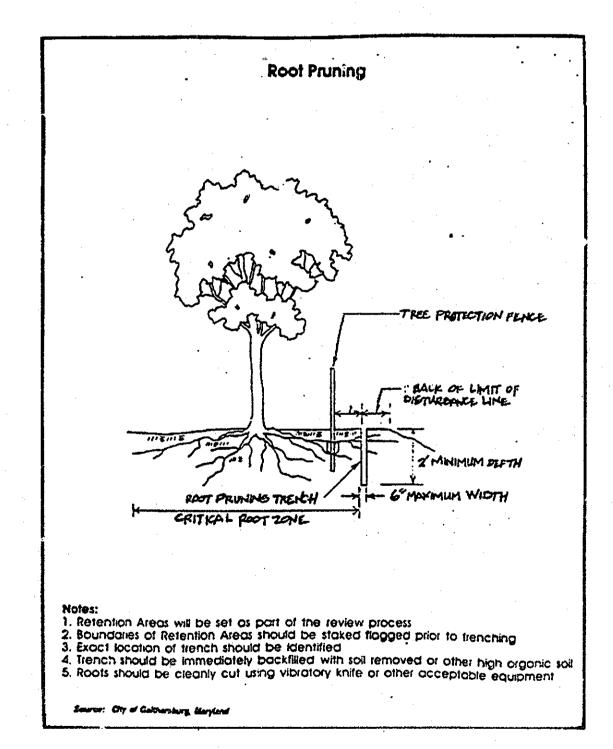
Reforestation and Afforestation Area Protection Signage Forest Conservation Area REFORESTATION **PROJECT** Trees for Your Future MATERIAL: HDPE PLASTIC (.050G) COLOR: GREEN ON WHITE BACKGROUND

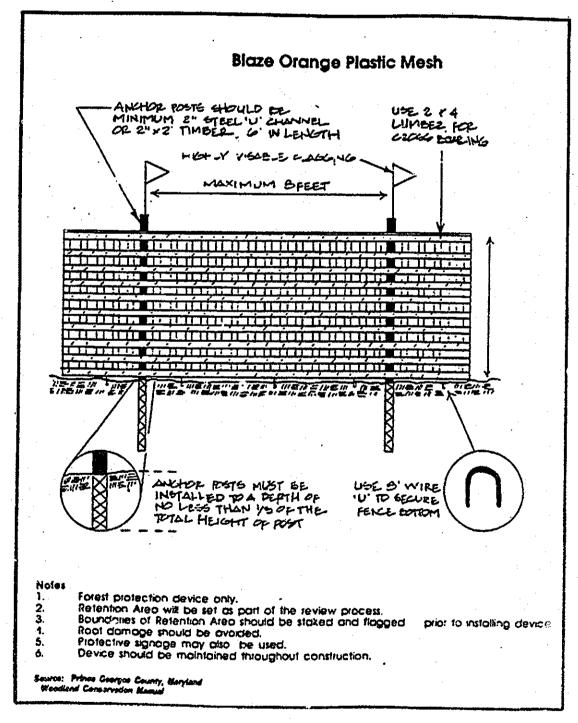
The signs notify construction workers and future residents of the newly planted material, improving the trees'

Signs similar to protection signage for Retention Areas can be used on Afforestation and Reforestation Areas. survival rates.



Staking of trees may be used only when transplanting in areas of high which for trees larger than eight feet in height. Stakes and wires should be removed after the first growing season.





APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

CONSERVATION PLA 4941 Bonnie Branch Ellicott City, Maryland Map 31 - Parcel 32 HOWARD COUNTY, MAR

0/7/10 PER HC COMMENTS-

ORE

06/29/10 JOB NUMBER: M3716.00 FILE NUMBER: PLOTTED: DRAWN BY: DESIGNED BY: CHECKED BY: FOREST CONSERVATION DETAILS

6 of 8

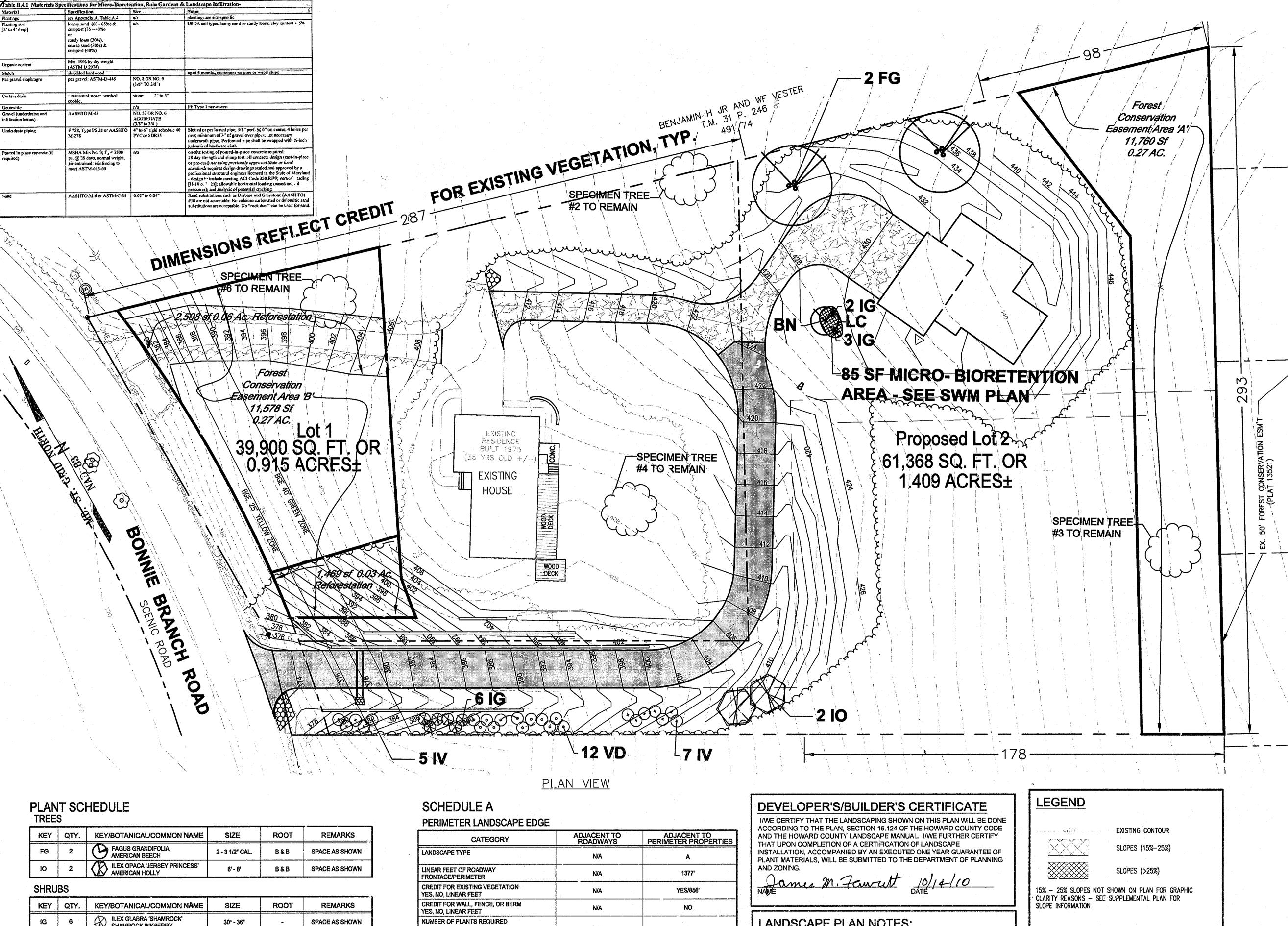
anning the development of this PCF.

3. Prior to site grading, the Howard County DPZ will be antified to exspect and verify the LOD and Tree Protection funcing and signage.

4. After site construction is complete Tree Protection fencing will be removed. Forest Retention signage will remain in place along the entire perimeter of the FCE in accordance with this plan.

5. During the post-construction landscaping of the site, Attornation and Supplemental Planting will be completed in accordance with the planting details included on this plan.

6. Post construction management will include routine inspection and maintenance of Retention. Signs, and two valering and replacement if unbraichy or dead. 7. Inspection of the planting site after 2 years to confirm compliance with rioward County tree survival requirements and to identify any additional site maintenance requirements.



KEY	QTY.	KEY/BOTANICAL/COMMON NAME	SIZE	ROOT	REMARKS
IG	6	ILEX GLABRA 'SHAMROCK' SHAMROCK INKBERRY	30" - 36"	Po	SPACE AS SHOWN
IV	12	ILEX VERTICILLATA WINTER RED' WINTERBERRY	36" - 42"		SPACE AS SHOWN
VD	12	VIBURNUM DENTATUM SOUTHERN ARROWWOOD	36" - 42"	•	SPACE AS SHOWN

BIORETENTION PLANT SCHEDULE

KEY	QTY.	KEY/BOTANICAL/COMMON NAME	SIZE	ROOT	REMARKS
IG	5	ILEX GLABRA 'NANA' DWARF INKBERRY	12" - 18"	-	SPACE AS SHOWN
LC	15	LOBELIA CARDINALIS CARDINAL FLOWER	1 QUART	-	30"
BN	1	BETULA NIGRA RIVER B!RCH	7' - 8'	B & B	SPACE AS SHOWN

CATEGORY	ADJACENT TO ROADWAYS	ADJACENT TO PERIMETER PROPERTIES
LANDSCAPE TYPE	N/A	A
LINEAR FEET OF ROADWAY FRONTAGE/PERIMETER	N/A	1377'
CREDIT FOR EXISTING VEGETATION YES, NO, LINEAR FEET	N/A	YES/856'
CREDIT FOR WALL, FENCE, OR BERM YES, NO, LINEAR FEET	N/A	NO
NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED SHADE TREES EVERGREEN TREES SHRUBS	N/A N/A N/A	6 0 0
NUMBER OF PLANTS PROVIDED SHADE TREES EVERGREEN TREES OTHER TREES (2:1 SUBSTITUTION) SHRUBS (10:1 SUBSTITUTION)	N/A N/A N/A N/A	2 0 2 30

TWO EVERGREENS AND 30 SHRUBS ARE SUBSTITUTED FOR 4 REQUIRED SHADE TREES ALONG THE SOUTHERN PROPERTY BOUNDARY.

NOTE: IN ACCORDANCE WITH WAVIER PETITION APPROVAL FOR WP 10-111. SPECIMEN TREE NOS. 1 AND 5 MAY BE REMOVED IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONSTRUCTION OF THE SHARED DRIVEWAY.

LANDSCAPE PLAN NOTES:

1. AT THE TIME OF INSTALLMENT, ALL SHRUBS AND OTHER PLANTINGS HEREWITH LISTED AND APPROVED FOR THIS SITE, SHALL BE OF THE PROPER HEIGHT REQUIREMENTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HCWARD COUNTY LANDSCAPE MANUAL. IN ADDITION, NO SUBSTITUTIONS OR RELOCATION OF REQUIRED PLANTINGS MAY BE MADE WITHOUT PRIOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING. ANY DEVIATION FROM THIS APPROVED LANDSCAPE PLAN MAY RESULT IN DEWAL OR DELAY IN THE RELEASE OF LANDSCAPE SURETY UNTIL SUCH TIME AS ALL REQUIRED MATERIALS ARE PLANTED AND/OR REVISIONS ARE MADE TO APPLICABLE PLANS AND CERTIFICATES.

2. PERIMITER LANDSCAPING SHALL BE MET IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 16.124 OF THE LANDSCAPE MANUAL BY CREDIT FROM EXISTING VEGETATION AND PLANTING OF SIX SHADE TREES ON LOT NO. 2. POSTING OF SURETY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$1,800.00 SHALL BE DEFERRED UNTIL SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN APPROVAL.

PROPOSED TREE LINE

PROPFRTY BOUNDARY PROPOSED SHADE TREE - See

Plant Schedule for species type and size. PROPOSED FLOWERING TREE -See Plant Schedule for species type and size.

EXISTING TREE LINE

PROPOSED SHRUB - See Plant Schedule for species type and HO, CO. SURVEY VICINITY MAP

7/10 PER HC COMMENTS-L

SPECIFICATIONS FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION

The allowable materials to be used in these practices are detailed in Table B.4.? 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 suifate plu 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 saits. 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 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 tunng operation such as a chisel pluw, 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. Rototiliers 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 bioretention facility before backfilling the optional sand layer. Pump any ponded water before preparing

When backfilling the topsoil over the sand layer, first place 3 to 4 inches of topsoil over the sand, then rototill the sand/topsoli to create a gradation zone. Backfill the remainder of the topsoll 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 marsh tracks.

4. Plant Material Recommended plant material for micro-bloretention practices can be found in Appendix A, 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. Natich 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

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 planding specifications.

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 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 plpe (e.g., PVC or 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 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

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

GRAPHIC SCALE 1"=20" 06/29/10 JOB NUMBER: M3741.00 FILE NUMBER: DRAWN BY: Designed by: CHECKED BY: LANDSCAPE PLAN

toad 104

M N

4941 Ellicott

Bonnie Branch I t City, Maryland Map 31 - Parcel 321

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F-07-193

and fasten securely. The ends must meet and overlap at a 4. Stretch the Geotextile Class E tightly over the wire mesh with the geot:xtile extending from the top of the frame to 18' below the inlet norch elevation. Fasten the geotextile firmly to the frame The ends of the geotextile must meet at a post, be overlapped and 5. Backfill around the inlet in compacted 6' layers until the layer of earth is level with the notch elevation on the ends and 6. If the inlet is not in a sump, construct a compacted earth dike across the ditch line directly below it. The top of the earth dike should be at least 6" higher than the top of the frame. 7. The structure must be inspected periodically and after each

TYPICAL STAPLES NO. 11

--- PIPE AS NECESSAR'

MINIMUM /

STANDARD SYMBOL

SIP

EXISTING STABILIZED MINIME ELEVATION

DETAIL 27 - ROCK DUTLET PROTECTION III

FILTER FABRIC LINING SHALL B FILTER CLOTH LINING SECTION A-A

NOTE: FILTER CLOTH SHALL BE GEOTEXTILE CLASS C

30.0 DUST ONTROL

Conditions Where Practice Applies

or tacked to prevent blowing

Controlling dust blowing and movement on construction sites and roads

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

This practice is applicable to areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and

3. Tillage — To roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. This is an emergency

plows spaced about 12" apart, spring—toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of

4. Irrigation — This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with

the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. At no time should the site be irrigated to the

5. Barriers — Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and

prevailing currents at intervals of about 10 times their height are effective in controlling soil

5. Calcium Chloride — Apply at rates that will keep surface moist . May need retreatment

with sod. Existing trees or large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place.

IC FT WAY.

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

DETAIL C-9 DIVERSION FENCE

extend experneasie sheeting 4 ft men acong flow supface-

L USE 12 WICH HIM, 9 GALKE CH HEAVER CHAN CHY FENCHO 12% SICH WAXBRUM DIAMONDI.

USC 234 BION DIAMETER GALVANIED STEEL OR ALLMANIA POSTS WITH SPACING NOT TO EXCESS TO PEET, THE POSTS DO NOT NEED TO BE SET BY CONCRETE.

5. EXTEND SHEETING A MIREMAN OF 4 FEET ALGNO FLOW SURFACE ALL EMBED A MARANA OF 8 WORKS INTO CONDAIL

WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF SHEETING ACCION EACH OTHER, OVERLAF BY 6 BIDGES AND FOLD WITH SEAM FACING COMMERCIAL

inspect and perform maritemance perconstally and after each rain event.

DETAIL 22 - SILT FENCE

4. SECURE 10 MG. OR RETTER UV REDSTANT MPERMEASLE "YEETRO TO CHAN LIKE
TOUT WITH THE SPACES EVERY 24 NEWES AT TOP, MO SECTION, AND RELOW GROUND SUFFACE.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

. PASTER CHARLERS FERKE SECURELY TO THE FERKE POSTS WITH WAE THIS.

EMPED APPEAMEABLE SHEETING 8 IN MILL BITTO DROUNG

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

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

. Permanent Vegetation — See standards for permanent vegetative cover, and permanent

Agriculture Handbook 346 . Wind Erosion Forces in the United States and Their Use in

TANDARD SYMBOL

----- DF -----

MAXIMUM ORAINAGE AREA: 2 ACRES

THE RESISTANT SUPERMEABLE SHEETING ON BOTH SIDES OF FENCE

--- 2% IN CHAMETER

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

should be used before soil blowing starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site.

. Mulches — See standards for vegetative stabilization with mulches only . Mulch should be

damage, health hazards, and improve traffic safety.

off-site damage is likely without treatment.

Definition

Purpose

Specifications

measure which

Chisel-type

equipment

water until

point that

runoff begins to flow

Permonent Methods

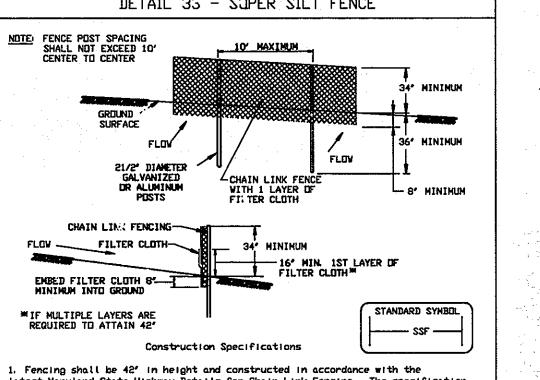
stabilization

References

crimped

Temperary Methods

Predicting Soil Loss 2. Agriculture Information Bulletin 354. How to Control Wind Erosion, USDA-ARS MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
F - 17 - 3 VATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION SIIIL CONSERVATION SERVICE DETAIL 33 - SUPER SILT FENCE SHALL NOT EXCEED 10' CENTER TO CENTER



latest Manyland State Highway Details for Chain Link Fencing. The specification for a 6' fence shall be used, substituting 42' fabric and 6' length

Chain link fence shall be fastened securely to the fence posts with wire ties. The lower tension wire, brace and truss rods, drive anchors and post caps are not

3. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to the chain link fence with ties space: every 24° at the top and mid section.

4. Filter cloth shall be embeaded a minimm of 8% into the ground. 5. When two sections of filter cloth adjoin each other, they shall be overlapped

Maintenance shall be performed as needed and silt buildups removed when 'bulges develop in the silt fence, or when silt reaches 50% of fence 1-21ght 7. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to each fence rost with wire ties or staples at top and mid section and shall meet the following requirements for Geatextile Class F

50 lbs/in (min.) 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 0.3 cal/ft*/minute (max.) Flaw Rate Test: MSMT 32 Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Test MSMT 32 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMEN

PAGE MARYLAND DEPAYTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT E - 16 - 5 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION SIIIL CONSERVATION SERVICE EROSION CONTROL MATTING DETAIL 30 - EROSION CONTROL MATTING

MARYLAND REPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE VATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

1. Key-in the matting by placing the top ends of the matting in a narrow trench, 6' in depth. Rackfill the trench and tamp firmly to conform to the channel cross-section. Secure with a row of staples about 4' down slope from the trench. Spacing between staples is 6'. 2. Staple the 4' overlap in the channel center using an 18' spacing 3. Before stapling the outer edges of the matting, make sure the matting is smooth and in firm contact with the soil. 4. Staples shall be placed 2' apart with 4 rows for each strip, 2

outer rows, and 2 alternating rows down the center. 5. Where one roll of matting ends and another begins, the end of the top strip shall overlap the upper end of the lower strip by 4', shiplap fashion. Reinforce the overlap with a double row of staples spaced 6' apart in a staggered pattern on either side.

6. The discharge end of the matting liner should be similarly secured with 2 double rows of stoples.

Note: If flow will enter from the edge of the matting them the area

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

-16' MININUM HEIGHT DF GEDTEXTILE CLASS F PERSPECTIVE VIEW MINIMUM 20" ABOVI MRED GEOTEXTILE CLASS - FENCE POST DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 16' INTO CROSS SECTION _____SF ____ JOINING TWO ADJACENT SIL Construction Specifications 1. Fence posts shall be a minimum of 36° long driven 16° minimum into the ground. Wood posts shall be 11/2' x 11/2' square (minimum) cut, or 13/4' diameter (minimum) round and shall be of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts will be standard T or U section weighting not less than 1.00 pond per linear foot. 2. Geatextile shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or staples at top and mid-section and shall meet the following requirements

50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 0.3 gal ft*/ minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) 3. Where ends of geotextile fabric come together, they shall be overlapped,

Silt Fence shall be inspected after each rainfall event and maintained when

bulges occur or when sediment accumulation reached 50% of the fabric height.

SUIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

permanent vegetation To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces, reduce on and off-site Purpose To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth . Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil aradation. Conditions Where Practice Applies This practice is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where: a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE produce vegetative growth. b. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of maisture and plant nutrients. c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant i. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible For the purpose of these Standards and Specifications, areas having

21.0 STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL:

Placement of topsoil over a prepared subsoil prior to establishment

slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design for adequate stabilization. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 shall have the appropriate stabilization shown on the plans. Construction and Material Specifications

Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles aiven soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA-SCS in

> cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station Topsoil Specifications — Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the

following: i . Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 1'ft" in diameter ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass,

quackgrass, Johnsongrass, nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as iii. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 48 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square

feet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedures .

For sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres: i. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative

III. For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres: i. On soil meeting supsoil specifications, obtain test results dictating fertilizer and lime amendments required to, bring the soil into compliance with the following

a. pH for topsoil shall be between 6 .0 and 7.5. If the tested soil demonstrates a pH of less than 6 .0, sufficient lime shall be perscribed to raise the pH to 6.5 or b. Organic content of topsoil shall be not less than 1 .5 percent by

c. Topsoil having soluble salt content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used. d. No sod or seed shall be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14

days min .) to permit dissipation of phyto—toxic materials . Note: Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified fertilizer (14 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disk into agronomist or soil

scientistana approved by the appopriate approval authority may be in lieu of natural topsoil ii . Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Ctabilization - Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials | bs/1000 sq. ft.) and 1000 lbs/acre 10-10-

Topsoil Application i. When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions. Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sedim

Trans and Basins ii. Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4" — 8" higher in elevation . iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4" — 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum

thickness of 4". Spreading shall be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum ofadditional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations shall be corrected order to prevent the

formation of depressions or water pockets. iv. Topsoil shall not be placed while the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen mulch anchoring tool or 218 gallons per acre (5 or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper

aradina and seedbed preparation VI. Alternative for Permanent Seeding — Instead of applying the full amounts of lime and commercial fertilizer, composted sludge and amendments may be applied as specified

i. Composted Sludge Material for use as a soil conditioner for sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres shall be tested to prescribe amendments and for sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres shall conform to the following requirements a. Composted sludge shall be supplied by, or originate from, a person or

permitted (at the time of acquisition of the compost) by the Maryland

Department of the Environment under COMAR 26 .04.06. b. Composted sludge shall contain at least 1 percent nitrogen. 1 .5 percent, phosphorus, and 0.2 percent potassium and have a Ph of 7.0 to 8.0. If compost does not

persons that are

meet these requirements, the appropriate constituents must be added to meet the requirements prior to use. c. Composted sludge shall be applied at a rate of 1 ton/1,000 square

iv. Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 lb/1.000 square feet, and 1/3 the normal lime application rate. References: Guideline Specifications, Soil Preparation and Sodding

MD-VA, Pub. #1, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland and Virginia Polytechnic Institutes . Revised 1973.

STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES: 1. A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS. LICENSES AND PERMITS, SEDMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE

START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (313-1855). 2. ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND REVISIONS THERETO

3. FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE. COMPLETED WITHIN: A) 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1, B) 14 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. 4. ALL SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS SHOWN MUST BE FENCED AND WARNING SIGNS POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL 1, CHAPTER 12 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE.

5. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST 3E STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT

CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. 51), SOD (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 50) AND MULCHING (SEC. 52). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF

6. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.

7. SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE 2.394 ACRES AREA DISTURBED 1.06 ACRES AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED 0.26 ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 0.79 ACRES TOTAL CUT 2,400 CU. YDS. TOTAL FILL 500 CU. YDS.

OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION: SHALL HAVE AN ACTIVE GRADIN PERMIT 8. ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE. 9. ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROL MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEMED

NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. 10. ON ALL SITES WITH DISTURBED AREAS IN EXCESS OF 2 ACRES,

APPROVAL OF THE INSPECTION AGENCY SHALL BE REQUESTED UPON COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, BUT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY OTHER EARTH DISTURBANCE OR GRADING OTHER BUILDING OR GRADING INSPECTION APPROVALS Stabilization - Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL APPROVAL BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE. 11. TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO

THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED BY THE END OF EACH WORK DAY, WHICHEVER IS

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES: Apply to graded or cleared areas not subject to immediate further disturbance where a permunent long-lived vegetative cover is needed.

Seedbed Preparation: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, disking or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously loosened.

the following schedules: 1. Preferred -- Apply 2 tons/acre dolomitic limestone (92

lbs/1000 sa. ft.) and 600 lbs/acre 10-10-10 upper three inches of soil. At time

of seeding, apply 400 lbs/acre 30-0-0 ureaform fertilizer (9 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) 2. Acceptable -- Apply 2 tons/acre dolomitic limestone (92

10 fertilizer (23 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disk into upper three inches of soil. Seeding -- For the periods March 1 -- April 30, and August 1 -- October 15, seed with 60 lbs/acre (1.4 lbs/1000 sq.

ft.) of Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue. For the period May 1 -- July 31, seed with 60 lbs Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue per acre and 2 lbs/acre (.05 lbs/100() sq. ft.) of weeping lovegrass. During the period of October 16 -- February 28. protect site by:

Option 1 — Two tons per acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring. Option 2 -- Use sod. Option 3 --- Seer: with 60 lbs/acre Kentucky 30 Tall Fescue and mulch with 2 tons/acre well anchored straw.

Mulching -- Apply 1-1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 lbs/1000 sg. ft.) of unrotted small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using gal/1000 sq. ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slope 8 feet or higher, use 348 gallons per acre (8 gal/1000

sa. ft.) for anchoring. Maintenance -- Inspect all seeding areas and make needed repairs, replacements and reseedings

OWNER/DEVELOPER:

410-744-0657

JAMES AND PATRICIA FAWCETT

4941 BONNIE BRANCH ROAD

ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT.

2. INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS, SUPER SILT FENCE AND STANDARD INLET PROTECTION AT PROPOSED DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE AT BONNIE BRANCH ROAD (2 DAYS)

3. BEGIN EXCAVATION AT PROPOSED DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE AND INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AS SOON AS GRADES ALLOW. (5 DAYS)

1. INSTALL SUPER SILT FENCE AS SHOWN ALONG REMAINDER OF PROPOSED DRIVEWAYS. INSTALL SILT FENCE AT STOCKPILE. INSTALL DIVERSION FENCE (2 LOCATIONS) W/ TEMPORARY RIPRAP OUTLET AS SHOWN TO PROTECT DRIVEWAY CONSTRUCTION. (4 DAYS)

5. CLEAR, GRUB AND ROUGH GRADE TO CONSTRUCT COMMON DRIVEWAY, RETAINING WALLS, AND UTILITIES, PROVIDE TEMPORARY STABILIZATION OF ANY AREA THAT WILL NOT BE ACTIVELY GRADED WITHIN FOURTEEN (14) DAYS. INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MATTING AND SILT FENCE AND WOOD CHECK IN SWALE AS EXCAVATION PROCEEDS UP THE HILL. (180 DAYS)

6. FINAL GRADE AND PAVE COMMON DRIVEWAY (21 DAYS)

7. INSTALL SUPER SILT FENCE AND DIVERSION FENCE W/ TEMPORARY RIPRAP OUTLET AT LOT 1 AND 2 DRIVEWAYS AND AT LOT 2 HOUSE. (2 DAYS)

8. ROUGH GRADE DRIVEWAY TO LOT 1. INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MATTING AND WOOD CHECK DAMS AND SILT FENCE IN SWALE TO LOT 1 (14 DAYS)

9. ROUGH GRADE DRIVEWAY TO LOT 2 AND HOUSE PAD ON LOT 2. INSTALL EROSION CONTROL MATTING AND WOOD CHECK DAMS AND SILT FENCE IN SWALE TO LOT 2 (21 DAYS)

10. FINAL GRADE AND PAVE DRIVEWAY TO LOT 1. (6 DAYS)

11. REMOVE SILT FENCE AND CLEANOUT ANY SEDIMENT FROM BEHIND THE CHECK DAMS IN THE SWALES AND DISPOSE IN AN APPROVED MANOR. REMOVE DIVERSION FENCE AT COMMON DRIVEWAY. INSTALL 30'± OF SUPER SILT FENCE EAST OF COMMON DRIVE AT STA 3+00. INSTALL SUPER SILT FENCE AT BOTTOM AND DIVERSION FENCE AT TOP OF EXISTING NORTH DRIVEWAY AT BONNIE BRANCH ROAD. (2

12. DEMOLISH EXISTING CONCRETE DRIVEWAY, GRADE, PLACE FINAL STABILIZATION WITH SEED AND MULCH (7 DAYS)

13. COMPLETE HOUSE CONSTRUCTION ON LOT 2 (365 DAYS)

14. PERFORM FINE GRADING AND LANDSCAPING AT LOT 2 (21

15. PAVE DRIVEWAY TO LOT 2. REMOVE SILTFENCE AND CLEANOUT ANY SEDIMENT FROM BEHIND THE CHECK DAMS IN THE SWALES AND DISPOSE IN AN APPROVED MANOR. (7 DAYS)

16. APPLY TOPSOIL AND STABILIZE DISTURBED AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES (2 DAYS)

17. UPON PERMISSION OF THE COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, REMOVE ALL REMAINING SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AND STABILIZE REMAINING DISTURBED AREAS. (1 DAY) TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES:

Apply to graded or cleared areas likely to be re-disturbed where a short-term vegetative cover is needed. Soil Amendments: In lieu of soil test recommendations, use one of Seedbed preparation: -- Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, disking or

other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously loosened. Soil Amendments: -- Apply 600 lbs/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs/1000 sq.

Seeding: -- For periods March 1 -- April 30 and from August 15 -- October

:5, seed with 2--1/2 bushel per acre of annual rye (3.2 lbs/1000 sq. ft.). For the period May 1 -- August 14, seed with 3 lbs/acre of weeping lovegrass (.07 lbs/1000 sq. ft.). For the period November 16 -- February 28, protect site by applying 2 tons/acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring, or use sod.

Mulching: -- Apply l-1/2 to 2 tons/acre (70 to 90 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) of unrotted weed-free, small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gal. per acre (5 gal/1000 sq. ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slope 8 ft. or higher, use 348 gal. per acre (8 gal/1000 sq. ft.) for anchoring.

Refer to the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for additional rates and methods not covered. BY THE DEVELOPER

I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN, AND THAT ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

. Fawrett 10/1410 IAMES M. FAWCET

BY THE ENGINEER	
CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR ERO	SION AND SEDIMENT
CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICA	L AND WORKABLE PLAN
BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLED	GE OF THE SITE
CONDITIONS AND THAT IT WAS PREF	PARED IN ACCORDANCE
WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE H	OWARD SOIL
CONSERVATION DISTRICT.	
1 1	

100 Herun 10/14/10 LOUIS BERNSTEIN DATE MD PE 14671

FOR THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT HIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND ISTRICT

COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

REVISIONS 0/7/10 PER HC COMMENTS-

∘ర SD 2 SED. CONTROL NC 1 Bonnie Branch F tt City, Maryland 2 Map 31 - Parcel 321 WARD COUNTY, MARY

Ellicott

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ND 494

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JOB NUMBER: M3716.00 FILE NUMBER: PLOTTED: DRAWN BY: DESIGNED BY:

CHECKED BY: **EROSION AND** SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS

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