FINAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION, GRADING AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLANS

MT. HEBRON

SECTION 24

LOTS 1 - 12, OPEN SPACE LOT 13 AND NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'A' ZONING: R-20

TAX MAP NO. 17 GRID No. 10 PARCEL No. 250

ROADWAY INFORMATION CHART						
ROAD NAME	CLASSIFICATION	DESIGN SPEED	R/W WIDTH			
CALVIN CIRCLE	PUBLIC ACCESS STREET	25 M.P.H.	50'			

	STREET	LIGHT	CHART
STREET NAME	STATION	OFFSET	FIXTURE/POLE TYPE
CALVIN CIRCLE	4+33	16'L	100-WATT "PREMIER" H.P.S. VAPOR FIXTURE, POST TOP FIXTURE MOUNTED ON A 14-FOOT BLACK FIBERGLASS POLE.
CALVIN CIRCLE	6+55	15'L	100-WATT "PREMIER" H.P.S. VAPOR FIXTURE, POST TOP FIXTURE MOUNTED ON A 14-FOOT BLACK FIBERGLASS POLE.
CALVIN CIRCLE	Ø+10	15'L	100-WATT "PREMIER" H.P.S. VAPOR FIXTURE, POST TOP FIXTURE MOUNTED ON A 14-FOOT BLACK FIBERGLASS POLE.
FURROW AVENUE	Ø+62	17.3' R	100-WATT "PREMIER" H.P.S. VAPOR FIXTURE, POST TOP FIXTURE MOUNTED ON A 14-FOOT BLACK FIBERGLASS POLE.
FURROW AVENUE	12+47	19.3° R	100-WATT "PREMIER" H.P.S. VAPOR FIXTURE, POST TOP FIXTURE MOUNTED ON A 14-FOOT BLACK FIBERGLASS POLE.

NOTE: STREET LIGHTS SHALL BE SET 3' OFF THE BACK OF CURB.

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS						
ROAD	NAME	€ STA.	OFFSET	POSTED SIGN	5IGN CODE	
CALVIN	CIRCLE	1+75	18'R	SPEED LIMIT 25	R2-1	
CALVIN	CIRCLE	8+43	****	NO PARK TEE TURNA	•	



VICINITY MAP SCALE: 1" = 1200"

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

GENERAL NOTES CONTINUED:

4) COMPLIANCE WITH ALL SRC COMMENTS.

- 35. AT SITE PLAN STAGE, HOUSES ON LOT 4 AND FUTURE LOTS 14 & 15 (NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'A') SHALL UTILIZE A FOUNDATION DRAIN SYSTEM PER GTA REPORT DATED OCTOBER, 2009 THAT WILL TIE INTO THE PROPOSED 6" PVC, 5CH. 40 PIPE
- 36. THIS PLAT IS SUBJECT TO A WAIVER (WP-09-192) FROM SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, WHICH THE PLANNING DIRECTOR ON MAY 22, 2009 APPROVED A REQUEST TO WAIVE SECTION 16.144(0) - REQUIRING THE SUBDIVISION OR THE FINAL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS WITHIN 60 DAYS FROM THE APPROVAL DATE OF THE SUBDIMISION PLAN; SECTION 16.144(P) - REQUIRING THE PAYMENT OF FEES AND POSTING OF FINANCIAL OBLIGATIONS WITHIN 120 DAYS FROM THE APPROVAL DATE OF THE SUBDIVISION PLAN: AND SECTION 16.144(Q) - REQUIRING THE SUBMISSION OF THE FINAL SUBDIVISION PLAN FOR RECORDATION WITHIN 180 DAYS FROM THE APPROVAL DATE OF THE SUBDIVISION PLAN. APPROVAL IS SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS: 1) THE ORIGINAL FINAL CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS (ROAD CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS AND WATER AND SEWER PLANS) MUST BE SUBMITTED ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 7, 2009. 2) THE DEVELOPER'S AGREEMENT AND PAYMENT OF FEES MUST BE COMPLETED BY FEBRUARY 3) THE PLAT ORIGINALS MUST BE SUBMITTED TO DPZ BY APRIL 5, 2010.



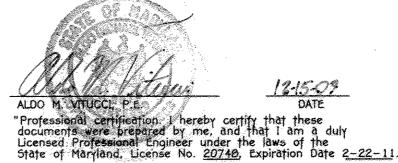
APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS CHIEF, BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT M REVISIONS DATE 5/19/10 General Note 31, Ownership of Open Space Lot 13

- 1. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF HOWARD COUNTY PLUS MSHA STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS IF APPLICABLE.
- 2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS / BUREAU OF ENGINEERING / CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION DIVISION AT (410) 313-1880 (24) HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK.
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION WORK BEING DONE.
- TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES, MARKINGS AND SIGNING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC
- COORDINATES BASED ON NAD'83 MARYLAND COORDINATE SYSTEM AS
- HOWARD COUNTY MONUMENT NO. 17 F7 N 595,829.6361 ELEV. = 470.1861 THE TRAFFIC STUDY FOR THIS PROJECT WAS PREPARED BY MARS GROUP DATED JUNE, 2005 AND WAS APPROVED UNDER P-08-005 ON AUGUST 8, 2008.
- 7. BACKGROUND INFORMATION: A SUBDIVISION NAME: MT HEBROI
- B. TAX MAP NO.: 17
- D. ZONING: R-20
 E. ELECTION DISTRICT: SECOND
 F. TOTAL TRACT AREA: 8.135 AC.* G. NO. OF BUILDABLE LOTS: 12
- H. NO. OF OPEN SPACE LOTS:
- I. NO. OF NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS: J. AREA OF BUILDABLE LOTS: 4.204 AC+ K. AREA OF OPEN SPACE LOTS: 2.762 AC.+ AREA OF NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS: 0.656 AC.+
- M. TOTAL AREA OF ROADWAY TO BE DEDICATED: 0.513 AC. * N. PREVIOUS FILE NOS.: 5-06-015 APPROVAL DATE: JUNE 22, 2007, P-08-005 APPROVAL DATE: AUGUST 8, 2008, BA-08-20,
- O. DEED REFERENCES: L.292, F.302; L.550, F.724; L.323, F.136; L.350, F.509; L.347, F.503; L.405, E.717; L.940, F.567.
- THIS SUBDIVISION PLAN IS SUBJECT TO THE AMENDED FIFTH EDITION OF THE SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT
- 11. a. AREA OF OPEN SPACE REQUIRED = (8.135 x 30%) = 2.441 AC.*
- TOTAL AREA OF OPEN SPACE PROVIDED = 2.762 AC. C. AREA OF NON-CREDITED OPEN SPACE = 0.078 AC. +
- d. RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE REQUIRED = 2400 SF
- 12. THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. PUBLIC WATER AND SEWER SHALL BE UTILIZED WITHIN THIS DEVELOPMENT. THE PROPOSED WATER AND SEWER SYSTEMS SHALL BE PUBLIC (CONTRACT No. 14-4467-D). EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON ARE TAKEN FROM CURRENT HOWARD COUNTY CONTRACT DRAWINGS:
- a. EXISTING WATER CONTRACT NO. 298-W b. EXISTING SEWER CONTRACT NO. 744-5
- 15. BOUNDARY OUTLINE BASED ON FIELD RUN SURVEY PERFORMED BY FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. DATED JAN. 2003.

- 18. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT WILL BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH HOWARD COUNTY AND MARYLAND 378 SPECIFICATIONS RECHARGE VOLUME WILL BE PROVIDED THROUGH THE USE OF A STONE RESERVOIR, WATER QUALITY AND CHANNEL PROTECTION VOLUME WILL BE PROVIDED BY A MICRO-POOL EXTENDED DETENTION POND. OVERBANK FLOOD PROTECTION VOLUME AND EXTREME
- AND MAINTAINED BY THE HOMEOWNER'S ASSOCIATION. 19. THE LOTS SHOWN HEREON COMPLY WITH THE MINIMUM OWNERSHIP, WIDTH AND LOT AREA AS REQUIRED BY THE MARYLAND STATE
- 20. THERE ARE NO FLOODPLAIN AREAS LOCATED WITHIN THIS SITE.
- 21. THE FOREST STAND DELINEATION AND WETLAND DELINEATION FOR THIS PROJECT WAS PREPARED BY ECO-SCIENCE PROFESSIONALS, DATED MARCH, 2006.
- 22. FOR FLAG OR PIPESTEM LOTS, REFUSE COLLECTION, SNOW REMOVAL AND ROAD MAINTENANCE ARE PROVIDED TO THE JUNCTION OF THE FLAG OR PIPESTEM AND THE ROAD R/W LINE AND NOT THE
- 23. NO CEMETERIES EXIST WITHIN THIS SUBDIMISION.
- 24. DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE PROVIDED PRIOR TO RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY TO ENSURE SAFE ACCESS FOR FIRE AND EMERGENCY VEHICLES PER THE FOLLOWING (MINIMUM) REQUIREMENTS
- a. WIDTH 12 FEET (16 FEET SERVING MORE THAN ONE RESIDENCE) b. SURFACE - SIX (6") INCHES OF COMPACTED CRUSHER RUN BASE WITH TAR AND CHIP COATING C. GEOMETRY - MAXIMUM 15% GRADE, MAXIMUM 10% GRADE CHANGE AND MINIMUM OF 45 TURNING RADIUS.
- d. STRUCTURES (CULVERTS/BRIDGES) CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING 25 GROSS TONS (H 25 LOADING). 2. DRAINAGE ELEMENTS - CAPABLE OF SAFELY PASSING 100 YEAR FLOOD WITH NO MORE THAN I FOOT DEPTH OVER DRIVEWAY
- f. STRUCTURE CLEARANCES MINIMUM 12 FEET.
- a. MAINTENANCE SUFFICIENT TO ENSURE ALL WEATHER USE. 25. THE PROPERTY IS LISTED ON THE HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY AS "HO-49, MT. HEBRON". IT IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN THE BOUNDARY OF

. TOTAL FOREST EASEMENT PROVIDED = 1.51 ACRES.

- 26. THE FOREST CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS PER SECTION 16.1200 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND THE FOREST CONSERVATION MANUAL FOR THIS
- SUBDIVISION WILL BE FULFILLED AS FOLLOWS:
- A RETENTION ON-SITE = 1.16 ACRES. AFFORESTATION ON-SITE = 0.35 ACRES
- O TOTAL FOREST SURFTY = \$17.728.92 DERIVED AS FOLLOWS 1. RETENTION (1.16 AC. X 43,560 5Q. FT./AC. X \$0,20/5Q. FT. = \$10,105.92)
- 2. AFFORESTATION (0.35 AC. X 43,560 SQ. FT./AC. X \$0.50/SQ. FT. = \$7,623.00) E. TOTAL FEE-IN-LIEU PAYMENT = \$17,968.50 DERIVED AS FOLLOWS:
- 1. FEE-IN-LIEU FOREST = (0.55 AC. X 43,560 SQ. FT./AC. X \$0.75/SQ. FT. = \$17,968.50) 27. A. THE LANDSCAPING SURETY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$14,550.00 FOR PERIMETER LANDSCAPE REQUIREMENTS (40 SHADE
- TREES AND 17 EVERGREEN TREES) OF SECTION 16.124 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND LANDSCAPE MANUAL SHALL BE POSTED WITH THE DEVELOPER'S AGREEMENT FOR THIS SUBDIVISION.
- B. THE STREET TREE SURETY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$10,800.00 FOR THE REQURED 36 STREET TREES SHALL BE POSTED WITH THE DEVELOPER'S AGREEMENT FOR THIS SUBDIVISION.
- 28. SIGN POSTS: ALL SIGN POST USED FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS INSTALLED IN THE COUNTY RIGHT-OF-WAY SHALL BE MOUNTED ON
- A 2" GALVANIZED STEEL, PERFORATED, SQUARE TUBE POST (14 GAUGE) INSERTED INTO A 2-1/2" GALVANIZED STEEL, PERFORATED, SQUARE TUBE SLEEVE (12 GAUGE) - 3' LONG, A GALVANIZED STEEL POLE CAP SHALL BE MOUNTED ON TOP OF EACH POST."
- 29. STREET LIGHT PLACEMENT AND THE TYPE OF FIXTURES AND POLES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, VOLUME III (2006), SECTION 5.5.A.
- A MINIMUM OF 20' SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN ANY STREET LIGHT AND ANY TREE.
- "THE TRUSTEES OF PRESBYTERY OF BALTIMORE OF THE PRESBYTERY CHURCH U.S.A." PROPERTY IS FOR GRADING ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC ROAD.
- 31. OPEN SPACE LOT 13 WILL BE OWNED BY THE HOMEOWNER'S ASSOCIATION.
- 32. THIS PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO BA-00-020V FOR A VARIANCE FROM SECTION 108.D.4.1.(a) (ii) OF THE ZONING REGULATIONS FOR THE FRONT BUILDING RESTRICTION LINE ON LOT 8. THIS VARIANCE WAS APPROVED ON JUNE 9, 2008 TO ALLOW FOR A REDUCTION FROM 50' TO 44' IN ORDER TO SUPPORT THE EXISTING BARN, PER COUNTY COMMENT No.1 ON NOVEMBER 16, 2007, SHOULD THE PLANNING DIRECTOR BE UNSUCCESSFUL IN SECURING A BUYER OF THE FINISHED LOT FOR RESTORATION INTO A RESIDENCE. THE BARN WILL BE REMOVED AND THIS VARIANCE WILL BECOME VOID FOR ANY NEW CONSTRUCTION.
- 33. THIS PLAN IS SUBJECT TO A WAVER -09-091) FROM THE SUBDIMISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, 16.116.A.2. AND 16.116.C. WHICH PROHIBITS (CALINA REMOVAL OF VEGETATION OR DISTURBANCE WITHIN STREAMS AND ASSOCIATED BUFFERS. DPZ RECOMMENDS APPROVAL (MARCH 24: 2009) BASED ON THE FOLLOWING:
- 1. The pond design, as submitted, was revised to move the grading of the facility out of the stream buffer with the exception of the outfall. 2. The no-woody zone is still partly located within the buffer; however, there is also a public sewer easement that is also
- located within the No-woody zone. The public sewer easement requires this area to be maintained clear of trees. If the pond was moved east and the no-woody zone located outside the buffer, this area still could not be wooded due to the public
- 3. The small strip of land south and west of the no-woody zone and the public sewer easement has been planted to meet 4. Lot 10 is adjacent to the pond and is within 20 sf of the minimum lot size which will not allow the lot line to move significantly and therefore the pond to be relocated east enough to make a significant change.
- 34. NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'A' RESERVES THE RIGHT TO BE FURTHER SUBDIVIDED.



SECTION 24 LOTS 1 - 12, OPEN SPACE LOT AND NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL Zoned: R-20 Tax Map No. 17 Grid No. 10 Parcel No. 250 Second Election District

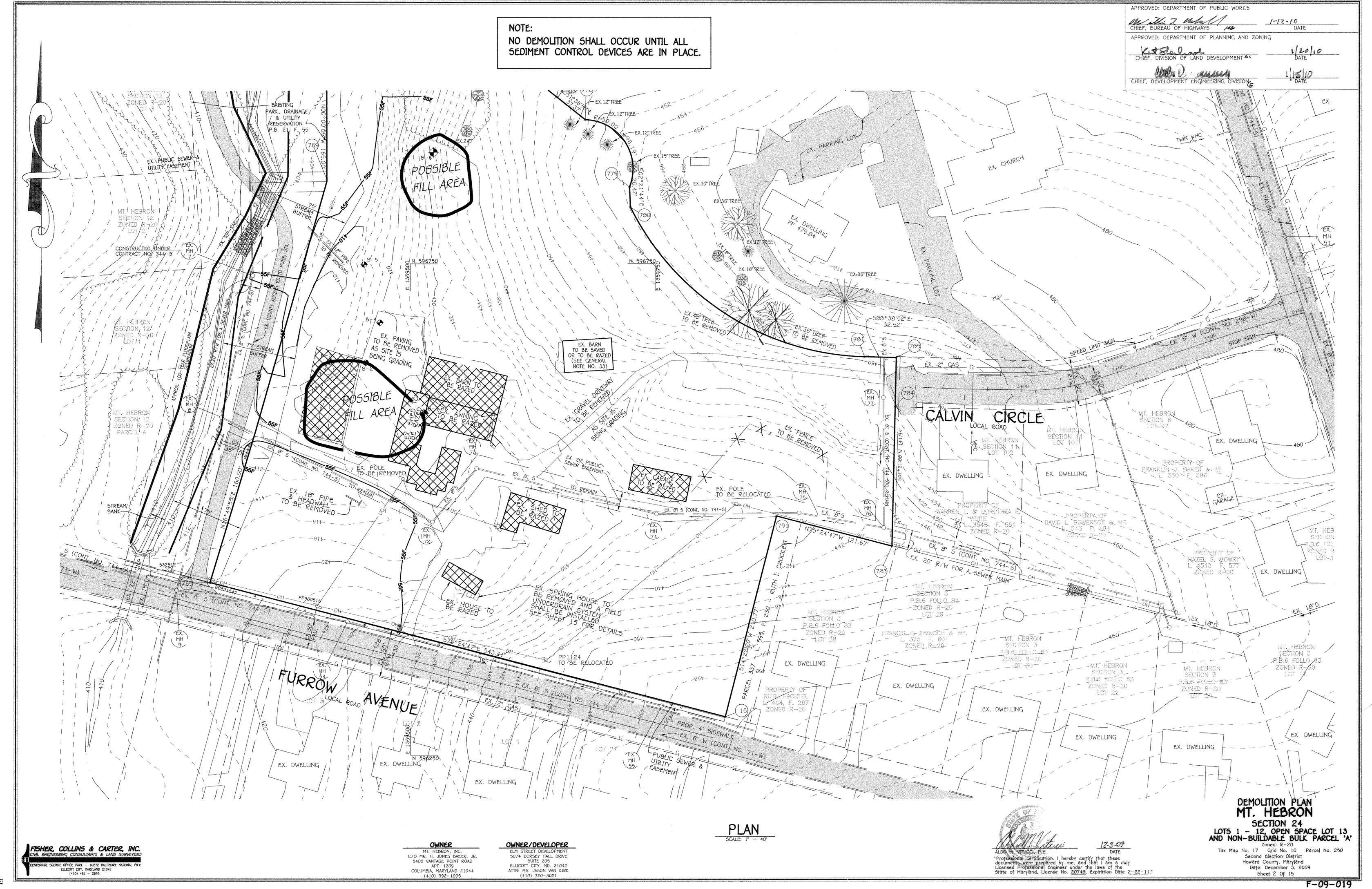
Howard County, Maryland Date: December 3, 2009 Sheet 1 Of 15

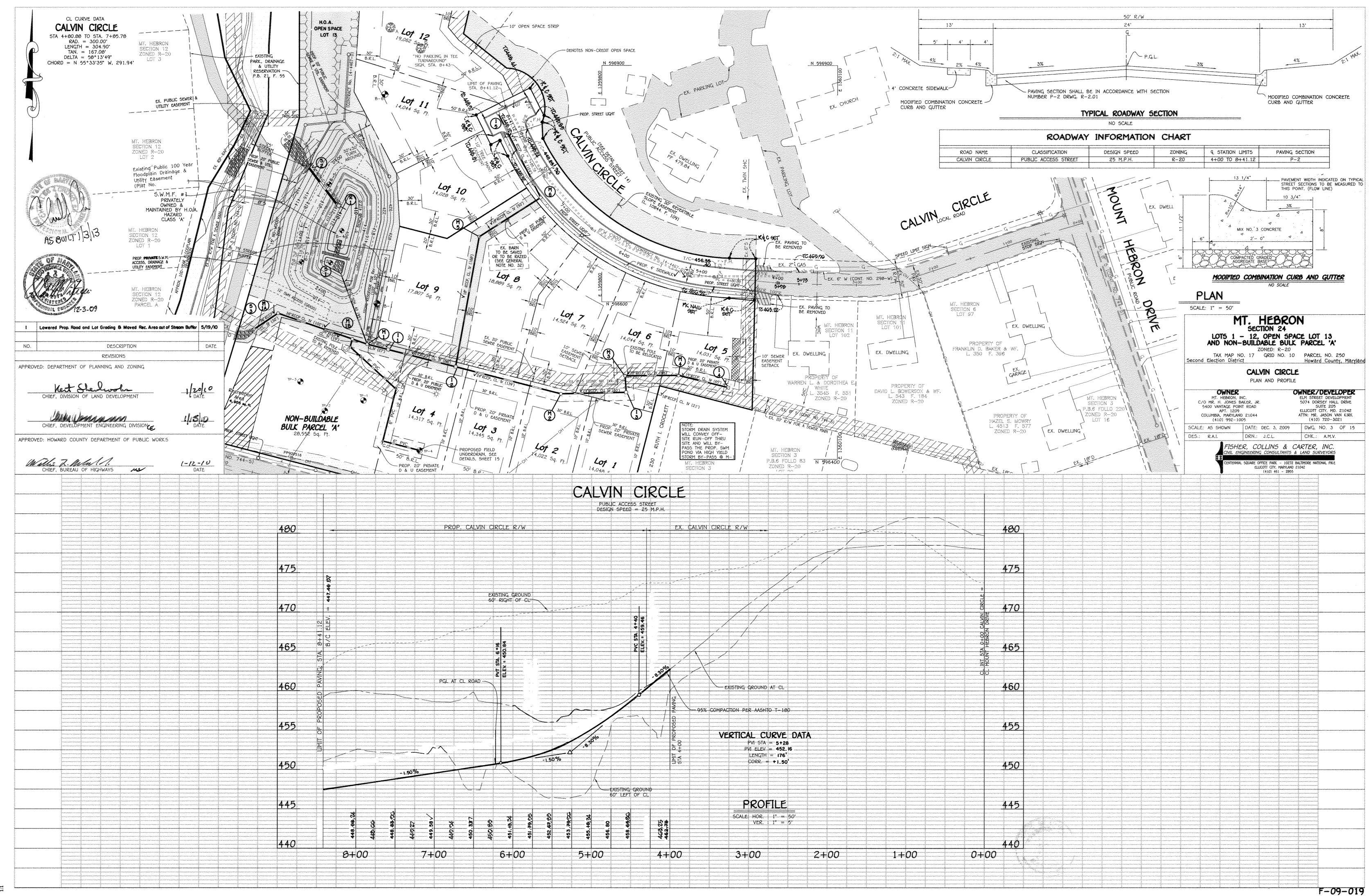


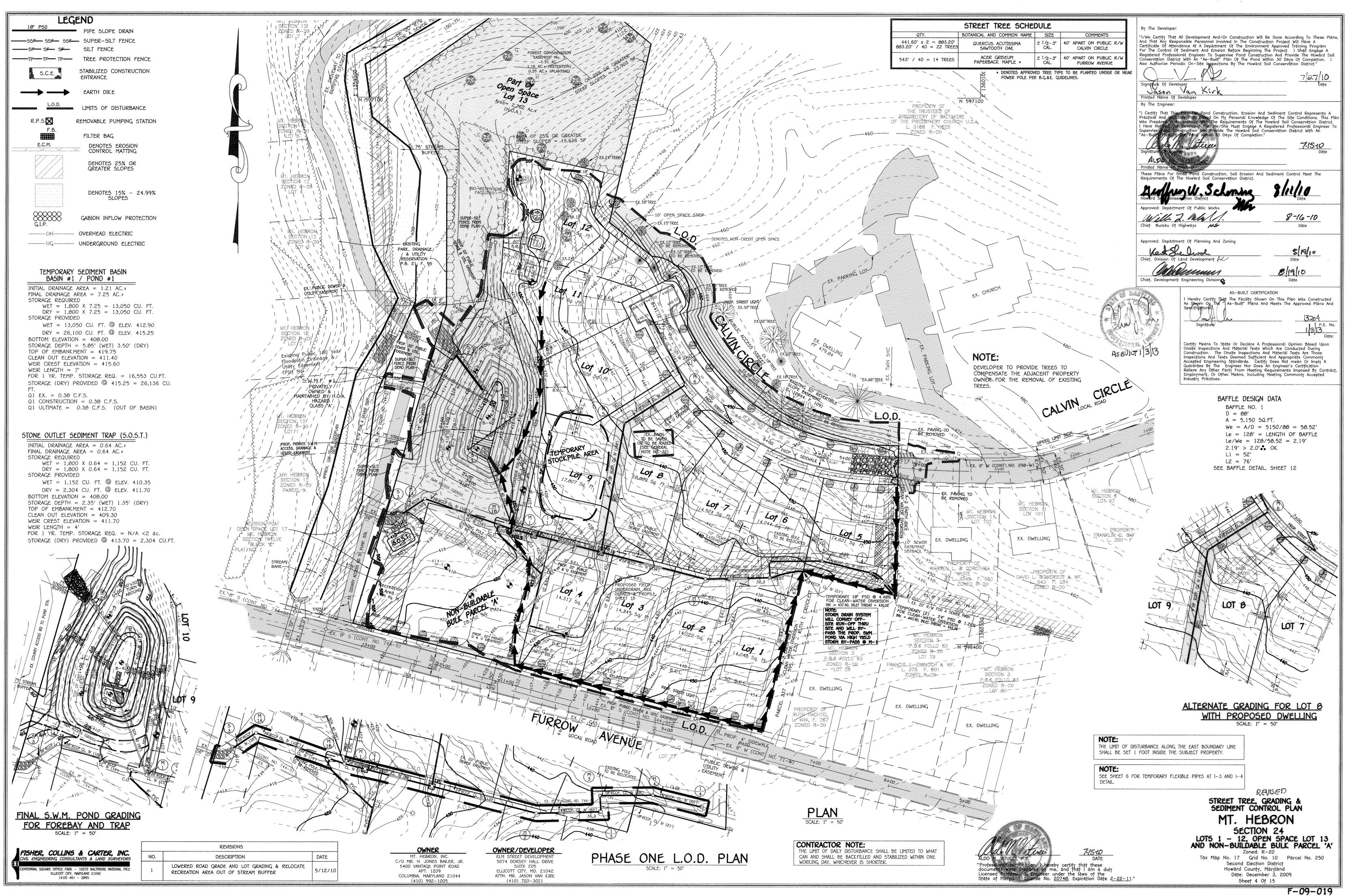
MT. HEBRON, INC C/O MR H JONES BAKER JR 5400 VANTAGE POINT ROAD APT. 1209 COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21044

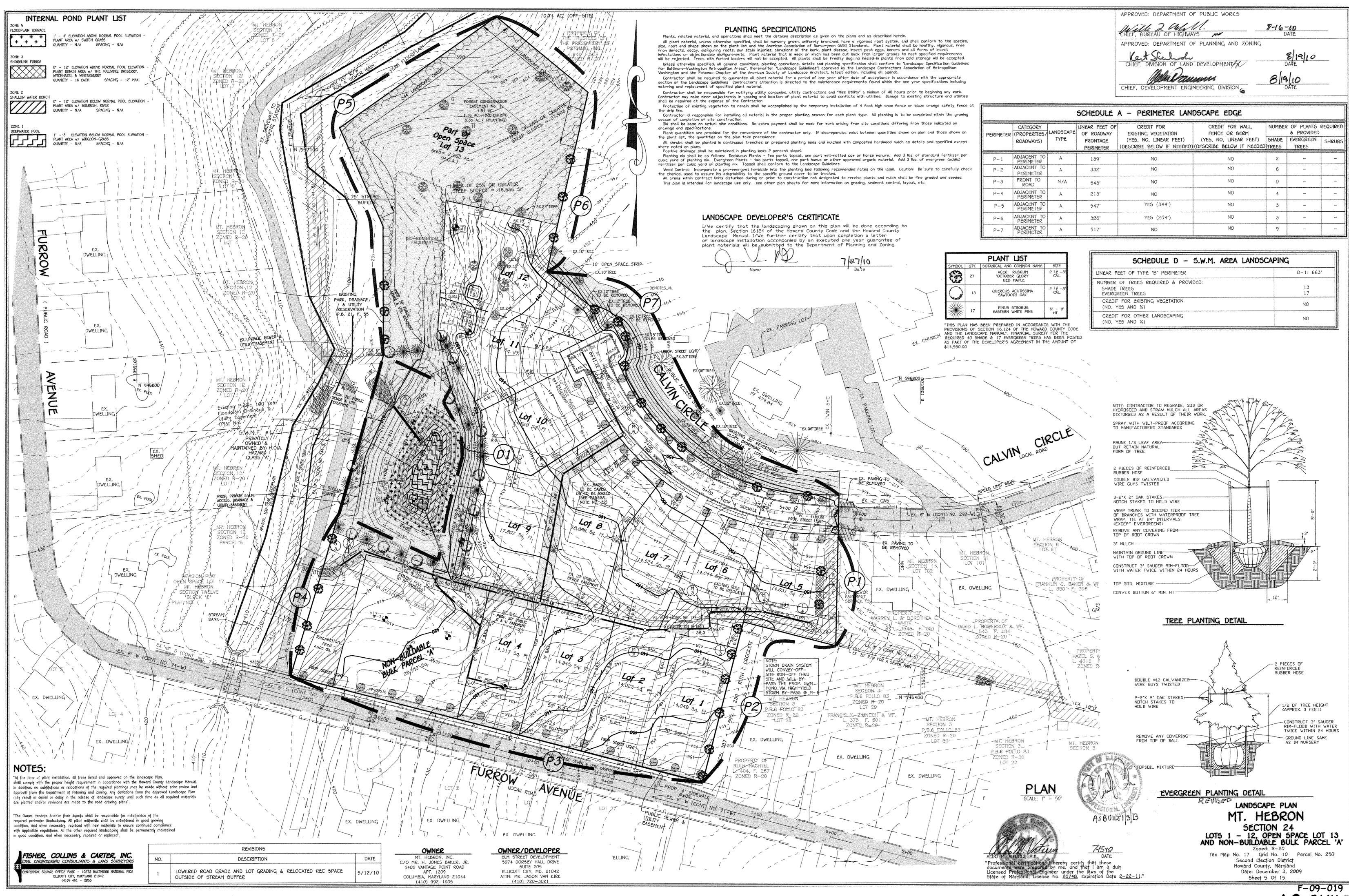
OWNER/DEVELOPER 5074 DORSEY HALL DRIVE **5UITE 205** ELLICOTT CITY, MD. 21042 ATTN: MR. JASON VAN KIRK

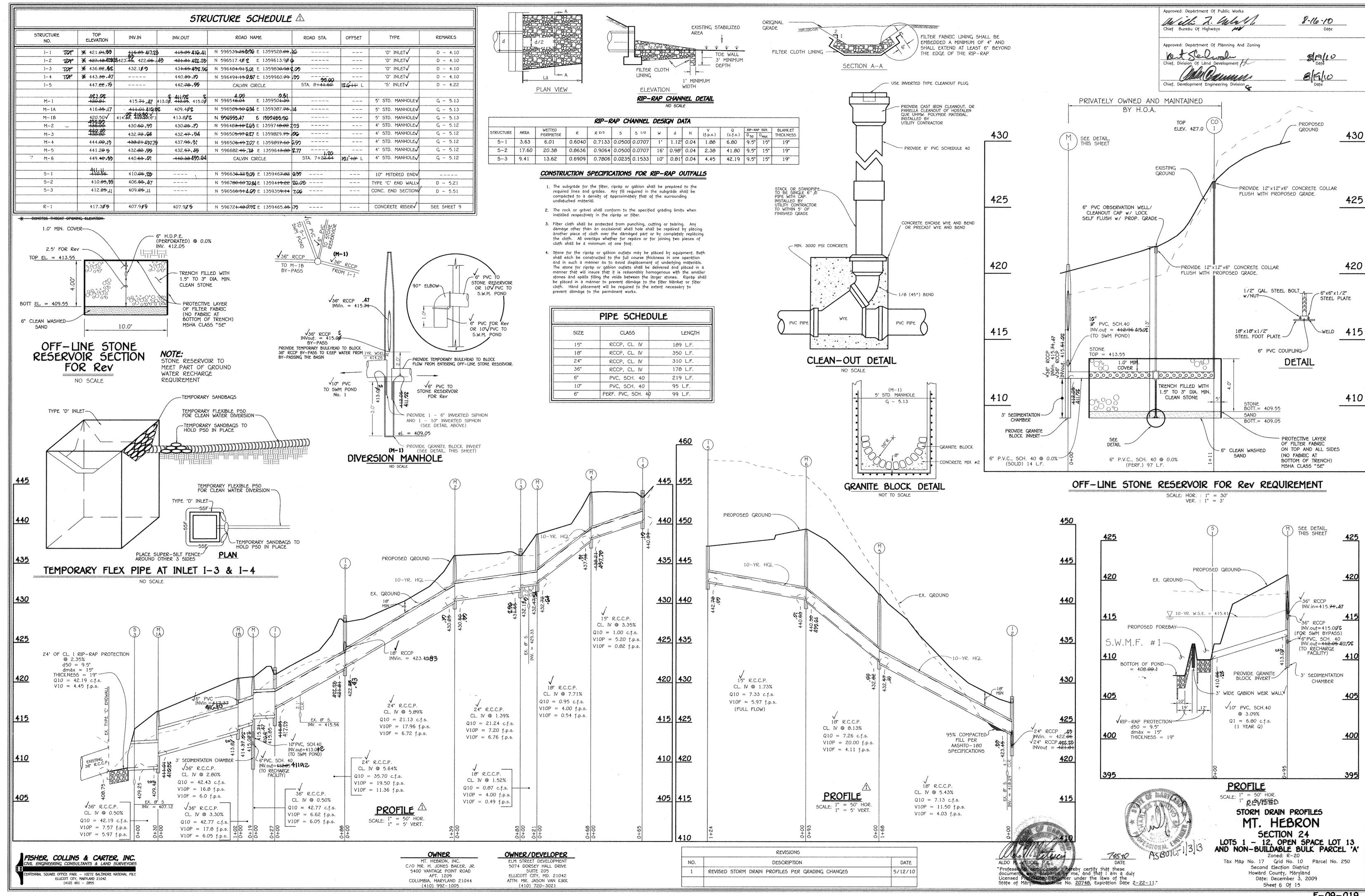
(410) 720-3021



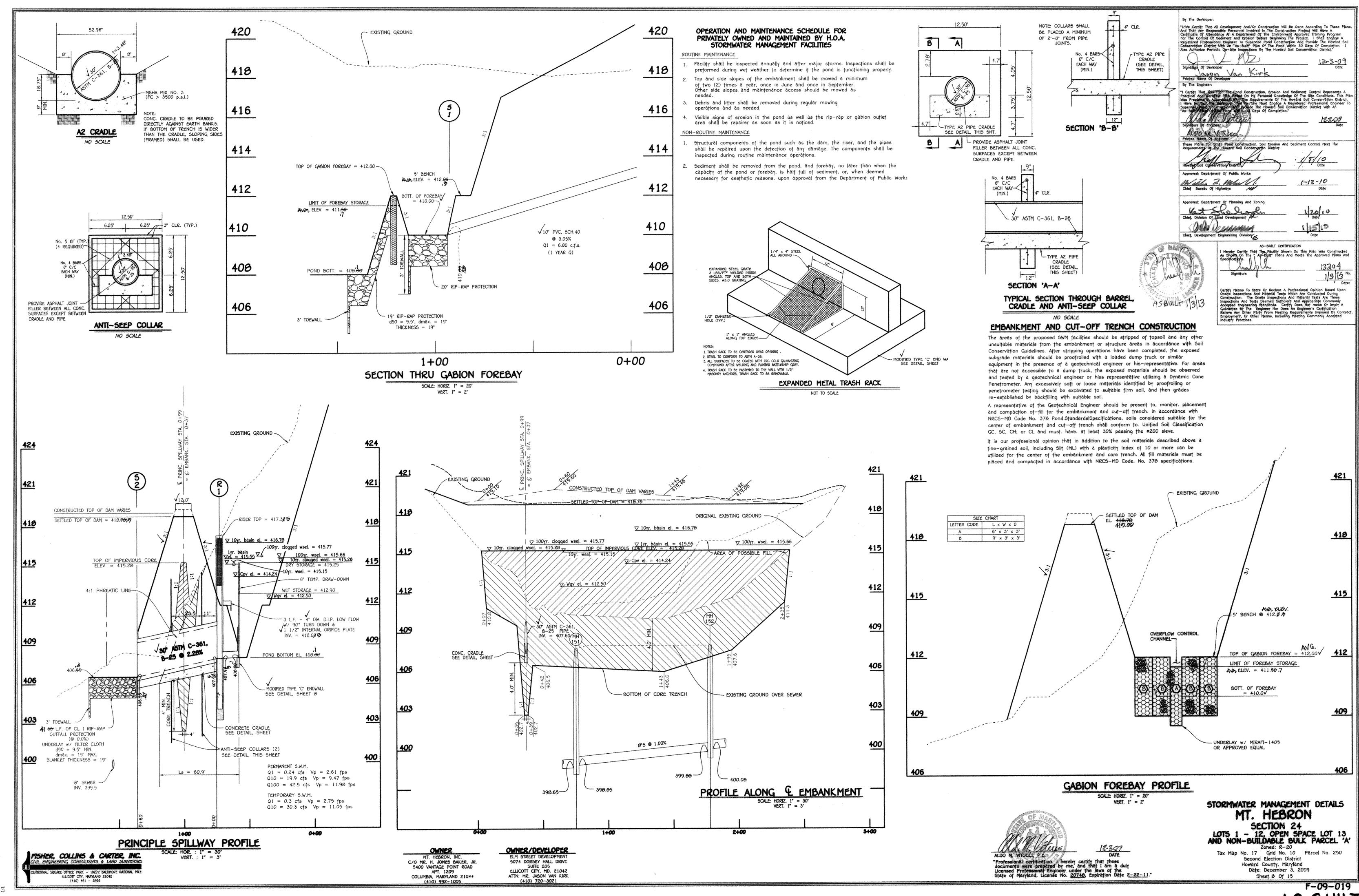












flange is also acceptable.

These specifications are appropriate to all ponds within the scope of the Standard for practice MD-370. All references to ASTM and AASHTO specifications apply to the most recent version. Site Preparation

Areas designated for borrow areas, embankment, and structural works shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of 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 cleared.

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. EARTH FILL

Material - The fill material shall be taken from approved designated borrow areas. It shall be free of roots, stumps, wood, rubbish, stones greater than 6°, frozen or other objectionable materials. 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 it 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

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

Compaction - The movement of the hauling and spreading equipment over the fill shall be controlled 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 à minimum of four complete passes of à sheepsfoot, rubber tired or vibratory roller. Fill material shall contain sufficient moisture such that the required degree of compaction will be obtained with the equipment used. The fill material shall contain sufficient moisture so that if formed into a ball it will not crumble, yet not be so wet that water can be squeezed out.

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 +22 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 Method T-99 (Standard Proctor).

Cut Off Trench - 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 at 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

Embankment Core - The core shall be parallel to the centerline of the embankment as shown on the plans. The top width of the core 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.

Structure Backfill

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 resistivity 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 sides of the pipe. It only needs to extend up to the spring line 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 adiacen to the flowable till 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 the specified for

Pipe Conduits

All pipes shall be circular in cross section.

the core of the embankment or other embankment materials.

Corrugated Metal Pipe - All of the following criteria shall apply for corrugated

1. Materials - (Polymer Coated steel pipe) - Steel pipes with polymeric coatings shall have 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.

Materials - (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 Stel 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 zinc chromate primer

Materials - (Aluminum Pipe) - This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-196 or M-211 with waterlight coupling banks 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. Aluminum surfaces that are to be in 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.

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 use of rubber or plastic insulating materials at least 24 mils in

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

All connections shall use a rubber or neoprene assket 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-incl 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

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

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

. Materials - Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell and spigot joints with rubber adakets and shall equal or exceed ASTM C-361.

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%50f 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 as described in the "Stucture Backfill" section of this standard. Gravel bedding is not permitted.

3. Laying pipe - Bell and spigot pipe shall be placed 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 from 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 as shown on the drawings.

Plastic Pipe

Rock Riprap

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 filtings shall conform to the following: 4" - 10" inch pipe shall meet the requirement of AASHTO M252 Type 5, and 12" through 24" inch shall meet the requirement of AASHTO M294 Type 5.

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

3. 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

4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill".

5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings. Drainage Diaphragms - 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, Mix No. 3.

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

Geotextile shall be placed under all riprap 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. cofferdams, drainage 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 excavations, 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 t 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 locations 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

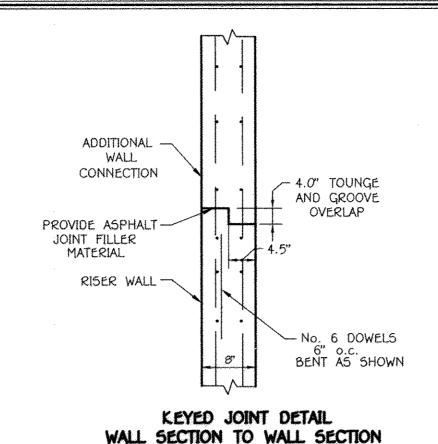
All borrow areas shall be graded to provide proper drainage and left in a sightly condition. All exposed surfaces of the embankment, spillway, spoil and borrow areas, and berms shall be stabilized by seeding, liming, fertilizing and mulching in accordance with the Natural Resources Conservation Service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

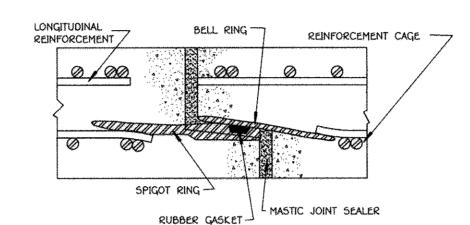
Erosion and Sediment Control

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

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

An operation and maintenance plan in accordance with Local or State Regulations will be prepared for all ponds. As a minimum, the dam inspection checklist located in Appendix A shall be included as part of the operation and maintenance plan and performed at least annually. Written records of maintenance and major repairs needs to be retained in a file. The issuance of a Maintenance and Repair Permit for any repairs or maintenance that involves the modification of the dam or spillway from its original design and specifications is required. A permit is also required for any repairs or reconstruction that involve a substantial portion of the structure. All indicated repairs are to be made as soon as practical.

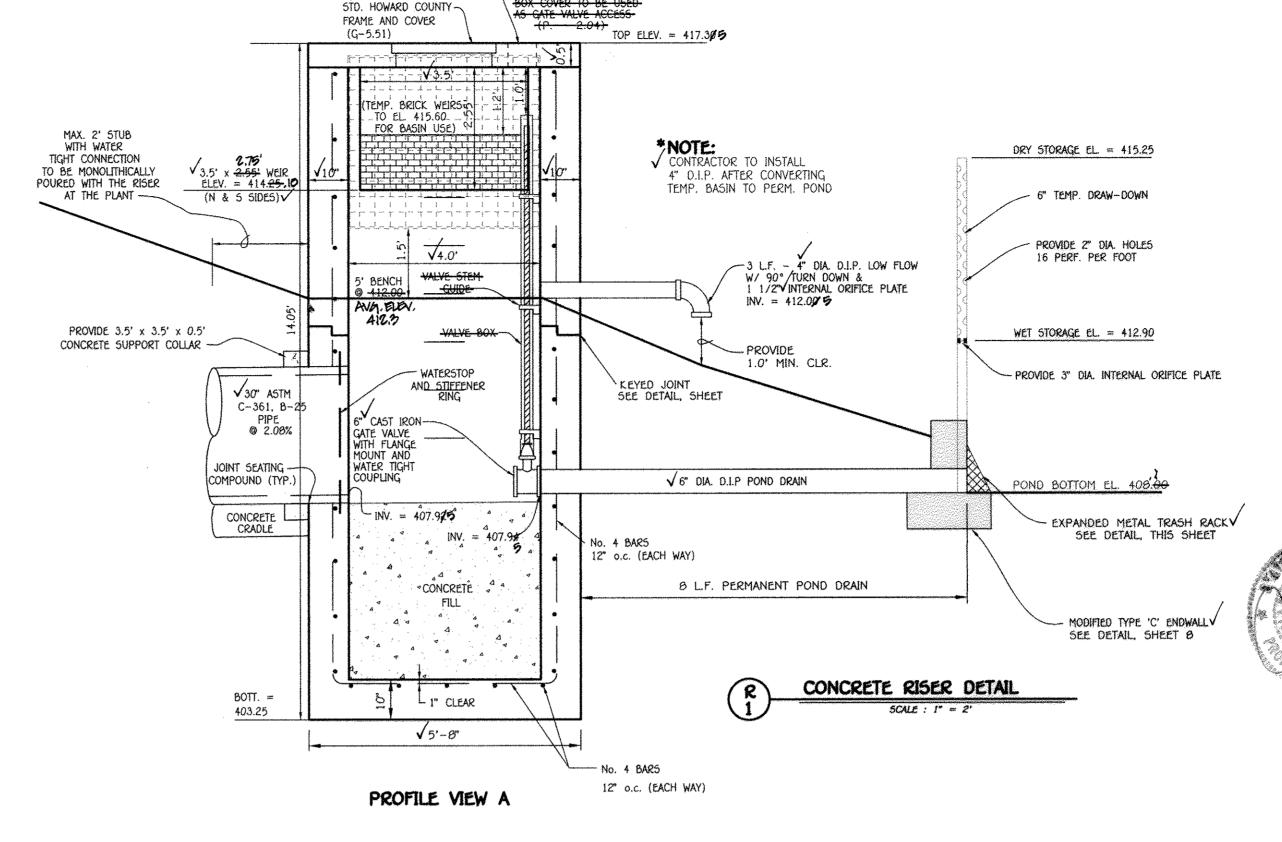


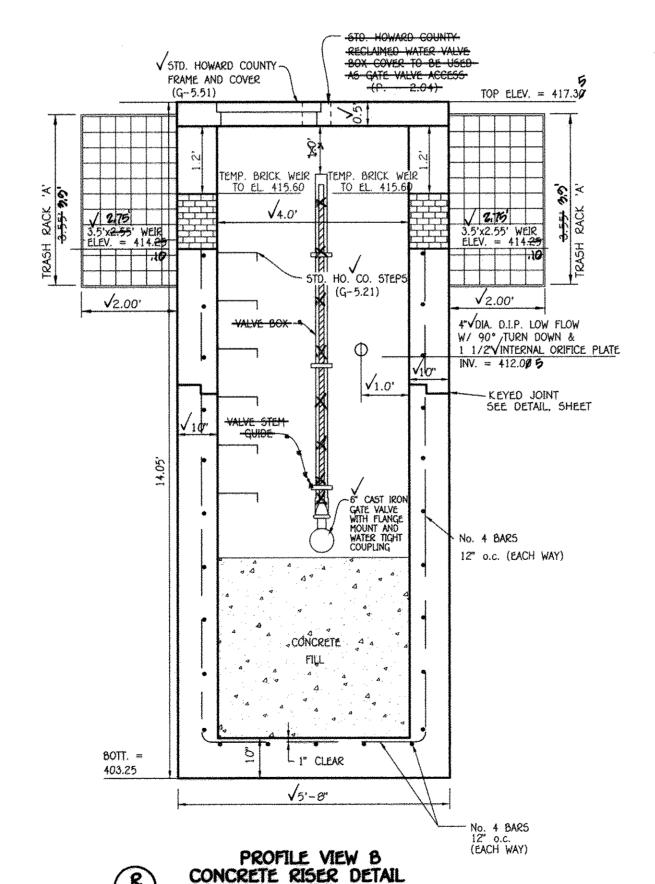


(NO SCALE)

NOTE: PROVIDE MASTIC JOINT SEALER FROM OUTSIDE OF PIPE JOINTS PRIOR TO INSTALLING BARREL UNDERGROUND ASTM DESIGNATION C361 DIAMETERS 12 THRU 160 INCH

PRESSURES TO 125 FEET OF HEAD CONCRETE PIPE JOINT DETAIL





OWNER/DEVELOPER

5074 DORSEY HALL DRIVE

SUITE 205 ELLICOTT CITY, MD. 21042

ATTN: MR. JASON VAN KIRK

(410) 720-3021

OWNER

MT. HEBRON, INC

C/O MR. H. JONES BAKER, JR

5400 VANTAGE POINT ROAD

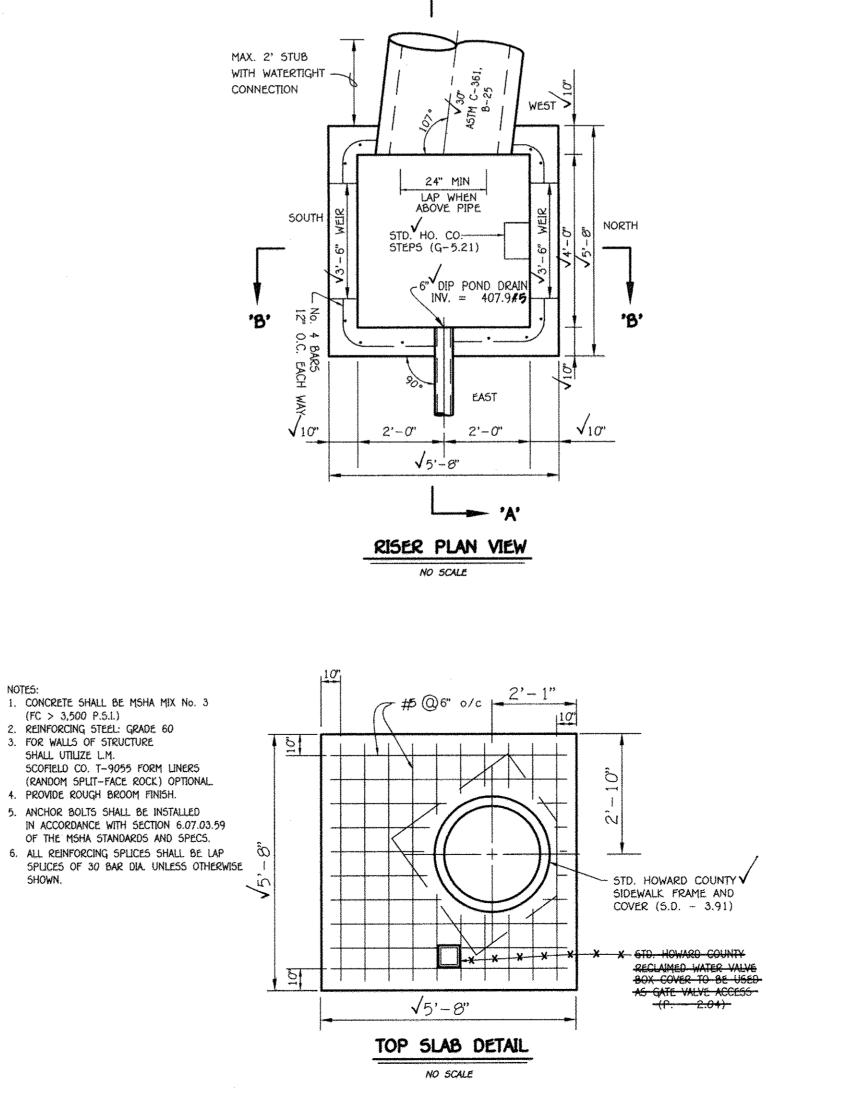
APT. 1209

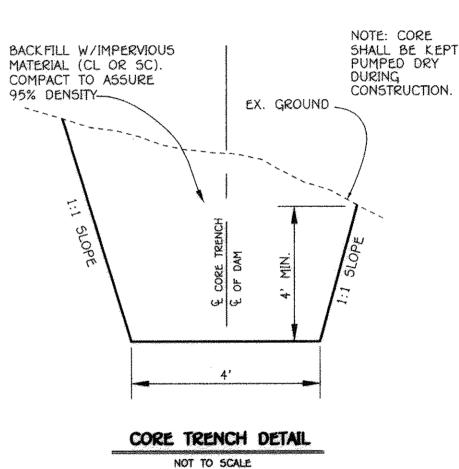
COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21044

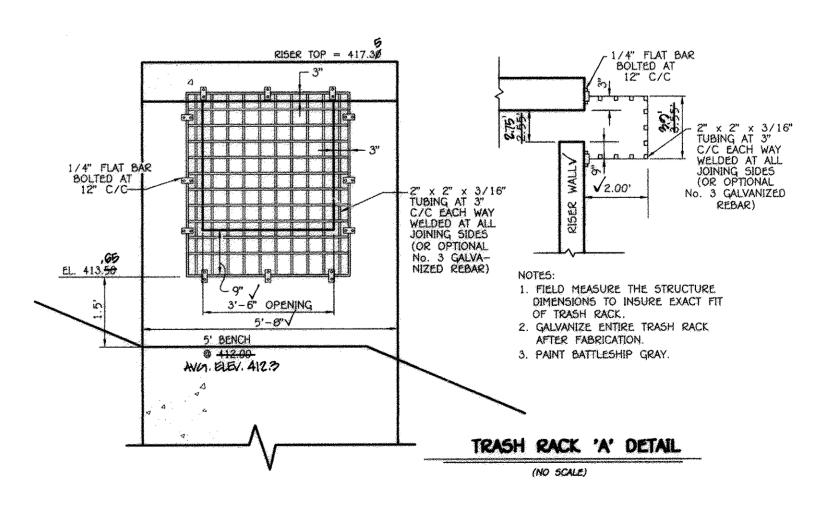
(FC > 3,500 P.S.I.)

SHALL UTILIZE LM.

3. FOR WALLS OF STRUCTURE







d certification. Thereby certify that these were prepared by me, and that I am a duly ressional Engineer under the laws of the yland, License No. 20748, Expiration Date 2-22-11.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT NOTES & DETAILS MT. HEBRON SECTION 24 LOTS 1 - 12, OPEN SPACE LOT 13 AND NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'A'

"I/We Certify That All Development And/Or Construction Will Be Done According To These Plans, 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 Erosian Before Beginning The Project. I Shall Engage A Registered Professional Engineer To Supervise Pond Construction And Provide The Howard Soil Conservation District With An "As-Built" Plan Of The Pond Within 30 Days Of Completion. I Also Authorize Registedic On-Site Inspections By The Howard Soil Conservation District.

"I Certify That This Plan For Pand Construction, Erosion And Sediment Control Represents A Practical And Workable Plan Based On My Personal Knowledge Of The Site Conditions. This Plat Was Prepared in Accordance With The Requirements Of The Howard Soil Conservation District. I Have Notified The Developer that He/She Must Engage A Registered Professional Engineer To Supervise Pond Construction and Provide The Howard Soil Conservation District With An "As-Builty Plat Of Top Topid Vithin 30 Days Of Completion."

ruction. Soil Erosion And Sediment Control Meet The

That The Facility Shown On This Plan Was Constructed

Certify Means To State Or Declare A Professional Opinion Based Upon

Certify Means To State Or Declare A Professional Opinion Based Upon Onsite Inspections and Material Tests Which Are Conducted During Construction. The Onsite Inspections and Material Tests Are Those Inspections and Tests Deemed Sufficient and Appropriate Commonly Accepted Engineering Standards. Certify Does Not mean Or Imply A Guarantee By The Engineer Nor Does An Engineer's Certification Relieve Any Other Party From Meeting Requirements Imposed By Contract Employment, Or Other Means, Including Meeting Commonly Accepted Industry Practices.

12.3.09

1-12-10

1/20/10

Van Kirl

Printed Name Of Developer

Signature on Englisher

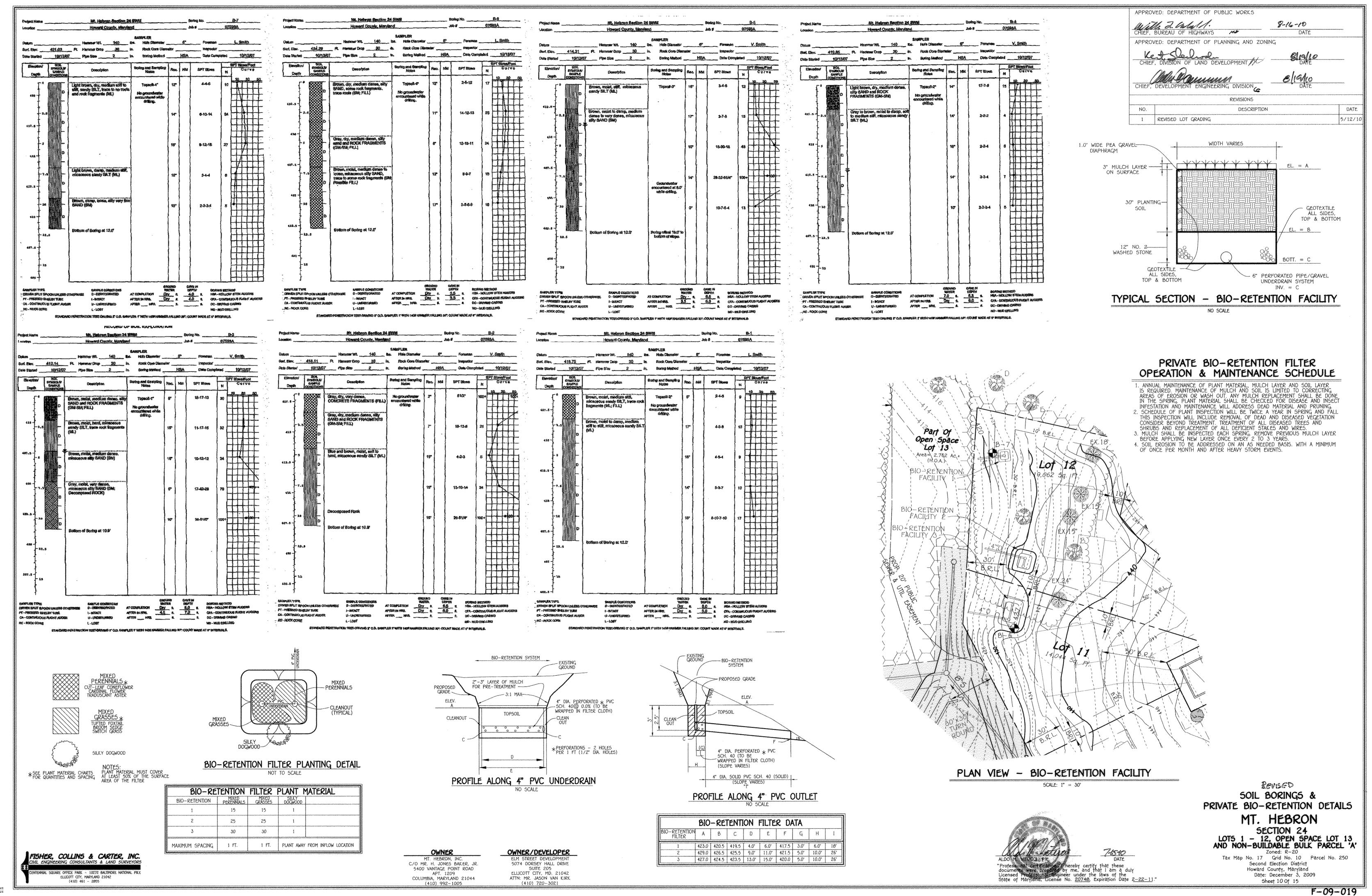
Printed Name Of Engineer
These Plans For Small Pond Constr.
Requirements of The Howard Soil C

Will: 2 held

Zoned: R-20 Tax Map No. 17 Grid No. 10 Parcel No. 250 Second Election District Howard County, Maryland Date: December 3, 2009 Sheet 9 Of 15

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS OFFICE PARK - 10272 BALTIMORE NATIONAL ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

(410) 461 - 2855



DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

"I/We Certify That All Development And Construction Will Be Done According To This Plan Of Development And Plan For Erosion And Sediment Control And That All Responsible Personnel Involved In The Construction Project Will Have A Certificate Of Attendance At A Department Of Natural Resources 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 Or Their Authorized Agents As Are Deemed Necessary."

Signature Of Developer Approved: This Development Is Approved For Erosion And Sediment Control By The Howard Soil Conservation District. Approved: Department Of Planning And Zoning

Approved: Howard County Department Of Public Works

Will: 7. Mahr 1.

TOP OF EMBANKMENT SECTION B-B 4' MIN. WIOTH (1' THICK NESS) ELEVATION PERSPECTIVE VIEW CLASS C SMALL RIP-RAP 4" TO 7 SECTION A-A -BOTTOM ELEVATION

1-12-10

Construction Specifications 1. Area under embankment shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of any vegetation and root mat. The nool area shall be cleared. 2. The fill material for the embankment shall be free of roots and other woody vegetation as well as over-sized stones, rocks, organic material or other objectionable material. The embankment shall be compacted by traversing with equipment while it is being constructed.

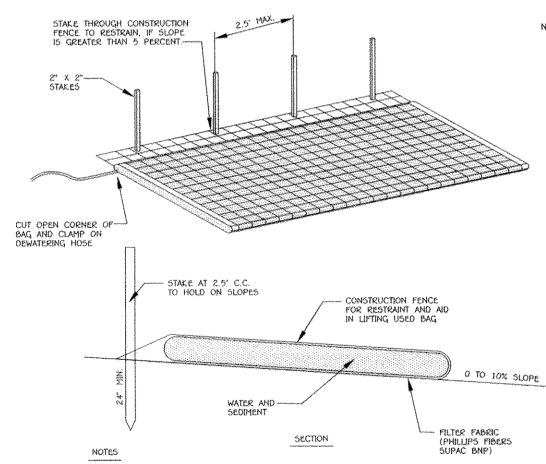
4. The stone used in the outlet shall be small rip-rap 4" to 7" in size with a 1' thick layer of 3/4" to 11/2" washed aggregate placed on the upstream face of the outlet. Stone facing shall be as necessary to prevent clogging. Geotextile Class C may be substituted for the stone facing by placing it o the inside tace of the stone outlet. 5. Sediment shall be removed and trap restored to its original dimensions when the sediment has ccumulated to one half of the wet storage depth of the trap. Removed sediment shall be deposited in a suitable area and in such a manner that it will not crode.

6. The structure shall be inspected periodically and after each rain and repairs made as needed. . Construction of traps shall be carried out in such a manner that sediment pollution is abated. Once constructed, the top and outside face of the embankment shall be stabilized with seed and mulch. Points of concentration inflow shall be projected in accordance with Grade Stabilization Structure criteria. The remainder of the interior slopes should be stabilized (one time) with seed and mulch upon trap completion and monitored and maintained erosion free during the life of the trap 8. The structure shall be dewatered by approved methods, removed and the area stabilized when the drainage area has been properly stabilized. Refer to Section D for specifications concerning trap dewatering.
 Minimum trap depth shall be measured from the weir elevation.

11. The elevation of the top of any dike directing water into the trap must equal or exceed the elevation of the trap embankment.

12. Geotextile Class C shall be placed over the bottom and sides of the outlet channel prior to the placement of stone. Sections of filter cloth must overlap at least 1' with the section nearest the entrance placed on top. The filter cloth shall be embedded at least 6" into existing ground at the 13. Outlet - An outlet shall be provided, including a means of conveying the discharge in an erosion

STONE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP - ST II



- I. FILTER BAG SHALL BE PLACED ON A SLOPING OR LEVEL, WELL GRADED VEGETATED SITE SUCH THAT WATER WILL FLOW AWAY FROM DEVICE AND ANY WORK AREAS
- 2. WITCH AND LENTH SHALL BE AS SHOWN IN THE TABLE.
- 3. THE FILTER BAG MUST BE STAKED IN PLACE AND SECURED TO THE PUMP DISHARGE LINE. FILTER BAG SHALL NOT BE USED FOR DISCHARGE FLOWS GREATER THAN 300 GPM.
- DEVICE SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF AFTER BAG IS FILLED WITH SEDIMENT. 5. SEDIMENT FROM BAG SHALL BE SPREAD IN AN UPLAND AREA

AVAILABLE FROM:

1801-A WILLIS ROAD WYOMING, MI. 49548 (616) 530-8230 RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23237 TOLL FREE 1-800-448-3636

20.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Using vegetation as cover for barren soil to protect it from forces that cause erosion PURPOSE

Vegetative stabilization specifications are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and run-off to downstream areas, and improving wildlife habitat and visual resources. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice shall be used on denuded areas as specified on the plans and may be used on highly erodible or critically eroding areas. This specification is divided into Temporary Seeding, to quickly establish vegetative cover for short duration O(up to one year), and Permanent Seeding, for long term vegetative cover. Examples of applicable areas for Temporary Seeding are temporary Soil Stockpiles, cleared areas being left idle between construction phases, earth dikes, etc. and for Permanent Seeding are lawns, dams, cut and fill slopes and other areas at final grade, former stockpile and staging areas, etc. EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff. infiltration evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Vegetation, over time, will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant growth. Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances present within the root zone. Sediment control devices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and vegetative establishment J. to prevent large quantities of sediment and associated chemicals and nutrients from washing into surface waters.

SECTION 1 - VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION METHODS AND MATERIALS Site Preparation install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary of permanent) such as diversions. grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins.

Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.

iii. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites

having disturbed area over 5 acres.

Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications) Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both time and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the niversity of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.

Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee ii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 90—100% will pass through a #20

mesh sieve.
Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means Seedbed Preparation Temporary Seeding

a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened it should not be rolled or dragged smooth, but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridge

running parallel to the contour of the slope.

b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.
c. In corporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.

Permanent Seeding mil seeding in the state of the seed of th Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).

The soil shall contain less than 40% clay, but enough fine grained material (>30% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass or serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (<30% si plus clay) would be acceptable. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.

Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration. If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil.

Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3-5" to permit bonding of the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from sliding down a slope.

sliding down a slope.

Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.

Mix soil amendments into the top 3—5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed and application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1-3" of soil should be loose and triable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on

All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job. Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used. . Inoculant - The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than

the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75°-80° F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, or a cultipacker seeder. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen: maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen: P205 (phosphorous); 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium): 200 lbs/ac. Lime - use only ground agricultural limestone. (Up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one

time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and i. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.

a. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 265 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.

b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

ili. Orill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil. Cultipacker Seeding. Rechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with solu-cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rie or oat straw, reasonable bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.

i. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)

a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.

b. WCFM shall be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread siurry.

c. WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.

d. WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose ther mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under additional contains. wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having

moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.

WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phytol-toxic.

f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., pH range of 4.0 to 0.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum. Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired. Mulching Seeded Areas - Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding in this section and maintained until the seeding season, mulch along shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in accordance with these specifications.

When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1" and 2". Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre.

iii. Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 lbs. per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard:

A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of two (2) inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible.

Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and

mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallon iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and crest of banks. The remainder of area should be appear uniform after binder application. Symhetic binders — such as Acrylic DLR (Agro—Tack), DCA—70 Petroset, Terra Tax . Terrà Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the

Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recomnendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long. Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes All cuts slopes shall be dressed, prepared, seeded and mulched as the work progresses. Slopes shall be excavated and stabilized in equal increments not to exceed 15

Construction sequence (Refer to Figure 3 below): a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to convey runoff from the excavation.

b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, dress, and stabilize.

Perform Phase 2 excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as d. Perform final phase excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded

Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions int he operation of ompleting the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization. Incremental Stabilization of Embankments - Fill Slopes

Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plans ii. Slopes shall be stabilized immediately when the vertical height of the multiple lifts reaches

15", or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans.

iii. At the end of each day, temporary berms and pipe slope drains should be constructed along the top edge of the embankment to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner to

à sediment trapping device. onstruction sequence: Refer to Figure 4 (below). ruction sequence: Refer to Figure 4 (below).

Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct slope silt fence on low side of fill as shown in Figure 5, unless other methods shown on the plans address this area.

Place Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize.

Place Phase 2 embankment, dress and stabilize.

Place final phase embankment, dress and stabilize.

Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary.

Note: Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization. SECTION 2 - TEMPORARY SEEDING

Vegetation - annual grass or grain used to provide cover on disturbed areas for up to 12 months. For longer duration of vegetative cover, Permanent Seeding is required. A. Seed mixtures - Temporary Seeding

i. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 26 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Temporary seeding summary below, along with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. If this summary is not put on the plans and completed, then Table 26 must be put on the plans. ii. For sites having soil tests performed, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates

recommended by the testing agency shall be written in. Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding.

5	eed Mixture (Hardiness Zon From Table 26	e <u>6b</u>)			Fertilizer Rate	Lime Rate
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	(10-10-10)	01110 14414
1	RYE	140	3/1 - 4/30 8/15 - 11/	i5 - 4	600 lb/ac	2 tons/ac
2	BARLEY	150	3/1 - 4/3 5/1 - 8/1 8Y 10/15		(15 b/1000sf)	(100 lb/1000

SECTION 3 - PERMANENT SEEDING Seeding grass and legumes to establish groung cover for a minimum of one year on disturbed areas

A. Seed mixtures - Permanent Seeding i. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 25 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness

Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Permanent Seeding Summary below, along with application rates and seeding dates. Seeding depths can be estimated using Table 26. If this summary is not put on the construction plans and completed, then Table 25 must be put on the plans. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, streambanks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-SCS Technical Field Office Guide. Section - Critical Area Planting. For special lawn maintenance areas, see Sections IV Sod and V Turforass ii. For sites having disturbed area over 5 areas, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the soil testing agency shall be written in.

iii. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply ureaform fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 lbs/1000 sq. ft. (150 lbs/ac), in addition to the above soil amendments shown in the table below, to be performed at

Seed Mix	dure (Härdiness Zone From Table 25	6b)				Antonio Paris	Fertilizer R (10-20-20	' 1	Lime Rate
	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding	Dațes	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20	
KENTUC	5CUE (85%) (Y BLUEGRASS (5%) IAL RYEGRASS (10%)	125 15 10	3/1 - 8/15 -	5/15 - 10/	:j" - 2	(2.0 lb/	(4 lb/	(4 lb/	2 tons/ac (100 lb/
	SCUE (80%) ESCUE (20%)	120 30	3/1 ~ 8/15 ~	5/15 - 10/		1000sf)	1000sf)	1000sf)	1000sf)

PIPE SLOPE DRAIN NOT TO SCALE

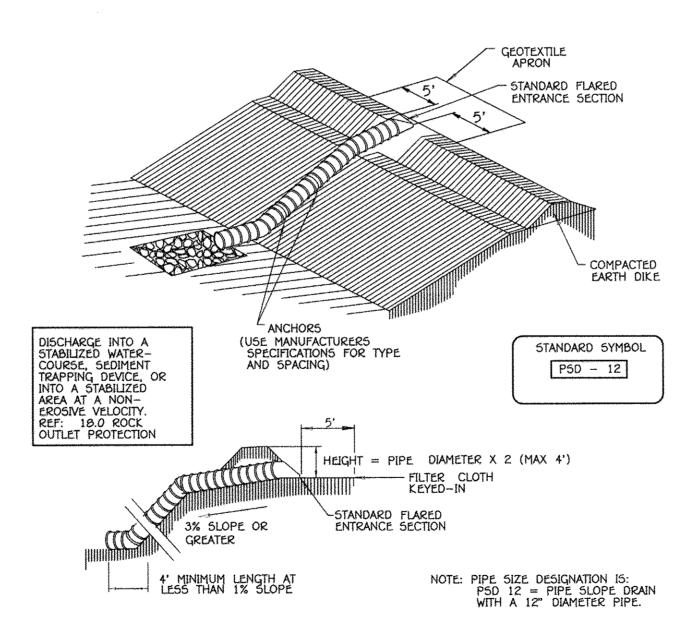


Table 6 Design Criteria for Pipe Slope Drain

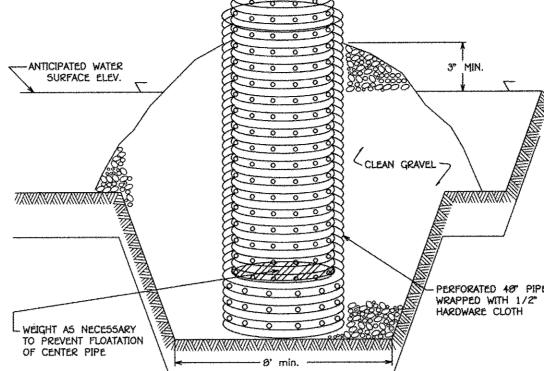
Size	Pipe/Tubing Diameter (D) in	Maximum Drainage Area (Acres)
P50-12	12	0.5
P5D-10	18	1.5
P5D-21	21	2.5
P50-24	24	3.5
P5D-24 (2)	24	5.0

hardware cloth and Geotextile 000 0000 materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation. 0000 0000

' - 36" pipe wrapped w/ 1/2"

Perforated (removable)

-HOOK AND CHAIN FOR REMOVAL



Construction Specifications

ELEVATION

- 1. The outer pipe should be 48" dia. or shall, in any case, be at least 4" greater in diameter than the center pipe. The outer pipe shall be wrapped with 1/2" hardware cloth to prevent backfill material from entering the perforations.
- 2. After installing the outer pipe, backfill around outer pipe with 2"
- 3. The inside stand pipe (center pipe) should be constructed by perforating a corrugated or PVC pipe between 12" and 36" in diameter. The perforations shall be 1/2" X 6" slits or 1" diameter holes 6" on center The center pipe shall be wrapped with 1/2" hardware cloth first, then wrapped again with Geotextile Class C
- 4. The center pipe should extend 12" to 18" above the anticipated water surface elevation or riser crest elevation when dewatering a basin.

REMOVABLE PUMPING STATION

PIPE SLOPE DRAIN

1. The Pipe Slope Drain (PSD) shall have a slope of 3 percent

2. The top of the earth dike over the inlet pipe shall be at

3. Flexible tubing is preferred. However, corrugated metal

pipe or equivalent PVC pipe can be used. All connections

pipe with a watertight connection. Filter cloth shall be

placed under the inlet of the pipe slope drain and shall

5. The Pipe Slope Drain shall be securely anchored to the

slope by staking at the grommets provided. Spacing for

In no case shall less than two (2) anchors be provided,

anchors shall be as provided by manufacturer's specification

equally spaced along the length of pipe. These details should

6. The soil around and under the pipe and end section shall be

8. Whenever possible where a PSD drains an unstabilized area,

it shall outlet into a sediment trap or basin. If this is not

possible then the slope drain will discharge into a stable

conveyence that leads to a sediment trap or basin. When

discharging into a trap or basin the PSD shall discharge at

9. When the drainage area is stabilized, the PSD shall discharge onto a stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity

the same elevation as the wet pool elevation. The discharge

from the P50 must be as far away from the sediment control

10. Inspection and any required maintenance shall be performed

hand tamped in 4 inch lifts to the top of the earth dike.

extend out 5' from the inlet. The filter cloth shall be

4. A flared end section shall be attached to the inlet end of

least 2 times the pipe diameter measured at the invert of the

Construction Specifications - Pipe Slope Drain

NOT TO SCALE

shall be watertight.

"keyed in" on all sides.

be provided by pipe suppliers.

outlet as possible.

7. All pipe connections shall be watertight.

periodically and after each rain event.

11. The inlet must be kept open at all times.

TOPSOIL SPECIFICATIONS

Definition Placement of topsoil over a prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation.

Purpose To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH,

Conditions Where Practice Applies 1. This practice is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes

a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to 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 moisture and plant growth.

c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible. II. For the purpose of these Standards and Specifications, areas having 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 I. 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 for a given 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

Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy shall conform to the following requirements. agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardlestopsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% b volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 1 1/2" 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 specified.

Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at a rate of 4-8 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.

II. For sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres: Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 10.0 Vegetative Stabilization - Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials. III. For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:

i. On soil meeting Topsoil 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 prescribed to raise the pH to 6.5r higher. b. Organic content of topsoil shall be not less than 1.5 percent by weight.

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 permittissipation of phyto-toxic materials. Note: Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil. ii. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 10.0 Vegetative Stabilization - Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

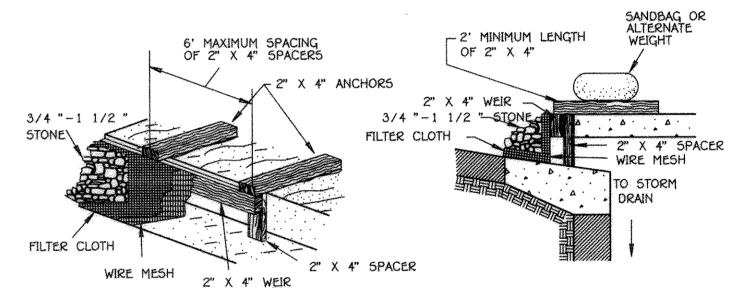
V. Topsoil Application When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions. Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sediment Traps and Basins. Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, 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 of additional soil preparation and tillage, any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations shall be corrected in 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 or muddy condition. when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that

may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading 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 below: 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

clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an a. Composted sludge shall be supplied by, or originate from, a person or persons that are permitted (at the time of acquisition of the compost by the Maryland Department of the Environment under COMAR 26.04.06. 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 meet these requirements, the appropriate constituents must be added to meet the requirements prior to use. Composted sludge shall be applied at a rate of 1 ton/1.000

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.



MAX. DRAINAGE AREA = 1/4 ACRE

STANDARD SYMBOL

Construction Specifications

1. Attach a continuous piece of wire mesh (30" minimum width by throat length plus 4') to the 2" x 4" weir (measuring throat length plus 2') as shown on the standard

2. Place a continuous piece of Geotextile Class E the same dimensions as the wire mesh over the wire mesh and securely attach it to the 2" x 4" weir.

3. Securely nail the 2" X 4" weir to a 9" long vertical spacer to be located between the weir and the inlet face (max. 4' apart). 4. Place the assembly against the inlet throat and nail (minimum 2' lengths of 2" x 4"

to the top of the weir at spacer locations). These 2" x 4" anchors shall extend across the inlet top and be held in place by sandbags or alternate weight 5. The assembly shall be placed so that the end spacers are a minimum 1' beyond

both ends of the throat opening. 6 Form the 1/2" x 1/2" wire mesh and the geotextile fabric to the concrete gutter and against the face of the curb on both sides of the inlet. Place clean 3/4" x 1 1/2" stone over the wire mesh and geotextile in such a manner to

prevent water from entering the inlet under or around the geotextile. 7 This type of protection must be inspected frequently and the fifter cloth and stone replaced when clogged with sediment.

Assure that storm flow does not bypass the inlet by installing a temporary earth or asphalt dike to direct the flow to the inlet.

CURB INLET PROTECTION

were prepared by me, and that I am a duly onal Engineer under the laws of the Maryland, License No. 20748, Expiration Date 2-22-11. SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS MT. HEBRON SECTION 24 LOTS 1 - 12, OPEN SPACE LOT 13 AND NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'A'

Zoned: R-20 Tax Map No. 17 Grid No. 10 Parcel No. 250 Second Election District Howard County, Maryland Date: December 3, 2009

> Sheet 11 Of 15 AS BUILT

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. hare office park – 10272 baltimore national Pik

FILTER BAG DETAIL

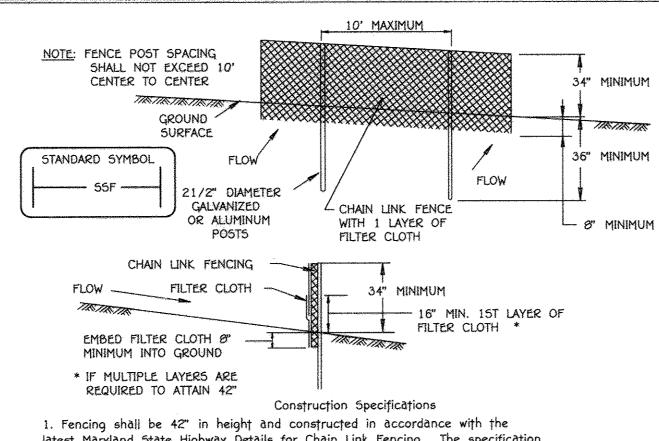
OWNER MT. HEBRON, INC C/O MR. H. JONES BAKER, JR. 5400 VANTAGE POINT ROAD APT. 1209 COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21044

SUITE 205 ATTN: MR. JASON VAN KIRK

OWNER/DEVELOPER 5074 DORSEY HALL DRIVE ELLICOTT CITY, MD. 21042

CROSS-SECTION

STAPLE OUTSIDE EDGE OF MATTING ON 2' CENTERS



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

2. 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 required except on the ends of the fence.

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

4. Filter cloth shall be embedded a minimum of 8" into the ground. 5. When two sections of filter cloth adjoin each other, they shall be overlapped by 6" and folded.

6. Maintenance shall be performed as needed and silt buildups removed when "bulges" develop in the silt fence, or when silt reaches 50% of fence height

staples at top and mid section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F:

7. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or

0 - 10%

20 - 33%

33 - 50%

50% +

OVERLAP OF MATTING

STAPLES ON 18" CENTERS

STRIPS WHERE TWO OR MORE STRIP WIDTHS ARE

REQUIRED. ATTACH

STAPLE OUTSIDE EDGE OF MATTING ON 2' CENTERS

TYPICAL STAPLES NO. 11

GAUGE WIRE

10 - 20%

Tensile Strength	50 lbs/in (min.)	Test: MSMT 509
Tensile Modulus	20 lbs/in (min.)	Test: M5MT 509
Flow Rate	0.3 galðft /minute (max.)	Test: MSMT 322
Filtering Efficiency	75% (min.)	Test: M5MT 322

Design Criteria Silt Fence Length Slope Length (maximum) (maximum) Steepness Unlimited Unlimited 0 - 10:110:1 - 5:1200 feet 1,500 feet

100 feet

100 feet

50 feet

1,000 feet

500 feet

250 feet

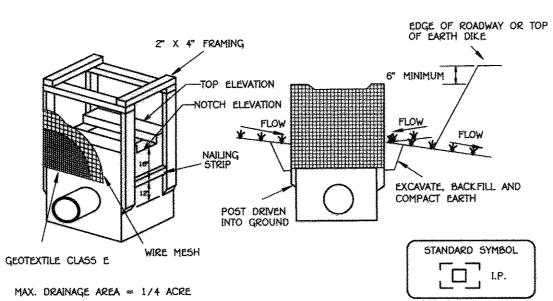
SUPER SILT FENCE

NOT TO SCALE

5:1 - 3:1

3:1 - 2:1

2.1 +



Construction Specifications

1. Excavate completely around the inlet to a depth of 18" below the

2. Drive the 2" x 4" construction grade lumber posts 1' into the around at each corner of the inlet. Place nail strips between the posts on the ends of the inlet. Assemble the top portion of the 2" x 4" frame using the overlap joint shown on Detail 23A The top of the frame (weir) must be 6" below adjacent roadways where flooding and safety issues may arise.

3. Stretch the 1/2" x 1/2" wire mesh tightly around the frame and fasten securely. The ends must meet and overlap at a

4. Stretch the Geotextile Class E tightly over the wire mesh with the geotixtile extending from the top of the frame to 18" below the inlet notch elevation. Fasten the aeotextile firmly to the frame. The ends of the geotextile must meet at a post, be overlapped and folded, then fastened down.

5. Backfill around the inlet in compacted 6" layers until the layer of earth is level with the notch elevation on the ends and top elevation on the sides.

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 rain and the geotextile replaced when it becomes cloqued.

STANDARD INLET PROTECTION NOT TO SCALE

SEDIMENT BASIN BAFFLES

PLAN VIEWS D = DISTANCE BETWEEN INFLOW AND OUTFLOW --- D/2---swnz soko A = AREA OF NORMAL POOL We = EFFECTIVE WIDTH = A/D Le TOTAL DISTANCE FROM THE INFLOW POINT AROUND THE NORMAL POOL BAFFLES TO THE RISER FORMULA: $\frac{Le}{V} \ge 2$ RISER (OUTLET) SALLE SONSO Le= 4 + 2 + 3 + +4 RISER (OUTLET) SALLE SONO INFLOW POINT Le= 4 + 2 + 3 L +4 L

SHEETS OF 4'X 8'X 1/2" EXTERIOR GRADE PLYWOOD OR EQUIVALENT EXISTING GROUND POSTS MINIMUM 11/4" 5QUARE OR 2" ROUND SET RISER CREST AT LEAST 3' INTO THE GROUND 8' CENTER TO CENTER

BAFFLE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

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 staples.

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

effected by the flow must be keyed-in.

Construction Specifications

Key-in the matting by placing the top ends of the matting in a

2. Staple the 4" overlap in the channel center using an 18" spacing

Before stapling the outer edges of the matting, make sure the

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

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 atternating rows down the center.

narrow trench, 6" in depth. Backfill the trench and tamp firmly to

conform to the channel cross-section. Secure with a row of staples

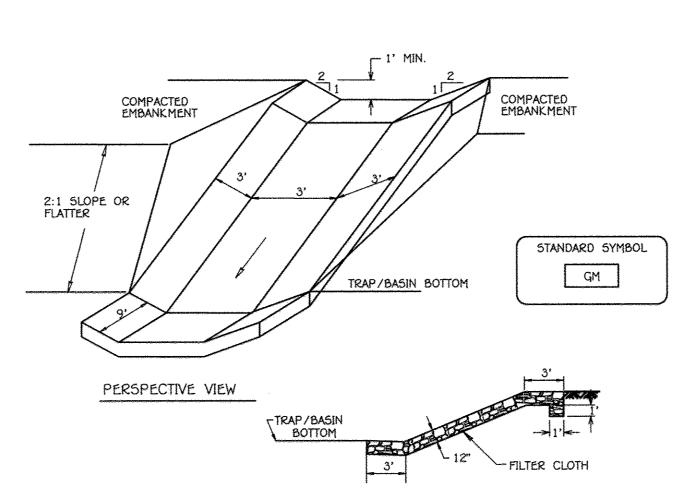
about 4" down slope from the trench. Spacing between staples is 6".

EROSION CONTROL MATTING

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. re office park – 10272 baltimore national ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042 (410) 461 - 2855

OWNER MT. HEBRON, INC C/O MR. H. JONES BAKER, JR. 5400 VANTAGE POINT ROAD APT. 1209 COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21044 (410) 992-1005

OWNER/DEVELOPER 5074 DORSEY HALL DRIVE SUITE 205 ELLICOTT CITY, MD. 21042 ATTN: MR. JASON VAN KIRK (410) 720-3021



PROFILE ALONG CENTERLINE

Construction Specifications

1. Gabion inflow protection shall be constructed of 9' x 3' x 9" gabion baskets forming a trapezoidal cross section 1' deep, with 2:1 side slopes, and a 3' bottom width.

2. Geotextile Class C shall be installed under all gabion baskets.

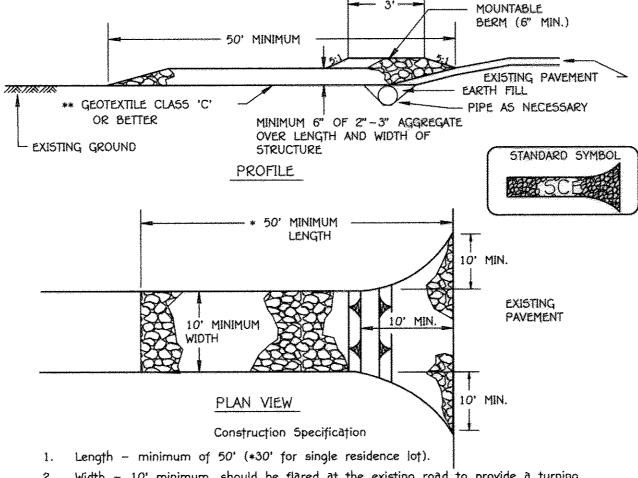
3. The stone used to fill the gabion baskets shall be 4" - 7".

4. Gabions shall be installed in accordance with manufacturers recommendations.

5. Gabion Inflow Protection shall be used where concentrated flow is present on slopes steeper than 4:1.

GABION INFLOW PROTECTION

NOT TO SCALE



b 2:1 SLOPE OR FLATTER

CROSS SECTION

POSITIVE DRAINAGE

SUFFICIENT TO DRAIN

 \vee \vee \vee \vee \vee \vee

PLAN VIEW

FLOW CHANNEL STABILIZATION

GRADE 0.5% MIN. 10% MAX.

2. Seed and cover with Erosion Control Matting or line with sod.

Construction Specifications

an outlet. Spot elevations may be necessary for grades less than%1

1. All temporary earth dikes shall have uninterrupted positive arade to

2. Runoff diverted from a disturbed area shall be conveyed to a

an undisturbed, stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity.

4. All trees, brush, stumps, obstructions, and other objectionable

3. Runoff diverted from an undisturbed area shall outlet directly into

5. The dike shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade and cross

section as required to meet the criteria specified herein and be

free of bank projections or other irregularities which will impede

7. All earth removed and not needed for construction shall be placed

8. Inspection and maintenance must be provided periodically and after

EARTH DIKE

NOT TO SCALE

so that it will not interfere with the functioning of the dike.

material shall be removed and disposed of so as not to interfere

3. 4" - 7" stone or recycled concrete equivalent pressed into

1. Seed and cover with straw mulch.

with the proper functioning of the dike.

6. Fill shall be compacted by earth moving equipment

the soil 7" minimum

sediment trapping device.

normal flow.

each rain event.

EXCAVATE TO PROVIDE

REQUIRED FLOW WIDTH

AT DESIGN FLOW DEPTH

a-DIKE HEIGHT 18" 30"

J-FLOW DEPTH 12"

24"

STANDARD SYMBO

A-2 B-3

b-DIKE WIDTH

-FLOW WIDTH

DIKE A DIKE 8

2:1 SLOPE

GRADE LINE

CUT OR FILL

CUT OR FILL-

SLOPE

OR FLATTER

2. Width - 10' minimum, should be flared at the existing road to provide a turning

3. Geotextile fabric (filter cloth) shall be placed over the existing ground prior to placing stone. **The plan approval authority may not require single family residences to use geotextile.

4. Stone - crushed aggregate (2" to 3") or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent shall be placed at least 6" deep over the length and width of the

5. Surface Water - all surface water flowing to or diverted toward construction entrances shall be piped through the entrance, maintaining positive drainage. Pipe installed through the stabilized construction entrance shall be protected with a mountable berm 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.

6. 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.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

documents were prepared by me, and that I am a duly Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland, License No. 20748, Expiration Date 2-22-11."

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMITS. (2 WEEKS)

2. NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT LEAST 40 HOURS BEFORE BEGINNING ANY WORK AT 1-900-257-7777 NOTIFY HOWARD COUNTY OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION/INSPECTION DIVISION AT 410-313-1870 AT LEAST 24 HOURS BEFORE STARTING ANY WORK. IN ADDITION, NOTIFY AT&T PRIOR TO ANY ACTIVITY WITHIN THEIR EASEMENT.

3. INSTALL SUPER-SILT FENCE PER DEMO PLAN (SHEET 2) AND STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE. RAZE EXISTING STRUCTURES. (2 WEEKS)

4. INSTALL SILT FENCE, SUPER-SILT FENCE, STORM DRAIN FROM I-4 TO S-3 (SEE PHASE ONE PLAN VIEW, SHEET 4) AND BLOCK OFF INLETS I-1 & I-2 WITH INLET PROTECTION, INSTALL 18" TEMP. FLEXIBLE PIPES INTO I-4 & I-3 FOR CLEAN-WATER DIVERSION (SEE DETAIL SHEET 6). THE LIMIT OF DAILY DISTURBANCE SHALL BE LIMITED TO WHAT CAN AND SHALL BE BACKFILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE (1) WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER. OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR BEFORE PROCEEDING. (2

5. INSTALL SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN AND STONE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP. (1 WEEK)

6. INSTALL EARTH DIKES TO STORM DRAIN RUNS AND INSTALL FIELD DRAIN FOR LOT 4 AS SHOWN ON PLANS FOR PERIMETER CONTROLS. OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM INSPECTOR AFTER CONSTRUCTING THESE RUNS. (1 WEEK)

7. AFTER PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, GRADE SITE TO SUBGRADE AND STABILIZE USING TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES. ADJUST THE LOCATION OF THE TEMP. 18" FLEXIBLE PIPE AS NEEDED TO CAPTURE THE OFF-SITE CLEAN WATER RUNOFF AND CARRY IT THRU THE SITE (2 WEEKS)

8. INSTALL ROADWAY BASE COURSE PAVING. (1 WEEK)

9. STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS. (1 DAY)

10. APPLY TACK COAT TO BASE COURSE PAVING AND LAY SURFACE COURSE. (I WEFK)

11. WHEN ALL CONTRIBUTING AREAS TO THE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES HAVE BEEN STABILIZED AND WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, THE DEVICES MAY BE REMOVED AND/OR BACKFILLED AND THE REMAINING AREAS BROUGHT TO FINAL GRADE, (4 WEEKS)

12. UPON COMPLETION OF ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION, STABILIZE AREAS AND REMOVE TEMPORARY DEVICES INCLUDING THE TWO (2) BULKHEADS LOCATED WITHIN M-1.

13. NOTIFY HOWARD COUNTY OFFICE OF INSPECTIONS AND PERMITS FOR A FINAL INSPECTION OF THE COMPLETED PROJECT.

14. AFTER CONSTRUCTION OF THE FINAL STORMWATER FACILITY HAS BEEN COMPLETED. THE DEVELOPER MUST HAVE AN AS-BUILT PLAN PREPARED AND SUBMITTED TO HOWARD COUNTY BY THE PROJECT ENGINEER.

NOTE: CONTRACTOR SHALL CLEAN AND RESTORE THE RECEIVING PONDS OF ANY AND ALL SEDIMENT. TO THEIR ORIGINALLY DESIGNED GRADE.

NOTE: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT AND PROVIDE NECESSARY MAINTENANCE ON ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL STRUCTURES SHOWN HEREON AFTER EACH RAINFALL AND ON A DAILY BASIS. REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM SEDIMENT BASIN NO. 1 AND STONE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP WHEN CLEANOUT ELEVATIONS ARE REACHED. ALL SEDIMENT MUST BE PLACED UPSTREAM OF AN APPROVED BASIN DEVICE.

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1) A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LICENSES AND PERMITS, SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (313-1855) ALL VECETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALL ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

3) FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: a) 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER 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

FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND REVISIONS THERETO.

SIGNS POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL. CHAPTER 12, OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE 5) ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE 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)

ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES. 6) ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR

AND MULCHING (SEC. 52), TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN

THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. 7) SITE ANALYSIS:

TOTAL AREA OF SITE 8.135 ACRES 3.92 ACRES AREA DISTURBED APEA TO BE PONEED OF PAVED 1.45 ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 2 47 ACRES TOTAL CUT (UNADJUSTED 22.011 CU Y05. TOTAL FILL (UNADJUSTED 20,513 CU.Y05 ONSITE BORROW AREA LOCATION N/A CULYDS

B) ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIMITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE.

9) ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS 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 MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL APPROVAL BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE.

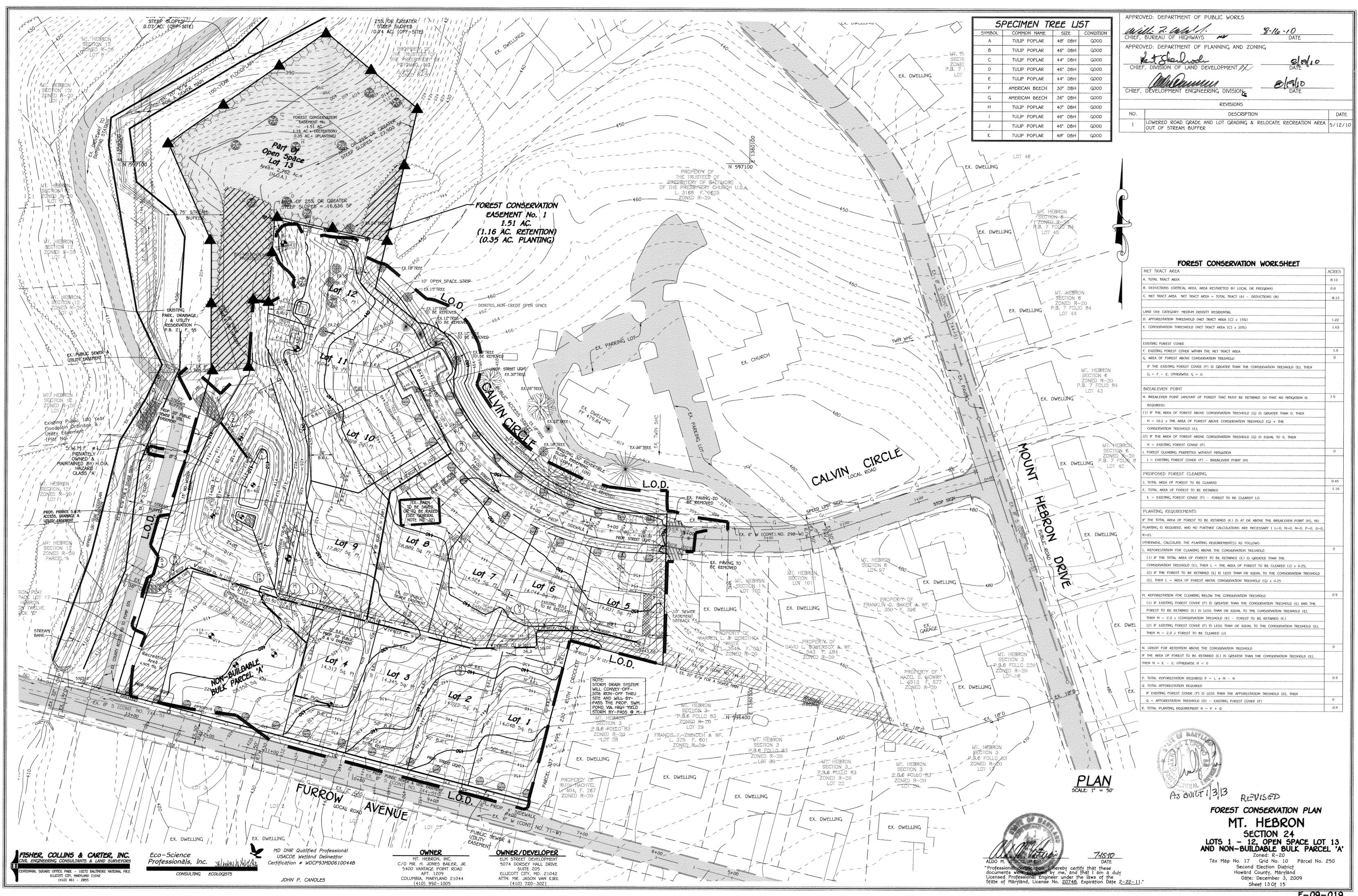
11) TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN

ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS MT. HEBRON SECTION 24 LOTS 1 - 12, OPEN SPACE LOT 13 AND NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL Zoned: R-20

Tax Map No. 17 Grid No. 10 Parcel No. 250 Second Election District Howard County, Maryland Date: December 3, 2009

Sheet 12 Of 15



The construction period extends from final approval of the development proposal until the release of all required quarantees specified for forest conservation requirements in the developers agreement.

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD SUPERVISION

As part of the construction period management and planting program, the developer shall designate an individual or firm to be fully responsible for implementing the requirements of approved forest conservation plan or requesting modifications of previously approved requirements concerning planting techniques, species or maintenance needs. Those responsible for implementation of the approved forest conservation plan during the construction period shall conform to the professional qualifications cited in Chapter VI of this manual.

PROTECTING AND MANAGING FOREST RETENTION AREAS

Forest retention stands are extremely vulnerable to damage, long term decline, and death stemming from improper design and construction practices. Saving forests and specimen trees during the construction process requires site planning, engineering practices and construction methods that respect the biological needs of trees. A few fundamental horticultural principals are the basis of the protection guidelines and requirements cited in this manual:

- A tree's root system can be large, extending well beyond the dripline of the crown. Typically, root system are very shallow, in the most cases being only 12" - 18" deep.
- Trees generally do not have tap roots.
- There are about as many roots as there are twigs and branches. If roots die, branches will die to keep the tree in balance.
- Tree roots need a balance of water and air in the soil. Air only penetrates 12" 18" into the soil. Stress and decline in tree health results when soil is piled on top of existing roots or roots are suddenly forced to sit in waterlogged soil or overly dry soils due to topography changes during construction.
- Soil compacted to bulk densities of 1.7 gram/cubic centimeters or greater cannot support root growth. Existing roots in heavily compacted soils usually die. - Trees growing in disturbed or titled soils usually die back in proportion to the
- root are disturbed. Even minor disturbances such as tilling within the root zone for lawn installation will cause harm.
- Trees. especially large trees, may take a long time to show the effects of construction damage. Trees may die 5 or even 10 years after being weakened by construction activity. Secondary stresses such as insects, disease, or drought may kill weekened trees while the same stress would not have affected a healthy tree.

SOIL PROTECTION ZONE

The soil protection zone must be protected from construction activity and other stresses (e.g. flooding) to protect the forest stand from damage. The forest retention practices for a development must address the specific needs and stresses the proposal may cause. Nevertheless, the need to define the soil protection zone (critical root area) for forest areas is the one factor common to all retention efforts.

The extent of the root system is quite large. The ratio of root expansion to crown spread can be 2:1 or larger on open grown specimen trees and can be significantly larger (up 5:1) for trees growing in the interior of forest stands. Furthermore, the minimum requirement for root protection varies from species and from soil type to soil type. For open grown trees, it is generally accepted that protecting the soil within the dripline of the tree is adequate to save the treee in most cases. For trees that have been part of forest communities, however. the soil protection zone may have to be modified to reflect a more complex relationship between crown spread and root growth.

Techniques for management of the soil protection zone are described in detail in Appendix G.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES DURING CONSTRUCTION

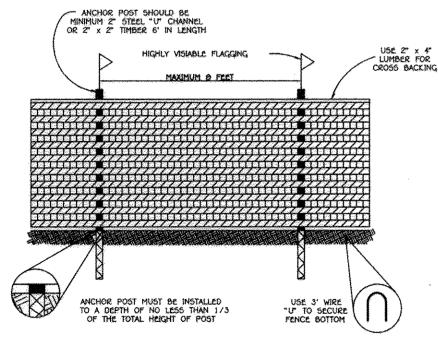
Many of the construction period measures cited in the manual are for areas that should not be diturbed. The desire to protect areas within the limit of disturbance can be easily nullified by poor construction site management. The required construction period management program must therefore specify how construction activities will be managed to protect forest retention areas. The following should be depicted on site construction documents and/or forest conservation plans; they shall also be itemized in the developers agreement.

- storage of equipmeth and materials - disposal of construction debris
- washing of equipment, disposal of wastewater from concrete operations, etc. employee parking
- temporary structures such as trailers, sanitary facilities, etc.

Unless specifically exempted by the approved forest conservation plan, any use of forest retention area for these activities or other intrusion shall be a violation of the approved forest conservation plan.

Because reforestation and afforestation typically may involve disturbances greater than 5,000 square feet, proper sediment and erosion controls may be required. Developers should refer to the Howard County Soil Conservation District for current standards, specifications and requirements. It may be necessary to protect forest retention areas from erosion and sedimentation caused by implementation of reforestation or afforestation plantings.

BLAZE ORANGE PLASTIC MESH



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 DEVICE.
 ROOT DAMAGE SHOULD BE AVOIDED.
 FROTECTIVE SIGNAGE MAY ALSO BE USED.
 DEVICE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.

TREE PROTECTION DETAIL

CONSTRUCTION PERIOD PLANTING PROCDURES

The measures to protect forest retention areas emphasize isolating them from development impacts. Reforestation or afforestation, in contrast, will often occur on land already disturbed be development activities or may be located on land which will require substantial preparation enable forest plantings to survive and thrive. Reforestation and afforestation plantings may also require a great deal of management once they are installed. Appendix H provides quideline specifications for proper planting, including techniques for site preparation and management. The following issues are of particular concern.

- General site preparation for planting: For undisturbed sites, disturbance of soils should be limited to the planting field for each plant. For disturbed areas, soils should be treated by incorporating natural mulch within the top 12 inches, or with needed amendments such as organic mulch or leaf mold compost are preferred.
- Stream buffer planting: Borders of streams and other waterways may have been damaged before reforestation and afforestation and therefore may need more extensive restoration work before reforestation or afforestation can be successful. The following are guidelines for any work within a riparian zone.
 - Correct any erosion problems - Minimize or eliminate any chemical use
 - Maintain an undisturbed leaf layer and understory
 - Eliminate exotics
- Steep slope planting: In areas of steep slopes or erodible soils, the preferred method of reforestation or afforestation is the use of seedlings to minimize disturbance. Planting on open or disturbed steep slopes eventually will stabilized them. Until the roots become established, however, there may still be erosion problems. Monitoring the stability of the soil will be important to the survival of the trees.
- Post-planting Considerations: For areas of large-scale disturbance, soils must be stabilized using a non-turf building ground cover or engineering fabric. To protect against intrusion and to prevent damage of planted areas, all reforestation and afforestation sites must be be posted with appropriate signs and fenced.

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLETION

At the end of the construction period, the designated qualified professional shall convey to the Department of Planning And Zoning certification that all forest retention areas have been preserved, all reforestation and afforestation plantings have been installed as required by the forest conservation plan, and that all protection measures required for the post-construction period have been put in place. Appendix J contains a sample format for such certification. Planting must occur before June 30th to be credited toward the current growing season.

Upon review of the certification document for completeness and acuracy, the Department will notify the developer of the beginning of the post-construction management period.

POST-CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Many of the protection and management practices for the construction period must be continued for atleast 2 growing seasons following official notification of completion of the development (or a specific phase of the overall development if phasing has been approved). The responsibility to meet the survival standards requires adequate watering, replanting, thinning or other appropriate measures. Also, inappropriate uses or intrusions must not occur, a responsibility that requires the knowledge and cooperation of the new occupants of the development.

Construction Period Protection Program

A. Forest Protection Techniques

1.5oil Protection Area (Critical Root Zone) The soil protection area, or critical root zone, of a tree is that portion of the soil column where most of its roots may be found.

The limit of disturbance (LOD) line depicted on the plan shows the proposed extent of construction activities. Eco-Science Professionals or another qualified professional designated by the developer, will assist in the field flagging of the LOD to ensure that the Critical Root Zone for the Forest Retention Area is determined in accordance with the in-Field Edge Determination Guidelines in Appendix 2. Eco-Science Professionals, or another qualified professional, will also assess the condition of the new forest edge to determine if selective thinning or pruning is needed to improve the condition of the edge.

2. Fencing and Signage All forest retention areas will be protected from unauthorized intrusion by appropriate signage and fencing. Signage and fencing will be

installed prior to any construction activity. Installation of these devices will be supervised by Eco-Science Professionals or another qualified professional. Fencing will placed along all LOD lines that occur within 35 feet of existing treelines. Signage will be placed along the edge of the FCC every 100 feet. Fencing will consist of blaze orange mesh fence or super silt fence. See Forest Conservation Plan for standard specifications.

B. Pre-Construction Meeting

Upon staking of limits of disturbance and installation of all signage, a pre-construction meeting will be held between the developer; contractor and appropriate County inspector. The purpose of the meeting will be to verify that all tree protection measures outlined in the FCP are in place, that all sediment control is in order, and to notify the contractor of possible penalties for non-compliance with the FCP.

C. Storage Facilities/Equipment Cleaning All equipment storage, parking, sanitary facilities, material stockpiling, etc. associated with construction of the project will be restricted to those areas shown within the limit of disturbance. Meaning of equipment will be prohibited from all forest retention areas. Wastewater resulting from equipment cleaning will be controlled to prevent

D. Sequence of Construction

The following timetable represents the proposed timetable for construction of the proposed project. The construction start date for this project has not been formalized. The actual project start date is predicated on the issuance of all necessary permits and approvals for the project. The items outlined in the Forest Conservation Plan will be enacted upon commencement of the project.

Below find a sequence of construction 1. Install all tree protection signage, fencing, and sediment control devices.

2. Hold pre-construction meeting between developer, contractor and County inspector

3. Grade site and construct improvements. Stabilize all disturbed areas in accordance with grading plan. 4. Remove sediment control. Replace any forest retention signage in poor condition.

5. Hold post-construction meeting with County inspectors to assure compliance with FCP

E. Construction Monitoring

Eco-Science Professionals, or another qualified professional designated by the developer, will monitor construction of the project to ensure that all activities are in compliance with the Forest Conservation Plan. This will include inspections to ensure that signage is properly maintained and that no unauthorized intrusions have been made into forest retention areas.

F. Activities Permitted During Construction

The forest conservation plan will allow the following activities within forest resources during the construction phase of the project:

1. Passive recreation (birdwatching, hiking, etc.) These activities will not damage or negatively impact the forest resources on the propert

G. Post-Construction Meeting

Upon completion of construction, Eco-Science Professionals, or another qualified professional designated by the developer, will notify the County that construction has been completed and arrange for a post-construction meeting to review the project site. The meeting will allow the County inspector to verify that all forest Conservation Easement areas have been properly retained and that all post construction profection measures (permanent signage) have been installed.

Post-Construction Management Plan

The post-construction management plan will further ensure that all Forest Conservation Easement Areas are maintained. The developer will be responsible for implementation of the post-construction management plan.

The following items will be incorporated into the plan for the subject property:

A. Signage Signage indicating the limits of the forest retention areas shall be maintained

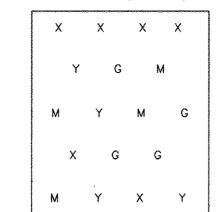
FCE Planting Area # 1 - 0.35 acres

Planting required: (350 WHIPS PER ACRE) x 0.35 x 350 = 123 WHIPS

Qty	Species	Size	Spacing
10	Acer rubrum - Red maple	1" cal.	15° o.c.
10	Quercus alba — White oak	i" cal.	15' o.c.
			20 Total 1" caliper trees
11	Acer rubrum - Red maple	2-3' whip	11' o.c.
11	Cercis canadensis - Red bud	2-3' whip	11' o.c.
11	Cornus florida - Flowering dogwood	2-3' whip	11' o.c.
11	Liriodendron tulipifera — Tulip poplar	2-3' whip	11' o.c.
11	Prunus serotina - Black cherry	2-3' whip	11' o.c.
11	Robinia pseudo-acācia - Black locust	2-3' whip	11' o.c.
11	Quercus alba — White oak	2-3' whip	11' o.c.
11	Viburnum prunifolium - Blackhaw	2-3' whip	11' o.c.
			88 Total whip plantings

1" CAL TREES = 200/ACRE (20 TREES/200) = 0.10 AC. WHIPS w/shelters = $350/ACRE = (350 \times 0.25 AC, (0.35 - 0.10)) = 80 WHIPS$





Key $X-2^m$ or 1" caliper trees along perimeter at required spacing, Y.G.M.X - whip species planted randomly within planting area at required spacing.

Tree Shelters - installation Specifications impacted by site grading shall have no additional topsoil installed. After planting the tree in accordance with proper tree planting directions, pound or press the stake Into the ground at a distance from the tree equal to about one-half the diameter of the protector The stake should be on the side of the tree toward the prevailing wind: e.g., if the prevailing wind is

from the west, the stake should be on the west side of the tree The top of the stake should be several inches higher than the top loCktie that secures the protector

Tree Pro

to the stake. See table below for stake sizes.

1. Fold the collar back over the outside of the protector, with the smooth side of the protector on the inside. The purpose of the collar is to provide a soft rim so the trees' bark won't be damaged. 2. With the holes lined up, slide the lockties through both holes in each side wall and look the tie two or three clicks to keep it from falling out See table below for the number of lockties. 3. Carefully slide the protector down over the top of the tree and the loses down over the stake. PLEASE NOTE: If the trees have branches, carefully gather them together with their tips facing up before lowering the protector.

4. Make sure the bottom of the protector is in good contact with the ground. PLEASE NOTE: Proper protector installation does not require the protector to be pressed down into the ground because doing so can sometimes cause rodent problems. Mice, votes and other animals often build nests Inside protectors that are too firmly planted in the ground.

PROTECTOR	NUMBER	MININ
SIZE	OF TIES*	STAKE
12"	i ·	18"
18"	1	24"
24"	2	30"
30"	2	36"
36"	3	36"
48"	3	48"
60"	PRE-INSERTED	60"
72"	PRE-INSERTED	72"

BIRD NETS

BACKFILL WITH WITH 2/3 EXISTING SOIL AND 1/3 COMPOST

- 50IL MIX BACKFILL

HEIGHT ROOTBALL 10% ABOVE FINISHED GRAD

Disturbed Soil

WIOTH = 2 1/2 X ROOTBALL

OR CONTAINER DIAMETER

Planting on Slope

WIDTH = 2 1/2 X ROOTBALL

OR CONTAINER DIAMETER

HEIGHT ROOTBALL 10%-

ORIGINAL GRADE -

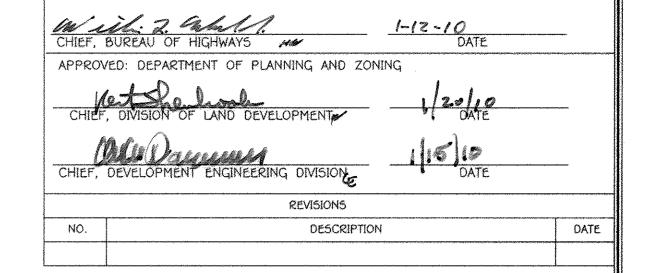
Nets are provided for 40". 80" and 72" protectors only. They are usually not necessary for smaller sizes. Installing protectors without Bird Nets Is hazardous to bluebirds and other insect-eating birds. Installation is fast, simple and the responsible thing to do. Simply slide the net over the top of the

Without bird nets, birds trapped inside protectors will not only die, they can also destroy the tree as they try to escape. Please inspect your trees periodically to make sure the net is in place. The mesh must be removed before the tree emerges from the protector, otherwise, they can deform tire tree.

Undisturbed Soil

WIDTH = 2 1/2 X ROOTBALL

OR CONTAINER DIAMETER



Planting/Soil Specifications

Installation of bareroot plant stock shall take place between March 15 - April 20; b&b/container stock March 15 -May 30 or September 15 - November 15. Fall planting of B&B stock is not recommended. 2. Disturbed areas shall be seeded and stabilized as per general construction plan for project. Planting areas not

Bareroot plants shall be installed so that the top of root mass is level with the top of existing grade. Roots shall be dipped in an anti-desiccant get prior to planting. Backfill in the planting pits shall consist of 3 parts existing soil to 1 part pine fines or equivalent

4. Fertilizer shall consist of Agriform 22-8-2, or equivalent, applied as per manufacturer's specifications, for woody plants. Herbaceous plants shall be fertilized with Osmocote 8-6-12.

5. Plant material shall be transported to the site in a tarped or covered truck. Plants shall be kept moist prior to

6. All non-organic debris associated with the planting operation shall be removed from the site by the contractor. Sequence of Construction

Sediment control shall be installed in accordance with general construction plan for site.

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Plants shall be installed as per Plant Schedule and the Planting/Soil Specifications for the project. 3. Upon completion of the planting, signage shall be installed as shown.

4. Plantings shall be maintained and guaranteed in accordance with the Maintenance and Guarantee requirements

Maintenance of Plantinas 1. Maintenance of plantings shall last for a period of 2 years

2. Plantings must receive 2 gallons of water, either through precipitation or watering, weekly during the 1st growing season, as needed. During second growing season, once a month during May-September, if needed.

3. Invasive exotics and noxious weeds will be removed, as required, from planting areas mechanically and/or with limited herbicide application (see groundcover note where appropriate). Old field successional species will be retained.

4. Plants will be examined a minimum two times during the growing season for serious plant pests and diseases. Serious problems will be treated with the appropriate agent.

5. Dead branches will be pruned from plantings Guarantee Requirements

1. A 75 percent survival rate of forestation plantings will be required at the end of 2 growing seasons. All plant material below the 75 percent threshold will be replaced at the beginning of the next growing season. Wild trees arising from natural regeneration may be counted up to 50 percent towards the total survival number if they are healthy, native species at least 12 inches tall.

THE FOREST CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS PER SECTION 16.1200 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND THE FOREST CONSERVATION MANUAL FOR THIS SUBDIVISION WILL BE FULFILLED BY THE RETENTION OF 1.15 ACRES ON-SITE FOREST, 0.35 ACRES OF ON-SITE AFFORESTATION AND A FEE-IN-LIEU PAYMENT FOR 0.55 AC. OF AFFORESTATION.

A. TOTAL FOREST SURETY = \$17,720.92 DERIVED AS FOLLOWS:
1. RETENTION (1.16 AC. X 43,560 SQ. FT./AC. X \$0.20/5Q. FT. = \$10,105.92)

2. AFFORESTATION (0.35 AC. X 43,560 SQ. FT./AC. X \$0.50/SQ. FT. = \$7,623.00) B. TOTAL FEE-IN-LIEU PAYMENT = \$17,960.50 DERIVED AS FOLLOWS: 1. FEE-IN-LIEU FOREST = (0.55 AC. X 43,560 SQ. FT./AC. X \$0.75/SQ. FT. = \$17,960.50)

Plantina Notes

Surety for Forestation

When possible, plants shall be installed within 24 hours of delivery. If installation cannot be performed within this time frame, plant stock shall be watered and protected from dessication

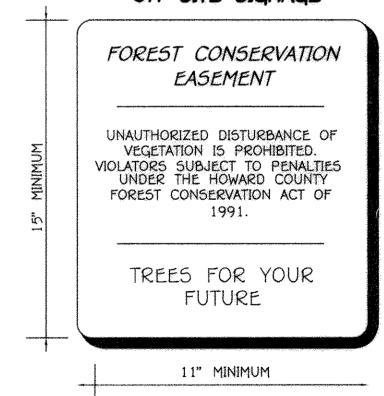
Application of herbicide, Round-up or equivalent, may be used to reduce plant competition from old field successional growth at the time of installation. Mowing, re-application of herbicide, or a combination thereof, may be used t control unwanted, competing vegetation.

Planting shall be installed within one year or two growing seasons of subdivision approval. Plantings shall be installed in accordance with the time schedule included in Note 1 of the planting /Seeding Specifications.

Planting Note per B.G.&E.

pole line. Trees with mature heights greater than 40' shall not be planted within 45' of the utility pole line. Finally, the recorded plat/drawing and associated Forest Conservation easement documents recorded in the land records of Howard County shall note that trees retained or planted to comply with FCA requirements shall meet the conditions prescribed above for mature tree heights and planting distances from the lines, and that BGE shall have the right without mitigation requirements to remove or prune any trees situated within the Forest Conservation area that BGE deems to pose a hazard to the overhead facilities regardless of the distance of the tree or trees from the overhead lines."

ON-SITE SIGNAGE



FOREST CONSERVATION NOTES & DETAILS MT. HEBRON SECTION 24 LOTS 1 - 12, OPEN SPACE LOT 13 AND NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'A'

Tax Map No. 17 Grid No. 10 Parcel No. 250 Second Election District Howard County, Maryland Date: December 3, 2009

Sheet 14 Of 15

FISHER. COLLINS & CARTER. INC. IL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

Eco-Science Professionals, Inc.

MD DNR Qualified Professional USACOE Wetland Delineator Certification # WDCP93MD06100448

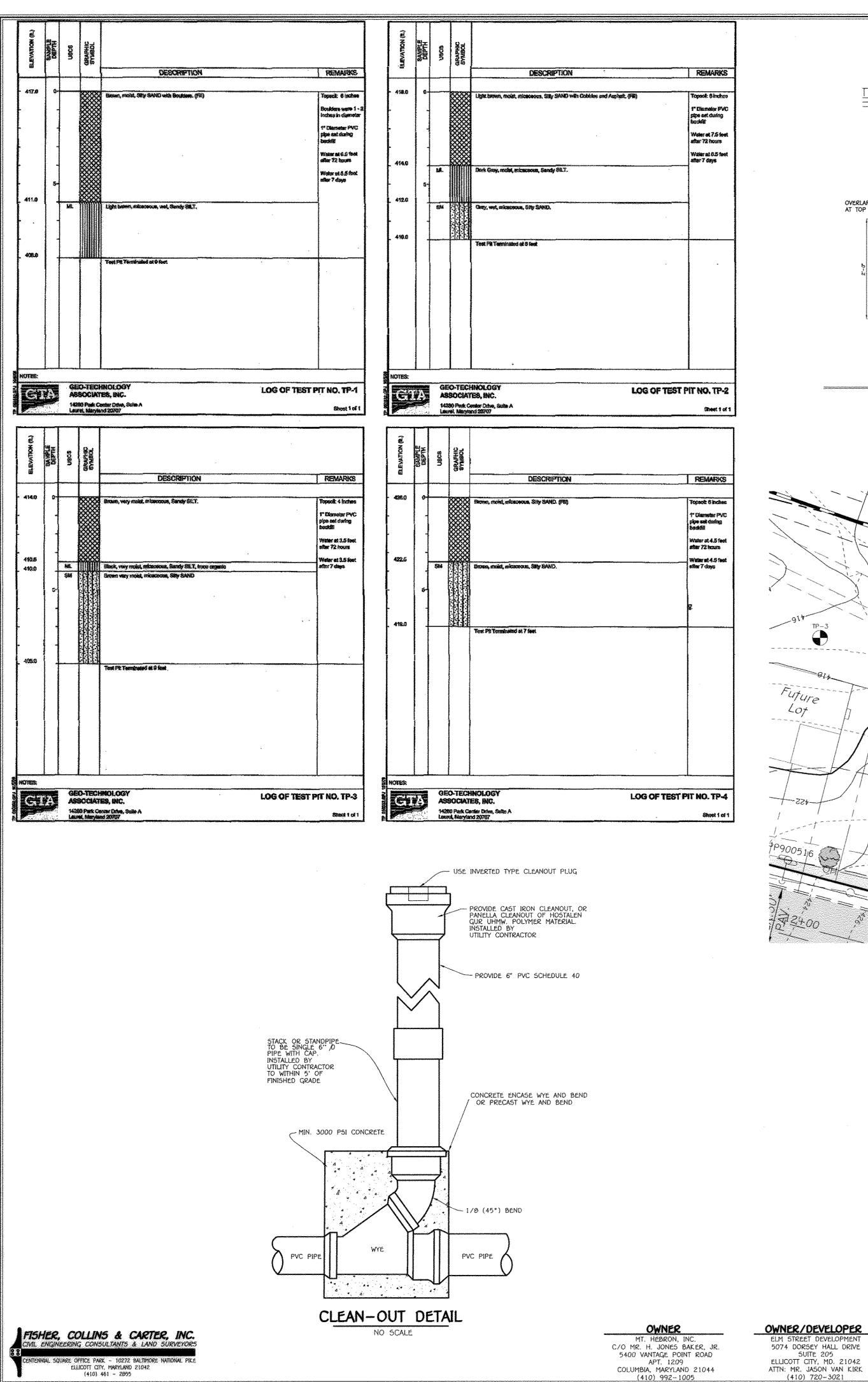
OWNER MT. HEBRON, INC C/O MR. H. JONES BAKER, JR. 5400 VANTAGE POINT ROAD APT. 1209 COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21044

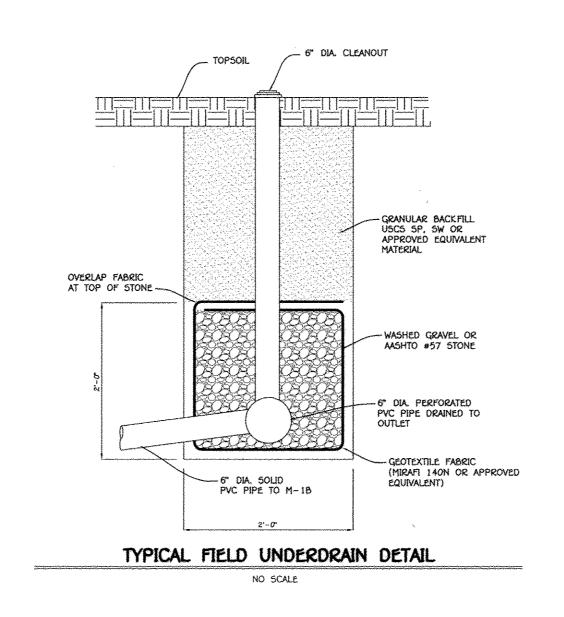
5074 DORSEY HALL DRIVE SUITE 205 ELLICOTT CITY, MO. 21042 ATTN: MR. JASON VAN KIRK

Seeding and Whip Planting Specification

documents were prepared by me, and that I am a duly

Licensed Professional Engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland, License No. 20749, Expiration Date 2-22-11."





Conclusions and Recommendations

GTA understands that this groundwater data will be utilized for planning and design of final basement and foundation levels and possible foundation underdrain systems. Based on the test pit data and existing ground surface elevations, construction of basements within the proposed lots is considered feasible provided the standard level of care is taken during construction and the recommendations presented herein are followed.

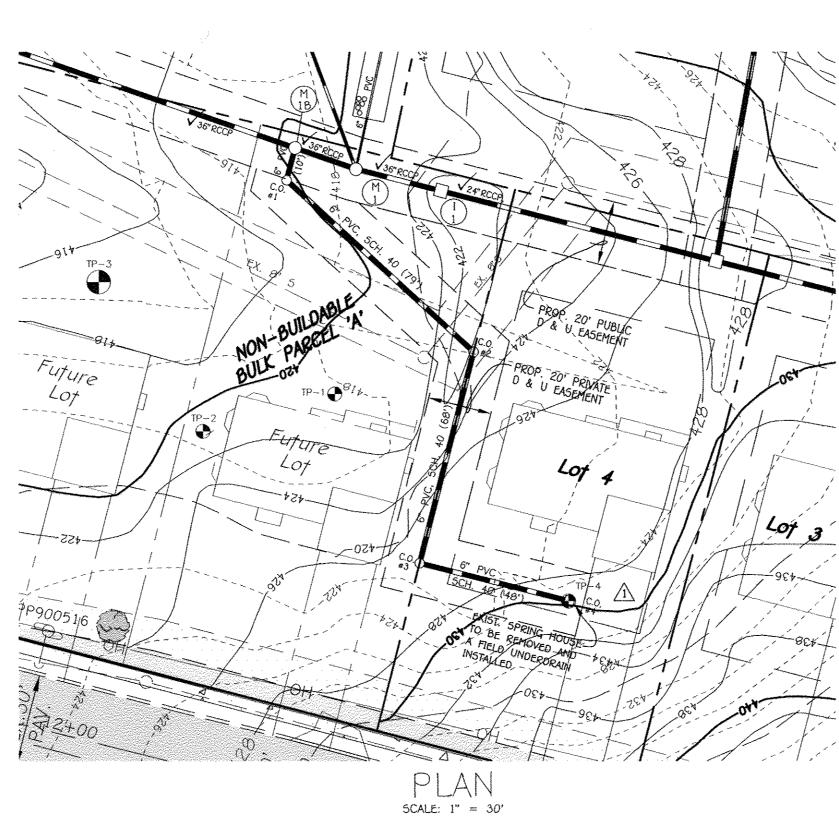
GTA recommends construction of basement floor levels a minimum of four feet above the highest groundwater level observed in the explorations on each lot. The explorations encountered groundwater, generally at depths greater than 3.5 feet below existing grades. Standard perimeter drains connected to a sump-pump system shall be provided for all basement units if the basement floor is held four feet above groundwater.

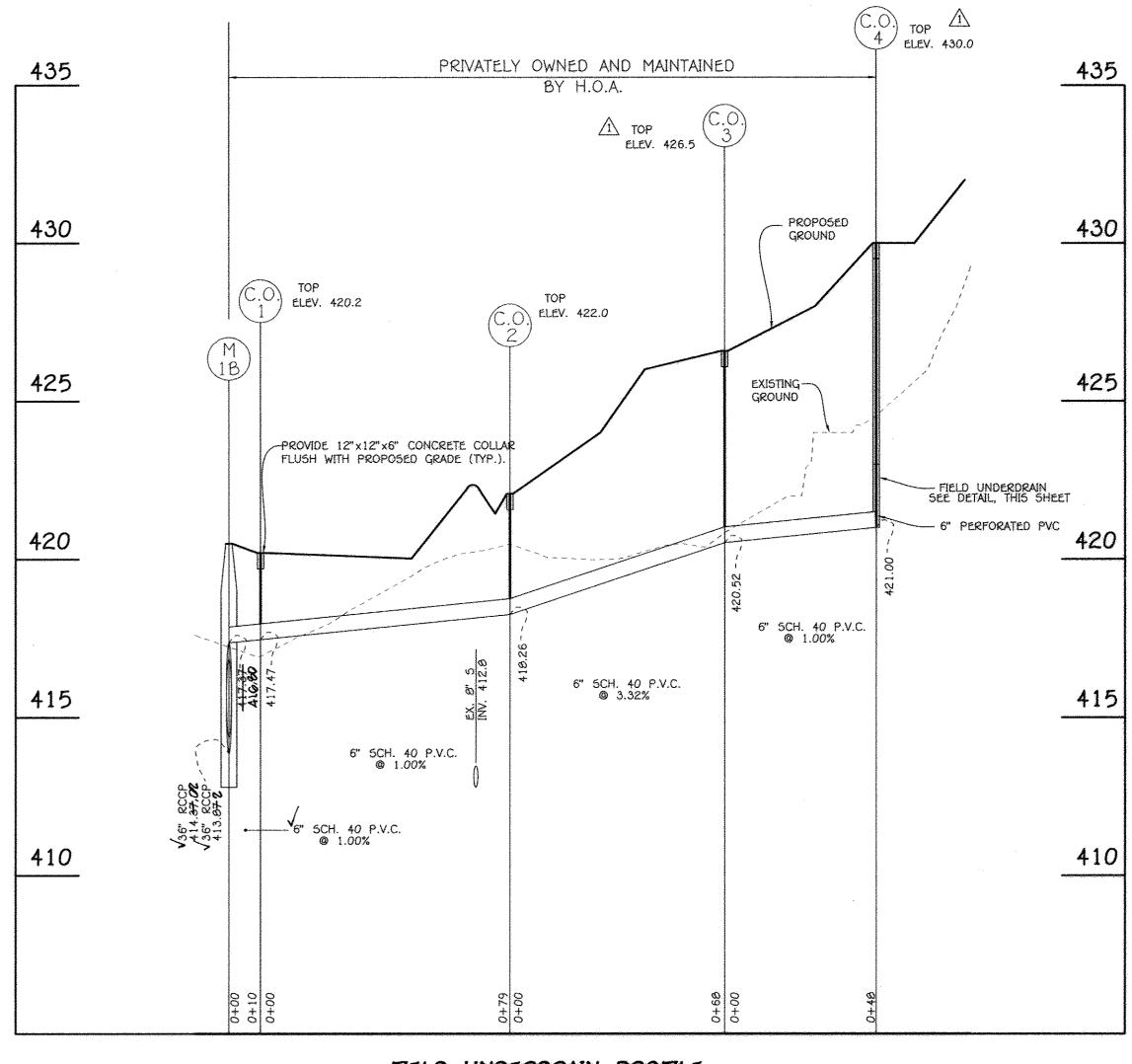
If the basement floor elevation is planned at four feet above the groundwater on each lot, existing fill soils will be present below the proposed slabs and footings. There is risk associated with constructing structures on undocumented and likely uncontrolled fill soils. To eliminate the risk associated with building structures on undocumented/uncontrolled fill soils, the existing fill soils should be removed and replaced with controlled fill.

Alternately, a gravity outfall can be constructed for the perimeter drains. If a gravity outfall is provided for the perimeter drains, the basement floors can be lowered such that the footings of the proposed single-family homes will be founded within or close to the natural soils. The perimeter drains should be set a minimum of one foot below the proposed basement levels. The civil engineer should set the proposed basement elevations and design the gravity outfall for the perimeter drains to allow for the system to function with the existing storm drain and stormwater management systems to control the groundwater.

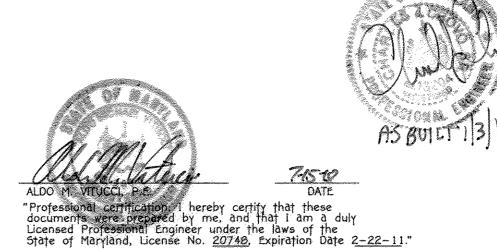
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	CHIEF,	DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION DATE	
		REVISIONS	
	NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE
***************************************	Δ	LOWERED LOT GRADING AND REVISED UNDERDRAIN CLEAN-OUT TOP ELEVATIONS	5/19/10

Recomme	ended Minimum Basement 5	lab Elevation with Pu	mped Perimeter Drain
Lo†	Highest Elevation of Ground Water Encountered (El)	Lowest Elevation of Existing Fill Encountered (El)	Recommended Minimum Basement Slab Elevation with Pumped Perimeter Drain (El)
4	421.5	422.5	425.5
14	411.5	411	415.5
15	411.5	410.5	415.5









REVISED T HERRON

MT. HEBRON

SECTION 24

LOTS 1 - 12, OPEN SPACE LOT 13

AND NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'A'

Zoned: R-20

Zoned: R-20
Tax Map No. 17 Grid No. 10 Parcel No. 250
Second Election District
Howard County, Maryland
Date: December 3, 2009
Sheet 15 Of 15