

\*THE 20 THUJA PLICATA TREES (GREEN GIANT) SHOULD BE 6-8 FEET TALL AT THE TIME OF PLANTING AND SHOULD BE BALLED AND BURLAPPED.

R. JACOB HIKMAT, P.E.

MENTAL

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THE MIHU AGREEMENT AND COVENANTS WILL BE RECORDED TOGETHER AT THE SAME TIME WITH THE

FINAL PLAT AT THE LAND RECORDS OFFICE.

Base Course - The base course shall be AASHTO No. 3 or 4 course aggregate with an assumed open pore space of 30% (n = 0.30).

### 3. Reinforced Turf

Reinforced Grass Pavement (RGP) – Whether used with grass or gravel, the RGP thickness shall be at least 134" thick with a load capacity capable of supporting the traffic and vehicle types that will be carried.

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

## 1. Material Specifications

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

# 2. Filtering Media or Planting Soil

The soil shall be a uniform mix, free of stones, stumps, roots or other similar objects larger than two inches. No other materials or substances shall be mixed or dumped within the microbioretention practice that may be harmful to plant growth, or prove a hindrance to the planting or maintenance operations. The planting soil shall be free of Bermuda grass, Quackgrass, Johnson grass, or other noxious weeds as specified under COMAR 15.08.01.05.

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

- Soil Component Loamy Sand or Sandy Loam (USDA Soil Textural Classification)
- Organic Content Minimum 10% by dry weight (ASTM D 2974). In general, this can be met with a mixture of loamy sand (60%-65%) and compost (35% to 40%) or sandy loam (30%), coarse sand (30%), and compost (40%).
- Clay Content Media shall have a clay content of less than 5%.
- pH Range Should be between 5.5 7.0. Amendments (e.g., lime, iron sulfate plus sulfur) may be mixed into the soil to increase or decrease pH.

There shall be at least one soil test per project. Each test shall consist of both the standard soil test for pH, and additional tests of organic matter, and soluble salts. A textural analysis is required from the site stockpiled topsoil. If topsoil is imported, then a texture analysis shall be performed for each location where the topsoil was excavated.

#### 3. Compaction

It is very important to minimize compaction of both the base of bioretention practices and the required backfill. When possible, use excavation hoes to remove original soil. If practices are

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

excavated using a loader, the contractor should use wide track or marsh track equipment, or light equipment with turf type tires. Use of equipment with narrow tracks or narrow tires, rubber tires with large lugs, or high-pressure tires will cause excessive compaction resulting in reduced infiltration rates and is not acceptable. Compaction will significantly contribute to design

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

Rototill 2 to 3 inches of sand into the base of the bioretention facility before backfilling the optional sand layer. Pump any ponded water before preparing (rototilling) base.

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

When backfilling the bioretention facility, place soil in lifts 12" to 18". Do not use heavy equipment within the bioretention basin. Heavy equipment can be used around the perimeter of the basin to supply soils and sand. Grade bioretention materials with light equipment such as a compact loader or a dozer/loader with marsh tracks.

#### 4. Plant Material

Recommended plant material for micro-bioretention practices can be found in Appendix A. Section A.2.3.

#### 5. Plant Installation

Compost is a better organic material source, is less likely to float, and should be placed in the invert and other low areas. Mulch should be placed in surrounding to a uniform thickness of 2" to 3". Shredded or chipped hardwood mulch is the only accepted mulch. Pine mulch and wood chips will float and move to the perimeter of the bioretention area during a storm event and are not acceptable. Shredded mulch must be well aged (6 to 12 months) for acceptance.

Rootstock of the plant material shall be kept moist during transport and on-site storage. The plant root ball should be planted so 1/8<sup>th</sup> of the ball is above final grade surface. The diameter of the planting pit shall be at least six inches larger than the diameter of the planting ball. Set and maintain the plant straight during the entire planting process. Thoroughly water ground bed cover after installation.

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Stakes are to be equally spaced on the outside of the tree ball.

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

provide a clean-out port and monitor performance of the filter.

6. Underdrains

of surface area).

Miscellaneous

Underdrains should meet the following criteria:

bed when bed thickness exceeds 24".

Trees shall be braced using 2" by 2" stakes only as necessary and for the first growing season only.

Grasses and legume seed should be drilled into the soil to a depth of at least one inch. Grass and

cycling. The primary function of the bioretention structure is to improve water quality. Adding

The topsoil specifications provide enough organic material to adequately supply nutrients from natural

fertilizers defeats, or at a minimum, impedes this goal. Only add fertilizer if wood chips or mulch are

• Pipe- Should be 4" to 6" diameter, slotted or perforated rigid plastic pipe (ASTMF 758, Type PS 28, or AASHTO-M-278) in a gravel layer. The preferred material is slotted, 4" rigid pipe (e.g.,

• Perforations - If perforated pipe is used, perforations should be 3/8" diameter located 6" on center with a minimum of four holes per row. Pipe shall be wrapped with a 1/4" (No. 4 or 4x4) galvanized

• Gravel – The gravel layer (No. 57 stone preferred) shall be at least 3" thick above and below the

• A rigid, non-perforated observation well must be provided (one per every 1,0000 square feet) to

The main collector pipe for underdrain systems shall be constructed at a minimum slope of 0.5%.

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

• A 4" layer of pea gravel (1/8" to 3/8" stone) shall be located between the filter media and underdrain

to prevent migration of fines into the underdrain. This layer may be considered part of the filter

Observation wells and/or clean-out pipes must be provided (one minimum per every 1000 square feet

legume plugs shall be planted following the non-grass ground cover planting specifications.

used to amend the soil. Rototill urea fertilizer at a rate of 2 pounds per 1000 square feet.

13 007 PO. Box 2071 Columbia, MD 21045-2071 Phone: (410) 381-5330 Fax: (410) 381-1064 e-mail: mounir54@yahoo.com PRESIDENT: Mounir Adouzakhm MSCE, P.E. CONSULTANTS: Edward De Santis Eng. C.E., P.E. • Dr. Karnat Tawfiqu Ph.D., P.E. December 7, 2013 Mildenberg, Boender & Associates, Inc. 6800 Deerpath Road, Suite 150 Elkridge, Maryland 21075 Attn: Ms. Maya M. Mildenberg Ref: Limited Subsurface Exploration Proposed Development Howard County, Maryland GE&T Project No. G-230 On November 30th, 2013, GE&T Consultants, Inc. utilized a hand auger to bore one (1) soil borings at the location shown on the attached Hand-Auger Location Map. The purpose of the hand auger was to evaluate the presence/absence of bedrock and groundwater at the location shown, within 5± ft below existing site grades. The number, location, and depth of the boring were determined by others and the boring was staked-out in the field by others. Our field observations are summarized in Table 1 below: Depth to Groundwater | Depth to hand-auger | Termination Depth Note: All depths are below existing site grades

It should be noted that the actual level of groundwater and the amount and level of perched water should be anticipated to fluctuate through the year, depending on variations in precipitation, surface run-off, infiltration, site topography, drainage, and other factors not evident at the time of our exploration. GE&T can not be responsible for changes in groundwater conditions at the site due to seasonal variations and changes caused by other factors such as grading operations at the site.

GE&T appreciates the opportunity to provide this geotechnical engineering service to you. Should you have any questions regarding this letter report, or require additional services, please feel free to contact our office.



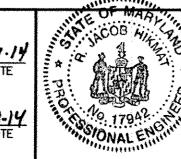
Appendix B.4. Construction Specifications for Environmental Site Design Practices

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

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT



HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

& JACOB HIKMAT, P.E.

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