	SHEET INDEX
SHEET No.	SHEET
1	title sheet
2	SYCAMORE VALLEY RUN PLAN AND PROFILE, CHAMPIONSHIP DRIVE PLAN AND PROFILE
3	CHAMPIONSHIP DRIVE PLAN AND PROFILE
4	STREET TREE, GRADING & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
5	STREET TREE, GRADING & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
6	DRAINAGE AREA MAP & LANDSCAPE PLAN
7	DRAINAGE AREA MAP & LANDSCAPE PLAN
8	STORM DRAIN PROFILES
9	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DETAILS
10	DETAIL SHEET
11	SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS
12	FOREST CONSERVATION PLAN AND DETAILS

FINAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLANS

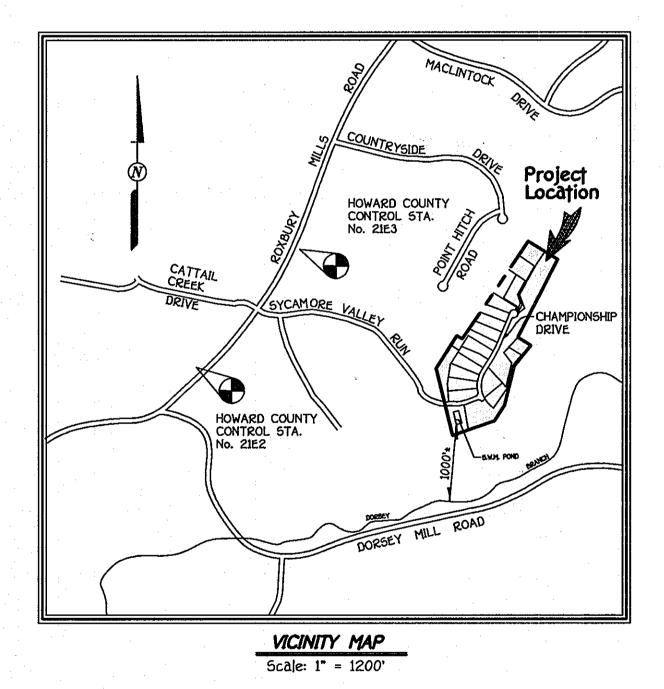
SYCAMORE VALLEY II

LOTS 1 - 17 AND PRESERVATION PARCELS "A" - "C" ZONED RC-DEO TAX MAP NO. 21 PARCEL 7 FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

	MINIMUM LO	T SIZE CHART	
LOT NO.	GROSS AREA	PIPESTEM AREA	MINIMUM LOT SIZE
11	46,097 5Q. FT. ±	2,957 SQ. FT. ±	43,140 SQ. FT. ±
12	52,770 5Q. FT. ±	552 SQ. FT. ±	52,226 SQ. FT. ±
13	57,712 SQ. FT. ±	5,070 SQ. FT. ±	52,642 SQ. FT. ±
14	64,531 SQ. FT. ±	11,223 SQ. FT. ±	53,300 SQ. FT. ±

TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS								
STREET NAME	STATION	OFFSET	Posted Sign	SIGN CODE				
SYCAMORE VALLEY RUN	34+23	13'R	STOP	R1-1				
CHAMPIONSHIP DRIVE	4+00	13'R	SPEED LIMIT 25	R2-1				
SYCAMORE VALLEY RUN	32+25	13'L	SPEED LIMIT 25	R2-1				

SIFICATION C	HART
CLASSIFICATION	R/W WIDTH
LOCAL ROAD	50'
CUL-DE-SAC	50'
	CLASSIFICATION LOCAL ROAD

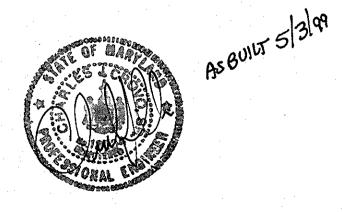


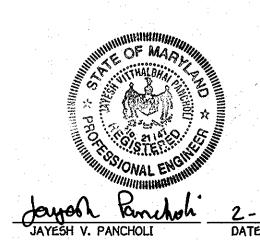
GENERAL NOTES

- 1. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL CONSTRUCTION IS TO BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH

- BY FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. AT 2' CONTOUR INTERVALS.
- 5. THIS HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DATUM SHOWN ARE BASED ON THE FOLLOWING NAD'S

- 6. SINCE THIS PROJECT HAS AN APPROVED SKETCH PLAN AND A WAIVER APPROVED FOR PRELIMINARY PLANS, PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE DESIGN MANUAL VOL. III, CHAPTERS 1 AND 2 (FEB. 1993) ARE USED FOR THIS PROJECT.
- 7. FOREST CONSERVATION PLANS WERE PROVIDED BY EXPLORATION & RESEARCH, INC. IN MAY, 1997.
- 8. THE WETLANDS STUDY WAS PREPARED BY EXPLORATION & RESEARCH, INC. IN APRIL,1997.
- 9. THE TRAFFIC STUDY WAS PROVIDED BY STREET TRAFFIC STUDIES ON APRIL 15, 1997, AND APPROVED ON OCT. 17, 1997.
- 10. THE SOILS INVESTIGATION REPORT WAS PREPARED BY HILLIS-CARNES ENGINEERING ASSOC., INC. ON JUNE 27, 1997.
- 11. THE SKETCH PLAN (SP 98-02) WAS APPROVED ON 10/17/97. PRELIMINARY PLANS WERE WAIVED UNDER (WP 98-62) ON JANUARY 21, 1990. PREVIOUS VERSION OF THE DESIGN MANUAL (FEB. 1993) CHAPTERS 1 AND 2 ARE USED FOR THIS PROJECT.
- 12. TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES, MARKINGS AND SIGNING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE MANUAL OF UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD). ALL STREET AND REGULATORY SIGNS SHALL BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO
- 13. STREET LIGHT PLACEMENT AND THE TYPE OF FIXTURE AND POLE SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN
- MANUAL, VOLUME III (1993) AND AS MODIFIED BY "GUIDELINES FOR STREET LIGHTS IN RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS (JUNE 1993)."
- 14. A MINIMUM SPACING OF 20' SHALL BE MAINTAINED BETWEEN ANY STREET LIGHT AND ANY TREE.
- 15. PRIVATE WATER AND PRIVATE SEWER WILL BE USED WITHIN THIS DEVELOPMENT.
- 16. THE FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT(5) HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED TO FULFILL THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 16.1200 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY FOREST CONSERVATION ACT. NO CLEARING, GRADING OR CONSTRUCTION IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT, EXCEPT AS SHOWN ON AN APPROVED ROAD CONSTRUCTION DRAWING OR SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN.





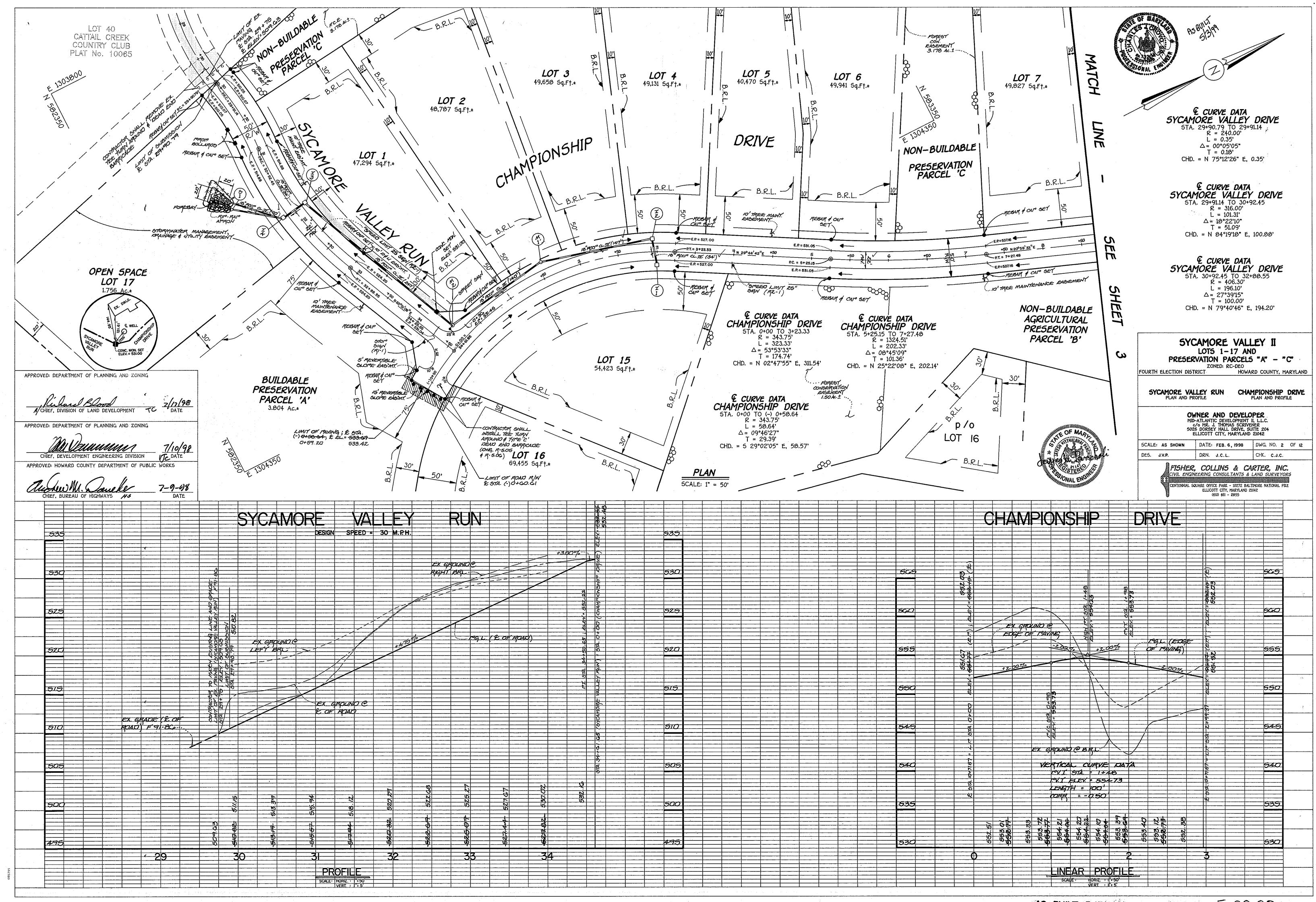
TITLE SHEET SYCAMORE VALLEY LOTS 1 - 17 AND PRESERVATION PARCELS "A" - "C"

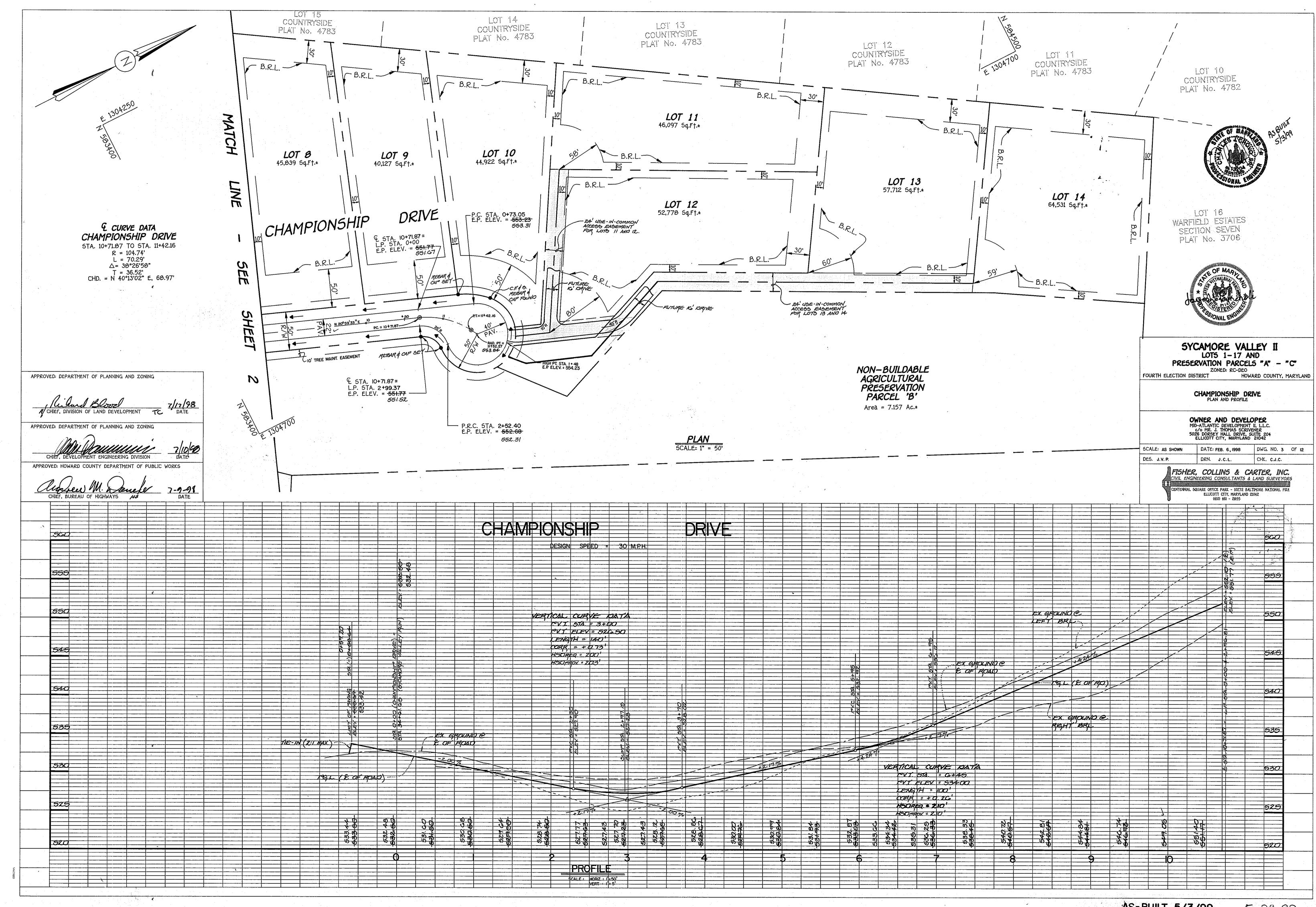
ZONED: RC-DEO TAX MAP No. 21 PARCEL 7 FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: FEBRUARY 6, 1998 SHEET 1 OF 12

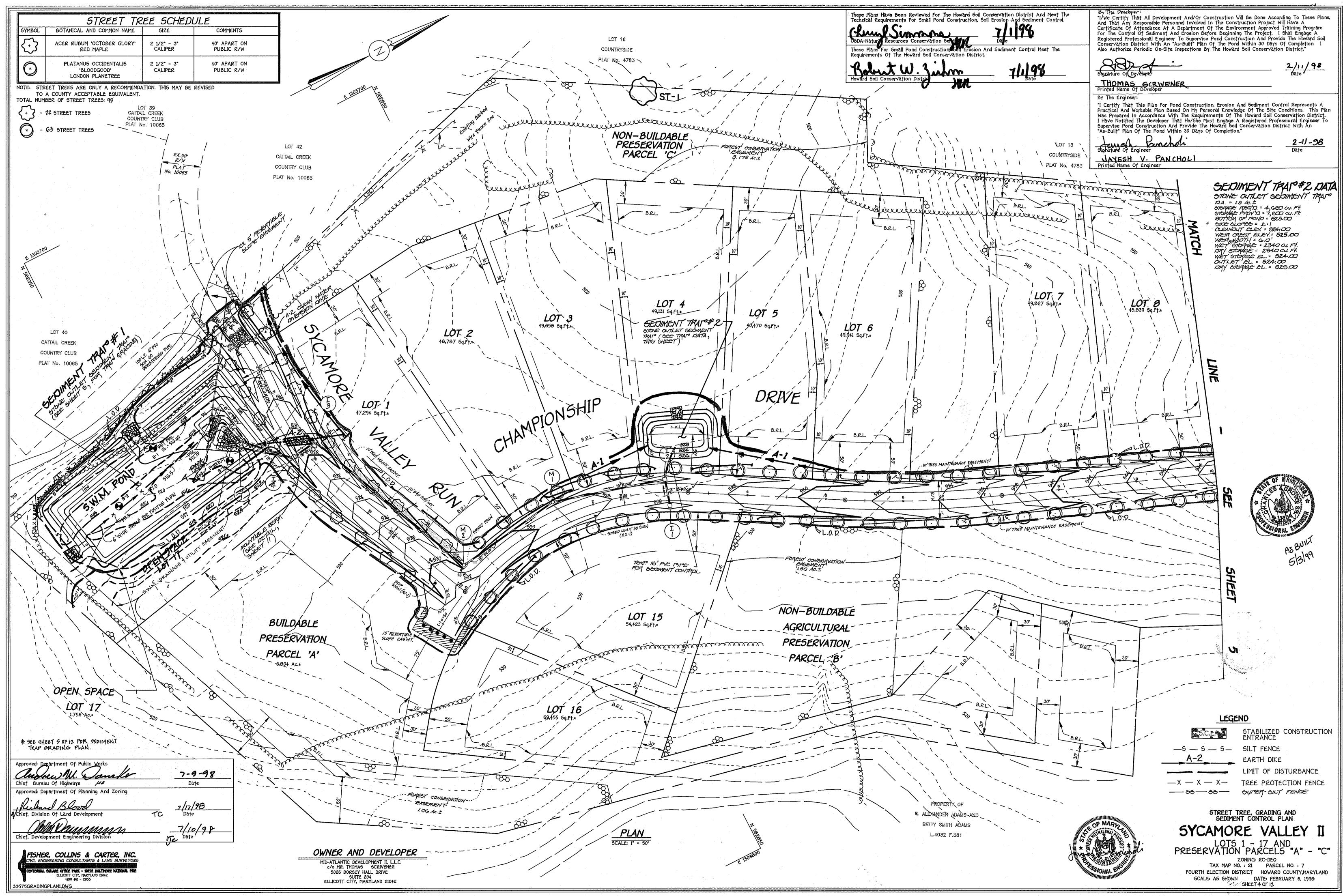
OWNER AND DEVELOPER

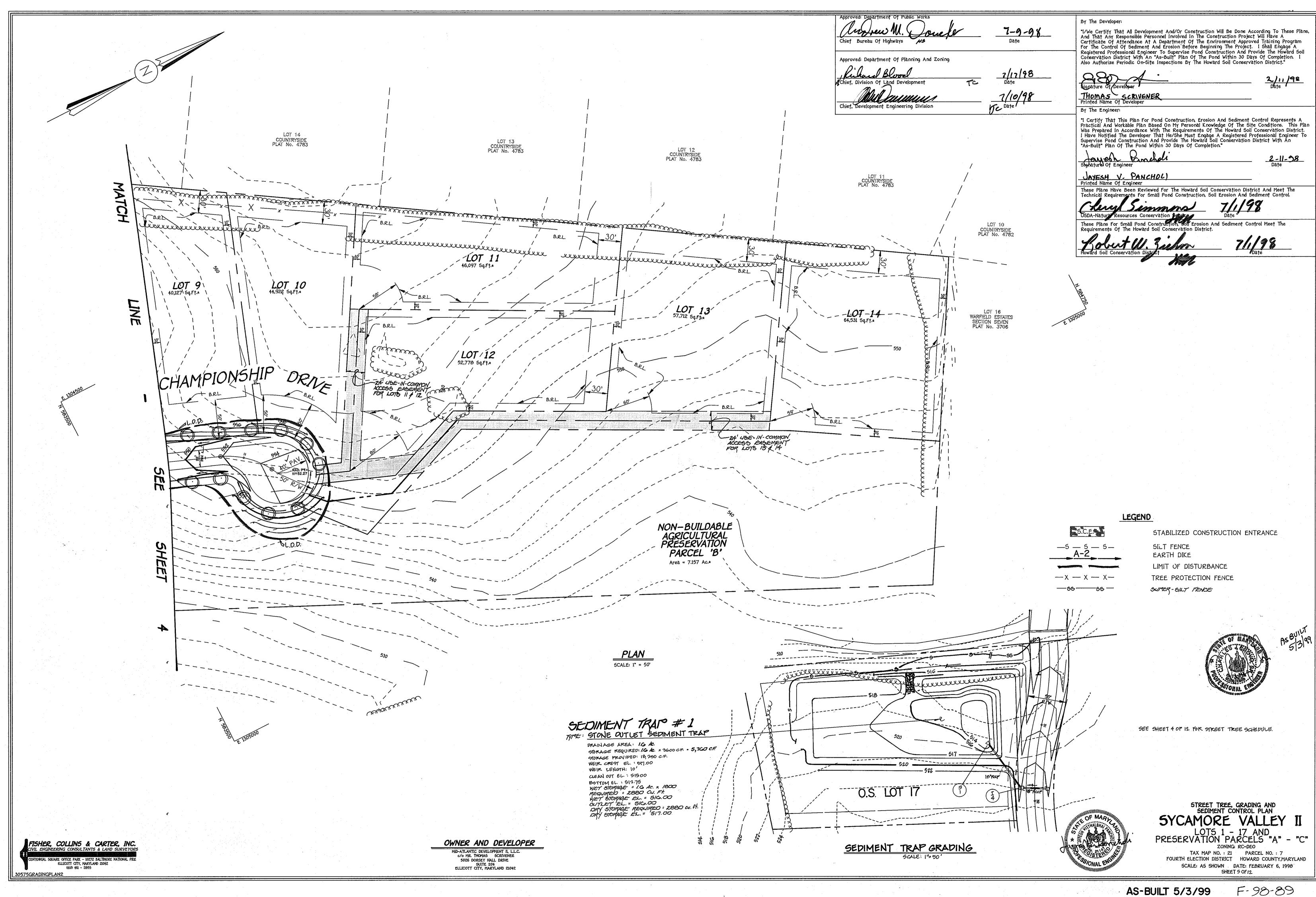
MID-ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT II, L.L.C. c/o MR. J. THOMAS SCRIVNER 5026 DORSEY HALL DRIVE ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

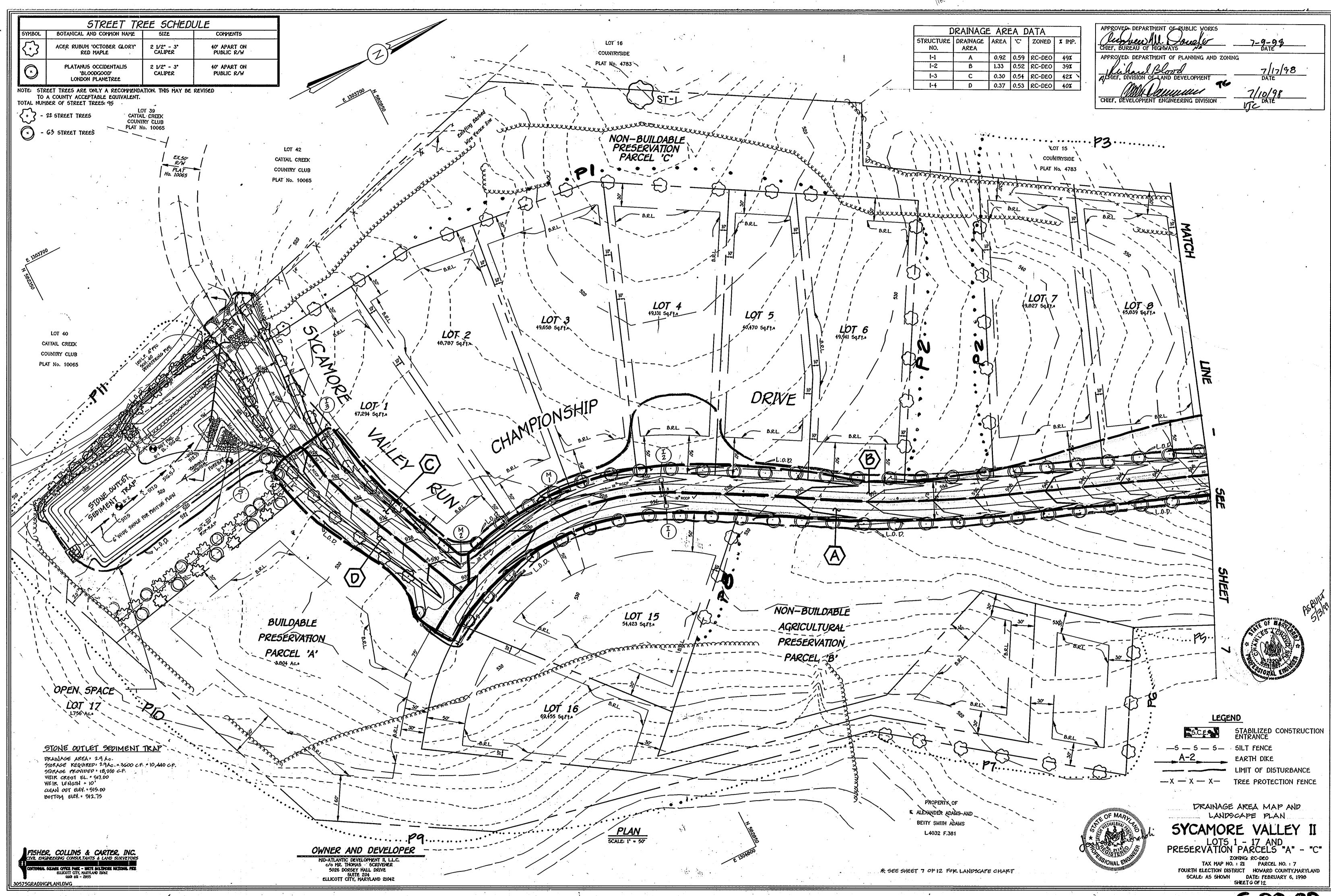
FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.

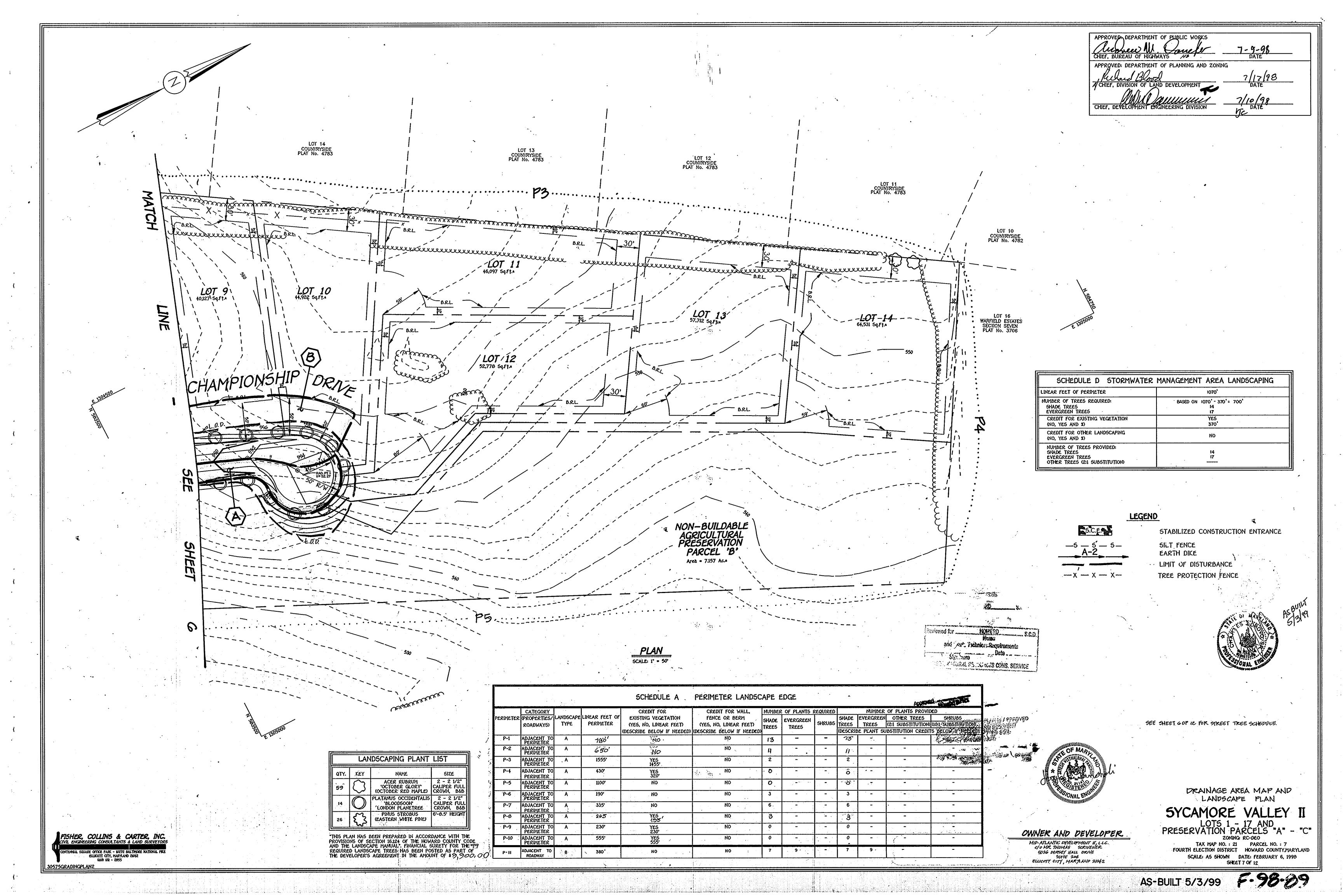


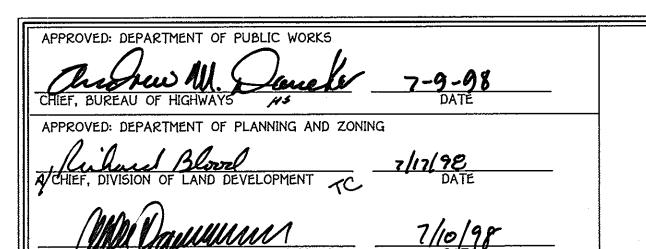












FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.

30575STORMDRAINS.DWG

nnial square office park - 10272 baltimore national pik

DETAIL 25 - ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION I

DISCHARGE TO SEMI CONFINED SECTION (MAXIMUM TAILWATER CONDITION)

MINIMUM DEPTH = DISCHARGE OR TAILWATER DEPTH. WHICHEVER IS GREATER DEPTH DICTATED BY CHANNEL SECTION AT END OF APRON I 3' MINIMUM - FILTER CLOTH LINING ___1' MINIMUM ELEVATION

PLAN VIEW

and sides CHANNEL CROSS SECTION WILL VARY FROM A-A TO B-B W = d + 0.4 LaCLOTH LINING A MINIMUM OF 4" -FILTER CLOTH LINING SECTION B-B SECTION A-A

> NOTE: FILTER CLOTH SHALL BE GEOTEXTILE CLASS C

NOTE: FILTER CLOTH MUST EXTEND A

MINIMUM OF 6" BEYOND APRON

ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION

Construction Specifications

1. The subgrade for the filter, rip-rap, or gabion shall be prepared to the required lines and grades. Any fill required in the subgrade shall be compacted to a density of approximately that of the surrounding undisturbed material.

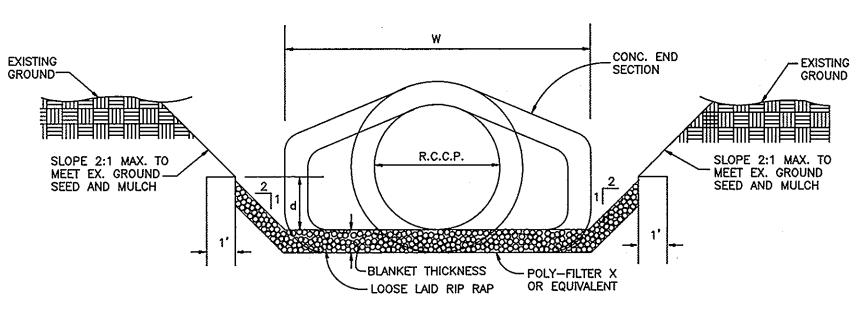
2. The rock or gravel shall conform to the specified grading limits when installed respectively in the rip-rap or filter.

3. Geotextile shall be protected from punching, cutting, or tearing. Any damage other than an occasional small hole shall be repaired by placing another piece of geotextile over the damaged part or by completely replacing the geotextile. All overlaps whether for repairs or for joining two pieces of geotextile shall be a minimum of one foot.

4. Stone for the rip-rap or gabion outlets may be placed by equipment. They shall be constructed to the full course thickness in one operation and in such a manner as to avoid displacement of underlying materials. The stone for rip-rap or gabion outlets shall be delivered and placed in a manner that will ensure that it is reasonably homogeneous with the smaller stones and spalls filling the voids between the larger stones. Rip-rap shall be placed in a manner to prevent damage to the filter blanket or geotextile. Hand placement will be required to the extent necessary to prevent damage to the permanent works.

5. The stone shall be placed so that it blends in with the existing ground. If the stone is placed too high then the flow will be forced out of the channel and scour adjacent to the stone will occur.

STRUCTURE SCHEDULE STRUCTURE TOP REMARKS NI.VNI INV.OUT ROAD NAME ROAD STA. OFFSET ELEVATION ELEVATION -523.96 - 524.08 CHAMPIONSHIP DRIVE 2+97.15 3+05 20 17'R 'K' INLET 1 5.D. 4.13 w/ 5.D. 4.36 526.76 84 525.51 526.21 [-i -----'K' INLET / 5.D. 4.13 w/ 5.D. 4.36 523.37-72 -2+92 2+94 ~ 17'L 1-2 526.76 94 525.51 *52*6.30 523.62 77 CHAMPIONSHIP DRIVE 518.8744 SYCAMORE VALLEY RUN -31+83 31+80 20'-17'L 'K' INLET / 5.D. 4.13 w/ 5.D. 4.36 [-3 517.62 77 514.29 04 -514.04 5/3.88 -31+83 31+80 20' 17'R 'K' INLET / | S.D. 4.13 w/ S.D. 4.36 517.62 95 513.70 47 513.45- *25* SYCAMORE VALLEY RUN I-4 518.8763 529.99 1+53 /+5/ 20¹22°L -530.00--521.90 77 521.65 74 CHAMPIONSHIP DRIVE STD. MANHOLE V G - 5.12 M-1 ____ -34+40 34+39 22 25L STD. MANHOLE M-2 530.20-/* 520.25 12 520.00 0/ SYCAMORE VALLEY RUN G - 5.12 CONC. END SECTION 512.75 63 5.D. 5.52 512.75 63 514.25./3 5-1 N 582,486.880 E 1,304,034.04



RIP RAP CHANNEL DETAIL

RIP-RAP CHANNEL DESIGN DATA																
STRUCTURE	CROSS SECTIONAL AREA	WETTED PERIMETER	R	R 2/3	S	S 1/2	w	d	N	V (F.P.S.)	Q (C.F.S.)	RIP-RA	AP SIZE	BLANKET THICKNESS	Q ₁₀ (C.F.S.)	PIPE DIA.
S-1	4.85 S.F.	7.80'	0.62	0.73	0.005 FT./FT.	0.0707	4.0'	0.85'	0.035	2.20	10.67	9.5"	15"	19"	10.61	18"
						•							_			

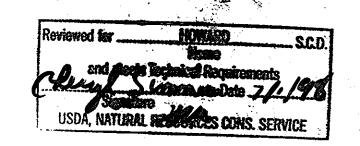
535 EX.GROUND 530 PROPOSED GRADE 520 MGHA CL. I RIP-RAP APRONC 0% d50: 9.5", dmax. = 15" THICKNESG: 19" | 18" RCCP CL. V e 1.00%. Q = 9.13 cfs Vf • 5.17 fps Vp = 6.70 fps 18" ROCP CLIL e 1.00% Q= 9.13 cfs 18 ROCP a. IV C 1.00% Q = 4.03 cfs Vf · 2.28 fps Vp · 2.93 fps Vf= 5.17 fps Vp= 6.70 fps JB" KCCP CLIVE 2.31% PLACE ATOP FILTER FABRIC Q = 9.13 cfs Vf. 5.17 fps Vp · 9.38 fps 18" ROCP a. It c 1.00% 18" RCCP CLIL @ 1.00% Q = 9.45 cfs Q= 10.61 cfs 14: 5.35 fps Vf · 6.00 fps Vp = 6.77 fps Vp = 6.74 fps

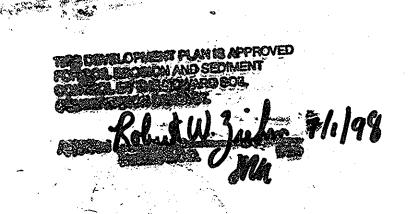
PROFILE

SCALE: HORIZ. : 1" = 50' VERT. : 1" = 5'

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS FOR RIP-RAP OUTFALLS

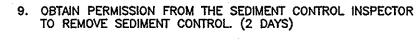
- 1. The subgrade for the filter, riprap or gabion shall be prepared to the required lines and grades. Any fill required in the subgrade shall be compacted to a density of approximately that of the surrounding
- 2. The rock or gravel shall conform to the specified grading limits when installed respectively in the riprap or filter.
- 3. Filter cloth shall be protected from punching, cutting or tearing. Any damage other than an occasional hole shall be repaired by placing another piece of cloth over the damaged part or by completely replacing the cloth. All overlaps whether for repairs or for joining two pieces of cloth shall be a minimum of one foot.
- 4. Stone for the riprap or gabion outlets may be placed by equipment. Both shall each be constructed to the full course thickness in one operation and in such a manner as to avoid displacement of underlying materials. The stone for riprap or gabion outlets shall be delivered and placed in a manner that will insure that it is reasonably homogenous with the smaller stones and spalls filling the voids between the larger stones. Riprap shall be placed in a manner to prevent damage to the filter blanket or filter cloth. Hand placement will be required to the extent necessary to prevent damage to the permanent works.
- 5. The stone shall be placed so that it blends in with the existing ground. If the stone is placed too high then the will be forced out of the channel and scour adjacent to the stone will occur.







- OBTAIN A GRADING PERMIT 2. NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" 48 HOURS BEFORE BEGINNING ANY WORK AT 1-800-257-7777. NOTIFY THE HOWARD COUNTY OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION AT (410) 313-1880 (5) WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION.
- 3. INSTALL TREE PROTECTION FENCE. (2 DAYS)
- 4. INSTALL SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES, STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, STONE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP, EARTH DIKES AND SILT FENCE. STABILIZE DISTURBED AREAS PER TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES. (1 WEEK) 5. GRADE ROAD TO SUBGRADE AND INSTALL STORM DRAINS, INLETS
- AND ROAD SIDE DITCHES. (1 WEEK)
- 6. CONSTRUCT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POND. (1 WEEK) 7. CONSTRUCT ROAD. (1 WEEK)
- 8. STABILIZE ALL DISTURBED AREAS WITH PERMANENT SEEDING. (2 DAYS)

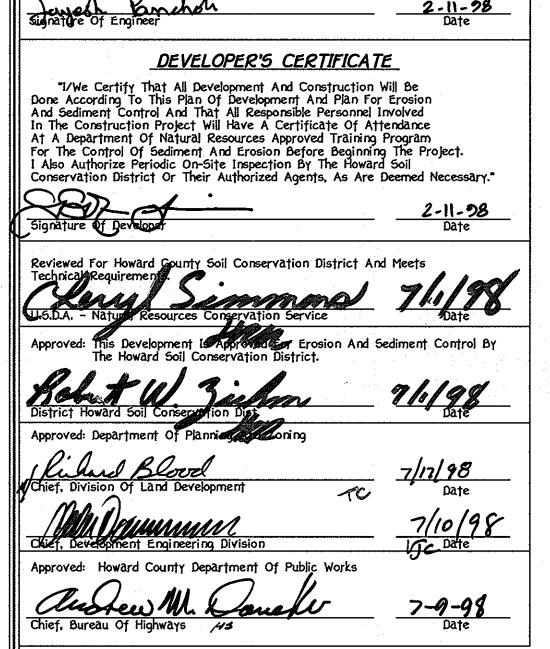




STORM DRAIN PROFILES LOTS 1 - 17 AND PRESERVATION PARCELS "A" - "C"

ZONING: RC-DEO TAX MAP NO. : 21 PARCEL NO. : 7 FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: FEBRUARY 6,1998 SHEET 8 OF 12

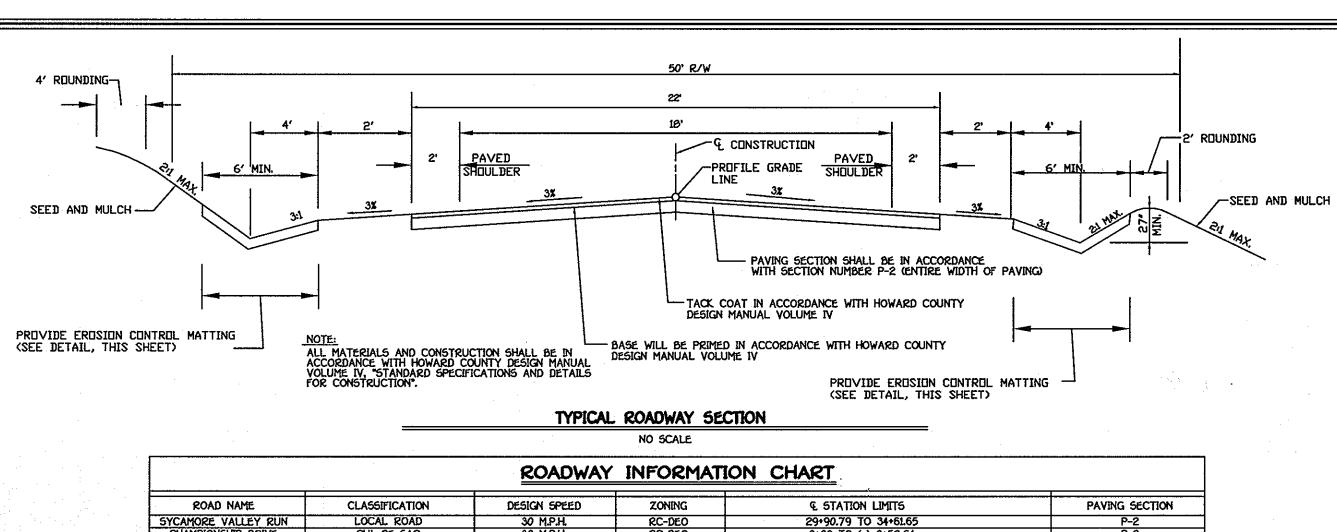
OWNER AND DEVELOPER

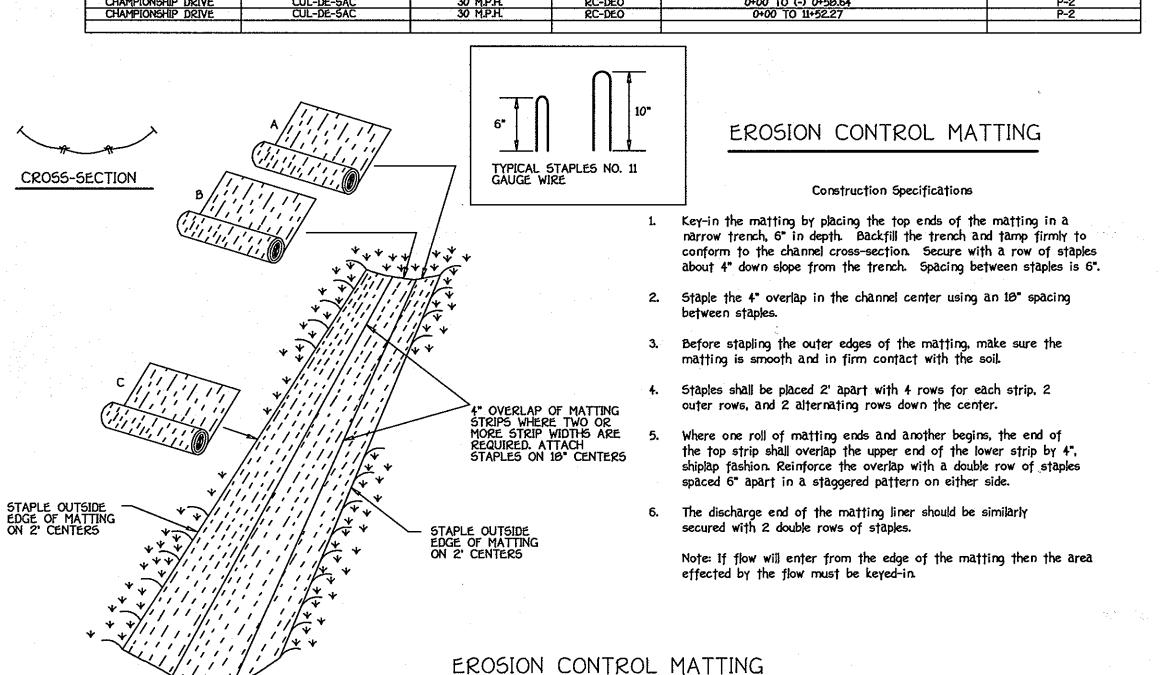


ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

I Hereby Certify That This Plan For Erosion And Sediment Control Represents A Practical And Workable Plan Based On My Personal Knowledge

Of The Site Condition And That It Was Prepared In Accordance With The Requirements Of The Howard Soil Conservation District.





NOT TO SCALE

BROWN, MOIST, VERY LOOSE FINE SANDY SILT (ML) (LOAM) 4" TOPSOIL GREEN AND BROWN, DRY, DENSE TO VERY DENSE, SILTY FINE SAND AND WEATHERED ROCK FRAGMENTS (SM) (SANDY LOAM) NO GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED WHILE DRILLING CAVED IN TO 6.7' AT COMPLETION CAVED IN TO 6.9' AFTER BOTTOM OF HOLE AT 12.6' SOIL BORING B-2 BROWN, MOIST, VERY LOOSE FINE SANDY SILT (ML) (LOAM) O" TOPSOIL GREEN AND BROWN, MOIST TO DRY, DENSE TO VERY DENSE SILTY FINE SAND AND WEATHERED ROCK (SM) (SANDY LOAM) NO GROUNDWATER encountered while CAVED IN TO 9.0' AT CAVED IN TO 9.0° AFTER 24 HOURS BOTTOM OF HOLE AT 12.6' SOIL BORING B-3 BROWN, MOIST, LOOSE, FINE SANDY SILT (ML) (LOAM) O" TOPSOIL GREEN AND BROWN, MOIST TO DRY, VERY DENSE TO DENSE, SILTY FINE SAND AND WEATHERED ROCK FRAGMENTS (SM) (SANDY LOAM) NO GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED WHILE CAVED IN TO 6.7' AT COMPLETION CAVED IN TO 9.0' AFTER BOTTOM OF HOLE AT 14.0"

50IL BORING B-1

DETAIL 9 - STONE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP (ST II) TOP OF EMBANKMENT CRUIND SECTION B-B (I' THICKNESS) ELEVATION PERSPECTIVE VIEW OUTLET ELEVATION APRON (SEE NOTE) - GEOTEXTILE -5MALL RIP-RAP 4" TO 7" NOTE: 5' MINIMUM LENGTH UP TO 5 ACRES. OVER 5 ACRES USE STONE/RIPRAP SEDIMENT SECTION A-A Construction Specifications 1. Area under embankment shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of any vegetation and root mat. The pool 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.

of the stone outlet.

3. All cut and fill slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter. 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 on the inside face

5. Sediment shall be removed and trap restored to its original dimensions when the sediment has accumulated 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 erode.

6. The structure shall be inspected periodically and after each rain and repairs made as needed

7. 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 protected in accordance with Grade Stabilization Structure criteria. The remainder of the interior slopes should be stabilized (one time) with seed and much upon trap completion and monitored and maintained erosion free during the life of the trap.

6. The structure shall be dewatered by approved methods, removed and the area stabilized when the drainage area has been properly stabilized.

9. Refer to Section D for specifications concerning trap dewatering

10. Minimum trap depth shall be measured from the weir elevation.

at the entrance of the outlet channel.

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 fitter cloth shall be embedded at least 6° into existing ground

13. Outlet - An outlet shall be provided, including a means of conveying the discharge in an erosion free manner to an existing stable channel.

376 - 12 Pond SPECIFICATIONS

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.

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 50 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.

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 Consideration may be given to the use of other materials in the embankment if design and construction are supervised by a

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 eritire 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 the equipment or compaction shall be achieved by a minimum of four complete passes of a sheepsfoot, rubber tired or vibratory roller. Fill material shall contain sufficient moisture such that the required degree of compaction will be obtained with 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.

Where a minimum required density is specified, it shall not be less than 95% of maximum dry density with a moisture content within +2% of the optimum. Each layer of fill shall be compacted as necessary to obtain that density, and is to be certified by the Engineer at the time of construction. All compaction is to be determined by AASHTO Method T-99.

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 permeability.

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,

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

Structure Backfill

30575DT2.DWG

Pipe Conduits

All pipes shall be circular in cross section.

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

1. Materials - (Steel Pipe) - This pipe and its appurtenances shall be galvanized and fully bituminous coated and shall conform to the

requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A with watertight coupling bands. Any bituminous coating damaged or otherwise removed shall be replaced with cold applied bituminous coating compound. Steel pipes with polymeric coatings shall have a minimum coating thickness of 0.01 inch (10 mil) on both sides of the pipe. The following coatings or an approved equal may be used: Nexon, Plasli-Cote, Blac-Klad, and Beth-Cu-Loy. Coated corrugated steel pipe shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M-245 and M-246.

Materials - (Aluminum Coated Steel Pipe) - This pipe and its appunertenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-274 with watertight coupling bands or flanges. Any aluminum coating damaged or otherwise removed shall be replaced with cold applied bituminous coating compound.

Materials - (Aluminum Pipe) - This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-196 or M-211 with watertight coupling bands or flances. Aluminum surfaces that are to be in contact with concrete shall be painted with one coat of zinc chromate primer. 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 as the pipe. Metals must be insulated from dissimilar materials with use of rubber or plastic insulating materials at least 24 mils in triickness.

3. Connections - All connections with pipes must be completely watertight. The drain pipe or barrel connection to the riser shall be welded all around when the pipe and riser are metal. Anti-seep collars shall be connected to the pipe in such a manner as to be completely watertight. Dimple bands are not considered to be watertight.

All connections shall use a rubber or neoprene gasket when joining pipe sections. The end of each pipe shall be re-rolled an adequate number of corrugations to accommodate the band width. The following type connections are acceptable for pipes less than 24" in diameter. Flanges on both ends of the pipe, a 12" wide standard lap type band with 12" wide by 3/8" thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket: and a 12" wide hugger type band with 0-ring gaskets having a minimum diameter of 1/2" greater than the corrugation depth. Pipes 24" in diameter and larger shall be connected by a 24" long annular corrugated band using rods and lugs. A 12" wide by 3/8" thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket will be installed on the end of each pipe for a total of 24".

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

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

5. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill".

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

Reinforced Concrete Pipe - All of the following criteria shall apply for reinforced concrete pipe: 1. Materials - Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell and spigot joints with rubber gaskets and shall equal or exceed ASTM Designation C-361.

2. Bedding - All reinforced concrete pipe conduits shall be laid in a concrete bedding for their entire length. This bedding shall consist of high slump concrete placed under the pipe and up the sides of the pipe at least 10% of its outside diameter with a minimum thickness of 3 inches, or as shown on the drawings.

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 2 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. Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pipe - All of the following criteria shall apply for polyvinyl chloride (PVC)

1. Materials-PVC pipe shall be PVC-1120 or PVC-1220 conforming to ASTM D-1705 or ASTM D-2241.

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 adequate support. 4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill".

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

Concrete shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 608: Mix No. 3.

Rock riprap shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transporation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 905.

The riprap shall be placed to the required thickness in one operation. The rock shall be delivered and placed in a manner that will insure the riprap in place shall reasonably homogeneous with the larger rocks uniformly distributed and firmly in contact one to another with the smaller rocks filling the voids between the larger rocks. Filter cloth 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 919.12.

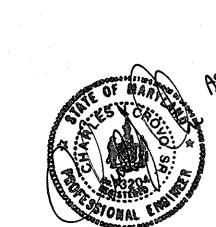
Care of Water during Construction

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 the 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 to interfere in any way with the operation or maintenance of the structure. Stream diversions shall be maintained until the full flow can be passed through the permanent works. The removal of water from the required excavation and the foundation shall be accomplished in a manner and to the extent that will maintain stability of the excavated slopes and bottom of 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 to 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 Maryland Soil Conservation Service Standards and Specifications for Critical Area Planting (MD-342) or as shown on the accompanying drawings.

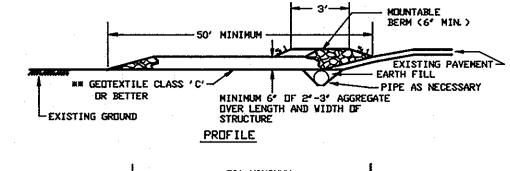
Erosion and Sediment Control Construction operations will be carried out in such a manner that erosion will be controlled and water and air pollution minimized. State and local laws concerning pollution minimized. State and local laws concerning pollution abatement will be followed. Construction plans shall detail erosion and sediment control measures to be employed during the construction process.

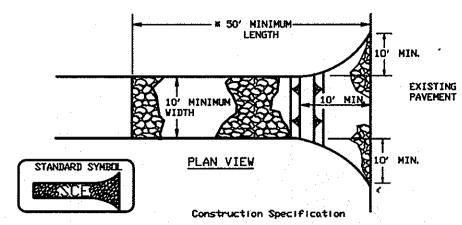


OWNER AND DEVELOPER

DETAIL SHEET SYCAMORE VALLEY II LOTS 1 - 17 AND PRESERVATION PARCELS "A" - "C" ZONING: RC-DEO

TAX MAP NO. : 21 PARCEL NO. : 7 FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: FEBRUARY 6, 1998 SHEET 10 OF 12



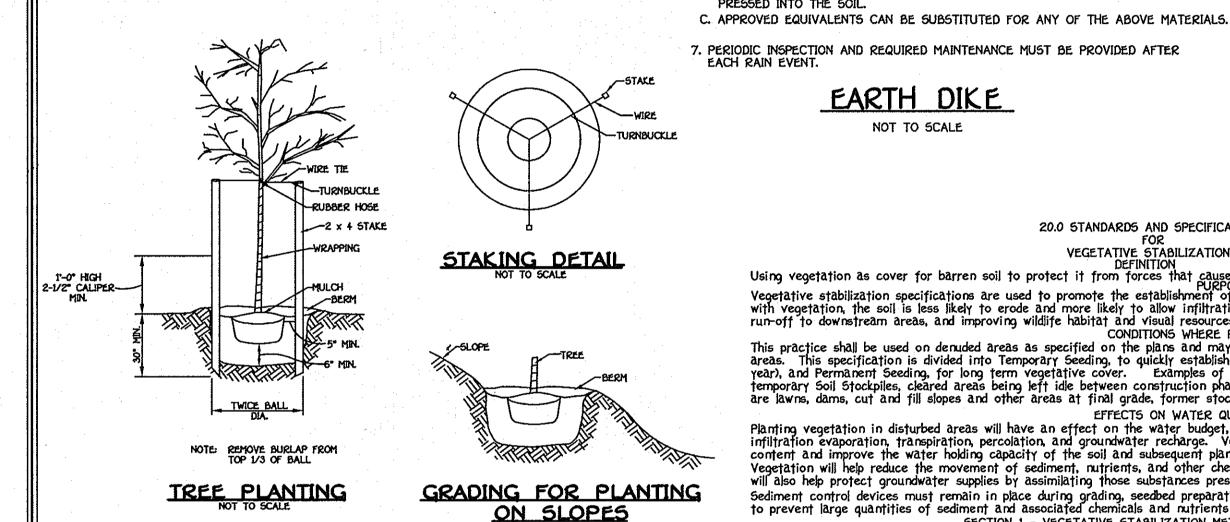


- 1. Length minimum of 50' (#30' for single residence lot)
- inimum, should be flared at the existing road to provide a turning
- 3. Geotextile fabric (filter cloth) shall be placed over the existing ground prior to placing stone. **The plan approval authority may not require single family
- 4. Stone 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 bern 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 - 2

NOT TO SCALE



SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- 1) A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LISCENSES AND PERMITS, SEDIMENT CONTROL
- DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (313-1855) 2) ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS
- FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND REVISIONS THERETO. 3) FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, 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 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 AND MULCHING (SEC. 52). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.

acres

ACRES **ACRES**

CU. YDS.

CU. YDS.

- 6) ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT
- CONTROL INSPECTOR. 7) SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE

30575DT1.DWG

- AREA DISTURBED AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED
- 2.90 OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION
- CU. YDS. 8) ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE.
- 9) ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT 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 SEDIMEN 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 LENGHTS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

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

DETAIL 22 - SILT FENCE

STABILIZATION AS REQUIRED.

STANDARD SYMBOL

DIKE B

SEED USING JUTE, OR

ENGINEERING DESIGN

EXCELSIOR; SOD; 2" STONE

20.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

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 ridges

c. In corporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means. Permanent Seeding

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.

b. 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

o the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from

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 and the surface of the su

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 friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on

Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:

1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.

2. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).

3. The soil shall contain less than 40% clay, but enough fine grained

Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.

material (>30% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a

moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass o

serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (<30% silt

SEED AND STRAW MULCH SEED AND STRAW MULCH

SEED WITH JUTE, OR SOD: LINED RIP-RAP 4"-6"

run-off to downstream areas, and improving wildlife habitat and visual resources.

A. STONE TO BE 2 INCH STONE, OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT, IN A LAYER

AT LEAST 3 INCHES IN THICKNESS AND BE PRESSED INTO THE SOIL WITH

B. RIP-RAP TO BE 4-8 INCHES IN A LAYER AT LEAST 8 INCHES THICKNESS AND

EARTH DIKE

NOT TO SCALE

having disturbed area over 5 acres.

B. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

C. Seedbed Preparation
i. Temporary Seeding

purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.

running parallel to the contour of the slope.

plus clay) would be acceptable.

sliding down a slope.

newly disturbed areas.

Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.

ON STEEP SLOPES EXCAVATE TO PROVIDE

REQUIRED FLOW WIDTH

AT FLOW DEPTH

(5 ac. or less)

CUT OR FILL SLOPE

CUT OR FILL

TREATMENT

STABILIZED SAFE OUTLET.

CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT

CROSS SECTION

POSITIVE DRAINAGE-GRADE SUFFICIENT TO DRAIN

VVVVV

a-dike height

b-DIKE WIDTH

C-FLOW WIDTH d-FLOW DEPTH

1. ALL DIKES SHALL BE COMPACTED BY EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT

2. ALL DIKES SHALL HAVE POSITIVE DRAINAGE TO AN OUTLET.
3. TOP WIDTH MAY BE WIDER AND SIDE SLOPES MAY BE FLATTER IF

DESIRED TO FACILITATE CROSSING BY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC.

4. FIELD LOCATION SHOULD BE ADJUSTED AS NEEDED TO UTILIZE .

5. EARTH DIKES SHALL HAVE AN OUTLET THAT FUNCTIONS WITH A

MINIMUM OF EROSION. RUNOFF SHALL BE CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT BASIN WHERE EITHER THE DIKE CHANNEL OR THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THE DIKE ARE NOT ADEQUATELY STABILIZED.

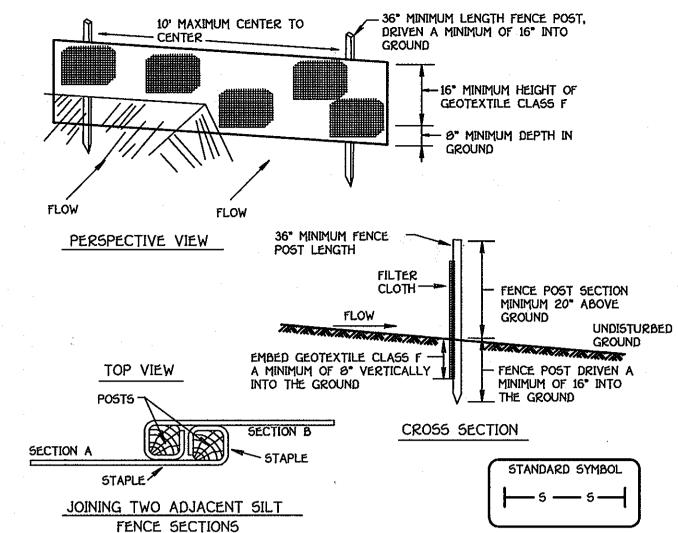
FLOW CHANNEL STABILIZATION

SEED AND STRAW MULCH

Lined Rip-Rap 4"-8"

6. STABILIZATION SHALL BE: (A) IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEED AND STRAW MULCH OR STRAW MULCH IF NOT IN SEEDING SEASON, (B) FLOW CHANNEL AS PER THE CHART

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS



Construction Specifications

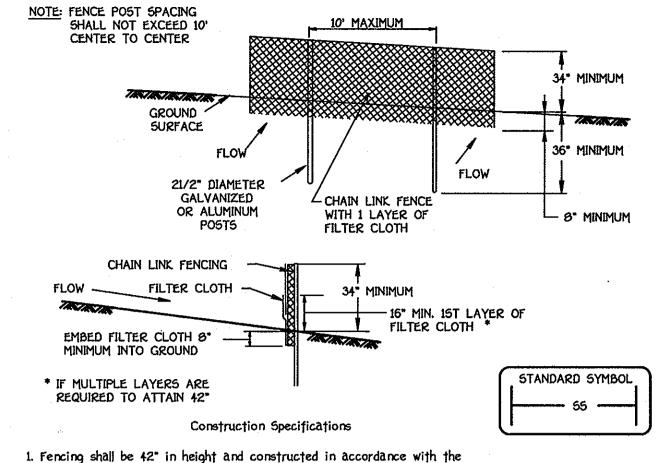
- 1. Fence posts shall be a minimum of 36" long driven 16" minimum into the ground. Wood posts shall be 11/2" x 11/2" square (minimum) cut, or 13/4" diameter (minimum) round and shall be of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts will be standard T or U section weighting not less than 1.00 pond per linear foot.
- 2. Geotextile shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or staples at top and mid-section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F:

Tensile Strength 50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Flow Rate 0.3 gal ft / minute (max.)2 Test: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Test: MSMT 322

3. Where ends of geotextile fabric come together, they shall be overlapped, folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass.

4. Silt Fence shall be inspected after each rainfall event and maintained when bulges occur or when sediment accumulation reached 50% of the fabric height.

DETAIL 33 - SUPER SILT FENCE



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.

Flow Rate

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

staples at top and mid section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F: Tensile Strenath 50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Tensile Modulus 20 (bs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509

> Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Test: MSMT 322

0.3 gal/ft /minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322

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. ii. 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

necessary.

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 completing the operation

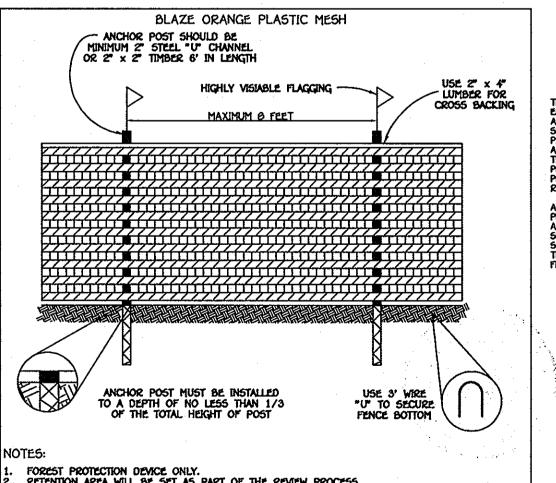
out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization J. Incremental Stabilization of Embankments - Fill Slopes Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plans.

i. 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, femporary 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 a sediment trapping device.
iv. Construction sequence: Refer to Figure 4 (below).
a. 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.
b. Place Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize.
c. Place Phase 2 embankment, dress and stabilize.
d. Place final phase embankment, dress and stabilize.

d. 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



RETERTION AREA WILL BE SET AS PART OF THE REVIEW PROCESS.

BOUNDARIES OF RETERTION AREA SHOULD BE STAKED AND FLAGGED PRIOR TO INSTALLING DEVICE.

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

TREE PROTECTION DETAIL

SWM POND GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

THE SITE SHOULD BE STRIPPED OF TOPSOIL AND ANY OTHER UNSUITABLE MATERIALS FROM THE EMBANEMENT OR STRIPCTURE AREA IN ACCORDANCE WITH SOIL CONSERVATION GUIDELINES. AFTER STRIPPING OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, THE EXPOSED SUBGRADE MATERIALS SHOULD BE PROOFROLLED WITH A LOADED DUMP TRUCK OF SMILLAR EQUIPMENT IN THE PRESENCE OF A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE. FOR AREAS THAT ARE NOT ACCESSIBLE TO A DUMP TRUCK, THE EXPOSED MATERIALS SHOULD BE OBSERVED AND TESTED BY A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE UTILIZING A DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER. ANY EXCESSIVELY SOFT OR LOOSE MATERIALS IDENTIFIED BY PROOFROLLING OR PENETROMETER. TESTING SHOULD BE EXCAVATED TO SUITABLE FIRM SOIL, AND THEN GRADES RE-ESTABLISHED BY BACKFILLING WITH SUITABLE SOIL.

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT AND THAT ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF

ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES APPROVED TRAINING

PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT OR THEIR AUTHORIZED AGENTS, AS ARE DEEMED

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITION AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN

ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION

THIS DEVELOPMENT IS APPROVED FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY

THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

HIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

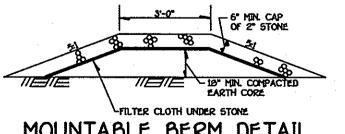
APPROVED: DEPARTMENT

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

2-11-98 DATE

PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER SHOULD BE PRESENT TO MONITOR PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION OF FILL FOR THE EMBANKMENT AND CUT-OFF TRENCH. IN ACCORDANCE WITH MARYLAND SOIL CONSERVATION SPECIFICATION 370 SOILS CONSIDERED SUITABLE FOR THE CENTER OF EMBANKMENT AND CUT-OFF TRENCH SHALL CONFORM TO UNITED SOIL CLASSIFICATION GC, SC, CH OR CL. A REVIEW OF THE SITE BORRIGS DID NOT INDICATE THE PRESENCE OF SUITABLE CORE OR CUT-OFF TRENCH MATERIALS AT THE TESTED LOCATIONS. ALL FILL MATERIALS MUST BE PLACED AND COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MD SCS 370 SPECIFICATIONS.



MOUNTABLE BERM DETAIL

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS SYCAMORE VALLEY II LOTS 1 - 17 AND PRESERVATION PARCELS "A" - "C" ZONING: RC-DEO

TAX MAP NO. : 21 PARCEL NO. : 7 FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: FEBRUARY 6, 1998 SHEET 11 OF 12

OWNER AND DEVELOPER

MID-ATLANTIC DEVELOPMENT II, L.L.C. c/o MR. THOMAS SCRIVENER 5026 DORSEY HALL DRIVE

Seed 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 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 erodin 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 to prevent large quantities of sediment and associated chemicals and nutrients from washing into surface waters. SECTION 1 - VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION METHODS AND MATERIALS 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 Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering ii. 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 to the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee iii. 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. 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

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. immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this lob.

Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.

ii. 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.

Methods of Seeding

i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, or a cultipacker seeder.

a. 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.
b. 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.
c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

without interruption.

ii. 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.

iii. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.

a. 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.

b. 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)

i. Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye 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.

ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)

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

fibrous physical state.

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 slurry. WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors. WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the 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 8.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.

Note: 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.

i. If grading is completed outside of 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 accordance with these specifications.

accordance with these specifications. ii. 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.

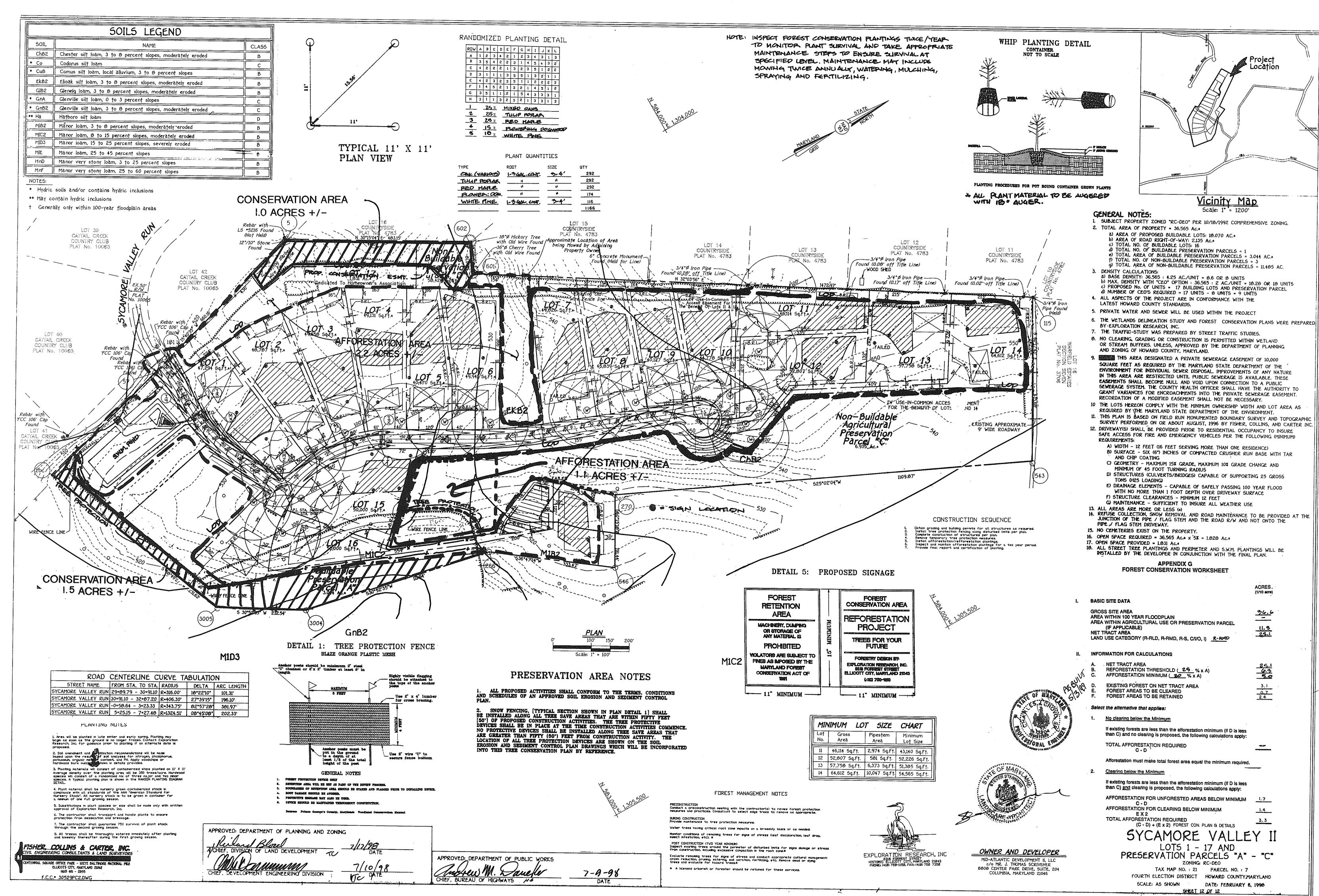
Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard:

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

he mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons 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. Synthetic binders - such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.

iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.



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