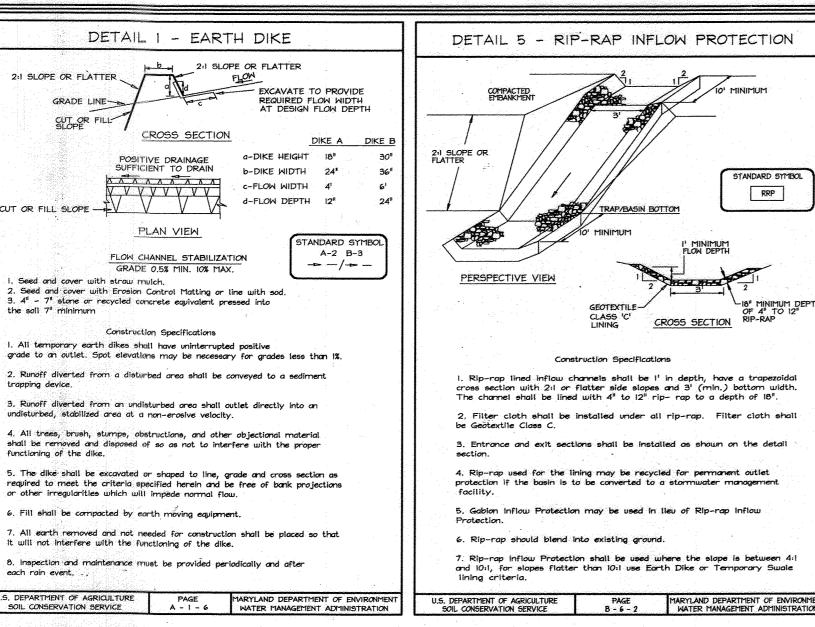


DETAIL 24 - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

BERM (6" MIN.)

- FXISTING



DETAIL 22 - SILT FENCE

36" MINIMUM FENCE POST LENGTH

FLOW

EMBED GEOTEXTILE CLASS F -

Construction Specifications

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

20 lbs/in (min.)

DETAIL 33 - SUPER SILT FENCE

Construction Specification

20 lbs/in (min.

20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 0.3 gal/ft /minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322

USDA-NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION GERVICE

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRIC

Test: MSMT 322

WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND MEET THE

THESE PLANS FOR SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION, SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION, SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL.

101 MAXIMUM

SECTION B

PERSPECTIVE VIEW

POSTS >

STAPLE

FENCE SECTIONS

Tensile Strength

Tensile Modulus

GROUND SURFACE

CHAIN LINK FENCING-

EMBED FILTER CLOTH 8"___T

Tensile Strength

Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.)

Tensile Modulus

F/3/04

FILTER CLOTH-

Filtering Eggeciency 75% (min.)

DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 16" INTO

CROSS SECTION

PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMEN E - 15 - 3 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

FENCE POST SECTION

UNDISTURBE

MINIMUM 20' ABOVE

- FENCE POST DRIVE

Test: MSMT 509

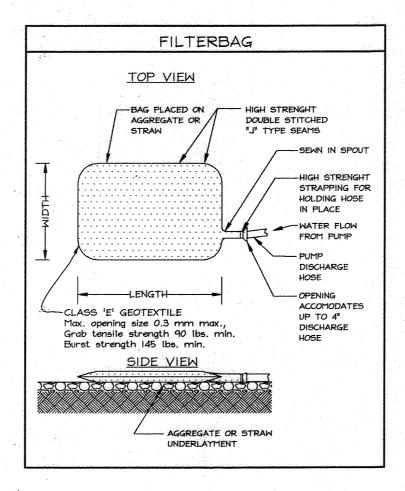
Test: MSMT 32

Test: MSMT 322

36" MINIMUM

L 8" MINIMUM

STANDARD SYMBO



VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (from Geotechnical Report)

A review of the test boring information indicates that the standard dimensioned core trench section, in accordance with MD 378/2000, would be acceptable for use on this facility with the upper portion of the trench beginning at the stripped native soil grade. From review of the soil boring information and based upon the typical subsoil conditions for this geologic formation, it is unlikely that Unified "C" classification soils required for use in dam core and core trench fill will be found on the property. Consequently, it will be necessary to import core trench and dam core fills from an approved source. It is recommended the proposed borrow material be tested and approved prior to being imported to the site.

DETAIL 25 - ROCK OUTLET PROTECTION

MINIMUM DEPTH = DISCHARGE OF

TAILWATER DEPTH. WHICHEVER IS GREATER

FILTER CLOTH

CHANNEL CROSS SECTION WILL

VARY FROM A-A TO B-B

-FILTER CLOTH LINING

Construction Specifications

approximately that of the surrounding undisturbed material.

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

2. The rock or gravel shall conform to the specified grading limits when installed

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

4. Stone for the rip-rap or gabion autlets may be placed by equipment. They shall

homogeneous with the smaller stones and spalls filling the voids between the larger

asterisant. Rip-rap shall be placed in a manner to prevent damage to the filter blanke

or geotextile. Hand placement will be required to the extent necessary to preven

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 scou

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE F-18-8 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Drainage Area: 21.20 Ac.

Riser Crest Elev.: 410.00

Cleanout Elev.: 402.60

Bottom of Basin: 400.00

Wet Storage Required: 38,160 cu ft

Dry Storage Required: 38,160 cu ft

Minimum Settled Top Dam: 413.00

Design High Water Elev.: Q10 = 410.61

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 again outlets

whether for repairs or for joining two pieces of geotextile shall be a minimum of

shall be delivered and placed in a manner that will ensure that it is reasonably

d/2

ELEVATION

NOTE: FILTER CLOTH MUST EXTEND A

AND SIDES

SECTION B-B

damage to the permanent works.

adjacent to the stone will occur

MINIMUM OF 6" BEYOND APRON

DISCHARGE TO SEMI CONFINED

SECTION (MAXIMUM TAILWATER

DEPTH DICTATED I

CHANNEL SECTION

END OF APRON

MINIMUM '

I' MINIMUM

EMBED FILTER

CLOTH LINING

MINIMUM OF 4

NOTE: FILTER CLOTH SHALL E

IMARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMEN

SEDIMENT BASIN SCHEDULE

Temp Perforated Dewatering Pipe Elev.: 404.30 (Wet Pool)

QI Proposed: 1.12 cfs (Temp Sediment Control Phase)

Wet Storage Provided: 38,160 cu ft @ Elev. 404.30

Dry Storage Provided: 38,160cu ft @ Elev. 406.5

GEOTEXTILE CLASS (

WIDTH

CONDITION)

PLAN VIEW

W= d + 0.4 La

D/2

SECTION A-A

Bear Marie M

B. <u>Principal Spillway</u>
Assuming that the principal spillway invert will be at or below the pond basin elevation, it appears that the founding soils will be in a design begins pressures unusuands of 3.000 PSF. medium dense to dense condition capable of supporting design bearing pressures upwards of 3,000 PSF

C. Excavation and Fill Slopes
The proposed 3H:IV cut and fill slopes should prove stable in the on-site soils. The micaceous silty sands, however, are particularly susceptible to erosion and it is likely that continuing maintenance will be required during the construction and post construction time period to fill erosion swales until a thick deeply rooted vegetative cover can be established on the slopes.

The ground water level in M-5 indicates that design storm water disposal by infiltration will not be acceptable for this facility. If considering this basin for a wet pond, however, it should be noted that the soils are sandy loarn to loarny sand which could allow seepage out of the basin. We recommend that the basin and slopes be lined up to the proposed wet pond level with at least a 12-inch thick layer of the on site finer-grained clayey ML soils to slow infiltration into the native soils beneath the basin.

IX. SUITABILITY OF CUT SOILS FOR FILL

A review of the results from the moisture/compacted density relationship tests performed on both predominantly fine-grained and predominantly granular soils from borings M-2 and M-5, as presented on SHEETS ISWM and 25WM, indicates acceptable compacted dry densities for use as embankment fill with moisture contents at the time of sampling within 2 percent of the optimum for most efficient compaction. At these moisture contents, the material would be readily reusable as controlled compacted fill during dry

It should be noted, however, that soil moistures will vary with changes in seasons and precipitation. Given the above-average precipitation since November 2002, it is likely that moisture contents presented in our original report could now be elevated. It is usually most economical and efficient to perform earthwork operations during the normally warmer, drier summer and early fall construction season when weather conditions are most conducive to air drying of soils if necessary. Construction during the cooler, wetter seasons of the year may not allow air drying of high moisture soils and may also require undercutting of exposed grades which may become saturated or frozen. Given the moisture sensitive nature of these micaceous soils, we would highly recommend that the earthwork construction occur during the summer and early fall months.

X. EXCAVATION CONDITIONS

We anticipate from the test borings that normal soil excavation techniques will be acceptable for most of the basin. Very dense disintegrated rock was found below 8 feet in boring M-1 which would require ripping in mass excavations and blasting in trench excavations. If this material is encountered above plan finished grades, it will likely be in the western deeper cut portion of the

Topsoil depths are expected to vary, being thinner in the higher elevations and thicker in the base of swales and at the lower elevations along the southeast side of the pond. Also, in wet areas, construction equipment clearing and stripping the soils may work topsoil into the upper layer of native soils requiring a greater depth of stripping to remove all organics.

Boring M-5 shows that ground water will be encountered near basin grade. Temporary ground water control measures may be required during excavation and initial core trench and embankment fill construction. Ground water may also be encountered above basin grade in the deeper cuts on the north and west side of the main basin. They should be controllable by a series of temporary pumps and trenches during construction. Temporary controls would be the responsibility of the contractor. Permanent ground water controls, should seepage be encountered in the cut slopes, would best be addressed at the time of construction.

XI. GEOTECHNICAL MONITORING

We recommend that Herbst/Benson & Associates (or an equivalent Geotechnical Engineer) be retained to provide the geotechnical monitoring and testing services during the earthwork and principal spillway construction phases of the work. This is to observe compliance with design concepts, specifications or recommendations and to allow design changes in the event that subsurface conditions differ from those anticipated prior to the start of construction.

The earthwork construction including stripping, undercutting, proof rolling and controlled fill placement shall be inspected with in-place

density tests taken to verify construction according to the specifications. Also, the principal spillway excavations shall be examined and the exposed soil conditions approved for the design bearing. We will provide the indicated geotechnical monitoring and testing services upon request.

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

21.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL Definition

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

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetable growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or

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

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 nutrients.

c. The original soil to be vegetated contains d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with

11. 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.

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 11. Topsoil Specifications - Soil to be used as topsoil

Construction and Material Specifications

Topsoil shall be a loarn, sandy loarn, clay loarn, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or a soil scientist or approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger that I and 1/2" in

as Bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnsongrass, nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified. lii. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4-8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square eet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Lime shall be

11. For sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres: i. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil
 amendments as specified in <u>20.0 Vegetative Stabilization</u>
 Section 1 - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials

Organic content of topson shall be not less when 1.5 percent by weight.
Topsoil having soluble salt content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.
And so or seed shall be placed on soil soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to permit dissipation of abstractoric materials.

by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved b he appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of ii. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil ammendments specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization-Section I-Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

V. Topsoil Application i. When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and

sediment control practices such as diversions, Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and ii. Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have

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

Topsoil shall not be place 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 etrimental to proper grading and seedbed preparation.

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS NOT SUBJECT TO IMMEDIATE FURTHER DISTURBANCE WHERE A PERMANENT LONG-LIVED VEGETATIVE COVER IS NEEDED. SEEDBED PREPARATION: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

SOIL AMENDMENTS: In lieu of soil test recommendations, use one of 1) Preferred-Apply 2 tons per acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs. 100 sq.ft.) and 600 lbs per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs./

1000 sq.ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disc into upper three inches of soil. At the time of seeding, apply 400 lbs. per acre 30-0-0 ureaform fertilizer (9 lbs/1000 sq.ft.) 2) Acceptable-Apply 2 tons per acre dolomatic limestone (92 lbs. 1000 sq.ft.) and apply 1000 lbs. per acre 10-10-10- fertilizer (23 lbs./1000 sq.ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disc into upper

SEEDING: For the periods March I thru April 30, and August I thru October 15, seed with 60 lbs. per acre (1.4 lbs/1000 sq.ft.) of Turf Type Tall Fescue. For the period May I thru July 31, seed with 60 lbs. Turf Type Tall Fescue per acre and 2 lbs. per acre (.05 lbs./1000 sq.ft.) of weeping lovegrass. During the period of October 16 thru February 28, protect site by: Option (1) 2 tons per acre well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring Ontion (2) like say Ontion (3) Seed with 60 lbs/acre in the spring, Option (2) Use sod. Option (3) Seed with 60 lbs/acre Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue and mulch with 2 tons/acre well anchored

three inches of soil.

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

MAINTENANCE: Inspect all seeded areas and make needed repairs,

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES SEEDBED PREPARATION: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

SOIL AMENDMENTS: Apply 600 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs./1000 sq.ft).

SEEDING: For periods March I thru April 30 and from August 15 thru November 15, seed with 2 1/2 bushel per acre of annual rye (3.2 lbs./1000 sq.ft.) For the period May I thru August 14, seed with 3 lbs. per acre of weeping lovegrass (.07 lbs./1000 sq.ft.). For the period November I thru February 28, protect site by applying 2 tons per acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring or use sed

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

REFER TO THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT

DUST CONTROL NOTES

Controlling dust blowing and movement on construction sites and roads.

To prevent blowing of dust from exposed soil surfaces, reduce on and off-site damage, health hazards, and improve traffic safety. Conditions Where Practice Applies

This practice is applicable to area subject to dust blowing and movement Specifications

Temporary Methods

Definition

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

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

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

equipment which may produce the desired effect.

4. Irrigation - This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. time should the site be irrigated to the point that runoff begins to flow.

5. Barriers - Soild board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Borriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 10 times their height are effective in controlling soil 6. Calcium Chloride - Apply at rates that will keep surface moist. May

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

2. Topsoiling - Covering with less erosive soil materials. See standards 3. Stone - Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel.

Agricultural Handbook 346. Wind Erosion Forces in the United State and Their Use in Predicting Soil Loss.
 Agricultural Information Bulletin 354. How to Control Wind Erosion,

SEE "LANDSCAPE SPECIFICATION

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- 1. A minimum of 48 hours notice must be given to the Howard County Department of Inspection, License and Permits Sediment Control Division prior to the start of
- 2. All vegetation and structural practices are to be installed according to the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL.
- and revisions thereto. 3. Following initial soil disturbance or redisturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within: (a) 7 calendar days for all perimeter sediment control structures, dikes, perimeter slopes, and all slopes greater

than 3:1, (b) 14 days as to all other disturbed or graded greas on the

- 4. All sediment traps/basins shown must be fenced and warning signs posted around their perimeter in accordance with Vol. 1, Chapter 7, 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, sod, temporary seeding, and mulching (Sec. G). Temporary stabilization with mulch alone shall be done when recommended seeding dates do not allow for proper germination and
- 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	34.06 Acres
Area Disturbed	23.66 Acres
Area to be roofed or paved	7.66 Acres
Area to be vegetatively stabilized	16.00 Acres
Total Cut	*75,000 CY
Total Fill	*75,000 CY
Offsite waste/borrow area location	**

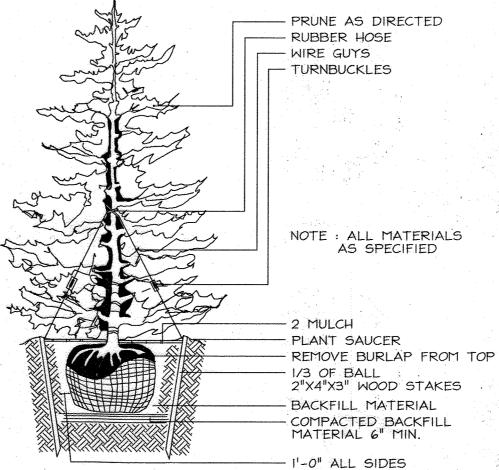
- 8. Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance.
- Additional sediment controls must be provided, if deemed necessary by the

Howard County Sediment Control Inspector.

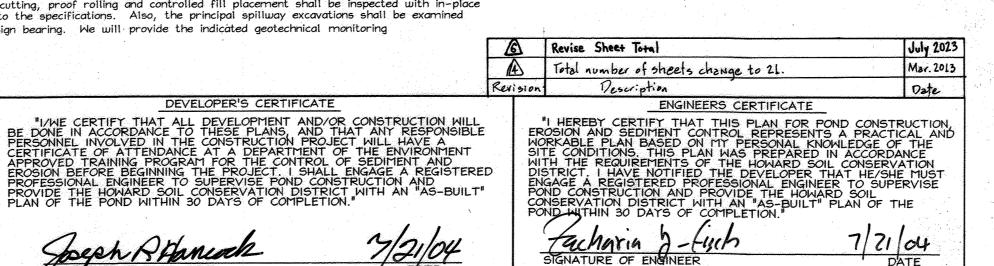
- 10. On all sites with disturbed areas in excess of 2 acres, approval of the inspection agency shall be requested upon completion of installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading. Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made.
- II. 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. * Earthwork avantities are solely for the purpose of calculating fees. Contractor to verify all quantities prior to the start of construction.
- ** To be determined by contractor, with pre-approval of the Sediment Control Inspector with an approved and active grading permit

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

- 1. Obtain grading permit and contact Howard County Sediment Control Inspector(SCI) to arrange a pre-construction meeting. (I Day)
- 2. Install Stabilized Construction Entrance at service road to be used as a access point for construction. (1 Day)
- 3. Clear and grub as necessary for installation of sediment control features. 4. Install perimeter silt fence/ super silt fence, and install the modified stormwater management basin to be used as a sediment basin, (block 6" orifice) including the outfall channel. In-stream work for
- placement of rip rap outfall may begin only after obtaining authorization from the Maryland Department of Environment Inspector. (3 Weeks). 5. Clear, grub, and install sand bag diversion dam, begin pump-around to install rip rap section in stream channel. Once rip rap placement is
- complete, remove pump-around and permanently stabilize disturbed areas. (1 day) Install perimeter and internal earth dikes and rip rap arade stabilization
- protection. (5 Days) With permission of SCI, begin site grading and adjust dikes as needed to insure safe conveyance to basin. Provide dust control in accordance with
- notes/ specifications of sheet this sheet. (Daily) Bring site to subgrade and install storm drain system. Storm drains will be
- used to convey runoff to Sediment/Stormwater management basin. (3 Weeks) Pave parking areas, topsoil and fine grade lawn areas and apply permanent stabilization
- 10. With permission of SCI remove all earth dikes, silt fences, sediment traps, and apply permanent stabilization to those areas. (5 Days)
- 11. Flush storm drains of sediment. Convert sediment/stormwater basin to permanent SWM by dewatering, removal of accumulated sediment, removal of RRP, removal of standpipe, remove pumping station, and remove blocking device
- on internal orifice, and applying permanent seeding and mulching to disturbed areas.

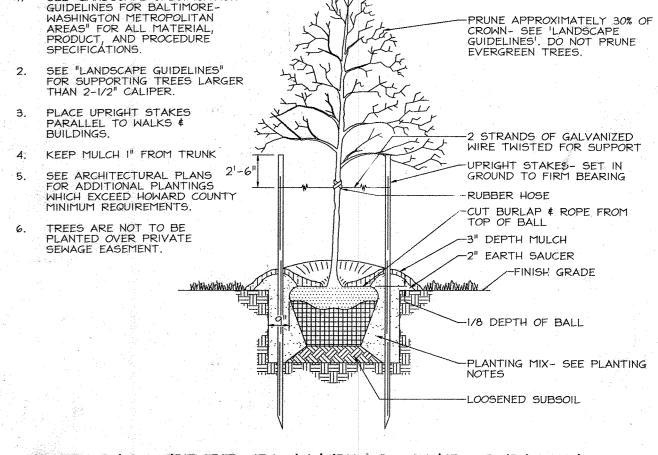


TYPICAL EVERGREEN TREE PLANTING DETAIL



OWNER/DEVELOPER

Grace Community Church of Howard County, Inc. 9180 Rumsey Road Columbia, MD 21045 Tel: (410) 992-5384



TYPICAL TREE PLANTING AND STAKING DECIDUOUS TREES UP TO 2-1/2" CALIPER

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL AND MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS GRACE COMMUNITY CHURCH PHASE I !!!

RELIGIOUS FACILITY TAX MAP 46 GRID 3 15TH ELECTION DISTRICT

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND DESIGN BY: PS



FSH Associates Engineers Planners Surveyors 8318 Forrest Street Ellicott City, MD 21043 Tel:410-750-2251 Fax 410-750-7350

DRAWN BY: KSZ CHECKED BY: ZYF SCALE: 1"=30' DATE: July 20, 2004 W.O. No.: 3071 🕰 SHEET No 10 OF 24

LOTS | AND 2 PARCEL 337

SDP-04-079

DATE

ZACHARIA Y. FISCH

ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described

must meet the following:

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 6.5 or higher.

Organic content of topsoil shall be not less than

phyto-toxic materials.

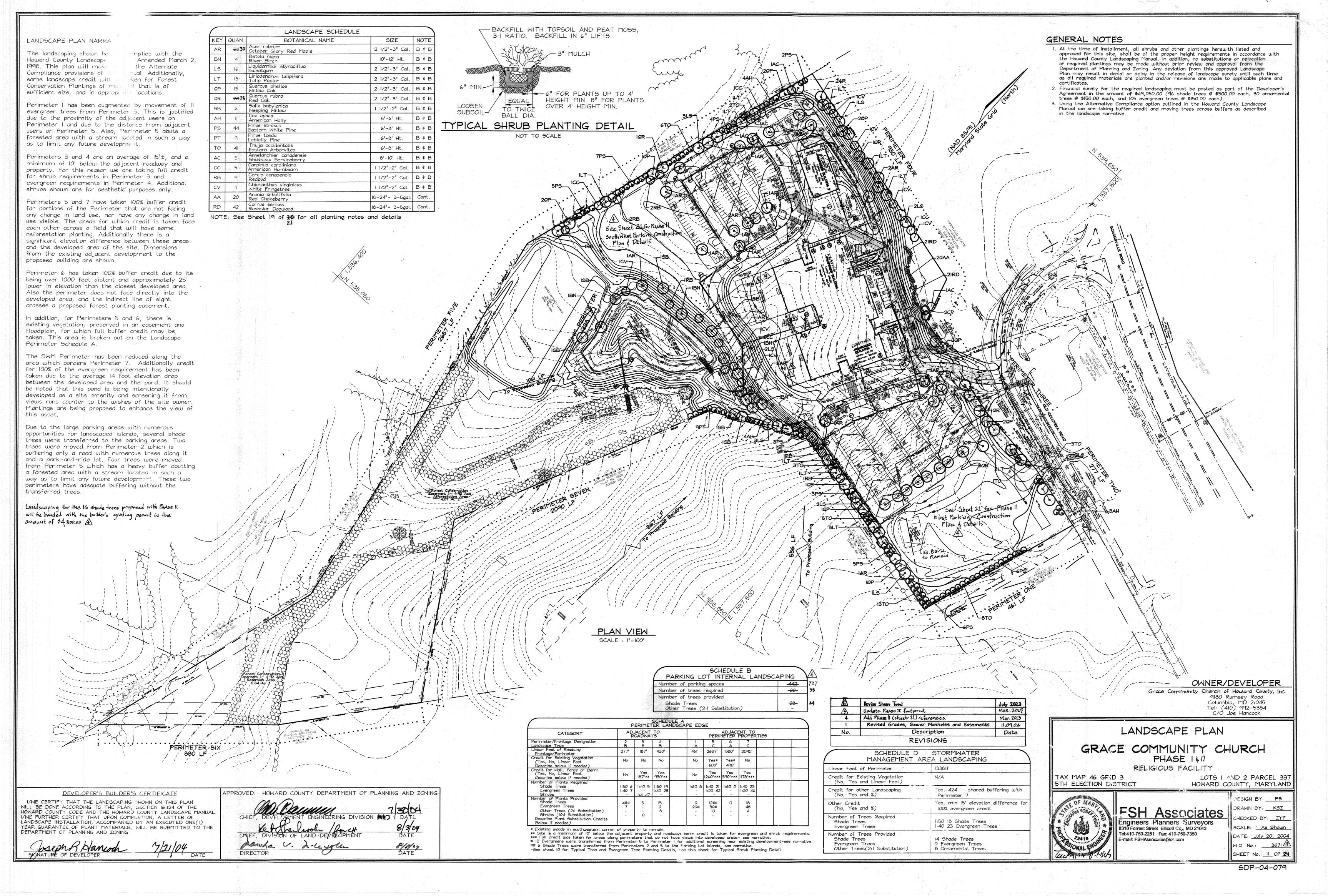
NOTE: Tappoil substitutes or amendments, as recommende

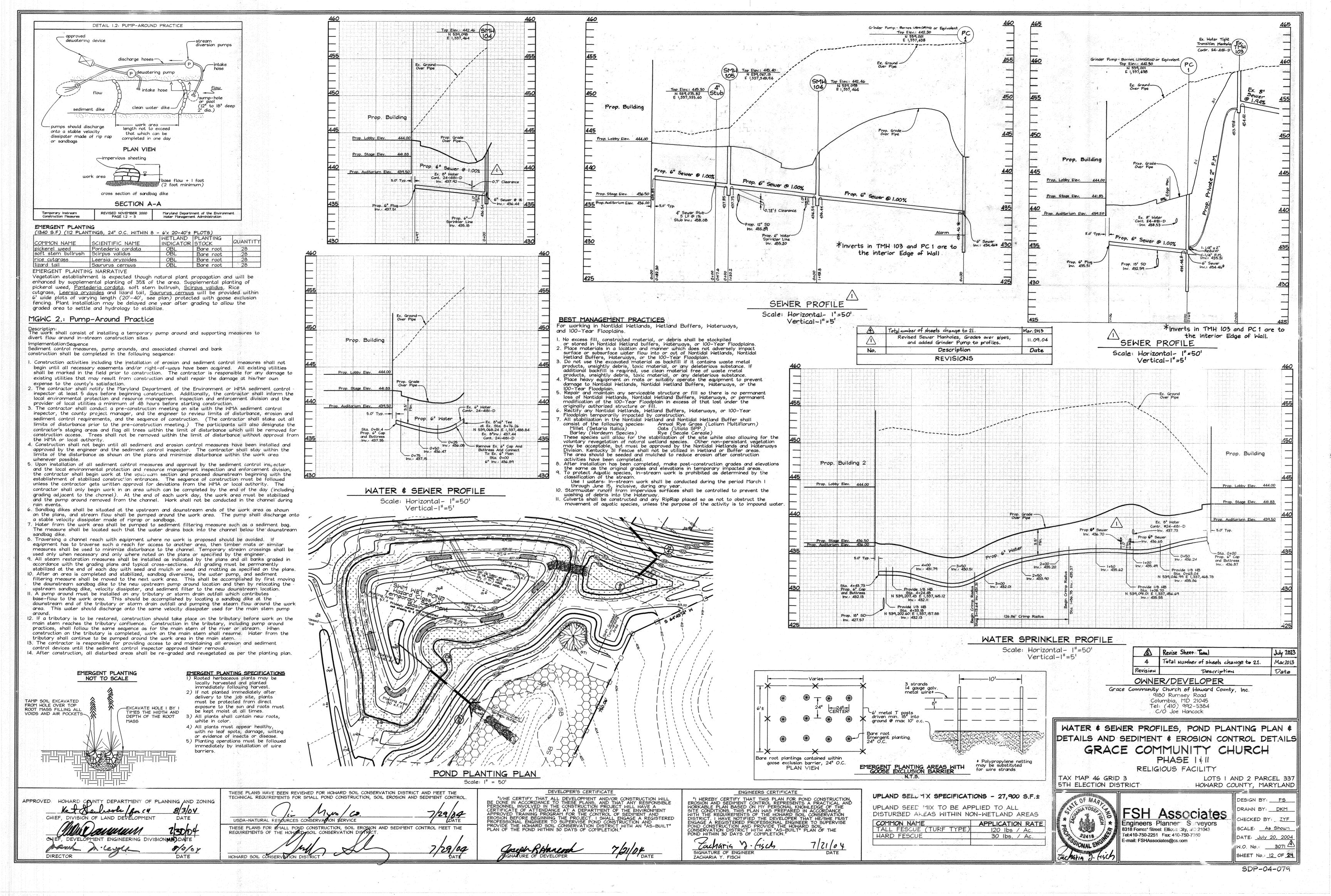
been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4" - 8" higher in elevation.

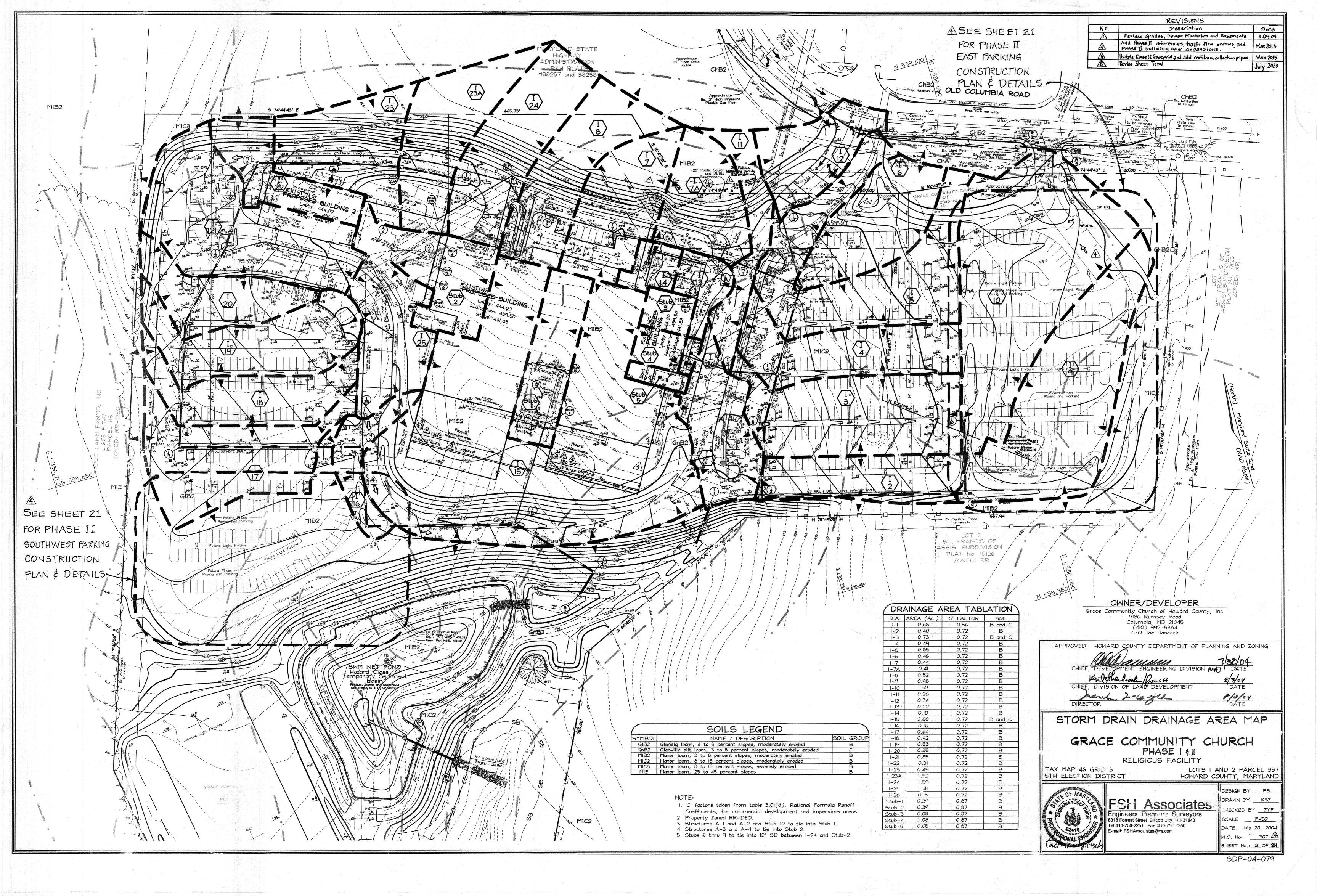
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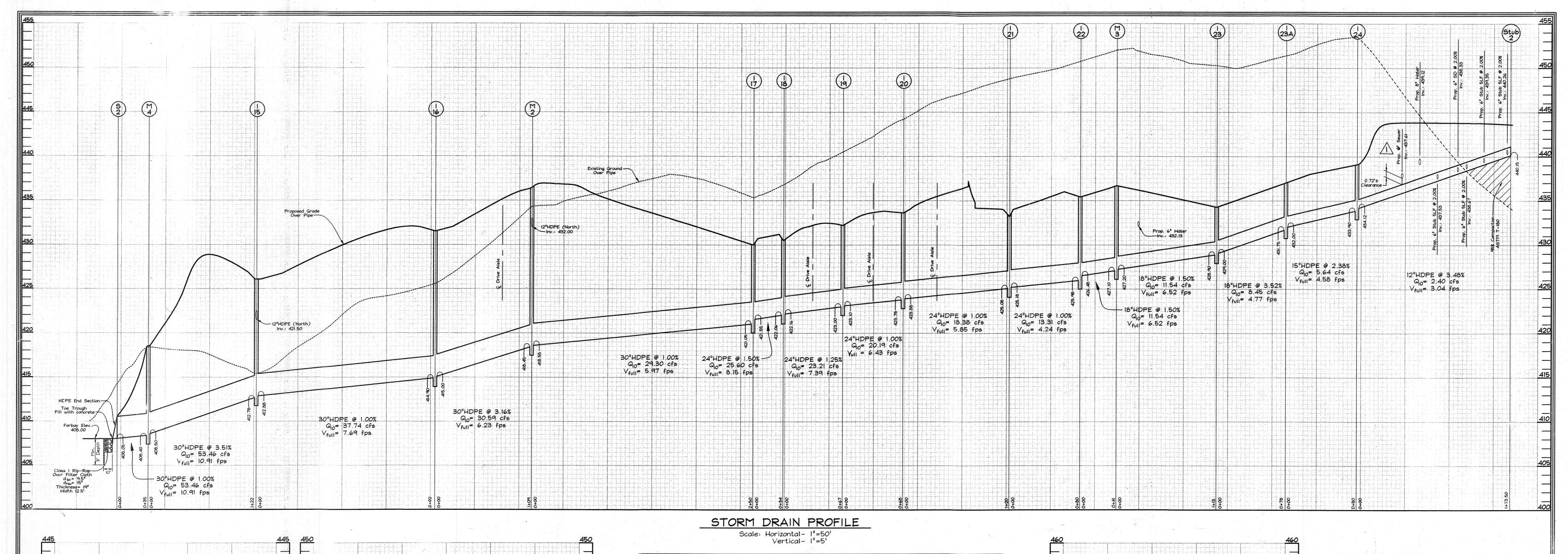
. 22418 .. c/o Joe Hancock

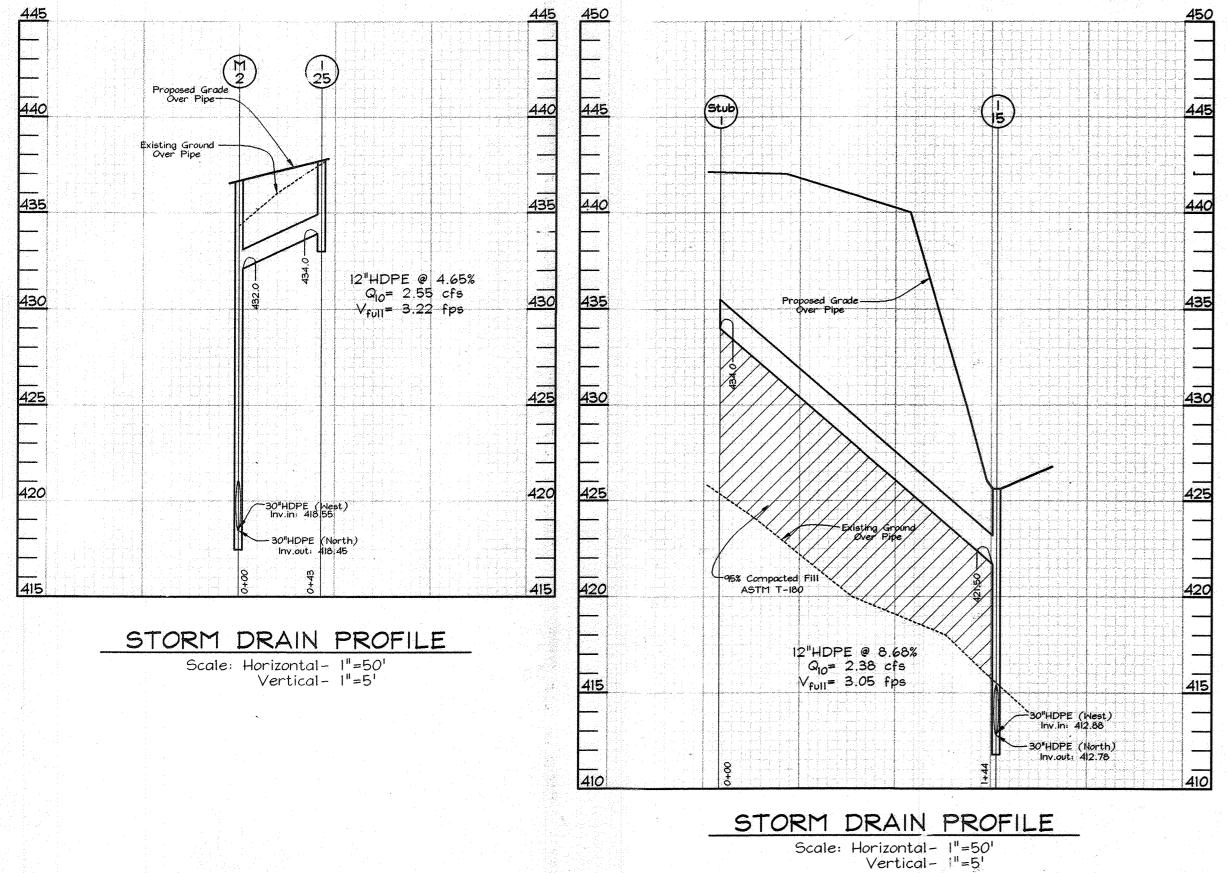
-LEADER MUST REMAIN INTACT











APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

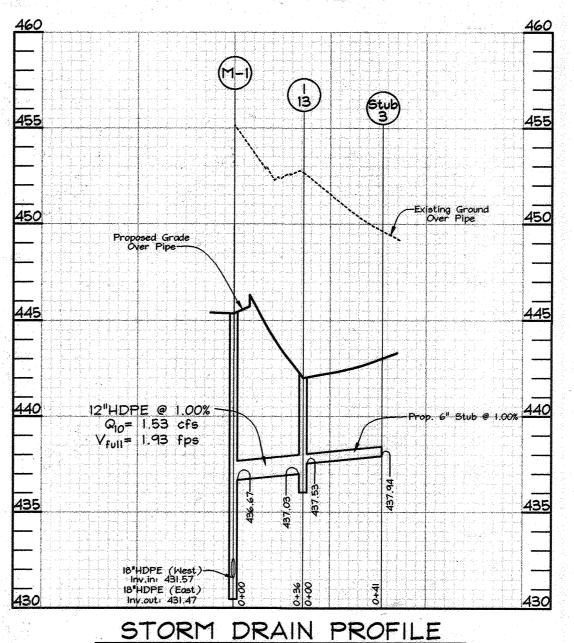
DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION MAN DATE

	STR	UCTURE SCHEDULE				
NO.	TYPE	LOCATION	TOP ELEV.		INV. OUT	REMARKS
<u> </u>	Double Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,591.25 E 1,337,604.13				
1-2	Double Type '5' Inlet	N 538,584.50 E 1,337,677.41	439.25	30" 426,33 30" 426,33	426.23	
I - 3	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,680.07 E 1,337,707.07				SD 4.22
1-4	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,741.48 E 1,337,741.27	441.30	15" 436,47 24" 428,63	428.13	SD 4.22
l-5	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,803.03 E 1,337,775.90				SD 4.22
1-6	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,849.27 E 1,337,803.25	443.80	12" 439,50 18" 430,48	429.98	SD 4.22
1-7	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,981.54 E 1,337,586.33	439.80	433.19	432.94	SD 4.22
1-7A	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,961.79 E 1,337,626.56	441.36	12" 435.67 15" 432.49	432.24	SD 4.22
1-8	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 539,038.49 E 1,337,492.33			434.56	SD 4.22
1-9	Double Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,516.33 E 1,337,947.16	450.10	30 ⁸ 429.21 30 ⁸ 429.21	429.11	SD 4.23
1-10	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,613.29 E 1,337,971.66	450.00	-	430.21	SD 4.22
1-11	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,763.20 E 1,337,678.55	442.93	437.38	437.13	SD 4.22
1-12	Double Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,947.26 E 1,337,803.95	448.22	-	443.50	SD 4.23
I-I3	Single Type 'S' Inlet N 538,935.13)	N 538,888.45 E 1,337,691.40	442.00	437.53	437.03	SD 4.22
1-14	Single Type 'S' Inlet 1,337,608.39	N 538,933.64 E 1,337,610.80	440.00	-	436.00	SD 4.22
1-15	Double Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,636.39 E 1,337,342.45	425.60	12" 421.50 30" 412.88	412.78	SD 4.23
1-16	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,686.91 E 1,337,146.69	431.50	415.00	414.90	SD 4.22
1-17	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,859.17 E 1,336,927.61	430.00	421.55	421.05	SD 4.22
1-18	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,891.74 E 1,336,937.91	430.50	422.16	422.06	SD 4.22
1-19	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,955.60 E 1,336,958.38	432.20	423.10	423.00	SD 4.22
1-20	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 539,020.42 E 1,336,979.17	433.60	423.88	423.78	SD 4.22
1-21	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 539,108.17 E 1,337,060.83	433.20	425.18	425.08	SD 4.22
1-22	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 539,174.62 E 1,337,106.23	435.40	426.48	425.98	SD 4.22
1-23	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 539,176.27 E 1,337,241.38	434.25	429.00	428.90	SD 4.22
1-23A	Single Type 'S' Inlet	N 539,149.35 E 1,337,319.30	437.10	432.00	431.75	SD 4.22
1-24	Double Type 'S' Inlet	N 539,115.15 E 1,337,387.28	439.10	434.12	433.90	SD 4.23
1-25	Double Type 'S' Inlet	N 538,834.37 E 1,337,180.98	437.70	-	434.00	SD 4.23
1-26	Yard Inlet	N 538,798.68 E 1,337,628.15	443.00	12" 439.10 12" 439.10	439.00	SD 4.14
M-I	Standard Precast Manhole (4')	N 538,906.38 E 1,337,722.78				G 5.12
M-2	Standard Precast Manhole (4')	N 538,793.20 E 1,337,169.18				G 5.13
M-3	Standard Precast Manhole (4')	N 539,206.01 E 1,337,132.32				G-5.12
M-4	Standard Precast Manhole (4')	N 538,546.25 E 1,337,429.76				G 5.13
5-1	30" HDPE End Section	N 538,546.94 E 1,337,574.65	-	421.39	_	Hancor or equivalent
5-2	30" HDPE End Section	N 538,522.10 E 1,337,404.06	-	408.05		Hancor or equivalent
5-3	Type 'C' Endwall	N 538,348.30 E 1,337,177.52	402.00			SD 5.21
5-4	15" RCP End Section	N 5389,32.64 E 1,338,203.44	_	_	456.69	MD 368.02
S-5	15" RCP End Section	N 538,954.76 E 1,338,142.32		457.90		MD 368.0

NOTES: 1. Top elevations for Type 'S' Inlets along curb and gutters are to the center, edge of grate at the flow line. Top elevations for Type 'S' Inlets in grass areas are to the center top of grate.

2. Top elevations for Precast Manholes are to the center top of manhole cover. 3. Top slope of structures to conform to slope of paving or grading.

4. Area Drains A-1 thru A-4 to be Zurn Model Z587.



Scale: Horizontal- 1"=50' Vertical- 1"=5'

Revise Sheet Total

Relocated Inlet I-14 and Updated coordinates.

Revised Sewer Crossing Sizes

Description

REVISIONS

	PIPE SCHEDULE					
SIZE	TYPE	LENGTH				
6"	PVC	173 LF				
8"	RCP	71 LF				
15"	RCP	65 LF				
12"	HDPE	735 LF				
15 ¹¹	HDPE	194 LF				
18"	HDPE	478 LF				
.24"	HDPE	423 LF				
30"	HDPE	1,543 LF				
		-				

OWNER/DEVELOPER

Grace Community Church of Howard County, Inc.
9180 Rumsey Road
Columbia, MD 21045
(410) 992-5334
C/O Joe Hancock

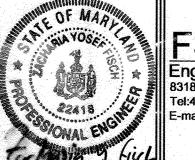
STORM DRAIN PROFILES

GRACE COMMUNITY CHURCH PHASE 1 \$11

RELIGIOUS FACILITY

TAX MAP 46 GRID 3 5TH ELECTION DISTRICT

LOTS I AND 2 PARCEL 337 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND



July 2023 Mar. 2013

11.09.04

Date

	FOLL A
	FSH ASSOCIATES
38988	Engineers Planners Surveyors
	8318 Forrest Street Ellicott Cr.y. 10 21043
311	Tel:410-750-2251 Fax: 410-750-7350

DESIGN BY: PS

DRAWN BY: AY

CHECKED BY: ZYF

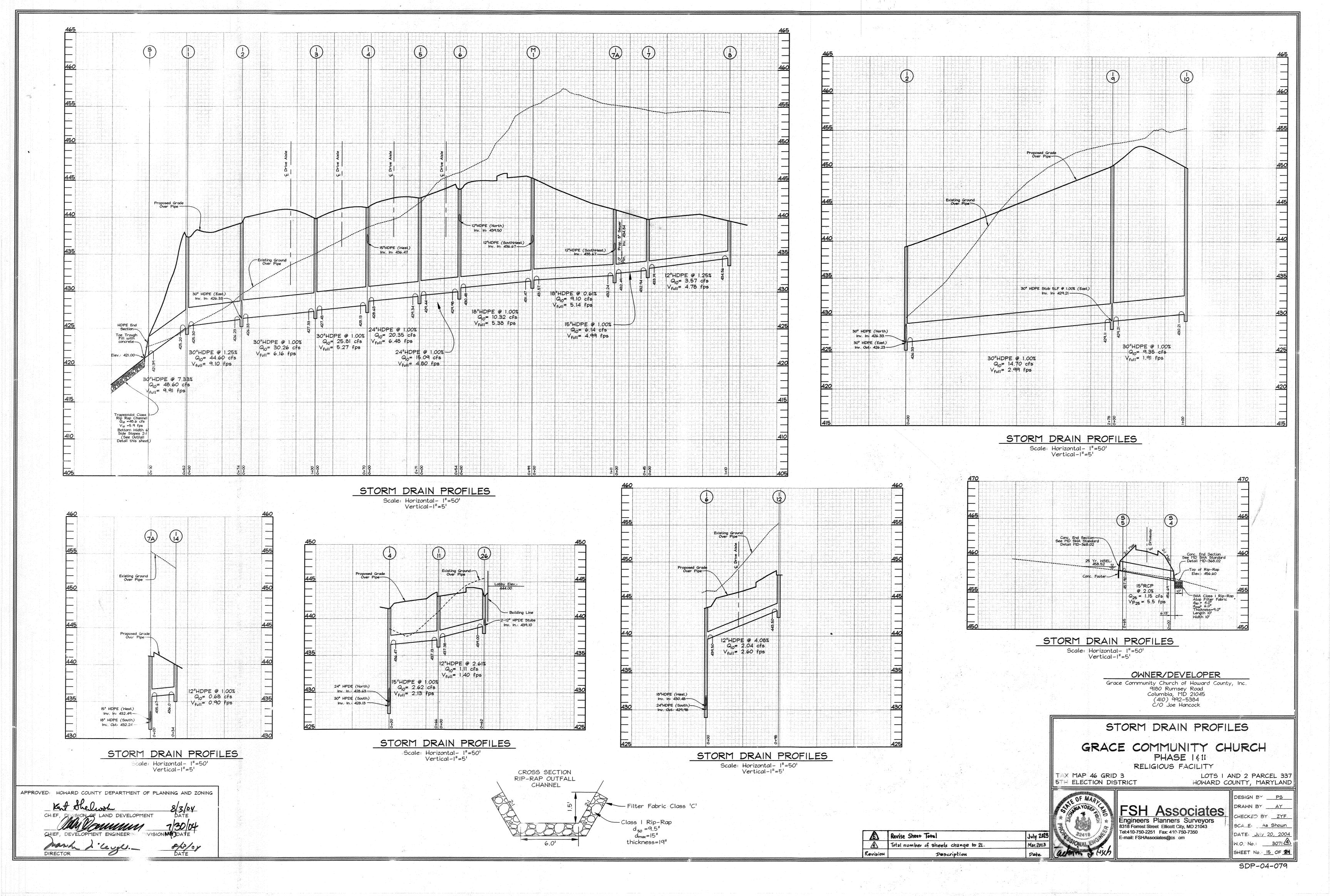
SCALE: As Shown

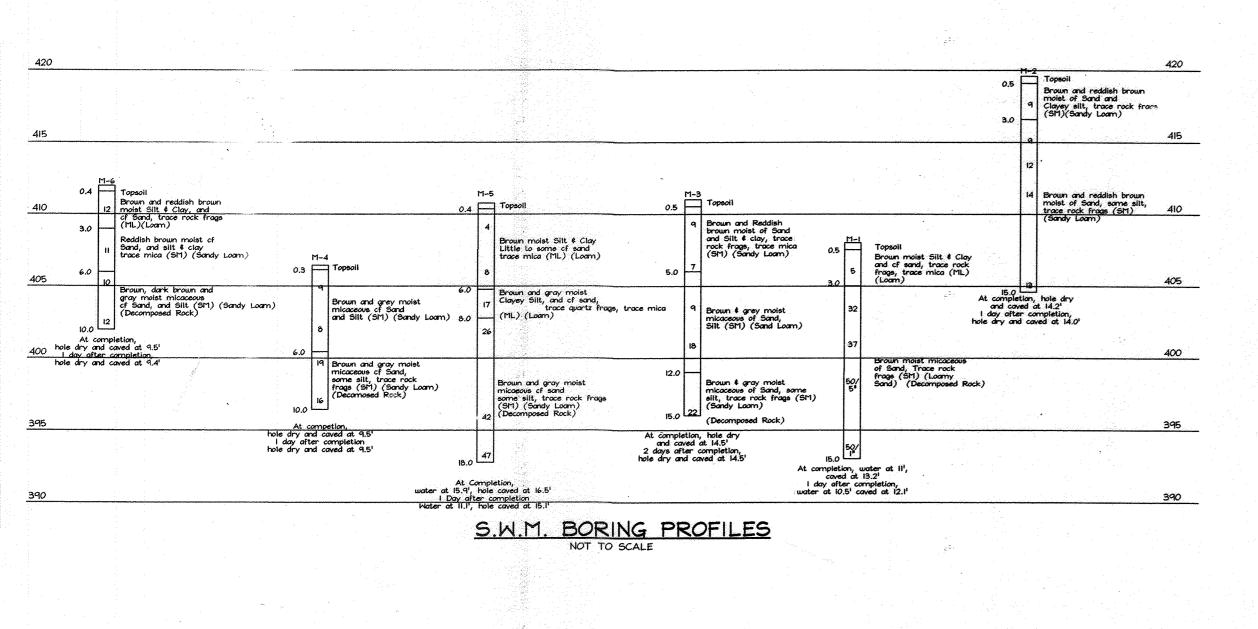
DATE: July 20, 2004

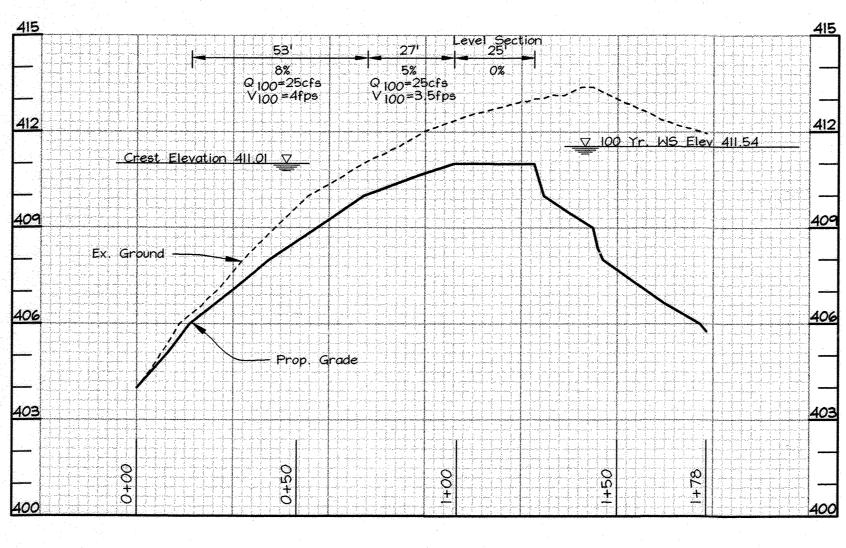
W.O. No. 3071

SHEET No.: 14 OF 24

SDP-04-079

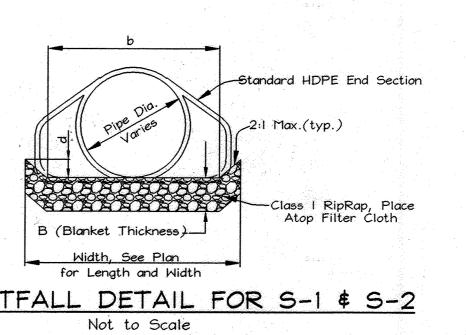






EMERGENCY SPILLWAY PROFILE

Scale: Hor.: 1"=30"
Vert.: 1"=31"

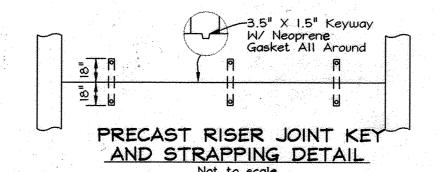


TYP. OUTFALL DETAIL FOR S-1 \$ S-2

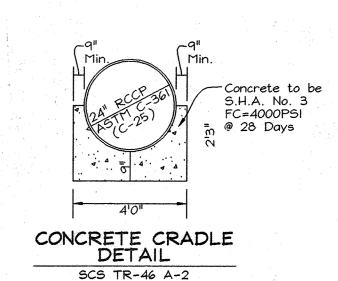
					غميم بنسيب	متعشم للمشتسب	<u> analisa anaka</u>	<u> </u>
Structure	Q(c.f.s.)	S	n	b	d	d _{max}	dso	B (Blanket Thickness)
S-I	48.0 c.f.s.	8,0%	0.06	5.0'	1.01	15"	9.5"	19"
S-2	53.46 c.f.s.	0.5%	0.06	5.0'	1.01	15"	9.5"	19"

ROCK OUTFALL SCHEDULE S - 3

Structure	d	La	dso	dino	Thickness	Width
EW-1	24"	221	16"	24"	32"	61



Sidewalk Frame and Cover



-Bell Rina

- Rubber

-Reinforcement

Cage

Not to scale

Mastic Joint Sealer

4' Min.

1. Core Trench To Be 4' Below Existing Grade.
2. Core Trench Must Be and Dry During Construction.
3. Core TrenchShall Cons Impervious Material

(CL, CH, GC or SC) As Onsite And May Require

IMPERVIOL !

CORE TRE

95% Compaction In Accordance With Ho. Co

Specifications

ed By a Geotechnical Engineer

CORE AND

H SECTION

Hauled From An Offsite Location.

MARYLAND 378 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

These specifications are appropriate to all ponds within the scope of the Standard for practice MD-378. All references to ASTM and AASHTO specifications apply to the most recent version.

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 tow of the 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

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 and must have at least 30% passing the #200 sieve. Consideration may be given to the use of other materials in the embankment if designed by a geotechnical engineer. Such special designs must have construction supervised by a geotechnical engineer. Materials used in the outer shell of the embankment must have the capability to support vegetation of the quality required to prevent erosion of the embankment.

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 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

Placement - Areas on which fill is to be placed shall be scarified prior to placement of fill. Fill materials shall be

When required by the reviewing agency the minimum required density shall not be less than 95% of maximum dry density with a moisture content within +\-2% of the optimum. Each layer of fill shall be compacted as necessary to obtain that density, and is to be certified by the Engineer at the time of construction. All compaction is to be determined by AASHTO 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 Plastic PipeThe following criteria shall apply for plastic pipe:

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

Backfill adja ent 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 operated closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven mer 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 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-am. Material shall be placed such that minimum of 6" (measured perpendicular to the outside of the pipe) of flowable fill shall be under (bedding), over and, or the sides of the pipe. It only needs to extend up to the spring line for rigid conduits. Average slump of the fill shall be 7" to assure flowability of the material. Adequate measures shall be taken (sand bags, etc.) to prevent floating the pipe. When using flowable fill, all metal pipe shall be bituminous coated. Any adjoining soil fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material shall completely fill all voids adjacent to the flowable fill zone. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of the 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 (flowable fill)zone shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the core of the embankment or other embankment materials.

All pipes shall be circular in cross section.

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

(Polymer Coated steel pipe)- Steel pipes with polymeric coating 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 Steel Pipe, when used with flowable fill or when soil and/or water conditions warrant the need for increased durability, shall be fully bituminous coated per requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A. Any aluminum coating damaged or otherwise removed shall be replaced with cold applied bituminous coating compound. Aluminum surfaces that are to be in contact with concrete shall be painted with one coat of zinc chromate primer or two coats of asphalt.

Materials - (Aluminum Pipe) - This pipe and its appurtenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-196 or M-211 with watertight coupling bands or flanges. Aluminum Pipe, when used with flowable fill or when soil and/or water conditions warrant for increased durability, shall be fully bituminous coated per requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A. 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 lease 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.

OPERATION, MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION

INSPECTION OF THE POND(S) SHOWN HEREON SHALL BE PERFORMED AT LEAST ANNUALLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHECKLIST AND REQUIREMENTS CONTAINED WITHIN USDA, SCS "STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PONDS" (MD-378). THE POND OWNER(S) AND ANY HEIRS, SUCCESSORS, OR ASSIGNS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SAFETY OF THE POND AND THE CONTINUED OPERATION, SURVEILLANCE, INSPECTION, AND MAINTENANCE THEREOF THE POND OWNER(S) SHALL PROMPTLY NOTIFY THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT OF ANY UNUSUAL OBSERVÀTIONS THAT MAY BE INDICATIONS OF DISTRESS SUCH AS EXCESSIVE TURBID SEEPAGE, SLIDING OR SLUMPING.

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

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

Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill" Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.

Reinforced Concrete PipeAll of the following criteria shall apply for reinforced concrete pip

Materials - Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell and spigot joints with rubber gaskets and shall equal or

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

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 shown on the drawings.

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

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

4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill".

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

Oralnage Diaphragms - When a drainage diaphragm is used, a registered professional engineer will supervise the

Concrete shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 414, Mix No. 3.

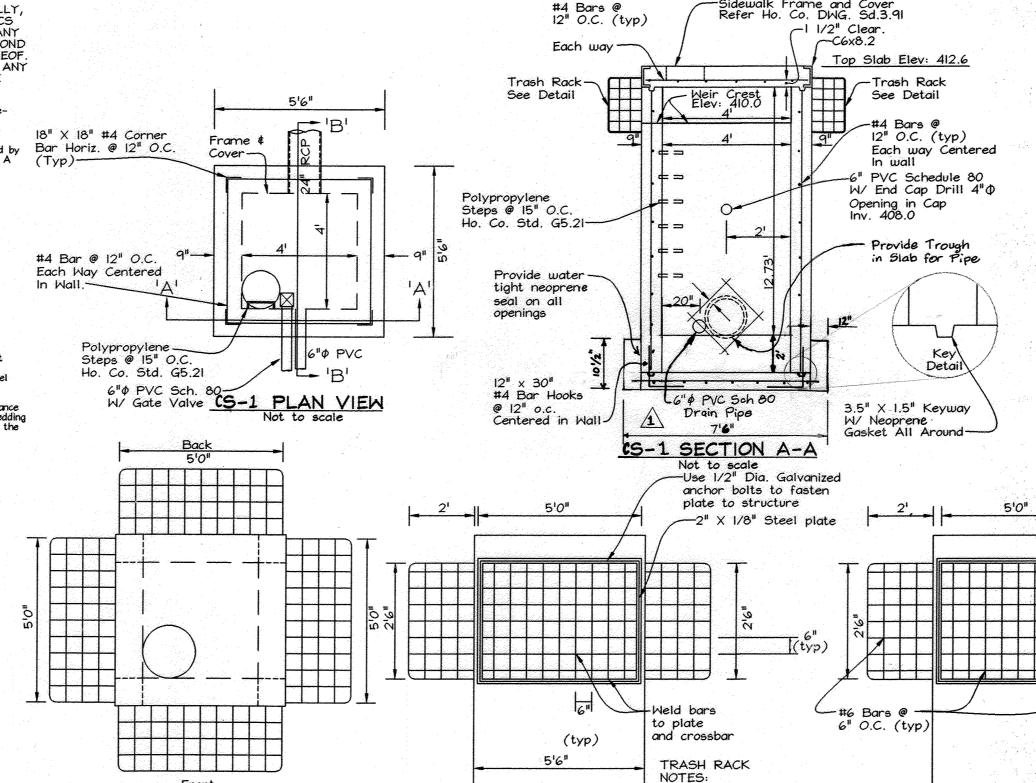
Rock riprap shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction Materials, Section 311. Geotexile shall be placed under all riprap and shall meet requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 921.09, Class C.

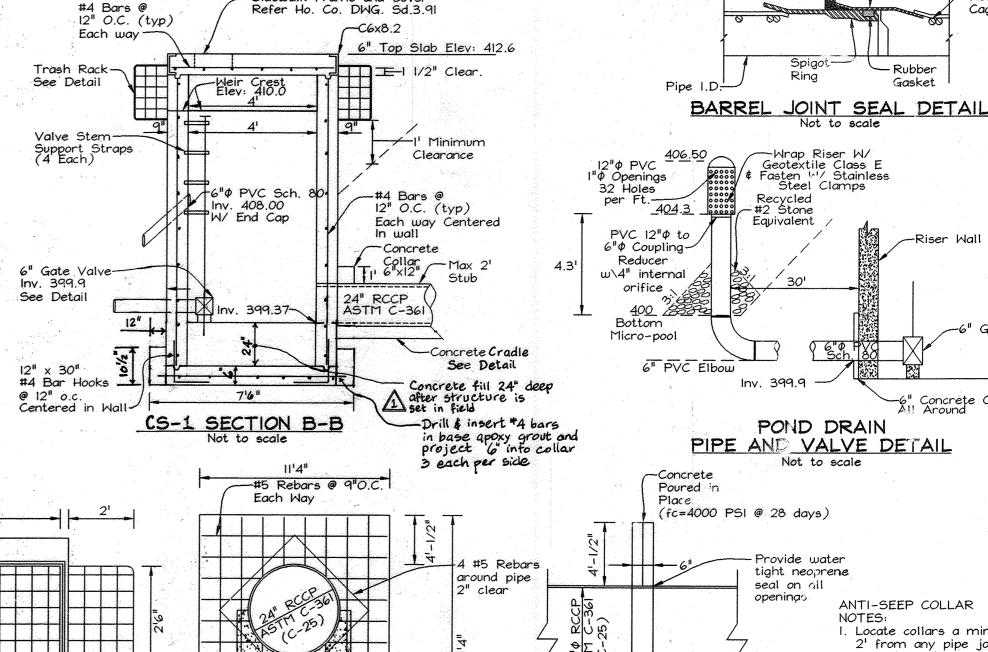
All work on permanent structures shall be carried out in areas free from water. The Contractor shall construct and maintain all temporary dikes, levees, cofferdams, drainage channels, and stream diversions necessary to protect to be occupied by the permanent works. The contractor shall also furnish, install, operate, and maintain all necessary pumping and other equipment required for remotion 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 free from water as required or directed by the engineer for constructing each part of the work. After having served their purpose, all temporary protective works shall be removed or leveled and

graded to the extent required to prevent obstruction in any degree whatsoever of the flow of water to the spillway or outlet works and so as not to interfere in any way with the operation or maintenance of the structure. Stream diversions shall be maintained until the full flow can be passed through the permanent works. The removal of water from the required excavation and the foundation shall be accomplished in a manner and to the extent that will maintain stability of the excavated slopes and bottom required excavations and will allow satisfactory performance of all construction operations. During the placing and compacting of material in required excavations, the water level at the 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.

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

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



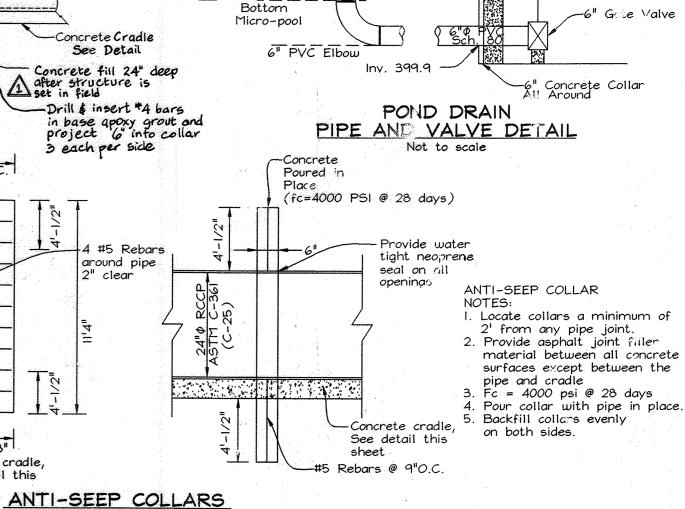


3'8"

-Concrete cradle

See detail this

sheet



Longitudinal -

Reinforcement

TOP VIEW FRONT ELEVATION ~2" x 1/8" Steel Plate REMOVABLE TRASH RACK 0 9 -1/2" Dia Anchor Bolts To Fasten Plate to

Front

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DETENTION FACILITY STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY

. Galvanize trash rack after fabrication.

Trash rack to be painted battleship

ROUTINE MAINTENANCE (By Grace Community Church) 1. FACILITY WILL BE INSPECTED ANNUALLY AND AFTER MAJOR STORMS. INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE PERFORMED DURING WET WEATHER TO DETERMINE IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.

2. TOP AND SIDE SLOPES OF THE EMBANKMENT SHALL BE MOWED A MINIMUM OF TWO (2) TIMES A YEAR, ONCE IN JUNE AND ONCE IN SEPTEMBER. OTHER SIDE SLOPES AND MAINTENANCE ACCESS SHOULD BE MOWED AS INFEDED.

3. DEBRIS AND LITTER NEXT TO THE OUTLET STRUCTURE SHALL BE REMOVED DURING REGULAR MONING OPERATIONS AND AS NEEDED.

4. VISIBLE SIGNS OF EROSION IN THE POND AS WELL AS RIPRAP OUTLET AREAS SHALL BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS IT IS NOTICED. NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE I. STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS OF THE POND SUCH AS THE DAM, THE RISER, AND THE PIPES SHALL BE REPAIRED UPON DETECTION OF ANY DAMAGE. THE COMPONENTS SHOULD BE INSPECTED DURING ROUTINE MAINTENANCE 2. SEDIMENT SHOULD BE REMOVED WHEN ITS ACCUMULATION SIGNIFICANTLY REDUCES THE DESIGN STORAGE, INTERFERE WITH THE FUNCTION OF THE RISER, WHEN DEEMED NECESSARY FOR AESTHETIC REASONS, OR WHEN DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

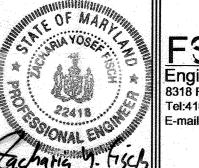
3'8"

OWNER/DEVELOPER Grace Community Church of Howard County, Inc. 9180 Rumsey Road Columbia, MD 21045 Tel: (410) 992-5384 C/O Joe Hancock

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DETAILS AND PROFILES GRACE COMMUNITY CHURCH PHASE 1 & 11

RELIGIOUS FACILITY

TAX MAP 46 GRID 3 5TH ELECTION DISTRICT



FSH Associates **Engineers Planners Surveyors** 8318 Forrest Street Ellicott City, MD 21043 Tel:410-750-2251 Fax 410-750-7350 E-mail: FSHAssociates@cs.com

DESIGN BY: SLH DRA BY DSH CHECKED BY: ZYF SCALE: As Shown DA E: July 20, 2004 W.O. No.: 3071 4 SHEET No .: 16 OF 24

LOTS I AND 2 PARCEL 337

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING DATE ENGINEERING DIVISION NO DATE

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND MEET THE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION, SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL 7/29/0 F USDA-NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE THESE PLANS FOR SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION, SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEET THE OWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS OF HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE "I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND/OR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE 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 EROSION 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."

ENGINEERS CERTIFICATE "I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR POND CONSTRUCTION, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS. THIS PLAN 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 HCHARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WITH AN "AS-BUILT" PLAN OF THE POND WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMPLETION." tachatia

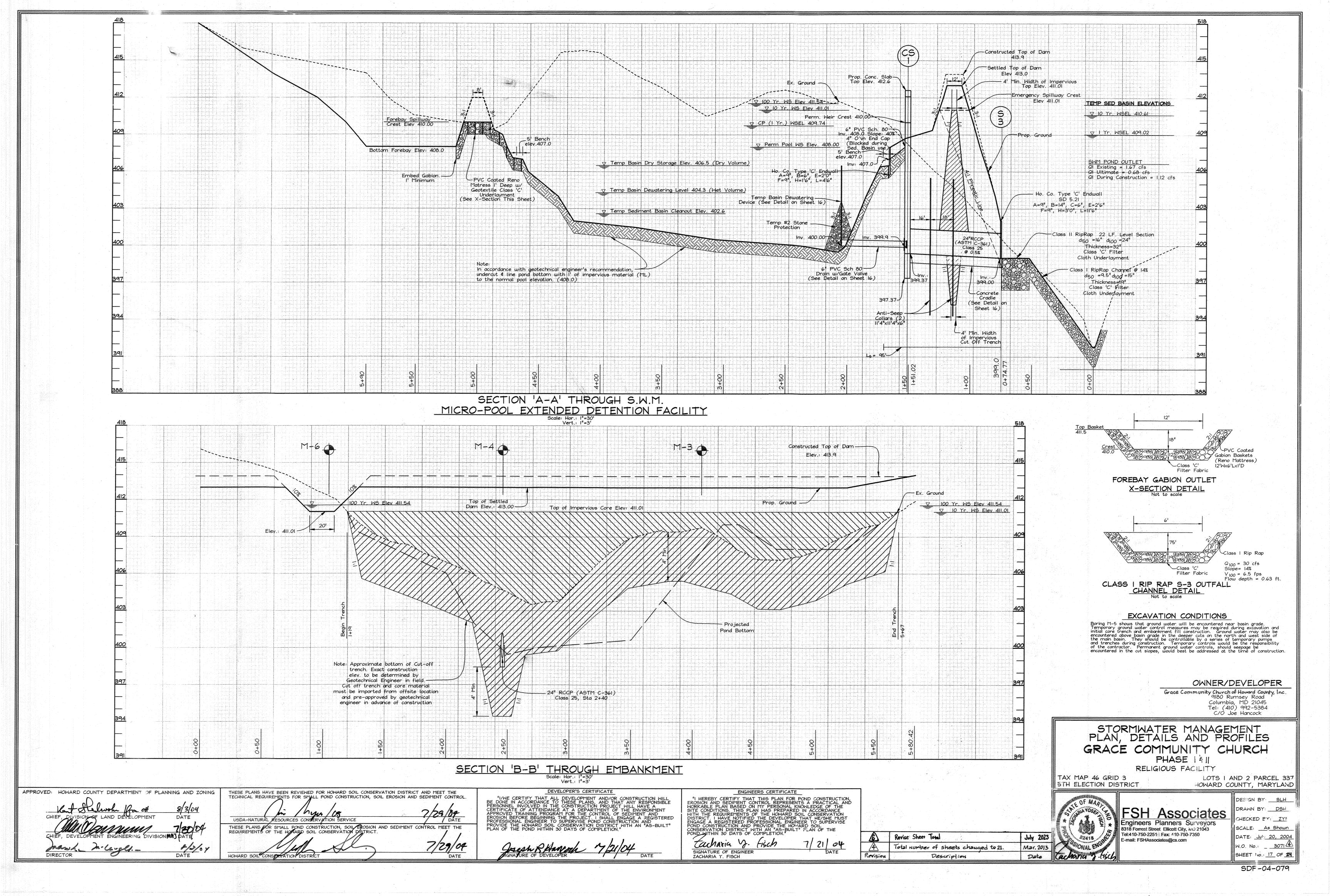
GNATURE OF ENGINEER

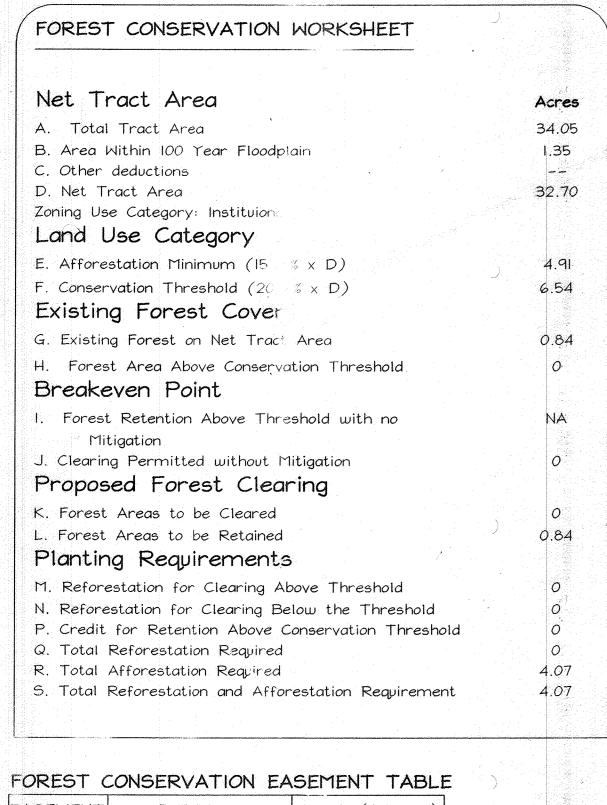
ZACHARIA Y. FISCH

7/21/04

SIDE ELEVATION

Revise Sheet Total July 2023 MAR. 2013 OTAL NUMBER OF SHEETS CHANGE TO 21. 30Aug 04 REVISED CS-1 BASE DATE No REVISION





EASEMENT	TYPE	AREA (ACRES)
1	RETENTION	0.84
	AFFORESTATION	4.07
	NON-CREDITED	0.01
TOTAL		4.92

Existing Contour
Proposed Contour
Spot Elevation
Direction of Flow

Existing Trees to Rer

Light Poles Wall Mounted Verhead Double Overhead

Forest Conservation Easement
Planting Area

Forest Conservation Easement
Retention Area

Protection Fence

TPF

Conservation Easement

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DE PLANNING AND ZONING

CHIEF, DEVELOF

CHIEF, DIVISION OF

CH

Temporary Speciment Tr

AFFORESTATION AREA : 4.07 Ac.±

FOREST CONSERVATION NARRATIVE

This Forest Conservation Plan has been developed in accordance with the Howard County Forest Conservation Manual and the Forest Conservation Act of 1991.

The net tract area of the site consists of 32.70 acres. The site contains 0.84 acres of existing forest adjacent to floodplain, wetlands, streams and buffers. The forest area surrounding these sensitive areas have been preserved in Forest Conservation Easement 1. Due to existing forest cover below the afforestation minimum, 4.07 acres of planting is required. The afforestation planting will also be located within FCE 1. The planting will be located mainly in the stream buffer and floodplain area, and along the property line to connect the onsite forest with an adjacent stand on a neighboring property. There is 0.01 acres of non-credited area within the easement due to a SWM outfall, for a total easement area of 4.92 acres.

Planting of containerized 2-3' whips will be planted at a rate of 350 trees per acre to fulfill 4.07 acres of required afforestation.

The total forest conservation obligation for the site is 4.91 acres, with a total forest conservation surety amount of \$95,962.68 (retention: .84 acres or 36,590 sq. ft. \times \$.20 = \$7,318.08 and afforestation: 4.07 acres or

177,289 sq. ft. X \$.50 = \$88,644.60; 0.01 ac/626 sq. ft. non-credited area

407Ac. ± @ 350 TPA 2'-3' Whip planting = 1,425 trees

Oty	Botanical Name	Common Name	Min. Size	Spacing	Notes)
	Acer rubrum	Red Maple	WHIP 2-31	11' o.c.	1-3
	Amelanchier canadensis	Service berry	WHIP 2-3'	11¹ o.c.	Gallon Container
	Liquidambar styraciflua	Sweetgum	WHIP 2-3'	11 ¹ o.c.	Grown
	Liriodendron tulipifera	Tulip Poplar	NHIP 2-31	11 ¹ o.c.	
	Pinus taeda	Loblolly Fine	HIP 2-3'	II ¹ o.c.	
3	Prunus serrotina	Black Cherry	WHIP 2-3'	11' o.c.	
3	Quercus alba	White Oak	MHIP 2-3'	II¹ o.c.	

SYMBOL	NAME / DESCRIPTION	SOIL GROUP
Ba	Baile silt loam	D
ChA	Chester silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	В
ChB2	Chester silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	В
EkB2	Elioak silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	В
EkC2	Elioak silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	В
GIB2	Glenelg loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	В
GIC2	Glenelg barn, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	В
GIC3	Glenelg loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely eroded	В
GID2	Glenelg loam, 15 to 23 percent slopes, moderately eroded	В
GID3	Glenelg loam, is to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	В
GnB2	Glenville silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	C
MIB2	Manor loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	В
MIC2	Manor loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	В
MIC3	Manor loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, severely croded	В
MID3	Manor loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	В
MIE	Manor loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes	В

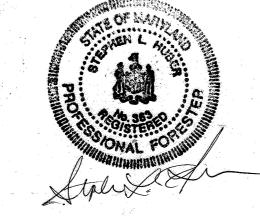
SPECIMEN TREE LIST

Condition DBH

Number Common name Species

ST-1 black walnut Juglans nigra
ST-2 yellow poplar Liriodendron tulipifera
ST-3 yellow poplar Liriodendron tulipifera

NOTE: All Specimen Trees to be saved.



EXPLORATION MESEAPCH, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL CO SULTANTS
LANDS CAPE ARCHITE IS
8313 F ARPS T STREET
ELLOGIT CITY, MARYL ND 21048

FOREST CONSERVATION PLAN

OWNER/DEVELOPER

Grac: Community Church of Howard County, Inc.
9180 Rumsey Road
Columbia, MD 21045
(410) 992-5384
C/O Joe Hancock

GRACE COMMUNITY CHURCH
PHASE I !!!

REVISIONS Description

Revised Grades, Sewer Manholes and Easements

Added Phase (sheet 21) references.

Update PhaseII footprint

Revise Sheet Total

Date

11.09.04

Mar. 2013

Mar. 2015

July 2023

RELIGIOUS FACILITY

Tel:410-750-2251 Fax: 4:0-750-7350

TAX MAP 46 GRID 3
H ELECTION DISTRICT

H ASSOCIATES

TS Planners Surveyors

DESIGN BY AF

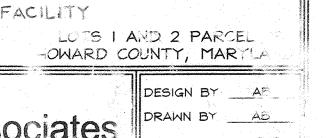
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CHECKED BY ZYF

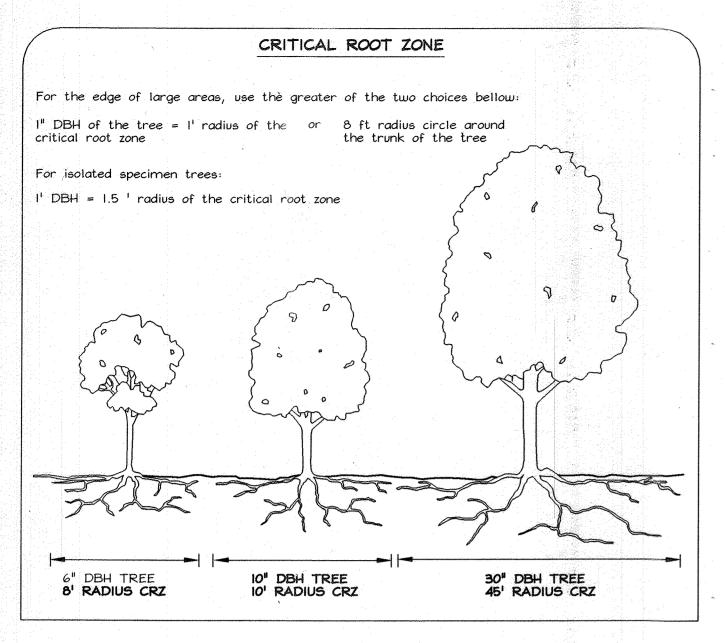
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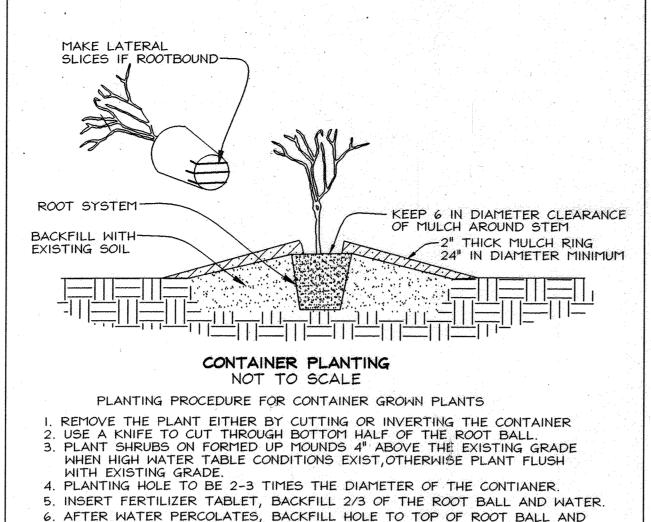
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W.C No: 3071



SDP-04-070





GENTLY TAMP SOIL TO FIRM CONTACT WITH PLANT.

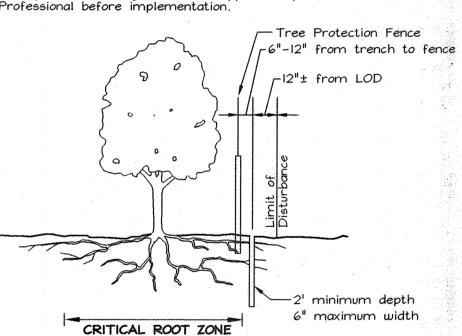
7. APPLY MULCH RING AROUND PLANT KEEPING A 6 IN CLEARANCE FROM STEM.

ROOT PRUNING

Retention areas shall be set prior to construction Boundaries of retention areas shall be flagged, and location of trench shall be specified by ERI Qualified Professional 3. Roots shall be cut cleanly with root pruning equipment. Where roots >1" are found, trenching shall be done by air spade or hand

tools. Roots >1" shall be cut with a hand saw. 4. Trench shall be immediately backfilled with soil removed or high

5. Any other techniques shall be approved by the ERI Qualified Professional before implementation.



Soil Protection Zone Notes

1. The Soil Protection Zone shall include all areas contained inside the Limit of Disturbance. 2. Where possible, the Soil Protection Zone shall extend to the drip line of specimen trees. For other groups of trees, the zone shall be the drip line or 40% of the height of the tree, whichever

3. No construction activity is permitted within the Soil Protection Zone beyond the tree protection fence or limit of disturbance as shown on plan. 4. If soil has been compacted or grading has taken place in the vicinity of the Soil Protection Zone, root pruning shall be implemented per Root Pruning detail, shown on this plan. 5. Root pruning shall occur prior to the beginning

6. Where the Soil Protection Zone must encroach inside the Critical Root Zone of a tree soil disturbance shall be mitigated with vertical mulching, radial trenching, or another method approved by the ERI Forest Conservation rofessional. This mitigation will not occur in areas graded for the SWM pond dam. '. Prior to contruction, the Limits of Disturbance

shall be marked and the ERI Professional shall determine which trees will need preventative treatment or removal. 8. Tree maintenance and removal shall be undertaken by a qualified MD Tree Expert to ensure damage to surrounding trees is minimized. 9. Brush and limbs removed for construction shall be chipped and spread at the edge of the Soil Protection Zone to a depth to to exceed 6 inches.

This shall occur outside the Soil Protection Zone

where compaction could impact otherwise

unprotected Critical Root Zone.

Revise Sheet Total

Total number of sheets change to 21.

Description

Planting Notes - Afforestation Area and Landscaping

1. Initial planting inspection and certification required. Planting contractor to notify ERI qualified professional 24 hours in advance of planting. 2. Afforestation areas may be planted as soon as reasonable to do so. Late winter- early spring plantings are preferred. Earliest planting dates will vary from year to year but planting may generally begin as soon as the ground is no longer frozen. Alternate planting dates may be considered as

conditions warrants. 3. Soil amendments and fertilization recommendations will be made based upon the results of soil analysis for nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, organic matter content and pH. If required, fertilizer will be provided using a slow release, soluble 16-8-16 analysis designed to last 5-8 years contained in polyethylene perforated bags such as manufactured by ADCO Works, P.O. Box 310 Hollins, N.Y. 11423 or approved equal.

4. Plant materials shall be planted in accordance with the planting

diagram, planting details, planting schedule, Landscape Plan, as appropriate.

5. Plant stock must be protected from desiccation at all times prior to planting. Materials held for planting shall be moistened and placed in cool shaded areas until ready for placement. 6. Planting materials shall be nursery grown and inspected prior to planting.

Plants not conforming to the American Standards for Nursery Stock specifications for size, form, vigor, or roots, or due to trunk wounds, breakage, desiccation, insect or disease must be replaced. 7. Newly planted trees may require watering at least once per week during

the first growing season depending on rainfall in order to get established The initial planting operation should allow for watering during installation to completely soak backfill materials. 8. Mulch shall be applied in accordance with the diagram provided and shall consist of composted, shredded hardwood bark mulch, free of

wood alcohol. 9. Planting holes should be excavated to a minimum diameter of 2.5 to 3 times the diameter of the root ball or container. Mechanical auguring is preferred with scarification of the sides of each hole.

10. All nursery stock to be sprayed with deer repellent containing Bitrex such as Repellex All nursery stock to be grown with deer repellent tablets in growing medium, such as Repellex Tablets.

POSITIVE ASSOCIATION NEGATIVE ASSOCIATION 9 SPECIES 2 * SPECIES I Naturally occurring populations of trees tend to be found in informal groupings. A cluster of trees is really a mosaic of different species groups. The objective of an afforestation/ reforestation plan is to select the appropriate species and distribution pattern for a chose site that mimic natural patterns. source: prince Georges County woodland Conservation Manual AGGREGATE DISTRIBUTION DRIFT When used, plant cluster type groupings that taper or feather out along the edges. Clusters often appear as elongated of tear drop Source: EQR, Inc. MIXING TRANSPLANT STOCK O Locate larger trees (B\$B or container grown) or transplant stock at the perimeter of reforestation/ afforestation planting of whips, seedling grown stock. . . * ---Protective fencing **★**04Smaller Stock Source: Adapted from Forest Conservation Manual, 1991. FIGURE 3.8.2 PLANTING DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

RANDOM

Forest Tree Protection and Management Notes

TYPICAL FOREST TREE DISTRIBUTION PATTERNS

NONRANDOM

NONRANDOM

RANDOM

1. Tree protection devices shall be installed prior to any grading or land

2. After the boundaries of the retention areas have been staked and flagged and before any disturbance has taken place a pre-construction meeting with the Howard County Inspector is required.

3. Provide maintenance to tree protection devices and signage to maintain their integrity throughout the duration of the project.

4. Attachment of signs to tree protection devices to maintain their integrity throughout the duration of the project 5. Any significant changes made to the Forest Conservation Plan shall be

made with the prior approval if the Howard County Dept Of Planning and

6. No burial of discarded material is permitted within the Forest Conservation and Planting areas. 7. No open burning within 100 feet of wooded areas is permitted.

8. Post construction phase. a. Inspect existing trees around the perimeter of the site for signs of root or trunk damage and excessive soil compaction.

b. Remove dead or dying trees and evaluate for hazard tree removal.* c. All temporary forest protection devices will be removed after construction d. Following completion of construction, prior to use, the county inspector shall inspect the entire site for compliance with this Forest Conservation

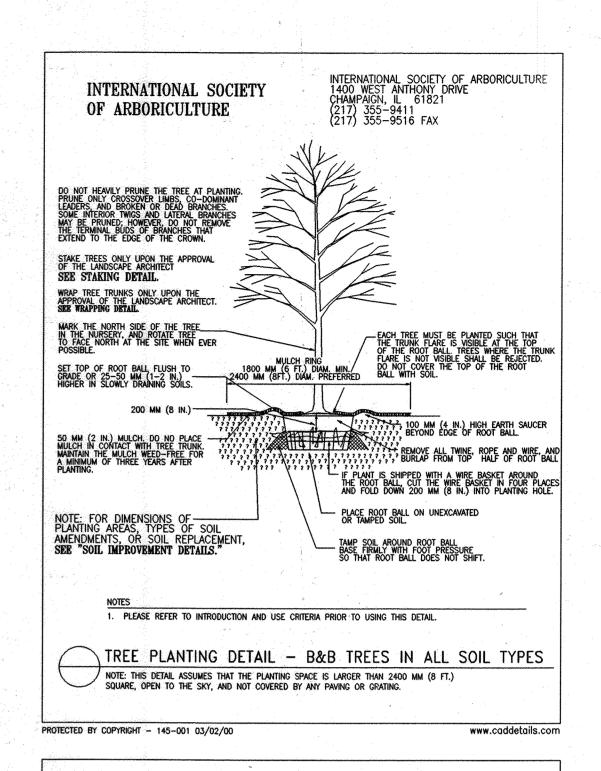
* A licensed Arborist or Forester should be retained for this service as needed

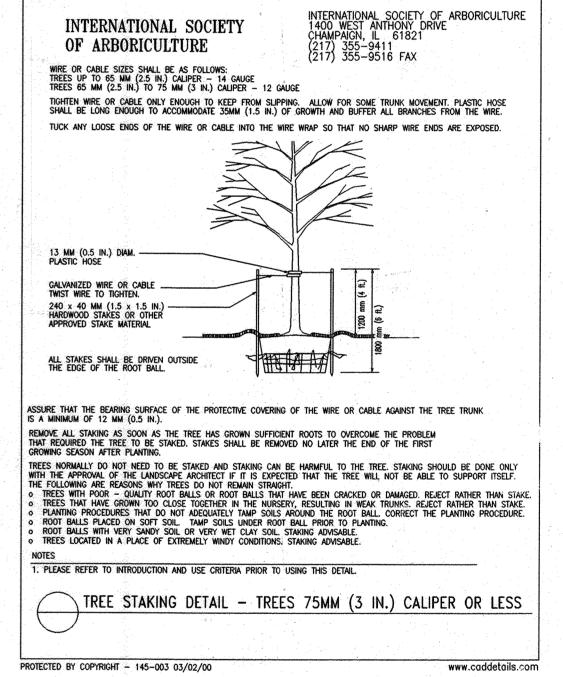
Afforestation Area Monitoring Notes

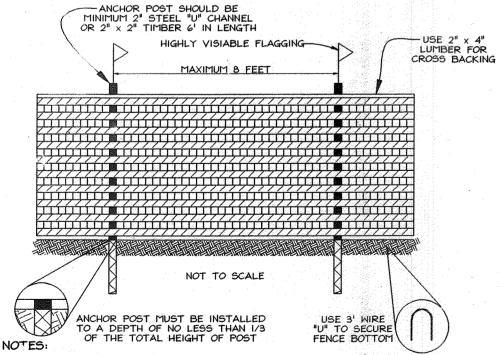
. Monthly visits during the first growing season are to assess the success of the plantings and to determine if supplemental watering, pest control or other actions are necessary. Early spring visits will document winter kill and autumn

visits will document summer kill. 2. The minimum survival rate shall be 75% of the total number of trees planted per acre at the end of the two year maintenance period. Wild tree seedlings from natural regeneration on the planting site may be counted up to 50% toward the total survival number if they are healthy native species at least 12 inches tall.

3. Survival will be determined by a stratified random sample of the plantings. The species composition of the sample population should be proportionate to the amount of each species in the entire planting to be sampled. 4. Effective monitoring will assess plant survivability during the first growing season and make recommendations for reinforcement planting if required a





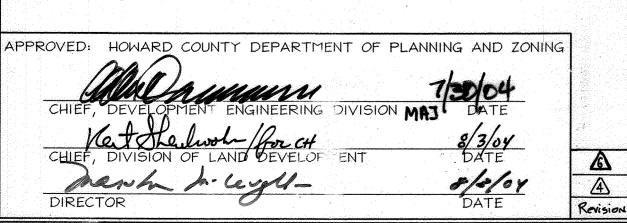


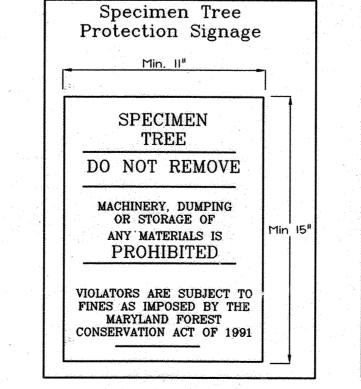
FOREST PROTECTION DEVICE ONLY.

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

> TREE PROTECTION DETAIL BLAZE ORANGE PLASTIC MESH

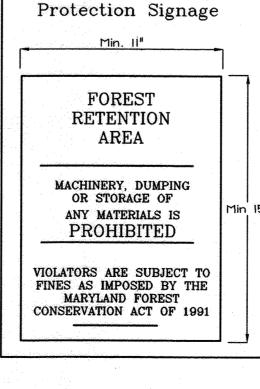




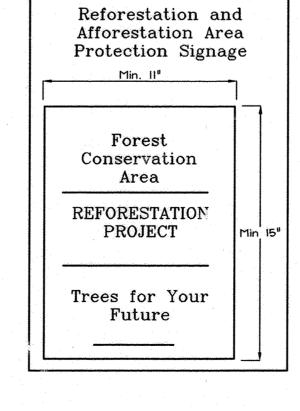
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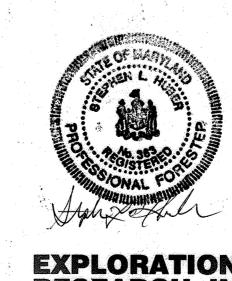
Mar. 2013

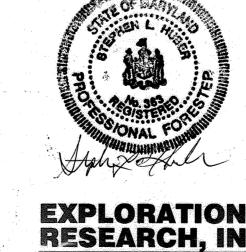
Pate



Forest Retention Area







EXPLORATION RESEARCH, INC. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS



FOREST CONSERVATION NOTES AND PLANTING DETAILS GRACE COMMUNITY CHURCH PHASE I !!!

RELIGIOUS FACILITY

TAX MAP 46 GRID 3 5TH ELECTION DISTRICT

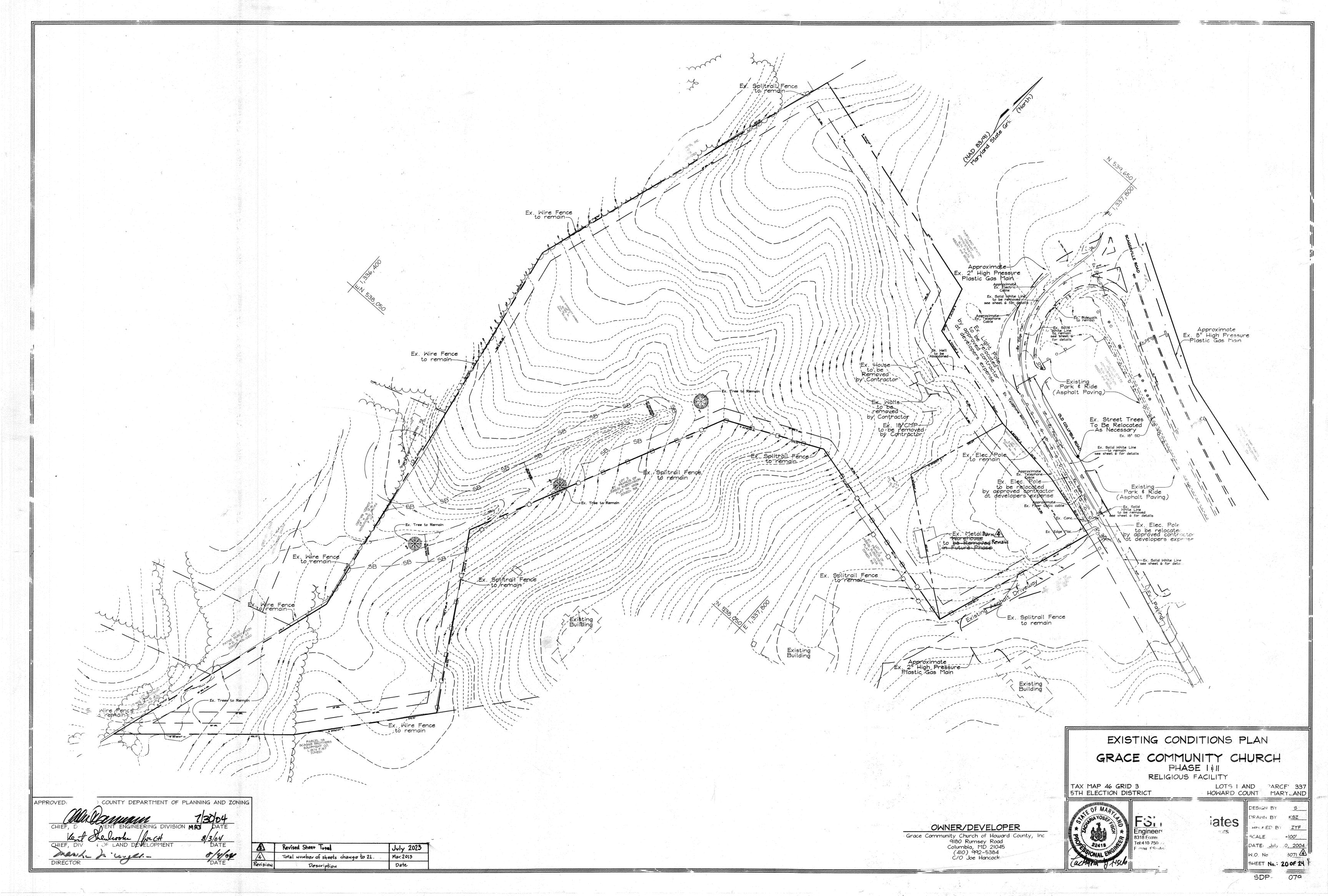
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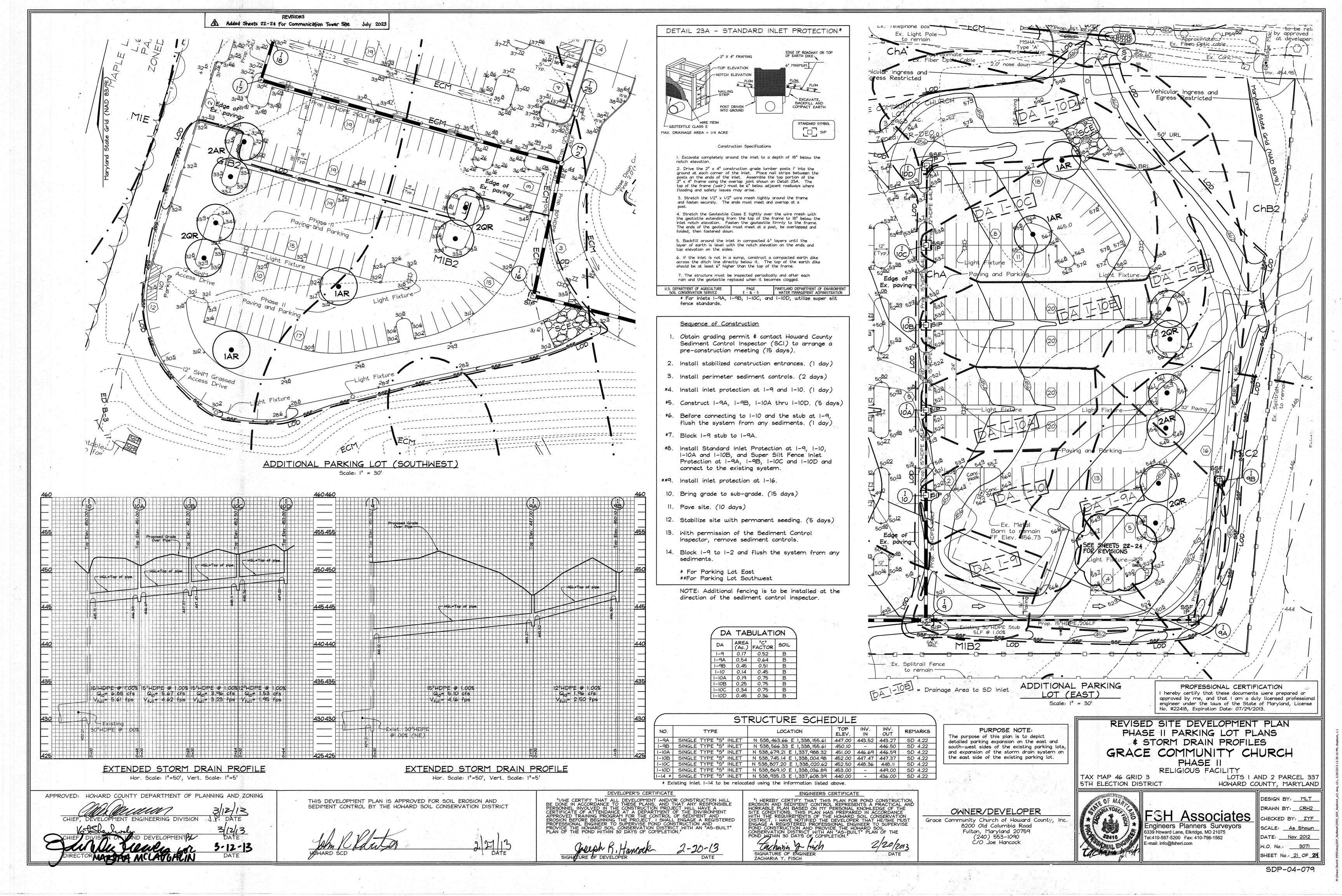


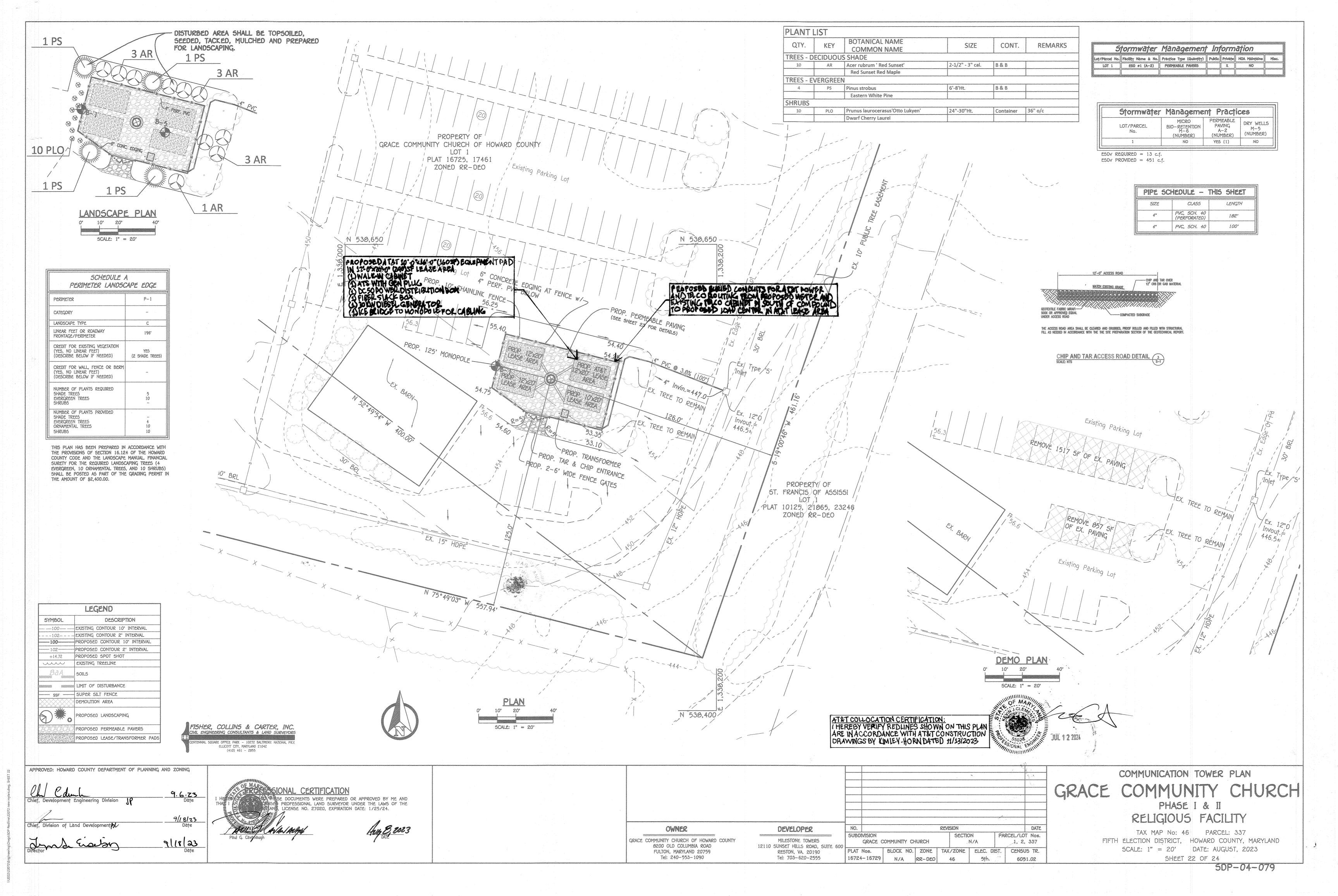
FSH Associates Engineers Planners Surveyors 8318 Forrest Street Ellicoti City, MD 21043 Tel:410-750-2251 Fax: 410-750-7350 -mail: FSHAssociates@cs.com

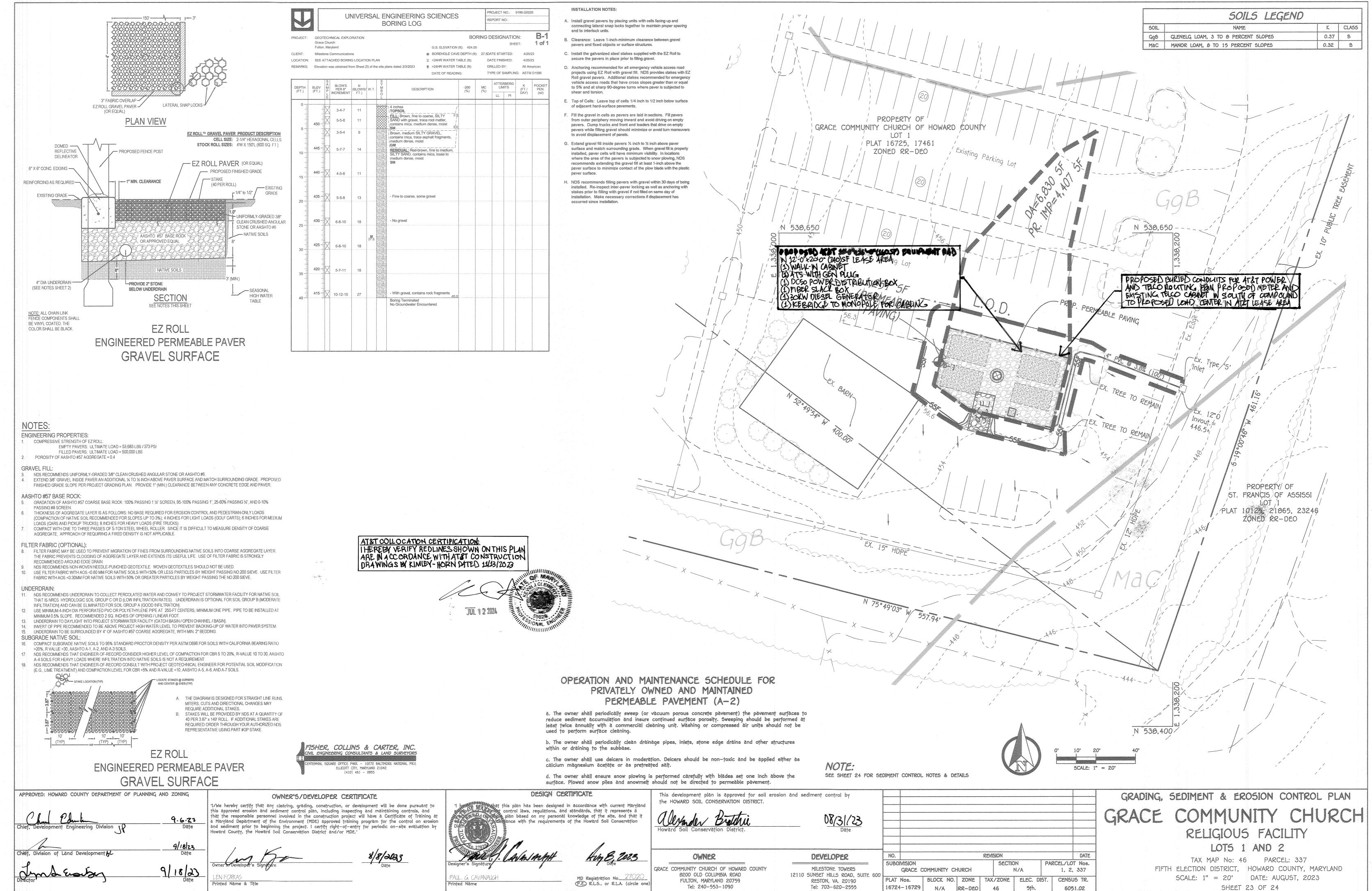
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DESIGN BY AB









50P-04-079

Seedbed preparation consists of loosening soil to a depth of 3 to 5 inches by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on nativiction equipment. After the soil is loosened, it must not be rolled or dragged smooth but left the roughened condition. Slopes 3:1 or flatter are to be tracked with ridges running parallel to the entour of the slope.

. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.

or permanent vegetative establishment are

Temporary Stabilization

beorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable

Permanent Stabilization A soil test is required for any earth disturbance of 5 acres or more. The minimum soil conditions required

Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0. Soluble salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm). Soil contains less than 40 percent clay but enough fine grained material (greater than 30 percent silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception: if lovegrass will be danted, then a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay) would be acceptable.

Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight. Soil contains sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration Application of amendments or topsoil is required if on-site soils do not meet the above conditions.

Graded areas must be maintained in a true and even grade as specified on the approved plan, then carified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3 to 5 inches. d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil test.

e. Mix soil amendments into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. Rake lawn areas to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application Loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface where site onditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation. Track slopes 3:1 or flatter with tracked equipment leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. Leave the top 1 to 3 inches of soil loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas. 6. Topsoiling

Topsoil is placed over prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation. The purpose is to provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation.

Topsoil salvaged from an existing site may be used provided 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 presentative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USOA-NRCS. Topsoiling is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:

. 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 ontinuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients

. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth. d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible.

Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design.

Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following criteria: Topsoil must be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, or loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Topsoil must not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and must contain less than 5 percent by

. Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, duack grass, Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.

volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 1

Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agrenomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil. . Topsoil Application

a. Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topsoil.

. Uniformly distribute topsoil in a 5 to 0 inch layer and lightly compact to a minimum thickness of 4 inches. Spreading is to be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of dditional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other erations must be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets

Topsoil must not be placed if 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. C. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas of 5 acres or more. Soil analysis may be performed by a recognized private or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical Fertilizers must be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by appropriate

equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the producer. 3. Lime materials must be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted except when

ydroseeding) which contains at least 50 percent total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone must be ground to such fineness that at least 50 percent will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 90 to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve. t. Lime and fertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by

to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil.

disking or other suitable means . Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, spread ground limestone at the rate of

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES (8-4-4)

To stabilize disturbed soils with vegetation for up to 6 months.

To use fast growing vegetation that provides cover on disturbed soils. Conditions Where Practice Applies

testing agency. Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding.

Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for a period of 6 months or less. For longer duration of time, permanent stabilization practices are required.

. Select one or more of the species or seed mixtures listed in Table 8.1 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 8.3), and enter them in the Temporary eeding Summary below along with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. this Summary is not put on the plan and completed, then Table 8.1 plus fertilizer and lime rates must be put on the plan.

2. For sites having soil tests performed, use and show the recommended rates by the

3. When stabilization is required outside of a seeding season, apply seed and mulch or straw mulch alone as prescribed in Section 8-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding

		Temporary Seedin	g Summary		
Härdiness Zon Seed Mixture	e (from Figure B. (from Table B.1):	3): <u>6b</u>	ance in the sac direction	Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)	Lime Rațe
Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths		
BARLEY	96	3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	1"	436 lb/ac	2 tons/ac
OAT5	72	3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	100	(10 lb/ 1000 sf)	(90 lb/ 1000 sf)
RYE	112	3/1 - 5/15,	1"	CHECHINAAA	

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. NGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYOR: IAL SQUARE OFFICE PARK - 10272 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIK (410) 461 - 2855

PERMENT SEDING NO LOT (BE(E))

A. Seed Mixtures

General Use

a. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 8.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 8.3) and based on the site condition or purpose found on Table 8.2. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Symmary. The Symmary is to be

b. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, stream banks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or desthetic treatment may be found in USDA-NRCS Technical Field Office Guide. Section 342 - Critical Area Planting.

c. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, use and show the rates recommended by the soil testing agency. d. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply urea form fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 pounds per 1000 square feet (150 pounds per acre) at the time of seeding in addition to the soil amendments shown in the Permanent Seeding Summary

2. Turfordss Mixtures

à. Areàs where turfgrass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and commercial sites which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance

b. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed below based on the site conditions or purpose Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The summary is to be placed on the plan.

i. Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in areas that receive intensive management, Irrigation required in the areas of central Maryland and Eastern Shore. Recommended Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars Seeding Rate: 1.5 to 2.0 pounds per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight.

ii. Kentucky Bluegrass/Perennial Rye: Full Sun Mixture: For use in full sun areas where rapid stablishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars/Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding Rate: 2 pounds mixture per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the

iii. Tall Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in drought prone areas and/or for areas receiving low to medium management in full sun to medium shade. Recommended mixture includes; Certified Tall Fescue Cultivars 95 to 100 percent, Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 to 5 percent. Seeding Rate: 5 to 8 pounds per 1000 square feet. One or more cultivars may be blended

iv. Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue: Shade Mixture: For use in areas with shade in Bluegrass lawns. For establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf area. Mixture includes; Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 30 to 40 percent and Certified Fine Fescue and 60 to 70 percent. Seeding Rate: 1 1/2 to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet

Select turfords varieties from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Memo #77, "Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations for Maryland"

Choose certified material. Certified material is the best quarantee of cultivar purity. The certification program of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Turt and Seed Section, provides à reliable means of consumer protection and assures à pure genetic line

. Ideal Times of Seeding for Turf Grass Mixtures Western MD: March 15 to June 1, August 1 to October 1 (Hardiness Zones: 5b, 6a) Central MD: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zone: 6b) Southern MD, Eastern Shore: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zones: 7a, 7b)

d. Till areas to receive seed by disking or other approved methods to a depth of 2 to 4 inches, level and rake the areas to prepare a proper seedbed. Remove stones and debris over 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The resulting seedbed must be in such condition that future mowing of grasses will pose no

e. If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedings with adequate water for plant growth (1/2 to 1 inch every 3 to 4 days depending on soil texture) until they are firmly established. This is especially true when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, or on adverse

Permanent	Seeding	Summary

No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	rick panylu pokytika sera je	Seedin Dates	9	Seeding Depths		P205	K ₂ 0	
8	TALL FESCUE	100	Mar. Aug.	1-May 1-Oct.	15 15	1/4-1/2 in.	per acre	90 lb/ac (2 lb/	90 lb/ac (2 lb/	(90 lb
		-				no enima na mana na ma	(1.0 lb/ 1000 sf)	1000 sf)	1000 sf)	1000 s

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT (HSCD) STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1. A pre-construction meeting must occur with the Howard County Department of Public Works, Construction Inspection Division (CID), 410-313-1855 after the future LOD and projected areas are marked clearly in the field. A minimum of 48 hour notice to CID must be given at the following stages: a. Prior to the start of earth

b. Upon completion of the installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding. c. Prior to the start of another phase of construction or opening of another grading unit, d. Prior to he removal or modification of sediment control practices Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made. Other related state and tederal permits shall be referenced, to ensure coordination and to

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 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND

three (3) calendar days as to the surface of all perimeter controls, dikes, swales, dirches, perimeter slopes, and all slopes steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3:1); and seven (7) calendar days as to all other disjurbed areas on the project size except for those areas under active grading. 4. All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in accordance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SCOMENT CONTROL for topsoil (Sec. 5-4-2), permanent seeding (Sec. 6-4-5), temporary seeding (Sec. 6-4-4) and mulching (Sec. 6-4-3). emporary stabilization with mulch alone can only be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates if the ground is frozen. Incremental stabilization (Sec. B-4-1) specifications shall be enforced in areas with >15' of cut and/or fill. Stockpiles (Sec. 3-4-9) in excess of 20 ft. must be benched with stable outlet. All concentrated flow, steep slope, and highly erodible areas shall receive soil stabilization matring (Sec. 3-4-8).

3. Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization is required within

5. 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 CID. 6. Site Analysis:

Total Area of Site: 3.30 Acres (LOT 1) Area Disturbed: 0.12 Acres Area to be roofed or paved: 0.05 Acres

Area to be vegetatively stabilized: 0.07 Acres ___145____ Ou. Yds. _______ Ou. Yda. waste/borrow area location: ON-SITE

7. Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance 8. Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the CID. The site and all controls shall be inspected by the contractor weekly; and the next day after each rain event. A written report by the

confractor, made available upon request, is part of every inspection and should include haspection type (routine, pre-storm event, during rain event)

Name and file of inspector

Weather information (current conditions as well as time and amount of last recorded precipitation)

weather information (current conditions as well as time and amount of last recorded pre failed feactivition of project's status (e.g., percent complete) and/or current activities (Identification of plan deficiencies Identification of sediment controls that require maintenance Identification of missing or improperty installed sediment controls Compliance status regarding the sequence of construction and stabilization requirements Photocontrols

Moniforing/sampling Malmenance and/or corrective action performed Other inspection items as required by the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities (NPD25, MDE). 9. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which can and shall be back-filled and stabilized by the end of each workday, whichever is shorter. 10. Any major changes or revisions to the plan or sequence of construction must be reviewed and approved by the HSCD prior to proceeding with construction. Minor revisions may allowed by the CID per the list of HSCD-approved field changes.

11. Disjurbance shall not occur outside the L.O.D. A project is to be sequenced so that grading activities begin A. Designations show not occur outside the LU.D. A project is to be sequenced so that grading activities begin on one grading unit (maximum acreage of 20 ac, per grading unit) at a time. Work may proceed to a subsequent grading unit when at least 50 percent of the disturbed area in the preceding grading unit has been stabilized and approved by the HSCD. Unless otherwise specified and approved by the HSCD, no more than 30 acres cumulatively may be disturbed at a given time.

12. Wash water from any equipment, vehicles, wheels, pavement, and other sources must be treated in a sediment basin or other approved washout structure. 13. Topsoil shall be stockpiled and preserved on-site for redistribution onto final grade. 14. All Silt Fence and Super Silt Fence shall be placed on-the-conjour, and be imbricated at 25' minimum mervals, with lower ends curied uphill by 2° in elevation

· Use I and IP March 1 - June 15 Use III and IIIP October 1 - April 30
 Use IV March 1 - May 31

16. A copy of this plan, the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and associated permits shall be on-site and available when the site is active.

OWNER'S/DEVELOPER CERTIFICATE

15. Stream channels must not be disturbed during the following restricted time periods

1/We hereby certify that any clearing, grading, construction, or development will be done pursuant to this approved erosion and sediment control plan, including inspecting and maintaining controls, and that the responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Training at Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) approved training program for the control on erosion and sediment prior to beginning the project. I certify right-of-entry for periodic on-site evaluation by

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEEDING AND MULCHING (6-4-3)Definition

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover

Purpose

To protect disturbed soils from erosion during and at the end of construction.

Conditions Where Practice Applies To the surface of all perimeter controls, slopes, and any disturbed area not under active grading.

All seed must meet the requirement of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed must be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used must have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on any project. Refer to Table B.4 regarding the quality of seed. Seed tags grust be available upon request to the inspector

Criteria

to verify type of seed and seeding rate.) Mulch alone may be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates only if the ground is

inoculant as cook as possible until used. Temperatures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can

Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in

If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should not exceed

frozen. The appropriate seeding mixture must be applied when the ground thaws.

c. Inoculants: The inoculant for treating legumes and in the seed mixtures must be a pure culture of nitrogen fixing bacteria prepared specifical for the species. Inoculants must not be used later than the date indicated on the contains. Add fresh inoculants as directed on the package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keetp

weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective. d. Sod or seed must not be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weedcontrol until sufficient time has elabsed (14 days min.) to permit dissipation of phyto-toxic materials.

a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders. Incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seeding Table B.1. Permanent Seeding Table B.3. or site-specific seeding summaries.

each direction. Roll the seeded area with weighted roller to provide good seed to soil b. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil. 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 Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer).

the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P O (phosphorus), 200 pounds per acre: K O (potassium), 200 pounds per acre. ii. 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 sone

time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil. B. Mulchina

Mulch Materials (in order of preference) a. Straw consisting of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye, out, or barley and reasonably bright in color. Straw is to be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law and not musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty. Note: Use only sterile straw mulch in greas

where one species of grass is desired. b. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM) consisting of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into uniform fibrous physical state. WCFM is to be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an

ppropriate colot to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry. WCFM, including dye, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors WCFM materials are to 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 must form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and must cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.

iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentration levels that will by WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length of approximately 10 millimeters, diameter approximately 1 millimeter, pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of

a. Apply mulch to all seeded areas immediately after seeding. When straw mulch is used, spread it over all seeded greas at the rate of 2 tons per acre to a uniform loose depth of 1 to 2 inches. Apply mulch to achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. When using a mulch anchoring tool, increase the application rate to 2.5 tons per acre.

1.6 percent maximum and water holding capacity of 90 percent minimum.

Wood cellulose fiber used as mulch must be applied to a net dry weight of 1500 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water to attain a mixture with a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water. a. Perform mulch anchoring immediately following application of mulch to minimize loss by wind or

the size of the area and erosion hazard: i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of 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 follow the contour. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net dry

water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon

weight of 750 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water at a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water. iii. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra lack AR or other approved equal may be used. Follow application rates as specified by the manufacturer. Application of liquid binders needs to be heavier at the edges where wind

catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. Use of asphalt binders is

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

REFERENCE NOTES:

BY HOG RINGS SPACED MAX, 24" INTERVALS.

(7) 12" WIDE X 6" DEEP CONCRETE MOW TABLE UNDER FENCING

DESIGN CERTIFICATE

to the plan based on my personal knowledge of the site, and that it

t this plan has been designed in accordance with current Maryland

control laws, regulations, and standards, that it represents a

ance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation

6) TENSION WIRE: 9 GA. GALVANIZED STEEL.

SPOURNCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMITS. (2 WEEKS)

sheeting.

2. NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT LEAST 49 HOURS SEFORE ANY WORK AT 1-800-257-7777. NOTIFY HOWARD COUNTY OFFICE OF ONSTRUCTION/INSPECTION DIMISION AT 410-313-1870 AT LEAST 24-HOURS BEFORE STARTING ANY WORK.

3. INSTALL THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, PERIMETER SUPER-SELT PENCE AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. CLEAR

4. ONCE THE COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR APPROVES THE SCE AND SUPER-SILT PENCING, THE CONTRACTOR CAN START ON THE DEMO OF THE EXISTING PARKING AREAS, INSTALL COMPOUND ENTRANCE AND 4" PVC TO EXISTING INLET. (1 WEEK)

5. CONCURRENT WITH GRADING, THE CONTRACTOR CAN INSTALL MONOPOLE & UTILITIES. (1 WEEK).

6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL PERMEABLE PAVING, PENCE, LANDSCAPING & TURF AS SHOWN IN PLAN. (3 WEEKS).

7. STABILIZE ALL REMAINING AREAS DISTURBED AREAS ON-SITE WITH PERMANENT SEEDING OR OPTIONAL SODDING. (2 DAYS) 8. AFTER SITE HAS BEEN STABILIZED AND WITH PERMISSION OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES MAY BE REMOVED. (1 DAY)

STANDARD NOTE: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE INSPECTOR IN REGARDS TO THE REQUIREMENT THAT NO MORE THAN 20-ACRES OF "OPEN" GROUND SHALL BE DISTURBED AT ANY GIVEN TIME, IF REQUIRED. THIS PLAN AND ASSOCIATED L.O.D. IS LESS THAN 20-ACRES IN SIZE.

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

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS STOCKPILE AREA

(8-4-8) Definition

The mound or pile of soil protected by appropriately designed erosion and sediment control measures.

To provide a designated location for the temporary storage of soil that controls the potential for erosion,

Conditions Where Practice Applies Stockolle areas are utilized when it is necessary to salvage and store soil for later use.

1. The stockpile location and all related sediment control practices must be clearly indicated on the

2. The footprint of the stockpile must be sized to accommodate the anticipated volume of material and based on a side slope ratio no steeper tha 2:1. Benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.
Runoff from the stockpile area must drain to a suitable sediment control practice.

Access the stockpile area from the upgrade side.

Clear water runoff into the stockpile area must be minimized by use of a diversion device such as an earth dike, temporary swale or diversion fence. Provisions must be made for discharging concern

6. Where runoff concentrates along the toe of the stockpile fill, an appropriate erosion/sediment control practice must be used to intercept the discharge.

Stockpiles must be stabilized in accordance with the 3/7 day stabilization requirement as well as andard B-4-1 Incremental Stabilization and Standard B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. 8. If the stockpile is located on an impervious surface, a liner should be provided below the stockpile to acilitate cleanup. Stockpiles containing contaminated material must be covered with impermeable

The stockpile area must continuously meet the requirements for provide restains Established and a stockpile area must be stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile area must be a

PROPOSED ATET PLATFORM MOUNT AT 120'0" WITH:

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

DETAIL B-1 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

MOUNTABLE BERM (6 IN MIN.)

SCE

- EXISTING PAVEMENT

-EARTH FILL

-PIPE (SEE NOTE 6)

STANDARD SYMBO DETAIL E-3 SUPER SILT H---SSF-----FENCE GROUND SURFACE-GALVANIZED CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE **ELEVATION** CHAIN LINK FENCING-WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE-

CROSS SECTION

INSTALL 2% INCH DIAMETER GALVANIZED STEEL POSTS OF 0.095 INCH WALL THICKNESS AND SIX FOOT LENGTH SPACED NO FURTHER THAN 10 FEET APART. DRIVE THE POSTS A MINIMUM OF 36

FASTEN 9 GAUGE OR HEAVIER GALVANIZED CHAIN LINK FENCE (2% INCH MAXIMUM OPENING) 42 INCHES IN HEIGHT SECURELY TO THE FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR HUG RINGS.

FASTEN WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS, SECURELY TO THE

LIPSLOPE SIDE OF CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24 INCHES AT THE TOP AND MID

SECTION, EMBED GEOTEXTILE AND CHAIN LINK FENCE A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES INTO THE GROUND.

WHERE ENDS OF THE GEOTEXTILE COME TOGETHER, THE ENDS SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY 6 INCHES,

EXTEND BOTH ENDS OF THE SUPER SILT FENCE A MINIMUM OF FIVE HORIZONTAL FEET UPSLOPE AT

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

PLACE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN VEHICLES MUST TRAVEL OVER THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE SCE. USE MINIMUM LENGTH OF 50 FEET (*30 FEET FOR SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT), USE MINIMUM WOTH OF 10 FEET, FLARE SCE 10 FEET MINIMUM AT THE EXISTING ROAD TO PROVIDE A TURNING RADIUS.

PLAN_VIEW

<u>PROFILE</u>

50 FT MIN.

LENGTH !

PIPE ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING TO OR DIVERTED TOWARD THE SCE UNDER THE ENTRANCE, MAINTAINING POSITIVE DRAINAGE, PROTECT PIPE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SCE WITH A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES AND A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES OF STONE OVER THE PIPE, PROVIDE PIPE A SPECIFIED ON APPROVED PLAN, WHEN THE SCE IS LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT AND HAS NO DRAINAGE TO CONVEY, A PIPE IS NOT NECESSARY. A MOUNTABLE BERM IS REQUIRED WHEN SCE IS

PREPARE SUBGRADE AND PLACE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE. AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS. PLACE CRUSHED AGGREGATE (2 TO 3 INCHES IN SIZE) OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE (WITHOUT REBAR) AT LEAST 6 INCHES DEEP OVER THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE SCE.

MAINTAIN ENTRANCE IN A CONDITION THAT MINIMIZES TRACKING OF SEDMENT, ADD STONE OR MAKE SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS. IMMEDIATELY REMOVE STONE AND FOR SEDIMENT SPILLED DROPPED OF TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT ROADWAY BY VACUUMING, SCRAPING, AND/OR SWEEPING. WASHING ROADWAY TO REMOVE MUD TRACKED ONTO PAVEMENT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE UNLESS WASH WATER IS

45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE ENDS OF THE SUPER SILT FENCE. PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWING THAT GEOTEXTILE USED MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS.

REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN FENCE OR WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES 25% OF FENCE HEIGHT. REPLACE GEOTEXTILE IF TORN. IF UNDERMINING OCCURS, REINSTALL CHAIN LINK FENCING AND GEOTEXTILE.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STANDARD STABILIZATION NOTE FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN: a.) THREE (3) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO THE SURFACE OF ALL PERIMETER DIKES, - PROPOSED 2' LIGHTNING ROD SWALES, DITCHES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL (3:1); AND - PROPOSED AT&T ANTENNAS b.) SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE NOT UNDER ACTIVE GRADING. -MOBILE ANTENNA RAD CENTEL TURE CARRIER ANTENNAS FUTURE ANTENNA RAD CENTER AND PLATFORMS UTURE ANTENNA RAD CENTER ₱ F1. 100-0" AG AT&T COLLOCATION CERTIFICATION: HEREBY VERIFY REDLINES SHOWN ON THE PLAN FL. 90-0" AGL ARE INACCORDANCE WITH AT&T CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS BY KIMLEY-HORN DATED 14/23/2023 - EXISTING ± 55' PINE TREES ON ADJACENT PROPERTY - EXISTING MAINTENANCE BUILDING

GATE CENTER STOP-GENERAL NÓTES 1) CORNER, END OR PULL POSTS: 3" NOMINAL SCHEDULE 40 PIPE. (9) 3/8" DIAGONAL ROD WITH GALVANIZED STEEL TURNBUCKLE OR DIAGONAL THREADED ROD. GATE POST: 4" NOMINAL SCHEDULE 40 PIPE. . INSTALL FENCING PER ASTM F567. 2) LINE POST: 2-1/2" NOMINAL SCHEDULE 40 PIPE LINE POSTS (10) FENCE CORNER POST BRACE: 1 5/8" DIA. 2. INSTALL SWING GATES PER ASTM F900. SHALL BE EQUALLY SPACED AT MAXIMUM 8"-0" O.C. CHAIN LINK FENCE STEEL PIPE (GALVANIZED) SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM F1083. 3) TOP RAIL & BRACE RAIL: 1 1/2" PIPE PVC COATED PIPE AND COMPONENTS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM F1043 (11) GATE FRAME: 1 1/2" PIPE, PER ASTM-F1083. 4. CHAIN LINK FENCE FABRIC (GALVANIZED) SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM-F392 FABRIC: 9 GA CORE WIRE SIZE 2" MESH WITH BLACK VIN'YL COATING PVC COATED CHAIN LINK FENCE FABRIC SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM-F666 CHAIN LINK TENSION WIRE (GALVANIZED) SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM-F817. 12 STYME MULTI-LOCKING DEVICE PVC COATED TENSION WIRE SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM-F1664. 5) TIE WIRE: MINIMUM 11 GA GALVANIZED STEEL AT POSTS AND RAILS A SINGLE WRAP OF FABRIC TIE AND AT TENSION WIRE 6. GATE FRAMES SHALL BE WELDED. WELDS SHALL BE COATED WITH (3) 3 GATE DIAGONAL GALVANIZED STEEL 1 1/2" PIPE.

> . ALL CHAIN LINK FENCE COMPONENTS SHALL BE VINYL COATED. THE COLOR SHALL BE BLACK. VINYL COATED FENCE AND GATE DETAIL 6

This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

08/31/23

DEVELOPER MILESTONE TOWERS

REVISION PARCEL/LOT Nos. SECTION GRACE COMMUNITY CHURCH N/A 1, 2, 337 BLOCK NO. ZONE TAX/ZONE ELEC. DIST. CENSUS TR

TREE POLE ELEVATION NOT TO SCALE

PROPESED LANDSCAPING IN FRONT OF COMPOUND NOT SHOW FOR CLARKTY

WEW LOOKING SOUTH

DATE

COMMUNICATION TOWER NOTES & DETAILS GRACE COMMUNITY CHURCH RELIGIOUS FACILITY

LOTS 1 AND 2

TAX MAP No: 46 PARCEL: 337 FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT, HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 5CALE: 1" = 20' DATE: AUGUST, 2023

50P-04-079

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

9.6.73 9/18/23 9/11/23

Howard County, the Howard Soil Conservation District and/or MDE."

Registration No. 4/04 (P.E.) R.L.S., or R.L.A. (circle one

FULTON, MARYLAND 20759

(14) GATE FRAME BRACE: 1 5/8" DIAMETER.

(15) CENTER GATE STOP; FURNISH GATE STOPS TO HOLD GATES IN OPEN POSITION.

(16) SLATS (COLOR TO BE SELECTED BY SCHOOL)

OWNER GRACE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF HOWARD COUNTY 8200 OLD COLUMBIA ROAD

Tel: 240-553-1090

12110 SUNSET HILLS ROAD, SUITE 60 RESTON, VA. 20190 Tel: 703-620-2555

SUBDIVISION PLAT Nos. 16724-16729

GROUND ELEVATION EL ±44

N/A RR-DEO

SHEET 24 OF 24