

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BIORETENTION

- Taken from the Maryland Stormwater Design Manual Volumes I # II, Section B.3.B 1. Material Specifications
- The allowable materials to be used in bioretention area are detailed in Table B.3.2. of the 2000 Maryland Storm Water Design Manual, Volumes I \$ 11.

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

The planting soil shall be tested and shall meet the following criteria: 5.2 - 7.0 pH range 1.5 - 4% (by weight)

organic matter magnesium phosphorus (phosphate - P₂O₅) potassium (potash - K₂O)

performed for each location where the topsoil was excavated.

75 lb./ac. not to exceed 500 ppm All bioretention areas shall have a minimum of one test. Each test shall consist of both the standard soil test for pH, phosphorus, and potassium and additional tests of organic matter, and soluble salts. A texture analysis is required from the site stockpiled topsoil. If topsoil is imported, then a texture analysis shall be

35 lb./ac.

Since different labs calibrate their testing equipment differently, all testing results shall come from the same testing facility. Should the pH fall out of acceptable range, it may be modified (higher) with lime

or (lower) with iron sulfate plus sulfur. 3. Compaction It is very important to minimize compaction of both the base of the bioretention

area and the required backfill. When possible, use excavation hoes to remove original soil. If bioretention areas are excavated using a loader, the contractor should use wide track or marsh track equipment, or light equipment with turf type tires. Use of equipment with narrow tracks or narrow tires, rubber tires with lugs, or high pressure tires will cause excessive compaction resulting in reduced infiltration rates and is not acceptable. Compaction will significantly contribute to design

Compaction can be alleviated at the base of the bioretention facility by using a primary tilling operation such as a chisel, plow, ripper or subsoiler. These tilling operations are to refracture the soil profile through the 12 inch compaction zone. Substitute methods must be approved by the engineer. Rototillers typically do not till deep enough to reduce the effects of compaction from heavy equipment. Rototill 2 to 3 inches of sand into the base of the bioretention facility before backfilling the required sand layer. Pump any ponded water before preparing

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

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

Recommended plant material for bioretention areas can be found in Appendix A, Section A.2.3. of the 2000 Maryland Storm Water Design Manual, Volumes I # II.

5. Plant Installation Mulch should be placed to a uniform thickness of 2" to 3". Shredded hardwood mulch is the only accepted mulch. Pine mulch and wood chips will float and move to perimeter of the bioretention area during a storm event and are not acceptable. Shredded mulch must be well aged (6 to 12 months) for acceptance. Root stock of the plant material shall be kept moist during transport and on-site storage. The plant root ball should be planted so gth of the ball is above final grade surface. The diameter of the planting pit shall be at least six inches larger than the diameter of the planting ball. Set and maintain the plant straight during the entire planting process. Thoroughly water ground bed cover after installation.

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

growing season only. Stakes are to be equally spaced on the outside of the tree Grasses and legume seed should be drilled into the soil to a depth of at least one inch. Grass and legume plugs shall be planted following the non-grass ground cover-

The topsoil specifications provide enough organic material to adequately supply nutrients from natural cycling. The primary function of the bioretention structure is to improve water quality. Adding fertilizers defeats, or at a minimum, impedes this goal. Only add fertilizer if wood chips or mulch are used to amend the soil. Rotatill urea fertilizer at a rate of 2 pounds per 1000 square feet.

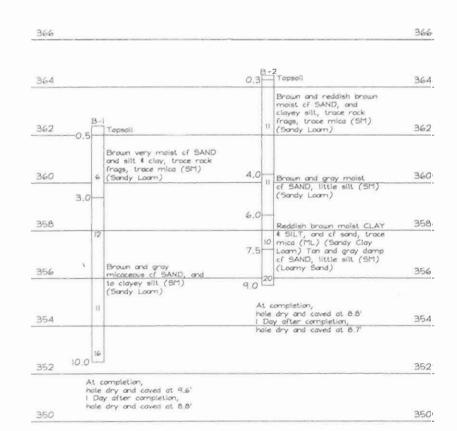
Underdrains are to be placed on a 3'-0" wide section of filter cloth. Pipe is placed next, followed by the gravel bedding. The ends of underdrain pipes not terminating

The main collector pipe for underdrain systems shall be constructed at a minimum slope of 0.5%. Observation wells and/or clean-out pipes must be provided (one minimum per every 1000 saugre feet of surface grea).

7. Miscellaneous The bioretention facility may not be constructed until all contributing drainage area has been stabilized.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED SURFACE STORMWATER FILTRATION SYSTEMS (F-6)

- . Annual maintenance of plant material, mulch layer and soil layer if required. Maintenance of mulch and soil is limited to correcting areas of erosion or wash out. Any mulch replacement shall be done in the spring. Plant material shall be checked for disease and insect infestation and maintenance will address dead material and
- 2. Schedule of plant inspection will be twice a year in spring and fall. This inspection will include removal of dead and diseased vegetation considered beyond treatment, treatment of all diseased trees and shrubs and replacement of all deficient stakes
- 3. Mulch shall be inspected each spring. Remove previous mulch layer before applying new layer once 2 to 3 years.
- 4. Soil erosion to be addressed on an as needed basis, with a minimum of once per month and after heavy storm events.



S.W.M. BORING PROFILES

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

DETAIL 2 - TEMPORARY SWALE -EXISTING GROUND -2:1 OR FLATTER SLOPES C MINIMUM DEPTH SWALE A SWALE B D MINIMUM C I' MIN. I' MIN. D 4' MIN. 6' MIN. CROSS SECTION OUTLET AS REQUIRED - 0.5% SLOPE MINIMUM FLOW -PLAN VIEW STANDARD SYMBOL DRAINAGE AREA = 10 AC. (MAX) A - 2 /B - 3 SLOPE = 10% (MAX) ==/==

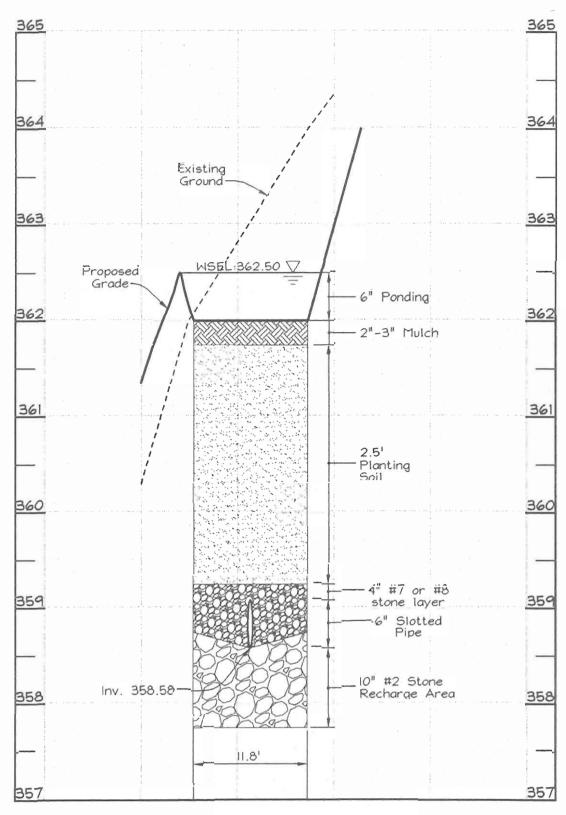
FLOW CHANNEL STABILIZATION GRADE 0.5% MIN. 10% MAX.

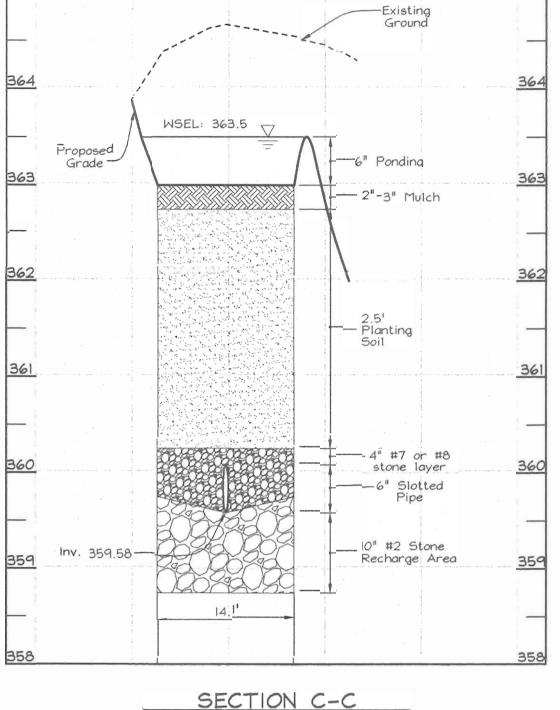
- Seed and cover with straw mulch.
- . Seed and cover with Erosion Control Matting or line with sod. . 4"-7" stone or recycled concrete equivalent pressed into soil in a minimum 7" layer.

Construction Specifications

- . All temporary swales shall have uninterrupted positive grade to an outlet. Spot elevations may be necessary for grades less than 1%.
- . Runoff diverted from a disturbed area shall be conveyed to a sediment
- 3. Runoff diverted from an undisturbed area shall outlet directly into an undisturbed stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity.
- 4. All trees, brush, stumps, obstructions and other objectionable material shall be removed and disposed of so as not to interfere with the proper functioning of the swale.
- 5. The swale shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade and cross section as required to meet the criteria specified herein and be free of bank projections or other irregularities which will impede normal flow.
- 6. Fill, if necessary, shall be compacted by earth moving equipment.
- 7. All earth removed and not needed for construction shall be placed so that it will not interfere with the functioning of the swale.
- 8. Inspection and maintenance must be provided periodically and after each rain

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE A - 2 - 4 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION





SECTION A-A Bioretention Facility #1 Section Through Facility Scale: Hor .: 1"=10" Vert.: |"=1"

Pondina

Miter Pipe

to Conford

Over Filter

Thicknes:

Width

with Slop

2"-3" Mulch-

Planting -

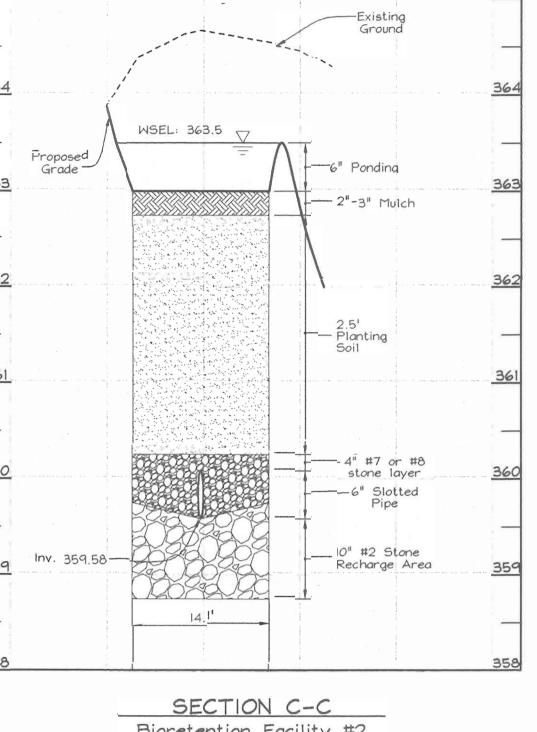
4" #7 or #8 --

10" #2 Stone---

Recharge Area

stone laver

6" Slotted Pipe



Bioretention Facility #2 Section Through Facility Scale: Hor.: |"=10" Vert.: |"=|'

-Grade

V WSEL: 363.5

754 NO 790

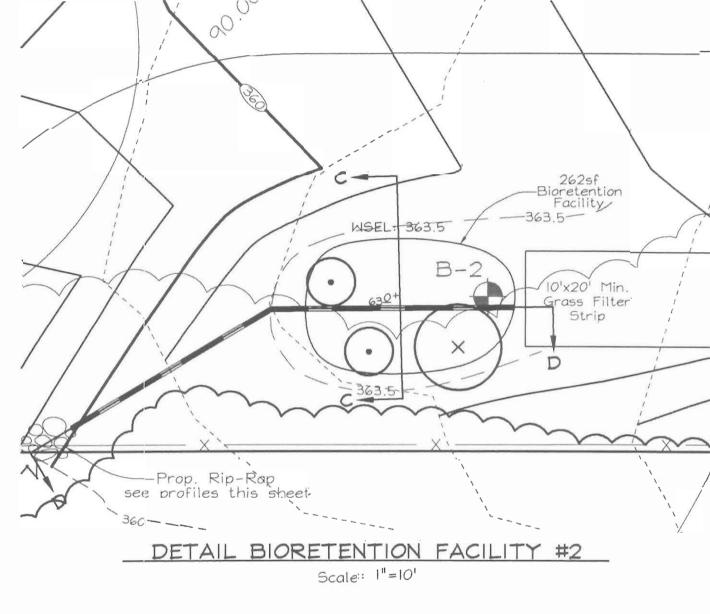
Slotted 6

Schedule 40'

PVC or

SDR35

-----6" Cap



see profiles this sheet

10'x20' Min

Grass Filter,

Strip

DETAIL BIORETENTION FACILITY #1

Scale: 1"=10'

Bioretention

Facility /

Ex. 16" Locust

BIORETENTION LANDSCAPE SCHEDULE BOTANICAL NAME KEY QUAN. 2 Acer rubrum 'October Glory Red Maple' BIORETENTION LANDSCAPE NOTES sandy loann).

25,434 sf

- 1. Planting soil mix for Bioretention Facility to be screened topsoil (USDA classified silt loam,
- 2. Bioretenticn storage area up to elev. 362.5 for Facility #1 and up to elev. 365.0 for Facility' #2 to be vegetatively stabilized with Cardinal Flower (Lobelia cardinalis) and Three Square
- Bulrush (Scirpus pungens) to achieve a 50% coverage rate. 3. Bioretenticn storage above elev. 362.5 for Facility #1 and up to elev. 365.0 for Facility #2 to be vegetatively stabilized with Red Top (Agrostis alba) at 1 lb./1000sf.

BIORETENTION FACILITY CONSTRUCTION NOTES AND DETAILS B. JOHNSON PROPERTY

LOT 2

TAX MAP 35 GRID 23 5TH ELECTION DISTRICT

> DESIGN BY: PS DRAWN BY: ___ HK__

SIZE

2 1/2"-3" Cal. B & B

1 1/2"-2" Cal. B & B

NOTE

FSH Associates Engineers Planners Surveyors 8318 Forrest Street Ellicott City, MD 21043 Tel.: 410-750-2251 Fax: 410-750-7350 E-mail: info@fsha.biz

SECTION B-B Bioretention Facility #1 <u>Section along Underdrain</u> Scale: Hor.: 1"=10" Vert.: |"=|'

PVC or SDR35

@4.8%

Existing Ground-

Slotted 6" Rigid Schedule 40

PVC or SDR35

SECTION D-D Bioretention Facility #2 Section along Underdrain Scale: Hor .: 1"=10" Vert .: |"=|

DEVELOPER'S/BUILDER'S CERTIFICATE I/WE CERTIFY THAT THE LANDSCAPING SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THE PLAN, SECTION 16.124 OF THE

HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND THE HOWARD COUNTY LANDSCAPE MANUAL /WE FURTHER CERTIFY THAT UPON COMPLETION, A LETTER OF LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION, ACCOMPANIED BY AN EXECUTED ONE(I) YEAR GUARANTEE OF PLANT MATERIALS, WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING.

Ponding-

2"-3" Mulch -

Planting —

stone layer

6" Slotted

Stone -

Recharge:

12/15/05

OWNER DAVE & JENNIFER MERKE 7823 Whistling Pines Ellicott City, MD 21043

Inv. 359.00-

Miter Pipe End

to Conform

Class | Rip-Rap

Over Filter Cloth d₅₀= 9.5"

d = 15"

Thickness= 19"

Width 5' 359

-with Slope

DEVELOPER JULIUS GROUP LLC 1263 Beggs Road Westminster, Maryland 21157

410.259.2033

OF MAR The state of the s

CHECKED BY: ZYF

SCALE: As Shown

DATE: Dec. 14, 2005

W.O. No.: 3304

SHEET No. 3 OF 3

PARCEL 118

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND