#### GENERAL NOTES

1.) THE PROJECT IS IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE LATEST HOWARD COUNTY STANDARDS UNLESS WAIVERS HAVE

.) BOUNDARY IS BASED ON RECORD PLAT NO 23351-23355

3.) THE EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN ON THESE LOTS IS BASED MASS GRADES AS SHOWN ON APPROVED

4.) THE COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON THE HOWARD COUNTY GEODETIC CONTROL WHICH IS BASED UPON THE MARYLAND STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM. HOWARD COUNTY MONUMENT NOS. 16E1 AND 0012 WERE USED FOR THIS PROJECT.

5.) WATER IS PUBLIC. THE CONTRACT NUMBER IS 24-4549-D AND 24-4663-D.

6.) SEWER IS PUBLIC. THE CONTRACT NUMBER IS 24-4549-D AND 24-4663-D.

7.) THIS PROJECT IS LOCATED WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. THE DRAINAGE AREA IS THE LITTLE

8.) EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ARE BASED ON CONTRACT DRAWINGS, AERIAL AND FIELD SURVEYED LOCATIONS. 9.) THERE ARE NO WETLANDS, STREAMS, OR THEIR REQUIRED BUFFERS, 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN OR 25% OR

GREATER STEEP SLOPES THAT ARE AT LEAST 20,000 S.F. OF CONTIGUOUS AREA LOCATED ON THESE LOTS.

10.) TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, THERE ARE NO BURIAL GROUNDS, CEMETERIES OR HISTORIC

11.) STORMWATER MANAGEMENT QUALITY AND QUANTITY CONTROL WAS PROVIDED WITHIN (P-1) EXTENDED DETENTION FACILITY WITH MICROPOOL #3 AND #4, (P-5) POCKET POND #5 AND RECHARGE CHAMBER #4 CONSTRUCTED UNDER F-08-084. THE PONDS ARE PRIVATELY OWNED AND JOINTLY MAINTAINED. THE RECHARGE CHAMBERS ARE PRIVATELY OWNED AND PRIVATELY MAINTAINED.

12.) A NOISE STUDY WAS PREPARED BY HUSH ACOUSTICS IN JULY, 2014. THE 65 dBA NOISE CONTOUR LINE DRAWN ON THIS SUBDIVISION PLAN IS ADVISORY AS REQUIRED BY THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL. CHAPTER 5, REVISED FEBRUARY, 1992 AND CANNOT BE CONSIDERED TO EXACTLY LOCATE THE 65 dBA NOISE EXPOSURE. THE 65 dBA NOISE LINE WAS ESTABLISHED BY HOWARD COUNTY TO ALERT DEVELOPERS. BUILDERS AND FUTURE RESIDENTS THAT AREAS BEYOND THIS THRESHOLD MAY EXCEED GENERALLY ACCEPTED NOISE LEVELS ESTABLISHED BY THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

13.) THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS ZONED PGCC PER THE 10-6-2013 COMPREHENSIVE ZONING PLAN.

14.) DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE PROVIDED PRIOR TO ISSUANCE OF A USE AND OCCUPANCY PERMIT FOR ANY NEW DWELLINGS FOR FIRE AND EMERGENCY VEHICLES PER THE FOLLOWINGMINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:

A) WIDTH - 12' (16' SERVING MORE THAN ONE RESIDENCE).

B) SURFACE - 6" OF COMPACT CRUSHER RUN BASE WITH TAR AND CHIP COATING (1-1/2" MIN.). C) GEOMETRY - MAX. 15% GRADE, MAX. 10% GRADE CHANGE & MIN. 45' TURNING RADIUS. ) STRUCTURES(CULVERTS/BRIDGES) — CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING 25 GROSS TONS (H25 LOAD) E) DRAINAGE ELEMENTS - CAPABLE OF SAFELY PASSING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN WITH NO MORE THAN FOOT DEPTH OVER DRIVEWAY.

F) STRUCTURE CLEARANCES -- MINIMUM 12 FEET. G) MAINTENANCE - SUFFICIENT TO INSURE ALL WEATHER USE.

15.) LANDSCAPING WAS PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 16.124 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND THE LANDSCAPE MANUAL UNDER F-08-084. FINANCIAL SURETY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$600.00 FOR THE REQUIRED 16.) FOREST CONSERVATION FOR VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY, PHASE 2, SECTION 2 WAS PROVIDED UNDER VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY, PHASE 2, SECTION 1 (F-08-084). THERE ARE NO FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENTS WITHIN VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY, PHASE 2, SECTION 2.

AND/OR SEWER SERVICE HAS BEEN GRANTED UNDER THE TERMS AND PROVISIONS, THEREOF, EFFECTIVE APRIL 13, 2010, ON WHICH DATE DEVELOPER AGREEMENT #24-4549-D WAS FILED AND ACCEPTED AND OCTOBER 15, 2014, ON WHICH DATE DEVELOPER AGREEMENT #24-4663-D WAS FILED AND ACCEPTED.

18.) THIS PROJECT IS SUBJECT TO THE AMENDED FIFTH EDITION OF THE SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AND THE ZONING REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE APRIL 13, 2004. PER SECTION 126(H)(1) AND THE TURF VALLEY MULTI-USE SUBDISTRICT FOP, THIRD AMENDMENT, PLANNING BOARD APPROVAL OF THIS SITE

19.) THIS PROJECT IS SUBJECT TO THE TRAFFIC STUDY PREPARED BY THE TRAFFIC GROUP, INC. UNDER S-86-13, UPDATED IN MARCH 2004.

20.) THE VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY SUBDIVISION (PHASES 1-4) CONSTITUTED 241 TOTAL UNITS, WHICH MET THE SKETCH PLAN MILESTONE DATE OF JANUARY 1, 2001 THROUGH JUNE 30, 2002 FOR BOTH PHASE IVA (131) UNITS) & IVB (110 UNITS) AS ESTABLISHED BY THE REVISED PHASING PLAN DATED JUNE 21, 2000. UNDER P-06-013, 42 CONDOMINIUM UNITS THAT WERE APPROVED WERE USED FOR OAKMONT AT TURF VALLEY (F-02-082). THESE 42 CONDOMINIUM UNITS WERE NOT PREVIOUSLY INCLUDED WITH THE OAKMONT AT TURF VALLEY (F-02-82) PLANS. IN ORDER TO RECEIVE BUILDING ALLOCATIONS, THESE 42 CONDOMINIUM UNITS WERE SHOWN AND APPROVED ON THE PRELIMINARY PLAN FOR THE VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY (P-06-013). THE SECOND AMENDMENT TO THE TURF VALLEY MULTI-USE FINAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN WAS RÈCORDED ON NOVEMBER 30, 2007, INCREASING THE PROJECTED UNITS IN THE OAKMONT AT TURF VALLEY AREA FROM 150 TO 200. AS A RESULT, THOSE 42 UNITS ARE NO LONGER A PART OF THE VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY WHICH LEAVES UNIT TOTAL AT 199, HOWEVER, WITH THE APPROVAL OF WP-08-009 AN ADDITIONAL 21 UNITS WERE ADDED TO THE VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY. THE FINAL UNIT TOTAL FOR THIS SUBDIVISION COMES TO 220.

21.) PRIOR TO GRADING PERMIT APPLICATION, THE PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION 16.129 THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE.

22.) ANY DAMAGE TO THE COUNTY'S RIGHT-OF-WAY SHALL BE CORRECTED AT THE DEVELOPER'S EXPENSE.

23.) FOR DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE DETAILS REFER TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, VOLUME IV, STANDARD

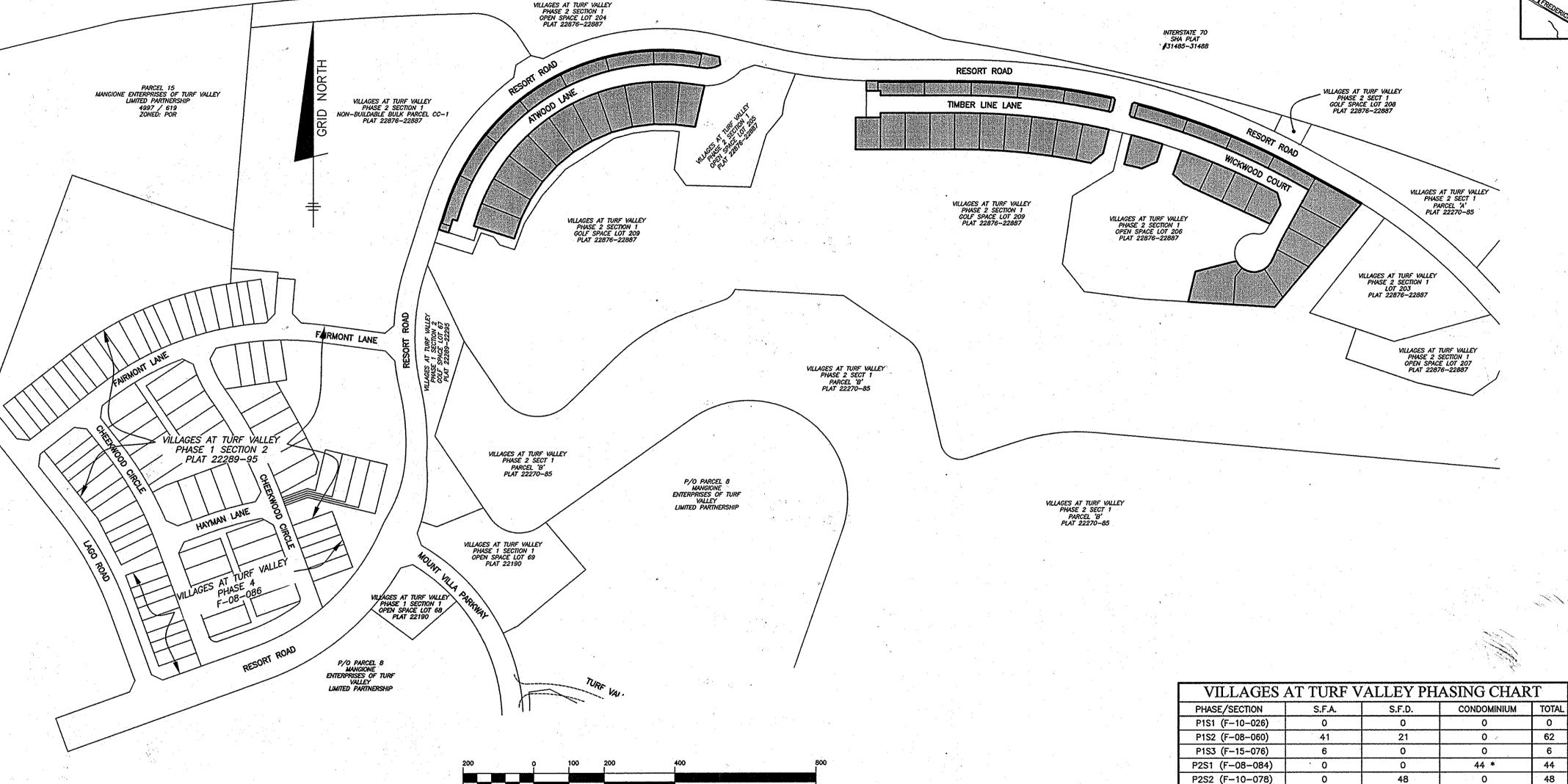
24.) IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 128 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY ZONING REGULATIONS, BAY WINDOWS, CHIMNEYS OR EXTERIOR STAIRWAYS NOT MORE THAN 16 FEET IN WIDTH MAY PROJECT NOT MORE THAN 4 FEET INTO ANY SETBACKS, PORCHES OR DECKS, OPEN OR ENCLOSED MAY PROJECT NOT MORE THAN 10 FEET INTO THE FRONT OR REAR YARD SETBACK (APPLIES FOR RESIDENTIAL SDP'S).

25.) THE SETBACKS AND LOT SIZES INDICATED ON THIS SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN FOR LOTS 210-216, 228-232 AND 253-257 WERE APPROVED BY THE PLANNING BOARD ON APRIL 9, 2015. THE APPROVAL ALLOWED FOR THE REDUCTION FOR THE FRONT SETBACK FROM 20 FEET (RESIDENTIAL FROM A LOCAL STREET WITH A 50' RIGHT-OF-WAY) DOWN TO 8 FEET, THE REAR SETBACK FROM 30 FEET (RESIDENTIAL FROM A COLLECTOR STREET WITH A 60' RIGHT-OF-WAY) DOWN TO 6 FEET. AND THE LOT SIZE FROM 6,000 SF DOWN TO 4,800 SF.

# RESIDENTIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY

PHASE 2, SECTION 2

LOTS 210 thru 257 AND OPEN SPACE LOTS 258 thru 260



TOTAL.

P4 (F-08-086)

P5 (F-15-079)

INT SHOP (SDP-08-096)

HO. CO. #16E1 (AKA: 3438001) STAMPED BRASS DISK SET ON TOP A 3ft DEEP COLUMN OF CONCRETE. N 593250.960' E 1340192.70'

**BENCHMARKS** 

NAD'83 HORIZONTAL

ELEVATION: 463.981'

N 596502.760' E 1340864.37

ELEVATION: 486.298'

ADC MAP: 19 GRID: D4

	ADDRESS CHART							
LOT.	STREET ADDRESS							
210	10911 ATWOOD LANE							
211	10917 ATWOOD LANE							
212	10923 ATWOOD LANE							
213	10929 ATWOOD LANE							
214	10935 ATWOOD LANE							
215	10941 ATWOOD LANE							
216	10947 ATWOOD LANE							
217	10950 ATWOOD LANE							
218	10946 ATWOOD LANE							
219	10942 ATWOOD LANE							
220	10938 ATWOOD LANE							
221	10934 ATWOOD LANE							
222	10930 ATWOOD LANE							
223	10926 ATWOOD LANE							
224	10922 ATWOOD LANE							
225	, 10918 ATWOOD LANE							
226	10914 ATWOOD LANE							
227	10910 ATWOOD LANE							
228	10811 TIMBER LINE LANE							
229	10819 TIMBER LINE LANE							
230	10827 TIMBER LINE LANE							
231	10835 TIMBER LINE LANE							
232	10843 TIMBER LINE LANE							
233	10846 TIMBER LINE LANE							
234	10842 TIMBER LINE LANE							
235	10838 TIMBER LINE LANE							
236	10834 TIMBER LINE LANE							
237	10830 TIMBER LINE LANE							
238	10826 TIMBER LINE LANE							

10720 WICKWOOD COURT 10724 WICKWOOD COURT 10748 WICKWOOD COURT 249 10747 WICKWOOD COURT 250 10743 WICKWOOD COURT 251 10739 WICKWOOD COURT 10735 WICKWOOD COURT 10731 WICKWOOD COURT 10723 WICKWOOD COURT 10717 WICKWOOD COURT 256 10711 WICKWOOD COURT

241

242

10822 TIMBER LINE LANE

10814 TIMBER LINE LANE

10810 TIMBER LINE LANE

10712 WICKWOOD COURT

10716 WICKWOOD COURT

10705 WICKWOOD COURT

TIMBER LINE LANE

WICKWOOD COURT

\* FUTURE CONDO BUILDING ON LOT 203

15

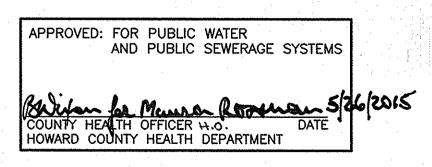
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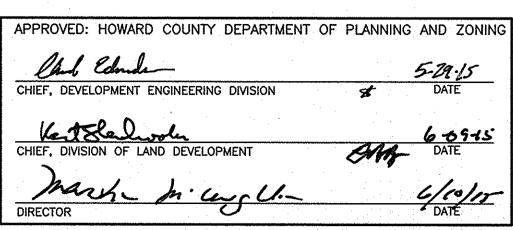
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THE	CONTRA	CTOR	SHALL	NOTIFY	THE	DEP	ARTME	ENT OF	F PL	JBLIC	WORKS	s/BUF	REAU	j
OF (	ENGINEE	RING/	CONSTR	UCTION	INSP	ECTIO	N DI	VISION	ΑT	410-	313-1	880	AT	
LEAS	T FIVE	(5) W	ORKING	DAYS	<b>PRIOR</b>	TO	THE	<b>START</b>	OF	WORK	<b>&lt;.</b>			

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION WORK BEING DONE.





PLANNING BOARD OF HOWARD COUNTY

PERMITTED HEIGHT: SINGLE-FAMILY DETACHED - 34 FEET OTHER - 15 FEET ACCESSORY STRUCTURES - 15 FEET

MAXIMUM DENSITY FOR TOTAL PGCC DISTRICT IS 2.0 DWELLING UNITS PER ACRE.

SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED EXCEPT ZERO LOT LINE DWELLINGS

MAXIMUM BUILDING LENGTH FOR RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE = 120 FEET, UNLESS APPROVED BY PLANNING BOARD TO A MAXIMUM OF 300 FEET.

PERMITTED SETBACKS: FROM ARTERIAL ROADS: RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES\_\_\_\_\_50 FEET FROM COLLECTORS AND LOCAL STREETS:

RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES

BULK REGULATIONS:

ACCESSORY USES \_\_\_\_\_\_FROM NON-PGGC ADJACENT PROPERTIES: FROM RESIDENTIAL DISTRICTS 75 FEET
FROM ALL OTHER DISTRICTS 30 FEET
FROM LOT LINES WITHIN PGCC MULTI-USE SUBDISTRICT SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED - SIDE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 7.5 FEET ZERO LOT LINE AND ALL OTHER USES - SIDE \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ 0 FEET

### SITE ANALYSIS DATA CHART

1 inch = 200 ft

A.) TOTAL PROJECT AREA SHEET INDEX B.) AREA OF PLAN SUBMISSION \_\_\_\_\_ SHEET TITLE C.) LIMIT OF DISTURBED AREA .... TITLE SHEET \_\_PGCC (MULTI-USE SUBDISTRICT) HOUSE TYPES AND GENERIC BOXES 2 \_\_RESIDENTIAL SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED SITE DEVELOPMENT & GRADING PLAN F.) FLOOR SPACE ON EACH LEVEL OF BLDG PER USE \_\_\_ N/A SITE DEVELOPMENT, GRADING AND LANDSCAPE PLAN G.) TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS ALLOWED 6-8 SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN AS SHOWN ON FINAL PLAT(S)\_\_ SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS H.) TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS PROPOSED\_ I.) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, RETAINING WALL PLAN AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS TENANTS ON SITE PER USE .... J.) NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES REQUIRED BY HO. CO. ZONING REGS AND/OR FDP CRITERIA \_\_\_\_\_ 120 (48 UNITS x 2.5)

K.) NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES PROVIDED ONSITE \_ 192 (2 FOR EACH GARAGE AND 2 FOR EACH DRIVEWAY) (INCLUDES HANDICAPPED SPACES)..... \_ 0.32 AC. (RECORDED UNDER PLAT 23351-55 L.) OPEN SPACE ON-SITE \_\_\_\_\_ PERMIT INFORMATION CHART M.) AREA OF RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE REQUIRED ...... N/A AREA OF RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE PROVIDED\_\_\_\_\_ N/A SUBDIVISION NAME: N.) BUILDING COVERAGE OF SITE

PERCENTAGE OF GROSS AREA\_\_\_\_\_\_N/A S-03-01, WP-05-074, WP-08-009 S-86-13, P-06-13, F-08-060, F-08-084, F-09-022, WP-09-004, WP-09-211 F-10-026, WP-10-159, O.) APPLICABLE DPZ FILE REFERENCES: WP-11-168 WP-12-129, F-08-086 F-10-078, WP-13-054, WP-13-164

SECTION/AREA: LOT/PARCEL # PHASE 2 ILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY LOTS 210 thru 257 SECTION 2 ELECTION GRID No. ZONE TAX MAP NO DISTRICT TRACT 6030.00 23351-55 11 3rd

NO. DATE REVISION BENCHMARK ENGINEERS ▲ LAND SURVEYORS ▲ PLANNERS ENGINEERING, INC.

8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE ▲ SUITE 315 ▲ ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 (P) 410-465-6105 (F) 410-465-6644

WWW.BEI-CIVILENGINEERING.COM

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1 (Access. Apt.)

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Professional Certification. I hereby certify that these docur were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licens professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland

MANGIONE ENTERPRISES OF TURF VALLEY, LIMITED PARTNERSHIP 1205 YORK ROAD, PENTHOUSE LUTHERVILLE, MARYLAND 21093 410-825-8400

BUILDER:

NV HOMES 9720 PATUXENT WOODS DRIVE COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21045 410-379-3391

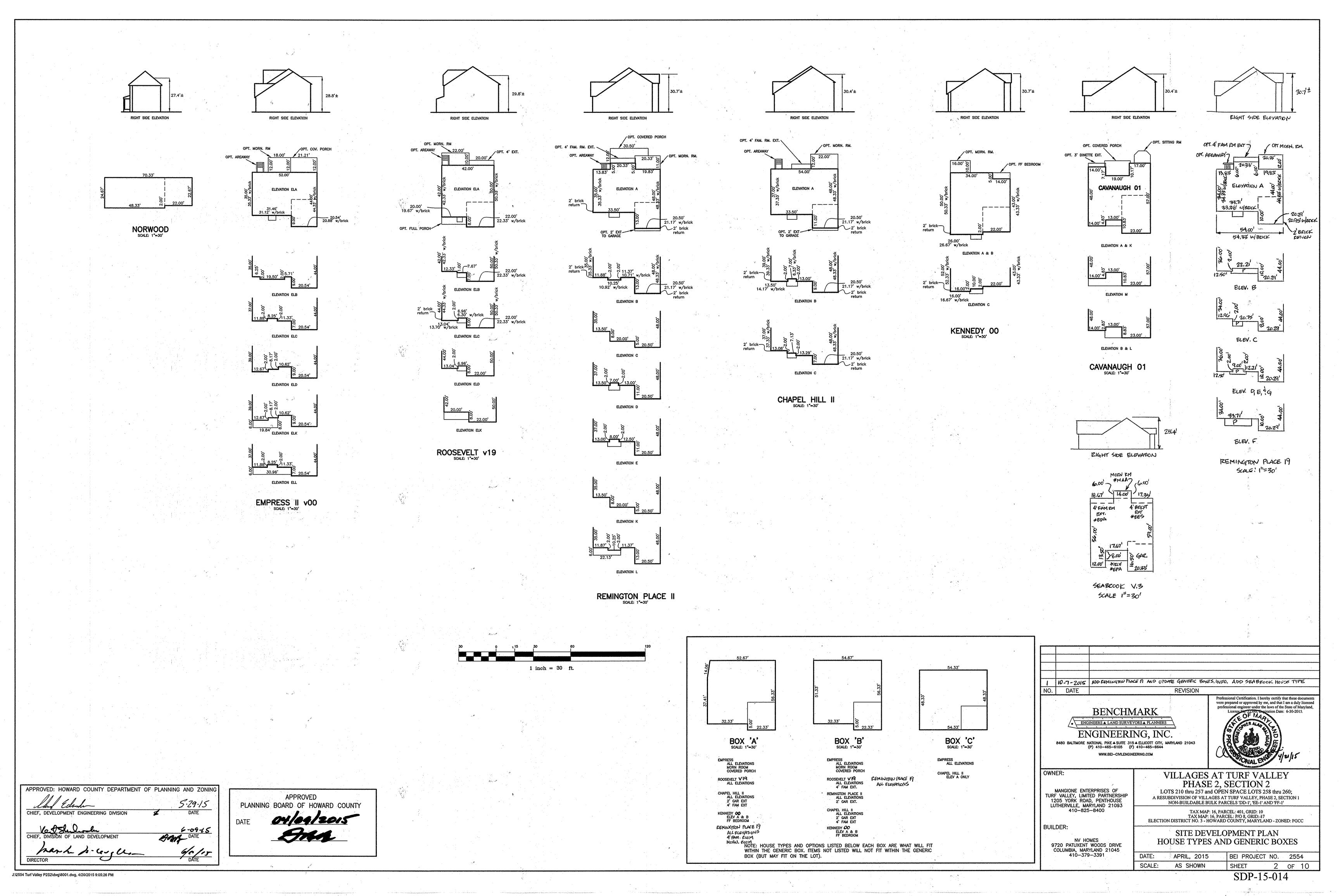
VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY PHASE 2, SECTION 2 LOTS 210 thru 257 and OPEN SPACE LOTS 258 thru 260; A RESUBDIVISION OF VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY, PHASE 2, SECTION 1 NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS 'DD-1', 'EE-1' AND 'FF-1'

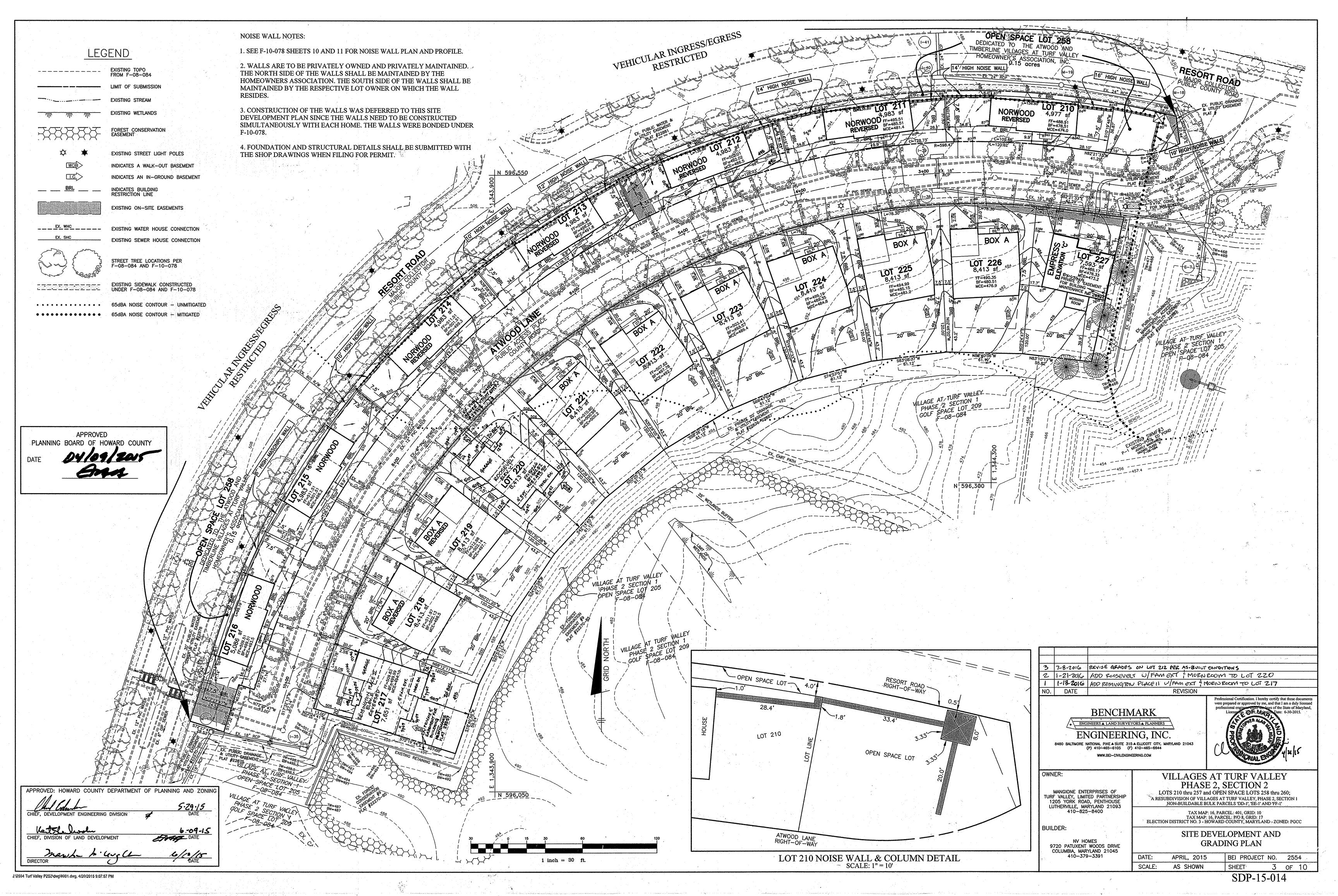
TAX MAP: 16, PARCEL: 401, GRID: 10 TAX MAP: 16, PARCEL: P/O 8, GRID: 17 ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 3 - HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND - ZONED: PGCC

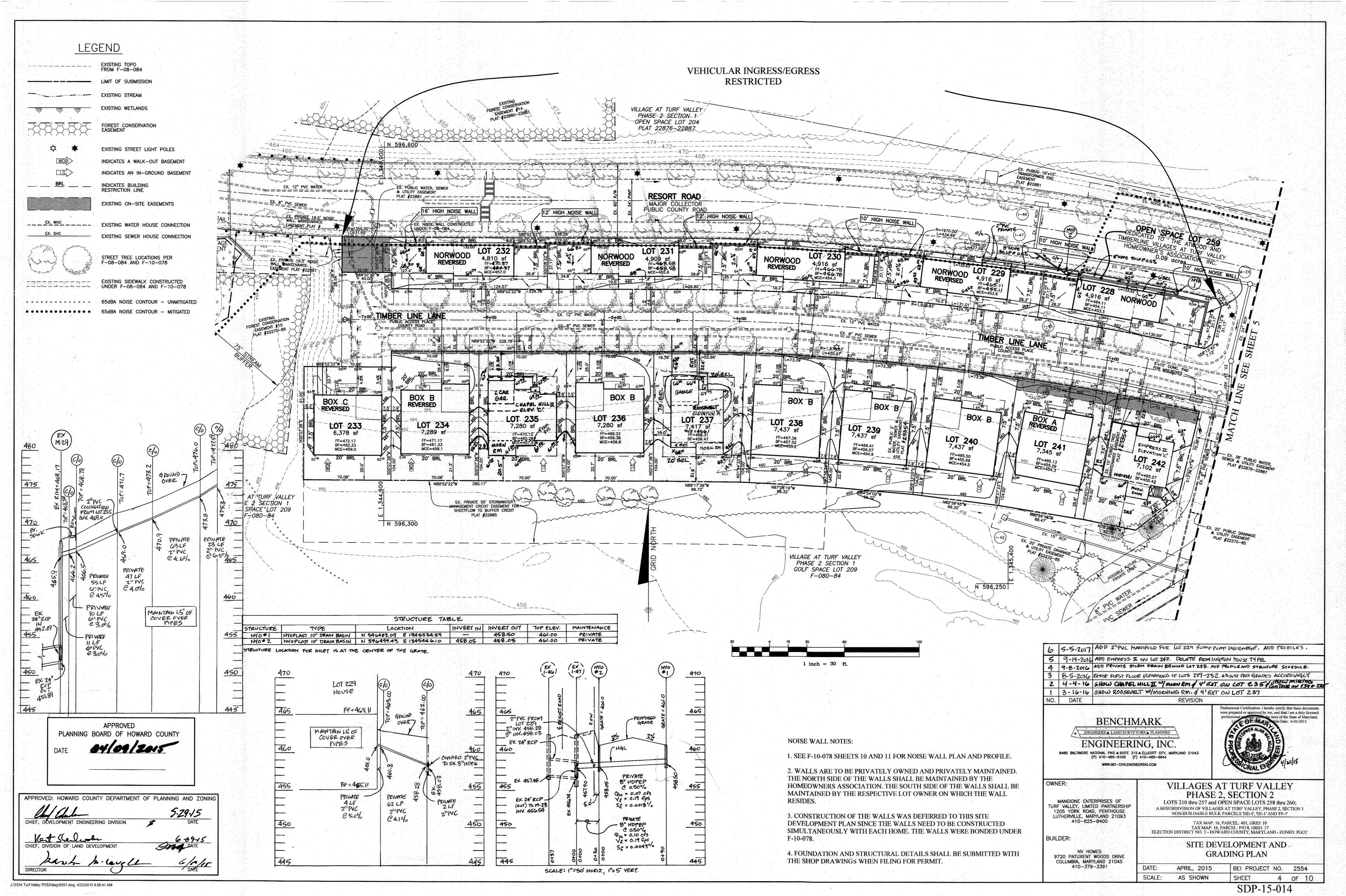
SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

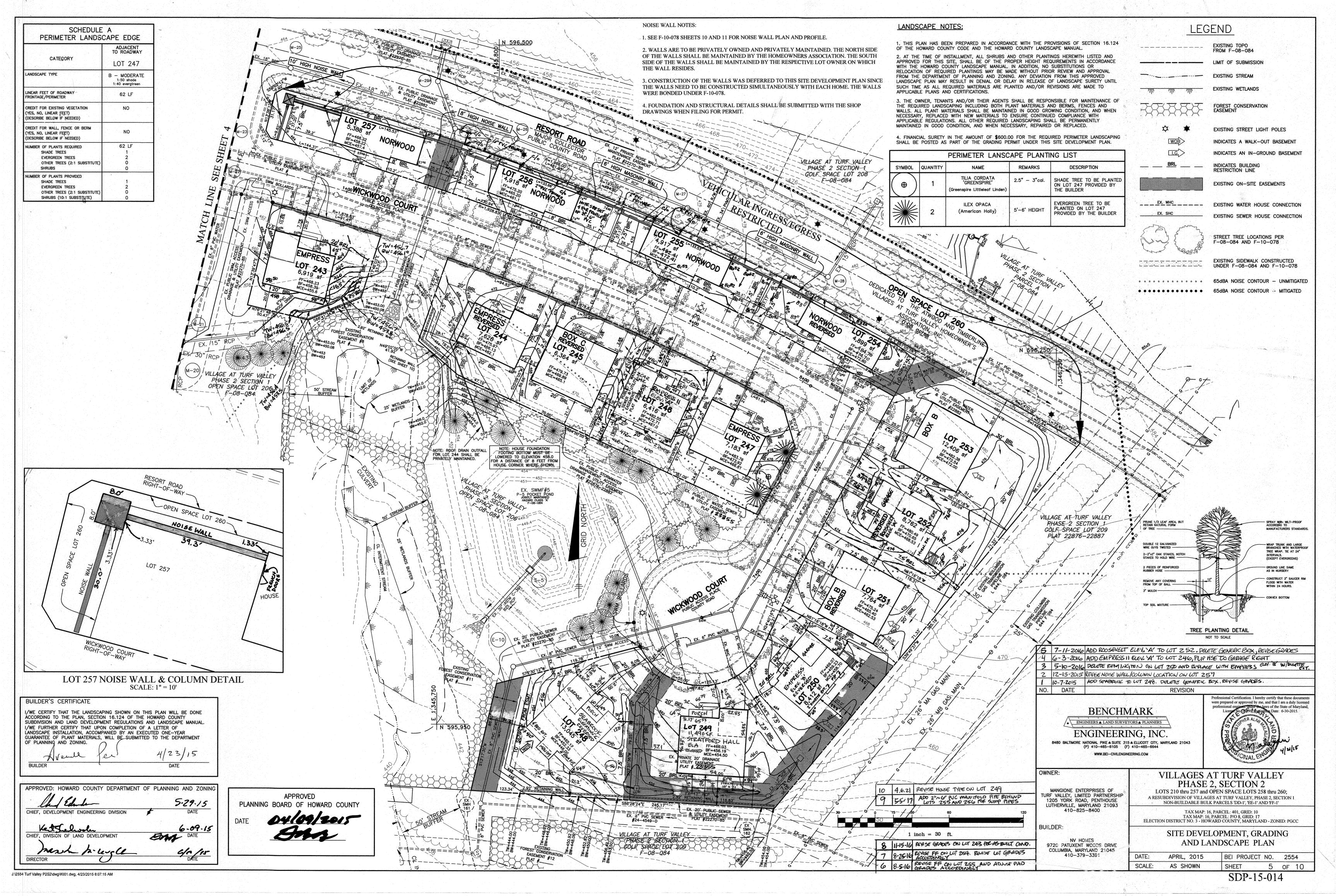
TITLE SHEET BEI PROJECT NO. 2554 APRIL, 2015 SCALE: AS SHOWN 1 of 10

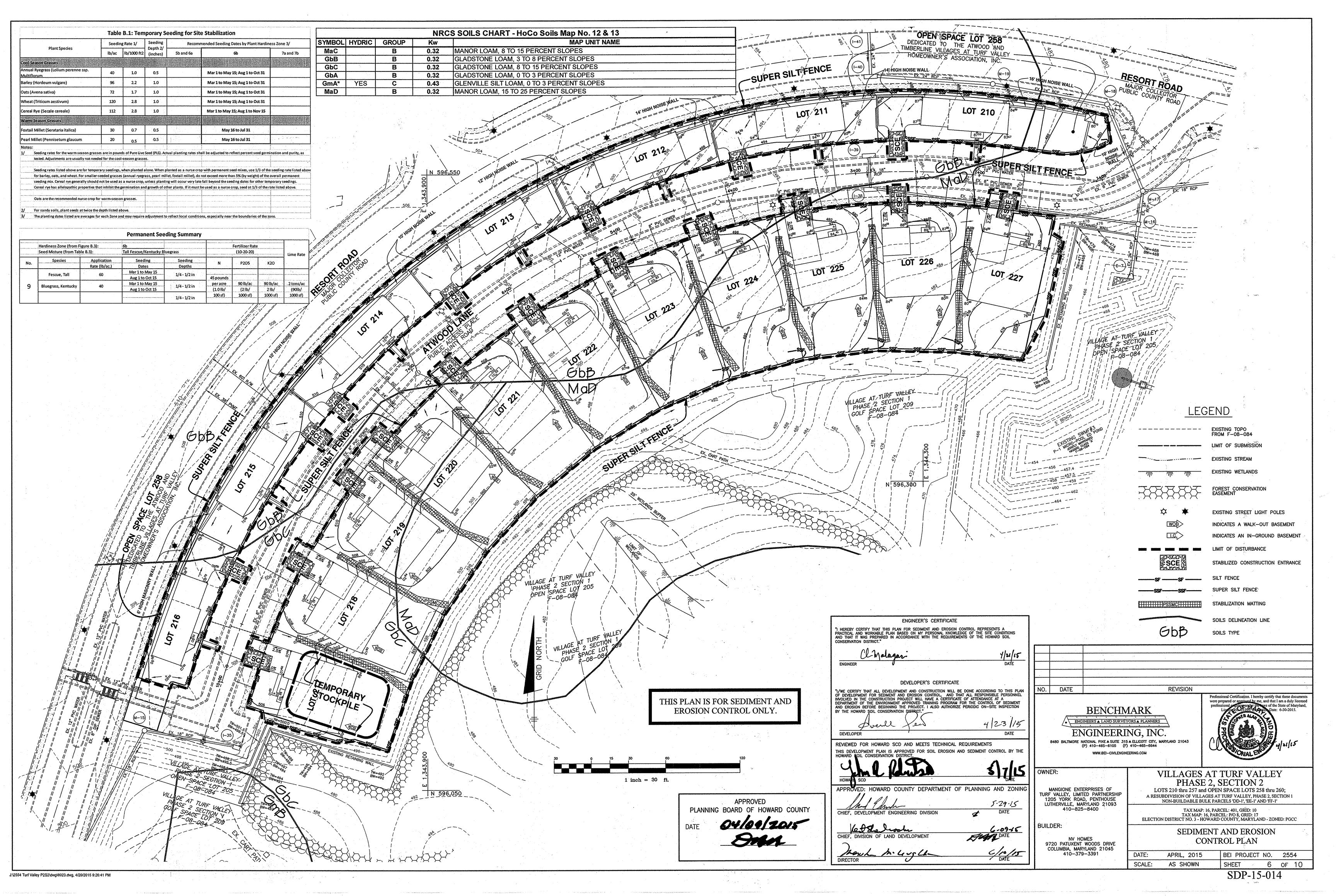
J:\2554 Turi Valley P2S2\dwg\8001.dwg, 4/20/2015 9:05:02 PM

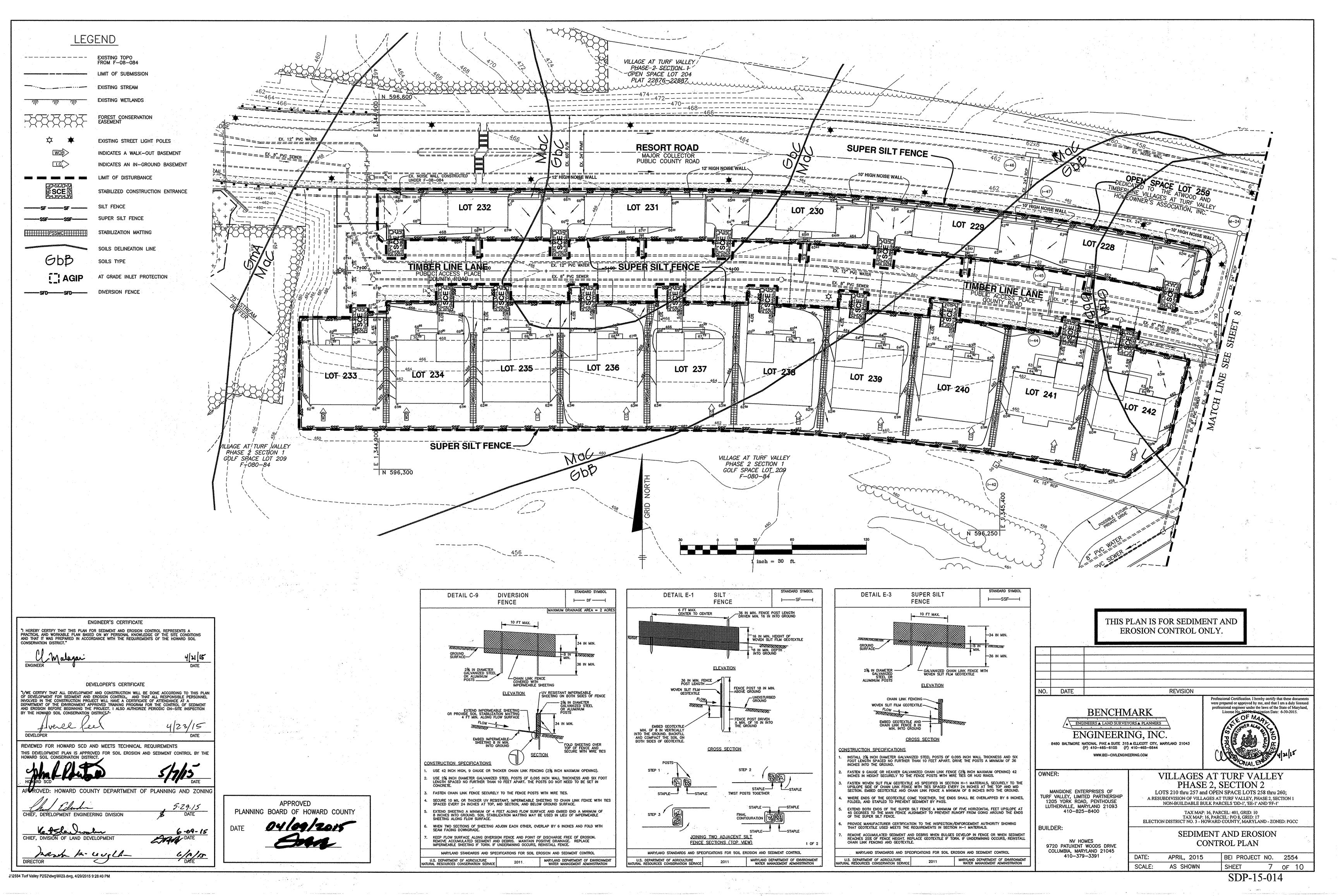


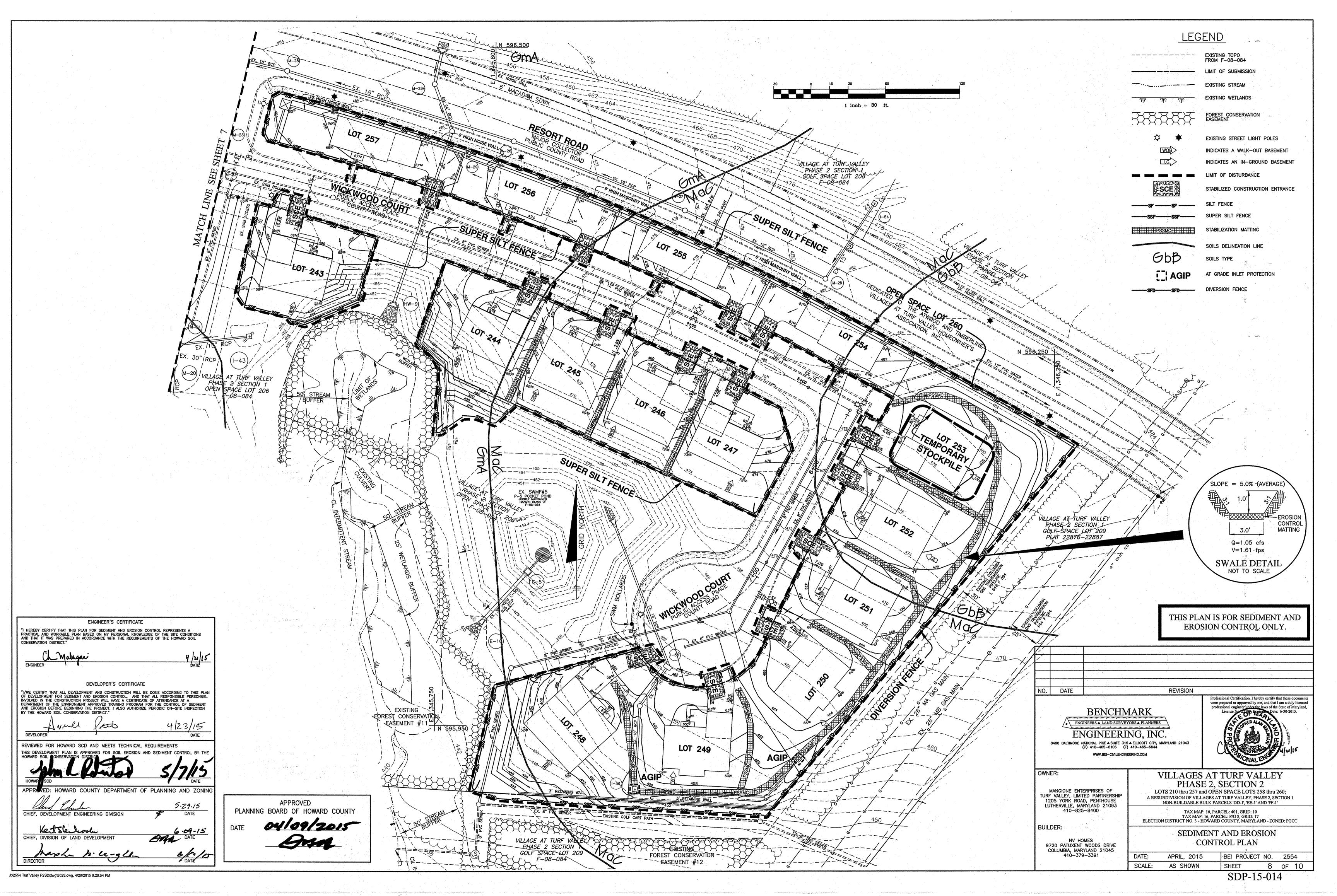












**B-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION** 

Using vegetation as cover to protect exposed soil from erosion

To promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. Conditions Where Practice Applies

and permanent stabilization

On all disturbed areas not stabilized by other methods. This specification is divided into sections on stabilization; soil preparation, soil amendments and topsoiling; seeding and mulching; temporary

Effects on Water Quality and Quantity Stabilization practices are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall,

reducing sediment loads and runoff to downstream areas Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Over time, vegetation increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant

Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances within the root zone

Sediment control practices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching, and vegetative establishment. Adequate Vegetative Establishmen

Inspect seeded areas for vegetative establishment and make necessary repairs, replacements, and reseedings within the planting season.

 Adequate vegetative stabilization requires 95 percent groundcover 2. If an area has less than 40 percent groundcover, restabilize following the original recommendations for lime, fertilizer, seedbed preparation, and seeding. 3. If an area has between 40 and 94 percent groundcover, over-seed and fertilize using half of the rates

4. Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seeding are shown in Table B.6.

B-4-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

Establishment of vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes.

To provide timely vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes as work progresses Conditions Where Practice Applies Any cut or fill slope greater than 15 feet in height. This practice also applies to stockpiles.

A. Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes 1. Excavate and stabilize cut slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all cut slopes as the work progresses.

Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.1): a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swates or dikes that will be used to convey runoff around the excavation b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize

c. Perform Phase 2 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as d. Perform final phase excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously

seeded areas as necessar Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

B. Incremental Stabilization - Fill Slopes 1. Construct and stabilize fill slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all slopes as the work progress 2. Stabilize slopes immediately when the vertical height of a lift reaches 15 feet, or when the grading

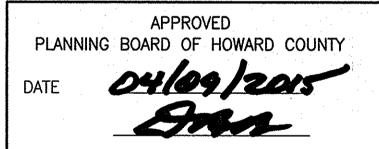
operation ceases as prescribed in the plans. 3. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner. 4. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.2):

a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct silt fence on low side of fill unless other methods shown on the plans b. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to. intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner.

c. Place Phase 1 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. d. Place Phase 2 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize.

e. Place final phase fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as

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



ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEGGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE "I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL. AND THAT ALL 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 ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON—SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT." DEVELOPER REVIEWED FOR HOWARD SCD AND MEETS TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS /ED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING 5.29.15 CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

**B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS** 

SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization.

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth Conditions Where Practice Applies Where vegetative stabilization is to be established.

 A. Soil Preparation Temporary Stabilization

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 construction equipment. After the soil is loosened, it must not be rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Slopes 3:1 or flatter are to be tracked with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.

Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. Permanent Stabilization

 A soil test is required for any earth disturbance of 5 acres or more. The minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment are: i. Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0. Soluble salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm) iii. 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 planted, then a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay) would be acceptable. iv. Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight. v. 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

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

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 conditions 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. 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

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 representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by

moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil

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. 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. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth. 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 volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2 inches in diameter.

b. Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivv. thistle, or others as specified. Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil.

Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topsoil Uniformly distribute topsoil in a 5 to 8 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 additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations 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. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications) Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both time and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas of 5 acres or more. Soil analyst performed by a recognized private or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses. 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. Fertilizers must all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable laws and must bear the name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the producer. Lime materials must be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted except when hydroseeding) 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 98 to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve. Lime and fertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, spread ground limestone at the rate of 4 to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of **B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS** SEEDING AND MULCHING

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover 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.

1. Specifications

a. All seed must meet the requirements 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 must be available upon request to the inspector to verify type of seed and seeding rate. b. Mulch alone may be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates only if the ground is frozen. The appropriate seeding mixture must be applied when the ground thaws.

c. Inoculants: The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures must be a pure culture of nitrogen fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants must not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculants as directed on the package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less

d. Sod or seed must not be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to permit dissipation of phyto-toxic materials.

 a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders. i. 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. ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. Roll the seeded area with a weighted roller to provide good

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

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

c. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and

i. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should not exceed the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P2O5 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K2O (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 one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption.

iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

1. Mulch Materials (in order of preference) a. Straw consisting of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye, oat, 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 areas where one species of grass is desired.

b. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM) consisting of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state. i. WCFM is to be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the

ii. WCFM, including dye, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting iii. 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 a

concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic. v. 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 1.6 percent maximum and water holding capacity of 90 percent minimum.

EXISTING PAVEMENT

a. Apply mulch to all seeded areas immediately after seeding. b. When straw mulch is used, spread it over all seeded areas 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. c. Wood cellulose fiber used as mulch must be applied at 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 water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon 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. ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net dry 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 Tack 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 strictly prohibited v. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to

#### **B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS** PERMANENT STABILIZATION

To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation.

To use long-lived perennial grasses and legumes to establish permanent ground cover on disturbed soils. Conditions Where Practice Applies Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for 6 months or more.

1. General Use

a Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table B.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3) and based on the site condition or purpose found on Table B.2. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The Summary is to be placed on the plan. b Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, stream banks, or dunes or

for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-NRCS Technical Field Office Guild, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting. c For sites having disturbed areas 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 ½ 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. . Turfgrass Mixtures

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

establishment 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 total mixture by weight. 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.

Notes: Select turfgrass 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 guarantee of cultivar purity. The certification program of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Turf and Seed Section, provides a reliable means of consumer protection and assures a pure genetic line. c. 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 ½ inches in diameter. The resulting seedbed must be in such condition that future mowing of grasses will pose

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 not especially true when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, or on adverse sites.

B. Sod: to provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 grade or flatter). 1. General Specifications

a. Class of turfgrass must be Maryland State Certified. Sod labels must be made available to the job foreman and inspector. b. Sod must be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of 1/4 inch, plus or minus 1/4 inch, at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness must exclude top growth and thatch. Broken pads and or uneven ends will not be acceptable c. Standard size sections of sod must be strong enough to support their own weight and retain their

size and shape when suspended vertically with a firm grasp on the upper 10 percent of the section. d. Sod must not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may e. Sod must be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted

within this period must be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its installation. a. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, lightly irrigate the subsoil immediately prior to laying the sod. b. Lay the first row of sod in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to it and tightly wedged against each other. Stagger lateral joints to promote more uniform growth and strength. Ensure that sod is not stretched or overlapped and that all joints are butted tight in order to prevent

voids which would cause air drying of the roots. . Wherever possible, lay sod with the long edges parallel to the contour and with staggering joints Roll and tamp, peg or otherwise secure the sod to prevent slippage on slopes. Ensure solid contact exists between sod roots and the underlying soil surface. d. Water the sod immediately following rolling and tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. Complete the operations of laying, tamping and

irrigating for any piece of sod within eight hours. a. In the absence of adequate rainfall, water daily during the first week or as often and sufficiently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 inches. Water sod during the heat of the day to b. After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture content.

c. Do not mow until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 1/3 of the grass leaf must be removed by

the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Maintain a grass height of at least 3 inches unless

#### **B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

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 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. 1. Select one or more of the species or seed mixtures listed in Table B.1 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3), and enter them in the Temporary Seeding Summary below along

with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. If this Summary is not put on the plan and completed, then Table B.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 testing agency

Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding. When stabilization is required outside of a seeding season, apply seed and mulch or straw mulch alone as prescribed in Section B-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding season.

#### **B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS** STOCKPILE AREA

A 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 Stockpile areas are utilized when it is necessary to salvage and store soil for later use.

sedimentation, and changes to drainage patterns

accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.

 The stockpile location and all related sediment control practices must be clearly indicated on the erosion and sediment control plan 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 than 2:1. Benching must be provided in

accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading 3. Runoff from the stockpile area must drain to a suitable sediment control practice.

4. Access the stockpile area from the upgrade side. 5. 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

concentrated flow in a non-erosive manner 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 Standard 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 facilitate cleanup. Stockpiles containing contaminated material must be covered with

impermeable sheeting. The stockpile area must continuously meet the requirements for Adequate Vegetative Establishment in accordance with Section B-4 Vegetative Stabilization. Side slopes must be maintained at no steeper than a 2:1 ratio. The stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile exceeds 20 feet for 2:1 slopes, 30 feet for 3:1 slopes, or 40 feet for 4:1 slopes, benching must be provided in

H-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Controlling the suspension of dust particles from construction activities To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces to reduce on and off-site damage including health and traffic hazards.

Conditions Where Practice Applies Areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment.

Mulches: See Section B-4-2 Soil Preparation, Topsoiling, and Soil Amendments, Section B-4-3 Seeding and Mulching, and Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. Mulch must be anchored to Vegetative Cover: See Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization

side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment that may produce the desired effect. Irrigation: Sprinkle site with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. The site must

Tillage: Till to roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. Begin plowing on windward

ot be irrigated to the point that runoff occurs. Barriers: Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar naterial can be used to control air currents and soil blowing.

Chemical Treatment: Use of chemical treatment requires approval by the appropriate plan

## HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1. A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LICENSES AND PERMITS, SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (313-1855).

2. ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND REVISIONS THERETO.

3. FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: A) 3 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER

SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMÉTER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1, B) 7 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. 4. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE I

ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. B-4-5), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. B-4-4) AND MULCHING (SEC. B-4-3). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER SERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.

5. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO B MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.

6. SITE ANALYSIS:

TOTAL AREA OF SITE:

CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY.

AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED:

8.11 ACRES 8.57 ACRES 4.00 ACRES AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED:

4.57 ACRES

17,777 \* cy TOTAL CUT: 17,777 \* cy

SITE WITH APPROVED SDP AND ACTIVE GRADING PERMIT OFFISTE WASTE/BORROW LOCATION: 7. ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE THAT IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE.

B. ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROL MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE IOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. 9. 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

STURBANCE OR GRADING. OTHER BUILDING OR GRADING INSPECTION APPROVALS MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL APPROVAL BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE. IO. TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR

THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED BY THE END OF EACH WORKDAY,

11. ANY CHANGES OR REVISIONS TO THE SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION MUST BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE PLAN APPROVAL AUTHORITY PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH 12. A PROJECT IS TO BE SEQUENCED SO THAT GRADING ACTIVITIES BEGIN ON ONE GRADING UNIT (MAXIMUM ACREAGE OF 20 ACRES PER GRADING UNIT) AT A TIME. WORK MAY PROCEED TO A SUBSEQUENT GRADING UNIT WHEN AT LEAST 50 PERCENT OF THE DISTURBED AREA IN

PRECEDING GRADING UNIT HAS BEEN STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE ENFORCEMENT

AUTHORITY. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED AND APPROVED BY THE APPROVAL AUTHORITY, NO

\*CUT/FILL NUMBERS ARE FOR SEDIMENT CONTROL PURPOSES ONLY.

MORE THAN 30 ACRES CUMULATIVELY MAY BE DISTURBED AT A GIVEN TIME.

#### SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

NOTIFY SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION 48 HOURS PRIOR TO START OF WORK

PER LOT HOUSE CONSTRUCTION FOR SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED UNITS

1. Obtain building/grading permit. (day 1)

2. Hold on-site preconstruction meeting. (day 2)

3. Install perimeter controls (i.e. super silt fences around lot stick and SCE). (day 3)

4. Excavate for house foundation (and noise wall foundation if applicable), rough grade and stabilize in accordance with the temporary seedbed notes (day 4-10)

5. Pour house footers and foundation (and noise wall if applicable) and backfill. (day 11-

6. Install water and sewer house connections up to house, backfill and construct driveway. (day 16-20).

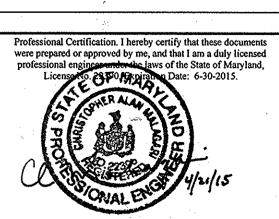
7. Finish house construction [framing, walls and roof (and noise wall, if applicable)], (day 6. Final grade lot and stabilize in accordance with the permanent seedbed notes. (day

7. Upon approval from the Howard County sediment control inspector, remove sediment control devices and stabilize any remaining disturbed areas (day 86-90)

DATE REVISION : **BENCHMARK** ENGINEERS ▲ LAND SURVEYORS ▲ PLANNERS ENGINEERING, INC. 8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE A SUITE 315 A ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043

(P) 410-465-6105 (F) 410-465-6644

WWW.BEI-CIVILENGINEERING.COM



OWNER:

BUILDER:

MANGIONE ENTERPRISES OF TURF VALLEY, LIMITED PARTNERSHIP 1205 YORK ROAD, PENTHOUSE LUTHERVILLE, MARYLAND 21093 410-825-8400

NV HOMES

410-379-3391

9720 PATUXENT WOODS DRIVE COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21045

PHASE 2, SECTION 2 LOTS 210 thru 257 and OPEN SPACE LOTS 258 thru 260; A RESUBDIVISION OF VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY, PHASE 2, SECTION 1 NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS 'DD-1', EE-1' AND 'FF-1' TAX MAP: 16, PARCEL: 401, GRID: 10

VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY

TAX MAP: 16, PARCEL: P/O 8, GRID: 17
ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 3 - HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND - ZONED: PGCC SEDIMENT AND EROSION

CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS BEI PROJECT NO. 2554 APRIL, 2015 SCALE: NONE SHEET 9 of 10

SDP-15-014

DETAIL B-4-6-C PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING CHANNEL APPLICATION (\* INCLUDE SHEAR STRESS) OVERLAP AT ROLL CHANNEL WITH SEED IN PLACE ISOMETRIC VIEW CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS: USE MATTING THAT HAS A DESIGN VALUE FOR SHEAR STRESS EQUAL TO OR HIGHER THAN THE SHEAR STRESS DESIGNATED ON APPROVED PLANS.

USE PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING MADE OF OPEN WEAVE SYNTHETIC, NON-DEGRADABLE FIBERS OR ELEMENTS OF UNIFORM THICKNESS AND DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT. CHEMICALS USED IN THE MAT MUST BE NON-LEACHING AND NON-TOXIC TO VEGETATION AND SEED GERMINATION AND NON-INJURIOUS TO THE SKIN. IF PRESENT, NETTING MUST BE EXTRUDED PLASTIC WITH A MAXIMUM MESH OPENING OF 2×2 INCHES AND SUFFICIENTLY BONDED OR SEWN ON 2 INCH CENTERS ALONG LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF THE MATERIAL TO PREVENT SEPARATION OF THE NET FROM THE PARENT MATERIAL. SECURE MATTING USING STEEL STAPLES OR WOOD STAKES. STAPLES MUST BE "U" OR "T" SHAPED STEEL WIRE HAVING A MINIMUM GAUGE OF NO. 11 AND NO. 8 RESPECTIVELY. "U" SHAPED STAPLES MUST AVERAGE 1 TO 1 ½ INCHES WODE AND BE A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES LONG. "T" SHAPED STAPLES MUST HAVE A MINIMUM 8 INCH MAIN LEG, A MINIMUM 1 INCH SECONDARY LEG, AND MINIMUM 4 INCH HEAD. WOOD STAKES MUST BE ROUGH-SAWN HARDWOOD, 12 TO 24 INCHES IN LENGTH, 1x3 INCH IN CROSS SECTION, AND WEDGE PERFORM FINAL GRADING, TOPSOIL APPLICATION, SEEDBED PREPARATION, AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS. PLACE MATTING WITHIN 48 HOURS OF COMPLETING SEEDING OPERATIONS, UNLESS END OF WORKDAY STABILIZATION IS SPECIFIED ON THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

OVERLAP OR ABUT EDGES OF MATTING ROLLS PER MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS, OVERLAP ROLL ENDS BY 6 INCHES (MINIMUM), WITH THE UPSTREAM MAT OVERLAPPING ON TOP OF THE NEXT DOWNSTREAM MAT.

2011

PLAN / CUT AWAY VIEW --- INLET GRATE CROSS SECTION CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS USE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS. PLACE CLEAN % TO 1% INCH STONE OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE 6 INCHES THICK ON THE GRATE.

MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA = 1

LIFT GRATE AND WRAP WITH NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE TO COMPLETELY COVER ALL OPENINGS. SECURE

AT-GRADE INLET

PROTECTION

AGIP

DETAIL E-9-2

STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION REQUIRES FREQUENT MAINTENANCE. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT TO MAINTAIN FUNCTION AND AVOID PREMATURE CLOGGING. IF INLET PROTECTION DOES NOT COMPLETELY DRAIN WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A STORM EVENT, IT IS CLOGGED, WHEN THIS OCCURS, REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND CLEAN, OR REPLACE

J:\2554 Turf Valley P2S2\dwg\8023.dwg, 4/20/2015 9:30:29 PM

--PIPE (SEE NOTE 6) **PROFILE** 50 FT MIN. PLAN VIEW

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION

**ENTRANCE** 

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

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 AS 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 NOT LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT. 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.

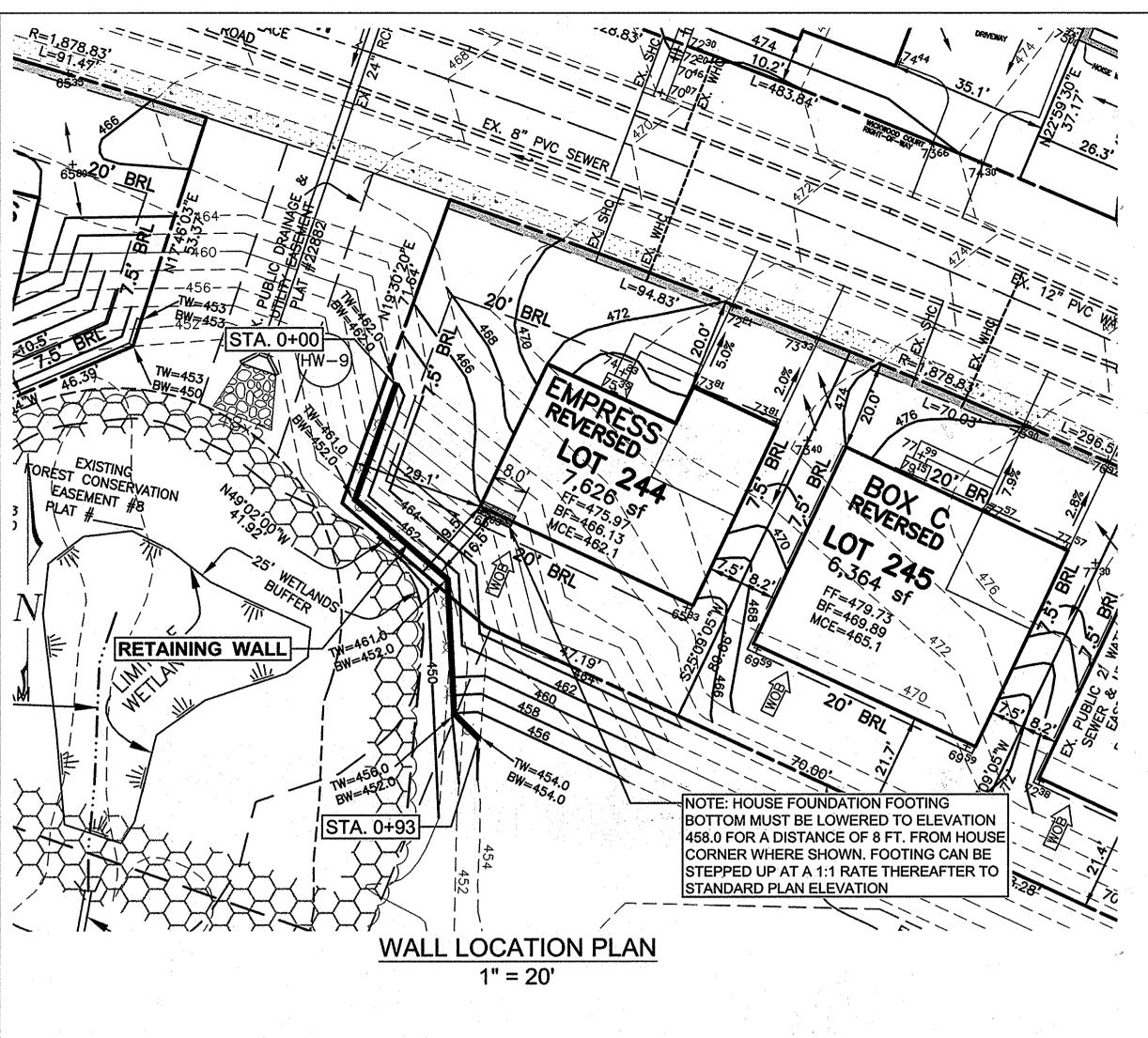
MAINTAIN ENTRANCE IN A CONDITION THAT MINIMIZES TRACKING OF SEDIMENT. ADD STONE OR MAKE OTHER REPAIRS AS CONDITIONS DEMAND TO MAINTAIN CLEAN SURFACE, MOUNTABLE BERM, AND SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS. JIMMEDIATELY REMOVE STONE AND/OR SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, OR TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT ROADWAY BY VACUUMING, SCRAPING, AND/OR SWEEPING. WASHING ROADWAY TO REMOVE MUD TRACKED ONTO PAVEMENT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE UNLESS WASH WATER IS DIRECTED TO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

"UNROLL MATTING IN DIRECTION OF WATER FLOW, CENTERING THE FIRST ROLL ON THE CHANNEL CENTER LINE. WORK FROM CENTER OF CHANNEL OUTWARD WHEN PLACING ROLLS. LAY MATTING SMOOTHLY AND FIRMLY UPON THE SEEDED SURFACE. AVOID STRETCHING THE MATTING. KEY IN THE TOP OF SLOPE END OF MAT 6 INCHES (MINIMUM) BY DIGGING A TRENCH, PLACING THE MATTING ROLL END IN THE TRENCH, STAPLING THE MAT IN PLACE, REPLACING THE EXCAVATED MATERIAL, AND TAMPING TO SECURE THE MAT END IN THE KEY. STAPLE/STAKE MAT IN A STAGGERED PATTERN ON 4 FOOT (MAXIMUM) CENTERS THROUGHOUT AND 2 FOOT (MAXIMUM) CENTERS ALONG SEAMS, JOINTS, AND ROLL ENDS. IF SPECIFIED BY THE DESIGNER OR MANUFACTURER AND DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF MAT BEING INSTALLED ONCE THE MATTING IS KEYED AND STAPLED IN PLACE, FILL THE MAT VOIDS WITH TOP SOIL OR GRANULAR MATERIAL AND LIGHTLY COMPACT OR ROLL TO MAXIMIZE SOIL/MAT CONTACT WITHOUT CRUSHING MAT. ). ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN VEGETATION SO THAT REQUIREMENTS FOR ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT ARE CONTINUOUSLY MET IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION B-4 VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION. MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE VATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL



#### FENCE PER HOWARD COUNTY CODE - CUT HOLE IN GEOGRID TO FIT SONO-TUBE 8" DIA. x 18" SONO-TUBES -- CONTINUOUS FILTER **INSTALLED DURING WALL FABRIC OVER #57 STONE** CONSTRUCTION ABOVE TOP GRID LAYER ----- TOP GRADE (SLOPE VARIES) **NEAR VERTICAL FACE BATTER STRATAGRID** GEOGRID **EMBEDMENT LENGTH VARIES** KEYSTONE COMPAC -GEOGRID REINFORCED — **BLOCK - TYPE 3** ~ COMPACTED FILL ~ è MIN." TYPE SM $\gamma = 125 PCF$ $\emptyset = 30^{\circ} MIN$ # 57 CRUSHED STONE - BOTTOM GRADE (SLOPE VARIES) " HDPE DRAIN PIPE WRAPPED IN FILTER FABRIC WITH 2" PVC WEEP @ 20' O.C. 2 BLOCKS MIN. ~ SUBGRADE APPROVED ~ #57 CRUSHED FOR 2000 PSF BEARING

### TYPICAL WALL SECTION N.T.S.

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING 5.29.15 CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

STONE BASE

APPROVED. PLANNING BOARD OF HOWARD COUNTY

#### **GENERAL NOTES:**

- 1. No trees shall be planted within 10 feet of the top of the retaining wall.
- Retaining walls shall only be constructed under the observation of a registered professional engineer and a (NICET, WACEL, or equiv.) certified soils technician.
- The required bearing pressure beneath the wall system shall be verified in the field by a certified soils technician. Testing documentation must be provided to the Howard County Inspector prior to start of construction. The required bearing test shall be the Dynamic Cone Penetrometer test ASTM STP-399.
- The suitability of fill material shall be confirmed by the on-site soils technician. Each 8" lift must be compacted to a minimum 95% standard proctor density and the testing report shall be made available to the Howard County Inspector upon completion of construction.
- Walls shall not be constructed on uncertified fill materials.
- Walls shall not be constructed within a Howard County right-of-way or easement.

### TRATAGRID 200 LAYERS STRATAGRID 350 LAYERS GRID EMBEDMENT LENGTH CORNER OF HOUSE -FOUNDATION REAR OF HOUSE TOP GRADE -FOUND. WALL A RATE OF 1:1 458 FTG. BTM. EL. 458.0 (SEE NOTE THIS SHT. GEOGRI BOTTOM GRADE **GEOGRID KEY BLOCK BOTTOM** STRATAGRID 200 GEOGRID STRATAGRID 350 GEOGRIC 0+60 0+30 0+35 0+55 0+65 WALL STATION 1" = 5' WALL ELEVATION **SPECIFICATIONS**

#### MODULAR CONCRETE BLOCK RETAINING WALL

#### PART 1: GENERA

#### 1.01 Description

- A. Work shall consist of furnishing and construction of a Modular Retaining Wall System in accordance with these specifications and in reasonably close conformity with the lines, grades, design, and dimensions shown on the plans.
- B. Work includes preparing foundation soil, furnishing and installing leveling pad, unit drainage fill and backfill to the lines and grades shown on the construction drawings.
- C. Work includes furnishing and installing geogrid soil reinforcement of the type, size, location, and lengths designated

#### on the construction drawings. 1.02 Delivery, Storage and Handling

- A. Contractor shall check all materials upon delivery to assure that the proper type, grade, color, and certification has been
- B. Contractor shall protect all materials from damage due to job site conditions and in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations. Damaged materials shall not be incorporated into the work.

#### **PART 2: PRODUCTS**

#### 2.01 Modular Concrete Retaining Wall Units

- A. Modular concrete units shall conform to the following architectural requirements:
- face color color may be specified by the Owner.
- face finish sculptured rock face in angular tri-planer or flat configuration. Other face finishes will not be allowed without written approval of Owner.
- bond configuration running with bonds nominally located at midpoint vertically adjacent units, in both straight and curved alignments.
- imperfections when viewed from a distance of 10 feet under diffused lighting. B. Modular concrete materials shall conform to the requirements of

exposed surfaces of units shall be free of chips, cracks or other

C. Modular concrete units shall conform to the following structural and geometric requirements measured in accordance with

appropriate references:

- compressive strength = 3000 psi minimum; absorption = 8% maximum (6% in northern states) for standard weight aggregates;
- dimensional tolerances =  $\pm 1/8$ " from nominal unit dimensions not including rough split face, ±1/16" unit height - top and bottom planes; unit size - 8" (H) x 18" (W) x
- 12 (D) minimum; unit weight - 75 lbs/unit minimum for standard weight aggregates;
- inter-unit shear strength 1000 plf minimum at 2 psi normal pressure; at 2 psi normal force.

#### geogrid/unit peak connection strength - 1000 plf minimur D. Modular concrete units shall conform to the following

- vertical setback = 1/8"± per course (near vertical) or 1"+ per course per the design; alignment and grid positioning mechanism - fiberglass pins, two per unit minimum;
- maximum horizontal gap between erected units shall be 1/2

#### 2.02 Shear Connectors

A. Shear connectors shall be 1/2 inch diameter thermoset isopthalic polyester resin-protruded fiberglass reinforcement rods or equivalent to provide connection between vertically and horizontally adjacent units. Strength of shear connectors between vertical adjacent units shall be applicable over a design temperature of 10 degrees F to + 100 degrees F. B. Shear connectors shall be capable of holding the geogrid in the proper design position during grid pre-tensioning and backfilling.

#### 2.03 Base Leveling Pad Material

A. Material shall consist of a compacted #57 crushed stone base as shown on the construction drawings.

#### 2.04 Unit Drainage Fill

2.05 Reinforced Backfill

A. Unit drainage fill shall consist of #57crushed stone

A. Reinforced backfill shall type SM, be free of debris and meet the following gradation tested in accordance with ASTM D-422 and meet other properties shown on the plan:

Sieve Size	Percent Passing
2 inch	100-75
3/4 inch	100-75
No. 40	0-60
No. 200	0-35

- Plasticity Index (PI) <10 and Liquid Limit <35 per ASTM D-4318. Material can be site excavated soils where the above
- ASTM C1372 Standard Specifications for Segmental Retaining requirements can be met. Unsuitable soils for backfill (high plastic clays or organic soils) shall not be used in the reinforced soil mass.

#### 2.06 Geogrid Soil Reinforcement

- A. Geosynthetic reinforcement shall consist of geogrids manufactured specifically for soil reinforcement applications and shall be manufactured from high tenacity polyester yarn.
- 2.07 Drainage Pipe A. The drainage pipe shall be perforated corrugated HDPE pipe manufactured in accordance with ASTM D-1248.

#### PART 3 EXECUTION

3.01 Excavation

A. Contractor shall excavate to the lines and grades shown on the construction drawings. Owner's representative shall be responsible for inspecting and approving the excavation prior to placement of leveling material or fill soils.

- A. Leveling pad material shall be placed to the lines and grades shown on the construction drawings, to a minimum thickness of 6 inches and extend laterally a minimum of 6" in front and behind the modular wall unit.
- B. Leveling pad shall be prepared to insure full contact to the base surface of the concrete units.

### 3.03 Modular Unit Installation

- A. First course of units shall be placed on the leveling pad at the appropriate line and grade. Alignment and level shall be checked in all directions and insure that all units are in full contact with the base and properly seated.
- B. Place the front of units side-by-side. Do not leave gaps between adjacent units. Layout of corners and curves shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.
- C. Install shear/connecting devices per manufacturer's recommendations.
- D. Place and compact drainage fill within and behind wall units. Place and compact backfill soil behind drainage fill. Follow wall
- E. Maximum stacked vertical height of wall units, prior to unit drainage fill and backfill placement and compaction, shall not exceed three courses.

erection and drainage fill closely with structure backfill.

#### 3.04 Structural Geogrid Installation

- Geogrid shall be oriented with the highest strength axis perpendicular to the wall alignment.
- B. Geogrid reinforcement shall be placed at the strengths, lengths, and elevations shown on the construction design drawings or as directed by the Engineer.
- C. The geogrid shall be laid horizontally on compacted backfill and attached to the modular wall units. Place the next course of modular concrete units over the geogrid. The geogrid shall be pulled taut, and anchored prior to backfill placement on the
- D. Geogrid reinforcements shall be continuous throughout their embedment lengths and placed side-by-side to provide 100% coverage at each level. Spliced connections between shorter pieces of geogrid or gaps between adjacent pieces of geogrid are not permitted.

#### 3.05 Reinforced Backfill Placement

- Reinforced backfill shall be placed, spread, and compacted in such a manner that minimizes the development of slack in the geogrid and installation damage.
- Reinforced backfill shall be placed and compacted in lifts not to exceed 6 inches where hand compaction is used, or 8 - 10 inches where heavy compaction equipment is used. Lift thickness shall be decreased to achieve the required density as required.
- Reinforced backfill shall be compacted to 95% of the maximum density as determined by ASTM D698. The moisture content of the backfill material prior to and during compaction shall be uniformly distributed throughout each layer and shall be + 3% to
- D. Only lightweight hand-operated equipment shall be allowed

- Tracked construction equipment shall not be operated directly inches is required prior to operation of tracked vehicles over the geogrid. Tracked vehicle turning should be kept to a minimum to prevent tracks from displacing the fill and damaging the
- Rubber tired equipment may pass over geogrid reinforcement at slow speeds, less than 10 MPH. Sudden braking and sharp turning shall be avoided.
- At the end of each day's operation, the Contractor shall slope the last lift of reinforced backfill away from the wall units to direct runoff away from wall face. The Contractor shall not allow surface runoff from adjacent areas to enter the wall construction

#### 3.06 Cap Installation

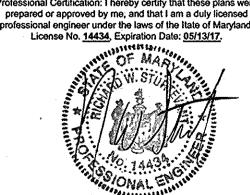
A. Cap units shall be glued to underlying units with an all-weather adhesive recommended by the manufacturer.

#### 3.07 Field Quality Control

- The Owner shall engage inspection and testing services. including independent laboratories, to provide quality assurance and testing services during construction.
- As a minimum, quality assurance testing should include foundation soil inspection, soil and backfill testing, verification of design parameters, and observation of construction for general compliance with design drawings and specifications.

**REVISION** DATE Professional Certification: I hereby certify that these plans were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed





MANGIONE ENTERPRISES OF TURF VALLEY, LIMITED PARTNERSHIP 1205 YORK ROAD, PENTHOUSE LUTHERVILLE, MARYLAND 21093 410-825-8400

410-379-3391

**BUILDER:** NV HOMES 9720 PATUXENT WOODS DRIVE COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21045

TAX MAP: 16, PARCEL: 401, GRID: 10 TAX MAP: 16, PARCEL: P/O 8, GRID: 17
ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 3 - HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND - ZONED: PGCC

> RETAINING WALL PLAN AND CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY

PHASE 2, SECTION 2

LOTS 210 thru 257 and OPEN SPACE LOTS 258 thru 260;

A RESUBDIVISION OF VILLAGES AT TURF VALLEY, PHASE 2, SECTION 1

NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCELS 'DD-1', 'EE-1', AND 'FF-1'

DATE: APRIL, 2015 HCEA PROJECT NO. 14452-A SCALE: AS SHOWN SHEET 10 of 10

SDP:15-014