

SCALE : 1" = Z'.0"

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE MARYLAND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS FOR PONDS

These specifications are appropriate to ponds within the scope of the Standard for practice 378.

SITE PREPARATION

Areas under the borrow areas, embankment, and structural works shall be cleared, grubbed and the topsoil stripped to remove all trees, vegetation, roots or other objectionable material. Channel banks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper than 1:1.

Areas covered by the pond or 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.

All cleared and grubbed material shall be disposed of outside 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.

II. EARTH FILI

The fill material shall be taken from approved designated borrow area or areas. It shall be free of roots, stumps, wood, rubbish, oversize stones, frozen or other objectionable materials. The embankment shall be constructed to an elevation which provides for anticipated settlement to the design elevation. The fill height all along the length of the embankment shall be increased above the design elevation (including freeboard) as shown on the plans.

Areas on which fill is to be placed shall be scarified prior to placement of fill. Fill materials shall be placed in 8-inch maximum thickness (before compaction) layers which are to be continuous over the entire length of the fill. The most porous borrow material shall be placed in the downstream portions of the embankment.

Compaction

The movement of the hauling and spreading equipment over the fill shall be controlled so that the entire surface of each lift shall be traversed by not less than one tread track of the equipment or compaction shall be achieved by a minimum of four complete passes of a sheepsfoot, rubber tired or vibratory roller. Fill material shall contain sufficient moisture such that the required degree of compaction can be obtained with the equipment used.

Cutoff Trench

Where specified, a cutoff trench shall be excavated 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 or as shown on the plans. The side slopes of the trench shall be 1 to 1 or flatter. The backfill material for the cutoff trench shall be the most impervious material available and shall be compacted with equipment or rollers to assure maximum density and minimum permeability.

III. STRUCTURAL BACKFILI

Backfill material 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 compaction equipment. The material needs to fill completely all spaces under and adjacent to the pipe. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Under no circumstances shall the contractor drive equipment over any part of a concrete structure or pipe unless there is a compacted fill of twenty-four inches or greater over the structure or pipe.

IV. PIPE CONDUITS

Install coller with

corrugations vertical

ELEVATION OF UNASSEMBLED COLLAR

1. All materials to be in accordance with

2. When specified on the plans, coating

construction and construction material

of collars shall be in accordance with

construction and construction material

NOTES FOR COLLARS:

specifications

specifications.

A. Corrugated Metal Pipe

1/2" x 2" slotted holes for 3/8"

Weld both sides

Corrugated metal

sheet welded to center of band

SECTION B-B

painting or tagging to identify matching

and between the pipe and connecting band

shall be caulked with asphalt mastic at

3. Unassembled collars shall be marked by

4. The lap between the two half sections

5. Each collar shall be furnished with two

1/2" diameter rods with standard tank

time of installation.

DETAILS OF CORRUGATED METAL ANTI-SEEP COLLAR

1. Materials - (Steel Pipe) - This pipe and its appurtenances shall be galvanized and fully bituminous coated and shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-190 Type A with watertight coupling bands. Any bituminous coating damaged or otherwise removed shall be replaced with cold applied bituminous coating compound.

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. Coupling bands, anti-seep collars, end sections. etc. must be composed of the same material as the pipe. Metals must be insulated from dissimilar materials with use of rubber or plastic insulating materials at least 24 mils in thickness. Aluminum surfaces that are to be in contact with concrete shall be painted with one coat of zinc chromate primer. Hot dip galvanized bolts may be used for connections. The pH of the surrounding soils shall be less than 9 and greater than 4.

Helically corrugated pipe in addition to the requirements above shall have either continuously welded seams or have lock seams which are caulked, during fabrication, with a neoprene bead.

- · 2. 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. Watertight coupling bands shall be used at all joints. Anti-seep collars shall be connected to the pipe in such a manner as to be completely watertight.
- 3. Bedding The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length. Where rock or soft, spongy or other unstable soil is encountered, all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate support.
- 4. Laying pipe The pipe shall be placed with inside circumferential laps pointing downstream and with the longitudinal laps at the sides.
- 5. Backfilling shall conform to structural backfill as shown
- 6. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.

Reinforced Concrete Pipe

- 1. Materials Reinforced concre e pipe shall have a rubber gasket joint and shall equal or exceed ASTM Specification C-361. Approved equivalents are AWA Specification C-300, 301, and 302.
- 2. Bedding All reinforced concrete pipe conduits shall be laid in a concrete bedding for their entire length. This bedding shall consist of high slump concrete placed under the pipe and up the sides of the pipe at least 10% of its diameter with a minimum thickness of 3", or as shown on the drawings.
- 3. Laying pipe Bell and spigot pipe shall be placed with the bell end upstream. Joints shall be made in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer of the material. After the joints are sealed for the entire line, the bedding shall be placed so that all spaces under the pipe are filled. Care shall be exercised to prevent any deviation from the original line and grade of the
- 4. Backfilling shall conform to structural backfill as shown above.
- .5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.
- C. For pipes of other materials, specific specifications shall be

Materials

- a. Cement Normal Portland cement shall conform to the latest ASTM Specification C-150.
- b. Water The water used in concrete shall be clean, free from oil, acid, alkali, scales, organic matter or other objectionable substances.
- c. Sand The sand used in concrete shall be clean, hard, strong and durable, and shall be well graded with 100 percent passing a one-quarter inch sieve. Limestone sand shall not be used.
- d. Coarse Aggregate The coarse aggregate shall be clean, hard, strong and durable, and free from clay or dirt. It shall be well graded with a maximum size of one and one-half (1-1/2) inches.
- e. Reinforcing Steel The reinforcing steel shall be deformed bars of intermediate grade billet steel or rail steel conforming to ASTM Specification A-615.

- 2. Design Mix The concrete shall be mixed in the following proportions, measured by weight. The water-cement ratio shall be 5-1/2 to 6 U. S. gallons of water per 94 pound bag of cement. The proportion of materials for the trial mix shall be 1:2:3-1/2. The combination of aggregates may be adjusted to produce a plastic and workable mix that will not produce harshness in placing or honeycombing in the structure.
- Mixing The concrete ingredients shall be mixed in batch mixers until the mixture is homogeneous and of uniform consistency. The mixing of each batch shall continue for not less than one and one-half minutes after all the ingredients, except the full amount of water, are in the mixer. The minimum mixing time is predicted on proper control of the speed of rotation of the mixer and of the introduction of the materials, including water, into the mixer. Water shall be added prior to, during, and following the mixercharging operations. Excessive overmixing requiring the addition of water to preserve the required concrete consistency shall not be permitted. Truck mixing will be allowed provided that the use of this method shall cause no violation of any applicable provisions of the specifications given here.
- 4. Forms The forms shall have sufficient strength and rigidity to hold the concrete and to withstand the necessary pressure, tamping, and vibration without deflection from the prescribed lines. They shall be mortar-tight and constructed so that they can be removed without hammering or prying against the congrete.

The inside of forms shall be offed with a non-staining mineral oil or thoroughly wetted before concrete is placed.

Forms may be removed 24 hours after the placement of concrete. All wire ties and other devices used shall be recessed from the surface of the concrete.

- 5. Reinforcing Steel All reinforcing material shall be free of dirt, rust, scale, oil, paint or any other coatings. The steel shall be accurately placed and securely tied and blocked into position so that no movement of the steel will occur during placement of concrete.
- 6. Consolidating Concrete shall be consolidated with internal type mechanical vibrators. Vibration shall be suplemented by spading and hand tamping as necessary to insure smooth. and dense concrete along form surfaces, in corners, and around embedded items.
 - 7. Finishing Defective concrete, honeycombed areas, voids left by the removal of tie rods, ridges on all concrete surfaces permanently exposed to view or exposed to water on the finished structure, shall be remained immediately after the removal of forms. All voids shall be reamed and completely filled with dry-patching mortar.
 - 8. Protection and Curing Exposed surfaces of concrete shall be protected from the direct rays of the sun for at least the first three (3) days. All concrete shall be kept continuously moist for at least ten (10) days after being placed. Moisture may be applied by spraying or sprinkling as necessary to prevent the concrete from drying. Concrete shall not be exposed to freezing during the curing period. Curing compounds may also be used.
 - 9. Placing Temperature Concrete may not be placed at temperatures below 37° F with the temperature falling, or 34° with the temperature rising.

STABILIZATION

All borrow areas shall be graded to provide proper drainage and 1-5t in a sightly condition. All exposed surfaces of the embankment, spillway, spoil and borrow areas, and berms shall be stabilized by seeding, fertilizing and mulching (if required) in accordance with the vegetative treatment specifications shown on or accompanying the drawings.



HUDKING ASSOCIATES, INC. 101 SHELL BLDG. 200 E. JOPPA ROAD

TOWSON, MARYLAND 2/204

SEWERAGE SYSTEMS, HOWARD COUNTY HEALTH DEPT

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC WATER & PUBLIC

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

6-2-82 HOWARD

PLAN No.

THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT AND MEET THE TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SMALL POND CONSTRUCTION, SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL,

6-2-82 U.S. BOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE DATE

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY OFFICE OF PLANNING AND ZONING

6982 CHIEF: DIVISION LAND DEVELOPMENT AND ZONING ADMINISTRATION

APPROVED FOR PUBLIC WATER PUBLIC SEWERAGE ESTORM DRAINAGE SYSTEMS & PUBLIC ROADS HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

BIRECTOR

6/4/82 DATE

6-4-82

William & Rel

CHIEF BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

DEVELOPER CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND/OR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THESE PLANS OF DEVELOP-MENT POND CONSTRUCTION AND EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT OR THEIR AUTHORIZED AGENTS AS ARE DEEMED NECESSARY, DEVIATION FROM THIS PLAN WILL NOT BE MADE UNLESS AUTHORIZED BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. LL PROVIDE THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WITH A RED-LINED "AS BUILT" OF THE POND WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMPLETION, ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT & EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT,

SIGNATURE DATE

CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR POND CONSTRUC TION, EROSION, AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REPRESENT 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 MUST PROVIDE THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WITH A RED-LINED "AS BUILT" OF THE POND WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMPLETION"

DEVELOPER MOR XIV ASSOCIATES SUITE 2100 CHARLES CENTER SOUTH 36 S. CHARLES ST. BALTO, MD. 21201

ARCHITECT NICHOLS / GOULD ARCHITECTS 1111 N. HUNTER STREET BALTO, MD 21202

OWNER

OEKOS MANAGEMENT CORP. 8300 GUILFORD ROAD, SUITE C COLUMBIA, MD 21046

PARCELS H, I, O & P SECTION I, AREA RIVERS CORPORATE PARK PLAT NOS. ELECT. DIST. G HOWARD CO, MD.

DEVELOPMEN

DATE SHEET NO. REYISED OF (2) PLAN

SDP-82-76L

6185

SEPTEMBER 2019 - REVISION 7 REVISED SHEET TOTAL AND OWNER

SDP-82-76.

AS-BUILT 12-22-2023

NO AS-BUILT INFORMATION

IN THIS SHEET

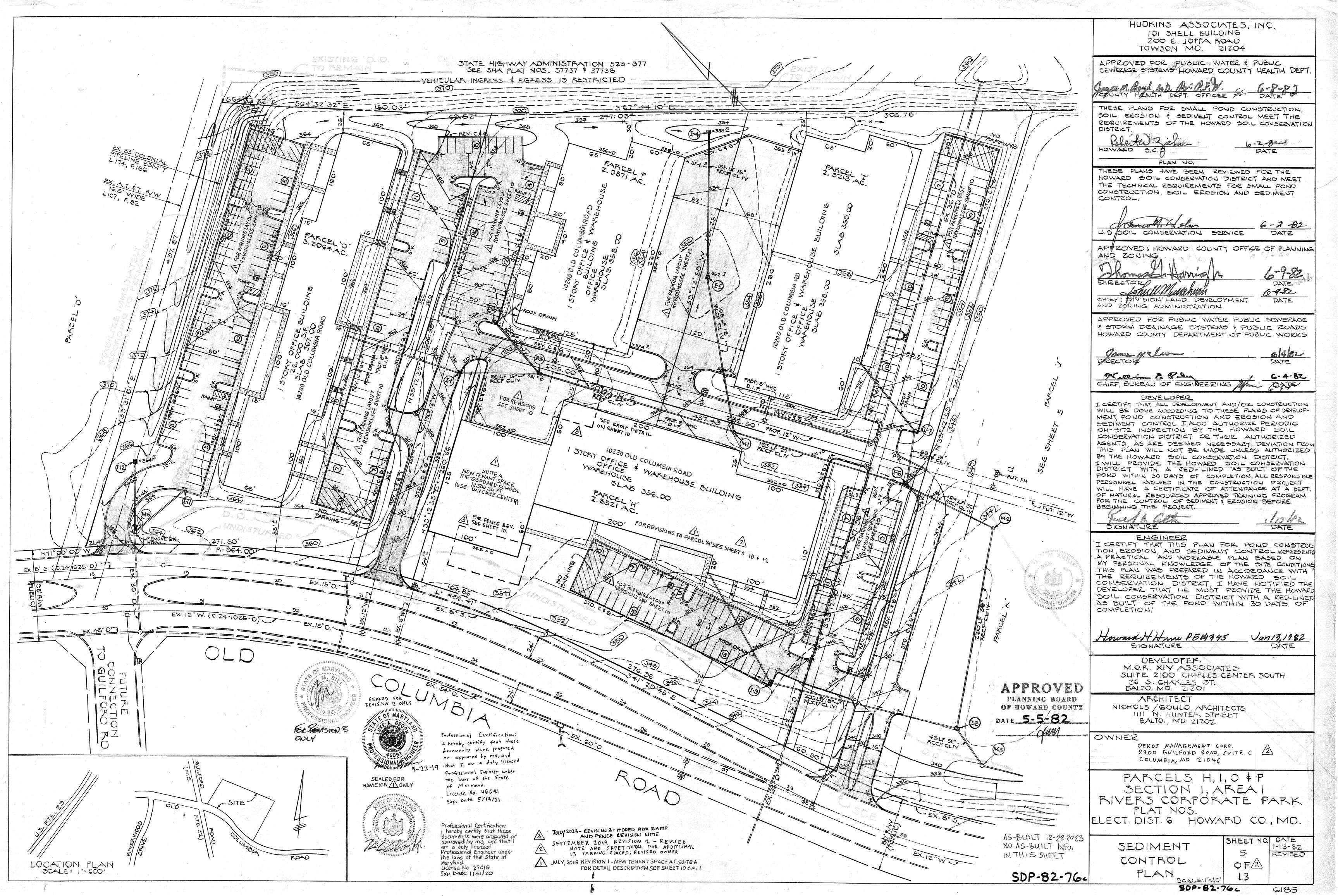
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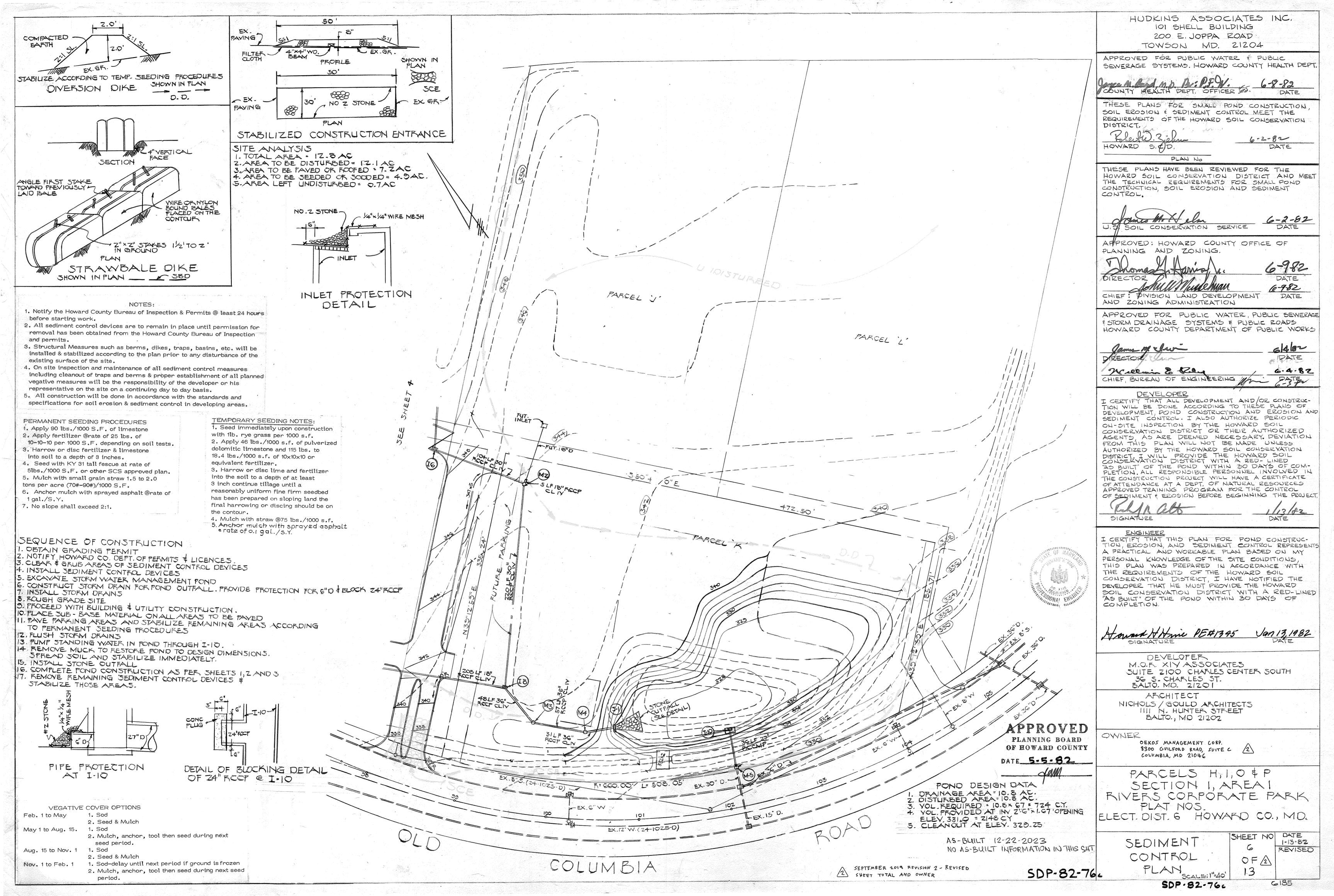
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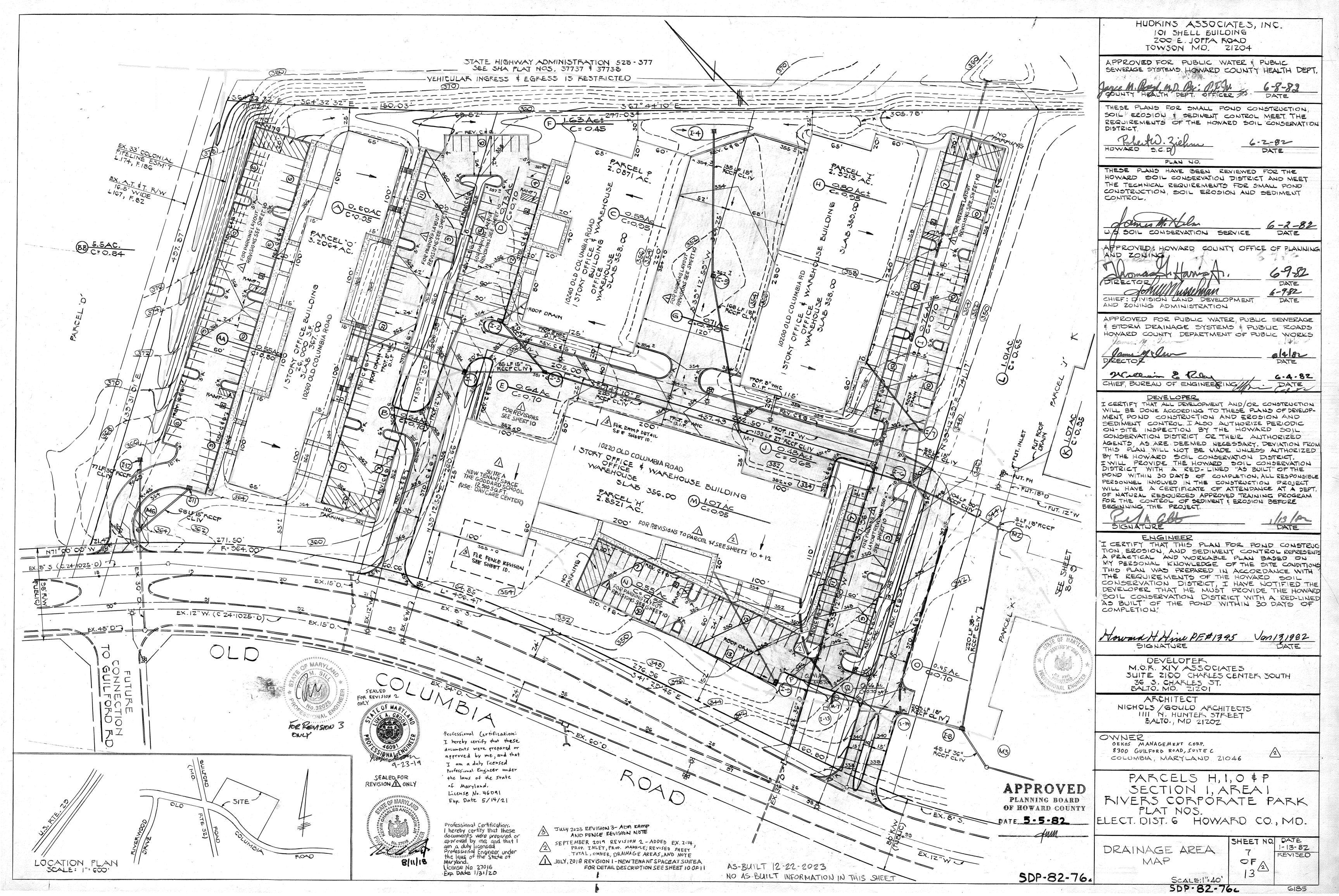
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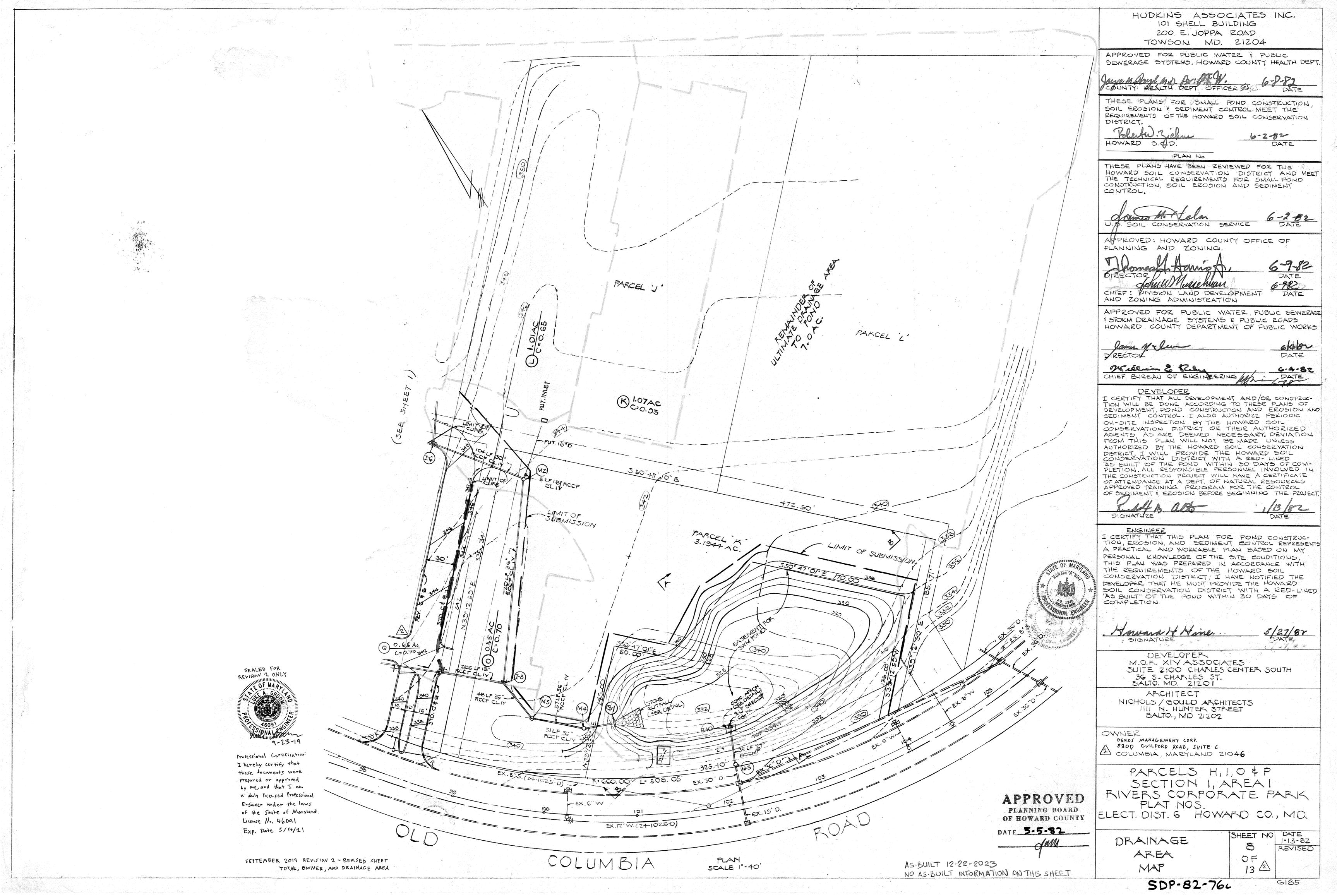
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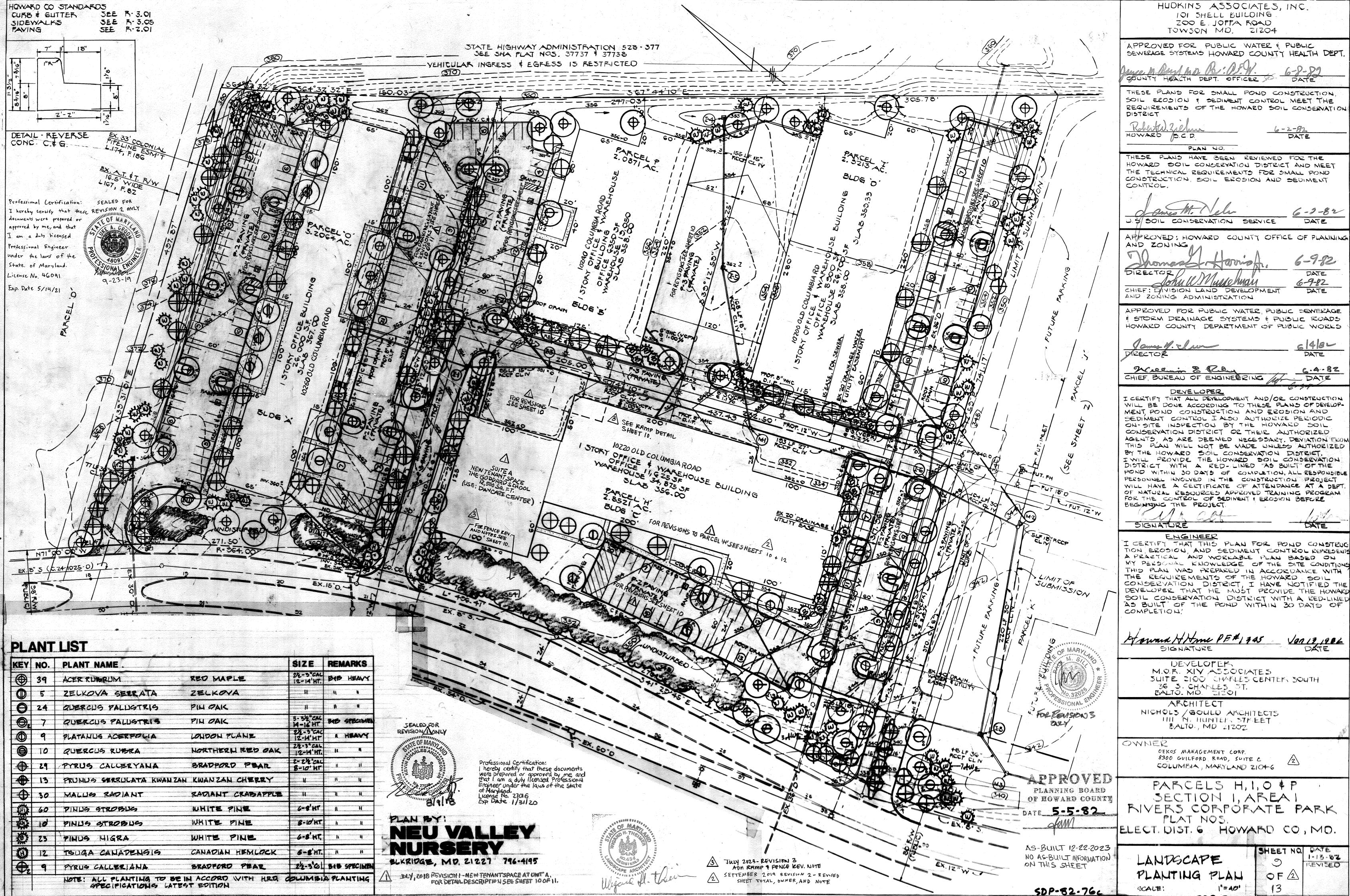
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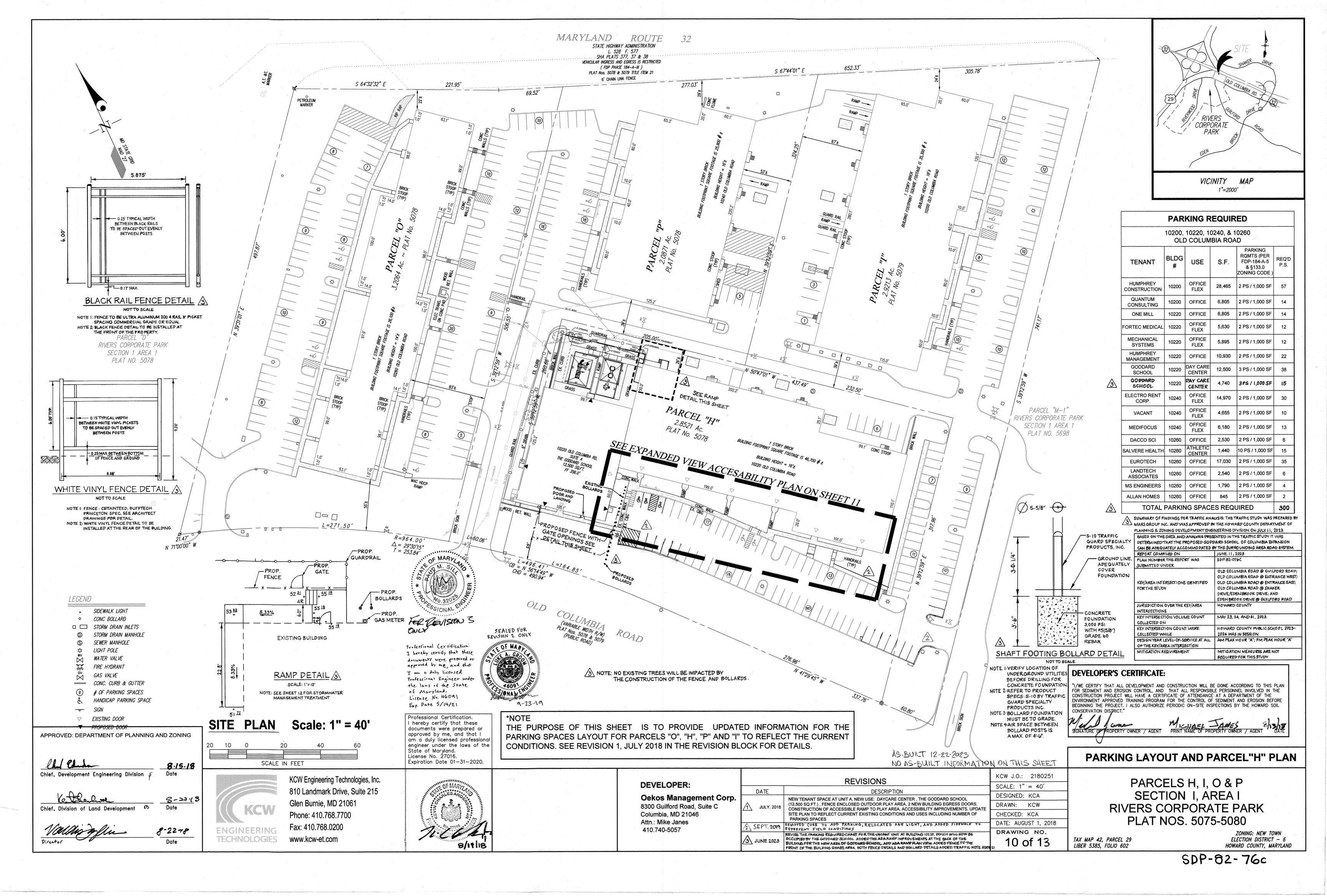


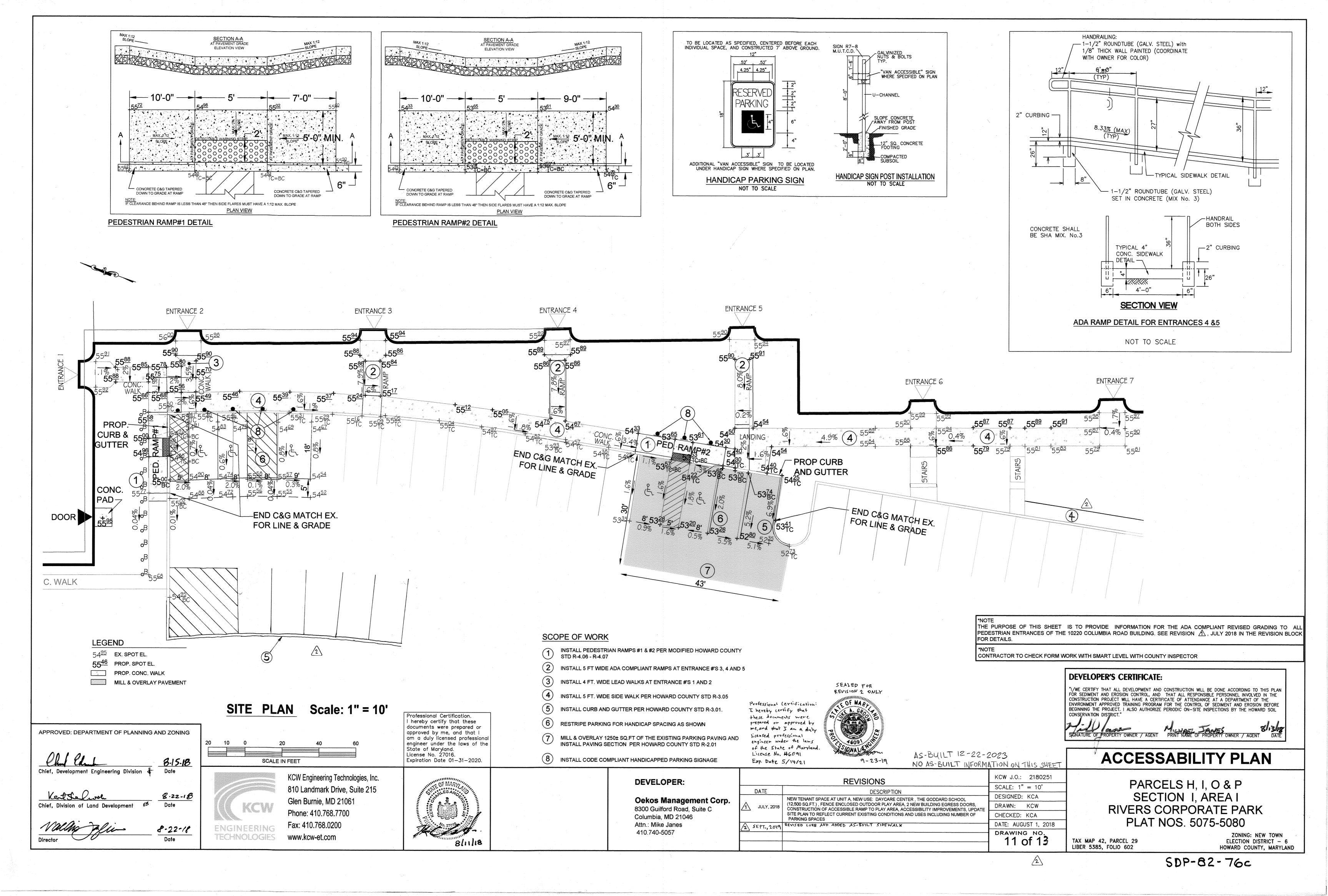
REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION

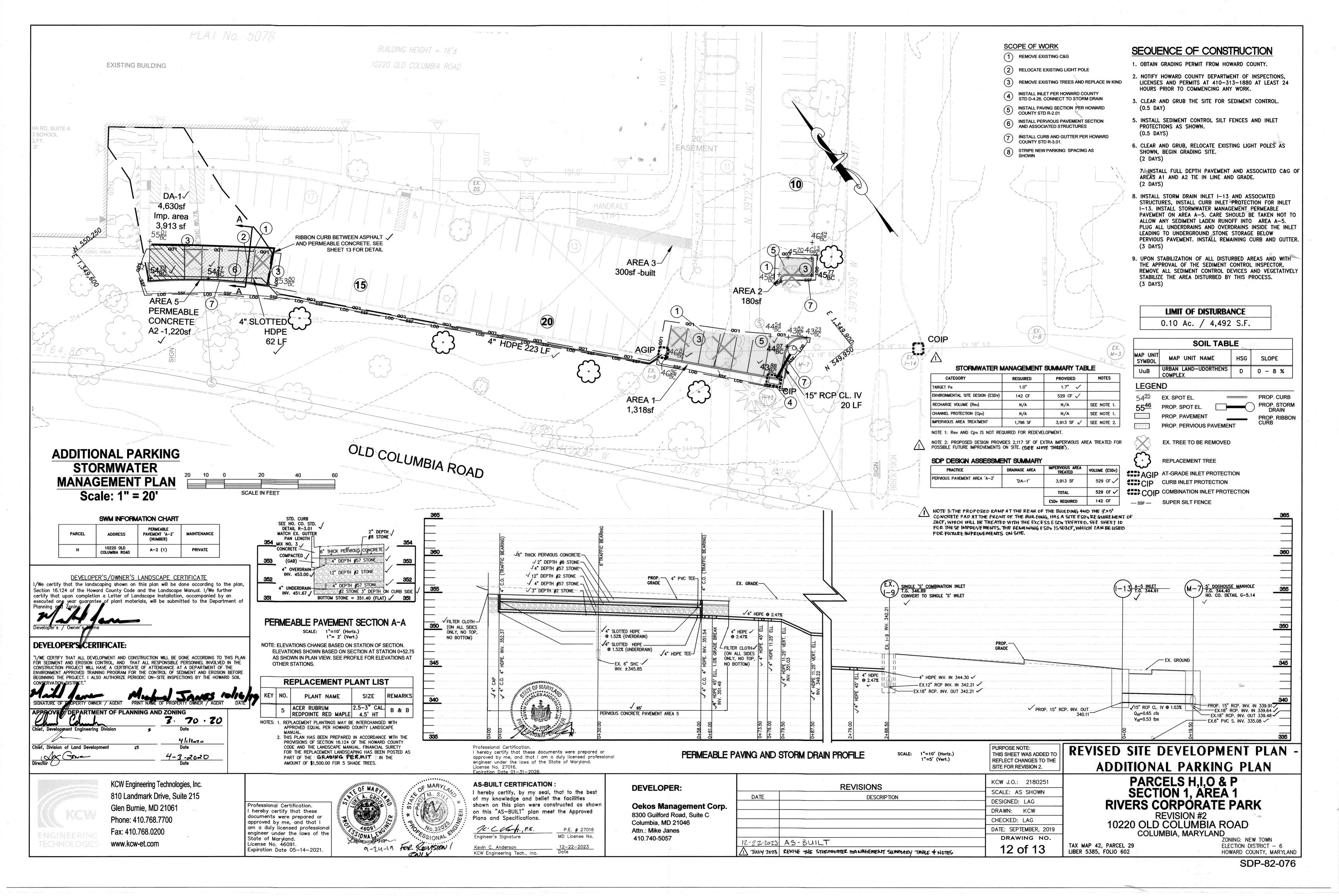
AGENTS AS ARE DEEMED NECESSARY, DEVIATION FROM THIS PLAN WILL NOT BE MADE UNLESS AUTHORIZED WILL PROVIDE THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION POND WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMPLETION, ALL RESPONSIBLE WILL HAVE A CEPTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPT.

TION EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REPRESENT A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS THIS PLAN WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT WITH A RED-LINED "AS BUILT" OF THE POND WITHIN 30 DAYS OF

50P-82-76C







B.4.B Specifications for Permeable Pavements

These specifications include information on acceptable materials for typical applications and are not exclusive or limiting. The designers responsible for developing detailed specifications for individual projects and specific conditions.

Pervious Concrete Specifications

Design Thickness - Pervious concrete applications shall be designed so that the thickness of the concrete slab shall support the traffic and vehicle types that will be carried. Applications may be designed using either standard pavement procedures (e.g., AASHTO, ACI 325.9R, ACI 330R) or using structural values derived from flexible pavement design procedures.

Mix & Installation - Traditional Portland cements (ASTM C 150, C 1157) may be used in pervious concrete applications. Phosphorus admixtures may also be used. Materials should be tested (e.g., trial batching) prior to construction so that critical properties (e.g., settling time, rate of strength development, porosity, permeability) can be determined.

Aggregate - Pervious concrete contains a limited fine aggregate content. Commonly used gradations include ASTM C 33 No. 67 (% in. to No. 4), No. 8 (% in. to No. 16) and No. 89 (% in. to No. 50) sieves. Single-sized aggregate (up to 1 inch) may also be used.

Water Content - Water-to-cement ratios between 0.27 and 0.30 are used routinely with proper inclusion of chemical admixtures. Water quality should meet ACI 30a. As a general rule, potable water should be used although recycled concrete production water meetingASTM C 94 or AASHTO M 157 may also be used.

Admixtures - Chemical admixtures (e.g., retarders or hydration-stabilizers) are used to obtain special properties in pervious concrete. Use of admixtures should meet ASTM C 494 (chemical admixtures) and ASTM C 260 (air entraining admixtures) and closely follow manufacturer's recommendations,

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

Filter Cloth - Shall be Mirafi-180N or approved equal.

Impermeable Liner - Liner thickness shall be 30 mil (ASTM-D-4813). A geotextile fabric should be used to protect the liner from puncture.

Underdrain pipes should meet the following criteria:

- Distribution Pipe Should be 8" diameter, slotted rigid HDPE pipe (AASHTO M252, Type S) in
- a gravel layer. - Underdrain Pipe - Should be 6" diameter, slotted rigid HDPE pipe (AASHTO M252, Type S) in
- a gravel layer. - Overdrain Pipe - Should be 4" diameter, slotted rigid HDPE pipe (AASHTO M252, Type S) in
- a gravel layer. - Perforations - If perforated pipe is used, perforations should be %" diameter located 6" on
- center with a minimum of four holes per row. Pipe shall be wrapped with a 1/4" (No. 4 or 4x4) galvanized hardware cloth.

Construction Criteria:

The following items should be addressed during construction of projects with permeable pavement:

Erosion and Sediment Control: Final grading for installation should not take place until the surrounding site is stabilized. If this cannot be accomplished, runoff from disturbed areas shall be diverted around proposed pavement locations.

Soil Compaction: Sub soils shall not be compacted. Construction should be performed with lightweight, wide tracked equipment to minimize compaction. Excavated materials should be placed in

Distribution Systems: Overdrain, underdrain, and distribution pipes shall be checked to ensure that both the material and perforations meet specifications. The upstream ends of pipes should be capped prior to installation. All distribution pipes used should be installed flat along the bed bottom.

Subbase Installation: Subbase aggregate shall be clean and free of fines. The subbase shall be placed in lifts and lightly rolled according to the specifications.

Inspection:

Regular inspections shall be made during the following stages of construction:

During excavation to subgrade

During placement and backfill of any drainage or distribution system(s).

During placement of the crushed stone subbase material.

During placement of the surface material.

Upon completion of final grading and establishment of permanent stabilization.

Maintenance Criteria:

The following procedures should be considered essential for maintaining permeable pavement systems:

Pavements should be used only where regular maintenance can be performed. Maintenance agreements should clearly specify how to conduct routine tasks to ensure long-term performance.

Pavement surfaces should be swept and vacuumed to reduce sediment accumulation and ensure continued surface porosity. Sweeping should be performed at least twice annually with a commercial cleaning unit. Washing systems and compressed air units should not be used to perform surface

Drainage pipes, inlets, stone edge drains, and other structures within or draining to the subbase should be cleaned out at regular intervals

Trucks and other heavy vehicles can grind dirt and grit into the porous surfaces, leading to clogging and premature failure. These vehicles should be prevented from tracking and spilling material onto the

Deicers should be used in moderation. When used, deicers should be non-toxic and organic and can be applied either as calcium magnesium acetate or as pretreated salt. Snow plowing should be done carefully with blades set one-inch higher than normal. Plowed snow piles and snowmelt should not be directed to permeable pavement.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. INTRODUCTION

THESE SPECIFICATIONS PROVIDE TECHNICAL INFORMATION ON PERVIOUS CONCRETE APPLICATION, DESIGN METHODS, MATERIALS, PROPERTIES, MIXTURE PROPORTIONING, CONSTRUCTION METHODS, TESTING, AND INSPECTION.

THE TERM "PERVIOUS CONCRETE" DESCRIBES A ZERO-SLUMP, OPEN-GRADED MATERIAL CONSISTING OF PORTLAND CEMENT, COARSE AGGREGATE, LITTLE OR NO FINE AGGREGATE, ADMIXTURES, AND WATER. THE COMBINATION OF THESE INGREDIENTS WILL PRODUCE A HARDENEDMATERIAL WITH CONNECTED PORES, RANGING IN SIZE FROM 0.08 TO 0.32 IN. THAT ALLOW WATER TO PASS THROUGH EASILY. THE VOID CONTENT SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 15% WITH A MINIMUM COMPRESSIVE STRENGTHS OF 3.000 PSI. THE ORAINAGE RATE OF PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENTWILL VARY WITH AGGREGATE SIZE AND DENSITY OF THE MIXTURE, BUT WILL GENERALLY FALL INTOTHE RANGE OF 2 TO 18 GAL/MIN/FT2.

AGGREGATES

AGGREGATE GRADINGS USED IN PERVIOUS CONCRETE SHALL BE EITHER SINGLE-SIZED COARSE AGGREGATE OR GRADING BETWEEN 3/4 AND 3/8 INCH. ROUNDED AND CRUSHED AGGREGATES, BOTH NORMAL AND LIGHTWEIGHT, ARE ACCEPTABLE. THE AGGREGATE USED SHOULD MEET REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM D 448 AND C 33. FINE AGGREGATES SHALL NOT BE USED IN PERVIOUS CONCRETE MIXTURES.

3. CEMENTITIOUS MATERIALS

PORTLAND CEMENT CONFORMING TO ASTM C 150, C 595, OR C 1157 IS USED AS THE MAIN BINDER. FLY ASH, SLAG CEMENT, AND SILICA FUME SHOULD MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM C 618, C 989, AND C 1240, RESPECTIVELY.

ADMIXTURES SHOULD MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM C 494. WATER-REDUCING ADMIXTURES (HIGH-RANGE OR MEDIUM-RANGE) ARE USED DEPENDING ON THE W/C. RETARDING ADMIXTURES ARE USED TO STABILIZE AND CONTROL CEMENT HYDRATION.

PERCOLATION RATE

THE PERCOLATION RATE OF PERVIOUS CONCRETE IS DIRECTLY RELATED TO THE AIR VOID CONTENT. A MINIMUM VOID CONTENT OF 15% IS REQUIRED.

6. PROPORTIONS OF CONSTITUENT MATERIALS

PORTLAND CEMENT TYPE 1/11	LB-DRY/YD3	600
COARSE AGGREGATE, PEA GRAVEL	LB-SSD/YD3	2740
WATER	LB/YD3	145
WATER-REDUCING ADMIXTURE	OZ/100LB CEMENT	5.0
VISCOSITY MODIFYING ADMIXTURE	OZ/100LB CEMENT	6.0
SET STABILIZING ADMIXTURE	OZ/100LB CEMENT	6.0

DESIGN PROPERTIES

	RATIO WATER/CEMENT	BY WEIGHT	0.24
	RATIO AGGREGATE/CEMENT	BY WEIGHT	4.5
	VOID CONTENT	PERCENT BY COLUMN	19
	PLASTIC UNIT WEIGH	POUNDS PER CUBIC FOOT	129.1
I	WATER STORAGE	INCHES PER INCH DEPTH OF PAVEMENT	0.19
I	WATER PERCOLATION	GALLONS PER SQUARE FOOT-MINUTE	2.1
	FLEXURAL STRENGTH	POUNDS-FORCE PER SQUARE INCH	460

8. SUBGRADE PREPARATION AND LAYOUT

THE TOP 4 IN OF THE SUBGRADE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF GRANULAR OR GRAVELLY MATERIAL WITH NO MORE THAN A MODERATE AMOUNT (10%) OF SILT OR CLAY, THE SUBGRADE SHALL NOT BE MUDDY. SATURATED. OR FROZEN WHEN PLACEMENT BEGINS. THE SUBGRADE SOILS SHALL BE MOISTENED BEFORE CONCRETE PLACEMENT, FAILURE TO PROVIDE A MOIST SUB-BASE WILL RESULT IN A REDUCTION IN STRENGTH OF THE PAVEMENT AND CAN LEAD TO A PREMATURE PAVEMENT FAILURE. TO ENSURE UNIFORM COMPACTION, WHEEL RUTS SHOULD BE RAKED AND RE-COMPACTED BEFORE CONCRETE PLACEMENT OPERATIONS. IF THE SUBGRADE SOIL PROPERTIES REQUIRE THAT AN AGGREGATE RECHARGE BED BE INCORPORATED INTO THE DRAINAGE DESIGN OF THE SITE, IT SHALL BE PLACED ON THE PREPARED SUBGRADE, COMPACTED. AND TRIMMED TO THE PROPER ELEVATIONS.

CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION OF PERVIOUS CONCRETE SHALL BE ACCOMPLISHED BY A CERTIFIED CONTRACTOR, A TECHNICIAN CERTIFIED BY THE NATIONAL READY MIX ASSOCIATION (NRM) TO INSTALL PERVIOUS CONCRETE SHALL BE ON SITE OVERSEEING INSTALLATION DURING ALL PERVIOUS CONCRETE ACTIVITIES TO VERIFY THAT THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE IS BEING INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROJECT PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACCEPTED METHODS O INSTALLING PERVIOUS CONCRETE AS ESTABLISHED BY THE NRM AND THE AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI). A PRECONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE AND CONSTRUCTION OF TEST SECTIONS ARE RECOMMENDED TO ADDRESS ISSUES SUCH AS:

- DETERMINING THE CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE; ARRANGING FOR A REALISTIC DELIVERY RATE OF CONCRETE
- ARRANGING FOR ADEQUATE ACCESS TO THE PROJECT SITE FOR THE CONCRETE TRUCKS:
- SELECTING THE OPTIMUM EQUIPMENT FOR THE SIZE OF THE PROJECT; COORDINATING TESTING AND INSPECTION:
- DEMONSTRATING THAT THE PROPOSED MIXTURE PROPORTIONS PERFORM AS EXPECTED; AND • VERIFYING THAT THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE CONTRACTOR IS ADEQUATELY QUALIFIED.

PLACEMENT OF PERVIOUS CONCRETE NEEDS TO BE COMPLETED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE. PERVIOUS CONCRETE HAS LITTLE EXCESS WATER IN THE MIXTURE, DRYING OF THE CEMENT PASTE CAN LEAD TO A RAVELING FAILURE OF THE PAVEMENT SURFACE; THEREFORE, RAPID PLACEMENT OF THE PAVEMENT IS ESSENTIAL.

11. FORM CONSTRUCTION

FORMS SHALL BE MADE OF WOOD, PLASTIC, OR STEEL AND SHOULD BE THE DEPTH OF THE PAVEMENT. FORMS SHALL BE OF SUFFICIENT STRENGTH AND STABILITY TO SUPPORT MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT. THE SUBGRADE UNDER THE FORMS SHALL BE COMPACTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GEOTECH'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND CUT TO GRADE TO SUPPORT SCREED AND ROLLER EQUIPMENT

12. CONCRETE DISTRIBUTION

CONCRETE SHOULD BE DEPOSITED AS CLOSE TO ITS FINAL POSITION AS PRACTICAL FOR PLACEMENTS THAT MIXERS CANNOT REACH, OR WHERE THE SUBGRADE DISTURBANCE IS TO BE MINIMIZED, A CONVEYOR MAY BE USED. PERVIOUS CONCRETE MIXTURES ARE TYPICALLY HARSH (ZERO SLUMP). PUMPING IS NOT RECOMMENDED. AFTER DEPOSITING CONCRETE IT SHOULD BE CUT TO A ROUGH ELEVATION WITH A RAKE OR SIMILAR HAND TOOL.

PERVIOUS CONCRETE ALONG THE FORMS SHOULD BE COMPACTED BY HAND TAMP TO ENSURE THAT THE EDGES MAINTAIN STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY AFTER THE FORMS ARE REMOVED AND THE CONCRETE IS PUT INTO SERVICE DURING COMPACTION OF THE CONCRETE. THE OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE TAMPER SHOULD BE KEPT ON THE FORM TO ENSURE THAT THE CONCRETE IS NOT COMPACTED BELOW THE FORM ELEVATION.

CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO MINIMIZE:

PULLING OR SHOVELING OF FRESH CONCRETE INTO FINAL POSITION

FILLING VOIDS IN THE CONCRETE;

• CONTAMINATING THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE WITH DELETERIOUS MATERIAL; AND

WALKING IN THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE. 13. RISER STRIPS RISER STRIPS SHALL BE PLACED ON TOP OF THE FORMS FOR INITIAL STRIKE-OFF. THESE STRIPS VARY FROM J/8 TO 3/4 IN. THICK; DEPENDING ON THE NECESSARY THICKNESS OF THE PAVEMENT SECTION, THE AGGREGATE USED IN THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE, AND THE CONTRACTOR'S PLACEMENT METHODS.

14. STRIKE-OFF METHODS AND EQUIPMENT

STRIKE-OFF METHODS WILL VARY DEPENDING ON THE SIZE OF THE PLACEMENT, FOR SMALL JOBS. SUCH AS DRIVEWAYS, OR FOR TIGHT AREAS, A HAND-HELD STRAIGHTEDGE OR JITTERBUG SCREED IS ACCEPTABLE, FOR LARGER JOBS, THE USE OF AN A-FRAME VIBRATING SCREED IS RECOMMENDED, IT IS IMPORTANT TO STRIKE-OFF THE CONCRETE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBUE; THUS. HANDWORK IS NOT RECOMMENDED DUE TO ITS LACK OF SPEED.

15. MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS

TRADITIONAL CONCRETE FINISHING TOOLS SUCH AS EDGERS AND COME-ALONG MAY BE USED TO FACILITATE PROPER PLACEMENT OF PERVIOUS CONCRETE. BULL FLOATS SHOULD NOT BE USED.

16. USING PAVEMENT AS A FORM

SPECIAL CARE WILL BE TAKEN WHEN PLACING A PERVIOUS CONCRETE SECTION NEXT TO AN EARLIER PLACEMENT FROM THE SAME DAY TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE EARLIER SECTION. WHEREAS THIS PROCEDURE IS NOT TYPICALLY RECOMMENDED, IT MAY BE NECESSARY IN SOME APPLICATIONS.

- CAREFULLY PEEL BACK THE CURING SHEET COVERING THE EARLIER PLACEMENT TO JUST REVEAL THE INSIDE EDGE OF THE FORM, CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO KEEP THE EARLIER PERVIOUS CONCRETE COMPLETELY COVERED:
- PLACE SHEETS OF PLYWOOD OR ORIENTED STRAND BOARD (OSB) (3/8 IN [1 0 MM] OR THICKER AS REQUIRED) ON TOP OF THE CURING SHEET, ALONG THE EDGE OF THE EARLIER PERVIOUS PLACEMENT:
- REMOVE FROM THE FORM BOARD. EXPOSING THE FRESH EDGE OF THE EARLIER PLACEMENT; PLACE PERVIOUS CONCRETE UP TO THIS EDGE:
- STRIKE OFF THE FRESHLY PLACED PERVIOUS CONCRETE WITH THE SCREED RIDING ON THE PLYWOOD OR 058;
- . CONTINUE WITH CONSOLIDATION AS USUAL; AND

COVER THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

17. CONSOLIDATION

IMMEDIATELY AFTER STRIKE-OFF THE FIRST RISER STRIPS ARE REMOVED ON EACH FORM AND THE CONCRETE IS COMPACTED TO THE FORM'S ELEVATION WITH A WEIGHTED ROLLER. A HAND TAMP MAY BE USED ALONG THE EDGES TO FACILITATE COMPACTION ALONG THE FORMS. THE ROLLER IS USED TO COMPACT THE CONCRETE TO CREATE A STRONG CEMENT PASTE BOND BETWEEN AGGREGATE PARTICLES AND TO PROVIDE AN ACCEPTABLE SURFACE SMOOTHNESS. THE ROLLER SHOULD BE OF ADEQUATE WIDTH TO RIDE ON THE FORMS AND SHOULD PROVIDE A MINIMUM OF 10 PSI VERTICAL FORCE.

18. CONTRACTION

CONTRACTION JOINTS SHOULD BE INSTALLED AS INDICATED BY THE CERTIFIED TECHNICIAN. THEY SHALL HAVE A DEPTH OF 1/3 TO).\ OF THE THICKNESS OF THE PAVEMENT. JOINTS SHALL BE INSTALLED IN THE FRESH CONCRETE. A SPECIALLY DESIGNED ROLLING JOINTER WITH A BLADE THAT IS AT LEAST).\ (PREFERABLY 1/3) THE THICKNESS OF THE SLAB AND WITH ENOUGH WEIGHT TO FORCE THE BLADE TO CLEANLY CUT THE JOINT SHALL BE USED. IN PLACEMENTS WITH WIDE LANE WIDTHS, A LONGITUDINAL JOINT MAY BE CUT WITH THE COMPACTING ROLLER.

19. CURING AND PROTECTION THE OPEN PORE STRUCTURE OF PERVIOUS CONCRETE MAKES CURING PARTICULARLY

THE COVER MATERIAL SHALL BE A CLEAR, 6 MIL OR THICKER POLYETHYLENE SHEET OF SUFFICIENT DIMENSION TO BE ABLE TO COVER THE ENTIRE WIDTH OF A LANE ALONG A REASONABLE DISTANCE. WOVEN MATERIALS, SUCH AS BURLAP AND GEOTEXTILE FABRIC AND WAX-BASED CURING

COMPOUNDS SHALL NOT BE USED. STRIKE-OFF, COMPACTION, AND CURING OPERATIONS SHALL BE KEPT AS CLOSE TOGETHER AS POSSIBLE TO PREVENT DRYING OF THE TOP SURFACE OF THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE. FOLLOWING THE PLACEMENT PROCESS, AS SOON AS THE STRIKE-OFF OPERATION HAS MOVED ON TO A NEW RISER STRIP. THE USED RISER STRIPS SHOULD BE REMOVED AND THE COMPACTION OPERATIONS SHOULD BEGIN. WHEN ADVERSE AMBIENT WEATHER CONDITIONS EXIST, SUCH AS HIGH TEMPERATURE, HIGH WIND, OR LOW HUMIDITY, AN EVAPORATION RETARDANT SHOULD BE LIGHTLY SPRAYED ON THE SURFACE FOLLOWING STRIKE-OFF OPERATIONS AND BEFORE COMPACTION. CURING SHOULD BEGIN WITHIN 20

ITS "SHEEN" IT SHOULD BE LIGHTLY MISTED WITH WATER. THE POLYETHYLENE COVER SHALL OVERLAP ALL EXPOSED SURFACES SO THAT IT MAY BE SECURED IN PLACE, REINFORCING BAR, LUMBER, OR CONCRETE BLOCKS MAY BE USED TO SECURE THE MATERIAL SHALL NOT BE USED, AS THEY MAY WASH AWAY OR INTO THE PORES OF THE CONCRETE UPON REMOVAL. IF WOODEN FORMS ARE USED, THE RISER STRIPS MAY BE USED TO SECURE THE SHEETS IN PLACE. ALL EDGES OF PAVEMENT SHALL BE COVERED PROPERLY

MINUTES AFTER THE FINAL COMPACTION OPERATIONS. BEFORE COVERING IF THE CONCRETE HAS LOST

FOR PROPER CURING, THE PAVEMENT SHALL REMAIN COVERED FOR 7 DAYS FOR STRAIGHT CEMENT CONCRETE MIXTURES AND 10 DAYS FOR CONCRETE MIXTURES THAT INCORPORATE SUPPUEMENTARY CEMENTITIOUS MATERIALS. STRIPING SHOULD BE APPLIED ONLY AFTER THE CURING PERIOD HAS PASSED. NO TRAFFIC SHALL BE ALLOWED ON THE PAVEMENT DURING CURING. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE MEASURES TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE PAVEMENT DUE TO ABUSE FROM CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS. SPECIFICALLY, THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROHIBIT REMOVAL OF THE CURING MATERIAL AND PREVENT ANY TRAFFIC FROM TRAVELING ON THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENT. ADDITIONALLY, THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT ALLOW STORAGE OF BUILDING AND LANDSCAPING MATERIALS ON THE PAVEMENT SURFACE AS THESE MATERIALS CAN CLOSE THE PORES OR OTHERWISE DAMAGE PERVIOUS PAVEMENTS.

COLD WEATHER PROTECTION - COLD WEATHER MEASURES SHALL BE USED TO PROTECT THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE FROM FREEZING WHILE MAINTAINING MOISTURE FOR THE TIME NECESSARY TO ACHIEVE THE DESIRED PHYSICAL PROPERTIES. CURING BLANKETS WORK SUFFICIENTLY TO SERVE BOTH

HOT WEATHER PROTECTION - IN HOT WEATHER, TRANSPORTING, PLACING, AND COMPACTING SHALL BE DONE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE, EVAPORATION RETARDANT MAY BE APPLIED TO THE SURFACE OF THE CONCRETE FOLLOWING THE STRIKE-OFF PROCESS TO RETARD THE LOSS OF MOISTURE ON THE SURFACE. AFTER CONSOLIDATION AND BEFORE PLACING THE POLYETHYLENE, THE SURFACE MAY BE LIGHTLY MISTED WITH WATER OR AN EVAPORATION RETARDANT IF THE SURFACE APPEARS TO BE LOSING ITS SHEEN APPEARANCE.

20. REPAIRING PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVEMENTS GRINDING HIGH SPOTS CAN BE GROUND WITH A WEIGHTED GRINDER. THE GRINDER WILL CUT THROUGH AND

EXPOSE THE AGGREGATE IN GROUND AREAS, HOWEVER, CHANGING THE APPEARANCE OF THE PAVEMENT. HOLES OR LOW SPO

SMALL HOUES (LOW SPOTS) SHALL BE PATCHED WITH AN AGGREGATE EPOXY BLEND TO MATCH THE APPEARANCE OF THE PAVEMENT SURFACE. THE AGGREGATE SHALL BE COATED WITH WET CEMENT AND CURED BEFORE PATCHING. LARGE HOLES SHALL BE PATCHED WITH PERVIOUS CONCRETE OF THE SAME MIXTURE PROPORTIONS AS THE ORIGINAL SURFACE, WHEN PATCHING, IT IS HIGHLY UNLIKELY THAT THE COLOR OF THE PATCH WILL MATCH THE ORIGINAL SURFACE MATERIAL

EPOXY BODING AGENTS MAY BE USED TO ENSURE PROPER BONDING BETWEEN THE OLD AND

IN THE EVENT THAT A SECTION OF PERVIOUS CONCRETE IS CUT, A FULL DEPTH REPAIR SHALL BE PERFORMED. THIS WOULD INCLUDE REMOVING A SQUARE SECTION THE WIDTH OF A PLACED PLANE SUCH THAT THE NEW MATERIAL WOULD BE LARGE ENOUGH TO MAINTAIN ITS STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY

UNDER LOADING.

MAINTENANCE

PFRVIOUS CONCRETE, POWER VACU MING AND PRESSURE WASHING. THE MOST EFFECTIVE SCHEME, HOWEVER, IS TO COMBINE THE TWO ÆECHNIQUES, POWER VACUUM AFTER PRESSURE WASHING, DURING PRESSURE WASHING CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN NOT TO USE TOO MUCH PRESSURE, AS THIS WILL DAMAGE THE PERVIOUS CONCRETE. A SMALL SECTION OF THE PAVEMENT SHOULD BE PRESSURE WASHED USING VARYING WATER PRESSURES TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE PRESSURE FOR THE GIVEN PAVEMENT.

THERE ARE TWO COMMONLY ACCEPTED MAINTENANCE METHODS TO MAINTAIN

21. MAINTENANCE A CLICCECTED MAINTENANCE COLEDINE IS AC FOLLOWS

A SUGGESTED MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE IS AS FOLLOWS:	
ACTIVITY	SCHEDULE
ENSURE THAT PAVING AREA IS CLEAN OF DEBRIS	MONTHLY
ENSURE THAT THE AREA IS CLEAR OF SEDIMENTS	MONTHLY
SEED BARE UPLAND AREAS	AS NEEDED
PRESSURE WASH/VACUUM SWEEP SURFACE	TWICE ANNUALLY
INSPECT THE SURFACE FOR DETERIORATION OR SPALLING	ANNUALLY

22. PRECONSTRUCTION INSPECTION AND TESTING

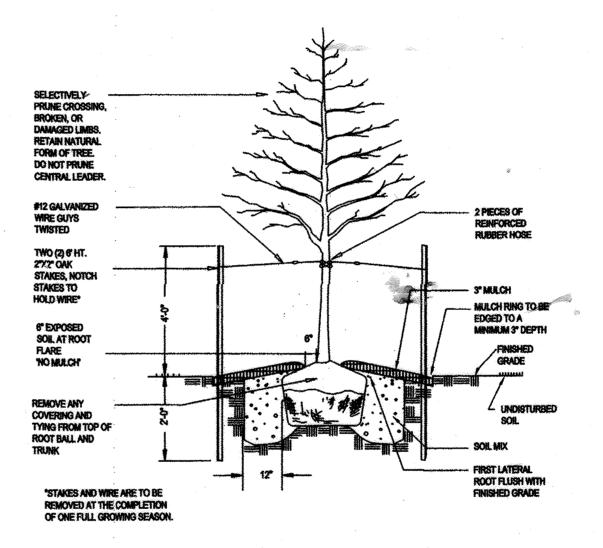
DETERMINING THE PERMEABILITY OF THE SUBGRADE AND SOIL ANALYSIS ARE IMPORTANT IN THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE PROJECT. BASIC TESTS OF THE PROPERTIES OF THE SUBGRADE SHALL INCLUDE A PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS (ASTM D 422). SOIL CLASSIFICATION (ASTM 0 2487), AND STANDARD PROCTOR (ASTM D 698). A DOUBLE RING INFILTROMETER (ASTM D 3385) OR OTHER SUITABLE TEST SHALL BE PERFORMED TO ADEQUATELY TEST THE PERMEABILITY. FOR SMALL PROJECTS, THESE TESTS ARE NOT NECESSARY IF OTHER BORINGS AND/OR INFILTRATIONS TESTS HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED AND IN COMBINATION WITH EXPERIENCE WITH THE LOCAL SOILS IF OTHER BORINGS OR INFILTRATION TESTS HAVE BEEN DONE IN THE FACILITY, ESPECIALLY IF THE DESIGNER HAS PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE WITH SIMILAR LOCAL SOILS.

NORMAL TESTING PROCEDURES FOR DENSITY (COMPACTION) IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STANDARD ASTM TEST PROCEDURE SHOULD BE PERFORMED WITHOUT MODIFICATION BEFORE CONCRETE PLACEMENT AS PART OF A NORMAL QUALITY CONTROL PLAN.

DURING CONSTRUCTION: FOR EACH DAYS PLACEMENT, OR WHEN VISUAL INSPECTION INDICATES A CHANGE IN APPEARANCE OF THE FRESH MIXTURE, AT LEAST ONE TEST SHOULD CONDUCTED TO VERIFY THE DENSITY OF THE MATERIAL. THE TEST OF THE MIXTURE SHOULD BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM C 172 AND C 29. ACCEPTANCE SHOULD BE ON A VALUE OF ± 5 LB/FT3 (80 KG/M3) OF THE DESIGN UNIT WEIGHT.

AFTER CONSTRUCTION: THE LEVEL OF COMPACTION OF THE FRESH MIXTURE CAN HAVE AN IMPACT ON THE LIFE AND PERMEABILITY OF THE FINISHED PRODUCT. CORING OF THREE SAMPLES OF THE PAVEMENT WILL RESULT IN ACCEPTANCE SAMPLES FOR THICKNESS, VOID CONTENT, AND UNIT WEIGHT. CORE SAMPLES SHOULD BE OBTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM C 42 AND TESTED AT 28 DAYS OF AGE.

23. FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION INCLUDING REFERENCES SEE PERVIOUS CRETE, REPORTED BY ACI **COMMITTEE 552. ACI 522R-10.**



PLANTING DETAIL FOR DECIDUOUS AND EVERGREEN TREES* - 1 - 4" CALIPER

STANDARD HOWARD COUNTY OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED PERMEABLE PAVEMENT (A-2)

- The Owner shall periodically sweep (or vacuum porous concrete pavement) the pavement surfaces to reduce sediment accumulation and ensure continued surface porosity. Sweeping should be performed at least twice annually with a commercial cleaning unit. Washing or compressed air units should not be used to perform surface cleaning.
- The Owner shall periodically clean drainage pipes, inlets, stone edge drains and other structures within or draining to the subbase,
- The Owner shall use deicers in moderation. Deicers should be non-toxic and be applied either as calcium magnesium acetate or as pretreated salt.
- The Owner shall ensure snow plowing is performed carefully with blades set one-inch above the surface. Plowed snow piles and snowmelt should not be directed to permeable pavement. melt should not be directed to permeable pavement.

PURPOSE NOTE:

THIS SHEET WAS ADDED T

REFLECT CHANGES TO THE

SITE FOR REVISION 2.

KCW J.O.: 2180251

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DESIGNED: LAG

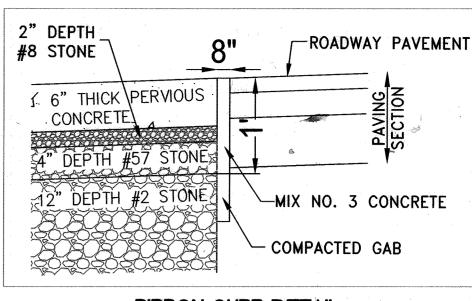
DRAWN: KCW

CHECKED: LAG

DATE: SEPTEMBER, 2019

DRAWING NO.

13 of 13



RIBBON CURB DETAIL
SCALE: 1"=10' (Horiz.)

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION:

I hereby certify, by my seal, that to the best of my knowledge and belief the facilities shown on this plan were constructed as shown on this "AS-BUILT" plan meet the Approved Plans and Specifications.

P.E. # 27016 MD License No. 12-22-2023 Date Kevin C. Anderson KCW Engineering Tech., Inc.



rofessional Certification. hereby certify that these ocuments were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professiona engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland. icense No. 27016. Expiration Date 01-31-2026.

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE:

I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN 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 INSPECTIONS BY THE HOWARD SOIL

REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN SWM AND LANDSCAPE DETAILS

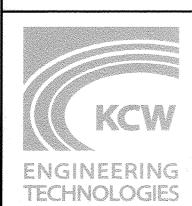
PARCELS H,I,O & P SECTION 1, AREA 1 RIVERS CORPORATE PARK

REVISION #2 10220 OLD COLUMBIA ROAD COLUMBIA, MARYLAND

TAX MAP 42, PARCEL 29 LIBER 5385, FOLIO 602

ZONING: NEW TOWN ELECTION DISTRICT - 6 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

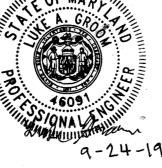
DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING 3.30.20 4/1/2020 4-3-2020



KCW Engineering Technologies, Inc. 810 Landmark Drive, Suite 215 Glen Burnie, MD 21061 Phone: 410.768.7700 Fax: 410.768.0200

www.kcw-et.com

rofessional Certification. hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland. License No. 46091. Expiration Date 05-14-2021.



Oekos Management Corp. 8300 Guilford Road, Suite C Columbia, MD 21046 Attn.: Mike Janes 410.740-5057

DEVELOPER:

DATE

12-22-2023 AS-BUILT

REVISIONS

DESCRIPTION

SDP-82-76c