ADDITION TO

VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

EXISTING PAVING 7

BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.

"WESELY Az. 1962" N 492468.27 E 868676.61 BENCH MARK REFERENCE HO. CO. B.M. T-25 1957 EL. 276.958 SITE DEVELOPMENT GENERAL NOTES

- 1. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF HOWARD COUNTY PLUS MSHA STANDARDS
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS/DIVISION OF CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION AT (410) 313-1880 AT LEAST FIVE (5) WORKING DAYS
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION WORK
- 4. SITE ANALYSIS DATA CHART A. TOTAL PROJECT AREA: 679,536 SQ. FT. = 15.6 AC. B. AREA OF PLAN SUBMISSION: ENTIRE SITE C. LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE: 576,734 SQ. FT. = 13.24 AC. D. SITE ZONING: M-2
- E. SITE USE: AUTOMOBILE STORAGE YARD F. TREE SAVE AREA: 112,829 SQ. FT. = 2.59AC. G. OPEN SPACE ON SITE: 102,366 SQ. FT. = 2.35 AC.
- TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES, MARKINGS AND SIGNINGS SHALL BE IN ACCORDENCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD). ALL STREET AND REGULATORY SIGNS SHALL BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ANY ASPHALT.
- INCH WATER MAIN (CONTRACT # 654-W) THROUGH SITE NORTH/SOUTH. OFF THE
- THE 100-YEAR FLOOD PLAIN DELINEATION SHOWN ON THIS PLAN IS PROVIDED PER F.I.R.M. COMMUNITY PANEL NO. 240044-0040 B
- 8. THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY PROPOSED WILL BE A RETENTION POND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DETAILS THAT IS PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED.

SEDIMENT CONTROL & POND CONSTRUCTION

() By the Developer.

"UWe certify that all development and/or construction will persunnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. I shall engage a registered professional engineer to supervise pond construction and provide the Howard Soil Conservation District with an "as-built" plan of the nord within 30 day of compution I also authorize periodic on-site inspections by the Howard For Conservation District."

(/) By the Engineer

"I certify that this plan for pond construction, crosion and sediment control represents a practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site conditions. This plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District. I have notified the developer that he/she must engage a registered professional enginher to supervise pond construction and provide the Howard Soil Conservation District with an "as-built" plan of the pond sy time 30 days of completion."

These plans have been reviewed for the Howard Soil Conservation District and meet the technical requirements for small pond construction, soil

EXISTING CONTOUR PROPOSED CONTOUR . EXISTING CURB

PROPOSED CURB EXISTING HYDRANT PROPOSED HYDRANT WATER VALVE PROPOSED STORM DRAIN PROPOSED WATER MAIN . EXISTING MANHOLE PROPOSED MANHOLE PROPERTY LINE EXISTING FENCE PROPOSED FENCE ,

SOIL TYPE BOUNDARY

SITE ANALYSIS DATA CHART

GROSS SITE AREA: 15.6 AC. = 679,536 SO. FT. **LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE**: 13.24 AC. = 576,734 SQ. FT. TREE SAVE AREA: 2.59 AC. = 112,829 SQ. FT. SITE ZONING: AUTOMOBILE STORAGE **OPEN SPACE ON SITE**: 2.35 AC. = 102,366 SQ. FT. * STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROPOSED: RETENTION POND

LEGEND

CERTIFICATION BY OWNER I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE THERE ARE NO EXISTING BURIAL GROUNDS OR CEMETERIES ON THE PROPERTY BEING DEVELOPED.

GENERAL SURVEY NOTES:

- 1. THE BOUNDARY INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON IS BASED ON A FIELD RUN A.L.T.A. BOUNDARY SURVEY AS PREPARED BY CAPITOL DEVELOPMENT DESIGN, INC.
- 2. ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON WERE TAKEN FROM AVAILABLE RECORDS, FIELD CHECKED AND VERIFIED

GENERAL STORM DRAIN NOTES:

- 1. ALL STORM DRAINS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE GENERAL CONDITIONS AND STANDRAD SPECIFICATIONS OF HOWARD €OUNTY, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (MSHA), UNLESS OTHERWISE
- TYPES OF STRUCTURES REFER TO THE LATEST STANDARD DETAILS OF MSHA AND MDE (SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL), UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 3. INFORMATION CONCERNING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES WAS OBTAINED FROM AVAILABLE RECORDS, BUT THE CONTRACTOR MUST DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES BY DIGGING PEST PITS BY HAND AT ALL UTILITY CROSSINGS WELL IN ADVANCE OF TRENCHING, IF THE CLEARANCES ARE LESS THAN SPECIFIED ON THIS PLAN OR TWELVE INCHES (12") WHICHEVER IS LESS. CONTACT THE ENGINEER AND THE OWNER OF THE OTHER INVOLVED UTILITY, BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE CONSTRUCTION.
- 4. ALL STORMS DRAINS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF ONE (1) FOOT OF COVER.
- 5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF

SITE GRADING MAP

N 41 (11' 33'W

WETLAND NOTE:

It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain any state permits, if required, for any construction activity covered by this plan which impacts a State regulated wetland Any changes to plans for this development whether required by the State or mitiated by the applicant to meet State requirements, must be approved by THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING.

OWNER/DEVELOPER **BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON** AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. 7151 BROOKDALE ROAD BALTIMORE, MD 21227



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SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN NOTES AND

SEDIMENT CONTROL TRAP NOTES AND

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES AND TABLES

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES AND TABLES FOR

ENTRANCE AND TREE PROTECTION

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OFF-SITE FOREST MITIGATION PLAN

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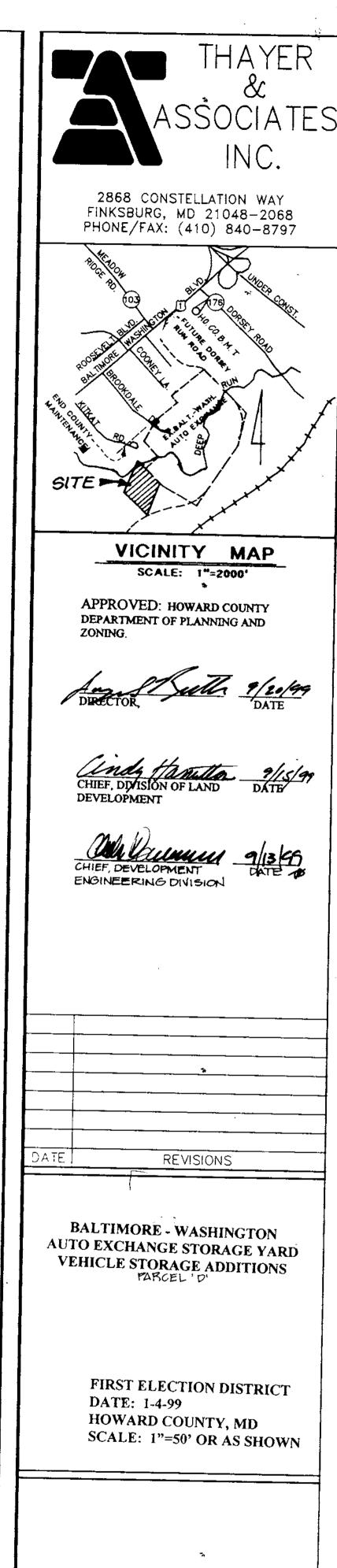
SHEET 15 OF 16

SHEET 16 OF 16

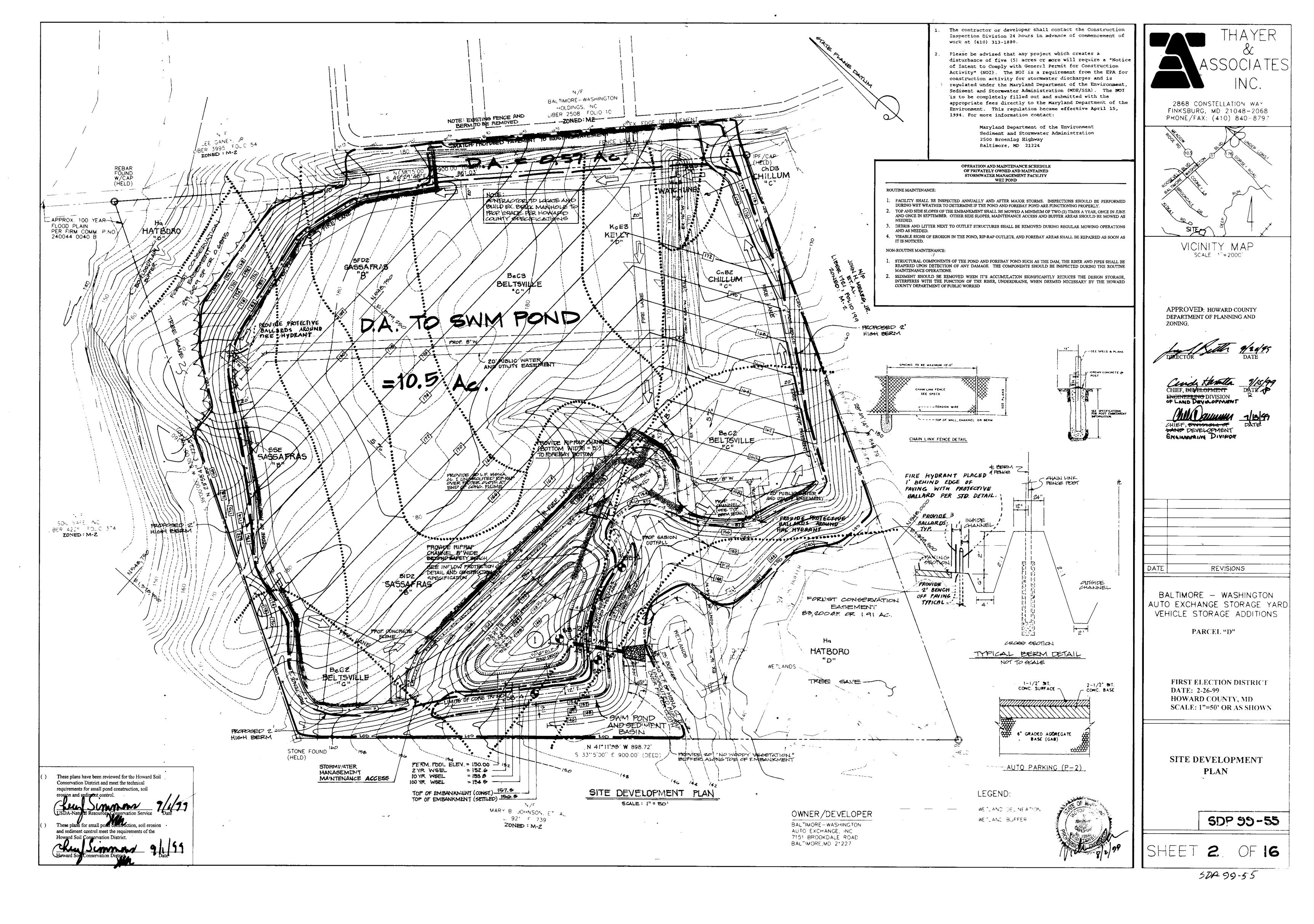
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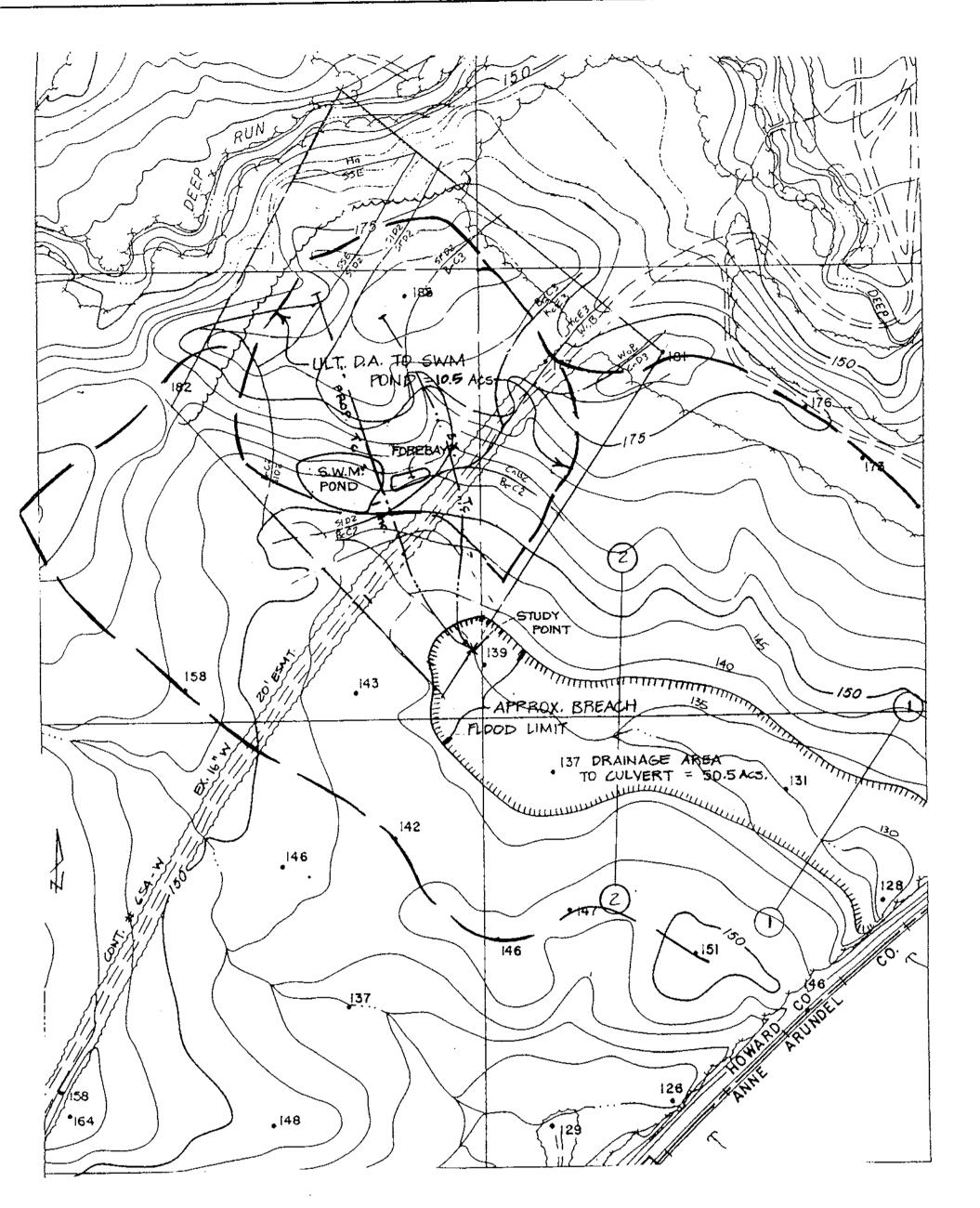
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	ADDRES	S CHART			
LOT/PARCEL #		STREE	TADDRES	SS	
880/386-PARCEL 50 -	1151 BROOK				
SUBDIVISION NAME	SECT	A05 4			
SUBDIVISION NAME	SECT	AREA	LO	T PARCE	EL#
	SECT /	AREA		T PARCE	EL#
PLAT # DRL/F BLOCK	1/	AREA I AX ZONE		50	
	1/	1	ELECT	50	
PLAT # DRL/F BLOCK	ZONE T	AX ZONE	ELECT	DIST.	CENSUS



COVER SHEET





DRAINAGE AREA AND SOILS MAP SCALE: 1'' = 200'

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SUMMARY AS NOTED LOCATION 36 < 3000 ∴ "a" STORAGE HT. PRODUCT ID FEET MAX. HT. OF EMBANKMENT 12 FEET TOP WIDTH OF EMBANKMENT 2110 YEAR. MANAGEMENT REQUIRED 2110 YEAR MANAGEMENT PROVIDED retention TYPE OF FACILITY 10.5 ACS. DRAINAGE AREA TO FACILITY 1063 CPS MINIMUM BREACH DISCHARGE 4.8 FPS 10-YEAR PEAK VELOCITY AT OUTFALL CLASS "A" DAM HAZARD CLASSIFICATION ALLOWABLE DISCHARGE RATE (CFS) THROUGH SPILLWAY

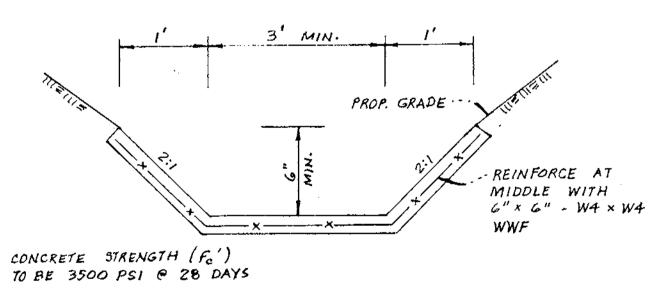
2 - Year = 7.0 CP5 10 - Year = 20.5 CFS 100 - Year = 80.8 CFS

ULTIMATE CONDITION PEAK DISCHARGE RATE (CFS)

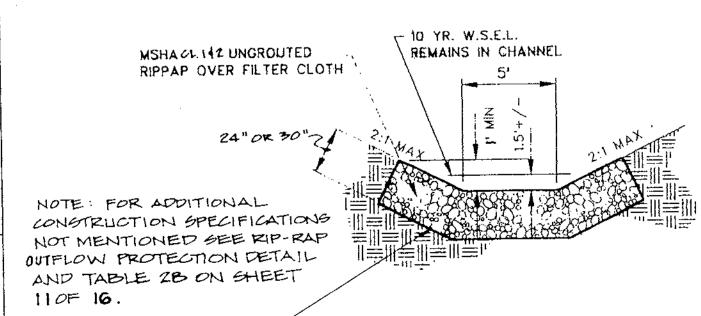
2-Year = 32.6 CF5 10-Year = 55.6 CF5 100-Year = 80.8 CF5

DISCHARGE RATE (CFS) THROUGH SPILLWAY WITH SWM

Frequency	Peak Rate	Water Surface Elevation
2 - Year	6.0	152.6
	205	153.8
10 - Year 100 - Year	55.7	154.5



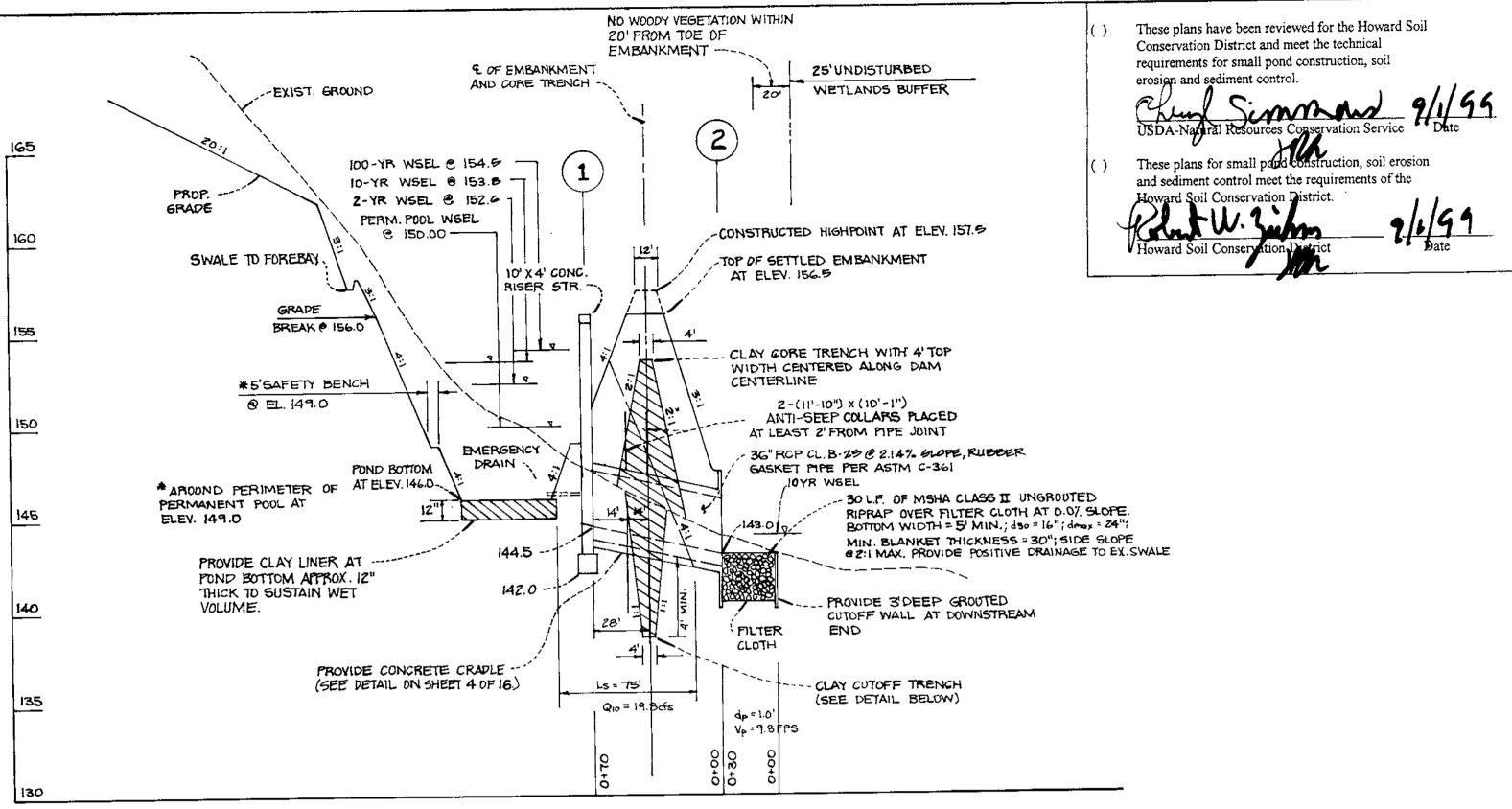
CONCRETE FLUME DETAIL N.T. S.



OVER FILTER CLOTH (MIRAFI 140-N DR EQUAL)

TYPICAL SECTION

RIPRAP OUTFALL CHANNEL RIP-RAP d50 = 9.5" OR 16" dMAX = 15" OR 24" MINIMUM BLANKET THICKNESS = 24" DR 30"



_____ - DESIGN TOP OF EMBANKMENT CONSTRUCTED HIGH POINT 6 EL. 156.5 OF EMBANKMENT @ 157.5 --- 100-YR WSEL @ 154.5 EL. 153.8 _ 2-YR. WSEL @ 152.6 EL. 153.6 CLAY CORE TRENCH EXTENED UP TO ELEV. 153.8 - EX. GROUND CUTOFF THENCH W/ CONC. CRADLE CLAY CUTOFF AND CORE TRENCH NOTES APPROXIMATE BOTTOM OF CUTOFF TRENCH EXCAVATED TO MINIMUM OF 4 FEET DEPTH. MATERIALS TO BE USED SHOULD CONSIST OF SOILS CLASSIFIED AS GC, SC, CH OR CL PER ASTM D-Z487 AND FREE OF ANY APPROXIMATE TRENCH BOTTOM ----TOPSOIL OR ORGANIC MATERIAL. CORE SHALL EXTEND UP TO THE 10-YEAR WATER SURFACE ELEVATION AS INDICATED. MINIMUM WIDTH = 4" SIDE SLOPES 2:1 ABOVE GROUND
1:1 BELOW GROUND COMPACTION : ASTM D-2216 (95% OF STANDARD * VIEW LOOKING UPSTREAM PROGTOR DENSITY)

PROFILE OF PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY

VERT. !" = 5'

SCALE : HOR, I" = 50'

CROSS SECTION ALDNG CENTERLINE OF EMBANKMENT

SCALE : HOR. I" = 50' VERT. (" = 5"

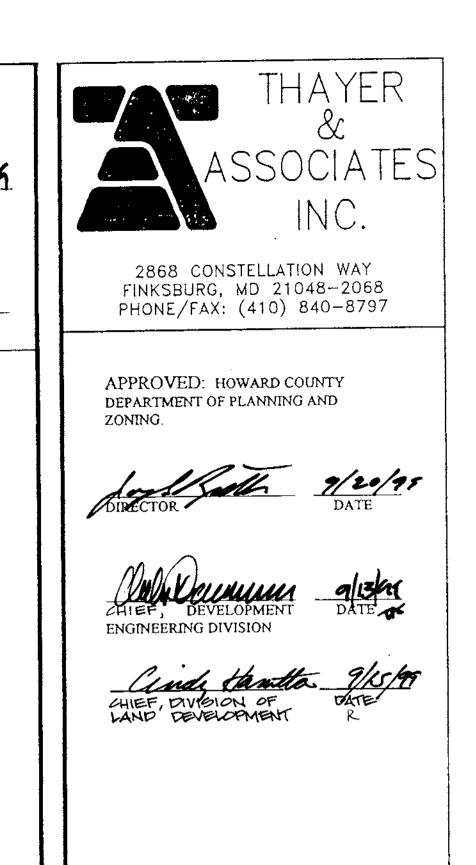
GENERAL NOTES

I. EMBANKMENT MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO AT LEAST 95% OF MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY AS DETERMINED BY THE MODIFIED PROCTOR (ASTM D-1557 OR AASHTO T-18D) Z. CONSTRUCTED TOP OF EMBANKMENT

VARIED AS TO SETTLE LEVEL TO DESIGN ELEVATION.



OWNER/DEVELOPER BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. 7151 BROOKDALE ROAD BALTIMORE, MD 21227



AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS PARCEL'D'

BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON

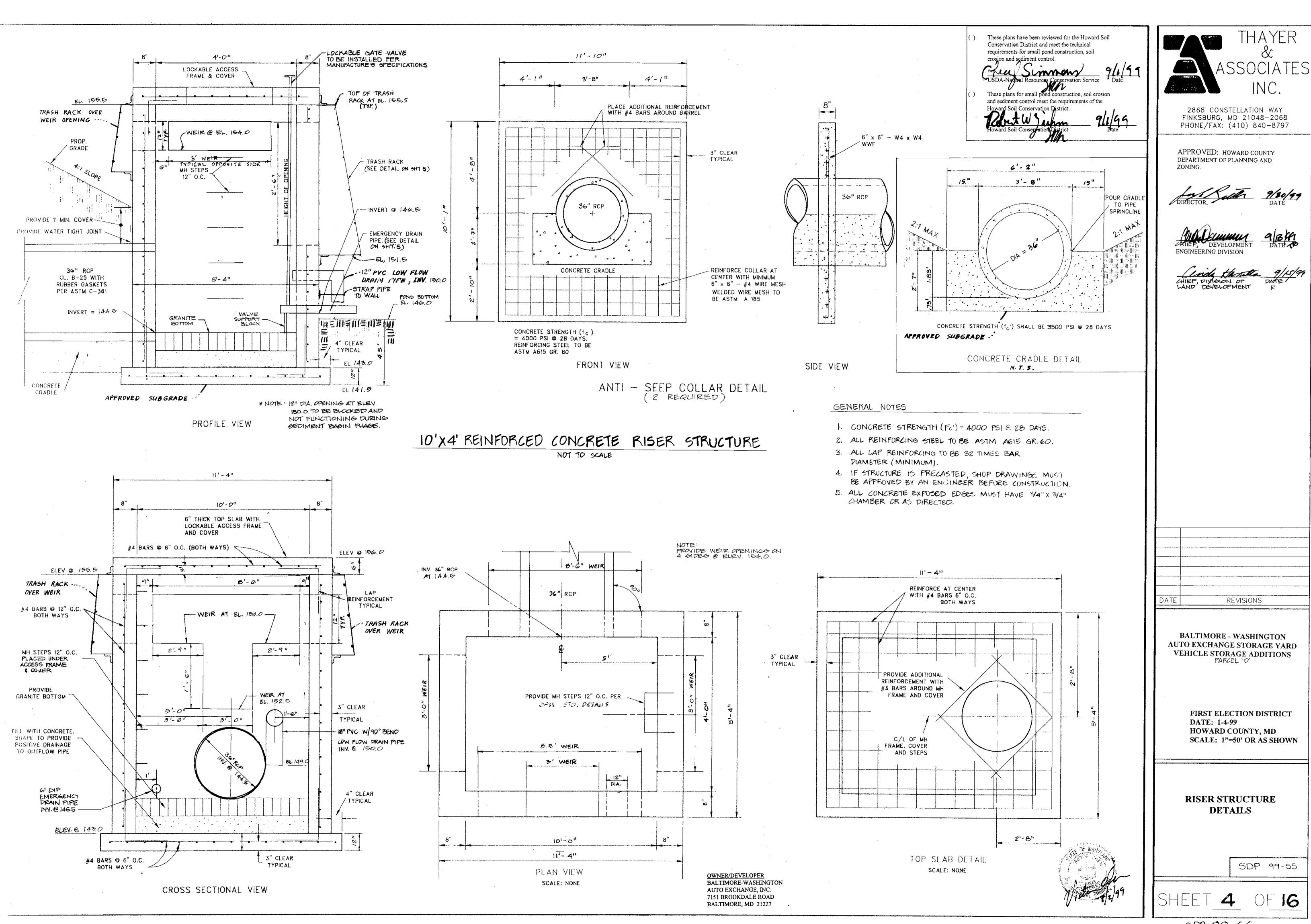
REVISIONS

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT DATE: 1-4-99 HOWARD COUNTY, MD SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

> STORMWATER **MANAGEMENT DETAILS**

> > SDP 99-55

5DP-99-55



5PP-99-55

MD 378 CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS FOR SWM POND

SPECIFICATIONS

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

Site Preparation

Areas designated for borrow areas, embankment, and structural works shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of topsoil. All trees, vegetation, roots and Where a minimum required density is specified, it shall office objects analysis material shall be removed. Channel not be less than 95% of maximum dry density with a Usunks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper moisture content within ±2% of the optimum. Each theories.

all trees, brush, logs, fences, rubbish and other determined by AASHTO Method T-99. objectionable material unless otherwise designated Gartha plans. Trees, brush and stumps shall be cut Cut Off Trench - The cutoff trench shall be excavated approximately level with the ground surface. For dry into impervious material along or parallel to the centerine stomwater management ponds, a minimum of a 50 of the embankment as shown on the plans. The

All cleared and grubbed material shall be disposed of particle and below the limits of the dam and reservoir leet below existing grade or as shown on the plans. a , directed by the owner or his representative. When The side slopes of the trench shall be 1 to 1 or flatter. 5, without a sufficient quantity of topsoil will be stockpiled. The backfill shall be compacted with construction in a suitable location for use on the embankment and equipment, rollers, or hand tampers to assure maximum other designated areas.

Earlie Edl

designated borrow areas. It shall be free of roots, type and quality conforming to that specified for the stromps, wood, rubbish, stones greater than 6", frozen adjoining fill material. The fill shall be placed in horizontal or other objectionable materials. Fill material for the layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and curities of the embankment and cut off trench shall compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed conform to Unified Soil Classification GC, SC, CH, or compaction equipment. The material needs to fill Ct. Consideration may be given to the use of other — completely all spaces under and adjacent to the pipe. materials in the embankment if design and construction. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven are supervised by a geotechnical engineer.

placed in maximum 8 inch thick (before compaction) there is a compacted fill of 24° or greater over the layers which are to be continuous over the entire structure or pipe. length of the fill. The most permeable borrow material shall be placed in the downstream portions of the Pipe Conduits embankment. The principal spillway must be installed concurrently with fill placement and not excavated. All pipes shall be circular in cross section. icto tho embankment.

Compaction - The movement of the hauting and shall apply for corrugated metal pipe: spreading equipment over the fill shall be controlled

1. Muterials - (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 1300 axxis coating damaged or otherwise removed shall be replaced with cold applied bituminous conting compound. Steel pipes with polymeric coatings shall have a minimum coating thickness of 0.01 inch (10 mil) on both sides of the pipe. The following coallings or an approved equal may be used: Nexon, Plasti-Cote, Blac-Klad, and Beth-Cull by Coated corrugated steel pipe shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M-245 and M-246.

Materials - (Aluminum Coated Steel Pipe) - This pipe and its appurenances shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO Specification M-274 with violential it coupling bands or franges. Any aluminum coaling damaged or otherwise removed shall be riplaced with cold applied bituminous coating compound.

Materials - (Aluminum Pipe) - This pipe and its apportanances shall conform to the requirements ul AASITTO Specification M-196 or M-211 with Reinforced Concrete Pipe - All of the following criteria watertight coupling bands or flanges. Aluminum surfaces that are to be in contact with concrete shall be painted with one coat of zinc chromate primer. Hot dip galvanized bolts may be used for connections. The pH of the surrounding soils shall be between 4 and 9.

Coupling bands, anti-seep collars, end sections, rate must be composed of the same material as there is a Metals must be insulated from dissimilar materials with use of nibber or plastic insulating materials at least 24 mils in thickness.

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

All connections shall use a rubber or neoprene gasket when joining pipe sections. The end of each pipe shall be re-rolled an adequate number of corrugations to accommodate the band width. The following type connections are acceptable for pipes loss than 24° in diameter: flanges on both unds of the pipe, a 12" wide standard lap type 5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall band with 12° wide by 3/8° thick closed cell circular

so that the entire surface of each lift shall be traversed by not less than one tread track of the equipment or compaction shall be achieved by a minimum of four complete passes of a sheepsfoot, rubber tired or vibratory roller. Fill material shall contain sufficient moisture such that the required degree of compaction will be obtained with the equipment used. The fill material shall contain sufficient moisture so that if formed into a ball it will not crumble yet not be so wet that water can be squeezed out.

layer of fill shall be compacted as necessary to obtain that density, and is to be certified by the Engineer at Areas to be covered by the reservoir will be cleared of the time of construction. All compaction is to be

fest radius around the inlet structure shall be cleared. 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 density and minimum permeability.

Structure Backfill

Multified The fill material shall be taken from approved Backfill adjacent to pipes or structures shall be of the equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Placement - Areas on which fill is to be placed shall be Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven scarified prior to placement of fill. Fill materials shall be over any part of a concrete structure or pipe, unless

Corrugated Metal Pipe - All of the following criteria

neoprene gasket; and a 12" wide hugger type hand with 0-ring gaskets having a minimum diameter of 1/2" greater than the corrugation depth. Pipes 24" in diameter and larger shall be connected by a 24* long annular corrugated band using rods and lugs. A 12 wide by 3/8 thick closed cell circular neoprene gasket will be installed on the end of each pipe for a total of 24°.

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

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

5. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill."

shall apply for reinforced concrete pipe:

Materials - Reinforced concrete pipe shall have

- beil and spigot joints with rubber gaskets and shall equal or exceed ASTM Designation C-361. 2. Bedding - All reinforced concrete pipe conduits
- shall be laid in a concrete bedding for their entire length. This bedding shall consist of high slump concrete placed under the pipe and up the sides of the pipe at least 10% of its outside diameter with a minimum thickness of 3 inches, or as shown on the drawings.
- Laying pipe Bell and spigot pipe shall be placed with the bell end upstream. Joints shall be made in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer of the material. After the joints are sealed for the entire line, the bedding shall be placed so that all spaces under the pipe are filled. Care shall be exercised to prevent any deviation from the original line and grade of the pipe. The first joint must be located within 2 feet from the
- Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill"
- be as shown on the drawings.

* SITE PREPARATION

والماء بيره يكمنت والجارات ويستديين

* ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS PROVIDED BY GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

The following recommendations are made for the satisfactory performance of earthwork, in order to attain the planned grade within the proposed construction of the stormwater management pond. Based on our past experience, if construction of this pond commence between December 1 to April 1, there is a possibility that heavy construction equipment might sink into the loose and wet materials. We would like to suggest, the SWM pond be constructed during dry seasons

Area designated for embankment and structural work shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of topsoil. All trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material shall be removed Channel banks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper than 1:1

The fill material shall be taken from approved designated borrow areas. It shall be free of roots, stumps, wood, rubbish, stone greater than 3 inches, frozen or other objectionable materials. Fill material for the center of the embankment and cuttoff trench shall conform to Unified Soil Classification GC, SC, CH, or CL. Other materials as investigated and approved by geotechnical engineer of record may be used for construction of the embankment.

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

downstream portions of the embankment. The principal spillway must be installed concurrently with fill placement and not excavated into the embankment.

Polyring Chloride (PVC) Pipe - All of the following and maintain all temporary dikes, levees, cofferdams, criteria shall applily for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipe:

- 1. Materials PVC pipe shall be PVC-1120 or PVC- works. The contractor shall also furnish, install, operate, 1220 conforming to ASTM D-1785 or ASTM D-
- Joints and connections to anti-seep collars shall be completely watertight.
- 3. Bedding The pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length. Where rock or soft, springly or other unstable soil is encountered. all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate
- 4. Backtilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill."
- 5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.

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

Rock Riprap

Rock riprap shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway All borrow areas shall be graded to provide proper and Materials, Section 905.

reasonably homogeneous with the larger rocks shown on the accompanying drawings. uniformly distributed and firmly in contact one to another with the smaller rocks filling the voids between Erosion and Sediment Control the larger rocks. Filter cloth shall be placed under all and Materials, Section 919.12.

Care of Water during Construction

All work on permanent structures shall be carried out in areas free from water. The Contractor shall construct

drainage channels, and stream diversions necessary to protect the areas to be occupied by the permanent and maintain all necessary pumping and other equipment required for removal of water from the various parts of the work and for maintaining the excavations, foundation, and other parts of the work free from water as required or directed by the engineer for constructing each part of the work. After having served their purpose, all temporary protective works shall be removed or leveled and graded to the extent required to prevent obstruction in any degree whatsoever of the flow of water to the spillway or outlet works and so as not to interfere in any way with the operation or maintenance of the structure. Stream diversions shall be maintained until the full flow can be passed through the permanent works. The removal of water from the required excavation and the foundation shall be accomplished in a manner and to the extent that will maintain stability of the excavated slopes and bottom of required excavations and will allow satisfactory performance of all construction operations. During the placing and compacting of material in required excavations, the water level at the locations being refilled shall be maintained below the bottom of the excavation at such locations which may require draining the water to sumps from which the water shall be

pumped. Stabilization

Administration Standard Specifications for Construction drainage and left in a sightly condition. All exposed surfaces of the embankment, spillway, spoil and borrow areas, and berms shall be stabilized by seeding, The riprap shall be placed to the required thickness in liming, fertilizing and mulching in accordance with the one operation. The rock shall be delivered and placed Maryland Soil Conservation Service Standards and in a manner that will insure the riprap in place shall be Specifications for Critical Area Planting (MD-342) or as

riprap and shall meet the requirements of Maryland Construction operations will be carried out in such a Department of Transportation, State Highway manner that erosion will be controlled and water and Administration Standard Specifications for Construction air pollution minimized. State and local laws concerning pollution abatement will be followed. Construction plans shall detail erosion and sediment control measures to be employed during the construction process.

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

Where a minimum required density is specified, it shall not be less than 95% of maximum dry density as determined by standard proctor value (ASTM D-698) with a moisture content within ± 2% of the optimum moisture content. Each layer of fill shall be compacted as necessary to obtain that density, and is to be certified by the engineer at the time of construction. All compaction is to be determined by ASTM D-698.

Backfill adjacent to pipes or structures shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the adjoining fill material. The fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material needs to fill completely all spaces under and adjacent to the pipe. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven over any part of a concrete structure or pipe, unless there is a compacted fill of 24" or greater over the structure or pipe.

***** CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

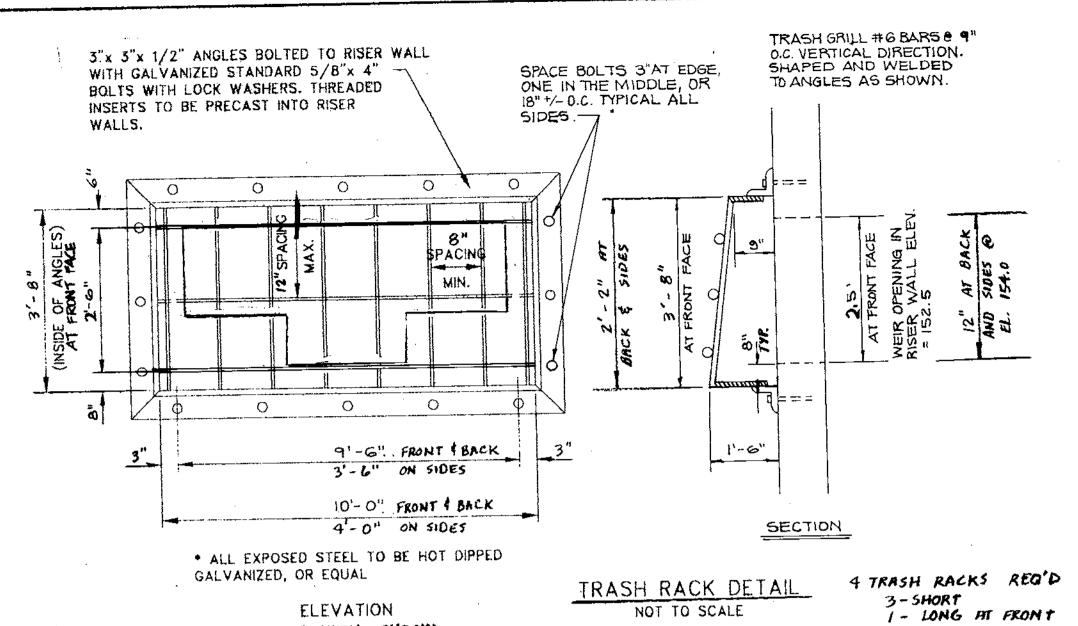
The following conclusions and recommendations pertain to the construction of stormwater management pond within the proposed Baltimore-Washington Auto Exchange, located in Howard County, Maryland. The location of the proposed stormwater management pond is shown in Figure 2. According to the proposed stormwater management pond drawing, the pond construction will be a combination of cut and fill operations with estimated 8 and 12 feet of cut and fill, respectively. Field borings and laboratory testing indicate that most of the pond embankment will be constructed over SC and/or SW materials.

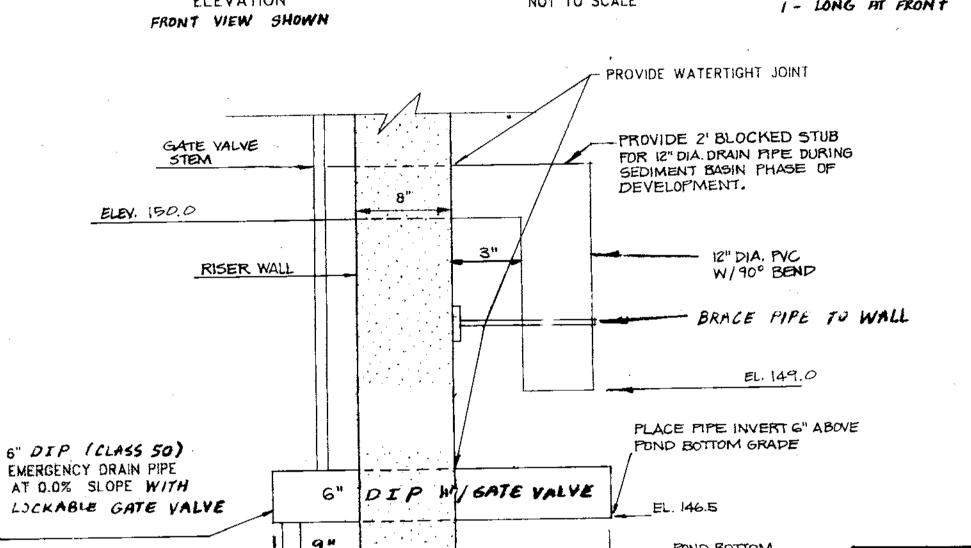
According to available field data, the bottom of the proposed SWM pond will be most likely within either the SW (sand) and the SC (sandy clay loam) soil strata. The encountered SW (sand) material is considered very permeable with anticipated infiltration rate of 8,27 in./hr. The SC (sandy clay loam) material is considered as impermeable soil with anticipated infiltration rate of 0.17 in./hr. No groundwater table was recorded in any of the tested bore holes.

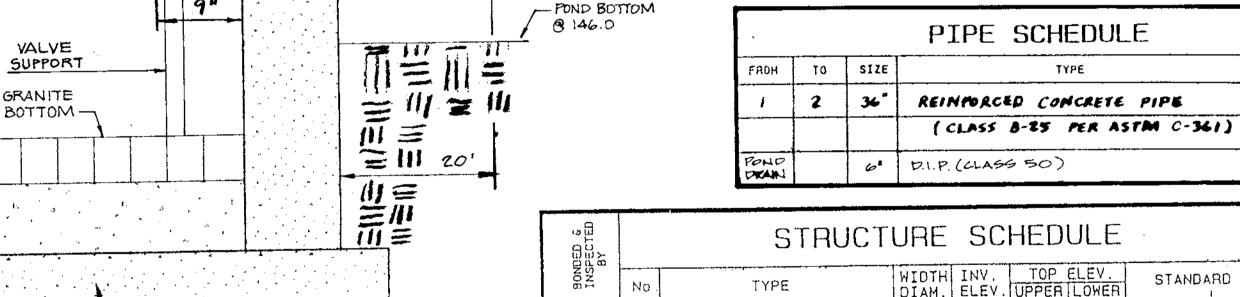
Based upon the "Standards and Specifications For Infiltration Practice", Maryland Department of Natural Resources, Water Resources Administration, Stormwater Management Division, soils with an infiltration rate of 0.52 inches per hour or higher are not considered feasible for stormwater detention and percolation. However, due to the proposed wet pond design, we believe the pond basin should be improved to exhibit a better rate of permeability. In that case the proposed stormwater management pond, in our professional opinion could be

considered and designed as a wet pond, with the following consideration for the proposed wet

- A. The bottom of the proposed SWM pond should be inspected and verified in the field by the geotechnical engineer of record to assure that the encountered soil is impervious in nature and has an infiltration rate of less than 0.52 in./br.
- B. The design document should be contingent to the fact that, if bottom of SWM pond soil was not classified and considered impervious, at least one (1) foot of impervious soil such as SC, CL, GC, CH. Any other soils that exhibit a minimum liquid limit of 30 and plasticity index of 10 and over 50% finer than sieve #200 could be used to cover entire excavated pond. The cohesive soil tayer should be compacted to over 95% of maximum dry density as determined in accordance with ASTM D-698 test method.





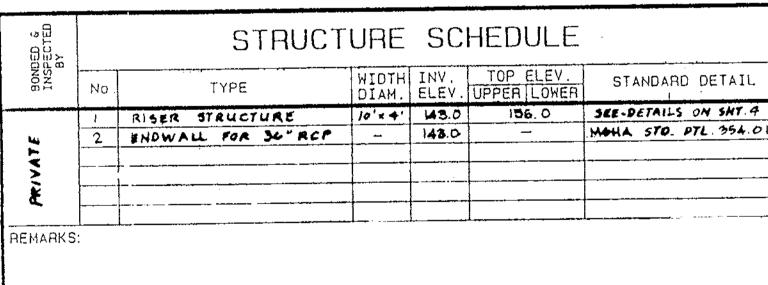


1. POND DRAIN TO BE PLACED AT S.W.M. POND EMERGENCY DRAIN PIPE DETAIL

RISER BOTTOM SLAB

10' x 4' INFORCED CONCRETE RISER STRUCTURE

SCALE: NONE



These plans have been reviewed for the Howard Soil Conservation District and meet the technical

and sediment control meet the requirements of the

requirements for small pond construction, soil

G"THICK TOP SLAB WITH AND COVER SECURELY ATTACH I/Z" HARDWARE ELEV. 155.5 CLOTH (WIRE) THEN CLASS E GED-WEIR @ EL 154.0 TEXTILE FABRIC AROUND ENTIRE PROP. / GRADE PERFORATED PORTION OF PIPE. WEIR @ EL. 1525_ WEIR OPENINGS WEIR -ON 4 SIDES AT 2'-9" 154.0 2'-9" ELEV. 154.0 PERFORATIONS SHALL BE DIA. AT 3 D.C. 4 AROUND x 16 = 64 YOYAL) EL. 152.5 61 DIAMETER INTERNAL ORIFICE "=III=III=1 " PERFORATED CMP. 3'-6" PROVIDE I' MIN. COVER PROVIDE WATER TIGHT JOINT URAW-DOWN PH * TEMPORARY DRAIN MUST BE REMOVED AND PLUGGED WHEN INVERT OF RUBBER GASKETS INTERNAL ORIFICE= **150** BASIN IS CONVERTED TO ELEY. 146.0 STORMWATER MANAGEMENT WHEN THE TOO YEAR FLOW FOR SED. BASIN ** PROVIDE 3 SUPPORT RODS
(#6 REBAR). SUPPORT RODS
SHALL BE WELDED TO BOTTOM
AND BOTH SIDES OF CMP DRAW—
DOWN PIPE AND WELDED TO THE
SUPPORT BRACKET FOR THE RISER
TOLEN BACK AS SHOWN ELEV 143.0 _____ CONCRETE / ELEV 143.0 ELEVATION VIEW

SEDIMENT BASIN TEMPORARY DRAIN DETAIL



APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND

CHIEF DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

LAND DEVELOPMENT

CHIEF, DIVISION OF

REVISIONS

BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON

AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD

VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS

PARCEL 'D'

LENGTH

10 L.F.

27 L.F

ELEVATION VIEW (NORTH FACE)

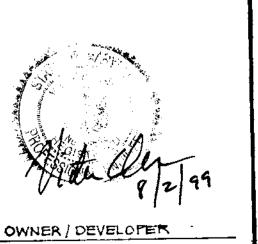
DETAIL OF STRUCTURE (N.T.S.)

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT DATE: 1-4-99 HOWARD COUNTY, MD SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

POND SPECIFICATION NOTES, PIPE AND STRUCTURE SCHEDULES AND POND DETAILS

SDP 99-55

5

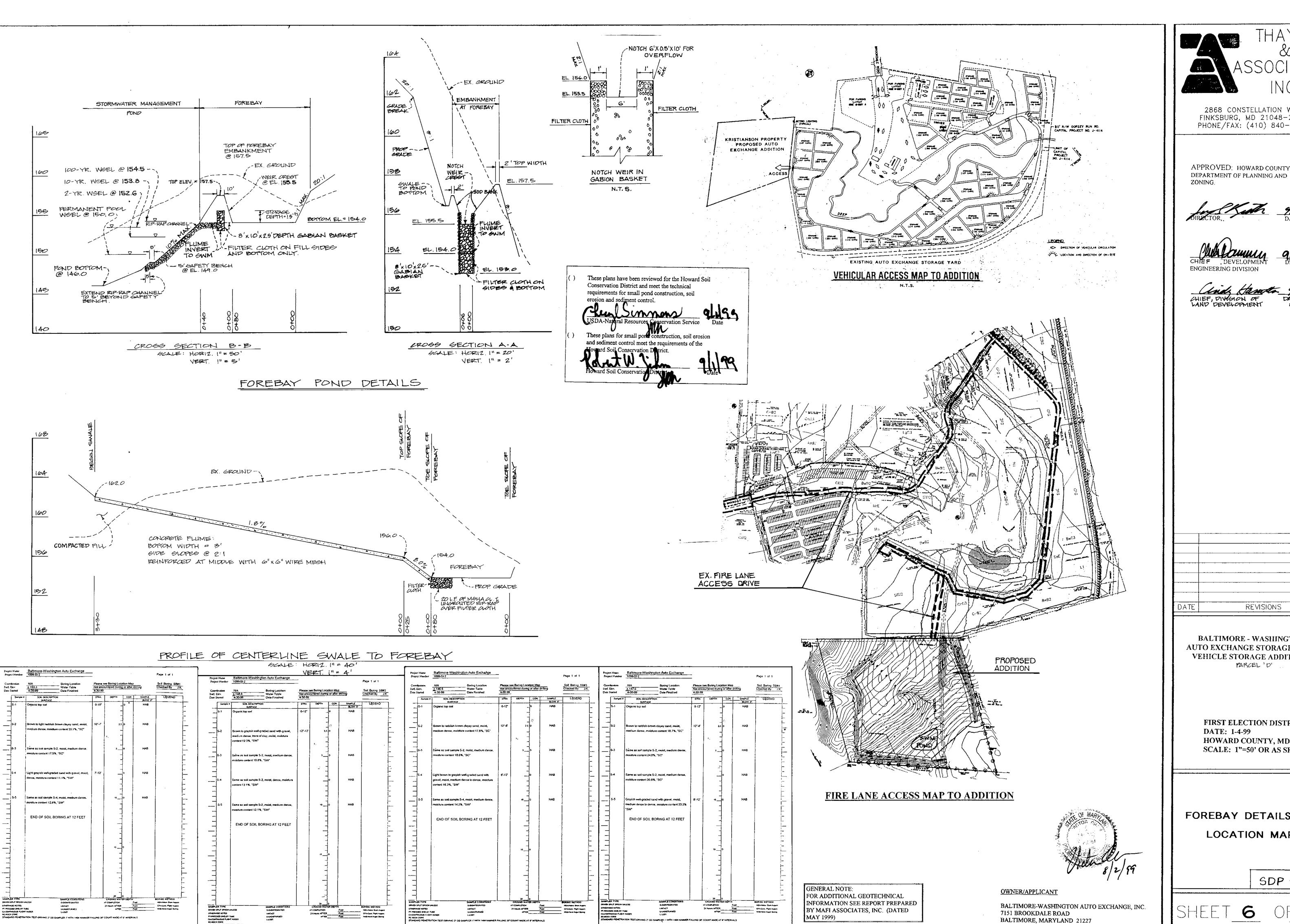


BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON

AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.

7151 BROOKDALE BOAD

BALTIMORE, MD 21227



2868 CONSTELLATION WAY FINKSBURG, MD 21048-2068 PHONE/FAX: (410) 840-8797 APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY

CHIEF, DIVISION OF I

REVISIONS

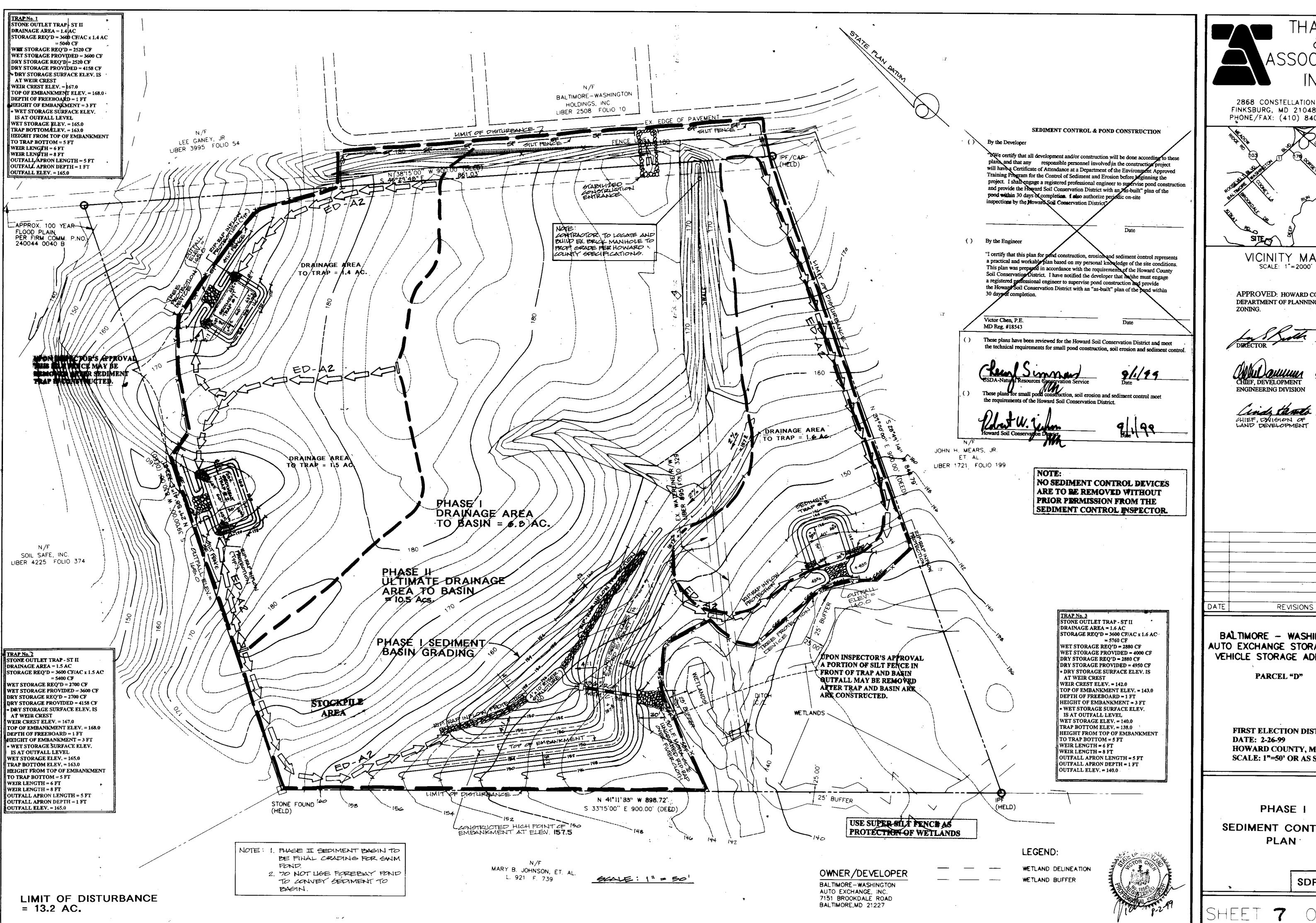
BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS PARCEL 'D'

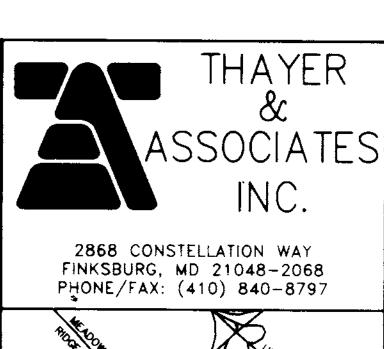
> FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT DATE: 1-4-99 HOWARD COUNTY, MD SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

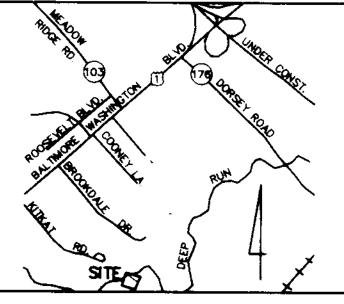
FOREBAY DETAILS AND LOCATION MAPS

SDP 99-55

5DP-99-55







VICINITY MAP SCALE: 1"=2000"

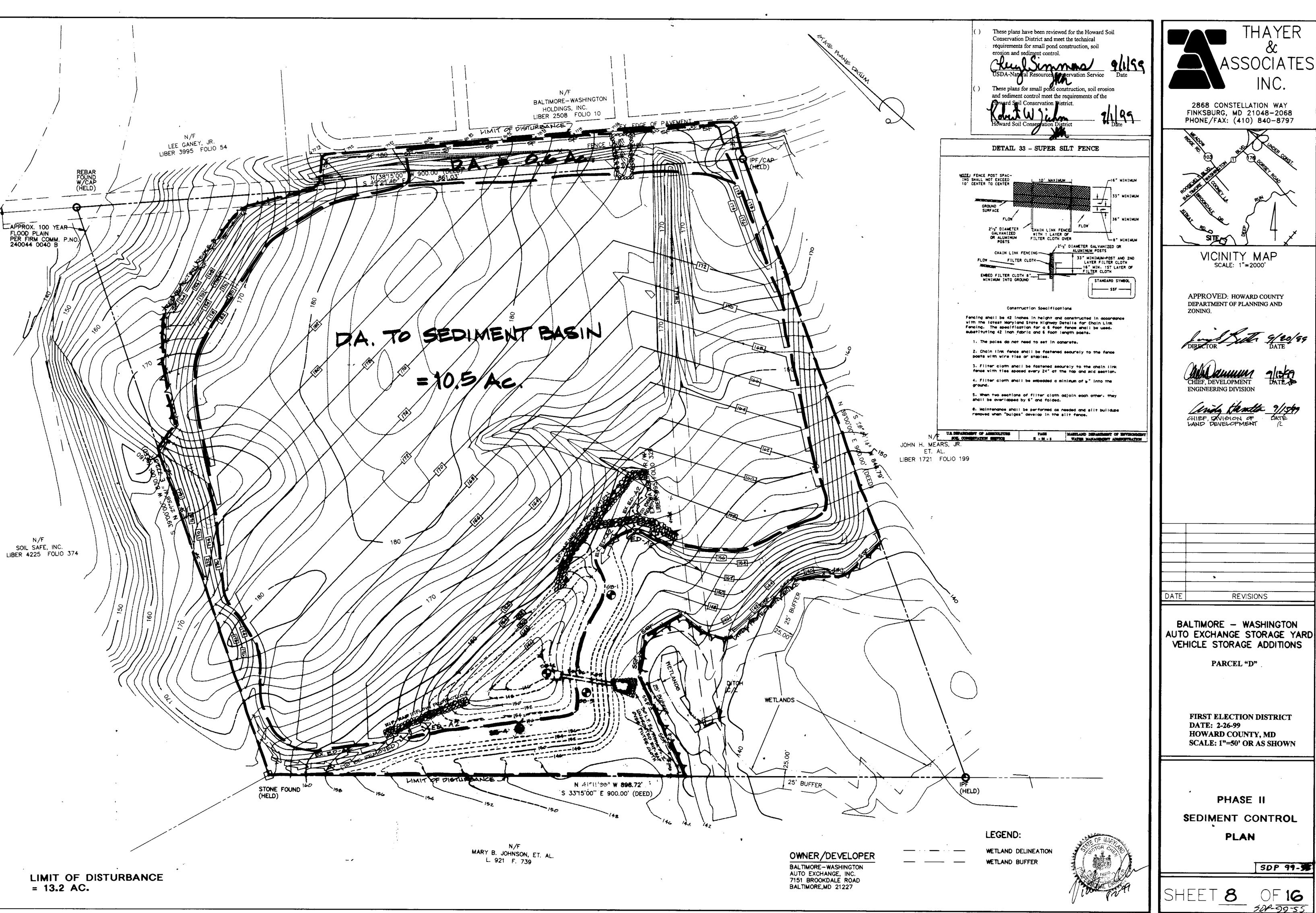
APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND

HIEF, DEVELOPMENT

BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS

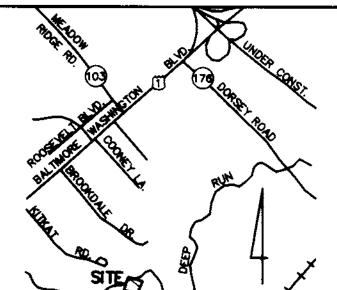
> FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MD SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

SEDIMENT CONTROL





2868 CONSTELLATION WAY FINKSBURG, MD 21048-2068 PHONE/FAX: (410) 840-8797



VICINITY MAP SCALE: 1"=2000'

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING.

ENGINEERING DIVISION

CHIEF, DIVIDION OF DATE LAND DEVELOPMENT R

REVISIONS BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON

PARCEL "D"

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT DATE: 2-26-99 HOWARD COUNTY, MD SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

PHASE II SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

10.0 STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS

<u>FOR</u>

SEDIMENT BASINS

5 temporary faction or dain constructed across a drainage way or at other suitable locations to intercept has at labor most! This barrier may be combined with excavation to achieve the required storage.

. Someth beam protect downstream properties and drainageways by trapping sediment and controlling the Hount Observator of the

Wet and Dry Storage

To information storage volume requirement for sediment basins is 3600 cubic feet per acre of contributory I suggest area. The basin storage volume of 3600 cubic feet per acre shall be divided equally into "dry" or I die d durope and "wet" or retention storage. Basins shall be dewatered to the wet pool elevation the pounding to 1800 cubic feet of storage per acre of drainage area.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

base at least is required to control runoff and sediment from large areas where sediment traps are not Properties. Somewater management ponds may be used as sediment basins provided that they meet the and means of this section and that the construction sequence addresses converting the sediment basin to the promount forms the management pond

Conditions of Use

in a Chebral applies to the installation of temporary sediment basins on sites where: (a) failure of the her ture would not result in loss of life, damage to homes or buildings, or interruption of use or service of 1 It has made or etilities; (b) the drainage area does not exceed 100 acres; (c) the maximum embankment height is and exceed 15 feet measured from the natural ground to the embankment top along the centerline of and and the att, and (d) the basis is to be removed within 36 months after the beginning of construction of the i in Where these crueria cannot be met, the structure shall be designed to conform with the Natural Promoco, Asicl., Talle 8, Subtitle 8, Annotated Code of Maryland or Maryland SCS Standards and 1. (ii) its inc. (i) 378 for Ponds. The total volume of permanent sediment basins shall equal or exceed the 1. 35) quitements for temporary basins contained herein

Figure 2 Temporary Sediment Basin Design Data Sheet

	†
Comput. Hay. TG Date:	1-99 Checked by: Date
Proje t name AUTO EXCHANGE	Basin # AT SWM POND
Location: HOWARD COUNTY	MARYLAND
-	

Total area draining to basin: 9.9 acres (ac)

Basin Volume Design

Hote: 1 Also see Surface Area Design #30, this form. 2 To convect ft3 to yd3, divide ft3 by 27. To convert ft2 to yd2, divide ft2 by 9.

1 3 Im required vol. = 3600 ft /ac x 10.5 ac drainage = 37,800 t

2 Actual Volume of basin (62246)

3 Excuvate 120000 ft' (4000 yd') to obtain required capacity.

4 Vol at dewatering elev. = 1800 ft³/ac x 10.5 ~: " 15,900 ft³ 5 Vol. of basin at cleanout = 900 ft /ac x 10.5 ac. + 9450

6 Elevation corresponding to min required volume of basin (riser crest elevation) 152.5 ft.

7 Permanent pool elevation 150.6 2

8 Instance from riser crest elevation to permanent pool elevation 2 a. 9 florin deanout elevative 148.25 %

11 O₁₀ = 21.4 cfs (peak discharge from 10-yr, 24-hr storm event, attach computations)

Spillway Design

Principal Spillway (Qos) (See Detail 11)

12 Design Principal Spillway (Barrel) discharge, Design Q = 19.3 cfs (min. 10% of 10

year peak or 8" Diameter Pipe)

H = 8 ft.; Barrel length = 70 ft. 14 Starrel Diam 36 in. Note: Q must equal or exceed Design Q

Q = Q (from Table 13 or 14) 62 x (length correction factor) = 62 cfs. 15 Riser Diameter N/A in.; Riser Height 12.5 ft.; Riser Head (h) = N/A'ft.

16 Trash Rack Diam. N/A in.; Frash Rack Height = N/A in.

DETAIL 18 - SEDIMENT BASIN BAFFLES PLAN VIEWS A = AREA OF HORMAL POOL وا ۱٫۰۱ - ن We EFFECTIVE WIDTH # A/D Le TOTAL DISTANCE FROM THE INFLOW POINT AROUND THE BAFFLES TO THE RISER FORMULA: LE > 2 RISER (OUILET) 10-11-12-13-14 EXISTING GROUN OR 2" RUBIN SEL AT TEAST 3' HE CROOM) B' CEHTER TO CENTER BAFFLE DETAIL

HS DEPAREMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMEN

WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Emergency Spillway (Qes)

17. Emergency spillway cap., Q = Q = Q = N/A . 18. Width NA ft; Hp NA ft 19. Entrance cliannel slope N/A %. 20. Exit channel slope N/A %

Anti-Seep Collar Design (If Required)

21. y = 9 ft.; z = 4 :1; pipe slope = 2.14 %; Ls = 75 ft
22. USE 2 COLLARS; SIZE AS SHOWN ON SHEET 4 OF 16; PROJECTION = 2'-10"

Design Elevations

23. Riser Crest	=-	152.5 ft.	24. Design High Water		154.5	fi.
25. Emergency Spillway Crest		_ N/A _ ft.	26. Min. settled top of dam	_	156.5	ft.
27. Permanent pool	=_	150.6 ft.	28. Bottom of Basin	-	146.0	
29. Draw-down orifice invert		150.6 ft.		•		• • •

Surface Alea Design

30. Min.basin surface area; $SA \ge 0.0035 \times Q_{10} = 0.0035 \times 21.4 \text{ cfs} \le 0.1 \text{ ac}$

Draw-down Device

31. Draw-down device orifice diameter = ___ 6 in (From Table 11) 32. A₁ = Total area of perforations ≥ 4A. G4 HOLES X. 005 # A = (# of perforation/foot)(perforation area ft²)(perforated section length ft) A = 0.32 ft > 0.2 1 A. = Internal orifice area (from Table 11 or computed)

15.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

<u>FOR</u>

SILT FENCE

Definition

Temporary barriers of woven geotextile fabric used to intercept, reduce velocity and filter surface runoff from disturbed areas.

Silt fences filter sediment from runoff so that deposition of transported sediment can occur. Silt fences can be used to intercept sheet flow only. They cannot be used as velocity checks in ditches or swales, or placed where they will intercept concentrated flow

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Silt fence is limited to intercepting sheet flow ramoff from limited distances according to slope. Silt fence provides filtering and velocity dissipation to promote gravity settling of sediments.

DETA	ML 22 - SILT	FENCE
FLOW FLOW		MINIMEM LENGTH FENCE POST. EN A MINIMUM OF 16" INTO HO 16" MINIMUM HEIGHT OF GEOTEXTILE CLASS F 8" MINIMUM DEPTH IN GROUND
TUP VIEW AMIN	J6" MINIMUM FENCE— POSI LENGTH FILTE CLOTH FLOW GEOIEXTILE CLASS F IMUM OF 8" VERTICAL THE GROUND	FENCE POST SECTION MINIMUM 20" ABOVE GROUND UNDISTURBED GROUND LY FENCE POST DRIVEN A WINIMUM OF 16" INTO
SECTION A SEC	TAPLE	V THE GROUND ROSS SECTION STANDARD SYMBOL SF
Construc	ction Specifications	5
 Fence posts shall be a minimal ground. Wood posts shall be 11/2 [minimum] round and shall be of standard I or U section weighting. Geotextile shall be fastened or staples at top and mid-section for Geotextile Class F: 	$2^{7} \times 1^{4}2^{7}$ square law sound quality third ing not tess than 1.1 securely to each fi	ninum) cut, or 1), diameter wood. Steel posts will be 00 pond per linear foot. ence post with wire ties
Tensile Modulus 20	5% (min.) Fic come together.	lest: MSMT 509 Test: MSMT 509 (yax.) lest: MSMT 322 Test: MSMT 322
4. Silt fence shall be inspected bulges occur or when sediment of U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	d after each rainfo	50% of the fabric height.
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE	PAGE E = 15 - 3	MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

1.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

 $F\Omega R$

EARTH DIKES

Definition

A temporary berm or ridge of soil, compacted, stabilized and located in such a manner as to direct water to a desired location.

The purpose of the earth dike is to direct runoff to a sediment trapping device which reduces the potential for erosion and sedimentation. Earth dikes can also be used for diverting clean water away from disturbed areas.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Earth dikes are often constructed across disturbed areas and around construction sites such as parking lots and subdivisions. The dikes shall remain in place until the disturbed areas are permanently stabilized

Earth Dikes are constructed;

- 1. To divert sediment laden runoff from a disturbed area to a sediment trapping device
- 2 Across disturbed areas to shorten overland flow distances.
- 3. To direct sediment laden water along the base of slopes to a trapping device
- 4. To divert clear water from an undisturbed area to a stabilized outlet. Runoff shall be discharged at non-crosive rates.

Construction Specifications

- 1. All temporary earth dikes shall have uninterrupted positive grade to an outlet. Earth dikes having longitudinal slopes flatter than 1% should have spot elevations along the flow line.
- 2. Diverted runoff from disturbed areas shall be directed to a sediment trapping devices.
- 3. Diverted mooff from undisturbed areas shall outlet directly onto an undisturbed, stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity (≤ 4 fps for grass).
- 4. All trees, brush, stumps, and obstructions shall be removed and disposed of so as not to interfere with the proper functioning of the earth dike berm and flow channel.
- 5. The dike shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade and cross section as required to meet the criteria specified herein and be tree of bank projections or other irregularities which will impede normal flow.
- 6. Fill shall be compacted by earth moving equipment.
- 7. All earth removed and not needed for construction shall be placed so that it will not interfere with the functioning of the earth dike berm and flow channel.
- 8. Inspection and maintenance must be provided periodically and after each rain event.

Stabilization

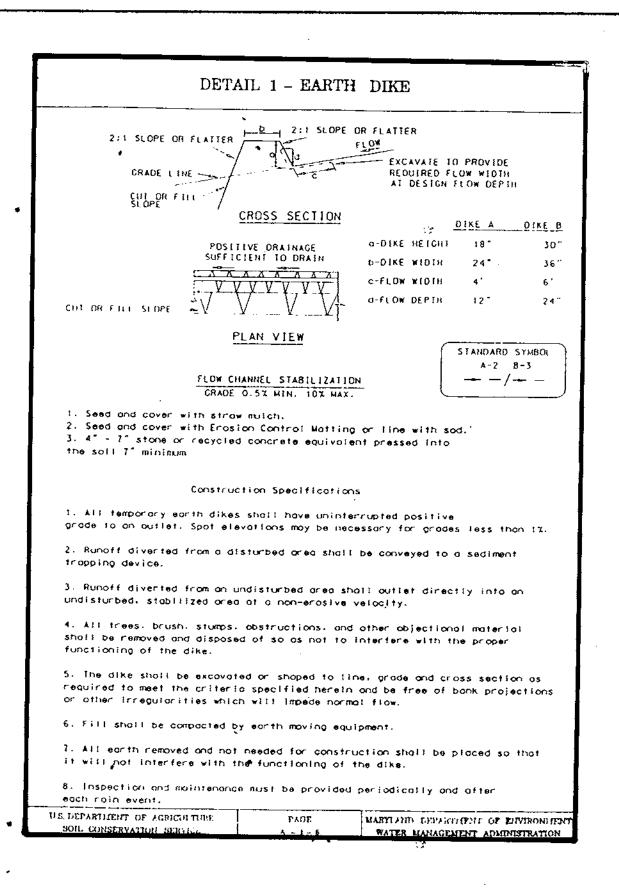
Stabilization of the earth dike shall be completed within 7 days of installation in accordance with the standards and specifications for Vegetative Practices (Section G). The earth dike flow channel shall be stabilized in accordance with Table 2, and the following criteria:

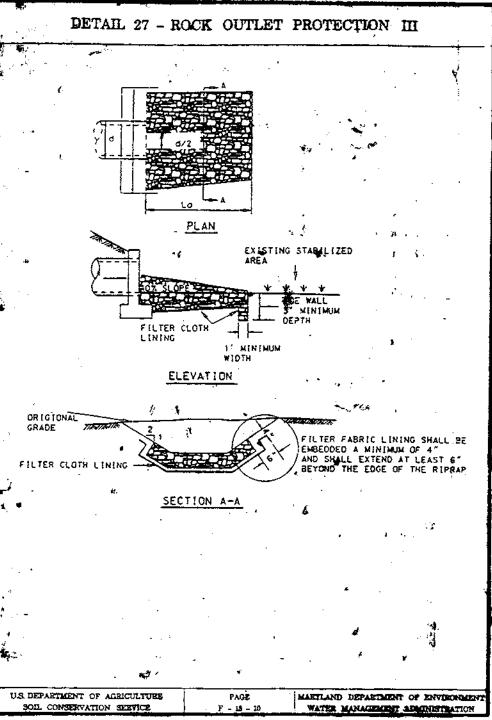
Flow Channel Stabilization

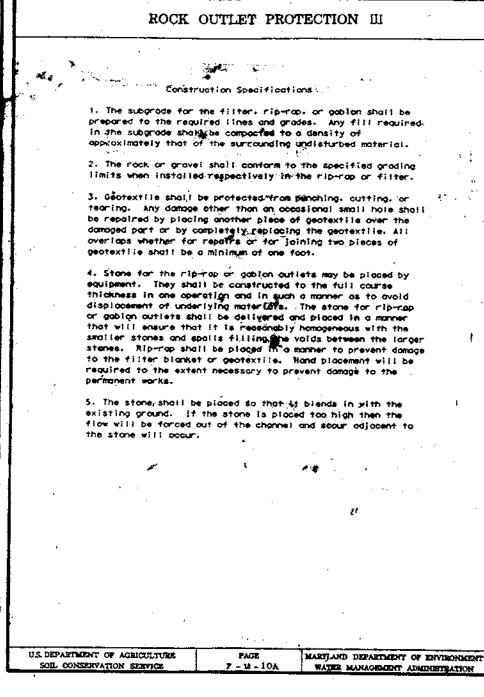
- Seed and cover with straw mulch.
- Seed and cover with Ecosion Control Matting or line with sod.
- 3. 4" 7" stone or recycled concrete equivalent pressed into the soil in a minimum 7" layer.

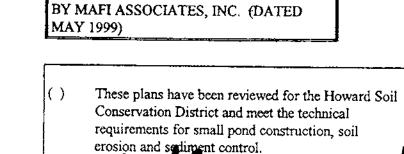
	Silt Fence Design Cr	iterio
Slope Steepness	(Maximum) Slope Length	(Moximum) Silt Fence Length
Flotter than 50:1	unlimited	ual imited
50:1 to 10:1	125 feet	1.000 feet
10:1 to 5:1	100 feet	750 feet
5:1 to 3:1	60 feet	500 feet
3:1 to 2:1	40 feet	250 feet
2:1 and steeper	20 feet	125 feet
	•	

OWNER/DEVELOPER BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. 7151 BROOKDALE ROAD BALTIMORE, MD 21227









FOR ADDITIONAL GEOTECHNICAL INFORMATION SEE REPORT PREPARED

GENERAL NOTE:



FINKSBURG, MD 21048-2068 PHONE/FAX: (410) 840-8797

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING.

ENGINEERING DIVISION

CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

HOWARD COUNTY, MD SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

> SEDIMENT CONTROL BASIN NOTES AND COMPUTATIONS

REVISIONS

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT

DATE: 1-4-99

BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD

VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS

PARCEL 'D'

SDP 99-55

5DP-90-55

9.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SEDIMENT TRAPS

Definition

A temporary sediment control device formed by excavation and/or an embankment with an approved outlet used to intercept sediment laden runoff and to retain the sediment.

The purpose of a sediment trap is to intercept sediment laden runoff and trap the sediment in order to protect drainageways, properties, and rights-of-way downstream of the sediment trap from sedimentation.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

A sediment trap is installed at points of discharge from a disturbed area.

Wet and Dry Storage

The storage requirement for sediment traps 1, II and IV and sediment basins is 3600 cubic feet per acre of contributory drainage area. The sediment traps and basins storage volume of 3600 cubic feet minimum per acre shall be divided equally into "dry" or dewatered storage and "wet" or retention storage. The basins and traps will be dewatered to the wet pool elevation corresponding to 1800 cubic feet of storage per acre of destinage. Sestiment trap III consists of only "wet" storage and the volume required is 5400 cubic feet per acre of drainage area.

<u>Design Criteria</u>

1 The maximum drainage area for each type sediment trap shall be as follows:

Denotics #	Practice Type	Max. Drainage Area
Practice # ST/I	Pipe Outlet	5.0 ac.
ST-II	Stone Outlet	5.0 ac.
ST-HI	Rip-rap Outlet	10.0 ac.
ST-IV	Stone Outlet/Rip-rap Outlet	10.0 ac.

2. The volume of a natural sediment trap may be approximated by the equation:

Volume (ft³) = 0.4 x surface area (ft²) x maximum depth (ft).

3 Sediment traps shall be located so that they can be installed prior to grading or filling. Traps must not be located any closer than 20 feet from an existing building foundation. Care must be taken when placing sediment traps in structural fill areas (i.e. proposed roadways and building foundations). When these traps are removed the wet soil around the traps must also be removed to facilitate compaction. Trap bottoms shall be generally level. Plan view must indicate bottom dimensions. Showing contours/grading of traps may be required on plans to ensure constructability.

Locate traps to: a Obtain maximum storage benefit from the terrain with a 2:1 length to width ratio desired.

b. Facilitate cleanout. c. Facilitate disposal of the trapped sediment.

4. Sediment shall be removed and the trap restored to the original dimensions when the sediment has accumulated to one half of the wet storage depth of the trap. Sediment removed from the trap shall be deposited in a protected area and in such a manner that it will not crode.

5. All embankments for sediment traps shall not exceed 4' in height as measured at the low point of the original ground along the centerline of the embankment. Embankments shall have a minimum 4' wide top and side slopes of 2:1 or flatter. The embankment shall be compacted by traversing with equipment while it is being constructed. Once constructed the top and outside face of the embankment shall be stabilized with seed and mulch. Points of concentrated inflow shall be protected in accordance with Grade Stabilization Structure criteria. The remainder of the interior slopes should be stabilized (one time) with seed and mulch upon trap completion and monitored and maintained erosion free during the life of the trap.

The elevation of the top of any dike directing water to any sediment trap will equal or exceed the maximum elevation of the embankment along the entire length of the trap.

All excavation operations shall be carried out in such a manner that erosion and water pollution shall be minimized. Sediment traps shall have 2:1 or flatter side slopes.

7 The outlet shall be designed, according to the standards set forth herein, constructed and maintained in such a manner that sediment does not leave the trap and that erosion at or below the untlet does not occur. Sediment traps must outlet onto stabilized (preferably undisturbed) ground, into a watercourse, stabilized channel, or into a storm drain system.

8 Following completion of all construction and stabilization at a site, all temporary sediment traps shall be removed and the areas occupied by the traps shall be graded and stabilized. Slope Silt Fence or other sediment control devices may be required during trap removal.

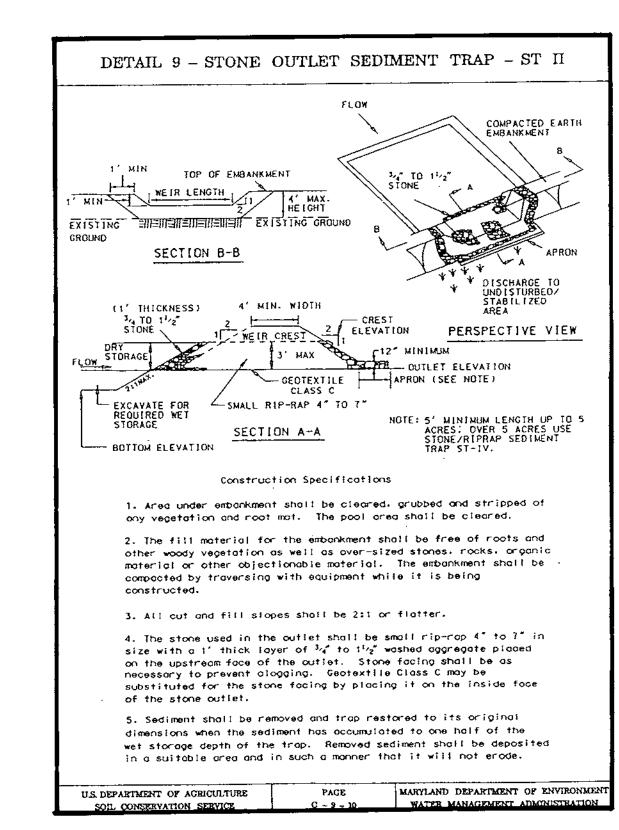
If any of the design criteria presented here cannot be met, see Standard and Specifications for

9.2 Stone Outlet Sediment Trap ST-II

This practice consists of a trup formed by an embankment or excavation. The outlet of this trap is over a stone section placed on level ground. The minimum length weir (feet) of the outlet shall be equal to four (4) times the drainage area (acres).

The outlet crest (top of stone in weir section) shall be level, at least 1' foot below the top of the embankment and no more than 3' above ground beneath the outlet. 4" to 7" stone or recycled concrete equivalent over Geotextile Class C" shall be used in the outlet. A 1' thick layer of 3/4" to 1 1/2" washed aggregate14 shall be placed on the upstream face of the outlet. Geotextile Class C placed on the upstream face of the outlet may be substituted for the small stone.

STANI	DARD SYMBOL	<u>-S</u>
EARTH DIKE		A-2 / B-3
SWALE	, -	A-2 B-3
PERIMETER DIKE/SWALE		₽D/S-1
PIPE SLOPE DRAIN		P90-17
ROCK DUTLET PROTECTION .		<u> </u>
STONE CHECK DAM		<
STONE OUTLET STRUCTURE.	•	1505
SILT FENCE		sr
SUPER SILT FENCE		
STRAW BALE DIKE		<u> </u>
STANDARD INLET PROTECTIO	он ио	51P
AT GRADE INLET PROTECTION	ON	AGIP .
CURB INLET PROTECTION	<u></u>	CIP
STANDARD INLET PROTECTION	1	
GABION INFLOW PROTECTION	N	<u>GW</u>
RIP-RAP INFLOW PROTECTION	ON	RRP
SUMP PIT		SP
STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION	ENTRANCE	EXSCEN
REMOVABLE PUMPING STATE	ON	RPS
US DEFARIMENT OF AGRICULTURE BYIL CONNERVATION SERVICE	PACE YIII	MARTIAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMEN WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION



STONE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP - ST II

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

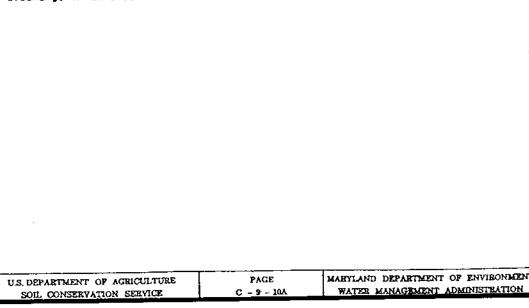
7. Construction of traps shall be carried out in such a monner that sediment pallution is abated. Once constructed, the top and outside face of the embankment shall be stabilized with seed and mulch. Points of concentration inflow shall be protected in accordance with Grade Stabilization Structure criteria. The remainder of the interior slopes should be stabilized (one time) rith seed and mulch upon trap completion and monitored and maintained erosion free during the life of the trop.

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

- 9. Refer to Section D for specifications concerning trop dewatering.
- 10. Minimum trap depth shall be measured from the weir elevation.
- 11. The elevation of the top of any dike directing water into the trop must equal or exceed the elevation of the trap embankment.

12. Geotextile Class C shall be placed over the bottom and sides of the outlet channel prior to the placement of stone. Sections of filter cloth must overlop at least t' with the section nearest the entrance placed on top. The filter cloth shall be embedded at least 6" into existing ground at the entrance of the outlet channel.

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



SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

- 1. CONTRACTOR IS TO OBTAIN ALL NECESSARY PERMITS BEFORE BEGINNING
- CONSTRUCTION. 2. PRIOR TO CLEARING OF TREES, INSTALLING SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES OR GRADING, A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING MUST BE CONDUCTED ON SITE WITH HOWARD COUNTY INSPECTORS (48 HOURS NOTICE). 3. CALL MISS UTILITY TO LOCATE EXISTING LINES, CONTRACTOR IS
- RESPONSIBLE FOR DAMAGES. 4. THE LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE MUST BE FIELD MARKED PRIOR TO CLEARING OF TREES, INSTALLATION OF SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES. CONSTRUCTION, OR OTHER LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. (2 DAYS) 5. INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, TREE PROTECTION
- DEVICES, AND SILT FENCE NECESSARY TO BEGIN CLEARING AREAS FOR SEDIMENT TRAPS AND BASIN AS SHOWN ON PLAN. (4 DAYS) 6. ONCE THE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES ARE INSTALLED, THE CONTRACTOR MUST OBTAIN APPROVAL FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY INSPECTOR BEFORE
- PROCEEDING WITH ANY ADDITIONAL CLEARING, GRUBBING OR GRADING. 7. BEGIN CLEARING AND GRUBBING TO CONSTRUCT CLAY CUTOFF TRENCH, PRINCIPAL SPILLWAY, POND EMBANKMENT AND PHASE I GRADING OF SEDIMENT BASIN. INSTALL EARTH DIKES AND SEDIMENT TRAPS AS SHOWN
- ON PLAN. (10 DAYS) 8. SELECT STOCKPILE AREA THEN BEGIN CLEARING AND ROUGH GRADING SITE. LOCATE EXISTING WATER MAIN MANHOLE TO BE ADJUSTED TO PROPOSED GRADE. STOCKPILE AREA SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO A LOCATION WITHIN THE DRAINAGE DIVIDE OF SEDIMENT BASIN AND BE LIMITED IN HEIGHT TO TEN (10) FEET WITH MAXIMUM SIDE SLOPES AT 2:1. (10 DAYS) * 9 NOTIFY THE SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR BEFORE
- REMOVING SEDIMENT TRAPS, EARTH DIKES AND SILT FENCE. UPON COMPLETION OF EARTH BERMS IMMEDIATELY STABILIZE SIDE SLOPES. 10. BEGIN PHASE II GRADING OF SEDIMENT BASIN. CONSTRUCT PHASE II EARTH DIKES AND INFLOW PROTECTION DEVICES. FINAL GRADE SITE. CONSTRUCT PROPOSED WATER MAINS AND HYDRANTS. DO NOT BEGIN CONSTRUCTION OF FOREBAY UNTIL ALL UPLAND DISTURBED AREAS ARE STABILIZED.
- 11 CONSTRUCT FOREBAY AND DRAINAGE SWALES BEFORE CONVERTING SEDIMENT BASIN TO STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POND. WITH APPROVAL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL INSPECTOR BEGIN FINAL GRADING OF STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POND. REMOVE EARTH DIKES, INFLOW PROTECTION, AND SILT FENCE BELOW EMBANKMENT. STABILIZE REMAINING DISTURBED AREAS. CALL INSPECTOR FOR FINAL INSPECTION.

17.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

Definition

A stabilized layer of aggregate that is underlain with Geotextile Class C25. Stabilized entrances are located at any point where traffic enters or leaves a construction site.

Stabilized construction entrances reduce tracking of sediment onto streets or public rights-of-way and provide a stable area for entrance or exit from the construction site.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

- 1. Stabilized construction entrances shall be located at points of construction ingress and egress.
- 2. For single family residences, the entrance should be located at the permanent driveway.
- 3. Stabilized construction entrances should not be used on existing pavement.

Design Criteria 1. Length - minimum of 50' (30' for single residence lot).

- 2. Width 10' minimum, should be flared at the existing road to provide a turning radius.
- 3. Geotextile Class C shall be placed over the existing ground prior to placing stone. The plan approval authority may not require geotextile fabric for single family residences.
- 4. Stone crushed aggregate (2" to 3")26, or recycled concrete equivalent shall be placed at least 6" deep over the length and width of the entrance.

5. Surface Water - all surface water flowing to or diverted toward construction entrances shall be piped under the entrance to maintain positive drainage. Pipe installed under the construction entrance shall be protected with a mountable berm. The pipe shall be sized according to the drainage, with the min. diameter being 6". A pipe will not be necessary when the SCE is located at a high spot.

6. Location - A stabilized construction entrance shall be located at every point where construction traffic enters or leaves a construction site. Vehicles leaving the site must travel over the entire length of the stabilized construction entrance.

Maintenance

The entrance shall be maintained in a condition which will minimize tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way. This may require adding stone or other repairs as conditions demand. All sediment spilled, dropped, or tracked onto public rights-of-way must be removed immediately by vacuum sweeping, scraping,

When necessary, wheels shall be cleaned or washed to remove sediment prior to entrance onto public rights-of-way. When washing is required, it shall be done on an area stabilized with stone and which drains into an approved sediment trapping device. Daily inspection and maintenance is required.

After construction is complete and the site is stabilized, the stabilized construction entrance will be removed and the area stabilized unless it will be used as an underlayment for a driveway.

23.0 STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS

<u>FQR</u>

TREE PROTECTION <u>Definition</u>

Protection of desirable trees from mechanical and other injury while the land is being developed.

To employ the necessary protective measures to insure the survival of desirable trees for shade, beautification, and vegetative cover.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On areas now occupied by single specimen trees or groups of trees.

- 1. Aesthetic value: Consideration should be given to autumn foliage, flowering habits, bark and crown characteristics, and type of fruit.
- 2. Freedom from disease and rot.

Criteria for deciding upon the trees to leave:

- 3. Life span of trees: Some are considered short-lived trees.
- 4. Wind firmness: Virginia pine has a very shallow root system, and trees will blow over easily if they have been growing in a closed stand.
- 5. Wildlife values: Oaks, hickories, and dogwoods, etc. have a high wildlife food value.
- 6. Comfort index: Summer temperatures are generally ten degrees cooler under stands of hardwoods than pines or cedars.
- 7. Sudden exposure: Some trees are sensitive to direct sunlight radiated heat from proposed buildings and pavement.
- 8. Space needed: Give consideration to future growth and relationship to structures, electric and telephone lines, water and sewer lines, and driveways. Mark trees with bright paint or ribbon so there is no doubt as to which trees are to be left and protected from damage during construction.

1. Trees within 25' of a building site and associated grading, parking and utility extensions shall

be boxed in to prevent mechanical injury. The box should be as close to the drip line of the tree

2. Boards will not be nailed to trees during building operations.

3. Heavy equipment operators will be cautioned to avoid damage to existing tree trunks and roots during land leveling operations. Tunnel under root system when installing utility lines, if

4. Tree trunks and exposed roots and limbs damaged during equipment operations will be cared for as prescribed by a forester or licensed tree expert.

5. Wood chips when spread to a 4" depth can be used in wooded sites to help prevent soil compaction and damage to trees.

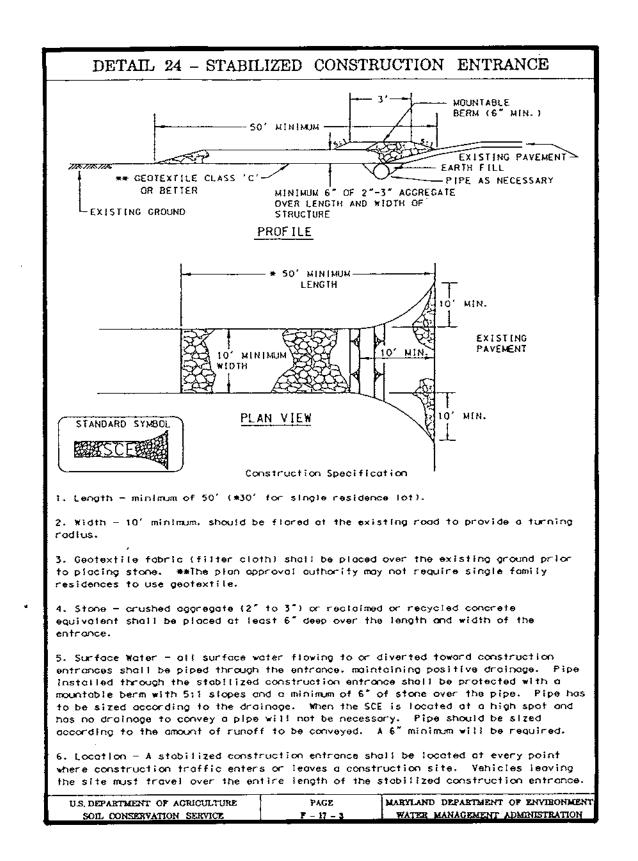
6. The use of heavy equipment on root systems of desirable trees must be avoided to prevent soil compaction. All construction should be kept out of the drip line of protected trees. Protective fencing shall be utilized for trees being retained and shall be located at the drip line.

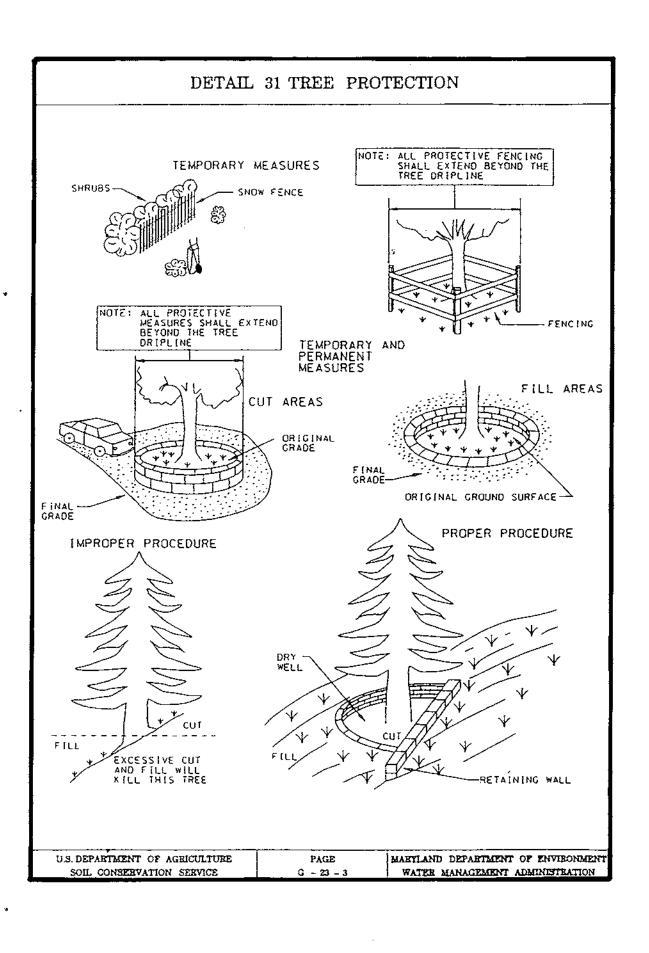
7. Broad leaf trees should receive a heavy application of complete fertilizer to aid their recovery

from possible damage caused by construction operations. Fertilization should be done during winter and/or early spring following completion of construction. It should be applied at the following rate: 2 to 4 lbs. of 10-6-4 for each inch of frunk diameter measured at 4 1/2' above ground line. Fertilizer should be applied in holes 1" in diameter 18" deep. Spaced about 2' apart at the drip line of the tree. 8. During the first two summers following construction, it is desirable that the trees receive

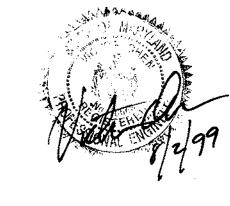
* NO SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES ARE TO BE REMOVED WITHOUT PRIOR PERMISSION FROM THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.

adequate amounts of water.





OWNER/DEVELOPER **BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON** AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. 7151 BROOKDALE ROAD BALTIMORE, MD 21227



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.



2868 CONSTELLATION WAY FINKSBURG, MD 21048-2068 PHONE/FAX: (410) 840-8797

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND

ENGINEERING DIVISION

CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

HOWARD COUNTY, MD SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

> SEDIMENT CONTROL TRAP NOTES AND **SPECIFICATIONS** FOR STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION **ENTRANCE AND** TREE PROTECTION

REVISIONS

BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON

AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD

VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS

PARCEL 'D'

DATE: 1-4-99

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT

19.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR LAND GRADING

Definition

Reshaping of the existing land surface in accordance with a plan as determined by engineering survey and

Purpose

The purpose of a land grading specification is to provide for erosion control and vegetative establishment on those areas where the existing land surface is to be reshaped by grading according to plan.

Design Criteria

The grading plan should be based upon the incorporation of building designs and street layouts that fit and utilize existing topography and desirable natural surroundings to avoid extreme grade modifications. Information submitted must provide sufficient topographic surveys and soil investigations to determine limitations that must be imposed on the grading operation related to slope stability, effect on adjacent properties and drainage patterns, measures for drainage and water removal and vegetative treatment, etc.

Many counties have regulations and design procedures already established for land grading and cut and fill slopes. Where these requirements exist, they shall be followed. The plan must show existing and proposed contours of the area(s) to be graded. The plan shall also include practices for erosion control, slope stabilization, safe disposal of runoff water and drainage, such as waterways, lined ditches, reverse slope benches (include grade and cross section), grade stabilization structures, retaining walls, and surface and subsurface drains. The plan shall also include phasing of these practices. The following shall be incorporated into the plan:

1. Provisions shall be made to safely conduct surface runoff to storm drains, protected outlets or to stable water courses to insure that surface runoff will not damage slopes or other graded areas.

2. Cut and fill slopes that are to be stabilized with grasses shall not be steeper than 2:i. (Where the slope is to be mowed the slope should be no steeper than 3:i; 4:l is preferred because of safety factors related to mowing steep slopes.) Slopes exceeding 2:l shall require special design and stabilization considerations that shall be adequately shown on the plans.

3. Reverse benches shall be provided whenever the vertical interval (height) of any 2:1 slope exceeds 20 feet; for 3:1 slope it shall be increased to 30 feet and for 4:1 to 40 feet. Benches shall be located to divide the slope face as equally as possible and shall convey the water to a stable outlet. Soils, seeps, rock outcrops, etc., shall also be taken into consideration when designing benches.

- a. Benches shall be a minimum of six-feet wide to provide for ease of maintenance.
- b. Benches shall be designed with a reverse slope of 6:1 or flatter to the toe of the upper slope and with a minimum of one foot in depth. Bench gradient to the outlet shall be between 2 percent and 3 percent, unless accompanied by appropriate design and computations.
- c. The flow length within a bench shall not exceed 800° unless accompanied by appropriate design and computations. For flow channel stabilization see temporary swale.

4. Surface water shall be diverted from the face of all cut and/or fill slopes by the use of earth dikes, ditches and swales or conveyed downslope by the use of a designed structure, except where:

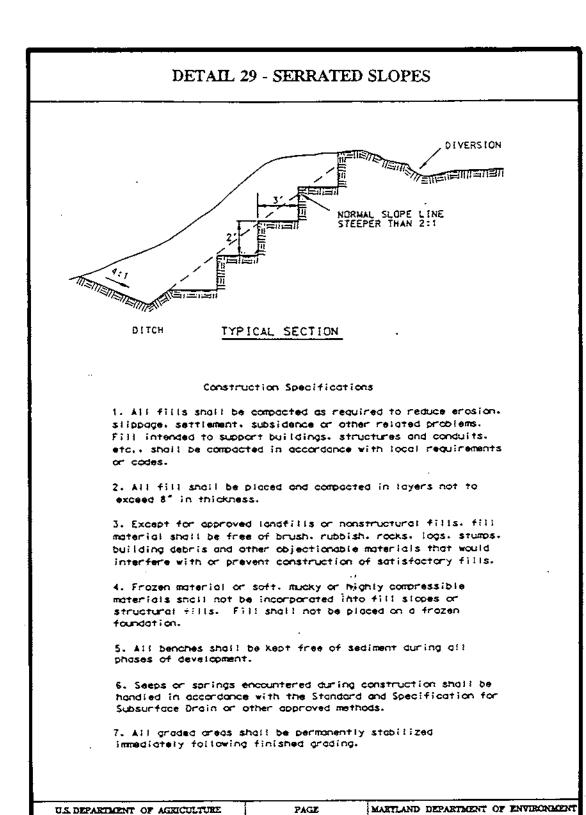
- a. The face of the slope is or shall be stabilized and the face of all graded slopes shall be protected from surface runoff until they are stabilized.
- b. The face of the slope shall not be subject to any concentrated flows of surface water such as from natural drainageways, graded swales, downspouts, etc.
- c. The face of the slope will be protected by special erosion control materials, to include, but not limited to: approved vegetative stabilization practices (see section G), rip-rap or other approved stabilization methods.

5. Cut slopes occurring in ripable rock shall be serrated as shown on the following diagram. These serrations shall be made with conventional equipment as the excavation is made. Each step or serration shall be constructed on the contour and will have steps cut at nominal two-foot intervals with nominal three-foot horizontal shelves. These steps will vary depending on the slope ratio or the cut slope. The nominal slope line is i:i. These steps will weather and act to hold moisture, lime, fertilizer and seed thus producing a much quicker and longer lived vegetative cover and better slope stabilization. Overland flow shall be diverted from the top of all serrated cut slopes and carried to a suitable outlet.

- 6. Subsurface drainage shall be provided where necessary to intercept seepage that would otherwise adversely affect slope stability or create excessively wet site conditions.
- 7. Slopes shall not be created so close to property lines as to endanger adjoining properties without adequately protecting such properties against sedimentation, erosion, slippage, semiement, subsidence or other related damages.
- 8. Fill material shall be free of brush, rubbish, rocks, logs, stumps, building debris, and other objectionable material. It should be free of stones over two (2) inches in diameter where compacted by hand or mechanical tampers or over eight (8) inches in diameter where compacted by rollers or other equipment. Frozen material shall not be placed in the fill nor shall the fill material be placed on a frozen foundation.
- 9. Stockpiles, borrow areas and spoil shall be shown on the plans and shall be subject to the provisions of this Standard and Specifications.
- 10. All disturbed areas shall be stabilized structurally or vegetatively in compliance with 20.0 Standards and Specifications for Vegetative Stabilization.

DETAIL 28 - BENCHED SLOPES ...DITCH OR DIVERSION TO DIVERT FLOW (IF REQUIRED) Construction Specifications 1. All fills shall be compacted as required to reduce erosion. slippage, settlement, subsidence or other related problems. Fill intended to support buildings, structures and conduits. etc.. shall be compacted in accordance with local requirements 2. All fill shall be placed and compacted in layer's not to exceed 8° in thickness. 3. Except for approved landfills or nonstructural fills, fill material shall be free of brush, rubbish, rocks, logs, stumps, building debris and other objectionable materials that would interfere with or prevent construction of satisfactory fills. 4. Frozen material or soft, mucky or highly compressible materials shall not be incorporated into fill slopes or structural fills. Fill shall not be placed on a frozen 5. All benches shall be kept free of sediment during all phases of development. 6. Seeps or springs encountered during construction shall be handled in accordance with the Standard and Specification for Subsurface Drain or other approved methods. 7. All graded areas shall be permanently stabilized immediately following finished grading. MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE



21.0 STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS

<u>EQR</u>

TOPSOIL

Definition

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

Purpose

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies

- I. This practice is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:
- a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth.
- b. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients.

special consideration and design for adequate stabilization. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1

- c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.
- d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible.
 II. For the purpose of these Standards and Specifications, areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require

shall have the appropriate stabilization shown on the plans. Construction and Material Specifications

- Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA-SCS in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station.
- II. Topsoil Specifications Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:
- i. Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 1½ in diameter.
- ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnsongrass, nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.
- iii. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4-8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedures.
- II. For sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres:
 - i. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization Section I Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.
- III. For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:
 - i. On soil meeting Topsoil specifications, obtain test results dictating fertilizer and lime amendments required to bring the soil into compliance with the following:
 - a. pH for topsoil shall be between 6.0 and 7.5. If the tested soil demonstrates a pH of less than 6.0, sufficient lime shall be perscribed to raise the pH to 6.5 or higher.
 - b. Organic content of topsoil shall be not less than 1.5 percent by weight.
 - c. Topsoil having soluble sait content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.
 - d. No sod or seed shall 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.

Note: Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientistand approved by the appopriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil.

- ii. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization Section I Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.
- V. Topsoil Application
- When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sediment Traps and Basins.
- Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4" - 8" higher in elevation.
- iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4" 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations shall be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.
- iv. Topsoil shall not be placed while the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading and seedbed preparation.
- VI. Alternative for Permanent Seeding Instead of applying the full amounts of lime and commercial fertilizer, composted sludge and amendments may be applied as specified below:
- Composted Sludge Material for use as a soil conditioner for sites having disturbed areas over 5
 acres shall be tested to prescribe amendments and for sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres
 shall conform to the following requirements:
- a. Composted sludge shall be supplied by, or originate from, a person or persons that are permitted (at the time of acquisition of the compost) by the Maryland Department of the Environment under COMAR 26.04.06.
- b. Composted sludge shall contain at least 1 percent nitrogen, 1.5 percent phosphorus, and 0.2 percent potassium and have a Ph of 7.0 to 8.0. If compost does not meet these requirements, the appropriate constituents must be added to meet the requirements prior to use.
- c. Composted sludge shall be applied at a rate of 1 ton/1,000 square feet.
- iv. Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 lb/1,000 square feet, and 1/3 the normal lime application rate.

6.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

<u>FQ</u>

RIP-RAP INFLOW PROTECTION

<u>Definition</u>

A temporary or permanent, fined drainageway installed to convey concentrated runoff into sediment traps and basins or down steep slopes as applicable. Rip-rap Inflow Protection consists of the installation of rock or recycled concrete equivalent in a flow channel for stabilization.

Purpose

The purpose of Rip-rap Inflow Protection is to provide stable conveyance of concentrated runoff down steep slopes, (i.e. into temporary sediment traps and basins) thereby preventing erosion of the flow channel.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

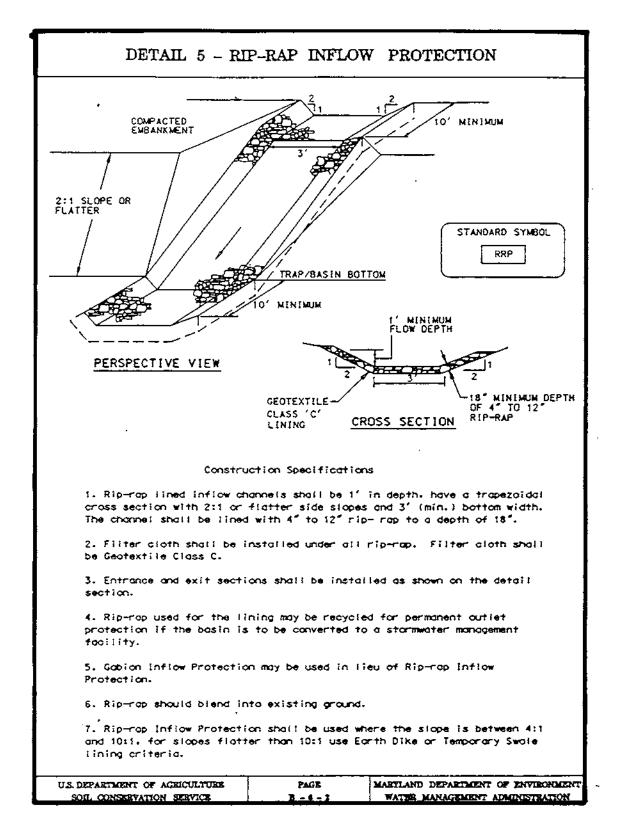
Rip-rap Inflow Protection is required where the slope of a drainage way contributing to a sediment trap or basin exceeds 10:1 but is less than 4:1. Runoff may be directed to the inflow device by means of dikes or swales.

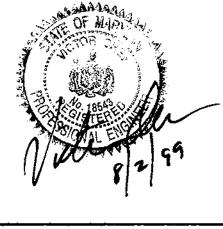
Design Criteria

Rip-rap Inflow protection shall be 4*-12* rip-rap (min.), underlain with Geotextile Class C* and placed from the ditch overfall elevation to the bottom of the trap or basin when the inflow slope is between 4:1 and 10:1. Slopes flatter than 10:1 shall be stabilized in accordance with Temporary Swale or Earth Dike criteria as applicable. For slopes steeper than 4:1, see Gabion Inflow Protection.

Construction Specifications

- 1. Rip-rap Inflow Protection shall be 1' in depth, have a trapezoidal cross section with 2:1 or flatter side slopes and a 3' minimum bottom width. The channel shall be lined with 4" 12" rip-rap or SHA Class I' to a depth of 18".
- 2. Filter cloth shall be installed under all rip-rap. Filter cloth shall be Geotextile Class C.
- 3. Entrance and exit sections shall be installed as shown on the detail section.
- 4. Rip-rap used for the lining may be recycled for permanent outlet protection if the basin is to be converted to a stormwater management facility.
- 5. Gabion Inflow Protection may be substituted for Rip-rap Inflow Protection.
- 6. Rip-rap should blend into existing ground,
- 7. Rip-rap Inflow Protection shall be used where the slope is between 4:1 and 10:1. For slopes flatter than 10:1 use Earth Dike or Temporary Swale.





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.

USDA-Natural Resources Conservation Service

These plans for small pond construction, soil erosio and sediment control meet the requirements of the

plans for small poold construction, soil erosion liment control meet the requirements of the d Soil Conservation District.

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES AND TABLES

REVISIONS

BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON

AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD

VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS

PARCEL 'D'

DATE: 1-4-99

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT

SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

2868 CONSTELLATION WAY FINKSBURG, MD 21048-2068

PHONE/FAX: (410) 840-8797

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND

ENGINEERING DIVISION

CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

ZONING.

SDP 99-55

SHEET 11 OF 16

5DP-99-55

CLASS	APPARENT OPENING SIZE MM. MAX.	GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH LB. MIN.	BURST STRENGTH PSI. MIN.
A	0.30	250	500
В	0.60	200	320
С	0.30	200	320
D	0.60	90	145
E	0.30.	90	145
F (SILT FENCE)	0.40-0.80*	90	190
US Std Sieve CW-0221	5		

Table 27 Geotextile Fabrics

Table 28 Stone Size

WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

	SIZE RANGE	D ₅₀	D ₁₀₀	AASHTO	WEIGHT
NUMBER 57*	3/8" - 1 1/2"	1/2*	1 1/2"	M-43	N/A
NUMBER I	2" - 3"	2 1/2"	3"	M-43	N/A
RIP-RAP**	4" - 7"	5 1/2*	7*	N/A	N/A
CLASS I	N/A	9.5*	15*	N/A	150lb max
CLASS II	N/A	16"	24"	N/A	700lb max
CLASS III	N/A	23"	34"	N/A	2000lb max

* This classification is to be used on the inside face of stone outlets and check dams.

** This classification is to be used when ever small rip-rap is required. The State Highway Administration designation for this stone is Stone For Gabions (§905.01.04).

20.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

Definition

Using vegetation as cover for barren soil to protect it from forces that cause erosion.

Venetative Stabilization specifications are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to crode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and runoff to downstream areas, and improving wildlife habitat and visual resources.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

This practice shall be used on denuded areas as specified on the plans and may be used on highly erodible or critically croding areas. This specification is divided into Temporary Seeding, to quickly establish vegetative cover for short duration (up to one year), and Permanent Seeding, for long term vegetative cover. Examples of applicable areas for Temporary Seeding are temporary soil stockpiles, cleared areas being left idle between construction phases, earth dikes, etc. and for Permanent Seeding are lawns, dams, cut and fill slopes and other arens at final grade, former stockpile and staging areas, etc.

Effects on Water Quality and Quantity

Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of most, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Vegetation, over time, will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent

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

Sediment control devices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and vegetative establishment to prevent large quantities of sediment and associated chemicals and nutrients from wishing into surface waters.

Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials

A Site Preparation

- i Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary or permanent) such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins.
- ii Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.
- iii Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having disturbed area over 5 acres.

B. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

- i. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and femilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.
- ii. Petilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee of the producer.
- iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98 - 100% will pass through a #20
- iv. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.

C. Seedbed Preparation

Temporary Seeding

- a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened it should not be rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.
- b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.
- c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.

ii Permanent Seeding

- a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:
- Soil oll shall be between 6.0 and 7.0
- 2. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm). 3. The soil shall contain less than 40% clay but enough fine grained material (> 30% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass or serecia lespedeza is to be planted, then a sandy soil (< 30% silt plus clay) would be acceptable.
- 4. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight. 5. Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration.
- 6. If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil.
- b. Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loostened to a depth of 3 - 5" to permit bonding of the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from sliding down a slope.
- c. Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.
- d. Mix soil amendments into the top 3 5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, luosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1 - 3" of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on newly disturbed areas.

D. Seed Specifications

- i. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.
- Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.
- ii. Inoculant The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75-80° F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.

E. Methods of Seeding

- i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeder, or a cultipacker seeder.
- a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen; maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P205
- b. Lime use only ground agricultural limestone, (Up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding.
- c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without

ii. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.

(phosphorous): 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium): 200 lbs/ac.

- a. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 25 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.
- b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

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

- a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting.
- b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

F. Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

- i. Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, tye or oat straw, reasonably bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.
- ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)
- a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous
- b. WCFM shall be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.
- c. WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.
- d. WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.
- e. WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be
- f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.

Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.

Section II - Temporary Seeding

Vegetation - annual grass or grain used to provide cover on disturbed areas for up to 12 months. For longer duration of vegetative cover, Permanent Seeding is required.

A. Seed Mixtures - Temporary Seeding

- Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 26 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) 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 plans and completed, then Table 26 must be put on the plans.
- ii. For sites having soil tests performed, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the testing agency shall be written in. Soil tests are not required for Temporary

Section III: Permanent Seeding

Seeding grass and legumes to establish ground cover for a minimum period of one year on disturbed areas generally receiving low maintenance.

A. Seed Mixtures - Permanent Seeding

- i. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 25 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Permanent Seeding Summary below, along with application rates and seeding dates. Seeding depths can be estimated using Table 26. If this Summary is not put on the construction plans and completed, then Table 25 must be put on the plans. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, streambanks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-SCS Technical Field Office Guide, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting. For special lawn maintenance areas, see Sections IV Sod and V Turfgrass.
- ii. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the soil testing agency shall be written in.
- iii. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply ureaform fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 lbs/1000 sq.ft. (150 lbs/ac), in addition to the above soil amendments shown in the table below, to be performed at the time of seeding.

Table 21 Recommended Varieties of Grasses and Legumes for Disturbed Areas

Areas Receiving Low Maintenance1/

Grasses	Varieties
Tall Fescue	Adventure, Apache, Arid, Bonanza, Falcon, Clemfine, Finelawn I, Hounddog, Jaguar, Kentucky 31 ² /, Mustang, Olympic, Rebel II, Tribute
Perennial Ryegrass	All-Star, Blazer, Manhattan, Palmer, Pennant, Pennfine, Premier, Prelude, Regal, Repell
Kentucky Bluegrass	"Common", Kenblue, Victa, Ram I, Monopoly
Creeping Red Fescue	Penniawn, Flyer
Hard Fescue	Aurora, Biljart, Reliant, Scaldis, Spartan, Waldina
Chewings Fescue	Longfellow, Victory, Jamestown
Canada Biuegrass	Reubens
Redtop	Streaker
Poa Trivialis	Laser, Sabre
Reed Canarygrass	Ioreed, Palaton, Rise
Weeping Lovegrass	Morpa, "Common"
Legumes	Variety
Crownvetch	Penngift, Chemung
Serecia Lespedeza	Interstate, Interstate 76, Appalow
Flatpea	Lathco
Birdsfoot Trefoil	Empire, Norcen, Viking

Table 25 Permanent Seeding for Low Maintenance Areas

иIX	SEED MEX (USE CERTIFIED" MATERIAL IF AVAILABLE)	PLANTING		CONDITIONS	USDA RECOMMENDED PLANTING DATES®					ANTINO	DATES	, D	⁻
		LBS/AC	LBS/1000 SQ FT	7	NESS ZONES"	3/1- 5/15	3/15- 6/1	5/16- 8/14	6/2- 7/31	8/1- 10/1	8/15- 10/15	8/t5- 11/15	
ī	TALL FESCUE (75%), CANADA BLUEGRASS (10%).	150	3.4	MOIST TO DRY	53-		X			X			۸
	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (10%), REDTOP (5%) ^M				- 5a	\downarrow	х	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	×	<u> </u>		
	REDIGITION,	1		1	<u>&</u>	X		 	 	┞	×	 	
					7s 7b	X		 -	-	 		X	1
2	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (50%), CREEPING RED FESCUE OR A HARD FESCUE (40%).	150	3.4	MOIST TO MODERATELY	95		x			x			B
	REDTOP (10%)			DRY TO DRY	61	†	x			x			1
					*	×					×		
	TALL FESCUE (85%), PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (10%),	125 15	2.9	MOIST TO	5B		×			×			С
	KENTICKY BLUEGRASS (5%)	10	.23		44		х			X			
			†		48	х					x		▎╼┻╫
					7A	×			<u> </u>			×	
					78	х						×	
4	RED FESCUE OR CHEWINGS FESCUE (80%)	60 60	.92 MOIST TO DRY	5 5.		X			X			D	
	PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (20%)	15	.34		41		Х			x			
		ļ			₽>	×	-				×		 ₩
\$	TALL FESCUE (85%) OR. FERENNIAL RYEGRASS (50%)	110	7.5 .46	MOIST TO DRY	ς.		X			x			1
	PLUS CROWNVETCH OR FLATPEA	20	.46	}	S a		×			x			
	•				66	×			1		×		-4
					72	X						×	
					7Ь	×						х	
6	WEEPING LOVEGRASS (17%) SERECIA LESPEDEZA (83%)	4 20	.09	DRY TO VERY	60	Х		X					F
					72	X		X					
		1	1		73.	x		×					

NOTES: A/ USED BY SHA ON SLOPED AREAS. ADD A LEGUME FOR SLOPES > THAN 3:1. B/ USED IN MEDIAN AREAS BY SHA, SHADE TOLERANT,

- CI POPULAR MIX PRODUCES PERMANENT GROUNDCOVER QUICKLY, BLUEGRASS THICKENS STAND. DI BEST USE ON SHADY SLOPES NOT ON POORLY DRAINED CLAYS.
- E) USE ON LOW MAINTENANCE, STEEP SLOPES. USE TALL FESCUE IN DRAUGHTY COND. CROWN VETCH BEST FOR So. 60, 60 E/ SUITABLE FOR SEEDING IN MID-SUMMER.

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

Apply to graded or cleared areas not subject to immediate further disturbance where a permanent long-lived vegetative cover is

Seedbed Preparation: [Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, disking or other acceptable means before seeding, if not

Soil Amendments: Inlieu of soil test recommendations, use one of the following schedules:

- 1. Preferred -- Apply 2 tons/acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) and 600 lbs/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs/1000 sq. (1.) before seeding. Harrow or disk into upper three inches of soil. At time of seeding, apply 400 Ibs/acre \$0-0 ureaform fertilizer (9 lbs/1000 sq. ft.)
- 2. Acceptable Apply 2 tons/acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) and 1000 lbs/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (23 lbs/1000 sq. h.) before seeding. Harrow or disk into upper three inches of soil.

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

Mulching -- Apply 1-3/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) of unrotted small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gallons per acre (5 gal/1000 sq. ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slope 8 feet or higher, use 348 gallons per acre (8 gal/1000 sq. ft.) for anchoring.

Maintenance -- Inspect all seeding areas and make needed repairs, replacements and reseedings.

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

Apply to graded or cleared areas likely to be re-disturbed where a short-term vegetative cover is needed.

Scedbed preparation: |-- Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, disking or other acceptable means before seeding, if not

Soil Amendments: -- Apply 600 lbs/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs/1000 sq. ft.).

Seeding: -- For periods March 1 -- April 30 and from August 15 -- October 15, seed with 2-1/2 bushel per acre of annual tye (3.2 lbs/1000 sq. ft.); For the period May 1 - August 14, seed with 3 lbs/acre of weeping lovegrass (.07 lbs/1000 sq. ft.). For the period November 16 -- February 28, protect site by applying 2 tons/acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring, or use sod.

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

Refer to the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for additional rates and methods not covered.

Table 22 Quality of Seed

	Minimum	Minimum
LEGUMES	Seed Purity (%)	Germination(%)
Birdsfoot Trefoil	97	85
Crownvetch	98.5	80
Lespedeza, Sericea	98	85 .
Flatpea	98	80
<u>GRASSES</u>		
Bluegrass, Canada	90	80
Bluegrass, Kentucky	90	80
Fescue, red	98.5	85 .
Fescue, Chewings	98	85
Fescue, tall	98	90
Lovegrass, weeping	98	80
Redtop	92	80
Reed canarygrass	96	80
Ryegrass, Annual	95	85
Ryegrass, Perennial	98	90
OTHER ANNUALS		
Barley .	98	90
Millet	99	80
Oats	99	90
Rye	98.5	85

NOTE: Seed containing prohibited or restricted noxious weeds is unacceptable. Prohibited Noxious Weeds - Johnsongrass or Johnsongrass crosses, Canada thistle, and quackgrass. Restricted Noxious Weeds - Wild garlic and wild onion, bermudagrass, annual bluegrass, corn cockle, dodder and bindweed.

Seed should contain less than 2.5% of weed seeds, however, 0% is desirable.

Table 25 Permanent Seeding for Low Maintenance Areas (Cont'd)

MIX SEED MIX (USE CERTIFIED MATERIAL IF		L IF PLANTING RATE		SITE CONDITIONS	USDA ILARDI-	RECOMMENDED PLANTING DATES							
AVAILABI.E)	LBS/AC	1.85/1000 SQ FT		NESS ZONES	3/1- 5/15	3/15- 6/t	5/16- 8/14	6/2- 7/31	8/1- 10/t	\$/15- 10/15	8/t5- 11/15		
7 TALL FESCUE (#3%)	110	2.5	DRY TO VERY DRY	. Sb.		x		x	х				
WEEPING LOVEGRASS (2%) PLUS SERECIA LESPEDEZA (15%)	20	.07 .46		61	<u> </u>	×		×	<u> </u>		ļ		
					46	×		×	<u> </u>		×	<u> </u>	_
				<u> </u>	7=	x	ļ	×		ļ		×	
		ļ	ļ		716	x		×				×	1
REED CANARYGRASS (75%)	40	.92 .07	WET TO MODERATELY	5%		×			x		ļ	1	
	REDTOP (6%) PLUS BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL* (19%)	100	.23	DRY	64	ļ	х			x		<u> </u>	_
				<u>a</u> .	x			ļ		x		 -	
İ		}			7a	×			ļ			×	_
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>		76	x						×	\downarrow	
TALL FENCUE (86%) POA TRIVIALIS (7%) BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL (7%)	125	.23	WET TO MODERATELY DRY	9 2.		х			x			- 1	
	10			6 1		х			х				
				6 b	X					x		-	
10	10 TALL FESCUE (80%) HARD FESCUE (20%)	120	3.4	WET TO DRY	90		x			x			-
		30	.69		62		x			×			7
				ω,	×					х		-	
		•		7a	×						x	7	
			715	x						х			
11 HARD FESCUE (100%)	FESCUE (100%) 75 1.7	3.7	MOIST TO DRY	5 b.		x			x			1	
				61		x			x				
		<u> </u>		66	x					x		-	
		ł			72	X						x	

NOTES: G/ WEEPING LOVEGRASS MAY BE SEEDED WITH TALL FESCUE IN MID-SUMMER. SERECIA LESPEDEZA IS BEST SUITED FOR ZONES 72 AND 75. 14 USE ON POORLY DRAINED SOILS - DITCHES OR WATERWAYS, BIRDSFOOT TREEFOILIS BEST FOR ZONES 56, 64, ABOVE 2,000 FT. II USE IN AREAS OF MOIST SHADE POA TRIVIALIS THRIVES IN WET SHADY AREAS. J/ TALL FESCUE MAY BE SEEDED ALONE. THE HARD FESCUE PROVIDES BETTER SHADE TOLERANCE AND PRODUCES A BETTER STAND. KI LOW FERTILITY GRASS. REQUIRES INFREQUENT MOWING, GOOD COMPANION FOR WILDFLOWER:

Table 26 Temporary Seeding Rates, Depths, and Dates

SPECIES	annianum Scening Rates		PLANTING DEPTIF	HARDINESS ZONES" AND SEEDING DATES "								
				7# and 7b		6Ъ			6a and 5b			
	PER ACRE	1.05/1000 SQ.FT.	INCHES	2/1- 4/30	5/1- 8/14	8/15- 11/30	3/1- 4/30	5/1- 8/14	8/15- 11/15	3/15- 5/31	6/1- 7/31	8/1- 10/31
CHOOSE ONE: BARLEY OATS RYE "	2.5 BU. (122 lbs) 3 RU. (96 lbs) 2.5 BU. (140 lbs)	2.80 2.21 3.22	1-2 1-2 1-2	X X X		BY 10/15 X	X X X		BY 10/15 X	X X X		18 Y 10/1 - X
BARLEY OR RYE PLUS FOXTAIL MILLET*	150 lbs	3.45	t	X X	X X	10/15 X	x x	X X	10/15 X	x x	x x	10/f X
WEEPING LOVEGRASS ⁴	4 Ilis	.09	1/4 - 1/2		x	-	-	х	•		×	-
ANNUAL RYEGRASS	50 lbs	1.15	1/4 - 1/2	x		11/1	х		11/1	x	•	8/15
AHLLET"	50 II:s	1.15	1/2		x	-		x] _		x	

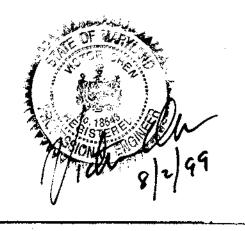
HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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 confirmance with the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL and revisions thereto.
- 3. Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within: a) 7 calendar days for all perfineter sediment control structures, dikes, perimeter slopes and all slopes steeper than 3:1, b) 14 days as to all other disturbed or graded areas on the project site.
- 4. All sedlinent traps/basins shown must be fenced and warning signs posted around their perimeter in accordance with Vol 1. Chapter 7 of the HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, Storm Drainage.
- 5. All disturified areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in accordance with the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for permanent seeding, sod, temporary seeding, and mulching (Sec. G). Temporary stabilization with mulch alone shall only be done when recommended seeding dates do not allow for proper germination and establishment of grasses.
- 6. All sediment control structures are to remain in place and are to be maintained in operative condition until permission for their removal has been obtained from the Howard County Sediment Control Inspector.
- 7. Site Analysis: Total Area of Site 13.2 Acres Alea Disturbed 7.1 Acres Afea to be roofed or paved 2.8 Acres Atea to be vegetatively stabilized = 61750 Cu. Yds. 61802 Cu. Yds. Total Fill Offsite waste/borrow area location:

OWNER/DEVELOPER **BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON** AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. 7151 BROOKDALE ROAD BALTIMORE, MD 21227

- 8. Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance.
- 9. Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the Howard County Sediment Control Inspector.
- 10. On all sites with disturbed areas in excess of 2 acres, approval of the inspection agency shall be requested upon congoletion of installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading. Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized untilithis initial approval by the inspection agency is made.
- 11. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which shall be back-filled and stabifized within one working day, whichever is shorter.



These plans have been reviewed for the Howard Soil Conservation District and meet the technical requirements for small pond construction, soil

These plans for small pond construction, soil erosion

SDP 99-55

REVISIONS

BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON

AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD

VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS

DATE: 1-4-99

PARCEL'D'

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT

SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

HOWARD COUNTY, MD

SEDIMENT CONTROL

NOTES AND TABLES

FOR VEGETATIVE

STABILIZATION

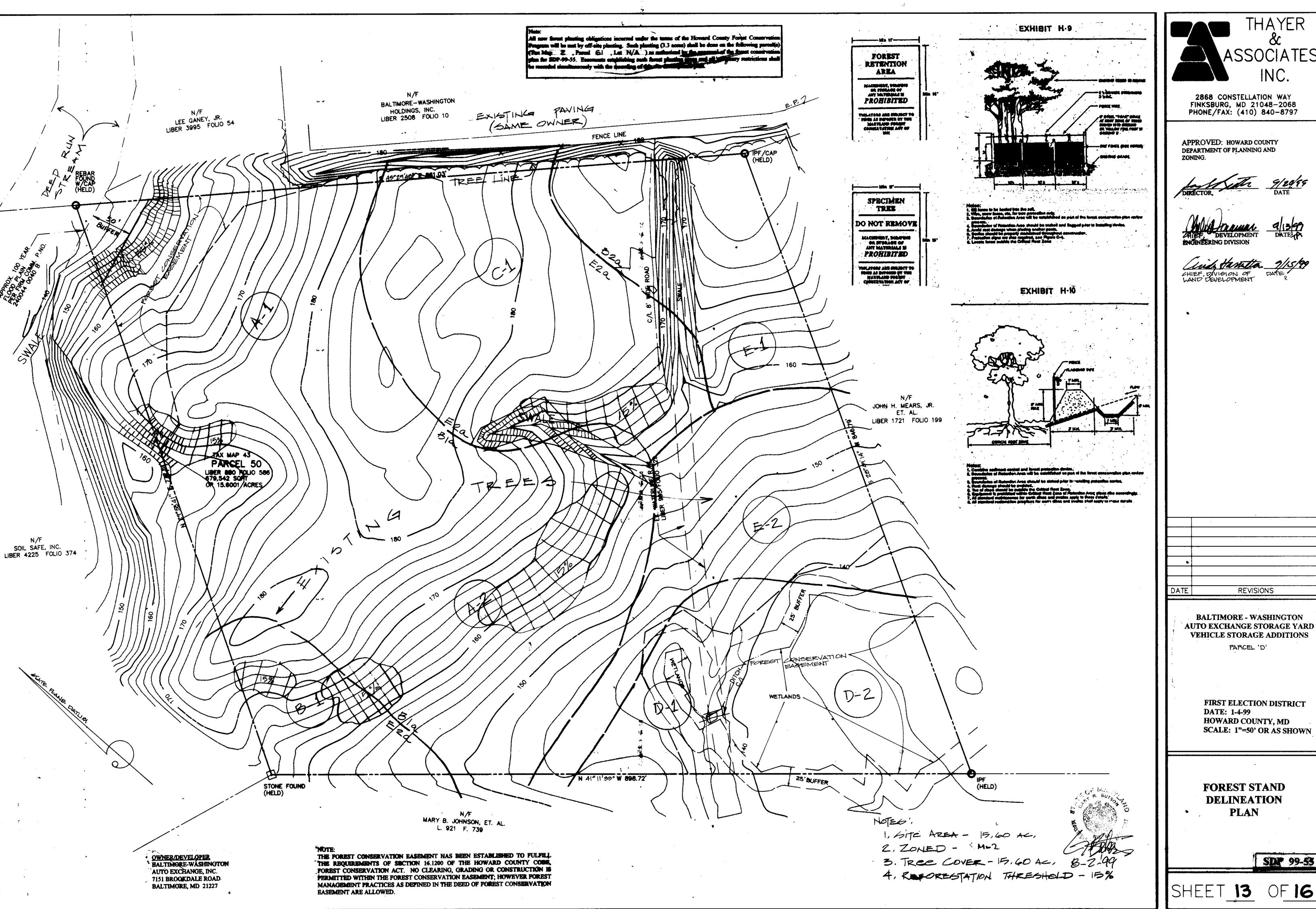
2868 CONSTELLATION WAY FINKSBURG, MD 21048-2068

PHONE/FAX: (410) 840-8797

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND

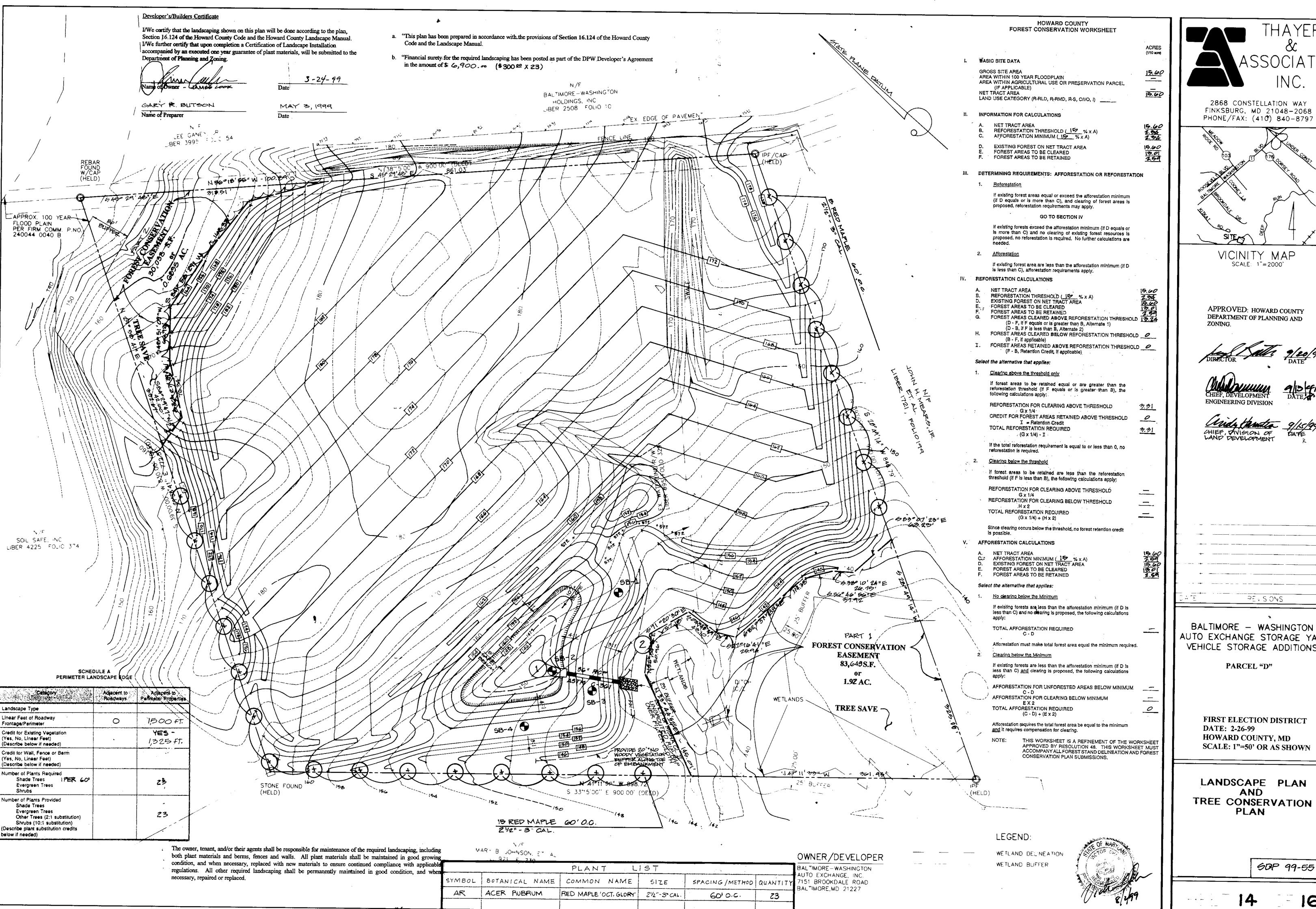
ENGINEERING DIVISION



2868 CONSTELLATION WAY FINKSBURG, MD 21048-2068 PHONE/FAX: (410) 840-8797

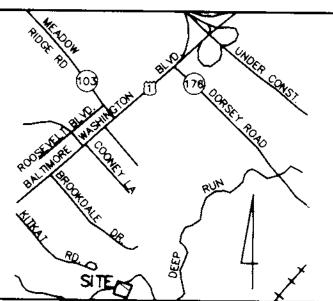
APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND

FOREST STAND





2868 CONSTELLATION WAY FINKSBURG, MD 21048-2068 PHONE/FAX: (410) 840-8797



VICINITY MAP

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND





REVSONS

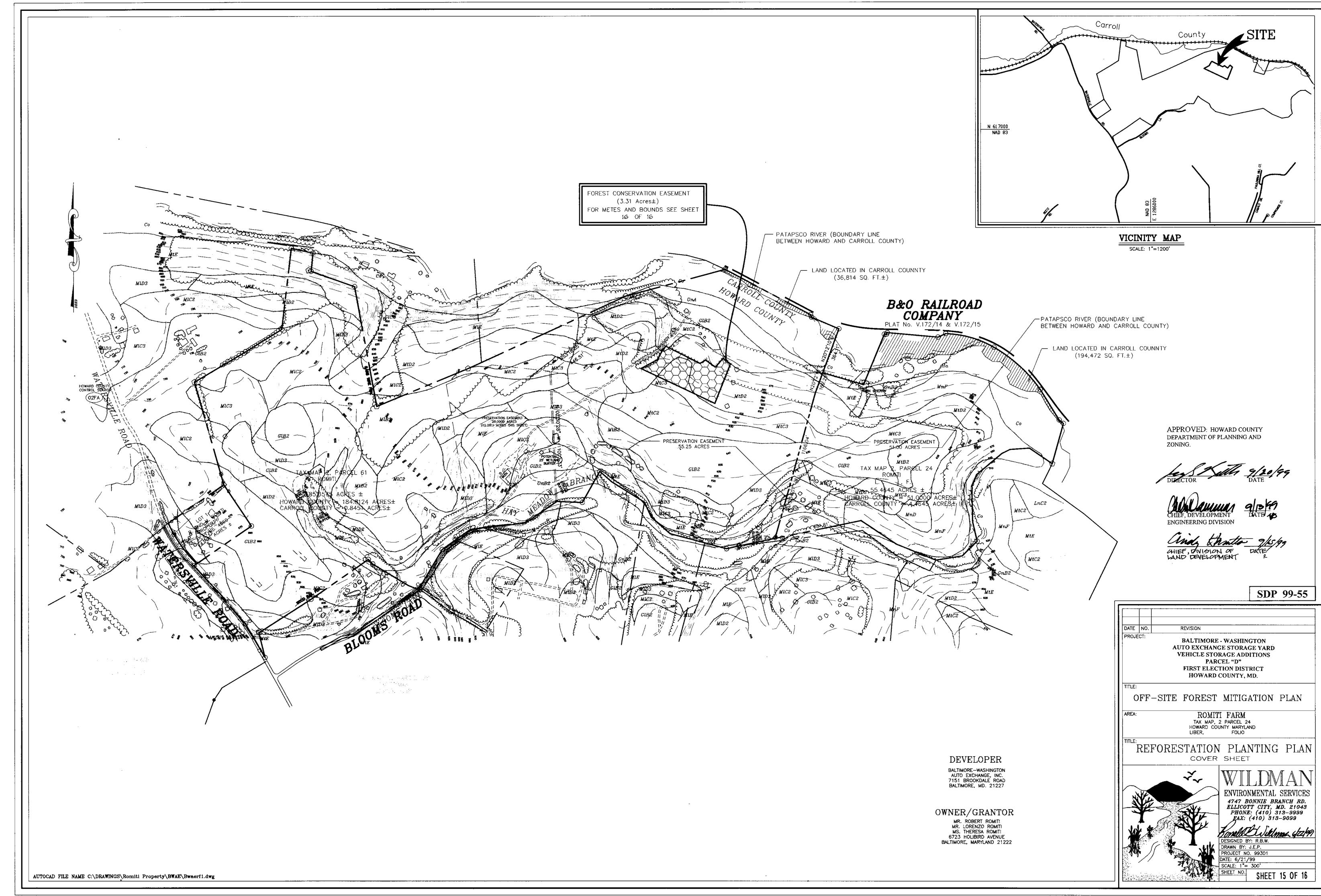
AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS

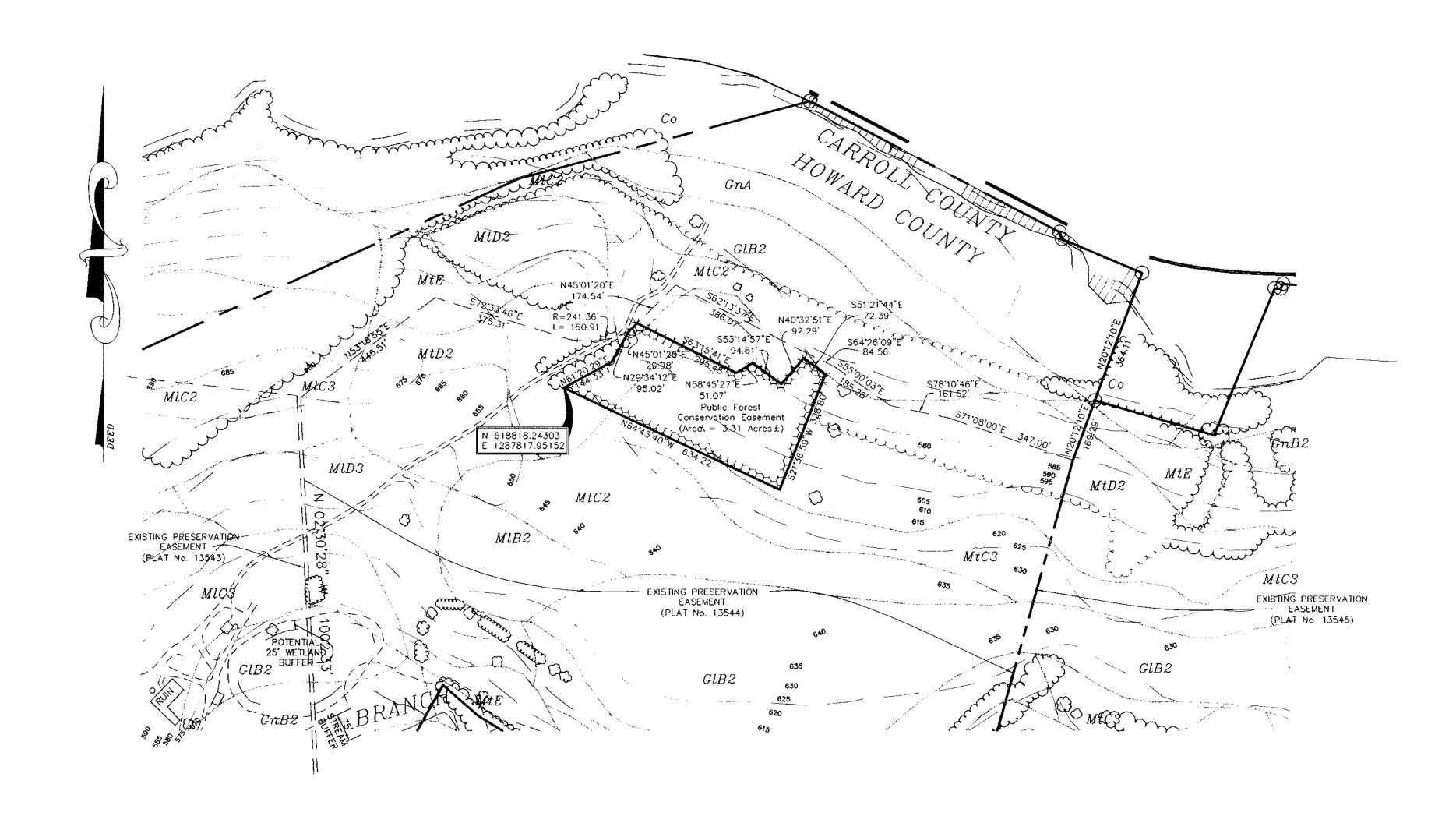
> FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MD SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

TREE CONSERVATION

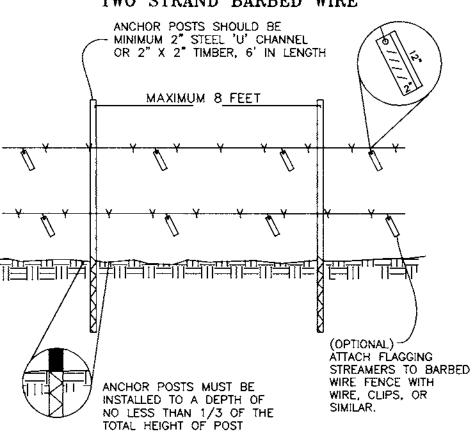
GDP 99-55

16





PROTECTIVE FENCE DETAIL TWO STRAND BARBED WIRE



- FOREST PROTECTION DEVICE ONLY.
 RETENTION AREA WILL BE SET AS PART OF THE REVIEW PROCESS.
 BOUNDARIES OF AREA SHOULD BE STAKED AND FLAGGED PRIOR TO INSTALLING DEVICE.
- ROOT DAMAGE SHOULD BE AVOIDED.
 PROTECTIVE SIGNAGE MAY ALSO BE USED.
 DEVICE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.
 BARBED WIRE SHOULD BE ATTACHED SECURELY TO POSTS.

AUTOCAD FILE NAME C:\DRAWINGS\Romiti Property\Bwae\Bwaerf2.dwg

SHADE MOIST. WET. MIN.O.C. SIZE & TOL. REGIME STATUS SPACING REMARKS QTY. SPECIES 125 Prunus serotina FACU 10' CONT/BROOT 3'-5' HEIGHT Wild Black Cherry 125 Robinia pseudoacacia Black Locust 3'-5' HEIGHT 125 Quercus alba MT D-M CONT/BROOT 3'-5' HEIGHT White Oak 125 Quercus rubra MT D-M CONT/BROOT 3'-5' HEIGHT Red Oak 125 Fraxinus americana MT D-M 3'-5' HEIGHT White Ash 125 Nyssa sylvatica $\mathsf{M}\!-\!\mathsf{W}$ 3'-5' HEIGHT Black Gum Black Walnut 3'-5' HEIGHT 125 Cornus florida 3'-5' HEIGHT Flowering Dogwood CONT/BROOT 125 Acer rubrum D-W 3'-5' HEIGHT Red Maple 125 Cercis canadensis 3'-5' HEIGHT Eastern Redbud 125 Carya glabra D-M Pignut Hickory 3'-5' HEIGHT 125 Diospyros virginiana D-M CONT/BROOT

REFORESTATION PLANT LISTS

Quantities Of Individual Species And Species Composition May Change Depending On Availability At Time Of Planting. Total Quantity Of Trees For Entire Easement Area Will Not Change.

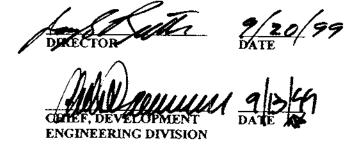
3'-5' HEIGHT

SENDING PARCEL		FIRST	
INFORMATION		EXCHANGE	
Total Parcel Acreage	15.6 AC. ±		
Forest Mitigation Credits Created	3.31 AC. ±		
Forest Mitigation Credits Expended		3.31 AC. ±	
Receiving Parcel (File #, Tax Map, Parcel No. And Subdivision Name)		SOP-99-55, TM 43, BLK 5, Parcel 50	·
Remaining Forest Conservation Mitigation Credits		0.0 AC. ±	



SIGNAGE DETAIL
NOT TO SCALE

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING



CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DATE &

PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS AND NOTES

SITE PREPARATION AND SOILS

- PROTECTION FENCING AND SILT FENCES FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL ARE TO BE INSTALLED AS A FIRST ORDER OF BUSINESS. SEE PLAN FOR LOCATIONS.
- PLAN FOR LOCATIONS.

 2. DISTURBANCE OF SOILS SHOULD BE LIMITED TO THE PLANTING FIELD FOR EACH PLANT. AS SHOWN ON THE DETAIL VIEW, A PLANTING FIELD OF RADIUS = 5 X DIAMETER OF THE ROOT BALL OR CONTAINER IS RECOMMENDED.
- SOIL MIX FOR ALL PLANTS EXCEPT ERICACEOUS MATERIAL: SOIL MIX SHALL CONSIST OF EXISTING NATIVE TOPSOIL MIXTURE AT EACH PLANTING FIELD LOCATION INTO WHICH THE CONTRACTOR SHALL THOROUGHLY INCORPORATE 25% BY VOLUME OF COMPOSTED SLUDGE.
 SOIL MIX FOR ERICACEOUS MATERIAL: SOIL MIX SHALL CONSIST OF EXISTING NATIVE TOPSOIL MIXTURE AT EACH PLANTING FIELD LOCATION INTO WHICH THE CONTRACTOR SHALL THOROUGHLY
- INCORPORATE 25% BY VOLUME PEAT MOSS.

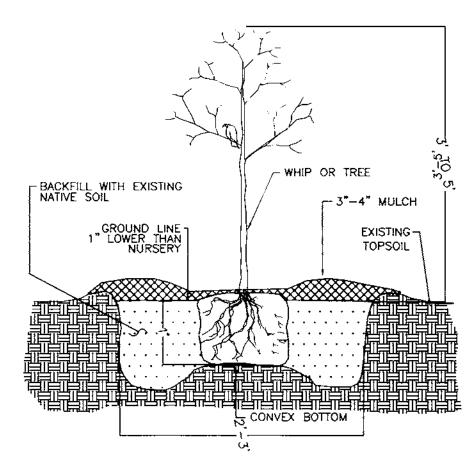
 5. ALL MIXING IN 3 AND 4 SHALL BE LIMITED TO CONTAINER GROWN OR BALL AND BURLAP STOCK ONLY AND CONFINED TO THE PLANTING FIELD AND IMMEDIATE ADJACENT SOIL SURFACE AREA AND SHALL BE DONE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE DESIGN TEAM OR ENGINEER.

PLANT STORAGE AND INSPECTION

- FOR CONTAINER GROWN NURSERY STOCK, PLANTING SHOULD OCCUR WITHIN 2 WEEKS AFTER DELIVERY TO THE SITE.
 FOR BALL AND BURLAP NURSERY STOCK, PLANTING SHOULD OCCUR
- WITHIN THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY TO THE SITE.

 3. PLANTING STOCK SHOULD BE INSPECTED PRIOR TO PLANTING. PLANTS NOT CONFORMING TO STANDARD NURSERYMAN SPECIFICATIONS FOR SIZE, FORM, VIGOR, ROOTS, TRUNK WOUNDS, INSECTS AND DISEASE
- SHOULD BE REPLACED.

 4. UNTIL PLANTED, ALL PLANT STOCK SHALL BE KEPT IN A SHADED, COOL, AND MOISTENED ENVIRONMENT.



TREE PLANTING DETAIL CONTAINER GROWN

GENERAL NOTES:

- SUBJECT PROPERTY ZONED M-2 PER THE 10/18/93 COMPREHENSIVE ZONING PLAN.
 THIS PLAT IS BASED ON A FIELD RUN SURVEY ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 17, 1998 BY THIS
- 3. THIS PROPERTY IS ENCUMBERED BY A FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT AND IS RESTRICTED BY AN ACCOMPANYING EASEMENT AGREEMENT. THE EASEMENT AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO BY THE PROPERTY OWNER AND DEVELOPER, OUTLINES THE MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PROPERTY OWNER AND ENUMERATES THE USES PERMITTED ON THE PROPERTY.
- 4. THE FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT ESTABLISHED ON THE PROPERTY CONSTITUTES A "RESTRICTIVE EASEMENT" AS NOTED IN SECTION 106.8.I.C OF THE HOWARD COUNTY ZONING REGULATIONS AND LIMITS THE FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF THE PROPERTY, INCLUDING THE SENDING DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS.
- 5. DENOTES AREA OF FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT AND MITIGATION BANK. THE FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AS A FOREST MITIGATION BANK, PER SECTION 16.1216 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY FOREST CONSERVATION ACT. NO CLEARING, GRADING OR CONSTRUCTION IS PERMITTED WITHIN THE FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT; HOWEVER, FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AS DEFINED IN THE DEED OF FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT ARE ALLOWED.
- 6. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAT IS TO ESTABLISH A FOREST CONSERVATION MITGATION BANK. THIS PLAT IS SUBJECT TO A DEVELOPER'S AGREEMENT EXECUTED BETWEEN AA PROPERTY HOLDINGS, INC. AND HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND FOR SDP 99-55, ON AUGUST 6, 1999.

DEVELOPER

BALTIMORE—WASHINGTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. 7151 BROOKDALE ROAD BALTIMORE, MD. 21227

OWNER/GRANTOR

MR. ROBERT ROMITI
MR. LORENZO ROMITI
MS. THERESA ROMITI
6723 HOLIBIRD AVENUE
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21222

THIS PLAN IS FOR
FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT
PLANTING PURPOSES ONLY

PLANT INSTALLATION

- 1. THE PLANTING FIELD SHOULD BE PREPARED AS SPECIFIED (SEE DETAIL). NATIVE STOCKPILED SOILS SHOULD BE USED FOR SOIL MIX AND BACKFILL FOR PLANTING FIELD. AFTER PLANT INSTALLATION, RAKE SOILS EVENLY OVER THE PLANTING FIELD AND COVER WITH AT LEAST 4 INCHES OF MULCH. WATER, GENEROUSLY, TO SETTLE SOIL BACKFILLED AROUND TREES.
- PLANTING FIELD DIAMETERS SHOULD BE REDUCED OR PLANTING FIELD MOVED IF IT APPEARS THAT EXCESSIVE EXISTING ROOT DAMAGE MAY OCCUR DURING DIGGING OPERATION NEAR EXISTING FOREST.

 CARE SHALL BE TAKEN WHEN DIGGING PLANTING FIELDS NOT TO CHOP
- CARE SHALL BE TAKEN WHEN DIGGING PLANTING FIELDS NOT TO CHOP THRU LARGER EXISTING ROOTS FROM EXISTING MATURE TREES. IF ROOTS GREATER THAN 1/2 INCH ARE ENCOUNTERED PLEASE TRY TO DIG AROUND THEM AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO MINIMIZE IMPACT TO EXISTING TREES. THEY WERE HERE FIRST.
- 4. CONTAINER GROWN STOCK SHOULD BE REMOVED FROM THE CONTAINER AND ROOTS GENTLY LOOSENED FROM THE SOIL. IF THE ROOTS ENCIRCLE THE ROOT BALL, SUBSTITUTION IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

 J-SHAPED OR KINKED ROOT SYSTEMS SHOULD ALSO BE NOTED. ROOTS MAY NOT BE TRIMMED ON SITE, DUE TO THE INCREASED CHANCES OF SOIL BORNE DISEASES.
- FOR BALL AND BURLAP STOCK, PLACE TREE IN PREPARED PLANTING FIELD AND REMOVE WIRE AND/OR STRING FROM ROOT BALL. THEN PEEL BACK BURLAP TO BASE OF ROOT BALL AND COVER ENTIRE ROOT BALL WITH TOPSOIL MIXTURE INDICATED ABOVE AND WATER GENEROUSLY.
 FOR TREES PLANTED IN THE AFFORESTATION AREA, CONTRACTOR SHALL EVENLY DISPERSE SPECIES IN GROUPS OF TWO (2) TO FOUR (4), PER SPECIES, OVER THE ENTIRE DESIGNATED AREA TO BE PLANTED WHILE MAINTAINING AN AVERAGE RANDOM SPACING OF INDIVIDUAL TREES AT
- PROPER SPACING INDICATED ON PLANT LIST.

 7. AVOID PLANTING IN A STRAIGHT GRID PATTERN. TREES SHALL BE PLANTED ON AN AVERAGE SPACING AS INDICATED ON PLANT LISTS TO OBTAIN A MORE NATURAL APPEARANCE.
- 8. NEWLY PLANTED TREES MAY NEED WATERING AS MUCH AS ONCE A WEEK FOR THE ENTIRE GROWING SEASON, DUE TO THE WELL DRAINED NATIVE SOILS FOUND ON THIS SITE COMBINED WITH THE LOOSENESS OF THE BACKFILLED AREA WITHIN THE PLANTING FIELD. THE NEXT TWO YEARS MAY REQUIRE WATERING ONLY A FEW TIMES A YEAR DURING SUMMER AND DRY MONTHS. AFTER THAT PERIOD, TREES SHOULD ONLY NEED WATER IN SEVERE DROUGHTS. ANY WATERING PLAN SHOULD COMPENSATE FOR RECENT RAINFALL PATTERNS.

FERTILIZING

- DO NOT FERTILIZE NEWLY PLANTED TREES WITHIN THE FIRST GROWING SEASON AFTER PLANTING. DOING SO MAY CAUSE A SPURT OF CANOPY GROWTH WHICH THE ROOTS CANNOT SUPPORT AND ADD ADDITIONAL SHOCK TO THE ALREADY DISTURBED PLANT.
 NOTHING SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE SOIL WITHOUT TESTING IT FIRST
- TO DETERMINE ITS NEEDS.

 3. IF AND WHEN IT IS TIME TO FERTILIZE, ORGANIC FERTILIZERS ARE PREFERRED TO SYNTHETIC FERTILIZERS. BONE MEAL OR SEAWEED BASED PRODUCTS ARE AVAILABLE COMMERCIALLY AND ARE RECOMMENDED. THEY HAVE THE ABILITY TO SUPPLY NUTRIENTS TO THE PLANT AS NEEDED WHILE MINIMIZING THE RISK OF EXCESS NUTRIENTS ENTERING THE FOREST SYSTEM AND WATER SUPPLY.

MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

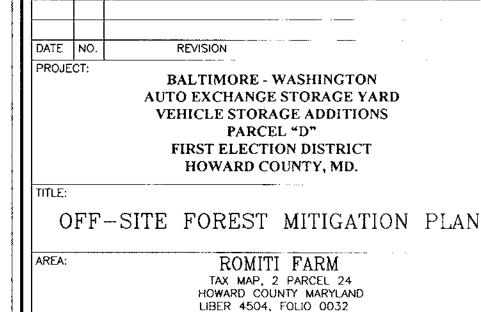
- ANNUAL MAINTENANCE DURING THE GROWING SEASON, FOR A THREE YEAR PERIOD.
 ASSESS TREE MORTALITY OF PLANTING STOCK, REMOVE AND REPLACE ANY
- DEAD OR DISEASED PLANTINGS.

 3. VOLUNTEER SEEDING OF NATIVE, LOCAL AND ENDEMIC VEGETATION IS TO BE EXPECTED. DO NOT DISCOURAGE THIS EFFORT UNLESS IT IS NEGATIVELY EFFECTING THE PLANTED STOCK.
- 4. REMOVE THROUGH MANUAL MEANS (GRUBBING, PULLING, CUTTING) AGGRESSIVE, NOXIOUS, INVASIVE SPECIES AND ALL HERBACEOUS VEGETATION WITHIN A 3-FOOT RADIUS SURROUNDING THE PLANTED WOODY NURSERY STOCK.
- REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF MAN-MADE TRASH, INCLUDING ITEMS CONTAINED WITHIN ENTIRE PLANTING AREA. DO NOT REMOVE DOWN AND DEAD MATERIAL NATURALLY OCCURRING OR ACCUMULATING, UNLESS IT IS SMOTHERING PLANTING STOCK.
- 6. A 75 PERCENT SURVIVAL OF PLANTED STOCK MUST BE ACHIEVED AT THE END OF THE 24 MONTH MANAGEMENT PERIOD. IF NOT, ADDITIONAL PLANTINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO ACHIEVE THIS GOAL.

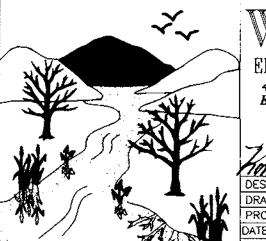
SUPERVISION

ALL FOREST CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES SHALL BY DONE UNDER THE DIRECT SUPERVISION OF SOMEONE FROM THE DESIGN TEAM OR OTHER "QUALIFIED PROFESSIONAL" AS DETERMINED BY THE REQUIREMENTS OF COMAR 08.19.06.01 AND THE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, PUBLIC LANDS AND FORESTRY DIVISION.

SDP 99-55



REFORESTATION PLANTING PLAN



ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

4747 BONNIE BRANCH RD.

ELLICOTT CITY, MD. 21043

PHONE: (410) 313-9999

FAX: (410) 313-9099

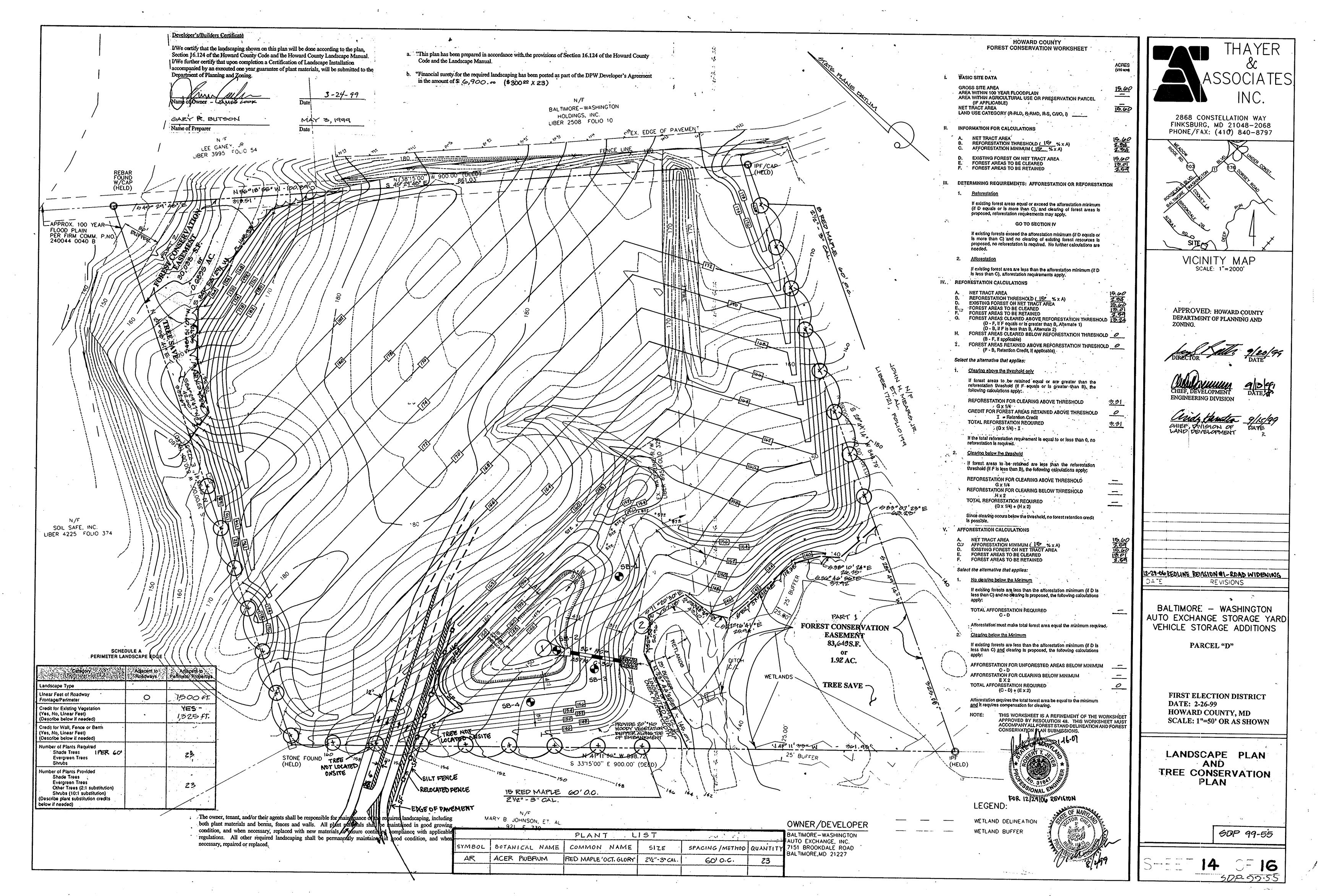
DESIGNED BY: R.B.W

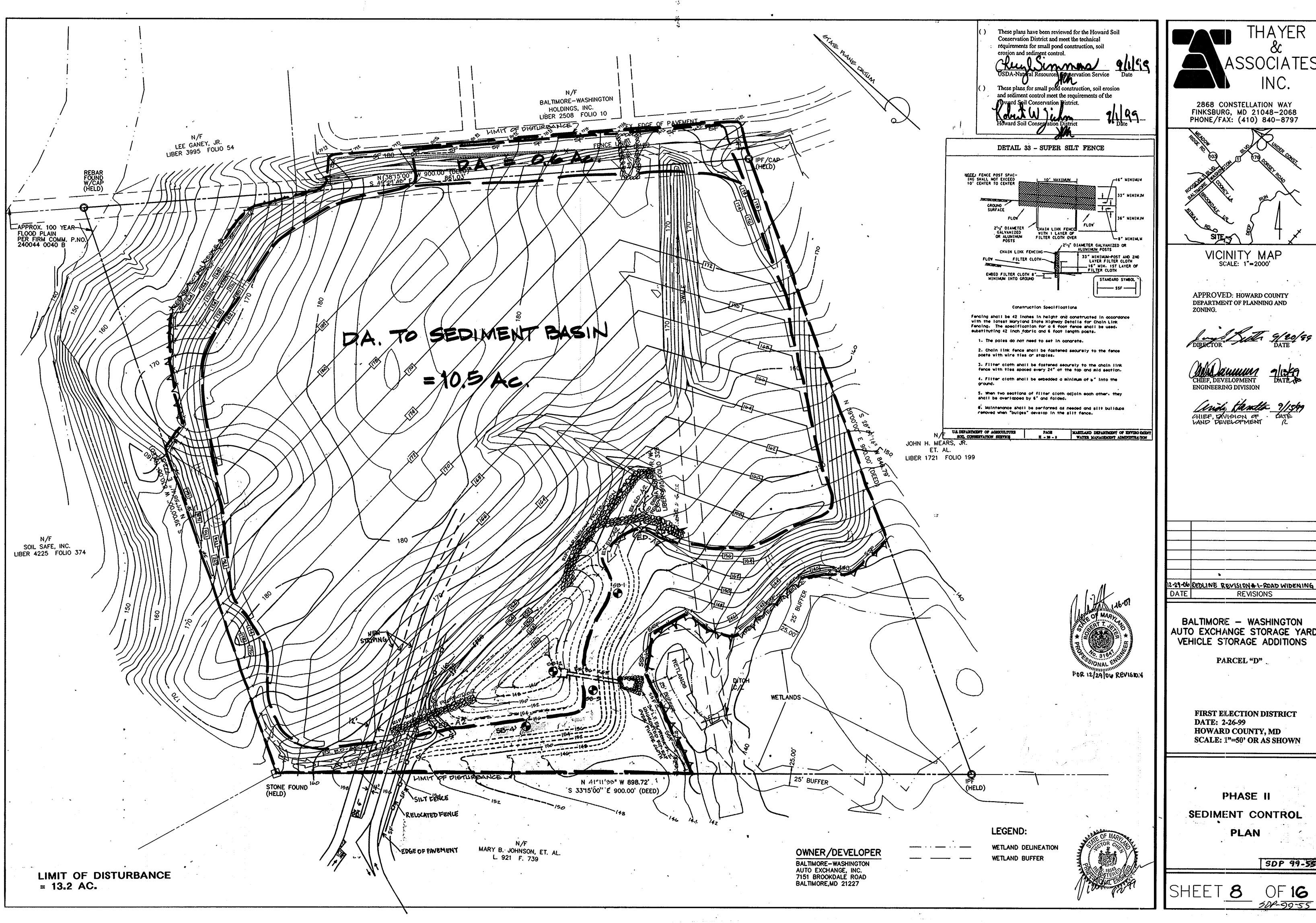
DRAWN BY: J.E.P.

PROJECT NO. 99301

DATE: 6/21/99

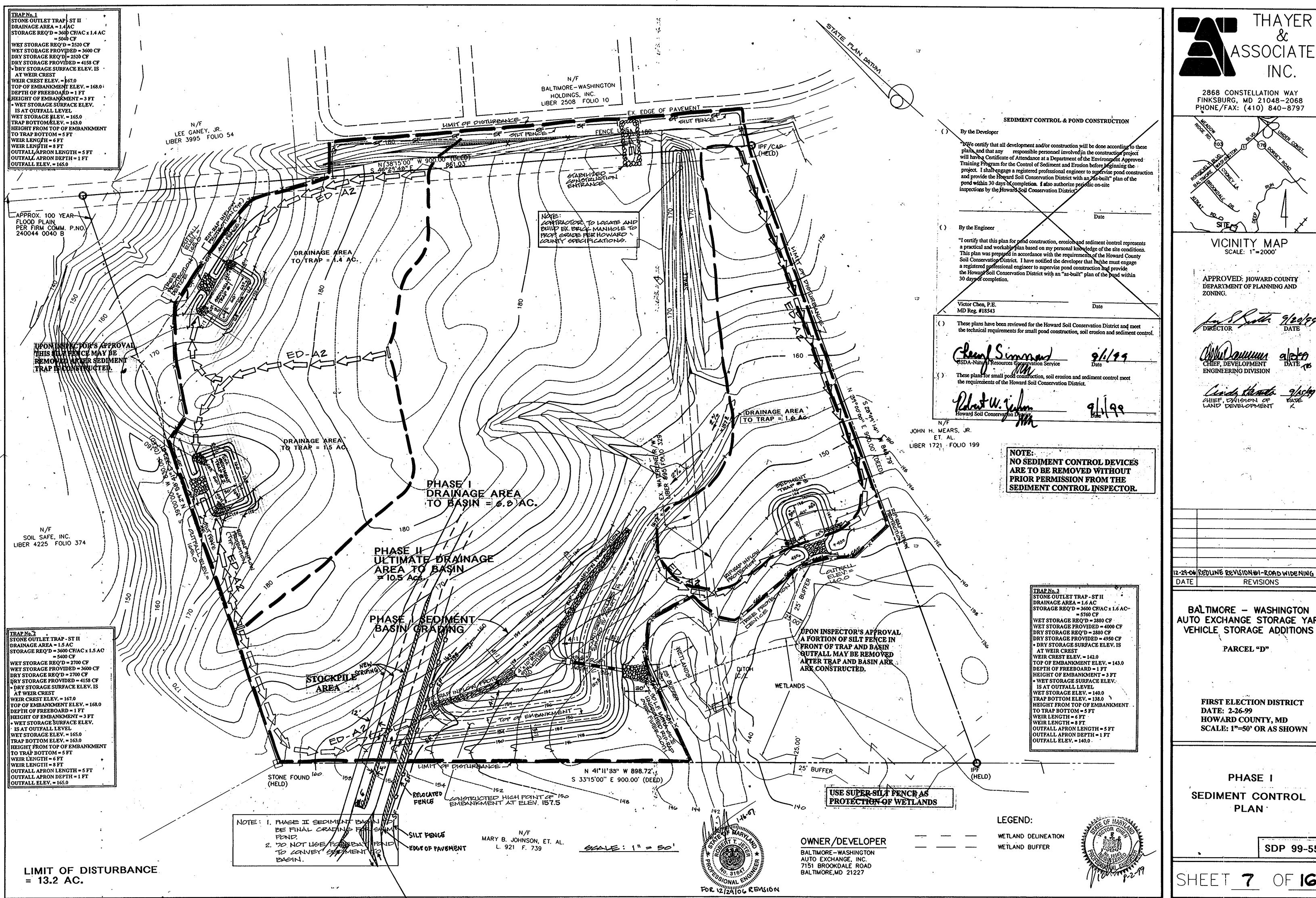
SHEET 16 OF 16

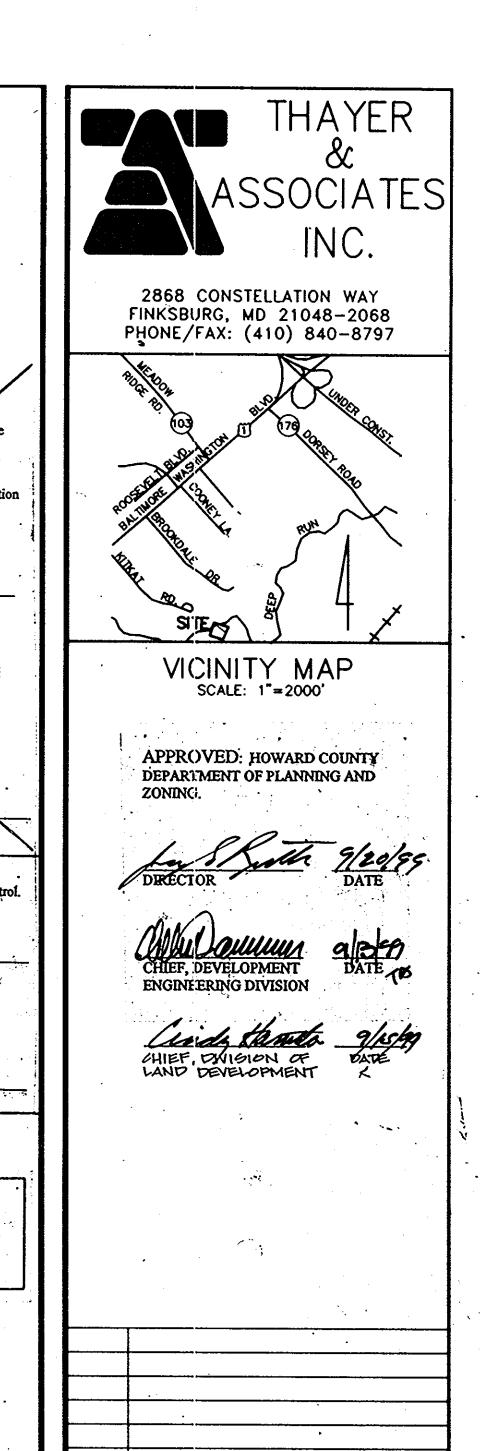




ASSOCIATES

AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS



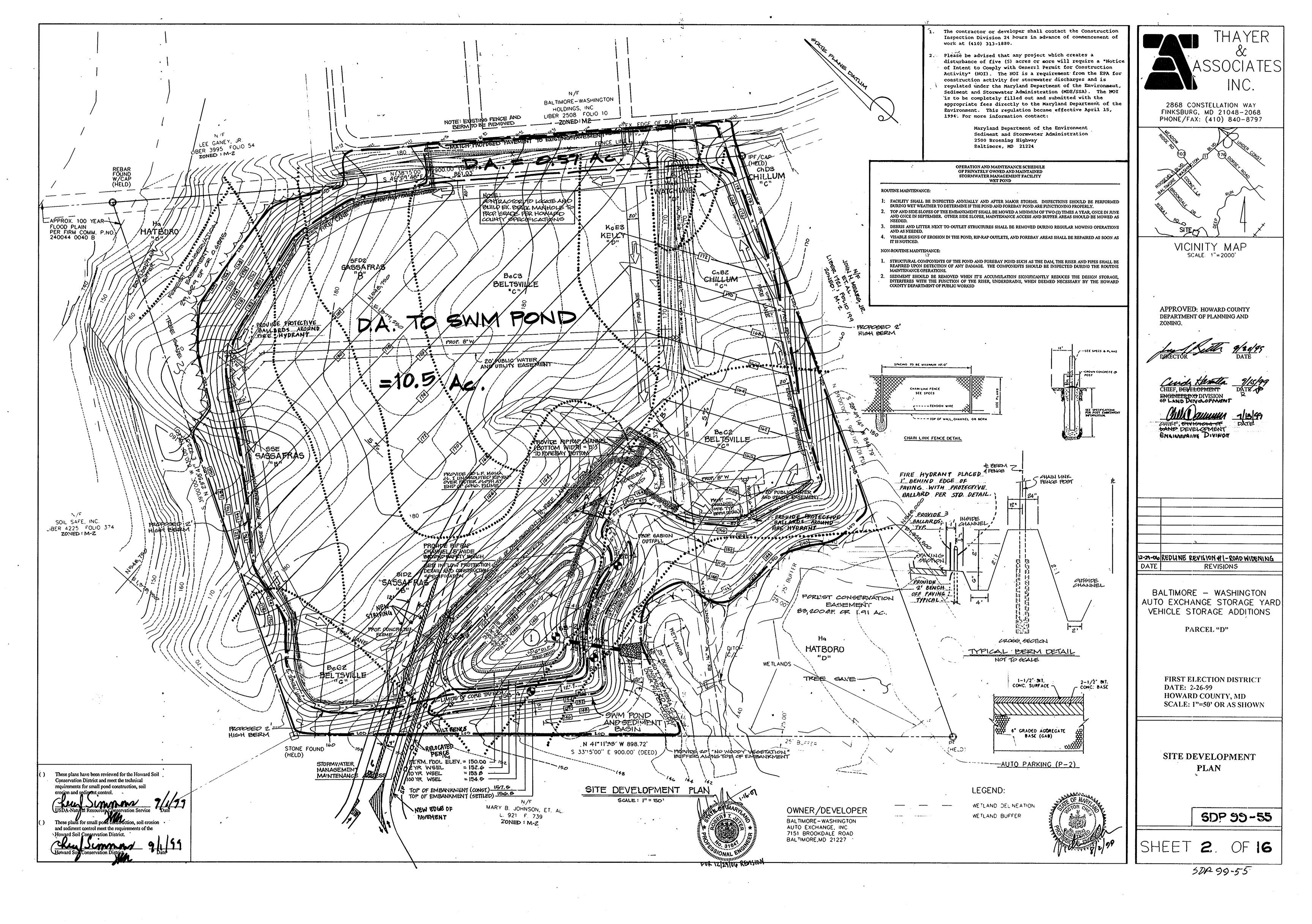


REVISIONS

AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS

> HOWARD COUNTY, MD SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN

SEDIMENT CONTROL



ADDITION TO

BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC.

"WESELY Az. 1962" N 492468.27 E 868676.61

BENCH MARK REFERENCE HO. CO. B.M. Y-25 1957 EL. 276.958

SITE DEVELOPMENT GENERAL NOTES

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION WORK.
- 4. SITE ANALYSIS DATA CHART
- A. TOTAL PROJECT AREA: 679,536 SQ. FT. = 15.6 AC. B. AREA OF PLAN SUBMISSION: ENTIRE SITE
- C. LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE: 576,734 SQ. FT. = 13.24 AC. → REDLINE REVISION #1 LOD=0.84AC=36,690 SF
- E. SITE USE: AUTOMOBILE STORAGE YARD
- F. TREE SAVE AREA: 112,829 SQ. FT. = 2.59AC. . OPEN SPACE ON SITE: 102,366 SQ. FT. = 2.35 AC.

SEDIMENT CONTROL & POND CONSTRUCTION

"UWp certify that all development and/or construction will be done according to these plans, and that any responsible persumel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. I shall engage a registered professional engineer to supervise pond construction and provide the Howard Soil Conservation District with an "as-built" plan of the road within 30 day of compution I also authorize periodic on-site inspections by the Howard Food Conservation District."

(By the Engineer

"I certify that this plan for pond construction, erosion and sediment control represents a practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site conditions. This plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District. I have notified the developer that he/she must engage a registered professional enginber to supervise pond construction and provide the Howard Soil Conservation District with an "as-built" plan of the pond whim 30 days of empletion."

These plans have been reviewed for the Howard Soil Conservation District and meet the technical requirements for small pond construction, soil

ADDRESS CHART LOT/PARCEL# STREET ADDRESS 880/886-PARCEL 50 1151 BROOKDALE ROAD SUBDIVISION. NAME SECT AREA LOT PARCEL

1/1 PLAT # DRL/F BLOCK ZONE TAX ZONE ELECT DIST. CENSUS 880 / 580 | 5 M-2 154 6012 WATER CODE SEWER CODE 801

PROPOSED CONTOUR

LEGEND

EXISTING CURB PROPOSED CURB EXISTING HYDRANT PROPOSED HYDRANT WATER VALVE

EXISTING MANHOLE

PROPERTY LINE EXISTING FENCE **********

PROPOSED FENCE SOIL TYPE BOUNDARY

PROPOSED MANHOLE

SITE ANALYSIS DATA CHART

GROSS SITE AREA: 15.6 AC. = 679,536 SQ. FT. LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE: 13.24 AC. = 576,734 SQ. FT. -> REDUNE REVISION #1 TREE SAVE AREA: 2,59 AC. =112,829 SQ. FT. SITE ZONING: AUTOMOBILE STORAGE OPEN SPACE ON SITE: 2.35 AC. = 102,366 SQ. FT. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROPOSED: RETENTION POND

CERTIFICATION BY OWNER I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE THERE ARE NO EXISTING BURIAL GROUNDS OR AND CEMETERIES ON THE PROPERTY BEING DEVELOPED.

LOD = 23,407 SF

WETLAND NOTE:

It is the applicant's responsibility to obtain any state permits, if required, for any construction activity covered by this plan which impacts a State regulated wetland.

initiated by the applicant to meet State requirements, must be approved by THE

Any changes to plans for this development whether required by the State or

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING.

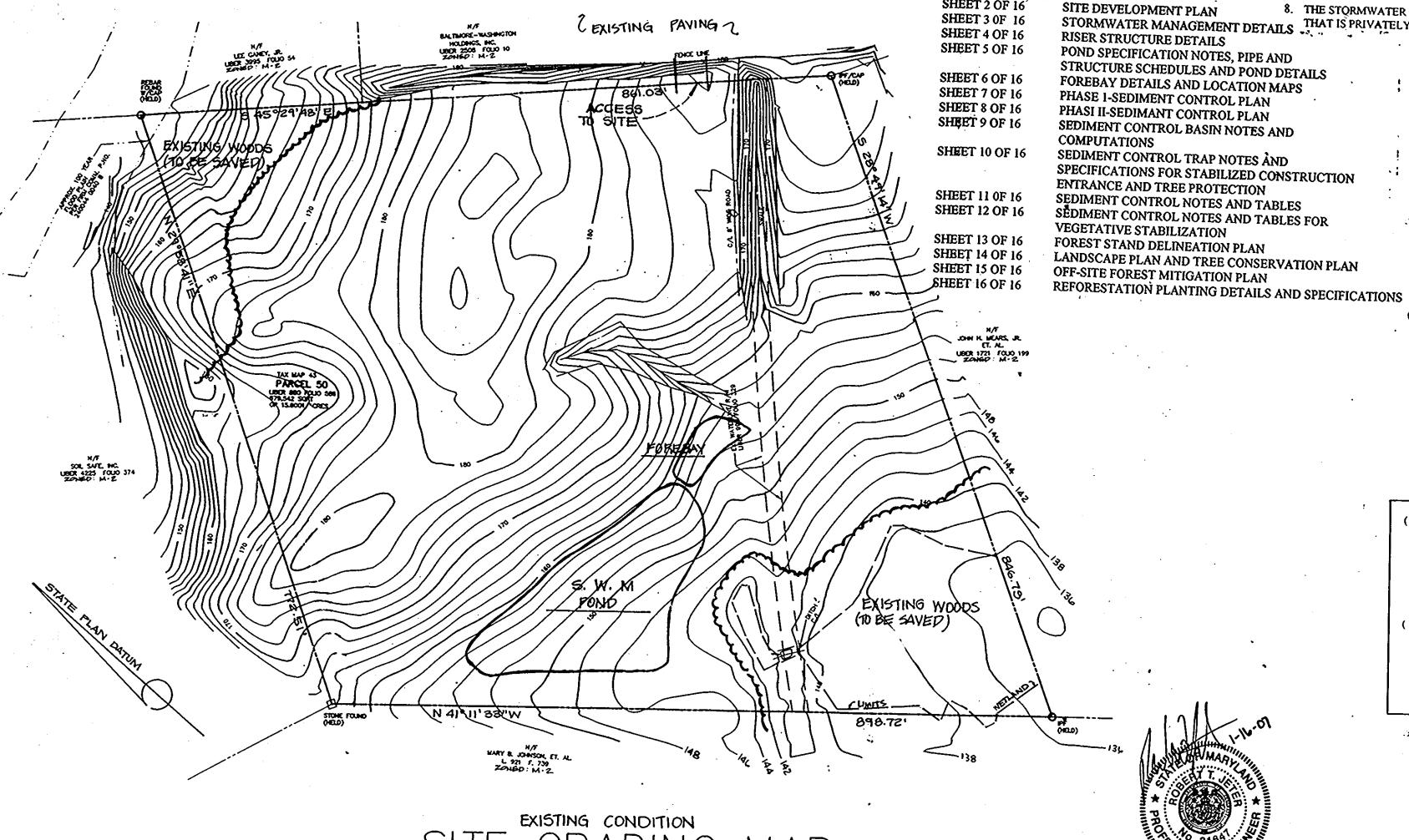
GENERAL SURVEY NOTES:

- 1. THE BOUNDARY INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON IS BASED ON A FIELD RUN A.L.T.A. BOUNDARY SURVEY AS PREPARED BY CAPITOL DEVELOPMENT DESIGN, INC.
- 2. ALL UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN HEREON WERE TAKEN FROM AVAILABLE RECORDS, FIELD CHECKED AND VERIFIED

GENERAL STORM DRAIN NOTES:

- 1. ALL STORM DRAINS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE GENERAL CONDITIONS AND STANDRAD SPECIFICATIONS OF HOWARD COUNTY. DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND MARYLAND STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION (MSHA), UNLESS OTHERWISE
- 2. TYPES OF STRUCTURES REFER TO THE LATEST STANDARD DETAILS OF MSHA AND MDE (SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL), UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 3. INFORMATION CONCERNING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES WAS OBTAINED FROM AVAILABLE RECORDS, BUT THE CONTRACTOR MUST DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES BY DIGGING FEST PITS BY HAND AT ALL UTILITY CROSSINGS WELL IN ADVANCE OF TRENCHING. IF THE CLEARANCES ARE LESS THAN SYECIFIED ON THIS PLAN OR TWELVE INCHES (12") WHICHEYER IS LESS. CONTACT THE ENGINEER AND THE OWNER OF THE OTHER. INVOLVED UTILITY, BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH/THE
- 4. ALL STORMS DRAINS SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF ONE (1) FOOT OF COVER.
- 5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION.

VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND



SITE GRADING MAP

OWNER/DEVELOPER
BALTIMORE-WASHINGTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC. 7151 BROOKDALE ROAD

BALTIMORE, MD 21227



FOR 12-29-04

SHEET INDEX

ASSOCIATES 2868 CONSTELLATION WAY FINKSBURG, MD 21048-2068 PHONE/FAX: (410) 840-8797 VICINITY MAP SCALE: 1"=2000" APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF FLANNING AND CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT DATE A ENGINEERING DIVISION 12-29-06 Redline Revision #1-Road Widening REVISIONS BALTIMORE - WASHINGTON AUTO EXCHANGE STORAGE YARD VEHICLE STORAGE ADDITIONS FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT DATE: 1-4-99 HOWARD COUNTY, MD SCALE: 1"=50' OR AS SHOWN COVER SHEET

BDP-99-55