

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES A MINIMUM OF 24 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION, LICENSES AND PERMITS, SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION, (313-1850). ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT "MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR REDISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: A) 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1, B) 14 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED ALL SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS SHOWN MUST BE FENCED AND WARNING SIGNS POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL. 1, CHAPTER 12, OF THE HOWARD ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDINGS (SEC. 51) SOD (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 50) AND MULCHING (SEC. 52). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES. 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. SITE ANALYSIS: 1.54 TOTAL AREA OF SITE ACRES 0.86 ACRES AREA DISTURBED 0.34 ACRES AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED ____0.52____ ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED ____1913_____cy TOTAL CUT 1588 TOTAL FILL A SITE WITH AN OFFSITE WASTE AREA LOCATION ACTIVE GRADING PERMIT ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROL MUST BE PROVIDED. IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE ON ALL SITES WITH DISTURBED AREAS IN EXCESS OF 2 ACRES, APPROVAL OF THE INSPECTION AGENCY SHALL BE REQUESTED UPON COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, BUT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY OTHER EARTH DISTURBANCE OR GRADING, OTHER BUILDING OR GRADING INSPECTION APPROVALS MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL APPROVAL BY THE TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH CAN BE BACK FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, TEMPORARY SEEDBED PREPARATIONS APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS LIKELY TO BE REDISTURBED WHERE A SHORT-TERM SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY LOOSENED. SOIL AMENDMENTS: APPLY 600 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS/1000 SQ FT). SEEDING: FOR PERIOD MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30 AND FROM AUGUST 15 THROUGH NOVEMBER 5, SEED WITH 2-1/2 BUSHELS PER ACRE OF ANNUAL RYE (3.2 LBS/1000 SQ FT). FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1 THROUGH AUGUST 14, SEED WITH 3 LBS PER ACRE OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS .07 LBS/1000 SQ FT). FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 16 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, PROTECT SITE BY APPLYING 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING, OR USE SOD. MULCHING: APPLY 1-1/2 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING, ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING MULCH ANCHORING TOOL OR 218 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL/1000 SQ FT) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT AREAS. ON SLOPES, 8 FT. OR HIGHER, USE 348 REFER TO THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT COVERED. PERMANENT SEEDBED PREPARATIONS EEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR

OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY LOOSENED. SOIL AMENDMENTS: IN LIEU OF SOIL TEST RECOMMENDATIONS, USE ON OF THE FOLLOWING

- PREFERRED APPLY 2 TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS/1000 SQ FT) AND 600 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS/1000 SQ FT) BEFORE SEEDING. HARROW OR DISC INTO UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL. AT TIME OF SEEDING, APPLY 400 LBS PER ACRE 30-0-0- UREAFORM FERTILIZER
- ACCEPTABLE APPLY 2 TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS/1000 SQ FT) AND 1000 LBS PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (23 LBS/1000 SQ FT)

BEFORE SEEDING. HARROW OR DISC INTO UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL.

EEDING: FOR THE PERIODS MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30 AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 15, SEED WITH 60 LBS PER ACRE (1.4 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE PER ACRE AND 2 LBS PER ACRE (.05 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS. DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 16 THROUGH FEBRUARY 28, PROTECT SITE BY: OPTION (1) 2 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 PER ACRE OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND MULCH WITH 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW.

MULCHING: APPLY 1-1/2 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS/1000 SQ FT) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING, ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER PPLICATION USING MULCH ANCHORING TOOL OR 218 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL/1000 SQ T) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT AREAS. ON SLOPES 8 FEET OR HIGHER, USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL/1000 SQ FT) FOR ANCHORING.

MAINTENANCE: INSPECT ALL SEEDED AREAS AND MAKE NEEDED REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS AND RESEEDINGS.

TOPSOIL SPECIFICATIONS

Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that it meets that 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 texture subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 1-1/2" in diameter.
- Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, 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.
- Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization Section I Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.
- N. For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:

III. For sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres:

- 1. On soil meeting Topsoil specifications, obtain test results dictating fertilizer and pH for topsoil shall be between 6.0 and 7.5. If the tested soil demonstrates
- a pH of less than 6.0, sufficient lime shall be prescribed to raise the pH to 6.5 or higher. b. Organic content or topsoil shall be not less than 1.5 percent by weight.
- Topsoil having soluble salt content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used. 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 scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of

Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization — Section I — Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

- I. 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
- 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
 - Composted Sludge Material for use as a soil conditioner for sites having distributed 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.
 - 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.
- 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. References: Guidelines Specifications, Soil Preparation and Sodding. MD-VA, Pub. #1, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland and Virginia Polytechnic Institutes, Revised 1973.

30.0 DUST CONTROL

Controlling dust blowing and movement on construction sites and roads.

<u>Purpose</u>

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

This practice is applicable to areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site

- Temporary Methods
 1. Mulches -- See standards for vegetative stabilization with mulches only. Mulch should be crimped or tracked to prevent blowing.
- 2. Vegetative Cover See standards for temporary vegetative cover. 3. Tillage — To roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. This is an emergency measure which should be used before soil blowing starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel—type plows spaced about 12" apart, spring—toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment which may produce the desired effect.
- Irrigation This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. At no time should the site be irrigated to the point that runoff begins to flow.
- Barriers Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similiar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to prevailing currents at intervals of about 10 times their height are effective in controlling soil blowing.
- 6. Calcium Chloride Apply at rates that will keep surface moist. May need retreatment. Permanent Methods

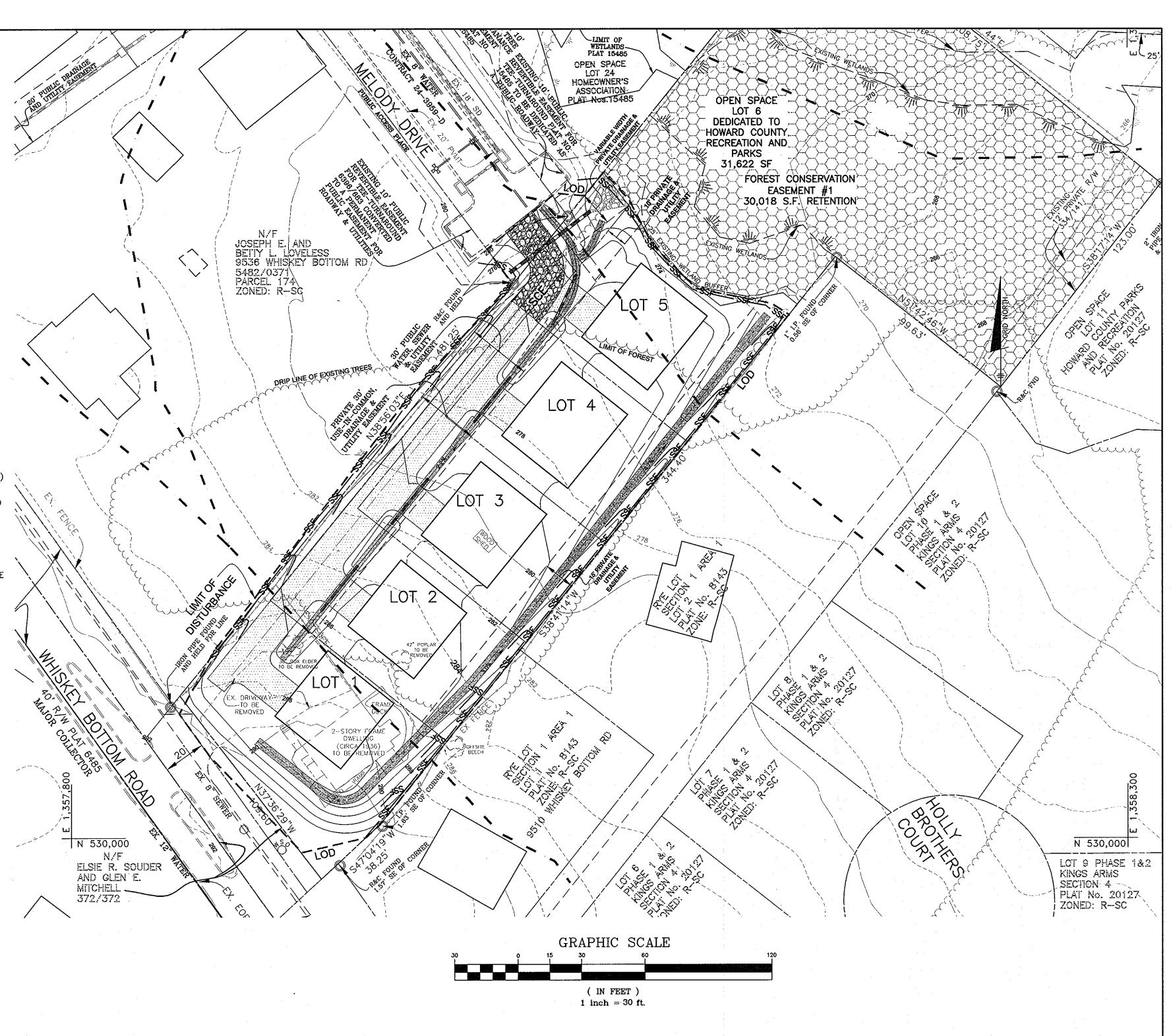
 1. Permanent Vegetation – See standards for permanent vegetative cover, and permanent
- 2. Topsoiling Covering with less erosive soil materials. See standards for topsoiling.
- Agriculture Handbook 346. Wind Erosion Forces in the United States and Their Use

3. Stone - Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel.

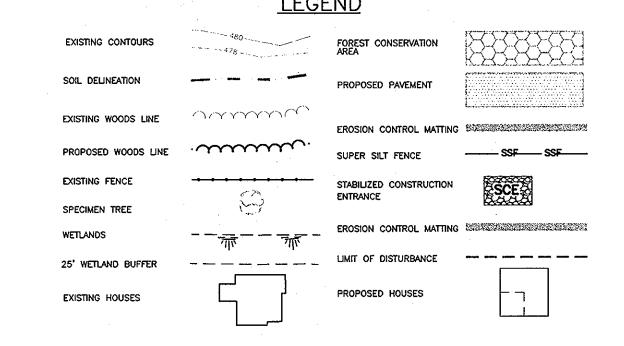
2. Agriculture Information Bulletin 354. How to Control Wind Erosion, USDA-ARS.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION NOTIFY SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION 48 HOURS PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION

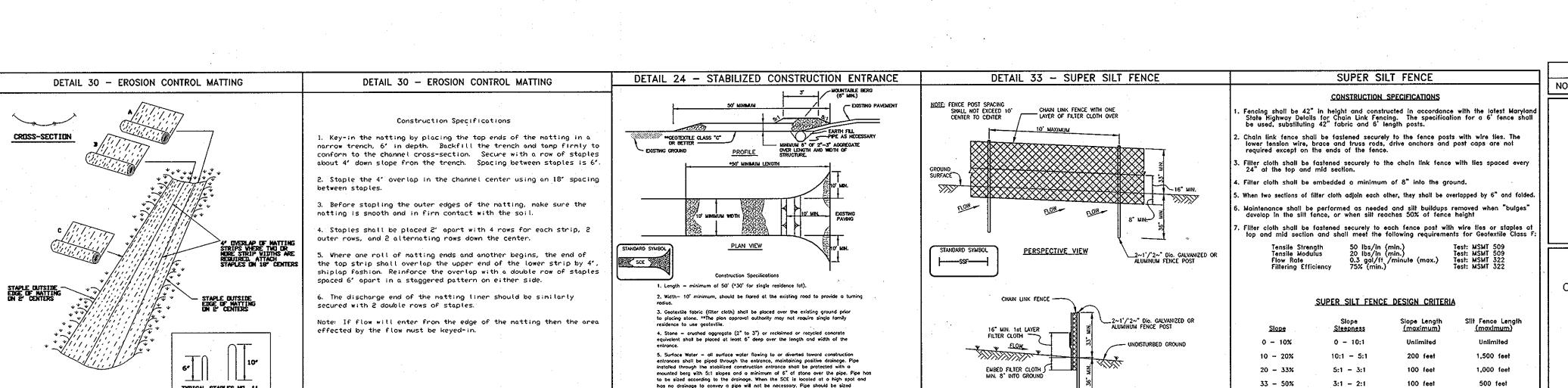
- 1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT. (DAY 1)
- 2. INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND SUPER SILT FENCES. (DAY 2-4)
- 3. UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, BRING SITE TO GRADE AND STABILIZE SWALES IN ACCORDANCE WITH TEMPORARY SEEDBED NOTES. UTILIZE DUST CONTROL METHODS. (DAY 5-20)
- 4. UNSTALL UTILITIES, FINAL GRADE AND PAVE DRIVEWAY. (DAY 21-30)
- 5. WHEN CONTRIBUTING AREAS TO BIO-SWALES ARE STABILIZED. INSTALL PLANTING SOIL, EROSION CONTROL MATTING AND PERMANENT SEEDING. (DAY 31-36)
- 6. UPON APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES, AND STABILIZED DISTURBED AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERMANENT SEEDBED NOTES. (DAY 37-40)



250 feet



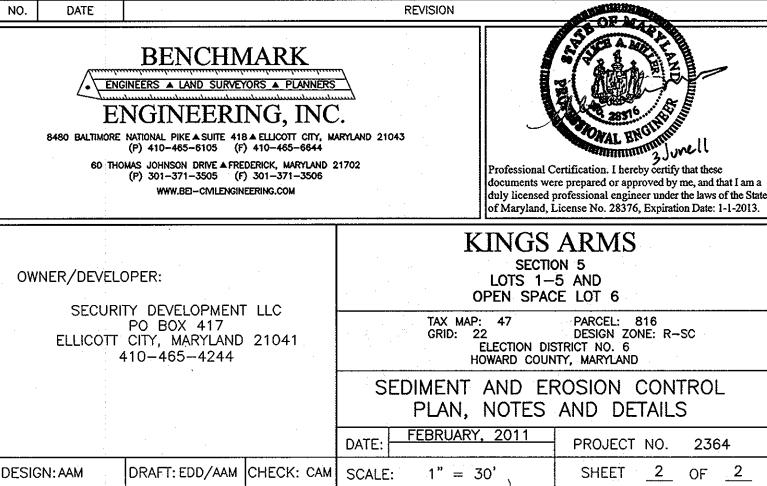
TYPICAL STAPLES NO. 1: GAUGE VIRE



according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6" minimum will be required

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT

6. Location - A stabilized construction entrance shall be located at every point



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CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

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CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING