SHEET INDEX

OPEN SPACE LOT 7

BUILDABLE BULK

PARCEL 'B'

OPEN SPACE

LOT 10

NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'G'

SITE MAP

SCALE: 1" = 100'

- OPEN SPACE LOT 8

# SUPPLEMENTAL PLAN, LANDSCAPE, TOPOGRAPHY, AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

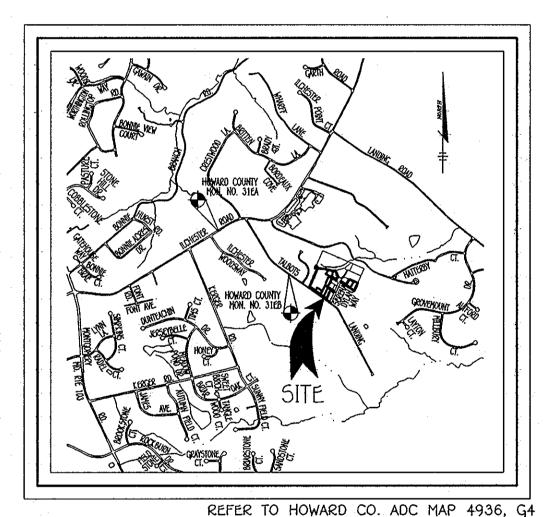
# TALBOTS WOODS II

# PHASE ONE BUILDABLE LOTS 12 - 15

A Resubdivision Of Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel D, As Shown On Plats Entitled "Baney Property, Lots 1, 2 And Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel 'A' And Talbots Woods, Phase One, Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel 'D'" Recorded Among The Land Records Of Howard County, Maryland As Plat Nos. 20845 And 20846, And A Resubdivision Of Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel F, As Shown On Plats Entitled "Talbots Woods II, Phase One, Lots 9 And 11, Open Space Lot 10 And Non-Buildable Bulk Parcels F And G" Recorded Among The Aforesaid Land Records As Plat Nos. 20706 Thru 20708.

# ZONING: R-20

TAX MAP No. 31 GRID No. 16 PARCEL Nos. p/o 705 & p/o 863



5CALE: 1" = 2000

# FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

- HOWARD COUNTY MONUMENT NO. 31 EB N 568730.9925, E 1376273.5708, ELEV. 452.700°
- . SUBJECT PROPERTY ZONED R-20 PER 02/02/04 COMPREHENSIVE ZONING PLAN AND COMP LITE ZONING REGULATIONS

- PREVIOUS FILE NUMBERS: 5-05-010, P07-010, P-00-009, WP-00-022, F-00-194, F000-196, F-09-096 s. AREA OF FLOODPLAIN = 0.00 AC. ±

- SPACE REQUIRED: (200 SQ.FT. PER UNIT) = 200 x 11 = 2,200 SQ.FT.

- 15. TOPOGRAPHIC CONTOURS BASED ON FIELD RUN SURVEY PERFORMED BY FISHER, COLLINS AND CARTER, INC. DATED OCTOBER, 2006
- AND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, SECTION 16.116.b.
- 17. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IS PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CURRENT HOWARD COUNTY AND MDE
  - LOT 12: LEVEL SPREADER
  - LOT 13: LEVEL SPREADER
  - PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY HOMEOWNER LOT 14: DRY WELLS AND ROOF TOP DISCONNECT PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY HOMEOWNER
  - LOT 15: DRY WELLS PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY HOMEOWNER
- 10. THERE IS NO FLOODPLAIN WITHIN THIS SITE.
- 19. THE TRAFFIC STUDY FOR THIS PROJECT WAS PREPARED AND APPROVED UNDER 5-05-010. 20. THE FOREST CONSERVATION REQUIREMENTS WERE PROVIDED UNDER F-08-194.
- "No Grading, clearing, dumping Or Construction Is Permitted Within The Forest Conservation Easement; However, Forest Management Practices As Defined In The Deed Of Forest Conservation Easement Are Allowed."
- 21. THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT FOR THIS PROJECT WAS PREPARED BY HILLIS-CARNES ENGINEERING ASSOCIATES, INC. DATED OCTOBER, 2006 AS PART OF THE P-07-010 PLAN.
- 22. THE FOREST STAND DELINEATION AND WETLAND DELINEATION FOR THIS PROJECT WAS PREPARED BY ECO-SCIENCE
- PROFESSIONALS, INC., DATED DECEMBER, 2003 AND APPROVED UNDER 5-05-010. 23. THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.
- 24. FOR FLAG OR PIPESTEM LOTS, REFUSE COLLECTION, SNOW REMOVAL AND ROAD MAINTENANCE ARE PROVIDED TO THE JUNCTION OF THE FLAG OR PIPESTEM AND THE ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE ONLY AND NOT ONTO THE FLAG OR PIPESTEM LOT
- 25. NO CEMETERIES EXIST WITHIN THIS SUBDIVISION.
- 26. STREET LIGHTS ARE REQUIRED AND WERE PROVIDED UNDER F-08-194
- 27. PROPERTY IS SUBJECT TO WAIVER PETITION WP-00-22 FROM SECTION 16.121.a.4.IV. OF THE SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS.
- REGULATIONS AND THE 2004 ZONING REGUATIONS PER COUNCIL BILL NO. 45-2003 AND THE ZONING REGULATIONS AS AMENDED BY COUNCIL BILL NO. 75-2003 NAO THE COMP LITE ZONING REGULATION AMENDMENTS EFFECTIVE 7/28/06. DEVELOPMENT OR CONSTRUCTION ON THESE LOTS OR PARCELS MUST COMPLY WITH SETBACKS AND BUFFER REGULATIONS IN EFFECT AT THE TIME OF SUBMISSION OF A BUILDING OR GRADING PERMIT APPLICATION.
- 29. SIGN POSTS: ALL SIGN POSTS USED FOR TRAFFIC CONTROL SIGNS INSTALLED IN THE COUNTY RIGHT OF WAY SHALL BE MOUNTED ON A 2" GALVANIZED STEEL, PERFORATED, SQUARE TUBE POST (14 GAUGE) INSERTED INTO A 2-1/2" GALVANIZED
- PARCEL 'B' AT THE INTERSECTION OF THE CUL-DE-SAC AND THE USE-IN-COMMON DRIVEWAYS. EACH NUMBER SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 3" PLAIN BLOCK LETTERING. IN ADDITION, THERE SHALL BE AN ADDRESS SIGN AT THE POINT WHERE EACH INDIVIDUAL DRIVEWAY INTERSECTS WITH THE USE-IN-COMMON DRIVEWAY.

# Talbots Woods II

Phase One Lots 12 Thru 15

"Baney Property, Lots 1, 2 And Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel 'A' And Talbots Woods, Phase One. Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel 'D" Recorded Among The Land Records Of Howard County, Maryland As Plat Nos. 20045 And 20046, And A Resubdivision Of Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel F. As Shown On Plats Entitled "Talbots Woods II, Phase One, Lots 9 And 11, Open Space Lot 10 And Non-Buildable Bulk Farcels F And G" Recorded Among The Aforesaid Land

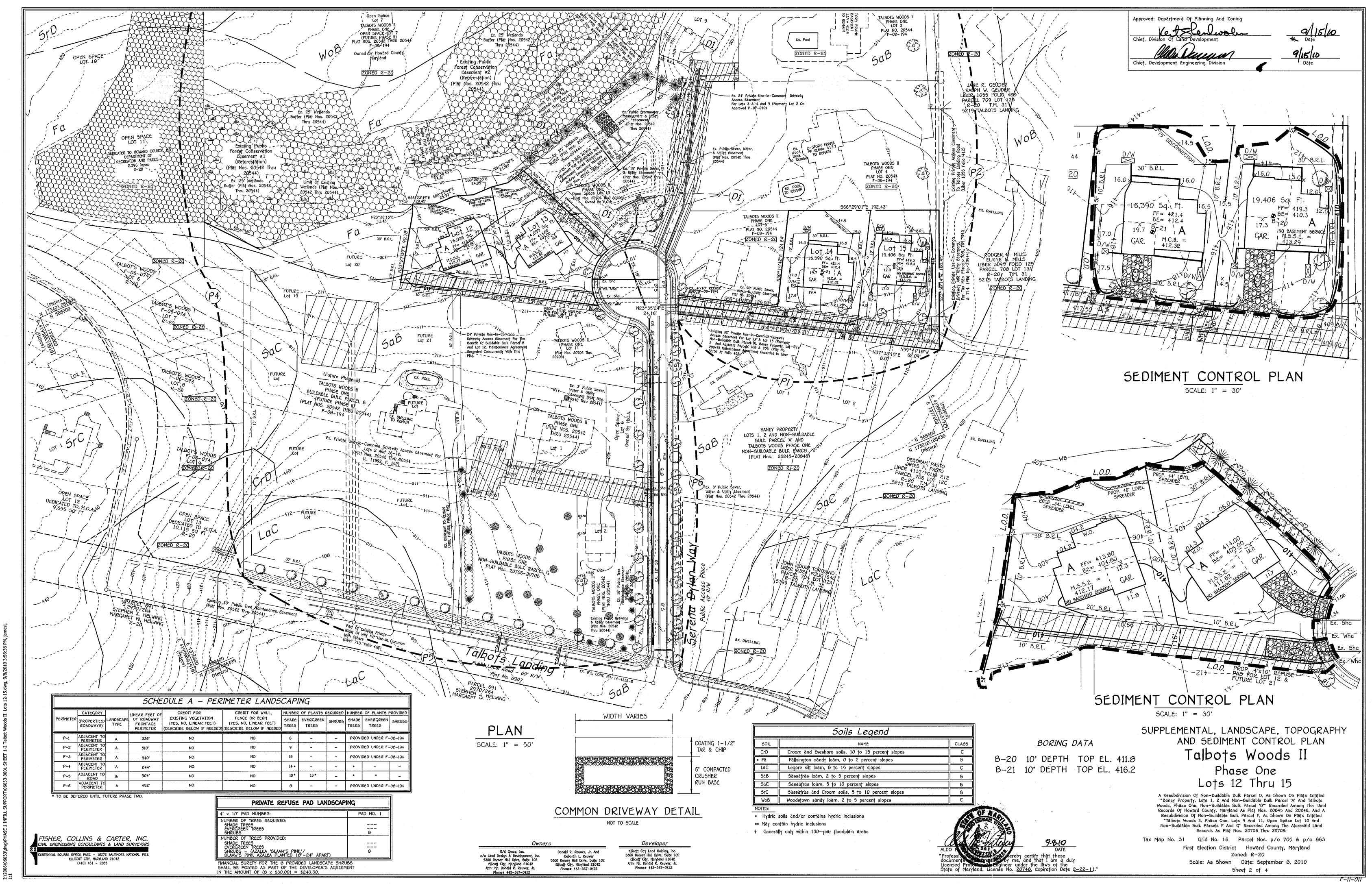
Records As Plat Nos. 20706 Thru 20708.

First Election District Howard County, Maryland

Scale: As Shown Date: September 8, 2010

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

300 Dorsey Hall Drive, Suite 107



PURPOSE Vegetative 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 erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and run-off 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 eroding areas. This specification is divided into Temporary Seeding, to quickly establish vegetative cover for short duration O(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 areas 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 runoff, 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 plant growth. 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 washing into surface waters.

SECTION 1 - VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION METHODS AND MATERIALS

i. Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary of permanent) such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins. ii. Perform all gracing 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.

8. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

i. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer 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. Fertilizers 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 mesh sieve.

iv. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.

iv. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.

C. Seedbed Preparation

i. 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 fertizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.

c. In corporate 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:

1. Soil pH 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% sit plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is it lovegrass or serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (<30% sitt plus clay) would be acceptable.

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 loosened 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 to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from

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 and application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen 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 legime seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-tixing 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

until used. Temperatures above 75°-80° F. can weaken bacteria and make the inocutant less etc. Methods of Seeding
i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (sturry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, 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 (phosphorous); 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium): 200 lbs/ac.

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. Oo 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 interruption.

c. Seed and ferfilizer shall be mixed on sife and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

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

a. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 265 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. Orill 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 174 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting.

b. Where practical seed should be applied in two directions reprendicular to each other.

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, recently dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.

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 physical state.

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 had with cood facilities and other additives to form a homography slurry.

and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry.

ne mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having

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 of compounds at concentration levels that will be phytol-toxic.

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 cortent 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.

G. Mulching Seeded Areas - Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

i. If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch along shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in accordance with these specifications.

accordance with these specifications.

ii. When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1" and 2". Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform cistribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre.

iii. Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 lbs. per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

H. Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by

application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed b preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard:

preferences, depending upon size of area and erosion nazard:

i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of two (2) inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible.

ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

of water.

iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and crest of banks. The remainder of area should be appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders — such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Ta II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.

manufacturer to anchor mulch.

iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3.000 feet long.

I. Incremental Stabilization — Cut Slopes i. All cuts slopes shall be dressed, prepared, seeded and mulched as the work progresses. Slopes shall be excavated and stabilized in equal increments not to exceed 1 ii. Construction sequence (Refer to Figure 3 below):

a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to convey runoff from the excavation.

b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, dress, and stabilize.

c. Perform Phase 2 excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as

d. Perform final phase excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions int he operation of completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

remental Stabilization of Embankments - Fill Slopes

i. Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plans.

ii. Slopes shall be stabilized immediately when the vertical height of the multiple lifts reaches

15", or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans.

iii. At the end of each day, temporary berms and pipe slope drains should be constructed along the top edge of the embankment to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner to a sediment trapping device.

iv. Construction sequence: Refer to Figure 4 (below).

a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct slope silt tence on low side of fill as shown in Figure 5, unless other methods shown on the plans address this area.

b. Place Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize.

c. Place Phase 2 embankment, dress and stabilize.

d. Place final phase embankment, dress and stabilize.

Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from authorist the surface of the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from authorist the surface of the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from authorist the surface of the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from authorist the surface of the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from authorist the surface of the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from authorist the surface of the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from authorist the surface of the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from authorist the surface of the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from the surface of the placement of fill has the surface of the placement of the placement of fill has the surface of the placement of the placement of the placement of the placement of the placeme J. Incremental Stabilization of Embankments - Fill Slopes

Areas as necessary.

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

### SECTION 2 - TEMPORARY SECONG

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.

i. 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 Seeding.

Seed Mixture (Hardiness Zone <u>6b</u> ) From Table 26					Fertilizer Rate	Lime Rate	
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	(10-10-10)		
1	BARLEY OATS RYE	122 96 140	3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	1" - 2" 1" - 2" 1" - 2"	600 lb/ac (15 lb/1000sf)	2 †ons/àc (100 lb/1000sf)	

### SECTION 3 — PERMANENT SECONG

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

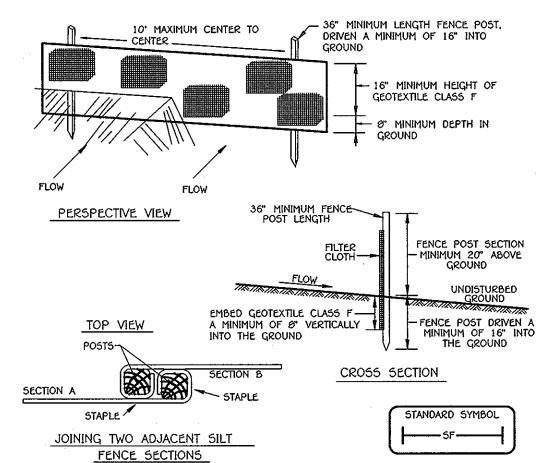
A. Seed mixtures - Permanent Seeding

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 Techinical 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 areas, 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.

Seed Mixture (Härdiness Zone <u>6b</u> ) From Täble 25					Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			Lime Rate
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20	Kuje
3	TALL FESCUE (05%) PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (10%) KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (5%)	125 15 10	3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	1" - 2"	(2.0 lb/	175  b/ac (4  b/ 1000sf)	175 lb/ac (4 lb/ 1000sf)	2 tons/ac (100 lb/ 1000sf)
10	TAUL FESCUE (80%) HARO FESCUE (20%)	120 30	3/1 - 5/15. 8/15 - 10/15	1" - 2"				



Construction Specifications 1. Fence posts shall be a minimum of 36" long driven 16" minimum into the ground. Wood posts shall be 11/2" x 11/2" square (minimum) cut, or 13/4" diameter

(minimum) round and shall be of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts will be standard T or U section weighting not less than 1.00 pond per linear foot. 2. Geotextile shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or staples at top and mid-section and shall meet the following requirements for

Tensile Strength 50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 0.3 gal ff / minute (maxt) Test: M5MT 322 Flow Rate Test: M5MT 322 75% (min.) Filterina Efficiency

3. Where ends of geotextile fabric come together, they shall be overlapped, folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass 4. Silt Fence shall be inspected after each rainfall event and maintained when bulges occur or when sediment accumulation reached 50% of the fabric height.

Silt F	ence Design Cı	riteria
Slope Steepness	(Maximum) Slope Length	(Maximum) Silt Fence Len
Flatter than 50:1	unlimited	unlimited
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
		·- ·

Note: In areas of less than 2% slope and sandy soils (USDA general classification system, soil Class A) maximum slope length and silt fence length will be unlimited. In these areas a silt fence may be the only perimeter control

SILT FENCE NOT TO SCALE

## DUST CONTROL

DEFINITION

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 DAMAGE IS LIKELY WITHOUT TREATMENT. SPECIFICATIONS

TEMPORARY METHODS

1. MULCHES - SEE STANDARDS FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION WITH MULCHES ONLY. MULCH SHOULD BE CRIMPED OR TACKED 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 THE SITE. CHISEL-TYPE PLOWS SPACED ABOUT 12" APART. SPRING-TOOTHED HARROWS AND SIMILAR PLOWS ARE EXAMPLES OF EQUIPMENT WHICH MAY PRODUCE THE DESIRED EFFECT.

4. 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. 5. BARRIERS - SOLID BOARD FENCES SILT FENCES, SNOW FENCES, BURLAP FENCES, STRAW BALE DIKES AND SIMILAR MATERIAL CAN BE USED TO CONTROL AIR

CONTROLLING SOIL BLOWING. 6. CALCIUM CHLORIDE - APPLY AT RATES THAT WILL KEEP SURFACE MOIST. MAY NEED

CURRENTS AND SOIL BLOWING. BARRIERS PLACED AT RIGHT ANGLES TO PREVAILING

CURRENTS AT INTERVALS OF ABOUT 10 TIMES THEIR HEIGHT ARE EFFECTIVE IN

1. PERMENENT VEGETATION - SEE STANDARDS FOR PERMANENT VEGETATIVE COVER AND PERMANENT STABILIZATION WITH SOD. EXISTING TREES OR LARGE SHRUBS MAY AFFORD VALUABLE PROTECTION IF LEFT IN PLACE.

2. TOPSOILING - COVERING WITH LESS EROSIVE SOIL MATERIALS. SEE STANDARDS

FOR TOPSOILING 3. STONE - COVER SURFACE WITH CRUSHED STONE OR COARSE GRAVEL.

### SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1) A MINIMUM OF 40 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LISCENSES AND PERMITS, SEDIMENT CONTROL

DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (313-1855). 2) ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND REVISIONS THERETO. 3) FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: a) 7

CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER 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 SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS SHOWN MUST BE FENCED AND WARNING

SIGNS POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL. CHAPTER 12, OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE. 5) 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 SEEDING (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

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.

ACRES

7) SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE AREA DISTURBED AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED

BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE

GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES

1.513 **ACRES** 1.31 0.45 ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 0.86 ACRES TOTAL CUT 5,500 CU.YD5. 5,500 CU.Y05. TOTAL FILL

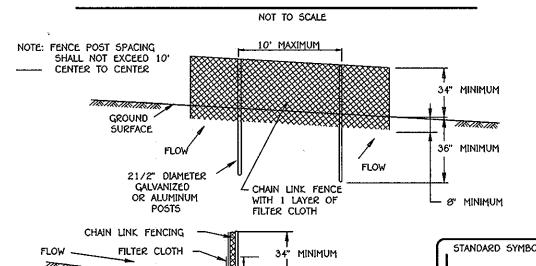
OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION N/A 8) ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE.

9) "ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS 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 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

11) TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGHTS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER

Approved: Department Of Planning And Zoning 9510 Dațe

## SUPER SILT FENCE



FILTER CLOTH embed filter cloth  $\mathscr{B}'$  .... \* IF MULTIPLE LAYERS ARE REQUIRED TO ATTAIN 42" Construction Specifications

1. Fencing shall be 42" in height and constructed in accordance with the latest Maryland State Highway Details for Chain Link Fencing. The specification for a 6' fence shall be used, substituting 42" fabric and 6' length 2. Chain link fence shall be fastened securely to the fence posts with wire ties.

The lower tension wire, brace and truss rods, drive anchors and post caps are not

required except on the ends of the fence. 3. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to the chain link fence with ties spaced every 24" at the top and mid section. 4. Filter cloth shall be embedded a minimum of 8" into the ground. 5. When two sections of filter cloth adjoin each other, they shall be overlapped

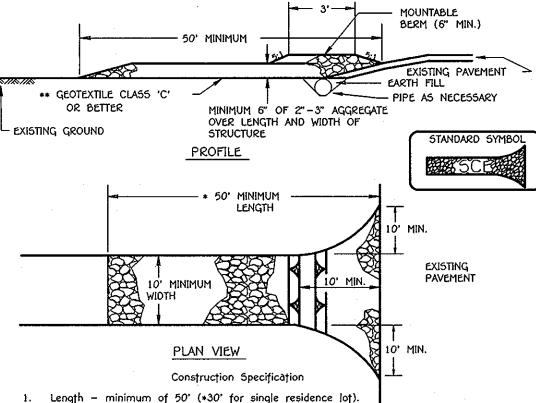
6. Maintenance shall be performed as needed and silt buildups removed when "bulges" develop in the silt fence, or when silt reaches 50% of fence height 7. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or stables at top and mid section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F:

by 6" and folded.

Tensile Strength 50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Flow Rate 0.3 gal/ft /miñute (max.) Test: MSMT 322 Test: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Design Criteria

Slope	Slope Steepness	Slope Length (maximum)	Silt Fence Length (maximum)	
0 - 10% 10 - 20%	0 - 10:1 10:1 - 5:1	Unlimited 200 feet	Unlimited 1,500 feet	
20 - 33%	5:1 ~ 3:1	100 feet	1,000 feet	
33 - 50%	3:1 - 2:1	100 feet	500 feet	
50% +	2:1 +	50 feet	250 feet	

# STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE



2. Width - 10' minimum, should be flared at the existing road to provide a turning

3. Geotextile fabric (filter cloth) shall be placed over the existing ground prior to placing stone. \*\*The plan approval authority may not require single family residences to use aeotextile

4. Stone - crushed aggregate (2" to 3") or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent shall be placed at least 6" deep over the length and width of the

5. Surface Water - all surface water flowing to or diverted toward construction entrances shall be piped through the entrance, maintaining positive drainage. Pipe installed through the stabilized construction entrance shall be protected with a mountable berm with 5:1 slopes and a minimum of 6" of stone over the pipe. Pipe has to be sized according to the drainage. When the SCE is located at a high spot and has no drainage to convey a pipe will not be necessary. Pipe should be sized according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6" minimum will be required

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.

# SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS

Talbots Woods II

Phase One Lots 12 Thru 15

A Resubdivision Of Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel D, As Shown On Plats Entitled "Baney Property, Lots 1, 2 And Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel 'A' And Talbots Woods, Phase One, Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel 'D'" Recorded Among The Land Records Of Howard County, Maryland As Plat Nos. 20045 And 20046, And A Resubdivision Of Non-Buildable Bulk Parcel F. As Shown On Plats Entitled "Talbots Woods II, Phase One, Lots 9 And 11, Open Space Lot 10 And Non-Buildable Bulk Parcels F And G" Recorded Among The Aforesaid Land

Records As Plat Nos. 20706 Thru 20708. Tax Map No. 31 Grid No. 16 Parcel Nos. p/o 705 & p/o 863 First Election District Howard County, Maryland

> Zoned: R-20 Scale: As Shown Date: September 8, 2010 Sheet 3 of 4

IML ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS łal square office park – 10272 baltimore national piki

(410) 461 - 2855

Owners R/E Group, Inc. Donald R. Reuwer, Jr. And c/o Land Design & Development, Inc. 5300 Dorsey Hall Drive, Suite 102 Efficott City, Maryland 21042 Deborah L. Reuwer

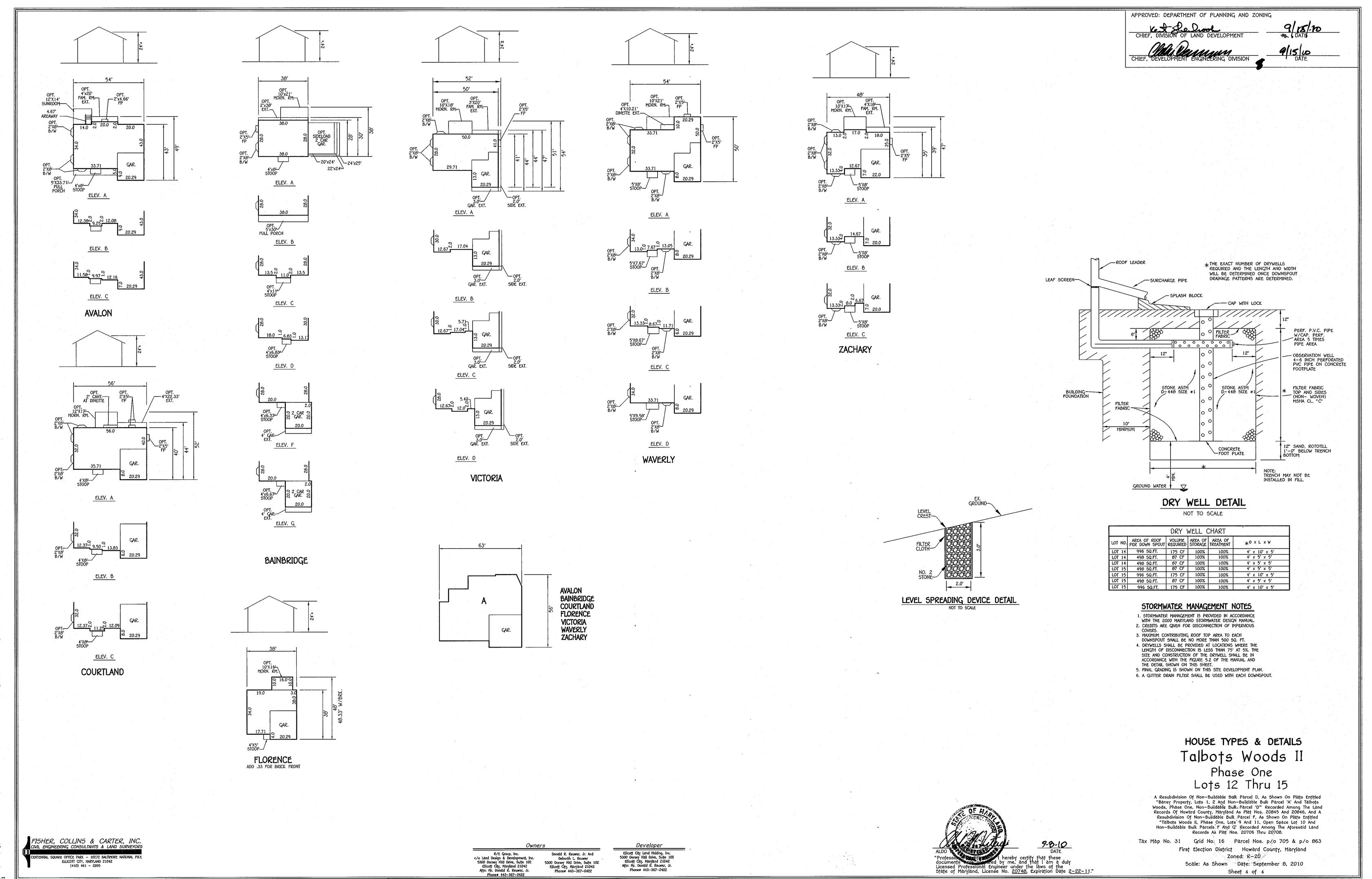
Attn: Mr. Donald R. Reuwer, Jr.

Phone# 443-367-0422

Ellicott City, Maryland 21042

Developer Ellicott City Land Holding, Inc. 5300 Dorsey Hall Drive, Suite 10: Ellicoff City, Maryland 21042 Attn: Mr. Donald R. Reuwer, Jr.

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC



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