



SHADOWFALL TERRACE

SOHAP LANE  
PUBLIC ROAD

LOT 1  
ALAN MICHAEL COPPOLA  
874/458  
VILLAGE OF OAKLAND MILLS  
P.B. 18 PLAT NO. 66  
ZONED: R-12  
N/T

PARCEL 268  
ALBANY  
2983/221  
ZONED: R-12

PARCEL A  
ALBANY  
2983/221  
ZONED: R-12

LOT 2  
FLORA  
4549/55  
VILLAGE OF OAKLAND MILLS  
P.B. 18 PLAT NO. 66  
ZONED: R-12  
N/T

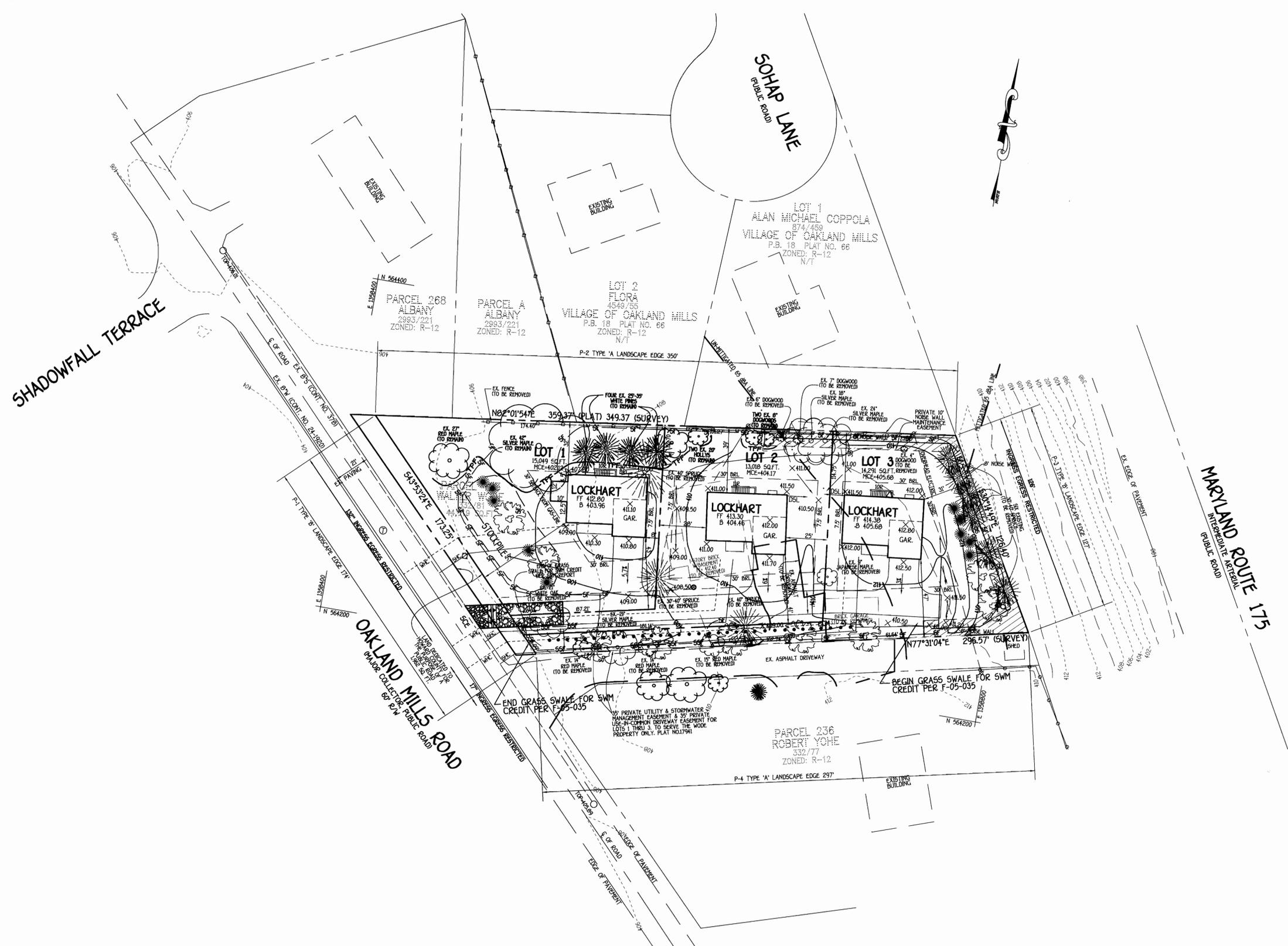
LOT 3  
ROCKWOOD  
TO BE REMOVED  
MCE-405.68  
30' BRL

LOCKHART  
TT 412.80  
B 403.96  
411.00  
410.80  
410.00

LOCKHART  
TT 413.30  
B 404.46  
412.00  
411.70  
412.50

LOCKHART  
TT 414.36  
B 405.68  
412.00  
412.50  
412.00

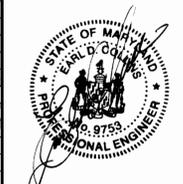
PARCEL 236  
ROBERT YOHE  
332/77  
ZONED: R-12



MARYLAND ROUTE 175  
PUBLIC ROAD

OAKLAND MILLS ROAD  
VALLEY COLLECTOR PUBLIC ROAD

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.  
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS  
CENTENNIAL SQUARE OFFICE PARK - 10272 DALTRIDGE NATIONAL PIKE  
ELKOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042  
410.462 - 2000



**ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE**  
"I certify that this plan for erosion and sediment control represents a practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site conditions and that it was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District."  
*Earl D. O'Connell* 6-19-06  
Signature of Engineer Date

**BUILDER/DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE**  
"I/we certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan, for sediment and erosion control and that any responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District."  
*Chris Dombrowski* 6-15-06  
Signature of Developer Date

Reviewed for HOWARD SCD and meets Technical Requirements.  
*Jim Meyer* 6/22/06  
USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service Date

This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.  
*John K. Blanton* 6/22/06  
Howard SCD Date

**OWNER/BUILDER/DEVELOPER**  
WINTHORPE BUILDERS  
13050 WAINRIGHT ROAD  
HIGHLAND, MARYLAND 20777  
301-854-1044

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING  
*Cindy Hamilton* 6/27/06  
Chief, Division of Land Development Date

*Chris Dombrowski* 6/26/06  
Chief, Development Engineering Division Date

*David A. Wright* 6/28/06  
Director - Department of Planning and Zoning Date

SEDIMENT/EROSION CONTROL PLAN

SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED

WODE PROPERTY

LOTS 1 THRU 3

TAX MAP NO: 36 PARCEL NO: 123 GRID NO: 4  
SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND  
SCALE: 1" = 30' DATE: JUNE, 2006  
SHEET 2 OF 3

SDP-06-120

## 20.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION DEFINITION

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

### 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 be eroded by wind or water, 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 plan and may be used on highly erodible or critically eroding areas. This specification applies to temporary seeding to quickly establish vegetation 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, bare soil, and areas between and around structures, etc. and for Permanent Seeding are lawns, dunes, cut and fill slopes and other areas at final grade, former stockpiles 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, transpiration, interception, 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, seeded 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

- Site Preparation**
  - Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary or permanent) such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins.
  - Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.
  - Schedule required soil amendments to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres.
- Soil Amendments**
  - 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 analysis.
  - Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by approved equipment. Fertilizer 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 warranty of the producer.
  - Lime materials shall be ground limestone hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted which contains at least 50% total oxide 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.
  - Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.
- Seeded Preparation**
  - Seeded 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 disk 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.
  - Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plan.
  - Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.
- Permanent Seeding**
  - Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:
    - Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.
    - Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).
    - The soil shall contain less than 400 parts per million (ppm) of soluble calcium material (CaO) plus clay to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is for bauxite or similar materials which are to be planted, then a slight soil (CaO plus clay) would be acceptable.
    - Soil shall contain 1.0% minimum organic matter by weight.
    - Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration.
    - If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required.
  - In accordance with Section 21 Standards and Specifications for Topsoil.
  - 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" to 5" to permit bottom 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 sliding down a slope.
  - Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plan.
  - Soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be rolled 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 seeded 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. Seeded loosening may not be necessary on newly disturbed areas.

- Seed Specifications**
  - All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized laboratory. All seed shall be inspected within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.
  - Note: Seed bags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.
  - Incorporate the inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixture shall be a pure culture of nitrogen fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species and shall be applied to the seed prior to 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 use inoculant as soon as possible after seed is received. Inoculant is very effective until seed is received above 70 degrees Fahrenheit and may lose effectiveness if not used immediately.
- Methods of Seeding**
  - Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, or a cutlacker seeder.
    - 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; P2O5 (phosphorous) 200 lbs/acre; K2O (potassium) 200 lbs/acre.
    - Lime - use only ground agricultural limestone, 0.10 to 1.00 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeder. Note: more than 2 tons is not applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding.
    - Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.
  - Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.
    - Seed spread rate shall be incorporated into the submittal at the rate 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.
    - Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
  - Drill or Cutlacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.
    - Cutlacker seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to protect normal seedlings from wind erosion, 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 sequestration properties and shall cover and hold grade seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.
    - WCM materials shall contain no elements by composition at concentrations levels that will be phytotoxic.
    - WCM 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 10% maximum and water holding capacity of 50% minimum.
    - Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.
- Mulching Seeded Areas** - Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.
  - If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in accordance with this section.
  - 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 distribution 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.
  - 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.
  - Securing Straw Mulch Anchoring: Much 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 preference, depending on size of area and erosion hazard:
    - A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil to increase a minimum of 10 inches. This device is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping areas, this practice should be used with caution.
    - Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a rate of 10 lbs. per 100 gallons of water. The water 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.
  - Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches much, such as in valleys and creek beds. The remainder of area should be applied uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders - such as Acrylic DLE (Agro-Tack), DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Tack II, Terra Tack AK or other approved liquid may be used at 1/4 lb. per 100 sq. ft. as recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.
  - 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.

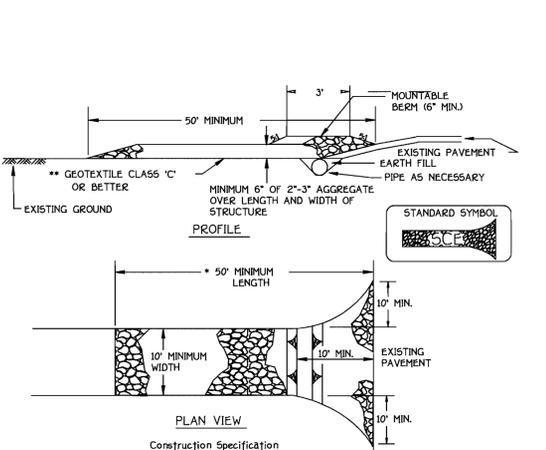
- Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes**
  - All cut slopes shall be dressed, prepared, seeded and mulched as the work progresses. Slopes shall be excavated and stabilized in equal increments not to exceed 15'.
  - Construction sequence shall be as follows:
    - Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to convey runoff from the excavation.
    - Perform Phase 1 excavation, dress, and stabilize.
    - Perform Phase 2 excavation, dress, and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as necessary.
- Placement of Topsoil** - Topsoil shall be placed on the surface of the excavation as the excavation progresses. Topsoil shall be placed on the surface of the excavation as the excavation progresses. Topsoil shall be placed on the surface of the excavation as the excavation progresses.
- Note:** Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.
- Incremental Stabilization of Embankments - Fill Slopes**
  - Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plan.
  - 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 plan.
  - At the end of each day, temporary berms and pipe slope drains shall 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.
  - Construction sequence: Refer to Figure 4 (below).
    - Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct slope fill on low side of fill as shown in Figure 5, unless other methods shown on the plan address this area.
    - Once the fill is in place, the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

### TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

Apply to graded or cleared areas likely to be restudied where a short-term vegetative cover is needed.  
**Seeded Preparation:** Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, disking or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously loosened.  
**Soil Amendments:** Apply 600 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (4 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.).  
**Seeding:** For periods March 1 thru April 30 and from August 15 thru November 15, seed with 2-1/2 bushels per acre of annual rye (3.2 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.). For the period May 1 thru August 14, seed with 3 lbs. per acre of weeping lovegrass (0.07 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.). For the period November 16 thru 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. per 1000 sq.ft.) of untreated small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gal. per acre (5 gal. per 1000 sq.ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slopes, 8 ft. or higher, use 347 gal. per acre (8 gal. per 1000 sq.ft.) for anchoring.  
 Refer to the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for rate and methods not covered.

### SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

- OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT 7 DAYS
- INSTALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AS SHOWN ON PLAN 7 DAYS
- CLEAR AND GRUB TO LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE 4 DAYS
- INSTALL TEMPORARY SEEDING 2 DAYS
- CONSTRUCT BUILDINGS 60 DAYS
- FINE GRADE SITE, CONSTRUCT NOISE WALL, INSTALL PERMANENT SEEDING AND LANDSCAPING 14 DAYS
- REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AS UPLAND AREAS ARE STABILIZED AND PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY E/S CONTROL INSPECTOR 7 DAYS

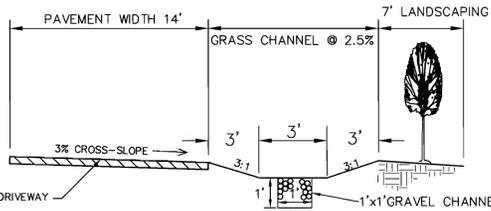


### STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOT TO SCALE

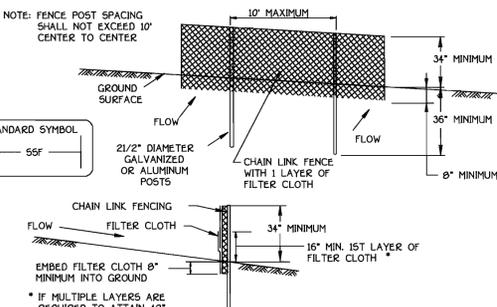
### SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

- A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LICENSING AND PERMITS, SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (03-1995).
- 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 THERE TO.
- FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN 31 DAYS.
- CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DICES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1, 31 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE.
- ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. 50, 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.
- IN FIGURE 5, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL STRUCTURES SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMITS FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- NOTE: TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.
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### UIC DRIVEWAY CROSS SECTION

NOT TO SCALE



- 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 posts.
- 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.
- Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to the chain link fence with ties spaced every 24" at the top and mid section.
- Filter cloth shall be embedded a minimum of 8" into the ground.
- When two sections of filter cloth adjoin each other, they shall be overlapped by 6" and folded.
- Maintenance shall be performed as needed and silt buildup removed when "bulges" develop in the silt fence, or when silt reaches 50% of fence height.
- Filter cloth 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 Geotextile Class F:

- Fence posts shall be a minimum of 36" long driven 16" minimum into the ground. Wood posts shall be 1 1/2" x 1 1/2" square (minimum) cut, or 1 3/4" diameter (minimum) round and shall be of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts will be required except on the ends of the fence.
- 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 Geotextile Class F:

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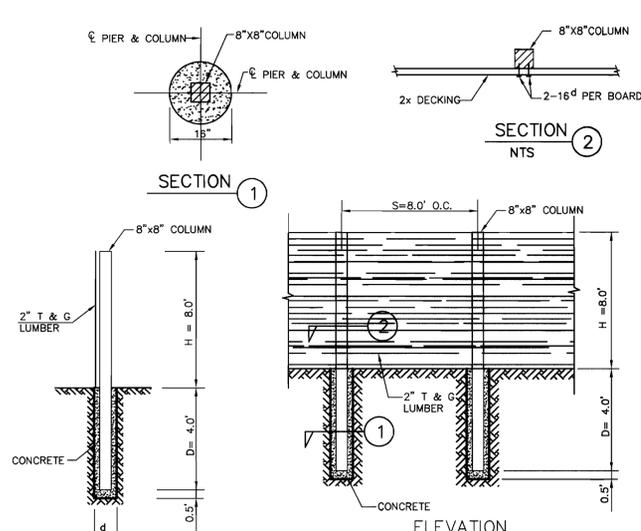
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### PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

- Apply to graded or cleared areas not subject to immediate further disturbance where a permanent long-lived vegetative cover is needed.  
**Seeded Preparation:** Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, disking or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously loosened.  
**Soil Amendments:** In lieu of soil test recommendations, use one of the following schedules:  
  - Preferred - Apply 2 tons per acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) and 600 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs. per 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 urea-form fertilizer (9 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.).
  - Acceptable - Apply 2 tons per acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) and 1000 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (23 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disc into upper three inches of soil.**Seeding:** For the period March 1 thru April 30 and from August 1 thru October 15, seed with 60 lbs. per acre (14 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) of Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue. For the period May 1 thru July 31, seed with 60 lbs. Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue per acre and 2 lbs. per acre (0.05 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) of weeping lovegrass. During the period October 16 thru February 28, protect site by one of the following options:  
  - 2 tons per acre of well-anchored mulch straw and seed as soon as possible in the spring.
  - Use sod.
  - Seed with 60 lbs. per acre Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue and mulch with 2 tons per acre well anchored straw.**Mulching:** Apply 1-1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) of untreated small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gal. per acre (5 gal. per 1000 sq.ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slopes, 8 ft. or higher, use 347 gal. per acre (8 gal. per 1000 sq.ft.) for anchoring.  
**Maintenance:** Inspect all seeded areas and make needed repairs, replacements and reseedings.



### NOISE WALL DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

### UIC DRIVEWAY CROSS SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

