

SOP-08-005

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

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 erocle and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and run-off to downstream areas, and improving wildife 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 Orup 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 ide between construction phases, earth dites, 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 Venetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by nunoff to receiving waters. Plant will also help project 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

A. Site Preparation 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 grading operations at night 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 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 numbers 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. Fertifizers 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

iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone Undrated 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 time and fertilizer into the top 3-5° of soil by disking or other suitable means. C. Seedbed Preparation
 i. Temporary Seeding

a. See then 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 31) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.

Apoly fertilizer and time as prescribed on the plans In corporate time 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. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm). 3. The soil shall contain less than 40% clay, but enough fine grained

> moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass or serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (30% sill plus clay) would be acceptable. 4. Soil shall contain 15% minimum organic matter by weight. Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration

material 030% sift plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a

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 bosened 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 stidina down a sloce.

6. If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required

Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans. 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. If too 1-3" of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on

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 bacterial prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later that 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 Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (skurry 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 hydrosecting). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydrosecting at any one

fine. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and ii. Dry 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. Drill or Cultipacter Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil. a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a flashion as to provide at least 1/4 most of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting.

h. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other.

Apply half the seeding rate in each direction F. Much Specifications (In order of preference) Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rie or oat straw, reasonable bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, cated decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryand Seed Law.

ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCPM) a. WCPM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform

 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 uniformy spread surry.
 WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inholiting factors. 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, fertifizer and other additives to form a homogeneous sturry.

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 seedings.

WCM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that

f. WCPM 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.

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. 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°. Much applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a much anchoring tool i to be used the rate should be increased to 25 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

rood cellulose filter shall be mixed with water, and the moxture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood ceaclose fiber per 100 gallons of water. Securing Straw Mulch Orlukh 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 preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard

i. A much anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor much 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 safety. It 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 surface of the strategic of the strategic of the solution of the surface of the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose filter per 100 gallions

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 Acytic DLR (Agro-Tack) DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Ta: E. Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch. iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the much according to manufacturer's recom-

mendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long. L. 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 15".

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 necessary.
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 GF 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

J. Incremental Stabilization of Embankments - Fill Slopes Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plans. . 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 embarkment to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-crosive 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 fence on low side of fill as shown in Figure 5, unless other methods shown on the plans address this area. Place Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize

Place final phase embankment, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded 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.

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1) A MINIMUM OF 48 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 (313-1055). 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 SPECS. 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. I CHAPTER 12, OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE 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.

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

0.1377 ACRES 0.1717 ACRES 0.0810 ACRES 0.0907 ACRES 644 CULYDS

OFFSITE WASTE AREA TO BE DETERMINED 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 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 ACENCY SHALL BE REQUESTED LIPON 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 INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE. 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.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

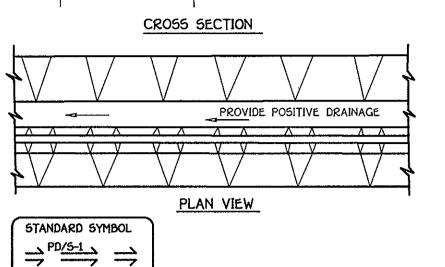
7 DAYS 1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT 2. INSTALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AS SHOWN ON PLAN 7 DAYS 4 DAYS 3. CLEAR AND GRUB TO LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE 2 DAYS 4. INSTALL TEMPORARY SEEDING 60 DAYS 5. CONSTRUCT BUILDINGS 14 DAYS 6. FINE GRADE SITE AND INSTALL PERMANENT SEEDING AND LANDSCAPE 7. REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AS UPLAND AREAS ARE STABILIZED

AND PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY E/S CONTROL INSPECTOR.

REVISION

PERIMETER DIKE / SWALE

NOT TO SCALE COMPACTED EARTH FLOW ALL SLOPES 2:1 OR FLATTER EXISTING GROUND CROSS SECTION



STABILIZATION

each rain event.

PD/5-1 SEED AND MULCH (DRAINING ≤ 1 ACRE) PD/5-2 SEED AND COVER WITH SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING OR LINE WITH SOD (DRAINING BETWEEN 1 AND 2 ACRES) Construction Specifications

1. All perimeter dike/swales shall have an uninterrupted positive grade to an outlet. Spot elevations may be necessary for grades less than 1%.

2. Runoff diverted from a disturbed area shall be conveyed to a sediment trapping device.

3. Runoff diverted from an undisturbed area shall outlet into an undisturbed stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity.

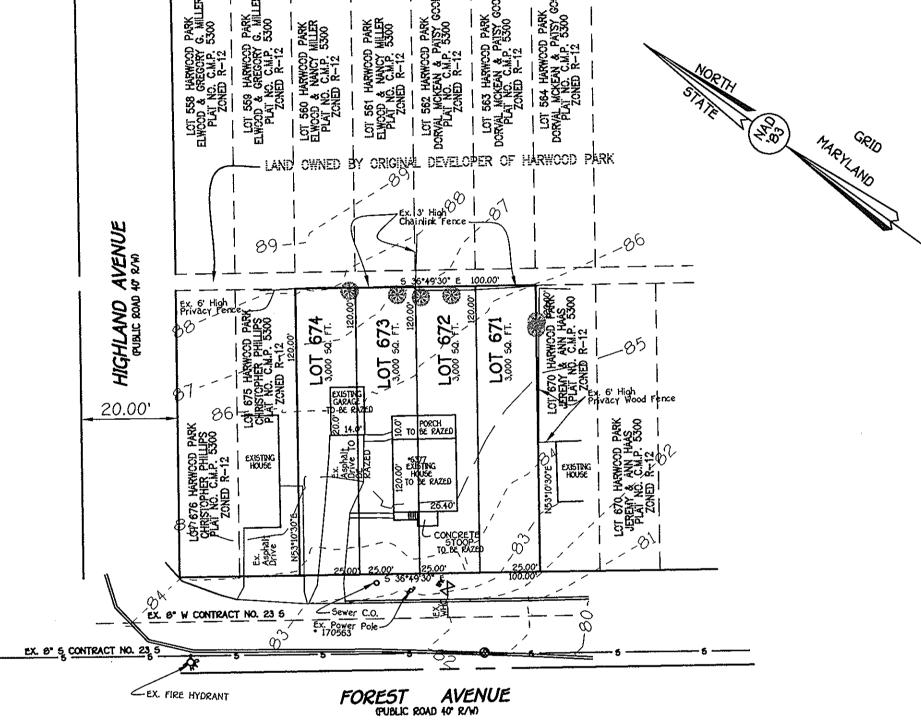
4. The swale shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade, and cross-section as required to meet the criteria specified in the standard. 5. Fill shall be compacted by earth moving equipment.

disturbed by the dike and swale shall be completed within 7 days upon removal. 7. Inspection and required maintenance shall be provided after

6. Stabilization with seed and mulch or as specified of the area

Note: The maximum drainage area for this practice is 2 acres.

BEECHFIELD AVENUE



EXISTING CONDITIONS SCALE: 1"=40'

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

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

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

Apply to graded or cleared areas not subject to immediate further disturbance where a permanent long-lived vegetative cover is needed. Seedbed Preparation: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking. discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

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

1) 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 ureaform fertilizer (9 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.). 2) 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 (1.4 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

1) 2 tons per acre of well-anchored mulch straw and seed as soon as possible in the spring.

3) 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 unrotted small grain straw immediately after seedina. 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

10' MAXIMUM NOTE: FENCE POST SPACING SHALL NOT EXCEED 10 CENTER TO CENTER MINIMIIM TISTISTISTIS I GROUND / 778778777 SURFACE 36" MINIMUM STANDARD SYMBOL FLOW 21/2" DIAMETER GALVANIZED - CHAIN LINK FENCE OR ALUMINUM WITH 1 LAYER OF FILTER CLOTH CHAIN LINK FENCING FILTER CLOTH TRIBIN EMBED FILTER CLOTH 8" TIKTIKTIK MINIMUM INTO GROUND

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

* IF MULTIPLE LAYERS ARE REQUIRED TO ATTAIN 42"

by 6" and folded.

20 - 33%

33 - 50%

50% +

5:1 - 3:1

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

staples at top and mid section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F: Test: MSMT 509 Tensile Strength 50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) 0.3 gal/ft /minuté (max.) Test: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Test: MSMT 322

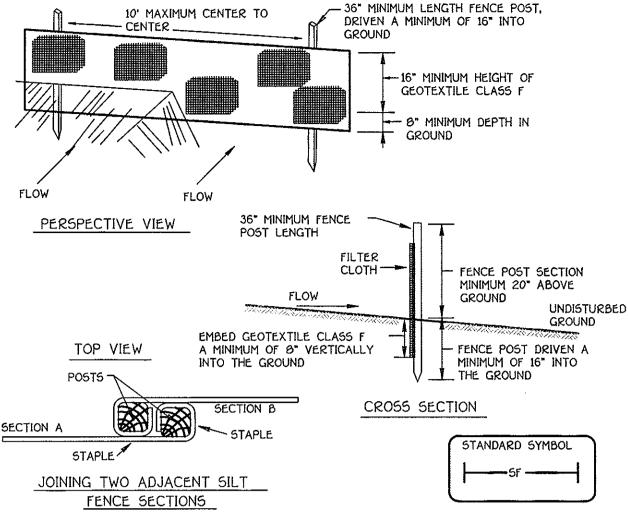
Design Criteria Silt Fence Length Steepness (maximum) 0 - 10% 0 - 10:1 Unlimited Unlimited 10 - 20% 1.500 feet 10:1 - 5:1 200 feet

> 3:1 - 2:1 100 feet 500 feet 2:1 + 50 feet 250 feet SUPER SILT FENCE NOT TO SCALE

100 feet

1.000 feet

SILT FENCE



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.

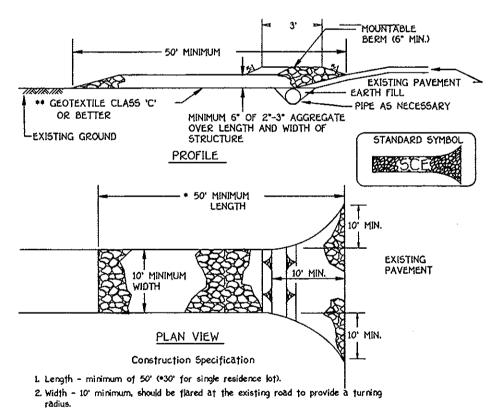
2. Geotextile shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or staples at top and mid-section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F:

50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Tensile Strenath Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Flow Rate 0.3 gal ft / minute (max.)2 Test: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Test: MSMT 322

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



 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 geotextile. 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

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

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

where construction traffic enters or leaves a construction site. Vehicles leaving

the site must travel over the entire length of the stabilized construction entrance

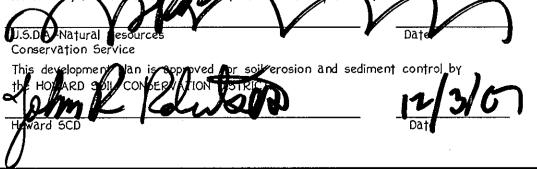
FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER. INC. IVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS FILICOTT CITY MARYLAND 21042

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE 'I certify that this plan for erosion and sediment control represents a practical and workabl

accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District." 11.26.07 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

plan based on my personal knowledge of the site conditions and that it was prepared in

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."



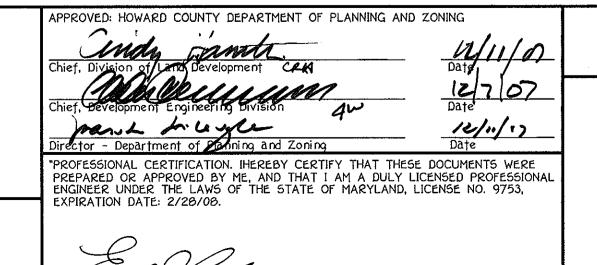
2706 PISCATAWAY RUN DRIVE

ODENTON, MD. 21113

301-529-9336

WILLIAM WELZENBACH

OWNER/BUILDER



11.26.07 Date

EXISTING CONDITIONS, SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

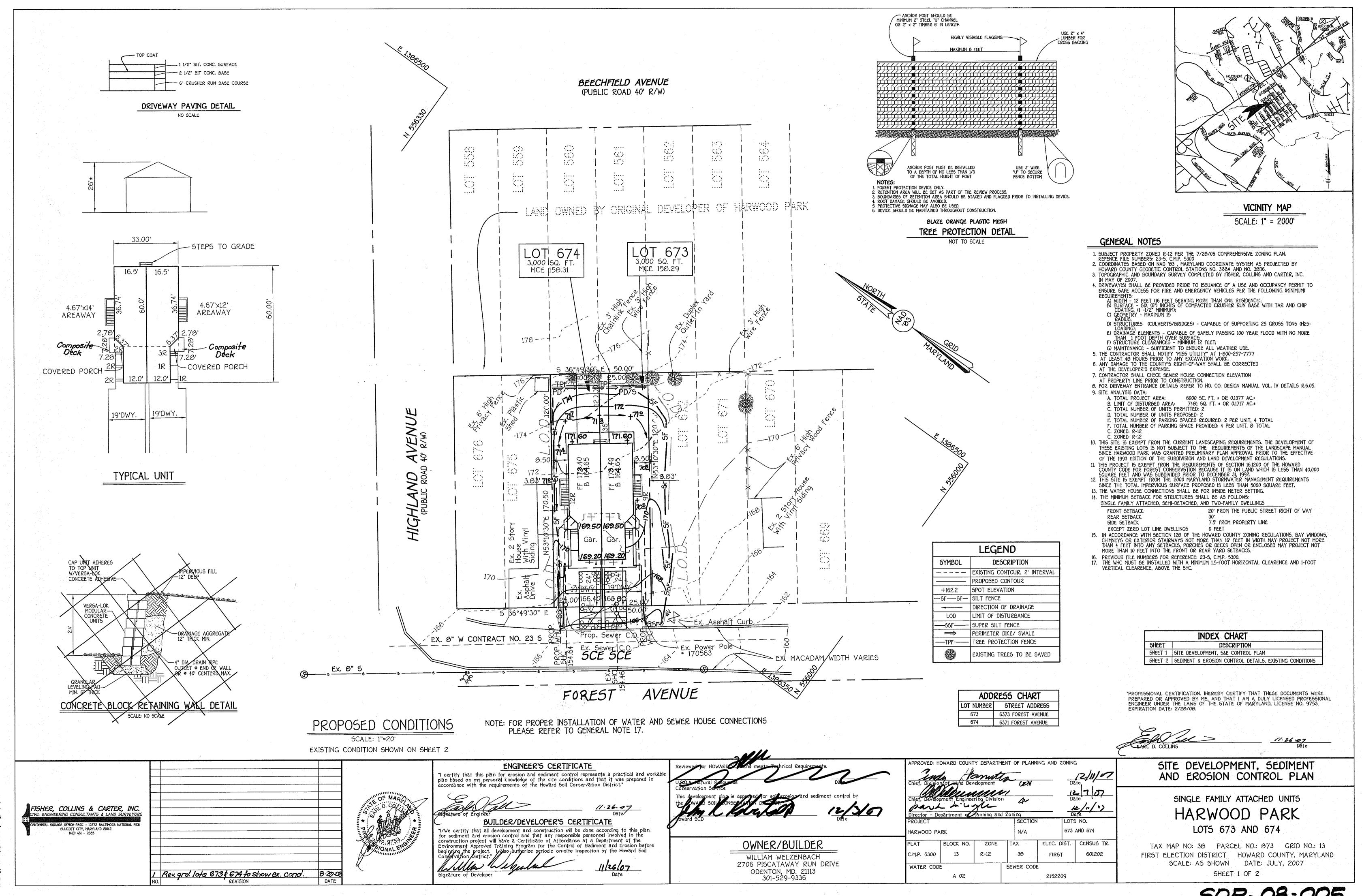
SINGLE FAMILY SEMI-DETACHED, UNITS HARWOOD PARK LOT 5 673 AND 674

TAX MAP NO: 38 PARCEL NO.: 873 GRID NO.: 13 FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: JULY, 2007

SHEET 2 OF 2

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(410) 461 - 2855



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