

SDP 08.052

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 erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and run-off to downstream areas, and improving widite 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 Oup 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 oxes, 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 QUANTIT

Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of rumoff. 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 seament, 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

Site Preparation Install erosion and seament control structures (either temporary of permanent) such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins.

ii. Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.

iii. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites

having disturbed area over 5 acres. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both time 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. Manuse 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 fertifizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee iii. Lime materials shall be ground amestone Ondrated or burnt ame 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. . Incorporate time and fertitizer into the top 3-5° of soil by disking or other suitable means.

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 clistely 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

tunning parallel to the contour of the stope.

b. Apply fertilizer and time as prescribed on the plans.

c. In corporate time and fertilizer into the top 3-5° of soil by disking or other suitable means.

ii. Permanent Seeding

moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass o serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (30% sil plus clay) would be acceptable. Soil shall contain 15% 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 require 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

to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check stots to prevent topsoil from stoing down a slope.

Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.

Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disting 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 31) 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 each distributed areas.

D. 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 seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.

tote Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used

Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.

ii. Incutant - The incutant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of introden from bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Incutants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh incutant as directed on package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep incutant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75°-80° f. can weaten bacteria and make the incutant less effective.

E. Methods of Seeding

i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (shury includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, or a cultipacter 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 bs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen P205 (phosphorous): 200 bs/ac; K20 (potassum): 200 bs/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. Do not use burnt or hydrated time when hydroseeding.

c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

without interruption

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 confict.

b. Where practical seed should be aposed in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

iii. Orill or Cultipacter Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil

a. Cultipacting seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedeed must be firm after planting.

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

Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

F. Much Specifications (In order of preference) i. Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, me or out straw, reasonable bright in color, and shall not be musty, mokely, caked decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Hampian Seed Law.

ii. Wood Celulose fiber Much (MCM)

a. WCM shall consist of specially prepared wood celulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.

fibrous physical state.

b. WCM shall be died green or contain a green die in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformy spread shurt.

WCM including die, shall contain no germination or growth inhoiting factors.

1 WCM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber much will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will bend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous shurt. The much material shall form a botter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhoiting the growth of the grass seedings.

WCM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic.

f. WCPH 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 16% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.

Only sterile straw much 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

ii. When straw much is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Much 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 is to be used the rate should be increased to 25 tons/acre.

iii. Wood celulose fiber used as a much shall be appsed at a net dry weight of 1,500 bs. per acre. The wood celulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 bs of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water. H. Securing Straw Much Orutch Anchoring: Mutch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mutch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods Gisted 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/dare. 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

iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches much, such as in valeys 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 Tax II. Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor much iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recom-

nendations. Netting is usually available in rols 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slooes 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 rumoff from the excavation.

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

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

A. 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 lif required and permanent seed and much. 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.

ii. Stopes 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 stope drains should be constructed along the top edge of the embankment to intercept surface runoff and convert it down the stope in a non-crosive manner to

of the embarkment to improcept surface function and convert though the social and non-electric as sediment trapping device.

V. 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.

b. Place thase 1 embarkment, dress and stabilize.

c. Place thase 2 embarkment, dress and stabilize.

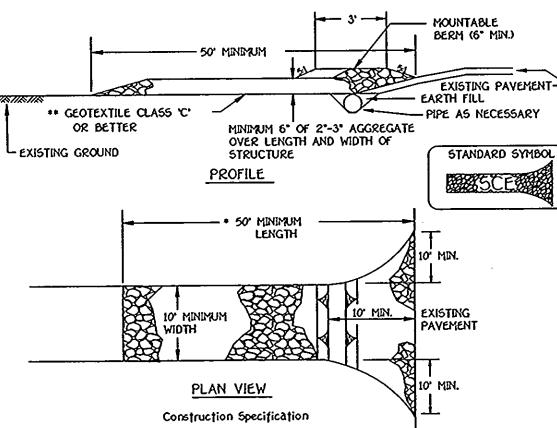
Characteristic several devices and stabilize.

The field black ambarkment dress and stabilize.

Overseed revisibly several

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

Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of and placement of topsoil Gf required grading and permanent seed and much any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization



1. Length - minimum of 50" (*30" for single residence lot). 2. Width - 10' minimum, should be flared at the existing road to provide a turning radius. 3. Geotextile 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 entrance. 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.

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.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE NOT TO SCALE

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

D A HIRSMAN 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 WITHERE DU 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERMETER SEDMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIXES, PERMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 31, b) II 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 PERMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL. 1,

CHAPTER 12. OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE 5) ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERKOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. 51), 500 (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 50), AND MULCHBYG (SEC. 52). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECONVENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.

6) ALL SEDMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MANITANED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERPESSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.

7) SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE 1369 ACRES 1029 ACRES AREA DISTURBED AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAYED 0.544 ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 0.541 ACRES 1450 0 CU.YDS. TOTAL CUT 750 0 CU.YDS. TOTAL FILL

OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION B) ANY SEDYENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE

SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE. 9) ADDITIONAL SEDMENT CONTROLS MUST BE PROVIDED. IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDWENT 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 PERMETER EROSION AND SEDMENT

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 HADE. II) TEFNOHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE

10' MAXIMUM CENTER TO

36° MINIMUM FENCE-

POST LENGTH

FLOW

EMBED GEOTEXTILE CLASS F

INTO THE GROUND

A MINIMUM OF 8° VERTICALLY

1. Fence posts shall be a minimum of 36" long driven 16" minimum into the

2. Geotextile shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties

20 lbs/in (min.)

3. Where ends of geotextile fabric come together, they shall be overlapped,

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.

5%pe Length

untimited

125 feet

100 feet

60 feet

40 feet

20 feet

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

Note: In areas of less than 2% slope and sandy soils (USDA general classification

Silt Fence Design Criteria

75% (min.)

folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass

Slope Steepness

Flatter than 50:1

50:1 to 10:1

10:1 to 5:1

5:1 to 3:1

3:1 to 2:1

2:1 and steeper

(minimum) round and shall be of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts will be

or staples at top and mid-section and shall meet the following requirements

0.3 gal ft / minute (max.)2

standard T or U section weighting not less than 1.00 pond per linear foot.

TISTISTISTISTISTISTISTISTISTI

Construction Specifications

ground. Wood posts shall be 11/2" x 11/2" square (minimum) cut, or 13/4" diameter

—— Center ___

FLOW

PERSPECTIVE VIEW

TOP VIEW

JOINING TWO ADJACENT SILT

FENCE SECTIONS

for Geotextile Class F:

Tensile Strenath

Filtering Efficiency

Tensile Modulus

Flow Rate

P0575 7

LENCHTS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

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 Prevaration: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

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

D Preferred - Apply 2 tons per acre dolomitic Amestone 192 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) and 600 bs. per acre 10-10-10 fertifizer (14 bs. per 1000 soft) before seeding. Harrow or disc into upper three inches of soil. At time of seeding, apply 400 lbs per acre 30-0-0 ureaform fertifizer (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 bs. 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 bs. 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 much straw and seed as soon as possible in the spring.

2) Use sod

-36" MINIMUM LENGTH FENCE POST.

-16" MINIMUM HEIGHT OF

GEOTEXTILE CLASS I

- 8" MINIMUM DEPTH D

GROUND

I THE GROUND

CROSS SECTION

STANDARD SYMBOL

Test: MSMT 509

Test: MSMT 509

Test: MSMT 322

Test: MSMT 322

(Maximum)

Silt Fence Length

untimited

750 feet

500 feet

250 feet

125 feet

1,000 feet

FENCE POST SECTION

UNDISTURBED

GROUND

MINIMUM 20" ABOVE

TISTISTISTISTISTISTISTIS

- FENCE POST DRIVEN A

MINIMUM OF 16" INTO

DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 16" INTO

GROUND

3) Seed with 60 lbs. per acre Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue and mulch with 2 tons per acre well anchored straw.

Muchina: Apoly 1-1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 bs. per 1000 sq.ft) of unrotted small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor much immediately after application using much anchoring tool or 218 gal per acre (5 gal per 1000 saft) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slopes, 8 ft. or higher, use 347 gal per acre (8 gal per 1000 sa.ft) for anchorina

Maintenance: Inspect all seeded areas and make needed repairs. replacements and reseedings.

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

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

Seedbed Precaration: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking

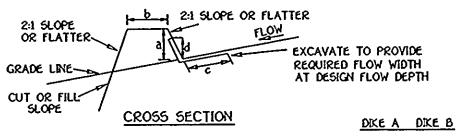
discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously Soil Amendments: Apoly 600 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14

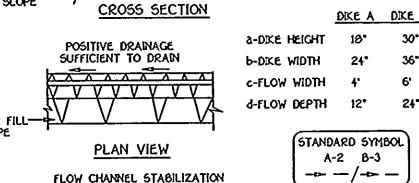
lbs. per 1000 sq.ff).

Seeding: For periods March I thru April 30 and from August 15 thru November 15, seed with 2-1/2 bushels per acre of annual rie (3.2 bs. per 1000 sa.ft). For the period May 1 thru August 14, seed with 3 bs. per acre of weeping lovegrass (0.07 bs. per 1000 sq.ft). For the period November 16 thru February 28, protect site by applying 2 tons per acre of well anchored straw much and seed as soon as possible in the spring, or use sod

Mulching: Apoly 1-1/2 to 2 tons per acre 170 to 90 bs. per 1000 sq.ft) of unrotted small ordin straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring too or 218 gal per acre (5 gal per 1000 saft) 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 SEDMENT CONTROL for rate and methods not covered





GRADE 0.5% MIN. 10% MAX. 1. Seed and cover with straw mulch. 2. Seed and cover with Erosion Control Matting or line with sod.

3. 4° - 7° stone or recycled concrete equivalent pressed into the soil 7° minimum

Construction Specifications 1. All temporary earth dikes shall have 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 directly into

an undisturbed, stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity. 4. All trees, brush, stumps, obstructions, and other objectionable material shall be removed and disposed of so as not to interfere

with the proper functioning of the dike. 5. The dike shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade and cross section as required to meet the criteria specified herein and be

free of bank projections or other irregularities which will impede 6. Fill shall be compacted by earth moving equipment.

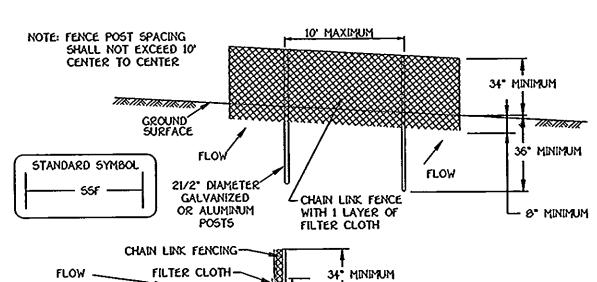
7. All earth removed and not needed for construction shall be placed so that it will not interfere with the functioning of the dike.

8. Inspection and maintenance must be provided periodically and after each rain event.

EARTH DIKE NOT TO SCALE

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

7 DAYS 1 OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT 2. Install seddyent 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 SEDMENT CONTROL DEVICES AS UPLAND AREAS ARE STABILIZED 7 DAYS AND PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY E/S CONTROL INSPECTOR.



FILTER CLOTH * TRIBURUR EMBED FILTER CLOTH & --MINIMUM INTO GROUND * 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 posts. 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 too and mid section. 4. Filter cloth shall be embedded a minimum of θ " into the ground.

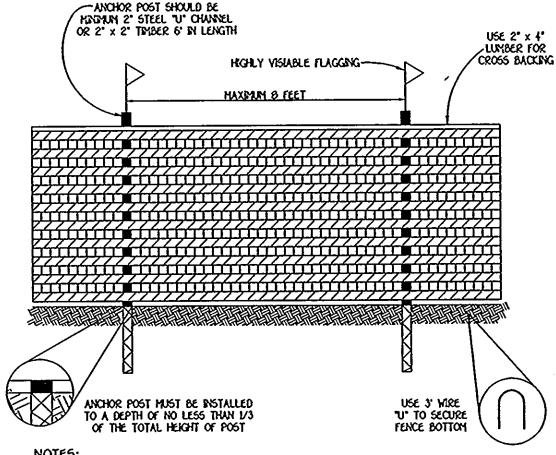
5. When two sections of filter cloth adjoin each other, they shall be overlapped by 6° and folded. 6. Maintenance shall be performed as needed and silt buildups removed when "bulges" develop in the silt fence, or when silt reaches 50% of fence height

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

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

> SUPER SILT FENCE NOT TO SCALE



l forest protection device only. 2. RETENTION AREA WILL BE SET AS PART OF THE REVIEW PROCESS. 3. BOUNDARIES OF RETENTION AREA SHOULD BE STAKED AND FLAGGED PRIOR TO INSTALLING DEVICE. 4. ROOT DAMAGE SHOULD BE AVOIDED. 5. PROTECTIVE SIGNAGE MAY ALSO BE USED. 6. DEVICE SHOULD BE HAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.

> BLAZE ORANGE PLASTIC MESH TREE PROTECTION DETAIL

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 9753, EXPIRATION DATE: 2/20/10.

EARL D. COLLINS

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

4.3.08

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.

MR. & MRS. STEPHEN FORNEY 3360 BRANTLY COURT GLENWOOD, MARYLAND 21044 410-480-9146

PROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING 6-18-08 on of Land Development X 6.16.3 niet. Development Engineering Division march in bight hirector - Department of Planning and Zoning ROJECT FORNEY PROPERTY 1 & 2 CENSUS TR. ZONE TAX/ZONE elec. Dist. BLOCK NO. 6069.02 R-20 SEWER CODE WATER CODE 7390000 C-02

SEDIMENT/EROSION CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS

SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED FORNEY PROPERTY

LOTS 1 & 2

ZONED: R-20 TAX MAP NO.: 37 PARCEL NO.: 219 GRID NO.: 1 SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: 1" = 30' DATE: JUNE, 2007

SDP 08-052

SHEET 3 OF 3

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.

IVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS

ELLICOTT CITY, KARYLAND 20042

'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. COLLINS

OWNER/BUILDER/DEVELOPER

DATE

REVISION