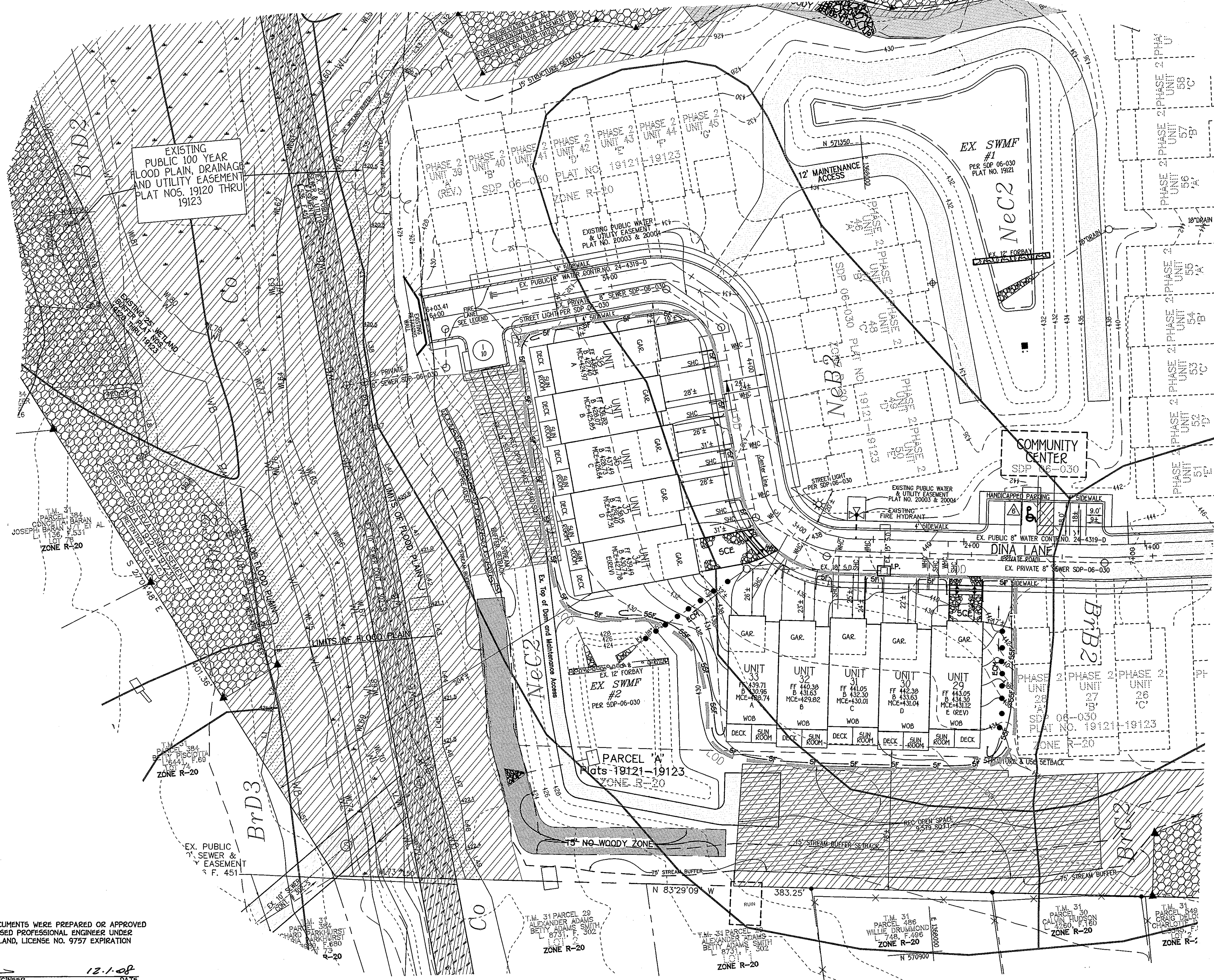


LEGEND

- WETLANDS
- FOREST CONSERVATION EASEMENT
- NO WOODY BUFFER
- STEEP SLOPES (15% - 25%)
- PUBLIC WATER AND UTILITY EASEMENT
- EX. 20' PUBLIC SEWER AND UTILITY EASEMENT
- SWM MAINTENANCE ACCESS
- RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE
- CREDITED OPEN SPACE
- EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURE
- EXISTING TREELINE
- SCE
- SF
- SSF
- LOD
- EROSION CONTROL MATTING
- WOB
- FIRE LANE CURB (RED PAINT)

SOILS LEGEND		
SOIL	NAME	CLASS
BrB2	Brandywine loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	C
BrC2	Brandywine loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	C
BrD2	Brandywine loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, moderately eroded	C
BrD3	Brandywine loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, severely eroded	C
Co	Codorus silt loam	C
NeB2	Neshaminy silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes, moderately eroded	B
NeC2	Neshaminy silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, moderately eroded	B

- NOTES:**
- * Hydric soils and/or contains hydric inclusions
 - ** May contain hydric inclusions
 - † Generally only within 100-year floodplain areas



I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 9757 EXPIRATION DATE IS 2/28/10.

Earl D. Collins 12.1.08
 EARL D. COLLINS, PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DATE

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.
 CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS
 CENTRAL SQUARE OFFICE PARK - 10272 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE
 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21114
 (410) 481-2255



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."
 Signature of Engineer: *Earl D. Collins* 12.1.08
 EARL D. COLLINS 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."
 Signature of Developer: *John L. Kuntz* 12.5.08
 Date

Reviewed for HOWARD SCD and meets Technical Requirements
 U.S.D.A.-Natural Resources Conservation Service Date
 Chief, Division of Land Development
 This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.
 John L. Kuntz 12/16/08
 Howard SCD Date
OWNER
 ELLICOTT CITY LAND HOLDING, INC.
 5300 DORSEY HALL DRIVE, SUITE 102
 ELLICOTT CITY, MD. 21102
 443-367-0415
BUILDER
 RYAN HOMES, INC.
 6095 MARSHLEE DRIVE
 ELK RIDGE, MARYLAND 21075
 410-795-0980

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING
 Chief, Division of Planning and Zoning
 Date: 12/19/08
 Date: 12/16/08
 Date: 12/15/08
 Director - Department of Planning and Zoning

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN AND SOILS MAP
 TOWNHOUSES
HEARTHSTONE AT ELLICOTT MILLS II
 AGE RESTRICTED ADULT HOUSING
 PARCEL A
 UNITS 29 THRU 38
 TAX MAP NO.: 31 T.M. PARCEL NO.: 36 & 20 GRID NO.: 7
 SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND
 SCALE: 1" = 30' DATE: SEPTEMBER, 2008
 SHEET 3 OF 5

SDP 09-004

20.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION DEFINITION

Using vegetation to 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 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 plans and may be used on highly erodible or critically eroding areas. This practice is intended to provide temporary seeding to quickly establish vegetative cover for short duration (0 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 after construction phases, earth dikes, etc. and for Permanent Seeding are lawns, dunes, cut and fill slopes and other left side of final grade, former stockpile and slibing 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.

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 tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres.
- Soil Amendments (Fertilizer Specifications)**
 - 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. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be labeled according to the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and verbiage of the producer.
 - Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 85% total calcium oxide plus maximum calcium. Lime shall be applied to a depth of 2-3 inches that at least 50% will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 90-100% 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**
 - Temporary Seeding**
 - 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 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. Seeded areas greater than 30' 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 plans.
 - 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.
 - Soil shall contain less than 500 parts per million (ppm) of total soluble salts.
 - The soil shall contain less than 4% organic matter. The soil shall be a well drained or moderately well drained soil. The soil shall be a well drained or moderately well drained soil. The soil shall be a well drained or moderately well drained soil.
 - Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.
 - Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration.
 - If these conditions cannot be met by soil on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21.0 Standard and Specification for Topsoil.
 - Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified and/or graded to a depth of 1/2" to 3/4" 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 sliding 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 disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be rolled to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and make ready for seed and application. When 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 surface with regular corrugations 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 retesting by a recognized seed laboratory 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.
 - Inoculant - The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixture shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing 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 necessary. 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.
- Methods of Seeding**
 - Hydroseeding - Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer, broadcast or drop seeded, or a cutlapper 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 (FDS (phosphorus): 200 lbs/acre, K2O (potassium): 200 lbs/acre.
 - 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 lime when hydroseeding.
 - Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.
- Drilling**
 - Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 295 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.
 - Where practical, seed shall be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other.
 - Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- Roll or Cutlapper Seeding** - Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.
 - Cutlapper seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seeded must be done after plowing.
 - Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

- Mulch Specifications (in order of preference)**
 - Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonable bright in color, and shall not be musty, mold, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.
 - Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)
 - WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical sluff.
 - WCFM shall be dried green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.
 - WCFM including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting 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, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. The mulch material shall form a better-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.
 - WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phytotoxic.
 - 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 content of 1.5% maximum and water holding capacity of 50% minimum.
 - 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 these specifications.
 - 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 (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 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 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.
 - Wood cellulose mulch anchoring spikes. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net 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.
 - Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches much, such as in ditches and crests of banks. The remainder of area should be treated uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders - such as Acrylic DLR (Ago-Tack), DCA-70 Perform, Terra Tack II, Terra Tack AK or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to another manufacturer.
 - 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 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'.
 - Construction sequence (Refer to Figure 3 below):
 - Excavate and stabilize all temporary embankments, side ditches, or berms that will be used to convey runoff from the construction site.
 - Perform Phase 1 excavation, dress, and stabilize.
 - Perform Phase 2 excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as necessary.
 - Perform final phase excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary.

- Incremental Stabilization - 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 its operation.
 - At the end of each lift, 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 trap device.
 - Construction sequence - Refer to Figure 4 below:
 - Excavate and stabilize all temporary embankments, side ditches, or berms that will be used to divert runoff around the site. Construct slope silt fence on low side of fill as shown in Figure 5, unless other methods shown on the plans address this area.
 - Construct Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize.
 - Construct Phase 2 embankment, dress and stabilize.
 - Place final phase embankment, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary.

- Site Analysis**

TOTAL AREA OF SITE	15.73 ACRES
AREA DISTURBED	0.84 ACRES
AREA TO BE ROUGHED OR PAVED	0.5889 ACRES
AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED	0.2581 ACRES
TOTAL Silt FENCE	3,000 CYLDS.
TOTAL FILL	3,000 CYLDS.
- OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION**

STOCKPILE WILL NOT BE FENCED ON SITE
- ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS** - MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- ON ALL SITES WITH DISTURBED AREAS IN EXCESS OF 2 ACRES,** APPROVAL OF THE INSPECTION AGENCY SHALL BE REQUESTED UPON COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, BUT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY OTHER EARTH DISTURBANCE OR GRADING. OTHER BUILDING OR GRADING INSPECTION APPROVALS MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL APPROVAL BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE.
- TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITH ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS GREATER.**

- SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION**

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

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. 9757 EXPIRATION DATE IS 2/29/10.

Earl D. Collins, Professional Engineer
DATE: 12/1/08

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL

Definition
Placement of topsoil over a prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation.

Purpose
To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation.

- This practice is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:
 - The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth.
 - The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients.
 - The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.
 - The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible.

- For the purpose of these Standards and Specifications, areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design for adequate stabilization. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 shall have the appropriate stabilization shown on the plans.
- Construction and Material Specifications**
 - Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA-SCS in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station.
 - Topsoil Specifications - Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:
 - Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silty loam, silty clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, twigs, or other materials larger than 1 1/2" in diameter.
 - Topsoil must be free of debris or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnsongrass, ragweed, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.
 - Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4-8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Lime shall be distributed uniformly on designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedures:
 - For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:
 - Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization - Section 1 - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.
 - For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:
 - On soil meeting Topsoil specifications, obtain test results dictating fertilizer and lime amendments required to bring the soil into compliance with the following:
 - pH for topsoil shall be between 6.0 and 7.5. If the tested soil demonstrates a pH of less than 6.0, sufficient lime shall be prescribed to raise the pH to 6.5 or higher.
 - Organic content of topsoil shall be not less than 1.5 percent by weight.
 - Topsoil having soluble salt content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.
 - No soil or seed shall be placed on soil that has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min) to permit dissipation of phytotoxic materials.

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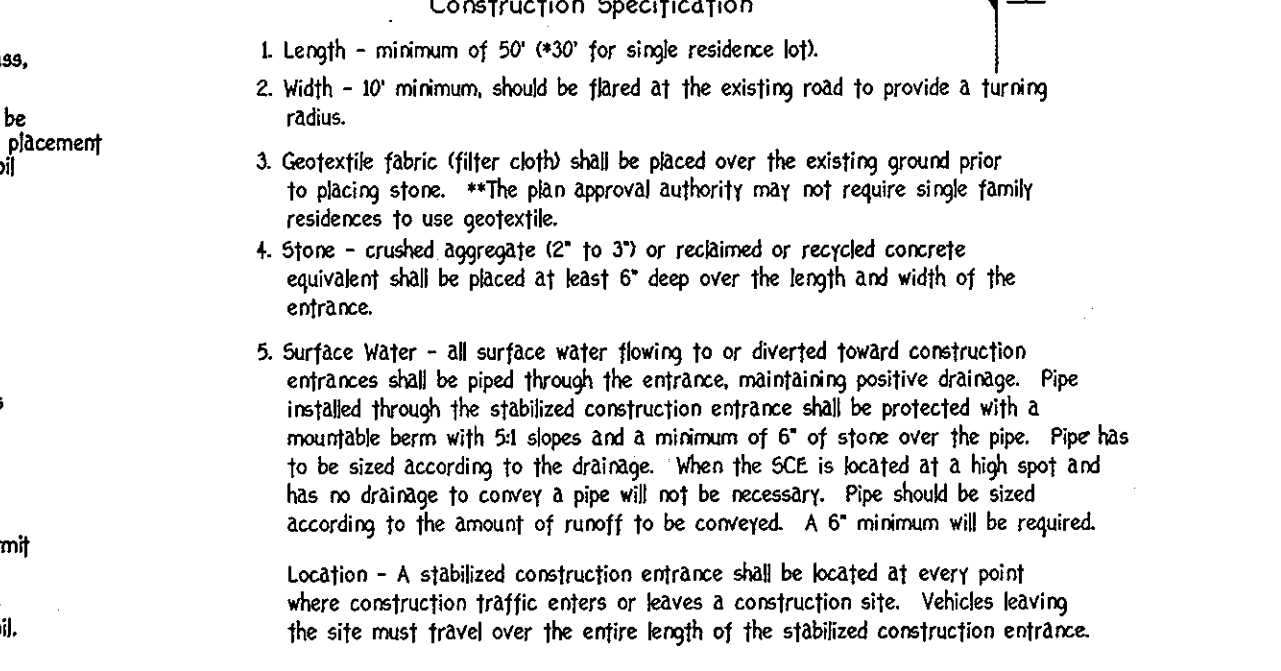
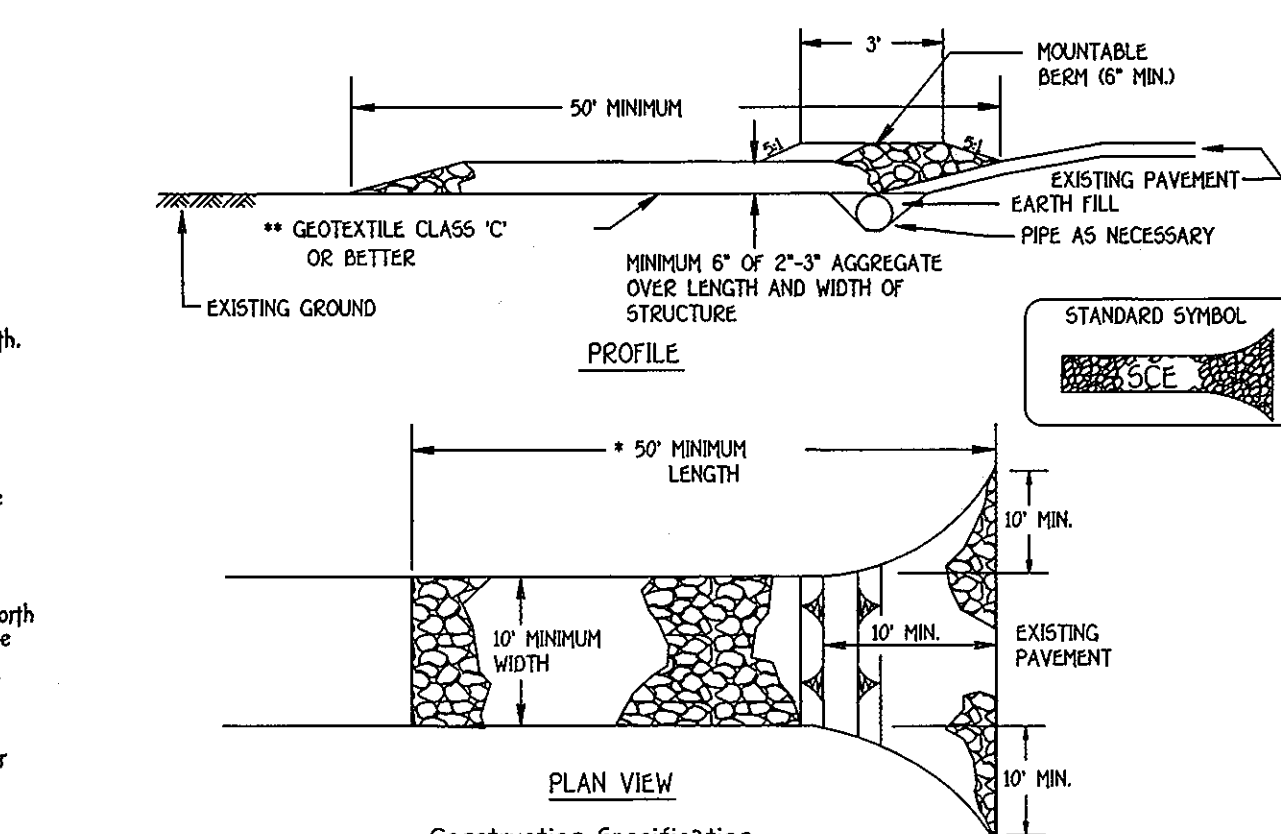
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- When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, earth dikes, slope silt fence and sediment traps and basins.
- Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4" - 8" higher in elevation.
- Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 1" - 2" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall be performed in such a manner that seeding or sodding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations shall be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.
- Topsoil shall not be placed while the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the soil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading and seeded preparation.

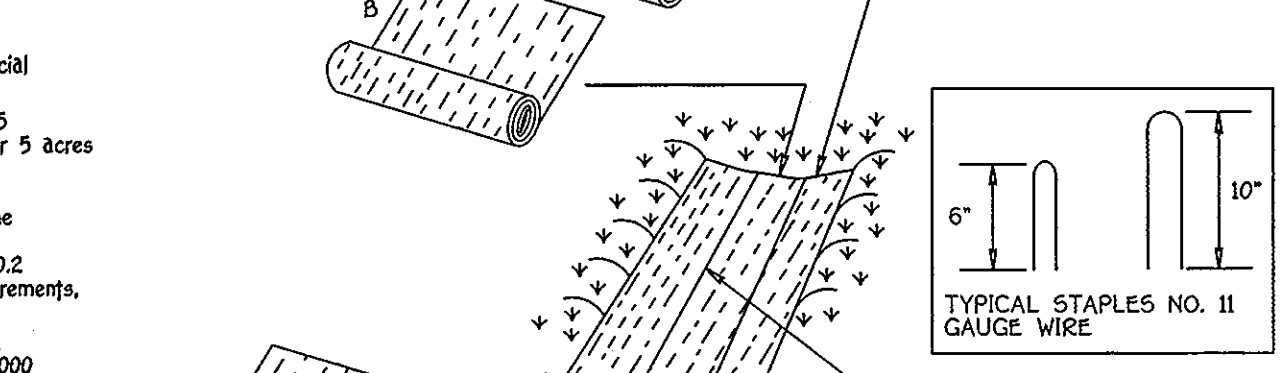
- Alternative for Permanent Seeding - Instead of applying the full amounts of lime and commercial fertilizer, composted sludge and amendments may be applied as specified below:
 - Composted sludge material for use as a soil conditioner for sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres shall be tested to prescribe amendments and for sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres shall conform to the following requirements:
 - Composted sludge shall contain at least 1 percent nitrogen, 1.5 percent phosphorus, and 0.2 percent potassium and have a pH of 7.0 to 8.0. If compost does not meet these requirements, the appropriate constituents must be added to meet the requirements prior to use.
 - Composted sludge shall be applied at a rate of 1 ton/1,000 square feet.
 - Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 lb/1,000 square feet, and 1/3 the normal lime application rate.

Refer to the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR rate and methods not covered.

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



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FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS - LAND SURVEYORS
CENTRAL SQUARE OFFICE PARK - 10772 BALDORNE NATIONAL PIKE
ELLSBURG, MARYLAND 21034
410-461-2855

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."

Signature of Engineer: Earl D. Collins
Date: 12/1/08

BUILDER/DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE
"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."

Signature of Developer: [Signature]
Date: 12/5/08

AT GRADE INLET PROTECTION
NOT TO SCALE

Reviewed by HOWARD SCD and meets Technical Requirements.

U.S.D.A.-Natural Resources Conservation Service
Date: 12/16/08

This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

How'd SCD Date: 12/16/08

OWNER
ELLCOTT CITY LAND HOLDING, INC.
5300 DORSEY HALL DRIVE, SUITE 102
ELLCOTT CITY, MD. 21114
443-367-0415

BUILDER
RYAN HOMES, INC.
6085 HANSHALEE DRIVE
ELLCOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21175
410-796-0980

EROSION CONTROL MATTING
NOT TO SCALE

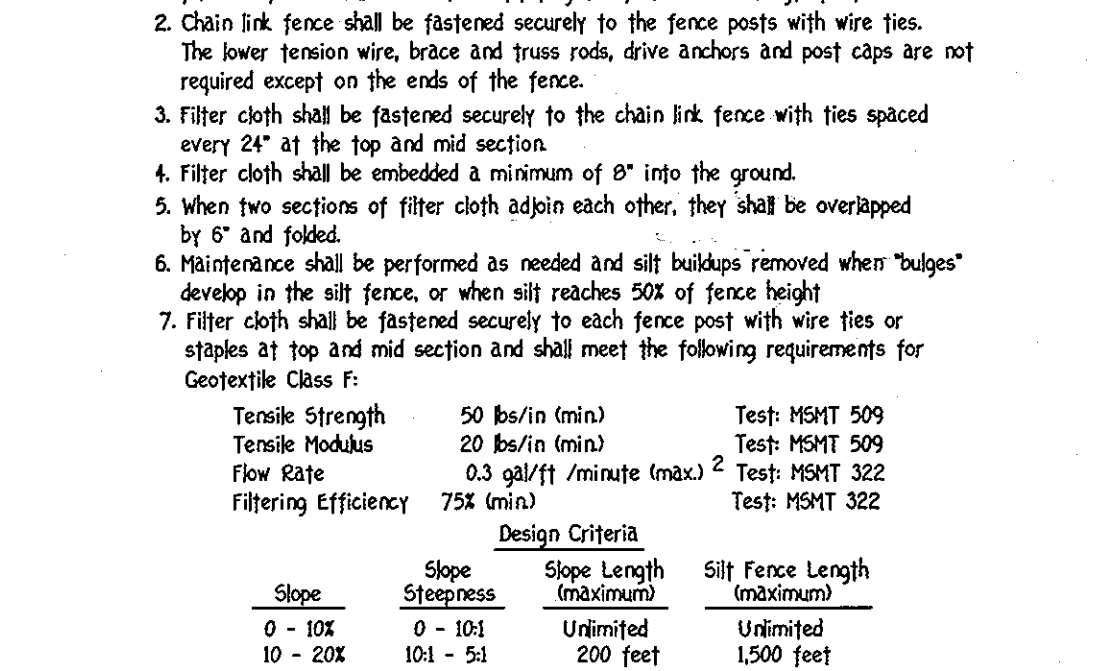
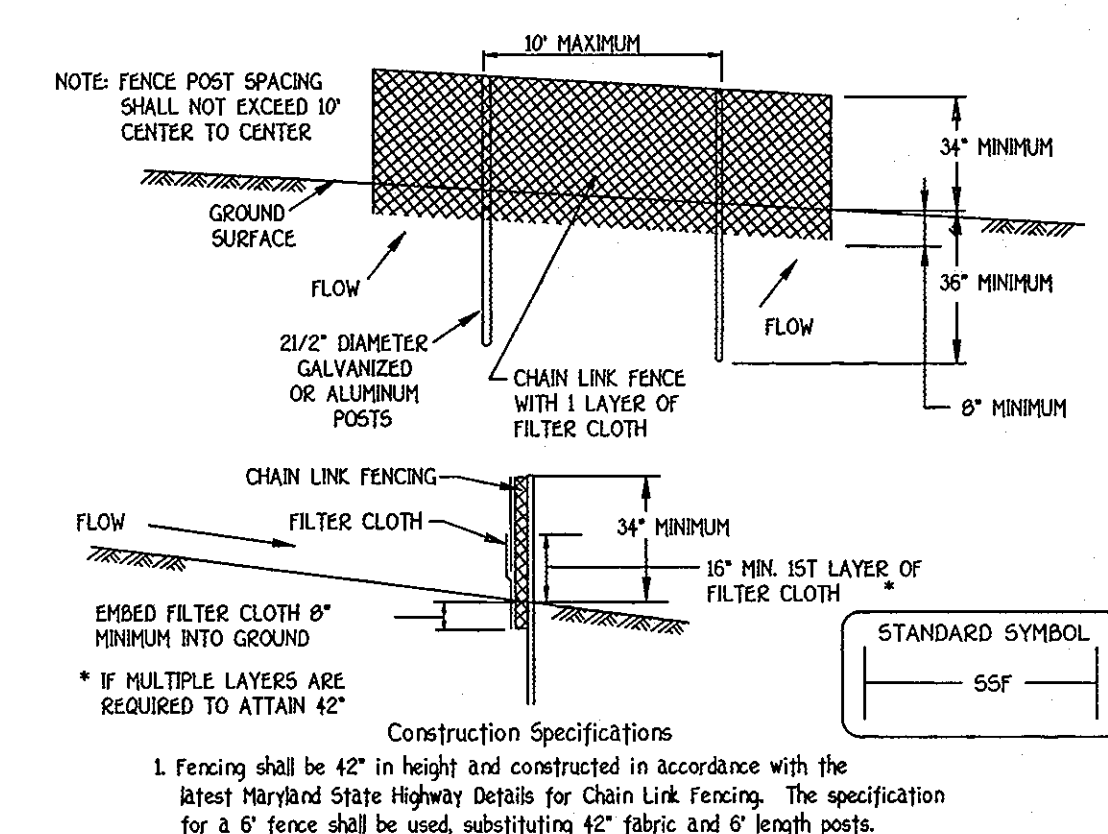
APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

Chief, Division of Land Development: [Signature]
Date: 12/19/08

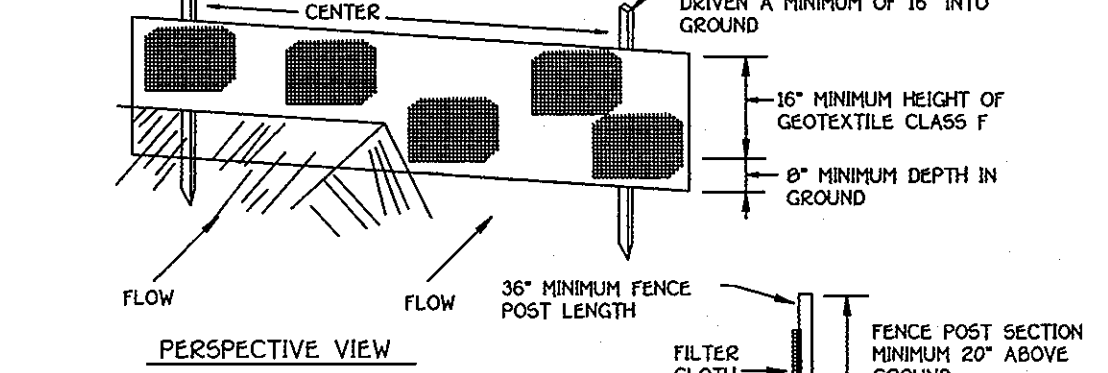
Chief, Department Engineering Division: [Signature]
Date: 12/15/08

Director - Department of Planning and Zoning: [Signature]
Date: 12/15/08

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS
TOWNHOUSES
HEARTHSTONE AT ELLICOTT MILLS II
AGE RESTRICTED ADULT HOUSING
PARCEL A
UNITS 29 THRU 38
TAX MAP NO: 31 T.M. PARCEL NO: 36 & 20 GRID NO: 7
SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND
SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: SEPTEMBER, 2008
SHEET 4 OF 5



Slope Steepness	Silt Fence Length (feet/yard)	Silt Fence Length (feet/yard)
0% minimum	unlimited	unlimited
10% to 15%	100 feet	750 feet
15% to 20%	50 feet	500 feet
20% to 25%	25 feet	250 feet



- Fencing shall be 42" in height and constructed in accordance with the latest Maryland State Highway Dept. 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, braced 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 bunks 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:

Slope Steepness	Silt Fence Length (feet/yard)	Silt Fence Length (feet/yard)
0% minimum	unlimited	unlimited
10% to 15%	100 feet	750 feet
15% to 20%	50 feet	500 feet
20% to 25%	25 feet	250 feet

Note: In areas of less than 2% slope and sandy soils USDA general classification soil class A minimum slope length and silt fence length will be unlimited. In these areas a silt fence may be the only perimeter control required.

SILT FENCE
NOT TO SCALE

SDP 09-004

