

FOR

Definition

The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth,

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Where vegetative stabilization is to be established.

A. Soil Preparation

- a. Seedbed preparation consists of loosening soil to a depth of 3 to 5 inches 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 must not be rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Slopes 3:1 or flatter are to be tracked with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.
- Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.
- c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable
- Permanent Stabilization
- a. A soil test is required for any earth disturbance of 5 acres or more. The minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment are:
- Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.
- ii. Soluble salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm). iii. Soil contains less than 40 percent clay but enough fine grained material (greater than 30 percent silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An

exception: if lovegrass will be planted, then a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay)

- iv. Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight.
- v. Soil contains sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration. b. Application of amendments or topsoil is required if on-site soils do not meet the above
- c. Graded areas must be maintained in a true and even grade as specified on the approved plan,
- then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3 to 5 inches. d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil
- e. Mix soil amendments into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. Rake lawn areas to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application. Loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation. Track slopes 3:1 or flatter with tracked equipment leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. Leave the top 1 to 3 inches of soil loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas.

1. Topsoil is placed over prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation. The purpose is 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. 2. Topsoil salvaged from an existing site may be used provided 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-NRCS. 3. Topsoiling is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:
- a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth.
- b. 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. 4. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design.
- 5. Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following criteria:
- a. Topsoil must be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, or loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Topsoil must not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and must contain less than 5 percent by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments,
- gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2 inches in diameter b. Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.
- c. Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil. 6. Topsoil Application
- Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topsoil. b. Uniformly distribute topsoil in a 5 to 8 inch layer and lightly compact to a minimum thickness
- of 4 inches. Spreading is to be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface esulting from topsoiling or other operations must be corrected in order to prevent the
- c. Topsoil must not be placed if the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading

### C. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

- 1. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas of 5 acres or more. Soil analysis may be performed by a recognized private or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses. 2. Fertilizers must be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by
- appropriate equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers must all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable laws and must bear the name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the producer. 3. Lime materials must be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted except when
- hydroseeding) which contains at least 50 percent total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone must be ground to such fineness that at least 50 percent will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98 to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.
- 4. Lime and fertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means.
- rate of 4 to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Permanent Seeding Summary

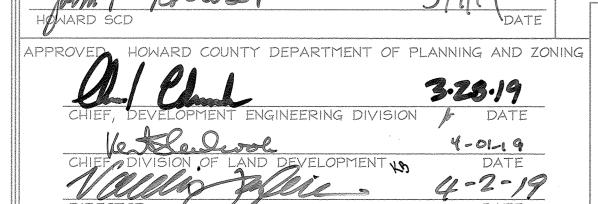
5. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, spread ground limestone at the

		one (from Figu e (from Table E		Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			Lime Rate		
No	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P2O5	K₂0	Little Edite	
	Tall Fescue	40	3/I - 5/I5 8/I - 10/I5	1/4- 1/2 in	45 pounds per acre (1.0 lb/ 1000 sf)	90 lb/ac (2 lb/ 1000 sf)	90 lb/ac (2 lb/ 1000 sf)	2 tons/ac (90 lb/ 1000 sf)	
6	Perennial Ryegrass	25	3/1 - 5/15 8/1 - 10/15	1/4- 1/2 in					
	White Clover	5	3/1 - 5/15 8/1 - 10/15	1/4- 1/2 in					
			Temporal	ry Seeding	Summary				

	Hardiness Zon Seed Mixture	Fertilizer Rate	Lime Rate			
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	(10-20-20)	Sinc rate
n/a	Annual Ryegrass	40	3/1 - 5/15 8/1 - 10/15	0.5"		2 tons/ac (90 lb/1000 si
	Foxtall Millet	30	5/16 - 7/31	0.5 <sup>s</sup>	436 lb/ac	
	And the state of t				(10 lb/1000 sf)	
				**************************************	given denderate	

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

THIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT



### **B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

SEEDING AND MULCHING

FOR

<u>Definition</u> The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

To the surface of all perimeter controls, slopes, and any disturbed area not under active grading.

To protect disturbed soils from erosion during and at the end of construction.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

### Criteria

- a. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law, All seed must be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used must have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on any project. Refer to Table B.4 regarding the quality of seed. Seed tags must be available upon request to the inspector to verify type of seed and seeding rate.
- b. Mulch alone may be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates only if the ground is frozen. The appropriate seeding mixture must be applied when the ground thaws.
- c. Inoculants: The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures must be a pure culture of nitrogen fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants must not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculants as directed on the 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 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.
- d. Sod or seed must not be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to permit dissipation of phyto-toxic materials.

### Application

- a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders. i. Incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seeding Table B.1, Permanent Seeding Table B.3, or site-specific seeding summaries.
- ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. Roll the seeded area with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil
- b. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil. i. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least
- 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting. ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction,
- Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer). i. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should not exceed the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P2O5 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K2O (potassium), 200 pounds per acre.
- ii. 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
- iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption. iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

1. Mulch Materials (in order of preference)

- a. Straw consisting of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye, oat, or barley and reasonably bright in color. Straw is to be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law and not musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty. Note: Use only sterile straw mulch in areas where one species of grass is desired. b. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM) consisting of specially prepared wood cellulose
- processed into a uniform fibrous physical state. i. WCFM is to be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an
- appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry. ii. WCFM, including dye, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.
- iii. WCFM materials are to 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 must form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and must cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil
- iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentration levels that will
- v. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length of approximately 10 millimeters, diameter approximately 1 millimeter, pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6 percent maximum and water holding capacity of 90 percent minimum.

### a. Apply mulch to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.

- b. When straw mulch is used, spread it over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons per acre to a uniform loose depth of 1 to 2 inches. Apply mulch to achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. When using a mulch anchoring tool, increase the application rate to 2.5 tons per acre.
- c. Wood cellulose fiber used as mulch must be applied at a net dry weight of 1500 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water to attain a mixture with a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- a. Perform mulch anchoring immediately following application of mulch to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon the size of the area and erosion hazard:
- i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of 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 follow the contour.
- ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net dry weight of 750 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water at a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- iii. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used. Follow application rates as specified by the manufacturer. Application of liquid binders needs to be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. Use of asphalt binders is strictly
- iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer lations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to 3,000

# H-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

DUST CONTROL Definition

Controlling the suspension of dust particles from construction activities Purpose

To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces to reduce on and off-site damage including health and traffic hazards

### Conditions Where Practice Applies Areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment.

ending and Mulching, and Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. Mulch must be anchored to Vegetative Cover: See Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization.

Mulches: See Section B-4-2 Soil Preparation, Topsoiling, and Soil Amendments, Section B-4-3

- Tillage: Till to roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed harrows, and
- 4. Irrigation: Sprinkle site with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. The site must 5. Barriers: Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar
- Chemical Treatment: Use of chemical treatment requires approval by the appropriate plan

SIGNATURE OF ENGINEER

ZACHARIA Y. FISCH, P.E.

ENGINEERS CERTIFICATE

"I CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION

BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS

REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

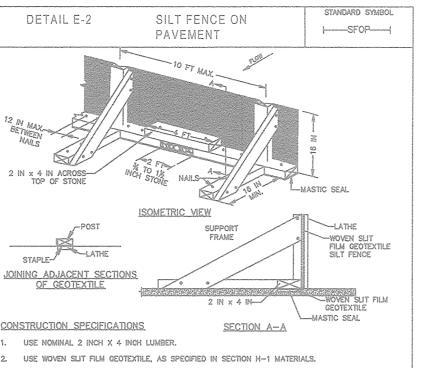
3/4/2019

CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN

AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

## DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

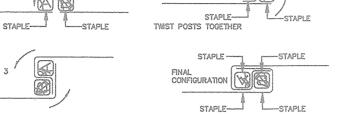
"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL, AND THAT ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL



PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF T INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWING THAT THE GEOTEXTILE USED MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS. PROVIDE A TWO FOOT OPENING BETWEEN EVERY SET OF SUPPORTS AND PLACE STONE IN THE OPENING OVER GEOTEXTILE.

STANDARD SYMBO

|---SF-----|



SILT FENCE

**ELEVATION** 

CROSS SECTION

\_36 IN MIN. FENCE POST LENGTH DRIVEN MIN. 16 IN INTO GROUND

16 IN MIN, HEIGHT OF WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS USE WOOD POSTS 1% X 1%  $\pm$  % INCH (MINIMUM) SQUARE CUT OF SOUND QUALITY HARDWOOD AN ALTERNATIVE TO WOODEN POST USE STANDARD "T" OR "U" SECTION STEEL POSTS WEIGHIN NOT LESS THAN 1 POUND PER LINEAR FOOT. USE 36 INCH MINIMUM POSTS DRIVEN 16 INCH MINIMUM INTO GROUND NO MORE THAN 6 FEET

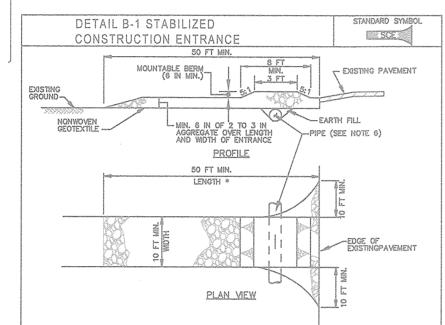
JOINING TWO ADJACENT SILT

FENCE SECTIONS (TOP VIEW)

DETAIL E-1

- USE WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS AND FASTEN GEOTEXTILE SECURELY TO UPSLOPE SIDE OF FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES AT TOP AND MID-SECTION.
- PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWING THAT THE GEOTEXTILE USED MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS. EMBED GEOTEXTILE A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES VERTICALLY INTO THE GROUND, BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE SOIL ON BOTH SIDES OF FABRIC.
- WHERE TWO SECTIONS OF GEOTEXTILE ADJOIN: OVERLAP, TWIST, AND STAPLE TO POST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS DETAIL. EXTEND BOTH ENDS OF THE SILT FENCE A MINIMUM OF FIVE HORIZONTAL FEET UPSLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE ENDS OF THE SILT FENCE.
- REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN SILT FENCE OR WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES 25% OF FENCE HEIGHT, REPLACE GEOTEXTILE IF TORN, IF UNDERMINING OCCURS, REINSTALL FENCE.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMEN WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION 2011



## CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- PLACE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN. VEHICLES MUST TRAVEL OVER THE ENTRE LENGTH OF THE SCE. USE MINIMUM LENGTH OF 50 FEET (\*30 FEET FOR SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT). USE MINIMUM WIDTH OF 10 FEET. FLARE SCE 10 FEET MINIMUM AT THE EXISTING ROAD TO PROVIDE A TURNING RADIUS.
- PIPE ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING TO OR DIVERTED TOWARD THE SCE UNDER THE ENTRANCE, MAINTAINING POSITIVE DRAINAGE. PROTECT PIPE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SCE WITH A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5.1 SLOPES AND A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES OF STONE OVER THE PIPE. PROVIDE PIPE AS SPECIFIED ON APPROVED PLAN. WHEN THE SCE IS LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT AND HAS NO DRAINAGE TO CONVEY, A PIPE IS NOT NECESSARY. A MOUNTABLE BERM IS REQUIRED WHEN SCE IS NOT LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT.
- PREPARE SUBGRADE AND PLACE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE, AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS. PLACE CRUSHED AGGREGATE (2 TO 3 INCHES IN SIZE) OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE (WITHOUT REBAR) AT LEAST 6 INCHES DEEP OVER THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE SCE.
- MAINTAIN ENTRANCE IN A CONDITION THAT MINIMIZES TRACKING OF SEDIMENT. ADD STONE OR MAKE OTHER REPAIRS AS CONDITIONS DEMAND TO MAINTAIN CLEAN SURFACE, MOUNTABLE BERM, AND SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS. IMMEDIATELY REMOVE STONE AND/OR SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, OR TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT ROADWAY BY VACUUMING, SCRAPING, AND/OR SWEEPING. WASHING ROADWAY TO REMOVE MUD TRACKED ONTO PAVEMENT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE UNLESS WASH WATER IS DIRECTED TO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE. MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

2011

# SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

- 1. Obtain building permit 2. Install Stabilized Construction Entrance and Silt Fence. 3. Perform Splash Pad construction.
- 4. Upon completion of Splash Pad construction, remove sediment controls and stabilize disturbed areas.

## Department of Public Works, Construction Inspection Division (CID)

1. A pre-construction meeting must occur with the Howard County 410-313-1855 after the future LOD and protected areas are marked clearly the field. A minimum of 48 hours notice to CID must be given at the a. Prior to the start of earth disturbance.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

KEEP SILT FENCE TAUT AND SECURELY STAPLE TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF UPRIGHT SUPPORTS, EXTEND GEOTEXTILE UNDER 2x4.

PROVIDE A MASTIC SEAL BETWEEN PAVEMENT, GEOTEXTILE, AND 2x4 TO PREVENT SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER FROM ESCAPING BENEATH SILT FENCE INSTALLATION.

WHERE TWO SECTIONS OF GEOTEXTILE ADJOIN: OVERLAP, FOLD, AND STAPLE TO POST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS DETAIL. ATTACH LATHE.

SECURE BOARDS TO PAVEMENT WITH 40D 5 INCH MINIMUM LENGTH NAILS

b. Upon completion of the installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth isturbance or grading c. Prior to the start of another phase of construction or opening of another grading unit. . Prior to the removal or modification of sediment control practices.

Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized

until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made. Other related state and federal permits shall be referenced, to ensure coordination and o avoid conflicts with this plan. All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according t the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the 2011 ARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL and revisions thereto. Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or emporary stabilization is required within three (3) calendar days as to the surface of all perimeter controls, dikes, swales, ditches, perimete slopes and all slopes greater than 3 horizontal to I vertical (3:1); and seven (7) calendar days as to all other disturbed areas on the project All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified

site, except for those areas under active grading. above in accordance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for opsoil (Sec. B-4-3), permanent seeding (Sec. B-4-5), temporary seeding (Sec. B-4-4) and mulching (Sec. B-4-3). Temporary stabilization with mulch alone can only be applied between the fall and opring seeding dates if the ground is frozen. Incremental stabilization 'Sec. B-4-1) specifications shall be enforced in areas with >15' of cut and/or fill. Stockpiles (Sec. B-4-8) in excess of 20 ft. must be benched with stable outlet. All concentrated flow, steep slope, and highly erodible areas shall receive soil stabilization matting (Sec. B-4-6). 5. All sediment control structures are to remain in place and are to be maintained in operative condition until permission for their removal ha

seen obtained from the CID. r6. Site Analysis: Area to be roofed or paved Offsite waste/borrow area location

Any sediment control practice that is disturbed by grading activity for placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance. Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the CID. The site and all controls shall be inspected by the contractor weekly; and the next day after each rain event. A written report by the contractor, made available upon request, is part of every inspection and should include:

 Inspection date Inspection type (routine, pre-storm event, during rain event) Name and title of inspector Weather information (current conditions as well as time and amount of last recorded precipitation Brief description of project's status (e.g. percent complete) and/or current activities Evidence of sediment discharges

Identification of plan deficiencie Identification of sediment controls that require maintenance Identification of missing or improperly installed sediment controls Compliance status regarding the sequence of construction and Photographs Maintenance and/or corrective action performed

Other inspection items as required by the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities 9. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which can and shall be back-filled and stabilized by the end of each uorkday, whichever is shorter. O. Any major changes or revisions to the sequence of construction must be reviewed and approved by the HSCD prior to proceeding with construction. Minor revisions may allowed by the CID per the list of HSCD-approved field Disturbance shall not occur outside the L.O.D. A project is to be sequenced

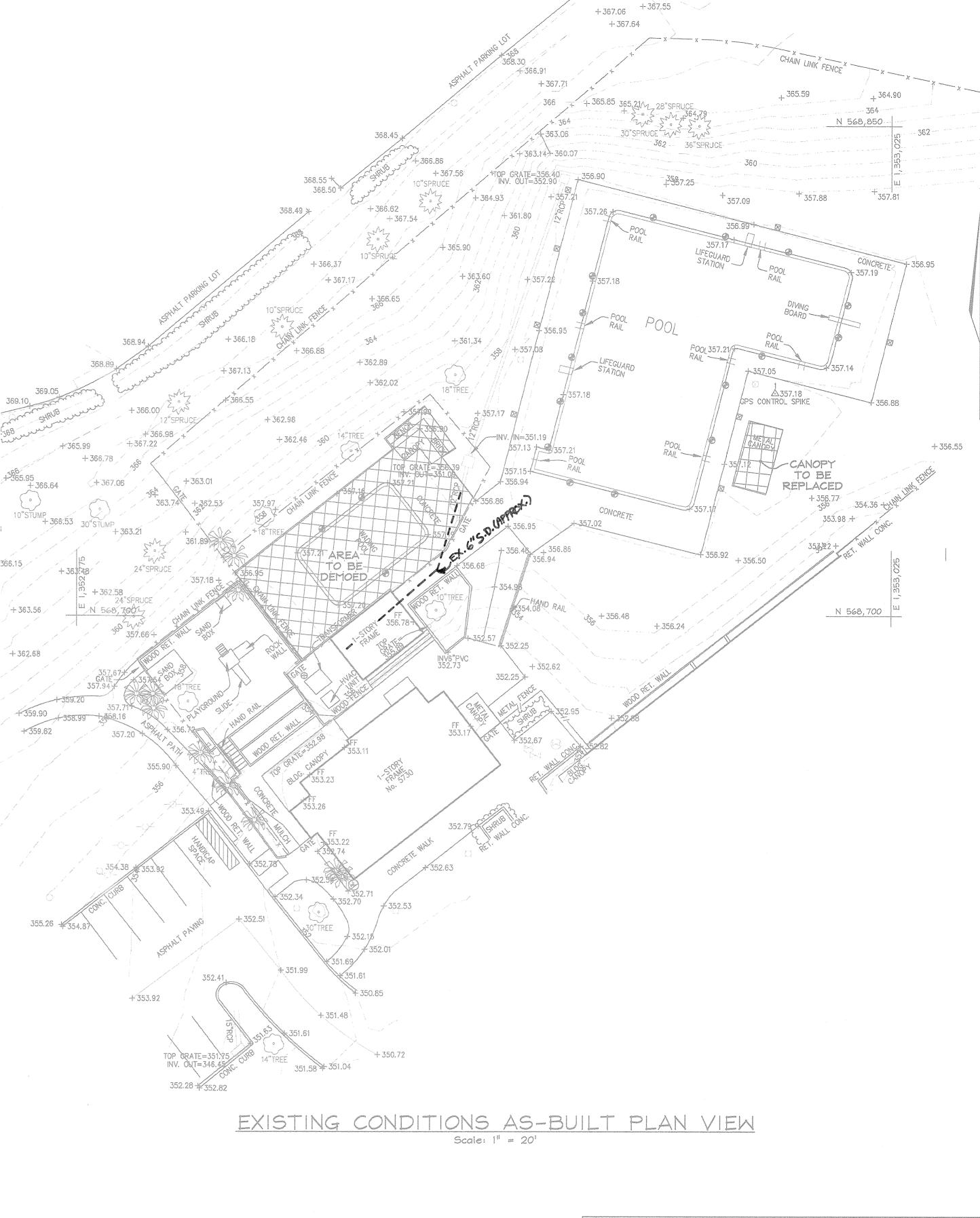
so that grading activities begin on one grading unit (maximum acreage of 20 ac. per grading unit) at a time. Work may proceed to a subsequent grading it when at least 50 percent of the disturbed area in the preceding grading unit has been stabilized and approved by the HSCD. Unless otherwise specific and approved by the HSCD, no more than 30 acres cumulatively may be disturbed at a given time. 2. Wash water from any equipment, vehicles, wheels, pavement, and other sources must be treated in a sediment basin or other approved washout . Topsoil shall be stockpiled and preserved an-site for redistribution onto 14. All silt fence and super silt fence shall be placed on-the-contour, and be

imbricated at 25' minimum intervals, with lower ends curied uphill by 2' in

15. Stream channels must not be disturbed during the following restricted time

Use I and IP March I - June 15 Use III and IIIP October 1 - April 30 • Use IV March I - May 31
16. A copy of this plan, the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and associated permits shall be on-site and available when the site is active. \* Earthwork quantities are solely for the purpose of calculating fees.

Contractor to verify all quantities prior to the start of construction \*\* To be determined by contractor, with pre-approval of the Sediment Control Inspector with an approved and active grading permit.



OWNER COLUMBIA ASSOCIATION, INC. 6310 HILLSIDE COUR'T

COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21046

## PURPOSE NOTE:

The purpose of this SDP redline revision is Ito depict the replacement of the wading pool with a splash pad and shade structure, and tol depict the removal of an ex. shade structure, and replacement with a new shade structure.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION 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. #22418, Expiration Date: 07/29/2019.

### REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN EXISTING CONDITIONS \$ S.E.C. DETAILS RUNNING BROOK NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER COLUMBIA, MARYLAND TAX MAP 30 GRID 14 5TH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

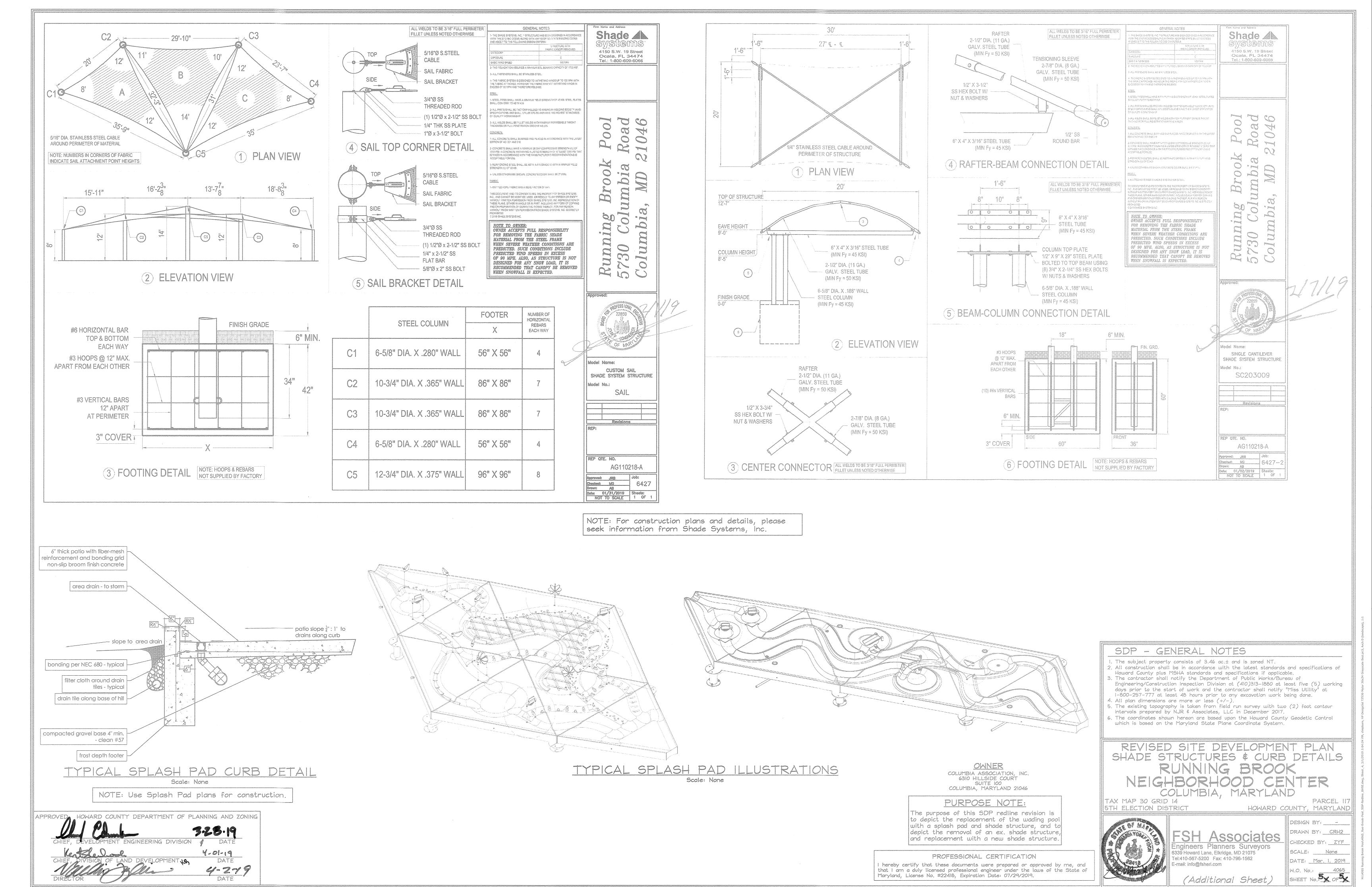


DESIGN BY: \_\_\_\_ ngineers Planners Surveyors 6339 Howard Lane, Elkridge, MD 21075

(Additional Sheet

DATE: <u>Mar. 1, 2019</u> W.O. No.: SHEET No.4 X OF X

DRAWN BY: \_ CRH2 CHECKED BY: ZYF SCALE: As Shown



SDP-71-033