- ENGINEER AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.
- 2. TOPOGRAPHIC FIELD SURVEYS WERE PERFORMED IN SEPTEMBER 2013 BY WHITMAN, REQUARDT &
- 3. HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL SURVEY CONTROLS: THE COORDINATES SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON MARYLAND STATE COORDINATE SYSTEM
- 4. ALL VERTICAL CONTROLS ARE BASED ON NAVD '88 AND WERE DERIVED FROM SURVEY CONTROL
- 5. ALL PIPE ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE INVERT ELEVATIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE PLANS.
- 6. CLEAR ALL UTILITIES BY A MINIMUM OF 12". CLEAR ALL POLES BY 5'-0" MINIMUM, OR TUNNEL AS REQUIRED UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. THE OWNER HAS CONTACTED UTILITY COMPANIES AND HAS THE OWNER FOR THE BRACING OF ADDITIONAL POLES OR DAMAGES SHALL BE DEDUCTED FROM MONIES OWED THE CONTRACTOR. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE UTILITY COMPANIES TO
- 7. FOR DETAILS NOT SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS, AND FOR MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION METHODS, USE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, VOLUME IV, STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS AND DETAILS FOR
- 8. WHERE TEST PITS HAVE BEEN MADE ON EXISTING UTILITIES, THEY ARE NOTED BY THE SYMBOL 📆 AT FOR WHICH TEST PITS HAVE NOT BEEN DUG SHALL BE LOCATED BY THE CONTRACTOR BY TEST PIT
- 9. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE FOLLOWING UTILITY COMPANIES OR AGENCIES AT LEAST FIVE WORKING DAYS BEFORE STARTING WORK SHOWN ON THESE PLANS.

AT&T	1-800-252-1133
BGE (CONSTRUCTION SERVICES)	
BGE (EMERGENCY)	
BUREAU OF UTILITIES	
COLONIAL PIPELINE CO.	
MISS UTILITY	1-800-257-7777
STATE HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION	410-531-5533
VERIZON	

- 10. TREES AND SHRUBS ARE TO BE PROTECTED FROM DAMAGE TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT. TREES AND SHRUBS LOCATED WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION STRIP ARE NOT TO BE REMOVED OR DAMAGED BY THE
- 11. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE TREES, STUMPS, AND ROOTS ALONG THE LINE OF EXCAVATION. PAYMENT FOR SUCH REMOVAL SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE UNIT PRICE BID FOR CONSTRUCTION OF
- 12 THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS, HOWARD COUNTY, AT (410) 313-7450 AT CONSTITUTE COMPLIANCE WITH DPW REQUIREMENTS PER SECTION 18.114(a) OF THE HOWARD COUNTY

SANITARY SEWER NOTES:

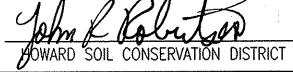
- 1. ALL SEWER MAINS SHALL BE PVC UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 2. ALL MANHOLES SHALL BE 4'-0" UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- 3. MANHOLES SHOWN WITH 12" AND 16" WALLS ARE FOR BRICK MANHOLES ONLY.
- 4. MANHOLES DESIGNATED "WT" IN PLAN AND PROFILE SHALL HAVE WATERTIGHT FRAME AND COVER, STANDARD DETAILS G5.52. WHERE WATERTIGHT MANHOLE FRAMES AND COVERS ARE USED, SET TOP OF FRAME 1'-6" ABOVE FINISHED GRADE UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS
- 5. HOUSE(S) WITH THE SYMBOL "C.N.S." INDICATED THAT THE CELLAR CANNOT BE SERVED.

NAME OF UTILITY CONTRACTOR:

SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES FOR THIS CONTRACT WILL BE IMPLEMENTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 219 OF THE SPECIFICATIONS AND AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT CERTIFICATION

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



'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. 27029, EXPIRATION DATE: 01-25-2016."

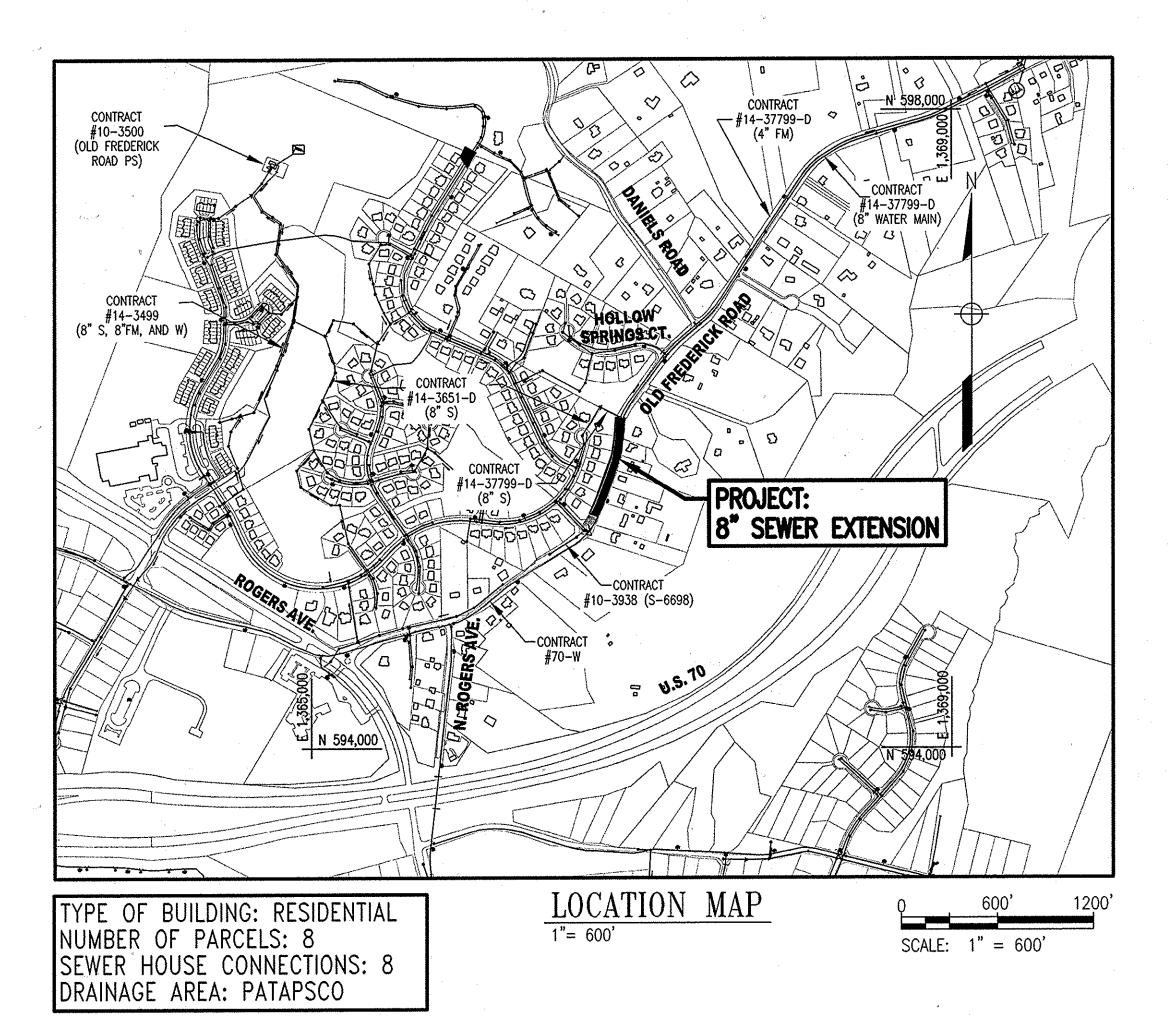
> DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD, COUNTY, MARYLAND

CHIEF, UTILITY DESIGN DIVISION

OLD FREDERICK ROAD SEWER EXTENSION

CAPITAL PROJECT S-6277 **CONTRACT NO. 10-4856**

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND



SURVEY INFORMATION TABLE

	GEODETIC CONTROL STA.	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEV.
ж	18GA	591,872.01	1,370,380.43	445.77
	17ED	594,315.14	1,357,380.58	478.28

NOTE: GEODETIC CONTROLS INDICATED IN TABLE ABOVE ARE NOT WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE PROJECT LOCATION MAP ABOVE. THESE GEODETIC CONTROLS WERE USED TO ESTABLISH THE GPS CONTROLS INDICATED ON THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

ENGINEERS/ARCHITECT DESIGN CERTIFICATION

"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

REGISTRATION NUMBER

10/30/14

OWNERS/DEVELOPERS CERTIFICATION:

"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS 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. ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

ABBREVIATIONS

C.E.	CELLAR ELEVATION		NIC	NOT IN CONTRACT
C.N.S.	CELLAR NOT SERVED	•	PROP	PROPOSED
DIA.	DIAMETER		PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
ELEV.	ELEVATION	•	R&C	REBAR AND CAP
EX.	EXISTING		R/W	RIGHT OF WAY
HORIZ.	HORIZONTAL	*	S	GRAVITY SANITARY SEWER
INV.	INVERT		SAN	SANITARY
LF	LINEAR FOOT		SF	SILT FENCE
LOD	LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE	·	SSF	SUPER SILT FENCE
MIN.	MINIMUM	• •	TYP.	TYPICAL
		•		

		SHEET INDEX	7
,	SHEET	DESCRIPTION	
	1	TITLE SHEET, GENERAL NOTES, LEGEND, AND ABBREVIATIONS]
	2	SANITARY SEWER PLAN, PROFILE AND DETAILS	
I	3	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN, NOTES AND DETAILS]
	4	EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES	ř.

BILL	OF MATERIA	LS		i de j
ITEM	QUANTITY	MATERIALS	AS-BUILT QUANTITY	MANUFACTURER
48" I.D. PRECAST CONCRETE MANHOLE < 6'	4 EACH	:		Back Kiver, LL
48" I.D. PRECAST MANHOLE ADDITIONAL DEPTH > 6'	19 VF			BOCK RIVET
8" DIA. SDR 35 PVC SANITARY SEWER	572 LF	5		NORTH AMERIC
4" SHC	206 LF	·	·	NORTH AMERIC
NO. OF SHC	8° EACH			NORTH AMERI

LEGEND

	EXISTING	PROPOSED	DESCRIPTION	ي ششه
			CURB	
			SIGN	
			TREE	*
		\$	SANITARY SEWER & MH	
	- ▶ -1 11₩₩		REDUCER, TEE, VALVE & FIRE HYDRANT	
		LOD	LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE	**
	W	·	WATER MAIN	्री २
	G		GAS (UNDERGROUND)	
	E		ELECTRIC (UNDERGROUND)	÷
	(WM)		WATER METER	<i>5</i>
K	(WAH)		WATER AIR RELEASE OR VALVE MANHOL	LE
	(W)		WELL	
	(D)—— D——		STORM DRAIN INLET W/ STORM DRAIN	PIPE
	x		FENCE WIRE	
	////		FENCE WOOD	
	·		PAVED ROADWAY	^.
		<u>A</u>	TRAVERSE POINT	
	,		BENCHMARK/SURVEY CONTROL POINT	
			PROPERTY LINE	(*
	MBI MBI		MAILBOX	
	ø—	_	POWER/UTILITY POLE WITH GUY WIRE	
	} -		STREET LIGHT	
	€)		ELECTRIC METER	
	/		SIGN)-D
··	, <u> </u>	No. 10 To the Control of the Control	GUARDRAIL	9/2
			IRON PIPE FOUND	of The
OVERH	ead utilitys generally t	RAVERSE FROM POLE TO POLE	OVERHEAD UTILITIES ARE NOT INDICATED	FOR (

NOTE: OVERHEAD UTILITYS GENERALLY TRAVERSE FROM POLE TO POLE OVERHEAD UTILITIES ARE NOT INDICATED FOR CLARITY

OLD FREDERICK ROAD SEWER EXTENSION

CAPITAL PROJECT NO. S-6277 CONTRACT NO. 10-4856

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

1 OF 4

FINAL

SCALE

AS SHOWN

801 SOUTH CAROLINE STREET BALTIMORE, MARYLAND



DRN: F.B. CHK: W.H. OCT. 2014

KKS 1 AS-Buits 09/24/15 REVISION

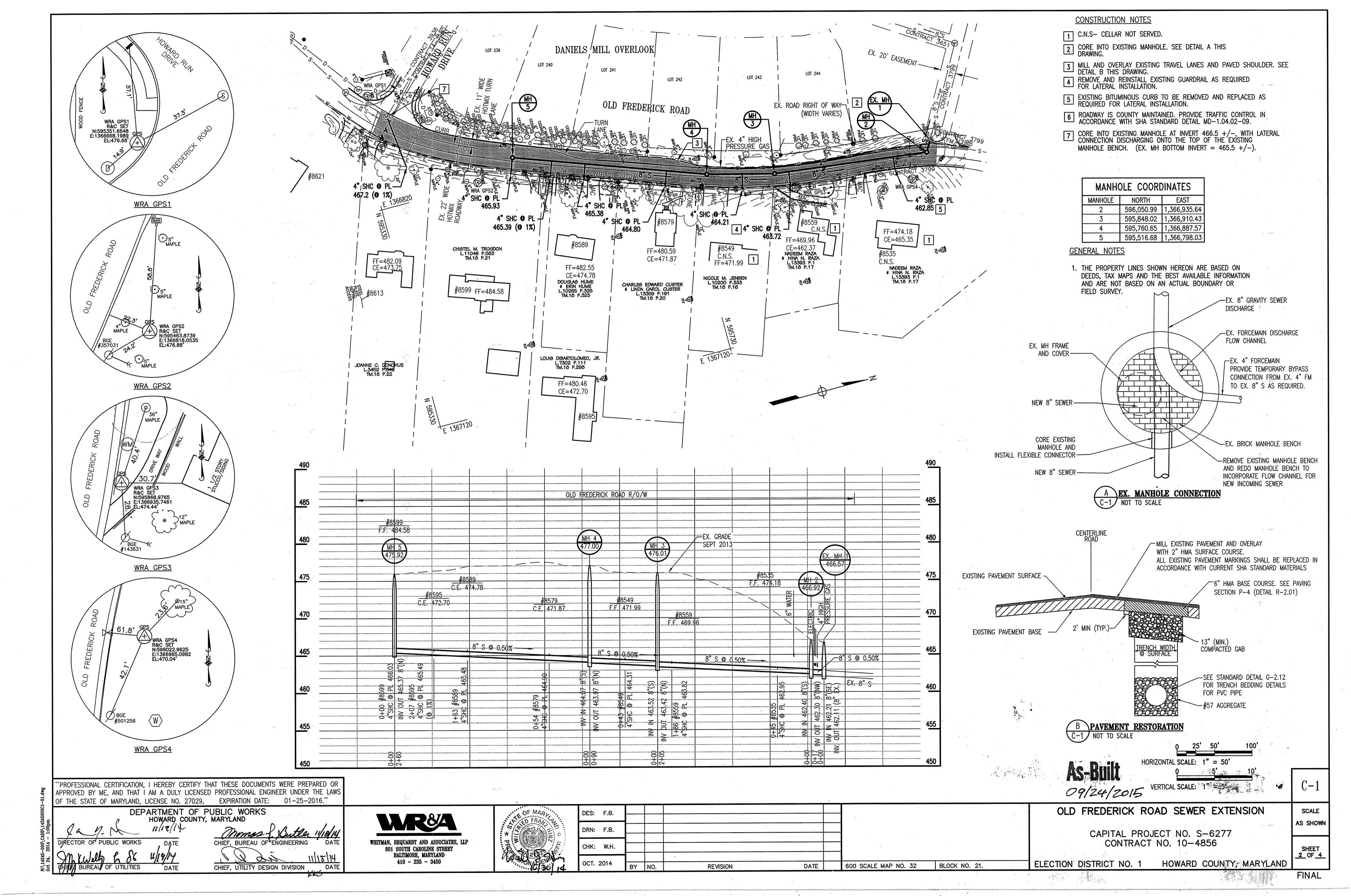
TITLE SHEET, GENERAL NOTES, LEGEND, AND ABBREVIATIONS

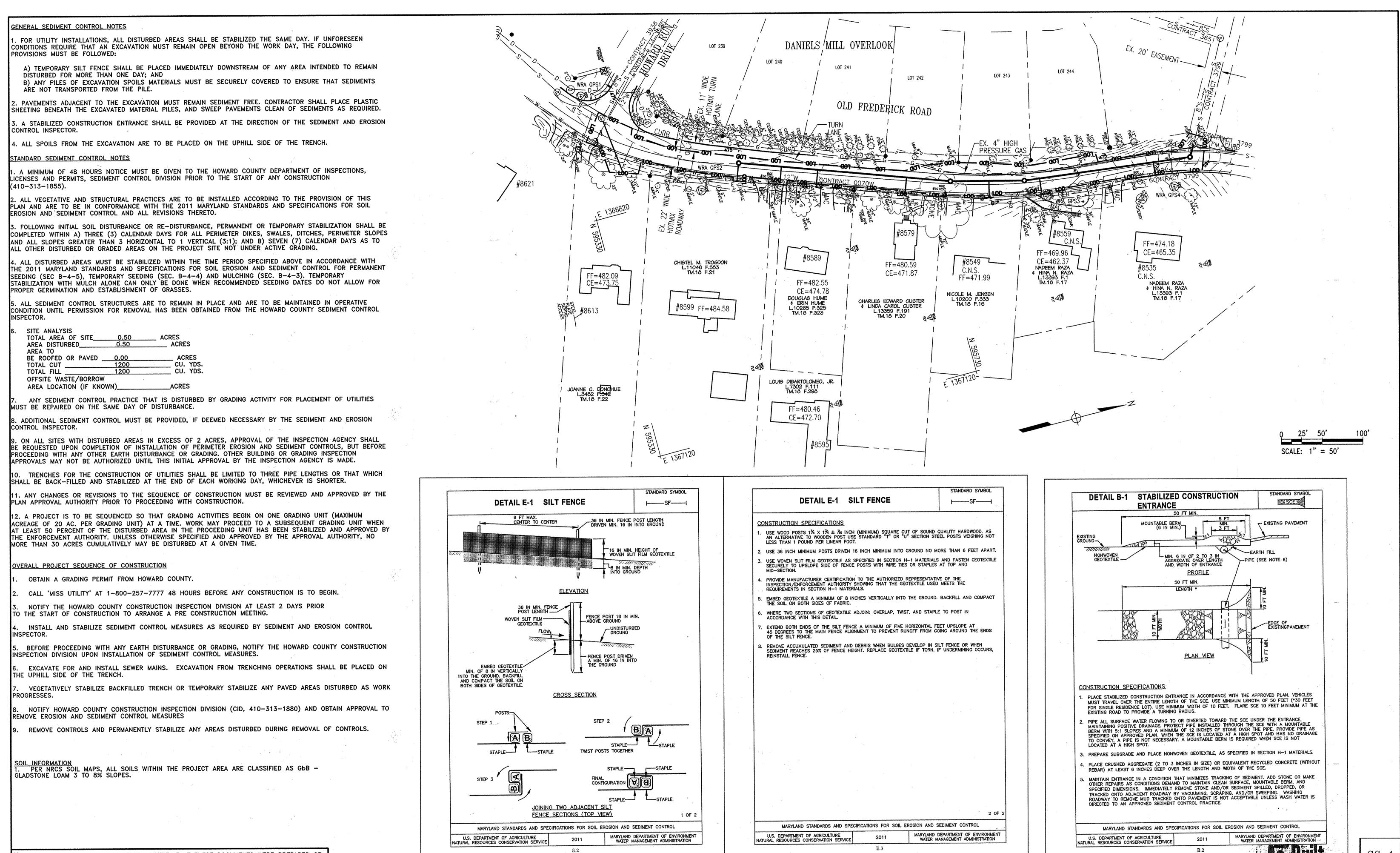
ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1

410 - 235 - 3450

600 SCALE MAP NO. 32

BLOCK NO. 21.





'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 EXPIRATION DATE: 01-25-2016." OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 27029, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND CHIEF. BUREAU OF ENGINEERING

CHIEF, UTILITY DESIGN DIVISION

WHITMAN, REQUARDT AND ASSOCIATES, LLP 801 SOUTH CAROLINE STREET BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 410 - 235 - 3450



DES: F.B. DRN: F.B. CHK: W.H. OCT. 2014 DATE REVISION NO.

OLD FREDERICK ROAD SEWER

CAPITAL PROJECT NO. S-6277 CONTRACT NO. 10-4856

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1

BLOCK NO. 21.

600 SCALE MAP NO. 32

3 OF 4 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

FINAL

SCALE

AS SHOWN

SHEET

B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

<u>Definition</u>

The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization.

<u>Purpose</u>

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Criteria

Where vegetative stabilization is to be established.

Soil Preparation

1. Temporary Stabilization

- 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.
- b. 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

2. 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:
- i. 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) would be acceptable.
- 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.

B.12

- soil loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas.
- 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

d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil

- 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.
- c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.
- d. 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
- a. 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 resulting from topsoiling or other operations must be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.
- 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

B.13

and seedbed preparation.

- 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.
- 5. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, spread ground limestone at the rate of 4 to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil.

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SEEDING AND MULCHING

Definition

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

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

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

- Specifications
- 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.15

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.
- c. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer).
- 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 without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.
- iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentration levels that will

B.16

"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

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 27029, EXPIRATION DATE: 01-25-2016."

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.
- 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

3. Anchoring

- 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 ecommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to 3,000

B.17

B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

B.14

FOR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

Definition

To stabilize disturbed soils with vegetation for up to 6 months.

Purpose

To use fast growing vegetation that provides cover on disturbed soils.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for a period of 6 months or less. For longer duration of time, permanent stabilization practices are required.

- 1. Select one or more of the species or seed mixtures listed in Table B.1 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3), and enter them in the Temporary Seeding Summary below along with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. If this Summary is not put on the plan and completed, then Table B.1 plus fertilizer and lime rates must be put on the plan.
- 2. For sites having soil tests performed, use and show the recommended rates by the testing agency. Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding.
- 3. When stabilization is required outside of a seeding season, apply seed and mulch or straw mulch alone as prescribed in Section B-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding season.

Temporary Seeding Summary

	Hardiness Zo Seed Mixtur	Fertilizer Rate	Lime Rate				
No.	Species	Application Seeding Seeding Species Rate (lb/ac) Dates Depths			(10-20-20)		
1	ANNUAL RYEGRASS (Loism persone ssp. midil)	40	FEB 15 - APR 30 AUG 15 - NOV 30	0.5	436 lb/ac (10 lb/1000 sf)	2 tons/ac (90 lb/1000 sf)	
(COOL)	OATS (Avina satira)	72	FEB 15 - APR 30 AUG 15 - NOV 30	1.0			
2	FOXTAIL MILLET (Setania italica)	30	WAY 1 - AUG 14	0.5			
(WARM)	PEARL MULLET (Penniselum glaucum)	20	MAY 1 - AUG 14	0.5			

PERMANANT STABILIZATION

	Hardiness Zon Seed Mixture:	e (from Figure	B.3): <u>7A</u> SWITCH GRASS		{	Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)	e	Lime Rate
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ O	Substitute (
	SWITHGRASS	10	FEB 15 TO	1/4-1/2 in				1
1	CREEPING RED FESCUE	15	APRIL 30 AND	1/4-1/2 in	45 pounds per acre	90 lb/ac	90 lb/ac	2 tons/ac (90 lb/
1	BUSH CLOVER	2		1/4-1/2 in	(1.0 lb/ 1000 sf)	(2 lb/ 1000 sf)	(2 lb/ 1000 sf)	1000 sf)
			MAY 1 TO MAY 31	1/4-1/2 in				

Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3):6b Seed Mixture: CREEPING RED FESCUE				Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			Lime Rate	
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N .	P ₂ O ₅	K₂O	Line Rate
	CREEPING RED FESCUE	30	MAR 1 TO	1/4-1/2 in	45			
11	BLUE RYEGRASS	15	MAY 15 AND	1/4-1/2 in	45 pounds per acre	90 lb/ac (2 lb/	90 lb/ac (2 lb/	2 tons/a (90 lb/
			AUG 1 TO OCT 15	1/4-1/2 in	(1.0 lb/ 1000 sf)	1000 sf)	1000 sf)	1000 sf)
			OCT 15	1/4-1/2 in	1.555 617			, v

MAINTENANCE FERTILIZATION FOR PERMANENT SEEDINGS USE SOIL TEST RESULTS OR RATES SHOWN BELOW

LB/AC MOWING LB/1000 SI SEEDING MIXTURE 500 11.5 YEARLY OR AS NEEDED. NOT CLOSER THAN 3" IF TALL FESCUE MAKES UP 70% 10-10-10 OCCASIONAL MOWING IS OR MORE OF COVER DESIRED 9.2 30-10-10 400 DO NOT MOW CROWNVETCH 9.2 400 SPRING. THE YEAR FOLLOWING 0-20-0 CROWNVETCH ESTABLISHMENT AND EVERY SERICEA LESPEDEZA 4-5 YEARS THEREAFTER BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL NOT REQUIRED, NO CLOSER 5-10-10 11.5 FALL THE YEAR FOLLOWING FAIRLY UNIFORM STAND OF TALL ESTABLISHMENT AND EVERY THAN 4" IN THE FALL AFTER FESCUE AND SERICEA LESPEDEZA, 4-5 YEARS THEREAFTER SEED HAS MATURED. OR BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL NOT REQUIRED, NO CLOSER 5-10-10 500 11.5 SPRING. THE YEAR FOLLOWING WEEPING LOVEGRASS & SERICEA

THAN 4" IN THE FALL AFTER

MOW NO CLOSER THAN 2" FOR

RED FESCUE AND KENTUCKY

BLUEGRASS. 3" FOR FESCUE.

SEED HAS MATURED.

OLD FREDERICK ROAD SEWER EXTENSION

CAPITAL PROJECT NO. S-6277 CONTRACT NO. 10-4856

ESTABLISHMENT AND EVERY 4-5 YEARS THEREAFTER.

SEPTEMBER. 30 DAYS LATER.

I JE NEEDED.

DECEMBER, MAY 20, JUNE 30,

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

FINAL

YHITMAN, REQUARDT AND ASSOCIATES, LLP 801 SOUTH CAROLINE STREET BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

DES: DRN:

DATE REVISION

600 SCALE MAP NO. 32 BLOCK NO. 21.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

NOTES

LESPEDEZA FAIRLY UNIFORM

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, HARD

PLANT DISTRIBUTION.

FESCUE MIXTURES

RED & CHEWING FESCUE,

CHIEF. BUREAU OF ENGINEERING CHIEF, UTILITY DESIGN DIVISION

DATE

410 - 235 - 3450

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1

250

20-10-10

SCALE

AS SHOW

SHEET

4 OF 4