



LEGEND

LIMIT OF SUBMISSION

EROSION CONTROL MATTING

CLEAR WATER DIVERSION PIPE

EXISTING TREELINE

WETLAND LIMITS

S11'30'01"W 205.09' 2' EXISTING CONTOUR LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE SUPER SILT FENCE (SCE)

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE SOILS DELINEATION

APPROVAL OF THIS ECP DOES NOT CONSTITUTE APPROVAL OF SUBSEQUENT OR ASSOCIATED SUBDIVISION PLANS. SITE DEVELOPMENT PLANS OR RED-LINE REVISIONS. REVIEW OF THIS PROJECT FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE HOWARD COUNTY SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS AND THE HOWARD COUNTY ZONING REGULATIONS SHALL OCCUR AT THE SUBDIVISION PLAN, SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN OR RED-LINE REVISION REVIEW STAGE. THE APPLICANT AND CONSULTANT SHOULD EXPECT ADDITIONAL AND MORE DETAILED REVIEW COMMENTS (INCLUDING COMMENTS THAT MAY ALTER THE OVERALL SITE DESIGN) AS THIS PROJECT PROGRESSES THROUGH THE PLAN REVIEW PROCESS.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION NOTIFY SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION 48 HOURS PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION DAY 1 1.) OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT. DAY 2-30 2.) INSTALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT AN EROSION CONTROLS AS SPECIFIED ON CONSTRUCTION PLANS. DAY 31-38 3.) INSTALL WATER AND SEWER AS SHOWN ON THE CONTRACT DAY 39-98 4.) GRADE DRIVEWAYS AND HOUSE PADS. PAVE DRIVEWAY.

DAY 99-110 5.) FINAL GRADE AND STABILIZE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERMANENT SEEDBED NOTES. DAY 111-130 6.) WHEN CONTRIBUTING AREAS ARE STABILIZED, CONSTRUCT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES WHICH TREAT ROAD AREAS. DAY 131-135 7.) WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AND STABILIZE ANY

B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

Soil Preparation

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 means.

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.

. 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.
 d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a e. Mix soil amendments into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. e. Mix soil dimendments 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. B. Topsoiling
 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

noisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable

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.

vegetative growth.

2. 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.

3. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.

4. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design.

Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following criteria:

a. Topsoil must be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt toam, 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 or other materials larger than 1½ 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.

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 manner.

B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS CONTINUED

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 and seedbed preparation.

Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications) 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.

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. 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 to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.
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. 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.

Topsoiling is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:
 The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce

1. A MINIMUM OF 24 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTION, LICENSES AND PERMITS, SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION, (313–1850).

2. ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROMISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT "MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL", REVISIONS THERETO.

3. FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR REDISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: A) 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1, B) 14 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE.

ALL SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS SHOWN MUST BE FENCED AND WARNING SIGNS POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL. 1, CHAPTER 12, OF THE HOWARD AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL. 1, CHAPTER 12, OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE.

ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SECOINGS (SEC. 51) SOD (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 50) AND MULCHING (SEC. 52), TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF CRASSES. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. 7. SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE (THIS SUBMISSION) ____2.24 ____ ACRES AREA DISTURBED 0.59 ACRES AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED ____1.65_____ ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED _____2000 i cy TOTAL CUT ___N/A*__cy TOTAL FILL ___N/A* OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION *THE PURPOSE OF THIS ENVIRONMENTAL CONCEPT PLAN IS TO ESTABLISH CONCEPTUAL STORMWATER TREATMENT AND SEDIMENT CONTROL. PROJECT GRADING HAS NOT YET BEEN

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

STORMWATER TREATMENT AND SEDIMENT CONTROL. PROJECT GRADING HAS NOT YET BEE ESTABLISHED, SO DETAILED DISTURBANCE, STABILIZATION, CUT AND FILL INFORMATION IS NOT YET AVAILABLE, AND WILL BE PROVIDED ON CONSTRUCTION PLANS.

ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE. ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROL 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 FROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS. BUILT REFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY 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 CAN BE BACK FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEEDING AND MULCHING

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. b. Muich 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 affective. 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

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 contact.

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).

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; P205 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per

acre; K20 (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 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

ii. WCFM, including dye, must 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 be

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.

2. Application
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 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.

 Anchoring

 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

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 bonks. Use of asphalt binders is strictly prohibited. iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

1. EROSION CONTROL MATTING SHALL BE PLACED IN SWALES
WHERE DEEMED NECESSARY UNTIL VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED OR SOLID SOD SHOULD BE USED. 2. ON-LOT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AS A PART OF THE HOUSE CONSTRUCTION AND

LOT DEVELOPMENT.

BENCHMARK

ENGINEERS A LAND SURVEYORS A PLANNERS

ENGINEERING, INC.

3480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE A SUITE 315 A ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 (P) 410-465-6105 (F) 410-465-6644 75 THOMAS JOHNSON DRIVE ▲ SUITE E ▲ FREDERICK, MARYLAND 21702 (P) 301-710-5686 WWW.BEI-CIVILENGINEERING.COM



OWNER: VERA JEANNE MELVIN 3010 CHESTNUT HILL DRIVE ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043-3414 LOCATION:

TAX MAP No. 18, GRID No. 20, PARCEL No. 351

1ST ELECTION DISTRICT

MARYI AND

DEVELOPER:

JC

DESIGN:

HIGHLAND DEVELOPMENT CORP. PO BOX 228 CLARKSVILLE, MD 21029 410-365-0414

DRAFT:

CREATING LOTS 1-6 AND OPEN SPACE LOT 7 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SCALE: AS SHOWN

ENVIRONMENTAL CONCEPT PLAN SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS DATE: PROJECT NO. 2515 AUGUST, 2013

MELVIN PROPERTY

A RESUBDVISION OF MELNOR PROPERTY, LOT 5

ECP-13-067

DRAWING $\frac{3}{}$ OF $\frac{3}{}$

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT MM Munio