GENERAL NOTES

- 1. All construction shall be in accordance with the latest standards and specifications of Howard County plus MSHA standards and specifications if applicable.
- 2. The contractor shall notify the Department of Public Works/Bureau of Engineering/Construction Inspection Division at (410) 313-1880 at least five (5) working days prior to the start of work.
- 3. The contractor shall notify "Miss Utility" at 1-800-257-7777 at least 48 hours prior to any excavation work being done.
- 4. Traffic control devices, markings and signing shall be in accordance with the latest edition of the Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD). All street and regulatory signs shall be in place prior to the placement of any asphalt.
- 5. The existing topography is taken from field run survey with maximum two foot contour intervals prepared by Shanaberger 4 Lane
- 6. The coordinates shown hereon are based upon the Howard County Geodetic Control which is based upon the Maryland State Plane Coordinate System. Howard County Monument Nos. 026A and 07AD were used for this project.
- 7. Site is located outside the metropolitan district.
- 8. Stormwater Management for this site is provided by environmental site design to the maximum extent practical consisting of rooftop and non-rooftop disconnection, rain garden and micro bioretention, privately maintained.
- 9. Existing utilities are based on plans of record, field run topography.
- 10. 100 year floodplain study prepared by Tesseract Sites, Inc was submitted with ECP 13-027 which was approved on December 13, 2012.
- il. There are no wetlands or streams on this site based on site inspection by Exploration Research, Inc. dated 4/5/12. submitted with ECP 13-027.
- 12. Vegetative Assessment provided by Exploration Research, Inc., submitted with ECP-13-027.
- i3. This Plan is exempt from Forest Conservation Requirements per Section 16.1202(b)(1)(vill).
- 14. The contractor shall test pit existing utilities at least five (5) days before starting work shown on these drawings to verify their location and elevation. The contractor shall notify the engineer immediately if location of utilities is other than shown.
- 15. Any damage caused by the Contractor to existing public right-of-way, existing paving, existing curb, and gutter, existing utilities, etc. shall be repaired at the Contractor's expense.
- 16. All hydraviic data is for the 100-year storm unless otherwise noted.
- 17. All fill areas shall be compacted to a minimum of 95% of the maximum dry density as determined and verified in accordance with
- 18. All plan dimensions are to edge of paving unless otherwise noted. Numerically written dimensions take precedence offer scale
- 19. There are no known cemeteries, burial grounds or historic sites and structures on this site.
- 20. No grading, removal of vegetative cover of trees, paving and new structures shall be permitted within the
- 100 year floodplain, except as shown on this plan which is a necessary disturbance to provide access to the lots.
- 21. All sign posts used for traffic control signs installed in the County right-of-way shall be mounted on a 2" galvanized steel, perforated, square tube post (14 gauge) inserted into a 2-1/2" galvanized steel perforated, square tube sieeve (12 gauge) 3' long. A galvanized steel pole cap shall be mounted on top of each post.
- 22. The landscape plan has been prepared in accordance with Section 16.124 of the Howard County Code and the Howard County Landscape Manual. Landscaping for lots I and 2 is provided in accordance with a certified landscape plan as part of the construction drawings in accordance with section 16.124 of the Howard County Code and the landscape manual. Landscape surety in the amount of \$2400.00 (8 shade trees) will be posted with the grading permit.
- 23. Signage at the street identifying the address is required.
- 24. See previous DPZ Files ECP 13-027, WP 12-182.
- 25. The property is zoned RC-DEO per the 10/06/13 comprehensive zoning plan.
- 26. On July 26, 2012 the planning director granted a waiver of the following sections of the subdivision \$ land development regulations in
 - section 16.120.(c)(2)(1) to allow reducing the required 20-foot pipestem width to 7.72 feet.
- section 16.120.(c)(2) -- to allow public road frontage and driveway entrance to be in different locations. section 16.120.(b)(4)(11)(b) -- to allow environmental features (100-year floodplain) to be on a residential lot of less than 10 acres. Waiver approval was granted subject to 1) submission of a final subdivision plat, 2) compliance with minimum "rc" lot size requirements
- right-of-way, and 3) providing a 10-foot landscape buffer between the ward property and the use-in-common driveway easement. 27. For flag or pipestem lots, refuse collection, recycling, snow removal, and road maintenance are provided to the junction of the flag or pipestem and road right-of-way line and not onto the pipestem lot driveway.

including use of subsection 16.120(b)(2)(ii) to allow for a 10% reduction in lot size for a minor subdivision dedicating public road

- 28. Pre Submission Community Meeting was held 2/6/13.
- 29. There are no regulated steep slopes on site.
- 30. Percolation Certification Plan prepared by Shanaberger & Lane approved 3/4/12.
- 31. Frederick Road (MD Route 144) is a scenic road.
- 32. Sight Distance Analysis prepared by Shanaberger \$ Lane and submitted approved in connection with MP 12-182.
- 33. A design manual waiver of volume III, section 2.6.b, was approved by the chief, development engineering division on July II, 2012 to allow a shared driveway instead of a public access place to cross a 100-year floodplain, subject to providing a driveway culvert that will pass the 100-year storm in accordance with transportation and special projects division comments, and subject to providing a minimum turning radius for driveway as required by fire 4 rescue services
- 34. Driveway(s) shall be provided prior to issuance of a use and occupancy permit to ensure safe access for fire and emergency vehicles
 - 1.) Width 12 feet (16 feet if serving more than I residence)
 - 2) Surface six (6) inches of compacted "crusher run" base with tar and chip coating (1-1/2" min.)
 - 3) Geometry max. 15% grade, max 10% grade change and minimum 45'
 - 4.) Structures (culverts/bridges) capable of supporting 25 gross
 - 5.) Drainage elements capable of safely passing 100-year flood with no more than 1-foot depth over driveway surface. 6) Maintenance - sufficient to ensure all weather use.

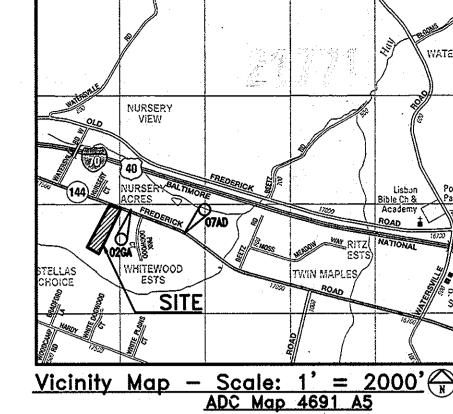


Cover Sheet

Coleianne Property

Howard County, Maryland

PARCEL 349



ADC The Map People - Permitted Use # 20612205

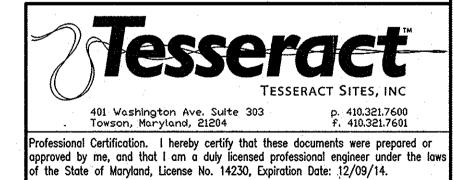
BENCHMARKS

HO CO. O7AD ELEV. 682.31 NAVD88

HO CO. 02GA ELEV. 713.03 NAVD88

SHEET INDEX

SHEET	DESCRIPTION
1	Cover Sheet
2	Driveway Plan
3 .	Sediment & Erosion Control Plan & Details
4	Sediment & Erosion Control Plan & Details
5	Landscaping Plan & Details



Coleianne Property Lots 1 & 2

COLEIANNE PROPERTY

CONTACT Jeffrey L. Schwab P.E. Tesseract Sites, Inc.

Towson MD, 21204

Vincent R. Coleianne 815 Windriver Drive

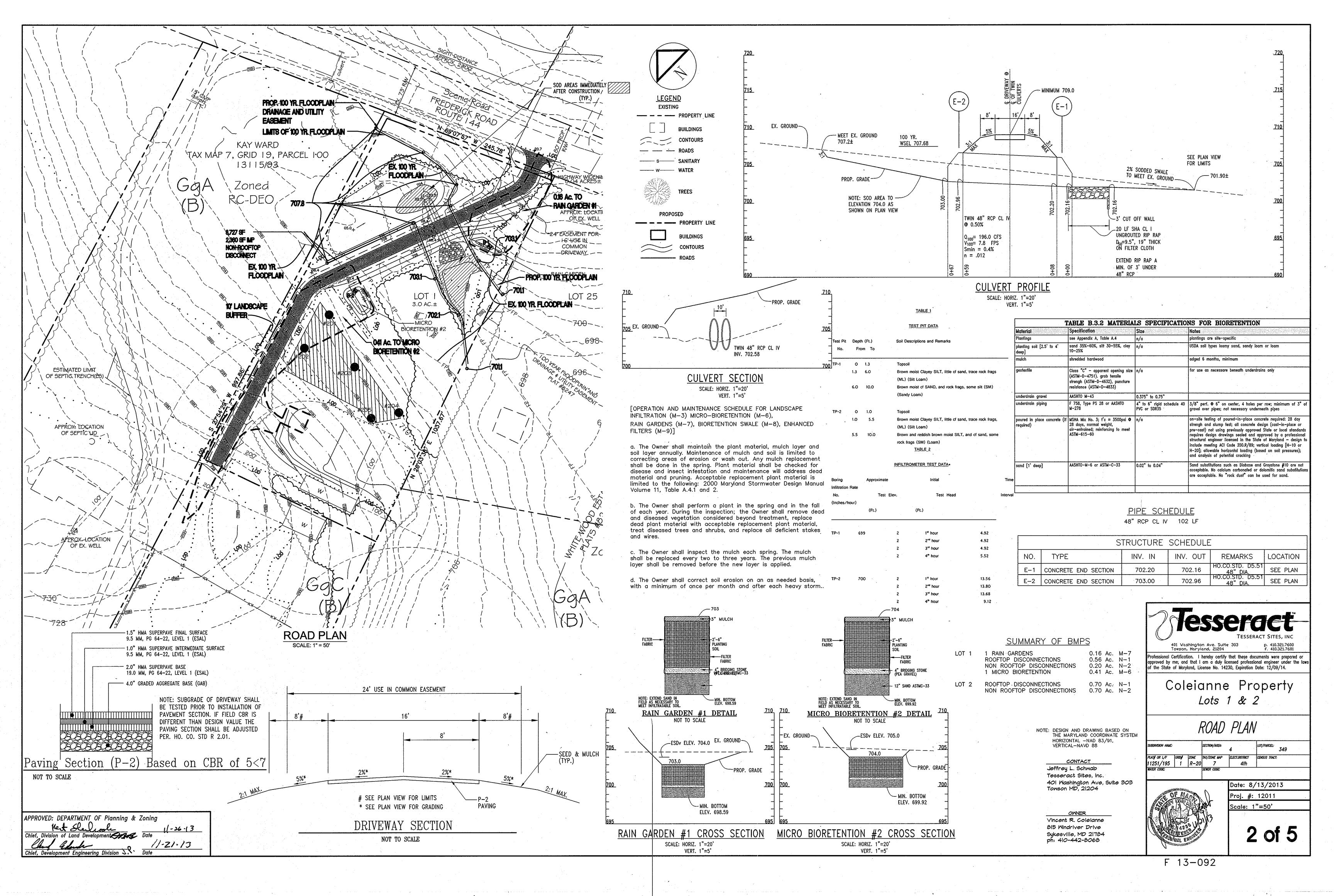
Sykesville, MD 21784 ph: 410-442-8068

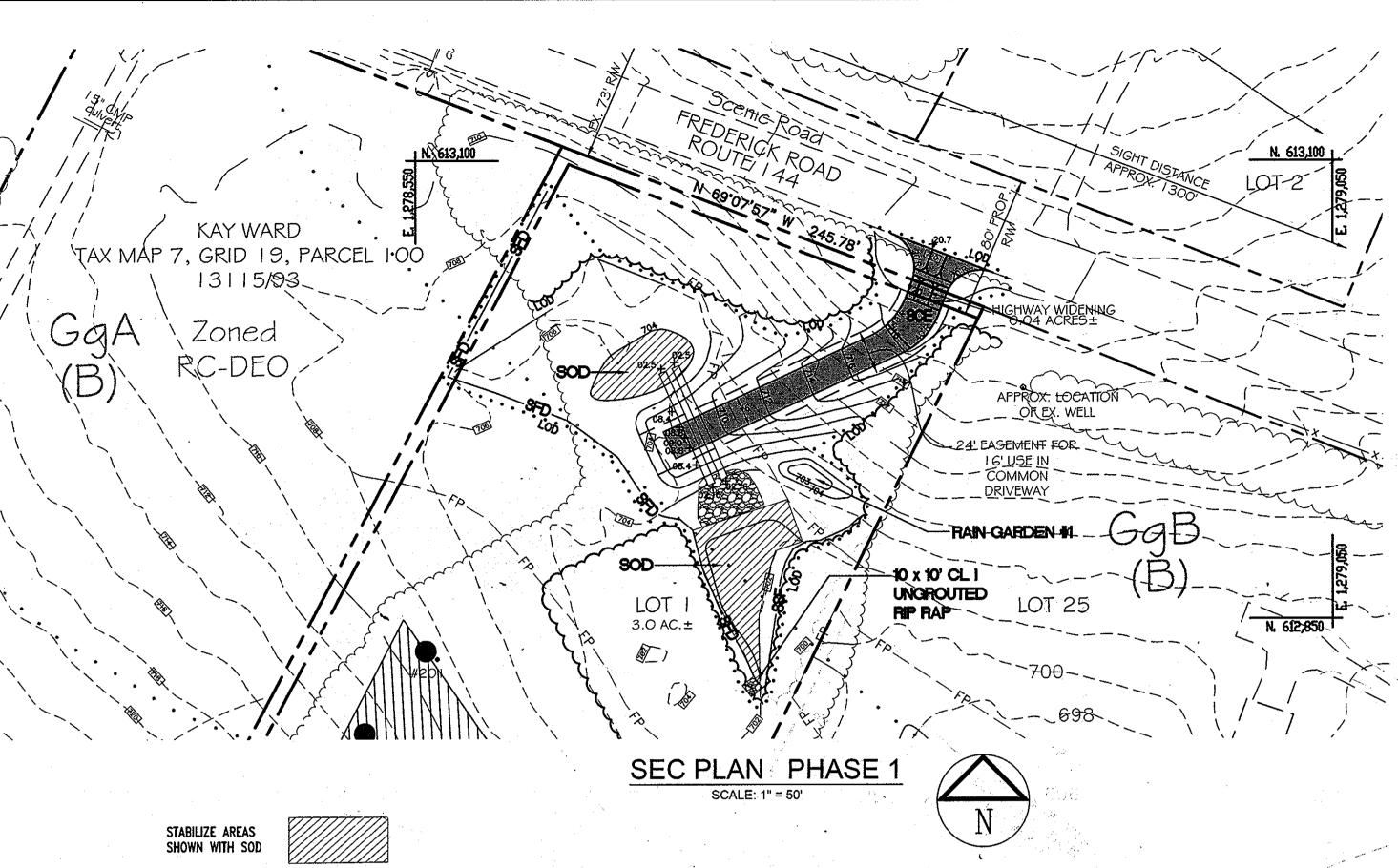
401 Washington Ave, Suite 303

Date: 8/13/2013 Proj. #: 12011 cale: AS SHOWN 1 of 5

F 13-092

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF Planning & Zoning 11-21-13





NOTE: TEMPORARY STOCKPILE AREAS SHALL NOT EXCEED 15' IN HEIGHT.

NOTE: IF REQUIRED BY THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR A DOUBLE ROW OF SSF IS TO BE INSTALLED AT THE CULVERT AREA.

NOTE: TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT SEEDING SHALL BE PERFORMED AS DIRECTED BY THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR REGARDLESS

TEMPORARY SEEDING

	Se	Fertilizer Rate					
No	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	(10-20-20)	Lime Rate	
1	Foxtail Millet	30	5/16-7/31	0.5 in.	436lb/ac	2 tons/ac (90 lb/1000 sf)	
2	Annual Ryegrass	40	3/1-5/15 8/1-10/15	0.5 in.	(10lb/1000 sf)		
3	Pearl Millet	20	5/16-7/31	0.5 in		and the second second	

Vegetation - annual grass or grain used to provide cover on disturbed areas for up to 6 months. For longer duration of vegetative cover, Permanent Seeding is required. PERMANENT SEEDING

Seed Mixture (For Hard:ness Zone 6 b)					Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20	Lime Rate
11.	Creeping Red Fescue Chewings Fescue Kentucky Bluegrass	30 30 20	3/1 - 5/15 8/1 - 10/15	1/4"-1/2"	45 lb/ac (1.0 lb/1000 sf)	- 90 lb/ac (2 lb/1000 sf)	90 lb/ac (2 lb/1000 st)	2 tons/ac (90 lb/1000 sf)

* FOR SEEDING DATES 5/16 - 7/31, ADD 4.0 LBS PER ACRE OF FOXTAIL OR PEARL MILLET TO SEED MIXTURE NO. 11.

Seeding grass and legumes to establish ground cover for a minimum period of 6 months or more on disturbed areas generally receiving low maintenance.

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE I hereby certify that this plan for sediment and erosion 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 Molneer (print name below signature) Jettray Li Schwab DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE "I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan of development 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 Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erasion before beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site inspections by the Howard soil Conservation District."

(1) Conservation District." VINCENT R. COLEIANNE APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF Planning & Zoning et Ehelwohn 11-26-13 hief, Division of Land Development Date nief, Development Engineering Division 🐰 🗀

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

Apply to graded or cleared areas not subject to immediate further disturbance where a permanent long—lived vegetative cover is

<u>Seedbed Preparation:</u> Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, disking or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

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

- 1. Preferred -- Apply 2 tons/acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) and 600 lbs/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs/1000 ferfilizer (9 lbs/1000 sq. ft.)
- 2. Acceptable -- Apply 2 tons/acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) and 1000 lbs/acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (23 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disk into upper three inches of soil.

Seeding -- For the periods March 1 -- April 30, and August 1 -- October 15, seed with 60 lbs/acre (1.4 lbs/1000 sq.ft.) of Kentucky 31 Tail Fescue. For the period May 1 —— July 31, seed with 60 lbs Kentucky 31 Tail Fescue per acre and 2 lbs/acre (.05 lbs/100() sq. ft.) of weeping lovegrass. During the period of October 16 -- February 28, protect site by:

Option 1 -- Two tons per acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring. Option 2 —Use sod. Option 3 —— Seer: with 60 lbs/acre Kentucky 30 Tall Fescue and mulch with 2 tons/acre well anchored straw.

<u>Mulchina</u> -- Apply 1-1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) of unrotted small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gallons per acre (5 gal/1000 sq. ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slope 8 feet or higher, use 348 gallons per acre (8 gal/1000 sq. ft.) for anchoring.

<u>Maintenance</u> — Inspect all seeding areas and make needed repairs, replacements and reseedings.

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES.

8. PROCEED TO PHASE 2.

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

<u>Seedbed preparation:</u> — Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, disking or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously loosened.

Soil Amendments: -- Apply 600 lbs/acre 10-10-10 ferfilizer (14 lbs/1000 sq. ft.).

Seeding: -- For periods March 1 -- April 30 and from August 15 -- October 15, seed with 2-1/2 bushel per acre of annual rye (3.2 lbs/1000 sq. ft.). For the period May 1 -- August 14, seed with 3 lbs/acre of weeping lovegrass (.07 lbs/1000 sq. ft.). Fo~ the period November 16 --- February 28, protect site by applying 2 tons/acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring, or use sod.

Mulching: -- Apply 1-1/2 to 2 tons/acre (70 to 90 ibs/1000 sq. ft.) of unrotted weed-free, small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gal. per acre (5 gal/1000 sq. ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slope 8 ft. or <u>higher, use</u> 348 gal. per acre (8 gal/1000 sq. ft.) for anchoring.

Refer to the 2011 MAR4AND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for additional rates and methods

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION PHASE 1	NO. OF DAYS
1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT AND OBTAIN SHA DISTRICT OFFICE PERMIT FOR DRIVEWAY AND REQUEST PRECONSTRUCTION MEETING WITH SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.	<u> </u>
2. CLEAR & GRUB FOR AND INSTALL PHASE 1 SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES INCLUDING SSF, SCE AND SFD AND STABILIZE AREAS DISTURBED BY THIS PROCESS.	7
3. WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR CLEAR AND GRUB REMAINING AREA WITHIN PHASE 1 L.O.D.	7
4. ROUGH GRADE AND INSTALL TWIN 48" CULVERTS AND RIP RAP, STABILIZE CHANNEL ABOVE AND BELOW RIP RAP WITH SOD WHERE SHOWN IN PLAN.	7
5. INSTALL DRIVEWAY TO LIMITS SHOWN ON PHASE 1.	7
6. STABILIZE ALL REMAINING DISTURBED AREAS WITH SEED AND MULCH. ONCE AREA DRAINING TO RAIN GARDEN HAS BEEN STABILIZED, INSTALL RAIN GARDEN.	7
7. UPON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF VEGETATIVE COVER WITHIN L.O.D. OF PHASE 1 AND WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR REMOVE PHASE 1 SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL MEASURES EXCEPT SEE AND STABILIZE AREAS DISTURBED BY THIS PROCESS.	1

B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SOR PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENT

The process of preparing the so is 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

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 mounte 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

- 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.

- 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. 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 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.
- 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
- 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.

and must contain less than 5 percent by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments,

- 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 6
- 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 surfac resulting 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

and seedbed preparation.

formation of depressions or water pockets

- 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. 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 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

Definition

Using vegetation as cover to protect exposed soil from erosion.

Inspect seeded areas for vegetative establishment and make necessary repairs, replacements, and reseedings within the planting season

Adequate vegetative stabilization requires 95 percent groundcover

4. Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seeding are shown in Table B.6.

- 2. If an area has less than 40 percent groundcover, restabilize following the original recommendations for lime, fertilizer, seedbed preparation, and seeding.
- 3. If an area has between 40 and 94 percent groundcover, over-seed and fertilize using half of the rates

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SEEDING AND MULCHING

he application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

o protect disturbed soils from crosion during and at the end of construction. Conditions Where Practice Applies

weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective

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

- 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
- 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
- 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.

- 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.I. 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
- 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. Roll the seeded area with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil

- c. Hydrosceding: Apply seed uniformly with hydrosceder (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; P2O3 (phosphorous),
- 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 hydrosecding. iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption.

iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

200 pounds per acre; K2O (potassium), 200 pounds per acre.

- 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 wil 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
- without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings. iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic.

and percolation properties and must cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil

v. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length of ately 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 2.5 tons per acre. c. Wood cellulose fiber used as mulch must be applied at a net dry weight of 1500 pounds per 25; 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 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 o 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-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

<u>FOR</u> PERMANENT STABILIZATION

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation

To use long-lived perennial grasses and legumes to establish permanent ground cover on disturbed soils. Conditions Where Practice Applies

Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for 6 months or more.

shown in the Permanent Seeding Summary

A. Seed Mixture:

- a. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table B.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3) and based on the site condition or purpose found on Table B.2. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The Summary is to be placed on the plan.
- b. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, stream banks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-NRCS Technical Field Office Guide, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting.
- c. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, use and show the rates recommended by the soil testing agency. d. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply urea form fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 ½ pounds per 1000 square feet (150 pounds per acre) at the time of seeding in addition to the soil amendments
- a. Areas where turfgrass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and commercial sites
- which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance 7. Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for placement of b. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed below based on the site conditions or utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance. purpose. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The summary is to be placed on the plan.
- i. Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in areas that receive intensive management, Irrigation required in the areas of central Maryland and Eastern Shore Recommended Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars Seeding Rate: 1.5 to 2.0 pounds per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each
- ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight. ii. Kentucky Bluegrass/Perennial Rye: Full Sun Mixture: For use in full sun areas where rapid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive nanagement. Certified Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars/Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding Rate: 2 pounds mixture per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky
- bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight. iii. Tall Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in drought prone areas and/or for areas receiving low to medium management in full sun to medium shade. Recommended mixture includes; Certified Tall Fescue Cultivars 95 to 100 percent, Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 to 5 percent. Seeding Rate: 5 to 8 pounds per
- iv. Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue: Shade Mixture: For use in areas with shade in Bluegrass lawns. For establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf area. Mixture includes; Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 30 to 40 percent and Certified Fine Fescue and 60 to 70 percent. Seeding Rate: 11/2 to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

1000 square feet. One or more cultivars may be blended.

Select turfgrass varieties from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Memo #77, "Turigrass Cultivar Recommendations for Maryland" Choose certified material. Certified material is the best guarantee of cultivar purity. The

certification program of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Turf and Seed Section,

provides a reliable means of consumer protection and assures a pure genetic line c. Ideal Times of Seeding for Turf Grass Mixtures Western MD: March 15 to June 1, August 1 to October 1 (Hardiness Zones: 5b, 6a)

Central MD: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zone: 6b)

- Southern MD, Eastern Shore: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zones: 7a, 7b) d. Till areas to receive seed by disking or other approved methods to a depth of 2 to 4 inches, level and rake the areas to prepare a proper seedbed. Remove stones and debris over 11/2 inches in
- diameter. The resulting seedbed must be in such condition that future mowing of grasses will pose no difficulty e. If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedings with adequate water for plant growth (1/2 to 1 inch every 3 to 4 days depending on soil texture) until they are firmly established. This is especially true when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot

seasons, or on adverse sites. B. Sod: To provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 grade or flatter).

- a. Class of turfgrass sod must be Maryland State Certified. Sod labels must be made available to the job foreman and inspector
- b. Sod must be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of % inch, plus or minus ¼ inch, at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness must exclude top growth and thatch. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will not be acceptable
- c. Standard size sections of sod must be strong enough to support their own weight and retain their size and shape when suspended vertically with a firm grasp on the upper 10 percent of the d. Sod must not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may
- c. Sod must be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted within this period must be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its

2. Sod installation

- a. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, lightly irrigate
- the subsoil immediately prior to laying the so b. Lay the first row of sod in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to it and tightly wedged against each other. Stagger lateral joints to promote more uniform growth and strength. Ensure that sod is not stretched or overlapped and that all joints are butted tight in order to

prevent voids which would cause air drying of the roots.

- TO CONSTRUCTIONS. Wherever possible, lay sod with the long edges parallel to the contour and with staggering joints. Roll and tamp, peg or otherwise secure the sod to prevent slippage on slopes. Ensure solid contact exists between sod roots and the underlying soil surface.
 - d. Water the sod immediately following rolling and tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. Complete the operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod within eight hours.
 - a. In the absence of adequate rainfall, water daily during the first week or as often and sufficiently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 inches. Water sod during the heat of the day
 - b. After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture c. Do not mow until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 1/3 of the grass leaf must be removed

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Coleianne Property

of the State of Maryland, License No. 14230, Expiration Date: 12/09/14.

SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL

11251/195 1 R-20 7



roj. #: 12011 cale: 1"=50"

by the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Maintain a grass height of at least 3 inches unless otherlyise specified. To stabilize disturbed soils with vegetation for up to 6 months. To promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. Conditions Where Practice Applies To use fast growing vegetation that provides cover on disturbed soil On all disturbed areas not stabilized by other methods. This specification is divided into sections on incremental stabilization; soil preparation, soil amendments and topsoiling; seeding and mulching; temporary stabilization; Conditions Where Practice Applies Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for a period of 6 months or less. For longer duration of time Effects on Water Quality and Quantity permanent stabilization practices are required. Stabilization practices are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is Criteria stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to crode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and runoff to downstream areas. 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 Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of 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. runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Over time, vegetation will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant growth. 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. Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to 3. When stabilization is required outside of a seeding season, apply seed and mulch or straw mulch receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances present alone as prescribed in Section B-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding season. CONTACT Jeffrey L. Schwab Sediment control practices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching, Tesseract Sites, Inc. and vegetative establishment. 401 Washington Ave. Suite 303 Adequate Vegetative Establishment Towson MD, 21204

> OWNER Vincent R. Coleianne 815 Windriver Drive Sukesville, MD 21784 ph: 410-442-8068

LEGEND EXISTING --- PROPERTY LINE BUILDINGS ----- S---- SANITARY

TREES

BUILDINGS

PROPOSED

- PROPERTY LINE

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

construction (313-1855).

establishment of grasses.

Total Area of Site

Area to be vegetatively stabilized

County Sediment Control Inspector.

Area Disturbed

Total FIII

Howard County Sediment Control Inspector.

Offsite waste/borrow area location: Unknown

1. A minimum of 48 hours notice must be given to the Howard County Department of

All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according to the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the most current MARYLAND STANDARDS

AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL and revisions thereto.

3. Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization

shall be completed within: a) 3 calendar days for all perimeter sediment control

4. All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in

other disturbed or graded areas on the project site.

structures, dikes, perimeter slopes and all slopes greater than 3:1, b) 7 days as to all

accordance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION

AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for 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 done when recommended seeding dates do not allow for proper germination and

5. All sediment control structures are to remain in place and are to be maintained in

8. Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the Howard

9. 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.

10. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which

11. Any changes or revisions to the sequence of construction must be reviewed and

12. 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

preceding grading unit has be stabilized and approved by the enforcement authority

Unless otherwise specified and approved by the approval authority, no more than 30

subsequent grading unit when at least 50 percent of the disturbed area in the

acres cumulatively may be disturbed at a given time.

approved by the plan approval authority prior to proceeding with construction.

shall be back-filled and stabilized by the end of each work day, whichever is shorter.

operative condition until permission for their removal has been obtained from the

6.00 Acres

1.90 Acres

0.242 Acres

1705 Cu. Yd:

2114 Cu. Yds.

1.658 Acres

Inspections, Licenses and Permits, Sediment Control Division prior to the start of any

Towson, Maryland, 21204

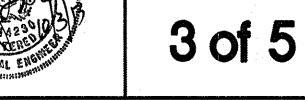
fessional Certification. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or

proved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the law

Lots 1 & 2

PLAN & DETAILS PHASE

Date: 8/13/2013



F 13-092

