

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

Purpose To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Where vegetative stabilization is to be established.

A. 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

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. 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 1½ inches in diameter.

. 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.

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

Grab Tensile Strength

Grab Tensile Elongatio

Puncture Strength

ermittivity

rapezoidal Tear Strength

Apparent Opening Size²

Ultraviolet Resistance

Retained at 500 hours

. 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 DA

rate of 4 to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil,

Table H.1: Geotextile Fabrics

TEST METHOD

ASTM D-6241

ASTM D-4751

ASTM D-4491

ASTM D-4355

Values for AOS represent the average maximum opening.

riprop on geotextile, do not exceed a one foot drop height.

conform to the values in Table H.1.

All numeric values except apparent opening size (AOS) represent minimum average roll values (MARV).

Geotextiles must be evaluated by the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) and

so the filaments or yarns retain their dimensional stability relative to each other, including selvages.

The geotextile must be inert to commonly encountered chemicals and hydrocarbons and must be rot and mildew

composed of a minimum of 95 percent by weight of polyolefins or polyesters, and formed into a stable network

When more than one section of geotextile is necessary, overlap the sections by at least one foot. The geotextile

resistant. The geotextile must be manufactured from fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers and

must be pulled taut over the applied surface. Equipment must not run over exposed fabric. When placing

MARV is calculated as the typical minus two standard deviations. MD is machine direction; CD is cross

SLIT FILM

GEOTEXTILE

450 lb

U.S. Sieve 30

(0.59 mm)

0.05 sec-1

70% strength

CD

ASTM D-4632 | 200 lb | 200 lb | 370 lb | 250 lb | 200 lb | 200 lb

ASTM D-4533 75 lb 75 lb 100 lb 60 lb 80 lb 80 lb

ASTM D-4632 | 15% | 10% | 15% | 15% | 50% | 50%

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

Definition The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

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

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

A.Seeding

Conditions Where Practice Applies

1. 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.

a.Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.

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

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

each direction. Roll the seeded area with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil

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; 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 hydrated lime when hydroseeding

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)

B.Mulching

NONWOVEN

GEOTEXTILE

450 lb

U.S. Sieve 70

(0.21 mm)

1.1 sec-1

70% strength

MONOFILAMENT

CD

GEOTEXTILE

MINIMUM AVERAGE ROLL VALUE

U.S. Sieve 70

(0.21 mm)

0.28 sec-1

70% strength

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 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 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

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

of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

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.

i.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 recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

off-site damage including health and traffic hazards.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

H-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR DUST CONTROL

Purpose To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces to reduce on and

Areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment.

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

Seeding and Mulching, and Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. Mulch must be anchored to

Definition Controlling the suspension of dust particles from construction activities.

B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS 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.

	Fertilizer	Lime Rate			
Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	(10-20-20)	
Foxtail Millet (Setaria italica)	30	May 16 to Jul 31	0.5	-	-
Annual Ryegrass (Lolium perenne ssp. multiflorum)	40	Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 15	0.5	436 lb/ac (10 lb/1000 sf)	2 tons/ac (90 lb/1000 sf)
	Seed Mixture (from T Species Foxtail Millet (Setaria italica) Annual Ryegrass (Lolium	Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3): Seed Mixture (from Table B.1): Species Application Rate (lb/ac) Foxtail Millet (Setaria italica) 30 Annual Ryegrass (Lolium	Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3): Seed Mixture (from Table B.1): Species	Seed Mixture (from Table B.1): Species Application Rate (lb/ac) Dates Seeding Depths Foxtail Millet (Setaria italica) 30 May 16 to Jul 31 0.5 Annual Ryegrass (Lolium Mar 1 to May 15; 0.5	Seed Mixture (from Table B.1): Species Application Rate (lb/ac) Seeding Depths Seeding Depths Foxtail Millet (Setaria italica) 30 May 16 to Jul 31 0.5 Annual Ryegrass (Lolium Annual Ryegras) (Lol

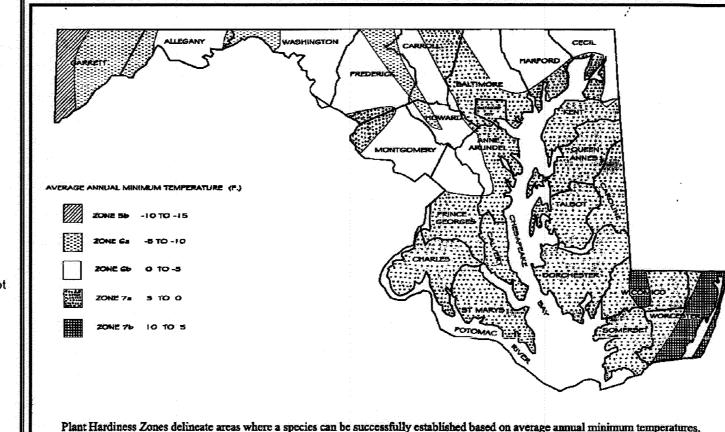


Figure B.3: U.S.D.A. Plant Hardiness Zones

Plant Species	Seeding Rate ¹		Seeding Depth ²	Recommended Seeding Dates by Plant Hardiness Zone ³			
	lb/ac	lb/1000 ft2	(inches)	5b and 6a	6b	7a and 7b	
Cool-Season Grasses	-						
Annual Ryegrass (Lolium perenne ssp. multiflorum)	40	1.0	0.5	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug 1 to Sep 30	Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Nov 30	
Barley (Hordeum vulgare)	96	2.2	1.0	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug 1 to Sep 30	Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Nov 30	
Oats (Avena sativa)	72	1.7	1.0	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug 1 to Sep 30	Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Nov 30	
Wheat (Triticum aestivum)	120	2.8	1.0	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug 1 to Sep 30	Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Nov 30	
Cereal Rye (Secale cereale)	112	2.8	1.0	Mar 15 to May 31; Aug 1 to Oct 31	Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Nov 15	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Dec 15	
Warm-Season Grasses							
Foxtail Millet (Setaria italica)	30	0.7	0.5	Jun 1 to Jul 31	May 16 to Jul 31	May 1 to Aug 14	
Pearl Millet (Pennisetum glaucum)	20	0.5	0.5	Jun 1 to Jul 31	May 16 to Jul 31	May 1 to Aug 14	

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

of any plan submitted to this office:

410-313-2455 at least 48 hours prior to beginning work. 3. If applicable, orange high visibility fence shall be manually installed along the limit of disturbance, where the limit is within 50 feet of the forest buffer/conservation easement.

Control, upon completion of said installation.

9. Permanently stabilize all disturbed areas. (1-Day) 2. Vegetative Cover: See Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. 10. Upon approval of the sediment control inspector remove all temporary sediment control measures

. 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 similar plows are examples of equipment that may produce the desired effect.

4. Irrigation: Sprinkle site with water until the surface is moist, Repeat as needed. The site must not be irrigated to the point that runoff occurs. 5. Barriers: Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar

6. Chemical Treatment: Use of chemical treatment requires approval by the appropriate plan review authority.

material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing.

On sediment erosion control plans, the following steps, (as shown), must constitute the first six steps

Obtain grading permit. (1-Day)
 Notify Howard County Department of Inspections, Licenses & Permits, Sediment Control,

This shall be completed by and inspected at the pre-construction meeting.

4. Install all sediment & erosion control measures and devices. (1—Day) Notify Howard County Department of Permits, Approvals and Inspections, Sediment

6. With the approval of Howard County Department of Inspections, Licenses & Permits. Sediment Control and the Sediment Control Inspector, clear and grub remainder of site. (2-Days)

Grade site, install stormwater management basin. (90-Days) 8. Install paving use-in-common driveway. (90-Days)

and stabilize all disturbed areas as per permanent seeding notes.

Upon stabilization of site with established vegetation and with permission of the sediment

control inspector, remove sediment control measures and stabilize those areas disturbed by this process. Owners/Developer Certification "I/We hereby certify that any clearing, grading, construction, or development will be done pursuant to this

approved erosion and sediment control plan, including inspecting and maintaining controls, and that the

prior to beginning the project. I certify right-of-entry for periodic on-site evaluation by Howard County,

responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Training at a Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) approved training program for the control on erosion and sediment

the Howard Soil Conservation District and/or MDE. Owner's/Developer's Signature

Printed Name & Title

Design Certification

"I hereby certify that this plan has been designed in accordance with current Maryland erosion and sediment control laws, regulations, and standards, that it represents a practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site, and that it was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District.



Registration No. P.E., R.L.S. or R.L.A. (circle one B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERMANENT STABILIZATION

Definition To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation

Purpose 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

A.Seed Mixtures 1 General Use

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 shown in the Permanent Seeding Summary.

2. Turfgrass Mixtures a.Areas where turfgrass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and commercial sites which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance

b.Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed below based on the site conditions or purpose. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The summary is to be placed 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 management. 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 greas and/or for greas 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 1000 square feet. One or more cultivars may be blended. 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: 1 ½ to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

"Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations for Maryland" Choose certified material. Certified material is the best guarantee of cultivar purity. The certification program of the

Select turfarass varieties from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Memo #77.

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 1½ 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.

Permanent Seeding Summary											
	Hardiness Zone (from Seed Mixture (from	Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			Lime Rate						
No.	Sandan	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20				
8	Tall Fescue (Lolium arundinaceum formerly Festuca arundinacea)*	100	Feb 15 to April 30; Aug 15 to Oct 31	1/4-1/2 in	1		90 pounds per acre	2 tons/ac (90.0 lb/			
				1/4-1/2 in 1/4-1/2 in		(2.0 lb/ 1000 sf)	(2.0 lb/ 1000 sf)	1000 sf)			

*for the peroid 5/1-8/14 add 5 ib/ac of Foxtail Millet to mix No. 8

Professional Certification

Howard SCD

"I hereby certify 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".

This plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by the Howard Soil Conservation District

1.General Specifications and inspector

b. Sod must be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of ? inch, plus or minus 1/4 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 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 section.

d.Sod must not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect it e,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 installation

a.During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, lightly irrigate the subsoil immediately

prior to laying the sod. 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. c. 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.

3.Sod Maintenance a.In the absence of adequate rainfall, water daily during the first week or as often and sufficiently as necessary toe maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 inches. Water sod during the heat of the day to prevent wilting. b.After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture content,

c.Do not mow until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than ? of the grass leaf must be removed by the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Maintain a grass height of at least 3 inches unless otherwise specified.

B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Definition

STOCKPILE AREA

A mound or pile of soil protected by appropriately designed erosion and sediment control measures.

Purpose

To provide a designated location for the temporary storage of soil that controls the potential for crossion. sedimentation, and changes to drainage patterns.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Stockpile areas are utilized when it is necessary to salvage and store soil for later use.

<u>Crit**eri**a</u>

1. The stockpile location and all related sediment control practices must be clearly indicated on the erosion and sediment control plan. 2. The footprint of the stockpile must be sized to accommodate the anticipated volume of material

and based on a side slope ratio no steeper than 2:1. Benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading,

3. Runoff from the stockpile area must drain to a suitable sediment control practice.

4. Access the stockpile area from the upgrade side.

5. Clear water runoff into the stockpile area must be minimized by use of a diversion device such as an earth dike, temporary swale or diversion fence. Provisions must be made for discharging concentrated flow in a non-erosive manner.

6. Where runoff concentrates along the toe of the stockpile fill, an appropriate erosion/sediment control practice must be used to intercept the discharge.

7. Stockpiles must be stabilized in accordance with the 3/7 day stabilization requirement as well as Standard B-4-1 Incremental Stabilization and Standard B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. 8. If the stockpile is located on an impervious surface, a liner should be provided below the stockpile to

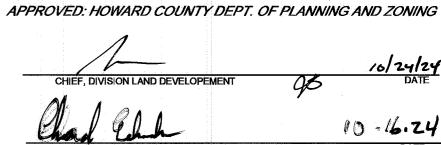
facilitate cleanup. Stockpiles containing contaminated material must be covered with impermeable

The stockpile area must continuously meet the requirements for Adequate Vegetative Establishment in accordance with Section B-4 Vegetative Stabilization. Side slopes must be maintained at no steeper than a 2:1 ratio. The stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile exceeds 20 feet for 2:1 slopes, 30 feet for 3:1 slopes, or 40 feet for 4:1 slopes, benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.

SITE ANALYSIS TOTAL AREA SITE 1.8862 ACRES AREA OF WETLANDS AND THEIR BUFFERS O.O ACRES (O.O.SF) AREA OF STREAMS AND THEIR BUFFERS AREA OF FLOODPLAIN AND THEIR BUFFERS 0.0 ACRES (0.0 SF) AREA OF STEEP SLOPES 15% OR > 0.0135 ACRES (587.50 SF) 0.0 ACRES (0.0 SF) AREA OF FOREST AREA DISTURBED 0.8734 ACRES (38,046 SF) AREA TO BE ROOFED 0.1257 ACRES (5475 SF) AREA TO BE PAVED 0.1230 ACRES (5360 SF) TOTAL IMPERVIOUS AREA 0.2487 ACRES (10,835 SF) AREA TO BE VEGATIVELY STABILIZED 0.3866 ACRES (16840 SF)

REV.No. DATE BY DESCRIPTION

TOTAL VOLUME CUT 1168 CY.



REVISIONS

DRS ASSOCIATES LAND DESIGN CONSULTANTS

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OWNER/ DEVELOPER MINFA GU, HUIJING JIANG & SHERRY XIAOWEI YANG

CO MR. ZHIWEL (BILL) YU. AGENT GREAT HOMES REALTY 9822 TENNEY COURT ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21042 PHONE: 410-984-6661

SCALE: N/A

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

CENTENNIAL CHOICE 4040 ST. JOHNS LANE SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED

LIBER 11361/ FOLIO 044 ZONED R-20 SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT TAX MAP #24, GRID 17, PARCEL 370

CHARLES R. CROCKEN AND ASSOCIATES, INC. 902 LEE AVE. SYKESVILLE, MARYLAND 21157

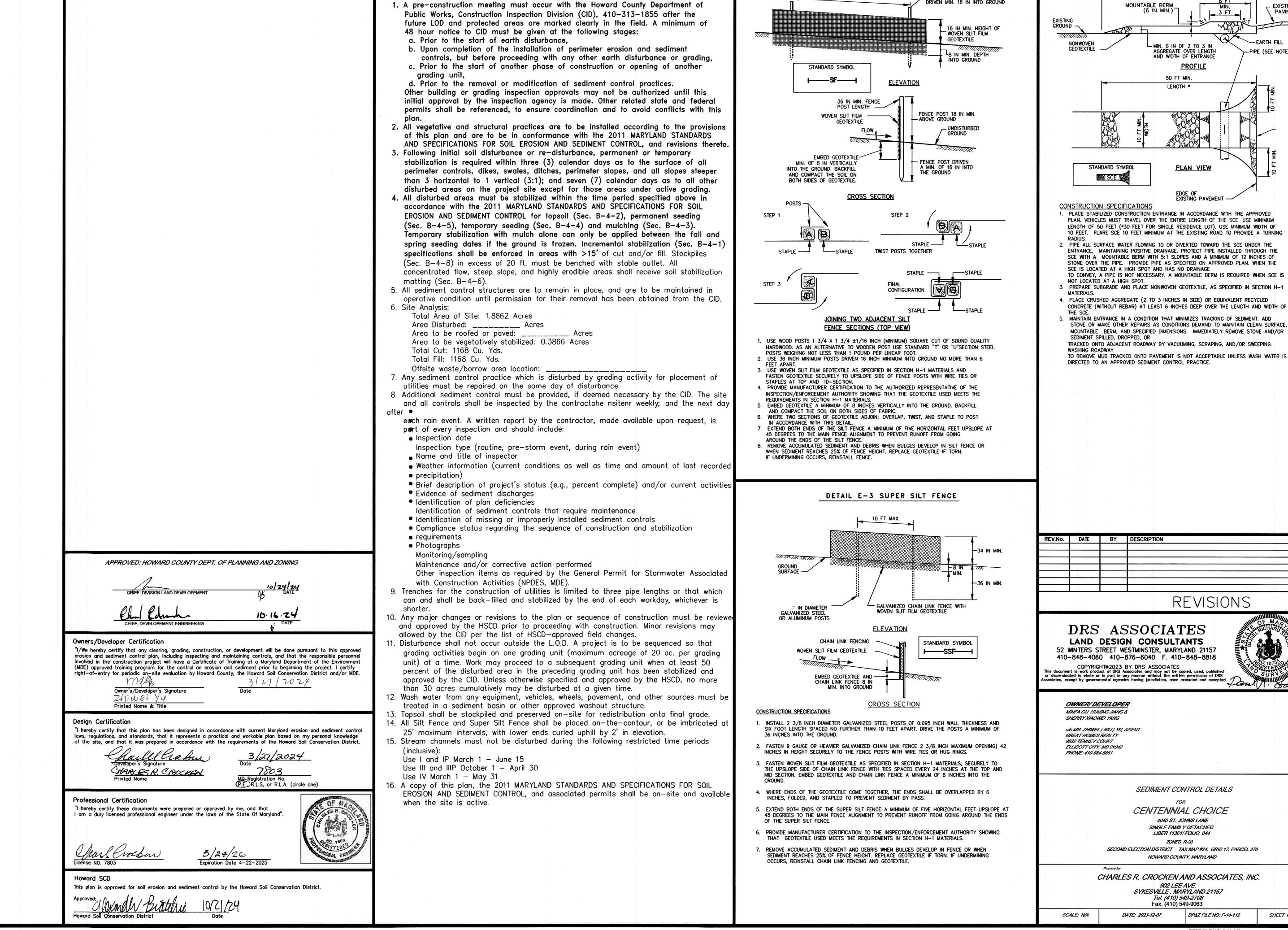
Tel. (410) 549-2708 Fax. (410) 549-9063

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

DATE: 2023-12-07

DP&Z FILE NO: F-14-112

SHEET 7 OF 8



HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT (HSCD)

STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

SHEET 8 OF 8

1. Danily

DETAIL B-1 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

50 FT MIN.

EXISTING
PAVING

PIPE (SEE NOTE 6)

DETAIL E-1 SILT FENCE

CENTER TO CENTER