

B-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

Using vegetation as cover to protect exposed soil from erosion. To promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil.

Conditions Where Practice Applies On all disturbed areas not stabilized by other methods. This specification is divided into sections on stabilization; soil preparation, soil amendments and topsoiling; seeding and mulching; temporary

stabilization: and permanent stabilization Effects on Water Quality and Quantity Stabilization practices are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall,

reducing sediment loads and runoff to downstream areas. Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Over time, vegetation 2.

increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances within the root zone.

Sediment control practices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching, Adequate Vegetative Establishment

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

1. Adequate vegetative stabilization requires 95 percent groundcover. 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 originally specified.

B-4-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

Definition Establishment of vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes. To provide timely vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes as work progresses. Conditions Where Practice Applies Any cut or fill slope greater than 15 feet in height. This practice also applies to stockpiles.

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

A. Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes 1. Excavate and stabilize cut slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all cut slopes as the work progresses.

2. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.1): a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to convey runoff around the excavation.

b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. c. Perform Phase 2 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as necessary d. Perform final phase excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously

seeded areas as necessary. Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization

B. Incremental Stabilization - Fill Slopes 1. Construct and stabilize fill slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all slopes as the work progresses. 2. Stabilize slopes immediately when the vertical height of a lift reaches 15 feet, or when the grading

operation ceases as prescribed in the plans. 3. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner. 4. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.2):

a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct silt fence on low side of fill unless other methods shown on the plans address this area. b. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to

intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner. c. Place Phase 1 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. d. Place Phase 2 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize.

e. Place final phase fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as Note: Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the C. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications) on of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

Figure B.

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

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. 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. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans. 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.

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 test. 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

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. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.

The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible.

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 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. 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.

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. 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. 1. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas of 5 acres or more. Soil analysis may be performed by a recognized private or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for

engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses. 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 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. 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

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS SEEDING AND MULCHING

Conditions Where Practice Applies

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. 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

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.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

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

i. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should not exceed the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P2O5 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K2O (potassium), 200 pounds per acre. ii. Lime: Use only ground agricultural limestone (up to 3 tons per acre may be

applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when

iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption. iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil. B. Mulching

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

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 phyto-toxic. 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 of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

a. Perform mulch anchoring immediately following application of mulch to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon the size of the area and erosion hazard: i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor

mulch into the soil surface a minimum of 2 inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should follow the contour. ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net

dry weight of 750 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water at a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water. iii. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used. Follow application rates as specified by the manufacturer. Application of liquid binders needs to be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks.

Use of asphalt binders is strictly prohibited. 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

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS PERMANENT STABILIZATION

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 Guild, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting. c For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres, use and show the rates recommended by the soil

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 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

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 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 1000 square feet. One or more cultivars may be blended. v.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 1/2 to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Notes:Select turfgrass varieties from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Memo #77, "Turfgrass 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 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The resulting seedbed must be in such condition that future mowing of grasses will pose

e. If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedings with adequate water for plant growth (½ to 1 inch every 3 to 4 days depending on soil texture) until they are firmly established. This is not 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). 1. General Specifications

a. Class of turfgrass 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 3/4 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 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 section. d. Sod must not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival. 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.

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 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 to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 inches. Water sod during the heat of the day to 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 1/3 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-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

TEMPORARY STABLIZATION 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.

B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS STOCKPILE AREA

A mound or pile of soil protected by appropriately designed erosion and sediment control measures To provide a designated location for the temporary storage of soil that controls the potential for erosion, sedimentation, and changes to drainage patterns.

Definition

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

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. 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 sheeting.

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.

> H-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS DUST CONTROL

> > 100 sf) | 1000 sf) | 1000 sf) | 1000 sf)

Controlling the suspension of dust particles from construction activities.

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

Areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment. 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 Vegetative Cover: See Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. 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. 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. Barriers: Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar

material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Chemical Treatment: Use of chemical treatment requires approval by the appropriate plan

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT (HSCD)

1. A pre-construction meeting must occur with the Howard County Department of Public Works, Construction Inspection Division (CID), 410-3133-1855 after the future LOD and protected areas are marked clearly in the field. A minimum of 48 hours notice to CID must he given at the following stages:

a. Prior to the start of earth disturbance, b. Upon completion of the installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading, c. Prior to the start of another phase of construction or opening of another grading

d. Prior to the removal or modification of sediment control practices. 2. All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according to the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the 2011 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 is required within three (3) calendar days as to the surface of all perimeter controls, dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes, and all slopes steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3:1); and seven (7) calendar days as to all other disturbed areas on the project site except for

4. All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in accordance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for topsoil (Sec. B-4-2), permanent seeding (Sec. B-4-5), temporary seeding (Sec. B-4-4) and mulching (Sec. B-4-3). Temporary stabilization with mulch alone can only be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates if the ground is frozen. Incremental stabilization (Sec. B-4-1) specifications shall be enforced in areas with >15' of cut and/or fill. Stockpiles (Sec. B-4-8) in excess of 20 feet must be benched with stable outlet. All concentrated flow, steep slope, and highly erodible areas shall receive soil stabilization matting (Sec. B-4-6).

5. All sediment control structures are to remain in place, and are to be maintained in operative condition until permission for their removal has been obtained from the CID.

5.17 3.7 *CUT/FILL NUMBERS 0.9 _ Acres ARE FOR SEDIMENT 2.8 CONTROL PURPOSES Area to be vegetatively stabilized: _ Acres ONLY. CONTRACTOR 6.833* _ Cu Yds TO VERIFY. 8,150 * Cu Yds SITE WITH AN ACTIVE GRADING PERMIT 7. Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance

8. Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the CID. The site and all controls shall be inspected by the contractor weekly, and the next day after each rain event. A written report by the contractor, made available upon request, is part of every inspection and should include:

 Inspection date • Inspection type (routine, pre-storm event, during rain event)

6. Site Analysis:

Total Area of Site:

Area to be roofed or paved:

Area Disturbed:

Total cut:

Total fill:

 Name and title of inspector • Weather information (current conditions as well as time and an=mount of last recorded • Brief description of project's status (e.g. percent complete) and/or current activities

• Evidence of sediment discharges • Identification of plan deficiencies • Identification of sediment controls that require maintenance • Identification of missing or improperly installed sediment controls • Compliance status regarding the sequence of construction and stabilization requirements

 Photographs Monitoring/sampling • Maintenance and/or corrective action performed

•Other inspection items as required by the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities (NPDES, MDE)

9. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which can and shall be back filled and stabilized by the end of each work day, whichever is shorter. 10. Any major changes or revisions to the plan or sequence of construction must be reviewed and approved by the HSCD prior to proceeding with construction. Minor revisions may be allowed by the CID per the list of HSCD-approved field changes.

11. Disturbance shall not occur outside the L.O.D. A project is to be sequenced so that grading activities begin on one grading unit (maximum acreage of 20 ac. per grading unit) at a time. Work may proceed to a subsequent grading unit when at least 50 percent of the disturbed area in the preceding grading unit has been stabilized and approved by the CID. Unless otherwise specified and approved by the HSCD, no more than 30 acres cumulatively may be disturbed at a given time. 12. Wash water from any equipment, vehicles, wheels, pavement, and other sources must be

treated in a sediment basin or other approved washout structure. 13. Topsoil shall be stockpiled and preserved on-site for redistribution onto final grade. 14. All silt fence and super silt fence shall be placed on—the—contour, and be imbricated at 25' minimum intervals, with lower ends curled uphill by 2' in elevation.

15. Stream channels must not be disturbed during the following restricted time periods • Use I and IP March 1 - June 15 • Use III and IIIP October 1 - April 30

• Use IV March 1 - May 31

16. A copy of this plan, the <u>2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL</u>, and associated permits shall be on—site and available when

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REVISION



Professional Certification. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland.

> rofessional Certification. I hereby certify that these docume were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly license

NO. DATE ENGINEERS ▲ LAND SURVEYORS ▲ PLANNERS

8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE \$\text{SUITE} 315 \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{ELLICOTT}} CITY, MARYLAND 21043} (P) 410-465-6105 (F) 410-465-6644 WWW.BEI-CIVILENGINEERING.COM OWNER: SECURITY DEVELOPMENT, LLC P.O. BOX 417 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21041 410-465-4244

BENCHMARK

ENGINEERING, INC

ROCKBURN ESTATES LOTS 1 thru 11 AND OPEN SPACE LOTS 12 thru 16 (A SUBDIVISION OF PARCEL 628) TAX MAP: 31 - GRID: 22 - PARCEL: 628 - ZONED: R-20 5333 KERGER ROAD

ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1 HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES

SCALE: AS SHOWN

OCTOBER 2, 2017

F-17-097

BEI PROJECT NO: 2706

4 of 15

Cl Malagari	10-3-17
	DATE
DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE	
"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE IT THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL, AND THAT ALL RESINVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AU ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT."	SPONSIBLE PERSONNEL OF ATTENDANCE AT A R THE CONTROL OF
DEVELOPER STEWED & BREEZED W	DATE
THIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIM HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.	4/7/17
HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT	DATE
APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS	10/17/2017
CHIEF, BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS	DATE
APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANT	NING AND ZONING

DATE

10.31.17

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE 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 DISTRICT

Fertilizer Rate Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3): Tall Fescue/Kentucky (10-20-20) Seed Misture (from Table B.3): Bluegrass Seeding Seeding Application P2O5 | K2O Rate (lb/ac. Dates Depths Mar 1 to May 15 1/4 - 1/2 in 60 Fescue, Tall Aug 1 to Oct 15 45 poun | 1/4 - 1/2 in | per acre | 90 lb/ac | 90 lb/ac | 2 tons/ac Mar 1 to May 15 9 Bluegrass, Kentucky (1.0 lb/ (2 lb/ 2 lb/ (90lb/

1/4 - 1/2 in

Permanent Seeding Summary

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

Seeding rates for the warm season grasses are in pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS). Actual planting rates shall be adjusted to reflect percent seed germination and purity, astested. Adjustments are usually not needed for the cool-season grasses. Seeding rates listed above are for temporary seedings, when planted alone. When planted as a nurse crop with permanent seed mixes, use 1/3 of the seeding rate listed above for barley, oats, and wheat. For smaller-seeded grasses (annual ryegrass, pearl millet, foxtail millet), do not exceed more than 5% (by weight) of the overall permanent seeding mix. Cereal rye generally should not be used as a nurse crop, unless planting will occur very late fall beyond the seeding dates for other temporary seedings. Cereal rye has allelopathic properties that inhibit the germination and growth of other plants. If it must be used as a nurse crop, seed at 1/3 of the rate listed above.

Oats are the recommended nurse crop for warm-season grasses

2 For sandy soils, plant seeds at twice the depth listed above.

3 The planting dates listed are averages for each Zone and may require adjustment to reflect local conditions, especially near the

DEVELOPER:

SECURITY DEVELOPMENT, LLC

P.O. BOX 417

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21041

410-465-4244

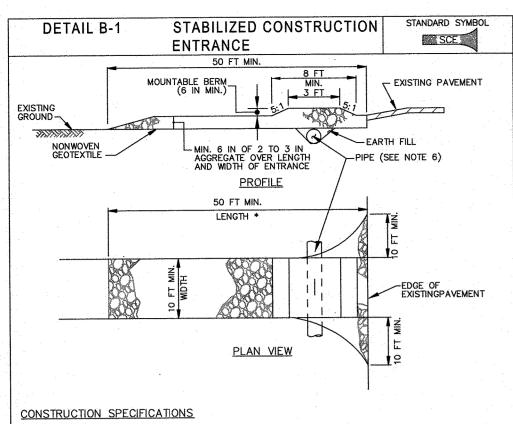
DESIGN: DBT/NAF | DRAWN: DBT/NAF

AS-BUILT

J-\2706 FRANCIS-KISS\dwa\7003.dwa, 10/2/2017 4:45:05 FM

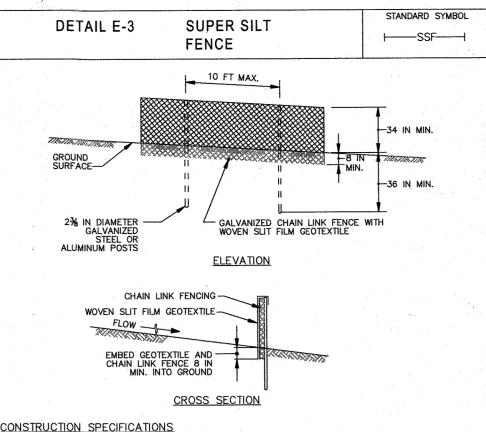
CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION



- PLACE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN. VEHICLES MUST TRAVEL OVER THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE SCE. USE MINIMUM LENGTH OF 50 FEET (*30 FEET FOR SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT). USE MINIMUM WIDTH OF 10 FEET. FLARE SCE 10 FEET MINIMUM AT THE EXISTING ROAD TO PROVIDE A TURNING RADIUS.
- PIPE ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING TO OR DIVERTED TOWARD THE SCE UNDER THE ENTRANCE, MAINTAINING POSITIVE DRAINAGE. PROTECT PIPE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SCE WITH A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES AND A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES OF STONE OVER THE PIPE. PROVIDE PIPE AS SPECIFIED ON APPROVED PLAN. WHEN THE SCE IS LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT AND HAS NO DRAINAGE TO CONVEY, A PIPE IS NOT NECESSARY. A MOUNTABLE BERM IS REQUIRED WHEN SCE IS
- PREPARE SUBGRADE AND PLACE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE, AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS. PLACE CRUSHED AGGREGATE (2 TO 3 INCHES IN SIZE) OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE (WITHOUT REBAR) AT LEAST 6 INCHES DEEP OVER THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE SCE.
- MAINTAIN ENTRANCE IN A CONDITION THAT MINIMIZES TRACKING OF SEDIMENT. ADD STONE OR MAKE OTHER REPAIRS AS CONDITIONS DEMAND TO MAINTAIN CLEAN SURFACE, MOUNTABLE BERM, AND SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS. IMMEDIATELY REMOVE STONE AND/OR SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, OR TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT ROADWAY BY VACUUMING, SCRAPING, AND/OR SWEEPING. WASHIN ROADWAY TO REMOVE MUD TRACKED ONTO PAVEMENT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE UNLESS WASH WATER IS DIRECTED TO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTALL 2% INCH DIAMETER GALVANIZED STEEL POSTS OF 0.095 INCH WALL THICKNESS AND SIX FOOT LENGTH SPACED NO FURTHER THAN 10 FEET APART. DRIVE THE POSTS A MINIMUM OF 36 INCHES INTO THE GROUND.

- FASTEN 9 GAUGE OR HEAVIER GALVANIZED CHAIN LINK FENCE (2% INCH MAXIMUM OPENING) 42 INCHES IN HEIGHT SECURELY TO THE FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR HUG RINGS.
- FASTEN WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS, SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24 INCHES AT THE TOP AND MID SECTION. EMBED GEOTEXTILE AND CHAIN LINK FENCE A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES INTO THE GROUND. WHERE ENDS OF THE GEOTEXTILE COME TOGETHER, THE ENDS SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY 6 INCHES, FOLDED, AND STAPLED TO PREVENT SEDIMENT BY PASS.
- EXTEND BOTH ENDS OF THE SUPER SILT FENCE A MINIMUM OF FIVE HORIZONTAL FEET UPSLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE ENDS
- PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWING
- THAT GEOTEXTILE USED MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN FENCE OR WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES 25% OF FENCE HEIGHT. REPLACE GEOTEXTILE IF TORN. IF UNDERMINING OCCURS, REINSTALL CHAIN LINK FENCING AND GEOTEXTILE.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

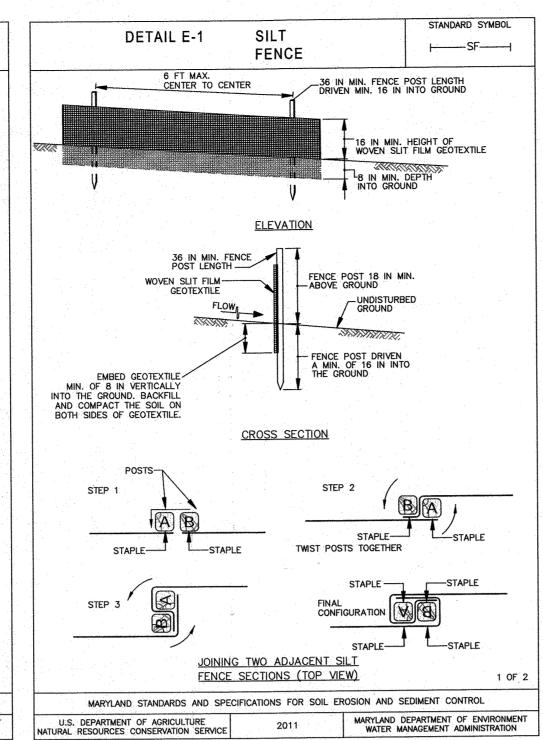
CURB INLET

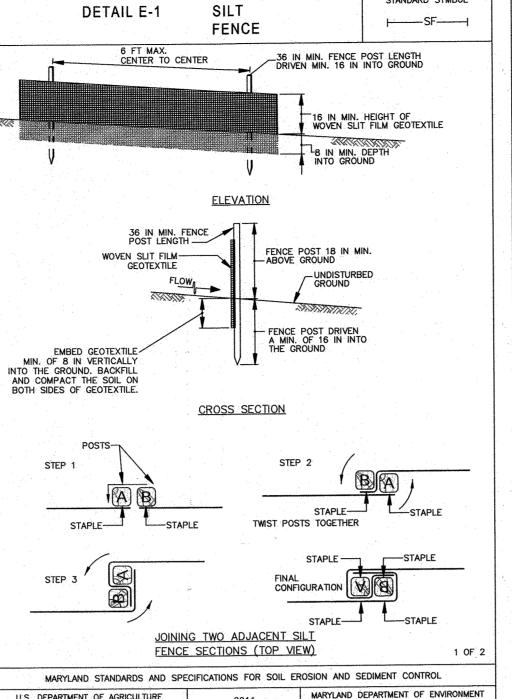
PROTECTION

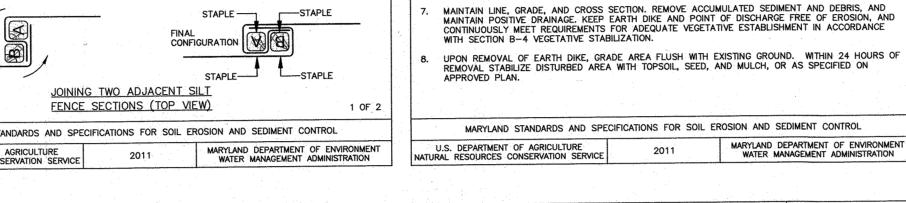
DETAIL E-9-3

STANDARD SYMBOL

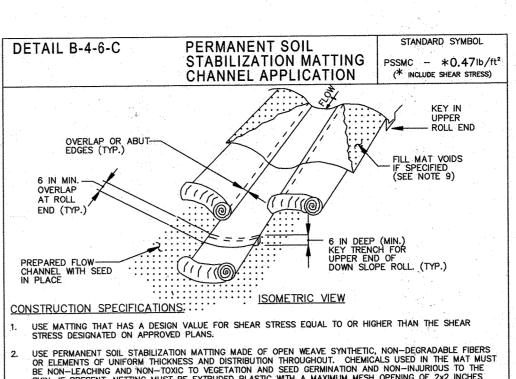
CIP







STANDARD SYMBOL



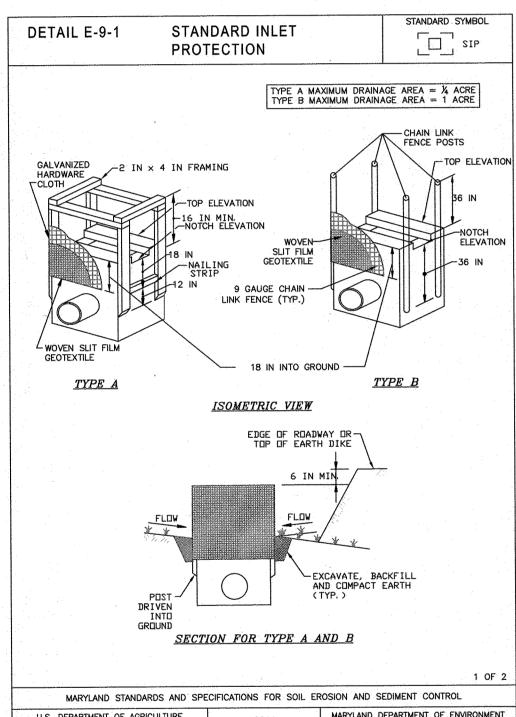
USE PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING MADE OF OPEN WEAVE SYNTHETIC, NON-DEGRADABLE FIBERS OR ELEMENTS OF UNIFORM THICKNESS AND DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT. CHEMICALS USED IN THE MAT MUST BE NON-LEACHING AND NON-TOXIC TO VEGETATION AND SEED GERMINATION AND NON-INJURIOUS TO THE SKIN. IF PRESENT, NETTING MUST BE EXTRUDED PLASTIC WITH A MAXIMUM MESH OPENING OF 2x2 INCHES AND SUFFICIENTLY BONDED OR SEWN ON 2 INCH CENTERS ALONG LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF THE MATERIAL TO PREVENT SEPARATION OF THE NET FROM THE PARENT MATERIAL.

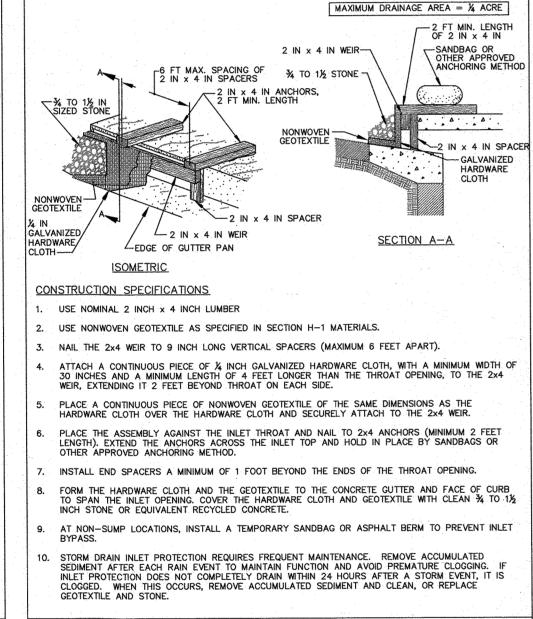
SECURE MATTING USING STEEL STAPLES OR WOOD STAKES. STAPLES MUST BE "U" OR "T" SHAPED STEEL WIRE HAVING A MINIMUM GAUGE OF NO. 11 AND NO. 8 RESPECTIVELY. "U" SHAPED STAPLES MUST AVERAGE 1 TO 1 ½ INCHES WIDE AND BE A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES LONG. "T" SHAPED STAPLES MUST HAVE A MINIMUM 8 INCH MAIN LEG, A MINIMUM 1 INCH SECONDARY LEG, AND MINIMUM 4 INCH HEAD. WOOD STAKES MUST BE ROUGH—SAWN HARDWOOD, 12 TO 24 INCHES IN LENGTH, 1x3 INCH IN CROSS SECTION, AND WEDGE SHAPE AT THE BOTTOM.

PERFORM FINAL GRADING, TOPSOIL APPLICATION, SEEDBED PREPARATION, AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS. PLACE MATTING WITHIN 48 HOURS OF COMPLETING SEEDING OPERATIONS, UNLESS END OF WORKDAY STABILIZATION IS SPECIFIED ON THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN.

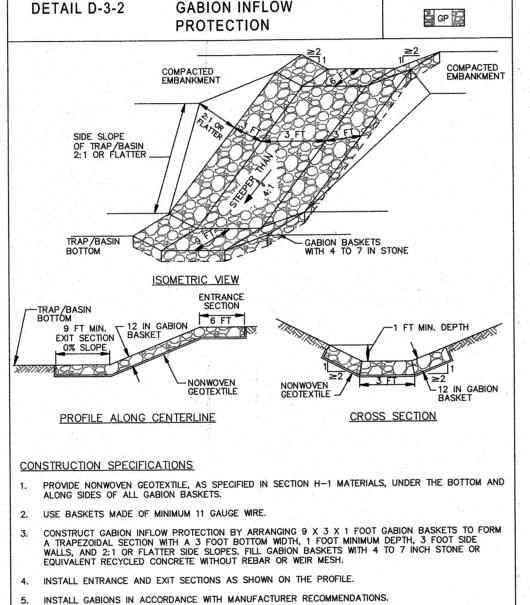
- UNROLL MATTING IN DIRECTION OF WATER FLOW, CENTERING THE FIRST ROLL ON THE CHANNEL CENTER LINE. WORK FROM CENTER OF CHANNEL OUTWARD WHEN PLACING ROLLS. LAY MATTING SMOOTHLY AND FIRMLY UPON THE SEEDED SURFACE. AVOID STRETCHING THE MATTING.
- OVERLAP OR ABUT EDGES OF MATTING ROLLS PER MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS. OVERLAP ROLL ENDS BY 6 INCHES (MINIMUM), WITH THE UPSTREAM MAT OVERLAPPING ON TOP OF THE NEXT DOWNSTREAM MAT.
- KEY IN THE TOP OF SLOPE END OF MAT 6 INCHES (MINIMUM) BY DIGGING A TRENCH, PLACING THE MATTING ROLL END IN THE TRENCH, STAPLING THE MAT IN PLACE, REPLACING THE EXCAVATED MATERIAL, AND TAMPING TO SECURE THE MAT END IN THE KEY.
- STAPLE/STAKE MAT IN A STAGGERED PATTERN ON 4 FOOT (MAXIMUM) CENTERS THROUGHOUT AND 2 FOOT (MAXIMUM) CENTERS ALONG SEAMS, JOINTS, AND ROLL ENDS.
- IF SPECIFIED BY THE DESIGNER OR MANUFACTURER AND DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF MAT BEING INSTALLED, ONCE THE MATTING IS KEYED AND STAPLED IN PLACE, FILL THE MAT VOIDS WITH TOP SOIL OR GRANULAR MATERIAL AND LIGHTLY COMPACT OR ROLL TO MAXIMIZE SOIL/MAT CONTACT WITHOUT CRUSHING MAT.
- ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN VEGETATION SO THAT REQUIREMENTS FOR ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT ARE CONTINUOUSLY MET IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION B-4 VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE TURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE





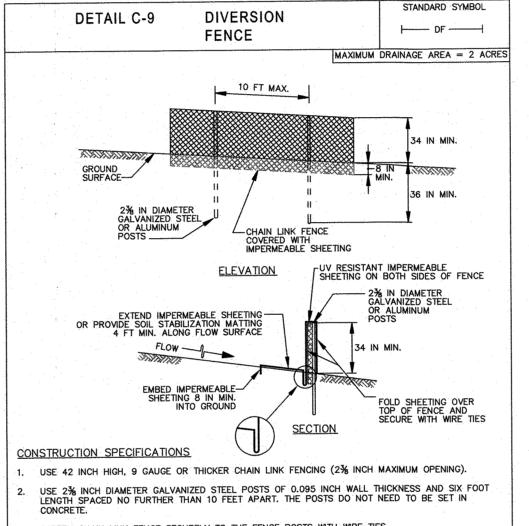
MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL



MAINTAIN LINE, GRADE, AND CROSS SECTION. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS. KEEP POINTS OF INFLOW AND OUTFLOW FREE OF EROSION

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE



EARTH

DIKE

CROSS SECTION

SEED WITH SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING OR LINE WITH SOD.

DUE TO FIELD CONDITIONS AS NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN POSITIVE DRAINAGE.

PROVIDE OUTLET PROTECTION AS REQUIRED ON APPROVED PLAN.

WATER DIVERSION WITHIN 24 HOURS OF INSTALLATION.

2:1 SLOPE OR FLATTER-

VVVVVVV

WATER DIVERSION.)

PLAN VIEW

FLOW CHANNEL STABILIZATION

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

GROUND

A-3/B-3

-2:1 SLOPE OR FLATTER

SEED WITH STRAW MULCH AND TACK. (NOT ALLOWED FOR CLEAR

4 TO 7 INCH STONE OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE PRESSED INTO SOIL A MINIMUM OF 7 INCHES AND FLUSH WITH GROUND.

REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF ALL TREES, BRUSH, STUMPS, OBSTRUCTIONS, AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL SO AS NOT TO INTERFERE WITH PROPER FUNCTION OF EARTHDIKE.

CONSTRUCT FLOW CHANNEL ON AN UNINTERRUPTED, CONTINUOUS GRADE, ADJUSTING THE LOCATION

STABILIZE EARTH DIKE WITHIN THREE DAYS OF INSTALLATION. STABILIZE FLOW CHANNEL FOR CLEAR

EXCAVATE OR SHAPE EARTH DIKE TO LINE, GRADE, AND CROSS SECTION AS SPECIFIED. BANK PROJECTIONS OR OTHER IRREGULARITIES ARE NOT ALLOWED.

PLACE DESIGNATION (e.g. A-1) ON FLOW CHANNEL SIDE OF DIKE

DIKE TYPE

q - DIKE HEIGHT 18 IN MIN. 30 IN MIN.

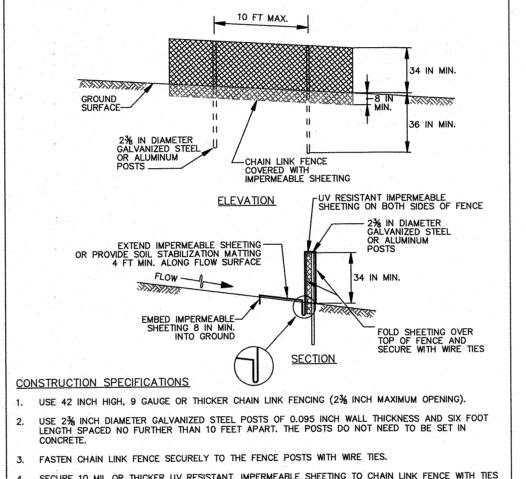
b - DIKE WIDTH 24 IN MIN. 36 IN MIN.

c - FLOW WIDTH 4 FT MIN. 6 FT MIN. d - FLOW DEPTH 12 IN MIN. 24 IN MIN.

- FASTEN CHAIN LINK FENCE SECURELY TO THE FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES. SECURE 10 MIL OR THICKER UV RESISTANT, IMPERMEABLE SHEETING TO CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24 INCHES AT TOP, MID SECTION, AND BELOW GROUND SURFACE.
- EXTEND SHEETING A MINIMUM OF 4 FEET ALONG FLOW SURFACE AND EMBED END A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES INTO GROUND. SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF IMPERMEABLE SHEETING ALONG FLOW SURFACE.
- WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF SHEETING ADJOIN EACH OTHER, OVERLAP BY 6 INCHES AND FOLD WITH SEAM FACING DOWNGRADE.

KEEP FLOW SURFACE ALONG DIVERSION FENCE AND POINT OF DISCHARGE FREE OF EROSION. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS. MAINTAIN POSITIVE DRAINAGE. REPLACE IMPERMEABLE SHEETING IF TORN. IF UNDERMINING OCCURS, REINSTALL FENCE.

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



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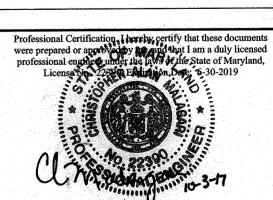


Professional Certification. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duty licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland. License No. 2/243 Expiration Date: 12-21-2022

REVISION NO. DATE

BENCHMARK ENGINEERS ▲ LAND SURVEYORS ▲ PLANNERS ENGINEERING, INC. 8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE ▲ SUITE 315 ▲ ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 (P) 410-465-6105 (F) 410-465-6644

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DEVELOPER: SECURITY DEVELOPMENT, LLC P.O. BOX 417 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21041 410-465-4244

DESIGN: DBT/NAF | DRAWN: DBT/NAF

TAX MAP: 31 - GRID: 22 - PARCEL: 628 - ZONED: R-20 5333 KERGER ROAD **ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1** HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

AS SHOWN

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DETAILS BEI PROJECT NO: 2706 OCTOBER 2, 2017

ROCKBURN ESTATES

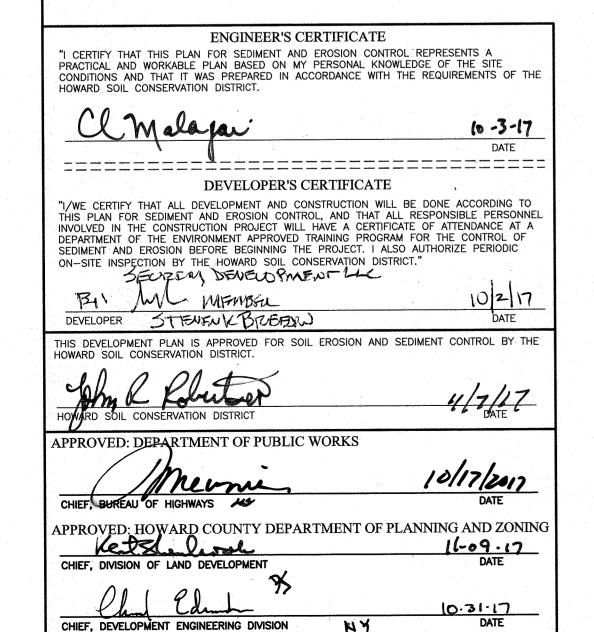
LOTS 1 thru 11 AND OPEN SPACE LOTS 12 thru 16

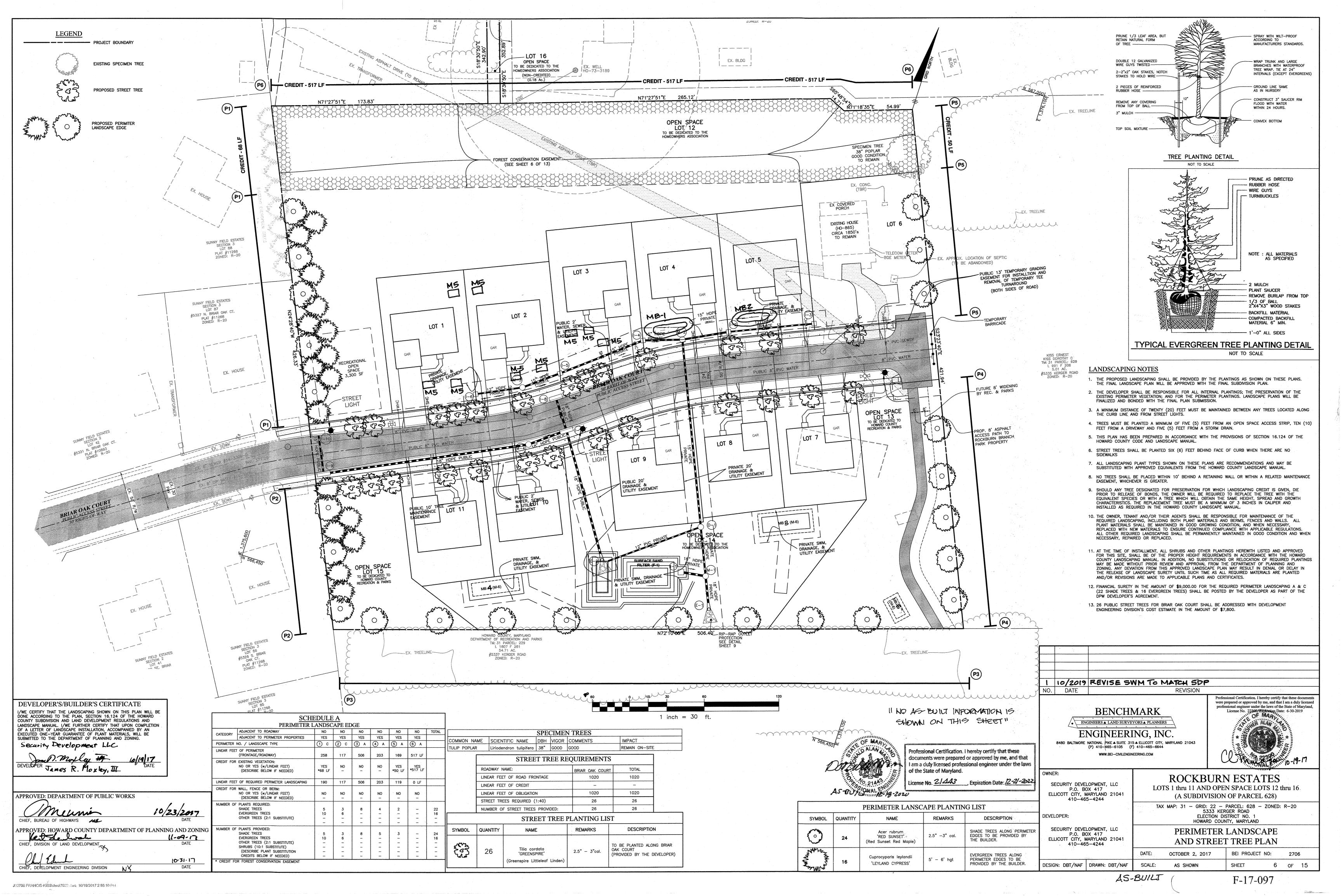
(A SUBDIVISION OF PARCEL 628)

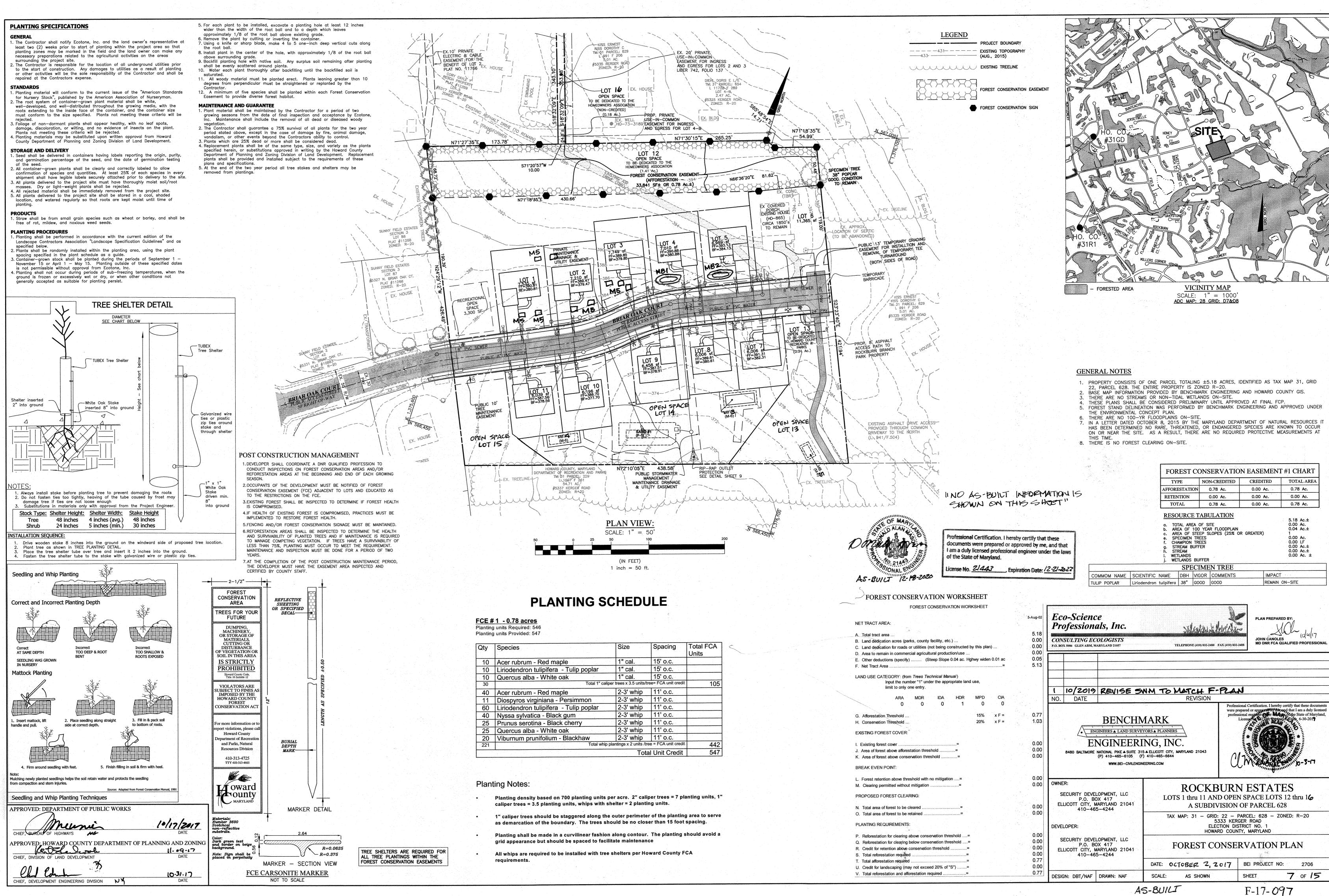
SCALE: AS-BUILT

F-17-097

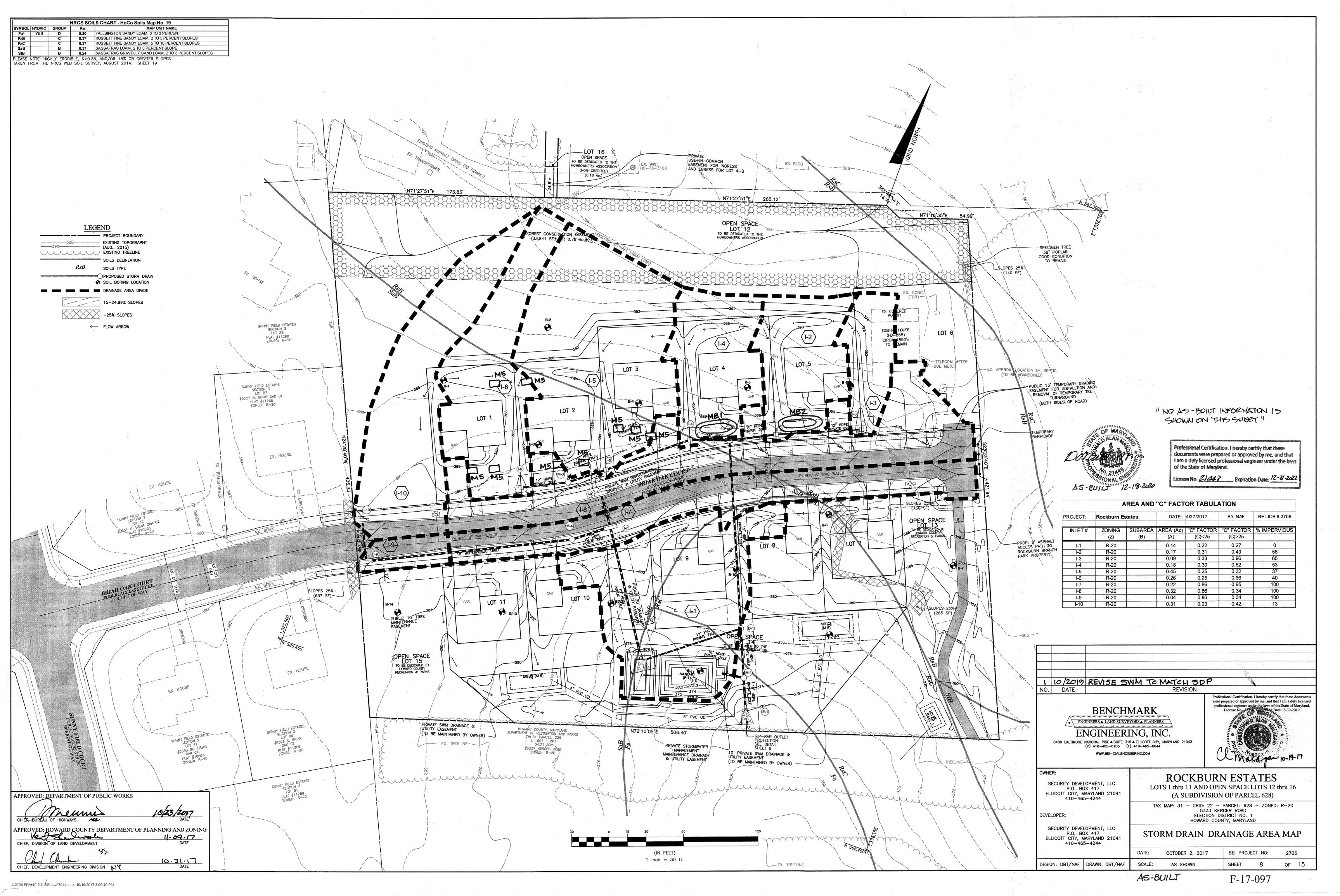
5 OF 15

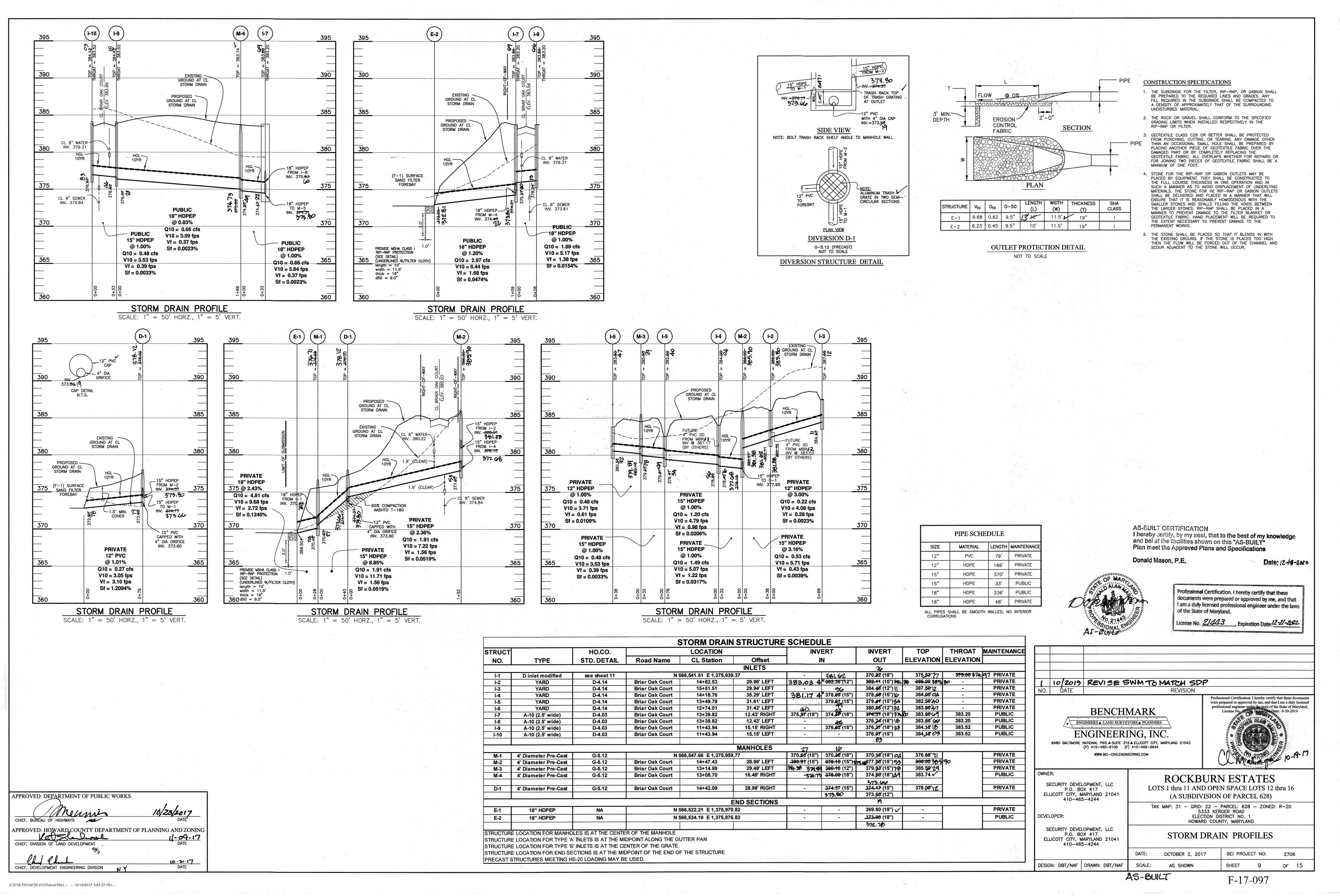


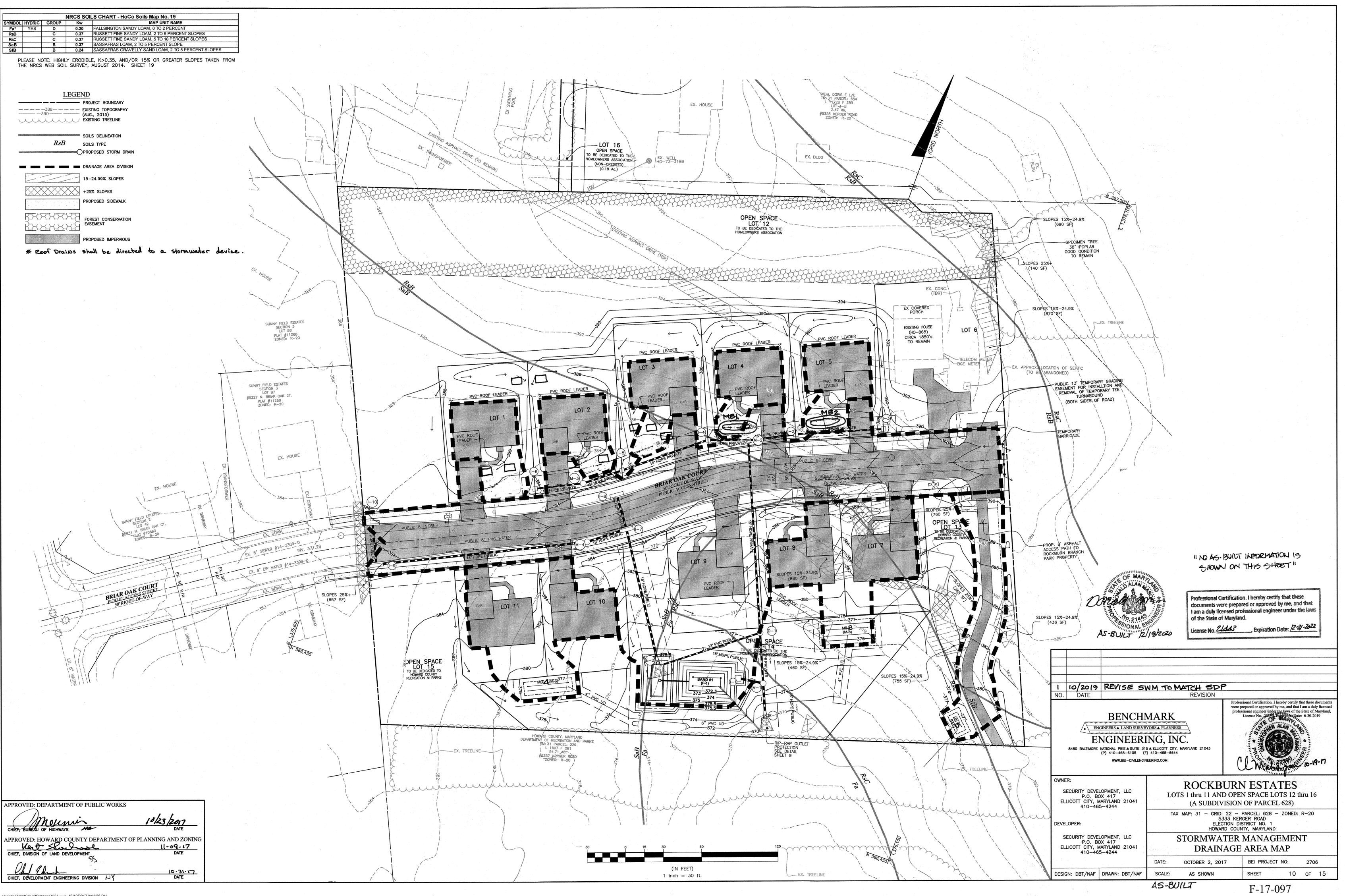


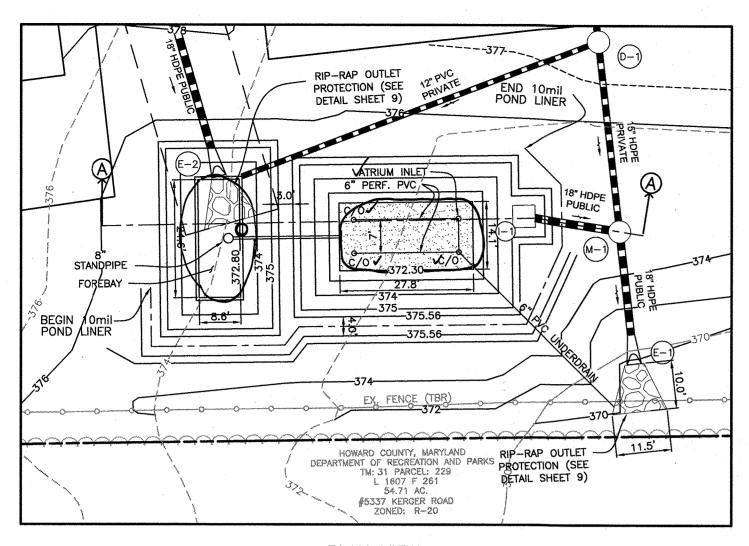


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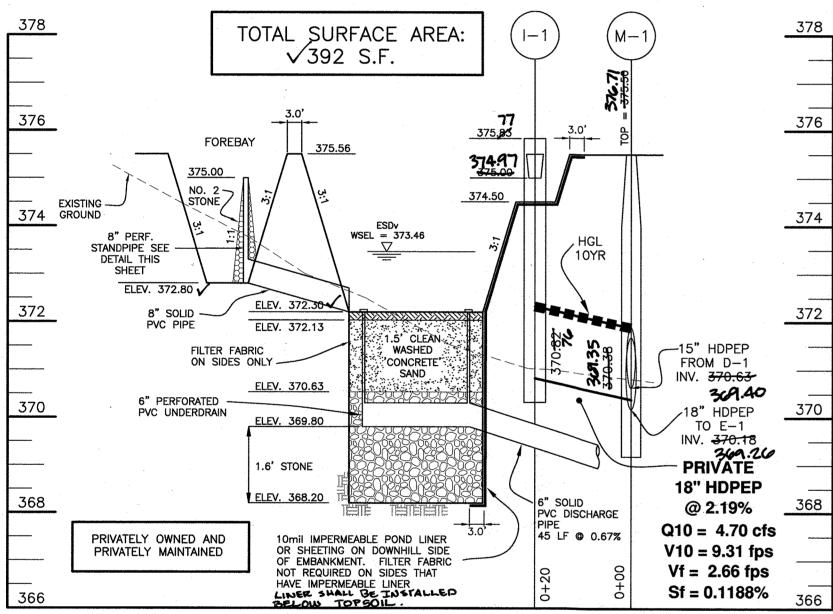








PLAN VIEW
(F-1) SURFACE SAND FILTER



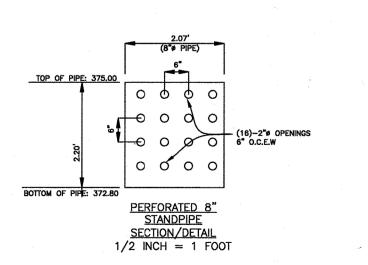
CROSS-SECTION A-A THROUGH (F-1) SURFACE SAND FILTER

SCALE: 1"=10' HORZ., 1"=1' VERT.

10/23/2017

4-09-17

10.31.17



APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONIN

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND PRIVATELY MAINTAINED (F-1) SURFACE SAND FILTER

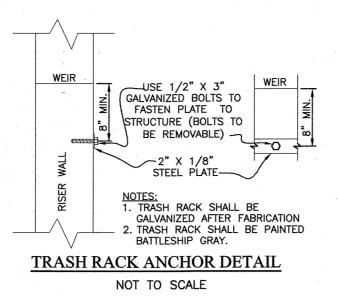
ROUTINE MAINTENANCE (BY HOA)

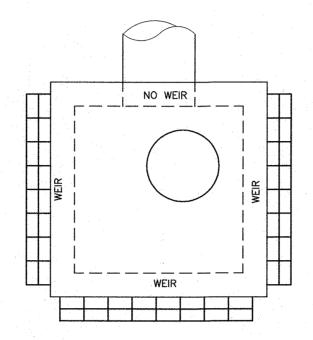
THAN 12 INCHES.

- THE STORMWATER WETLAND FACILITY SHALL BE INSPECTED ANNUALLY AND AFTER MAJOR STORMS. INSPECTIONS SHALL BE PERFORMED DURING WET WEATHER TO DETERMINE IF THE FACILITY IS FUNCTIONING PROPERLY.
- 2. THE TOP AND SIDE SLOPES OF THE EMBANKMENT SHALL BE MOWED A MINIMUM OF ONCE PER YEAR, WHEN VEGETATION REACHES 18" IN HEIGHT OR AS NEEDED.
- 3. FILTERS THAT HAVE A GRASS COVER SHALL BE MOWED A MINIMUM OF THREE (3) TIMES PER GROWING SEASON TO MAINTAIN A MAXIMUM GRASS HEIGHT OF LESS'
- 4. DEBRIS AND LITTER SHALL BE REMOVED DURING REGULAR MOWING OPERATIONS
- 5. VISIBLE SIGNS OF EROSION IN THE FACILITY SHALL BE REPAIRED AS SOON AS IT
- 6. REMOVE SILT WHEN IT EXCEEDS FOUR (4) INCHES DEEP IN THE FOREBAY, IF APPLICABLE.
- 7. WHEN WATER PONDS ON THE SURFACE OF THE FILTER BED FOR MORE THAN 72 HOURS, THE TOP FEW INCHES OF DISCOLORED MATERIAL SHALL BE REPLACED WITH FRESH MATERIAL. PROPER CLEANING AND DISPOSAL OF THE REMOVED MATERIALS AND LIQUID MUST BE FOLLOWED BY THE OWNER.
- 8. A LOGBOOK SHALL BE MAINTAINED TO DETERMINE THE RATE AT WHICH THE
- 9. THE MAINTENANCE LOGBOOK SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO HOWARD COUNTY FOR INSPECTION TO INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CRITERIA. 10. ONCE THE PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INFILTRATION SYSTEM HAVE BEEN VERIFIED, THE MONITORING SCHEDULE CAN BE REDUCED TO AN ANNUAL

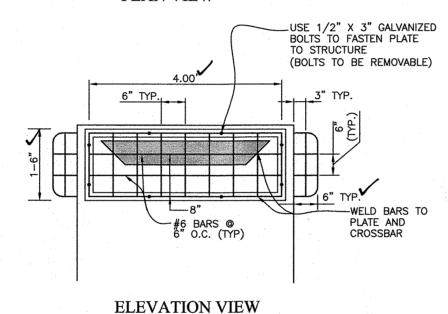
BASIS UNLESS THE PERFORMANCE DATA INDICATES THAT A MORE FREQUENT

- NON-ROUTINE MAINTENANCE (BY HOA)
- . STRUCTURAL COMPONENTS OF THE POND SUCH AS THE EMBANKMENT, THE RISER STRUCTURE AND TRASH RACK, AND PIPES SHALL BE REPAIRED UPON THE DETECTION OF ANY DAMAGE. THESE COMPONENTS SHALL BE INSPECTED DURING ROUTINE MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS.

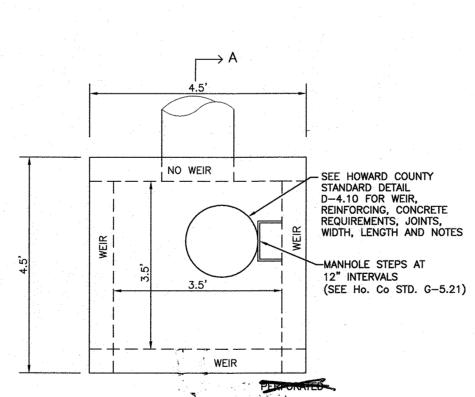




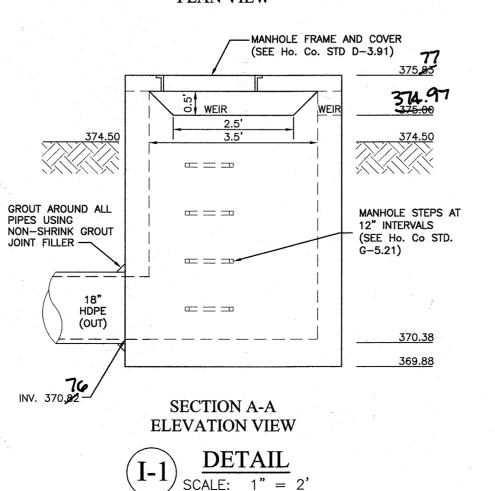
PLAN VIEW

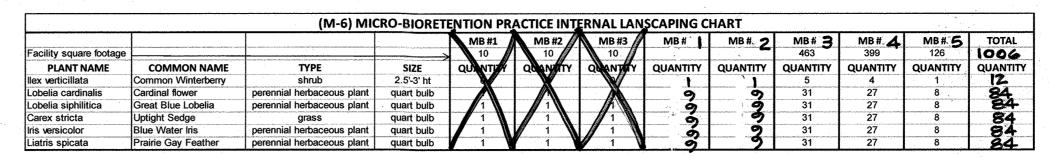


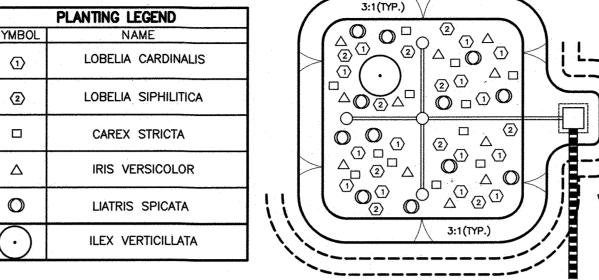
TRASH RACK



PLAN VIEW







SCHEMATIC PLANTING DETAIL FOR (M-6) PRACTICES

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION (M-6)

- THE OWNER SHALL MAINTAIN THE PLANT MATERIAL, MULCH LAYER AND SOIL LAYER ANNUALLY, MAINTENANCE OF MULCH AND SOIL IS LIMITED TO CORRECTING AREAS OF EROSION OR WASH OUT. ANY MULCH REPLACEMENT SHALL BE DONE IN THE SPRING, PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE CHECKED FOR DISEASE AND INSECT INFESTATION AND MAINTENANCE WILL ADDRESS DEAD MATERIAL AND PRUNING ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT PLANT MATERIAL IS LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING: 2000 MARYLAND STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL VOLUME II, TABLE A.4.1 AND A.4.2.
- THE OWNER SHALL PERFORM A PLANT INSPECTION IN THE SPRING AND IN THE FALL OF EACH YEAR. DURING THE INSPECTION, THE OWNER SHALL REMOVE DEAD AND DISEASED VEGETATION CONSIDERED BEYOND TREATMENT, REPLACE DEAD PLANT MATERIAL WITH ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT PLANT MATERIAL, TREAT DISEASED TREES AND SHRUBS, AND REPLACE ALL DEFICIENT STAKES AND WIRES.
- 3. THE OWNER SHALL INSPECT THE MULCH EACH SPRING. THE MULCH SHALL BE REPLACED EVERY TWO TO THREE YEARS. THE PREVIOUS MULCH LAYER SHALL BE
- 4. THE OWNER SHALL CORRECT SOIL EROSION ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS, WITH A MINIMUM OF ONCE PER MONTH AND AFTER EACH HEAVY STORM.

REMOVED BEFORE THE NEW LAYER IS APPLIED.

Professional Certification. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland.

License No. 2/443 Expiration Date: 12-21-2022



AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION hereby certify, by my seal, that to the best of my knowledge and belief the facilities shown on this "AS-BUILT" Plan meet the Approved Plans and Specifications

structural steel to be hot-dipped galvanized ASTM-A-123

Donald Mason, P.E.

Table B.3.1 Material Specifications for Sand Filters				
Material	Specification/Test Method	Size	Notes	
sand	clean AASHTO-M-6 or ASTM-C- 33 concrete sand	0.02" to 0.04"	Sand substitutions such as Diabase and Graystone #10 are not acceptable. No calcium carbonated or dolomitic sand substitutions are acceptable. No "rock dust" can be used for sand.	
peat	ash content: < 15% pH range: 5.2 to 4.9 loose bulk density 0.12 to 0.15 g/cc	n/a	The material must be reed-sedge hemic peat, shredded, uncompacted, uniform, and clean.	
leaf compost		n/a		
underdrain gravel	AASHTO-M-43	0.375" to 0.75"		
geotextile fabric (if required)	ASTM-D-4833 (puncture strength - 125 lb.) ASTM-D-4632 (Tensile Strength - 300 lb.)	0.08" thick equivalent opening size of #80 sieve	Must maintain 125 gpm per sq. ft. flow rate. Note: a 4" pea gravel layer may be substituted for geotextiles meant to "separate" sand filter layers.	
impermeable liner (If required)	ASTM-D-4833 (thickness) ASTM-D-412 (tensile strength 1,100 lb., elongation 200%) ASTM-D-624 (Tear resistance - 150 lb./in) ASTM-D-471 (water adsorption: +8 to -2% mass)	30 mil thickness	Liner to be ultraviolet resistant. A geotextile fabric should be used to protect the liner from puncture.	
underdrain piping	F 758, Type PS 28 or AASHTO-M- 278	4" - 6" rigid schedule 40 PVC or SDR35	3/8" perf. @ 6" on center, 4 holes per row; minimum of 3" of gravel over pipes; not necessary underneath pipes	
concrete (cast-in-place)	MSHA Standards and Specs. Section 902, Mix No. 3, f' _c = 3500 psi, normal weight, air-entrained; re-inforcing to meet ASTM-615-60	n/a	on-site testing of poured-in-place concrete required: 28 day strength and slump test; all concrete design (cast-in-place or precast) not using previously approved State or local standards requires design drawings sealed and approved by a professional structural engineer licensed in the State of Maryland	
concrete (pre-cast)	per pre-cast manufacturer	n/a	SEE ABOVE NOTE	

ASTM A-36

non-rebar steel

Table B.4.1 Materials S	pecifications for Micro-Bioret	ention, Rain Gardens &	E Landscape Infiltration-
Viaterial .	Specification	Size	Notes
Plantings	see Appendix A, Table A.4	n/a	plantings are site-specific
Planting soil [2' to 4' deep]	loamy sand (60 - 65%) & compost (35 - 40%) or sandy loam (30%), coarse sand (30%) &	n/a	USDA soil types loamy sand or sandy loam; clay content < 5%
Organic content	compost (40%) Min. 10% by dry weight (ASTM D 2974)		
Mulch	shredded hardwood		aged 6 months, minimum; no pine or wood chips
Pea gravel diaphragm	pea gravel: ASTM-D-448	NO. 8 OR NO. 9 (1/8" TO 3/8")	aged 6 months, minimum; no pine or wood emps
Curtain drain	ornamental stone: washed cobbles	stone: 2" to 5"	
Geotextile		n/a	PE Type 1 nonwoven
Gravel (underdrains and infiltration berms)	AASHTO M-43	NO. 57 OR NO. 6 AGGREGATE (3/8" to 3/4")	
Underdrain piping	F 758, Type PS 28 or AASHTO M-278	4" to 6" rigid schedule 40 PVC or SDR35	Slotted or perforated pipe; 3/8" perf. @ 6" on center, 4 holes per row; minimum of 3" of gravel over pipes; not necessary underneath pipes. Perforated pipe shall be wrapped with ¼-inch galvanized hardware cloth
Poured in place concrete (if required)	MSHA Mix No. 3; f _e = 3500 psi @ 28 days, normal weight, air-entrained; reinforcing to meet ASTM-615-60	n/a	on-site testing of poured-in-place concrete required: 28 day strength and slump test; all concrete design (cast-in-place or pre-cast) not using previously approved State or local standards requires design drawings sealed and approved by a professional structural engineer licensed in the State of Maryland - design to include meeting ACI Code 350.R/89; vertical loading [H-10 or H-20]; allowable horizontal loading (based on soil pressures); and analysis of potential cracking
and	AASHTO-M-6 or ASTM-C-33	0.02" to 0.04"	Sand substitutions such as Diabase and Graystone (AASHTO) #10 are not acceptable. No calcium carbonated or dolomitic sand substitutions are acceptable. No "rock dust" can be used for sand.

NOTE: SEE ACF FOCAL POINT SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANTING SOILS FOR MICRO BIO-RETENTIONS #1 THRU 5.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- **B.4.C Specifications for Micro-Bioretention. Rain Gardens, Landscape Infiltration & Infiltration Berms**
- . Material Specifications:
- The allowable materials to be used in these practices are detailed in Table B.4.1.
- 2. Filtering Media or Planting Soil:

The soil shall be a uniform mix, free of stones, stumps, roots or other similar objects larger than two inches. No other materials or substances shall be mixed or dumped within the micro-bioretention practice that may be harmful to plant growth, or prove a hindrance to the planting or maintenance operations. The planting soil shall be free of Bermuda grass, Quackgrass, Johnson grass, or other noxious weeds as specified under COMAR 15.08.01.05. The planting soil shall be tested and shall meet the following criteria:

Soil Component - Loamy Sand or Sandy Loam (USDA Soil Textural Classification) Organic Content - Minimum 10% by dry weight (ASTM D 2974). In general, this can be met with a mixture of loamy

- and(60%-65%) and compost (35% to 40%) or sandy loam (30%), coarse sand (30%), and compost (40%). Clay Content - Media shall have a clay content of less than 5%. pH Range - Should be between 5.5 - 7.0. Amendments (e.g., lime, iron sulfate plus sulfur) may be mixed into the soil
- to increase or decrease pH.
- There shall be at least one soil test per project. Each test shall consist of both the standard soil test for pH, and additional tests of organic matter, and soluble salts. A textural analysis is required from the site stockpiled topsoil. If topsoil is imported, then a texture analysis shall be performed for each location where the topsoil was

3. Compaction:

- It is very important to minimize compaction of both the base of bioretention practices and the required backfill. When possible, use excavation hoes to remove original soil. If practices are excavated using a loader, the contractor should use wide track or marsh track equipment, or light equipment with turf type tires. Use of equipment with narrow tracks or narrow tires, rubber tires with large lugs, or high-pressure tires will cause excessive compaction resulting in reduced infiltration rates and is not acceptable. Compaction will significantly contribute to design
- Compaction can be alleviated at the base of the bioretention facility by using a primary tilling operation such as a chisel plow, ripper, or subsoiler. These tilling operations are to refracture the soil profile through the 12 inch compaction zone. Substitute methods must be approved by the engineer. Rototillers typically do not till deep enough to reduce the effects of compaction from heavy equipment.
- Rototill 2 to 3 inches of sand into the base of the bioretention facility before backfilling the optional sand layer. Pump any ponded water before preparing (rototilling) base.
- When backfilling the topsoil over the sand layer, first place 3 to 4 inches of topsoil over the sand, then rototill the sand/topsoil to create a gradation zone. Backfill the remainder of the topsoil to final grade.
- When backfilling the bioretention facility, place soil in lifts 12" to 18". Do not use heavy equipment within the bioretention basin. Heavy equipment can be used around the perimeter of the basin to supply soils and sand. Grade bioretention materials with light equipment such as a compact loader or a dozer/loader with marsh tracks.

4. Plant Material:

- Recommended plant material for micro-bioretention practices can be found in Appendix A, Section A.2.3.
- Compost is a better organic material source, is less likely to float, and should be placed in the invert and other low areas. Mulch should be placed in surrounding to a uniform thickness of 2" to 3". Shredded or chipped hardwood mulch is the only accepted mulch. Pine mulch and wood chips will float and move to the perimeter of the bioretention area during a storm event and are not acceptable. Shredded mulch must be well aged (6 to 12
- Rootstock of the plant material shall be kept moist during transport and on-site storage. The plant root ball should be planted so 1/8th of the ball is above final grade surface. The diameter of the planting pit shall be at least six inches larger than the diameter of the planting ball. Set and maintain the plant straight during the entire planting process. Thoroughly water ground bed cover after installation.
- Trees shall be braced using 2" by 2" stakes only as necessary and for the first growing season only. Stakes are to be equally spaced on the outside of the tree ball.
- Grasses and legume seed should be drilled into the soil to a depth of at least one inch. Grass and legume plugs shall
- The topsoil specifications provide enough organic material to adequately supply nutrients from natural cycling. The primary function of the bioretention structure is to improve water quality. Adding fertilizers defeats, or at a minimum, impedes this goal. Only add fertilizer if wood chips or mulch are used to amend the soil. Rototill urea fertilizer at a rate of 2 pounds per 1000 square feet.

6. Underdrains:

Underdrains should meet the following criteria:

- Pipe- Should be 4" to 6" diameter, slotted or perforated rigid plastic pipe (ASTMF 758, Type PS 28, or
- AASHTO-M-278) in a gravel layer. The preferred material is slotted, 4" rigid pipe (e.g., PVC or HDPE). • Perforations - If perforated pipe is used, perforations should be 3/8" diameter located 6" on center with a
- minimum of four holes per row. Pipe shall be wrapped with a 1/4" (No. 4 or 4x4) galvanized hardware cloth. • Gravel - The gravel layer (No. 57 stone preferred) shall be at least 3" thick above and below the underdrain
- The main collector pipe shall be at a minimum 0.5% slope.
- A rigid, non-perforated observation well must be provided (one per every 1,0000 square feet) to provide a clean-out port and monitor performance of the filter.
- A 4" layer of pea gravel (1/6" to 3/6" stone) shall be located between the filter media and underdrain to prevent migration of fines into the underdrain. This layer may be considered part of the filter bed when bed thickness

The main collector pipe for underdrain systems shall be constructed at a minimum slope of 0.5%. Observation wells and/or clean-out pipes must be provided (one minimum per every 1000 square feet of surface area).

SECURITY DEVELOPMENT, LLC

P.O. BOX 417

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21041

410-465-4244

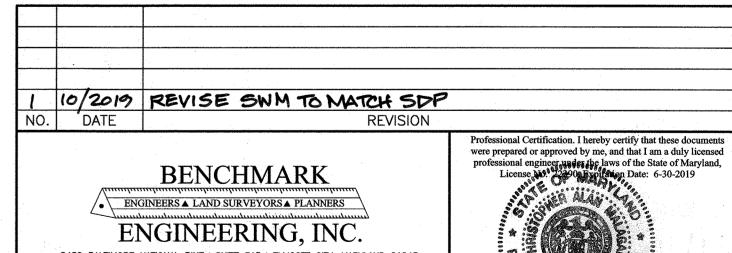
P.O. BOX 417

410-465-4244

DESIGN: DBT/NAF | DRAWN: DBT/NAF

DEVELOPER:

These practices may not be constructed until all contributing drainage area has been stabilized



8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE ▲ SUITE 315 ▲ ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 (P) 410-465-6105 (F) 410-465-6644

WWW.BEI-CIVILENGINEERING.COM

ROCKBURN ESTATES LOTS 1 thru 11 AND OPEN SPACE LOTS 12 thru 16 (A SUBDIVISION OF PARCEL 628)

TAX MAP: 31 - GRID: 22 - PARCEL: 628 - ZONED: R-20 5333 KERGER ROAD **ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 1** HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SECURITY DEVELOPMENT, LLC STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21041 SAND FILTER DETAILS AND MB NOTES DATE: OCTOBER 2, 2017 BEI PROJECT NO:

> SCALE: AS SHOWN 11 of 15

AS-BUILT

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CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

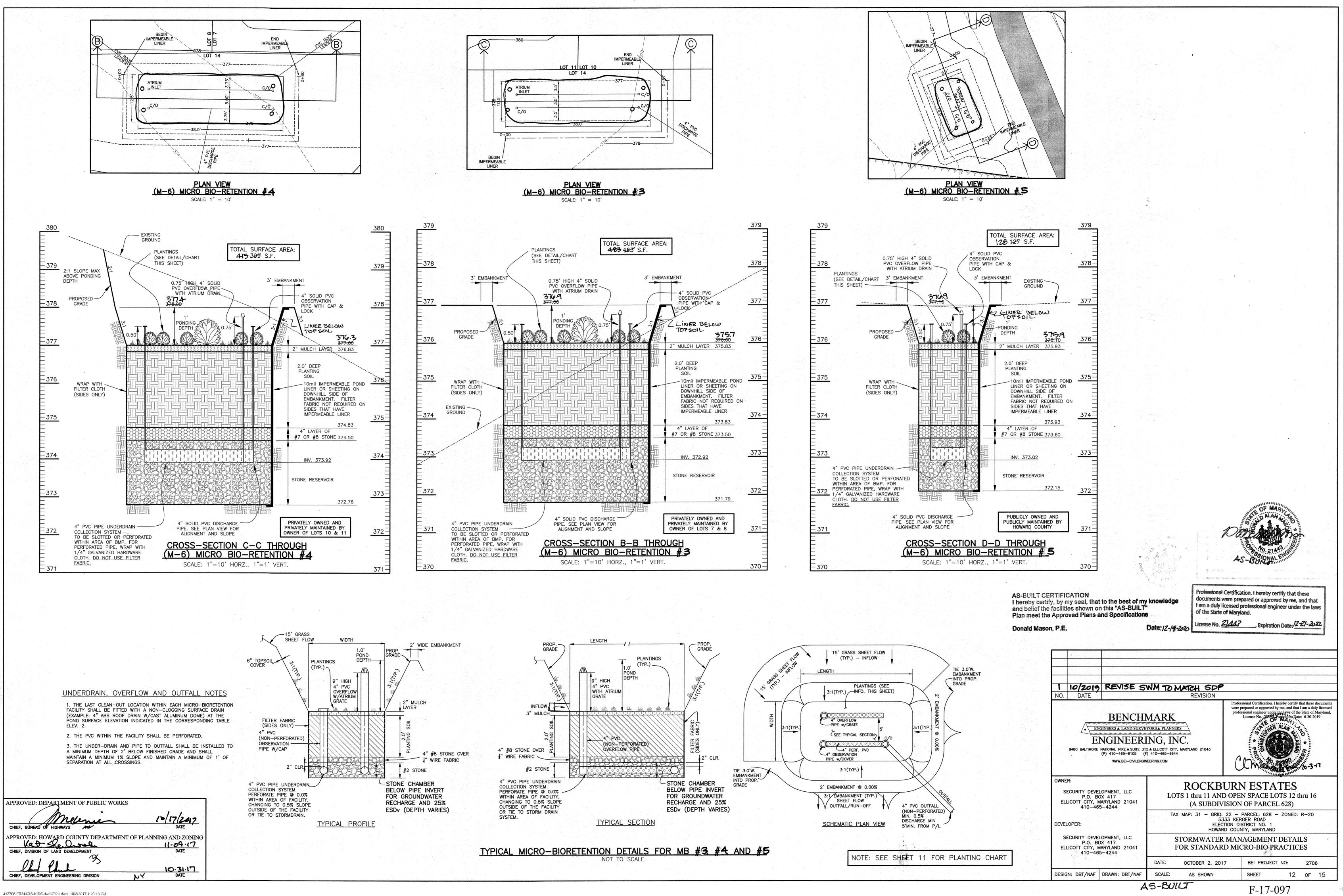
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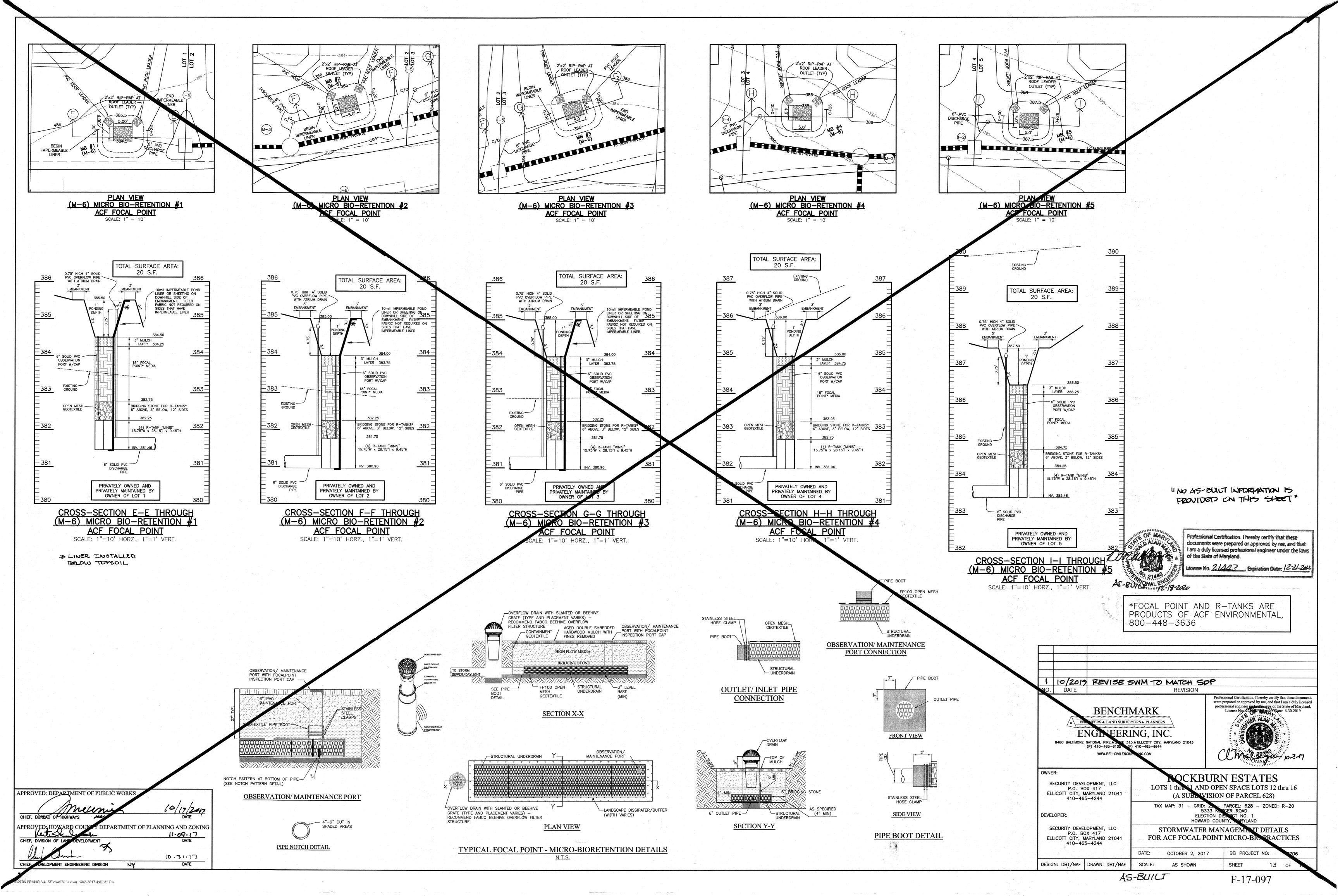
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CHIEF, BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS

KetShelrook

CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT





SPECIFICATION

HIGH PE RMANCE MODULAR BIOFILTRATION SYSTEM (HPMBS)

erformance, and Installation Specification

Summary

The following general specifications ascribe the components and installation requirements for a volume based High Performance Manular Biofiltration System (HPMBS) that utilizes physical, chemical and biological mechanisms. Sa soil, plant and microbe complex to remove pollutants typically found in urban storm was runoff. The modular treatment system in which the biologically active biofiltration media is use shall be a complete, integrated system designed to be placed in Square Foot or Linear Foot has ements per the approved drawings to treat contaminated runoff from impervious surfaces.

The High Performance Modular Biofiltration System (HPMBS) is comprise of the following

A. Plant Component

- 1. Manufacturer shall provide a regionalized list of acceptable plants.
- 2. Plants, as specified in the approved drawings/manufacturer's plant list, shall be installed at the time the HPMBS is commissioned for use.
- 3. Plants and planting are typically included in landscape contract.

B. Biofilter Component

- 1. This component employs a high performance cross-section in which each element is highly dependent on the others to meet the performance specification for the complete system. It is important that this entire cross-section be provided as a complete system, and installed as such.
- 2. As indicated in the approved drawings, the elements of the Biofilter include:
- A. A <u>mulch protective layer</u> (if specified).
- B. An advanced <u>high infiltration rate biofiltration planting media bed</u> which utilizes physical, chemical and biological mechanisms of the soil, plant, and microbe complex, to remove pollutants found in storm water runoff.
- C. A <u>separation layer which utilizes the concept of 'bridging'</u> to separate the biofiltration media from the underdrain without the use of geotextile fabrics.
- D. A wide aperture mesh layer utilized to prevent bridging stone from entering the underdrain/storage element.
- E. A modular, high filtration rate 'flat pipe' style underdrain/storage system which is designed to directly infiltrate or exfiltrate water through its surface. The modular underdrain must provide a minimum of 95% void space.

Quality Assurance and Performance Specifications

The quality and composition of all system components and all other appurtenances and their assembly process shall be subject to inspection upon delivery of the system to the work site. Installation is to be performed only by skilled work people with satisfactory record of performance on earthworks, pipe, chamber, or pond/landfill construction projects of comparable size and quality.

A. Plants

- 1. Plants must be compatible with the HPMBS media and the associated highly variable hydrologic regime. Plants are typically facultative with fibrous roots systems such as native grasses and shrubs.
- 2. Manufacturer shall provide a regionalized list of acceptable plants.

1. All plant material shall comply with the type and size required by the approved drawings and shall be alive and free of obvious signs of disease.

A. Mulch

1. Mulch, typically double shredded hardwood (non-floatable), shall comply with the type and size required by the approved drawings, and shall be screened to minimize

B. Biofiltration Media

- 1. Biologically active biofiltration media shall be visually inspected to ensure appropriate volume, texture and consistency with the approved drawings, and must bear a batch number marking from the manufacturer which certifies performance testing of the batch to meet or exceed the required infiltration (100 in/hr). A third party laboratory test must be provided to certify the 100 in/hr rate.
- 2. Within 90 days after project completion, the infiltration rate shall be confirmed at the manufacturer's expense, by a wetted condition hydraulic conductivity test.
- a. Failure to pass this test will result in removal and replacement of all media in the system at no cost to the project owner/operator.
- b. Test must utilize the equipment and follow the standard operating procedures found in the Harris County Texas manual entitled, Low Impact Development & Green Infrastructure Design Criteria for Storm Water Management (2011). acement media, if required, must be taken from a different batch than the
- all provide, at no additional cost to the project owner/operator, 3. Manufacture ofiltration system for a period of one year. maintenance of the
- 4. Pollutant Removal perform ge, composition and characteristics of the Biofiltration Media must meet or exceed the lowing minimum standards as demonstrated by testing acceptable to the project eng. er:

Pollutant	Semoval Efficiency
TSS	91%
Phosphorus	2%
Nitrogen	48%
Composition	and Characteristics
Sand – Fine	< 5%
Sand – Medium	10% - 15%
Sand – Coarse	15% - 25%
Sand – Very Coarse	40% - 45%
Gravel	10% - 20%
Infiltration Rate	> 100 inches per hour
Peat Moss*	5% - 15%
* Peat Mo	oss Specification
	Materials Review Institute
100% natural peat (no com	posted, sludge, yard or leaf waste)
Total (Carbon >85%
Carbon to Nitro	ogen Ratio 15:1 to 23:1
Lignin Cor	ntent 49% to 52%
Humie	c Acid >18%
pH	6.0 to 7.0
Moisture Co	ontent 30% to 50%
95% to 100%	passing 2.0mm sieve
> 80% pas	sing 1.0mm sieve

C. Underdrain/Storage System

- 1. Underdrain/storage components shall be manufactured in an ISO certified facility and be manufactured from at least 90% post-consumer recycled materials.
- 2. Underdrain/storage components shall meet or exceed the following characteristics:

	<u>a farangan kan dalam a farangan kan dalam a kan dalam bana dalam </u>
Property	Value
Surface Void Area	≥ 85%
Unit Weight	3.25 lbs/cf
Service Temperature	-14° to 167°
Unconfined Crush Strength	32.48 psi
180 Day Ci	reep Test
Load Applied - Initial and Sustained	11.16 psi
Creep Sustained – After 180 Days	0.20 inches
Creep Sustained – After 180 Days	1.13%
Projected Creep – 40 years	1.72%

A. Separation Mesh

1. Separation Mesh shall be composed of high-tenacity monofilament polypropylene yarns that are woven together to produce an open mesh geotextile which shall be inert to biological degradation and resistant to naturally encountered chemicals, alkalis and acids. The mesh shall meet or exceed the following characteristics:

Properties	Lest Method	Unit	MD CD			
Tensile Strength	ASTM D4595	kN/m (lbs/ft)	21 (1440) 25.3 (1733			
Creep Reduced Strength	ASTM D5262	kN/m (lbs/ft)	6.9 (471)	8.3 (566)		
Long Term Allowable Design Load	GRI GG-4	kN/m (lbs/ft)	5.9 (407)	7.2 (490)		
UV Resistance (at 500 hours)		% strength retained	90			
Aperture Size (machine direction)	-	mm (in)	2 (0.08)		2 (0.08)	
Aperture Size (cross machine direction)	÷	mm (in)	2 (0.08)			
Mass/Unit Area	ASTM D5261	g/m² (oz/yd²)	197 (5.8)			

B. Bridging Stone

- 1. Bridging Stone shall be 3/8" pea gravel, or other diameter sized to prevent migration of filter media, as specified by manufacturer.
- 2. Stone must be washed and free from sediment, soil and contaminants.

Delivery, Storage and Handling

- A. Protect all materials from damage during delivery and store UV sensitive materials under tarp to protect from sunlight including all plastics, when time from delivery to installation exceeds one week. Storage should occur on smooth surfaces, free from dirt, mud, and
- Biofiltration media shall be segregated from any other aggregate materials and shall be tected against contamination, including contamination from any stormwater runoff from a eas of the site which are not stabilized.

A. Product Data

II. Submittals

1. Submit manufacturer's poduct data and approved Installation Manual as well as manufacturer's Operations and Maintenance Manual for the system. It will be the responsibility of the system owner operator or their contractor to ensure the system is operated and maintained in accordance with the manual.

B. Certification

1. must bear a batch number marking from the manufacturer which matches a letter from the manufacturer certifying performance testing of the batch to meet or exceed the required infiltration rate.

A. Drawings

1. Manufacturer shall provide dimensional drawings including details for construction, materials, specifications and pipe connections.

B. Manufacturer's Warranty

1. Manufacturer shall provide a warranty for all components of the HPMBS for a period of one year provided the unit is installed, operated and maintained in accordance with the manual. Improper operation, maintenance or accidental or illegal activities (i.e. dumping of pollutants, vandalism, etc.) will void the warranty. Biofiltration media shall be warranted to pass the post-installation infiltration test described in this document.

C. Design Computations

1. The HPMBS must be sized using a volume based sizing criteria and demonstrate, using a SCS stormwater modelling software/spreadsheet calculator that the required water quality volume (defined by the Engineer of Record) passes through the HPMBS prior to activation of the overflow device (set at elevation shown on design plans). Design computations must be provided as part of the submittal process. If local regulations have the system approved based on an alternative sizing criteria, the larger of the two computed sizes will govern.

D. Substitutions

1. Any proposed equal alternative product substitution to this specification must be submitted for review and approved prior to bid opening. Review package should include third party reviewed performance data for both flow rate and pollutant removal of biofiltration media. Pollutant removal data must follow specified protocols. All components must meet or exceed Quality Assurance and Performance Criteria indicated herein.

Project Conditions

A. Review manufacturer's recommended installation procedures and coordinate installation with other work affected, such as grading, excavation, utilities, construction access and erosion control to prevent all non-installation related construction traffic over the completed HPMBS.

B. Cold Weather

H.

Products

1. Do not use frozen materials or materials mixed or coated with ice or frost.

perimeter with highly visible construction tape, fencing

- 2. Do not build on frozen ground or wet, saturated or muddy subgrade.
- 3. Care must be taken when handling plastics when air temperature is at 40 d below as plastic becomes brittle.
- C. Protected partially completed installation against damage from other nstruction traffic when work is in progress and following completion of backfill establishing a
- is complete. D. Soil stabilization of the surrounding site muse complete before the Biofiltration System can be brought online. Soil stabilization occurs when 90% of the site has been paved and vegetated. Temporary erosion como and/or sedimentation prevention measures shall be implemented to reduce the possibility of sediments being transported into the Biofiltration System price of full stabilization of the site. Significant sediment loads can

damage the HPMP and lead to failure if not prevented or remediated promptly.

ther means until construction

A. Acceptable HPBMS

FocalPoint High Performance Biofiltration System

B. Acceptable Beehive Overflow Grate Structure (Optional)

Beehive Overflow Grate Structure with removable StormSack

C. Acceptable Manufacturer

Manufacturer:

Convergent Water Technologies, Inc. (800) 711-5428

D. Authorized Value Added Reseller

ACF Environmental (800) 448-3636

www.convergentwater.com

www.acfenvironmental.com

A. Excavation and Backfill

- 1. Base of excavation shall be smooth, level and free of lumps or debris, and co unless infiltration of storm water into subgrade is desired. A thin layer compacted base material is recommended to establish a level working olatform (may not be needed in sandy soils). If the base of the excavation is p aping or appears excessively soft, a geotechnical engineer should be consulted for advice. In many cases, a stabilization geotextile and 6" of compactable naterial that drains well will be sufficient to amend the bearing capacity of the
- 2. Most applications require 8 oz Non-Worn Geotextile or equivalent nonwoven geotextile with a nominal weight of oz per square yard to line the excavation to separate in situ soils and the WMBS. (Applications requiring water to infiltrate the in situ sub-soils should use a bridging stone rather than geotextile to provide a separation layer between the HPMBS and the in situ soils). Geotextile, when utilized, should be place on the bottom and up the sides of the excavation. Absolutely no hould be used in the water column. If an impermeable liner is specified, e installed according to manufacturer's instructions and recommendations.
- pecified backfill material must be free from lumps, debris and any sharp objects that could penetrate the geotextile. Material is used for backfill along the sides of the system as indicated in engineering detail drawings.

- 1. Examine prepared excavation for smoothness, compaction and level. Check for presence of high water table, which must be kept at levels below the bottom of the under drain structure at all times. If the base is pumping or appears excessively soft, a geotechnical engineer should be consulted for advice.
- 2. Installation commencement constitutes acceptance of existing conditions and responsibility for satisfactory performance. If existing conditions are found to be unsatisfactory contact Project Manager or Engineer for resolution prior to

Cleanup and Protection during Ongoing Construction Activity

A. Perform cleaning during the installation and upon completion of the work

fabric should be securely placed to protect the Biofiltration Media.

B. Remove from site all excess materials, debris, and equipment. Repair any damage to adjacent materials and surfaces resulting from installation.

C. If surrounding drainage area is not fully stabilized, a protective covering of geotextile

- A. Construction phase erosion and sedimentation control shall be placed to p inlet(s) to the Biofiltration System. Excessive sedimentation, particul establishment of plants may damage the HPMBS.
- B. Strictly follow manufacturer's guidelines with respect to ction of the HPMBS between Installation and Commissioning phases.

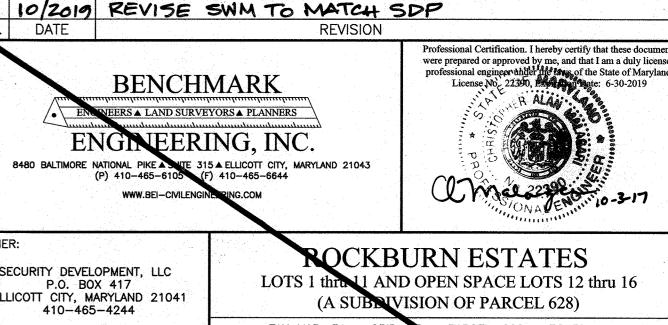
Commissioning

- A. Commissioning should nly be carried out once the contributing drainage area is fully ssioning must be carried out sooner, it is imperative that appropriate stabilized. If Com iment controls be placed to prevent the entry of excessive erosion and llutant loads into the system.
- sioning entails removing the protective covering from the Biofiltration Media, planting the plant material in accordance with the approved drawings, and placing mulch
- 1. Dig planting holes the depth of the root ball and two to three times as wide as the root ball. Wide holes encourage horizontal root growth that plants naturally produce.
- 2. With trees, you must ensure you are not planting too deep. Don't dig holes deeper than root balls. The media should be placed at the root collar, not above the root collar. Otherwise, the stem will be vulnerable to disease.
- 3. Strictly follow manufacturer's planting guidance.
- C. Cover the exposed root ball top with mulch. Mulch should not touch the plant base because it can hold too much moisture and invite disease and insects. Evenly place 3 inches of double-shredded hardwood mulch (if specified) on the surface of the media.
- D. Plantings shall be watered-in at installation and temporary irrigations shall be provided, if

11 NO AS-BUILT INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON THIS SHEET "



Professional Certification. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland.



SECURITY DEVELOPMENT, LLC P.O. BOX 417 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21041 410-465-4244 - PARCEL: 628 - ZONED: R-20 ARGER ROAD DEVELOPER: HOWARD COUNTY SECURITY DEVELOPMENT, LLC P.O. BOX 417 ACF FOCAL POINT SPECIAL CATIONS ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21041 410-465-4244

DESIGN: DBT/NAF | DRAWN: DBT/NAF SCALE: AS SHOWN

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BEI PROJECT NO:

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VELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORK

10/17/2017

11-09.17 DATE

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

AS-BUILT

OCTOBER 2, 2017

