

SHEET INDEX

## HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1. A minimum of 48 hours notice must be given to the Howard County Department of Inspections, Licenses and Permits, Sediment Control Division prior to the start of any construction, (313-1855). All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according to the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the most

SEDIMENT CONTROL", and revisions thereto. Following initial soil disturbance or redisturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within: a) 7 calendar days for all perimeter sediment control structures, dikes, perimeter slopes and all slopes greater than 3:1, b) 14 days as to all other disturbed or graded areas on the project site.

4. All sediment traps/basins shown must be ferced and warning signs posted around their perimeter in accordance with Vol. 1, Chapter 7, of the

current "MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND

HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, Storm Drainage.

5. All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in accordance with the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (Section G) for permanent seeding, sod, temporary seeding, and mulching. Temporary stabilization with mulch alone can only be done when recommended seeding dates do not allow for proper germination and establishment of grasses.

6. All sediment control structures are to remain in place and are to be maintained in operative condition until permission for their removal has been obtained from the Howard County Sediment Control Inspector. 7. Site Analysis:

Total Area of Site \_\_\_\_\_ Area Disturbed 0.45
Area to be roofed or paved 0 Area to be roofed or paved O.10 Acres
Area to be vegetatively stabilized O.35 Acres
Total Cut Total Cut Total Fill Offsite waste/borrow area location \_\_\_\_

8. Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance. Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the Howard County Sediment Control Inspector. 10. On all sites with disturbed areas in excess of 2 acres, approval of the

inspection agency shall be requested upon completion of installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading. Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made.

11. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which can be back filled and stabilized within one working day, whichever is shorter.

### HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

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

SEEDBED PREPARATION: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, disking, or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

sq. ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disk into upper three

SOIL AMENDMENTS: In lieu of soil test recommerdations, use one of the following schedules: 1) PREFERRED — Apply 2 tons per acres dolamitic limestone (92 lbs/1000sq. ft.) and 600 lbs per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs/1000

inches of soil. At time of seeding, apply 400 (bs per acre 30-0-0 ureaform fertilizer (9 | bs/1000sq. ft.) 2) ACCEPTABLE — Apply 2 tons per acres dolomitic limestone (92 lbs/1000sq. ft.) and 1000 lbs per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (23 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disk into upper three

SEEDING — For the periods March 1 thru April 30, and August 1 thru October 15, seed with 60 lbs per acre (1.4 lbs/1000sq. ft.) of Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue. For the period May 1 thru July 31, seed with 60 lbs per acre (1.4 lbs/1000sq. ft.) of Kentucky 3; Tall Fescue and 2 lbs. per acre (.05 lbs/1000sq. ft.) of weeping lovegrass. During the period of October 16 thru February 28, protect site by: Option (1) - 2 tons per acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring. Option (2) — Use sod. Option (3) — Seed with 60 lbs.per acre Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue and muich 2 tons / acre well anchored

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

MAINTENANCE — Inspect all seeding areas and make needed repairs, replacements and reseedings.

# TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

Apply to graded or cleared areas likely to be redisturbed where a short-term

SEEDBED PREPARATION: - Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking, disking, or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

SOIL AMENDMENTS: - Apply 600 lbs per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs/1000sq.

SEEDING — For periods March 1 thru April 30, and from August 15 thru October 15 seed with 2-12 bushels per acre of annual rye (3.2 lbs/1000sq. ft.). For the period May 1 thru August 14, seed with 3 lbs. per acre of weeping lovegrass (.07 lbs/1000sq. ft.). For the period November 16 thru February 28, protect site by applying 2 tons per acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring, or

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

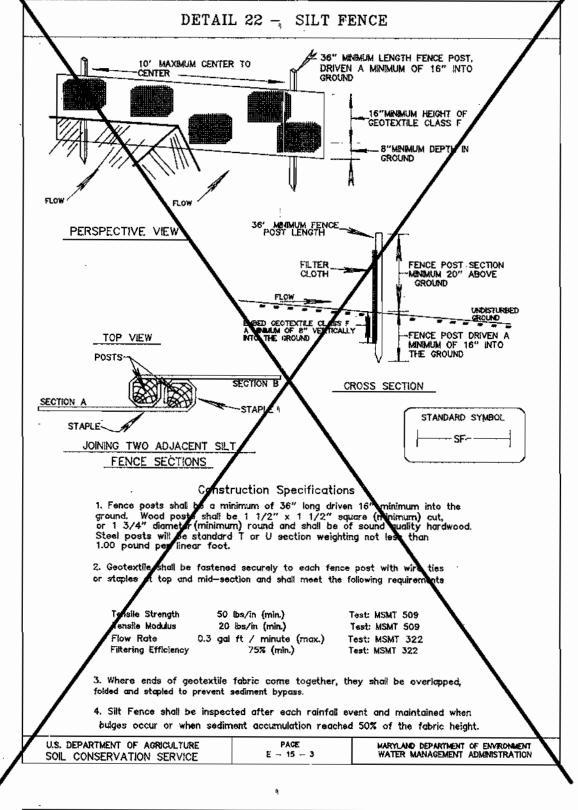
Refer to the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for additional rates and methods not covered.

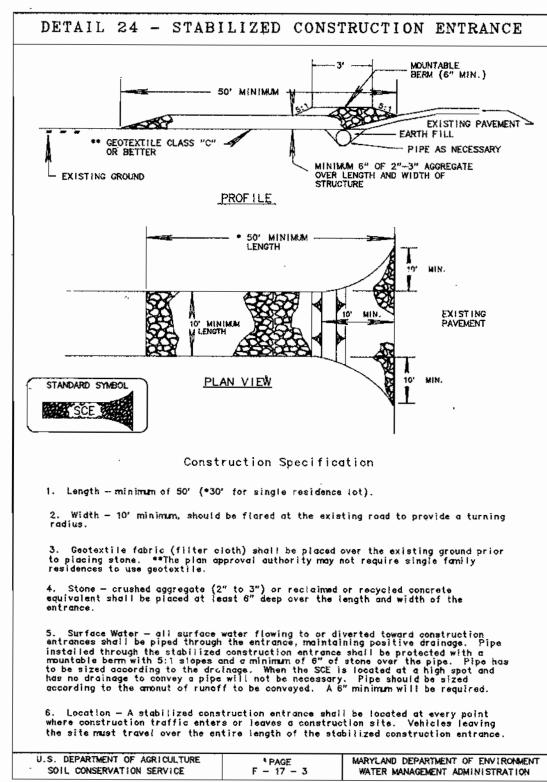
"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND/OR CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE AC-CORDING TO THESE PLANS AND THAT ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DE-

PARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL

OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ONSITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT OR THEIR

lug en 3-30-00





# 21.0 STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL

#### Definition Placement of topsoil over a prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent

vegetation

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.

## Conditions Where Practice Applies

This practice is limited to areas having 2: 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

d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible. For the purpose of these Standards and Specifications, areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design for adequate stabilization. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 shall have the appropriate stabilization shown on the plans.

# Construction and Material Specifications

Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that 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-SCS in cooperation with Maryland Adricultural Experimental

Topsoil Specifications - Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the

i. Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay Loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2" in diameter.
ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnsongrass, nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as

specified. iii. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4–8 tons/acre (200–400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedures.

For sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres:

Place topsoil (if required) and apply spil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization - Section | - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:

. On soil meeting Topsoil specifications, obtain test results dictating fertilizer and lime amenaments required to bring the soil into compliance with the following: a. pH for topsoil shall be between 6.0 and 7.5. If the tested

soil demonstrates a pH of less than 6.0, sufficient lime shall be prescribed to raise the pH to 6.5 or higher. b. Organic content of topsoil shall be not less than 1.5 percent by weight. . Topsoil having soluble salt content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used. . No sod or seed shall 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.

Note: Topsoil substitutes or amendments, dis recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil.

ii. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization — Section 1 - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

# Topsoil Application

seedbed preparation.

i. When topsciling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sediment Traps and Basins.

ii. Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4" — 8" higher in elevation. iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4" — 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall 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 on other operations shall be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water iv. Topsoil shall not be placed while 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

Alternative for Permanent Seeding — Instead of applying the full amounts of lime and commercial fertilizer, composted sludge and amendments may be applied as specified below:

i. Composted Sludge Material for use as a soil conditioner for sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres shall be tested to prescribe amenaments and for sites having disturbed greas under 5 acres shall conform to the following requirements:

a. Composted sludge shall be supplied by, or originate from, a person or persons that are permitted (at the time of acquisition of the compost) by the Maryland Department of the Environment Composted sludge shall contain at least 1 percent nitrogen, .5 percent phosphorus, and 0.2 percent potassium and have a Ph of 7.0 to 8.0. If compost does not meet these requirements, the appropriate constituents must be added to meet the requirements c. Composted sludge shall be applifed at a rate of 1 ton/1,000

Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 lb./1,000 square teet, and 1/3 the normal lime

References: Guideline Specifications, Soil Preparation and Sodding. MD-VA, Pub. #1, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland and Virginia Polytechnic Institutes, Revised 1973.

# Blaze Orange Plastic Mesh HIGHLY VISIBLE FLAGGING MAXIMUM 8 FEET USE 8' WIRE "U" TO SECURE FENCE BOTTOM

Forest protection device only.

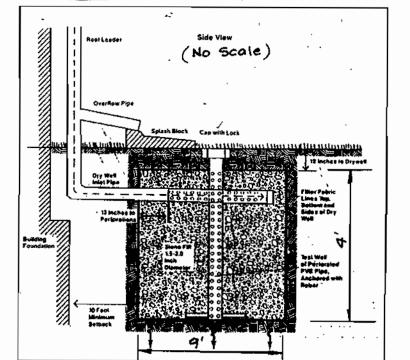
Retention Area will be set as part of the review process. Boundaries of Retention Area should be staked and flagged prior to installing

Root damage should be avoided. Protective signage may also be used.

Device should be maintained throughout construction.

WOODLAND CONSERVATION MANUAL RXHIBIT K - 8 PRINCE GRORGES COUNTY, MD

# DRYWELL DETAIL



3.4.6. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

3.4.6.1.

A dry well shall not be constructed or placed in service until all 3.4.6.2. Dry Well Preparation

Excavate the dry well to the design dimensions. Excavated materials shall be placed away from the excavated sides to enhance well stability. Large tree roots shall be trimmed flush with the sides in order to prevent fabric puncturing or tearing during subsequent installation procedures. The side walls of the dry well shall be 3.4.6.3. Fabric Laydown

The filter fabric roll shall be cut to the proper width prior to installation. The cut width must include sufficient material to conform to wall perimeter irregularities and for a 6 inch minimum top overlap. Place the fabric roll over the well and unroll a ient length to allow placement of the fabric down into the well Stones or other anchoring objects should be placed on the fabric at the edge of the well to keep the lined well open during windy periods. When overlaps are required between rolls, the upstream roll shall lap a minimum of 2 feet over the downstream roll in order to provide a shingled effect. The overlap ensures fabric continuity or the fabric

conforms to the excevation surface during aggregate placement and

3,4.6.4. Aggregate Placement and Compaction Drainage aggregate shall be placed in lifts and compacted using plate compactors. As a rule of thumb, a maximum loose lift thickness of 12 inches is recommended. The compaction process ensures fabric conformity to the excavation sides, thereby reducing the potential for

soil piping and fabric clogging.

Following aggregate placement, the fabric previously weighted by stones should be folded over the aggregate to form a 6 inch minimum longitudina lap. The desired fill soil should be placed over the lap at sufficient intervals to maintain the lap during subsequent backfilling.

Care shall be exercised to prevent natural or fill soils from intermixing with the drainage aggregate. All contaminated aggregate shall be removed and replaced with uncontaminated aggregate. Voids Behind Fabric

Voido can be created between the fabric and excavation sides and should be avoided. Removing boulders or other obstacles from the trench walls is one source of such vaids. Natural soils should be placed in these voids at the most convenient time during construction to ensure fabric conformity to the excavation sides. Soil piping, fabric clogging, and possible surface subsidence will be avoided by this remedial process. 3.4.6.8 Unstable Excavation Sides

Vertically excavated trench walls may be difficult to maintain in areas where the soil moisture is high or where soft cohesive or cohesionless soils predominate. These conditions may require laying back of the side slopes to maintain stability; trapezoidal rather than rectangular

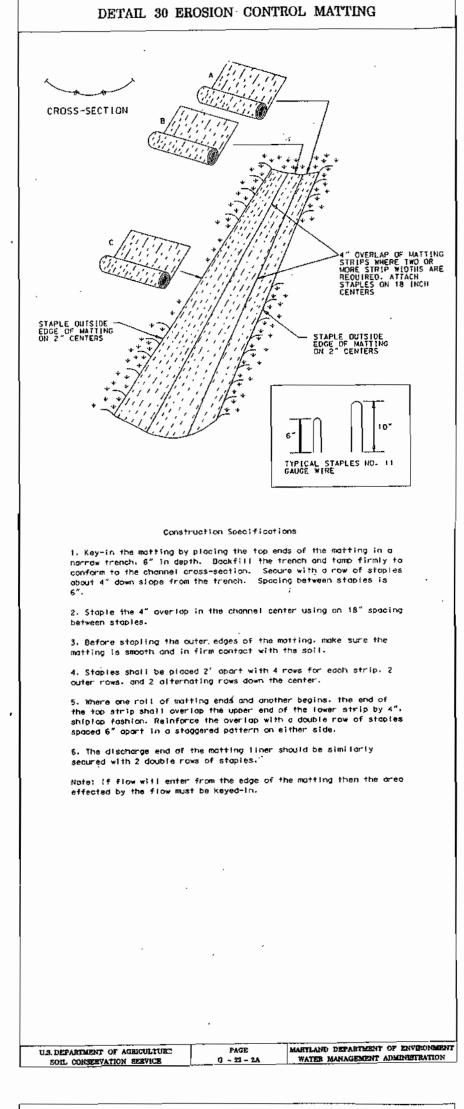
3.4.6.9. Foundation Protection

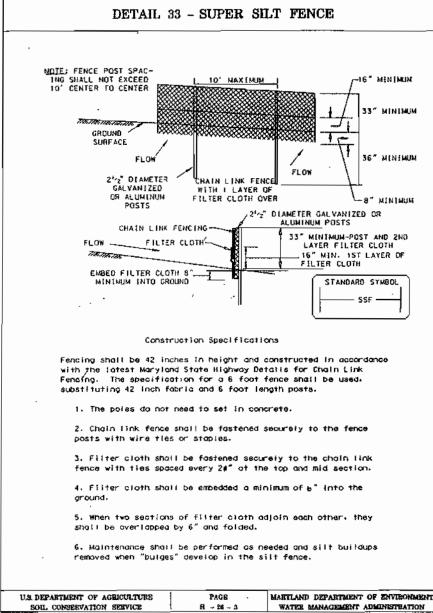
Dry wells 3 or more feet deep shall be located at least 10 feet down gradient from foundation walls. Observation Well

An observation well, as described in subsection 3.4.4.8 and Figure 3-5, will be provided. The depth of the well, at the time of installation, will be clearly marked on the well cap. MA INTENANCE

Dry wells shall be designed to minimize maintenance. However, it is recognized that all infiltration facilities are subject to clogging by sediment, oil, grease, grit and other debris. In addition, the performance and longevity of these structures is not well documented. Consequently, a monitoring observation well is required for all infiltration structures.

The observation well should be monitored periodically. For the first year after completion of construction, the well should be monitored on a quarterly basis and after every large storm. It is recommended that a log book be maintained indicating the rate of which the facility dewaters after large storms and the depth of the well for each observation. Once the performance characteristics of the structure have been verified, the monitoring schedule can be reduced to an annual basis, unless the performance data indicate that a more frequent schedule is required.





#### LDE, INC. 9250 Rumsey Road, Suite 106, Columbia, MD. 21045 (410) 715-1070 (301) 596-3424 (410) 715-9540 (Fax) SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES and DETAILS BDB NIA WESS HAVEN DRAWN DRAWING Lot 4 3 OF 3 KBW TAX MAP NO. 36 BLOCK 9 POPARCEL No. 36 CHECKED JOB NO. 6 th ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 99-033

Previous Submittal: F99-65, SDP00-23 FILE NO. ROBERT W. SIMMONS HAL C. MARKER CO., INC SDP00-111 10524 Hunters Way Laurel, Maryland 20723 (301) 776 - 8228 4201 Falconwood Place Burtonsville, MD. 20866 (301) 924-5659

5DP00-111

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE THESE PLANS HAVE BEEN REVIEWED FOR THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION "I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR ERSINNAME, SEDIMENT CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKARD PLAN BASES ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITIONS AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT."

THIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROISION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

6/1/00

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & ZONING

