

20.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

DEFINITION Using vegetation as cover for barren soil to protect it from forces that cause erosion. PURPOSE

Vegetative stabilization specifications 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, thereby reducing sediment loads and run-off to downstream areas, and improving wildlife habitat and visual resources. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice shall be used on denuded areas as specified on the plans and may be used on highly erodible or critically eroding areas. This specification is divided into Temporary Seeding, to quickly establish vegetative cover for short duration O(up to one year), and Permanent Seeding, for long term vegetative cover. Examples of applicable areas for Temporary Seeding are temporary Soil Stockpiles, cleared areas being left idle between construction phases, earth dikes, etc. and for Permanent Seeding are lawns, dams, cut and fill slopes and other areas at final grade, former stockpile and staging areas, etc. EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Vegetation, over time, will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant growth. 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 present within the root zone. Sediment control devices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and vegetative establishment to prevent large quantities of sediment and associated chemicals and nutrients from washing into surface waters.

SECTION 1 - VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION METHODS AND MATERIALS

- Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary of permanent) such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins. ii. Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually
- necessary for temporary seeding.

 iii. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having disturbed area over 5 acres.

 B. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications) Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and
- fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses. ii. Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, tree flowing and suitable for accurate application by
- approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according o the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains
- at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a *100 mesh sieve and 98-100% will pass through a *20 mesh sieve.
 Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.
- Seedbed Preparation
 i. Temporary Seeding a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" 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 should not be rolled or dragged smooth, but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater
- than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.

 Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.
- c. In corporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5 of soil by disking or other suitable means.

 ii. Permanent Seeding manern seeding
 Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment
 1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0. Soluble saits shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).
 - The soil shall contain less than 40% clay, but enough fine grained material (>30% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass of serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (<30% silt plus clay? would be acceptable. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.
 - Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration. If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil.
- b. Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3-5" to permit bonding of the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil o the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from
- sliding down a slope.

 Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.

 Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed and application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1-3" of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on newly disturbed areas.
- Seed Specifications All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.
- Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.

 ii. Inoculant The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of introgen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on 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°-80° F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.
- Methods of Seeding

 i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, or a cultipacker seeder. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen; maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P205 (phosphorous); 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium); 200 lbs/ac.

 Lime - use only ground agricultural limestone, (Up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one
- time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and
- without interruption.

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

 a. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 265 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.

 b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- iii. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.

 a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- Mulch Specifications (In order of preference) Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonable bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.
- ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)

 a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform
- Norous privated state.

 WCFM shall 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. WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.

 WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber muich will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitatio
- and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings. WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phytol-toxic.
- f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.

 Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1.	OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT	7 DAYS
2.	INSTALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AS SHOWN ON PLAN	7 DAYS
3.	CLEAR AND GRUB TO LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE	4 DAYS
4.	INSTALL TEMPORARY SEEDING	2 DAYS
5.	CONSTRUCT BUILDINGS	60 DAYS
6.	FINE GRADE SITE AND INSTALL PERMANENT SEEDING AND LANDSCAPE	14 DAYS
7.	REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AS UPLAND AREAS ARE STABILIZED	
	AND PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY E/S CONTROL INSPECTOR.	7 DAYS

- G. Mulching Seeded Areas Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

 If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch along shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in
- ii. When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1° and 2°. Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is to be used the rate should be increased to 25 tool 200.
- to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre. iii. Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 lbs. per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

 Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch
- preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard:
- A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of two (2) inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. It used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible.

 Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall be applied at a contour shall be applied at a contour shall be applied at a contour shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall be applied at a contour s
- the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons
- of water.

 iii. Application of tiquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and crest of banks. The remainder of area should be appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DER (Agro-Tack), DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Table. II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch. iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' teet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.
- Incremental Stabilization Cut Slopes All cuts slopes shall be dressed, prepared, seeded and mulched as the work progresses. Slopes
- shall be excavated and stabilized in equal increments not to exceed 15' ii. Construction sequence (Refer to figure 3 below):
- a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to convey runoff from the excavation.
 b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, dress, and stabilize.
- Perform Phase 2 excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as necessary.
 Perform final phase excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded
- Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (it required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions int he operation of completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.
- Incremental Stabilization of Embankments Fill Slopes Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plans.
- ii. Slopes shall be stabilized immediately when the vertical height of the multiple lifts reaches

 15°, or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans.

 iii. At the end of each day, temporary berms and pipe slope drains should be constructed along the top edge of the embankment to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-crosive manner to a sediment trapping device.

 iv. Construction sequence: Refer to Figure 4 (below).

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING

SOIL AMENDMENTS:

APPLY TWO TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LINESTONE (92 LBS/ 1,000 SQ.FT.) AND 600 LBS. PER ACRE 0-20-20 FERTILIZER (14 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) BEFORE SEEDING HARROW OR DISC.

APPLY 400 LBS. PER ACRE 38-0-0 UREAFORM FERTILIZER (9 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) AND 500 LBS. PER ACRE (1.5 LBS./ 1,000 SQ.FT.) OF 10-20-20 FERTILIZER.

FOR THE PERIODS MARCH I THROUGH APRIL 30, AND AUGUST

1 THROUGH OCTOBER 15, SEED WITH 100 LBS. PER ACRE (2.3 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE, FOR THE PERIOD MAY I THROUGH JULY 31. SEED WITH 60 LBS/ACRE (L4 LBS./LOGO SO.FT.) KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND

LOVEGRASS, DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 16 THROUGH

FEBRUARY 28. PROJECT SITE BY: OPTION (1) - TWO TONS PER

SEED WITH 100 LBS./ACRE KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND MULCH

OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING 200

WITH TWO TONS/ACRE WELL ANCHORED STRAW. ALL SLOPES SHOULD

POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING: OPTION (2) - USE SOO: OPTION (3) -

MULCHING:
APPLY 1 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (10 TO 90 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.)

GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL/1,000 SQ.FT.) OF EMULSIFIED

MAINTENANCE: INSPECT ALL SEEDED AREAS AND MAKE NEEDED REPAIRS,

REPLACEMENTS AND RESEEDINGS.

ASPHALT ON FLAT ACRES. ON SLOPES & FEET OR HIGHER US

348 GALLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL/1,000 SQ.FT.) FOR ANCHORING.

FOR PUBLIC PONDS SUBSTITUTE CHEMUNG CROWNVETCH AT 15 LBS/ACRE AND KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AT 40 LBS/ACRE AS THE SEEDING REQUIRMENT. OPTIMUM SEEDING DATE FOR THIS

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR

OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY

APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS LIKELY TO BE REDISTURBED

APPLY 600 LBS. PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS./

FOR THE PERIODS MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30, AND AUGUST

,000 SQ.FT. FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 16 THRU FEBRUARY

28. PROTECT SITE BY APPLYING 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WEL

MULCHING: APPLY 1 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.)

15 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15, SEED WITH 12 BUSHEL PER ACRE OF ANNUAL RYE (3.2 LB5./ACRE OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS (07 LB5./

anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in thi

OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING.

anchoring tool or 218 gallons per acre (5 gallong solf)

OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT ACRES ON SLOPES Ø FEET OR

REFER TO THE 1900 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR

SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT

HIGHER, USE 348 GAILLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL/1,000 SQ.FT.) FOX

WHERE A SHORT-TERM VEGETATIVE COVER IS NEEDED.

BE HYDROSEEDED.

SEEDBED PREPARATION:

1,000 SQ.FT.)

SPRING, OR USE 500.

SOIL AMENDMENTS:

REVISION

ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED AS FOLLOWS:

OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING

- iv. Construction sequence: Refer to Figure 4 (below).
 a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swakes, side ditches, or berms that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct slope silt fence on low side of fill as shown in Figure 5, unless other methods shown on the plans address this area.
 b. Place Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize.
 c. Place Phase 2 embankment, dress and stabilize.
 d. Place final phase embankment, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary.
 Note: Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of and placement of topsoil (if required) grading 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.

** GEOTEXTILE CLASS 'C'

OR BETTER

- EXISTING GROUND

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LISCENSES 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 CURRENT MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND REVISIONS THERETO.

 3) FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: a) 7
 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES,
- DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER 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 FENCED AND WARNING SIGNS POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOL. 1,
- CHAPTER 12, OF THE 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 FOR PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. 51), SOD (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 50), AND MULCHING (SEC. 52). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.
- 6) ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR HEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- 7) SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE
 AREA DISTURBED 0.980 ACRES AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED 0.336 ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 3.905 CU Y05.
- OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION EMERSON SECT. 2, PH. 1B B) 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 CONTROLS 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.

MOUNTABLE

- EARTH FILL

MINIMUM 6" OF 2"-3" AGGREGATE

OVER LENGTH AND WIDTH OF

STRUCTURE

LENGTH

Width - 10' minimum, should be flared at the existing road to provide a turning radius.

equivalent shall be placed at least 6" deep over the length and width of the entrance.

mountable berm with 5:1 slopes and a minimum of 6" of stone over the pipe. Pipe has

to be sized according to the drainage. When the SCE is located at a high spot and

according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6" minimum will be required.

entrances shall be piped through the entrance, maintaining positive drainage. Pipe

installed through the stabilized construction entrance shall be protected with a

has no drainage to convey a pipe will not be necessary. Pipe should be sized

Location - A stabilized construction entrance shall be located at every point

where construction traffic enters or leaves a construction site. Vehicles leaving

the site must travel over the entire length of the stabilized construction entrance

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

PROFILE

PLAN VIEW

Length - minimum of 50° (*30° for single residence lot).

residences to use geotextile

Construction Specification

3. Geotextile fabric (filter cloth) shall be placed over the existing ground prior

4. Stone - crushed aggregate (2" to 3") or reclaimed or recycled concrete

to placing stone. **The plan approval authority may not require single family

Surface Water - all surface water flowing to or diverted toward construction

----- * 50' MINIMUM

BERM (6" MIN.)

- PIPE AS NECESSARY

EXISTING PAVEMENT

STANDARD SYMBOL

1D TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGHTS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

NOTE: FENCE POST SPACING

SHALL NOT EXCEED 10

THE THE THE THE T

SURFACE

CHAIN LINK FENCING

EMBED FILTER CLOTH 8" ---

by 6" and folded.

Geotextile Class F:

MINIMUM INTO GROUND

* IF MULTIPLE LAYERS ARE

REQUIRED TO ATTAIN 42"

FILTER CLOTH

FLOW ----

TRIBETTA

21/2" DIAMETER

GALVANIZED

OR ALUMINUM

required except on the ends of the fence.

every 24° at the top and mid section.

Tensile Strength

Filtering Efficiency

10 - 20%

20 - 33%

50% +

33 - 50%

Tensile Modulus

WITH I LAYER OF

34" MINIMUM

FILTER CLOTH '

FILTER CLOTH

Construction Specifications

latest Maryland State Highway Details for Chain Link Fencing. The specification

The lower tension wire, brace and truss rods, drive anchors and post caps are not

3. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to the chain link fence with ties spaced

5. When two sections of filter cloth adjoin each other, they shall be overlapped

7. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or

stables at top and mid section and shall meet the following requirements for

75% (min.)

Steepness

0 - 10:1

10:1 - 5:1

5:1 - 3:1

3:1 - 2:1

2:1 +

6. Maintenance shall be performed as needed and silt buildups removed when "bulges"

50 bs/in (min)

20 lbs/in (min.)

Design Criteria

SUPER SILT FENCE

NOT TO SCALE

Slope Length

(māximum)

Udlimited

200 feet

100 feet

100 feet

50 feet

1. Fencing shall be 42" in height and constructed in accordance with the

for a 6' fence shall be used, substituting 42" fabric and 6' length posts. 2. Chain link fence shall be fastened securely to the fence posts with wire ties.

4. Filter cloth shall be embedded a minimum of 8" into the ground.

develop in the silt fence, or when silt reaches 50% of fence height

GROUND

CENTER TO CENTER

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL

Placement of topsoil over a prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation

Purpose

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

1. This practice is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:

- a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth b. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or
- furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients. c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.
- d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not teasible
- II. 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

- I. 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 Agricultural Experimental Station.
- II. Topsoil Specifications Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:
 - 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, coars fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2" in diameter.
- ii. Topsoil must be free of pronts or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnson grass, nutsedge, poison ivy, this is of there as specified.
 iii. Where the subsoil is other 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: i. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative

itabilization – Section I – Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials

- II. For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:
- i. On soil meeting Topsoil specifications, obtain test results dictating fertilizer and lime amendments 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.
- c. Topsoil having soluble salt content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.
- d. 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, as 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

- i. When top soiling, 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 top soiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4" 8" higher in elevation.

formation of depressions or water pockets.

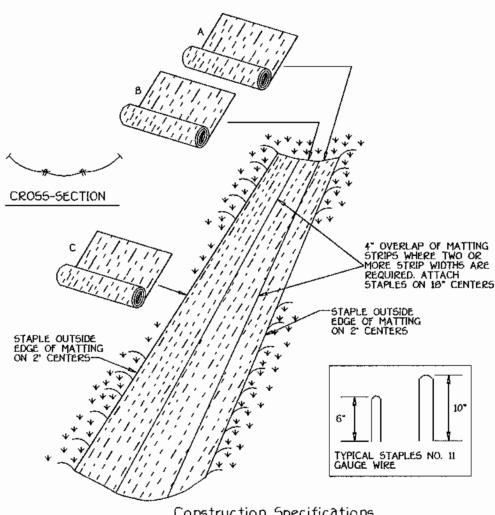
iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4" - 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the

surface resulting from top soiling or other operations shall be corrected in order to prevent the

- 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 seedbed preparation.
- VI. 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 amendments and for sites having disturbed areas 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 under COMAR 26.04.06.
- b. Composted sludge shall contain at least I percent nitrogen, 1.5 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 prior to use.
- c. Composted studge shall be applied at a rate of 1 ton/1,000 square feet. iv. Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 lb/1,000

10' MAXIMUM CENTER TO

square feet, and 1/3 the normal lime application rate. References: Guideline Specifications, Soil Preparation and Sodding. MD-VA, Pub. #1, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland and Virginia Polytechnic Institutes. Revised 1973.



Construction Specifications Key-in the matting by placing the top ends of the matting in a narrow trench, 6" in depth. Backfill the trench and tamp firmly to conform to the channel cross-section. Secure with a row of staples about 4" down slope from the trench. Spacing between staples is 6". 2. Staple the 4" overlap in the channel center using an 18" spacing

- between staples. 3. Before stapling the outer edges of the matting, make sure the matting is smooth and in firm contact with the soil.
- 4. Staples shall be placed 2' apart with 4 rows for each strip. 2 outer rows, and 2 alternating rows down the center. 5. Where one roll of matting ends and another begins, the end of the top strip shall overlap the upper end of the lower strip by 4",
- shiplan fashion. Reinforce the overlap with a double row of staples spaced 6" apart in a staggered pattern on either side. 6. The discharge end of the matting liner should be similarly
- secured with 2 double rows of staples. Note: If flow will enter from the edge of the matting then the area effected by the flow must be keyed-in.

EROSION CONTROL MATTING

DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 16" INTO --- CENTER ____ GROUND 16" MINIMUM HEIGHT OF GEOTEXTILE CLASS F - 8" MINIMUM DEPTH IN GROUND 36" MINIMUM FENCE-PERSPECTIVE VIEW POST LENGTH FILTER FENCE POST SECTION MINIMUM 20" ABOVE FLOW GROUND TISTISTISTISTISTISTISTISTI UNDISTURBED TISHIS HIS HIS HIS HIS HIS GROUND EMBED GEOTEXTILE CLASS F TOP VIEW A MINIMUM OF 8" VERTICALLY 🕴 - FENCE POST DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 16" INTO INTO THE GROUND POSTS : _ THE GROUND CROSS SECTION SECTION A STANDARD SYMBOL. STAPLE _____5F _____ JOINING TWO ADJACENT SILT FENCE SECTIONS Construction Specifications

- 36" MINIMUM LENGTH FENCE POST.

Test: M5MT 509

Test: MSMT 322

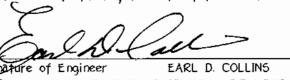
1. Fence posts shall be a minimum of 36" long driven 16" minimum into the ground. Wood posts shall be 11/2" x 11/2" square (minimum) cut, or 13/4" diameter (minimum) round and shall be of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts will be standard T or U section weighting not less than 1.00 pond per linear foot. 2. Geotextile shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or staples at top and mid-section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F: 50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509

Tensile Strength Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) 0.3 gal ft 1/ minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322 Flow Rate Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) 3. Where ends of geotextile fabric come together, they shall be overlapped,

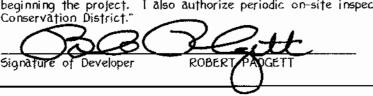
folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass. 4. Silt Fence shall be inspected after each rainfall event and maintained when bulges occur or when sediment accumulation reached 50% of the fabric height.

SILT FENCE

I certify that this plan for erosion and sediment control represents a practical and workab 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."



"I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan, construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before



COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21044

5CD and meets Technical Requirements The Man sch and use

OWNER BUILDER/DEVELOPER THE HOWARD RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORP. 10275 LITTLE PATUXENT PARKWAY

PPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING 9/4/02 9,10,14,24 & 34 EMERSON 2/16 BLOCK NO. ZONE TAX/ZONE | ELEC. DIST. CENSUS TR. 6068.02 8 & 9 PEC-MXD-3

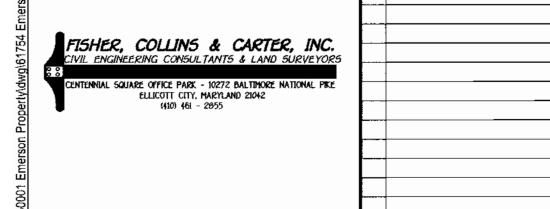
SEDIMENT/EROSION CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS

SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED EMERSON

SECTION 2 PHASE 1B LOTS 19-22,27,28,30 & 31

TAX MAP No: 47 PARCEL: 3 & 837 GRID 8 SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: JUNE, 2002

SHEET 4 OF 4



DATE

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

Signature of Engineer

BUILDER/DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil

8-20-02

410-992-6000

RYLAND GROUP 7250 PARKWAY DRIVE, SUITE 520 HANOVER, MARYLAND 21076 410-712-7012

34" MINIMUM

STANDARD SYMBOL

Test: MSMT 509

Test: MSMT 509

Test: MSMT 322

Silt Fence Length

Unlimited

1.500 feet

1.000 feet

500 feet

250 feet

(maximum)

0.3 gal/ft /minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322

WATER CODE SEWER CODE 7640000

8.20.02 for sediment and crosion control and that any responsible personnel involved in the