

20.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

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 establishmen 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, free 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

rolled or dragged smooth, but lett in the roughened condition. Sloped dreas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.

b. 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.

Permanent Seeding

a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:

1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.

Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).
The soil shall contain less than 40% clay, but enough fine grained material 030% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass or 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.

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 e topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil 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 kaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. It top 1-3° of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on D. 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. lote: 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 nitrogen-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

until used. Temperatures above 73

Methods of Seeding

i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, or a cultipacker seeder.

a. 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

ii. Dry 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.
b. 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.

Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)

a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform ibrous physical 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 sturry. 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 mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. he 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 phyto-toxic. 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. Thy sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT 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.

G. Mulching Seeded Areas - Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.
 i. 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 accordance with these specifications.

. 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 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 Anchorings: Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by

preference), depending upon size of 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 two (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 be used on the contour if possible.
 ii. 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

iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and crest of barks. The remainder of area should be appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders - such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Ta

. Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the namufacturer 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' feet 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 d. Perform final phase excavation, dress 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 int he operation of completing he operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization Incremental Stabilization of Embankments - Fill Slopes

Embarkments 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-erosive manner to

of the embarkment to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner to a sediment trapping device.

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

a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, 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 embarkment, dress and stabilize.

c. Place Phase 2 embarkment, dress and stabilize.

d. Place final phase embarkment, dress and stabilize.

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.

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

WHERE A SHORT-TERM VEGETATIVE COVER IS NEEDED.

LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SOIL AMENDMENTS

1,000 SQ.FT.) SEEDING: FOR THE PERIODS MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30, AND AUGUST 15 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15, SEED WITH 17 BUSHEL PER ACRE OF ANNUAL RYE (3.2 LBS./ACRE OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS (.07 LBS.

APPLY 1 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS./LO00 SQ.FT.)

** GEOTEXTILE CLASS 'C

OR BETTER

-EXISTING GROUND

APPLY 1 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (10 TO 90 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING ANCHOR MULCH DIMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING 200 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL/1,000 SQ.FT.) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT ACRES. ON SLOPES & FEET OR HIGHER US

MAINTENANCE:
INSPECT ALL SEEDED AREAS AND MAKE NEEDED REPAIRS REPLACEMENTS AND RESEEDINGS . 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

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

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

all disturbed areas shall be stabilized as follows: SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING

OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING.

SOIL AMENDMENTS:
APPLY TWO TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (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. INTO UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL. AT TIME OF SEEDING

APPLY 400 LBS. PER ACRE 30-0-0 UREAFORM FERTILIZER (9 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) AND 500 LBS. PER ACRE (11.5 LBS./ 1,000 SQ.FT.) OF 10-20-20 FERTILIZER.

FOR THE PERIODS MARCH I THROUGH APRIL 30, AND AUGUST

I THROUGH OCTABER 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

OVEGRASS. DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 16 THROUGH

february 28. project site by: Option (D - Two tons per

POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING; OPTION (2) - USE 500; OPTION (3) -

ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS

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

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

(L4 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND 2 LBS. PER ACRE (0.05 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF WEEPING

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1) A MINIMUM OF 40 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. 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

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 THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.) SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE 1.373 ACRES

0.980 ACRES

0.336 ACRES 0.644 ACRES

AREA DISTURBED AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED

FFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION EMERSON SECT. 2, PH. 18 8) ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE

9) 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

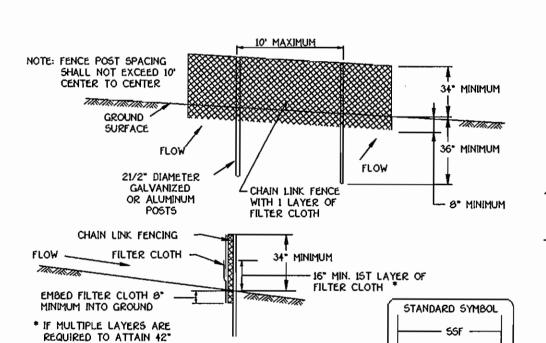
BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE. 11) TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGHTS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

1,000 SQ.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 use sod.

APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS LIKELY TO BE REDISTURBED

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

OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. ANCHORING TOOL OR 210 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GALLO00 SQ.FT.) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT ACRES ON SLOPES & FEET OR HIGHER, USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL/1,000 SQ.FT.) FOR REFER TO THE 1988 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT



ام عن المنافعة 1:1 SLOPE OR FLATTER

POSITIVE DRAINAGE SUFFICIENT TO DRAIN

A A A A A A

PLAN VIEW

FLOW CHANNEL STABILIZATION

1. All temporary earth dikes shall have uninterrupted positive grade to

2. Runoff diverted from a disturbed area shall be conveyed to a

an undisturbed, stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity.

3. Runoff diverted from an undisturbed area shall outlet directly into

4. All trees, brush, stumps, obstructions, and other objectionable material shall be removed and disposed of so as not to interfere

5. The dike shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade and cross

section as required to meet the criteria specified herein and be

free of bank projections or other irregularities which will impede

7. All earth removed and not needed for construction shall be placed

8. Inspection and maintenance must be provided periodically and after

DIKE A DIKE B

so that it will not interfere with the functioning of the dike.

an outlet. Spot elevations may be necessary for grades less than 1

GRADE 0.5% MIN. 10% MAX

2. Seed and cover with Erosion Control Matting or line with sod.

3. 4" - 7" stone or recycled concrete equivalent pressed into

EXCAVATE TO PROVIDE

REQUIRED FLOW WIDTH AT DESIGN FLOW DEPTH

STANDARD SYMBO A-2 B-3

→ -/-- -

2:1 SLOPE OR FLATTER

GRADE LINE

CUT OR FILL-

CUT OR FILL SLOPE-

the soil 7" minimum

. Seed and cover with straw mulch.

Construction Specifications

sediment trapping device.

with the proper functioning of the dike.

a-DIKE HEIGHT

b-dike width

c-FLOW WIDTH

EXISTING PAVEMENT

STANDARD SYMBOL

##SCE

PIPE AS NECESSARY

— 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.

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

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

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

Construction Specification

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

residences to use geotextile.

d-FLOW DEPTH 12"

6. Fill shall be compacted by earth moving equipment.

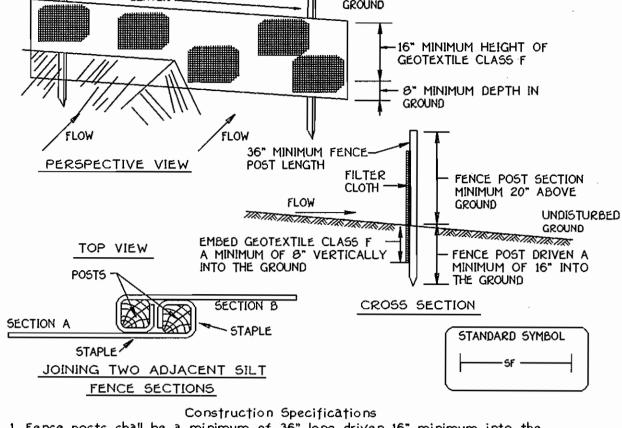
Construction Specifications 1. Fencing shall be 42" in height and constructed in accordance with the latest Maryland State Highway Details for Chain Link Fencing. The specification for a 6' fence shall be used, substituting 42" fabric and 6' length posts. 2. Chain link fence shall be fastened securely to the fence posts with wire ties. The lower tension wire, brace and truss rods, drive anchors and post caps are not required except on the ends of the fence.

3. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to the chain link fence with ties spaced every 24" at the top and mid section. 4. Filter cloth shall be embedded a minimum of 8° into the ground. 5. When two sections of filter cloth adjoin each other, they shall be overlapped

by 6° and folded. 6. Maintenance shall be performed as needed and silt buildups removed when "bulges" develop in the silt fence, or when silt reaches 50% of fence height 7. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or stables at too and mid section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F:

> Tensile Strength Test: MSMT 509 50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) Flow Rate 0.3 gal/ft /minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322 Test: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency Design Criteria Slope 5lope Length Silt Fence Length Steepness (maximum) (maximum) 0 - 10% 0 - 10:1 Unlimited Unlimited 10 - 20% 10:1 - 5:1 200 feet

1,500 feet 1,000 feet 20 - 33**x** 5:1 - 3:1 100 feet 33 - 50x 3:1 - 2:1 100 feet 500 feet 50% + 2:1 + 50 feet 250 feet NOT TO SCALE



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 tence 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.) Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Flow Rate 0.3 gal ft 1/ minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Test: MSMT 322

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.

36" MINIMUM LENGTH FENCE POST 10' MAXIMUM CENTER TO DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 16" INTO --- Center . GROUND

Tensile Strenath Test: MSMT 509

> i. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization - 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.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL

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

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

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

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

ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnson grass,

iii. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4-0 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.

fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2" in diameter.

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

cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station

nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.

For sites having, disturbed areas under 5 acres:

11. Topsoil Specifications - Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:

furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients.

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

c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.

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

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 Stabilization - Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

V. Topsoil Application

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.

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 formation of depressions or water pockets.

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.

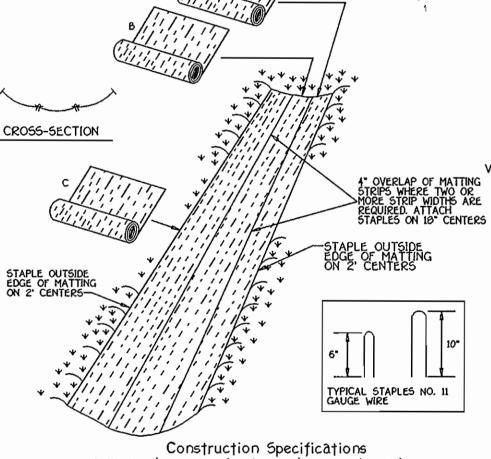
VI. Alternative for Permanent Seeding - Instead of applying the full amounts of lime and commercial fertilizer, composted sludge and amendments may be applied as specified below: Composted Sludge Material for use as a soil conditioner for sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres shall be tested to prescribe 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 1 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 I ton/1,000 square feet. iv. Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 lb/1,000

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.



1. 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.

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

6. The discharge end of the matting liner should be similarly EROSION CONTROL MATTING

BFISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. IVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS

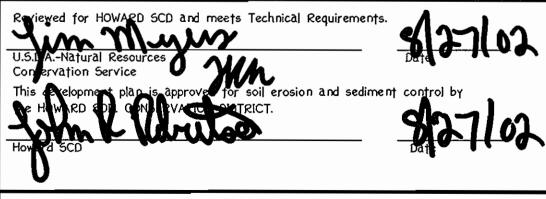
Signature o

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE "I certify that this plan for erosion and sediment 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."



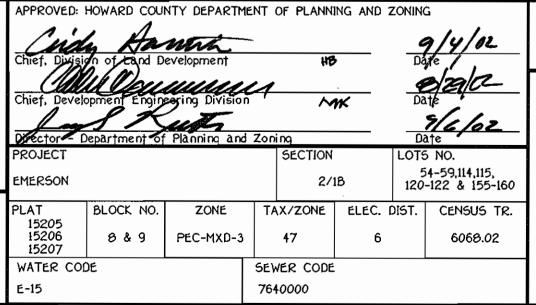
ROBERT CORBET

Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before A also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil 8-13-02



OWNER THE HOWARD RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT CORP. 10275 LITTLE PATUXENT PARKWAY COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21044 410-992-6000

BUILDER/DEVELOPER WILLIAMSBURG GROUP, LLC 5485 HARPERS FARM ROAD COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21044 410-997-8800



SEDIMENT, EROSION CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS

SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED

SECTION 2 PHASE 1B LOTS 54-59,114,115,120-122 & 155-160

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

SDP 02-148

SHEET 5 OF 5