

K:\SDSKPROJ\61741 Red Hill Branch Overlook\dwg\61741 Sdp-sht 3 lots 7

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K:\SDSKPBO.\\61741 Red Hill Brench Overlook\dwa\\61741 S&E-sht 4 | ots 7-17 dwg 11/05/02 1

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SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

2. INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AS SHOWN ON PLAN.

4. CLEAR AND GRUB TO INSTALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION COTROL DEVICES.

5. OBTAIN APPROVAL FROM SEDIMENT AND EROSION INSPECTOR. CLEAR AND GRUB

8. CONTRACTOR IS TO MAINTAIN, INSPECT AND REPAIR ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES DAILY AND AFTER ALL PERIODS OF RAINFALL.

11. UPON FINAL APPROVAL OF THE SEDIMENT AND EROSION INSPECTOR, REMOVE ALL

10. FINE GRADE AND STABILIZE IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARDS AND SPEC'S.

I. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT.

REMAINDER OF SITE.

6. GRADE SITE PER PLAN.

3. INSTALL TREE PROTECTION FENCE.

INSTALL TEMPORARY SEEDING AND STABILIZE.

9. CONSTRUCT HOUSE, SIDEWALKS AND DRIVEWAY.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROLS.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

STRUCTURE

- * 50' MINIMUM

MINIMUM "

PLAN VIEW

Construction Specification

LENGTH

MINIMUM 6" OF 2"-3" AGGREGATE OVER LENGTH AND WIDTH OF

** GEOTEXTILE CLASS 'C'

OR BETTER

- EXISTING GROUND

STANDARD SYMBO

BERM (6" MIN.

- PIPE AS NECESSARY

-PAVEMENT

7 DAYS

1 DAY

1 DAY

3 DAYS

7 DAYS

3 DAYS

90 DAYS

3 DAYS

3 DAYS

- EARTH FILL

- EXISTING PAVEMENT

POSITIVE DRAINAGE-GRADE SUFFICIENT TO DRAIN

STANDARD SYMBOL A-2 B-3

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

S SHALL BE COMPACTED BY EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT.
ES SHALL HAVE POSITIVE DRAINAGE TO AN OUTLET.
TH MAY BE WIDER AND SIDE SLOPES MAY BE FLATTER IF
TO FACILITATE CROSSING BY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC.
DCATION SHOULD BE ADJUSTED AS NEEDED TO UTILIZE A
ED SAFE OUTLET.

FIELD LOCATION SHOULD BE ADJUSTED AS NELDED TO UTILIZE AS TABILIZED SAFE OUTLET.

EARTH DIKES SHALL HAVE AN OUTLET THAT FUNCTIONS WITH A MINIMUM OF EROSION. RUNOFF SHALL BE CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT BASIN WHERE EITHER THE DIKE CHANNEL OR THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THE DIKE ARE NOT ADEQUATELY STABILIZED.

6. STABILIZATION SHALL BE: (A) IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEED AND STRAW MULCH OR STRAW MULCH IF NOT IN SEEDING SEASON, (B) FLOW CHANNEL AS PER THE CHART

FLOW CHANNEL STABILIZATION

TYPE OF CHANNEL IREATMENT GRADE .5-3.0% SEED AND STRAW MULCOLED AND STRAW MULCH

3.1-5.0% SEED AND STRAW MULCSEED USING JUTE, OR EXCELSIOR: SOD: 2" STONE 5.1-0.0% SEED WITH JUTE, OR SOUNED RIP-RAP 4"-0" 2" STONE

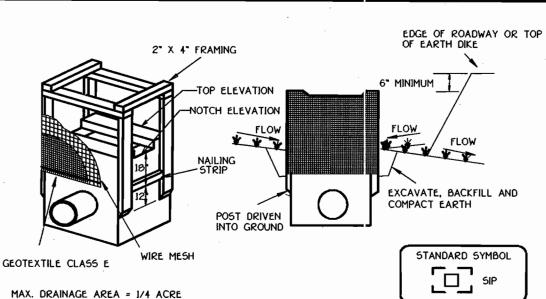
8.1-20% LINED RIP-RAP 4"-8" ENGINEERING DESIGN A. STONE TO BE 2 INCH STONE, OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT, IN A LAYER

AT LEAST 3 INCHES IN THICKNESS AND BE PRESSED INTO THE SOIL WITH CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

B. RIP-RAP TO BE 4-0 INCHES IN A LAYER AT LEAST 0 INCHES THICKNESS AND PRESSED INTO THE SOIL.

C. APPROVED EQUIVALENTS CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS. REFER TO THE 1988 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT COVERED. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND REQUIRED MAINTENANCE MUST BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT.

STANDARD INLET PROTECTION



Construction Specifications

1. Excavate completely around the inlet to a depth of 18" below the

2. Drive the 2" x 4" construction grade lumber posts 1' into the ground at each corner of the inlet. Place nail strips between the posts on the ends of the inlet. Assemble the top portion of the 2" x 4" frame using the overlap joint shown on Detail 23A. The top of the frame (weir) must be 6" below adjacent roadways where flooding and safety issues may arise.

3. Stretch the 1/2" x 1/2" wire mesh tightly around the frame and fasten securely. The ends must meet and overlap at a

4. Stretch the Geotextile Class E tightly over the wire mesh with the geotixtile extending from the top of the frame to 18" below the inlet notch elevation. Fasten the geotextile firmly to the frame. The ends of the geotextile must meet at a post, be overlapped and folded, then fastened down.

5. Backfill around the inlet in compacted 6" layers until the layer of earth is level with the notch elevation on the ends and top elevation on the sides.

6. If the inlet is not in a sump, construct a compacted earth dike across the ditch line directly below it. The top of the earth dike should be at least 6" higher than the top of the frame.

7. The structure must be inspected periodically and after each rain and the geotextile replaced when it becomes clogged.

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.

OR OTHER ACCEL FACE TRACE TRACE 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.

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

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

SEEDBED PREPARATION

APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS LIKELY TO BE REDISTURBED WHERE A SHORT-TERM VEGETATIVE COVER IS NEEDED.

APPLY 600 LBS. PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS./ 1,000 SQ.FT.)

MULCHING:

APPLY I TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS./I,000 SQ.F.T.)

OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING.

ANCHORING TOOL OR 210 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL.I,000 SQ.F.T.)

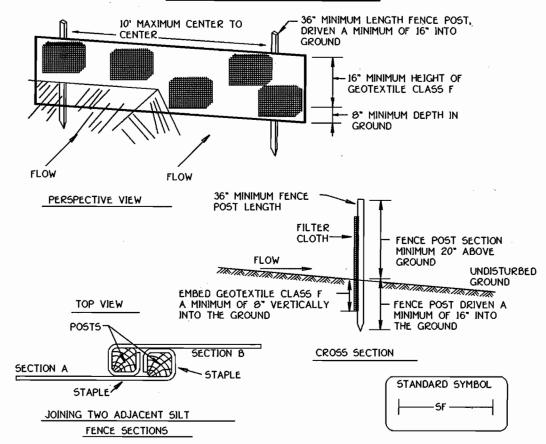
OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT ACRES ON SLOPES 0 FEET OR

HIGHER, USE 340 GALLONS PER ACRE (0 GAL./I,000 SQ.F.T.) FOR

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

DING:
FOR THE PERIODS MARCH I THROUGH APRIL 30, AND AUGUST
15 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15, SEED WITH I BUSHEL PER ACRI: OF
ANNUAL RYE (3.2 LBS./ACRE OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS (.07 LBS./
1,000 SQ.FT. FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 16 THRU FEBRUARY
20, PROTECT SITE BY APPLYING 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL
ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE

SILT FENCE



Construction Specifications

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

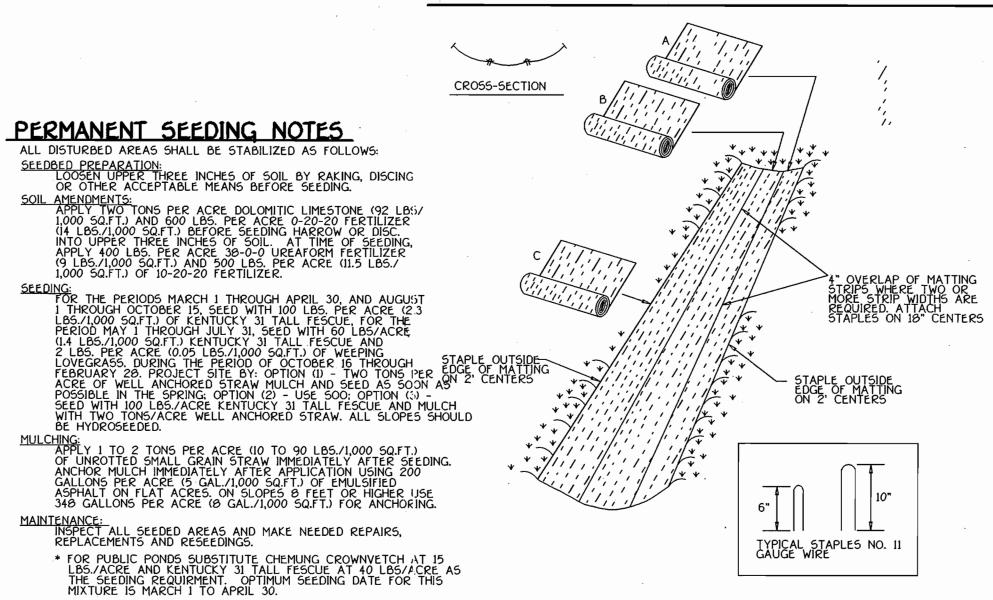
50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Flow Rate 0.3 gal ft / minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency

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.

3. Where ends of geotextile fabric come together, they shall be overlapped,

folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass.

EROSION CONTROL MATTING



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".

Staple the 4" overlap in the channel center using an 18" spacing between staples.

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.

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", shiplap 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.

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.

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), 500 (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.

ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE

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

ACCES

6.9879 ACCES

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

8) ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE.
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 PIF

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.

. Wire, snow fence, etc. for tree protection only. . Boundaries of Retention Area will be established as part of the forest conservation plan review process.

1. Boundaries of Retention Area should be staked and flagged prior to installing device.

5. Avoid root damage when placing anchor posts.

6. Device should be properly maintained throughout construction.

7. Protection signs are also required, see Figure C-4.

8. Locate fence outside the Crictical Root Zone. EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN

5ilt Fence to be heeled into the soil.

2'+ ORANGE STREAMERS SHALL NOT EXCEED 16
—— CENTER TO CENTER TIKTIKTIKTIK T GROUND SURFACE STANDARD SYMBOL 36" MINIMUM FLOW GALVANIZED CHAIN LINK FENT

FILTER CLOTI NOTE: FENCE POST SPACING CHAIN LINK FENCING FILTER CLOTH 34" MINIMUM EMBED FILTER CLOTH_87
MINIMUM INTO GROUND * IF MULTIPLE LAYERS ARE REQUIRED TO ATTAIN 42" 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

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

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

Geotextile Class F: Tensile Strength 50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 0.3 gal/ff /minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322 Flow Rate Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Test: MSMT 322 Design Criteria Silt Fence Length Steepness (maximum) (maximum) 0 - 10% 10 - 20% 20 - 33% Unlimițed

50 feet

500 feet

250 feet SUPER SILT FENCE, TREE PROTECTION FENCE

NOT TO SCALE

SCD and meets Technical Requirements

33 - 50%

50% +

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR 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 Ovup 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

A. Site Preparation Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary or permanent) such as diversions,

grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins. 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)

i. 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 to 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 90-100% will pass through a *20

mesh sieve. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5° of soil by disking or other suitable means.

iv. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.
Seedbed Preparation

Temporary Seeding
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.
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.
ii. Permanent Seeding
a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:
l. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.
2. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).

Soluble salts 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 or serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (30% sill

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. f 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 the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from sliding down a slope.

Apply soli 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

D. Seed Specifications

i. 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 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

recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: 17 is very important to wake the inoculant less effect until used. Temperatures above 75°-80° F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effect.

E. Methods of Seeding in 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.

b. 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.

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

c. 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)

Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

i. 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 fibrous physical state.

b. 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.

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

d. 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. 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 phyto-toxic.

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. 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. accordance with these specifications. ii. When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch

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 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 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. It is 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 per 100 gallons of water.

iii. Application of liquid 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 DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer of 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.

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

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.
CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 2104 (410) 461 - 2855 DATE ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

Signature of Developer JOHN LEWIS

') certify that this plan for erosion and sediment control represents a practical and workable pan 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."

11-4-02



I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan, for sediment and erosion control and that any responsible personnel involved in the enstruction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District.

13-13917 BUILDER/OWNER/DEVELOPER RYAN HOMES, INC.

11460 CRONRIDGE DRIVE

SUITE *128

OWINGS MILLS, MARYLAND 21117

PPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING 1/2/03 Date Mexamin 1/8/03

SEDIMENT/EROSION CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS

RED HILL BRANCH OVERLOOK LOTS 1 THRU 17 & 19 THRU 21

AND KOCH PROPERTY LOT 4

TAX MAP No: 31 P/O PARCEL: 60 SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT, HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: FEBRUARY, 2002

SHEET 6 OF 6

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