

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

1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0

Seedbed Preparation

i. Temporary Seeding

ii. Permanent Seeding

. Seed Specifications

Methods of Seeding

SEED MIX

USE CERTIFIED MATERIAL

IF AVAILABLE

CANADA BLUEGRASS (10%)

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (50%)

CREEPING RED FESCUE OR A

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (10%)

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (10%

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (5%)

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (20%)

PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (50%)

|WEEPING LOVEGRASS (17%)

SERECIA LESPEDEZA (83%)

WEEPING LOVEGRASS (2%)

SERECIA LESPEDEZA(15%)

REEDY CANARYGRASS (75%)

BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL (19%)

BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL (7%)

TALL FESCUE (83%)

8 | REDTOP (6%) PLUS

|TALL FESCUE (86%)

9 POA TRIVIALIS (7%)

10 TALL FESCUE (80%)

HARD FESCUE (20%)

11 HARD FESCUE (100%)

TALL FESCUE (75%)

REDTOP (5%)

REDTOP (10%)

HARD FESCUE (40%)

|RED FESCUE OR

FLATPEA

CHEWING FESCUE (80%)

|TALL FESCUE (85%) OR,

PLUS CROWNVETCH OR

TALL FESCUE (85%)

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 test to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having disturbed area over 5 acres.

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 counter of the slope.

3. 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 lespedeza is to be planted, then a sandy soil ( < 30% silt plus clay) would be acceptable.</p>

d. 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 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

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 innoculant less effective.

i. <u>Hydroseeding</u>: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeder, 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.

TABLE 25: PERMANENT SEEDING FOR LOW MAINTENANCE AREAS

LBS/ CONDITIONS

MOIST TO

MODERATELY

MOIST TO

.92 | MOIST TO

2.5 | MOIST TO

DRY

DRY

DRY

DRY TO

VERY DRY

DRY TO

VERY DRY

MODERATEL'

DRY

WET TO

MODERATELY

DRY

WET TO

MOIST TO

DRY

3.4

2.9

.34

.23

.92

.34

.46

.46

.46

.09

2.5

.07

.46

.07

.23

.23

.23

3.4

.69

125 | 2.9

125

10

60

15

110

20

20 20

20

110

3

20

40

10

10

10

120

30

.75

HARDI-

5b

7a

5b

6a

6ь Г

5b

6a

6b

5b

6a

7a

7b

5b

56 l

6a

5b

6a

5b

6a

6b

5b

6b

7a

7ь

5b

6**a** 

70

6b

6b |><|

6b |><|

76 ×

NESS 3/1- 3/15 5/16- 6/2- 8/1- 8/15- 8/15-ZONES 5/15 -5/15 8/14 7/31 10/1 10/15 11/15

c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top  $3-5^{\circ}$  of soil by disking or other suitable means.

a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:

2. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).

4. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.

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

5. Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration.

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

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. 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.

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

F. Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

iii. <u>Drill or Cultipacker Seeding</u>: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.

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 seed in contact.

b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each directions

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 much should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.

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 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.

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

H. Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anhoring 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. iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys or on crest of banks. The remainder of area should 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 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 — See G-20-6

A/ USED BY SHA ON SLOPED AREAS. ADD A LEGUME FOR SLOPES > THAN 3:1 C/ POPULAR MIX - PRODUCES PERMANENT GROUNDCOVER QUICKLY. BLUEGRASS QUICKENS STAND. D/ BEST USE ON SHADY SLOPES NOT ON PORRLY DRAINED CLAYS. E/ USE ON LOW MAINTENANCE, STEEP SLOPES. USE TALL FESCUE IN DRAUGHTY CONDITIONS. CROWN

G/ WEEPING LOVEGRASS MAY BE SEEDED WITH TALL FESCUE IN MID-SUMMER. SERECIA LESPEDEZA IS H/ USE ON POORLY DRAINED SOILS - DITCHES OR WATERWAYS. BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL IS BEST FOR ZONES 5a, 6a ABOVE 2,000 FT.

I/ USE IN AREAS OF MOIST SHADE. POA TRIVIALIS THRIVES IN WET SHADY AREAS. J/ TALL FESCUE MAY BE SEEDED ALONE. THE HARD FESCUE PROVIDES BETTER SHADE TOLERANCE AND K/ LOW FERTILITY GRASS. REQUIRES INFREQUENT MOWING. GOOD COMPANION FOR WILDFLOWERS.

MINIMUM SEEDING PLANTING

TABLE 26 TEMPORARY SEEDING RATES, DEPTHS, AND DATES

SPECIES	RATES		DEPTH						6a and 5b			
	PER ACRE	LBS/1000 SQ.FT.	INCHES	2/1- 4/30	•	8/15- 11/30	, ,		, .	3/15- 5/31	6/1- 7/31	8/1- 10/31
CHOOSE ONE: BARLEY OATS RYE	122 lbs 96 lbs 140 lbs	2.80 2.21 3.22	1-2 1-2 1-2	X X X	_ _ _	8Y 10/15 - X	X X X	_ _ _	BY 10/15 - X	X	1 1	10/1 - X
BARLEY OR RYE PLUS FOXTAIL MILLET	150 lbs	3.45	1	×	X X	10/15 X	X X	X X	10/15 X	X	X X	13/1 X
WEEPING LOVEGRASS	4 lbs	.09	1/4-1/2	+	X	-	-	X	ļ	1	X	_
ANNUAL RYEGRASS	50 lbs	1.15	1/4-1/2	X	_	11/1	Х	I	11/1	×	1	8/15
MILLET	50 lbs	1.15	1/2	-	Х	_		Х	-	-	Х	_

Note: Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 25 and enter in the Permanant Seeding Summary Below, along with application rates and dates. For special lawn maintenance areas, see Sections IV Sed and V Turfarase

	SEED MIXTURE	(HARDINESS ZONE FROM TABLE 26	FERTILIZER RATE	LIME RATE				
NO.	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEEDING DATES	SEEDING DEPTHS				
1								
2								

Section II - Temporary Seeding Vegetation — annual grass or grain used to provide cover on disturbed areas for up to 12 months. For longer duration of vegetative cover, Permanent Seeding is required.

		TURE (HARDINESS Z ROM TABLE 26	FERTILIZER RATE (10-10-10)	LIME RATE				
NO.	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEEDING DATES	SEEDING DEPTHS	(10-10-10)			
1	ANNUAL RYEGRASS	50		/4"-1/2'		G. TOMO (10		
2	WEEPING LOVEGRASS	4		/4"-1/2"	600 LB/AC ' (15 LB/1000 SF)	2 TONS/AC (100 LB/1000 SF)		

Section III - Permanent Seeding Seeding grass and legumes to establish ground cover for a minimum period of one year on disturbed areas generally receiving low maintenance.

Seed Mixture No. 3 (Hardiness Zone 7A)					F	Lime Rate			
%	Species	Application Rate (lb./ac.)	Seeding≯ Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20		
85	Rebel II Fescue	125			90	175	175	2 Tono/Ao	
10	Pennfine Perennial Ryegrass	15	3/1-5/15 8/15-11/15	1/4" 1/2"	Lb./Ac. (2 Lb./ 1000	Lb./Ac. (4 Lb./ 1000	Lb./Ac. (4 Lb./ 1000	2 Tons/Ac. (100 Lb./ 1000 Sq.Ft.)	
5	Kenblue Kentucky Bluegrass	10			<b>Sq.</b> rt.)	5q.rt.)	oq.rt.)		
*Sor 5-16 through 8-14 add two (2) pounds of Weeping Lovegreen per gore or									

\*For 5-16 through 8-14 add two (2) pounds of Weeping Lovegrass per acre or ten (10) pounds of Millet per acre to seed mixture (i.e. Mix #3 shown).

Reviewed for HOWARD SCD and meets Technical Requirements

DUST CONTROL

improve traffic safety.

where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment.

equipment which may produce the desired effect.

2. Vegetative Cover—See standards for temporary vegetative cover.

tacked to prevent blowing.

runoff begins to flow.

Definition

Specifications

References

SECTION IV - SOD

A. General Specifications

A. Turfgrass Mixtures

To provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 grade or flatter).

. Class of turfgrass sod shall be Maryland or Virginia State Certified or Approved. Sod labels shall be made available to the job foreman and inspector.

ii. Sod shall be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of 3/4", plus or minus 1/4", at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness shall exclude top growth and thatch. Individual pieces of sod shall be cut to the suppliers width and length. Maximum allowable deviation from standard widths and lengths shall be 5 percent. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will not be acceptable.

iv. Sod shall not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival.

v. Sod shall be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted within this period shall be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its installation.

ii. The first row of sod shall be laid in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to and tightly wedged against each other. Lateral joints shall be staggered to promote more uniform growth and strength. Ensure that sod is not stretched or overlapped and that all joints are butted tight in order to prevent voids which would cause air drying of the roots.

iv. Sod shall be watered immediately following rolling or tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. The operations laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod shall be completed within eight hours.

i. In the absence of adequate rainfall, watering shall be performed daily or as often as necessary during the first week and in sufficient quantities to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4". Watering should be done during the heat of the day to prevent wilting.

ii. After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture content.

Areas where turfgrass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and commercial sites which will receive a medium high level of maintenance. Areas to receive seed shall be tilled by disking or other approved methods to a depth of 2 to 4 inches, leveled and raked to prepare a proper seedbed. Stones and debris over 1 1/2 inches in diameter shall be removed. The resulting seedbed should be in such condition that future moving of grasses will pose no difficulty.

i. Kentucky Bluegrass — Full sun mixture — For use in areas that receive intensive management. Irrigation required in the areas of central Maryland and eastern shore. Recommended Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars Seeding Rate: 1,5 to 2.0 pounds/1000 square feet. A minimum of three bluegrass cultivars should be chosen ranging from a minimum of 10% to a maximum of 35% of the mixture by weight.

ii. Kentucky Bluegrass/Perennial Rye — Full sun mixture — For use in full sun areas where rapid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars/Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding rate: 2 pounds mixture/1000 square feet. A minimum of 3 Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars must be chosen, with each cultivar ranging from 10% to 35% of the mixture by weight.

iv. Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue — Shade Mixture — For use in areas with shade in Bluegrass lawns. For establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf area. Mixture includes; certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 30—40% and certified Fine Fescue and 60—70%. Seeding rate: 1 1/2 — 3 lbs/1000 square feet. A minimum of 3 Kentucky Bluegrass cultivars must be chosen, with each cultivar ranging from a minimum of 10% to a maximum of 35% of the mixture by weight.

Western MD: March 15 — June 1, August 1 — October 1 (Hardiness Zones — 5b, 6a)
Central MD: March 1 — May 15, August 15 — October 15 (Hardiness Zone — 6b)
Southern MD, Eastern Share: March 1 — May 15, August 15 — October 15 (Hardiness Zones — 7a, 7b)

If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedlings with adequate water for plant growth (1/2"-1" every 3 to 4 days depending on soil texture) until they are firmly established. This is especially true when seedlings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, or on adverse sites.

i. Once the vegetation is established, the site shall have 95% groundcover to be considered adequately stabilized.

iii. If the stand provides between 40% and 94% ground coverage, overseeding and fertilizing using half of the rates originally applied may be necessary.

medium high maintenance turfgrass areas, refer to the University of Maryland publication "Lawn Care in Maryland" Bulletin No. 171.

Controlling dust blowing and movement on construction sites and roads. Purpose To prevent blowing and

Conditions Where Practice Applies This practice is applicable to areas subject to dust blowing and movement

Tillage—To roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. This is an emergency method

which should be used before soil blowing starts. Begin plowing on windward side of site.

4. Irrigation—This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water

5. Barriers—Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar

prevailing currents at intervals of about 10 times their height are effective in controlling soil

6. Calcium Chloride-Apply at rates that will keep soil moist. May need retreatment.

2. Topsoiling—Covering with less erosive materials. See standards for topsoiling.

2. Agriculture Information Bulletin 354. How to Control Wind Erosion, USDA-ARS.

3. Stone—Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel.

1. Permanent Vegetation-See standards for permanent vegetative cover, and permanent

material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to

stabilization with sod. Existing trees or large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place.

1. Agriculture Handbook 346. Wind Erosion Forces in the United States and Their Use in Predicting Soil

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

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

repared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation

vorkable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site conditions and that it was

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

"I/We hereby certify that all development and construction will be done according to this

plan for sediment and erosion control, and that all responsible personnel involved in the

construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of 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

1. Mulches—See standards for vegetative stabilization with mulches only. Mulch should be crimped or

Chisel-type plows spaced about 12" apart, spring-toothed harrows and similar plows are examples of

until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. At no time should the site be irrigated to the point that

movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces, reduce on and off-site damage, health hazards, and

Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seedings are shown in Table 24. For lawns and other

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

ii. If the stand provides less than 40% ground coverage, reestablish following original lime, fertilizer, seedbed preparation and seeding recommendations.

iii. Tali Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass — Full sun mixture — For use in drought prone areas and/or f areas receiving low to medium management in full sun to medium shade. Recommended mixture includes; certified Tall Fescue Cultivars 95 — 100%, certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 — 5%.

Note: Turfgrass varieties should be selected from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Mimeo #77, "Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations for Maryland".

21.0 Standards and Specifications For Topsoil

Definition — 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

I. 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 feasible.

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

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:

Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 1 1/2" in diameter.

ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnsongrass, nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.

iii. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4—8 tons/acre (200—400 pounds per 1,000 square fed) 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.

III. 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 Stabilization — Section I — Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

V. Topsoil Application

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

ii. Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4"—8" higher in elevation.

iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4" — 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations shall be corrected in order to prevent the formation of

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

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 sludge shall be applied at a rate of 1 ton/1,000 square feet. ii. 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.

Sequence of Construction Number of Days

Obtain a grading permit install Sediment and erosion control devices 3. Rough grade site with requirement for permission from inspection Begin building construction

Construct water and sewer lines to house. install sidewalks Stabilize all areas in accordance with standards and specifications Removal of controls upon permission from inspector.

CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION MAJ

APPROVED:

ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 SITE ADDRESS: 4872 ILCHESTER ROAD **ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043** 

OWNER / DEVELOPER:

EVELYN R. CAVANAUGH

4872 ILCHESTER ROAD

CAVANAUGH PROPERTY LOT 2 SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED DWELLING NOTES & DETAILS

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MD

DeMario Design Consultants, Inc. Phone: (410) 840-4499 Winchester Exchange Building 15 East Main Street, Suite 226 Fax: (410) 840-8866 Westminster, MD 21157

eMail: DeMarioDesign@adelphia.net DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

CO. FILE #: F-04-156 ΓΑΧ ACC. #: 01-161415 FAX MAP: 31 BLOCK / GRID: 10

DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES DRN. REV. DATE DES. BY: AJS DRN. BY: AJS/JAI CHK. BY: AJS DATE: 8/24/04 PARCEL #: 464 DDC JOB#: 03011.1 SHEET NUMBER: ZONE / USE: R-20 3 of DWG. SCALE: 1"=30'

אי ומסת בי שומתו וות לבולה (משת לבושה להכתב"ל משת להכל למסך ביל ביל ביל ביל ביל שולה של לבית ביל המיחב לווא ובי













