



 Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding. Schedule required soil test 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 test 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 of the producer. 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

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

i. Temporary Seeding

a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened it should not be rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the counter of the slope.

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

a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:

1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0

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

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>

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

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

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

E. Methods of Seeding

a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will 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. c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without interruption.

ii. <u>Dry Seeding</u>: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.

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

b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each directions F. Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM) a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.

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

e. WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phyto—toxic.

Incremental Stabilization —— Cut Slopes —— See G—20—6

TABLE 26 TEMPORARY SEEDING RATES, DEPTHS, AND DATES

SPECIES		MINIMUM SEEDING RATES			7a and 7b			6b			6a and 5b		
SPECIES	PER ACRE	LBS/1000 SQ.FT.	INCHES	2/1- 4/30	٠.	8/15- 11/30	3/1- 4/30	5/1- 8/14			6/1- 7/31	8/1- 10/31	
CHOOSE ONE: BARLEY OATS RYE BARLEY OR RYE PLUS	122 lbs 96 lbs 140 lbs 150 lbs	2.80 2.21 3.22 3.45	1-2 1-2 1-2	X X X	- - X X	BY 10/15 - X 10/15 X	X	- - - X	BY 10/15 - X 10/15 X	X	- - ×	BY 10/1 - X 10/1 X	
FOXTAIL MILLET WEEPING LOVEGRASS	4 lbs	.09	1/4-1/2	-	Х	_		Х	_	-	X	-	
ANNUAL RYEGRAS	S 50 lbs	1.15	1/4-1/2	Χ.	_	11/1	X	_	11/1	X	* . · · _	8/15	
MILLET	50 lbs	1.15	1/2	-	X	-	-	Χ	_	1	X	_	

Note: Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed on Table 26 for the appropriate plant hardiness zone.

	SEED MIX	PLANTING SITE		USDA HARDI-									
MIX	USE CERTIFIED MATERIAL IF AVAILABLE	LBS/AC.	LBS/ 1000 SF	CONDITIONS	NESS ZONES	3/1- 5/15	3/15 -5/15	5/16- 8/14	6/2- 7/31	8/1- 10/1	8/15- 10/15	8/15- 11/15	
	()			MOIST TO	5b	7	\times			\times			Γ
	TALL FESCUE (75%)	150	3.4	DRY	6a		\supset			\supset			
1	CANADA BLUEGRASS (10%)				6b	\supset				1.7	\times		1
•	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (10%) REDTOP (5%)		1.5	<i>d</i> :	7a	\supset						\times	- ا
	(5%)				7b	\supset						\supset	
	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (50%)	150	3.4	MOIST TO	5b		\sim			>			Γ
2	CREEPING RED FESCUE OR A			MODERATELY	6a	. , .	\supset			\supset			۱
_	HARD FESCUE (40%) REDTOP (10%)			DRY TO -	6b	\times		11.00			\sim		
					5b		\sim			\sim			Γ
	TALL FESCUE (85%)	125	2.9	MOIST TO	6a		\Longrightarrow			\supset	<u> </u>		
3	PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (10%	15	.34	DRY	6b	$\overline{}$					$\overline{}$		1
•	KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (5%)	.10	.23		7a	\Longrightarrow				<u> </u>		$\overline{}$	
	•				7b	\Longrightarrow						\Longrightarrow	
	RED FESCUE OR	60	.92	MOIST TO	5b		$\overline{}$			$\overline{}$		\sim	\vdash
	CHEWING FESCUE (80%)	60	.92	DRY	6a	 	\Leftrightarrow			\Longrightarrow			۱,
-+	PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (20%)	15	.34		6b		\sim						١,
	TENERAL RIZERO				5b			l .	l				┝
ج F	TALL FESCUE (85%) OR, PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (50%) PLUS CROWNVETCH OR	110	2.5	MOIST TO	6a		\Leftrightarrow			\Leftrightarrow			ł
		20	.46 .46	DRY					<u> </u>				
		20			6b 7a	\Leftrightarrow							¹
	FLATPEA	20	.46			\Leftrightarrow						\Leftrightarrow	ł
					7b	$\langle \rangle$						\sim	┞
_	WEEPING LOVEGRASS (17%)	4	.09 .46	DRY TO VERY DRY	5b	$\langle \rangle$	·	\Leftrightarrow					١,
6	SERECIA LESPEDEZA (83%)	20			7a	$\langle \rangle$		$\stackrel{\sim}{\longleftrightarrow}$					{
					7b	\sim		\sim		<u></u>			L
	TALL FESCUE (83%)	110	2.5	DRY TO	5b		\leq		\approx	$\langle \rangle$			
	WEEPING LOVEGRASS (2%)	3	.07	VERY DRY	6a		\geq		\geq	\geq			
7	SERECIA LESPEDEZA(15%)	20	.46		6b	\geq		\geq			\geq		(
					7a	\geq		\geq				\geq	
			,		:7b	\geq		$\geq \leq$				$\geq \!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!\!$	Ĺ
:	· •				5b		$\geq \leq$			\geq			١.
	REEDY CANARYGRASS (75%)	40	.92	WET TO	- 6a	,	$\geq \leq$			$\geq \leq$			ľ
8	REDTOP (6%) PLUS	3	.07	MODERATELY DRY	6b	\geq					$\geq \leq$		
	BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL (19%)	10	.23		7a	\times							ļ.
					7b	\times							
	TALL FESCUE (86%)	125	2.9	WET TO	5b		$\supset \!\!\! <$			$\supset \subset$			Γ
9	POA TRIVIALIS (7%)	10	.23	MODERATELY	6a		\supset			\bowtie			
	BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL (7%)	10	.23	DRY	6b	\supset				,	$\supset \subset$		ĺ
					5b		\sim			\supset			Γ
					6a		\supset			\supset			l
10	TALL FESCUE (80%)	120	3.4	WET TO DRY	6b	>>				<u> </u>	> <		١,
	HARD FESCUE (20%)	30	.69	ואט	7a	\supset						$\overline{\mathbf{x}}$	ľ
					7b	\triangleright				 		\Longrightarrow	١
					5b		$\overline{}$			$\overline{}$			T
				MOIST TO	6a		>			\Longrightarrow			ĺ
11	HARD FESCUE (100%)	.75	3.4	DRY	6b								

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, Sod and V, Turfgrass.

	SEED MIXTURE	(HARDINESS ZONE) ROM 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 I ROM TABLE 26	FERTILIZER RATE	LIME RATE		
NO.	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (LB/AC)	SEEDING DATES	SEEDING DEPTHS	(10–10–10)	
1	ANNUAL RYEGRASS	50		/4"-1/2"		0. TOUR (40
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

s	eed Mixtur	e No. 3 (Hardi	F	Lime Rate				
%	Species	Application Rate (lb./ac.)	Seeding* Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20	
85	Rebel II Fescue	125			90	175	175	O Tama (A
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/A (100 Lb. 1000 Sq.Ft.)
5	Kenblue Kentucky Bluegrass	I 10 :			Sq.rt.)	Sq.rt.)	Sq.Ft.)	

Reviewed for HOWARD SCD and meets Te	echnical Requirements
USUA - Natural Résou)ces Confequation Se	6/26/0
1 // U XVI//A	
This development plan is approved for soil of HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRIC	rosion and sediment control by the T.
Howard SCD & Plantson	6/26/0
N N	Date

Controlling dust blowing and movement on construction sites and roads. Purpose To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces, reduce on and off-site damage, health hazards, and improve traffic safety. Conditions Where Practice Applies This practice is applicable to areas subject to dust blowing and movement

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

SECTION V - TURFGRASS ESTABLISHMENT

i. 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.

. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, the subsoil shall be lightly irrigated immediately prior to laying the sod.

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

iii. The first mowing of sod should not be attempted until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 1/3 of the grass leaf shall be removed by the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Grass height shall be maintained between 2" and 3" unless otherwise specified.

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 Iqwns.
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
Ibs/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 Shore: 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

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

iv. Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seedings are shown in Table 24. For lawns and other medium high maintenance turfgrass areas, refer to the University of Maryland publication "Lawn Care in Maryland" Bulletin No. 171.

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.

1. Mulches-See standards for vegetative stabilization with mulches only. Mulch should be crimped or tacked to prevent blowing. 2. Vegetative Cover-See standards for temporary vegetative cover.

3. 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. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12" apart, spring-toothed harrows and similar plows are examples of equipment which may produce the desired effect. 4. Irrigation—This is generally done as an emergency treatment. Site is sprinkled with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. At no time should the site be irrigated to the point that runoff begins to flow. 5. Barriers-Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Barriers placed at right angles to

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

Stone—Cover surface with crushed stone or coarse gravel.

Permanent Methods 1. Permanent Vegetation-See standards for permanent vegetative cover, and permanent stabilization with sod. Existing trees or large shrubs may afford valuable protection if left in place. 2. Topsoiling—Covering with less erosive materials. See standards for topsoiling.

. Agriculture Handbook 346. Wind Erosion Forces in the United States and Their Use in Predicting Soil 2. Agriculture Information Bulletin 354. How to Control Wind Erosion, USDA-ARS

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 plans.

Construction and Material Specifications

I. Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA—SCS in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station.

Topsoil Specifications — Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:

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

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:

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

Note: Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomi or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used 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

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

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:

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

a. Composted sludge: shall be supplied by, or originate from, a person or persons that are permitted (at the time of acquisition of the compost) by the Maryland Department of the Environment under COMAR 26.04.06.

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.

Guideline Specifications, Soil Preparation and Sodding. MD-V A, Pub. #1, Extension Service, University of Maryland and Virginia Polytechnic Institutes

Sequence of Construction

Number of Days Sequence Obtain a grading permit Install Sediment and erosion control devices Rough grade site with requirement for permission from inspection to proceed Begin building construction

Removal of controls upon permission from inspector.

Construct water and sewer lines to house. Install sidewalks Stabilize all areas in accordance with standards and specifications DATA SOURCES:
EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY & SITE FEATURES SHOWN PER FIELD SURVEY BY DEMARIO DESIGN CONSULTANTS INC. DATED JAN 23, 2006. EXISTING SOILS SHOWN PER HOWARD COUNTY SOILS SURVEY DATED 1968. EXISTING BOUNDARY SHOWN PER BOUNDARY SURVEY BY DEMARIO DESIGN CONSULTANTS, INC.



The Old Firehouse Fax: (410) 386-0564 66 East Main Street, Suite 200 eMail: ddc@demariodesign.us Westminster, MD 21157 C/O ANDREW STINE

OWNER: **DEVELOPER:** DILUP LONG TERM THE RACHUBA GROUP HOLDING, LLC 183 GOLF LINK VW ALPHARETTA, GA 30004 945-A MARIMICH COURT ELDERSBURG, MD 21784 410-781-3400 C/O CHRIS RACHUDA 410-268-9225 C/O CHRIS DILULLO SITE ADDRESS:

3001 CHESTNUT HILL DRIVE ELLICOTT CITY, MD 21043 Plat Number: Deed Reference: 9676/396 SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED UNIT FOR CHESTNUT HILL SUBDIVISION SECTION 1, LOT 13

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS

REVISIONS

HOWARD COUNTY. MD

04/19/2007 DATE

1 REDLINE REVISION OF HOUSE TYPE SDS LIC B/9/11 NO. DESCRIPTION OF CHANGES DRN. REV. DATE CO. FILE #. SDP-07-DES, BY: CVL TAX ACC. # DRN. BY: CVL TAX MAP: 18 CHK. BY: WRD BLOCK / GRID: 20 DATE: 04-19-2007 DDC JOB# 05134.1 PARCEL# 354 W. RICHARD DEMARIO SHEET NUMBER: ZONE / USE: R-20 of 3 3 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER NO. 21998 DWG. SCALE: N/A

SDP-07-058

W:\05134.1 - Chestrut Hiil/dwg\5DP\051341_SP3.dwg, 5\15\2007 2:40:01 PM, Arch D - 24 x 36 in.

Tak. oner forint name below signature Chris Rachusa

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

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

project. I also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation

Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the

I certify that this plan for sediment and erosion 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

W. 2. D. Marie

DUST CONTROL

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

6-20-07

4-19-07

7/2/07 DATE

- 1/0/07 DME

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

2ND ELECTION DISTRICT