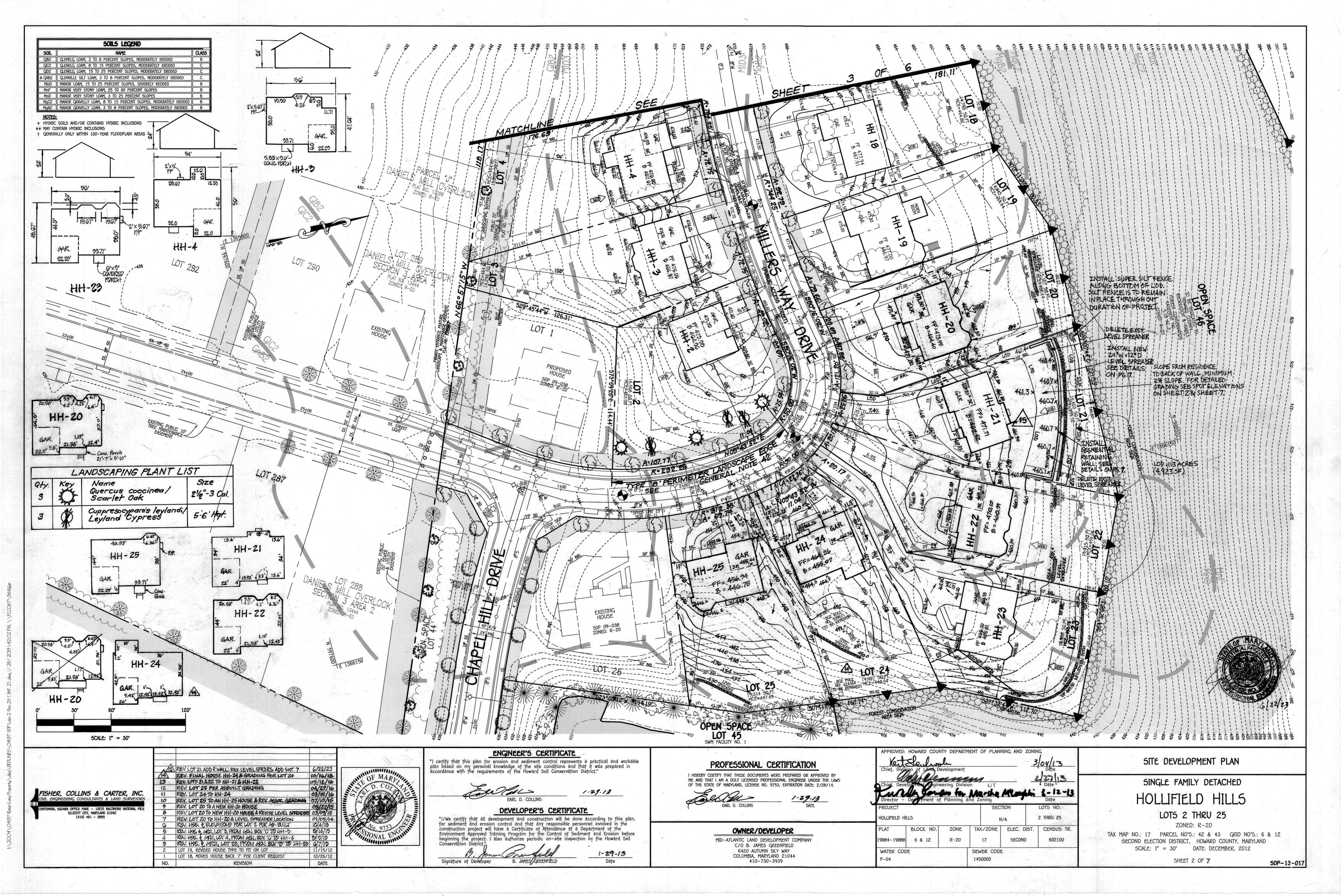
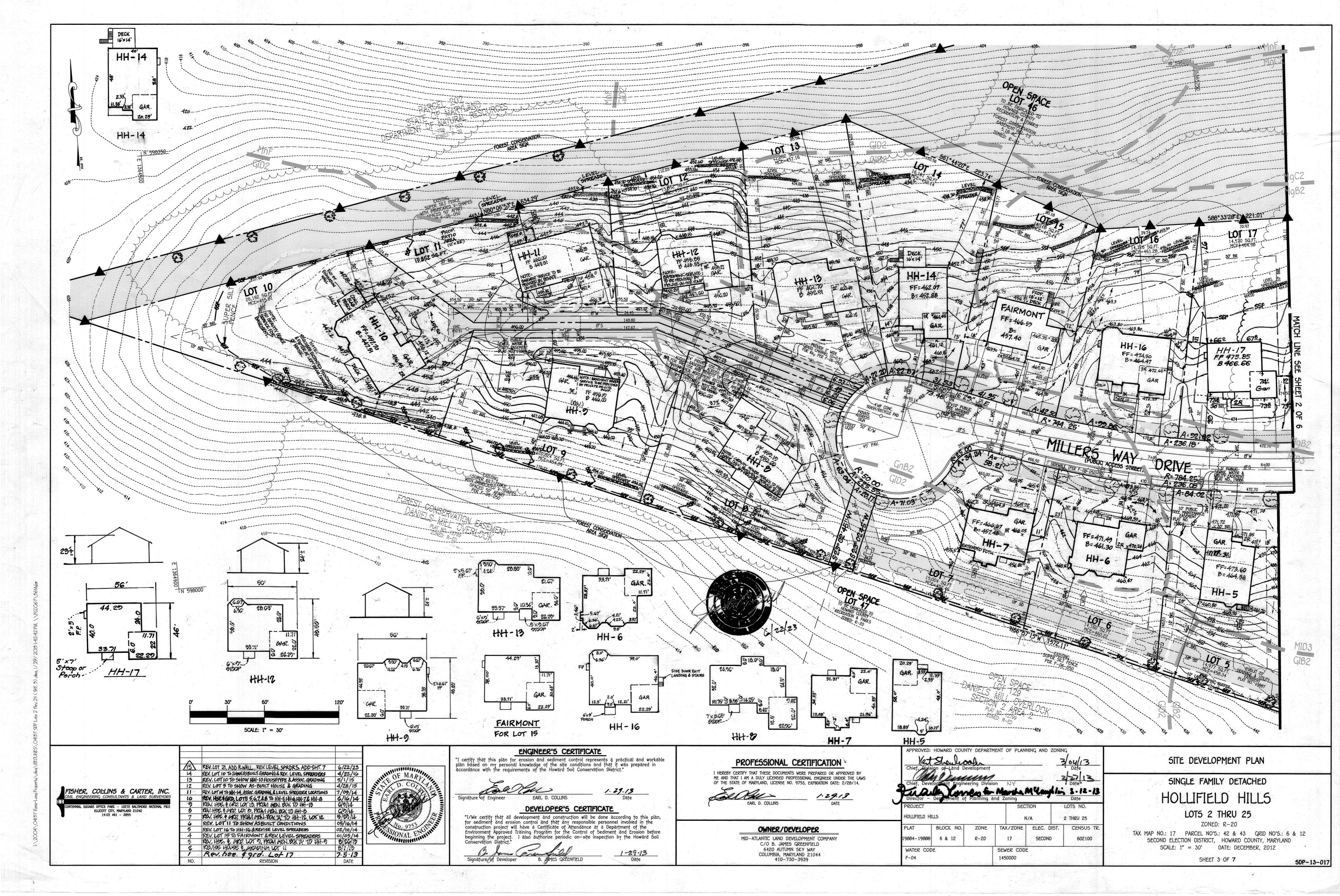
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PURPOSE

Vegetative stabilization specifications are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and run-off to downstream areas, and improving wildlife habitat and visual resources.

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

EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Vegetation, over time, will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant growth. Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances present within the root zone. Sediment control devices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and vegetative establishment

to prevent large quantities of sediment and associated chemicals and nutrients from washing into surface waters. SECTION 1 - VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION METHODS AND MATERIALS

A. Site Preparation Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary of 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.

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 be 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 90—100% will pass through a #20

iv. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means Seedbed Preparation
i. Temporary Seeding
a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means of

suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened it should not be rolled or dragged smooth, but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridge running parallel to the contour of the slope. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.

c. In corporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means. ii. Permanent Seeding

 Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment
 Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0. 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 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.

6. 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 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 soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans. Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches and ready the area for seed and application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1-3" of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on

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.

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.

Methods of Seeding 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.

b. Lime - use only ground agricultural limestone. (Up to 3 tons per agree 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

ii. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders. 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. 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. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other

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) WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform

 WCFM shall be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide
an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.
 WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors. WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the

wood cellulose fiber 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 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.

NO.

G. Mulching Seeded Areas - Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding. If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch along shall be applied as prescribed this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in 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. Mulcl 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:

A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of two (2) inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. It used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and

the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons

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

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): Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be

used to convey runoff from the excavation. Perform Phase 1 excavation, dress, and stabilize.

Perform Phase 2 excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as necessary Perform final phase excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation

of completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization. Incremental Stabilization of Embankments - Fill Slopes Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plans.

ii. Slopes shall be stabilized immediately when the vertical height of the multiple lifts reaches
15°, or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans.

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

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

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. Place Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize.

Place Phase 2 embankment, dress and stabilize Place final phase embankment, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded Note: Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of and placement of topsoil (if required) grading and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the

operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

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

GRAVEL LIP AND TRENCH

LEVEL TOP OF STONE

LINE TRENCH SIDES AND

BOTTOM A

BOTTOM WITH FILTER CLOTH

NOT TO SCALE

-GRAVEL LIP AND TRENCH

0% GRADE @ EL. 326.0

-LINE TRENCH SIDES

- 0% GRADE

PROFILE

PLAN VIEW

ORIGINAL GROX

3'

PROFILE

.M.P. FACILITY No

SPREADER

LEVEL SPREADER

LEVEL SPEADER CRITERIA

For impervious surface runoff applications: The capacity for the level spreader is determined in the design of the filter strip to which it

The spreader shall run linearly along the entire width of the filter strip to which i discharges. In most cases, the spreader will be the same width as the contributing

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

Apply to graded or cleared areas likely to be redisturbed where a

Seedbed Preparation: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking,

discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

Soil Amendments: Apply 600 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14

Seeding: For periods March 1 thru April 30 and from August 15 thru

November 15, seed with 2-1/2 bushels per acre of annual rye (3.2 lbs

per 1000 sq.ft.). For the period May 1 thru August 14, seed with 3

lbs. per acre of weeping lovegrass (0.07 lbs. per 1000 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

Mulching: Apply 1-1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 lbs. per 1000

Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring too

or 218 gal. per acre (5 gal. per 1000 sq.ft.) of emulsified asphalt on

flat areas. On slopes, 8 ft. or higher, use 347 gal. per acre (8 gal

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for rate and methods not covered.

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

Apply to graded or cleared greas not subject to immediate further

disturbance where a permanent long-lived vegetative cover is needed

Seedbed Preparation: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking,

discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

Soil Amendments: In lieu of soil test recommendations, use one o

1) Preferred - Apply 2 tons per acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs

lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disc into

per 1000 sq.ft.) and 600 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14

upper three inches of soil. At time of seeding, apply 400 lbs.

per 1000 sq.ft.) and 1000 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (23

per acre 30-0-0 ureaform fertilizer (9 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.).

2) Acceptable - Apply 2 tons per acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs

lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disc into

<u>Seeding: For the period March 1 thru April 30 and from August 1</u>

thru October 15, seed with 60 lbs. per acre (1.4 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.)

of Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue. For the period May 1 thru July 31, see

(0.05 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) of weeping lovegrass. During the period

October 16 thru February 28, protect site by one of the following options:

1) 2 tons per acre of well-anchored mulch straw and seed as soon

3) Seed with 60 lbs. per acre Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue and mulch

Mulching: Apply 1-1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 lbs. per 1000

Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring too

or 218 gal. per acre (5 gal. per 1000 sq.ft.) of emulsified asphalt or

flat areas. On slopes, 8 ft. or higher, use 347 gal. per acre (8 gal

Maintenance: Inspect all seeded areas and make needed repairs,

sa.ft.) of unrotted small arain straw immediately after seeding.

with 2 tons per acre well anchored straw.

with 60 lbs. Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue per acre and 2 lbs. per acre

Refer to the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL

sa.ft.) of unrotted small grain straw immediately after seeding.

short-term vegetative cover is needed.

lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.).

possible in the spring, or use sod.

per 1000 sq.ft.) for anchoring.

the following schedules:

upper three inches of soil.

as possible in the spring.

Use sod.

per 1000 sq.ft.) for anchoring.

impervious surface. The ends of the spreader shall be tied into higher ground to prevent minimum depth shall be 6 inches and the minimum width shall be 6 feet for the lower side slope. Side slopes shall be 2:1 (horizontal to vertical) or flatter. The grade of the spreader shall be 0%.

The outlet discharge area must be generally smooth and well vegetated with a maximum

The spreader lip shall be constructed to a uniform height and zero grade over the length o the spreader. For design flows of 4 cfs or greater, a rigid lip of non-erodible material, suc as pressure-treated timbers or concrete curbing, shall be used. For flows less than 4 cfs, a vegetated lip may be used. The spreader lip shall be constructed on undisturbed soil.

When using a vegetated lip it shall be protected with an erosion control blanket to prevent erosion and allow the vegetation to become established. The blanket shall be a minimum of 4 feet wide extending a minimum of 1 foot downstream over the level lip. The blanket shall be secured with heavy—duty staples and the downstream and upstream edges shall be buried at least 6 inches deep in a vertical trench.

When using a rigid lip it shall be entrenched at least 4 inches below existing ground and securely anchored to prevent displacement. An apron of Class I rip-rap shall be placed to the top of the rigid lip and extend downslope at least 3 feet. A filter fabric shall be placed

Immediately after level spreader construction, seed and mulch the entire disturbed area of the spreader in accordance with the Standards and Specifications for Vegetative Stabilization. The level spreader is a relatively low-cost structure to:

Disperse impervious surface runoff uniformly to a filter strip or 2. Release small volumes of concentrated flow from diversions when conditions are suitable To accomplish these purposes, particular care must be taken to construct the spreader lip completely level. Any depressions in the lip will concentrate the flow, resulting in a loss of

pollutant filtering effectiveness and/or erosion. Evaluate the outlet system to be sure that flow does not concentrate below the outlet. For filter strip applications, the determination of whether a level spreader is needed should be based on how the runoff is entering the filter strip. If the runoff is concentrated by curb cuts, and particularly if a large area of impervious surface drains to one point, a level spreader is essential to achieve effective pollutant removal in the filter strip. A level spreader also is important if the filter strip is relatively steep in order to avoid erosion from

concentrated runoff discharge. If the runoff is evenly distributed over the width of the

impervious surface (e.g., a curbless, even-sloped road or parking lot), a level spreader may

When the level spreader is used as an outlet for temporary or permanent diversions and diversion dikes, runoff containing high sediment loads must be treated in an approved

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE Inspect level spreaders after every rainfall until vegetation is established, and promptly make needed repairs. After the area has been stabilized, make periodic inspections and maintain vegetation in a healthy, vigorous condition.

Verify that the level spreader is distributing flow evenly. If problems are noted, make appropriate modifications to ensure even flow distribution.

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1) 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

2) ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND REVISIONS THERETO 3) FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT

OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: a) 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES. DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1. b) 14 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. 4) ALL SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS SHOWN MUST BE FENCED AND WARNING SIGNS POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE WITH VOI. 1

CHAPTER 12, OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE. 5) ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. 51), SOD (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 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.

7) SITE ANALYSIS. TOTAL AREA OF SITE 8.947 ACRES AREA DISTURBED 6.423 ACRES AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED 2.234 ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 4.189 ACRES TOTAL CUT O CHYDS TOTAL FILL 0 CU.YD5. OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION

3) 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 FARTH 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.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL

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

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation. Conditions Where Practice Applies

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

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

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

II. For the purpose of these Standards and Specifications, areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 requir special consideration and design for adequate stabilization. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 shall have the appropriate stabilization shown on the plans. Construction and Material Specifications

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

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

Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand. Othe 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 11/2" in diameter

Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, John 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 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. II. For sites havinc, disturbed areas under 5 acres:

i. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization — Section I — Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials. 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 perscribed 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 havina 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.

 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 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 seedine 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 he 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 acres shall be tested to prescribe amendments and for sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres shall conform to the following requirements:

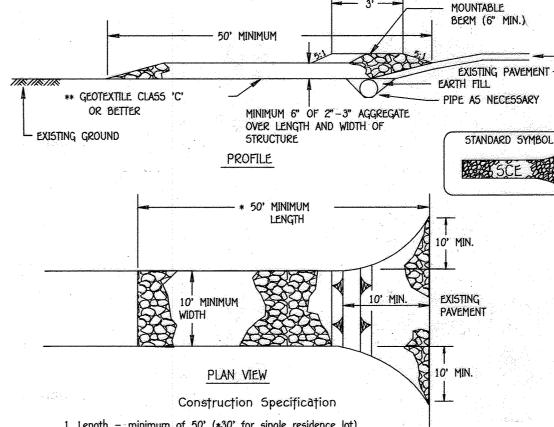
a. Composted sludge shall be supplied by, or originate from, a person or persons that are permitted (at the time of acquisition of the compost) by the Maryland Department of the Environment under COMAR 26.04.06. b. Composted sludge shall contain at least I percent nitrogen, 1.5 percent phosphorus, and 0.2 percent potassium and have a Ph of 7.0 to 8.0. If compost does not meet these requirements

he 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. 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.

This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by

the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.



1. Length - minimum of 50' (*30' for single residence lot). 2. Width - 10' minimum, should be flared at the existing road to provide a turning

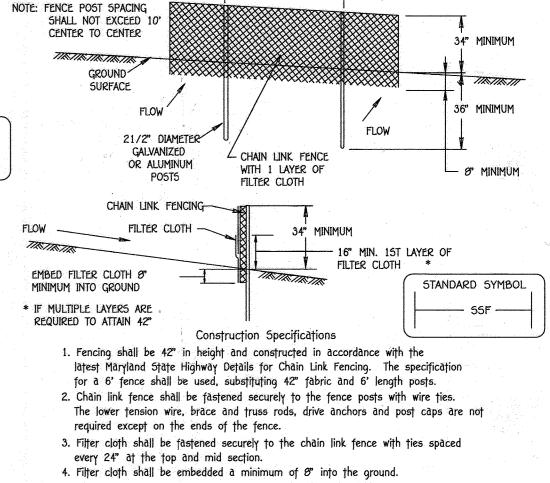
3. Geotextile fabric (filter cloth) shall be placed over the existing ground prior to placing stone. **The plan approval authority may not require single family residences to use geotextile. 4. Stone - crushed aggregate (2" to 3") or reclaimed or recycled concrete

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

5. 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 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 has no drainage to convey a pipe will not be necessary. Pipe should be sized according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6" minimum will be required

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 NOT TO SCALE



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 staples at top and mid section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F:

Tensile Strength Test: MSMT 509 50 lbs/in (min.) Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509 0.3 gal/ft /minute (max.) Flow Rate Test: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Test: MSMT 322 Design Criteria

Slope Length Silt Fence Length (maximum) Slope (maximum) Steepness 0 - 10% Unlimited Unlimited 0 - 10:110 - 20% 10:1 - 5:1 200 feet 1,500 feet 20 - 33% 5:1 - 3:1 100 feet 33 - 50% 3:1 - 2:1 100 feet 500 feet 2:1 + 50 feet 250 feet

SUPER SILT FENCE NOT TO SCALE

b 2:1 SLOPE OR FLATTER

POSITIVE DRAINAGE

SUFFICIENT TO DRAIN

PLAN VIEW

FLOW CHANNEL STABILIZATION

GRADE 0.5% MIN. 10% MAX.

-FXCAVATE TO PROVIDE

a-DIKE HEIGHT

b-DIKE WIDTH

c-FLOW WIDTH

d-FLOW DEPTH

REQUIRED FLOW WIDTH

AT DESIGN FLOW DEPTH

18"

12"

STANDARD SYMBOL

A-2 B-3

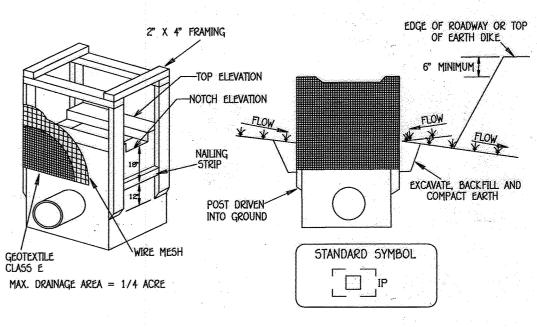
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2:1 SLOPE OR FLATTER

CUT OR FILL SLOPE-

GRADE LINE-

CUT OR FILL



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

notch elevation. 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

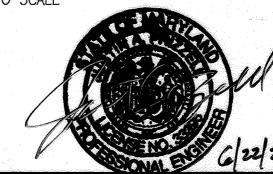
where flooding and safety issues may arise. 3. Stretch the 1/2" x 1/2" wire mesh tightly around the frame and fasten securely. The ends must meet and overlap at a post. 4. Stretch the Geotextile Class E tightly over the wire mesh with the geotixtile extending from the top of the frame to 18" below the inlet notch elevation. Fasten the geotextile firmly to the

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

frame. The ends of the geotextile must meet at a post, be

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.

STANDARD INLET PROTECTION NOT TO SCALE



1. Seed and cover with straw mulch. 2. Seed and cover with Erosion Control Matting or line with sod. 3. 4" - 7" stone or recycled concrete equivalent pressed into the soil 7" minimum Construction Specifications 1. All temporary earth dikes shall have uninterrupted positive grade to an outlet. Spot elevations may be necessary for grades less than 11 2. Runoff diverted from a disturbed area shall be conveyed to a sediment trapping device. 3. Runoff diverted from an undisturbed area shall outlet directly into an undisturbed, stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity. 4. All trees, brush, stumps, obstructions, and other objectionable material shall be removed and disposed of so as not to interfere with the proper functioning of the dike. 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 normal flow. 6. Fill shall be compacted by earth moving equipment. 7. All earth removed and not needed for construction shall be placed so that it will not interfere with the functioning of the dike. 8. Inspection and maintenance must be provided periodically and after each rain event. EARTH DIKE 5CALE: 1" = 30"

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYOR SQUARE OFFICE PARK — 10272 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIK

REV. LOT 21. ADD R. WALL, REV. LEVEL SPRDRS, ADDSHT. 7 REVISE LEVEL SPREADER DETAIL 12/14/10 REVISION DATE

PROP. GRADE -

GRASS -

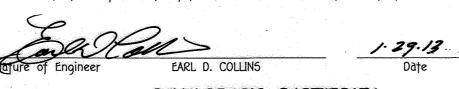
(SPREADER (

2:1 OR FLATTER-

LEVEL LIP -

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.



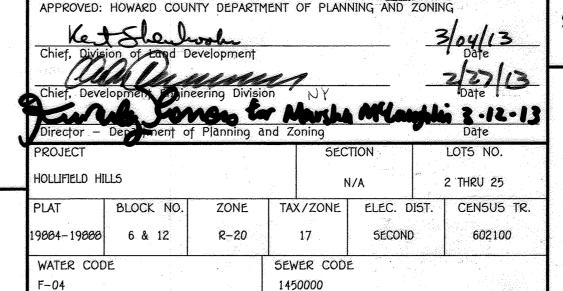
Signature Developer

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE "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 construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District."

1-29-13

OWNER/DEVELOPER MID-ATLANTIC LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY C/O B. JAMES GREENFIELD 6420 AUTUMN SKY WAY COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21044

410-730-3939



SEDIMENT/EROSION CONTROL & STORMWATER MANAGEMENT NOTES & DETAILS SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED

HOLLIFIELD HILLS

LOTS 2 THRU 25

ZONED: R-20 TAX MAP NO.: 17 PARCEL NO'S.: 42 & 43 GRID NO'S.: 6 & 12 SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT, HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND 5CALE: 1" = 30' DATE: DECEMBER, 2012

SHEET 6 OF 7

5DP-13-017

