

DRY WELL CHART					
LOT	NO. OF DRY WELLS	AREA OF ROOF Sq. Ft.	VOL. REQ. Cu. Ft.	VOLUME PROVIDED Cu. Ft.	SIZE PROVIDED LxWxD
1	3	417	76	96.5	9' x 8' x 4'
2	- 6	417	76	<i>8</i> 6.5	9' x 8' x 4'

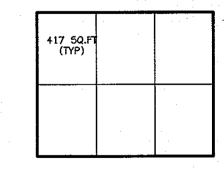
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED DRY WELLS (M-5)

DRY WELL DETAIL NOT TO SCALE

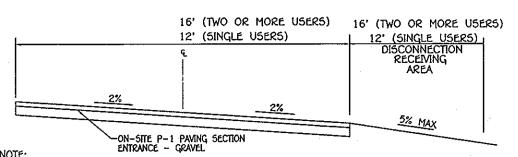
- a. THE OWNER SHALL INSPECT THE MONITORING WELLS AND STRUCTURES ON A QUARTERLY BASIS AND AFTER EVERY HEAVY STORM EVENT. b. THE OWNER SHALL RECORD THE WATER LEVELS AND SEDIMENT BUILD UP IN THE MONITORING WELLS OVER A
- PERIOD OF SEVERAL DAYS TO INSURE TRENCH DRAINAGE. c. THE OWNER SHALL MAINTAIN A LOG BOOK TO DETERMINE THE RATE AT WHICH THE FACILITY DRAINS d. WHEN THE FACILITY BECOMES CLOGGED SO THAT IT DOES NOT DRAIN DOWN WITHIN A SEVENTY-TWO (72) HOUR
- TIME PERIOD, CORRECTIVE ACTION SHALL BE TAKEN. MAINTENANCE LOG BOOK SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO HOWARD COUNTY FOR INSPECTION TO INSURE
- COMPLIANCE WITH OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CRITERIA. f. ONCE THE PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INFILTRATION FACILITY HAVE BEEN VERIFIED. THE MONITORING SCHEDULE CAN BE REDUCED TO AN ANNUAL BASIS UNLESS THE PERFORMANCE DATA INDICATES THAT A MORE FREQUENT SCHEDULE IS REQUIRED.

ESD Narrative:

- There are no existing Wetlands, Wetland Buffers, Streams, Stream Buffers Or 100 Year Floodplains Located On This Site.
- The existing drainage patterns will maintained as closely as possible during and after the development of the site.
- Efforts have been made to reduce the impervious areas; however, when the final house types is selected, it may be possible to reduce the site imperviousness though better
- The required Sediment and Erosion control measures consisting of super silt fence; a stabilized construction entrance and Erosion Control Matting have been designed in accordance with the latest Howard County Soil Conservation District and Maryland Department of the Environment regulations. Based on the type and location of the ESO practices, there was no need to incorporate these measures into the SWM strategy.
- The proposed Environmental Site Design measures have been implemented to the Maximum Extent Possible and meet the targeted Pe for this site. As such, no major structural practices as described in Chapter 3 of the above cited Manual will be required.



ROOFTOP DRAINAGE AREAS

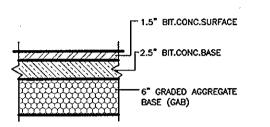


ALL MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL VOLUME IV, STANDARD SPECIFICATION AND DETAILS FOR CONSTRUCTION.

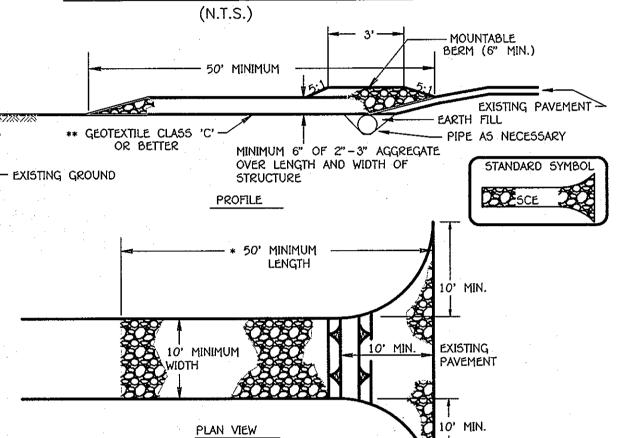
TYPICAL PRIVATE DRIVE CROSS SLOPE SECTION

OPERATION & MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED DISCONNECTION OF NONROOFTOP RUNOFF

MAINTENANCE OF AREAS RECEIVING NECTION RUNOFF IS GENERALLY NO DIFFERENT THAN THAT REQUIRED FOR OTHER LAWN OR LANDSCAPED AREAS. THE AREAS RECEIVING RUNOFF SHOULD BE PROTECTED FROM FUTURE COMPACTION OR DEVELOPMENT OF IMPERVIOUS AREA. IN COMMERCIAL AREAS, FOOT TRAFFIC SHOULD BE DISCOURAGED AS WELL.



P-1 DRIVEWAY PAVING SECTION



STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SUMMARY CHART TOTAL SITE AREA = DEVELOPMENT AREA = 0.887 ACRES TARGET RCN = 55

Stormwater Management Note

this site will be met using Environmental Site Design to the Maximum Extent Possible in accordance with the Maryland Stormwater Design Manual. Volumes I & II. effective May. 2010. Proposed practices will be located on individual lots and the Use-in-Common

TARGET PE = 1.6"

driveway as follows: 1. Lot 1 will meet stormwater requirements using Drywells (M-5), Micro-Bioretention (M-6) And

Non-Rooftop Disconnection (N-2) 2. Lot 2 will meet stormwater requirements using Drywells (M-5) and Non-Rooftop Disconnection (N-2) These practices shall be privately owned and

maintained in accordance with individual Declarations of Covenance.

1. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IS PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER 5, "ENVIRONMENTAL SITE DESIGN' OF THE 2007 MARYLAND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN MANUAL, EFFECTIVE

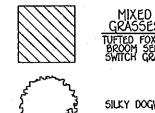
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT NOTES

- 2. MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTING ROOF TOP AREA TO EACH DOWNSPOUT SHALL BE 500 SQ. FT OR
- 3. DRYWELLS SHALL BE PROVIDED AT LOCATIONS WHERE THE LENGTH OF DISCONNECTION IS LESS THAN 75' AT 5%. THE SIZE AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE DRYWELL SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DETAILS SHOWN ON THIS SHEET.

5WM 5UMMARY CHART						
AREA ID	ESOV REQ. cu.ff.	E50v Pvd. cu.ff.	REMARKS			
LOT 1	WILL BE ADDRESSED ON SDP USING ACTUAL HOUSE SIZES	475	DRY WELLS (M-5) & MICRO-BIORETENTION (M-6) &			
LOT 2	,,	518	DRY WELLS (M-5)			
ALL DRIVEWAYS	WILL BE ADDRESSED ON SDP USING ACTUAL PAVED AREAS	317	NON-ROOFTOP DISCONNECTION (N-2)			
TOTAL5	1370	1310*				

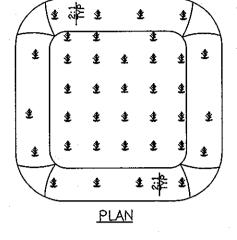
*(475+510+317)

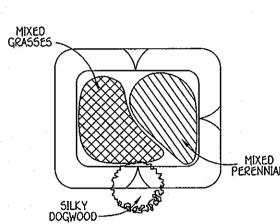




NOTE:

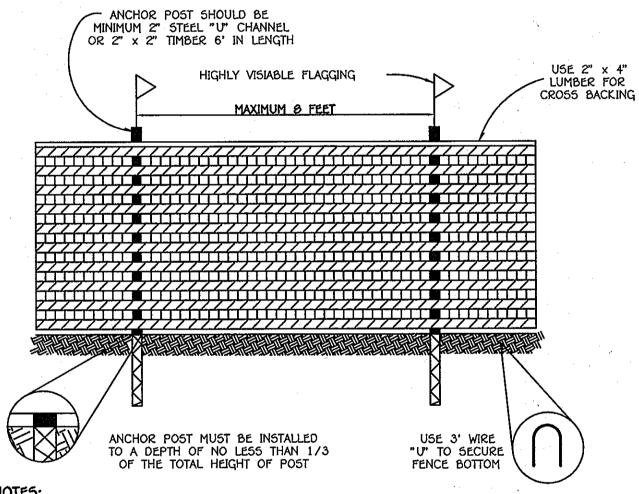
SEE PLANT MATERIAL CHARTS PLANT MATERIAL MUST COVER
FOR QUANTITIES AND SPACING AT LEAST 50% OF THE SURFACE
AREA OF THE LANDSCAPING INFILTRATION





MICRO-BIORETENTION PLANTING DETAIL

BLAZE ORANGE PLASTIC MESH



NOTES:

- FOREST PROTECTION DEVICE ONLY. RETENTION AREA WILL BE SET AS PART OF THE REVIEW PROCESS.
- BOUNDARIES OF RETENTION AREA SHOULD BE STAKED AND FLAGGED PRIOR TO INSTALLING DEVICE.
- ROOT DAMAGE SHOULD BE AVOIDED. PROTECTIVE SIGNAGE MAY ALSO BE USED.
- 6. DEVICE SHOULD BE MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION.

TREE PROTECTION DETAIL NOT TO SCALE

CALCULATE THE PE PROVIDED AS FOLLOWS:

Pe Provided = $\frac{\text{E5DV} \times 12}{\text{RV} \times \text{A}} = \frac{1310 \times 12}{0.266 \times 0.09} = \frac{12720}{0.2359} = 66,630.41/43.560 = 1.53"/1.6"=0.96%$

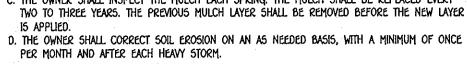
Through The Application Of Approved Chapter 5 Practices, Runoff Characteristics Of "Woods In Good Condition" RCN Of 55 For This Environmental Concept Plan Have Been Met Through The Application Of Environmental Site Design (ESD) To The Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP). Once The Final House Types And Grading Have Been Determined At The Site Development Plan Stage Of This Project. The Design Can Be Refined To Meet 100% Of The Pe Requirement.

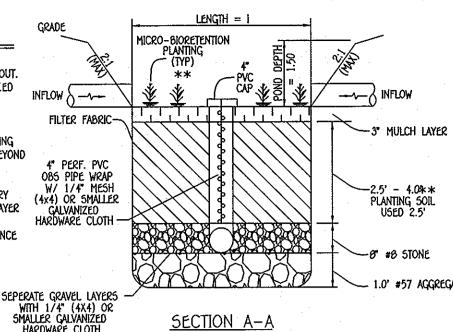
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION (M-6)

- A THE OWNER SHALL MAINTAIN THE PLANT MATERIAL, MULCH LAYER AND SOIL LAYER ANNUALLY. MAINTENANCE OF MULCH AND SOIL IS LIMITED TO CORRECTING AREAS OF EROSION OR WASH OUT. MY MULCH REPLACEMENT SHALL BE DONE IN THE SPRING. PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE CHECKED FOR DISEASE AND INSECT INFESTATION AND MAINTENANCE WILL ADDRESS DEAD MATERIAL AND PRUNING, ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT PLANT MATERIAL IS LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING:
- 8. THE OWNER SHALL PERFORM A PLANT IN THE SPRING AND IN THE FALL OF EACH YEAR. DURING THE INSPECTION, THE OWNER SHALL REMOVE DEAD AND DISEASED VEGETATION CONSIDERED BEYOND
- reatment, replace dead plant material with acceptable replacement plant material, TREAT DISEASED TREES AND SHRUBS AND REPLACE ALL DEFICIENT STAKES AND WIRES. C. THE OWNER SHALL INSPECT THE MULCH EACH SPRING. THE MULCH SHALL BE REPLACED EVERY
- D. THE OWNER SHALL CORRECT SOIL EROSION ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS, WITH A MINIMUM OF ONCE

CROSS-SECTION

594.00 594.00 593.00 592.75 590.25 589.58 589.00 10' 22' 588.5

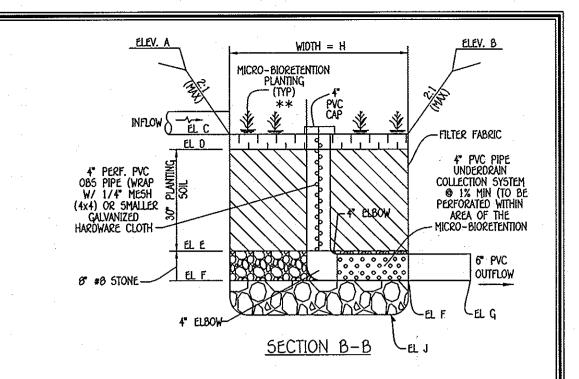




STRIPS WHERE TWO OR MORE STRIP WIOTHS ARE REQUIRED. ATTACH STAPLES ON 18" CENTERS

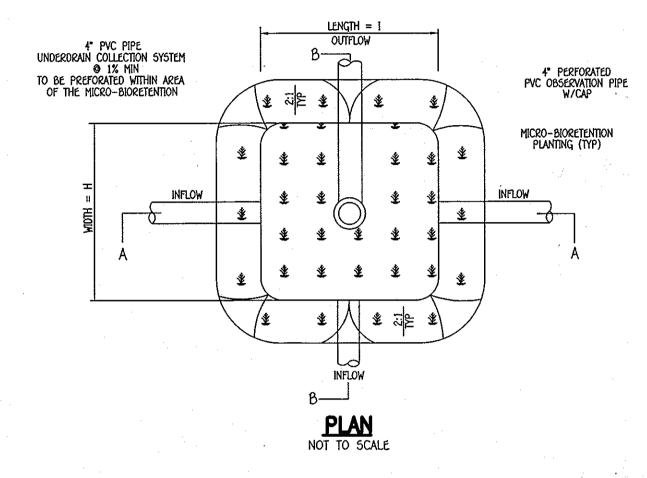
TYPICAL STAPLES NO. 11

GAUGE WIRE



MICRO-BIORETENTION

MICRO-BIORETENTION DETAIL (M-6) NOT TO SCALE



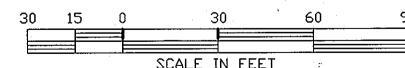
MICRO-BIORETENTION PLANT MATERIAL					
QUANTITY	NAME	MAXIMUM SPACING (FT.)			
45	MIXED PERENNIALS	1 FT.			
45	MIXED GRASSES	1 FT.			
1	5ILKY DOGWOOD	PLANT AWAY FROM INFLOW LOCATION			

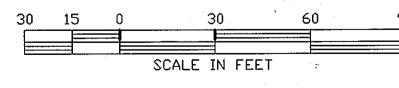
CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- 1. KEY-IN THE MATTING BY PLACING THE TOP ENDS OF THE MATTING IN A NARROW TRENCH. 6" IN DEPTH. BACKFILL THE TRENCH AND TAMP FIRMLY TO CONFORM TO THE CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION. SECURE WITH A ROW OF STAPLES ABOUT 4" DOWN SLOPE FROM THE TRENCH. SPACING BETWEEN STAPLES IS 6". 2. STAPLE THE 4" OVERLAP IN THE CHANNEL CENTER USING AN 18" SPACING BETWEEN STAPLES.
- 3. BEFORE STAPLING THE OUTER EDGES OF THE MATTING, MAKE SURE THE
- MATTING IS SMOOTH AND IN FIRM CONTACT WITH THE SOIL. 4. STAPLES SHALL BE PLACED 2' APART WITH 4 ROWS FOR EACH STRIP, 2
- OUTER ROWS, AND 2 ALTERNATING ROWS DOWN THE CENTER. 5. WHERE ONE ROLL OF MATTING ENDS AND ANOTHER BEGINS, THE END OF THE TOP STRIP SHALL OVERLAP THE UPPER END OF THE LOWER STRIP BY 4",
- SPACED 6" APART IN A STAGGERED PATTERN ON EITHER SIDE. 6. THE DISCHARGE END OF THE MATTING LINER SHOULD BE SIMILARLY SECURED WITH 2 DOUBLE ROWS OF STAPLES.
- NOTE: IF FLOW WILL ENTER FROM THE EDGE OF THE MATTING THEN THE AREA EFFECTED BY THE FLOW MUST BE KEYED-IN.

SHIPLAP FASHION. REINFORCE THE OVERLAP WITH A DOUBLE ROW OF STAPLES

EROSION CONTROL MATTING





FISHER. COLLINS & CARTER, INC. UARE OFFICE PARK - 10272 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE ELLICOTT CTTY, HARYLAND 21042 (410) 461 - 2855 DATE



ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATI "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 District."

and Com 6.27.13 olgnature of Engineer DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

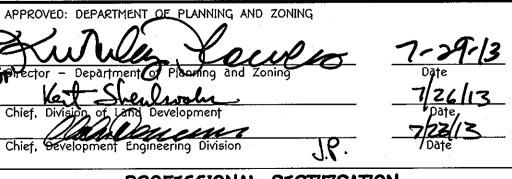
"I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan for sediment and erosion control, and that all responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project.

I also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District." - ummunu

Reviewed for HOWARD SCD and meets Technical Requirements. This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

OWNER/BUILDER/DEVELOPER

VIKING CUSTOM HOMES 5850 OLD WASHINGTON BLVD. 5YKESVILLE, MD. 21784 410-977-2188



PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 9753, EXPIRATION DATE: 2/28/14. Enl Collus 6:28.13

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT NOTES, SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

TROTTER CIRCLE

TAX MAP No. 0035 GRID No. 0002 PARCEL No. 0220 FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND ZONED: R-20 SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: MARCH, 2013

SHEET 2 OF 3

5DP-13-036

20.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION DEFINITION

Using vegetation as cover for barren soil to protect it from forces that cause erosion.

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 emporary 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

- i. Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary of permanent) such as diversions,
- grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins. ii. Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.
- iii. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites having disturbed area over 5 acres.
- Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.
- ii. Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee
- iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98-100% will pass through a #20
- 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 contour of the slope.

 Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans. c. In corporate time and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means. ii. Permanent Seeding
- a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment

 1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).
- The soil shall contain less than 40% clay, but enough fine grained material (>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% sit 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 à 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
- 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
- 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.
- E. Methods of Seeding
 i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, or a cultipacker seeder. a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen; maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P205 (phosphorous); 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium): 200 lbs/ac. 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. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and
- without interruption.
 ii. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders. 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.

 a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other.

 Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- F. Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)
- i. Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonable bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.

 ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)
- a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.
- b. WCFM shall be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.
 c. WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.
 d. WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having
- moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.

 WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phytol-toxic.
- f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.

 Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.

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

 i. If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch along shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in
- accordance with these specifications. ii. When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1" and 2". Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is
- to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre. iii. Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 lbs. per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed b 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. It used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible.

 ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and
- 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 Ta
- 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 recom-
- mendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long All cuts slopes shall be dressed, prepared, seeded and mulched as the work progresses. Slopes shall be excavated and stabilized in equal increments not to exceed 15'.
- ii. Construction sequence (Refer to Figure 3 below):
- a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to convey runoff from the excavation.
 b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, dress, and stabilize. Perform Phase 2 excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as
- 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.

- J. 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).

 a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct slope silt fence on low side of fill as shown in Figure 5, unless other methods shown on the plans address this area.

 b. Place Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize.

 c. 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.

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 DIMISION 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. FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANEN' OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: a) 7-3 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1. b) ## 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 VOL. 1, CHAPTER 12. OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS
- AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. 51), SOD (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 50), AND MULCHING (SEC. 52). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES
- 6) ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.
- SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE 0.8877 ACRES 0.850 ACRES AREA DISTURBED AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED 0.2132 ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 0.3783 ACRES TOTAL CUT 548 CU.Y05. TOTAL FILL 548 CU.Y05.
- OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION STOCKPILING WILL NOT BE PERMITTED ON SITE ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE
- SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE. ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. 10) ON ALL SITES WITH DISTURBED AREAS IN EXCESS OF 2 ACRES. APPROVAL OF THE INSPECTION AGENCY SHALL BE REQUESTED UPON COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, BUT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY OTHER EARTH DISTURBANCE OR GRADING. OTHER BUILDING OR GRADING INSPECTION
- APPROVALS MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL APPROVAL BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE. 11) TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGHTS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT 7 DAYS 2. INSTALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AS SHOWN ON PLAN 1 DAY 3. CLEAR AND GRUB TO LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE 2 DAYS 4. INSTALL TEMPORARY SEEDING 60 DAYS 5. CONSTRUCT BUILDINGS 6. FINE GRADE SITE, INSTALL SWM DEVICES, PERMANENT SEEDING AND LANDSCAPE

7. REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AS UPLAND AREAS ARE STABILIZED

AND PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY E/S CONTROL INSPECTOR.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL

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

- 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 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.
- 11. Topsoil Specifications Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following i. Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, sitt 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 11/2" 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 4-0 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedures.
- 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: 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 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
- 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. 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 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.

 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 I ton/1,000 square feet.
- iv. Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 lb/1,000 square feet, and 1/3 the normal lime application rate. References: Guideline Specifications, Soil Preparation and Sodding, MD-VA, Pub. #1, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland and Virginia Polytechnic Institutes. Revised 1973.

Sec. 25 (8)

Profession Sections

DIVERSION MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA = 2 ACRE 10 FT MAX UV RESISTANT IMPERMEABLE SHEETING ON BOTH SIDES OF FENCE FLOW -SECTION CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

- FASTEN CHAIN LINK FENCE SECURELY TO THE FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES.
- WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF SHEETING ADJOIN EACH OTHER, OVERLAP BY 6 INCHES AND FOLD WITH SEAM FACING DOWNGRADE.

 KEEP FLOW SURFACE ALONG DIVERSION FENCE AND POINT OF DISCHARGE FREE OF EROSION. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS. MAINTAIN POSITIVE DRAINAGE. REPLACE IMPERMEABLE SHEETING IF TORN. IF UNDERMINING OCCURS, REINSTALL FENCE. 	
MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL	

I. USE WOOD POSTS $1\frac{1}{4}$ X $1\frac{1}{4}$ \pm X₆ Inch (Minimum) square cut of sound quality hardwood. As an alternative to wooden post use standard "t" or "u" section steel posts weighing not less than 1 pound per linear foot. 2. USE 36 INCH MINIMUM POSTS DRIVEN 16 INCH MINIMUM INTO GROUND NO MORE THAN 6 FEET APART 3. USE WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS AND FASTEN GEOTEXTILE SECURELY TO UPSLOPE SIDE OF FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES AT TOP AND MID-SECTION.

PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWING THAT THE GEOTEXTILE USED MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS.

DETAIL E-1 SILT

6 FT MAX. CENTER TO CENTER

EMBED GEOTEXTILE
MIN. OF 8 IN VERTICALLY

INTO THE GROUND, BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE SOIL ON BOTH SIDES OF GEOTEXTILE.

FENCE

ELEVATION

CROSS SECTION

⊢——SF———

__36 IN MIN. FENCE POST LENGTH
DRIVEN MIN. 16 IN INTO GROUND

LB IN MIN. DEPTH INTO GROUND

STAPLE-

STAPLE-

----STAPLE

TWIST POSTS TOGETHER

"18 IN MIN. HEIGHT OF WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE

5. EMBED GEOTEXTILE A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES VERTICALLY INTO THE GROUND. BACKFILL AND COMPACT THE SOIL ON BOTH SIDES OF FABRIC.

JOINING TWO ADJACENT SILT

FENCE SECTIONS (TOP VIEW)

- WHERE TWO SECTIONS OF GEOTEXTILE ADJOIN: OVERLAP, TWIST, AND STAPLE TO POST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS DETAIL.
- EXTEND BOTH ENDS OF THE SILT FENCE A MINIMUM OF FIVE HORIZONTAL FEET UPSLOPE AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE ENDS OF THE SILT FENCE.
- REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN SILT FENCE OR WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES 25% OF FENCE HEIGHT. REPLACE GEOTEXTILE IF TORN. IF UNDERMINING OCCURS, REINSTALL FENCE.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION URAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

SECTION 2 - 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. A. Seed mixtures - Temporary Seeding

- i. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 26 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Temporary seeding summary below, along with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. If this summary is not put on the plans and completed, then Table 26 must be put on the plans.
- ii. For sites having soil tests performed, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the testing agency shall be written in. Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding.

Seed Mixture (Hardiness Zone <u>6b</u>) From Table 26				Fertilizer Rate	Lime Rate	
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	(10-10-10)	
1	BARLEY OATS RYE	122 96 140	3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	1" - 2" 1" - 2" 1" - 2"	600 lb/ac (15 lb/1000sf)	2 tons/dc (100 lb/1000s

SECTION 3 - PERMANENT SEEDING

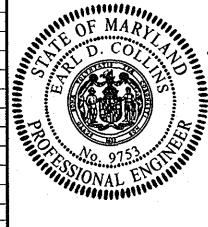
Seeding grass and legumes to establish groung cover for a minimum of one year on disturbed areas generally receiving low maintenance.

A. Seed mixtures - Permanent Seeding

- i. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 25 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 5) and enter them in the Permanent Seeding Summary below, along with application rates and seeding dates. Seeding depths can be estimated using Table 26. If this summary is not put on the construction plans and completed, then Table 25 must be put on the plans. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, streambanks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-SC5 Techinical Field Office Guide, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting. For special lawn maintenance areas, see Sections IV Sod and V Turfgrass
- ii. For sites having disturbed area over 5 areas, the rates shown on this table shall be deleted and the rates recommended by the soil testing agency shall be written in
- iii. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply ureaform fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 lbs/1000 sq. ft. (150 lbs/ac), in addition to the above soil amendments shown in the table below, to be performed at

Fertilizer Rate Seed Mixture (Hardiness Zone <u>6b</u>) From Table 25 (10-20-20)Seeding Depths P205 Seeding Dates Rate (lb/ac) PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (10%) KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (5%) | 90 |b/ac | 175 |b/ac | 175 |b/ac || 2 tons/ac 8/15 - 10/15 (2.0 lb/ (4 lb/ 1000sf) (4 lb/ 1000sf) (100 b/ 1000sf) 1000sf) 10 TALL FESCUE (80%) HARD FESCUE (20%) 3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15

FISHER. COLLINS & CARTER, INC. IL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS UARE OFFICE PARK - 10272 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIK



ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

'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 District."

Ener Files 6.27.13 Signature of Engineer DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

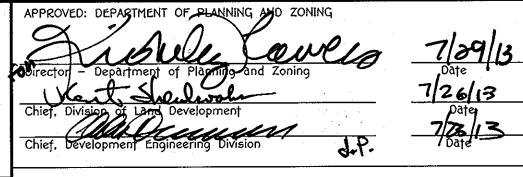
I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan for

sediment and erosion control, and that all 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. also authorize periodion-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District."

Reviewed for HOWARD 5CD and meets Technical Requirements. This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

OWNER/BUILDER/DEVELOPER

VIKING CUSTOM HOMES 5050 OLD WASHINGTON BLVD. SYKESVILLE, MD. 21784



SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

TROTTER CIRCLE

LOTS 1 & 2 TAX MAP No. 0035 GRID No. 0002 PARCEL No. 0220 FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND ZONED: R-20

SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: MARCH, 2013 SHEET 3 OF 3

5DP-13-036