

MICHA R

REVISION

DATE

5DP-13-044

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

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.

B. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

i. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.

ii. Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application b 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

mesh sieve. iv. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3—5" of soil by disking or other suitable means Seedbed Preparation Temporary Seeding

a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means o 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. In corporate 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. 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% 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.

If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil. b. 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 he 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

Seed Specifications i. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.

Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used. ii. Inoculant — The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen—fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75°-60° F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.

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.
a. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 265 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

iii. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil. a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting.
 b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other.

Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

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.

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., pt 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.

REVISION

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 in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in accordance with these specifications.

. 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:

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

he mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons ii. 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. Terrà Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.

iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

I. Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes i. 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 int he 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

à sediment trapping device. 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

dreas as necessary.

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 40 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) 3 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1, b) 7 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. 4) ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD

SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. 8-4-5), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 8-4-4), AND MULCHING (SEC. 8-4-3). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.
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

5) ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION LINTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.

6) SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE 0.4596 ACRES 0.6233 ACRES AREA DISTURBED AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED 0.111 ACRES AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 0.5123 ACRES 548 CU.YOS.

TOTAL FILL 548 CU.YDS. OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION: 7) ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY

FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF 6) ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS MUST BE PROVIDED. IF DEEMED NECESSARY

BY THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. 9) 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. 10) 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.

11) ANY CHANGES OR REVISIONS TO THE SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION MUST BE AND APPROVED BY THE PLAN APPROVAL AUTHORITY PRIOR TO PROCEEDING W

WITH CONSTRUCTION. 12) A PROJECT IS TO BE SEQUENCED SO THAT GRADING ACTIVITIES BEGIN ON ONE GRADING UNIT (MAXIMUM ACREAGE OF 20 AC. PER GRADING UNIT) AT A TIME. WORK MAY PROCEED TO A SUBSEQUENT GRADING UNIT WHEN AT LEAST 50 PERCENT OF THE DISTURBED AREA IN THE PRECEEDING GRADING UNIT HAS BEEN STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED AND APPROVED BY THE APPROVAL AUTHORITY, NO MORE THAN 30 ACRES CUMULATIVELY MAY BE DISTURBED AT A GIVEN TIME.

SECUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT	7 DAYS
2. INSTALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AS SHOWN ON PLAN	7 DAYS
3. CLEAR AND GRUB TO LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE	1 DAYS
4. INSTALL TEMPORARY SEEDING	2 DAYS
5. CONSTRUCT BUILDINGS	60 DAY5
6. FINE GRADE SITE AND INSTALL PERMANENT SEEDING AND LANDSCAPE	14 DAYS
7. REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AS UPLAND AREAS ARE STABILIZED	
AND PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY E/S CONTROL INSPECTOR.	7 DAYS

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 Specification

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 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 11/2" in diameter.

ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnsongrass, nutsedge, poison iv, 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:

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 han 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 appopriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil.

ii. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization — Section I — Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials. V. Topsoil Application

i. When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sediment Traps and Basins ii. Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4" - 8" higher in elevation.

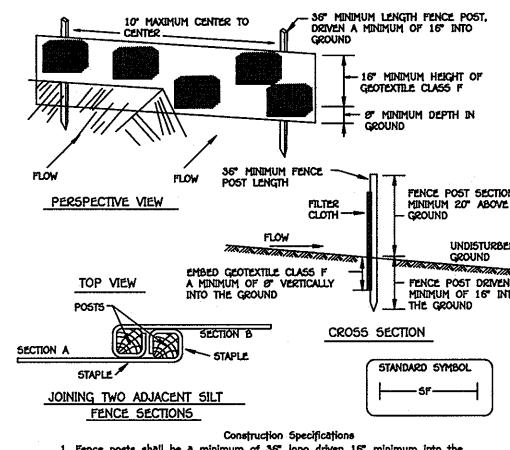
iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4" - 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall be performed in such a manner that sodding or seedine can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from 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

aradina 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 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. Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 1b/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.



1. Fence posts shall be a minimum of 36" long driven 16" minimum into the ground. Wood posts shall be 11/2" x 11/2" square (minimum) cut, or 13/4" diameter ninimum) round and shall be of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts will be standard T or U section weighting not less than 1.00 pond per linear foot.

2. Geotextile shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties or staples at top and mid-section and shall meet the following requirements for Geotextile Class F: 50 lbs/in (min.) Test MSMT 500 Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509

0.3 gal ff / minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Test: MSMT 322 3. Where ends of geotextile fabric come together, they folded and stapled to prevent sediment bypass. 4. Silt Fence shall be inspected after each rainfall event and maintained when

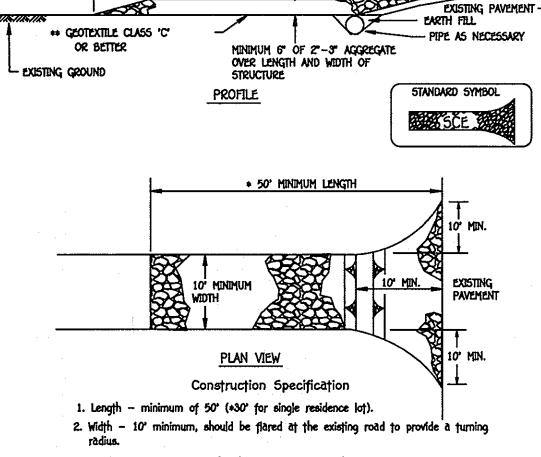
Silt Fence Design Criteria (Maximum) Silt Feace Lengt

bulges occur or when sediment accumulation reached 50% of the fabric height.

Stope Steepness	Slope bengin	out rence pengin
Flatter than 50:1	unlimited	unlimited
50:1 to 10:1	125 feet	1,000 feet
10:1 to 5:1	100 feet	750 feet
5:1 to 3:1	60 feet	500 feet
3:1 to 2:1	40 feet	250 feet
2:1 and steeper	20 feet	125 feet
in areas of less than 25	S slope and sandy so	oils (USDA general class

system, soil Class A) maximum slope length and silt fence length will be unlimited. In these areas a silt fence may be the only perimeter contro

SILT FENCE NOT TO SCALE



MOUNTABLE

3. Geofextile 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.

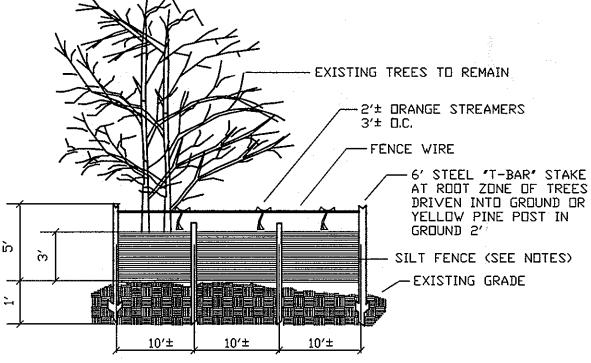
4. Stone - crushed aggregate (2" to 3") or reclaimed or recycled concrete equivalent shall be placed at least 6" deep over the length and width of the

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 ha 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



1. SILT FENCE TO BE HEELED INTO THE SOIL 2. WIRE, SNOW FENCE, ETC. FOR TREE PROTECTION ONLY.

3. BOUNDARIES OF RETENTION AREA WILL BE ESTABLISHED AS PART OF THE FOREST CONSERVATION PLAN REVIEW PROCESS. 4. BOUNDARIES OF RETENTION AREA SHOULD BE STAKED AND FLAGGED

PRIOR TO INSTALLING DEVICE. 5. AVOID ROOT DAMAGE WHEN PLACING ANCHOR POSTS.

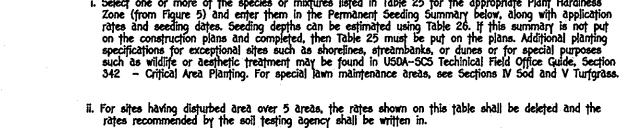
6. DEVICE SHOULD BE PROPERLY MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT CONSTRUCTION. 7. PROTECTION SIGNS ARE ALSO REQUIRED, SEE FIGURE C-4. 8. LOCATE FENCE OUTSIDE THE CRICTICAL ROOT ZONE.

SILT FENCE AND TREE PROTECTION

NOT TO SCALE

Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	Fertilizer Rate (10-10-10)	Lime Râțe
3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	1" - 2" 1" - 2" 1" - 2"	600 [b/ac (15 b/1000sf)	2 tons/ac (100 lb/1000sf)

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SECTION 3 — PERMANENT SEEDING

A. Seed mixtures - Permanent Seeding

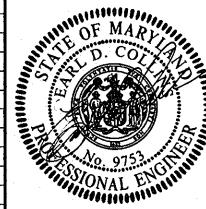
Seeding grass and legumes to establish groung cover for a minimum of one year on disturbed areas generally receiving low maintenance.

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

i. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 25 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness

	Seed Mixture (Hardiness Zon From Table :		Lime Rațe					
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20	
3	TALL FESCUE (05%) PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (10%) KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (5%)	125 15 10	3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	1" - 2"	90 lb/ac (2.0 lb/	175 b/ac (4 b/	175 b/ac (4 b/	2 tons/ (100 b
10	TALL FESCUE (00%) HARD FESCUE (20%)	120 30	3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	1" - 2"	1000sf)	1000sf)	1000sf)	1000sf)





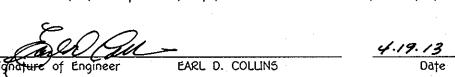
ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

Seed Mixture (Hardiness Zone 6b) From Table 26

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."

Rate (|b/ac)

140



"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

Les Book

This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. 9/26/13

OWNER MIGHT R. HART & LEIGH A. SORBELLTING 2929 CHESTOUT HILL DENE

BUILDER/DEVELOPER TIM BURKHARD

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING Ket Sherlook 10/09/13 Division of Land Development Milleum Chief? Development Engineering Division parile m-levell irector - Department of Planting and Zoning

SEDIMENT & EROSION CONTROL DETAILS

SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED HART PROPERTY

LOT 2 PLAT No. 19173

TAX MAP NO.: 18 P/O PARCEL NO.: 249 GRID NO.: 14 FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: 1" = 30' DATE: MARCH, 2013

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042



50IL

A. Seed mixtures - Temporary Seeding

BARLEY

OATS

BUILDER/DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District."

SOILS LEGEND

MOUNT LUCAS SILT LOAM, STONEY, 8 TO 15% SLOPES

GLELG URBAN LAND COMPLEX, LOAMY, 0-8% SLOPES

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.

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

SECTION 2 - TEMPORARY SEEDING

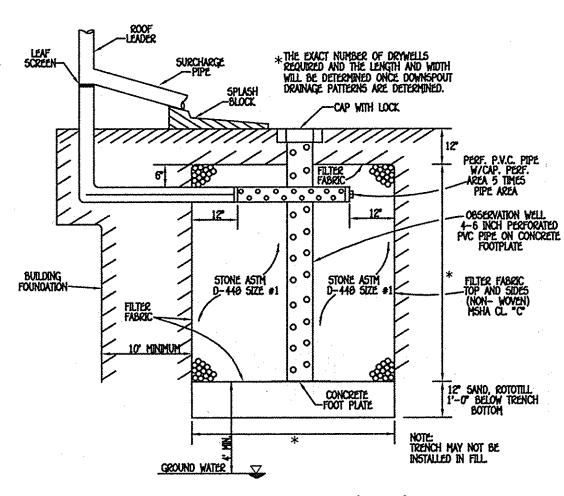
7/22/1

ellicost city, markand 21043 410-200-3030

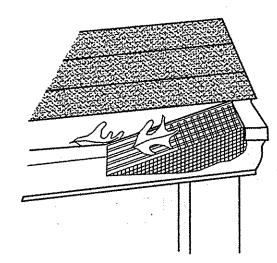
5300 DORSEY HALL DRIVE SUITE 102 ELLICOTT CHY, MARKAND 21042 443-367-0422

SHEET 2 OF 3

5DP-13-044



DRY WELL DETAIL (M-5)
NOT TO SCALE



GUTTER DRAIN FILTER DETAIL NOT TO SCALE

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT NOTES

- STORMWATER MANAGEMENT IS PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH WITH CHAPTER 5, "ENVIRONMENTAL SITE DESIGN" OF THE 2007 MARYLAND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DESIGN MANUAL, EFFECTIVE MAY 4, 2010.
- 2. MAXIMUM CONTRIBUTING ROOF TOP AREA TO EACH DOWNSPOUT SHALL BE 500 SQ. FT. OR LESS.
- 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 DETAIL SHOWN ON THIS SHEET.

 4. FINAL GRADING IS SHOWN ON THIS SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

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

- 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 PERSON OF SEVERAL DAYS TO ENSURE 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. E. THE 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 INFILITRATION FACILITY HAVE BEEN VERIFIED. THE
- MONITORING SCHEDULE CAN BE REDUCED TO AN ANNUAL BASIS UNLESS THE PERFORMANCE DATA INDICATES THAT A MORE PREQUENT SCHEDULE IS REQUIRED.

DRY WELL CHART								
Os	NO.	AREA O PER DOW	f roof In spout	VOLUME REQUIRED	VOLUME PROVIDED	AREA OF TREATMENT	L×W×D	
	1	400	5Q. FT.	45 C.F.	50 C.F.	100%	7' x 6' x 5'	
	2	400	5Q. FT.	45 C.F.	50 C.F.	100%	7' x 6' x5'	
Ш	3	400	5Q. FT.	45 C.F.	50 C.F.	100%	7' x 6' x 5'	

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

- A. THE OWNER SHALL MAINTAIN THE PLANT MATERIAL, MULCH LAYER AND SOIL LAYER ANNUALLY.

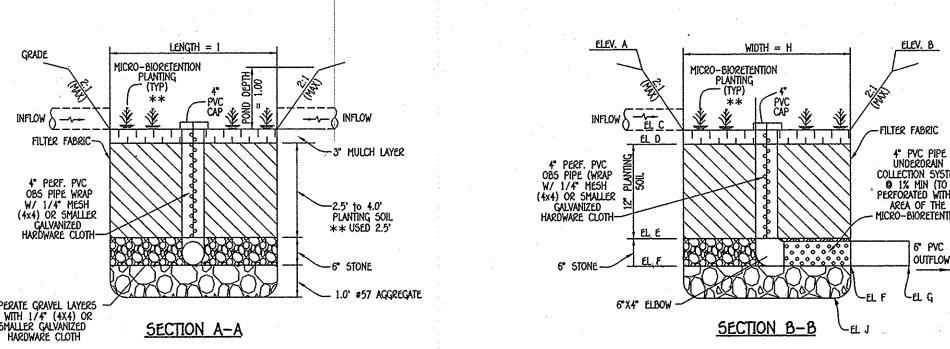
 MAINTENANCE OF MULCH AND SOIL IS LIMITED TO CORRECTING AREAS OF EROSION OR WASH OUT.

 ANY 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
- FOR DISEASE AND INSECT INFESTATION AND MUNITENANCE WILL ADDRESS DEAD MATERIAL AND PRUNING, ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT PLANT MATERIAL IS LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING: 2000 MAYLAND STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL VOLUME II, TABLE A.4.1 AND 2.

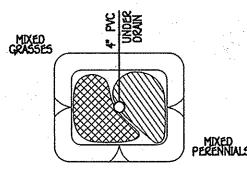
 B. THE OWNER SHALL PERFORM A PLANT IN THE SPRING AND IN THE FALL OF EACH YEAR, DURING THE INSPECTION, THE OWNER SHALL REMOVE DEAD AND DISEASED VEGETATION CONSIDERED BEYOND TREATMENT, REPLACE DEAD PLANT MATERIAL WITH ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT PLANT MATERIAL.
- TREAT DISEASED TREES AND SHRUBS AND REPLACE ALL DEFICIENT STAKES AND WIRES.

 C. THE OWNER SHALL BISPECT THE MULCH EACH SPRING, THE MULCH SHALL BE REPLACED EVERY TWO TO THREE YEARS. THE PREVIOUS MULCH LAYER SHALL BE REMOVED BEFORE THE NEW LAYER
- is applied.

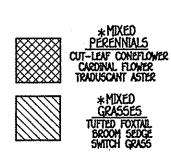
 D. The owner shall correct soil erosion on an as needed basis, with a mainfum of once per month and after each heavy storm.



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

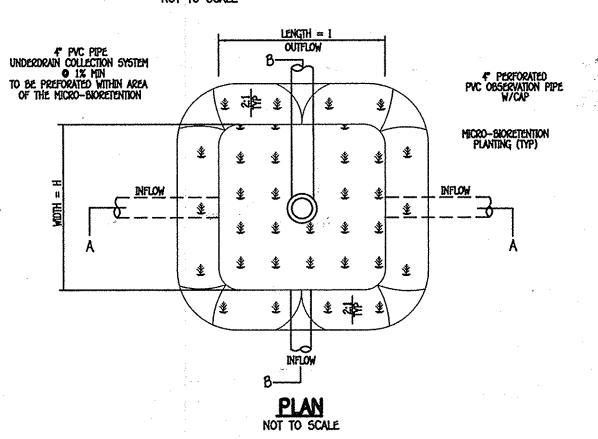


MICRO-BIORETENTION PLANTING DETAIL

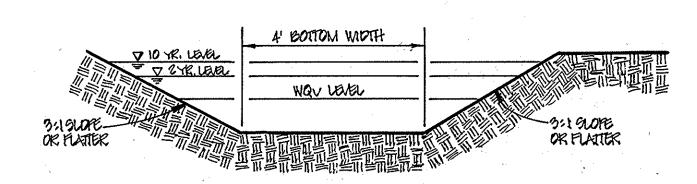


*SEE PLANT MATERIAL CHARTS PLANT MATERIAL MUST COVER FOR QUANTITIES AND SPACING AT LEAST 50% OF THE SURFACE AREA OF THE MICRO-BIORETENTIA

	•		
F	MICRO-	BIORETENTI	ON PLANT MATERIAL
,	QUANTITY	NAME	MAXIMUM SPACING (FT.)
	50	MIXED PERENNIALS	1 FT.
	50	MIXED GRASSES	1 FT.



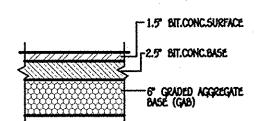
MICRO-BIORETENTION										
BIORETENTION FILTER	A	В	С	D	£	F	G	Н	1	J
1	428.00	428.00	427.00	426.75	424.25	423.50	423.00	10°	20°	422.50



DRY SWALE CROSS SECTION SCALE: HORZ 1" = 20' VERT, 1" = 2'

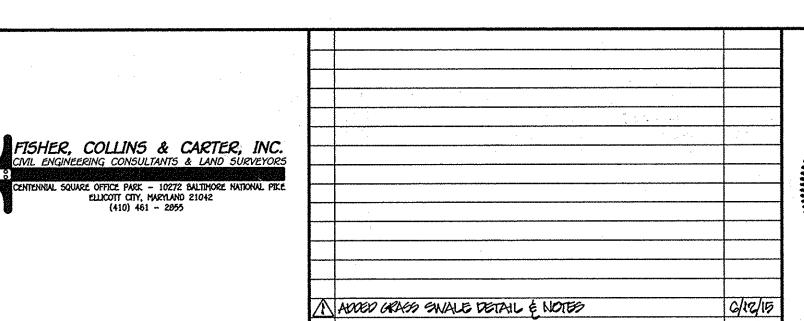
DRY SWALE MAINTENANCE CRITERIA

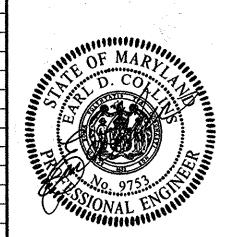
1. FOR CRASSED SWALES, REGULAR MOMING, (AT LEAST BI-ANNUALLY) IS ORTICAL IN ORDER TO REDUCE COMPETITION! FROM WERDS AND IRRIGATION WAY BE NEEDED DURING DRY WEATHER TO ESTABLISH VEGETATION. SPARSELY VEGETATED AREAS NEED TO BE RE-SECRED TO MAINTAIN DRAFE COMPAGE 2. INSPECTIONS SHOULD BE PERFORMED ONCE A YEAR TO ASSESS SLOPE INTEGRITY, VEGETATIVE HEALTH, SON STABILITY, COMPACTION, EROSION, PONDING AND SEDIMENTATION, PERIODIC REMORAL OF SEDIMENT, LITTER, OR OBSTRUCTIONS SHOULD BE DONE AS NEEDED, ERODED SIDE SLOPES AND THE SWALE BOTTOM SHOULD BE REPAIRED AND STABILIZED WHERE NEEDED.



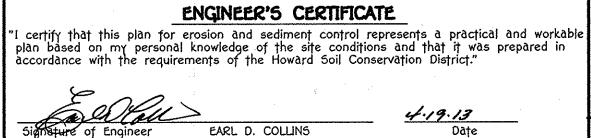
P-1 DRIVEWAY PAVING SECTION

NOT TO SCALE





DATE



"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 Dispict."

This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

Howard 5CD

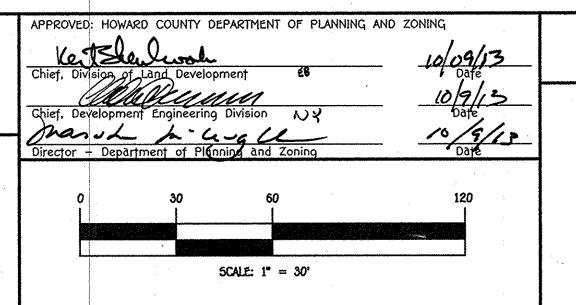
This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

9/26/13

Date

MICAH R, HART & LEIGH A. SORREATING 2029 CHESTAUT HILL DRIVE BLUCOTT CITY, MARKAND 21043 410-299-3030 BUILDER/DEVELOPER

TIM BURKHARD
5300 BORSEY HALL DRIVE
SUITE 102
BLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042
443-367-0422



STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DETAILS

SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED

MICAH HART PROPERTY

LOT 2

PLAT No. 19173

TAX MAP NO.: 18 P/O PARCEL NO.: 249 GRID NO.: 14

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: MARCH, 2013

SHEET 3 OF 3 SDP-13-044