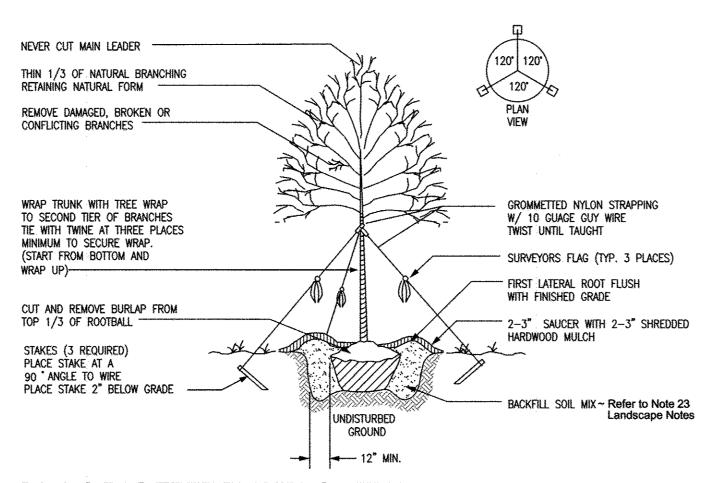


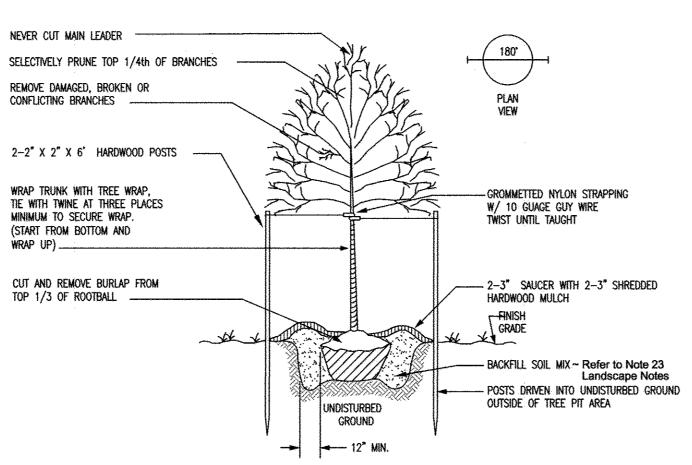
Landscape Notes

- 1. The contractor shall review architectural/engineering plans to become thoroughly familiar with grading and surface utilities.
- 2. All equipment and tools shall be placed so as not to interfere or hinder the pedestrian and
- 3. The contractor shall coordinate with lighting and Irrigation contractors regarding timing of installation of plant material.
- 4. The contractor shall Insure that his work does not Interrupt established or projected drainage
- 5. During planting operations, excess waste materials shall be promptly and frequently removed
- 6. Call Miss Utility a minimum of three days prior to any excavation. The contractor is advised of the existence of underground utilities on the site. Their exact location shall be verified in the field with the owner or general contractor prior to the commencement of any digging operations. In the event they are uncovered, the contractor shall be held responsible for all damage to utilities and such damage shall not result in any additional expenses to the owner. Any damage of unreported lines shall not be the responsibility of the contractor.
- 7. If utility lines are encountered in excavation of tree pits, other locations for trees shall be made by the contractor without additional compensation. No changes of location shall be made without approval by the landscape architect.
- 8. Maintain positive drainage out of planting beds at a minimum 2% slope. All grades, dimensions, and existing conditions shall be verified by the contractor on site before construction begins. Any discrepancies shall be brought to the attention of the landscape architect or owner.
- 9. Every possible safeguard shall be taken to protect building surfaces, equipment, and furnishing. The contractor shall be responsible for any damage or injury to person or property which may occur as a result of his negligence in the execution of the work.
- 10. In the event of variation between quantities shown on the plant list and the plans, the plans shall control. The contractor is responsible for verifying all plant quantities prior to the commencement of work. Seed quantity take-offs are the responsibility of the contractor. All discrepancies shall be reported to the landscape architect for clarification prior to bidding. The contractor shall furnish plant material in sizes as specified in plant list.
- 11. Plants shall be located as shown on the drawings or as designated in the field. The contractor shall stake all material located on the site for review and/or adjustment by the landscape architect prior to planting. All locations are to be approved by the landscape architect before excavation.
- 12. Plants shall conform to current 'American Standards for Nursery Stock' by American Association of Nurserymen (AAN), particularly with regard to size, growth, size of ball, and density of branch structure. Plant material shall be tagged at the source by the landscape architect unless THIS requirement is specifically waived.
- 13. All plants (B&B or container) shall be property Identified by weatherproof labels securely attached thereto before delivery to project site. Labels shall identify plants' by name. species, and size, Labels shall not be removed until the final Inspection by the landscape architect or agent in charge.
- 14. Any material and/or work may be rejected by the landscape architect if it does not meet the requirements of the specifications. All rejected materials shall be removed from the site by the contractor.
- 15. No substitutions shall be made without written consent of the owner or landscape architect.
- 16. The landscape architect or owner shall have the right, at any stage of the operations, to reject any and all work and material which, In his opinion, does not meet the requirements of these plans and specifications.
- 17. The contractor shall be wholly responsible for stability and conditions of all trees and shrubs and shall be legally liable for any damage caused by instability of any plant materials. Staking of all trees shall be done utilizing a method agreed upon by the landscape architect, as Indicated on the documents.
- 18. All proposed trees to be installed either entirely on or entirely out of planting beds. Planting bed lines are not to be obstructed. All shrubs and ground cover areas shall be planted in continuous prepared bed and top dressed with 3-inch shredded hardwood mulch, Mulch shall have been shredded within the last six months.
- 19. Spade edge all planting beds.
- 20. Maintenance shall begin after each plant has been installed and shall continue until 90 days after final acceptance by the architect or owner representative. Maintenance Includes watering, pruning, weeding, fertilizing, mulching, replacement of sick or dead plants, and any other care necessary for the proper growth of the plant material. The contractor must be able to provide continued maintenance If requested by the owner.
- 21. Upon completion of all landscaping, an acceptance of work shall be held. The contractor shall notify the landscape architect or owner for scheduling the inspection at least seven (7) days prior to the anticipated inspection date.
- 22. All trees shall be guaranteed for 12 months from the date of acceptance. All shrubs and ground covers shall be guaranteed for 12 months from the date of acceptance. Replacement plants used shall be guaranteed for an additional 90 days.
- 23. The contractor is responsible for testing project soils. The contractor is to provide a certified soils report to the owner. The contractor shall verity that the soils on site are acceptable for the PROPER growth of the proposed plant material. Should the contractor find poor soil conditions, the CONTRACTOR shall be required to provide soil amendments as necessary. These amendments shall include, BUT NOT be limited to, fertilizers, lime, and topsoil. Proper planting soils must be verified prior to PLANTING OF materials.
- 24. The contractor shall dispose of stumps and major roots of all plants to be removed. Any depressions caused by removal operations shall be refilled with fertile, friable soil placed and compacted so as to reestablish proper grade for new planting and/or lawn areas.
- 25. The contractor shall Insure adequate vertical drainage in all plant beds.
- 26. All disturbed areas of the site not planted with shrubs or ground cover shall be fine graded and seeded.
- 27. All lawn areas to be seeded where disturbance has occurred within the limit of construction. Loosen upper 30 of soil before seeding, if not previously loosened. Amend soil per soil test recommendations. During the periods March 1 thru April 30, and August I thru October 15, seed with 60 lbs. per acre (1.4 lbs. per 1000 sq. ft.) of Rebel 11 Tall Fescue. For the period May I thru July 31 seed with 60 lbs. Rebel II Tall Fescue per acre and 2 lbs. per acre (.05 lbs,1000 sq. ft.) of weeping lovegrass. During the period of October 16 thru February 28, protect site by spreading 2 tons per acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring.
- 28. Seed mulch: Apply 1.5 to 2 tons/acre (70-90 lbs/1000 sq. ft.) of unrotted small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after applications using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gal per acre (5 gal/1000 sq. ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slopes > 8%, use 348 gal. per acre (8 gal/1000 sq. ft.) for anchoring.
- 29. Inspect all seeded areas and make needed repairs and reseed until lawn is established.
- 30. Bulbs: in accordance with section 11 of the American Association of Nurserymen standards



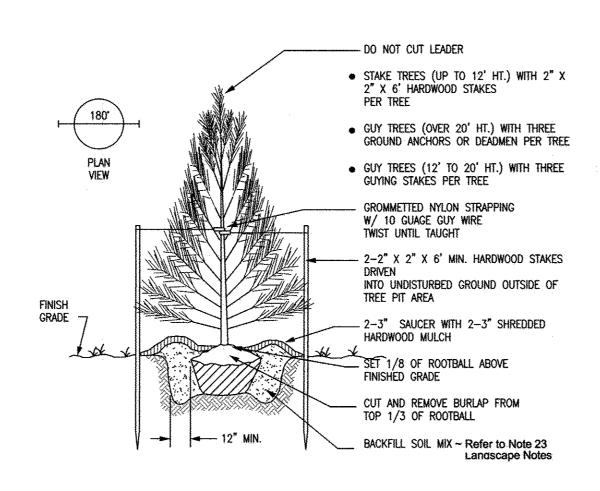
BALL & BAG TREE PLANTING DETAIL

FOR DECIDUOUS TREES 2 1/2" CALIPER OR GREATER



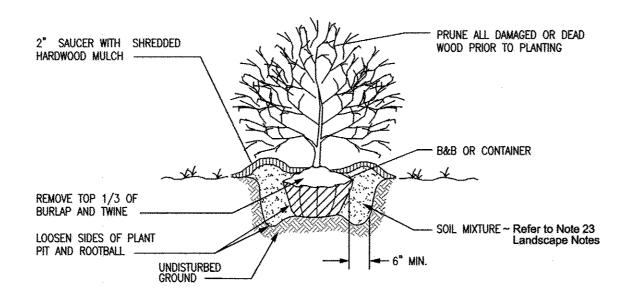
BALL & BAG TREE PLANTING DETAIL

FOR DECIDUOUS TREES LESS THAN 2 1/2" CALIPER



EVERGREEN TREE PLANTING DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE



SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL

NO TO SCALE

NOTE: ALL JUNIPER PLANTS SHALL BE PLANTED SO TOP OF ROOT MASS OCCURS AT FINISHED GRADE OF MULCH LAYER. ANY BROKEN ROOTBALL WILL BE REJECTED.

SCHEDULE 'A' ~ PERIME	TER LANDSCAPE	EDGE
LOCATION: ONCOLOGY PARKING LOT EXP	PANSION	
CATEGORY	ADJACENT TO LITTLE P	ATUXENT PARKWAY
LANDSCAPE TYPE	'E' PROPOSED	'E' EXISTING
LINEAR FEET OF ROADWAY FRONTAGE / PERIMETER	90	90
CREDIT FOR EXISTING VEGETATION (YES, NO, LINEAR FEET) (DESCRIBE BELOW IF NECESSARY)	YES	YES
CREDIT FOR WALL, FENCE OR BERM (YES, NO, LINEAR FEET) (DESCRIBE BELOW IF NECESSARY)	NO	YES
NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED: (BASED ON TOTAL PERIMETER) SHADE TREES 1 PER 40 L.F. EVERGREEN TREES N/A SHRUBS 1 PER 4 L.F.	3 0 23	3 0 23
NUMBER OF PLANTS PROVIDED: SHADE TREES 1 PER 40 L.F. EVERGREEN TREES OTHER TREES (2:1 SUBSTITUTION) SHRUBS (10:1 SUBSTITUTION) TOTAL SHRUBS	3 0 0 0 25	3 6 0 19 19

		· ·
SC	HEDULE 'B' ~ PARKING LO	OT INTERNAL LANDSCAPING
LOC	CATION: ONCOLOGY PARKING LOT E	XPANSION
NUN	MBER OF PARKING SPACES	51
1	ERNAL ISLANDS QUIRED 1/20 SPACES	3
INTE	ERNAL ISLANDS PROVIDED	4
1	MBER OF SHADE TREES REQUIRED QUIRED 1/20 SPACES	3
NUM	MBER OF SHADE TREES PROVIDED	4

		LANDSCA	PE PLANTING LIST		
KEY	QUANTITY	PLANT: BOTANICAL NAME	PLANT: COMMON NAME	SIZE AND CONDITION	REMARKS
SHADE	TREES:		filippiaemente procesius, mentra aces auma quintare es area e trabamente en mener per es arrelatado de	erz policie za mierz pod obie woże zwiek zwieko zaram wydowe z krawienie z dosta dzierowe pod od obie z od obi	
(AS)	3	ACER SACCHARUM 'GREEN MOUNTAIN'	GREEN MOUNTAIN SUGAR MAPLE	2-1/2" - 3" CAL.	
(AR)	4	ACER RUBRUM 'OCTOBER GLORY'	OCTOBER GLORY RED MAPLE	2-1/2" - 3" CAL.	
SHRUE	38:				
©	12	IIEX GLABRA 'COMPACTA'	COMPACT INKBERRY	21/2'-3' HGT	
©	13	IIEX X CORNUTA 'BURFORDII'	BUFORD HOLLY	21/2'-3' HGT	

THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 16.124 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY LANDSCAPE MANUAL. FINANCIAL SURETY FOR THE REQUIRED 7 SHADE TREES (\$2,100) & AND \$\shappa \text{SHRUBS (\$750) FOR A TOTAL AMOUNT OF \$2,850.00 WILL BE PART OF THE DEVELOPER'S AGREEMENT FOR THIS SDP.

NOTE:

"AT THE TIME OF PLANT INSTALLATION, ALL SHRUBS AND TREES LISTED AND APPROVED ON THE LANDSCAPE PLAN, SHALL COMPLY WITH THE PROPER HEIGHT REQUIREMENT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE HOWARD COUNTY LANDSCAPE MANUAL. IN ADDITION, NO SUBSTITUTIONS OR RELOCATIONS OF THE REQUIRED PLANTINGS MAY BE MADE WITHOUT PRIOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING, ANY DEVIATION FROM THE APPROVED LANDSCAPE PLAN MAY RESULT IN DENIAL OR DELAY IN THE RELEASE OF LANDSCAPE SURETY UNTIL SUCH TIME AS ALL REQUIRED MATERIALS ARE PLANTED AND / OR REVISIONS ARE MADE TO THE APPLICABLE PLANS". THE OWNER, TENANTS AND/OR THEIR AGENTS SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE OF THE REQUIRED LANDSCAPING INCLUDING BOTH PLANT MATERIALS AND BERMS, FENCES AND WALLS, ALL PLANT MATERIALS SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN GOOD GROWING CONDITION.

AND WHEN NECESSARY, REPLACED WITH NEW MATERIALS TO ENSURE CONTINUED

COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE REGULATIONS. ALL OTHER LANDSCAPIING SHALL BE

PERMANENTLY MAINTAINED IN GOOD CONDITION, AND WHEN NECESSARY, REPAIRED OR

APPROMED. EOR DIRI IC WATER & DURI IC SEMERACE SYSTEMS

		TY HEALTH DEPARTMENT
е	H YTNUC	EALTH OFFICER ALL DATE
APPRO	VED: HO	WARD COUNTY DEPT. OF PLANNING & ZONING
	Med (Anno- 11.2.17
Ci	HIEF, DE	VELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION DATE
	mJ?	Jahrole U-30-17
C	HIEF, DIV	ISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT
1/1	ra	is men 12-1-17
D	RECTOR	DATE
DATE	NO.	REVISION DESCRIPTION
DDO IEC		and the first transfer of the state of the state of the members of the state of the

Howard County General Hospital
Psychiatric Addition
Columbia Town Center

Section 8 - Area 2 - Lot 5 Owner/Developer: Howard County General Hospital, Inc. 5755 Cedar Lane Columbia, Maryland 21044 Attn: Ryan Brown, Vice Principal of Operations Phone: 410-740-7720

JOYCE ENGINEERING CORPORATION 10766 BALTIMORE AVENUE - BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705 TEL: (301) 595-4353 FAX: (301) 595-4650 WEB: www.joyceeng.com Drawing name: R:\Land Projects\016052 - HCGH Campus\Dwg\016052 SDP-7 [Landscape Details].dwg Plotted: Oct 30, 2017 - 2:42pm

ADDRESS CHART LOT/PARCEL STREET ADDRESS 5755 Cedar Lane ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Hospital] 11068 Little Patuxent Parkway ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Oncology Bldg] 11085 Little Patuxent Parkway ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Medical Arts Bldg

prepared or approved by me, and that I arr a duly lic**arded parisisis** ogal engineer ndesthe levis allag Signe of Maryland. TITLE

12/17/18

Exp Date

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hereby certify that these documents were

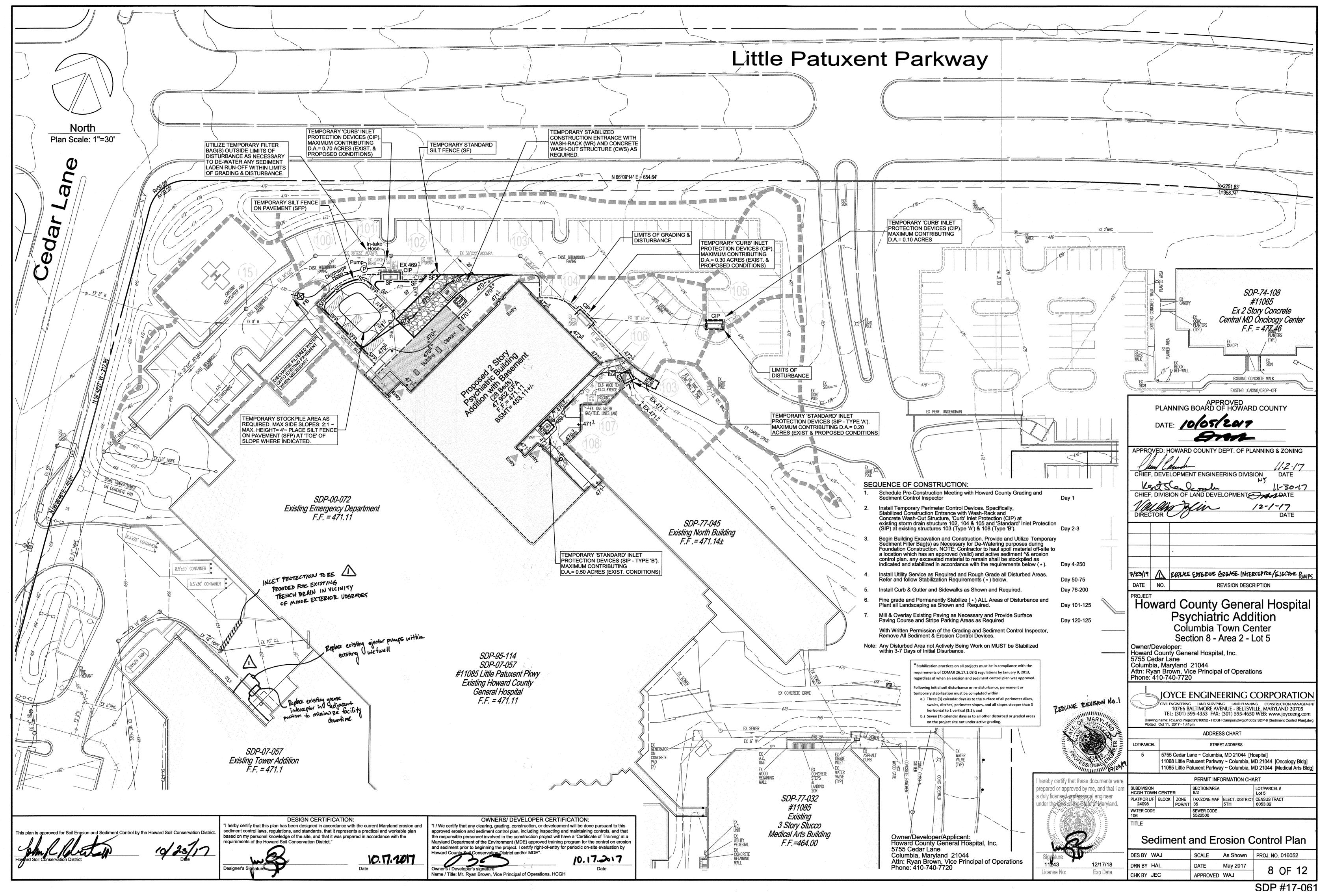
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PERMIT INFORMATION CHART SUBDIVISION **HCGH TOWN CENTER** PLAT# OR L/F BLOCK ZONE TAX/ZONE MAP ELECT. DISTRICT CENSUS TRACT 5TH 6053.02 SEWER CODE WATER CODE

> Landscape Details SCALE As Shown PROJ. NO. 016052

DRN BY HAL DATE May 2017 7 OF 12 CHK BY JEC APPROVED WAJ

SDP #17-061



H-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS **MATERIALS**

Table H.1: Geotextile Fabrics

		SEIT	VEN FILM EXTILE	WOM MONOFII GEOTE	AMENT	NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE					
****		MINIMUM AVERAGE ROLL VALUE'									
PROPERTY	TEST METHOD	MD	CD	MD	CD	MD	CD				
Grab Tensile Strength	ASTM D-4632	200 lb	200 lb	370 lb	250 lb	200 lb	200 lb				
Grab Tensile Elongation	ASTM D-4632	15%	10%	15%	15%	50%	50%				
Trapezoidal Tear Strength	ASTM D-4533	75 lb	75 lb	100 lb	60 lb	80 lb	80 lb				
Puncture Strength	ASTM D-6241	450) lb	900	lb	450	450 lb				
Apparent Opening Size ²	ASTM D-4751	U.S. S. (0.59	ieve 30 mm)	U.S. Si (0.21		U.S. Sieve 70 (0.21 mm)					
Permittivity	ASTM D-4491	0.05 sec ⁻¹		0.28	sec' ¹	1.1 sec-1					
Ultraviolet Resistance Retained at 500 hours	ASTM D-4355	70% strength		70% st	rength	70% strength					

- All numeric values except apparent opening size (AOS) represent minimum average roll values (MARV). MARV is calculated as the typical minus two standard deviations. MD is machine direction; CD is cross
- ² Values for AOS represent the average maximum opening.

Geotextiles must be evaluated by the National Transportation Product Evaluation Program (NTPEP) and conform to the values in Table H.1.

The geotextile must be inert to commonly encountered chemicals and hydrocarbons and must be rot and mildew resistant. The geotextile must be manufactured from fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers and composed of a minimum of 95 percent by weight of polyolefins or polyesters, and formed into a stable network so the filaments or yarns retain their dimensional stability relative to each other, including selvages.

When more than one section of geotextile is necessary, overlap the sections by at least one foot. The geotextile must be pulled taut over the applied surface. Equipment must not run over exposed fabric. When placing riprap on geotextile, do not exceed a one foot drop height.

Table H.2: Stone Size

TYPE	SIZE RANGE	d ₅₀	d _{ine}	AASHTO	MIDSIZE WEIGHT
NUMBER 57 ¹	3/8 to 1 ½ inch	½ in	1 ½ in	M-43	N/A
NUMBER I	2 to 3 inch	2 ½ in	3 in	M-43	N/A
RIPRAP ² (CLASS 0)	4 to 7 inch	5 ½ in	7 in	N/A	N/A
CLASS I	N/A	9 ½ in	15 in	N/A	40 lb
CLASS II	N/A	16 in	24 in	N/A	200 lb
CLASS III	N/A	23 in	34 in	N/A	600 lb

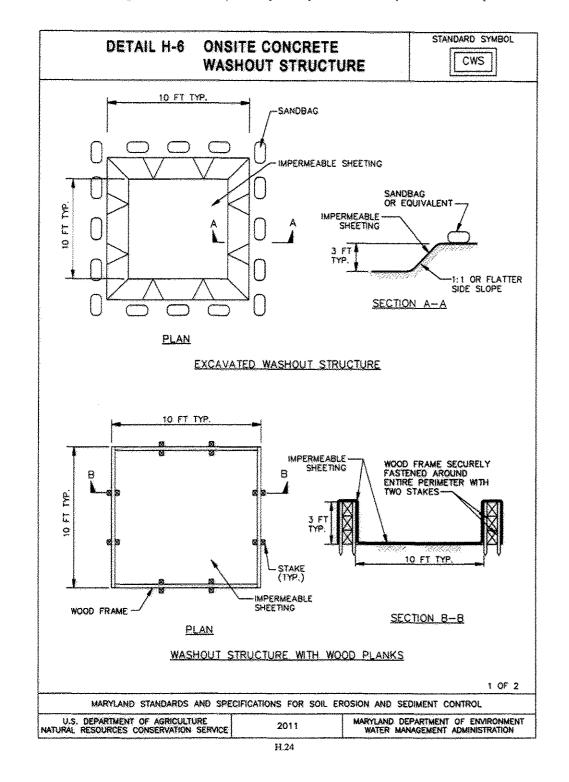
'This classification is to be used on the upstream face of stone outlets and check dams.

This classification is to be used for gabions.

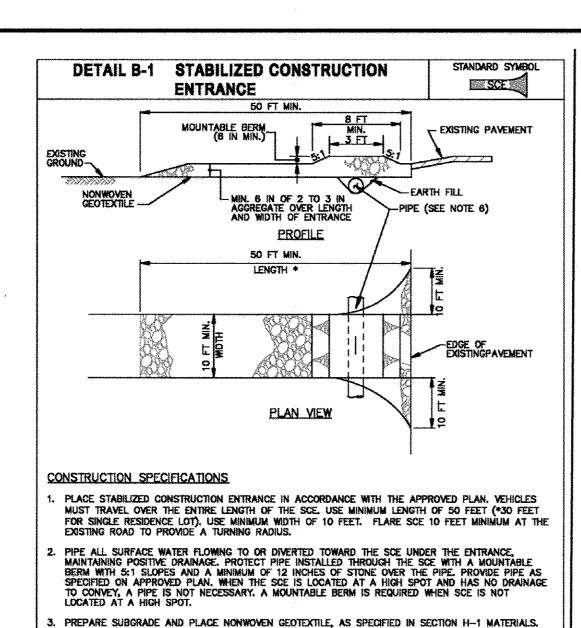
Optimum gradation is 50 percent of the stone being above and 50 percent below the midsize.

Stone must be composed of a well graded mixture of stone sized so that fifty (50) percent of the pieces by weight are larger than the size determined by using the charts. A well graded mixture, as used herein, is defined as a mixture composed primarily of larger stone sizes but with a sufficient mixture of other sizes to fill the smaller voids between the stones. The diameter of the largest stone in such a mixture must not exceed the respective d₁₀₀ selected from Table H.2. The d₅₀ refers to the median diameter of the stone. This is the size for which 50 percent, by weight, will be smaller and 50 percent will be larger.

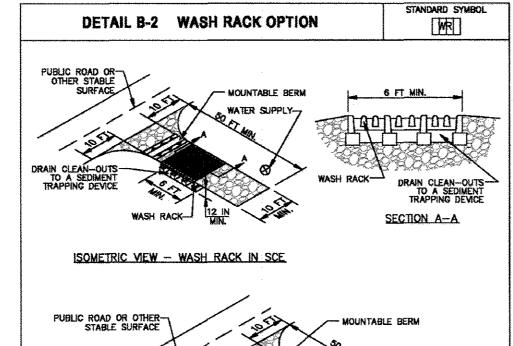
Note: Recycled concrete equivalent may be substituted for all stone classifications for temporary control measures only. Concrete broken into the sizes meeting the appropriate classification, containing no steel reinforcement, and having a minimum density of 150 pounds per cubic foot may be used as an equivalent.

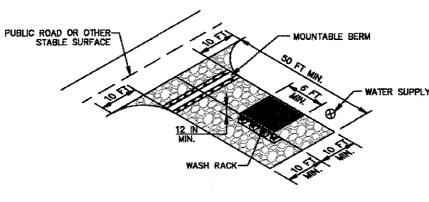


Owner/Developer/Applicant: Howard County General Hospital, Inc. 5755 Cedar Lane Columbia, Maryland 21044 Attn: Ryan Brown, Vice Principal of Operations Phone: 410-740-7720



PLACE CRUSHED AGGREGATE (2 TO 3 INCHES IN SIZE) OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE (WITHOUT REBAR) AT LEAST 6 INCHES DEEP OVER THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE SCE. MAINTAIN ENTRANCE IN A CONDITION THAT MINIMIZES TRACKING OF SEDIMENT. ADD STONE OR MAKE OTHER REPAIRS AS CONDITIONS DEMAND TO MAINTAIN CLEAN SURFACE, MOUNTABLE BERM, AND SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS. IMMEDIATELY REMOVE STONE AND/OR SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, OR TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT ROADWAY BY VACUUMING, SCRAPING, AND/OR SWEEPING. WASHING ROADWAY TO REMOVE MUD TRACKED ONTO PAVEMENT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE UNLESS WASH WATER IS DIRECTED TO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE. MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
URAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE B.2





ISOMETRIC VIEW- WASH RACK ALONG SCE CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

USE A WASH RACK DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED/MANUFACTURED FOR THE ANTICIPATED TRAFFIC LOADS. CONCRETE, STEEL, OR OTHER MATERIALS ARE ACCEPTABLE. PRE-FABRICATED UNITS SUCH AS CATTLE GUARDS ARE ACCEPTABLE. USE MINIMUM DIMENSION OF 6 FEET x 10 FEET. ORIENT DIRECTION OF RIBS AS SHOWN ON THE DETAIL.

INSTALL PRIOR TO, ALONG SIDE OF, OR AS PART OF THE SCE.

I. DIRECT WASH WATER TO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE.

KEEP AREA UNDER WASH RACK FREE OF ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT, IF DAMAGED, REPAIR OR REPLACE WASH RACK.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Table H.3: Compost

Parameters ¹	Acceptable Range
pH	5.0 - 8.5
Moisture content	30% - 60%, wet weight basis
Organic matter content	25% - 65%, dry weight basis
Particle size	% passing a selected mesh size, dry weight basis 3 in (75 mm), 100% passing 1 in (25 mm), 90 – 100% passing 0.75 in (19 mm), 70 – 100% passing 0.25 in (6.4 mm), 30 – 60% passing 0.04 in (1 mm), 30% min. passing
Physical contaminants (manmade inerts)	<1% dry weight basis

Adapted from AASHTO Standards Specs for Compost Filter Socks and EPA Example Compost Filter Parameters.

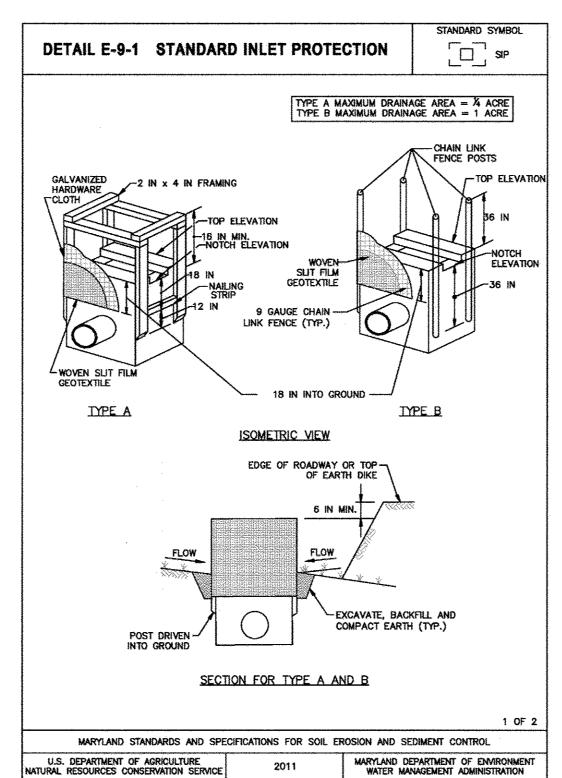
¹ Recommended test methodologies are provided in Test Methods for the Examination of Composting and Compost (TMEC, The U.S Composting Council).

DESIGN CERTIFICATION:

I herby certify that this plan has been designed in accordance with the current Maryland erosion and

sediment control laws, regulations, and standards, that it represents a practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site, and that it was prepared in accordance with the

requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District."



STANDARD SYMBO SIP DETAIL E-9-1 STANDARD INLET PROTECTION

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

USE WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS.

EXCAVATE COMPLETELY AROUND THE INLET TO A DEPTH OF 18 INCHES BELOW THE NOTCH ELEVATION FOR TYPE A. USE NOMINAL 2 INCH X 4 INCH CONSTRUCTION GRADE LUMBER POSTS. DRIVEN 1 FOOT 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 2X4 FRAME AS SHOWN. STRETCH & INCH GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH TIGHTLY AROUND THE FRAME AND FASTEN SECURELY. FASTEN GEOTEXTILE SECURELY TO THE HARDWARE CLOTH WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24 INCHES AT THE TOP AND MID SECTION. EMBED GEOTEXTILE AND HARDWARE CLOTH A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES BELOW THE

WEIR CREST. THE ENDS OF THE GEOTEXTILE MUST MEET AT A POST, BE OVERLAPPED AND FOLDED, THEN FASTENED TO THE POST. FOR TYPE B, USE 2% INCH DIAMETER GALVANIZED STEEL POSTS OF 0.095 INCH WALL THICKNESS AND 6 FOOT LENGTH, DRIVEN A MINIMUM OF 36 INCHES BELOW THE WEIR CREST AT EACH CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE. FASTEN 9 GAUGE OR HEAVIER CHAIN LINK FENCE, 42 INCHES IN HEIGHT, SECURELY TO THE FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES. FASTEN GEOTEXTILE SECURELY TO THE CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24 INCHES AT THE TOP AND MID SECTION. EMBED GEOTEXTILE AND CHAIN LINK

ENCE A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES BELOW THE WEIR CRES BACKFILL AROUND THE INLET IN LOOSE 4 INCH LIFTS AND COMPACT UNTIL SOIL IS LEVEL WITH THE NOTCH ELEVATION ON THE ENDS AND TOP ELEVATION ON THE SIDES.

STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION REQUIRES FREQUENT MAINTENANCE, REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT TO MAINTAIN FUNCTION AND AVOID PREMATURE CLOGGING. IF INLET PROTECTION DOES NOT COMPLETELY DRAIN WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A STORM EVENT, IT IS CLOGGED. WHEN THIS OCCURS, REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND CLEAN, OR REPLACE GEOTEXTILE AND STONE.

2 OF 2 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

STANDARD SYMBOL

DETAIL E-2 SILT FENCE ON PAVEMENT FILM GEOTEXTILE STAPLE-WOVEN SUT FILM GEOTEXTILE -MASTIC SEAL CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS SECTION A-A

. USE NOMINAL 2 INCH X 4 INCH LUMBER.

2. USE WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE, AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS.

. 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.

. SPACE UPRIGHT SUPPORTS NO MORE THAN 10 FEET APART.

PROVIDE A TWO FOOT OPENING BETWEEN EVERY SET OF SUPPORTS AND PLACE STONE IN THE OPENING OVER GEOTEXTILE.

KEEP SILT FENCE TAUT AND SECURELY STAPLE TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF UPRIGHT SUPPORTS. EXTEND GEOTEXTILE UNDER 2x4.

. WHERE TWO SECTIONS OF GEOTEXTILE ADJOIN: OVERLAP, FOLD, AND STAPLE TO POST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS DETAIL. ATTACH LATHE.

. PROVIDE A MASTIC SEAL BETWEEN PAVEMENT, GEOTEXTILE, AND 2x4 TO PREVENT SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER FROM ESCAPING BENEATH SILT FENCE INSTALLATION.

SECURE BOARDS TO PAVEMENT WITH 40D 5 INCH MINIMUM LENGTH NAILS.

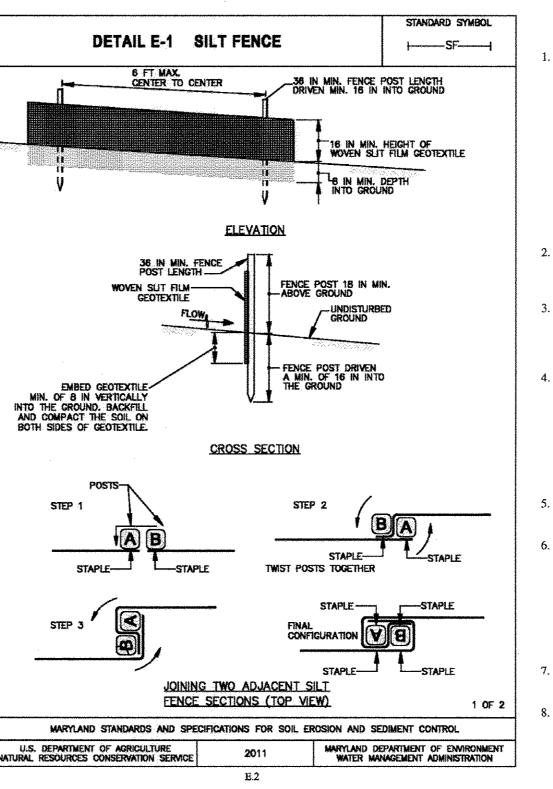
O. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN SILT FENCE OR WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES 25% OF FENCE HEIGHT. REPLACE GEOTEXTILE IF TORN. MAINTAIN WATER TIGHT SEAL ALONG BOTTOM. REPLACE STONE IF DISPLACED.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

OWNERS/ DEVELOPER CERTIFICATION:

/ We certify that any clearing, grading, construction, or development will be done pursuant to this approved erosion and sediment control plan, including inspecting and maintaining controls, and that the responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a 'Certificate of Training' at a Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) approved training program for the control on erosion and sediment prior to beginning the project. I certify right-of-entry for periodic on-site evaluation by Howard County Soil Conservation District and/or MDE*. 1017, 2017

Name / Title: Mr. Ryan Brown, Vice Principal of Operations, HCGH



STANDARD SYMBOL DETAIL E-1 SILT FENCE ____SF____

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

USE WOOD POSTS 1% X 1% ± 兆 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.

L USE 36 INCH MINIMUM POSTS DRIVEN 15 INCH MINIMUM INTO GROUND NO MORE THAN 6 FEET APART. 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

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.

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

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

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR STOCKPILE AREA

Definition

A mound or pile of soil protected by appropriately designed erosion and sediment control measures.

To provide a designated location for the temporary storage of soil that controls the potential for erosion, sedimentation, and changes to drainage patterns.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Stockpile areas are utilized when it is necessary to salvage and store soil for later use

1. The stockpile location and all related sediment control practices must be clearly indicated on the

2. The footprint of the stockpile must be sized to accommodate the anticipated volume of material and based on a side slope ratio no steeper than 2:1. Benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.

3. Runoff from the stockpile area must drain to a suitable sediment control practice.

4. Access the stockpile area from the upgrade side.

5. Clear water runoff into the stockpile area must be minimized by use of a diversion device such as an earth dike, temporary swale or diversion fence. Provisions must be made for discharging concentrated flow in a non-erosive manner

6. Where runoff concentrates along the toe of the stockpile fill, an appropriate erosion/sediment control practice must be used to intercent the discharge

7. Stockpiles must be stabilized in accordance with the 3/7 day stabilization requirement as well as Standard B-4-1 Incremental Stabilization and Standard B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization.

8. If the stockpile is located on an impervious surface, a liner should be provided below the stockpile to facilitate cleanup. Stockpiles containing contaminated material must be covered with impermeable

The stockpile area must continuously meet the requirements for Adequate Vegetative Establishment in accordance with Section B-4 Vegetative Stabilization. Side slopes must be maintained at no steeper than a 2:1 ratio. The stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile exceeds 20 feet for 2:1 slopes, 30 feet for 3:1 slopes, or 40 feet for 4:1 slopes, benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.



- A pre-construction meeting must occur with the Howard County Department of Public Works, Construction Inspection Division (CID), 410-313-1855 after the future LOD and protected areas are marked clearly in the field. A minimum of 48 hour notice to CID must be given at the following stages:
- a. Prior to the start of earth disturbance,
- b. Upon completion of the installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading,
- c. Prior to the start of another phase of construction or opening of another grading unit, d. Prior to the removal or modification of sediment control practices.

Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made. Other related state and federal permits shall be referenced, to ensure coordination and to avoid conflicts with this plan.

- All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according to the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and revisions thereto.
- Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization is required within three (3) calendar days as to the surface of all perimeter controls, dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes, and all slopes steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3:1); and seven (7) calendar days as to all other disturbed areas on the project site except for those areas under active grading.
- 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 topsoil (Sec. B-4-2), permanent seeding (Sec. B-4-5), temporary seeding (Sec. B-4-4) and mulching (Sec. B-4-3). Temporary stabilization with mulch alone can only be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates if the ground is frozen. Incremental stabilization (Sec. B-4-1) specifications shall be enforced in areas with >15' of cut and/or fill. Stockpiles (Sec. B-4-8) in excess of 20 ft. must be benched with stable outlet. All concentrated flow, steep slope, and highly erodible areas shall receive soil stabilization matting (Sec. B-4-6).
- All sediment control structures are to remain in place, and are to be maintained in operative condition

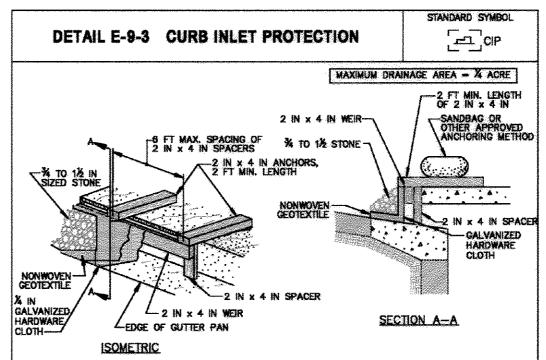
until permission for their removal has been obtained from the CID. Site Analysis: Total Area of Site Acres Area Disturbed: 0.46 Area to be roofed or payed: Acres Area to be vegetatively stabilized: 0.14 Acres Total Cut: Cu. Yds. Total Fill: Offsite waste/horrow area location

NOTE: Location to be from a site with an active, approved and valid Sediment & Erosion Control Plan 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 control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the CID. The site and all controls shall be inspected by the contractor weekly; and the next day after each rain event. A written report by the contractor, made available upon request, is part of every inspection and should include:

Name and title of inspector

- Inspection type (routine, pre-storm event, during rain event)
- Weather information (current conditions as well as time and amount of last recorded
- precipitation)
- · Brief description of project's status (e.g., percent complete) and/or current activities Evidence of sediment discharges
- Identification of plan deficiencies Identification of sediment controls that require maintenance
- · Identification of missing or improperly installed sediment controls
- Compliance status regarding the sequence of construction and stabilization requirements
- Photographs Monitoring/sampling
- Maintenance and/or corrective action performed
- Other inspection items as required by the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities (NPDES, MDE).
- Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which can and shall be back-filled and stabilized by the end of each workday, whichever is shorter.
- 10. Any major changes or revisions to the plan or sequence of construction must be reviewed and approved by the HSCD prior to proceeding with construction. Minor revisions may allowed by the CID per the list of HSCD-approved field changes.
- 11. Disturbance shall not occur outside the L.O.D. 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 preceding grading unit has been stabilized and approved by the CID. Unless otherwise specified and approved by the HSCD, no more than 30 acres cumulatively may be disturbed at a given time.
- Wash water from any equipment, vehicles, wheels, pavement, and other sources must be treated in a
- sediment basin or other approved washout structure. Topsoil shall be stockpiled and preserved on-site for redistribution onto final grade.
- 14. All Silt Fence and Super Silt Fence shall be placed on-the-contour, and be imbricated at 25' minimum intervals, with lower ends curled uphill by 2' in elevation.
- 15. Stream channels must not be disturbed during the following restricted time periods (inclusive):
- Use I and IP March 1 June 15 Use III and IIIP October 1 - April 30 Use IV March 1 - May 31
- 16. A copy of this plan, the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and associated permits shall be on-site and available when



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

USE NOMINAL 2 INCH x 4 INCH LUMBER

L USE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS

. NAIL THE 2x4 WEIR TO 9 INCH LONG VERTICAL SPACERS (MAXIMUM 6 FEET APART). ATTACH A CONTINUOUS PIECE OF % INCH GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH, WITH A MINIMUM WIDTH OF 30 INCHES AND A MINIMUM LENGTH OF 4 FEET LONGER THAN THE THROAT OPENING, TO THE 2x4 WEIR, EXTENDING IT 2 FEET BEYOND THROAT ON EACH SIDE,

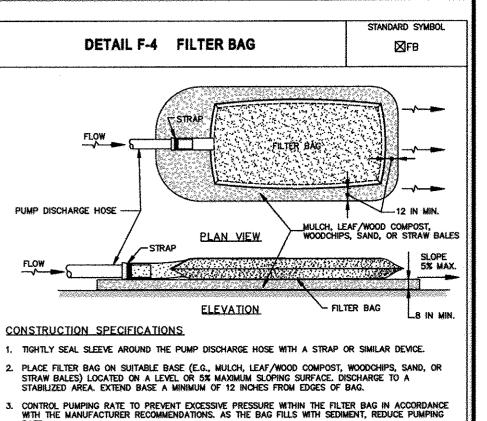
LENGTH). EXTEND THE ANCHORS ACROSS THE INLET TOP AND HOLD IN PLACE BY SANDBAGS OF OTHER APPROVED ANCHORING METHOD.

INSTALL END SPACERS A MINIMUM OF 1 FOOT BEYOND THE ENDS OF THE THROAT OPENING. FORM THE HARDWARE CLOTH AND THE GEOTEXTILE TO THE CONCRETE GUTTER AND FACE OF CURB TO SPAN THE INLET OPENING, COVER THE HARDWARE CLOTH AND GEOTEXTILE WITH CLEAN % TO 1% INCH STONE OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCRETE.

. AT NON-SUMP LOCATIONS, INSTALL A TEMPORARY SANDBAG OR ASPHALT BERM TO PREVENT INLET D. STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION REQUIRES FREQUENT MAINTENANCE. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT TO MAINTAIN FUNCTION AND AVOID PREMATURE CLOGGING. IF INLET PROTECTION DOES NOT COMPLETELY DRAIN WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER A STORM EVENT, IT IS CLOGGED. WHEN THIS OCCURS, REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND CLEAN, OR REPLACE

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

E.27



REMOVE AND PROPERLY DISPOSE OF FILTER BAG UPON COMPLETION OF PUMPING OPERATIONS OR AFTER BAG HAS REACHED CAPACITY, WHICHEVER OCCURS FIRST. SPREAD THE DEWATERED SEDIMENT FROM THE BAG IN AN APPROVED UPLAND AREA AND STABILIZE WITH SEED AND MULCH BY THE END OF THE WORK DAY, RESTORE THE SURFACE AREA BENEATH THE BAG TO ORIGINAL CONDITION UPON REMOVAL OF THE DEVICE.

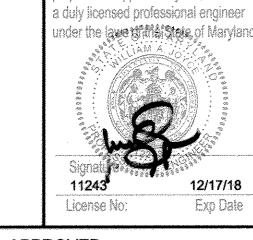
USE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE WITH DOUBLE STITCHED SEAMS USING HIGH STRENGTH THREAD. SIZE SLEEVE TO ACCOMMODATE A MAXIMUM 4 INCH DIAMETER PUMP DISCHARGE HOSE. THE BAG MUST BE MANUFACTURED FROM A NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE THAT MEETS OR EXCEEDS MINIMUM AVERAGE ROLL GRAB TENSILE PUNCTURE FLOW RATE 70 GAL/MIN/FT

APPARENT OPENING SIZE (AOS)

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

hereby certify that these documents were repared or approved by me, and that I arr i duly licensed professional engineer inder the lave of Maryland.

ASTM D-4491



APPROVED PLANNING BOARD OF HOWARD COUNTY

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPT. OF PLANNING & ZONING CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION W-30.17 CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT DATE DATE

DATE **REVISION DESCRIPTION** PROJECT

Howard County General Hospital Psychiatric Addition Columbia Town Center Section 8 - Area 2 - Lot 5

JOYCE ENGINEERING CORPORATION

CIVIL ENGINEERING LAND SURVEYING LAND PLANNING CONSTRUCTION MANAGE 10766 BALTIMORE AVENUE - BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705 TEL: (301) 595-4353 FAX: (301) 595-4650 WEB: www.joyceeng.com Drawing name: R:\Land Projects\016052 - HCGH Campus\Dwg\016052 SDP-9 [Sediment Control Details].dwc Plotted: Oct 11, 2017 - 11:17am ADDRESS CHART

.OT/PARCEL STREET ADDRESS 5755 Cedar Lane ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Hospital] 11068 Little Patuxent Parkway ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Oncology Bldg] 11085 Little Patuxent Parkway ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Medical Arts Bldg

PERMIT INFORMATION CHART ICGH TOWN CENTER PLAT# OR L/F | BLOCK | ZONE | TAX/ZONE MAP | ELECT. DISTRICT CENSUS TRACT WATER CODE SEWER CODE

Sediment & Erosion Control Details and Specifications

5522500

PROJ. NO. 016052 DES BY WAJ As Shown RN BY HAL DATE May 2017 9 OF 12 APPROVED WAJ CHK BY JEC

SDP #17-061

SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

Definition

The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization.

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Conditions Where Practice Applies

Where vegetative stabilization is to be established.

A. Soil Preparation

1. Temporary Stabilization

- a. Seedbed preparation consists of loosening soil to a depth of 3 to 5 inches by means of suitable A. agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened, it must not be rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Slopes 3:1 or flatter are to be tracked with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.
- b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.
- c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable

2. Permanent Stabilization

- a. A soil test is required for any earth disturbance of 5 acres or more. The minimum soil
- conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment are:

i. Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.

- ii. Soluble salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm).
- iii. Soil contains less than 40 percent clay but enough fine grained material (greater than 30 percent silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception: if lovegrass will be planted, then a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay)
- iv. Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight. v. Soil contains sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration.
- b. Application of amendments or topsoil is required if on-site soils do not meet the above
- c. Graded areas must be maintained in a true and even grade as specified on the approved plan, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3 to 5 inches.
- d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil
- c. Mix soil amendments into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. Rake lawn areas to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application. Loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface where site conditions will not permit normal seedhed preparation. Track slopes 3:1 or flatter with tracked equipment leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. Leave the top 1 to 3 inches of soil loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas.

- 1. Topsoil is placed over prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation. The purpose is 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.
- 2. Topsoil salvaged from an existing site may be used provided 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-NRCS.
- 3. Topsoiling 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.
- 4. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design.
- 5. Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following criteria:
- a. Topsoil must be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, or loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Topsoil must not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and must contain less than 5 percent by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2 inches in diameter.
- b. Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.
- Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agror and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil. 6. Topsoil Application
- a. Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topsoil
- b. Uniformly distribute topsoil in a 5 to 8 inch layer and lightly compact to a minimum thickness of 4 inches. Spreading is to be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations must be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.
- c. Topsoil must not be placed if 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 Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

- 1. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas of 5 acres or more. Soil analysis may be performed by a recognized private or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.
- 2 Fertilizers must be uniform in composition free flowing and suitable for accurate application by appropriate equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers must all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable laws and must bear the name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the producei
- 3. Lime materials must be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted except when hydroseeding) which contains at least 50 percent total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone must be ground to such fineness that at least 50 percent will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98 to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.
- 4. Lime and fertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means
- 5. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, spread ground limestone at the rate of 4 to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil.

oved for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control by the Howard Soil Conservation District

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

<u>FOR</u> SEEDING AND MULCHING

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

To protect disturbed soils from erosion during and at the end of construction.

Conditions Where Practice Applies To the surface of all perimeter controls, slopes, and any disturbed area not under active grading.

Criteria

- a. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed must be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used must have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on any project. Refer to Table B.4 regarding the quality of seed. Seed tags must be available upon request to the inspector to verify type of seed and seeding rate.
- b. Mulch alone may be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates only if the ground is frozen. The appropriate seeding mixture must be applied when the ground thaws.
- c. Inoculants: The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures must be a pure culture of nitrogen fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants must not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculants as directed on the package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydrosceding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.
- d. Sod or seed must not 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.

- a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.
- i. Incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seeding Table B.1, Permanent Seeding Table B.3, or site-specific seeding summaries.
- ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. Roll the seeded area with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil
- b. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.
- i. 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.
- ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer). i. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should not exceed the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P₂O₅ (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K₂O (potassium), 200 pounds per acre.
- ii. 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.
- iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption.
- iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

1. Mulch Materials (in order of preference)

- a. Straw consisting of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye, oat, or barley and reasonably bright in color. Straw is to be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law and not musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty. Note: Use only sterile straw mulch in areas where one species of grass is desired.
- b. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM) consisting of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.
- i. WCFM is to 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.
- ii. WCFM, including dye, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors
- iii. WCFM materials are to 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 must form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and must cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.
- iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic.
- v. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length of approximately 10 millimeters, diameter approximately 1 millimeter, pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6 percent maximum and water holding capacity of 90 percent minimum.

application rate to 2.5 tons per acre.

- a. Apply mulch to all seeded areas immediately after seeding. b. When straw mulch is used, spread it over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons per acre to a uniform loose depth of 1 to 2 inches. Apply mulch to achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. When using a mulch anchoring tool, increase the
- c. Wood cellulose fiber used as mulch must be applied at a net dry weight of 1500 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water to attain a mixture with a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

3. Anchoring

- a. Perform mulch anchoring immediately following application of mulch to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon the size of the 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 2 inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should follow the contour.
- ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net dry weight of 750 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water at a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.
- iii. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used. Follow application rates as specified by the manufacturer. Application of liquid binders needs to be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. Use of asphalt binders is strictly
- iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to 3,000

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

PERMANENT STABILIZATION

To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation.

To use long-lived perennial grasses and legumes to establish permanent ground cover on disturbed soils. Conditions Where Practice Applies

Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for 6 months or more

General Use

A. Seed Mixtures

- a. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table B.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3) and based on the site condition or purpose found on Table B.2. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The Summary is to be placed on the plan,
- b. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, stream banks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-NRCS Technical Field Office Guide, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting.
- c. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, use and show the rates recommended by the soil testing agency d. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply urea form fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 ½ pounds per
- 1000 square feet (150 pounds per acre) at the time of seeding in addition to the soil amendments shown in the Permanent Seeding Summary. Turfgrass Mixtures
- a. Areas where turfgrass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and commercial sites which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance b. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed below based on the site conditions or
- purpose. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The summary is to be placed on the plan. i. Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in areas that receive intensive management. Irrigation required in the areas of central Maryland and Eastern Shore, Recommended Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars Seeding Rate: 1.5 to 2.0 pounds per
- 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight, ii. Kentucky Bluegrass/Perennial Rye: Full Sun Mixture: For use in full sun areas where rapid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars/Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding
- Rate: 2 pounds mixture per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight. iii. Tall Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in drought prone areas and/or for areas receiving low to medium management in full sun to medium shade. Recommended mixture includes; Certified Tall Fescue Cultivars 95 to 100 percent, Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 to 5 percent. Seeding Rate: 5 to 8 pounds per 1000 square feet. One or more cultivars may be blended.
- iv. Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue: Shade Mixture: For use in areas with shade in Bluegrass lawns. For establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf area. Mixture includes: Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 30 to 40 percent and Certified Fine Fescue and 60 to 70 percent. Seeding Rate: 1½ to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Select turfgrass varieties from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Memo #77, "Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations for Maryland"

Choose certified material. Certified material is the best guarantee of cultivar purity. The certification program of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Turf and Seed Section, provides a reliable means of consumer protection and assures a pure genetic line

c. Ideal Times of Seeding for Turf Grass Mixtures

Western MD: March 15 to June 1, August 1 to October 1 (Hardiness Zones: 5b, 6a) Central MD: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zone: 6b)

Southern MD, Eastern Shore: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zones: 7a, 7b)

- d. Till areas to receive seed by disking or other approved methods to a depth of 2 to 4 inches, level and rake the areas to prepare a proper seedbed. Remove stones and debris over 1½ inches in diameter. The resulting seedbed must be in such condition that future mowing of grasses will
- e. If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedings with adequate water for plant growth (1/2 to 1 inch every 3 to 4 days depending on soil texture) until they are firmly established. This is especially true when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, or on adverse sites.

Permanent Seeding Summary

		Lone (from Figure (from Table I		engen.		Fertilizer Ra (10-20-20)	te	Lime Rate
9.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P ₂ O ₅	K ₂ 0	- Lime Rate
re 8	Tall Fescue	100 lbs/Ac	Mar. 1 to May 15 Aug. 15 to Oct. 15	%-1/2 in	45 pounds	90 lb/ac	90 lb/ac	2 tons/ac
				1%-1% in	per acre (1.0 lb/	(2 lb/	(2 lb/	(90 lb/
				1/4-1/5 in	1000 sf)	1000 sf)	1000 sf)	1000 sf)

₿,	Sod: To provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 gr	ade or flatter).

1. General Specifications

- a. Class of turfgrass sod must be Maryland State Certified. Sod labels must be made available to the job foreman and inspector.
- b. Sod must be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of 1/4 inch, plus or minus 1/4 inch, at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness must exclude top growth and thatch. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will not be acceptable.
- c. Standard size sections of sod must be strong enough to support their own weight and retain their size and shape when suspended vertically with a firm grasp on the upper 10 percent of the
- d. Sod must not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival.
- e. Sod must be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted within this period must be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its

Sod Installation

- a. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, lightly irrigate the subsoil immediately prior to laying the sod.
- b. Lay the first row of sod in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to it and tightly wedged against each other. Stagger lateral joints to promote more uniform growth and strength. Ensure that sod is not stretched or overlapped and that all joints are butted tight in order to prevent voids which would cause air drying of the roots.
- c. Wherever possible, lay sod with the long edges parallel to the contour and with staggering joints. Roll and tamp, peg or otherwise secure the sod to prevent slippage on slopes. Ensure solid contact exists between sod roots and the underlying soil surface.
- d. Water the sod immediately following rolling and tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. Complete the operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod within eight hours.

Table B.J: Selected List of Permanent Herbaceons Seeding Mixtures (Continued)

		Seeding	Rate	Soil	Max.		
Mis	Recommended Cultivar	Beaq	1900 tt ¹	Drainage Class	Height (inch)	Maint Lever	Remarks
 Tall Focuse (Latinu armdinaceum) (focusetly Festica armdinaceu) 	Reconstructed MD nurf-types 2	19G	23	E · SP	ý - j.	A-D	Tall fescue produces a dense turf if frequently marved, but rends to change if moved only occasionally. For best results, recommend using a blead of 3 cultivars. Lise have-indupling cultivars in areas where livestock may graze.

B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Definition

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

To stabilize disturbed soils with vegetation for up to 6 months.

To use fast growing vegetation that provides cover on disturbed soils.

Purpose

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for a period of 6 months or less. For longer duration of time. permanent stabilization practices are required.

- 1. Select one or more of the species or seed mixtures listed in Table B.1 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3), 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 plan and completed, then Table B.1 plus fertilizer and lime rates must be put on the plan.
- 2. For sites having soil tests performed, use and show the recommended rates by the testing agency. Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding,
- 3. When stabilization is required outside of a seeding season, apply seed and mulch or straw mulch alone as prescribed in Section B-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding season.

Temporary Seeding Summary

		ne (from Figure (from Table B.	Fertilizer Rate	Lime Rate				
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	(10-20-20)	Lunc Race		
	Cereal Rye (Secale Cereale)	112 lbs / Ac	Mar.1 - May 15 Aug.1 - Nov. 15	19				
	Foxtail Millet (Secale Cereale)	30 lbs / Ac	May 16 to July 31	1/2"	436.lb/ac	2 tons/ac		
					(10 lb/1000 sf)	(90 lb/1000 st)		

B-4-6 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING

Definition

Material used to temporarily or permanently stabilize channels or steep slopes until groundcover is established.

Purpose

To protect the soils until vegetation is established.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On newly seeded surfaces to prevent the applied seed from washing out; in channels and on steep slopes where the flow has crosive velocities or conveys clear water; on temporary swales, earth dikes, and perimeter dike swales as required by the respective design standard; and, on stream banks where moving water is likely to wash out new vegetative plantings.

Design Criteria

- 1. The soil stabilization matting that is used must withstand the flow velocities and shear stresses determined for the area, based on the 2-year, 24-hour frequency storm for temporary applications and the 10-year, 24-hour frequency storm for permanent applications. Designate on the plan the type of soil stabilization matting using the standard symbol and include the calculated shear stress for the respective treatment area
- second (2.5 fps) or the shear stress exceeds two pounds per square foot (2 lbs/ft²). On temporary channels discharging to a sediment trapping practice, provide matting where the runoff velocity exceeds four feet per second (4 fps). Temporary soil stabilization matting is made with degradable (lasts 6 months minimum), natural, or

2. Matting is required on permanent channels where the runoff velocity exceeds two and half feet per

- manmade fibers of uniform thickness and distribution of fibers throughout and is smolder resistant. The maximum permissible velocity for temporary matting is 6 feet per second. 4. Permanent soil stabilization matting is an open weave, synthetic material consisting of nondegradable fibers or elements of uniform thickness and distribution of weave throughout. The
- maximum permissible velocity for permanent matting is 8.5 feet per second. 5. Calculate channel velocity and shear stress using the following procedure:

 S_w = water surface slope (fl/ft)

Shear Stress (τ) is a measure of the force of moving water against the substrate and is calculated as: $\tau = \gamma \cdot \mathbf{R} \cdot \mathbf{S}_{w}$ where:

 $\tau = \text{shear stress (ib/ft}^2)$ γ = weight density of water (62.4 lb/ft³) R = average water depth (hydraulic radius) (fi)

Velocity (v) measures the rate of flow through a defined area and is calculated as:

v = velocity (ft/sec)1.486R⁷³s²

n = Manning's roughness coefficient R = hydraulic radius (ft) s = channel slope (ft/ft)

6. Use Table B.7 to assist in selecting the appropriate soil stabilization matting for slope applications based on the slope, the slope length, and the soil-erodibility K factor.

Table B.7: Soil Stabilization on Slopes

Stope	<u> </u>	(≲5%)	(>5 - 25	%)	- 0	>25 - 33	%)	6	-33 - 40	9%)	(3	>40 - 50	1%)
Slope Length (feet)*	0-30	30-60	60-120	0-30	30-60	60-120	0-30	30-60	60-120	0-30	30-60	60-120	0-30	30-60	60-120
Straw Mulch/Wood Cellulose Fiber					for	K S 0.3	5***								
Temporary Matting with Design Shear Stress≥ 1.5 lb/sf															
Temporary Matting with Design Shear Stress ≥ 1.75 lb/st															
Temporary Matting with Design Shear Stress ≥ 2.0 lb/sf															
Temporary Matting with Design Shear Stress ≥ 2.25 lb/sf															

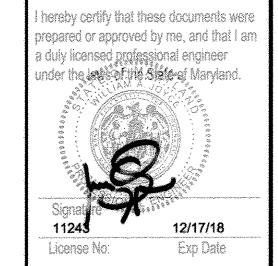
Effective range for all K values unless otherwise specified

* Slope length includes contributing flow length. ** Slopes steeper than 2:1 must be engineered.

to management activities.

*** Soil having a K value less than or equal to 0.35 can be stabilized effectively with straw mulch or wood cellulose fiber when located on slopes steeper than 5%. Soil stabilization matting is required on all slopes steeper than 5% that have soil with a K factor greater than 0.35. K factor ratings are published in the NRCS Soil Survey http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app. During construction or reclamation, the soilerodibility K value should represent the upper 6 inches of the final fill material re-spread as the last lift. Only the effects of rock fragments within the soil profile are considered in the estimation of the K value. Do not adjust K values to account for rocks on the soil surface or increases in soil organic matter related

Vegetation must be established and maintained so that the requirements for Adequate Vegetative Establishment are continuously met in accordance with Section B-4 Vegetative Stabilization.



APPROVED PLANNING BOARD OF HOWARD COUNTY

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPT. OF PLANNING & ZONING 11 121

CHIEF, DÉVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT OF DATE

DATE NO.

PROJECT

WATER CODE

Howard County General Hospital Psychiatric Addition Columbia Town Center

Section 8 - Area 2 - Lot 5

REVISION DESCRIPTION

IOYCE ENGINEERING CORPORATION CIVIL ENGINEERING LAND SURVEYING LAND PLANNING CONSTRUCTION MANAGEME 10766 BALTIMORE AVENUE - BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705

TEL: (301) 595-4353 FAX: (301) 595-4650 WEB: www.joyceeng.com

11068 Little Patuxent Parkway ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Oncology Bldg]

Drawing name: R:\Land Projects\016052 - HCGH Campus\Dwg\016052 SDP-10 [Sediment Control Details].dwg Plotted: Oct 11, 2017 - 11:22am ADDRESS CHART OT/PARCEL STREET ADDRESS 5755 Cedar Lane ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Hospital]

	11085 Little Patuxent Parkway ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Medical Arts Bldg					
PERMIT INFORMATION CHART						
SUBDIVISION HCGH TOWN CENTER			SECTION/AREA 8/2		LOT/PARCEL # Lot 5	
PLAT# OR L/F	BLOCK	ZONE		ELECT. DISTRICT	CENSUS TI	RACT

Sediment & Erosion Control Details and Specifications

DES BY WAJ SCALE As Shown PROJ. NO. 016052 May 2017 DRN BY HAL 10 OF 12 APPROVED WAJ CHK BY JEC

herby certify that this plan has been designed in accordance with the current Maryland erosion and sediment control laws, regulations, and standards, that it represents a practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site, and that it was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District."

DESIGN CERTIFICATION:

10.17.2017

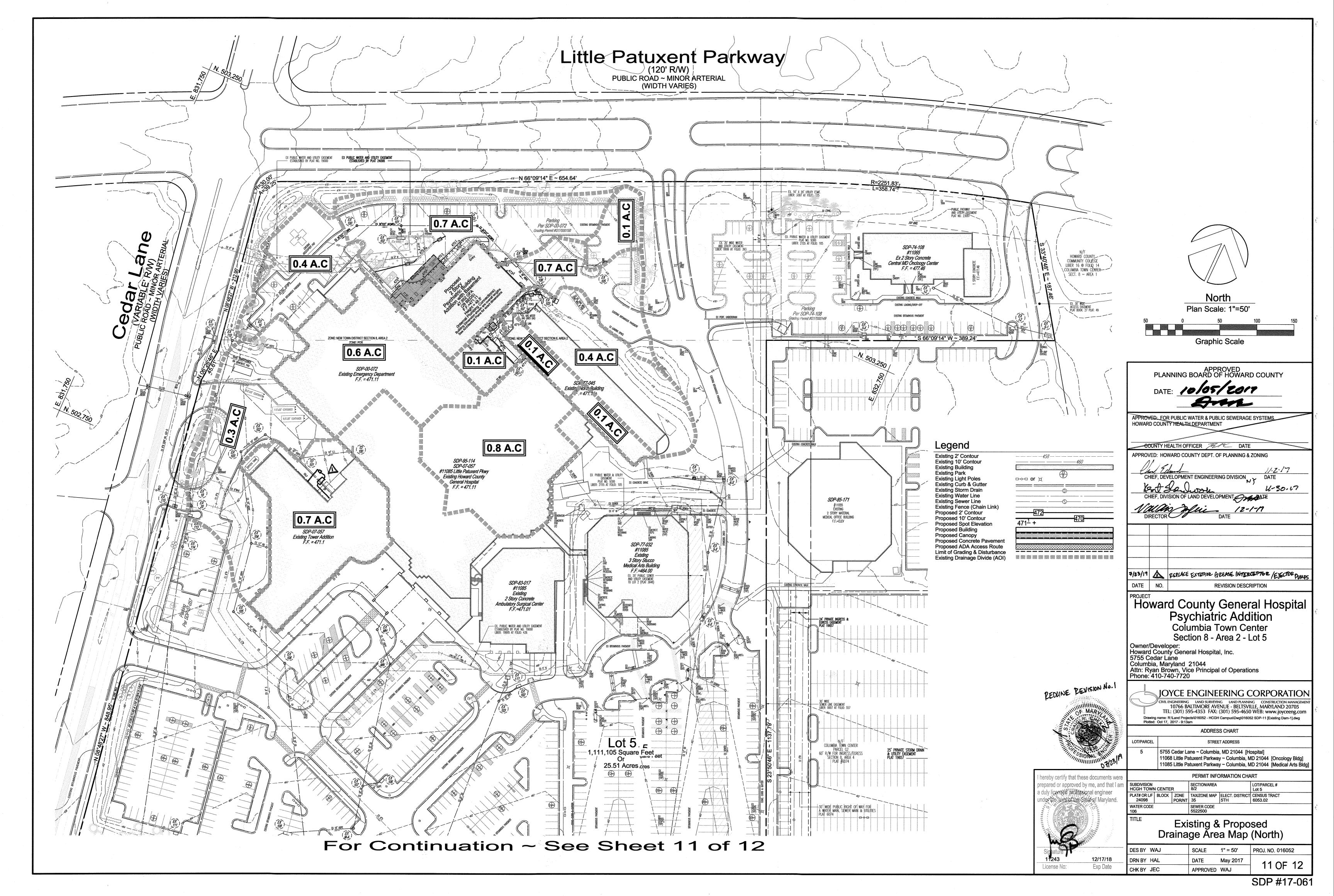
OWNERS/ DEVELOPER CERTIFICATION: I / We certify that any clearing, grading, construction, or development will be done pursuant to this approved erosion and sediment control plan, including inspecting and maintaining controls, and that the responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a 'Certificate of Training' at a Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) approved training program for the control on erosion and sediment prior to beginning the project. I certify right-of-entry for periodic on-site evaluation by loward County Soil Conservation District and/or MDE".

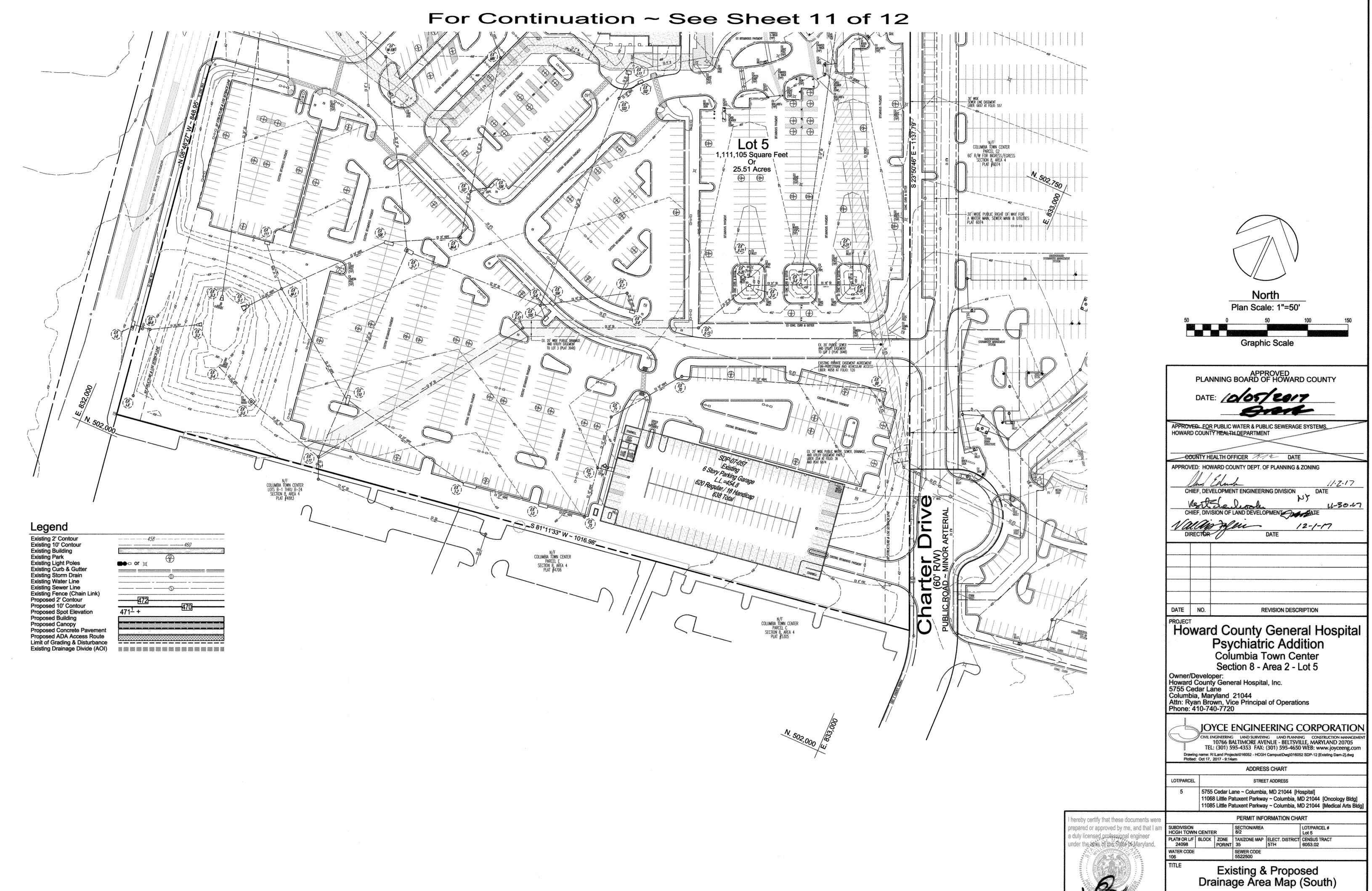
5755 Cedar Lane Columbia, Maryland 21044 Attn: Ryan Brown, Vice Principal of Operations Phone: 410-740-7720

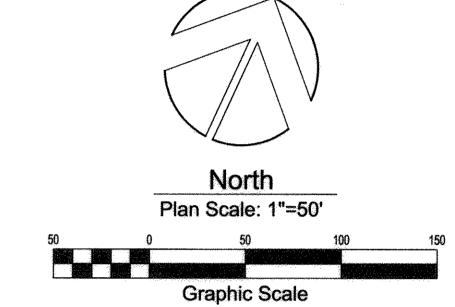
SDP #17-06

10.17.2017 Owner's / Developer's signature Name / Title: Mr. Ryan Brown, Vice Principal of Operations, HCGH

Owner/Developer/Applicant: Howard County General Hospital, Inc.







DATE: 10/05/2017 APPROVED: FOR PUBLIC WATER & PUBLIC SEWERAGE SYSTEMS.
HOWARD COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT COUNTY HEALTH OFFICER 712 DATE APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPT. OF PLANNING & ZONING CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION DATE 11-30-67 12-1-17 REVISION DESCRIPTION

JOYCE ENGINEERING CORPORATION

CIVIL ENGINEERING LAND SURVEYING LAND PLANNING CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMEN 10766 BALTIMORE AVENUE - BELTSVILLE, MARYLAND 20705 TEL: (301) 595-4353 FAX; (301) 595-4650 WEB: www.joyceeng.com Drawing name: R:\Land Projects\016052 - HCGH Campus\Dwg\016052 SDP-12 [Existing Dam-2].dwg Plotted: Oct 17, 2017 - 9:14am

LOT/PARCEL	STREET ADDRESS					
5	5755 Cedar Lane ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Hospital] 11068 Little Patuxent Parkway ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Oncology Blo 11085 Little Patuxent Parkway ~ Columbia, MD 21044 [Medical Arts					

PERMIT INFORMATION CHART PLAT# OR LIF BLOCK ZONE TAXIZONE MAP ELECT. DISTRICT CENSUS TRACT 5TH 6053.02

Existing & Proposed Drainage Area Map (South)

DES BY WAJ SCALE 1" = 50' PROJ. NO. 016052 DRN BY HAL DATE May 2017 12 OF 12 CHK BY JEC APPROVED WAJ