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SITE

3. 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.

4. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARD 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).

5. 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.

TOTAL AREA OF SITE: AREA DISTURBED: AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED: AREA TO BE VEGETATIVE STABILIZED: OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION: \_\_\_\_\_

CURRENT ACTIVITIES

7. 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: -INSPECTION DATE

-INSPECTION TYPE (ROUTINE, PRE-STORM EVENT, DURING RAIN EVENT) -NAME AND TITLE OF INSPECTOR -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

-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).

9. 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

12. WASH WATER FROM ANY EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES, WHEELS, PAVEMENT, AND OTHER SOURCES MUST BE TREATED IN A SEDIMENT BASIN OR OTHER APPROVED WASHOUT STRUCTURE. 13. TOPSOIL SHALL BE STOCKPILED AND PRESERVED ON-SITE FOR REDISTRIBUTION ONTO FINAL

14. ALL SILT FENCE AND SUPER SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED ON-THE-CONTOUR, AND BEIMBERICATED AT

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

DEVELOPERS CERTIFICATE

CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE

ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN, AND THAT ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF

training program for the control of sediment and erosion before

BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON—SITE INSPECTION

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

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.

THIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

Mais seli

DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD

ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED

THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

SIGNATURE OF ENGINEER

R. JACOB HIKMAT P.E.

PRINTED NAME OF ENGINEER

SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

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 THE

(B-4-2) STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR 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

SEEDBED PREPARATION CONSISTS OF LOOSENING SOIL TO A DEPTH OF 3 TO 5 INCHES BY MEANS OF SUITABLE AGRICULTURAL OR CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, SUCH AS DISC HARROWS OR CHISEL PLOWS OR RIPPERS MOUNTED ON CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT. AFTER THE SOIL IS LOOSENED, IT 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. APPLY FERTILIZER AND LIME AS PRESCRIBED ON THE PLANS.

INCORPORATE LIME AND FERTILIZER INTO THE TOP 3 TO 5 INCHES OF SOIL BY DISKING OR OTHER SUITABLE MEANS.

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) WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE.

IV. SOIL CONTAINS 1.5 PERCENT MINIMUM ORGANIC MATTER BY WEIGHT. V. SOIL CONTAINS SUFFICIENT PORE SPACE TO PERMIT ADEQUATE ROOT PENETRATION APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS OR TOPSOIL IS REQUIRED IF ON-SITE SOILS DO NOT MEET THE ABOVE

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.

APPLY SOIL AMENDMENTS AS SPECIFIED ON THE APPROVED PLAN OR AS INDICATED BY THE RESULTS OF 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 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 SEEDBED PREPARATION. TRACK SLOPES 3:1 OR FLATTER WITH TRACKED EQUIPMENT LEAVING THE SOIL IN AN

DISTURBED AREAS.

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

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

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

TOPSOILING IS LIMITED TO AREAS HAVING 2:1 OR FLATTER SLOPES WHERE: THE TEXTURE OF THE EXPOSED SUBSOIL/PARENT MATERIAL IS NOT ADEQUATE TO PRODUCE VEGETATIVE

THE SOIL MATERIAL IS SO SHALLOW THAT THE ROOTING ZONE IS NOT DEEP ENOUGH TO SUPPORT PLANTS FURNISH CONTINUING SUPPLIES OF MOISTURE AND PLANT NUTRIENTS. HE ORIGINAL SOIL TO BE VEGETATED CONTAINS MATERIAL TOXIC TO PLANT GROWTH.

THE SOIL IS SO ACIDIC THAT TREATMENT WITH LIMESTONE IS NOT FEASIBLE, AREAS HAVING SLOPES STEEPER THAN 2:1 REQUIRE SPECIAL CONSIDERATION AND DESIGN.

TOPSOIL SPECIFICATIONS: SOIL TO BE USED AS TOPSOIL MUST MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: 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 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 1½ inches in diameter

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 AGRONOMIST OR SOIL SCIENTIST AND APPROVED BY THE APPROPRIATE APPROVAL AUTHORITY, MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF NATURAL

TOPSOIL APPLICATION EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES MUST BE MAINTAINED WHEN APPLYING TOPSOIL. 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

CORRECTED IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE FORMATION OF DEPRESSIONS OR WATER POCKETS. 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.

RREGULARITIES IN THE SURFACE RESULTING FROM TOPSOILING OR OTHER OPERATIONS MUST BE

C. SOIL AMENDMENTS (FERTILIZER AND LIME SPECIFICATIONS)

SOIL TESTS MUST BE PERFORMED TO DETERMINE THE EXACT RATIOS AND APPLICATION RATES FOR BOTH LIME AND FERTILIZER ON SITES HAVING DISTURBED AREAS 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.

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

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.

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.

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

(B-4-8) STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR STOCKPILE AREA

A MOUND OR PILE OF SOIL PROTECTED BY APPROPRIATELY DESIGNED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES. PURPOSE
TO PROVIDE A DESIGNATED LOCATION FOR THE TEMPORARY STORAGE OF SOIL THAT CONTROLS THE POTENTIAL FOR EROSION, SEDIMENTATION ,AND CHANGES TO DRAINAGE PATTERNS.

1. THE STOCKPILE LOCATION AND ALL RELATED SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES MUST BE CLEARLY INDICATED ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN.

STOCKPILE AREAS ARE UTILIZED WHEN IT IS NECESSARY TO SALVAGE AND STORE SOIL FOR LATER USE.

THE FOOTPRINT OF 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

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 DEVISE 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 INTERCEPT THE DISCHARGE.

HARDINESS ZONE (FROM FIGURE B.3): 6b

SEED MIXTURE (FROM TABLE B.3): 8

DATES

HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE

PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM

UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND,

A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

LICENSE NO./17942, EXP DATE 09/03/18

APPLICATION

|RATE (LB/AC)|

SPECIES

TALL FESCUE

CONTROL MAY BE USED.

3-13-18

DATE

STOCKPILE MUST BE STABILIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 3/7 DAY STABILIZATION REQUIREMENT AS WELL AS STANDARD B-4-I 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

PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY

AIXTURES 1, 4—7, 9, AND 10 FROM TABLE B.3 OF THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT

DEPTHS

1/4"-1/2"

TO FACILITATE CLEANUP. STOCKPILES CONTAINING CONTAMINATED MATERIAL MUST 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 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.

PER ACRE

FERTILIZER RATE

(10-20-20)

PER ACRE

(1 LB./1000 SF) (2 LB./1000 SF)(2 LB./1000 SF)

### (B-4-3) STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEEDING AND MULCHING

DEFINITION 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. A. SEEDING 1. SPECIFICATIONS

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 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. . 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 HYDROSEEDING, 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

1. 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.

2. APPLICATION 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 2. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer).

1. 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; P2 05(PHOSPHOROUS), 200 POUNDS PER ACRE; K20 (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 WOOL CELLULOSE FIBER MULCH WILL REMAIN IN UNIFORM SUSPENSION IN WATER UNDER AGITATION AND WI 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. V. WCFM MATERIAL MUST NOT CONTAIN ELEMENTS OR COMPOUNDS AT CONCENTRATION LEVELS THAT WILL

v. WCFM Must conform to the following physical requirements: Fiber Length oi 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.

APPLY MULCH TO ALL SEEDED AREAS IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. 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 APPLICATION RATE TO 2.5 TONS PER ACRE. 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. 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 LIPON 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.

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 PROHIBITED.

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-4-4) STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

**<u>DEFINITION</u>**TO STABILIZE DISTURBED SOIL WITH VEGETATION FOR UP TO 6 MONTHS.

<u>PURPOSE</u>

SEASON.

PLANT SPECIES

(LOLIUM PERENNE SSP. MULTIFLORUM

(HORDEUM VULGARI

(TRITICUM AESTIVUM)

CEREAL RYE

(SECALE ITALICA)

FOXTAIL MILLET

(SETARIA ITALICA)

COOL SEASON GRASSES

WARM SEASON GRASSES

LIME RATE

PER ACRE | (90 LBS / 1000 |

90 LBS.

OWNER/DEVELOPER

BRIAN FLANDERS

5157 EVANGELINE WAY

COLUMBIA, MD. 21044

301-821-7236

TO USE FAST GROWING VEGETATION THAT PROVIDES COVER ON DISTURB SOIL.

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

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 FORTELIZER AND LIME RATES MUST BE PUT ON THE 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.

WHEN STABILIZATION IS REQUIRED OUTSIDE OF A SEEDING SEASON, APPLY SEED AND MULCH OR

RATE

LB/AC LB/ (INCHES)

40 | 1.0 |

120 | 2.8

112 2.8

20 0.5

30 0.7 0.5

STRAW MULCH ALONE AS PRESCRIBED IN SECTION B-4-3.A.1b, AND MAINTAIN UNTIL THE NEXT SEEDING

TEMPORARY SEEDING FOR SITE STABILIZATION

5B AND 6A

MAR 15 TO MAY 31: 1

SEEDING

RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATED BY PLANT HARDINESS ZONE

MAR 15 TO MAY 31; MAR 1 TO MAY 15; FEB.15 TO APR 30;

MAR 1 TO MAY 15:

MAR 15 TO MAY 31; MAR 1 TO MAY 15; FEB.15 TO APR 30;

AUG 1 TO SEP 30 AUG 1 TO OCT 15 AUG 15 TO NOV 30

AUG 1 TO SEP 30 | AUG 1 TO OCT 15 | AUG 15 TO NOV 30

MAR 15 TO MAY 31; MAR 1 TO MAY 15; FEB.15 TO APR 30;

JUN 1 TO JUL 31 MAY 16 TO JUL 31 MAY 1 TO AUG 14

JUN 1 TO JUL 31 | MAY 16 TO JUL 31 | MAY 1 TO AUG 14

AUG 1 TO OCT 31 | AUG 1 TO OCT 15 | AUG 15 TO DEC 15

AUG 1 TO SEP 30 AUG 1 TO OCT 15

AUG 1 TO SEP 30 | AUG 1 TO OCT 15

7A AND 7B

FEB.15 TO APR 30

| AUG 15 TO NOV 30

(B-4-5) STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERMANENT STABILIZATION

TO STABILIZE DISTURBED SOIL WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION.

TO USE LONG-LIVED PERENNIAL GRASSES AND LEGUMES TO ESTABLISH PERMANENT GROUND COVER OF DISTURBED CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

EXPOSED SOILS WHERE GROUND COVER IS NEEDED FOR 6 MONTHS OR MORE

A. SEED MIXTURES

1. GENERAL USE

A. SELECT ONE OR MORE OF THE SPIECES OF MIXTURES LISTED IN TABLE B.3 FOR THE APPROPRIATE PLANT HARDINESS ZONE (FROM FIGURE B.3) AND BASED IN THE SITE CONDITION OR PURPOSE FOUND ON TABLE B.2. ENTER SELECTED MIXTURE(S), APPLICATION RATES, AND SEEDING DATES IN

ADDITIONAL PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS FOR EXCEPTIONAL SITES SUCH AS SHORELINES, STREAM BANKS, OR DINES OR FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES SUCH AS WILDLIFE OR AESTHETIC TREATMENT MAY BE FOUND IN USDA-NRCS TECHNICAL FIELD GUIDE, SECTION 342-CRITICAL AREA PLANTING.

C. FOR SITES HAVING DISTURBAD AREA OVER 5 ACRES, USE AND SHOW RATES RECOMMENDED BY THE

D. FOR AREAS RECEIVING LOW MAINTENANCE, APPLY UREA FROM FERTILIZED (40-0-01) AT 3 1/2 POUNDS PER 1000 S.F. (150 POUNDS PER ACRE) AT THE TIME OF SEEDING IN ADDITION TO THE SOIL AMENDMENTS SHOWN IN THE PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY.

2. TURFGRASS MIXTURES
A. AREAS WHERE TURFGRASS MAY BE DESIRE INCLUDE LAWNS, PARKS, PLAYGROUNDS, AND COMMERCIAL SITES WHICH WILL RECEIVE A MEDIUM TO HIGH LEVEL OF MAINTENANCE. SELECT ONE OR MORE OF THE SPECIES OF MIXTURES LISTED BELOW BASED ON THE SITE CONDITIONS OR PURPOSE. ENTER SELECTED MIXTURE(S), APPLICATION RATES, AND SEEDING DATES IN THE PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY

KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS: FULL SUN MIXTURE: FOR USE IN AREAS THAT RECEIVE INTENSIVE

MANAGEMENT. IRRIGATION REQUIRED IN THE AREAS OF CENTRAL MARYLAND AND EASRERN SHORE RECOMMENDED CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS SEEDING RETA: 1.5 TO 2.0 POUNDS PER 1000 S.F. CHOOSE A MINIMUM OF THREE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS WITH EACH RANGING FROM 10 TO 35 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL MIXTURE BY WEIGHT. KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS/PERENIAL RYE: FULL SUN MIXTURE: FOR USE IN FULL SUN AREAS WHERE

RAPID ESTABLISHMENT IS NECESSARY ABD WHEN TURF WILL RECEIVE MEDIUM TO INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT. CERTIFIED PERENIAL RYEGRASS CULTIVARS/CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS SEEDINGRATE: 2 POUNDS MIXTURE PER 1000 S.F. SHOOSE A MINIMUM OF THREE KENTUCKYBLUEGRASS CULTIVARS EITH EACH RANGING FROM 10 TO 35 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL

TALL FESCUE/KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS: FULL MIXTURE: FOR USE IN DROUGHT AREAS AND/OR FOR AREAS RECEIVING LOW TO MEDIUM MANAGEENT IN FULL SUN TO MEDIUM SHADE. RECOMMENDED MIXTURE INCLUDES; CERTIFIED TALL FESCUE CULTIVARS 65 TO 100 PERCENT, CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS 0 TO 5 PERCENT. SEEDING RATE: 5 TO 8 PERCENT PER 1000 S.F. 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 TIRF AREA. MIXTURE INCLUDES; CERTIFIED KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS CULTIVARS 30 TO 40 PERCANT AND CERTIFIES FINE FESCUE AND 60 TO 70 PERCENT. SEEDING RATES 1 1/2 TO 3 POUNDS PER

1000 S.F.
C. IDEAL TIMES OF SEEDING FOR TURF GRASS MIXTURE WESTERN MD: MARCH 15 TO JUNE 1, AUGUST 1 TO OCTOBER 1 (HARDINESS ZONES: 58,6A) 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 ZONE: 7A, 7B) 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 STONE AND DEBRIS OVER 1.5 INCHES IN DIAMETER. THE RESULTING SEEDBED MUST BE IN SUCH CONDITION THAT FUTURE IOWING OF GRASS WILL POSE NO DIFFICULTY

E. IF SOIL MOISTURE IS DEFICIENT, SUPPLY NEW SEEDINGS WITH ADEQUATE WATER FOR PLANT GROWTH 0.5 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 SEASON, OR ON ADVERSE SITES.

# STANDARD STABILIZATION NOTE:

FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

A. THREE (3) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO THE SURFACE OF ALL PERIMETER DIKES, SWALES, DITCHES, PERIMETER SLOPES, AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL (3:1), AND

B. SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE NOT UNDER ACTIVE GRADING.

## EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL OPERATIONS ARE TO BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 219 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY VOLUME IV DESIGN MANUAL AND THE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEDIMENT CONTROL IN DEVELOPING AREAS. 2. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES SHALL BE INSTALLED AS THE FIRST ORDER OF

3. ALL EXCAVATED MATERIALS SHALL BE STOCKPILED ON THE UPGRADE SIDE OF THE MAIN TRENCH. 4. EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL SHALL BE LIMITED TO THAT WHICH CAN BE STABILIZED WITHIN ONE

BUSINESS. 5. IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING BACKFILL OF THE SEWER TRENCH, ALL DISTURBED AREAS ARE TO BE STABILIZED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PERMANENT STABILIZATION AND SEEDING NOTES SHOWN

WORKING DAY. 3. THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REGULARLY INSPECT ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AND PROVIDE ALL NECESSARY MAINTENANCE TO INSURE THAT ALL DEVICES ARE IN

7. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL FACILITIES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. OPERATIVE CONDITION.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

1. OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT. (1 DAY)

2. INSTALL SILT FENCES, SUPER SILT FENCES AND DIVERSION FENCES AS SHOWN ON PLAN. (1 DAY)

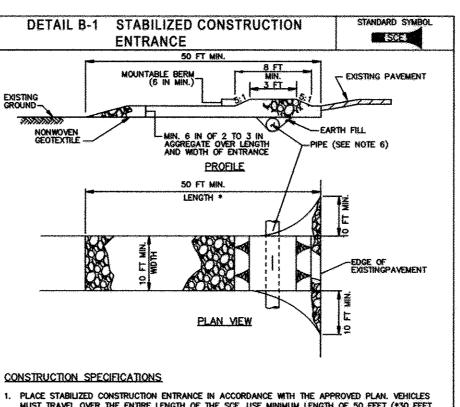
CONSTRUCT STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AT LOCATION SHOWN (1 DAY) 4. GRADE SITE PER PLAN. (5 DAYS)

5. CONSTRUCT WATER AND SEWER HOUSE CONNECTIONS (5 DAYS) 6. CONSTRUCT HOUSE (90-180 DAYS)

COMPLETE FINE GRADING OF SITE TO GRADES INDICATED (2 DAYS)

8. SEED AND MULCH ALL REMAINING DISTURBED AREAS. (1 DAY PER)

CONSTRUCT MICRO-BIORETENTION FACILITY. (3 DAYS) WHEN ALL CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREAS TO SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES HAVE BEEN STABILIZED, AND WITH PERMISSION OF SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AND STABILIZE REMAINING DISTURBED AREAS (1 DAY).



. PLACE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN. VEHICLES MUST TRAVEL OVER THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE SCE. USE MINIMUM LENGTH OF 50 FEET (\*30 FEET FOR SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT). USE MINIMUM WIDTH OF 10 FEET. FLARE SCE 10 FEET MINIMUM AT THE EXISTING ROAD TO PROVIDE A TURNING RADIUS. PIPE ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING TO OR DIVERTED TOWARD THE SCE UNDER THE ENTRANCE, MAINTAINING POSITIVE DRAINAGE, PROTECT PIPE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SCE WITH A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES AND A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES OF STONE OVER THE PIPE, PROVIDE PIPE AS SPECIFIED ON APPROVED PLAN. WHEN THE SCE IS LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT AND HAS NO DRAINAGE TO CONVEY, A PIPE IS NOT NECESSARY. A MOUNTABLE BERM IS REQUIRED WHEN SCE IS NOT LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT.

Prepare subgrade and place nonwoven geotextile, as specified in section H-1 materials 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

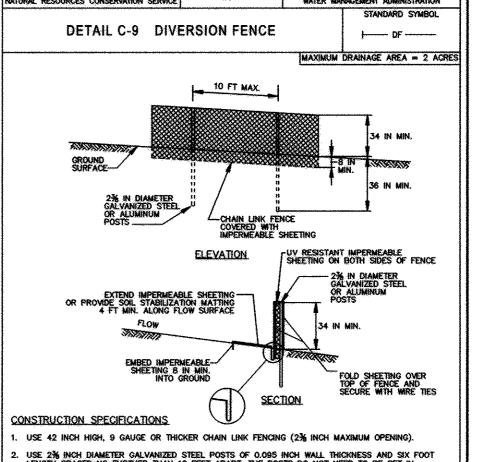
GALVANIZED CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE-EMBED GEOTEXTILE AND -CHAIN LINK FENCE 8 IN MIN. INTO GROUND INSTALL 2% INCH DIAMETER GALVANIZED STEEL POSTS OF 0.095 INCH WALL THICKNESS AND SIX FOOL LENGTH SPACED NO FURTHER THAN 10 FEET APART, DRIVE THE POSTS A MINIMUM OF 36 INCHES INTO THE GROUND.

**DETAIL E-3 SUPER SILT FENCE** 

WHERE ENDS OF THE GEOTEXTILE COME TOGETHER, THE ENDS SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY 6 INCHES, FOLDED, AND STAPLED TO PREVENT SEDIMENT BY PASS. EXTEND BOTH ENDS OF THE SUPER 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 SUPER SILT FENCE.

REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN FENCE OR WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES 25% OF FENCE HEIGHT, REPLACE GEOTEXTILE IF TORN, IF UNDERMINING OCCURS, REINSTALL

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL



FASTEN CHAIN LINK FENCE SECURELY TO THE FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES.

SECURE 10 MIL OR THICKER UV RESISTANT, IMPERMEABLE SHEETING TO CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24 INCHES AT TOP, MID SECTION, AND BELOW GROUND SURFACE. EXTEND SHEETING A MINIMUM OF 4 FEET ALONG FLOW SURFACE AND EMBED END A MINIMUM O 8 INCHES INTO GROUND, SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING MAY BE USED IN LIEU OF IMPERMEABLE SHEETING ALONG FLOW SURFACE.

WHEN TWO SECTIONS OF SHEETING ADJOIN EACH OTHER, OVERLAP BY 6 INCHES AND FOLD WITH SEAM FACING DOWNGRADE.

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

## OPERATION AND 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 PRUNING. ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT PLANT MATERIAL IS LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING: 2000 MARYLAND

THE OWNER SHALL PERFORM A PLANT INSPECTION IN THE SPRING AND IN THE FALL O 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 INSPECT 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 THE OWNER SHALL CORRECT SOIL EROSION ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS, WITH A MINIMUM OF ONCE PER MONTH AND AFTER EACH HEAVY STORM.

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MILDENBE BOENDER

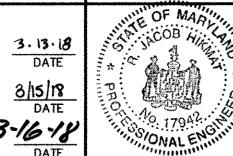
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	DEVELOPERS CERTIFICATE	
ACCORDING TO THIS INVOLVED IN THE COL ATTENDANCE AT A D TRAINING PROGRAM F BEGINNING THE PROJ	DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DO PLAN, AND THAT ANY RESPONSIBLE PERSONNINSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE PARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION ECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE IN L CONSERVATION DISTRICT.	EL TE OF BEFORE
SIGNATURE OF DEVE	LOPER	2/26/18
BRIAN FLAI PRINTED NAME OF D		
N/2 2,000 100	ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE	
A PRACTICAL AND WITHE SITE CONDITIONS REQUIREMENTS OF TH	PLAN FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL OPKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNO AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE HE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.	WLEDGE OF
SIGNATURE OF ENGIN	IEER	DATE
R. JACOB HIKMAT P.		
PRINTED NAME OF E	NGINEER	
	ENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EDIMENT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD TION DISTRICT.	
JOWARD SOIL C	ONSERVATION DISTRICT	3/7/8 DATE
APPROVED: DEPA	ARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING	



HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 17942, EXP DATE 09/03/18

2/2/18 JAÇOB HIKMAT P.E.

Appendix B.4. Construction Specifications for Environmental Site Design Practices

Base Course - The base course shall be AASHTO No. 3 or 4 course aggregate with an assumed open pore space of 30% (n = 0.30).

Reinforced Grass Pavement (RGP) - Whether used with grass or gravel, the RGP thickness shall be at least 11/4" thick with a load capacity capable of supporting the traffic and vehicle types that

B.4.C Specifications for Micro-Bioretention. Rain Gardens, Landscape Infiltration &

### 1. Material Specifications

The allowable materials to be used in these practices are detailed in Table B.4.1.

## 2. Filtering Media or Planting Soil

The soil shall be a uniform mix, free of stones, stumps, roots or other similar objects larger than two inches. No other materials or substances shall be mixed or dumped within the microbioretention practice that may be harmful to plant growth, or prove a hindrance to the planting or maintenance operations. The planting soil shall be free of Bermuda grass, Quackgrass, Johnson grass, or other noxious weeds as specified under COMAR 15.08.01.05.

### The planting soil shall be tested and shall meet the following criteria:

(30%), coarse sand (30%), and compost (40%).

- Soil Component Loarny Sand or Sandy Loam (USDA Soil Textural Classification) • Organic Content - Minimum 10% by dry weight (ASTM D 2974). In general, this can be met with a mixture of loamy sand (60%-65%) and compost (35% to 40%) or sandy loam
- Clay Content Media shall have a clay content of less than 5%. pH Range – Should be between 5.5 - 7.0. Amendments (e.g., lime, iron sulfate plus sulfur) may be mixed into the soil to increase or decrease pH.

There shall be at least one soil test per project. Each test shall consist of both the standard soil test for pH, and additional tests of organic matter, and soluble salts. A textural analysis is required from the site stockpiled topsoil. If topsoil is imported, then a texture analysis shall be performed for each location where the topsoil was excavated.

It is very important to minimize compaction of both the base of bioretention practices and the required backfill. When possible, use excavation hoes to remove original soil. If practices are

B.4.4

Appendix B.4. Construction Specifications for Environmental Site Design Practices

excavated using a loader, the contractor should use wide track or marsh track equipment, or light equipment with turf type tires. Use of equipment with narrow tracks or narrow tires, rubber tires with large lugs, or high-pressure tires will cause excessive compaction resulting in reduced infiltration rates and is not acceptable. Compaction will significantly contribute to design

Compaction can be alleviated at the base of the bioretention facility by using a primary tilling operation such as a chisel plow, ripper, or subsoiler. These tilling operations are to refracture the soil profile through the 12 inch compaction zone. Substitute methods must be approved by the engineer. Rototillers typically do not till deep enough to reduce the effects of compaction from

Rototill 2 to 3 inches of sand into the base of the bioretention facility before backfilling the optional sand layer. Pump any ponded water before preparing (rototilling) base.

When backfilling the topsoil over the sand layer, first place 3 to 4 inches of topsoil over the sand, then rototill the sand/topsoil to create a gradation zone. Backfill the remainder of the topsoil to

When backfilling the bioretention facility, place soil in lifts 12" to 18". Do not use heavy equipment within the bioretention basin. Heavy equipment can be used around the perimeter of the basin to supply soils and sand. Grade bioretention materials with light equipment such as a compact loader or a dozer/loader with marsh tracks.

## 4. Plant Material

Recommended plant material for micro-bioretention practices can be found in Appendix A, Section A.2.3.

## 5. Plant Installation

Compost is a better organic material source, is less likely to float, and should be placed in the invert and other low areas. Mulch should be placed in surrounding to a uniform thickness of 2" to 3". Shredded or chipped hardwood mulch is the only accepted mulch. Pine mulch and wood chips will float and move to the perimeter of the bioretention area during a storm event and are not acceptable. Shredded mulch must be well aged (6 to 12 months) for acceptance.

Rootstock of the plant material shall be kept moist during transport and on-site storage. The plant root ball should be planted so 1/8th of the ball is above final grade surface. The diameter of the planting pit shall be at least six inches larger than the diameter of the planting ball. Set and maintain the plant straight during the entire planting process. Thoroughly water ground bed cover after installation.

Appendix B.4. Construction Specifications for Environmental Site Design Practices

Trees shall be braced using 2" by 2" stakes only as necessary and for the first growing season only. Stakes are to be equally spaced on the outside of the tree ball.

Grasses and legume seed should be drilled into the soil to a depth of at least one inch. Grass and legume plugs shall be planted following the non-grass ground cover planting specifications.

The topsoil specifications provide enough organic material to adequately supply nutrients from natural cycling. The primary function of the bioretention structure is to improve water quality. Adding fertilizers defeats, or at a minimum, impedes this goal. Only add fertilizer if wood chips or mulch are used to amend the soil. Rototill urea fertilizer at a rate of 2 pounds per 1000 square feet.

### Underdrains should meet the following criteria:

- Pipe-Should be 4" to 6" diameter, slotted or perforated rigid plastic pipe (ASTMF 758, Type PS 28, or AASHTO-M-278) in a gravel layer. The preferred material is slotted, 4" rigid pipe (e.g.,
- Perforations If perforated pipe is used, perforations should be \%" diameter located 6" on center with a minimum of four holes per row. Pipe shall be wrapped with a 3/4" (No. 4 or 4x4) galvanized
- Gravel The gravel layer (No. 57 stone preferred) shall be at least 3" thick above and below the
- The main collector pipe shall be at a minimum 0.5% slope. A rigid, non-perforated observation well must be provided (one per every 1,0000 square feet) to
- provide a clean-out port and monitor performance of the filter. • A 4" layer of pea gravel (\%" to \%" stone) shall be located between the filter media and underdrain to prevent migration of fines into the underdrain. This layer may be considered part of the filter bed when bed thickness exceeds 24".

The main collector pipe for underdrain systems shall be constructed at a minimum slope of 0.5%. Observation wells and/or clean-out pipes must be provided (one minimum per every 1000 square feet of surface area).

These practices may not be constructed until all contributing drainage area has been stabilized

Table B.4.1 Materials Specifications for Micro-Bioretention, Rain Gardens & Landscape Inflitration-				
Material	Specification	Size	Notes	
Plantings	see Appendix A, Table A.4	n/a	plantings are site-specific	
Planting soil [2' to 4' deep]	leamy sand (60 - 65%) & compost (35 - 40%) or sandy leam (30%), coarse sand (30%) & compost (40%)	n/a	USDA soil types loamy sand or sandy loam; clay content < 5%	
Organic content	Min. 10% by dry weight (ASTM D 2974)			
Mulch	shredded hardwood		aged 6 months, minimum; no pine or wood chips	
Pea gravel diaphragm	pea gravel: ASTM-D-448	NO. 8 OR NO. 9 (1/8" TO 3/8")		
Curtain drain	ornamental stone; washed cobbles	stone: 2" to 5"		
Geotextile		n/a	PE Type I nonwoven	
Gravel (underdrains and infiltration berms)	AASHTO M-43	NO. 57 OR NO. 6 AGGREGATE (3/8" to 3/4")		
Underdrain piping	F 758, Type PS 28 or AASHTO M-278	4" to 6" rigid schedule 40 PVC or SDR35	Slotted or perforated pipe; 3/8" perf. @ 6" on center, 4 holes per row; minimum of 3" of gravel over pipes; not necessary underneath pipes. Perforated pipe shall be wrapped with 1/4-inch galvanized hardware cloth	
Poured in place concrete (if required)	MSHA Mix No. 3; f' <sub>e</sub> = 3500 psi @ 28 days, normal weight, air-entrained; reinforcing to meet ASTM-615-60	n/a	on-site testing of poured-in-place concrete required: 28 day strength and slump test; all concrete design (cast-in-place or pre-cast) not using previously approved State or local standards requires design drawings sealed and approved by a professional structural engineer licensed in the State of Maryland design to include meeting ACI Code 350.8/89; vertical leading [H-10 or H-20]; allowable horizontal loading (based on soil pressures); and analysis of potential cracking	
Sand	AASHTO-M-6 or ASTM-C-33	0.02" to 0.04"	Sand substitutions such as Diabase and Graystone (AASHTO) #10 are not acceptable. No calcium carbonated or dolomitic sand substitutions are acceptable. No "rock dust" can be used for sand.	

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