

To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation. Purpose
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. A. Seed Mixtures

General Use 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.

11.25.19

12-6-19

DATE

APPROVED HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION **\$** DATE Sud Mouri for Ass HEP, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENTS

BY ME. AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 18417, EXPIRATION DATE: 9/18/21/ Level ( Treny RONALDIE. THOMPSON. P.E.

2. Sod Installation

drying of the roots.

underlying soil surface.

of sod within eight hours.

Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding

the total mixture by weight.

drought prone areas and/or

areas with shade in Bluegrass

to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

minimum of three Kentucky

Cultivars 95 to 100 percent

area. Mixture includes:

Rate: 5 to 8 pounds per

medium shade.

a. During periods of excessively high temperature or in

immediately prior to laying the sod.

areas having dry subsoil, lightly irrigate the subsoil

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

to the contour and with staggering Roll and tamp, peg or

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

ii. Kentucky Bluegrass/Perennial Rye: Full Sun Mixture: For use in

full sun areas whererapid establishment is necessary and

Rate: 2 pounds mixture per 1000 square feet. Choose a

iii. Tall Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in

Recommended mixture includes; Certified Tall Fescue

management. Certified Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars/Certified

bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of

for areas receiving low to medium management in full sun to

Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 to 5 percent. Seeding

Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 30 to 40 percent and

Certified Fine Fescue and 60 to 70 percent. Seeding Rate: 11/2

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED

1000 square feet. One or more cultivars may be blended.

iv. Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue: Shade Mixture: For use in

v. For establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf

otherwise secure the sod to prevent slippage on slopes.

Ensure solid contact exists between sod roots and the

c. Wherever possible, lay sod with the long edges parallel

d. Water the sod immediately following rolling and

when turf will receive medium to intensive

B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

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 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 n 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 means.

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. v. 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 conditions. 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. B.13 d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil test. e. 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 seedbed 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. 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. 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.

. 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. . The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth 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: 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, aravel. 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. . 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 B.14 and seedbed preparation. 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

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 producer. 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.

recognized private or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also

		TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SPECIFICATIONS TABLE									
		rdiness Zone (from Figure B.3) ed Mixture (from Table B.1):	Fertilizer Rate	Lime Rate							
No. Sp	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	(10-20-20)	Lime Nate					
R'	ANNUAL RYEGRASS	40	MAR. 1 - MAY 15 AUG. 1 - OCT. 15	0.5 INCHES	436 lb/ac	2 tons/ac					
	FOXTAIL MILLET	30	JUNE 1 - JULY 31	0.5 INCHES	(10 lb/1000 sf)	(90 lb/1000 sf)					

	1 MILLION							
			PERMANENT STA	BILIZATION SPECI	FICATIONS T	ABLE		
Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3): 6b Fertilizer Rate Seed Mixture (from Table B.3): 11 (10-20-20)								
No.	Species	Application Rate	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K20	Lime Rate
	kentucky bluegrass	20	Mar. 1-May 15 Aug. 1-Oct.15	1/4-1/2 in	45 pounds	90 lb/ac	90 lb/ac (90	2 tons/ac
				1/4-1/2 in	per acre (1.0 lb/	(2lb/1000 sf)	lb/1000 sf)	(90 lb/ 1000 sf)
				1/4-1/2 in	1000 sf)	A		

B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS STANDARD SYMBOL DETAIL C-9 DIVERSION FENCE ├── DF ─── STOCKPILE AREA MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA = 2 ACRES

TEMPORARY STOCKPILE NOTE

DECIDE TO USE A STOCKPILE, CONTRACTOR

BE NECESSARY. SHOULD CONTRACTOR

OF THE SITE AND FOLLOW TEMPORARY

STABILIZATION NOTES.

UV RESISTANT IMPERMEABLE SHEETING ON BOTH SIDES OF FENCE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SECTION

1. USE 42 INCH HIGH, 9 GAUGE OR THICKER CHAIN LINK FENCING (2% INCH MAXIMUM OPENING).

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

. USE 2% INCH DIAMETER GALVANIZED STEEL POSTS OF 0.095 INCH WALL THICKNESS AND SIX FOOT LENGTH SPACED NO FURTHER THAN 10 FEET APART. THE POSTS DO NOT NEED TO BE SET IN CONCRETE.

. 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 OF 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

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

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

2011

10 FT MAX.

GROUND SURFACE—

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

OR PROVIDE SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING 4 FT MIN. ALONG FLOW SURFACE

FLOW

SITE EARTHWORK HAS BEEN BALANCED SUCH

THAT A TEMPORARY STOCKPILE SHOULD NOT

SHALL PLACE STOCKPILE ON SUITABLE AREA

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEEDING AND MULCHING

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

frozen. The appropriate seeding mixture must be applied when the ground thaws.

ı. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.

200 pounds per acre; K2 0 (potassium), 200 pounds per acre.

When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil

areas where one species of grass is desired.

essed into a uniform fibroùs physical state.

without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.

wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water

upon the size of the area and erosion hazard:

application rate to 2.5 tons per acre.

this practice should follow the contour.

a. Apply mulch to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

SUPER SILT FENCE IS TO BE INSTALLED AT THE

DIRECTION OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR

be phyto-toxic.

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

All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed must be subject

Inoculants: 'The' inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures must be a pure culture

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

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

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

inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.

Incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seeding Table B.1,

each direction. Roll the seeded area with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.

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

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

Drill or Cultipacker Seedina: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.

c. 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; P2 05 (phosphorous),

ii. Lime: Use only ground agricultural limestone (up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by

1. Mulch Materials (in order of preference)
a. Straw consisting of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye, oat, or barley and reasonably bright in

musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty. Note: Use only sterile straw mulch in

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.

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

and percolation properties and must cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil

material must form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption

. WCFM materials are to be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood

iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentration levels that will

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. B.17

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

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

. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch

ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net dry

Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro—Tack), DCA—70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra

recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

into the soil surface a minimum of 2 inches. This practice is most effective on large greas.

but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land,

weight of 750 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water at a maximum of

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

iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacture

catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. Use of asphalt binders is strictly

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

b. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM) consisting of specially prepared wood cellulose

. WCFM, including dve, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.

v. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length of

color. Straw is to be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law and not

hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding.

. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immédiately and without interruption.

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

Conditions Where Practice Applies:

dissipation of phyto—toxic materials.

A. Seeding

A mound or pile of soil protected by appropriately designed erosion and

controls the potential for erosion, sedimentation, and changes to drainage Conditions Where Practice Applies

<u>Criteria</u>

1. The stockpile location and all related sediment control practices must be clearly indicated on the erosion and sediment control plan. 2. The footprint of the stockpile must be sized to accommodate the anticipated volume of material and based on a side slope ratio no

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

stabilization requirement as well as Standard B-4-1 Incremental Stabilization and Standard B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization.

Vegetative Establishment in accordance with Section B-4 Vegetative

Purpose
To provide a designated location for the temporary storage of soil that

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

of a diversion device such as an earth dike, temporary swale or

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

8. If the stockpile is located on an impervious surface, a liner should be provided below the stockpile to facilitate cleanup. Stockpiles containing

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1) A pre-construction meeting must occur with the Howard County Department Public Works, Construction Inspection Division (CID), 410-313-1855 after the future LOD and protected area marked clearly in the field. A minimum of 48 hour notice to CID must be given a 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 inspection agency is made. Other related state and federal permits shall be referenced, to ensure coordination and to avoid conflicts with this plan

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL", and revisions thereto. Following initial soil disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or temporary

2) All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according to the

provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the 2011

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 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 (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.

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.

0.42 Acres.

.42 Acres.

O Acres.

32 Acres.

6) Site Analysis: Total Area of Site Area Disturbed Area to be roofed or paved

Area to be vegetatively stabilized Total Cut Total Fill Offsite waste/borrow area location

7) Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance.

8) 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 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 HCSC, no more than 30 acres cumulatively may be disturbed at a given time. 12) Wash water from any equipment, vehicles, wheels, pavement, and other

sources must be treated in a sediment basin or other approved washout

13) Top soil 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 interval, with lower ends curled uphill by 2' in

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

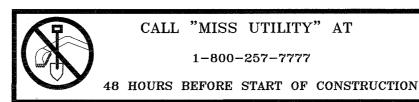
\* Use IV March 1 - May 31 16) A copy of this plan, the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and associated permits shall be on-site and available when the site is active.

> DUST CONTROL DUST CONTROL METHOD FOR THIS SITE TO PREVENT BLOWING AND MOVEMENT OF DUST FROM EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES: CALCIUM CHLORIDE SHALL BE APPLIED TO EXPOSED SURFACES AT A RATE THAT WILL KEEP SURFACE MOIST UNTIL SOIL IS STABILIZED ACCORDING TO VEGETATIVE SPECS. FOR THIS SITE AND AREAS TO BE PAVED ARE COMPLETED.

STANDARD STABILIZATION NOTE FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN: A. THREE (3) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO THE SURFACE OF ALL PERIMETER DIKES, SWALES, DITCHES, PERIMETER SLOPES, AND ALL SLOPES

B. SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED

STEEPER THAN 3 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL (3:1); AND



1-800-257-7777

COUNTY COMMENT

COUNTY COMMENT

COUNTY COMMENT

THIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND CONTROL BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

SCALE: AS SHOWN

DATE: MAY, 2019

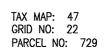
SHEET 2 OF 3

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL, NOTES AND DETAILS

ÓWARD SO'IL CONSERVATION DISTRIC'

**ELLINGER PROPERTY** 



SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

OBTAIN ALL REQUIRED GRADING, MDE PERMITS, APPROVALS AND

2. NOTIFY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR AT LEAST THREE (3) WORKING

4. STABILIZE ALL THE GRADED AREAS UP TO 20' OUTSIDE OF THE LIMIT

6. ANY AREAS THAT CAN BE TEMPORARILY SEEDED DURING CONSTRUCTION

8. STABILIZE DISTURBED AREAS PER PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES.(1 WEEK)

9. UPON APPROVAL OF SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR; REMOVE ALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES FOR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.(1 WEEK)

MUST BE TEMPORARILY STABILIZED PER SEEDING NOTES.(1 WEEK)

OF GRADING AS PER PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES.( 1 WEEK)

3. INSTALL STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, SUPER SILT FENCE, DIVERSION FENCE AND OTHER

SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AS SHOWN IN THE SEDIMENT \CONTROL PLAN. (1 WEEK)

5. EXCAVATE HOUSE FOUNDATION, CONSTRUCT HOUSE AND INSTALL UTILITIES.(12 WEEKS)

7. INSTALL PRIVATE MICRO BIORETENTION FACILITIES, DRYWELL AND DRIVEWAYS.(2 WEEKS)

LICENSES FROM APPROPRIATE AGENCIES.(1 WEEK)

DAYS PRIOR TO STARTING WORK.(1 WEEK)

10. NOTIFY INSPECTOR FOR FINAL INSPECTION.(1 WEEK)

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND EX. ZONING: R-SC

RELATED DPZ FILES: ECP-19-031, DMV2-20-004

ASSOCIATES, INC **Engineers Surveyors Planners** 310 South Main Street Mount Airy, Maryland 21771 (301) 829-2890 (301) 831-5015 (410) 549-2751 ©Copyright, Latest Date Shown

SDP-19-064 JOB NO. B8-5790

slopes, or 40 feet for 4:1 slopes, benching must be provided in accordance with Section B—3 Land Grading

diversion fence. Provisions must be made for discharging concentrated

contaminated material must be covered with impermeable sheeting.

steeper than 2:1. Benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Gradina.

flow in a non-erosive manner.

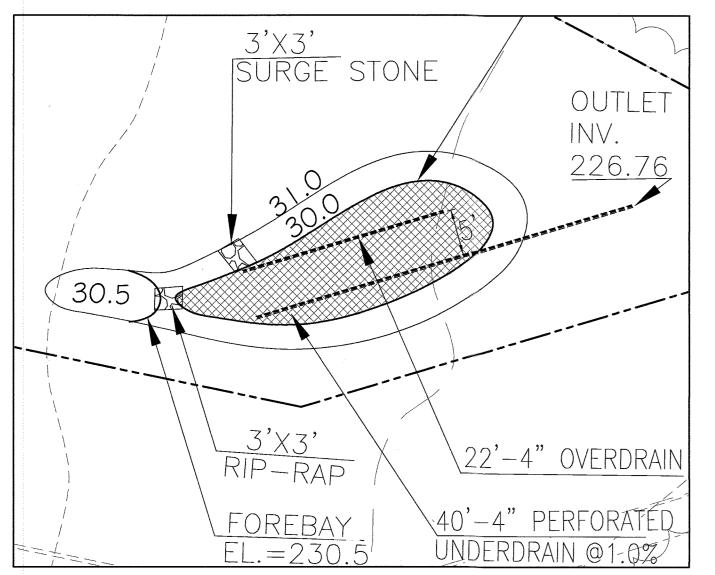
7. Stockpiles must be stabilized in accordance with the 3/7 day

The stockpile area must continuously meet the requirements for Adequate 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 2:1slopes, 30 feet for 3:1

MARYLAND

CALL "MISS UTILITY" AT

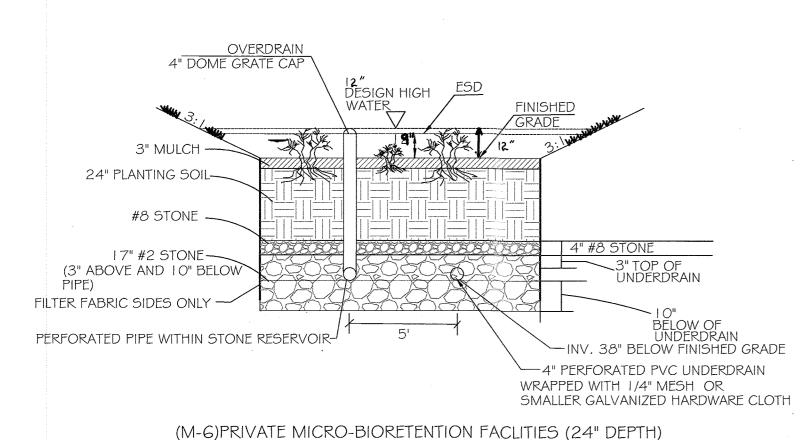
REVISIONS



(M-6) PRIVATE MICRO-BIORETENTION FACLITIES

SCALE= 1":10'

Material	Specification	Size	Notes
Plantings	see Appendix A, Table A.4	n/a	plantings are site-specific
Planting soil [2' to 4' deep]	loamy sand (60 - 65%) & compost (35 - 40%) or sandy loam (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 1 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>c</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 Marylan - design to include meeting ACI Code 350.R/89; vertical loading [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 san substitutions are acceptable. No "rock dust" can be used for san



# SWM FACILITY TABLE 10'x8'X4' SWM#1 | M-5 DRYWELL 34' x 8' -12" PONDING SWM#2 M-6 MICRO BIO-RETENTION MAXIMUM DEPTH 12'

# PRIVATE MICRO-BIORETENTION LANDSCAPE

# OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR MICRO BIO-RETENTION (M-6)

SCALE= 1":5'

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 Stormwater Design Manual Volume II, Table A.4.1 and 2.

b. The Owner shall perform a plant inspection in the spring and in the fall of each year. During the inspection, the Owner shall remove dead and diseased vegetation considered beyond treatment, replace dead plant material with acceptable replacement plant material, treat diseased trees and shrubs, and replace all deficient stakes

- 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.
- d. The Owner shall correct soil erosion on an as needed basis, with a minimum of once per month and after each heavy storm.Inspect clean outs and observation wells along with overflow/outfall/exit pipes.

11.25.19

12-6-19

DATE

APPROVED

HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

DPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

		PLANTING LIST			
KEY	QUANTITY	BOTANICAL NAME	SIZE		
(FB)	5	HIGHBUSH BLUBERRY VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM	18"		
(B)	4	INKBERRY ILEX GLABRA	18"		
	15	DWARF FOUNTAIN GRASS PENNISETUM ALOPECURAIDES "HAMELN"	1 2" POTS 2' O.C.		

SCHEDUL PERIMETER LAND				
CATEGORY	ADJACENT TO ROADWAY	ADJACENT TO PERIMETER PROPERTIES		
LANDSCAPE TYPE	N/A	. A		
LINEAR FEET OF ROADWAY FRONTAGE/PERIMETER	N/A	790'		
CREDIT FOR EXISTING VEGETATION (YES, NO, LINEAR FEET) (DESCRIBE BELOW IF NEEDED)	N/A	N/A		
CREDIT FOR WALL, FENCE OR BERM (YES, NO, LINEAR FEET) (DESCRIBE BELOW IF NEEDED)	N/A	N/A		
NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED SHADE TREES EVERGREEN TREES SHRUBS	N/A	14 0 0		
NUMBER OF PLANTS PROVIDED SHADE TREES EVERGREEN TREES OTHER TREES (2:1 SUBSTITUTION) ( DESCRIBE PLANT SUBSTITUTION CREDITS BELOW IF NEEDED)	N/A	14 0 0		

# COMMENTS:

NOTES: COMPLEX PROJECTS MAY REQUIRE EXPANSION OF THE SCHEDULE TO ACCOMMODATE MULTIPLE LAND USES ON-SITE OR ON ADJACENT PROPERTIES.

	PLANTING SCHEDULE									
KEY	QUANTITY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	SYMBOL					
<b>(R)</b>	7	ACER RUBRUM "ARMSTRONG"	"ARMSTRONG" COLUMNAR RED MAPLE	2.5"-3"	AR ,					
<b>®</b>	- 7	PLATANUS X ACERFOLIA 'BLOODGOOD'	BLOODGOOD LONDON PLANE	2.5"-3"	PA					

# MICRO BIO RETENTION FACILITY DIMENSION TABLE

					VIION I AOIL		510111102			
FACILITY NO.	LOCATION	LENGTH	WIDTH	SQUARE FT.	DEPTH INV.	STONE INV.	INV. OUT		GROUND ELEV. OUTFLOW SIDE	GROUND WATER DEPTH
	ELLINGER PROPERTY	34'	8'	272	38"	10"	226.76	229.7	231	GREATER THAN

\* DEPTH OF FACILITY FROM TOP OF THE MULCH TO INVERT OF 6" UNDER DRAIN \*\* DEPTH OF STONE BELOW UNDER DRAIN

Specifications for Micro-Bioretention. Rain Gardens, Landscape Infiltration & Infiltration Berms

1. Material Specifications

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

Soil Component - Loamy Sand or Sandy Loam (USDA Soil Textural Classification)

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 micro-bioretention 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 The planting soil shall be tested and shall meet the following criteria:

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

## Compaction

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 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 failure.

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 heavy equipment.

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 final grade.

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

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

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.

## MAINTENANCE CRITERIA

1. The following items should be addressed to ensure proper maintenance and long—term performance of landscape infiltration:

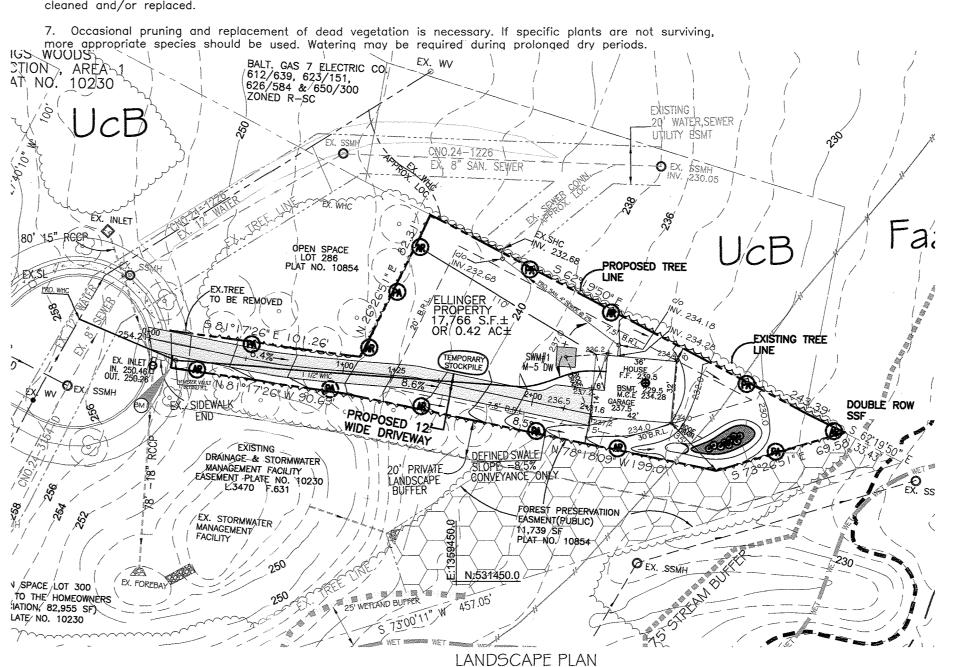
2. Privately owned practices shall have a maintenance plan and shall be protected by easement, deed restriction, ordinance, or other legal measures preventing its neglect, adverse alteration, and removal.

3. During the first year of operation, inspection frequency should be after every major storm and poorly established areas reveaetated.

4. Sediment accumulation on the surface of the facility should be removed and the top two to three inches of surface layer replaced as needed

5. The top few inches of the planting soil should be removed and replaced when water ponds for more than 48 hours or there is algal growth on the surface of the facility.

6. If standing water persists after filter media has been maintained, the gravel, soil, and sand may need to be



ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN, SECTION 16.124 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE

AND THE LANDSCAPE MANUAL. I/WE FURTHER CERTIFY THAT UPON COMPLETION A LETTER OF LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION, ACCOMPANIED BY AN EXECUTED ONE YEAR GUARANTEE OF PLANT MATERIALS, WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING."

LAYOUT OPTION 1

10' MIN \_\_\_\_

12"

SOLID PVC TO OTHER DOWNSPOUT LOCATIONS. EXACT LAYOUT VARIES. SEE HOUSE PLANS.

TYPICAL DOWNSPOUT

PERFORATED PIPE PVC SCH 40 3/8" HOLES

PVC REDUCER-COUPLING (IF REQUIRED)

12" SAND FILTER LAYER— ASTM C33 CLEAN, FINE WASHED AGGREGATE

SAND. ROTOTILL 1' BELOW TRENCH BOTTOM

2. ALL PIPES SHOULD BE SCH 40 PVC 4" MIN 3. DRYWELLS MUST BE A MINIMUM OF

-10' FROM BUILDING FOUNDATION
-30' FROM SEPTIC FIELD
-100' FROM WELL LOCATION
AND SHOULD BE LOCATED TO MINIMIZE ANY
BASEMENT SEEPAGE.
4 TRENCH MAY NOT BE INSTALLED IN FILL.

1. MANUFACTURED SAND IS NOT ACCEPTABLE IN STEEL FOOT PLATE DRYWELLS.

Howard County, Maryland

Department of Public Works

oved: mornas & Butle

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR

B. WATER LEVELS AND SEDIMENT BUILD UP IN THE MORNING WELLS SHALL BE RECORDED OVER PERIOD OF

D. WHEN THE FACILITY BECOMES CLOGGED SO THE IT DOES NOT DRAIN DOWN WITHIN 72 HOUR TIME PERIOD.

E. THE MAINTENANCE LOG BOOK SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO HOWARD COUNTY FOR INSPECTION TO INSURE

C. A LOG BOOK SHALL BE MAINTAINED TO DETERMINE THE RATE AT WHICH THE FACILITY DRAINS.

SEVERAL DAYS TO INSURE TRENCH, DRAINAGE.

COMPLIANCE WITH OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CRITERIA.

CORRECTIVE ACTION SHALL BE TAKEN.

FREQUENT SCHEDULE IS REQUIRED.

PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED STORMWATER DRYWELLS (M-5)

A. THE MONITORING WELLS AND STRUCTURES SHALL BE INSPECTED ON A QUATERLY BASIS AND AFTER EVERY LARGE

F. ONCE THE PERFORMANCE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INFILTRATION FACILITY HAVE BEEN VERIFIED, THE MONITORING

SCHEDULE CAN BE REDUCED TO AN ANNUAL BASIS UNLESS THE PERFORMANCE DATA INDICATED THAT A MORE

LAYOUT OPTION

- SOLID PVC TO OTHER DOWNSPOUT LOCATIONS. EXACT LAYOUT VARIES. SEE HOUSE PLANS.

WELL/CLEANOUT CAP FLUSH WITH PROPOSED EXISTING GRADE

-- PROTECTIVE LAYE
OF FILTER FABRIC
(NO FABRIC AT
BOTTOM OF TREN

MSHA CLASS "S

TRENCH FILLED 1

- WRAPPED W/ )
HARDWARE MES

D - 9.01

- TYPICAL DOWNSPOUT

SEE PLAN FOR ALL DIMENSIONS

- SURCHARGE PIPE

PERFORATED PVC PIPE

TYPICAL SECTION

ROOF DRAIN DRYWELL

DRY WELL STONE DIMENSIONS LENGTH = 10'

WIDTH = 8'

SPLASH BLOCK

TYPICAL DOWNSPOUT

- PVC DOWNSPOUT ADAPTER

W/ REMOVABLE CAP

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN PRIVATE MICRO-BIORETENTION FACILITY, DRYWELL & LANDSCAPE PLAN NOTES, DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS

GRID NO: 22 PARCEL NO: 729

SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: MAY, 2019 EX. ZONING: R-SC SHEET 3 OF 3

RELATED DPZ FILES: ECP-19-031, DMV2-20-004

ASSOCIATES, INC. Engineers Surveyors Planners 310 South Main Street Mount Airy, Maryland 21771 (301) 829-2890 (301) 831-5015 (410) 549-2751

JOB NO. B8-5790

DEVELOPER'S/OWNER'S LANDSCAPE CERTIFICATE: "I/WE CERTIFY THAT LANDSCAPING SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WILL BE DONE

Leah M Elling 10/28/19

ELLINGER PROPERTY

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

ranmar.com @Copyright, Latest Date Shown

SCALE= 1":50'

48 HOURS BEFORE START OF CONSTRUCTION

CALL "MISS UTILITY" AT

1-800-257-7777

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. 18417, EXPIRATION

**RFVISIONS** 

COUNTY COMMENTS COUNTY COMMENTS

COUNTY COMMENTS