GENERAL NOTES

- 1. THIS PROJECT IS IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE LATEST HOWARD COUNTY STANDARDS UNLESS ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE(S) HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED AND APPROVED.
- 2. THE SUBJECT PROPERTY IS ZONED R-SC PER THE OCTOBER 6, 2013 COMPREHENSIVE ZONING PLAN. 3. THE COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON THE HOWARD COUNTY GEODETIC CONTROL WHICH IS BASED UPON THE MARYLAND STATE PLANE COORDINATE SYSTEM. HOWARD COUNTY MONUMENTS NO. 35F1 AND
- 4. TRACT BOUNDARY IS BASED ON A FIELD RUN BOUNDARY SURVEY PERFORMED BY BENCHMARK ENGINEERING, INC. ON OR ABOUT AUGUST, 2018.
- 5. THE EXISTING TOPOGRAPHY IS TAKEN FROM A FIELD SURVEY BY BENCHMARK ENGINEERING, INC. IN SEPTEMBER, 2018.
- 6. A NOISE STUDY IS NOT REQUIRED FOR THIS PROJECT AS IT DOES NOT MEET ANY OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR A NOISE STUDY AS DEFINED IN SECTION 5.2.F.2 OF DESIGN MANUAL VOLUME III.
- 7. THE TRAFFIC STUDY WAS PREPARED BY MARS GROUP AND APPROVED UNDER THE SKETCH PLAN (S-19-006) ON 3-14-2019.
- 8. THE FOREST STAND DELINEATION AND WETLAND DELINEATION WAS PREPARED BY J. CHRIS OGLE ON
- 9. THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT WAS PREPARED BY GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORIES, INC. ON DECEMBER 20,
- 10. THIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT. THE WATER AND SEWER IS PUBLIC. THE WATER/SEWER UTILITIES HAVE BEEN APPROVED THROUGH AN ADVANCE DEPOSIT ORDER (ADO). THE DRAINAGE AREA IS THE MIDDLE PATUXENT.
- 11. WATER AND SEWER SERVICE TO THESE LOTS WILL BE GRANTED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 18.122B OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE. PUBLIC WATER AND PUBLIC SEWER ALLOCATIONS WILL BE GRANTED AT THE TIME OF THE ISSUANCE OF THE BUILDING PERMIT IF CAPACITY IS AVAILABLE AT THAT TIME.
- 12. TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, THERE ARE NO CEMETERY LOCATIONS ON-SITE.
- 13. THERE ARE NO HISTORIC SITES/STRUCTURES LOCATED ON THIS SITE.
- 14. THERE ARE NO WETLANDS, WETLANDS BUFFERS, STREAMS, 100-YR FLOODPLAIN, OR STEEP SLOPES 25% AND GREATER THAT ARE MORE THAN 20,000 SF OF CONTIGUOUS AREA LOCATED ON THIS SITE.
- 15. DRIVEWAYS SHALL BE PROVIDED PRIOR TO RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCY TO INSURE SAFE ACCESS FOR FIRE AND EMERGENCY VEHICLES PER THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS:
 - a) WIDTH 12' (16' SERVING MORE THAN ONE RESIDENCE).
- b) SURFACE 6" OF COMPACT CRUSHER RUN BASE WITH TAR AND CHIP COATING (1-1/2" MIN.) c) GEOMETRY — MAXIMUM 15% GRADE, MAXIMUM 10% GRADE CHANGE AND MINIMUM 45' TURNING RADIUS. d) STRUCTURES (CULVERTS/BRIDGES) - CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING 25 GROSS TONS (H25 LOADING). e) DRAINAGE ELEMENTS - CAPABLE OF SAFELY PASSING 100 YEAR FLOODPLAIN WITH NO MORE THAN
- f) STRUCTURE CLEARANCES MINIMUM 12 FEET.
- g) MAINTENANCE SUFFICIENT TO INSURE ALL WEATHER USE.
- 16. FOR FLAG OR PIPESTEM LOTS, REFUSE COLLECTION, SNOW REMOVAL AND ROAD MAINTENANCE ARE PROVIDED TO THE JUNCTION OF THE FLAG OR PIPESTEM AND ROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY LINE AND NOT ONTO THE PIPESTEM LOT DRIVEWAY.
- 17. THE PRIVATE USE-IN-COMMON MAINTENANCE ACCESS AGREEMENT FOR LOTS 1 thru 4 AND OPEN SPACE LOT 5 WAS RECORDED SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE RECORDATION OF THE SUBDIVISION PLAT.
- 18. THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION FOR THE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION WERE ACCEPTED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND TAXATION ON August 19 10# D19844950
- 19. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT HAS BEEN PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE "MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT ACT OF 2007" AND THE "HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL VOLUME I, CHAPTER 5" VIA ONE (M-6) MICRO BIO-RETENTION PRACTICE WHICH WAS CONSTRUCTED UNDER F-19-049, ONE AREA OF (N-2) DISCONNECTION OF NON-ROOFTOP RUNOFF FOR THE SIDEWALK ALONG HILLTOP LANE, AND EIGHT (M-5) DRY WELLS WHICH SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED UNDER THIS SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN. THE MICRO BIO-RETENTION SHALL BE OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY THE HOMEOWNERS ASSOCIATION. THE DRY WELLS SHALL BE PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY THE OWNER OF THE LOT ON WHICH THEY RESIDE.
- 20. LANDSCAPING IS PROVIDED WITH A CERTIFIED LANDSCAPE PLAN IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 16.124 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND LANDSCAPE MANUAL. FINANCIAL SURETY IN THE AMOUNT OF \$5,100.00 FOR THE REQUIRED 15 PERIMETER SHADE TREES AND ADDITIONAL 2 SHADE TREES PER APPROVAL OF WP-19-050 WAS POSTED AS PART OF THE DEVELOPER'S AGREEMENT UNDER F-19-049.
- 21. THE FOREST CONSERVATION OBLIGATION WAS PREVIOUSLY ADDRESSED UNDER F-19-049 VIA A FEE-IN-LIEU PAYMENT IN THE AMOUNT OF \$6,534.00.
- 22. THE REQUIRED COMMUNITY MEETING FOR THIS PROJECT, PER SECTION 16.128 OF THE SUBDIVISION AND LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS, WAS HELD ON DECEMBER 4, 2018.
- 23. THIS PROJECT IS SUBJECT TO SECTION 13.402 OF THE COUNTY CODE FOR MODERATE INCOME HOUSING UNITS (MIHU). PER SECTION 13.402C.e., THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL MET BY A FEE-IN-LIEU PAYMENT IN AN AMOUNT THAT IS TO BE CALCULATED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS LICENSES AND PERMITS AT THE TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT. THE FEE-IN-LIEU SHALL BE PAID FOR ALL LOTS/RESIDENTIAL UNITS WITHIN THIS SUBDIVISION AT TIME OF BUILDING PERMIT ISSUANCE.
- 24. A PRIVATE RANGE OF ADDRESS SIGN SHALL BE FABRICATED AND INSTALLED BY HOWARD COUNTY BUREAU OF HIGHWAYS AT THE DEVELOPERS/OWNERS EXPENSE. CONTACT HOWARD COUNTY TRAFFIC DIVISION AT 410-313-5752 FOR DETAILS AND COST ESTIMATES.
- 25. IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 128.0 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY ZONING REGULATIONS, BAY WINDOWS, CHIMNEYS OR EXTERIOR STAIRWAYS NOT MORE THAN 16 FEET IN WIDTH MAY PROJECT NOT MORE THAN 4 FEET INTO ANY SETBACKS. PORCHES, OR DECKS, OPEN OR ENCLOSED MAY PROJECT NOT MORE THAN 10 FEET INTO
- 26. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS/BUREAU OF ENGINEERING/CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION DIVISION AT (410)-313-1880 AT LEAST FIVE (5) WORKING DAYS
- 27. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION WORK BEING DONE.
- 28. WP-19-050, A REQUEST FOR AN ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE TO SECTION 16.1205(a)(7) WAS APPROVED ON JANUARY 4, 2019 SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS:
- 1) PROVIDE TWO (2) 3" MINIMUM CALIPER NATIVE TREES AS MITIGATION TO BE PROVIDED AS LANDSCAPING 2) ADD THE ALTERNATIVE COMPLIANCE WP-19-050 AS A GENERAL NOTE STATING THE REQUEST, THE

APPROVAL DATE AND CONDITIONS IN WHICH IT WAS APPROVED UNDER THE ECP AND ALL FUTURE PLANS.

- 29. PREVIOUS HOWARD COUNTY FILE REFERENCES: ECP-19-023, WP-19-050, S-19-006, F-19-049
- 30. ANY DAMAGE TO THE COUNTY'S RIGHT-OF-WAY SHALL BE CORRECTED AT THE DEVELOPER'S EXPENSE.
- 31. EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ARE BASED ON A FIELD SURVEY BY BENCHMARK ENGINEERING, INC. IN SEPTEMBER, 2018, SIGNED CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS, AND HOWARD COUNTY GIS.

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION 1418-19

HILLTOP LANDING II

LOTS 1 thru 4 RESIDENTIAL SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



. ,	MODERATE INCOME HOUSING UNIT
4	Total Number of Lots/Units Proposed
1	Total Number of MIHU's Required
0	Number of MIHU's Provided Onsite
	(Exempt from APFO allocations)
3	Number of APFO Allocations Required
3	(Remaining Lots/Units)
1,3,4	MIHU Fee-in-Lieu
1,0,4	(Indicate Lot/Unit numbers)

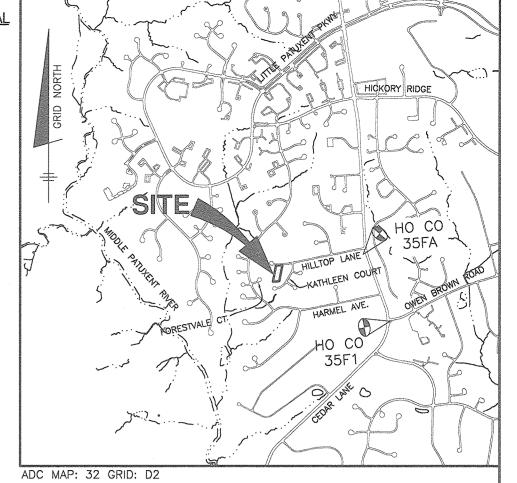
* Previously existing house on proposed Lot 2 is exempt

BENCHMARKS NAD'83 HORIZONTAI HO. CO. #35FA STAMPED BRASS DISK SET ON TOP OF CONCRETE BASE.

N 559266.1334' E 1344682.6389' ELEVATION: 410.329'

> CONCRETE BASE N 557787.3788' E 1345217.2645' ELEVATION: 400.439'

STAMPED BRASS DISK SET ON TOP OF



VICINITY MAP SCALE: 1" = 2000

ADDRESS CHART								
.OT	ST	REET ADDRESS						
1	10949	HILLTOP LANE						
2	10953	HILLTOP LANE						
3	10957	HILLTOP LANE						
4	10961	HILLTOP LANE						

SITE ANALYSIS DATA CHART

A.) TOTAL PROJECT AREA	1.00 acres
B.) AREA OF PLAN SUBMISSION	0.92 acres
C.) LIMIT OF DISTURBED AREA	0.75 acres
D.) PRESENT ZONING:	R-SC
E.) PROPOSED USE OF SITE:	RESIDENTIAL
F.) FLOOR SPACE ON EACH LEVEL OF BLDG PER USE	N/A
G.) TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS ALLOWED AS SHOWN ON FINAL PLAT(S)	4
H.) TOTAL NUMBER OF UNITS PROPOSED	4
I.) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, TENANTS ON SITE PER USE	N/A
J.) NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES REQUIRED BY HO. CO. ZONING REGS AND/OR FDP CRITERIA	N/A
K.) NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES PROVIDED ONSITE (INCLUDES HANDICAPPED SPACES)	N/A
L.) OPEN SPACE ON-SITE	N/A
M.) AREA OF RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE REQUIRED AREA OF RECREATIONAL OPEN SPACE PROVIDED	
N.) BUILDING COVERAGE OF SITE	
O.) APPLICABLE DPZ FILE REFERENCES:	ECP-19-023, S-WP-19-050, F-1

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SUMMARY TABLE Total Site Pe (per F-19-049): 1.7 ESDv REQ: ESDv Prov: Street Address Practice Required (cf) | Provided (cf) | Ownership (M-5)Drywell 135 138 Private 10949 Hilltop Lane 138 135 (M-5)Drywell #2 Private #3 135 138 (M-5)provided in the Drywell Private 10953 Hilltop Lane micro bio-(M-5)#4 135 138 Drywell retention on #5 135 138 (M-5)Drywell Private Open Space 10957 Hilltop Lane Lot 5 (M-5)135 138 Private #7 135 138 (M-5)Drywell Private Lot 4 10961 Hilltop Lane (M-5)Drywell 135 Private

---> | 1,077 |

	SHEET INDEX
NO.	TITLE
1	COVER SHEET
2	SITE DEVELOPMENT AND GRADING PLAN
3	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DETAILS: DRY WELLS AND SOIL BORING LOGS
4	LANDSCAPE PLAN
5	SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN
6	SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS

	PERMI	BUILDER:	DADTNEDS II O				
SUBDIVISION NAME HILLTOP	: LANDING	;	SECTION/AREA: LOTS 1 thru 4 & OPEN SPACE LOT 5		PARCEL: 284	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS LLC 9693 GERWIG LANE SUITE L COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21046 410-792-2565	
25218	BLOCK No.	ZONE: R-SC	TAX MAP:	ELECTION DISTRICT 5	CENSUS TRACT 605601	DESIGN: DBT	DRAFT: DBT

	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF		
		,	
NO.	DATE	REVISION	
	/ \	BENCHMARK	Professional Certification. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland, License No. 22306 Expiration Date: 6-30-2021.

● ENGINEERS ▲ LAND SURVEYORS ▲ PLANNERS ENGINEERING, INC.

OWNER:

SUITE L

8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKEA SUITE 315A ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 (P) 410-465-6105 (F) 410-465-6644 WWW.BEI-CIVILENGINEERING.COM

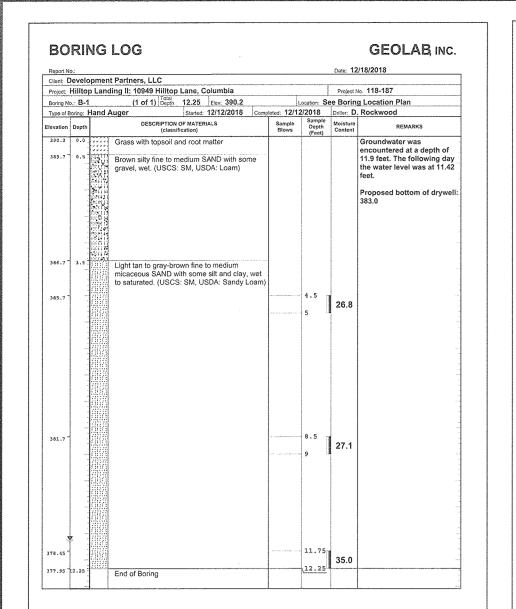
RESIDENTIAL - SINGLE FAMILY DETACHED DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS LLC HILLTOP LANDING II 9693 GERWIG LANE LOTS 1 thru 4 COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21046

410-792-2565 TAX MAP: 35 - GRID: 17 - PARCEL: 284 ZONED: R-SC ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5 - HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS LLC 9693 GERWIG LANE COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21046

COVER SHEET DATE: SEPTEMBER 17, 2019 | BEI PROJECT NO. 2921-SDP AS SHOWN 1 of 6

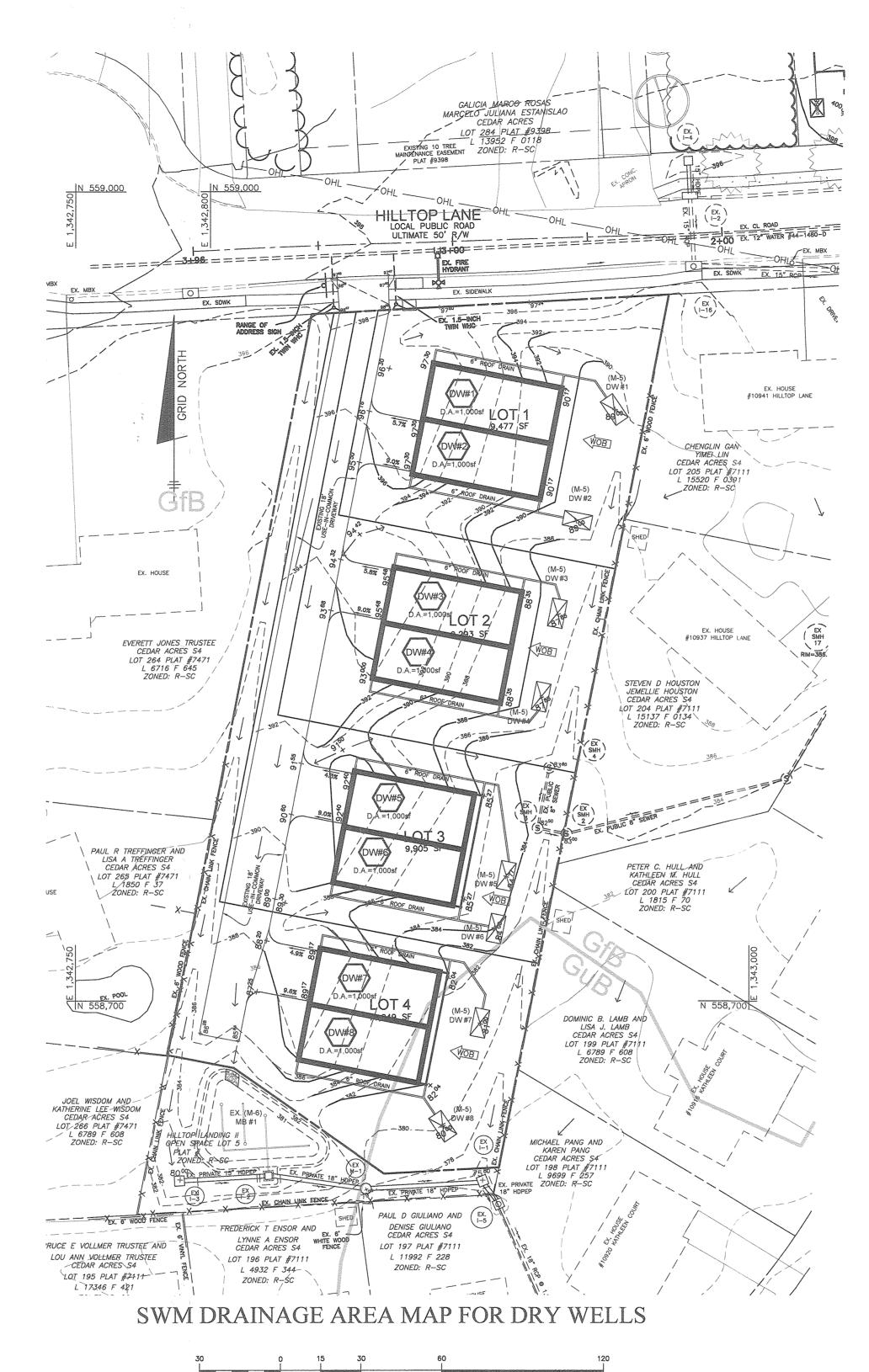




Report N					Date: 12	2/18/2018
		pment Partners, LLC				
		p Landing II: 10949 Hilltop Lane, Columbia (1 of 1) Total (1 of 1) Depth 10 Elev: 386.0				No. 118-187
Boring N						g Location Plan
		Hand Auger Started: 11/30/2018 Con	pleted: 11/3	Sample	Moisture	. Rockwood
levation	Depth	(classingation)	Sample Blows	Depth (Feet)	Content	REMARKS
386 385.67	0.0	Grass with topsoil and root matter Orange-brown silty fine micaceous SAND, moist. (USCS: SM, USDA: Loam)		V 2000	Colonia de come de control de la companio del la companio de la companio del la companio de la companio del la companio de la	Groundwater was not encountered during drilling or at completion. Proposed bottom of drywell: 381.0
383		COUNTY C		3.0	20.9	
				3.5	20.3	
381	5.0	Orange-brown to gray fine to medium SAND with little silt and little clay, moist. (USCS: SM, USDA: Sandy Loam)		and another is a principle and a second and a		
379 -				7.0	17.1	-
376.5				9.5	24.8	
376	10.0	End of Boring	+	10		
	-			A RESIDENCE OF A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE P		

Report No					Date: 12	2/18/2018
		pment Partners, LLC				
		Landing II: 10949 Hilltop Lane, Columbia (1 of 1) Total Total Elev: 384.4	1.			No. 118-187
Boring No.			leted: 12/1;			g Location Plan . Rockwood
	Depth	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS (classification)	Sample Blows	Sample Depth (Feet)	Moisture Content	REMARKS
384.4	0.0	Grass with topsoil and root matter				Groundwater was not
383.9	0.5	Brown sitty fine to medium SAND with some gravel, moist. (USCS: SM, USDA: Loam)				encountered during drilling or at completion. Proposed bottom of drywell: 379.0
381.9	2.5	Brown to tan micaceous fine to medium SAND with some silt, moist. (USCS: SM, USDA: Sandy Loam)	and the street of the street	2.5	15.0	, ,
378.4 [—] 377.9 [—]	6.0	Off-white to light gray fine to medium SAND with little silt and clay, moist. (USCS: SM, USDA: Loamy Sand)		6.5	11.4	
374.9				9.5	12.3	
373.9	1.0.5	End of Boring				

Report N	-	pment	t Partners, LLC	~~~~ ~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~				Date: 12	2/18/2018
			ing II: 10949 Hilltop I	ane. Columbia				Project I	No. 118-187
Boring No			(1 of 1) Total Depth	10 Elev: 380.4		1	ocation: Se		g Location Plan
Type of E				Started: 12/11/2018	leted: 12/11			. Rockwood	
Elevation	·		DESCRIPTION O (classific	F MATERIALS		Sample Blows	Sample Depth (Feet)	Moisture Content	REMARKS
380.4	0.0		Grass with topsoil an					The extreme from the sent of the designation	Groundwater was encountered at a depth of 9.0 feet. The following day the water level was at 7.75 feet.
379.4	1.0	 2	Orange-brown to bro with little silt, little cla moist. (USCS: SM, 1	y and little fine grave	el,				Proposed bottom of drywell: 374.0
									Infiltration pipe set at 375.37
376.9	3.5		Orange-brown to bro with little silt and little (USCS: SM, USDA:	clay, moist to satur					
376.15			(0000. OW, 000A.	sandy Loani)		1911 0 0 1 1 0 0	4.75	11.1	
373.65							7.25	17.9	
371.4	9.0		Brown gravelly micac with some silt, satura	eous fine to coarse ted. (USCS: SM, US	SAND SDA:		9.5		
370.9	10.0		Sandy Loam)				10	29.0	
			End of Boring - Borin groundwater	g rerminated due to					-



1 inch = 30 ft.

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

1. The monitoring wells and structures shall be inspected on a quarterly basis and after every large storm event.

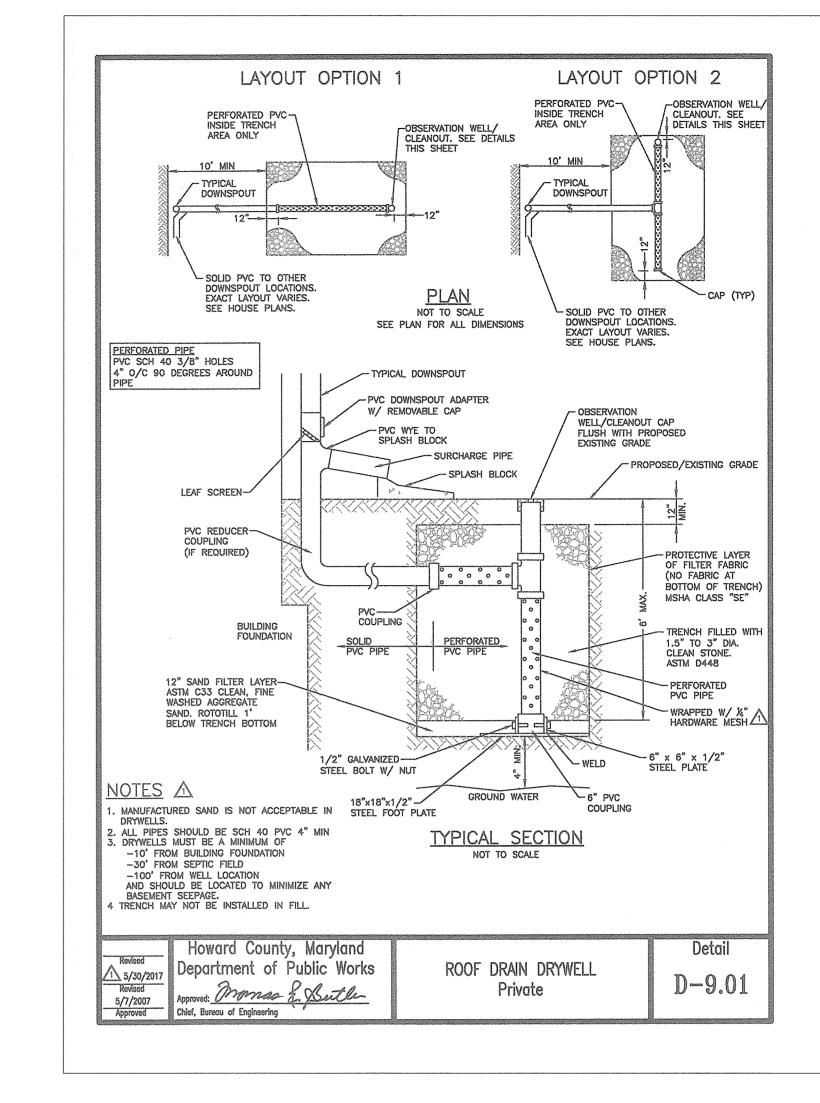
> 2. Water levels and sediment build up in the monitoring wells shall be recorded over a period of several days to insure trench drainage.

3. A log book shall be maintained to determine the rate at which the facility drains.

4. When the facility becomes clogged so that it does not drain down within the 72-hour time period, corrective action shall be taken.

5. The maintenance log book shall be available to Howard County for inspection to insure compliance with operation and maintenance criteria.

6. Once the performance characteristics of the infiltration facility have been verified, the monitoring schedule can be reduced to an annual basis unless the performance data indicates that a more frequent schedule is required.



	Dry Well Dimension Chart							
Dry Well	Lot	Width (ft)	Length (ft)	Depth of Stone (Ft)	Ground Elevation	Top of Storage Elevation	Bottom of Stone Elevation	Bottom of Sand Elevation
#1	Lot 1	6.0	11.5	5.0	389.00	388.00	384.00	383.00
#2	Lot 1	6.0	11.5	5.0	389.00	388.00	384.00	383.00
#3	Lot 2	6.0	11.5	5.0	387.85	386.85	382.85	381.85
#4	Lot 2	6.0	11.5	5.0	387.85	386.85	382.85	381.85
#5	Lot 3	6.0	11.5	5.0	384.77	383.77	379.77	378.77
#6	Lot 3	6.0	11.5	5.0	384.00	383.00	379.00	378.00
#7	Lot 4	6.0	11.5	5.0	381.00	380.00	376.00	375.00
#8	Lot 4	6.0	11.5	5.0	380.00	379.00	375.00	374.00

NO. DATE REVISION Professional Certification. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland, BENCHMARK ENGINEERS & LAND SURVEYORS & PLANNERS

ENGINEERING, INC. 8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE SUITE 315 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 (P) 410-465-6105 (F) 410-465-6644 WWW.BEI-CIVILENGINEERING.COM

		Claring of the grant 10-4-
A A MARIO ARABA DEPENDADO RETROPADO A FRINTES DE DE PROPERTO DE PROPERTO DE PROPERTO DE PROPERTO DE PROPERTO D	OWNER: DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS LLC 9693 GERWIG LANE SUITE L COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21046 410-792-2565	HILLTOP LANDING II LOTS 1 thru 4
	BUILDER:	TAX MAP: 35 — GRID: 17 — PARCEL: 284 ZONED: R—SC ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5 — HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND
	DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS LLC 9693 GERWIG LANE SUITE L COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21046 410-792-2565	STORMWATER MANAGEMENT DETAILS DRY WELLS AND SOIL BORING LOGS

AS SHOWN

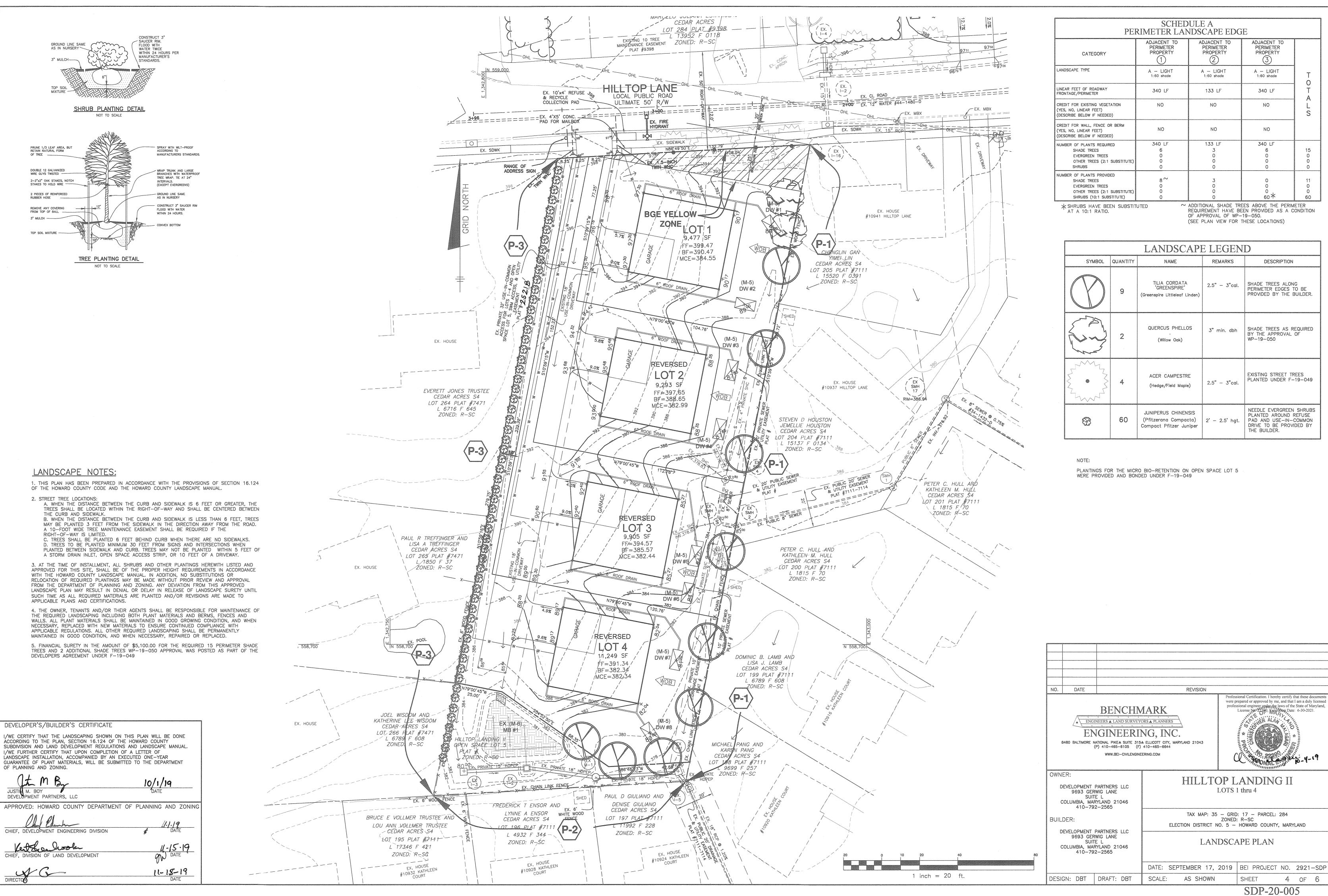
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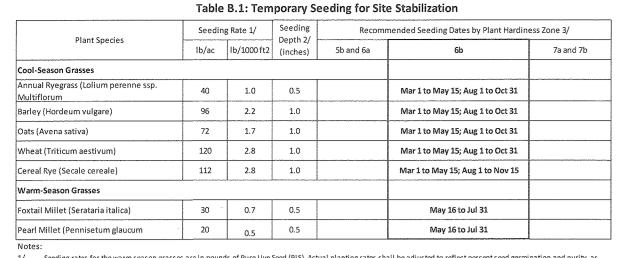
APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION 11-18-19 DATE

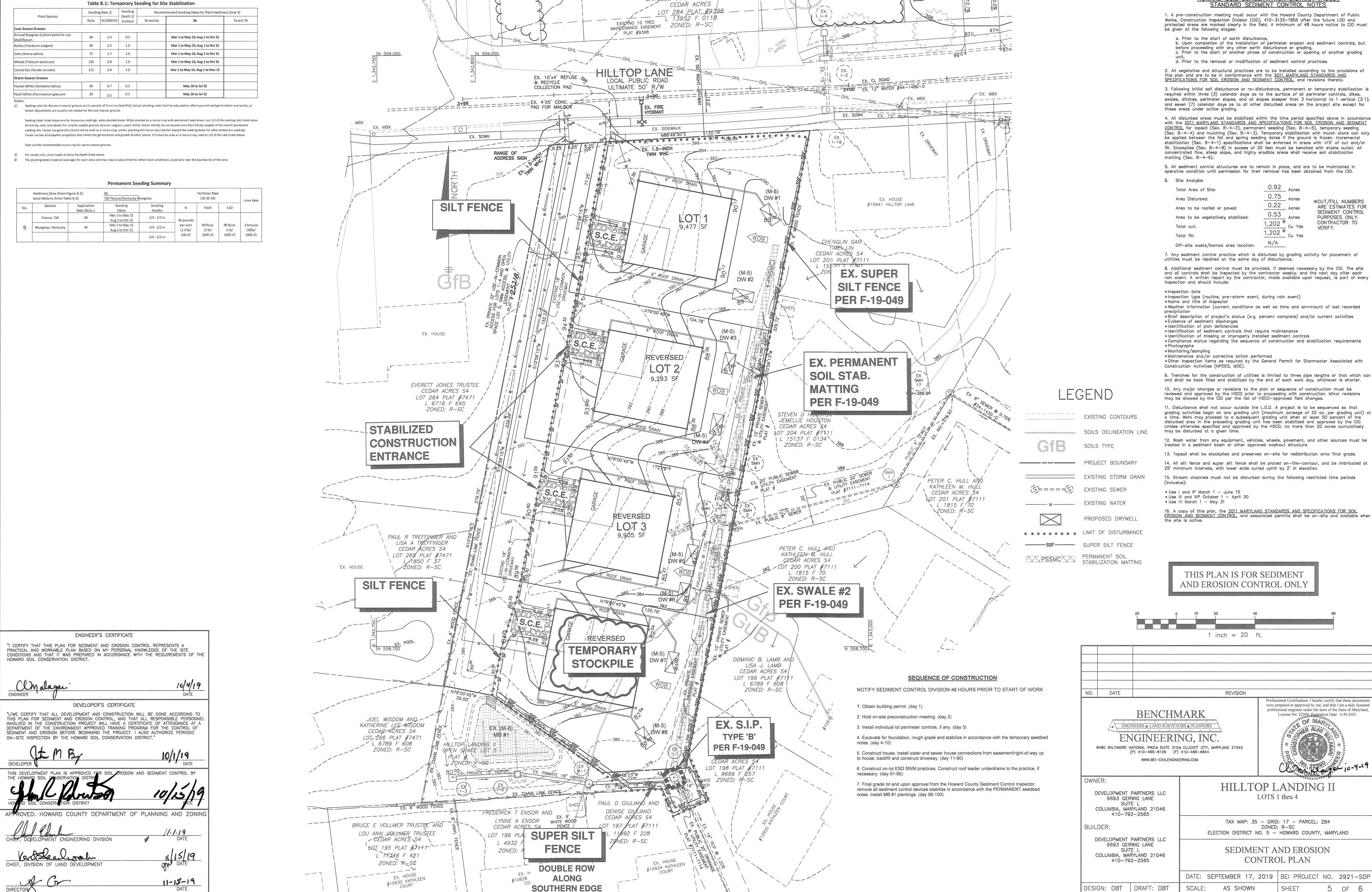
MATERIALS & SPECIFICATIONS FOR DRY WELLS SPECIFICATION SIZE NOTES: MATERIAL GEOTEXTILE (CLASS "C PE TYPE 1 NONWOVEN AASHTO M 43 1 1/2" TO 2 1/2" 4" TO 6" RIGID 3/8" PERF. @ 6" O/C, 4 HOLES PER ROW; MINIMUM OF 2" OF GRAVEL OVER PIPES. F758, TYPE PS28 OR AASHTO M-278 UNDERDRAIN PIPING AASHTO M-6 OR ASTM-C-33 SAND SUBSTITUTIONS SUCH AS DIABASE AND GRAYSTONE (AASHTO) #10 ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. NO CALCIUM CARBONATED OR DOLOMITIC SAND SUBSTITUTIONS ARE ACCEPTABLE. NT ROCK DUST CAN BE USED FOR SAND.

3 of 6

DATE: SEPTEMBER 17, 2019 BEI PROJECT NO. 2921-SDP







1. A pre-construction meeting must occur with the Howard County Department of Public

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

with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT <u>CONTROL</u> 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 feet must be benched with stable outlet. All

8. Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the CID. The site

9. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which can

14. All silt fence and super silt fence shall be placed on—the—contour, and be imbricated a

Professional Certification, I hereby certify that these document were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland,

DATE: SEPTEMBER 17, 2019 | BEI PROJECT NO. 2921-SDP

B-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

Using vegetation as cover to protect exposed soil from erosion

To promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. Conditions Where Practice Applies On all disturbed areas not stabilized by other methods. This specification is divided into sections on stabilization; soil preparation, soil amendments and topsoiling; seeding and mulching; temporary

stabilization and permanent stabilization. Effects on Water Quality and Quantity

Stabilization practices are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, reducing sediment loads and runoff to downstream areas.

Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Over time, vegetation 2.

increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances

Sediment control practices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching, and vegetative establishment. Adequate Vegetative Establishment

Inspect seeded areas for vegetative establishment and make necessary repairs, replacements, and reseedings within the planting season. . Adequate vegetative stabilization requires 95 percent groundcover.

2. If an area has less than 40 percent groundcover, restabilize following the original recommendations for lime, fertilizer, seedbed preparation, and seeding. 3. If an area has between 40 and 94 percent groundcover, over-seed and fertilize using half of the rates 4. Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seeding are shown in Table B.6.

B-4-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

Establishment of vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes.

To provide timely vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes as work progresses. Conditions Where Practice Applies Any cut or fill slope greater than 15 feet in height. This practice also applies to stockpiles.

A. Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes 1. Excavate and stabilize cut slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all cut slopes as the work progresses.

2. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.1): a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to convey runoff around the excavation.

b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. c. Perform Phase 2 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as

d. Perform final phase excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary. Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any

interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization. B. Incremental Stabilization - Fill Slones 1. Construct and stabilize fill slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all slopes as the work progresses

2. Stabilize slopes immediately when the vertical height of a lift reaches 15 feet, or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans. 3. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner.

4. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.2): a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct silt fence on low side of fill unless other methods shown on the plans

address this area. b. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner. c. Place Phase 1 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize.

d. Place Phase 2 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. e. Place final phase fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as

Note: Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of grading and placement of topsoil (if required) and permanent seed and mulch. Any interruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization Figure B.

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

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

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO

THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL, AND THAT ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A

PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL PROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY

DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF

SEDIMENT AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC

ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT."

CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL REPRESENTS A

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

UM alagan

B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS 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 Criteria

Temporary Stabilization

a. 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. 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. 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. 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.

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

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

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

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. The 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 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

1½ 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 agronomist or soil

scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil. Topsoil Application a. 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 irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations must be 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. 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. 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 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. 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

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION

PROFILE

PLAN VIEW

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.

SPECIFIED ON APPROVED PLAN. WHEN THE SCE IS LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT AND HAS N

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.

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

RAINAGE TO CONVEY, A PIPE IS NOT NECESSARY. A MOUNTABLE BERM IS REQUIRED WHEN SCE IS

PREPARE SUBGRADE AND PLACE NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE, AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS.

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

CKED ONTO ADJACENT ROADWAY BY VACUUMING, SCRAPING, AND/OR SWEEPING, WASHING

MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

ROADWAY TO REMOVE MUD TRACKED ONTO PAVEMENT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE UNLESS WASH WATER IS DIRECTED TO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

50 FT MIN.

ENTRANCE

SCE

-EARTH FILL —PIPE (SEE NOTE 6)

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMEN

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.

 A. Seed Mixtures 1. General Use

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SEEDING AND MULCHING

Conditions Where Practice Applies

any project. Refer to Table B.4 regarding the quality of seed. Seed tags must be

d. Sod or seed must not be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or

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

ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the

i. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should

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

iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption.

bright in color. Straw is to be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the

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

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.

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

manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform

fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. The

having moisture absorption and percolation properties and must

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

b. When straw mulch is used, spread it over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons per acre to a

c. Wood cellulose fiber used as mulch must be applied at a net dry weight of 1500 pounds per

mulch material must form a blotter-like ground cover, on application,

cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting

of approximately 10 millimeters, diameter approximately 1 millimeter,

pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6 percent maximum and

so that the soil surface is not exposed. When using a mulch anchoring tool, increase the

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

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.

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

If used on sloping land, this practice should follow the contour.

Use of asphalt binders is strictly prohibited.

suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed,

ii. WCFM, including dye, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting

iii. WCFM materials are to be manufactured and processed in such a

iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at

concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic.

water holding capacity of 90 percent minimum.

a. Straw consisting of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye, oat, or barley and reasonably

iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.

uniformly spread slurry.

the growth of the grass seedlings.

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

of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water

upon the size of the area and erosion hazard:

3,000 feet long.

application rate to 2.5 tons per acre

not exceed the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble

nitrogen; P2O5 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K2O (potassium),

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

c. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and

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

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

chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to

B.1, Permanent Seeding Table B.3, or site-specific seeding summaries.

i. Incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seeding Table

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

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

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

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

permit dissipation of phyto-toxic materials.

seeding rate in each direction

seed to soil contact.

200 pounds per acre.

1. Mulch Materials (in order of preference)

a Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table B.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness a. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed must be Zone (from Figure B.3) and based on the site condition or purpose found on Table B.2. Enter subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used must have been selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on Summary is to be placed on the plan. b Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, stream banks, or dunes or

available upon request to the inspector to verify type of seed and seeding rate. for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-NRCS Technical b. Mulch alone may be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates only if the ground is Field Office Guild, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting, frozen. The appropriate seeding mixture must be applied when the ground thaws. c For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres, use and show the rates recommended by the soil 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 d For areas receiving low maintenance, apply urea form fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 ½ pounds per 1000

not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculants as square feet (150 pounds per acre) at the time of seeding in addition to the soil amendments shown directed on the package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. in the Permanent Seeding Summary. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures Turfgrass Mixtures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less

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

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: 1 ½ to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

Notes: 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 1 ½ inches in diameter. The resulting seedbed must be in such condition that future mowing of grasses will pose 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 not especially true when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, or on adverse sites.

B. Sod: to provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 grade or flatter). . General Specifications

a. Class of turfgrass 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 % 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 section 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 installation. 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 uniform loose depth of 1 to 2 inches. Apply mulch to achieve a uniform distribution and depth 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. acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water to attain a mixture with a maximum of 50 pounds 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. a. Perform mulch anchoring immediately following application of mulch to minimize loss by wind 3. Sod Maintenance

or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending a. In the absence of adequate rainfall, water daily during the first week or as often and sufficiently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 inches. Water sod during the heat of the day to prevent wilting

mulch into the soil surface a minimum of 2 inches. This practice is most effective b. After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture content. on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. c. Do not mow until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 1/3 of the grass leaf must be removed by the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Maintain a grass height of at least 3 inches unless ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net otherwise specified. dry weight of 750 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water at a

B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS TEMPORARY STABLIZATION

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

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

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

B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

STOCKPILE AREA

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 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 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.

 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 intercept 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 sheeting.

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.

H-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

DUST CONTROL

Controlling the suspension of dust particles from construction activities.

To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces to reduce on and off-site damage including health and traffic hazards. Conditions Where Practice Applies

Areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment Mulches: See Section B-4-2 Soil Preparation, Topsoiling, and Soil Amendments, Section B-4-3

Seeding and Mulching, and Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. Mulch must be anchored to

Vegetative Cover: See Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. illage: Till to roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. Begin plowing on windward

side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment that may produce the desired effect. Irrigation: Sprinkle site with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. The site must

not be irrigated to the point that runoff occurs. Barriers: Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar

material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Chemical Treatment: Use of chemical treatment requires approval by the appropriate plan

STANDARD INLET

DETAIL E-9-1

STANDARD SYMBOL SUPER SILT DETAIL E-3 ----SSF-----FENCE GALVANIZED CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE **ELEVATION** CHAIN LINK FENCING -WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE-CROSS SECTION NSTALL 2¾ INCH DIAMETER GALVANIZED STEEL POSTS OF 0.095 INCH WALL THICKNESS AND SIX FOOT LENGTH SPACED NO FURTHER THAN 10 FEET APART. DRIVE THE POSTS A MINIMUM OF 36

FASTEN 9 GAUGE OR HEAVIER GALVANIZED CHAIN LINK FENCE (2% INCH MAXIMUM OPENING) 42 INCHES IN HEIGHT SECURELY TO THE FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR HUG RINGS.

FASTEN WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS, SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24 INCHES AT THE TOP AND MID SECTION. EMBED GEOTEXTILE AND CHAIN LINK FENCE A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES INTO THE GROUND 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 A DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE ENDS OF THE SUPER SILT FENCE. THAT GEOTEXTILE USED MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS.

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 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

DETAIL B-4-6-C PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING | PSSMC - * 0.58 lb/ff CHANNEL APPLICATION (* INCLUDE SHEAR STRESS) OVERLAP END (TYP.) CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS: USE MATTING THAT HAS A DESIGN VALUE FOR SHEAR STRESS EQUAL TO OR HIGHER THAN THE SHEAR STRESS DESIGNATED ON APPROVED PLANS. USE PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING MADE OF OPEN WEAVE SYNTHETIC, NON-DEGRADABLE FIBERS OR ELEMENTS OF UNIFORM THICKNESS AND DISTRIBUTION THROUGHOUT. CHEMICALS USED IN THE MAT MUST BE NON-LEACHING AND NON-TOXIC TO VEGETATION AND SEED GERMINATION AND NON-INJURIOUS TO THE SKIN. IF PRESENT, NETTING MUST BE EXTRUDED PLASTIC WITH A MAXIMUM MESH OPENING OF 2x2 INCHES AND SUFFICIENTLY BONDED OR SEWN ON 2 INCH CENTERS ALONG LONGITUDINAL AXIS OF THE MATERIAL TO PREVENT SEPARATION OF THE NET FROM THE PARENT MATERIAL.

SECURE MATTING USING STEEL STAPLES OR WOOD STAKES. STAPLES MUST BE "U" OR "T" SHAPED STEE WIRE HAVING A MINIMUM GAUGE OF NO. 11 AND NO. 8 RESPECTIVELY. "U" SHAPED STAPLES MUST AVERAGE 1 TO 1 ½ INCHES WIDE AND BE A MINIMUM OF 6 INCHES LONG. "T" SHAPED STAPLES MUST HAVE A MINIMUM 8 INCH MAIN LEG, A MINIMUM 1 INCH SECONDARY LEG, AND MINIMUM 4 INCH HEAD. WOOD STAKES MUST BE ROUGH—SAWN HARDWOOD, 12 TO 24 INCHES IN LENGTH, 1x3 INCH IN CROSS SECTION, AND WEDGE

PERFORM FINAL GRADING, TOPSOIL APPLICATION, SEEDBED PREPARATION, AND PERMANENT SEEDING IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFICATIONS. PLACE MATTING WITHIN 48 HOURS OF COMPLETING SEEDING OPERATIONS, UNLESS END OF WORKDAY STABILIZATION IS SPECIFIED ON THE APPROVED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL UNROLL MATTING IN DIRECTION OF WATER FLOW, CENTERING THE FIRST ROLL ON THE CHANNEL CENTER LINE. WORK FROM CENTER OF CHANNEL OUTWARD WHEN PLACING ROLLS. LAY MATTING SMOOTHLY AND FIRMLY UPON THE SEEDED SURFACE. AVOID STRETCHING THE MATTING.

OVERLAP OR ABUT EDGES OF MATTING ROLLS PER MANUFACTURER RECOMMENDATIONS. OVERLAP ROLL FINDS BY 6 INCHES (MINIMUM), WITH THE UPSTREAM MAT OVERLAPPING ON TOP OF THE NEXT DOWNSTREAM MAT. KEY IN THE TOP OF SLOPE END OF MAT 6 INCHES (MINIMUM) BY DIGGING A TRENCH, PLACING THE MATTING ROLL END IN THE TRENCH, STAPLING THE MAT IN PLACE, REPLACING THE EXCAVATED MATERIAL, AND TAMPING TO SECURE THE MAT END IN THE KEY.

STAPLE/STAKE MAT IN A STAGGERED PATTERN ON 4 FOOT (MAXIMUM) CENTERS THROUGHOUT AND 2 FOOT (MAXIMUM) CENTERS ALONG SEAMS, JOINTS, AND ROLL ENDS. IF SPECIFIED BY THE DESIGNER OR MANUFACTURER AND DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF MAT BEING INSTALLED, ONCE THE MATTING IS KEYED AND STAPLED IN PLACE, FILL THE MAT VOIDS WITH TOP SOIL OR GRANULAR MATERIAL AND LIGHTLY COMPACT OR ROLL TO MAXIMIZE SOIL/MAT CONTACT WITHOUT CRUSHING MAT.

ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN VEGETATION SO THAT REQUIREMENTS FOR ADEQUATE VEGETATIVE ESTABLISHMENT ARE CONTINUOUSLY MET IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION B-4 VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION. MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTRO U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

SIP PROTECTION TYPE A MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA = 1/4 ACRE TYPE B MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA = 1 ACRE -CHAIN LINK FENCE POSTS TOP ELEVATION -2 IN x 4 IN FRAMING TOP ELEVATION GEOTEXTILE -36 IN 9 GAUGE CHAIN -LINK FENCE (TYP.) GEOTEXTILE 18 IN INTO GROUND TYPE A TYPE B ISOMETRIC VIEW 6 IN MIN ─EXCAVATE. BACKFII SECTION FOR TYPE A AND B MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

STANDARD SYMBOL

NO. | DATE BENCHMARK ENGINEERS ▲ LAND SURVEYORS ▲ PLANNERS ENGINEERING, INC. 8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKEA SUITE 315A ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 (P) 410-465-6105 (F) 410-465-6644 WWW.BEI-CIVILENGINEERING.COM OWNER: DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS LLC 9693 GERWIG LANE SUITE L COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21046 410-792-2565 BUILDER: DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS LLC 9693 GERWIG LANE

COLUMBIA, MARYLAND 21046

410-792-2565

ESIGN: DBT | DRAFT: DBT

Professional Certification. I hereby certify that these document were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly license professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland HILLTOP LANDING II LOTS 1 thru 4

TAX MAP: 35 - GRID: 17 - PARCEL: 284 ZONED: R-SC ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 5 - HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES AND DETAILS

REVISION

AS SHOWN 6 of 6 SDP-20-005

DATE: SEPTEMBER 17, 2019 | BEI PROJECT NO. 2921-SDP

J:\2921 10949 Hilltop Lane\dwq\SDP\8023.dwg. 9/17/2019 10:26:44 AM

, DEMELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING