

B-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION sing vegetation as cover to protect exposed soil from erosion Γο 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

ınd 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,

educing 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 increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plan egetation 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

within the root zone Sediment control practices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching, and vegetative establishment. Adequate Vegetative Establishment nspect seeded areas for vegetative establishment and make necessary repairs, replacements, and

planting season. Adequate vegetative stabilization requires 95 percent groundcover. If an area has less than 40 percent groundcover, restabilize following the original recommendation 3. If an area has between 40 and 94 percent groundcover, over-seed and fertilize using half of the rate originally specified 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 progresse

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.

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 previous seeded areas as necessary. lote: 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 nterruptions in the operation or completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate he application of temporary stabilization.

2. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.1):

3. Incremental Stabilization - Fill Slopes 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.

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.

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

c. Place Phase 1 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize.

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS PERMANENT STABILIZATION

o stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation <u>Purpose</u>

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

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

. General Use

seedings within the

a Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table B.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zor (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 b Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, stream banks, or dunes or fo special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-NRCS Technical Field Office

Guild, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply urea form fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 pounds per 1000 square feet (150 pounds per acre) at the time of seeding in addition to the soil amendments shown in the Permanent

. 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 summar

is to be placed on the plan. 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. i. 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 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 Bluegras

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

onsumer protection and assures a pure genetic line. c. Ideal Times of Seeding for Turf Grass Mixtures Nestern 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

must be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its installation.

(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 no difficulty. e. If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedings with adequate water for plant growth (½ to 1 inch 3 to 4 days depending on soil texture) until they are firmly established. This is not when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, Or

on adverse sites. Sod: to provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 grade or flatter). a. Class of turfgrass must be Maryland State Certified. Sod labels must be made available to the job foreman and b. Sod must be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of % inch, plus or minus ¼ 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. s. 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. I. Sod must not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its e. Sod must be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted within this period

a. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, lightly irrigate the subsoil immediately prior to laying the sod.

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

within eight hours. Sod Maintenance 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. b. After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture content. 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 otherwise specified.

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

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. litions Where Practice Applies: Where vegetative stabilization is to be established

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

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: 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. 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. 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 USDA-NRCS. Topsoiling is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where: The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce

vegetative 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. 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 loam, 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 cinder stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 1½ inches in diameter.Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quach grass. Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.

scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of Topsoil Application Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topso 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 detriment 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 limit 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 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. 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

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

Purpose

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.

<u>Criteria</u>

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 2. For sites having soil tests performed, use and show the recommended rates by the testing agency. Soil

tests are not required for Temporary Seeding. When stabilization is required outside of a seeding season, apply seed and mulch or straw mulch alone as prescribed in Section B-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding season. H-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR DUST CONTROL

Definition
Controlling the suspension of dust particles from construction activities. <u>Purpose</u>

To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces to reduce on and off-site damage including <u>Conditions Where Practice Applies</u>

Areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment

Specifications

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 prevent blowing. Vegetative Cover: See Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization.

ill 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. <u>Irrigation:</u> Sprinkle site with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. The site must of be irrigated to the point that runoff occurs

5. <u>Barriers</u>: Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing.

6. Chemical Treatment: Use of chemical treatment requires approval by the appropriate plan review authority. B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

FOR 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 oncentrated flow in a non-erosive manner. 6. Where runoff concentrates along the toe of the stockpile fill, an appropriate erosion/sedimen

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

Maintenance 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

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS SEEDING AND MULCHING The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover To protect disturbed soils from erosion during and at the end of construction Conditions Where Practice Applies To the surface of all perimeter controls, slopes, and any disturbed area not under active grading.

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

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

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

a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders i. Incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seeding Table B.1, Permanent Seeding Table B.3, or site-specific seeding summaries. ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. Roll the seeded area with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact. b. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil i. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after

ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. . Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and i. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should not exceed the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P2O5 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K2O (potassium), 200 pounds per acre.

ii. Lime: Use only ground agricultural limestone (up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied b hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

a. Straw consisting of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye, oat, or barley and reasonably bright in color. Straw is to be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law and not musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty Note: Use only sterile straw mulch in areas where one species of grass is desired b. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM) consisting of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state. i. WCFM is to be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry.

ii. WCFM, including dye, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting iii WCFM materials are to be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. The mulch material must form a blotter-like ground cover, on application having moisture absorption and percolation properties and must the growth of the grass seedlings.

concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic. v. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length of approximately 10 millimeters, diameter approximately 1 millimeter pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6 percent maximum and water holding capacity of 90 percent minimum.

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

acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water to attain a mixture with a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water. a. Perform mulch anchoring immediately following application of mulch to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon the size of the area and erosion hazard: i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and ancho mulch into the soil surface a minimum of 2 inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely.

If used on sloping land, this practice should follow the contour. ii. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net dry weight of 750 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water at a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water. ii. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used. Follow application rates as specified by the manufacturer. Application of liquid binders needs to be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks.

Use of asphalt binders is strictly prohibited. iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

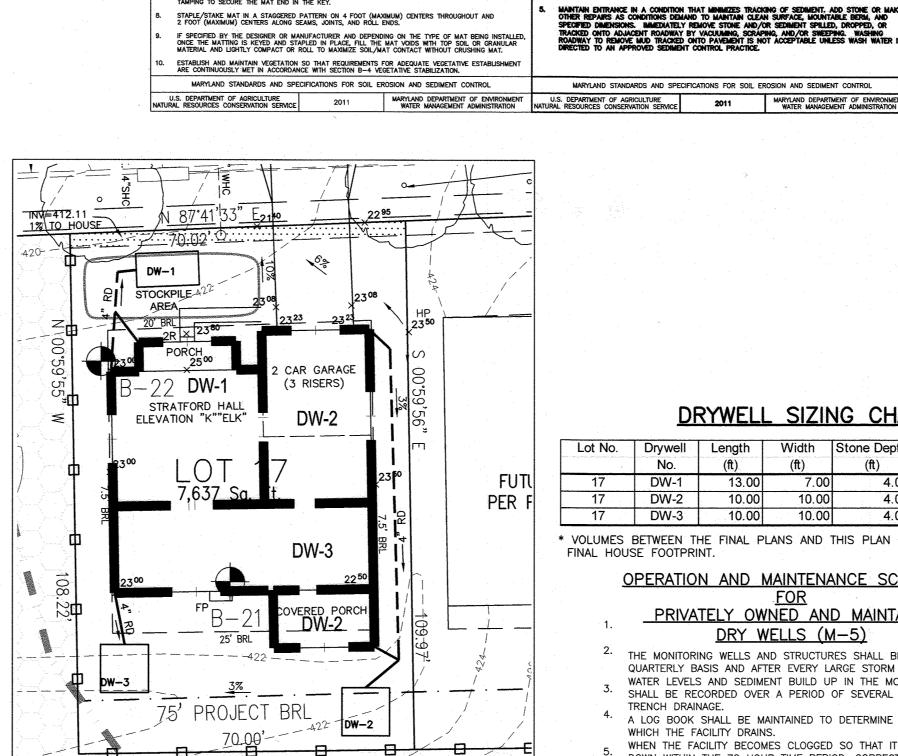
1.) OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT.

2.) VERIFY REMAINING SEDIMENT CONTROLS FOR F-20-010 AND/OR INSTALL SEDIMENT CONTROLS THAT ARE INCLUDED UNDER THIS SDP. LYTHIZE EX. DRIVEWAY AS TEMP. ACCESS PER F-70-10. 3.) EXCAVATE FOR FOUNDATION, ROUGH GRADE AND STABILIZE IN ACCORDANCE WITH TEMPORARY SEEDBED NOTES. 4.) CONSTRUCT HOUSE AND ON LOT STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

FACILITIES. BACKFILL AND CONSTRUCT DRIVEWAY 5.) FINAL GRADE AND STABILIZE IN ACCORDANCE WITH PERMANENT SEEDBED DAY 81-86

6.) WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AND STABILIZE ANY REMAINING DISTURBED AREAS. * - INDICATES SINGLE HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

EROSION CONTROL MATTING SHALL BE PLACED IN SWALES WHERE DEEMED NECESSARY UNTIL VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED OR SOLID SOD SHOULD



EX. FOE FENCING

ETAIL B-4-6-C PERMANENT SOIL STABILIZATION

OVERLAP OR ABUT-

ONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

MATTING CHANNEL APPLICATION

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 MUS BE NON-LEACHING AND NON-TOXIC TO VEGETATION AND SEED GERMINATION AND SOLVAURISHOUS 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. B RESPECTIVELY. "U" SHAPED STAPLES MUST

UNROLL MATTING IN DIRECTION OF WATER FLOW, CENTERING THE FIRST ROLL ON THE CHANNEL CENTER LIY 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 ED BY 6 INCHES (MINIMUM), WITH THE UPSTREAM MAT OVERLAPPING ON TOP OF THE NEXT DOWNSTREAM MA

STAPLE/STAKE MAT IN A STAGGERED PATTERN ON 4 FOOT (MAXIMUM) CENTERS THROUGHOUT AND 2 FOOT (MAXIMUM) CENTERS ALONG SEAMS, JOINTS, AND ROLL ENDS.

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.

NOTIFY SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION 48 HOUR PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION

DAY 1 DAY 2-6 DAY 7-10*

DAY 11-80*

EXISTING GROUND BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION L BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION B-22 B-21 NOTE: NO ROCK OR WATER WAS BORINGS ARE BASED ON F-20-010 SWM BORING PROFILES

NOT TO SCALE

SCALE : 1'=20'

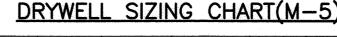
Table B.1: Temporary Seeding for Site Stabilization Seeding

Recommended Seeding Dates by Plant Hardiness Zone 3/ lb/ac lb/1000 ft2 (inches) 5b and 6a Cool-Season Grasses Annual Ryegrass (Lolium perenne s: Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 31 Multiflorum Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 3 Barley (Hordeum vulgare) Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Oct 31 Oats (Avena sativa) Mar 1 to May 15: Aug 1 to Oct 31 112 2.8 1.0 Mar 1 to May 15; Aug 1 to Nov 15 30 0.7 0.5 May 16 to Jul 31 20 0.5 May 16 to Jul 31

For sandy soils, plant seeds at twice the depth listed above.

The planting dates listed are averages for each Zone and may require adjustment to reflect local conditions, especially near the boundaries of the zone. **Permanent Seeding Summary**

	Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3): Seed Misture (from Table B.3):		6b Tall Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass		Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			Lime Rate
).	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac.)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P2O5	K2O	1
-	Fescue, Tall	60	Mar 1 to May 15 Aug 1 to Oct 15	1/4 - 1/2 in	45 pounds		-	
	Bluegrass, Kentucky	40	Mar 1 to May 15 Aug 1 to Oct 15 1/4 - 1/2 in	per acre (1.0 lb/	90 lb/ac (2 lb/	90 lb/ac 2 lb/	2 tons/ac (90lb/	
				1/4 - 1/2 in	100 sf)	1000 sf)	1000 sf)	1000 sf)



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT
WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

Lot No.	Drywell	Length	Width	Stone Depth	Grade	Top of	Bottom
e Norwens Comer Standards	No.	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)		Stone	of Stone
17	DW-1	13.00	7.00	4.00	420.5	419.5	415.5
17	DW-2	10.00	10.00	4.00	421.8	420.8	416.8
17	DW-3	10.00	10.00	4.00	419.8	418.8	414.8

FINAL HOUSE FOOTPRINT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

PRIVATELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED DRY WELLS (M-5)

DETAIL B-1 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

MIN. 6 IN OF 2 TO 3 IN AGGREGATE OVER LENGTH AND WIDTH OF ENTRANCE

50 FT MIN.

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.

PIPE ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING TO OR DIVERTED TOWARD THE SCE UNDER THE ENTRANCE, MAINTAINING POSITIVE DRAINAGE. PROTECT PIPE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SCE WITH A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES AND A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES OF STONE OVER THE PIPE. PROVIDE PIPE AS SPECIFIED ON APPROVED PLAN. WHEN THE SCE IS LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT AND HAS NO DRAINAGE TO CONVEY, A PIPE IS NOT NECESSARY. A MOUNTABLE BERM IS REQUIRED WHEN SCE IS NOT LOCATED AT A HIGH SPOT.

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

2011

PLACE CRUSHED AGGREGATE (2 TO 3 INCHES IN SIZE) OR EQUIVALENT RECYCLED CONCE (WITHOUT REBAR) AT LEAST 6 INCHES DEEP OVER THE LENGTH AND WIDTH OF THE SCE.

-PIPE (SEE NOTE 6

NONWOVEN GEOTEXTILE —

STRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

DETAIL E-3

GROUND SURFACE----

ONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

CHAIN LINK FENCING-

WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE-

EMBED GEOTEXTILE AND CHAIN LINK FENCE 8 IN MIN. INTO GROUND

CROSS SECTION

INSTALL 2% 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 INCHES INTO THE GROUND.

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 UPSLOPE SIDE OF CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH TIES SPACED EVERY 24 INCHES AT THE TOP AND MIL 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 AT 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE ENDS OF THE SUPER SILT FENCE.

PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE INSPECTION/ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY SHOWN THAT GEOTEXTILE USED MEETS THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS.

RIRANA

SUPER SIL

GALVANIZED CHAIN LINK FENCE WITH WOVEN SLIT FILM GEOTEXTILE

FENCE

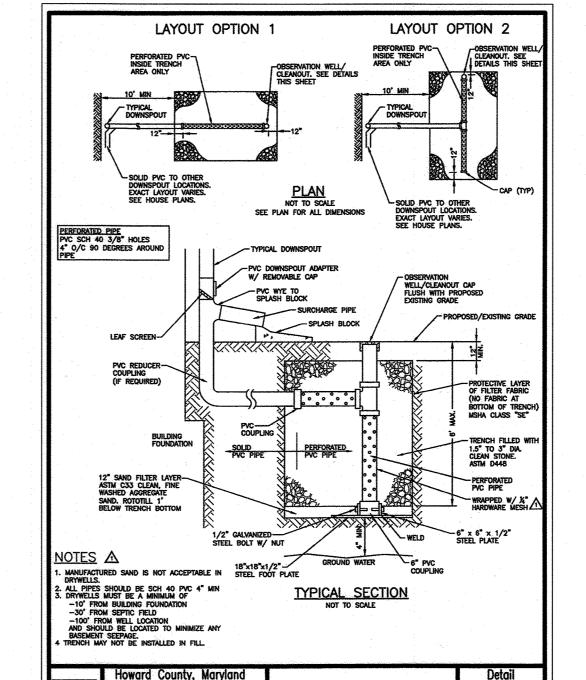
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-36 IN MIN.

2. THE MONITORING WELLS AND STRUCTURES SHALL BE INSPECTED ON A QUARTERLY BASIS AND AFTER EVERY LARGE STORM EVENT. WATER LEVELS AND SEDIMENT BUILD UP IN THE MONITORING WELLS SHALL BE RECORDED OVER A PERIOD OF SEVERAL DAYS TO INSURE TRENCH DRAINAGE.

A LOG BOOK SHALL BE MAINTAINED TO DETERMINE THE RATE AT WHICH THE FACILITY DRAINS. WHEN THE FACILITY BECOMES CLOGGED SO THAT IT DOES NOT DRAIN DOWN WITHIN THE 72 HOUR TIME PERIOD, CORRECTIVE ACTION SHALL BE TAKEN.

THE MAINTENANCE LOG BOOK SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO HOWARD COUNTY FOR INSPECTION TO INSURE COMPLIANCE WITH OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE CRITERIA. 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.



SOILS CHART - SOIL SURVEY HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND ALTERNATE **HYDROLOGIC** k-VALUE SYMBOL **GROUP HYDRIC** GROUP SLENELG LOAM, 8 TO 15 PERCENT SLOPES 0.43 GLENELG URBAN LAND COMPLEX 0 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES 0.43 SOILS MAP #13

epartment of Public Works

promo Inomas & Sutle

ROOF DRAIN DRYWELL

D - 9.01

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE 2011 MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMEN WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE. ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROL MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY THE CID. THE SITE AND ALL CONTROLS SHALL BE INSPECTED BY THE CONTRACTOR WEEKLY; AND THE NEXT DAY AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT. A WRITTEN REPORT BY THE CONTRACTOR, MADE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST, IS PART OF EVERY INSPECTION AND SHOULD INCLUDE:

TOTAL AREA OF SITE:

AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED:

AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED:

OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION:

AREA DISTURBED:

6. SITE ANALYSIS:

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 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT'S STATUS (E.G., PERCENT COMPLETE) AND/OR CURRENT ACTIVITIES

STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

MUST BE GIVEN AT THE FOLLOWING STAGES:

PRIOR TO THE START OF EARTH DISTURBANCE.

1. A PRE-CONSTRUCTION MEETING MUST OCCUR WITH THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC

WORKS, CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION DIVISION (CID), 410-313-1855 AFTER THE FUTURE LOD AND

PROTECTED AREAS ARE MARKED CLEARLY IN THE FIELD. A MINIMUM OF 48 HOUR NOTICE TO CID

UPON COMPLETION OF THE INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS, BUT

PRIOR TO THE START OF ANOTHER PHASE OF CONSTRUCTION OR OPENING OF ANOTHER GRADING

OTHER BUILDING OR GRADING INSPECTION APPROVALS MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL

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

ACCORDANCE WITH THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL FROSION AND

SEEDING (SEC. B-4-4) AND MULCHING (SEC. B-4-3). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONI

CAN ONLY BE APPLIED BETWEEN THE FALL AND SPRING SEEDING DATES IF THE GROUND IS FROZEN

OF CUT AND/OR FILL. STOCKPILES (SEC. B-4-8) IN EXCESS OF 20 FT. MUST BE BENCHED WITH

STABLE OUTLET. ALL CONCENTRATED FLOW, STEEP SLOPE, AND HIGHLY ERODIBLE AREAS SHALL

OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE CID

ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF

__ ACRES

*CUT/FILL NUMBERS

ARE FOR SEDIMENT

CONTROL PURPOSES

ONLY. CONTRACTOR

TO VERIFY.

5. ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE, AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED I

INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION (SEC. B-4-1) SPECIFICATIONS SHALL BE ENFORCED IN AREAS WITH >15'

SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR TOPSOIL (SEC. B-4-2), PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. B-4-5), TEMPORARY

APPROVAL BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE. OTHER RELATED STATE AND FEDERAL PERMITS

SHALL BE REFERENCED. TO ENSURE COORDINATION AND TO AVOID CONFLICTS WITH THIS PLAN

THIS PLAN AND ARE TO BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND

VERTICAL (3:1); AND SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED AREAS ON THE

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, AND REVISIONS THERETO.

4. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN

2. ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS

BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY OTHER EARTH DISTURBANCE OR GRADING,

PROJECT SITE EXCEPT FOR THOSE AREAS UNDER ACTIVE GRADING

RECEIVE SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING (SEC. B-4-6).

PRIOR TO THE REMOVAL OR MODIFICATION OF SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES.

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

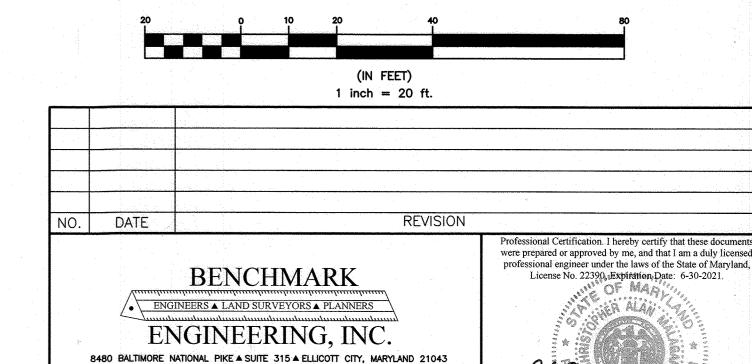
REVISIONS MAY ALLOWED BY THE CID PER THE LIST OF HSCD-APPROVED FIELD CHANGES, 11. DISTURBANCE SHALL NOT OCCUR OUTSIDE THE L.O.D. A PROJECT IS TO BE SEQUENCED SO THA GRADING ACTIVITIES BEGIN ON ONE GRADING UNIT (MAXIMUM ACREAGE OF 20 AC. PER GRADING UNIT) AT A TIME. WORK MAY PROCEED TO A SUBSEQUENT GRADING UNIT WHEN AT LEAST 50 PERCENT OF THE DISTURBED AREA IN THE PRECEDING GRADING UNIT HAS BEEN STABILIZED AND APPROVED BY THE CID. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED AND APPROVED BY THE HSCD, NO MORE THAN 30 ACRES CUMULATIVELY MAY BE DISTURBED AT A GIVEN TIME 12. WASH WATER FROM ANY EQUIPMENT, VEHICLES, WHEELS, PAVEMENT, AND OTHER SOURCES MUST BI

TREATED IN A SEDIMENT BASIN OR OTHER APPROVED WASHOUT STRUCTURE 13. TOPSOIL SHALL BE STOCKPILED AND PRESERVED ON-SITE FOR REDISTRIBUTION ONTO FINAL GRADE 14. ALL SILT FENCE AND SUPER SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED ON-THE-CONTOUR, AND BE IMBRICATED AT 25' MINIMUM INTERVALS, WITH LOWER ENDS CURLED UPHILL BY 2' IN ELEVATION. 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 USF IV MARCH 1 - MAY 31

16. A COPY OF THIS PLAN, THE 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, AND ASSOCIATED PERMITS SHALL BE ON-SITE AND AVAILABLE WHEN THE SITE IS ACTIVE. REV. 8/2015

MATERIALS & SPECIFICATIONS FOR DRY WELLS MATERIAL SPECIFICATION SIZE NOTES: GEOTEXTILE (CLASS PE TYPE 1 NONWOVEN RAVEL AASHTO M 43 1/2" TO 2 1/2 3/8" PERF. @ 6" O/C, 4 HOLES PER ROW; MINIMUM OF 2" OF GRAVEL OVER PIPES. UNDERDRAIN PIPING 4" TO 6" RIGID F758, TYPE PS28 OR SCH.40 PVC, SDR35 OR HDPE 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.



(P) 410-465-6105 (F) 410-465-6644

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and the state of t	ONALENCIA	
OWNER:	CENTENNIAL RESERVE	
CENTENNIAL RESERVE, LLC 308 MAGOTHY ROAD SEVERNA PARK, MD 21146 240-319-1735	LOT 17	
DEVELOPER:	TAX MAP: 30 GRID: 01 PARCEL: 04,05,174 & 449 ZONED: R-20 ELECTION DISTRICT NO. 2ND HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND	
NVR HOMES 9720 PATUXENT WOODS DRIVE COLUMBIA, MD 21046	SEDIMENT CONTROL & SWM NOTES AND DETAILS	

NOTES AND DETAILS BEI PROJECT NO. 2995 DATE: AUGUST 2020 DESIGN: JCO | DRAFT: JCO SCALE: AS SHOWN SHEET 2 of 2

SDP-20-041

J:\2995 Centennial Reserve\dwg\8000 LOT 17.dwg, 8/28/2020 9:50:25 AM

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 HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT DATE

ENGINEER DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL, AND THAT ALL RESPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE A CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT APPROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT

AND EROSION BEFORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT." 8.31-20

REVIEWED FOR HOWARD SCD AND MEETS TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS

Wheat (Triticum aestivum) Cereal Rye (Secale cereal Warm-Season Grasse HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL REPRESENTS A oxtail Millet (Serataria italica) Pearl Millet (Pennisetum glaucum 8-28-20 tested. Adjustments are usually not needed for the cool-season grasses.

Seeding rates for the warm season grasses are in pounds of Pure Live Seed (PLS). Actual planting rates shall be adjusted to reflect percent seed germination and purity, as Seeding rates listed above are for temporary seedings, when planted alone. When planted as a nurse crop with permanent seed mixes, use 1/3 of the seeding rate listed above for barley, oats, and wheat. For smaller-seeded grasses (annual ryegrass, pearl millet, foxtail millet), do not exceed more than 5% (by weight) of the overall permanent seeding mix. Cereal rye generally should not be used as a nurse crop, unless planting will occur very late fall beyond the seeding dates for other temporary seedings.

							·
ess Zone (from Figure B.3): isture (from Table B.3):		6b Tall Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass		Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			Lime Rat
Species	Application Rate (lb/ac.)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P2O5	K20	
scue, Tall	60	Mar 1 to May 15 Aug 1 to Oct 15	1/4 - 1/2 in	45 pounds			
rass, Kentucky	40	Mar 1 to May 15 Aug 1 to Oct 15	1/4 - 1/2 in	per acre (1.0 lb/	90 lb/ac (2 lb/	90 lb/ac 2 lb/	2 tons/a (90lb/
-	-		1/4 - 1/2 in	100 sf)	1000 sf)	1000 sf)	1000 sf