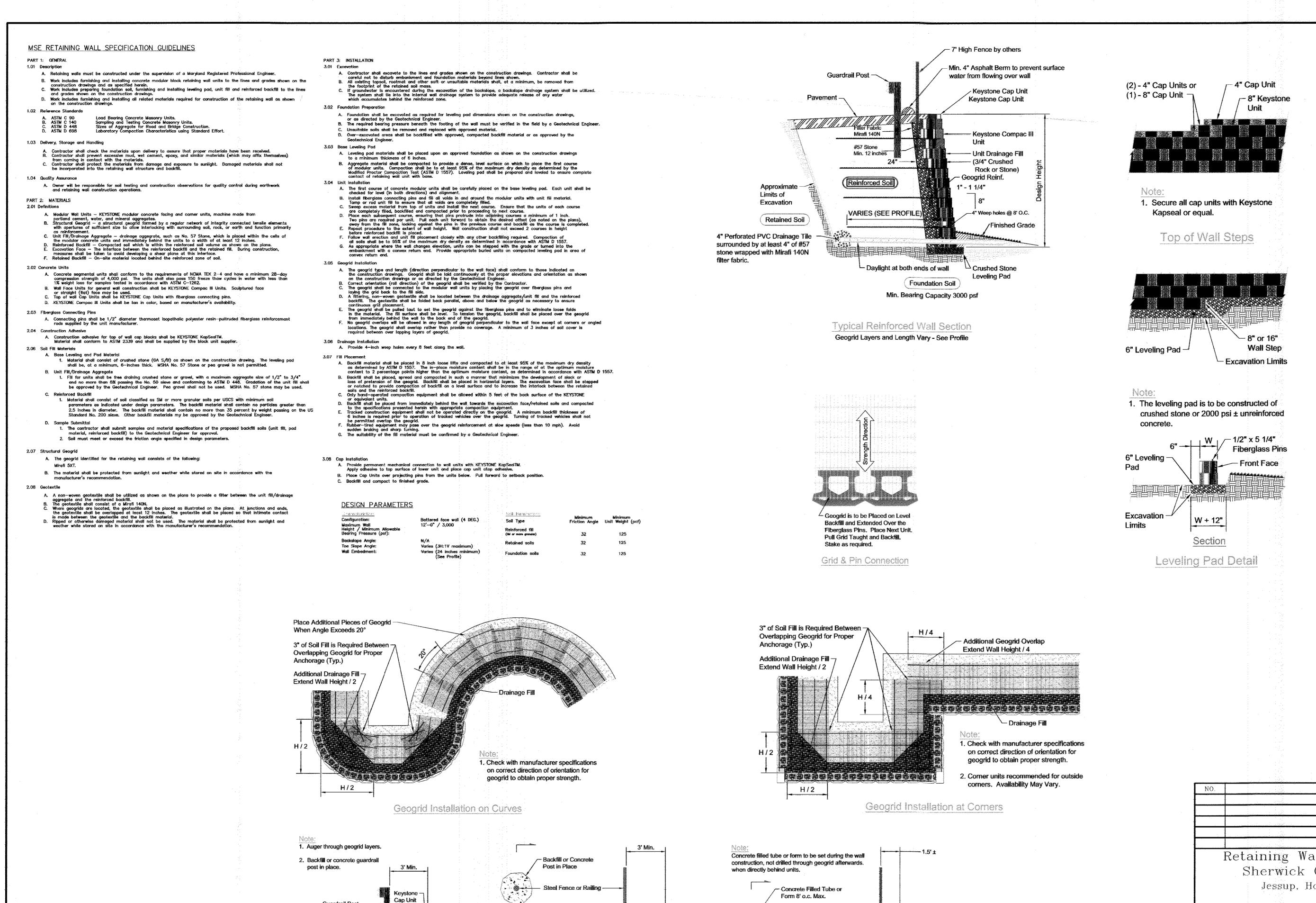


SOP-71-089

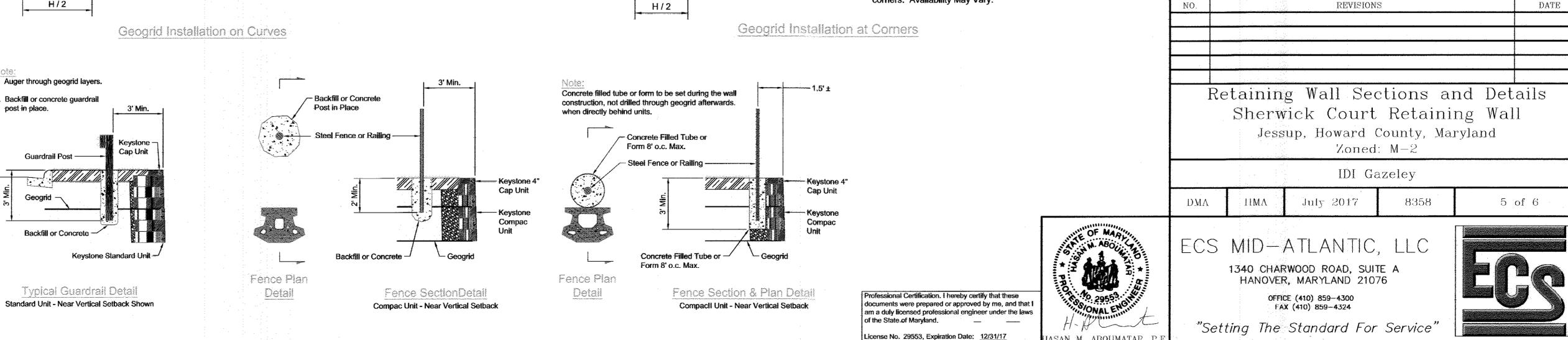


APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

7.27.17

8-1-17 DATE

8-2-17



SDP-71-089

Compac III Elevation

Compac III Plan

Compac III Unit

by Region

Cap Unit Elevation

Cap Unit Plan

3-Plane Split

Cap Unit Option

Will Vary by Region

* Dimensions & Availability

* Dimensions May Vary

MASAN M. ABOUMATAR.

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.

Soil Preparation

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.
- b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans. c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable

2. Permanent Stabilization

- a. A soil test is required for any earth disturbance of 5 acres or more. The minimum soil
- i. Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.
- ii. Soluble saits less than 500 parts per million (ppm). iii. Soil contains less than 40 percent clay but enough fine grained material (greater than 30 percent silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception: if lovegrass will be planted, then a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay)
- iv. Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight.
- v. Soil contains sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration b. Application of amendments or topsoil is required if on-site soils do not meet the above
- c. Graded areas must be maintained in a true and even grade as specified on the approved plan,
- then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3 to 5 inches.
- d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil
- 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 gradation. 2. Topsoil salvaged from an existing site may be used provided it meets the standards as set forth in
- these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA-NRCS.
- 3. Topsoiling is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where: a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth.
- b. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients.
- c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth
- d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design.
- 5. Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following criteria:
- a. Topsoil must be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, or loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Topsoil must not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and must contain less than 5 percent by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2 inches in diameter
- b. Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivv, thistle, or others as specified
- c. 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. 6. Topsoil Application
- a. Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topsoi
- b. Uniformly distribute topsoil in a 5 to 8 inch layer and lightly compact to a minimum thickness of 4 inches. Spreading is to be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface ulting from topsoiling or other operation ormation of depressions or water pockets
- c. Topsoil must not be placed if the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading

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.
- 2. Fertilizers must be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by appropriate equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers must all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to he applicable laws and must bear the name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the produce
- 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 topsoil.

	Hardiness Z. Seed Mixture	Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			Lime Rate			
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P2O5	K ₂ 0	Lame Kate
	Tall Fescue	40	3/1 - 5/15 8/1 - 10/15	1/4-1/2 in	45 pounds per acre (1.0 lb/ 1000 sf)	90 lb/ac (2 lb/ 1000 sf)	90 lb/ac (2 lb/ 1000 sf)	2 tons/ac (90 lb/ 1000 sf)
6	Perennial Ryegrass	25	3/1 - 5/15 8/1 - 10/15	¼- ½ in				
: '. -	White Clover	5	3/1 - 5/15 8/1 - 10/15	14-1/2 in				

		Te	mporary Seedin	g Summary		
		ie (from Figure (from Table B.			Fertilizer Rate	Lime Rate
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	(10-20-20)	
	Annual Ryegrass	40	3/1 - 5/15 8/1 - 10/15	0.5"	436 lb/ac	2 tons/ac
	Foxtail Millet	30	5/16 - 7/31	0.5"		
 n/a					(10 lb/1000 sf)	(90 lb/1000 sf)

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

7.27.16

8-2-17

CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION SR

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR

SEEDING AND MULCHING

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

410-313-1855 after the future LOD and protected areas are marked clearly in the field. A minimum of 48 hours notice to CID must be given at the

sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth

c. Prior to the start of another phase of construction or opening of

Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized

intil this initial approval by the inspection agency is made. Other related

state and federal permits shall be referenced, to ensure coordination and

2. All vegetative and structural practices are to be installed according to

the provisions of this plan and are to be in conformance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL

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 areater than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3:1); and

seven (7) calendar days as to all other disturbed areas on the project

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for

stabilization with mulch alone can only be applied between the fall and

pring 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. Stockbiles (Sec. B-4-8) in excess of 20 ft. must be benched

with stable outlet. All concentrated flow, steep slope, and highly erodible

5. All sediment control structures are to remain in place and are to be

Area Disturbed 4,965 SF± or 0.114 Acres
Area to be roofed or paved 0.062 Acres

. Any sediment control practice that is disturbed by grading activity for

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:

Maintenance and/or corrective action performed

9. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which can and shall be back-filled and stabilized by the end of each

workday, whichever is shorter.

10. Any major changes or revisions to the 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

so that grading activities begin on one grading unit (maximum acreage of 20

ac. per grading unit) at a time. Work may proceed to a subsequent grading unit when at least 50 percent of the disturbed area in the preceding grading unit has been stabilized and approved by the CID. Unless otherwise specified

12. Wash water from any equipment, vehicles, wheels, pavement, and other

final grade.
14. All silt fence and super silt fence shall be placed on-the-contour, and be

Use IV March I - May 31
 16. A copy of this plan, the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and associated

To be determined by contractor, with pre-approval of the Sediment Control

and approved by the CID, no more than 30 acres cumulatively may be

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

• Use I and IP March I - June 15

Use III and IIIP October 1 - April 30

permits shall be on-site and available when the site is active.

Inspector with an approved and active grading permit.

Earthwork quantities are solely for the purpose of calculating fees

Contractor to verify all quantities prior to the start of construction

structure.
13. Topsoil shall be stockpiled and preserved on-site for redistribution onto

changes. It. Disturbance shall not occur outside the L.O.D. A project is to be sequenced

Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the

The site and all controls shall be inspected by the contractor weekly

Inspection type (routine, pre-storm event, during rain event) Name and title of inspector Weather information (current conditions as well as time and

amount of last recorded precipitation)
Brief description of project's status (e.g. percent complete)

Identification of sediment controls that require maintenance

Compliance status regarding the sequence of construction and

Other inspection items as required by the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction Activities

dentification of missing or improperly installed sediment controls

placement of utilities must be repaired on the same day of disturbance.

maintained in operative condition until permission for their removal has

topsoil (Sec. B-4-3), permanent seeding (Sec. B-4-5), temporary seeding (Sec. B-4-4) and mulching (Sec. B-4-3). Temporary

areas shall receive soil stabilization matting (Sec. B-4-6).

Area to be vegetatively stabilized____

Offsite waste/borrow area location

and/or current activities

Photographs

periods (inclusive):

Monitoring/sampling

(NPDES, MDE).

Evidence of sediment discharges

4. All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in accordance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL and revisions thereto.

site, except for those areas under active grading.

d. Prior to the removal or modification of sediment control practices.

b. Upon completion of the installation of perimeter erosion and

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

Department of Public Works, Construction Inspection Division (CID)

following stages:

a. Prior to the start of earth disturbance.

disturbance or grading.

another grading unit.

o avoid conflicts with this plan.

been obtained from the CID.

Total Area of Site___

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

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

- a. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed must be subjec 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
- 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
- d. Sod or seed must not be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to permit dissipation of phyto-toxic materials.

2. Application

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

weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.

- 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting. ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in
- c. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer). i. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should not exceed the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P2O3 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre: K₂O (potassium), 200 pounds per acre.
- ii. Lime: Use only ground agricultural limestone (up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption.
- iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

1. Mulch Materials (in order of preference)

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

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

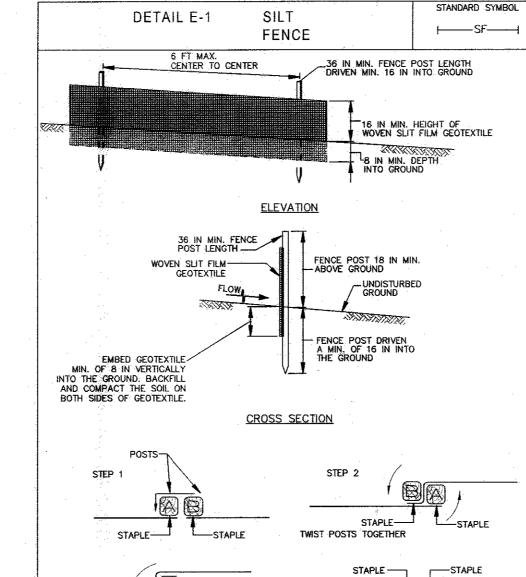
H-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

DUST CONTROL

o prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces to reduce on and off-site damage including

- Vegetative Cover: See Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization
- Tillage: 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 Irrigation: Sprinkle site with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. The site mu
- Barriers: Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar
- Chemical Treatment: Use of chemical treatment requires approval by the appropriate plan
- SOILS LEGEND NAME / DESCRIPTION K VALUE SOIL GROUP UtD Urban land-Udorthents complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes

NOTE: Entire site is of Soil Type UtD.



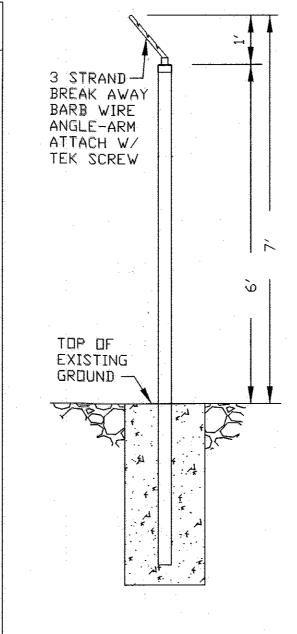
CONFIGURATION STAPLE-JOINING TWO ADJACENT SILT

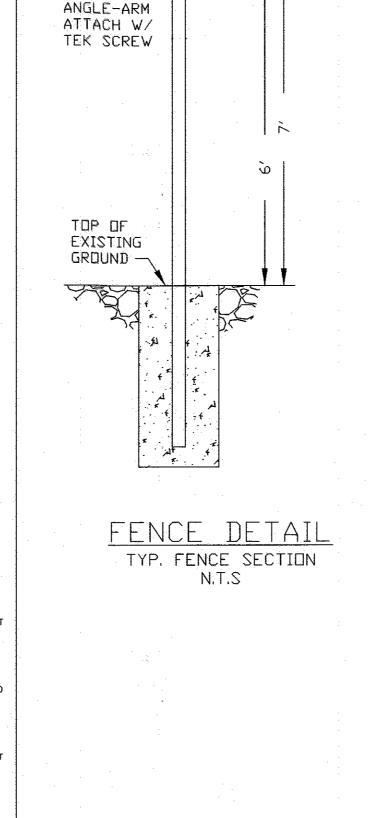
CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

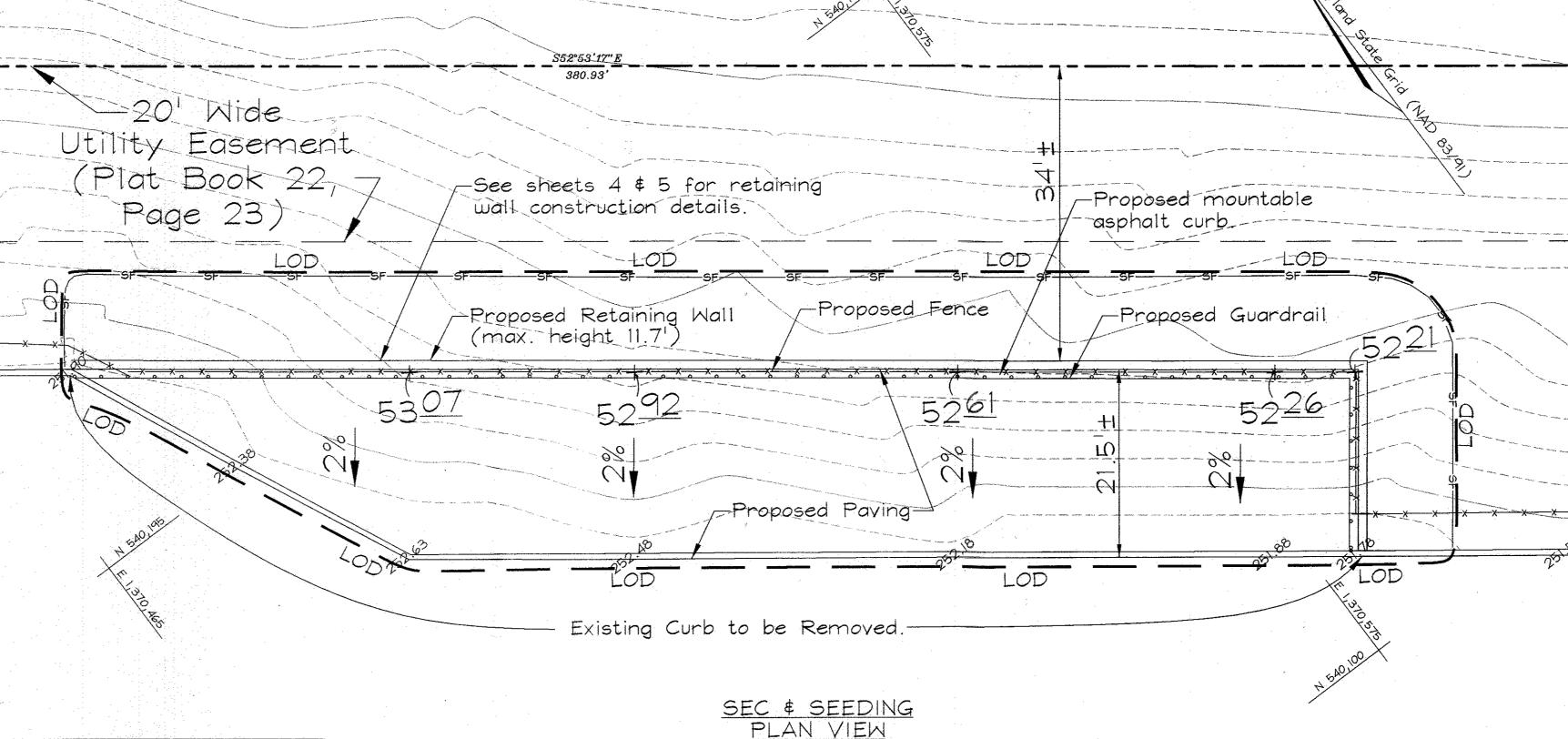
USE WOOD POSTS 1% X 1% \pm % Inch (Minimum) square cut of sound quality hardwood. As an alternative to wooden post use standard "t" or "u" section steel posts weighing not less than 1 pound per linear foot. USE 36 INCH MINIMUM POSTS DRIVEN 16 INCH MINIMUM INTO GROUND NO MORE THAN 6 FEET

FENCE SECTIONS (TOP VIEW)

- USE WOVEN SLIT FILM GEGTEXTILE AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS AND FASTEN.
 GEOTEXTILE SECURELY TO UPSLOPE SIDE OF FENCE POSTS WITH WIRE TIES OR STAPLES AT TOP AND
- PROVIDE MANUFACTURER CERTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REQUIREMENTS IN SECTION H-1 MATERIALS. EMBED GEOTEXTILE A MINIMUM OF 8 INCHES VERTICALLY INTO THE GROUND. BACKFILL AND COMPACT
- WHERE TWO SECTIONS OF GEOTEXTILE ADJOIN: OVERLAP, TWIST, AND STAPLE TO POST IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS DETAIL. EXTEND BOTH ENDS OF THE SILT FENCE A MINIMUM OF FIVE HORIZONTAL FEET UPSLOPE AT
- 45 DEGREES TO THE MAIN FENCE ALIGNMENT TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM GOING AROUND THE ENDS OF THE SILT FENCE. REMOVE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS WHEN BULGES DEVELOP IN SILT FENCE OR WHEN SEDIMENT REACHES 25% OF FENCE HEIGHT. REPLACE GEOTEXTILE IF TORN. IF UNDERMINING OCCURS, REINSTALL FENCE.
- imbricated at 25' minimum intervals, with lower ends curled uphill by 2' in MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL 5. Stream channels must not be disturbed during the following restricted time U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE







NOTE: Retaining wall and fencing must adhere

to all regulations under Section 128.0.9

OWNER

IDIG SHERWICK LLC

1100 Peachtree St. NE - Suite 1000

Atlanta, GA 30309

(859) 663-2898

PURPOSE STATEMENT The purpose of this plan is to provide a sediment control plan and details for the construction of a retaining wall. Also, to provide a typical fence

REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN BALTIMORE WASHINGTON INDUSTRIAL PARK 8309 SHERWICK CT

ZONED: M-2 TAX MAP 48 GRID I 6TH ELECTION DISTRICT

LEGEND

Existing Contour

Proposed Contour

Existing Spot Elevation at Paving

Proposed Spot Elevation at Paving

Existing Trees to Remain

Limits of disturbance

Chain Link Fence

Silt Fence

Guardrail

-----382

momm

www.m

0 0 0 0 0 0

HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

PARCEL 146



detail.

PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION

hereby certify that these documents

were prepared or approved by me,

professional engineer under the laws

#22418, Expiration Date: 07/29/2017.

of the State of Maryland, License No.

and that I am a duly licensed

DEVELOPER

IDI GAZELEY

740 Centre View Blvd - Floor 3

Crestview Hills, KY 41017

(859) 663-2898

FSH Associates 6339 Howard Lane, Elkridge, MD 21075 Tel:410-567-5200 Fax: 410-796-1562 E-mail: info@fsheri.com

DESIGN BY: __CRH2 DRAWN BY: __CRH2_ CHECKED BY: ZYF SCALE: As Shown DATE: July 20, 2017 W.O. No.: 4009 SHEET No : 6 OF 6

SDP-71-089