

SDP-72-095

Definition The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization <u>Purpose</u>

To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth <u>Conditions Where Practice Applies</u>
Where vegetative stabilization is to be established.

A. 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. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or
- 2. Permanent Stabilization a. A soil test is required for any earth disturbance of 5 acres or more. The minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment are: Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.
 - Soluble salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm). 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, there a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay) would be acceptable.
- v. Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight. Soil contains sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration Application of amendments or topsoil is required if on—site soils do not meet
- 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
- d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil test. e. Mix soil amendments into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other
- suitable means. Rake lawn areas to smooth the surface, remove large objects 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 I to 3 inches of soil loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas.
- Topsoiling
 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
- 3. Topsoiling is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where: a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce
- vegetative growth.

 The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients.

 The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth.
- The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible 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 of soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Topsoil must 5 percent by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 1 1/2 inches in diameter.
- Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as
- Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil.
- Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying b. Uniformly distribute topsoil in a 5 to 8 inch layer and lightly compact to a
- minimum thickness of 4 inches. Spreading is to be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations must be corrected in order to prevent the ormation 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 ma otherwise be detrimental to proper grading and seedbed preparation. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

 1. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates
- 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 the applicable laws and must bear the name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the producer. 3. Lime materials must be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be
- substituted except when hydroseeding) which contains at least 50 percent total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone must be ground to such fineness that at least 50 percent will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 98 to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.
- 4. Lime and fertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means.
 5. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, spread
- ground limestone at the rate of 4 to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1.000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil.

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SEEDING AND MULCHING <u>Definition</u>

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

APPROVED:

Clud Educh

Chief, Development Engineering Division

Chief, Division of Land Development

mark pruge

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

- 1. Specifications a. All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed must be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used must have been tested within the 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
 - 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 less effective. 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. a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

- i. Incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seedina 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
- 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 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

- B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS continued
- 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: P20s (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K20
 - (potassium), 200 pounds per acre. Lime: Use only ground garicultural limestone (up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied hydroseeding at anyone time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when
 - Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without
- When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil

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, o excessively dusty. Note: Use only sterile straw mulch in areas where one species of grass is desired. 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
- WCFM, including dye, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting
- iii. WCFM materials are to be manufactured and processed in such a manne 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 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.

 WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentratio
- 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
- Apply mulch to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

 When straw mulch is used, spread it over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons per acre to a uniform loose depth of 1 to 2 inches. Apply mulch to achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. When using a mulch anchoring tool, increase the application rate
- 2.5 tons per acre.

 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.
- 3. Anchoring
 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
 - i. A mulch anchoring tool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch 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 cellulos 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
 - iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4 to 15 feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

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

<u>Purpose</u> 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.

- 1. Select one or more of the species or seed mixtures listed in Table B.1 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3), and enter them in the Temporary Seeding Summary 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. 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.

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MPORARY	SEEDING SUMMARY

Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3):						LIME RATE	
No.	SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (Lbs/Ac)	SEEDING DATE	SEEDING DEPTH	(10-20-20)	LINE KATE	
	BARLEY	96 Lbs/Ac 2.2 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Nov 30	1 INCH	436 Lbs/Ac 10 Lbs/ 1,000 Sq Ft	2 Tons/Ac 90 Lbs/ 1,000 Sq Ft	
	OATS	72 Lbs/Ac 1.65 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Nov 30	1 INCH			
	CEREAL RYE	112 Lbs/Ac 2.57 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Dec15	1 INCH			
	ANNUAL RYEGRASS	40 Lbs/Ac 0.92 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Nov 30	1/2 INCH			
	PEARL MILLET	20 Lbs/Ac 0.46 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft	May 1 to Aug 14	1/2 INCH		:	

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS PERMANENT STABILIZATION Definition

To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation

To use long-lived perennial grasses and legumes to establish permanent ground cover on

Conditions Where Practice Applies Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for 6 months or more.

A. Seed Mixtures

- a. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table B.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3) and based on the site condition or purpose found on Table B.2. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The Summary is
- b. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, stream banks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA—NRCS Technical Field Office Guide, Section 342 — Critical Area Planting.
- c. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, use and show the rate
- recommended by the soil testing agency. d. 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 Seeding

2. Turfgrass Mixtures a. Areas where turf grass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and

- commercial sites which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance. 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
- 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 area where rapid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Perennial Ryegrass 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 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.

Notes: Select turfgrass varieties from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Memo #77, "Turfgrass

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

c. Ideal Times of Seeding for Turf Grass Mixtures

Western MD: March 15 to June 1, August 1 to October 1 (Hardiness Zones: Central MD: March I 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

- 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 1\2 inches in diameter. The resulting seedbed must
- growth (1\2 to 1 inch every 3 to 4 days depending on soil texture) until they are firmly established. This is especially true when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, or on adverse sites.

PERMANENT SEEDING SUMMARY

	ible 8.1):	7a 1, 6 &	FERTILIZER RATE (10-20-20)			LIME	
SPECIES	APPLICATION RATE (Lbs/Ac)	*SEEDING DATE	SEEDING DEPTH	N	P205	K20	RATE
SWITCH GRASS	10 Lbs/Ac 0.23 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft				(2.0 lb/	(2.0 lb/	2 tons/ac (90 lbs/ 1,000 sf)
CREEPING RED FESCUE	15 Lbs/Ac 0.34 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft	Feb 15 to Apr 30; May 1 to May 31	1/2 IN				
PARTRIDGE PEA	4 Lbs/Ac 0.09 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft						
TALL FESCUE	40 Lbs/Ac 0.92 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft			(1.0 lb/			
PERENNIAL BLUEGRASS	25 Lbs/Ac 0.57 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Oct 31	1/2 IN				
WHITE CLOVER	5 Lbs/Ac 0.11 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft						
TALL FESCUE	60 Lbs/Ac 1.38 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft						
KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS	40 Lbs/Ac 0.92 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft	Feb 15 to Apr 30; Aug 15 to Oct 31	1/2 IN				
PERENNIAL RYEGRASS	20 Lbs/Ac 0.46 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft						
	SWITCH GRASS CREEPING RED FESCUE PARTRIDGE PEA TALL FESCUE PERENNIAL BLUEGRASS WHITE CLOVER TALL FESCUE KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS	10 Lbs/Ac 0.23 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.34 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.34 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 4 Lbs/Ac 0.09 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 4 Lbs/Ac 0.09 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 25 Lbs/Ac 0.92 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 25 Lbs/Ac 0.57	10 Lbs/Ac 0.23 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.34 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.35 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.37 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.38 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 138 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 138 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 138 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 140 Lbs/Ac 1.38 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 1.38	SWITCH GRASS	SWITCH GRASS 10 Lbs/Ac 0.23 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.34 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 4 Lbs/Ac 0.09 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft TALL FESCUE PERENNIAL BLUEGRASS WHITE CLOVER TALL FESCUE 60 Lbs/Ac 0.11 Lbs/Ac	SWITCH GRASS 10 Lbs/Ac 0.23 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.34 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.09 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft TALL FESCUE PERENNIAL BLUEGRASS WHITE CLOVER TALL FESCUE 60 Lbs/Ac 0.11 Lbs/Ac	SWITCH GRASS 10 Lbs/Ac 0.23 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.34 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.09 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft A Lbs/Ac 0.09 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 25 Lbs/Ac 0.57 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 5 Lbs/Ac 0.57 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft SUBJECTION OF Sq Ft 15 Lbs/Ac 0.09 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 25 Lbs/Ac 0.57 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 5 Lbs/Ac 0.11 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft TALL FESCUE 60 Lbs/Ac 1.38 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 40 Lbs/Ac 1.38 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 40 Lbs/Ac 0.11 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 40 Lbs/Ac 0.11 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 40 Lbs/Ac 0.11 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 40 Lbs/Ac 1.38 Lbs/1,000 Sq Ft 40 Lbs/Ac

*Between May 1 and August 14, add 3.5ils per acre of Foxtail or Pearl Millet to seed mixture No. 6 and 6.0lbs per acre of Foxtail or Pearl Millet to seed mixture No. 9.

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

- a. Class of turf grass sod must be Maryland State Certified. Sod labels must be made available to the job foreman and inspector. Sod must be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of 3/4 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 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
- 3. 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.

 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.

B-4-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

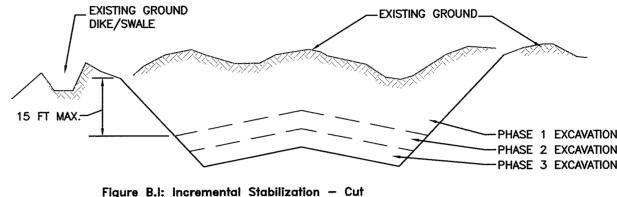
Establishment of vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes Purpose

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.I): 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
- d. Perform final phase excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously Note: Once excavation has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbina

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. EXISTING GROUND -EXISTING GROUND



B. 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. 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
- intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner. 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

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.

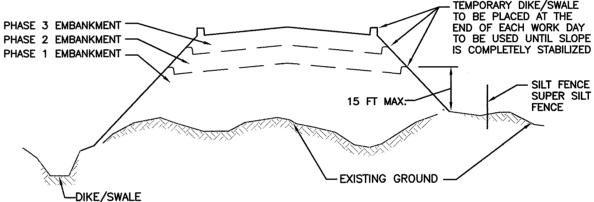


Figure B.2: Incremental Stabilization - Fill

B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

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

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

- Criteria

 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 Gradina. 3. Runoff from the stockpile area must drain to a suitable sediment control practice.
- 4. Access the stockpile area from the upgrade side. i. 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
- 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.

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 accordance with Section B-3 Land

"NO AS-BUILT ON THIS SHEET

SUL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

THIS DEVELOPMENT IS APPROVED FOR SOIL

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY THE

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

DESIGN AND DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON MARYLAND COORDINATE SYSTEM (MCS). HORIZONTAL - NAD 83/91. VERTICAL - NAVD 88.

10291 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE 58 PAR A PERMIT INFORMATION CHART Subdivision Name Section/Area Lot/Parcel No. N.A. MARIE N. LONG PROPERTY 58 PAR A PLAT # | Grid # | Zoning **Election District** Census Tract Nater Code Sewer Code **NOVELTY STORE**

GRID

ADDRESS CHART

Street Addresses

Richardson Engineering, LLC

30 East Padonia Road, Suite 500 Timonium, Maryland 21093 Phone: 410-560-1502 Fax: 443-901-1208



OWNERS/DEVELOPER OWNER:

10291 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE LLC 17500 FREDERICK ROAD MT. AIRY. MD 21771 **DEVELOPER:** 17500 FREDERICK ROAD

10291 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN ESC NOTES (SDP 72-095) 2ND ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLA SCALE DESIGNED BY: BTK AS SHOWN BTK DEED REF.

6277/93

Lot/Parcel #

DRAWING COMPLETED. SHEET C MAP 1 12004 GRID F7 FILES D:\JOBS\2012\12004\ **PARCEL** DRAWINGS\12004sdp-esc3-4.dwg

10-06-14

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

the plan.
i. Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in areas that receive intensive

Cultivars/Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding Rate: 2 pounds mixture pe

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

Seeding Rate: 1 1/2 to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

protection and assures a pure genetic line.

(Hardiness Zones: 7a.7b)

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

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.

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

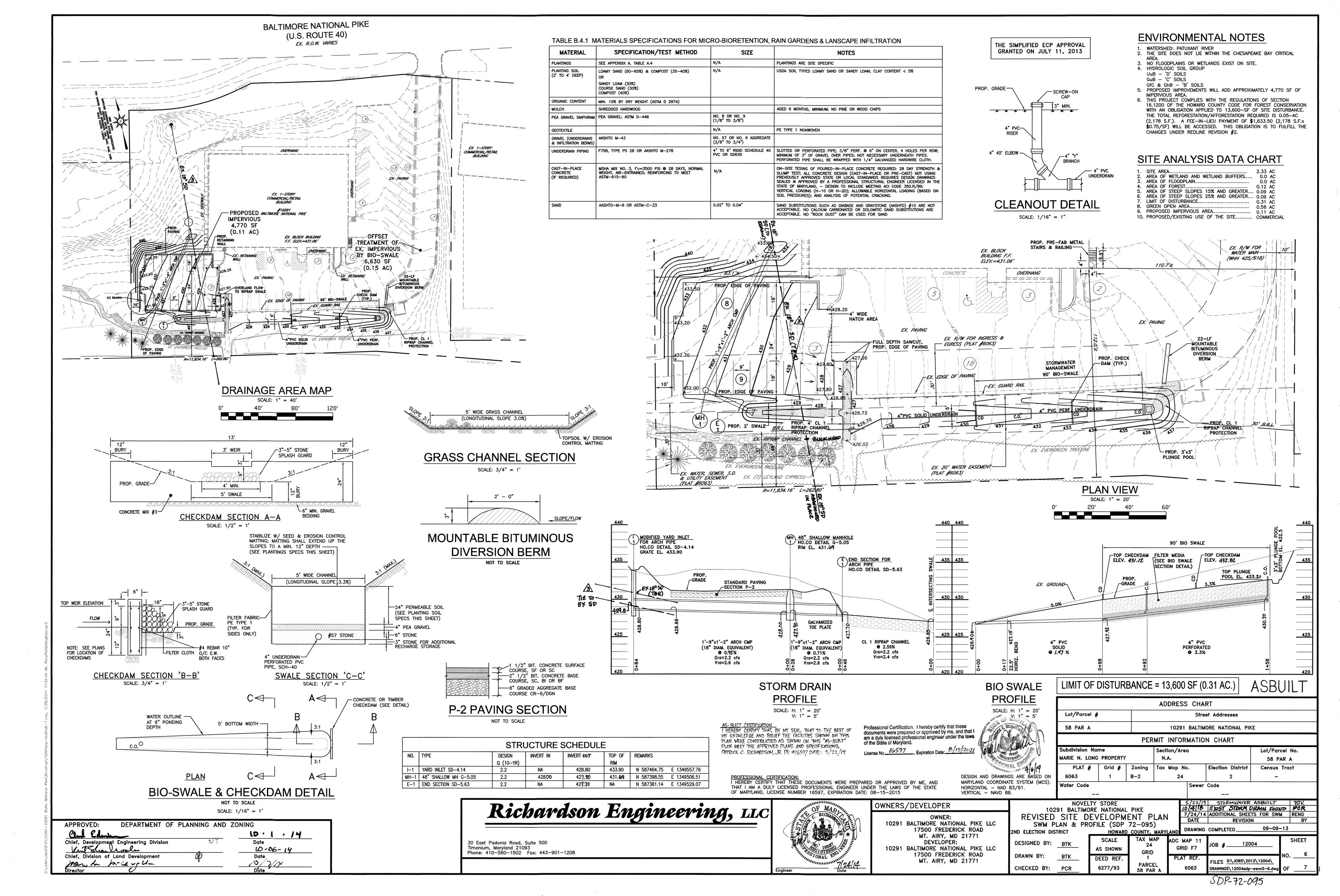
the operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod within

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 NUMBER 16597, EXPIRATION DATE: 08-15-2015

10291 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE LLC MT. AIRY, MD 21771

DRAWN BY: CHECKED BY:

SDP-72-095



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

County's "Standard Specifications and Details for Construction", (1985) and the N.R.C.S. Maryland "Standards and specifications for Ponds", (MD-378, 2000). These specifications are appropriate to all ponds within the scope of the standard practice

MD-378. All references to ASTM and AASHTO specifications apply to the most recent version.

All stormwater management facilities shall be constructed in accordance with Baltimore

Areas designated for borrow areas, embankment, and structural works shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of topsoil. All trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material shall be removed. Channel banks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper than 1:1. All trees shall be cleared and grubbed within 15 feet of the toe of the embankment. Areas to be covered by the pond or reservoir will be cleared of all trees, brush, logs, fences, rubbish and other objectionable material unless otherwise designated on the plans. Trees, brush and stumps shall be cut approximately level with the ground surface. For dry stormwater management ponds, a minimum of a 25 foot radius around the inlet structure shall be cleared. All cleared and grubbed material shall be disposed of outside and below the limits of the dam and reservoir as directed by the owner or his representative. When specified, a sufficient quantity of topsoil will be stockpiled in a suitable location for use on the embankment and other designated areas.

A. MATERIAL

The fill material shall be taken from approved designated borrow areas. It shall be free of roots, stumps, wood, rubbish, stones greater than 6", frozen or other objectionable materials. Fill material for the center of the embankment shall conform to Unified Soil Classification GC, SC, CH, or CL. and must have at least 30% passing #200 sieve. Consideration may be given to the use of other materials in the embankment if designed by a Geotechnical Engineer. Such special designs must have construction supervised by a Geotechnical Engineer. Materials used in the outer shell of the embankment must have the capability to support vegetation of the quality required to prevent erosion of the

B. PLACEMENT

Areas on which fill is to be placed shall be scarified prior to placement of fill. Fill materials shall be placed in maximum 8 inch thick (before compaction) layers which are to be continuous over the entire length of the fill. The most permeable borrow material shall be placed in the downstream portions of the embankment. The principal spillway must be installed concurrently with fill placement and not excavated into the

The movement of the hauling and spreading equipment over the fill shall be controlled so that the entire surface of each lift shall be traversed by not less than one tread track of the equipment or compaction shall be achieved by a minimum of four complete passes of a sheepsfoot, rubber tired or vibratory roller. Fill material shall contain sufficient moisture such that the required degree of compaction will be obtained with the equipment used. The fill material shall contain sufficient moisture so that if formed into a ball it will not crumble yet not be so wet that water can be squeezed out. The minimum required density shall not be less than 95% of maximum dry density with a moisture content within +/-2% of the optimum. Each layer of fill shall be compacted as necessary to obtain that density, and is to be certified by the Engineer at the time of construction. All compaction is to be determined by AASHTO method T-99 (Standard

CUT OFF TRENCH AND IMPERVIOUS CORE

The cutoff trench shall be excavated into impervious material along or parallel to the centerline of the embankment as shown on the plans. The bottom width of the trench shall be governed by the equipment used for excavation, with the minimum width being four feet. The depth shall be at least four feet below existing grade or as shown on the plans. The side slopes of the trench shall be 1 to 1 or flatter. The backfill material for the core trench shall be compacted with equipment, rollers or hand tampers to assure maximum density and minimum permeability.

EMBANKMENT CORE

The core shall be parallel to the centerline of the embankment as shown on the plans. The top width of the core shall be a minimum of four feet. The height shall extend up to at least the 10 year water elevation or as shown on the plans. The side slopes shall be 1 to 1 or flatter. The core shall be compacted with construction equipment, rollers, or hand tampers to assure maximum density and minimum permeability. In addition, the core shall be placed concurrently with the outer shell of the embankment.

STRUCTURE BACKFILL

QUANTITY KEY BOTANICAL NAME

| AN (S) | ASTER NOVIBELGII

BALLED & BURLAPPED

BARE ROOT PLANT

CONTAINER

ON CENTER

PEAT POT

QUART

Cled Cambre

GALLON

CONT.

GAL

AV (S) ANDROPOGAN VIRGINICUS BROOM SEDGE
IV (S) IRIS VERSICOLOR BLUE WATER IRIS

IV (S) IRIS VERSICOLOR BLUE WATER IRIS

IRREGULAR INTERVALS THROUGHOUT PLANTING AREAS.

PV (S) PANICUM VIRGATUM SWITCHGRASS

SCIRPUS CYPERINUS

SP (P) SCRIPUS PUNGENA

Backfill adjacent to pipes or structures shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the adjoining fill material. The fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material needs to fill completely all spaces under and adjacent to the pipe. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of the structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven over any part of a concrete structure or pipe unless there is a compacted fill of 24" or greater over the structure or pipe. Structure backfill may be flowable fill meeting the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 313 as modified. The mixture shall have a 100-200 psi; 28 day unconfined compressive strength. The flowable fill shall have a minimum pH of 4.0 and a minimum resistivity of 2,000 ohm-cm. Material shall be placed such that a minimum of 6" (measured perpendicular to the outside of the pipe) of flowable fill shall be under (bedding), over and, on the sides of the pipe. It only needs to extend up to the spring line for rigid conduits. average slump of the fill shall be 7" to assure flowability of the material. Adequate measures shall be taken (sand bags, etc.) to prevent floating the pipe. When using flowable fill, all metal pipe shall be bituminous coated. Any adjoining soil fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material shall completely fill all voids adjacent to the flowable fill zone. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven over any part of a structure or pipe unless there is a compacted fill of 24" or greater over the structure or pipe. Backfill material outside the structural backfill (flowable fill) zone shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the core of the embankment or other

SWM BIO-SWALE FACILITIES PLANT LIST

SWEET PEPPERBUSH

COMMON THREE-SQUARE

NOTE: PRIMARY (P) SPECIES SHOULD CONSIST OF 25% OF THE PLANT SPECIES INSTALLED.

A MINIMUM OF FOUR (4) SECONDARY (S) SPECIES SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED IN THE PLANTING AREA.

PIPE CONDUITS

All pipes shall be circular in cross section. All perforated pipes shall have a minimum of 3.31 square inches of opening per square foot of pipe surface (ex. 30 3/8 inch holes per square foot). Perforations are to be uniformly spaced around the full periphery of the pipe. Any holes blocked or partially blocked by bituminous coating shall be opened prior to

A.REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE - All of the following criteria shall apply for reinforced consrete pipe: 1.Materials Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell and spigot joints with rubber gaskets and shall equal or exceed ATSM C-361.

2.Bedding — Reinforced concrete pipe conduits shall be laid in a concrete bedding/cradle for their entire length. This bedding/cradle shall consist of high slump concrete placed under the pipe and up the sides of the pipe at least 50% of its outside diameter with a minimum thickness of 6 inches or d/4 whichever is greater. Where a concrete cradle is not needed for structural purposes, flowable fill may be used as described in the "Structure Backfill" sestion of this standard. Gravel bedding is not

Laying pipe — Bell and spigot pipe shall be placed with the bell end upstream. Joints shall be made in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer of the material. After joints are sealed for the entire line, the bedding shall be placed so that all spaces under the pipe are filled. Care shall be exercised to prevent any deviation from the original line and grade of the pipe. The first joint must be located within 4 feet of the riser.

4.Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill". 5.Connections - All connections (to anti-seep collars, riser, etc.) shall be watertight. 6.0ther details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings

B.PLASTIC PIPE - All of the following criteria shall apply for plastic pipe: 1.Materials - PVC pipe shall be PVC-1120 or PVC-1220 conforming to astm D-1785 or ASTM D-2241. Corrugated high density polyethylene (HDPE) pipe, couplings and fittings shall conform to following: 4"-10" inch pipe shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M252 Type S, and 12" through 24" inch shall meet the requirements of AASHTO M294 Type S.

2. Joints and connections to anti-seep collars shall be completely watertight. 3.Bedding — the pipe shall be firmly and uniformly bedded throughout its entire length Where rock or soft, spongy or other unstable soil is encountered, all such material shall be removed and replaced with suitable earth compacted to provide adequate support. 4.Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill".

5.0ther details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the drawings.

C.DRAINAGE DIAPHRAGMS — When a drainage diaphragm is used, a registered professional engineer will supervise the design and construction inspection.

D.CONCRETE - Concrete shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 414, Mix No. 3.

All work on permanent structures shall be carried out in areas free from water. The Contractor shall construct and maintain all temporary dikes, levees, cofferdams, drainage channels, and stream diversions necessary to protect the areas to be occupied by the permanent works. The contractor shall also furnish, install, operate, and maintain all necessary pumping and other equipment required for removal of water from the various parts of the work and for maintaining the excavations, foundation, and other parts of the work free from water as required or directed by the engineer for constructing each part of the work. After having served their purpose, all temporary protective works shall be removed or leveled and graded to the extent required to prevent obstruction in any degree whatsoever of the flow of water to the spillway or outlet works and so as not to interfere in any way with the operation or maintenance of the structure. Stream diversions shall be maintained until full flow can be passed through the permanent works. The removal of water from the required excavation and the foundation shall be accomplished in a manner and to the extent that will maintain stability of the excavated slopes and bottom of required excavations and will allow satisfactory performance of all construction operations. During the placing and compacting of material in required excavations, the water level at the locations being refilled shall be maintained below the bottom of the excavation at such locations which may require draining the water to sumps from which the water shall be pumped.

STABILIZATION All borrow areas shall be graded to provide drainage and left in a sightly condition. All exposed surfaces of the embankment, spillway, spoil and borrow areas, and berms shall be stabilized by seeding, liming, fertilizing, mulching or sodding in accordance with the MD SCS. Standard and Specifications for Critical Area Planting (MD 342) or as shown on the accompanying drawings.

SPACING CONDITIONCOMMENT

1.Specifications — Sod shall be "K-31" Tall Fescue or Kentucky Bluegrass/Red Fescue mixture or approved equal. Class of turfgrass sod shall be Maryland or Virginia state

2.Site Preparation - Where soil is acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 100 lbs./1000 sq. ft. In all soils 5-10-5 fertilizer or approved equal shall be applied at the rate of 30 lbs/1000 sq.ft. Fertilizer shall be uniformly applied and mixed into the top 3" of soil with the required lime. Slow release nitrogen, at the rate of 3.5 lbs/1000 sq. ft., shall be applied to the prepared soil immediately prior to sod installation. This material shall be approximately one-third immediately available and two-thirds water insoluble nitrogen. Urea formaldehyde (UF) and isobutylidene (IBDU) meet these standards.

3.Sod Installation - The first row of sod shall be laid in a straight line with subsequent rows place parallel to and tightly wedged against each other. Lateral joints shall be staggered to promote more uniform growth and strength. Insure 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. On sloping areas where erosion may be a problem, sod shall be laid with long edges parallel to the contour and with staggered joints. Secure the sod by tamping and pegging or other approved methods. As sodding is completed in any one section, the entire area shall be rolled or tamped to insure solid contact of roots with the soil surface. Sod shall be watered immediately after rolling or tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and solid surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. The operation of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod shall be completed within eight hours.

(1)AN, (1)AV, (1)AN_ (1)LO, (1)SP, (1)LO_ (1)PV, (2)SP. (1)PV_ (1)SC, (1)SP, (1)SC_

BIO-SWALE LANDSCAPING DETAIL

SCALE: 1" = 10'

B.SEEDING

Seeding Mix, fertilizing and mulching shall be as follows
50% Kenblue Kentucky Bluegrass 40% Pennlawn Creeping Red Fescue 10% Streaker Redtop Applied at a rate of 150 pounds per acre.

Rebel II Tall Fescue (125 pounds per acre) Pennfine Perennial Ryegrass (15 pounds per acre) Kenblue Kentucky Bluegrass (10 pounds per acre)

Pennlawn Creeping Red Fescue (70 pounds per acre) Aurora Hard Fescue (50 pounds per gere) Common White Glover (6 pounds per acre) Winter Rye (45 pounds per acre)

70% Forager Tatt Fescue 30% Chemiung Crown Vetch Inoculated Applied at a rate of 55 lbs/acre Optimum Planting date March 1 st - April 30th

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Construction operations will be carried out in such a manner that erosion will be controlled and water and air pollution minimized, as shown on these plans and as set forth in the latest "Standards & Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in Developing Areas" of the Soil Conservation Service of Maryland, Baltimore County Soil Conservation District, as amended.

FENCING

Fencing shall be 42" high chain fence constructed in accordance with the latest Maryland State Highway Administration Standard Details 615.02 and 615.03. The specifications for a 6'-0" fence shall be used, substituting 42" fabric and 6'-8" line posts. Gate shall be constructed in accordance with State Highway Administration Standard Detail 692.01 with 42" fabric. Fabric for fence and gate shall conform to ASSHTO Designation M181.74. Dark vinyl coating is required for the fence posts and wire fabric in accordance with the Landscape Manual adopted by Resolution 56-90, October

FILTER CLOTH

1.All filter cloth shall conform to the 1994 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment control, or the latest edition.

Rock riprap shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration standard specifications for construction and materials, Section 901. The riprap shall be placed to the required thickness in one operation. The rock shall be delivered and placed in a manner that will insure the riprap in place shall be reasonably homogeneous with the larger rocks Uniformly distributed and firmly in contact one to another with the smaller rocks filling the voids between the larger rocks. Filter cloth shall be placed under all riprap and shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials,

All gabions shall be PVC coated woven wire baskets. Stone shall be 4 to 7 inches. (class IV gabions).

CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION BY DESIGNATED ENGINEERS

The construction of the pond and embankment, and certification that the pond and embankment have been built in accordance with the plans shall be under the supervision of a Registered Professional Engineer. The engineer shall be notified sufficiently in advance of construction in order that arrangements can be made for (1)inspection of pipe trench and bedding,

(2)inspection of riser and anti-seep collars and, (3)Supervision of embankment construction and compaction testing. The engineer shall direct the handling of water during construction, minor changes not affecting the integrity of the dam in order to compensate for unusual soil conditions, and the remova and replacement of defective fill.

The contractor shall notify the engineer at least 5 working days prior to starting any work shown on these plans so that stormwater management pond may be inspected during construction.

REFERENCES

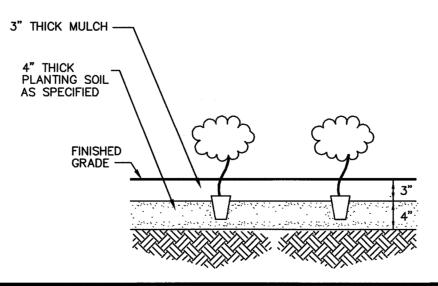
Unless otherwise noted, all materials and construction practices shall conform to the 1.The Baltimore County, Maryland, Department of Public Works Standard Specifications for Construction Material 2000; ERRATA & ADDENDA

Highway Administration, as amended. 3"Standards and Specifications, Pond," code 378, January 2000 of the Natural Resources Conservation Service of Maryland,

2."Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials", 2000, of the Maryland State

PRUNE ONLY TO CORRECT OR IMPROVE FORM OR TO REMOVE DEAD, CONFLICTING OR DAMAGED BRANCHES. SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ALL MATERIAL

AND ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.



GROUNDCOVER PLANTING DETAIL

am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws DO NOT C 3" THICK MULCH -PLANTING SOIL -AS SPECIFIED FLOOD TWICE 4" EARTH -WITHIN 24 HRS. BERM WITH WATER FINISHED GRADE -(SET 1/8 ROOT BALL ABOVE FINISH GRADE) SHRUBS SHALL BE PLANTED IN TILLED, MULCHED BEDS WHICH HAVE

DETAIL 30 - EROSION CONTROL MATTING

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. KEY-IN THE MATTING BY PLACING THE TOP ENDS OF THE MATTING IN A

2. STAPLE THE 4" OVERLAP IN THE CHANNEL CENTER USING AN 18" SPACING

3. BEFORE STAPLING THE OUTER EDGES OF THE MATTING. MAKE SURE THE

4. STAPLES SHALL BE PLACED 2' APART WITH 4 ROWS FOR EACH STRIP, 2

5. WHERE ONE ROLL OF MATTING ENDS AND ANOTHER BEGINS. THE END O

MATTING IS SMOOTH AND IN FIRM CONTACT WITH THE SOIL.

OUTER ROWS, AND 2 ALTERNATING ROWS DOWN THE CENTER.

SPACED 6" APART IN A STAGGERED PATTERN ON EITHER SIDE

SECURED WITH 2 DOUBLE ROWS OF STAPLES.

EFFECTED BY THE FLOW MUST BE KEYED-IN

6. THE DISCHARGE END OF THE MATTING LINER SHOULD BE SIMILARLY

NARROW TRENCH, 6" IN DEPTH. BACKFILL THE TRENCH AND TAMP FIRMLY TO CONFORM TO THE CHANNEL CROSS-SECTION. SECURE WITH A ROW OF STAPLES

ABOUT 4" DOWN SLOPE FROM THE TRENCH. SPACING BETWEEN STAPLES IS 6

THE TOP STRIP SHALL OVERLAP THE UPPER END OF THE LOWER STRIP BY 4", SHIPLAP FASHION. REINFORCE THE OVERLAP WITH A DOUBLE ROW OF STAPLES

NOTE: IF FLOW WILL ENTER FROM THE EDGE OF THE MATTING THEN THE AREA

— 4" OVERLAP OF MATTING STRIPS WHERE TWO OR MORE STRIP WIDTHS ARE REQUIRED. ATTACH STAPLES

TYPICAL STAPLES NO. 11 GAUGE WIRE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT

WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

KEYSTONE CAP UNIT

KEYSTONE STANDARD UNIT

FINISHED GRADE

UNREINFORCED CONCRETE

/1/2" X 5 1/4' FIBERGLASS

----FRONT FACE

PINS

OR 6" CRUSHED STONE

(Foundation Soil) LEVELING PAD

LEVELING PAD DETAIL

TYPICAL GRAVITY WALL SECTION

Standard Unit - 1" Setback

RETAINING WALL SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

Professional Certification. I hereby certify that these

documents were prepared or approved by me, and that 1

NTS

CROSS-SECTION

STAPLE OUTSIDE EDGE OF MATTING —

BETWEEN STAPLES.

ON 2' CENTERS

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

8" MIN. LOW PERMEABLE SOIL

Retained Soil

UNIT DRAINAGE FILL

APPROXIMATE LIMITS

4" PERFORATED PVC DRAINAGE

TILE WRAPPED IN FILTER FABRIC

THE LEVELING PAD IS TO BE

KAPSEAL OR EQUAL.

NOTES:

1. THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION OF THE

RETAINING WALL SHALL BE PERFORMED

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

CONSTRUCTED OF CRUSHED STONE OR

2000 PSI ± UNREINFORCED CONCRETE.

SECURE ALL CAP UNITS WITH KEYSTONE

FOUNDATION SOILS MUST BE EXAMINED BY

ACTUAL FOUNDATION SOIL STRENGTH MEETS

OR EXCEEDS ASSUMED DESIGN STRENGTHS.

THE SOILS ENGINEER TO ASSURE THE

UNDER THE OBSERVATION OF A MARYLAND

(3/4" CRUSHED

OF EXCAVATION

(IF REQUIRED)

ROCK OR STONE)

-FOR AREAS OTHER THAN

SPECIFIED BIORETENTION

BEEN AMENDED WITH EITHER PEAT MOSS OR COMPOSTED LEAF MOLD.

SHRUB PLANTING DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

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 NUMBER 16597, EXPIRATION DATE: 08-15-2015

DESIGN AND DRAWINGS ARE BASED ON MARYLAND COORDINATE SYSTEM (MCS). HORIZONTAL - NAD 83/91. VERTICAL - NAVD 88.

B.4.C SPECIFICATIONS FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION, RAIN GARDENS, LANDSCAPE INFILTRATION & INFILTRATION BERMS

. <u>Material specifications</u> The allowable materials to be used in these practices are detailed in table b.4.1.

2. <u>FILTERING MEDIA OR PLANTING SOIL</u>
THE SOIL SHALL BE A UNIFORM MIX, FREE OF STONES, STUMPS, ROOTS OR OTHER SIMILAR OBJECTS LARGER THAN TWO INCHES. NO OTHER MATERIALS OR SUBSTANCES SHALL BE MIXED OR DUMPED WITHIN THE MICRO-BIORETENTION PRACTICE THAT MAY BE HARMFUL TO PLANT GROWTH, OR PROVE A HINDRANCE TO THE PLANTING OR MAINTENANCE OPERATIONS. THE PLANTING SOIL SHALL BE FREE OF BERMUDA GRASS

THE PLANTING SOIL SHALL BE TESTED AND SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: • SOIL COMPONENT - LOAMY SAND OR SANDY LOAM (USDA SOIL TEXTURAL CLASSIFICATION) ORGANIC CONTENT - MINIMUM 10% BY DRY WEIGHT (ASTM D 2974). IN GENERAL, THIS CAN BE MET WITH A MIXTURE OF LOAMY SAND (60%-65%) AND COMPOST (35% TO 40%) OR SANDY LOAM (30%), COARSE SAND

QUACKGRASS, JOHNSON GRASS, OR OTHER NOXIOUS WEEDS AS SPECIFIED UNDER COMAR 15.08.01.05.

(30%), AND COMPOST (40%). • CLAY CONTENT — MEDIA SHALL HAVE A CLAY CONTENT OF LESS THAN 5%. • pH RANGE - SHOULD BE BETWEEN 5.5 - 7.0. AMENDMENTS (E.G. LIME, IRON SULFATE PLUS SULFUR) MAY BE MIXED INTO THE SOIL TO INCREASE OR DECREASE PH.
THERE SHALL BE AT LEAST ONE SOIL TEST PER PROJECT. EACH TEST SHALL CONSIST OF BOTH THE STANDARD SOIL TEST FOR PH, AND ADDITIONAL TESTS OF ORGANIC MATTER, AND SOLUBLE SALTS. A TEXTURAL ANALYSIS IS

REQUIRED FROM THE SITE STOCKPILED TOPSOIL IF TOPSOIL IS IMPORTED, THEN A TEXTURE ANALYSIS SHALL BE PERFORMED FOR EACH LOCATION WHERE THE TOPSOIL WAS EXCAVATED. 3. <u>COMPACTION</u>
IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO MINIMIZE COMPACTION OF BOTH THE BASE OF BIORETENTION PRACTICES AND THE REQUIRED BACKFILL, WHEN POSSIBLE, USE EXCAVATION HOES TO REMOVE ORIGINAL SOIL, IF PRACTICES ARE APPENDIX B.4. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SITE DESIGN PRACTICES B.4.5 SUPP. 1

EXCAVATED USING A LOADER, THE CONTRACTOR SHOULD USE WIDE TRACK OR MARSH TRACK EQUIPMENT, OR

RUBBER TIRES WITH LARGE LUGS, OR HIGH-PRESSURE TIRES WILL CAUSE EXCESSIVE COMPACTION RESULTING IN

LIGHT EQUIPMENT WITH TURF TYPE TIRES. USE OF EQUIPMENT WITH NARROW TRACKS OR NARROW TIRES,

REDUCED INFILTRATION RATES AND IS NOT ACCEPTABLE. COMPACTION WILL SIGNIFICANTLY CONTRIBUTE TO DESIGN COMPACTION CAN BE ALLEVIATED AT THE BASE OF THE BIORETENTION FACILITY BY USING A PRIMARY TILLING OPERATION SUCH AS A CHISEL PLOW, RIPPER, OR SUBSOILER. THESE TILLING OPERATIONS ARE TO REFRACTURE THE SOIL PROFILE THROUGH THE 12 INCH COMPACTION ZONE. SUBSTITUTE METHODS MUST BE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER. ROTOTILLERS TYPICALLY DO NOT TILL DEEP ENOUGH TO REDUCE THE EFFECTS OF COMPACTION FROM HEAVY FOLLIPMENT ROTOTILL 2 TO 3 INCHES OF SAND INTO THE BASE OF THE BIORETENTION FACILITY BEFORE BACKFILLING THE OPTIONAL SAND LAYER. PUMP ANY PONDED WATER BEFORE PREPARING (ROTOTILLING) BASE. WHEN BACKFILLING THE TOPSOIL OVER THE SAND LAYER, FIRST PLACE 3 TO 4 INCHES OF TOPSOIL OVER THE SAND, THEN ROTOTILL THE SAND/TOPSOIL TO CREATE A GRADATION ZONE, BACKFILL THE REMAINDER OF THE TOPSOIL TO FINAL GRADE. WHEN BACKFILLING THE BIORETENTION FACILITY, PLACE SOIL IN LIFTS 12" TO 18". DO NOT USE HEAVY EQUIPMENT WITHIN THE BIORETENTION BASIN. HEAVY EQUIPMENT CAN BE USED AROUND THE PERIMETER OF THE

4. <u>PLANT_MATERIAL</u>
RECOMMENDED PLANT_MATERIAL FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION PRACTICES CAN BE FOUND IN APPENDIX A, SECTION

BASIN TO SUPPLY SOILS AND SAND. GRADE BIORETENTION MATERIALS WITH LIGHT EQUIPMENT SUCH AS A

5. <u>PLANT INSTALLATION</u> COMPOST IS A BETTER ORGANIC MATERIAL SOURCE, IS LESS LIKELY TO FLOAT, AND SHOULD BE PLACED IN THE

COMPACT LOADER OR A DOZER/LOADER WITH MARSH TRACKS.

INVERT AND OTHER LOW AREAS. MULCH SHOULD BE PLACED IN SURROUNDING TO A UNIFORM THICKNESS OF 2" TO 3". SHREDDED OR CHIPPED HARDWOOD MULCH IS THE ONLY ACCEPTED MULCH. PINE MULCH AND WOOD CHIPS WILL FLOAT AND MOVE TO THE PERIMETER OF THE BIORETENTION AREA DURING A STORM EVENT AND ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. SHREDDED MULCH MUST BE WELL AGED (6 TO 12 MONTHS) FOR ACCEPTANCE. ROOTSTOCK OF THE PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE KEPT MOIST DURING TRANSPORT AND ON-SITE STORAGE. THE PLANT ROOT BALL SHOULD BE PLANTED SO 1/8th OF THE BALL IS ABOVE FINAL GRADE SURFACE. THE DIAMETER OF THE PLANTING PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST SIX INCHES LARGER THAN THE DIAMETER OF THE PLANTING BALL. SET AND MAINTAIN THE PLANT STRAIGHT DURING THE ENTIRE PLANTING PROCESS. THOROUGHLY WATER GROUND BED COVER AFTER INSTALLATION. APPENDIX B.4. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SITE DESIGN TREES SHALL BE BRACED USING 2" BY 2" STAKES ONLY AS NECESSARY AND FOR THE FIRST GROWING SEASON ONLY. STAKES ARE TO BE EQUALLY SPACED ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE TREE BALL. GRASSES AND LEGUME SEED SHOULD BE DRILLED INTO THE SOIL TO A DEPTH OF AT LEAST ONE INCH. GRASS AND LEGUME PLUGS SHALL BE PLANTED FOLLOWING THE NON-GRASS GROUND COVER PLANTING SPECIFICATIONS. THE TOPSOIL SPECIFICATIONS PROVIDE ENOUGH ORGANIC MATERIAL TO ADEQUATELY SUPPLY NUTRIENTS FROM NATURAL CYCLING. THE PRIMARY FUNCTION OF THE BIORETENTION STRUCTURE IS TO IMPROVE WATER QUALITY. ADDING FERTILIZERS DEFEATS, OR AT A MINIMUM, IMPEDES THIS GOAL. ONLY ADD FERTILIZER IF WOOD CHIPS OR MULCH ARE USED TO AMEND THE SOIL. ROTOTILL UREA FERTILIZER AT A RATE OF 2 POUNDS PER 1000

6. <u>UNDERDRAINS</u>
UNDERDRAINS SHOULD MEET THE FOLLOWING CRITERIA: • PIPE- SHOULD BE 4" TO 6" DIAMETER, SLOTTED OR PERFORATED RIGID PLASTIC PIPE (ASTMF 758, TYPE PS 28. OR AASHTO-M-278) IN A GRAVEL LAYER. THE PREFERRED MATERIAL IS SLOTTED, 4" RIGID PIPE (E.G., PVC OR HDPE). • PERFORATIONS – IF PERFORATED PIPE IS USED, PERFORATIONS SHOULD BE 1/4" DIAMETER LOCATED 6" ON CENTER WITH A MINIMUM OF FOUR HOLES PER ROW. PIPE SHALL BE WRAPPED WITH A 1/4" (NO. 4 OR 4X4) GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH. GRAVEL — THE GRAVEL LAYER (NO. 57 STONE PREFERRED) SHALL BE AT LEAST 3" THICK ABOVE AND BELOW

• THE MAIN COLLECTOR PIPE SHALL BE AT A MINIMUM 0.5% SLOPE. • A RIGID, NON-PERFORATED OBSERVATION WELL MUST BE PROVIDED (ONE PER EVERY 1,0000 SQUARE FEET) TO PROVIDE A CLEAN-OUT PORT AND MONITOR PERFORMANCE OF THE FILTER.

• A 4" LAYER OF PEA GRAVEL (1/8" TO 3/8" STONE) SHALL BE LOCATED BETWEEN THE FILTER MEDIA AN UNDERDRAIN TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF FINES INTO THE UNDERDRAIN. THIS LAYER MAY BE CONSIDERED PART OF THE FILTER BED WHEN BED THICKNESS EXCEEDS 24". THE MAIN COLLECTOR PIPE FOR UNDERDRAIN SYSTEMS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED AT A MINIMUM SLOPE OF 0.5%. OBSERVATION WELLS AND/OR CLEAN-OUT PIPES MUST BE PROVIDED (ONE MINIMUM PER EVERY 1000 SQUARE-FEET OF SURFACE AREA).

. <u>Miscellaneous</u> These practices may not be constructed until all contributing drainage area has been stabilized.

MAINTENANCE AND INSPECTION SCHEDULE

THESE MAINTENANCE ITEMS SHOULD BE PERFORMED BY THE OWNER AND AT THE OWNER'S EXPENSE:

THE OWNER SHALL MAINTAIN THE PLANT MATERIAL, MULCH LAYER AND SOIL LAYER ANNUALLY.

MAINTENANCE OF MULCH AND SOIL IS LIMITED TO CORRECTING AREAS OF EROSION OR WASH OUT. ANY MULCH REPLACEMENT SHALL BE DONE IN THE SPRING. PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE CHECKED FOR DISEASE AND INSECT INFESTATION AND MAINTENANCE WILL ADDRESS DEAD MATERIAL AND PRUNING. ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT PLANT MATERIAL IS LIMITED TO THE FOLLOWING: 2000 MARYLAND STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL VOLUME II, TABLE A.4.1 AND 2.

THE OWNER SHALL PERFORM A PLANT IN THE SPRING AND IN THE FALL OF EACH YEAR. DURING THE INSPECTION, THE OWNER SHALL REMOVE DEAD AND DISEASED VEGETATION CONSIDERED BEYOND TREATMENT, REPLACE DEAD PLANT MATERIAL WITH ACCEPTABLE REPLACEMENT PLANT MATERIAL, TREAT DISEASED TREES AND SHRUBS, AND REPLACE ALL DEFICIENT STAKES AND WIRES.

THE OWNER SHALL INSPECT THE MULCH EACH SPRING. THE MULCH SHALL BE REPLACED EVERY TWO TO THREE YEARS. THE PREVIOUS MULCH LAYER SHALL BE REMOVED BEFORE THE NEW LAYER

THE OWNER SHALL CORRECT SOIL EROSION ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS, WITH A MINIMUM OF ONCE PER MONTH AND AFTER EACH HEAVY STORM.

REMOVE LITTER AND DEBRIS. INSPECT CLEANOUTS. NO WATER SHOULD BE VISIBLE 72 HOURS AFTER RAINFALLS. IF WATER IS VISIBLE, UNDERDRAIN MAY BE CLOGGED AND SHOULD BE CLEANED OUT WITH STANDARD PLUMBING

IF WATER IS STANDING IN THE FACILITY FOR SIGNIFICANTLY LONGER THAN 72 HOURS AND THERE IS NO WATER VISIBLE IN THE CLEANOUTS, THE FILTER MATERIAL MAY BE CLOGGED. THE AREA MUST BE EXCAVATED AND REBUILT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE PLANS.

> "NO AS-BUILT ON THIS SHEET" DATE: 5/22/19

> > 09-09-13

ADDRESS CHART Lot/Parcel # Street Addresses 10291 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE PERMIT INFORMATION CHART Lot/Parcel No. Section/Area

58 PAR A Subdivision Name MARIE N. LONG PROPERTY N.A. 58 PAR A Census Tract Grid # Zoning Tax Map No. **Election District** Water Code Sewer Code

Richardson Engineering, LLC

30 East Padonia Road, Suite 500 Timonium, Maryland 21093 Phone: 410-560-1502 Fax: 443-901-1208



OWNERS/DEVELOPER OWNER: 10291 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE LLC 17500 FREDERICK ROAD MT. AIRY, MD 21771 **DEVELOPER:** 10291 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE LLC

17500 FREDERICK ROAD

MT. AIRY, MD 21771

2ND ELECTION DISTRICT DESIGNED BY: BTK AS SHOWN

NOVELTY STORE 10291 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE 7/24/14 ADDITIONAL SHEETS FOR SWM RENG
DATE REVISION B' REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN SWM NOTES (SDP 72-095) DRAWING COMPLETED_ HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLANI ADC MAP 11 GRID F7 DRAWN BY: BTK PLAT REF. DEED REF. FILES D:\JOBS\2012\12004\ 6277/93 CHECKED BY: PCR ₹AWINGS\12004sdp−swm5−6.dwg

Chief, Development Engineering Division Ket Sherlivole 10-06-14 Chief, Division of Land Development BROKEL- A-4094.

Date

10-1-14

DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

SDP-72-095