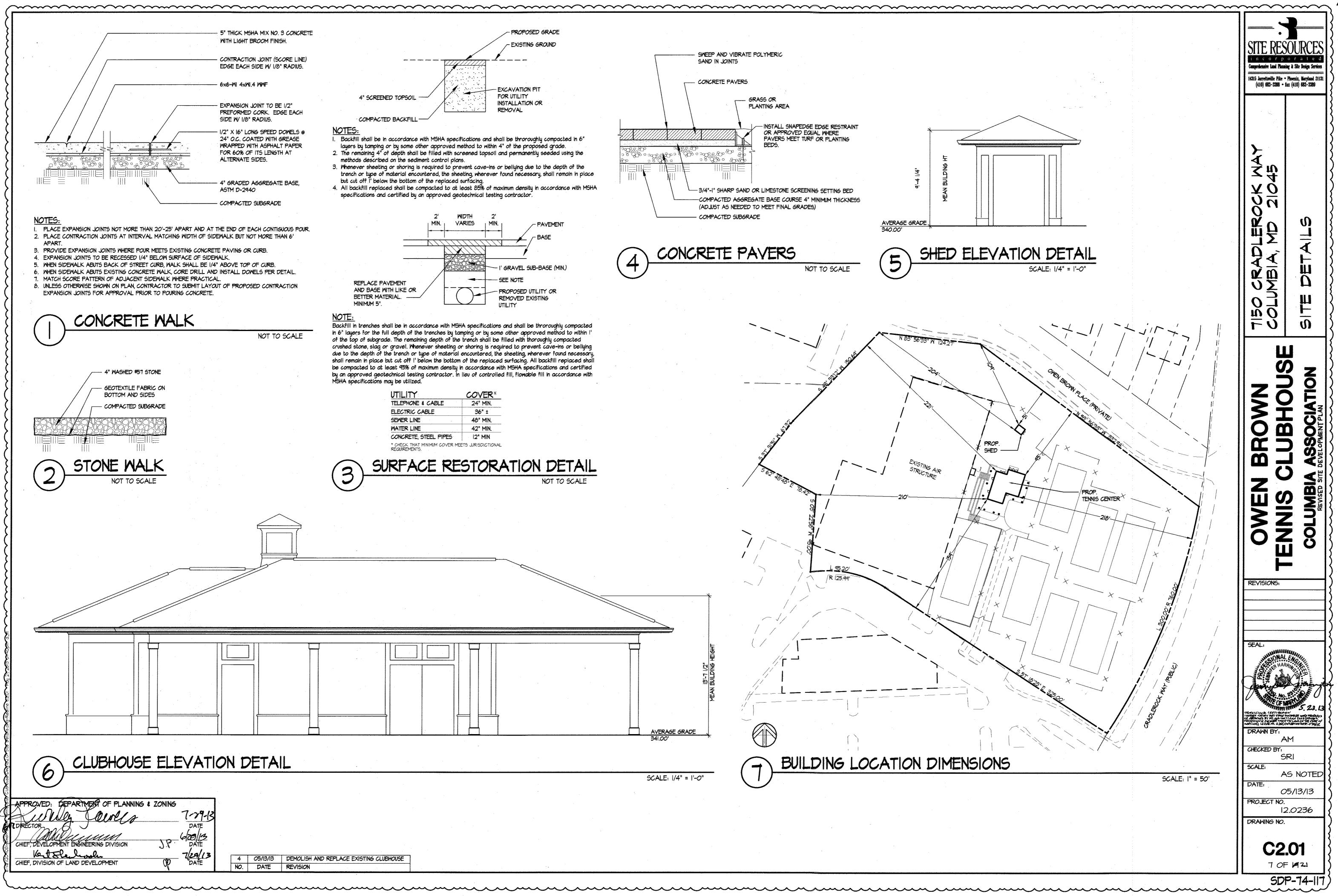
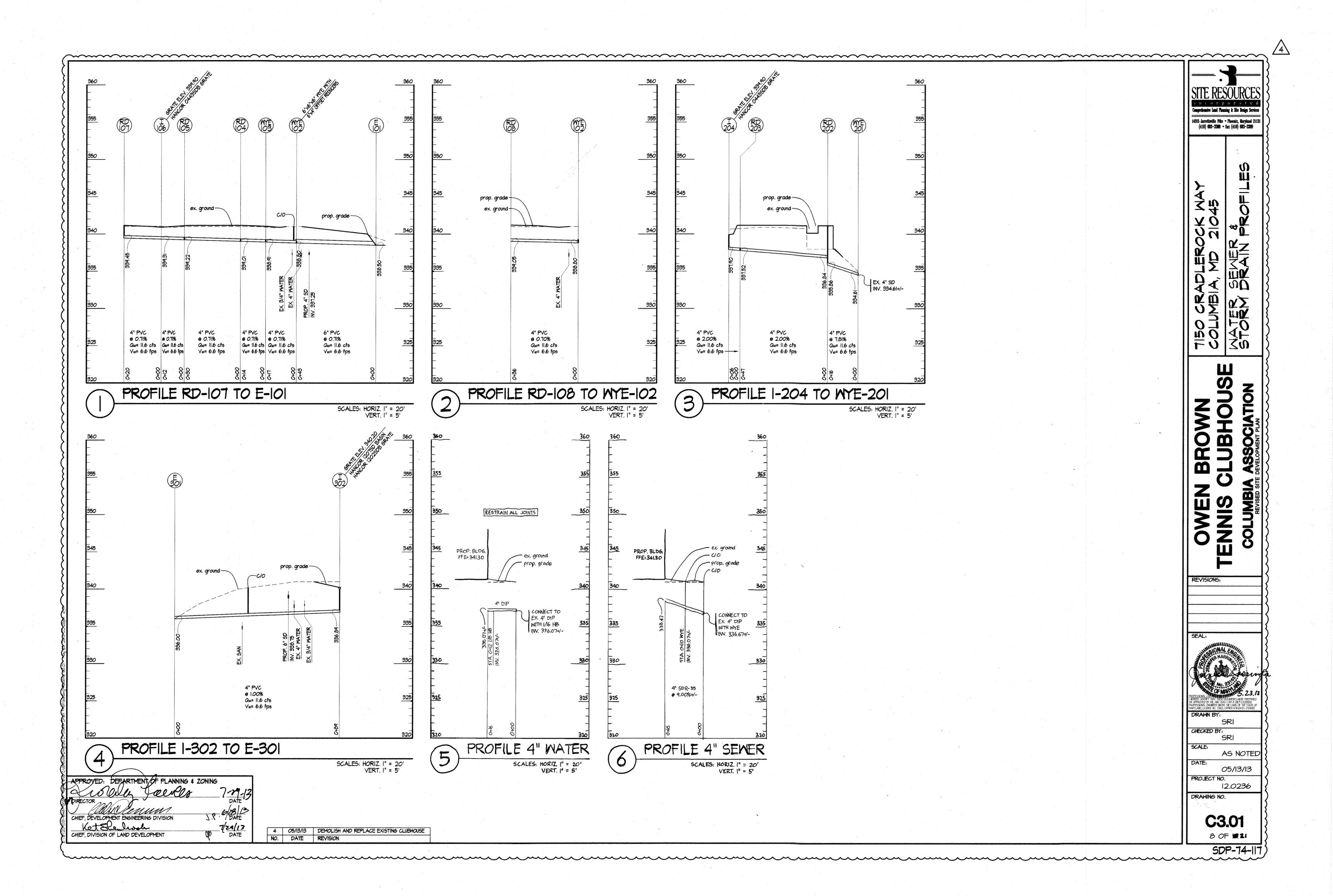


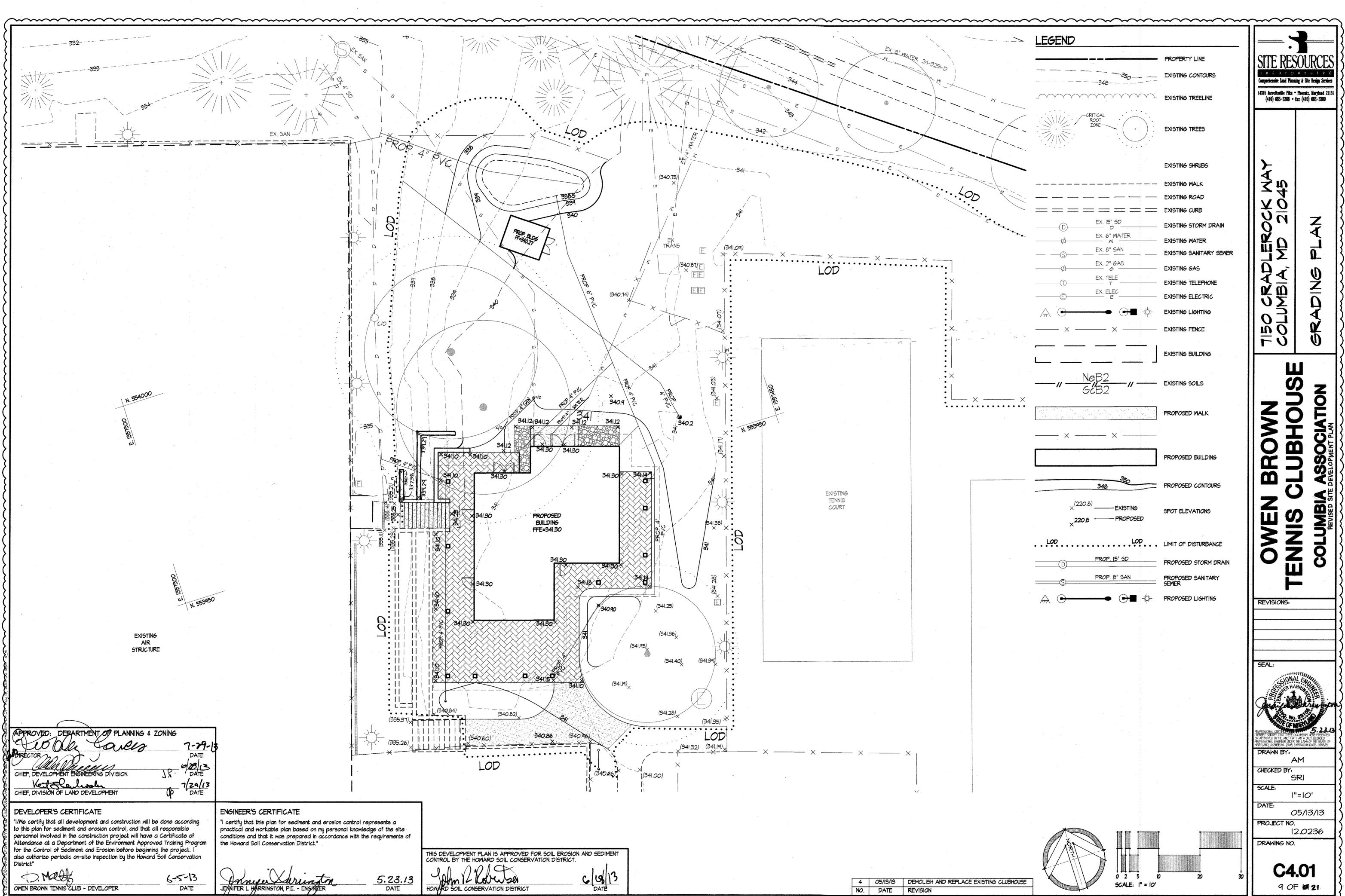
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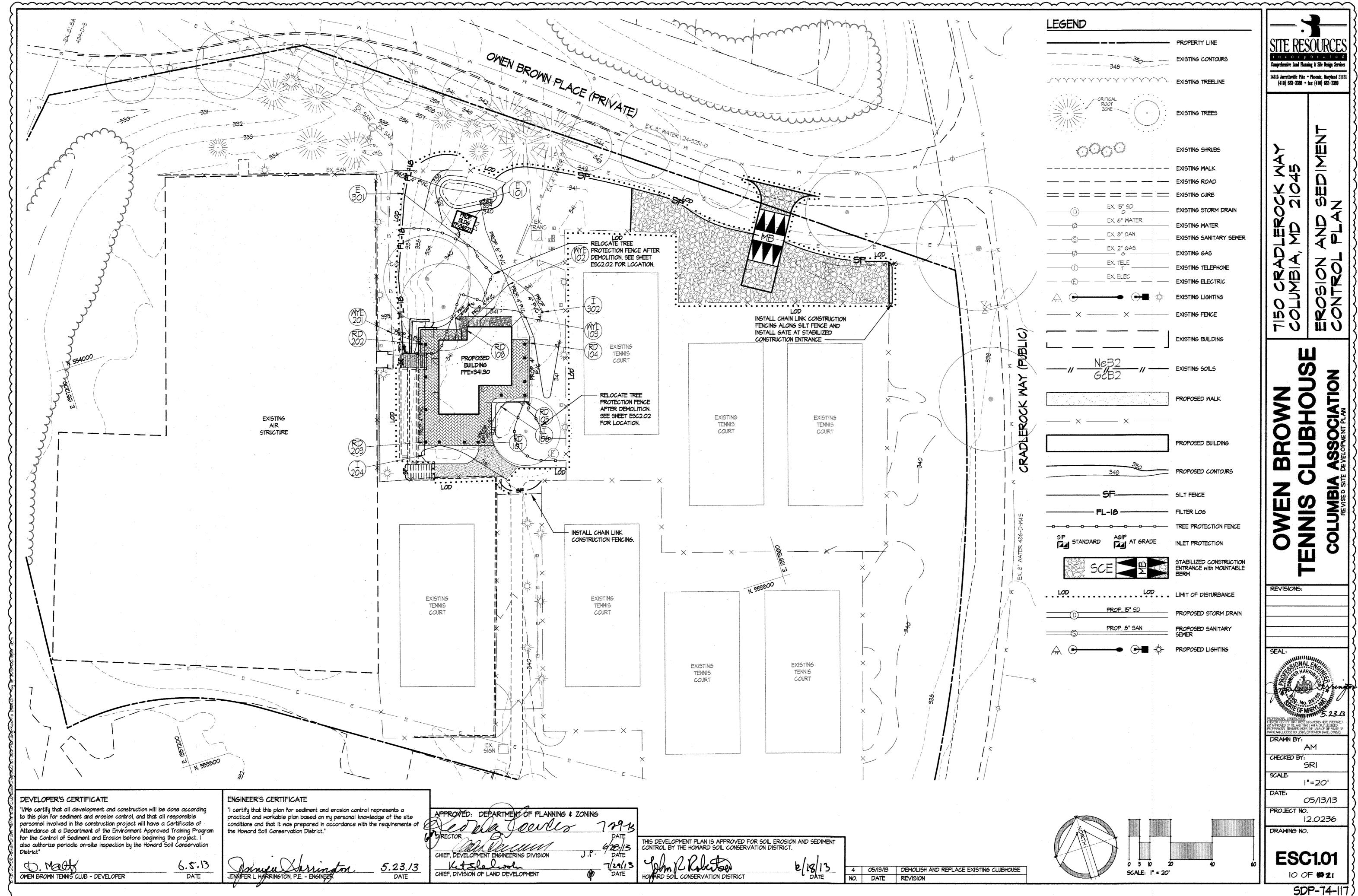


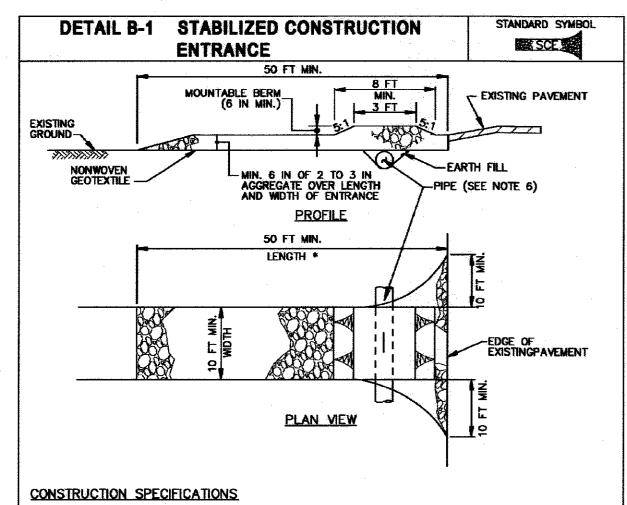






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I. PLACE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLAN, VEHICLES MUST TRAVEL OVER THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE SCE. USE MINIMUM LENGTH OF 50 FEET (\*30 FEET FOR SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT). USE MINIMUM WIDTH OF 10 FEET. FLARE SCE 10 FEET MINIMUM AT THE

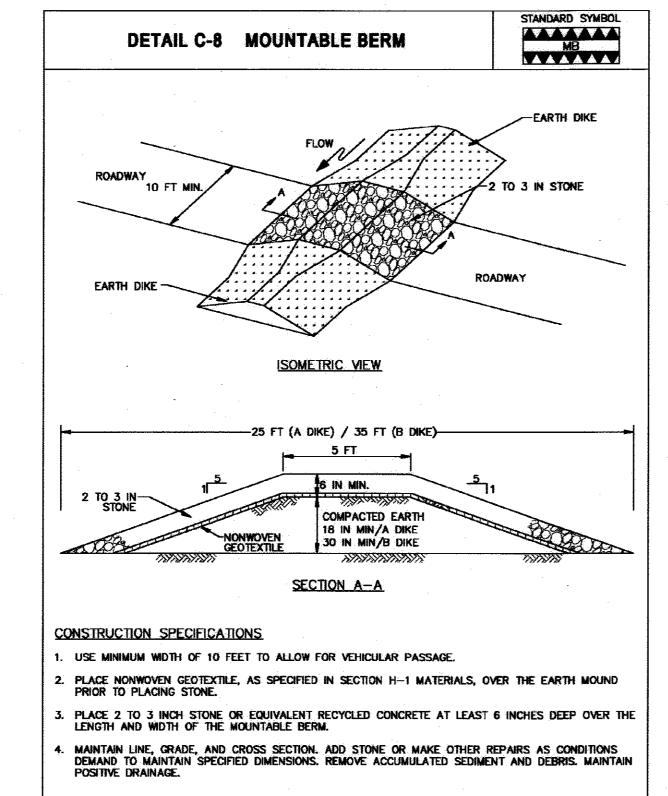
PIPE ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING TO OR DIVERTED TOWARD THE SCE UNDER THE ENTRANCE, MAINTAINING POSITIVE DRAINAGE. PROTECT PIPE INSTALLED THROUGH THE SCE WITH A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES AND A MINIMUM OF 12 INCHES OF STONE OVER THE PIPE. PROVIDE PIPE AS SPECIFIED ON APPROVED PLAN. WHEN THE SCE IS LOCATED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

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

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

MAINTAIN ENTRANCE IN A CONDITION THAT MINIMIZES TRACKING OF SEDIMENT. ADD STONE OR MAKE OTHER REPAIRS AS CONDITIONS DEMAND TO MAINTAIN CLEAN SURFACE, MOUNTABLE BERM, AND SPECIFIED DIMENSIONS. IMMEDIATELY REMOVE STONE AND/OR SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, OR TRACKED ONTO ADJACENT ROADWAY BY VACUUMING, SCRAPING, AND/OR SWEEPING. WASHING ROADWAY TO REMOVE MUD TRACKED ONTO PAVEMENT IS NOT ACCEPTABLE UNLESS WASH WATER IS DIRECTED TO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE.

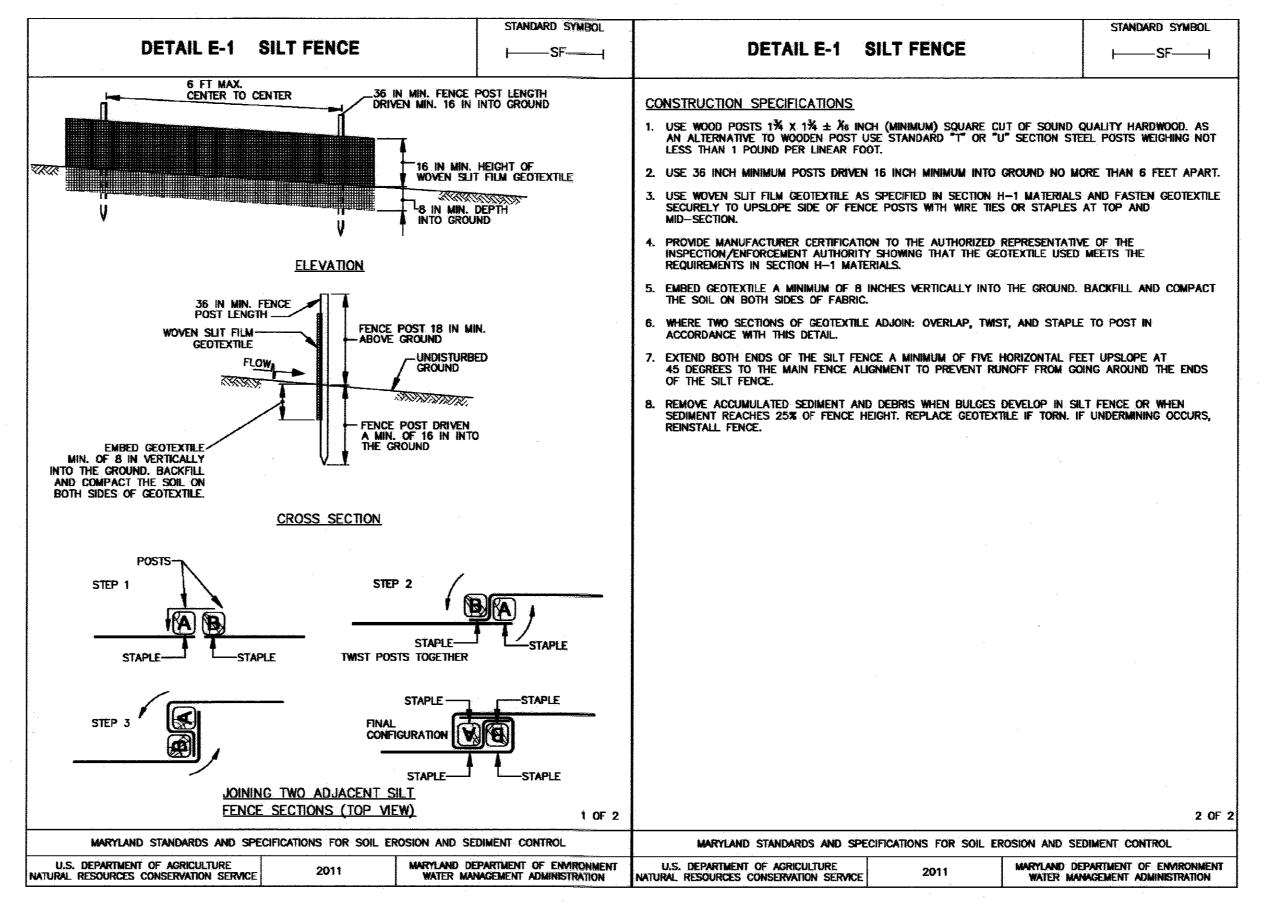
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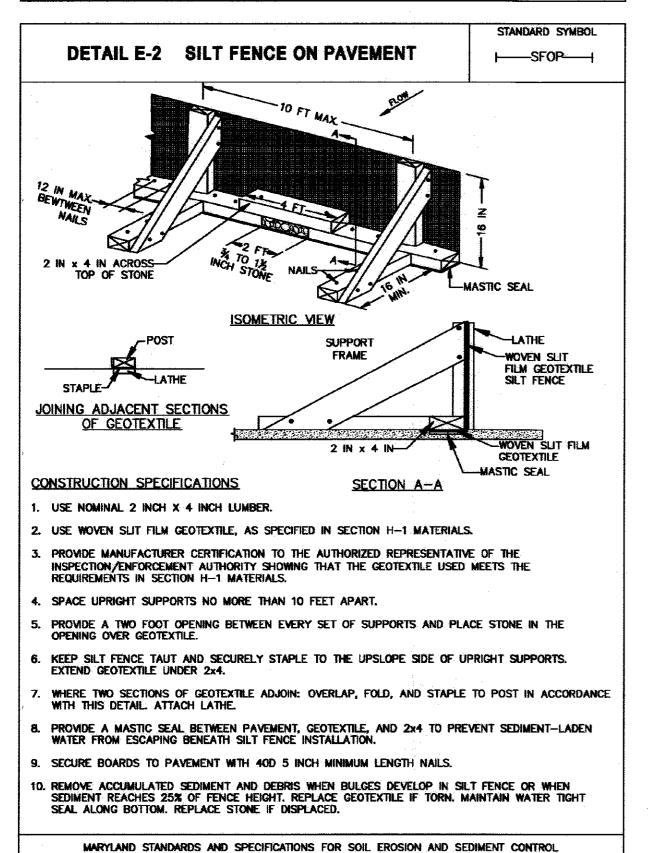


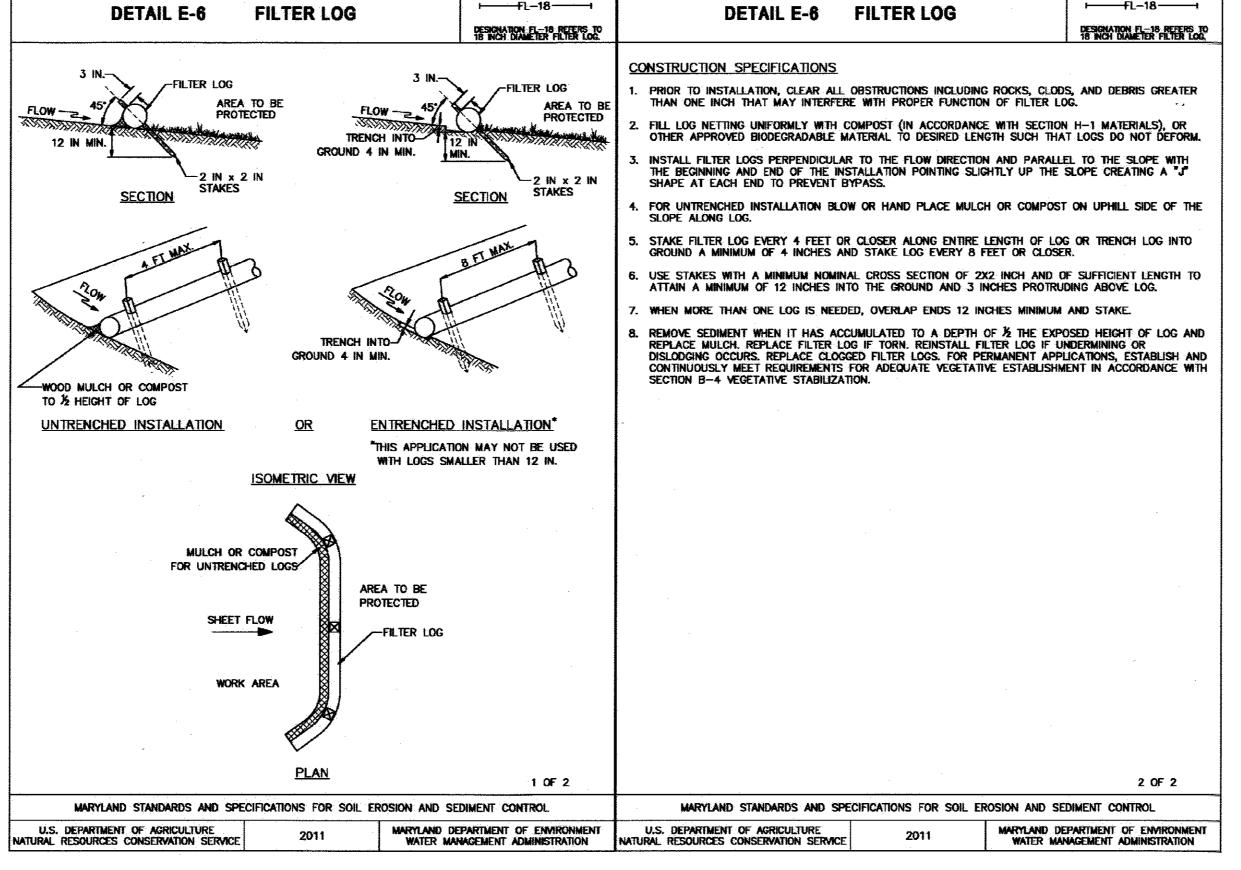
MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION







DRAWN BY CHECKED BY: SCALE: AS NOTEL DATE: 05/13/13 PROJECT NO. 12.0236 DRAWING NO. SDP-74-117 

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION SERVICE

"I/Me certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan for sediment and erosion control, and that all responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District"

6.5.13 U. Yatt OMEN BROWN TEMMS CLUB - DEVELOPER

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION

"I certify that this plan for sediment and erosion control represents a 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 the Howard Soil Conservation District."

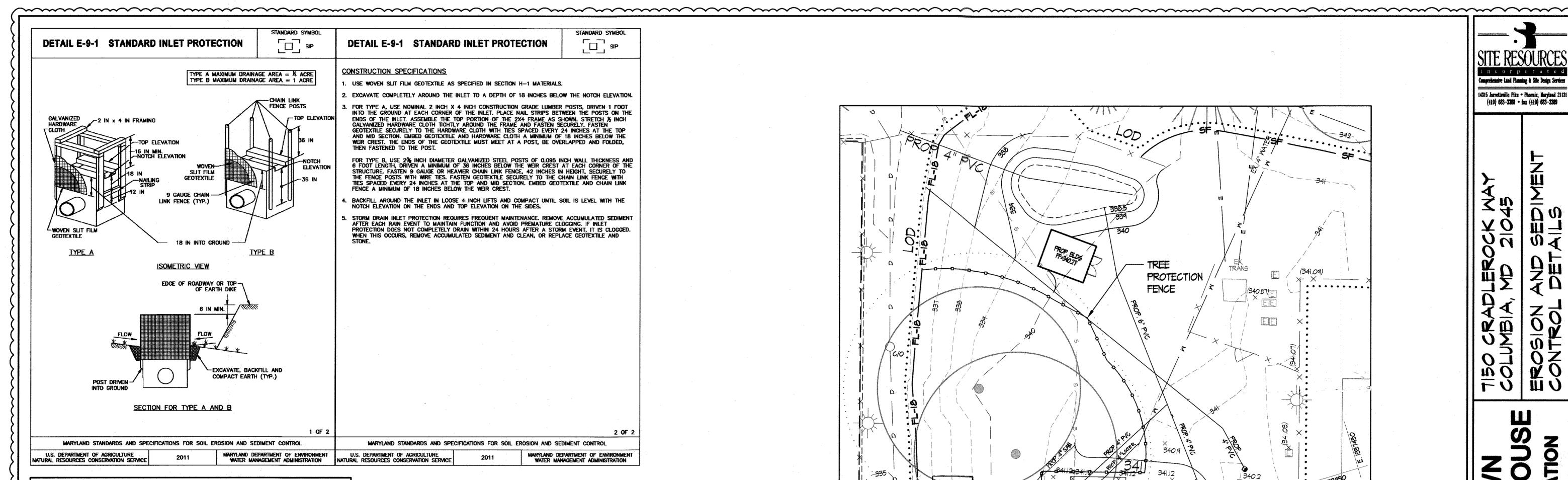
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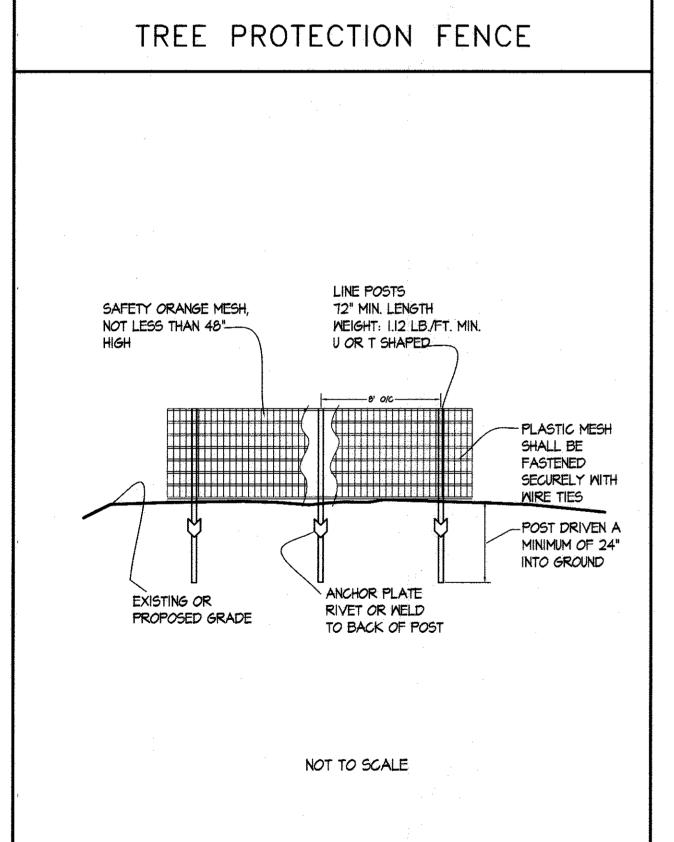
THIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

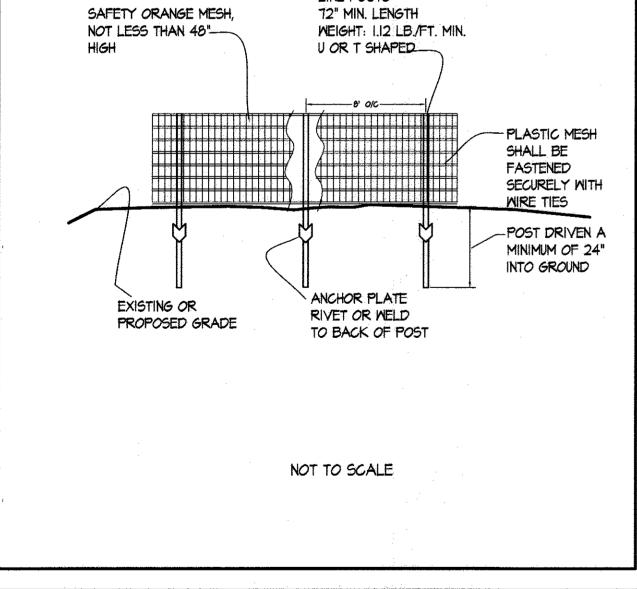
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4 05/13/13 DEMOLISH AND REPLACE EXISTING CLUBHOUSE NO. DATE REVISION

Comprehensive land Planning & Site Benga Services 14315 Jarrettsville Pike • Phoenix, Karyland 21131 (410) 663-3366 • fax (416) 663-3369







DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

"I/Me certify that all development and construction will be done according. to this plan for sediment and erosion control, and that all responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a 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

OWEN BROWN TENNIS CLUB - DEVELOPER 6.5.13 ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

"I certify that this plan for sediment and erosion control represents a 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."

5.23.13

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & ZONING 7-29-B CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION Ket Feelischer CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

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

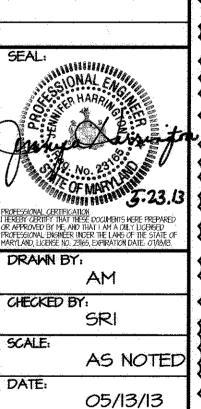
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SCALE: 1"=10"

(341.09)BUILDING FFE=341.30 FENCE 340.86 LOD (341.32) (341.19) POST DEMOLITION TREE PROTECTION FENCE LOCATIONS

comprehensive Land Planning & Site Design Services 14315 Jarrettsville Pike • Phoenix, Maryland 21131 (410) 683-3388 • fax (410) 683-3389

REVISIONS:



PROJECT NO. 12.0236 DRAWING NO.

**ESC2.02** 12 OF #21

SDP-74-11

## B-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

Using vegetation as cover to protect exposed soil from erosion.

To promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil.

## Conditions Where Practice Applies

On all disturbed areas not stabilized by other methods. This specification is divided into sections on incremental stabilization; soil preparation, soil amendments and topsoiling; seeding and mulching; temporary stabilization; and permanent stabilization.

#### Effects on Water Quality and Quantity

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

Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Over time, vegetation will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant growth.

Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances present within the root zone.

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

#### Adequate Vegetative Establishment

inspect seeded areas for vegetative establishment and make necessary repairs, replacements, and reseedings within the planting season.

- Adequate vegetative stabilization requires 95 percent groundcover. 2. If an area has less than 40 percent groundcover, restabilize following the original
- recommendations for lime, fertilizer, seedbed preparation, and seeding. 3. If an area has between 40 and 94 percent groundcover, over-seed and fertilize using
- half of the rates originally specified. 4. Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seeding are shown in Table B.6.

## B-4-I STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

Establishment of vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes.

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

- A. Incremental Stabilization Cut Slopes
- 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
- 2. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.I):
- a. Construct and stabilize all temporary smales or dikes that will be used to convey runoff around the excavation.
- b. Perform Phase I excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. c. Perform Phase 2 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed
- Phase I areas as necessary
- d. Perform final phase excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary.

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

## B. Incremental Stabilization - Fill Slopes

- 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
- 2. Stabilize slopes immediately when the vertical height of a lift reaches 15 feet, or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed on 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 smales 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.
- 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.
- Place Phase I fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize
- d. Place Phase 2 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize.
- e. Place final phase fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as necessary.

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.

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

C. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

chemical analyses.

The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization.

# To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative arouth.

Conditions Where Practice Applies Where vegetative stabilization is to be established.

# A. Soil Preparation

## Temporary Stabilization

- Seedbed preparation consists of loosening soil to a depth of 3 to 5 inches by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted 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
- 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
  - Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.

or other suitable means.

- 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 clau) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception: if lovegrass will be planted, then a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay) would be acceptable.
- iv. Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight. v. Soil contains sufficient pore space to permit adequate root
- Application of amendments or topsoil is required if on-site soils do not meet the above conditions.
- c. Graded areas must be maintained in a true and even grade as specified on the approved plan, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of
- d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated bu 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 I to 3 inches of soil loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas.

- Topsoil is placed over prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation. The purpose is to provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient levels, low pH, materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation.
- Topsoil salvaged from an existing site may be used provided it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil tupe 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:
- 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. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible.
- 4. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design. 5. Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following
- 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
- b. Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others
- 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.
- Topsoil Application a. 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 formation of depressions or water pockets.
- c. Topsoil must not be placed if the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading and seedbed preparation.

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

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

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

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

substituted except when hudroseeding) 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

4. Lime and fertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3

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

bear the name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the producer.

Lime materials must be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be

to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.

to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means.

square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil.

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

## <u>Criteria</u>

# A. Seeding

- 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 around thams.
- 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 ineculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less
- 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
  - Incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seeding Table B.I., 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 reighted 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
- ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- c. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed 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; P205 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K20 (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

# iv. 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, or excessively dusty. Note: Use only sterile straw mulch in areas where one species of grass is desired.
- b. Wood Gellulose Fiber Mulch (MCFM) consisting of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state. i. MCFM is to be dued green or contain a green due in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of
  - the uniformly spread slurry. ii. WCFM, including due, 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 cover and hold grass

seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass

- iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at
- concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic. v. MCFM 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.

## 2. Application

- 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 to 2.5 tens per acre.
- Mood 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:

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 stram. 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 prohibited.
- 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.



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REVISIONS:

DRAWN BY AM CHECKED BY SRI SCALE:

AS NOTED 05/13/13 PROJECT NO.

12.0236 DRAWING NO.

> **ESC2.11** 13 OF # 21

SDP-74-117 

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

"I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan for sediment and erosion control, and that all responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a 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"

OWEN BROWN TENNIS CLUB - DEVELOPER

6.5.13

JENNIFER L HARRINGTON, P.E. - ENGINEER

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

the Howard Soil Conservation District."

5.23.13

l certify that this plan for sediment and erosion control represents a

practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site

conditions and that it was prepared in accordance with the requirements of

Leeven 7-29-13 medul DATE CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION KetSheulwohn CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & ZONING

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

NO. DATE REVISION

4 05/13/13 DEMOLISH AND REPLACE EXISTING CLUBHOUSE

## B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION

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

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for a period of 6 months or less. For longer duration of time, permanent stabilization practices are required.

Select one or more of the species or seed mixtures listed in Table B.I 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.I plus fertilizer and lime rates must be put on the plan. 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.I.b and maintain until the next seeding season.

### TEMPORARY SEEDING SUMMARY

HARDINESS ZONE 66									
Species	Application Rate (lbs./ac.)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depth	Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)	Lime Rate				
Annual Ryegrass	40 lbs./ac.	3/1 - 5/15 1/1 - 10/15	1/2"	436 lb./ac.	2 tons/ac. (90 lb./1000 s.f.)				
Foxtail Millet	30 lbs/ac.	5/16 - 7/31	1/2"	(10 lb./1000 sf					

# B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR PERMANENT STABILIZATION

To stabilized disturbed soils with permanent vegetation.

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

Conditions Where Practice Applies

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

### <u>Criteria</u>

A. Seed Mixtures General Use

- a. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table B.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3) and based on the site condition or purpose found on Table B.2. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The Summary is to be placed
- 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

c. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, use and show the rates recommended by the soil testing agency.

d. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply urea form fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 ½ pounds per 1000 square feet (150 pounds per acre) at the time of seeding in addition to the soil amendments shown in the Permanent Seeding Summary.

2. Turfarass Mixtures

a. Areas where turfarass may be desired include lawns, parks, playarounds, and commercial sites which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance.

based on the site conditions or purpose. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The summary is to be placed on the plan. i. Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in areas that receive intensive management. Irrigation required in the areas of central Maryland and Eastern Shore. Recommended Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars

Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed below

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

Kentucky Bluegrass/Perennial Rye: Full Sun Mixture: For use in full sun areas whererapid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Perennial Ryegrass Cultivars/Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding Rate: 2 pounds mixture per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight.

Tall Fescue/Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in drought prone areas and/or for areas receiving low to medium management in full sun to medium shade. Recommended mixture includes: Certified Tall Fescue Cultivars 95 to 100 percent, Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 to 5 percent. Seeding Rate: 5 to 8 pounds per 1000 square feet. One or more cultivars may be blended.

iv. Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue: Shade Mixture: For use in areas with shade in Bluegrass lawns. For establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf area. Mixture includes; Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 30 to 40 percent and Certified Fine Fescue and 60 to 70 percent. Seeding Rate: 1½ to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet.

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 quarantee of cultivar purity. The certification program of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Turf and Seed Section, provides a reliable means of consumer protection and assures a pure genetic line.

Ideal Times of Seeding for Turf Grass Mixtures Western MD: March 15 to June 1, August 1 to October 1 (Hardiness Zones: 5b, 6a) Central MD: March I to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zone: 6b) Southern MD, Eastern Shore: March I to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zones: 7a, 7b)

d. Till areas to receive seed by disking or other approved methods to a depth of 2 to 4 inches, level and rake the areas to prepare a proper seedbed. Remove stones and debris over 1 1/2 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 (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

HARDINESS ZONE 6b Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)								ANTENNA NA FORENA	
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths	N	P:05	K20	Lime Rate	
	Tall Fescue*	285 lb/ac**	3/I - 5/I5 8/I5 - 10/I5	1/4" - 1/2"	45 lb/ac	90 lb/ac	90 lb/ac	2 tons/ac	
-	Kentucky Bluegrass*	15 lb/ac	3/1 - 5/15 8/15 - 10/15	1/4" - 1/2"	(1.0 lb/ 1000sf)	(2 lb/ 1000 sf)	(2 lb/ 1000 sf)	(90lb/ 1000 sf)	

plect turfgrass varieties from those listed as proven cultivars in the most current University of Maryland publication, "Acronomy Memo #77, "Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations for Maryland." \*\* For tall fescue choose 3 proven cultivars to be used in equal proportions in the seed mix.

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

> a. Class of turfarass sod 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.

c. Standard size sections of sod must be strong enough to support their own weight and retain their size and shape when suspended vertically with a firm grasp on the upper 10 percent of the section

d. Sod must not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its

e. Sod must be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted within this period must be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its installation.

2. Sod Installation

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

b. Lay the first row of sod in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to it and tightly wedged against each other. Stagger lateral joints to promote more uniform growth and strenath. 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 and the underlying soil

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.

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.

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.

# SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES

A minimum of 48 hours notice must be given to the Howard County Department of Inspections, Licenses and Permits, Sediment Control Division prior to the start of any construction (410-313-1855)

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 most current MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL and revisions thereto

3. Following initial sell disturbance or re-disturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within: a) 3 calendar days for all perimeter sediment control structures, dikes, perimeter slopes and all slopes greater than 3:1, b) 7 days as to all other disturbed or graded areas on the project site.

4. All sediment traps/basins shown must be fenced and warning signs posted around their perimeter in accordance with Vol.1, Chapter 12, of the HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, Storm Drainage.

5. All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in accordance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for permanent seedings, sod, temporary seeding and mulching. Temporary stabilization with mulch alone can only be done when recommended seeding dates do not allow for proper germination and establishment

6. All sediment control structures are to remain in place and are to be maintained in operative conditions until permission for their removal has been obtained from the Howard County Sediment Control Inspector.

7. SITE ANALYSIS: Total Area of Site 3.35 Acres Area Disturbed: 0.41 Acres 0.07 Acres Area to be reafed or paved: Area to be vegetatively stabilized: <u>0.34</u> Acres Total Cut: 275 Cu. Yds. Total Fill: 196 Cu. Yds. Offsite Waste/Borrow Area Location:

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

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

County Sediment Control Inspector.

10. On all sites with disturbed areas in excess of 2 acres, approval of the inspection agency shall be requested upon completion of installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with any other earth disturbance or grading. Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made.

11. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which shall be back-filled and stabilized by the end of each work day, whichever is shorter.

## SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

Assure that Grading Permit and all other necessary permits are obtained from owner. 2. Notify Howard County Department of Public Morks at least 48 hours before start of work. Contact Miss Utility at 1-800-257-7777 at least three days in advance of starting work shown on plans.

3. With the approval of the sediment control inspector, clear and grub for and install sediment controls including silt fence, filter logs, inlet protection, and tree protection fencing. Construct stabilized construction entrance (SCE).

4. Notify Howard County sediment control inspector upon completion of the installation and

receive approval to begin construction 5. Demolish existing building. Remove existing steps, retaining wall, trellis, sidewalks and existing storm drain inlets and drain pipe as shown on the demolition plan.

6. Do not disturb any utilities to remain. 7. Install storm drain structures and connecting pipes. Install inlet protection on new

8. Begin foundation construction for and construct proposed building addition. Construct

retaining wall, steps, and new walkways. Construct equipment shed. 9. Do not begin installation of micro-bioretention facility until all areas draining to the facility are stabilized. Once these areas are stabilized, construct micro-bioretention facility in accordance with the approved Stormwater Management plans.

10. Fine grade all remaining areas.

II. Provide landscaping installation per the Landscape plans. 12. Permanently stabilize all remaining areas within the LOD according to the stabilization notes and the specifications.

13. Upon stabilization of the site with established vegetation and with the permission of the sediment control inspector, remove sediment control measures and stabilize those areas disturbed by this process.

ncorporated Comprehensive Land Planning & Site Design Services 4315 Jarrettsville Pike • Phoenix, Maryland 21131

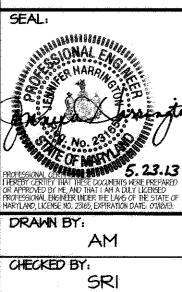
(410) 683-3388 • fax (410) 683-3389

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# OCIATION ENT PLAN

REVISIONS:



SCALE: AS NOTED DATE: 05/13/13

PROJECT NO. 12.0236

DRAWING NO.

**ESC2.12** 

14 OF 121

SDP-74-117 

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

"I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan for sediment and erosion control, and that all responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District"

OWEN BROWN TENNIS CLUB - DEVELOPER

6.5.13

DATE

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

"I certify that this plan for sediment and erosion control represents a 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."

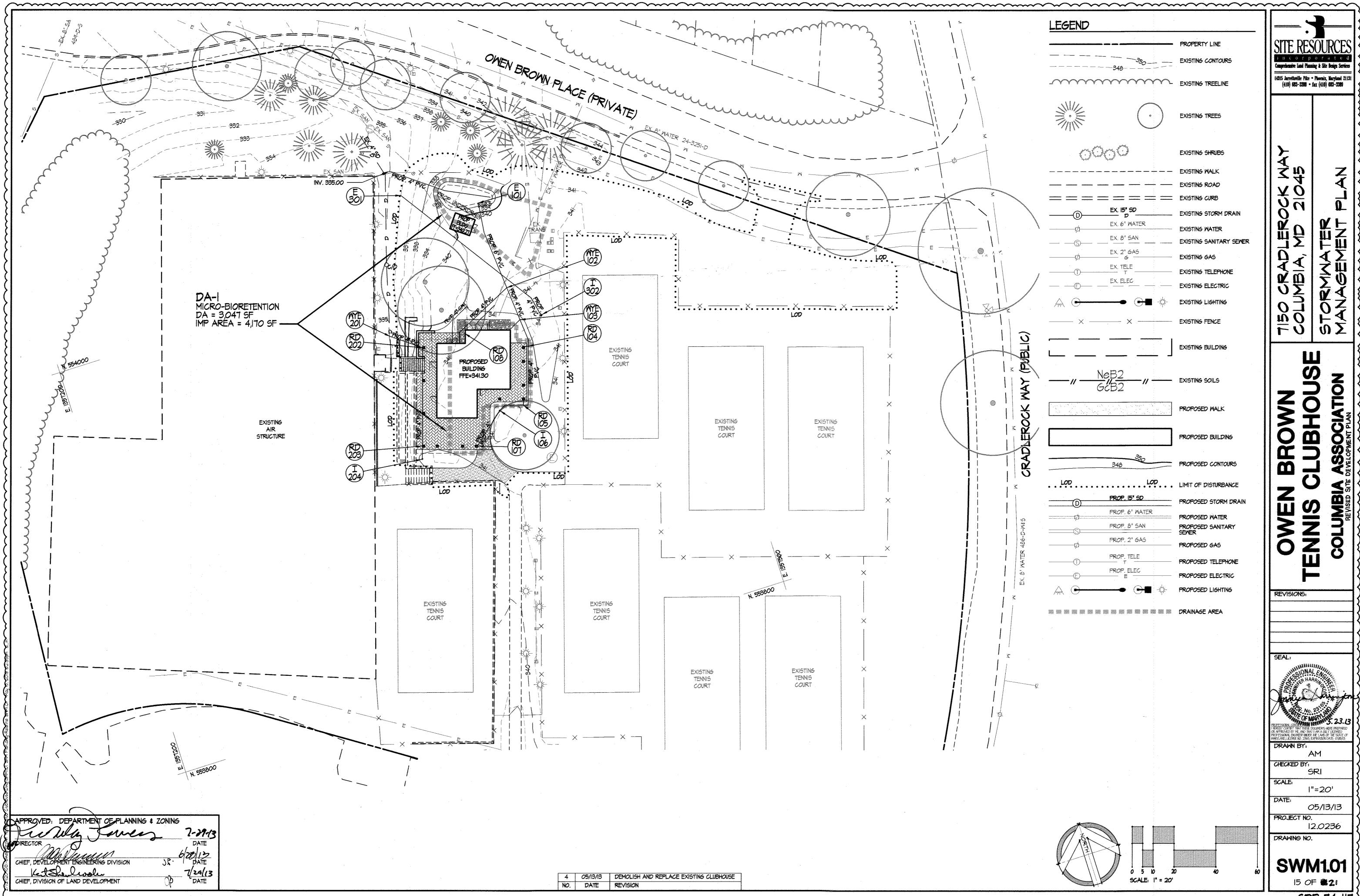
5.23.13 Annew Harrington JENNIFER L HARRINGTON, P.E. - ENGINEER

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & ZONING 7-29-13 CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

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

IOMARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

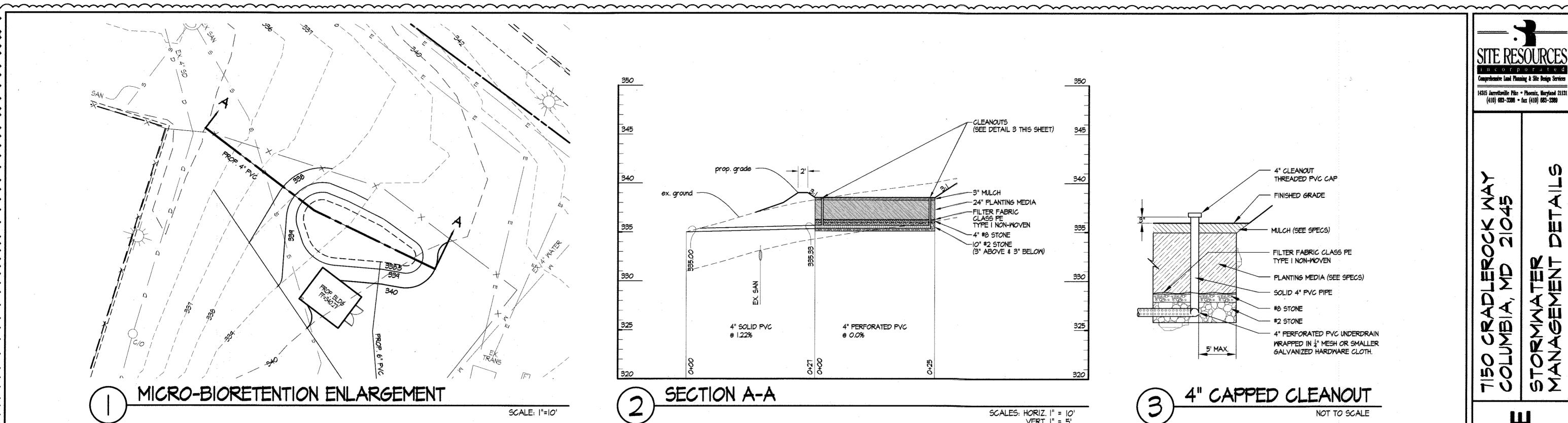
4 | 05/13/13 | DEMOLISH AND REPLACE EXISTING CLUBHOUSE NO. DATE REVISION

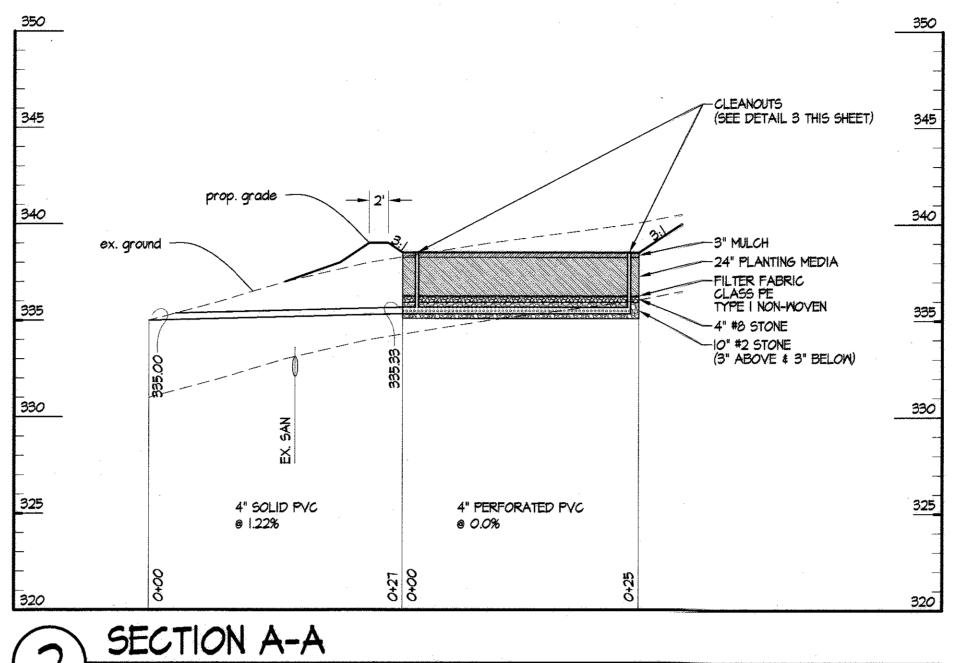


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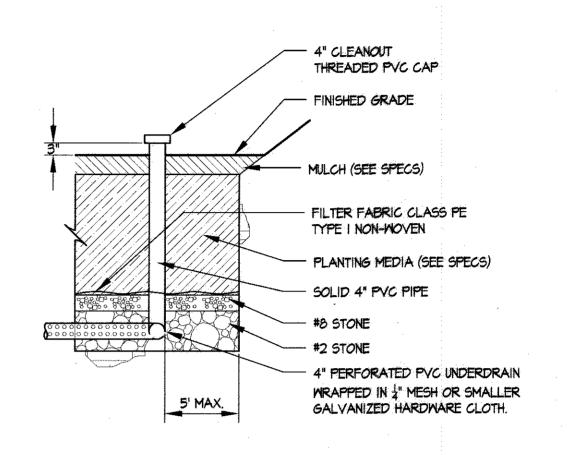


14315 Jarrettsville Pike • Phoenix, Maryland 21131 (410) 663-3386 • fax (410) 663-3389





SCALES: HORIZ. |" = 10' VERT. |" = 5'



4" CAPPED CLEANOUT NOT TO SCALE

Project	ROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS  ect: Owen Brown Tennis Club Addition					+	ge: ound Surf.	1 of 1 Ei. (±): 339.0			
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Encour Comple Casing	itered etion Pulled		1:	)ate 2-24 2-24 2-24 2-26	0 0	ime 1:00 1:01 1:05 9:40	JND	Caved   Cave	-	i Method	: Joe/John/Charlie : cme 55 : HSA
Depth (ft)	Surf. Elev. 339.0	Samples	Blow Counts	"N" Value	Water Level	Graphic	nscs	Description	Formation 3	Stratum	: A. MacLeod
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5	- <b>335</b> -	2	3-3-4	7				SANDY SILT with mica, moist, tan		В	
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CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT	7/29/13 DATE

4 05/13/13 DEMOLISH AND REPLACE EXISTING CLUBHOUSE
NO. DATE REVISION

CHECKED BY:

AS NOTED 05/13/13 PROJECT NO. 12.0236

SWM2.01

imprehensive Land Planning & Site Design Services

14315 Jarrettsville Pike . Phoenix, Maryland 21131

(410) 663-3366 • fax (410) 663-3369

# OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

MICRO BIO-RETENTION AREAS (M-6) & BIO-SWALES (M-8)

- l. Annual maintenance of plant material, mulch layer and soil layer is required. 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
- 2. Schedule of plant inspection will be twice a year in spring and fall. This inspection will include removal of dead and diseased vegetation considered beyond treatment, treatment of all diseased trees and shrubs and replacement of all deficient stakes
- 3. Mulch shall be inspected each spring. Remove previous mulch layer before applying new layer once every 2 to 3 years.
- 4. Soil erosion to be addressed on an as needed basis, with a minimum of once per month and after heavy storm events.

## CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS FOR SAND

#### FILTERS, BIORETENTION AND OPEN CHANNELS B.4.C SPECIFICATIONS FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION, RAIN GARDENS, LANDSCAPE

INFILTRATION AND INFILTRATION BERMS I. Material Specifications

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

# 2. Filterina Media or Plantina Soil

The soil shall be a uniform mix, free of stones, stumps, roots or other similar objects larger than two inches. No other materials or substances shall be mixed or dumped within the micro-bioretention practice that may be harmful to plant growth, or prove a hindrance to the planting or maintenance operations. The planting soil shall be free of Bermuda grass, Quackgrass, Johnson grass, or other noxious weeds as specified under COMAR 15.08.01.05.

#### 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 (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.

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 areexcavated using a loader, the contractor should use mide track or marsh track equipment, or light equipment with turf type tires. Use of equipment with narrow tracks or narrow tires, rubber tires with large lugs, or high-pressure tires will cause excessive compaction resulting in reduced infiltration rates and is not acceptable. Compaction will significantly contribute to design failure.

Compaction can be alleviated at the base of the bioretention facility by using a primary tilling operation such as a chisel plow, ripper, or subsoiler. These tilling operations are to refracture the soil profile through the 12 inch compaction zone. Substitute methods must be approved by the engineer. Rototillers typically do not till deep enough to reduce the effects of compaction from heavy equipment.

Rototill 2 to 3 inches of sand into the base of the bioretention facility before backfilling the optional sand layer. Pump any ponded mater before preparing (rototilling) base.

When backfilling the topsoil over the sand layer, first place 3 to 4 inches of topsoil over the sand, then rototill the sand/topsoil to create a gradation zone. Backfill the remainder of the topsoil to final grade.

When backfilling the bioretention facility, place soil in lifts 12" to 18". Do not use heavy equipment within the bioretention basin. Heavy equipment can be used around the perimeter of the basin to supply soils and sand. Grade bioretention materials with light equipment such as a compact loader or a dozer/loader with marsh tracks.

Recommended plant material for micro-bioretention practices can be found in Appendix A, Section A.2.3.

## 5. Plant Installation

Compost is a better organic material source, is less likely to float, and should be placed in the invert and other low areas. Mulch should be placed in surrounding to a uniform thickness of 2" to 3". Shredded or chipped hardwood mulch is the only accepted mulch. Pine mulch and wood chips will float and move to the perimeter of the bioretention area during a storm event and are not acceptable. Shredded mulch must be well aged (6 to 12 months) for acceptance.

Rootstock of the plant material shall be kept moist during transport and on-site storage. The plant root ball should be planted so 1/8% of the ball is above final grade surface. The diameter of the planting pit shall be at least six inches larger than the diameter of the planting ball. Set and maintain the plant straight during the entire planting process. Thoroughly water ground bed cover after installation.

Trees shall be braced using 2" by 2" stakes only as necessary and for the first growing season only. Stakes are to be equally spaced on the outside of the tree ball.

Grasses and legume seed should be drilled into the soil to a depth of at least one inch. Grass and legume plugs shall be planted following the non-grass ground cover planting

The topsoil specifications provide enough organic material to adequately supply nutrients from natural cycling. The primary function of the bioretention structure is to improve mater quality. Adding fertilizers defeats, or at a minimum, impedes this goal. Only add fertilizer if wood chips or mulch are used to amend the soil. Rototill urea fertilizer at a rate of 2 pounds per 1000 square feet.

## 6. Underdrains

- 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 1/8" diameter located 6" on center with a minimum of four holes per row. Pipe shall be wrapped with a  $\frac{1}{4}$ " (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 underdrain. • The main collector pipe shall be at a minimum 0.5% slope.
- A rigid, non-perforated observation well must be provided (one per every 1,000 square feet) to provide a clean-out port and monitor performance of the filter.

• A 4" layer of pea gravel (1/4" to 3/4" stone) shall be located between the filter media and 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).

These practices may not be constructed until all contributing drainage area has been

TABLE B41 MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR MICRO-BIORETENTION, RAIN GARDENS & LANDSCAPE INFILTRATION

MATERIAL	SPECIFICATION	SIZE	NOTES
PLANTINGS	SEE APPENDIX A, TABLE A.4	N/A	PLANTINGS ARE SITE-SPECIFIC
PLANTING SOIL (2' TO 4' DEEP)	LOAMY SAND (60-65%) \$ COMPOST (35-40%) OR SANDY LOAM (30%), COARSE SAND (30%) \$ COMPOST (40%)	N/A	USDA SOIL TYPES LOAMY SAND OR SANDY LOAM; CLAY CONTENT < 5%
ORGANIC CONTENT	MIN. 10% BY DRY WEIGHT (ASTM D 2974)		
MULCH	SHREDDED HARDWOOD		AGED 6 MONTHS, MINIMUM; NO PINE OR WOOD CHIPS
PEA GRAVEL DIAPHRAGM	PEA GRAVEL: ASTM-D-448	NO. 8 OR NO. 9 (1/8" TO 3/8")	
CURTAIN DRAIN	ORNAMENTAL STONE: WASHED COBBLES	STONE: 2" TO 5"	
GEOTEXTILE		N/A	PE TYPE I NONWOVEN
GRAVEL (UNDERDRAINS AND INFILTRATION BERMS)	AASHTO M-43	NO. 8 (BRIDGING LAYER) NO. 2 (BEDDING LAYER)	
UNDERDRAIN PIPING	F 156, TYPE PS 28 OR AASHTO M-278	4" TO 6" RIGID SCHEDULE 40 PVC OR SDR 35	SLOTTED OR PERFORATED PIPE; 3/8" PERF. @ 6" ON CENTER, 4 HOLES PER ROW, MINIMUM OF 3" OF GRAVEL OVER PIPES; NOT NECESSARY UNDERNEATH PIPES. PERFORATED PIPE SHALL BE WRAPPED WITH I/4 INCH GALVANIZED HARDWARE CLOTH.
Poured in Place Concrete (IF Required)	MSHA MIX NO. 3; F'=3500 PSI  28 DAYS, NORMAL WEIGHT, AIR-ENTRAINED; REINFORCING TO MEET ASTM-615-60.	WA	ON-SITE TESTING OF POURED-IN-PLACE CONCRETE REQUIRED: 28 DAY STRENGTH AND SLUMP TEST; ALL CONCRETE DESIGN (CAST-IN-PLACE OR PRE-CAST) NOT USING PREVIOUSLY APPROVEL STATE OR LOCAL STANDARDS REQUIRES DESIGN DRAWINGS SEALE AND APPROVED BY A PROFESSIONAL STRUCTURAL ENGINEER LICENSED IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND - DESIGN TO INCLUDE MEETING ACI CODE 350.R/89: VERTICAL LOADING (H-IO OR H-20): ALLOMABLE HORIZONTAL LOADING (BASED ON SOIL PRESSURES): AND ANALYSIS OF POTENTIAL CRACKING.
SAND	AASHTO-M-6 OR ASTM-C-33	0.02" TO 0.04"	SAND SUBSTITUTIONS SUCH AS DIABASE AND GRAYSTONE (AASHTO) #10 ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE. NO CALCIUM CARBONATED OR DOLOMITIC SAND SUBSTITUTIONS ARE ACCEPTABLE. NO "ROCK DUST" CAN BE USED FOR SAND.

REVISIONS:

DRAWN BY:

CHECKED BY:

PROJECT NO.

DRAWING NO.

SCALE:

DATE:

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These plans have been reviewed for the Howard Soil Conservation District and meet the technical requirements for small pond construction, soil erosion and sediment control. USDA - Natural Resources Conservation Service

These plans for small pond construction, soil erosion and sediment control meet the gequirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District. John Klylyto

BY THE ENGINEER:

Monard Soil Conservation District

"I certify that this plan for pond construction, erosion and sediment control represents a practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site conditions. This plan was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District. I have notified the developer that he/she must engage a registered professional engineer to supervise pond construction and provide the Howard Soil Conservation

District with an "as-built" plan of the pond within 30 days of completion." Jennifer Harrington Printed Name of Engineer

"I/We certify that all development and/or construction will be done according to these plans, and that any 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 shall engage a registered professional engineer to supervise pond construction and provide the Howard Soil Conservation District with an "as-built" plan of the pond within 30 days of completion. I also authorize periodic on-site inspections by the Howard Soil Conservation District."

Deums Mottes 5.31.13 Signature of Developer Dennis Mattey

BY THE DEVELOPER:

4 05/13/13 DEMOLISH AND REPLACE EXISTING CLUBHOUSE

Printed Name of Developer

NO. DATE REVISION

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING & ZONING 929 3 DATE CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION Ketsledwoh CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

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