

100X, STABILINKA TI4 ON

ENVIROFENCE, OR APPROVED

OR APPROVED EQUAL

PREFABRICATED UNIT: GEOFAB.

EQUAL.

SILT FENCE

NOT TO SCALE

EACH OTHER THEY SHALL BE OVERLAPPED BY

4. MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PERFORMED AS NEEDED

AND MATERIAL REMOVED WHEN "BUILGES" DEVELOP

SIX INCHES AND FOLDED.

IN THE SILT FENCE.

EXISTING PAVEMENT 12 MIN. -FILTER MOUNTABLE BERM CLOTI (OPTIONAL) EXISTING GROUND EXISTING PAVEMENT PLAN VIEW CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. STONE SIZE - USE 2" STONE, OR RECLAIMED OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT. 2. LENGTH - AS REQUIRED, BUT NOT LESS THAN 50 FEET (EXCEPT ON A SINGLE RESIDENCE LOT WHERE A 30 FOOT MINIMUM LENGTH WOULD APPLY).

3. THICKNESS - NOT LESS THE SIX (6) INCHES. 4. WIDTH - TEN (10) FOOT MINIMUM, BUT NOT LESS THAN THE FULL WIDTH AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.

5. FILTER CLOTH - WILL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO PLACING OF STONE FILTER WILL NOT BE REQUIRED ON A SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE LOT. 6. SURFACE WATER - ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION

ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE. IF PIPING IS IMPRACTICAL, A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES WILL BE PERMITTED. 7. MAINTENANCE - THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR AND /OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL

SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. 8. WASHING - WHEELS SHALL BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. WHEN WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH STONE AND WHICH DRAINS INTO AN APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING

9. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED AFTER EACH RAIN.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE - 2

NOT TO SCALE

STABILIZATION AS REQUIRED EXCAVATE TO PROVIDE REQUIRED FLOW WIDTH CROSS SECTION (5 ac. or less) (5-10 ac POSITIVE DRAINAGE-GRADE SUFFICIENT TO DRAIN A TARACTA STANDARD SYMBOL X Y Y Y Y Y Y X CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS I. ALL DIKES SHALL BE COMPACTED BY EARTH-MOVING EQUIPMENT. 2. ALL DIKES SHALL HAVE POSITIVE DRAINAGE TO AN OUTLET. 3. TOP WIDTH MAY BE WIDER AND SIDE SLOPES MAY BE FLATTER IF DESIRED TO FACILITATE CROSSING BY CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC THELD COCATION SHOULD BE ADJUSTED AS NEEDED TO UTILIZE A STABILIZED SAFE OUTLET.

5. EARTH DIKES SHALL HAVE AN OUTLET THAT FUNCTIONS WITH A MINIMUM OF EROSION. RUNOFF SHALL BE CONVEYED TO A SEDIMENT BASIN WHERE EITHER THE DIKE CHANNEL OR THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THE DIKE ARE NOT ADEQUATELY STABILIZED.

6. STABILIZATION SHALL BE: (A) IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEED AND STRAW MULCH OR STRAW MULCH IF NOT IN GEROING SEASON (B) ELOY CLANDEL AS DEC THE CHART not in seeding season, (b) flow channel as per the chart FLOW CHANNEL STABILIZATION

SEED AND STRAW MULCH SEED AND STRAW MULCH SEED AND STRAW MULCH SEED USING JUTE, OR EXCELSIOR; SOD: 2° STONE 3.1-5.0% SEED WITH JUTE, OR SOD: LINED RIP-RAP 4"-6" LINED RIP-RAP 4"-8" ENGINEERING DESIGN A. STONE TO BE 2 INCH STONE, OR RECYCLED CONCRETE EQUIVALENT, IN A LAYER AT LEAST 3 INCHES IN THICKNESS AND BE PRESSED INTO THE SOIL WITH

B. RIP-RAP TO BE 4-8 INCHES IN A LAYER AT LEAST 8 INCHES THICKNESS AND C. APPROVED EQUIVALENTS CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE MATERIALS

7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND REQUIRED MAINTENANCE MUST BE PROVIDED AFTER

EARTH DIKE NOT TO SCALE

SOIL AMENDMENTS:

APPLY TWO TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LBS/ 1,000 SQ.FT.) AND 600 LBS. PER ACRE 0-20-20 FERTILIZER (14 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) BEFORE SEEDING HARROW OR DISC. INTO UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL. AT TIME OF SEEDING, APPLY 400 LBS. PER ACRE 30-0-0 UREAFORM FERTILIZER (9 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) AND 500 LBS. PER ACRE (11.5 LBS./ 1,000 5Q.FT.) OF 10-20-20 FERTILIZER.

ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED AS FOLLOWS:

OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING.

SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING

FOR THE PRERIODS MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30, AND AUGUST 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 15, SEED WITH 100 LBS. PER ACRE (2.3 PERIOD MAY 1 THROUGH JULY 31, SEED WITH 60 LBS/ACRE (14 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND 2 LBS. PER ACRE (0.05 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS. DURING THE PERIOD OF OCTOBER 16 THROUGH FEBRUARY 20. PROJECT SITE BY: OPTION (U - TWO TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING; OPTION (2) - USE SOO; OPTION (3) - SEED WITH 100 LBS./ACRE KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AND MULCH WITH TWO TONS/ACRE WELL ANCHORED STRAW. ALL SLOPES SHOULD

MULCHING:
APPLY 1 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (10 TO 90 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY AFTER APPLICATION USING 200 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT ACRES. ON SLOPES & FEET OR HIGHER USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE (& GAL./1,000 SQ.FT.) FOR ANCHORING

MAINTENANCE: INSPECT ALL SEEDED AREAS AND MAKE NEEDED REPAIRS, REPLACEMENTS AND RESEEDINGS.

* FOR PUBLIC PONDS SUBSTITUTE CHEMUNG CROWNVETCH AT 15 LBS./ACRE AND KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE AT 40 LBS/ACRE AS THE SEEDING REQUIRMENT. OPTIMUM SEEDING DATE FOR THIS MIXTURE IS MARCH 1 TO APRIL 30.

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

APPLY TO GRADED OR CLEARED AREAS LIKELY TO BE REDISTURBED WHERE A SHORT-TERM VEGETATIVE COVER IS NEEDED.

SEEDBED PREPARATION: LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY

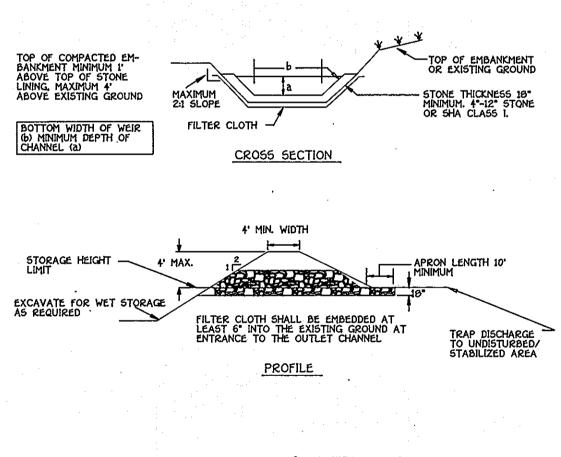
APPLY 600 LBS. PER ACRE 10-10-10 FERTILIZER (14 LBS./

FOR THE PERIODS MARCH I THROUGH APRIL 30, AND AUGUST 15 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15, SEED WITH 17 BUSHEL PER ACRE OF ANNUAL RYE (3.2 LBS./ACRE OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS (.07 LBS./ 1,000 SQ.FT. FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 16 THRU FEBRUARY 20, PROTECT SITE BY APPLYING 2 TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE IN THE Spring, or use sod.

APPLY 1? TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. ANCHORING TOOL OR 210 GALLONS PER ACRE (5 GAL.1,000 SQ.FT.) OF EMULSIFIED ASPHALT ON FLAT ACRES ON SLOPES & FEET OR HIGHER, USE 348 GALLONS PER ACRE (8 GAL./1,000 SQ.FT.) FOR

REFER TO THE 1900 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES



FLARE APRON EQUAL TO TIMES THE WEIR WIDTH (b AT ENDING POINT PERSPECTIVE VIEW

RIP-RAP OUTLET PROTECTION

NOT TO SCALE

NOTE: MAXIMUM DRAINAGE AREA- 10 ac.

Constuction Specifications

1. The area under embankment shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of any vegetation and root mat. The pool area shall be cleared.

2. The fill material for the embankment shall be free of roots or other woody vegetation as well as over-sized stones, rocks, organic material or other objectionable material. The embankment shall be compacted by traversing with equipment while it is being constructed. Maximum height of embankment shall be 4', measured at centerline of embankment.

3. All cut and fill slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter.

4. Elevation of the top of any dike directing water into trap must equal or exceed the height of trap embankment.

5. Storage area provided shall be figured by computing the volume measured from top of excavation. (For storage requirements see Table 10).

6. Filter cloth shall be placed over the bottom and sides of the outlet channel prior to placement of stone. Section of fabric must overlap at least 1' with section nearest the entrance placed on top. Fabric shall be embedded at least 6" into existing ground at entrance of outlet channel.

7. Stone used in the outlet channel shall be 4" - 12" placed 18" thick.

8. Outlet - An outlet shall be provided, which includes a means of conveying the discharge in an erosion free manner to an existing stable channel. Protection against scour at the discharge end shall be provided as necessary.

9. Outlet channel must have positive drainage from the trap. 10. Sediment shall be removed and trap restored to its original dimensions when the sediment has accumulated to 1/4 of the wet storage depth of the

trap (1350 cf/ac). Removed sediment shall be deposited in a suitable area and in such a manner that it will not erode. 11. The structure shall be inspected periodically after each rain and repaired

12. Construction of traps shall be carried out in such a manner that sediment pollution is abated. Once constructed, the top and outside face of the embankment shall be stabilized with seed and mulch. Points of concentrated inflow shall be protected in accordance with Grade Stabilization Structure criteria. The remainder of the interior slopes should be stabilized (one time) with seed and mulch upon trap completion and monitored and maintained erosion free during the life of the trap.

13. The structure shall be dewatered by approved methods, removed and the area stabilized when the drainage area has been properly stabilized.

D A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LISCENSES AND PERMITS, SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (313-1055). DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (313-1055).

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 SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITHIN: a) 7
CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES, ONLY OF CONTRETOR OF CONTROL OF CONTR DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3:1, b) 14 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. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR

PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. 51), SOD (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY SEEDING (SEC. 50), AND MULCHING (SEC. 52). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE CAN ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER

6) ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR. 7) SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE AREA DISTURBED

ACRES ACRES AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 48.5
TOTAL CUT& FILL 223136 223136 14985**5** OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION CU.YDS.

8) ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GRADING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED ON THE

SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE.

9) ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS 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 LENGHTS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

Ising vegetation as cover for barren soil to protect it from forces that cause erosion.
PURPOSE Vegetative stabilization specifications 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 run-off to downstream areas, and improving wildlife habitat and visual resources. This practice shall be used on denuded areas as specified on the plans and may be used on highly erodible or critically eroding This practice shall be used on denuded areas as specified on the plans and may be used on linguit evaluation of specification is divided into Temporary Seeding, to quickly establish vegetative cover for short duration Olup to one year), and Permanent Seeding, for long term vegetative cover. Examples of applicable areas for Temporary Seeding are temporary Soil Stockpiles, cleared areas being left idle between construction phases, earth dikes, etc. and for Permanent Seeding are lawns, dams, cut and fill slopes and other areas at final grade, former stockpile and staging areas, etc.

EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY 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. Vegetation, over time, 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. Plant will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances present within the root zone. Sediment control devices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and vegetative establishment to prevent large quantities of sediment and associated chemicals and nutrients from washing into surface waters.

SECTION 1 - VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION METHODS AND MATERIALS 1. Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary of permanent) such as diversions, grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins. II. Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.

III. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites

having disturbed area over 5 acres.

B. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.

ii. Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and sultable for accurate application by approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee

iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a *100 mesh sieve and 90-100% will pass through a *20 mesh sieve, incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5° of soil by disking or other suitable means.

C. Seedbed Preparation
i. Temporary Seeding
a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means of a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" 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 should not be rolled or dragged smooth, but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.

b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.
c. In corporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.
ii. Permanent Seeding
a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:
1. Soil pit shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm).

Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm). The soil shall contain less than 40% clay, but enough fine grained material (330% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass or serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (30% silt plus clay) would be acceptable. Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight.

Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration. If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil. Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3-5° to permit bonding of topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from

to the surface area and to create norizontal erosion check signs to prevent topout from sliding down a slope.

Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.

Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed and application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1-3" of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on newly disturbed areas.

12-09-96

D. Seed Specifications All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job. Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used. Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used.

ii. Inoculant - The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on 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°-80° f. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.

Methods of Seeding
i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeded, or a cultipacker seeder.

or drop seeded, or a cultipacker seeder.

a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogens maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogens P205 (phosphorous): 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium): 200 lbs/ac.

b. 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.

c. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and

without interruption.

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

a. Seed spread dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 265 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.

b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

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

a. 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.

b. Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.

Muich Specifications (In order of preference)

i. Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonable bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.

as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.

ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)

a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.

b. WCFM shall be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an appropriate color to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformy spread shurry.

c. WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.

d. WCFM materials shall 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 sturry. The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in confact with, the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedings. WCFM material shall comfain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic.

will be phytol-toxic.

f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., ph range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.

Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired. Mulching Seeded Areas – Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch along shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed accordance with these specifications.

ii. When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch

ii. When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1° and 2°. Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tons/acre.

iii. Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 lbs. per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard. preference), depending upon size of 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 two (2) inches. This practice is most effective on large areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safety. If used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible.

Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. The fiber, binder shall be applied at a net dry weight of 750 pounds/acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

of water.

iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and crest of banks. The remainder of area should be appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders - such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.

iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

12/26/96

12/24/96



FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. L ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

APPROVED
PLANNING BOARD
OF HOWARD COUNTY

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE I certify that this plan for erosion and sediment 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."

8.29.46

8.29.96 gnature of Engineer (Print name below signature) DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

"I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan, and that any responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificat 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." Charles O'Donovan

ignature of Developer (Print name below signature)

Conservation Service This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. DEVELOPER

RYLAND HOMES,

1447 YORK ROAD

% CHARLES O'DONOVAN

CPOIS am SILVASHTUL

U.S.D.A.-Natural Resources

Reviewed for HOWARD SCD and meets Technical Requirements.

(fammens

OWNER PERCONTEE, INC. 4 MICHAEL DIFFENDAL 11900 TECH ROAD SILVER SPRING MD. 20904

all (Damenn 12/17/96 PARCEL NOISIVIDAUS SECTION/AREA DANIELS MILL OVERLOOK 41 PLAT NO. BLOCK NO. ZONE TAX/ZONE ELEC. DIST. CENSUS TR 6021 R-ED SECOND 12 17 WATER CODE SEWER CODE

PPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

hief. Division of Land Development and Research TC

Ruleurd Blood

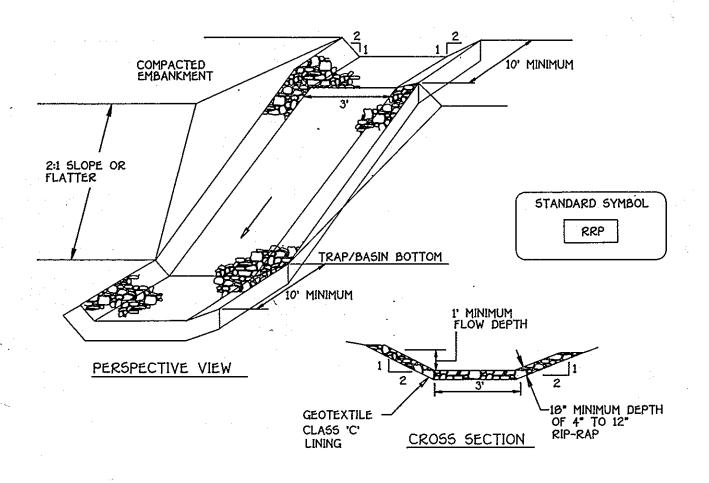
MASS GRADING PLAN

DANIELS MILL OVERLOOK

TAX MAP No: 17 PARCEL: 41 2ND ELECTION DISTRICT, HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: AUGUST 28 1996

SHEET 8 OF 9

70P 97-22



Construction Specifications

1. Rip-rap lined inflow channels shall be 1' in depth, have a trapezoidal cross section with 2:1 or flatter side slopes and 3' (min.) bottom width. The channel shall be lined with 4" to 12" rip- rap to a depth of 18".

2. Filter cloth shall be installed under all rip-rap. Filter cloth shall be Geotextile Class C.

3. Entrance and exit sections shall be installed as shown on the detail

4. Rip-rap used for the lining may be recycled for permanent outlet protection if the basin is to be converted to a stormwater management facility.

5. Gabion Inflow Protection may be used in lieu of Rip-rap Inflow Protection.

6. Rip-rap should blend into existing ground.

OBTAIN THE REQUIRED GRADING PERMIT.

RAINFALL AND ON A DAILY BASIS

FINE GRADE SITE PER TOPSOIL SPECS AND

CLEAR AND GRUB SITE (60 DAYS)

SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES.

APPROVED

PLANNING BOARD of HOWARD COUNTY

DATE 9/11/96

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.

ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042

VIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS

-rk - 10272 baltimore national pike

NOTIFY MISS UTILITY 48 HOURS BEFORE BEGINNING ANY WORK

DIVISION 24 HOURS BEFORE STARTING ANY WORK ((410)313-1870).

ON ALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AFTER EACH

MASS GRADE SITE TO LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE (100 DAYS)

SEED AND MULCH ALL DISTURBED AREAS IN ACCORDANCE

WITH THE PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES SHOWN ON THIS PLAN. FOLLOWING SUCCESSFUL STABILIZATION OF ALL DISTURBED AREAS, AND AFTER PERMISSION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD

NOTE: THERE WILL BE NO GRADING OF THE SITE UNTIL THE SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES ARE IN PLACE PER FINAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR, REMOVE ALL EROSION AND

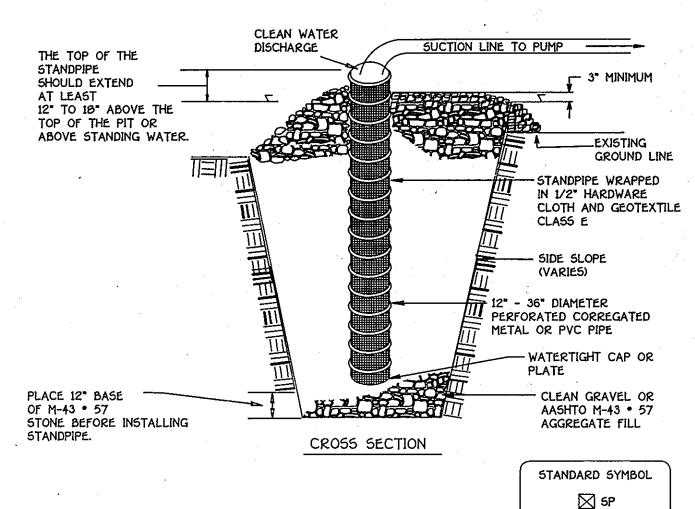
(1-800-257-7777). NOTIFY HOWARD COUNTY CONSTRUCTION/INSPECTION

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT AND PROVIDE NECESSARY MAINTENANCE

7. Rip-rap Inflow Protection shall be used where the slope is between 4:1 and 10:1, for slopes flatter than 10:1 use Earth Dike or Temporary Swale lining criteria.

RIP-RAP INFLOW PROTECTION

NOT TO SCALE



Construction Specifications

1. Pit dimensions are variable, with the minimum diameter being 2 times the standpipe diameter.

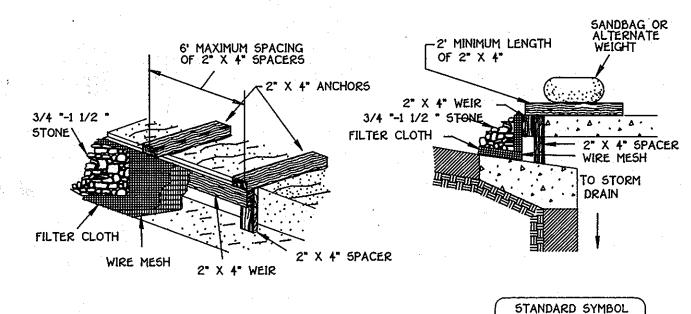
2. The standpipe should be constructed by perforating a 12" to 24" diameter corrugated or PVC pipe. Then wrapping with 1/2" hardware cloth and Geotextile Class E. The perforations shall be 1/2" x 6" slits or 1" diameter holes.

3. A base of filter material consisting of clean gravel or •57 stone should be placed in the pit to a depth of 12". After installing the standpipe, the pit surrounding the standpipe should then be backfilled with the same filter material.

4. The standpipe should extend 12" to 18" above the lip of the pit or the riser crest elevation (basin dewatering only) and the filter material should extend 3" minimum above the anticipated standing water elevation.

SUMP PIT

NOT TO SCALE



Construction Specifications

CIP

MAX. DRAINAGE AREA = 1/4 ACRE

- 1. Attach a continuous piece of wire mesh (30" minimum width by throat length plus 4") to the 2" x 4" weir (measuring throat length plus 2") as shown on the standard
- 2. Place a continuous piece of Geotextile Class E the same dimensions as the wire mesh over the wire mesh and securely attach it to the 2" x 4" weir.
- 3. Securely nail the 2" X 4" weir to a 9" long vertical spacer to be located between the weir and the inlet face (max. 4' apart).
- 4. Place the assembly against the inlet throat and nail (minimum 2' lengths of 2" x 4" to the top of the weir at spacer locations). These 2" x 4" anchors shall extend across the inlet top and be held in place by sandbags or alternate weight.
- 5. The assembly shall be placed so that the end spacers are a minimum 1' beyond both ends of the throat opening.
- 6. Form the 1/2 " x 1/2 " wire mesh and the geotextile fabric to the concrete gutter and against the face of the curb on both sides of the injet. Place clean 3/4 " x 1 1/2 " stone over the wire mesh and geotextile in such a manner to prevent water from entering the inlet under or around the geotextile.
- 7. This type of protection must be inspected frequently and the filter cloth and stone replaced when clogged with sediment.
- 8. Assure that storm flow does not bypass the inlet by installing a temporary earth or asphalt dike to direct the flow to the inlet.

CURB INLET PROTECTION (COG OR COS INLETS)

NOT TO SCALE

Definition

Placement of topsoil over a prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation.

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.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

- INSTALL THE REQUIRED SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AND TREE/ This practice is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where: FOREST PROTECTION DEVICES AS INDICATED ON THE PLAN SHEETS. (15 DAYS)
 - a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth. b. The soil material is so shallow that the rooting zone is not deep enough to support plants or furnish continuing supplies of moisture and plant nutrients.
 - c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible.
 - For the purpose of these Standards and Specifications, areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design for adequate stabilization. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 shall have the appropriate stabilization shown on the plans.

Construction and Material Specifications

- Topsoil salvaged from the existing site may be used provided that it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA-SCS in cooperation with Maryland Agricultural Experimental Station.
- Topsoil Specifications Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:
- Topsoil shall be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, loamy sand. Other soils may be used if recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Regardless, topsoil shall not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and shall contain less than 5% by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than 11/2" in diameter.
- ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such as bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnsongrass, nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.
- iii. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, ground limestone shall be spread at the rate of 4-8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil. Lime shall be distributed uniformly over designated areas and worked into the soil in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedures.
- For sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres:
 - i. On soil meeting Topsoil specifications, obtain test results dictating fertilizer and lime amendments required to bring the soil into compliance with the following:
 - a. pH for topsoil shall be between 6.0 and 7.5. If the tested soil demonstrates a pH of less than 6.0, sufficient lime shall be perscribed to raise the pH to 6.5 or higher.

- b. Organic content of topsoil shall be not less than 1.5 percent by weight.
- d. No sod or seed shall 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.

Note: 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.

- ii. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization Section I Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.
- Topsoil Application
- i. When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversions, Grade Stabilization Structures, Earth Dikes, Slope Silt Fence and Sediment Traps and Basins.
- ii. Grades on the areas to be topsoiled, which have been previously established, shall be maintained, albeit 4" 8" higher in elevation.
- iii. Topsoil shall be uniformly distributed in a 4" 8" layer and lightly compacted to a minimum thickness of 4". Spreading shall be performed in such a manner that sodding or seedine can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations shall be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.
- iv. Topsoil shall not be placed while 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.
- Alternative for Permanent Seeding Instead of applying the full amounts of lime and commercial fertilizer, composted sludge and amendments may be applied as specified below:
- J. Composted Sludge Material for use as a soil conditioner for sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres shall be tested to prescribe amendments and for sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres shall conform to the following requirements:
- a. Composted sludge shall be supplied by, or originate from, a person or persons that are permitted (at the time of acquisition of the compost) by the Maryland Department of the Environment under COMAR 26.04.06.
- b. Composted sludge shall contain at least 1 percent nitrogen, 1.5 percent phosphorus, and 0.2 percent potassium and have a Ph of 7.0 to 8.0. If compost does not meet these requirements, the appropriate constituents must be added to meet the requirements prior to use.
- iv. Composted sludge shall be amended with a potassium fertilizer applied at the rate of 4 lb/1,000 square feet, and 1/3 the normal lime application rate.

c. Composted sludge shall be applied at a rate of 1 ton/1,000 square feet.

References: Guideline Specifications, Soil Preparation and Sodding. MD-VA, Pub. •1, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Maryland and Virginia Polytechnic Institutes. Revised 1973.

8.29.96

STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOPSOIL



ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE "I certify that this plan for erosion and sediment 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."

8-29-96 DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan. and that any responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificat 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."

Charles O'Donovon ignature of Developer (Print name below signature)

RYLAND HOMES

Reviewed for HOWARD SCD and meets Technical Requirements. U.S.D.A.-Natural Resources Conservation Service This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by

DEVELOPER % MR. CHARLES O'DONOVAN 1447 YORK ROAD LUTHERVILLE, MARYLAND 21093

OWNER PERCONTEE, INC. % MR. MICHAEL DIFFENDAL 11900 TECH ROAD SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND 20904

PPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING 12/26/9c Date 2/24/86 Devol Date PARCEL SUBDIVISION SECTION/AREA DANIELS MILL OVERLOOK BLOCK NO. ZONE TAX/ZONE | ELEC. DIST. CENSUS TR

R-ED

. 17

SEWER CODE

SECOND

12:

WATER CODE

COMPACTED EARTH EMBANKMENT TOP OF EMBANKMENT WEIR LENGTH GROUND SECTION B-B STABILIZED 4' MIN. WIDTH (1' THICKNESS) 3/4 TO 11/2" ELEVATION PERSPECTIVE VIEW STORAGE THE OUTLET ELEVATION - GEOTEXTILE - APRON (SEE NOTE) -SMALL RIP-RAP 4" TO 7" REQUIRED WET NOTE: 5' MINIMUM LENGTH UP TO 5 ACRES. OVER 5 ACRES USE STONE/RIPRAP SEDIMENT TRAP ST-IV. STORAGE SECTION A-A - BOTTOM ELEVATION

Construction Specifications

1. Area under embankment shall be cleared, grubbed and stripped of any vegetation and root mat. The pool area shall be cleared.

2. The fill material for the embankment shall be free of roots and other woody vegetation as well as over-sized stones, rocks, organic material or other objectionable material. The embankment shall be compacted by traversing with equipment while it is being constructed.

3. All cut and fill slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter.

4. The stone used in the outlet shall be small rip-rap 4" to 7" in size with a 1' thick layer of 3/4" to 11/2" washed aggregate placed on the upstream face of the outlet. Stone facing shall be as necessary to prevent clogging. Geotextile Class C may be substituted for the stone facing by placing it on the inside face of the stone outlet.

5. Sediment shall be removed and trap restored to its original dimensions when the sediment has accumulated to one half of the wet storage depth of the trap. Removed sediment shall be deposited in a suitable area and in such a manner that it will not erode.

6. The structure shall be inspected periodically and after each rain and

7. Construction of traps shall be carried out in such a manner that sediment pollution is abated. Once constructed, the top and outside face of the embankment shall be stabilized with seed and mulch. Points of concentration inflow shall be protected in accordance with Grade Stabilization Structure criteria. The remainder of the interior slopes should be stabilized (one time) with seed and mulch upon trap completion and monitored and maintained erosion free during the life of the trap.

8. The structures shall be dewatered by approved methods, removed and the area stabilized when the drainage area has been properly stabilized.

- 9. Refer to Section D for specifications concerning trap dewatering.
- 10. Minimum trap depth shall be maesured from the weir elevation. 11. The elevation of the top of any dike directing water into the trap must

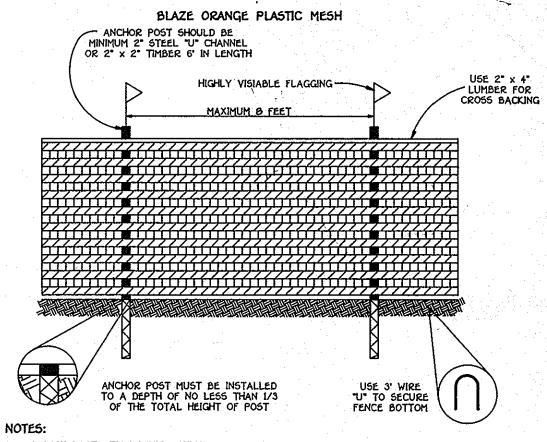
12. Geotextile Class C shall be placed over the bottom and sides of the

outlet channel prior to the placement of stone. Sections of filter cloth must filter cloth shall be embedded at least 6" into existing ground at the entrance of the outlet channel.

13. Outlet - An outlet shall be provided, including a means of conveying the discharge in an erosion free manner to an existing stable channel.

STONE OUTLET SEDIMENT TRAP - ST II

NOT TO SCALE



FOREST PROTECTION DEVICE ONLY.
RETENTION AREA WILL BE SET AS PART OF THE REVIEW PROCESS. BOUNDARIES OF RETENTION AREA SHOULD BE STAKED AND FLAGGED PRIOR TO INSTALLING DEVICE. ROOT DAMAGE SHOULD BE AVOIDED.

TREE PROTECTION DETAIL

MASS GRADING PLAN

DANIELS MILL OVERLOOK

TAX MAP No: 17 PARCEL: 41 2ND ELECTION DISTRICT. HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: AUGUST 28,1996 SHEET 9 OF 9

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