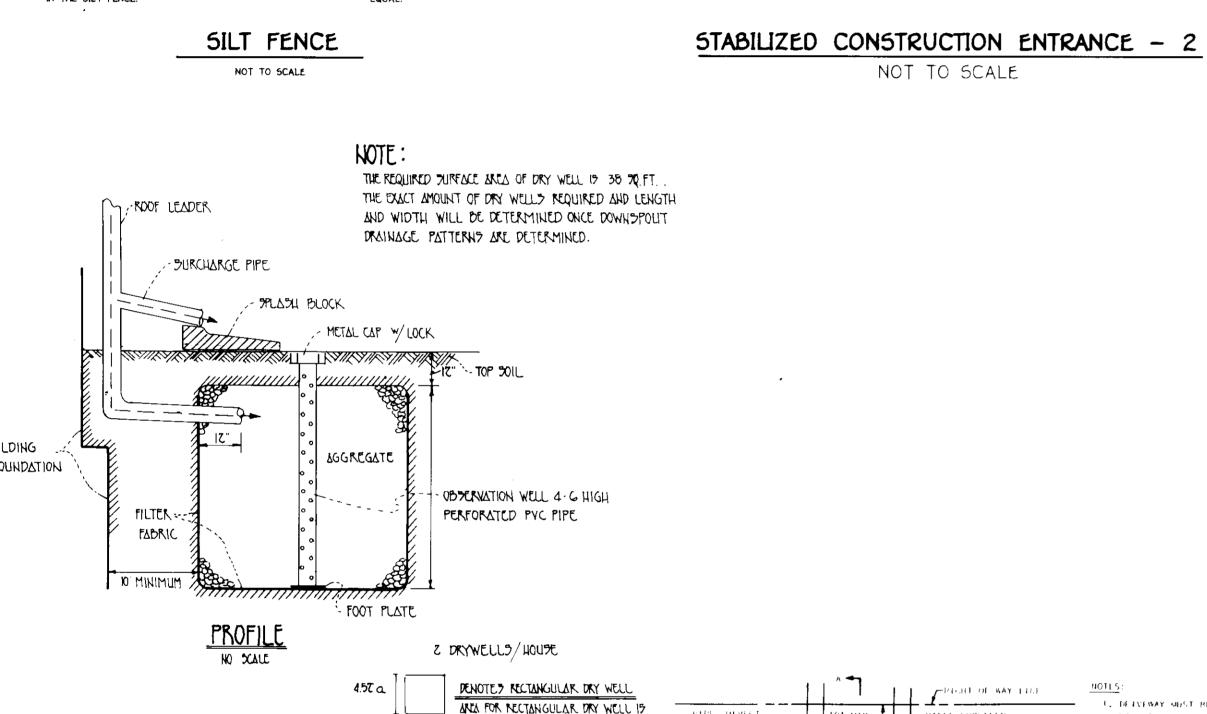


A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES WILL BE PERMITTED. 7. MAINTENANCE - THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION WHICH WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR AND /OR CLEANOUT 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.



POSTS, DRIVEN MI 16" INTO GROUND

STANDARD SYMBOL

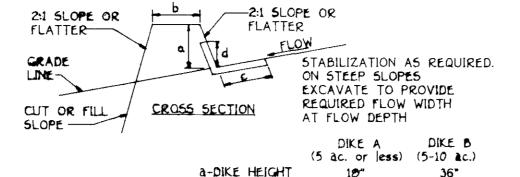
—— 5 —— 5—-

. DEINEWAY MUST BE PAVED EROM LOGE OF PUBLI FIPE ULVEKT ROAD TO RIGHT OF WAY LINE OF THE STANDARS PAVING SECTION PEL AS SHOWN OR SITTE, NO. \_\_\_\_ ATTEM NO OF TANGET WOLLD'S STANGED AND THAN FEL, AS APPROVED BY D.F.W. STARRAGO FLAR FRO SECTION CTYP. . DEATRACE CULVERT SHALL IN STATUTOR A TO YEAR TREQUENCY STORM AND THE MIRIMON SIZE -ROADWAY SHOULDER SHALL BE 12" DIA, POUND OF 14" - 9" APCH PIPE OF LARGER PUPE IS REQUIRED, DITCH ENVERT SHALL BE LOWERED TO PROVIDE MIN. DETCH GRADIERT OF O.F. AND CLEARANCE SHOWS. 3. SWALE FLOW MAY BE PROVIDED OVER DELVEWAY − € PUBLIC ROAD PAVIHO LOCATED AT OR HEAR THE CREST OF VERTICAL CURVES ON THE PUBLIC ROAD WHERE CHANTLEY OF FLOW IS SMALL, AS APPROVIDED BY D.P.W. 4. TIE-IN GRADE OF PRIMATE DRIMERRY SHALL NOT EXCEED 14%. 41 MIN. STABILIZED SHOULDER WIDTH ----PURI IC ROADWAY HOLD CORMAL SHOULDER PRIVATE DRIVEWAY GRADE VARIES ELEVATION AT THIS POINT RECOMMENDED MAX. GRADE 1851 Ģ<sup>н</sup> МІМ. (OVER > ==

SECTION A-A RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAY ENTRANCE CONNECTION TO OPEN SECTION ROADWAY

NOT TO SCALE

NORMAL CLICH GRADING -



b-DIKE WIDTH

c-FLOW WIDTH

d-FLOW DEPTH

POSITIVE DRAINAGE-GRADE SUFFICIENT TO DRAIN

CUT OR FILL X X X X X SLOPE ---

STANDARD SYMBOL A-2 B-3 **├** 

## CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. 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.

4. FIELD LOCATION 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 SEEDING SEASON, (B) FLOW CHANNEL AS PER THE CHART BELOW.

## FLOW CHANNEL STABILIZATION

TYPE OF IREATMENT	CHANNEL GRADE	DIKE A	DIKE B
1	.5-3.0%	SEED AND STRAW MULCH	SEED AND STRAW MULCH
2	3,1-5.0%	SEED AND STRAW MULCH	SEED USING JUTE, OR EXCELSIOR; SOD; 2" STONE
3	5.1-8.0%	SEED WITH JUTE, OR SOD; 2° STONE	LINED RIP-RAP 4"-8"
4	8.1-20 <b>%</b>	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 CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.

B. RIP-RAP TO BE 4-8 INCHES IN A LAYER AT LEAST & INCHES THICKNESS AND PRESSED INTO THE SOIL.

C. APPROVED EQUIVALENTS CAN BE SUBSTITUTED FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE

7. PERIODIC INSPECTION AND REQUIRED MAINTENANCE MUST BE PROVIDED AFTER

EACH RAIN EVENT.

EARTH DIKE NOT TO SCALE

 A MINIMUM OF 46 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 (313-1655). 2) ALL VECETATIVE 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, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STREPER THAN 3:1, b) 14 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE. 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 AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSIGN AND SEDERIC 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 GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.

ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLACE AND ARE TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERHISSION FOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.

7) SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE AREA DISTURBED ACRES ACRES O BE ROOFED OR PAVED BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED 0 80 CU.YDS. OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION

6) 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 HADE. 11) TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGHTS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

plan based on my personal knowledge of the site conditions and that it was prepared in

DEVELOPER'S 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

"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 Certificate

accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District."

Signature of Engineer (Print name below signature)

sheet C. Ibest A

bignature of Developer (Print name below signature)

on-site inspection by the Howard Seth Conservation District."

I certify that this plan for erosion and sediment control represents a practical and workable

ALL DISTURBED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED AS FOLLOWS:

SEEDBED PREPARATION:
LOOSEN UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL BY RAKING, DISCING OR OTHER ACCEPTABLE MEANS BEFORE SEEDING.

SOIL AMENOMENTS:
APPLY TWO TONS PER ACRE DOLOMITIC LIMESTONE (92 LB5/ ,000 SQ.FT.) AND 600 LBS. PER ACRE 0-20-20 FERTILIZER (14 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) BEFORE SELDING HARROW OR DISC. INTO UPPER THREE INCHES OF SOIL. AT TIME OF SELDING, APPLY 400 LB5. PER ACRE 38-0-0 UREAFORM FERTILIZER (9 LB5./1,000 50.FT.) AND 500 LB5. PER ACRE (11.5 LB5./ 1,000 50.FT.) OF 10-20-20 FERTILIZER.

FOR THE PRERIODS MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30, AND AUGUST THROUGH OCTOBER 15, SEED WITH 100 LBS. PER ACRE (2.3 LBS./1,000 SQ.FT.) OF KENTUCKY 31 TALL FESCUE, FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1 THROUGH JULY 31, SEED WITH 60 LBS/ACRE (1.4 LBS./LOOD 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 28. PROJECT SITE BY: OPTION (1) - TWO TONS PER ACRE OF WELL ANCHORED STRAW MULCH AND SEED AS 500N AS POSSIBLE IN THE SPRING OPTION (2) - USE 500; 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 5Q.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 346 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.

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./ 1,000 SQ.FT.)

SEEDING:
FOR THE PERIODS MARCH 1 THROUGH APRIL 30, AND AUGUST
15 THROUGH NOVEMBER 15, SEED WITH 17 BUSHEL PER ACRE OF ANNUAL RYE (3.2 LB5./ACRE OF WEEPING LOVEGRASS (.07 LB5./ 1.000 SQ.FT. FOR THE PERIOD NOVEMBER 16 THRU FEBRUARY 28. 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 17 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE (70 TO 90 LBS./1.000 5Q.FT.) OF UNROTTED SMALL GRAIN STRAW IMMEDIATELY AFTER SEEDING. UNCHORING TOOL OR 218 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 1986 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATION FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL FOR RATE AND METHODS NOT

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

Using vegetation as cover for barren soil to protect it from forces that cause erosion. 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. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

This practice shall be used on denuded areas as specified on the plane and may be used on highly erodible or critically eroding areas. This 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. Plants 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.

A. Site Preparation Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary of permanent) such as diversions grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins. 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 suitable 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 the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee of the producer.

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 tertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means. Seedbed Preparation
i. Temporary Seeding
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.
Permanent Seeding
a. Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:
1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0.

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 o serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (<30% splus 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 Topeoil. 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 the topool to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsol the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check stots to prevent topsoil 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

Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used 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), broor drop seeded, or a cultipacker seeder. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen: maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen: P205 (phosphorous): 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium): 200 lbs/ac.

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. 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.

Mulch Specifications (In order of preference)

Mulch Specifications (In order of preference) Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rive or out 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. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)

a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared would cellulose processed into a uniform

with shall commiss of specially prepared wood ceasurese processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.

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.

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

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 shury. The mulch material shall form a biotyter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in comfact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.

e. WCFM material shall comfain no elements by compounds at concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic.

f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., phy range of 4.0 to 5.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.

Content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.

Only sterile straw mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

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. 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 comfain 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 reference), 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.

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

## STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

3/18/47

BUILDER DURSEY FAMILY BUILDERS 9926 CYPRESS MEDE DRIVE ELLIWIT CITY MD 21042

Reviewed for/HOWARD SCD and meets Technical Requirements. U.S.D.A.-Natural Resources Conservation Service the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

OWNER/DEVELOPER

MR NICK LIPARINI

COLLIYAM, MARYLAND

MARY LANE GENERAL PARTHERSHIP

BRANTLY DEVELOPMENT GROUP

8835 P COLUMBIA, 100 PARKWAY

5UBDIVISION SECTION/AREA LOT NO. 1 THINU 5 HORDAU ACRES PLAT NO. BLOCK NO. | ZONE TAX/ZONE ELEC. DIST. CENSUS TR. 12261 6069.01 R-12 WATER CODE SEWER CODE 4360000

APPROVED: DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

B 03

SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN (NOTES AND DETAILS)

LOTS 1 THROUGH 5

GRID 6 6' TAX MAP No: 47 PARCEL: 665 6th ELECTION DISTRICT. HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: FEB. 20, 1996 SHEET Z OF Z

S.D.P.97-66

