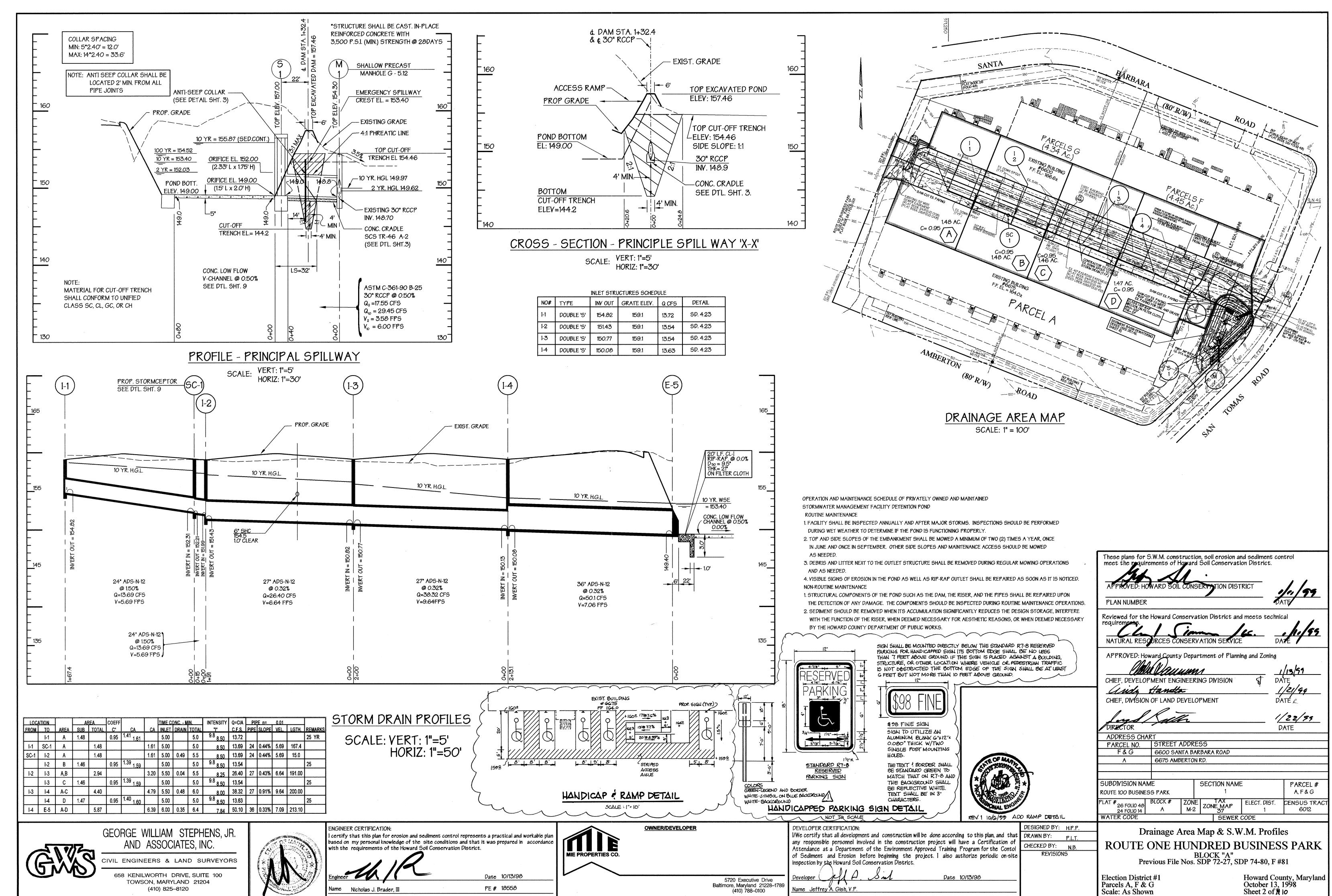
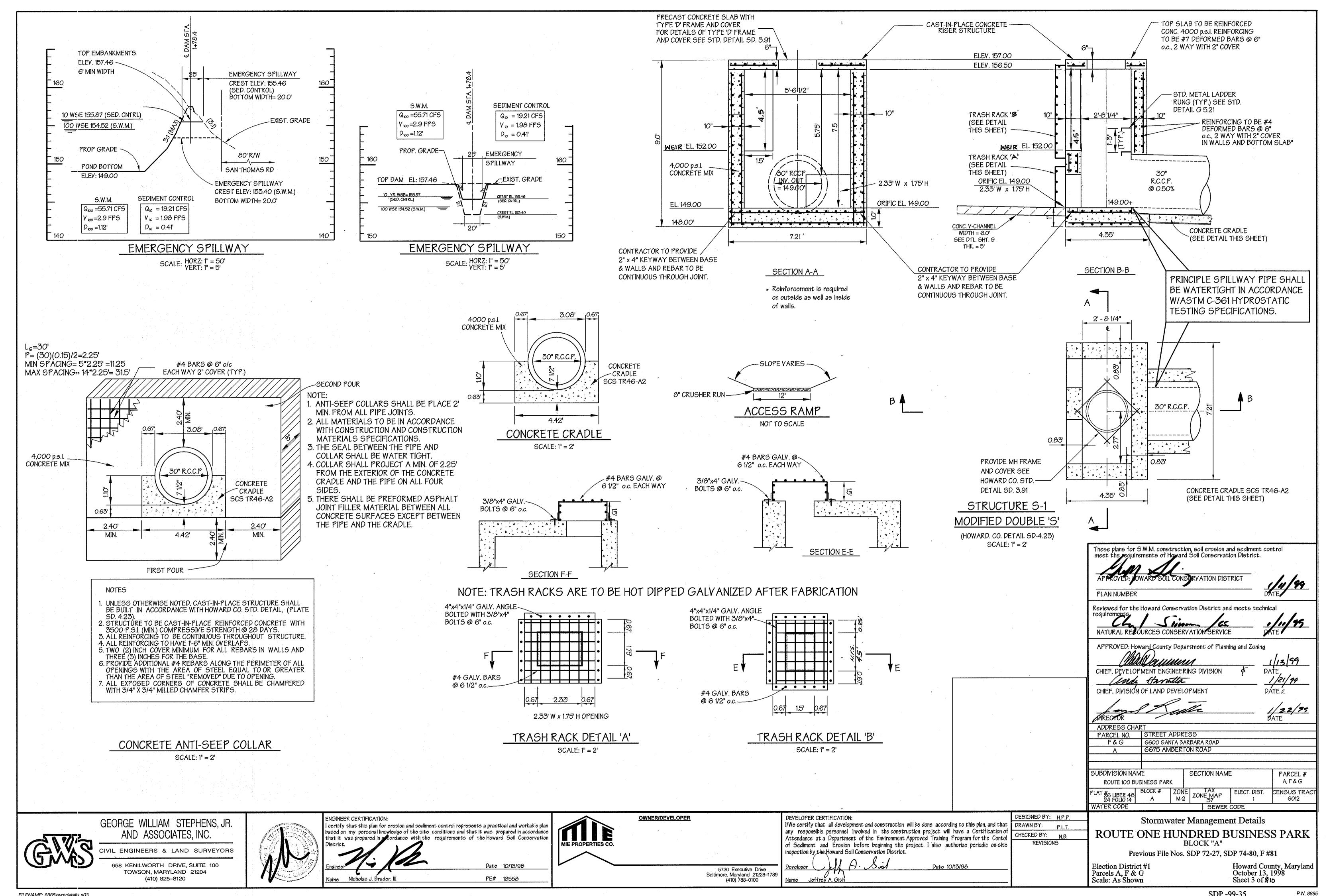


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FILENAME: 8885profiles.s02

SDP -99-35



FILENAME: 8885swmdetails.s03

POND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

These specifications are appropriate to all ponds within the scope of the Standard practice MD-378. All references to ASTM and AASHTO specifications apply to the most recent version.

SITE PREPARATION

Areas designated for borrow areas, embankment, and structural works shall be cleared, grubbed, and stripped of topsoil. All trees, vegetation, roots and other objectionable material shall be removed. Channel banks and sharp breaks shall be sloped to no steeper than 1:1.

Areas to be covered by the reservoir will be cleared of all trees, brush, logs, fences rubbish, and other objectionable material unless otherwise designated on the plans. Trees, brush, and stumps shall be cut approximately level with the ground surface. For dry stormwater management ponds, a minimum of a 50 foot radius around the inlet structure shall be cleared.

All cleared and grubbed material shall be disposed of outside and below the limits of the dam and reservoir as directed by the owner or his representative. When specified, a sufficient quantity of topsoil will be stockpiled in a sultable location for use on the embankment and other designated areas.

EARTH FILL

MATERIAL - The fill material shall be taken from approved designated borrow areas. It shall be free of roots, stumps, wood, rubbish, stones greater than 6", frozen or other objectionable materials. Fill material for the center of the embankment and cut off trench shall conform to United Soil Classification GC, SC, CH, or CL. Consideration may be given to the use of other materials in the embankment if design and construction are supervised by a geotechnical

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

COMPACTION - The movement of the hauling and spreading equipment over the fill shall be controlled so that the entire surface of each lift shall be traversed by not less than one tread track of the equipment or compaction shall be achieved by a minimum of four complete passes of a sheepsfoot, rubber tired or vibratory roller. Fill material shall contain sufficient moisture such that the required degree of compaction will be obtained with the equipment used. The fill material shall contain sufficient moisture so that if formed into a ball it will not crumble yet not be so wet that the water can be squeezed out.

Minimum required density shall not be less than 95% of maximum dry density with a moisture content within +/- 2% of the optimum. Each layer of fill shall be compacted as necessary to obtain that density, and is to be certified by the Engineer at the time of construction. All compaction is to be determined by AASHTO Method T-99.

Note: See additional compaction requirements per geotechnical engineer. (Sheet 10 of 13)

Backfill adjacent to pipes or structures shall be of the type and quality conforming to that specified for the adjoining fill material. The fill shall be placed in horizontal layers not to exceed four inches in thickness and compacted by hand tampers or other manually directed compaction equipment. The material needs to fill completely all spaces under and adjacent to the pipe. At no time during the backfilling operation shall driven equipment be allowed to operate closer than four feet, measured horizontally, to any part of a structure. Under no circumstances shall equipment be driven over any part of a concrete structure or pipe, unless there is a compacted fill of 24° or greater over the structure

PIPE CONDUITS All pipes shall be circular in cross section.

REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE - All pipe to be circular in cross section

All the following criteria shall apply for reinforced concrete pipe :

1. Materials - Reinforced concrete pipe shall have bell and spigot joints with rubber gaskets and shall equal or exceed ASTM Designation C-361.

2. Bedding - All reinforced concrete pipe conduits shall be laid in a concrete bedding for their entire length. This bedding shall consist of high slump concrete placed under the pipe and up the sides of the pipe at least 10% of its outside diameter with a minimum thickness of 3 inches, or as shown on the

3. Laying Pipe - Bell and spigot pipe shall be placed with the bell end upstream. Joints shall be made in accordance with recommendations of the manufacturer of the material. After the joints are sealed for the entire line, the bedding shall be placed so that all spaces under the pipe are filled. Care shall be exercised to prevent any deviation from the original line and grade of the pipe. The first joint must be located within 2 feet from the riser.

4. Backfilling shall conform to "Structure Backfill."

5. Other details (anti-seep collars, valves, etc.) shall be as shown on the

PERFORATED PIPE

Bituminous coated corrugated metal pipe (BCCMP) shall conform to the requirements of AASHTO M36 (pipe should be specified to be fully bituminous coated in accordance with AASHTO M190). Perforated pipe is TYPE III. Pipe shall have CLASS 2 perforations 3/8" In diameter.

CONCRETE

Concrete shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and

CARE OF WATER DURING CONSTRUCTION

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

STABILIZATION

All borrow areas shall be graded to provide proper drainage and left in a sightly condition. All exposed surfaces of the embankment, spillway, spoil and borrow areas, and berms shall be stabilized by seeding, liming, fertilizing and mulching in accordance with the Maryland Soil Conservation Service Standards and Specifications for Critical Area Planting (MD-342) or as shown on the

Stormwater management facility will be stabilized with permanent slope seeding as

1. Seedbed Preparation - lossen upper 3 inches of soil by raking, discing or other acceptable means before seeding.

2. Soll Amendments - apply 2 tons per acre Dolomitic Limestone (92 lbs./1000sq. ft.), 600 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs./1000 sq. ft.), and 400 lbs. per acre of 30-0-0 Ureaform Fertillzer (9.2 lbs./1000 sq. ft.). Harrow or disc lime and fertillzer Into upper 3 Inches of soil. At time of seeding, apply 400 lbs. (9.2 lbs./1000 sq. ft.) of 30-0-0 Ureaform Fertilizer and 500 lbs. per acre (11.5 lbs./1000 sq. ft.), of 10-0-0

3. Seeding - for the period March 1 through April 30 seed with 40 lbs. per acre Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue, and 15 lbs. per acre inoculated Crown Vetch. For the period May 1 through July 31 seed with 60 lbs. per acre Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue and 2 lbs. per acre inoculated Weeping Lovegrass. For the period August 1 through October 15 seed with 40 lbs. per acre Kentucky 31 Tall Fesue, and 20 lbs. per acre inoculated interstate Serica Lespedeza. For the period October 16 through: February 28 protect the site by Option (1): 2 tons per acre of well anchored straw. For the period May 1 through February 28 inoculated Crown Vetch shall be applied during the subsequent period of March 1 through April 30 at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre. 4. Mulching - apply 1.5 to 2 tons per acre of un-rotted small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using 218 gallons per acre of emulsified ashphalt. On flat areas of slope 8 feet or higher, use 348 gallons per acre of anchoring.

5. Maintenance - inspect all seeded areas and make needed repairs, replacements and re-seeding.

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

Construction operations will be carried out in such a manner that erosion will be controlled and water and air pollution minimized. State and local laws concerning pollution abatement will be followed. Construction plans shall detail erosion and sediment control measures to be employed during the

PERMANENT SLOPE SEEDING

After spreading 4" topsoil, seed with a mixture of 30% inoculated Crown Vetch and 70% Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue applied at a rate of 60 lbs./ acre; 10-20-20 fertilizer shall be applied at a rate of 25 lbs./1000 sq. ft.; ilme at a rate of 92 lbs / 1000 s.f.; mulch area with unweathered small grain straw at a rate of 1.5 Tons/acre; anchor with a rapid curing asphalt (RC-70, R-250 or RC-800 at a rate of 0.1 gal./S.Y.

FILTER CLOTH

Filter cloth shall meet or exceed the requirements in Section 20.25-5 of the Baltimore County Standard Specifications and Details for Construction. Durable filter fabrics for drainage purposes are not limited to Mirafi 1405, DuPont TYPAC No. 3341 or 3401.

Filter cloth shall be protected from punching or tearing. Any damage other than an occasional small hole shall be repaired by placing another small piece of filter cloth over the damaged area or by replacing the cloth section. All overlaps shall be a minimum of one foot.

GABIONS

Gabions shall meet the requirements of Maryland Department of Transportation, State Highway Administration Standard Specifications for Construction and Materials, Section 312 and must be Cl. N. PYC coated.

OUTFALL PROTECTION

Subgrade for riprap or gabion outfalls shall be prepared to the required line and grades. Any fill required in the subgrade shall be compacted to a density of approximately that of the surrounding undistrubed material. All rock or gravel shall conform to the specified grading limits when installed in the riprap or gabion. All stone shall be delivered and placed in a manner that will insure the stone in place shall be reasonably homgeneous with the larger rocks uniformly distributed and firmly

CUT-OFF TRENCH - THE CUT-OFF TRENCH SHALL BE EXCAVATED INTO IMPERVIOUS MATERIAL ALONG OR PARALLEL TO THE CENTERLINE OF THE EMBANKMENT AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. THE BOTTOM WIDTH OF THE TRENCH SHALL BE GOVERNED BY THE EQUIPMENT USED FOR EXCAVATION. WITH THE MINIMUM WIDTH BEING FOUR FEET. THE DEPTH SHALL BE AT LEAST FOUR FEET BELOW EXISTING GRADE OR AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. THE SIDE SLOPES OF THE TRENCH SHALL BE 1:1 OR FLATTER. THE BACKFILL SHALL BE COMPACTED WITH CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT. ROLLERS, OR HAND TAMPERS TO ASSUER MAXIMUM DENSITY AND MINIMUM PERMEABILITY.

GENERAL NOTES

BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH:

AS-BUILT NOTES

UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL CONSTRUCTION AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL

1. HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS STANDARD SPECI-

2. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECI-

3. MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION STATE HIGHWAY

4. STORMWATER MANAGEMENT APPROVED UNDER BILL 105-84.

1. AS-BUILT PLANS AND CERTIFICATION ARE REQUIRED FOR THIS STORM-

WATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY. THESE MUST BE PREPARED AND

SEALED BY A REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER. HOWARD COUNTY

WILL NOT PERFORM THE INSPECTION OR PREPARE THE AS-BUILT PLANS

OR CERTIFICATION. THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PERMIT SECURITY

WILL NOT BE RELEASED UNTIL THE AS-BUILT PLANS AND CERTIFICATION

CATION, THIS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY MUST BE

INSPECTED BY THE ENGINEER AT THE SPECIFIC STAGES DURING CON-

STRUCTION AS REQUIRED BY THE CURRENT HOWARD COUNTY STORM-

WATER MANAGEMENT POLICY AND DESIGN MANUAL. THE CONTRACTOR

SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER AT LEAST FIVE (5) WORKING DAYS PRIOR

ANY AREA NEEDED FOR TEMPORARY STOCKPILE AND SEDIMENT BASIN

SPOIL WILL BE LOCATED WITHIN THE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE, AND UPSTREAM FROM A SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURE, BUT LOCATED SUCH AS NOT TO

DRAINAGE AREA

TO POND

BY-PASS

DRAINAGE AREA

PROPPOSED TO

AREA: 7.05 AC.

BY-PASS AREA

AREA: 5.45 AC.

RUN: 93.2

TC: 0.10 HR.

RUN: 96.2

TC: 0.10

2. IN ORDER TO PREPARE THE REQUIRED AS-BUILT PLANS AND CERTIFI-

FICATIONS POND CODE 378, NOVEMBER, 1992.

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIAL.

ARE APPROVED BY BALTIMORE COUNTY.

STOCKPILE/SPOIL AREA NOTES

IMPEDED UPON THE MEASURE.

TO STARTING ANY WORK SHOWN ON THESE PLANS.

FICATIONS AND DETAILS FOR CONSTRUCTION, 1976, ERRATA AND

ADMINISTRATION, JANUARLY, 1982, STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR

ANTI-SEEP COLLAR NOTES

- 1. LOCATE COLLARS A MINIMUM OF 2' FROM ALL PIPE JOINTS
- 2. THE SEAL BETWEEN THE PIPE AND COLLAR SHALL BE WATER TIGHT. 3. COLLAR SHALL PROJECT A MINIMUM OF TWO FEET FROM THE EXTERIOR OF THE CONCRETE CRADLE AND THE PIPE ON ALL FOUR SIDES.
- 4. COLLAR SHALL BE CAST-IN-PLACE REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH 3,500 PSI (MIN.) STRENGTH @ 28 DAYS.
- 5. ALL REINFORCING TO BE CONTINUOUS THROUGHTOUT COLLAR. 6. ALL REINFORCING TO HAVE 1'-6" MIN. OVERLAP.
- 7. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL #4 REBARS ALONG THE PERIMETER OF ALL OPENINGS WITH THE AREA OF STEEL EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN AREA OF STEEL REMOVED DUE TO OPENINGS.
- 8. TWO (2) INCH COVER MINIMUM FOR ALL REBARS. 9. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED COLLAR SHALL BE BUILT IN ACCORDANCE

WITH BALTIMORE COUNTY CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS.

COLLAR SHALL NOT BE BRICK. 10. WATER TIGHT SEAL TO BE SIKADUR 32, HI-MOL, CONFORMING TO ASTM C-881; TYPE 1 & II: GRADE 2: CLASS B & C. EPOXY BONDING/GROUTING

CONTROL STRUCTURE NOTES

- 1. STRUCTURE SHALL BE CAST -IN- PLACE REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH 3,500 PSI (MIN.) STRENGTH @ 28 DAYS.
- 2. ALL REINFORCING TO BE CONTINUOUS THROUGHOUT STRUCTURE. 3. ALL REINFORCING TO HAVE 1'-6" MIN. OYERLAPS. 4. PROVIDE ADDITIONAL #4 REBARS ALONG THE PERIMETER OF ALL
- OPENINGS WITH THE AREA OF STEEL EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN AREA OF STEEL REMOVED DUE TO OPENINGS. 5. THREE (3) INCH COVER MINIMUM FOR ALL REBARS. 6. UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED STRUCTURE SHALL BE BUILT IN ACCORD-
- ANCE WITH BALTIMORE COUNTY CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL SPECIFICA-TIONS AND BALTIMORE COUNTY STANDARD PLATE D-2.32. STRUCTURE SHALL NOT BE BRICK. 7. STRUCTURE TO CONFORM TO THE STRUCTURAL DETAILS REFERRED TO

IN BALTIMORE COUNTY PLATE D-2.32.

POND NOTES

- 1. NO TREES, SHRUBS OR OTHER WOODY VEGETATION WILL BE ALLOWED WITHIN 50' OF THE INLET STRUCTURE IN THE POOL AREA, AND NOT ALLOWED WITHIN 15' OF THE TOE OF THE EMBANKMENT.
- 2. IF REQUIRED BY THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR FENCING SHALL BE INSTALLED TO PREVENT ACCESS TO THE BASIN BY CHILDREN.
- 3. THIS STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITY IS DESIGNED TO MEET OR EXCEED ALL APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BALTIMORE COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND THE SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT. MAINTENANCE OF THIS PUBLIC FACILITY WILL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF
- 4. IF UNSUITABLE (PERVIOUS) MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED AT TIME OF CUT-OFF TRENCH INSTALLATION DEEPER THAN 4', IT WILL BE NECESSARY TO EXTEND THE CUT-OFF TRENCH DOWN UNTIL SUITABLE MATERIAL IS ENCOUNTERED AS DETERMINED BY A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER. AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION, EXISTING SOIL ADJACENT TO CUT-OFF TRENCH SHALL BE EVALUATED FOR SEEPAGE BY A GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AND ADDRESSED PER RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GEOTECHNICAL
- 5. SOILS TO BE USED FOR CUT-OFF TRENCH SHALL CONFORM TO UNIFIED CLASSES CL, SC, CH OR GC.

RACKS W/ GRAVEL BASE 👡

EXISTING BUILDING

F.F. EL. 166.6± DRAINAGE AREA

·----

ROAD _(80'_R/W/)_' ------~----- PROPOSED DRAINIAGE AREA MAP

SCALE: 1" = 100"

SHALLOW RUN (DEAN RUN) WATERSHED

(OFFICE WAREHOUSE)

PROPSED LAND USE: COMMERCIAL

EXISTING BUILDING

#6675 F.F. EL. = 164.0±

PARCELS G

(4.34 Ac.)

DRAINAGE AREA TO

I LINE ZI ENOPROPE

EXISTING BUILDING

PAVING

Ex. Contours

Ex. Sanitary

DRAINAGE AREA

Ex. Water

EX. R/W

Prop. Contours

Legend Ex. Curb & Gutter Prop. Curb & Gutter Ex. Storm Drain ______

HYDROLIC SOIL TYPES SOIL GROUPS ΙuΒ ScB ScD SfC2, SfB2 * B EvC* A

These plans for small pond construction, soil erosion and sediment control meet. The requirements of Howard Soil Conservation District.

PLAN NUMBER

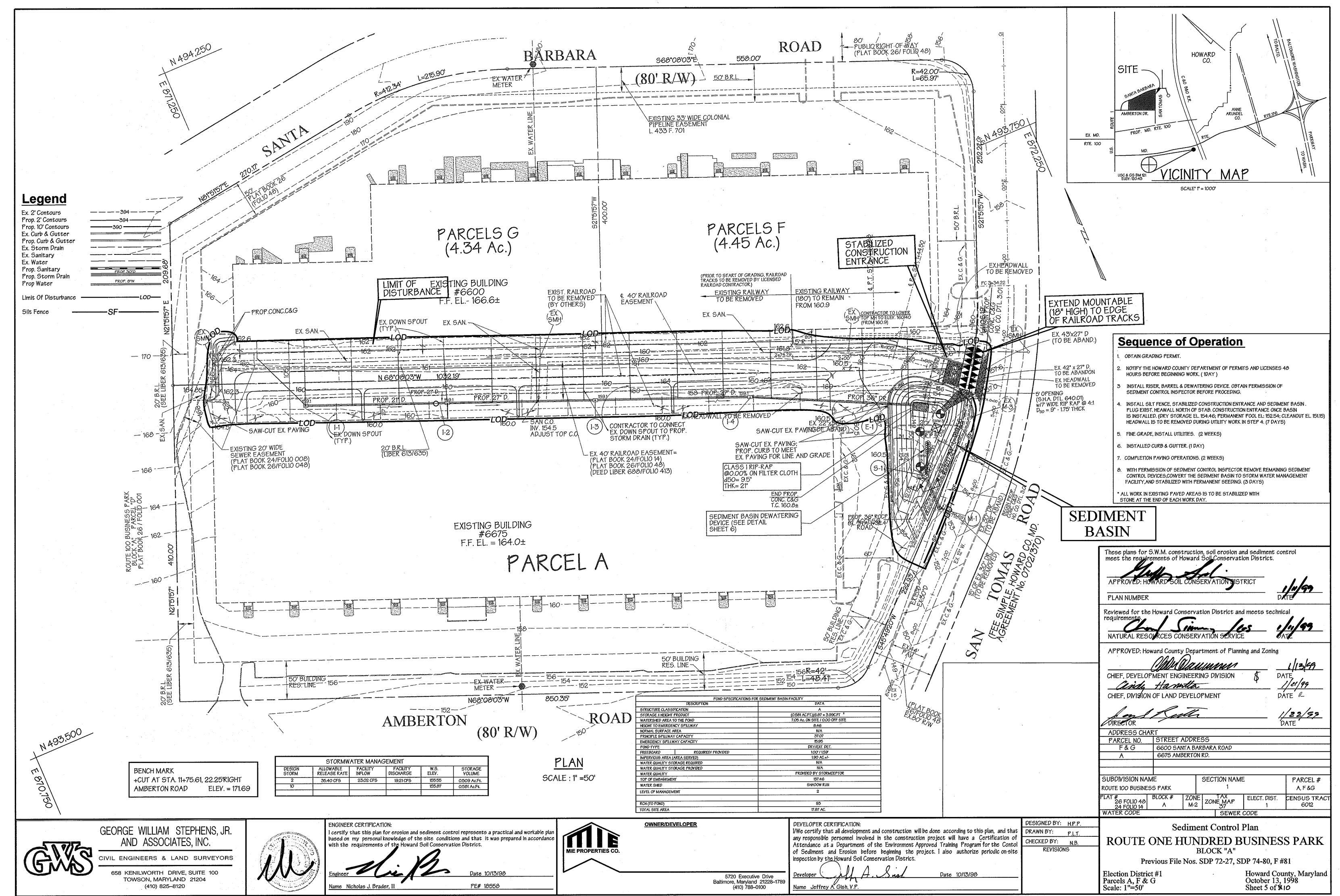
(80'_R/W)_`

These plans have been reviewed for the Howard Soil Conservation District and meets the technical requirements for small pond

APPROVED: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning

11.3/16

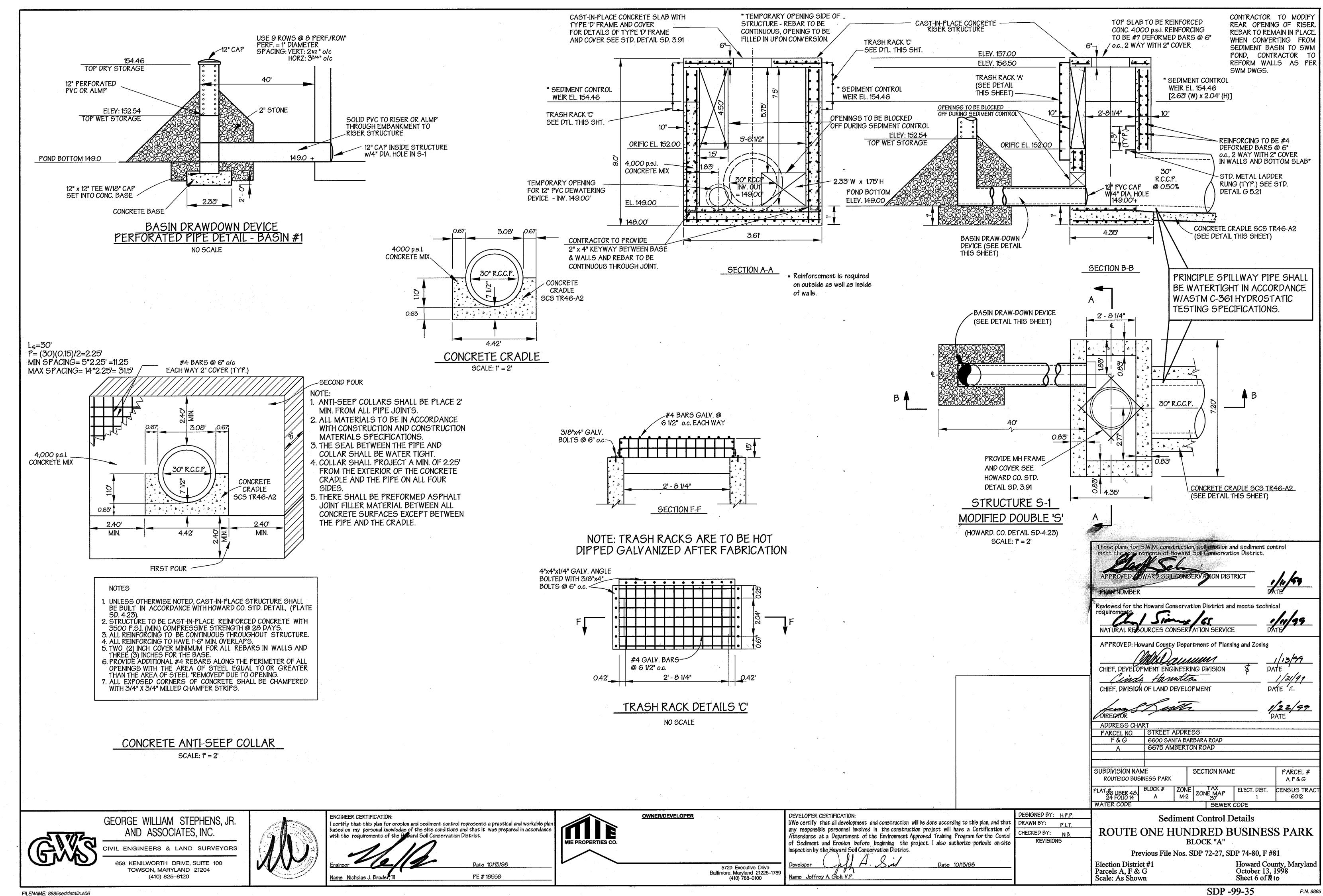
STUDY



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SDP -99-35

P.N. 8885



1. Refer to 1994 Maryland Standards and Specifications for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control for standard details and detailed specifications of each practice specified herein.

With the approval of the sediment control inspector, minor field adjustments can and will be made to ensure the control of any sediment. Changes in sediment control practices require prior approval of

the sediment control inspector and the Baltimore County Soil Conservation Pletrick.

3. At the end of each working day, all sediment control practices will be inspected and left in operational consistent.
4. Following initial soil disturbance or redisturbance, permanent or temporary stabilization shall be completed within: (a) seven calendar days as to the surface of all perimeter controls, dikes, swales, ditches, permeter slopes, and all slopes greater than three horizontal to one vertical (5:1), and (b) fourteen days as to all other disturbed or graded areas on the project site which will remain idio over fourteen

5. Any change to the grading proposed on this plan requires re-submission to Baltimore County Soll Conservation District for approval.

6. Dust control will be provided for all disturbed areas. Refer to "1994 Maryland Standards and Spec-Ifications for Soil Erceion and Sediment Control, page H-30-1, for acceptable methods and specification

for dust control.

7. Any variations from the sequence of operations stated on this plan requires the approval of the sediment ontrol inspector and the Baltimore County Soil Conservation District prior to the initiation of the change 6. Excess out or borrow material shall go to, or come from, respectively, a site with an open grading p

9. The following item may be used as applicable: Refer to "Maryland's Guidelines to Waterway Constru by the Water Resources Administration (WRA), dated January, 1986, for standard details and detailed specifications of each practice specified herein for waterway construction.

Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials A. Site Preparation

encierovià ea doue (trianzimmay no grandemat nadtia) controunte loranzo trianziace bas nolegna listerii i grade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins. IL Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually E. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for

B. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

L 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 areas. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples may be taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analysis.

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 of the

iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide pius magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such finences that at least 50% will pass through a \$100 mosh solve and 000 - 1000 limb pass through a \$200 mosh solve. ly. incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 - 5° of soil by disking or other sultable means.

C. Seedbed Preparation L Temporary Seeding

a. Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth 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 3t) should not 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. incorporate 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:

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 (> 30% slit plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass or serecla lespedeza is to be planted, then a sandy soil (<30% slit plus clay) would be acceptable.
 Soil must contain 15% 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.

b. Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarlied or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3 - 5° to permit bonding of the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from sliding down a solve. c. Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.

d. 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 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. Stoep 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. D. Seed Specifications

L All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to

NOTE: SEED TAGS SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE INSPECTOR TO VERIFY TYPE AND RATE OF SEED USED. il. inoculant - The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixture 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 degrees F. can weaken bacteria and make inoculant less effective. E Methods of Seeding

Lifydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast or drop seeder, or a cultipacker seeder.

 a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed
the following: nitrogen; maximum of 100 be per acre total soluble nitrogen; P205 (phosphorus): 200 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.

. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and without

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

a. Seed agreed dry shall be incorporated into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on the Temporary or or Permanent Seeding Summaries or Tables 25 or 26. The seeded area shall then be rolled with 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

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

F. Mulch Specifications (in order of preference) L Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonably 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.

a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose 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 uniformly spread sturry.

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 fibe

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 groun e. WCFM material shall contain no elements or 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, 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 G. Mulching Seeded Areas - Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding I. If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch alone shall be applied as prescribed

this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed in accordance ii. When straw muich is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Muich shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1° and 2°. Muich applied shall achieve uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a muich anchoring tool is

III. Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 bs. per acre

if wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water. H. Securing Straw Muich (Muich Anchoring): Muich 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:

I. 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 safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should be used on the contour if possible.

II. 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.

III. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches muich, such as in valeys and on the crests of banks. The remainder of area should appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders - such as Acrylic DLR (Argo-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or

Vegetation - annual grass or grain used to provide cover on disturbed areas for up to 12 months. For longer duration of vegetative cover, Permanent Seeding is required.

Section III - Permanent Seeding Seeding grass and legumes to establish ground cover for a minimum period of one year on disturbed areas generally receiving to undertaken Section IV - Sod: To provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 grade or flatter).

L Class of turfgrass sod shall be Maryland or Virginia State Certified or Approval. Sod labels shall be made available to the Job foreman and inspector. II. Sod shall be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of 3/4°, plus or minus 1/4°, at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness shall exclude top growth and thatch individual pieces of sod shall be cut to the suppliers width and length. Maximum allowable deviation from standard widths and lengths shall be 5 percent. Broken pads and form or uneven ends will not be acceptable.

III. Standard size sections of sod shall 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 w. Sod shall not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival

v. Sod shall be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplante within this period shall be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its installation. B. Sod Installation

I. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, the subsoil shall be lightly irrigated immediately prior to laying the sod.

ii. The first row of sod shall be laid in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to and tightly wedged against each other. Lateral Johns shall be staggered to promote more uniform growth and strength. Ensure that sod is not stretched or overlapped and that all Joints are butted tight in order to prevent voids which would cause drying of the roots.

III. Wherever possible, sod shall be laid with the long edges parallel to the contour and with staggering joints. Sod shall be rolled and tamped, pegged or otherwise secured to prevent slippage on slopes and to ensure solid contact between sod roots and the underlying soil surface.

ly. Sod shall be watered immediately following rolling or tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. The operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod shall be completed within eight hours.

L in the absence of adequate rainfall, watering shall be performed daily or as often as necessary during the first week and in sufficient quantities to maintain moist soll to a depth of 4°. Watering should be done during the heat of the day to prevent wilting.

IL After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture content III. The first mowing of sod should not be attempted until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 1/3 of the grass leaf shall be removed by the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Grass height shall be maintained between 2° and 3° unless otherwise specified. Section IV - Turfgrass Establishment

Areas where turifgrass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and commercial sites which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance. Areas to receive seed shall be tilled by disking or other approved methods to a depth of 2 to 4 inches, leveled and raked to prepare a proper secabed. Stones and debris over 11/2 inches in diameter shall be removed. The resulting secabed shall be in such NOTE: Choose certified material. Certified material is the best guarantee of cultivar purity. The certification program of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Turf and Seed Section, provides a reliable means of consumer protection and assures a pure genetic line.

I. Kentucky Bluegrass - Fall 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 Seeding Rate: 15 to 2.0 pounds/1000 square feet. A minimum of three bluegrass cultivars should be chosen ranging from a minimum of 10% to a maximum of 35% of the mixture by weight.

ii. Kentucky Bluegrass/Pereintal Rye - Full sun mixture - For use in full sun areas where rapid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Pereintal Ryegrass Cultivars/ Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding rate: 2 pounds mixture/IOOO square feet. A minimum of 3 Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars must be chosen, with each cultivar ranging from 10% to 35% of the mixture by weight. III. 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 - 100%, certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 - 5%. Seeding

rate 5 to 8 b/1000 square feet. One or more cultivare may be blende lv. Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue - Shade Mixture - For use in areas with shade in Bluegrass lawns r establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf area. Mixture includes; certified Kentucky egrass Cultivars 30 - 40% and certified Fine Fescue and 60 - 70%. Seeding rate: 1 1/2 - 3 lbs/1000

NOTE: Turigrass varieties should be selected from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Mimeo #77, "Turigrass Cultivar Recommendations for Maryland". B. Ideal times of seeding

Western MD: March 15-June 1, August 1-October 1 (Hardiness Zones - 5b, 6a) Central MD: March 1-May 15, August 15-October 15 (Hardiness Zones - 6b) Southern MD, Eastern Shore: March 1-May 15, August 15-October 15 (Hardiness Zones - 7a, 7b)

If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedings with adequate water for plant growth (1/2° - 1° 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.

inspect, all seeded areas for failures and make necessary repairs, replacements, and respectings within L Once the vegetation is established, the site shall have 95% groundcover to be considered adequately

II. If the stand provides less than 40% ground coverage, reestablish following original lime, fertilizer III. If the stand provides between 40% and 94% ground coverage, overseeding and fertilizing using half

Iv. Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seedings are shown in Table 24. For lawns and other medium to high maintenance turigrass areas, refer to the University of Maryland publication "Lawn Care in Maryland" Builetin No. 171.

21.0 STANDARD AND SPECIFICATIONS

TOPSOIL

Definition

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

<u>Purpose</u>

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

This practice is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:

a. The texture of the exposed subsoil/parent material is not adequate to produce vegetative growth.

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

c. The original soil to be vegetated contains material toxic to plant growth. d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible.

II. For the purposed of these Standards and Specifications, areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design for adequate stabilization. Areas having slopes steeper that 2:1 shall have the appropriate stabilization shown on the plans.

Construction and Material Specifications

I 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.

II. Topsoil Specifications - Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following:

i. 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 materiasl larger than 11/2" in diameter.

ii. Topsoil must be free of plants or plant parts such a s bermuda grass, quackgrass, Johnsongrass,

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

II. For sites having disturbed areas under 5 acres:

nutsedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified.

i. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization - Section I - Vegetative Stailization Methods and Materials.

in conjunction with tillage operations as described in the following procedures.

III. 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.

c. Topsoil having soluble salt content greater than 500 parts per million shall not be used.

d. No sod or seed shall be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficent 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 nautal topsoil.

ii. Place topsoil (if required) and apply soil amendments as specified in 20.0 Vegetative Stabilization - Section I - Vegetative Stabilization Methods and Materials.

V. Topsoil Application

When topsoiling, maintain needed erosion and sediment control practices such as diversion Grade Stabilization Structures, Eath 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 distributes 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 seeding can proceed with a mimimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularies in the surface resulting form 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 otherwised be detrimental to proper aradina and seedbed preparation.

VI. 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:

i. 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 originated from, a person or persons that are permitted (at the time of acquistion 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.

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

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 normall lime application rate.

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

Table 25 - Permanent Seeding for Low Maintenance Areas HARDINESS ZONE (USE CERTIFIED MATERIA LBS./AC. LBS./1000 CONDITIONS SQ. FT. ZONES 3/1- 3/15- 5/16- 0/2- 0/1- 10/15 11/15 5/15 6/1 8/14 7/31 10/1 10/15 11/15 IF AVAILABLE) TALL FESCUE (75%) CANADA BLUEGRASS (10%) KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (10%) CREEPING RED FESCUE OR A HARD FESCUE (40%) REDTOP (10%) TALL FESCUE (85%) PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (10%) KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS (51 RED FESCUE OR PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (20%)
 6b
 X

 5b
 X

 6a
 X

 7a
 X

 7b
 X

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 7a
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 TALL FESCUE (85%) OR PERENNIAL RYEGRASS (50%) PLUS CROWNYETCH OR SERECIA LESPEDEZA (83%) Weeping Lovègrass (2%) SERECIA LESPEDEZA (15%) REED CANARYGRASS (75%) REDTOP (6%) PLUS BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL (19%) POA TRIVIALIS (7%) BIRDSFOOT TREEFOIL (7%) TALL FESCUE (80%) HARD FESCUE (20%) HARD FESCUE (100%)

A USED BY SHA ON SLOPED AREAS, ADD A LEGUME FOR SLOPES > THAN 3:1 B. USED IN MEDIAN AREAS BY SHA. SHADE TOLERANT.

POPULAR MIX - PRODUCES PERMANENT GROUNDCOYER QUICKLY, BLUEGRASS THICKENS STAND. D. BEST USE ON SHADY SLOPES NOT ON POORLY DRAINED CLAYS. E USE ON LOW MAINTENANCE, STEEP SLOPES, USE TALL FESCUE IN DRAUGHTY CONDITIONS, CROWN VETCH BEST FOR 5b, 6a, 6b SUITABLE FOR SEEDING IN MID-SUMMER. G. WEEPING LOYEGRASS MAY BE SEEPED WITH TALL FESCUE IN MID-SUMMER. SERECIA LESPEDEZA IS BEST SUITED FOR ZONES 72 AND 70.

LUSE ON POORLY DRAINED SOILS - DITCHES OR WATERWAYS. BIRDSFOOT TREEFOILS BEST FOR ZONES 56, 6a, ABOVE 2,000 FE LUSE IN AREAS OF MOIST SHADE, POA TRIVIALIS THRIVES IN WET SHADY AREAS. J. TALL FESCUE MAY BE SEEDED ALONE. THE HARD FESCUE PROVIDES BETTER SHADE TOLERANCE AND PRODUCES A BETTER STAND. K. LOW FERTILITY GRASS. REQUIRES INFREQUENT MOWING. GOOD COMPANION FOR WILDFLOWERS.

LIME RATE

PERMANENT SEEDING RATES

FERTILIZER RATE (10-20-20) 90LB/AC 175 LB/AC (2.0 LB/1000 S.F.) (4.0 LB/1000 S.F.) (4.0 LB/1000 S.F.)

<u>NOTE:</u>
FOR SITES HAVING DISTURBED AREAS OVER 5 ACRES THE RATES SHOWN ABOVE FOR PERMANENT SEEDING SHALL BE DELETED AND THE RATES RECOMMENDED BY THE SOIL TESTING AGENCY SHALL BE USED, SOIL TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED AT THE TIME OF FINE GRADING AND THE RESULTS SHALL BE FURNISHED TO THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR.

SPECIES	MINIMUM SEEDING RATES		PLANTING DEPTH	HARDINESS ZONES AND SEEDING DATES								
				7a and 7b		6>		6a and 5b				
	PER ACRE	L85.7000 SQ. FT.	INCHES	2/1 - 4/30	5/1 - 8/14	8/15 - 11/30	3/1- 4/30	5/1- 8/14	8/15- 11/15	3/15 - 5/31	6/1- 7/31	8/1 - 10/31
HOOSE ONE: HARLEY HATS LYE	25 B.U. (122 lbs.) 3 B.U. (96 lbs.) 25 B.U. (140 lbs.)	2.80 2.21 3.22	1-2 1-2 1-2	×××		BY 10/15 - X	×××		8Y 10/15 - X	X X		BY 10/1 - X
ARLEY OR YE PLUS OXTAIL MILLET	150 bs.	3.45	1	X	X	10/15 X	X	X	10/15 X	X	X	10/1 X
EEPING OVEGRASS	4 bs.	.09	1/4 - 1/2	1	х	-	-	Х	1	•	x	
NNUAL YEGRASS	50 bs.	. 115	1/4 - 1/2	х		11/1	x	ı	11/1	х	-	8/15
GLLET	50 bs.	1.15	1/2	-	X	-	1	X	-	1	Х	-

FERTILIZER RATE

DETAIL 24 - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

PROFILE

PLAN VIEW

2. Width ~ 10' minimum, should be flored at the existing road to provide a turning

 Geotextile fabric (filter cloth) shall be placed over the existing ground prior to plooing stone. **The plan approval authority may not require single family residences to use geotextile.

5. Surface Water — all surface water flowing to or diverted toward construction entrances shall be piped through the entrance, maintaining positive drainage. Pip installed through the stabilized construction entrance shall be protected with a

mountable berm with 5:1 slopes and a minimum of 6" of stone over the pipe. Pipe ha to be alzed according to the drainage. When the SCE is located at a high spot and has no drainage to convey a pipe will not be necessary. Pipe should be alzed according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6" minimum will be required.

. Location - A stabilized construction entrance shall be located at every point

where construction trafflo enters or leaves a construction site. Vehicles leaving the site must travel over the entire length of the stabilized construction entrance

Stone - crushed aggregate (2" to 3") or reclaimed or recycled concrete

24.0 MATERIALS SPECIFICATIONS Table 27 Geotextile Fabrics

CLASS	APPARENT OPENING SIZE MM. MAX.	GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH LB. MIN.	BURST STRENGTH PSI. MIN.		
٨	0.30 **	250	500		
В	0.60	200	320		
С	0.30	200	320 145		
D	0.60	90			
E	0.30	90	145		
F (SILT FENCE)	0.40-0.80*	90	190		

* US Std. Sieve CW-02215 ** 0.50 MM. MAX. FOR SUPER SILT FENCE

The properties shall be determined in accordance with the following procedures:

- Apparent opening size MSMT 323

-Grab tensile strength ASTM D 1682: 4 x 8" specImen, 1x2" clamps, 12" /min. strain rate in both principal directions of geotextile fabric.

ASTM D 3786 -Burst strength

The fabric shall be inert to commonly encountered chemicals and hydrocarbons, and will be rot and mildew resistant. It shall be manufactured from fibers consisting of long chain synthetic polymers, and composed of a minimum of 85% by weight of polyolephins, polyesters, or polymides. The geotextile fabric shall resist deterioration from ultraviolet exposure

In addition, Classes A through E shall have a O.OI cm./sec. minimum permeability when tested in accordance with MSMT 507, and an apparent minimum elongation of 20 percent (20%) when tested in accordance with the grab tensile strength requirements listed above.

Class F geotextile fabrics for silt fence have a 50 lb./in. minimum tensile strenath and a 20 lb./in. minimum tensile modules when tested in accordance with MSMT 509. The material shall also have a 0.3 gal./ft.2/min. flow rate and seventy-five percent (75%) minimum filtering efficiency when tested in accordance

Geotextile fabrics used in the construction of slit fence shall resist deterioration from ultraviolet exposure. The fabric shall contain sufficient amounts of ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 12 months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 to 120 degrees F.

AND REVISIONS THERETO. 3. FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE. PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED A) 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT

Sediment Control Notes

1. A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE

HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LICENSES

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 *1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS

AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL."

AND PERMITS. SEDIMENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE

START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (313-1855).

CONTROL STRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1, B) 14 DAYS FOR 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 7, OF THE "HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STORM DRAINAGE". 5. ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE

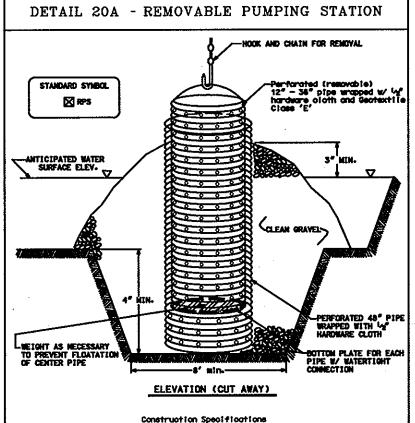
TIME PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE *1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL FROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL" FOR PERMANENT SEEDING, SOD, TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING (SEC G). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH MULCH ALONE SHALL ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NOT ALLOW FOR PROPER GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES. 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: 17.87ACRES AREA DISTURBED: 2.80 ACRES AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED: 2.43 ACRES - 105.851S.F. AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED: 0.37 ACRES - 16,117 S.F. TOTAL CUT: 5785 C.Y. TOTAL FILL: 300 C.Y. OFFSITE WASTE/BORROW AREA LOCATION: EXCESS CUT SHALL BE TAKEN TO A SITE WITH AN APPROVED SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN.

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 FROSION 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

11. TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO THREE PIPE LENGTHS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILIZED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS



4. The center pipe should extend 12" to 18" above the anticipated water surface elevation or riser arest elevation when dewatering a basin.

S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE WARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONS SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE D - 12 - 5 WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAGE WATER MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAGE WATER WANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAGE WATER WATER WANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION OF THE PAGE WATER WAT SILT FENCE

Stit Fence Design Criteria Slope Length Flatter than 50: unlimited 125 foot 100 feet 3:1 to 2:1 CROSS SECTION STANDARD SYMBOL

STAPLE —— SF —— JOINING TWO ADJACENT SILT FENCE SECTIONS I. Fence poets shall be a minimum of 36" long driven 16" minimum into the ground. Wood posts shall be $1^{1}2^{\prime\prime\prime}$ x $1^{1}2^{\prime\prime\prime}$ square (minimum) cuts or $1^{3}4^{\prime\prime\prime}$ diameter (minimum) round and shall be of sound quality hardwood. Steel posts will be standard T or U section weighting not less than 1.00 pand per linear foot-Geotextile shall be fastened securely to each fence post with wire ties

DETAIL 22 - SILT FENCE

PERSPECTIVE_VIEW

50 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509
20 lbs/in (min.) Test: MSMT 509
0.3 gal ft*/ minute (max.) Test: MSMT 322 Tensile Modulus

DEVELOPER CERTIFICATION:

. Where ends of geotextile fabric come together, they shall be overlapped. 4. Stilt Fence shall be inspected after each rainfall event and maintained when bulges occur or when sediment accumulation reached 50% of the fabric height-S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF REVIGENCE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PAGE MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF REVIGENCE P - 17 - 8 VATER MARAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION SERVICE B - 15 - 8 VATER MARAGEMENT ADMINI

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 Certification of

Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Contol

of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site

Stiff Fence Length betimilar 1,000 feet 750 feet 500 feet 250 feet s: In gregs of less than 2% slope and sandy soils (USDA general classificat system- soil Class A) maximum slope length and slit fence length will be unlimited. In these areas a silt fence may be the only perimeter control

CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT

PLAN NUMBER

1/22/95 DATE ADDRESS CHART STREET ADDRESS PARCEL NO. 6600 SANTA BARBARA ROAD 6675 AMBERTON RD. SUBDIVISION NAME SECTION NAME PARCEL # A, F&G **ROUTE 100 BUSINESS PARK**

hese plans for S.W.M. construction, soil erosion and sediment control

Reviewed for the Howard Conservation District and meets technical

APPROVED: Howard County Department of Planning and Zoning

CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION

STRYATION DISTRICT

meet the requirements of Howard Soll Conservation District.

BLOCK # 26 FOLIO 48 24 FOLIO 14 SEWER CODE **Sediment Control Notes**

> BLOCK "A" Previous File Nos. SDP 72-27, SDP 74-80, F #81

ROUTE ONE HUNDRED BUSINESS PARK

Parcels A, F & G Scale: 1"=50'

Howard County, Marylane October 13, 1998 Sheet 7 of \$10

DATE

SDP -99-35

GEORGE WILLIAM STEPHENS, JR. AND ASSOCIATES, INC

CIVIL ENGINEERS & LAND SURVEYORS

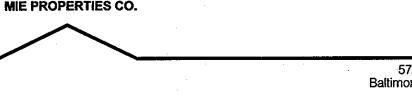
658 KENILWORTH DRIVE, SUITE 100 TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204 (410) 825-8120



ENGINEER CERTIFICATION: 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 regulrements of the Howard Soil Conservation District.

Name Nicholas J. Brader, III

Date 10/13/98 PE# 18558



OWNER/DEVELOPER

5720 Executive Drive Baltimore, Maryland 21228-1789 (410) 788-0100

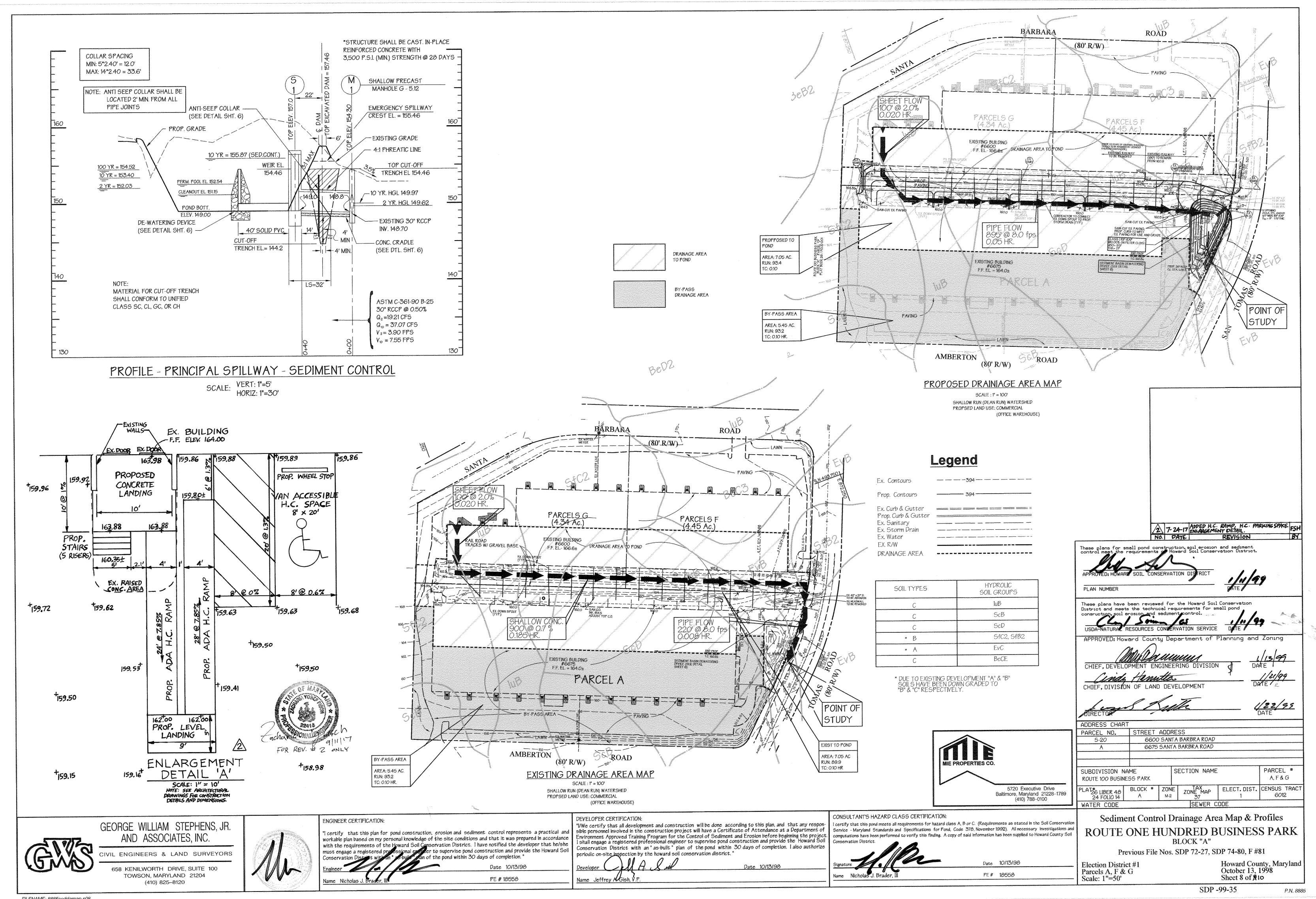
Inspection by the Howard Soll Conservation District.

DRAWN BY:

DESIGNED BY: HPP

REVISIONS

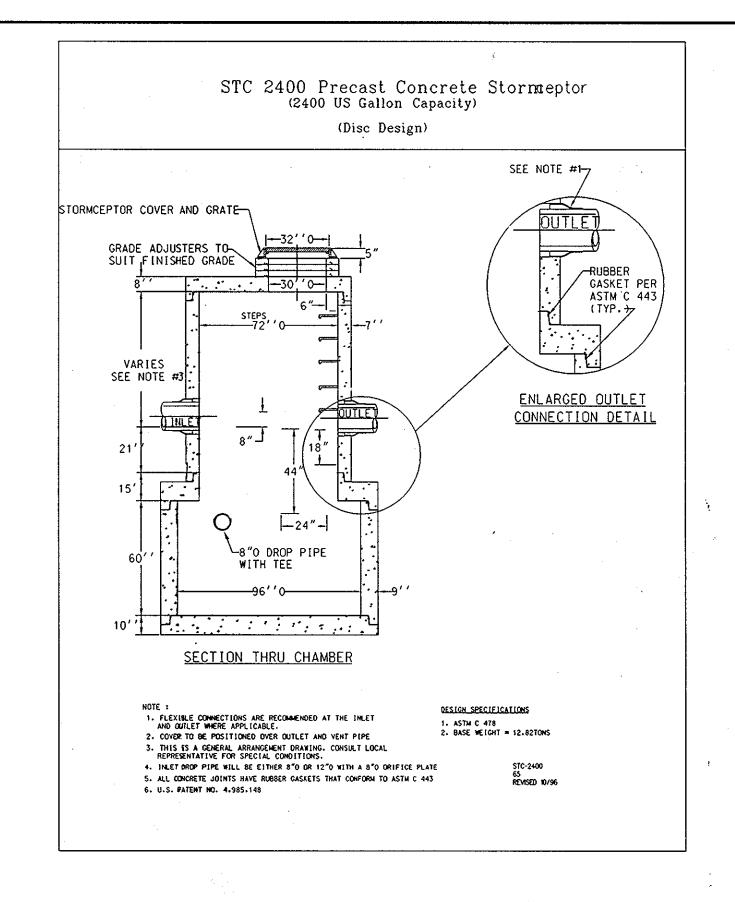
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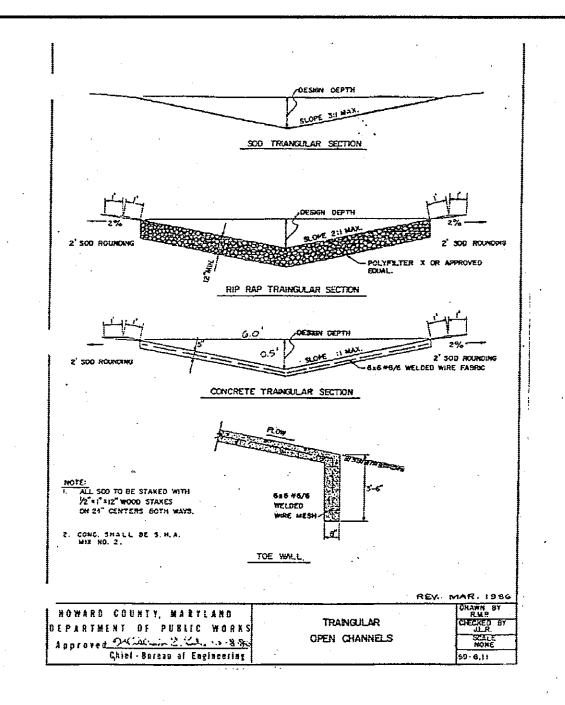


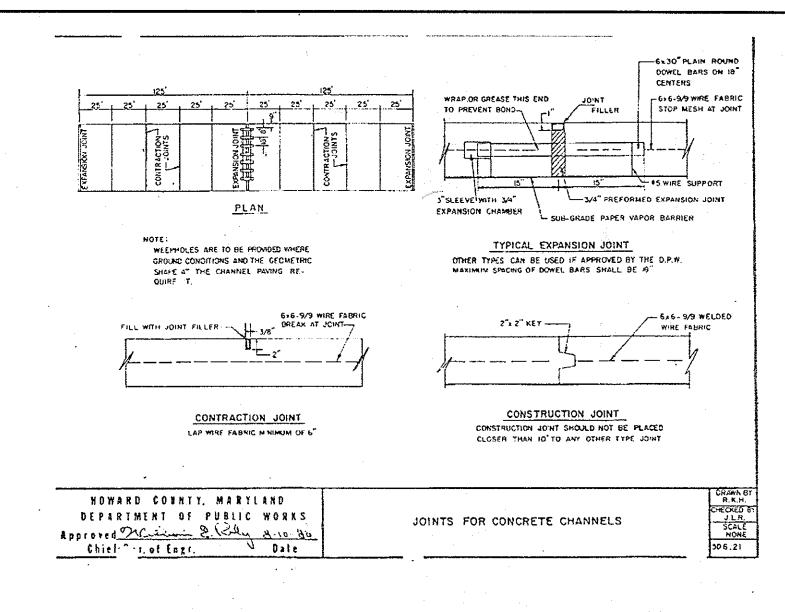
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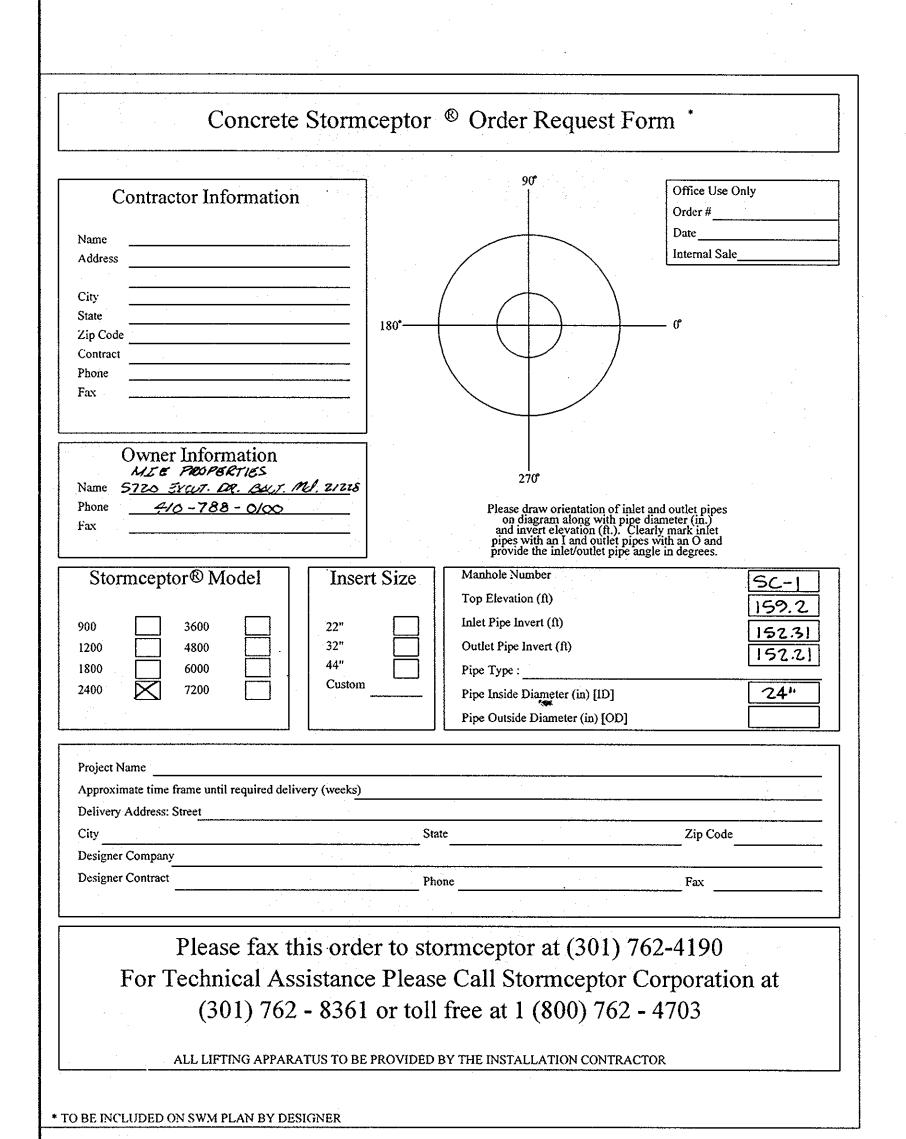
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE FOR STORMCEPTOR WATER QUALITY DEVICE

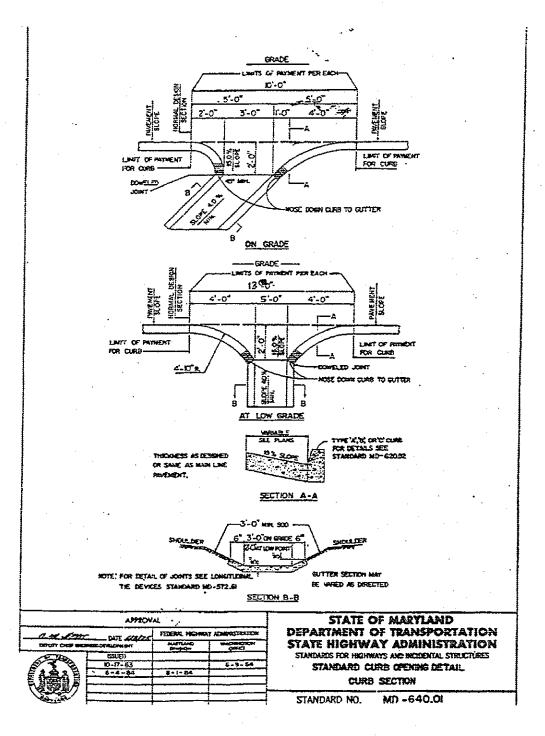
- 1. The Stormceptor water quality structure shall be periodically inspected and cleaned to maintain operation and function. The owner shall inspect the Stormceptor unit yearly at a minimum, utilizing the Stormceptor inspection Monitoring Form. Inspections shall be done by using a clear Plexiglass tube ("sludge judge") to extract a water column sample. When the sediment depths exceed the level specified in Table 6 of the Stormceptor Technical Muaual, the unit must be cleaned.
- The Stormceptor water quality structure shall be checked and cleaned immediately after petrolum spills. The owner shall contract the appropriate regulatory agencies.
- 3. The maintenance of the Stormceptor unit shall be done using a vacuum truck which will remove the water, sediment, debris, floating hydrocarbons and other materials in the unit. Proper cleaning and disposal of the removed materials and liquid must be followed by the owner.
- 4. The inlet and outlet pipes shall be checked for any obstructions at least once every six months. If obstructions are found the owner shall have them removed. Structural parts of the Stormceptor unit shall be repaired as needed.
- 5. The owner shall retain and make the Stormceptor Inspection/
 Monitoring Forms available to the Howard County Officials upon their request

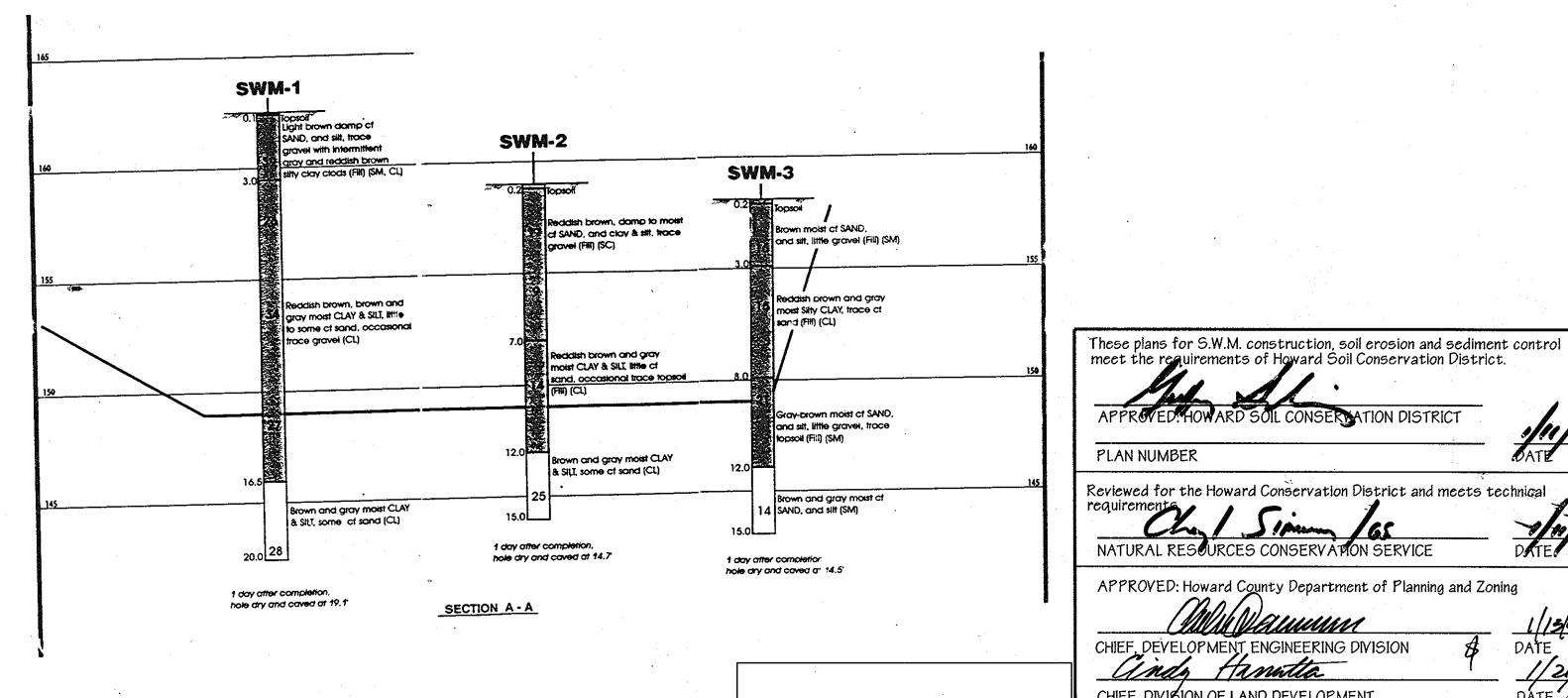


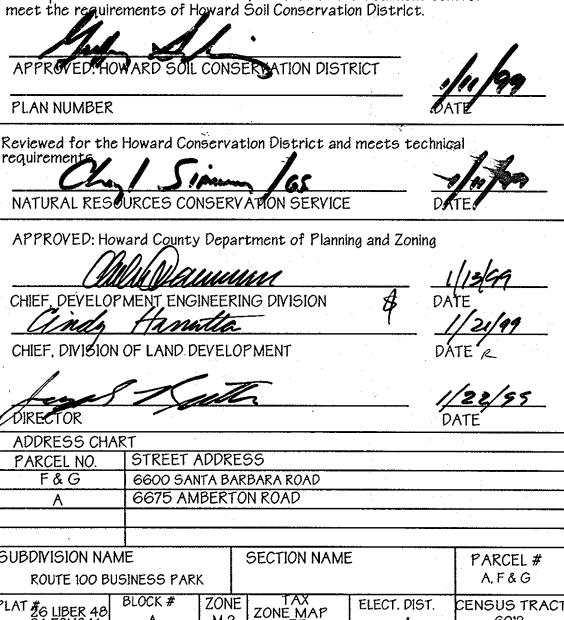














GEORGE WILLIAM STEPHENS, JR. AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

IVIL ENGINEERS & LAND SURVEYORS

658 KENILWORTH DRIVE, SUITE 100 TOWSON, MARYLAND 21204 (410) 825–8120



ENGINEER CERTIFICATION:
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 that it was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation

Date 10/13/98

Nicholas J. Brader, III PE# 18558



DEVELOPER CERTIFICATION:

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 Certification of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Contol of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project. I also authorize periodic on-site

5720 Executive Drive

Baltimore, Maryland 21228–1789 (410) 788–0100 inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District.

Developer Date 10/13/98

Name Jeffrey A. Gish

DESIGNED BY: H.P.P.

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Stormwater Management Details
ROUTE ONE HUNDRED BUSINESS PARK

BLOCK "A"

Previous File Nos. SDP 72-27, SDP 74-80, F #81

Election District #1

Parcels A, F & G

Scale: As Shown

Previous File Nos. SDP 72-27, SDP 74-80, F #81

Howard County, Maryland
October 13, 1998
Sheet 9 of \$10

SEWER CODE

