### SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING AND SOIL AMENDMENTS (B-4-2)

### A. Soil Preparation

1. Temporary Stabilization

a. Seedbed preparation consists of loosening soil to a depth of 3 to 5 inches by means of suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened, it must not be rolled or dragged smooth but left in the roughened condition. Slopes 3:1 or flatter are to be tracked with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope.

### b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.

c. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable 2.eanPermanent Stabilization

a. A soil test is required for any earth disturbance of 5 acres or more. The minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment are:

Soluble salts less than 500 parts per million (ppm). iii. Soil contains less than 40 percent clay but enough fine grained material (greater than 30 percent sitt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception: if lovegrass will be planted, then a sandy soil (less than 30 percent silt plus clay) would be acceptable.

iv. Soil contains 1.5 percent minimum organic matter by weight. v. Soil contains sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration

b. Application of amendments or topsoil is required if on-site soils do not meet the above conditions.

c. Graded areas must be maintained in a true and even grade as specified on the approved plan, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3 to 5 inches.

## d. Apply soil amendments as specified on the approved plan or as indicated by the results of a soil test.

e. Mix soil amendments into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means. Rake lawn areas to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed application Loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation. Track slopes 3:1 or flatter with tracked equipment leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. Leave the top 1 to

3 inches of soil loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may be unnecessary on newly disturbed areas. B. Topsoiling 1. Topooil is placed over prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation. The purpose is to

2. Topsoil salvaged from an existing site may be used provided it meets the standards as set forth in these specifications. Typically, the depth of topsoil to be salvaged for a given soil type can be found in the representative soil profile section in the Soil Survey published by USDA-NRCS.

provide à suitable soil medium for vegetative growth. Soils of concern have low moisture content, low nutrient

3. Topsoiling is limited to areas having 2:1 or flatter slopes where:

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

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.

levels, low ptt. materials toxic to plants, and/or unacceptable soil gradation

d. The soil is so acidic that treatment with limestone is not feasible

4. Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design.

5. Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following criteria:

à. Topsoil must be à loàm, sàndy loàm, clày loàm, silt loàm, sàndy clày loàm, or loàmy sànd. Other soils mày be used it recommended by an agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority. Topsoil must not be a mixture of contrasting textured subsoils and must contain less than 5 percent by volume of cinders, stones, slag, coarse fragments, gravel, sticks, roots, trash, or other materials larger than

b. Topsoil must be free of noxious plants or plant parts such as Bermuda grass, quack grass, Johnson grass, nut sedge, poison ivy, thistle, or others as specified

c. Topsoil substitutes or amendments, as recommended by a qualified agronomist or soil scientist and approved by the appropriate approval authority, may be used in lieu of natural topsoil 6. Topsoil Application

### a. Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topsoil.

b. Uniformly distribute topsoil in a 5 to 8 inch layer and lightly compact to a minimum thickness of 4 inches. Spreading is to be performed in such a manner that sodding or seeding can proceed with a minimum of additional soil preparation and tillage. Any irregularities in the surface resulting from topsoiling or other operations must be corrected in order to prevent the formation of depressions or water pockets.

c. Topsoil must not be placed if the topsoil or subsoil is in a frozen or muddy condition, when the subsoil is excessively wet or in a condition that may otherwise be detrimental to proper grading and seedbed preparation.

1. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer

## C. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)

or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical 2. Fertilizers must be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by appropriate equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority.

Fertilizers must all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable laws and must bear the name, trade name or trademark and warranty of the producer. 3. Lime materials must be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted except when

hydroseeding) which compains at least 50 percent total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone must be ground to such fineness that at least 50 percent will pass through a #100 mesh sieve and 90 to 100

4. Lime and tertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other suitable means

5. Where the subsoil is either highly acidic or composed of heavy clays, spread ground limestone at the rate of

# TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES (B-4-4)

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

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

## Conditions Where Practice Applies

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

1. Select one or more of the species or seed mixtures listed in Table 8.1 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure 8.3), and enter them in the Temporary Seeding Summary below along with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. It this Summary is not put on the plan and completed, then Table B.1 plus fertilizer and lime rales must be put on the plan.

2. For siles having soil lests performed, use and show the recommended rates by the

testing agency. Soil tests are not required for Temporary Seeding. 3. When stabilization is required outside of a seeding season, apply seed and mulch or straw

mulch alone as prescribed in Section 8-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding

		Temporary Seedin	g Summary		
	ne (from Figure B. (from Table B.1):	Fertilizer Rațe (10-20-20)	lime Rățe		
5pecies	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Dates	Seeding Depths		
BARLEY	96	3/1 - 5/15, 8/15 - 10/15	1"	436 lb/ac (10 lb/ 1000 sf)	2 tons/8 (90 lb/ 1000 sf)
OATS	72	3/1 - 5/15. 8/15 - 10/15	1"		
RYE	112	3/1 · 5/15, 8/15 ~ 10/15	1-		

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

Director - Department of Planning and Zoning

## PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES (8-4-5)

## A. Seed Mixtures

1. General Use

à. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table 8.3 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3) and based on the site condition or purpose found on Table B.2. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The Summary is to be

b. Additional planting specifications for exceptional sites such as shorelines, stream banks, or dunes or for special purposes such as wildlife or aesthetic treatment may be found in USDA-NRCS Technical Field Office

c. For sites having disturbed area over 5 acres, use and show the rates recommended by the soil testing agency. d. For areas receiving low maintenance, apply urea form fertilizer (46-0-0) at 3 1/2 pounds per 1000 square feet (150 pounds per acre) at the time of seeding in addition to the soil amendments shown

### 2. Turforass Mixtures

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

b. Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed below based on the site conditions or purpose. Enter selected mixture(s), application rates, and seeding dates in the Permanent Seeding Summary. The

summary is to be placed on the plan. i. Kentucky Bluegrass: Full Sun Mixture: For use in areas that receive intensive management, Irrigation required in the areas of central Maryland and Eastern Shore. Recommended Certified Kentucky Bluearass

Cultivars Seeding Rate: 1.5 to 2.0 pounds per 1000 square feet. Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the total mixture by weight. ii. Kentucky Bluegrass/Perennial Rye: Full Sun Mixture: For use in full sun areas where ranid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Perennia Ryegrass Cultivars/Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Seeding Rate: 2 pounds mixture per 1000 square feet.

Choose a minimum of three Kentucky bluegrass cultivars with each ranging from 10 to 35 percent of the 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 to 100 percent, Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 to 5 percent. Seeding

Rôje: 5 to 8 pounds per 1000 square feet. One or more cultivars may be blended

iv. Kentucky Bluegrass/Fine Fescue: Shade Mixture: For use in areas with shade in Bluegrass lawns. For establishment in high quality, intensively managed turf area. Mixture includes; Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 30 to 40 percent and Certified Fine Fescue and 60 to 70 percent. Seeding Rate: 1 1/2 to 3 pounds per 1000 square feet

Select turforass varieties from those listed in the most current University of Maryland Publication, Agronomy Memo #77. "Turfgrass Cultivar Recommendations for Maryland"

Choose certified material. Certified material is the best quarantee of cultivar purity. The certification program of the Maryland Department of Agriculture, Turf and Seed Section, provides à reliable means of consumer protection and assures à pure genetic line

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

d. Till areas to receive seed by disking or other approved methods to a depth of 2 to 4 inches, level and rake the areas to prepare a proper seedbed. Remove stones and debris over 1 1/2 inches in diameter. The resulting seedbed must be in such condition that future moving of grasses will pose no

e. If soil moisture is deficient, supply new seedings with adequate water for plant growth ( 1/2 to 1 inch every 3 to 4 days depending on soil texture) until they are firmly established. This is especially true when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, or on adverse

### Permanent Seeding Summary

Hardiness Zone (from Figure 8.3): 65 Seed Mixture (from Table 8.3): 6					Fertilizer Rate (10-20-20)			Lime Ritte
No.	Species	Application Rate (lb/ac)	Seeding Odtes	Seeding Depths	N	P205	K <sub>2</sub> D	
8	TALL FESCUE	100	Mar. 1-May 15 Aug. 1-Oct. 15	1/4-1/2 in.	45  bs. per acre (1.0  b/ 1000 sf)	90 lb/ac (2 lb/ 1000 sf)	90  b/ac (2  b/ 1000 sj)	2 tons/dc (90 lb/ 1000 sj)

## STANDARD STABILIZATION NOTE

FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCE, PERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN:

a.) THREE (3) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO THE SURFACE OF ALL PERIMETER DIKES, SWALES, DITCHES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAN 3 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL (3:1): AND

b.) SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THE PROJECT SITE NOT UNDER ACTIVE GRADING.

### STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS <u>FOR</u> STOCKPILE AREA

## (B - 4 - 8)

**Definition** 

The mound or pile of soil protected by appropriately designed erosian and sediment control measures.

To provide a designated location for the temporary storage of soil that controls the potential for erosion, sedimentation, and changes to drainage patterns.

## Conditions Where Proctice Applies

Stockpile areas are utilized when it is necessary to salvage and store soil for later use

1. The stockpile location and all related sediment control practices must be clearly indicated on the

erosion and sediment control plan. The footpoint of the stockoile must be sized to accommodate the anticipated volume of material and based on a side slope ratio no steeper tha 2:1. Benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.

Runoff from the stockpile area must drain to a suitable sediment control practice. Access the stockpile area from the upgrade side.

Clear water runoff into the stockpile area must be minimized by use of a diversion device such as an earth dike, temporary swale or diversion fence. Provisions must be made for discharging concentrate flow in a non-erosive manner.

6. Where runoff concentrates along the toe of the stockpile fill, an appropriate erosion/sediment control practice must be used to intercept the discharge.

Stockpiles must be stabilized in accordance with the 3/7 day stabilization requirement as well as Standard B-4-1 Incremental Stabilization and Standard B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. 8. If the stockpile is located on an impervious surface, a liner should be provided below the stockpile to facilitate cleanup. Stockpiles containing contaminated material must be covered with impermeable

The stockpile area must continuously meet the requirements for Adequate Vegetative Establishment in accordance stockpile area must be kept free of erosion. If the vertical height of a stockpile exceeds 20 feet for 2:1 slopes 30 feet for 3:1 slopes, or 40 feet for 4:1 slopes, benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.

## STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SEEDING AND MULCHING

(B-4-3)**Definition** 

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover

To protect disturbed soils from erosion during and at the end of construction.

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

Specifications

a. All seed must meet the requirement of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed must be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used must have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on any project. Refer to Table B.4 regarding the quality of seed. Seed tags must be available upon request to the inspector to verify type of seed and seeding rate.

Mulch alone may be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates only if the ground is frozen. The appropriate seeding mixture must be applied when the ground thaws.

Inoculants: The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures must be a pure culture of nitrogen fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants must not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculants as directed on the package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keetp inoculant as cook as possible until used. Temperatures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective. Sod or seed must not be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals

used for weedcontrol until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to permit dissipation of

a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders. incorporate seed into the subsoil at the rates prescribed on Temporary Seeding Table B.1, Permanent Seeding Table B.3, or site-specific seeding summaries.

Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. Roll the seeded area with weighted roller to provide good seed to soil b. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.

Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in

Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer). If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates should not exceed the following: nitrogen, 100 pounds per acre total of soluble nitrogen; P 0 (phosphorus). 200 pounds per acre; K O (potassium), 200 pounds per acre.

ii. Lime: Use only ground agricultural limestone (up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time Do not use burnt or hydrated time when hydroseeding

iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption. iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

Mulch Materials (in order of preference) a. Straw consisting of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye, out, or barley and reasonably bright in color. Straw is to be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law and not musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty. Note: Use only sterile straw mulch in areas where one species of grass is desired.

b. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM) consisting of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into uniform fibrous physical state. WCFM is to be dyed green or contain a green dye in the package that will provide an

appropriate colot to facilitate visual inspection of the uniformly spread slurry. WCFM, including dve, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors. WCFM materials are to be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous sturry. The mulch malerial must form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption

without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings. iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentration levels that will by

and percolation properties and must cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil

WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length of approximately 10 millimeters, diameter approximately 1 millimeter, pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6 percent maximum and water holding capacity of 90 percent minimum.

When straw mulch is used, spread it over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons per acre to a uniform loose depth of 1 to 2 inches. Apply mulch to achieve a uniform distribution and depth application rate to 2.5 tons per acre.

Apply mulch to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

Wood cellulose fiber used as mulch must be applied to a net dry weight of 1500 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose liber with water to attain a mixture with a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water. a. Perform mulch anchoring immediately following application of mulch to minimize loss by wind or

water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon the size of the area and erosion hazard: i. A mulch anchoring lool is a tractor drawn implement designed to punch and anchor mulch into the soil surface a minimum of 2 inches. This practice is most effective on large

areas, but is limited to flatter slopes where equipment can operate safely. If used on sloping land, this practice should follow the contour. Wood cellulose fiber may be used for anchoring straw. Apply the fiber binder at a net dry weight of 750 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water at a maximum of

50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water. iii. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70, Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra lack AR or other approved equal may be used. Follow application rates as specified by the manufacturer. Application of liquid binders needs to be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and on crests of banks. Use of asphalt binders is strictly prohibited.

iv. Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer recommendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4-15 feet wide and 300 to 3.000

## B-4-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

<u>Definition</u>

Establishment of vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes Purpose

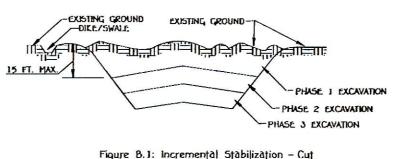
To provide timely vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes as work progresses. Conditions Where Practice Applies

Any cut or fill slope greater than 15 feet in height. This practice also applies to stockpiles. A. Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes

. Excavate and stabilize cut slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all cut slopes as the work progresses. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure 8.1): a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to convey runoff around

. Perform Phase 1 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. c. Perform Phase 2 excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as d. Perform final phase excavation, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded

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



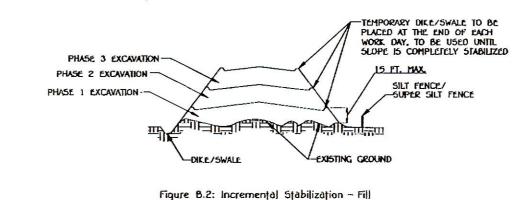
B. Incremental Stabilization - Fill Slopes 1. Construct and stabilize fill slopes in increments not to exceed 15 feet in height. Prepare seedbed and apply seed and mulch on all slopes as the work progresses. 2. Stabilize slopes immediately when the vertical height of a lift reaches 15 feet, or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans. 3. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to intercept

surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner 1. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.2): a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct silt fence on low side of fill unless other methods shown on the plans address

b. At the end of each day, install temporary water conveyance practice(s), as necessary, to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive manner. c. Place Phase 1 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. d. Place Phase 2 fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize

e. Place final phase fill, prepare seedbed, and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded areas as

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



## SEQUENCE OF CONTSRUCTION

- 1. OSTAIN GRADING PERMITS. (2 WEEKS)
- NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT LEAST 40 HOURS BEFORE ANY WORK AT 1-800-257-7777. NOTIFY HOWARD
  COUNTY OFFICE OF CONSTRUCTION/INSPECTION DIMESION AT 410-313-1870 AT LEAST 24-HOURS
  BEFORE STARTING ANY WORK.
- 3. INSTALL THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE & PERIMETER DIVERSION FENCE. (3 DAYS)
- 4. CLEAR AND GRUB AREA TO INSTALL 5.0.5.T. #1 AND ASSOCIATED EARTH DIKES. CLEAR AND GRUB REHARNDER OF SITE (2 WEEKS)
- 5. RAZE EXISTING DWELLING AND REMOVE EXISTING DRIVEWAY, 12 WEEKS
- 6. GRADE SITE TO MASS GRADING CONTOURS FOR THE PRIVATE DRIVEWAY AND BUILDING PADS. detain perhission from the sediment control inspector before proceeding. (1 week) 7. Install the proposed storm drain systems.
  Install inlet protection as shown on the plan. (1 week)
- 8. INSTALL THE PROPOSED SEWER AND WATER MAINS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ABOVE STORM
- 9. Upon Perhission from the Sediment Control Inspector to Proceed, Install Macadam Drivelay base course paging (1 Meek) O. CONSTRUCT THE DWELLING ON LOT 1 ALONG WITH THE PRIVATE 5.W.M. PACRUTIES ASSOCIATED WITH LOT 1
- 11. S.O.S.T. #1 AND DIMERSION PENCE SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE PUTURE HOUSE CONSTRUCTION IS
- 12. STABILIZE LOT 1 WITH PERHANENT SEEDING OR OPTIONAL SOODING & ALL REMAINING DISTURBED AREAS ONSITE WITH TEMPORARY SEEDING. (3 DAYS)
- 13. STANDARD NOTE: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE WITH THE INSPECTOR IN REGARDS TO THE REQUIREMENT THAT NO HORE THAN 20-ACRES OF "OPEN" GROUND SHALL BE DISTURBED AT ANY GIVEN TIME, IF REQUIRED, THIS PROJECT AND THE ASSOCIATED L.O.D. IS LESS THAN 20-AC. IN SIZE.
- 14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT AND PROVIDE NECESSARY MAINTENANCE ON ALL SEDIMENT AND PROVIDE NECESSARY MAINTENANCE NECESSARY MAINTEN

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT (HSCD) STANDARD SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1. A pre-construction meeting must occur with the Howard County Department of Public Works, Construction Inspection Division (CID), 410-313-1055 after the future LOD and protected areas are marked clearly in the field. A minimum of 48 hour notice to CID must be given at the following stages: a. Prior to the start of earth

b. Upon completion of the installation of perimeter erosion and sediment controls, but before proceeding with

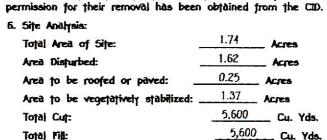
c. Prior to the start of another phase of construction or opening of another grading unit, d. Prior to the removal or modification of sediment control practices. Other building or grading inspection approvals may not be authorized until this initial approval by the inspection agency is made. Other related state and federal permits shall be referenced, to ensure coordination and to

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 2011 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 is required within three (3) calendar days as to the surface of all perimeter controls, dikes, swales, ditches, perimeter slopes, and all slopes steeper than 3 horizontal to 1 vertical (3:1); and seven (7) calendar days as to all other disturbed areas on the project site except for those areas under active grading. 4. All disturbed areas must be stabilized within the time period specified above in accordance with the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for topsoil (Sec.

B-4-2), permanent seeding (Sec. B-4-5), temporary seeding (Sec. B-4-4) and mulching (Sec. B-4-3). Temporary stabilization with mulch alone can only be applied between the fall and spring seeding dates if the ground is trozen. Incremental stabilization (Sec. B-4-1) specifications shall be enforced in areas with >15' of cut and/or fill. Stockpiles (Sec. B-4-8) in excess of 20 ft. must be benched with stable outlet. All concentrated flow, steep slope, and highly erodible areas shall receive soil stabilization matting (Sec. B-4-6).

5. All sediment control structures are to remain in place, and are to be maintained in operative condition until



avoid conflicts with this plan.

7. Any sediment control practice which is disturbed by grading activity for placement of utilities must be repaired

on the same day of disturbance 8. Additional sediment control must be provided, if deemed necessary by the CID. The site and all controls shall be inspected by the contractor weekly; and the next day after each rain event. A written report by the

ONSITE

contractor, made available upon request, is part of every inspection and should include:

Inspecțion type (rouține, pre-storm evenț, during răin evenț)
 Năme ând fille of inspecțor
 Weățher informățion (current condițions às well às time ând amount of lâst recorded precipitățion)
 Brief descripțion of projecț's stătus (e.g., percent complete) and/or current acțivițies
 Evidence of sediment dischârges

Evidence of sediment discharges
 Identification of plan deficiencies
 Identification of missing or improperly installed sediment controls
 Compliance status regarding the sequence of construction and stabilization requirements
 Photographs
 Monitoring/sampling
 Maintenance and/or corrective

. Other inspection items as required by the General Permit for Stormwater Associated with Construction 9. Trenches for the construction of utilities is limited to three pipe lengths or that which can and shall be back-filled and stabilized by the end of each workday, whichever is shorter 10. Any major changes or revisions to the plan or sequence of construction must be reviewed and approved by

the HSCD prior to proceeding with construction. Minor revisions may allowed by the CED per the list of HSCD-approved field changes. 11. Disturbance shall not occur outside the L.O.O. A project is to be sequenced so that grading activities begin on one grading unit (maximum acreage of 20 ac. per grading unit) at a time. Work may proceed to a subsequent grading unit when at least 50 percent of the disturbed area in the preceding grading unit has been

stabilized and approved by the HSCD. Unless otherwise specified and approved by the HSCD, no more than 30 acres cumulatively may be disturbed at a given time. 12. Wash water from any equipment, vehicles, wheels, pavement, and other sources must be treated in a

14. All Silly Fence and Super Silty Fence shall be placed on-the-contour, and be imbricated at 25' minimum intervals, with lower ends curled uphill by 2' in elevation.

Use I and IP March 1 - June 15

• Use III and IIIP October 1 - April 30

sediment basin or other approved washout structure.

15. Stream channels must not be disturbed during the following restricted time periods

13. Topsoil shall be stockpiled and preserved on-site for redistribution onto final grade.

· Use IV Harch 1 - Hay 31 16. A copy of this plan, the 2011 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL, and associated permits shall be on-site and available when the site is active.

SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS

LUTFI PROPERTY

& NON-BUILDABLE BULK PARCEL 'A'

Zoned: R-12 Tax Map No.: 35 Grid No.: 13 Parcel No.: 56 Fifth Election District Howard County, Maryland

> Scale: As Shown Date: August 6, 2020 Sheet 7 Of 11

Chief, Division of Land Development FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC. CIVIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21042 Chief. Development Engineering Division (410) 461 - 2855

Date

Date

Date

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE 'I certify that this plan for sediment and erosion control represents a practical and workable plan based on my personal knowledge of the site conditions and that it was prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Howard Soil Conservation District."

Signature of Engineer (print name below signature) Aldo Michael Vilucci Date

I/We certify that all development and construction will be done according to this plan for sediment and erosion control, and that all responsible personnel involved in the construction project will have a Certificate of Attendance at a Department of the Environment Approved Training Program for the Control of Sediment and Erosion before beginning the project.

DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE

Signature of Developer (print name below signature)

also authorize periodic on-site inspection by the Howard Soil Conservation District."

8434 HIGH RIDGE ROAD ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 410-531-3300

Owner & Developer

This development plan is approved for soil erosion and sediment control by

the HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

Howard SCD

Mr. Lulfi On

NO. REVISION SUBDIVISION SECTION/AREA LOT Nos. LUTFI PROPERTY LOT 1 CENSUS TR. DEED NO. ZONE TAX/ZONE ELEC. DIST.

R-12

3535/00492

(FORMALLY KNOWN AS SUNDSTROM FAMILY PROPERTY) DATE

50P-20-075