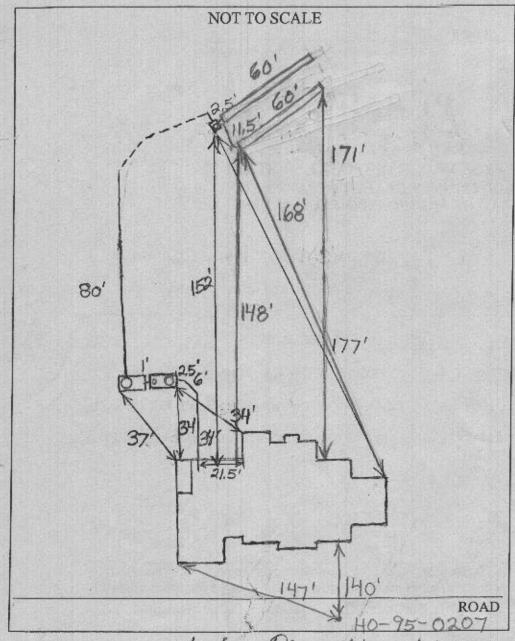
LAYOUT 6/27/0	27 INSP 4			
INSP 2 6/28/0	7 INSP 5			
INSP 3 6/29/07	NSP 6			
ISSUE DATE:	6/20/07 DT	TOM	TT	P 527223
APPROVAL DATE: /	ON-SITE SEWAG HOWARD COUNT BUREAU OF ENV	GE DISP Y HEALT	Permet Manager 1062 OSAL SYSTEM H DEPARTMENT	A 517904
Hatfield's Equipment		IS PE	RMITTED TO INSTAL	L 🖂 ALTER 🗆
ADDRESS: P.O. Bo	x 519 lis Junction, MD 20701		PHONE NUMBER:	301-490-4289
SUBDIVISION: Cla	rks Meadow		LOT NUMBER:	24
ADDRESS: 14315 F	Roxbury Meadow Dr	PROI	PERTY OWNER: Dougla	as Homes, Inc
SEPTIC TANK CAPAC	CITY (GALLONS):	2000	OUTLET BAFFLE FIL	TER REQUIRED
PUMP CHAMBER CA	PACITY (GALLONS):	1500	COMPARTMENTED T	ANK REQUIRED 🛛
NUMBER OF BEDRO	OMS:	4		
SQUARE FEET PER B	EDROOM:			
LINEAR FEET OF TR	ENCH REQUIRED:	118		
TRENCHES:	Trench to be 3.0 feet wid depth 6.0 feet below origingrade. 3.0 feet of stone be	nal grade. E	feet below original grade. Effective area begins at 4.5 fution pipe.	ottom maximum eet below original
LOCATION:			X	
NOTES:	Install system per plan.	Layout inspe	ection required prior to insta	llation.
PLANS APPROVED:	Sara Fegel		D/	ATE: 4/20/07
NOTE: WATERTIGHT SEPTI	ONSIBLE FOR SCHEDULING A P C TANKS REQUIRED	COOK AND W	TION INSPECTION FOR ALL INST TER WELL CHAMBERS UNLESS SPECIFICALL	

NEITHER THE HOWARD COUNTY COUNCIL NOR THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SUCCESSFUL OPERATION OF ANY SYSTEM PERMITTEE RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING FINAL APPROVAL ON THIS PERMIT CALL 410-313-1771 FOR INSPECTION OF SEPTIC SYSTEM



TRENCH/ WIDTH	DRAINFIEI INLET	LD DATA BOTTOM
3'	3.5	6
NUMBER O	F TRENCHES	_2
TOTAL LEN	GTH	20'
ABSORPTIO	ON AREA 3	60
DISTRIBUT	ION BOX LEV	EL Yes
DISTRIBUT	ION BOX BAI	FLE YES
DISTRIBUT	TON BOX POR	T Yes_

SEPTIC TANK DATA
SEPTIC TANK I LEVEL YES
CAPACITY 2000 GAL
SEAM LOC TOP
TANK LID DEPTH 2'-3'
BAFFLES Yes
BAFFLE FILTER No
MANHOLE LOC Front
6" PORTLOC Rear
WATERTIGHT TEST NO
SEPTIC TANK 2 LEVEL YES
CAPACITY 1500 GAL
SEAM LOC TOD
TANK LID DEPTH 25-3
BAFFLES Front
BAFFLE FILTER No
MANHOLE LOC Rear
6"PORTLOC None
watertight test No

PRE-CONSTRUCTION 6/27/07 Place the distribution box near the top center of the easement and install 2-60' trenches INSTALLATION on contour towards the rear of the lot.

Installation on contour towards the rear of the lot.

Installation on contour towards the rear of the lot.

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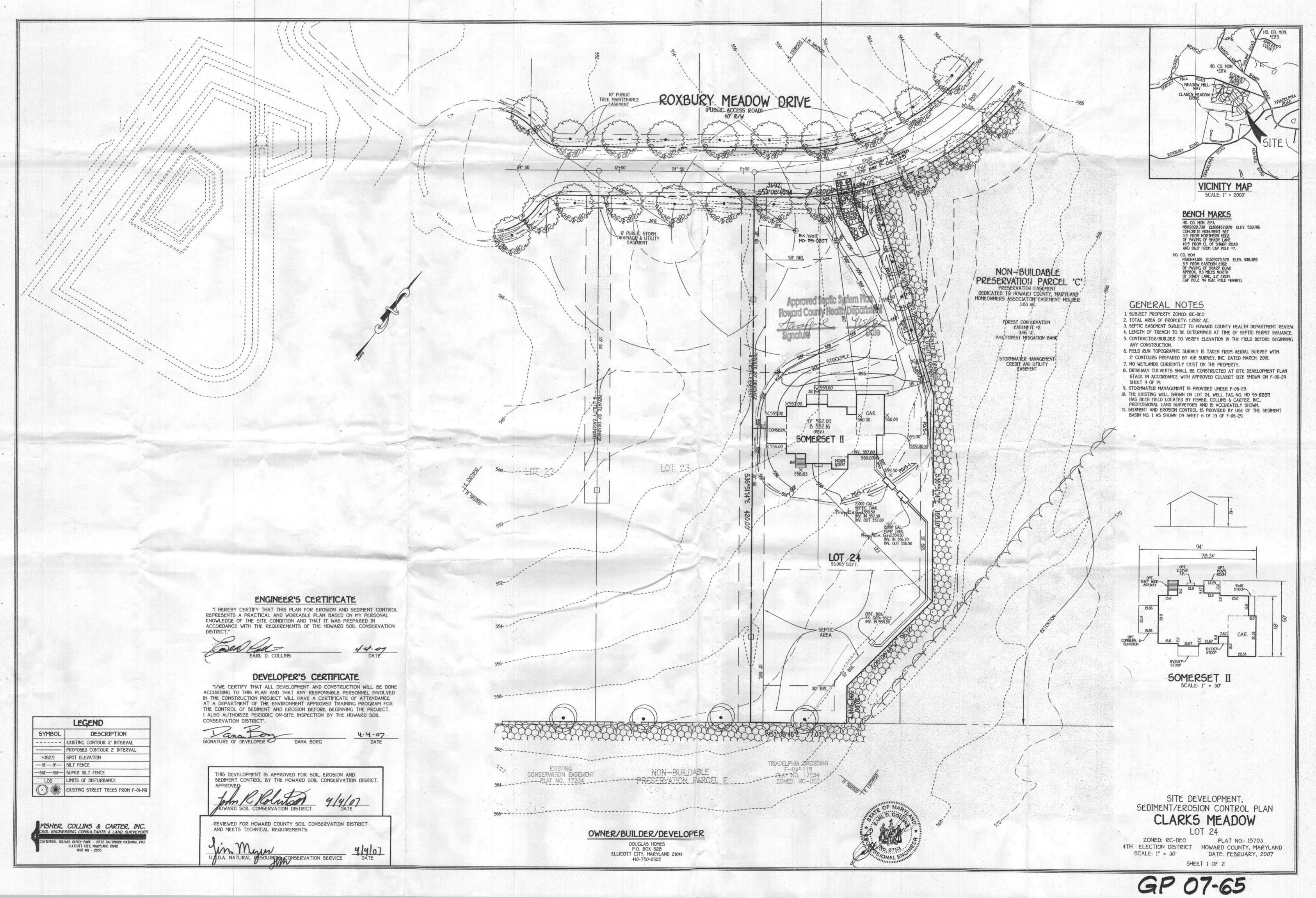
Installation on contour towards the rear of the lot.

Installation on contour towards the lot.

Installation of t

FINAL INSPECTOR B. Baker

DATE OF APPROVAL 11/20/07



20.0 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION DEFINITION

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

PURPOSE Vegetative stabilization specifications are used to promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. When soil is stabilized with vegetation, the soil is less likely to erode and more likely to allow infiltration of rainfall, thereby reducing sediment loads and run-off to downstream areas, and improving wildlife habitat and visual resources.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES This practice shall be used on denuded areas as specified on the plans and may be used on highly erodible or critically eroding areas. This specification is divided into Temporary Seeding, to quickly establish vegetative cover for short duration Olup to one year), and Permanent Seeding, for long term vegetative cover. Examples of applicable areas for Temporary Seeding are temporary Soil Stockpiles, cleared areas being left idle between construction phases, earth dikes, etc. and for Permanent Seeding are lawns, dams, cut and fill slopes and other areas at final grade, former stockpile and staging areas, etc. EFFECTS ON WATER QUALITY AND QUANTITY

Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and rates of runoff. infiltration evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Vegetation, over time, will increase organic matter content and improve the water holding capacity of the soil and subsequent plant growth. Vegetation will help reduce the movement of sediment, nutrients, and other chemicals carried by runoff to receiving waters. Plants will also help protect groundwater supplies by assimilating those substances present within the root zone. Sediment control devices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching and vegetative establishment to prevent large quantities of sediment and associated chemicals and nutrients from washing into surface waters.

SECTION 1 - VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION METHODS AND MATERIALS

- A. Site Preparation . Install erosion and sediment control structures (either temporary of permanent) such as diversions, orade stabilization structures, berms, waterways, or sediment control basins.
- ii. Perform all grading operations at right angles to the slope. Final grading and shaping is not usually necessary for temporary seeding.

 iii. Schedule required soil tests to determine soil amendment composition and application rates for sites
- having disturbed area over 5 acres.

 B. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications) i. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas over 5 acres. Soil analysis may be performed by the University of Maryland or a recognized commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering
- numbers may also be used for chemical analyses. ii. Fertilizers shall be uniform in composition, free flowing and suitable for accurate application by approved equipment. Manure may be substituted for fertilizer with prior approval from the appropriate approval authority. Fertilizers shall all be delivered to the site fully labeled according to the applicable state fertilizer laws and shall bear the name, trade name or trademark and warrantee
- of the producer. iii. Lime materials shall be ground limestone (hydrated or burnt lime may be substituted) which contains at least 50% total oxides (calcium oxide plus magnesium oxide). Limestone shall be ground to such fineness that at least 50% will pass through a *100 mesh sieve and 98-100% will pass through a *20 mesh sieve.
 Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.
- Seedbed Preparation
 i. Temporary Seeding nporary seeding

 Seedbed preparation shall consist of loosening soil to a depth of 3" to 5" by means of
 suitable agricultural or construction equipment, such as disc harrows or chisel plows or rippers mounted on construction equipment. After the soil is loosened it should not be rolled or dragged smooth, but left in the roughened condition. Sloped areas (greater than 3:1) should be tracked leaving the surface in an irregular condition with ridges
- b. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans.

 c. In corporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3-5" of soil by disking or other suitable means.

 ii. Permanent Seeding
 - Minimum soil conditions required for permanent vegetative establishment:

 1. Soil pH shall be between 6.0 and 7.0. Soluble salts shall be less than 500 parts per million (ppm). The soil shall contain less than 40% clay, but enough fine grained material (>30% silt plus clay) to provide the capacity to hold a moderate amount of moisture. An exception is if lovegrass of serecia lespedezas is to be planted, then a sandy soil (30% silt
 - Soil shall contain 1.5% minimum organic matter by weight. Soil must contain sufficient pore space to permit adequate root penetration.
- If these conditions cannot be met by soils on site, adding topsoil is required in accordance with Section 21 Standard and Specification for Topsoil. b. Areas previously graded in conformance with the drawings shall be maintained in a true and even grade, then scarified or otherwise loosened to a depth of 3-5" to permit bonding of the topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil to the surface area and to create horizontal erosion check slots to prevent topsoil from sliding down a stope.
- Apply soil amendments as per soil test or as included on the plans.

 Mix soil amendments into the top 3-5" of topsoil by disking or other suitable means. Lawn areas should be raked to smooth the surface, remove large objects like stones and branches, and ready the area for seed and application. Where site conditions will not permit normal and ready the area for seed and application. Where site conditions will not permit normal seedbed preparation, loosen surface soil by dragging with a heavy chain or other equipment to roughen the surface. Steep slopes (steeper than 3:1) should be tracked by a dozer leaving the soil in an irregular condition with ridges running parallel to the contour of the slope. The top 1-3" of soil should be loose and friable. Seedbed loosening may not be necessary on
- All seed must meet the requirements of the Maryland State Seed Law. All seed shall be subject to re-testing by a recognized seed laboratory. All seed used shall have been tested within the 6 months immediately preceding the date of sowing such material on this job.
- Note: Seed tags shall be made available to the inspector to verify type and rate of seed used. Inoculant - The inoculant for treating legume seed in the seed mixtures shall be a pure culture of nitrogen-fixing bacteria prepared specifically for the species. Inoculants shall not be used later than the date indicated on the container. Add fresh inoculant as directed on package. Use four times the recommended rate when hydroseeding. Note: It is very important to keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75°-80° F. can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective. Methods of Seeding i. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer), broadcast
- a. If fertilizer is being applied at the time of seeding, the application rates amounts will not exceed the following: nitrogen maximum of 100 lbs. per acre total of soluble nitrogen, P205 (phosphorous): 200 lbs/ac; K20 (potassium): 200 lbs/ac.
- Lime use only ground agricultural limestone, (Up to 3 tons per acre may be applied by hydroseeding). Normally, not more than 2 tons are applied by hydroseeding at any one time. Do not use burnt or hydrated lime when hydroseeding. Seed and fertilizer shall be mixed on site and seeding shall be done immediately and
- without interruption.

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

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

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

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

 a. Cultipacking seeders are required to bury the seed in such a fashion as to provide at least 1/4 inch of soil covering. Seedbed must be firm after planting.

 b. Where practical seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other.
- Where practical, seed should be applied in two directions perpendicular to each other.

 Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- Mulch Specifications (In order of preference) Straw shall consist of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye or oat straw, reasonable bright in color, and shall not be musty, moldy, caked, decayed, or excessively dusty and shall be free of noxious weed seeds as specified in the Maryland Seed Law.
 - ii. Wood Cellulose Fiber Mulch (WCFM)

 a. WCFM shall consist of specially prepared wood cellulose processed into a uniform fibrous physical state.
 - 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 slurry. WCFM, including dye, shall contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.

 WCFM materials shall be manufactured and processed in such a manner that the wood cellulose fiber mulch will remain in uniform suspension in water under agitation and will blend with seed, fertilizer and other additives to form a homogeneous slurry. The mulch material shall form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having
 - moisture absorption and percolation properties and shall cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings. WCFM material shall contain no elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phytol-toxic.
- f. WCFM must conform to the following physical requirements: fiber length to approximately 10 mm., diameter approximately 1 mm., pH range of 4.0 to 8.5, ash content of 1.6% maximum and water holding capacity of 90% minimum.

 Note: Only sterile straw mulch should be used in areas where one species of grass is desired.

- G. Mulching Seeded Areas Mulch shall be applied to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.

 If grading is completed outside of the seeding season, mulch along shall be applied as prescribed in this section and maintained until the seeding season returns and seeding can be performed accordance with these specifications.
- ii. When straw mulch is used, it shall be spread over all seeded areas at the rate of 2 tons/acre. Mulch shall be applied to a uniform loose depth of between 1" and 2". Mulch applied shall achieve a uniform distribution and depth so that the soil surface is not exposed. If a mulch anchoring tool is
- to be used, the rate should be increased to 2.5 tors/acre.

 iii. Wood cellulose fiber used as a mulch shall be applied at a net dry weight of 1,500 lbs. per acre. The wood cellulose fiber shall be mixed with water, and the mixture shall contain a maximum of 50 lbs. of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water. Securing Straw Mulch (Mulch Anchoring): Mulch anchoring shall be performed immediately following mulch application to minimize loss by wind or water. This may be done by one of the following methods (listed by preference), depending upon size of area and erosion hazard:
- 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 it 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.
- of water.

 iii. Application of liquid binders should be heavier at the edges where wind catches mulch, such as in valleys and crest of banks. The remainder of area should be appear uniform after binder application. Synthetic binders such as Acrylic DLR (Agro-Tack), DCA-70 Petroset, Terra Tax II, Terra Tack AR or other approved equal may be used at rates recommended by the manufacturer to anchor mulch.
- Lightweight plastic netting may be stapled over the mulch according to manufacturer's recomendations. Netting is usually available in rolls 4' to 15' feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long. Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes All cuts slopes shall be dressed, prepared, seeded and mulched as the work progresses. Slopes
- shall be excavated and stabilized in equal increments not to exceed ! Construction sequence (Refer to Figure 3 below):
- a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to convey runoff from the excavation.
 b. Perform Phase 1 excavation, dress, and stabilize.
- Perform Phase 2 excavation, dress and stabilize. Overseed Phase 1 areas as d. Perform final phase excavation, dress 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 int he operation of completing the operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization. Incremental Stabilization of Embarkments - Fill Slones

- Embankments shall be constructed in lifts as prescribed on the plans. ii. Slopes shall be stabilized immediately when the vertical height of the multiple lifts reaches

 15°, or when the grading operation ceases as prescribed in the plans.

 iii. At the end of each day, temporary berms and pipe slope drains should be constructed along the top edge

 of the embarkment to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-crosive manner to
- of the embankment to intercept surface runoff and convey it down the slope in a non-erosive a sediment trapping device.

 onstruction sequence: Refer to Figure 4 (below).

 a. Excavate and stabilize all temporary swales, side ditches, or berms that will be used to divert runoff around the fill. Construct slope silt fence on low side of fill as shown in Figure 5, unless other methods shown on the plans address this area.

 b. Place Phase 1 embankment, dress and stabilize.

 c. Place Phase 2 embankment, dress and stabilize.

Place final phase embankment, dress and stabilize. Overseed previously seeded

- 50' MINIMUM

MINIMUM 6" OF 2"-3" AGGREGATE

OVER LENGTH AND WIDTH OF

STRUCTURE

* 50' MINIMUM LENGTH

PROFILE

MINIMUM "

1. Length - minimum of 50' (*30' for sinde residence lot).

residences to use geotextile.

PLAN VIEW

Construction Specification

3. Geotextile fabric (filter cloth) shall be placed over the existing ground prior

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

to placing stone. **The plan approval authority may not require single family

equivalent shall be placed at least 6" deep over the length and width of the

5. Surface Water - all surface water flowing to or diverted toward construction

entrances shall be piped through the entrance, maintaining positive drainage. Pipe

installed through the stabilized construction entrance shall be protected with a

has no drainage to convey a pipe will not be necessary. Pipe should be sized

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

mountable berm with 51 slopes and a minimum of 6" of stone over the pipe. Pipe has

to be sized according to the drainage. When the SCE is located at a high spot and

according to the amount of runoff to be conveyed. A 6" minimum will be required.

where construction traffic enters or leaves a construction site. Vehicles leaving

the site must travel over the entire length of the stabilized construction entrance.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

NOT TO SCALE

2. Width - 10' minimum, should be flared at the existing road to provide a turning radius.

** GEOTEXTILE CLASS 'C'

OR BETTER

- EXISTING GROUND

Once the placement of fill has begun the operation should be continuous from grubbing through the completion of and placement of topsoil lif required grading and permanent seed and mulch. any interruptions in the operation or completing he operation out of the seeding season will necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

- MOUNTABLE

- EARTH FILL

PAVEMENT

EXISTING PAVEMENT

- PIPE AS NECESSARY

STANDARD SYMBOL

网络5CE 深能

SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTS

- 1) A MINIMUM OF 48 HOURS NOTICE MUST BE GIVEN TO THE HVARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF INSPECTIONS, LISCENSES AND PERMITS, SMIENT CONTROL DIVISION PRIOR TO THE START OF ANY CONSTRUCTION (3)(655).
- 2) ALL VEGETATIVE AND STRUCTURAL PRACTICES ARE TO BENETALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS OF THIS PLAN AND ARE THE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT MARYLAND STANEDS AND SPECIFICATIONS
- FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL AND REVISIONTHERETO.

 3) FOLLOWING INITIAL SOIL DISTURBANCE OR RE-DISTURBANCIPERMANENT OR TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE COMPLETED WITH: a) 7 CALENDAR DAYS FOR ALL PERIMETER SEDIMENT CONTROL TRUCTURES, DIKES, PERIMETER SLOPES AND ALL SLOPES STEEPER THAISI. b) 14 DAYS AS TO ALL OTHER DISTURBED OR GRADED AREAS ON THEIROJECT SITE.

ALL SEDIMENT TRAPS/BASINS SHOWN MUST BE FENCED ANGWARNING

- SIGNS POSTED AROUND THEIR PERIMETER IN ACCORDANCE ITH VOL. 1, CHAPTER 12, OF THE HOWARD COUNTY DESIGN MANUAL, STRM DRAINAGE. 5) ALL DISTURBED AREAS MUST BE STABILIZED WITHIN THE THE PERIOD SPECIFIED ABOVE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE 1994 MARYLAN STANDARDS
 AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONROL FOR
 PERMANENT SEEDING (SEC. 51), SOD (SEC. 54), TEMPORARY (EDNG (SEC. 50),
 AND MULCHING (SEC. 52). TEMPORARY STABILIZATION WITH ULCH ALONE CAN
 ONLY BE DONE WHEN RECOMMENDED SEEDING DATES DO NO ALLOW FOR PROPER
 GERMINATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF GRASSES.
 ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURES ARE TO REMAIN IN PLICE AND ARE
- TO BE MAINTAINED IN OPERATIVE CONDITION UNTIL PERMISSINFOR THEIR REMOVAL HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM THE HOWARD COINY SEDIMENT
- 7) SITE ANALYSIS: TOTAL AREA OF SITE AREA DISTURBED AREA TO BE ROOFED OR PAVED AREA TO BE VEGETATIVELY STABILIZED TOTAL CUT
- 8) ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICE WHICH IS DISTURBED BY GROING ACTIVITY FOR PLACEMENT OF UTILITIES MUST BE REPAIRED OFTHE
- SAME DAY OF DISTURBANCE. ADDITIONAL SEDIMENT CONTROLS MUST BE PROVIDED, IF DEEME NECESSARY BY THE HOWARD COUNTY SEDIMENT CONTROL INSECTOR.

 10) ON ALL SITES WITH DISTURBED AREAS IN EXCESS OF 2 ACRES. APPROVAL OF THE INSPECTION AGENCY SHALL BE REQUESTED PON COMPLETION OF INSTALLATION OF PERIMETER EROSION AND SEMENT CONTROLS, BUT BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH ANY OTHER EARTH
- BY THE INSPECTION AGENCY IS MADE. 11) TRENCHES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF UTILITIES IS LIMITED TO HREE PIPE LENGHTS OR THAT WHICH SHALL BE BACK-FILLED AND STABILED WITHIN ONE WORKING DAY, WHICHEVER IS SHORTER.

DISTURBANCE OR GRADING. OTHER BUILDING OR GRADING INSICTION

APPROVALS MAY NOT BE AUTHORIZED UNTIL THIS INITIAL APPRVAL

PERMANENT SEEDING NOTES

Apply to graded or cleared areas not subject to immediate further disturbance where a permanent long-lived vegetative cover is needed. Seedbed Preparation: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking. discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

Soil Amendments: In lieu of soil test recommendations, use one of the following schedules:

- 1) Preferred Apply 2 tons per acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) and 600 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disc into upper three inches of soil. At time of seeding, apply 400 lbs.
- per acre 30-0-0 ureaform fertilizer (9 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.). 2) Acceptable - Apply 2 tons per acre dolomitic limestone (92 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) and 1000 lbs. per acre 10-10-10 fertilizer (23 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) before seeding. Harrow or disc into upper three inches of soil.
- Seeding: For the period March 1 thru April 30 and from August 1 thru October 15, seed with 60 lbs. per acre (1.4 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) of Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue. For the period May 1 thru July 31, seed with 60 lbs. Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue per acre and 2 lbs. per acre (0.05 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) of weeping lovegrass. During the period October 16 thru February 28, protect site by one of the following options :
- 1) 2 tons per acre of well-anchored mulch straw and seed as soon as possible in the spring. 2) Use sod.
- 3) Seed with 60 lbs. per acre Kentucky 31 Tall Fescue and mulch with 2 tons per acre well anchored straw.
- Mulching: Apply 1-1/2 to 2 tons per acre (70 to 90 lbs, per 1000 sq.ft.) of unrotted small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gal. per acre (5 gal. per 1000 sq.ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slopes, 8 ft. or higher, use 347 gal. per acre (8 gal. per 1000 sq.ft.) for anchoring.
- Maintenance : Inspect all seeded areas and make needed repairs. replacements and reseedings.

TEMPORARY SEEDING NOTES

Apply to graded or elegred greas likely to be redisturbed where a short-term vegetative cover is needed. Seedbed Preparation: Loosen upper three inches of soil by raking. discing or other acceptable means before seeding, if not previously

Soil Amendments: Apply 600 lbs, per gcre 10-10-10 fertilizer (14 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.).

Seeding: For periods March 1 thru April 30 and from August 15 thru November 15, seed with 2-1/2 bushels per acre of annual rye (3.2 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.). For the period May 1 thru August 14, seed with 3 lbs. per acre of weeping lovegrass (0.07 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.). For the period November 16 thru February 28, protect site by applying 2 tons per acre of well anchored straw mulch and seed as soon as possible in the spring, or use sod.

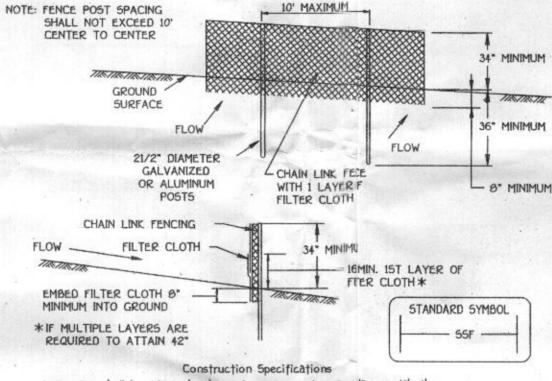
Mulching: Apply 1-1/2 to 2 tons per scre (70 to 90 lbs. per 1000 sq.ft.) of unrotted small grain straw immediately after seeding. Anchor mulch immediately after application using mulch anchoring tool or 218 gai. per acre (5 gal. per 1000 sq.ft.) of emulsified asphalt on flat areas. On slopes, 8 ft. or higher, use 347 gal. per acre (8 gal. per 1000 sq.ft.) for anchoring.

Refer to the 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL for rate and methods not covered.

SEQUENCE OF CONSTRUCTION

			-
	. 1.	OBTAIN GRADING PERMIT	7 DAY
	2.	INSTALL SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AS SHOWN ON PLAN	7 DA
	3.	CLEAR AND GRUB TO LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE	4 DAY
	4.	INSTALL TEMPORARY SEEDING	2 DA
	5.	CONSTRUCT BUILDINGS	60 DA
*	6.	FINE GRADE SITE AND INSTALL PERMANENT SEEDING AND LANDSCADE	14 04

6. FINE GRADE SITE AND INSTALL PERMANENT SEEDING AND LANDSCAPE 7. REMOVE SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES AS UPLAND AREAS ARE STABILIZED AND PERMISSION IS GRANTED BY E/S CONTROL INSPECTOR.



1. Fencing shall be 42" in height and constructed in accdance with the latest Maryland State Highway Details for Chain Link Acing. The specification for a 6' fence shall be used, substituting 42" fabric al 6' length posts.

2. Chain link fence shall be fastened securely to the fen posts with wire ties. The lower tension wire, brace and truss rods, drive anors and post caps are not required except on the ends of the fence.

3. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to the chain linkence with ties spaced every 24" at the top and mid section. 4. Filter cloth shall be embedded a minimum of 8" into 2 ground.

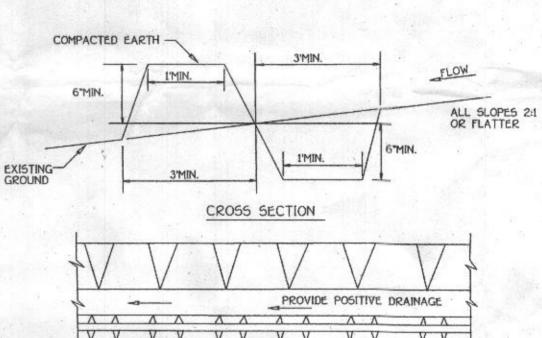
5. When two sections of filter cloth adjoin each other, ty shall be overlapped by 6" and folded. 6. Maintenance shall be performed as needed and silt builps removed when "bulges" develop in the silt fence, or when silt reaches 50% ofence height 7. Filter cloth shall be fastened securely to each fence pt with wire ties or

staples at top and mid section and shall meet the fowing requirements for

Geotextile Class F: est: MSMT 509 50 lbs/in (min.) Tensile Strength est: MSMT 509 Tensile Modulus 20 lbs/in (min.) 0.3 gal/ft /minute2(max.) Test: MSMT 322 Flow Rate 15t: MSMT 322 Filtering Efficiency 75% (min.) Design Criteria Silfence Length

naximum) Steepness (maximum) **Jolimited** 0 - 10% 0 - 10:1 Unlimited 10 - 20% 10:1 - 5:1 200 feet .500 feet 5:1 - 3:1 .000 feet 20 - 33% 100 feet 500 feet 33 - 50% 3:1 - 2:1 100 feet 50% + 250 feet 2:1 + 50 feet

> SUPER SILT FENCE NOT TO SCALE



PLAN VIEW STABILIZATION

PD/5-1 SEED AND MULCH (DRAINING: 1 ACRE) PD/5-2 SEED AND COVER WITH SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING OR LINE WITH SOD (DRAINING BETWEEN 1 AND 2 ACRES) STANDARD SYMBOL ___ PD/5-1 ___ 7 -7

Construction Specifications

- 1. All perimeter dike/swales shall have an uninterrupted positive grade to an outlet. Spot elevations may be necessary for grades less than 12.
- 2. Runoff diverted from a disturbed area shall be conveyed to a sediment trapping device. 3. Runoff diverted from an undisturbed area shall outlet into an
- undisturbed stabilized area at a non-erosive velocity. 4. The swale shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade, and cross-section as required to meet the criteria specified in
- the standard. 5. Fill shall be compacted by earth moving equipment. 6. Stabilization with seed and mulch or as specified of the area disturbed by the dike and swale shall be completed within 7
- days upon removal. 7. Inspection and required maintenance shall be provided after each rain event.

Note: The maximum drainage area for this practice is 2 acres.

PERIMETER DIKE/SWALE NOT TO SCALE

OWNER/BUILDER/DEVELOPER DOUGLAS HOMES

P.O. BOX 628 ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21041 410-750-0522

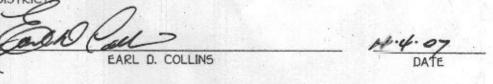
DEVELOPER'S CRTIFICATE

"I/WE CERTIFY THAT ALL DEVELOPMENT ND CONSTRUCTION WILL BE DONE ACCORDING TO THIS PLAN AND THAT ANY POPONSIBLE PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT WILL HAVE CERTIFICATE OF ATTENDANCE AT A DEPARTMENT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AFROVED TRAINING PROGRAM FOR THE CONTROL OF SEDIMENT AND EROSION BORE BEGINNING THE PROJECT. ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT".

SIGNATURE OF DEVELOPER

ENGINEER'S CERTIFICATE

"I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PLAN FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REPRESENTS A PRACTICAL AND WORKABLE PLAN BASED ON MY PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE SITE CONDITION AND THAT IT WAS PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICL



SEDIMENT/EROSION CONTROL, NOTES & DETAILS

CLARKS MEADOW

ZONED: RC-DEO PLAT NO.: 15703 4TH ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

SCALE: AS SHOWN DATE: FEBRUARY, 2007 SHEET 2 OF 2

ntennial square office park - 10272 Baltimore national Pik (410) 461 - 2855

FISHER, COLLINS & CARTER, INC.

VIL ENGINEERING CONSULTANTS & LAND SURVEYORS

THIS DEVELOPMENT IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY THE HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISRICT WARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

AND MEETS TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS.

REVIEWED FOR HOWARD COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT

Jim Mayer US.D.A. NATURAL JESOURGE JOSEPHATION SERVICE

4.4.07

GP 07-65