

- C. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications)
1. Soil tests must be performed to determine the exact ratios and application rates for both lime and fertilizer on sites having disturbed areas of 5 acres or more. Soil analysis may be performed by a recognized private or commercial laboratory. Soil samples taken for engineering purposes may also be used for chemical analyses.
  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 contains 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 98 to 100 percent will pass through a #20 mesh sieve.
  4. Lime and fertilizer 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 4 to 8 tons/acre (200-400 pounds per 1,000 square feet) prior to the placement of topsoil.

**B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

**FOR**

**SEEDING AND MULCHING**

Definition

The application of seed and mulch to establish vegetative cover.

Purpose

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.

Criteria

A. Seeding

1. Specifications

- a. All seed must meet the requirements 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.
- b. 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.
- c. 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 keep inoculant as cool as possible until used. Temperatures above 75 to 80 degrees Fahrenheit can weaken bacteria and make the inoculant less effective.
- d. Sod or seed must not be placed on soil which has been treated with soil sterilants or chemicals used for weed control until sufficient time has elapsed (14 days min.) to permit dissipation of phyto-toxic materials.

2. Application

- a. Dry Seeding: This includes use of conventional drop or broadcast spreaders.
  - i. 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.
  - ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction. Roll the seeded area with a weighted roller to provide good seed to soil contact.
- b. Drill or Cultipacker Seeding: Mechanized seeders that apply and cover seed with soil.
  - i. 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.
  - ii. Apply seed in two directions, perpendicular to each other. Apply half the seeding rate in each direction.
- c. Hydroseeding: Apply seed uniformly with hydroseeder (slurry includes seed and fertilizer).
  - i. 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<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K<sub>2</sub>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 lime 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.

B. Mulching

1. Mulch Materials (in order of preference)

- a. Straw consisting of thoroughly threshed wheat, rye, oat, 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 a uniform fibrous physical state.
  - i. WCFM is to 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.
  - ii. WCFM, including dye, must contain no germination or growth inhibiting factors.
  - iii. 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 slurry. The mulch material must form a blotter-like ground cover, on application, having moisture absorption and percolation properties and must cover and hold grass seed in contact with the soil without inhibiting the growth of the grass seedlings.
  - iv. WCFM material must not contain elements or compounds at concentration levels that will be phyto-toxic.

- v. 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.

2. Application

- a. Apply mulch to all seeded areas immediately after seeding.
- b. 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 so that the soil surface is not exposed. When using a mulch anchoring tool, increase the application rate to 2.5 tons per acre.
- c. Wood cellulose fiber used as mulch must be applied at a net dry weight of 1500 pounds per acre. Mix the wood cellulose fiber with water to attain a mixture with a maximum of 50 pounds of wood cellulose fiber per 100 gallons of water.

3. Anchoring

- 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 tool 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.
  - ii. 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 Tack 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 to 15 feet wide and 300 to 3,000 feet long.

**B-4-6 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

**FOR**

**SOIL STABILIZATION MATTING**

Definition

Material used to temporarily or permanently stabilize channels or steep slopes until groundcover is established.

Purpose

To protect the soils until vegetation is established.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

On newly seeded surfaces to prevent the applied seed from washing out; in channels and on steep slopes where the flow has erosive velocities or conveys clear water; on temporary swales, earth dikes, and perimeter dike swales as required by the respective design standard; and, on stream banks where moving water is likely to wash out new vegetative plantings.

Design Criteria

1. The soil stabilization matting that is used must withstand the flow velocities and shear stresses determined for the area, based on the 2-year, 24-hour frequency storm for temporary applications and the 10-year, 24-hour frequency storm for permanent applications. Designate on the plan the type of soil stabilization matting using the standard symbol and include the calculated shear stress for the respective treatment area.
2. Matting is required on permanent channels where the runoff velocity exceeds two and half feet per second (2.5 fps) or the shear stress exceeds two pounds per square foot (2 lbs/ft<sup>2</sup>). On temporary channels discharging to a sediment trapping practice, provide matting where the runoff velocity exceeds four feet per second (4 fps).
3. Temporary soil stabilization matting is made with degradable (lasts 6 months minimum), natural, or manmade fibers of uniform thickness and distribution of fibers throughout and is smolder resistant. The maximum permissible velocity for temporary matting is 6 feet per second.
4. Permanent soil stabilization matting is an open weave, synthetic material consisting of non-degradable fibers or elements of uniform thickness and distribution of weave throughout. The maximum permissible velocity for permanent matting is 8.5 feet per second.
5. Calculate channel velocity and shear stress using the following procedure:

Shear Stress (τ) is a measure of the force of moving water against the substrate and is calculated as:

$$\tau = \gamma \cdot R \cdot S_w$$
 where:  
 $\tau$  = shear stress (lb/ft<sup>2</sup>)  
 $\gamma$  = weight density of water (62.4 lb/ft<sup>3</sup>)  
 $R$  = average water depth (hydraulic radius) (ft)  
 $S_w$  = water surface slope (ft/ft)

Velocity (v) measures the rate of flow through a defined area and is calculated as:

$$v = \frac{1.486R^{2/3}s^{1/2}}{n}$$
 where:  
v = velocity (ft/sec)  
n = Manning's roughness coefficient  
R = hydraulic radius (ft)  
s = channel slope (ft/ft)

6. Use Table B.7 to assist in selecting the appropriate soil stabilization matting for slope applications based on the slope, the slope length, and the soil-erodibility K factor.

**Table B.7: Soil Stabilization on Slopes**

Slope	20:1 or Flatter (≤5%)			<20:1 to 4:1 (>5 - 25%)			<4:1 to 3:1 (>25 - 33%)			<3:1 to 2.5:1 (>33 - 40%)			<2.5:1 to 2:1** (>40 - 50%)		
Slope Length (feet)*	0-30	30-60	60-120	0-30	30-60	60-120	0-30	30-60	60-120	0-30	30-60	60-120	0-30	30-60	60-120
Straw Mulch/Wood Cellulose Fiber				for K ≤ 0.35***											
Temporary Matting with Design Shear Stress ≥ 1.5 lb/sf															
Temporary Matting with Design Shear Stress ≥ 1.75 lb/sf															
Temporary Matting with Design Shear Stress ≥ 2.0 lb/sf															
Temporary Matting with Design Shear Stress ≥ 2.25 lb/sf															

Effective range for all K values unless otherwise specified

\* Slope length includes contributing flow length.  
\*\* Slopes steeper than 2:1 must be engineered.  
\*\*\* Soil having a K value less than or equal to 0.35 can be stabilized effectively with straw mulch or wood cellulose fiber when located on slopes steeper than 5%. Soil stabilization matting is required on all slopes steeper than 5% that have soil with a K factor greater than 0.35. K factor ratings are published in the NRCS Soil Survey <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app>. During construction or reclamation, the soil-erodibility K value should represent the upper 6 inches of the final fill material re-spread as the last lift. Only the effects of rock fragments within the soil profile are considered in the estimation of the K value. Do not adjust K values to account for rocks on the soil surface or increases in soil organic matter related to management activities.

Maintenance

Vegetation must be established and maintained so that the requirements for Adequate Vegetative Establishment are continuously met in accordance with Section B-4 Vegetative Stabilization.

**B-4-7 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

**FOR**

**HEAVY USE AREA PROTECTION**

Definition

The stabilization of areas frequently and intensively used by surfacing with suitable materials (e.g., mulch and aggregate).

Purpose

To provide a stable, non-eroding surface for areas frequently used and to improve the water quality from the runoff of these areas.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

This practice applies to intensively used areas (e.g., equipment and material storage, staging areas, heavily used travel lanes).

Criteria

1. A minimum 4-inch base course of crushed stone or other suitable materials including wood chips over nonwoven geotextile should be provided as specified in Section H-1 Materials.
2. Select the stabilizing material based on the intended use, desired maintenance frequency, and runoff control.
3. The transport of sediments, nutrients, oils, chemicals, particulate matter associated with vehicular traffic and equipment, and material storage needs to be considered in the selection of material. Additional control measures may be necessary to control some of these potential pollutants.
4. Surface erosion can be a problem on large heavy use areas. In these situations, measures to reduce the flow length of runoff or erosive velocities need to be considered.

Maintenance

The heavy use areas must be maintained in a condition that minimizes erosion. This may require adding suitable material, as specified on the approved plans, to maintain a clean surface.

**B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

**FOR**

**STOCKPILE AREA**

Definition

A mound or pile of soil protected by appropriately designed erosion and sediment control measures.

Purpose

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 Practice Applies

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

Criteria

1. The stockpile location and all related sediment control practices must be clearly indicated on the erosion and sediment control plan.
2. The footprint of the stockpile must be sized to accommodate the anticipated volume of material and based on a side slope ratio no steeper than 2:1. Benching must be provided in accordance with Section B-3 Land Grading.
3. Runoff from the stockpile area must drain to a suitable sediment control practice.
4. Access the stockpile area from the upgrade side.
5. 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 concentrated flow in a non-erosive manner.

7. 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 sheeting.

Maintenance

The stockpile area must continuously meet the requirements for Adequate Vegetative Establishment in accordance with Section B-4 Vegetative Stabilization. Side slopes must be maintained at no steeper than a 2:1 ratio. The 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.

**BMP & ESD AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION**

I HEREBY CERTIFY TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF THAT THE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (BOTH BMP AND ESD) SHOWN ON THE PLANS ABOVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS APPROVED BY PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PERMITTING, INSPECTION AND ENFORCEMENT.

ENGINEERS NAME HERE  
MD. REG. P.E. NO. XXXXX

DATE:

**PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATION**

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THESE DOCUMENTS WERE PREPARED OR APPROVED BY ME, AND THAT I AM A DULY LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, LICENSE NO. \_\_\_\_\_, EXPIRATION DATE: \_\_\_\_\_.

Professional Certification. I hereby certify that these documents were prepared or approved by me, and that I am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of the State of Maryland

License No.: 28443

Expiration Date: 12/31/18



*Alan Weintraub*



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NOT TO SCALE

**MISS UTILITY NOTE**

INFORMATION CONCERNING EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES WAS OBTAINED FROM AVAILABLE RECORDS. THE CONTRACTOR MUST DETERMINE THE EXACT LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND UTILITY CROSSINGS BY DIGGING TEST PITS BY HAND, WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE START OF EXCAVATION. CONTACT "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-267-7777, 48 HOURS PRIOR TO THE START OF EXCAVATION. IF CLEARANCES ARE LESS THAN SHOWN ON THIS PLAN OR TWELVE (12) INCHES, WHICHEVER IS LESS, CONTACT THE ENGINEER AND THE UTILITY COMPANY BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH CONSTRUCTION. CLEARANCES LESS THAN NOTED MAY REQUIRE REVISIONS TO THIS PLAN.

REV. NO.	DATE	REVISIONS PRIOR TO APPROVAL

**FINAL GRADING, EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAILS**

FOR PERMIT ONLY

**BOYD PARK / 64TH AVENUE  
STORMWATER RETROFIT**

1801 64TH AVENUE  
CHEVERLY, MD 20785  
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MARYLAND

ISSUE:

DATE: 02/16/18

SCALE:

SHEET 5 OF 6

FILE NO:

DRAFTED: DM

CHECKED: NW

**SC-5**