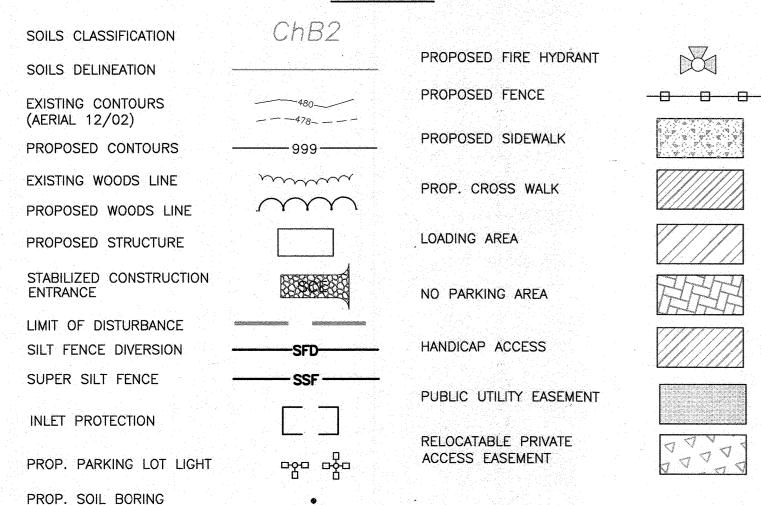
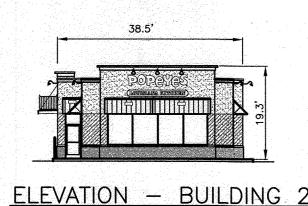


LEGEND





SCALE: 1" = 20'

SITE DATA TABULATION

GENERAL SITE DATA 1.) PRESENT ZONING: B-2 2.) APPLICABLE DPZ FILE REFERENCES: SP-99-011, WP-99-35, F-01-087, SDP-01-103, F-88-160, F-02-169 AND PLATS 15807-15808, PLAT 22372 WP-09-230, WP-11-097, WP-12-078, WP-13-113, WP-15-141 .) PROPOSED USE OF SITE: RETAIL/COMMERCIAL 4.) PROPOSED WATER _X_ PUBLIC PROPOSED SEWER _X_ PUBLIC AREA TABULATION 1.) TOTAL AREA OF SITE .. 3.68± Ac. 2.) AREA OF 100 YR. FLOODPLAIN.

3.) NET AREA OF SITE .. 3.68± Ac 4.) AREA OF THIS PLAN SUBMISSION. 5.) APPROXIMATE LIMIT OF DISTURBANCE. 3.68± Ac. 6.) BUILDING COVERAGE OF SITE (PERMITTED). 7.) BUILDING COVERAGE OF SITE (PROPOSED)...... 20,404 s.f. OPEN SPACE DATA 1.) OPEN SPACE ON SITE(0.0%).. 2.) AREA OF RECREATION OPEN SPACE REQUIRED BY SUBDIVISION & LAND DEVELOPMENT REGULATIONS ACRES REQUIRED. ACRES PROVIDED. PARKING SPACE DATA .) FLOOR SPACE ON EACH LEVEL PER BUILDING(S) PER USE 20,404 S.F.) MAXIMUM NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, TENANTS ON-SITE PER USE NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES REQUIRED BY ZONING REGULATIONS AND/OR FDP CRITERIA

SHOPPING CENTER -17,709sf (6/1,000sf).

.) TOTAL NUMBER OF PARKING SPACES PROVIDED

) TOTAL NUMBER OF SERVICE PARKING SPACES

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED PARKING SPACES

FAST FOOD-2,695sf (14/1000sf)

ON-SITE ...

PROVIDED ON-SITE .

PROVIDED ON-SITE .

TOTAL PARKING SPACES REQUIRED .

4 ENTERPRISE TRUCK RENTAL - 3250 SP PARKING ALLOCATED FOR ENTERPRISE IS 19 Sp. (65P/1000 SP) FENCED IN AREA ACCOUNTS FOR 16 SPACES

8 8 8

TENANT SIGN

275

888

TENANT SIGN

cestate tem

3 3 3

TENANT SIGN

2 8 8

ELEVATION - BUILDING

SCALE: 1" = 20'

- \$ \$ \$

- 8 8 8

SUBDIVISION NAME

WATER CODE

COLUMBIA JUNCTION

SECTION 3

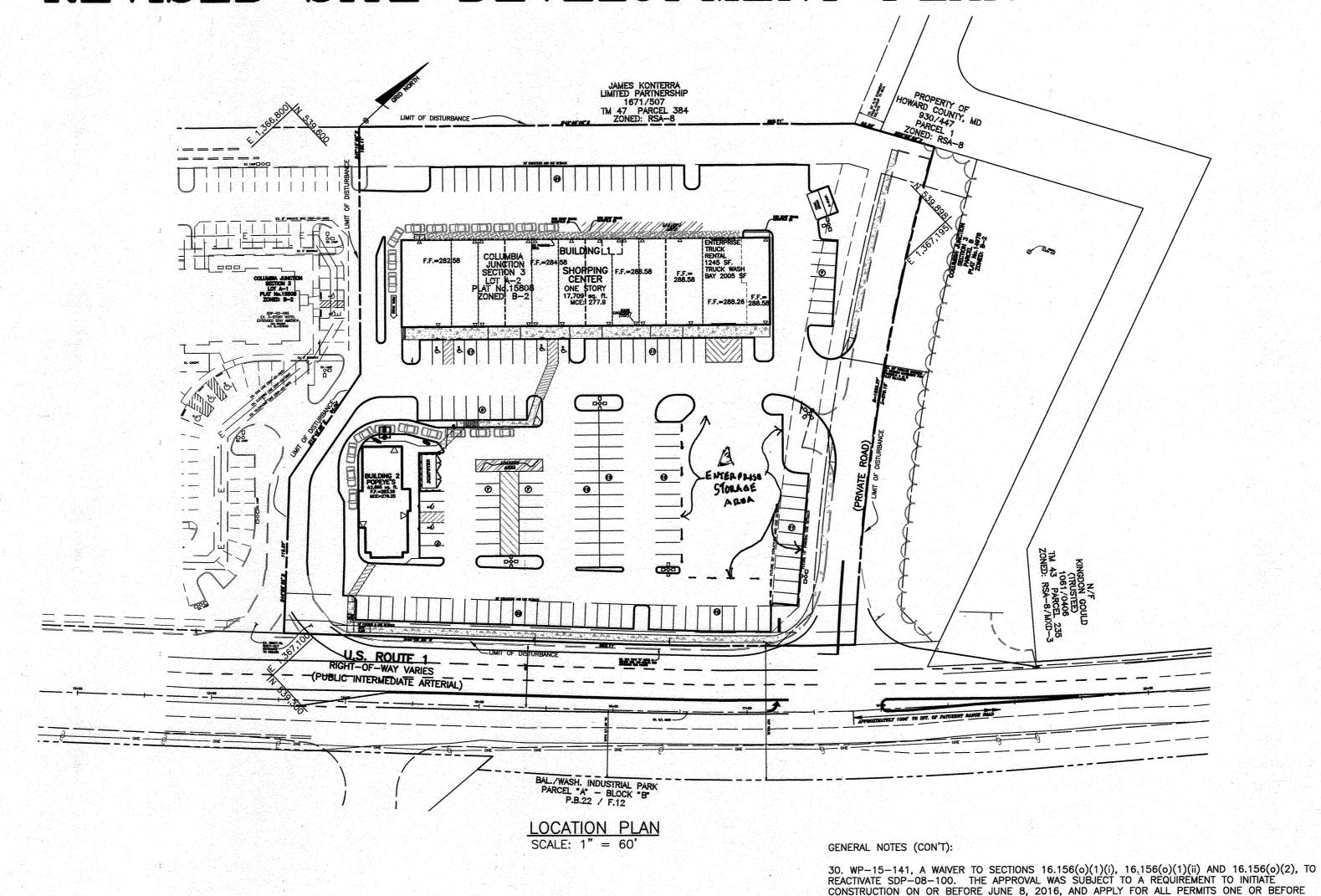
B-03

COLUMBIA JUNCTION

SECTION 3 - LOT 'A'-2

6th ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND

REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN



TENANT SIGN

288

PERMIT INFORMATION CHART

6th

LOT/PARCEL#

TENANT SIGN

MAY REQUIRE A NEW SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN. "NO AS-BUILT INFORMATION IS

PROVIDED ON THIS SHEET

JUNE 8, 2017. IT WAS NOTED THAT IF THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY MAY 4, 2017 TO MAINTAIN GRANDFATHERING. IT WAS ALSO NOTED THAT MAJOR CHANGES TO THE SDP

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.

Add general note #30.

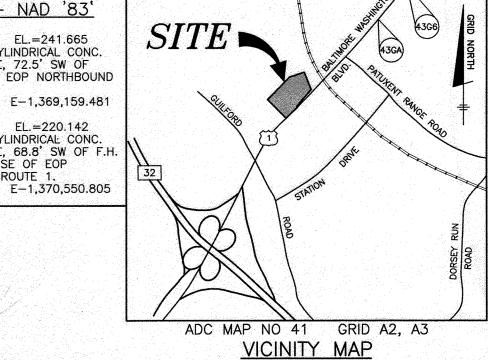
APPROVED: FOR PUBLIC WATER AND PUBLIC SEWER SYSTEMS:

HOWARD COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT 2/8/17 APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING 2.21.17 CHIEF, DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING DIVISION 458 DATE B-2 4-17-17 PLAT Nos. BLOCK No. SEC./AREA TAX MAP ELEC. DIST. CENSUS CHIEF, DIVISION OF LAND DEVELOPMENT 6069.0 4-17-17 4250000

~BENCH MARKS - NAD '83'

AT CORNER OF MOTEL, 3.5' SE OF EOP NORTHBOUND LANE OF U.S. ROUTE 1.

STAMPED DISC SET ON 3' CYLINDRICAL CONC. BASE 1"-2" BELOW SURFACE, 72.5' SW OF C&P POLE #178, 4.8' FROM EOP NORTHBOUND LANE OF U.S. ROUTE 1. N-541,797.053 E-1.369,159,481 HO. CO. NO.43G6 EL.=220.142 STAMPED DISC SET ON 3' CYLINDRICAL CONC. BASE 1"-2" BELOW SURFACE, 68.8' SW OF F.H



SCALE: 1" = 2000'

GENERAL NOTES

ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF HOWARD COUNTY, PLUS MSHA STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS, IF APPLICABLE.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, CONSTRUCTION INSPECTION DIVISION AT 410-313-1880 AT LEAST FIVE(5) WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY "MISS UTILITY" AT 1-800-257-7777 AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION WORK.

TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES, MARKINGS AND SIGNING SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MOST CURRENT EDITION OF THE MANUAL ON UNIFORM TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES (MUTCD). ALL STREET AND REGULATORY SIGNS SHALL BE IN PLACE PRIOR TO THE PLACEMENT OF ANY ASPHALT.

5. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE TO THE FACE OF CURB UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.

THE CONTOURS SHOWN HEREON HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM FIELD RUN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS AT 2 NTERVALS PREPARED BY BENCHMARK ENGINEERING, INC. ON OR ABOUT AUGUST 27, 2007.

THE COORDINATES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED UPON THE HOWARD COUNTY GEODETIC CONTROL WHICH IS BASED UP ON THE MARYLAND STATE PLANE COORDINATES SYSTEM. HOWARD COUNTY MONUMENT Nos. 43GA & 43G6 WERE USED FOR THIS PROJECT.

WATER AND SEWER FOR THIS PROJECT IS PUBLIC, CONTRACT No. 24-3901-D. DRAINAGE AREA IS IN THE PATUXENT WATERSHED.

SUBJECT PROPERTY ZONED B-2 PER 10-18-1993 COMPREHENSIVE ZONING PLAN AND LIES WITHIN THE METROPOLITAN WATER AND SEWER DISTRICT.

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR THIS PROJECT BASED ON GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY THE 2000 MARYLAND STORMWATER DESIGN MANUAL VOLUMES I & II. QUALITY CONTROL SHALL BE PROVIDED BY; AN UNDERGROUND SAND FILTERS (F-2) AND AN UNDERGROUND STONE Rev CHAMBER. QUANTITY CONTROL FOR PARCEL 'A' WAS PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED WITHIN THE SWMF CONSTRUCTED AS PART OF F-88-160.

THE UNDERGROUND SAND FILTERS (F-2) AND UNDERGROUND STONE Rev CHAMBER SWM FACILITIES SHALL BE PRIVETELY OWNED AND MAINTAINED BY THE H.O.A. THE EXISTING EXTENDED

DETENTION POND (P-3) SHALL BE PRIVETELY OWNED AND JOINTLY MAINTAINED BY THE H.O.A.

13. THE FOREST CONSERVATION REQUIREMENT FOR THIS SITE WERE PREVIOUSLY PROVIDED BY A FEE-IN-LIEU PAYMENT FOR 102,366 S.F. OF TOTAL REFORESTATION, PAID ALONG WITH SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN.

14. THERE ARE NO WETLANDS, WETLANDS BUFFERS, STREAMS, STREAM BUFFERS, FLOODPLAIN OR STEEP SLOPES LOCATED ON THIS SITE.

15. EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN WERE LOCATED BY RECORD DRAWINGS AND FIELD LOCATIONS.

16. UNLESS NOTED AS "PRIVATE", ALL EASEMENTS ARE PUBLIC. 17. CONTRACTOR SHALL ADJUST ALL UTILITIES AND RIM ELEVATIONS AS NEEDED TO MATCH THIS PLAN

18. ALL PROPOSED EXTERIOR LIGHTING SHALL BE DIRECTED/REFLECTED AWAY FROM ALL ADJACENT PUBLIC ROADS AND RESIDENTIAL ZONING DISTRICTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH SECTION 134 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY ZONING REGULATIONS.

19. THIS PLAN HAS BEEN PREPARED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 16.124 OF THE HOWARD COUNTY CODE AND THE LANDSCAPE MANUAL.

20. FINANCIAL SURETY FOR THE REQUIRED LANDSCAPING IN THE AMOUNT OF \$17,160.00 WAS POSTED AS PART OF THE DPW DEVELOPERS AGREEMENT FOR THIS SITE PLAN.

WP-99-35 WAS CONSIDERED AND DENIED ON 12/3/98, WHICH REQUESTED A WAIVER OF SECTION 16.144(a) AND (f) TO REQUIRE SUBMISSION OF A SKETCH PLAN AND PRELIMINARY PLAN FOR

THE PROPOSED SUBDIVISION OF PARCELS 90, 91 AND 114. 22. THE ACCESS ROAD FOR THE SITE IS INTENDED TO BECOME A PUBLIC ROAD w/66' RIGHT-OF-WAY IN THE FUTURE. AN AGREEMENT WILL BE RECORDED TO ENSURE THAT BOTH THE OWNERS OF

PARCELS 'A' AND 'B' WILL ALLOW FOR THE FUTURE ROAD R/W DEDICATION. 23. TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE THERE ARE NO CEMETERY LOCATIONS ON-SITE

25. PREVIOUS DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING REFERENCE NUMBERS INCLUDE: SP-99-011, WP-99-35, F-01-087, SDP-01-103, F-88-160, F-02-169 AND PLATS 15807-15808

26. PRIVATE REFUSE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL IS BEING PROVIDED FOR BUILDING #1 AND #2.

27. WP-09-019 WAS DENIED ON 10/10/2008, WHICH REQUESTED A WAIVER OF SECTION 16.124(b)(1)(iii)

TO ALLOW THE PLANTING OF PERIMETER LANDSCAPING IN AN EXISTING PUBLIC EASEMENT ADJACENT TO 28. THE STRIPING INDICATED WITHIN US ROUTE 1 IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH A STRIPING PLAN APPROVED

SEPTEMBER, 2016. THE STRIPING WORK WILL BE PERFORMED UNDER A DISTRICT PERMIT ISSUED TO SECURITY DEVELOPMENT, INC. SEPTEMBER, 2016.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT APPROVAL OF THIS SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN DOES NOT ENSURE APPROVAL OF ASSOCIATED BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATIONS. PERMIT PLANS FOR CERTAIN FACILITIES SUCH AS FOOD SERVICE OR POOLS WILL REQUIRE REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

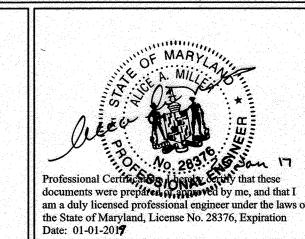
4 30. A BUILDING PERMIT IS REQUIRED FOR THE FENCE, CONTACT FIRE MARSHAL ABOUT THE NEED FOR A KNOX BOX (40-313-6040).

ADDRESS CHART STREET ADDRESS 8530 WASH. BLVD. (U.S. RTE. 1) 8520 WASH. BLVD. (U.S. RTE. 1)

3 11-31-18 | REVISED TO SHOW ENTERPRISE STORAGE AREA 2 DEC 16 REVISE BY SHEET SUBSTITUTION TO REVISE ROOF DRAINS, SEWER HOUSE CONNECTION AND PAVE OUTPARCEL 1 | FEB 16 | REVISE BY SHEET SUBSTITUTION POPEYE'S BUILDING FOOTPRINT AND ASSOCIATED ITEMS NO. DATE REVISION

BENCHMARK ► ENGINEERS ▲ LAND SURVEYORS ▲ PLANNERS ENGINEERING, INC 8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE ▲ SUITE 315 ▲ ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043

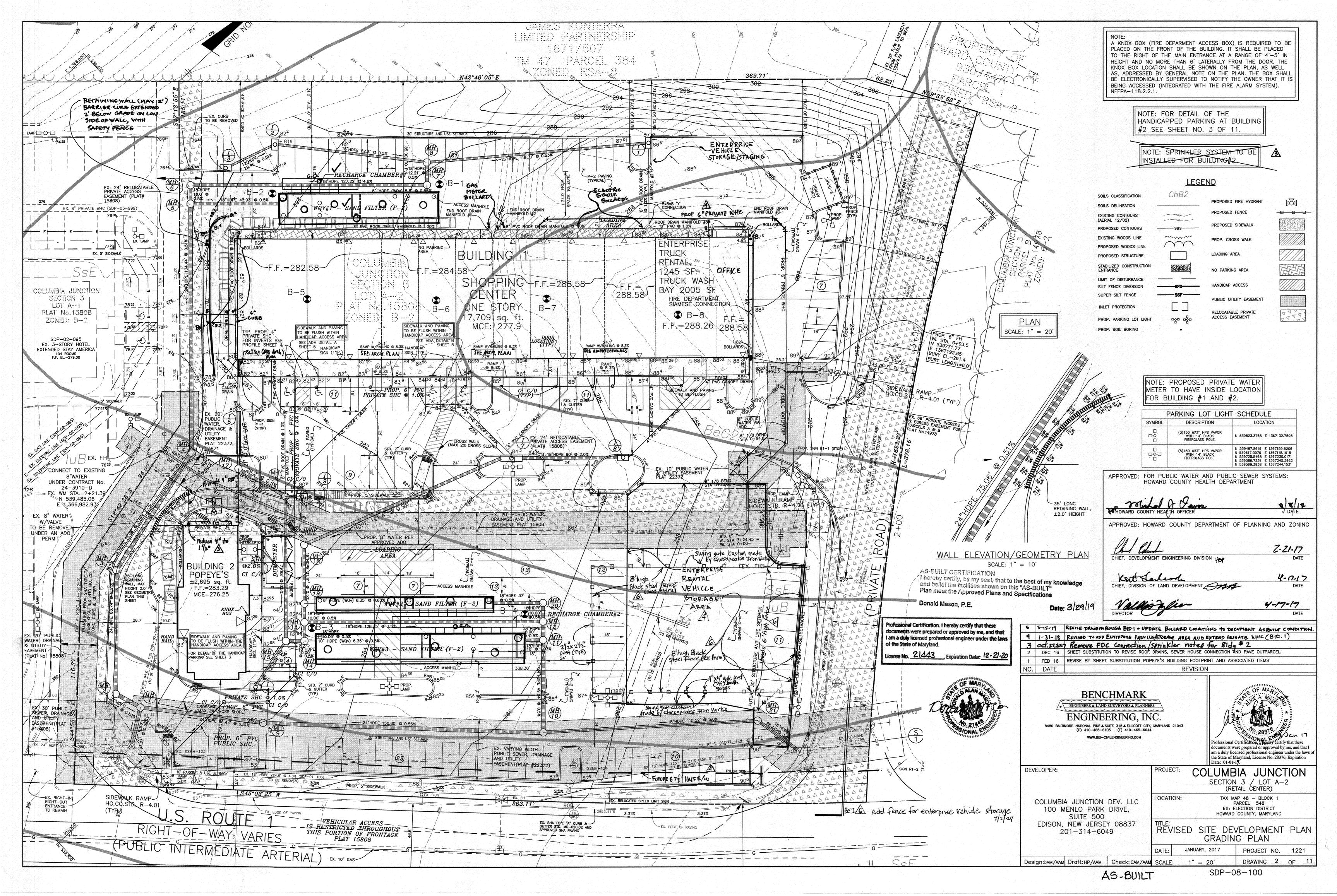


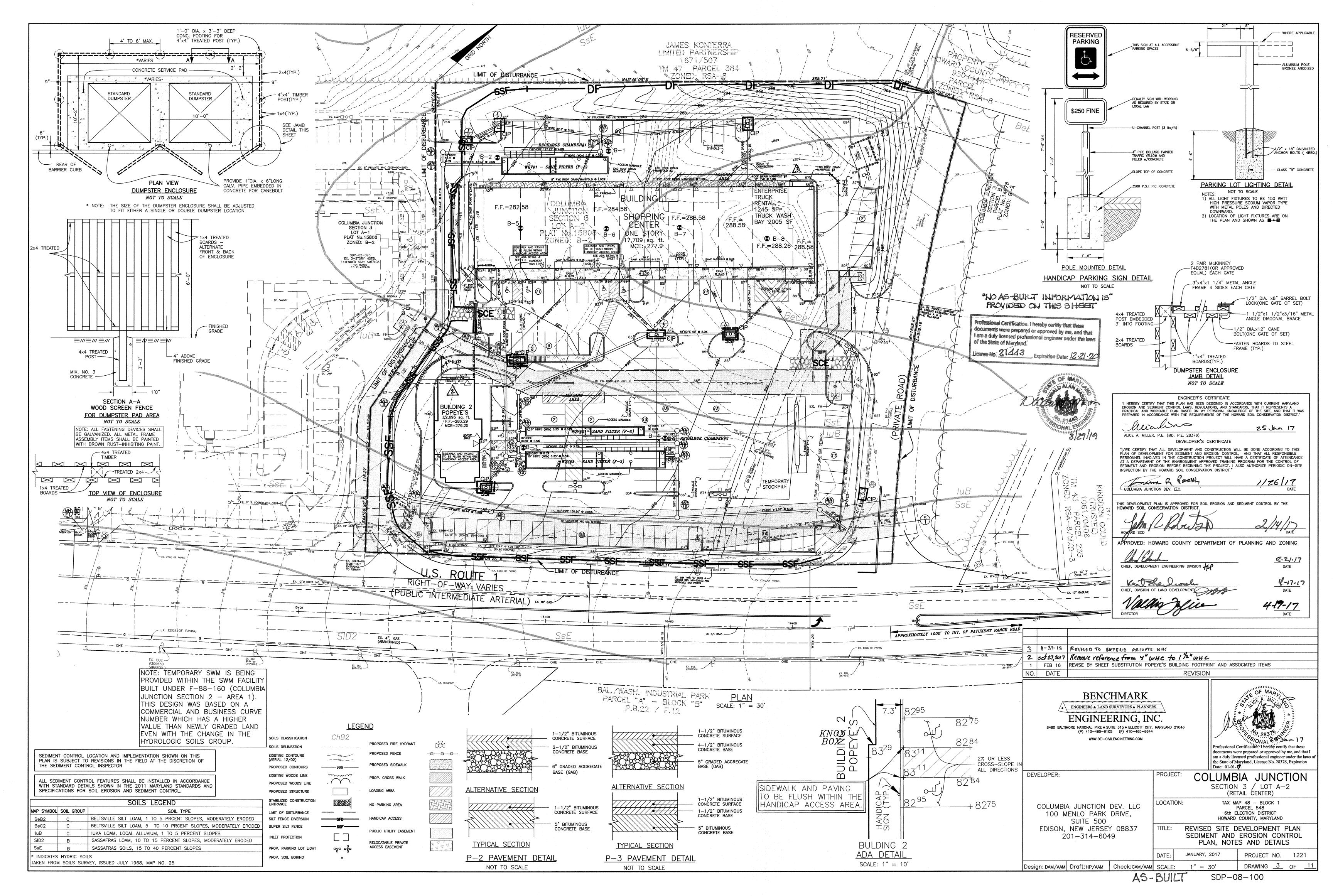


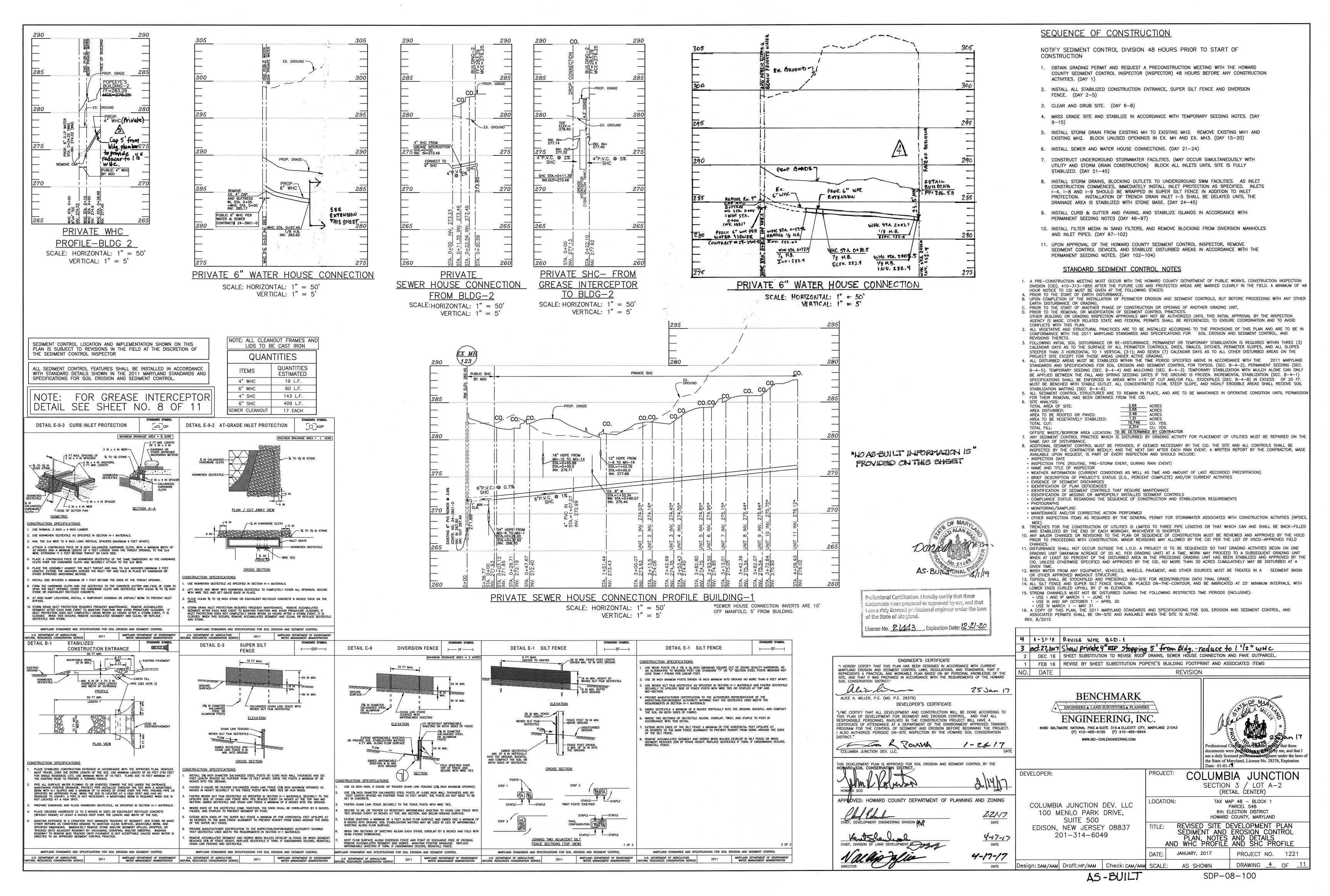
COLUMBIA JUNCTION **DEVELOPER:** SECTION 3 - LOT 'A'-2 (RETAIL CENTER) LOCATION: TAX MAP 48 - BLOCK 1 COLUMBIA JUNCTION DEV. LLC PARCEL 548 100 MENLO PARK DRIVE, 6th ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND SUITE 500 EDISON, NEW JERSEY 08837 201-314-6049

COVER SHEET JANUARY, 2017 PROJECT NO. 1221

DRAWING _1 OF _11 Design: DAM/AAM | Draft:HP/AAM | Check: CAM/AAM | SCALE: AS SHOWN SDP-08-100 AS-BUIL







B-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

Using vegetation as cover to protect exposed soil from erosion

To promote the establishment of vegetation on exposed soil. Conditions Where Practice Applies

On all disturbed areas not stabilized by other methods. This specification is divided into sections on incremental stabilization; soil preparation, soil amendments and topsoiling; seeding and mulching; temporary stabilization; and permanent stabilization

Effects on Water Quality and Quantity Stabilization practices 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 runoff to downstream areas. Planting vegetation in disturbed areas will have an effect on the water budget, especially on volumes and C. Soil Amendments (Fertilizer and Lime Specifications) rates of runoff, infiltration, evaporation, transpiration, percolation, and groundwater recharge. Over time, vegetation 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 practices must remain in place during grading, seedbed preparation, seeding, mulching, and vegetative establishment

Adequate Vegetative Establishment Inspect seeded areas for vegetative establishment and make necessary repairs, replacements, and eseedings within the

planting season. . Adequate vegetative stabilization requires 95 percent groundcover.

2. If an area has less than 40 percent groundcover, restabilize following the original recommendations for lime, fertilizer, seedbed preparation, and seeding. 3. If an area has between 40 and 94 percent groundcover, over-seed and fertilize using half of the rates originally specified.

4. Maintenance fertilizer rates for permanent seeding are shown in Table B.6. B-4-1 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

INCREMENTAL STABILIZATION

Establishment of vegetative cover on cut and fill slopes.

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.

Incremental Stabilization - Cut Slopes

1. 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. 2. Construction sequence example (Refer to Figure B.1):

a. Construct and stabilize all temporary swales or dikes that will be used to convey runoff around the excavation b. 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 areas as necessary.

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. 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. 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 this area.

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 necessitate the application of temporary stabilization.

B-4-2 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SOIL PREPARATION, TOPSOILING, AND SOIL AMENDMENTS

The process of preparing the soils to sustain adequate vegetative stabilization To provide a suitable soil medium for vegetative growth.

Conditions Where Practice Applies Where vegetative stabilization is to be established

Soil Preparation

Temporary Stabilization 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. Apply fertilizer and lime as prescribed on the plans. Incorporate lime and fertilizer into the top 3 to 5 inches of soil by disking or other

suitable means. Permanent 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: i. Soil pH between 6.0 and 7.0.

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

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. 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

Topsoiling Topsoil is placed over prepared subsoil prior to establishment of permanent vegetation. The purpose is 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

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

unnecessary on newly disturbed areas.

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

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

Areas having slopes steeper than 2:1 require special consideration and design. Topsoil Specifications: Soil to be used as topsoil must meet the following criteria: Topsoil must be a loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silt loam, sandy clay loam, or loamy

sand. Other soils may be used if 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

2011

SEDIMENT CONTROL LOCATION AND IMPLEMENTATION SHOWN ON THIS PLAN IS SUBJECT TO REVISIONS IN THE FIELD AT THE DISCRETION OF THE SEDIMENT CONTROL INSPECTOR

ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL FEATURES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD DETAILS SHOWN IN THE 1994 MARYLAND STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL. 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. 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.

Topsoil Application Erosion and sediment control practices must be maintained when applying topsoil. 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. 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

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. 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. 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.

Lime and fertilizer are to be evenly distributed and incorporated into the top 3 to 5 inches of

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

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

B-4-3 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS

SEEDING AND MULCHING

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

1. Specifications

soil by disking or other suitable means.

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

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

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

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

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 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; P2O5 (phosphorous), 200 pounds per acre; K2O (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 iii. Mix seed and fertilizer on site and seed immediately and without interruption.

iv. When hydroseeding do not incorporate seed into the soil.

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

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. 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 **B-4-4 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

TEMPORARY STABLIZATION To stabilize disturbed soils with vegetation for up to 6 months

Exposed soils where ground cover is needed for 6 months or more.

which will receive a medium to high level of maintenance.

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.

. Select one or more of the species or seed mixtures listed in Table B.1 for the appropriate Plant Hardiness Zone (from Figure B.3), and enter them in the Temporary Seeding Summary below along with application rates, seeding dates and seeding depths. If this Summary is not put on the plan and completed, then Table B.1 plus fertilizer and lime rates must be put on the plan. 2. For sites having soil tests 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 B-4-3.A.1.b and maintain until the next seeding season.

B-4-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS PERMANENT STABILIZATION

To stabilize disturbed soils with permanent vegetation. To use long-lived perennial grasses and legumes to establish permanent ground cover on disturbed soils **Conditions Where Practice Applies**

A. Seed Mixtures

1. General Use a Select one or more of the species or mixtures listed in Table B.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 placed on the plan. 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 Guild, Section 342 - Critical Area Planting. c For sites having disturbed areas 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 ½ pounds per 1000 square feet (150 pounds per acre) at the time of seeding in addition to the soil amendments shown in the Permanent Seeding Summary. 2. Turfgrass Mixtures

a. Areas where turfgrass may be desired include lawns, parks, playgrounds, and commercial sites

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. 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 Bluegrass 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 rapid establishment is necessary and when turf will receive medium to intensive management. Certified Perennial 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 total 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 to 100 percent, Certified Kentucky Bluegrass Cultivars 0 to 5 percent. Seeding Rate: 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. Notes: Select turfgrass 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 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.

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, Eastern Shore: March 1 to May 15, August 15 to October 15 (Hardiness Zones: 7a, 7b)

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 ½ inches in diameter. The resulting seedbed must be in such condition that future mowing of grasses will pose no difficulty

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 not especially true when seedings are made late in the planting season, in abnormally dry or hot seasons, or on adverse sites. B. Sod: to provide quick cover on disturbed areas (2:1 grade or flatter).

a. Class of turfgrass must be Maryland State Certified. Sod labels must be made available to the job

foreman and inspector. b. Sod must be machine cut at a uniform soil thickness of % inch, plus or minus % inch, at the time of cutting. Measurement for thickness must exclude top growth and thatch. Broken pads and torn or uneven ends will not be acceptable.

c. Standard size sections of sod must 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. d. Sod must not be harvested or transplanted when moisture content (excessively dry or wet) may adversely affect its survival. e. Sod must be harvested, delivered, and installed within a period of 36 hours. Sod not transplanted

within this period must be approved by an agronomist or soil scientist prior to its installation. a. During periods of excessively high temperature or in areas having dry subsoil, lightly irrigate the subsoil immediately prior to laying the sod.

b. Lay the first row of sod in a straight line with subsequent rows placed parallel to it and tightly wedged against each other. Stagger lateral joints 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 air drying of the roots. c. Wherever possible, lay sod with the long edges parallel to the contour and with staggering joints.

Roll and tamp, peg or otherwise secure the sod to prevent slippage on slopes. Ensure solid contact exists between sod roots and the underlying soil surface. d. Water the sod immediately following rolling and tamping until the underside of the new sod pad and soil surface below the sod are thoroughly wet. Complete the operations of laying, tamping and irrigating for any piece of sod within eight hours.

3. Sod Maintenance a. In the absence of adequate rainfall, water daily during the first week or as often and sufficiently as necessary to maintain moist soil to a depth of 4 inches. Water sod during the heat of the day to prevent wilting.

b. After the first week, sod watering is required as necessary to maintain adequate moisture content.
c. Do not mow until the sod is firmly rooted. No more than 1/3 of the grass leaf must be removed by the initial cutting or subsequent cuttings. Maintain a grass height of at least 3 inches unless otherwise specified. **B-4-8 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS**

STOCKPILE AREA

A mound or pile of soil protected by appropriately designed erosion 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 Practice 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

4. Access the stockpile area from the upgrade side.

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.

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. 6. Where runoff concentrates along the toe of the stockpile fill, an appropriate erosion/sediment

control practice must be used to intercept the discharge. 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. 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.

H-5 STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS DUST CONTROL

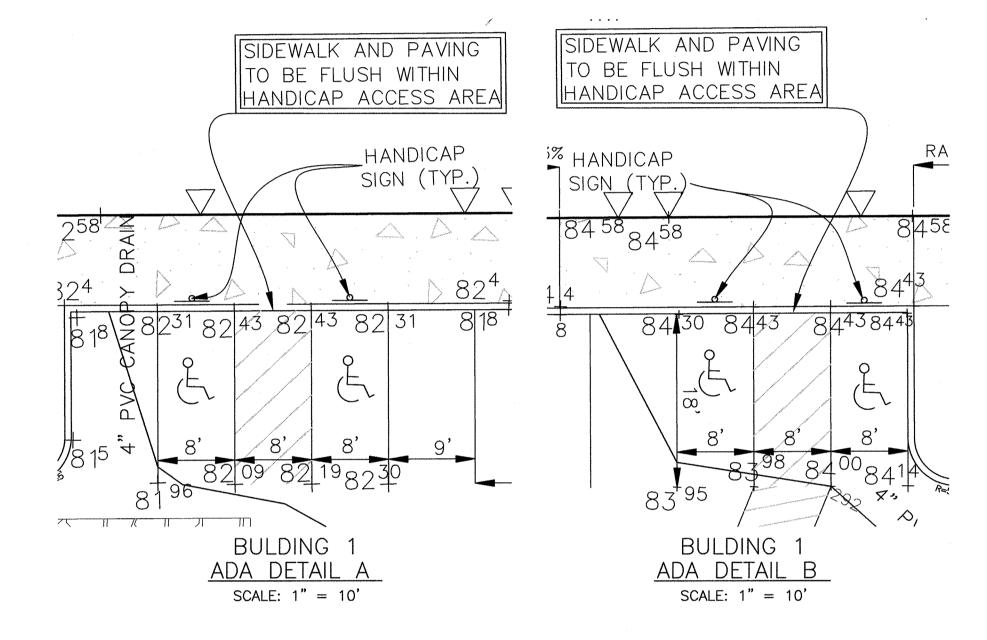
Controlling the suspension of dust particles from construction activities To prevent blowing and movement of dust from exposed soil surfaces to reduce on and off-site damage including health and traffic hazards.

Conditions Where Practice Applies Areas subject to dust blowing and movement where on and off-site damage is likely without treatment.

Mulches: See Section B-4-2 Soil Preparation, Topsoiling, and Soil Amendments, Section B-4-3 Seeding and Mulching, and Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization. Mulch must be anchored to prevent blowing. Vegetative Cover: See Section B-4-4 Temporary Stabilization.

Tillage: Till to roughen surface and bring clods to the surface. Begin plowing on windward side of site. Chisel-type plows spaced about 12 inches apart, spring-toothed harrows, and similar plows are examples of equipment that may produce the desired effect. Irrigation: Sprinkle site with water until the surface is moist. Repeat as needed. The site must ot be irrigated to the point that runoff occurs.

Barriers: Solid board fences, silt fences, snow fences, burlap fences, straw bales, and similar material can be used to control air currents and soil blowing. Chemical Treatment: Use of chemical treatment requires approval by the appropriate plan



"NO AS-BUILT INFORMATION IS PROVIDED ON THIS SHEET



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. 2 443 Expiration Date: 2.21-20

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 DEC 16 SHEET SUBSTITUTION TO REVISE ROOF DRAINS, SEWER HOUSE CONNECTION AND PAVE OUTPARCEL. 25 Jan 17 DATE REVISION NO. ENGINEER - ALICE A. MILLER, P.E. # 28376 DATE DEVELOPER'S CERTIFICATE **BENCHMARK** "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 ENGINEERS ▲ LAND SURVEYORS ▲ PLANNERS BEGINING THE PROJECT. I ALSO AUTHORIZE PERIODIC ON-SITE INSPECTION BY THE HOWARD SOIL ENGINEERING, INC. CONSERVATION DISTRICT." 8480 BALTIMORE NATIONAL PIKE & SUITE 315 & ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND 21043 1-26-17 WWW.BEI-CIVILENGINEERING.COM affor / Digitally self

DEVELOPER:

2.21.17

437-67

THIS DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS APPROVED FOR SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL BY THE

APPROVED: HOWARD COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PLANNING AND ZONING

HOWARD SOIL CONSERVATION DISTRICT.

100 MENLO PARK DRIVE.

COLUMBIA JUNCTION DEV. LLC SUITE 500 EDISON, NEW JERSEY 08837 201-314-6049

COLUMBIA JUNCTION SECTION 3 / LOT A-2 (RETAIL CENTER) TAX MAP 48 - BLOCK 1 PARCEL 548 6th ELECTION DISTRICT HOWARD COUNTY, MARYLAND REVISED SITE DEVELOPMENT PLAN SEDIMENT AND EROSION CONTROL PLAN, NOTES AND DETAILS ID WHC PROFILE AND SHC PROFILE JANUARY, 2017 PROJECT NO. 1221

Date: 01-01-2017.

documents were prepared or approved by me, and that

the State of Maryland, License No. 28376, Expiration

am a duly licensed professional engineer under the laws of

DRAWING 5 OF 11

AS SHOWN

Design: DAM/AAM | Draft: HP/AAM | Check: CAM/AAM | SCALE: AS-BUILT

SDP-08-100

