

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Cibola Loop

Cibola Loop NW, Albuquerque, NM 87114



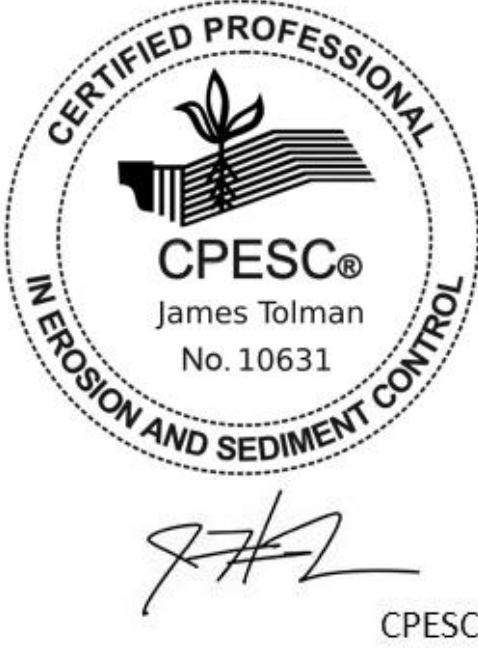

LATITUDE: 35.206872
LONGITUDE: -106.663839

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	Cibola Loop	
	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
	03/17/2026	
	Doug Lewis James Tolman	

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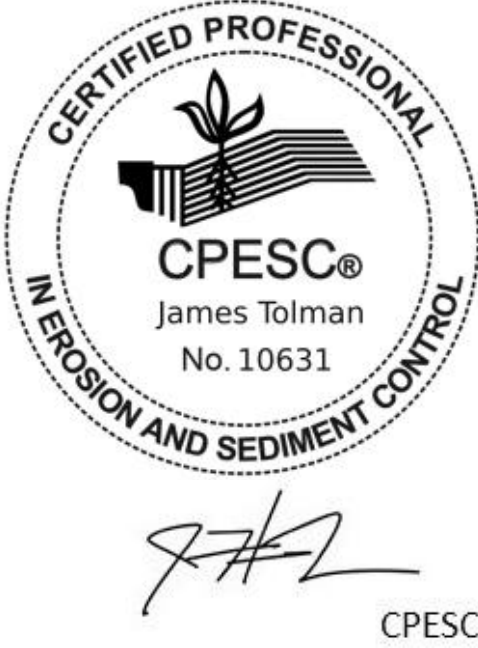

PERMIT NUMBER:	NMR#
	NMR100000 State of New Mexico, Except Indian Country
OWNER NAME:	Cibola Loop Investment Group LLC
OWNER POINT OF CONTACT:	Kyle Mitchell
NOI PREPARED BY:	Inspections Plus
PROJECT/SITE NAME:	Cibola Loop
PROJECT/SITE ADDRESS:	Cibola Loop NW, Albuquerque, NM 87114
LATITUDE	35.206872
LONGITUDE	-106.663839
ESTIMATED PROJECT START DATE	07/01/2026
ESTIMATED PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	06/30/2028
PROPERTY SIZE	5.2 acres
TOTAL AREA OF DISTURBANCE	5.2 acres
MAXIMUM AREA DISTURBED AT ONE TIME	5.2 acres
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	Commercial
DEMOLITION OF ANY STRUCTURES 10,000 SQ FT OR GREATER BUILT OR RENOVATED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1980?	N/A
WAS THE PREDEVELOPMENT LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	N/A
COMMENCED EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES?	No
DISCHARGE TO MS4? MS4 NAME	Yes – COA
SURFACE WATERS WITHIN 50 FT?	No
RECEIVING WATER	Corrales Lateral
REC. WATER IMPAIRED? TIER	No; 3
WHAT IMPAIREMENTS?	N/A
SWPPP CONTACT INFORMATION	Madelyn Schauer, 505-895-1547, madelyn@inspectionsplus.com
ENDANGERED SPECIES CRITERIA	Criterion “A”, No Critical Habitats
HISTORICAL LOCATION CRITERIA	Preexisting Development

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TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

ESC PLAN STANDARD NOTES (02/02/26)

1. ALL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC) WORK ON THESE PLANS, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE STATED OR PROVIDED HEREON, SHALL BE PERMITTED, CONSTRUCTED, INSPECTED, AND MAINTAINED IN ACCORDANCE WITH:
 - a. THE CITY ORDINANCE § 14-5-6-6, THE ESC ORDINANCE,
 - b. THE EPA'S 2022 CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (CGP),
 - c. THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE CONSTRUCTION BMP MANUAL AND DETAILS.
2. ALL BMPS MUST BE INSTALLED BEFORE BEGINNING ANY EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED IN THE PHASING PLAN. CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN BMPS SUCH AS SEDIMENT TRAPS, SEDIMENT BASINS, AND DIVERSION BERMS SHALL BE COMPLETED AND INSPECTED PRIOR TO ANY OTHER CONSTRUCTION OR EARTHWORK. SELF-INSPECTION IS REQUIRED AFTER INSTALLATION OF THE BMPS AND BEFORE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS.
3. SELF-INSPECTIONS - IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY ORDINANCE § 14-5-6-6(C)(1), "AT A MINIMUM, A ROUTINE SELF-INSPECTION IS REQUIRED TO REVIEW THE PROJECT FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT ONCE EVERY 14 DAYS AND AFTER ANY PRECIPITATION EVENT OF 1/4 INCH OR GREATER UNTIL THE SITE CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED AND THE SITE DETERMINED AS STABILIZED BY THE CITY. REPORTS OF THESE INSPECTIONS SHALL BE KEPT BY THE PERSON OR ENTITY AUTHORIZED TO DIRECT THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ON THE SITE AND MADE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.
4. CORRECTIVE ACTION REPORTS MUST BE KEPT BY THE PERSON OR ENTITY AUTHORIZED TO DIRECT THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ON THE SITE AND MADE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST.
5. FINAL STABILIZATION AND NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT) - IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY ORDINANCE § 14-5-6-6(C)(2), SELF-INSPECTIONS MUST CONTINUE UNTIL THE SITE IS "DETERMINED AS STABILIZED BY THE CITY." THE PROPERTY OWNER/OPERATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR DETERMINING WHEN THE "CONDITIONS FOR TERMINATING CGP COVERAGE" PER CGP PART 8.2 ARE SATISFIED AND THEN FOR FILING THEIR NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT) WITH THE EPA. EACH OPERATOR MAY TERMINATE CGP COVERAGE ONLY IF ONE OR MORE OF THE CONDITIONS IN PART 8.2.1, 8.2.2, OR 8.2.3 HAS OCCURRED. AFTER FILING THE NOT WITH THE EPA, THE PROPERTY OWNER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR REQUESTING A DETERMINATION OF STABILIZATION FROM THE CITY.
6. WHEN WORKING IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY (E.G., SIDEWALK, DRIVE PADS, UTILITIES, ETC.), PREVENT DIRT FROM ENTERING THE STREET. IF DIRT IS ON THE STREET, IT SHOULD BE SWEEPED DAILY AND BEFORE A RAIN OR CONTRACTOR-INDUCED WATER EVENT (E.G., CURB CUT OR WATER TEST).
7. WHEN INSTALLING UTILITIES BEHIND THE CURB, THE EXCAVATED DIRT SHOULD NOT BE PLACED IN THE STREET.
8. WHEN CUTTING THE STREET FOR UTILITIES, THE DIRT SHALL BE PLACED ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE STREET CUT, AND THE AREA SWEEPED AFTER THE WORK IS COMPLETE. A COMPOST FILTER SOCK MAY BE PLACED AT THE TOE OF THE EXCAVATED DIRT PILE IF SITE CONSTRAINTS DO NOT ALLOW PLACING THE EXCAVATED DIRT ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE STREET CUT.
9. STORMWATER CONTROLS MUST BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICES BY A QUALIFIED NMPE OR CPESC ACCORDING TO CGP 9.6.1.C. THE CERTIFICATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN MUST BE SIGNED AND DATED ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC) PLAN MAINTAINED IN THE SWPPP AND AVAILABLE ONSITE. MAJOR CHANGES TO THE ESC PLAN AFTER CITY APPROVAL MUST BE RECERTIFIED BY THE PROFESSIONAL AND RESUBMITTED TO THE CITY FOR APPROVAL BEFORE MODIFYING THE STORMWATER CONTROLS. THE OPERATOR(S) MUST IMPLEMENT AND MAINTAIN BMPS IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED ON THE APPROVED ESC PLAN.
10. IF ANY PART OF THE PROPERTY IS SOLD TO A NEW OWNER OR LEASED TO A NEW TENANT BEFORE CONSTRUCTION IS FINISHED, THE NEW OWNER OR TENANT MUST SUBMIT A NEW ESC PLAN AND NOI TO THE CITY FOR APPROVAL 14 DAYS PRIOR TO THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY ORDINANCE § 14-5-6-6(A). IF NEW LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE ADDED, THE PROPERTY OWNER MUST SUBMIT A REVISED ESC PLAN TO THE CITY FOR APPROVAL 14 DAYS BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION IN THE NEW AREAS.
11. OFF-SITE CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT ACTIVITIES MUST BE SHOWN ON THE ESC PLAN WITH STORMWATER CONTROLS DESIGNED BY A PROFESSIONAL AND APPROVED BY ALBUQUERQUE'S STORMWATER QUALITY (SWQ) SECTION. THE OFFSITE PROPERTY OWNER'S NOI MUST ALSO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY FOR APPROVAL. THE DEVELOPER MUST STABILIZE OFF-SITE PROPERTY DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH HIS DEVELOPMENT USING "NATIVE SEED AND AGGREGATE MULCH PER COA STD 1012" OR AN EQUIVALENT, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FINAL STABILIZATION CRITERIA IN CGP 2.2.14.C AND AS APPROVED BY THE OFF-SITE PROPERTY OWNER.
12. FROM MAY 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, ANY GRADING WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO A FACILITY THAT CONVEYS A 100-YEAR FLOW RATE OF 50 CFS OR RECEIVES A 100-YEAR 24-HOUR VOLUME OF 2.0 ACRE-FEET OR MORE MUST PROVIDE STORMWATER CONTROL, EROSION CONTROL, AND SAFE PASSAGE OF THE 10-YEAR DESIGN STORM RUNOFF DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE ESC PLAN MUST INCLUDE DESIGN CALCULATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS WITH AN ENGINEER'S STAMP FOR TEMPORARY FACILITIES THAT ENSURE SAFE, NON-EROSIVE PASSAGE OF THE 10-YEAR STORM TO PREVENT SEDIMENT DISCHARGE INTO THE CITY'S MS4, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY ORDINANCE § 14-5-2-12(B)(3). THE ESC PLAN, INCLUDING THIS INFORMATION, MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE SWQ SECTION OF THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE FOR APPROVAL AT LEAST 14 DAYS PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBANCE OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN OR NEXT TO THE FACILITY DURING THE RESTRICTED PERIOD.

	Cibola Loop	
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TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Nature of Construction Activities

The Cibola Loop Apartment construction project, operated by Pavilion Construction, involves the commercial development of a 4-building (all connected) apartment complex with 2 access points (one on the northeast of the property from a road yet to be named, and one from the roundabout on the northwest of the property). The property is 5.2 acres, with a total area of disturbance that will also 5.2 acres during construction. Construction activities include site clearing, grading, construction of a detention basin, utility trenching, paving of the internal parking lots and sidewalks, and vertical construction of the apartment buildings. All work is scheduled to take place Monday through Friday from 7:00 am to 5:00 pm, with the project slated to commence on 07/01/2026 and reach completion by 06/30/2028.

Operator(s):

Pavilion Construction
 Gabe Trujillo
 8900 Washington Street NE
 Albuquerque, NM 87113
 gtrujillo@pavilionconstruction.com

Owner:

Cibola Loop Investment Group LLC
 Kyle Mitchell
 Property Owner Contact
 P.O. Box 10218
 Albuquerque, NM 87184
 562-833-5010
 kyle@verticalstreetventures.com

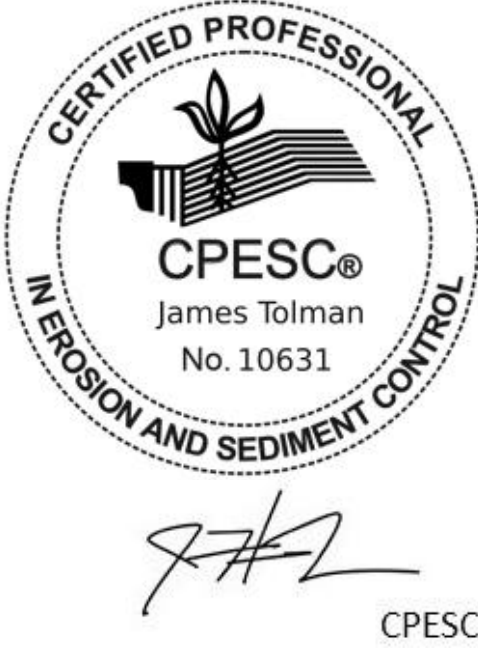

Nature of Construction Activities

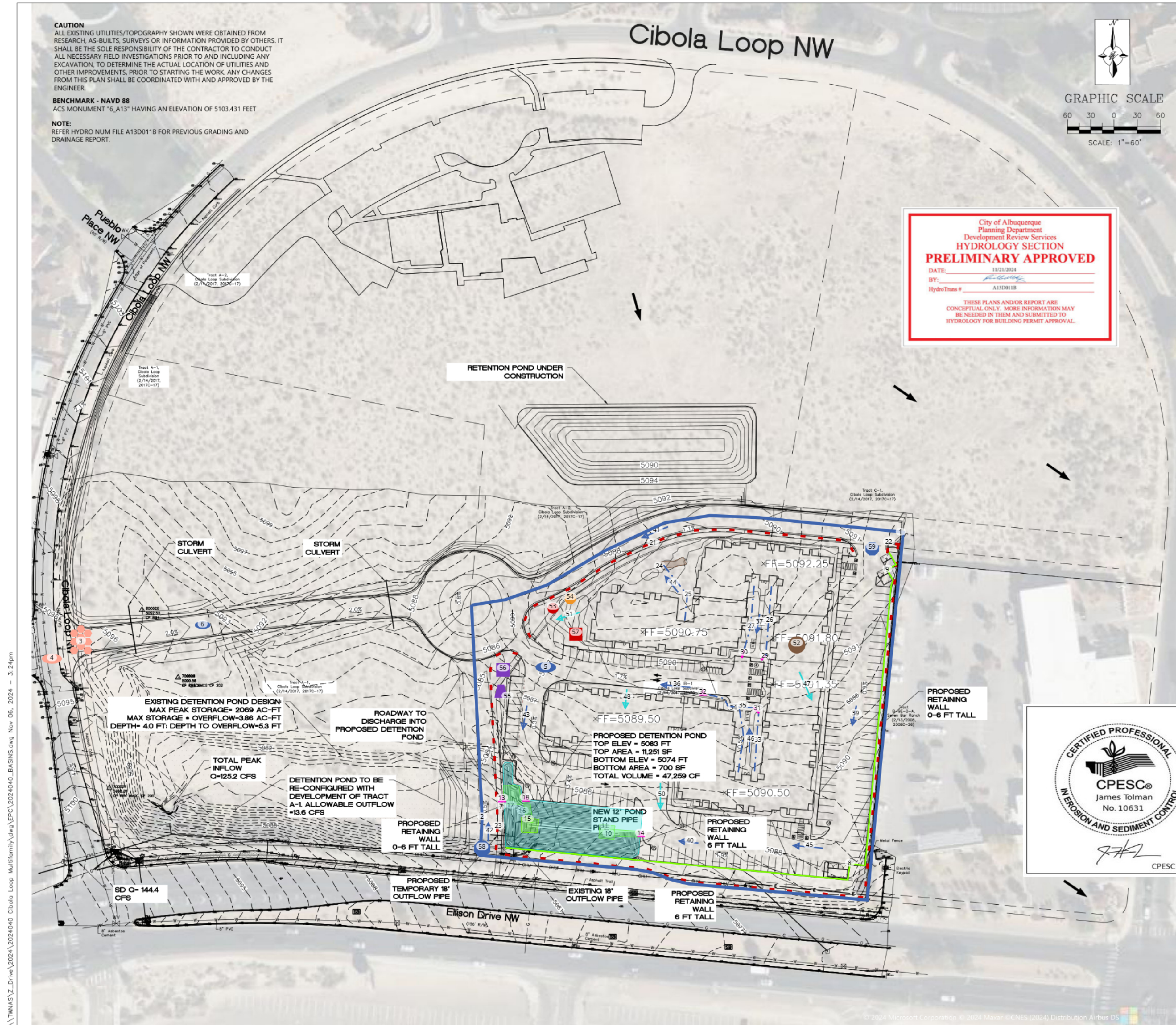
Start: 07/01/2026 – 06/30/2028

(Dates are estimates and may be adjusted based on external factors or unexpected events)

5.2 acres total property, **5.2 acres** total and maximum area to be disturbed at any one time.

- The **Operator, Pavilion Construction, under the direction of the Owner, Cibola Loop Investment Group LLC** will be responsible for the development and construction of the Cibola Loop Apartments. Site work will be stepped but not phased. Below are the stages of work and the approximate dates of the start/stop and the overlapping of work.
 - No temporary cessation of construction activities is anticipated during this project.
 - BMPs to use throughout all stages of work: Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit, Street Sweeping, Silt Fence, Wetting with Water, drainage swales, infiltration basin, detention basin.
 - Site preparation, perimeter control BMP placement: 07/2026 – 07/2026
 - Clearing, Grading, Excavation, and Development: Installation of Utilities, Curbs, Gutters, Sidewalks, and Parking Lots: 07/2026 – 08/2027
 - Vertical Construction of commercial apartment buildings: 08/2027 – 05/2028
 - Final Stabilization will include removal of all BMPs, vegetation/landscaping: 05/2028 – 06/2028
- NOTE: The remainder of the site will be stabilized within 30 days of the cessation of all construction activity, in accordance with CGP 2.2.14, if the final landscaping does not begin within 30 days after site activity concludes, open soil areas with slopes greater than 5% will be Hydroseeded.
- Permanent cessation of construction activities and removal of all stormwater controls: 06/2028

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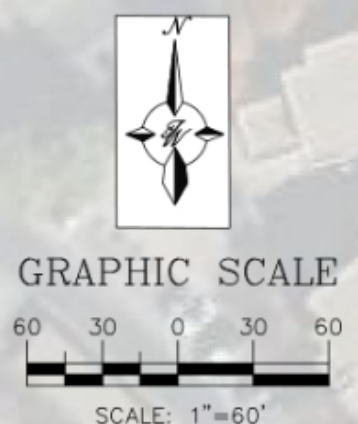


CAUTION
 ALL EXISTING UTILITIES/TOPOGRAPHY SHOWN WERE OBTAINED FROM RESEARCH, AS-BUILTS, SURVEYS OR INFORMATION PROVIDED BY OTHERS. IT SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO CONDUCT ALL NECESSARY FIELD INVESTIGATIONS PRIOR TO AND INCLUDING ANY EXCAVATION, TO DETERMINE THE ACTUAL LOCATION OF UTILITIES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS. PRIOR TO STARTING THE WORK, ANY CHANGES FROM THIS PLAN SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH AND APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.

BENCHMARK - NAVD 88
 ACS MONUMENT "6_A13" HAVING AN ELEVATION OF 5103.431 FEET

NOTE:
 REFER HYDRO NUM FILE A13D011B FOR PREVIOUS GRADING AND DRAINAGE REPORT.

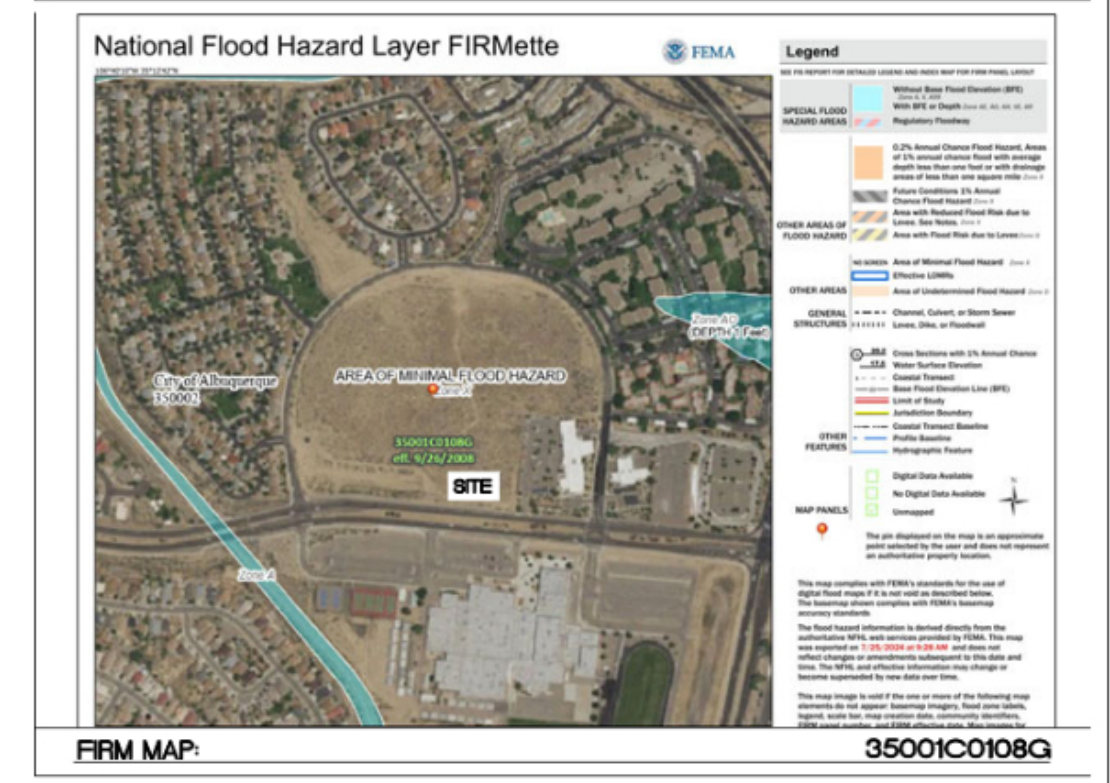
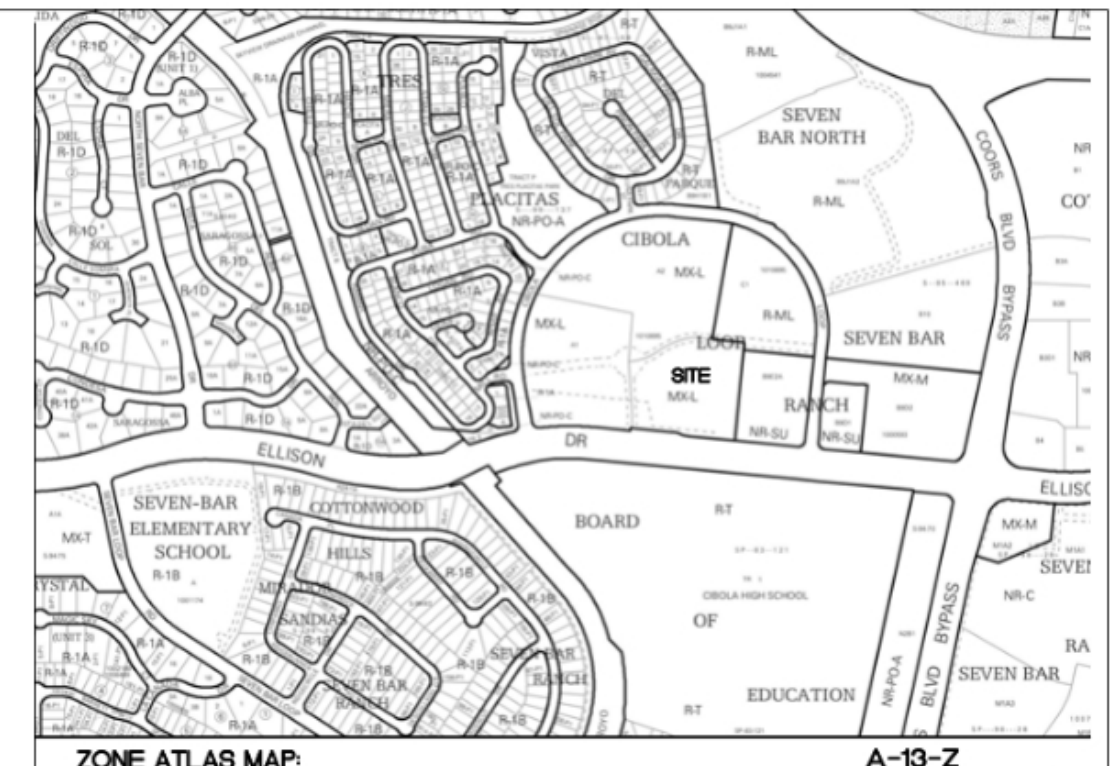
Cibola Loop NW



City of Albuquerque
 Planning Department
 Development Review Services
HYDROLOGY SECTION
PRELIMINARY APPROVED

DATE: 11/21/2024
 BY: [Signature]
 HydroTeam #: A13D011B

THESE PLANS AND/OR REPORT ARE CONCEPTUAL ONLY. MORE INFORMATION MAY BE NEEDED IN THEM AND SUBMITTED TO HYDROLOGY FOR BUILDING PERMIT APPROVAL.



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:
 TRACT B-1 BULK PLAT TRACTS A-1, A-2, B-1 & C-1 CIBOLA LOOP SUBDIVISION CONT 5.1785 AC






















- LEGEND**
- CURB & GUTTER
 - BOUNDARY LINE
 - - - EASEMENT
 - - - CENTERLINE
 - - - RIGHT-OF-WAY
 - ▭ BUILDING
 - ▬ PROPOSED SIDEWALK
 - ▬ RETAINING WALL
 - 5010 CONTOUR MAJOR
 - 5011 CONTOUR MINOR
 - x SPOT ELEVATION
 - FLOW ARROW
 - ▬ EXISTING CONCRETE SIDEWALK
 - ▬ EXISTING CURB & GUTTER






Cibola Loop		PROJECT TITLE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY		CITY, COUNTY, STATE
03/17/2023	DATE	
D. Lewis / J. Tolman		

 11/06/2024 RONALD R. BOHANNON P.E. #7868	ENGINEER'S SEAL CIBOLA LOOP APARTMENTS ALBUQUERQUE, NM CONCEPTUAL GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN	DRAWN BY LN DATE 07/16/2024 SHEET # GR-1 JOB # 2024040
 5571 MIDWAY PARK PLACE NE ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87109 (505) 858-3100 www.tierrewestllc.com		

LEGEND

-  Property Boundary & Limit of Disturbance (2)
-  Sidewalk Culvert (3)
-  Retaining Wall (2)
-  Silt Fence (3)
-  Drainage Swale (6)
-  Post-Construction Water Flow/Slope (10)
-  Pre-Construction Water Flow/Slope (4)
-  Rip Rap (5)
-  Infiltration Basin (1)
-  Detention Basin (1)
-  Material Storage (1)
-  Stockpiles (1)
-  Water Hose/Truck (2)
-  Street Sweeping (1)
-  Curb cut (4)
-  Portable Toilet (1)
-  Dumpster (1)
-  Temporary Barricade (2)
-  Spill Kit (1)
-  Portable Concrete Washout Bin w/ Sign (1)
-  Stabilized Construction Exit (1)

Latitude: 35.206872
 Longitude: -106.663839

  CPESC STAMP	Cibola Loop	
	PROJECT TITLE	
	ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY	
	CITY, COUNTY, STATE	
03/17/2023	DATE	
D. Lewis / J. Tolman		
		DRAWN BY

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

CONSTRUCTION EXIT (CE) & TRACK-OUT CONTROL

1. DESCRIPTION & PURPOSE:
CONSTRUCTION EXITS HELP REDUCE OR ELIMINATE SEDIMENT THAT LEAVES THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AND GETS ONTO THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS IS DONE BY CONTROLLING RUNOFF AND CLEANING MUD FROM VEHICLES AND TIRES.
A CE IS A STABILIZED SURFACE BUILT USING LARGE STONE PLACED ON A FILTER FABRIC PLUS A SHAKING OR WASHING MECHANISM TO REMOVE MUD FROM VEHICLE TIRES BEFORE TRAFFIC LEAVES A CONSTRUCTION SITE ONTO A PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY, STREET, ALLEY, SIDEWALK, OR PARKING LOT.
SELECTING THE PROPER LOCATION FOR VEHICLE EXITS FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AND ENSURING IT IS PROTECTED FROM DRAINAGE ORIGINATING FROM LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES IS A KEY ELEMENT OF THIS BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP).
BESIDES ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, SEDIMENT ON PUBLIC ROADS ALSO CREATES A TRAFFIC HAZARD. PUBLIC ROADS SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAR OF ANY SEDIMENT. ANY TRACKING SHOULD BE SWEEP DAILY BEFORE AFTERNOON TRAFFIC. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO CONSTRUCTION EXITS NEAR WATER BODIES.

2. CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES:
THIS PRACTICE IS APPLIED ANYWHERE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC LEAVES OR ENTERS A CONSTRUCTION SITE.

3. DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:

- LOCATE THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT UPSLOPE FROM THE DISTURBED AREA WHENEVER POSSIBLE. IF THE ONLY ACCESS TO THE SITE IS FROM ROADS DOWNSLOPE, PLACE THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT AT THE HIGHEST POINT ALONG THAT FRONTAGE AND INCLUDE CONTROLS AS NEEDED TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM THE DISTURBED SITE FROM DRAINING INTO THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT.
- THE CE MUST INCLUDE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL TRACK-OUT CONTROLS SUCH AS WHEEL WASHING, RUMBLE STRIPS, AND RATTLE PLATES, AS NEEDED TO ENSURE SEDIMENT REMOVAL OCCURS BEFORE VEHICLE EXIT. SHAKER RACKS WORK BY REMOVING MUD OR SOIL FROM VEHICLE TIRES THROUGH BOUNCING OR SHAKING AS THE VEHICLE DRIVES OVER THE RACK. TRACK-OUT CONTROL MATS, MADE OF ROWS OF STAGGERED PYRAMIDS, DEFORM TIRES AS VEHICLES PASS OVER, EFFECTIVELY DISLODGING SEDIMENT, STONES, AND DEBRIS WITHOUT DAMAGING THE TIRES. THE DEBRIS COLLECTS AT THE BASE OF EACH MAT AND WILL NOT CONTACT SUBSEQUENT VEHICLES' TIRES. SIMILARLY, THE SIZE OF THE ROCK IN THE CE CAN BE INCREASED FROM THE NORMAL SIZE—1" TO 3"—TO A LARGER SIZE—3" TO 6"—TO HELP DISLODGE SEDIMENT FROM TIRES.
- MANAGE CONSTRUCTION WATER. SHOW THE LOCATION OF THE WATER SOURCE USED FOR FILLING WATER TRUCKS AND WASHING MUD AND DIRT FROM VEHICLES, AND INDICATE AN ON-SITE SPOT WHERE WATER TRUCKS WILL BE FILLED.

D. PREVENT UNNECESSARY VEHICLES FROM ENTERING THE DISTURBED PORTION OF THE SITE. SHOW STABILIZED EMPLOYEE AND VISITOR PARKING AREAS ON THE ESC PLAN.

E. DRAINAGE FROM THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT MUST BE DIRECTED AWAY FROM THE CONNECTING PAVEMENT. IT MUST FLOW INTO THE SITE OR AN APPROPRIATELY SIZED SEDIMENT TRAP. A SEDIMENT TRAP IS REQUIRED TO CAPTURE VEHICLE WASH WATER.

F. TEMPORARY ACCESS RAMPS OVER THE CURB ARE COMMONLY MADE OF METAL, RUBBER, OR WOOD, BUT DIRT RAMPS ARE NOT ALLOWED.

G. IF A CONSTRUCTION SITE ENTRANCE OR EXIT CROSSES A STREAM, SWALE, OR OTHER DEPRESSION, INSTALL A BRIDGE OR CULVERT TO PREVENT EROSION OF UNPROTECTED BANKS.

H. ACCESS CONTROLS SHOULD LIMIT TRAVEL FROM THE SIDES AND DIRECT TRAFFIC TO APPROXIMATE THE FULL LENGTH OF THE CE. EXITING VEHICLES SHOULD NOT BE ABLE TO GO AROUND THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT.

4. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:

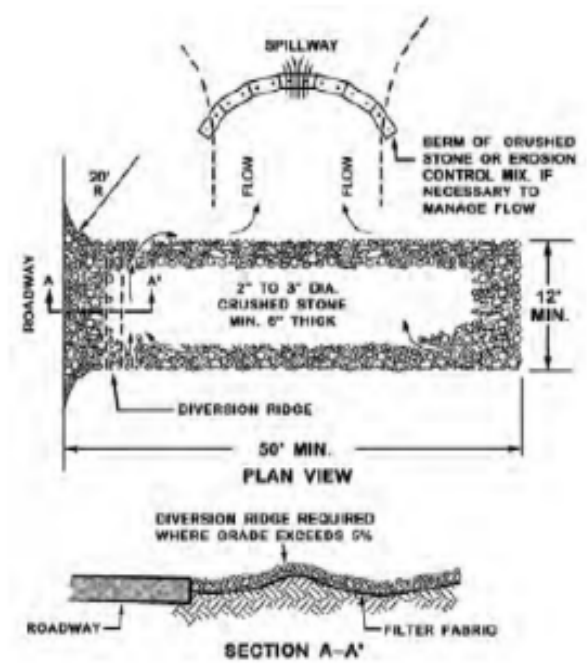
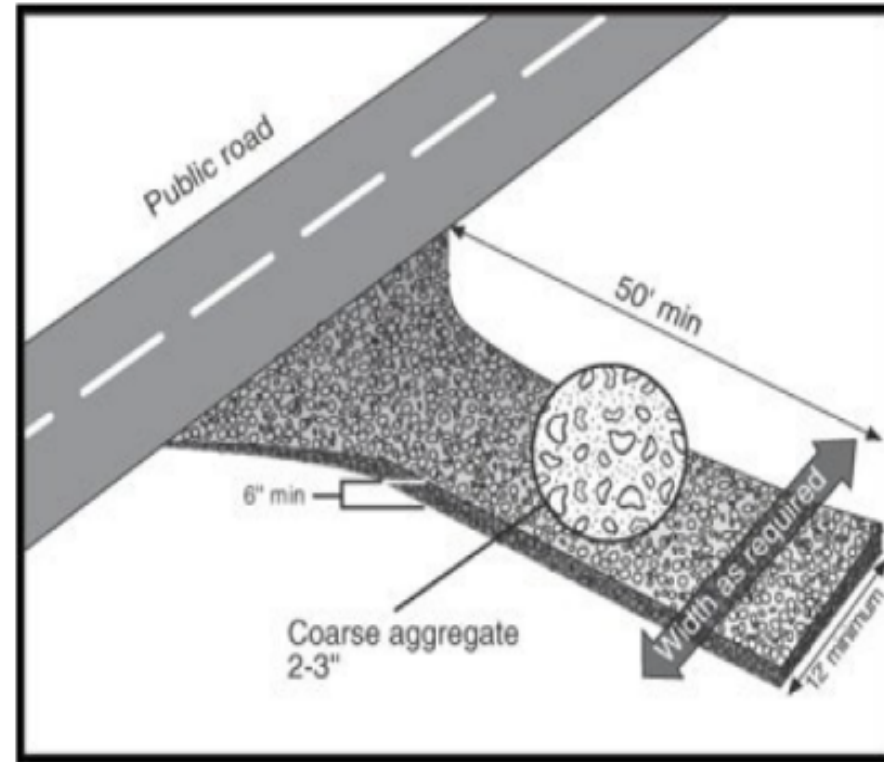
- THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT MUST BE BUILT AT THE LOCATION SPECIFIED ON THE ESC PLAN BEFORE STARTING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. IF THE LOCATION ON THE ESC PLAN CHANGES, A REVISED PLAN MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL.
- THE LENGTH OF THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT MUST BE AT LEAST 50 FEET, AND THE WIDTH MUST BE AT LEAST 12 FEET FOR EXIT ONLY AND AT LEAST 24 FEET FOR TWO-WAY TRAFFIC. TURNING RADII MUST BE SUFFICIENT TO ACCOMMODATE ALL EXITING VEHICLES, 20' MINIMUM FOR WATER AND DUMP TRUCKS, 30' MINIMUM FOR TRACTOR-TRAILERS.
- ADD CURB RAMPS. DO NOT PLACE DIRT IN THE STREET. TYPICAL RAMP MATERIALS INCLUDE TIMBER, RUBBER, AND METAL. THEY MUST NOT CREATE A TRAFFIC HAZARD THAT DISRUPTS NORMAL TRAFFIC OR DAMAGES VEHICLES. GENERALLY, THEY SHOULD NOT EXTEND PAST THE CONCRETE GUTTER. RAMPS MUST BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION, AND ANY DAMAGED CURB REPAIRED.

D. PREPARE THE SUBGRADE BY REMOVING VEGETATION AND TOPSOIL, THEN GRADE THE AREA SO IT DRAINS AWAY FROM THE STREET.

E. INSTALL SEPARATION GEOTEXTILE, CLASS 1, WITH A MINIMUM GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH OF 220 LBS, 220% MINIMUM ELONGATION AT FAILURE PER ASTM D1682, A MULLEN BURST STRENGTH OF 430 LBS PER ASTM D3786, A PUNCTURE STRENGTH OF 125 LBS PER ASTM D751 (MODIFIED), AND AN EQUIVALENT OPENING SIZE OF 40-80 MM U.S. STD. SIEVE.

F. INSTALL A 6-INCH LAYER OF SINGLE-GRADE 3-INCH CRUSHED AGGREGATE ON TOP OF THE SEPARATION GEOTEXTILE TO STABILIZE CONSTRUCTION EXITS. IT SHOULD BE CLEAN, HARD, DURABLE, AND FREE FROM ADHERENT COATINGS, SALT, ALKALI, DIRT, CLAY, LOAM, SHALE, SOFT OR FLAKY MATERIALS, OR ORGANIC AND HARMFUL MATTER. THE ROCK SHOULD BE WELL-DRAINED, WITH 35% OR MORE Voids.

G. IF THE CE CAN'T BE LOCATED DOWNHILL FROM THE PAVED STREET, THEN PREVENT DRAINAGE INTO THE STREET BY ADDING A MOUNTABLE ROCK BERM NEXT TO THE STREET TO DIVERT DRAINAGE TO AN ON-SITE SEDIMENT TRAP.



REVISIONS	CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE
Draft 8/22/2025	CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER QUALITY CONSTRUCTION EXIT (CE) & TRACK-OUT CONTROL

SHEET 1 OF 2

H. PROVIDE ONE OR MORE TYPES OF ADDITIONAL TRACK-OUT CONTROL. ADDITIONAL TRACK-OUT CONTROL CAN BE INCLUDED IN THE 50-FOOT MINIMUM REQUIRED LENGTH OF THE CE AND SHOULD BE POSITIONED AT THE OPPOSITE END FROM THE STREET. IT MUST EXTEND ACROSS THE FULL WIDTH OF THE CE TO PREVENT TRAFFIC FROM BYPASSING THE CONTROL AND SHOULD BE LONG ENOUGH TO REMOVE SEDIMENT, STONES, AND DEBRIS BEFORE REACHING THE REST OF THE CE OR THE STREET.

- USE A LARGER STONE BY REPLACING THE 3-INCH AGGREGATE WITH A 10-INCH-THICK LAYER OF 6-INCH SINGLE-GRADE ROCK PLACED INDIVIDUALLY. DO THIS FOR PART OF THE LENGTH OF THE CE AS NEEDED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT BEFORE REACHING THE REST OF THE CE OR THE STREET.
- SHAKER RACKS REMOVE MUD OR SOIL FROM VEHICLE TIRES BY BOUNCING OR SHAKING AS THE VEHICLE DRIVES OVER THEM.
- FOREIGN OBJECT DEBRIS SYSTEM (FODS) TRACK-OUT CONTROL MATS, MADE OF ROWS OF STAGGERED PYRAMIDS, DEFORM TIRES AS VEHICLES PASS OVER, EFFECTIVELY DISLODGING SEDIMENT, STONES, AND DEBRIS WITHOUT DAMAGING THE TIRES. THE DEBRIS COLLECTS AT THE BASE OF EACH MAT AND WILL NOT CONTACT SUBSEQUENT VEHICLES' TIRES.



INSTALL FODS ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS. FODS TRACK-OUT CONTROL MATS CAN BE USED WITH A STABILIZED CE OR ALONE, AS LONG AS THEY CAN ACCOMMODATE THE TURNING MOVEMENTS OF THE LARGEST VEHICLES EXITING THE SITE.

WHEEL WASH - PRESSURE WASHING DIRT OFF VEHICLE WHEELS CAN BE VERY EFFECTIVE. WHEEL WASH WASTEWATER IS PROCESS WATER, NOT STORMWATER. IT MUST BE DISCHARGED TO A SEPARATE ON-SITE TREATMENT SYSTEM THAT PREVENTS ITS RELEASE FROM THE SITE.

5. OPERATION, INSPECTION, AND MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS

- RESTRICT VEHICLE USE TO PROPERLY DESIGNATED EXIT POINTS.
- PREVENT VEHICLES FROM LEAVING THE SITE DURING WET PERIODS.
- INSPECT AND REMOVE SEDIMENT DAILY FROM NEARBY PAVED AREAS WHENEVER IT LEAVES YOUR SITE, WHETHER TRACKED OUT BY VEHICLES, BLOWN AWAY BY WIND, OR MOVED BY OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. ENSURE REMOVAL OCCURS BY THE END OF THE SAME BUSINESS DAY WHEN THE SEDIMENT DISCHARGE HAPPENS, OR BY THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY IF IT OCCURS ON A NON-BUSINESS DAY. USE SWEEPING, SHOVELING, VACUUMING, OR SIMILAR EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR SEDIMENT REMOVAL. DO NOT SPRAY OR HOSE SEDIMENT ON SURFACES THAT DRAIN INTO NATURAL DRAINAGE FEATURES, STORM DRAINS, OR RECEIVING WATERS.
- MANAGE WATER TRACK ACTIVITY.
 - DON'T WATER ALL PATHS LEADING TO THE CE AT ONCE. LEAVE A CLEAR PATH FOR VEHICLES TO EXIT WITHOUT DRIVING THROUGH MUD.
 - PROVIDE AN ON-SITE LOCATION FOR FILLING WATER TRUCKS WHERE POSSIBLE.
 - DO NOT SPRAY WATER ON OFF-SITE PAVED SURFACES THAT DRAIN TO A NATURAL DRAINAGE FEATURE, STORM DRAIN INLET, OR RECEIVING WATER.

REVISIONS	CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE
Draft 8/22/2025	CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER QUALITY CONSTRUCTION EXIT (CE) & TRACK-OUT CONTROL

SHEET 2 OF 2

SILT FENCES

1. DESCRIPTION & PURPOSE:
STORMWATER SILT FENCES (SWSF) ARE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS MADE OF POROUS FABRIC HELD UP BY WOODEN OR METAL POSTS DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND. THEY ARE INEXPENSIVE AND RELATIVELY EASY TO REMOVE. THE FABRIC PONDS STORMWATER RUNOFF, CAUSING SEDIMENT TO BE RETAINED BY THE SETTLING PROCESSES. IT ALSO KNOCKS DOWN WIND-DRIVEN SAND. IT KEEPS SOIL OUT OF CITY STREETS, THUS PREVENTING CLOGGED STORM DRAINS AND THE DEGRADATION OF AQUATIC HABITATS.

2. PRIMARY USE:
STORMWATER SILT FENCE (SWSF) IS PRIMARILY FOR STORMWATER CONTROL, BUT DUST CONTROL MAY BE A SECONDARY BENEFIT. SEE SEPARATE DUST CONTROL SILT FENCE (DCSF) FOR SILT FENCE USED PRIMARILY FOR FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL. BOTH TYPES OF SILT FENCE MAY BE SHOWN ON A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) MAP AND/OR AN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC) PLAN WITH CLEAR DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN THE TWO.

STORMWATER SILT FENCE IS UNSUITABLE TO CONTROL STORMWATER AT CONCENTRATED DISCHARGE POINTS, LARGE DRAINAGE AREAS, OR WHERE THE SILT FENCE IS ON A CONTOUR WHERE SILT FENCES ARE UNSUITABLE. A SEPARATE STORMWATER CONTROL IS REQUIRED, SUCH AS A BERM OR A POND, IN ADDITION TO DUST CONTROL SILT FENCE. DUST CONTROL SILT FENCES ARE STILL NEEDED TO CONTROL WIND EROSION ON TOP OF OTHER STORMWATER CONTROLS, SUCH AS BERMS AND PONDS, AT THE DOWNSTREAM PERIMETER OF CONSTRUCTION SITES.

STORMWATER SILT FENCE IS USED AS A PERIMETER STORMWATER CONTROL WHEN INSTALLED DOWNSLOPE FROM EXPOSED SOIL. PER PART 2.2.3 OF THE EPA'S CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (CGP), AND AS AN AIR QUALITY CONTROL AROUND THE REST OF THE PERIMETER IN SUPPORT OF CGP PART 2.2.6 AND THE ALBUQUERQUE-BERNALILLO COUNTY AIR QUALITY PROGRAM.

3. STORMWATER QUALITY DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS:

A. SILT FENCE IS FOR SHEET FLOW ONLY. NEVER FOR CONCENTRATED STORMWATER. STORMWATER SILT FENCE ISN'T ALLOWED AS THE STORMWATER CONTROL AT CONCENTRATED DISCHARGE POINTS. OTHER STORMWATER CONTROLS, SUCH AS PONDS AND BERMS, ARE REQUIRED AT DISCHARGE POINTS. ALTERNATIVELY, SILT FENCES MAY BE USED ALONG THE SIDES OF STABILIZED CONCENTRATED FLOW PATHS THROUGH CONSTRUCTION SITES TO REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM THE STORMWATER BEFORE IT ENTERS THE STABILIZED CONCENTRATED FLOW PATH.

B. THE DRAINAGE AREA IS LIMITED TO 25,000 SF PER 100 FT OF FENCE OR COMBINED WITH A SEDIMENT BASIN ON A LARGER SITE.

C. THE MAXIMUM SLOPE DISTANCE ABOVE THE FENCE IS FURTHER LIMITED BY THE SLOPE STEEPNESS, AS SHOWN IN THE TABLE BELOW.

LAND SLOPE (%)	MAXIMUM SLOPE DISTANCE ABOVE FENCE (FT)
2	250
5	180
10	100
20	50
30	30

D. STORMWATER SILT FENCES MUST BE CONSTRUCTED ON CONTOUR, LEVEL ACROSS THE BOTTOM, WITH THE ENDS TURNED UPHILL AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT FLANKING. A SILT FENCE ALONE SHOULDN'T BE USED AS A DIVERSION. AN AIR QUALITY SILT FENCE MAY BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH A DIVERSION BERM OR SWALE ALONG A SLOPING PERIMETER ON THE DOWNHILL SIDE OF CONSTRUCTION SITES.

E. LIMIT THE LENGTH OF ANY SINGLE RUN OF SILT FENCE TO 500 FT. AND IT MUST BE PLACED ALONG A LEVEL CONTOUR.

F. DO NOT USE SILT FENCES TO DIVERT FLOW.

4. SELECT STANDARD STRENGTH OR EXTRA STRENGTH SILT FENCE MATERIAL.

A. STANDARD STRENGTH SILT FENCE IS APPROPRIATE IF THE SLOPE OF AREA DRAINING TO FENCE IS 4:1 (H:V) OR LESS AND THE DRAINAGE AREA PRODUCES LOW SEDIMENT LOADS. THE EXPECTED LONGEVITY IS GENERALLY LIMITED TO LESS THAN FIVE MONTHS.

B. EXTRA STRENGTH SILT FENCE IS APPROPRIATE IF THE SLOPE OF AREA DRAINING TO FENCE IS 1:1 (H:V) OR LESS AND AREA DRAINING TO FENCE PRODUCES MODERATE SEDIMENT LOADS. EXPECTED LONGEVITY IS GENERALLY LIMITED TO EIGHT MONTHS. LONGER PERIODS MAY REQUIRE FABRIC REPLACEMENT. HEAVY-DUTY FENCE FABRIC HAS GREATER TENSILE STRENGTH AND PERMEABILITY THAN OTHER FABRIC TYPES. THE POSTS MAY BE SPACED CLOSER TOGETHER THAN OTHER PREMANUFACTURED SILT FENCE TYPES AVAILABLE FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

STORMWATER SILT FENCE MATERIAL	
PHYSICAL PROPERTY	REQUIREMENTS
TENSILE STRENGTH AT 20% (MAXIMUM) ELONGATION	STANDARD STRENGTH: 30 LB/IN (MINIMUM) EXTRA STRENGTH: 50 LB/IN (MINIMUM)
UV RESISTANT	90%
SLURRY FLOW RATE	0.3 GAL/MIN (MINIMUM)

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SHEET 1 OF 2

5. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:

A. INSTALL SILT FENCE ALONG A LEVEL CONTOUR, WITH THE ENDS TURNED UPHILL 12" VERTICALLY MIN. FAR ENOUGH TO PREVENT FLANKING. EXCEPT FOR THE ENDS, THE DIFFERENCE IN ELEVATION BETWEEN THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINT ALONG THE TOP OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL NOT EXCEED ONE-THIRD THE FENCE HEIGHT.

B. CLEAR THE GROUND AT THE SILT FENCE LOCATION TO BARE DIRT. REMOVE VEGETATION, ROCKS, GRAVEL, AND PAVEMENT.

C. INSTALL POSTS SPACED A MAXIMUM OF 10 FEET APART AND DRIVEN SECURELY INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES. HARDWOOD POSTS MUST BE 2" X 2", AND STEEL POSTS (STANDARD 1" OR 1 1/2" SECTION) MUST HAVE A MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 1.33 POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM LENGTH OF 4' FEET. DOUBLE POSTS ARE REQUIRED AT BOTH ENDS OF EACH PIECE OF SILT FENCE AND AT SPICES.

D. EXCAVATE A TRENCH A MINIMUM OF 6" DEEP BY 6" WIDE ALONG THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE POSTS. ALTERNATIVELY, A 12" DEEP STATIC SLICE IS ALLOWED.

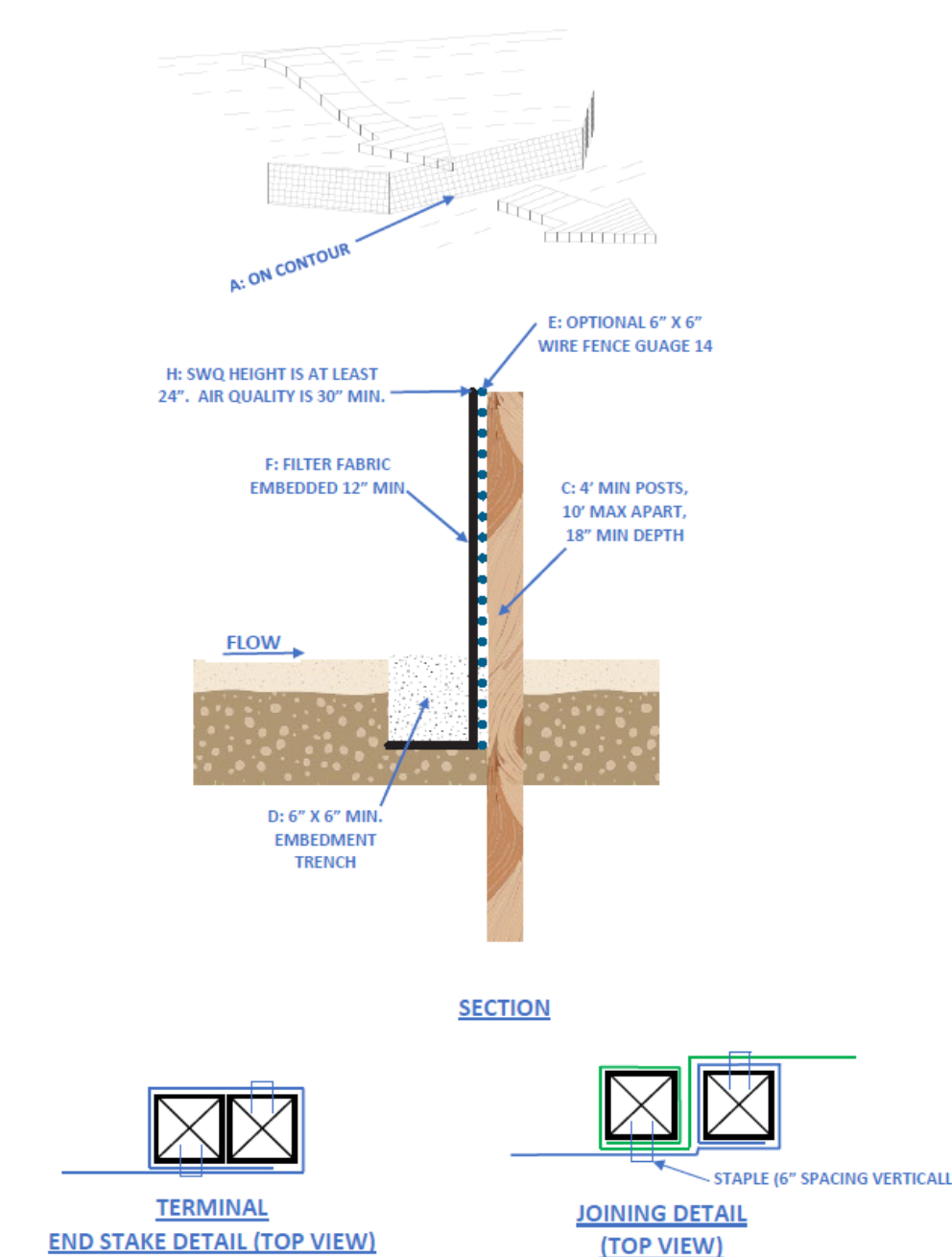
E. OPTIONAL WIRE FENCE REINFORCEMENT IS TYPICALLY 14 GAUGE OR MORE WITH A MAXIMUM MESH SPACING OF 6 INCHES, FASTENED SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS USING HEAVY-DUTY WIRE STAPLES AT LEAST 1 INCH LONG, TIE WIRES, OR HOE RINGS. THE WIRE REINFORCEMENT SHOULD ALSO EXTEND 6" INTO THE TRENCH.

F. THE FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE STAPLED OR WIRED TO THE FENCE AND POSTS, AND 12 INCHES OR MORE OF THE FABRIC SHOULD EXTEND INTO THE TRENCH. THE WIRE REINFORCEMENT IF USED AND FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE STRETCHED TIGHTLY WHILE ATTACHING THEM.

G. EMBED THE FILTER FABRIC 12" MINIMUM INTO THE TRENCH AND BACKFILL WITH CLEAN EARTH, FREE OF ROCKS AND ORGANIC MATTER, AND COMPACTED WITH OPTIMUM MOISTURE BY WHEEL ROLLING, TAMPING, OR OTHER SIMILAR MEANS. THE FINISHED GRADE SHOULD BE THE SAME ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FENCE, AND THE DEPTH OF EMBEDMENT SHOULD BE MEASURED FROM THE LOWEST GRADE ADJACENT TO THE FENCE. SUBSTITUTIONS INSTEAD OF EMBEDMENT, LIKE WATTLES, ARE NOT ALLOWED.

H. THE HEIGHT OF A STORMWATER SILT FENCE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 24 INCHES ABOVE THE HIGHEST GROUND SURFACE ADJACENT TO THE FENCE. ADDITIONAL HEIGHT (50" MIN.) IS REQUIRED TO SATISFY THE ALBUQUERQUE-BERNALILLO COUNTY AIR QUALITY PROGRAM.

I. THE FILTER FABRIC MAY BE ATTACHED TO A CHAIN LINK FENCE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COA STD DWG 2252. INSTEAD OF THE ABOVE-SPECIFIED WIRE FENCE REINFORCEMENT AND POSTS, PROVIDED THAT CHAIN LINK REINFORCEMENT AND FILTER FABRIC ARE EMBEDDED AS SPECIFIED ABOVE.

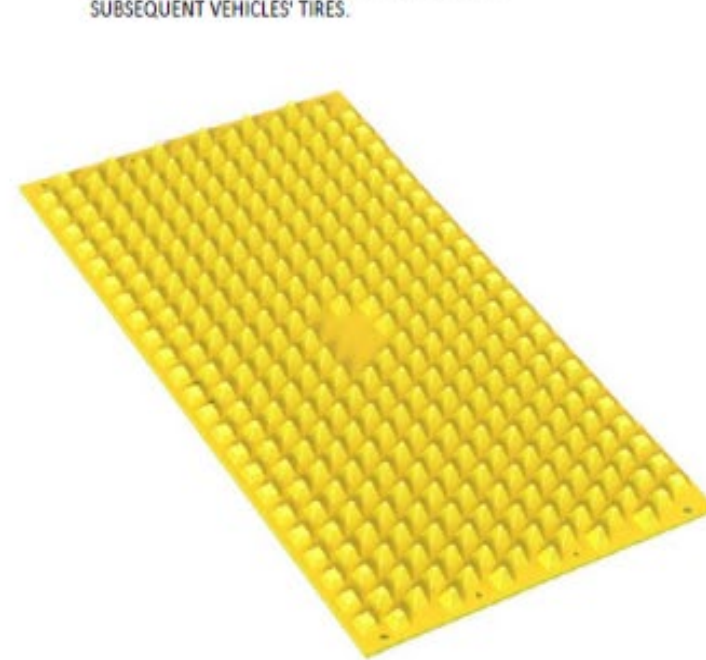


6. MAINTENANCE:

- SELF-INSPECTION IS REQUIRED BY A CERTIFIED INSPECTOR EVERY 14 DAYS AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL OF 1/4" OR MORE, AND AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL.
- INSPECTION CHECKLIST
 - DOES THE SILT FENCE FOLLOW A CONTOUR?
 - ARE THE ENDS OF THE SILT FENCE TURNED UPHILL FOR THE LAST 12" VERTICALLY?
 - IS THE HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE 24" OR MORE ABOVE GROUND?
 - IS THE COLOR BAND EMBEDDED 6" OR MORE?
 - IS THE SILT FENCE SECURE TO THE WIRE FENCE REINFORCEMENT OR THE STAPLES?
 - HAS SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED BEHIND THE FENCE BY MORE THAN 1/2 THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE? IF YES, THEN CLEAR IT.
 - DOES ANY 100-FOOT OF SILT FENCE SERVE MORE THAN 25,000 SQUARE FEET (ABOUT 1/2 ACRE) OF EXPOSED AREA?
 - IS THERE ANY INDICATION OF WASH AROUND OR UNDER WASH? IF YES, THEN RESET THE FENCE AND DETERMINE IF IT IS OVERLOADED (I.E., ANOTHER FENCE SHOULD BE INSTALLED UPSTREAM).
- REPAIRS MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF FINDING THE DEFECT. DEFECTS TYPICALLY INCLUDE LOOSE POSTS OR ATTACHMENTS TO POSTS OR WIRE REINFORCEMENT. SOMETIMES REPAIRS INCLUDE TRENCHING AND EMBEDMENT. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 7 DAYS OF DETECTING THE DEFECT.
- CORRECTIVE ACTIONS INCLUDE RESETTING THE EXISTING FENCE OR REPLACING THE SECTION WHERE THE FILTER FABRIC HAS BEEN TORN OR WORN OUT. HOLES IN THE FILTER FABRIC REQUIRE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT WITH DOUBLE POSTS ON BOTH REPLACEMENT ENDS. PATCHES ARE NOT ADEQUATE REPAIRS OF HOLES. SHOULD THE FABRIC ON A SILT FENCE DECOMPOSE OR BECOME INEFFECTIVE BEFORE THE END OF THE EXPECTED USEABLE LIFE, AND THE BARRIER IS STILL NECESSARY, THE FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED.
- EITHER REMOVE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS WHEN THE DEPOSIT REACHES HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE OR INSTALL A SECOND SILT FENCE AS DIRECTED BY THE PE/CPSC.
- THE SILT FENCE SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE PE/CPSC DIRECTS IT BE REMOVED. UPON REMOVAL, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF ANY EXCESS SEDIMENT ACCUMULATIONS, DRESS THE AREA TO GIVE IT A PLEASANT APPEARANCE, AND VEGETATE ALL BARE AREAS PER CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.
- CLOSE ATTENTION SHALL BE PAID TO THE REPAIR OF DAMAGED SILT FENCES RESULTING FROM RUN ENDS AND UNDERCUTTING.

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SHEET 2 OF 2



		Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
		03/17/2026	
	Doug Lewis		
	James Tolman		

CPESC STAMP

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Revision 03 December 2020

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM MANUAL
Appendix A1 - Construction Planning, Management and Clean Up

A1-1 DUST CONTROL



Image credit: Sites Southwest

A1

A2

A3

DESCRIPTION

Dust control measures reduce a construction site's potential for producing airborne fugitive dust that can lead to air and water pollution. Sediments that are transported from construction sites by wind and construction vehicles that have left the site, are often re-dispersed to the air by subsequent vehicular traffic and winds. Likewise, these sediments may be transported by the next rainfall to streams and into public storm sewer systems. Implementation of control measures to minimize the generation of fugitive dust from disturbed landscapes and construction sites will also limit the quantity of sediments in stormwater.

PRIMARY USE

Dust control is used to limit and control nuisance fugitive dust from disturbed landscapes and construction sites. Project types and conditions that benefit from execution of a dust control strategy include, but are not limited to, the following:

- » Grading operations (land clearing and earthmoving).
- » Drilling and blasting.
- » Batch drop operations (loader operation).
- » Exposed, cleared, and unstabilized areas.
- » Vehicle traffic on unpaved surfaces.
- » Sediment tracking on paved surfaces.
- » Blasting and wrecking ball operations.
- » Soil and debris storage piles.

APPLICATION

Dust control measures vary widely and should be selected alone or in combination for the specific project type, conditions, and resource availability. Dust control measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- » Provide covers for trucks transporting materials that contribute dust.
- » Pave, apply gravel, vegetate or chemically stabilize large disturbed areas.
- » Immediately water disturbed areas.
- » Regularly water and dampen unstabilized areas.

Additionally, if the contractor is responsible for complying with the requirements of the air pollution control permit, the following is typically required:

- » Provide dust control plans for construction or land-clearing projects.
- » Conduct enforcement activities with priority given to citizen complaints.
- » Conduct documentation of maintenance.

LIMITATIONS

Some dust control measures may be of limited use due to lack of resources at the site, construction sequencing, and the need to repeatedly re-implement measures during the course of construction. Limitations may include:

- » Access to water.
- » Availability of equipment.
- » Drought.
- » Frequent disturbance during construction.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- » Inspect stabilized soils for disturbance on a regular basis.
- » Wet soil and soils treated with stabilization agents.
- » Regrade and reapply soil stabilizing agents.

SEE ALSO

- A1-4 Grassland Seedbank Protection
- A1-5 Stockpile Management
- A2-1 Seeding
- A2-2 Mulching

NMDOT TESCP
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

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NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM MANUAL
Appendix A1 - Construction Planning, Management and Clean Up

A1-5 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT



Image credit: State of Hawaii Department of Transportation, Highways Division, Oahu District - www.stormwaterhawaii.com

A1

A2

A3

DESCRIPTION

Stockpile management methods and practices reduce erosion and stormwater pollution from stockpiled materials.

PRIMARY USE

Stockpile management occurs on sites where material stocks such as concrete, soil, asphalt, chemicals, petroleum products, and bulk delivered materials such as soil amendments are temporarily located prior to use or removal from the site. Stockpile management is a best management practice for stormwater protection for new construction, renovations and existing properties including industrial facilities.

Stockpile management strategies occur in the following areas:

- » Construction sites with laydown yards, delivery spaces and heavy machinery parking.
- » Construction sites with earth-moving operations.
- » Maintenance yards or industrial facilities with stockpiled soil, concrete, aggregate, chemicals, and asphalt materials.

APPLICATION

Strategies for stockpile management include:

- » Place materials on pallets and cover materials.
- » Label and remove contaminated soil stockpiles.
- » Protect soil stockpiles with temporary soil stabilization measures.
- » Cover and protect cold mix materials or treated wood with an erosion control barrier.

APPLICATION CONTINUED

- » Fence stockpile areas to limit wind-blown debris and applying perimeter erosion barriers.
- » Limit temporarily stockpiled materials such as topsoil, compost and wood mulch to use within 48 hours after delivery.
- » Cover, secure and protect long-term stockpiled materials (longer than 48 hours) from wind and water erosion.
- » Install temporary erosion control measures such as mulch socks or staked hay bales around stockpiles.

LIMITATIONS

- » Site constraints may complicate strict adherence to measures.
- » Stockpile protection measures such as plastic tarps can increase runoff volumes.
- » Stockpiles shall not be located in areas of concentrated stormwater flows and shall be a minimum of 50 feet away from all drainage inlets.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- » Inspect erosion control measures surrounding the stockpile areas according to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- » Inspect stockpile areas and protection measures weekly and after storm events.

SEE ALSO

- A1-1 Dust Control
- A2-8 Mulch Socks

NMDOT STANDARD
SPECIFICATION

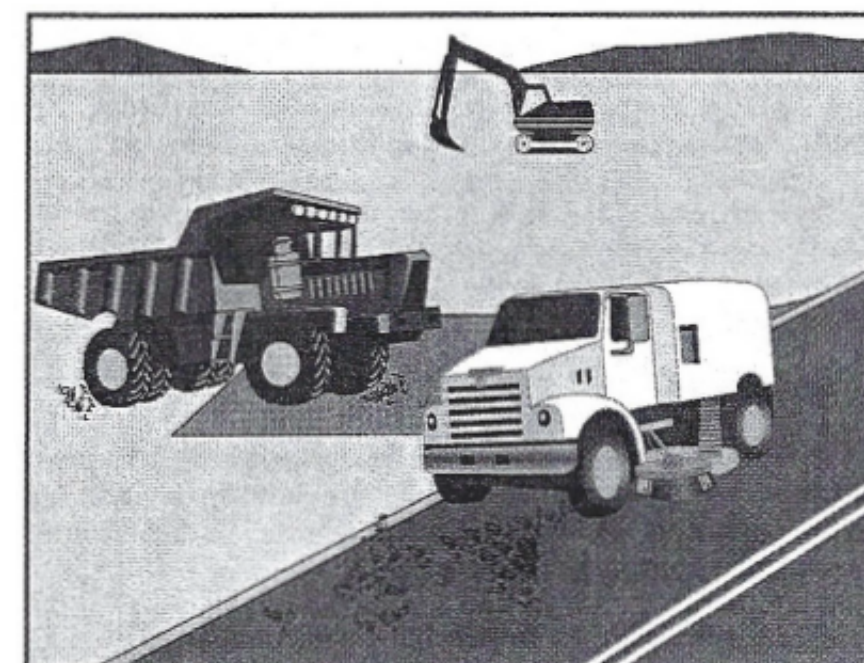
603 Temporary Erosion and
Sediment Control

NMDOT TESCP
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

SM

Street Sweeping and Vacuuming

SE-7



Description and Purpose

Street sweeping and vacuuming includes use of self-propelled and walk-behind equipment to remove sediment from streets and roadways, and to clean paved surfaces in preparation for final paving. Sweeping and vacuuming prevents sediment from the project site from entering storm drains or receiving waters.

Suitable Applications

Sweeping and vacuuming are suitable anywhere sediment is tracked from the project site onto public or private paved streets and roads, typically at points of egress. Sweeping and vacuuming are also applicable during preparation of paved surfaces for final paving.

Limitations

Sweeping and vacuuming may not be effective when sediment is wet or when tracked soil is caked (caked soil may need to be scraped loose).

Implementation

- Controlling the number of points where vehicles can leave the site will allow sweeping and vacuuming efforts to be focused, and perhaps save money.
- Inspect potential sediment tracking locations daily.
- Visible sediment tracking should be swept or vacuumed on a daily basis.

January 2003

Objectives

- EC Erosion Control
- SE Sediment Control
- TR Tracking Control
- WE Wind Erosion Control
- NS Non-Stormwater Management Control
- WM Waste Managementland Materials Pollution Control

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Trash
- Metals
- Bacteria
- Oil and Grease
- Organics

Potential Alternatives

None

- Do not use kick brooms or sweeper attachments. These tend to spread the dirt rather than remove it.
- If not mixed with debris or trash, consider incorporating the removed sediment back into the project.

Costs

Rental rates for self-propelled sweepers vary depending on hopper size and duration of rental. Expect rental rates from \$88/hour (3 yd³ hopper) to \$88/hour (9 yd³ hopper), plus operator costs. Hourly production rates vary with the amount of area to be swept and amount of sediment. Match the hopper size to the area and expect sediment load to minimize time spent dumping.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect BMPs prior to forecast rain, daily during extended rain events, after rain events, weekly during the rainy season, and at two-week intervals during the non-rainy season.
- When actively in use, points of ingress and egress must be inspected daily.
- When tracked or spilled sediment is observed outside the construction limits, it must be removed at least daily. More frequent removal, even continuous removal, may be required in some jurisdictions.
- Be careful not to sweep up any unknown substance or any object that may be potentially hazardous.
- Adjust brooms frequently; maximize efficiency of sweeping operations.
- After sweeping is finished, properly dispose of sweeper wastes at an approved dumpsite.

References

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.

Labor Surcharge and Equipment Rental Rates, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), April 1, 2002-March 31, 2003.

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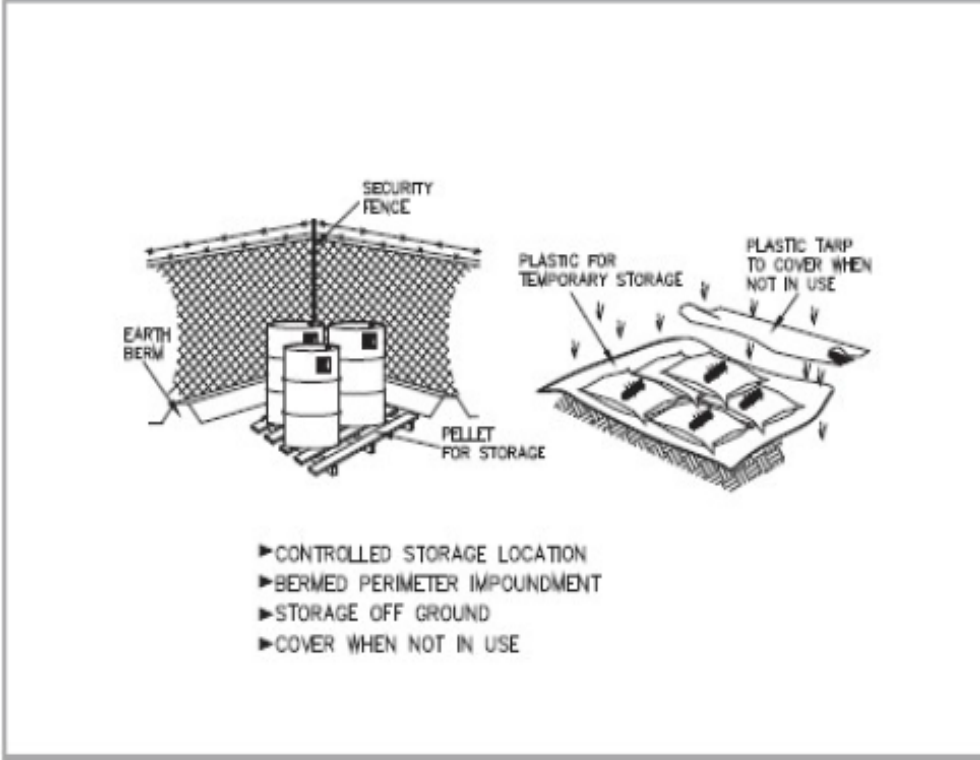
January 2003

1 of 2

<p>CPESC® James Tolman No. 10631</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> CPESC STAMP</p>	Cibola Loop	
	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
	03/17/2026	
	Doug Lewis James Tolman	

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

BMP: Material Storage **MS**
Construction



► CONTROLLED STORAGE LOCATION
► BERMED PERIMETER IMPOUNDMENT
► STORAGE OFF GROUND
► COVER WHEN NOT IN USE

DESCRIPTION:
Controlled storage of on-site materials.

APPLICATION:

- Storage of hazardous, toxic, and all chemical substances.
- Any construction site with outside storage of materials.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:

- Designate a secured area with limited access as the storage location. Ensure no waterways or drainage paths are nearby.
- Construct compacted earthen berm (See Earth Berm Barrier Information Sheet), or similar perimeter containment around storage location for impoundment in the case of spills.
- Ensure all on-site personnel utilize designated storage area. Do not store excessive amounts of material that will not be utilized on site.
- For active use of materials away from the storage area ensure materials are not set directly on the ground and are covered when not in use. Protect storm drainage during use.

LIMITATIONS:


- Does not prevent contamination due to mishandling of products.
- Spill Prevention and Response Plan still required.
- Only effective if materials are actively stored in controlled location.

MAINTENANCE:

- Inspect daily and repair any damage to perimeter impoundment or security fencing.
- Check materials are being correctly stored (i.e. standing upright, in labeled containers, tightly capped) and that no materials are being stored away from the designated location.

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Appendix A1 - Construction Planning, Management and Clean Up

A1-10 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT



A1
A2
A3

DESCRIPTION
Concrete waste management reduces or prevents the discharge of pollutants to stormwater by implementing management measures.

PRIMARY USE
Concrete waste products can negatively affect the pH of water, harm aquatic life, and contribute to total suspended solids in stormwater. Concrete waste management strategies keep the discharge of concrete waste materials from affecting local stormwater and drainage systems during concrete construction operations.

Concrete construction operations that have the potential for contaminating receiving waters include, but are not limited to:

- Pouring and finishing concrete slabs on grade and concrete paving.
- Pouring vertical cast in place concrete (header curbs, concrete curbs and gutters, retaining walls, concrete footings).
- Drilling, cutting, polishing, and curing concrete.
- Washing concrete dust, and exposed aggregate concrete.
- Spilling concrete.
- Dampening freshly made concrete.
- Creating and applying concrete slurry coat.
- Building masonry structures.
- Finishing surfaces with stucco.
- Washing equipment.

SEE ALSO

A1-9 Spill Prevention Plan
A1-11 Solid Waste Management
A1-12 Hazardous Waste Management

NMDOT TESCP
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

CWM

Image credit: SoCal Sanitabags

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Appendix A1 - Construction Planning, Management and Clean Up

A1-10 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

APPLICATION
Concrete waste management strategies include:

- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement onsite.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks offsite or in designated areas on site at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches or bodies of water.
- Block drop inlets and direct concrete wastewater into temporary pits where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed of properly.
- Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stockpile or dispose of properly.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management.

LIMITATIONS


- Offsite washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- Ensure subcontractors properly manage concrete wastes.
- Dispose of hardened concrete on a regular basis.
- Regularly inspect drop inlet protection measures.

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A1-6 SANITARY FACILITY MANAGEMENT



A1
A2
A3

DESCRIPTION
Portable sanitary facilities store sanitary waste to eliminate onsite disposal and minimize nuisances. Sanitary waste can harm public health and safety and adversely affect the environment. Nuisance complaints regarding poor sanitary facility management can adversely affect the project schedule, project cost, and public perception of NMDOT and private contractors.

PRIMARY USE
Sanitary facilities prevent onsite disposal of sanitary wastes, and minimize illicit discharges and nuisance odors.

APPLICATION
Sanitary facilities are required for all work sites or construction areas.

LIMITATIONS

- Sanitary facilities shall be located a minimum of 50 feet away from receiving waters and drop inlets.

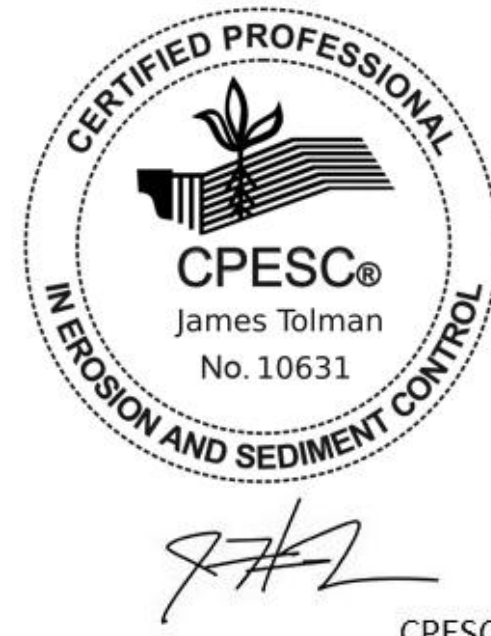

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- Schedule regular waste removal.
- Maintain facilities in good working order.
- Restock supplies regularly.

NMDOT TESCP
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

SF

Image credit: iStock/Merrimon

 <p>CPESC STAMP</p>	Cibola Loop	
	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
	03/17/2026	
	Doug Lewis James Tolman	

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN



Stormwater Best Management Practice
Riprap

Minimum Measure: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control;
Subcategory: Erosion Control

Description

Riprap is a layer of large stones that protects soil from erosion in areas of high or concentrated flows. It is especially useful for armoring channel and ditch banks, among other features. Construction staff may also pair riprap with other stormwater control measures to reduce stormwater flow rates.

Applicability

Riprap is useful in areas where other erosion control practices have exceeded their stabilization capacity (MPCA, 2019). For example, riprap can stabilize cut-and-fill slopes; channel side slopes and bottoms; inlets and outlets for culverts, bridges, slope drains, grade stabilization structures, and storm drains; and streambanks.

Siting and Design Considerations

Riprap can be unstable on very steep slopes, especially when site developers use rounded rock. For slopes steeper than 2:1, developers should consider using materials other than riprap for erosion protection. Construction sequencing is important, as construction staff that use riprap in high-flow locations often struggle to remove it after placement (WDE, 2014).

When installing riprap, construction staff should consider the following design recommendations (MDE, NRCS, & MASCD, 2011):

- **Gradation.** Use a well-graded mixture of rock sizes instead of one uniform size. Design engineers can determine a minimum size based on standard design equations and site-specific flow regimes.
- **Riprap size.** Riprap size depends on the shear stress of the flows that the riprap will be subject to, which design engineers can determine using standard design equations. Median stone diameters range from 9.5 to 23 inches, with no stones larger than 34 inches.



A riprap-lined bank surrounding a newly constructed detention pond.

- **Stone quality.** Stone for riprap should consist of field stone or quarry stone that is angular, variably sized and resistant to cracking during freeze and thaw cycles. Most igneous stones, such as granite, have suitable durability. Do not use crushed concrete for riprap.
- **Riprap depth.** Riprap minimum depths depend upon site flow regimes, median riprap size and local design requirements. Consult and appropriately implement local design standards.
- **Filter material.** To prevent underlying soil from moving through the riprap, apply a filter fabric, geotextile material or layer of gravel before applying the riprap.
- **Riprap upper limits.** Place riprap so it extends up to the maximum flow depth, or to a point where the land surface is stable or vegetation will be satisfactory to control erosion.
- **Curves.** Consult local design standards to ensure riprap extends far enough upstream and downstream of any curve.
- **Wire riprap enclosures.** Consider using chain link fencing or wire mesh to secure riprap installations, especially on steep slopes or in high-flow areas.

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A1-11 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT



Image credit: Public Domain

DESCRIPTION

Solid waste management prevents or reduces the discharge of pollutants into stormwater and drainage systems from solid and/or construction wastes. Solid waste can harm public safety, adversely affect the environment, and harm the public perception of NMDOT and private contractors.

PRIMARY USE

Solid waste management is applicable to construction sites and industrial facilities with any of the following construction debris:

- » Solid waste generated from trees and shrubs removed during land clearing, demolition of existing structures (rubble), and building construction.
- » Packaging materials including wood, paper, and plastic.
- » Scrap or surplus building materials including scrap metals, rubber, plastic, glass pieces, and masonry products.
- » Domestic wastes including food containers such as beverage cans, coffee cups, paper bags, plastic wrappers, and cigarettes.

APPLICATION

The following strategies help keep a clean site and reduce stormwater pollution:

- » Identify designated waste collection areas onsite.
- » Inform trash-hauling contractors that you will accept only watertight dumpsters for onsite use.
- » Locate containers in a covered area and/or in a secondary containment.
- » Provide an adequate number of containers with lids to keep rain out and to prevent loss of waste during windy conditions.

SEE ALSO

- A1-9 Spill Prevention Plan
- A1-10 Concrete Waste Management
- A1-12 Hazardous Waste Management

NMDOT TESCP
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

SWM

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A1-11 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

APPLICATION CONTINUED

- » Plan for additional containers and more frequent pickup during the demolition phase of construction.
- » Regularly and promptly remove solid waste from erosion and sediment control devices.
- » Salvage or recycle useful material.
- » Clean dumpsters offsite.
- » Collect waste regularly and clean up spills immediately.
- » Train employees and subcontractors in proper solid waste management.

LIMITATIONS

- » No major limitations.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- » Collect site trash daily.
- » Inspect waste area regularly.
- » Arrange for regular waste collection.
- » Inspect dumpsters for leaks and repair or replace dumpsters that are not watertight.

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A1-9 SPILL PREVENTION PLAN



Image credit: iStock/Shelly Salt

DESCRIPTION

A spill prevention plan is an emergency plan to contain spills of dangerous, hazardous, or toxic wastes in order to mitigate environmental damage, safeguard the public and provide prompt notice to proper authorities. Hazardous chemicals include but are not limited to fertilizers, paints, oils, grease, pesticides, fuels, and construction or industrial facility chemicals.

PRIMARY USE

Spill prevention plans are applicable to all construction sites and specified in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Sites closest to watercourses, canals, and reservoirs are at highest risk of contaminating surface waters with an uncontained spill.

APPLICATION

The spill prevention plan is created prior to construction and includes measures to limit the scope of spills and minimize the impact on the environment and public health. Typical spill prevention plan strategies include:

- » Designate a Pollution Prevention and Spill Response Coordinator (refer to Section I.B.2.h of the Manual).
- » Select a designated area for storage.
- » Seal and label all containers.
- » Surround storage areas by a berm with an impermeable liner. Construct berms to provide a storage volume of no less than 1.5 times the total volume of the stored material.
- » Establish cleanup procedures and have cleanup materials readily available.

NMDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATION

603 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control

NMDOT TESCP
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

SPP

A1-9 SPILL PREVENTION PLAN CONTINUED

APPLICATION CONTINUED

- » Post cleanup procedures near where dangerous, hazardous or toxic materials are stored or used.
- » Dispose of contaminated material in accordance with state or local requirements.

Other strategies for specific situations include:

- » Small or incidental spills (<5 gallons): contain and clean the spill using facility personnel if they are able to do so without risking safety and injury.
- » Large or reportable spills (>5 gallons): clean the spill using emergency responders and/or clean up contractors. For releases of hazardous substances, the federal government has established Superfund Reportable Quantities (RQs).
- » Releases of Hazardous Substances: if a hazardous substance is released to the environment in an amount that equals or exceeds its RQs, the release must be reported to federal authorities, unless certain reporting exemptions for hazardous substances releases also apply. Information on RQs can be found on the EPA website (<https://www.epa.gov/epcra/cercla-and-epcra-continuous-release-reporting>). In the event of a spill of a hazardous substance, notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802, the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) at (505) 827-9329, and the local fire department.

LIMITATIONS

- » No major limitations.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- » Inspect hazardous material storage areas frequently and after storm events.
- » Maintain storage areas in a clean and orderly fashion.
- » Maintain records of stored hazardous materials.

NPDES: Stormwater Best Management Practice—Riprap

This practice is typically referred to as a gabion. Consult local design standards for more information.

Limitations

The steepness of the slope limits the applicability of riprap, because slopes greater than 2:1 can cause riprap loss due to erosion and sliding. Improper use of riprap can increase erosion. Additionally, riprap can be hard to maintain if sediment inundates it; therefore, construction staff should not locate riprap downstream of an area with sediment-laden stormwater.

Maintenance Considerations

Inspect riprap areas annually and after major storms. If storms damage the riprap or geotextile material, repair it promptly to prevent a progressive failure. If a location repeatedly needs repairs, evaluate the site to determine

if the original design conditions have changed. Also, weed and brush growth control may be necessary. Maintain the line, grade and cross section as designed. Remove accumulated sediment and debris if using riprap for energy dissipation (MDE, NRCS, & MASCD, 2011).

Effectiveness

Proper design and installation of riprap can reduce flow velocities and prevent erosion of the protected area.

Cost Considerations

The cost of riprap varies depending on location, material type, maintenance frequency and installation method. Hand-placed riprap can cost up to \$750 per cubic yard, while random riprap can cost as little as \$64 per cubic yard (MPCA, 2019).

Additional Information




Additional information on related practices and the Phase II MS4 program can be found at EPA's National Menu of Best Management Practices (BMPs) for Stormwater website

References

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Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA). (2019). Minnesota stormwater manual.

Washington State Department of Ecology (WDE) (2014). 2012 stormwater management manual for western Washington as amended in December 2014 (Vol. II) (Publication Number 14-10-055).

  CPESC STAMP	Cibola Loop	
	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
	03/17/2026	
	Doug Lewis James Tolman	