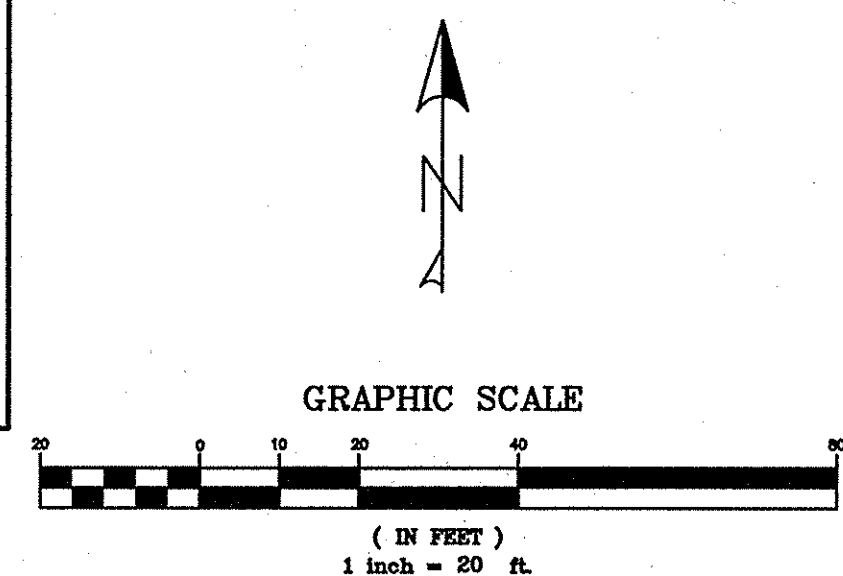
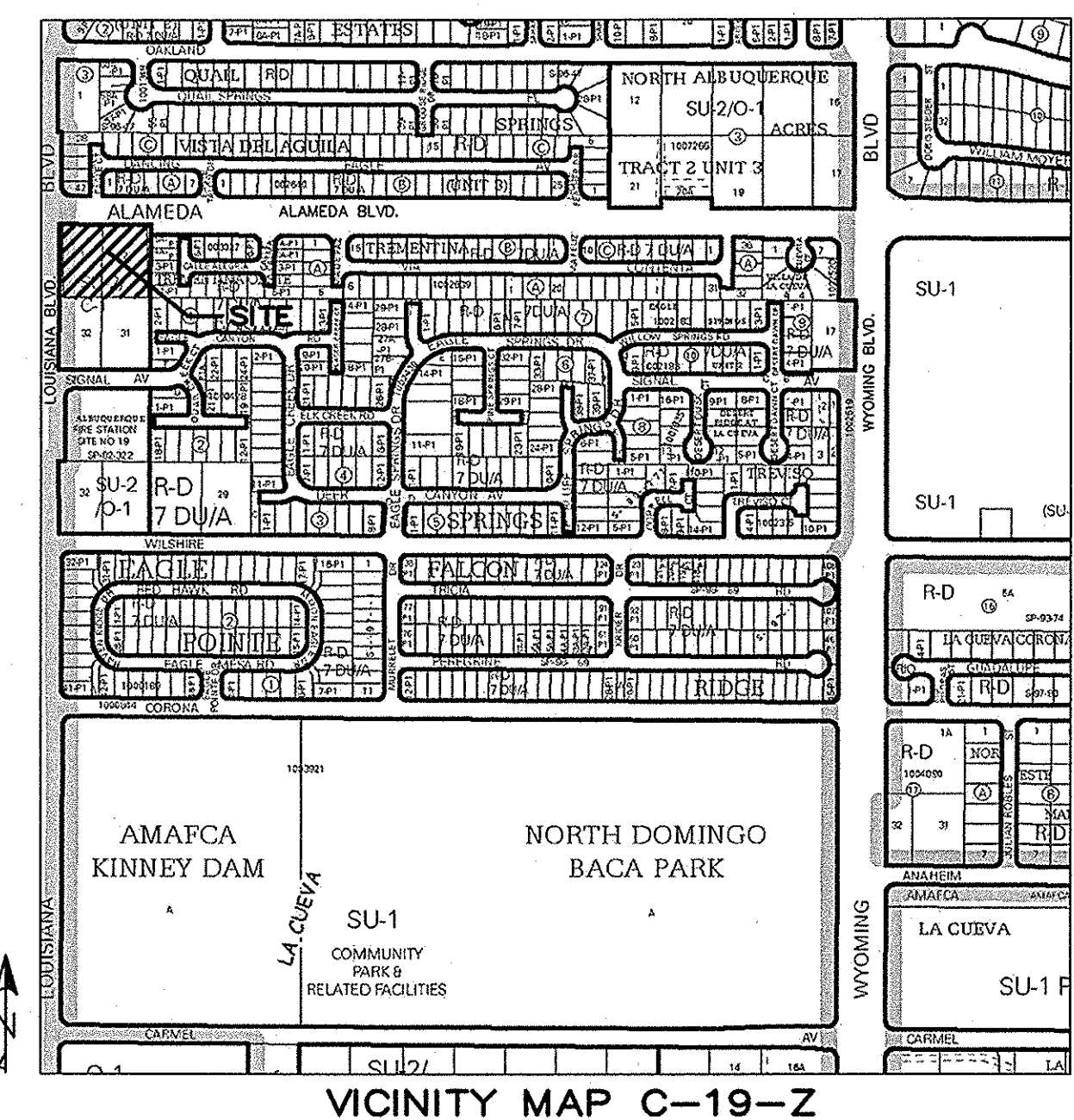
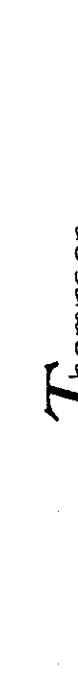
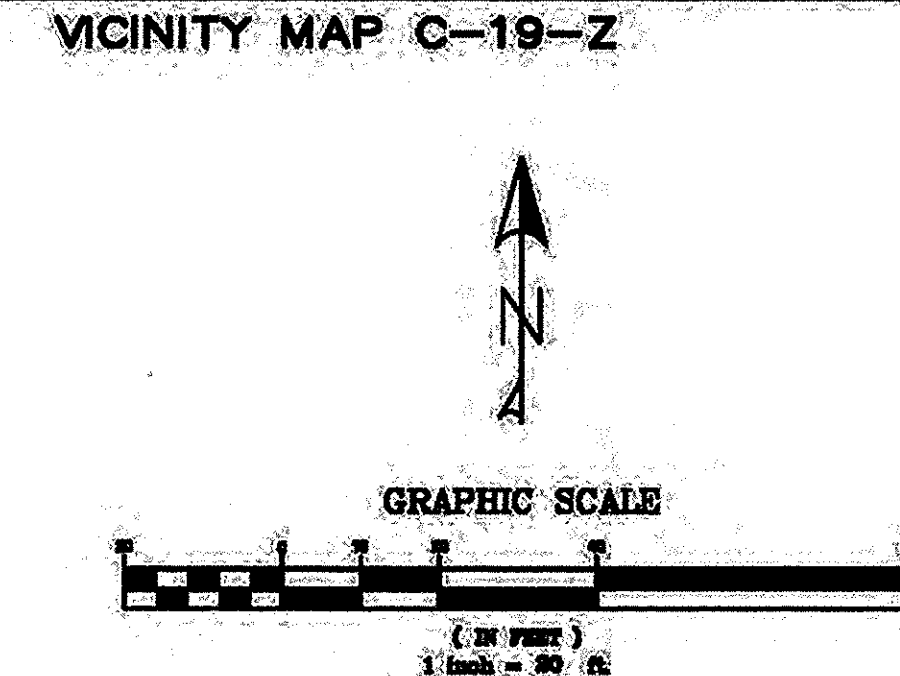
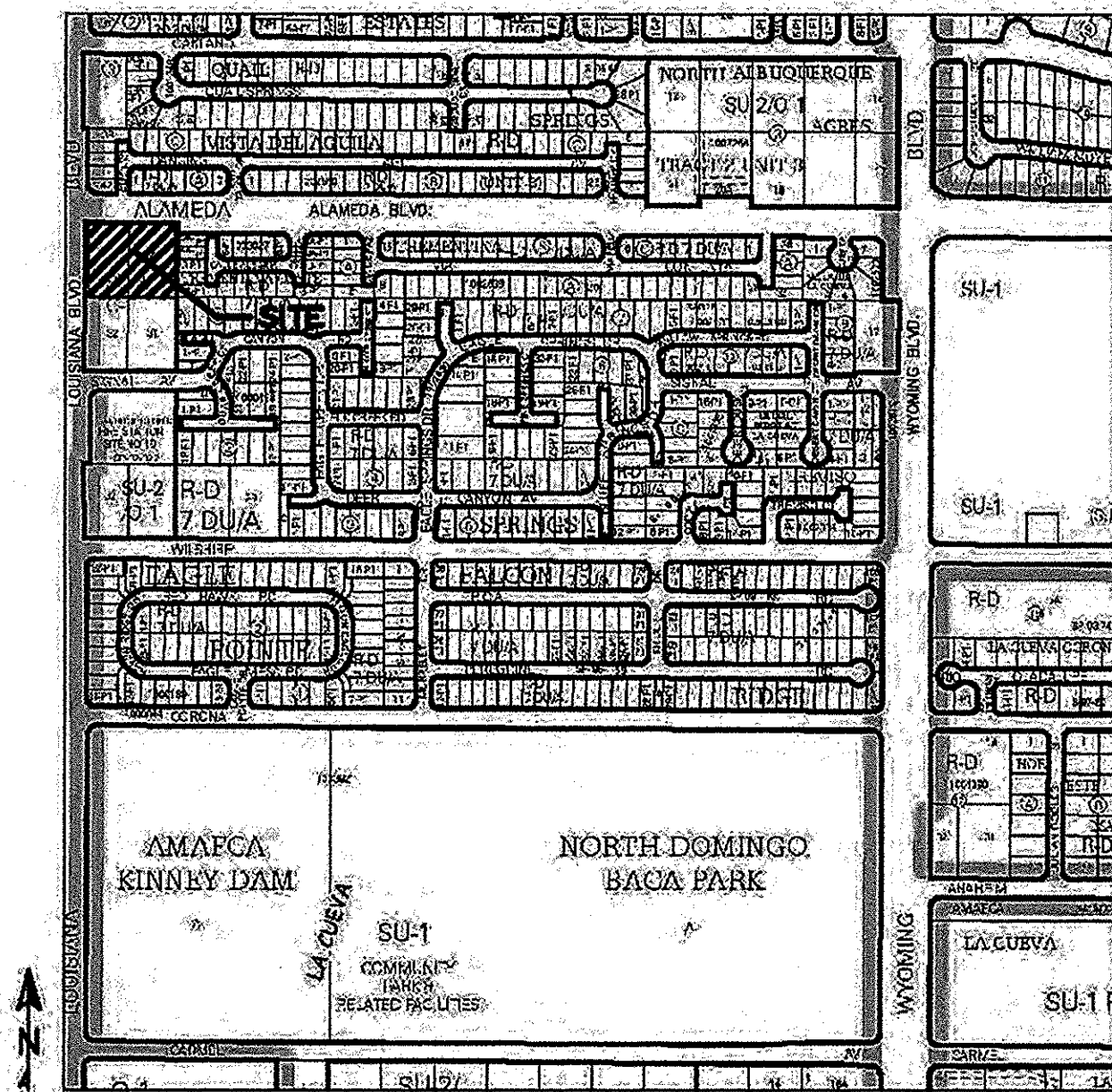
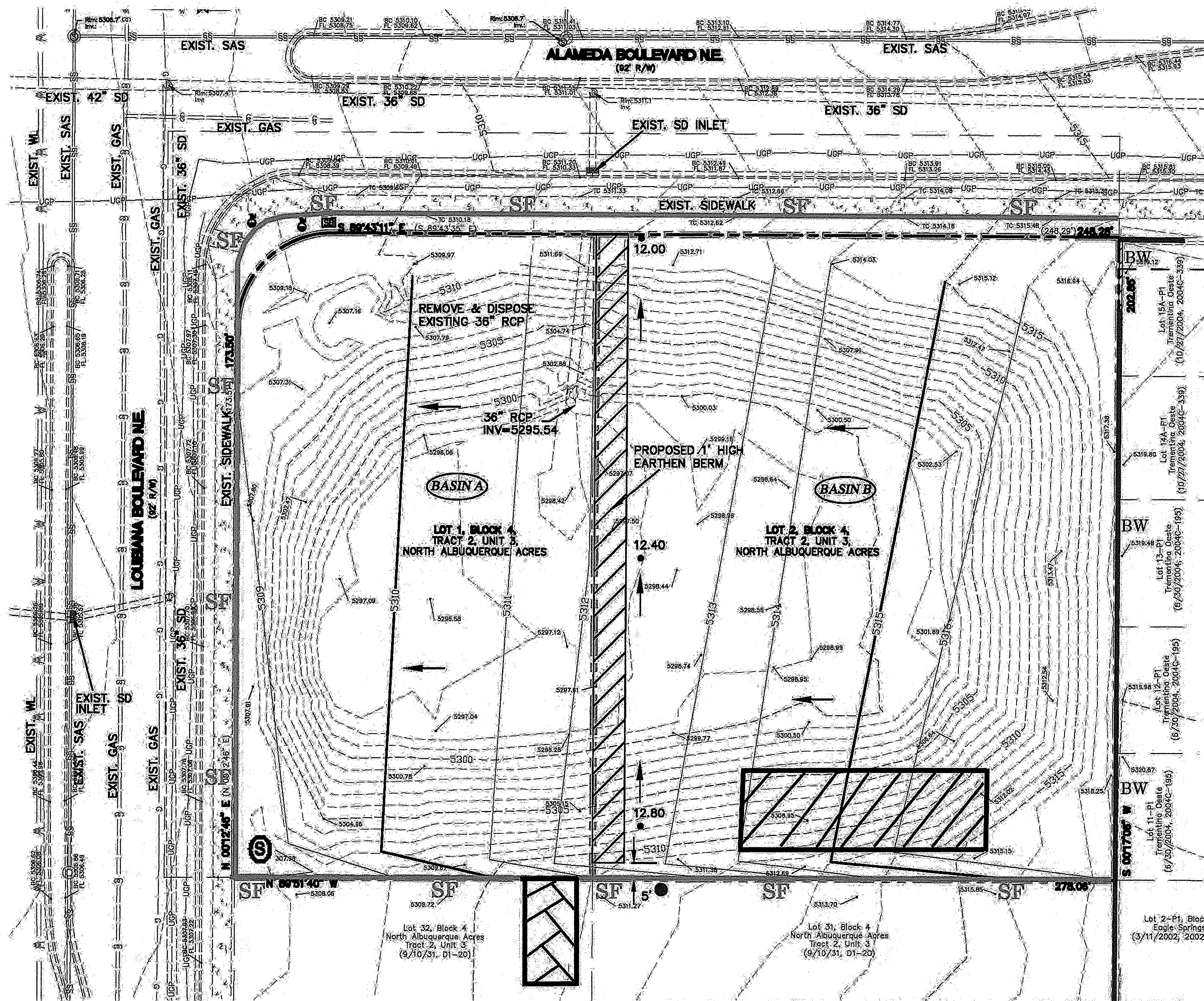




SHEET No.	CITY/COUNTY REVIEW			LOTS 1 AND 2 BLOCK 4, TRACT 2 UNIT 3 NORTH ALBUQUERQUE ACRES		PROJECT: DATE: HORIZ. SCALE: VERT. SCALE:	DRAWN BY: DEM CHECKED BY: APPROVED BY: FILE:	F.O. BOX 65760 ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87193 PHONE: (505) 271-2199 FAX: (505) 930-9246 tecomm@yahoo.com					
	DEPARTMENT	SIGN-OFF	DATE										
	WASTEWATER MGMT. DIV.												
	WATER SERVICES												
	SUBDIVISION ENG.												
	STREETS												
	TRAFFIC												
	FOR CITY/COUNTY USE ONLY												



LEGEND

	SPOT ELEVATIONS
	EXIST. MAJOR CONTOURS
	EXIST. MINOR CONTOURS
	FLOW DIRECTION
	PROPOSED EASEMENT
	BOUNDARY
	PROPOSED EARTHEN BERM
	PROPOSED BASIN BOUNDARY
	DRAINAGE BASIN NUMBER

Legend

Erosion Sediment Control Plan

	Staging Area
	Stabilized Construction Entrance
	Silt Fence
	Block Wall
	Chemical Toilet
	Posting Sign

100-YEAR HYDROLOGIC CALCULATIONS

BASIN #	AREA (acres)	LAND TREATMENT				WEIGHTED E (in)	100-YEAR PRECIPITATION				Q (cfs)
		A (%)	B (%)	C (%)	D (%)		V (6-hr) (acre-ft)	V (24-hr) (acre-ft)	V (48-hr) (acre-ft)	V (72-hr) (acre-ft)	
BASIN A	0.5232	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.03	1.253	0.03	1.253	0.98
BASIN B	0.7700	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.66	0.04	1.845	0.04	1.845	1.44
TOTAL RUNOFF	1.29						0.07	3.098	0.07	3.098	2.42
PROPOSED CONDITIONS											
BASIN A	0.5232	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	1.29	0.06	2.450	0.06	2.450	1.81
BASIN B	0.7700	0.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	1.29	0.08	3.606	0.08	3.606	2.66
TOTAL RUNOFF	1.29						0.14	6.056	0.14	6.056	4.46
EXCESS PRECIP.		0.66	0.92	1.29	2.36	E (in)					
PEAK DISCHARGE		1.87	2.6	3.45	5.02	Q _{PEAK} (cfs)					
WEIGHTED E (in) = (E_A)(%A) + (E_B)(%B) + (E_C)(%C) + (E_D)(%D)											
V_{6hr} (acre-ft) = (WEIGHTED E)(AREA)/12											
V_{24hr} (acre-ft) = V_{6hr} + (A_{ex})(P_{24hr} - P_{6hr})/12											
Q (cfs) = (Q_{PEAK})(A_{ex}) + (Q_{6hr})(A_{ex}) + (Q_{24hr})(A_{ex}) + (Q_{48hr})(A_{ex})											
ZONE = 3											
P_{6hr} (in.) = 2.60											
P_{24hr} (in.) = 3.10											
P_{48hr} (in.) = 4.90											

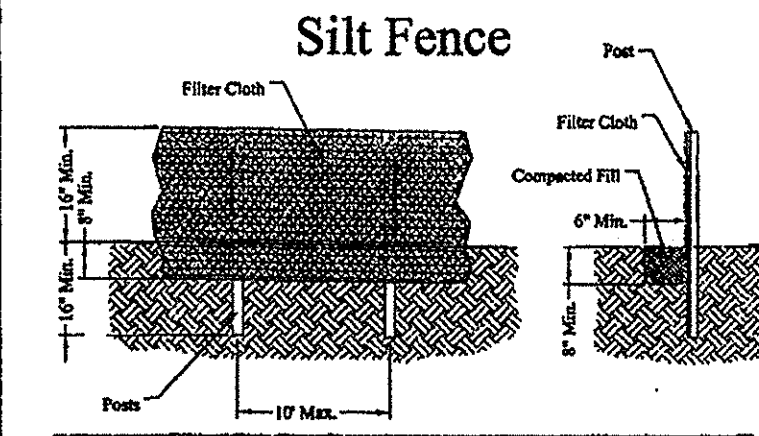


Impairments to the Rio Grande.
Pathogens, PCBs, PCB in
fish tissue, gross alpha, dissolved oxygen

Lots 1 and 2 North Albuquerque
Acres

Receiving Waters: Rio Grande 4.8
miles to the West

Date: 7/18/2014



Definition

A temporary barrier of Chemical Class "F" used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas.

Purpose

The purpose of all fences is to reduce runoff velocity and allow the deposition of transported sediment to occur. Unseen impeded by subvisible light on the stability of the fabric is the maximum period that the silt fence may be used.

1. Silt fence provides a barrier that can collect and hold debris and silt, preventing the material from entering critical areas, streams, ditches, etc.
2. Silt fences can be used where the installation of a dune would destroy sensitive areas, woods, wetlands, etc.

Conditions where the Practice Applies

Silt Fences is limited to intercepting slow flow runoff from limited distances according to slope.

It provides filtering and velocity dissipation to promote gravity settling of sediment.

Slope (%)	Slope Stumpout	Slope Length (ft.) (Maximum)	200 Feet Length (ft.) (Minimum)
2	0-50:1	Unlimited	Unlimited
2-10	50:1-10:1	125	1,000
10-20	10:1-5:1	100	750
20-33	5:1-3:1	60	500
33-50	3:1-2:1	40	250
50+	> 2:1	20	125

[illegible]

Definition

A temporary barrier of Geotextile Class "F" over wide reinforcement used to intercept seepage laden runoff from small drainage areas.

Purpose

The purpose of silt fence is to reduce runoff where velocity and allow the deposition of transported sediment to occur. Limits imposed by ultraviolet light on the stability of the fabric will dictate the maximum period that the silt fence may be used.

1. Silt fence provides a barrier that can collect and hold debris and soil, preventing the material from entering critical areas, streams, streets, etc.
2. Silt fence can be used where the installation of a dike would destroy sensitive areas: woods, wetlands, etc.

Advantages and Disadvantages

Slope (%)	Slope Stages	Slope Length (ft.) (Maximum)	SB Fence Length (ft.) (Maximum)
0-10	0-10:1	Unlimited	Unlimited
10-20	10:1-5:1	200	1,500
20-33	5:1-3:1	100	1,000
33-50	3:1-2:1	100	500
50 +	2:1 +	50	250

	Design Flow Depth	12"	18"
A-Dike Height	12"	30"	36"
B-Dike Width	12"	36"	36"
C-Flow Width	12"	6"	6"
D-Flow Depth	12"	24"	24"

Definition

A temporary barrier or ridge of silt, compacted, stabilized, and located in such a manner as to divert storm water to a desired location.

Purpose

The purpose of the earth dike is to divert runoff to a sediment trapping device which reduces the potential for erosion and sedimentation. The earth dike may also be used for diverting: close waterway from a disturbed area.

Conditions where the Practice Applies

Earth dikes are often constructed across disturbed areas and around construction along such as parking lots and subdivisions. The dikes shall be in place until the disturbed area are permanently stabilized.

Earth dikes are constructed:

1. To divert sediment and debris from an unconsolidated area to a sediment trapping device.
2. Across disturbed areas to shorten erosion down flow distance.
3. To divert sediment laden water along the base of slopes to a trapping device.
4. To divert clear water from an unconsolidated area to a stabilized section. Runoff that be

	Dike A	Dike B
A-Dike Height	18"	30"
B-Dike Width	4"	36"
C-Flow Width	4'	6'
D-Flow Depth	12"	24"

[illegible]

Vertical on Each End

Brand 6x6x10 Gauge Steel Welded Wire Fabric to Fit Contour of Curb

The Filter Cloth to Wire Around Opening

Filter Cloth

Gravel Base

Curb

Cross-Section

Wire Fabric

Filter Cloth

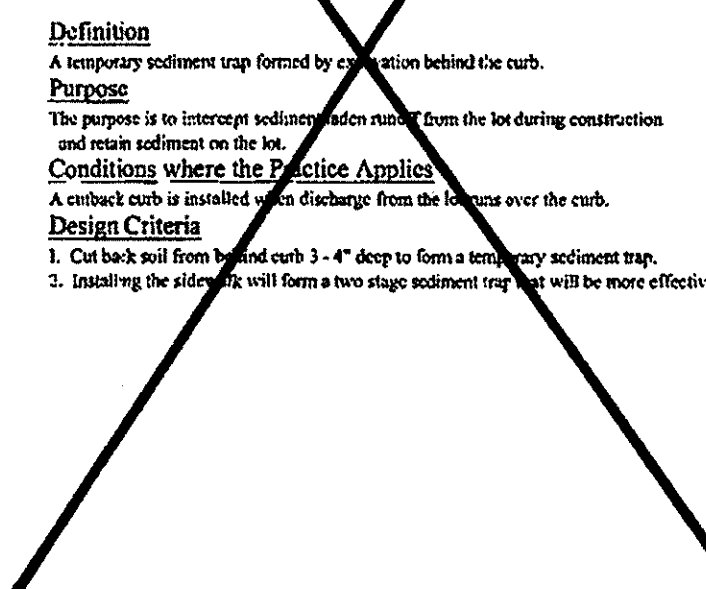
6x6x10 Gauge Steel Welded Wire Fabric

Wire Fabric

Gravel Bag

Edge of Steel Welded Wire Fabric should be smooth to retain backing of Filter cloth

Cross-Section

[illegible]

Definition

A temporary sediment trap formed by excavation behind the curb.

Purpose

The purpose is to intercept sediment laden runoff from the lot during construction and retain sediment on the lot.

Conditions where the Practice Applies

A curbcut trap is installed where discharge from the lot runs over the curb.

Design Criteria

1. Curb cut-trap should be 3' - 4" deep to form a temporary sediment trap.
2. Installing the sediment trap will form a two stage sediment trap that will be more effective

A cross-sectional diagram of a trench. The trench is filled with a material labeled "2:1 Slope or Flatter". The bottom of the trench is labeled "Min. Depth (C)". The width of the trench at the bottom is labeled "Min. Width (E)". The top edge of the trench is labeled "Existing Ground". The bottom of the trench is sloped, with a label "0.5% Slope Minimum".

Definition

A temporary valve is a temporary, manually operated plug constructed and located to convey runoff to a drained location.

Purpose

The purpose of a temporary valve is to prevent runoff from entering disturbed areas by intercepting and diverting it to a stabilized outlet or to intercept polluted waste waters and return it to a sediment trap device.

Conditions Where Practice Applies

Temporary valves are used:

1. To divert sediments and debris from a disturbed area to a sediment trapping device.
2. Across drainage paths to shorten overland flow distances.
3. To direct flood water away from a disturbed area to a stabilized outlet.
4. To divert runoff water from an undisturbed area to a stabilized outlet.

Runoff shall not be obstructive to vehicles.

Design Criteria

Criteria for engineering design shall be the 2-year, 24-hour duration storm event per N.R.C.S. criteria, assuming the worst soil cover conditions will be present in the contributing drainage area over the life of the project. The design shall also take into consideration the following factors:

- The design shall be based upon the most adverse conditions such as the flow channel material associated with the developed districts.
- The Manning's roughness coefficient to be used shall be determined on the basis of field experience on 0.025 for smooth concrete, 0.03 for well laid stone and gravel, and 0.47 for grass.
- The design shall be based upon the maximum flow rate of 6 ft/sec (1.8 m/sec).
- The design shall be based upon the allowable down-slope velocities shall be less than 4 ft/sec and shall not exceed 12 ft/sec (3.7 m/sec) for non-erosion control structures.

Definition
Application of a protective layer of straw, other plant residues, moss, or synthetic materials to the

[illegible]

The diagram illustrates the construction of a book cover. The left portion shows a cross-section of the cover, revealing two horizontal bands of material. The right portion shows a top-down view of the cover, which features a woven pattern. A label on the right side of the diagram reads "SLOAN TACKER" and "SLOAN ROLL PAPER".

Definition

Table of snow or other used for erosion control, sediment control, and stormwater runoff control.

Basic function or purpose controls the snow or the storm.

Purpose

Filter rain runoff to water through which decreasing runoff velocity, increasing infiltration rates, and trapping sediments. Additionally, as mentioned before or various other uses provide temporary or permanent controls and moderate the flow.

Conditions where the Practice Applies

- Along the edge of slopes or in the down slope areas.
- At grade breaks where slopes transition from shallow to steep.
- In drainage ways.
- Along streambanks.
- On flat ground such as across development projects.

Limitations

- Applicable where the storm flows do not exceed 1 cfs and on slopes of less than 3:1H:1V.
- Not recommended for use at the base of a hill or in place of flower sediment basins on a hill.
- Not recommended in concentrated down areas.

Standards and Specifications

Filter requires other prehabilitation such as related to erosion controls and drainage 2:1H:1V in diameter.

Place rocks and larger stones across the slope

When installing the filter roll,

Make sure slightly down slope to prevent ponding at the side.

Never installed in shallow streams.

Definition
Stone check dams are stone walls in arroyos, ravines and dry creeks.

Purpose
Stone check dams are constructed to reduce erosion by dissipate the kinetic energy of the water, prevent channel erosion in arroyos, reduce sediment.

Design Criteria

1. Stone check dams shall be located so as to provide maximum velocity reduction. This may be accomplished by placing the dam at the head of the drainage area and the dip. The check dams should be placed in reasonably straight sections of the channel to maintain the potential for erosion control. At most check dams should be placed by hand, with the stones and boulders of the channel bed used as the foundation.
2. This is not to be used as an embankment or riprap facing. Soil should be placed around the dam to prevent channel erosion in arroyos.
3. The distance between the stone check dams shall vary with the width of the channel (check dam length). Stone check dams shall be constructed using 4" x 8" (see Materials Specifications, Structures and Foundations) and 12" x 12" (see Materials Specifications, Structures and Foundations) stone check dams shall be approximately 1/2 ft lower than the outer edges. The thickness of the stone check dams shall be approximately 1/2 ft. The stone check dam length shall be approximately 1/2 ft. (see Materials Specifications, Structures and Foundations) or better under 12" x 12" (see Materials Specifications, Structures and Foundations) or better under 12" x 12" (see Materials Specifications, Structures and Foundations).
4. The height of the stone check dam should not exceed 18" (18" check dam or more). Additionally, the stone check dam should be constructed so as to prevent the flow of the water from the check dam area. This is, therefore, a porous dam. The stone check dam should be constructed so as to prevent the flow of the water from the check dam area. This is, therefore, a porous dam. The stone check dam should be constructed so as to prevent the flow of the water from the check dam area. This is, therefore, a porous dam.
5. The spacing of the check dams shall depend on the length and width of the channel or arroyo. The recommended spacing is determined as:
 - a. 60% where
 - Check dam length in Feet
 - Check dam height in Feet
 - Percent Channel Flow in Ft/s
 - b. The spacing is most sensitive to channel slope and bedrock.

EROSION CONTROL NOTES

- 1) All perimeter BMP measures for sediment control shall be installed before any earth disturbing activity. If it's not practical to install BMP's due to thick vegetation then the contractor shall grub a perimeter line and install BMP's immediately thereafter.
- 2) All erosion control installations shall meet the storm water management standards and manufacturers's guidelines.
- 3) Sediment collected behind BMP's shall be removed when sediment reaches one half the height of the barrier.
- 4) BMP's shall be inspected and maintained per NPDES regulations e.g. at a minimum once every two weeks or weekly when discharges may cause an impaired waterway and after a rain event where it rains .25in or more in a 24 hr period.
- 5) BMP maintenance shall begin within 24 hours of noting the needed repairs.
- 6) Construction site entrance - The contractor shall place a stabilized construction track-out at each egress location.
- 7) Street sweeping - The contractor shall sweep the off site sediment tracking onto public right-of-ways if it is more than a stain.
- 8) Disturbed portions of the site that are inactive for more than 14 days must be temporarily stabilized with tackifiers. If construction activity resumes after 21 days or reseeded if construction activity will not resume after 21 days.
- 9) All areas not covered by impervious material or landscaping shall be reseeded with native grasses.
- 10) The contractor shall institute good housekeeping by keeping loose packaging, trash and construction debris in approved solid waste containers.
- 11) The contractor shall control dust generated from earth work activity.
- 12) Temporary BMP's shall be removed following permanent stabilization.
- 13) All subcontractors shall be made aware of SWPPP requirements.

Project:

Date:

Sheet No. _____

Inspections Plus Inc. Erosion Control Plan

Standard Details