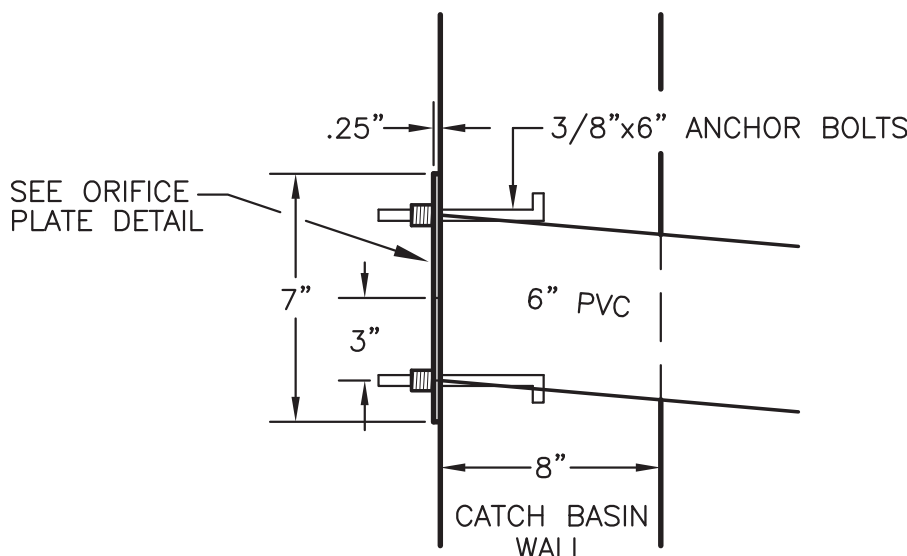


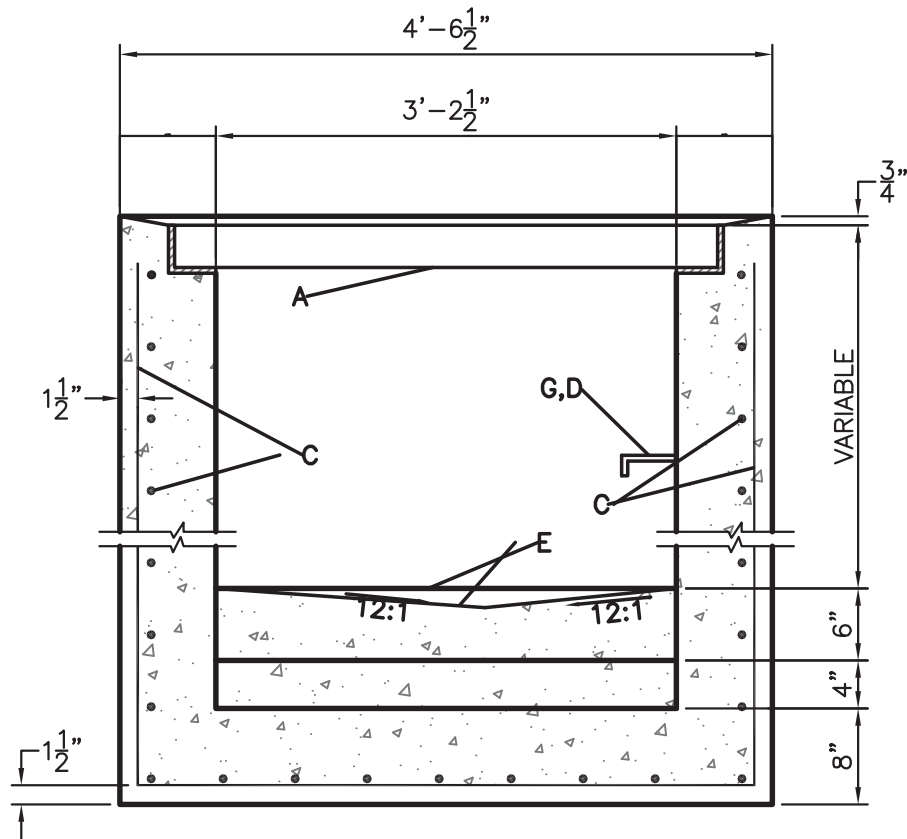
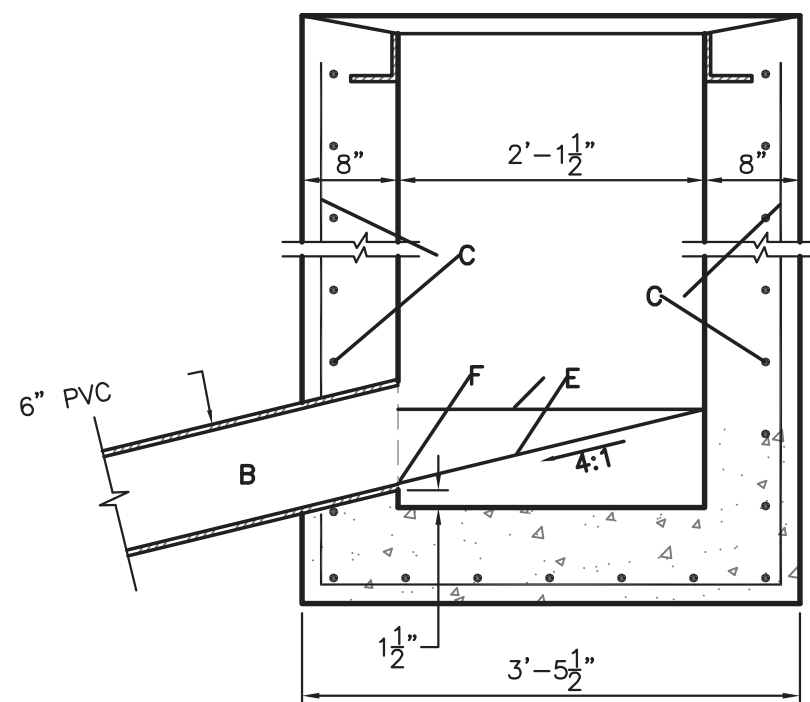
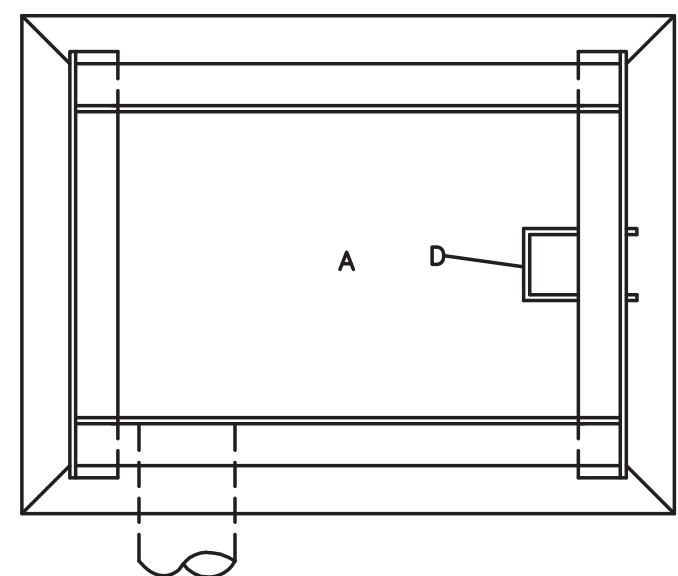
EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR OBTAINING A TOPSOIL DISTURBANCE PERMIT PRIOR TO BEGINNING WORK.
2. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING RUN-OFF ON SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
3. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CLEANING ALL SEDIMENT THAT GETS INTO EXISTING RIGHT-OF-WAY.
4. REPAIR OF DAMAGED FACILITIES AND CLEANUP OF SEDIMENT ACCUMULATIONS ON ADJACENT PROPERTIES AND IN PUBLIC FACILITIES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
5. ALL EXPOSED EARTH SURFACES MUST BE PROTECTED FROM WIND AND WATER EROSION PRIOR TO FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF ANY PROJECT.



DETAIL A

TO BE INSTALLED @ THE OUTFLOW OF THE CATCH BASINS (SEE THIS PLAN FOR ORIFICE PLATE SIZES)



GENERAL NOTES:

1. STORM INLET CUTTER TRANSITION WILL BE SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS.
2. OUTLET PIPE, PER DESIGN REQUIREMENT.
3. FOR FRAME & GRATING, SEE DWG. 2216, 2220 & 2221

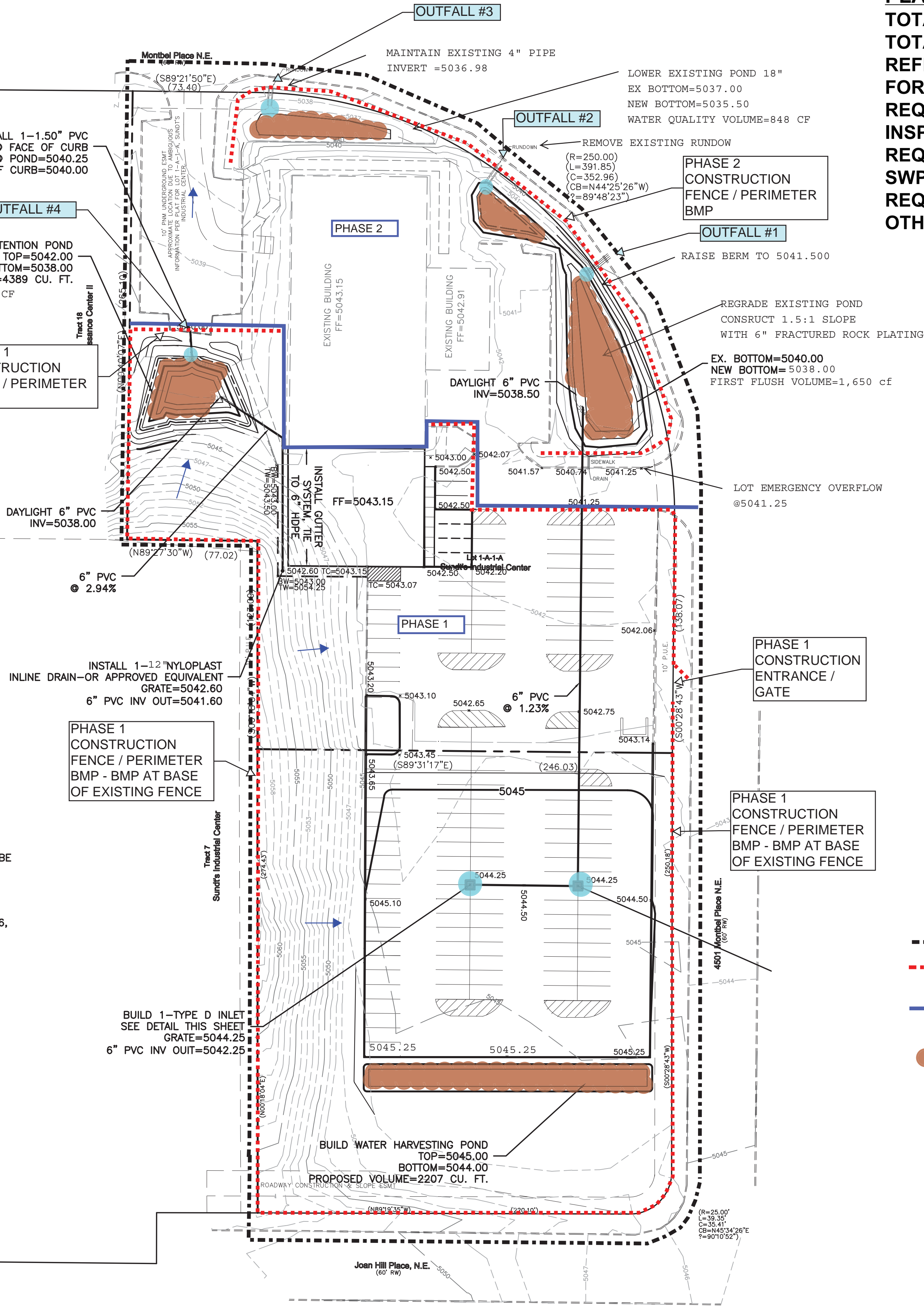
CONSTRUCTION NOTES:

- A. FRAME & GRATE
- B. CUT ONE HORIZONTAL AND ONE VERTICAL BAR MAX. AT PIPE OPENING.
- C. NO. 4 BARS @ 6" O.C. EACH WAY
- D. USE STANDARD STEPS, SEE DWG. 2229.
- E. CONC. FILL, SEE NOTE C DWG. 2201
- F. INVERT PER DESIGN
- G. INSTALL STEPS ON DOWNSTREAM FACE
- H. CENTER SUPPORT ASSEMBLY

TYPE D INLET DETAIL

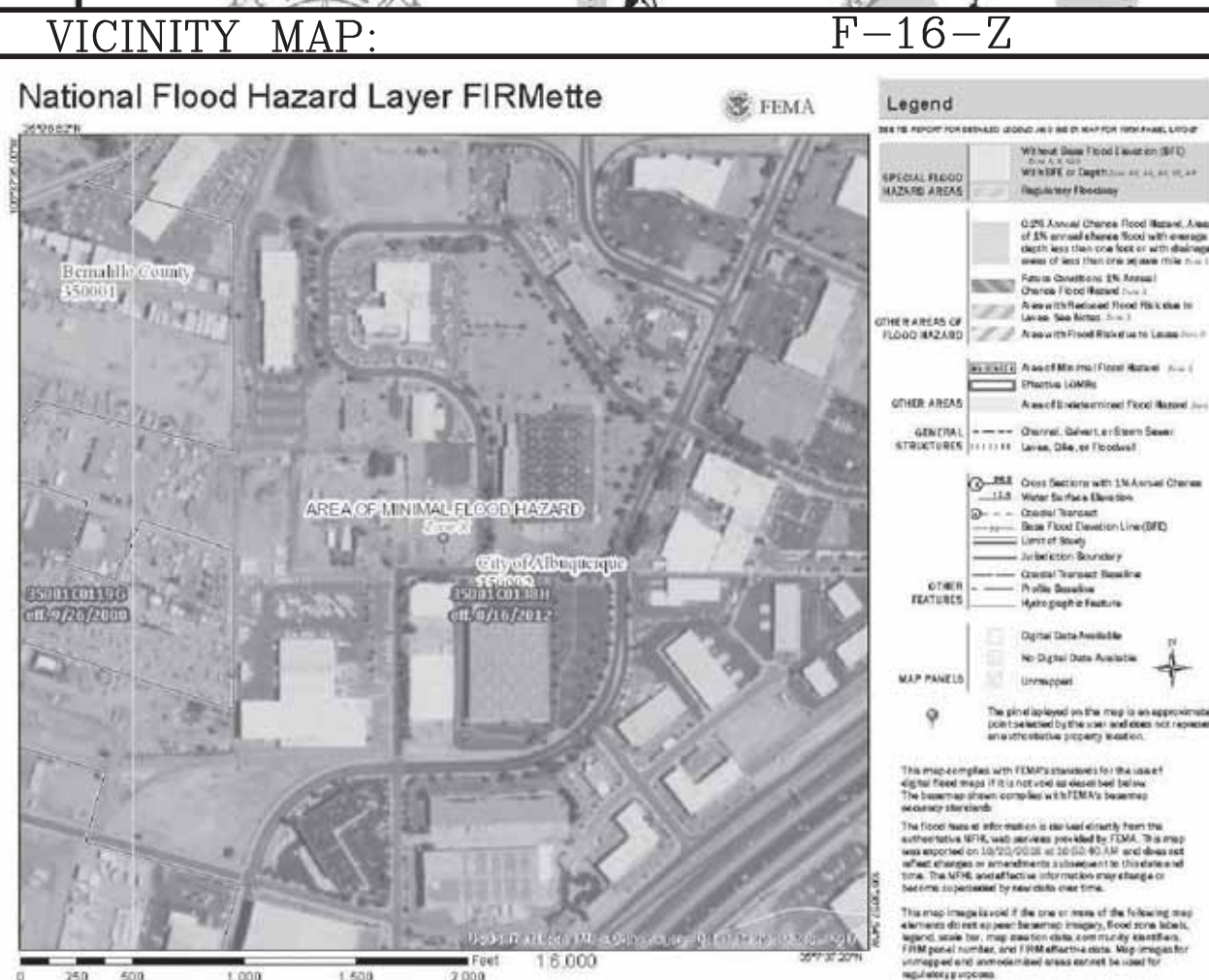
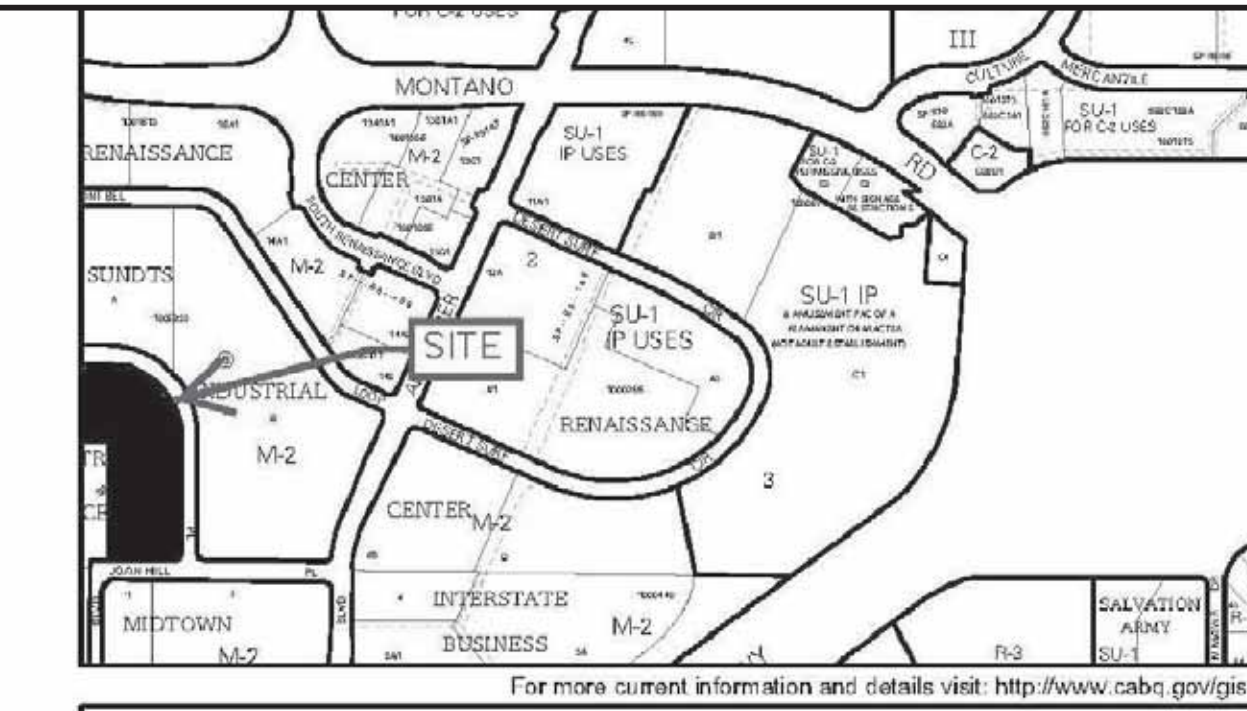
CAUTION:

EXISTING UTILITIES ARE NOT SHOWN. IT SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO CONDUCT ALL NECESSARY FIELD INVESTIGATIONS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION TO DETERMINE THE ACTUAL LOCATION OF UTILITIES & OTHER IMPROVEMENTS.



EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESC PLAN)

TOTAL SITE ACRES 1.6 ACRES
TOTAL DISTURBED AREA 1.6 ACRES
REFER TO ESC 102 FOR BMP DETAILS
FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES / REQUIREMENTS, INSTALLATION, INSPECTION AND MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS. REFER TO SITE SWPPP FOR ADDITIONAL COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS. BASED ON PLANS BY OTHERS.



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

LOTS 1-A-1-A, 1-A-1-B, SUNDT'S INDUSTRIAL CENTER

NOTES:

1. ALL SPOT ELEVATIONS REPRESENT FLOWLINE ELEVATION UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
2. ALL CURB AND GUTTER TO 6" HEADER UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
3. ALL RETAINING WALL DESIGN SHALL BE BY OTHERS.
4. ANY CURBS OR PAVEMENT NEGATIVELY IMPACTED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SHALL BE REPLACED TO MATCH EXISTING CONDITIONS.
5. ALL SITE WORK SHALL CONFORM TO CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION EDITION 9

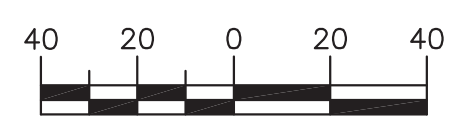
EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN LEGEND

- LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE
- PERIMETER BMP (WIND/SILT FENCE ON CONSTRUCTION FENCE)
- PHASE LINE
- VTC (VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL) TBD
- SEDIMENT TRAP
- INLET / OUTLET PROTECTION
- FLOW ARROW
- SANITARY TOILETS (TBD)
- DUMPSTER (TBD)
- CWA (CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA)(TBD)

LEGEND

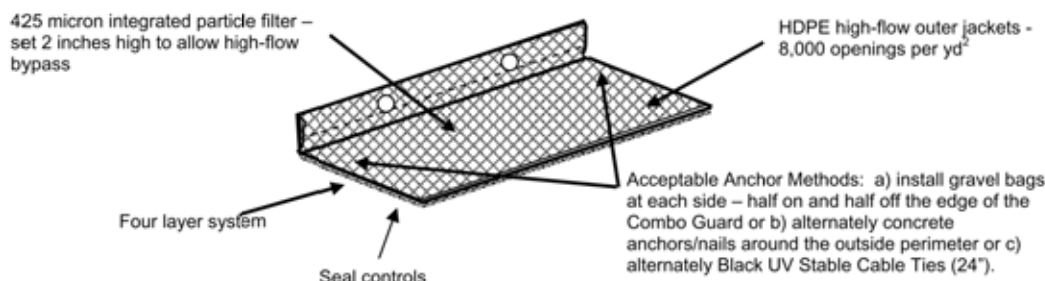
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- EXISTING INDEX CONTOUR
- PROPOSED CONTOUR
- PROPOSED INDEX CONTOUR
- SLOPE TIE
- EXISTING SPOT ELEVATION
- PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION
- BOUNDARY
- CENTERLINE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY
- PROPOSED CURB
- EXISTING CURB AND GUTTER
- EXISTING SIDEWALK
- PROPOSED RETAINING WALL (SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS)

GRAPHIC SCALE



<div>ENGINEER'S SEAL</div> <div></div>	JATC 4501 MONTBEL	DRAWN MDT
	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN	DATE 5-7-20
	 888-712-5120 PO BOX 400 LOS LUNAS NM 87031	SHEET # ESC 101

SWPPP Binder Insert - Curb & Grate Inlet Protection ERTEC Combo Guard™



Product Designation	Grate Size
CG 28x22	Fits 23" by 19" Grate
CG 58x22	Fits 36" x 18" and 36" x 20" and 40" x 17" Grates
CG 48x27	Fits 40" x 24" Grate
CG 58x30	Fits 42" x 28" Grate
Custom sizes available upon request	

Definition – ERTEC Combo Guard

A temporary sediment filter made of high density polyethylene with an integrated filter. During construction, place device over the grate and curb opening of the drain inlet near disturbed soil. Anchor with 2 Gravel Bags, or alternately 2 ERTEC GR-8 Hooks™ or alternately concrete anchor/nails or alternately black UV stable cable ties (24 to 36").

Purpose

Storm drain inlet protection is used to intercept sediment laden water at the curb and grate opening and prevent the sediment, associated pollutants and debris from entering the storm water underground pipe systems. The system reduces water velocity which causes heavier soil particles to be deposited above ground. While allowing flow through the module, the barrier filters certain smaller sized particles from suspension and prevents them from flowing through the device and into the pipes. Heavy flows are passed over the top of the filter. Advantages are that it is effective, durable, re-usable, easily installed and cleaned.

Conditions Where the Practice Applies

It is recommended for use over curb & grate openings with small drainage areas. Generally, the drainage areas should be less than 1/3 acre and the total for inlets in series should be 1 acre or less with slopes flatter than 5 percent in the contributing drainage area.

Design Criteria

- Geo-textile Filter: Apparent Opening Size (AOS) = 425 micron integrated particle filter. Flow rate (ASTM D-4491) = 145 gpm/ft². Provide a bypass over the top.
- Outer Jacket Material: HDPE. For detailed characteristics contact ERTEC. Module weight = 3 to 5 lbs. Module height = 6.0". Module length/opening size protected varies as per the chart above – according to grate size. Service temperature (deg F) = -30 to 160.
- Install system with the vertical section covering the curb inlet and the horizontal section covering the grate. Alternate anchor methods listed above. If using Gravel Bags - place small gravel bags containing clean, pea-sized graded gravel on each end of the cover and butt the bags tightly against the curb to keep water in the gutter from flowing behind the filter (do not use sandbags). The porosity of the gravel bag should allow for design flow rate through the bag. The bag should be durable enough to last the period of intended use. If the storm inlet opening exceeds 5.0' in length, overlap one module by 6" over end of adjoining module for a continuous run until the desired length is achieved. Anchor thru the overlap as necessary.

Maintenance

Perform maintenance as required. Inspect following rainfall events and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Maintain to provide an adequate sediment holding capacity. Debris shall be removed daily and sediment shall be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches 2 inches. Removed sediment shall be incorporated in the project at designated locations or disposed-of outside the project or in conformance with requirements. Remove the device after final stabilization has been achieved.

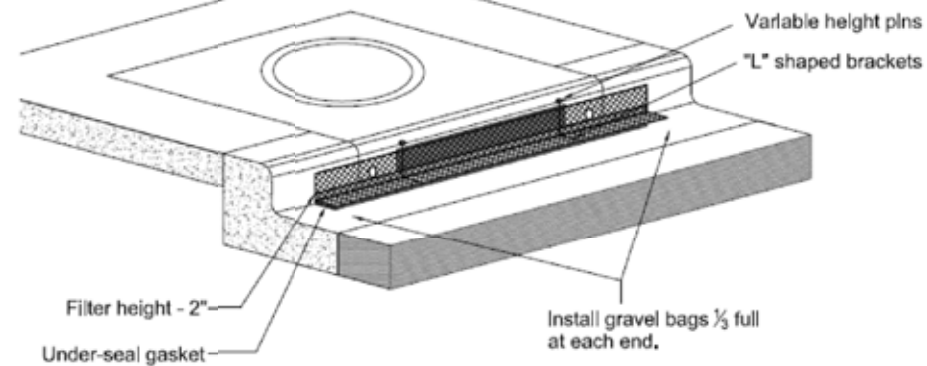


H400032 Updated: 8/11

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SWPPP Binder Insert - Curb Inlet Protection ERTEC Curb Inlet Guard™

Inlet Size	# of Modules
5.0'	1 Module
10.0'	2 Modules
15.0'	3 Modules
20.0'	4 Modules



Definition – ERTEC Curb Inlet Guard

A temporary sediment barrier, "L" shaped, made of high density polyethylene (HDPE) with an integrated filter (woven geo-textile). During construction, place device over the opening of the curb storm inlet near where soil is disturbed (See drawings).

Purpose

Storm drain inlet protection is used to intercept sediment laden water at the curb gutter opening and prevent sediment, debris and associated pollutants from entering the storm water underground pipe systems. The barrier reduces water velocity which in turn causes heavier soil particles to be deposited in front. While allowing flow through the module, the barrier filters certain smaller sized particles from suspension and prevents them from flowing through the device and into the pipes. Excessive flows are passed over the top of the filter. Advantages are that it is effective, durable, re-usable, easily installed and cleaned.

Conditions Where the Practice Applies

It is recommended for use in curb openings in front of areas with small drainage areas. Generally, the drainage areas should be less than 1/3 acre and the total for inlets in series should be 1 acre or less with slopes flatter than 5 percent in the contributing drainage area.

Design Criteria

- Geo-textile Filter: See drawing for dimensions. Apparent Opening Size (AOS) = 425 micron integrated particle filter. Flow rate (ASTM D-4491) = 145 gpm/ft². Provide a bypass over the top.
- Outer Jacket Material: HDPE. For detailed characteristics contact ERTEC. Module weight = 3.5 lbs. Module height = 7.5". Module length/opening size protected = 6' 2"x 6' 0". Service temperature (deg F) = -30 to 160.
- Install barrier with the anchor flap facing upstream toward the street. Place small gravel bags containing clean, pea-sized graded gravel on each end of the flap and butt the bags tightly against the curb to keep water in the gutter from flowing behind the filter. Additional bags can be placed on the flap as necessary; however, bags should be kept off the street for safety reasons. The porosity of the gravel bag should allow for design flow rate through the bag. The bag should be durable enough to last the period of intended use. If the storm inlet opening exceeds 5.0' in length, overlap one of module by 6" over end of adjoining module for a continuous run until the desired length is achieved. When overlapping, note the gasket material under the flap is cut-out where the flap of top module sits on flap of bottom module.

Maintenance

Perform maintenance as required. Inspect following rainfall events and at least daily during prolonged rainfall. Maintain to provide an adequate sediment holding capacity. Trash shall be removed daily and sediment shall be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches 1 inch. Removed sediment shall be incorporated in the project at designated locations or disposed-of outside the project or in conformance with requirements. Remove the device after final stabilization has been achieved.



H999222 Updated: 02/10

A2-41

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National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Manual
Appendix A2 – Structural Controls

Revision 0
November 2002

Silt Fence

DESCRIPTION
A silt fence consists of geotextile fabric supported by backing stretched between posts, with the lower edge securely embedded in soil downstream of disturbed areas. Intercepts runoff in the form of sheet flow and provides filtration, sedimentation, and velocity reduction.

PRIMARY USE
Silt fences are used as perimeter control downstream of disturbed areas, and for non-concentrated sheet-flow conditions.

APPLICATIONS
Silt fences provide an economical way to mitigate overflow, non-concentrated flows, and as a perimeter control device. Best with coarse to silty soil types and to control wind erosion on sandy soils.

LIMITATIONS
Minor ponding will likely occur at the upstream side of the silt fence, resulting in minor localized flooding.
Fences that are constructed in swales or low areas subject to concentrated flow may be overtopped, resulting in failure of the filter fence. Silt fences subject to areas of concentrated flow (waterways with flows >1 cfs) are not acceptable.
Silt fence can interfere with construction operations; therefore, planning of access routes onto the site is critical.
Silt fence can fail structurally under heavy storm flows, creating maintenance problems and reducing the effectiveness of the system.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large storm events. If the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced.
Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

01C119.DOC

A2-1

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Manual
Appendix A2 – Structural Controls

Revision 0
November 2002

Silt Fence (continued)

APPLICATIONS
Silt fences provide an economical way to mitigate overflow, non-concentrated flows, and as a perimeter control device. Best with coarse to silty soil types and to control wind erosion on sandy soils.

LIMITATIONS
Minor ponding will likely occur at the upstream side of the silt fence, resulting in minor localized flooding.
Fences that are constructed in swales or low areas subject to concentrated flow may be overtopped, resulting in failure of the filter fence. Silt fences subject to areas of concentrated flow (waterways with flows >1 cfs) are not acceptable.
Silt fence can interfere with construction operations; therefore, planning of access routes onto the site is critical.
Silt fence can fail structurally under heavy storm flows, creating maintenance problems and reducing the effectiveness of the system.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large storm events. If the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced.
Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

01C119.DOC

A2-2

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Manual
Appendix A2 – Structural Controls

Revision 0
November 2002

Drop Inlet Protection

DESCRIPTION
A variety of drop inlet protection methods are used to intercept sediments at inlets through the use of stone, filter fabric, or other materials.

PRIMARY USE
Drop inlet protection is normally used as a second defense in site erosion control. A backup to onsite systems that have limited effectiveness.

APPLICATIONS

- Filter barrier when site is less than one acre and slope is less than 5%.
- Block and gravel are used when flows exceed 0.5 cfs.
- Wire mesh and gravel are used where traffic crosses inlet.

LIMITATIONS
Ponding will occur at the inlet, with possible flooding as a result. Inlet protection is only viable at low-point inlets. Inlets that are on a slope cannot be effectively protected because storm water will bypass the inlet and continue downstream, causing an overload condition at inlets beyond.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large (>0.5 inches) storm events. When silt fence is used and the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced. Also, sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence. If a sump is used, sediment should be removed when the volume of the basin is reduced by 50%.

For systems using stone filters, when the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment, the stones must be pulled away from the inlet and cleaned or replaced. Since cleaning of gravel at a construction site may be difficult, an alternative approach would be to use the clogged stone as fill material and put new stone around the inlet.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

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A2-17

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Manual
Appendix A2 – Structural Controls

Revision 0
November 2002

Drop Inlet Protection (continued)

APPLICATIONS
Silt fences provide an economical way to mitigate overflow, non-concentrated flows, and as a perimeter control device. Best with coarse to silty soil types and to control wind erosion on sandy soils.

LIMITATIONS
Minor ponding will likely occur at the upstream side of the silt fence, resulting in minor localized flooding.
Fences that are constructed in swales or low areas subject to concentrated flow may be overtopped, resulting in failure of the filter fence. Silt fences subject to areas of concentrated flow (waterways with flows >1 cfs) are not acceptable.
Silt fence can interfere with construction operations; therefore, planning of access routes onto the site is critical.
Silt fence can fail structurally under heavy storm flows, creating maintenance problems and reducing the effectiveness of the system.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large storm events. If the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced.
Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

01C119.DOC

A2-18

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Manual
Appendix A3 – Housekeeping Practices

Revision 0
November 2002

Concrete Waste Management

DESCRIPTION
Concrete waste management prevents or reduces the discharge of pollutants to storm water by conducting washout offsite, performing onsite washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATIONS
The following low-cost measures will help reduce storm water pollution from concrete wastes:

- Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage areas.
- Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement onsite.
- Perform washout of concrete trucks offsite or in designated areas only.
- Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.
- Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped onsite except in designated areas.
- For onsite washout:
 - Locate washout area at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Prevent runoff from this area by constructing a temporary pit or bermed area large enough for liquid and solid waste.
 - Wash out wastes into the temporary pit where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed of properly.
- When washing concrete to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, avoid creating runoff by draining the water to a bermed or level area.
- Do not wash sweepings from exposed aggregate concrete into the street or storm drain. Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stock pile, or dispose in the trash.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management.

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

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
Inspect subcontractors to ensure that concrete wastes are being properly managed.
If using a temporary pit, dispose of hardened concrete on a regular basis.

Applications

- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

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A3-6

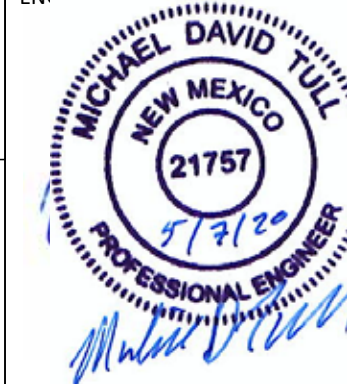
EROSION CONTROL/ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION / STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR FULFILLING ALL NECESSARY NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, OBTAINING AN NPDES PERMIT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, FILLING OUT THE NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) APPLICATION, AND FILLING OUT THE NOTICE OF TERMINATION (NOT) APPLICATION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ALSO BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AND INSPECTION REPORTS FOR THE STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP). THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT THE SWPPP WITH THE PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION STAGING AREA AND TEMPORARY SANITARY FACILITIES CLEARLY SHOWN. ANY CHECK DAMS, SILT FENCES, OR OTHER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs) THAT ARE REQUIRED IN THE APPROVED SWPPP SHALL BE INCLUDED IN AND ARE INCIDENTAL TO THE SWPPP BID AMOUNT.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A COPY OF THE APPROVED SWPPP ON-SITE AT ALL TIMES, AND SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS INDICATED ON THAT PLAN.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFORM TO ALL CITY, COUNTY, STATE AND FEDERAL DUST AND EROSION CONTROL REGULATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PREPARE AND OBTAIN ANY NECESSARY DUST OR EROSION CONTROL PERMITS FROM THE REGULATORY AGENCIES.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EITHER PROMPTLY REMOVE ANY MATERIAL EXCAVATED WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY OR INSTALL BMPs IDENTIFIED IN THE APPROVED SWPPP TO PREVENT DISCHARGE OF EXCAVATED MATERIAL WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY DURING A RAIN OR WIND EVENT.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL IMPLEMENT THE APPROVED SWPPP AND ENSURE THAT NO SOIL ERODES FROM THE SITE INTO PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY OR ONTO PRIVATE PROPERTY.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MITIGATE EROSION OF TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT DIRT SWALES BY INSTALLING BMPs IDENTIFIED IN THE APPROVED SWPPP IN THE SWALES PERPENDICULAR TO THE DIRECTION OF FLOW, AND AT INTERVALS AS SPECIFIED IN THE SWPPP.
- CONSTRUCTION AREAS SHALL BE WATERED FOR DUST CONTROL IN COMPLIANCE WITH GOVERNMENT ORDINANCES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING AND SUPPLYING WATER AS REQUIRED. WATERING, AS REQUIRED FOR CONSTRUCTION AND DUST CONTROL, SHALL BE CONSIDERED INCIDENTAL TO CONSTRUCTION AND NO MEASUREMENT OR PAYMENT SHALL BE MADE THEREFOR.
- ANY AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION AND NOT COVERED BY LANDSCAPING OR AN IMPERVIOUS SURFACE SHALL BE REVEGETATED WITH NATIVE GRASS SEEDING. WHEN CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES CEASE AND EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES WILL NOT RESUME WITHIN 14 DAYS, STABILIZATION MEASURES MUST BE INITIATED. UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE ON THESE PLANS OR ON THE LANDSCAPING PLAN, NATIVE GRASS SEEDING SHALL BE SEEDING PER SECTION 1012 OF THE NEW MEXICO STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION, APWA NM CHARTER, LATEST EDITION.
- ALL WASTE PRODUCTS FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE, INCLUDING ITEMS DESIGNATED FOR REMOVAL, CONSTRUCTION WASTE, CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT WASTE PRODUCTS (OIL, GAS, TIRES, ETC.) GARBAGE, GRUBBING, EXCESS CUT MATERIAL, VEGETATIVE DEBRIS, ETC. SHALL BE APPROPRIATELY DISPOSED OF OFF-SITE AT NO ADDITIONAL COST TO THE OWNER. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO OBTAIN PERMITS REQUIRED TO Haul OR DISPOSE OF WASTE PRODUCTS. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO ENSURE THAT THE WASTE DISPOSAL SITE COMPLIES WITH GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS REGARDING THE ENVIRONMENT, ENDANGERED SPECIES, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CLEANUP AND REPORTING OF SPILLS OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCLUDE GASOLINE, DIESEL FUEL, MOTOR OIL, SOLVENTS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, ETC. WHICH MAY BE A THREAT TO THE ENVIRONMENT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPORT THE DISCOVERY OF PAST OR PRESENT SPILLS TO THE NEW MEXICO ENVIRONMENT DEPARTMENT EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM AT 505-827-9329.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS CONCERNING SURFACE AND UNDERGROUND WATER. CONTACT WITH SURFACE WATER BY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL SHALL BE MINIMIZED. EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE AND REFUELING OPERATIONS SHALL BE PERFORMED IN AN ENVIRONMENTALLY SAFE MANNER IN COMPLIANCE WITH GOVERNMENT REGULATIONS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH ALL APPLICABLE REGULATIONS CONCERNING CONSTRUCTION NOISE AND HOURS OF OPERATION.
- WHERE STORM INLETS ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO INFLOW OF SILT OR DEBRIS FROM CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES, PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED ON THEIR UPSTREAM SIDE UTILIZING BMPs IDENTIFIED IN THE APPROVED SWPPP.



ARCHITECT

ENGINEER



PROJECT

JATC
4501 MONTBEL PL NE
ALBUQUERQUE NM

REVISIONS

△
△
△
△
△

DRAWN BY: SLK

REVIEWED BY: MDT

DATE: 9/22/16

PROJECT NO.

DRAWING NAME

EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL
DETAILS AND NOTES

SHEET NO.

ESC 102

UP

PO BOX 400 LOS LUNAS NM 87031 888-712-5120