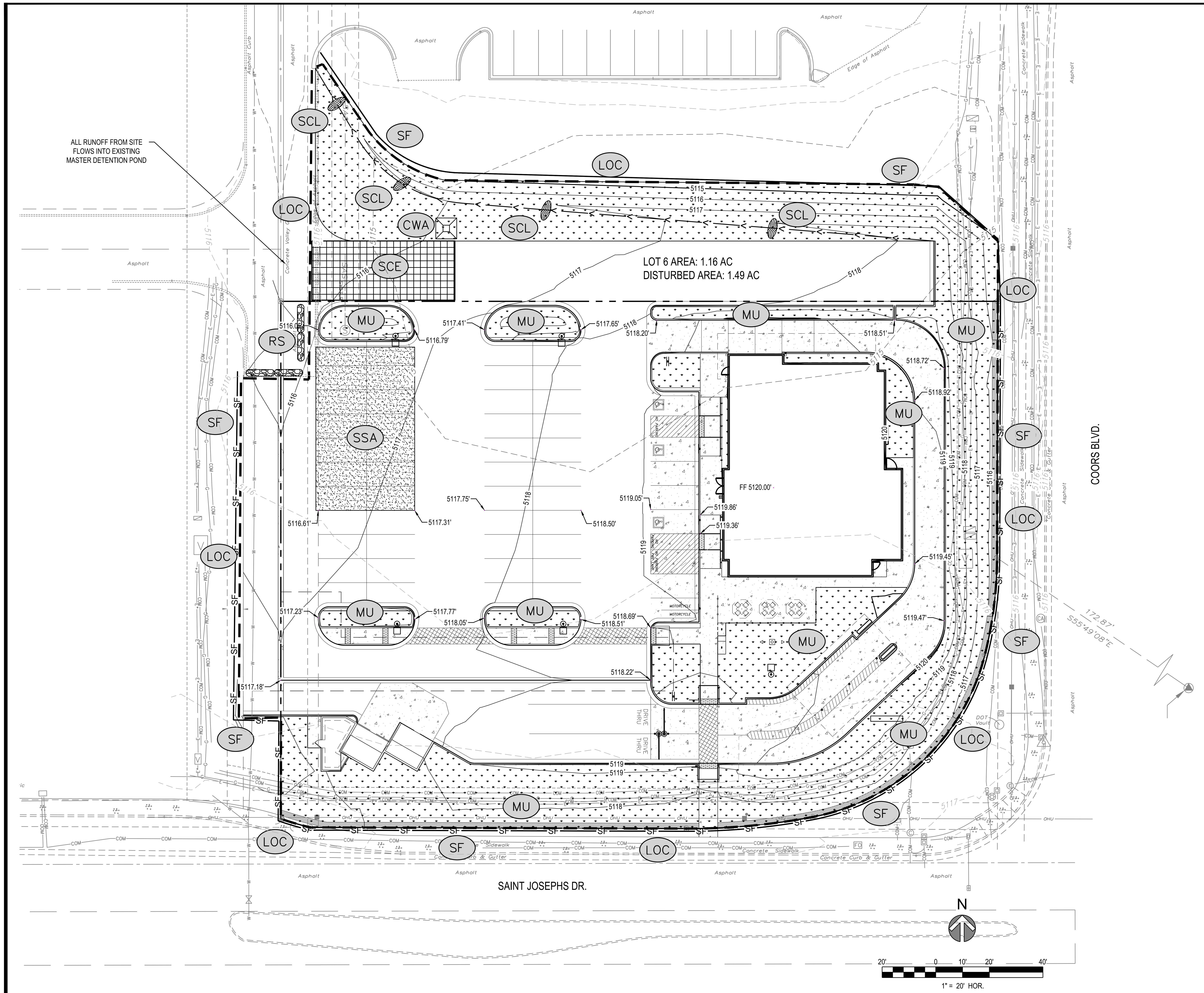

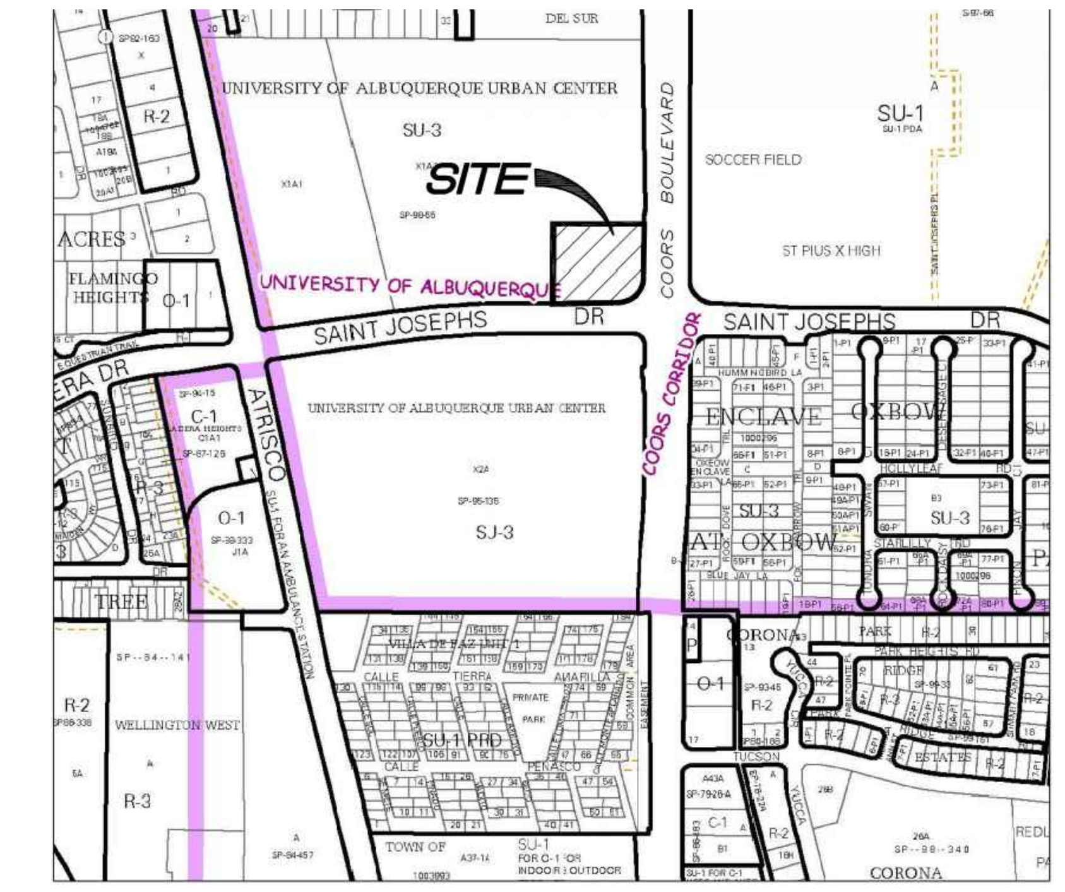

VICINITY MAP
N.T.S

LEGEND:

- PROPERTY LINE
- 5555 PROPOSED MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5555 PROPOSED MINOR CONTOUR
- 5555 EXISTING MAJOR CONTOUR
- 5555 EXISTING MINOR CONTOUR
- EXISTING LIGHT POLE
- EXISTING TRAFFIC SIGN
- EXISTING STORM MANHOLE
- EXISTING STORM LINE
- PROPOSED TRAFFIC SIGN
- PROPOSED INLET
- IP — INLET PROTECTION
- TP — TREE PROTECTION
- CWA — CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA
- LOC — LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION
- MU — MULCHING / PERM LANDSCAPING
- SSA — STABILIZED STAGING AREA
- SCL — SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG
- SCE — STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT
- MAT — EROSION CONTROL MAT
- FLOW ARROW (PROPOSED)
- CF — CONSTRUCTION FENCE
- SF — SILT FENCE
- TLOC — TEMPORARY LIMITS OF CONSTRUCTION
- RS — ROCK SOCK

NOTES:

1. REFER TO SWPP AND REQUIREMENTS FOR SITE TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH SWPPP, GRADING PERMIT, AND CITY/STATE/FEDERAL REGULATIONS.
2. KEEP ALL DIRT AND DEBRIS ON SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION. CLEAN FUGITIVE DIRT/DEBRIS FROM STREET AND ADJACENT PRIVATE DRIVES AT END OF EACH DAY.
3. MAINTAIN GOOD HOUSEKEEPING PER SWPPP.
4. AREAS REQUIRING SWPPP STABILIZATION SHALL BE OF APPROPRIATE MATERIALS.
5. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE USED ON INLETS DOWNSTREAM FROM THE CHICK-FIL-A SITE.
6. REFER TO EROSION CONTROL STANDARD DETAILS (C-5.4 - C-5.5) FOR FURTHER INFORMATION FOR PROPOSED BMPS.
7. CONTRACTOR TO UTILIZE TEMPORARY CONSTRUCTION FENCE AND ROCK SOCKS AS NEEDED.
8. BMP TO BE INSPECTED WEEKLY AND WITHIN 24 HOURS OF A PRECIPITATION EVENT. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING AND REPLACING ALL BMPs DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AND UNTIL FINAL STABILIZATION IS OBTAINED AND INSPECTED BY CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE INSPECTORS.
9. REFER TO LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR FINAL LANDSCAPE MATERIALS TO BE UTILIZED TO ACHIEVE FINAL STABILIZATION IN AREAS NOT TO BE PAVED OR BE COVERED BY A BUILDING OR HARDSCAPE.

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SHEET TITLE
EROSION CONTROL PLAN

DWG EDITION ---

Job No. : 65119594
Store : 04107
Date : 10/16/18
Drawn By : LV
Checked By: KW

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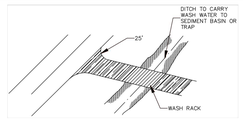
C3.2

Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit



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

DESCRIPTION

A stabilized construction entrance consists of a pad of crushed stone, recycled concrete, or other rock-like material on top of a geotextile filter cloth, which is used to facilitate the washdown and removal of sediment and other debris from construction equipment prior to exiting the site. During the construction phase of a project, regular street sweeping should be performed to remove debris carried from the site.

PRIMARY USE

Stabilized construction entrances are used to reduce offsite sediment tracking from trucks and construction equipment, and for sites where considerable truck traffic occurs each day. They also reduce the need to clean adjacent pavement as often, and help route site traffic through a single point.

APPLICATIONS

As a part to the erosion-control plan required for sites larger than five acres, and recommended for all construction sites.

LIMITATIONS

Selection of the construction entrance location is critical. To be effective, it must be used exclusively.

Stabilized entrances are rather expensive, considering that they must be installed in combination with one or more other sediment control techniques. It may be more cost effective, however, than labor-intensive street cleaning.

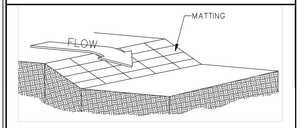
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspections should be made on a regular basis and after large storm events in order to ascertain whether or not sediment and pollution are being effectively detained on site.

When sediment has substantially clogged the void area between the rocks, the aggregate mat must be washed down or replaced.

Periodic re-grading and top dressing with additional stone must be done to keep the efficiency of the entrance from diminishing.

Erosion Control Mat



Applications

- Perimeter Control
- ✓ Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- ✓ Temporary Stabilization
- ✓ Permanent Stabilization
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Targeted Constituents

- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
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- Oil and Grease
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- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

DESCRIPTION

Organic or synthetic erosion control matting is placed on disturbed areas or slopes to aid in erosion control and to promote the establishment of vegetative cover.

PRIMARY USE

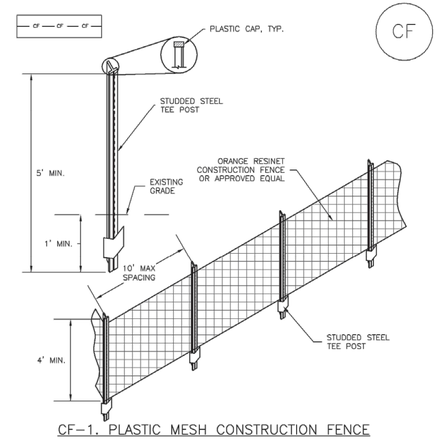
Erosion control mats provide either temporary or permanent stabilization for barren or disturbed areas on steep slopes, drainage swales, embankments, or high-traffic areas.

APPLICATIONS

Erosion control mats can be used in any construction-related disturbed area; areas with fine-grained soils; short steep slopes; or where vegetation growth is slow.

See, for instance, Class 'D' seeding and geotextiles, Section 604, p. 618 in *Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction* (NMSHTD 2000).

SM-3 Construction Fence (CF)



CF–1. PLASTIC MESH CONSTRUCTION FENCE

CONSTRUCTION FENCE INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –LOCATION OF CONSTRUCTION FENCE.
2. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHOWN SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
3. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE COMPOSED OF ORANGE, CONTRACTOR–GRADE MATERIAL THAT IS AT LEAST 4' HIGH. METAL POSTS SHOULD HAVE A PLASTIC CAP FOR SAFETY.
4. STUDDED STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE UTILIZED TO SUPPORT THE CONSTRUCTION FENCE. MAXIMUM SPACING FOR STEEL TEE POSTS SHALL BE 10'.
5. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE TOP, MIDDLE, AND BOTTOM OF EACH POST.

Mulching

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

DESCRIPTION

Mulching is used to provide a stabilized surface for seeding or to prevent erosion using chemical soil stabilizers and a variety of organic or inorganic materials, netting, or mats.

PRIMARY USE

Mulching is used to prevent erosion by creating a permanent material to slow surface velocity, trap sediment, and protect surface areas around structures.

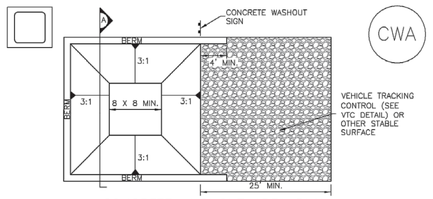
APPLICATIONS

Mulching is used in areas where permanent velocity control and sediment trapping will be required. Follow Section 632, pp. 684-685 of *Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction* (NMSHTD 2000).

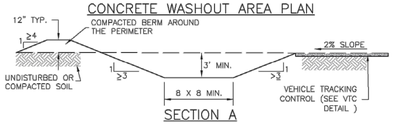
NOTES

- Hay should consist of native grasses free of noxious weed seeds (certified weed-free hay or straw may be required in designated areas of the state).
- Straw should consist of clean cereal shafts.
- Hay and straw mulch should be spread at a rate of 1.5 to 2 tons per acre.
- At a minimum, 65% of the mulch, by weight, should be 10 inches or more in length.
- Applied mulch depth should not be less than 1 inch and not more than 2 inches. The mulch should be uniformly applied so that no more than 10% of the soil surface is exposed.
- Hay and straw mulch should be anchored to the soil surface using tackifiers, blankets, or nets, or with a mulch-crimping machine. Mechanical anchoring, or crimping, is preferred and recommended for slopes flatter than 2:1. Blankets or nets on slopes steeper than 2:1 should be anchored to the soil.
- Tackifiers (for anchoring) should consist of a free-flowing non-corrosive powder. This material shall not contain any mineral filler, recycled cellulose fiber, clays, or other substances that may inhibit germination or growth of plants.
- Tackifiers (for anchoring) shall be applied in a slurry with water and wood fiber (100 lbs of powder and 150 lbs of fiber per 700 gallons of water). Application rate of powder should be between 80 and 200 lbs per acre.

Concrete Washout Area (CWA) MM-1



CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA PLAN



SECTION A

CWA–1. CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

CWA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   –CWA INSTALLATION LOCATION.
2. DO NOT LOCATE AN UNLINED CWA WITHIN 400' OF ANY NATURAL DRAINAGE PATHWAY OR WATERBODY. DO NOT LOCATE WITHIN 1,000' OF ANY WELLS OR DRINKING WATER SOURCES. IF SITE CONSTRAINTS MAKE THIS INFEASIBLE, OR IF HIGHLY PERMEABLE SOILS EXIST ON SITE, THE CWA MUST BE INSTALLED WITH AN IMPERMEABLE LINER (16 MIL MIN. THICKNESS) OR SURFACE STORAGE ALTERNATIVES USING PREFABRICATED CONCRETE WASHOUT DEVICES OR A LINED ABOVE GROUND STORAGE ARE SHOULD BE USED.
3. THE CWA SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO CONCRETE PLACEMENT ON SITE.
4. CWA SHALL INCLUDE A FLAT SUBSURFACE PIT THAT IS AT LEAST 8' BY 8' SLOPES LEADING OUT OF THE SUBSURFACE PIT SHALL BE 3:1 OR FLATTER. THE PIT SHALL BE AT LEAST 3' DEEP.
5. BERM SURROUNDING SIDES AND BACK OF THE CWA SHALL HAVE MINIMUM HEIGHT OF 1'.
6. VEHICLE TRACKING PAD SHALL BE SLOPED 2% TOWARDS THE CWA.
7. SIGNS SHALL BE PLACED AT THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE, AT THE CWA, AND ELSEWHERE AS NECESSARY TO CLEARLY INDICATE THE LOCATION OF THE CWA TO OPERATORS OF CONCRETE TRUCKS AND PUMP RIGS.
8. USE EXCAVATED MATERIAL FOR PERIMETER BERM CONSTRUCTION.

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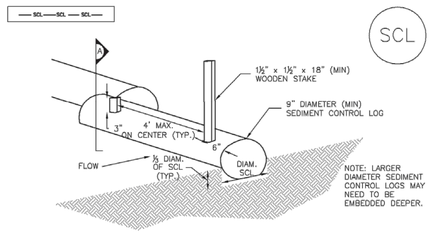
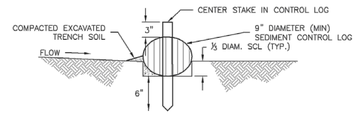
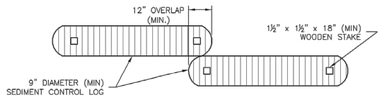
Sediment Control Log (SCL) SC-2



SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG



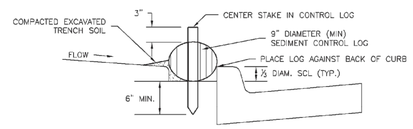
SECTION A



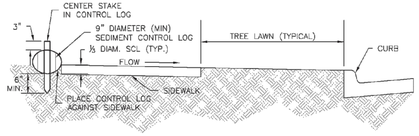
SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG JOINTS

SCL-1. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG

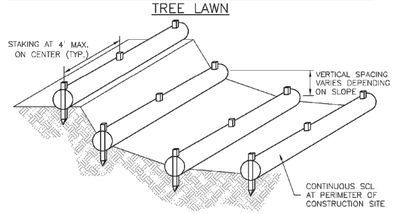
SC-2 Sediment Control Log (SCL)



SCL-2. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG AT BACK OF CURB

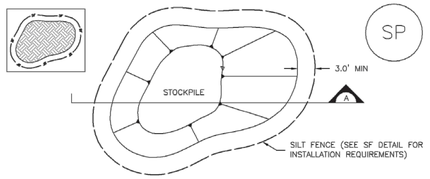


SCL-3. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOG AT SIDEWALK WITH TREE LAWN

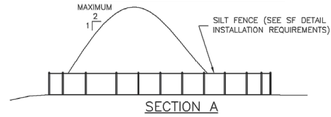


SCL-4. SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS TO CONTROL SLOPE LENGTH

Stockpile Management (SP) MM-2



STOCKPILE PROTECTION PLAN



SECTION A

SP-1. STOCKPILE PROTECTION

STOCKPILE PROTECTION INSTALLATION NOTES

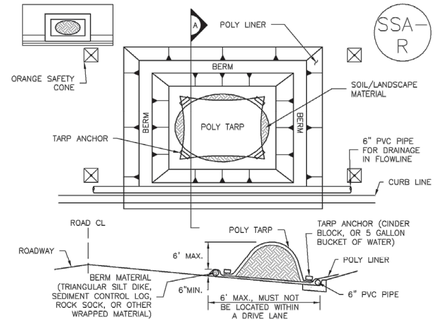
1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR:
   -LOCATION OF STOCKPILES.
   -TYPE OF STOCKPILE PROTECTION.

2. INSTALL PERIMETER CONTROLS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE DESIGN DETAILS. SILT FENCE IS SHOWN IN THE STOCKPILE PROTECTION DETAILS; HOWEVER, OTHER TYPES OF PERIMETER CONTROLS INCLUDING SEDIMENT CONTROL LOGS OR ROCK SOCKS MAY BE SUITABLE IN SOME CIRCUMSTANCES. CONSIDERATIONS FOR DETERMINING THE APPROPRIATE TYPE OF PERIMETER CONTROL FOR A STOCKPILE INCLUDE WHETHER THE STOCKPILE IS LOCATED ON A PERVIOUS OR IMPERVIOUS SURFACE, THE RELATIVE HEIGHTS OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL AND STOCKPILE, THE ABILITY OF THE PERIMETER CONTROL TO CONTAIN THE STOCKPILE WITHOUT FAILING IN THE EVENT THAT MATERIAL FROM THE STOCKPILE SHIFTS OR SLUMPS AGAINST THE PERIMETER, AND OTHER FACTORS.

3. STABILIZE THE STOCKPILE SURFACE WITH SURFACE ROUGHENING, TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING, EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS, OR SOIL BINDERS. SOILS STOCKPILED FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD (TYPICALLY FOR MORE THAN 60 DAYS) SHOULD BE SEEDED AND MULCHED WITH A TEMPORARY GRASS COVER ONCE THE STOCKPILE IS PLACED (TYPICALLY WITHIN 14 DAYS). USE OF MULCH ONLY OR A SOIL BINDER IS ACCEPTABLE IF THE STOCKPILE WILL BE IN PLACE FOR A MORE LIMITED TIME PERIOD (TYPICALLY 30-60 DAYS).

4. FOR TEMPORARY STOCKPILES ON THE INTERIOR PORTION OF A CONSTRUCTION SITE, WHERE OTHER DOWNGRADIENT CONTROLS, INCLUDING PERIMETER CONTROL, ARE IN PLACE, STOCKPILE PERIMETER CONTROLS MAY NOT BE REQUIRED.

Stockpile Management (SP) MM-2



SP-2. MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAY

MATERIALS STAGING IN ROADWAYS INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
   -LOCATION OF MATERIAL STAGING AREA(S).
   -CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

2. FEATURE MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO EXCAVATION, EARTHWORK OR DELIVERY OF MATERIALS.

3. MATERIALS MUST BE STATIONED ON THE POLY LINER. ANY INCIDENTAL MATERIALS DEPOSITED ON PAVED SECTION OR ALONG CURB LINE MUST BE CLEANED UP PROMPTLY.

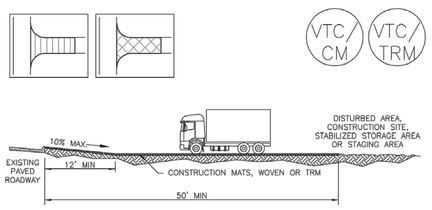
4. POLY LINER AND TARP COVER SHOULD BE OF SIGNIFICANT THICKNESS TO PREVENT DAMAGE OR LOSS OF INTEGRITY.

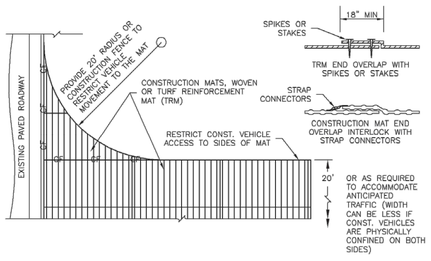
5. SAND BAGS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED TO ANCHOR THE COVER TARP OR PROVIDE BERMING UNDER THE BASE LINER.

6. FEATURE IS NOT INTENDED FOR USE WITH WET MATERIAL THAT WILL BE DRAINING AND/OR SPREADING OUT ON THE POLY LINER OR FOR DEMOLITION MATERIALS.

7. THIS FEATURE CAN BE USED FOR:
   -UTILITY REPAIRS.
   -WHEN OTHER STAGING LOCATIONS AND OPTIONS ARE LIMITED.
   -OTHER LIMITED APPLICATION AND SHORT DURATION STAGING.

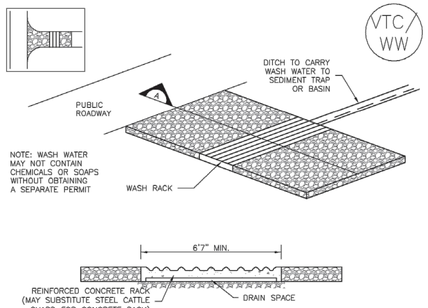
Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4





VTC-3. VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL W/ CONSTRUCTION MAT OR TURF REINFORCEMENT MAT (TRM)

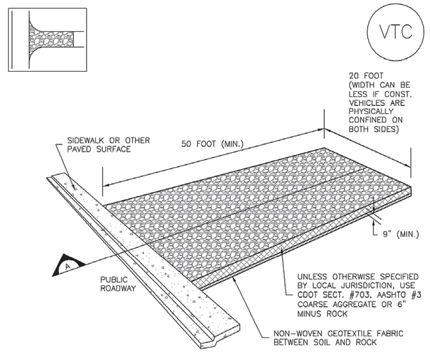
SM-4 Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC)



SECTION A

VTC-2. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL WITH WASH RACK

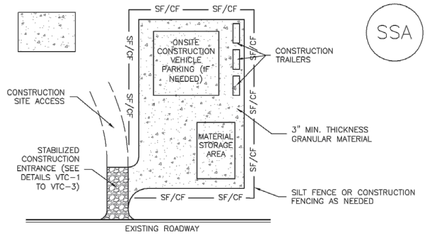
Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4



SECTION A

VTC-1. AGGREGATE VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL

Stabilized Staging Area (SSA) SM-6



SSA-1. STABILIZED STAGING AREA

STABILIZED STAGING AREA INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR
   -LOCATION OF STAGING AREA(S).
   -CONTRACTOR MAY ADJUST LOCATION AND SIZE OF STAGING AREA WITH APPROVAL FROM THE LOCAL JURISDICTION.

2. STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHOULD BE APPROPRIATE FOR THE NEEDS OF THE SITE. OVERSIZING RESULTS IN A LARGER AREA TO STABILIZE FOLLOWING CONSTRUCTION.

3. STAGING AREA SHALL BE STABILIZED PRIOR TO OTHER OPERATIONS ON THE SITE.

4. THE STABILIZED STAGING AREA SHALL CONSIST OF A MINIMUM 3" THICK GRANULAR MATERIAL.

5. UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED BY LOCAL JURISDICTION, ROCK SHALL CONSIST OF DOT SECT. #703, AASHTO #3 COARSE AGGREGATE OR 6" (MINUS) ROCK.

6. ADDITIONAL PERIMETER BMPs MAY BE REQUIRED INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SILT FENCE AND CONSTRUCTION FENCING.

STABILIZED STAGING AREA MAINTENANCE NOTES

1. INSPECT BMPs EACH WORKDAY, AND MAINTAIN THEM IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. MAINTENANCE OF BMPs SHOULD BE PROACTIVE, NOT REACTIVE. INSPECT BMPs AS SOON AS POSSIBLE (AND ALWAYS WITHIN 24 HOURS) FOLLOWING A STORM THAT CAUSES SURFACE EROSION, AND PERFORM NECESSARY MAINTENANCE.

2. FREQUENT OBSERVATIONS AND MAINTENANCE ARE NECESSARY TO MAINTAIN BMPs IN EFFECTIVE OPERATING CONDITION. INSPECTIONS AND CORRECTIVE MEASURES SHOULD BE DOCUMENTED THOROUGHLY.

3. WHERE BMPs HAVE FAILED, REPAIR OR REPLACEMENT SHOULD BE INITIATED UPON DISCOVERY OF THE FAILURE.

4. ROCK SHALL BE REAPPLIED OR REGRADED AS NECESSARY IF RUTTING OCCURS OR UNDERLYING SUBGRADE BECOMES EXPOSED.

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Revisions:

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SHEET TITLE
CIVIL DETAILS

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Job No. : 65119594
Store : 04107
Date : 10/16/18
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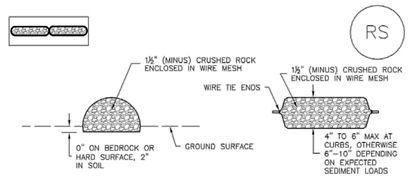
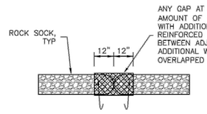
Checked By: KW

Sheet
C5.3

SC-5 Rock Sock (RS)



ROCK SOCK SECTION ROCK SOCK PLAN



ANY GAP AT JOINT SHALL BE FILLED WITH AN ADEQUATE AMOUNT OF 1½" (MINUS) CRUSHED ROCK AND WRAPPED WITH ADDITIONAL WIRE MESH SECURED TO ENDS OF ROCK REINFORCED SOCK. AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO FILLING JOINTS BETWEEN ADJOINING ROCK SOCKS WITH CRUSHED ROCK AND ADDITIONAL WIRE WRAPPING, ROCK SOCKS CAN BE OVERLAPPED (TYPICALLY 12–INCH OVERLAP) TO AVOID GAPS.

ROCK SOCK JOINTING

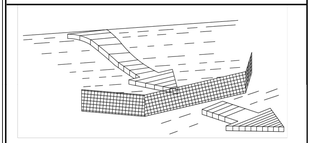
GRADATION TABLE	
SIEVE SIZE	MASS PERCENT PASSING SQUARE MESH SIEVES
	NO. 4
2"	100
1½"	90 – 100
1"	20 – 55
¾"	0 – 15
⅜"	0 – 5
MATCHES SPECIFICATIONS FOR NO. 4 COARSE AGGREGATE FOR CONCRETE PER AASHTO M43; ALL ROCK SHALL BE FRACTURED FACE, ALL SIDES.	

ROCK SOCK INSTALLATION NOTES

1. SEE PLAN VIEW FOR: –LOCATION(S) OF ROCK SOCKS.
2. CRUSHED ROCK SHALL BE 1½" (MINUS) IN SIZE WITH A FRACTURED FACE (ALL SIDES) AND SHALL COMPLY WITH GRADATION SHOWN ON THIS SHEET (1½" MINUS).
3. WIRE MESH SHALL BE FABRICATED OF 10 GAGE POULTRY MESH, OR EQUIVALENT, WITH A MAXIMUM OPENING OF ½", RECOMMENDED MINIMUM ROLL WIDTH OF 48"
4. WIRE MESH SHALL BE SECURED USING "HOG RINGS" OR WIRE TIES AT 6" CENTERS ALONG ALL JOINTS AND AT 2" CENTERS ON ENDS OF SOCKS.
5. SOME MUNICIPALITIES MAY ALLOW THE USE OF FILTER FABRIC AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO WIRE MESH FOR THE ROCK ENCLOSURE.

RS–1. ROCK SOCK PERIMETER CONTROL

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

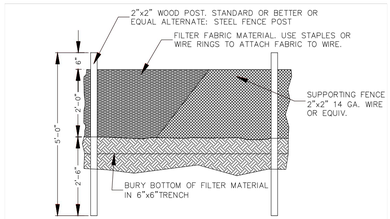
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- ✓ Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

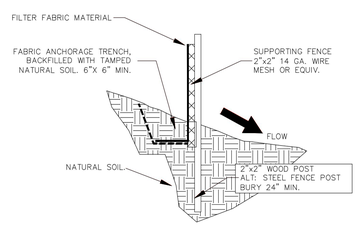
Impact

- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

SF

Silt Fence (continued)





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Revisions:

Mark	Date	By

Seal

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87120

SHEET TITLE
CIVIL DETAILS

DWG EDITION – – –

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Store : 04107
Date : 10/16/18
Drawn By : LV
Checked By: KW

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