

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Sawmill Building A

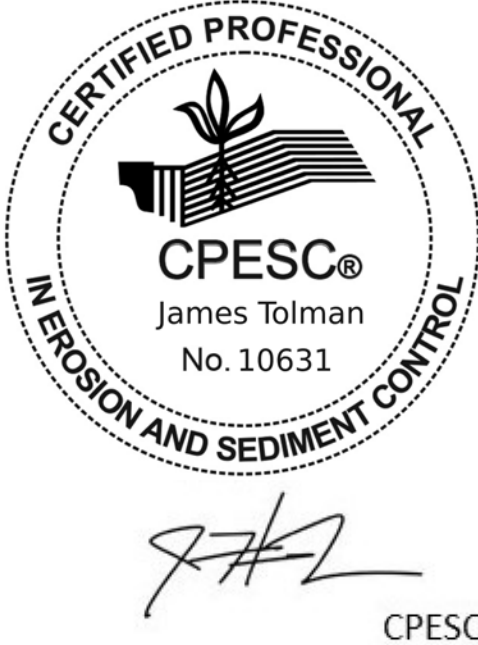

1904 Bellamah Avenue NW

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LATITUDE: 35.100587

LONGITUDE: -106.666945

	Sawmill Building A	
	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
	12/04/2024	
	Bruce Henriksen James Tolman	

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

PERMIT NUMBER:	NMR	ESC Plan Standard Notes (2023-06-16)
	NMR100000 State of New Mexico, Except Indian Country	
OWNER NAME:	Bernalillo County	<div>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:<div>a. The City Ordinance § 14-5-2-11, the ESC Ordinance,</div>b. The EPA’s 2022 Construction General Permit (CGP), and</div> c. The City of Albuquerque Construction BMP Manual

2. All BMP’s must be installed prior to beginning any earth moving activities except as specified hereon in the Phasing Plan. Construction of earthen BMP’s 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 BMP’s and prior to beginning construction.

3. Self-inspections – In accordance with City Ordinance § 14-5-2-11(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 ¼ 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 § 14-5-2-11(C)(1), 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 filing their Notice of Termination (NOT) with the EPA. Each operator may terminate the 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 doing work in the City right-of-way (e.g. sidewalk, drive pads, utilities, etc.) prevent dirt from getting into the street. If dirt is present in the street, the street should be swept daily or prior to a rain event 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 swept after the work is complete. A wattle or mulch sock may be placed at the toe of the excavated dirt pile if the site constraints do not allow placing the excavated dirt on the uphill side of the street cut.

9. ESC Plans must show longitudinal street slope and street names. On streets where the longitudinal slope is steeper than 2.5%, wattles/mulch socks or j-hook silt fence shall be shown in the front yard swale or on the side of the street.

<div>  CPESC STAMP</div>	Sawmill Building A	
	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
	12/04/2024	 INSPECTIONS PLUS
	Bruce Henriksen James Tolman	

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Nature of Construction Activities

Cactus Patch Plaza will consist of the development of access, infrastructure, utilities, permanent drainage, and permanent stabilization for the construction of a retail plaza. Cactus Patch Plaza is a 2.7185 gross acre site with a disturbance acreage of 2.7185. Site hours will consist of Monday through Friday 7am to 5pm. Construction Support Activities will include a staging area and material storage and are included within the perimeter controls of the site.

VICINITY MAP

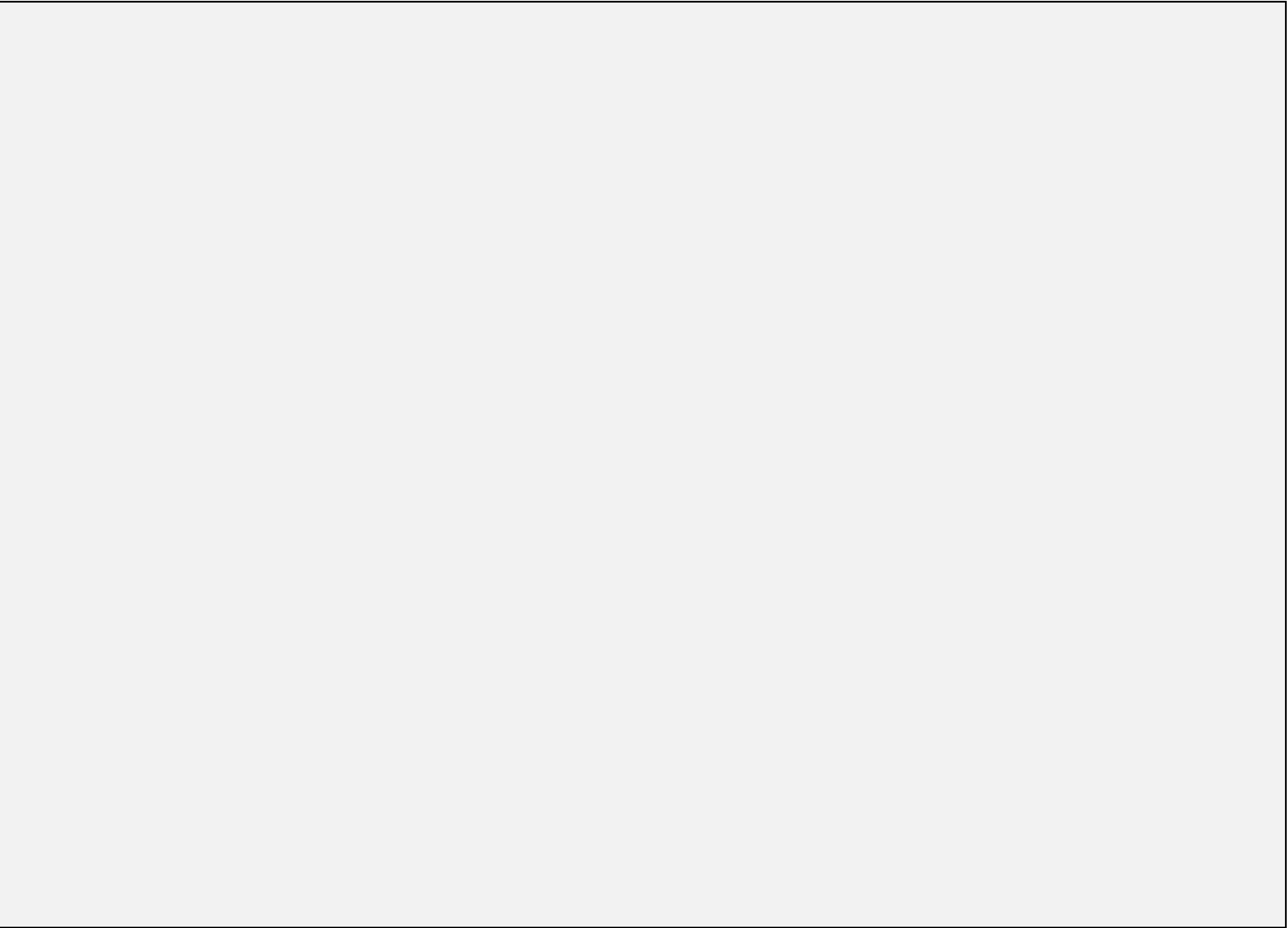
OPERATOR:




TBD

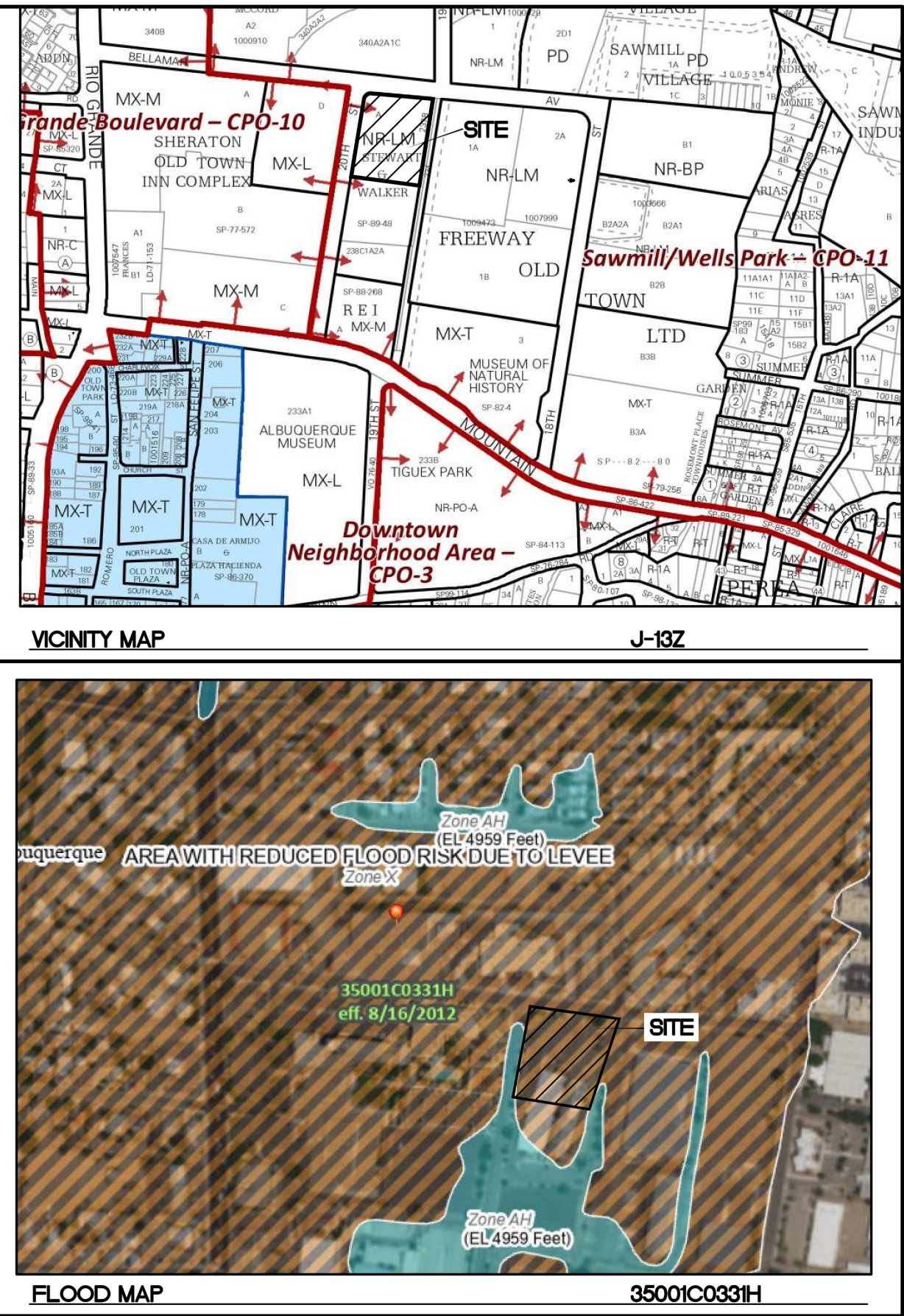
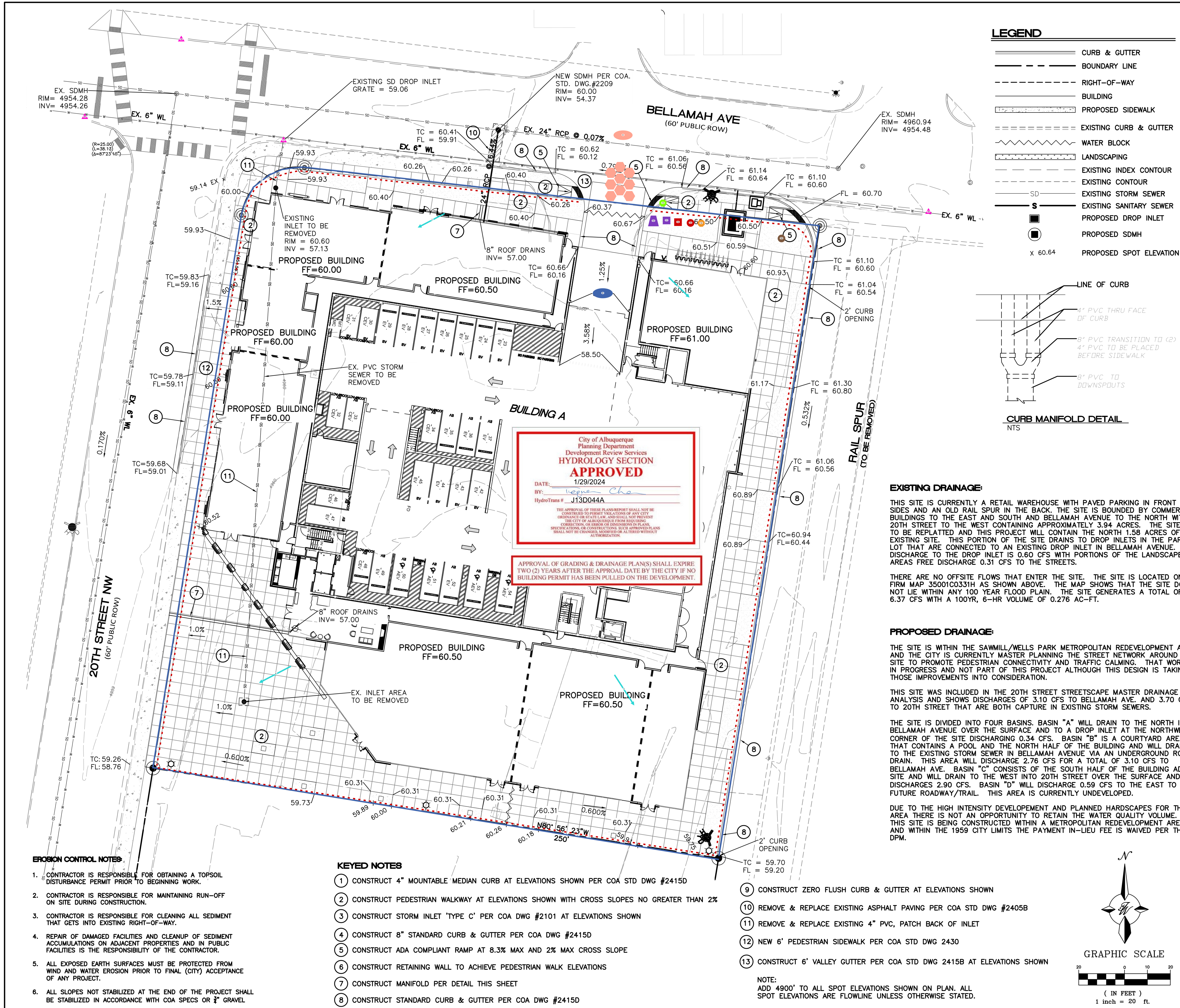
OWNER:

Sawmill Bellamah Properties LLC
1904 Bellamah Ave. NW
Albuquerque, NM 87104
505-242-2000

Jim Long
Owner Representative
505-242-2000
jlong@hhands.com



  CPESC STAMP	Sawmill Building A	
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

- AN EXCAVATION/CONSTRUCTION PERMIT WILL BE REQUIRED BEFORE BEGINNING ANY WORK WITHIN CITY RIGHT-OF-WAY.
- ALL WORK DETAILED ON THESE PLANS TO BE PERFORMED, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE STATED OR PROVIDED HERON, SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE INTERIM STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION, 1985.
- TWO WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION, CONTRACTOR MUST CONTACT LINE LOCATING SERVICE, 765-1234, FOR LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.
- PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE AND VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATIONS OF ALL CONNECTIONS. SHOULD A CONFLICT EXIST, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER SO THAT THE CONFLICT CAN BE RESOLVED WITH A MINIMUM AMOUNT OF DELAY.
- BACKFILL COMPACTION SHALL BE ACCORDING TO TRAFFIC/STREET USE.
- MAINTENANCE OF THESE FACILITIES SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY SERVED.
- WORK ON ARTERIAL STREETS SHALL BE PERFORMED ON A 24-HOUR BASIS.

CAUTION

ALL EXISTING UTILITIES 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.

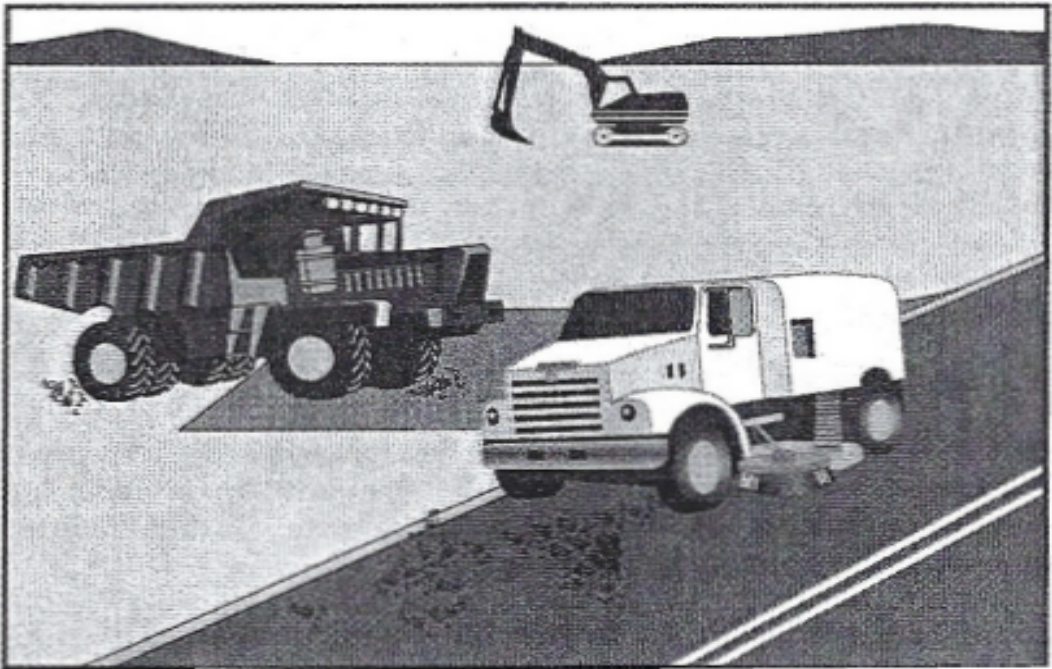
ENGINEER'S SEAL RONALD R. BOHANNAN NEW MEXICO 7868 01-15-2024 RONALD R. BOHANNAN P.E. #7868	1904 BELLAMAH AVE NW ALBUQUERQUE, NM GRADING PLAN TERRA WEST, LLC 5571 MIDWAY PARK PL NE ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87109 (505) 858-3100 www.tierrawestllc.com	DRAWN BY SB DATE 05-11-23 DRAWING SHEET # GR-1 JOB # 2022046
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-  Property Boundary / Limit of Disturbance (1)
-  Silt Fence (1)
-  Pre & Post Construction Water Flow (4)
-  Materials Storage (1)
-  Stockpiles (1)
-  Water Truck (1)
-  Street Sweeping (1)
-  Insert Inlet Protection (4)
-  Portable Toilet with Secondary Containment (1)
-  Dumpster (1)
-  Spill Kit (1)
-  SWPPP Sign (1)
-  Portable Concrete Washout (1)
-  Stabilized Construction Exit (1)

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.

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

- Targeted Constituents**
- Sediment
 - Nutrients
 - Trash
 - Metals
 - Bacteria
 - Oil and Grease
 - Organics

Potential Alternatives

None

A1-10 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT



Image credit: SoCal Sandbags

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 TESC
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

CWM

- A1
- A2
- A3

A1-1 DUST CONTROL



Image credit: Sites Southwest

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.

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

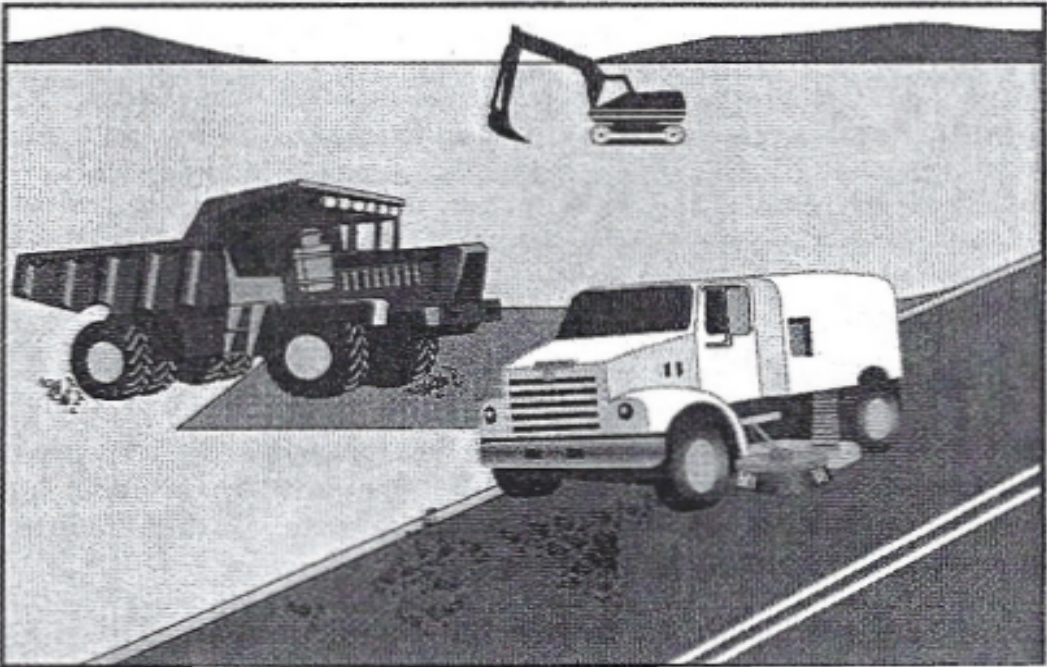
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SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
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DU

- A1
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Street Sweeping and Vacuuming

SE-7



Description and Purpose

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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.

Objectives

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Potential Alternatives

None

Revision 03 December 2020

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.

Revision 03 December 2020

A1-1 DUST CONTROL CONTINUED

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.

Silt Fence

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

Purpose
The purpose of silt fence is to reduce runoff where velocity 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.

Conditions where the Practice Applies
Silt Fence is limited to intercepting sheet flow runoff from limited distances according to slope. It provides filtering and velocity dissipation to promote gravity settling of sediment.

Design Criteria
Wood or Steel Posts may be used in certain instances. Silt fence should be placed as close to the contour as possible. No section of silt fence should exceed a grade of 5 percent for a distance more than 50 feet. Where ends of the geotextile fabric come together, the ends shall be overlapped, folded, and stapled to prevent sediment bypass.

* If wood post are to be used they must meet the following specifications:
1 1/4" X 1 1/2" minimum square posts, or 1 1/4" minimum diameter round post

* If metal posts are to be used they must be standard "T" or "U" post weighing not less than 1 lb. per linear foot.

The length of the flow contributing to silt fence shall conform to the following limitations.

Slope (%)	Slope Steepness	Slope Length (Ft.) (Maximum)	Silt Fence Length (Ft.) (Maximum)
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

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

A1-13 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

DESCRIPTION
A stabilized construction entrance/exit consists of a pad of crushed stone, recycled concrete, or other rock-like material on top of a geotextile filter, which is used to facilitate the wash-down and removal of sediment and other debris from construction equipment prior to exiting the site.

PRIMARY USE
Stabilized construction entrances/exits 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. Stabilized construction entrances and exits are recommended for all construction sites, and may be required for Construction General Permit compliance.

APPLICATION
Strategies for successful and effective stabilized construction entrances/exits include but are not limited to:

- » Location selection able to accommodate construction traffic.
- » Appropriate selection of locally available material.

LIMITATIONS

- » Selection of the construction entrance/exit location is critical. To be effective, it must be used exclusively.
- » Stabilized access points can be expensive and 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.

NMDOT STANDARD
DRAWING

603-01-7/7 Offsite Tracking Prevention

NMDOT TESC
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
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NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM MANUAL
Appendix A1 - Construction Planning, Management and Clean Up

A1-13 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT CONTINUED

LIMITATIONS CONTINUED

- » Site constraints may limit the recommended 50 feet entrance/exit drive length.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- » Inspect the stabilized construction entrance after major storm events to ascertain sediment and pollution are being effectively captured on site. When sediment or debris has substantially clogged the void area between the rocks, the aggregate mat must be washed down or replaced.
- » Re-grade and top dress stone periodically to retain the effectiveness of the entrance/exit.

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

A1-9 SPILL PREVENTION PLAN

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 TESC
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND
SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

SPP

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

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.

A1-6 SANITARY FACILITY MANAGEMENT



Image credit: iStock/Merriman

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 TESP
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND
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- A3

A1-5 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT



Image credit: State of Alaska Department of Transportation, Highway Division, Chena River Road - view of stockpile area

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 areas and heavy machinery parking.
- Construction sites with earth-moving operations.
- Maintenance yard and/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 rock materials on treated wood with an erosion control barrier.

SEE ALSO

A1-1 Silt Control
A2-4 Mulch Socks

NMDOT STANDARD
SPECIFICATION

A22 Temporary Erosion and
Sediment Control

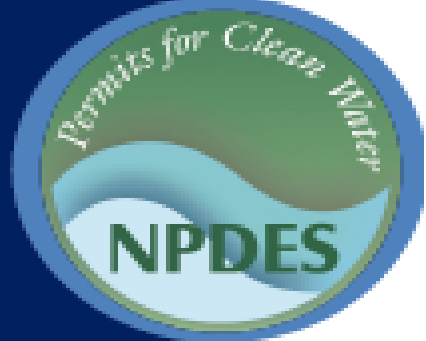
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Stormwater Best Management Practice
Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Minimum Measure: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control
Subcategory: Sediment Control



Description
Storm drain inlet protection controls prevent soil and debris from entering storm drain inlets. These controls are usually temporary and allow storm drain inlets on-site to remain operational prior to permanent site stabilization. Inlet protection is often the last opportunity to provide treatment to stormwater prior to discharge. There are several types of inlet protections that construction site operators can use depending on site conditions, inlet configurations and material availability. Inlet protection can be either internal or external. Internal controls consist of a filter insert that construction staff place within a storm drain, and these controls are generally only useful for larger sediment. External controls enable ponding around the storm drain inlet using some type of filter barrier made of stone, gravel or fabric. Construction staff can create the ponded area by either excavating around a drop inlet or by building the filter material up around a drop inlet's perimeter. External controls slow flow velocities and allow for sediment settling and filtration before stormwater enters the inlet.

A variety of controls can protect storm drain inlets, such as the mostly structural controls that this fact sheet discusses or non-structural controls that the Compost Filter Socks and Fiber Rolls fact sheets discuss in greater detail.

Applicability
Inlet protection is applicable to operational inlets for which all or some of the inlet's drainage area is disturbed. Storm drain inlet protection is a secondary control device, meaning that construction staff should always use inlet protection in conjunction with other sediment and erosion control practices.

Internal controls are applicable to areas with high construction traffic or where roadway flooding is a concern (WSDOT, 2019). External controls—which



Storm drains and curb inlets should be protected with filter fabric and filter socks, which trap sediment and allow water to flow through.
Photo Credit: PG Environmental for USEPA

require more space for stormwater ponding but are generally more effective as sediment control practices—are applicable to a wide range of inlet configurations. Excavated drop inlet protection and block and gravel inlet protection are applicable to areas of high flow, where drain overflow is likely. Fabric (e.g., silt fence or geotextile) barriers are applicable to smaller, flatter drainage areas, but construction staff should be aware that some locations caution against this practice due to its high failure rate (e.g., TDEC, 2012).

Siting and Design Considerations
Construction staff should install temporary inlet protection controls before any soil disturbance occurs in the drainage area. Generally, drainage areas to each control should be no greater than 1 acre per inlet. In all cases, the overtopping depth of an inlet protection control should not be greater than any surrounding low point in the drainage area so that stormwater does not bypass the inlet. In some cases, controls may require an emergency overflow (City of Seattle, 2017).

A1-5 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

APPLICATION CONTINUED

- Place 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 soaked hay bales around stockpiles.

LIMITATIONS

- Site conditions may complicate inlet adherence to measures.
- Stockpile protection measures such as plastic tarping 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.