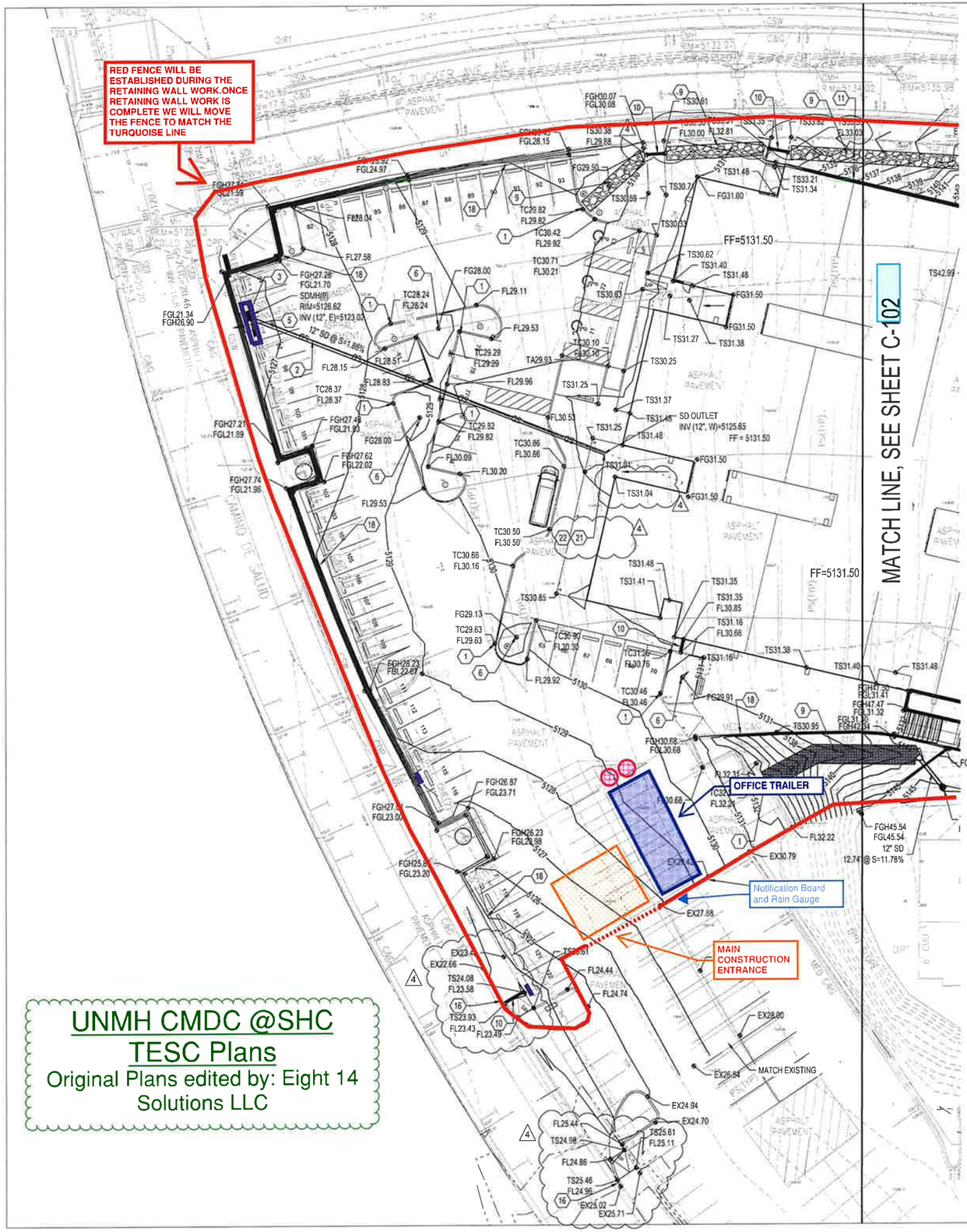


UNMH CMDC @SHC

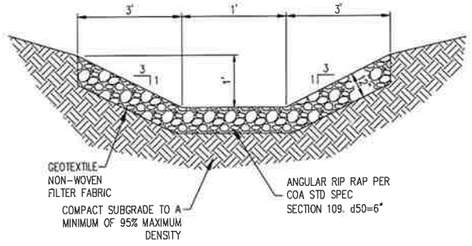
TESC Plans

Original Plans edited by: Eight 14 Solutions LLC

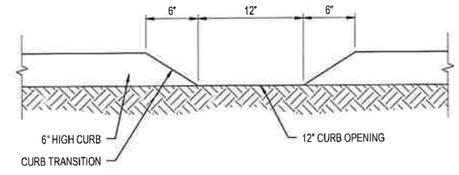
Legend

- Construction Entrance
- Inlet Protection
- Screen fence and Wattle
- Portable Toilet

*DUMPSTER, CONCRETE WASHOUT AND PORTABLE TOILETS TO VARY THROUGHOUT THE PROJECT. LAYOUT AND QUANTITITES AT THIS MOMEMT ARE UNKNOWN



B4 RIP-RAP SWALE NTS



A4 CURB CUT NTS

GRADING KEYNOTES

1. INSTALL CONCRETE CURB OPENING PER DETAIL "A4" ON SHEET C-101. INSTALL COBBLE PAD AT OPENING.
2. INSTALL HDPE (N12WT, OR APROVED EQUAL) STORM DRAIN PIPE. SEE PLAN FOR SIZE.
3. REMOVE & REPLACE EXISTING TRIPLE GRATE TYPE A INLET. SEE COA STANDARD DETAILS 2201.
4. INSTALL A MINIMUM OF 6" X 6" OPENING AT FINISH GRADE HIGH ELEVATION FOR DRAINAGE OF COURTYARD. SEE STRUCTURAL PLANS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
5. REMOVE AND REPLACE SIDEWALK IN KIND FOR UTILITY INSTALLATION.
6. WATER HARVESTING LANDSCAPE DEPRESSION. ENSURE 6" MINIMUM DEPRESSION BELOW FLOWLINE. SEE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
7. MATCH EXISTING ELEVATION.
8. INSTALL 8' CONCRETE VALLEY GUTTER PER COA STD DWG 2420.
9. INSTALL RIP-RAP SWALE PER DETAIL "B4", THIS SHEET.
10. INSTALL 12" SIDEWALK CULVERT PER COA STD DWG 2236.
11. INSTALL CONCRETE SPLASH BLOCK CENTERED ON ROOF DRAIN DOWNSPOUT. SEE LANDSCAPE PLANS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
12. CONCRETE PADS FOR ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT. SEE MEP PLANS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
13. CONCRETE SPEED TABLE. SEE ARCHITECTURAL PLANS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
14. CONTRACTOR TO NOTIFY ENGINEER IMMEDIATELY IF AS-BUILT ELEVATIONS FROM THE UNMH TOWER MAKE READY PACKAGE ARE DIFFERENT THAN DESIGN ELEVATIONS.
15. 5' TRANSITION FROM 6" CURB & GUTTER TO ROLLED CURB AND GUTTER.
16. 5' TRANSITION FROM 6" CURB & GUTTER TO 8" CURB & GUTTER.
17. NOT USED.
18. INSTALL RETAINING WALL. SEE STRUCTURAL PLAN FOR DETAILS.
19. ADJUST EXISTING MANHOLE RIM ELEVATION.
20. LIMITS OF WORK FOR UNMH TOWER MAKE READY PACKAGE. SEE PLANS BY OTHERS FOR MORE INFORMATION.
21. SEE PLUMBING PLAN FOR CONTINUATION.
22. CONNECT BUILDING FOUNDATION DRAIN AT TOP OF 12" STORM DRAIN WITH WYE CONNECTION FITTING.

** NOT ALL KEYED NOTES ARE USED ON THIS SHEET

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- PROJECT LIMITS OF GRADING
- EXISTING INDEX CONTOUR
- EXISTING INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
- EXISTING GROUND SPOT ELEVATION
- PROPOSED INDEX CONTOUR
- PROPOSED INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
- PROPOSED GRADE SPOT ELEVATION
  - FL=FLOW LINE
  - TC=TOP OF CURB
  - TS=TOP OF SIDEWALK
- DIRECTION OF FLOW
- WATER BLOCK/GRADE BREAK

KELLEY VINCENT FETTERS NEW MEXICO 13450 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

12-16-2020

N

20 10 0 20

1"=20'

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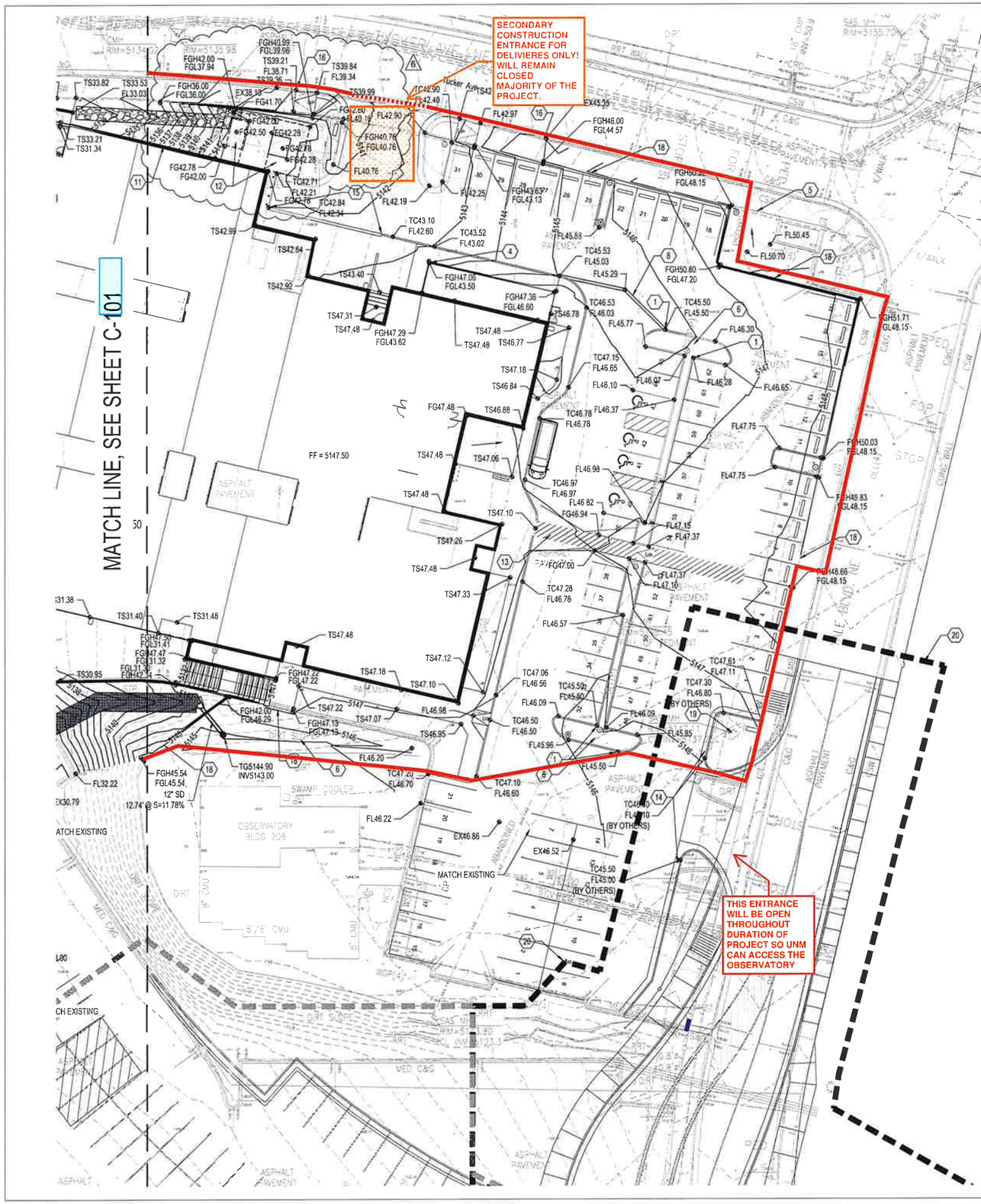
Building No. 282
909 Yale Blvd. NE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106
UNMH Senior Health Clinic
Building No. 282A
1823 Camino de Salud
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

HOSPITALS

Date	Issue
08/11/20	Revision 1
Addendum 1	
08/26/20	Revision 3
Addendum 4	

Date: July 31, 2020
Drawn by | Checked by
File
Set: PERMIT SET
Sheet Title: GRADING PLAN
C-101
Sheet 12 of

Tue, 27-Aug-2020 - 8:40 am Plotted by APATHAK



UNMH CMDC @SHC TESC Plans

Original Plans edited by: Eight 14 Solutions LLC

Legend

- Construction Entrance
- Screen Fence and Wattle
- Inlet Protection

GRADING KEYNOTES

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** NOT ALL KEYED NOTES ARE USED ON THIS SHEET

LEGEND

- PROPERTY LINE
- PROJECT LIMITS OF GRADING
- 4925 EXISTING INDEX CONTOUR
- 4924 EXISTING INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
- EXISTING GROUND SPOT ELEVATION
- 4925 PROPOSED INDEX CONTOUR
- 4924 PROPOSED INTERMEDIATE CONTOUR
- PROPOSED GRADE SPOT ELEVATION
  - FL=FLOW LINE
  - TC=TOP OF CURB
  - TS=TOP OF SIDEWALK
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KELLEY VINCENT FETTER — NEW MEXICO — 13450 — REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

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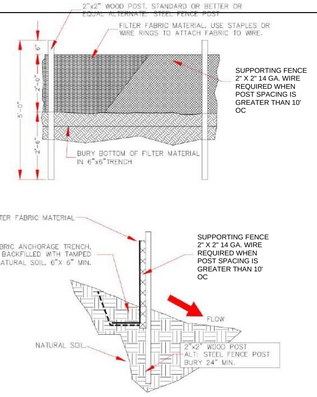
09/02/20	Revision 4
Addendum 6	

Date: July 31, 2020
Drawn by:
Checked by:
File:
Set: PERMIT SET
Sheet Title: GRADING PLAN

C-102

Sheet: of

Thu, 3-Sep 2020 8:43 pm Plotted by: SQUIBATA

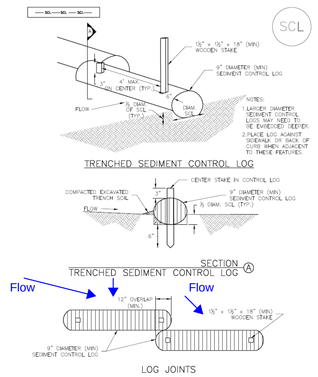


Notes:
1. Wire mesh is not required, but it is recommended as it will help prevent tearing due to increased wind speed or sediment/water load.
2. Pole spacing is not to exceed 10 feet between poles in straight-run sheet flow areas.
3. Pole spacing in a site's lower corners should be spaced approximately 6 feet apart or closer.
4. Silt fence is not created for use in high velocity situations, where flow is heavily concentrated. If concentrated flow does drain toward silt fence, then use additional BMPs to reduce the flow's velocity.
5. Silt fence fabric transition points should have posts interlocked with no gaps in the silt fence coverage.

Silt Fence

Source: City of Albuquerque Construction Site Manual 2018

Sediment Control Log (SCL) SC-2

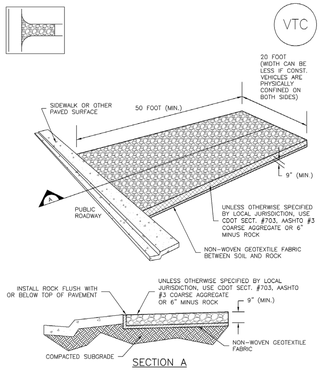


Notes:
1. It is recommended that wattles be trenched into the ground to a depth of approximately 1/3 of the diameter of the log. If trenching to this depth is not feasible or desirable, then a lesser trenching depth may be acceptable with more robust staking. Sandbags may be used on impervious surfaces.
2. Wattles that are 8 lb/ft or more do not need to be trenched.
3. Remove sediment from the upstream side of wattle when sediment accumulation is 1/2 the height of the wattle.
4. For parallel flow past the wattle joints, make sure the upstream wattle is on the interior side of the downstream wattle
5. Place wattle around stockpiles that are not being worked on or that are on impervious surfaces.

Wattle/ Filter Sock/ Sediment Control Log

Source: Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3

Vehicle Tracking Control (VTC) SM-4



Notes:
1. A stabilized construction entrance/exit shall be located at all access points where vehicles access the construction site from paved right-of-ways.
2. Sediment tracked onto paved roads is to be removed throughout the day and at the end of the day by shoveling or sweeping. Sediment may not be washed down storm sewer drains.
3. Some Vehicle Tracking Controls may need a wheel wash station. When a wheel wash is available, make sure to direct wash water to a sediment trap prior to discharge from the site. Wash water may not contain soaps or chemicals, unless a separate permit is acquired.
4. A metal grate can be used in conjunction with an aggregate track-out pad. The grate should be regularly cleared of sediment, and help prevent track-out.
5. Make sure the Vehicle Tracking Control is not bypassed by the construction traffic.

Vehicle Tracking Control

Source: Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3


Wash-out from curb-cutting operation.

Notes:
1. The preferred method to access a site is to cut the curb, so a ramp is not required. Placing curb cut in the same place as future entrance/exit can minimize work.

2. When cutting the curb, the cutting machine uses water, and the byproduct of the process is similar to concrete wash-out. Place byproduct in wash-out container.

Notes:
3. Laying lumber parallel to curb is an alternative, but this method is not be used on high speed (35 MPH and greater) roads due to it being a road hazard.

4. Adding cold-mix asphalt with a pipe in the gutter is acceptable, but do not extend asphalt past the gutter into the paved portion of the roadway.

5. Vehicle Tracking Controls are still needed if using a ramp over a curb.


Cold-mix asphalt ramp used for accessing the site.


Lumber laid parallel to the curb to create a ramp to access the site.

Notes:
6. Do not use dirt ramps to access sites with curbs, because the dirt can be easily washed to into storm drains.

7. WARNING! Any injury or property damage to a motorist, cyclist, or pedestrian due to the installation of a ramp is the responsibility of the contractor/property owner.

Access onto Curbed Sites

Source: City of Albuquerque Construction Site Manual 2018

Notes:
1. Regularly collect and dispose of garbage and waste material into designated collection areas.
2. Routinely inspect containers and equipment to ensure that it is functioning properly without leaking.
3. Promptly clean up leaks, drips, and other spills. Train employees on proper clean up and spill response procedures.
4. Cover and maintain dumpsters and waste receptacles. Add additional dumpster or increase frequency of waste collection if overflowing conditions occur. Consider secondary containment around waste collection areas to minimize the likelihood of contaminated discharges.
5. For outdoor painting and sanding; conduct these operations in designated areas that are paved or have a secondary containment in place. Clean up and dispose of excess paint, paint chips, protective coatings, grit waste, etc.
6. Store containers, drums, and bags away from direct traffic routs to reduce container damage.
7. Store materials in accordance with directions in Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs).
8. Store container s on pallets or similar devices to prevent corrosion of containers that results from containers coming into contact with moisture on the ground.
9. Store toxic or hazardous liquids within curbed areas or secondary containments.
10. Frequent and proper training in good housekeeping techniques reduces the likelihood that chemicals or equipment will be mishandled.
11. Recycle materials whenever possible (e.g. paper, wood, concrete, oil).
12. Segregate and provide proper disposal options for hazardous material wastes.
13. Locate toilet facilities away from storm drain inlets and waterways to prevent accidental contamination of stormwater.
14. Provide tie-downs or stake downs for portable toilets.
15. Make sure the site has a Spill Protection Plan, Spill kit, and individuals trained on the location and workings of the plan and kit.
16. Create a designated on-site fueling and maintenance area that is clean and dry, has a spill kit, and ideally in a covered area.
17.

Good Housekeeping

Source: Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3


One-piece inlet protection BMP for an inlet with a grate and a throat.

Notes:
1. The proper inlet protection shall be used and maintained to prevent sediment and wastes from entering a stormwater drainage system and shall minimize the risk of flooding.

2. The type of inlet protection utilized shall depend on the inlet type, slope, and volume of flow.

Notes:
3. For inlets with a throat opening and a grate, the inlet shall be protected with a BMP that covers the throat and the grate.

4. For throat type of inlet protection, sediment shall not be higher than halfway up the BMP.

5. For mat type and one-piece style of BMP, more than 50% of the inlet protection must be clear of sediment and debris.


Cocoa mat used for grate and throat.


Mulch sock used for inlet protection.

Notes:
6. The inlet protection shall be able to let water drain through.

7. WARNING! Any injury or property damage to a motorist, cyclist, or pedestrian due to the installation of inlet protection is the responsibility of the contractor/property owner. Try using a mat-type inlet protection to reduce possible road hazards.

8. Make sure inlet protection is secured in place, and will not be moved by stormwater.

Inlet Protection Part 1

Source: City of Albuquerque Construction Site Manual 2018


Rock bags used for inlet protection. Photo was taken during a rain event.

Notes:
9. In residential subdivisions where there are inlets internal to the construction site, the style should change as the site is developed. When the site is mostly dirt, use a BMP that protects throat and grate. When the site has built more and less dirt is exposed, then a less restrictive style can be used to catch sediment in the gutter.

Notes:
10. Inlet protection constructed of silt fence surrounding the inlet may be used when the inlet is surrounded by stake-able dirt.

11. Inlet protection should be used for inlets/storm drains within the construction site/disturbed area, AND any inlets/storm drains outside the project area that may receive stormwater discharges from the construction site/disturbed area.

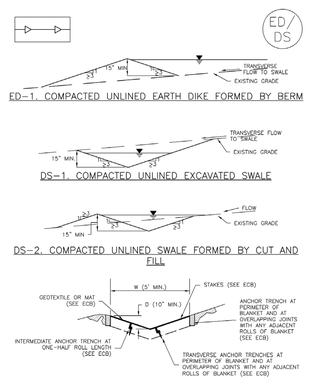

Another application of using silt fence for inlet protection.

Notes:
12. Open storm drains are considered an inlet and require protection. This also includes drains that are not actively being worked on.

Inlet Protection Part 2

Source: City of Albuquerque Construction Site Manual 2018

Earth Dikes and Drainage Swales (ED/DS) EC-10



Notes:
1. Earth dikes and drainage swales are typically used for controlling the flow path of runoff at a constructions site; sometimes by diverting water away from sensitive areas, or by conveying water to treatment BMPs (sediment traps or basins).
2. Unlined berms/dikes or swales need to be compacted, and should only be used for intercepting sheet flow runoff (not intended for diversion of concentrated flows.
3. If there is reoccuring damage, consider installing rock check dams or lining with riprap.
4. If berms/dikes or swales are not permanent, then remove berms/dikes and fill channels when upstream area is stabilized. Immediately stabilize the disturbed area after the BMP removal.

Earth Berms/ Dikes/ Drainage Swales

Source: Urban Storm Drainage Criteria Manual Volume 3


These roll-off wash-out containers were lowered for easier access.

Notes:
1. Designated wash-out areas should be provided for any concrete, stucco, mortar, or paint operations. Wash-outs should be as far away as possible from waters of the U.S., stormwater inlets, or conveyances.

2. "Wash-out should be directed to leak-proof containers or leak proof and lined pit designed so that no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation." -CGP 2017

Notes:
3. If the concrete/stucco/mortar is firm when it contacts the soil, then it is not considered wash-out (not wet enough to infiltrate into the soil).

4. A centralized wash-out may be effective for concrete trucks. For stucco, mortar, and paint wash-outs, a local wash-out and wash-out education has been more successful in avoiding improper wash-outs.


Mortar towers with plastic beneath as a BMP.

Notes:
5. Mortar towers shall have a plastic liner beneath them to prevent the wet mortar from contacting the soil. If wet stucco or mortar contacts the ground due to mixing, it would be a compliance issue.

6. If a wash-out occurs on bare soil, the Operator is expected to remove it same day. The wash-out material, as well as the wetted soil, are to be removed and disposed of appropriately.

Wash-outs

Source: City of Albuquerque Construction Site Manual 2018