West Mesa RV Park

Volcano Road NW & 102nd Street NW

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

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GPS COORDINATES:

35.076535

-106.746466

CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL IN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
CPESC®
James Tolman
No. 10631

CPESC STAMP

West Mesa RV Park PROJECT TITLE	
ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY CITY, COUNTY, STATE	
08/27/2025 DATE	INSPECTIONS PLUS
Doug Lewis/J. Tolman DRAWN BY	

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN INFORMATION

PERIMT NUMBER: NMR###### **NMR100000** STATE OF NEW MEXICO, EXCEPT INDIAN COUNTRY **NMR10I000** INDIAN COUNTRY WITHIN THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO, EXCEPT NAVAJO RESERVATION LANDS THAT ARE COVERED UNDER ARIZONA PERMIT AZR10I000 AND UTE MOUNTAIN RESERVATION LANDS THAT ARE COVERED UNDER COLORADO PERMIT COR10I000.	
OWNER NAME: West Mesa RV Park	
OWNER POINT OF CONTACT: Jasdeep Kaur	
NOI PREPARED BY: Inspections Plus	
PROJECT/SITE NAME: West Mesa RV Park	
PROJECT/SITE ADDRESS: Volcano Road NW & 102nd Street NW, Albuquerque, NM 87121	
LATITUDE	35.076535
LONGITUDE	-106.746466
ESTIMATED PROJECT START DATE	08/27/2025
ESTIMATED PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	12/31/2025
ESTIMATED AREA TO BE DISTURBED	1.84 acres
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	Commercial/Linear
DEMOLITION OF ANY STRUCTURES, 10,000 SQ FT OF GREATER BUILT OR RENOVATED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1980?	No
WAS THE PREDEVELOPMENT LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	No
COMMENCED EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES?	No
DISCHARGED TO MS4? MS4 NAME?	Albuquerque
SURFACE WATERS WITHIN 50FT?	No
RECEIVING WATER?	Amale Arroyo Pond; 10,350 feet
IS RECEIVING WATER IMPAIRED? TIER DESIGNATION	No
WHAT ARE THE IMPAIRMENTS, IF ANY?	N/A
SWPPP CONTACT INFORMATION:	Madelyn Schauer; 505-895-1547, madelyn@inspectionsplus.com
ENDANGERED SPECIES CRITERIA:	CRITERION “A”; NO CRITICAL HABITATS CRITERION “A”
HISTORIC PRESRVATION CRITERIA:	PREEXISTING DEVELOPMENT

ESC Plan Standard Notes (2023-06-16)

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:
   a. The City Ordinance § 14-5-2-11, the ESC Ordinance,
   b. The EPA’s 2022 Construction General Permit (CGP), and
   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 BMPs 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 1/4 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 for filing their Notice of Termination (NOT) with the EPA. Each operator may terminate 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 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-hood silt fence shall be shown in the front yard swale or on the side of the street.

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West Mesa RV Park	PROJECT TITLE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY	CITY, COUNTY, STATE
08/27/2025	DATE
Doug Lewis/J. Tolman	DRAWN BY

INSPECTIONS PLUS

Operator:

Afra Construction
2501 Yale Boulevard SE
Albuquerque, NM 87106
505-415-9845

Karanveer Rai
Project Manager
505-415-9845
thussain@afradesign.com

Owner:

Jasdeep Kaur (West Mesa RV Park)
3009 San Joaquin Avenue SE
Albuquerque, NM 87106
760-783-6599

Nature of Construction Activities

Start: 08/27/2025 - End: 12/31/2025
(Dates are estimates and may be adjusted based on external factors or unexpected events)
1.84 acres total and maximum area to be disturbed at any one time.

- The **Operator, Afra Construction,** will be responsible for the trenching for utility installation and road widening of sections of Avalon Rd. NW, 102nd St. NW, and Volcano Rd. NW and installation of new curbs and sidewalks. Below are the stages of work and the approximate dates of the start/stop and the overlapping of work.
- No temporary cessation of construction activities is anticipated during this project.
- BMPs to use throughout all stages of work: Street Sweeping, Silt Fence, Cut-back curbs, Mulch Socks for Inlet Protection, Dust Control (wetting with water), Stockpiling on the Upslope (for trenches).
- 08/2025 – 09/2025 – Site preparation, perimeter and inlet protection BMP placement.
- 09/2025 – 09/2025 – Clearing, grading, and widening of roads listed above. Excavation and trenching for utilities, sidewalks and/or curb & gutter installation.
- 10/2025 – 11/2025 – Utility and drainage installation on roads listed above.
- 11/2025 – 12/2025 – Installation of sidewalks and/or curb & gutter installation. Paving of roads listed above. Completion of construction.
- 12/2025 – 12/2025 – Final Stabilization will include removal of all BMPs, landscaping
- Landscaping to be done by **Afra Construction**.
- Permanent cessation of construction activities and removal of all stormwater controls: 12/2025

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08/27/2025 DATE	INSPECTIONS PLUS
Doug Lewis /J. Tolman DRAWN BY	

DRAINAGE INFORMATION

LOCATION & DESCRIPTION
THE PROPOSED SITE IS AN UNDEVELOPED TRACT AT THE INTERSECTION OF VOLCANO ROAD AND 102ND STREET. THAT HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY GRADED WITH A TEMPORARY RETENTION POND.

FLOODPLAIN STATUS
THIS PROJECT, AS SHOWN ON FEMA'S FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP 35001C0103H, DATED AUGUST 16, 2012 IS NOT WITHIN A DESIGNATED 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN.

EXISTING DRAINAGE
THE SITE DRAINS TO VOLCANO RD. AND IS WITHIN THE AREA OF THE AMOLE HUBBEL MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN AND IS RESTRICTED TO THE DISCHARGE RATES DEFINED IN THAT REPORT. BASIN NE 211 OF THE REPORT CONTAINS THE SITE AND HAS AN ALLOWABLE DISCHARGE OF 4.26 CFS/ACRE. THE ALLOWABLE DISCHARGE FROM THE SITE IS THEREFORE 4.26 CFS * 5.00 = 22.40 COMBINED WITH PHASE I 4.26 CFS * 4.48 = 19.08 CFS WITH A COMBINED ALLOWABLE DISCHARGE OF 41.48 CFS.

DEVELOPED CONDITION
THE SITE WILL BE IMPROVED WITH PHASE II OF AN RV PARK. PER THE MASTER DRAINAGE PLAN, THE SITE RUNOFF WILL DRAIN TO THE SOUTHEAST AS DEPICTED CROSSING PHASE I TO THE STORM DRAIN INLET TO THE POND OUTFALL.

METHODOLOGY
THE HYDROLOGY FOR THIS PROJECT WAS ANALYZED USING THE WEIGHTED E METHOD..

PRECIPITATION
THE 100-YR 6-HR DURATION STORM WAS USED AS THE DESIGN STORM FOR THIS ANALYSIS. THIS SITE IS WITHIN ZONE 1 AS IDENTIFIED IN THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS MANUAL, CHAPTER 6.

EQUATIONS:
WEIGHTED E = Ea*Aa + Eb*Ab + Ec*Ac + Ed*Ad / (Total Area)
FLOW = Qa * Aa + Qb * Ab + Qc * Ac + Qd * Ad

WHERE FOR 100-YEAR, 6-HOUR STORM(ZONE 1)
Ea= 0.55 Qa= 1.54
Eb= 0.73 Qb= 2.16
Ec= 0.95 Qc= 2.87
Ed= 2.24 Qd= 4.12

BASIN	AREA (sf)	TREATMENT A %	TREATMENT A sf	TREATMENT B %	TREATMENT B sf	TREATMENT C %	TREATMENT C sf	TREATMENT D %	TREATMENT D sf	WEIGHTED E	VOLUME (cu.-ft.)	FLOW (cfs)	ALLOWED (cfs)	CFS/AC (cfs)	ALLOWED (cfs/ac)
PHASE I	195212	0%	0	0%	0	74%	144524	26%	50688	1.2850	20903	14.32	19.09	3.19	4.26
PHASE II	217800	0%	0	0%	0	90%	196020	10%	21780	1.0790	19584	14.98	21.30	3.00	4.26
TOTAL	413012	0%	0	0%	0	82%	340544	18%	72468	1.1763	40487	29.29	40.39	3.09	4.26

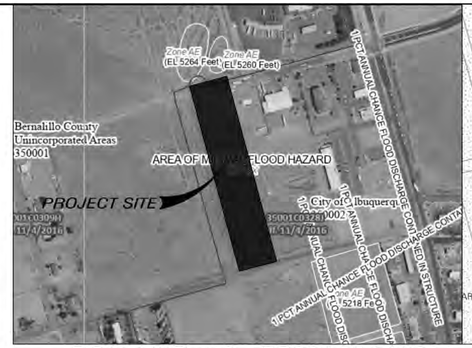
City of Albuquerque
Planning Department
Development Review Services
HYDROLOGY SECTION
PRELIMINARY APPROVED
DATE: 09/11/23
BY: Renée Brissette
Hydro Trans #: K08D003
THESE PLANS AND/OR REPORT ARE CONCEPTUAL ONLY. MORE INFORMATION MAY BE NEEDED IN THE FUTURE AND SUBMITTED TO HYDROLOGY FOR BUILDING PERMIT APPROVAL.

REQUIRED WATER QUALITY VOLUME

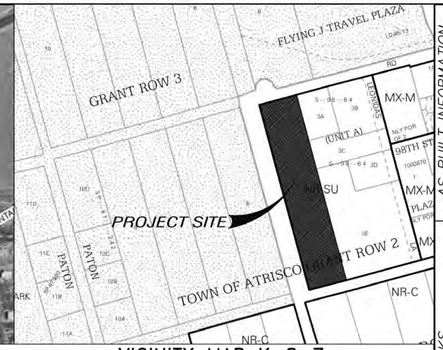
SITE DRAINAGE AS DEPICTED ON THIS PLAN SHALL BE MAINTAINED.

SITE DEPICTED HEREON SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING WATER QUALITY RUNOFF RETENTION ON THE SITE IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO DISCHARGE. THE VOLUME SHALL BE EQUAL TO:
IMPERVIOUS AREA * 0.42/12 IN CUBIC FEET.

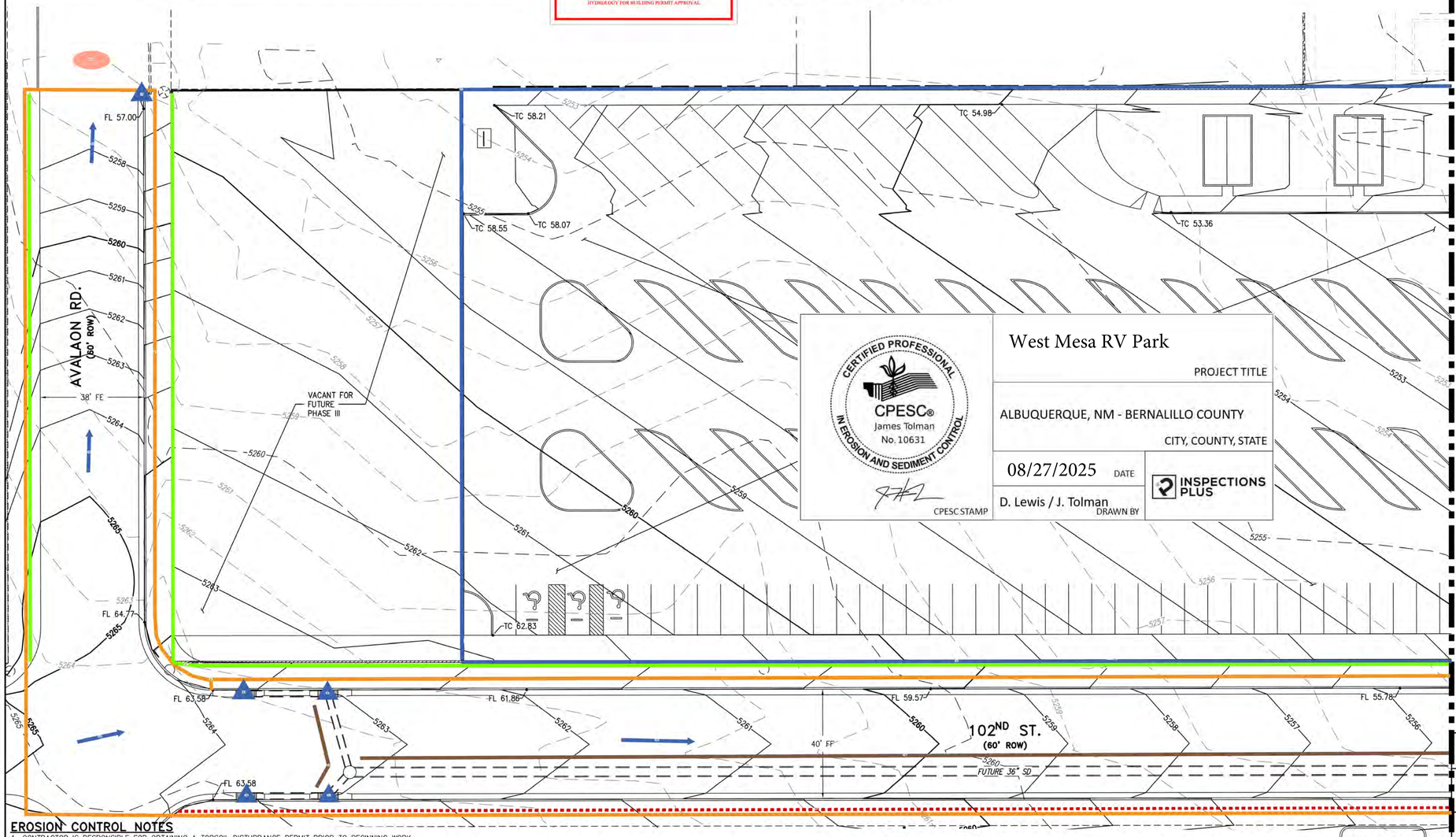
IMPERVIOUS AREA = 50,688 SQ.FT.
REQUIRED VOLUME = 50,688 * 0.42/12 = 1,774 CU.FT.
VOLUME PROVIDED = 939 + 2076 = 3,015 CU.FT.



FIRM MAP NO. 35001C0141G



VICINITY MAP K-8-Z



NOTES

THE ENGINEER HAS UNDERTAKEN LIMITED FIELD VERIFICATION OF THE LOCATION, DEPTH, SIZE, OR TYPE OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES, MAKES NO REPRESENTATION PERTAINING THERETO AND ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY THEREFORE. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INFORM ITSELF OF THE LOCATION OF ANY UTILITY LINE IN OR NEAR THE AREA OF THE WORK IN ADVANCE OF AND DURING EXCAVATION WORK. THE CONTRACTOR IS FULLY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL DAMAGE CAUSED BY ITS FAILURE TO LOCATE, IDENTIFY, AND PRESERVE ANY AND ALL EXISTING UTILITIES. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLY WITH STATE STATUTES, MUNICIPAL AND LOCAL ORDINANCES, RULES AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO THE LOCATION OF THESE LINES AND FACILITIES IN PLANNING AND CONDUCTING EXCAVATION, WHETHER BY CALLING OR NOTIFYING THE UTILITIES, COMPLYING WITH "BLUE STAKES" PROCEDURES, OR OTHERWISE.

THESE DRAWINGS DO NOT INCLUDE NECESSARY COMPONENTS FOR CONSTRUCTION SAFETY WHICH SHALL REMAIN THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.

THIS DOCUMENT, AND THE IDEAS AND DESIGNS INCORPORATED HEREIN, ARE INTENDED FOR USE ON THIS PROJECT AND IS NOT TO BE USED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, FOR ANY OTHER PROJECT WITHOUT THE WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION OF GND ENGINEERING, LLC IN THE EVENT OF UNAUTHORIZED USE, THE USER ASSUMES ALL RESPONSIBILITY AND LIABILITY WHICH RESULTS.

GENERAL NOTES:

1. ALL WORK DETAILED ON THESE PLANS TO BE PERFORMED UNDER THIS CONTRACT SHALL, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE STATED OR PROVIDED HEREIN, BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION, 2020 EDITION.

2. THE EROSION PROTECTION SPECIFIED ON THIS PLAN IS THE MINIMUM RECOMMENDED. THE OWNER IS ENCOURAGED TO INCORPORATE EROSION RESISTANT LANDSCAPING ON AREAS WHERE EROSION MAY OCCUR SUCH AS SLOPES AND SWALES. THE OWNER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL EROSION CONTROL FEATURES NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE DESIGN INTENT OF THE GRADING PLAN.

3. THE DRAINAGE INFRASTRUCTURE SHOWN ON THIS PLAN IS THE RESPONSIBLITY OF THE PROPERTY OWNER.

4. ALL DISTURBED AREAS OUTSIDE THE BUILDING PAD MUST BE RESEEDED OR LANDSCAPED

5. TWO (2) WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION, CONTRACTOR MUST CONTACT LINE LOCATING SERVICE, (260-1990) FOR LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES.

6. PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXCAVATE AND VERIFY THE HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATIONS OF ALL OBSTRUCTIONS AND EXISTING PAVEMENT. SHOULD A CONFLICT EXIST, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE ENGINEER OR SURVEYOR SO THAT THE CONFLICT CAN BE RESOLVED WITH A MINIMUM OF DELAY.

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PROJECT TITLE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY
CITY, COUNTY, STATE
08/27/2025 DATE
D. Lewis / J. Tolman DRAWN BY
INSPECTIONS PLUS

LEGEND
- SLOPE/FLOW ARROW
- EL=11.28 PROPOSED ELEVATION
- 66.33 EXISTING ELEVATION
- GRADE BREAK
- 5000 EXISTING CONTOUR
- 5000 EXISTING CONTOUR
- PROPOSED EASEMENT
- EXISTING WALL
- PROPOSED WALL

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 FACILITES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.
5. ALL EXPOSED EARTH SURFACES MUST BE PROTECTED FROM WIND AND WATER EROSION PRIOR TO FINAL (CITY) ACCEPTANCE OF ANY PROJECT.

20' 10' 0 20' 40'
SCALE: 1" = 20'

PARADISE RV PARK
TRACT 5, ROW A, UNIT A, WEST OF WESTLAND,
TOWN OF ATRISCO GRANT, CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

THE group
THE HENSLEY ENGINEERING GROUP
300 BRANDING IRON RD. SE
RIO RANCHO, NEW MEXICO 87124
Phone:(505) 410-1622

AS BUILT INFORMATION
CONTRACTOR
STAKED BY DATE
INSPECTOR'S
CHANGES BY DATE
FIELD
VERIFICATION BY DATE
DRAWING
CORRECTED BY DATE
MICRO-FILM INFORMATION
RECORDED BY DATE
NO.

BENCH MARKS
SURVEY INFORMATION
FIELD NOTES BY DATE
NO.

ENGINEER'S SEAL
RON E. HENSLEY NEW MEXICO (21850) REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
8/28/23

REMARKS
REVISIONS
DESIGN BY DATE 7/20/23
DRAWN BY REH DATE 7/20/23
CHECKED BY REH DATE 7/20/23
NO. DATE BY

CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT GROUP
PARADISE RV PARK PHASE 2
TRACT 5
CONCEPTUAL GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN

DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE	CITY ENGINEER APPROVAL	LAST DESIGN UPDATE	Mo./DAY/YR.	Mo./DAY/YR.

CITY PROJECT No. | ZONE MAP NO. K-8 | SHEET 1 OF 2

West Mesa RV Park
Inspections Plus, LLC
Commercial SWPPP map - North

L E G E N D

Latitude: 35.076535
Longitude: -106.746466

- Property Boundary & Limit of Disturbance (2)
- Extended Limit of Disturbance (2)
- Retaining Wall (2)
- Stockpile on the Upslope (2)
- Silt Fence (1)
- Post-Construction Water Flow/Slope (4)
- Street Sweeping (1)
- Compost Filter Sock Inlet Protection (5)

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CITY, COUNTY, STATE

08/27/2025
DATE

D. Lewis / J. Tolman
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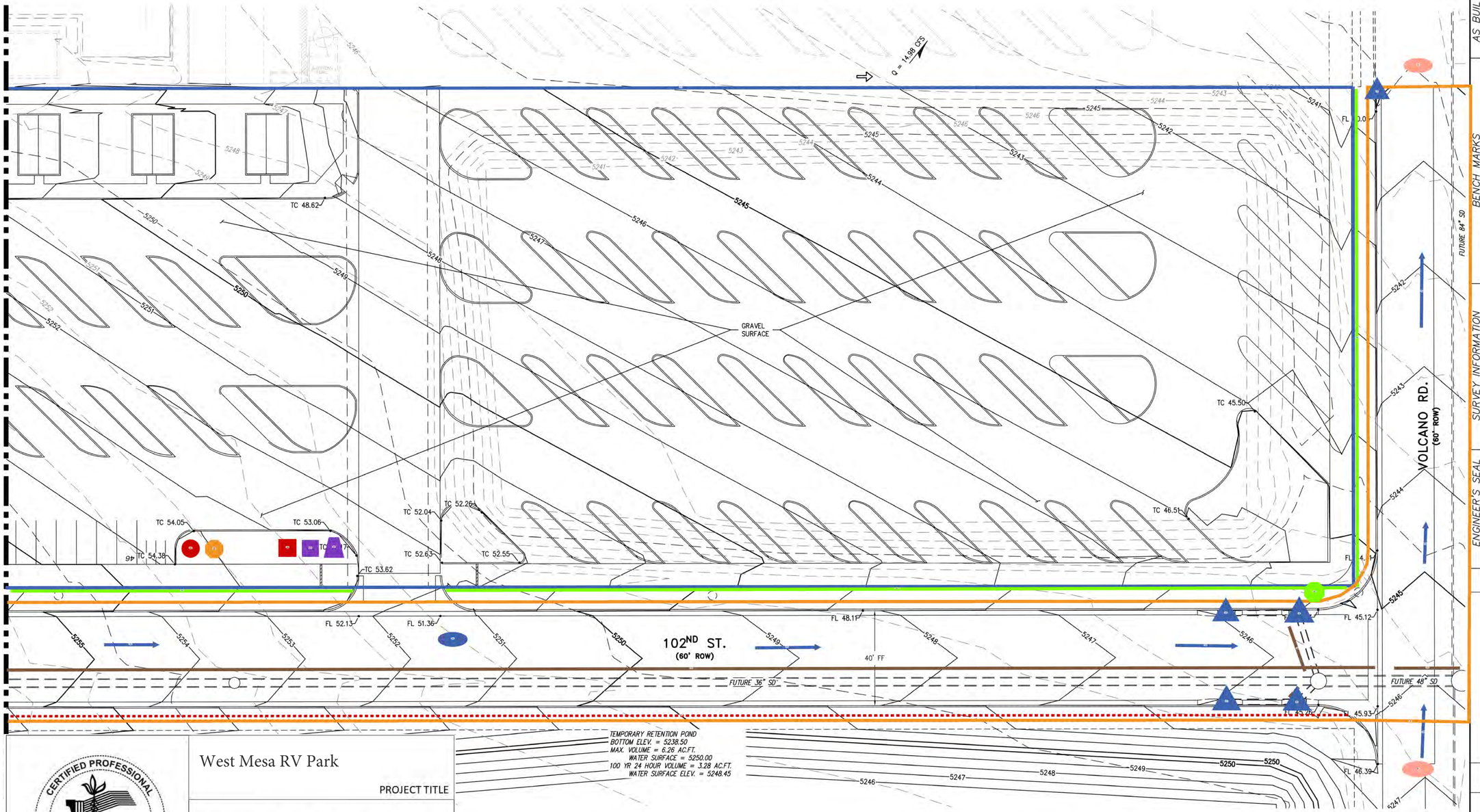
INSPECTIONS PLUS



AS BUILT INFORMATION

CONTRACTOR — DATE
STAKED BY — DATE
INSPECTION'S ACCEPTANCE BY — DATE
FIELD VERIFICATION BY — DATE
DRAWING CORRECTED BY — DATE

MICRO-FILM INFORMATION

RECORDED BY — DATE
NO.

BENCH MARKS

SURVEY INFORMATION

FIELD NOTES

NO.	BY	DATE

ENGINEER'S SEAL

RON E. HENSLEY — NEW MEXICO — 21680 — LICENSED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
8/28/23

NO.	DATE	REMARKS	BY
		REVISIONS	
		DESIGN	
		DESIGNED BY	REH
		DRAWN BY	REH
		CHECKED BY	REH

DATE 7/20/23
DATE 7/20/23
DATE 7/20/23

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CITY, COUNTY, STATE

08/27/2025 DATE

D. Lewis / J. Tolman DRAWN BY

INSPECTIONS PLUS

40' 20' 0 40' 80'
SCALE: 1" = 40'

City of Albuquerque
Planning Department
Development Review Services
HYDROLOGY SECTION
PRELIMINARY APPROVED
DATE: 09/11/23
BY: Renée C. Brissette
Hydrology Section #: K08D003
"THESE PLANS AND/OR REPORT ARE CONCEPTUAL ONLY. MORE INFORMATION MAY BE NEEDED IN THE NEAR FUTURE AND SUBMITTED TO HYDROLOGY FOR BUILDING PERMIT APPROVAL."

LEGEND
- SLOPE/FLOW ARROW
- EL=11.28 — PROPOSED ELEVATION
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- 5000 — EXISTING CONTOUR
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CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT
ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT GROUP

PARADISE RV PARK PHASE 2

TRACT 5

CONCEPTUAL GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN

DESIGN REVIEW COMMITTEE	CITY ENGINEER APPROVAL	LAST DESIGN UPDATE	Mo./DAY/YR.	Mo./DAY/YR.

CITY PROJECT No. | ZONE MAP NO. K-8 | SHEET 2 OF 2

West Mesa RV Park
Inspections Plus, LLC
Commercial SWPPP map - South

L E G E N D

Latitude: 35.076535
Longitude: -106.746466

- Limit of Disturbance (2)
- Extended Limit of Disturbance (2) Retaining
- Wall (3)
- Stockpile on the Upslope (4)
- Silt Fence (1)
- Post-Construction Water Flow/Slope (6)
- Material Storage (1)
- Water Truck (1)
- Street Sweeping (2)
- Compost Filter Sock Inlet Protection (5)
- Portable Toilet (1)
- Dumpster (1)
- Spill Kit (1)
- NOI/Site Notice Posting (1)
- Portable Concrete Washout Bin w/ Sign (1)

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D. Lewis / J. Tolman
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INSPECTIONS PLUS

SILT FENCES

1. **DESCRIPTION & PURPOSE:**
   STORMWATER SILT FENCES (SWSF) ARE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS MADE OF POROUS FABRIC HELD UP BY WOODEN OR METAL POSTS DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND. THEY ARE INEXPENSIVE AND RELATIVELY EASY TO REMOVE. THE FABRIC PONDS STORMWATER RUNOFF, CAUSING SEDIMENT TO BE RETAINED BY THE SETTLING PROCESSES. IT ALSO KNOCKS DOWN WIND-DRIVEN SAND. IT KEEPS SOIL OUT OF CITY STREETS, THUS PREVENTING CLOGGED STORM DRAINS AND THE DEGRADATION OF AQUATIC HABITATS.
2. **PRIMARY USE:**
   STORMWATER SILT FENCE (SWSF) IS PRIMARILY FOR STORMWATER CONTROL, BUT DUST CONTROL MAY BE A SECONDARY BENEFIT. SEE SEPARATE DUST CONTROL SILT FENCE (DCSF) FOR SILT FENCE USED PRIMARILY FOR FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL. BOTH TYPES OF SILT FENCE MAY BE SHOWN ON A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) MAP AND/OR AN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC) PLAN WITH CLEAR DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN THE TWO.
   STORMWATER SILT FENCE IS UNSUITABLE TO CONTROL STORMWATER AT CONCENTRATED DISCHARGE POINTS, LARGE DRAINAGE AREAS, OR WHERE THE SILT FENCE ISN'T ON CONTOUR. WHERE SILT FENCES ARE UNSUITABLE, A SEPARATE STORMWATER CONTROL IS REQUIRED, SUCH AS A BERM OR A POND, IN ADDITION TO DUST CONTROL SILT FENCE. DUST CONTROL SILT FENCES ARE STILL NEEDED TO CONTROL WIND EROSION ON TOP OF OTHER STORMWATER CONTROLS, SUCH AS BERMS AND PONDS, AT THE DOWNSTREAM PERIMETER OF CONSTRUCTION SITES.
   STORMWATER SILT FENCE IS USED AS A **PERIMETER STORMWATER CONTROL** WHEN INSTALLED DOWNSLOPE FROM EXPOSED SOIL PER PART 2.2.3 OF THE EPA'S CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (CGP), AND AS AN AIR **QUALITY CONTROL** AROUND THE REST OF THE PERIMETER IN SUPPORT OF CGP PART 2.2.6 AND THE ALBUQUERQUE-BERNALILLO COUNTY AIR QUALITY PROGRAM.
3. **STORMWATER QUALITY DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS:**
   A. SILT FENCE IS FOR **SHEET FLOW** ONLY, NEVER FOR CONCENTRATED STORMWATER. STORMWATER SILT FENCE ISN'T ALLOWED AS THE STORMWATER CONTROL AT CONCENTRATED DISCHARGE POINTS. OTHER STORMWATER CONTROLS, SUCH AS PONDS AND BERMS, ARE REQUIRED AT DISCHARGE POINTS.
   ALTERNATIVELY, SILT FENCES MAY BE USED ALONG THE SIDES OF STABILIZED CONCENTRATED FLOW PATHS THROUGH CONSTRUCTION SITES TO REMOVE SEDIMENT FROM THE STORMWATER BEFORE IT ENTERS THE STABILIZED CONCENTRATED FLOW PATH.
   B. THE **DRAINAGE AREA** IS LIMITED TO 25,000 SF PER 100 FT OF FENCE OR COMBINED WITH A SEDIMENT BASIN ON A LARGER SITE.
   C. THE **MAXIMUM SLOPE DISTANCE** ABOVE THE FENCE IS FURTHER LIMITED BY THE SLOPE STEEPNESS, AS SHOWN IN THE TABLE BELOW.

LAND SLOPE (%)	MAXIMUM SLOPE DISTANCE ABOVE FENCE (FT)
2	250
5	180
10	100
20	50
30	30

   D. STORMWATER SILT FENCES MUST BE CONSTRUCTED ON **CONTOUR**, LEVEL ACROSS THE BOTTOM, WITH THE ENDS TURNED UPHILL AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT FLANKING. A SILT FENCE ALONE SHOULDN'T BE USED AS A DIVERSION. AN AIR QUALITY SILT FENCE MAY BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH A DIVERSION BERM OR SWALE ALONG A SLOPING PERIMETER ON THE DOWNHILL SIDE OF CONSTRUCTION SITES.
   E. LIMIT THE LENGTH OF ANY SINGLE RUN OF SILT FENCE TO 500 FT. AND IT MUST BE PLACED ALONG A LEVEL CONTOUR.
   F. DO NOT USE SILT FENCES TO DIVERT FLOW.
4. **SELECT STANDARD STRENGTH OR EXTRA STRENGTH SILT FENCE MATERIAL**
   A. STANDARD STRENGTH SILT FENCE IS APPROPRIATE IF THE SLOPE OF AREA DRAINING TO FENCE IS 4:1 (H : V) OR LESS AND THE DRAINAGE AREA PRODUCES LOW SEDIMENT LOADS. THE EXPECTED LONGEVITY IS GENERALLY LIMITED TO LESS THAN FIVE MONTHS
   B. EXTRA STRENGTH SILT FENCE IS APPROPRIATE IF THE SLOPE OF AREA DRAINING TO FENCE IS 1:1 (H : V) OR LESS AND AREA DRAINING TO FENCE PRODUCES MODERATE SEDIMENT LOADS. EXPECTED LONGEVITY IS GENERALLY LIMITED TO EIGHT MONTHS. LONGER PERIODS MAY REQUIRE FABRIC REPLACEMENT.
   HEAVY-DUTY FENCE FABRIC HAS GREATER TENSILE STRENGTH AND PERMEABILITY THAN OTHER FABRIC TYPES. THE POSTS MAY BE SPACED CLOSER TOGETHER THAN OTHER PREMANUFACTURED SILT FENCE TYPES AVAILABLE FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

STORMWATER SILT FENCE MATERIAL	
PHYSICAL PROPERTY	REQUIREMENTS
TENSILE STRENGTH AT 20% (MAXIMUM) ELONGATION	STANDARD STRENGTH: 30 LB/IN (MINIMUM) EXTRA STRENGTH: 50 LB/IN (MINIMUM)
UV RESISTANT	90%
SLURRY FLOW RATE	0.3 GAL/MIN (MINIMUM)

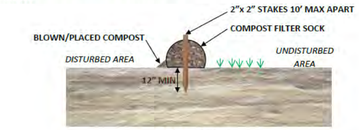
REVISIONS	CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE
Draft 7/29/2025	CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER QUALITY **STORMWATER SILT FENCE (SWSF)** SHEET 1 OF 2

COMPOST FILTER SOCK (CFS)

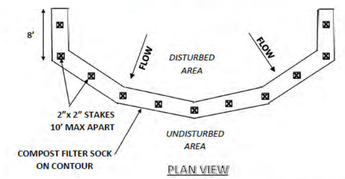
1. **DESCRIPTION & PURPOSE:**
   A COMPOST FILTER SOCK IS A MESH TUBE FILLED WITH COMPOST STAKED ON CONTOUR TO CREATE TEMPORARY PONDING TO FACILITATE THE DEPOSITION OF SUSPENDED SOLIDS AND FILTER POLLUTANTS FROM SHEET FLOW.
   THE COMPOST FILTER SOCK IS OFTEN MORE EFFECTIVE AND CAN REPLACE TRADITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PRACTICES, SUCH AS A SILT FENCE OR STRAW BALE BARRIER. COMPOST FILTER SOCKS HAVE MORE SURFACE AREA CONTACT WITH THE UNDERLYING SOIL THAN TYPICAL SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES, SO STORMWATER IS LESS LIKELY TO CREATE RILLS UNDER THEM AND/OR CHANNELS CARRYING UNFILTERED SEDIMENT. THE GREATER CONTACT AREA AND WEIGHT OF COMPOST FILTER SOCKS ALSO ALLOW WATER TO POND AND ALLOW SUSPENDED SEDIMENTS TO SETTLE OUT.
   COMPOST FILTER SOCKS ALSO FILTER HEAVY METALS, POLLUTANTS, AND OIL FROM STORMWATER WHEN SOCKS ARE FILLED WITH ADSORBENT MEDIA.
2. **CONDITION WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES:** COMPOST FILTER SOCKS CAN BE USED IN MANY CONSTRUCTION SITE APPLICATIONS WHERE EROSION WILL OCCUR IN THE FORM OF SHEET EROSION, AND THERE IS NO CONCENTRATION OF WATER FLOWING TO THE SOCK. IN AREAS WITH STEEP SLOPES AND/OR ROCKY TERRAIN, SOIL CONDITIONS MUST MAINTAIN GOOD CONTINUOUS CONTACT BETWEEN THE SOCK AND THE SOIL THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH. FOR USE ON IMPERVIOUS SURFACES SUCH AS ROAD PAVEMENT OR PARKING AREAS, PROPER ANCHORAGE MUST BE PROVIDED TO PREVENT SHIFTING OF THE SOCK OR SEPARATION OF THE CONTACT BETWEEN THE SOCK AND THE PAVEMENT.
   COMPOST FILTER SOCKS ARE UTILIZED BOTH AT THE SITE PERIMETER AND WITHIN THE CONSTRUCTION AREAS. THESE SOCKS MAY BE FILLED AFTER PLACEMENT BY BLOWING COMPOST INTO THE TUBE PNEUMATICALLY, OR FILLED AT A STAGING LOCATION AND MOVED INTO THEIR DESIGNED LOCATION. UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION, COMPOST FILTER SOCKS CAN BE CUT OPEN TO SPREAD THE COMPOST AROUND THE SITE AS SOIL AMENDMENT OR MULCH. THEY THEN DISPOSE OF THE MESH SOCK UNLESS IT IS BIODEGRADABLE.
3. **DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS:**
   A. COMPOST FILTER SOCKS WILL BE PLACED ON THE CONTOUR WITH BOTH TERMINAL ENDS OF THE SOCK EXTENDED 8 FEET UPSLOPE AT A 45 DEGREE ANGLE TO PREVENT BYPASS FLOW.
   B. DIAMETERS DESIGNED FOR USE SHALL BE 12" – 32" EXCEPT THAT 8" DIAMETER SOCKS MAY BE USED FOR RESIDENTIAL LOTS TO CONTROL AREAS LESS THAN 0.25 ACRES.
   C. THE FLAT DIMENSION OF THE SOCK SHALL BE AT LEAST 1.5 TIMES THE NOMINAL DIAMETER.
   D. THE MAXIMUM SLOPE LENGTH (IN FEET) ABOVE A COMPOST FILTER SOCK SHALL NOT EXCEED THE FOLLOWING LIMITS:

DIAM. (IN)	SLOPE (%)						
	2	5	10	20	25	33	50
8	225	200	100	50	20		
12	250	225	125	65	50	40	25
18	275	250	150	70	55	45	30
25	350	275	200	130	100	60	35
32	450	325	275	150	120	75	50

   8" CFS ARE FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL USE ONLY.
4. **CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:**
   A. THE ADVANTAGE OF COMPOST FILTER SOCKS OVER SIMILAR STORMWATER CONTROLS IS THAT THEY DO NOT REQUIRE TRENCHING; THEREFORE, INSTALLING THEM DOES NOT DISTURB THE SOIL. HOWEVER, TRIM OR REMOVE VEGETATION AND DEBRIS TO ENSURE FULL CONTACT WITH THE GROUND SURFACE.
   B. THE COMPOST FILTER SOCK SHOULD BE ANCHORED WITH 2" X 2" HARDWOOD STAKES DRIVEN THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE SOCK TO 12" MINIMUM INTO THE GROUND WITH NOT MORE THAN 10' BETWEEN STAKES. ON UNEVEN TERRAIN, EFFECTIVE GROUND CONTACT CAN BE ENHANCED BY THE PLACEMENT OF A FILLET OF COMPOST MEDIA ON THE DISTURBED AREA SIDE OF THE COMPOST.
   C. SOCK MATERIALS: THE COMPOST FILTER SOCK IS TYPICALLY MADE OF HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE) OR BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC FILAMENT MESH TUBES FILLED WITH COMPOST.
   D. SOCKS MUST BE FILLED WITH COMPOST MATERIAL CONFORMING TO CITY STANDARD SPECIFICATION 1005.2.4.B, LATEST EDITION, OR APPROVED EQUAL. SOCKS FILLED WITH STRAW OR WOODCHIPS ARE NOT ACCEPTABLE STORMWATER CONTROLS IN ALBUQUERQUE. COMPOST MATERIAL IS SPECIFIED AS FOLLOWS: ORGANIC MATTER SHALL CONSIST OF ORGANIC CARBON SOURCES SUCH AS STRAW, HAY, BARK, SAWDUST, OR WOOD SHAVINGS, AND NITROGEN SOURCES SUCH AS MANURE, BLOOD MEAL, OR CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS. NITROGEN SOURCES MUST BE ADDED BEFORE COMPOSTING. THIS MIXTURE SHALL BE AEROBICALLY COMPOSTED AT TEMPERATURES BETWEEN 120°F AND 160°F FOR AT LEAST 15 DAYS, WITH AN ADDITIONAL CURING PERIOD OF NO LESS THAN 3 MONTHS. WEED SEEDS MUST BE DESTROYED DURING COMPOSTING. FINISHED COMPOST WILL BE SCREENED TO ENSURE LESS THAN 2% REMAINS ON A 1/2-INCH SCREEN. THE CARBON-TO-NITROGEN RATIO OF ORGANIC MATTER SHALL BE LESS THAN 50 PARTS CARBON TO ONE PART NITROGEN.
   E. ALL SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION DETAILS AND MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS SHALL APPEAR ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC) PLAN WHEN COMPOST FILTER SOCKS ARE INCLUDED IN THE PLAN.
5. **MAINTENANCE**
   A. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE SOCK ABOVE GROUND AND DISPOSED OF ACCORDING TO THE PLAN.
   B. SOCKS SHALL BE INSPECTED EVERY 14 DAYS AND AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT OF ¼" OR MORE. DAMAGED SOCKS SHALL BE REPAIRED AS REQUIRED BY THE MANUFACTURER OR REPLACED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF INSPECTION NOTIFICATION.
   C. UNDERCUTTING MUST BE PREVENTED BY ADDING STAKES, COMPOST, AND ADDITIONAL CFS. CFS IS NOT APPROPRIATE FOR CONCENTRATED DISCHARGE POINTS AND SHOULD BE REPLACED WITH A SEDIMENT TRAP WHERE REPETITIVE UNDERCUTTING OR OVERTOPPING OCCURS.
   D. BIODEGRADABLE SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED AFTER 6 MONTHS; PHOTODEGRADABLE SOCKS AFTER 1 YEAR. POLYPROPYLENE SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED BASED ON THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
   E. STAKES SHALL BE REMOVED ONCE THE CONTRIBUTING AREA TO THE SOCK IS STABILIZED. THE SOCK MAY BE LEFT IN PLACE AND VEGETATED OR REMOVED ACCORDING TO THE STABILIZATION PLAN. THE MESH CAN BE CUT FOR REMOVAL, AND THE COMPOST SPREAD AS ADDITIONAL MULCH TO SERVE AS A SOIL AMENDMENT.
   F. TRAFFIC SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO CROSS CFS.



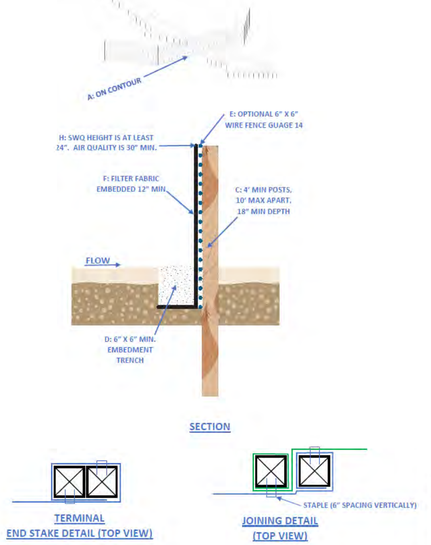
SECTION VIEW



PLAN VIEW

REVISIONS	CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE
Draft 7/29/2025	CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER QUALITY **COMPOST FILTER SOCK (CFS)** SHEET 1 OF 1

4. **CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:**
   A. INSTALL SILT FENCE ALONG A LEVEL CONTOUR, WITH THE ENDS TURNED UPHILL (12" VERTICAL MIN.) FAR ENOUGH TO PREVENT FLANKING. EXCEPT FOR THE ENDS, THE DIFFERENCE IN ELEVATION BETWEEN THE HIGHEST AND LOWEST POINT ALONG THE TOP OF THE SILT FENCE SHALL NOT EXCEED ONE-THIRD THE FENCE HEIGHT.
   B. CLEAR THE GROUND AT THE SILT FENCE LOCATION TO BARE DIRT. REMOVE VEGETATION, ROCKS, GRAVEL, AND PAVEMENT.
   C. INSTALL POSTS SPACED A MAXIMUM OF 10 FEET APART AND DRIVEN SECURELY INTO THE GROUND A MINIMUM OF 18 INCHES. HARDWOOD POSTS MUST BE 2" X 2", AND STEEL POSTS (STANDARD "U" OR "T" SECTION) MUST HAVE A MINIMUM WEIGHT OF 1.33 POUNDS PER LINEAR FOOT AND SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM LENGTH OF 4' FEET. DOUBLE POSTS ARE REQUIRED AT BOTH ENDS OF EACH PIECE OF SILT FENCE AND AT SPLICES.
   D. EXCAVATE A TRENCH A MINIMUM OF 6" DEEP BY 6" WIDE ALONG THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE POSTS. ALTERNATIVELY, A 12" DEEP STATIC SLICE IS ALLOWED.
   E. OPTIONAL WIRE FENCE REINFORCEMENT IS TYPICALLY 14 GAUGE OR MORE WITH A MAXIMUM MESH SPACING OF 6 INCHES, FASTENED SECURELY TO THE UPSLOPE SIDE OF THE POSTS USING HEAVY-DUTY WIRE STAPLES AT LEAST 1 INCH LONG, TIE WIRES, OR HOG RINGS. THE WIRE REINFORCEMENT SHOULD ALSO EXTEND 6" INTO THE TRENCH.
   F. THE FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE STAPLED OR WIRED TO THE FENCE AND POSTS, AND 12 INCHES OR MORE OF THE FABRIC SHOULD EXTEND INTO THE TRENCH. THE WIRE REINFORCEMENT (IF USED) AND FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE STRETCHED TIGHTLY WHILE ATTACHING THEM.
   G. EMBED THE FILTER FABRIC 12" MINIMUM INTO THE TRENCH AND BACKFILL WITH CLEAN EARTH, FREE OF ROCKS AND ORGANIC MATTER, AND COMPACTED WITH OPTIMUM MOISTURE BY WHEEL ROLLING, TAMPING, OR OTHER SIMILAR MEANS. THE FINISHED GRADE SHOULD BE THE SAME ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FENCE, AND THE DEPTH OF EMBEDMENT SHOULD BE MEASURED FROM THE LOWEST GRADE ADJACENT TO THE FENCE. SUBSTITUTIONS INSTEAD OF EMBEDMENT, LIKE WATTLES, ARE NOT ALLOWED.
   H. THE HEIGHT OF A STORMWATER SILT FENCE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 24 INCHES ABOVE THE HIGHEST GROUND SURFACE ADJACENT TO THE FENCE. ADDITIONAL HEIGHT (30" MIN.) IS REQUIRED TO SATISFY THE ALBUQUERQUE-BERNALILLO COUNTY AIR QUALITY PROGRAM.
   I. THE FILTER FABRIC MAY BE ATTACHED TO A CHAIN LINK FENCE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH COA STD DWG 2252 INSTEAD OF THE ABOVE-SPECIFIED WIRE FENCE REINFORCEMENT AND POSTS, PROVIDED THAT CHAIN LINK REINFORCEMENT AND FILTER FABRIC ARE EMBEDDED AS SPECIFIED ABOVE.



SECTION

6. **MAINTENANCE:**
   A. SELF-INSPECTION IS REQUIRED BY A CERTIFIED INSPECTOR EVERY 14 DAYS AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL OF ¼" OR MORE, AND AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL.
   B. INSPECTION CHECKLIST
      i. DOES THE SILT FENCE FOLLOW A CONTOUR?
      ii. ARE THE ENDS OF THE SILT FENCE TURNED UPHILL FOR THE LAST 12" VERTICALLY?
      iii. IS THE HEIGHT OF THE SILT FENCE 24" OR MORE ABOVE GROUND?
      iv. IS THE COLOR BAND EMBEDDED 6" OR MORE?
      v. IS THE SILT FENCE SECURE TO THE WIRE FENCE REINFORCEMENT OR THE STAKES?
      vi. HAS SEDIMENT ACCUMULATED BEHIND THE FENCE BY MORE THAN 1/2 THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE? IF YES, THEN CLEAR IT.
      vii. DOES ANY 100-FOOT OF SILT FENCE SERVE MORE THAN 25,000 SQUARE FEET (ABOUT 1/2 ACRE) OF EXPOSED AREA?
      viii. IS THERE ANY INDICATION OF WASH AROUND OR UNDER WASH? IF YES, THEN RESET THE FENCE AND DETERMINE IF IT IS OVERLOADED (I.E., ANOTHER FENCE SHOULD BE INSTALLED UPSTREAM).
   C. REPAIRS MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF FINDING THE DEFECT. DEFECTS TYPICALLY INCLUDE LOOSE POSTS OR ATTACHMENTS TO POSTS OR WIRE REINFORCEMENT. SOMETIMES REPAIRS INCLUDE TRENCHING AND EMBEDMENT. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 7 DAYS OF DETECTING THE DEFECT.
   D. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS INCLUDE RESETTING THE EXISTING FENCE OR REPLACING THE SECTION WHERE THE FILTER FABRIC HAS BEEN TORN OR WORN OUT. HOLES IN THE FILTER FABRIC REQUIRE REMOVAL AND REPLACEMENT WITH DOUBLE POSTS ON BOTH REPLACEMENT ENDS. PATCHES ARE NOT ADEQUATE REPAIRS OF HOLES. SHOULD THE FABRIC ON A SILT FENCE DECOMPOSE OR BECOME INEFFECTIVE BEFORE THE END OF THE EXPECTED USABLE LIFE, AND THE BARRIER IS STILL NECESSARY, THE FABRIC SHALL BE REPLACED.
   E. EITHER REMOVE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS WHEN THE DEPOSIT REACHES HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE FENCE OR INSTALL A SECOND SILT FENCE AS DIRECTED BY THE PE/CPESC
   F. THE SILT FENCE SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL THE PE/CPESC DIRECTS IT BE REMOVED. UPON REMOVAL, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE AND DISPOSE OF ANY EXCESS SEDIMENT ACCUMULATIONS, DRESS THE AREA TO GIVE IT A PLEASING APPEARANCE, AND VEGETATE ALL BARE AREAS PER CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS.
   G. CLOSE ATTENTION SHALL BE PAID TO THE REPAIR OF DAMAGED SILT FENCES RESULTING FROM END RUNS AND UNDERCUTTING.

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Draft 7/29/2025	CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER QUALITY **STORMWATER SILT FENCE (SWSF)** SHEET 2 OF 2

CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL IN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
CPESC®
James Tolman
No. 10631
CPESC STAMP

West Mesa RV Park	PROJECT TITLE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY	CITY, COUNTY, STATE
08/27/2025	DATE
D. Lewis / J. Tolman	DRAWN BY
INSPECTIONS PLUS	

A2-6 DROP INLET PROTECTION


Image credit: NMDOT

A1
A2
A3

DESCRIPTION
A variety of drop inlet protection methods are used to intercept sediments at median drop inlets (MDI) and curb drop inlets (CDI) through the use of stone, filter fabric, mulch socks, or other materials.

PRIMARY USE
Drop inlet protection is normally used in combination with other BMPs and as a second defense in site sedimentation control at drop inlets.

APPLICATION
Inlet protection techniques for various conditions include:

» *Installation of mulch socks as a filter barrier on small-sized projects with shallow slopes.*
» *Installation of masonry block and gravel for situations where flows exceed 0.5 cfs.*
» *Use of wire mesh and gravel where vehicular traffic crosses inlet.*

LIMITATIONS
» *Drop inlet protection is only viable at low-point inlets. Inlets that are on a slope cannot be effectively protected because stormwater will bypass the inlet and continue downstream, causing an overload condition at inlets beyond.*
» *Regular maintenance of porosity is key to effectiveness in order to avoid ponding and possible flooding.*

SEE ALSO

A2-8 *Mulch Socks*

NMDOT STANDARD DRAWING

603-01-4/7 Drop Inlet Protection

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

DIP

Revision 03 December 2020

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM MANUAL
Appendix A2 – Erosion and Sediment Control

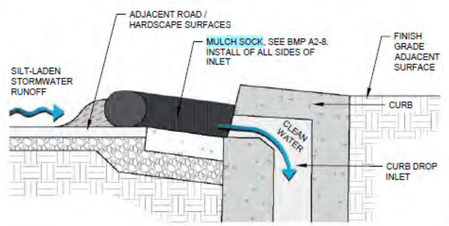
A2-6 DROP INLET PROTECTION CONTINUED

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
» *Inspect on a weekly basis and after major storm events.*
» *Clean debris from protection or, if necessary, replace protection measures.*
» *Remove sediment regularly.*
» *Clean and replace clogged stone protection measures.*

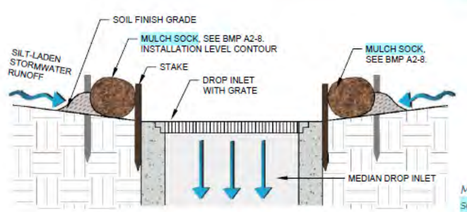

Image credit: NMDOT


Image credit: Sites Southwest

Drop inlet protection with mulch socks staked in place in rural application or median (LEFT) and at a curb in urban application (RIGHT).

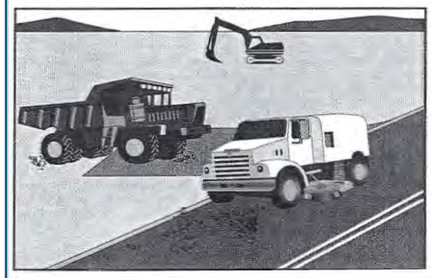


Curb drop inlet protection with mulch sock at a curb - SECTION VIEW.



Median drop inlet protection with mulch sock - SECTION VIEW.

Street Sweeping and Vacuuming SE-7



Objectives

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

Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients
Trash
Metals
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
Organics

Potential Alternatives

None

Description and Purpose

Street sweeping and vacuuming includes use o fself-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.

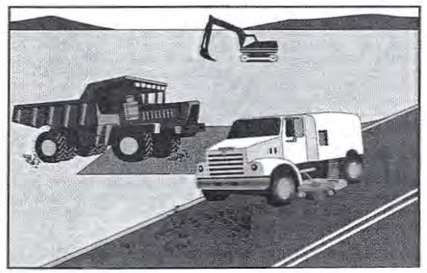
Limitations

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).

mplementation

- Controlling the number ofpoints where vehicles can leave the site will allow sweeping and vacuuming effo ls 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.

Street Sweeping and Vacuuming SE-7



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Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients
Trash
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Bacteria
Oil and Grease
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None

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- Inspect potential sediment tracking locations daily.
- Visible sediment tracking should be swept or vacuumed on a daily basis.

A1-10 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT

A1 A2 A3

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 TESCP
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

CWM

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.*

A1-1 DUST CONTROL

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: Silas 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*

NMDOT TESCP
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

DU

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.*

CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL IN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
CPESC®
James Tolman
No. 10631

CPESC STAMP

West Mesa RV Park
PROJECT TITLE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY
CITY, COUNTY, STATE

08/27/2025
DATE

D. Lewis / J. Tolman
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INSPECTIONS PLUS

A1-5 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: State of Hawaii Department of Transportation, Highways Division, Oahu District - www.stormwaterhawaii.com

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 spaces and heavy machinery parking.*
» *Construction sites with earth-moving operations.*
» *Maintenance yards 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 mix materials or treated wood with an erosion control barrier.*

SEE ALSO

A1-1 *Dust Control*
A2-8 *Mulch Socks*

NMDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATION

603 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

SM

A1-5 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

APPLICATION *CONTINUED*
» *Fence 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 staked hay bales around stockpiles.*

LIMITATIONS
» *Site constraints may complicate strict adherence to measures.*
» *Stockpile protection measures such as plastic tarps 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.*

A1-11 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: Public Domain

DESCRIPTION
Solid waste management prevents or reduces the discharge of pollutants into stormwater and drainage systems from solid and/or construction wastes. Solid waste can harm public safety, adversely affect the environment, and harm the public perception of NMDOT and private contractors.

PRIMARY USE
Solid waste management is applicable to construction sites and industrial facilities with any of the following construction debris:

» *Solid waste generated from trees and shrubs removed during land clearing, demolition of existing structures (rubble), and building construction.*
» *Packaging materials including wood, paper, and plastic.*
» *Scrap or surplus building materials including scrap metals, rubber, plastic, glass pieces, and masonry products .*
» *Domestic wastes including food containers such as beverage cans, coffee cups, paper bags, plastic wrappers, and cigarettes.*

APPLICATION
The following strategies help keep a clean site and reduce stormwater pollution:

» *Identify designated waste collection areas onsite.*
» *Inform trash-hauling contractors that you will accept only watertight dumpsters for onsite use.*
» *Locate containers in a covered area and/or in a secondary containment.*
» *Provide an adequate number of containers with lids to keep rain out and to prevent loss of waste during windy conditions.*

SEE ALSO

A1-9 *Spill Prevention Plan*
A1-10 *Concrete Waste Management*
A1-12 *Hazardous Waste Management*

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

SWM

A1-11 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

APPLICATION *CONTINUED*
» *Plan for additional containers and more frequent pickup during the demolition phase of construction.*
» *Regularly and promptly remove solid waste from erosion and sediment control devices.*
» *Salvage or recycle useful material.*
» *Clean dumpsters offsite.*
» *Collect waste regularly and clean up spills immediately.*
» *Train employees and subcontractors in proper solid waste management.*

LIMITATIONS
» *No major limitations.*

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
» *Collect site trash daily.*
» *Inspect waste area regularly.*
» *Arrange for regular waste collection.*
» *Inspect dumpsters for leaks and repair or replace dumpsters that are not watertight.*

A1-6 SANITARY FACILITY MANAGEMENT

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: iStock/ Merrimon

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.

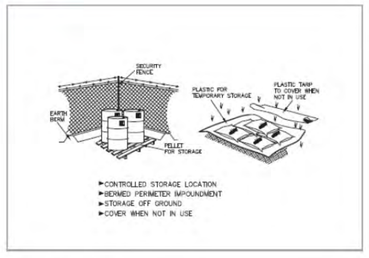
LIMITATIONS
» *Sanitary facilities shall be located a minimum of 50 feet away from receiving waters and drop inlets.*

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
» *Schedule regular waste removal.*
» *Maintain facilities in good working order.*
» *Restock supplies regularly.*

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

SF

BMP: Material Storage — **MS** Construction



DESCRIPTION:
Controlled storage of on-site materials.

APPLICATION:
- Storage of hazardous, toxic, and all chemical substances.
- Any construction site with outside storage of materials.

INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:
- Designate a secured area with limited access as the storage location. Ensure no waterways or drainage paths are nearby.
- Construct compacted earthen berm (See Earth Berm Barrier Information Sheet), or similar perimeter containment around storage location for impoundment in the case of spills.
- Ensure all on-site personnel utilize designated storage area. Do not store excessive amounts of material that will not be utilized on site.
- For active use of materials away from the storage area ensure materials are not set directly on the ground and are covered when not in use. Protect storm drainage during use.

LIMITATIONS:
- Does not prevent contamination due to mishandling of products.
- Spill Prevention and Response Plan still required.
- Only effective if materials are actively stored in controlled location.

MAINTENANCE:
- Inspect daily and repair any damage to perimeter impoundment or security fencing.
- Check materials are being correctly stored (i.e. standing upright, in labeled containers, tightly capped) and that no materials are being stored away from the designated location.

A1-9 SPILL PREVENTION PLAN

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: iStock/ Shelly Still

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 TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

SPP

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.*

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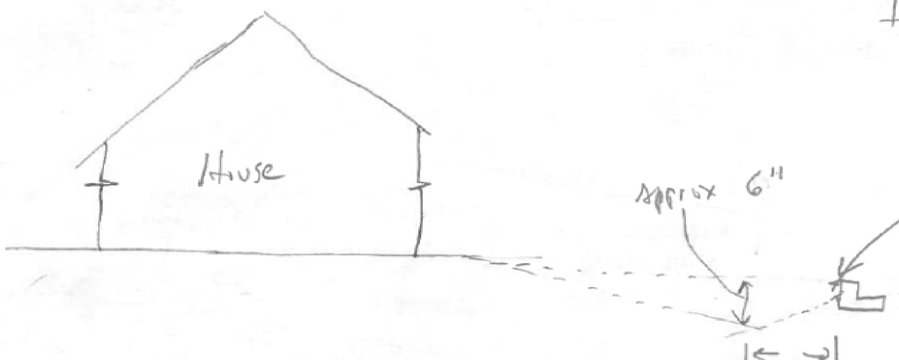
Typical Cut Grading - Sedimentation Pond

If pad has been effectively stabilized, depth of sediment pond can be reduced to 4".

Pre-House construction

NTS



House under construction.

If curb has been cut, then grade to be minimum 2" below cut-grade.

Curtis Cherne Stormwater Quality 9-28-17

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