CAUTION: IF THIS SHEET IS NOT 22"x34" IT IS A REDUCED PRINT

SITE PLAN

TACO BELL - SNOW VISTA BOULEVARD
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

LOT 1D. TOWN OF ASTRICO GRANT, PROJECTED SECTION 33, TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 2 EAST, N.M.P.M.

ALBUQUERQUE, BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 2021

GENERAL EROSION CONTROL NOTES:

1. ALL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL WORK SHALL BE DONE IN STRICT ACCORDANCE WITH THE STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN, THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS, AND STATE PERMITTING REQUIREMENTS.

2. THE PERMITTEE SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR NOTIFYING THE LAND OWNER AND EACH CONTRACTOR OR ENTITY (INCLUDING UTILITY CREWS AND CITY EMPLOYEES OR THEIR AGENTS) WHO WILL PERFORM WORK AT THE SITE OF THE EXISTENCE OF THE SWPPP AND WHAT ACTIONS OR PRECAUTIONS SHALL BE TAKEN WHILE ON-SITE TO MINIMIZE THE POTENTIAL FOR EROSION AND THE POTENTIAL FOR DAMAGING ANY BMP. THE PERMITTEE IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE A SUBCONTRACTOR MAY DO TO ESTABLISHED BMPS AND ANY SUBSEQUENT WATER QUALITY VIOLATION RESULTING FROM THE DAMAGE.

3. ENSURE THE DESIGN, INSTALLATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF EFFECTIVE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS TO MINIMIZE THE DISCHARGE OF POLLUTANTS. AT A MINIMUM, SUCH CONTROLS MUST BE DESIGNED, INSTALLED, AND MAINTAINED TO:
   - 3.1. CONTROL STORMWATER VOLUME, VELOCITY, AND PEAK FLOW RATES WITHIN THE SITE TO MINIMIZE SOIL EROSION;
   - 3.2. CONTROL STORMWATER DISCHARGES, INCLUDING BOTH PEAK FLOW RATES AND TOTAL STORMWATER VOLUME, TO MINIMIZE EROSION AT OUTLETS AND TO MINIMIZE DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL AND STREAM BANK EROSION AND SCOUR;
   - 3.3. MINIMIZE THE AMOUNT OF EXPOSED SOIL DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY;
   - 3.4. MINIMIZE THE DISTURBANCE OF STEEP SLOPES;
   - 3.5. MINIMIZE SEDIMENT DISCHARGES FROM THE SITE. DESIGN, INSTALL AND MAINTAIN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS THAT ADDRESS FACTORS SUCH AS THE AMOUNT, FREQUENCY, INTENSITY AND DURATION OF PRECIPITATION, THE NATURE OF RESULTING STORMWATER RUNOFF, AND SOIL CHARACTERISTICS, INCLUDING THE RANGE OF SOIL PARTICLE SIZE EXPECTED TO BE PRESENT ON THE SITE.
   - 3.6. PROVIDE AND MAINTAIN NATURAL BUFFERS AROUND SURFACE WATERS
   - 3.7. DIRECT STORMWATER TO VEGETATED AREAS TO INCREASE SEDIMENT REMOVAL AND MAXIMIZE STORMWATER INFILTRATION AND FILTERING, UNLESS INFEASIBLE; AND
   - 3.8. MINIMIZE SOIL COMPACTION AND PRESERVE TOPSOIL WHERE PRACTICABLE

4. INSTALLATION OF BMPS NECESSARY TO PREVENT SOIL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION AT THE DOWNGRADIENT PROJECT BOUNDARY (E.G. BUFFERS, PERIMETER CONTROLS, EXIT POINT CONTROLS, STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION) MUST BE COMPLETE PRIOR TO THE START OF ALL PHASES OF CONSTRUCTION. BY THE TIME CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN ANY GIVEN PORTION OF THE SITE BEGINS, DOWNGRADIENT BMPS MUST BE INSTALLED AND OPERATIONAL TO CONTROL DISCHARGES FROM THE INITIAL SITE CLEARING, GRADING, EXCAVATING, AND OTHER EARTH-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. ADDITIONAL BMPS SHALL BE INSTALLED AS NECESSARY THROUGHOUT THE LIFE OF THE PROJECT. FOLLOWING THE INSTALLATION OF THESE INITIAL BMPS, ALL BMPS NEEDED TO CONTROL DISCHARGES SHALL BE INSTALLED AND MADE OPERATIONAL PRIOR TO SUBSEQUENT EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING A STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND FOR CLEANING OF VEHICLE WHEELS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

6. SILT FENCES: PLACEMENT OF SILT FENCES SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS. FENCING WHICH BECOMES DAMAGED SHALL BE REPLACED PROMPTLY. DEPOSITS OF SILT WHICH BUILD UP BEHIND DIKES MAY BE DISKED ONTO THE SITE BEFORE PLACEMENT OF TEMPORARY COVER. AFTER TEMPORARY COVER IS PLACED OR AFTER LANDSCAPING COMMENCES, SILT SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF IN A MANNER APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.

7. UNLESS LOCAL OR STATE REQUIREMENTS NECESSITATE MORE FREQUENT MONITORING, CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT EROSION CONTROL DEVICES EVERY 7 DAYS OR WITHIN 24 HOURS OF A STORM OF 0.5 INCHES OR MORE IN DEPTH (EXCLUSIVE OF HOLIDAYS). THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REPAIR DAMAGE, CLEAN OUT SEDIMENT, AND ADD ADDITIONAL CONTROL DEVICES AS NEEDED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER INSPECTION. DEFICIENCIES MUST BE CORRECTED WITHIN 7 DAYS.

8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY AND ALL FINES ASSOCIATED WITH EROSION CONTROL VIOLATIONS.

TEMPORARY STABILIZATION:

1. INITIATE THE INSTALLATION OF STABILIZATION MEASURES IMMEDIATELY IN ANY DISTURBED AREAS WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES HAVE PERMANENTLY CEASED ON ANY PORTION OF THE SITE OR WILL BE TEMPORARILY INACTIVE FOR 14 OR MORE CALENDAR DAYS ON ANY PORTION OF THE SITE.

2. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL INCLUDE TEMPORARY SEEDING, GEOTEXTILES, MULCHES, AND/OR OTHER TECHNIQUES TO REDUCE OR ELIMINATE EROSION UNTIL EITHER FINAL STABILIZATION CAN BE ACHIEVED OR UNTIL FURTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES TAKE PLACE TO RE-DISTURB THIS AREA.

3. TEMPORARY STABILIZATION SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS.

FINAL STABILIZATION:

1. FINAL STABILIZATION SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LANDSCAPE PLANS AND LOCAL AND STATE REQUIREMENTS.

2. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED, ALL DISTURBED SOIL AREAS SHALL RECEIVE FOUR (4) INCHES OF TOPSOIL AND SHALL BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED WITH SEED OR SOD.

3. CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN PERENNIAL VEGETATION UNTIL UNIFORM COVER IS ESTABLISHED. UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS, THIS SHALL INCLUDE A MINIMUM OF 70% COVERAGE AND NO BARE AREAS OF 10 SQUARE FEET OR MORE.

4. TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES (SILT FENCE, INLET PROTECTION, SEDIMENT TRAPS, CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES, ETC.) SHALL BE COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM THE SITE WHEN THEY ARE NO LONGER NEEDED, UNLESS THEY ARE APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER TO REMAIN IN PLACE FOR PERMANENT STABILIZATION OR BIODEGREDATION (I.E. EROSION CONTROL BLANKETS). REMOVAL OF THE CONTROLS SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH THE WEATHER FORECAST SO THAT REMOVAL FALLS WITHIN A FORECAST DRY PERIOD. FOR CONTROLS WITHIN AREAS TO BE PAVED, THEY SHALL BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF PAVEMENT OPERATIONS IN THE LOCATION OF THE CONTROL. FOR CONTROLS DOWN SLOPE OF VEGETATED AREAS, AT LEAST 70% OF THE VEGETATIVE COVER MUST BE ESTABLISHED PRIOR TO THE REMOVAL OF THE CONTROLS. WHERE HYDROSEED IS PERMITTED BY THE ENGINEER, THAT SHALL BE CONSIDERED STABILIZED. SOD SHALL BE CONSIDERED ESTABLISHED WHEN THE ROOTS TIE IT TO THE GROUND (TYPICALLY TAKES 2 TO 6 WEEKS). RESTORE AND STABILIZE ANY AREA DISTURBED BY THE REMOVAL OF AN EROSION CONTROL MEASURE.

GENERAL DEMOLITION NOTES:

1. ALL CONCRETE AND ASPHALT NOTED FOR REMOVAL SHALL BE SAW CUT FULL DEPTH AND REMOVED OFF SITE.

2. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL SURVEY CONTROL POINTS.

3. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE ALL WASTE MATERIALS OFF SITE.

4. ALL EXISTING STRUCTURES, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED TO REMAIN, FENCING, TREES, ETC., WITHIN CONSTRUCTION AREA SHALL BE REMOVED & DISPOSED OF OFF SITE. ALL COST SHALL BE INCLUDED IN BASE BID.

5. WITH PRIOR APPROVAL, CONTRACTOR MAY ESTABLISH AN ON-SITE STAGING AREA. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR RESTORING STAGING AREA TO ITS ORIGINAL CONDITION. SECURITY OF STAGING AREA SHALL BE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR.

6. ON-SITE VEGETATION SHALL BE PROTECTED AS NOTED. IN DESIGNATED PROTECTION AREAS WHERE THE CONTRACTOR DOES NOT PROTECT VEGETATION AS NOTED, CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTORE VEGETATION TO EXISTING CONDITION AT NO ADDITIONAL EXPENSE TO THE OWNER, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE ARCHITECT.

7. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL ABOVE GROUND UTILITY FEATURES NOT BEING REMOVED INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, MANHOLES, VALVES, AND INLETS. IF ANY EXISTING STRUCTURES TO REMAIN ARE DAMAGED DURING CONSTRUCTION, IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO REPAIR OR REPLACE THE EXISTING STRUCTURE AS NECESSARY.

8. TOPSOIL STOCKPILES AND DISTURBED PORTIONS OF THE SITE, WHERE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY TEMPORARILY CEASES FOR AT LEAST 14 DAYS SHALL BE STABILIZED IMMEDIATELY WITH TEMPORARY SEED AND MULCH PER THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.

9. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL TRAFFIC CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, LANE CLOSURES, DETOURS, ETC. BOTH VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN.

10. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE TEMPORARY UTILITY SERVICE IF REQUIRED.

11. CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE CONSTRUCTION SITE HAS POSITIVE DRAINAGE THROUGHOUT THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION.

12. PRIOR TO UTILITY DEMOLITION COORDINATE WITH AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION.

13. UTILITIES BEING REMOVED OR RELOCATED SHALL BE ISOLATED AND SERVICE DISCONNECTED PRIOR TO ANY DEMOLITION.

14. NO UTILITY INTERRUPTIONS WILL BE ALLOWED WITHOUT CONSENT OF THE OWNER. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE OWNER AND ARCHITECT A MINIMUM OF FOUR WORKING DAYS PRIOR TO THE REQUESTED SHUT DOWN.

CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE 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 ISRESPONSIBLE 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.

INTENT OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

1. THE PROJECT WILL BE CONSTRUCTED ON LOT 1D (THE SITE) AND WILL FEATURE A 9,957 SF BUILDING WITH A TACO BELL (1,950 SF) AND RETAIL SPACE (7,645 SF). ASSOCIATED PARKING, SIDEWALK AND LANDSCAPING WILL ALSO BE INSTALLED ON SITE. CURB OPENINGS FOR ROADWAY CONNECTIONS TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS ON LOT 1C TO THE NORTH AND LOT 1E TO THE SOUTH WILL ALSO BE PROVIDED.

EROSION CONTROL & CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

1. CONTRACTOR MUST UPDATE THIS PLAN WITH ANY DEVIATIONS FROM THIS PLAN. THIS ESC PLAN AND SWPPP MUST REMAIN ON-SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AT ALL TIMES.
2. SEE THE SWPPP FOR PROJECT SCHEDULING.

INITIAL PHASE:

1. POST ALL PERMIT COVERAGE ON-SITE.
2. INSTALL VEHICULAR TRACKING CONTROL AS SHOWN ON PLAN.
3. INSTALL SILT FENCE AS SHOWN ON PLAN.
4. INSTALL TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS AS SHOWN ON PLAN.
5. INSTALL STABILIZED STAGING AREA AS SHOWN ON PLAN.
6. INSTALL CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA AS SHOWN ON PLAN.
7. PERFORM DEMOLITION. LOAD DEMOLISHED MATERIAL DIRECTLY TO TRUCKS.

INTERIM PHASE:

1. MAINTAIN VEHICULAR TRACKING CONTROL AS SHOWN ON PLAN.
2. MAINTAIN SILT FENCE AS SHOWN ON PLAN.
3. MAINTAIN STABILIZED STAGING AREA AS SHOWN ON PLAN.
4. MAINTAIN CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA AS SHOWN ON PLAN.
5. PERFORM CLEARING AND GRUBBING OF VEGETATION.
6. PERFORM SITE GRADING (SEE GRADING PLAN). INSTALL SWQV PONDS AS SHOWN ON PLAN. REMOVE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAPS ONCE SITE DRAINS TO THE SWQV PONDS.
7. INSTALL STORM INFRASTRUCTURE AND PROVIDE INLET PROTECTION AS SHOWN ON PLAN. INSTALL OTHER UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.
8. INSTALL CURB & GUTTER, CONCRETE PANS, SIDEWALKS, AND PAVING.
9. INSTALL TEMPORARY SEEDING AND MULCHING WHERE SHOWN ON PLAN.

FINAL PHASE:

1. INSTALL BUILDING AND DUMPSTER ENCLOSURES.
2. INSTALL RIPRAP AT SWQV PONDS AND CURB CUTS.
3. INSTALL PERMANENT SEEDING AND MULCHING, PLANTS, AND TREES TO ACCOMPLISH FINAL STABILIZATION ACCORDING TO THE LANDSCAPE PLANS.
4. REMOVE SILT FENCE, INLET PROTECTION, AND VEHICULAR TRACKING CONTROL
5. FILE NOTICE TO TERMINATE (NOT) WITH THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA).

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
TRACT A PLAT FOR TRACT A SNOW VISTA, AS THE SAME IS SHOWN AND DESIGNATED ON THE PLAT THEROF FILLED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTRY CLERK OF BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO ON 2022.

PROPERTY ADDRESS
1115 SNOW VISTA BLVD SW

TOTAL DISTURBED AREA:

1.57 ACRES

wallace design collective

wallace design collective, pc
structural· civil· landscape· survey
9900 pyramid court, suite 350
englewood, co 80112
303.350.1690· 800.364.5858

AARON M. BARNHART
NEW MEXICO
26138
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
12/30/2025

TACO BELL
98TH & SAGE
1115 SNOW VISTA BLVD SW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

DATE 12/30/2025
PROJECT NO. 2175023
SHEET NAME
EROSION CONTROL NOTES
SHEET NO.
C300

ORIG SIZE:22"X34"
PLOT:12/30/2025 9:15:21 AM
\\denver-server\Civil\Projects\2175023 Taco Bell - ABQ - Snow Vista\Dwg\PRODUCTION\2175023 COVER + DEMO.dwg

SITE PLAN

TACO BELL - SNOW VISTA BOULEVARD
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

LOT 1D. TOWN OF ASTRICO GRANT, PROJECTED SECTION 33, TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 2 EAST, N.M.P.M.

ALBUQUERQUE, BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 2021

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PROPERTY ADDRESS
1115 SNOW VISTA BLVD SW

N

20 0 10 20
1" = 20'

EROSION CONTROL LEGEND			
LOD		LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE	1.57 AC ±
SF	SF	SILT FENCE	1,082 LF
CF		CONSTRUCTION FENCE	- LF
CWA		CONCRETE WASHOUT*	1 (EACH)
VTC		VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	88 SY
SSA		STABILIZED STAGING AREA	117 SY
IP		INLET PROTECTION	2 (EACH)
ST		SEDIMENT TRAP	2 (EACH)

*CONCRETE WASHOUT SHALL BE AN ABOVE-GRADE PRE-FABRICATED METAL PRODUCT.

LOT 1C

PROPERTY LINE

EXISTING SHEET FLOW DISCHARGE POINT

EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC LINE PROTECT IN PLACE

SEDIMENT TRAP #1: +/- 900 SF ASSUMING 2.0 FT DEPTH

REQUIRED VOLUME: (3,600 CF/AC*0.47 AC)=1,692 CF
SEDIMENT TRAP: 900 SF ASSUMING 2.0 FT DEPTH
TOTAL PROVIDED STORAGE: 1,800 CF
RE: A4-19 & A4-20 / C305

SILT FENCE – X 1082 LF
RE: 2/C807

EXISTING SIDEWALK TO REMAIN

EXISTING 20' SANITARY SEWER EASEMENT (02/05/1964, D3-90) REVISED (04/23/1997, 97C-119).

EX. 12" SAS

BASIN ST1 AREA 0.47

SEDIMENT TRAP BASIN BOUNDARY (TYP)

SNOW VISTA BLVD. SW (200' R.O.W.)

EX. 8" WL

EX. 30" WL

LOT 1D
1.51 ACRES +/-

STABILIZED STAGING AREA

BASIN ST2 AREA 1.32 AC

PROPERTY LINE

LOT 1B

EXISTING SWALE

CONCRETE WASHOUT AREA

REMOVE (1) EXISTING SIGN

REMOVE APPROX. 21 LF OF EXISTING CURB & GUTTER

VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL
RE: 3/C807

SEDIMENT TRAP #2 +/- 2,400 SF ASSUMING 2.0 FT DEPTH

REQUIRED VOLUME: (3,600 CF/AC*1.32 AC)= 4,752 CF
SEDIMENT TRAP: 2,400 SF ASSUMING 2.0 FT DEPTH
TOTAL PROVIDED STORAGE: 4,800 CF
RE: A4-19 & A4-20 / C305

REMOVE APPROX. 107 SY OF EXISTING ASPHALT CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE WITH ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER AND CONTRACTOR

EXISTING CONCENTRATED FLOW DISCHARGE POINT

REMOVE APPROX. 835 SF OF EXISTING RIPRAP CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE WITH ADJACENT PROPERTY OWNER AND CONTRACTOR

PROPERTY LINE

LOT 1E

SNOW VISTA CHANNEL

CAUTION

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR

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nm811 Know what's below. Call before you dig.

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AARON M. BARNHART NEW MEXICO 26138 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
12/30/2025

TACO BELL
98TH & SAGE

1115 SNOW VISTA BLVD SW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

DATE 12/30/2025
PROJECT NO. 2175023
SHEET NAME
DEMOLITION AND INITIAL EROSION CONTROL PLAN
SHEET NO.
C301

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SITE PLAN

TACO BELL - SNOW VISTA BOULEVARD
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

LOT 1D. TOWN OF ASTRICO GRANT, PROJECTED SECTION 33, TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 2 EAST, N.M.P.M.

ALBUQUERQUE, BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 2021

EROSION CONTROL LEGEND			
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VTC		VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL	88 SY
SSA		STABILIZED STAGING AREA	117 SY
IP		INLET PROTECTION	2 (EACH)

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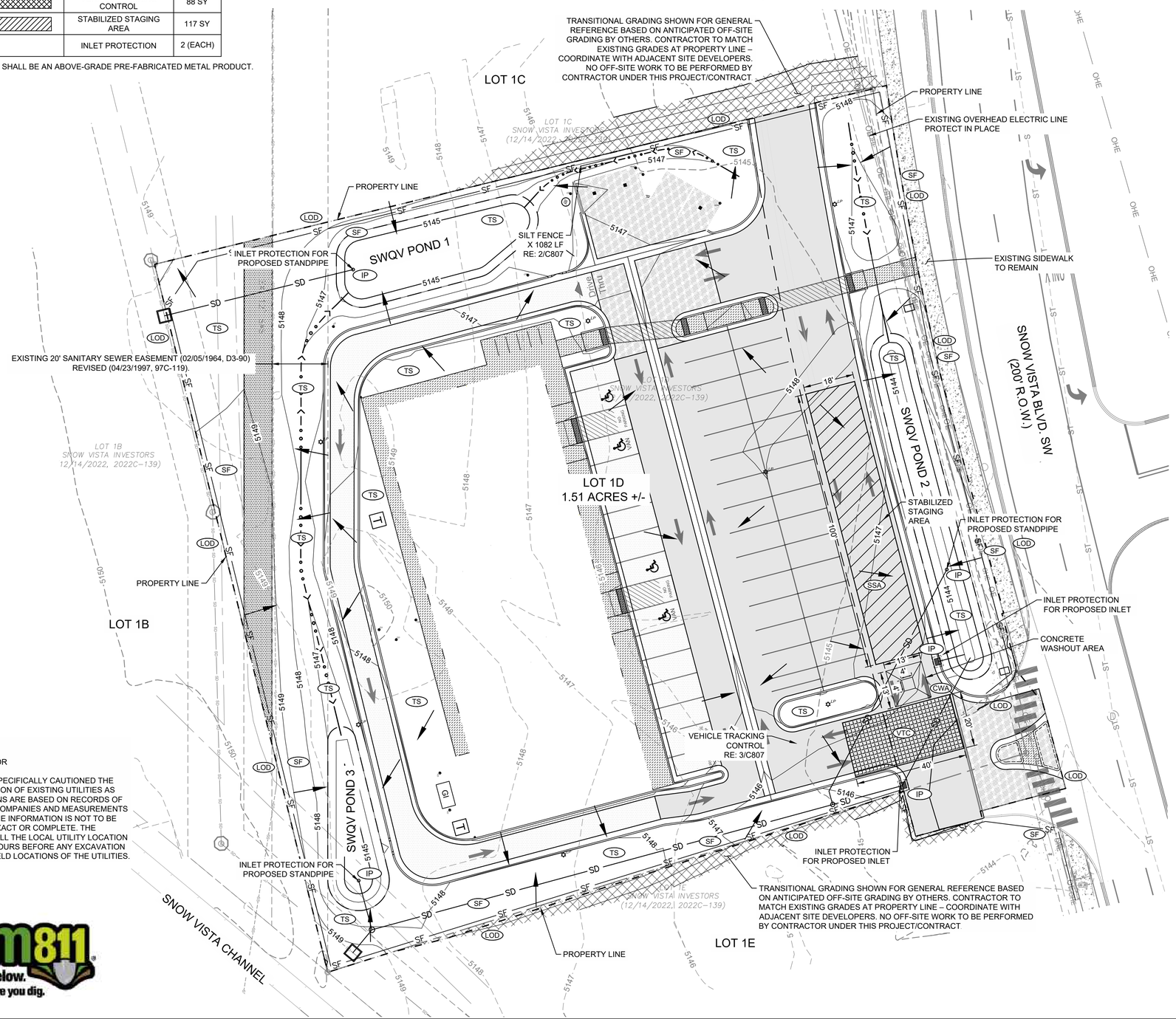

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20 0 10 20

1" = 20'

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

TRACT A PLAT FOR TRACT A SNOW VISTA, AS THE SAME IS SHOWN AND DESIGNATED ON THE PLAT THEROF FILLED IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTRY CLERK OF BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO ON 2022.

PROPERTY ADDRESS

1115 SNOW VISTA BLVD SW

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12/30/2025

TACO BELL
98TH & SAGE

1115 SNOW VISTA BLVD SW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

DATE 12/30/2025

PROJECT NO. 2175023

SHEET NAME

INTERIM EROSION CONTROL PLAN

SHEET NO.

C301

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION
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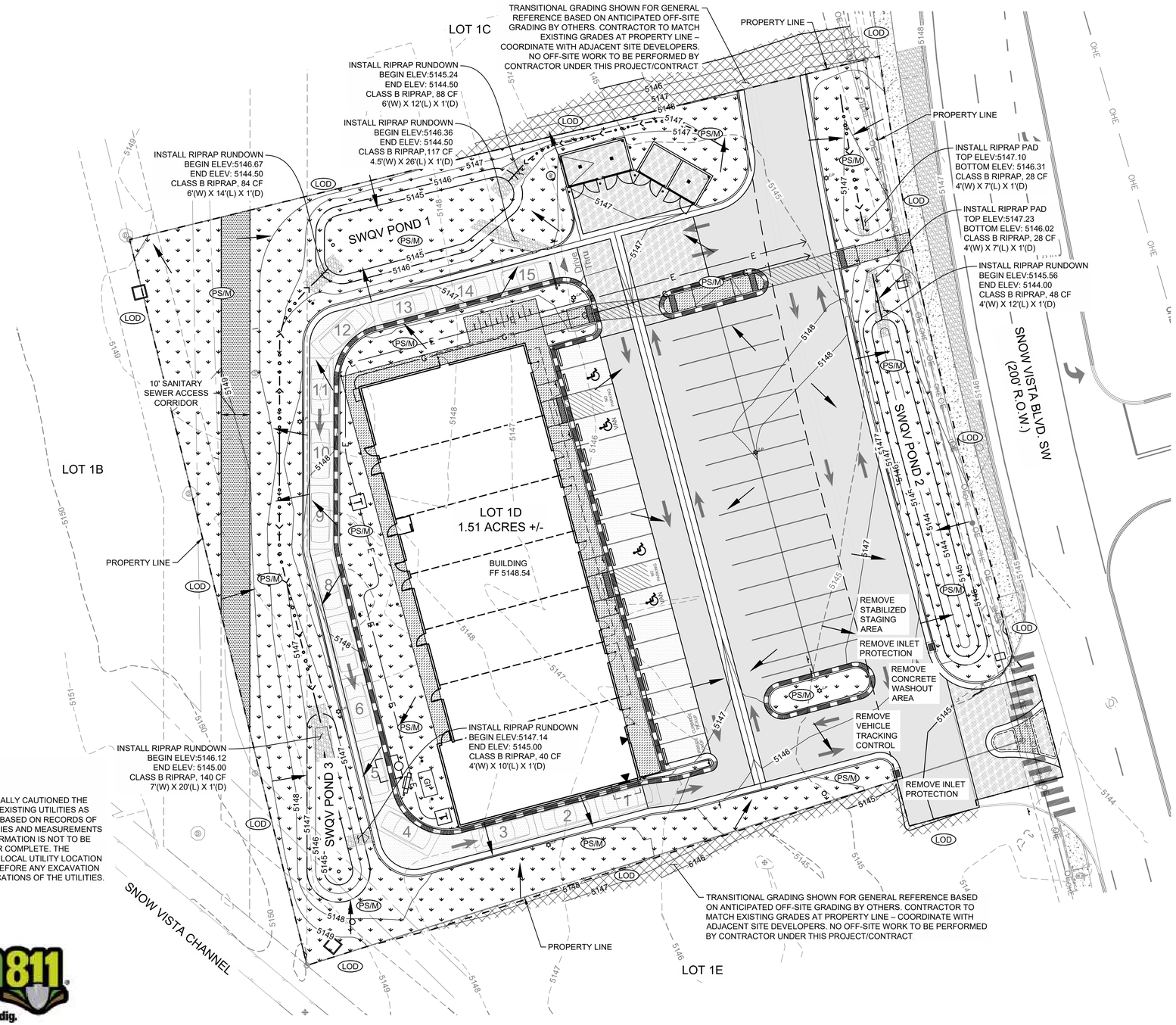
SITE PLAN

TACO BELL - SNOW VISTA BOULEVARD
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

LOT 1D. TOWN OF ASTRICO GRANT, PROJECTED SECTION 33, TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 2 EAST, N.M.P.M.

ALBUQUERQUE, BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 2021



20 0 10 20
1" = 20'

LANDSCAPE NOTE

1. COMPLETE THE PLANTING AND SEEDING OF VEGETATED AREAS TO ACHIEVE FINAL STABILIZATION PER THE LANDSCAPE PLANS. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING TOPSOIL AT SPECIFIED GRADES AND PROMPTLY REPLACING ANY TOPSOIL AND GRASS LOST TO EROSION UNTIL SUCCESSFUL ESTABLISHMENT AND ACCEPTANCE ARE ACHIEVED.

EROSION CONTROL LEGEND

LOD	- - - - - - -	LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE	1.57 AC ±
PS/M		PERMANENT SEEDING & MULCHING	0.59 AC ±
		ASPHALT PAVEMENT	1,842 SY
		CONCRETE PAVEMENT W/ VALLEY PANS, CURB, GUTTER	1,244 SY
		CONCRETE SIDEWALK	300 SY

LEGEND

- LANDSCAPE AREA
- STANDARD DUTY ASPHALT PAVEMENT RE: GEOTECH
- STANDARD DUTY CONCRETE PAVEMENT RE: GEOTECH
- REINFORCED CONCRETE PAD RE: ARCH
- CONCRETE SIDEWALK RE: 3/C600
- RIPRAP (REFER TO PLAN LABELS)
- EXISTING CONCRETE SIDEWALK
- DRAINAGE FLOW PATH

CAUTION

NOTICE TO CONTRACTOR

THE CONTRACTOR IS SPECIFICALLY CAUTIONED THE LOCATION AND ELEVATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON THESE PLANS ARE BASED ON RECORDS OF THE VARIOUS UTILITY COMPANIES AND MEASUREMENTS TAKEN IN THE FIELD. THE INFORMATION IS NOT TO BE RELIED ON AS BEING EXACT OR COMPLETE. THE CONTRACTOR MUST CALL THE LOCAL UTILITY LOCATION CENTER AT LEAST 72 HOURS BEFORE ANY EXCAVATION TO REQUEST EXACT FIELD LOCATIONS OF THE UTILITIES.

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AARON M. BARNHART NEW MEXICO 26138 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
12/30/2025

TACO BELL
98TH & SAGE
1115 SNOW VISTA BLVD SW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

DATE 12/30/2025
PROJECT NO. 2175023
SHEET NAME
FINAL EROSION CONTROL PLAN
SHEET NO.
C303

CAUTION: IF THIS SHEET IS NOT 22"x34" IT IS A REDUCED PRINT

SITE PLAN

TACO BELL - SNOW VISTA BOULEVARD
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

LOT 1D. TOWN OF ASTRICO GRANT, PROJECTED SECTION 33, TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 2 EAST, N.M.P.M.

ALBUQUERQUE, BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 2021

Seeding – Temporary/Vegetation

DESCRIPTION

As a BMP, temporary seeding/vegetation is used to establish a temporary vegetative cover on disturbed areas by seeding with appropriate rapidly growing annual vegetation, annual grasses, small grains, or legumes. This short-term vegetative area will reduce erosion and sedimentation on disturbed areas that will not be permanently stabilized within an acceptable period of time. Temporary seeding will also reduce problems associated with mud and dust from construction activities on bare, unprotected soil surfaces.

PRIMARY USE

Temporary seeding should be considered for disturbed areas that will not be permanently stabilized or have work performed thereon for a period of 21 days or more. Such areas include denuded areas, soil stockpiles, dikes, berms, temporary embankments, excavation slopes, etc. As a temporary control, vegetation is used to stabilize stockpiles and barren areas that are inactive for long periods of time. As a permanent control, grasses and other vegetation provide good protection for the soil, along with some filtering for overland runoff. Subjected to acceptable runoff velocities, vegetation can provide a good method of permanent storm water management, as well as a visual amenity to the site.

Other BMPs may be required to assist in the establishment of vegetation. These other techniques include erosion control matting; swales and dikes to direct flow around newly seeded areas; and proper grading to limit runoff velocities during construction.

APPLICATIONS

Planting should take place when conditions are most favorable for growth (as long as the planting does not interfere with the schedule of other activities and/or regulatory requirements). Before seeding, other erosion control practices such as dikes, basins, and surface runoff-control measures (e.g., interceptor dikes and swales, etc.) should be installed. Temporary bale barriers and silt fences may have to be placed/replaced after seeding operations, since they may get in the way of the machinery. However, use common sense to coordinate operations to maximize the effectiveness of the erosion control measures. Temporary seeding may not be an effective practice in arid and semi-arid regions where the climate prevents fast plant establishment. In those areas, or when seasonal planting restrictions prohibit, temporary mulching may be better for the short term.

For further information, refer to Section 632 of *Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction* (New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department [NMSHTD] 2000).

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

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

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

SEED

Seeding – Temporary/Vegetation (continued)

All seeded areas should be covered with mulch to provide protection from the weather. Frequent inspections are necessary to check that conditions for growth are good. If the plants do not grow quickly or thick enough to prevent erosion, the area should be reseeded as soon as possible.

Temporary seed selection should take into account the season and location. Specific seed mixes can usually be found in the construction plans. The plans and specifications should reflect temporary seeding locations, quantities, and pay items. For suggested seed types, see Appendix D, Guidance on Seed Selection and Seeding of Temporary Vegetation on Disturbed Areas.

Native grasses should not be used for temporary seeding. Irrigation or a temporary watering facility should be provided. Seed should be selected in accordance with local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) rules.

Vegetative techniques can and should apply to every construction project, with few exceptions. Vegetation effectively reduces erosion in swales, stockpiles, berms, mild to medium slopes, and along roadways. Vegetative strips can provide some protection when used as a perimeter control for utility and site development construction.

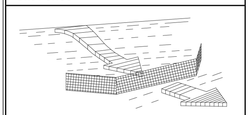
Surface Preparation

- Interim or final grading must be completed prior to seeding, minimizing all steep slopes.
- Install all necessary erosion structures such as dikes, swales, diversions, etc., prior to seeding.
- Groove or furrow slopes steeper than 3:1 on the contour line before seeding.
- Provide 4-6 inches of topsoil over rock, gravel, or otherwise unsuitable soils.
- Seedbed should be well pulverized, loose, and uniform.

Plant Selection, Fertilization and Seeding

- Use only high quality, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-certified seed.
- Use an appropriate species or species mixture adapted to local climate, soil conditions, and season. Consult with the local NRCS office or local County Extension Service as necessary for selection of proper species and application techniques in the area. Seeding rate should be in accordance with recommendations by the NRCS or Engineering Extension Service.
- Fertilizer shall be applied according to the manufacturer's recommendation with proper spreader equipment. Typical application rate for 10-10-10 grade fertilizer is 700-1000 lb/acre. DO NOT OVER APPLY FERTILIZER.
- If hydro-seeding is used, do not mix seed and fertilizer more than 30 minutes before application.
- Evenly apply seed using cyclone seeder, seed drill, cultipacker, or hydroseeder.
- Provide adequate water to aid in establishment of vegetation.
- Use appropriate mulching techniques where necessary.

Silt Fence



DESCRIPTION

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

PRIMARY USE

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

APPLICATIONS

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

LIMITATIONS

Minor ponding will likely occur at the upstream side of the silt fence, resulting in minor localized flooding.

Fences that are constructed in swales or low areas subject to concentrated flow may be overtopped, resulting in failure of the filter fence. Silt fences subject to areas of concentrated flow (waterways with flows >1 cfs) are not acceptable.

Silt fence can interfere with construction operations; therefore, planning of access routes onto the site is critical.

Silt fence can fail structurally under heavy storm flows, creating maintenance problems and reducing the effectiveness of the system.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large storm events. If the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced.

Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence.

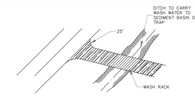
Applications
- ✓ Perimeter Control
- ✓ Slope Protection
- ✓ Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

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

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

SF

Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit



DESCRIPTION

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

PRIMARY USE

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

APPLICATIONS

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

LIMITATIONS

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

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

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

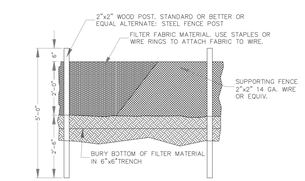
Periodic re-grading and top dressing with additional stone must be done to keep the efficiency of the entrance from diminishing.

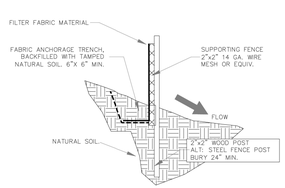
Applications
- Perimeter Control
- Slope Protection
- Sediment Trapping
- Channel Protection
- ✓ Temporary Stabilization
- Permanent Stabilization
- Waste Management
- Housekeeping Practices

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

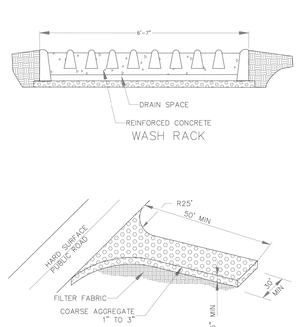
Impact
- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Silt Fence (continued)

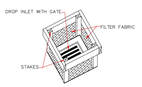




Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit (continued)



Drop Inlet Protection



TYPE I

DESCRIPTION

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

PRIMARY USE

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

APPLICATIONS

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

LIMITATIONS

Ponding will occur at the inlet, with possible flooding as a result.

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

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

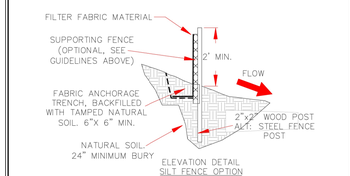
For systems using stone filters, when the stone filter becomes clogged with sediment, the stones must be pulled away from the inlet and cleaned or replaced. Since cleaning of gravel at a construction site may be difficult, an alternative approach would be to use the clogged stone as fill material and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

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

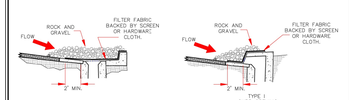
Targeted Constituents
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- ✓ Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

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

Drop Inlet Protection (continued)



TYPE I



TYPE II

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12/30/2025

TACO BELL
98TH & SAGE

1115 SNOW VISTA BLVD SW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

DATE 12/30/2025
PROJECT NO. 2175023
SHEET NAME
EROSION CONTROL DETAILS
SHEET NO.
C304

ORIG SIZE:22"X34"

\\denver-server\Civil\Projects\2175023 Taco Bell - ABQ - Snow Vista\Dwg\PRODUCTION\2175023 DETAILS.dwg PLOT:12/30/2025 9:15:44 AM

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SITE PLAN

TACO BELL - SNOW VISTA BOULEVARD
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

LOT 1D. TOWN OF ASTRICO GRANT, PROJECTED SECTION 33, TOWNSHIP 10 NORTH, RANGE 2 EAST, N.M.P.M.

ALBUQUERQUE, BERNALILLO COUNTY, NEW MEXICO, DECEMBER 2021

Dust Control

DESCRIPTION

A comprehensive dust control plan is used to limit offsite sedimentation by controlling the sites potential for producing airborne fugitive dust and track-out of sediments.

Sediments that are transported from construction sites by storm water runoff, wind, erosion and vehicle trackout are often re-dispersed to the air by subsequent vehicular traffic and high winds. Likewise, these sediments may be transported by the next rainfall into public storm sewer systems. Implementation of control measures to minimize the generation of fugitive dust from construction sites will also limit the quantity of sediments in storm water.

APPLICATIONS

Primary sources of dust from development and construction activities are:

- Grading Operations (land clearing and earthmoving)
- Drilling and blasting
- Batch drop operations (loader operation)
- Exposed areas, cleared unstabilized areas
- Vehicle traffic on unpaved surfaces
- Sediment tracking on paved surfaces
- Blasting and wrecking ball operations
- Soil and debris storage piles

The contractor is responsible for complying with the requirements of the air pollution control permit, if required. The approach to reduce air pollution from construction sites should require:

- Dust control plans for construction or land-clearing projects
- Enforcement activities with priority given to citizen complaints
- Maintenance of records by contactors

Many of the reasonably available control measures for controlling fugitive dust from construction sites can also be implemented as BMPs for storm water pollution prevention. The following BMPs can be used:

- Pave, vegetate, or chemically stabilize access points to paved roads.
- Provide covers for trucks transporting materials that contribute dust.

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

Targeted Constituents	
✓	Sediment
Nutrients	
Toxic Materials	
Oil and Grease	
Floatable Materials	
Construction Wastes	

Impact	
✓	Significant
✓	Medium
Low	
Unknown or Questionable	

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Manual
Appendix A1 – Construction Site Planning and Management
Revision 2
August 2012

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- Provide covers for trucks transporting materials that contribute dust.

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

Targeted Constituents	
✓	Sediment
Nutrients	
Toxic Materials	
Oil and Grease	
Floatable Materials	
Construction Wastes	

Impact	
✓	Significant
✓	Medium
Low	
Unknown or Questionable	

Concrete Waste Management

DESCRIPTION

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

APPLICATIONS

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

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

LIMITATIONS

Offsite washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspect subcontractors to ensure that concrete wastes are being properly managed.

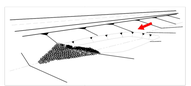
If using a temporary pit, dispose of hardened concrete on a regular basis.

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

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	
Nutrients	
Toxic Materials	
Oil and Grease	
Floatable Materials	
✓	Construction Wastes

Impact	
Significant	
✓	Medium
Low	
Unknown or Questionable	

Sediment Trap – Berm/Excavated



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

DESCRIPTION

A sediment trap is a small temporary ponding area with a gravel outlet, either excavated or formed by an embankment.

PRIMARY USE

Sediment traps are used to collect and store sediment from small sites cleaned or graded during construction. A temporary measure maintained until permanent measures are installed.

APPLICATIONS

Sediment traps are used where the site area is less than ten acres, usually installed in drainage way or point of discharge from disturbed area.

LIMITATIONS

There are limited applications for sediment traps due to the cost of construction, the availability of materials, and the amount of land required.

Can cause minor flooding upstream of dam, impacting construction operations.

This technique serves as a temporary measure during construction. It should not be used for more than 18 months due to reduced efficiency.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Sediment shall be removed and the area directly behind the berm shall be re-graded to its original dimensions when the capacity of the impoundment has been reduced to one-half of its original storage capacity. The removed sediment shall be stockpiled or redistributed in areas that are protected from erosion.

The stone outlet structure should be inspected frequently and after each major rain event to check for clogging of the void spaces between stones. If the aggregate appears to be silted in such that efficiency is diminished, the stone should be replaced.

Targeted Constituents	
✓	Sediment
Nutrients	
Toxic Materials	
Oil and Grease	
Floatable Materials	
Construction Wastes	

Impact	
Significant	
✓	Medium
Low	
Unknown or Questionable	

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Manual
Appendix A4 – Sediment Control
Revision 2
August 2012

Sediment Trap – Berm/Excavated (continued)

NOTES

- Traps should be located at points of discharge from disturbed areas.
- A rectangular and shallow trap with a length-to-width ratio of 2:1 or greater is recommended.
- Maximum embankment height shall be 5 feet measured on the downstream side. The minimum top embankment width shall be 4 feet. Side slopes for the embankment and the excavated areas shall be 2:1 or flatter.
- The outlet structure shall consist of a stone section in the embankment formed by a combination coarse aggregate/riprap to provide for filtering/detention capability. Riprap shall be 4 inches to 8 inches of rock, while the coarse aggregate shall be ½ inch to ¾ inch.
- The outlet crest shall be at least 1 foot below the top of the embankment.
- The minimum outlet length in feet shall be 1.5 times the contributing drainage area to the trap.
- Sediment traps, along with other perimeter controls, shall be installed before any land disturbance takes place in the drainage area.
- A geotextile can be placed at the stone-soil interface to act as a separator.
- Sediment shall be removed from the trap when the wet storage volume is reduced by one half.
- Outlet structure should be regularly inspected; rocks clogged with sediment shall be cleaned or replaced.

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TACO BELL
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1115 SNOW VISTA BLVD SW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE

DATE 12/30/2025
PROJECT NO. 2175023
SHEET NAME
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SHEET NO.
C305

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PLOT: 12/30/2025 9:15:50 AM
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