## Appendix D

## **Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Drawing**

Part 7.2.4 of the CGP requires the SWPPP to contain a legible site map or drawing completed to-scale, showing the entire site, which identifies various stormwater related issues identified in the CGP.

This appendix contains the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan drawing meeting this requirement.

Erosion and Sediment Control Plan Drawing Notes:

- 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 2017 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.

Self-inspections - At a minimum a routine compliance 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 3. 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. BMPs shall be inspected and maintained until all disturbed areas are stabilized in accordance with the Final Stabilization Criteria (CGP 2.2.14.b). Generally, all disturbed areas, other than structures, must have uniform perennial vegetation that provides 70 percent or more of the cover provided by native vegetation or seed the disturbed area and provide non-vegetative mulch that provides cover for at least three years without active maintenance. Final stabilization must be documented on self-inspection reports and approved by the City of Albuquerque prior to removal of BMPs and discontinuation of inspections.

## **BMP Descriptions:**

Erosion Control Sock (wattle): Erosion Control Sock (ECS) consists of green wood chips, minimum 1" to maximum of 3" in size, which are sausage-stuffed into a tight tubular roll of biodegradable sock from 3' to 150' lengths. ECS are placed on the toe and face of slopes to intercept runoff, reduce it flow velocity, release the runoff as sheet flow and provide removal of sediment from the runoff. Wood chip sock may also be used for limited inlet protection and as check dams under certain situations. Flow rates and slope steepness are important considerations when selecting wood sock as sediment control devices.

Silt Fence: Silt fence is a perimeter control used to control sediment from stormwater and dust. Silt fence consists of filter fabric stretched and anchored between posts spaced at regular intervals along downsloped areas of the site perimeter. It is partially entrenched in the ground in the direction of flow. It is sometimes reinforced with a wire mesh back.

Filter Fabric: Drain inlet filter fabric consists of plastic woven material with interwoven mesh fabric. It secures either above or below drain grates inlets to filter out sediment from stormwater.

Concrete Washout: A specific area of the site must be used for the concrete washout area. There are different ways to construct a concrete washout station. Its primary function is to catch wash water from concrete vehicles and equipment used in concrete pouring activities. Concrete washouts can be excavated as a pit in the ground or exist above ground. They are lined with plastic to prevent contact of the wastewater with the ground.

Stabilized Construction Entrance: Construction entrances/exits are generally filled with 1 to 3-inch aggregate to help remove sediment trapped on tires as vehicles exit the site. This mitigates trackout onto roads near construction projects.

Hydroseeding: Hydroseeding is applied on disturbed soil areas requiring temporary protection until permanent vegetation is established or disturbed soil areas that must be re-disturbed following an extended period of inactivity.

## **Sequence of Control Measure Implementation/Construction Activity**

Control Measure	Associated Construction Activity	Site Location	Estimated Date		Actual D	
			Installation	Removal	Installation	
Wood chip sock (wattle)	All	Along project perimeter above arroyo	7/15/2020	5/1/2021		
Construction entrance/exit	Driving	Entrance of project	7/15/2020	5/1/2021		
Waste management	Driving	Throughout site	7/15/2020	5/1/2021		
Dust control	All	Throughout site	7/15/2020	5/1/2021		
Silt fence	All	Around site perimeter	7/15/2020	5/1/2021		
Hydroseeding	All	North site area where future dwellings are planned	5/1/2021	Upon start of next project phase		
Filter fabric	All	Storm drain on W side of Mulberry	8/15/2020	5/1/2021		

te	
Removal	



\_\_\_\_ JOB # 218142

SHEET #

BY WCWJ

DATE

RANDOLPH

Without Base Flood Elevation (BFE) 20 M A, V, APD With BFE of Depth 20 M AE, AU, AM, VE, KR Regula tory Floodway

0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard, Area of 1% annual chance flood with average depth less than one foot or with drainage areas of less than one square mile 2000 20

Area of Lindetermined Flood Hazard -- Channel, Culvert, or Storm Sev

Cross Sections with 1% Annual (

 Coastal Transact Baseline
Profile Baseline
Hydrographic Feature Digital Data Available No Digital Data Available

e pindisplayed on the map is an approximation of the province in the selected by the user and does not represe

Unmapped