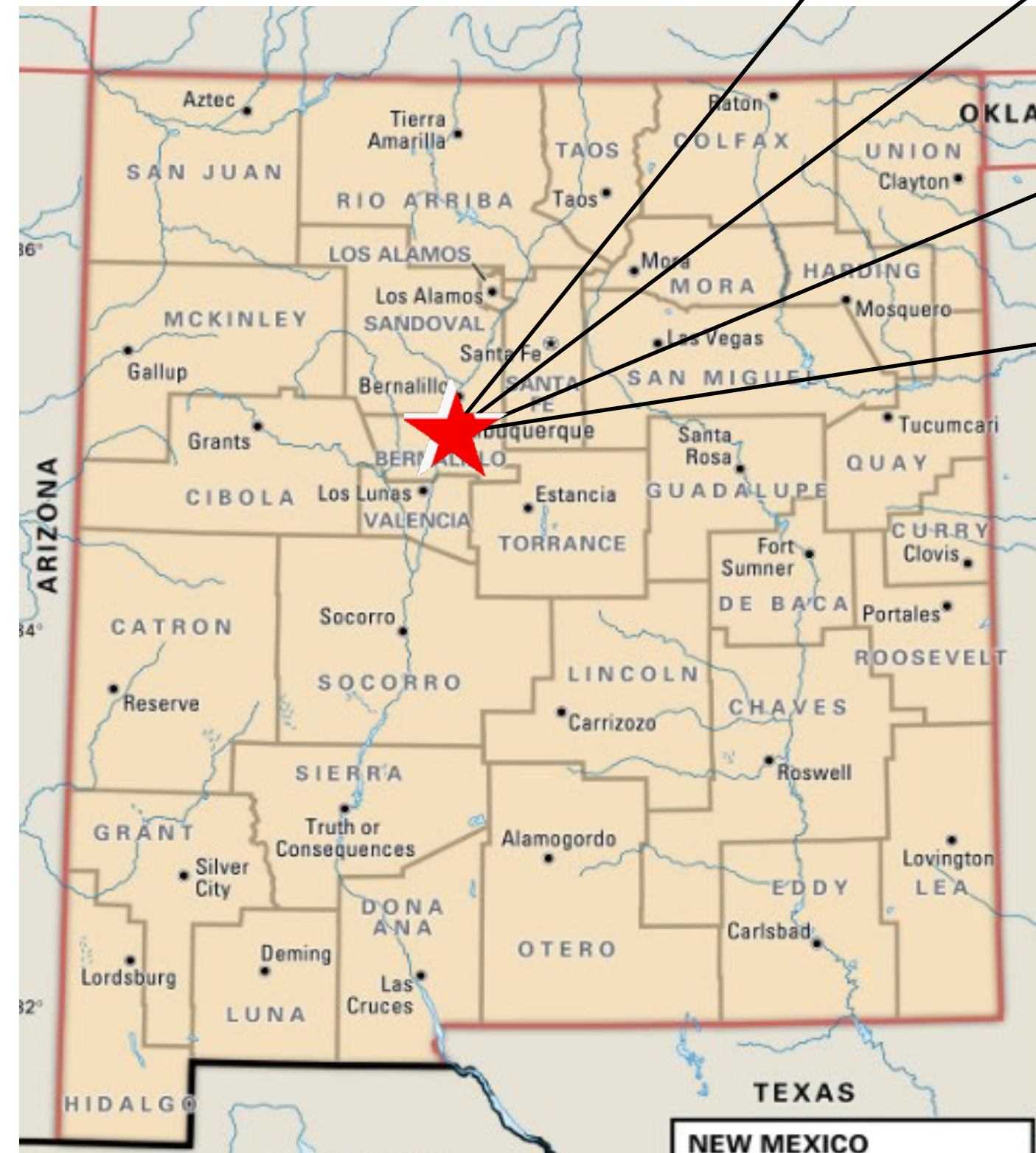
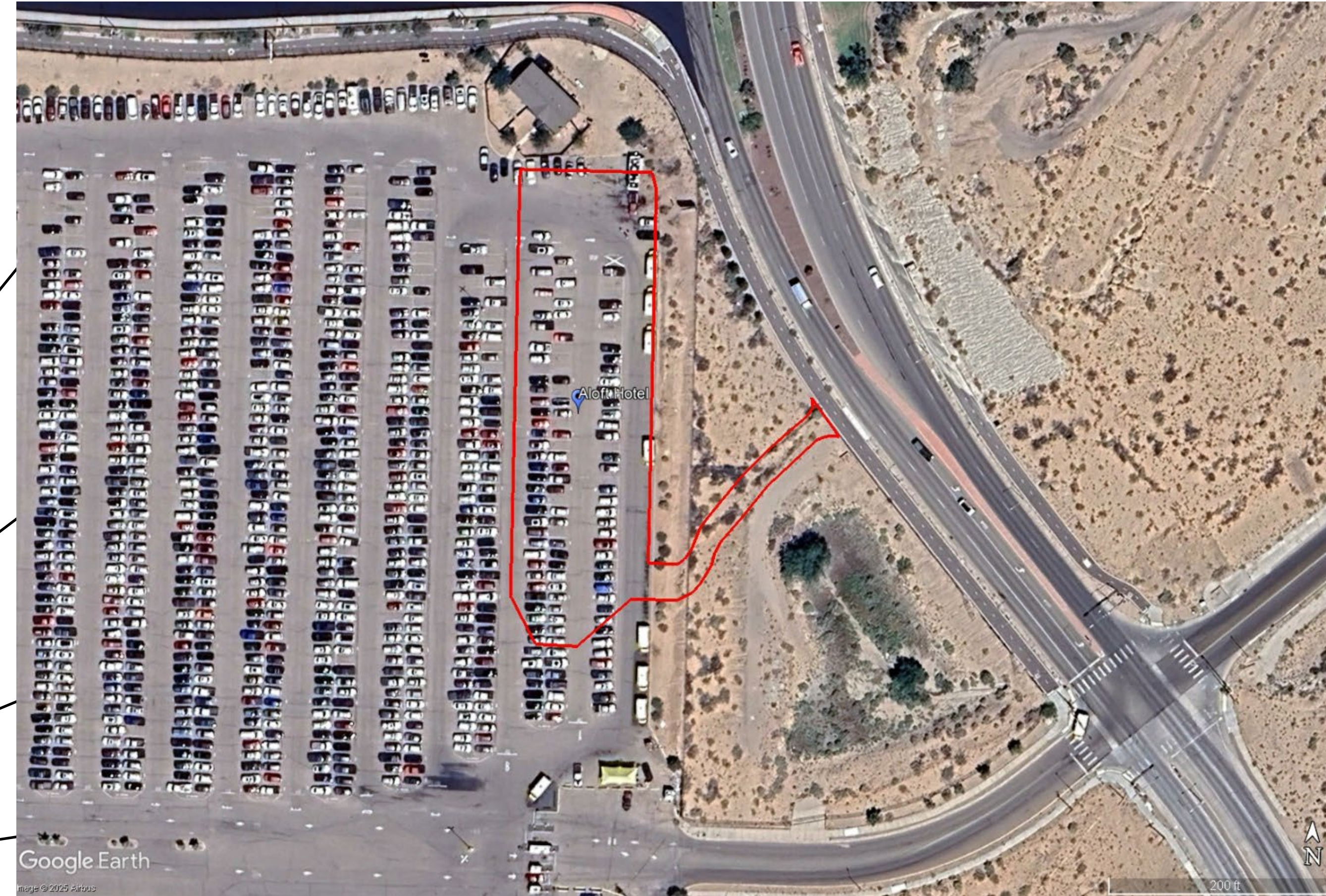


Aloft Hotel

1515 Aircraft Avenue, Albuquerque, NM 87106

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Page Index	
1	Title Page
2	SWPPP info / ESC Std. Notes
3	Owner/Operator - Nature of Construction
4 - 5	ESC Map and Legend
6 - 9	BMP Specification Sheets



GPS COORDINATES:
35.046785
-106.631108

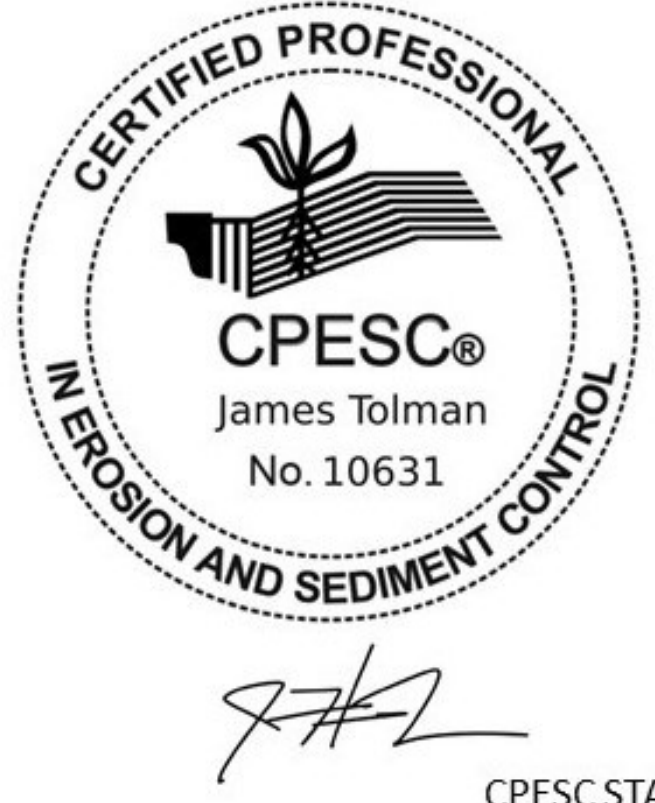

	Aloft Hotel		PROJECT TITLE
	ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY		CITY, COUNTY, STATE
 CPESC STAMP	11/24/2025	DATE	
	Doug Lewis/J. Tolman	DRAWN BY	

STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN INFORMATION

PERIMT NUMBER: NMR#####	
NMR100000 STATE OF NEW MEXICO, EXCEPT INDIAN COUNTRY NMR101000 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: Samir and Khati Patel Trust	
OWNER POINT OF CONTACT: Samir Patel	
NOI PREPARED BY: Inspections Plus	
PROJECT/SITE NAME: Aloft Hotel	
PROJECT/SITE ADDRESS: 1515 Aircraft Avenue, Albuquerque, NM 87106	
LATITUDE	35.046785
LONGITUDE	-106.631108
ESTIMATED PROJECT START DATE	11/24/2025
ESTIMATED PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	11/24/2024
ESTIMATED AREA TO BE DISTURBED	1.16 acres
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	Commercial
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?	South Channel, 3146 ft.
IS RECEIVING WATER IMPAIRED? TIER DESIGNATION	No
WHAT ARE THE IMPAIRMENTS, IF ANY?	N/A
SWPPP CONTACT INFORMATION:	Douglass Wright, 970-270-5813, doug@phc-usa.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.

	Aloft Hotel <small>PROJECT TITLE</small>	
	ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY <small>CITY, COUNTY, STATE</small>	
	11/24/2025 <small>DATE</small>	
	Doug Lewis/J. Tolman <small>DRAWN BY</small>	

Nature of Construction Activities

Start: 11/24/2025 - End: 11/24/2026

(Dates are estimates and may be adjusted based on external factors or unexpected events)

1.16 acres total and maximum area to be disturbed at any one time.

- The Operator, Prime Hospitality Consulting, is responsible for the development and vertical construction of a commercial building: The Aloft Hotel at 1515 Aircraft Avenue, Albuquerque, NM 87106. 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, Compost Filter Socks for Inlet Protection, Dust Control (wetting with water), and Compost Filter Socks for stockpile runoff protection.
- 11/2025 – 12/2025 – Site preparation, perimeter and inlet protection BMP placement.
- 12/2025 – 01/2026 – Clearing, grading, and preparation for development and utility work.
- 01/2026 – 04/2026 – Development: Installation of utilities, sidewalks, curbs, gutters, and parking lot or driveway paving.
- 04/2026 - 11/2026 – Vertical construction of the new Aloft Hotel.
- 10/2026 - 11/2026 – Final Stabilization will include removal of all BMPs, vegetation/landscaping.
- 09/2026 - 11/2026 – Landscaping to be done by Prime Hospitality Consulting.
- Permanent cessation of construction activities and removal of all stormwater controls: 11/2026

Operator:

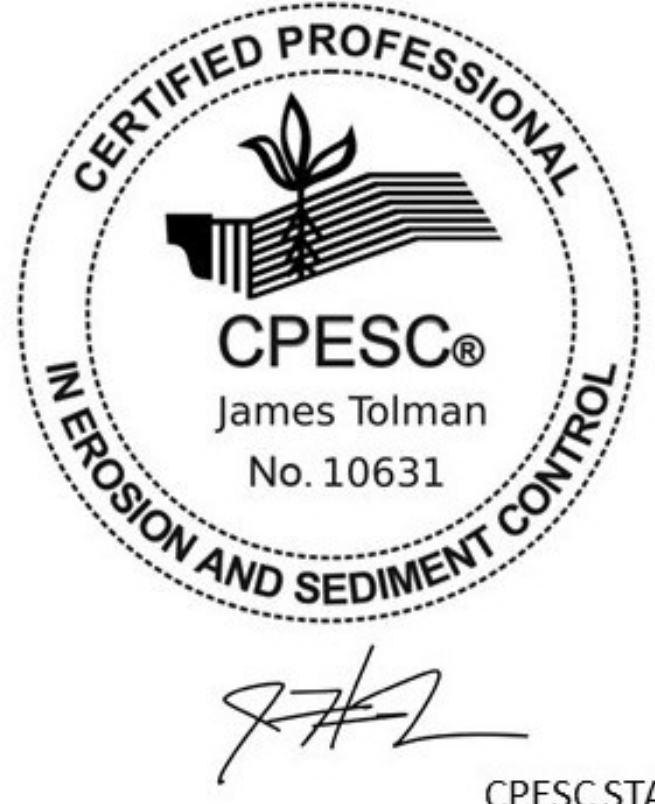

Prime Hospitality Consulting
8901 Adams Street NE, Suite A
Albuquerque, NM 87113
970-270-5813

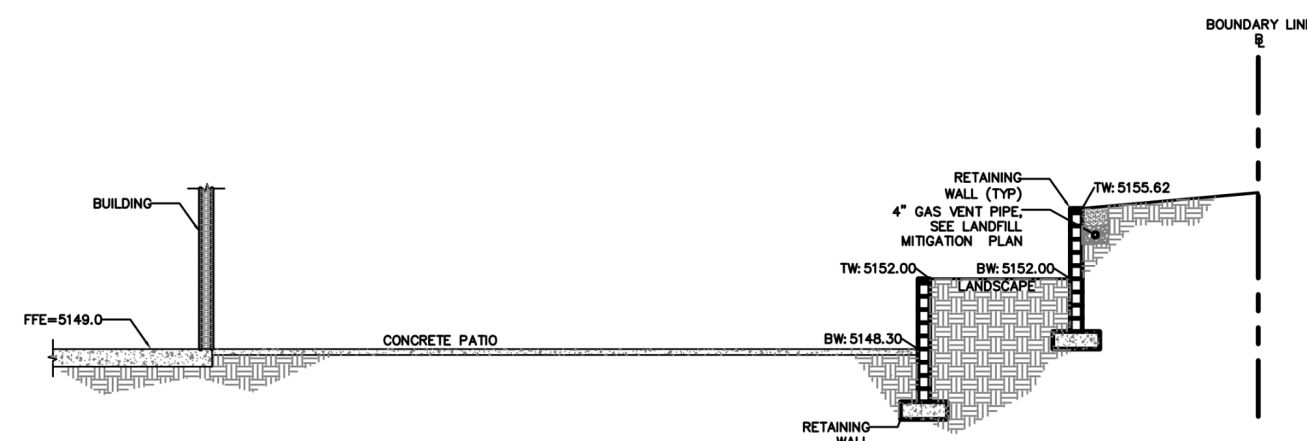
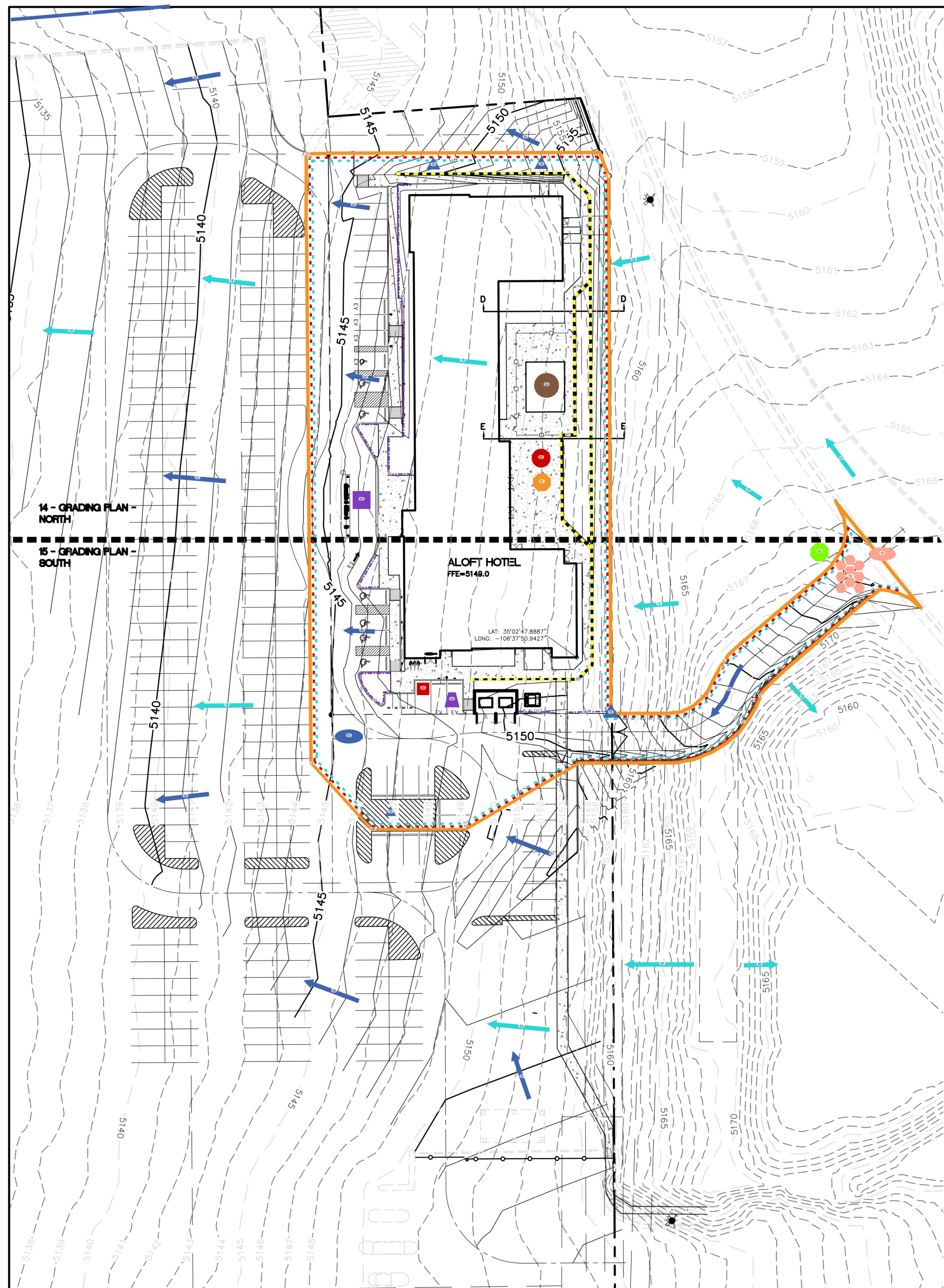
Douglass Wright
Manager
970-270-5813
doug@phc-usa.com

Owner:

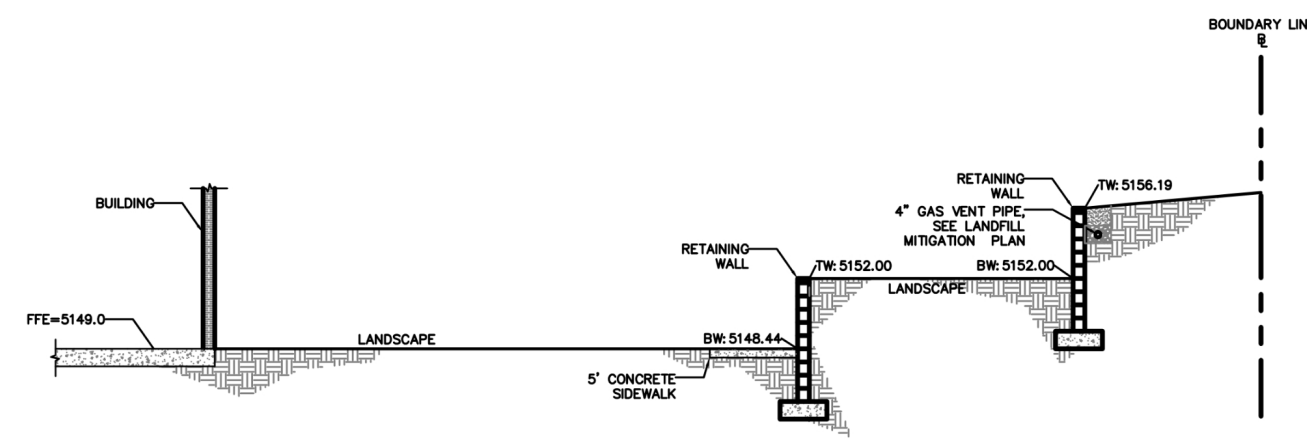
Samir and Khati Patel Trust
PO Box 91720
Albuquerque, NM 87199

Samir Patel
Trustee
505-797-9347
taurus5468@gmail.com

	Aloft Hotel		PROJECT TITLE	
	ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY			CITY, COUNTY, STATE
	11/24/2025	DATE		
	Doug Lewis/J. Tolman	DRAWN BY		



SECTION D-D RETAINING WALLS
NTS

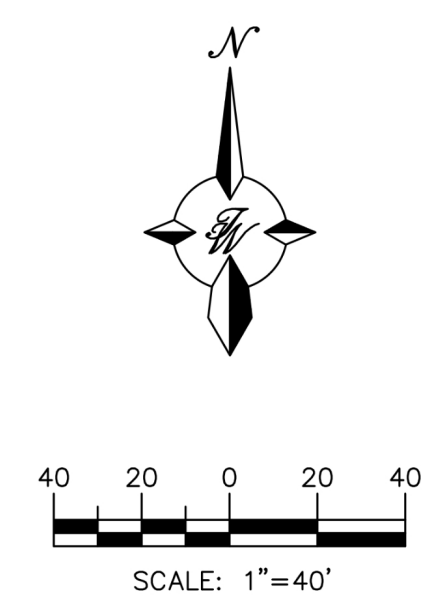


SECTION E-E RETAINING WALLS
NTS

NOTE:

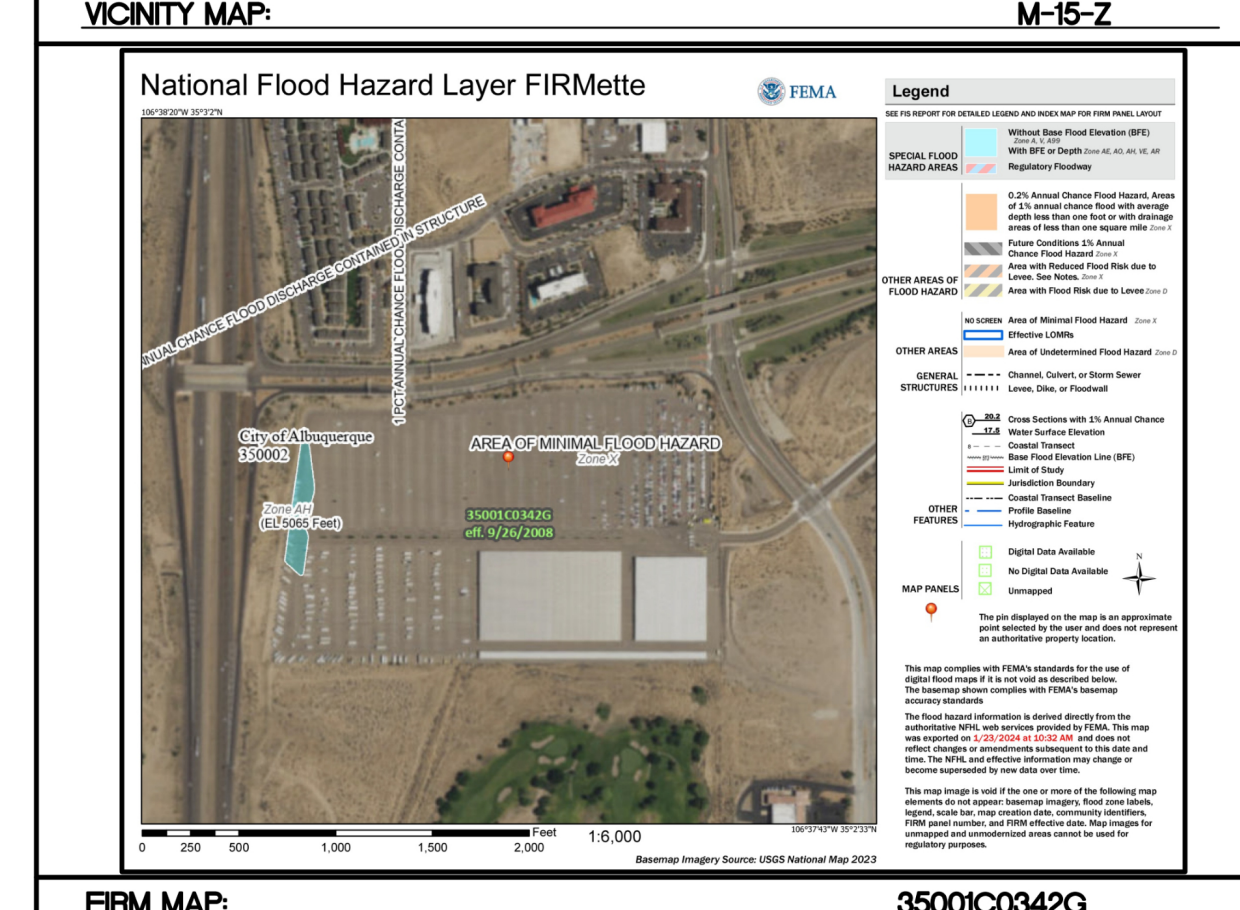
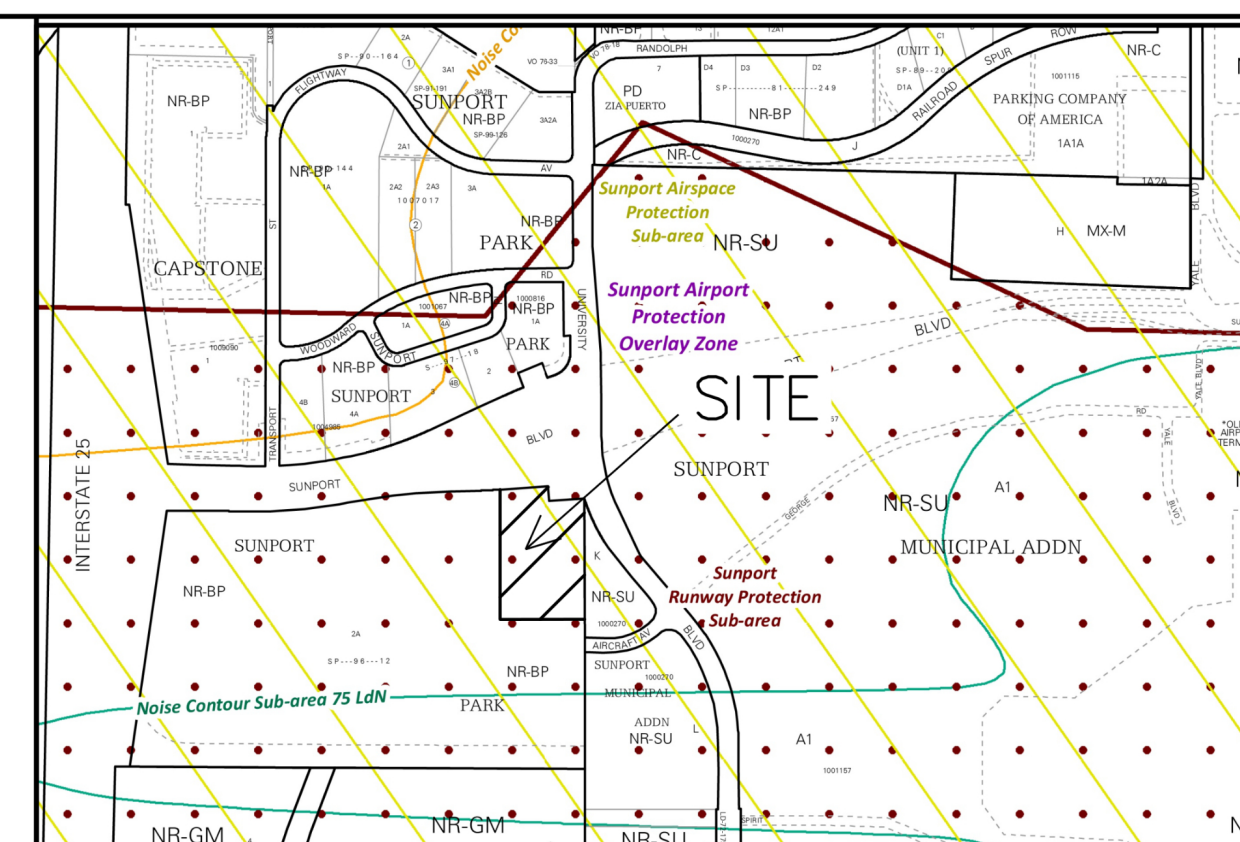
PROPERTY BOUNDARY AREA = 45,070.00 SF
 LANDSCAPE AREA = 11,155.66 SF (25%)
 IMPERVIOUS AREA = 33,914.34 SF (75%)

SEE SHEET C2.0A FOR SECTION DETAILS A-A, B-B AND C-C



LEGEND

- CURB & GUTTER
- BOUNDARY LINE
- RIGHT-OF-WAY
- BUILDING
- PROPOSED SIDEWALK
- EXISTING CURB & GUTTER
- WATER BLOCK
- LANDSCAPING
- EXISTING INDEX CONTOUR
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- EXISTING STORM SEWER
- EXISTING INDEX CONTOUR
- EXISTING CONTOUR
- PROPOSED DROP INLET
- TRENCH DRAIN GRATE
- X 5140.00 PROPOSED SPOT ELEVATION



Weighted E Method

Zone:
Zone 2
Existing Basin

Basin	Basin Area			Treatments								100-Year		
	Area (sf)	Area (acres)	Area (sq miles)	Treatment A %	Treatment A (acres)	Treatment B %	Treatment B (acres)	Treatment C %	Treatment C (acres)	Treatment D %	Treatment D (acres)	Weighted E (in)	Volume (ac-ft)	Flow cfs
On-Site Basin	45,071.1	1.03	0.002	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	100%	1.03	2.330	0.201	4.49
Off-Site Basins	657,320.4	15.09	0.024	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	12%	1.88	88%	13.21	2.168	2.726	63.07
Total	702,391.9	16.125	0.02519		0.00		0.000		1.880		14.245		0.201	67.56

Weighted E Method

Zone:
Zone 2
Developed Basin

Basin	Basin Area			Treatments								100-Year		
	Area (sf)	Area (acres)	Area (sq miles)	Treatment A %	Treatment A (acres)	Treatment B %	Treatment B (acres)	Treatment C %	Treatment C (acres)	Treatment D %	Treatment D (acres)	Weighted E (in)	Volume (ac-ft)	Flow cfs
On-Site Basin	45,071.1	1.03	0.002	0%	0.00	15%	0.16	0%	0.00	85%	0.88	2.101	0.181	4.18
Off-Site Basins	657,320.4	15.09	0.024	0%	0.00	0%	0.00	13%	1.92	87%	13.17	2.165	2.722	63.01
Total	702,391.9	16.125	0.02519		0.00		0.155		1.920		14.049		0.181	67.20



Aloft Hotel
PROJECT TITLE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY
CITY, COUNTY, STATE

11/24/2025 DATE

D. Lewis / J. Tolman DRAWN BY

INSPECTIONS PLUS




















CAUTION
 ALL EXISTING GRADES SHOWN WERE OBTAINED FROM RESEARCH, AS-BUILTS, SURVEYS OR INFORMATION PROVIDED BY OTHERS. IT SHALL BE THE SOLE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE CONTRACTOR TO CONDUCT ALL NECESSARY FIELD INVESTIGATIONS PRIOR TO AND INCLUDING ANY EXCAVATION, TO DETERMINE THE ACTUAL GRADES AND OTHER IMPROVEMENTS, PRIOR TO STARTING THE WORK. ANY CHANGES FROM THIS PLAN SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH AND APPROVED BY THE ENGINEER.






ENGINEER'S SEAL RONALD R. BOHANNAN P.E. #7868	ALOFT HOTEL ALBUQUERQUE, NM GRADING PLAN	DRAWN BY MR DATE 10/30/2025
	SHEET # 13	JOB # 2021133

LEGEND

Latitude: 35.046785
 Longitude: -106.631108

-  Property Boundary (1)
-  Limit of Construction Disturbance (7)
-  Silt Fence (5)
-  Compost Filter Sock (6)
-  Trench Drain Inlet Protection (3)
-  Cut-back Curbs and/or Sidewalks (7)
-  Post-Construction Water Flow/Slope (11)
-  Pre-Construction Water Flow/Slope (12)
-  Material Storage (1)
-  Stockpiles (1)
-  Water Hose/Truck (1)
-  Street Sweeping (1)
-  Barrier Inlet Protection (4)
-  Portable Toilet - within secondary containment system if on impervious surfaces (1)
-  Dumpster (1)
-  Spill Kit (1)
-  NOI/Site Notice Posting (1)
-  Portable Concrete Washout Bin w/ Sign (1)
-  Stabilized Construction Exit (1)

  <small>CPESC STAMP</small>	Aloft Hotel <small>PROJECT TITLE</small>	
	ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY <small>CITY, COUNTY, STATE</small>	
	11/24/2025 <small>DATE</small>	 INSPECTIONS PLUS
	D. Lewis / J. Tolman <small>DRAWN BY</small>	

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 USE 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.

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	150
10	100
20	50
30	30

4. SELECT STANDARD STRENGTH OR EXTRA STRENGTH SILT FENCING MATERIAL:
A. STANDARD STRENGTH SILT FENCE IS APPROPRIATE IF THE SLOPE OF AREA DRAINING TO FENCE IS 1:1 (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 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)	STANDARD STRENGTH: 30 LB/IN (MINIMUM) EXTRA STRENGTH: 50 LB/IN (MINIMUM)
ELONGATION	90%
UV RESISTANT	90%
SLURRY FLOW RATE	0.3 GAL/MIN (MINIMUM)

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 1/4" 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.

6. 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.

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 PONDS 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 AS 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 UP 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.

4. THE MAXIMUM SLOPE LENGTH (IN FEET) ABOVE A COMPOST FILTER SOCK SHALL NOT EXCEED THE FOLLOWING LIMITS:

DIAM. (IN)	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	300	275	200	130	100	60	35
32	450	325	275	150	120	75	50

5. MAINTENANCE:
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.

6. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:
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 1/4" 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.

7. 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.

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

SHEET 1 OF 1

1. 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 SLIT 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, THE 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.

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

SHEET 2 OF 2

Revision 03 December 2020

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

A2-6 DROP INLET PROTECTION

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. SEE ALSO:
A2-8 Mulch Socks

6. NMDOT STANDARD DRAWING:
603-01-4/7 Drop Inlet Protection

7. 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

1. 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).

Median drop inlet protection with mulch sock - SECTION VIEW.

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

Aloft Hotel
PROJECT TITLE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY
CITY, COUNTY, STATE

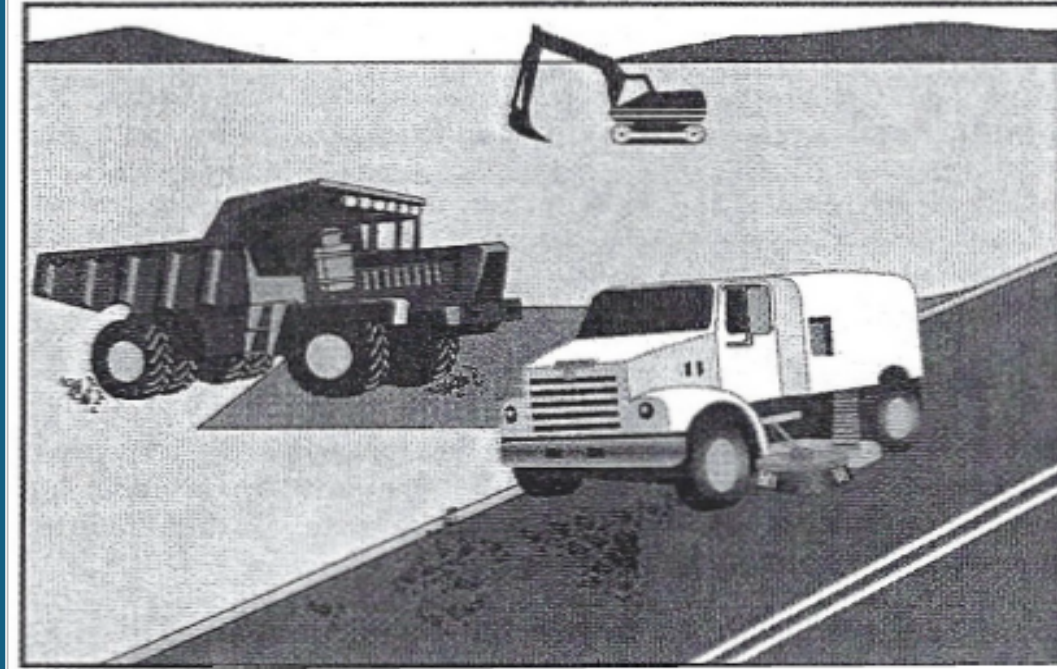
11/24/2025 DATE

D. Lewis / J. Tolman DRAWN BY

INSPECTIONS PLUS

CPESC STAMP

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 Management and Material 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 of self-propelled and walk-behind equipment to remove sediment from streets and roadways, and to clean paved surfaces in preparation for final paving. Sweeping and vacuuming prevents sediment from the project site from entering storm drains or receiving waters.

Suitable Applications

Sweeping and vacuuming are suitable anywhere sediment is tracked from the project site onto public or private paved streets and roads, typically at points of egress. Sweeping and vacuuming are also applicable during preparation of paved surfaces for final paving.

Limitations

Sweeping and vacuuming may not be effective when sediment is wet or when tracked soil is caked (caked soil may need to be scraped loose).

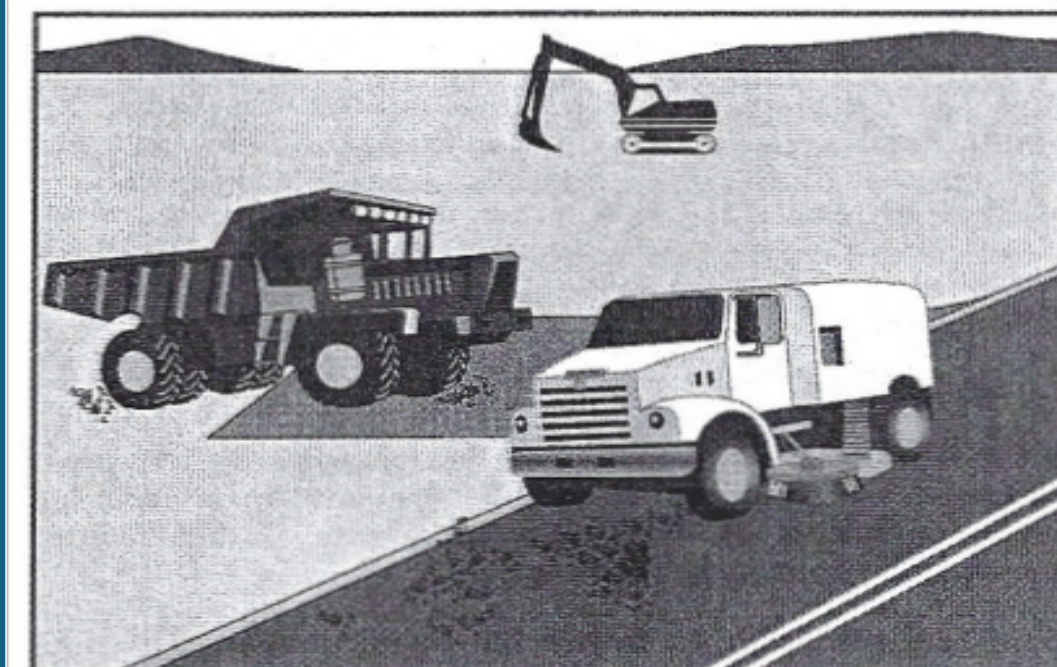
Implementation

- Controlling the number of points where vehicles can leave the site will allow sweeping and vacuuming efforts to be focused, and perhaps save money.
- Inspect potential sediment tracking locations daily.
- Visible sediment tracking should be swept or vacuumed on a daily basis.

January 2003

1 of 2

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
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- Controlling the number of points where vehicles can leave the site will allow sweeping and vacuuming efforts to be focused, and perhaps save money.
- Inspect potential sediment tracking locations daily.
- Visible sediment tracking should be swept or vacuumed on a daily basis.

Revision 03 December 2020

A1-10 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT



- A1
- A2
- A3

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

Revision 03 December 2020

A1-10 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

APPLICATION

Concrete waste management strategies include:

- » Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement onsite.
- » Perform washout of concrete trucks offsite or in designated areas on site at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches or bodies of water.
- » Block drop inlets and direct concrete wastewater into temporary pits where the concrete can set, be broken up, and then disposed of properly.
- » Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base stockpile or dispose of properly.
- » Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste management.

LIMITATIONS

- » Offsite washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- » Ensure subcontractors properly manage concrete wastes.
- » Dispose of hardened concrete on a regular basis.
- » Regularly inspect drop inlet protection measures.



Aloft Hotel

PROJECT TITLE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY

CITY, COUNTY, STATE

11/24/2025 DATE

D. Lewis / J. Tolman DRAWN BY



Revision 03 December 2020

A1-1 DUST CONTROL



- A1
- A2
- A3

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

Revision 03 December 2020

A1-1 DUST CONTROL CONTINUED

APPLICATION

Dust control measures vary widely and should be selected alone or in combination for the specific project type, conditions, and resource availability. Dust control measures include, but are not limited to, the following:

- » Provide covers for trucks transporting materials that contribute dust.
- » Pave, apply gravel, vegetate or chemically stabilize large disturbed areas.
- » Immediately water disturbed areas.
- » Regularly water and dampen unstabilized areas.

Additionally, if the contractor is responsible for complying with the requirements of the air pollution control permit, the following is typically required:

- » Provide dust control plans for construction or land-clearing projects.
- » Conduct enforcement activities with priority given to citizen complaints.
- » Conduct documentation of maintenance.

LIMITATIONS

Some dust control measures may be of limited use due to lack of resources at the site, construction sequencing, and the need to repeatedly re-implement measures during the course of construction. Limitations may include:

- » Access to water.
- » Availability of equipment.
- » Drought.
- » Frequent disturbance during construction.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- » Inspect stabilized soils for disturbance on a regular basis.
- » Wet soil and soils treated with stabilization agents.
- » Regrade and reapply soil stabilizing agents.

A1-5 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT



- A1
- A2
- A3

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

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

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

A1-9 SPILL PREVENTION PLAN



- A1
- A2
- A3

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

	Aloft Hotel		PROJECT TITLE
	ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY		CITY, COUNTY, STATE
	11/24/2025	DATE	
	D. Lewis / J. Tolman		

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 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.

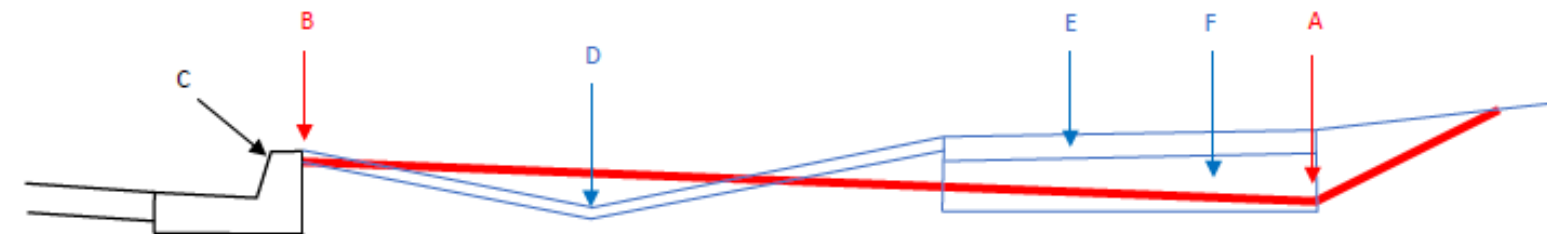
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
 » Inspect hazardous material storage areas frequently and after storm events.
 » Maintain storage areas in a clean and orderly fashion.
 » Maintain records of stored hazardous materials.

CUTBACK CURB (CBC)

- DESCRIPTION & PURPOSE** IT IS A TEMPORARY POND IN THE LOCATION OF THE FUTURE SIDEWALK ON THE LOW SIDE OF A GRADED LOT IN A NEWLY PLATTED SUBDIVISION. CUTBACK CURBS (CBCS) ARE CONSTRUCTED BEHIND THE CURB. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF CBCS IS TO REMOVE SEDIMENT BEFORE IT ENTERS THE STREET, THUS KEEPING IT OUT OF THE CITY'S MUNICIPAL SEWER SYSTEM (MS4). CHECK DAMS ARE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CBCS TO DIVERT OVERFLOW INTO THE STREET AND PREVENT CROSLOT DRAINAGE.
- PRIMARY USE:** CUTBACK CURB (CBC) IS USED IN SUBDIVISIONS WHERE SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN DEFERRED FROM WORK ORDER (WO) CONSTRUCTION TO BUILDING PERMIT (BP) CONSTRUCTION. CBC IS CONSTRUCTED AFTER THE STREETS ARE PAVED AND BEFORE ANY HOUSES ARE OCCUPIED IN THE SUBDIVISION.
- DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS:**
 - CBC IS GENERALLY FOR SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL LOTS, BUT MAY BE USED FOR SMALL COMMERCIAL LOTS, PROVIDED THAT THE LOT DEPTH DRAINING TO THE CBC DOESN'T EXCEED 150'.
 - CBC MUST BE INSTALLED IN NEW SUBDIVISIONS BEFORE ANY BUILDINGS ARE OCCUPIED TO PREVENT SEDIMENTATION ON THE ON-SITE STREETS.
 - THERE ISN'T ROOM TO CONSTRUCT A CBC WHERE THE SIDEWALK HAS ALREADY BEEN CONSTRUCTED, SO USE ANOTHER PERIMETER CONTROL AS NECESSARY TO KEEP SEDIMENT OUT OF THE STREET.
 - CBCS MAY BE GRADED BEFORE THE STREET IS PAVED, BUT SINCE THEIR PURPOSE IS TO KEEP SEDIMENT OUT OF THE STREET, THEY WON'T BE OPERATIONAL UNTIL AFTER THE STREET IS PAVED.
 - CHECK DAMS ARE REQUIRED AT THE DOWNSTREAM EDGE OF EACH LOT WITHIN A CBC TO FORCE THE OVERFLOW BACK INTO THE STREET AND PREVENT IT FROM DRAINING INTO THE NEXT LOT. THE TOP ELEVATION OF THE TEMPORARY CHECK DAMS MUST BE A MINIMUM OF 3" ABOVE THE TOP OF CURB. MAXIMUM FALL ALONG THE STREET BETWEEN CHECK DAMS IS 10". IF THE FALL ALONG THE STREET EXCEEDS 10" BETWEEN CHECK DAMS, ADDITIONAL CHECK DAMS MUST BE PROVIDED SO THAT THE FALL DOESN'T EXCEED 10". SHOW EACH CHECK DAM ON THE ESC PLAN.
 - COMPACTION 1 FOOT BEHIND THE CURB MUST STILL BE ACCOMPLISHED PER COA DWG 2415

- KEYED NOTES - CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:**
 - THE TEMPORARY GRADE AT THE PROPERTY LINE IS AT LEAST 10" BELOW THE TOP OF CURB ELEVATION.
 - THE TEMPORARY GRADE BEHIND THE CURB IS AT LEAST 2" BELOW THE TOP OF CURB ELEVATION. IF THE CURB HAS BEEN CUT, THE GRADE WILL BE AT LEAST 2" BELOW THE CUT GRADE.
 - THE C&G AND PAVING CONSTRUCTION MUST BE COMPLETE BEFORE THE CBC BECOMES OPERATIONAL.
 - FUTURE "LANDSCAPE SWALE" PER DWG 2414
 - 4" SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION DEFERRED UNTIL COMPLETION OF THE HOUSE PER DWG 2414
 - 12" COMPACTED SUBGRADE PER DWG 2414

- MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS**
 - SELF-INSPECTION IS REQUIRED BY A CERTIFIED INSPECTOR EVERY 14 DAYS AND IMMEDIATELY AFTER EACH RAINFALL OF 1/4" OR MORE, AND AT LEAST DAILY DURING PROLONGED RAINFALL.
 - REMOVE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS WHEN THE DEPOSIT REACHES HALF THE REQUIRED DEPTH.
 - REPAIRS MUST BE COMPLETED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF FINDING THE DEFECT. DEFECTS TYPICALLY INCLUDE EROSION DUE TO INADEQUATE CHECK DAMS, CHECK DAMS NOT TALL ENOUGH TO DIVERT OVERFLOW INTO THE STREET, ERODED OR BYPASSED CHECK DAMS DUE TO OVERTOPPING OR FLANKING, TOO MUCH FALL BETWEEN CHECK DAMS (10" MAXIMUM).
 - CORRECTIVE ACTIONS INCLUDE REEXCAVATING THE CBC TO DESIGN DEPTH AND RESETTING THE CHECK DAMS.



CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:

REVISIONS	CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE
Draft 7/03/2025	CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER QUALITY CUTBACK-CURB (CBC)
SHEET 1 OF 1	

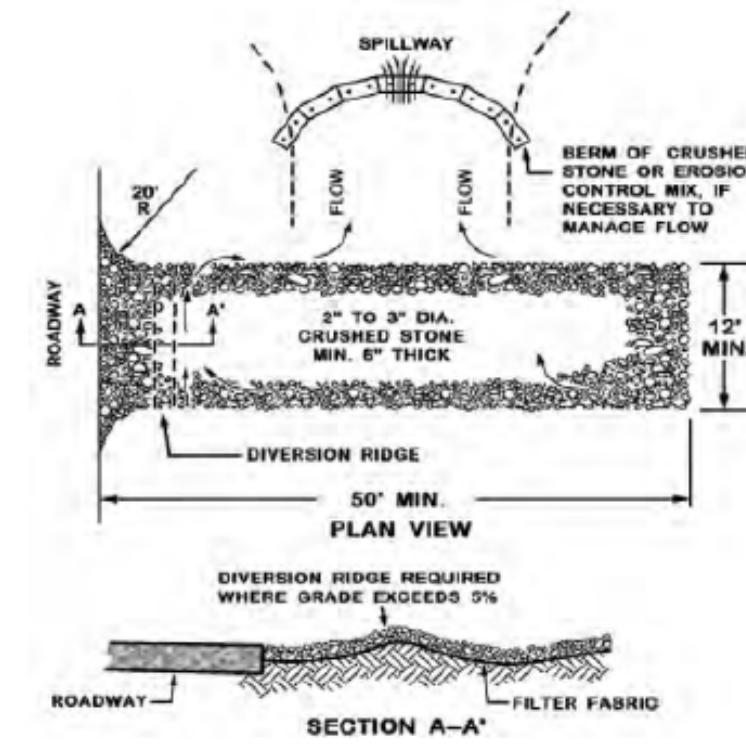
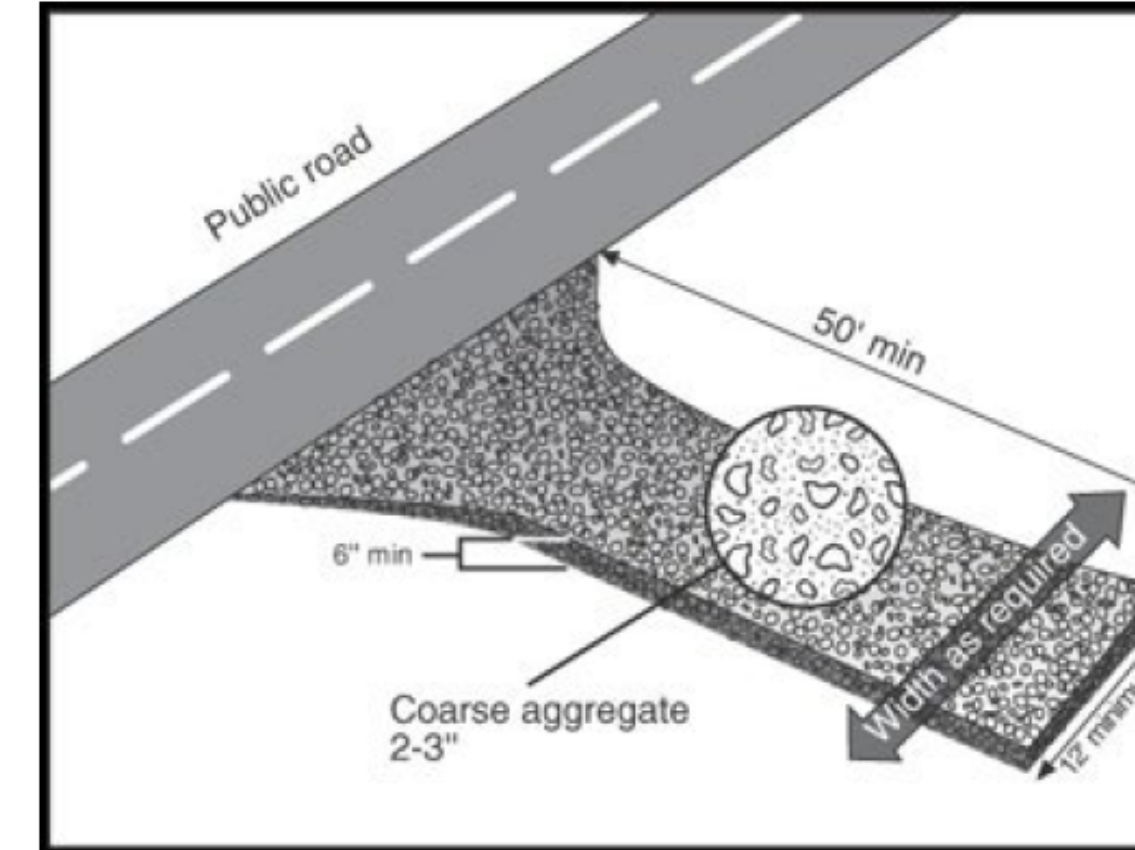
CONSTRUCTION EXIT (CE) & TRACK-OUT CONTROL

- DESCRIPTION & PURPOSE:** CONSTRUCTION EXITS HELP REDUCE OR ELIMINATE SEDIMENT THAT LEAVES THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AND GETS ONTO THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY. THIS IS DONE BY CONTROLLING RUNOFF AND CLEANING MUD FROM VEHICLES AND TIRES. A CE IS A STABILIZED SURFACE BUILT USING LARGE STONE PLACED ON A FILTER FABRIC PLUS A SHAKING OR WASHING MECHANISM TO REMOVE MUD FROM VEHICLE TIRES BEFORE TRAFFIC LEAVES A CONSTRUCTION SITE ONTO A PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY, STREET, ALLEY, SIDEWALK, OR PARKING LOT. SELECTING THE PROPER LOCATION FOR VEHICLE EXITS FROM THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AND ENSURING IT IS PROTECTED FROM DRAINAGE ORIGINATING FROM LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES IS A KEY ELEMENT OF THIS BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP). BESIDES ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, SEDIMENT ON PUBLIC ROADS ALSO CREATES A TRAFFIC HAZARD. PUBLIC ROADS SHOULD BE KEPT CLEAR OF ANY SEDIMENT. ANY TRACKING SHOULD BE SWEEP DAILY BEFORE AFTERNOON TRAFFIC. SPECIAL ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO CONSTRUCTION EXITS NEAR WATER BODIES.
- CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES:** THIS PRACTICE IS APPLIED ANYWHERE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC LEAVES OR ENTERS A CONSTRUCTION SITE.
- DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:**
 - LOCATE THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT UPSLOPE FROM THE DISTURBED AREA WHENEVER POSSIBLE. IF THE ONLY ACCESS TO THE SITE IS FROM ROADS DOWNSLOPE, PLACE THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT AT THE HIGHEST POINT ALONG THAT FRONTAGE AND INCLUDE CONTROLS AS NEEDED TO PREVENT RUNOFF FROM THE DISTURBED SITE FROM DRAINING INTO THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT.
 - THE CE MUST INCLUDE SPECIFICATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL TRACK-OUT CONTROLS SUCH AS WHEEL WASHING, RUMBLE STRIPS, AND RATTLE PLATES, AS NEEDED TO ENSURE SEDIMENT REMOVAL OCCURS BEFORE VEHICLE EXIT. SHAKER RACKS WORK BY REMOVING MUD OR SOIL FROM VEHICLE TIRES THROUGH BOUNCING OR SHAKING AS THE VEHICLE DRIVES OVER THE RACK. TRACK-OUT CONTROL MATS, MADE OF ROWS OF STAGGERED PYRAMIDS, DEFORM TIRES AS VEHICLES PASS OVER, EFFECTIVELY DISLODGING SEDIMENT, STONES, AND DEBRIS WITHOUT DAMAGING THE TIRES. THE DEBRIS COLLECTS AT THE BASE OF EACH MAT AND WILL NOT CONTACT SUBSEQUENT VEHICLES' TIRES. SIMILARLY, THE SIZE OF THE ROCK IN THE CE CAN BE INCREASED FROM THE NORMAL SIZE—1" TO 3"—TO A LARGER SIZE—3" TO 6"—TO HELP DISLODGE SEDIMENT FROM TIRES.
 - MANAGE CONSTRUCTION WATER. SHOW THE LOCATION OF THE WATER SOURCE USED FOR FILLING WATER TRUCKS AND WASHING MUD AND DIRT FROM VEHICLES, AND INDICATE AN ON-SITE SPOT WHERE WATER TRUCKS WILL BE FILLED.

- PREVENT UNNECESSARY VEHICLES FROM ENTERING THE DISTURBED PORTION OF THE SITE. SHOW STABILIZED EMPLOYEE AND VISITOR PARKING AREAS ON THE ESC PLAN.
- DRAINAGE FROM THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT MUST BE DIRECTED AWAY FROM THE CONNECTING PAVEMENT. IT MUST FLOW INTO THE SITE OR AN APPROPRIATELY SIZED SEDIMENT TRAP. A SEDIMENT TRAP IS REQUIRED TO CAPTURE VEHICLE WASH WATER.
- TEMPORARY ACCESS RAMP OVER THE CURB ARE COMMONLY MADE OF METAL, RUBBER, OR WOOD, BUT DIRT RAMP ARE NOT ALLOWED.
- IF A CONSTRUCTION SITE ENTRANCE OR EXIT CROSSES A STREAM, SWALE, OR OTHER DEPRESSION, INSTALL A BRIDGE OR CULVERT TO PREVENT EROSION OF UNPROTECTED BANKS.
- ACCESS CONTROLS SHOULD LIMIT ACCESS FROM THE SIDES AND DIRECT TRAFFIC TO TRAVEL THE FULL LENGTH OF THE CE. EXITING VEHICLES SHOULD NOT BE ABLE TO GO AROUND THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT.

- CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:**
 - THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT MUST BE BUILT AT THE LOCATION SPECIFIED ON THE ESC PLAN BEFORE STARTING LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES. IF THE LOCATION ON THE ESC PLAN CHANGES, A REVISED PLAN MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL.
 - THE LENGTH OF THE CONSTRUCTION EXIT MUST BE AT LEAST 50 FEET, AND THE WIDTH MUST BE AT LEAST 12 FEET FOR EXIT ONLY AND AT LEAST 24 FEET FOR TWO-WAY TRAFFIC. TURNING RADII MUST BE SUFFICIENT TO ACCOMMODATE ALL EXITING VEHICLES, 20' MINIMUM FOR WATER AND DUMP TRUCKS, 30' MINIMUM FOR TRACTOR-TRAILERS.
 - ADD CURB RAMPS. DO NOT PLACE DIRT IN THE STREET. TYPICAL RAMP MATERIALS INCLUDE TIMBER, RUBBER, AND METAL. THEY MUST NOT CREATE A TRAFFIC HAZARD THAT DISRUPTS NORMAL TRAFFIC OR DAMAGES VEHICLES. GENERALLY, THEY SHOULD NOT EXTEND PAST THE CONCRETE GUTTER. RAMPS MUST BE REMOVED AT THE END OF CONSTRUCTION, AND ANY DAMAGED CURB REPAIRED.

- PREPARE THE SUBGRADE BY REMOVING VEGETATION AND TOPSOIL, THEN GRADE THE AREA SO IT DRAINS AWAY FROM THE STREET.
- INSTALL SEPARATION GEOTEXTILE, CLASS 1, WITH A MINIMUM GRAB TENSILE STRENGTH OF 220 LBS, 220% MINIMUM ELONGATION AT FAILURE PER ASTM D1682, A MULLEN BURST STRENGTH OF 430 LBS PER ASTM D3786, A PUNCTURE STRENGTH OF 125 LBS PER ASTM D751 (MODIFIED), AND AN EQUIVALENT OPENING SIZE OF 40-80 MM U.S. STD. SIEVE.
- INSTALL A 6-INCH LAYER OF SINGLE-GRADE 3-INCH CRUSHED AGGREGATE ON TOP OF THE SEPARATION GEOTEXTILE TO STABILIZE CONSTRUCTION EXITS. IT SHOULD BE CLEAN, HARD, DURABLE, AND FREE FROM ADHERENT COATINGS, SALT, ALKALI, DIRT, CLAY, LOAM, SHALE, SOFT OR FLAKY MATERIALS, OR ORGANIC AND HARMFUL MATTER. THE ROCK SHOULD BE WELL-DRAINED, WITH 35% OR MORE VOIDS.
- IF THE CE CAN'T BE LOCATED DOWNHILL FROM THE PAVED STREET, THEN PREVENT DRAINAGE INTO THE STREET BY ADDING A MOUNTABLE ROCK BERM NEXT TO THE STREET TO DIVERT DRAINAGE TO AN ON-SITE SEDIMENT TRAP.



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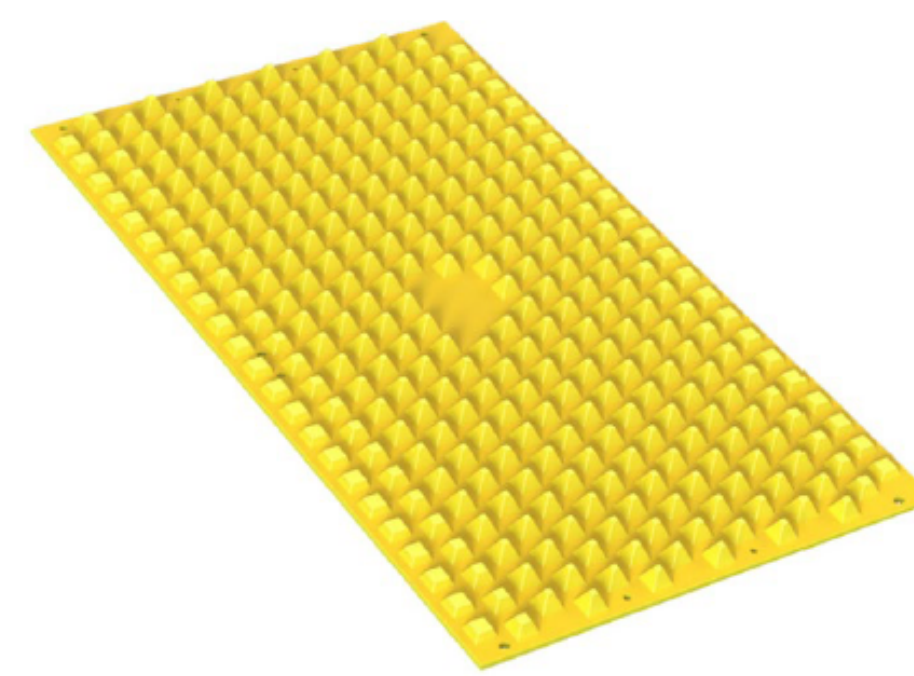
- PROVIDE ONE OR MORE TYPES OF ADDITIONAL TRACK-OUT CONTROL. ADDITIONAL TRACK-OUT CONTROL CAN BE INCLUDED IN THE 50-FOOT MINIMUM REQUIRED LENGTH OF THE CE AND SHOULD BE POSITIONED AT THE OPPOSITE END FROM THE STREET. IT MUST EXTEND ACROSS THE FULL WIDTH OF THE CE TO PREVENT TRAFFIC FROM BYPASSING THE CONTROL AND SHOULD BE LONG ENOUGH TO REMOVE SEDIMENT, STONES, AND DEBRIS BEFORE REACHING THE REST OF THE CE OR THE STREET. COMMON TYPES OF ADDITIONAL TRACKOUT CONTROL INCLUDE:
 - USE A LARGER STONE BY REPLACING THE 3-INCH AGGREGATE WITH A 10-INCH-THICK LAYER OF 6-INCH SINGLE-GRADE ROCK PLACED INDIVIDUALLY. DO THIS FOR PART OF THE LENGTH OF THE CE AS NEEDED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT BEFORE REACHING THE REST OF THE CE OR THE STREET.
 - SHAKER RACKS REMOVE MUD OR SOIL FROM VEHICLE TIRES BY BOUNCING OR SHAKING AS THE VEHICLE DRIVES OVER THEM.
 - FOREIGN OBJECT DEBRIS SYSTEM (FODS) TRACKOUT CONTROL MATS, MADE OF ROWS OF STAGGERED PYRAMIDS, DEFORM TIRES AS VEHICLES PASS OVER, EFFECTIVELY DISLODGING SEDIMENT, STONES, AND DEBRIS WITHOUT DAMAGING THE TIRES. THE DEBRIS COLLECTS AT THE BASE OF EACH MAT AND WILL NOT CONTACT SUBSEQUENT VEHICLES' TIRES.



INSTALL FODS ACCORDING TO THE MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS. FODS TRACKOUT CONTROL MATS CAN BE USED WITH A STABILIZED CE OR ALONE, AS LONG AS THEY CAN ACCOMMODATE THE TURNING MOVEMENTS OF THE LARGEST VEHICLES EXITING THE SITE.



WHEEL WASH - PRESSURE WASHING DIRT OFF VEHICLE WHEELS CAN BE VERY EFFECTIVE. WHEEL WASH WASTEWATER IS PROCESS WATER, NOT STORMWATER. IT MUST BE DISCHARGED TO A SEPARATE ON-SITE TREATMENT SYSTEM THAT PREVENTS ITS RELEASE FROM THE SITE.



- OPERATION, INSPECTION, AND MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS**
 - RESTRICT VEHICLE USE TO PROPERLY DESIGNATED EXIT POINTS.
 - PREVENT VEHICLES FROM LEAVING THE SITE DURING WET PERIODS.
 - INSPECT AND REMOVE SEDIMENT DAILY FROM NEARBY PAVED AREAS WHENEVER IT LEAVES YOUR SITE, WHETHER TRACKED OUT BY VEHICLES, BLOWN AWAY BY WIND, OR MOVED BY OTHER CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. ENSURE REMOVAL OCCURS BY THE END OF THE SAME BUSINESS DAY WHEN THE SEDIMENT DISCHARGE HAPPENS, OR BY THE NEXT BUSINESS DAY IF IT OCCURS ON A NON-BUSINESS DAY. USE SWEEPING, SHOVELING, VACUUMING, OR SIMILAR EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR SEDIMENT REMOVAL. DO NOT SPRAY OR HOSE SEDIMENT ON SURFACES THAT DRAIN INTO NATURAL DRAINAGE FEATURES, STORM DRAINS, OR RECEIVING WATERS.
 - MANAGE WATER TRUCK ACTIVITY
 - DON'T WATER ALL PATHS LEADING TO THE CE AT ONCE. LEAVE A CLEAR PATH FOR VEHICLES TO EXIT WITHOUT DRIVING THROUGH MUD.
 - PROVIDE AN ON-SITE LOCATION FOR FILLING WATER TRUCKS WHERE POSSIBLE.
 - DO NOT SPRAY WATER ON OFF-SITE PAVED SURFACES THAT DRAIN TO A NATURAL DRAINAGE FEATURE, STORM DRAIN INLET, OR RECEIVING WATER.

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J. Tolman

CPESC STAMP

Aloft Hotel

PROJECT TITLE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY

CITY, COUNTY, STATE

11/24/2025

DATE

D. Lewis / J. Tolman

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