

# TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

## Aloft Hotel

1515 Aircraft Avenue, Albuquerque, NM 87106

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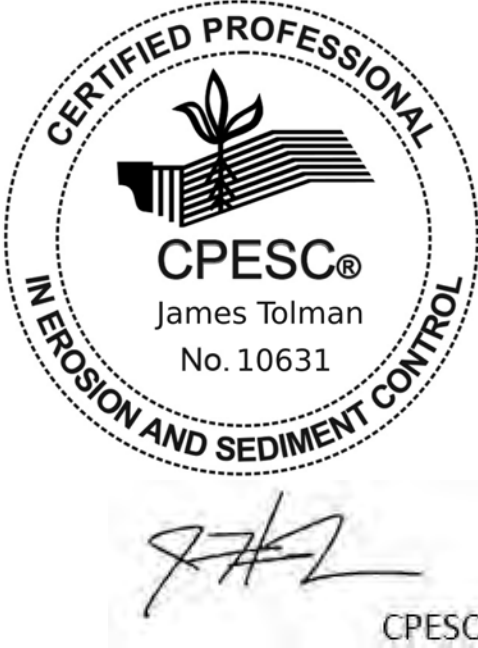



LATITUDE: 35.046785  
LONGITUDE: -106.631108

<p>James Tolman No. 10631</p> <p><i>[Signature]</i> CPESC STAMP</p>	Aloft Hotel	
	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
	02/12/2026	
	Doug Lewis James Tolman	

# TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

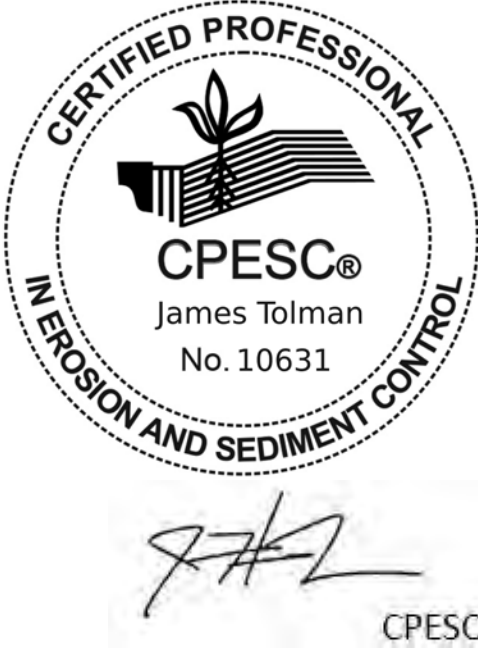

<b>PERMIT NUMBER:</b>	NMR100433
	NMR100000 State of New Mexico, Except Indian Country
<b>OWNER NAME:</b>	Samir and Khati Patel Trust
<b>OWNER POINT OF CONTACT:</b>	Samir Patel
<b>NOI PREPARED BY:</b>	Inspections Plus
<b>PROJECT/SITE NAME:</b>	Aloft Hotel
<b>PROJECT/SITE ADDRESS:</b>	1515 Aircraft Avenue, Albuquerque, NM 87106
<b>LATITUDE</b>	35.046785
<b>LONGITUDE</b>	-106.631108
<b>ESTIMATED PROJECT START DATE</b>	11/24/2025
<b>ESTIMATED PROJECT COMPLETION DATE</b>	11/24/2026
<b>PROPERTY SIZE</b>	3.58 acres
<b>TOTAL AREA OF DISTURBANCE</b>	3.58 acres
<b>MAXIMUM AREA DISTURBED AT ONE TIME</b>	3.58 acres
<b>TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION</b>	Commercial
<b>DEMOLITION OF ANY STRUCTURES 10,000 SQ FT OR GREATER BUILT OR RENOVATED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1980?</b>	No
<b>WAS THE PREDEVELOPMENT LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURE?</b>	N/A
<b>COMMENCED EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES?</b>	No
<b>DISCHARGE TO MS4? MS4 NAME</b>	Yes – COA
<b>SURFACE WATERS WITHIN 50 FT?</b>	No
<b>RECEIVING WATER</b>	South Channel, 3146 ft.
<b>REC. WATER IMPAIRED? TIER</b>	No
<b>WHAT IMPAIREMENTS?</b>	N/A
<b>SWPPP CONTACT INFORMATION</b>	Douglass Wright, 970-270-5813, doug@phc-usa.com
<b>ENDANGERED SPECIES CRITERIA</b>	Criterion "A", No Critical Habitats
<b>HISTORICAL LOCATION CRITERIA</b>	Preexisting Development

	Aloft Hotel	
	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
	02/12/2026	
	Doug Lewis James Tolman	

# TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

## ESC PLAN STANDARD NOTES (02/02/26)

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 § 14-5-6-6, THE ESC ORDINANCE,
  - b. THE EPA'S 2022 CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (CGP),
  - c. THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE CONSTRUCTION BMP MANUAL AND DETAILS.
2. ALL BMPS MUST BE INSTALLED BEFORE BEGINNING ANY EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED IN THE PHASING PLAN. CONSTRUCTION OF EARTHEN BMPS 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 BEFORE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS.
3. SELF-INSPECTIONS - IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY ORDINANCE § 14-5-6-6(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 § 14-5-6-6(C)(2), 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 WORKING IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY (E.G., SIDEWALK, DRIVE PADS, UTILITIES, ETC.), PREVENT DIRT FROM ENTERING THE STREET. IF DIRT IS ON THE STREET, IT SHOULD BE SWEEPED DAILY AND BEFORE A RAIN 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 SWEEPED AFTER THE WORK IS COMPLETE. A COMPOST FILTER 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. STORMWATER CONTROLS MUST BE DESIGNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOOD ENGINEERING PRACTICES BY A QUALIFIED NMPE OR CPESC ACCORDING TO CGP 9.6.1.C. THE CERTIFICATION OF THE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN MUST BE SIGNED AND DATED ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC) PLAN MAINTAINED IN THE SWPPP AND AVAILABLE ONSITE. MAJOR CHANGES TO THE ESC PLAN AFTER CITY APPROVAL MUST BE RECERTIFIED BY THE PROFESSIONAL AND RESUBMITTED TO THE CITY FOR APPROVAL BEFORE MODIFYING THE STORMWATER CONTROLS. THE OPERATOR(S) MUST IMPLEMENT AND MAINTAIN BMPS IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED ON THE APPROVED ESC PLAN.
10. IF ANY PART OF THE PROPERTY IS SOLD TO A NEW OWNER OR LEASED TO A NEW TENANT BEFORE CONSTRUCTION IS FINISHED, THE NEW OWNER OR TENANT MUST SUBMIT A NEW ESC PLAN AND NOI TO THE CITY FOR APPROVAL 14 DAYS PRIOR TO THE TRANSFER OF PROPERTY RIGHTS, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY ORDINANCE § 14-5-6-6(A). IF NEW LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITIES ARE ADDED, THE PROPERTY OWNER MUST SUBMIT A REVISED ESC PLAN TO THE CITY FOR APPROVAL 14 DAYS BEFORE BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION IN THE NEW AREAS.
11. OFF-SITE CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT ACTIVITIES MUST BE SHOWN ON THE ESC PLAN WITH STORMWATER CONTROLS DESIGNED BY A PROFESSIONAL AND APPROVED BY ALBUQUERQUE'S STORMWATER QUALITY (SWQ) SECTION. THE OFFSITE PROPERTY OWNER'S NOI MUST ALSO BE SUBMITTED TO THE CITY FOR APPROVAL. THE DEVELOPER MUST STABILIZE OFF-SITE PROPERTY DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATED WITH HIS DEVELOPMENT USING "NATIVE SEED AND AGGREGATE MULCH PER COA STD 1012" OR AN EQUIVALENT, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE FINAL STABILIZATION CRITERIA IN CGP 2.2.14.C AND AS APPROVED BY THE OFF-SITE PROPERTY OWNER.
12. FROM MAY 1 THROUGH OCTOBER 31, ANY GRADING WITHIN OR ADJACENT TO A FACILITY THAT CONVEYS A 100-YEAR FLOW RATE OF 50 CFS OR RECEIVES A 100-YEAR 24-HOUR VOLUME OF 2.0 ACRE-FEET OR MORE MUST PROVIDE STORMWATER CONTROL, EROSION CONTROL, AND SAFE PASSAGE OF THE 10-YEAR DESIGN STORM RUNOFF DURING CONSTRUCTION. THE ESC PLAN MUST INCLUDE DESIGN CALCULATIONS AND CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS WITH AN ENGINEER'S STAMP FOR TEMPORARY FACILITIES THAT ENSURE SAFE, NON-EROSIVE PASSAGE OF THE 10-YEAR STORM TO PREVENT SEDIMENT DISCHARGE INTO THE CITY'S MS4, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY ORDINANCE § 14-5-2-12(B)(3). THE ESC PLAN, INCLUDING THIS INFORMATION, MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE SWQ SECTION OF THE PLANNING DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE FOR APPROVAL AT LEAST 14 DAYS PRIOR TO ANY LAND DISTURBANCE OR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES IN OR NEXT TO THE FACILITY DURING THE RESTRICTED PERIOD.

	Aloft Hotel	
	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
	02/12/2026	
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# TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

## Nature of Construction Activities

Prime Hospitality Consulting is developing the Aloft Hotel within the northeast portion of the existing Airport Parking facility at Sunport Blvd and University Blvd SE. While the building pad itself is relatively level, the surrounding project area maintains a 5.23% average westward gradient. To address the risk of sediment transport during storm events or dust-mitigation activities, comprehensive BMPs will be implemented. These controls will be concentrated within the primary construction footprint and along the western boundary of the parking lot to prevent off-site sediment discharge and erosive flows into the soils beyond the property line.

**Operator:**

Prime Hospitality Consulting  
8901 Adams Street NE, Suite A  
Albuquerque, NM 87113

Douglass Wright  
Manager  
970-270-5813  
[doug@phc-usa.com](mailto:doug@phc-usa.com)

Ken Moore  
Site Superintendent  
505-419-9958  
[horsebac@hotmail.com](mailto:horsebac@hotmail.com)

**Owner:**

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

Samir Patel  
Trustee  
505-797-9347  
[taurus5468@gmail.com](mailto:taurus5468@gmail.com)

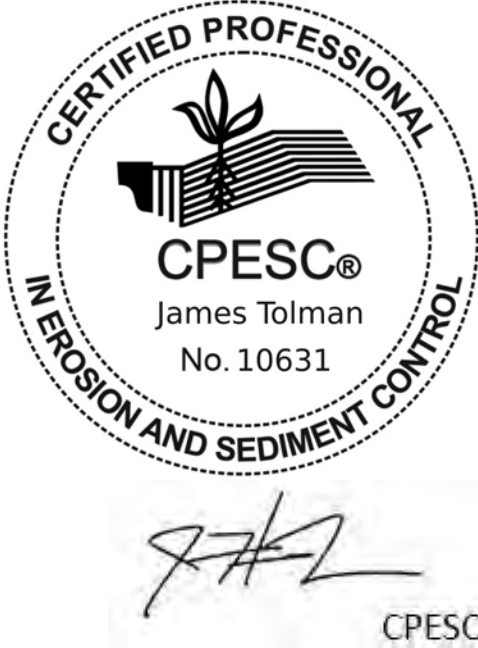

**Nature of Construction Activities**

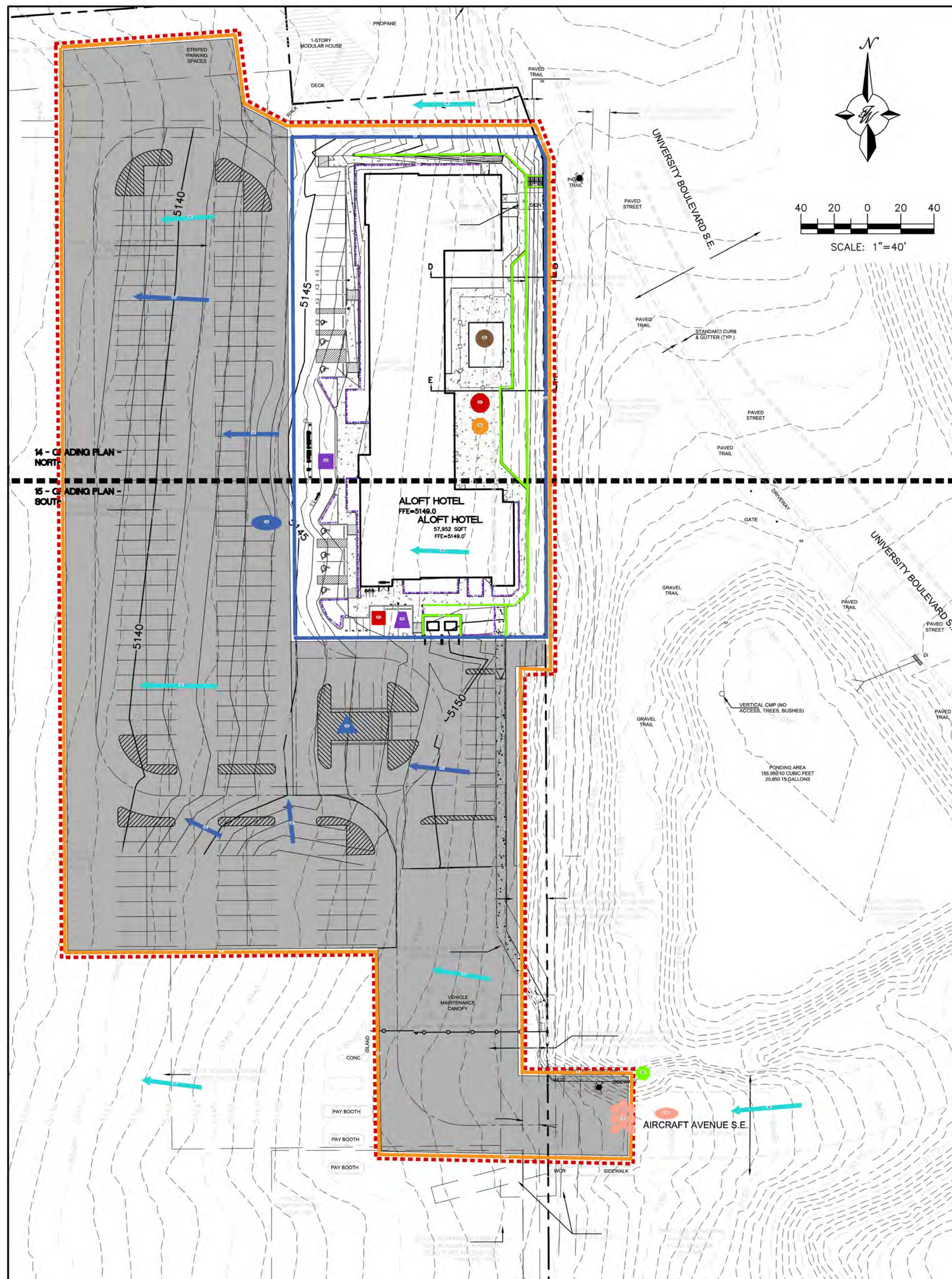
Start: 11/24/2025 - End: 11/24/2026

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

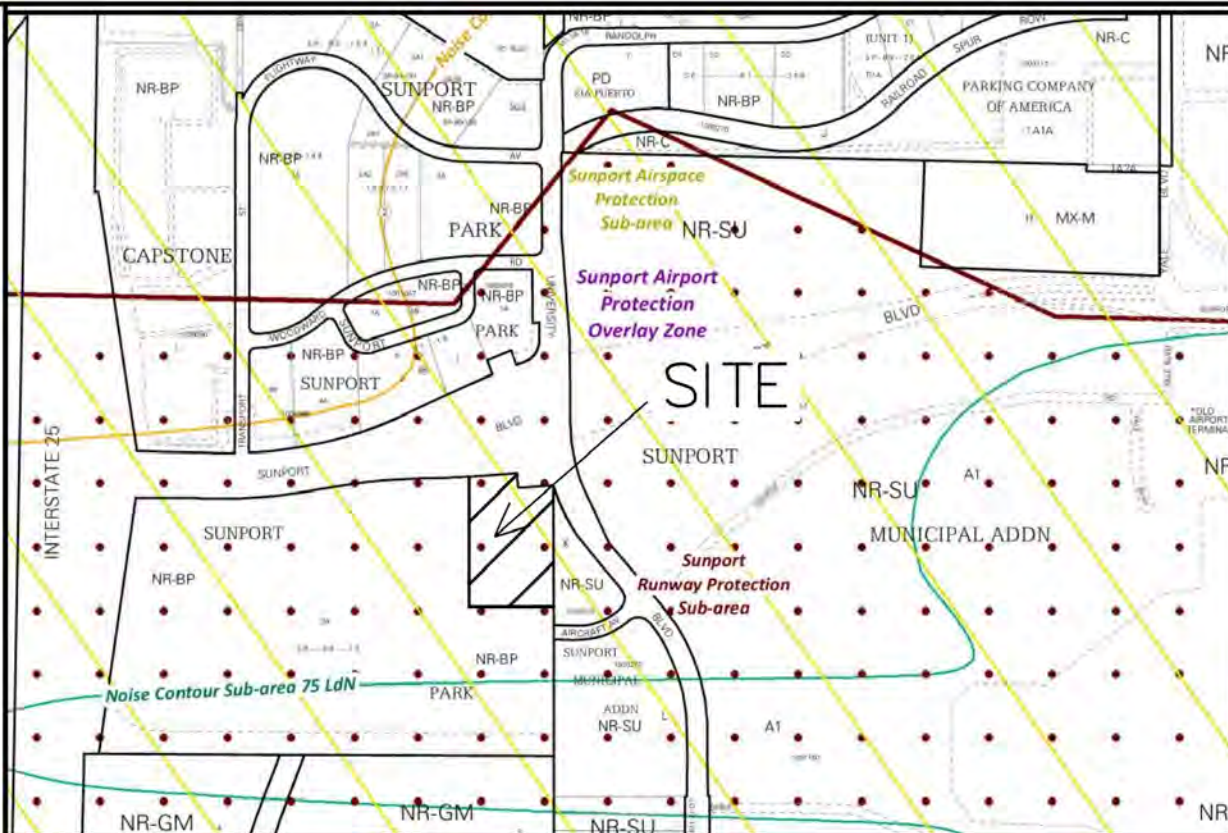
3.58 acres total and maximum area to be disturbed at any one time.

- 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. They will also install perimeter protection (compacted earthen berm) on the far west end of the large parking lot to the west of the hotel site in order to prevent stormwater from the hotel site to flow into the basins to the west of the parking lot. 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

	Aloft Hotel	
	Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
	02/12/2026	
	Doug Lewis James Tolman	



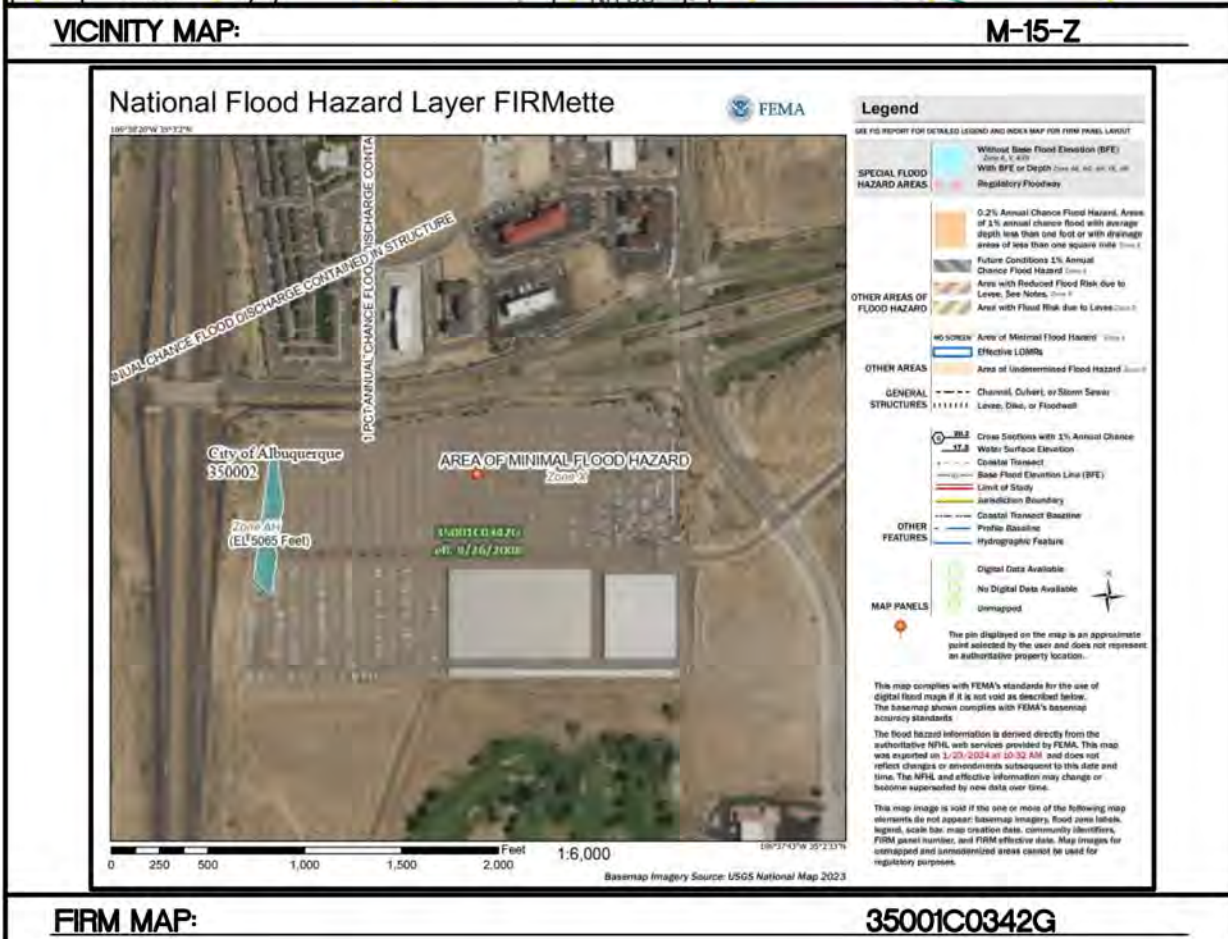
City of Albuquerque  
 Planning Department  
 Development Review Services  
**HYDROLOGY SECTION**  
**APPROVED**  
 DATE: 1/29/2026  
 BY: [Signature]  
 Studio/Plan #: M15D057



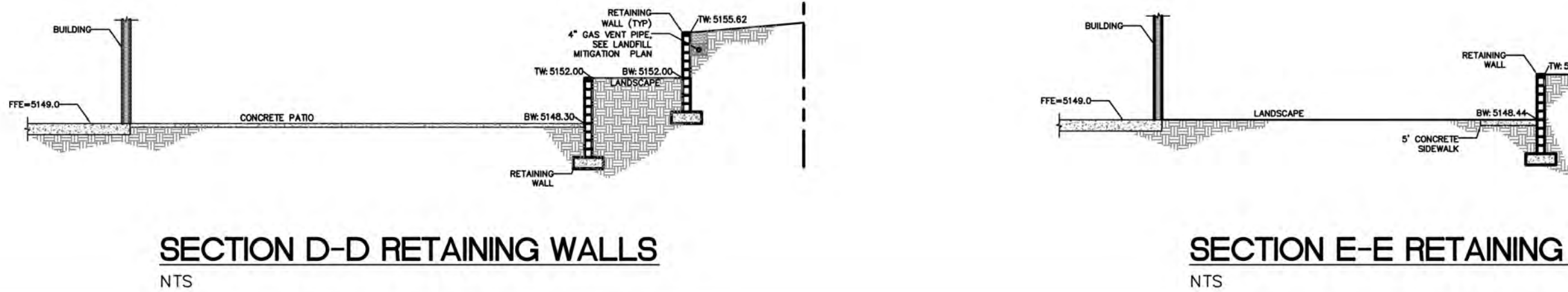
**LEGEND**

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

X 5140.00



Page 5 of 13



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	45,071.4	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>702,391.9</b>	<b>16.125</b>	<b>0.02519</b>		<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.000</b>		<b>1.880</b>		<b>14.245</b>		<b>0.201</b>	<b>67.56</b>

**Weighted E Method**

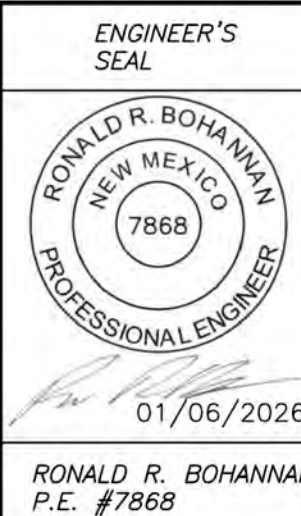
Zone:  
 Zone 2  
 Developed Basin

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	45,071.4	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>702,391.9</b>	<b>16.125</b>	<b>0.02519</b>		<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.155</b>		<b>1.920</b>		<b>14.049</b>		<b>0.181</b>	<b>67.20</b>

**Weighted E Method**



Aloft Hotel  
 PROJECT TITLE  
 ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY  
 CITY, COUNTY, STATE  
 02/12/2026 DATE  
 D. Lewis / J. Tolman DRAWN BY  
 INSPECTIONS PLUS


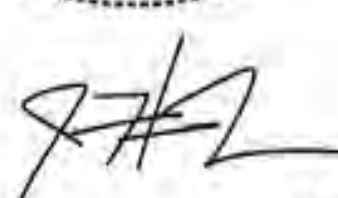



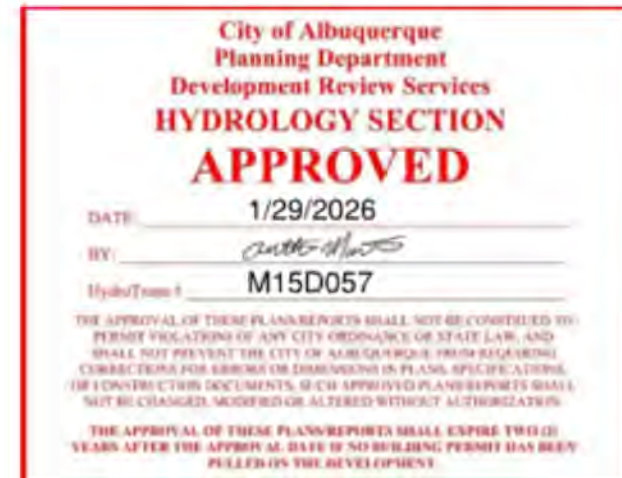
ALLOFT HOTEL  
 ALBUQUERQUE, NM  
 GRADING PLAN  
 DRAWN BY MR  
 DATE 01/06/2026  
 SHEET # 13  
 JOB # 2021133  
 TIERRA WEST, LLC  
 8509 JEFFERSON NE  
 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87113  
 (505)858-3100  
 RONALD R. BOHANNAN  
 P.E. #7868

# LEGEND

Latitude: 35.046785  
Longitude: -106.631108

-  Property Boundary (3)
-  Limit of Construction Disturbance (8)
-  Retaining Wall (7)
-  Silt Fence (1)
-  Cut-back Curbs and/or Sidewalks (11)
-  Post-Construction Water Flow/Slope (5)
-  Pre-Construction Water Flow/Slope (7)
-  Offsite Construction Support Activities - Leased by R&B LLC (2)
-  Material Storage (1)
-  Stockpiles (1)
-  Water Hose/Truck (1)
-  Street Sweeping (1)
-  Barrier Inlet Protection (1)
-  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)

  CPESC STAMP	Aloft Hotel	
	PROJECT TITLE	
	ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY	
	CITY, COUNTY, STATE	
02/12/2026	DATE	
D. Lewis / J. Tolman		
DRAWN BY		

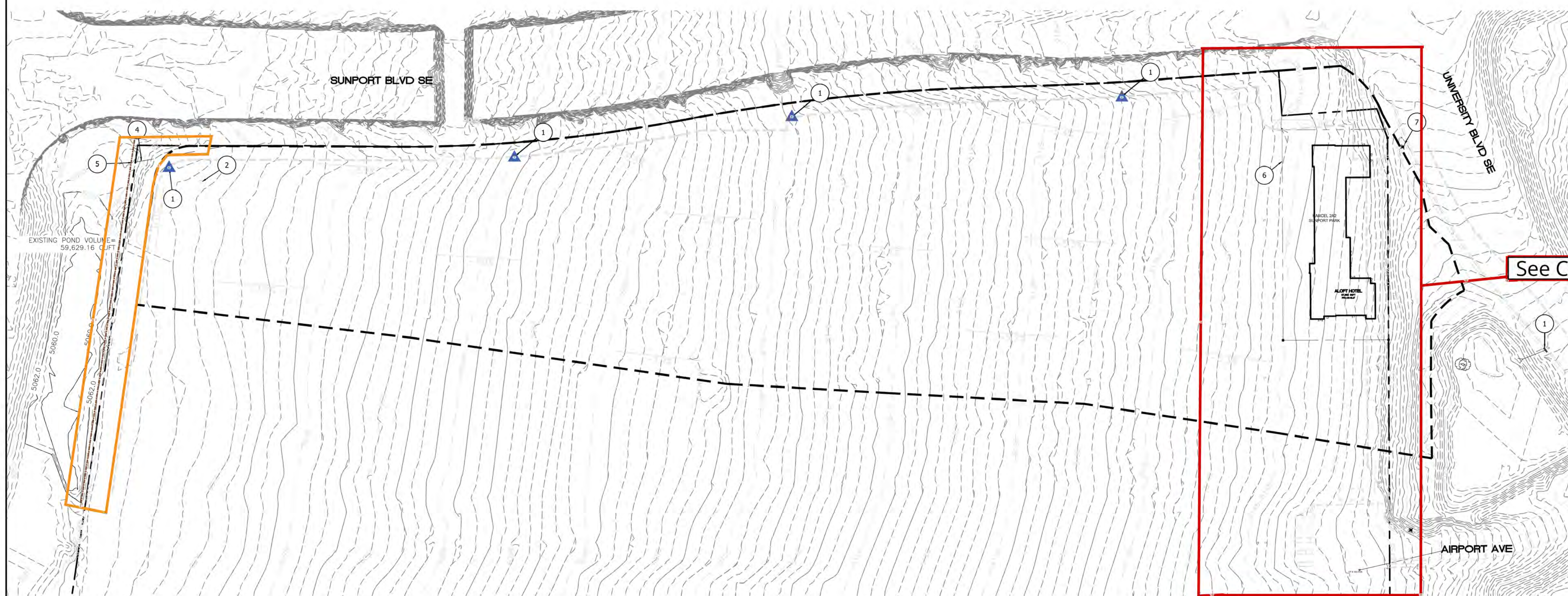


**Weighted E Method**

Zone:  
Zone 2  
Developed Basin

Basin	Basin Area			Treatments								100-Year		
	Area (sf)	Area (acres)	Area (sq miles)	Treatment A		Treatment B		Treatment C		Treatment D		Weighted E (in)	Volume (ac-ft)	Flow cfs
On-Site Basin	45,071	1.03	0.002	0%	0.00	15%	0.16	0%	0.00	85%	0.88	2.101	0.181	4.18
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<b>Total</b>	<b>702,391.9</b>	<b>16.125</b>	<b>0.02519</b>		<b>0.00</b>		<b>0.155</b>		<b>1.920</b>		<b>14.049</b>		<b>0.181</b>	<b>67.20</b>

Check  
100% 1.03  
100% 15.09



See Commercial SWPPP map - Hotel

- KEYED NOTES**
- ① EXISTING STORM DRAIN (SD) DROP INLET
  - ② EXISTING SANITARY SEWER (SAS) MANHOLE (MH)
  - ③ NOT USED
  - ④ EXISTING STORM SEWER UTILITY EASEMENT
  - ⑤ STORM DRAIN OUTLET
  - ⑥ PLAT BOUNDARY
  - ⑦ EXISTING PUBLIC FIRE HYDRANT

- LEGEND**
- CURB & GUTTER
  - - - PROPERTY LINE
  - - - EASEMENT
  - - - CENTERLINE
  - - - RIGHT-OF-WAY
  - ▭ BUILDING
  - ▭ PROPOSED SIDEWALK
  - ▭ EXISTING CURB & GUTTER
  - ▭ LANDSCAPING
  - - - EXISTING INDEX CONTOUR
  - - - EXISTING CONTOUR
  - ON-SITE FLOW
  - OFF-SITE FLOW
  - - - BASIN BOUNDARY LINE

**STORM WATER QUALITY IN-LIEU TABLES**

Stormwater Quality Volume					
Acres	SF	Rainfall (in)	Rainfall (ft)	SWQV (CF)	SWQV (Acre-Ft)
0.88	38,332.80	0.26	0.022	830.5	0.02

Payment In-Lieu Amount		
SWQV (CF)	\$/CF	Total Amount
830.54	\$ 8.00	\$ 6,644.35

**Aloft Hotel**

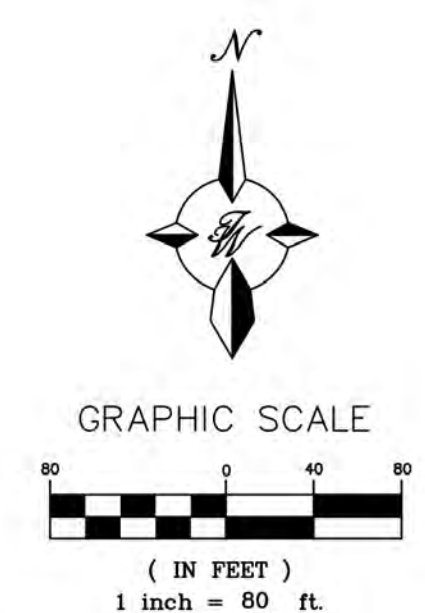
PROJECT TITLE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY

CITY, COUNTY, STATE





02/12/2026 DATE

D. Lewis / J. Tolman DRAWN BY




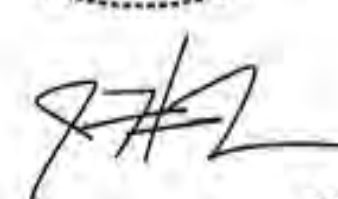

	<p><b>ALOFT HOTEL</b></p> <p>ALBUQUERQUE, NM</p> <p><b>BASIN</b></p> <p>TERRA WEST, LLC</p> <p>5571 MIDWAY PARK PLACE NE ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87109 (505)858-3100</p>	<p>DRAWN BY MR</p> <p>DATE 01/06/2026</p> <p>SHEET # <b>04</b></p> <p>JOB # 2021133</p>
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# LEGEND

-  Limit of Construction Disturbance (2)
-  NOTE (9)
-  Compacted Earthen Berm (1)
-  Barrier Inlet Protection (4)

Latitude: 35.046785

Longitude: -106.631108

  CPESC STAMP	Aloft Hotel	
	PROJECT TITLE	
	ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY	
	CITY, COUNTY, STATE	
	02/12/2026	DATE
	D. Lewis / J. Tolman	DRAWN BY
		

### SILT FENCES

**1. DESCRIPTION & PURPOSE:**  
STORMWATER SILT FENCES (SWSF) ARE TEMPORARY SEDIMENT BARRIERS MADE OF POROUS FABRIC HELD UP BY WOODEN OR METAL POSTS DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND. THEY ARE INEXPENSIVE AND RELATIVELY EASY TO REMOVE. THE FABRIC PONDS STORMWATER RUNOFF, CAUSING SEDIMENT TO BE RETAINED BY THE SETTLING PROCESSES. IT ALSO KNOCKS DOWN WIND-DRIVEN SAND. IT KEEPS SOIL OUT OF CITY STREETS, THUS PREVENTING CLOGGED STORM DRAINS AND THE DEGRADATION OF AQUATIC HABITATS.

**2. PRIMARY USE:**  
STORMWATER SILT FENCE (SWSF) IS PRIMARILY FOR STORMWATER CONTROL, BUT DUST CONTROL MAY BE A SECONDARY BENEFIT. SEE SEPARATE DUST CONTROL SILT FENCE (DCSF) FOR SILT FENCE USED PRIMARILY FOR FUGITIVE DUST CONTROL. BOTH TYPES OF SILT FENCE MAY BE SHOWN ON A STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) MAP AND/OR AN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC) PLAN WITH CLEAR DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN THE TWO.

**3. STORMWATER QUALITY DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS:**

- 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.
- THE DRAINAGE AREA IS LIMITED TO 25,000 SF PER 100 FT OF FENCE OR COMBINED WITH A SEDIMENT BASIN ON A LARGER SITE.
- 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:**

- STANDARD STRENGTH SILT FENCE** IS APPROPRIATE IF THE SLOPE OF AREA DRAINING TO FENCE IS 4:1 (H:V) OR LESS AND THE DRAINAGE AREA PRODUCES LOW SEDIMENT LOADS. THE EXPECTED LONGEVITY IS GENERALLY LIMITED TO LESS THAN FIVE MONTHS.
- EXTRA STRENGTH SILT FENCE** IS APPROPRIATE IF THE SLOPE OF AREA DRAINING TO FENCE IS 1.1:1 (H:V) OR LESS AND AREA DRAINING TO FENCE PRODUCES MODERATE SEDIMENT LOADS. EXPECTED LONGEVITY IS GENERALLY LIMITED TO EIGHT MONTHS. LONGER PERIODS MAY REQUIRE FABRIC REPLACEMENT.

HEAVY-DUTY FENCE FABRIC HAS GREATER TENSILE STRENGTH AND PERMEABILITY THAN OTHER FABRIC TYPES. THE POSTS MAY BE SPACED CLOSER TOGETHER THAN OTHER PREMANUFACTURED SILT FENCE TYPES AVAILABLE FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

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

**5. STORMWATER SILT FENCES MUST BE CONSTRUCTED ON CONTOUR, LEVEL ACROSS THE BOTTOM, WITH THE ENDS TURNED UPHILL TO PREVENT FLANKING. A SILT FENCE ALONE SHOULD NOT BE USED AS A DIVERSION. AN AIR QUALITY SILT FENCE MAY BE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH A DIVERSION BERM OR SWALE ALONG A SLOPING PERIMETER ON THE DOWNHILL SIDE OF CONSTRUCTION SITES.**

**6. LIMIT THE LENGTH OF ANY SINGLE RUN OF SILT FENCE TO 500 FT. AND IT MUST BE PLACED ALONG A LEVEL CONTOUR.**

**7. DO NOT USE SILT FENCES TO DIVERT FLOW.**

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 THE SOCK ABOVE 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.

**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 SLIPPING OF THE SOCK OR SEPARATION OF THE CONTACT BETWEEN THE SOCK AND THE PAVEMENT. COMPOST FILTER SOCKS ARE UTILIZED BOTH AT THE 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 DESIGNER LOCATION. UPON COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION, COMPOST FILTER SOCKS CAN BE CUT OPEN TO SPREAD THE COMPOST AROUND THE SITE AS SOIL AMENDMENT OR MULCH. THEY THEN DISPOSE OF THE MESH SOCK UNLESS IT IS BIODEGRADABLE.

**3. DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS:**

- 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.
- 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.
- THE FLAT DIMENSION OF THE SOCK SHALL BE AT LEAST 1.5 TIMES THE NOMINAL DIAMETER.

**4. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:**

- 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.
- 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.
- SOCK MATERIALS: THE COMPOST FILTER SOCK IS TYPICALLY MADE OF HIGH-DENSITY POLYETHYLENE (HDPE) OR BIODEGRADABLE PLASTIC FILAMENT MESH TUBES FILLED WITH COMPOST.
- 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.
- ALL SPECIFIC CONSTRUCTION DETAILS AND MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS SHALL APPEAR ON THE EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL (ESC) PLAN WHEN COMPOST FILTER SOCKS ARE INCLUDED IN THE PLAN.

**5. MAINTENANCE**

- ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED WHEN IT REACHES HALF THE HEIGHT OF THE SOCK ABOVE GROUND AND DISPOSED OF ACCORDING TO THE PLAN.
- SOCKS SHALL BE INSPECTED EVERY 14 DAYS AND AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT OF 1" OR MORE. DAMAGED SOCKS SHALL BE REPAIRED AS REQUIRED BY THE MANUFACTURER OR REPLACED WITHIN 24 HOURS OF INSPECTION NOTIFICATION.
- 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.
- BIODEGRADABLE SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED AFTER 6 MONTHS. PHOTODEGRADABLE SOCKS AFTER 1 YEAR. POLYPROPYLENE SOCKS SHALL BE REPLACED BASED ON THE MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
- 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.
- TRAFFIC SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED TO CROSS CFS.

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Draft 7/29/2025	CONSTRUCTION STORMWATER QUALITY COMPOST FILTER SOCK (CFS)

SHEET 1 OF 1

**1. CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:**

- 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.
- CLEAR THE GROUND AT THE SILT FENCE LOCATION TO BARE DIRT. REMOVE VEGETATION, ROCKS, GRAVEL, AND PAVEMENT.
- 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.
- EXCAVATE A TRENCH A MINIMUM OF 6" DEEP BY 6" WIDE ALONG THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE POSTS. ALTERNATIVELY, A 12" DEEP STATIC SLICE IS ALLOWED.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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

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

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

**APPLICATION**  
Inlet protection techniques for various conditions include:

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

**LIMITATIONS**

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

**SEE ALSO**  
A2-8 Mulch Socks

**NMDOT STANDARD DRAWING**  
603-01-4/7 Drop Inlet Protection

**NMDOT TESC P (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL**

**DIP**

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

## A2-6 DROP INLET PROTECTION CONTINUED

**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**

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

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

Image credit: NMDOT  
Image credit: Sites Southwest

**CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL**  
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James Tolman  
No. 10631

**Aloft Hotel**  
PROJECT TITLE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY  
CITY, COUNTY, STATE

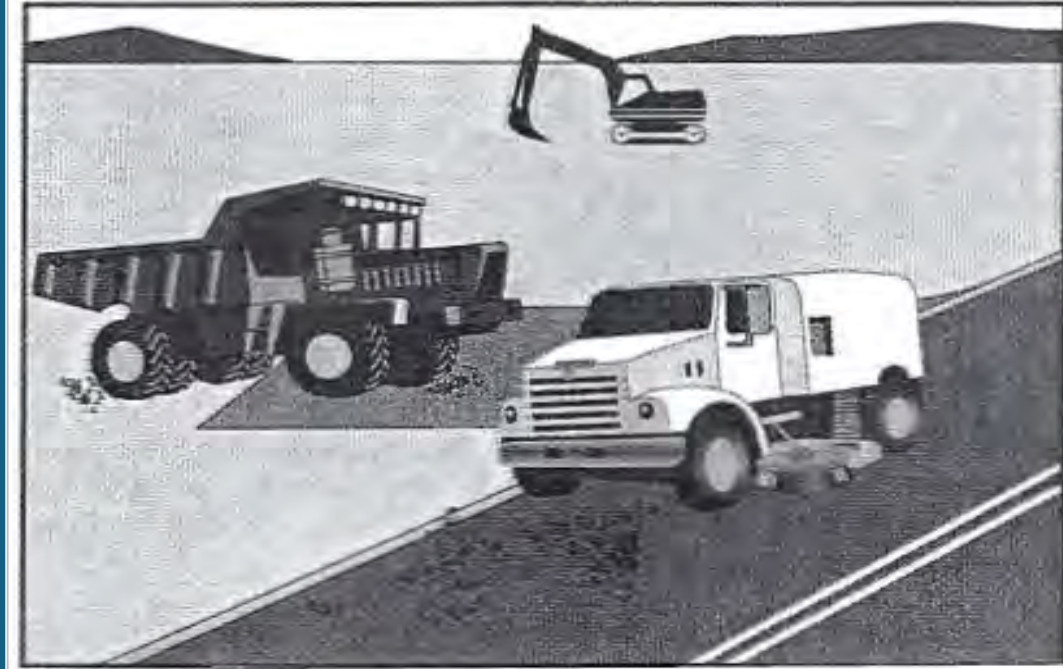
02/12/2026 DATE

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**



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- EC Erosion Control
  - SE Sediment Control
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None

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

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:

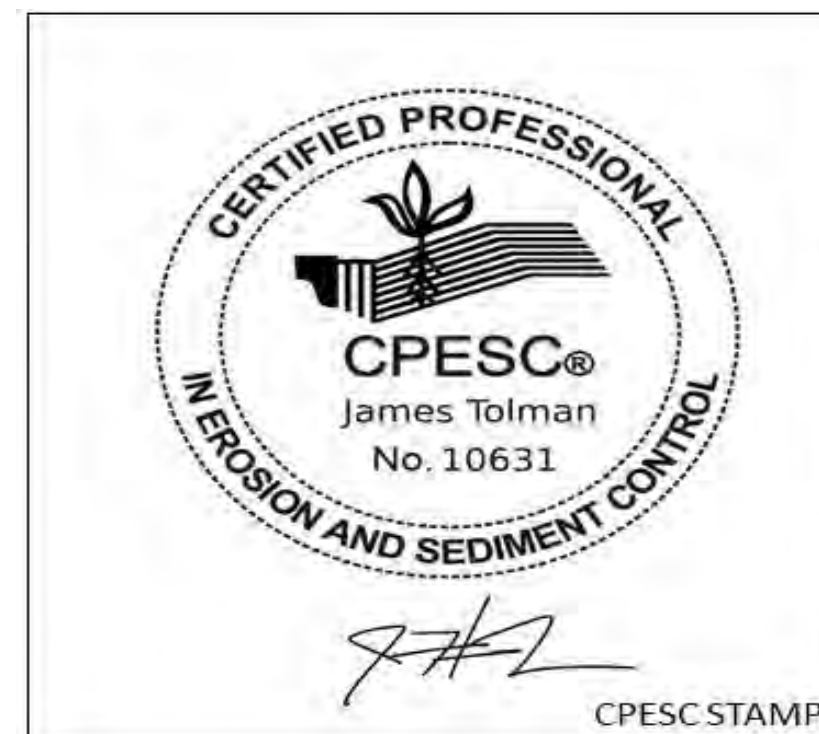
- » Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement onsite.
- » Perform washout of concrete trucks offsite or in designated areas on site at least 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches or bodies of water.
- » Block drop inlets and direct concrete wastewater into temporary pits where the concrete 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

02/12/2026 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**

**BMP: Material Storage** **MS**  
Construction

**DESCRIPTION:**  
Controlled storage of on-site materials.

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

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

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

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

**A1-9 SPILL PREVENTION PLAN**



- A1
- A2
- A3

**DESCRIPTION**  
A spill prevention plan is an emergency plan to contain spills of dangerous, hazardous, or toxic wastes in order to mitigate environmental damage, safeguard the public and provide prompt notice to proper authorities. Hazardous chemicals include but are not limited to fertilizers, paints, oils, grease, pesticides, fuels, and construction or industrial facility chemicals.

**PRIMARY USE**  
Spill prevention plans are applicable to all construction sites and specified in the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP). Sites closest to watercourses, canals, and reservoirs are at highest risk of contaminating surface waters with an uncontained spill.

**APPLICATION**  
The spill prevention plan is created prior to construction and includes measures to limit the scope of spills and minimize the impact on the environment and public health. Typical spill prevention plan strategies include:

- » Designate a Pollution Prevention and Spill Response Coordinator (refer to Section I.B.2.h of the Manual).
- » Select a designated area for storage.
- » Seal and label all containers.
- » Surround storage areas by a berm with an impermeable liner. Construct berms to provide a storage volume of no less than 1.5 times the total volume of the stored material.
- » Establish cleanup procedures and have cleanup materials readily available.

**NMDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATION**

603 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control

**NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL**

**SPP**

**A1-9 SPILL PREVENTION PLAN CONTINUED**

**APPLICATION CONTINUED**  
 » Post cleanup procedures near where dangerous, hazardous or toxic materials are stored or used.  
 » Dispose of contaminated material in accordance with state or local requirements.

Other strategies for specific situations include:

- » Small or incidental spills (<5 gallons): contain and clean the spill using facility personnel if they are able to do so without risking safety and injury.
- » Large or reportable spills (> 5 gallons): clean the spill using emergency responders and/or clean up contractors. For releases of hazardous substances, the federal government has established Superfund Reportable Quantities (RQs).
- » Releases of Hazardous Substances: if a hazardous substance is released to the environment in an amount that equals or exceeds its RQ, the release must be reported to federal authorities, unless certain reporting exemptions for hazardous substances releases also apply. Information on RQs can be found on the EPA website (<https://www.epa.gov/epcra/cercla-and-epcra-continuous-release-reporting>). In the event of a spill of a hazardous substance, notify the National Response Center (NRC) at (800) 424-8802, the New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) at (505) 827-9329, and the local fire department.

**LIMITATIONS**  
 » No major limitations.

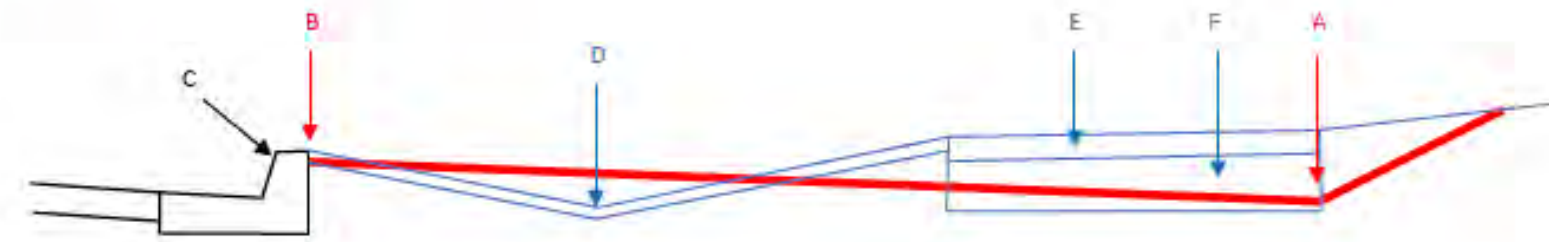
**MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS**  
 » Inspect hazardous material storage areas frequently and after storm events.  
 » Maintain storage areas in a clean and orderly fashion.  
 » Maintain records of stored hazardous materials.

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**CUTBACK CURB (CBC)**

1. **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 SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM (MS4). CHECK DAMS ARE USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE CBCS TO DIVERT OVERFLOW INTO THE STREET AND PREVENT CROSSTOIL DRAINAGE.
2. **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.
3. **DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS:**
  - A. 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'.
  - B. CBC MUST BE INSTALLED IN NEW SUBDIVISIONS BEFORE ANY BUILDINGS ARE OCCUPIED TO PREVENT SEDIMENTATION ON THE ON-SITE STREETS.
  - C. 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.
  - D. 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.
  - E. 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 THE FALL DOESN'T EXCEED 10". SHOW EACH CHECK DAM ON THE ESC PLAN.
  - F. COMPACTION 1 FOOT BEHIND THE CURB MUST STILL BE ACCOMPLISHED PER COA DWG 2415

- A. THE TEMPORARY GRADE AT THE PROPERTY LINE IS AT LEAST 10" BELOW THE TOP OF CURB ELEVATION.
- B. 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.
- C. THE C&G AND PAVING CONSTRUCTION MUST BE COMPLETE BEFORE THE CBC BECOMES OPERATIONAL.
- D. FUTURE "LANDSCAPE SWALE" PER DWG 2414
- E. 4" THICK SIDEWALK CONSTRUCTION DEFERRED UNTIL COMPLETION OF THE HOUSE PER DWG 2414
- F. 12" THICK COMPACTED SUBGRADE PER DWG 2414



5. **MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS**
  - A. 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.
  - B. REMOVE SEDIMENT DEPOSITS WHEN THE DEPOSIT REACHES HALF THE REQUIRED DEPTH.
  - C. 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).
  - D. CORRECTIVE ACTIONS INCLUDE REEXCAVATING THE CBC TO DESIGN DEPTH AND RESETTING THE CHECK DAMS.

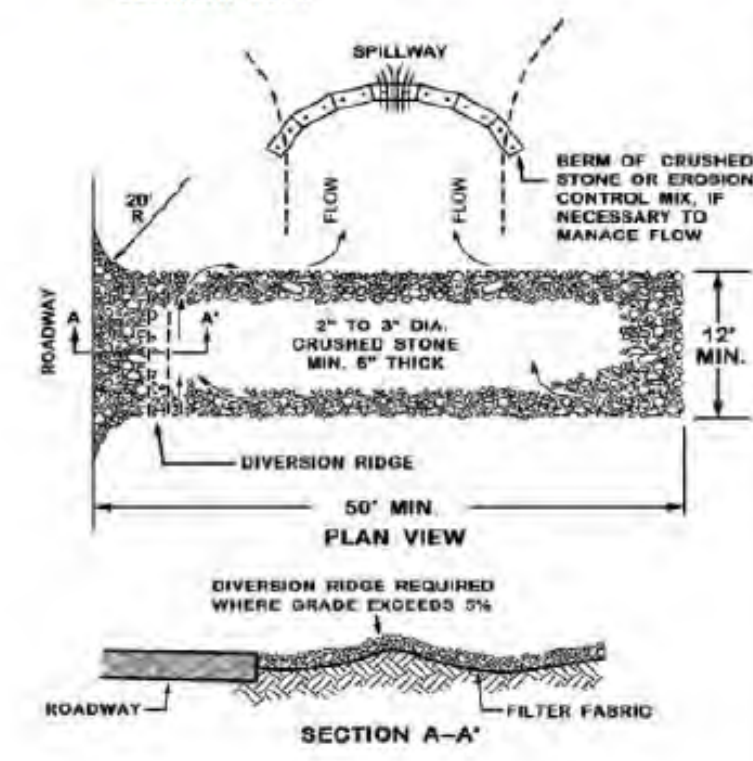
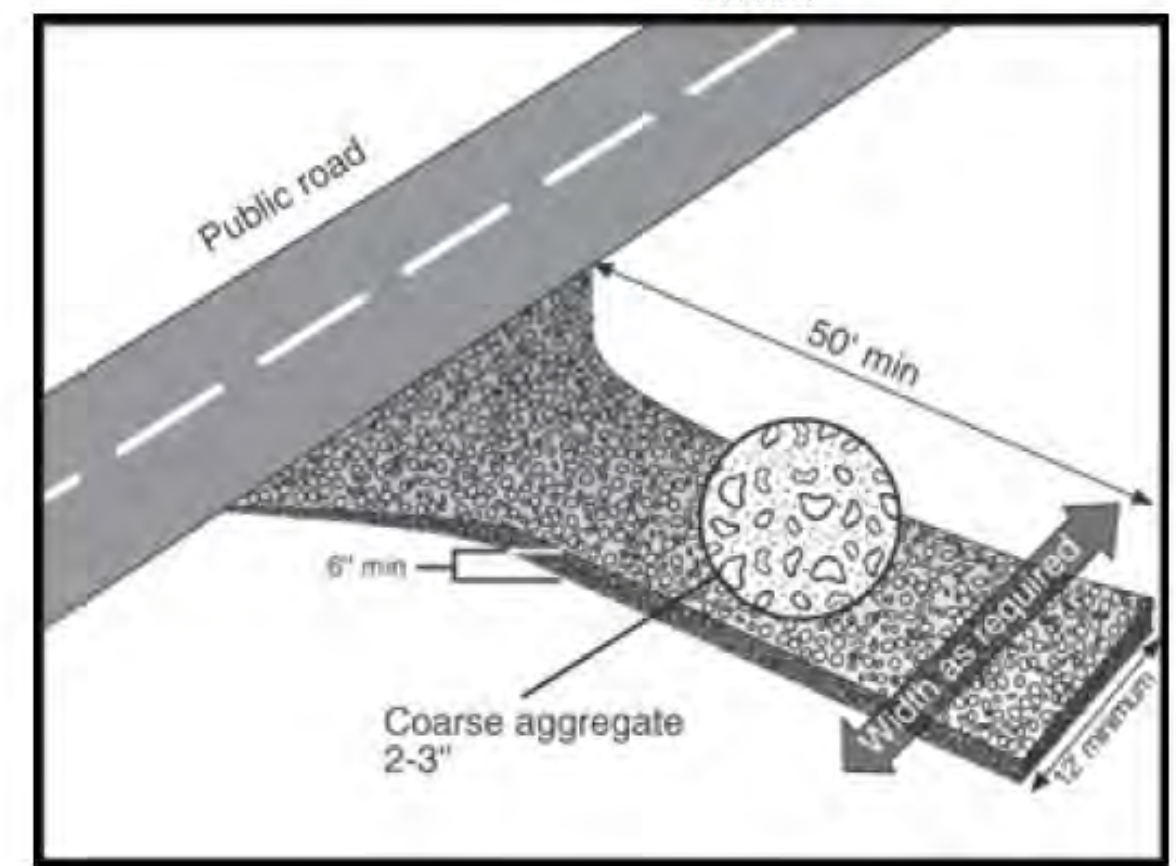
4. **KEYED NOTES - CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:**

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**CONSTRUCTION EXIT (CE) & TRACK-OUT CONTROL**

1. **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.
2. **CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES:**  
THIS PRACTICE IS APPLIED ANYWHERE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC LEAVES OR ENTERS A CONSTRUCTION SITE.
3. **DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS:**
  - A. 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.
  - B. 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.
  - C. 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.

- D. PREVENT UNNECESSARY VEHICLES FROM ENTERING THE DISTURBED PORTION OF THE SITE. SHOW STABILIZED EMPLOYEE AND VISITOR PARKING AREAS ON THE ESC PLAN.
  - E. 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.
  - F. TEMPORARY ACCESS RAMP OVER THE CURB ARE COMMONLY MADE OF METAL, RUBBER, OR WOOD, BUT DIRT RAMP ARE NOT ALLOWED.
  - G. 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.
  - H. 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.
4. **CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS:**
- A. 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.
  - B. 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.
  - C. 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.



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- H. 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:
  - i. 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.
  - ii. SHAKER RACKS REMOVE MUD OR SOIL FROM VEHICLE TIRES BY BOUNCING OR SHAKING AS THE VEHICLE DRIVES OVER THEM.
  - iii. 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.

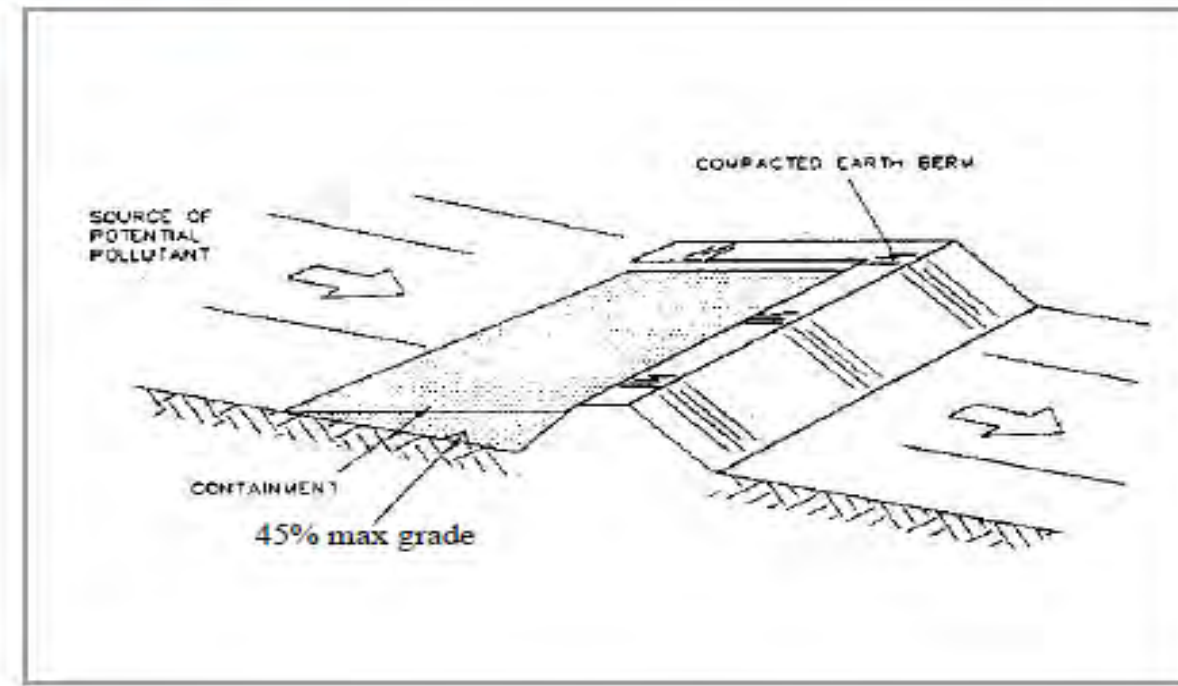


5. **OPERATION, INSPECTION, AND MAINTENANCE SPECIFICATIONS**
  - A. RESTRICT VEHICLE USE TO PROPERLY DESIGNATED EXIT POINTS.
  - B. PREVENT VEHICLES FROM LEAVING THE SITE DURING WET PERIODS.
  - C. INSPECT AND REMOVE SEDIMENT DAILY FROM NEARBY PAVED AREAS WHENEVER IT LEAVES YOUR SITE, WHETHER TRACKED 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.
  - D. MANAGE WATER TRUCK ACTIVITY
    - i. DON'T WATER ALL PATHS LEADING TO THE CE AT ONCE. LEAVE A CLEAR PATH FOR VEHICLES TO EXIT WITHOUT DRIVING THROUGH MUD.
    - ii. PROVIDE AN ON-SITE LOCATION FOR FILLING WATER TRUCKS WHERE POSSIBLE.
    - iii. 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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	CITY, COUNTY, STATE	
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**BMP: Earth Berm Barrier**



**DESCRIPTION:**  
A temporary containment control constructed of compacted soil.

- APPLICATION:**
- ◆ Construct around waste and materials storage area.
  - ◆ Construct around staging and maintenance areas.
  - ◆ Construct around vehicle parking and servicing areas.

- INSTALLATION/APPLICATION CRITERIA:**
- ◆ Construct an earthen berm down hill of the area to be controlled. The berm should surround fueling facilities and maintenance areas on three sides to provide containment.
  - ◆ Berm needs to be a minimum of 1 foot tall by 1 foot wide and be compacted by earth moving equipment.

- LIMITATIONS:**
- ◆ Not effective on steep slopes.
  - ◆ Limits access to controlled area.
  - ◆ Personnel need to quickly respond to spills with remedial actions.

- MAINTENANCE:**
- ◆ Observe daily for any non-stormwater discharge.
  - ◆ Look for runoff bypassing ends of berms or undercutting berms.
  - ◆ Repair or replace damaged areas of the berm and remove accumulated sediment.
  - ◆ Recompress soil around berm as necessary to prevent piping.

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