TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

Tierra Linda

HWY 500 & 98th Street, Albuquerque NM 87121

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LATITUDE: 35.023128
LONGITUDE: -106.741597

CERTIFIED PROFESSIONAL IN EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL
CPESC®
James Tolman
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Tierra Linda	
Albuquerque, Bernalillo County, NM	
06/23/2025	INSPECTIONS PLUS
Bruce Henriksen James Tolman	

TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

PERMIT NUMBER:	NMR100433
	NMR100000 State of New Mexico, Except Indian Country
OWNER NAME:	DBG Properties, LLC
OWNER POINT OF CONTACT:	Eric Grodahl – Owner Representative
NOI PREPARED BY:	Inspections Plus
PROJECT/SITE NAME:	Tierra Linda
PROJECT/SITE ADDRESS:	HWY 500 & 98th Street, Albuquerque NM 87121
LATITUDE	35.023128
LONGITUDE	-106.741597
ESTIMATED PROJECT START DATE	07/01/2025
ESTIMATED PROJECT COMPLETION DATE	10/01/2027
PROPERTY SIZE	8.00 acres
TOTAL AREA OF DISTURBANCE	8.00 acres
MAXIMUM AREA DISTURBED AT ONE TIME	8.00 acres
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION	Commercial
DEMOLITION OF ANY STRUCTURES 10,000 SQ FT OR GREATER BUILT OR RENOVATED BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1980?	N/A
WAS THE PREDEVELOPMENT LAND USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	N/A
COMMENCED EARTH DISTURBING ACTIVITIES?	No
DISCHARGE TO MS4? MS4 NAME	Yes – COA
SURFACE WATERS WITHIN 50 FT?	No
RECEIVING WATER	Unnamed tributary
REC. WATER IMPAIRED? TIER	No
WHAT IMPAIREMENTS?	N/A
SWPPP CONTACT INFORMATION	Eric Grodahl 503-860-3298 grodahl@dbgpropertiesllc.com
ENDANGERED SPECIES CRITERIA	Criterion “A”, No Critical Habitats
HISTORICAL LOCATION CRITERIA	Preexisting Development

ESC Plan Stnadard 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 BMP’s 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 ¼ 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 filing their Notice of Termination (NOT) with the EPA. Each operator may terminate the 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 the 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-hook silt fence shall be shown in the front yard swale or on the side of the street.

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TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN

OPERATOR:

GateKeeper Construction, Inc.

116 Pinewood Court

Oregon City, OR 97048

Paul Ochs

Project Manager

623-423-6438

paul@gatekeeperconst.com

OWNER:

DBG Properties, LLC

2164 SW Park Place

Portland, OR 97205

Eric Grodahl

Property Owner Contact

503-860-3298

egrodahl@dbgproperties.com

Nature of Construction Activities – Development Construction phase

Start: 07/01/2025 – End: 10/01/2027

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

8.00 acre total property, 8.00 acres disturbed and maximum area to be disturbed at any one time.

The Operator, GateKeeper Construction will be constructing the Tierra Linda Apartment Complex. This will include grading, excavation, demolition, installation and connection to utilities, gutter, curb, and road construction (asphalt paving, concrete work), landscaping for final stabilization.

No temporary cessation of construction activities anticipated during this phase.

Applicable BMPs for this Phase: Inlet Protection, Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit, Silt Fencing, , Street Sweeping, Water Truck, Weighted Mulch Sock, and Hydroseeding.

Commencement of Development Construction Activities: Placement of Silt Fencing and Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit, Grading, excavation/trenching, connecting utilities, pouring of concrete curbs & gutters, asphalt paving: 07/2025 – 04/2026

Vertical Construction of Apartment Buildings – 08/2025 – 10/2027

Final Stabilization: Asphalt road, concrete curbs & gutters, and landscaping for final stabilization on all areas of disturbance: 06/2027 – 10/2027

Permanent Cessation of Construction Activities for this Phase: 10/2027

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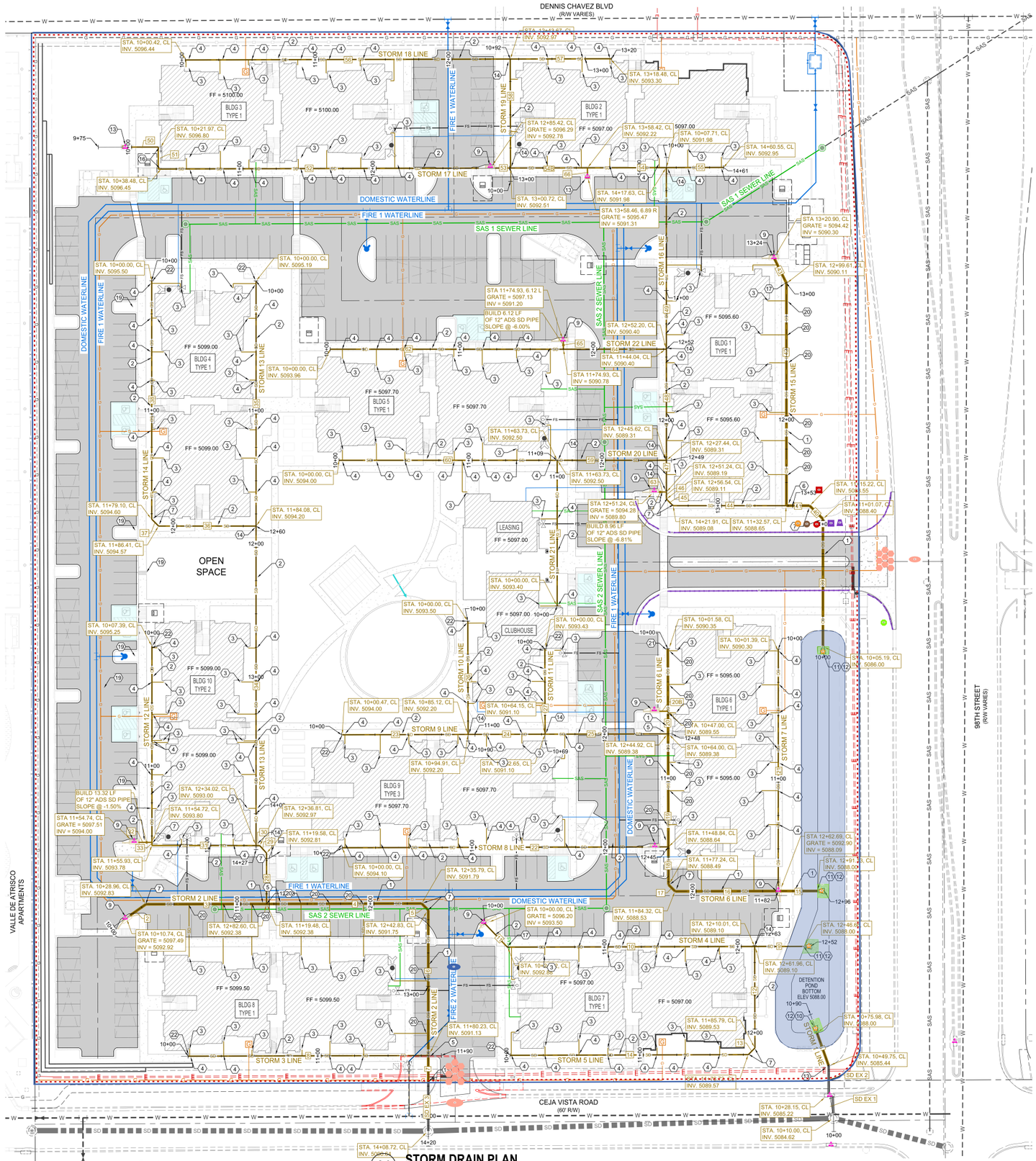
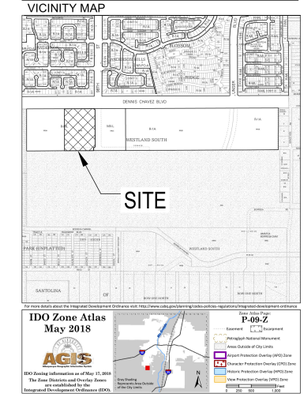


VICINITY MAP



GENERAL SHEET NOTES

A. CONTRACTOR TO FIELD VERIFY EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS AND NOTIFY ARCHITECT IMMEDIATELY WITH ANY DISCREPANCIES

B. CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE EXTRA CARE WHEN TRENCHING OR EXCAVATING DUE TO BURIED UTILITY

C. FOR WATER LINE PROFILES, SEE SHEET C2.1 - C2.2

D. FOR SEWER LINE PROFILES, SEE SHEET C2.5

E. FOR STORM DRAIN PROFILES, SEE SHEET C2.7 - C2.10

F. EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES SHOWN WERE DERIVED FROM EXISTING AS-BUILTS PLANS FOR THE FOLLOWING CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE PROJECTS. CONTRACTOR TO COORDINATE AND PAY FOR: WATER AND SANITARY SEWER SERVICE CONNECTION, TAPS, METERS, GAS LINE PLACEMENT REQUIREMENTS, UEC CHARGES AND ALL DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS, SCHEDULING, PIPE PLACEMENT, INSPECTIONS BY ABCWUA, & NM GAS.

G. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO PLAN AHEAD FOR ALL UTILITY INSTALLATIONS.

H. INSTALL DETECTABLE WARNING TAPE

J. WATERLINE MINIMUM BURY IS 3 FEET. ***FOR GENERAL CONSTRUCTION.***

K. RESTRAINT TABLE ON SHEET C2.3.

L. ALL MECHANICAL JOINTS SHALL BE RESTRAINED AT THE FITTING.

M. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE A MINIMUM PIPE LENGTH OF 20 LF FROM ALL MECHANICAL JOINTS. ALL PIPE JOINTS WITHIN 20 LF OF MJ SHALL BE RESTRAINED.

N. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RESTRAIN ALL FIRE HYDRANT JOINTS FROM THE TEE ON THE MAIN TO THE FIRE HYDRANT FLANGE.

18. INSTALL 24"x12" REDUCER.
19. INSTALL DRAINAGE SIDEWALK CULVERT PER COA STD DWG 2236.
20. INSTALL 24"x6"x24" TEE/WYE.
21. INSTALL 24" CAP.
22. INSTALL 12" CAP.

LEGEND

- W — NEW WATER LINE
- FS — NEW FIRE SAFETY LINE
- SAS — NEW SANITARY SEWER LINE
- G — NEW GAS LINE
- SD — NEW STORM DRAIN LINE
- NEW GATE VALVE
- NEW FIRE HYDRANT
- NEW CLEANOUTS (SINGLE / DOUBLE)
- PARKING LOT LIGHTS
- SITE LIGHT
- FDC
- PIV

EXISTING SITE LEGEND

- SAS — EXISTING SANITARY SEWER
- W — EXISTING WATER
- G — EXISTING GAS
- SD — EXISTING STORM DRAIN
- E — EXISTING UNDERGROUND ELEC.
- EXISTING LIGHT POLE
- EXISTING TELE. PED
- EXISTING ELEC. BOX
- EXISTING COMM. BOX
- EXISTING BOLLARD
- EXISTING MANHOLE
- EXISTING STOP SIGN

SCALE: 1" = 30'

HUITT ZOLLARS

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Tierra Linda
PROJECT TITLE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM, BERNALILLO COUNTY
CITY, COUNTY, STATE

06/23/2025 DATE

B. Henriksen / J. Tolman DRAWN BY

INSPECTIONS PLUS

Proj Mgr.:
Drawn By:
Rev. Date: Description:

SCOTT A. EDDINGS NEW MEXICO 12856 REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
4/22/2025

OVERALL
STORM DRAIN PLAN
C2.6

PROJECT
NO. 24-2031-01
TIERRA LINDA APARTMENTS
Albuquerque, NM

CLIENT
DBG PROPERTIES LLC
2164 SW Parl Pl.
Portland , OR 97205
503-860-3298 p
- - f

SEAL

CONTACT
TODD + ASSOCIATES
CRITICAL THINKING / CREATIVE DESIGN
ARCHITECTURE. PLANNING. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE.
4019 N. 44TH ST. / PHOENIX, AZ 85018
602-952-8280 / TODDASSOC.COM

L E G E N D

- Property Boundary / Limit of Disturbance (1)
- Silt Fence (2)
- Cutback Curb / Sidewalk (6)
- Pre & Post Construction Water Flow (1)
- Detention Basin (1)
- Rip Rap (4)
- Materials Storage (1)
- Stockpiles (1)
- Water Truck (1)
- Street Sweeping (2)
- Insert Inlet Protection (15)
- Portable Toilet (1)
- Dumpster (1)
- Spill Kit (1)
- SWPPP Sign (1)
- Outfall (4)
- Portable Concrete Washout (1)
- Stabilized Drive Approach (2)

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Tierra Linda
PROJECT TITLE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM, BERNALILLO COUNTY
CITY, COUNTY, STATE

06/23/2025
DATE

B. Henriksen / J. Tolman
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INSPECTIONS PLUS

A1-1 DUST CONTROL

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: Sites Southwest

DESCRIPTION

Dust control measures reduce a construction site's potential for producing airborne fugitive dust that can lead to air and water pollution. Sediments that are transported from construction sites by wind and construction vehicles that have left the site, are often re-dispersed to the air by subsequent vehicular traffic and winds. Likewise, these sediments may be transported by the next rainfall to streams and into public storm sewer systems. Implementation of control measures to minimize the generation of fugitive dust from disturbed landscapes and construction sites will also limit the quantity of sediments in stormwater.

PRIMARY USE

Dust control is used to limit and control nuisance fugitive dust from disturbed landscapes and construction sites. Project types and conditions that benefit from execution of a dust control strategy include, but are not limited to, the following:

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

SEE ALSO

A1-4 *Grassland Seedbank Protection*
A1-5 *Stockpile Management*
A2-1 *Seeding*
A2-2 *Mulching*

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

DU

A1-1 DUST CONTROL CONTINUED

APPLICATION

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

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

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

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

LIMITATIONS

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

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

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

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Bluewater Galleria Mall	PROJECT TITLE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY	CITY, COUNTY, STATE
05/19/2025	DATE
D. Lewis / J. Tolman	DRAWN BY

INSPECTIONS PLUS

A2-6 DROP INLET PROTECTION

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: NMDOT

DESCRIPTION

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

PRIMARY USE

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

APPLICATION

Inlet protection techniques for various conditions include:

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

LIMITATIONS

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

SEE ALSO

A2-8 *Mulch Socks*

NMDOT STANDARD DRAWING

603-01-4/7 Drop Inlet Protection

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

DIP

A2-6 DROP INLET PROTECTION CONTINUED

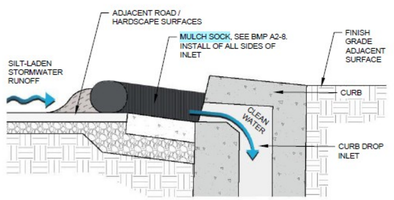
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

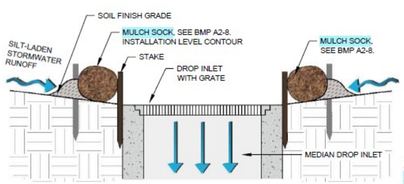
Image credit: NMDOT

Image credit: Sites Southwest

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



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



Median drop inlet protection with mulch sock - SECTION VIEW.

A2-8 MULCH SOCKS

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: NMDOT

DESCRIPTION

Mulch socks are erosion and sediment control materials made typically of high density polyethylene (HDPE) or biodegradable plastic filament mesh tubes filled with compost or other organic media.

PRIMARY USE

Mulch socks are primarily used to filter and slow stormwater. Uses include:

- *Filter sediment and silts from sheet stormwater flowing from disturbed sites.*
- *Protect inlets from sediment.*
- *Create temporary ponding areas behind socks to facilitate the deposition of suspended solids.*
- *Slow stormwater runoff and reduce peak flows.*
- *Filter heavy metals, pollutants and oil from stormwater when socks are filled with adsorbent media.*
- *Provide temporary protection at drop inlets or culverts.*
- *Create check dams or sediment traps at concrete washout areas.*
- *Provide perimeter control, runoff diversion, and slope interruption.*
- *Reinforce stream banks and aid in the protection and establishment of stabilizing watercourse vegetation.*

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

MS
CMS

APPLICATION

Strategies for successful use of mulch socks include:

- *Lay the sock upon the surface and stake the tube every 10 feet.*
- *Lay the tube along contours, vegetated channels, and outside of the toes of slopes.*

A2-8 MULCH SOCKS CONTINUED

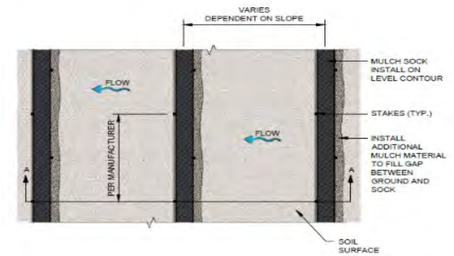
LIMITATIONS

- *Mulch socks do not provide long-term solutions for stormwater storage.*
- *Mulch socks have limited usefulness in concentrated flow conditions.*
- *On NMDOT projects composted mulch socks (CMS) are used exclusively; wood chip mulch socks are not allowed.*

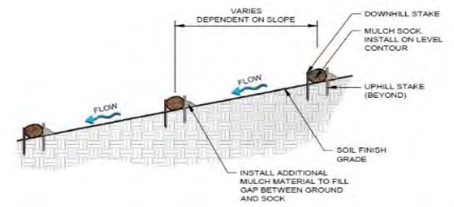
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- *Inspect mulch socks periodically, especially after major storm events.*
- *Remove sediments from behind socks after accumulation is 1/3 sock height.*
- *Restake and overlap socks that are displaced due to storm events or construction disturbance.*

Use for alternative to Cut Back Curbs in certain areas; and curb and grate inlet protection.



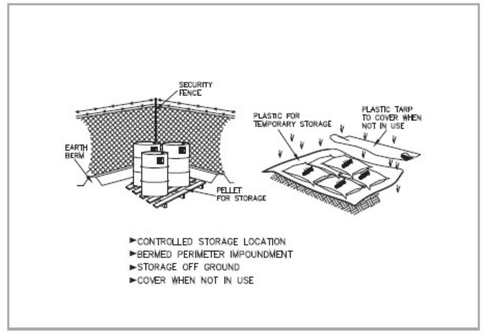
Mulch sock - PLAN VIEW.



Mulch sock - SECTION A-A.

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.

A1-11 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

A1
A2
A3

Image credit: Public Domain

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

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

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

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

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

SEE ALSO

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

NMDOT TESCP
(TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN)
SYMBOL

SWM

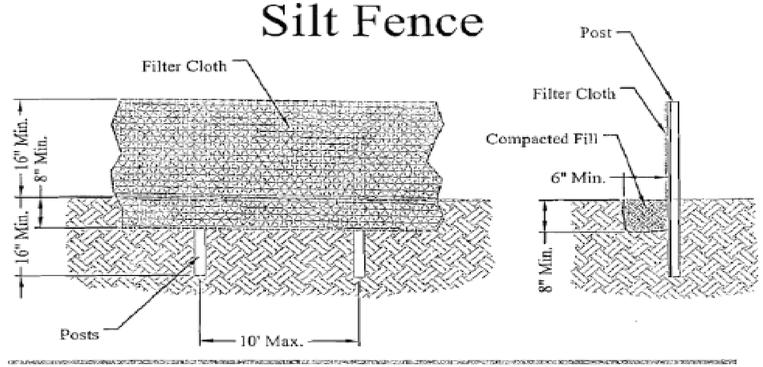
A1-11 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

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

LIMITATIONS
- *No major limitations.*

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

Silt Fence



Definition

A temporary barrier of Geotextile Class "F" used to intercept sediment laden runoff from small drainage areas.

Purpose

The purpose of silt fence is to reduce runoff where velocity and allow the deposition of transported sediment to occur. Limits imposed by ultraviolet light on the stability of the fabric will dictate the maximum period that the silt fence may be used.

1. Silt fence provides a barrier that can collect and hold debris and soil, preventing the material from entering critical areas, streams, streets, etc.
2. Silt fence can be used where the installation of a dike would destroy sensitive areas; woods, wetlands, etc.

Conditions where the Practice Applies

Silt Fence is limited to intercepting sheet flow runoff from limited distances according to slope. It provides filtering and velocity dissipation to promote gravity settling of sediment.

Design Criteria

Wood or Steel Posts may be used in certain instances. Silt fence should be placed as close to the contour as possible. No section of silt fence should exceed a grade of 5 percent for a distance more than 50 feet. Where ends of the geotextile fabric come together, the ends shall be overlapped, folded, and stapled to prevent sediment bypass.

* If wood post are to be used they must meet the following specifications:
1 ½" X 1 ½" minimum square posts, or 1 ¾ " minimum diameter round post
* If metal posts are to be used they must be standard "T" or "U" post weighing not less than 1 lb. per linear foot.

The length of the flow contributing to silt fence shall conform to the following limitations.

Slope (%)	Slope Steepness	Slope Length (Ft.) (Maximum)	Silt Fence Length (Ft.) (Maximum)
2	0-50:1	Unlimited	Unlimited
2-10	50:1-10:1	125	1,000
10-20	10:1-5:1	100	750
20-33	5:1-3:1	60	500
33-50	3:1-2:1	40	250
50 +	> 2:1	20	125

4

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Tierra Linda
PROJECT TITLE

ALBUQUERQUE, NM - BERNALILLO COUNTY
CITY, COUNTY, STATE

06/23/2025
DATE

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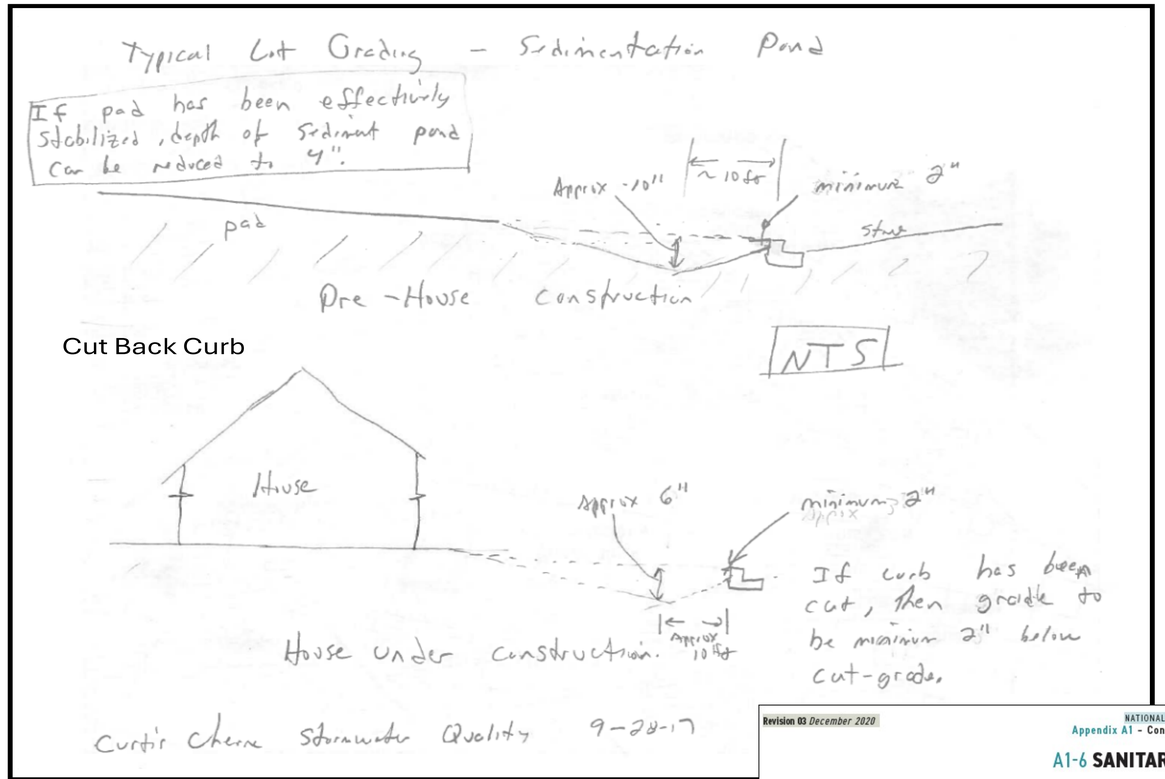

A1-6 SANITARY FACILITY MANAGEMENT

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: iStock/Merrimon

DESCRIPTION
Portable sanitary facilities store sanitary waste to eliminate onsite disposal and minimize nuisances. Sanitary waste can harm public health and safety and adversely affect the environment. Nuisance complaints regarding poor sanitary facility management can adversely affect the project schedule, project cost, and public perception of NMDOT and private contractors.

PRIMARY USE
Sanitary facilities prevent onsite disposal of sanitary wastes, and minimize illicit discharges and nuisance odors.

APPLICATION
Sanitary facilities are required for all work sites or construction areas.

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

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

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

SF

A1-10 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: SoCal Sandbags

DESCRIPTION
Concrete waste management reduces or prevents the discharge of pollutants to stormwater by implementing management measures.

PRIMARY USE
Concrete waste products can negatively affect the pH of water, harm aquatic life, and contribute to total suspended solids in stormwater. Concrete waste management strategies keep the discharge of concrete waste materials from affecting local stormwater and drainage systems during concrete construction operations.

Concrete construction operations that have the potential for contaminating receiving waters include, but are not limited to:

» *Pouring and finishing concrete slabs on grade and concrete paving.*
» *Pouring vertical cast in place concrete (header curbs, concrete curbs and gutters, retaining walls, concrete footings).*
» *Drilling, cutting, polishing, and curing concrete.*
» *Washing concrete dust, and exposed aggregate concrete.*
» *Spilling concrete.*
» *Dampening freshly made concrete.*
» *Creating and applying concrete slurry coat.*
» *Building masonry structures.*
» *Finishing surfaces with stucco.*
» *Washing equipment.*

SEE ALSO

A1-9 *Spill Prevention Plan*
A1-11 *Solid Waste Management*
A1-12 *Hazardous Waste Management*

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

CWM

A1-10 CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

APPLICATION
Concrete waste management strategies include:

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

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

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

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CITY, COUNTY, STATE

06/23/2025
DATE

D. Lewis / J. Tolman
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A1-9 SPILL PREVENTION PLAN

A1
A2
A3

Image credit: iStock/ Shelly Still

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

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

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

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

NMDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATION

603 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

SPP

A1-9 SPILL PREVENTION PLAN CONTINUED

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

Other strategies for specific situations include:

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

LIMITATIONS
- *No major limitations.*

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

A1-5 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT

A1
A2
A3

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

DESCRIPTION
Stockpile management methods and practices reduce erosion and stormwater pollution from stockpiled materials.

PRIMARY USE
Stockpile management occurs on sites where material stocks such as concrete, soil, asphalt, chemicals, petroleum products, and bulk delivered materials such as soil amendments are temporarily located prior to use or removal from the site. Stockpile management is a best management practice for stormwater protection for new construction, renovations and existing properties including industrial facilities.

Stockpile management strategies occur in the following areas:

- *Construction sites with laydown yards, delivery spaces and heavy machinery parking.*
- *Construction sites with earth-moving operations.*
- *Maintenance yards or industrial facilities with stockpiled soil, concrete, aggregate, chemicals, and asphalt materials.*

APPLICATION
Strategies for stockpile management include:

- *Place materials on pallets and cover materials.*
- *Label and remove contaminated soil stockpiles.*
- *Protect soil stockpiles with temporary soil stabilization measures.*
- *Cover and protect cold mix materials or treated wood with an erosion control barrier.*

SEE ALSO

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

NMDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATION

603 Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

SM

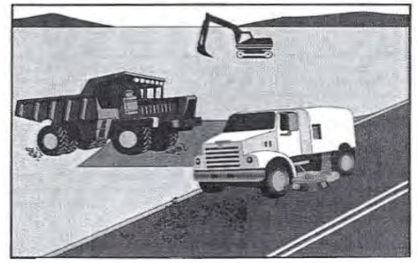
A1-5 STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT CONTINUED

APPLICATION *CONTINUED*
- *Fence stockpile areas to limit wind-blown debris and applying perimeter erosion barriers.*
- *Limit temporarily stockpiled materials such as topsoil, compost and wood mulch to use within 48 hours after delivery.*
- *Cover, secure and protect long-term stockpiled materials (longer than 48 hours) from wind and water erosion.*
- *Install temporary erosion control measures such as mulch socks or staked hay bales around stockpiles.*

LIMITATIONS
- *Site constraints may complicate strict adherence to measures.*
- *Stockpile protection measures such as plastic tarps can increase runoff volumes.*
- *Stockpiles shall not be located in areas of concentrated stormwater flows and shall be a minimum of 50 feet away from all drainage inlets.*

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
- *Inspect erosion control measures surrounding the stockpile areas according to the Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).*
- *Inspect stockpile areas and protection measures weekly and after storm events.*

Street Sweeping and Vacuuming SE-7



Objectives

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

Targeted Constituents

Sediment
Nutrients
Trash
Metals
Bacteria
Oil and Grease
Organics

Potential Alternatives

None

Description and Purpose
Street sweeping and vacuuming includes use 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).

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

January 2003 1 of 2

SE-7 Street Sweeping and Vacuuming

- Do not use kick brooms or sweeper attachments. These tend to spread the dirt rather than remove it.
- If not mixed with debris or trash, consider incorporating the removed sediment back into the project

Costs
Rental rates for self-propelled sweepers valy depending on hopper size and duration of rental. Expect rental rates from $58/hour (3 yd3 hopper) to $88/hour (9 yd3 hopper), plus operator costs. Hourly production rates vary with the amount of area to be swept and amount of sediment. Match the hopper size to the area and expect sediment load to minimize time spent dumping.

Inspection and Maintenance
- Inspect BMPs prior to forecast rain, daily during extended rain events, after rain events, weekly during the rainy season, and at two-week intervals during the non-rainy season.
- When actively in use, points of ingress and egress must be inspected daily.
- When tracked or spilled sediment is observed outside the construction limits, it must be removed at least daily. More frequent removal, even continuous removal, may be required in some jurisdictions.
- Be careful not to sweep up any unknown substance or any object that may be potentially hazardous.
- Adjust brooms frequently, maximize efficiency of sweeping operations.
- After sweeping is finished, properly dispose of sweeper wastes at an approved dumpsite.

References
Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Depaltment of Transportation (Caltrans). November 2000.

Labor Surcharge and Equipment Rental Rates, State of California Department of TranspOltation (Caltrans), April 1, 2002 - March 31, 2003.

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A1-13 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: Sites Southwest

DESCRIPTION
A stabilized construction entrance/exit consists of a pad of crushed stone, recycled concrete, or other rock-like material on top of a geotextile filter, which is used to facilitate the wash-down and removal of sediment and other debris from construction equipment prior to exiting the site.

PRIMARY USE
Stabilized construction entrances/exits are used to reduce offsite sediment tracking from trucks and construction equipment, and for sites where considerable truck traffic occurs each day. They also reduce the need to clean adjacent pavement as often, and help route site traffic through a single point. Stabilized construction entrances and exits are recommended for all construction sites, and may be required for Construction General Permit compliance.

APPLICATION
Strategies for successful and effective stabilized construction entrances/exits include but are not limited to:

» *Location selection able to accommodate construction traffic.*
» *Appropriate selection of locally available material.*

LIMITATIONS
» *Selection of the construction entrance/exit location is critical. To be effective, it must be used exclusively.*
» *Stabilized access points can be expensive and must be installed in combination with one or more other sediment control techniques. It may be more cost effective, however, than labor-intensive street cleaning.*

NMDOT STANDARD DRAWING

603-01-7/7 Offsite Tracking Prevention

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

SCEE

A1-13 STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT CONTINUED

LIMITATIONS *CONTINUED*
» *Site constraints may limit the recommended 50 feet entrance/exit drive length.*

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
» *Inspect the stabilized construction entrance after major storm events to ascertain sediment and pollution are being effectively captured on site. When sediment or debris has substantially clogged the void area between the rocks, the aggregate mat must be washed down or replaced.*
» *Re-grade and top dress stone periodically to retain the effectiveness of the entrance/exit.*

A2-1 SEEDING

A1 A2 A3

Image credit: iStock/FCerez

DESCRIPTION
Temporary and permanent seeding operations are used to establish vegetative cover on disturbed areas. Vegetation effectively reduces erosion on stockpiles, berms, mild to medium slopes, and in swales and along roadways. Even the use of narrow vegetative strips can help control sedimentation when used as a perimeter control for utility and site development construction.

Temporary seeding operations use locally appropriate, rapidly growing annual vegetation, annual grasses, small grains, and/or legumes. Short-term vegetation reduces erosion and subsequent sedimentation of disturbed areas that will not be permanently stabilized within an acceptable period of time. Temporary seeding also reduces mud and dust from construction activities on bare, unprotected soil surfaces.

Permanent seeding operations use locally appropriate perennial grasses, forbs, and shrubs to permanently stabilize sites to reduce erosion and sedimentation on disturbed areas.

PRIMARY USE
Temporary seeding is used on disturbed areas that will not be permanently stabilized or that will not have work performed upon them for a period of 21 days or more. These sites include denuded areas, soil stockpiles, dikes, berms, temporary embankments, excavation areas, slopes, and other disturbed and exposed areas that need temporary stabilization. NMDOT typically does not utilize temporary seeding.

Permanent seeding is used to stabilize disturbed areas and the grasses and other vegetation that establish protect the soil and provide some sediment filtration for overland runoff. Subjected to acceptable

SEE ALSO

A2-2 *Mulching*
A2-4 *Land Imprinting*

NMDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATION

632 Revegetation

NMDOT TESCP (TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN) SYMBOL

SEED

A2-1 SEEDING CONTINUED

PRIMARY USE *CONTINUED*
runoff velocities, seeding is an effective method of permanent stormwater management that can also serve as habitat and a visual amenity.

APPLICATION
Permanent vegetation techniques can and should apply to every construction project, with few exceptions. Seeding operations should be planned for when conditions are most favorable for germination and growth and on areas that are impacted by construction or maintenance disturbance. Strategies for successful seeding installations include the following:

Surface Preparation
» *Complete interim or final grading prior to seeding, minimizing steep slopes.*
» *Install necessary erosion structures such as dikes, swales, diversions, etc. prior to seeding.*
» *Groove or furrow slopes steeper than 3:1 on the contour line before seeding.*
» *Provide 4-6 inches of topsoil over rock, gravel, or otherwise unsuitable soils.*
» *Ensure seedbed is well pulverized, loose, and uniform.*

Seed Selection, Fertilization and Irrigation
» *Use only high quality, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA)-certified seed.*
» *Use an appropriate species or species mix adapted to local climate, soil conditions, and season. Consult with the local Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) office or local County Extension Service as necessary for selection of proper species and application techniques.*
» *Follow NRCS or Extension Service recommendations on seeding rates.*
» *Apply fertilizer according to the manufacturer's recommendation with proper spreading equipment. Typical application rate for 10-10-10 grade fertilizer is 700-1000 lb/acre. Do not overapply fertilizer.*
» *Do not mix seed and fertilizer more than 30 minutes before application, if using hydroseeding.*
» *Evenly apply seed using cyclone seeder, seed drill, cultipacker or hydroseeder.*
» *Provide adequate water to aid in establishment of vegetation. Consider establishing a temporary irrigation system if possible as it contributes to more successful germination.*
» *Use appropriate mulching techniques where necessary.*

LIMITATIONS
» *Temporary seeding may not be an effective practice in arid and semi-arid regions where the climate prevents fast plant establishment. In those areas, or when seasonal planting restrictions prohibit seeding, temporary mulching may be a better short-term solution.*

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS
» *Inspect seeded areas for germination.*
» *Reseed areas not germinating with additional seed as soon as possible.*
» *Mow permanently seeded areas once a year leaving seeds and straw for soil protection.*

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