Appendix A

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- Appendix A1 – Stabilization Practices
- Appendix A2 – Structural Controls
- Appendix A3 – Housekeeping Practices

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Best Management Practices (BMPs)

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INTRODUCTION

In selecting the best management practices (BMPs) to be incorporated into a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), the user must understand the causes of pollution. Again, the three goals of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) storm water program are to reduce erosion, minimize sedimentation, and control the discharge of non-storm water pollutants. Understanding how these processes occur will help the user choose the best BMPs to use on a site.

Two types of erosion can occur: surface erosion and stream erosion. Surface erosion is caused by the impact of raindrops on the soil and the very shallow sheet flow at low velocities across the soil. Surface erosion is best controlled using stabilization practices, minimizing the area disturbed (including tree/brush/vegetative clearing and grubbing), and minimizing the time disturbed areas are exposed. Minimizing the surface erosion results in less sedimentation to be dealt with in storm water leaving the site. Stream erosion occurs when water collects and moves through rills, gullies, and channels, which can develop and be caused or enlarged by the concentrated flow. Stream erosion is usually controlled using structural controls or leveling. The key to reducing stream erosion is to reduce the velocity of the flow.

This manual also provides information regarding the development of SWPPPs, as well as application of BMPs for construction sites. This manual describes many BMPs in detail. The user must use careful consideration when selecting or modifying BMPs for a specific site. Many of the suggested BMPs are general in nature, and their applicability should be evaluated for each specific project site. The suggested BMPs should be used only as a guide, and should not substitute for good engineering judgment.

In all areas, training for people using this or other manuals should be provided by some responsible entity related to storm water management. In New Mexico, training is presently provided by the New Mexico Association of General Contractors. This manual, or the one like it developed by the North Central Texas Council of Governments, is suitable for use as a basis for such training.

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Appendix A1

Stabilization Practices

- Seeding – Temporary/Vegetation
- Mulching
- Surface Roughening
- Erosion Control Mat
- Buffer Strip

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Stabilization Practices

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Stabilization Practices

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SYMBOLS

Seeding - Temporary	SEED	**Surface Roughening**	SR
Mulching	MU	**Erosion Control Mat**	MAT

Seeding – Temporary/Vegetation

DESCRIPTION

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

PRIMARY USE

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

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

APPLICATIONS

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

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

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

SEED

Seeding – Temporary/Vegetation (continued)

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

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

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

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

Surface Preparation

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

Plant Selection, Fertilization and Seeding

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

Mulching

DESCRIPTION

Mulching is used to provide a stabilized surface for seeding or to prevent erosion using chemical soil stabilizers and a variety of organic or inorganic materials, netting, or mats.

PRIMARY USE

Mulching is used to prevent erosion by creating a permanent material to slow surface velocity, trap sediment, and protect surface areas around structures.

APPLICATIONS

Mulching is used in areas where permanent velocity control and sediment trapping will be required. Follow Section 632, pp. 684-685 of *Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction* (NMSHTD 2000).

NOTES

- Hay should consist of native grasses free of noxious weed seeds (certified weed-free hay or straw may be required in designated areas of the state).
- Straw should consist of clean cereal shafts.
- Hay and straw mulch should be spread at a rate of 1.5 to 2 tons per acre.
- At a minimum, 65% of the mulch, by weight, should be 10 inches or more in length.
- Applied mulch depth should not be less than 1 inch and not more than 2 inches. The mulch should be uniformly applied so that no more than 10% of the soil surface is exposed.
- Hay and straw mulch should be anchored to the soil surface using tackifiers, blankets, or nets, or with a mulch-crimping machine. Mechanical anchoring, or crimping, is preferred and recommended for slopes flatter than 2:1. Blankets or nets on slopes steeper than 2:1 should be anchored to the soil.
- Tackifiers (for anchoring) should consist of a free-flowing non-corrosive powder. This material shall not contain any mineral filler, recycled cellulose fiber, clays, or other substances that may inhibit germination or growth of plants.
- Tackifiers (for anchoring) shall be applied in a slurry with water and wood fiber (100 lbs of powder and 150 lbs of fiber per 700 gallons of water). Application rate of powder should be between 80 and 200 lbs per acre.

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

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

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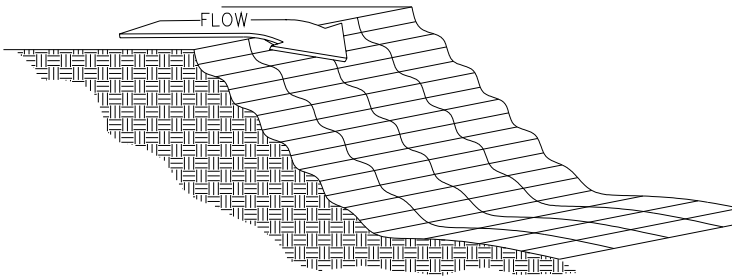
Surface Roughening



Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

Surface roughening provides a rough soil surface with horizontal depressions created on the contour, leaving slopes in a roughened condition by not fine grading them.

PRIMARY USE

Surface roughening is used to slow surface flow and to allow material and water deposition in steps, which encourages plant growth.

APPLICATIONS

Surface roughening is used on steep slopes prior to or in conjunction with seeding or mulching; on slopes where seeding and mulching cannot be accomplished due to wrong season or lack of water.

NOTES

- Horizontal depressions must be created approximately 2-4 inches deep, and spaced 4-6 inches apart.
- Use stair-step grading, grooving, or tracking.
- Roughening of ridges and depressions should follow along the contours of the slope.
- Use machinery to create a series of ridges and depressions that run perpendicular to the slope (on the contour). Operate the machinery up and down the slope to leave horizontal depressions in the soil. Make as few passes as possible to minimize compaction.
- Seed and mulch roughened areas as soon as possible.
- Do not drive vehicles or equipment over areas that have been roughened.

Targeted Constituents

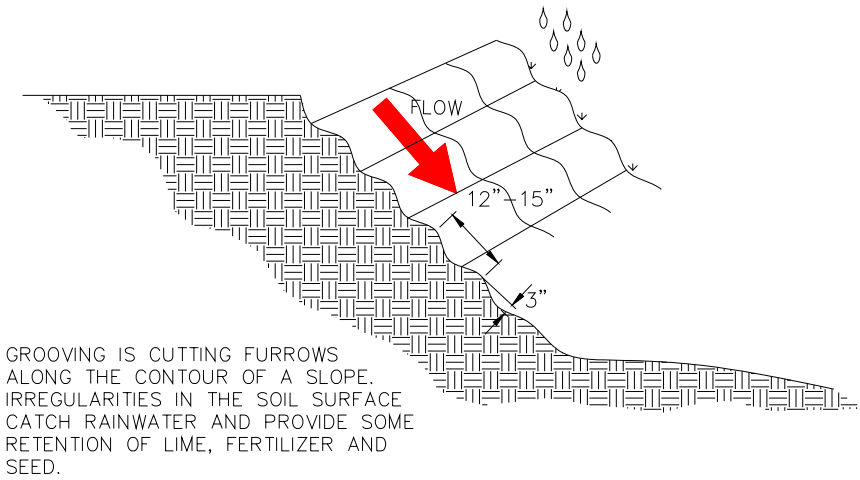
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

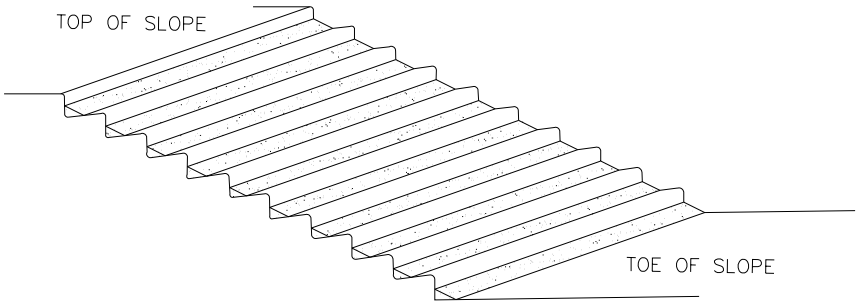
- Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

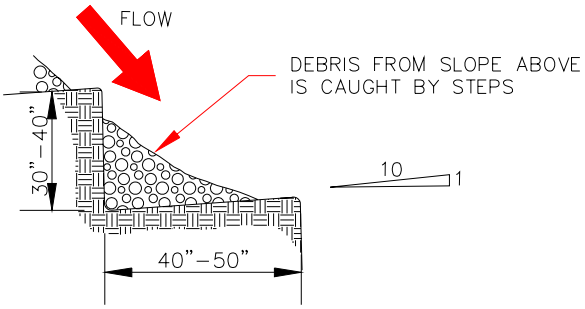
SR

Surface Roughening (continued)



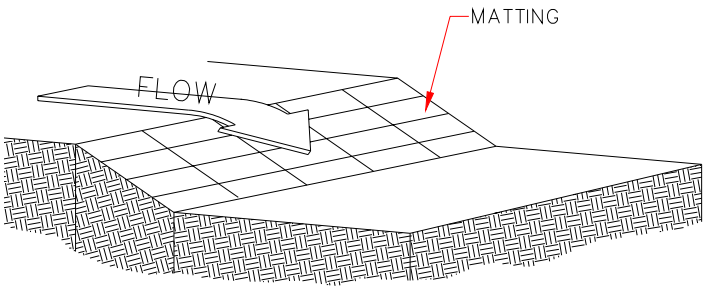
GROOVING SLOPES





STAIR STEPPING CUT SLOPE

Erosion Control Mat



Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

Organic or synthetic erosion control matting is placed on disturbed areas or slopes to aid in erosion control and to promote the establishment of vegetative cover.

PRIMARY USE

Erosion control mats provide either temporary or permanent stabilization for barren or disturbed areas on steep slopes, drainage swales, embankments, or high-traffic areas.

APPLICATIONS

Erosion control mats can be used in any construction-related disturbed area; areas with fine-grained soils; short steep slopes; or where vegetation growth is slow.

See, for instance, Class 'D' seeding and geotextiles, Section 604, p. 618 in *Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction* (NMSHTD 2000).

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

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Buffer Strip

DESCRIPTION

A buffer strip is intended for use where sheet flow from a disturbed area discharges onto an undisturbed slope where the sheet flow regime will be maintained. A buffer strip does not require supplemental measures if installed following these guidelines.

APPLICATIONS

The maximum allowable disturbance width is 30 feet (width measured parallel to flow path). An overland flow buffer width on an undisturbed slope sufficient to provide a minimum 20-minute sheet-flow travel time is required to attain adequate sediment removal. Therefore, this measure should only be used at locations where sheet flow over the required width can reasonably be ensured. The maximum buffer strip width is generally limited to 400 feet. Since the widths required will generally fall outside of the right-of-way, possible conflicts with private land use should be considered.

The required buffer strip width is as follows. These widths are measured from the edge of the disturbed area.

2-YEAR, 24-HOUR PRECIPITATION

	0-1.8 inch		1.9-2.7 inch	
Buffer Strip Slope (%)	**Poor Cover Width (ft)**	**Fair Cover Width (ft)**	**Poor Cover Width (ft)**	**Fair Cover Width (ft)**
0.5	167	78	216	101
1	237	110	305	142
2	335	156	431	201
4	473	221	—	285
6	—	271	—	349
8	—	312	—	403
10	—	349	—	—

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

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Appendix A2

Structural Controls

- Silt Fence
- Straw Bale
- Diversion Channel Dike and Swale
- Slope Drain
- Drop Inlet Protection
- Culvert Protection
- Check Dam
- Sediment Trap – Berm/Excavated
- Sediment Basin
- Triangular Sediment Filter Dike

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Structural Controls

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Structural Controls

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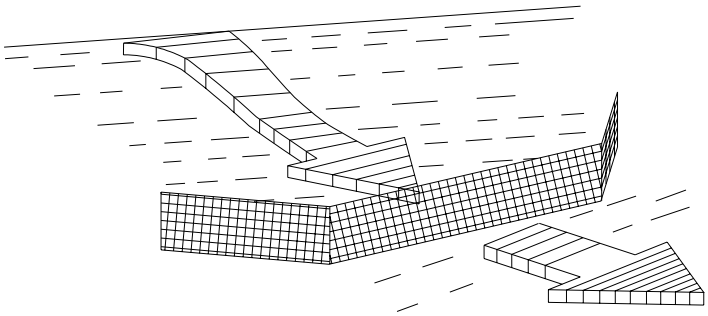
Sediment Basin	A2-31
Triangular Sediment Filter Dike	A2-35

SYMBOLS

Silt Fence	SF	**Culvert Protection**	
Straw Bale	SB	**Check Dam**	CD
Earth Dike (Berm)	ED	**Sediment Trap, Berm**	
Diversion Channel (Swale)	DC	**Sediment Trap, Excavated**	
Slope Drain		**Sediment Basin**	
Drop Inlet Protection		**Triangular Sediment Filter Dike**	TSFD

Silt Fence



Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

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

PRIMARY USE

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

APPLICATIONS

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

LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

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

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Targeted Constituents

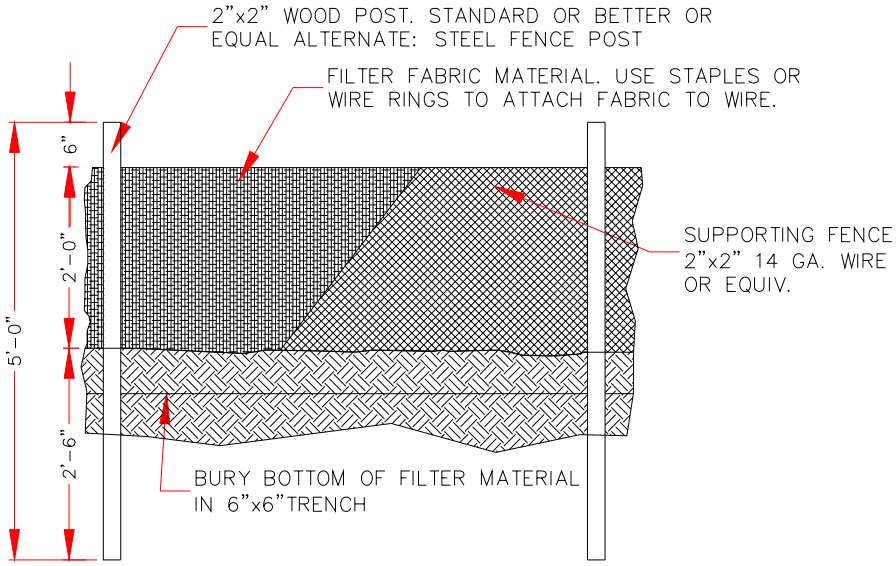
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- ✓ Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

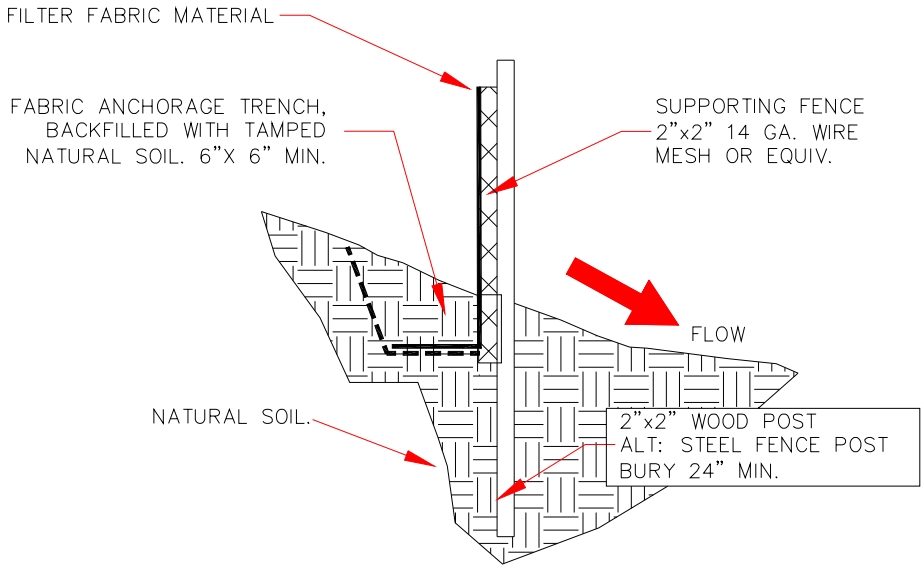
Impact

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

SF

Silt Fence (continued)





Silt Fence (continued)

Silt fence in urban area

Silt fence in urban area

Silt fence in rural area

Silt fence at outlet of box

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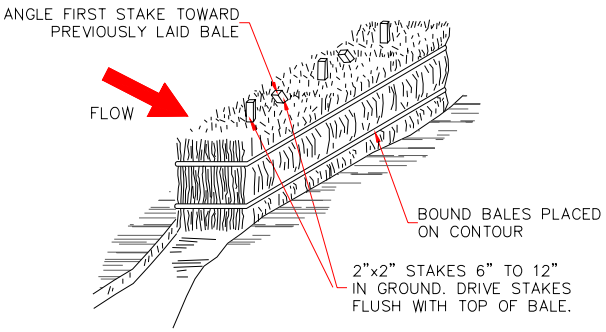
Straw Bale



ANCHORING DETAIL

Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

A temporary barrier can be constructed of straw bales anchored with posts or stakes, which intercepts sediment-laden runoff from small, disturbed areas. Straw-bales barriers can provide filtration or serve as a dam/device to direct flow.

PRIMARY USE

Straw bales barriers trap sediment-laden runoff from small, relatively level areas; velocity reduction causes sediment to settle out.

APPLICATIONS

Straw bales barriers treat flow from small sites for short-duration projects. Can be used as check dams on small watercourses. Problems with uniformity, degradation and installation; residential applications suggested.

Sheet-Flow Applications

- Place the bales in a single row, lengthwise on the contour, with ends of adjacent bales tightly abutting.

LIMITATIONS

Due to a short effective life caused by biological decomposition, straw bales must be replaced after a period of no more than 3 months. During the wet and warm seasons, however, they must be replaced more frequently as is determined by periodic inspections for structural integrity.

Straw bale dikes are not recommended for use with concentrated flows.

The effectiveness of straw bales in reducing sediment is very limited. Improperly maintained, straw bales can have a negative impact on the water quality of the runoff.

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

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

SB

Straw Bale (continued)

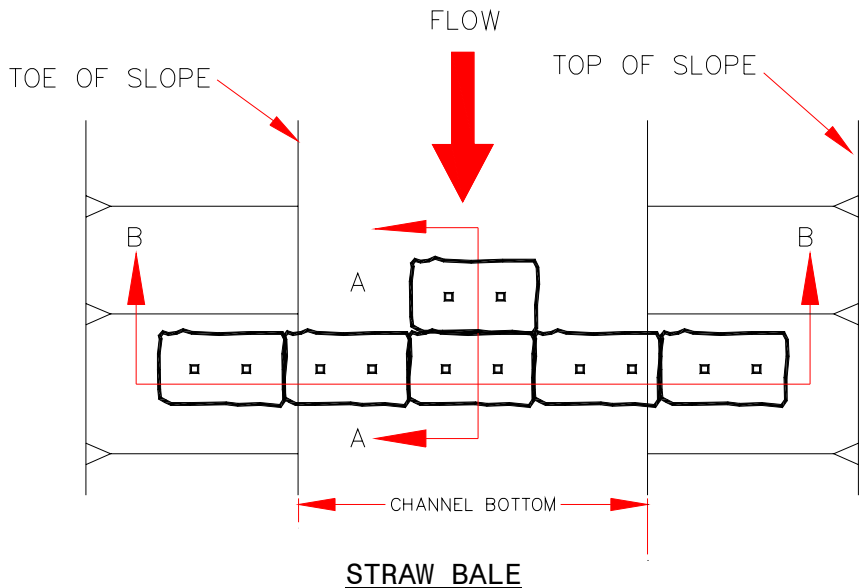
MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Straw bales shall be replaced if there are signs of degradation such as straw located downstream from the bales, structural deficiencies due to rotting straw in the bale, or other signs of deterioration. Sediment should be removed from behind the bales when it reaches a depth of approximately 6 inches.

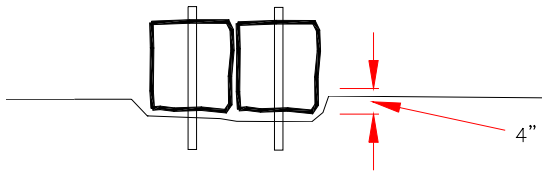
NOTES

- The straw bale barrier must be entrenched, anchored, and backfilled. A trench should be excavated the width of a bale and the length of the proposed barrier to a minimum depth of 4 inches. After the bales are staked, the excavated soil must be backfilled against the barrier. Backfill soil should conform to the ground level on the downhill side and should be built up to 4 inches against the uphill side of the barrier.
- Each bale must be securely anchored by at least two wooden stakes driven toward the previously laid bale to force the bales together. Stakes should be driven 6–12 inches into the ground. Stakes should have a minimum diameter or cross section of 2 inches.
- All bales must be either wire-bound or string-tied.
- Fill gaps between bales by wedging with straw.
- Along toe of fills, install the straw bales along a level contour and leave enough area behind the barrier for runoff to pond and sediment to settle. A minimum of 5 feet away from the fill toe is recommended.
- Inspect frequently during construction. Repair or replacement should be made as promptly as needed.
- Remove sediment accumulated against the straw bale barrier when it reaches half the exposed barrier height.
- Remove bales after they have served their usefulness.
- Trenches where straw bales were located should be graded and stabilized.

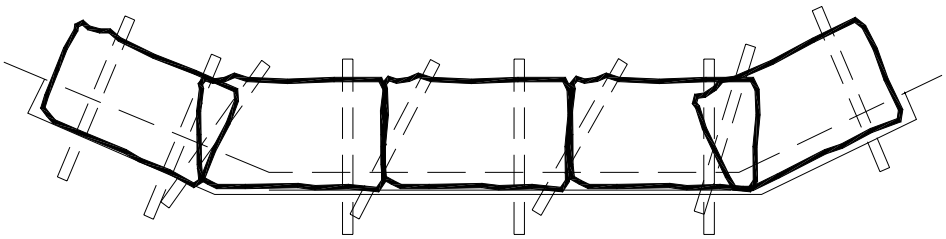
Straw Bale (continued)



STRAW BALE



SECTION A-A



SECTION B-B

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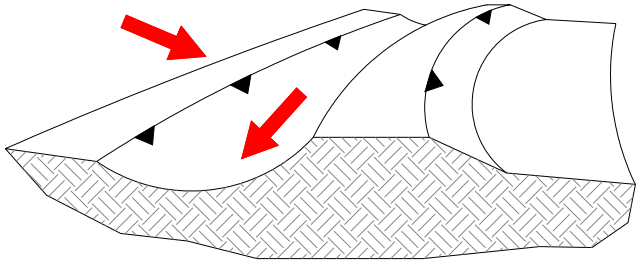
Diversion Channel Dike and Swale



TYPICAL SWALE CONFIGURATION

Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

Diversion channel dikes and swales are constructed conveyances that concentrate and route flow away from construction areas or toward certain locations, treatments, or BMP locations.

PRIMARY USE

Diversion channels can be used to direct sediment-laden flow into a controlled outlet, or to clean flow around disturbed areas.

APPLICATIONS

Dikes and swales are useful when significant offsite flow could disturb a site; when flow needs to be directed away from staging, storage, or fueling areas; or where routing is required to treatment.

LIMITATIONS

Earth Dike (Berm)

Compacted earth dikes require stabilization immediately upon placement so as not to contribute to the problem they are addressing.

The diversion dikes can be a hindrance to construction equipment moving on the site; therefore, their locations must be carefully planned prior to installation.

Diversion Channel (Swale)

Interceptor swales must be stabilized quickly upon excavation so as not to contribute to the erosion problem they are addressing.

Swales may be unsuitable to the site conditions (too flat or steep).

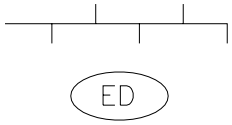
Limited flow capacity for temporary swales. For permanent swales, the 1.5-foot maximum depth can be increased as long as provisions for public safety are implemented.

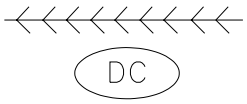
Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

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





Diversion Channel Dike and Swale (continued)

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Earth Dike (Berm)

Dikes must be inspected on a weekly basis and after each significant (>0.5 inch) rainfall to determine if silt is building up behind the dike, or if erosion is occurring on the face of the dike. Silt shall be removed in a timely manner. If erosion is occurring on the face of the dike, the slopes of the face shall either be stabilized through mulch or seeding, or the slopes of the face shall be reduced.

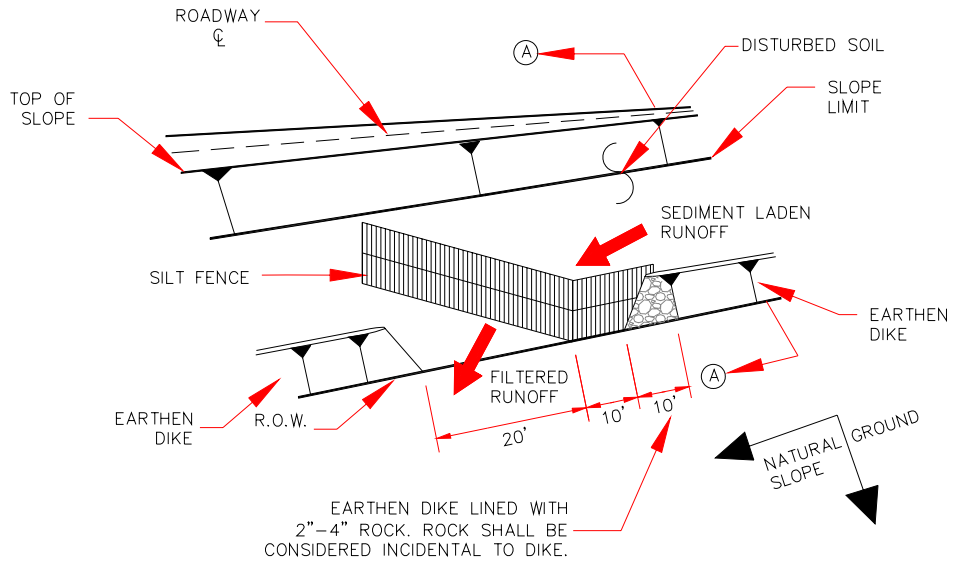
Diversion Channel (Swale)

Inspection must be made weekly and after each significant (>0.5 inch) rainfall to locate and repair any damage to the channel or to clear debris or other obstructions so as not to diminish flow capacity. Damage from storms or normal construction activities, such as tire ruts or disturbance of swale stabilization, shall be repaired as soon as practical.

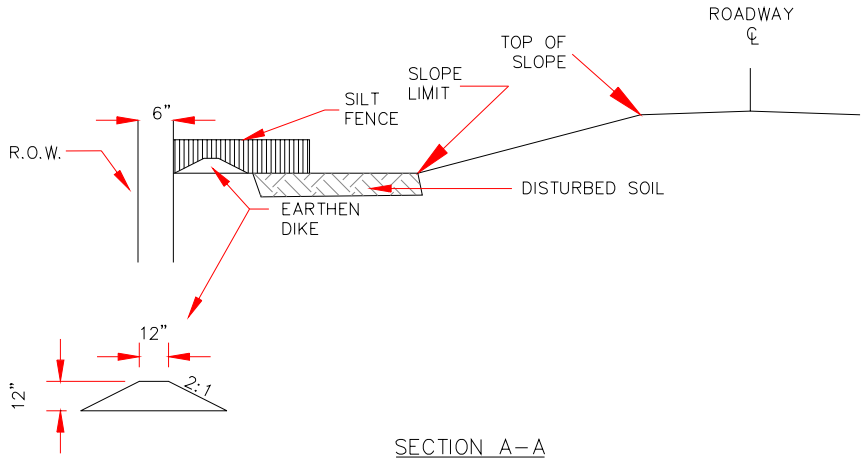
NOTES

- Berms shall have a minimum height of 18 inches, side slopes of 2:1 or flatter, and a minimum base width of 2 feet.
- The minimum freeboard shall be 6 inches.
- Berms and diversions should be constructed of compacted soil or coarse aggregate.
- All berms shall have an uninterrupted positive grade to a stabilized outlet.
- Diversion channels shall be excavated or shaped to line, grade, and cross section as indicated in the plans and as required to meet the criteria specified.
- Berrns and diversion channels should be stabilized within 14 days of their construction.
- Periodically, and after each rain event, berms and dikes should be inspected, and accumulated sediments against berms should be removed.

Diversion Channel Dike and Swale (continued)



PLAN



SECTION A–A

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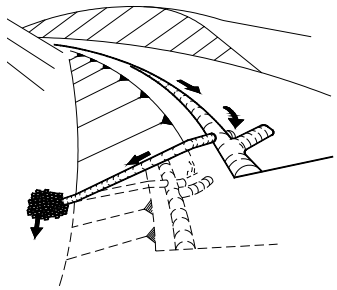
Slope Drain



Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

A slope drain is a temporary pipeline that conveys flow down an unstabilized slope. The drain is anchored on the upstream end with some form of headwall to limit erosion and secure the pipe.

PRIMARY USE

Slope drains are used on long, unstablized, steep slopes subject to erosion from overland flow. Flow from the drain should be routed to a sediment-reduction treatment.

APPLICATIONS

Slope drains are useful on sites with large berms or grade changes. Since flow must be directed into the drain, some upstream grading is usually required, as is some form of velocity reduction treatment at the downstream end to reduce velocity and spread the flow.

The allowable runoff flow rates to a temporary slope drain are as follows:

Runoff Flow Rate (cfs)	Pipe Diameter Required (inches)
0 – 6.0	18
6.0 – 9.0	21
9.0 – 12.0	24
12.0 – 20.0	30

LIMITATIONS

Drains must be located away from construction areas, since the drain can easily be damaged by construction traffic.

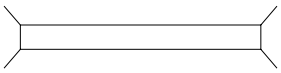
Securing the pipe to the slope can be difficult and require significant maintenance during the life of the system.

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

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



Slope Drain (continued)

In situations where pipe slope drains convey sediment-laden runoff, pipes can become clogged during large rain events, causing water to overtop the diversion dike and thereby creating a serious erosion condition.

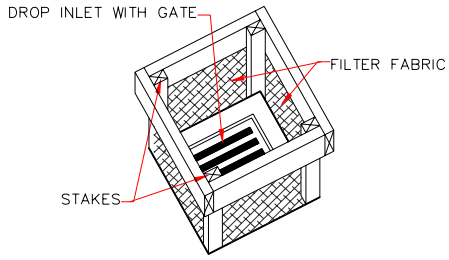
Grading is normally required upstream of the pipe slope drain in order to direct flow into the system. This can cause additional cost and maintenance.

A pipe slope drain reduces erosion but does not prevent it or reduce the amount of sediment in the runoff. Additional measures should be used in conjunction with the pipe slope drain to treat the flow.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspection must be made of the pipe after each significant (>0.5 inch) rainfall to locate and repair any damage to joints or clogging of the pipe. In cases where the diversion dike has deteriorated from around the entrance of the pipe, it may be necessary to reinforce the dike with sandbags or to install a concrete collar to prevent failure. Signs of erosion around the pipe drain should be addressed in a timely manner by stabilizing the area with erosion control mats, crushed stone, concrete, or other acceptable method.

Drop Inlet Protection



TYPE I

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

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

DESCRIPTION

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

PRIMARY USE

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

APPLICATIONS

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

LIMITATIONS

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

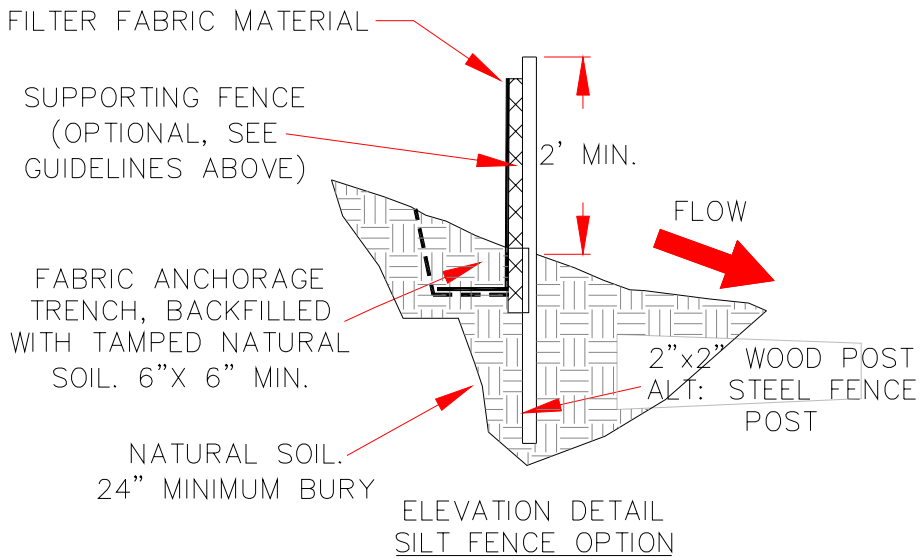
Inlet protection is only viable at low-point inlets. Inlets that are on a slope cannot be effectively protected because storm water will bypass the inlet and continue downstream, causing an overload condition at inlets beyond.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

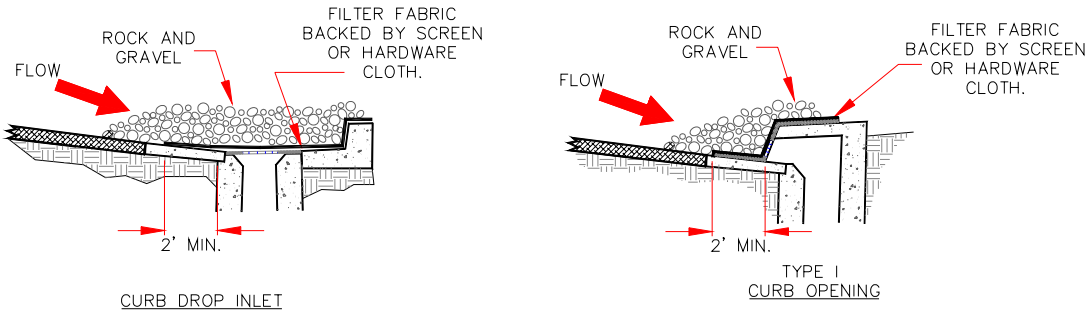
Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large (>0.5 inches) storm events. When silt fence is used and the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced. Also, sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately one-half the height of the fence. If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

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

Drop Inlet Protection (continued)



TYPE I



TYPE II

Drop Inlet Protection (continued)

Curb drop inlet protection in urban area – Type II

Drop inlet protection in urban area – Type I

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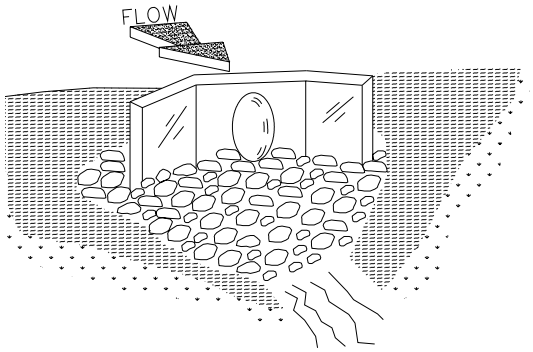
Culvert Protection



Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

Culvert protection is a section of rock, riprap, or concrete rubble that protects the inlet and outlet end of culverts, conduits, or channels.

PRIMARY USE

Culvert protection is used to reduce the velocity and energy of flow such that the flow will not erode the receiving downstream reach.

APPLICATIONS

Culvert protection is use where velocities are high enough to cause downstream erosion. Easier to install and less expensive than concrete aprons or energy dissipators. Also serves to trap sediment and reduce velocities.

LIMITATIONS

Culvert protection may need continual maintenance because large storms often wash away the stone and leave the area susceptible to erosion. Grouted or wire-tied rock riprap can minimize maintenance requirements.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspect monthly and after each rainfall. Replace rocks as needed.

For more information, refer to *Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction* (NMSHTD 2000).

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

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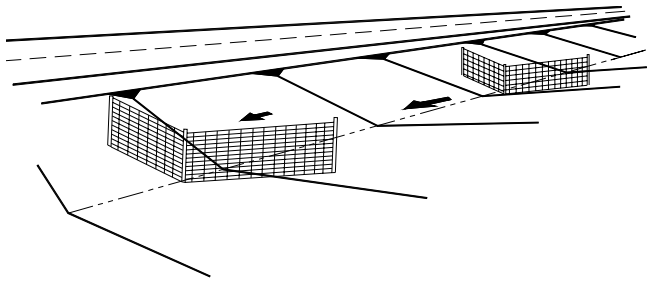
Check Dam



Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

Check dams are small temporary dams constructed across a swale or drainage ditch.

PRIMARY USE

Check dams are used to reduce the velocity of concentrated storm water flows, thus reducing erosion in the swale or ditch; to slow the flow velocity to allow sediment capture.

APPLICATIONS

Check dams are used to slow velocity in smaller channels and temporary swales (i.e., open channels that drain ten acres or less).

The maximum allowable runoff flow rate to an individual check dam is as follows:

Longitudinal Slope (%)	Runoff Flow Rate (cfs)
0 – 2	1.0
2.1 - 4	0.5

LIMITATIONS

Minor ponding will occur upstream of the check dams.

For heavy flows or high-velocity flows, extensive maintenance or replacement of the dams will be required.

Check dams are not a total treatment technique.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Maintenance of the dams should adhere to the maintenance requirements of the management practice used for the dam.

Targeted Constituents

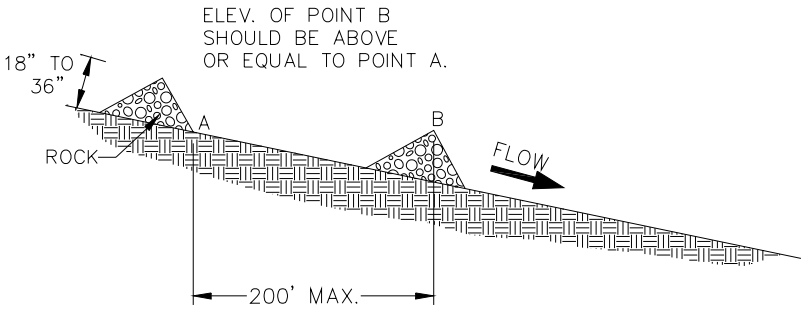
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

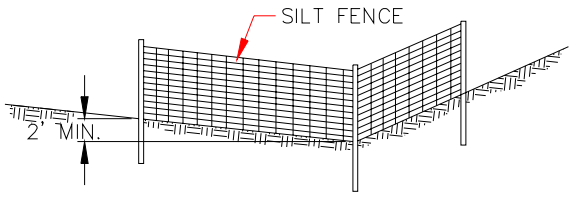
- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

CD

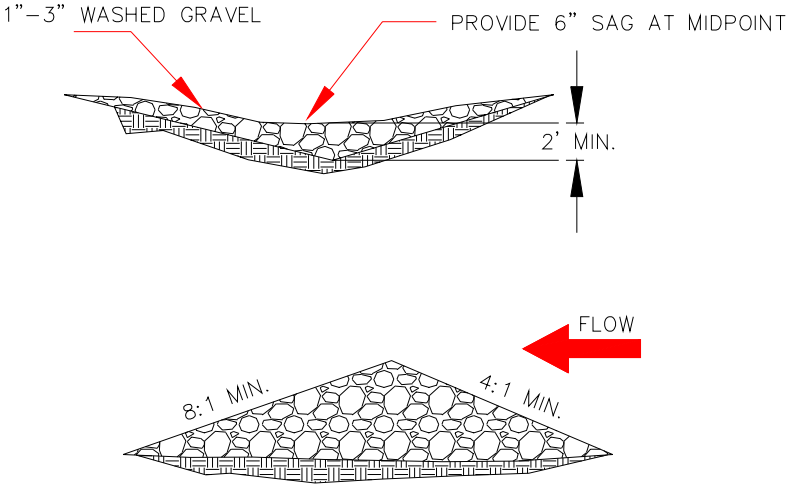
Check Dam (continued)



CHECK DAMS



TYPE I
SILT FENCE



TYPE II
STONE DAM

Check Dam (continued)

Check dams at roadside ditch

Check dam at roadside ditch

Check dams at median

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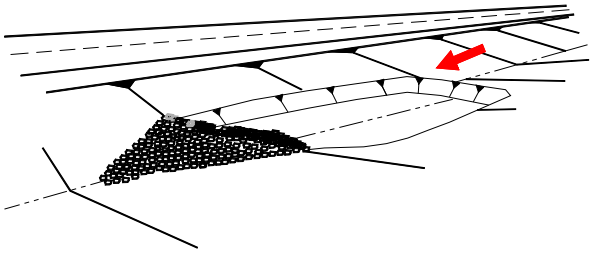
Sediment Trap – Berm/Excavated



Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

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

PRIMARY USE

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

APPLICATIONS

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

LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

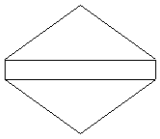
The stone outlet structure should be inspected frequently and after each major rain event to check for clogging of the void spaces between stones. If the aggregate appears to be silted in such that efficiency is diminished, the stone should be replaced.

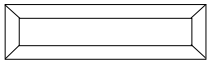
Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable





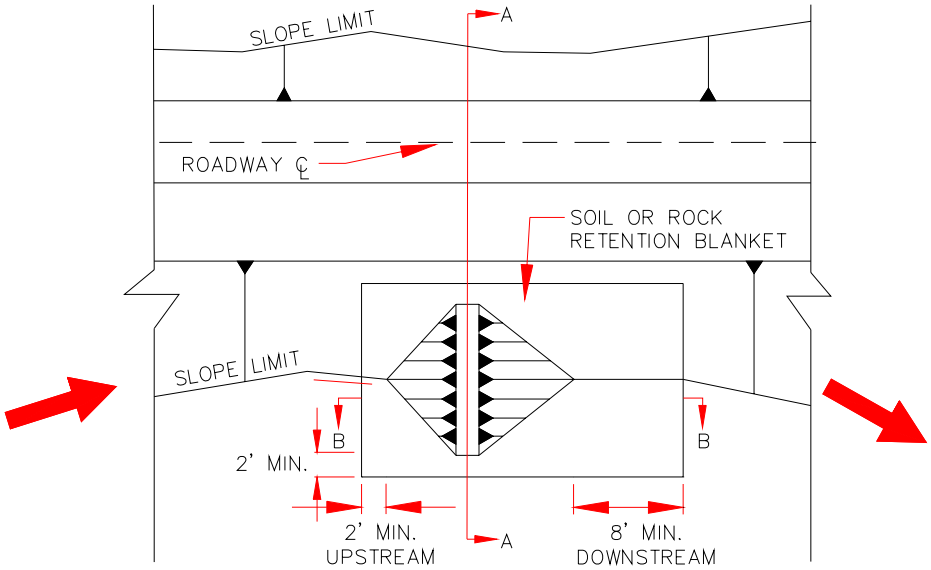
Sediment Trap – Berm/Excavated (continued)

NOTES

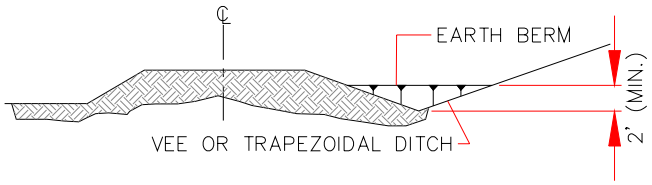
- Traps should be located at points of discharge from disturbed areas.
- A rectangular and shallow trap with a length-to-width ratio of 2:1 or greater is recommended.
- Maximum embankment height shall be 5 feet measured on the downstream side. The minimum top embankment width shall be 4 feet. Side slopes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

Sediment Trap – Berm/Excavated (continued)

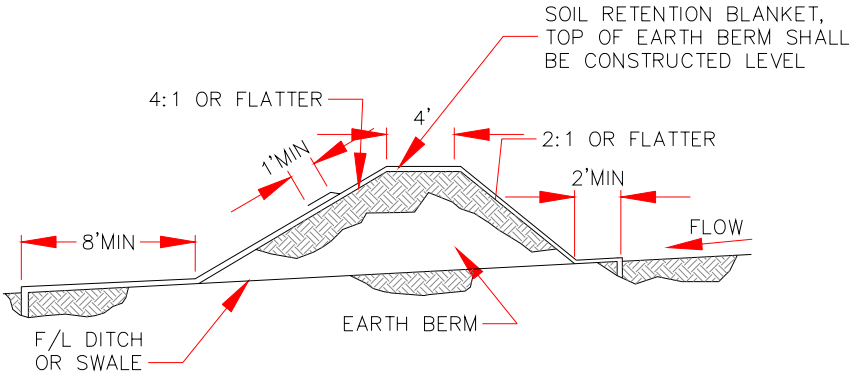
EARTH BERM



PLAN



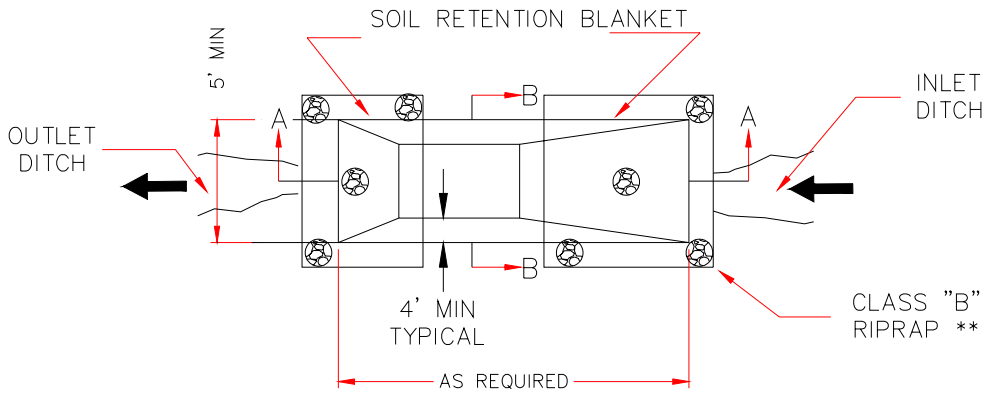
SECTION A–A



SECTION B–B

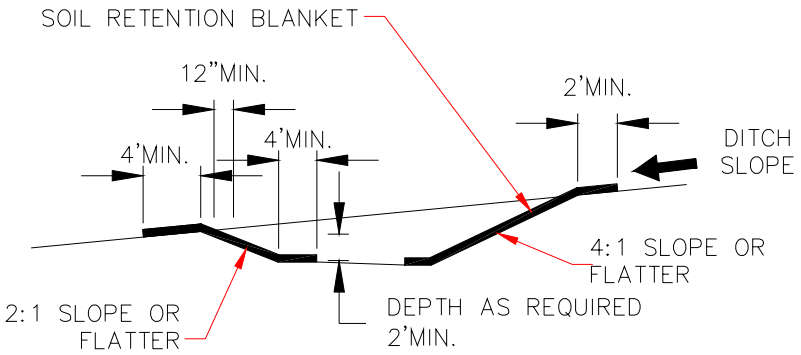
Sediment Trap – Berm/Excavated (continued)

EXCAVATED

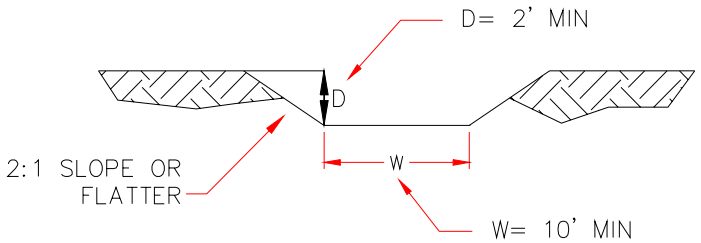


** NOTE: CLASS "B" RIPRAP INCIDENTAL TO PLACEMENT ON TEMPORARY SEDIMENT TRAP.

PLAN

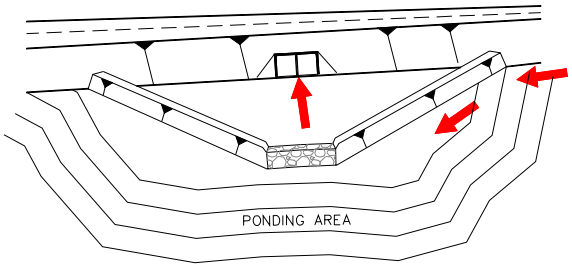


SECTION A–A



SECTION B–B

Sediment Basin



Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

A sediment basin is a pond area with a controlled outlet in which suspended sediment is allowed to settle. Provides treatment plus controlled outflow, minimizing flood problems down gradient.

PRIMARY USE

Sediment basins should be used where there is adequate open space to direct most of the site drainage into the basin. For sites with disturbed areas of more than 10 acres that are part or the same drainage area, sediment basins are required as either temporary or permanent controls, if there are no site limitations.

APPLICATIONS

A sediment basin is a treatment device, highly effective for removing sediment and other pollutants for the design storm event. Sediment basins shall be designed for two-year storm runoff. Maximum embankment height shall be 9 feet with a minimum top width of 8 feet. The side slopes shall be 2:1 or flatter.

LIMITATIONS

Sediment basins can be rather large, depending on site conditions, requiring the use of expensive development area and comprehensive planning for construction phasing prior to implementation.

Storm events that exceed the design storm event can cause damage to the spillway structure of the basin and may impact downstream concerns.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Sediment shall be removed and the basin shall be re-graded to its original dimensions when the capacity of the impoundment has been reduced to 20% of its original storage capacity. The removed sediment shall be stockpiled or redistributed in areas that are protected from erosion.

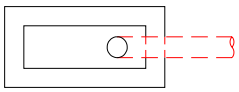
The basin outlet structure and emergency spillway (if present) should be checked frequently and after each major rain event to inspect for damage and to insure that obstructions are not diminishing the effectiveness of the structures.

Targeted Constituents

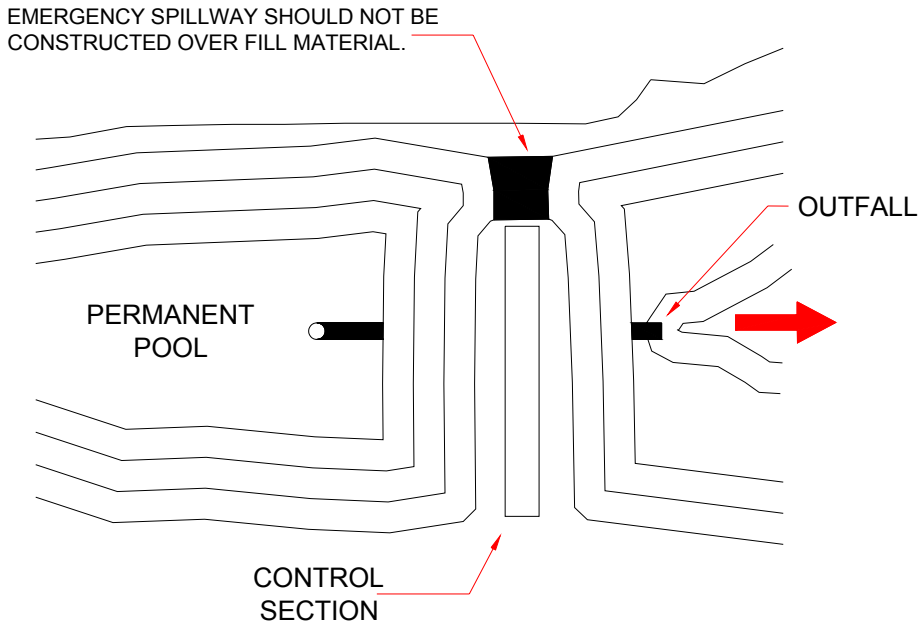
- ✓ Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- ✓ Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

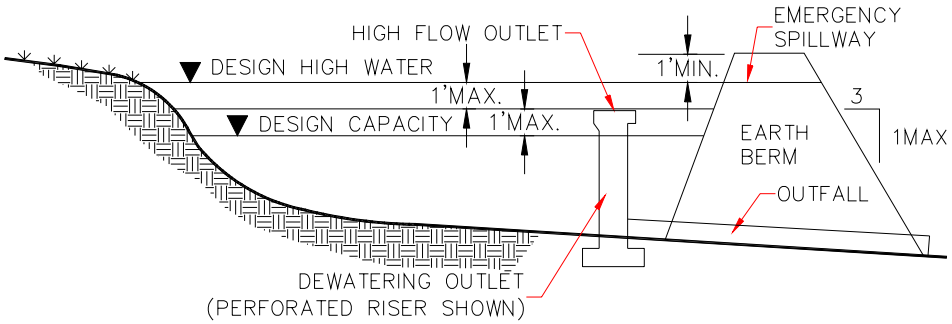
- ✓ Significant
- ✓ Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable



Sediment Basin (continued)



PLAN VIEW



CROSS SECTION

Sediment Basin (continued)

Sediment pond at inlet of box

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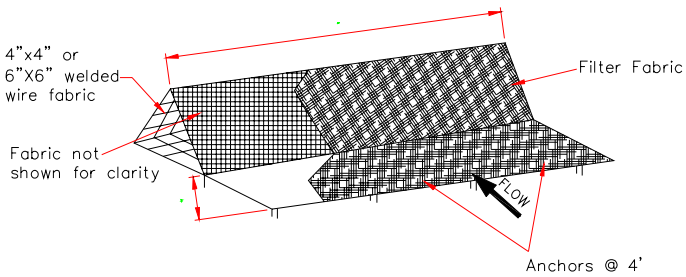
Triangular Sediment Filter Dike



Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

A self-contained silt fence constructed of filter fabric wrapped around welded wire fabric, shaped into a triangular cross section. The dike is reusable, sturdy, and transportable. Can be used on paved or other areas where embedded posts cannot be used.

PRIMARY USE

Used in place of silt fences, treating sediment flow at the perimeter of construction areas site streams and as check dams on small scales. Useful on paved areas where silt fences or bales cannot be used.

APPLICATIONS

Useful for perimeter control by detaining sediment on disturbed areas and along stream banks. Can be used for control for more concentrated, higher, flow rates than silt fence.

LIMITATIONS

Ponding will likely occur directly adjacent to the dike, which may possibly cause flooding.

Due to the potential for flow concentration and overtopping, triangular sediment filter dikes are not effective for conditions that include substantial concentrated flows or when they are not constructed along a contour line.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Inspections should be made on a weekly basis, especially after large (>0.5 inches) storm events. If the fabric becomes clogged, it should be cleaned or, if necessary, replaced.

Sediment should be removed when it reaches approximately 6 inches in depth. In addition, inspections should be made on a regular basis to check the structural integrity of the dike. If structural deficiencies are found, the dike should be immediately repaired or replaced.

As with silt fence, integrity of the filter fabric is important to the effectiveness of the dike. Overlap between dike sections must be checked on a regular basis and repaired if deficient.

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

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

TSFD

Triangular Sediment Filter Dike (continued)

Triangular sediment filter dike

Appendix A3

Housekeeping Practices

- Sanitary Facilities
- Equipment Maintenance
- Protected Chemical and Materials Storage Areas
- Spill Prevention Plan
- Protection of Trees
- Concrete Waste Management
- Solid Waste Management
- Hazardous Waste Management
- Dust Control
- Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit

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Housekeeping Practices

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Housekeeping Practices

CONTENTS

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Protected Chemical and Materials Storage Areas A3-7
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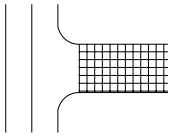
Protection of Trees A3-11
Concrete Waste Management A3-13
Solid Waste Management A3-15
Hazardous Waste Management A3-17
Dust Control A3-19
Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit A3-21

SYMBOL

Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit



Sanitary Facilities

DESCRIPTION

Portable sanitary facilities that store sanitary waste should be emptied periodically, kept clean, and stocked with supplies.

PRIMARY USE

Sanitary facilities prevent onsite disposal of sanitary wastes or illicit discharges.

APPLICATIONS

Sanitary facilities are required for all work sites or construction areas. Domestic waste haulers should be contracted to regularly remove wastes and maintain facilities in good working order.

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
- Nutrients
- Toxic Materials
- Oil and Grease
- Floatable Materials
- Construction Wastes

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

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Equipment Maintenance

DESCRIPTION

Establishment of a program of equipment maintenance procedures will reduce contamination of onsite soils.

PRIMARY USE

Non-sediment storm water pollution can occur through improper disposal of equipment fluids, filters, batteries, and tires. Proper equipment maintenance can prevent this kind of pollution.

APPLICATIONS

Equipment maintenance is important for large construction sites where heavy equipment storage, truck storage, and maintenance yards are located onsite.

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

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Protected Chemical and Materials Storage Areas

DESCRIPTION

Construction materials and chemicals should be sheltered in covered storage areas that has a spill-proof perimeter around it.

PRIMARY USE

Rain can wash pollutants from improperly stored materials into local drainage systems. By properly covering and storing chemicals, materials, and waste containers so that they are protected from rainwater, non-sediment pollution of storm water can be prevented.

APPLICATIONS

Locate chemical storage areas away from low-lying areas, drainage ways, and stream banks.

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

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Spill Prevention Plan

DESCRIPTION

The Spill Prevention Plan is an emergency plan to contain spills of dangerous, hazardous, or toxic wastes that mitigates environmental damage and provides prompt notice to proper authorities.

PRIMARY USE

The Spill Prevention Plan shall include measures to limit the scope of the spill and minimize environmental damage.

APPLICATIONS

Spill Prevention Plans are applicable to all construction sites. Those sites closest to watercourses, canals, and reservoirs are at highest risk of contaminating surface waters with an uncontained spill.

NOTES

- Select a designated area for storage.
- All containers must be tightly sealed and labeled.
- Storage areas should be surrounded by a berm. Construct berms to provide a storage volume of no less than 1.5 times the total volume of the stored material.
- Cleanup procedures should be clearly posted and cleanup materials should be readily available.
- Storage area should be covered and lined with an impermeable liner.
- If a spill occurs, the source of the spill should be stopped as practicable. The spill should be covered with an absorbent material.
- Dispose of any contaminated material in accordance with state or local requirements.
- Do not store chemicals or hazardous substances within 50 feet of any receiving water.

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.

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- ✓ Significant
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- Unknown or Questionable

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Protection of Trees

DESCRIPTION

Trees can provide superior, low-maintenance, and long-term erosion protection. They are also useful for site aesthetics.

PRIMARY USE

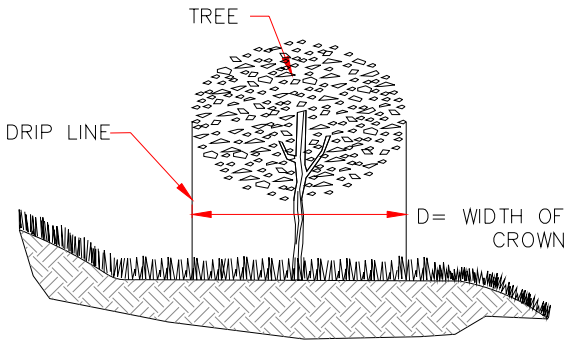
Preserving and protecting trees can result in a more stable and aesthetically pleasing development. Trees stabilize the soil and help prevent erosion, decrease storm water runoff, moderate temperatures, provide buffers and screens, filter pollutants from the air, supply oxygen, provide wildlife habitat, and increase property values.

APPLICATIONS

Trees are desirable on steep or rocky slopes where mowing is not feasible; where ornamentals are desired for landscaping purposes; and where woody plants are desired for soil conservation or for establishment or maintenance of wildlife habitats.

NOTES

- Mark trees to be protected at a height visible to equipment operators.
- Equipment operators shall not clean their equipment by slamming it against the protected trees.
- Roots, trunk, and tops of trees can be protected by fencing. The fence shall be erected at the tree drip line.
- Limits for clearing must be located at the tree drip line.
- Trenching shall always be performed as far away from trees as possible. Consider tunneling as an option.
- Damaged trees should be repaired. Appropriate repairs should be prescribed by a forester or a tree specialist.



Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

- Sediment
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Impact

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Concrete Waste Management

DESCRIPTION

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

APPLICATIONS

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

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

LIMITATIONS

Offsite washout of concrete wastes may not always be possible.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- Significant
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- Low
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Solid Waste Management

DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from solid or construction waste by providing designated waste collection areas and containers, arranging for regular disposal, and training employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATIONS

Solid waste is one of the major pollutants resulting from construction. Construction debris includes:

- 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

The following low-cost measures will help keep a clean site and reduce storm water pollution:

- Select designated waste collection areas onsite.
- Inform trash-hauling contractors that you will accept only watertight dumpsters for onsite use. Inspect dumpsters for leaks and repair any dumpsters that are not watertight.
- Locate containers in a covered area and/or in a secondary containment.
- Provide an adequate number of containers with lids or covers that can be placed over the containers to keep rain out or to prevent loss of waste during windy conditions.
- Plan for additional containers and more frequent pickup during the demolition phase of construction.
- Collect site trash daily, especially during rainy and windy conditions.
- Erosion and sediment control devices tend to collect litter. Remove this solid waste promptly.
- Make sure that toxic liquid wastes (used oils, solvents, paints) and chemicals (acids, pesticides, additives, curing compounds) are not disposed of in dumpsters designated for construction debris.

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Solid Waste Management (continued)

- Salvage or recycle any useful material. For example, trees and shrubs from land clearing can be used as a brush barrier or converted into wood chips and used as mulch on graded areas.
- Do not hose out dumpsters on the construction site. Leave dumpster cleaning to the trash hauling contractor.
- Arrange for regular waste collection before containers overflow.
- If a container does spill, clean it up immediately.
- Make sure that construction waste is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas.
- Train employees and subcontractors in proper solid waste management.

LIMITATIONS

No major limitations.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- Collect site trash daily.
- Inspect construction waste area regularly.
- Arrange for regular waste collection.

Hazardous Waste Management

DESCRIPTION

Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from hazardous waste through proper material use, waste disposal, and training of employees and subcontractors.

APPLICATIONS

Many of the chemicals used onsite can be hazardous materials that become hazardous waste upon disposal. These wastes may include:

- Paints and solvents
- Petroleum products such as oils, fuels, and grease
- Herbicides and pesticides
- Acids for cleaning masonry
- Concrete-curing compounds

In addition, sites with existing structures may contain wastes that must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations. These wastes include:

- Sandblasting grit mixed with lead-, cadmium-, or chromium-based paints
- Asbestos
- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) (particularly in older transformers)

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

Material Use

- Use all of the product before disposing of the container.
- Do not remove the original product label. It contains important safety and disposal information.
- Do not over-apply herbicides and pesticides. Prepare only the amount needed. Follow the recommended usage instructions. Over-application is expensive and environmentally harmful. Apply surface dressings in several smaller applications, as opposed to one large application, to allow time for infiltration and to avoid excess material being carried offsite by runoff. Do not apply these chemicals just before it rains. People applying pesticides must be certified in accordance with federal and state regulations.
- Do not clean out brushes or rinse paint containers into the dirt, gutter, storm drain, or stream. "Paint out" brushes as much as possible. Rinse water-based paints to the sanitary sewer. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess oil-based paints and sludge as hazardous waste.

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

- ✓ Significant
- Medium
- Low
- Unknown or Questionable

Hazardous Waste Management (continued)

Waste Recycling/Disposal

- Select designated hazardous waste collection areas onsite.
- Hazardous materials and wastes should be stored in covered containers and protected from vandalism.
- Place hazardous waste containers in secondary containment.
- Do not mix wastes. This can cause chemical reactions, make recycling impossible, and complicate disposal.
- Recycle any useful material such as used oil or water-based paint.
- Make sure that toxic liquid wastes (used oils, solvents, paints) and chemicals (acids, pesticides, additives, curing compounds) are not disposed of in dumpsters designated for construction debris.
- Arrange for regular waste collection before containers overflow.
- Make sure that hazardous waste (e.g. excess oil-based paint and sludges) is collected, removed, and disposed of only at authorized disposal areas.

LIMITATIONS

A licensed hazardous waste hauler must dispose of hazardous waste that cannot be reused or recycled.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

- Inspect hazardous waste receptacles and area regularly.
- Arrange for regular hazardous waste collection.

Dust Control

DESCRIPTION

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

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

APPLICATIONS

Primary sources of dust from development and construction activities are:

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

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

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

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

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

Applications

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

Targeted Constituents

- ✓ Sediment
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Impact

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Dust Control (continued)

- Provide for wet suppression or chemical stabilization of exposed soils.
- Provide for rapid cleanup of sediments deposited on paved roads.
- Furnish stabilized construction road entrances and vehicle wash-down areas.
- Stabilize unpaved haul roads, parking areas, and staging areas.
- Implement dust control measures for material stockpiles.
- Prevent drainage of sediment-laden storm water onto paved surfaces.
- Stabilize abandoned construction sites using vegetation or chemical stabilization methods.
- Limit the amount of disturbance by clearing and earth-moving operations by scheduling these activities in phases.

There are many products available as dust palliatives for chemically stabilizing gravel roadways and stockpiles.

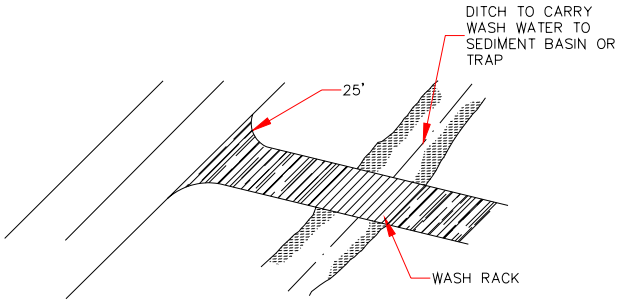
LIMITATIONS

During times of deficient rainfall, dust control will be a constant and ongoing requirement, especially in the more arid regions of New Mexico.

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

Dust control is an ongoing process during site construction. Re-application of dust control measures may be necessary until construction is complete.

Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit



Applications

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

DESCRIPTION

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

PRIMARY USE

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

APPLICATIONS

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

LIMITATIONS

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

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

MAINTENANCE REQUIREMENTS

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

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

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

Targeted Constituents

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

Impact

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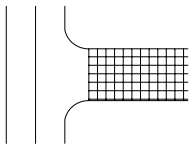
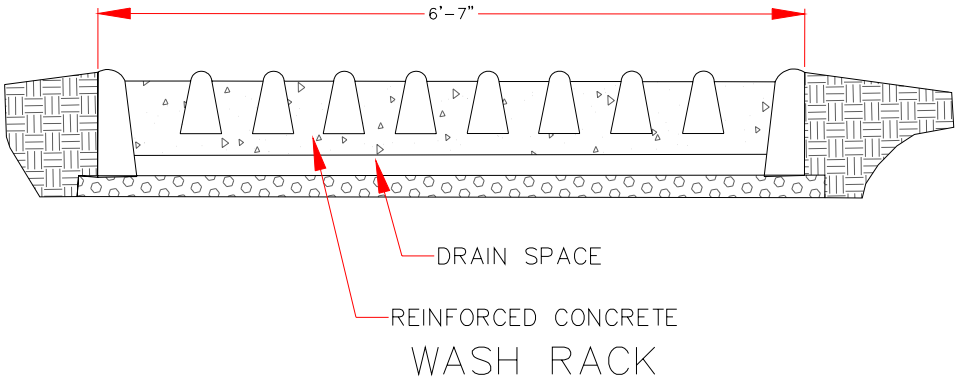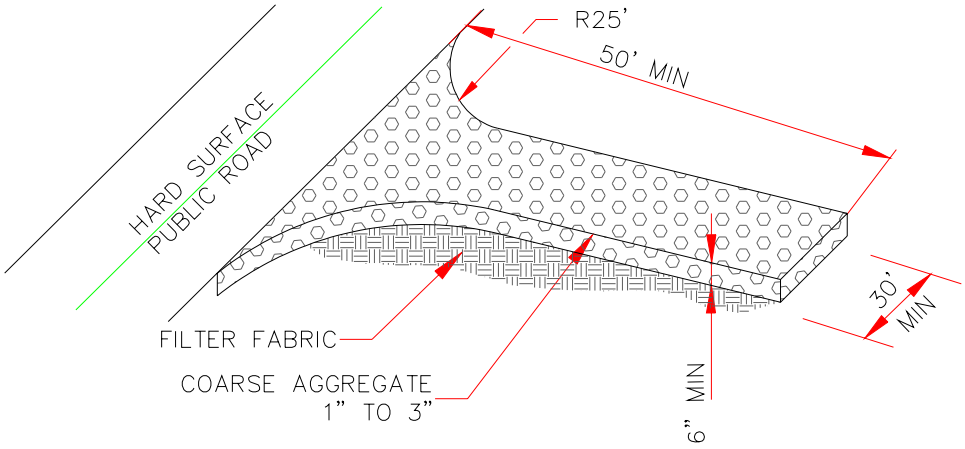
Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit (continued)