

General Conditions - Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Project Proponents shall select and implement all practicable and reasonable BMPs that are appropriate for their project. Practicable and reasonable BMPs for New Mexico surface waters include but are not limited to:

Scheduling – Project activities must avoid times of predictable flooding to avoid working in high water (seasonal monsoons, snowmelt, or releases from dams).

Crossings – Limit stream and wetland crossings to a single, narrow location that is perpendicular to the stream (or along a contour of a wetland).

Diversions – Flowing water that is diverted around the work area must remain within the existing channel and provide for aquatic life movement. Diversions must be non-erodible, such as sandbags, water bladders, concrete barriers, or channel lined with geotextile or plastic sheeting. Dirt cofferdams or unlined ditches are not acceptable diversion structures.

Heavy equipment –

- Pressure wash and/or steam clean before the start of the project and inspect daily for leaks (to remove contaminants and to avoid introducing invasive species).
- Complete a written log of inspections and maintenance throughout the project period.
- Do not use leaking equipment in or near surface water(s).
- Do not park or leave equipment stored within the stream channel or wetland.
- Operate from the bank or work platforms whenever possible. Avoid heavy equipment operation in flowing water.

Fuel–

- Store fuel, oil, hydraulic fluid, lubricants, and other petrochemicals outside of the 100-year floodplain within a secondary containment system capable of containing twice the volume of the product.
- Refuel equipment at least 100 feet from surface water.

Construction materials –

- Use appropriate fill material – broken concrete, tires, tire bales, treated lumber, and other refuse material shall not be used as fill material.
- All asphalt, concrete, drilling fluids and other construction materials must be properly handled and contained to prevent releases to surface water. Poured concrete must be fully contained in mortar-tight forms and/or placed behind non-erodible cofferdams to prevent contact with surface or ground waters. Appropriate measures must be used to prevent wastewater from concrete batching, vehicle and equipment wash-down, or aggregate processing from impacting surface waters and aquatic resources.

Demolition, repair, and cleaning activities – Materials associated with demolition, repair, and cleaning activities of bridges or associated structures must be kept out of the channel. Generally, impermeable containment material (e.g., plastic sheet, canvas, tarpaulins or other catchment devices) must be secured under the structure to capture falling debris. Sandblasting must include vacuum systems, or the structures must be completely bagged to collect all paint and concrete debris. Any debris that falls onto the containment area or channel must be properly disposed of in accordance with the New Mexico Solid Waste Regulations (20.9.1 NMAC). Applicable Safety Data Sheets of water repellants and surface finish

treatments must be maintained at the project area and such products must follow safety procedures for use near open water.

Trenching –

- Excavated trenches shall be backfilled and compacted to match the adjacent undisturbed soil and topography.
- Excavated trenches shall not result in draining any surface water including wetlands.
- Excavated trenches shall include escape ramps for wildlife.
- Excavated trenches shall use planning and construction practices to minimize the length and duration of open trenches.

Dewatering discharges – Dewatering discharges shall not contain contaminants, including excessive turbidity and other contaminants associated with the discharge, in concentrations that exceed surface water or groundwater standards at 20.6.4 NMAC and 20.6.2 NMAC. Appropriate dewatering BMPs include discharging to a sediment basin within an uplands area behind a vegetative buffer, using fabric, biobag, or hay-bale corrals, or using geotextile filter bags.

Dust control – Water used in dust suppression shall not contain contaminants in concentrations that exceed surface water or groundwater standards at 20.6.4 NMAC and 20.6.2 NMAC.

Erosion control –

- Avoid disturbance to vegetation and minimize bare ground.
- Establish and maintain upland buffers between upland construction and all surface waters, including streams, arroyos and wetlands.
- Silt fences, seed-free straw mulch, hydro-mulch, biodegradable straw wattles, erosion control fabrics and other techniques must be employed as appropriate to protect waters from sedimentation and other pollutants.
- Avoid using jute netting or placing woven wire in contact with the stream. These materials have been known to trap and kill fish and wildlife near streams or rivers.

Post-construction stabilization –

- The Project Proponent and their contractors shall take necessary steps to minimize channel and bank erosion during and after construction. Where applicable, banks must be reseeded or replanted with native vegetation.
- Disturbed areas outside stream channels that are not otherwise physically protected from erosion must be reseeded or planted with native vegetation so that species regrowth is functionally equivalent to the pre-disturbed site or a reference site. Stabilization measures including vegetation are required at the earliest practicable date, but by the end of the first full growing season following construction. Native woody riparian and/or wetland species must be used in areas that support such vegetation. The Corps will determine the requirements for post-construction monitoring on a case-by-case basis.