

Scope of Work: Complete interior remodel, two story addition to bedroom wing with new basement under addition, ground floor addition to kitchen & living room, creation of second living unit, new deck, new pool, new paving, & landscaping APN: 167-32-036 Easement(s): Utility Access Building Code Requirements: 2010 California Building Code 2010 California Residential Code 2010 California Energy Code 2010 California Electrical Code 2010 California Mechanical Code 2010 California Plumbing Code Design Statement: Blending traditional architecture with modern design is not a new trend but it does require finesse. The use of extensive 3D modeling with realistic material simulation has helped me to create a project that I believe integrates new and old styles in a friendly contrast that both respects the building's history and embraces the future. The new living room shed roof allows for North facing clerestory windows that will brighten and heighten the interior space while emphasizing the entry below for better way finding. The traditional gable roof forms and front facing walls have been mostly kept to minimize the impact of construction to the heritage oak tree. Keeping these existing walls and roofs maintains a familiar street view of the house and connection to the building's past. The biggest changes to the house happen on the rear of the site where neighborhood views are minimal. The second story addition at the rear will be the most visible change and although it is taller than the front garage roof it's height helps to balance the overall by providing a significant counterweight to the height of the garage roof. It is also set back and largely hidden from public view behind the large oak tree. Mixing roof forms and roof materials provides a visual clarity between the new and old, modern and traditional, and helps one to visually understand the building's different origins. Using the same wall

6 Project Information & Design Statement

ZONING COMPLIANCE Allowed/Required: Existing: Proposed: LOT COVERAGE: 2,632.0 SF 3,581.0 SF 4,343 SF (LAND AREA COVERED BY ALL (18.2%) (24.7%)(30%) STRUCTURES OVER 6 FEET IN HEIGHT) FLOOR AREA: (MEASURED TO THE OUTSIDE SURFACE OF EXTERIOR WALLS) 2,609.7 SF 3,567.7 SF FIRST FLOOR: 244.2 SF 611.2 SF SECOND FLOOR: 2,853.9 SF (19.7%) 4,178.9 SF (28.9%) 4,198 SF (29%) TOTAL: SETBACKS: 26'-11" NO CHANGE 25'-0" REAR (1ST/2ND): 52'-2"/ 24'-3 25'-0"/ 25'-5" 25'-0"/ 25'-0" RIGHT SIDE (1ST FLR/2ND FLR): 9'-9"/ N/A 10'-3"/ 19'-9" 10'-0"/ 17'6" LEFT SIDE (1ST FLR/2ND FLR): 9'-10"/15'-5" 12'-5"/17'-6" 10'-0"/17'6" 17'-0" HEIGHT: 25'-4"

SQUARE FOOTAGE BREAKDOWN

Total Proposed: Existina: Change in: HABITABLE LIVING AREA: 2,353.9 SF 2,166.8 SF 4,520.7 SF (INCLUDING HABITABLE BASEMENT AREA) NON-HABITABLE AREA: 516.5 SF 580.1 SF (DOES NOT INCLUDE COVERED PORCHES 345.2 SF 345.2 SF 2ND LIVING UNIT:

LOT CALCULATIONS

14,478 SF NET LOT AREA: FRONT YARD HARDSCAPE AREA: 331 SF (25%) (HARDSCAPE AREA IN THE FRONT YARD SETBACK SHALL NOT EXCEED 50%)

LANDSCAPING BREAKDOWN:

TOTAL HARDSCAPE AREA (EXISTING & PROPOSED): 5,349 SF EXISTING SOFTSCAPE (UNDISTURBED) AREA: 2,713 SF NEW SOFTSCAPE AREA: SUM OF ALL THREE SHOULD EQUAL THE SITE'S NET LOT AREA

Project Summary Table

Carrie Shaked SMP Engineers 231 Yerba Buena Avenue 1534 Carob Lane Los Altos, CA 94022 Los Altos, CA 94024 650.248.4553 (cell) 650.941.8055 (tel) 650.941.8755 (fax) carrie.shaked@gmail.com Landscape Engineer Contractor

Project Team

Architectural

Cover Sheet & Proposed Perspective Views

A.01 Area Calculations

Site Plan & Landscape Notes A.03 Neighborhood Context Map

Exist. & Demo Floor Plans

Existing Elevations

Proposed Second & Basement Floor Plans

Proposed First Floor Plan

Proposed Roof Plan

A.40 Proposed Elevations

Proposed Elevations Proposed Sections

Civil Survey

T-1 Boundary and Topographic Survey Map

Civil Grading and Drainage Plans

Cover Sheet/Notes/Details

Grading and Drainage Plan

Best Management Practices

Drawing Index

REMARKS

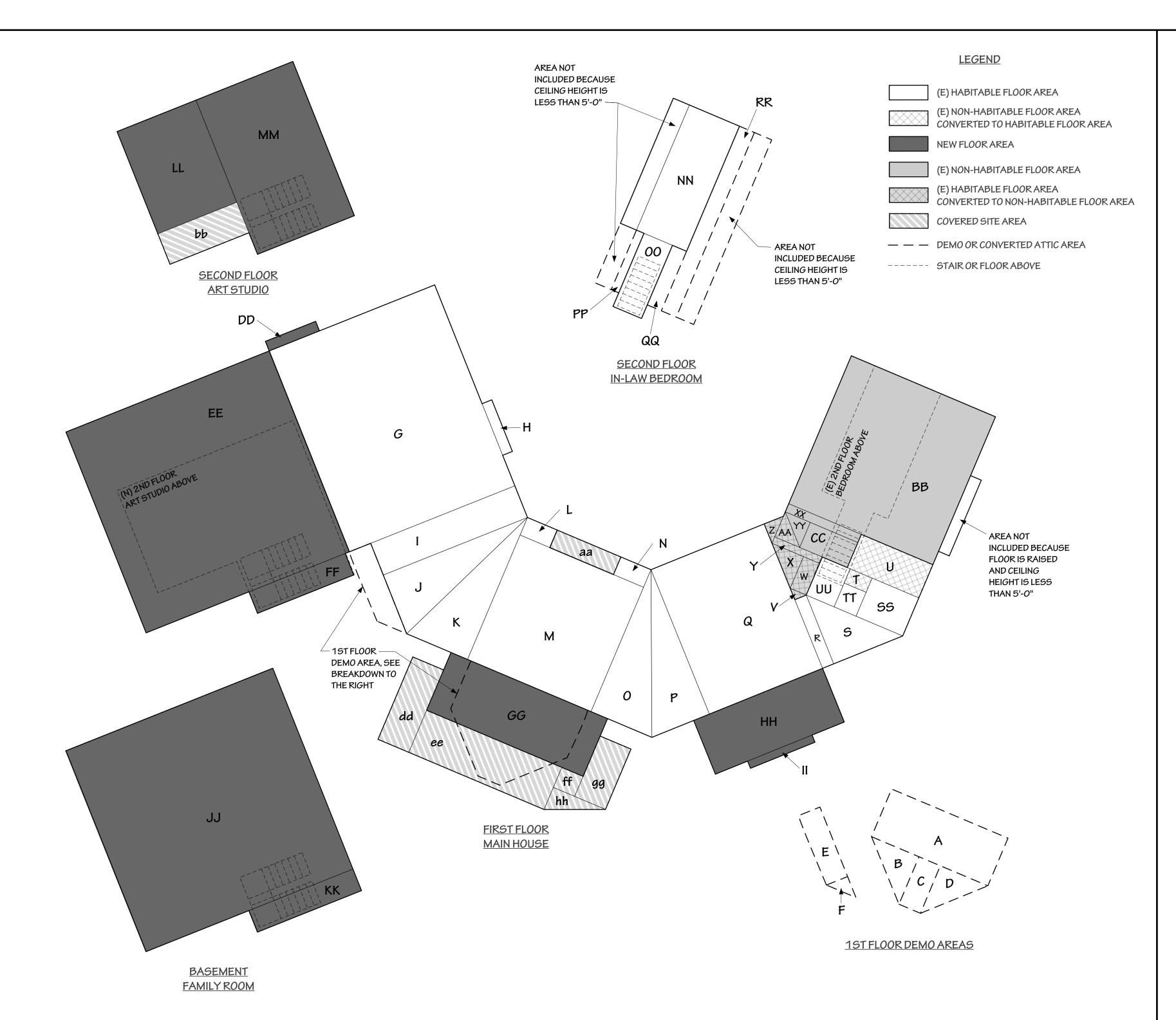
10/07/15 Design Review Set

04/13/16 Revision 2

03/22/16 Revision 1

CONSTRUCTION UNLESS THEY BEAR THE ARCHITECTS WE SEAL AND WET SIGNATURE. CARRIE SHAKED EXPRESSL

INER WHATSOEVER. NOR ARE THEY TO BE ASSIGNED



Floor Area & Coverage Diagrams Scale: 1/8" = 1'

DEMO AREA TOTAL = (E) 1ST FLR AREA TO REMAIN = (E) GARAGE TO BE CONVERTED TO 1ST FLR AREA = (E) 1ST FLR AREA TO BE CONVERTED TO GARAGE = (E) GARAGE TO REMAIN =	206.7 SF 1,849.7 SF 53.3 SF 36.8 SF 463.2 SF
(E) 1ST FLR AREA TOTAL =	2,009.79F
(E) 2ND FLR AREA TO REMAIN = (E) 2ND FLR AREA TO BE CONVERTED TO ATTIC =	164.1 SF 80.1 SF
(E) 2ND FLR AREA TOTAL =	244.2 SF
(E) 1ST FLR AREA TOTAL = (E) 2ND FLR AREA TOTAL =	2,609.7 SF 244.2 SF
(E) TOTAL FLR AREA =	2,853.9 SF

Ploor Area & Coverage Calculations

DEMO AREA TOTAL = (E) 1ST FLR AREA TO REMAIN = (E) 1ST FLR AREA TO BE CONVERTED TO GARAGE = (E) 2ND FLR AREA TO REMAIN = (E) 2ND FLR AREA TO BE CONVERTED TO ATTIC =	206.7 SF 1,849.7 SF 53.3 SF 164.1 SF 80.1 SF
(E) HABITABLE LIVING AREA =	2,353.9 SF
(E) GARAGE TO BE CONVERTED TO 1ST FLR AREA = (E) GARAGE TO REMAIN =	53.3 SF 463.2 SF
(E) NON-HABITABLE AREA =	516.5 SF
(E) NON-HABITABLE AREA =	516.5 SF

PROPOSED GARAGE AREA TOTAL =	500.0 SF
PROPOSED 1ST FLR AREA TOTAL =	3,567.7 SF
PROPOSED 1ST FLR AREA TOTAL =	3,567.7 SF
PROPOSED 2ND FLR AREA TOTAL =	611.2 SF
PROPOSED TOTAL FLOOR AREA =	4,178.9 SF
PROPOSED 1ST FLR HAB AREA TOTAL =	3,067.7 SF
PROPOSED 2ND FLR AREA TOTAL =	611.2 SF
(N) BASEMENT AREA TOTAL =	850.8 SF
PROPOSED HABITABLE LIVING AREA =	4,529.7 SF
PROPOSED GARAGE AREA TOTAL =	500.0 SF
CONVERTED ATTIC SPACE TOTAL =	80.1 SF
PROPOSED NON-HABITABLE AREA =	580.1 SF

PROPOSED 1ST FLR HABITABLE AREA TOTAL =

3,067.7 SF

DEMOLITION AREAS

1ST FLOOR AREA TO BE DEMOLISHED			
SECTION	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>	
Α	16'-4"×6'-8"	108.95F	
В	1/2(6'-8" x 6'-8")	22.2 SF	
С	6'-8" x 3'-0"	20 SF	
D	1/2(6'-8" x 6'-8")	22.2 SF	
E	3'-0" x 9'-8"	29 <i>S</i> F	
F	1/2(2'-11" x 3'- <i>0</i> ")	4.4 SF	

DEMO AREA TOTAL =	206.7 SF
-------------------	----------

HABITABLE LIVING AREAS

(E) 1ST FLOOF	RAREA TO REMAIN	
<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	AREA
G	28'-0" x 23'-1"	646.3 SF
Н	1'-4" x 7'-2"	9.6 SF
1	4'-5" x 20'-1"	88.7 SF
J	1/2(20'-1"×8'-2")	82.0 SF
K	1/2(19'-11" x 8'-7")	85.5 SF
L	4'-2" x 2'-6"	10.4 SF
М	17'-4" x 17'-6"	303.3 SF
N	4'-3" x 2'-6"	10.6 SF
0	1/2(19'-11"× <i>8</i> '-7")	85.5 SF
P	1/2(8'-0" x 20'-2")	80.7 SF
Q	15'-10" x 20'-2"	319.3 <i>S</i> F
R	1'-7" x 9'-7"	15.2 SF
S	1/2(9'-8"×9'-7")	46.3 SF
99	5'-4" x 6'-7"	35.1 SF
TT	3'-1" x 3'-4"	10.3 SF
UU	3'-11" x 5'-4"	20.9 SF
SUBTOTAL =		1,849.7 SF

(E) GARAGE TO BE CONVERTED TO 1ST FLR AREA	

SECTION	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>
T	2'-0" x 3'-1"	6.2 SF
U	4'-8" x 10'-1"	47.1 SF
SUBTOTAL =		53.3 SF

(N) 1ST FLOOR AREA ADDITION

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>
DD	7'-0" x 1'-4"	9.3 SF
EE	28'-4" x 28'-0"	793.3 SF
FF	3'-0" x 13'-5"	40.3 SF
GG	22'-0"×8'-1"	177.8 SF
HH	7'-6" x 1 <i>8</i> '-0"	135.0 <i>S</i> F
II	9'-0" x 1'-0"	9.0 SF
SUBTOTAL =		1,164.7 SF

PROPOSED 1ST FLR HABITABLE AREA TOTAL = 3,067.7 SF

(E) 2ND FLOOR AREA TO REMAIN

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>
NN	17'-7" x 7'-0"	123.1 <i>S</i> F
00	10'-3" x 4'-0"	41.0 SF
SUBTOTAL =		164.1 SF

(N) 2ND FLOOR AREA ADDITION

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>
LL	11'-0" x 14'-3"	156.8 SF
MM	13'-6" x 21'-6"	290.3 SF
SUBTOTAL =		447.1 SF
PROPOSED 2N	ID FLR AREA TOTAL =	611.2 SF

(N) BASEMENT AREA ADDITION (EXEMPT FLOOR AREA)

<u>SECTIOI</u>	N DIMENSIONS	AREA
JJ	28'-10" x 28'-0"	807.3 SF
KK	3'-0" x 14'-6"	43.5 SF
BASEM	ENT AREA TOTAL =	850.8 SF

NON-HABITABLE AREAS

(EXEMPT FLO	OOR AREA)	
<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>
PP	1'-1" x <i>8</i> '-5"	9.1 SF
QQ	2'-0" x 8'-5"	16.8 SF
RR	2'-1" x 26'-0"	54.2 SF

(E) 1ST FLOOR AREA TO BE CONVERTED TO GARAGE			
<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>	
V	1/2(1'-7" x 1'-7")	1.3 SF	
W	4'-5" x 2'-3"	9.9 <i>S</i> F	
X	1/2(4'-5"×4'-5")	9.8 SF	
Y	11"×6'-8"	6.1 SF	
Z	1/2(2'-8"×2'-8")	3.6 SF	
AA	1/2(3'-6"×3'-6")	6.1 SF	

SUBTOTAL =		36.8 SF
(E) GARAGE F	LOOR AREA TO REMAIN	
<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>
ВВ	20'-3" x 20'-10"	421.9 <i>S</i> F
CC	6'-8" x 3'-6"	23.3 SF
XX	1'-2" x 1 <i>0</i> '-2"	11.9 <i>9</i> F

1/2(3'-6" x 3'-6")

202022 012102 1221 2021	500005	_
ROPOSED GARAGE AREA TOTAL =	500.0 SF	

6.1 SF

463.2 SF

219.2 SF

COVERED PORCH

TRELLIS TOTAL =

SUBTOTAL =

<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>
aa	8'-11" x 2'-6"	22.3 SF
COVERED P	ORCH TOTAL =	22.3 SF

<u>IRELLIS</u>		
<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>
dd	11'-7"×4'-4"	50.2 SF
ee	19'-0" x 5'-11"	112.4 SF
f	3'-0" x 2'-10"	8.5 SF
19	8'-6"×4'-4"	36.8 SF
1h	1/2(3'-1" × 7'-4")	11.3 SF

TRELLIS AREA EXEMPT FROM SITE	
COVERAGE = (5% OF NET LOT AREA)	723.9 SF
NET LOT AREA =	14,478 SF
NON-EXEMPT TRELLIS AREA =	0 SF

2ND FLOOR BALCONY (EXCLUDED FROM SITE COVERAGE)

ЬЬ	11'-0" x 4'-3"	46.85F
2ND FLR E	BALCONY TOTAL =	46.8 SF

PROF	OSED SITE COVERAGE =	3,581.0 SF (24.7%)
NON-E	XEMPT TRELLIS AREA =	<i>0</i>
COVER	RED PORCH TOTAL =	22.3 SF
PROP(OSED 1ST FLR AREA TOTAL =	3,558.7 9F

(E) 1ST FLR AREA TOTAL =	2,609.7 SF
COVERED PORCH TOTAL =	22.3 SF
(E) SITE COVERAGE =	2,632.0 SF (18.2%)

SECOND LIVING UNIT AREA

SECOND LIVING UNIT AREA TOTAL =

7	1ST FLOOR AR	<u>EA</u>		5
(<u>SECTION</u>	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>	
7	R	1'-7" x 9'-7"	15.2 SF	
	9	1/2(9'-8"×9'-7")	46.3 SF)
	99	5'-4" x 6'-7"	35.1 SF	
	TT	3'-1" x 3'-4"	10.3 SF	
	UU	3'-11" x 5'-4"	20.9 SF	
	T	2'-0" x 3'-1"	6.2 SF	
	U	4'-8" x 10'-1"	47.1 SF	
>	SUBTOTAL =		181.1 SF	
	2ND FLOOR AR	<u>EA</u>		
	SECTION	<u>DIMENSIONS</u>	<u>AREA</u>	
	NN	17'-7" x 7'-0"	123.1 SF	
	00	1 <i>0</i> '-3" x 4'- <i>0</i> "	41.0 SF	
	SUBTOTAL =		164.1 SF	

345.2 SF

Floor Area & Coverage Calculations

CBS ARCHITECT

DATE REMARKS

10/07/15 Design Review Set

03/22/16 Revision 1

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Carrie Shaked 231 Yerba Buena Ave. 20 Altos, CA 94022 Tel: 650.248,4553

& Carrie Shaked Yerba Buena Ave. Altos, CA 94022 650.248.4553

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PROJECT NO.

Area Calculations

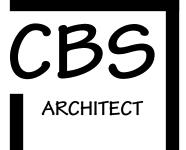
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YERBA BUENA PL. 250 231 318 221 SYLVIAN WAY LIVE OAK LN. 260

DATE REMARKS

10/07/15 Design Review Set

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Carrie Shaked
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05 Altos, CA 94022

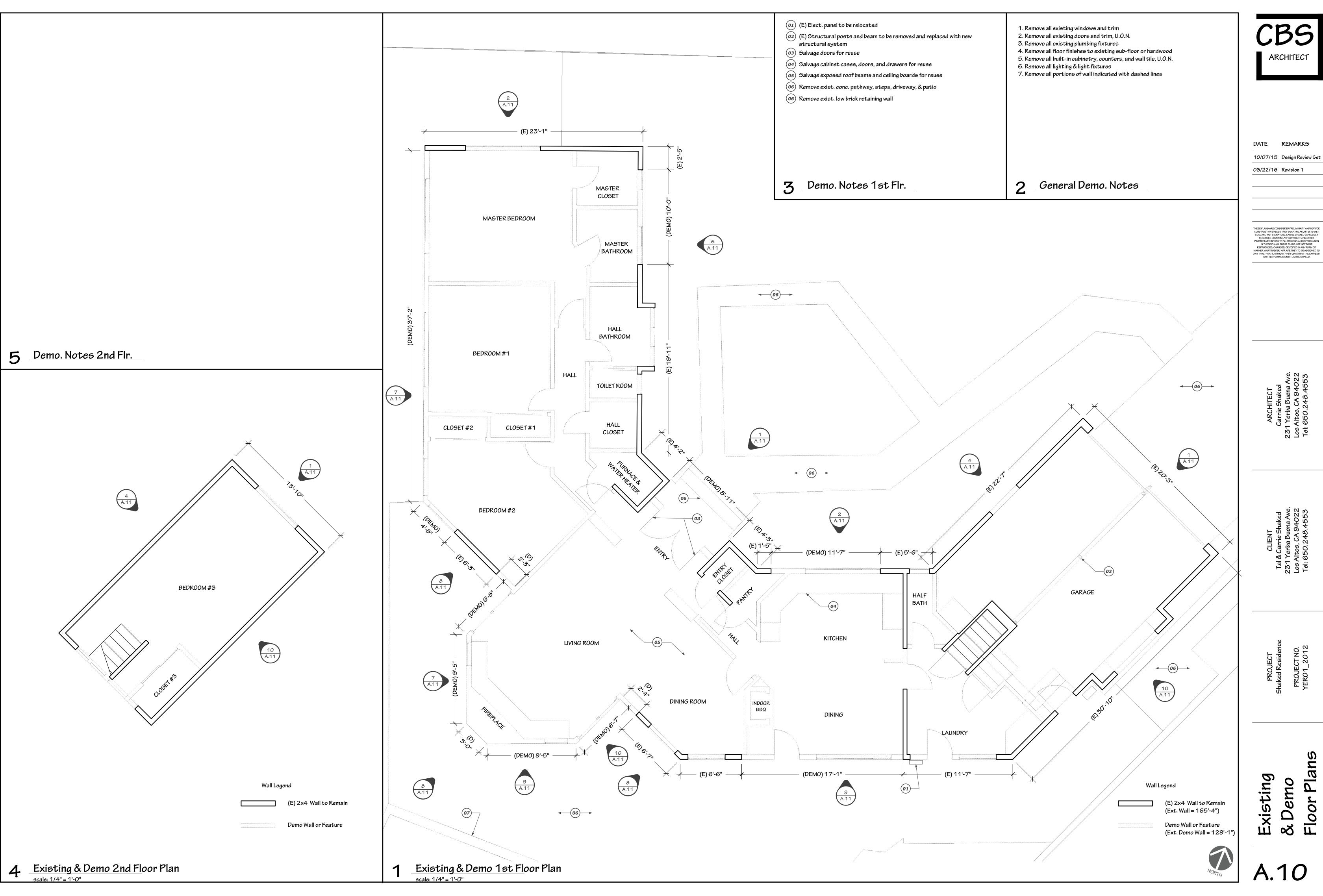
al & Carrie Shaked 1 Yerba Buena Ave. 5 Altos, CA 94022

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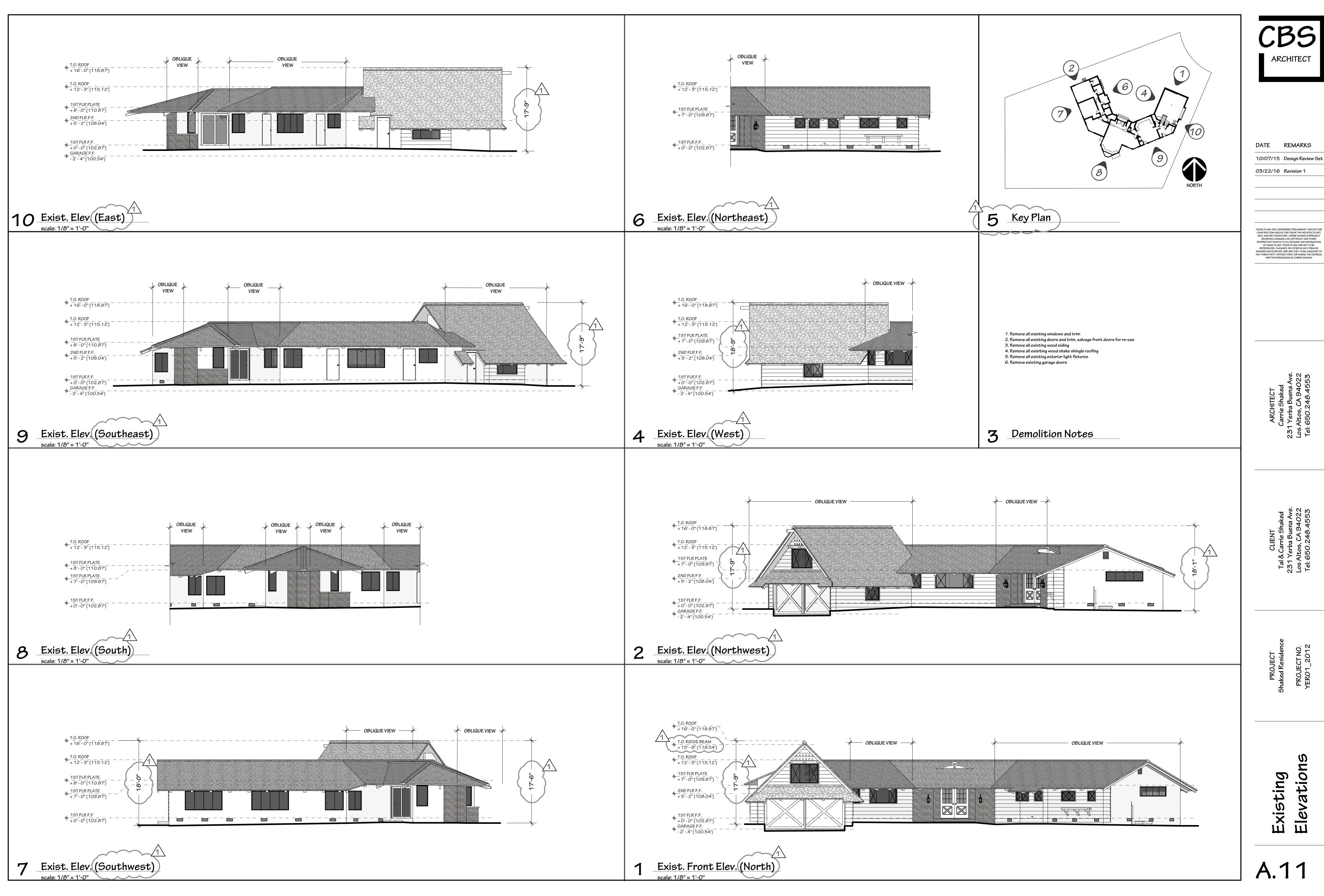
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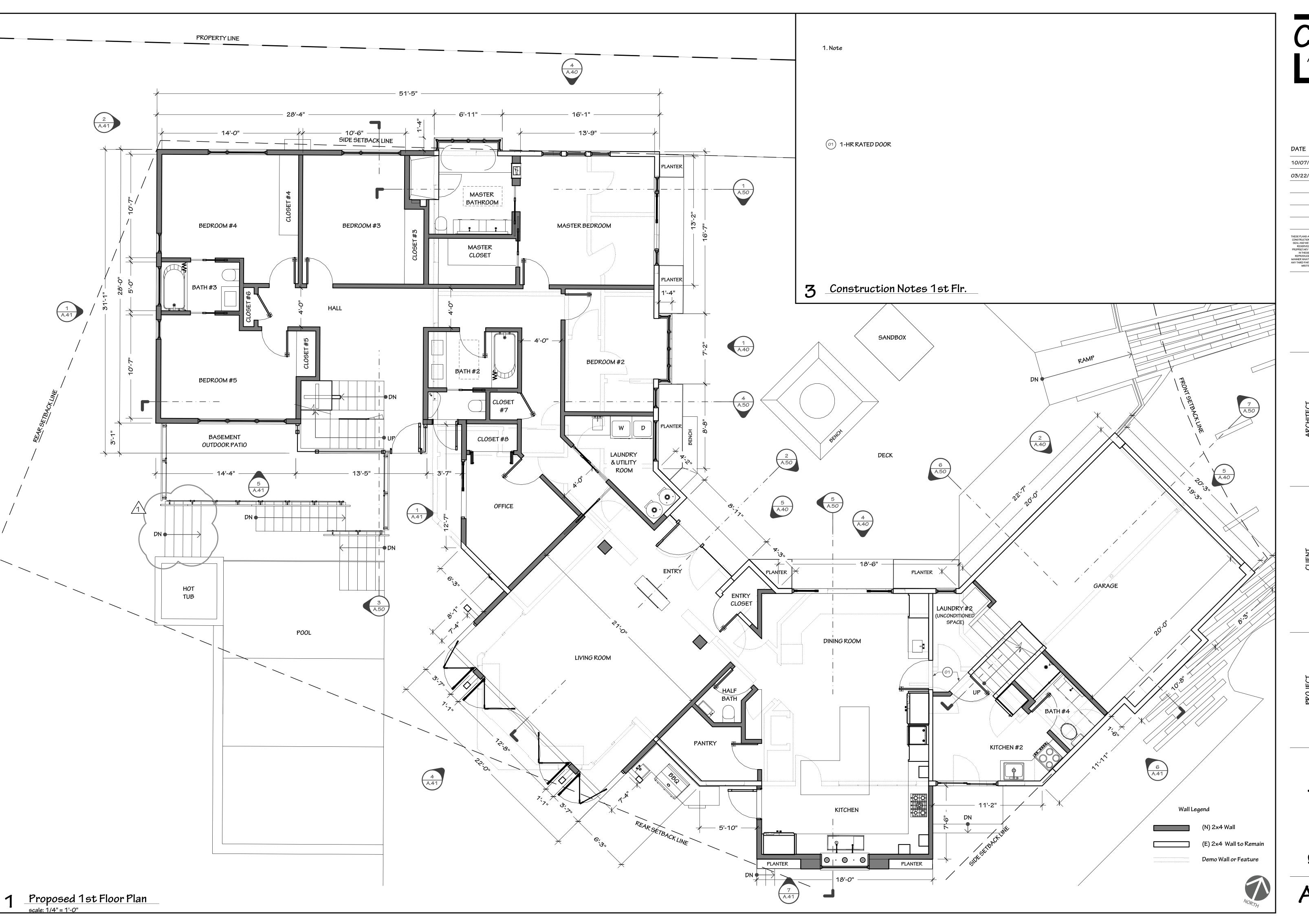
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CBS ARCHITECT

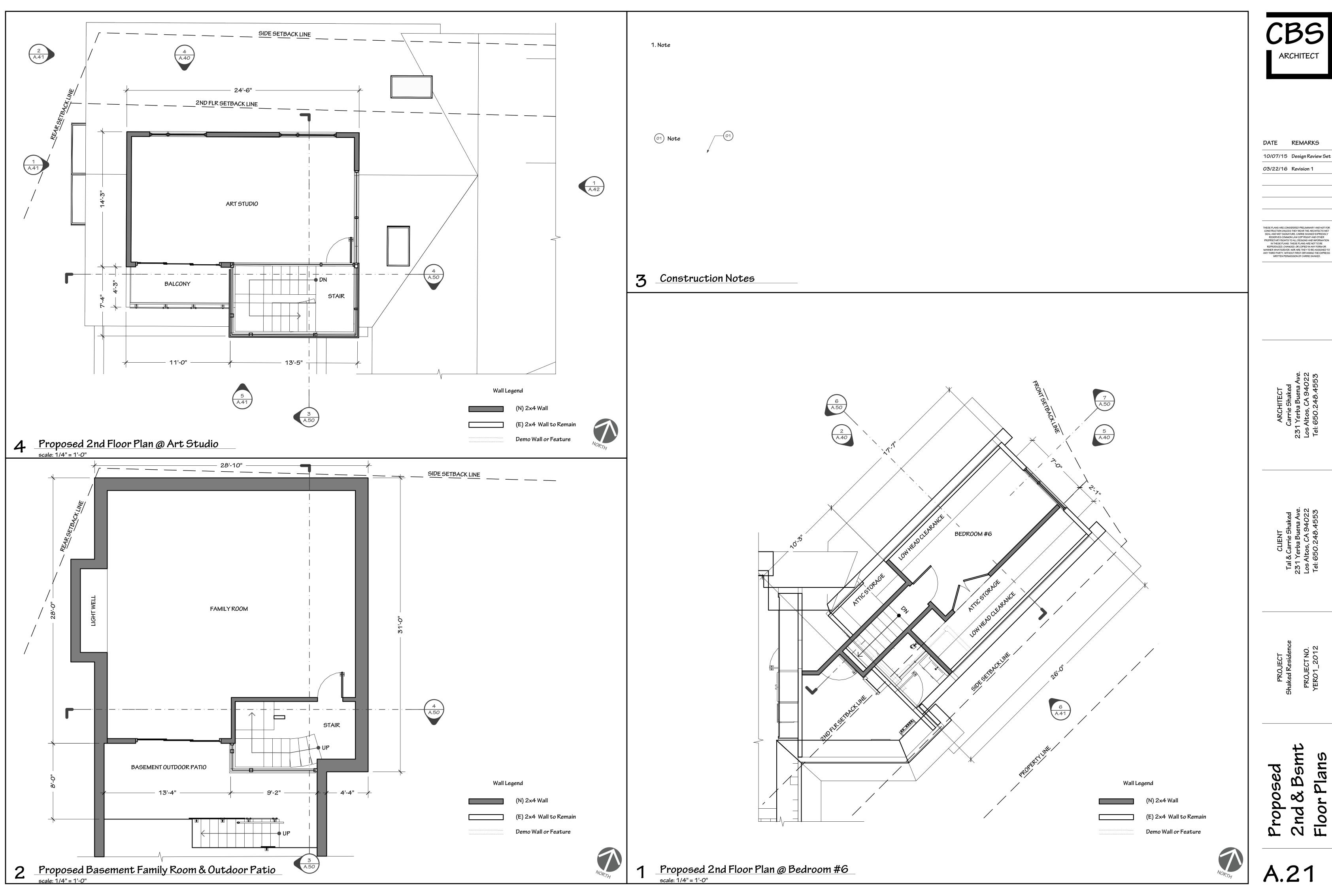


Existing Elevations

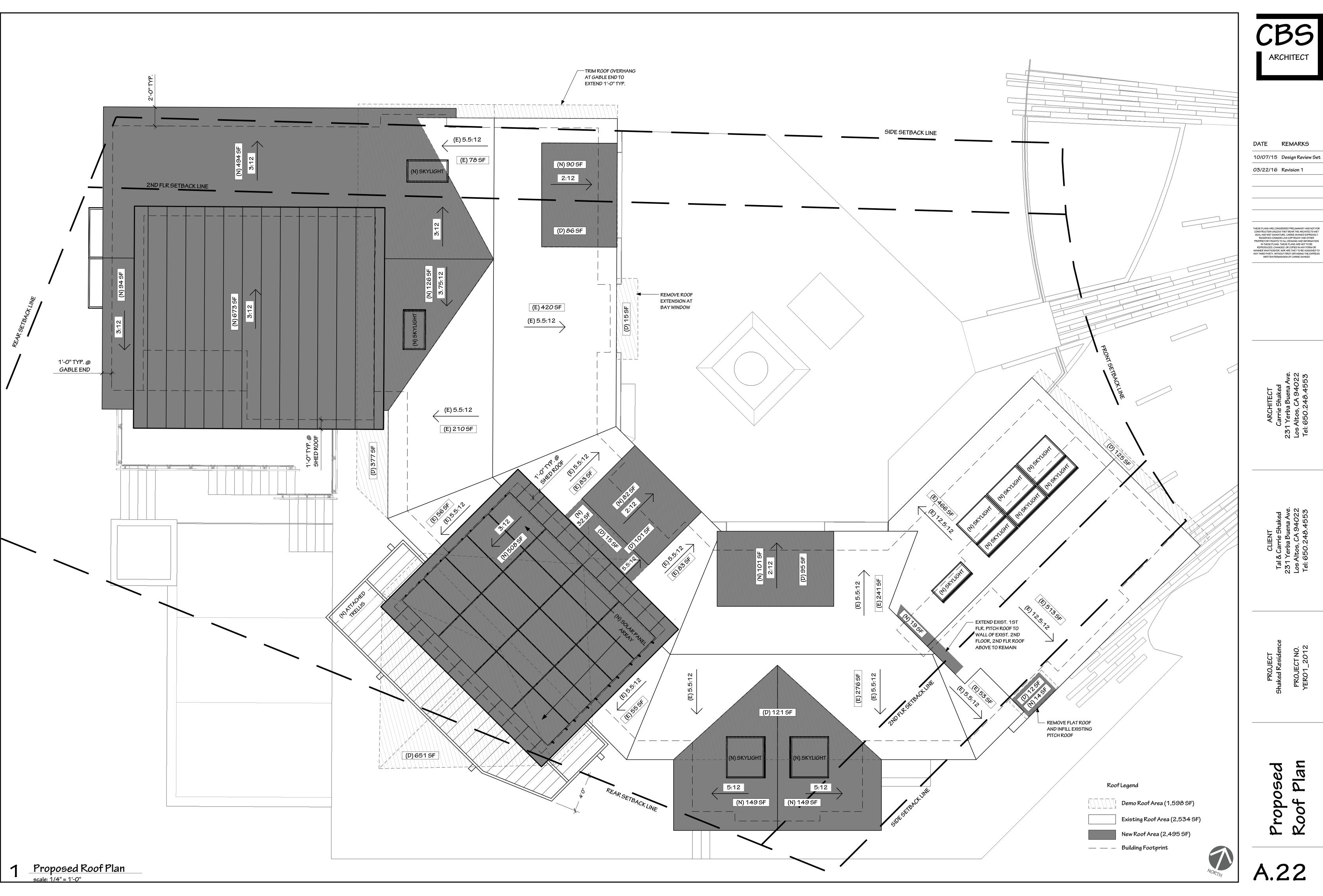


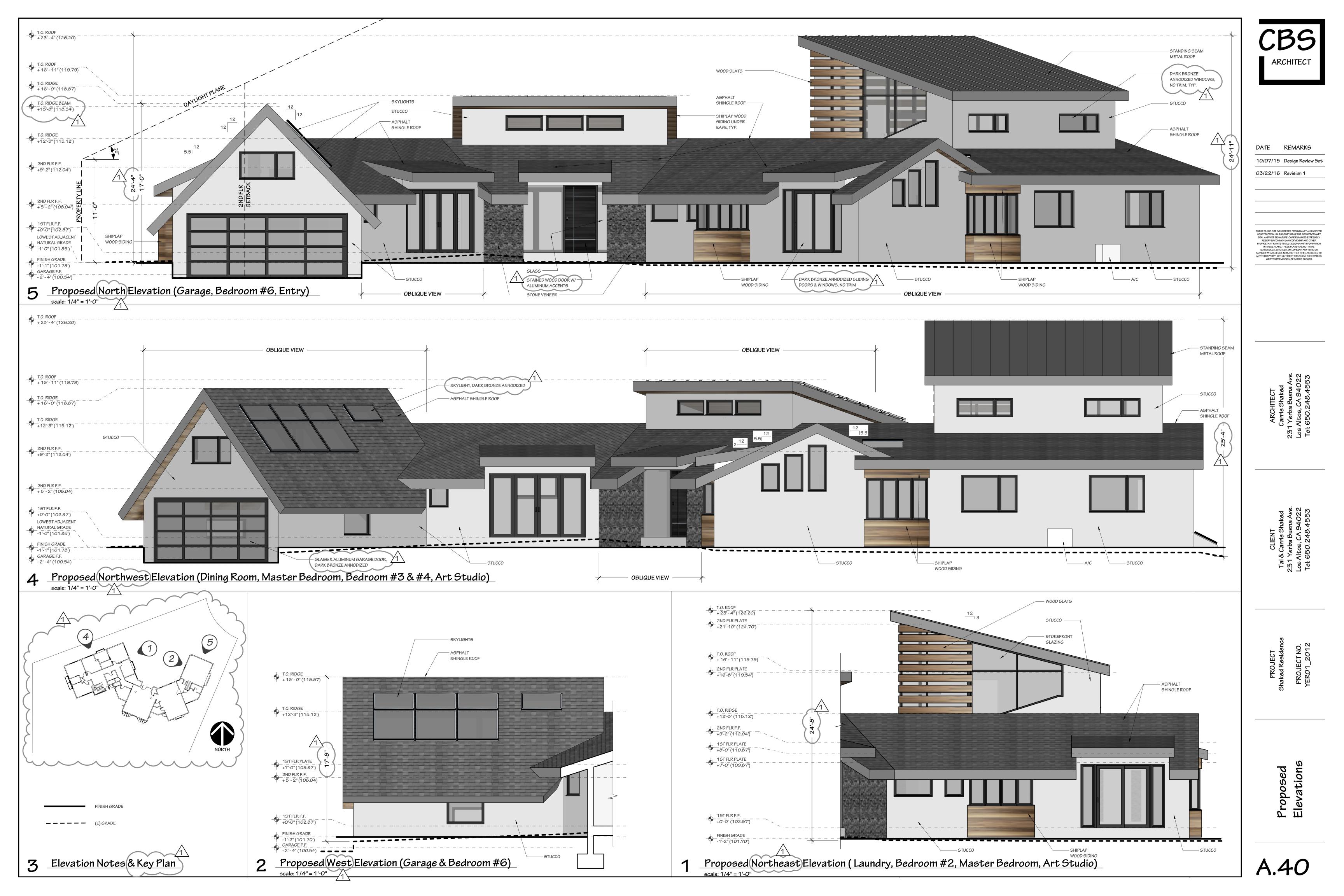
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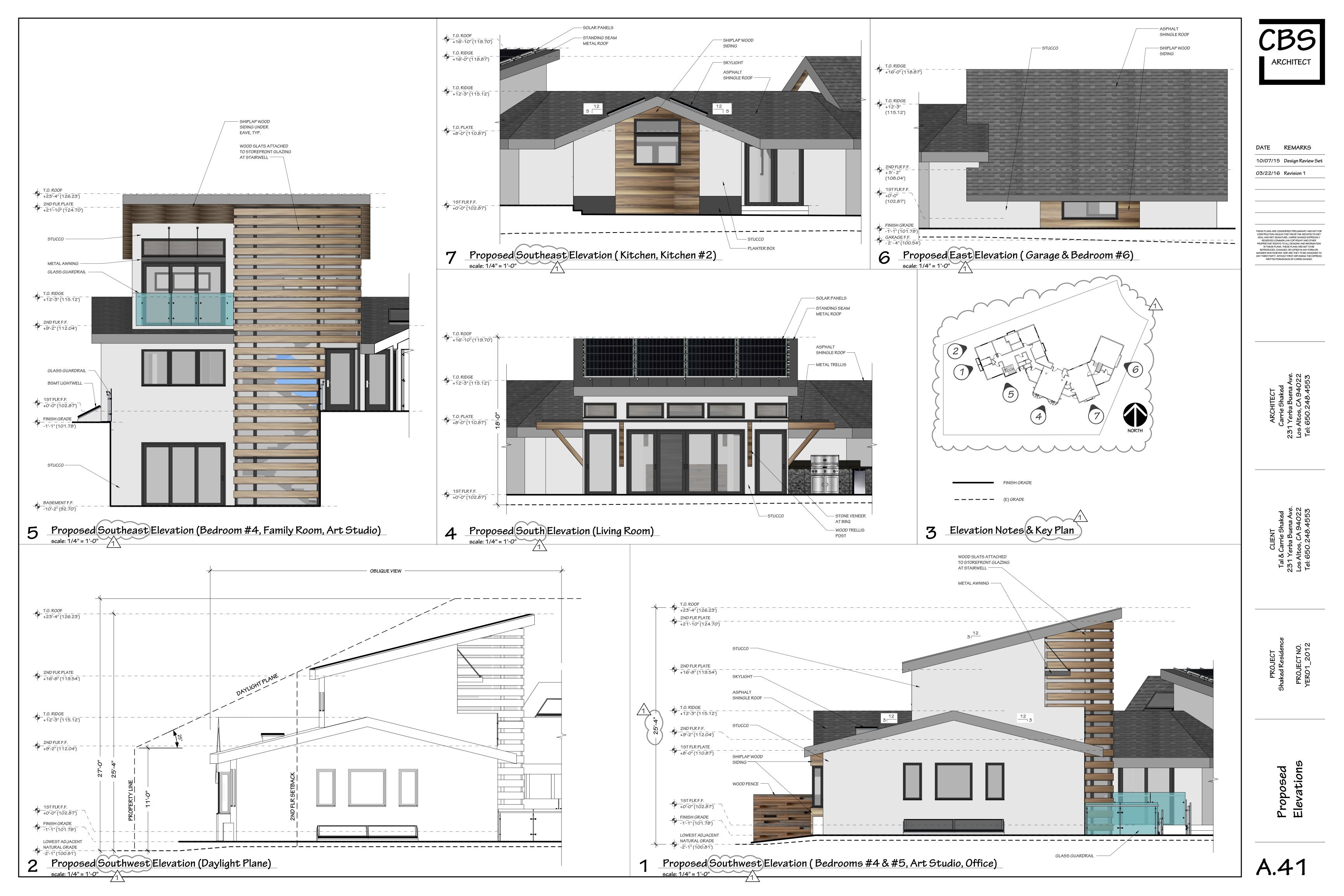
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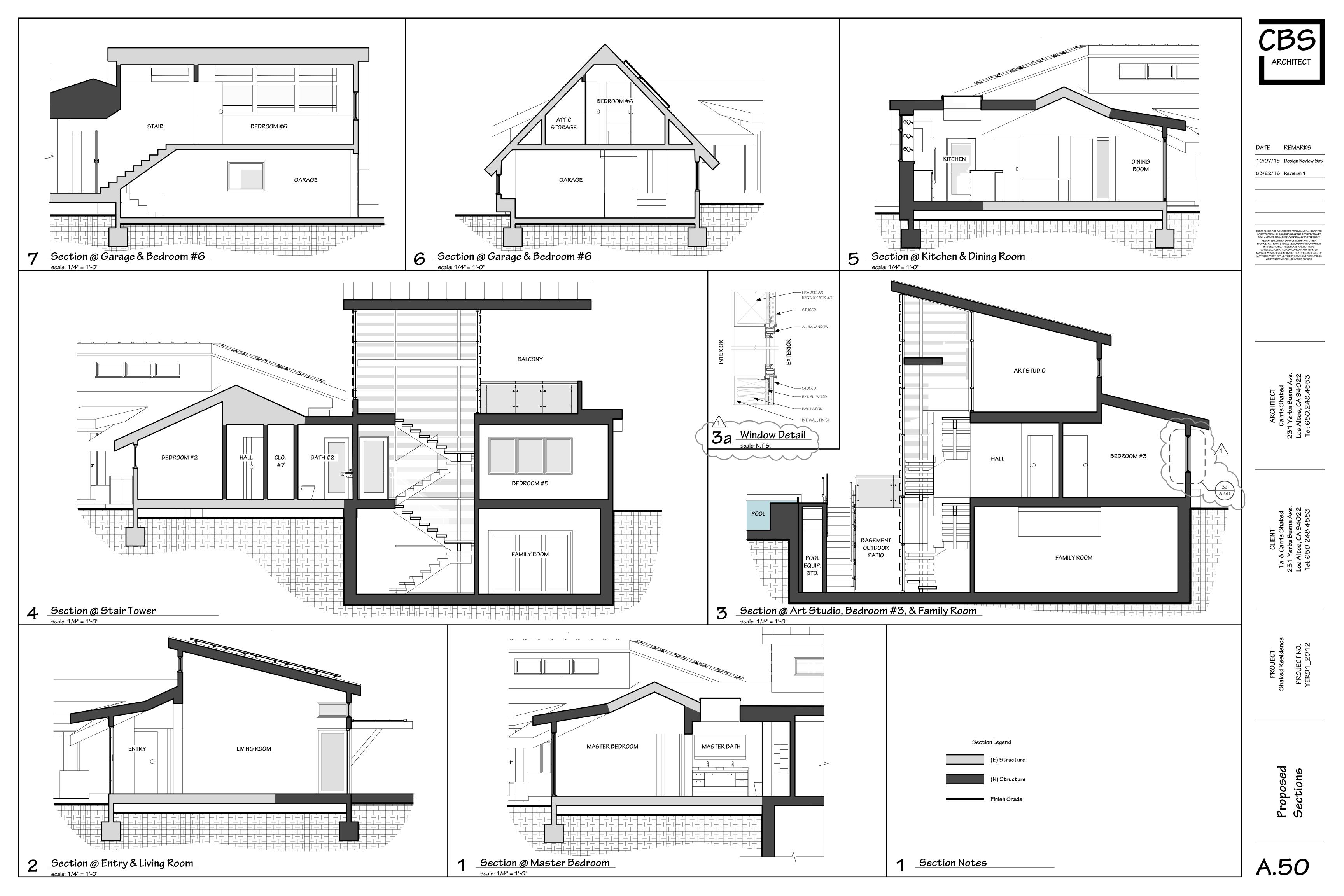


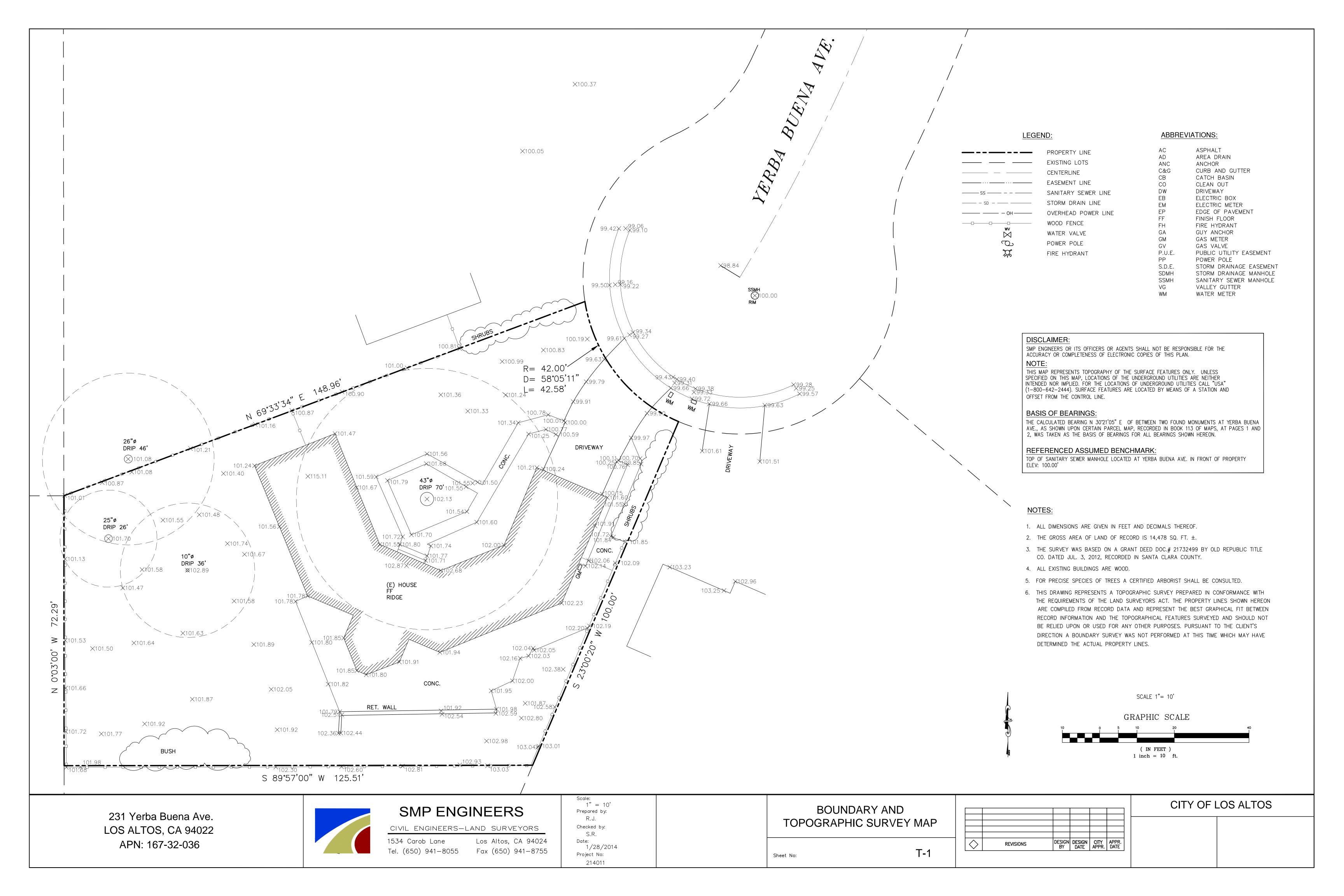
03/22/16 Revision 1











CONSETUAL GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLANS

ABBREVIATIONS MONUMENT ORIGINAL GROUND PG&E VAULT RCP | REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE TOP OF CURB TOP OF FOUNDATION

UNDERGROUND GAS

VITRIFIED CLAY PIPE

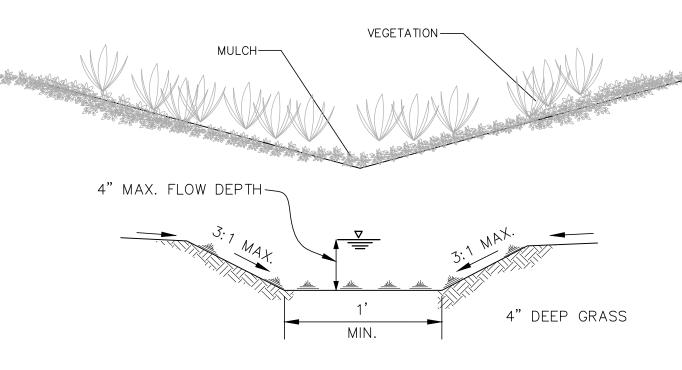
WHITE LINE STRIPE WATER METER

YELLOW LINE STRIPE

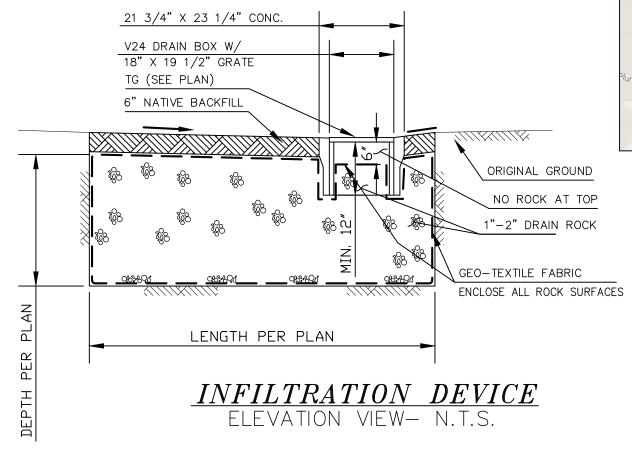
WV WATER VALVE

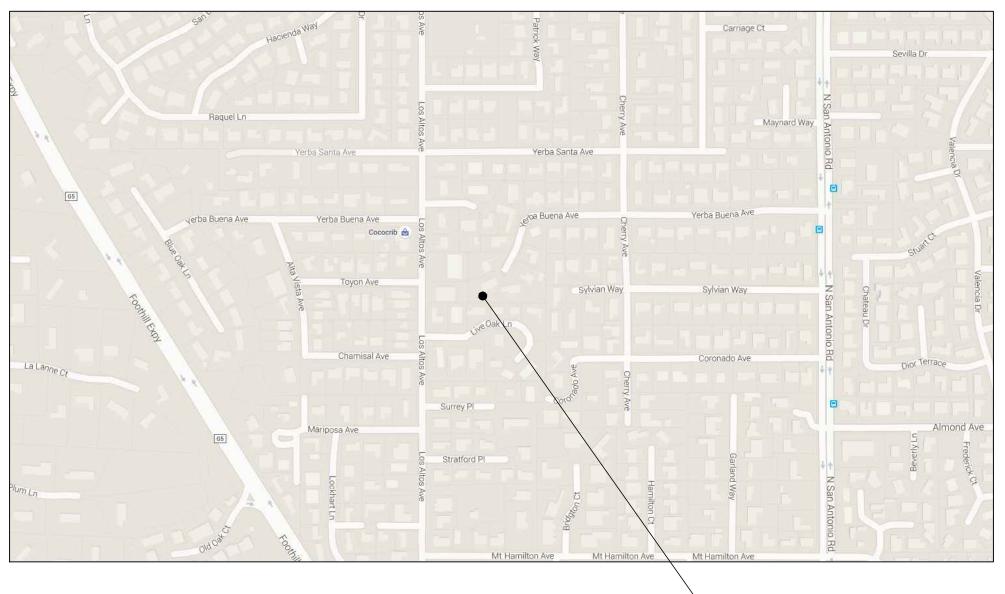
UNDERGROUND STORM DRAIN

NEW, ADDITION 231 YERBA BUENA AVE. LOS ALTOS, CA



BIO SWALE DETAIL





LOCATION MAP

PROJECT SITE

SMP

CIVIL ENGINEERS

LOS ALTOS, CA 94024

FAX: (650) 941-8755

E-MAIL: SMPENGINEERS@

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231

Revisions:

\underline{LEGEND}

ASPHALT CONCRETÈ

AREA DRAIN

BEGIN OF CURVE

BACK OF WALK BLACK WALNUT TREE

CENTERLINE SWALE

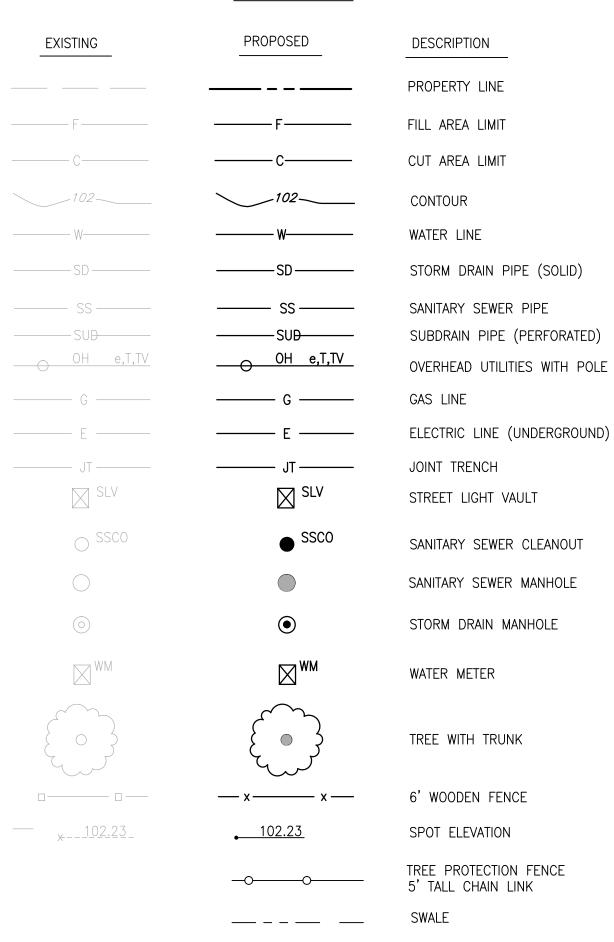
EUCALYPTUS TREE

GRADE BREAK

IRON PIPE LP | LIP OF PAVEMENT

C&G CURB AND GUTTER

GARAGE FINISHED FLOOR (FRONT)



 \longrightarrow

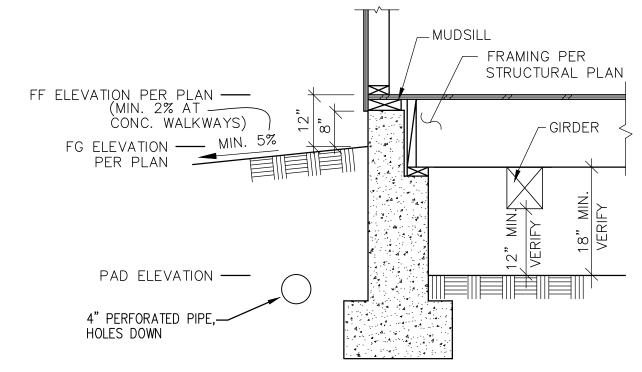
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AREA DRAIN/ INLET

GRADING DIRECTION

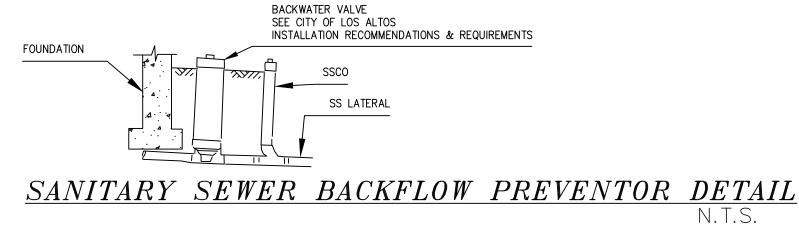
DOWN-SPOUT

POP-UP EMITTER



5. PROVIDE FLOATING DEVICE, CONNECTED TO SOUND/ LIGHT ALARM, TO NOTIFY RESIDENTS OF POSSIBLE RISE OF

WATER IN PUMPWELL.



CLEAN OUT AT CORNERS -

COMPACTED 90%, OR PER SOILS REPORT

1' TOP SOIL BACK FILL

4" PERFORATED PIPE.

HOLES DOWN

SHEET INDEX:

DRAINAGE NOTES

1. Surface water shall be directed away from all buildings into drainage swales, gutters, storm drain inlets and drainage systems. 2. All roof downspouts shall discharge to concrete splash pads draining away from the foundation. See architectural plans for roof downspout locations. 3. On site storm drain lines shall consist of PVC-SCH 40 minimum or better. 4. Storm drain inlets shall be precast concrete, Christy U23 type or equivalent.

BASIS OF BEARINGS:

THE CALCULATED BEARING N 30°21'05" E OF BETWEEN TWO FOUND MONUMENTS AT YERBA BUENA AVE., AS SHOWN UPON CERTAIN PARCEL MAP, RECORDED IN BOOK 113 OF MAPS, AT PAGES 1 AND 2, WAS TAKEN AS THE BASIS OF BEARINGS FOR ALL BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON.

REFERENCED ASSUMED BENCHMARK:

TOP OF SANITARY SEWER MANHOLE LOCATED AT YERBA BUENA AVE. IN FRONT OF PROPERTY ELEV: 100.00'

NOTE:

GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLANS SHALL BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE PROJECT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER.

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER OF RECORD

WITH THE INTENT AND PURPOSE OF THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT PREPARED BY_ BY C.E.G. # BY G.E. #

CONTRACTOR TO NOTIFY U.S.A. (UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT) AT 800-227-2600 A MINIMUM OF 2 WORKING DAYS BEFORE BEGINNING UNDER-GROUND WORK FOR VERIFICATION OF THE LOCATION AND DEPTH OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES.



EXPIRES 12-31-2016 No. C52724 Gueid Razam

08/14/2015

S.P. Checked by: S.R.

NTS

Prepared by:

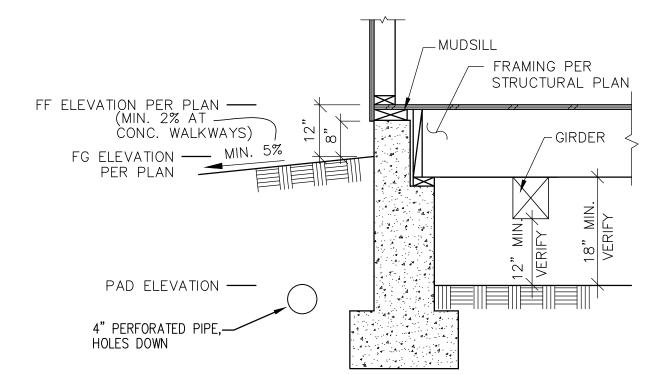
214011 Sheet:

1 OF 3

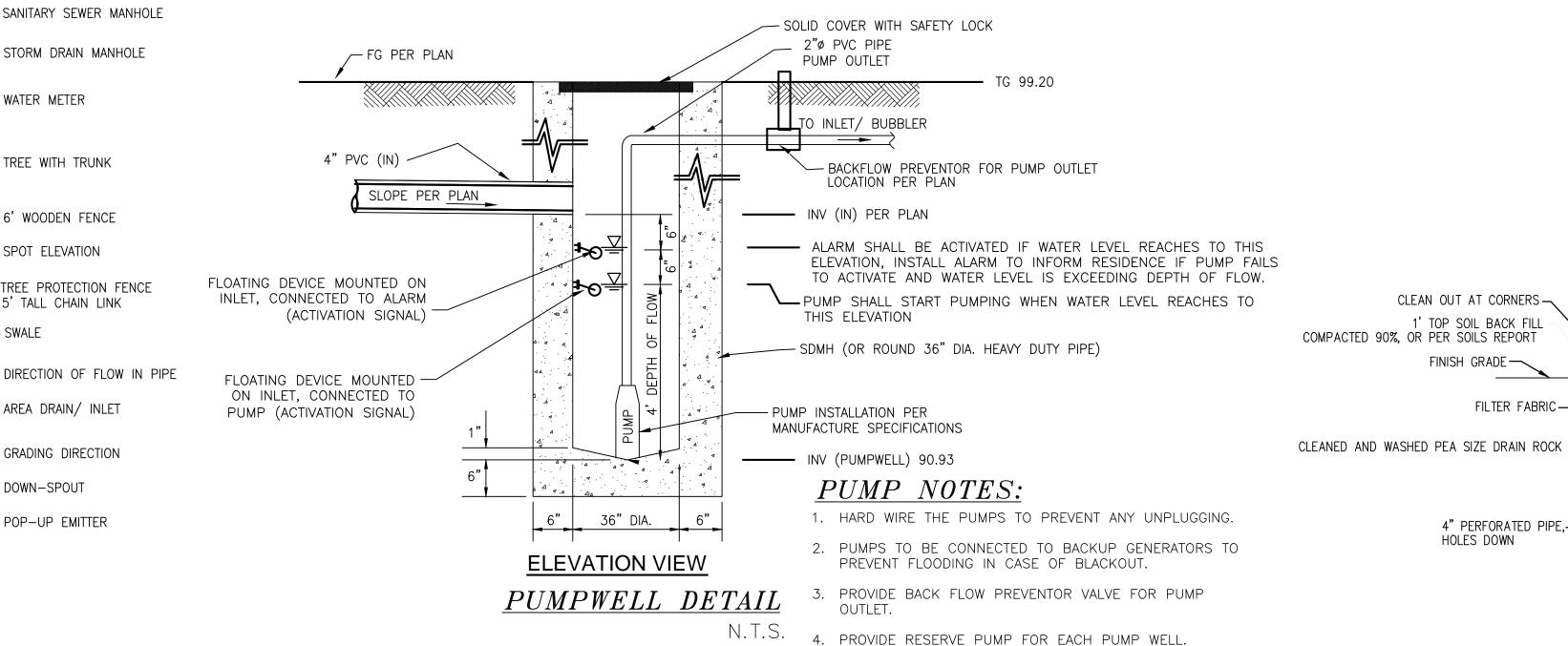
THIS PLAN HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND FOUND TO BE IN GENERAL CONFORMANCE

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS





RAISED FOUNDATION CONCEPTUAL DETAIL



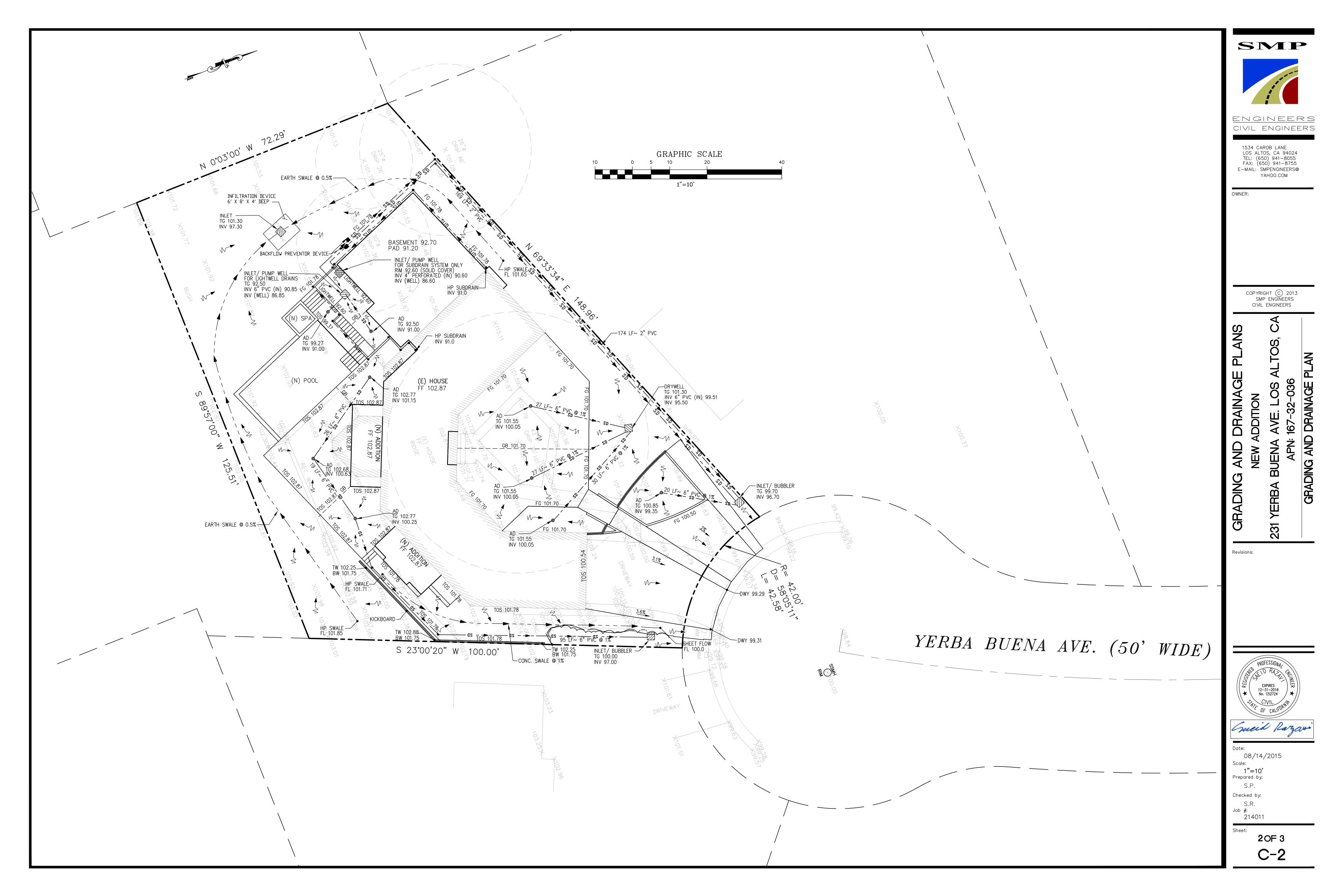
SUBDRAIN TRENCH DETAIL

<u>INV. PER PL</u>AN

ELEVATION VIEW- N.T.S.

TRENCH

FILTER FABRIC



FRESH CONCRETE AND MORTAR APPLICATION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR

- Masons and bricklayers
- Sidewalk construction crews
- Patio construction workers
- Construction inspectors
- General contractors Home builders
- Developers

GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

- Both at your yard and the construction site, always store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff. Protect dry materials from wind.
- Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be sure to keep windblown cement powder away from gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and
- Wash out concrete mixers only in designated wash-out areas in your yard, where the water will flow into containment ponds or onto dirt. Whenever possible, recycle washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse. Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains,

DURING CONSTRUCTION

drainage ditches, or streams.

- Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you will use
- Set up and operate small mixers on tarps or heavy plastic drop

- When cleaning up after driveway or sidewalk construction, wash fines onto dirt areas, not down the driveway or into the street or storm
- Place hav bales or other erosion controls down-slope to capture runoff carrying mortar or cement before it reaches the storm
- When breaking up paving, be sure to pick up all the pieces and dispose properly.
- Recycle large chunks of broken

concrete at a landfill.

- Dispose of small amounts of excess dry concrete, grout, and
- Never bury waste material.

mortar in the trash.

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM MASONRY AND PAVING

Fresh concrete and cementrelated mortars that wash into lakes, streams, or estuaries are toxic to fish and the aquatic environment. Disposing of these materials to the strom drains or creeks causes serious problems and is prohibited by law.

LANDSCAPING, GARDENING, AND POOL MAINTENANCE

- Landscapers
- Gardeners
- General contractors
- Developers

GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

- Protect stockpiles and secured plastic sheeting.
- and other chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage cabinet.
- Schedule grading and excavation projects for dry weather.
- Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from
- Protect storm drains with hay
- form of erosion control for any

water to a street or storm drain.

• When emptying a pool or spa,

landscaped area.

junction.

• Contact the local sewage

Do not use copper-based

treatment plant.

let chlorine dissipate for a few

by draining it gradually onto a

treatment authority. You may be

sewer by running a hose to a utility

able to discharge to the sanitary

sink or sewer pipe cleanout

algaecides unless absolutely

necessary. Control algae with

chlorine or other alternatives to

is a powerful herbicide. Sewage

all of the metals that enter a

copper-based pool chemicals. Copper

treatment technology cannot remove

days, and then recycle/reuse water

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE: POOL/FOUNTAIN/SPA MAINTENANCE

- Never discharge pool or spa
- Swimming pool/spa service and
- repair workers
- Home builders

- landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or
- Store pesticides, fertilizers,
- storm drains.
- bales or other erosion controls.
- Revegetation is an excellent

LANDSCAPING/GARDEN MAINTENANCE

- Use up pesticides. Rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of rinsed containers in the trash.
- Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.
- Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and
- In communities with curbside yard waste recycling, leave clippings and pruning waste for pickup in approved bags or containers. Or, take to a landfill that composts yard waste.
- Do not place yard waste in
- Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street.

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM LANDSCAPING • AND SWIMMING POOL MAINTENANCE

Many landscaping activities decompose soils and increase the likelihood that earth and garden chemicals will runoff into the storm drains during irrigation or when it rains. Swimming pool water containing chlorine and copper-based algaecides should never be discharged to storm drains. These chemicals are toxic

HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATION

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

- Vehicle and equipment operators
- Site supervisors
- General contractors
- Home builders Developers

SITE PLANNING AND PREVENTIVE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

- Designate one area of the construction site, well away from streams or storm drain inlets, for auto and equipment parking, refueling, and routine vehicle and equipment maintenance.
- Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for
- Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, vehicle and equipment washing off site.
- If you must drain and replace motor oil, radiator coolant, or other fluids on site, use drip pans or drop cloths to catch drips and spills. Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers, and recycle whenever possible.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts.
- Clean up spills immediately when

Practice Source Reduction-

you need to finish the job.

Dispose of all wastes properly.

(See the references list of

Use recyclable materials

whenever possible.

inimize waste when you orde

materials. Order only the amount

Many construction materials and

wastes, including solvents, water-

asphalt and concrete, wood, and

recyclers at the back of Blueprint

for a Clean Bay). Materials that

based paints, vehicle fluids, broken

cleared vegetation can be recycled.

cannot be recycled must be taken to

an appropriate landfill or disposed

of as hazardous waste. Never bury

street or near a creek or stream

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

Construction sites are common

sources of storm water pollution.

Materials and wastes that blow or

wash into a storm drain, gutter or

contractor, site supervisor, owner

or operator of a site, you may be

responsible for any environmental

damage caused by your subcontractors

creeks and the Bay. As a

or employees.

street have a direct impact on local

waste materials or leave them in the

PAINTING AND APPLICATION OF SOLVENTS AND ADHESIVES

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE: PAINTING CLEANUP

- Painters
- Paperhangers
- Plasterers
- Graphic artists
- Dry wall crews Floor covering installers
- General contractors
- Home builders Developers
- Keep all liquid paint products and wastes away from the gutter, street, and storm drains. Liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues and cleaning fluids are hazardous wastes. When they are thoroughly dry, empty paint cans,

spent brushes, rags, and drop cloths

may be disposed of as trash.

PAINT REMOVAL

- Chemical paint stripping STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM HEAVY EQUIPMENT ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE residue is a hazardous waste.
 - Chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead or tributyl tin are hazardous wastes. Dry sweep and dispose of appropriately.
 - Paint chips and dust from nonhazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up and disposed as trash.
 - When stripping or cleaning building exteriors with highpressure water, block storm drains. Wash water onto a dirt area and spade into soil. Or, check with the local wastewater treatment authority to find out if you can collect (mop or vacum) building cleaning water and dispose to the sanitary sewer.

 Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or stream.

out brushes to the extent possible.

and rinse to the sanitary sewer.

and residue as hazardous waste.

- For water based paints, paint
- For oil based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, filter and reuse thinners and YAHOO.COM solvents. Dispose of excess liquids

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Recycle/reuse leftover paints whenever possible.
- Recycle excess water-based paint, or use up. Dispose of excess liquid, including sludges, as hazardous waste.
- Reuse leftover oil-based paint. Dispose of excess liquid, including sludges, as hazardous waste.

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM PAINTS. SOLVENTS, AND ADHESIVES

All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain chemicals that are harmful to the wildlife in our creeks and Bay. Toxic chemicals may come from liquid or solid products or from cleaning residues or rags. It is especially important not to clean brushes in an area where paint residue can flow to a gutter, street, or storm drain.

Blueprint for a Clean Bay BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY.

Never wash excess material from

or dispose to dirt area.

Cover stockpiles (asphalt,

and berms.

plastic tarps. Protect from

• Catch drips from paver with

rainfall and prevent runoff with

drip pans or absorbent material

(cloth, rags, etc.) placed under

using "dry" methods (with absorbent

materials and/or rags), or dig up

and remove contaminated soil.

appropriately dispose of excess

abrasive gravel or sand.

trucks for dust control.

Avoid over application by water

ASPHALT/CONCRETE REMOVAL

Avoid creating excess dust when

breaking asphalt or concrete.

• After breaking old pavement, be

sure to remove all chunks and

Make sure broken pavement does

• Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry

runoff.

not come in contact with rainfall or

and remove from the site. Cover or

machine when not in use.

• Clean up all spills and leaks

• Collect and recycle or

temporary roofs or plastic sheets

exposed aggregate concrete or

similar treatments into a street or

storm drain. Collect and recycle,

sand, etc.) and other materials with

SANTA CLARA VALLEY NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

EARTH MOVING ACTIVITIES

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

- Bulldozers, backhoe, and
- grading machine operators • Dump truck drivers
- General contractors Home builders

• Site supervisors

Developers

- **DURING CONSTRUCTION** • Remove existing vegetation only
- when absolutely necessary. Consider planting temporary vegetation for erosion control on
- immediately planned. Protect downslope drainage courses, streams, and storm drains

slopes or where construction is not

with hay bales or temporary drainage

- Use check dams or ditches to
- divert runoff around excavations. Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic

GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

- Schedule excavation and grading work for dry weather.
- Perform major equipment repairs away from the job site. • When refueling or

be done on site, designate a

location away from storm drains.

vehicle/equipment maintenance must

• Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts.

GROUNDWATER As you know, contaminated groundwater is a common problem in the Santa Clara Valley. It is

DETECTING CONTAMINATED SOIL OR

essential that all contractors and subcontractors involved in excavation and grading know what to look for in detecting contaminated soil or groundwater, and test ponded groundwater before pumping. See Blueprint for a Clean Bay, a construction best management

Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source

practices guide available from the

Pollution Control Program, for

- WATCH FOR ANY OF THESE CONDITIONS:
- Unusual soil conditions, discoloration, or odor
- Abandoned underground tanks Abandoned wells Buried barrels, debris, or
- trash STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM EARTH-**MOVING ACTIVITIES**

Soil excavation and grading operations loosen large amounts of soil that can flow or blow into storm drains if handled improperly Soil erodes due to a combination of decreased soil stability, increased runoff, and increased flow velocity. Some of the most effective erosion

control practices reduce the amount

of runoff crossing a site and slow

the flow with check dams or

roughened ground surfaces.

- construction crews
- paving machines
- concrete mixers Construction inspectors

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

- Develop and implement
- work for dry weather.
 - in designated areas at your yard, away from the construction site.
 - creeks.
 - lubricate equipment or parts. • Recycle used oil, concrete,

- in wet weather, or when rain is
- manholes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc.

Cover and seal catch basins and

- Seal coat contractors Operators of:

- erosion/sediment control plans for
- Schedule excavation and grading
- When refueling or

DURING CONSTRUCTION

- Avoid paving and seal coating
- Use check dams, ditches, or berms to divert runoff around

excavations.

- Road Crews
- General contractors Developers

- embankments.
- Check for and repair leaking

- broken asphalt, etc. whenever
- forecast before fresh pavement will have time to cure.

ROADWORK AND PAVING

- Perform major equipment repairs
- be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains and
- Do not use diesel oil to

barricade storm drain during sawcutting if necessary.

- BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:
- Driveway/sidewalk/parking lot
- grading equipment dump trucks

- GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

- vehicle/equipment maintenance must
- possible.
 - Never hose down streets to clean up tracked dirt.
 - STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM ROADWORK frequently for leaks. Road paving, surfacing, and pavement removal happen right in the street, where there are numerous opportunities for storm drain contamination by asphalt, saw-cut slurry, or excavated material. Extra planning is required to store and dispose of materials properly and guard against pollution of storm

drains and creeks.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND SITE SUPERVISION

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

• Construction industry

WHAT CAN YOU DO? • Designate one area of the site for auto parking, vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated area should be well away from streams or storm drain

inlets, and bermed if necessary.

- Make major repairs off site. • Keep materials out of the rainprevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of soil of construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs. Before it rains, sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain
- to storm drains, creeks, or channels. • Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. Place trash cans and
- recycling receptacles around the site to minimize litter. • Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills immediately so they do
- or leave residue on paved surfaces. Never hose down "dirty" pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to

not contaminate soil or groundwater

around the outside of the dumpster Never clean a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site. • Make sure portable toilets are

keep the dust down.

Cover and maintain dumpsters.

Check frequently for leaks. Place

tarps or plastic sheeting secured

in good working order. Check

dumpsters under roofs or cover with

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION MATERIALS/WASTE/HANDLING

Never hose down dirty

pavement or impermeable surfaces

where fluids have spilled. Use dry

cat litter, and/or rags) whenever

possible. If you must use water,

use just enough to keep the dust

• Sweep up spilled dry materials

• Clean up spills on dirt areas

of contaminated soil.

Report significant spills to

agencies immediately.

Poorly maintained vehicles and heavy

construction site are common sources

equipment from runoff channels, and

construction equipment from the site

equipment leaking fuel, oil,

spills and leaks by isolating

as soon as possible.

antifreeze or other fluids on the

of storm water pollution. Prevent

by watching for leaks and other

maintenance problems. Remove

the appropriate spill response

dust control.

cleanup method (absorbent materials

immediately. Never attempt to wash

them away with water or bury them.

by digging up and properly disposing

Use as little water as possible for

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains flow directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay, with no treatment. Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted

streams or baylands. Some common

sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill into a street or storm drain.

Thirteen valley cities have joined

District to educate local residents

the Santa Clara Valley Water

together with Santa Clara County and

and businesses and fight storm drain pollution.

or employees.

Note: The property owner and the contractor share ultimate responsibility for the activities that occure on a construction site.

Owner and contractor may be held

responsible for any environmental

damage caused by the subcontractors

Spill Response Agencies

1. Dial 911 2. Santa Clara Valley Water District Environmental Compliance Division (408) 927-0710.

Services Warning Center (800) 852-

3. Governor's Office of Emergency

Local Pollution Control Agencies

7550 (24 hours).

Santa Clara County Office of Toxics and Solid Waste Management (408) 441-1195

Santa Clara Valley Water District

San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution

Control Plant (408) 945-5300 Serving Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, San

(408) 927-0710

(408) 730-7270 Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant (415) 329-2598 Serving East Palo Alto, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Montain View, Palo

Alto, and Stanford

Jose, Santa Clara and Saratoga

Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control

ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS FOR STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

provision of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be six (6) months or by a fine not to exceed \$1000 or by both. Each and every violation of this chapter shall constitute a separate offense. Every day each

such violation continues shall be an additional

offense.

Federal Law.

- B. Civil Penalties. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be civilly liable to the City of Campbell in a sum not to exceed \$1000 per day for each day in which the violation occurs. Each and every violation of this chapter shall constitute a
- C. Civil Liability. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be civilly liable to the City of Campbell for all costs, including attorneys fees, associated with the investigation and remediation of environmental conditions caused by the discharge of pollutants into the Municipal Storm Drain System or a Watercourse in violation of this

ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CAMPBELL

- A. Criminal Penalties. Any person who violates any punishable by imprisonment for a term not to exceed
- separate offense. Every day each such violation continues shall be an additional offense.
- shall be in addition to any and all other remedies available to the City of Campbell under State and

- D. **Remedies Cumulative.** The remedies provided for in this chapter are cumulative and not exclusive and



1"=12' Prepared by: S.P. Checked by: S.R.

214011

08/14/2015



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