

SITE PLAN

1" = 10'-0"

| TREE SCHEDULE | | REMOVE | |
|---------------|---|--------|----|
| NO. | TYPE | YES | NO |
| 1 | 42"Ø REDWOOD | | ✓ |
| 2 | 15"Ø & 22"Ø REDWOOD | | ✓ |
| 3 | 60"Ø REDWOOD | | ✓ |
| 4 | 12"Ø JAPANESE MAPLE | | ✓ |
| 5 | 14"Ø CEDAR | | ✓ |
| 6 | 12"Ø & 24"Ø TREE (Species Unidentified) | | ✓ |
| 7 | 14"Ø & 17"Ø TREE (Species Unidentified) | | ✓ |
| 8 | 5"Ø & 7"Ø & 9"Ø OAK | | ✓ |
| 9 | 7"Ø OAK | | ✓ |
| 10 | 8"Ø OAK | | ✓ |
| 11 | 10"Ø OAK | | ✓ |
| 12 | 17"Ø OAK | | ✓ |
| 13 | 12"Ø OAK | | ✓ |
| 14 | 14"Ø OAK | | ✓ |

GENERAL NOTES

- A** VERIFICATION CONTRACTOR & ALL SUBCONTRACTORS SHALL VERIFY ALL GRADES, DIMENSIONS & CONDITIONS PRIOR TO START OF WORK
- B** DIMENSIONS DO NOT SCALE THESE DRAWINGS. WRITTEN DIMENSIONS SHALL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER SCALED DRAWINGS
- C** DISCREPANCIES MINOR DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN DRAWINGS & ACTUAL CONDITIONS ARE TO BE EXPECTED. CONDITIONS REQUIRING CLARIFICATION SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF C.D.A. IMMEDIATELY
- D** CONTRACT DOCUMENTS CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS TO POST DATE JOB COPY. VERIFY DOCUMENT DATE WITH C.D.A. PRIOR TO START OF WORK. CONTRACTOR TO ENSURE THAT ANY REVISED DOCUMENTS SHALL BE PROVIDED TO SUBCONTRACTORS IMMEDIATELY

SITE PLAN NOTES

- 1** DRIVEWAY EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 2** FLATWORK EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 3** GRADING EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 4** DRAINAGE EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 5** STORM DRAINAGE EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 6** SEWER LATERAL EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 7** GAS & ELEC SERVICE EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 8** SETBACKS AS PER PLAN
- 9** TREES PROTECT EXISTING DURING CONSTRUCTION
- 10** FENCES PROTECT EXISTING DURING CONSTRUCTION. REPAIR AS NEEDED AFTER CONSTRUCTION
- 11** LANDSCAPE PROTECT EXISTING DURING CONSTRUCTION
- 12** BACK FLOW WATER VALVE EXISTING TO REMAIN

CONSULTANT DIRECTORY

SURVEYOR LEA & BRAZE ENGINEERING, INC.
2495 INDUSTRIAL PARKWAY
HAYWARD, CA 94545
(510) 887-4086

SOILS ENGINEER MURRAY ENGINEERS, INC.
935 FREMONT AVENUE
LOS ALTOS, CA 94024
(650) 559-9980

CIVIL ENGINEER N/A

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER N/A

ENERGY CONSULTANT -

ARBORIST RON WALKER
19160 ANNE LANE
CUPERTINO, CA 95014
(650) 968-7076

COVERAGE & F.A.R.

| | SITE PLAN | 35,984.75 (net) | ACRES = | 0.826 ACRES |
|--------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|---------|-------------|
| COV. ALLOWABLE | 10,795.425 | SQ. FT. = | 30.00 % | |
| EXISTING | 4,402.25 | SQ. FT. = | 12.23 % | |
| PROPOSED | 4,402.25 | SQ. FT. = | 12.23 % | |
| FAR. ALLOWABLE | 6,348.475 | SQ. FT. = | 17.64 % | |
| EXISTING | 4,298.09 | SQ. FT. = | 11.94 % | |
| PROPOSED | 4,550.57 | SQ. FT. = | 12.65 % | |
| INTERIOR REMODEL (MAIN FLOOR): | 182.85 s.f. | | | |

| LOT CALCULATIONS | | 35,984.75 square feet (net) |
|--|--|---|
| NET LOT AREA: | | 35,984.75 square feet (net) |
| FRONT YARD HARDSCAPE AREA: | | 1,762.04 square feet (34.39 %) |
| Hardscape area in the front yard setback shall not exceed 50%: | | |
| LANDSCAPING BREAKDOWN: | Total hardscape area (existing & proposed): Existing softscape (undisturbed area): New softscape area: | 7,208.62 sq. ft. 28,955.21 sq. ft. 360.92 sq. ft. |

| SQUARE FOOTAGE BREAKDOWN | | | |
|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | EXISTING | CHANGE IN | TOTAL PROPOSED |
| HABITABLE LIVING AREA: (includes habitable basement areas) | 2,980.81 sq. ft. | + 252.48 sq. ft. | 3,233.29 sq. ft. |
| NON-HABITABLE AREA: (Does not include covered porches or open structures) | 1,317.28 sq. ft. | 0.00 sq. ft. | 1,317.28 sq. ft. |

| | EXISTING | ADDITION / REMOVAL | PROPOSED | ALLOWED / REQUIRED |
|---|---|--|---|---------------------------------|
| LOT COVERAGE: (land area covered by all structures that are over 8 feet in height) | 4,402.25 sq. ft. (12.23 %) | N/A | 4,402.25 sq. ft. (12.23 %) | 10,795.425 sq. ft. (30.00 %) |
| FLOOR AREA | Lower Floor: 813.65 s.f. 1st Floor: 3,488.44 s.f. Total: 4,298.09 s.f. (11.94 %) | Lower Floor: 0.00 s.f. 1st Floor: 252.48 s.f. | Lower Floor: 813.65 s.f. 1st Floor: 3,738.63 s.f. Total: 4,550.57 s.f. (12.65 %) | 6,348.475 sq. ft. (17.64%) |
| SETBACKS: | | | | |
| Front | 8'-9" | | 25'-0" | 25'-0" |
| Rear | 33'-3" (@ Closest Point) | | 33'-3" (@ Closest Point) | 25'-0" |
| Right Side (1st / 2nd) | 19'-0" / N/A | | 10'-0" / N/A | 10'-0" / 17'-6" |
| Left Side (1st / 2nd) | 107'-3" / N/A | | 107'-3" / N/A | 10'-0" / 17'-6" |
| HEIGHT: | 22'-0" (@ Highest Point from Existing Grade) | | 22'-0" (@ Highest Point from Existing Grade) | 27'-0" |

PROPERTY DESCRIPTION

OWNER NICK & MAY HUANG

ADDRESS 587 VAN BUREN STREET
LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

PARCEL 167 - 20 - 056

ACREAGE 0.830 ACRES

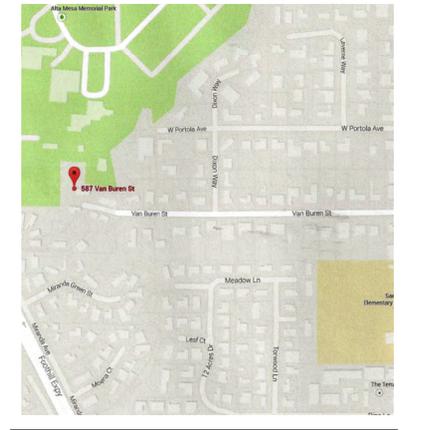
ZONING R1-10 RESIDENTIAL

OCCUPANCY R-3 / U

CONST. TYPE V - B

PROJECT DESCRIPTION ENCLOSING AN EXISTING BALCONY TO BECOME CONDITIONED SPACE

VICINITY MAP



SHEET INDEX

ARCHITECTURAL SHEETS

| | |
|--------|---------------------------------------|
| A - 1 | SITE PLAN |
| A - 1A | CLEAN BAY SHEET |
| A - 1B | FLOOR AREA DIAGRAM |
| A - 2 | EXISTING LOWER FLOOR PLAN |
| A - 3 | MAIN FLOOR DEMOLITION PLAN |
| A - 4 | PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN |
| A - 5 | PROPOSED ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL PLAN |
| A - 6 | EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS |
| A - 6 | CROSS SECTION A - A & B - B |

APPLICABLE CODES

THIS PROJECT SHALL COMPLY (AS REQUIRED) WITH THE:

- 2019 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE
- 2019 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE
- 2019 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE
- 2019 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE
- 2019 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE
- 2019 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE
- 2019 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE
- 2019 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS

NOTE

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| DATE | REVISION |
|----------|-------------------------|
| 04-29-21 | DESIGN REVIEW SUBMITTAL |
| 06-02-21 | DESIGN REVIEW COMMENTS |

JOB SITE ADDRESS

587 VAN BUREN STREET
LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

CLIENT (JOB No.)

NICK & MAY HUANG
587 VAN BUREN STREET
LOS ALTOS, CA 94022
PHONE NO.

CHAPMAN DESIGN ASSOCIATES

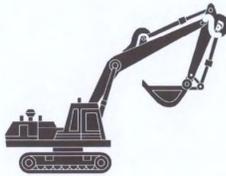
620 S. EL MONTE AVENUE
LOS ALTOS, CA 94022 (650) 941-6890

SHEET

A - 1

Heavy Equipment Operation

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Doing the Job Right

Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle Maintenance

- Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for and repair leaks.
- Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site where cleanup is easier.
- 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 properly dispose as hazardous waste (recycle whenever possible).
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment. Use only water for any onsite cleaning.
- Cover exposed fifth wheel hitches and other oily or greasy equipment during rain events.

Best Management Practices for the

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

Storm Water Pollution from Heavy Equipment on Construction Sites

Poorly maintained vehicles and heavy equipment that leak fuel, oil, antifreeze or other fluids on the construction site are common sources of storm drain pollution. Prevent spills and leaks by isolating equipment from runoff channels, and by watching for leaks and other maintenance problems. Remove construction equipment from the site as soon as possible.

Spill Cleanup

- Clean up spills immediately when they happen.
- Never hose down "dirty" pavement or impervious surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags) whenever possible and properly dispose of absorbent materials.
- Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Never attempt to "wash them away" with water, or bury them.
- Use as little water as possible for dust control. Ensure water used doesn't leave silt or discharge to storm drains.
- Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.
- Report significant spills to the appropriate local spill response agencies immediately.
- If the spill poses a significant hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment, you must also report it to the State Office of Emergency Services.

Roadwork and Paving

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Best Management Practices for the

- Road crews
- Driveway/sidewalk/parking lot construction crews
- Seal coat contractors
- Operators of grading equipment, paving machines, dump trucks, concrete mixers
- Construction inspectors
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers

Doing The Job Right

General Business Practices

- Develop and implement erosion/sediment control plans for roadway embankments.
- Schedule excavation and grading work during dry weather.
- Check for and repair leaking equipment.
- Perform major equipment repairs at designated areas in your maintenance yard, where cleanup is easier. Avoid performing equipment repairs at construction sites.
- When refueling or when vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains and creeks.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts or clean equipment.
- Recycle used oil, concrete, broken asphalt, etc. whenever possible.

During Construction

- Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather, or when rain is forecast, to prevent fresh materials from contacting stormwater runoff.
- Cover and seal catch basins and manholes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, or similar materials.
- Prevent drainage ways by using earth dikes, sand berms, or other controls to divert or trap and filter runoff.

Storm Drain Pollution from Roadwork

Road paving, surfacing, and pavement removal happen right in the street, where there are numerous opportunities for asphalt, saw-cut slurry, or excavated material to illegally enter storm drains. Extra planning is required to store and dispose of materials properly and guard against pollution of storm drains, creeks, and the Bay.

- Never wash excess material from exposed aggregate concrete or similar treatments into a street or storm drain. Collect and recycle, or dispose to dirt area.
- Cover stockpiles (asphalt, sand, etc.) and other construction materials with plastic tarps. Protect from rainfall and prevent runoff with temporary roofs or plastic sheets and berms.
- Park paving machines over drip pans or absorbent material (cloth, rags, etc.) to catch drips when not in use.
- Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags), or dig up, remove, and properly dispose of contaminated soil.
- Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand.
- Avoid over-application by water trucks for dust control.

Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- Avoid creating excess dust when breaking asphalt or concrete.
- After breaking up old pavement, be sure to remove all chunks and pieces. Make sure broken pavement does not come in contact with rainfall or runoff.
- When making saw cuts, use as little water as possible. Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from the site. Cover or protect storm drain inlets during saw-cutting. Sweep up, and properly dispose of, all residues.
- Sweep, never hose down streets to clean up tracked dirt. Use a street sweeper or vacuum truck. Do not dump vacuumed liquor in storm drains.

Fresh Concrete and Mortar Application

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Best Management Practices for the

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

Doing The Job Right

General Business Practices

- Wash out concrete mixers only in designated wash-out areas in your yard, away from storm drains and waterways, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit in a dirt area. Let water percolate through soil and dispose of settled, hardened concrete as garbage. Whenever possible, recycle washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse.
- Wash out chutes onto dirt areas at site that do not flow to streams or drains.
- Always store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff and away from storm drains or waterways. Protect dry materials from wind.
- Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away from streets, gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff.
- Do not use diesel fuel as a lubricant on concrete forms, tools, or trailers.

During Construction

- Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you will use in a two-hour period.
- Set up and operate small mixers on tarps or heavy plastic drop cloths.
- When cleaning up after driveway or sidewalk construction, wash fines onto dirt areas, not down the driveway or into the street or storm drain.
- Protect applications of fresh concrete and mortar from rainfall and runoff until the material has dried.
- Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when the wash water can (1) flow onto a dirt area, (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and disposed of properly, or (3) be vacuumed from a catchment created by blocking a storm drain inlet. If necessary, divert runoff with temporary berms. Make sure runoff does not reach gutters or storm drains.
- When breaking up pavement, be sure to pick up all the pieces and dispose of properly. Recycle large chunks of broken concrete at a landfill.
- Never bury waste material. Dispose of small amounts of excess dry concrete, grout, and mortar in the trash.
- Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or streams.

Storm Drain Pollution from Fresh Concrete and Mortar Applications

Fresh concrete and cement-related mortars that wash into lakes, streams, or estuaries are toxic to fish and the aquatic environment. Disposing of these materials to the storm drains or creeks can block storm drains, cause serious problems, and is prohibited by law.

Landscaping, Gardening, and Pool Maintenance

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Best Management Practices for the

- Landscapers
- Gardeners
- Swimming pool/spa service and repair workers
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers
- Home owners

Doing The Right Job

General Business Practices

- Protect stockpiles and landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or secured plastic sheeting.
- Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage cabinet.
- Schedule grading and excavation projects during dry weather.
- Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains.
- Protect storm drains with sandbags or other sediment controls.
- Re-vegetation is an excellent form of erosion control for any site.

Landscaping/Garden Maintenance

- Use pesticides sparingly, according to instructions on the label. Rinse empty containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous waste.
- Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and compost.
- In communities with curbside pick-up of yard waste, place clippings and pruning waste at the curb in approved bags or containers. Or, take to a landfill that composts yard waste. No curbside pickup of yard waste is available for commercial properties.

Storm Drain Pollution from Landscaping and Swimming Pool Maintenance

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

- Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street, or place yard waste in gutters or on dirt shoulders, unless you are piling them for recycling (allowed by San Jose and unincorporated County only). Sweep up any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on street.
- In San Jose, leave yard waste for curbside recycling pickup in piles in the street, 18 inches from the curb and completely out of the flowline to any storm drain.

Pool/Spa Maintenance

When it's time to drain a pool, spa, or fountain, please be sure to call your local wastewater treatment plant before you start for further guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow prevention, and handling special cleaning waste (such as acid wash). Discharge flows shall not exceed 100 gallons per minute.

- Never discharge pool or spa water to a street or storm drain. Discharge to a sanitary sewer cleanout.
- If possible, when emptying a pool or spa, let chlorine dissipate for a few days and then recycle/reuse water by draining it gradually onto a landscaped area.
- Do not use copper-based algicides. Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives, such as sodium bromide.

Filter Cleaning

- Never clean a filter in the street or near a storm drain. Rinse cartridge and diatomaceous earth filters onto a dirt area, and spade filter residue into soil. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the garbage.
- If there is no suitable dirt area, call your local wastewater treatment plant for instructions on discharging filter backwash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer.

Painting and Application of Solvents and Adhesives

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Best Management Practices for the

- Homeowners
- Painters
- Paperhangers
- Plasterers
- Graphic artists
- Dry wall crews
- Floor covering installers
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers

Doing The Job Right

Handling Paint Products

- 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 and must be disposed of at a hazardous waste collection facility (contact your local stormwater program listed on the back of this brochure).
- When thoroughly dry, empty paint cans, used brushes, rags, and drop cloths may be disposed of as garbage in a sanitary landfill. Empty, dry paint cans also may be recycled as metal.
- Wash water from painted buildings constructed before 1978 can contain high amounts of lead, even if paint chips are not present. Before you begin stripping paint or cleaning pre-1978 building exteriors with water under high pressure, test paint for lead by taking paint scrapings to a local laboratory. See Yellow Pages for a state-certified laboratory.
- If there is loose paint on the building, or if the paint tests positive for lead, block storm drains. Check with the wastewater treatment plant to determine whether you may discharge water to the sanitary sewer, or if you must send it offsite for disposal as hazardous waste.

Storm Drain Pollution from Paints, Solvents, and Adhesives

All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain chemicals that are harmful to wildlife in local creeks, San Francisco Bay, and the Pacific Ocean. Toxic chemicals may come from liquid or solid products or from cleaning residues or rags. Paint material and wastes, adhesives and cleaning fluids should be recycled when possible, or disposed of properly to prevent these materials from flowing into storm drains and watercourses.

Painting Cleanup

- Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, French drain, or stream.
- For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain.
- For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvent in a proper container. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids and residue as hazardous waste.

Paint Removal

- Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash.
- Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury or tributyl tin must be disposed of as hazardous wastes. Lead based paint removal requires a state-certified contractor.
- When stripping or cleaning building exteriors with high-pressure water, block storm drains. Direct 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 vacuum) building cleaning water and dispose to the sanitary sewer. Sampling of the water may be required to assist the wastewater treatment authority in making its decision.

Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints Whenever Possible

- Recycle or donate excess water-based (latex) paint, or return to supplier.
- Reuse leftover oil-based paint. Dispose of non-recyclable thinners, sludge and unwanted paint, as hazardous waste.
- Unopened cans of paint may be able to be returned to the paint vendor. Check with the vendor regarding its "buy-back" policy.



Los Altos Municipal Code Requirements

Los Altos Municipal Code Chapter 10.08.390 Non-storm water discharges

- Unlawful discharges. It shall be unlawful to discharge any domestic waste or industrial waste into storm drains, gutters, creeks, or San Francisco Bay. Unlawful discharges to storm drains shall include, but not be limited to, discharge from toilets; sinks; industrial processes; cooling systems; boilers; fabric cleaning; equipment cleaning; vehicle cleaning; construction activities, including, but not limited to, painting, paving, concrete placement, saw cutting and grading; swimming pools; spas; and fountains, unless specifically permitted by a discharge permit or unless exempted pursuant to guidelines published by the superintendent.
- Threatened discharges. It shall be unlawful to discharge hazardous materials, domestic waste, or industrial waste to be deposited in such a manner or location as to constitute a threatened discharge into storm drains, gutters, creeks or San Francisco Bay. A "threatened discharge" is a condition creating a substantial probability of harm, when the probability and potential extent of harm make it reasonably necessary to take immediate action to prevent, reduce or mitigate damages to persons, property or natural resources. Domestic or industrial wastes that are no longer contained in a pipe, tank or other container are considered to be threatened discharges unless they are actively being cleaned up.

Los Altos Municipal Code Section 10.08.430 Requirements for construction operations.

- A spill response plan for hazardous waste, hazardous materials and uncontained construction materials shall be prepared and distributed at the construction sites for all projects where the proposed construction site is equal to or greater than one acre of disturbed soil and for any other projects for which the city engineer determines it is necessary to protect surface waters. Preparation of the plan shall be in accordance with guidelines published by the city engineer.
- A storm water pollution prevention plan shall be prepared and available at the construction sites for all projects greater than one acre of disturbed soil and for any other projects for which the city engineer determines that a storm water management plan is necessary to protect surface waters. Preparation of the plan shall be in accordance with guidelines published by the city engineer.
- Prior approval shall be obtained from the city engineer or designee to discharge water pumped from construction sites to the storm drain. The city engineer or designee may require gravity settling and filtration upon a determination that either or both would improve the water quality of the discharge. Contaminated groundwater or water that exceeds state or federal requirements for discharge to navigable waters may not be discharged to the storm drain. Such water may be discharged to the sewer, provided that the requirements of Section 10.08.240 are met and the approval of the superintendent is obtained prior to discharge.
- No cleanup of construction debris from the streets shall result in the discharge of water to the storm drain system; nor shall any construction debris be deposited or allowed to be deposited in the storm drain system. (Prior code § 5-5.643)

Criminal and judicial penalties can be assessed for non-compliance.

General Construction And Site Supervision

Best Management Practices For Construction



Best Management Practices for the

- General contractors
- Site supervisors
- Inspectors
- Home builders
- Developers

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 street have a direct impact on local creeks and the Bay. As a contractor, or site supervisor, owner or operator of a site, you may be responsible for any environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

Doing The Job Right

General Principles

- Keep an orderly site and ensure good housekeeping practices are used.
- Maintain equipment properly.
- Cover materials when they are not in use.
- Keep materials away from streets, storm drains and drainage channels.
- Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or discharge to storm drains.

Advance Planning To Prevent Pollution

- Schedule excavation and grading activities for dry weather periods. To reduce soil erosion, plant temporary vegetation or place other erosion controls before rain begins. Use the Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, available from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, as a reference.
- Control the amount of runoff crossing your site (especially during excavation) by using berms or temporary or permanent drainage ditches to divert water flow around the site. Reduce storm water runoff velocities by constructing temporary check dams or berms where appropriate.
- Train your employees and subcontractors. Make these best management practices available to everyone who works on the construction site. Inform subcontractors about the storm water requirements and their own responsibilities.

Good Housekeeping Practices

- 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, bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off site.
- Keep materials out of the rain - prevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of soil or 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 trashcans and recycling receptacles around the site to minimize litter.

- Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately so they do not contaminate soil or groundwater or leave residue on paved surfaces. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to keep the dust down.
- Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster. Never clean out a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site.
- Set portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks.

Materials/Waste Handling

- Practice Source Reduction - minimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the job.
- Use recyclable materials whenever possible. Arrange for pick-up of recyclable materials such as concrete, asphalt, scrap metal, solvents, degreasers, cleaned vegetation, paper, rock, and vehicle maintenance materials such as used oil, antifreeze, batteries, and tires.
- Dispose of all wastes properly. Many construction materials and wastes, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation can be recycled. Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or disposed of as hazardous waste. Never bury waste materials or leave them in the street or near a creek or stream bed.

Permits

- In addition to local building permits, you will need to obtain coverage under the State's General Construction Activity Storm Water Permit if your construction site disturbs one acre or more. Obtain information from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Earth-Moving And Dewatering Activities

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Best Management Practices for the

- Bulldozer, back hoe, and grading machine operators
- Dump truck drivers
- Site supervisors
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers

Doing The Job Right

General Business Practices

- Schedule excavation and grading work during dry weather.
- Perform major equipment repairs away from the job site.
- When refueling or vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment.

Practices During Construction

- Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary. Plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.
- Protect down slope drainage courses, streams, and storm drains with wattles, or temporary drainage ditches. Use check dams or ditches to divert runoff around excavations. Refer to the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual for proper erosion and sediment control measures.

Storm Drain Pollution from Earth-Moving Activities and Dewatering

Soil excavation and grading operations loosen large amounts of soil that can flow or blow into storm drains when handled improperly. Sediments in runoff can clog storm drains, smother aquatic life, and destroy habitats in creeks and the Bay. Effective erosion control practices reduce the amount of runoff from a dewatering site into any water of the state without treatment is done.

- Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic sheeting.

Dewatering Operations

- Check for Toxic Pollutants**
 - Check for odors, discoloration, or an oily sheen on groundwater.
 - Call your local wastewater treatment agency and ask whether the groundwater must be tested.
 - If contamination is suspected, have the water tested by a certified laboratory.
 - Depending on the test results, you may be allowed to discharge pumped groundwater to the storm drain (if no sediments are present) or sanitary sewer. OR, you may be required to collect and haul pumped groundwater offsite for treatment and disposal at an appropriate treatment facility.
- Check for Sediment Levels**
 - If the water is clear, the pumping time is less than 24 hours, and the flow rate is less than 20 gallons per minute, you may pump water to the street or storm drain.
 - If the pumping time is more than 24 hours and the flow rate greater than 20 gpm, call your local wastewater treatment plant for guidance.
 - If the water is not clear, solids must be filtered or settled out by pumping to a settling tank prior to discharge. Options for filtering include:
 - Pumping through a perforated pipe - sunk part way into a small pit filled with gravel.
 - Pumping from a bucket placed below water level using a submersible pump.
 - Pumping through a filtering device such as a swimming pool filter or filter fabric wrapped around end of suction pipe.
- When discharging to a storm drain, protect the inlet using a barrier of burlap bags filled with drain rock, or cover inlet with filter fabric anchored under the grate. OR pump water through a grassy swale prior to discharge.

Blueprint for a Clean Bay

Remember: The property owner and the contractor share ultimate responsibility for the activities that occur on a construction site. You may be held responsible for any environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Santa Clara Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program



A-1A

| | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| DESIGNED BY: LARRY LIND | APPROVED BY: | CITY OF LOS ALTOS 48056 R.C.E. | DATE: OCTOBER, 2003 |
| DRAWN BY: VICTOR CHEN | CITY ENGINEER | | SCALE: N.T.S. |
| CHECKED BY: JIM GUSTAFSON | SHEET OF SHEETS | | DRAWING NO: |

Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay without treatment. Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted streams or bay lands. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion; 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 municipalities have joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses and fight storm water pollution. TO comply with this program, contractors most comply with the practices described in this drawing sheet.

Spill Response Agencies

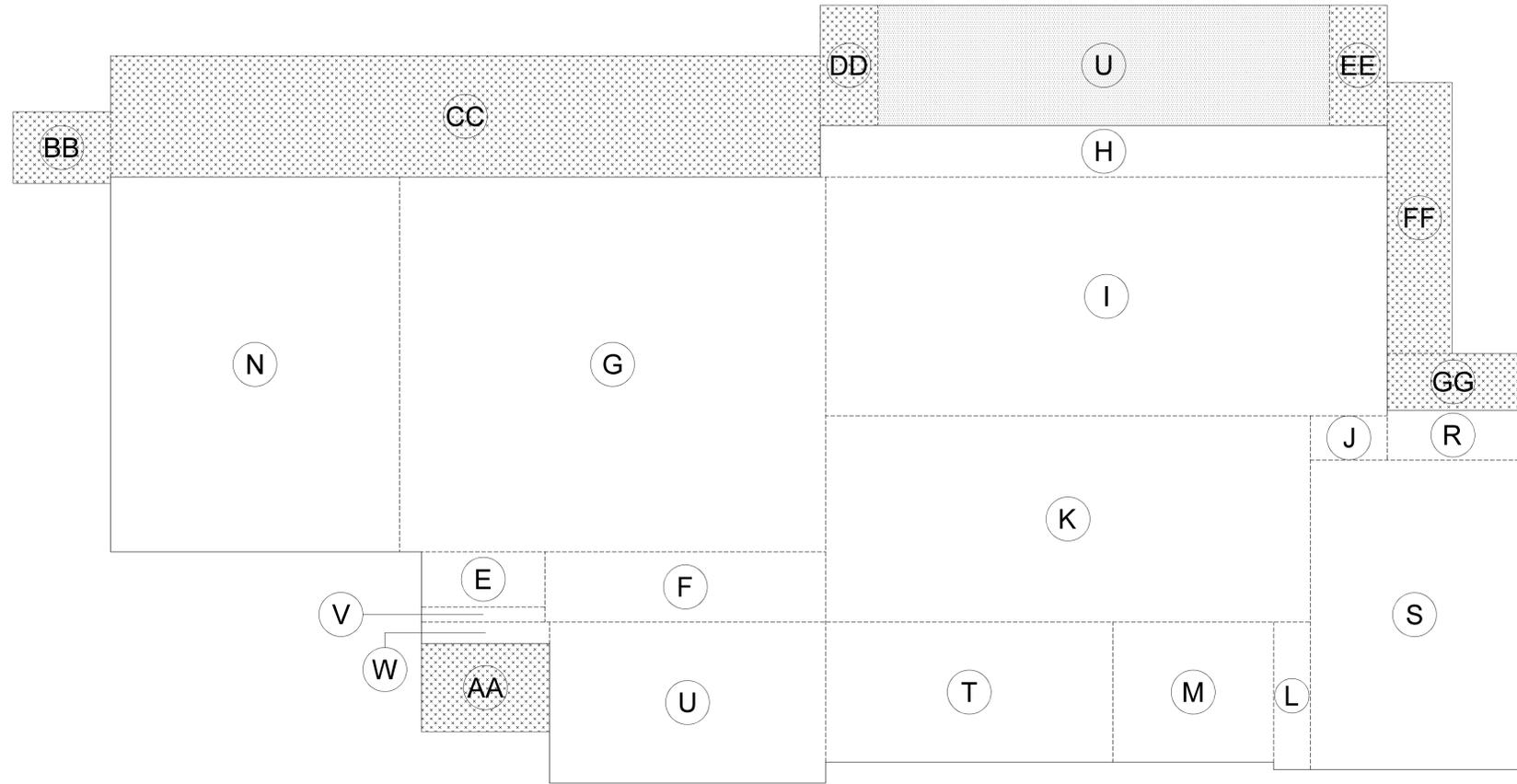
DIAL 9-1-1
State Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (24 hours): 800-852-7550
Santa Clara County Environmental Health Services: (408) 299-6930

Local Pollution Control Agencies

County of Santa Clara Pollution Prevention Program: (408) 441-1195
County of Santa Clara Integrated Waste Management Program: (408) 441-1198
County of Santa Clara District Attorney Environmental Crimes Hotline: (408) 299-TIPS
Santa Clara County Recycling Hotline: 1-800-533-8414
Santa Clara Valley Water District: (408) 265-2600
Santa Clara Valley Water District Pollution Hotline: 1-888-510-5151
Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region: (510) 622-2300
Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant: (650) 329-2598
Serving East Palo Alto Sanitary District, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Stanford

City of Los Altos

Building Department: (650) 947-2752
Engineering Department: (650) 947-2780



MAIN FLOOR (EXISTING TO REMAIN)

| Room | Dimensions | Area (s.f.) |
|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| A | 15'-1.5" x 18'-6" | 279.81 |
| B | 15'-10.5" x 20'-3" | 321.47 |
| C | 5'-0" x 8'-3" | 41.25 |
| D | 9'-3" x 18'-6" | 171.12 |
| TOTAL | | 813.65 |

MAIN FLOOR (HABITABLE)

| | | |
|--------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| E | 3'-9" x 8'-5.5" | 31.72 |
| F | 4'-9.5" x 19'-2" | 91.84 |
| G | 25'-6" x 29'-1.5" | 742.69 |
| H | 3'-6" x 38'-9" | 135.63 |
| I | 16'-3" x 38'-4.5" | 623.59 |
| J | 3'-0" x 5'-3" | 15.75 |
| K | 14'-0.5" x 33'-1.5" | 465.13 |
| L | 2'-6" x 10'-0.5" | 25.10 |
| M | 11'-0" x 9'-6" | 104.50 |
| O | 3'-4.5" x 9'-0" | 30.37 |
| P | 14'-3" x 21'-1" | 300.43 |
| Q | 9'-6" x 19'-7.5" | 186.44 |
| R | 10'-11" x 18'-10.5" | 206.05 |
| S | 8'-5.5" x 1'-0.5" | 8.81 |
| T | 8'-9" x 1'-5.5" | 12.76 |
| TOTAL | | 2,980.81 |

MAIN FLOOR (GARAGE - NON-HABITABLE)

| | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| N | 19'-9" x 25'-6" | 503.63 |
| TOTAL EXISTING | | 4,298.09 |

MAIN FLOOR (CONVERSION)

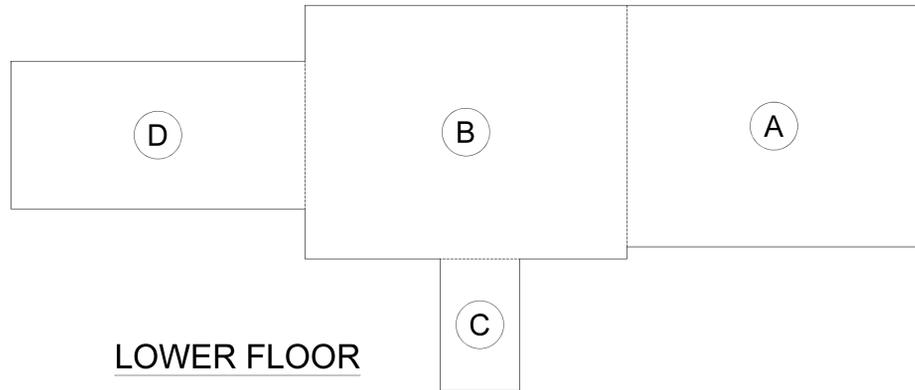
| Room | Dimensions | Area (s.f.) |
|------|-----------------|-------------|
| U | 8'-2" x 30'-11" | 252.48 |

COVERAGE (HATCHED w/ CROSSES)

| Room | Dimensions | Area (s.f.) |
|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| AA | 6'-0" x 8'-9" | 52.50 |
| BB | 4'-10.5" x 6'-8" | 32.50 |
| CC | 8'-3" x 48'-6" | 400.13 |
| DD | 3'-11" x 8'-2" | 31.99 |
| EE | 3'-11" x 8'-2" | 31.99 |
| FF | 4'-5" x 18'-5" | 81.34 |
| GG | 3'-10.5" x 9'-0" | 34.88 |
| TOTAL | | 665.33 |

MAIN FLOOR

LOWER FLOOR



FLOOR AREA DIAGRAMS & COVERAGE CALCULATIONS

3/16" = 1'-0"

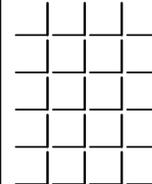
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 LOS ALTOS, CA 94022
 PHONE No.

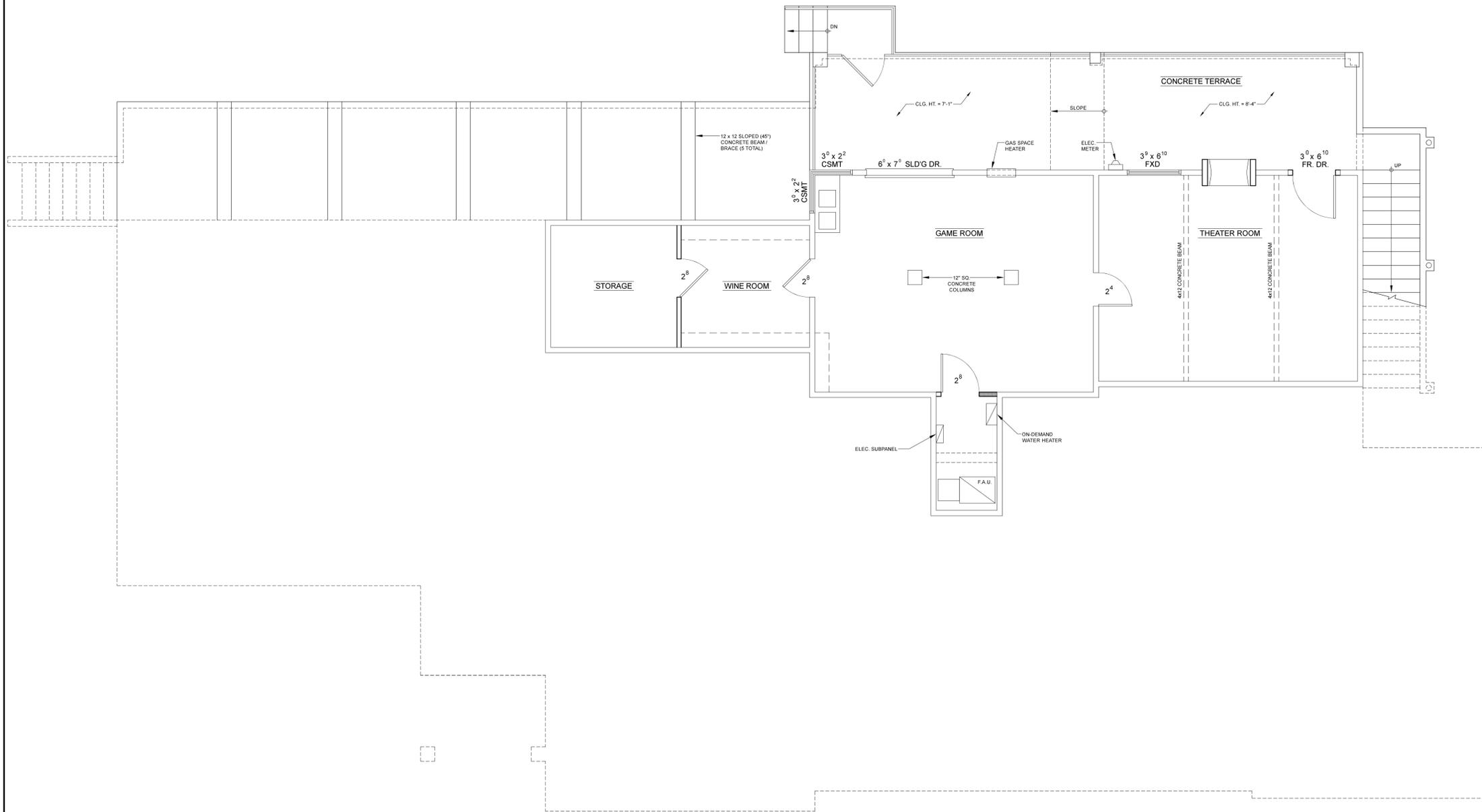
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SHEET

A - 1B



DEMOLITION PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

- I PLUMBING CAP OFF, EXTEND OR RELOCATE AFFECTED WATER SUPPLY, DRAIN AND WASTE LINES AS REQUIRED
- II ELECTRICAL REPLACE (OR RELOCATE AS REQUIRED) ALL EXISTING WIRING DAMAGED OR REMOVED DURING CONSTRUCTION
- III DUCTWORK REPLACE, RELOCATE OR EXTEND (AS REQUIRED) ALL EXISTING DUCTWORK DAMAGED OR REMOVED DURING CONSTRUCTION
- IV BRACING CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE BRACING (WHEN REQUIRED) FOR AREAS WHERE WALLS ARE REMOVED AND WHERE TEMPORARY SUPPORT IS REQUIRED
- V DISPOSAL ALL DEBRIS IS TO BE DISPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED DUMPING LOCATION
- VI HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IF LEAD PAINT, ASBESTOS, ETC., ARE FOUND AT THE JOB SITE, STOP WORK IMMEDIATELY AND CONTACT OWNER AND C.D.A. FOR INSTRUCTIONS

DEMOLITION NOTES

- 1 DOORS (E) TO REMAIN
- 2 WINDOWS & SKYLIGHTS
- 3 CABINETS
- 4 FLOOR COVERINGS
- 5 LIGHT FIXTURES
- 6 APPLIANCES
- 7 LANDSCAPE PROTECT (E) DURING CONSTRUCTION
- 8 FLATWORK (E) TO REMAIN
- 9 VENEER (E) TO REMAIN
- 10 ELECTRICAL METER (E) METER & MAIN PANEL TO REMAIN
- 11 GAS METER (E) TO REMAIN

LEGEND

- EXISTING WALLS TO REMAIN
- EXISTING WALLS, CASEWORK, FIXTURES, ETC. TO BE REMOVED
- (E) EXISTING TO REMAIN
- (R) EXISTING TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING TO BE RELOCATED

*** NOTE**
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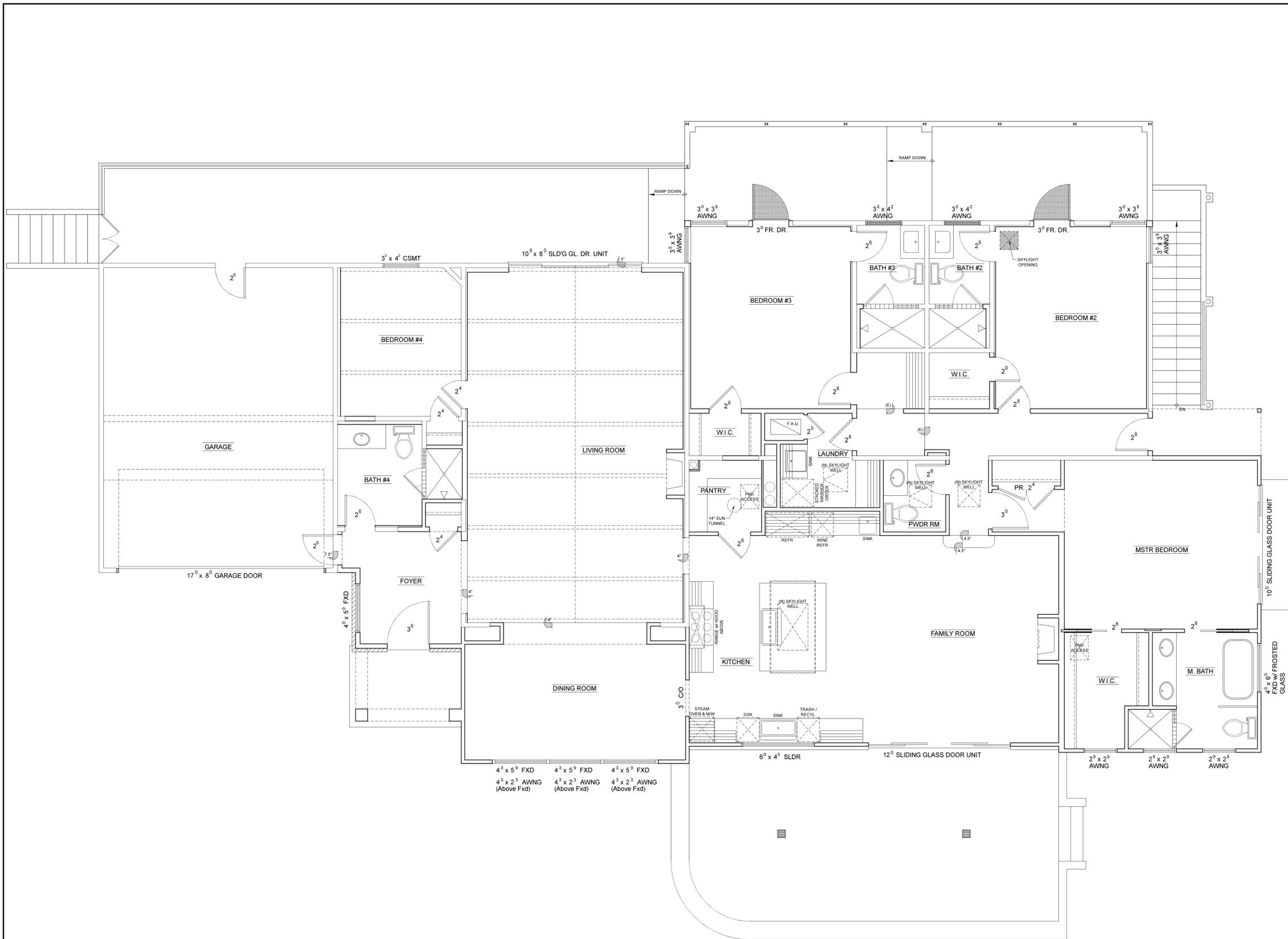
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SHEET
A - 2



DEMOLITION PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

GENERAL NOTES

- I PLUMBING CAP OFF, EXTEND OR RELOCATE AFFECTED WATER SUPPLY, DRAIN AND WASTE LINES AS REQUIRED
- II ELECTRICAL REPLACE (OR RELOCATE AS REQUIRED) ALL EXISTING WIRING DAMAGED OR REMOVED DURING CONSTRUCTION
- III DUCTWORK REPLACE, RELOCATE OR EXTEND (AS REQUIRED) ALL EXISTING DUCTWORK DAMAGED OR REMOVED DURING CONSTRUCTION
- IV BRACING CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE BRACING (WHEN REQUIRED) FOR AREAS WHERE WALLS ARE REMOVED AND WHERE TEMPORARY SUPPORT IS REQUIRED
- V DISPOSAL ALL DEBRIS IS TO BE DISPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED DUMPING LOCATION
- VI HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IF LEAD PAINT, ASBESTOS, ETC., ARE FOUND AT THE JOB SITE, STOP WORK IMMEDIATELY AND CONTACT OWNER AND C.D.A. FOR INSTRUCTIONS

DEMOLITION NOTES

- 1 DOORS SALVAGE/ RELOCATE/ PROTECT/ DISCARD AS PER PLANS & OWNER SPECIFICATIONS
- 2 WINDOWS & SKYLIGHTS
- 3 CABINETS
- 4 FLOOR COVERINGS
- 5 LIGHT FIXTURES
- 6 APPLIANCES
- 7 LANDSCAPE PROTECT (E) DURING CONSTRUCTION
- 8 FLATWORK (E) TO REMAIN
- 9 VENEER (E) TO REMAIN
- 10 ELECTRICAL METER (E) METER & MAIN PANEL TO REMAIN
- 11 GAS METER (E) TO REMAIN

LEGEND

- EXISTING WALLS TO REMAIN
- EXISTING WALLS, CASEWORK, FIXTURES, ETC. TO BE REMOVED
- (E) EXISTING TO REMAIN
- (R) EXISTING TO BE REMOVED
- EXISTING TO BE RELOCATED

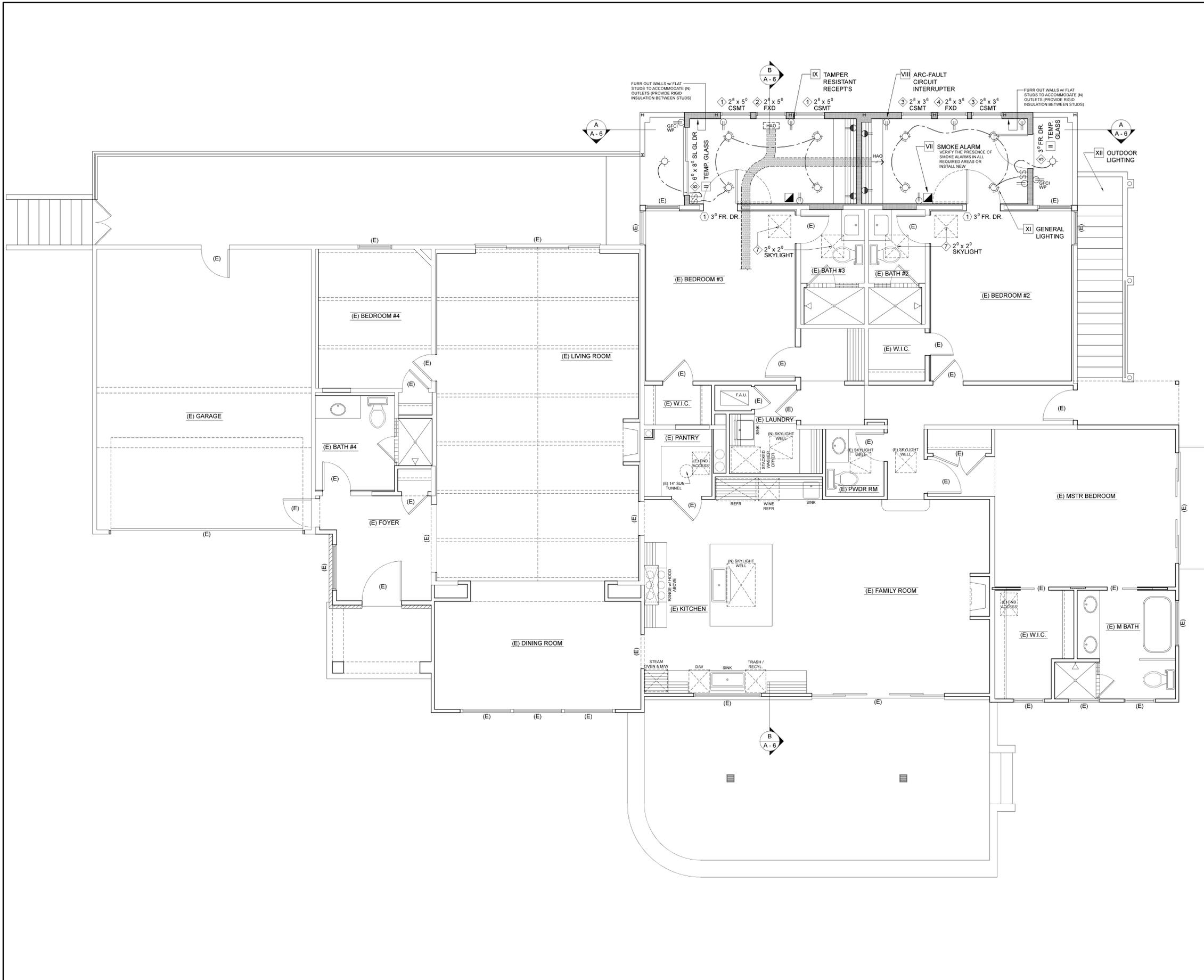
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GEN. NOTES - FLOOR PLAN

- I EGRESS ALL BEDROOMS TO HAVE WINDOWS MEETING EGRESS REQUIREMENTS PER SEC. 310 & 311 CRC 2019
- MIN. NET CLEAR OPENABLE AREA 5.7 S.F.
- MIN. NET CLEAR OPENABLE WIDTH = 20"
- MIN. NET CLEAR OPENABLE HEIGHT = 24"
- II TEMPERED GLASS PROVIDE TEMPERED SAFETY GLASS AT HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS PER SEC. R308.4 CRC 2019
- III FIRE BLOCKS PROVIDE FIRE BLOCKING IN ALL AREAS AS DESCRIBED, OUTLINED & DEFINED IN SEC. R302.11, R302.8 & R1001.12 CRC 2019

GEN. NOTES - ELECTRICAL

- IV CODES 2019 C.E.C.
- V SERVICE PANEL ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY SIZE & LOAD OF EXISTING SERVICE PANEL - UPGRADE IF NECESSARY AND/OR REQUIRED
- VI WIRING ROMEX (OR EQUIVALENT) PER CODE
- VII SMOKE ALARM INSTALL PER SECTION R314, C.R.C. 2016 - NEW SMOKE ALARMS SHALL BE INTERCONNECTED (SEC. R314.4). RECEIVE THEIR PRIMARY POWER FROM BUILDING WIRING (R314.6) AND SHALL BE EQUIPPED W/ BATTERY BACKUP.
- THE SMOKE ALARMS SHALL BE LISTED AS COMPLYING WITH UL 217 & INSTALLED ACCORDING TO THE PROVISION OF THE CODE AND THE HOUSEHOLD FIRE WARNING EQUIPMENT PROVISIONS OF NFPA 72
- VIII ARC-FAULT INTERRUPTER ALL BRANCH CIRCUITS THAT SUPPLY OUTLETS INSTALLED IN DWELLING UNIT KITCHEN, FAMILY ROOMS, DINING ROOMS, LIVING ROOMS, PARLORS, LIBRARIES, DENS, BEDROOMS, SUNROOMS, RECREATION ROOMS, CLOSETS, HALLWAYS, LAUNDRY AREAS, OR SIMILAR ROOMS OR AREAS SHALL BE PROTECTED BY AN ARC FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER. CEC 210.12
- IX TAMPER RESISTANT RECEPITS PER ARTICLE 408.11, C.E.C. 2016, PROVIDE TAMPER RESISTANT RECEPITS IN ALL AREAS SPECIFIED IN ARTICLE 210.52, C.E.C. 2019

GEN. NOTES - ELECTRICAL

- XI GENERAL LIGHTING
- XII OUTDOOR LIGHTING

MECHANICAL NOTES

- X CODES 2019 C.M.C.

LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS

- XI GENERAL LIGHTING ALL LIGHTING AS HIGH EFFICACY (i.e. PIN-BASED CFL, PULSE- START MH, HPS, GU-24 SOCKETS OTHER THAN LEDs, LED LUMINAIRES WITH INTEGRAL SOURCE, etc.). CEC 150.0(A)
NOTE: SCREW-BASED PERMANENTLY INSTALLED LIGHT FIXTURES MUST CONTAIN SCREW-BASED JAB8 (JOINT APPENDIX 8) COMPLIANT LAMPS. JAB8 COMPLIANT LIGHT SOURCES MUST BE MARKED AS "JAB-2016" OR "JAB-2016-E" ("JAB-2016-E" LUMINAIRES ARE DEEMED APPROPRIATE FOR USE IN ENCLOSED LUMINAIRES) CEC 150.0(K)(G)

ALL JAB8 COMPLIANT LIGHT SOURCES IN THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS ARE CONTROLLED BY VACANCY SENSORS OR DIMMERS (EXCEPTION CLOSETS LESS THAN 70 S.F. AND HALLWAYS): CEC 150.0(K)(ZK)
i. CEILING RECESSED DOWNLIGHT LUMINAIRES,
ii. LED LUMINAIRES WITH INTEGRAL SOURCES,
iii. PIN-BASED LED LAMPS (i.e. MR16, AR-111, etc.)
iv. GU-24 BASED LED LIGHT SOURCES.
- XII OUTDOOR LIGHTING ALL OUTDOOR LIGHTING TO BE HIGH EFFICACY & MEET THE REQ'S IN 1 BELOW & THE REQ'S IN EITHER a OR b BELOW:
1. CONTROLLED BY A MANUAL ON & OFF SWITCH THAT DOES NOT OVERRIDE TO 'ON' FROM ONE OF THE FOLLOWING
a. CONTROLLED BY PHOTOCELL & MOTION SENSOR (CONTROLS THAT OVERRIDE TO ON SHALL NOT BE ALLOWED UNLESS THE OVERRIDE AUTOMATICALLY REACTIVATES THE MOTION SENSOR WITHIN 6 HOURS) OR
b. CONTROLLED BY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING:
i. PHOTOCONTROL & AUTOMATIC TIME SWITCH CONTROL
ii. ASTRONOMICAL TIME CLOCK
iii. ENERGY MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM
- ALL EXTERIOR LUMINAIRES SHALL BE LABELED "SUITABLE FOR WET LOCATIONS" (SEC. 410.10(A), 2016 CEC)

NOTE: ALL CAN LIGHTS TO BE IC / AT RATED
NOTE: ALL SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS ARE TO BE INTERCONNECTED.

RECESSED LUMINAIRES:
LUMINAIRE/LIGHT SOURCES MUST BE MARKED "JAB-2016-E" COMPLIANT, BE LISTED AS IC / AT RATED, ACCESSIBLE FROM BELOW THE CEILING & CANNOT CONTAIN A SCREW-BASED SOCKET (SEC. 150.0(K)(C), 2019 CA ENERGY CODE)

ADDITIONAL LIGHTING REQUIREMENTS:
ADDITIONAL AREAS IN THE HOME (i.e. BEDROOMS, HALLWAYS, STAIRS, DINING ROOMS, ETC.) SHALL HAVE HIGH EFFICACY LIGHTING, OR BE PROVIDED WITH A MANUAL-ON MOTION SENSOR OR DIMMER SWITCH. THE MANUAL-ON MOTION SENSOR MUST TURN OFF AUTOMATICALLY WHEN NO ONE IS PRESENT WITHIN THE ROOM AND BE CAPABLE OF BEING TURNED ON MANUALLY WITH A SWITCH (EXCEPTION: CLOSETS SMALLER THAN 70 s.f. ARE EXEMPT)

- NOTES:**
- SMOKE ALARMS INSTALLED WITHIN 20 FT. OF A KITCHEN, BATHROOM OR ROOM CONTAINING A FIREPLACE OR WOOD BURNING STOVE SHALL BE OF THE PHOTOELECTRIC TYPE ONLY
 - SMOKE ALARMS AND CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTORS SHALL RECEIVE THEIR PRIMARY POWER FROM THE BUILDING WIRING, BE EQUIPPED WITH BATTERY BACKUP AND BE INTERCONNECTED IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE ACTIVATION OF ONE ALARM WILL ACTIVATE ALL OF THE ALARMS

LEGEND - ELECTRICAL

- 110 V. ELEC. DUPLEX OUTLET (WALL)
- SWITCH
- 110 V. ELEC. DUPLEX OUTLET (WALL) 44"
- WALL FIXTURE
- STANDARD CAN LIGHT
- AC/DC SMOKE ALARM

LEGEND - MECHANICAL

- HAO DUCTING
- HOT AIR OUTLET (CEILING)
- HOT AIR OUTLET (WALL)

PROPOSED MAIN FLOOR PLAN & ELECTRICAL / MECHANICAL PLAN

1/4" = 1'-0"

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JOB SITE ADDRESS
587 VAN BUREN STREET
LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

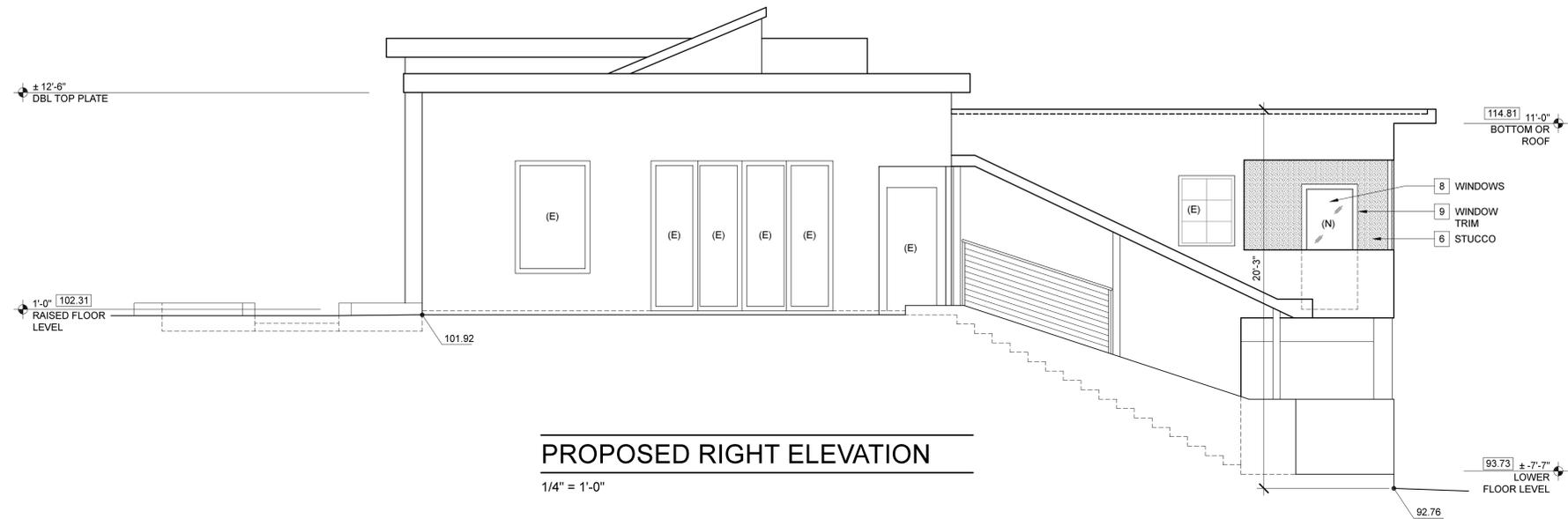
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SHEET

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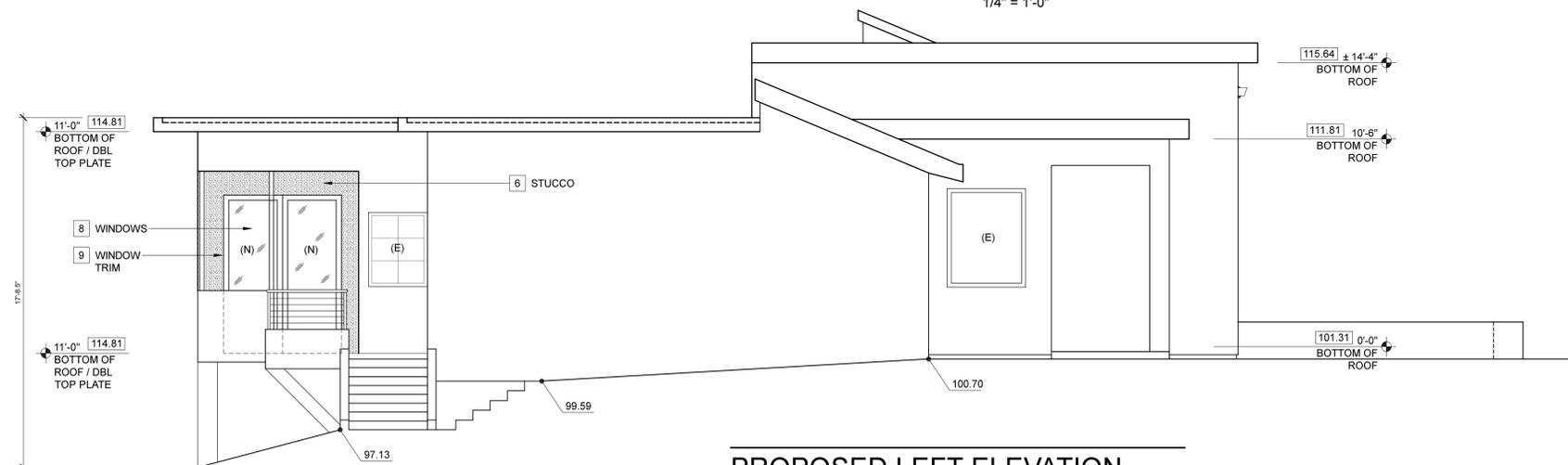
PROPOSED RIGHT ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



PROPOSED REAR ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"



PROPOSED LEFT ELEVATION

1/4" = 1'-0"

GEN. NOTES - EXT. ELEV'S

- I STUCCO REQUIREMENTS: 1) 3-COAT & 1/2" MIN. THICK 2) HAS 2 LAYERS OF GRADE D BUILDING PAPER 3) 26 GA. GALVANIZED WEEP-SCREED AT FOUNDATION PLATE LINE AT LEAST 4" ABOVE GRADE OR 2" ABOVE CONCRETE OR PAVING (SEC. 2512.11, 2510.6 & 2512.1.2 CBC 2019)
- II FLUE CLEARANCE AS PER SECTION R1003.18 CRC 2019. 2'-0" ABOVE COMBUSTIBLE CONSTRUCTION @ 10'-0" AWAY
- IV TEMPERED GLASS PROVIDE TEMPERED SAFETY GLASS @ HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS PER SEC. R308.4 CRC 2019

EXT. MATERIAL NOTES

- 1 ROOFING EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 2 GUTTER EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 3 DOWN SPOUTS EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 4 SIDING N/A
- 5 TRIM N/A
- 6 STUCCO SAND FINISH - TO MATCH EXISTING
- 7 VENEER EXISTING TO REMAIN
- 8 WINDOWS ANDERSON 400 SERIES - TO MATCH EXISTING WINDOWS OF PREVIOUS REMODEL
- 9 WINDOW TRIM RECESSED WINDOWS @ STUCCO LOCATIONS
- 10 SKYLIGHTS "WASCO" SKYLIGHTS OR EQUIVALENT (ICC # ESR-3526). SKYLIGHTS SHALL BE TESTED AND APPROVED, BEARING A LABEL INDICATING COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF AAMA/WDMA/CSA 101/1 S 2/A440

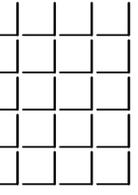
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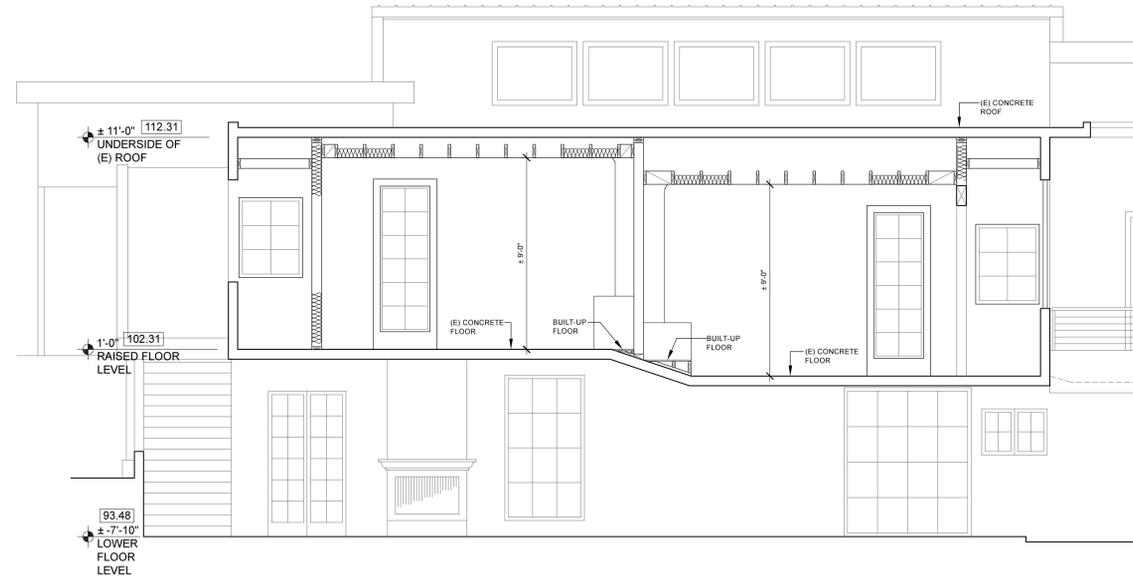
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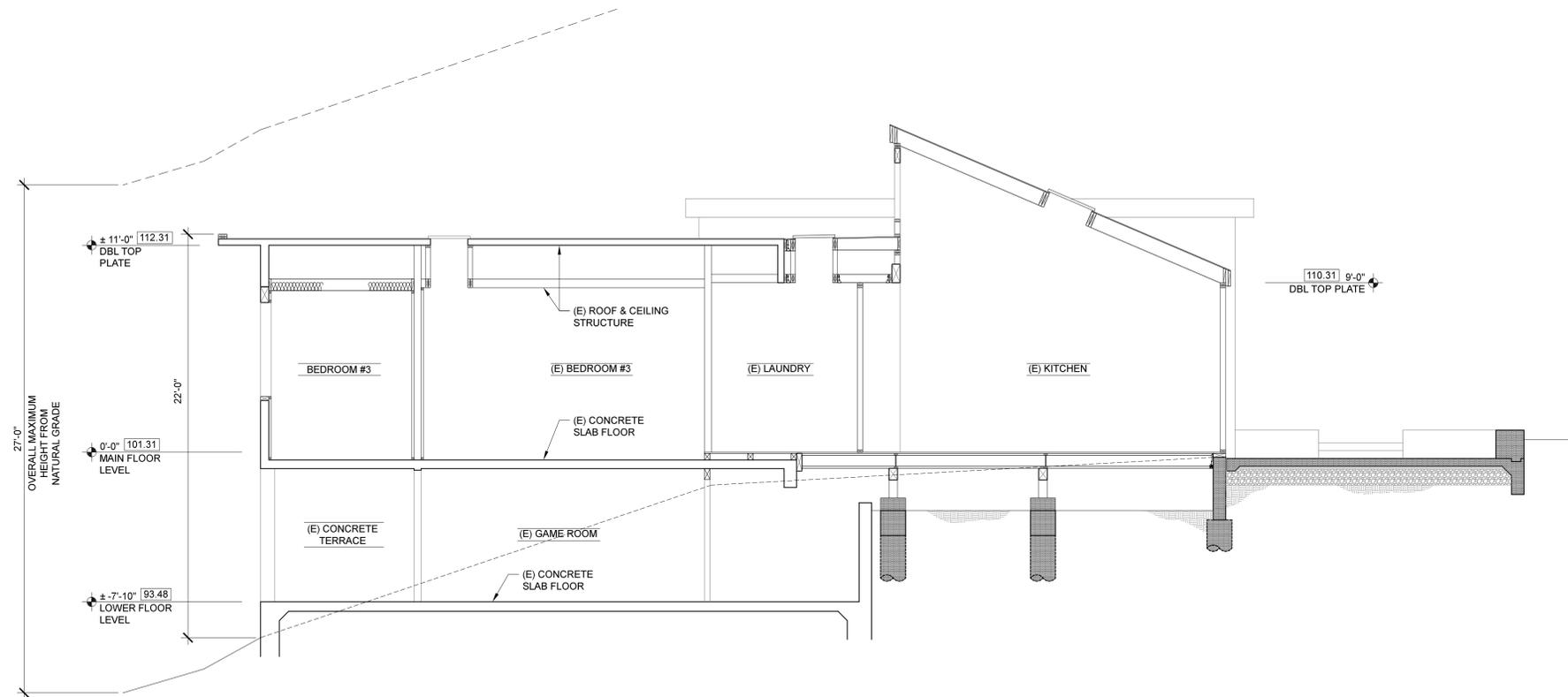
SHEET

A - 5



CROSS SECTION A - A

1/4" = 1'-0"



CROSS SECTION B - B

1/4" = 1'-0"

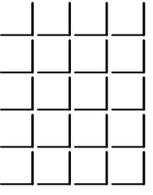
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