

City of Los Altos Sign Program

PHASE 1 • Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid

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Family of Sign Types

Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid

Sign Manufacture and Install:

Sign Type A: Primary Auto Directional @ Foothill Expressway

Sign Type AA: Primary Auto Directional @ El Camino Real

Sign Type B: **Collector Auto Directional**

Sign Type E: **Post-Mounted Directional**

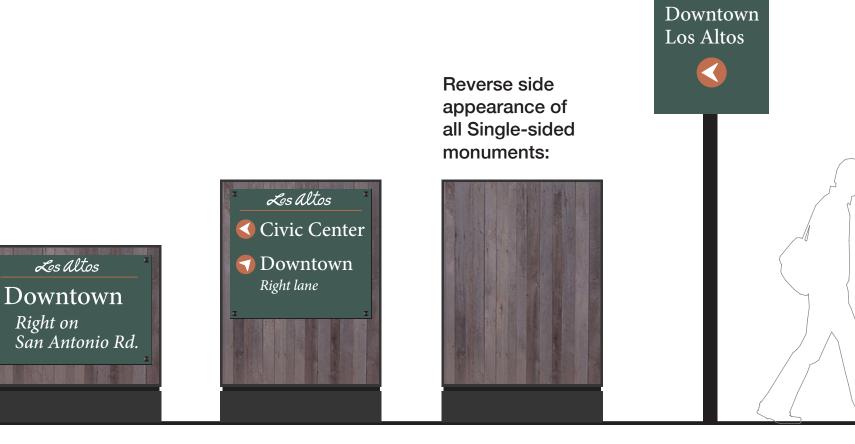
Sign Type PD: **Downtown Parking Directional**

Los Altos

🕤 Loyola Corners

Retail District

Next Right



Sign Type A **Qty 3 Single-sided Qty 4 Double-sided** Sign Type AA **Qty 2 Single-sided** Sign Type B **Qty 2 Single-sided** Qty 1 Double-sided Sign Type E **Qty 5 Single-sided**



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FOR BID

| | 16-T | |
|-----|------|----------|
| | P | |
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| | | |
| | | |
| 5 6 | | ALLA VIA |

Sign Type PD Qty 9 Double-sided

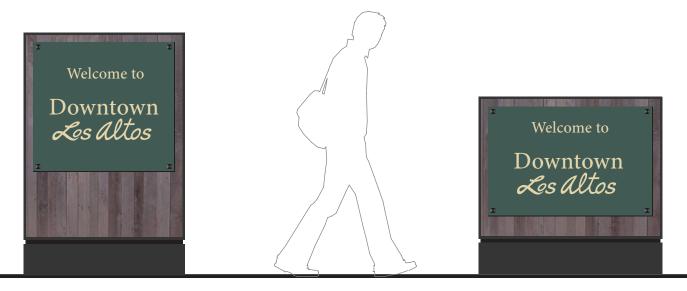
Family of Sign Types

Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid

Add Alternate 1:

Sign Type D: Downtown Gateway Sign, Tall - at San Antonio (Loc D-1)

Sign Type DD: Downtown Gateway Sign, Short - at Foothill (Loc D-2)



Sign Type D Qty 1 Single-sided

Sign Type DD Qty 1 Double-sided



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Description & Materials

Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid



This Sign Program has been designed fit into the beautiful Los Altos community with natural heritage materials, functionality and endurance. The signs are designed to evoke the city's agricultural and railroad history with sturdy iron craftsmanship, high quality reclaimed wood and simple, practical sign shapes.

Criteria for fabrication include:

- Sign Performance and Longevity
- Adherance to the program's building specifications
- Quality workmanship

General materials and finishes include:

- Quality reclaimed wood bundled in 3/4" board thickness to mitigate warping. See source spec this page. No environmental contaminants. New wood for sign backgrounds will not be acceptable.
- Steel plate and/or bar stock, square steel posts.
- Steel attachements and fasteners
- Aluminum as noted for sign panels and graphics
- Marine plywood backing material
- Concrete footings
- Powder-coated finishes



DECORATIVE FASTENER:

"Clavos" or "Decorative Nail" - either of these products at these sources is acceptable, or approved equal. 1-1/2" size - Martellhardware.com DRATIVE CABINET & DOOR HARDW MARTELL G FREE Ground Shipping - Orders 4 HARDWARE Agave Ironworks [CL013-01] Wrought Iron Door Clavos - Medium Pyramid - Flat Black Finish - 1 1/2" SKU: AI-CL013-01 Priced From \$3.51 To \$3.90 20-29 10-19 30+ \$3.74 \$3.59 \$3.51 \$3.90 FREE Ground Shipping - Orders over \$100!



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RECLAIMED WOOD SIGN BACKGROUNDS:



For the beauty and integrity of signs and execution of design intent, use only reclaimed lumber in mixed widths as sourced below.

Use only: **Mixed-Grey Wood Barnwood Bundles** 3/4" thick, mixed widths

Sourced by: **Barnwood Industries** 61560 American Lane Bend, Oregon 97702

barnwoodindustries.com 541.312.1187

Join by channel or tongue-and-groove to prevent gaps forming between boards over time.

Barnwood Industries can also participate by building complete backer panels from the bundles to be shipped to sign fabricator.

Or approved equal.

1-3/8" size - SouthwestBuildingSupply.com





Our Pewter based Gaves are rust proof and are ideal for use indoors or autidoors. All Claves decorative nails are available in Pewter, Antique Brass, Antique Copper and Black finishes.

MSRP: \$1,78 Our Price: \$1.34 each

Width: inches Height: inches Length: inches Weight: Approx tely 0.10 Pound

10-9-15



Color & Submittal Requirements

Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid





Green: RAL 6000 OR 6016



Black: RAL 7021 OR 7022



Off White waterjet script letters RAL 1015 or 1013

REFLECTIVE VINYL:



All sign messages and arrows: **3M Reflective White**



- Satin finish.
- Matte finish and Satin finish.
- **3** After selection of approved colors:
- One Complete Sign Panel for Sign Type E1
- **5** Decorative Fasteners, **1** sign set.
- 6 One completed Sign Type PD

NOTE: Graphic layouts for all sign messages will be provided to the awarded fabricator by Explore Creative, in digital format.

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Every product used in fabrication. Submit samples, including:

1 12" x 12" powder coat samples for each color option on aluminum,

2 12" x 12" powder coat samples for each Black option on aluminum,

• One Complete Sign Panel for Sign Type B3, including waterjet cut "Los Altos"

4 Reclaimed Wood Background: 18'x18" sample of assembled bundle.

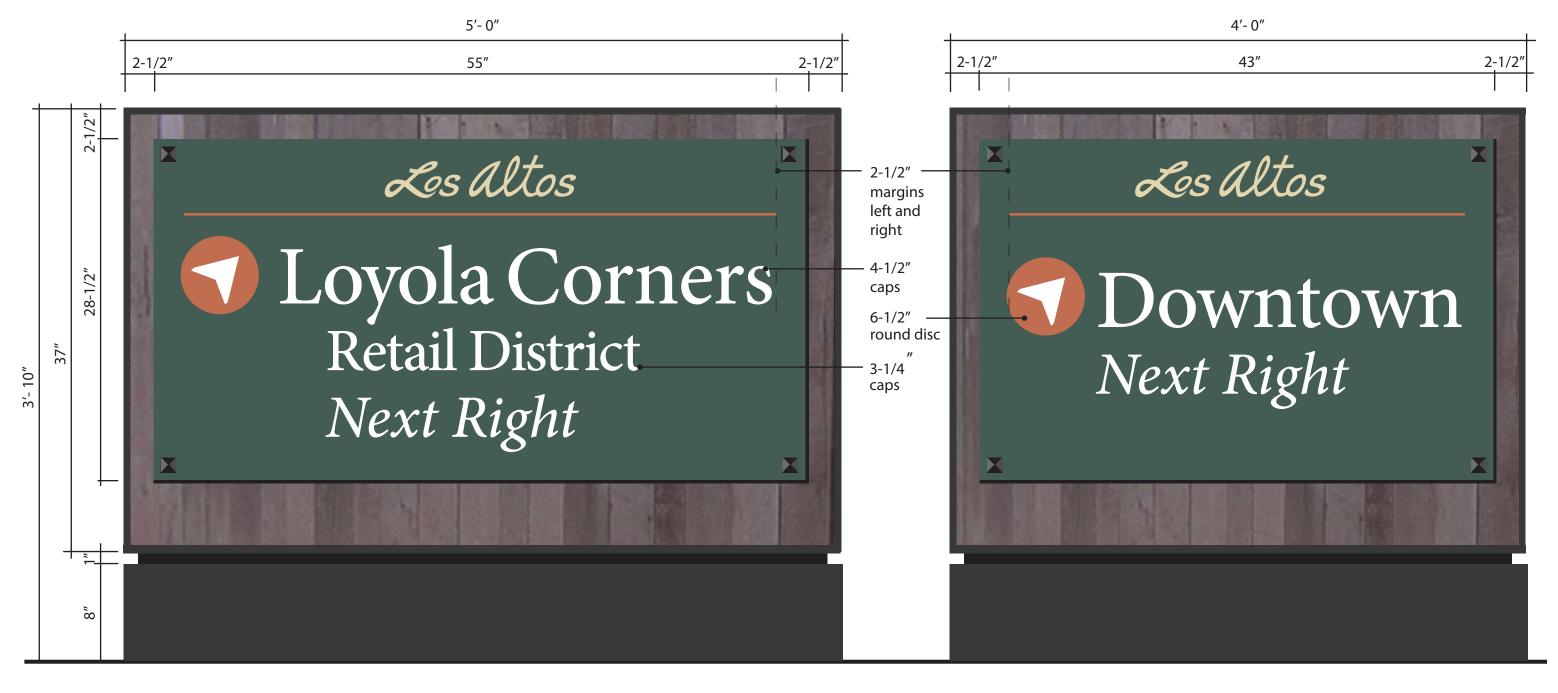
7 Shop drawings for every sign type to be provided by fabricator.

Sign Types A and AA

Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid

- Aluminum Pan Sign Face with water jet cut "Los Altos" logo, rule and round disc, all powder coated
- Reflective vinyl letters and arrow
- Sign Face mounts to Reclaimed Wood Background framed by powder coated Steel Bar Structure; decorative fastener each corner
- Powder coated Steel Base

SEE MASTER DETAILS PAGE FOR END VIEWS, SECTIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION.



Sign Type A: 5'0 width at Foothill Expressway Not to Scale

(Sign numbers A6-A12)

Sign Type AA: 4'0 width at El Camino Real Not to Scale

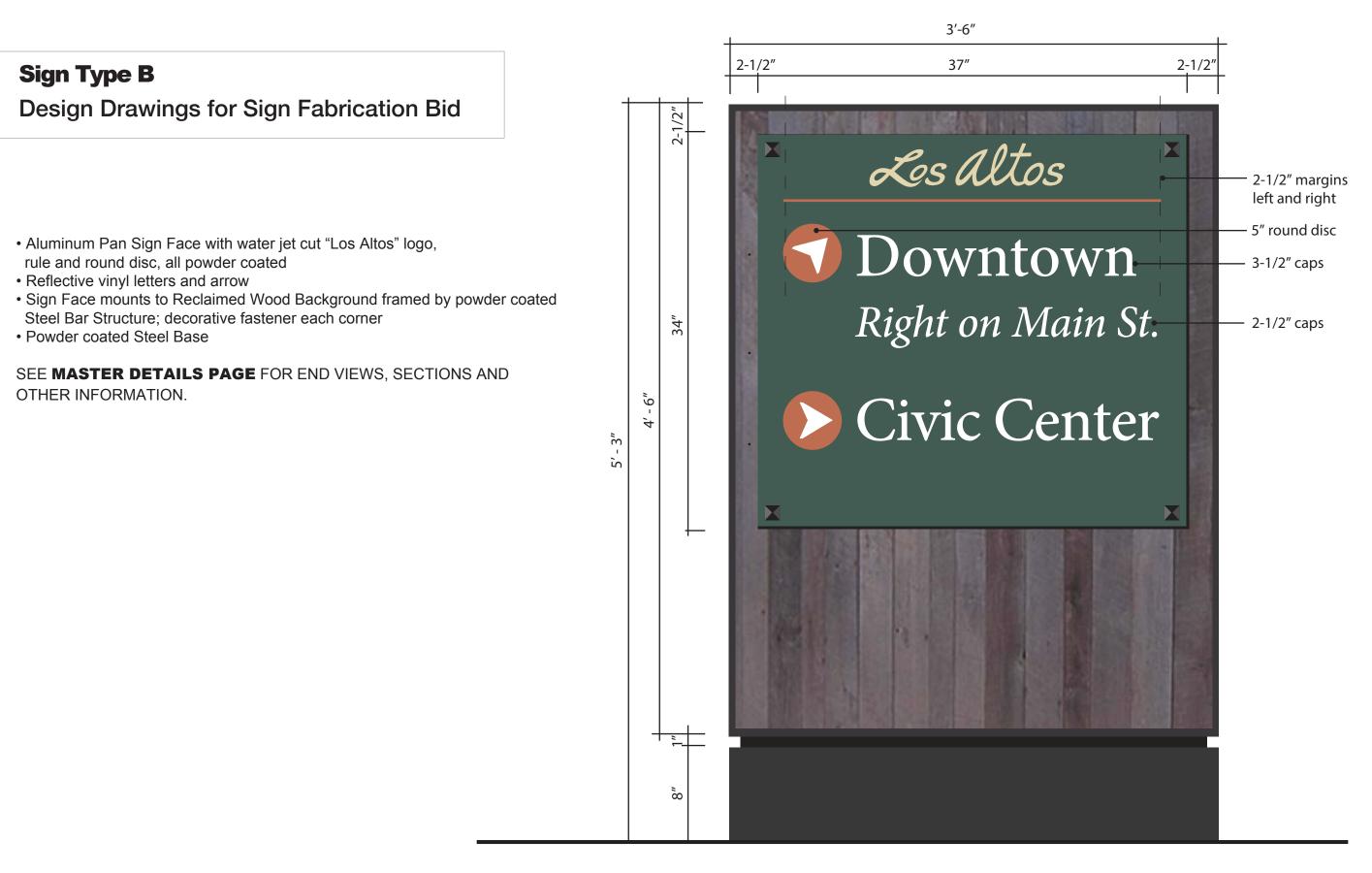
(Sign numbers A2 and A3)



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2-1/2" Add Alternate 1: Sign Types D and DD **Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid** 2-1/2 All letters are dimensional: 3/8" thick aluminum water jet cut, powder coated "OFF WHITE" SEE MASTER DETAILS PAGE FOR END VIEWS, SECTIONS AND OTHER INFORMATION. 4'- 0" 2-1/2" 43″ 2-1/2" 34" 2-1/ dimensional letters: Welcome to - 6" 2-1/2" 4 » , j 28-1/2" 4-1/2" Downtown caps 37" Los Altos 3'- 10" š ò

Sign Type DD - At Foothill (Location D-2)

Not to Scale

FOR BID

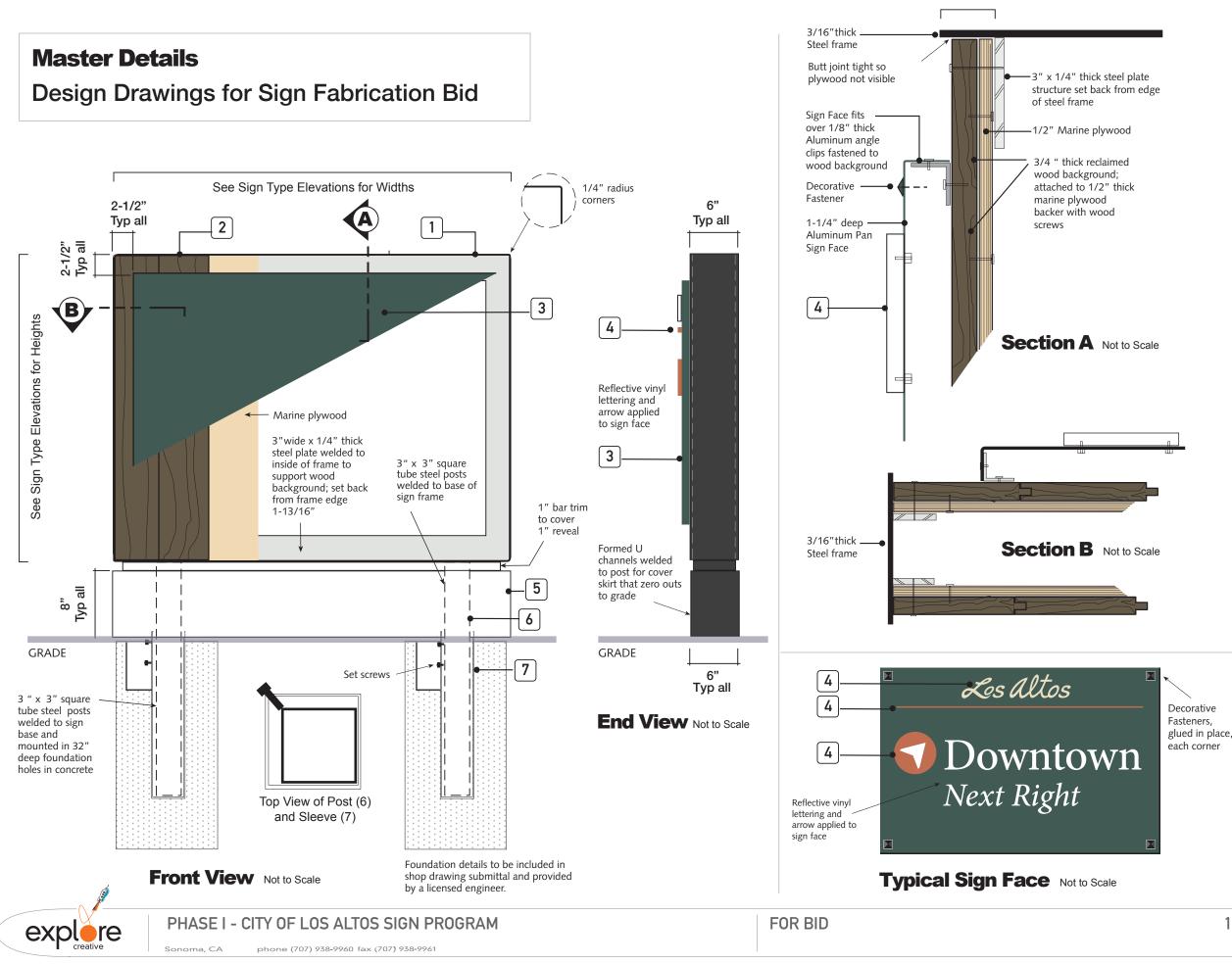
Sign Type D - At San Antonio (Location D-1) Not to Scale



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Setback 1-13/16"

Sign Specifications and Notes

Typical for Sign Types A, AA, B, D, DD

1. Steel Frame:

Fabricate outer sign frame structure from 3/16" thick x 6" wide steel. 1/4" radius all frame corners. On inside of frame, weld steel plate structure: 3" x 1/4" thick, set back from outside frame edge 1-13/16", for attachment of Wood Background Panels. Powder coat entire frame structure BLACK.

2. Wood Background Panels:

Reclaimed wood in vertical slats as specified on page 3 "Materials." NO NEW WOOD will be acceptable. Join slats to conceal shrinking by tongue and groove or shiplap or equal approved method. Back screw to Marine plywood panel; clad and glue wood securely for a flat surface. Completed panels to be fastened with no. 10 dia. self-tapping screws into set back steel bar structure (see note 1.)

3. Sign Face:

Fabricate 1/8" thick Aluminum Pan Sign Faces, 1-1/4" deep return. Weld corners and powder coat GREEN. Fasten raised graphics and apply reflective vinyl lettering. Secure non-structural Decorative Fasteners ("Clavos" or "Mexican nail") to each corner with drill hole and adhesive. Attach panel to "L" bracket clips as shown with flat head screws.

4. Raised Graphics:

Fabricate 3/8" thick aluminum water jet letters for script logo, rule and round discs. Powder coat script "Los Altos" letters OFFWHITE, and rule/discs TERRACOTTA. Attach with drilled and tapped studs/nuts.

5. Base:

Form U-shaped steel perimeter base, weld and miter steel channels (1-1/2"x8"). Attach by welding around perimeter of posts 1" below base of top frame to create base. Cover 1"gap with 1"x 1" square tube to create enclosed reveal. Powder coat reveal/base BLACK.

6. Posts (Breakaway safety solution): Fabricate and weld 2 each, 3"x3" steel posts (1/8" thick wall) to bottom of frame as shown, page 8B. Powder coat posts BLACK with frame structure.

7. Sleeves:

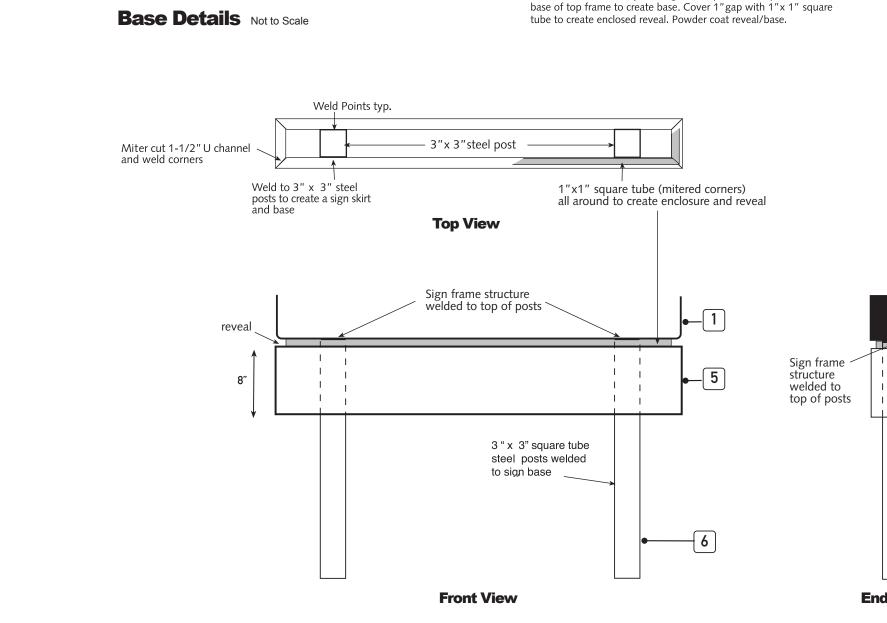
Fabricate 2 each 4"x4" steel sleeves with 2 each 5/8" dia. set screws at corner edges, and weep hole in bottom plate. Sleeves to be concreted into footing with access allowance for set screws. Powder coat sleeves BLACK.

All welds clean and ground.



Master Details

Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid





Form U-shaped steel perimeter base, weld and miter steel channels $(1-1/2" \times 8")$. Attach by welding around perimeter of posts 1" below

Sign Specifications and Notes

Typical for Sign Types A, AA, B, D, DD

1. Steel Frame:

Fabricate outer sign frame structure from 3/16" thick x 6" wide steel, 1/4" radius all frame corners. On inside of frame, weld steel plate structure: 3" x 1/4" thick, set back from outside frame edge 1-13/16", for attachment of Wood Background Panels. Powder coat entire frame structure BLACK.

2. Wood Background Panels:

Reclaimed wood in vertical slats as specified on page 3 "Materials." NO NEW WOOD will be acceptable. Join slats to conceal shrinking by tongue and groove or shiplap or equal approved method. Back screw to Marine plywood panel; clad and glue wood securely for a flat surface. Completed panels to be fastened with no. 10 dia. self-tapping screws into set back steel bar structure (see note 1.)

3. Sign Face:

Fabricate 1/8" thick Aluminum Pan Sign Faces, 1-1/4" deep return. Weld corners and powder coat GREEN. Fasten raised graphics and apply reflective vinyl lettering. Secure non-structural Decorative Fasteners ("Clavos" or "Mexican nail") to each corner with drill hole and adhesive. Attach panel to "L" bracket clips as shown with flat head screws.

4. Raised Graphics:

Fabricate 3/8[°] thick aluminum water jet letters for script logo, rule and round discs. Powder coat script "Los Altos" letters OFFWHITE, and rule/discs TERRACOTTA. Attach with drilled and tapped studs/nuts.

5. Base:

Form U-shaped steel perimeter base, weld and miter steel channels (1-1/2"x8"). Attach by welding around perimeter of posts 1" below base of top frame to create base. Cover 1"gap with 1"x 1" square tube to create enclosed reveal. Powder coat reveal/base BLACK.

6. Posts (Breakaway safety solution): Fabricate and weld 2 each, 3"x3" steel posts (1/8" thick wall) to bottom of frame as shown, page 8B. Powder coat posts BLACK with frame structure.

7. Sleeves:

Fabricate 2 each 4"x4" steel sleeves with 2 each 5/8" dia. set screws at corner edges, and weep hole in bottom plate. Sleeves to be concreted into footing with access allowance for set screws. Powder coat sleeves BLACK.

8B

All welds clean and ground.



End View



Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid

General Description:

3-1/2" square tube steel post, powder coated BLACK.

1/8" aluminum sign face, GREEN.

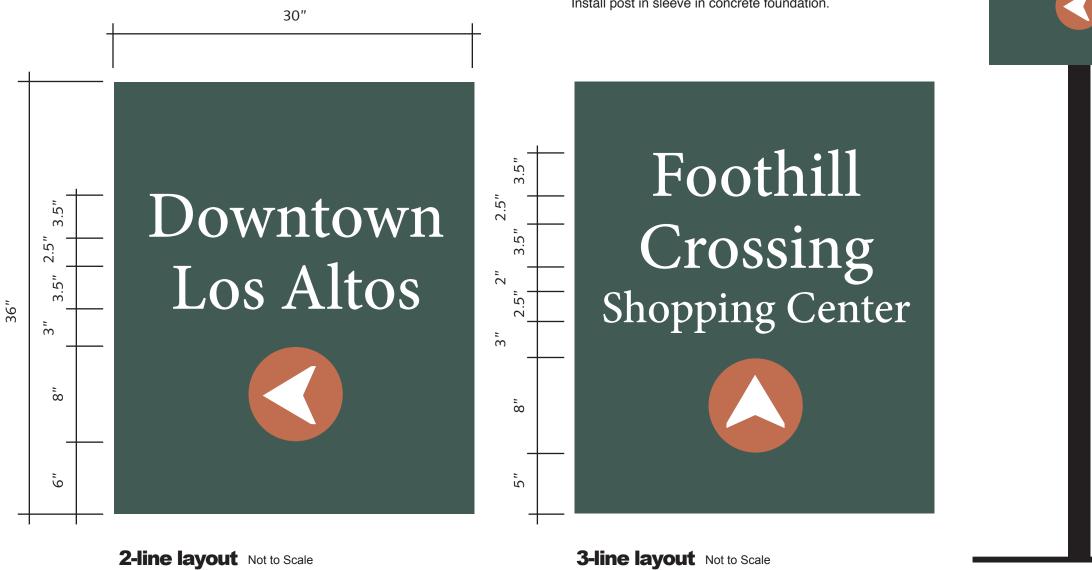
Waterjet cut 3/8"" thick aluminum circle, TERRACOTTA. Reflective vinyl letters and arrow.

All metals powder coated.

Attach face to post with no visible fasteners on front. Install post in sleeve in concrete foundation.

Top View Not to Scale

Downtown Los Altos

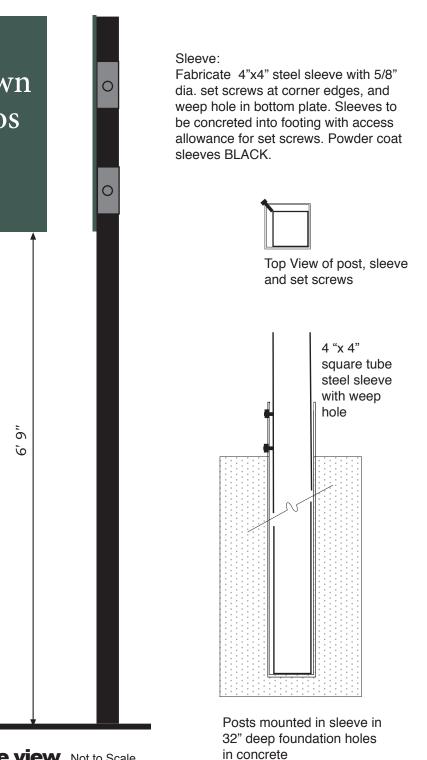


Front and Side view Not to Scale

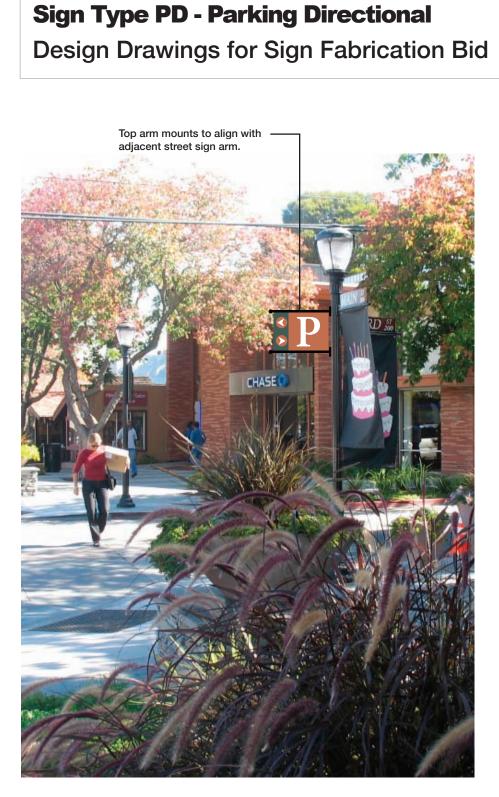


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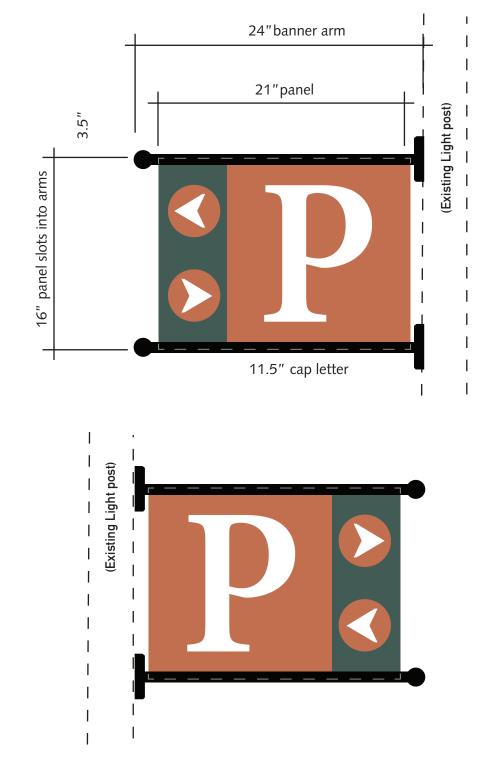
phone (707) 938-9960 fax (707) 938-9961



10-9-15



Sign attached to existing light post Not to Scale



Double-sided Panels Not to Scale



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Sign Panel:

Sign Arm:



General Description:

Fabricate double-sided sign panel from 3/16" thick aluminum, square corners; powder coat finishes GREEN and TERRACOTTA. Reflective vinyl "P" and arrows.

24" Banner Arm product by Sternberg Lighting (see below). Cut slot into each arm to receive sign panel; secure with welds.

Sign arms and attachments to post are designed to match City's existing banner/street sign arms, black finish, furnished by Sternberg Lighting.

Source: Double Banner Arms, www.sternberglighting.com Local rep: Associated Lighting, Oakland (510) 638-3800

Sign Location & Message Schedule

Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid

| Location No. | Sign Type | Description | Side | Message | Notes |
|--------------|-----------|---|------|---|--|
| <u>A 2</u> | AA | Primary Auto Directional El Camino near | 1 | Los Altos (script) | New El Camino sign |
| | | Village Court | | Downtown Next Right | |
| <u>A 3</u> | AA | Primary Auto Directional El Camino near Sherwood | 1 | Los Altos (script) | New El Camino sign |
| | | | | Downtown Next Left | |
| <u>A 6</u> | А | Primary Auto Directional Foothill near State St. | 1 | Los Altos (script) | New Foothill sign |
| | | | | < Downtown | |
| <u>A 7</u> | A | Primary Auto Directional | 1 | Los Altos (script) | Replaces existing sigr |
| | | Foothill near Tyndall | | > Civic Center | |
| | | | | Downtown Right on Main Street | |
| <u>A 8</u> | А | Primary Auto Directional Foothill near Parma Way | 1 | Los Altos (script) | Replaces existing sign |
| | | | | Rancho Shopping Center Next Left | |
| <u>A 8</u> | | | 2 | Los Altos (script) | |
| | | | | Downtown 1 1/4 miles | |
| <u>A 9</u> | A | Primary Auto Directional Foothill near Manor Way | 1 | Los Altos (script) | Replaces existing sigr |
| | | | | > Loyola Corners Retail District Next Right | Remove other green/grey sign with duplicate message nearby. |

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| ocation No. | Sign Type | Description | Side | Message | Notes | Location No. | Sign Type | Description | Side | Message | Notes |
|-------------|-----------|---|------|---|------------------------|--------------|-----------|--|------|-------------------------------------|---|
| <u>A10</u> | A | Primary Auto Directional Foothill near Miguel | 1 | Los Altos (script) Woodland Library | Replaces existing sign | <u>B 4</u> | В | Collector Auto Directional San Antonio near Hillview | 1 | Los Altos (script) < Library | Replaces existing sig but at new location in median, opposite Civic Center sign near |
| | | | | Left on Grant | | | | | | History Museum | Library |
| | | | | | | | | | _ | | (MOCKUP) |
| <u>A10</u> | | | 2 | Los Altos (script) | | <u>B 4</u> | | | 2 | Los Altos (script) | (MOCKUP) |
| | | | | > Loyola Corners Retail District | | | | | | < Downtown Left on Main Street | |
| <u>A11</u> | А | Primary Auto Directional | 1 | Los Altos (script) | Replaces existing sign | <u>B 8</u> | В | Collector Auto Directional El Monte near University | 1 | Los Altos (script) | |
| | | Foothill near Grant | | Woodland | | | | El Monte near Oniversity | | Downtown Left on Foothill Expy | |
| | | | | Retail District Next Left | | | | | | Leit off Footinin Expy | |
| | | | _ | | | <u>E 2</u> | Е | Post-mtd Auto Directional At W. Edith turn lane | 1 | > Downtown Los Altos | New post |
| <u>A11</u> | | | 2 | Los Altos (script) | | | | At W. Lutin turn lane | | | |
| | | | | [^] Downtown 3 miles> Woodland Library | | E 3 | E | Post-mtd Auto Directional | 1 | > Downtown Los Altos | New post |
| | | | | | | <u>L 5</u> | L | Foothill, south of Main St. | ' | Main Street | New post |
| <u>A12</u> | А | Primary Auto Directional Foothill at Crist Dr. | 1 | Los Altos (script) | New Foothill sign | | | | | | |
| | | Footnin at Crist Dr. | | < Foothill Crossing Shopping Center | | <u>E 9</u> | Е | Post-mtd Auto Directional | 1 | > Loyola Corners | Note current sign clu |
| | | | | Shopping Center | | | | Miramonte and A Street | | Retail District | problem here. Confirm mounting solution firs with City - whether to |
| A12 | | | 2 | Los Altos (script) | | | | | | | attach to banner post install with new post. |
| | | | | Woodland | | 540 | - | De standel Ante Direction el | | | |
| | | | | Retail District Next Right | | <u>E10</u> | E | Post-mtd Auto Directional Foothill before Fremont exit | | > Loyola Corners Retail District | New post |
| <u>B 3</u> | В | Collector Auto Directional San Antonio near | 1 | Los Altos (script) | Replaces existing sign | <u>E11</u> | E | Collector Auto Directional Fremont exit off of Foothill | 1 | < Loyola Corners Retail District | New post; County pe |
| | | Mt. Hamilton | | < Civic Center | | | | | | | |
| | | | | Downtown Right Lane | 9 | | | | | | |



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Sign Location & Message Schedule

Design Drawings for Sign Fabrication Bid

Add Alternate 1:

| SIGN SCHEI | DULE #2: | DOWNTOWN PA | WNTOWN PARKING | | | | SIGN SCHEDULE #2: DOWNTOWN PARKING | | | | | | SIGN SCHEDULE #3: DOWNTOWN GATEWAYS | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|--|----------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|--|------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|---------------------------|--|
| Location No. | SignType | Description | Side | Message | Notes | Location No. | Sign Type | e Description | Side | Message | Notes | Location No | o. Sign Ty | pe Description | Side | Message | Notes | |
| <u>PD 1</u> | PD | Parking Directional Main and Third (NE Corner) | 1 & 2 | P < > | Sign attaches to existing post | <u>PD 8</u> | PD | Parking Directional State and Third (NE Corner) | 1 & 2 | P < > | Sign attaches to existing post | <u>D-1</u> | D | San Antonio Rd. and Main Street | 1 | Welcome to Downtown Los Altos (script) | New Sign | |
| <u>PD 2</u> | PD | Parking Directional Main and Third (SW Corner) | 1 & 2 | P < > | Sign attaches to existing post | <u>PD 9</u> | PD | Parking Directional State and Fourth (NE Corner) | 1 & 2 | P < > | Sign attaches to existing post | <u>D-2</u> | DD | Foothill Expressway and Main Street | 2 | Welcome to Downtown Los Altos (script) | Replaces existing sign | |
| <u>PD 3</u> | PD | Parking Directional Main and Second (NE Corner) | 1 & 2 | P < > | Sign attaches to existing post | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>PD 4</u> | PD | Parking Directional Main and Second (SW Corner) | 1 & 2 | P < > | Sign attaches to existing post | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>PD 5</u> | PD | Parking Directional State and Second (SW Corner) | 1 & 2 | P < > | Sign attaches to existing post | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>PD 6</u> | PD | Parking Directional State and Second (NE Corner) | 1 & 2 | P < > | Sign attaches to existing post | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <u>PD 7</u> | PD | Parking Directional State and Third (SW Corner) | 1 & 2 | P < > | Sign attaches to existing post | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phase I for | Bid • City | of Los Altos Sign Pro | gram ∙ E> | cplore Creative | e • 2/20/15 1 | Phase I for | Bid • City | y of Los Altos Sign Pro | ogram • Ex | xplore Creative | e • 2/20/15 2 OF 2 | Phase I for | r Bid • Ci | ity of Los Altos Sign Pro | gram ∙ E | xplore Creative • 10/9 | /15 1 OF 1 | |



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| Heavy | Doing the Job Right | | Roadwork | Doing The Job Right | Never wash excess material from exposed- aggregate concrete or similar | Fresh Concrete | Doing The Job Right General Business Practices |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Equipment | Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle Maintenance | Spill Cleanup | and | General Business Practices | treatments into a street or storm drain. Collect and recycle, or dispose to dirt area. | | |
| | Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. | Clean up spills immediately when they happen | | Develop and implement erosion/sediment control plans for roadway embankments. | Cover stockpiles (asphalt, sand, etc.) | and Mortar | Wash out concrete mixers only in designated wash-out areas in your yard, away from storm drains and waterways, where the water will |
| Operation | Inspect frequently for and repair leaks. | Never hose down "dirty" pavement or | Paving | Schedule excavation and grading work during dry weather. | and other construction materials with plastic tarps. Protect from rainfall and prevent runoff with temporary roofs or | Application | flow into a temporary waste pit in a dirt area. Let water percolate through soil and dispose of |
| Best Management Practices for the | Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site where cleanup is easier. | impermeable surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods | Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry | Check for and repair leaking equipment. Perform major equipment repairs at designated | plastic sheets and berms. Park paving machines over drip pans or | Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry | settled, hardened concrete as garbage. Whenever possible, recycle washout by |
| Construction Industry | If you must drain and replace motor oil, radiator | (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags) whenever possible and properly dispose of absorbent materials. | | areas in your maintenance yard, where cleanup is easier. Avoid performing equipment repairs at construction sites. | absorbent material (cloth, rags, etc.) to catch drips when not in use. | | pumping back into mixers for reuse. Wash out chutes onto dirt areas at site that do |
| | coolant, or other fluids on site, use drip pans or drop cloths to catch drips and spills. Collect all | Sweep up spilled dry materials | | When refueling or when vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate | Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" methods (with absorbent materials | A | not flow to streets or drains. Always store both dry and wet materials under |
| | spent fluids, store in separate containers, and properly dispose as hazardous waste (recycle whenever possible). | immediately. Never attempt to "wash them away" with water, or bury them. | | a location away from storm drains and creeks. | and/or rags), or dig up, remove, and properly dispose of contaminated soil. Collect and recycle or appropriately | CIELS P | cover, protected from rainfall and runoff and away from storm drains or waterways. Protect drv materials from wind. |
| | Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment | Use as little water as possible for dust control. Ensure water used doesn't | | parts or clean equipment. Recycle used oil, concrete, broken asphalt, etc. | Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand. | | Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be |
| | parts, or clean equipment. Use only water for any onsite cleaning. | leave silt or discharge to storm drains. | | whenever possible, or dispose of property: | Avoid over-application by water trucks for dust control. | | sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away from streets, gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff. |
| | Cover exposed fifth wheel hitches and other oily or greasy equipment during rain events. | Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of | | During Construction | Asphalt/Concrete Removal | | Do not use diesel fuel as a lubricant on |
| | or greasy equipment during fair events. | contaminated soil. Report significant spills to the | | Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather, or when rain is forecast, to prevent fresh materials from contacting stormwater runoff. | Avoid creating excess dust when | | concrete forms, tools, or trailers. |
| China 20 | | appropriate local spill response agencies immediately. | Best Management Practices for the | Cover and seal catch basins and manholes | breaking asphalt or concrete. After breaking up old pavement, be sure | | |
| | | If the spill poses a significant hazard to | Road crews Driveway/sidewalk/parking lot construction | when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, or similar materials. | to remove all chunks and pieces. Make sure broken pavement does not come in contact with rainfall or runoff. | Best Management Practices for the | |
| Direct Management Direct Management | Storm water Pollution | human health and safety, property or the environment, you must also report it | Seal coat contractors | Protect drainage ways by using earth dikes, sand bags, or other controls to divert or trap and filter runoff. | When making saw cuts, use as little water as possible. Shovel or vacuum | Masons and bricklayers Sidewalk construction crews | Storm Drain Pollution from Fresh Concrete and Mortar Applications |
| Best Management Practices for the | from Heavy Equipment on Construction Sites | to the State Office of Emergency Services | Operators of grading equipment, paving machines, dump trucks, concrete mixers | Storm Drain Pollution | saw-cut slurry and remove from the site. Cover or protect storm drain inlets | Patio construction workers | Fresh concrete and cement-related mortars that |
| Vehicle and equipment operators Site supervisors | Poorly maintained vehicles and heavy | | Construction inspectors General contractors | from Roadwork | during saw-cutting. Sweep up, and properly dispose of, all residues. | Construction inspectors | wash into takes, streams, or estuaries are toxic to fish and the aquatic environment. Disposing of these |
| General contractors Home builders | equipment that leak fuel, oil, antifreeze or other fluids on the construction site are common | | Home builders | Road paving, surfacing, and pavement removal happen right in the street, where there are | Sweep, never hose down streets to clean up tracked dirt. Use a street | General contractors Home builders | materials to the storm drains or creeks can block storm drains, causes serious problems, and is |
| Developers | sources of storm drain pollution. Prevent spills and leaks by isolating equipment from runoff | | Developers | numerous opportunities for asphalt, saw-cut slurry, or excavated material to illegally enter storm drains. | sweeper or vacuum truck. Do not dump vacuumed liquor in storm drains. | Developers | prohibited by law. |
| | channels, and by watching for leaks and other maintenance problems. Remove construction equipment from the site as soon as possible | | | Extra planning is required to store and dispose of materials properly and guard against pollution of the planning the planning of the planni | | Concrete delivery/pumping workers | |
| | equipment nom the ate as out as possible | | | storm drains, creeks, and the Bay. | | | |
| Londocening | Doing The Right Job | | | Doing The Job Right | Painting Cleanup | | |
| Landscaping, | General Business Practices | Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street, or place yard waste in gutters or on | Painting and | Handling Paint Products | Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm | | |
| Gardening, and | Protect stockpiles and landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or secured plastic sheeting. | dirt shoulders, unless you are piling them for recycling (allowed by San Jose and unincorporated County only). Sweep up | Application of | Keep all liquid paint products and wastes away from the gutter, street, and storm | drain, French drain, or stream. For water-based paints, paint out | | |
| Pool Maintenance | Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage | any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on street. | Solvents and | drains. Liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids are | brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary | Lo | os Altos Municipal Code Requireme |
| Best Management Practices for the | cabinet. | In San Jose, leave yard waste for curbside recycling pickup in piles in the street, 18 | | hazardous wastes and must be disposed of at a hazardous waste collection facility (contact | sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain. For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to | | |
| Construction Industry | during dry weather. Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert | inches from the curb and completely out of the flow line to any storm drain. | Adhesives | your local stormwater program listed on the back of this brochure). | the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvent in a proper container. Filter and | Los Altos Municipal Code Chapter 10.0 | |
| | runoff away from storm drains. Protect storm drains with sandbags or other | Pool/Fountain/Spa Maintenance | Best Management Practices for the | When moroughly ory, empty paint cans, used brushes, rags, and drop cloths may be disposed of as garbage in a sanitary landfill. | reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids and residue as hazardous | | nlawful to discharge any domestic waste or industr harges to storm drains shall include, but not be lim |
| | sediment controls. Revegetation is an excellent form of erosion | Draining Pools Or Spas When it's time to drain a pool, spa, or fountain, | Construction Industry | Empty, dry paint cans also may be recycled as metal. | waste. Paint Removal | processes; cooling systems; boiler | rs; fabric cleaning; equipment cleaning; vehicle cle ete placement, saw cutting and grading; swimming |
| | control for any site Landscaping/Garden Maintenance | please be sure to call your local wastewater treatment plant before you start for further | | Wash water from painted buildings constructed before 1978 can contain high amounts of lead, | Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be | permitted by a discharge permit or | r unless exempted pursuant to guidelines published a unlawful to cause hazardous materials, domestic |
| | Use pesticides sparingly, according to instructions on the label. Rinse empty | guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow prevention, and handling special cleaning waste (such as acid wash). Discharge flows | | even if paint chips are not present. Before you begin stripping paint or cleaning pre-1978 | swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash. | such a manner or location as to | constitute a threatened discharge into storm dra tion creating a substantial probability of harm, who |
| | containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of rinsed, empty containers in the | shall not exceed 100 gallon per minute. | | building exteriors with water under high pressure, test paint for lead by taking paint scrapings to a local laboratory. See Yellow | Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury or tributyl tin | make it reasonably necessary to | take immediate action to prevent, reduce or mitig wastes that are no longer contained in a pipe, |
| | trash. Dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous waste. | Never discharge pool or spa water to a street or storm drain; discharge to a sanitary sewer cleanout. | | Pages for a state-certified laboratory. | must be disposed of as hazardous wastes. Lead based paint removal requires a | threatened discharges unless they | |
| | Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and compost. | If possible, when emptying a pool or spa, let chlorine dissipate for a few days and | | paint tests positive for lead, block storm drains. Check with the wastewater treatment plant to | state-certified contractor. When stripping or cleaning building | | 08.430 Requirements for construction operation |
| | In communities with curbside pick-up of yard waste, place clippings and pruning waste at the | then recycle/reuse water by draining it gradually onto a landscaped area. | 1 LJ | determine whether you may discharge water to the sanitary sewer, or if you must send it offsite | exteriors with high-pressure water, block storm drains. Direct wash water onto a dirt | available at the construction sites | ous waste, hazardous materials and uncontained s for all projects where the proposed construction |
| Best Management Practices for the | curb in approved bags or containers. Or, take to a landfill that composts yard waste. No | Do not use copper-based algaecides. Control algae with chlorine or other | NS I | for disposal as hazardoùs waste. | area and spade into soll. Or, check with the local wastewater treatment authority to | disturbed soil and for any other pr of the plan shall be in accordance | ojects for which the city engineer determines is ne with guidelines published by the city engineer. |
| Landscapers | curbside pickup of yard waste is available for commercial properties. | alternatives, such as sodium bromide. Filter Cleaning | Best Management Practices for the | Storm Drain Pollution from | find out if you can collect (mop or vacuum) building cleaning water and dispose to the | acre of disturbed soil and for any | n plan shall be prepared and available at the con other projects for which the city engineer deterr |
| Gardeners Swimming pool/spa service and repair | Storm Drain Pollution | Never clean a filter in the street or near a storm drain. Rinse cartridge and | | Paints, Solvents, and Adhesives All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain | sanitary sewer. Sampling of the water may be required to assist the wastewater treatment authority in making its decision. | necessary to protect surface wate C. Prior approval shall be obtained fr | rs. Preparation of the plan shall be in accordance to rom the city engineer or designee to discharge wat |
| General contractors | From Landscaping and | diatomaceous earth filters onto a dirt area, and spade filter residue into soil. Dispose | Homeowners Painters Paperhangers | chemicals that are harmful to wildlife in local creeks. San Francisco Bay, and the Pacific Ocean. | Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints Whenever Possible | improve the water quality of the | nee may require gravity settling and filtration up discharge. Contaminated groundwater or water t |
| Home builders | Swimming Pool Maintenance Many landscaping activities expose soils and | of spent diatomaceous earth in the garbage. | Plasterers Graphic artists | Toxic chemicals may come from liquid or solid products or from cleaning residues or rags. Paint | Recycle or donate excess water-based (latex) paint, or return to supplier. | discharge to navigable waters ma | ay not be discharged to the storm drain. Such wa 0.08.240 are met and the approval of the superinte |
| Developers Homeowners | increase the likelihood that earth and garden chemicals will run off into the storm drains during | If there is no suitable dirt area, call your local wastewater treatment plant for | Dry wall crews Floor covering installers | material and wastes, adhesives and cleaning fluids should be recycled when possible, or disposed of | Reuse leftover oil-based paint, Dispose of non-recyclable thinners, sludge and | D. No cleanup of construction debris | s from the streets shall result in the discharge of or allowed to be deposited in the storm drain syste |
| | irrigation or when it rains. Swimming pool water containing chlorine and copper-based algaeoides should never be discharged to storm drains. These | instructions on discharging filter backwash or rinse water to the sanitary sewer. | General contractors Home builders Developers | properly to prevent these materials from flowing into storm drains and watercourses. | unwanted paint, as hazardous waste. | Criminal and judicial penalties can be | assessed for non-compliance. |
| | chemicals are toxic to aquatic life. | | Developers | | returned to the paint vendor. Check with the vendor regarding its "buy-back" policy. | | |
| | | - | | Dalas The Job Disht | Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with | Sociology | |
| General | Doing The Job Right General Principals | Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately so fixey do not contaminate soil or groundwater or leave residue on | Earth-Moving | Doing The Job Right General Business Practices | Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic sheeting. Dewatering Operations | | orint foi |
| Construction | Keep an orderly site and ensure good housekeeping practices are used. | paved surfaces. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water. | And | Schedule excavation and grading work during dry weather. | 1. Check for Toxic Pollutants | Diller | |
| And Site | Maintain equipment properly. Cover materials when they are not in use. | use just enough to keep the dust down. Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check | | Perform major equipment repairs away from the job site. When refueling or vehicle/equipment | Check for odors, discoloration, or an oily sheen on groundwater. Call your local wastewater treatment | | |
| | Keep materials away from streets, storm drains and drainage channels. | frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting | Dewatering | maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains. | Call your local wastewater treatment agency and ask whether the groundwater must be tested. | Remember The | property owner and the cont |
| Supervision | Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or discharge to storm drains. | secured around the outside of the dumpster. Never clean out a dumpster by | Activities | Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment. | If contamination is suspected, have the water tested by a certified laboratory. | | ne activities that occur on a |
| Best Management Practices | Advance Planning To Prevent Pollution Schedule excavation and grading activities for | hosing it down on the construction site. Set portable toilets away from storm drains. | | Practices During Construction Remove existing vegetation only when | Depending on the test results, you may be allowed to discharge pumped groundwater | | responsible for any environr |
| For Construction | dry weather periods. To reduce soil erosion, plant temporary vegetation or place other erosion controls before rain begins. Use the | Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks- | Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry | absolutely necessary. Plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or | to the storm drain (if no sediments present) or sanitary sewer. OR, you may | | bcontractors or employees. |
| | Erosion and Sectiment Control Manual, available from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, | Materials/Waste Handling Practice Source Reduction – minimize | | where construction is not immediately planned. Protect down slope drainage courses, streams, | be required to collect and haul pumped groundwater offsite for treatment and disposal at an appropriate treatment | | beenhadelors of employees. |
| | as a reference. Oontrol the amount of runoff crossing your site | waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the job. | | and storm drains with wattles, or temporary drainage swales. Use check dams or ditches | facility. 2. Check for Sediment Levels | Bost Ma | nagement |
| THE SL | (especially during excavation) by using berms or temporary or permanent drainage ditches to | Use recyclable materials whenever possible. Arrange for pick-up of recyclable materials such as concrete, asphalt, scrap | | to divert runoff around excavations. Refer to the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual for | If the water is clear, the pumping time is less than 24 hours, and the flow rate is | Destina | nagement |
| A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A | divert water flow around the site. Reduce storm water runoff velocities by constructing temporary check dams or berms where appropriate. | materials such as concrete, aspnan, scrap metal, scivents, degreasers, cleared vegetation, paper, rock, and vehicle | | proper erosion and sediment control measures. | less than 20 gallons per minute, you may pump water to the street or storm drain. | Practice | s for the |
| 13.5 | Train your employees and subcontractors. Make these best management practices | maintenance materials such as used oil, antifreeze, batteries, and tires. | | Storm Drain Pollution from Earth-Moving Activities | If the pumping time is more than 24 hours and the flow rate greater than 20 gpm, and the row local wastewater training to the pumping and the second seco | | |
| Best Management Practices for the General contractors | available to everyone who works on the construction site. Inform subcontractors about | Dispose of all wastes properly. Many construction materials and wastes, | | and Dewatering | call your local wastewater treatment plant for guidance. If the water is not clear, solids must be | Constru | ction Industry |
| | the storm water requirements and their own responsibilities. | including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, | | Soil excavation and grading operations loosen large amounts of soil that can flow or blow into storm | filtered or settled out by pumping to a settling tank prior to discharge. Options | | |
| Site supervisors | Good Housekeeping Practices Designate one area of the site for auto parking, valide an unment | wood, and cleared vegetation can be recycled. Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or | | drains when handled improperly. Sediments in runoff can olog storm drains, smother aquatic life, and destroy habitats in creeks and the Bay. Effective | for filtering include: Pumping through a perforated pipe | //////// | |
| | vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated area should be | disposed of as hazardous waste. Never bury waste materials or leave them in the | Best Management Practices for the | erosion control practices reduce the amount of runoff crossing a site and slow the flow with check dams or | sunk part way into a small pit filled with gravel; – Pumping from a bucket placed below | | |
| Site supervisors Inspectors Home builders Developers | wall away from streams or storm drain inlets | street or near a creek or stream bed. | Buildozer, back hoe, and grading machine operators | roughened ground surfaces. Contaminated groundwater is a common problem in | water level using a submersible pump; Pumping through a filtering device | and all a strangest | Santa Clara |
| Site supervisors Inspectors Home builders | well away from streams or storm drain inlets, bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off site. | Permits | | i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i | such as a swimming pool filter or filter | | |
| Site supervisors Inspectors Home builders Developers Storm Drain Pollution from Construction Activities Construction Activities | 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 | Permits In addition to local building permits, you will need to obtain coverage under the | Dump truck drivers Site supervisors | the Santa Clara Valley. Depending on soil types and site history, groundwater pumped from construction | fabric wrapped around end of suction | | Urban Runoff |
| Ste supervisors Inspectors Inspectors Drevelopers Developers Construction Activities Construction Activities Construction assess that blow or water pollution. Materials and weates that blow or wash into a stom drain, gutter, or steet have a direct impact on local creaks and the Bay. | 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 plastio sheeting or temporary roofs. Before it rains, | 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 care or more. Obtain | | the Santa Clara Valley. Depending on soil types and site history, groundwater pumped from construction sites may be contaminated with toxics (such as oil or solvents) or laden with sediments. Any of these pollutants can harm wildlife in creeks or the Bay, or | fabric wrapped around end of suction pipe. When discharging to a storm grain, protect the inlet using a barrier of burlap bags | | Urban Runoff |
| Site supervisors Inspectors Home builders Developera Storm Drain Pollution from Construction Activities Construction Activities Construction altes are common sources of storm water pollution. Materials and weates that blow or wash into a storm drain, gutter, or street have a direct impact on local creates and the Bay. As a contractor, or altes uppervisor, owner or opparator of a site, your may be responsible for | well away from streams or storm drain inlets, berned if necessary. Water major repairs off ste contamisations out of the rain – prevent ruroff contamisation at the source. Gover exposed points of soil or construction materials with platio sheeting or temporary rooms. Before it rains, sweep and remover materials from surfaces that these containts of the source surfaces. | 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 supervisors General contractors | site history, groundwater pumped from construction sites may be contaminated with toxics (such as oil or solvents) or laden with sediments. Any of these pollutants can harm wildlife in creates, or the Bay, or interfere with wastewater treatment plant operation. Discharging sedimentaladen water from a | fabric wrapped around end of suction pipe. When discharging to a storm arain, protect the inlet using a barrier of burtap bags filled with drain rock, or cover inlet with filter fabric anchored under the grate. OR | | Urban Runoff Pollution Preven |
| Site supervisors Inspectors Inspectors Developers Developers Construction Activities Construction Activities Construction activities Construction activities Construction activities Activities Activities Activities Activities Activities | well away from streams or storm drain inlets, bernedi fracessary. Wate major repairs off site. Contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of oil or construction making with pastio sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain to som drains, resels, or dnamels. | 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 disturts one acre or more. Obtain information from the Regional Water | Site supervisors General contractors Home builders | site history, groundwater pumped from construction sites may be contaminated with toxics (such as oil or solvents) or laden with sediments. Any of these pollutants can harm wildlife in creeks or the Bay, or interfere with wastewater treatment plant operation. | fabric wrapped around end of suction pipe. When discharging to a storm grain, protect the inlet using a barrier of burlap bags filled with drain rook, or cover inlet with | | |

PHASE I - CITY OF LOS ALTOS SIGN PROGRAM

Sonoma, CA phone (707) 938-9960 fax (707) 938-9961

explere

FOR BID

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.
- the material has dred. Used down excosed agarcgate concrete only when the wash water can (1) flow onto a dit 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 locking a storm drain linet. If necessary, divert fundf with temporary berms. Make sure rundf does not reach gutters or storm drains.
- Gutter of reaking 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.

tars that re toxic to sing of these an block and is

quirements



s stee or industrial waste into storm drains, gutters, creeks, or but not be limited to, discharge from toilets; sinks; industrial gi; vehicle cleaning; construction activities, including, but not ng; swimming pools; spas; and fountains, unless specifically ines published by the superintendent. rials, domestic waste, or industrial waste to be deposited in not softm drains, gutters, creeks or San Francisco Bay. or of harm, when the probability and potential extent of harm actue or mitgate damages to persons, property or natural dd in a pipe, tank or other container are considered to be

on operations.

uncontained construction materials shall be prepared and construction site is equal to or greater than one acre of ermines is necessary to protect surface waters. Preparation ngineer. e at the construction sites for all projects greater than one

ple at the construction sites for all projects greater than one igneer determines that a storm water management plan is a coordance with guidelines published by the city engineer. Jischarge water pumped from construction sites to the storm of fittation upon a determination that either or both would fer or water that exceeds state or foderal requirements for rain. Such water may be discharged to the sever, provided the superintendent is obtained prior to discharge. discharge of water to the storm drain system; nor shall any m drain system. (Prior code § 5-5.643)

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 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 (408) 265-2600 District: 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

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