## NEW SINGLE-FAMILY HOME

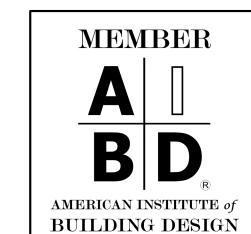
GIOVANNOTTO RESIDENCE 604 MILVERTON ROAD, LOS ALTOS, CA 94022





4355 CONEJO DRIVE DANVILLE, CA 94506

510-579-2004 925-400-7766 □ DGDESIGN.CA@COMCAST.NET



## PROJECT TITLE

604 MILVERTON ROAD, LOS ALTOS, CA 94022 650.814.1712, MIKE@VRENT.COM

DG DESIGN - DINO GARCIA 510.579.2004, DINO@DGDESIGNPLAN.COM

BERRY AND ASSOCIATES - JOHN BERRY 2149 AVY AVENUE, MENLO PARK, CA 94025 650.400.9003, JOHNCBERRY7@GMAIL.COM

SCHOPPET LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS INC. - KEN SCHOPPET P.O. BOX 508 LOS ALTOS, CA 94022 650.823.6572, KEN@KSLA.US

SITE AREA DIAGRAM AND CALCULATIONS

PARTIAL SITE PLAN FLOOD ZONE MAP

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

EXISTING RESIDENCE **EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS** 

**EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS** 

LANDSCAPE PLAN

TREE PROTECTION PLAN FIRE HAZARD EVALUATION PLAN

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY GRADING AND DRAINAGE NOTES AND DETAILS

PRELIMINARY SHORING PLAN BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

SCCFD ROADWAY AND DRIVEWAY REQUIREMENTS

THIS PLAN SET WAS PREPARED FOR A DESIGN REVIEW APPLICATION FOR A NEW TWO-STORY, SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE AND THE CONVERSION OF AN EXISTING NON-CONFORMING SINGLE-FAMILY HOUSE INTO AN ACCESSORY STRUCTURE BY REMOVING THE KITCHEN PRIOR TO FINAL OCCUPANCY OF THE NEW DWELLING. THE PROPOSED NEW DWELLING AND THE EXISTING NON-CONFORMING DWELLING ARE SUBJECT TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE SECOND FLOOR AND 4,543 SQUARE FEET ON THE BASEMENT FLOOR. THE PROPOSED NEW DWELLING IS SUBJECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS FOR LOT 12 OF THE MORNINGSIDE PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL IN 1971, THE MORNINGSIDE PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT APPROVED BY THE CITY COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 24, 2013, THE CITY'S SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL DESIGN

THE PROPERTY AT 604 MILVERTON ROAD, LOT 12 IS A PARCEL WITHIN THE MORNINGSIDE PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT, APPROXIMATELY 2 ACRES, HAS AN ABSTRACT GEOMETRIC SHAPE WITH IRREGULAR BOUNDARY DRIVEWAY BETWEEN THE UNITS AT 730 AND 730 MORNINGSIDE ROAD. THE EXISTING STRUCTURES ARE LOCATED NEAR THE CENTER OF THE PROPERTY, BUT THE HOUSE IS CLOSE TO THE PROPERTY LINES ON THE WEST SIDE. THE EXISTING STRUCTURES ARE NOT VISIBLE FROM MORNINGSIDE ROAD OR FROM MILVERTON ROAD BECAUSE IT SITS BELOW STREET LEVEL, ON A GRADE CLOSER TO ADOBE CREEK. THE PROPERTY IS IN A MOSTLY WOODED AREA AND INCLUDES A SEGMENT OF ADOBE CREEK, TO THE EAST OF THE HOUSE.

THE EXISTING HOUSE, KNOWN AS THE COSTELLO HOUSE, WAS BUILT IN 1916, IS A ONE STORY "H" SHAPED BUILDING, WOOD FRAMED STRUCTURE, AND CONSTRUCTED IN THE CRAFTSMAN BUNGALOW ARCHITECTURAL STYLE. THE HOUSE IS 1,637 SQ. FT. WITH TWO BEDROOMS AND TWO BATHROOMS. THE EXTERIOR WALLS ARE MADE OF WOOD CLAPBOARD SIDING PAINTED AN OCHRE COLOR WITH WHITE TRIM. ASPHALT SHINGLES COVER THE UNIQUE INTERSECTING GABLE ROOF FORMS. AROUND THE CORNER TO THE SOUTH FACADE IS A WOODEN DECK OVERLOOKING THE CREEK VALLEY. THE PROXIMITY TO ADOBE CREEK PUTS THE HOUSE ON A SLOPED LOT, WHERE THE FRONT OF THE HOUSE IS ENTERED AT GRADE. THE EXISTING HOUSE DISPLAYS A LEVEL OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND INTEGRITY THAT WOULD QUALIFY IT FOR LISTING AS A HISTORIC RESOURCE ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES, ON THE CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL PLACES, AS A LOCAL CITY OF LOS ALTOS LANDMARK AT THE LOCAL LEVEL. THE EXISTING HOUSE IS SIGNIFICANT FOR ITS ARCHITECTURE, AS A FINE EXAMPLE OF VERNACULAR CALIFORNIA BUNGALOW WITH A MIXTURE OF CRAFTSMAN AND ARST & CRAFTS DESIGN ELEMENTS. IT IS ALSO SIGNIFICANT FOR ITS ASSOCIATION WITH THE OVERALL DEVELOPMENT PATTERN OF LOS ALTOS AND THE SOUTH BAY REGION FOR ITS TRANSITION FROM A LARGE APRICOT FARMING PROPERTY TO SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENTIAL SUBURBAN PROPERTIES.

THE PROPOSED HOUSE IS A SIMPLIFIED MEDITERRANEAN ARCHITECTURAL STYLE WITH EXTERIOR MATERIALS FINISHED IN EARTH COLORS THAT ARE SIMILAR AND COMPATIBLE WITH THE SURROUNDING NEIGHBORHOOD. THOUGH LARGER IN SCALE THAN THE HOUSES IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD, IT SITS ON A MUCH LARGER PARCEL AREA AND SUBJECTED TO BUILDING SETBACKS THAT ARE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE THAN THE REST OF THE HOMES IN THE VICINITY MAKING THE HOUSE PROPORTIONATE TO IT'S LOT AREA. THE PROPOSED HOUSE IS DESIGNED TO APPEAR TO BE A SINGLE-STORY WHEN VIEWED FROM MORNINGSIDE ROAD AND IS BARELY VISIBLE FROM MILVERTON ROAD DUE TO THE LARGE TREES LOCATED AT THE NORTHEAST OF THE PROPERTY. THE REAR IS NOT VISIBLE DUE TO WOODED AREAS. THE DESIGN PLANS FOR THE PROPOSED HOUSE WAS PRESENTED TO THE MORNINGSIDE HOA ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW BOARD, EVERY HOMEOWNER WITHIN THE HOA, AND THE ADJACENT NEIGHBOR ALONG MILVERTON ROAD WHO GAVE FULL SUPPORT AND APPROVAL FOR

ZONING COMPLIANCE

ASSESSOR PARCEL NUMBER ZONING DISTRICT FEMA FLOOD ZONE TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

FIRE SPRINKLER

PARKING

RECORDED LOT AREA (ACRES) RECORDED LOT AREA (SQ.FT.) MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT EXISTING DWELLING EXISTING SHED STRUCTURE

604 MILVERTON ROAD 175-19-042 PUD/R1 CLUSTER, 13-UP-01

AUTOMATIC RESIDENTIAL FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION'S (NFPA) STANDARD 13D

4 COVERED (PROPOSED)

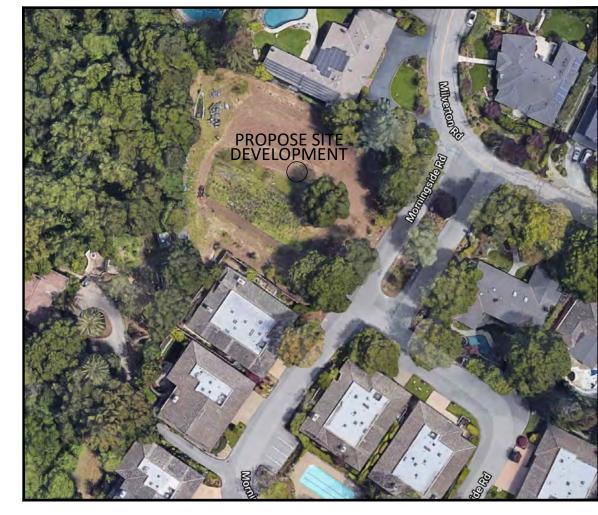
1,637 SQ.FT. (TO BE CONVERTED TO AN ACCESSORY BUILDING)

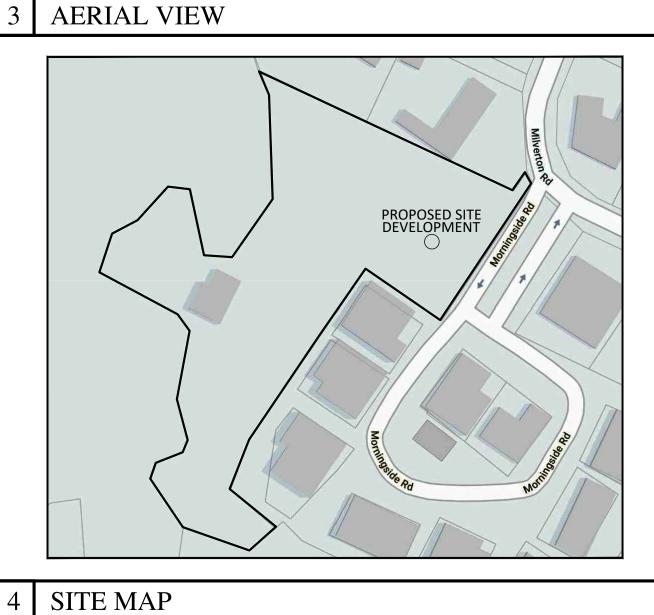
## PROJECT DIRECTORY

## 5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 9 SHEET INDEX





City of Los Altos Planning Department 1 N San Antonio Road Los Altos, CA 94022

RE: 604 Milverton Road – Los Altos

As the authorized agent for the Morningside of Los Altos Community Association (Morningside) on Morningside Road, I have been instructed by the Association President, Mark Voll, to write

The original 604 Milverton Road HOA plan set as well as the amended plans have been reviewed and approved with no objection by the Morningside Board of Directors, Architectural Committee as wells as the homeowners.

If you have any further questions, please do not hesitate to contact me or Mark Voll.

Ken Orvick – Orvick Management Group, Inc. korvick@orvprop.com

mark\_voll@yahoo.com

Orvick Management Group, Inc. 1965 O'Toole Way ● San Jose, CA 95131 (408)943-1400 • FAX (408) 943-1408

		25,325 = PERMIT NO. 13-UP-01 DEVELOPMENT AREA (SF.)		91,040 = LOT 12 TOTAL SITE AREA (SF.)			
		EXISTING	PROPOSED	ALLOWED / REQ.	EXISTING	PROPOSED	ALLOWED / REQ.
LOT COVERAGE:				CONDITION NO.8			CONDITION NO.8 + EXISTING
LAND COVERED BY ALL STRUCTURES THAT ARE OVER 6 FEET IN HEIGHT	AREA (SQ.FT.)	0	5,860	6,000	2,074	7,934	8,074
	PERCENTAGE	0.0%	23.1%	23.7%	2.3%	8.7%	8.9%
		1	•	1	1	•	
FLOOR AREA:							
FIRST FLOOR		0	5,414		2,074	7,934	
SECOND FLOOR	AREA (SQ.FT.)	0	2,831	8,245	0	2,831	10,765
TOTAL		0	8,245		2,074	10,765	
TOTAL	PERCENTAGE	0.0%	32.6%	32.6%	2.3%	11.8%	11.8%
SETBACKS:			CONDITION NO. 4		EVI	STING AND PROPOSED HO	
SETBACKS:		* C	ONSERVATION EASEMENT I	LINE *	EXI	** EXISTING HOUSE **	DUSE
SETBACKS:		* CI EXISTING		LINE *  ALLOWED / REQ.	EXISTING		ALLOWED / REQ
SETBACKS: FRONT			ONSERVATION EASEMENT I	T		** EXISTING HOUSE **	· · ·
		EXISTING	PROPOSED	ALLOWED / REQ.	EXISTING	** EXISTING HOUSE **  PROPOSED	ALLOWED / REQ
FRONT		EXISTING 0 FT.	PROPOSED 43.8 FT.	ALLOWED / REQ. 35 FT.	EXISTING ** 98 FT. **	** EXISTING HOUSE **  PROPOSED  43.8 FT.	ALLOWED / REQ 35 FT.

HEIGHT:		0 FT.	28 FT.	30 FT.	** 15.4 FT. **	28 FT.	30 FT.	
		SQUARE	FOOTAGE BREAKDO	WN				
		PERMIT NO. 1	PERMIT NO. 13-UP-01 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (SF.)			EXISTING AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT (SF.)		
		EXISTING	CHANGE IN	TOTAL PROPOSED	EXISTING	CHANGE IN	TOTAL PROPOSE	
	FIRST FLOOR	0	4,908	10,782	1,637	4,908	12,419	
HABITABLE LIVING AREA:	SECOND FLOOR	0	2,831		0	2,831		
	BASEMENT FLOOR	0	3,043		0	3,043		
NON HARITARI E AREA.	FIRST FLOOR	0	506	2,006	437	506	2,443	
NON-HABITABLE AREA:	BASEMENT FLOOR	0	1,500		0	1,500		
	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	

LOT CALCULATIONS					
		PERMIT NO. 13-UP-01 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AREA		LOT 12 SITE AREA	
		SQUARE FEET	PERCENTAGE	SQUARE FEET	PERCENTAGE
NET LOT AREA:		25,325		91,040	
FRONT YARD HARDSCAPE AREA: (SHALL NOT EXCEED 50%)		1,302	21.6%	1,302	21.6%
		SUB-TOTAL (SF.)	TOTAL (SF.)	SUB-TOTAL (SF.)	TOTAL (SF.)
	TOTAL HARDSCAPE AREA (EXISTING & PROPOSED)	10,534		15,768	
LANDSCAPE BREAKDOWN:	EXISTING SOFTSCAPE (UNDISTURBED) AREA	8,461	25,325	68,942	91,040
	NEW SOFTSCAPE (NEW LANDSCAPING) AREA	6,330		6,330	
			-		-

PROJECT TITLE

GIOVANNOTTO RESIDENCE 604 MILVERTON ROAD LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

APN: 175-19-042

REVISIONS		
1	10/10/22	Design Review Comments
2	06/15/23	Design Review Comments
Mark	Date	Description
		·
SUBMITTAL:	DESIGN R	EVIEW
ISSUE DATE:		

CHECKED BY: MG PLOT DATE: 04/13/2021

SHEET TITLE

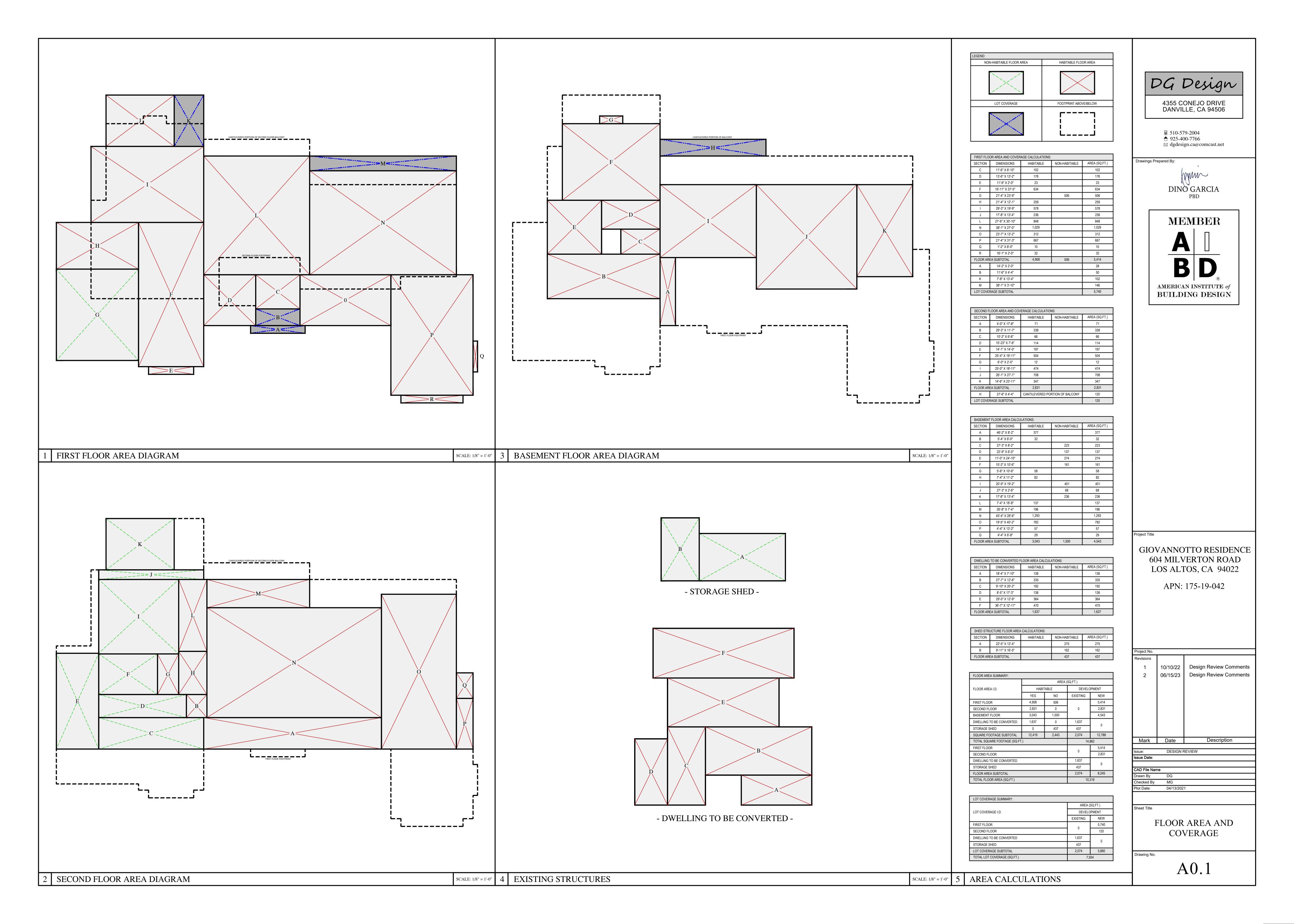
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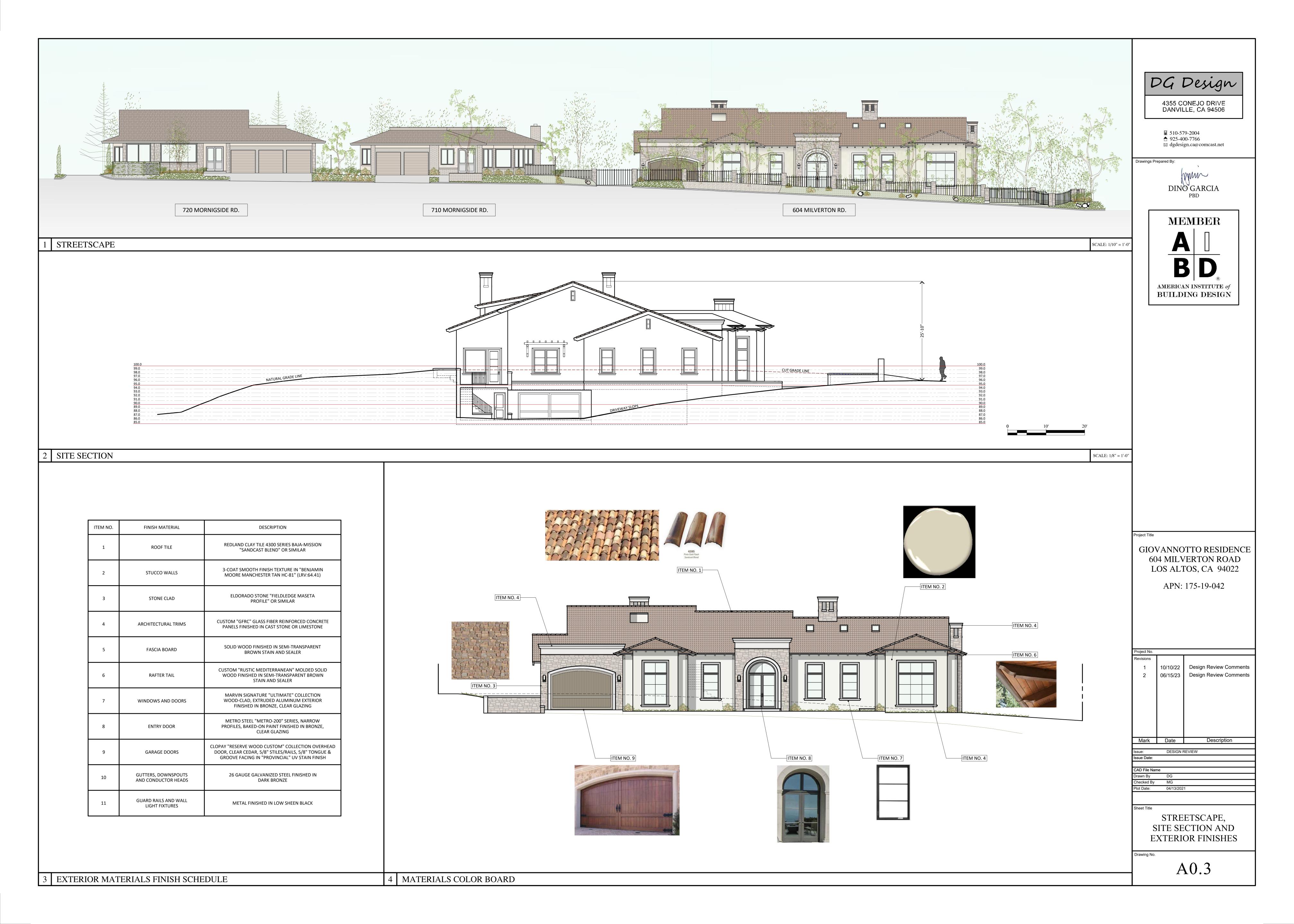
6 HOA REVIEW AND APPROVAL LETTER

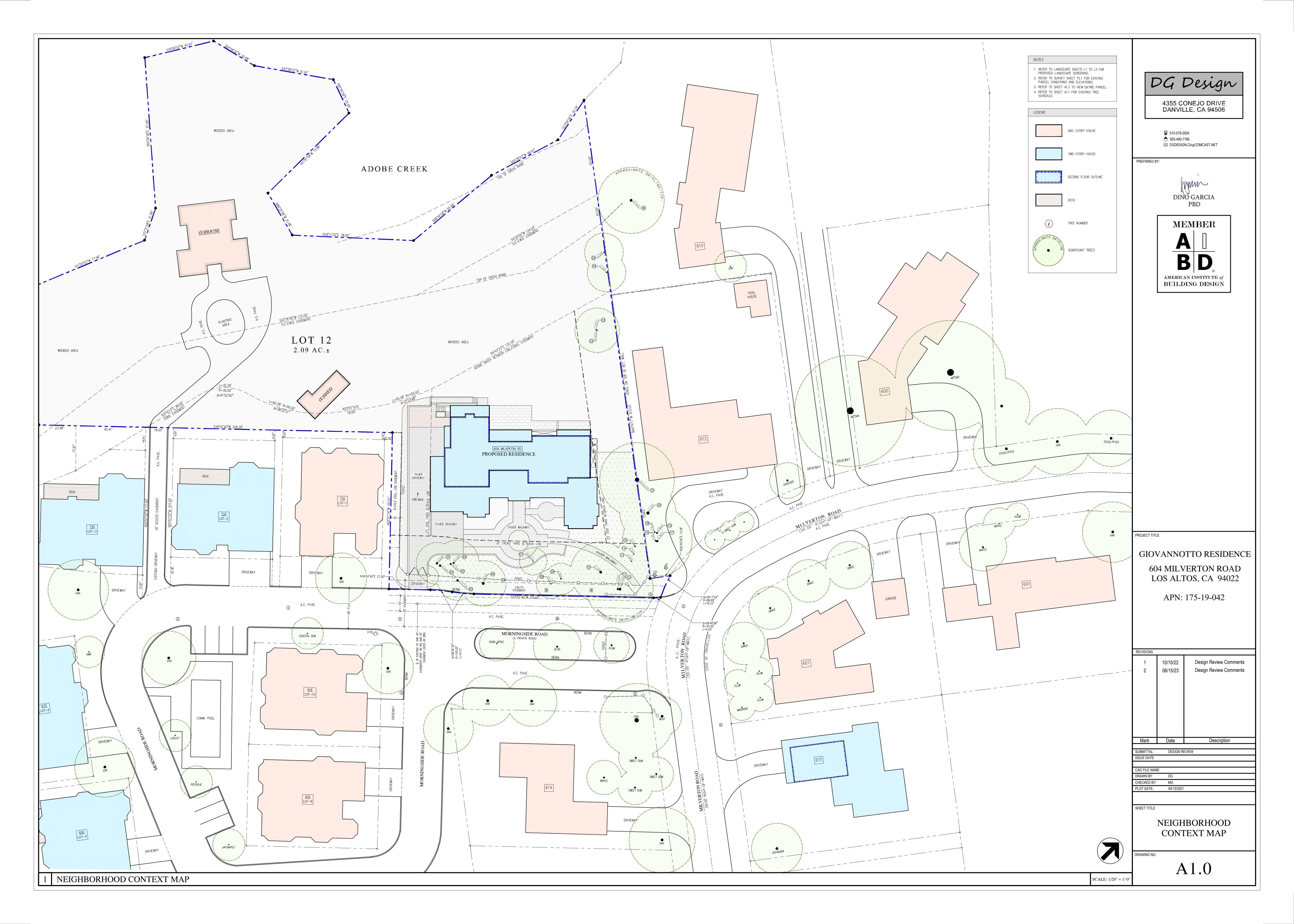
8 ZONING COMPLIANCE TABLE

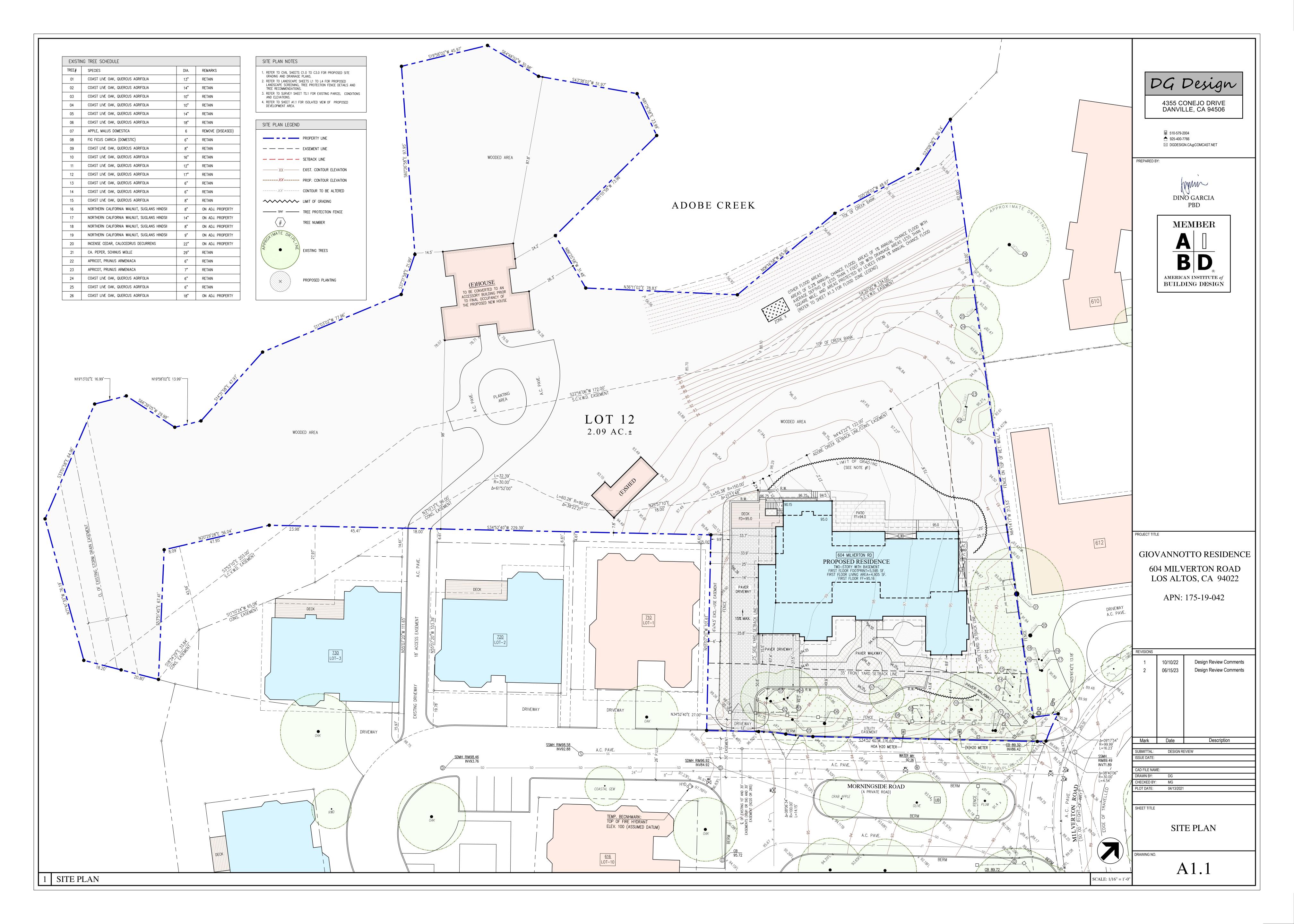
10 DEPARTMENT APPROVALS

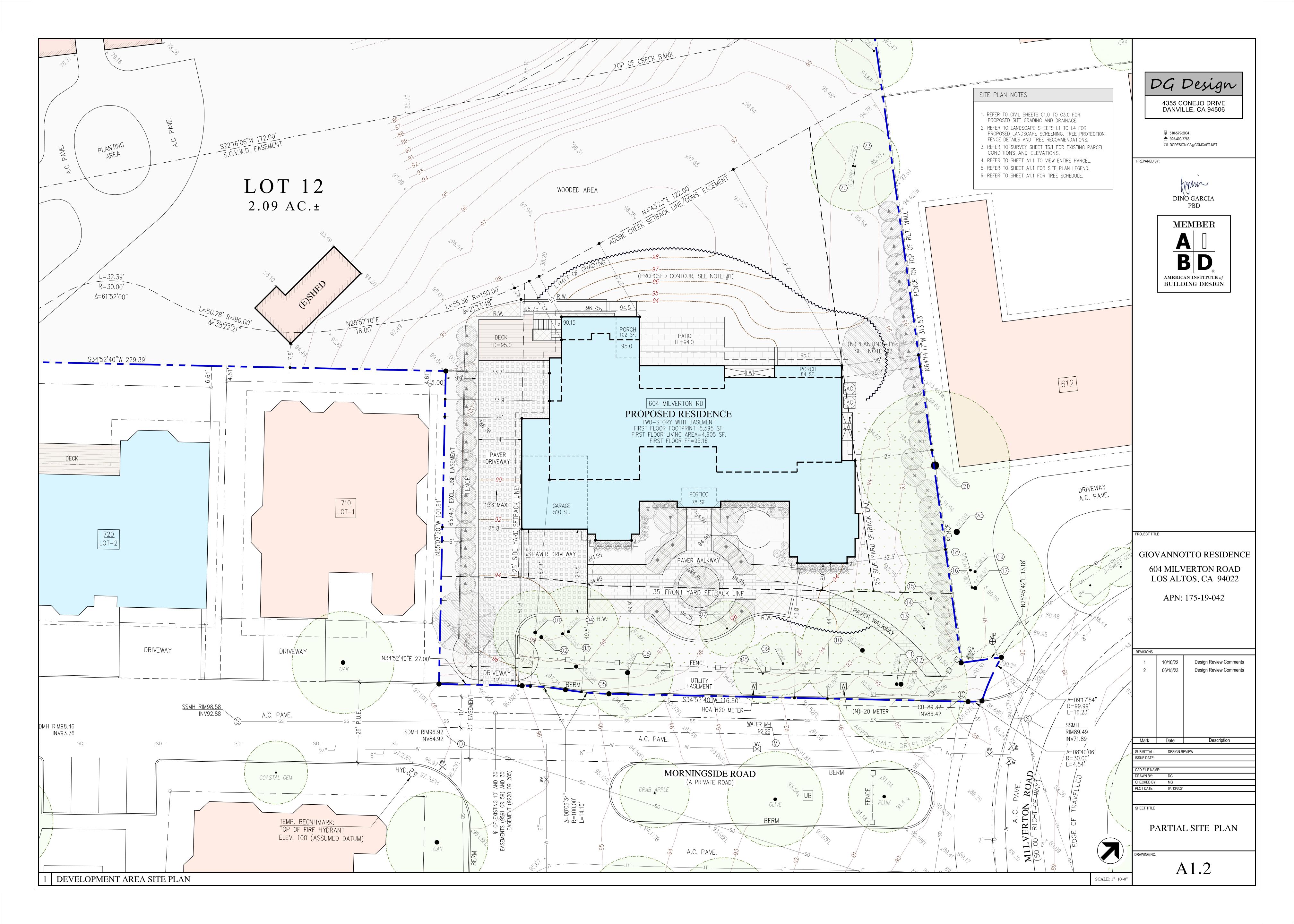












## NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. I does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The community map repository should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where Base Flood Elevations (BFEs) and/or floodways have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the floodways were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by flood control structures. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The projection used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 10. The horizontal datum was NAD 83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same vertical datum. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at <a href="http://www.ngs.noaa.gov">http://www.ngs.noaa.gov</a> or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services NOAA, N/NGS12 National Geodetic Survey SSMC-3, #9202 1315 East-West Highway

Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282

(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for bench marks shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at (301) 713-3242, or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was provided in digital format by the USDA National Agriculture Imagery Program (NAIP). This information was photogrammetrically compiled at a scale of 1:24,000 from aerial photography dated

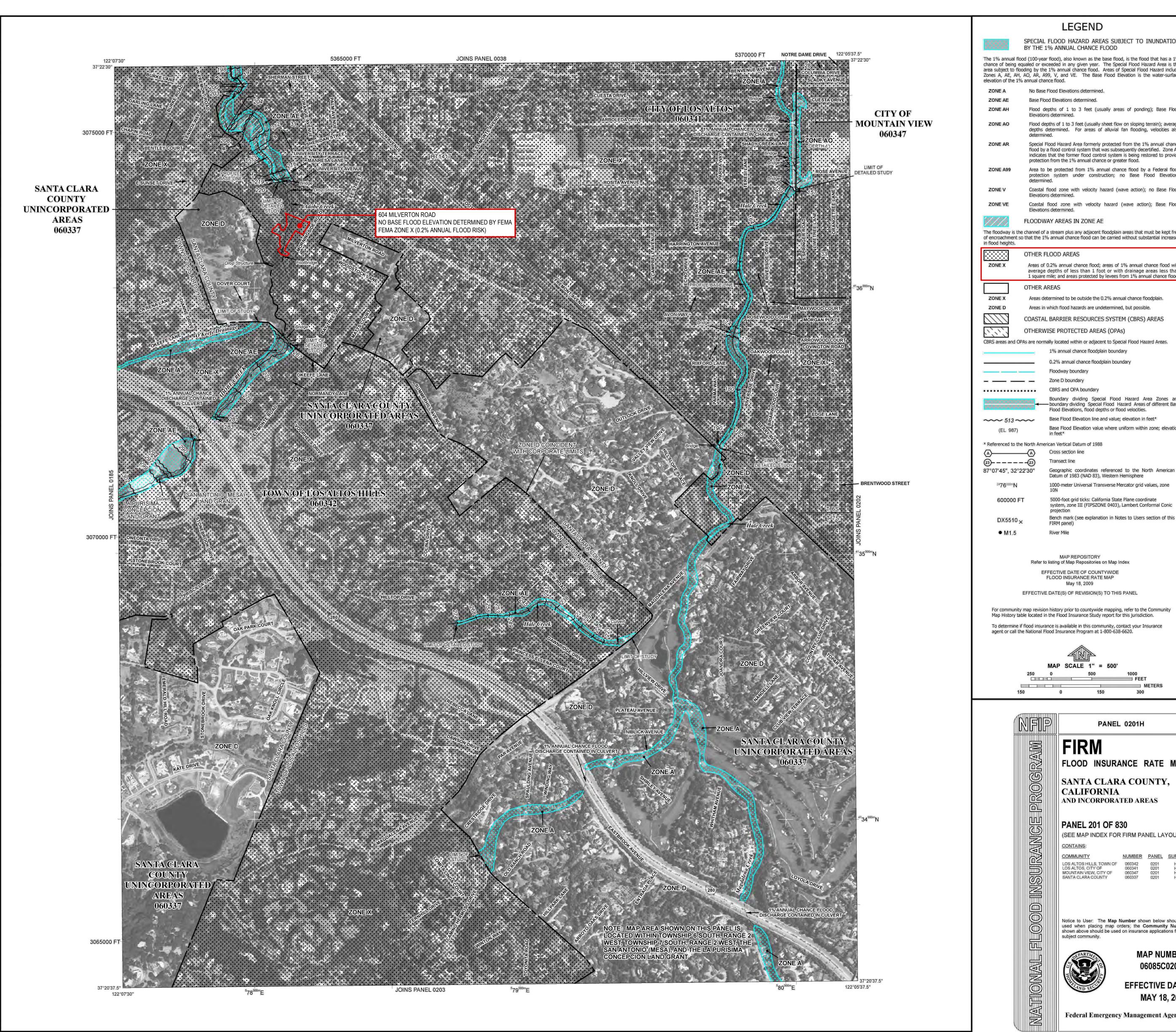
This map reflects more detailed and up-to-date stream channel configurations than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to conform to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map.

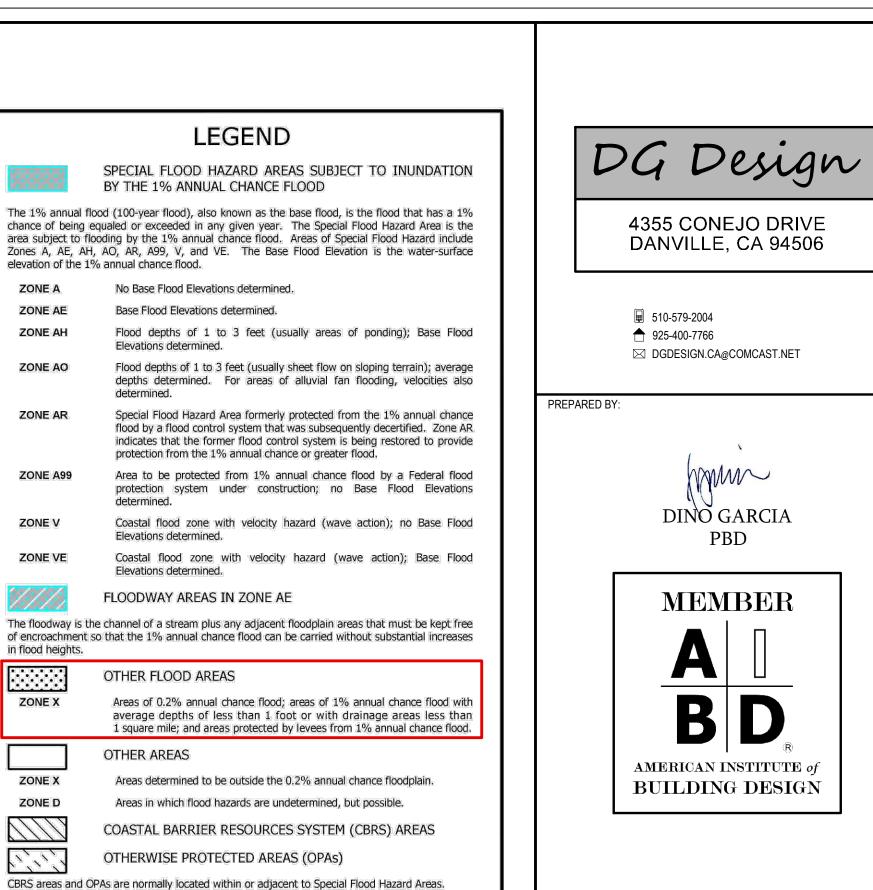
Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

Please refer to the separately printed Map Index for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each

Contact the FEMA Map Service Center at 1-800-358-9616 for information on available products associated with this FIRM, Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study report, and/or digital versions of this map. The FEMA Map Service Center may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at <a href="http://msc.fema.gov">http://msc.fema.gov</a>.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1-877-FEMA MAP** (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov.





1% annual chance floodplain boundary

0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary

Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.

Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet\*

Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base

Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation

Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Western Hemisphere

1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone

system, zone III (FIPSZONE 0403), Lambert Conformal Conic

Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this

5000-foot grid ticks: California State Plane coordinate

MAP REPOSITORY

Refer to listing of Map Repositories on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP May 18, 2009

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

**FIRM** 

CALIFORNIA

PANEL 201 OF 830

METERS

PANEL 0201H

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be

used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the

Federal Emergency Management Agency

NUMBER PANEL SUFFIX

06085C0201H

MAY 18, 2009

**EFFECTIVE DATE** 

SANTA CLARA COUNTY,

AND INCORPORATED AREAS

LOS ALTOS HILLS, TOWN OF 060342 0201 LOS ALTOS, CITY OF 060341 0201 MOUNTAIN VIEW, CITY OF 060347 0201 SANTA CLARA COUNTY 060337 0201

Floodway boundary

CBRS and OPA boundary

Zone D boundary

Cross section line

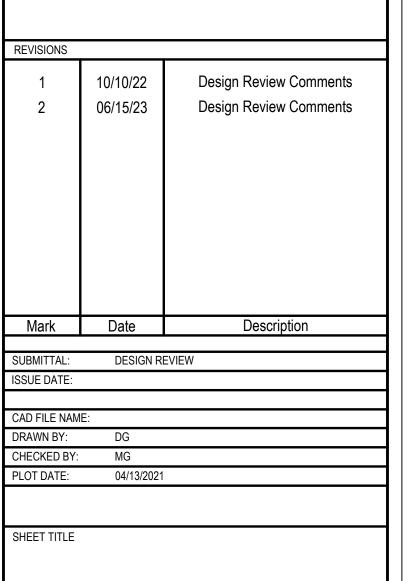
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PROJECT TITLE

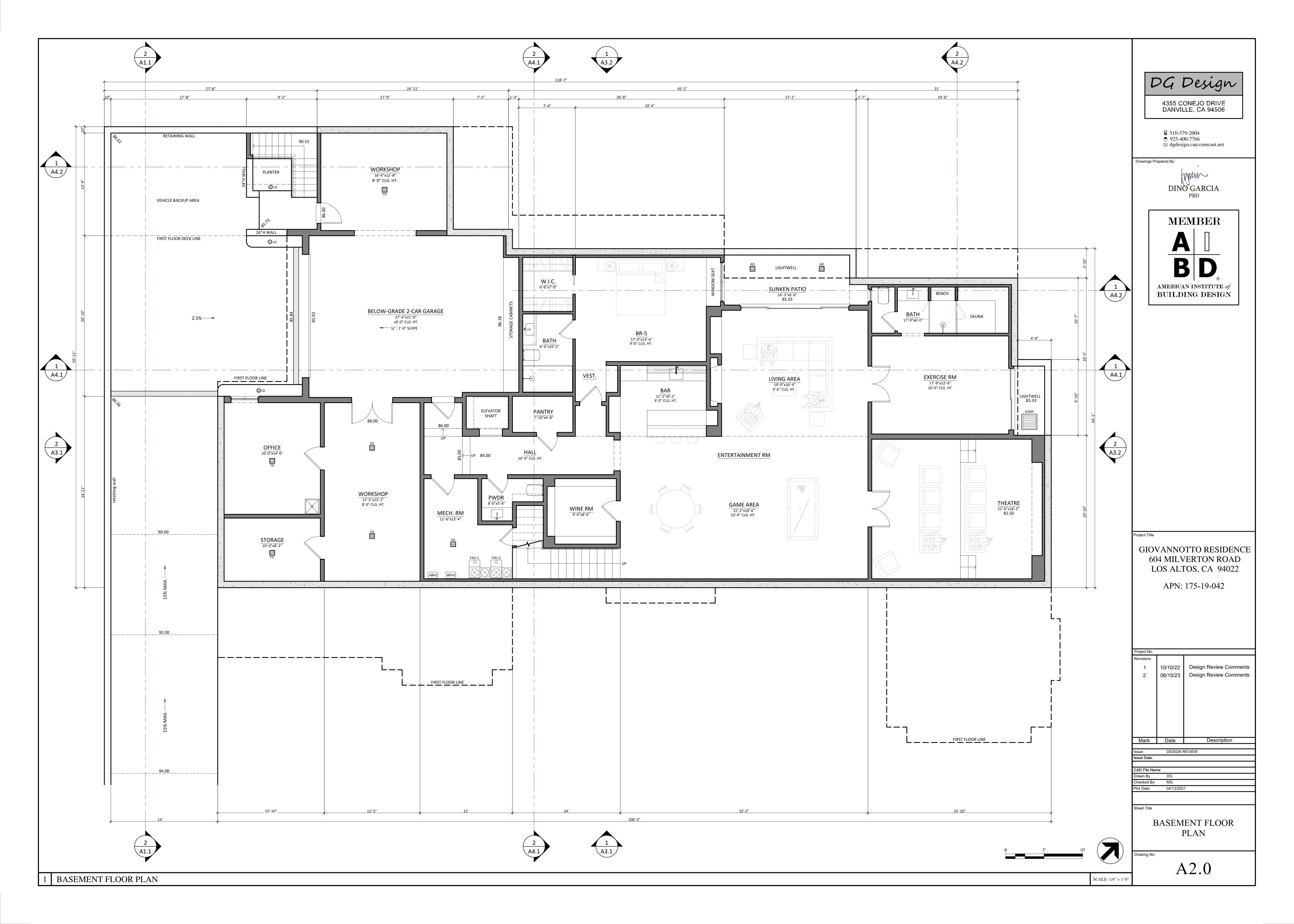
GIOVANNOTTO RESIDENCE 604 MILVERTON ROAD LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

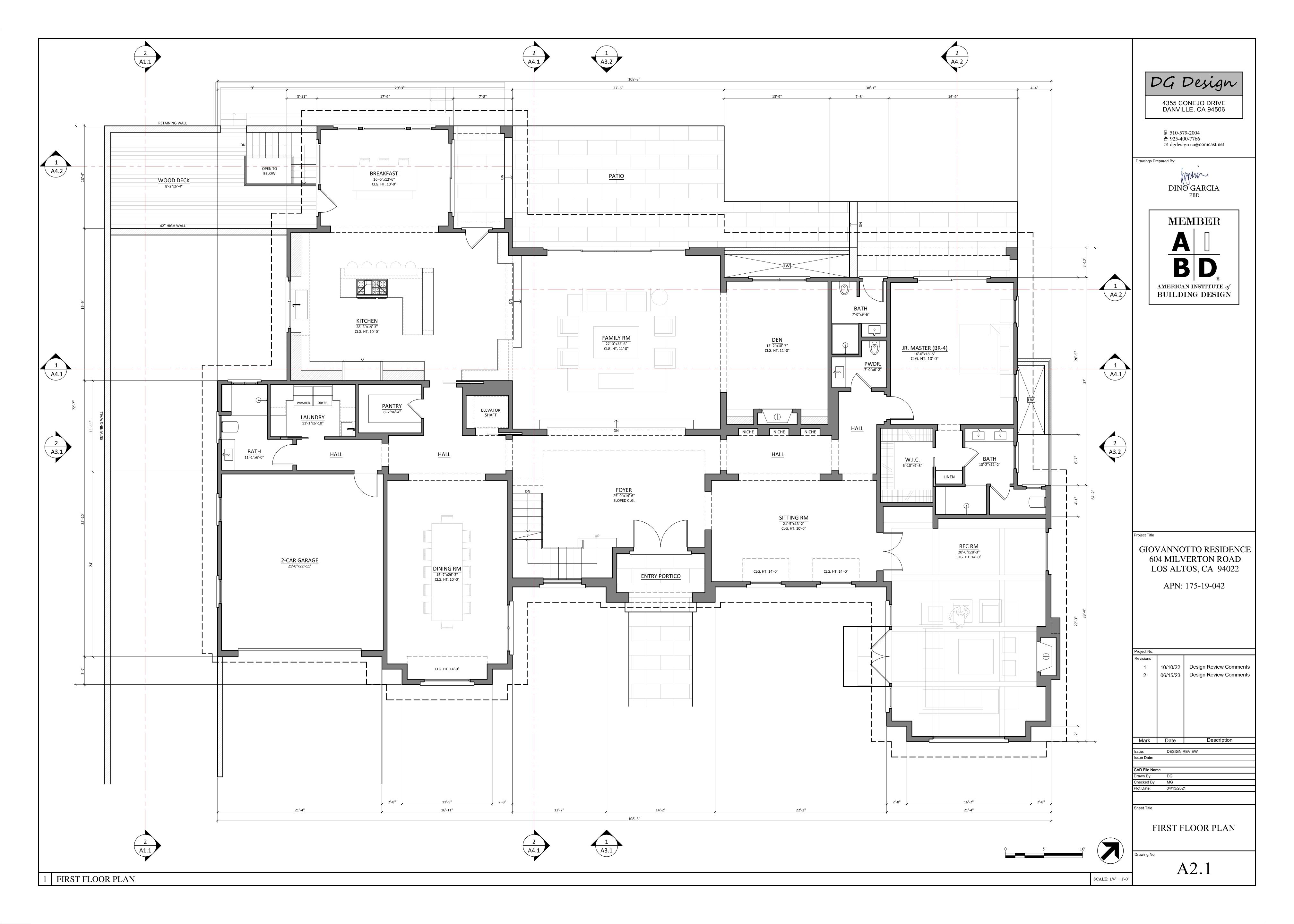
APN: 175-19-042

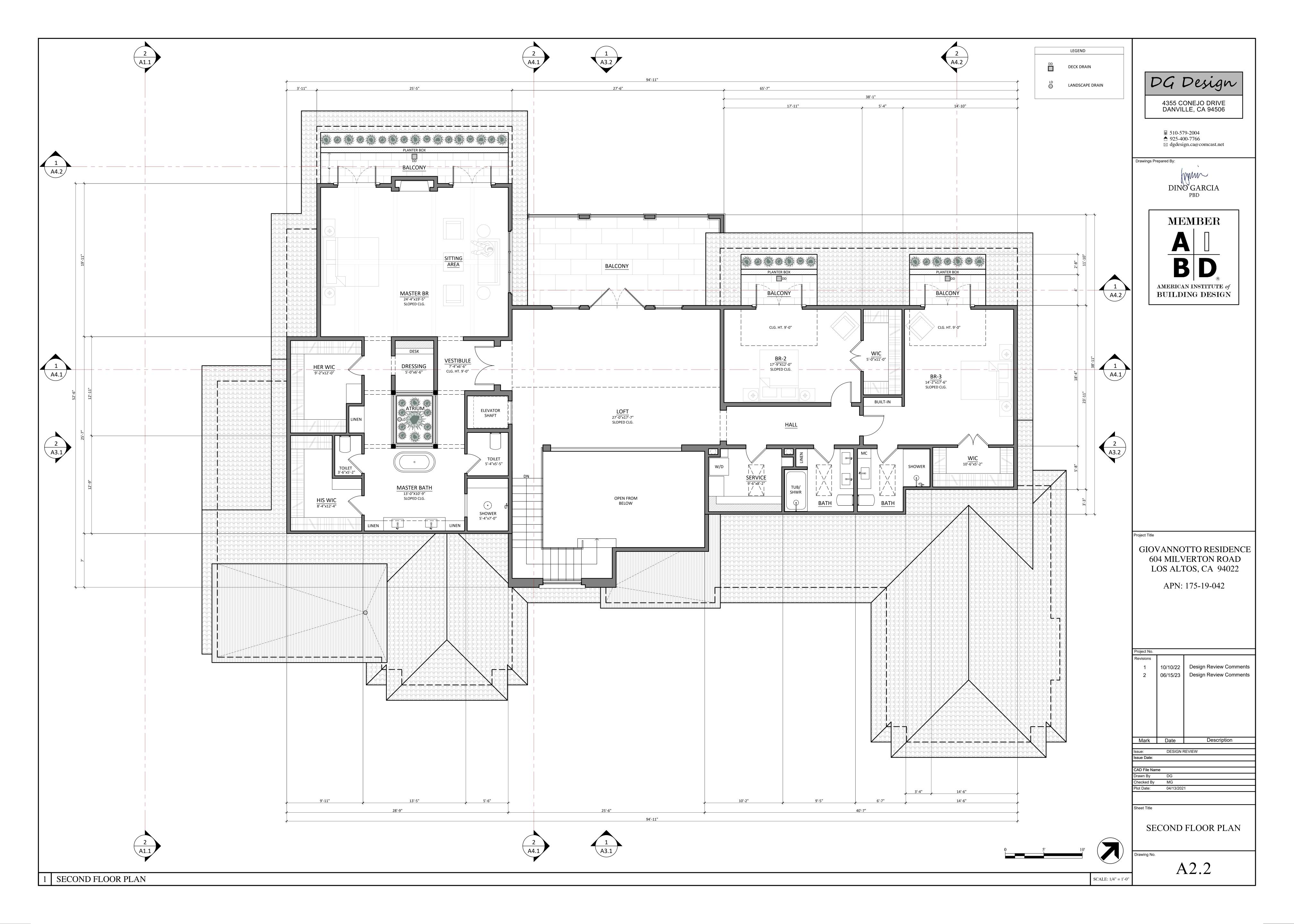


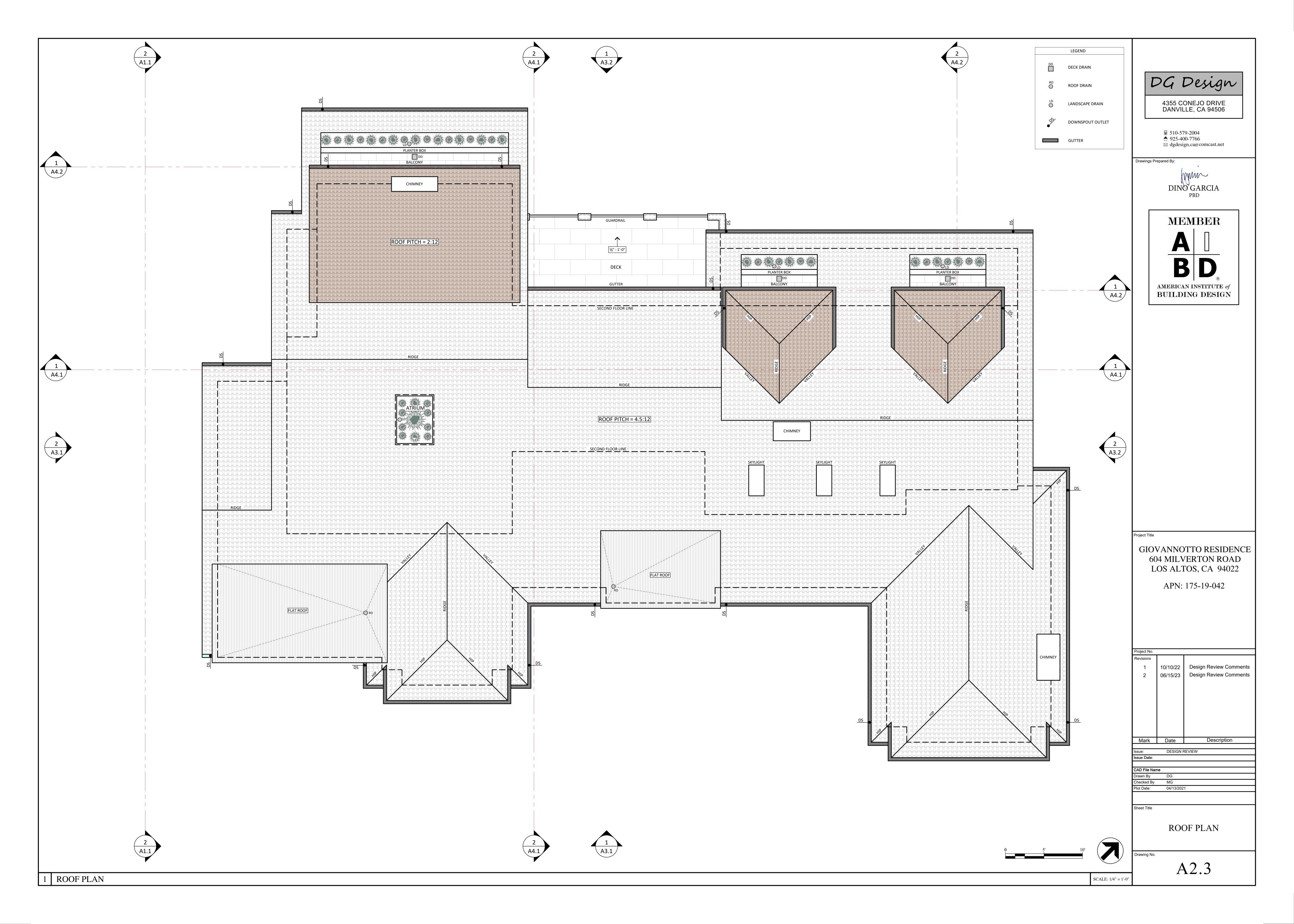
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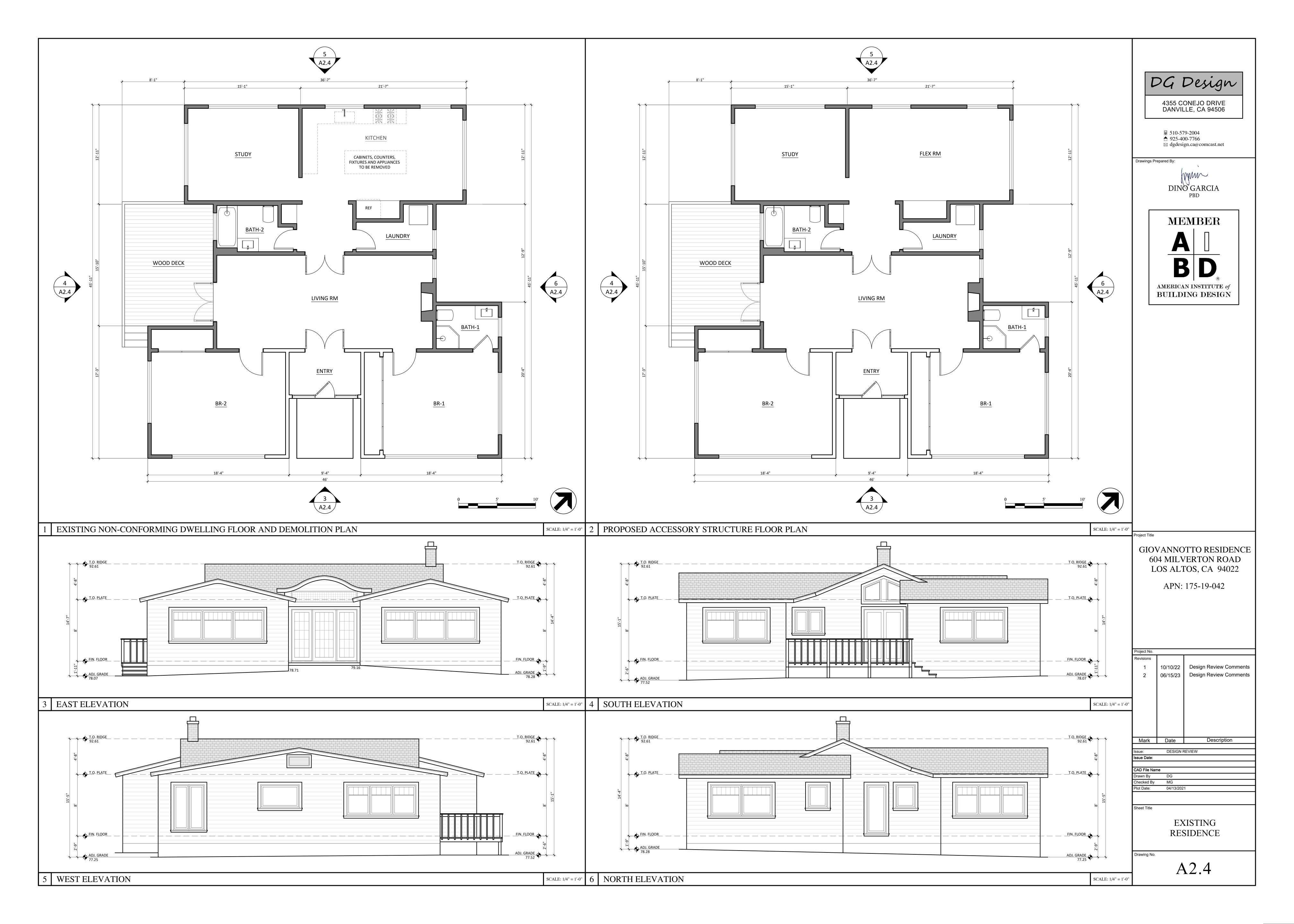
FLOOD ZONE MAP

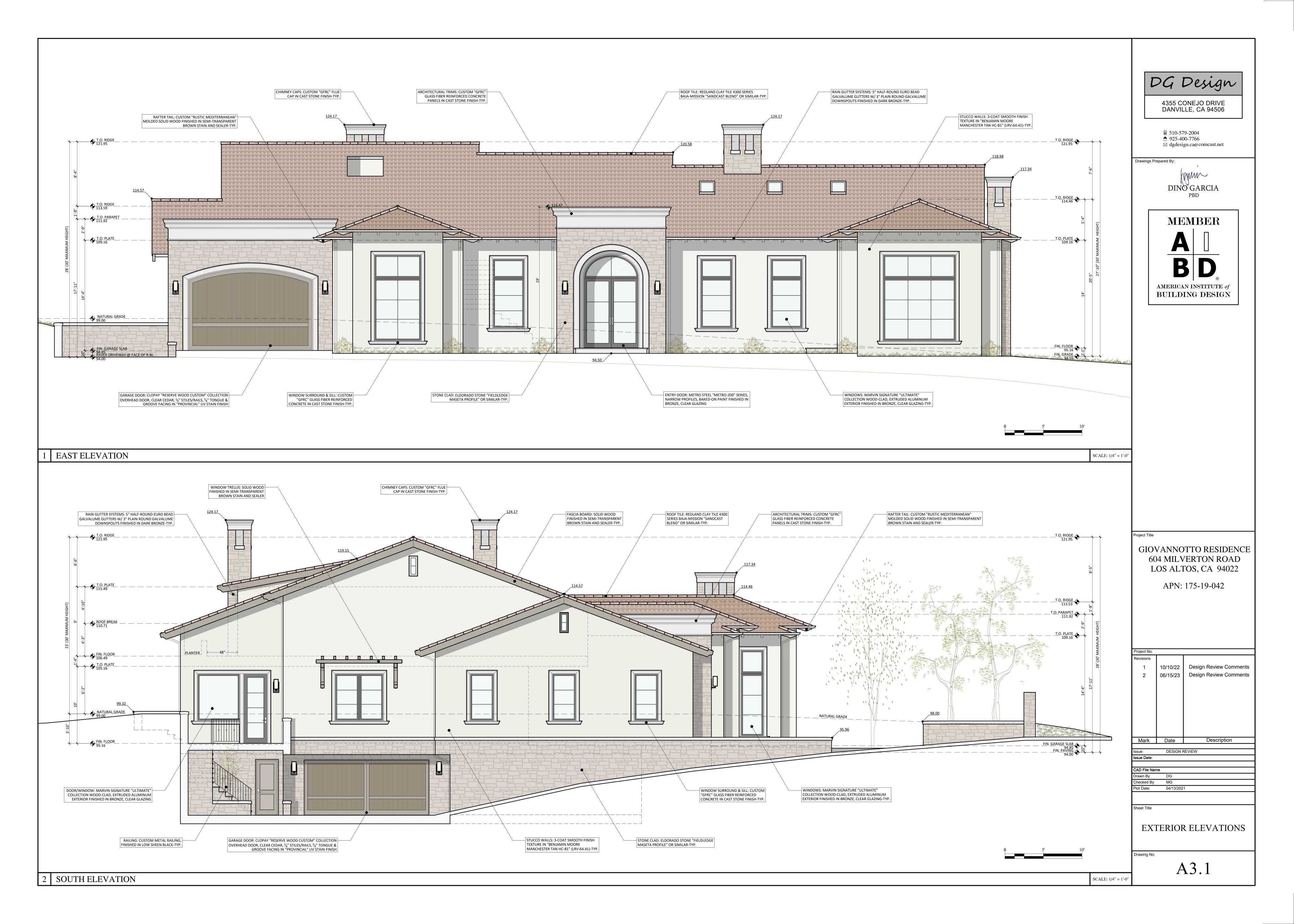




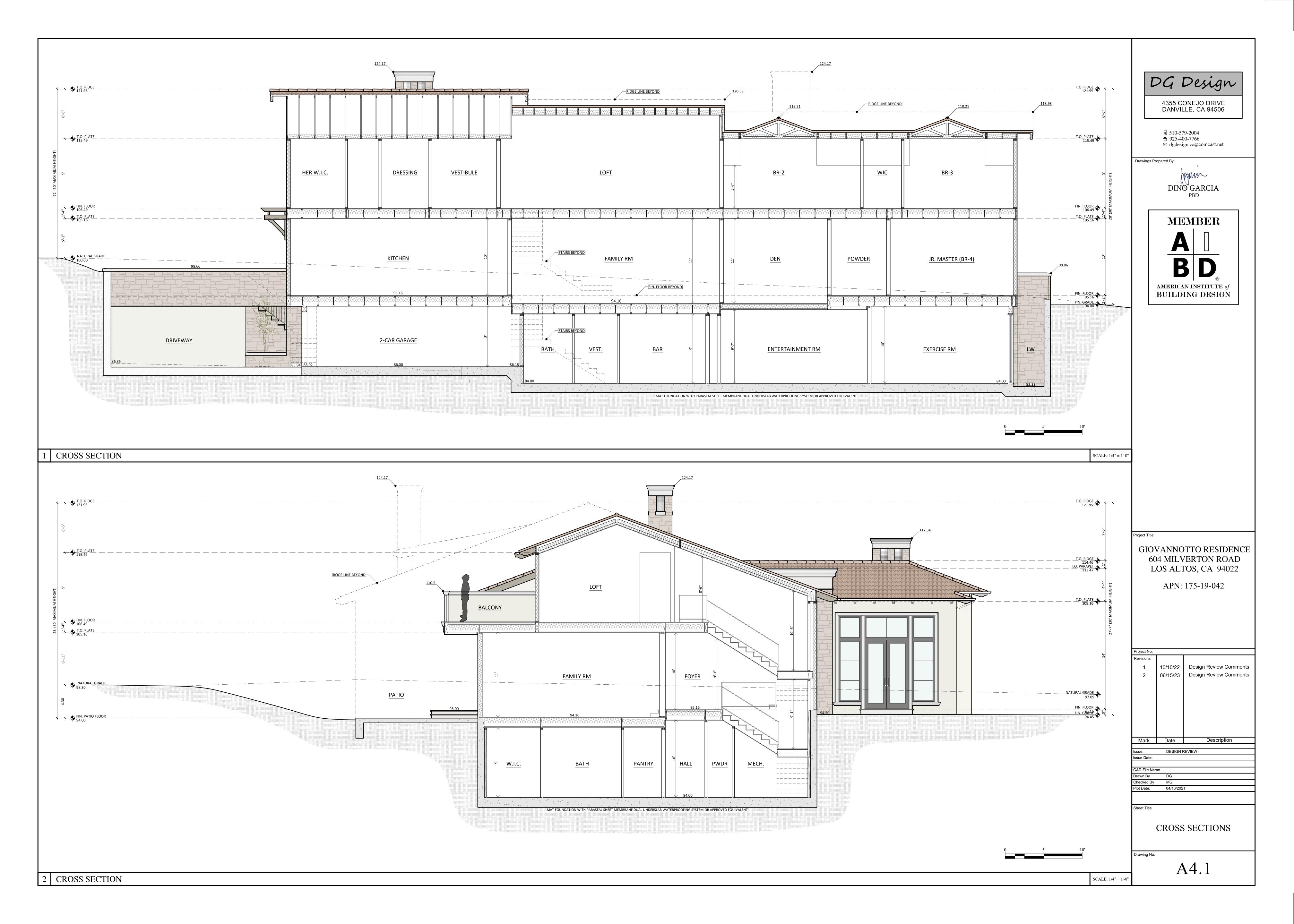




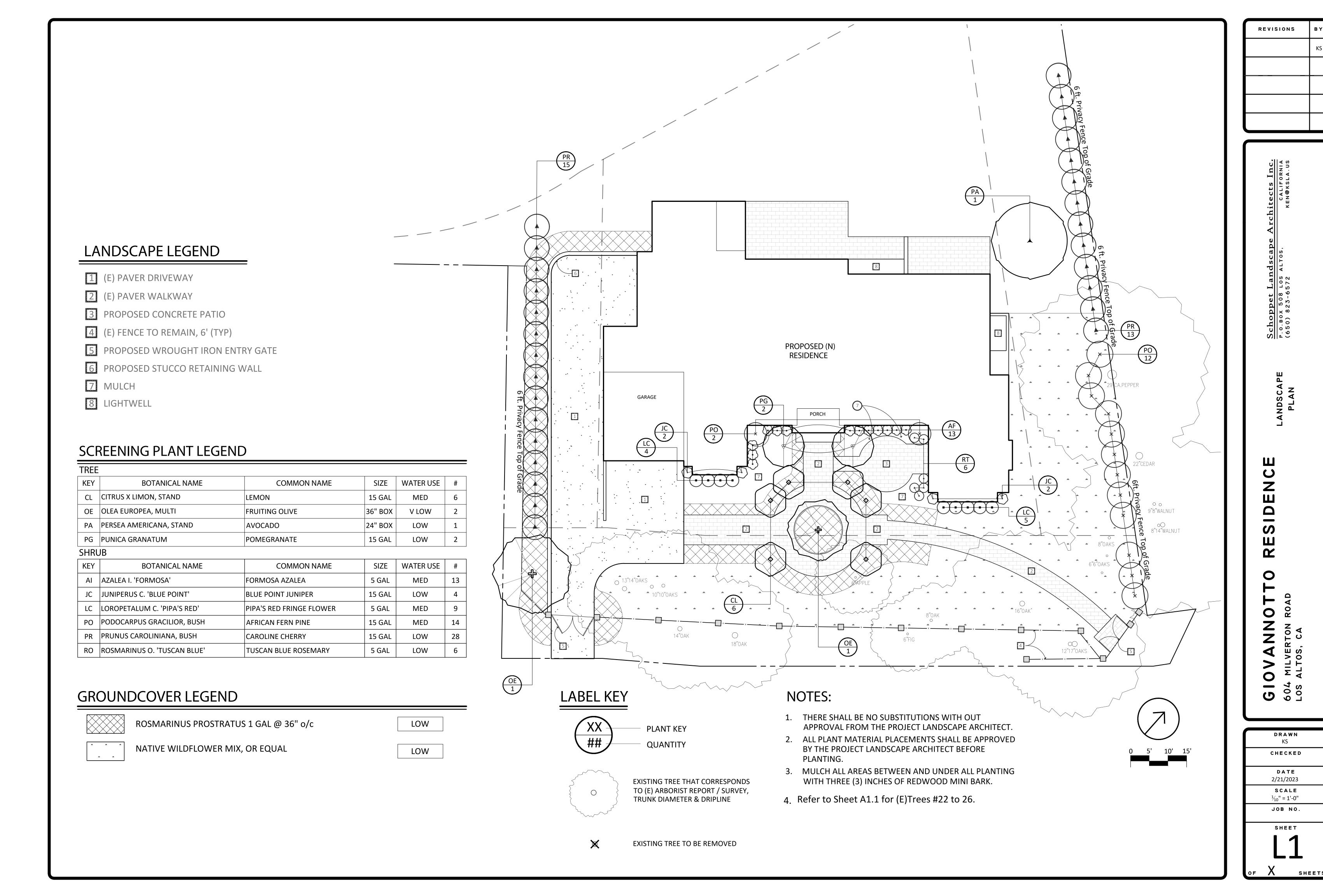












Common Name(s): Meyer Lemon

- Description: <u>Citrus limon is an evergreen shrub growing to 3 m (9ft) by 1 m (3ft 3in) at a medium rate</u>. Hardy to zone 9, it is in leaf and flower all year.
- Suitable for: medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils and prefers well-drained soil.
   Suitable pH: acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils and can grow in very alkaline



## (AI) AZALEA I. 'FORMOSA'

Common Name(s): Formosa Azalea

• Description: Formosa azalea (Azalea indica Formosa) blooms with lavender-pink flowers on a 4- to 8-foot-tall shrub with a mature width of 5- to 8-feet. Growth rate is slow to moderate. The large and showy flowers bloom in early spring and attract hummingbirds and other wildlife.



## (PR) PRUNUS CAROLINIANA

Common Name(s): Bush Caroline Cherry

• Description: A dwarf, compact shrub, maturing at half the size of the regular Cherry Laurel, making an outstanding hedge or screen that tolerates heat, drought, and wind. Bright-green foliage has a scent reminiscent of maraschino cherries. Fragrant creamy white flowers are followed by small black inedible berries. Growth rate is MODERATE with an average landscape size growing to 8-10 ft. tall and 6-8 ft. wide.



## (OE) Olea Europa

Common Name(s): European Olive

• Description: Olea europaea is an evergreen Tree growing to 10 m (32ft) by 8 m (26ft) at a slow rate. It is hardy to zone 8. It is in leaf all year and flowers from August to September. The species is hermaphrodite (has both male and female organs) and is pollinated by Wind. The plant is self-fertile. Suitable for: light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils, prefers well-drained soil and can grow in nutritionally poor soil.



## (JC) Juniperus Chinensis 'Blue Point'

Common Name(s): Blue Point Juniper

 Description: Juniperus chinensis 'Blue Point' is a uniform-growing dwarf conical selection of Chinese juniper with dense branching holding prickly blue-gray foliage. After 10 years of growth, a mature specimen will measure 4.5 feet (1.5 m) tall and two-thirds as wide, an annual growth rate of 4 to 6 inches (10 - 15 cm).



## (RO) ROSMARINUS O. 'TUSCAN BLUE'

Common Name(s): Tuscan Blue Rosemary

• Description: Rosmarinus officinalis 'Tuscan Blue' (Upright Rosemary) - An erect shrub that grows 4-6 feet tall and spreads 4-5 feet at a medium rate. Bright lavender-blue flowers bloom among the fine, olive green foliage in the winter through spring. Flowers are larger than other varieties. As with other Rosemary it is resistant to deer and rabbit predation. This one of the most popular cultivars of upright growing rosemary in cultivation in California.



## (PA) Persea Americana

Common Name(s): Avocado

- Description: <u>Persea americana is an evergreen Tree growing to 15 m (49ft) by 25 m (82ft) at a fast rate.</u> It has an irregular and dense crown, and a bole that usually branches from low down and can be up to 45 cm in diameter. The flowers are greenish-yellow and the leaves are arranged alternately. It is noted for attracting wildlife.
- Suitable pH: acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It cannot grow in the shade. It prefers dry or moist soil and can tolerate drought.



## (LC) Loropetalum C. 'Pippas Red'

Common Name(s): Pipa's Red Fringe Flower

• Description: Loropetalum chinense is an evergreen shrub that generally grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet with a similar to somewhat smaller width. The growth rate on upright, taller cultivars is medium to fast. Loropetalums show excellent versatility in the landscape. They are attractive when grown in clusters or mixed screens as well as foundation plantings, single specimens, espaliers and bonsai.



## Groundcover: Rosmarinus Prostratus

Common Name(s): Creeping Rosemary

Description: A key ingredient of a Mediterrean style garden, Rosmarinus officinalis Prostratus (Creeping Rosemary) is a low-growing and spreading evergreen shrub with strongly aromatic, needle-like leaves, about 2 in (5 cm) long. Clusters of pale blue flowers appear in spring and summer, occasionally in fall.
 With a medium growth rate and arresting its development at 2 feet tall and 4-8 feet wide, this ground or bank cover is also successful in raised planters where the cascading branches spill attractively over its edges.



## (PG) Punica Granatum

Common Name(s): Pomegranite

- Description: <u>Punica Granatum is a deciduous tree growing to 5 m (16ft) by 8 m (26ft) at a medium rate.</u>
- Suitable for: light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils and prefers well-drained soil. Suitable pH: acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It cannot grow in the shade. It prefers dry or moist soil.



## (PO) Podocarpus Gracilior

Common Name(s): Bush African Fern Pine

• Description: Moderate-growing evergreen tree to 40-50' tall x 25-35' wide, often pruned to maintain a smaller size. This graceful-looking species is best-suited for mild climates and forms a dense rounded head of finely-divided, slightly-pendulous foliage, featuring narrow leaves that emerge light gray-green and mature to shades of bright and dark-green creating a fern-like appearance.



## Groundcover: Native Wildflower Mix

CALIFORNIA NATIVE WILDFLOWER MIX

- Description: This mixture of annuals and perennials provides a bright and colorful array of flowers through spring. Fall planting results in an earlier and longer blooming period. Spring planting can be successful with supplemental irrigation. These plants have low water requirements and may be sown alone or in conjunction with selected grasses.
- Achillea millefolium, White Yarrow
   Collinsia heterophylla, Chinese Houses
   Gilia capitata, Globe Gilia
   Layia platyglossa, Tidy Tips
   Lupinus succulentus, Arroyo Lupine
   Sisyrinchium bellum, Blue-Eyed Grass
   Lupinis microcarpus densiflorus, Golden Lupine
   Phacelia campanularia, California Bluebell
   Clarkia unguiculata, Mountain Garland
   Eschscholzia californica, California Poppy
   Lasthenia glabrata, Goldfields
   Linum lewisii, Blue Flax
   Nemophila menziesii, Baby Blue-Eyes
   Wyethia angustifolia, Mule's Ears
   Lupine

Height range: 12-36 inches



REVISIONS BY

noppet Landscape Architects Inc.

NDSCAPE

TO RESIDENCE

6 MILVERTON ROAD S ALTOS, CA

DRAWN CHECKED

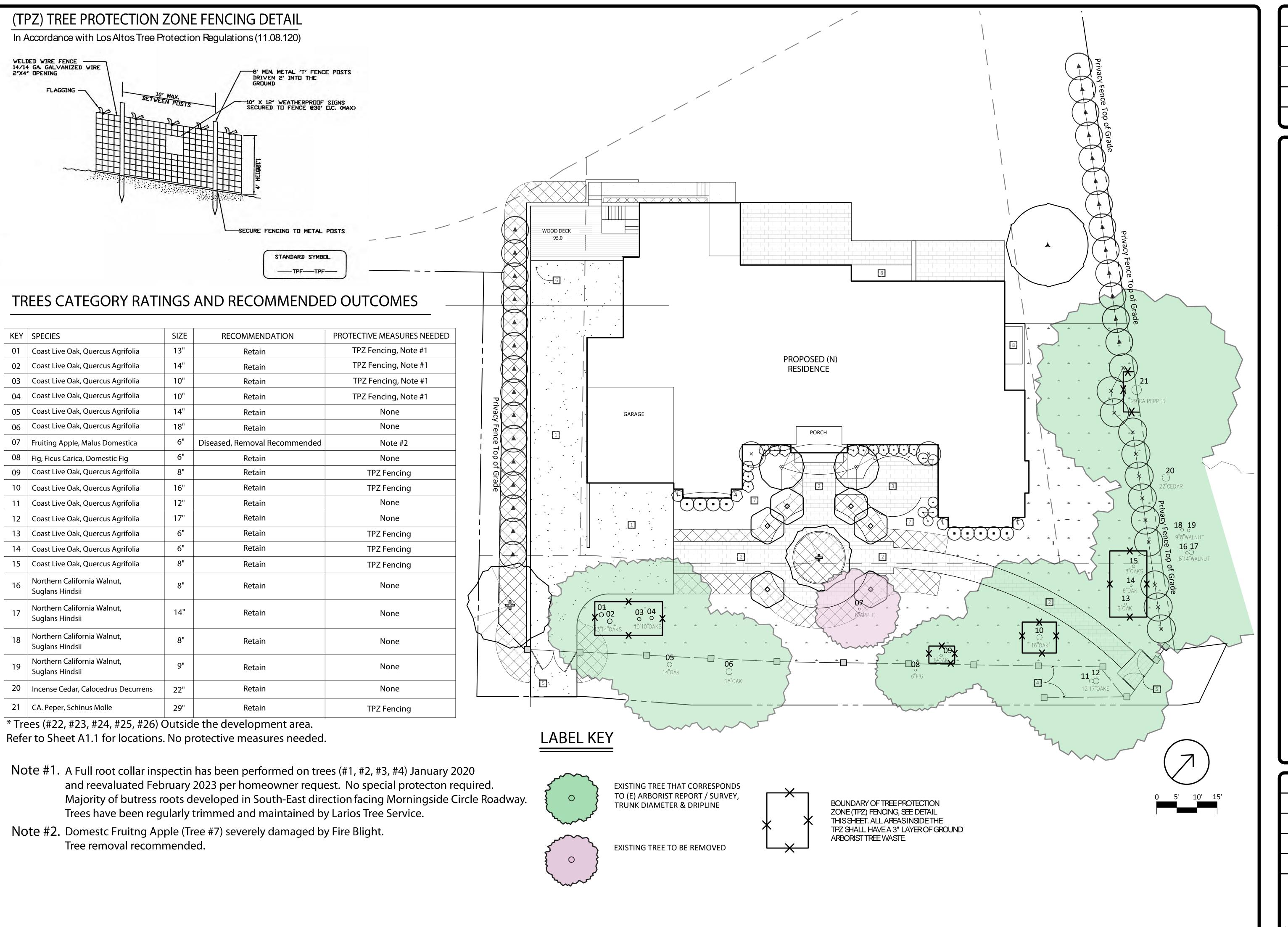
DATE 10/9/2020 SCALE

1/10" = 1'-0"

JOB NO.

L2

SHEET



REVISIONS BY

Certified Arborist WE7601A

ANNOTTO RESIDENCE

DRAWN
JL

CHECKED

DATE
2/21/2023

SCALE
½10" = 1'-0"

JOB NO.

SHEET

## FIRE HAZARD EVALUATION OF TREES NEAR COTTAGE

ROAD

## **DEFENSIBLE SPACE:**

Defensible space, coupled with home hardening, is essential to improve your home's chance of surviving a wildfire. Defensible space is the buffer you create between a building on your property

and the grass, trees, shrubs, or any wildland area that surround it. This space is needed to slow or stop the spread of wildfire and it helps protect your home from catching fire —either from embers, direct flame contact or radiant heat. Proper defensible space also provides firefighters a safe area to work in, to defend your home

## Zone 1 – Lean, Clean and Green Zone

Zone 1 extends 30 feet from buildings, structures, decks, etc. or to your property line, whichever is closer

- Remove all dead plants, grass and weeds (vegetation).
- Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Remove branches that hang over your roof and keep dead branches 10 feet away from your chimney.
- Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from other trees.
- Relocate wood piles to Zone 2.
- Remove or prune flammable plants and shrubs near windows.
- Remove vegetation and items that could catch fire from around and under decks, balconies and stairs.
- Create a separation between trees, shrubs and items that could catch fire, such as patio furniture, wood piles, swing sets, etc.

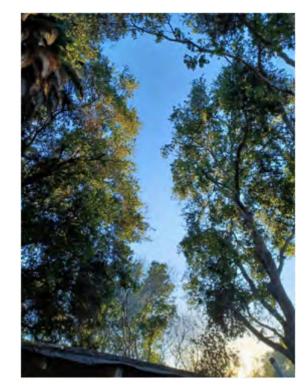
## **LARIOS TREE SERVICE EVALUATION:**

On November 22<sup>nd</sup> 2021 Larios Tree Service evaluated the trees near the cottage at 604 Milverton Road in Los Altos. We were instructed to evaluate the trees according to the CAL FIRE DEFENSIBLE SPACE ZONE 1 STANDARD.

We found the trees labeled 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 needed trimming to comply with the Standard. Property Owner requested we trim the canopies of these trees to meet the Zone 1 Requirements. The trees were trimmed to meet compliance.

AS OF 11/26/2021 RESIDENCE AT 604 MILVERTON ROAD MEETS CAL FIRE ZONE 1 STANDARD

## PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOME OF THE CORRECTED TREES



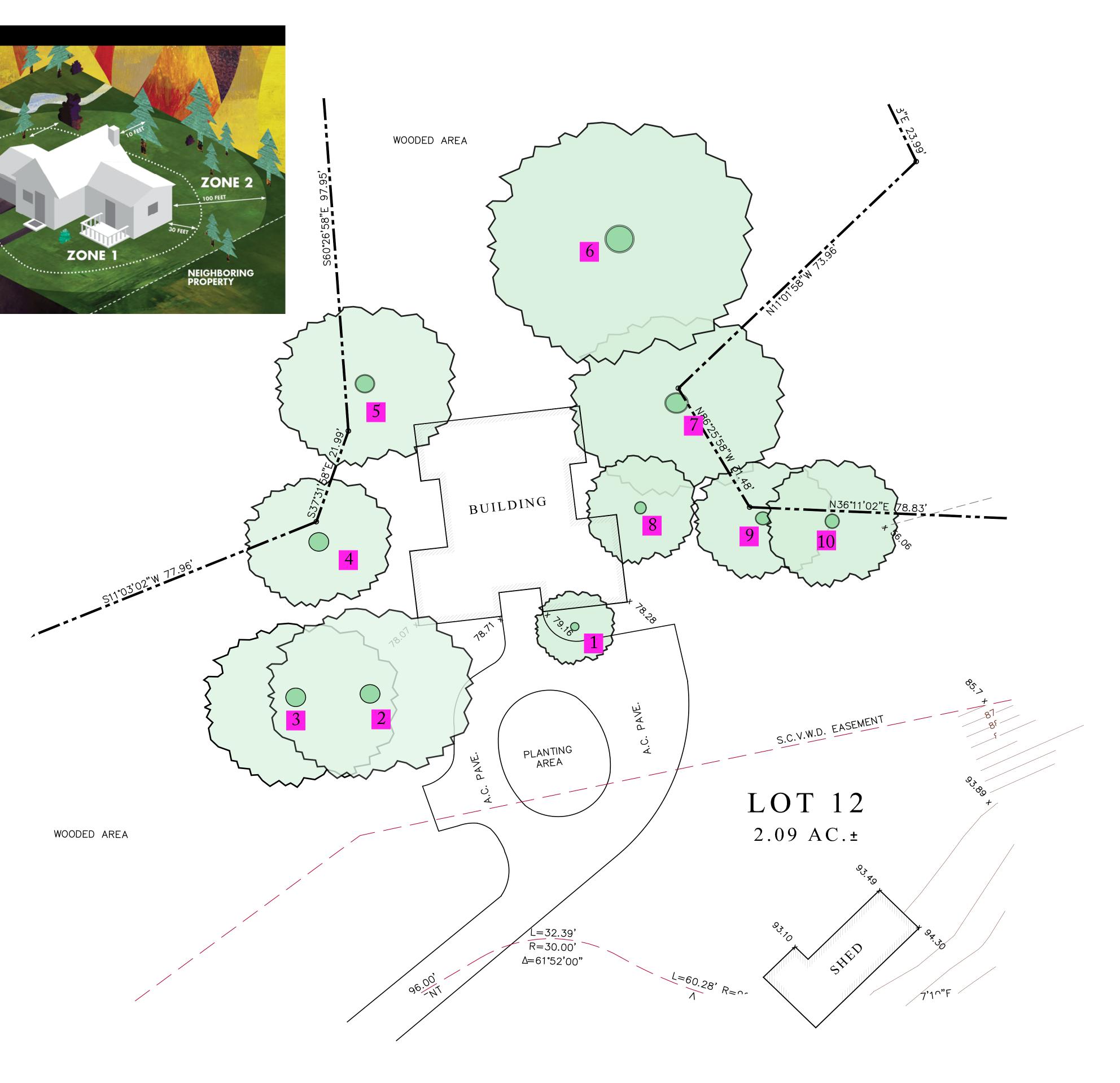
10 Foot Clearance to adjacent Vegetation (Tree 2, 3)



Clearance to Cottage (Tree 7, 8)



10 foot Chimney Separation (Tree 7)



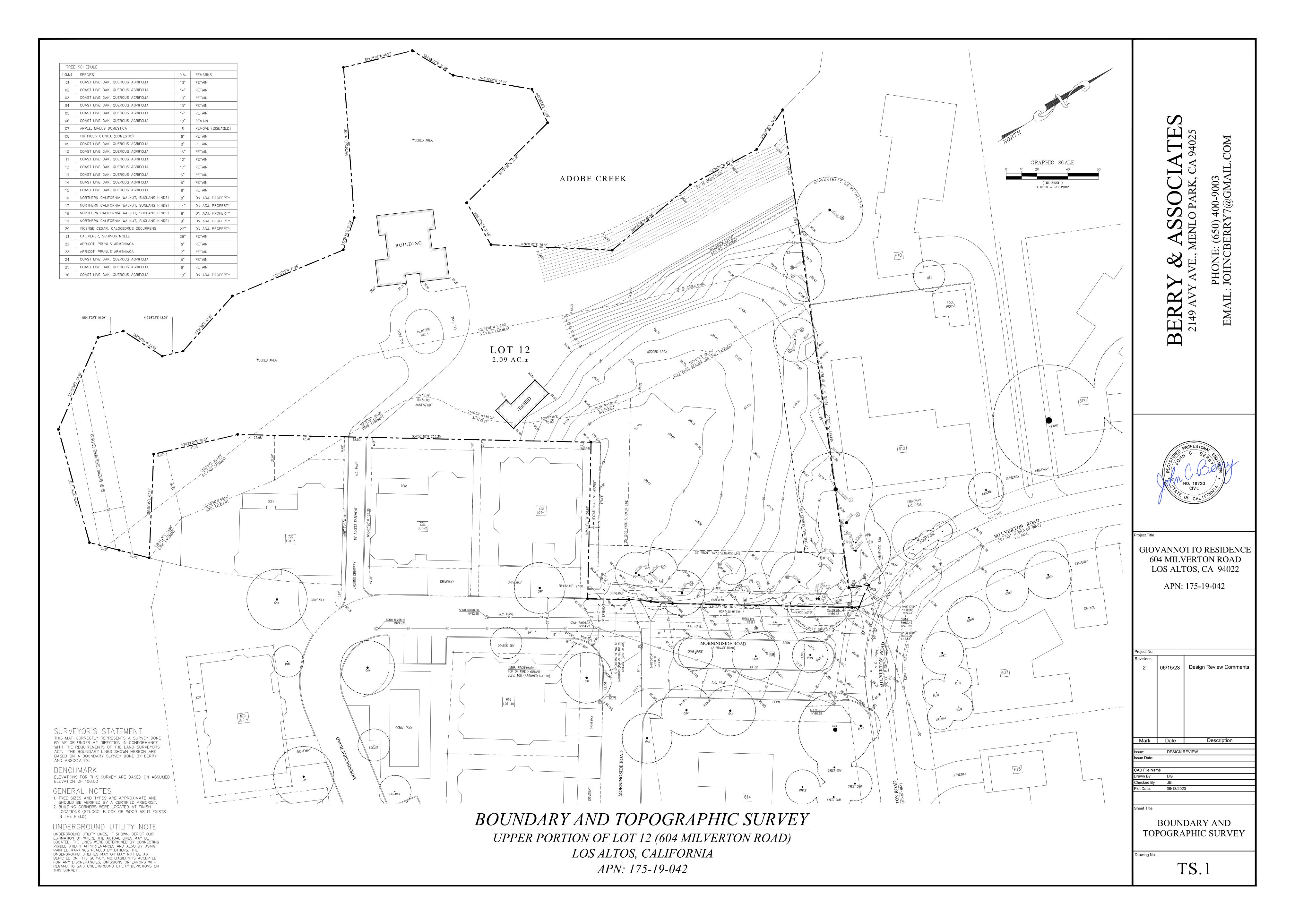
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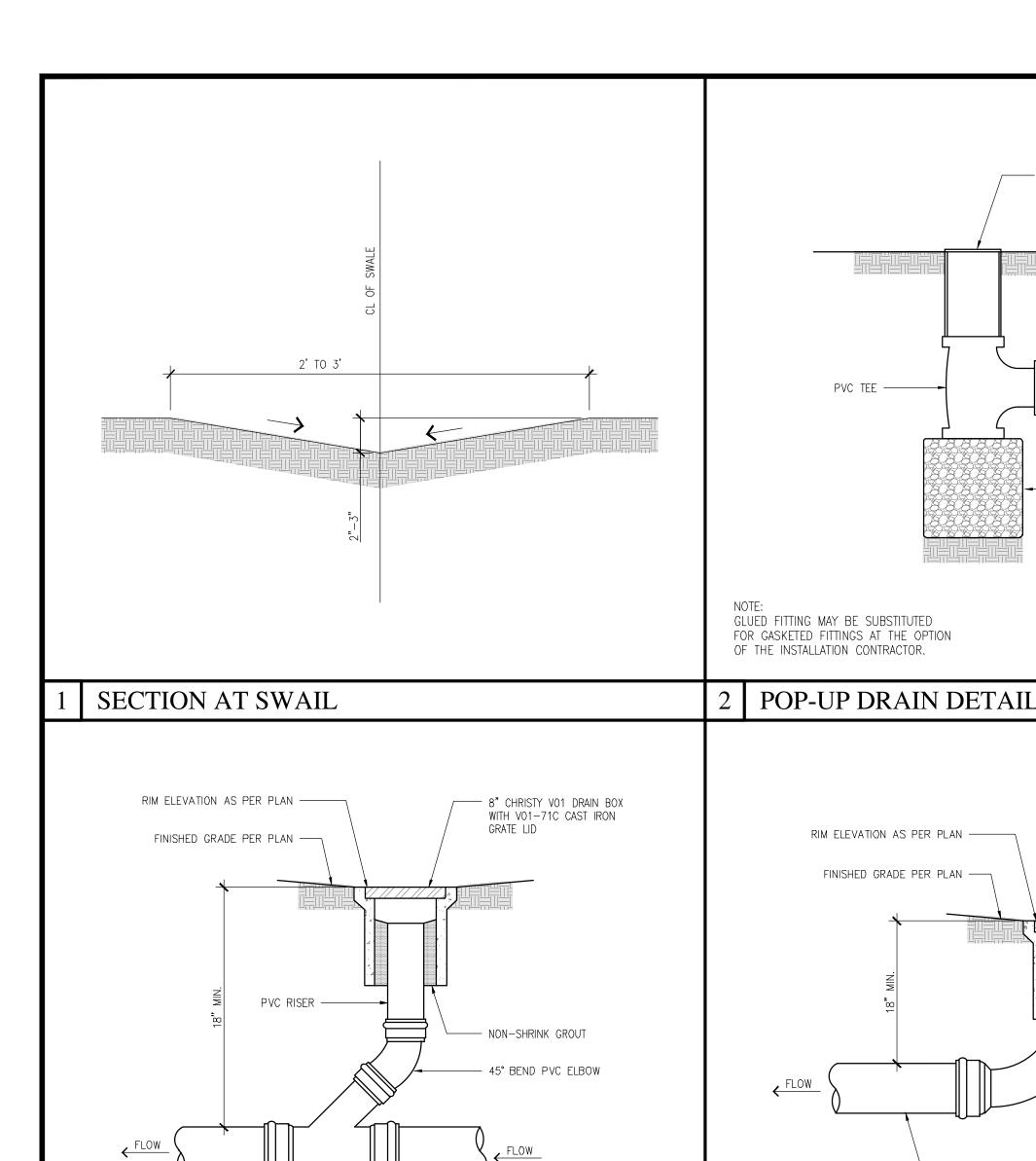
CHECKED

10/14/2021

SCALE

JOB NO.





SEE PLAN FOR PVC PIPE

SIZE AND INVERT

1. THE LOCATIONS, SIZES AND/OR DEPTHS OF EXISTING UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN WERE OBTAINED FROM SOURCES

KNOWN UNDERGROUND UTILITIES). CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY LOCATION AND DEPTH PRIOR TO ANY EXCAVATION OR IMPROVEMENT.

2. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT UNDERGROUND SERVICE ALERT FOR LOCATION OF UNDERGROUND UTILITIES AT LEAST 48 HOURS PRIOR TO

THAT ARE IN OR NEAR THE AREA OF CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY WORK ON THIS SITE.

APPROPRIATE REGULATIONS IF TOXIC SOILS ARE ENCOUNTERED OR SUSPECTED OF BEING CONTAMINATED.

COMMENCEMENT OF CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EXISTING UTILITIES AND SHALL CLEARLY MARK (AND THEN PRESERVE

THESE MARKERS) FOR THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION OF ALL TELEPHONE, DATA. STREET LIGHT, SIGNAL LIGHT AND POWER FACILITIES

3. THESE DRAWINGS DO NOT ADDRESS CONTRACTOR MEANS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION OR PROCESSES THAT MAY BE ASSOCIATED WITH

ANY TOXIC SOILS IF FOUND ON SITE. THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH ALL CITY AND COUNTY STANDARDS AND

1. CONTRACTOR SHALL VISIT THE SITE PRIOR TO BIDDING ON THIS WORK AND CONSIDER THE EXISTING CONDITIONS AND SITE CONSTRAINTS IN

2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN ALL SAFETY DEVICES, AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONFORMANCE TO ALL LOCAL, STATE AND

3. ALL WORK ON-SITE AND IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY SHALL CONFORM TO ALL APPLICABLE GOVERNING AGENCIES STANDARD DETAILS &

CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT BE LIMITED TO NORMAL WORKING HOURS AND THAT THE CONTRACTOR SHALL DEFEND INDEMNIFY AND HOLD THE

OWNER, THE CONSULTING ENGINEER AND THE CITY HARMLESS FROM ANY AND ALL LIABILITY, REAL OR ALLEGED, IN CONNECTION WITH THE

4. CONTRACTOR AGREES THAT HE SHALL ASSUME SOLE AND COMPLETE RESPONSIBILITY FOR JOB SITE CONDITIONS DURING THE COURSE OF

PERFORMANCE OF WORK ON THIS PROJECT, EXCEPTING FOR LIABILITY ARISING FROM THE SOLE NEGLIGENCE OF THE OWNER OR THE

UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS ON THE JOB SITE BY PROVIDING A CONSTRUCTION FENCE AROUND THE ENTIRE AREA OF DEMOLITION AND

CONSTRUCTION, INCLUDING ALL STAGING AND STORAGE AREAS. CONSTRUCTION FENCE SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF A 6' HIGH GALVANIZED

CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT INCLUDING SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND PROPERTY THAT THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL APPLY

5. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURING THE JOB SITE AND SHALL TAKE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT

6. EXISTING PEDESTRIAN WALKWAYS, BIKE PATHS AND ACCESSIBLE PATHWAYS SHALL BE MAINTAINED, WHERE FEASIBLE, DURING

1. AN ENCROACHMENT PERMIT IS REQUIRED WHEN PROPOSED WORK IS WITHIN THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY OR EASEMENT.

4. ALL FRONTAGE IMPROVEMENT WORK SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST VERSION OF THE CITY STANDARD DETAILS.

3. PAVERS AND/OR STAMPED/DECORATIVE CONCRETE SHALL NOT BE INSTALLED IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY

7. IF A CONFLICT ARISES BETWEEN THE SPECIFICATIONS AND THE PLAN NOTES, THE MORE STRINGENT REQUIREMENT SHALL GOVERN

8. ALL WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT BY ROMIG ENGINEERS DATED SEPTEMBER 6, 2018.

2. ALL EXISTING FRONTAGE IMPROVEMENTS THAT ARE DAMAGED, CRACKED, UPLIFTED OR DEPRESSED DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION,

SECTIONS SHALL MEET CITY STANDARDS ALONG THE ENTIRE PROPERTY FRONTAGE. CITY WILL NOT BEAR THE COSTS OF RECONSTRUCTION.

OR THAT WERE DAMAGED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION, SHALL BE REMOVED, REPLACED AND/OR REPAIRED. REPLACED AND REPAIRED

1. PRIOR TO BEGINNING CONSTRUCTION ON SITE, CONTRACTOR SHALL IDENTIFY AND PROTECT EXISTING TREES AND PLANTS DESIGNATED AS

2. PROTECT EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN FROM SPILLED CHEMICALS, FUEL OIL, MOTOR OIL, GASOLINE AND ALL OTHER CHEMICALLY INJURIOUS

CONTACT THE CITY'S ENGINEER/INSPECTOR IMMEDIATELY. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE TO MITIGATE DAMAGE FROM SPILLED

3. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ONGOING MAINTENANCE OF ALL TREES DESIGNATED TO REMAIN AND FOR MAINTENANCE OF

1. ALL DIMENSIONS ON THE PLANS ARE IN FEET OR DECIMALS THEREOF UNLESS SPECIFICALLY CALLED OUT AS FEET AND INCHES.

.....2% (LONGITUDINAL)

1. THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM GRADIENTS FOR DRAINAGE ARE REQUIRED FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PRIVATE PROPERTY:

SLOPE AWAY FROM STRUCTURE ON PERVIOUS SURFACE ...........5% (WITHIN 10-FEET)

SLOPE AWAY FROM STRUCTURE ON IMPERVIOUS SURFACE .....2% (WITHIN 10-FEET)

MATERIAL; AS WELL AS FROM PUDDLING OR CONTINUOUSLY RUNNING WATER. SHOULD A SPILL OCCUR, STOP WORK IN THAT AREA AND

RELOCATED TREES STOCKPILED DURING CONSTRUCTION. CONTRACTOR WILL BE REQUIRED TO REPLACE TREES THAT DIE DUE TO LACK OF

THE BID. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE IN THE POSSESSION OF AND FAMILIAR WITH ALL APPLICABLE GOVERNING AGENCIES STANDARD DETAILS

OF VARYING RELIABILITY. THE CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED THAT ONLY ACTUAL EXCAVATION WILL REVEAL THE TYPES, EXTENT, SIZES,

LOCATIONS AND DEPTHS OF SUCH UNDERGROUND UTILITIES. (A REASONABLE EFFORT HAS BEEN MADE TO LOCATE AND DELINEATE ALL

PVC WYE CONNECTION -

IN-LINE AREA DRAIN

AND SPECIFICATIONS PRIOR TO SUBMITTING OF A BID.

FEDERAL SAFETY AND HEALTH STANDARDS LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

CHAIN LINK WITH GREEN WINDSCREEN FABRIC ON THE OUTSIDE OF THE FENCE.

GLUED FITTING MAY BE SUBSTITUTED

SPECIFICATIONS.

CONSTRUCTION.

FRONTAGE IMPROVEMENTS:

TREE/PLANT PROTECTION NOTES:

HORIZONTAL CONTROL NOTES:

DIRT/GRASS SWALES .....

GENERAL NOTES

TERRACE/INTERCEPTOR DRAINS .....

DRAINAGE GRADIENTS:

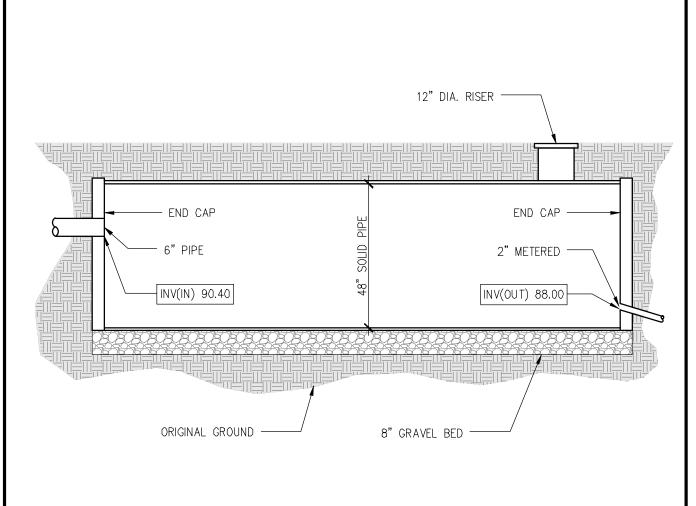
MATERIAL AS WELL AS MATERIAL CLEAN UP.

4. SEE LANDSCAPE SHEET L1 FOR ADDITIONAL TREE PROTECTION NOTES.

OF THE INSTALLATION CONTRACTOR.

FOR GASKETED FITTINGS AT THE OPTION

## --- NOS MODEL NO. 421 POP-UP DRAINAGE EMITTER --- 4" PVC SD PIPE S=0.5% MIN PVC TEE ----- 12"×12"×12" CLASS II PERM



**DETENTION FACILITY** 

8" CHRISTY F8 CONC. METER BOX WITH F8D —

"T-CONE" STOPPER OR CLEANOUT PLUG -

SEE PLAN FOR PVC PIPE ---

GLUED FITTING MAY BE SUBSTITUTED

OF THE INSTALLATION CONTRACTOR.

FOR GASKETED FITTINGS AT THE OPTION

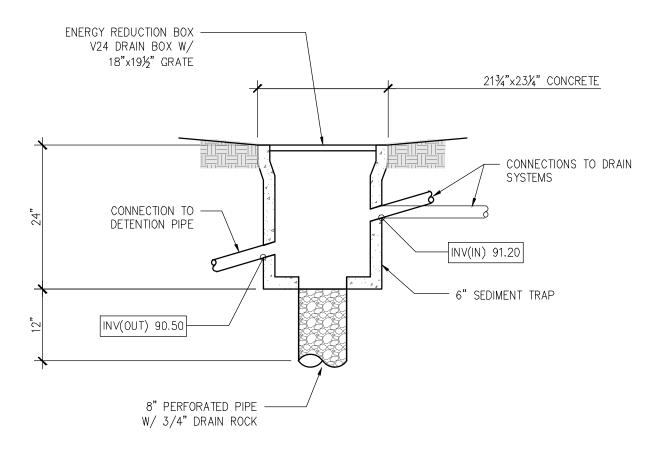
SIZE AND INVERT

"STORM DRAIN" MARKING

WITH BANDED COUPLER

IN-LINE STORM DRAIN CLEANOUT

REINFORCED CONC. VALVE LID STAMPED W/



SILTATION / BUBBLE BOX

8" CHRISTY F8 CONC. METER BOX WITH F8D —

"T-CONE" STOPPER OR CLEANOUT PLUG -

SEE PLAN FOR PVC PIPE -

GLUED FITTING MAY BE SUBSTITUTED

OF THE INSTALLATION CONTRACTOR.

FOR GASKETED FITTINGS AT THE OPTION

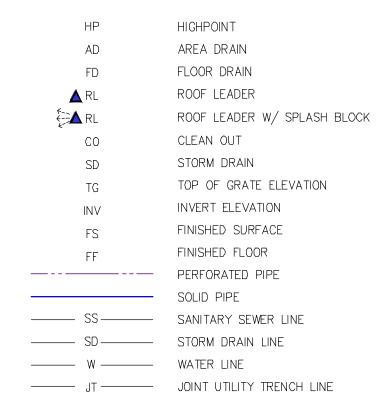
SIZE AND INVERT

"STORM DRAIN" MARKING

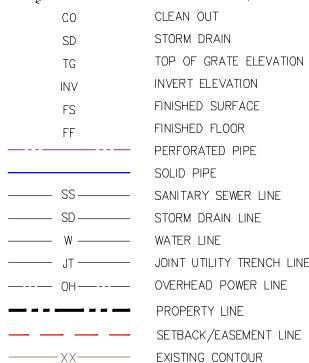
WITH BANDED COUPLER

8 | END OF LINE STORM DRAIN CLEANOUT

REINFORCED CONC. VALVE LID STAMPED W/



LIMIT OF GRADING



EXISTING TREES

----XX----- PROPOSED CONTOUR ----XX ----- CONTOUR TO BE ALTERED ----- TPF ----- TREE PROTECTION FENCE

FRENCH DRAIN FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION FINISHED GROUND ELEV. FLOW LINE ELEVATION FORCE MAIN LINE FINISHED PAVEMENT FINISH SURFACE ELEV FW FIRE WATER LINE GRADE BREAK GB GM GAS METER GRATE ELEVATION HIGH POINT INV INVERT ELEVATION JT JOINT TRENCH JOINT POLE LD LANDSCAPE DRAIN LF LINEAR FEET (N) NEW

AB AGGREGATE BASE

AD AREA DRAIN

CB CATCH BASIN

CL CENTER LINE

CONC CONCRETE

DD DECK DRAIN

DS DOWNSPOUT

DWY DRIVEWAY

DIP DUCT IRON PIPE

EXISTING

EM ELECTRICAL METER

EXISTING GRADING

EDGE OF PAVEMENT

FACE OF CURB ELEV.

CIP CAST IRON PIPE

CS CRAWL SPACE ELEV.

BW BOTTOM OF WALL

AC ASPHALT CONCRETE

PKG PARKING POC POINT OF CONNECTION RET RETAINING WALL RIM RIM ELEVATION S SLOPE

SD STORM DRAIN LINE SDCO STORM DRAIN CLEANOUT SDFM STORM DRAIN FORCED MAIN SS SANITARY SEWER SSCO SANITARY SEWER CLEANOUT TW TOP OF WALL ELEVATION

TYP TYPICAL W DOMESTIC WATER LINE WM WATER METER

4RK -900 GM  $\sim$ 

## <u>GRADING NOTES:</u>

6 | END OF LINE AREA DRAIN

- SEE PLAN FOR PVC PIPE SIZE AND INVERT

RIM ELEVATION AS PER PLAN ----

FINISHED GRADE PER PLAN -

GLUED FITTING MAY BE SUBSTITUTED

OF THE INSTALLATION CONTRACTOR.

FOR GASKETED FITTINGS AT THE OPTION

1. PROVIDE POSITIVE SURFACE DRAINAGE AWAY FROM ALL STRUCTURES BY SLOPING THE FINISHED GROUND SURFACE AT LEAST 5%, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON THE PLANS, SLOPE LANDINGS 2% (1/4" PER FOOT) AWAY FROM, STRUCTURES UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED ON PLANS. ANY AREAS ON THE SITE NOT CONFORMING TO THESE BASIC RULES DUE TO EXISTING CONDITIONS OR DISCREPANCIES IN THE DOCUMENTS ARE TO BE REPORTED TO THE CIVIL ENGINEER PRIOR TO PROCEEDING WITH PLACEMENT OF BASE ROCK OR FORMWORK FOR CURBS

. CONTRACTOR SHALL DETERMINE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES BASED ON THE TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY, THE GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION AND THE PROPOSED SURFACE THICKNESS AND BASE THE BID ACCORDINGLY. IT IS THE CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBILITY TO CONFIRM IF A SEPARATE DEMOLITION CONTRACT HAS BEEN ISSUED TO TAKE THE SITE FROM THE WAY IT IS AT THE TIME OF THE BID TO THE CONDITIONS DESCRIBED IN THESE DOCUMENTS. BRING ANY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STATE IN WHICH THE SITE IS DELIVERED TO THE

- 8" CHRISTY VO1 DRAIN BOX

WITH V01-71C CAST IRON

GRATE LID

— NON-SHRINK GROUT

- 90° LONG SWEEP PVC

- CONTRACTOR AND THESE DOCUMENTS TO THE ATTENTION OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER. 3. ALL FILL SHALL BE COMPACTED PER THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT AND THE CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE AND COMPLY WITH THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER TO TAKE THE APPROPRIATE TESTS TO VERIFY COMPACTION VALUES.
- 4. IMPORT SOILS SHOULD MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SOILS REPORT AND SPECIFICATIONS. 5. DO NOT ADJUST GRADES ON THIS PLAN WITHOUT PRIOR WRITTEN APPROVAL OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER.
- 6. SITE STRIPPING THAT CONTAIN ONLY ORGANIC MATERIAL (NO DEBRIS TRASH, BROKEN CONG. OR ROCKS GREATER THAN 1" IN DIAMETER) MAY BE USED IN LANDSCAPE AREAS, EXCEPT FOR AREAS IDENTIFIED AS IMPORT TOP SOIL BY THE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS. EXCESS STRIPPING SHALL BE REMOVED FROM SITE.
- 7. ROUGH GRADING TO BE WITHIN 0.1' AND FINISH GRADES ARE TO BE WITHIN 0.05', HOWEVER CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT CONSTRUCT ANY IMPROVEMENTS THAT WILL CAUSE WATER TO POND OR NOT MEET REQUIREMENTS IN GRADING NOTE #1.
- 8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE EXTREME CARE TO CONFORM TO THE LINES, GRADES, SECTIONS, AND DIMENSIONS AS SET FORTH ON THESE PLANS. ALL GRADED AREAS SHALL CONFORM TO THE VERTICAL ELEVATIONS SHOWN WITH A TOLERANCE OF ONE-TENTH OF A FOOT. WHERE GRADED AREAS DO NOT CONFORM TO THESE TOLERANCES, THE CONTRACTORS SHALL BE REQUIRED TO DO CORRECTIVE GRADING,
- 9. IT SHALL BE THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO CONFIRM THE GROUND ELEVATIONS AND OVERALL TOPOGRAPHY OF THE SITE PRIOR TO THE START OF CONSTRUCTION AS TO THE ACCURACY BETWEEN THE WORK SET FORTH ON THESE PLANS AND THE WORK IN THE FIELD. ANY DISCREPANCIES SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE CONSTRUCTION MANAGER AND CIVIL ENGINEER IN WRITING PRIOR TO START OF CONSTRUCTION WHICH MAY REQUIRE CHANGES IN DESIGN AND/OR AFFECT THE EARTHWORK QUANTITIES.
- 10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ADJUST TO FINAL GRADE ALL EXISTING MANHOLES, CURB INLETS, CATCH BASINS, VALVES, MONUMENT COVERS, AND OTHER CASTINGS WITHIN THE WORK AREA TO FINAL GRADE IN PAVEMENT AND LANDSCAPE AREAS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- 1. UNDERGROUND UTILITIES OR STRUCTURES ARE SHOWN IN THEIR APPROXIMATE LOCATIONS AND EXTENT BASED UPON FIELD OBSERVATION ONLY, NO GUARANTEE IS MADE TO THE ACCURACY OR COMPLETENESS OF THE INFORMATION SHOWN, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE TYPE, SIZE, LOCATION AND DEPTH OF ALL THE UTILITIES AND CROSSINGS TO ENSURE THEY ARE CORRECT AS SHOWN. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL EXERCISE CAUTION WHEN EXCAVATING AND SHALL PROTECT ALL EXISTING UTILITIES FROM DAMAGE DUE TO CONSTRUCTION
- 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL PREPARE AN ACCURATE COMPOSITE UTILITY PLAN THAT TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE ACTUAL LOCATIONS OF EXISTING UTILITIES AS DETERMINED DURING THE DEMOLITION WORK, AND ALL PROPOSED UTILITIES SHOWN ON THE CIVIL, ELECTRICAL, JOINT TRENCH
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR CONTACTING APPROPRIATE UTILITIES AND REQUESTING VERIFICATION OF SERVICE POINTS, FIELD VERIFICATION OF LOCATION, SIZE, DEPTH, ETC. FOR ALL THEIR FACILITIES AND TO COORDINATE WORK SCHEDULES. 4. CONTRACTOR SHALL REPLACE ALL COVERS AND GRATE LIDS FOR MANHOLES, VAULTS, CATCH BASINS, ETC., WITH VEHICULAR-RATED STRUCTURES IN ALL TRAFFIC ACCESSIBLE AREAS.
- 5. TRENCHES SHALL NOT BE LEFT OPEN OVERNIGHT IN EXISTING PUBLIC STREET AREAS. CONTRACTOR SHALL BACKFILL TRENCHES, OR PLACE STEEL PLATING WITH ADEQUATE CUTBACK TO PREVENT SHIFTING OF STEEL PLATE AND/OR HOT-MIX ASPHALT REQUIRED TO PROTECT OPEN TRENCHES AT THE END OF THE WORKING DAY.
- 6. ALL TRENCHES SHALL BE BACK FILLED PER THE SPECIFICATIONS WITH APPROPRIATE TESTS BY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER TO VERIFY
- 7. CLEAN OUTS, CATCH BASINS, MANHOLES, AREA DRAINS AND UTILITY VAULTS ARE TO BE ACCURATELY LOCATED BY THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE BUILDING, FLATWORK, ROOF DRAINS, AND/OR CURB LAYOUT, NOT BY THE LENGTH OF PIPE SPECIFIED IN THE DRAWINGS (WHICH IS APPROXIMATE). CONTRACTOR SHALL STAKE LOCATIONS OF ABOVE GROUND UTILITY EQUIPMENT (BACKFLOW PREVENTOR, TRANSFORMER, UTILITY METERS, ETC.) AND MEET WITH OWNER TO REVIEW LOCATION PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- 8. CATHODIC PROTECTION MAY BE REQUIRED ON ALL METALLIC FITTINGS AND ASSEMBLIES THAT ARE IN CONTACT WITH THE SOIL, IF RECOMMENDED BY THE GEOTECHNICAL REPORT. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE TO FULLY ENGINEER AND INSTALL THIS SYSTEM AND COORDINATE ANODE AND TEST STATION LOCATIONS WITH PROJECT MANAGER AND HOME OWNER.
- 9. ALL UTILITY SYSTEMS (SANITARY SEWER, STORM DRAIN, WATER SYSTEM, ETC.) ARE DELINEATED IN A SCHEMATIC MANNER ON THESE PLANS. CONTRACTOR IS TO PROVIDE ALL FITTINGS, ACCESSORIES AND WORK NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE UTILITY SYSTEM SO THAT IT IS FULLY FUNCTIONING FOR THE PURPOSE INTENDED.
- 10. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EXISTING INVERT ELEVATIONS FOR STORM DRAIN AND SANITARY SEWER CONSTRUCTION PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY WORK, ALL WORK FOR STORM AND SANITARY SEWER INSTALLATION SHALL BEGIN AT THE DOWNSTREAM CONNECTION POINT TO ALLOW FOR ANY NECESSARY ADJUSTMENTS TO BE MADE PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF THE ENTIRE LINE. IF THE CONTRACTOR FAILS TO BEGIN AT THE DOWNSTREAM CONNECTION POINT AND WORKS UP STREAM, HE SHALL PROCEED AT HIS OWN RISK AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY ADJUSTMENTS NECESSARY. CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY LOCATION OF SANITARY SEWER LATERAL WITH OWNER PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- 11. CONTRACTOR SHALL UNCOVER AND EXPOSE ALL EXISTING UTILITIES WHERE THEY ARE TO BE CROSSED ABOVE OR BELOW BY THE NEW FACILITY BEING CONSTRUCTED IN ORDER TO VERIFY THE GRADE AND TO ASSURE THAT THERE IS SUFFICIENT HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL CLEARANCE. BRING ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE ATTENTION OF THE CIVIL ENGINEER PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. 12. VERTICAL SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS:
- \* A MINIMUM OF SIX (6) INCHES VERTICAL CLEARANCE SHALL BE PROVIDED BETWEEN CROSSING UTILITY PIPES. EXCEPT THAT THE MINIMUM VERTICAL CLEARANCE BETWEEN WATER AND SANITARY SEWER PIPELINES SHALL BE 12 INCHES AND ALL NEW WATER PIPES SHALL BE TYPICALLY INSTALLED TO CROSS ABOVE/OVER EXISTING SANITARY SEWER PIPELINES.

- · WHERE NEW WATER PIPELINES ARE REQUIRED TO CROSS UNDER EXISTING AND/OR NEW SANITARY SEWER PIPELINES, THE MINIMUM VERTICAL SEPARATION SHALL BE 12 INCHES. WATER LINE PIPE ENDS SHALL BE INSTALLED NO CLOSER THAN 10' MINIMUM HORIZONTAL DISTANCE FROM CENTERLINE OF UTILITY CROSSINGS, WHERE FEASIBLE. 13. HORIZONTAL SEPARATION REQUIREMENTS:
- \* A MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SEPARATION BETWEEN NEW PIPELINES AND ANY EXISTING UTILITIES SHALL BE 5' FEET, EXCEPT THAT THE MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SEPARATION FOR WATER AND SANITARY SEWER PIPELINES SHALL BE 10' MINIMUM, UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED. WHERE WATER LINES HAVE TO CROSS SANITARY SEWER LINES, DO SO AT A 90° ANGLE AND WATER LINES SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 12" ABOVE TOP OF
- \* A MINIMUM HORIZONTAL SEPARATION BETWEEN NEW PIPELINES AND JOINT TRENCH SHALL BE 5 FEET. SANITARY SEWER NOTES:

--- FINISHED GRADE

PER PLAN

— 4" PVC RISER

----- 45° BEND 4" PVC

— PVC WYF CONNECTION

- 1. USE DETECTABLE METALIZED WARNING TAPE APPROXIMATELY 6" BELOW THE SURFACE, TAPE SHALL BE A BRIGHT COLOR AND IMPRINTED WITH "CAUTION-BURIED SANITARY SEWER LINE BELOW".
- 2. ALL SEWER WORK SHALL BE IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE CITY OR APPROPRIATE SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT. 3. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SANITARY SEWER MAIN AND SERVICE LINE 4-INCH THROUGH 8-INCH WITH A MINIMUM OF TWENTY FOUR (24) INCHES OF COVER SHALL BE POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) SOR 26 GREEN SEWER PIPE AND SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM
- DESIGNATION D 3034-73 WITH GLUED JOINTS. ALL DIRECTION CHANGES SHALL BE MADE WITH WYE CONNECTIONS, 22.5° ELBOWS OR 45° ELBOWS, 90° ELBOWS AND TEE'S ARE PROHIBITED. 4. ALL LATERALS SHALL HAVE A CLEAN-OUT AT FACE OF BUILDING, AT THE PROPERTY LINE AND AS SHOWN ON PLANS PER THE CITY
- STANDARD OR APPROPRIATE SANITARY SEWER DISTRICT. 5. ABANDON EXISTING SEWER LATERAL AS FOLLOWS: PLUG WITH NON SHRINK GROUT A MINIMUM OF 5' AT BOTH THE UPSTREAM AND DOWNSTREAM SIDES OF ALL PIPE SEGMENTS TO BE ABANDONED. UPPER PIPE SECTIONS TO BE PLUGGED MAY REQUIRE INSTALLING

SOMETHING IN THE PIPE TO PREVENT NON SHRINK GROUT FROM FLOWING FURTHER DOWN THE ABANDONED MAIN, IN LIEU OF FILLING THE

- ENTIRE PIPE SECTION WITH NON SHRINK GROUT. STORM DRAIN NOTES 1. USE DETECTABLE METALIZED WARNING TAPE APPROXIMATELY 6" BELOW THE SURFACE. TAPE SHALL BE A BRIGHT COLOR AND IMPRINTED
- WITH "CAUTION-BURIED STORM DRAIN LINE BELOW".
- 2. ALL PIPES SHALL BE HDP SCHEDULE 24 OR EQUIVALENT. 3. PRIVATE STORM DRAIN LINE 4-INCH THROUGH 12-INCH IN NON-TRAFFIC AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH A MINIMUM OF EIGHTEEN (18) INCHES OF COVER AND SHALL BE POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) SOR 35. ALL DIRECTION CHANGES SHALL BE MADE WITH WYE CONNECTIONS, 22.5° ELBOWS, 45° ELBOWS OR LONG SWEEP ELBOWS, 90° ELBOWS AND TEE'S ARE PROHIBITED.
- 4. PRIVATE STORM DRAIN LINE 4-INCH THROUGH 12-INCH WITHIN VEHICULAR TRAFFIC AREAS SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH A MINIMUM OF EIGHTEEN (18) INCHES OF COVER AND SHALL BE POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) SOR 35 PIPE ALL DIRECTION CHANGES SHALL BE MADE WITH

WYE CONNECTIONS, OBTUSE ELBOWS OR LONG SWEEP ELBOWS, 90° ELBOWS AND TEE'S ARE PROHIBITED.

- 5. PAINT THE TOP OF THE CURBS ADJACENT TO EACH CATCH BASIN INSTALLED UNDER THIS WORK OR ADJACENT TO THIS SITE WITH THE WORDS "NO DUMPING". WORDING TO BE BLUE 4" HIGH LETTERS ON A PAINTED WHITE BACKGROUND. 6. ALL AREA DRAINS AND CATCH BASINS GRATES WITHIN PEDESTRIAN ACCESSIBLE AREAS SHALL MEET ADA REQUIREMENTS.
- 7. DRAINS SHOWN ON CIVIL PLANS ARE NOT INTENDED TO BE THE FINAL NUMBER AND LOCATION OF ALL DRAINS, PLACEMENT AND NUMBER
- OF LANDSCAPING DRAINS ARE HIGHLY DEPENDENT ON GROUND COVER TYPE AND PLANT MATERIAL. CONTRACTOR SHALL ADD ADDITIONAL AREA DRAINS AS NEEDED AND AS DIRECTED BY THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT/OWNER. 8. WHERE FEASIBLE ALL DOWNSPOUTS SHALL DISCHARGE TO A SPLASHBLOCK OR IMPERVIOUS SURFACE AND FLOW TO LANDSCAPED FEATURES BEFORE ENTERING THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM. USE OF AREA DRAINS (RATHER THAN DIRECT CONNECTION TO DRAINAGE SYSTEM) TO COLLECT
- ROOF/SURFACE WATER 1S STRONGLY ENCOURAGED IN CONFORMANCE WITH COUNTYWIDE C.3 REQUIREMENTS . OTHERWISE, DOWNSPOUTS SHALL BE CONNECTED TO THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM WITH 4" PVC SOR 35 PIPE WHERE SHOWN ON PLANS. SEE ARCHITECTURE PLANS FOR EXACT LOCATION OF THE DOWN SPOUTS.
- 9. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL RAIN GUTTER GUARDS OR WIRE MESH ON ALL ROOF GUTTERS TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT TO LEAVES AND DEBRIS FROM ENTERING THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM.
- 10. INSTALL SEPARATE SUB-DRAIN SYSTEM BEHIND RETAINING WALLS PER GEOTECHNICAL REPORT AND CONNECT TO STORM DRAIN SYSTEM AT SUMP PUMP, U.N.O. WATER SYSTEM NOTES:
- 1. USE DETECTABLE METALIZED WARNING TAPE APPROXIMATELY 6" BELOW THE SURFACE, TAPE SHALL BE A BRIGHT COLOR AND IMPRINTED WITH "CAUTION-BURIED WATER LINE BELOW".
- 2. ALL WATER SERVICE CONNECTIONS, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO WATER VALVES TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT AIR RELEASE VALVES AND BLOW OFF VALVES, SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CITY OR APPLICABLE WATER DISTRICT STANDARDS.
- 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL SIZE AND INSTALL ALL NEW DESIGN BUILD DOMESTIC IRRIGATION AND FIRE WATER LINE(S) IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LATEST EDITION OF THE UNIFORM/CALIFORNIA PLUMBING AND FIRE CODES. (ALL FIXTURE UNIT COUNTS SHALL BE REVIEWED AND APPROVED BY THE CITY'S BUILDING AND/OR WATER DEPARTMENT PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.)
- 4. ALL PIPES SHALL BE HDP SCHEDULE 24 OR EQUIVALENT. 5. ALL WATER LINES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH 36" MINIMUM COVER.
- 6. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER MAIN AND WATER SERVICE LINE 4" THROUGH 12-INCH SHALL BE POLYVINYL CHLORIDE (PVC) AND SHALL MEET AWWA C900, RATED FOR 200 PSI CLASS PIPE WITH EPOXY COATED DUCTILE IRON FITTINGS AND FUSION EPOXY COATED GATE
- VALVES. ALL JOINTS SHALL BE FACTORY MANUFACTURED WITH BELL AND SPIGOT ENDS AND RUBBER GASKETS. 7. ALL WATER LINES 2" OR SMALLER SHALL BE TYPE K COPPER WITH SILVER BRAZED JOINTS OR HOPE DR11. CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY

PRESSURES FROM EXISTING LINES ARE ADEQUATE TO SERVICE BUILDINGS AS SPECIFIED BY THE PLUMBING PLANS.

8. CONNECTIONS TO THE EXISTING WATER MAIN SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE CITY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PAY THE ACTUAL COSTS OF CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM ALL EXCAVATION, PREPARE THE SITE, FURNISH ALL MATERIALS, INSTALL TAPPING TEE, VALVE AND ALL THRUST BLOCKS, BACKFILL, RESTORE THE SURFACE, AND CLEAN UP. THE CITY WILL PROVIDE THE CONTRACTOR WITH A LIST OF APPROVED CONTRACTORS FOR MAKING WET TAPS.

9 LEGEND AND ABBREVIATIONS

- 9. ALL WATER VALVES SHALL BE CLUSTERED, UNLESS OTHERWISE DIRECTED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.
- 10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COLLECTING AND DELIVERING WATER SAMPLES FOR ANALYSIS TO A CITY APPROVED LAB. 11. ALL ON AND OFF-SITE LANDSCAPE IRRIGATION SYSTEMS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURAL PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND SHALL BE CONNECTED TO THE EXISTING AND/OR NEW WATER SYSTEM AND METERED ACCORDINGLY. 12. INSTALL CITY APPROVED PRESSURE REGULATOR AND REDUCED BACKFLOW PREVENTOR ON WATER LINE AT ENTRANCE TO BUILDING.
- BASIC CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES:

- FINISHED GRADE

PER PLAN

— 4" PVC RISER

---- 45° BEND 4" PVC

—— PVC WYE CONNECTION

- ALL OF THESE BMPS SHOULD BE IMPLEMENTED DURING CONSTRUCTION 1. ALL EXPOSED SURFACES (E.G., PARKING AREAS, STAGING AREAS, SOIL PILES, GRADED AREAS, AND UNPAVED ACCESS ROADS) SHALL BE
- WATERED TWO TIMES PER DAY.
- 2. ALL HAUL TRUCKS TRANSPORTING SOIL, SAND, OR OTHER LOOSE MATERIAL OFF-SITE SHALL BE COVERED.
- 3. ALL VISIBLE MUD OR DIRT TRACK-OUT ONTO ADJACENT PUBLIC ROADS SHALL BE REMOVED USING WET POWER VACUUM STREET SWEEPERS AT LEAST ONCE PER DAY. THE USE OF DRY POWER SWEEPING IS PROHIBITED.
- 4. ALL VEHICLE SPEEDS ON UNPAVED ROADS SHALL BE LIMITED TO 15 MPH. 5. ALL ROADWAYS, DRIVEWAYS, AND SIDEWALKS TO BE PAVED SHALL BE COMPLETED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.
- 6. BUILDING PADS SHALL BE LAID AS SOON AS POSSIBLE AFTER GRADING UNLESS SEEDING OR SOIL BINDERS ARE USED.
- 7. IDLING TIMES SHALL BE MINIMIZED EITHER BY SHUTTING EQUIPMENT OFF WHEN NOT IN USE OR REDUCING THE MAXIMUM IDLING TIME TO 5 MINUTES (AS REQUIRED BY THE CALIFORNIA AIRBORNE TOXICS CONTROL MEASURE TITLE 13, SECTION 2485 OF CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS [CCR]). CLEAR SIGNAGE SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS AT ALL ACCESS POINTS.
- 8. ALL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT SHALL BE MAINTAINED AND PROPERLY TUNED IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS. ALL EQUIPMENT SHALL BE CHECKED BY A CERTIFIED VISIBLE EMISSIONS EVALUATOR.
- 9. POST A PUBLICLY VISIBLE SIGN WITH THE TELEPHONE NUMBER AND PERSON TO CONTACT AT THE LEAD AGENCY REGARDING DUST
- COMPLAINTS. THIS PERSON SHALL RESPOND AND TAKE CORRECTIVE ACTION WITHIN 48 HOURS. THE AIR DISTRICT'S PHONE NUMBER SHALL
- ALSO BE VISIBLE TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE WITH APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.

## ADDITIONAL CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES: 1. ALL EXPOSED SURFACES SHALL BE WATERED AT A FREQUENCY ADEQUATE TO MAINTAIN MINIMUM SOIL MOISTURE OF 12 PERCENT.

- MOISTURE CONTENT CAN BE VERIFIED BY LAB SAMPLES OR MOISTURE PROBE.
- 2. ALL EXCAVATION, GRADING, AND/OR DEMOLITION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE SUSPENDED WHEN AVERAGE WIND SPEEDS EXCEED 20 MPH. 3. WIND BREAKS (E.G., TREES, FENCES) SHALL BE INSTALLED ON THE WINDWARD SIDE(S) OF ACTIVELY DISTURBED AREAS OF CONSTRUCTION.
- WIND BREAKS SHOULD HAVE AT MAXIMUM 50 PERCENT AIR POROSITY. 4. VEGETATIVE GROUND COVER (E.G., FAST-GERMINATING NATIVE GRASS SEED) SHALL BE PLANTED IN DISTURBED AREAS AS SOON AS
- POSSIBLE AND WATERED APPROPRIATELY UNTIL VEGETATION IS ESTABLISHED. 5. THE SIMULTANEOUS OCCURRENCE OF EXCAVATION, GRADING, AND GROUND-DISTURBING CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ON THE SAME AREA AT
- ANY ONE TIME SHALL BE LIMITED. ACTIVITIES SHALL BE PHASED TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF DISTURBED SURFACES AT ANY ONE TIME. 6. ALL TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT, INCLUDING THEIR TIRES, SHALL BE WASHED OFF PRIOR TO LEAVING THE SITE.
- 7. SITE ACCESSES TO A DISTANCE OF 100 FEET FROM THE PAVED ROAD SHALL BE TREATED WITH A 6 TO 12 INCH COMPACTED LAYER OF WOOD CHIPS, MULCH, OR GRAVEL.
- 8. SANDBAGS OR OTHER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES SHALL BE INSTALLED TO PREVENT SILT RUNOFF TO PUBLIC ROADWAYS FROM SITES WITH A SLOPE GREATER THAN ONE PERCENT.
- 9. MINIMIZE THE IDLING TIME OF DIESEL POWERED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT TO TWO MINUTES. 10. THE PROJECT SHALL DEVELOP A PLAN DEMONSTRATING THAT THE OFF-ROAD EQUIPMENT (MORE THAN 50 HORSEPOWER) TO BE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION PROJECT (I.E., OWNED, LEASED, AND SUBCONTRACTOR VEHICLES) WOULD ACHIEVE A PROJECT WIDE FLEET-AVERAGE 20
- PERCENT NOX REDUCTION AND 45 PERCENT PM REDUCTION COMPARED TO THE MOST RECENT ARB FLEET AVERAGE. ACCEPTABLE OPTIONS FOR REDUCING EMISSIONS INCLUDE THE USE OF LATE MODEL ENGINES, LOW-EMISSION DIESEL PRODUCTS, ALTERNATIVE FUELS, ENGINE RETROFIT TECHNOLOGY, AFTER-TREATMENT PRODUCTS, ADD-ON DEVICES SUCH AS PARTICULATE FILTERS, AND/OR OTHER OPTIONS AS
- 11. USE LOW VOC (I.E., ROG) COATINGS BEYOND THE LOCAL REQUIREMENTS (I.E., REGULATION 8, RULE 3: ARCHITECTURAL COATINGS). 12. REQUIRE THAT ALL CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT, DIESEL TRUCKS, AND GENERATORS BE EQUIPPED WITH BEST AVAILABLE CONTROL
- TECHNOLOGY FOR EMISSION REDUCTIONS OF NOX AND PM. 13. REQUIRE ALL CONTRACTORS USE EQUIPMENT THAT MEETS CARB'S MOST RECENT CERTIFICATION STANDARD FOR OFF-ROAD HEAVY DUTY
- DIESEL ENGINES. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION HOURS:

7:00 AM - 5:30 PM MONDAY - FRIDAY 9:00 AM - 3:00 PM SATURDAY

NO CONSTRUCTION ON SUNDAY OR THE CITY OBSERVED HOLIDAYS OF: \* NEW YEARS DAY \* VETERANS DAY \* THANKSGIVING DAY \* CHRISTMAS DAY

\* MEMORIAL DAY \*INDEPENDENCE DAY \* LABOR DAY

CIVIL

GIOVANNOTTO RESIDENCE 604 MILVERTON ROAD LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

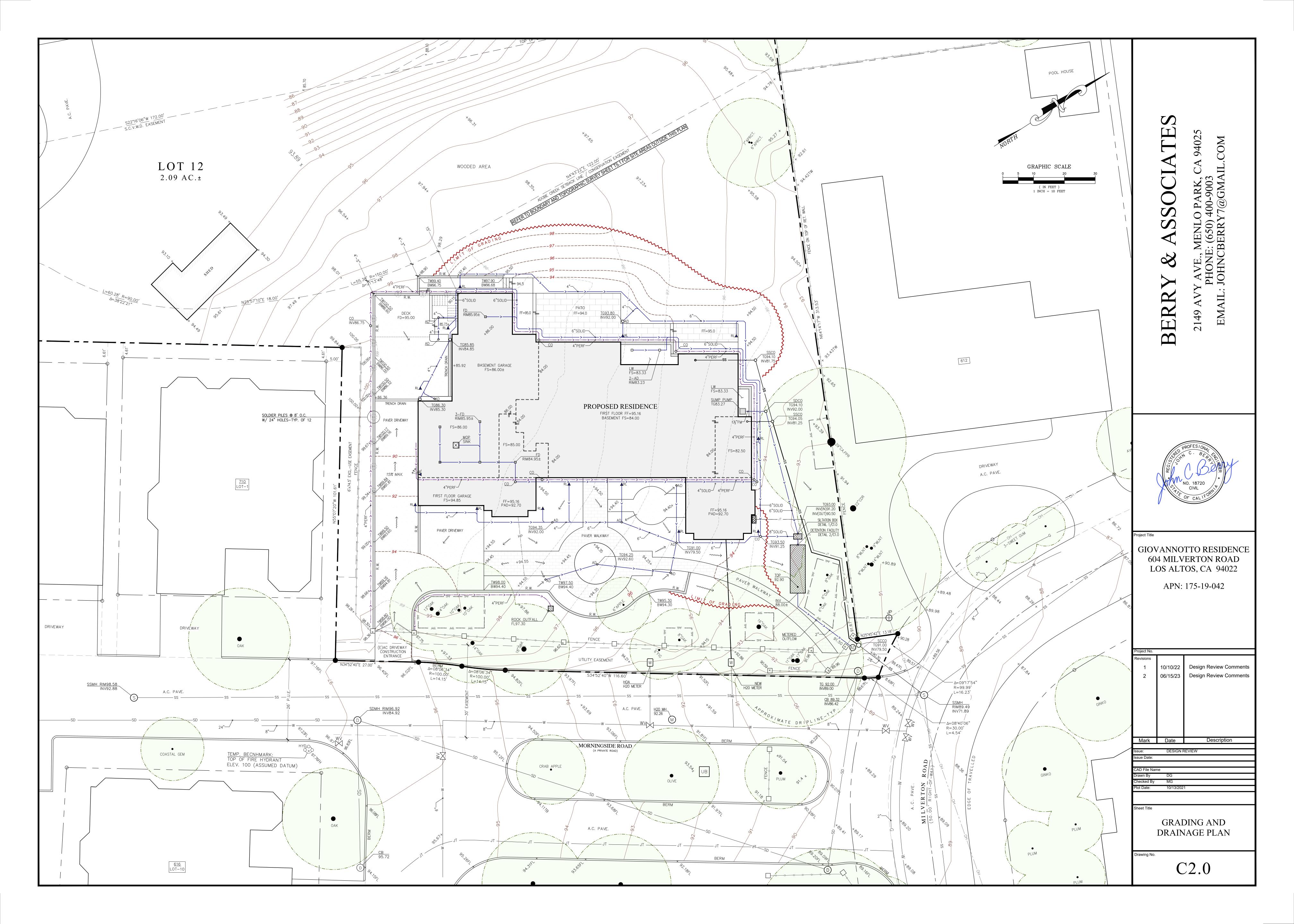
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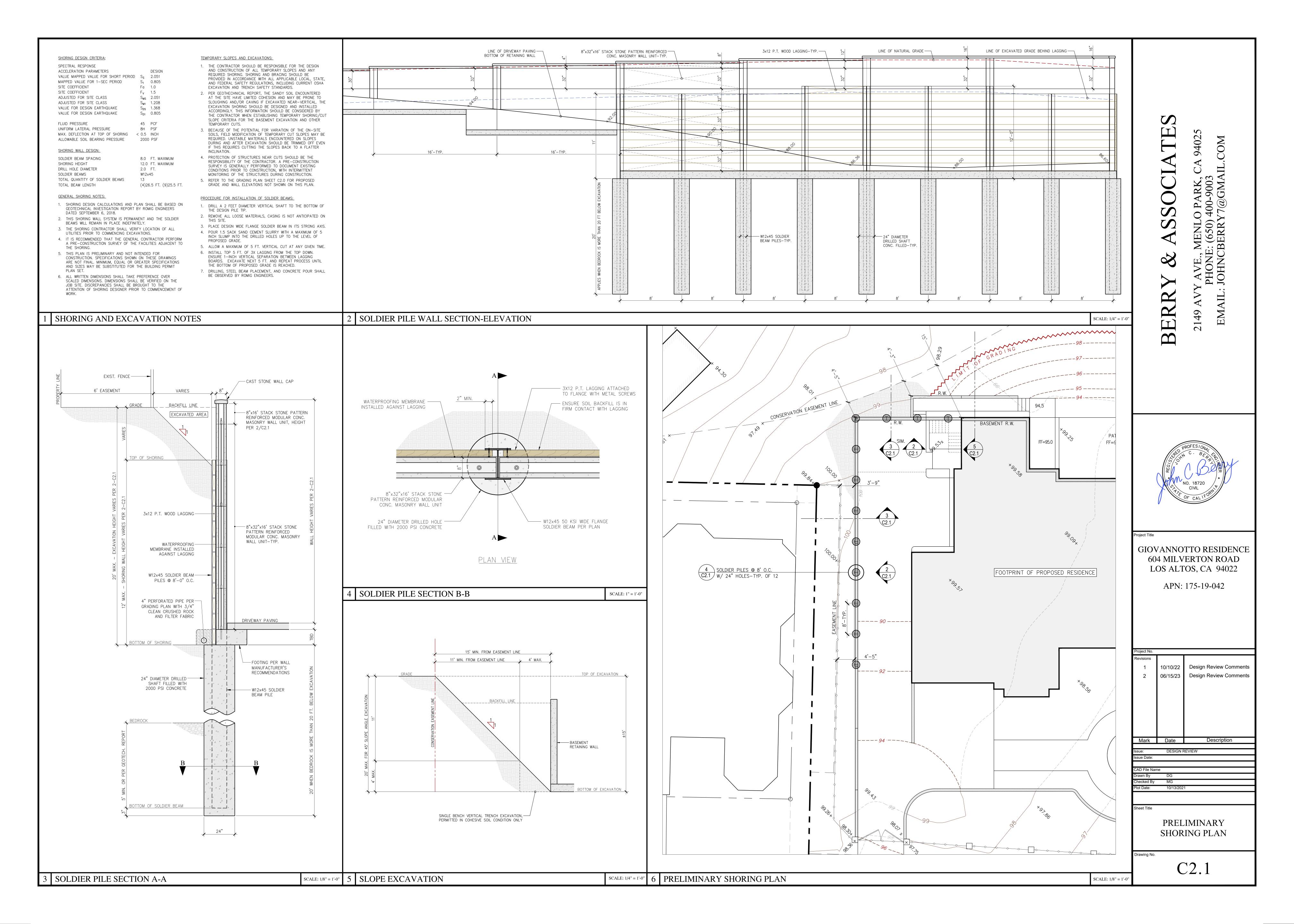
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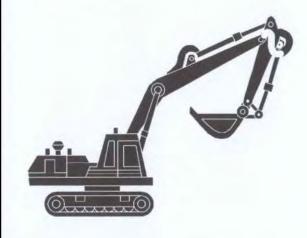
DRAINAGE NOTES

AND DETAILS

## 2. THE FOLLOWING ARE MAXIMUM GRADIENTS: GRADED EARTH SWALES ...... DRIVEWAYS .....







## Best Management Practices for the

any onsite cleaning.

Doing The Right Job

during dry weather.

hazardous waste.

commercial properties.

**General Business Practices** 

or secured plastic sheeting.

Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other

runoff away from storm drains.

Use pesticides sparingly, according to

instructions on the label. Rinse empty

containers, and use rinse water as produc

trash. Dispose of unused pesticides as

Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning

☐ In communities with curbside pick-up of yard

to a landfill that composts yard waste. No

Dispose of rinsed, empty containers in the

waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary,

waste, place clippings and pruning waste at the

curb in approved bags or containers. Or, take

curbside pickup of yard waste is available for

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 algaecides

should never be discharged to storm drains. These

## Doing the Job Right

## Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle Maintenance

- Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment nspect frequently for and repair leaks.
- ☐ Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site where
- ☐ 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
- Cover exposed fifth wheel hitches and other oily

## or greasy equipment during rain events.

## 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

Protect stockpiles and landscaping materials

chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage

Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert

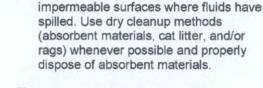
☐ Schedule grading and excavation projects

from wind and rain by storing them under tarps

## Spill Cleanup

## Clean up spills immediately when they

■ Never hose down "dirty" pavement or



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

Sweep up spilled dry materials

- 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

Roadwork

## Paving

Best Management Practices for the



## Best Management Practices for the

- Road crews
- Seal coat contractors
- Operators of grading equipment, paving machines, dump trucks, concrete mixers

Driveway/sidewalk/parking lot construction

- 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, or dispose of properly.

Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather,

## During Construction

- Cover and seal catch basins and manholes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal,
- or similar materials. Protect drainage ways by using earth dikes, sand bags, or other controls to divert or trap

## Storm Drain Pollution

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.

☐ Keep all liquid paint products and wastes

solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids are

away from the gutter, street, and storm

drains. Liquid residues from paints, thinners,

a hazardous waste collection facility (contact

your local stormwater program listed on the

disposed of as garbage in a sanitary landfill.

☐ Wash water from painted buildings constructed

begin stripping paint or cleaning pre-1978

pressure, test paint for lead by taking paint

scrapings to a local laboratory. See Yellow

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

Storm Drain Pollution from

Paints, Solvents, and Adhesives

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.

building exteriors with water under high

Pages for a state-certified laboratory.

for disposal as hazardous waste.

All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain

chemicals that are harmful to wildlife in local

Empty, dry paint cans also may be recycled as

before 1978 can contain high amounts of lead,

even if paint chips are not present. Before you

☐ When thoroughly dry, empty paint cans, used

brushes, rags, and drop cloths may be

Doing The Job Right

**Handling Paint Products** 

back of this brochure).

from Roadwork

## ■ Never wash excess material from exposed- aggregate concrete or simila

## treatments into a street or storm drain. Collect and recycle, or dispose to dirt

- - 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"

Cover stockpiles (asphalt, sand, etc.)

- 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 Avoid over-application by water trucks

## Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- or when rain is forecast, to prevent fresh Avoid creating excess dust when materials from contacting stormwater runoff. 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
    - 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

Painting Cleanup

Paint Removal

saw-cut slurry and remove from the site

sweeper or vacuum truck. Do not dump

■ Never clean brushes or rinse paint

drain, French drain, or stream.

For water-based paints, paint out

containers into a street, gutter, storm

brushes to the extent possible, and rinse

into a drain that goes to the sanitary

☐ For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to

the extent possible and clean with thinner

reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of

excess liquids and residue as hazardous

Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous

dry stripping and sand blasting may be

Chemical paint stripping residue and chips

and dust from marine paints or paints

containing lead, mercury or tributyl tin

Lead based paint removal requires a

■ When stripping or cleaning building

must be disposed of as hazardous wastes.

exteriors with high-pressure water, block

area and spade into soil. Or, check with

storm drains. Direct wash water onto a dirt

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

treatment authority in making its decision.

be required to assist the wastewater

Recycle or donate excess water-based

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.

(latex) paint, or return to supplier.

Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints

Whenever Possible

and disposed of as trash.

state-certified contractor

swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths

or solvent in a proper container. Filter and

## Best Management Practices for the

Fresh Concrete

Best Management Practices for the

and Mortar

**Application** 

Construction Industry

- Masons and bricklayers
- Sidewalk construction crews Patio construction workers
- Construction inspectors
- General contractors Home builders
- Developers
- vacuumed liquor in storm drains. 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 streets 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.
- sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away from streets, gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and Do not use diesel fuel as a lubricant on

concrete forms, tools, or trailers.

☐ Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be

## 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, causes serious problems, and is

## **During Construction**

## Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you will use in a two-hour

sidewalk construction, wash fines onto

- Set up and operate small mixers on
- tarps or heavy plastic drop cloths. ☐ When cleaning up after driveway or
- 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 flow onto a dirt area;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
- ☐ When breaking up pavement, be sure to pick up all the pieces and dispose of properly. Recycle large chunks of

berms. Make sure runoff does not reach

broken concrete at a landfill. Never bury waste material. Dispose of small amounts of excess dry concrete

gutters or storm drains.

grout, and mortar in the trash. ■ Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, o

## Spill Response Agencies

State Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (24 hours):

County of Santa Clara Integrated Waste Management Program: (408) 441-1198

Environmental Crimes Hotline

Recycling Hotline:

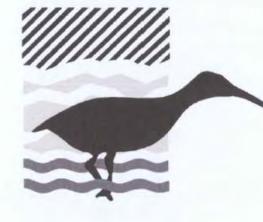
Building Department: (650) 947-2752

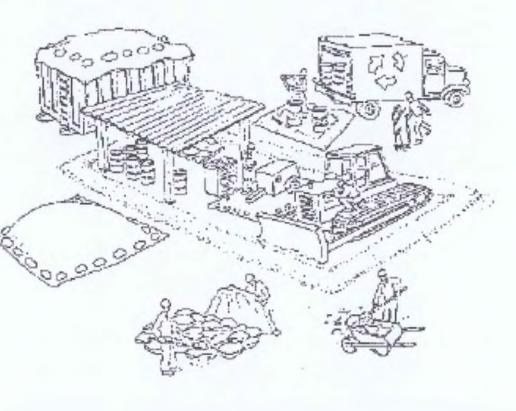
Engineering Department: (650) 947-2780

# 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**





DESIGNED BY: LARRY LIND	APPROVED BY:	CITY OF LOS ALTOS	DATE: OCTOBER, 2003
DRAWN BY: VICTOR CHEN	CITY ENGINEER	48056 R.C.E.	SCALE: N.T.S.
CHECKED BY: JIM GUSTAFSON	SHEET O		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 this drawing sheet.

DIAL 9-1-1

800-852-7550 Santa Clara County Environmental Health (408) 299-6930 Services:

## Local Pollution Control Agencies

County of Santa Clara Pollution Prevention (408) 441-1195

County of Santa Clara District Attorney

Santa Clara Valley Water (408) 265-2600

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

APN: 175-19-042

GIOVANNOTTO RESIDENCE

604 MILVERTON ROAD

LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

MENLO PARK, E: (650) 400-9003 BERRY7@GMA

AIL

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Design Review Comments Design Review Comments 06/15/23

> Description DESIGN REVIEW

**PRACTICES** 

Drawing No.

## General Construction **And Site** Supervision

## Best Management Practices For Construction



## Best Management Practices for the

 Home builders Developers

General contractors

Construction sites are common sources of storm 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

**Doing The Job Right** General Principals

chemicals are toxic to aquatic life.

- Maintain equipment properly. Cover materials when they are not in use.
- Advance Planning To Prevent Pollution
- 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
- Site supervisors Inspectors

- Keep an orderly site and ensure good housekeeping practices are used.
- Keep materials away from streets, storm drains and drainage channels. Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or
- 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
- 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

vehicle refueling, and routine equipment

maintenance. The designated area should be

## 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.

well away from streams or storm drain inlets, bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off ☐ 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

around the site to minimize litter.

## any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on 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 flow line to any storm drain.

- Pool/Fountain/Spa Maintenance Protect storm drains with sandbags or other sediment controls. **Draining Pools Or Spas** Re-vegetation is an excellent form of erosion control for any site please be sure to call your local wastewater treatment plant before you start for further Landscaping/Garden Maintenance
  - waste (such as acid wash). Discharge flows shall not exceed 100 gallon per minute. Never discharge pool or spa water to a street or storm drain; discharge to a
  - Filter Cleaning ☐ Never clean a filter in the street or near a storm drain. Rinse cartridge and
  - If there is no suitable dirt area, call your local wastewater treatment plant for

## Painting and 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

When it's time to drain a pool, spa, or fountain,

- guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow prevention, and handling special cleaning
- 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 algaecides.

Control algae with chlorine or other

alternatives, such as sodium bromide

diatomaceous earth filters onto a dirt area and spade filter residue into soil. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the

instructions on discharging filter backwash

or rinse water to the sanitary sewer.

Clean up leaks, drips and other spills

immediately so they do not contaminate

soil or groundwater or leave residue on

use just enough to keep the dust down.

Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check

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.

working order. Check frequently for leaks.

waste when you order materials. Order

only the amount you need to finish the job.

possible. Arrange for pick-up of recyclable

metal, solvents, degreasers, cleared

vegetation, paper, rock, and vehicle

maintenance materials such as used oil,

materials such as concrete, asphalt, scrap

Make sure portable toilets are in good

☐ Practice Source Reduction -- minimize

Use recyclable materials whenever

antifreeze, batteries, and tires.

Dispose of all wastes properly. Many

construction materials and wastes,

including solvents, water-based paints,

wood, and cleared vegetation can be

vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete,

recycled. Materials that cannot be recycled

must be taken to an appropriate landfill or

disposed of as hazardous waste. Never

street or near a creek or stream bed.

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.

bury waste materials or leave them in the

Materials/Waste Handling

paved surfaces. Use dry cleanup methods

whenever possible. If you must use water,

frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under

roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting

## **Application of** Solvents and

Adhesives Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Best Management Practices for the Homeowners Painters

General contractors

Home builders

 Paperhangers Plasterers Graphic artists Dry wall crews Floor covering installers

## Dewatering

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

- Best Management Practices for the
- Dump truck drivers Site supervisors

Home builders

Developers

- Bulldozer, back hoe, and grading machine

# **Earth-Moving**

## **Activities**

- General contractors

## ☐ When refueling or vehicle/equipment

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 swales. Use check dams or ditches to divert runoff around excavations. Refer to

## Storm Drain Pollution from Earth-Moving Activities

crossing a site and slow the flow with check dams or roughened ground surfaces. 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 interfere with wastewater treatment plant operation. Discharging sediment-laden water from a dewatering site into any water of the state

without treatment is prohibited.

- Doing The Job Right Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic sheeting. General Business Practices **Dewatering Operations** ☐ Schedule excavation and grading work during 1. Check for Toxic Pollutants Perform major equipment repairs away from the
- 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

## the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual for proper erosion and sediment control

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

## ☐ Check for odors, discoloration, or an oily sheen on groundwater. Call your local wastewater treatment agency and ask whether the groundwater

present) or sanitary sewer. OR, you may be required to collect and haul pumped groundwater offsite for treatment and disposal at an appropriate treatment

must be tested.

☐ If the water is not clear, solids must be filtered or settled out by pumping to a settling tank prior to discharge. Options Pumping through a perforated pipe sunk part way into a small pit filled

## 2. Check for Sediment Levels If the water is clear, the pumping time is less than 24 hours, and the flow rate is

## 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

If contamination is suspected, have the

- 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
- such as a swimming pool filter or filter fabric wrapped around end of suction ■ 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

Pumping from a bucket placed below

water level using a submersible pump;

## Los Altos Municipal Code Requirements

Los Altos Municipal Code Section 10.08.430 Requirements for construction operations.

prohibited by law.

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

permitted by a discharge permit or unless exempted pursuant to guidelines published by the superintendent.

- Threatened discharges. It shall be unlawful to cause 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.
- A. A spill response plan for hazardous waste, hazardous materials and uncontained construction materials shall be prepared and available 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 is necessary to protect surface waters. Preparation of the plan shall be in accordance with guidelines published by the city engineer. B. 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. C. 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.

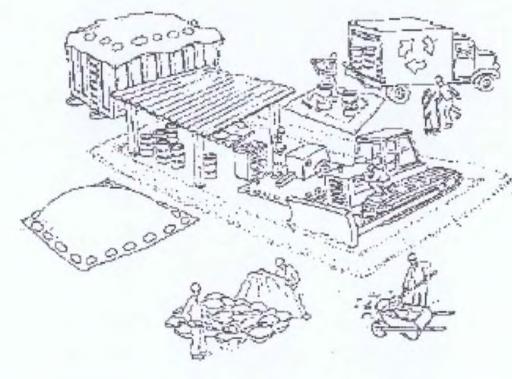
No cleanup of construction debris from the streets shall result in the discharge of water to the storm drain system; nor shall any construction debris be deposited or allowed to be deposited in the storm drain system. (Prior code § 5-5.643)

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

- limited to, painting, paving, concrete placement, saw cutting and grading; swimming pools; spas; and fountains, unless specifically
  - (408) 299-TIPS Santa Clara County 1-800-533-8414
  - Santa Clara Valley Water District Pollution 1-888-510-5151 Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region: (510) 622-2300



Santa Clara **Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program** 



**BEST MANAGEMENT** 

ot Date: 10/13/2021

necked By MG

C3.0

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

Landscaping,

Construction Industry

## Gardening, and **Pool Maintenance** Best Management Practices for the

Swimming pool/spa service and repair

Best Management Practices for the

Landscapers

Gardeners

General contractors

Home builders

Developers

Homeowners

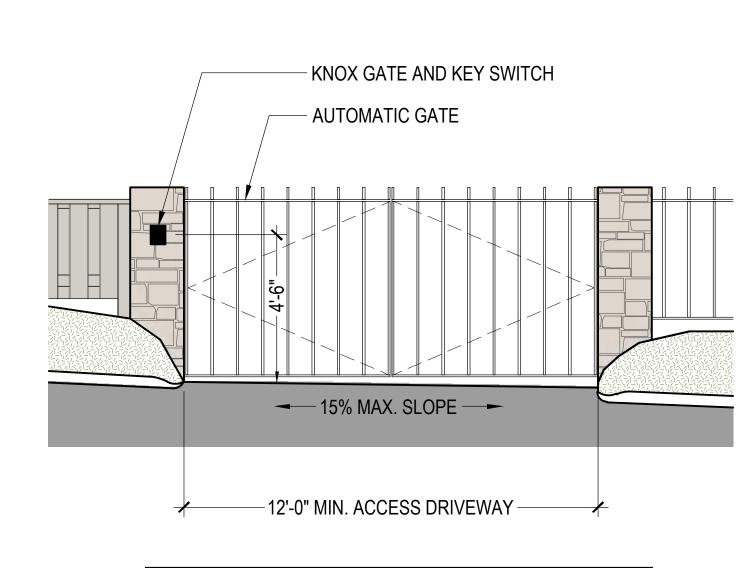
- Storm Drain Pollution from Construction Activities water pollution. Materials and wastes that blow or

drain to storm drains, creeks, or channels. operator of a site, you may be responsible for Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. any environmental damage caused by your Place trashcans and recycling receptacles

subcontractors or employees.

- 1. THIS PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH THE CALIFORNIA FIRE (CFC) & BUILDING (CBC) CODE, CURRENT EDITION, AS ADOPTED BY THE CITY OF LOS ALTOS MÚNICIPAL CODE (LAMC), CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS (CCR) AND HEALTH & SAFETY CODE.
- 2. AN AUTOMATIC RESIDENTIAL FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION'S (NFPA) STANDARD 13D IN ALL NEW ONE AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS AND IN EXISTING DWELLINGS, WHEN ADDITIONS ARE MADE THAT INCREASE THE BUILDING AREA TO MORE THAN THE ALLOWABLE FIRE-FLOW APPENDIX TABLES B105.1(1) AND B105.1(2) OF THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, AND/OR ADDITIONS EXCEEDING FIFTY (50) PERCENT OF THE EXISTING LIVING AREA (EXISTING SQUARE FOOT CALCULATIONS SHALL NOT INCLUDE EXISTING BASEMENT) AND/OR ADDITIONS EXCEEDING SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY SQUARE FEET. WHEN AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS ARE REQUIRED BY THIS SECTION ALL ASSOCIATED GARAGES SHALL BE INCLUDED. ADDITIONS OVER FIFTY (50) PERCENT AND/OR SEVEN HUNDRED FIFTY (750) SQUARE FEET AS REFERENCED ABOVE, SHALL BE TREATED AS A NEW STRUCTURE REGARDING INSTALLATION OF FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS.
- 3. THE MINIMUM REQUIRE FIRE FLOW FOR THIS PROJECT IS 1500 GALLONS PER MINUTE (GPM) AT 20 PSI RESIDUAL PRESSURE. THIS FIREFLOW ASSUMES INSTALLATION OF AUTOMATIC FIRE SPRINKLERS PER CFC [903.3.1.3].
- 4. PROVIDE AN ACCESS ROADWAY WITH A PAVED ALL-WEATHER SURFACE, A MINIMUM UNOBSTRUCTED WIDTH OF 20 FEET, VERTICAL CLEARANCE OF 13 FEET 6 INCHES, MINIMUM CIRCULATING TURNING RADIUS OF 36 FEET OUTSIDE AND 23 FEET INSIDE, AND A MAXIMUM SLOPE OF 15%. INSTALLATIONS SHALL CONFORM TO FIRE DEPARTMENT STANDARD DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS SHEET A-1. CFC SEC. 503.
- 5. DEAD-END FIRE APPARATUS ACCESS ROADS IN EXCESS OF 150 FEET IN LENGTH SHALL BE PROVIDED WITH AN APPROVED AREA FOR TURNING AROUND FIRE APPARATUS. PROVIDE AN APPROVED FIRE DEPARTMENT ENGINE ROADWAY TURNAROUND WITH A MINIMUM RADIUS OF 36 FEET OUTSIDE AND 23 FEET INSIDE AND A MAXIMUM SLOPE OF 5% IN ANY DIRECTION. INSTALLATIONS SHALL CONFORM WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT STANDARD DETAILS AND SPECIFICATION SHEET A-1.
- 6. AN ACCESS DRIVEWAY SHALL BE PROVIDED HAVING AN ALL-WEATHER SURFACE OF EITHER ASPHALT, CONCRETE OR OTHER ENGINEERED SURFACE CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING 75,000 POUNDS AND APPROVED BY A CIVIL ENGINEER. IT SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM UNOBSTRUCTED WIDTH OF 12 FEET, VERTICAL CLEARANCE OF 13 FEET 6 INCHES, MINIMUM TURNING RADIUS OF 40 FEET OUTSIDE, AND A MAXIMUM SLOPE OF 15%. INSTALLATIONS SHALL CONFORM TO FIRE DEPARTMENT STANDARD DETAILS AND SPECIFICATIONS SHEET D-1.
- 7. GATE INSTALLATIONS SHALL CONFORM WITH FIRE DEPARTMENT STANDARD DETAILS AND SPECIFICATION G-1 AND, WHEN OPEN SHALL NOT OBSTRUCT ANY PORTION OF THE REQUIRED WIDTH OF 12' FOR EMERGENCY ACCESS ROADWAYS OR DRIVEWAYS. LOCKS, IF PROVIDED, SHALL BE FIRE DEPARTMENT APPROVED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION. GATES ACROSS THE EMERGENCY ACCESS ROADWAYS SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH AN APPROVED ACCESS DEVICES. GATES WHICH ARE OPERATED ELECTRICALLY, AN APPROVED KNOX KEY SWITCH SHALL BE INSTALLED: IF THEY ARE OPERATED MANUALLY. THEN AN APPROVED KNOX PADLOCK SHALL BE INSTALLED, CFC SEC, 503.6 & 506, CONTACT WWW, KNOXBOX, COM TO ORDER KEY SWITCH FOR
- 8. POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES SHALL BE PROTECTED FROM CONTAMINATION CAUSED BY FIRE PROTECTION WATER SUPPLIES. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE APPLICANT AND ANY CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS TO CONTACT THE WATER PURVEYOR SUPPLYING THE SITE OF SUCH PROJECT, AND TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THAT PURVEYOR. SUCH REQUIREMENTS SHALL BE INCORPORATED INTO THE DESIGN OF ANY WATER-BASED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS, AND/OR FIRE SUPPRESSION WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS OR STORAGE CONTAINERS THAT MAY BE PHYSICALLY CONNECTED IN ANY MANNER TO AN APPLIANCE CAPABLE OF CAUSING CONTAMINATION OF THE POTABLE WATER SUPPLY OF THE PURVEYOR OF RECORD. FINAL APPROVAL OF THE SYSTEM(S) UNDER CONSIDERATION WILL NOT BE GRANTED BY THIS OFFICE UNTIL COMPLIANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE WATER
- PURVEYOR OF RECORD ARE DOCUMENTED BY THAT PURVEYOR AS HAVING BEEN MET BY THE APPLICANT(S). CURRENT CFC SEC. 903.3.5 AND HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE 13114.7.
- 9. NEW AND EXISTING BUILDINGS SHALL HAVE APPROVED ADDRESS NUMBERS, BUILDING NUMBERS OR APPROVED BUILDING IDENTIFICATION PLACED IN A POSITION THAT IS PLAINLY LEGIBLE AND VISIBLE FROM THE STREET OR ROAD FRONTING THE PROPERTY. THESE NUMBERS SHALL CONTRAST WITH THEIR BACKGROUND. WHERE REQUIRED BY THE FIRE CODE OFFICIAL, ADDRESS NUMBERS SHALL BE PROVIDED IN ADDITIONAL APPROVED LOCATIONS TO FACILITATE EMERGENCY RESPONSE. ADDRESS NUMBERS SHALL BE ARABIC NUMBERS OR ALPHABETICAL LETTERS. NUMBERS SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 4 INCHES (101.6 MM) HIGH WITH A MINIMUM STROKE WIDTH OF 0.5 INCH (12.7 MM). WHERE ACCESS IS BY MEANS OF A PRIVATE ROAD AND THE BUILDING CANNOT BE VIEWED FROM THE PUBLIC WAY, A MONUMENT, POLE OR OTHER SIGN OR MEANS SHALL BE USED TO IDENTIFY THE STRUCTURE. ADDRESS NUMBERS SHALL BE MAINTAINED. CFC SEC. 505.1.
- 10. ALL CONSTRUCTION SITES MUST COMPLY WITH APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF THE CFC CHAPTER 33 AND OUR STANDARD DETAIL AND SPECIFICATION S1-7. PROVIDE APPROPRIATE NOTATIONS ON SUBSEQUENT PLAN SUBMITTALS, AS APPROPRIATE TO THE PROJECT.

## FIIRE DEPARTMENT NOTES



ACCESS DRIVEWAY SHALL BE AN ALL-WEATHER SURFACE OF EITHER ASPHALT, CONCRETE OR OTHER ENGINEERED SURFACE CAPABLE OF SUPPORTING 75,000 POUNDS

## AUTOMATIC GATE REQUIREMENTS

## KNOX<sup>®</sup>

## KNOX GATE & KEY SWITCH

Eliminate perimeter barriers that delay emergency response with the Knox Gate & Key Switch. Override electronic gates and lower voltage equipment to allow emergency access into communities, apartment complexes, parking garages, pedestrian gates, industrial receiving areas and much more.



Highly reflective operation decal —

Label color red for Fire Department

(gasket not shown)

Cover with hole for Tamper Alert

NOTE: Labels also available in yellow for Sheriff and

 One position, two position or momentary switch ✓ Face plate and lock cover ensure weather resistant operation

## ✓ Dual locks enable shared access with other agencies

Gain rapid access through electronic gates without forced entry Overrides electronic gates, motorized doors, electrical switches Can share access with multiple agencies

## Jtilizes Knox Master Key solution

✓ Fire, EMS, security or law enforcement identification labels

## **ELECTRICAL DATA**

- Switch: SPDT or DPDT → 2-1/4" D → 7 A resistive, 4 A inductive, (sea level), 28 VDC
  - ✓ 7 A resistive or inductive, 115 VAC, 60 Hz
  - ✓ UL<sup>®</sup> and CSA listed: 7 A, 250 VAC ✓ Temperature tolerance up to +180° F

ORDERING SPECIFICATIONS To insure procurement and delivery of the Knox Gate & Key Switch, it is suggested that the following specification

> limensions: Requires 2 1/4" recessed depth x 3/4" diameter Switch: SPDT or DPDT; 7 A resistive, 4 A inductive, key removable two position

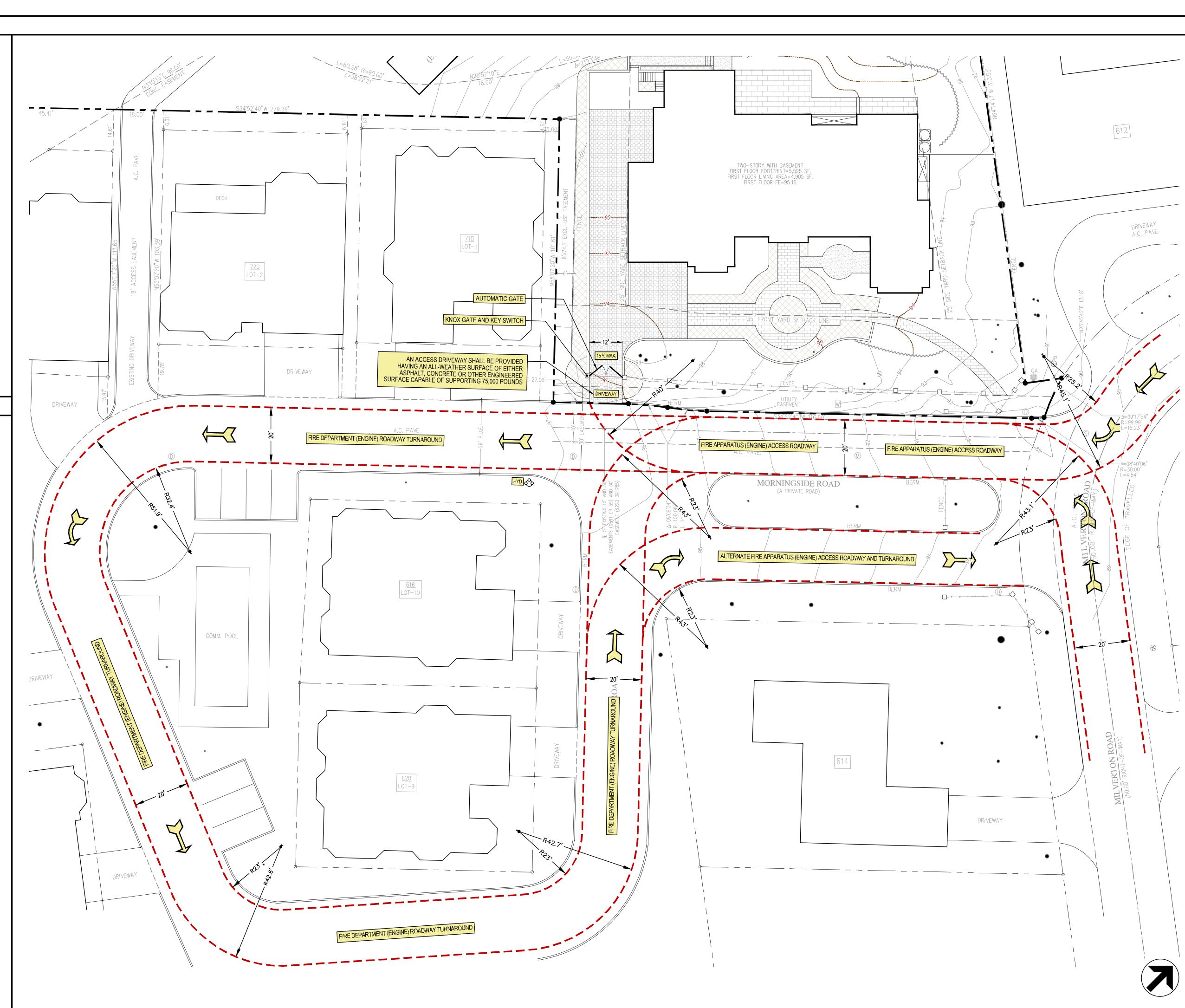
Mounting: Key switch is designed to be recess mounted P/N: 3500 Series Knox Gate & Key Switch (mfr's cat. ID) Mfr's Name: KNOX COMPANY



Over forty years ago, a unique concept in rapid access for emergency response was born. The KnoxBox®, a high-security key lock box, was designed to provide rapid access for emergency responders to reduce response times, minimize injuries and protect property from forced entry.

Today, one revolutionary lock box has grown into a complete system providing rapid access for public safety agencies, industries, military, and property owners across the world. The Knox Company is trusted by over 14,000 fire departments, law enforcement agencies, and governmental entities.

1601 W. DEER VALLEY RD. PHOENIX, AZ 85027 | T. 800-552-5669 | F. 623-687-2290 | INFO@KNOXBOX.COM | KNOXBOX.COM



O PARK, 400-9002 Y7@GM

GIOVANNOTTO RESIDENCE 604 MILVERTON ROAD LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

APN: 175-19-042

1	10/10/22	Design Review Comments			
2	06/15/23	Design Review Comments			
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AND DRIVEWAY					
REQUIREMENTS					

C4.0

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0

KNOX GATE & KEY SWITCH SPECIFICATION SHEET

ACCESS ROADWAY AND TURNAROUND PLAN