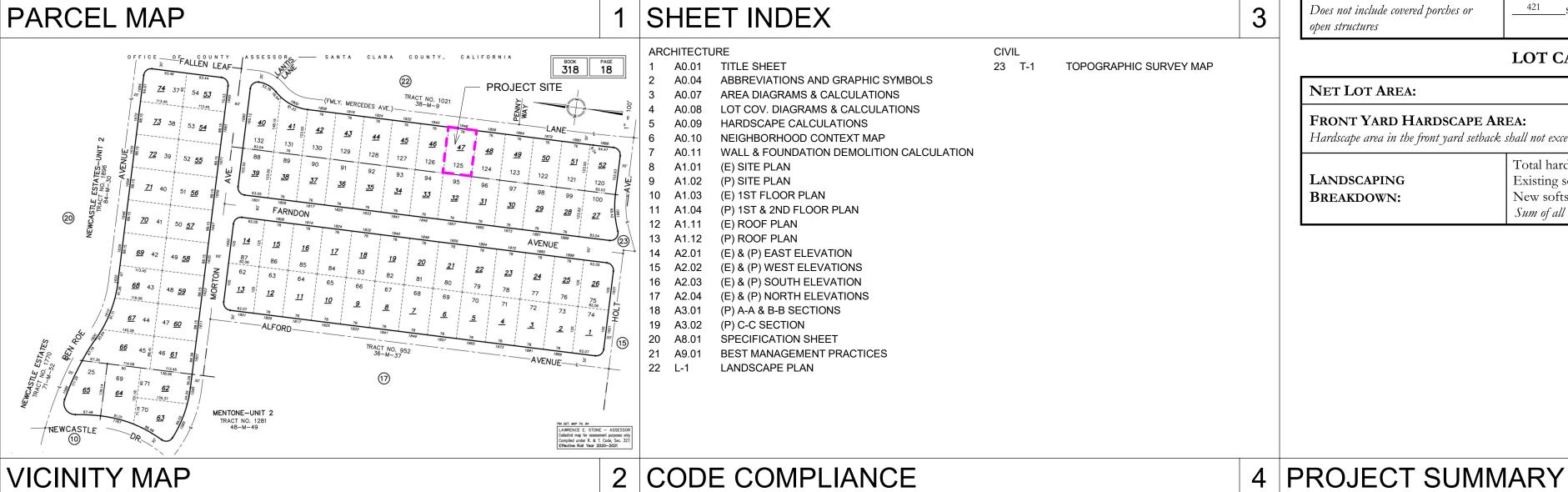


ROSHYAN RESIDENCE 1848 FALLEN LEAF LN, LOS ALTOS, CA 94024

APN: 318-18-047



<u>APPLICABLE CODES</u> 2019 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE

2019 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE

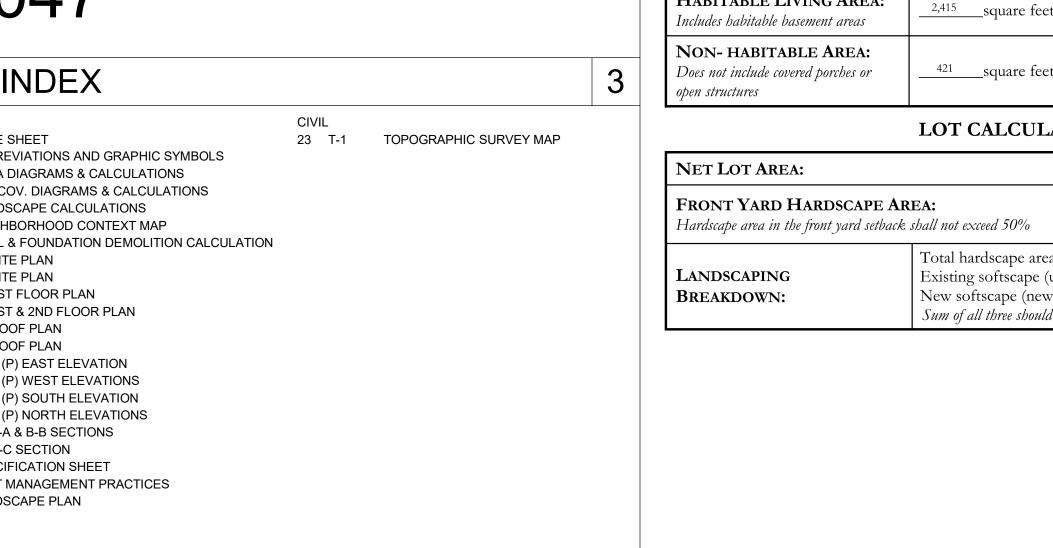
2019 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE

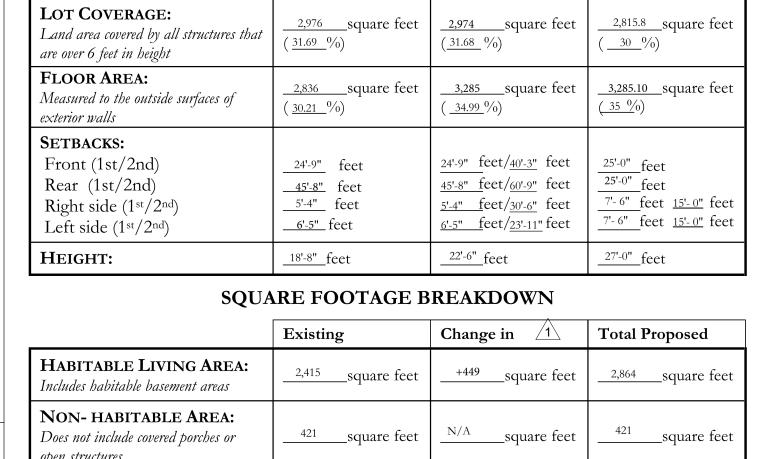
2019 CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE

2019 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE

2019 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE

2019 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE





ZONING COMPLIANCE

Proposed

Allowed/Required

ZONING COMPLIANCE WORKSHEET

Existing

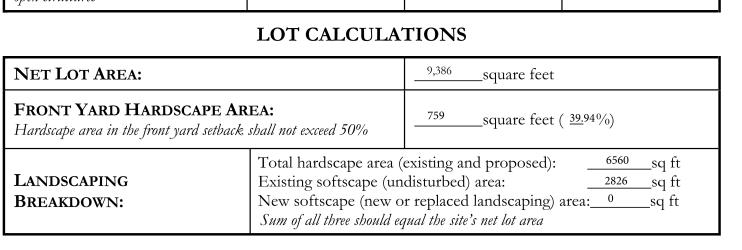
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER CONTACT:

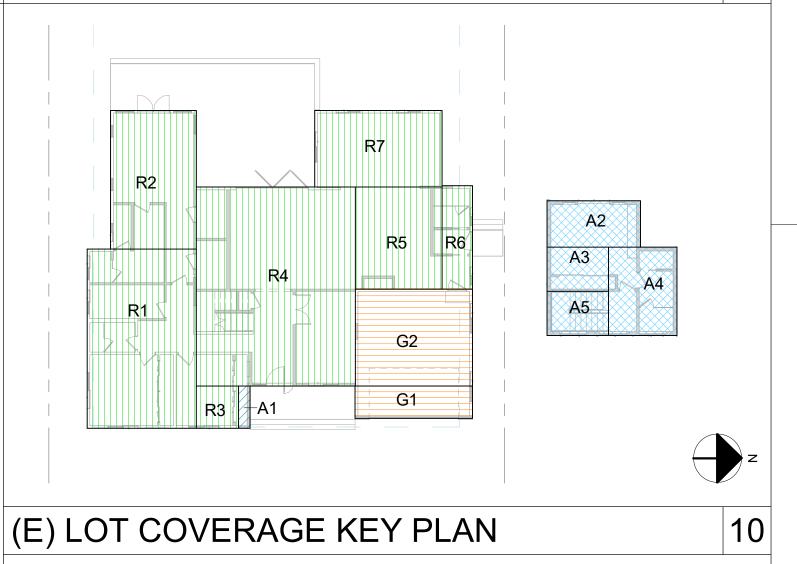
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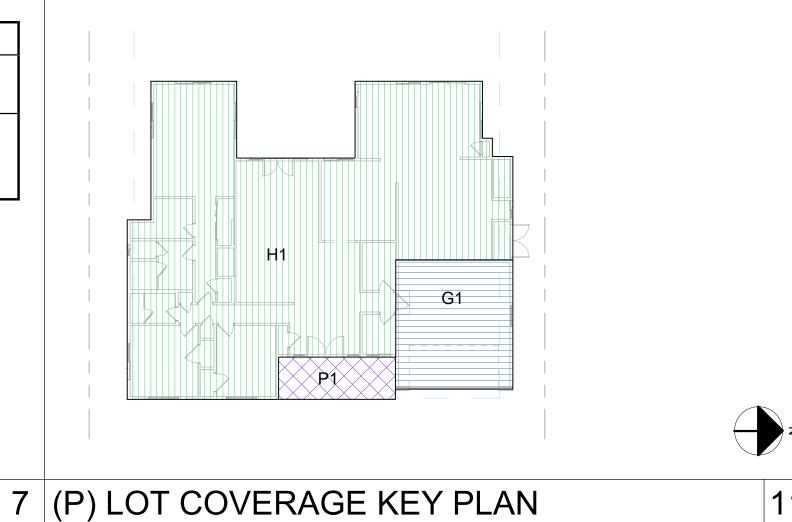


R5

G1

6 (P) FIRST & SECOND FLOOR KEY PLANS

5 (E) FIRST FLOOR KEY PLAN





SHEET

M · DESIGNS ARCHITECTS

M DESIGNS ARCHITECTS 4131 WEST EL CAMINO REAL, SUITE 200, PALO ALTO CA 94306

Email: info@mdesignsarchitects.com Phone: 650-565-9036 Fax: 949-625-7869

2022.04.27

A0.01

48 Fallen Leaf Ln, PROJECT SITE Penny Way

Morton Ave

Formidable Engineering

Consultants

CODE SUMMARY OCCUPANCY: OCCUPANT LOAD: 2019 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: FIRE SUPPRESSION: OCCUPANCY SEPARATION: **HEIGHT MAXIMUM:** ALLOWABLE FLOOR AREA: ALLOWABLE LOT COVERAGE:

R3/U 200 GROSS V-B NON-SPRINKLED 1-HOUR 27'-0" 3285.10 SF 2,815.8 SF

ZONING SUMMARY

FLOOD ZONE: 30'- 0" FROM THE CENTERLINE OF THE STREET PUBLIC R.O.W.: CONFORMITY:

NONCONFORMING

318-18-047

PROJECT TEAM

408.505.1239

Nick McCracken

650.565.9036

SAEID RAZAVI 650.941.8055

4131 W. EL CAMINO REAL, STE 200

PALO ALTO, CA 94306

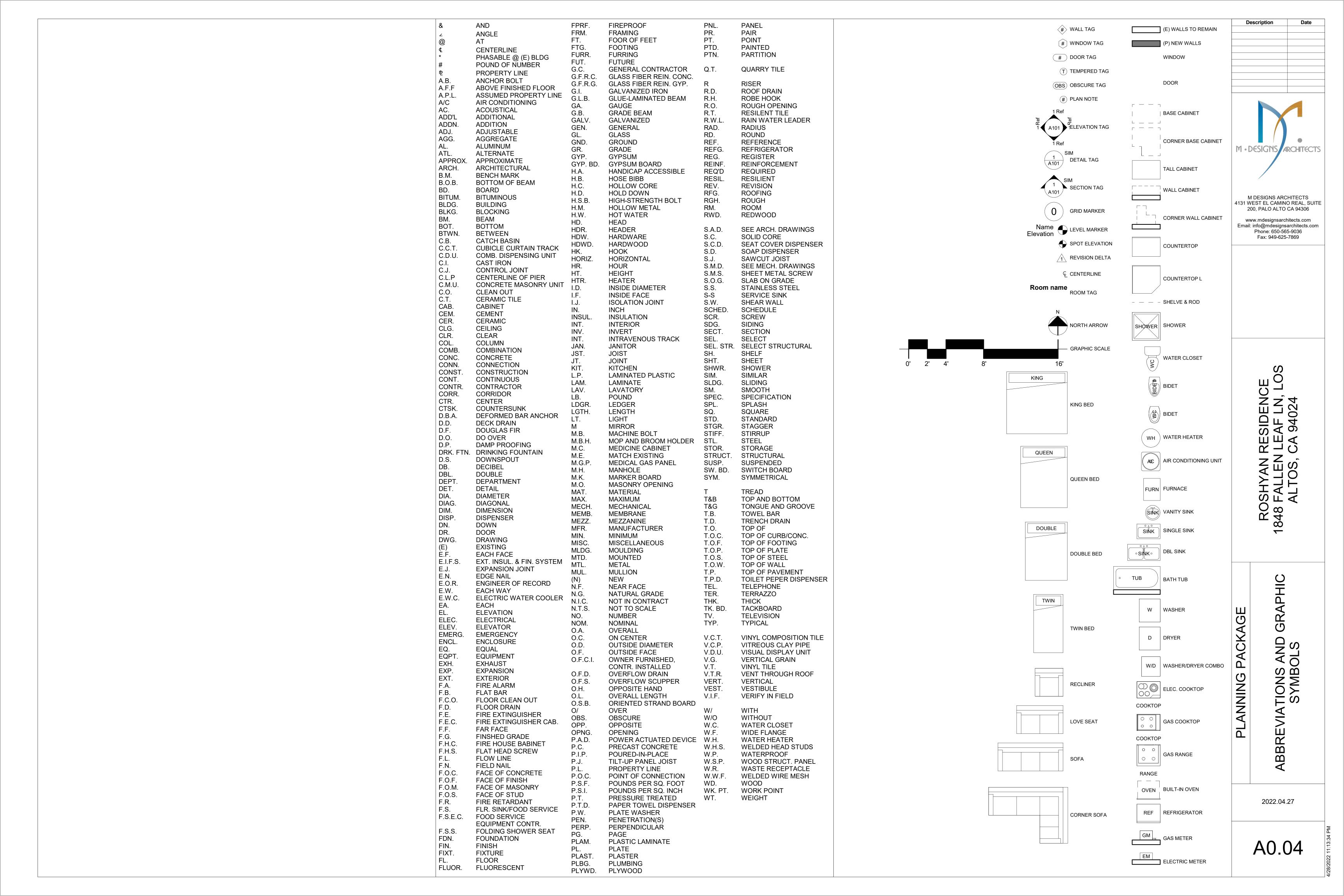
1534 CAROB LANDE, LOS ALTOS, CA 92024

PRIYANKA ROSHYAN & SACHIN WALIA

priyankawalia@yahoo.com

76' x 123.5' (35% X LOT AREA 9,386 SQ.FT = 3285.10 SQ.FT)

INTERIOR RENOVATION OF EXISTING FIRST FLOOR. ADDITION OF SECOND STORY.









1489 FARNDON AVE, LOS ALTOS

1841 FARNDON AVE, LOS ALTOS

SINGLE STORY RESIDENCE

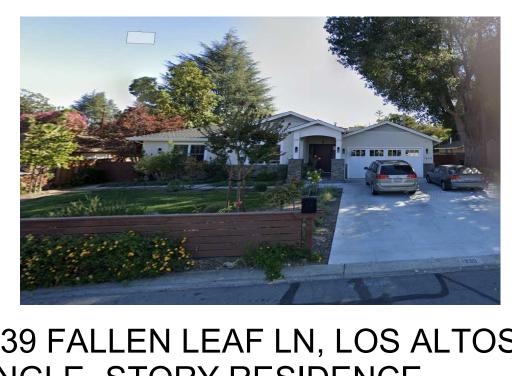
SINGLE STORY RESIDENCE

1701 PENNY WAY, LOS ALTOS

SINGLE -STORY RESIDENCE

1857 FARNDON AVE, LOS ALTOS

SINGLE STORY RESIDENCE



1839 FALLEN LEAF LN, LOS ALTOS SINGLE -STORY RESIDENCE



1847 FALLEN LEAF LN, LOS ALTOS SINGLE -STORY RESIDENCE



1856 FALLEN LEAF LN, LOS ALTOS SINGLE -STORY RESIDENCE



1872 FALLEN LEAF LN, LOS ALTOS SINGLE -STORY RESIDENCE



1864 FALLEN LEAF LN, LOS ALTOS SINGLE -STORY RESIDENCE

TREE

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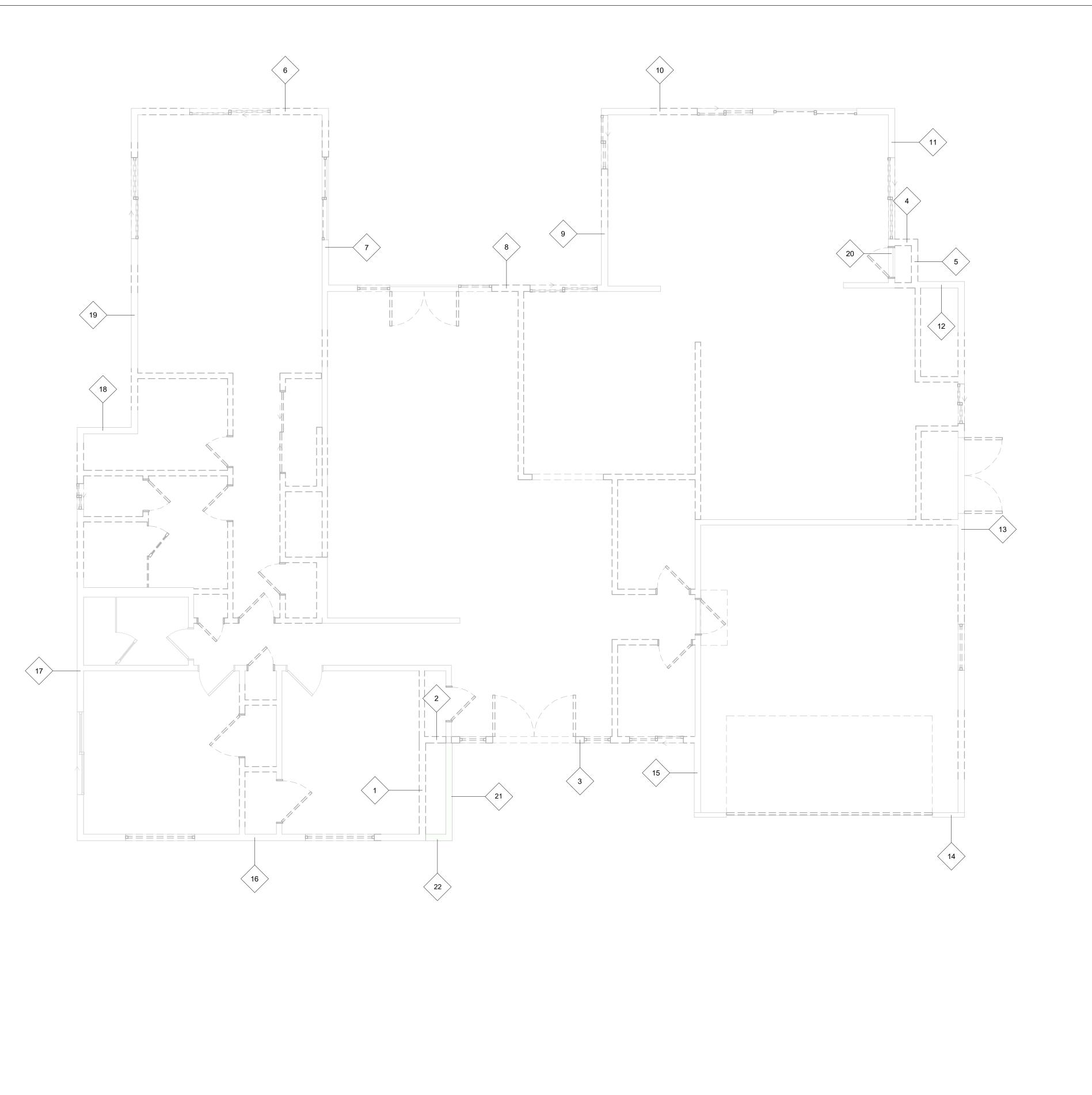
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ROSHYAN F 1848 FALLEN I ALTOS, C

PLANNING PACKAGE

2022.04.27

A0.10



	EXTERIOR WALL	& FOUNDATION DEMOLITION SCHED	ULE
NO.	LENGTH	COMMENTS	%
1	7' - 1"	EXISTING TO BE DEMOLISHED	2.51%
2	1' - 11"	EXISTING TO BE DEMOLISHED	0.69%
3	18' - 0"	EXISTING TO BE DEMOLISHED	6.39%
4	1' - 8"	EXISTING TO BE DEMOLISHED	0.59%
5	2' - 11"	EXISTING TO BE DEMOLISHED	1.03%
	31' - 7"		11.23%
6	13' - 10"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	4.91%
7	12' - 10"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	4.55%
8	20' - 3"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	7.19%
9	12' - 10"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	4.55%
10	20' - 9"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	7.39%
11	9' - 6"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	3.37%
12	3' - 2"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	1.12%
13	38' - 5"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	13.65%
14	19' - 1"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	6.80%
15	5' - 9"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	2.03%
16	25' - 0"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	8.89%
17	29' - 6"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	10.48%
18	3' - 11"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	1.39%
19	23' - 1"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	8.22%
20	3' - 1"	EXISTING TO BE REMAINED	1.09%
	240' - 10"		85.65%
21	7' - 1"	NEW	2.51%
22	1' - 9"	NEW	0.61%

ROSHYAN RESIDENCE 1848 FALLEN LEAF LN, LOS ALTOS, CA 94024

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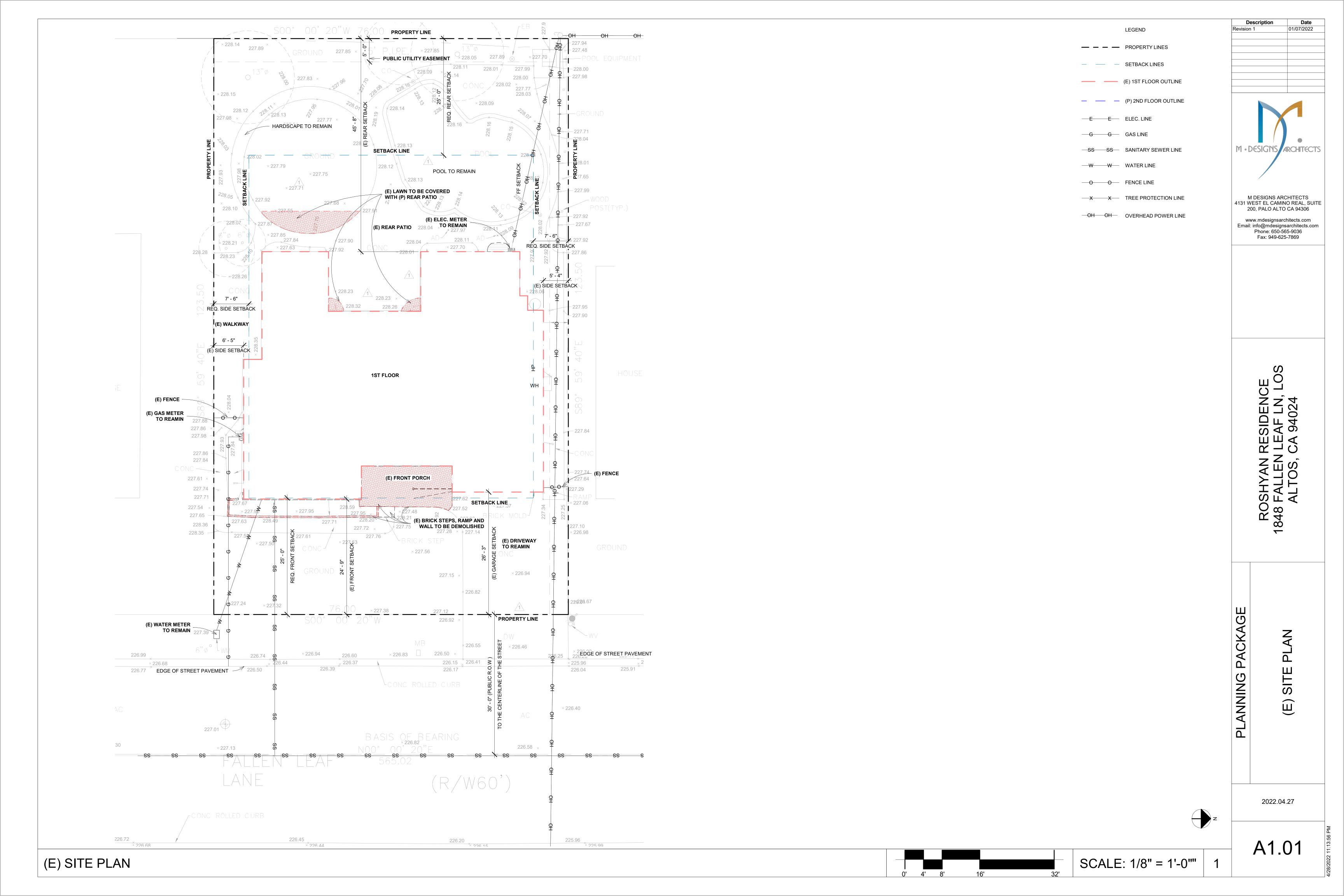
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> WALL & FOUNDATION DEMOLITION CALCULATION

2022.04.27

A0.11

SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"





(P) SITE PLAN

 Description
 Date

 Revision 1
 01/07/2022

 Revision 3
 05/03/2022

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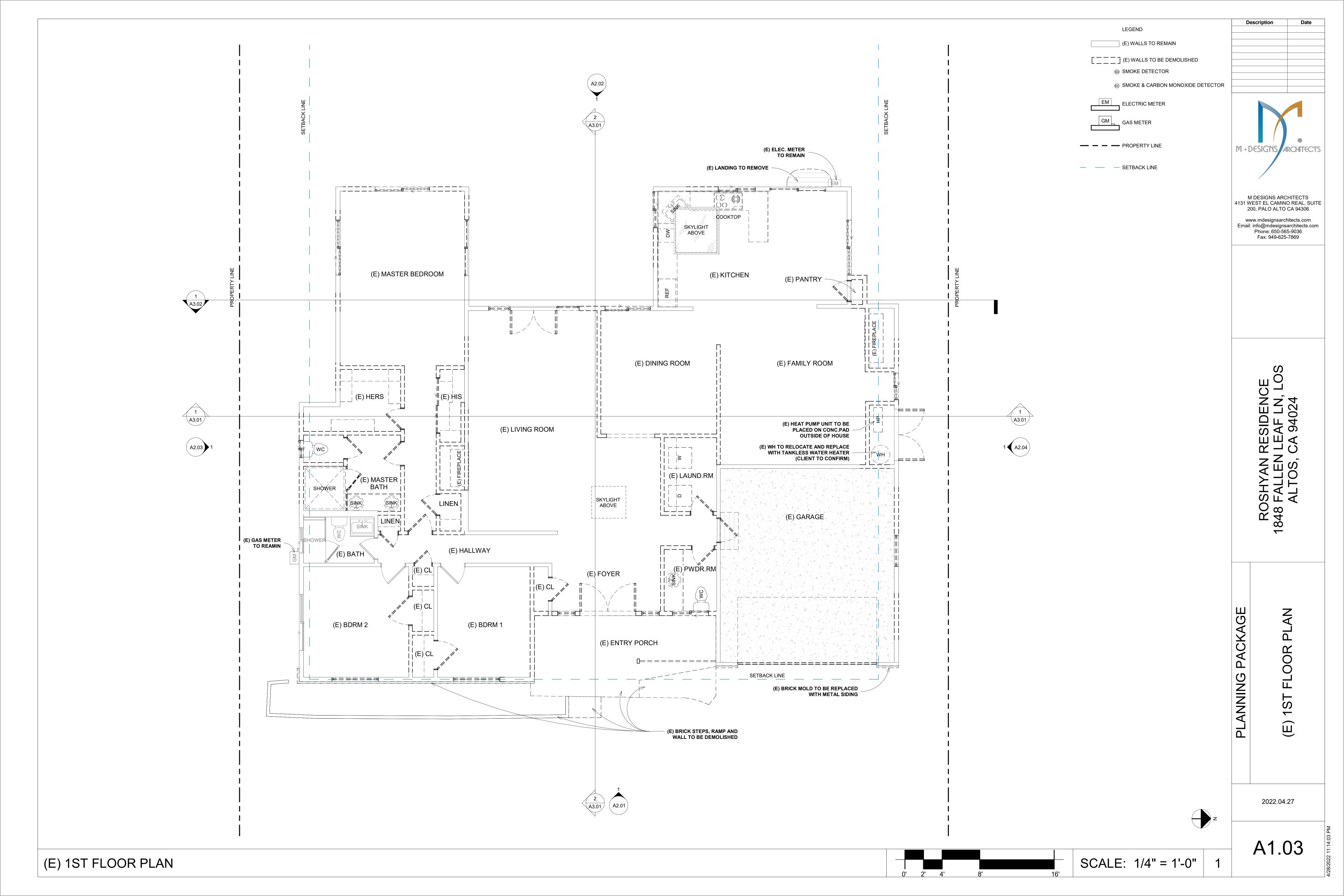
ROSHYAN RESIDENCE 1848 FALLEN LEAF LN, LOS ALTOS, CA 94024

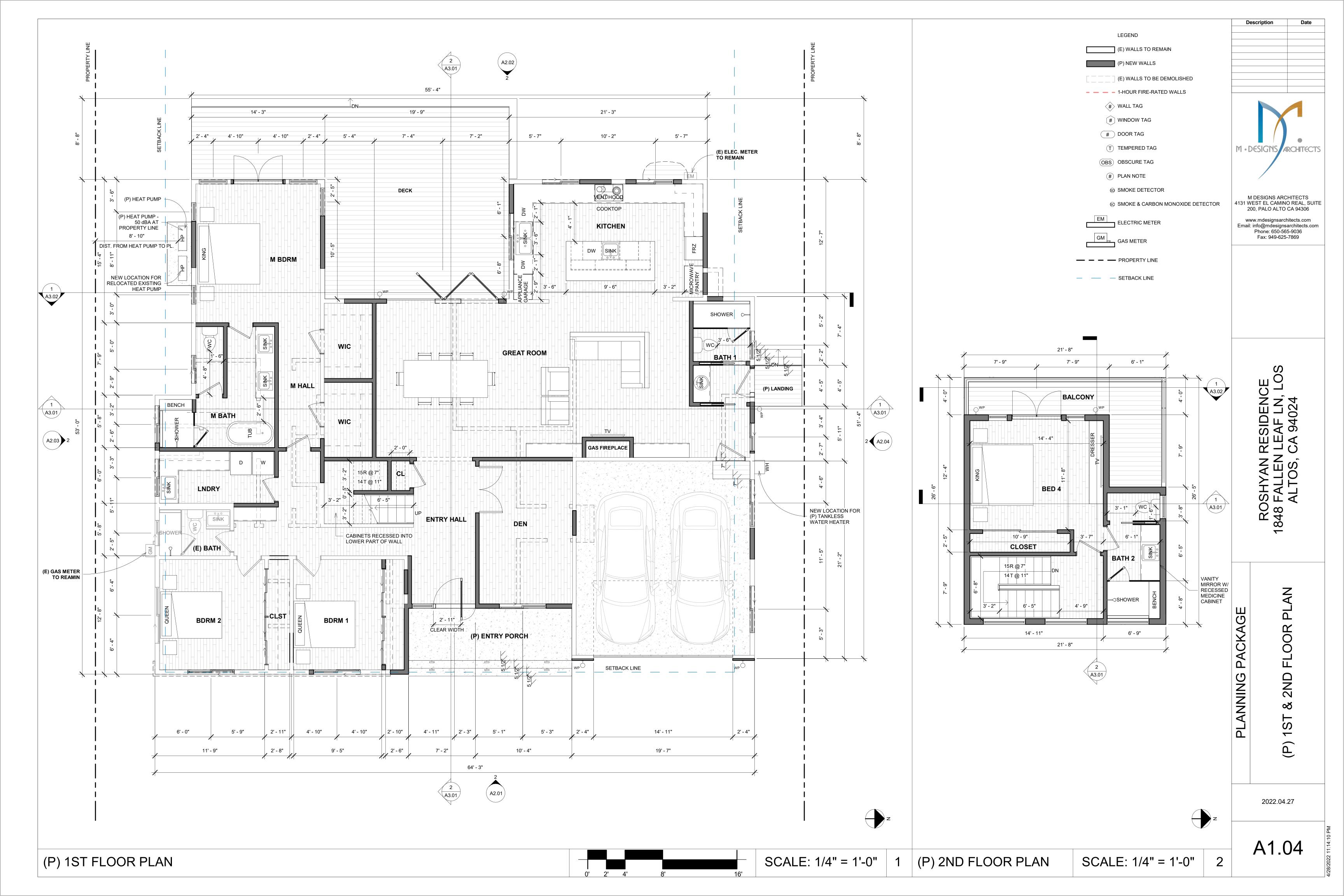
(P) SITE PLAN

2022.04.27

A1.02

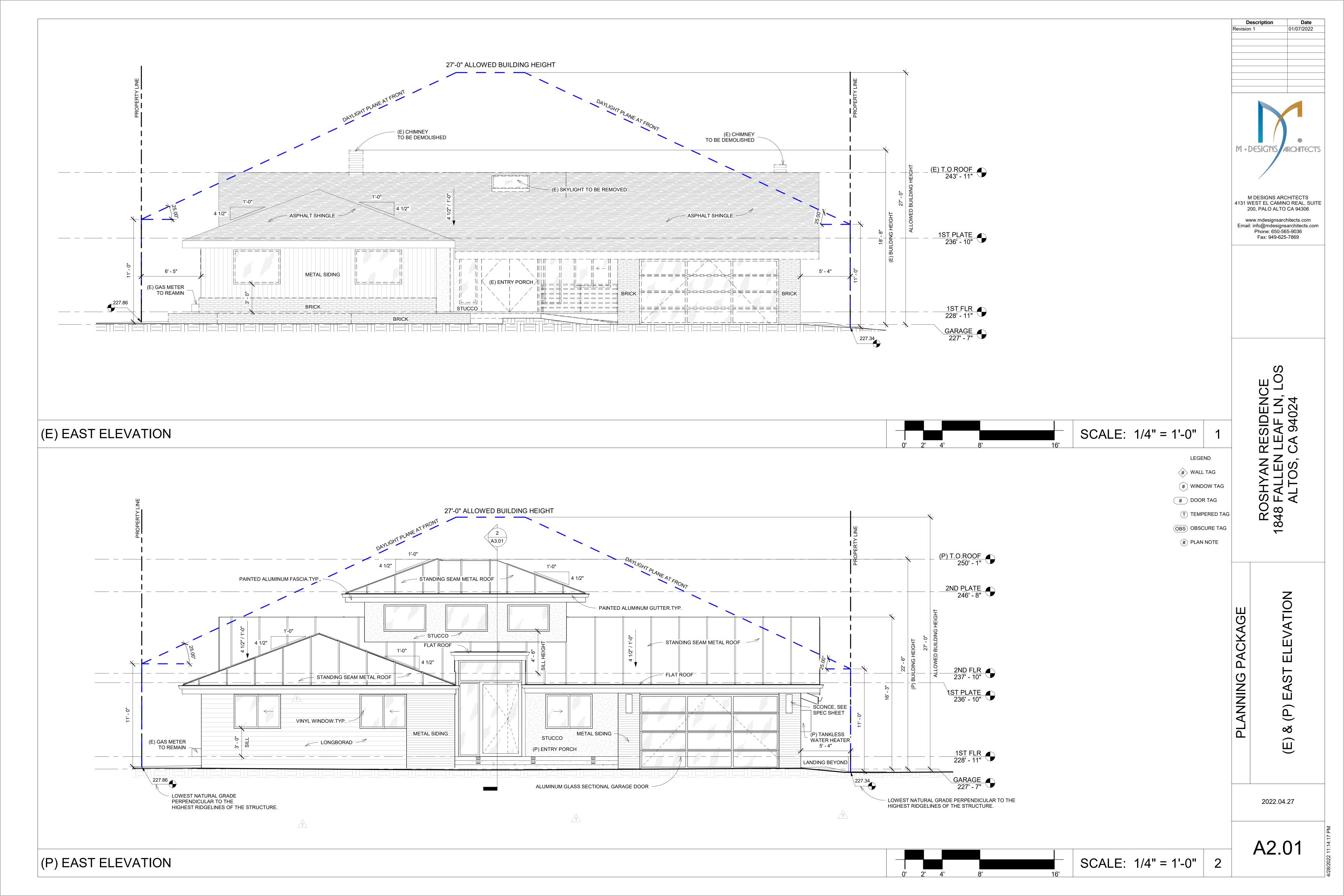
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

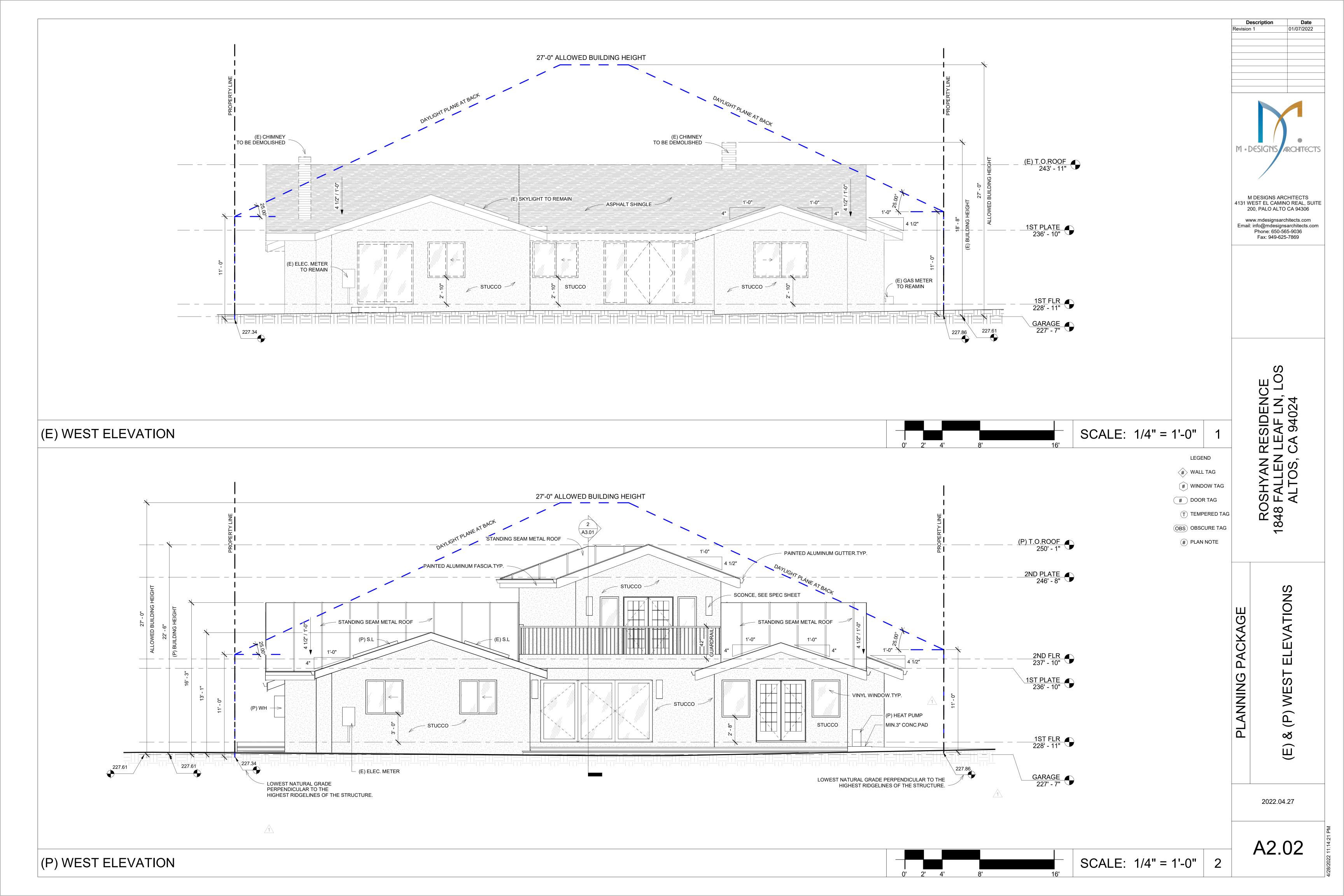


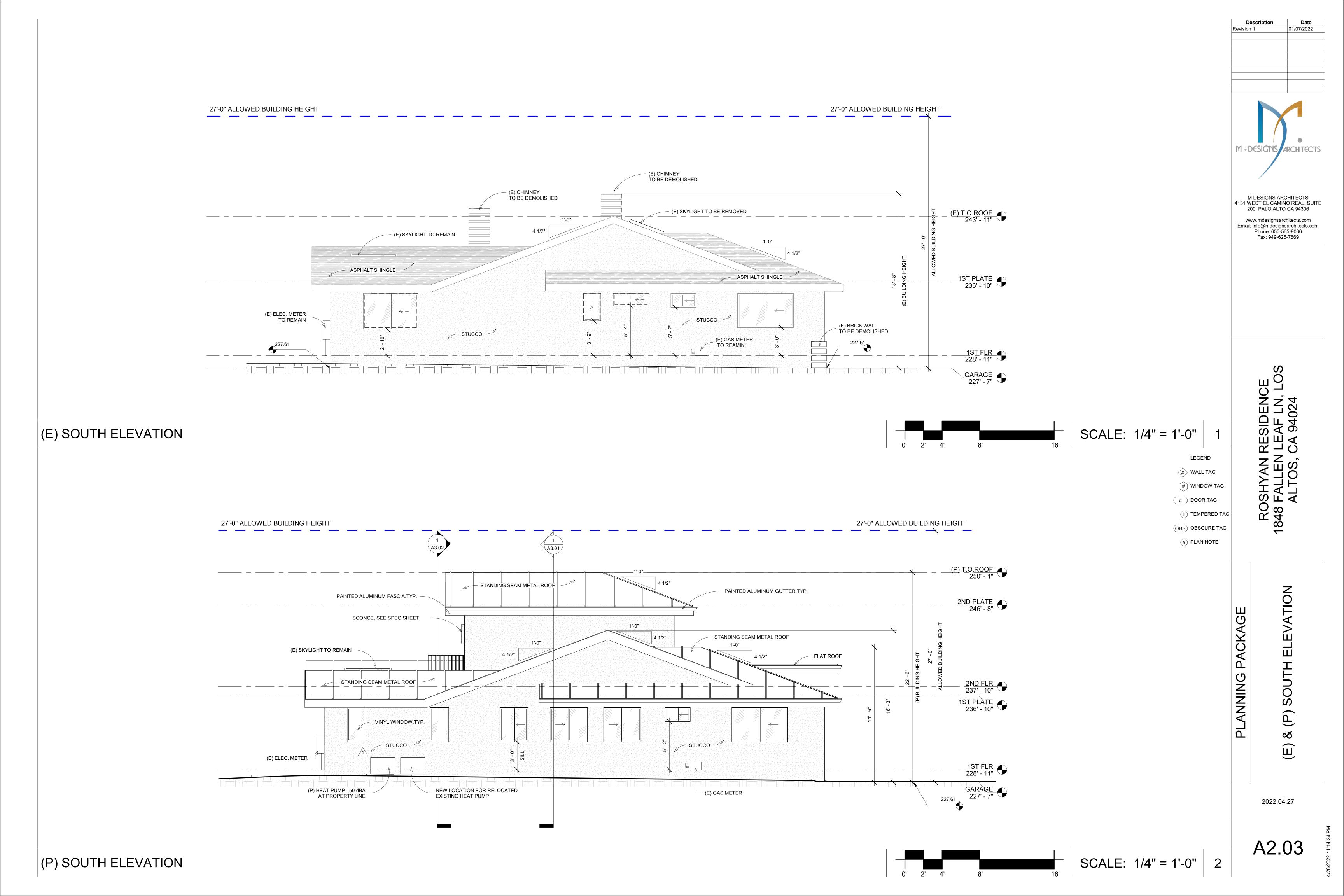


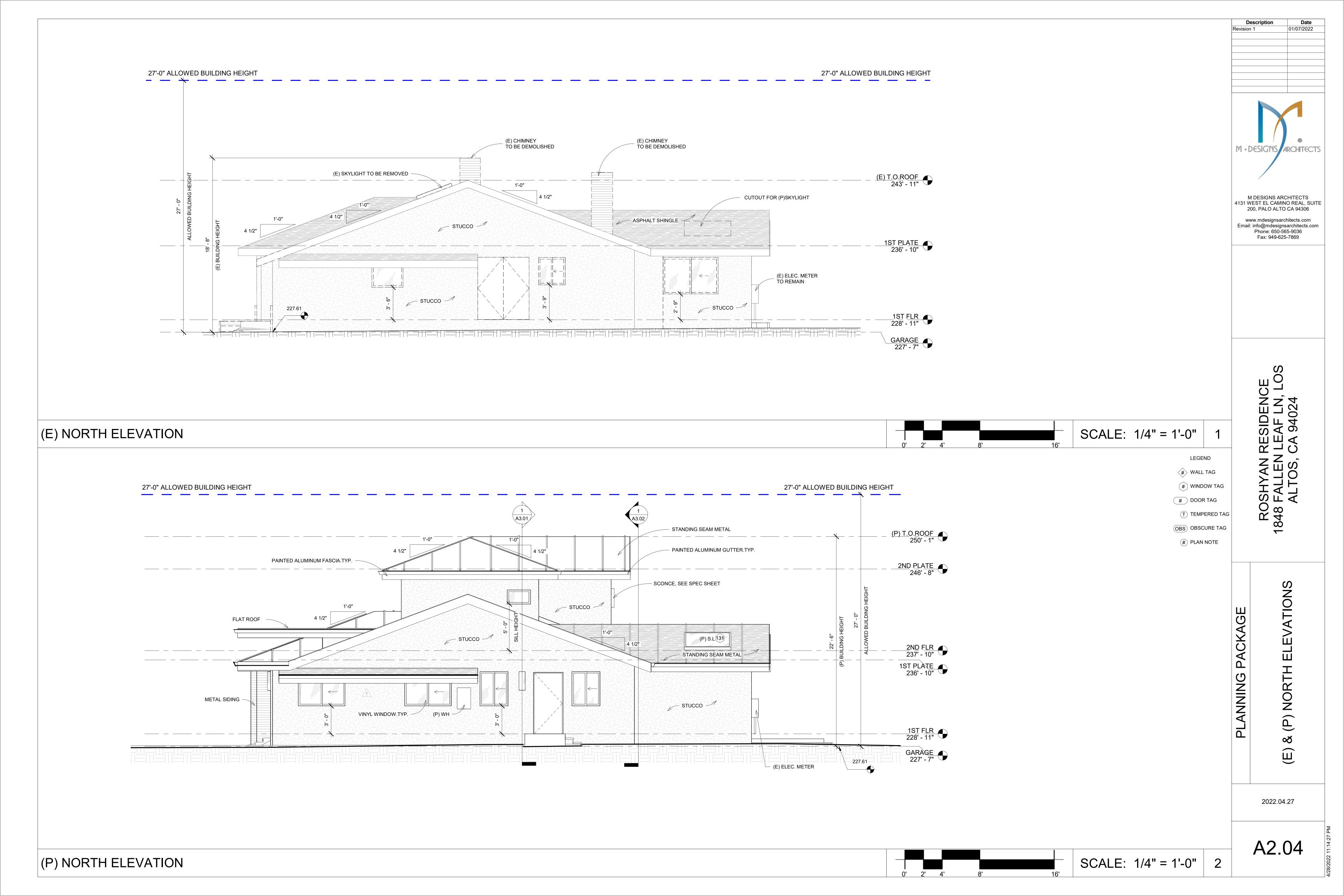




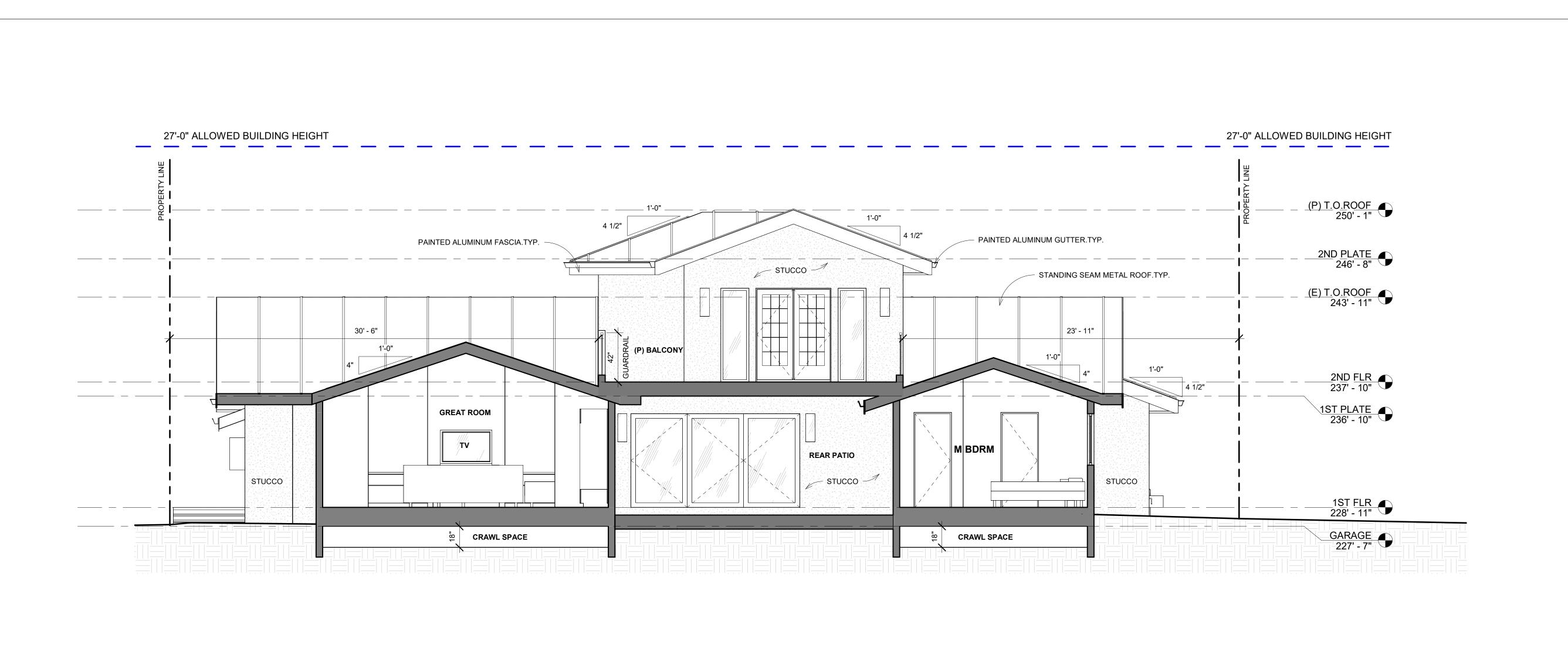












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Description

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200, PALO ALTO CA 94306

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Fax: 949-625-7869

ROSHYAN RESIDENCE 1848 FALLEN LEAF LN, LC ALTOS, CA 94024

(P) C-C SECTION

2022.04.27

A3.02

Solstice® Inverter Series Air-to-Water Heat Pumps

STANDARD FEATURES

- Reliable Mitsubishi Inverter Compressor User Friendly Wired Touch Screen Control
- (24ga shielded 5 wire. Can be remote mounted up to 600ft)
- Mono-Block Design (No On-Site Refrigerant Charging) Lo Ambient Cooling and Freeze Protection

Low Amp Draw w/Ultra Quiet Operation





Model	Units	SIM-036	SIM-060
Max Heating Capacity* (90hz)	BTU/h	38,755	70,666
Min Heating Capacity* (30hz)	BTU/h	13,191	25,413
Max Cooling Capacity** (90hz)	BTU/h	34,423	59,523
Min Cooling Capacity** (30hz)	BTU/h	12,704	17,884
Heating COP*		Up to 5.01	Up to 4.67
Cooling EER**		Up to 12.97	Up to 11.60
Maximum Running Current	Α	18	21
Compressor Rating Load	Α	9.7	19
Locked Rotor Current	Α	35	50
Fan Motor Rating Current	Α	0.8	2×0.8
Minimum Circuit Ampacity	Α	20	26
Max Fuse/Circuit Breaker/Overload Device	Α	30	40
Power Supply		230/1ph/60hz	230/1ph/60hz
Compressor Quantity		1	1
Compressor Type		Rotary	Rotary
Fan Quantity		1	2
Fan Power Input	W	200	200×2
Max Fan Speed	RPM	750	750
Sound Power Level	dB(A)	54	58
Water Pressure Drop at rated flow	PSI	6	10
Water Connection	inch	1	1 1/4
Rated Water Flow	GPM	7	13
Unit Net Dimensions (L/W/H)	inch	38.6 x 18.3 x 35.4	39 x 13 x 52
Unit Shipping Dimensions (L/W/H)	inch	40.9 x 19.3 x 36.2	42 x 18 x 53
Net Weight	lb.	242.5	326
Shipping Weight	lb.	271	368

Test Condition (AHRI 550/590) Ambient Temperature, DB: 95°F

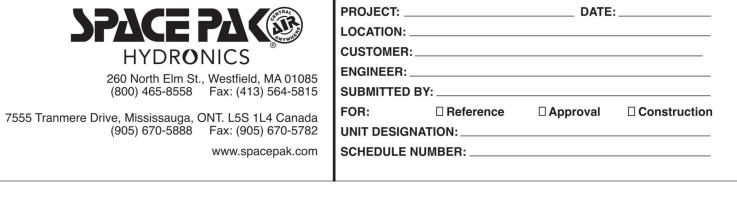
Entering/Return Water Temperature: 59°F Ambient Temperature:(DB/WB): 45°F/43°F Entering/Return Water Temperature: 86°F

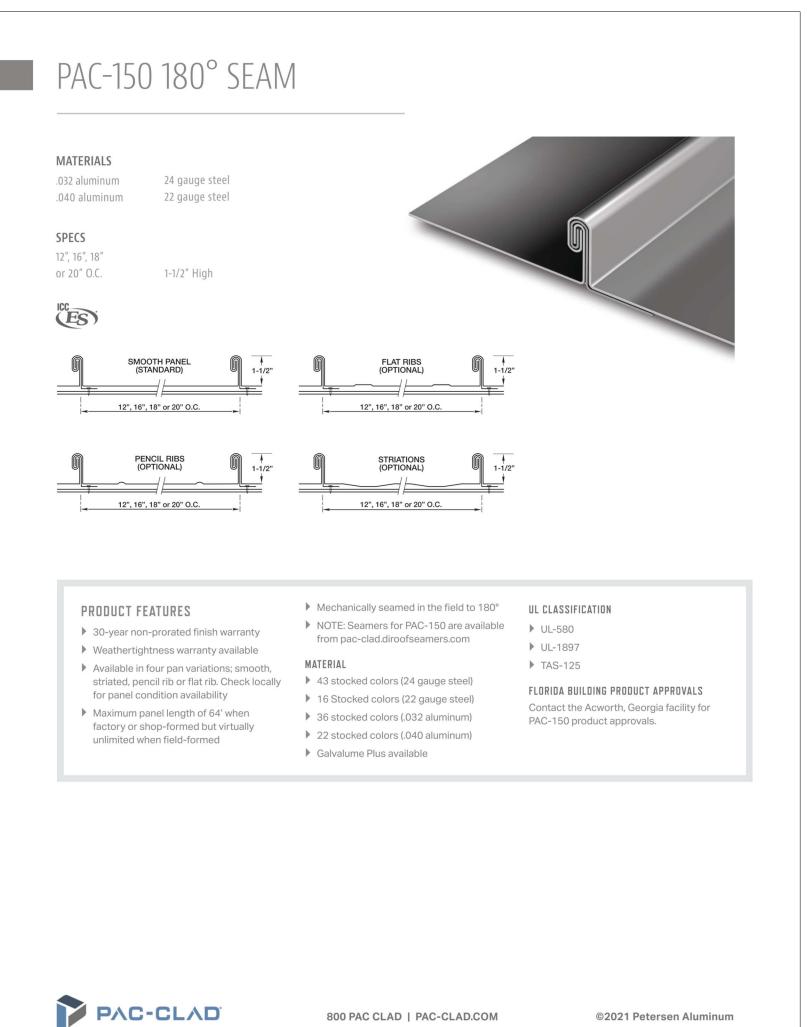
257CE 57(®)

260 North Elm St., Westfield, MA 01085 (800) 465-8558 Fax: (413) 564-5815

(905) 670-5888 Fax: (905) 670-5782

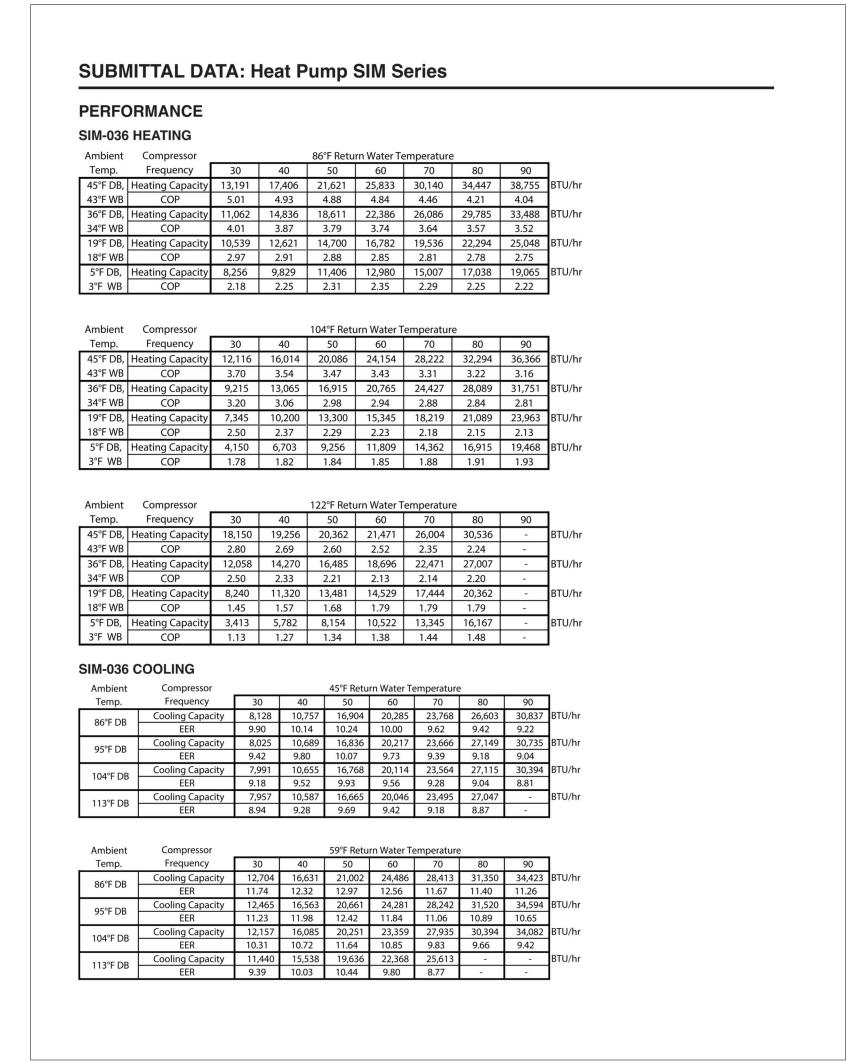
DDO IFOT		DATE	
LOCATION: _			
CUSTOMER:			
ENGINEER:_			
SUBMITTED E	3Y:		
FOR:	☐ Reference	☐ Approval	☐ Construction
UNIT DESIGN	ATION:		

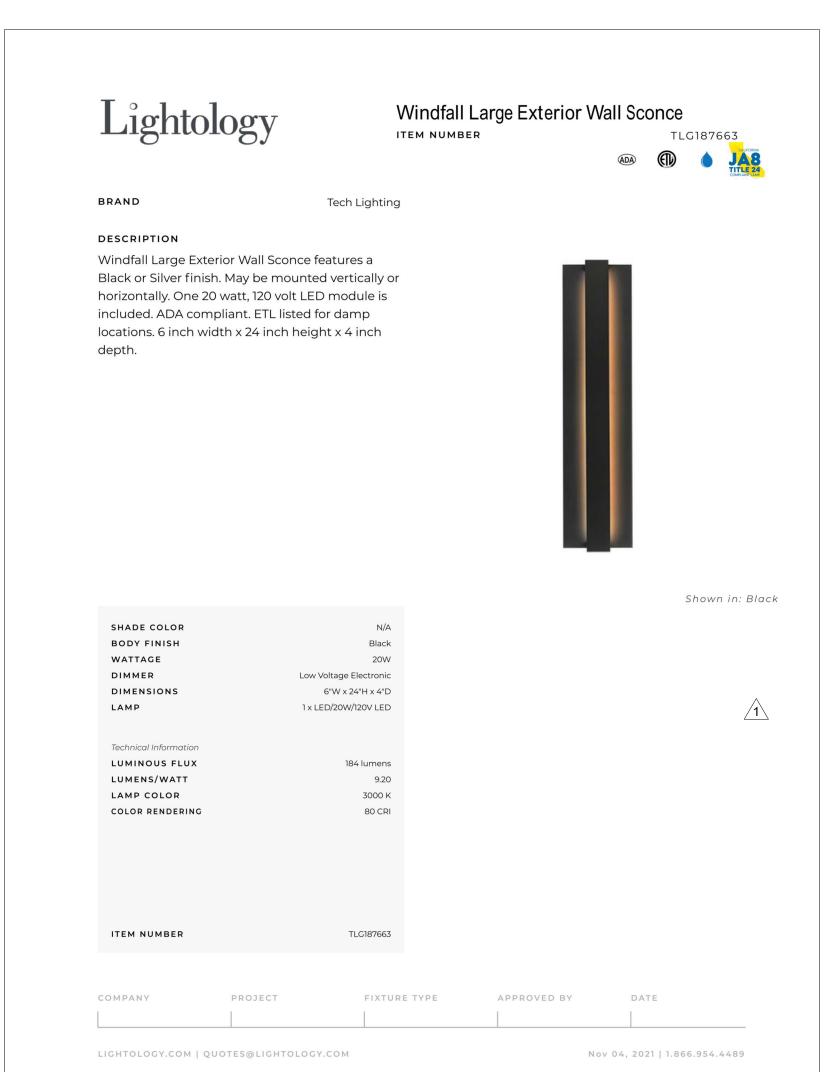


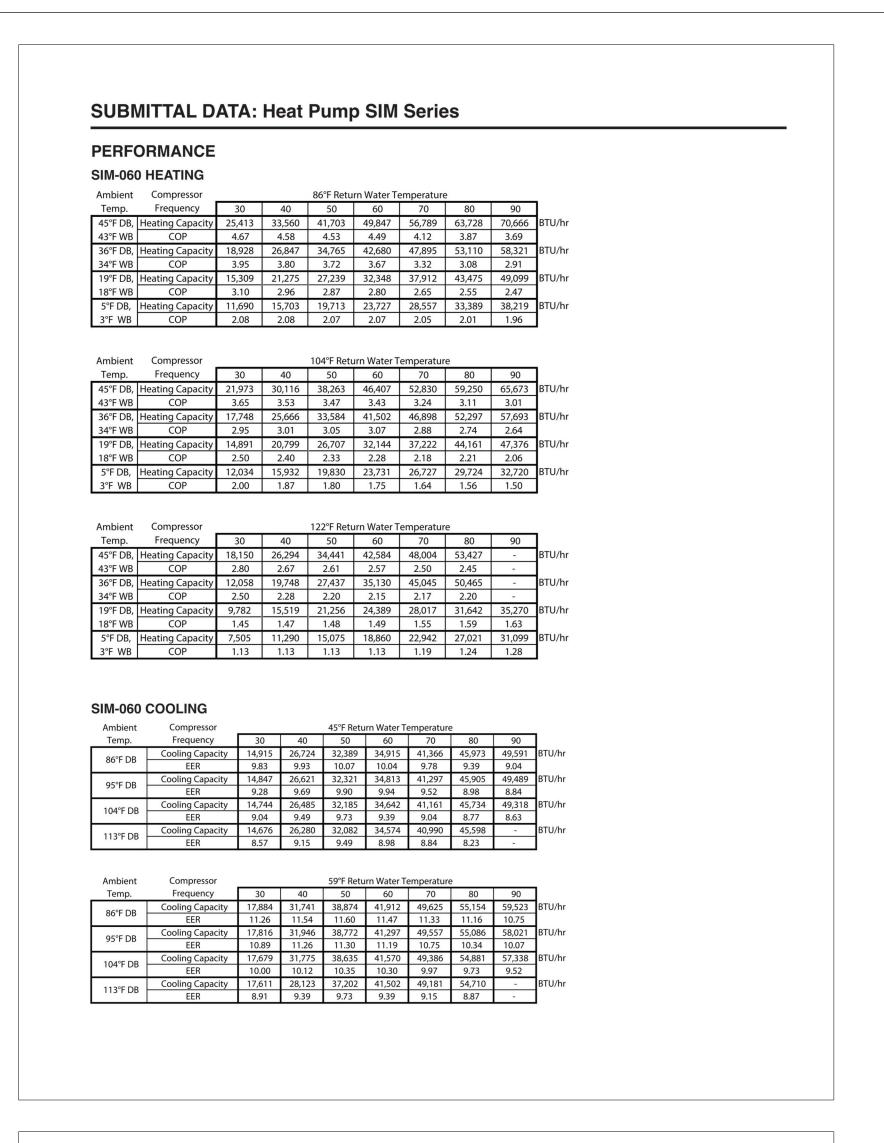


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Description

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01/07/2022

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PACKAGE

PLANNING

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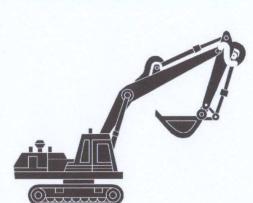
SPE

PACKAG

PLANNING

Heavy Equipment Operation

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Best Management Practices for the

- Vehicle and equipment operators
- Site supervisors

Developers

General contractors

Home builders

Storm water Pollution

from Heavy Equipment on

Construction Sites

Doing the Job Right

Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle

Inspect frequently for and repair leaks.

☐ Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and

☐ If you must drain and replace motor oil, radiator

vehicle and equipment washing off site where

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

parts, or clean equipment. Use only water for

☐ Cover exposed fifth wheel hitches and other oily

or greasy equipment during rain events.

Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment

any onsite cleaning.

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 runof channels, and by watching for leaks and other maintenance problems. Remove construction equipment from the site as soon as possible

Clean up spills immediately when they ☐ Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment.

Spill Cleanup

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

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

Roadwork



Best Management Practices for the

Seal coat contractors

Construction inspectors

General contractors

Home builders

Developers

Driveway/sidewalk/parking lot construction

· Operators of grading equipment, paving

machines, dump trucks, concrete mixers

Doing The Job Right

General Business Practices

- ☐ Develop and implement erosion/sediment control plans for roadway embankments. Schedule excavation and grading work during
- ☐ 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. Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" ☐ When refueling or when vehicle/equipment methods (with absorbent materials 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.

During Construction

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

from Roadwork

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

Never wash excess material from exposed- aggregate concrete or simila treatments into a street or storm drain. Collect and recycle, or dispose to dirt

 Cover stockpiles (asphalt, sand, etc.) and other construction materials with plastic tarps. Protect from rainfall and prevent runoff with temporary roofs or

- plastic sheets and berms. Park paving machines over drip pans or absorbent material (cloth, rags, etc.) to catch drips when not in use.
- 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

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

☐ 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

sewer. Never pour paint down a storm

☐ For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to

the extent possible and clean with thinner

or solvent in a proper container. Filter and

reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of

excess liquids and residue as hazardous

Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous

and disposed of as trash

state-certified contractor.

When stripping or cleaning building

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

must be disposed of as hazardous wastes

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

treatment authority in making its decision.

returned to the paint vendor. Check with

the vendor regarding its "buy-back" policy.

agency and ask whether the groundwater

☐ If contamination is suspected, have the

water tested by a certified laboratory

Depending on the test results, you may be

be required to assist the wastewater

sanitary sewer. Sampling of the water may

area and spade into soil. Or, check with

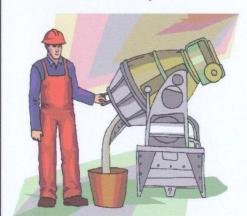
swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths

Painting Cleanup

Paint Removal

Fresh Concrete and Mortar **Application**

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Best Management Practices for the

- Sidewalk construction crews
- Patio construction workers
- Construction inspectors
- General contractors
- Home builders
- 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.

☐ Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be

sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away

from streets, gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and Do not use diesel fuel as a lubricant on

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 thes materials to the storm drains or creeks can block storm drains, causes serious problems, and is

During Construction Preventing Pollution: Don't mix up more fresh concrete or It's Up to Us cement than you will use in a two-hour

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay without treatment. Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted streams or bay lands. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion; landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil antifreeze, and paint products that people

pour or spill into a street or storm drain.

Thirteen valley municipalities have joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses and fight storm water pollution. TO comply with this program, contractors most comply with the practices described this drawing sheet.

Spill Response Agencies

DIAL 9-1-1

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

Local Pollution Control Agencies

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

Management Program: (408) 441-1198 County of Santa Clara District Attorney

(408) 299-TIPS

1-800-533-8414 Santa Clara Valley Water

District: Santa Clara Valley Water District Pollution

Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region: (510) 622-2300 Palo Alto Regional Water Quality

(650) 329-2598 Serving East Palo Alto Sanitary District, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Stanford

Building Department: (650) 947-2752

Engineering Department: (650) 947-2780

Landscaping, Gardening, and **Pool Maintenance**

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



- **Best Management Practices for the** Landscapers
- Gardeners Swimming pool/spa service and repair
- General contractors
- Home builders

Developers

Homeowners

Doing The Right Job

- **General Business Practices** Protect stockpiles and landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or secured plastic sheeting ☐ Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other
- ☐ Schedule grading and excavation projects during dry weather.

chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage

Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains. Protect storm drains with sandbags or other

Re-vegetation is an excellent form of erosion

- Landscaping/Garden Maintenance ☐ Use pesticides sparingly, according to instructions on the label. Rinse empty containers, and use rinse water as product Dispose of rinsed, empty containers in the trash. Dispose of unused pesticides as
- Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning
- waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary and compost. waste, place clippings and pruning waste at the curb in approved bags or containers. Or, take to a landfill that composts vard waste. No curbside pickup of yard waste is available for

commercial properties. Storm Drain Pollution From Landscaping and

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

Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street, or place yard waste in gutters or or dirt shoulders, unless you are piling them for recycling (allowed by San Jose and unincorporated County only). Sweep up any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on

In San Jose, leave yard waste for curbside recycling pickup in piles in the street, 18 nches from the curb and completely out of the flow line to any storm drain.

Pool/Fountain/Spa Maintenance **Draining Pools Or Spas** When it's time to drain a pool, spa, or fountain, please be sure to call your local wastewater

- prevention, and handling special cleaning 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 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.

treatment plant before you start for further

guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow

Do not use copper-based algaecides Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives, such as sodium bromide

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

or rinse water to the sanitary sewer.

Painting and **Application of** Solvents and

Best Management Practices for the



- Homeowners Painters Paperhangers

Adhesives

Construction Industry

- Graphic artists Dry wall crews Floor covering installers

General contractors

Home builders

Construction Industry

Developers

Best Management Practices for the

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

Doing The Job Right

Handling Paint Products ☐ Keep all liquid paint products and wastes away from the gutter, street, and storm drains. Liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids are hazardous wastes and must be disposed of at a hazardous waste collection facility (contact your local stormwater program listed on the

- back of this brochure) ☐ When thoroughly dry, empty paint cans, used brushes, rags, and drop cloths may be disposed of as garbage in a sanitary landfill. Empty, dry paint cans also may be recycled as ☐ Wash water from painted buildings constructed
- before 1978 can contain high amounts of lead, even if paint chips are not present. Before you begin stripping paint or cleaning pre-1978 building exteriors with water under high pressure, test paint for lead by taking paint crapings to a local laboratory. See Yellow Pages for a state-certified laboratory. ☐ If there is loose paint on the building, or if the paint tests positive for lead, block storm drains

Check with the wastewater treatment plant to

determine whether you may discharge water to

the sanitary sewer, or if you must send it offsite

for disposal as hazardous waste Storm Drain Pollution from

Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints Whenever Possible Recycle or donate excess water-based (latex) paint, or return to supplier. Reuse leftover oil-based paint. Dispose of non-recyclable thinners, sludge and unwanted paint, as hazardous waste. into storm drains and watercourses. Unopened cans of paint may be able to be

Los Altos Municipal Code Requirements

Los Altos Municipal Code Chapter 10.08.390 Non-storm water discharges A. Unlawful discharges. It shall be unlawful to discharge any domestic waste or industrial waste into storm drains, gutters, creeks, or San Francisco Bay. Unlawful discharges to storm drains shall include, but not be limited to, discharge from toilets; sinks; industrial processes; cooling systems; boilers; fabric cleaning; equipment cleaning; vehicle cleaning; construction activities, including, but not limited to, painting, paving, concrete placement, saw cutting and grading; swimming pools; spas; and fountains, unless specifically

permitted by a discharge permit or unless exempted pursuant to guidelines published by the superintendent. Threatened discharges. It shall be unlawful to 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.

Los Altos Municipal Code Section 10.08.430 Requirements for construction operations.

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

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

☐ Set up and operate small mixers on

☐ When cleaning up after driveway or

Protect applications of fresh concrete

the street or storm drain.

the material has dried.

Wash down exposed aggregate

gutters or storm drains.

tarps or heavy plastic drop cloths.

sidewalk construction, wash fines onto

and mortar from rainfall and runoff until

concrete only when the wash water car

bermed surface from which it can be

pumped and disposed of properly: or (3)

be vacuumed from a catchment created

necessary, divert runoff with temporary

berms. Make sure runoff does not reach

by blocking a storm drain inlet. If

☐ When breaking up pavement, be sure to

pick up all the pieces and dispose of

properly. Recycle large chunks of

■ Never bury waste material. Dispose of

small amounts of excess dry concrete,

street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or

broken concrete at a landfill.

grout, and mortar in the trash.

■ Never dispose of washout into the

(1) flow onto a dirt area; (2) drain onto a

dirt areas, not down the driveway or into

Environmental Crimes Hotline:

Santa Clara County Recycling Hotline

Control Plant:

City of Los Altos

General Construction **And Site**

Best Management Practices For Construction

Supervision



Best Management Practices for the

 Inspectors Home builders

subcontractors or employees.

General contractors

Site supervisors

Construction Activities Construction sites are common sources of storm water pollution. Materials and wastes that blow or wash into a storm drain, gutter, or street have a direct impact on local creeks and the Bay. As a contractor, or site supervisor, owner or operator of a site, you may be responsible fo any environmental damage caused by your

Storm Drain Pollution from

- housekeeping practices are used. ☐ Maintain equipment properly. Cover materials when they are not in use.
- Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or discharge to storm drains. **Advance Planning To Prevent Pollution** ☐ Schedule excavation and grading activities for dry weather periods. To reduce soil erosion, plant temporary vegetation or place other
- ☐ Control the amount of runoff crossing your site (especially during excavation!) by using berms or temporary or permanent drainage ditches to divert water flow around the site. Reduce storm water runoff velocities by constructing temporary check dams or berms where appropriate Train your employees and subcontractors

Good Housekeeping Practices

vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated area should be well away from streams or storm drain inlets. bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off

- immediately so they do not contaminate ☐ Keep an orderly site and ensure good soil or groundwater or leave residue on paved surfaces. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to keep the dust down.
- Set portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure portable toilets are in good erosion controls before rain begins. Use the
- metal, solvents, degreasers, cleared vegetation, paper, rock, and vehicle Make these best management practices
- ☐ Keep materials out of the rain prevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of soil or construction materials with plastic

Doing The Job Right

- Keep materials away from streets, storm drains and drainage channels.
- Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, available from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, as a reference.
- available to everyone who works on the construction site. Inform subcontractors about the storm water requirements and their own

Designate one area of the site for auto parking.

sheeting or temporary roofs. Before it rains, sweep and remove materials from surfaces that

drain to storm drains, creeks, or channels.

Place trashcans and recycling receptacles

Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces.

around the site to minimize litter.

- Clean up leaks, drips and other spills
 - Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster. Never clean out a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site.
 - working order. Check frequently for leaks. Materials/Waste Handling ☐ Practice Source Reduction -- minimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the job. Use recyclable materials whenever possible. Arrange for pick-up of recyclable materials such as concrete, asphalt, scrap
 - maintenance materials such as used oil, antifreeze, batteries, and tires. Dispose of all wastes properly. Many construction materials and wastes, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation can be recycled. Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or

☐ 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.

disposed of as hazardous waste. Never bury waste materials or leave them in the street or near a creek or stream bed.

Earth-Moving

Dewatering **Activities** Best Management Practices for the



Best Management Practices for the

 Bulldozer, back hoe, and grading machine Dump truck drivers Site supervisors

General contractors

Home builders

Developers

Doing The Job Right

- **General Business Practices** ☐ Schedule excavation and grading work during
- Perform major equipment repairs away from the ☐ When refueling or vehicle/equipment

maintenance must be done on site, designate a

parts, or clean equipment. **Practices During Construction** Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary. Plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned Protect down slope drainage courses, streams, and storm drains with wattles, or temporary drainage swales. Use check dams or ditches

Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment

location away from storm drains.

the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual for proper erosion and sediment control Storm Drain Pollution from Earth-Moving Activities

to divert runoff around excavations. Refer to

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 crossing a site and slow the flow with check dams or roughened ground surfaces.

dewatering site into any water of the state

without treatment is prohibited

Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic sheeting. **Dewatering Operations**

1. Check for Toxic Pollutants ☐ Check for odors, discoloration, or an oily sheen on groundwater. Call your local wastewater treatment

must be tested.

- allowed to discharge pumped groundwater to the storm drain (if no sediments present) or sanitary sewer. OR, you may be required to collect and haul pumped groundwater offsite for treatment and disposal at an appropriate treatment Check for Sediment Levels If the water is clear, the pumping time is
- 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 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

Pumping from a bucket placed below

water level using a submersible pump

less than 24 hours, and the flow rate is

less than 20 gallons per minute, you may

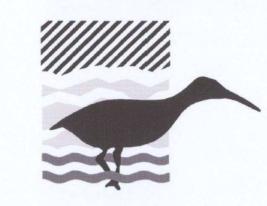
Contaminated groundwater is a common problem in Pumping through a filtering device the Santa Clara Valley. Depending on soil types and such as a swimming pool filter or filter site history, groundwater pumped from construction fabric wrapped around end of suction sites may be contaminated with toxics (such as oil or solvents) or laden with sediments. Any of these When discharging to a storm drain, protect pollutants can harm wildlife in creeks or the Bay, or the inlet using a barrier of burlap bags nterfere with wastewater treatment plant operation. filled with drain rock, or cover inlet with filter fabric anchored under the grate. OR Discharging sediment-laden water from a pump water through a grassy swale prior

with gravel;

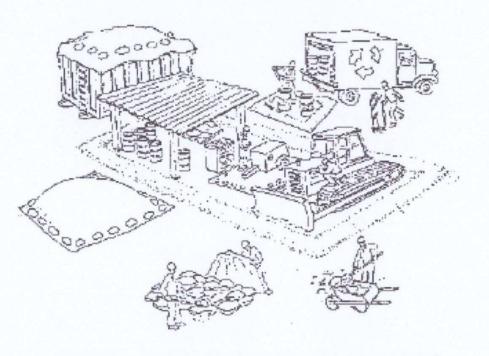
Remember: The property owner and the contractor share ultimate responsibility for the activities that occur on a construction site. You may be held responsible for any environmental damage

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

caused by your subcontractors or employees.



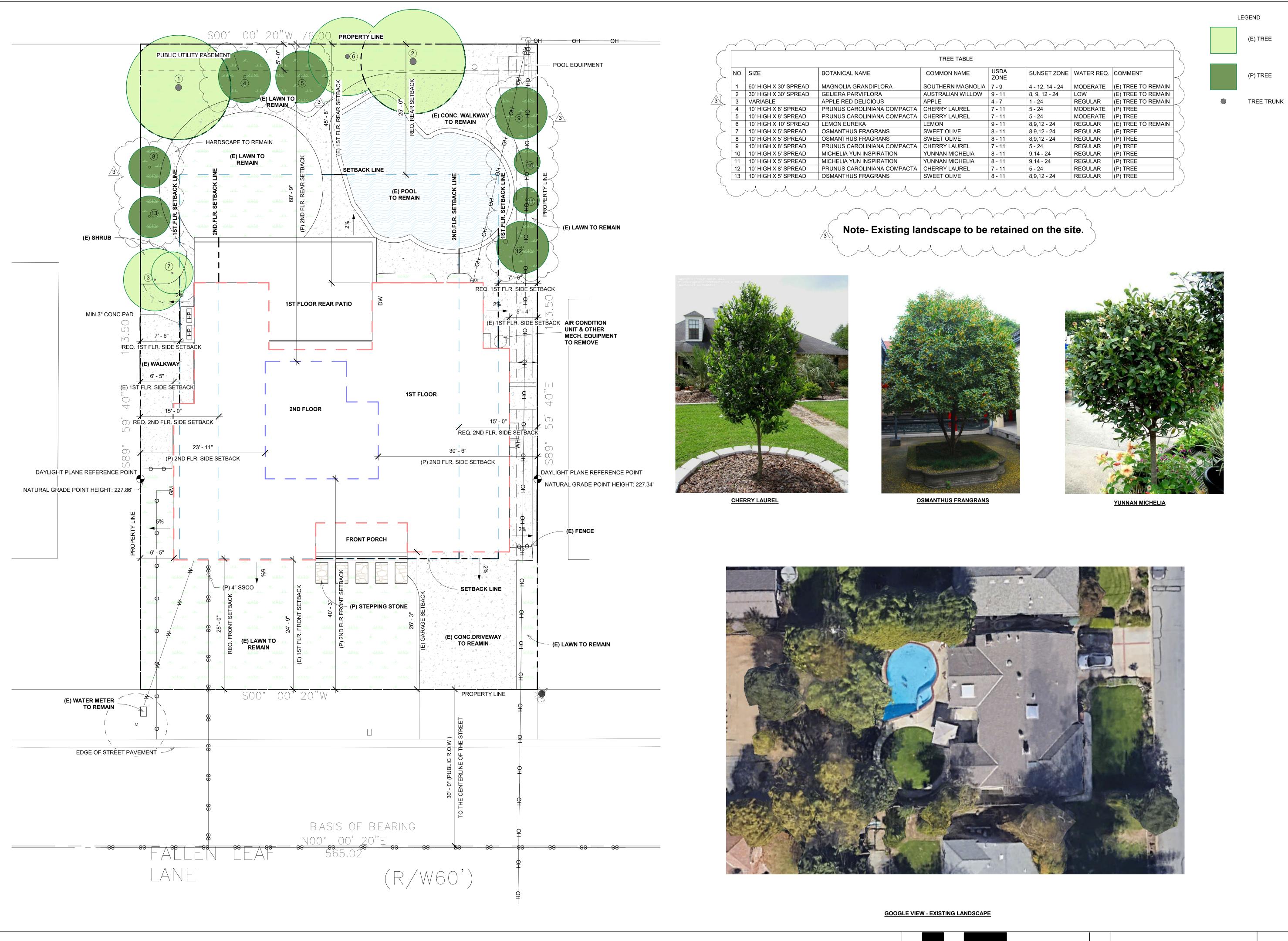
Santa Clara **Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program**



APPROVED BY: OCTOBER, 2003 LARRY LIND DRAWN BY: SCALE: VICTOR CHEN N.T.S. CHECKED BY: DRAWING NO: SHEETS IIM GUSTAFSON

Blueprint for a Clean Bay

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05/03/2022

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2022.04.27

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

LANDSCAPE PLAN