

DESIGN REVIEW APPLICATION

NEW TWO STORY HOUSE

LING RESIDENCE 709LOS NINOS WAY, LOS ALTOS, CA 94022



10.202 SF

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

<mark>360</mark> design studio

ARCHITECTUR

1491 BEN ROE DRIVE

LOS ALTOS, CA 94024 phone 650.360.2905

info@360designstudio.net

709 LOS NINOS WAY LOS ALTOS, CA, 94022 170-11-016

R1-10 OCCUPANCY GROUP: **GROUP R DIVISION 3** GARAGE OCCUPANCY: CONSTRUCTION TYPE:

PROPOSED FLOOR AREA

LOT AREA:

OWNERS: CEN LING

626-807-7358

BAHI OREIZY

ARBORIST

709 LOS NINOS WAY

LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

Charlesling6@gmail.co

ARCHITECT/ APPLICANT:

360 DESIGN STUDIO

1491 BEN ROE DRIVE

650-360-2905 office

KATHERINE NAEGELE

408-675-1769 office

NADIM RAFFOUL

408-348-7813

ANOOSHEY RAHIM 8262 RANCHO REAL

GILROY, CA 95020

contact@DUNEHAL.com

DIRECTORY

2,462 SF

Front | 24'-10"

Rear 3'-2"

Side Left (Ground FIr) 14'-10" Side Right (Ground Flr) 1'-9"

> Side Left (2nd Flr) N/A Side Right (2nd Flr) N/A

ZONING COMPLIANCE

Proposed

25'-0"

52'-6"

10'-3"

10'-7"

2,616 SF (26%) 2,590 SF (25.4%) 3,061 SF (30%)

2,284 SF (22.4%) 1,282SF (12.5%)

DUNE HAI

415-273-9379

Lot Coverage:

Ground Floor

Second Floor

Setbacks:

Total Floor Area:

535 WEYBRIDGE DRIVE

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS

SAN JOSE, CA 95123

211 HOPE STREET #391653

MOUNTAIN VIEW, CA 94041

katherine@aacarbor.com

NNR ENGINEERING SERVICES CO.

<u>nnrengineering@yahoo.com</u>

LOS ALTOS, CA 94024

info@360designstudio.net

GROUND FLOOR AREA: SECOND FLOOR AREA: 1270 SF GARAGE: 451 SF **COVERED PORCH:** ATTACHED ADU:

PROJECT INFORMATION **COVER SHEET**

EXISTING FLOOR PLAN **EXISTING ELEVATIONS** PROPOSED SITE PLAN GROUND FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN AESCULUS ARBORICULTURAL CONSULTING **ROOF PLAN** FRONT AND REAR ELEVATIONS SIDE ELEVATIONS

> SECTIONS SECTIONS **MATERIALS & FINISHES** 3D IMAGES

3D IMAGES COVER SHEET AND WELO MATERIAL PLAN

PLANTING PLAN IRRIGATION & HYDROZONE DIAGRAM

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY CONSTRUCTION DETAILS EROSION CONTROL PLAN

TREE PROTECTION PLAN

GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN CITY STANDARD DETAILS BLUEPRINT FOR A CLEAN BAY

Allowed/Required

SHEET INDEX

3,566 SF (34.9%) 3,571 SF (35%)

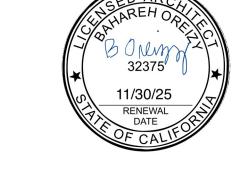
25'-0"

25'-0"

10'-0"

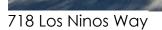
10'-0" 17'-6"

17'-6"











712 Los Ninos Way



706 Los Ninos Way



698 Los Ninos Way



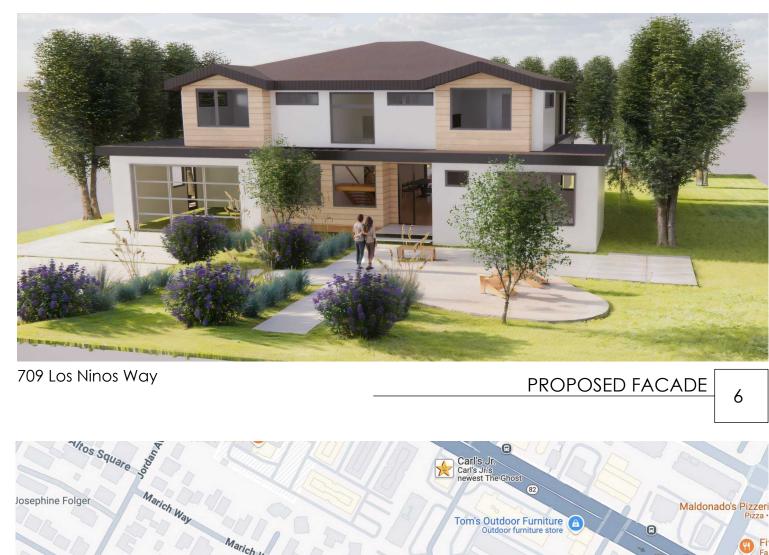
715 Los Ninos Way

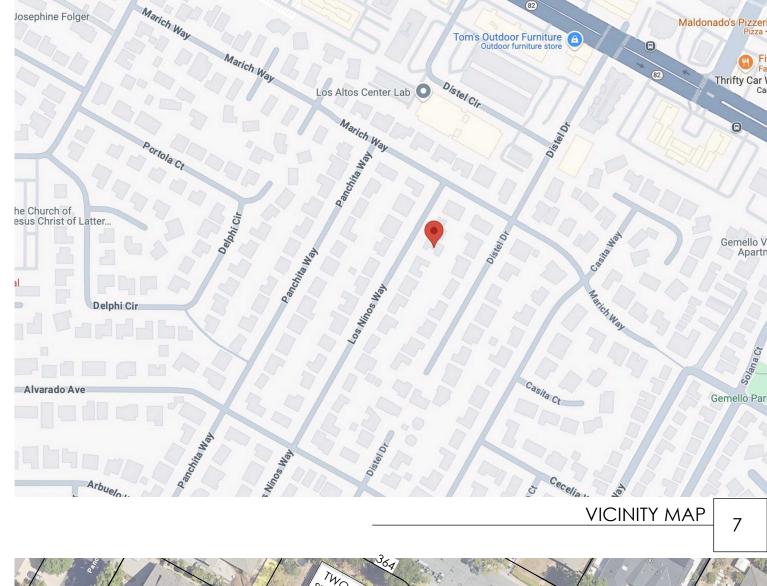






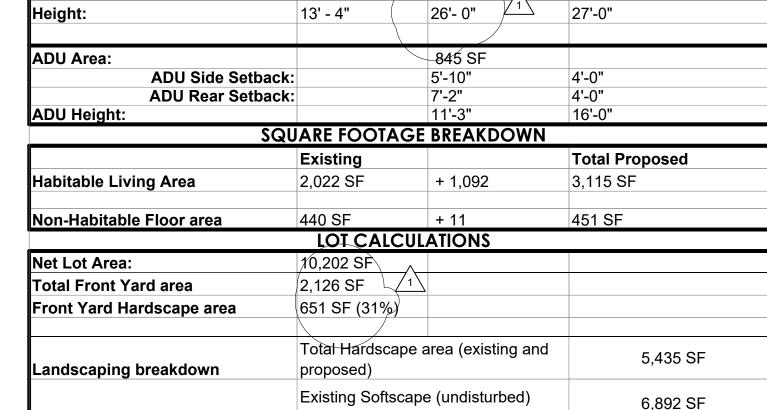
NEIGHBORHOOD PHOTOS







NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT



New Softscape area:

Sum of all three equals net site area:

Cover Sheet

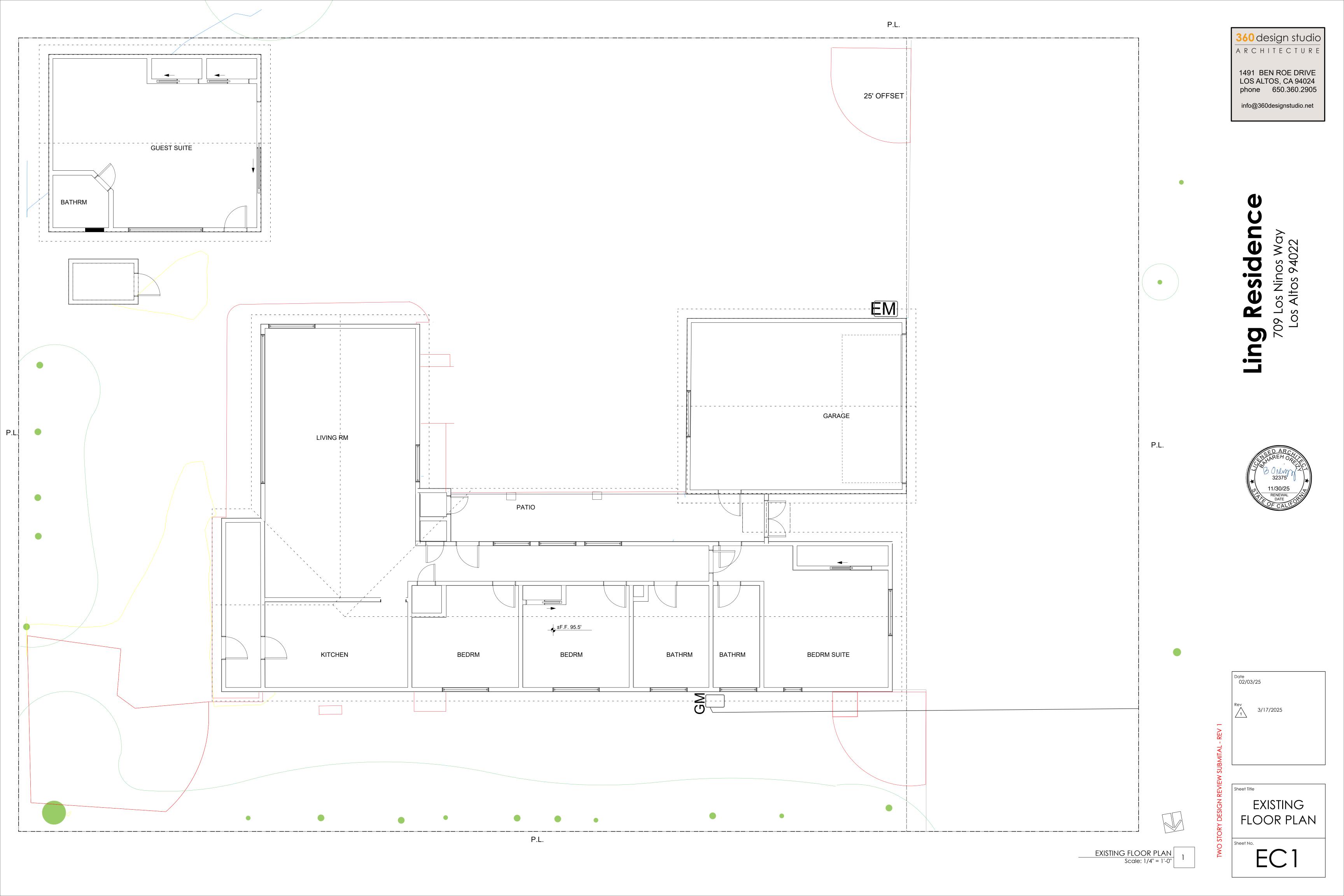
3/17/2025

Date 02/03/25

PROJECT SUMMARY TABLE

- 2,125 SF

10,202





360 design studio

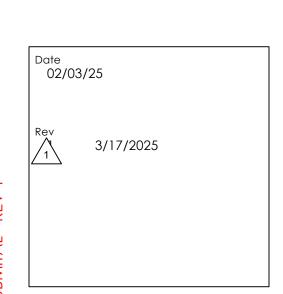
A R C H I T E C T U R E

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Los Altos 94022





Sheet Title

EXISTING
ELEVATIONS

Sheet No.

EC2

FRONT YARD LANDSCAPE

TOTAL FRONT YARD AREA (25' x 85'): 2,126 SQFT

470 SQFT (DRIVEWAY) + 157 SQFT (WALKWAY) + 24 SQFT (STEPPING STONES)=

TOTAL FRONT YARD CONCRETE PAVER: 651 SQFT

651 SQFT = **31% HARDSCAPE**

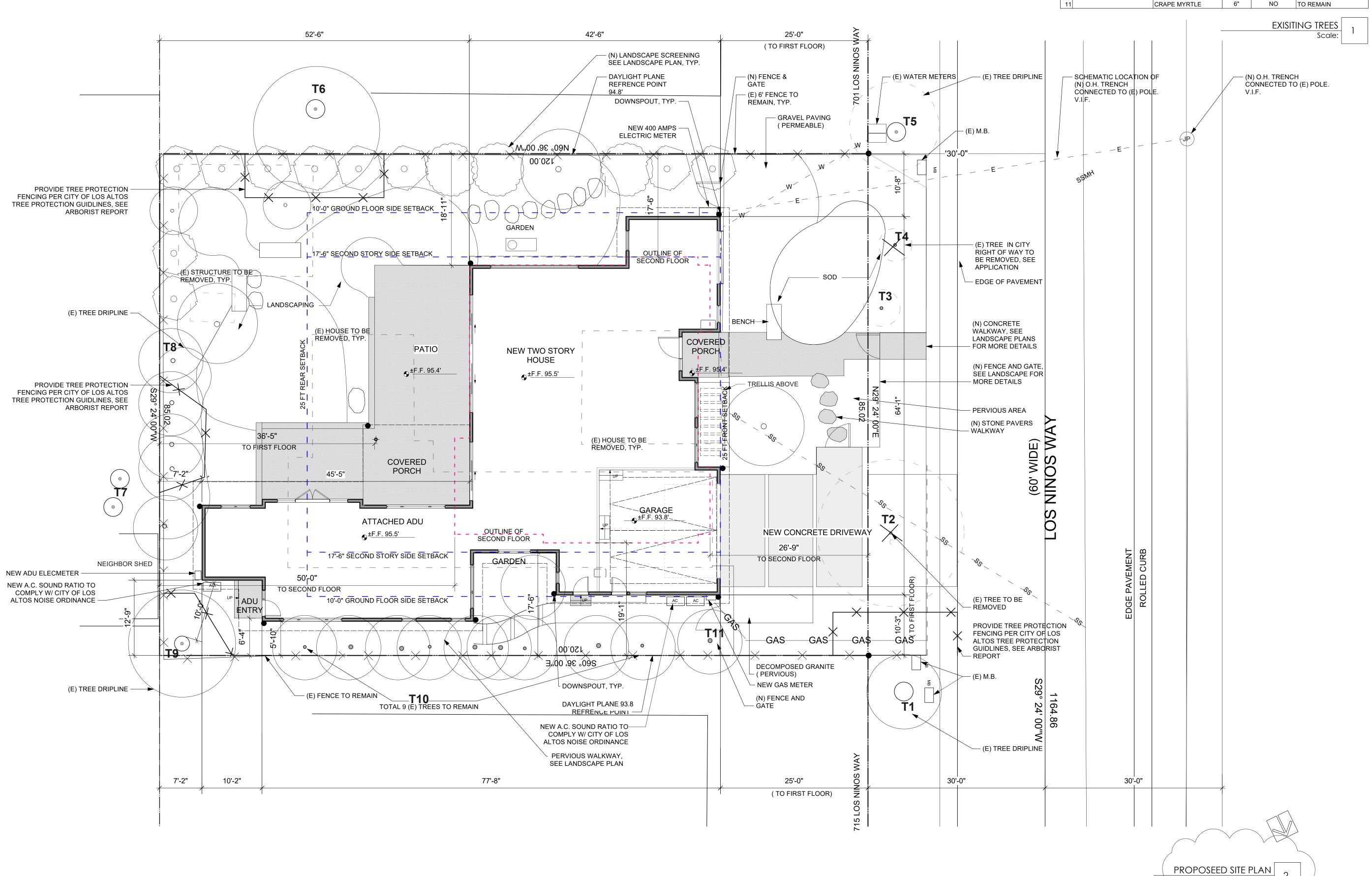
69% WILL BE LANDSCAPED (MEETS MIN. 50% REQUIRMENT

PER LAZC SECTION 14.06.060)

SEE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS

SEE ARBORIST REPORT & SHEET T1 FOR TREE IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION INFORMATION SEE CIVIL GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN

ID	LATIN NAME	COMMON NAME	DBH	PROTECTED	NOTES
1	PINUS CANARIENSIS	CANARY ISLAND PINE	26"	YES	TO REMAIN
2	LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA	CRAPE MYRTLE	8"	NO	TO BE REMOVED
3	MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	5"	NO	TO REMAIN
4		CRAPE MYRTLE	4.5"	NO	TO BE REMOVED
5	SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS	COAST REDWOOD	30"	YES	TO REMAIN
6		COAST REDWOOD	40" ES.	YES	TO REMAIN
7		COAST REDWOOD	40" ES.	YES	TO REMAIN
8	PITTOSPORUM SPP.	PITTOSPORUM	6" AVE.	NO	TO REMAIN
9	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	COAST LIVE OAK	1'10"	YES	TO REMAIN
10	PYRUS KAWAKAMI	EVERGREEN PEAR	6.5" AVE.	NO	TO REMAIN
	·		011	110	



692 DISTEL DR

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ARCHITECTURE

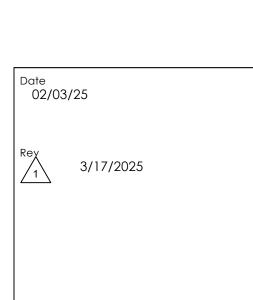
1491 BEN ROE DRIVE

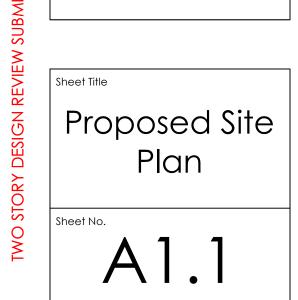
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phone 650.360.2905

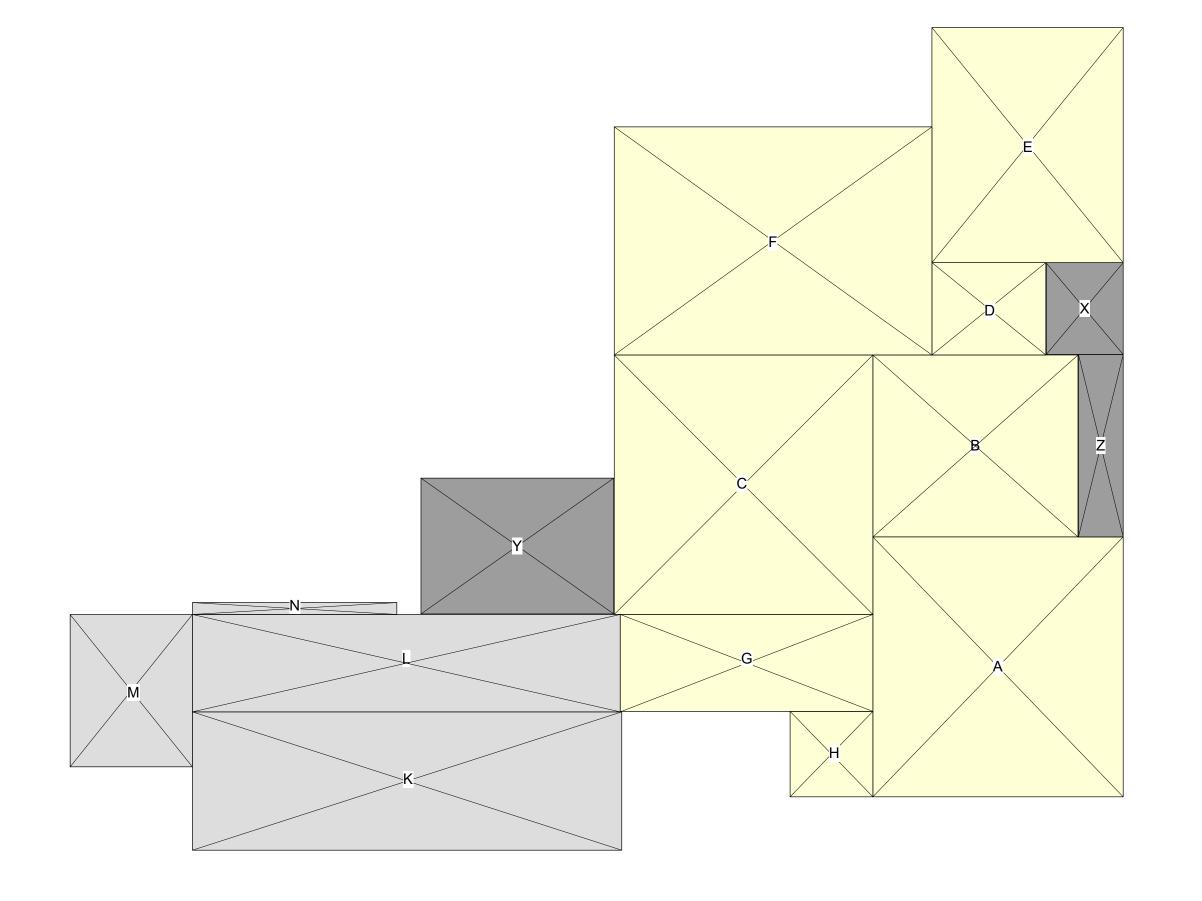
info@360designstudio.net

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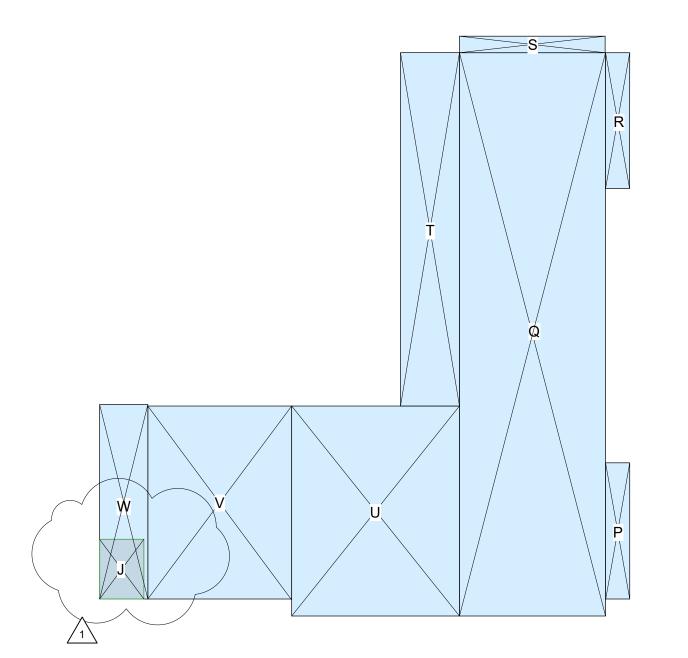


Summary Table		
Section	Dimensions	Area (SF)
GROUND FLOOR		454
	20'-10" X 21'-8"	451
	17'-1" X 15'-2"	259
	21'-7" X 21'-7"	466
	9'-6" X 7'-8"	73
	15'-11" X 19'-7"	312
	26'-6" X 19'	504
	21'-1" X 8'-1"	170
<u> </u>	1 6'-11" X 7'-1"	49
GROUND FLOOR AREA		2284
SECOND FLOOR		
	2' X 11'-4"	23
	12'-2" X 46' -11"	571
	2' X 11'-4"	23
	12'-2" X 1'-5"	17
	T 4'-11" X 29'-5"	145
	14' X 17'-6"	245
	/ 12' X 16'-1"	193
V	4' X 16'-2"	65
SECOND FLOOR AREA		1282
TOTAL FLOOR AREA	Λ	3566
ATTACHED ADU		<u></u>
	(35'-9" X 11'-6"	411
	L 35'-8" X 8'-1"	288
Λ	10'-2" X 12'-8"	129
<u> </u>	17'-0" X 1'-0"	17
TOTAL ATTACHED ADU AREA	A .	845
COVERED PORCH		
	5'-0" X 3'-8"	18
	(6'-5" X.7'-8"	49
	16'-1" X 11'-4"	182
	Z 3'-9" X 15'-2"	57
TOTAL COVERED PORCH AREA	A Committee of the comm	306
TOTAL LOT COVERAGI		2590



AREA CALC. GROUND FLOOR

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



AREA CALC. SECOND FLOOR
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0" 2

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SED ARCH WAREH OR 11/30/25 RENEWAL DATE

OF CALIFORNIA

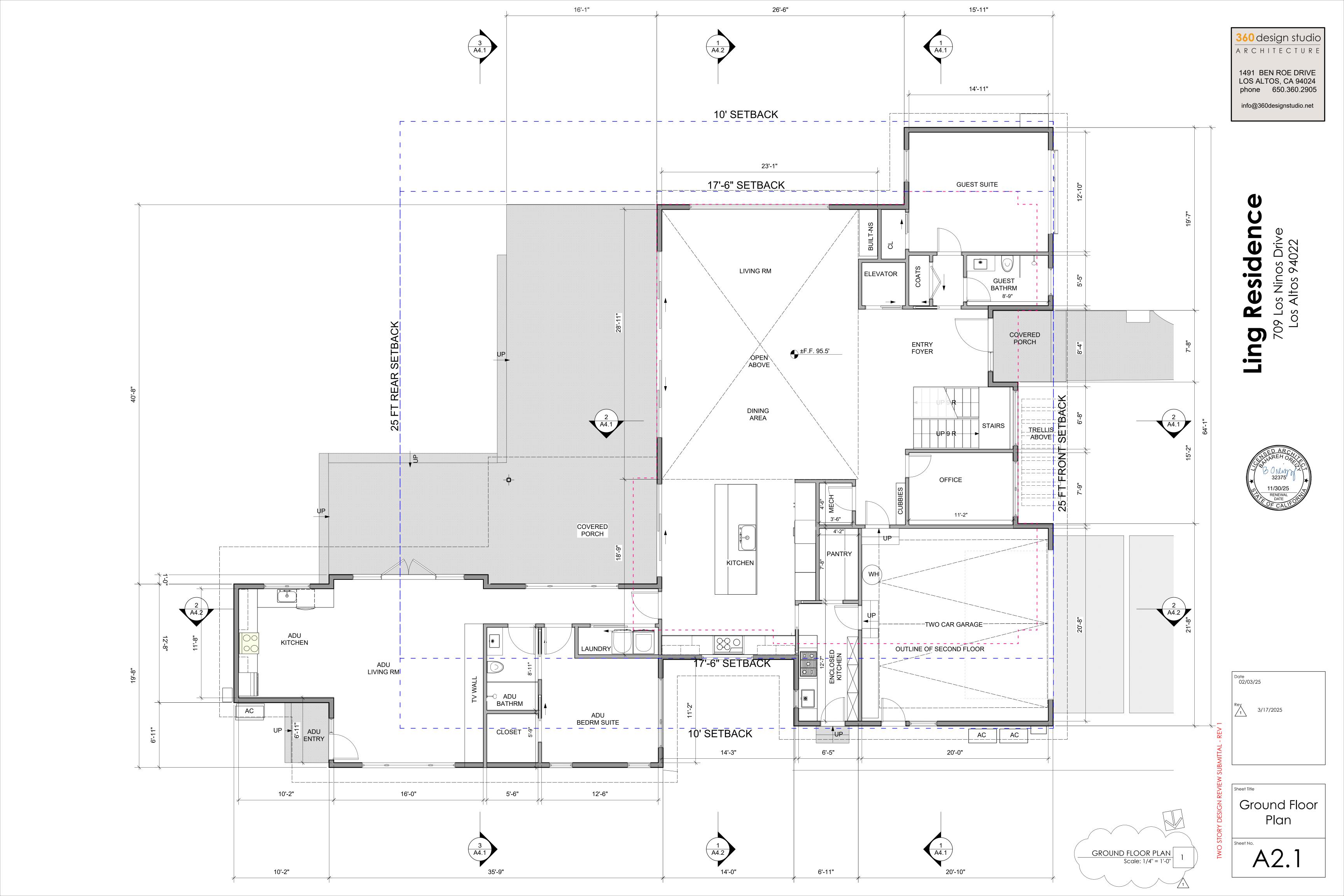
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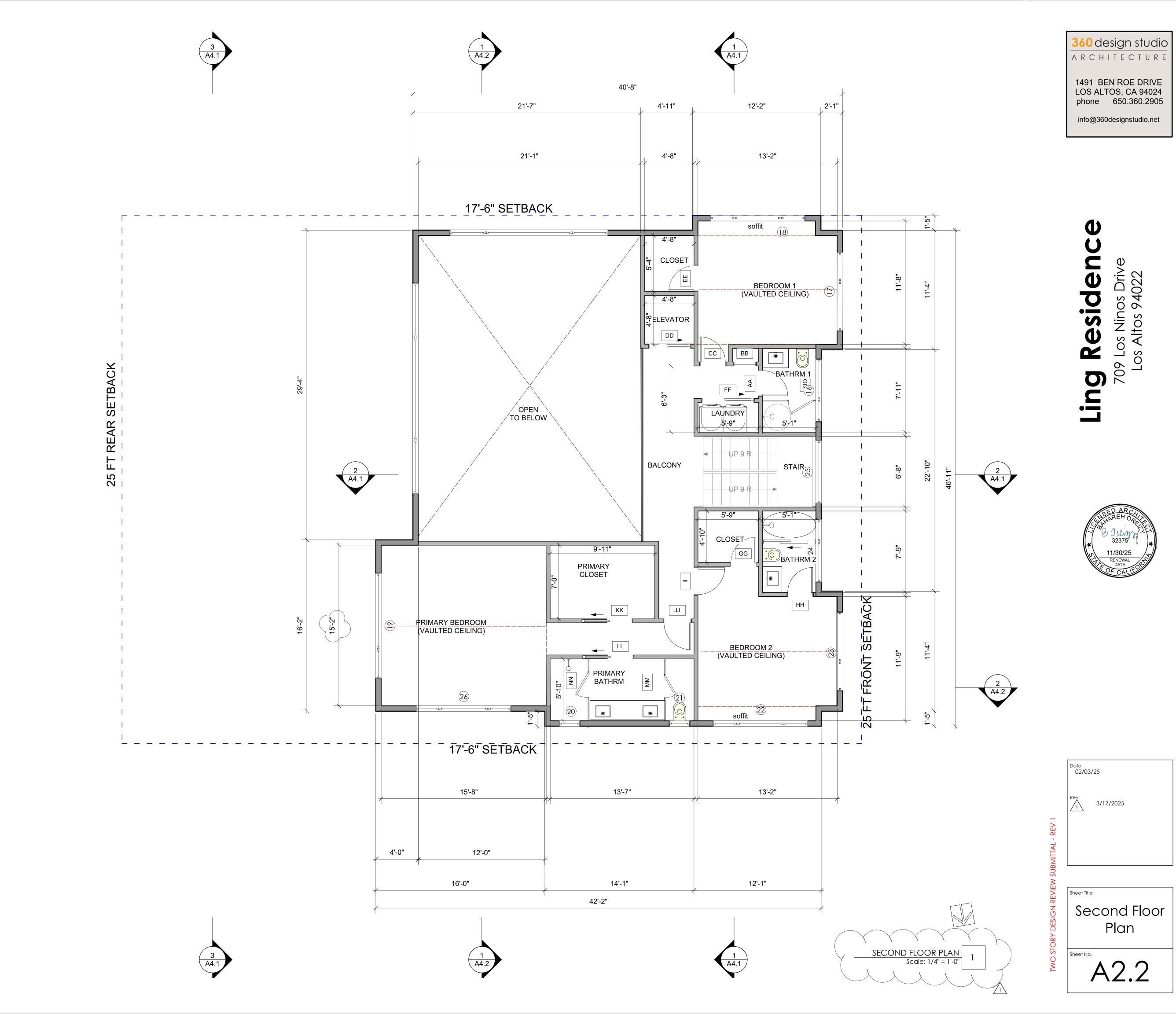
Area Calcs
Diagram

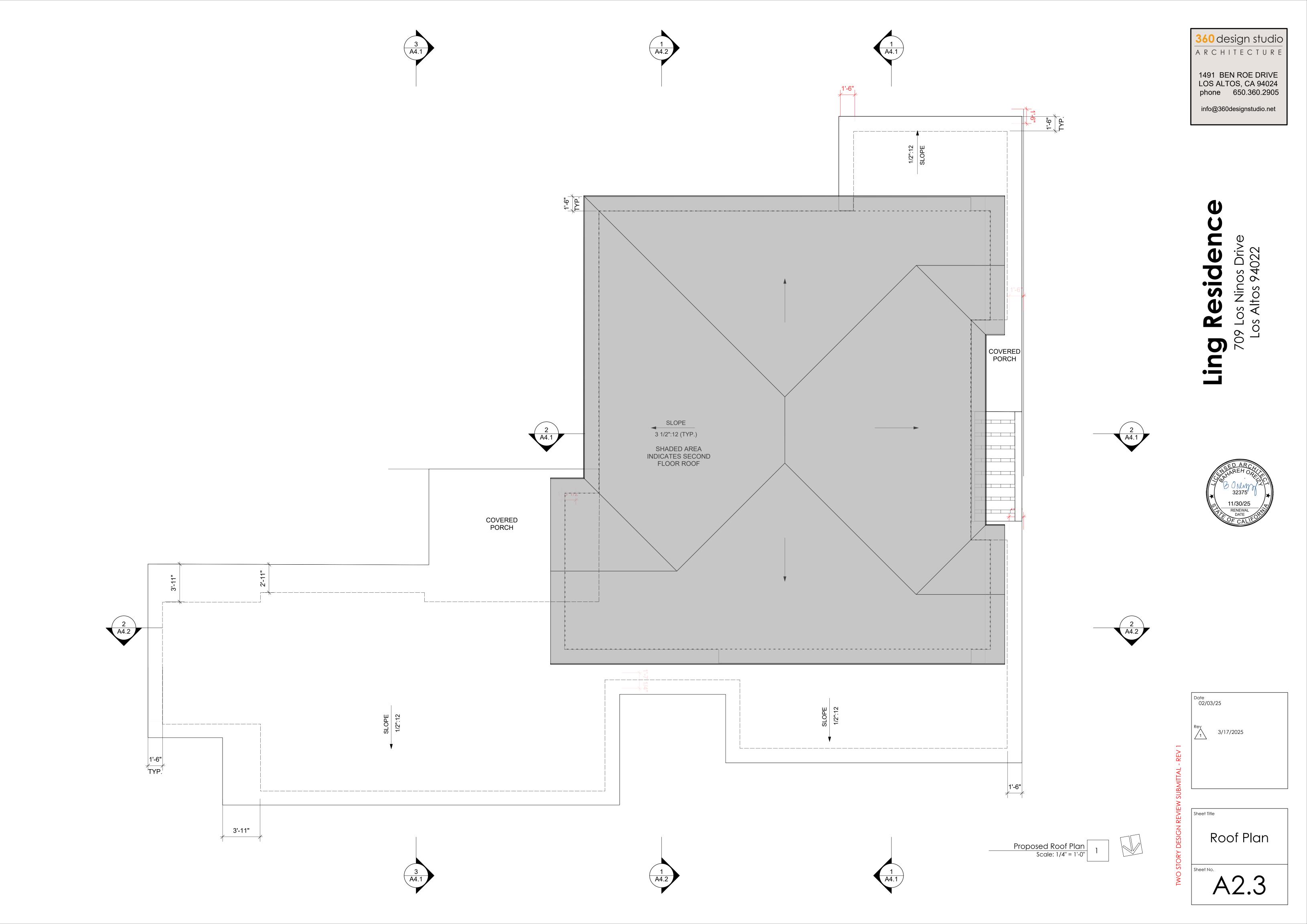
Sheet No.

3/17/2025

Date 02/03/25







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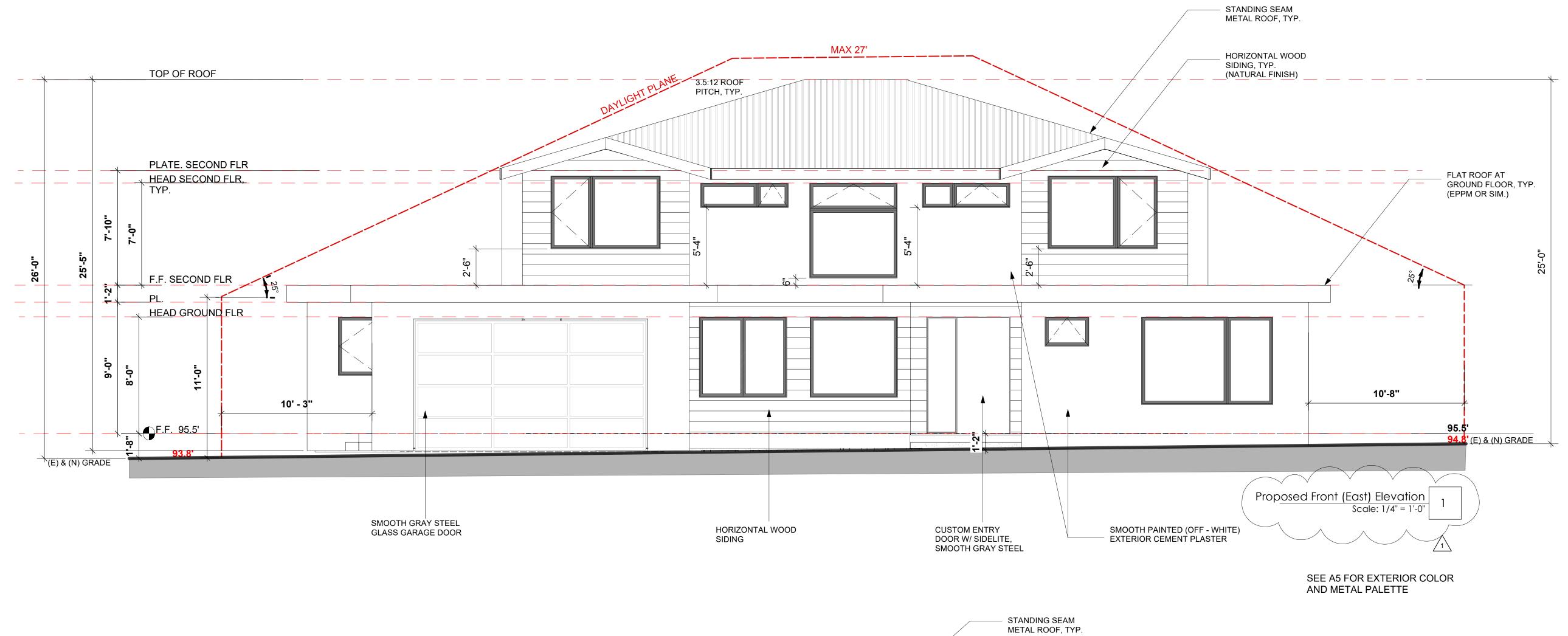
32375 EIC

3/17/2025

Front and

Rear

Elevations



HORIZONTAL WOOD SIDING, TYP.

SMOOTH PAINTED (OFF - WHITE)
EXTERIOR CEMENT PLASTER

COVERED PORCH

TOP OF ROOF

PLATE. SECOND FLR HEAD SECOND FLR

F.F. <u>SECOND</u> FLR

HEAD GROUND FLR

F.F. 95.5'

Proposed Rear (West) Elevation
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"

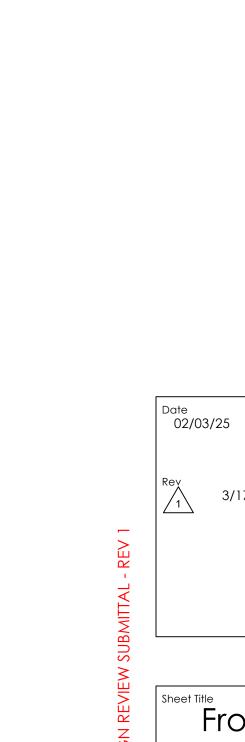
MAX 27'

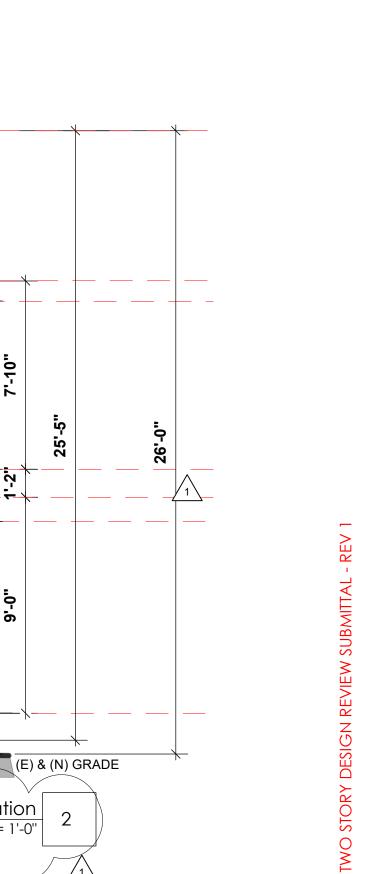
3.5:12 ROOF_ PITCH, TYP.

CLERESTORY
WINDOW @ DOUBLE HEIGHT
SPACE, TYP.

10'-7"

94.8' (E) & (N) GRADE





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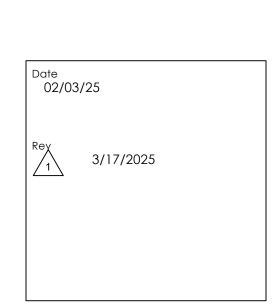
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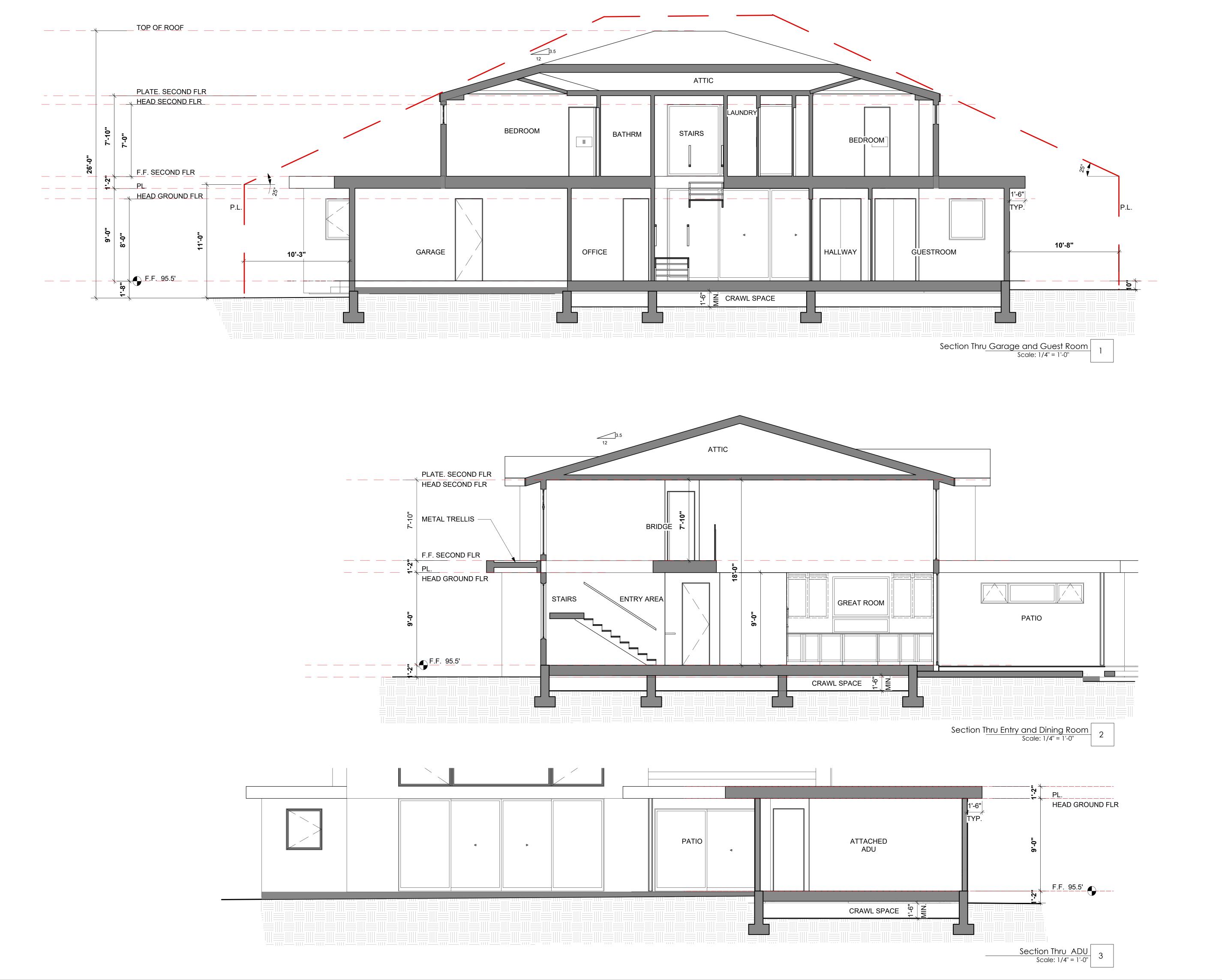


Sheet Title

Side
Elevations

Sheet No.

A3.2

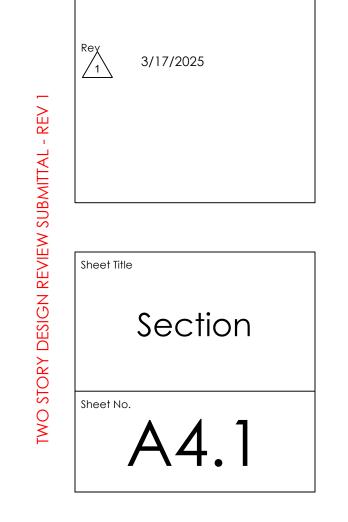




32375 J

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ARCHITECTURE

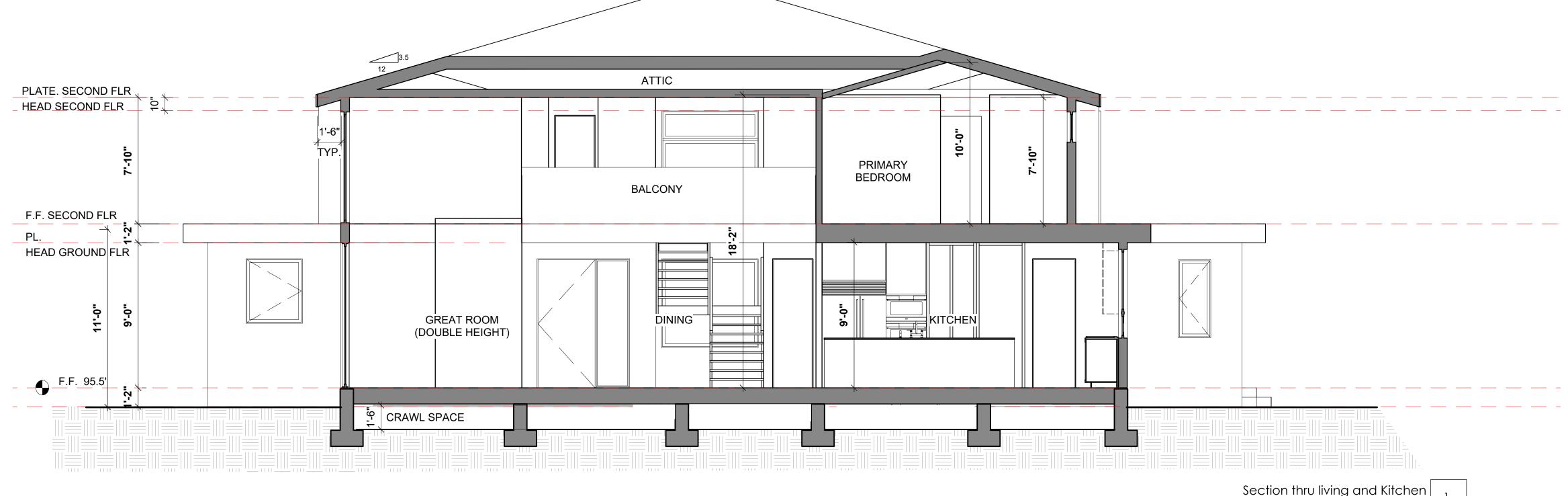


Date 02/03/25

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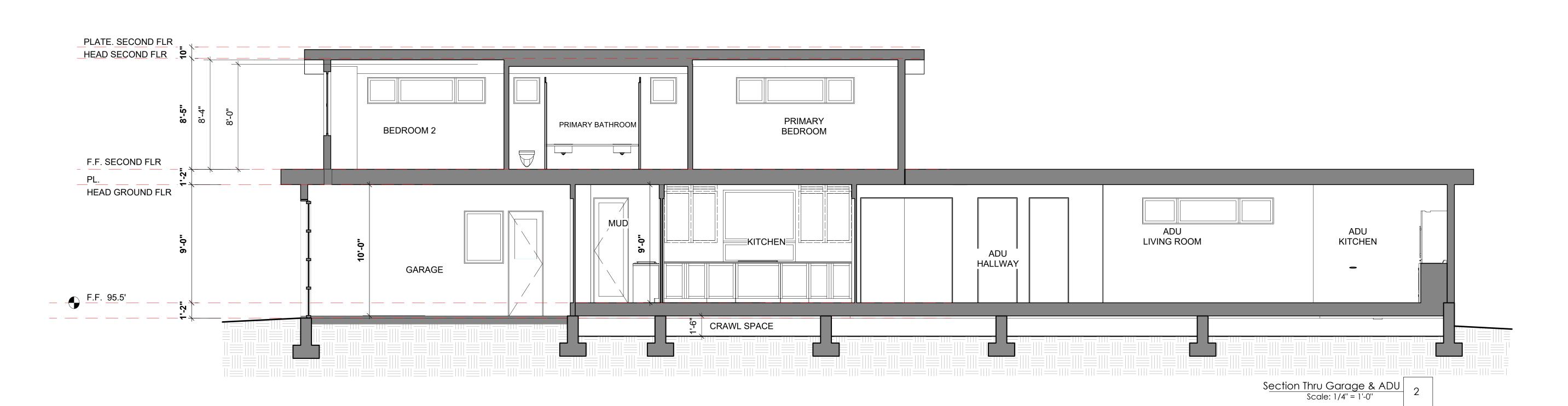
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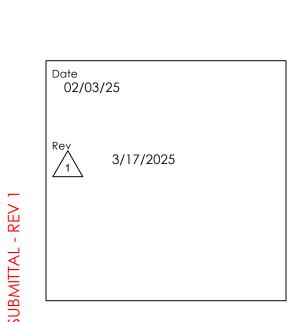
info@360designstudio.net



Section thru living and Kitchen
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"







Sheet Title

Section

Sheet No.

A42



TRELLIS
Steel open frame (dark anodized) to match windows



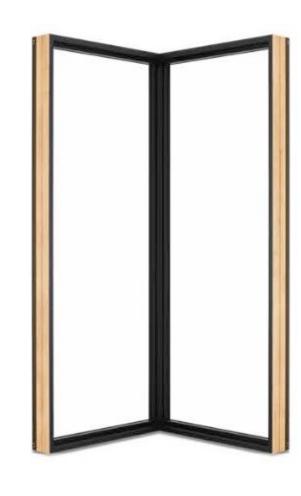
ROOF @ SECOND FLOOR
Standing Seam Metal Flat Roof



6' HEIGHT FENCE Wood Fence w/ Metal Posts



ROOF EAVE @ GROUND FLOOR
 Exterior Wood Siding

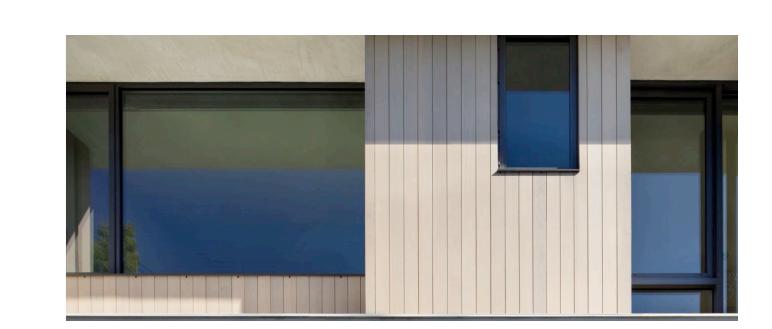




EXTERIOR WINDOWS

- Trimless window units

- Dark Anodized ALuminum



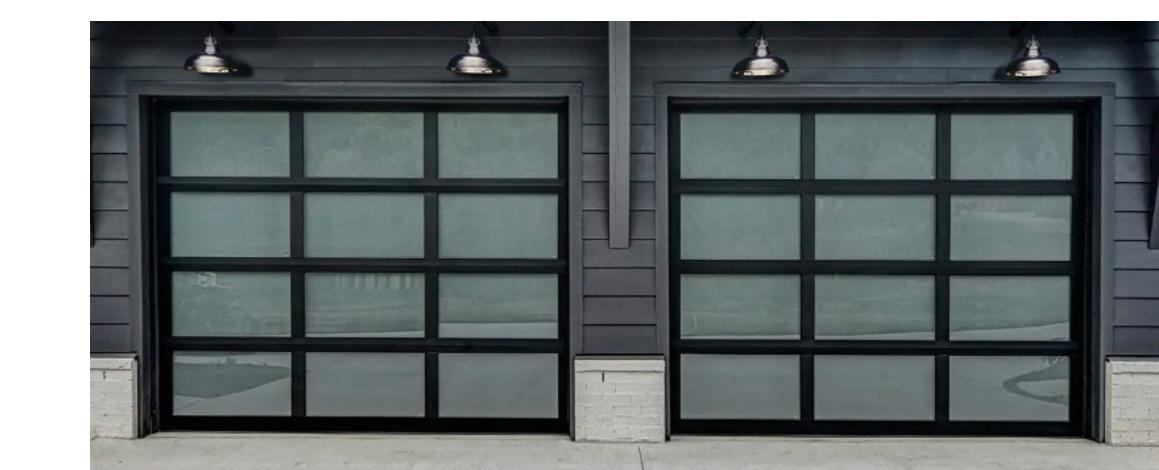
EXTERIOR WALLS
@ ACCENT WALLS
Exterior Wood Siding
Color - Aged Teak

Swiss Coffee 0C-45

Benjamin Moore*

EXTERIOR CONCRETE PAINT SWISS COFFEE OC-45





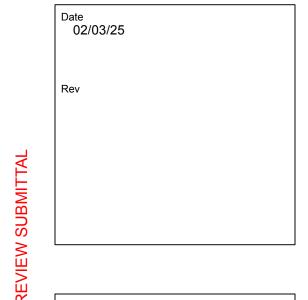
GARAGE DOOR
Glass
Avante Clopay



<u>PATIOS</u>
Gray Tone Porcelain or Concrete Tiles



REAR COURTYARD PATIO
Concrete Tiles



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ARCHITECTURE

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info@360designstudio.net

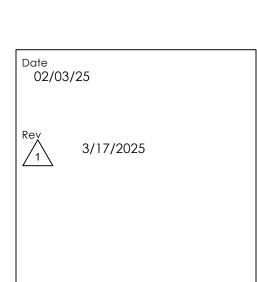
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info@360designstudio.net

709 Los Los Alt



Sheet Title

3D VIEWS

3D VIEWS
neet No.
A6.1







Date 02/03/25

3D VIEWS

A6.2

492.3: PROJECT INFORMATION

DATE: 12-20-2024

PROJECT APPLICANT:

PROJECT ADDRESS: 709 LOS NINOS WAY, LOS ALTOS, CA 94022_

TOTAL LANDSCAPE AREA (SF): 6,769

PROJECT TYPE: NEW REHABILITATED, PUBLIC, PRIVATE, CEMETERY, HOMEOWNER-INSTALLED)

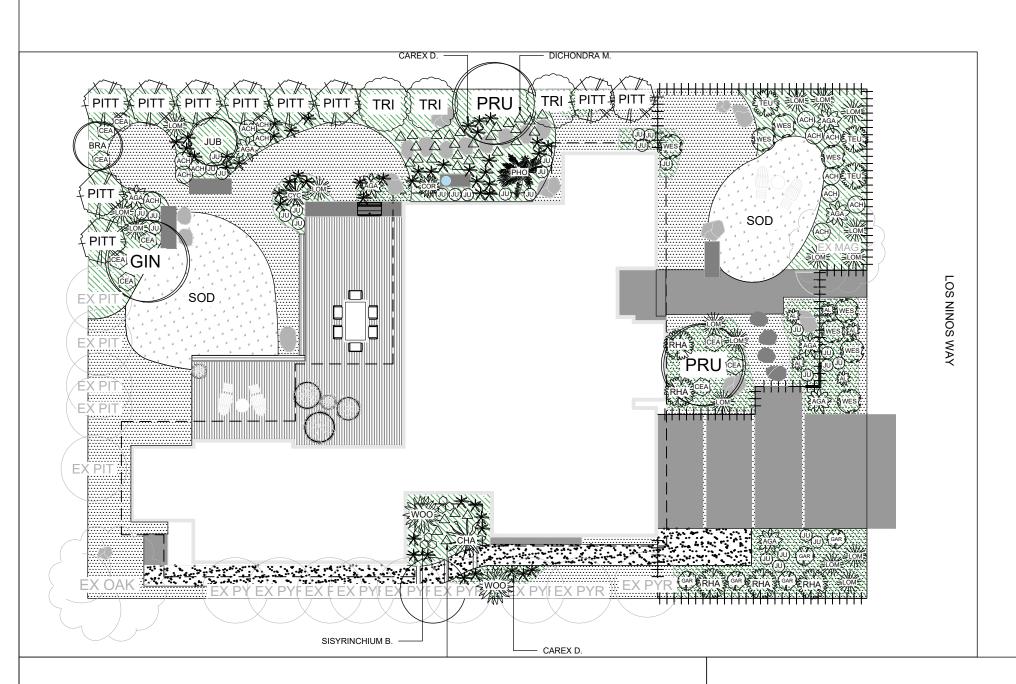
WATER SUPPLY TYPE: POTABLE

(POTABLE/RECYCLED/WELL)

LOCAL WATER PURVEYOR: CALIFORNIA WATER SERVICE

492.3: LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE

- L000 WELO DOCUMENTATION COVER SHEET
- L100 LANDSCAPE DESIGN PLAN
- L401 IRRIGATION DESIGN PLAN
- L400 PLANTING PLAN
- ARBORIST REPORT, SEE PROJECT PACKAGE
- GRADING DESIGN PLAN BY CIVIL, SEE PROJECT PACKAGE
- SOIL MANAGEMENT REPORT BY GEOTECH, SEE PROJECT PACKAGE



492.4: WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE WORKSHEET

Zone	Plant Factor	ırr.	Irr. Eff.	ETAF (PF/IE)	Area	ETAF x Area	ETWU	Delete
1	P 1	Drip	0.81	0.12	1006 s.f.	121	3,488	
2 1		Drip	0.81	0.12	1352 s.f.	162	4,688	
3	.4	Drip	0.81	0.49	206 s.f.	101	2,857	
	.4	Spray	0.75	0.53	818 s.f.	434	12,253	
		Drip	0.81	0.12	252 s.f.	30	874	
0"2	1,	Drip	0.81	0.12	55 s.f		191	
	Pool or	water fe	ature	1.	5 s.f.	5	140	
TOTAL	S				3,694 s.f.		24,491	gal/yr

TOTAL SPECIAL LANDSCAPE AREA 0 s.f.

	 Lm.
MAWA: 57,062 gal/yr	
ETWU: 24,491 gal/yr	

Los Altos Annual ETo = 45.3 in:

492.6: LANDSCAPE DESIGN PLAN

THE LANDSCAPE IS DESIGNED TO COMPLY WITH WELO, THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE

- 1. THE DESIGN IS DROUGHT RESILIENT AND FIRE RESISTANT
- 2. TURF DOES NOT EXCEED 25% OF THE TOTAL LANDSCAPE AREA
- SPECIES ARE SELECTED WITH CONSIDERATION OF THEIR WATER USE
- PLANTS ARE PLACED IN APPROPRIATE MICROCLIMATES
- 5. PLANTS ARE GROUPED IN HYDROZONES BASED ON SIMILAR WATER NEEDS AND **EXPOSURES**
- 6. HYDROZONES ARE DELINEATED AND LABELLED.

492.7: IRRIGATION DESIGN PLAN

FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION

FINISH FLOOR

FINISH GRADE

FIRE HYDRAN

FACE OF WALL

GRADE BREAK

FINISH SURFACE

FLOW LINE

FFE

492.7 THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IS DESIGNED COMPLY WITH WELO, THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE

709 LOS NINOS WAY

PROJECT ADDRESS: 709 LOS NINOS WAY, LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

OWNER/CLIENT: **CHARLES & YVONNE LING**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION DRIVEWAY AND PAVED ENTRY PATH, ENTRY PLANTING AND DROUGHT TOLERANT GRASSES, PERMEABLE GRAVEL HARDSCAPING AND PLANTING, REAR DROUGHT TOLERANT SOD AND SEATING AREA. CREATING SPACE FOR THE FAMILY TO GATHER AND ENGAGE IN PLAY. EASING FLOW AROUND THE

APPLICABLE CODES AND STANDARDS:

CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO ALL APPLICABLE CODES AND REGULATIONS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: 1. 2022 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODES

- 2. CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE
- 3. 2010 ADA STANDARD ACCESSIBILITY GUIDELINES

PERIMETER OF THE HOUSE AND PLANTED TRANSITIONS.

- 4. 2022 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE 5. 2022 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE
- 6. 2022 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE 7. AIR QUALITY MAINTENANCE DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS

ABBREVIATIONS

ASPHALTIC CONCRETE AREA DRAIN ARCH ARCHITECT AVERAGE BALL AND BURLAP BOTTOM OF CURB BOTTOM OF FENCE BLDG BUILDING BIKE RACK **BOTTOM OF STEP BACK OF SIDEWALK** BOTTOM OF WALL CALIPER

CATCH BASIN **CONCRETE HEADER** CONTROL JOINT CL CLR **CENTER LINE** CLEARANCE CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT CLEAN OUT CONSTRUCTION JOINT CONC CONCRETE CONT CONTINUOUS

CP CENTER POINT DESIGN/BUILD DRAIN INLET DIAMETER DN DOWN EΑ EACH EACH FACE EF **EXPANSION JOINT ELEVATION** ENGR ENGINEER **EDGE OF PAVEMENT** EQ EQUAL EACH WAY

EX EXISTING

GROUT JOINT HANDICAP PARKING STALL **HANDICAP HANDHOLE** HIGH POINT HANDICAP VAN PARKING STALL **INSIDE DIAMETER INVERT ELEVATION** INVERTED LOW LIMIT OF WORK LOW POINT LONGITUDINAL SHRINKAGE JOINT MAX MAXIMUM MFR **MANUFACTURER** MANHOLE MINIMUM **MILLIMETERS** NOT IN CONTRACT NOT TO SCALE ON CENTER OCEW ON CENTER EACH WAY **OUTSIDE DIAMETER** OD OPP OPPOSITE PLANTING AREA PED PEDESTRIAN **PERF** PERFORATED POC POINT OF CONNECTION POINT OF TANGENCY

ROUNDED GRADE BREAK RIM RIM ELEVATION RIGHT OF WAY ROW SEE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS SCD SD TOB TOE TWL TYP

SEE CIVIL DRAWINGS STORM DRAIN SEE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS SUBGRADE STEEL HEADER SWALE FLOWLINE HIGH POINT SIMILIAR SCORE JOINT SEE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS STRAIGHT SLOPE SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS TO BE DETERMINED TOP OF CURB TOP OF HEADER TREE PLANTING TRENCH LIMIT TOP OF BERM TOE OF BERM TOP OF FENCE TOP OF FOOTING TOP OF FOUNDATION TOP AND BOTTOM TOP OF POST TOP OF STEP TOP OF WALL TREE WELL TYPICAL UNIFORM FIRE CODE VEHICULAR **VERIFY IN FIELD** WELDED WIRE FABRIC

ROOT BARRIER

490.1: APPLICABILITY

THIS PLAN SHEET IS FOR USE BY

- 1) NEW LANDSCAPES ≥ 500 SF. (IF BETWEEN 500 2,500 SF MAY COMPLY WITH PRESCRIPTIVE MEASURES IN APPENDIX D.)
- 2) REHABILITATED LANDSCAPES ≥ 2,500 SF.

TITLE 24, PART 11, CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING CODE (CALGREEN) http:// www.bsc.ca.gov/Home/CALGreen.aspx

STATE MODEL WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE: http://www.water.ca.gov/wateruseefficiency/landscapeordinance/docs /Title%2023%20extract%20-%20Official%20CCR%20pages.pdf

PHASE 1: PRE-CONSTRUCTION SIGNATURES 492.3:

LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE

I AGREE TO COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE AND SUBMIT A COMPLETE LANDSCAPE DOCUMENTATION PACKAGE.

APPLICANT SIGNATURE

DATE

492.6: LANDSCAPE DESIGN PLAN

I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE CRITERIA OF THE ORDINANCE AND APPLIED THEM FOR THE

3/17/25

*LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, LICENSED LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR OR OTHER AUTHORIZED PERSON

492.7: IRRIGATION DESIGN PLAN

PERSON AUTHORIZED TO DESIGN AN IRRIGATION SYSTEM

I HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE CRITERIA OF THE ORDINANCE AND APPLIED THEM ACCORDINGLY FOR THE

LICENSED LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT, CERTIFIED IRRIGATION DESIGNER, LICENSED LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR, OR OTHER!

491(cccc), 492.6 (C), & 492.6(D): SWIMMING POOL REQUIREMENTS

3/17/25

PLANNING PERMIT

REVISION LIST

PROJECT NAME AND ADDRESS

492.5: SOIL MANAGEMENT REPORT

3. POOL COVERS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

PER WELO 492.5 (2)(B) SIGNIFICANT MASS GRADING IS PLANNED.

SWIMMING POOLS ARE CONSIDERED WATER FEATURES

2. THE SURFACE AREA OF WATER FEATURES ARE INCLUDED IN THE HIGH WATER USE HYDROZONE OF THE LANDSCAPE AREA

- 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL TEST SOIL AND PROVIDE SOIL ANALYSIS REPORT TO DESIGNER AND OWNER AFTER CONSTRUCTION IS COMPLETE AND BEFORE PLANTING IS INSTALLED.
- CONDUCT SOIL SAMPLING IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL LABORATORY PROTOCOLS.
- 4. THE SOIL TEST SHALL INCLUDE: SOIL TEXTURE, INFILTRATION RATE, PH, TOTAL SOLUBLE SALTS, SODIUM, PERCENT ORGANIC MATTER AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ORGANIC AMENDMENTS AND COMPOST
- 5. SUBMIT SOIL TEST REPORT BY ACCREDITED SOILS LAB SOIL PLANT LAB. TAKE SAMPLES FROM A MINIMUM OF 3 LOCATIONS (FRONT, MIDDLE AND BACK) OF SITE. FOLLOW SAMPLING INSTRUCTIONS FROM LAB. REQUEST ORGANIC AMENDMENTS.
- 6. COMPOST: PER THE WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE, A MINIMUM OF FOUR CUBIC YARDS OF COMPOST PER 1,000 SQUARE FEET OF PERMEABLE AREA TO A DEPTH OF SIX INCHES SHALL BE APPLIED FOR THE PURPOSE OF REDUCING EVAPORATION, SUPPRESSING WEEDS, MODERATING SOIL TEMPERATURE AND PREVENTING SOIL EROSION. SOIL PREPARATION:
- A. TOPDRESS PLANTING AREAS WITH A MINIMUM OF 6CY/1000 SF OF ORGANIC COMPOST TO THE ENTIRE PLANTING AREA.
- B. DO NOT TILL. TILLING DAMAGES SOIL STRUCTURE AND RELEASES CARBON INTO THE
- MOISTURE CONTENT: DO NOT WORK ON OR AROUND THE SOIL WHEN MOISTURE CONTENT IS SO GREAT THAT COMPACTION WILL OCCUR, NOR WHEN IT IS SO DRY THAT DUST WILL FORM, OR WHEN SOIL CLODS WILL NOT BREAK READILY. APPLY WATER IF NECESSARY TO BRING SOIL TO OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT TO COMPLETE THE SPECIFIED WORK
- MULCH: PER THE WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPE ORDINANCE, A MINIMUM 3-INCH LAYER OF ORGANIC MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED ON ALL EXPOSED SOIL SURFACES FOR THE PURPOSE OF REDUCING EVAPORATION, SUPPRESSING WEEDS, MODERATING SOIL TEMPERATURE AND PREVENTING SOIL EROSION.
- 10. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT DOCUMENTATION VERIFYING IMPLEMENTATION OF SOIL ANALYSIS REPORT RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE LOCAL AGENCY WITH CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION.



LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

CONTACT@DUNEHAI.COM 415.273.9379

STAMP



ISSUANCE DATE 12.24.2024

LOS NINOS WAY

709 LOS NINOS WAY LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT

PHASE

PERMIT DRAWINGS (NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION)

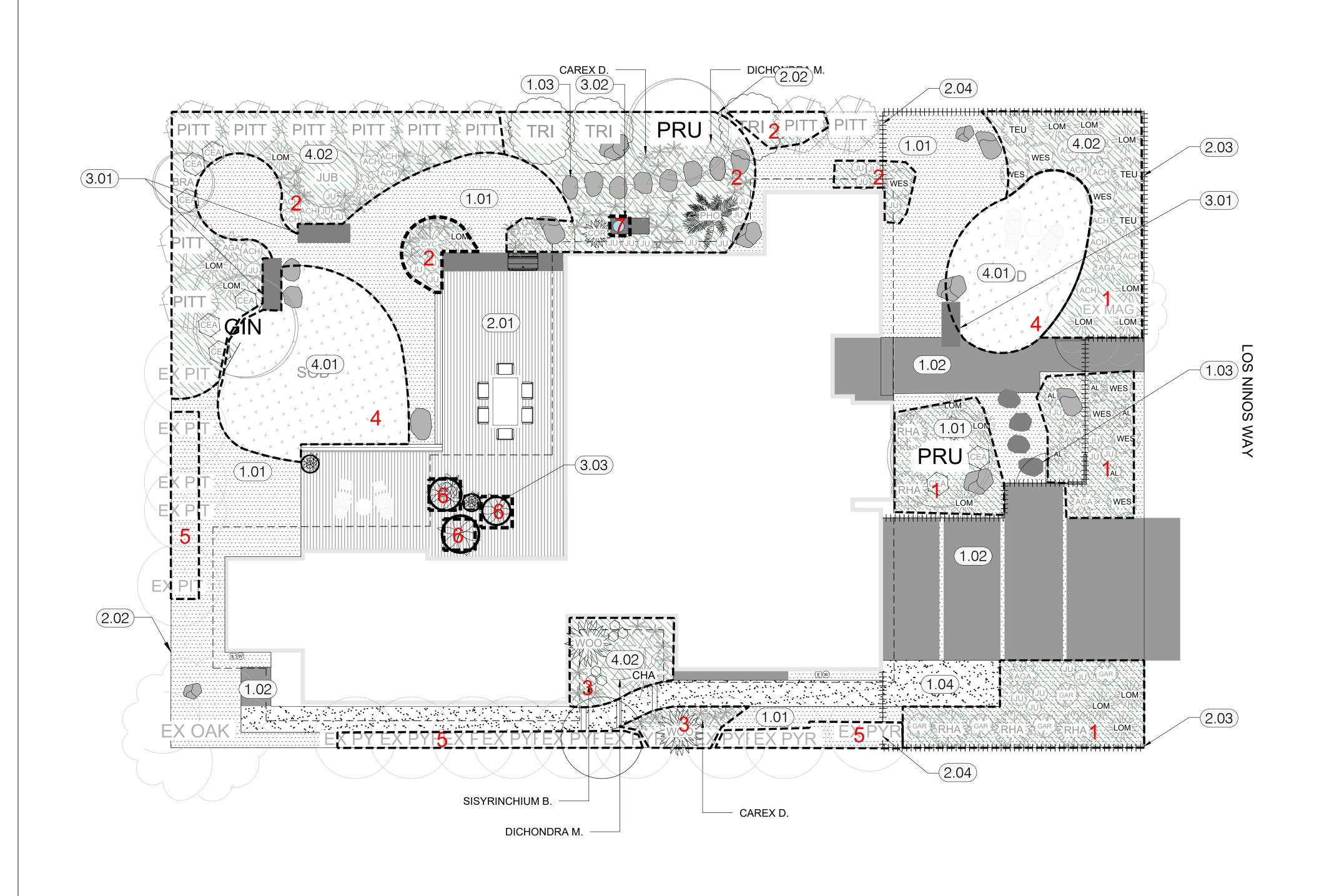
SHEET NO. & TITLE & SCALE

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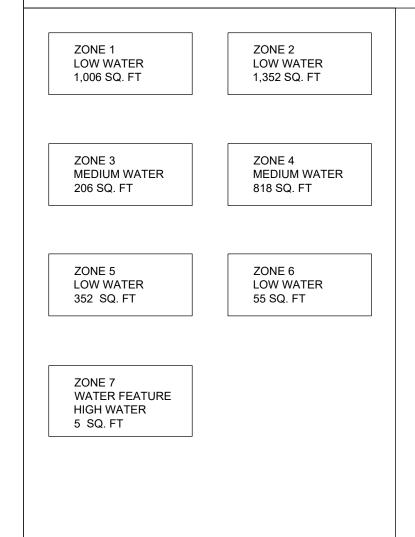
COVER SHEET AND WELO



0 3 6 12 SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0" OR AS NOTED



KEY	SF/LF/ NO.	DESCRIPTION	MATERIAL / SUPPLIER / NOTES	SIZE / COLOR	DETAIL / IMAG
PAVING					
1.01	2,870 SF	GRAVEL PAVING	CRUSHED ROCK MATERIAL	SIZE: 3/8"; COLOR: TBD	-
1.02	1,040 SF	CONCRETE PAVING	CAST-IN-PLACE REINFORCED CONCRETE WITH INTEGRAL COLOR,	COLOR & FINISH: TBD	-
1.03	60 SF, 12 PIECES	STONE PAVERS	NATURAL STONE PAVERS	SIZE: 2-3' COLOR/FINISH: TBD	-
(1.04)	391 SF	DECOMPOSED GRANITE	STABILIZED DECOMPOSED GRANITE PAVING	SIZE: FINES; COLOR: TBD	-
STRUCTU	RES & FENCIN	G			
(2.01)	941 SF	WOOD DECK AND BBQ	SEE ARCH DRAWINGS	COLOR/FINISH: TBD	-
(2.02)	227 LF	EXISTING FENCE	EXISTING 6' WOOD FENCE WITH LATTICE	COLOR/FINISH: TBD	-
(2.03)	180 LF	LOW FENCE	4' HIGH WOOD FENCE WITH GATE	COLOR/FINISH: TBD	-
(2.04)	21 LF	FENCE	6' HIGH WOOD FENCE WITH GATE	COLOR/FINISH: TBD	-
SITE FURI	I NISHINGS				
3.01	3 PIECES	STONE BENCH	TYPE TBD	COLOR/FINISH: TBD	-
(3.02)	1 PIECE	WATER FEATURE	STONE WATER FEATURE W/ CIRCULATING DRIVE PUMP AND 18" DIAM.CARVED BASIN	SIZE: APPROX. 2 SF BASIN AREA	-
3.03	5 PIECES	POTS	14"-22" DIAM. CERAMIC PLANTERS	-	-
PLANTING	& DRAINAGE				
(4.01)	818 SF	DROUGHT TOLERANT SOD	NATIVE SOD BLEND, INCLUDE DRIP IRRIGATION	-	-
4.02	1,659 SF	TYPICAL PLANTING AREA	INCLUDE COMPOST SOIL AMENDMENT AND 3" ORGANIC WOOD CHIP MULCH	-	NEED DETAILS





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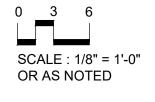
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CONSTRUCTION)

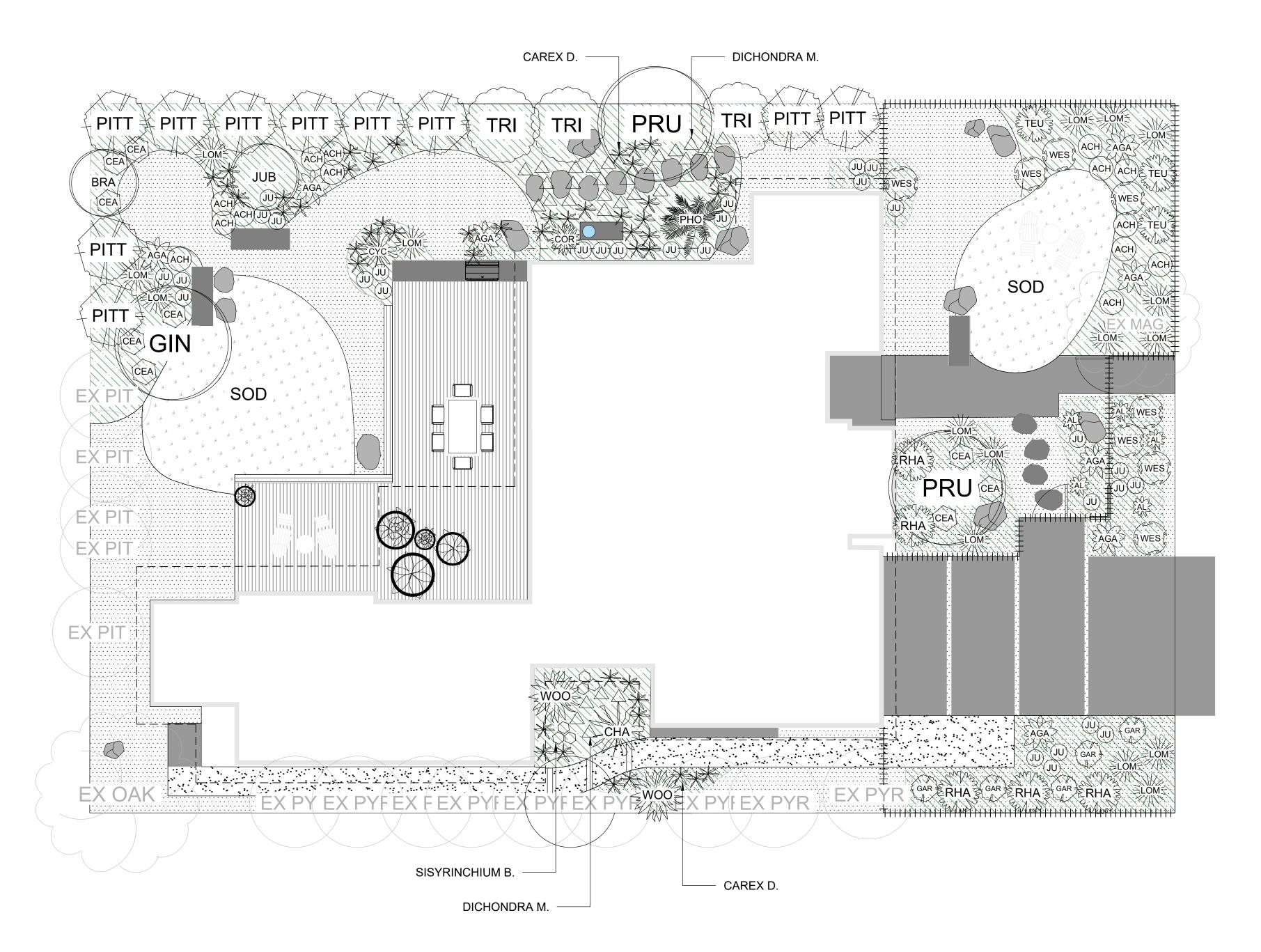
SHEET NO. & TITLE & SCALE

L100

MATERIAL PLAN







PROPOSED SCREENING PLANTS



Ginkgo biloba





Victorian Box

Pittosporum undulatum



Elegant Water Gum Tristaniopsis laurina 'Elegant'







Guadalupe Palm *Brahea edulis*

Chilean Wine Palm Jubaea chilensis

EXISTING SCREENING PLANTS

Catalina Cherry Prunus ilicifolia ssp. lyonii







Victorian Box Pittosporum undulatum



Southern Magnolia Magnolia grandiflora



Coast Live Oak Quercus agrifolia

09 Los	s Ninos Planting Schedule							
ode	Botanical	Common	Height	Width	Quantity	Growth Rate	Planting Size	Water Usage
ree								
IN	Ginkgo biloba	Maidenhair Tree	35-50 ft.	35-40 ft.	1	Slow	24" Box	Moderate
२ ป	Prunus ilicifolia ssp. lyonii	Catalina Cherry	15-25 ft.	10-15 ft.	2	Moderate	24" Box	Low
રા	Tristaniopsis laurina 'Elegant'	Elegant Water Gum	25 ft.	15 ft.	3	Slow	24" Box	Low
RA	Brahea edulis	Guadalupe Palm	35 ft.	15 ft.	1	Slow	24" Box	Low
JB	Jubaea chilensis	Chilean Wine Palm	60 ft.	25 ft.	1	Slow	24" Box	Low
rub								
HA A	Chamaedorea microspadix	Mexican Bamboo Palm	6-12 ft.	2-4 ft.	1	Moderate	15G	Low
TT	Pittosporum undulatum	Victorian Box	25-50 ft.	10-20 ft.	11	Moderate	24" Box	Low
/C	Cycas revoluta	Sago palm	3-10 ft.	3-10 ft.	1	Slow	15G	Low
Ю	Phoenix roebelenii	Pygmy Date Palm	10 ft.	6-8 ft.	1	Moderate	15G	Low
ΗA	Frangula californica 'Mound San Bruno'	Mound San Bruno Coffeeberry	3-4 ft.	8-12 ft.	5	Moderate	15G	Low
U	Teucrium fruticans 'Azureum'	Azure Bush Germander	4 ft.	5 ft.	3	Moderate	5G	Low
ES	Westringia fruticosa 'Mundi'	Mundi Rosemary	1-2 ft.	4-6 ft.	8	Moderate	1G	Low
asses	and Perennials							
€A	Agave pedunculifera	Durango Soft Agave	1-3'	1-3'	8	Moderate	5G	Low
CH	Achillea millefolium	Common Yarrow	2-3 ft.	2-3 ft.	14	Moderate	1G	Low
.0	Aloe striata	Coral Aloe	2-3 ft.	1-2 ft.	5	Slow	5G	Low
\R	Carex tumulicola	Foothill Sedge	1-1.5 ft.	2 ft.	49	Fast	1G	Low
ĒΑ	Ceanothus griseus hor. 'Yankee Point'	Yankee Point Ceanothus	2-3 ft.	8-10 ft.	9	Slow	1G	Low
DR .	Cordyline australis	Australian Dracaena	6-15 ft.	3-6 ft.	1	Slow	5G	Low
С	Dichondra micrantha	Dichondra	0.2 ft.	0.5-1 ft.	31	Moderate	4"	Moderate
¥U	Gaura lindheimeri	White Gaura	2-4 ft.	2 ft.	5	Fast	1G	Low
IN	Juncus patens	California Gray Rush	2-3 ft.	2-3 ft.	30	Fast	1G	Low
M	Lomandra confertifolia 'Seascape'	Seascape Mat Rush	2 ft.	2.5 ft.	16	Fast	5G	Low
S	Sisyrinchium bellum	Blue-Eyed Grass	1 ft.	1 ft.	6	Fast	1G	Low
00	Woodwardia fimbriata	Giant Chain Fern	4-8 ft.	4-8 ft.	2	Slow	1G	Low
ıtive B	lend SOD							
OD	Festuca idahoensis, Festuca rubra, Festu	ca occidentalis	Native Mo	w Free	818 SF	Moderate	SOD ROLL	Moderate
isting	Screening Plants							
(PIT	Pittosporum undulatum	Victorian Box	25-50 ft.	10-20 ft.	5	Moderate	-	Low
(PYR	Pyrus kawakamii	Evergreen Pear	15-25 ft.	10-15 ft.	10	Moderate	-	Low
	Magnolia grandiflora	Southern Magnolia	30-60 ft.	30-50 ft	1	Moderate		Moderate



ANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

CONTACT@DUNEHAI.COM 15.273.9379



ISUANCE	DATE
PLANNING PERMIT	12.24.2024

<u></u>	REVISION LIST	DAT
<u>/1\</u>	03.	17.2025

PROJECT NAME AND ADDRESS

LOS NINOS WAY

709 LOS NINOS WAY LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT

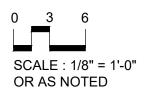
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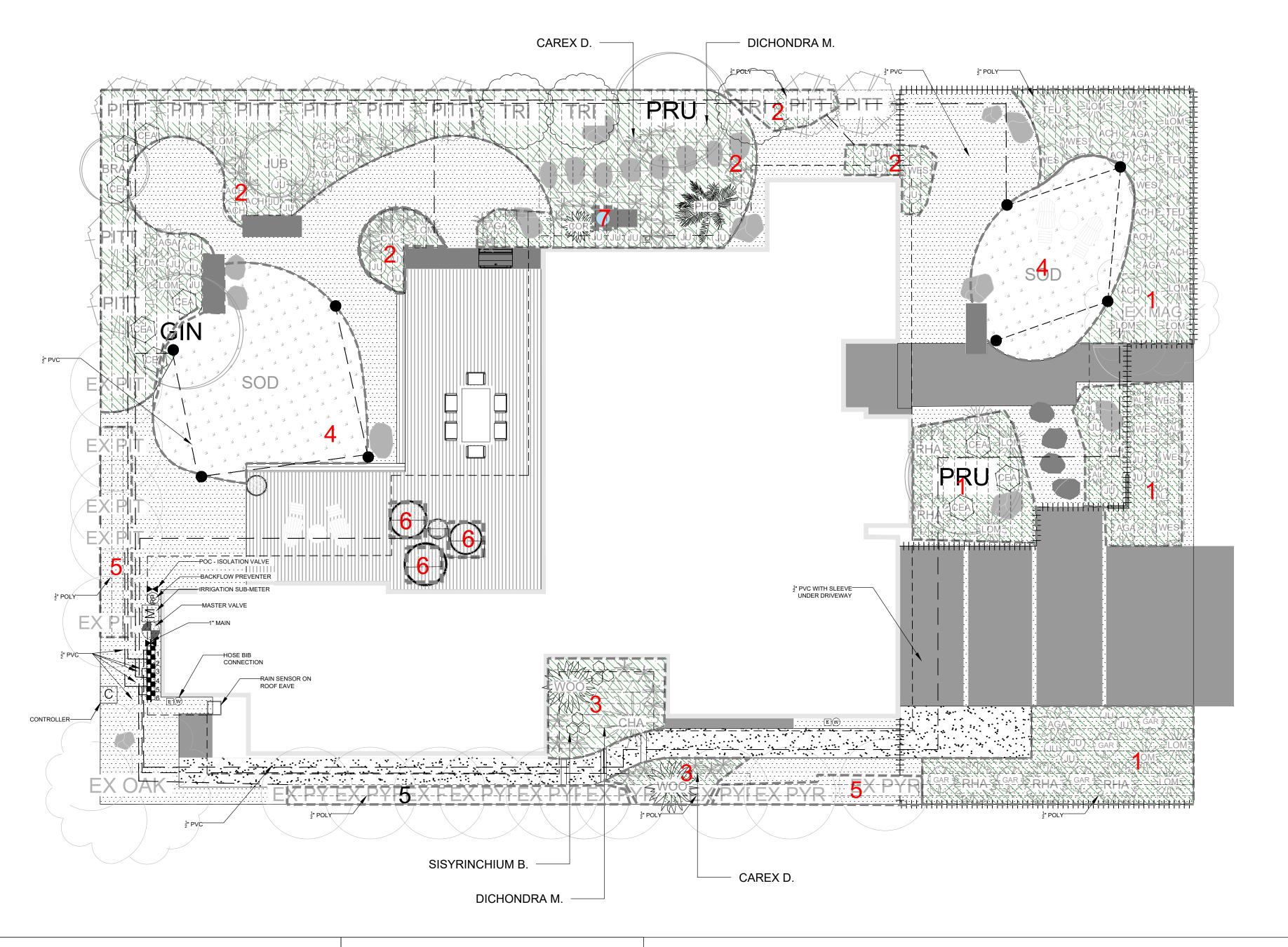
PERMIT DRAWINGS (NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION)

SHEET NO. & TITLE & SCALE

L400 PLANTING PLAN







GENERAL NOTES:

- 1. A DIAGRAM OF THE HYDROZONE PLAN SHALL BE KEPT WITH THE IRRIGATION CONTROLLER FOR SUBSEQUENT MANAGEMENT PURPOSES.
- 2. A CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION SHALL BE FILLED OUT AND CERTIFIED BY EITHER THE SIGNER OF THE LANDSCAPE PLANS, THE SIGNER OF THE IRRIGATION PLANS, OR THE LICENSED LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR FOR THE PROJECT.
- 3. AN IRRIGATION AUDIT REPORT SHALL BE COMPLETED AT THE TIME OF FINAL INSPECTION.
- 4. AT THE TIME OF FINAL INSPECTION, THE PERMIT APPLICANT MUST PROVIDE THE OWNER OF THE PROPERTY WITH A CERTIFICATE OF COMPLETION, CERTIFICATE OF INSTALLATION, IRRIGATION SCHEDULE, SCHEDULE OF LANDSCAPE MAINTENANCE, AND SCHEDULE OF IRRIGATION MAINTENANCE.

IRRIGATION NOTES:

DRIP

- 1. ALL PLANTED AREAS ARE DRIPPED WITH NETAFIM TLCV6-12 GRID. THE EMITTER SPACING IS 12", AND THE ROW SPACING IS 16".
- ENSURE THAT PLANTS HAVE ONE EMITTER POSITIONED ON THE ROOT BALL. IF AN EMITTER DOES NOT FALL DIRECTLY ON TOP OF A ROOT BALL, USE THE NETAFIM MICRO TUBING ADAPTOR PLUGGED INTO A NEARBY NETAFIM INLINE EMITTER, AND RUN 1/4" DRIP TUBE ONTO ROOT BALL, AND SECURE.
- 3. ON SLOPES MAKE SURE TO POSITION EMITTERS THAT FALL ON THE ROOT BALL ON THE UPHILL SIDE OF THE PLANT.
- 4. THE DRIP ZONES HAVE DASHED LINES DRAWN IN MARKING THE POSITIONS OF ALL THE DRIP TUBING
- 5. ON THE EDGES OF THE DRIP ZONES, START THE EMITTER LINE ROWS NO MORE THAN 4" FROM HARDSCAPE EDGES.
- 6. THE SUPPLY AND EXHAUST HEADERS FOR EACH SUB-GRID CONSIST OF 1/2" BLANK POLYETHYLENE TUBING. SEE EX-AMPLE DRAWINGS ON THE NOTES AND DETAILS PAGE.
- 7. ALL DRIP GRIDS AND SUB-GRIDS HAVE A FLUSH POINT AT THE HYDRAULIC OPPOSITE END OF THE SUPPLY HEADER. INSTALL PER DETAIL ON NOTES AND DETAILS PAGE.
- 8. INSTALL HUNTER ECO INDICATORS WHERE INDICATED ON PLAN TO SHOW WHEN A ZONE IS RUNNING.
- 9. BE SURE TO RUN DRIP GRIDS ALONG CONTOUR OF SLOPES, AS PICTURED.

\/\|\/EQ

- 1. VALVES ARE 1" HUNTER LOW FLOW CONTROL ZONE KITS WITH PRE-INSTALLED FILTER/ 40 PSI PRESSURE REGULATOR. THEY ARE TO BE INSTALLED PER INSTALLATION DETAIL..
- 2. THE VALVE MANIFOLDS HAVE A GATE VALVE UPSTREAM OF THE FIRST VALVE.
- 3. EACH VALVE MANIFOLD HAS TWO EXTRA FIELD WIRES.

PIPES AND POLYETHYLENE TUBING

1. THE MAINLINE PIPE IS 1" SCHEDULE 40 PVC.ALL VALVES HAVE PVC RUN FROM THE VALVE TO THE ZONE. FRONT YARD ZONES USE 1/2" PVC, AND BACKYARD ZONES USE 3/4" PVC. RUN ONLY PVC THROUGH SLEEVES UNDER HARDSCAPING.

CONTROLLER, SENSOR, AND IRRIGATION SUB-METER

- 1. THE IRRIGATION CONTROLLER IS A HUNTER PRO-HC, WIFI ENABLED, WITH A CAPACITY OF
- 2. RAIN SHUT-OFF DEVICE IS A HUNTER WIRELESS RAIN-CLIK. INSTALL ON ROOF EAVE THAT HAS NO OBSTRUCTION FROM ABOVE. ENSURE THAT NOTHING BLOCKS RAIN FROM HITTING
- 3. IRRIGATION SUB-METER IS A HUNTER HC FLOW METER, INSTALLED DIRECTLY DOWNSTREAM OF THE BACKFLOW PREVENTER.

IRRIGATION DESIGN STATEMENT:

THIS PLAN COMPLIES WITH THE CRITERIA OF THE WATER EFFICIENT LANDSCAPING ORDINANCE AND APPLIES THEM ACCORDINGLY FOR THE EFFICIENT USE OF WATER IN THIS IRRIGATION DESIGN PLAN

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LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

CONTACT@DUNEHAI.COM 415.273.9379

STAMP



ISSUANCE DATE
PLANNING PERMIT 12.24.2024

REVISION LIST DAT
03.17.2025

PROJECT NAME AND ADDRESS

LOS NINOS WAY

709 LOS NINOS WAY LOS ALTOS, CA 94022

LANDSCAPE IMPROVEMENT

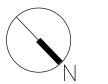
PHASE

PERMIT DRAWINGS (NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION)

SHEET NO. & TITLE & SCALE

L401

IRRIGATION AND HYDROZONE DIAGRAM



SCALE : 1/8" = 1'-0" OR AS NOTED

DRIP SPECS LANDSCAPE AREA: 3,694 SQ. FT. STATIC PRESSURE: 50 PSI

DRIP EMITTER FLOW: .6 GPH DRIP EMITTER SPACING: 12" DRIP ROW SPACING: 16" DRIP APPLICATION RATE: 0.72 IN/HR

ZONE 2

9.8 GPM

ZONE 4

12 GPM

ZONE 6

55 SQ. FT

.3 GPM

LOW WATER

25 LIN. FT. TUBING

818 SQ. FT

MEDIUM WATER

8 SPRINKLER HEADS

LOW WATER

1,352 SQ. FT

980 LIN. FT. TUBING

ZONE 1 LOW WATER 1,006 SQ. FT 446 LIN. FT. TUBING 4.5 GPM

ZONE 3 MEDIUM WATER 206 SQ. FT 80 LIN. FT. TUBING .8 GPM

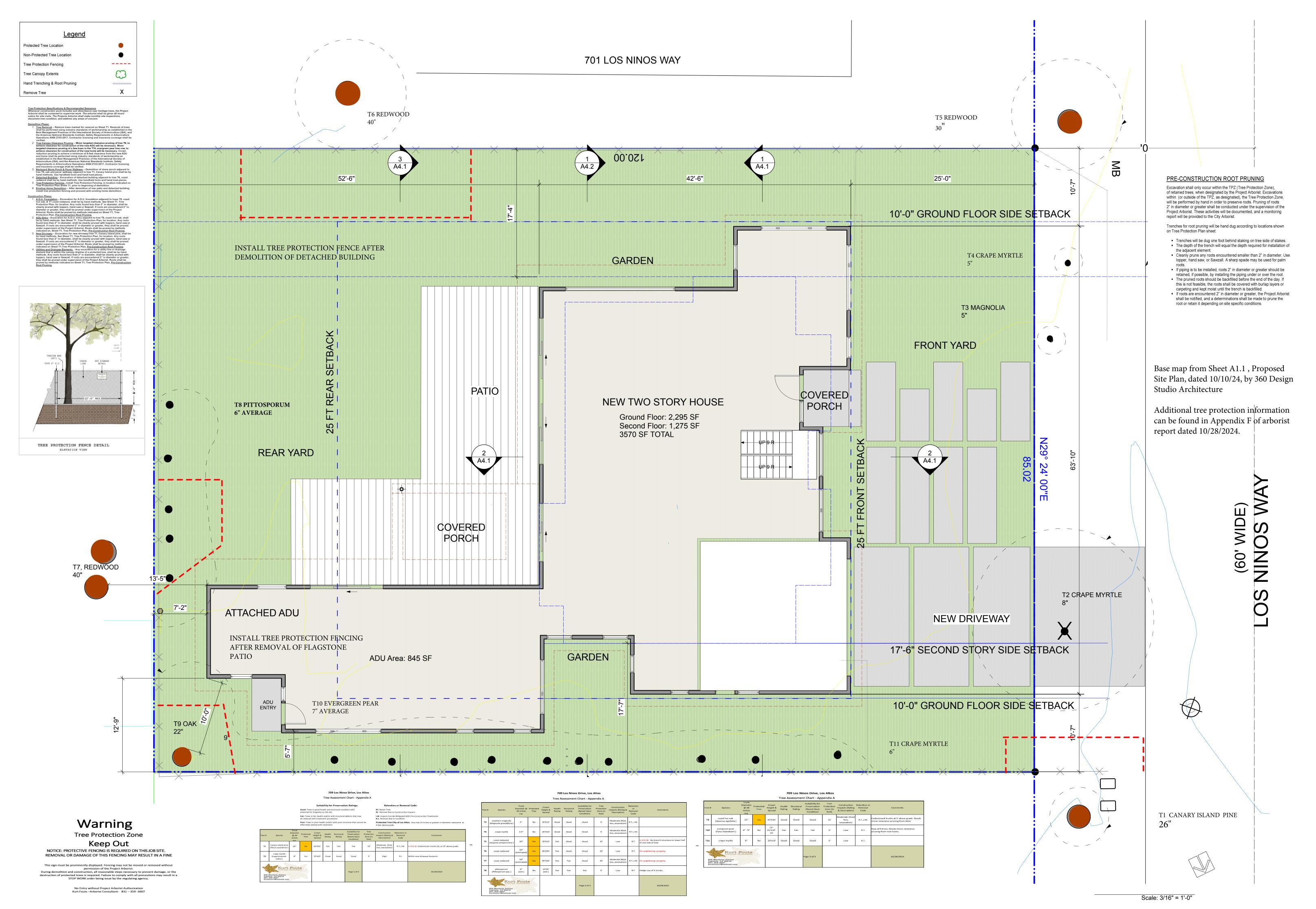
ZONE 5 LOW WATER 252 SQ. FT 133 LIN. FT. TUBING .1 GPM

ZONE 7 WATER FEATURE HIGH WATER 5 SQ. FT

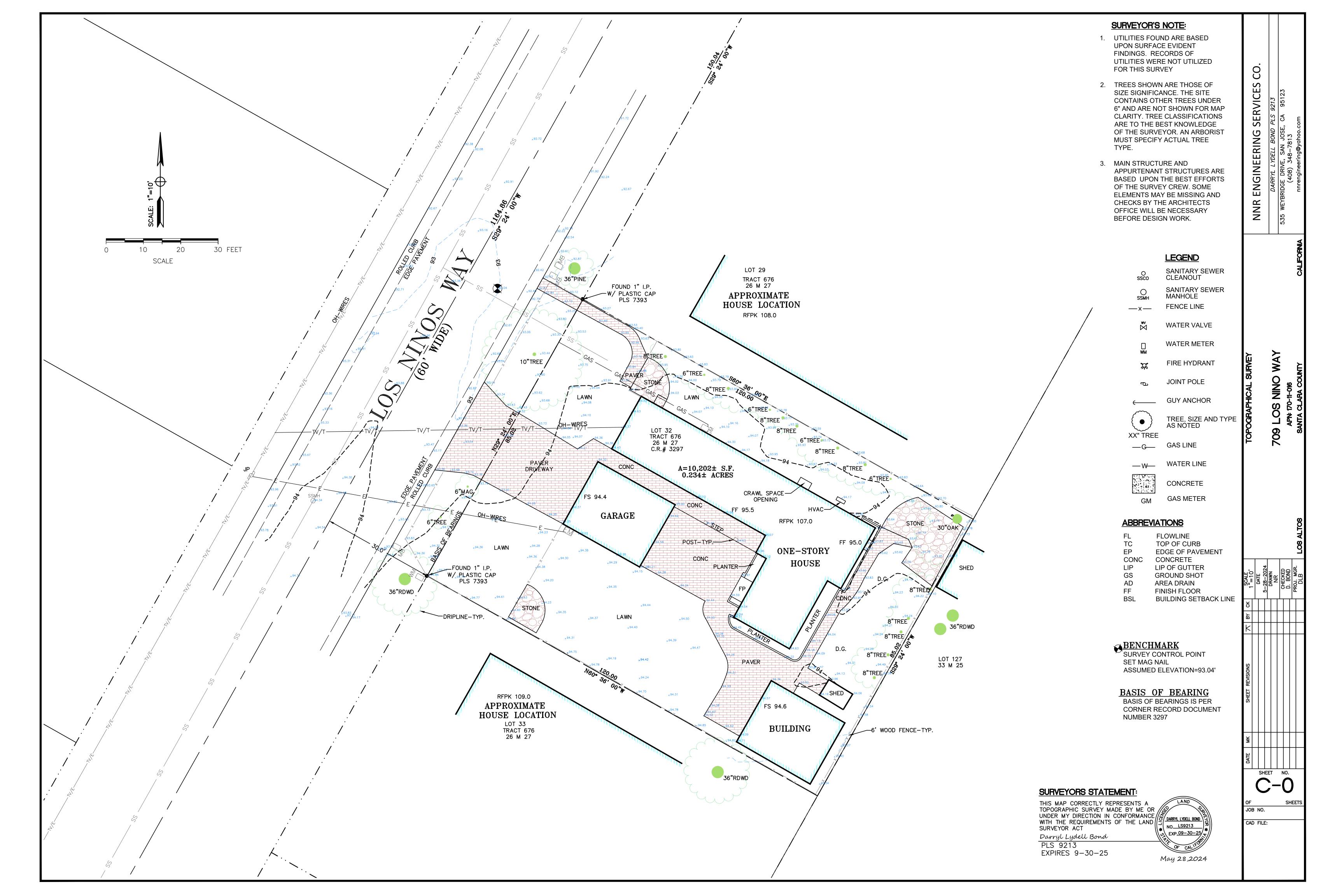
IRRIGATION LEGEND

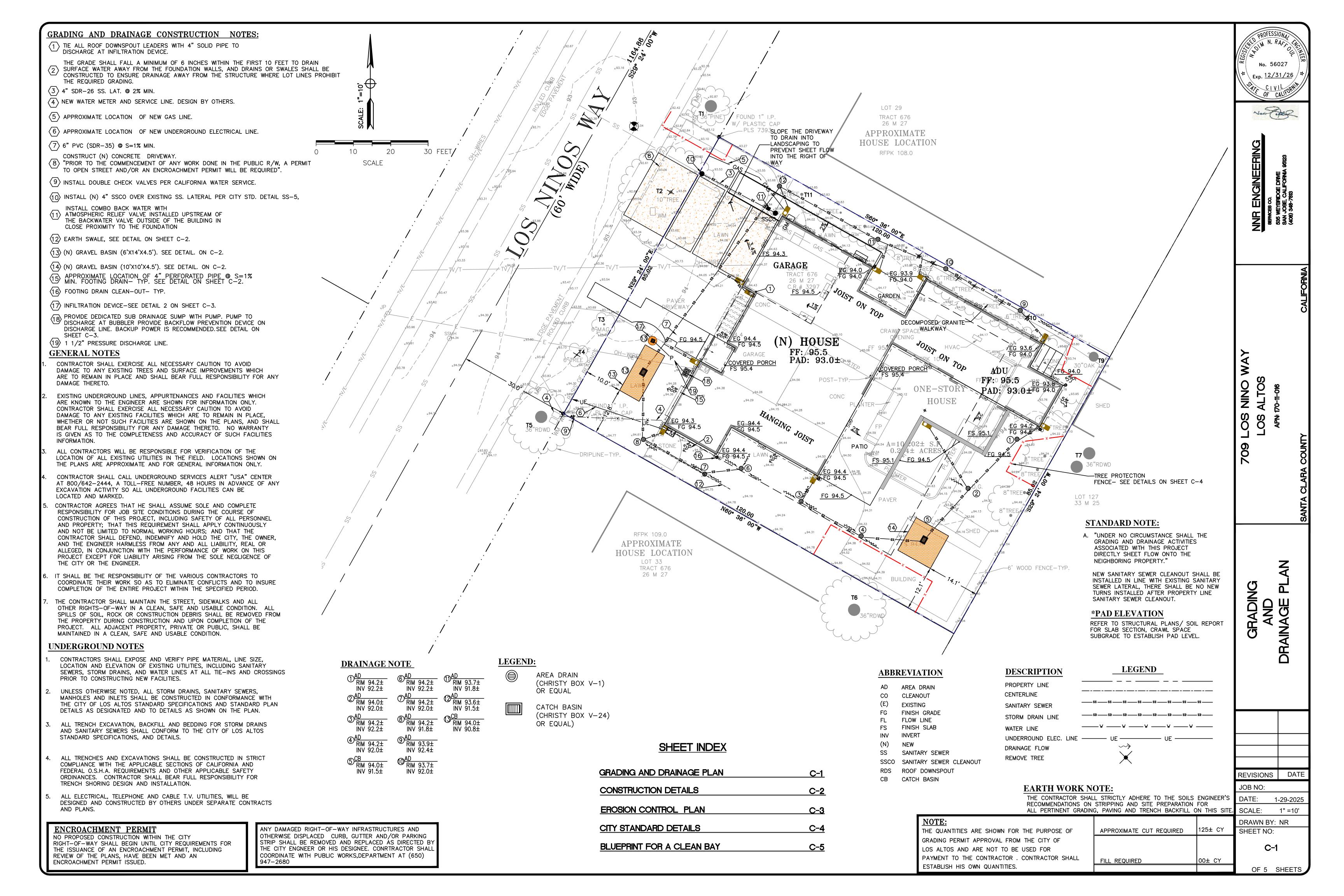
POINT OF CONNECTION

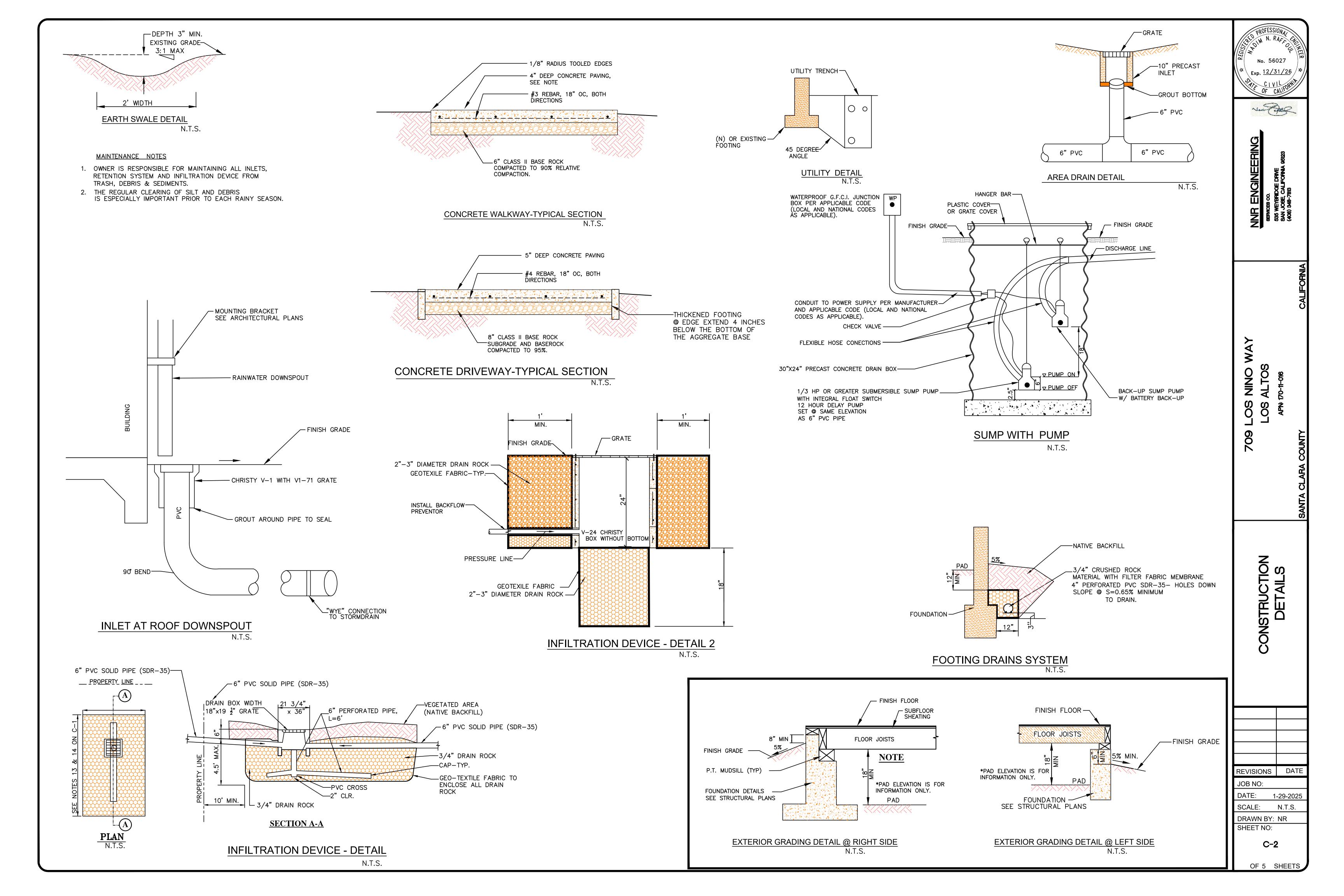
	SYMBOL	MANUFACTURER / MODEL NO. / DESCRIPTION		
	M	1" BRASS QATE VALVE	PVC PIPE	
	RP	BACKFLOW PREVENTER - FEBCO 860 - 1" 860-100		IRRIGATION MAIN SCHEDULE 40 1"
	M	HUNTER FLOW METER - 1" HC-100-FLOW		1/2" SCHEDULE 40 PVC
		HUNTER MASTER VALVE -1" ICV-101G	DRIP/EMITTER	RPARTS
C	CONTROL VAL	VES	•	HUNTER PGP ROTOR POP UP
		HUNTER PCZ-101-40 ORIO CONTROL ZONE KIT		NETAFIM TLCV6-1
IF	RRIGATION A	CCESSORIES		½" BLANK POLYETHYLENE TUBING
	С	CONTROLLER - HUNTER PRO-HC 12-STATION WIFI ENABLED	F	NETAFLM MANUAL LINE-FLUSHING VALVE - #TLSOV
		HUNTER WIRELESS RAIN SENSOR WR-CLIK	X	HUNTER ECO INDICATOR ECO-ID

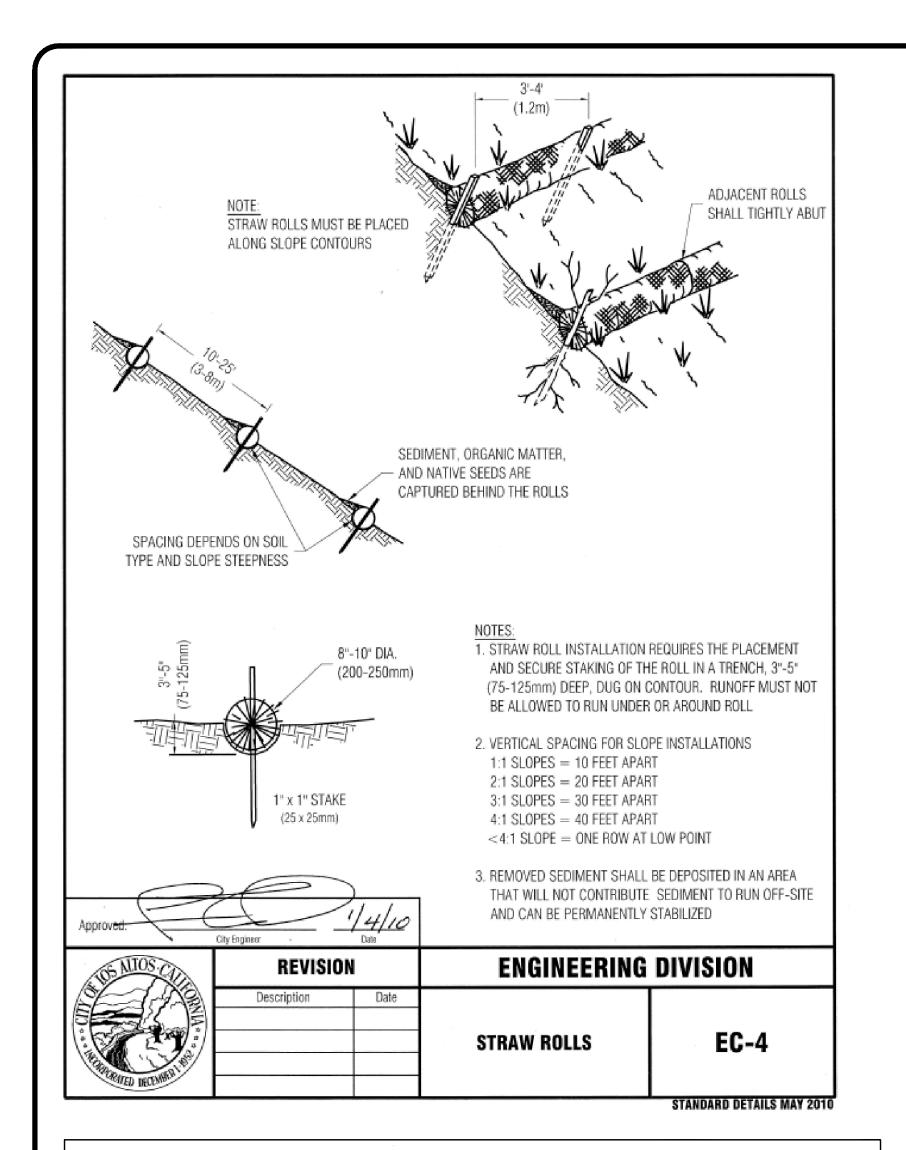


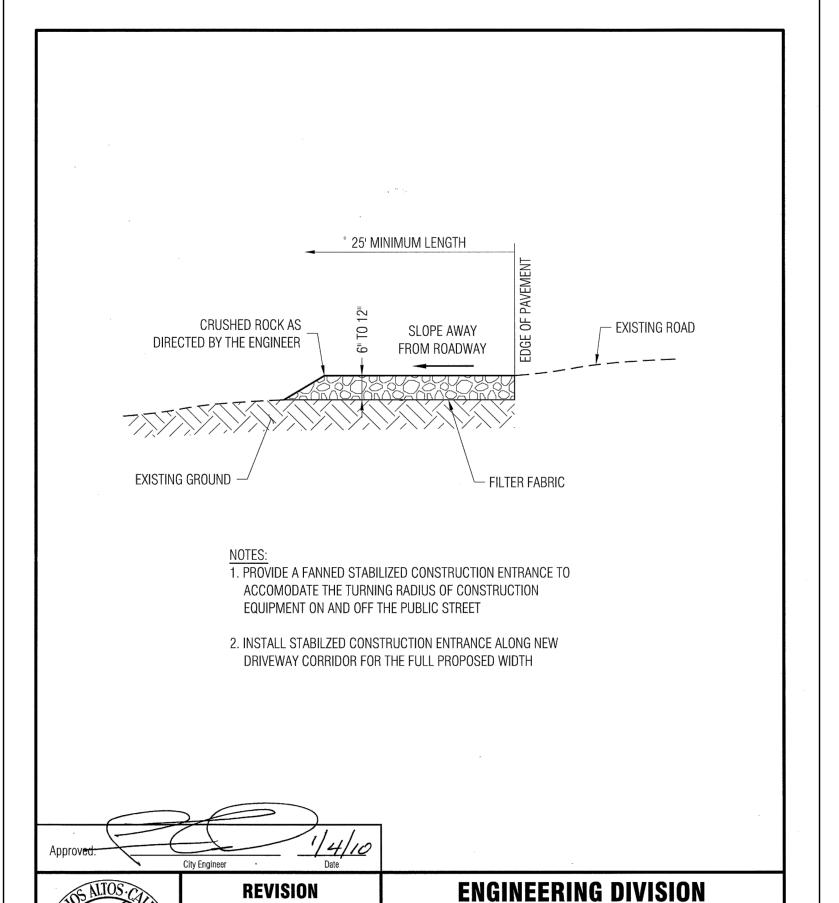
Tree Protection Plan 709 Los Ninos Drive, Los Altos











STABILIZED

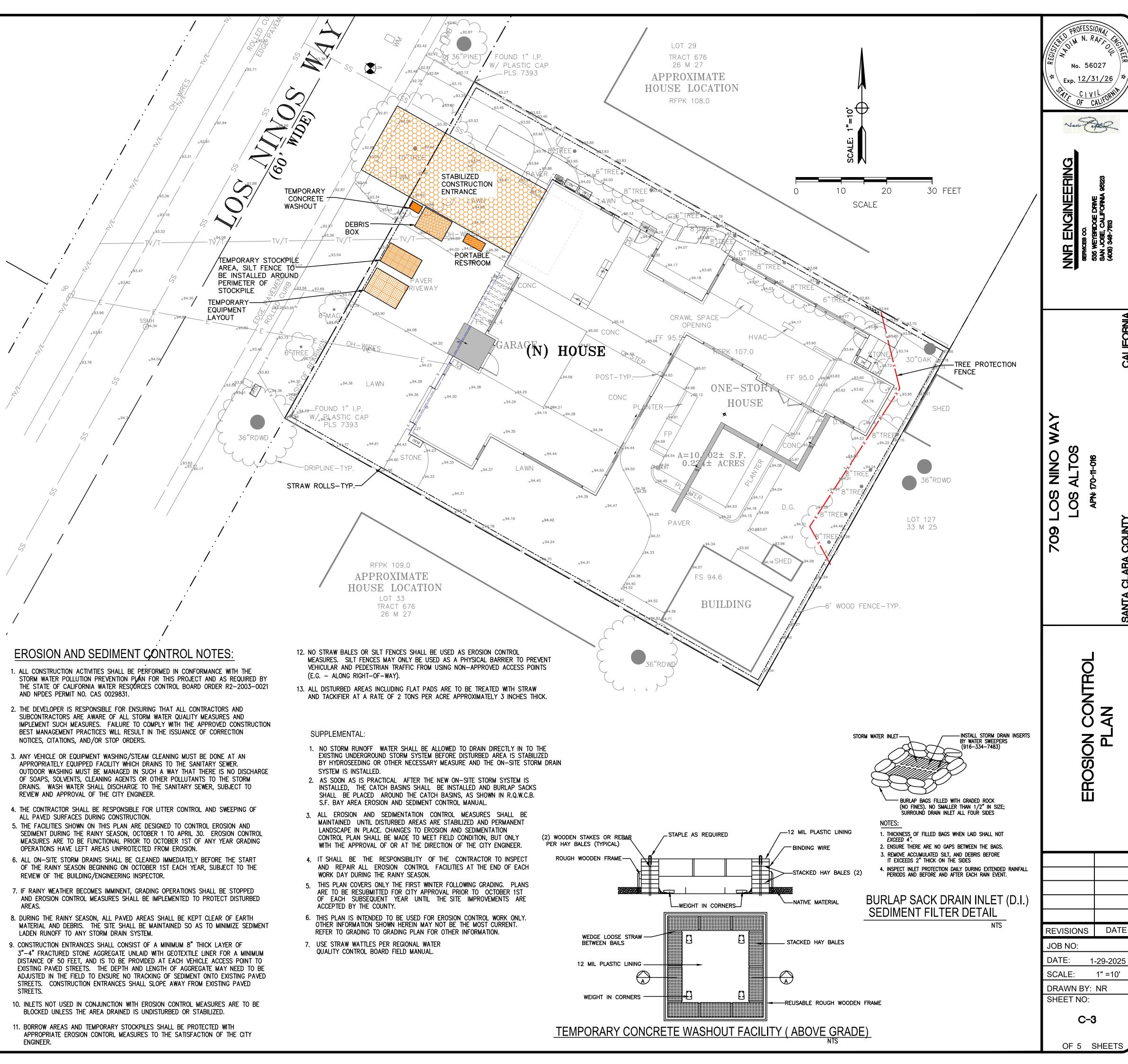
CONSTRUCTION SITE

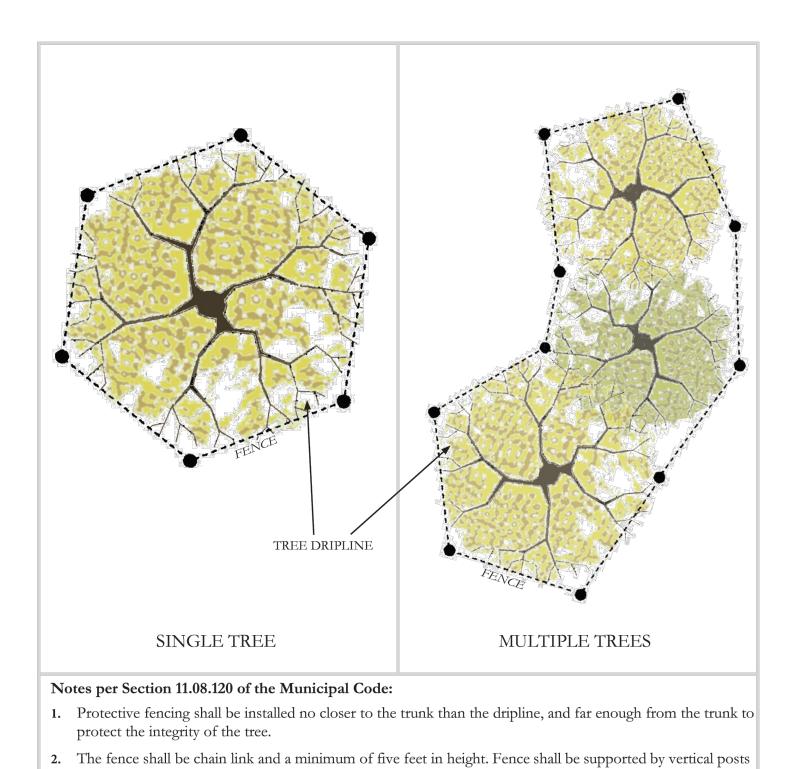
ENTRANCE

EC-2

STANDARD DETAILS MAY 2010

Description

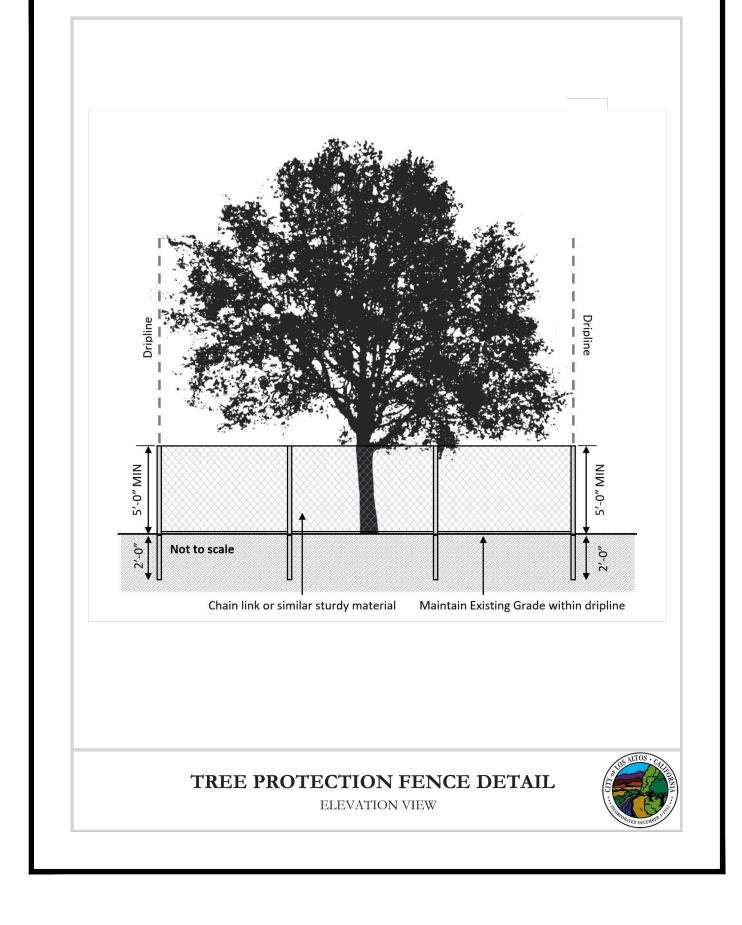


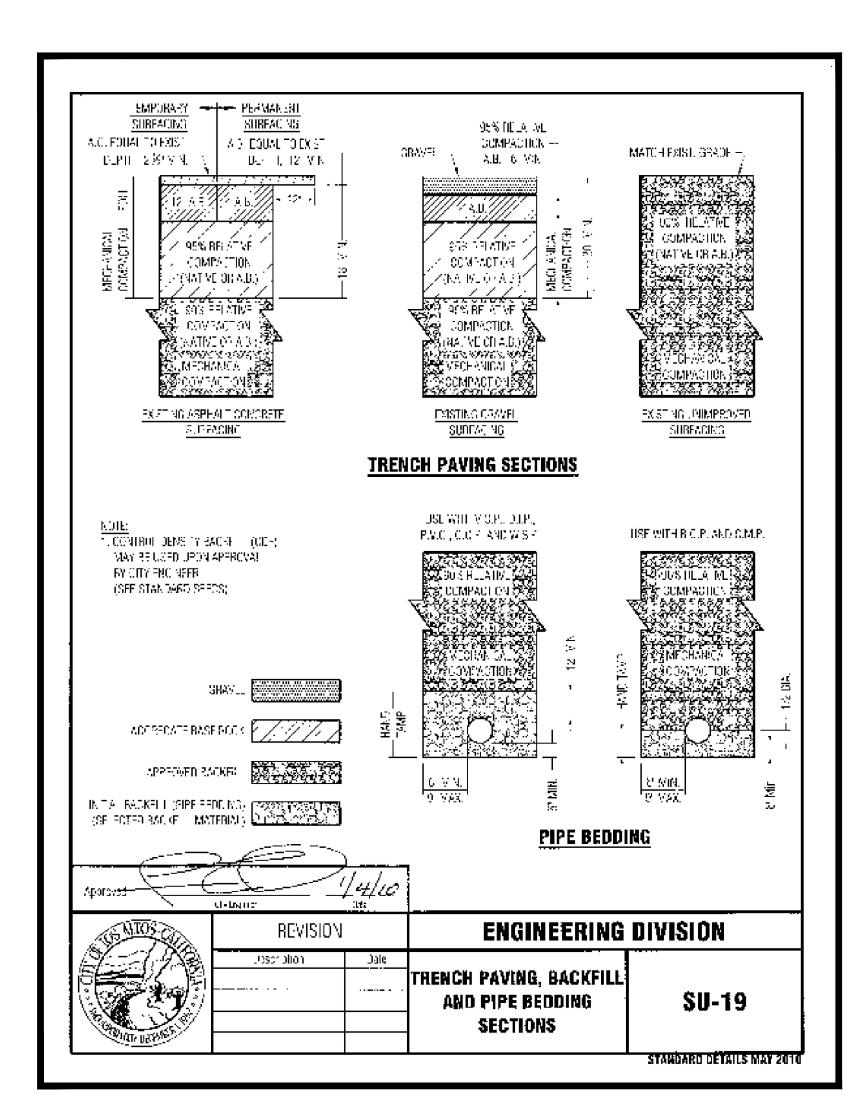


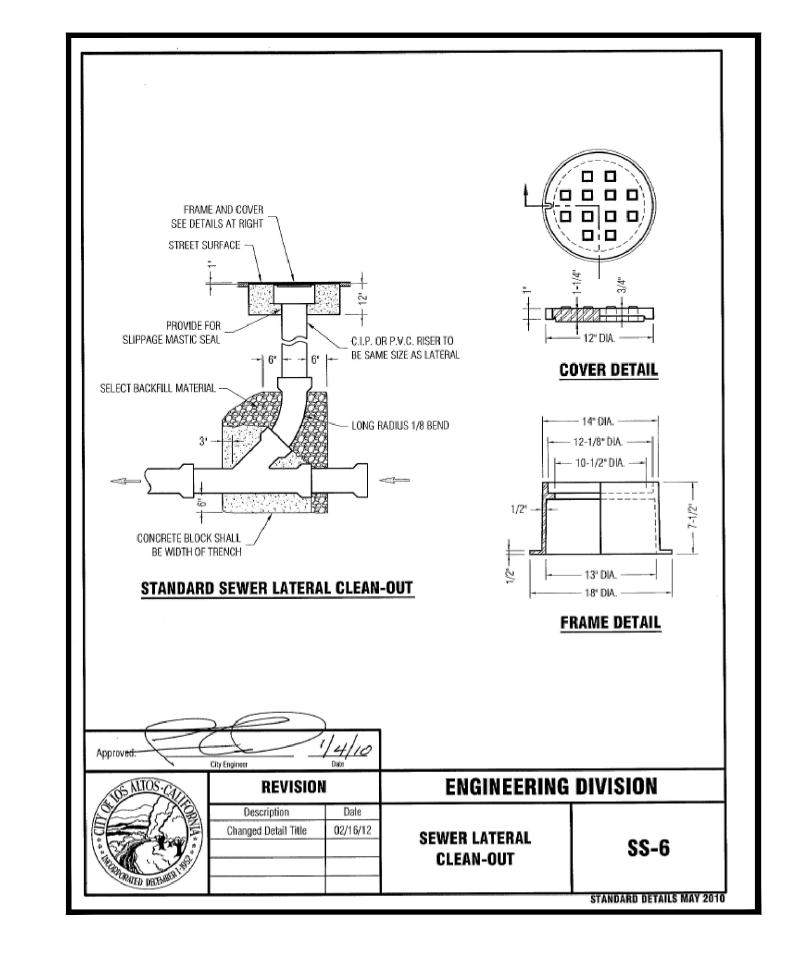
- driven 2 feet (min) into the ground.
- 3. The existing grade level around a tree shall normally be maintained out to the dripline of the tree. No signs, wires, or any other object shall be attached to the tree.
- 4. Trees that have been damaged by construction shall be repaired in accordance with accepted arboriculture methods

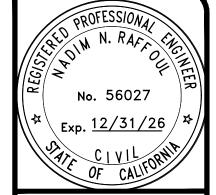
TREE PROTECTION FENCE DETAIL

PLAN VIEW









N. FAR

INEERING DRIVE FORNIA 95123

NNR ENGINEER

SERVES ©.

S35 WEYBRIDGE DRIVE

SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA 9512

LIFORNIA

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LOS ALTOS

CITY STANDARD
DETAILS

REVISIONS DATE

JOB NO:

DATE: 1-29-2025

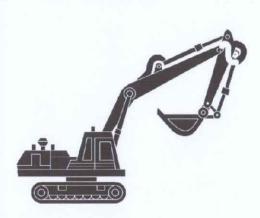
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OF 5 SHEETS



Best Management Practices for the

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

Landscaping,

Construction Industry

Landscapers

General contractors

Home builders

Developers

Homeowners

Gardeners

Gardening, and

Pool Maintenance

Best Management Practices for the

Developers

Storm water Pollution from Heavy Equipment on Construction Sites

Doing the Job Right

Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle

☐ Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for and repair leaks.

cleanup is easier

- 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 of drop cloths to catch drips and spills. Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers, and properly dispose as hazardous waste (recycle
- 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.

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

Spill Cleanup

Clean up spills immediately when they

☐ Never hose down "dirty" pavement or impermeable surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or

dispose of absorbent materials.

rags) whenever possible and properly

- ☐ 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
- 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 Construction Industry



Best Management Practices for the

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

Doing The Job Right

General Business Practices

- Develop and implement erosion/sediment control plans for roadway embankments. Schedule excavation and grading work during
- ☐ 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
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts or clean equipment.

a location away from storm drains and creeks.

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
- or similar materials. Protect drainage ways by using earth dikes, sand bags, or other controls to divert or trap

☐ Cover and seal catch basins and manholes

when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal,

Storm Drain Pollution from Roadwork

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

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

- ☐ 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.

properly dispose of contaminated soil

Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags), or dig up, remove, and

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.

Painting Cleanup

Paint Removal

for dust control.

- 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

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

dry stripping and sand blasting may be

Chemical paint stripping residue and chips

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

and dust from marine paints or paints

containing lead, mercury or tributyl tin

Lead based paint removal requires a

When stripping or cleaning building

and disposed of as trash.

state-certified contractor

swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths

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

Masons and bricklayers

Best Management Practices for the

Fresh Concrete

Best Management Practices for the

and Mortar

Application

Construction Industry

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

Doing The Job Right

General Business Practices

- ☐ Wash out concrete mixers only in designated wash-out areas in your yard, away from storm drains and waterways, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit in a dirt area. Let water percolate through soil and dispose of settled, hardened concrete as garbage. Whenever possible, recycle washout by
- ☐ Wash out chutes onto dirt areas at site that do not flow to streets or drains.

pumping back into mixers for reuse.

dry materials from wind.

- Always store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff and away from storm drains or waterways. Protect
- 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 concrete forms, tools, or trailers.

Storm Drain Pollution from Fresh

resh 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

Concrete and Mortar Applications

During Construction

- Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you will use in a two-hour
- ☐ Set up and operate small mixers on
- tarps or heavy plastic drop cloths. ☐ When cleaning up after driveway or sidewalk construction, wash fines onto dirt areas, not down the driveway or into
- Protect applications of fresh concrete and mortar from rainfall and runoff until the material has dried.

the street or storm drain.

- ☐ Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when the wash water can (1) flow onto a dirt area: (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and disposed of properly; or (3 be vacuumed from a catchment created by blocking a storm drain inlet. If necessary, divert runoff with temporary berms. Make sure runoff does not reach gutters or storm drains.
- ☐ When breaking up pavement, be sure to pick up all the pieces and dispose of properly. Recycle large chunks of broken concrete at a landfill.
- Never bury waste material. Dispose of small amounts of excess dry concrete, grout, and mortar in the trash.

■ Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or

Spill Response Agencies

State Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (24 hours): 800-852-7550

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

Local Pollution Control

(408) 441-1195

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

Santa Clara County

1-800-533-8414 Recycling Hotline:

District: Santa Clara Valley Water District Pollution

Regional Water Quality Control Board San

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

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

Engineering Department: (650) 947-2780

General **And Site**

Supervision Best Management Practices

Best Management Practices for the General contractors

- Site supervisors
- Inspectors Home builders

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

- **General Business Practices**
- ☐ Protect stockpiles and landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps
- chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage

sediment controls.

- Schedule grading and excavation projects during dry weather.
- ☐ Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains.
- Re-vegetation is an excellent form of erosion control for any site
- instructions on the label. Rinse empty Dispose of rinsed, empty containers in the trash. Dispose of unused pesticides as
- In communities with curbside pick-up of vard

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.

Doing The Right Job Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the for recycling (allowed by San Jose and Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other

- recycling pickup in piles in the street, 18
- Protect storm drains with sandbags or other
- Landscaping/Garden Maintenance Use pesticides sparingly, according to containers, and use rinse water as produc
- hazardous waste. Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning 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 commercial properties.
- Storm Drain Pollution

- street, or place yard waste in gutters or on dirt shoulders, unless you are piling them unincorporated County only). Sweep up any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on In San Jose, leave yard waste for curbside
- inches 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 treatment plant before you start for further quidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow 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. 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 **Adhesives**

Construction Industry

Best Management Practices for the



Best Management Practices for the

Homeowners Painters Paperhangers

 Plasterers Graphic artists Dry wall crews Floor covering installers

General contractors

Home builders

Developers

Storm Drain Pollution from

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

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 nazardous 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 scrapings to a local laboratory. See Yellow Pages for a state-certified laboratory.

If there is loose paint on the building, or if the paint tests positive for lead, block storm drains check with the wastewater treatment plant to determine whether you may discharge water to the sanitary sewer, or if you must send it offsite for disposal as hazardous waste.

Paints, Solvents, and Adhesives

Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints Whenever Possible

treatment authority in making its decision.

Reuse leftover oil-based paint, Dispose of non-recyclable thinners, sludge and unwanted paint, as hazardous waste.

find out if you can collect (mop or vacuum) building cleaning water and dispose to the sanitary sewer. Sampling of the water may be required to assist the wastewater

- Recycle or donate excess water-based (latex) paint, or return to supplier.
- Unopened cans of paint may be able to be returned to the paint vendor. Check with the vendor regarding its "buy-back" policy.

Los Altos Municipal Code Section 10.08.430 Requirements for construction operations.

- of the plan shall be in accordance with guidelines published by the city engineer.
- 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

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

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

Los Altos Municipal Code Requirements

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
- 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
- construction debris be deposited or allowed to be deposited in the storm drain system. (Prior code § 5-5.643)

Agencies

(408) 299-TIPS

Santa Clara Valley Water

Construction

Swimming pool/spa service and repair

For Construction

- Storm Drain Pollution from Construction Activities

Doing The Job Right General Principals Keep an orderly site and ensure good

housekeeping practices are used.

discharge to storm drains.

Maintain equipment properly. Cover materials when they are not in use. Keep materials away from streets, storm drains and drainage channels. ☐ Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or

Advance Planning To Prevent Pollution

 Schedule excavation and grading activities for dry weather periods. To reduce soil erosion, plant temporary vegetation or place other erosion controls before rain begins. Use the Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, available from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Control the amount of runoff crossing your site

(especially during excavation!) by using berms

or temporary or permanent drainage ditches to

- water runoff velocities by constructing temporary check dams or berms where appropriate. Train your employees and subcontractors Make these best management practices available to everyone who works on the construction site. Inform subcontractors about the storm water requirements and their own
- Good Housekeeping Practices Designate one area of the site for auto parking, vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated area should be well away from streams or storm drain inlets. bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off Keep materials out of the rain – prevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed

piles of soil or construction materials with plastic

sweep and remove materials from surfaces that

sheeting or temporary roofs. Before it rains,

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 mmediately so they do not contaminate soil or groundwater or leave residue on paved surfaces. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to keep the dust down.
 - secured around the outside of the dumpster. Never clean out a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site. Set portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks. Materials/Waste Handling

☐ Practice Source Reduction -- minimize

Use recyclable materials whenever

waste when you order materials. Order

only the amount you need to finish the job.

possible. Arrange for pick-up of recyclable

disposed of as hazardous waste. Never

street or near a creek or stream bed.

In addition to local building permits, you

State's General Construction Activity

will need to obtain coverage under the

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

Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check

frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under

roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting

materials such as concrete, asphalt, scrap divert water flow around the site. Reduce storm metal, solvents, degreasers, cleared vegetation, paper, rock, and vehicle maintenance materials such as used oi antifreeze, batteries, and tires. Dispose of all wastes properly. Many construction materials and wastes ncluding 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

Dewatering

Activities Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



- Bulldozer, back hoe, and grading machine
- Dump truck drivers

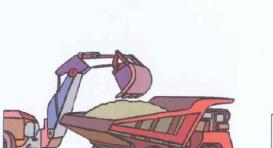
Site supervisors

Home builders

Developers

General contractors

Earth-Moving



Best Management Practices for the

roughened ground surfaces. Contaminated groundwater is a common problem in the Santa Clara Valley. Depending on soil types and site history, groundwater pumped from construction

without treatment is prohibited.

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

location away from storm drains.

Do not use diesel oil to lubricate 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 to divert runoff around excavations. Refer to

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

from Earth-Moving Activities and Dewatering cil 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 runof crossing a site and slow the flow with check dams or

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

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 agency and ask whether the 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 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
- Pumping from a bucket placed below water level using a submersible pump; Pumping through a filtering device such as a swimming pool filter or filter fabric wrapped around end of suction 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

- must be tested. If contamination is suspected, have the water tested by a certified laboratory. Depending on the test results, you may be allowed to discharge pumped groundwate
- If the water is clear, the pumping time is less than 24 hours, and the flow rate is less than 20 gallons per minute, you may pump water to the street or storm drain.
- filtered or settled out by pumping to a settling tank prior to discharge. Options for filtering include: Pumping through a perforated pipe sunk part way into a small pit filled

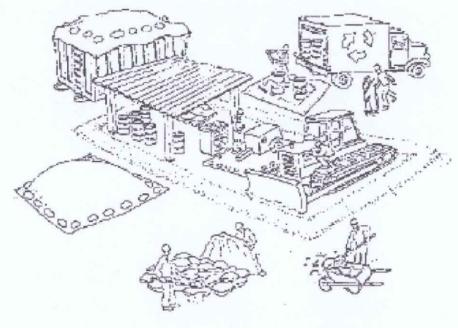
Blueprint for a Clean Bay



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.



Santa Clara **Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program**



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CITY OF LOS ALTOS

SHEETS

OCTOBER, 2003

DRAWING NO:

N.T.S.

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

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.

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

materials such as used motor oil,

antifreeze, and paint products that people

pour or spill into a street or storm drain.

DIAL 9-1-1

County of Santa Clara Pollution Prevention

County of Santa Clara District Attorney Environmental Crimes Hotline:

(408) 265-2600

City of Los Altos Building Department: (650) 947-2752

REVISIONS JOB NO: DATE: 1-29-2025

OF 5 SHEETS

SCALE: N.T.S. DRAWN BY: NR SHEET NO: