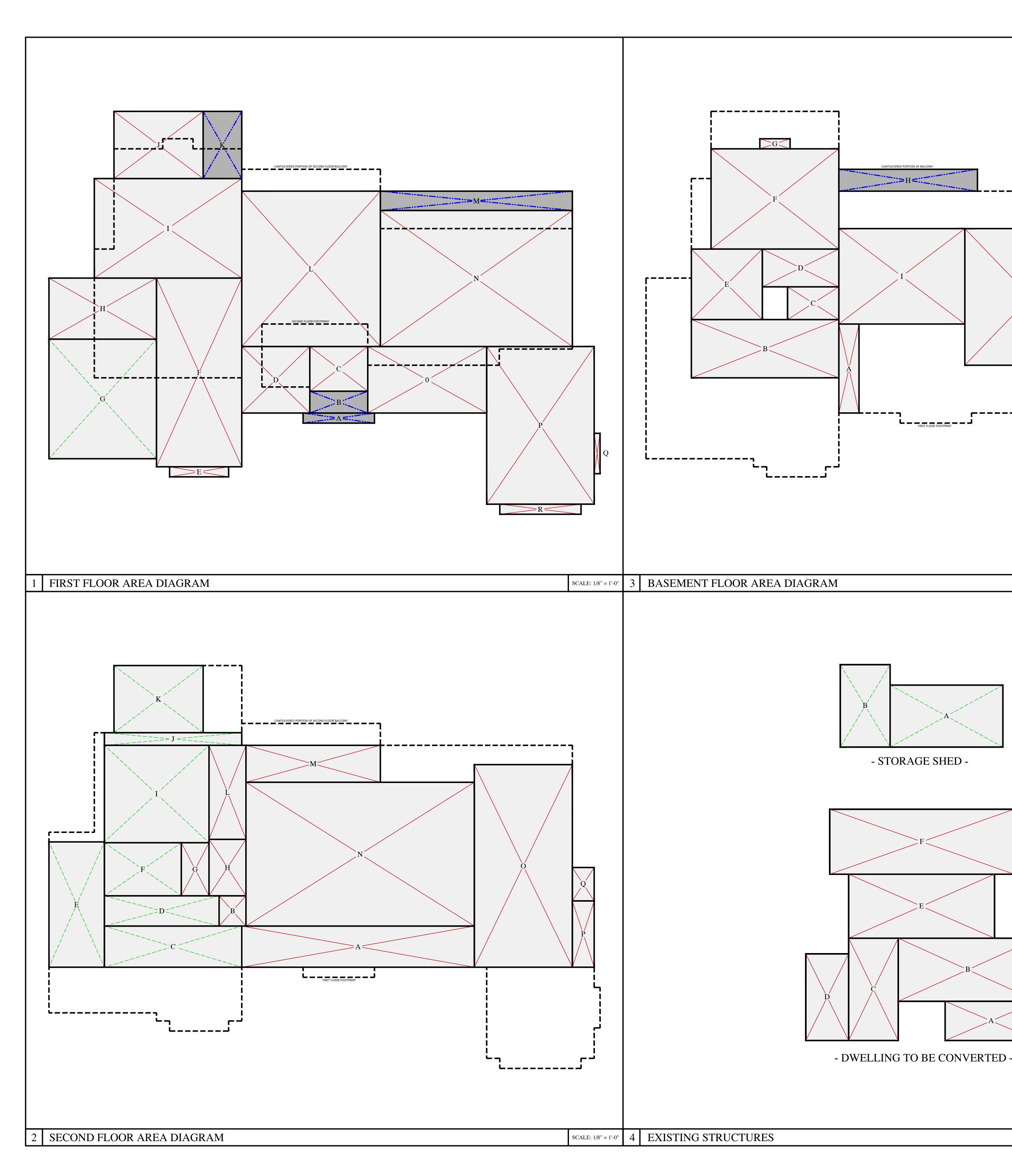
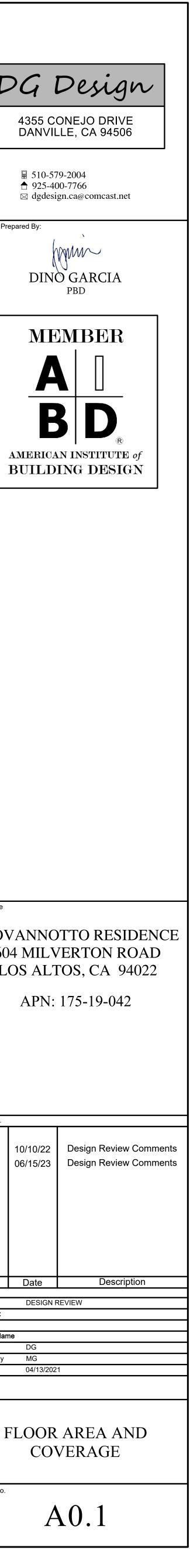
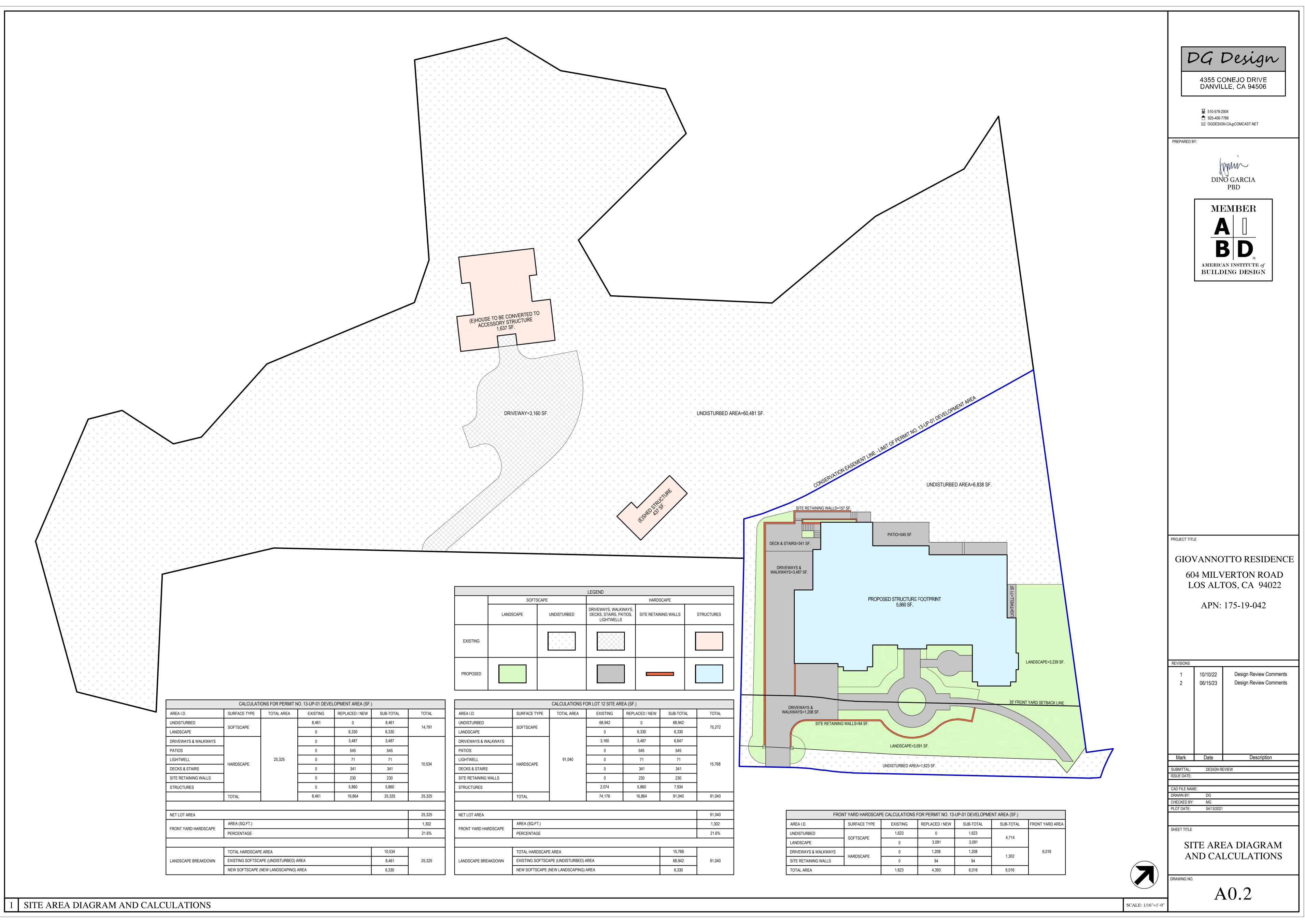


PROJECT TITLE OWNER: MIKE GIOVANNOTTO 604 MILVERTON ROAD, LOS ALTOS, CA 94022 650.814.1712, <u>MIKE@VRENT.COM</u> PROJECT DESIGNER: DG DESIGN - DINO GARCIA 4355 CONEJO DRIVE, DANVILLE, CA 94506 510.579.2004, DINO@DGDESIGNPLAN.COM CIVIL ENGINEER: BERRY AND ASSOCIATES - JOHN BERRY 2149 AVY AVENUE, MENLO PARK, CA 94025 650.400.9003, JOHNCBERRY7@GMAIL.COM LANDSCAPE DESIGNER: SCHOPPET LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS INC. - KEN SCHOPPET P.O. BOX 508 LOS ALTOS, CA 94022 650.823.6572, <u>KEN@KSLA.US</u> PROJECT DIRECTORY AERIAL VIEW PROPOSED SITE SITE MAP



	LEGEND: NON-HABITABLE FLOOR A	IREA	HABITABLE F	FLOOR AREA	
					D
	LOT COVERAGE	1		BOVE/BELOW	
	FIRST FLOOR AREA AND COVERA SECTION DIMENSIONS C 11'-6" X 8'-10"	AGE CALCULATION HABITABLE 102	IS: NON-HABITABLE	E AREA (SQ.FT.) 102	Drawings Prepa
	D 13'-6" X 13'-2" E 11'-9" X 2'-0"	178 23		178 23	
	F 16'-11" X 37'-5" G 21'-4" X 23'-9" H 21'-4" X 12'-1"	634 259	506	634 506 259	
	I 29'-3" X 19'-9" J 17'-8" X 13'-4" L 27'-6" X 30'-10"	578 236 848		578 236 848	
K	L 27'-6" X 30'-10" N 38'-1" X 27'-0" O 23'-7" X 13'-2"	1,029 312		1,029 312	
	P 21'-4" X 31'-3" Q 1'-2" X 8'-0"	667 10		667 10	
	R 16'-1" X 2'-0" FLOOR AREA SUBTOTAL	32 4,908	506	32 5,414	
	A 14'-2" X 2'-0" B 11'-6" X 4'-4" K 7'-8" X 13'-4"			28 50 102	
	K 7-8 X I3-4 M 38'-1" X 3'-10" LOT COVERAGE SUBTOTAL			102 146 5,740	
	SECOND FLOOR AREA AND COVE		-		
	SECTION DIMENSIONS A 4'-0" X 17'-8" B 29'-3" X 11'-7"	HABITABLE 71 338	NON-HABITABLE	E AREA (SQ.FT.) 71 338	
	B 29'-3" X 11'-7" C 10'-2" X 6'-6" D 15'-23" X 7'-6"	66 114		66 114	
	E 14'-1" X 14'-0" F 25'-4" X 19'-11"	197 504		197 504	
	G 6'-0" X 2'-0" I 25'-0" X 18'-11"	12 474 708		12 474 708	
	J 26'-1" X 27'-1" K 14'-6" X 23'-11" FLOOR AREA SUBTOTAL	708 347 2,831		708 347 2,831	
└/			PORTION OF BALCON		
	BASEMENT FLOOR AREA CALCUL				
	SECTION DIMENSIONS A 46'-2" X 8'-2" B 5'-4" X 6'-0"	HABITABLE 377 32	NON-HABITABLE	377	
	B 5'-4" X 6'-0" C 27'-3" X 8'-2" D 22'-9" X 6'-0"	32	223 137	32 223 137	
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"	D 22-9 X 8-0 E 11'-0" X 24'-10" F 15'-3" X 10'-6"		274 161	274 161	
	G 5'-6" X 10'-6" H 7'-4" X 11'-2"	58 82		58 82	
	I 20'-9" X 19'-2" J 27'-3" X 2'-6" K 17'-8" X 13'-4"		401 68 236	401 68 236	
	K 17'-8" X 13'-4" L 7'-4" X 18'-8" M 26'-8" X 7'-4"	137 196	236	236 137 196	
	N 45'-4" X 28'-6" O 19'-5" X 40'-2"	1,293 782		1,293 782	
	P 4'-4" X 13'-2" Q 4'-4" X 6'-8"	57 29		57 29	Project Title
	FLOOR AREA SUBTOTAL	3,043	1,500	4,543	GIOV 604
	DWELLING TO BE CONVERTED FL SECTION DIMENSIONS	HABITABLE	JLATIONS: NON-HABITABLE		604 LO
	A 18'-4" X 7'-10" B 27'-7" X 12'-6"	138 335		138 335	
	C 9'-10" X 20'-2" D 8'-5" X 17'-3" E 29'-0" X 12'-9"	192 138 364		192 138 364	
	E 29-0 X 12-3 F 36'-7" X 12'-11" FLOOR AREA SUBTOTAL	470 1,637		470 1,637	
	SHED STRUCTURE FLOOR AREA	CALCULATIONS:			
	SECTIONDIMENSIONSA22'-5" X 12'-4"	HABITABLE	NON-HABITABLE	275	
	B 9'-11" X 16'-5" FLOOR AREA SUBTOTAL		162 437	162 437	Project No. Revisions
	FLOOR AREA SUMMARY:		AREA (SQ.FT.)		1 1 2 0
	FLOOR AREA I.D.	HABITAE	BLE NO EXIS	DEVELOPMENT STING NEW	
	FIRST FLOOR SECOND FLOOR BASEMENT FLOOR	4,908 2,831 3,043		0 <u>5,414</u> 0 <u>2,831</u> <u>4 543</u>	
	BASEMENT FLOOR DWELLING TO BE CONVERTED STORAGE SHED	3,043 1,637 0		4,543 637 0 137	
	SQUARE FOOTAGE SUBTOTAL TOTAL SQUARE FOOTAGE (SQ.FT	12,419		074 12,788 14,862	Mark
	FIRST FLOOR SECOND FLOOR DWELLING TO BE CONVERTED			0 5,414 2,831 637	Issue: Issue Date:
	STORAGE SHED FLOOR AREA SUBTOTAL		4	0 074 8,245	CAD File Name Drawn By
	TOTAL FLOOR AREA (SQ.FT.)			10,319	Checked By Plot Date:
	LOT COVERAGE SUMMARY:			AREA (SQ.FT.)	Sheet Title
			FXI	DEVELOPMENT STING NEW	
	LOT COVERAGE I.D. FIRST FLOOR			5 740	
	LOT COVERAGE I.D. FIRST FLOOR SECOND FLOOR DWELLING TO BE CONVERTED			0 5,740 120 637	FI
	FIRST FLOOR SECOND FLOOR		1,	0 120	FI Drawing No.

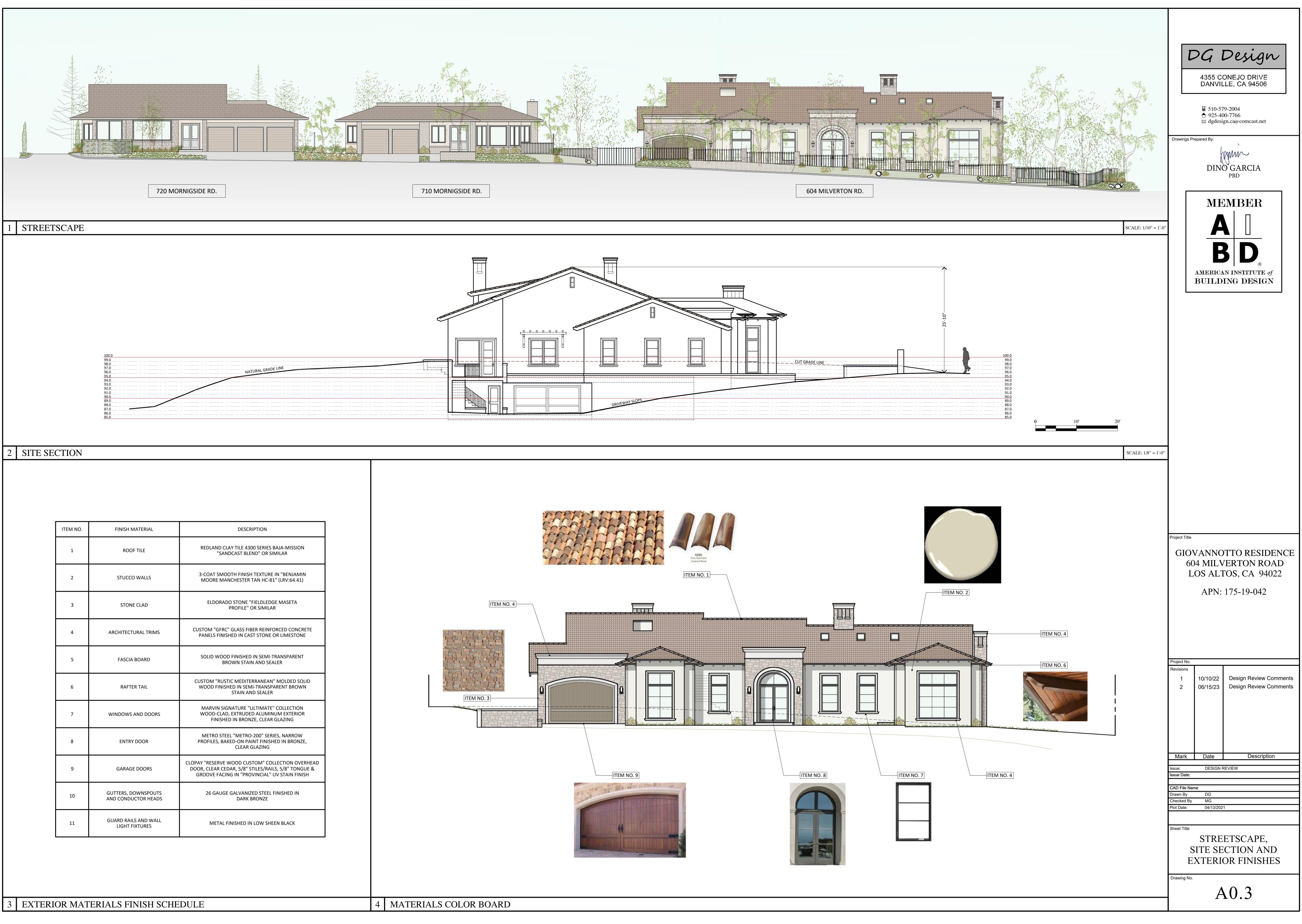


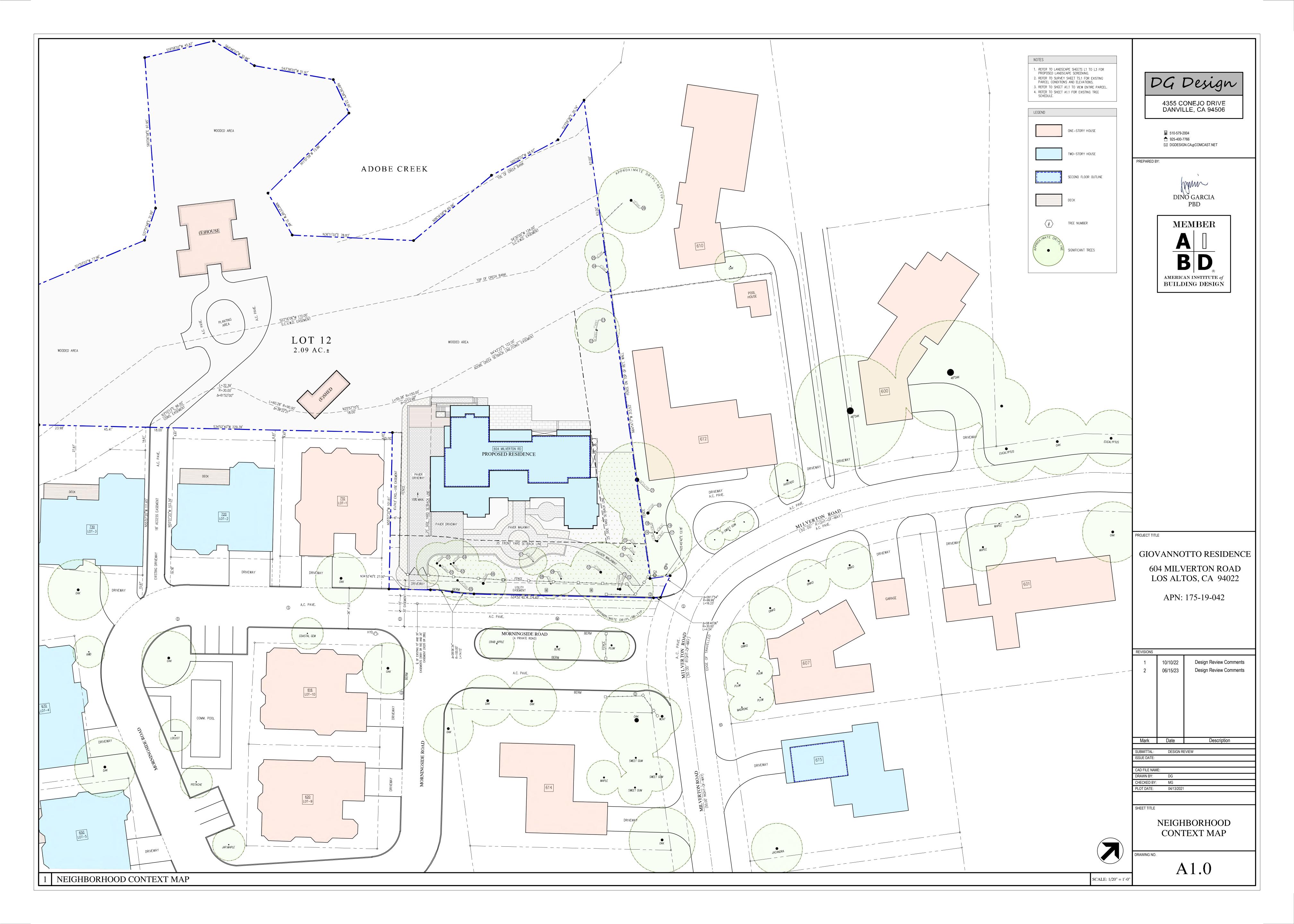


			LEGEND			
	SOFTS	SCAPE	HARDSCAPE			
	LANDSCAPE	UNDISTURBED	DRIVEWAYS, WALKWAYS, DECKS, STAIRS, PATIOS, LIGHTWELLS	SITE RETAINING WALLS	STRUCTURES	
EXISTING		+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +				
PROPOSED						

SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
8,461	14,791
6,330	14,791
3,487	
545	
71	10,534
341	10,554
230	
5,860	
25,325	25,325
	25,325
	1,302
	21.6%
10,534	
8,461	25,325
6,330	

CALCULATIONS FOR LOT 12 SITE AREA (SF.)						
AREA I.D.	SURFACE TYPE	TOTAL AREA	EXISTING	REPLACED / NEW	SUB-TOTAL	TOTAL
UNDISTURBED	SOFTSCAPE		68,942	0	68,942	75,272
LANDSCAPE	SUFISCAPE		0	6,330	6,330	15,212
DRIVEWAYS & WALKWAYS		91,040	3,160	3,487	6,647	
PATIOS]		0	545	545	
LIGHTWELL	HARDSCAPE		0	71	71	15,768
DECKS & STAIRS	HARDSCAPE		0	341	341	15,700
SITE RETAINING WALLS			0	230	230	
STRUCTURES			2,074	5,860	7,934	
	TOTAL		74,176	16,864	91,040	91,040
	-					
NET LOT AREA						91,040
FRONT YARD HARDSCAPE	AREA (SQ.FT.)					
FRONT TARD HARDSCAPE	PERCENTAGE					
	TOTAL HARDSCAPE AREA 15,768					
LANDSCAPE BREAKDOWN	EXISTING SOFTSCA	APE (UNDISTURBED) A	REA		68,942	91,040
	NEW SOFTSCAPE (NEW LANDSCAPING)	AREA		6,330	

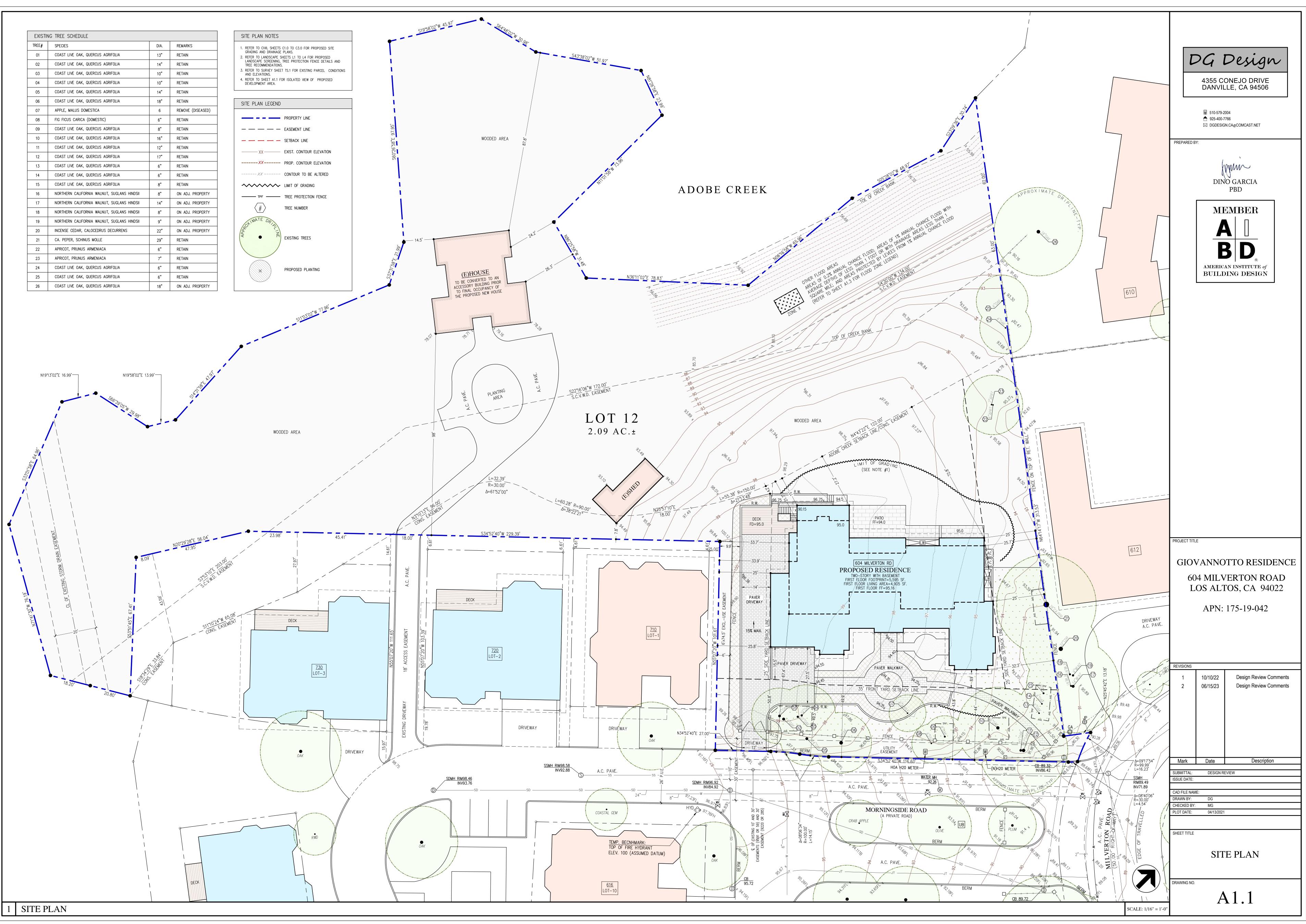


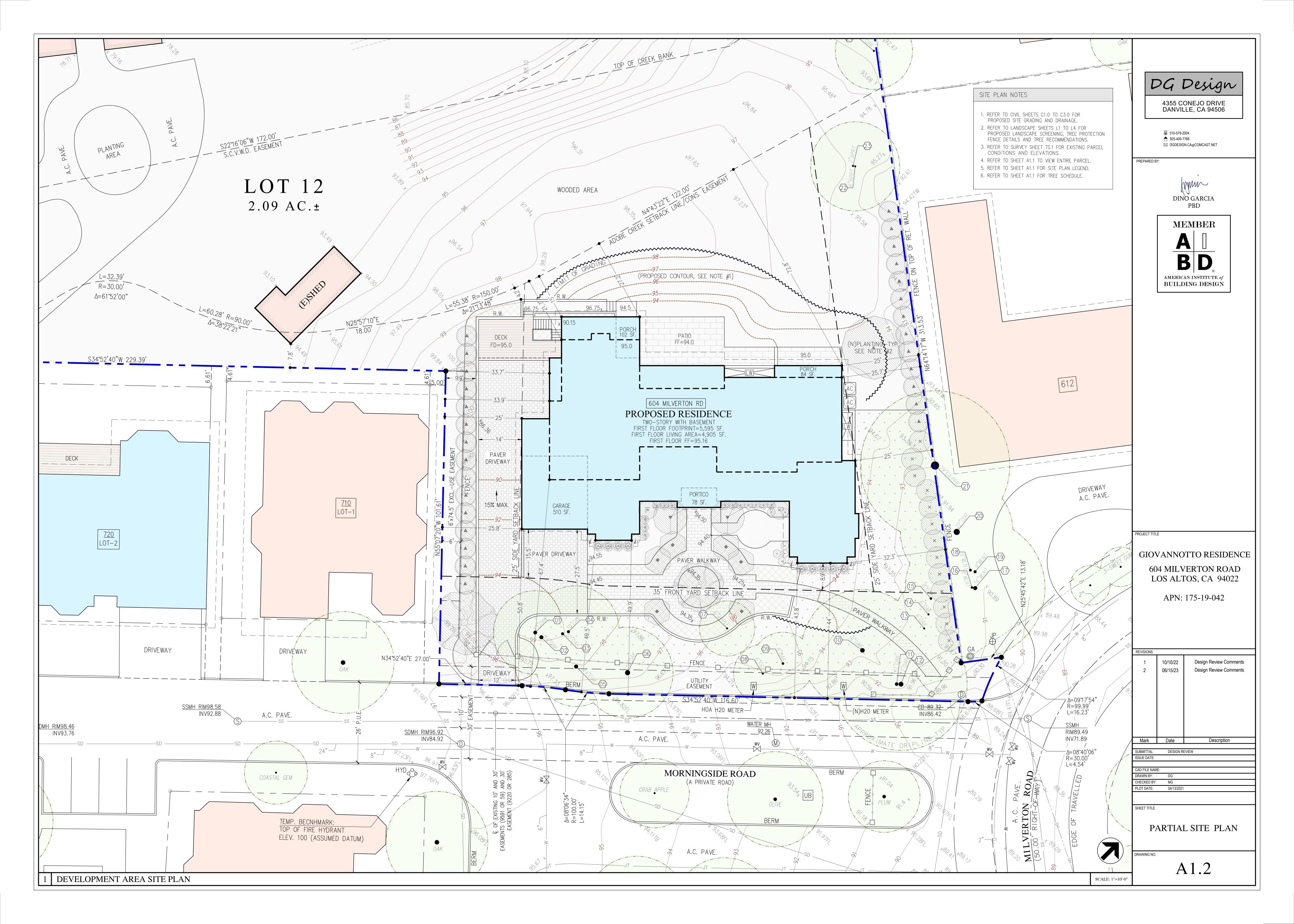


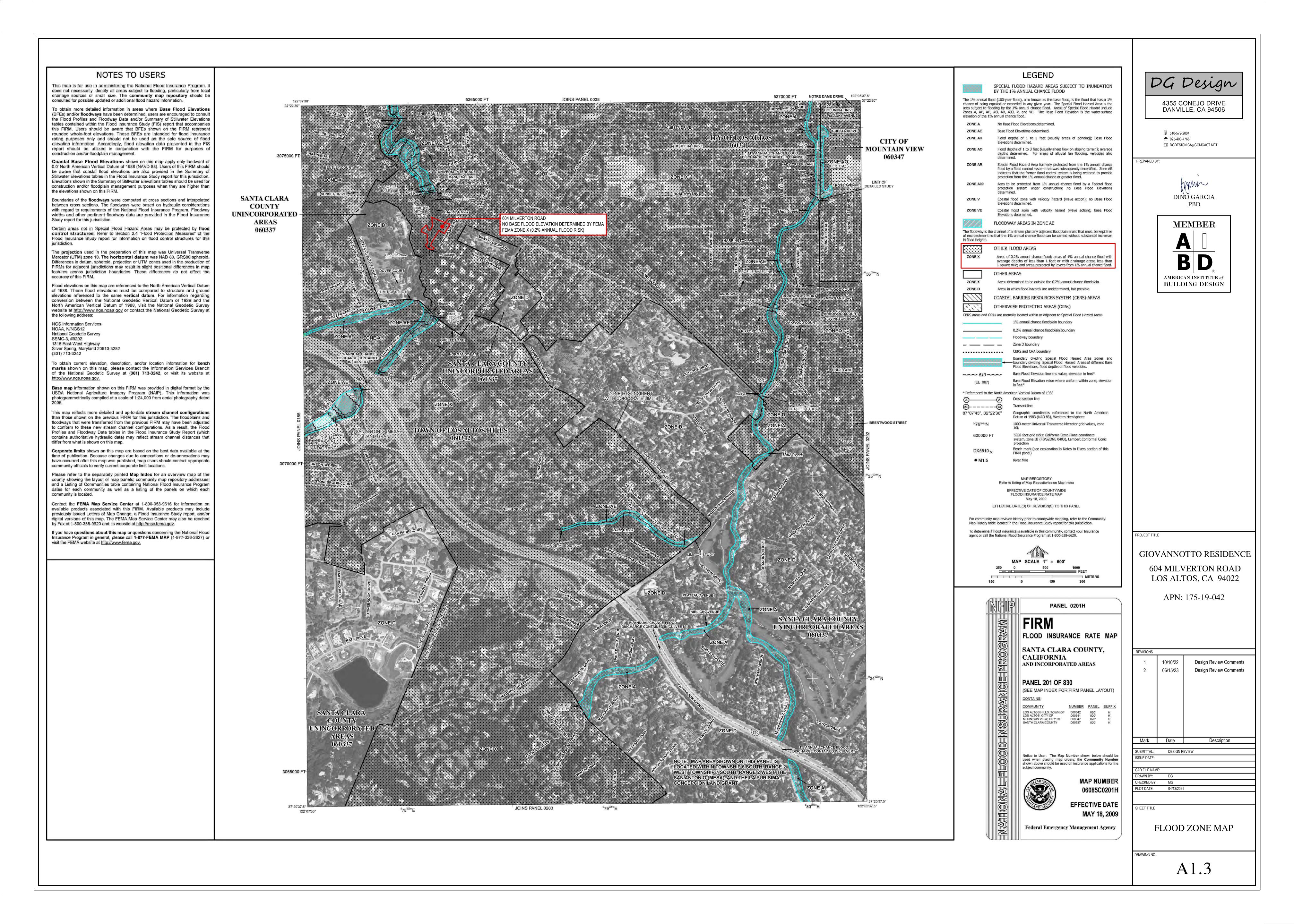
	NG TREE SCHEDULE		
TREE#	SPECIES	DIA.	REMARKS
01	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	13"	RETAIN
02	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	14"	RETAIN
03	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	10"	RETAIN
04	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	10"	RETAIN
05	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	14"	RETAIN
06	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	18"	RETAIN
07	APPLE, MALUS DOMESTICA	6	REMOVE (DISEASED
08	FIG FICUS CARICA (DOMESTIC)	6"	RETAIN
09	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	8"	RETAIN
10	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	16"	RETAIN
11	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	12"	RETAIN
12	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	17"	RETAIN
13	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"	RETAIN
14	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"	RETAIN
15	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	8"	RETAIN
16	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WALNUT, SUGLANS HINDSII	8"	ON ADJ. PROPERT
17	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WALNUT, SUGLANS HINDSII	14"	ON ADJ. PROPERT
18	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WALNUT, SUGLANS HINDSII	8"	ON ADJ. PROPERT
19	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WALNUT, SUGLANS HINDSII	9"	ON ADJ. PROPERT
20	INCENSE CEDAR, CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS	22"	ON ADJ. PROPERT
21	CA. PEPER, SCHINUS MOLLE	29"	RETAIN
22	APRICOT, PRUNUS ARMENIACA	6"	RETAIN
23	APRICOT, PRUNUS ARMENIACA	7"	RETAIN
24	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"	RETAIN
25	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"	RETAIN

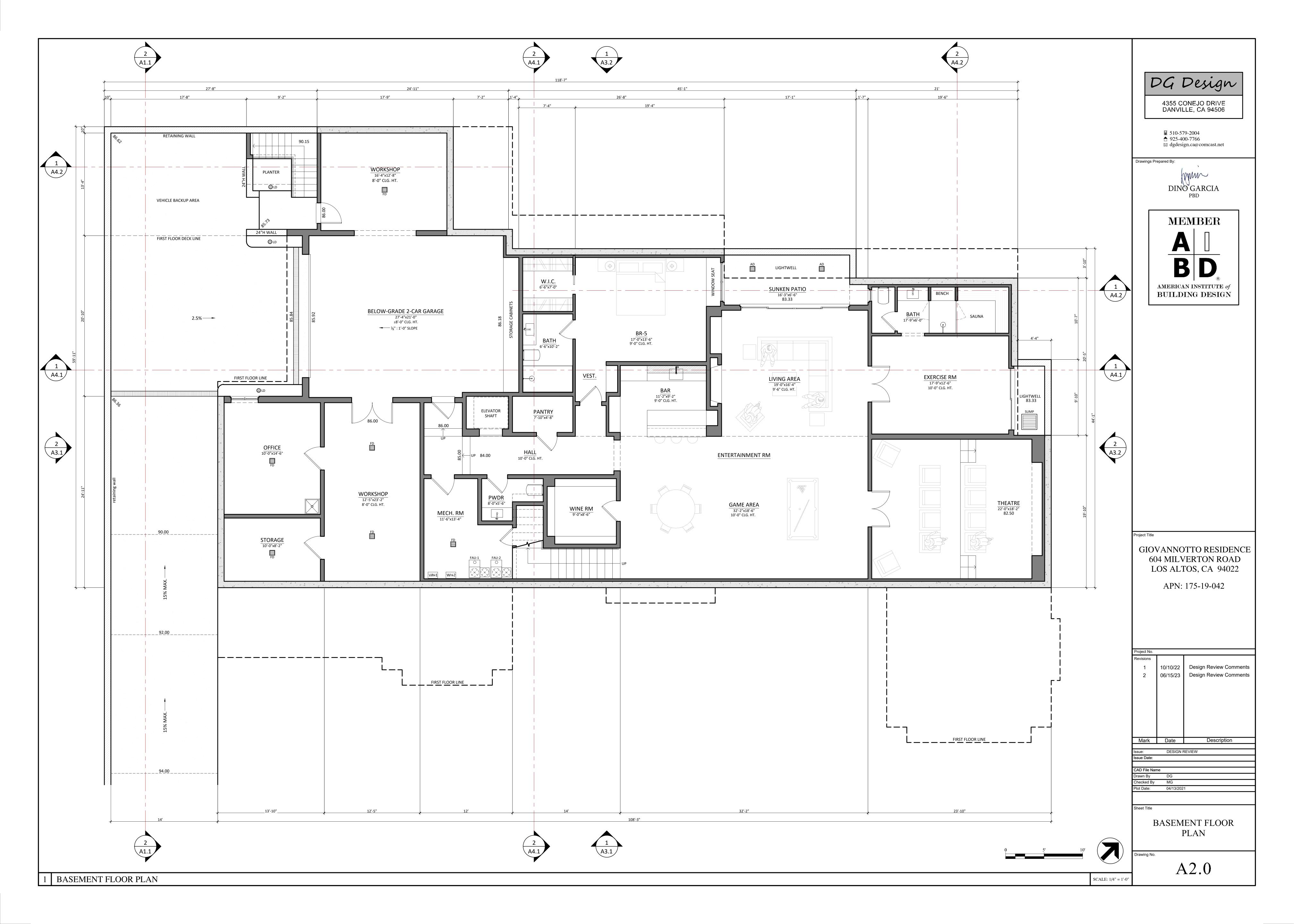
- AND ELEVATIONS.

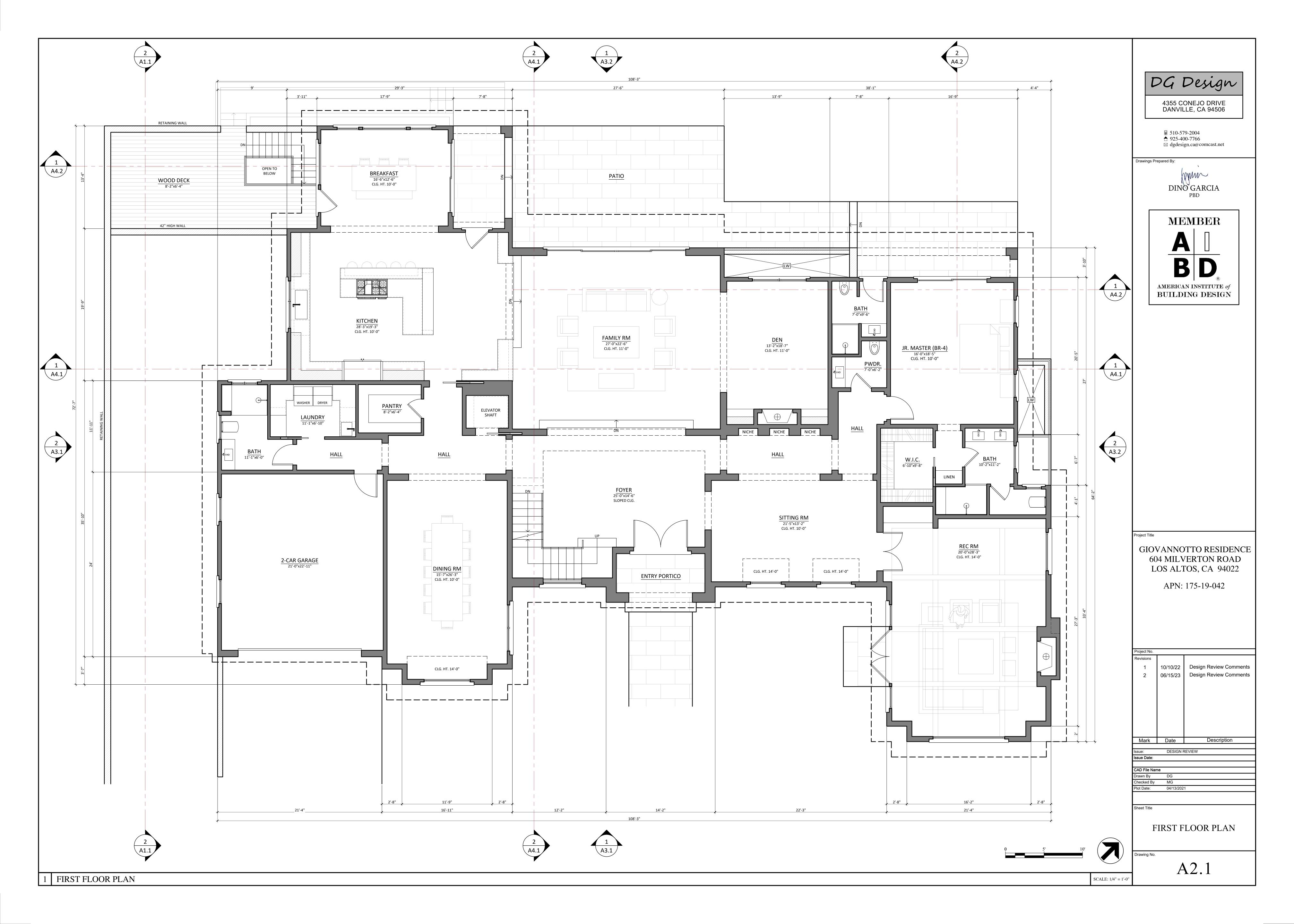
DEVELOPMENT AREA.	
SITE PLAN LEGEND	
	PROPERTY LINE
	EASEMENT LINE
	SETBACK LINE
XX	EXIST. CONTOUR ELEVATION
XX	PROP. CONTOUR ELEVATION
XX	CONTOUR TO BE ALTERED
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	LIMIT OF GRADING
TPF	TREE PROTECTION FENCE
	TREE NUMBER
H OTIMATE OP STIN	EXISTING TREES
X	PROPOSED PLANTING

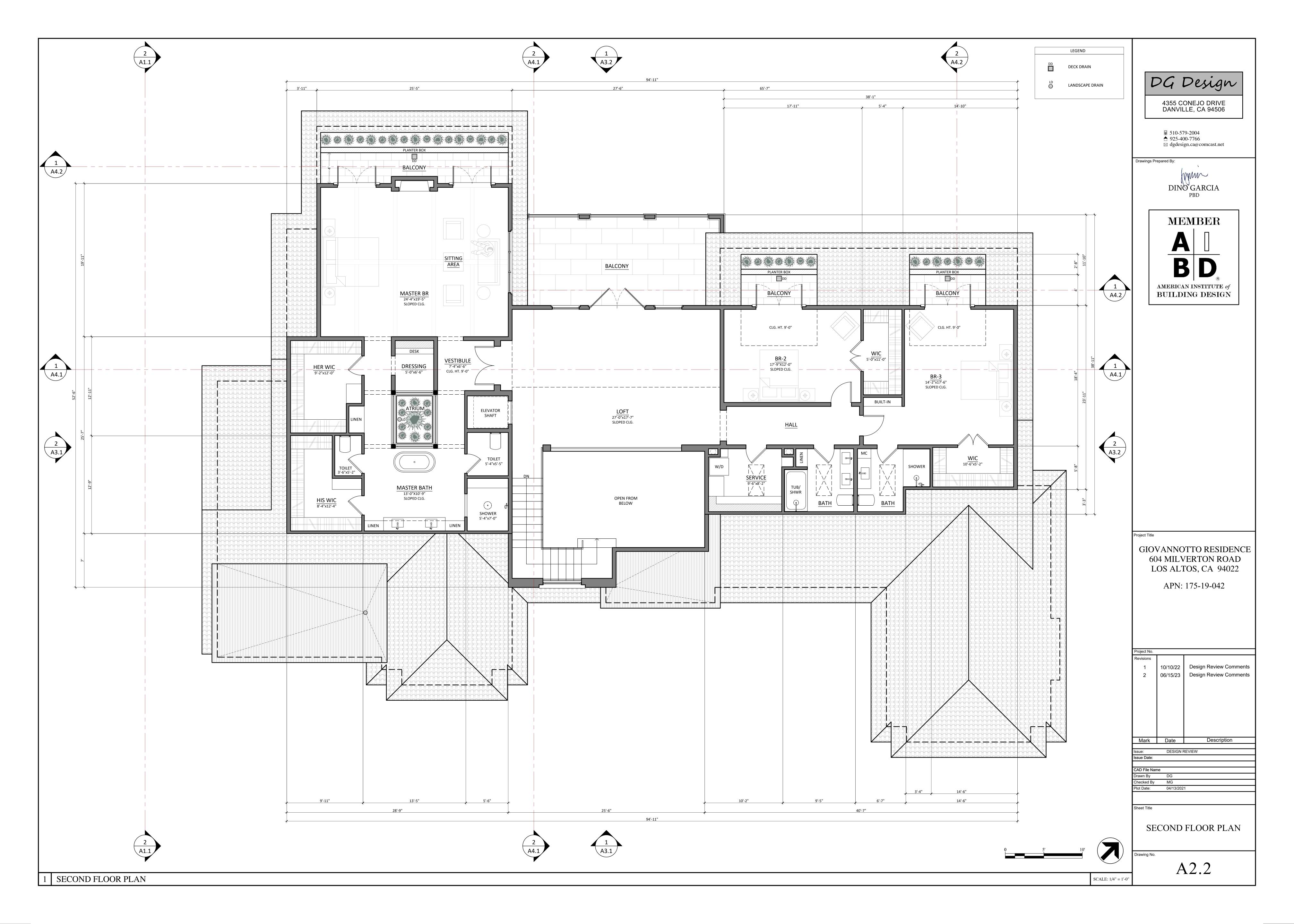


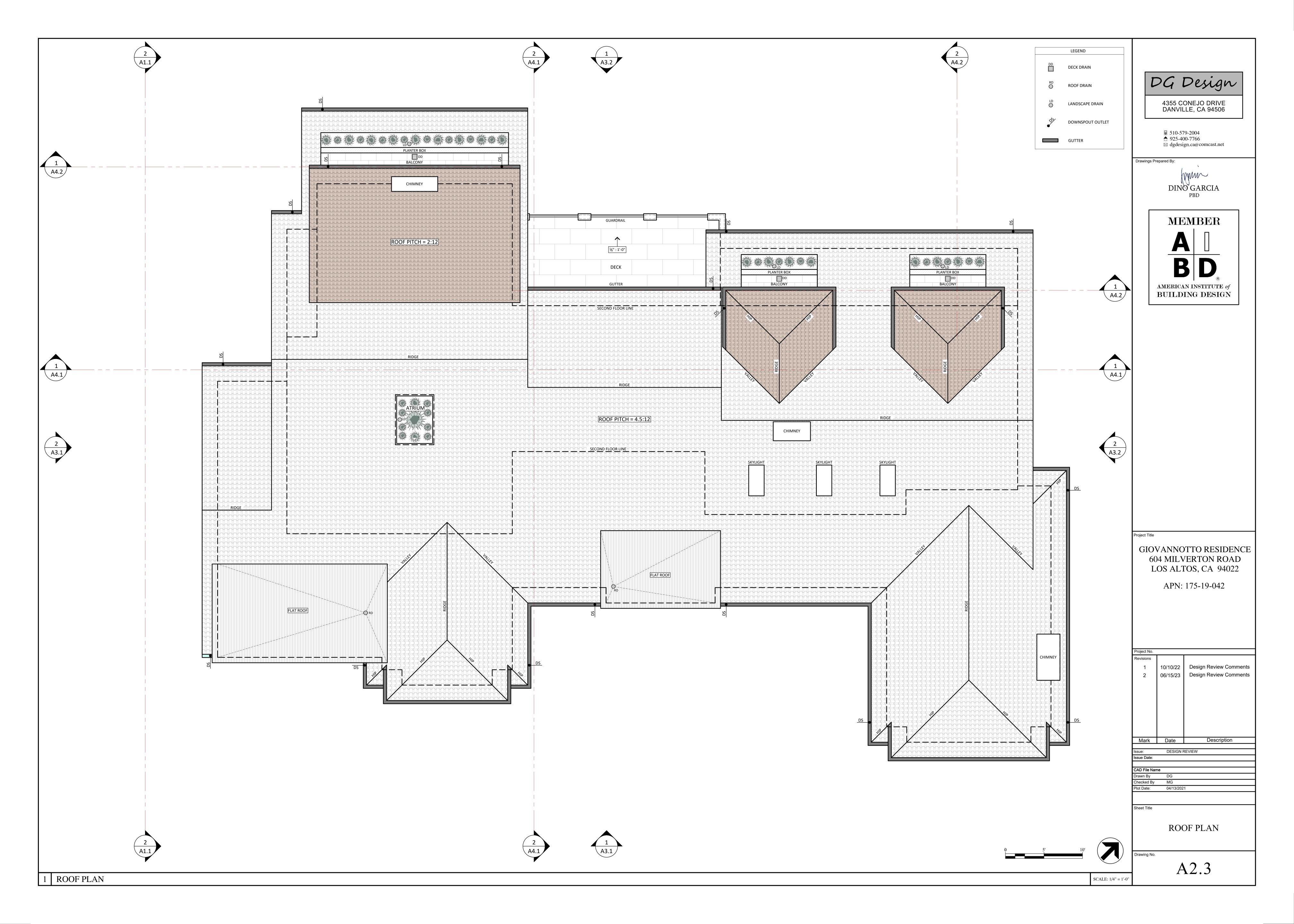


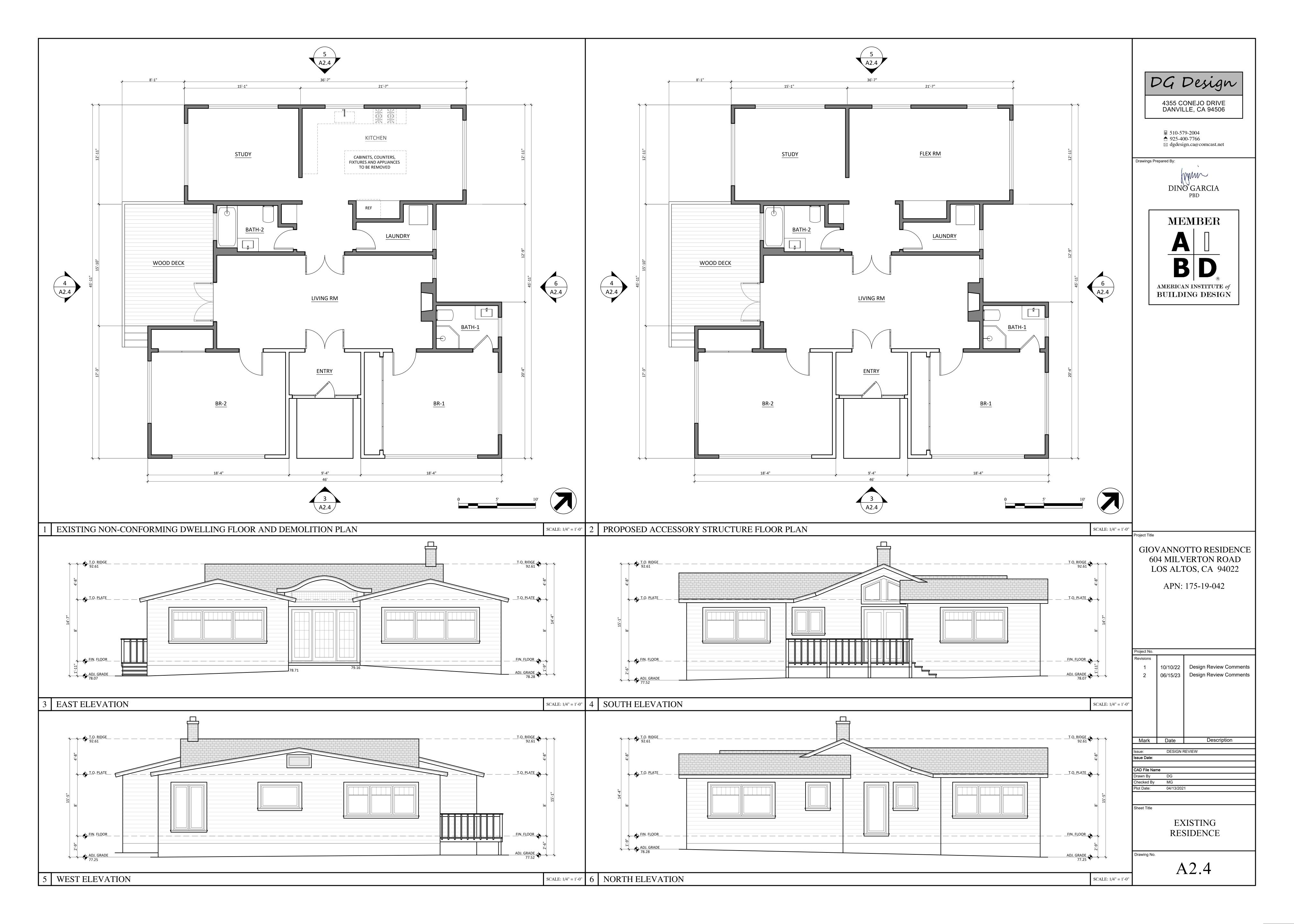


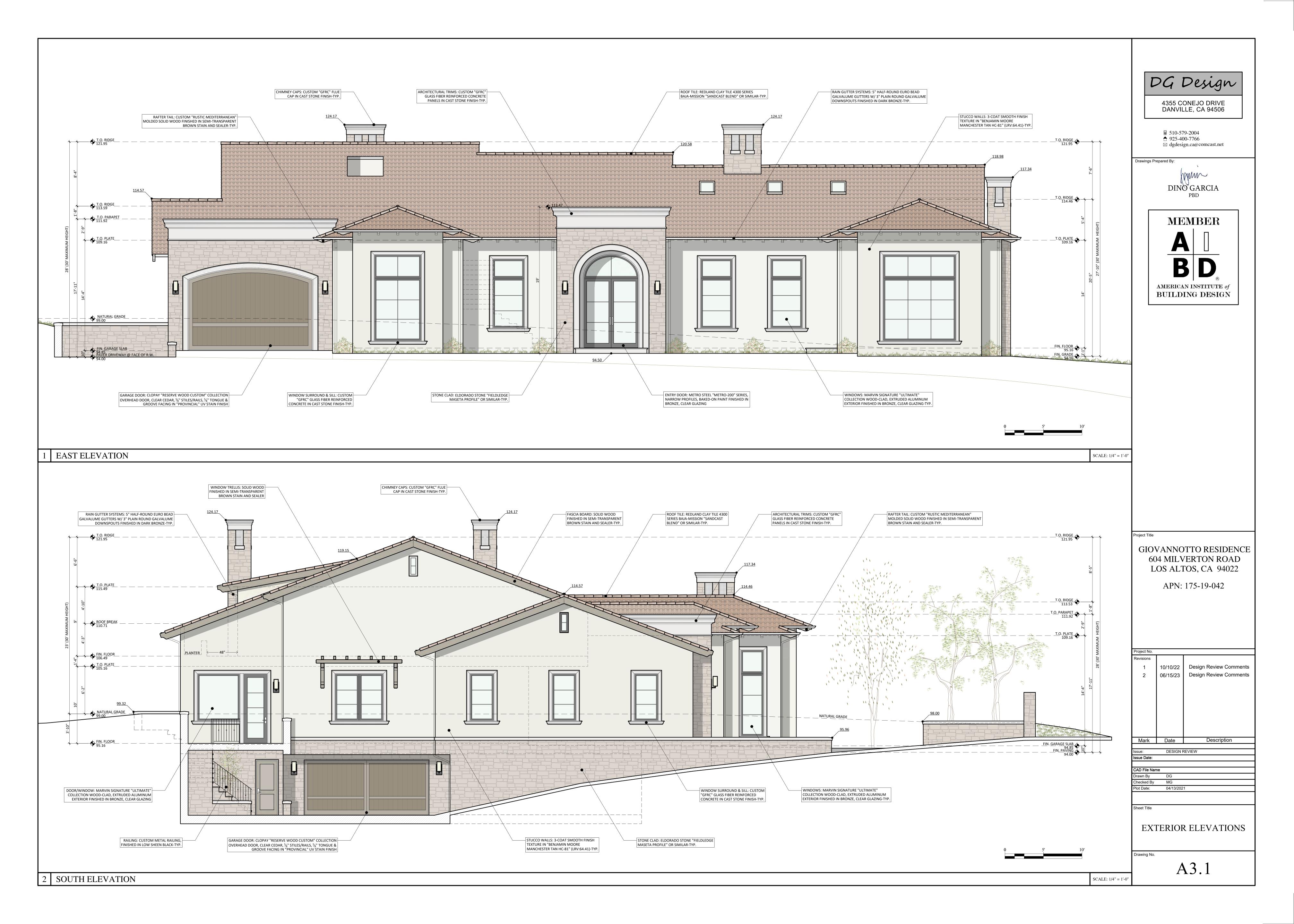


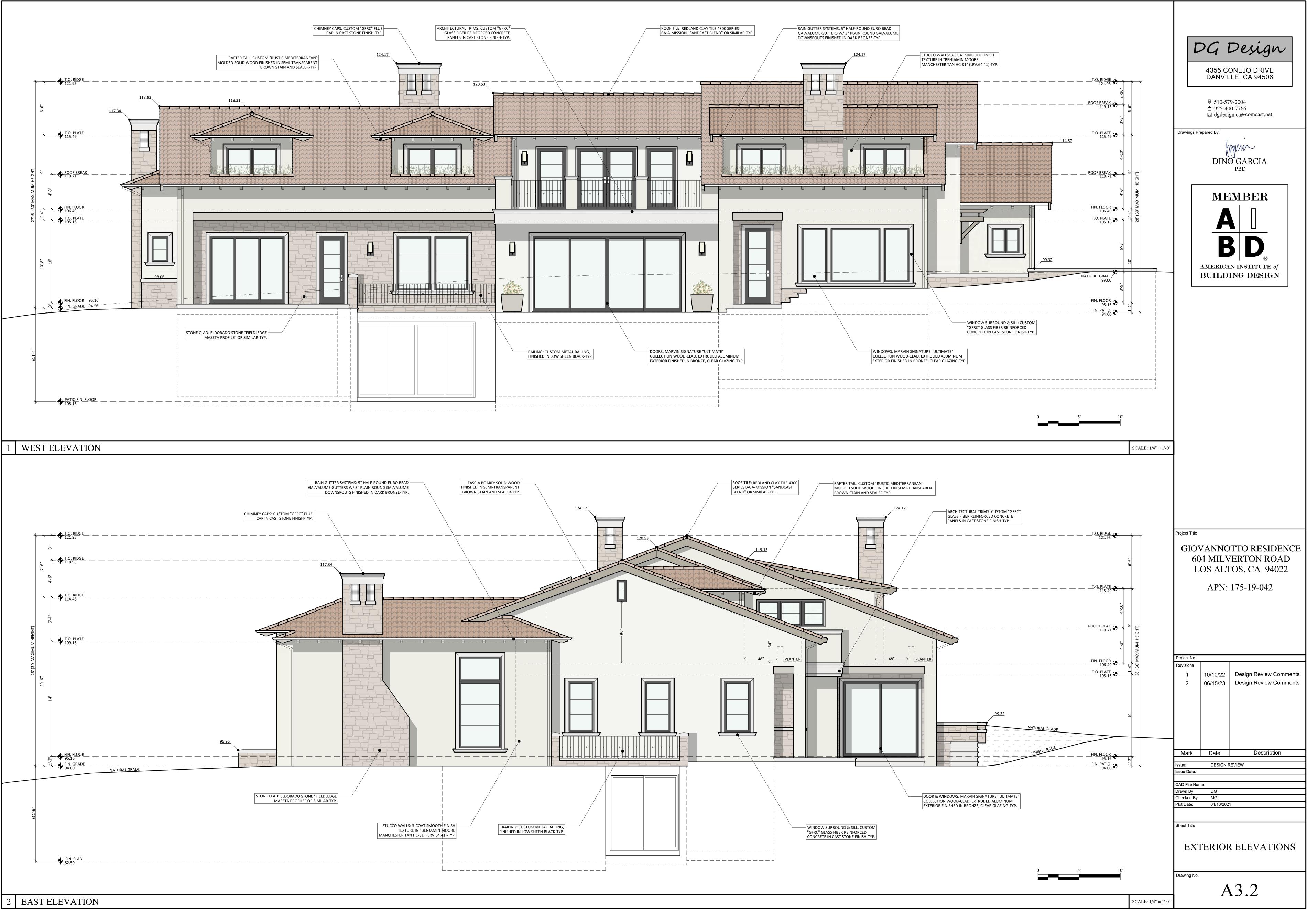


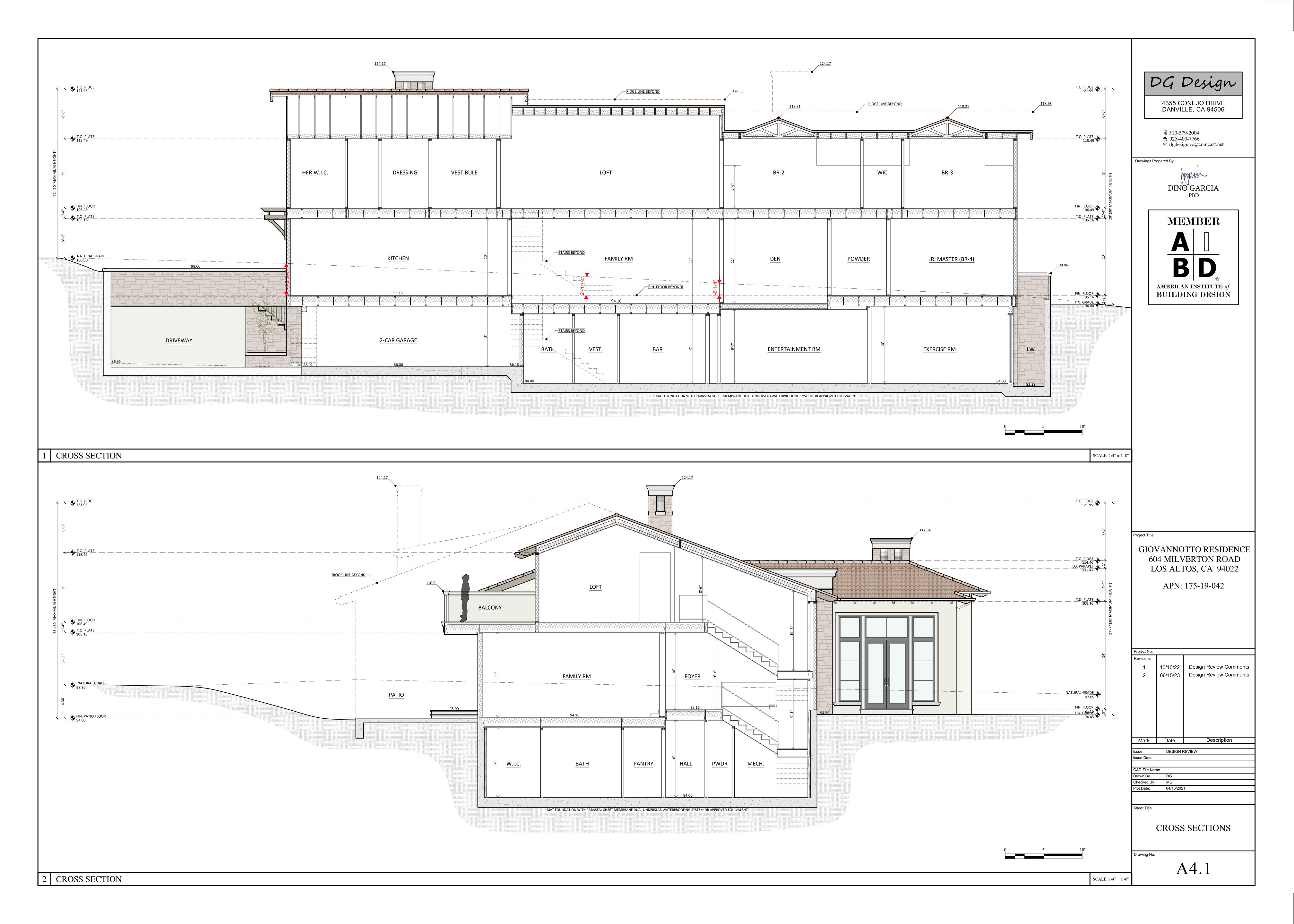














### LANDSCAPE LEGEND

1 (E) PAVER DRIVEWAY

2 (E) PAVER WALKWAY

3 PROPOSED CONCRETE PATIO

4 (E) FENCE TO REMAIN, 6' (TYP)

5 PROPOSED WROUGHT IRON ENTRY GATE

6 PROPOSED STUCCO RETAINING WALL

7 MULCH

8 LIGHTWELL

### SCREENING PLANT LEGEND

### TREE

IKEE					
KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	WATER USE	#
CL	CITRUS X LIMON, STAND	LEMON	15 GAL	MED	6
OE	OLEA EUROPEA, MULTI	FRUITING OLIVE	36" BOX	V LOW	2
PA	PERSEA AMERICANA, STAND	AVOCADO	24" BOX	LOW	1
PG	PUNICA GRANATUM	POMEGRANATE	15 GAL	LOW	2
SHRU	JB				
KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	WATER USE	#
AI	AZALEA I. 'FORMOSA'	FORMOSA AZALEA	5 GAL	MED	13
JC	JUNIPERUS C. 'BLUE POINT'	BLUE POINT JUNIPER	15 GAL	LOW	4
LC	LOROPETALUM C. 'PIPA'S RED'	PIPA'S RED FRINGE FLOWER	5 GAL	MED	9
РО	PODOCARPUS GRACILIOR, BUSH	AFRICAN FERN PINE	15 GAL	MED	14
PR	PRUNUS CAROLINIANA, BUSH	CAROLINE CHERRY	15 GAL	LOW	28
RO	ROSMARINUS O. 'TUSCAN BLUE'	TUSCAN BLUE ROSEMARY	5 GAL	LOW	6

### GROUNDCOVER LEGEND

# 

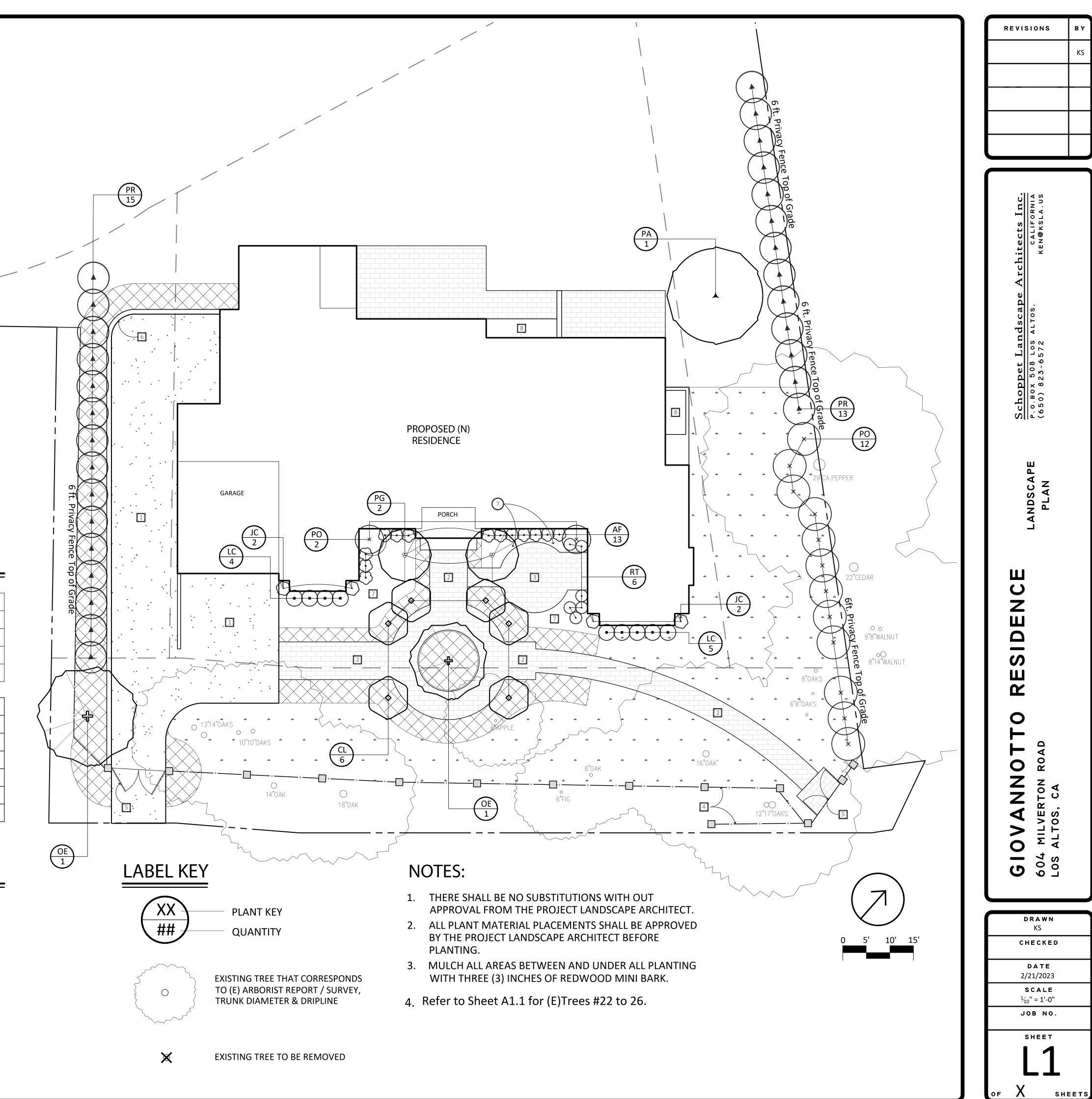
ROSMARINUS PROSTRATUS 1 GAL @ 36" o/c

LOW

بت بت ب

NATIVE WILDFLOWER MIX, OR EQUAL

LOW



### (CL) Citrus x limon 'Meyer'

Common Name(s): Meyer Lemon

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



### (AI) AZALEA I. 'FORMOSA'

Common Name(s): Formosa Azalea

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



### (PR) PRUNUS CAROLINIANA

Common Name(s): Bush Caroline Cherry

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



### (OE) Olea Europa

### Common Name(s): European Olive

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



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



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





### (JC) Juniperus Chinensis 'Blue Point'

Common Name(s): Blue Point Juniper

Common Name(s): Tuscan Blue Rosemary

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

### (PA) Persea Americana

### Common Name(s): Avocado

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



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

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

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



### Groundcover: Rosmarinus Prostratus

Common Name(s): Creeping Rosemary

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









### (PG) Punica Granatum

### Common Name(s): Pomegranite

• Description: Punica Granatum is a deciduous tree growing to 5 m (16ft) by 8 m <u>(26ft) at a medium rate.</u>

• Suitable for: light (sandy), medium (loamy) and heavy (clay) soils and prefers welldrained soil. Suitable pH: acid, neutral and basic (alkaline) soils. It cannot grow in the shade. It prefers dry or moist soil.



### (PO) Podocarpus Gracilior

### Common Name(s): Bush African Fern Pine

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

### Groundcover: Native Wildflower Mix

### **CALIFORNIA NATIVE WILDFLOWER MIX**

• Description: This mixture of annuals and perennials provides a bright and colorful array of flowers through spring. Fall planting results in an earlier and longer blooming period. Spring planting can be successful with supplemental irrigation. These plants have low water requirements and may be sown alone or in conjunction

with selected grasses. Achillea millefolium, White Yarrow Collinsia heterophylla, Chinese Houses Eschscholzia californica, California Poppy Gilia capitata, Globe Gilia Layia platyglossa, Tidy Tips Lupinus succulentus, Arroyo Lupine

Clarkia unguiculata, Mountain Garland Lasthenia glabrata, Goldfields Linum lewisii, Blue Flax Nemophila menziesii, Baby Blue-Eyes Sisyrinchium bellum, Blue-Eyed Grass Wyethia angustifolia, Mule's Ears

Lupinis microcarpus densiflorus, Golden Lupine Phacelia campanularia, California Bluebell

Height range: 12-36 inches



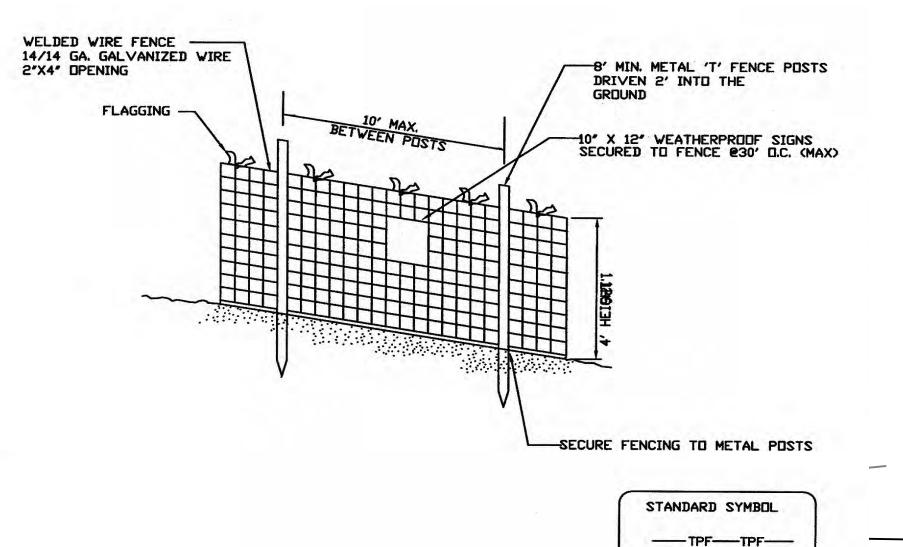
REVISIONS	ВΥ

# () NDSCA PLAN Ш S Ш R Ο Ο Ζ U С ШΟ 0 $\mathbf{O}$ S 00 C Q DRAWN CHECKED DATE 10/9/2020 SCALE $\frac{1}{10}$ = 1'-0" JOB NO. SHEET

SHEETS

### (TPZ) TREE PROTECTION ZONE FENCING DETAIL

In Accordance with Los Altos Tree Protection Regulations (11.08.120)



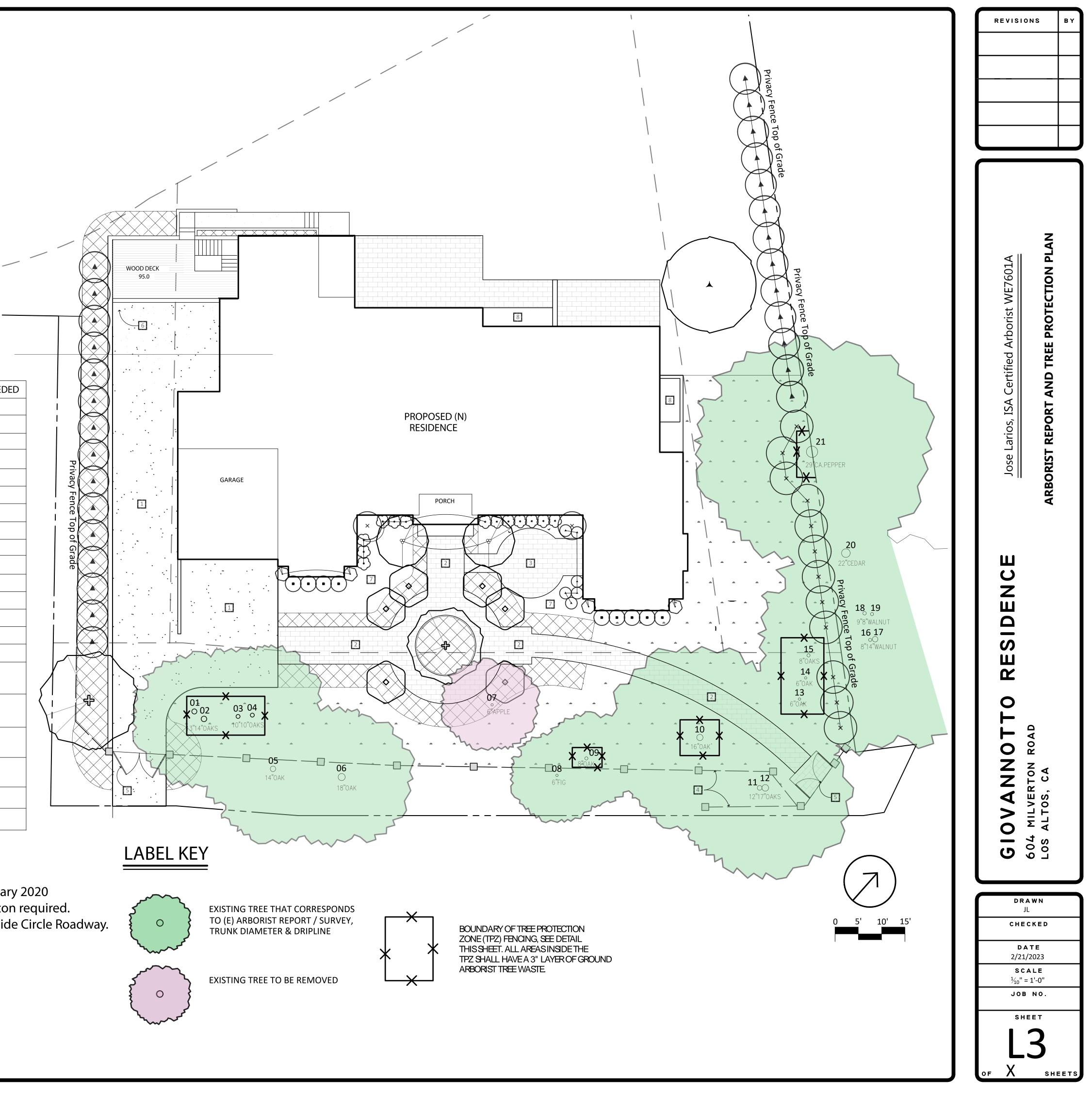
### TREES CATEGORY RATINGS AND RECOMMENDED OUTCOMES

KEY	SPECIES	SIZE	RECOMMENDATION	PROTECTIVE MEASURES NEED
01	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	13"	Retain	TPZ Fencing, Note #1
02	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	14"	Retain	TPZ Fencing, Note #1
03	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	10"	Retain	TPZ Fencing, Note #1
04	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	10"	Retain	TPZ Fencing, Note #1
05	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	14"	Retain	None
06	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	18"	Retain	None
07	Fruiting Apple, Malus Domestica	6"	Diseased, Removal Recommended	Note #2
08	Fig, Ficus Carica, Domestic Fig	6"	Retain	None
09	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	8"	Retain	TPZ Fencing
10	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	16"	Retain	TPZ Fencing
11	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	12"	Retain	None
12	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	17"	Retain	None
13	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	6"	Retain	TPZ Fencing
14	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	6"	Retain	TPZ Fencing
15	Coast Live Oak, Quercus Agrifolia	8"	Retain	TPZ Fencing
16	Northern California Walnut, Suglans Hindsii	8"	Retain	None
17	Northern California Walnut, Suglans Hindsii	14"	Retain	None
18	Northern California Walnut, Suglans Hindsii	8"	Retain	None
19	Northern California Walnut, Suglans Hindsii	9"	Retain	None
20	Incense Cedar, Calocedrus Decurrens	22"	Retain	None
21	CA. Peper, Schinus Molle	29"	Retain	TPZ Fencing

* Trees (#22, #23, #24, #25, #26) Outside the development area.

Refer to Sheet A1.1 for locations. No protective measures needed.

- Note #1. A Full root collar inspectin has been performed on trees (#1, #2, #3, #4) January 2020 and reevaluated February 2023 per homeowner request. No special protecton required. Majority of butress roots developed in South-East direction facing Morningside Circle Roadway. Trees have been regularly trimmed and maintained by Larios Tree Service.
- Note #2. Domestc Fruitng Apple (Tree #7) severely damaged by Fire Blight. Tree removal recommended.



# FIRE HAZARD EVALUATION OF TREES NEAR COTTAGE

### **DEFENSIBLE SPACE:**

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

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

### Zone 1 – Lean, Clean and Green Zone

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

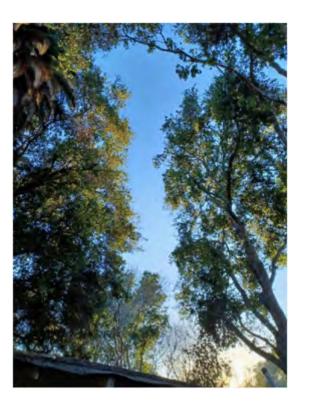
- Remove all dead plants, grass and weeds (vegetation).
- Remove dead or dry leaves and pine needles from your yard, roof and rain gutters.
- Remove branches that hang over your roof and keep dead branches 10 feet away from your chimney.
- Trim trees regularly to keep branches a minimum of 10 feet from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

### **LARIOS TREE SERVICE EVALUATION:**

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

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

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



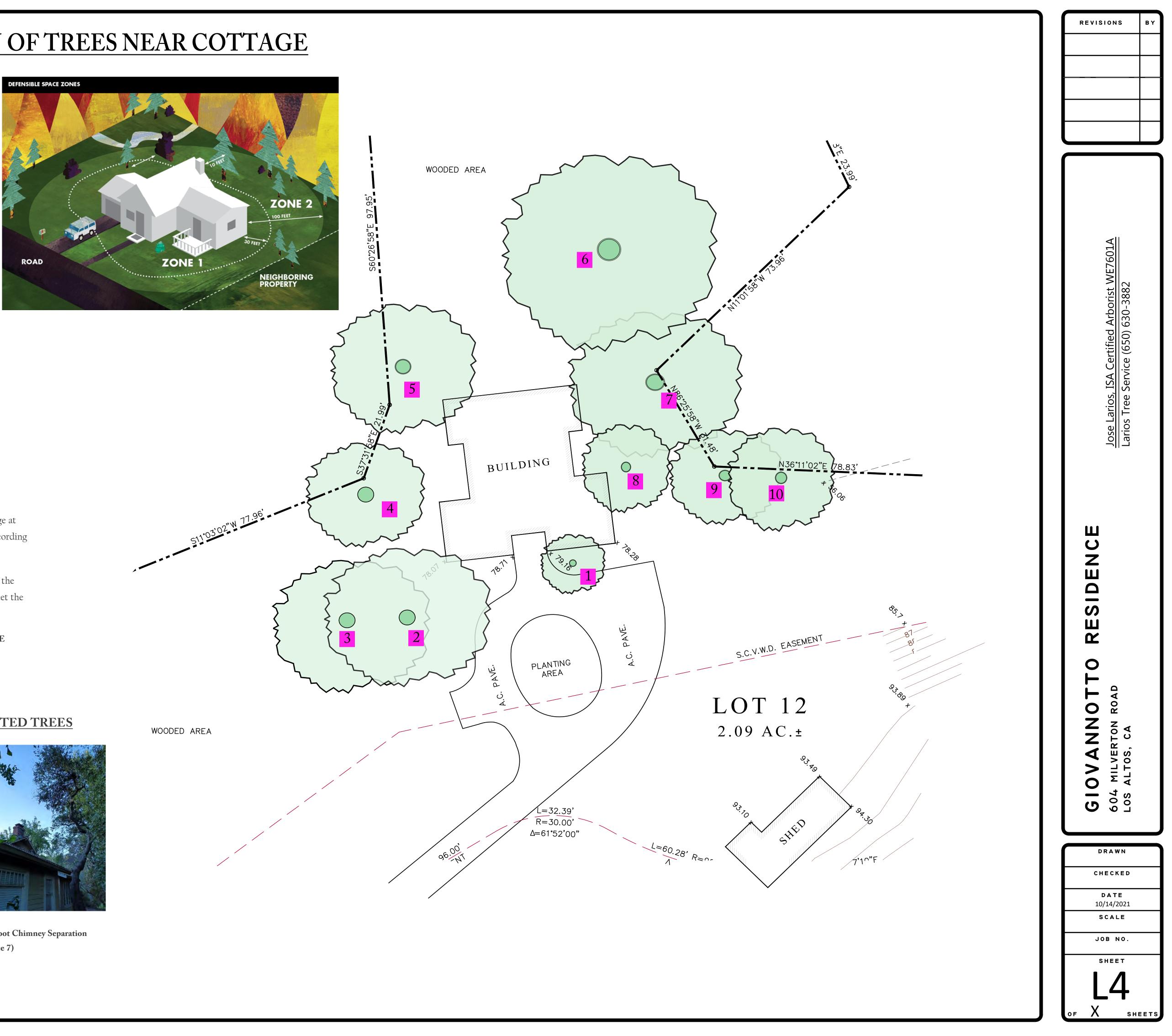
10 Foot Clearance to adjacent Vegetation (Tree 2, 3)



**Clearance to Cottage** (Tree 7, 8)



10 foot Chimney Separation (Tree 7)



### PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOME OF THE CORRECTED TREES

TREE	SCHEDULE		
TREE#	SPECIES	DIA.	REMARKS
01	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	13"	RETAIN
02	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	14"	RETAIN
03	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	10"	RETAIN
04	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	10"	RETAIN
05	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	14"	RETAIN
06	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	18"	REMAIN
07	APPLE, MALUS DOMESTICA	6	REMOVE (DISEASE
08	FIG FICUS CARICA (DOMESTIC)	6"	RETAIN
09	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	8"	RETAIN
10	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	16"	RETAIN
11	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	12"	RETAIN
12	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	17"	RETAIN
13	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"	RETAIN
14	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"	RETAIN
15	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	8"	RETAIN
16	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WALNUT, SUGLANS HINDSII	8"	ON ADJ. PROPER
17	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WALNUT, SUGLANS HINDSII	14"	ON ADJ. PROPER
18	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WALNUT, SUGLANS HINDSII	8"	ON ADJ. PROPER
19	NORTHERN CALIFORNIA WALNUT, SUGLANS HINDSII	g"	ON ADJ. PROPER
20	INCENSE CEDAR, CALOCEDRUS DECURRENS	22"	ON ADJ. PROPER
21	CA. PEPER, SCHINUS MOLLE	29"	RETAIN
22	APRICOT, PRUNUS ARMENIACA	6"	RETAIN
23	APRICOT, PRUNUS ARMENIACA	7"	RETAIN
24	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"	RETAIN
25	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	6"	RETAIN
26	COAST LIVE OAK, QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	18"	ON ADJ. PROPER

N19'58'02"E 13.99'----

WOODED AREA

DECK

<u>670</u> LOT-4

<u>730</u> LOT-3

____

DRIVEWAY

OAK

S11'TO'24"W DENT

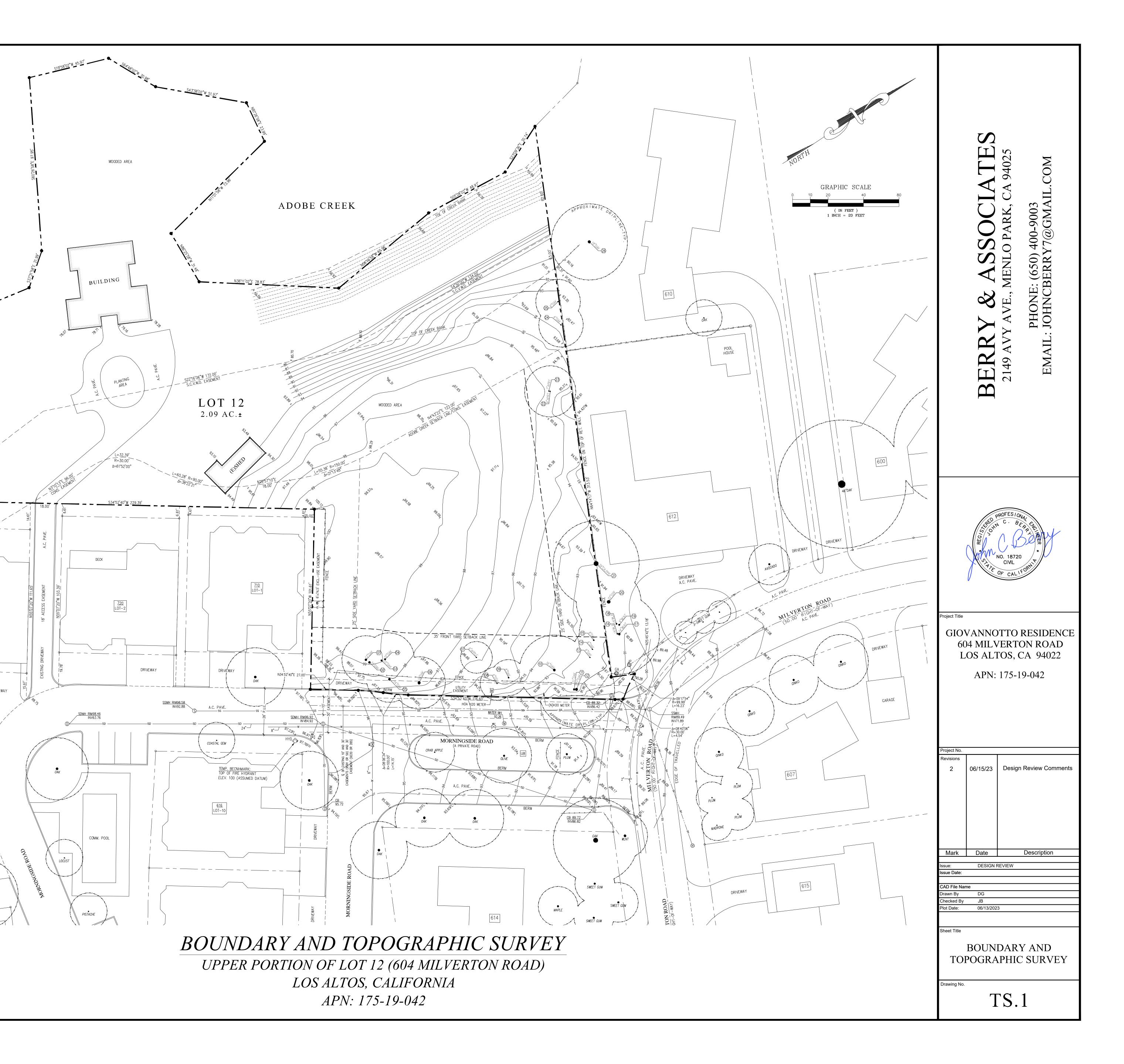
45.41

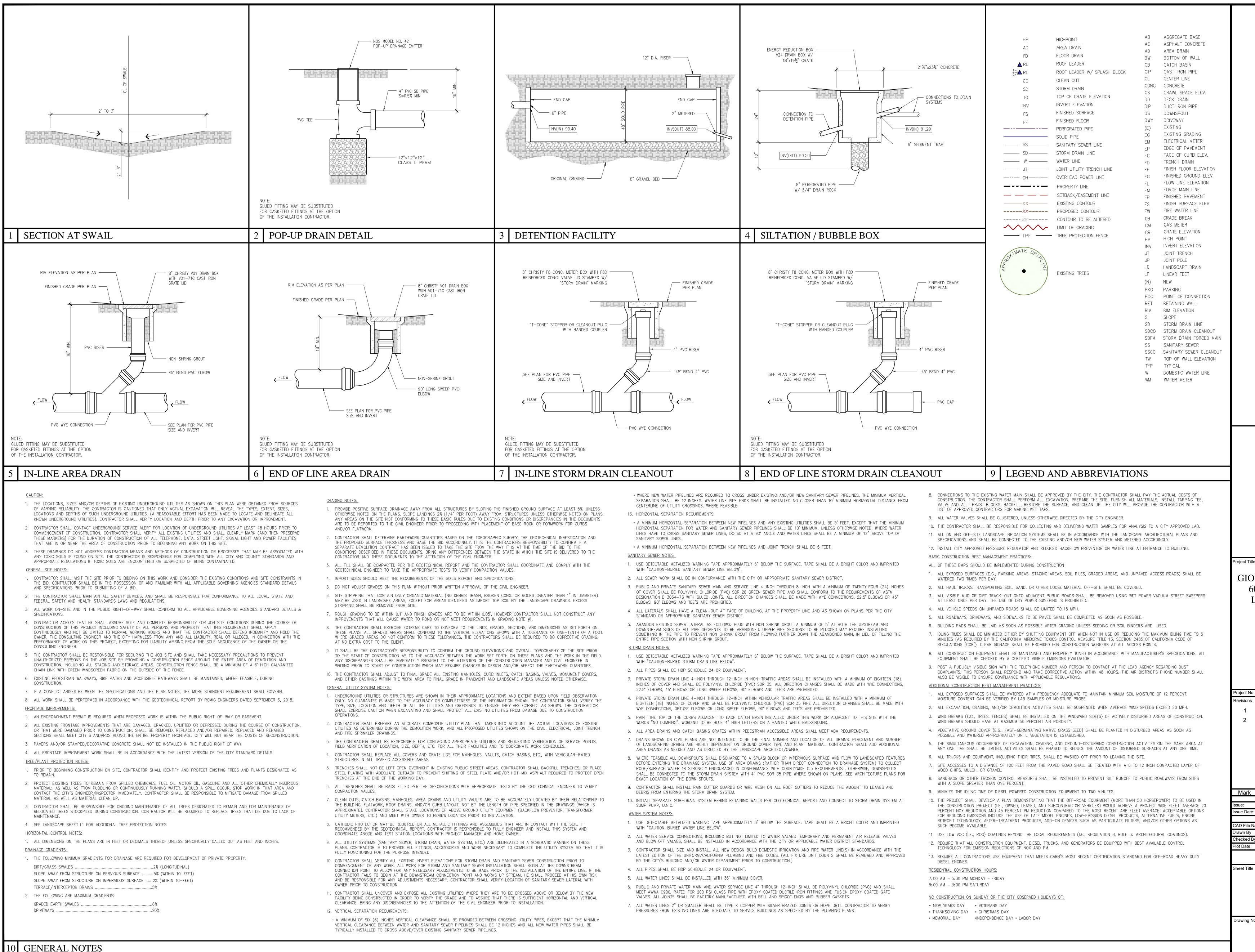
SURVEYOR'S STATEMENT THIS MAP CORRECTLY REPRESENTS A SURVEY DONE BY ME OR UNDER MY DIRECTION IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAND SURVEYORS ACT. THE BOUNDARY LINES SHOWN HEREON ARE BASED ON A BOUNDARY SURVEY DONE BY BERRY AND ASSOCIATES.

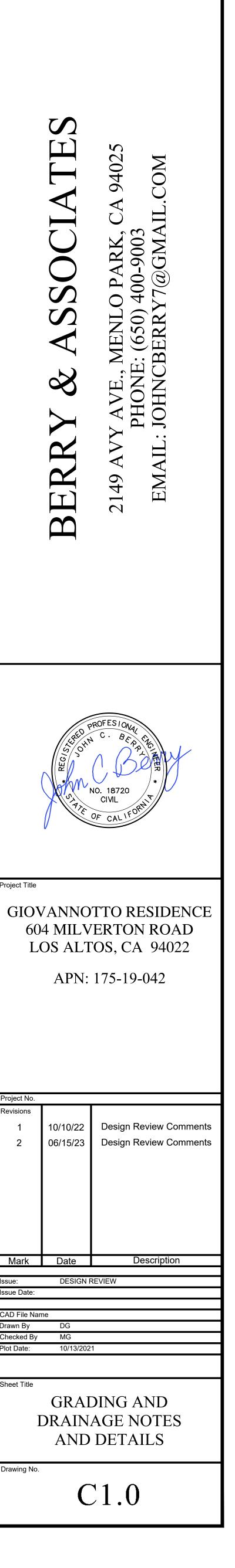
BENCHMARK ELEVATIONS FOR THIS SURVEY ARE BASED ON ASSUMED ELEVATION OF 100.00 GENERAL NOTES

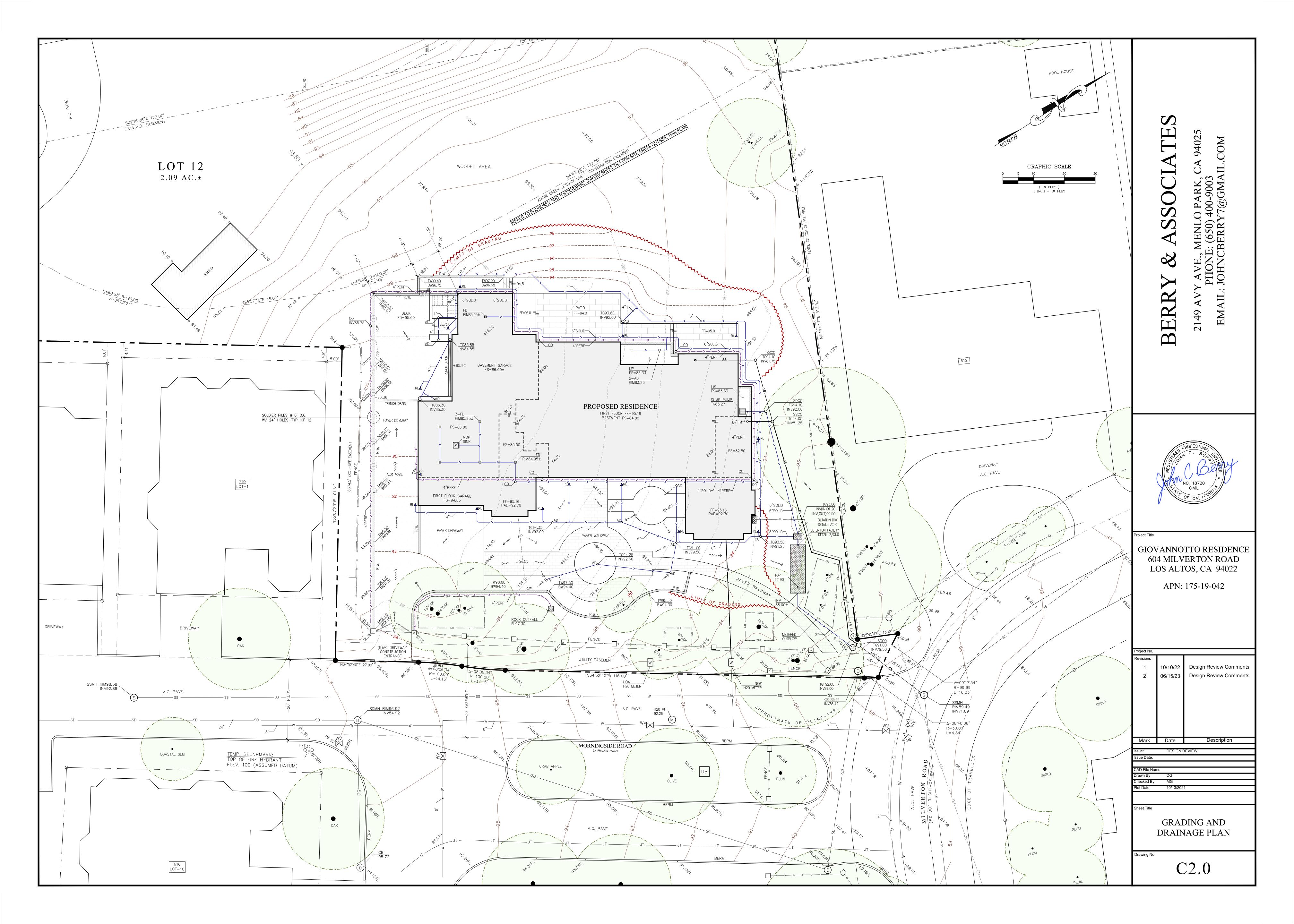
1. TREE SIZES AND TYPES ARE APPROXIMATE AND SHOULD BE VERIFIED BY A CERTIFIED ARBORIST. 2. BUILDING CORNERS WERE LOCATED AT FINISH LOCATIONS (STUCCO, BLOCK OR WOOD AS IT EXISTS IN THE FIELD).

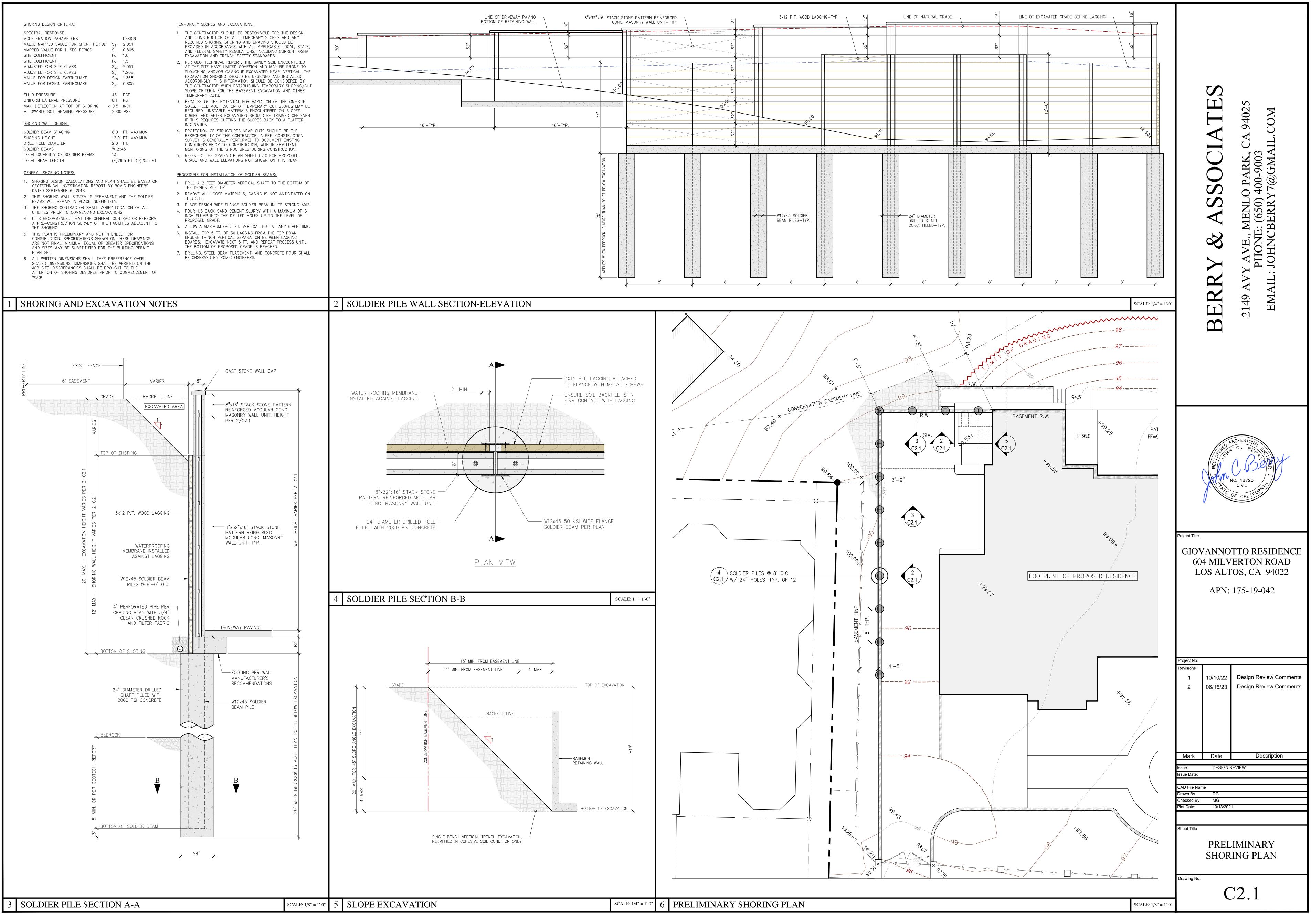
UNDERGROUND UTILITY NOTE UNDERGROUND UTILITY LINES, IF SHOWN, DEPICT OUR ESTIMATION OF WHERE THE ACTUAL LINES MAY BE LOCATED. THE LINES WERE DETERMINED BY CONNECTING VISIBLE UTILITY APPURTENANCES AND ALSO BY USING PAINTED MARKINGS PLACED BY OTHERS. THE UNDERGROUND UTILITIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE AS DEPICTED ON THIS SURVEY. NO LIABILITY IS ACCEPTED FOR ANY DISCREPANCIES, OMISSIONS OR ERRORS WITH REGARD TO SAID UNDERGROUND UTILITY DEPICTIONS ON THIS SURVEY.











Heavy Equipment Operation	Doing the Job Right Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle Maintenance Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for and repair leaks.	Spill Cleanup Clean up spills immediately when they happen.	Roadwork and Paving
<text></text>	<ul> <li>Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site where cleanup is easier.</li> <li>If you must drain and replace motor oil, radiator coolant, or other fluids on site, use drip pans or drop cloths to catch drips and spills. Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers, and properly dispose as hazardous waste (recycle whenever possible).</li> <li>Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment. Use only water for any onsite cleaning.</li> <li>Cover exposed fifth wheel hitches and other oily or greasy equipment during rain events.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Never attempt to "wash them away" with water, or bury them.</li> <li>Use as little water as possible for dust control. Ensure water used doesn't leave silt or discharge to storm drains.</li> <li>Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.</li> <li>Report significant spills to the appropriate local spill response agencies immediately.</li> <li>If the spill poses a significant hazard to human health and safety, property or</li> </ul>	Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry
<ul> <li>Best Management Practices for the</li> <li>Vehicle and equipment operators</li> <li>Site supervisors</li> <li>General contractors</li> <li>Home builders</li> <li>Developers</li> </ul>	Storm water Pollution from Heavy Equipment on Construction Sites	the environment, you must also report it to the State Office of Emergency Services	<ul> <li>crews</li> <li>Seal coat contractors</li> <li>Operators of grading equipment, paving machines, dump trucks, concrete mixers</li> <li>Construction inspectors</li> <li>General contractors</li> <li>Home builders</li> <li>Developers</li> </ul>
Landscaping, Gardening, and	<ul> <li>Doing The Right Job</li> <li>General Business Practices</li> <li>Protect stockpiles and landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps</li> </ul>	Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street, or place yard waste in gutters or on dirt shoulders, unless you are piling them for recycling (allowed by San Jose and principal of the strength of the s	Painting and Application of
Pool Maintenance Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry	<ul> <li>or secured plastic sheeting.</li> <li>Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage cabinet.</li> <li>Schedule grading and excavation projects during dry weather.</li> <li>Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains.</li> <li>Protect storm drains with sandbags or other sediment controls.</li> <li>Re-vegetation is an excellent form of erosion control for any site</li> <li>Landscaping/Garden Maintenance</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>unincorporated County only). Sweep up any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on street.</li> <li>In San Jose, leave yard waste for curbside recycling pickup in piles in the street, 18 inches from the curb and completely out of the flow line to any storm drain.</li> <li>Pool/Fountain/Spa Maintenance</li> <li>Draining Pools Or Spas</li> <li>When it's time to drain a pool, spa, or fountain, please be sure to call your local wastewater treatment plant before you start for further guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow</li> </ul>	Solvents and Adhesives Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry
Best Management Practices for the Landscapers	<ul> <li>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 hazardous waste.</li> <li>Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and compost.</li> <li>In communities with curbside pick-up of yard waste, place clippings and pruning waste at the curb in approved bags or containers. Or, take to a landfill that composts yard waste. No curbside pickup of yard waste is available for commercial properties.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>prevention, and handling special cleaning waste (such as acid wash). Discharge flows shall not exceed 100 gallon per minute.</li> <li>Never discharge pool or spa water to a street or storm drain; discharge to a sanitary sewer cleanout.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Do not use copper-based algaecides. Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives, such as sodium bromide.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Gardeners</li> <li>Swimming pool/spa service and repair workers</li> <li>General contractors</li> <li>Home builders</li> <li>Developers</li> <li>Homeowners</li> </ul>	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.	<ul> <li>Filter Cleaning</li> <li>Never clean a filter in the street or near a storm drain. Rinse cartridge and diatomaceous earth filters onto a dirt area, and spade filter residue into soil. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the garbage.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Best Management Practices for the</li> <li>Homeowners</li> <li>Painters</li> <li>Paperhangers</li> <li>Plasterers</li> <li>Graphic artists</li> <li>Dry wall crews</li> <li>Floor covering installers</li> <li>General contractors</li> <li>Home builders</li> <li>Developers</li> </ul>
General Construction	<ul> <li>Doing The Job Right</li> <li>General Principals</li> <li>Keep an orderly site and ensure good housekeeping practices are used.</li> </ul>	Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately so they do not contaminate soil or groundwater or leave residue on paved surfaces. Use dry cleanup methods	Earth-Moving
And Site	<ul> <li>Maintain equipment properly.</li> <li>Cover materials when they are not in use.</li> <li>Keep materials away from streets, storm drains</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to keep the dust down.</li> <li>Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check</li> </ul>	And
Supervision Best Management Practices For Construction	<ul> <li>and drainage channels.</li> <li>Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or discharge to storm drains.</li> <li>Advance Planning To Prevent Pollution</li> <li>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 <i>Erosion and Sediment Control Manual</i>, available from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, as a reference.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Set portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks.</li> <li>Materials/Waste Handling</li> <li>Practice Source Reduction minimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the job.</li> </ul>	Dewatering Activities Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry
Best Management Practices for the	<ul> <li>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.</li> <li>Train your employees and subcontractors. Make these best management practices available to everyone who works on the</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Use recyclable materials whenever possible. Arrange for pick-up of recyclable materials such as concrete, asphalt, scrap metal, solvents, degreasers, cleared vegetation, paper, rock, and vehicle maintenance materials such as used oil, antifreeze, batteries, and tires.</li> <li>Dispose of all wastes properly. Many</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>General contractors</li> <li>Site supervisors</li> <li>Inspectors</li> </ul>	construction site. Inform subcontractors about the storm water requirements and their own responsibilities. Good Housekeeping Practices	construction materials and wastes, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation can be	
Home builders     Developers	Designate one area of the site for auto parking, vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated area should be	recycled. Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or disposed of as hazardous waste. Never	Best Management Practices for the
Storm Drain Pollution from Construction Activities Construction sites are common sources of storm water pollution. Materials and wastes that blow or wash into a storm drain, gutter, or street have a direct impact on local creeks and the Bay. As a contractor, or site supervisor, owner or operator of a site, you may be responsible for any environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.	<ul> <li>Well away from streams or storm drain inlets, bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off site.</li> <li>Keep materials out of the rain – prevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of soil or construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs. Before it rains, sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain to storm drains, creeks, or channels.</li> <li>Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. Place trashcans and recycling receptacles around the site to minimize litter.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>bury waste materials or leave them in the street or near a creek or stream bed.</li> <li>Permits</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Bulldozer, back hoe, and grading machine operators</li> <li>Dump truck drivers</li> <li>Site supervisors</li> <li>General contractors</li> <li>Home builders</li> <li>Developers</li> </ul>



# and



## ing



### tices for the

### **Doing The Job Right**

**General Business Practices** 

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

### Storm Drain Pollution from Roadwork

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

### 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.

### Storm Drain Pollution from

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

- Doing The Job Right General Business Practices
- Schedule excavation and grading work during
- dry weather. Perform major equipment repairs away from the iob site.
- When refueling or vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment.
- Practices During Construction Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary. Plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned. Protect down slope drainage courses, streams,
- and storm drains with wattles, or temporary drainage 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

### measures. Storm Drain Pollution from Earth-Moving Activities

and Dewatering Soil excavation and grading operations loosen large amounts of soil that can flow or blow into storm drains when handled improperly. Sediments in runoff can clog storm drains, smother aquatic life, and destroy habitats in creeks and the Bay. Effective erosion control practices reduce the amount of runoff crossing a site and slow the flow with check dams or roughened ground surfaces.

the Santa Clara Valley. Depending on soil types and site history, groundwater pumped from construction sites may be contaminated with toxics (such as oil or solvents) or laden with sediments. Any of these pollutants can harm wildlife in creeks or the Bay, or interfere with wastewater treatment plant operation. Discharging sediment-laden water from a dewatering site into any water of the state without treatment is prohibited.

- 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.
- Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags), or dig up, remove, and
- properly dispose of contaminated soil. Collect and recycle or appropriately
- dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand
- Avoid over-application by water trucks for dust control.
- Asphalt/Concrete Removal
- Avoid creating excess dust when breaking asphalt or concrete. After breaking up old pavement, be sure to remove all chunks and pieces. Make
- sure broken pavement does not come in contact with rainfall or runoff. When making saw cuts, use as little
- water as possible. Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from the site Cover or protect storm drain inlets during saw-cutting. Sweep up, and properly dispose of, all residues. Sweep, never hose down streets to
- clean up tracked dirt. Use a street sweeper or vacuum truck. Do not dump vacuumed liquor in storm drains.

### Painting Cleanup

- Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, French drain, or stream.
- For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain.
- For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvent in a proper container. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids and residue as hazardous waste.
- Paint Removal Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be
- swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash. Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury or tributyl tin must be disposed of as hazardous wastes.
- Lead based paint removal requires a state-certified contractor When stripping or cleaning building exteriors with high-pressure water, block
- storm drains. Direct wash water onto a dirt area and spade into soil. Or, check with the local wastewater treatment authority to find out if you can collect (mop or vacuum) building cleaning water and dispose to the sanitary sewer. Sampling of the water may be required to assist the wastewater treatment authority in making its decision.
- Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints Whenever Possible
- Recycle or donate excess water-based (latex) paint, or return to supplier. Reuse leftover oil-based paint. Dispose
- of non-recyclable thinners, sludge and unwanted paint, as hazardous waste. Unopened cans of paint may be able to be returned to the paint vendor. Check with
- the vendor regarding its "buy-back" policy. 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 must be tested.
- If contamination is suspected, have the
- water tested by a certified laboratory. Depending on the test results, you may be allowed to discharge pumped groundwater to the storm drain (if no sediments present) or sanitary sewer. OR, you may be required to collect and haul pumped groundwater offsite for treatment and disposal at an appropriate treatment
- 2. Check for Sediment Levels If the water is clear, the pumping time is
- less than 24 hours, and the flow rate is less than 20 gallons per minute, you may pump water to the street or storm drain. If the pumping time is more than 24 hours and the flow rate greater than 20 gpm,
- call your local wastewater treatment plant for guidance. If the water is not clear, solids must be filtered or settled out by pumping to a
- settling tank prior to discharge. Options for filtering include: Pumping through a perforated pipe sunk part way into a small pit filled with gravel;
- Pumping from a bucket placed below water level using a submersible pump; umping through a filtering device such as a swimming pool filter or filter fabric wrapped around end of suction
- pipe. When discharging to a storm drain, protect the inlet using a barrier of burlap bags filled with drain rock, or cover inlet with
- filter fabric anchored under the grate. OR pump water through a grassy swale prior to discharge.

### **Fresh Concrete** and Mortar Application

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



### Best Management Practices for the Masons and bricklayers

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

### Concrete delivery/pumping workers



- threatened discharges unless they are actively being cleaned up.

### **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 concrete forms, tools, or trailers.

### Storm Drain Pollution from Fresh Concrete and Mortar Applications

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

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

### **Preventing Pollution:** It's Up to Us

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay without treatment. Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted streams or bay lands. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil. fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion; landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill into a street or storm drain. Thirteen valley municipalities have joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses and fight storm water pollution. TO comply with this program, contractors most comply with the practices described

### 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 Services:

this drawing sheet.

### Local Pollution Control Agencies

County of Santa Clara Pollution Prevention (408) 441-1195 Program County of Santa Clara Integrated Waste Management Program: (408) 441-1198 County of Santa Clara District Attorney

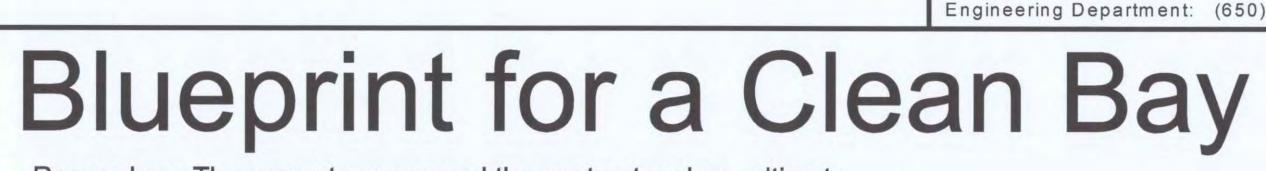
Environmental Crimes	Hotline:	
	(408)	299-TIPS
Santa Clara County		

Recycling Hotline:	1-800-533-8414	
Santa Clara Valley Water District:	(408) 265-2600	
Santa Clara Valley Water Hotline:	District Pollution 1-888-510-5151	
Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region: (510) 622-2300		

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

City of Los Altos

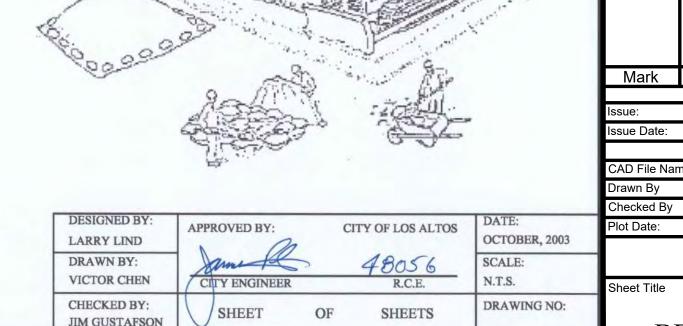
Building Department: (650) 947-2752 Engineering Department: (650) 947-2780



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

# **Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry**

Santa Clara **Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program** 



evisions



### 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

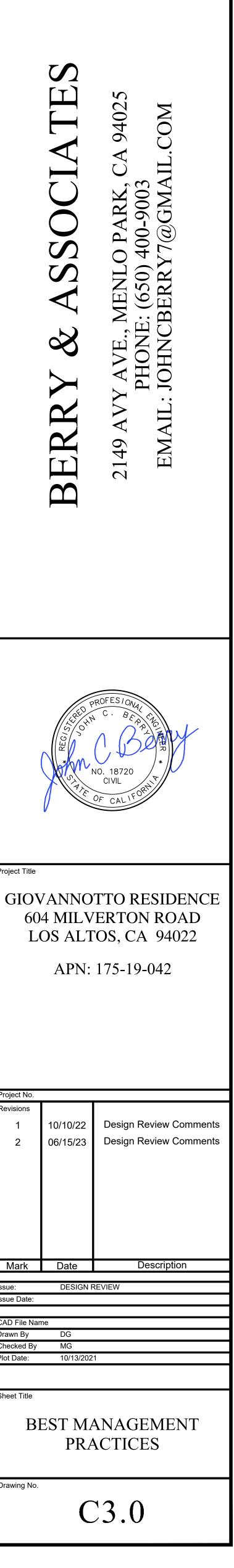
"threatened discharge" is a condition creating a substantial probability of harm, when the probability and potential extent of harm make it reasonably necessary to take immediate action to prevent, reduce or mitigate damages to persons, property or natural resources. Domestic or industrial wastes that are no longer contained in a pipe, tank or other container are considered to be

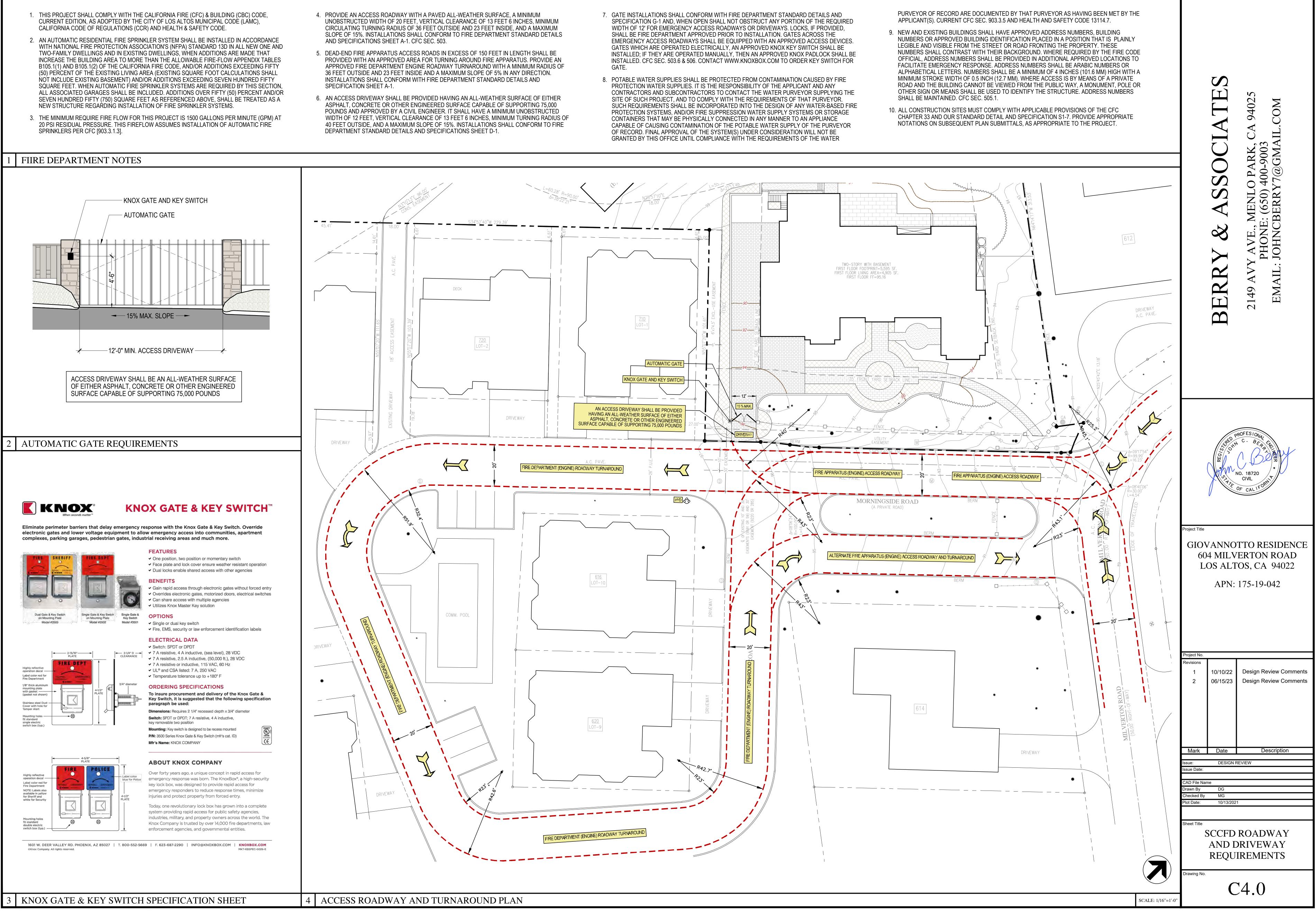
### Los Altos Municipal Code Section 10.08.430 Requirements for construction operations.

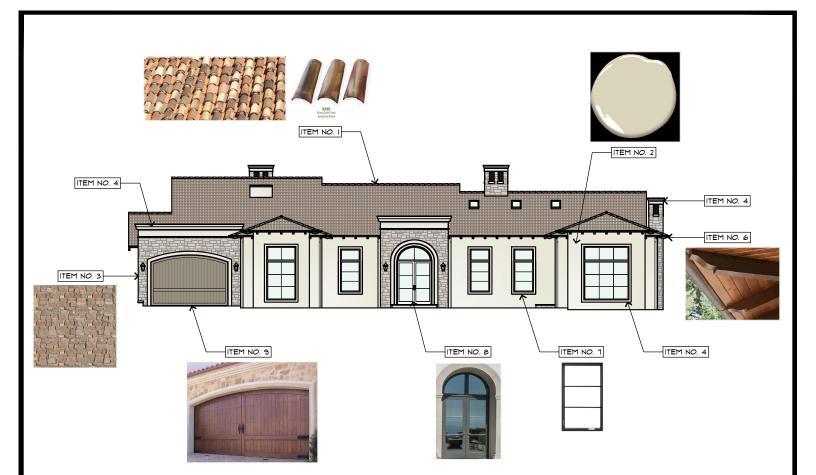
A. A spill response plan for hazardous waste, hazardous materials and uncontained construction materials shall be prepared and available at the construction sites for all projects where the proposed construction site is equal to or greater than one acre of disturbed soil and for any other projects for 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.

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

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







ITEM NO.	FINISH MATERIAL	DESCRIPTION
1	ROOF TILE	REDLAND CLAY TILE 4300 SERIES BAJA-MISSION "SANDCAST BLEND" OR SIMILAR
2	STUCCO WALLS	3-COAT SMOOTH FINISH TEXTURE IN "BENJAMIN MOORE MANCHESTER TAN HC-81" (LRV:64.41)
3	STONE CLAD	ELDORADO STONE "FIELDLEDGE MASETA PROFILE" OR SIMILAR
4	ARCHITECTURAL TRIMS	CUSTOM "GFRC" GLASS FIBER REINFORCED CONCRETE PANELS FINISHED IN CAST STONE OR LIMESTONE
5	FASCIA BOARD	SOLD WOOD FINISHED IN SEMI-TRANSPARENT BROWN STAIN AND SEALER
6	RAFTER TAIL	CUSTOM "RUSTIC MEDITERRANEAN" MOLDED SOLID WOOD FINISHED IN SEMI-TRANSPARENT BROWN STAIN AND SEALER
ı	WINDOWS AND DOORS	MARVIN 9IGNATURE "ULTIMATE" COLLECTION WOOD-CLAD, EXTRUDED ALUMINUM EXTERIOR FINISHED IN BRONZE, CLEAR GLAZING
8	ENTRY DOOR	METRO STEEL "METRO-200" SERIES, NARROU PROFILES, BAKED-ON PAINT FINISHED IN BRONZE, CLEAR GLAZING
3	GARAGE DOORS	CLOPAY "RESERVE WOOD CUSTOM" COLLECTION OVERHEAD DOOR, CLEAR CEDAR, %" STILES/RAILS, %" TONGUE \$ GROOVE FACING IN "PROVINCIAL" UV STAIN FINISH
10	GUTTERS, DOWNSPOUTS AND CONDUCTOR HEADS	26 GAUGE GALVANIZED STEEL FINISHED IN DARK BRONZE
11	GUARD RAILS AND WALL LIGHT FIXTURES	METAL FINISHED IN LOW SHEEN BLACK





# **MORNINGSIDE RD**



**MORNINGSIDE RD GATE** 



**604 MILVERTON DRIVEWAY** 



# 720 AND 710 MORNINGSIDE RD



# **604 MILVERTON RD**

# **604 MILVERTON RD**



710 MORNINGSIDE RD



# 710 MORNINGSIDE RD AND 604 MILVERTON RD



614 MILVERTON RD



607 MILVERTON RD



720 AND 710 MORNINGSIDE RD



612 MILVERTON RD