MUTLU RESIDENCE REMODELING & ADDITION

ADDRESS: 147 ARROYO GRANDE AVE. LOS GATOS

OFFICE OF COUNTY ASSESSOR —— SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

BUILDING MAINTENANCE AND OPERATION

4.4.9.1 Operation and maintenance manual. At the time of final inspection, a manual, compact disc, web-based reference or other media acceptable to the enforcing agency which includes all of the following shall be placed in the building:

- 1. Directions to the owner or occupant that the manual shall remain with the building throughout the life cycle
- Operation and maintenance instructions for the follow-
- a. Equipment and appliances, including water-saving devices and systems, HVAC systems, water-heating systems and other major appliances and equip-
- b. Roof and yard drainage, including gutters and downspouts
- c. Space conditioning systems, including condensers
- d. Landscape irrigation systems.
- e. Water reuse systems.
- ery providers on methods to further reduce resource

consumption, including recycle programs and loca-

- Public transportation and/or carpool options available
- Educational material on the positive impacts of an interior relative humidity between 30-60 percent and what methods an occupant may use to maintain the relative humidity level in that range.
- 6. Information about water-conserving landscape and irrigation design and controllers which conserve water.
- Instructions for maintaining gutters and downspouts and the importance of diverting water at least 5 feet away from the foundation.
- 8. Information on required routine maintenance measures, including, but not limited to, caulking, painting, grading around the building, etc.
- 9. Information about state solar energy and incentive programs available.
- Information from local utility, water and waste recov- 10. A copy of all special inspection verifications required by the enforcing agency or this code.

ayhan.mutlu@synopsys.com (650) 750-4575 Survey your proposed excavation site. Make a list of affected operators of underground facilities (operators) at your job site, their needs and equirements. Mark the excavation site on paved surfaces with white spray shalk, water base, UV paint or equivalent less permanent type marking; use flags, stakes, whiskers, etc. on unpayed surfaces. (Homeowners can use flour) 2. Call Before You Dig Call USA North 2 working days to 14 calendar days (legal notice) before ou dig in California and Nevada. Only operators who are members of the USA North program will be notified. Compare your list of affected operators determined in Step 1, with the list of operators notified by USA North. For your safety, contact any operator at your job site that is not a nember of USA North. USA North accepts design inquiry requests through its 3. Wait The Required Time The legal 2 working days to 14 calendar days notice in California and

OWNER: AYHAN MUTLU

or professional excavator, if safety and the safety of others, Preserve facility marks for the duration of the job. If any of the operators' you're going to dig you must calling before you dig is about re-marking by the affected operator(s). A re-mark request requires a call USA North - the one call protecting the vital buried working day notice. When you request an operator(s) to re-mark their acilities, you will be asked if your excavation site is still outlined in white, center serving Central and facilities that supply electric, so the USA North members can respond to your request. NOTE: A USA Northern California and all of gas, water, cable and more to North ticket is active for 28 calendar days in California and Nevada from the late of its issuance. You must have an active USA North ticket for the entire Nevada. Excavations in our homes, schools, facilities California and Nevada require a and businesses. Remember, it's full two (2) working day notice. the law and it's free.

In California and Nevada hand excavate within 24" of the outside diameter of the facility. Facilities that are in conflict with your excavation are to be located by using hand tools and protected before power equipment is used. Notify the affected operator(s) of any contact, scrape, dent, nick or damage Refer to California Government Code 4216 and Nevada Regulatory Statute 155.080 - 455.180 for liability risks. There are fines of up to \$50K and

> Let's all do our part to protect our vital buried facilities Please take a flyer and color code booklet with you.

380.7 **SQF** (Livable)

800*-227-2*600 4090 Nelson Avenue, Suite A • Concord, CA 94520-1232 Call 6:00 A.M. - 7:00 P.M. • Monday - Friday

00K respectively for violations of these state laws.

Nevada allows USA North members to examine their underground facility records and respond to you. Excavators are required by law to wait until all

operator(s) of subsurface installation have provided a positive response to

taking the horizontal path of their facility with the appropriate color code

roviding information about the location of their facility, or advising you o

clearance. Depending on our member's workload, they may contact you to

try to negotiate a new start time for your excavation.

4. Respect The Marks

eir excavation site. The positive response includes operators marking, or

PROJECT SUMMARY:

COORDINATE WITH SHEET A2 FOR AREA CALCULATIONS

LOT SIZE: 8,179 SQF

MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE FAR:

RESIDENCE: FAR: 0.33 FLOOR AREA: 2,655 SQF FLOOR AREA: 745 SQF GARAGE: FAR 0.091

EXISTING LIVABLE: GARAGE:

1, 142.7 SQF 423.5 SQF **EXISTING FIRST FLOOR (Including Garage):** 1,566.2 SQF

FIRST FLOOR

NEW ADDITION:

NEW GARAGE ADDITION (ENLARGEMENT) 150.1 SQF 1,523.4 SQF FIRST FLOOR PROPOSED TOTAL LIVABLE: FIRST FLOOR PROPOSED TOTAL: (Including Garage) 2,097 SQF

SECOND FLOOR

NEW ADDITION: 1,127.6 SQF (Livable)

TOTAL PROPOSED LIVABLE: 2,651 SQF

ENTIRE BLDG PROPOSED

(inc. Garage)

3,224.6 SQF

COVERED ENTRY PORCH: BALCONY

102.8 SQF (Counted for Lot Coverage) 109 SQF (Counted for Lot Coverage)

TOTAL PROPOSED LOT COVERAGE: 2,308.8 SQF (28 %)

PARKING SPACES: TWO COVERED (ENCLOSED),

ZONING: RESIDENTIAL R-1:8 TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: V-B OCCUPANCY GROUP: R3 & U

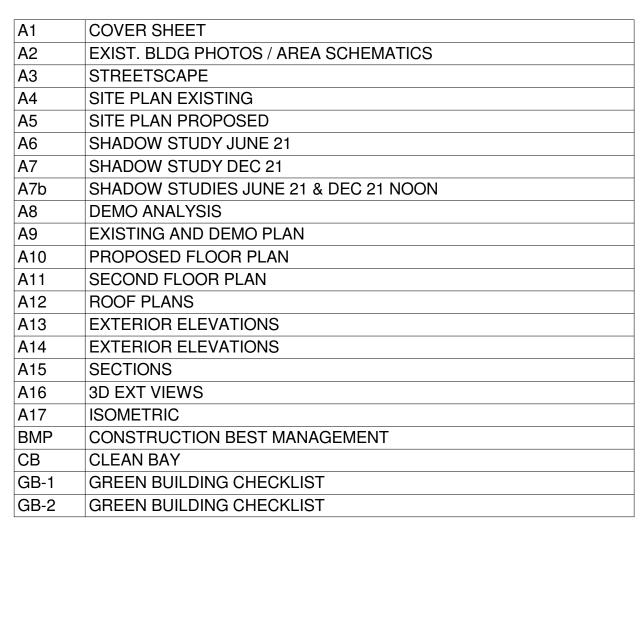
APPLICABLE CODES: 2019 CRC, 2019 CBC, 2019 CMC, 2019 CPC, 2019 CEC, 2019 CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE, 2019 CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODE 2019 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING CODE, 2019 CAL GREEN

SCOPE OF WORK:

ADDING NEW 380.7 SQF OF LIVABLE AREA IN FIRST FLOOR.

ENLARGING GARAGE BY 150.1 SQF

ADDING NEW 1,127.6 SQF SECOND FLOOR



DRAWING LIST

Sheet Name

Number



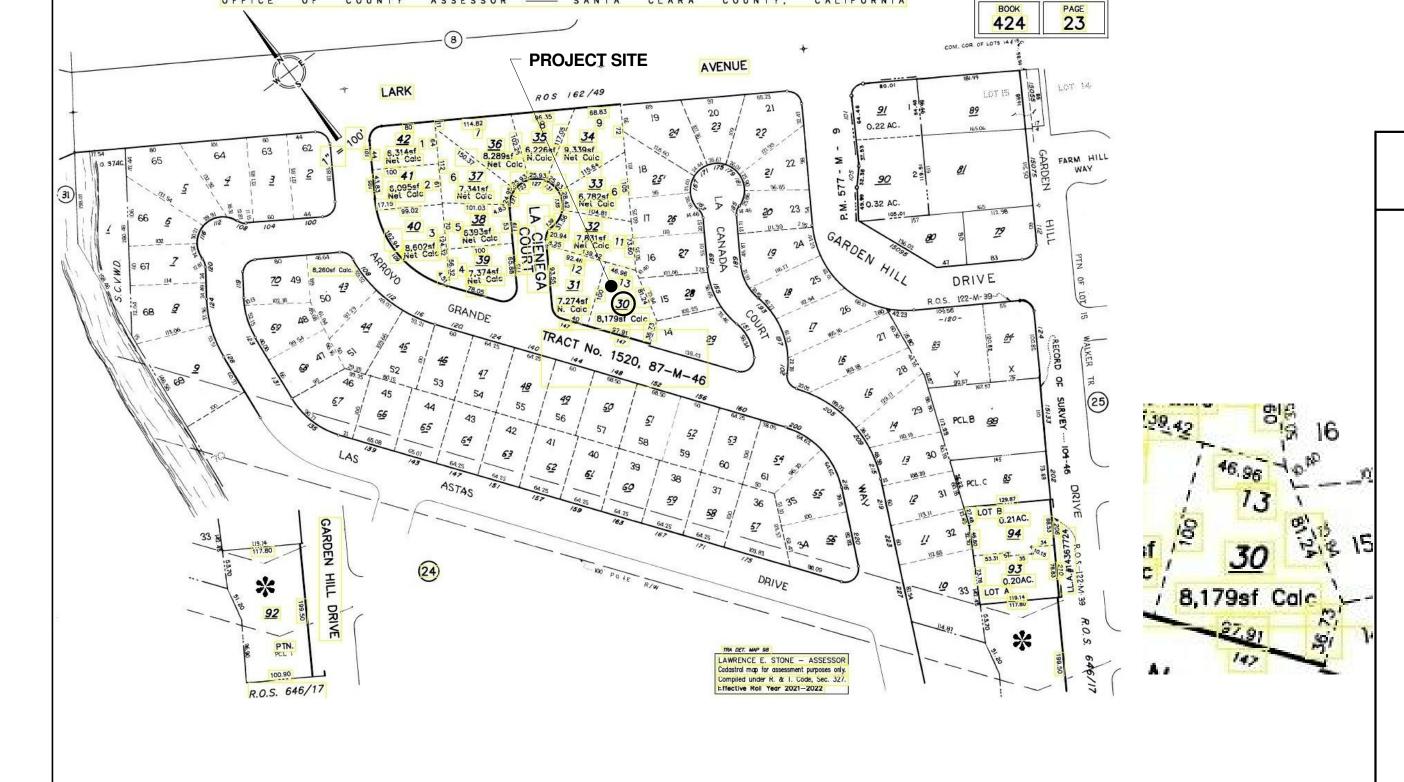
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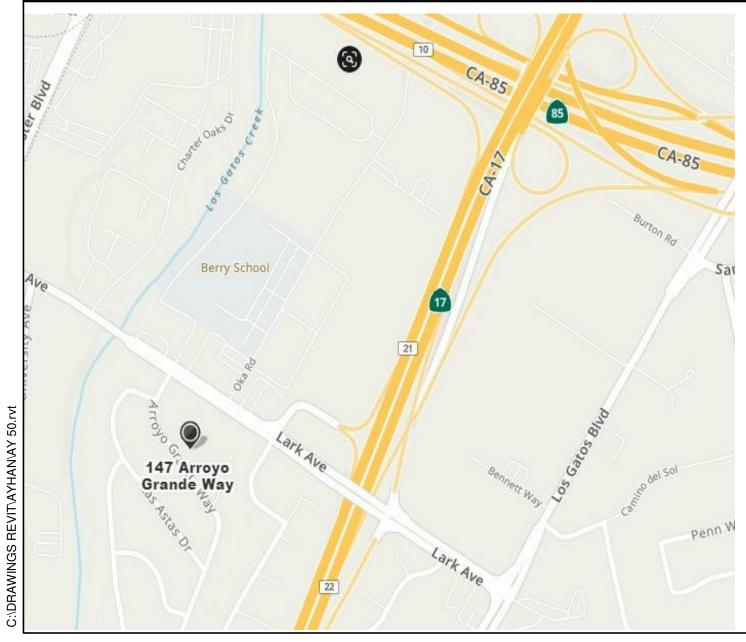
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820 SQF AREA OF FIRST FLOOR TO BE REMODELED.

Project no: MAR-28-2022 Checker Checked by **A**1



VICINITY MAP:





NO OF STORIES: 2 AND ALL LOCAL JURISDICTION APPLICABLE REGULATIONS



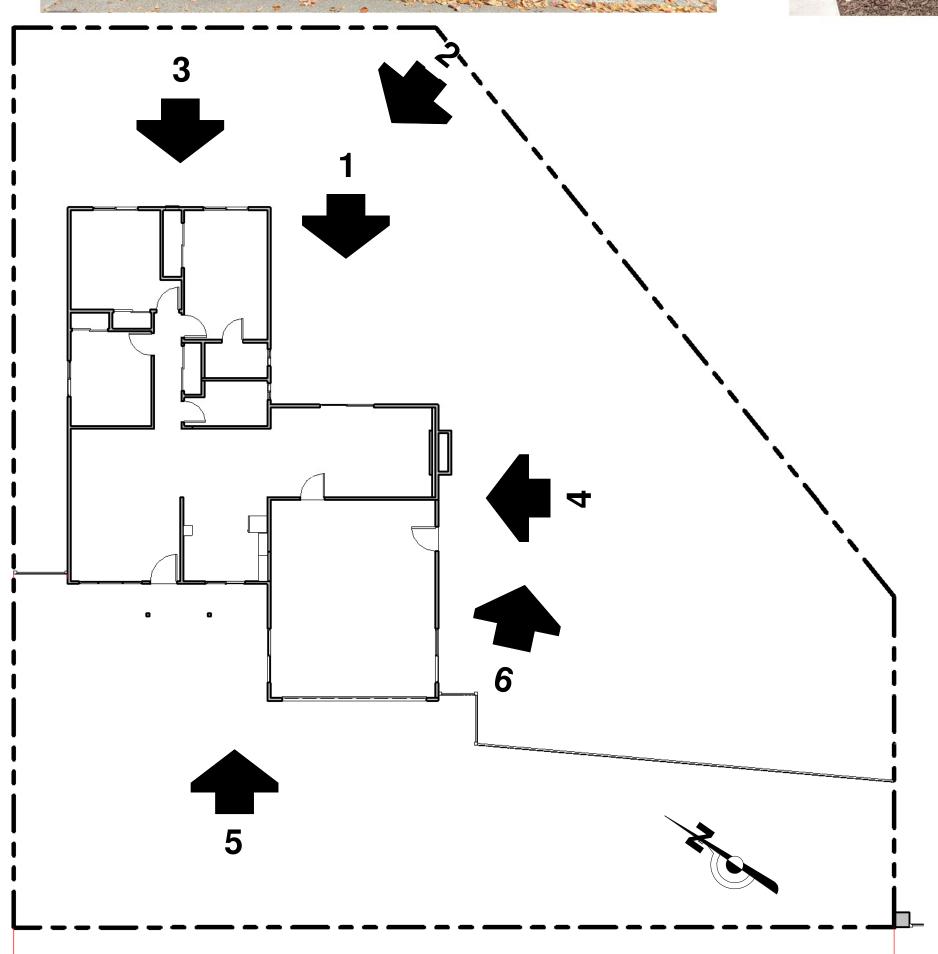














495.0 SQF 451.7 SQF 196.0 SQF EX 1 EX 2 EX 3 1, 142.7 SQF 423.5 SQF TOTAL EX. LIVABLE 1,142.7 SQF FIRST FLOOR NEW ADDITION: 530.8 SQF EX G1 EX G2 177.3 SQF 246.2 SQF SECOND FLOOR **NEW ADDITION:** 1,127.6 SQF TOTAL EX. GARAGE 423.5 SQF 2,651 SQF (FAR) **TOTAL LIVABLE: EXISTING FIRST FLOOR 1,566.2 SQF** 288.3 SQF 92.4 SQF 89.2 SQF ADDITION TO GARAGE=150.1 SQF 3,224.6 SQF (inc. Garage) TOTAL PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR LIVABLE ADDITION 380.7 SQ TOTAL 1st FLOOR ADDITION 530.8 SQF TOTAL FIRST FLOOR PROPOSED LIVABLE 1,523.4 SQF (COUNTED FOR FAR) PROPOSED GARAGE 573.6 SQF TOTAL FIRST FLOOR PROPOSED 2,097 SQF SECOND FLOOR:

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MAR-28-2022

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As indicated

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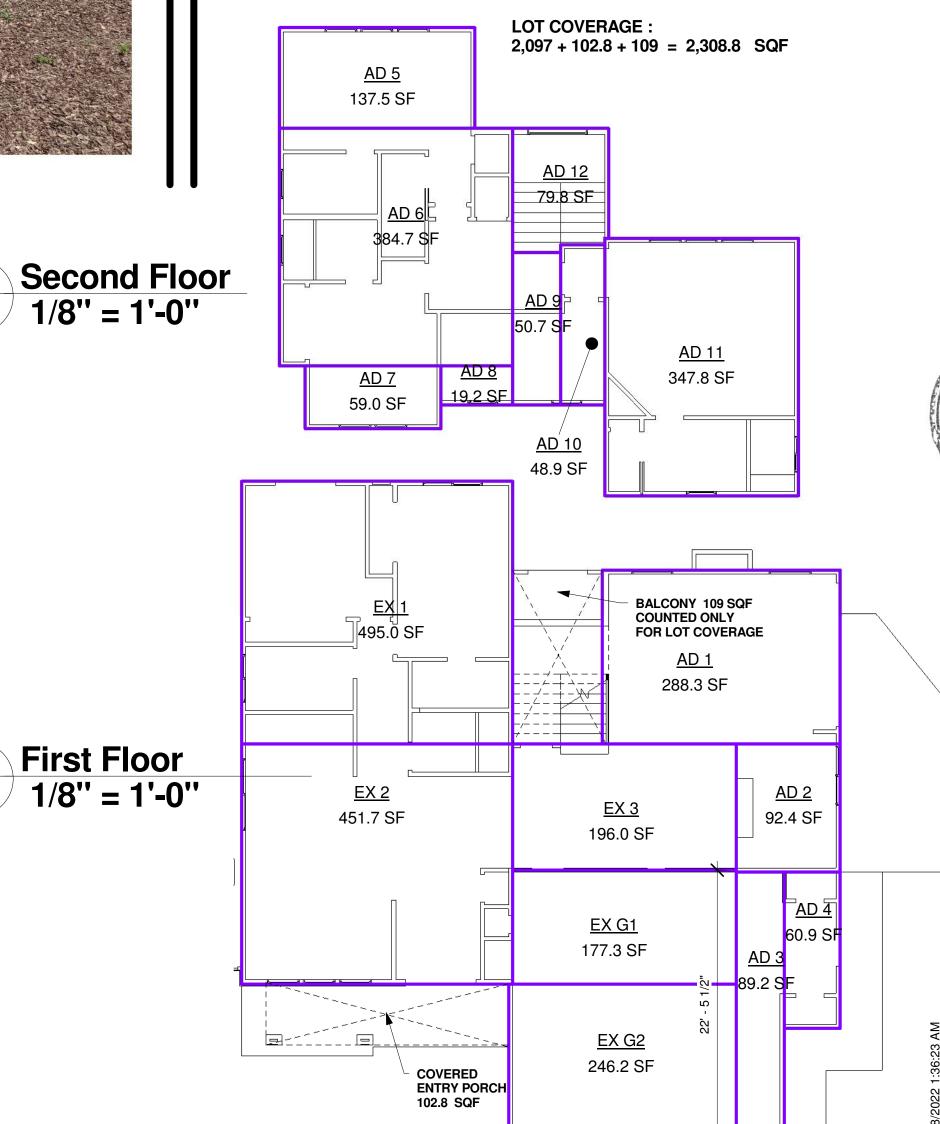
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TOTAL 2nd

AD 12

ADDITION 1,127.6 SQF (COUNTED FOR FAR)

TOTAL BOTH FLOORS LIVABLE 2,651 SQF TOTAL ENTIRE BLDG. INCLUDING GARAGE 3,224.6 SQF

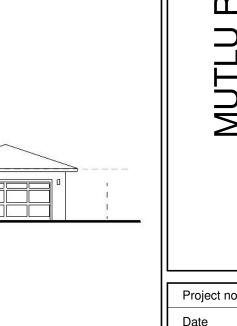




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Project no: AY

Date MAR-28-2022

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Checked by Checker

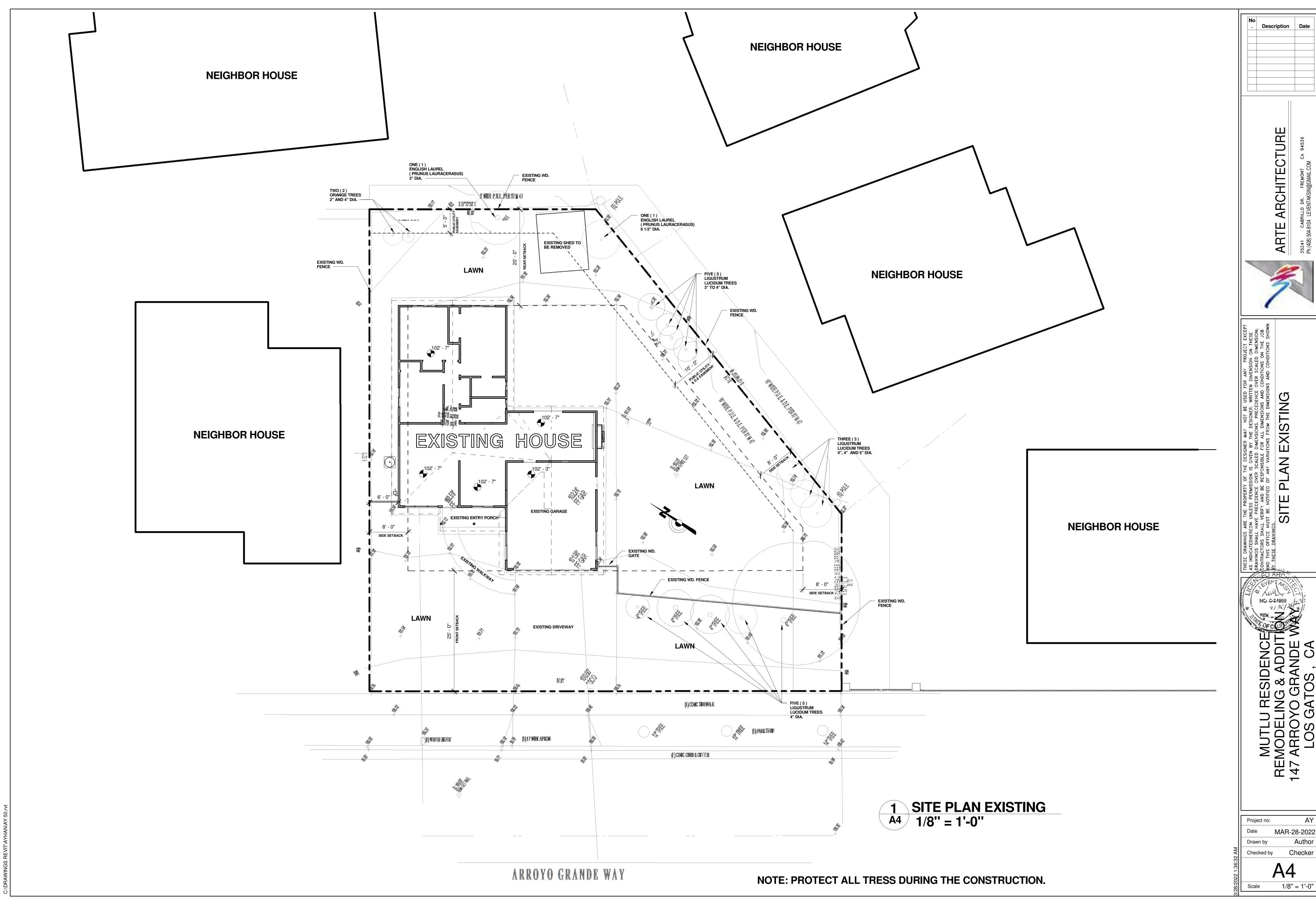
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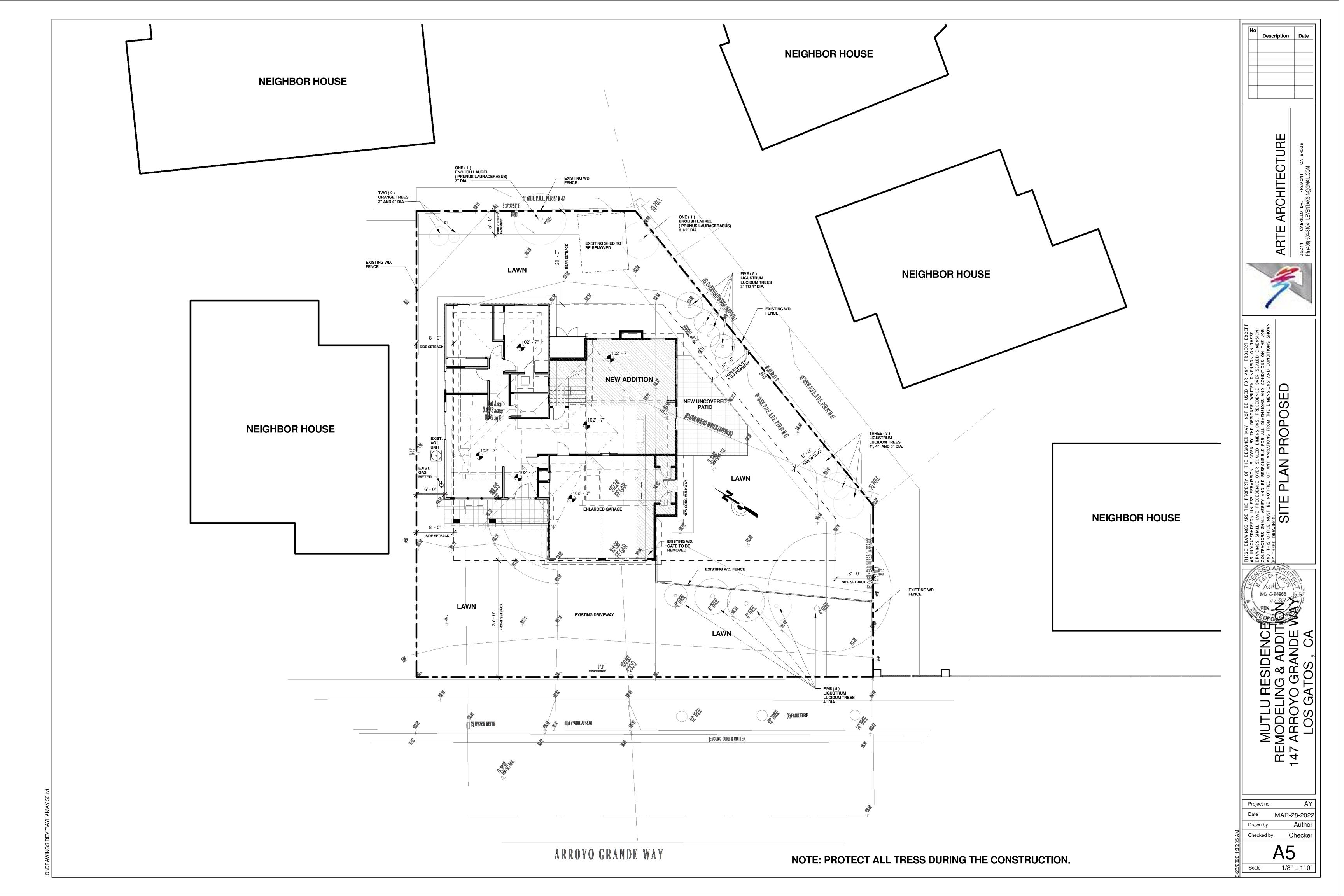
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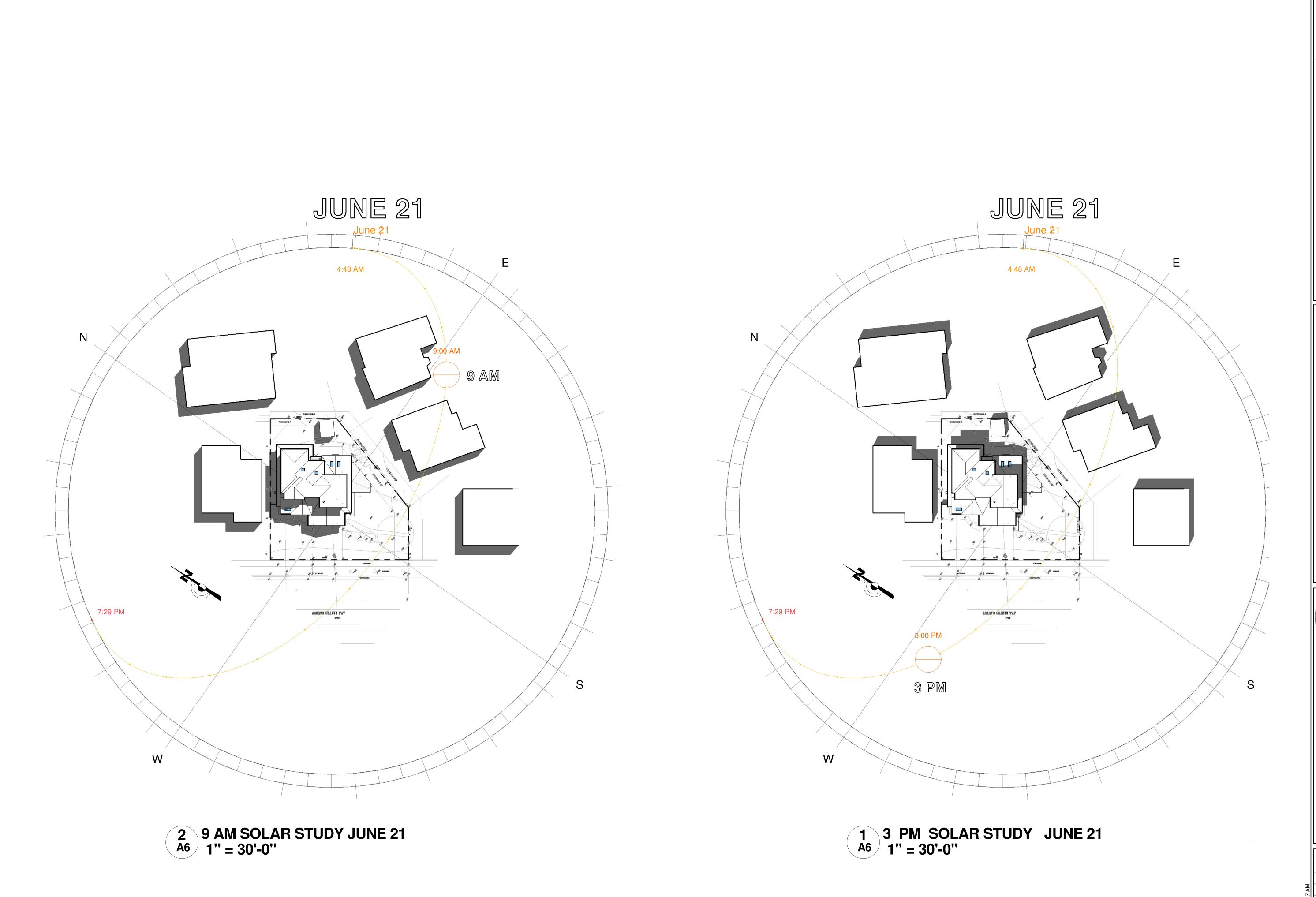
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Description Date

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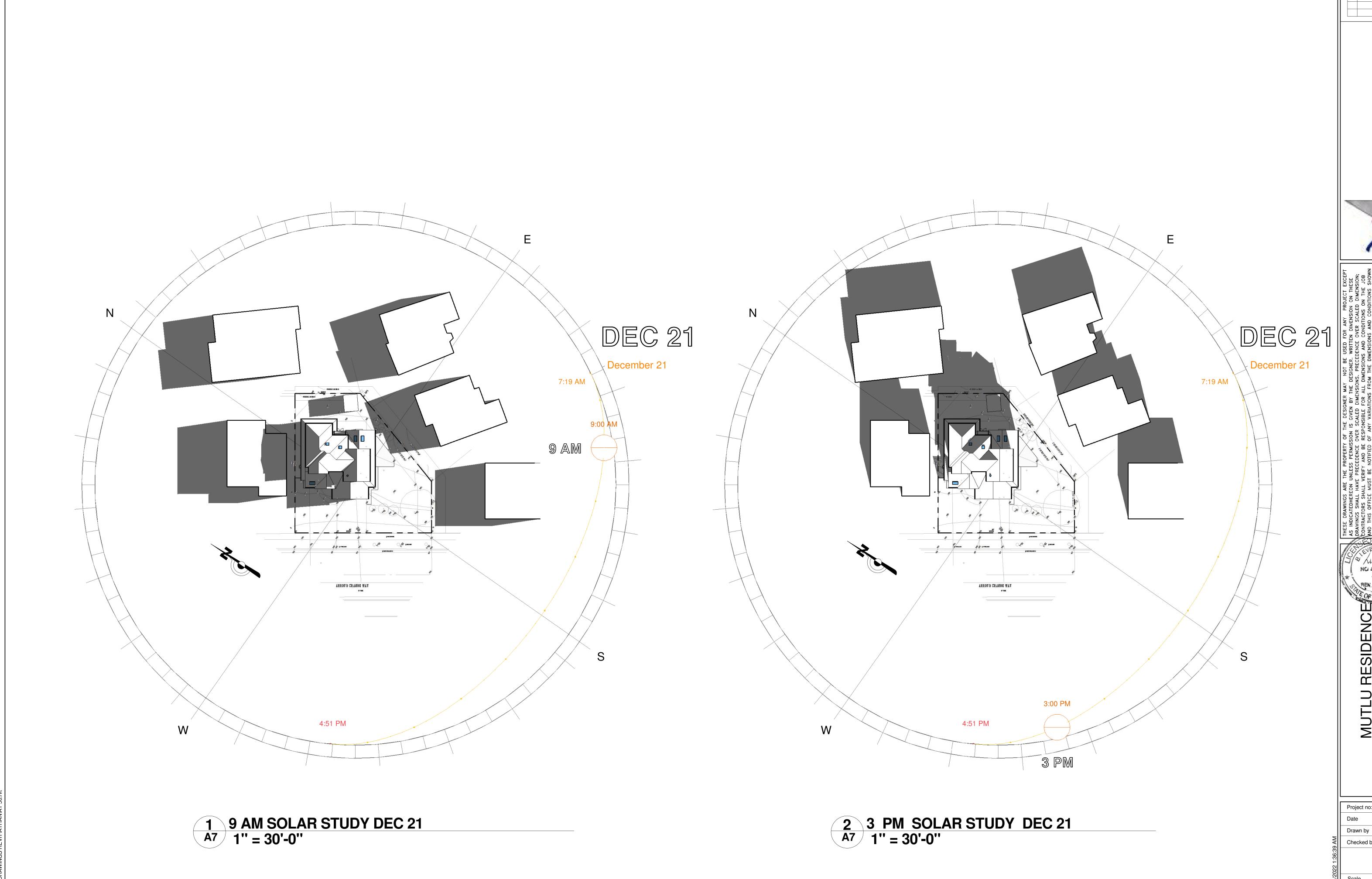
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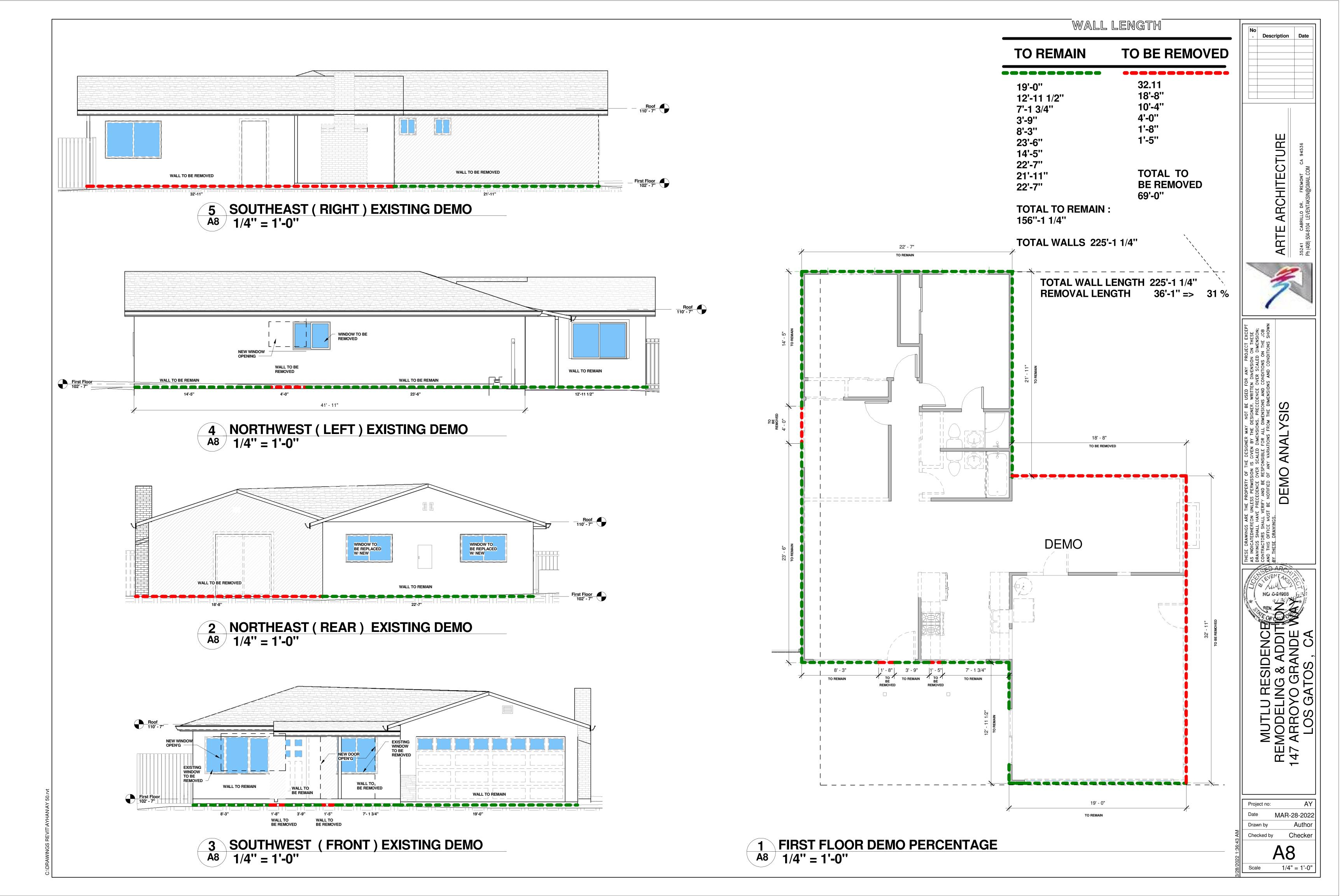
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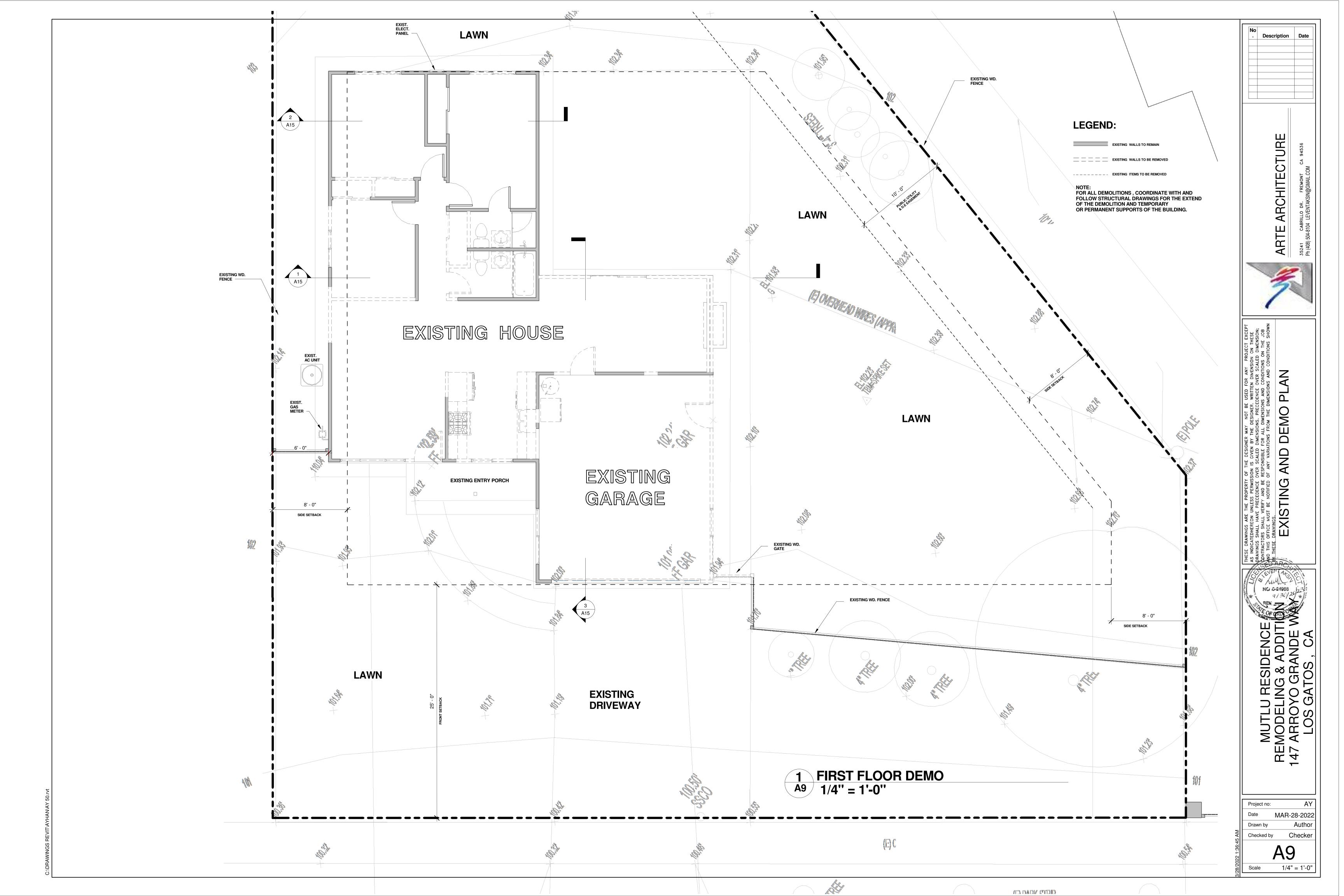
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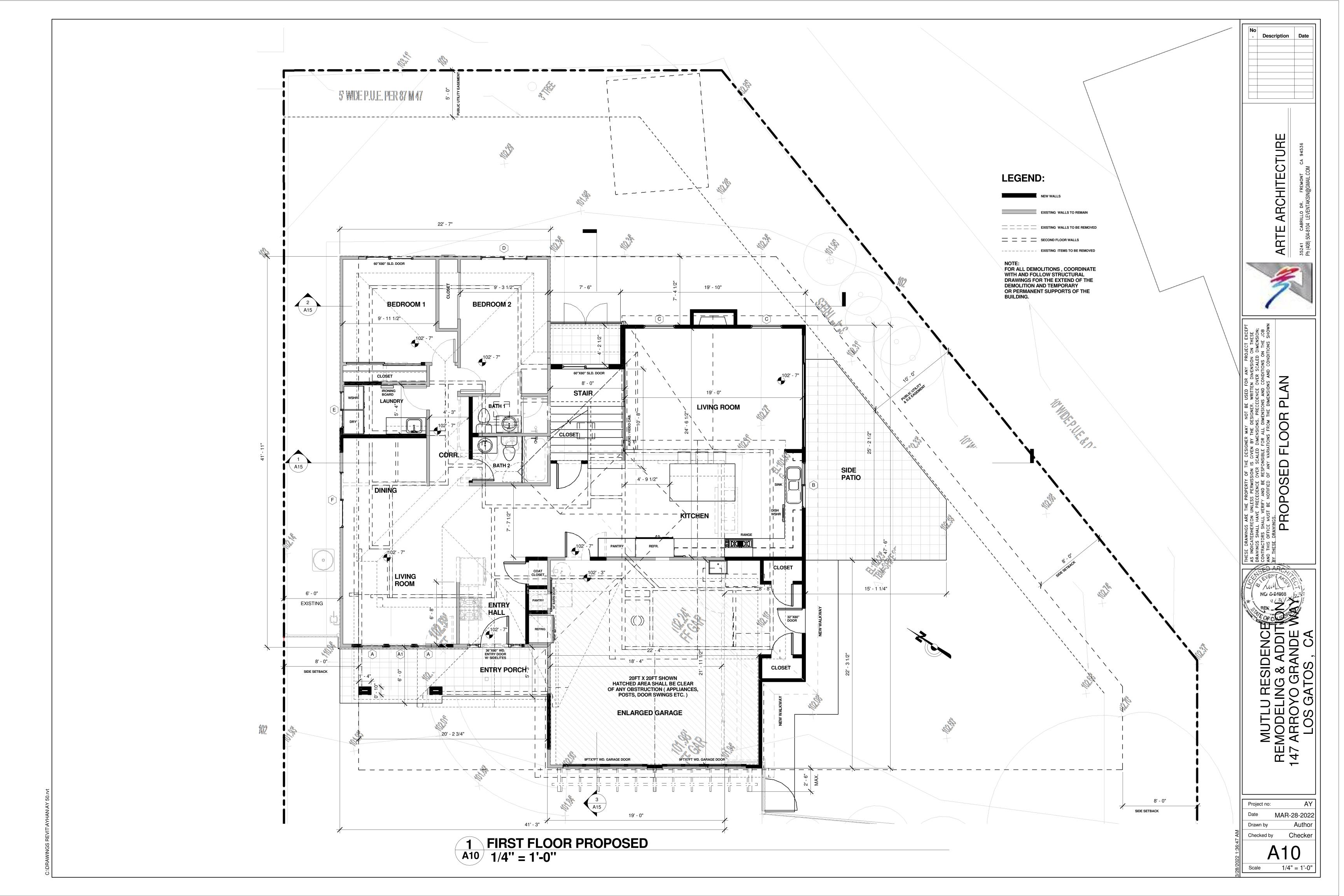
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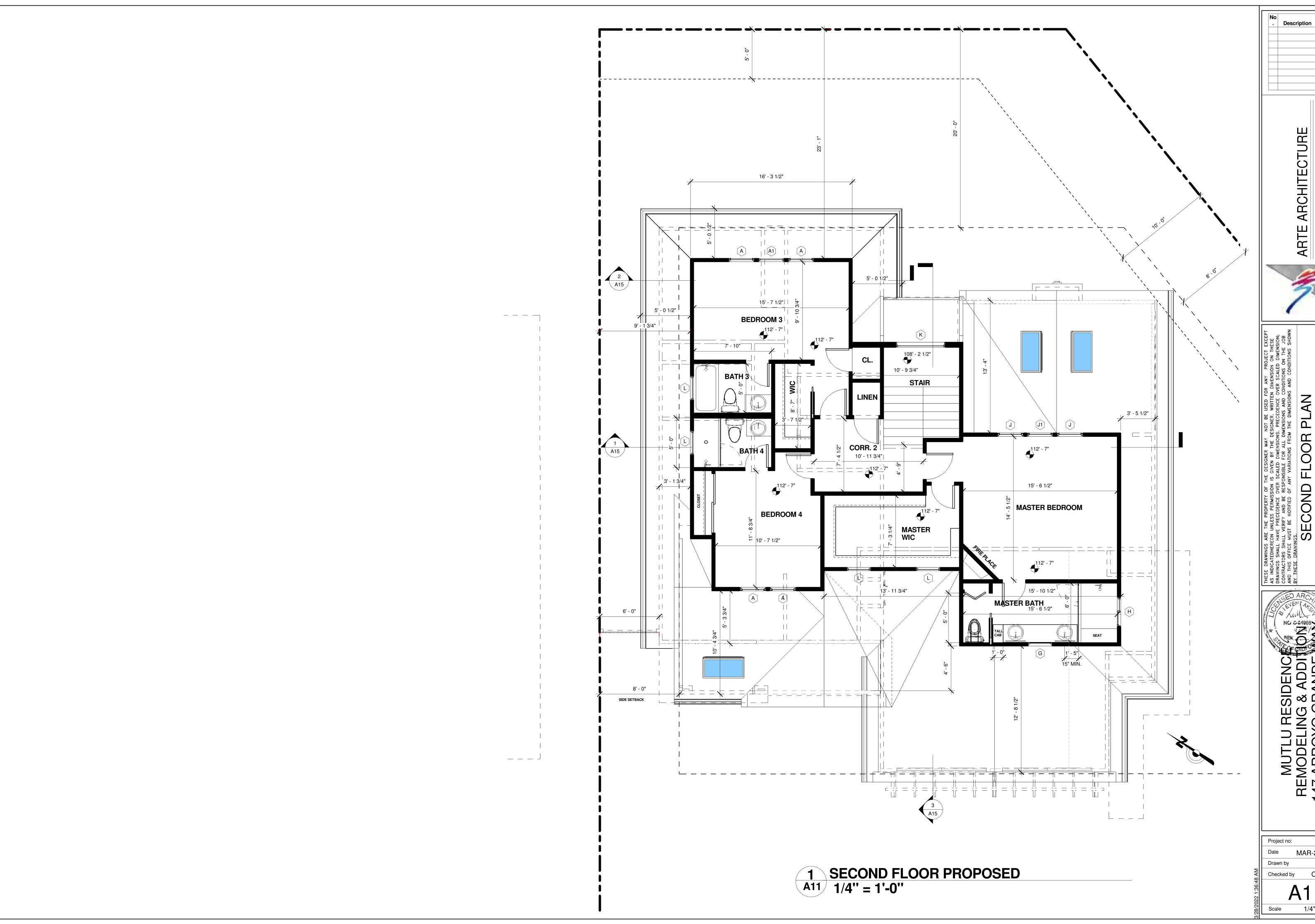
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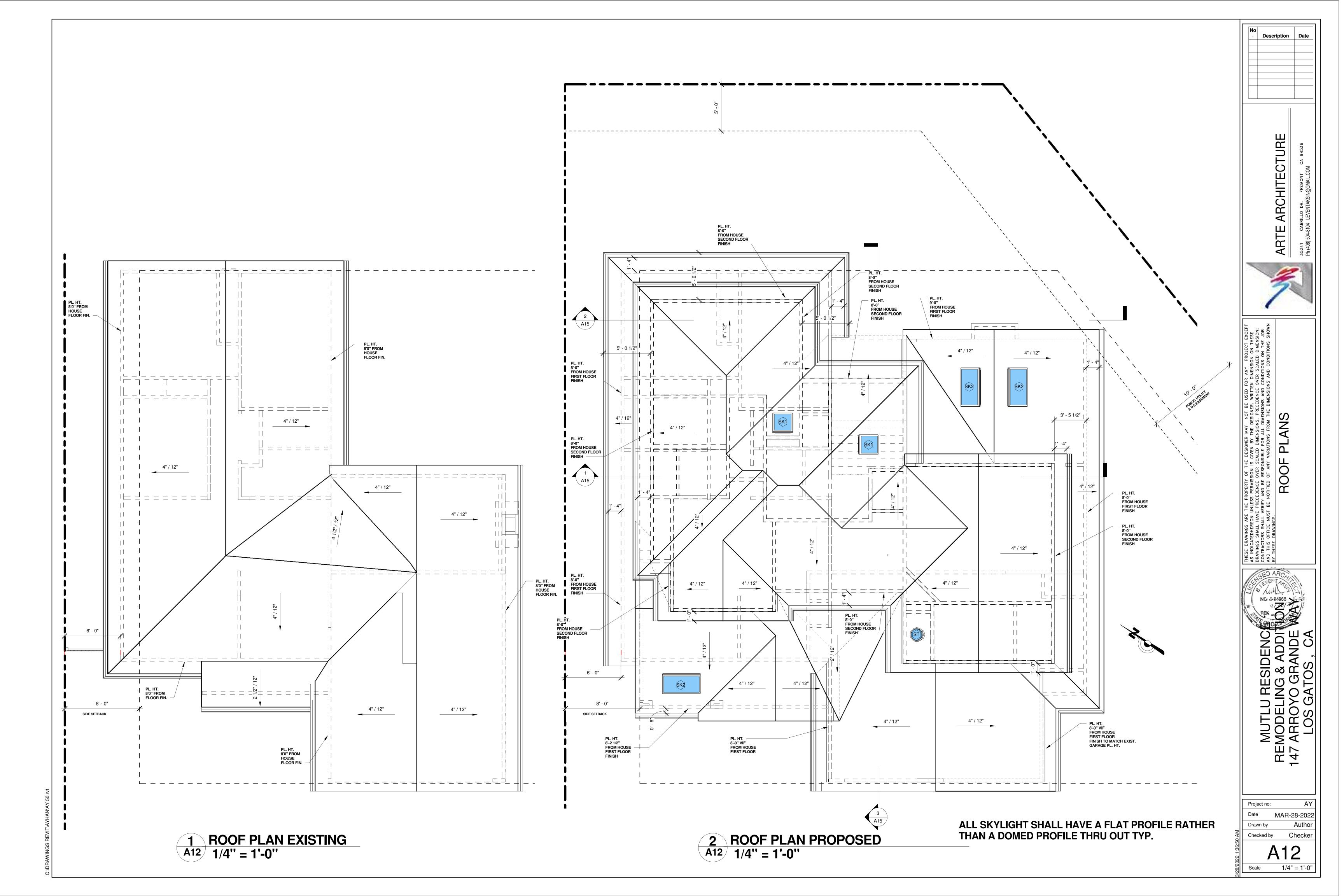


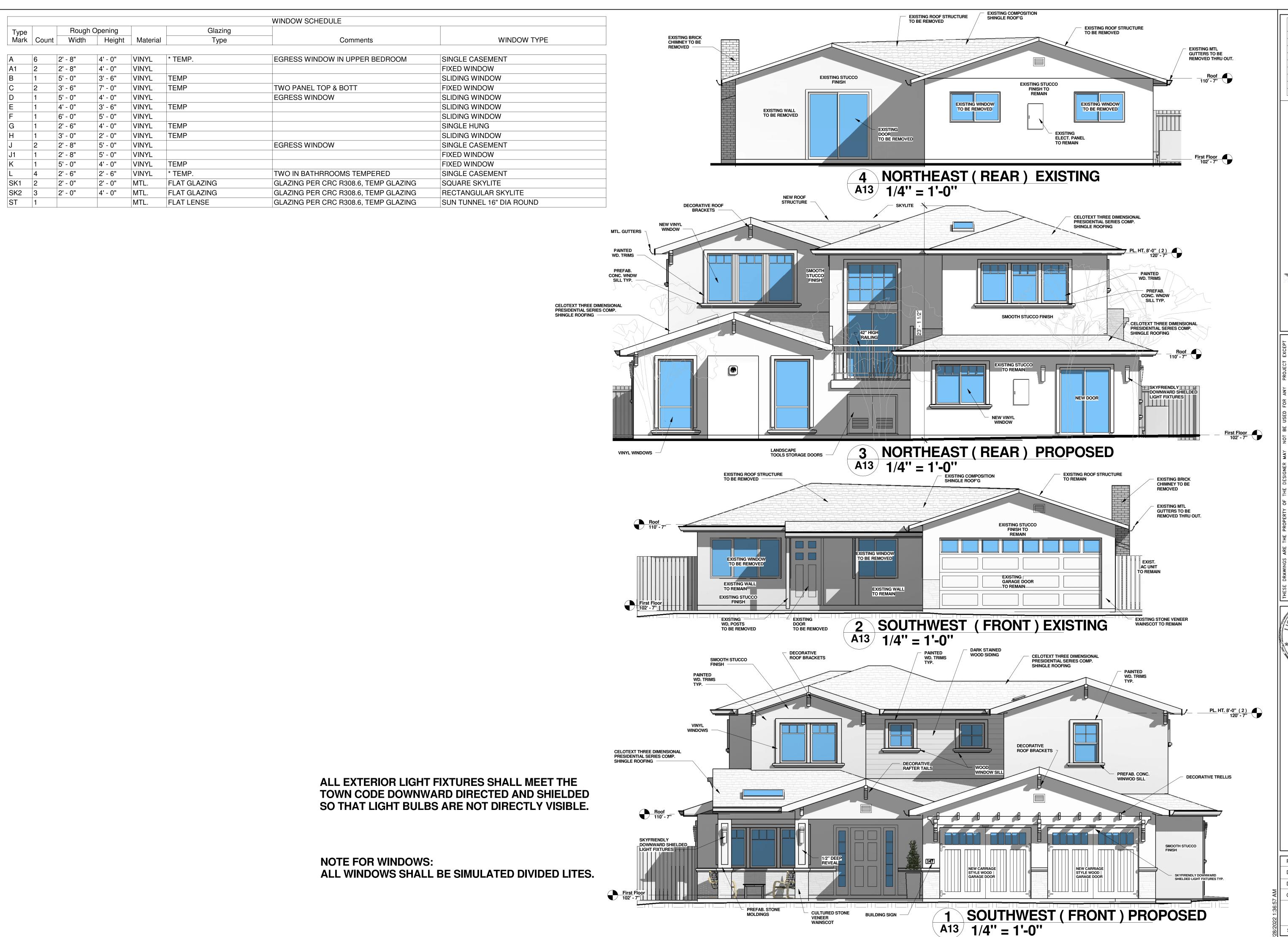


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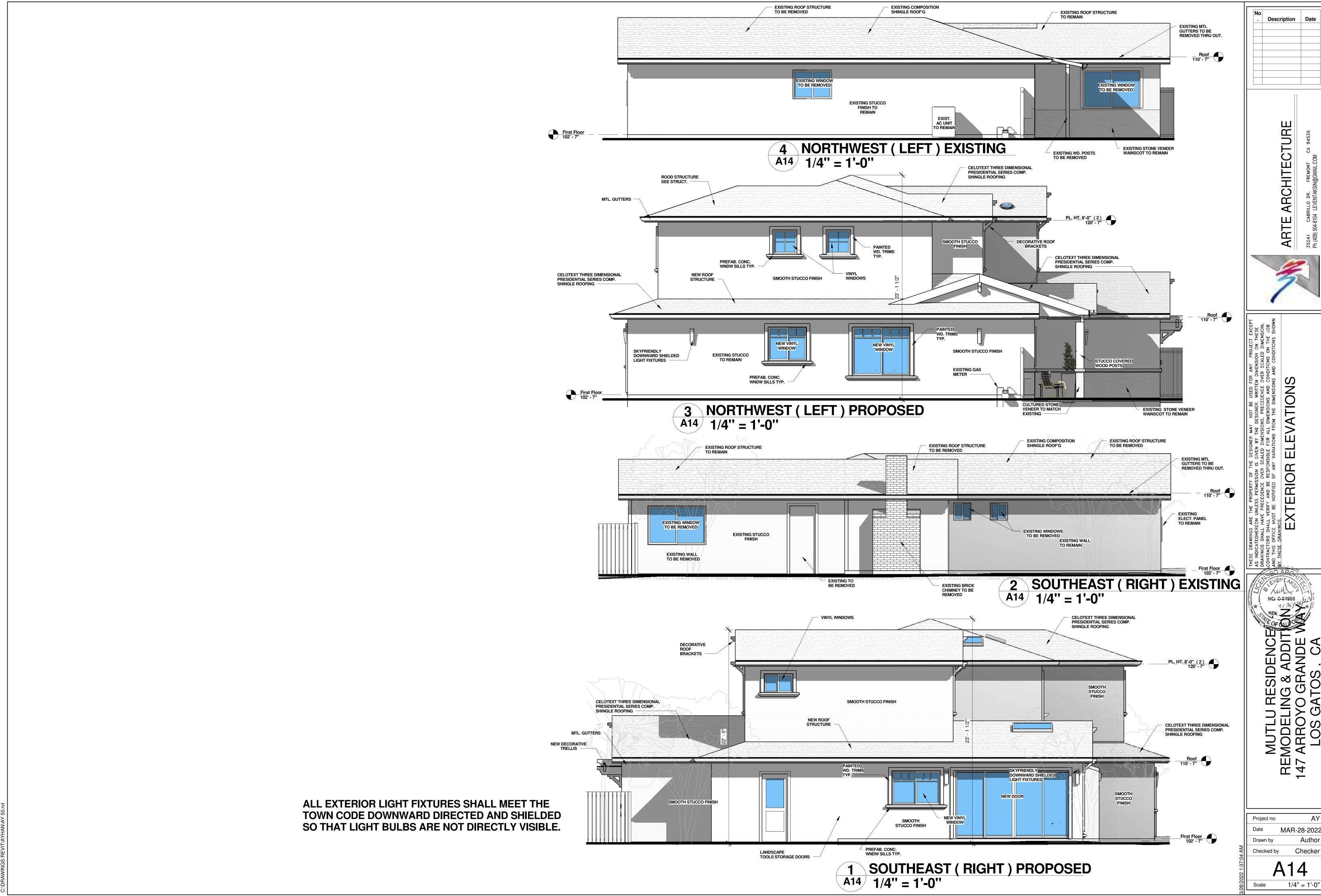
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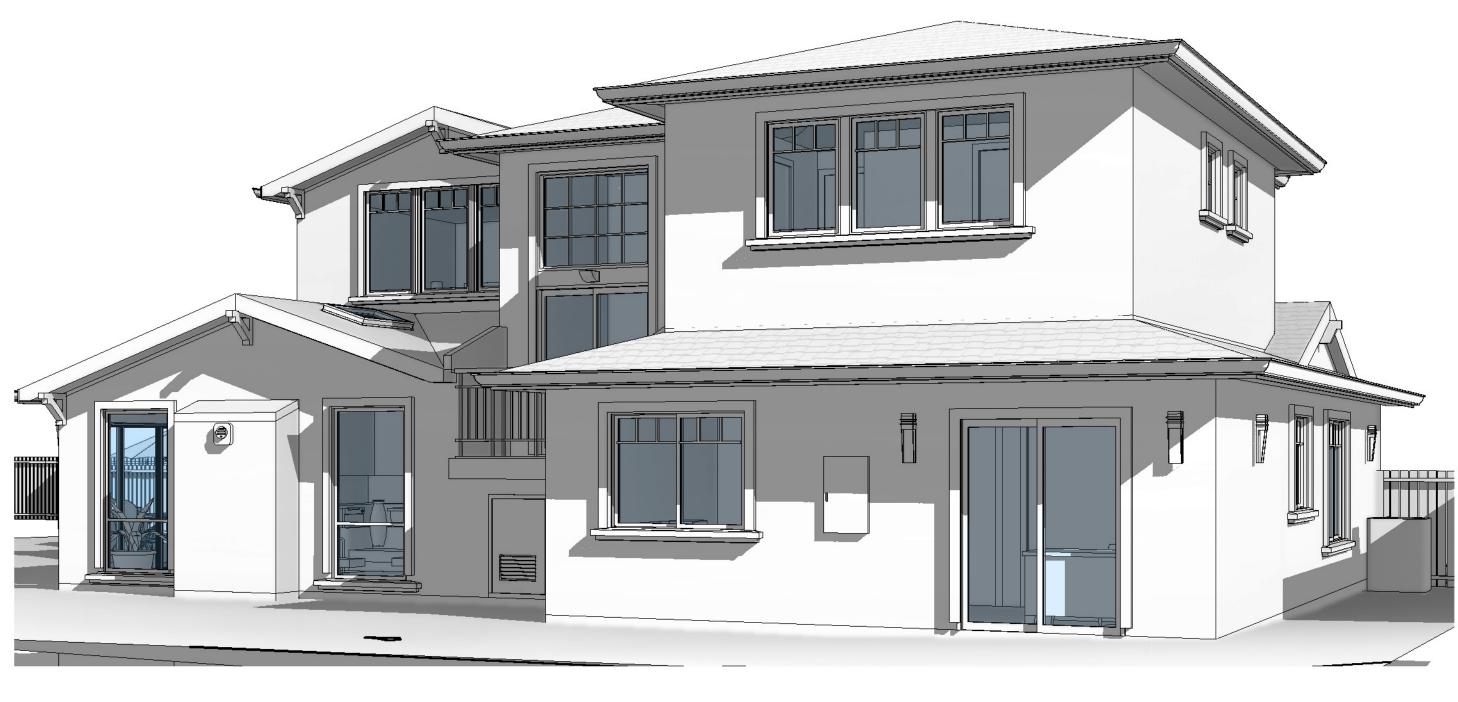
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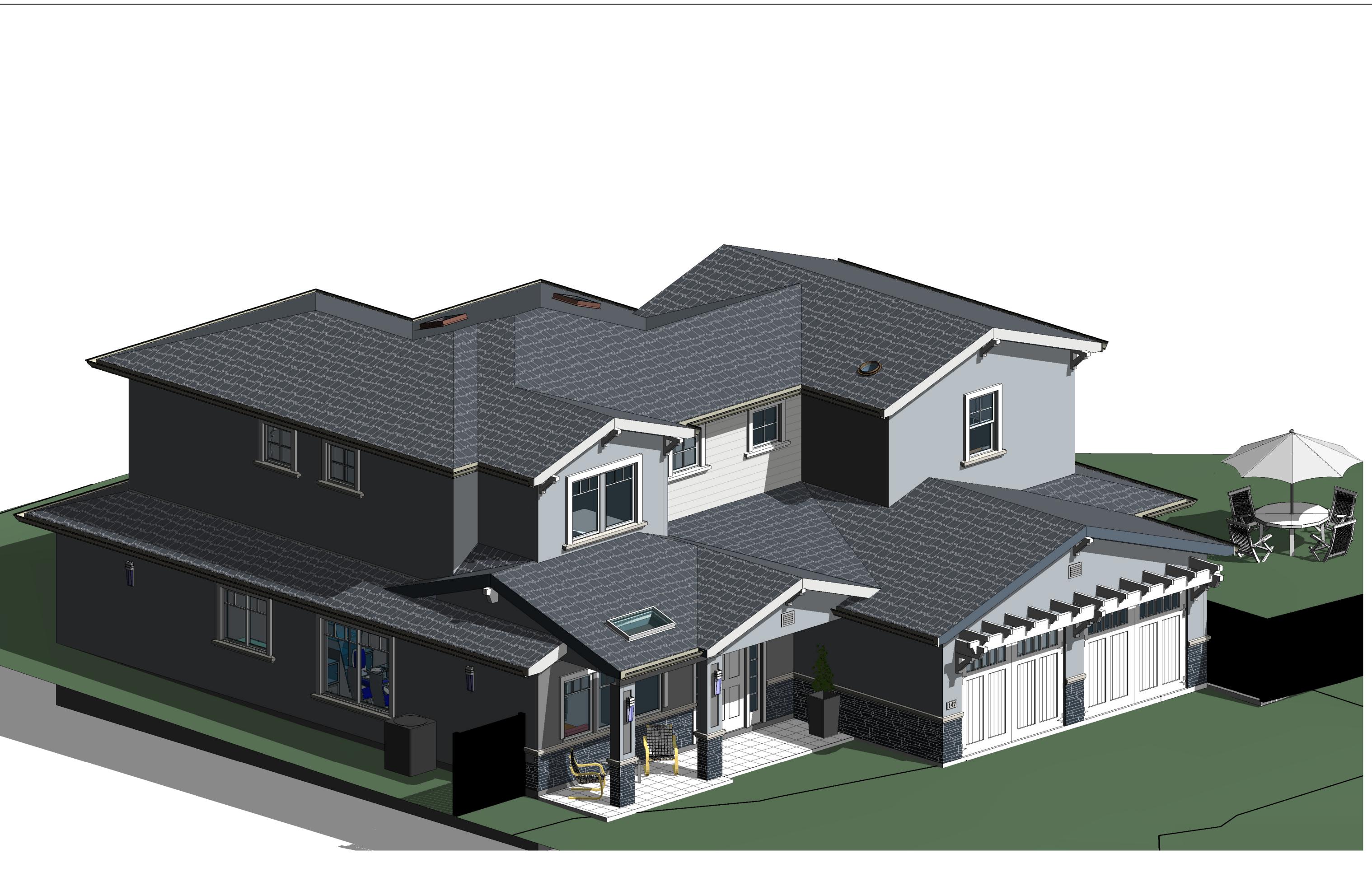








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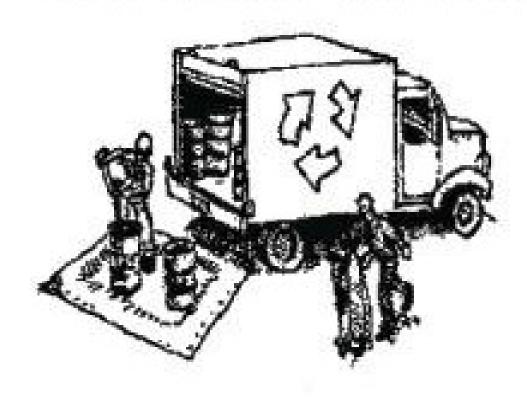
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Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Construction projects are required to implement year-round stormwater BMPs.

Materials & Waste Management



Non-Hazardous Materials

- Berm and cover stockpiles of sand, dirt or other construction material with tarps when rain is forecast or when they are not in use.
- Use (but don't overuse) reclaimed water for dust control.
- Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or discharge to storm drains.

Hazardous Materials

- Label all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes (such as pesticides, paints, thinners, solvents, fuel, oil, and antifreeze) in accordance with City, County, State and Federal regulations.
- Store hazardous materials and wastes in water tight containers, store in appropriate secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every work day or during wet weather or when rain is forecast.
- □ Follow manufacturer's application instructions for hazardous materials and do not use more than necessary. Do not apply chemicals outdoors when rain is forecast within 24 hours.
- Arrange for appropriate disposal of all hazardous wastes.

Waste Management

- Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster. A plastic liner is recommended to prevent leaks. Never clean out a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site.
- Place portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure they are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks.
- Dispose of all wastes and demolition debris properly. Recycle materials and wastes that can be recycled, including solvents, waterbased paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation.
- Dispose of liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids as hazardous waste.
- Keep site free of litter (e.g. lunch items, cigarette butts).
- Prevent litter from uncovered loads by covering loads that are being transported to and from site.

Construction Entrances and Perimeter

- Establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from site and tracking off site.
- Sweep or vacuum any street tracking immediately and secure sediment source to prevent further tracking. Never hose down streets to clean up tracking.

Equipment Management & Spill Control



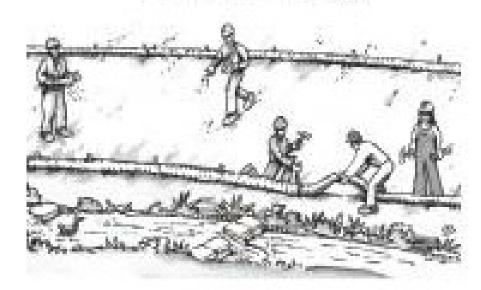
Maintenance and Parking

- Designate an area of the construction site, well away from streams or storm drain inlets and fitted with appropriate BMPs, for auto and equipment parking, and storage.
- Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site.
- If refueling or vehicle maintenance must be done onsite, work in a bermed area away from storm drains and over a drip pan or drop cloths big enough to collect fluids. Recycle or dispose of fluids as hazardous waste.
- □ If vehicle or equipment cleaning must be done onsite, clean with water only in a bermed area that will not allow rinse water to run into gutters, streets, storm drains, or surface waters.
- Do not clean vehicle or equipment onsite using soaps, solvents, degreasers, or steam cleaning equipment, and do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts onsite

Spill Prevention and Control

- Keep spill cleanup materials (e.g., rags, absorbents and cat litter) available at the construction site at all times.
- Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for and repair leaks. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made.
- Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately and dispose of cleanup materials properly.
- Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible (absorbent materials, cat litter and/or rags).
- Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Never attempt to "wash them away" with water, or bury them.
- Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.
- Report significant spills to the appropriate local spill response agencies immediately. If the spill poses a significant hazrd to human health and safety, property or the environment, you must report it to the State Office of Emergency Services. (800) 852-7550 (24 hours).

Earthmoving



Grading and Earthwork

- Schedule grading and excavation work during dry weather.
- Stabilize all denuded areas, install and maintain temporary erosion controls (such as erosion control fabric or bonded fiber matrix) until vegetation is established.
- Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary, plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.
- Prevent sediment from migrating offsite and protect storm drain inlets, drainage courses and streams by installing and maintaining appropriate BMPs (i.e. silt fences, gravel bags, fiber rolls, temporary swales, etc.).
- Keep excavated soil on site and transfer it to dump trucks on site, not in the streets.

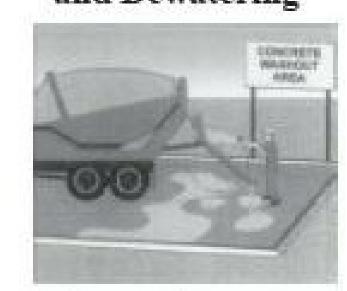
Contaminated Soils

- If any of the following conditions are observed, test for contamination and contact the Regional Water Quality Control Board:
- Unusual soil conditions, discoloration, or odor.
- Abandoned underground tanks.
- Abandoned wells
- Buried barrels, debris, or trash.
- □ If the above conditions are observed, document any signs of potential contamination and clearly mark them so they are not distrurbed by construction activities.

Landscaping

- Protect stockpiled landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps all year-round.
- Stack bagged material on pallets and under cover.
- Discontinue application of any erodible landscape material within 2 days before a forecast rain event or during wet weather.

Concrete Management and Dewatering



Concrete Management

- Store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff and away from storm drains or waterways. Store materials off the ground, on pallets. Protect dry materials from wind.
- 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) block any storm drain inlets and vacuum washwater from the gutter. If possible, sweep first.
- □ Wash out concrete equipment/trucks offsite or in a designated washout area onsite, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit, and make sure wash water does not leach into the underlying soil. (See CASQA Construction BMP Handbook for properly designed concrete washouts.)

Dewatering

- □ Discharges of groundwater or captured runoff from dewatering operations must be properly managed and disposed. When possible, send dewatering discharge to landscaped area or sanitary sewer, call your local wastewater treatment plant.
- Divert run-on water from offsite away from all disturbed areas.
- □ When dewatering, notify and obtain approval from the local municipality before discharging water to a street gutter or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a basin, tank, or sediment trap may be required.
- □ In areas of known or suspected contamination, call your local agency to determine whether the ground water must be tested. Pumped groundwater may need to be collected and hauled off-site for treatment and proper disposal.

Paving/Asphalt Work



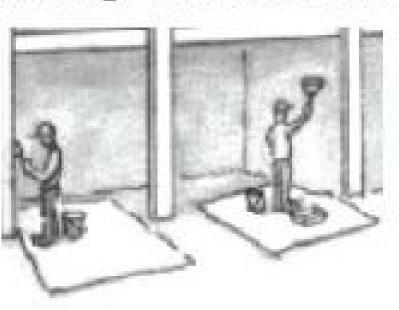
Paving

- Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather or when rain is forecast, to prevent materials that have not cured from contacting stormwater runoff.
- Cover storm drain inlets and manholes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, or similar materials.
- Collect and recycle or properly dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand. Do NOT sweep or wash it into gutters.

Sawcutting & Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- Protect storm drain inlets during saw cutting.
- If saw cut shurry enters a catch basin, clean it up immediately.
- Shovel or vacuum saw cut slurry deposits and remove from the site. When making saw cuts, use as little water as possible. Sweep up, and properly dispose of all residues.

Painting & Paint Removal



Painting Cleanup and Removal

- Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm 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 as hazardous waste.
- Sweep up or collect paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting into plastic drop cloths and dispose of as trash.
- Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury, or tributyltin must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Lead based paint removal requires a statecertified contractor.



Storm drain polluters may be liable for fines of up to \$10,000 per day!

FRESH CONCRETE AND MORTAR APPLICATION

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR

- Masons and bricklayers
- Sidewalk construction crews
- Patio construction workers Construction inspectors
- General contractors
- Home builders

Developers

GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

- Both at your yard and the construction site, always store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff. Protect dry materials from wind.
- Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be sure to keep windblown cement powder away from gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff.
- Wash out concrete mixers only in designated wash-out areas in your yard, where the water will flow into containment ponds or onto dirt. Whenever possible, recycle washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse. Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or streams.

DURING CONSTRUCTION

- Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you will use
- Set up and operate small mixers on tarps or heavy plastic drop

EARTH MOVING ACTIVITIES

Bulldozers, backhoe, and

Dump truck drivers

General contractors

Site supervisors

Home builders

Developers

swales.

sheeting.

grading machine operators

DURING CONSTRUCTION

Remove existing vegetation only

vegetation for erosion control on

slopes or where construction is not

courses, streams, and storm drains

divert runoff around excavations.

soil with secured tarps or plastic

GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

Schedule excavation and grading

Perform major equipment repairs

be done on site, designate a

lubricate equipment or parts.

vehicle/equipment maintenance must

location away from storm drains.

work for dry weather.

away from the job site.

When refueling or

Do not use diesel oil to

with hay bales or temporary drainage

when absolutely necessary.

Consider planting temporary

immediately planned.

Protect downslope drainage

Use check dams or ditches to

Cover stockpiles and excavated

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

or sidewalk construction, wash fines

driveway or into the street or storm

onto dirt areas, not down the

erosion controls down-slope to

When breaking up paving, be

Recycle large chunks of broken

Dispose of small amounts of

Never bury waste material.

Fresh concrete and cement-

related mortars that wash into

toxic to fish and the aquatic

is prohibited by law.

lakes, streams, or estuaries are

environment. Disposing of these

materials to the strom drains or

creeks causes serious problems and

excess dry concrete, grout, and

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM MASONRY

DETECTING CONTAMINATED SOIL OR

GROUNDWATER

As you know, contaminated

the Santa Clara Valley. It is

subcontractors involved in

essential that all contractors and

groundwater is a common problem in

excavation and grading know what to

look for in detecting contaminated

soil or groundwater, and test ponded

groundwater before pumping. See

practices guide available from the

Pollution Control Program, for

details.

Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source

WATCH FOR ANY OF THESE CONDITIONS:

Abandoned underground tanks

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM EARTH-

Unusual soil conditions,

discoloration, or odor

Buried barrels, debris, or

Abandoned wells

trash

MOVING ACTIVITIES

Soil excavation and grading

soil that can flow or blow into

operations loosen large amounts of

storm drains if handled improperly

decreased soil stability, increased

runoff, and increased flow velocity.

Some of the most effective erosion

of runoff crossing a site and slow

the flow with check dams or

roughened ground surfaces.

control practices reduce the amount

Soil erodes due to a combination of

Blueprint for a Clean Bay, a

construction best management

capture runoff carrying mortar or

cement before it reaches the storm

sure to pick up all the pieces and

· Place hav bales or other

dispose properly.

concrete at a landfill.

mortar in the trash.

AND PAVING

- When cleaning up after driveway
- Swimming pool/spa service and repair workers
- General contractors
- · Home builders
- Developers

GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

- Protect stockpiles and landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or secured plastic sheeting.
- Store pesticides, fertilizers,
- · Schedule grading and excavation
- Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from
- Protect storm drains with hay
- form of erosion control for any

LANDSCAPING, GARDENING, AND POOL MAINTENANCE

Never discharge pool or spa

· When emptying a pool or spa,

landscaped area.

junction.

Contact the local sewage

Do not use copper-based

treatment plant.

OR

water to a street or storm drain.

let chlorine dissipate for a few

by draining it gradually onto a

treatment authority. You may be

sewer by running a hose to a utility

able to discharge to the sanitary

sink or sewer pipe cleanout

algaecides unless absolutely

necessary. Control algae with

all of the metals that enter a

chlorine or other alternatives to

is a powerful herbicide. Sewage

copper-based pool chemicals. Copper

treatment technology cannot remove

Blueprint for a Clean Bay

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY.

exposed aggregate concrete or

similar treatments into a street or

storm drain. Collect and recycle,

sand, etc.) and other materials with

rainfall and prevent runoff with

temporary roofs or plastic sheets

drip pans or absorbent material

(cloth, rags, etc.) placed under

using "dry" methods (with absorbent

materials and/or rags), or dig up

and remove contaminated soil.

appropriately dispose of excess

Avoid over application by water

ASPHALT/CONCRETE REMOVAL

Avoid creating excess dust when

breaking asphalt or concrete.

After breaking old pavement, be

sure to remove all chunks and

Make sure broken pavement does

Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry

not come in contact with rainfall or

and remove from the site. Cover or

barricade storm drain during saw-

or dispose to dirt area.

Cover stockpiles (asphalt,

plastic tarps. Protect from

Catch drips from paver with

machine when not in use.

Clean up all spills and leaks

Collect and recycle or

abrasive gravel or sand.

trucks for dust control.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

ROADWORK AND PAVING

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE

Driveway/sidewalk/parking lot

construction crews

grading equipment

paving machines

dump trucks

concrete mixers

General contractors

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

Developers

Construction inspectors

Develop and implement

embankments.

equipment.

When refueling or

Do not use diesel oil to

DURING CONSTRUCTION

have time to cure.

excavations.

Recycle used oil, concrete,

creeks.

possible.

GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

Schedule excavation and grading

Perform major equipment repairs

be done on site, designate a

lubricate equipment or parts.

broken asphalt, etc. whenever

Avoid paving and seal coating

Cover and seal catch basins and

slurry seal, fog seal, etc.

Use check dams, ditches, or

berms to divert runoff around

manholes when applying seal coat,

in wet weather, or when rain is

in designated areas at your yard,

away from the construction site.

vehicle/equipment maintenance must

location away from storm drains and

work for dry weather.

Check for and repair leaking

erosion/sediment control plans for

Seal coat contractors

Road Crews

Operators of:

days, and then recycle/reuse water

POOL/FOUNTAIN/SPA MAINTENANCE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

- Landscapers
- Gardeners

- and other chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage cabinet.
- projects for dry weather.
- storm drains.
- bales or other erosion controls.
- Revegetation is an excellent

LANDSCAPING/GARDEN MAINTENANCE

- Use up pesticides. Rinse containers, and use rinse water as product. Dispose of rinsed
- Dispose of unused pesticide as hazardous waste.

containers in the trash.

- Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and compost.
- In communities with curbside yard waste recycling, leave clippings and pruning waste for pickup in approved bags or containers. Or, take to a landfill that composts yard waste.
- Do not place yard waste in
- Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street.

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM LANDSCAPING • AND SWIMMING POOL MAINTENANCE

Many landscaping activities decompose soils and increase the likelihood that earth and garden chemicals will runoff 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

HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATION

Never hose down dirty

pavement or impermeable surfaces

where fluids have spilled. Use dry

cat litter, and/or rags) whenever

possible. If you must use water,

use just enough to keep the dust

Sweep up spilled dry materials

Clean up spills on dirt areas

of contaminated soil.

Report significant spills to

agencies immediately.

Poorly maintained vehicles and heavy

construction site are common sources

equipment from runoff channels, and

construction equipment from the site

and San Francisco Bay, with no

a serious problem for wildlife

treatment. Storm water pollution is

dependent on our waterways and for

streams or baylands. Some common

spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles

the people who live near polluted

sources of this pollution include

construction debris; landscaping

runoff containing pesticides or weed

killers; and materials such as used

products that people pour or spill

Thirteen valley cities have joined

District to educate local residents

and businesses and fight storm drain

Note: The property owner and the

the Santa Clara Valley Water

contractor share ultimate

responsibility for the activities

that occure on a construction site.

Owner and contractor may be held

responsible for any environmental

damage caused by the subcontractors

pollution.

or employees.

together with Santa Clara County and

motor oil, antifreeze, and paint

into a street or storm drain.

and heavy equipment;

equipment leaking fuel, oil,

spills and leaks by isolating

as soon as possible.

antifreeze or other fluids on the

of storm water pollution. Prevent

by watching for leaks and other

maintenance problems. Remove

the appropriate spill response

dust control.

cleanup method (absorbent materials

immediately. Never attempt to wash

them away with water or bury them.

by digging up and properly disposing

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM HEAVY

EOUIPMENT ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE

Use as little water as possible for

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

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

MAINTENANCE

SITE PLANNING AND PREVENTIVE VEHICLE

- Designate one area of the construction site, well away from streams or storm drain inlets, for auto and equipment parking, refueling, and routine vehicle and equipment maintenance.
- Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for
- · Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, vehicle and equipment washing off site.
- 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 recycle whenever possible.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts.
- · Clean up spills immediately when

PAINTING AND APPLICATION OF SOLVENTS AND ADHESIVES

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE: PAINTING CLEANUP

- Painters
- Paperhangers
- Plasterers
- Graphic artists Dry wall crews
- Floor covering installers
- General contractors Home builders Developers

from paints, thinners, solvents,

hazardous wastes. When they are

thoroughly dry, empty paint cans,

spent brushes, rags, and drop cloths

glues and cleaning fluids are

may be disposed of as trash.

Chemical paint stripping

Chips and dust from marine

Dry sweep and dispose of

· Paint chips and dust from non-

residue is a hazardous waste.

paints or paints containing lead or

tributyl tin are hazardous wastes.

hazardous dry stripping and sand

blasting may be swept up and

building exteriors with high-

Wash water onto a dirt area and

or vacum) building cleaning water and dispose to the sanitary sewer.

PAINT REMOVAL

appropriately.

disposed as trash.

When stripping or cleaning

Keep all liquid paint products and For oil based paints, paint out wastes away from the gutter, street, brushes to the extent possible, and storm drains. Liquid residues filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose of excess liquids and residue as hazardous waste.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

 Recycle/reuse leftover paints whenever possible.

Never clean brushes or rinse

For water based paints, paint

paint containers into a street,

gutter, storm drain, or stream.

out brushes to the extent possible,

and rinse to the sanitary sewer.

- Recycle excess water-based paint, or use up. Dispose of excess liquid, including sludges, as hazardous waste.
- Reuse leftover oil-based paint. Dispose of excess liquid, including sludges, as hazardous waste.

SOLVENTS, AND ADHESIVES

All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain chemicals that are harmful to the wildlife in our creeks and Bay. Toxic chemicals may come from liquid or solid products or from cleaning residues or rags. It is especially important not to clean brushes in an area where paint residue can flow to a gutter, street, or storm drain.

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM PAINTS.

pressure water, block storm drains. spade into soil. Or, check with the local wastewater treatment authority to find out if you can collect (mop

ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CAMPBELL

ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS FOR STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

(408) 927-0710

San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Serving Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, San

Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control

Palo Alto Regional Water Quality Control Plant (415) 329-2598 Serving East Palo Alto, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Montain View, Palo Alto, and Stanford

A. Criminal Penalties. Any person who violates any provision of this article shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term not to exceed six (6) months or by a fine not to exceed \$1000 or

3. Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (800) 852-7550 (24 hours).

District Environmental Compliance

Local Pollution Control Agencies

Spill Response Agencies

Santa Clara Valley Water

Division (408) 927-0710.

1. Dial 911

Santa Clara County Office of Toxics and Solid Waste Management (408) 441-1195

Santa Clara Valley Water District

Control Plant (408) 945-5300 Jose, Santa Clara and Saratoga

(408) 730-7270

by both. Each and every violation of this chapter shall constitute a separate offense. Every day each such violation continues shall be an additional offense.

B. Civil Penalties. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be civilly liable to the City of Campbell in a sum not to exceed \$1000 per day for each day in which the violation occurs. Each and every violation of this chapter shall constitute a

C. Civil Liability. Any person who violates any provision of this chapter shall be civilly liable to the City of Campbell for all costs, including attorneys fees, associated with the investigation and remediation of environmental conditions caused by the discharge of pollutants into the Municipal Storm Drain System or a Watercourse in violation of this

D. Remedies Cumulative. The remedies provided for in this chapter are cumulative and not exclusive and shall be in addition to any and all other remedies available to the City of Campbell under State and Federal Law.

separate offense. Every day each such violation continues shall be an additional offense.

SCALE: N.T.S.

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SHEET:

 Never hose down streets to forecast before fresh pavement will clean up tracked dirt.

drains and creeks.

cutting if necessary.

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

Construction industry

- Keep materials out of the rainof construction materials with
- Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. Place trash cans and recycling receptacles around the

to storm drains, creeks, or

- · Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills immediately so they do not contaminate soil or groundwater
- Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks. Place tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster Never clean a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site.

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND SITE SUPERVISION

- inlets, and bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off site. prevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of soil plastic sheeting or temporary roofs.
- channels.
- Never hose down "dirty" pavement or surfaces where materials have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to
- dumpsters under roofs or cover with

keep the dust down.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

- WHAT CAN YOU DO? 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
- Before it rains, sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain
- site to minimize litter.
- or leave residue on paved surfaces.
- Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks. STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM ROADWORK

MATERIALS/WASTE/HANDLING

Practice Source Reductionminimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount

- Use recyclable materials
- Dispose of all wastes properly. Many construction materials and wastes, including solvents, waterbased paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation can be recycled. (See the references list of recyclers at the back of Blueprint for a Clean Bay). Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or disposed of as hazardous waste. Never bury

waste materials or leave them in the

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM

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, site supervisor, owner or operator of a site, you may be responsible for any environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains flow directly to local creeks

you need to finish the job.

whenever possible.

street or near a creek or stream

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION