OWNER: AYHAN MUTLU MUTLU RESIDENCE ayhan.mutlu@synopsys.com REMODELING & ADDITION (650) 750-4575

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.

424 PAGE 23

- e. Water reuse systems
- ery providers on methods to further reduce resource

- consumption, including recycle programs and loca-
- Prolic 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.

5 STEPS TO A SAFE EXCAVATION . Survey and Mark

Survey your proposed excavation site. Make a list of affected operators of underground facilities (operators) at your job site, their needs and halk, water base, UV paint or equivalent less permanent type marking; use flags, stakes, whiskers, etc. on unpaved surfaces. (Homeowners can use flour) 2. Call Before You Dig

Call USA North 2 working days to 14 calendar days (legal notice) before you dig in California and Nevada. Only operators who are members of the SA North program will be notified. Compare your list of affected North. For your safety, contact any operator at your job site that is not a member of USA North. USA North accepts design inquiry requests through its nternet application only. Call 925-798-9504 ext. 2309 for more information. 3. Wait The Required Time

The legal 2 working days to 14 calendar days notice in California and evada allows USA North members to examine their underground facility perator(s) of subsurface installation have provided a positive response to heir excavation site. The positive response includes operators marking, or taking the horizontal path of their facility with the appropriate color code, oviding information about the location of their facility, or advising you of elearance. Depending on our member's workload, they may contact you to 4. Respect The Marks

Preserve facility marks for the duration of the job. If any of the operators re-marking by the affected operator(s). A re-mark request requires a 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, so the USA North members can respond to your request. NOTE: A USA 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 5. Dig With Care

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 ocated 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 455.080 - 455.180 for liability risks. There are fines of up to \$50K and \$100K respectively for violations of these state laws.

Call 6:00 A.M. - 7:00 P.M. • Monday - Friday



call USA North - the one call protecting the vital buried center serving Central and facilities that supply electric, Northern California and all of gas, water, cable and more to 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.

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

Dig Safely.

2,308.8 SQF (28 %)

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 GARAGE: FAR 0.091 FLOOR AREA: 745 SQF

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

FIRST FLOOR

NEW ADDITION: 380.7 **SQF** (Livable) 150.1 SQF **NEW GARAGE ADDITION (ENLARGEMENT)** FIRST FLOOR PROPOSED TOTAL LIVABLE: 1,523.4 SQF 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

3,224.6 SQF (inc. Garage)

COVERED ENTRY PORCH: 102.8 SQF (Counted for Lot Coverage) 109 SQF (Counted for Lot Coverage) **BALCONY**

TOTAL PROPOSED LOT COVERAGE:

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 AND ALL LOCAL JURISDICTION APPLICABLE REGULATIONS

SCOPE OF WORK:

ADDING NEW 380.7 SQF OF LIVABLE AREA IN FIRST FLOOR.

- DRAWING LIST

EXIST. BLDG PHOTOS / AREA SCHEMATICS

SHADOW STUDIES JUNE 21 & DEC 21 NOON

Sheet Name

Number

COVER SHEET

STREETSCAPE

DEMO ANALYSIS

ROOF PLANS

SECTIONS

ISOMETRIC

CLEAN BAY

3D EXT VIEWS

SITE PLAN EXISTING SITE PLAN PROPOSED

SHADOW STUDY JUNE 21

SHADOW STUDY DEC 21

EXISTING AND DEMO PLAN

PROPOSED FLOOR PLAN

SECOND FLOOR PLAN

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT

ENLARGING GARAGE BY 150.1 SQF

ADDING NEW 1,127.6 SQF SECOND FLOOR

820 SQF AREA OF FIRST FLOOR TO BE REMODELED.

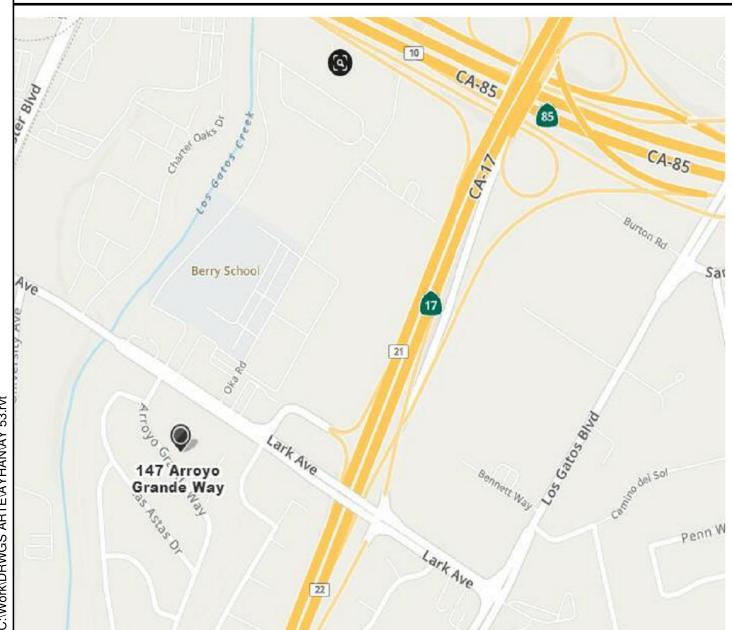
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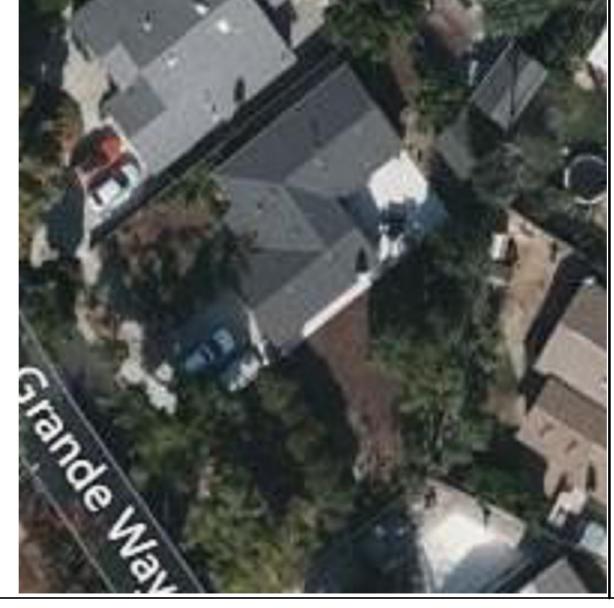
RE 147

MAY-30-2022 Checker Checked by **A**1



VICINITY MAP:





PARKING SPACES: TWO COVERED (ENCLOSED), **ZONING: RESIDENTIAL R-1:8 TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION: V-B OCCUPANCY GROUP: R3 & U** NO OF STORIES: 2

EXHIBIT 14



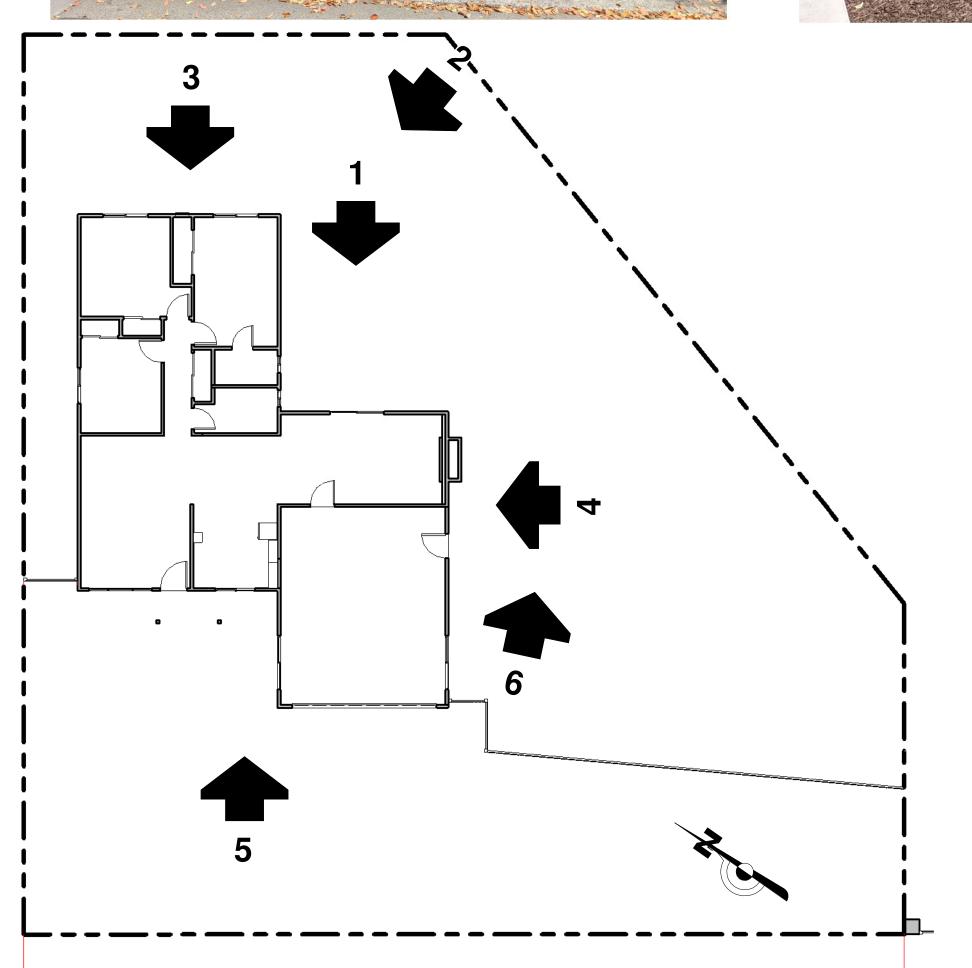


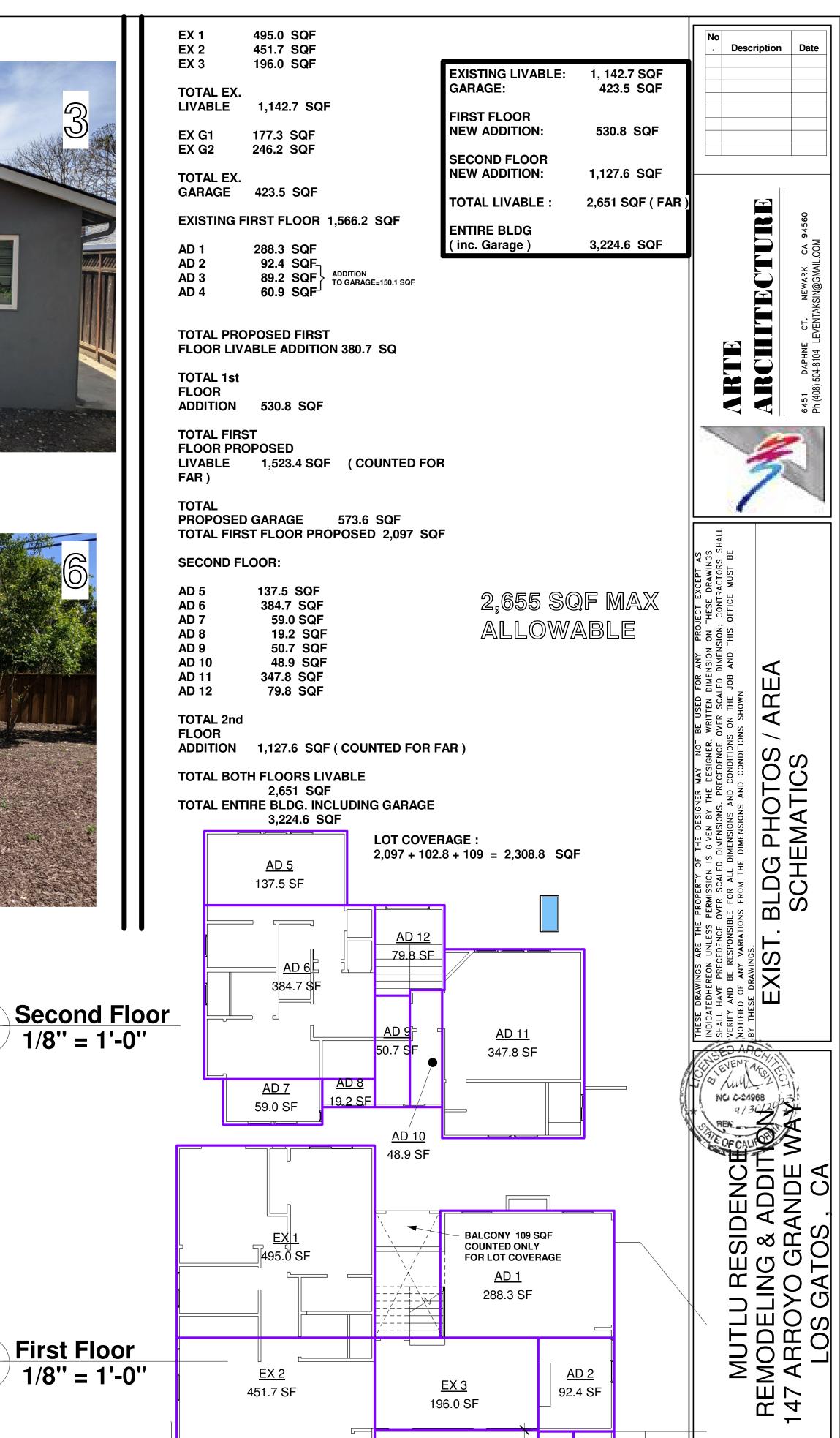












92.4 SF

AD 4

Project no:

Checked by

MAY-30-2022

A2

Author

Checker

As indicated

196.0 SF

EX G1 177.3 SF

246.2 SF

COVERED
ENTRY PORCH
102.8 SQF





3 ACROSS STREET A3 1/16" = 1'-0" MUTLU RES REMODELING 147 ARROYO G LOS GATC

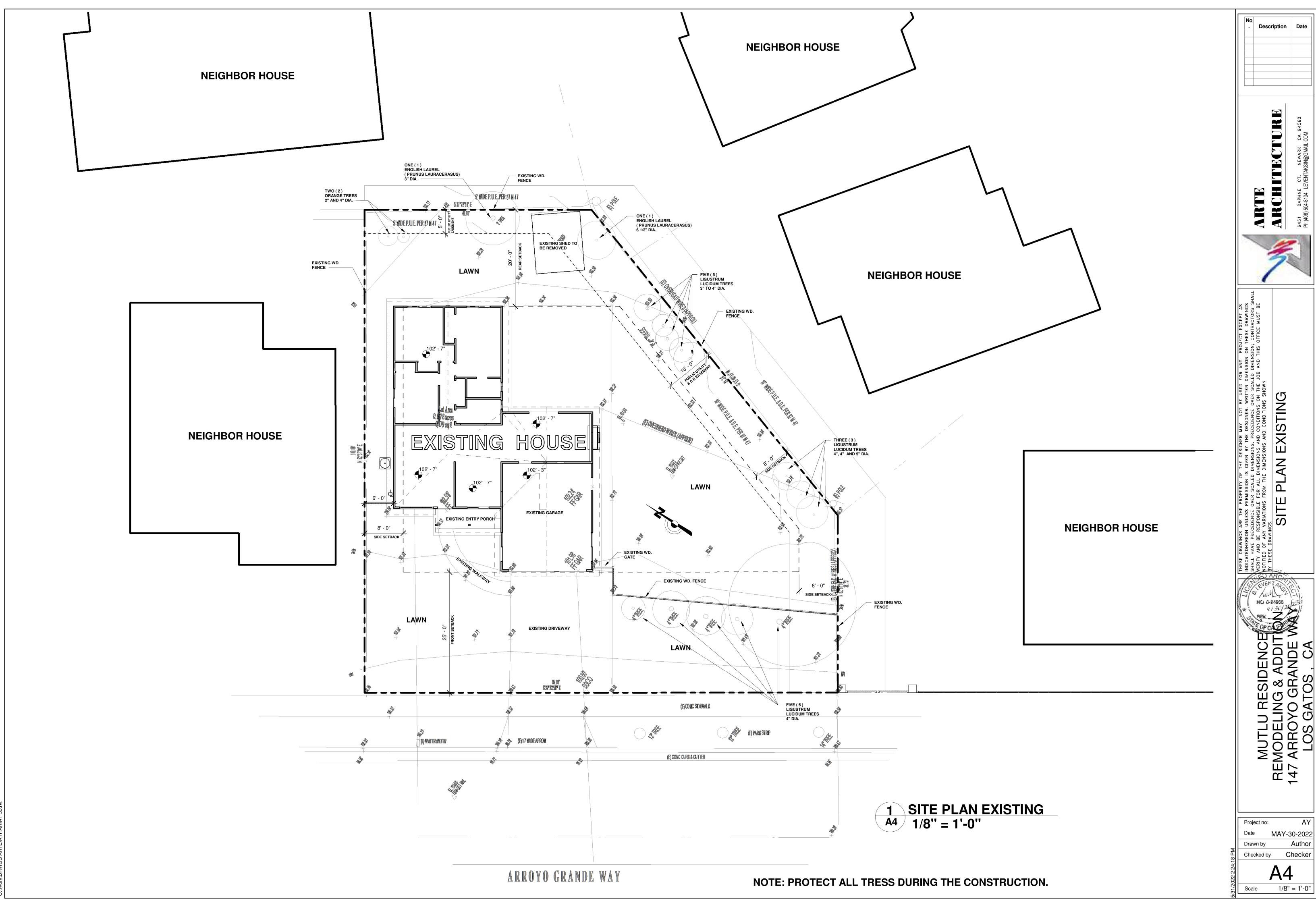
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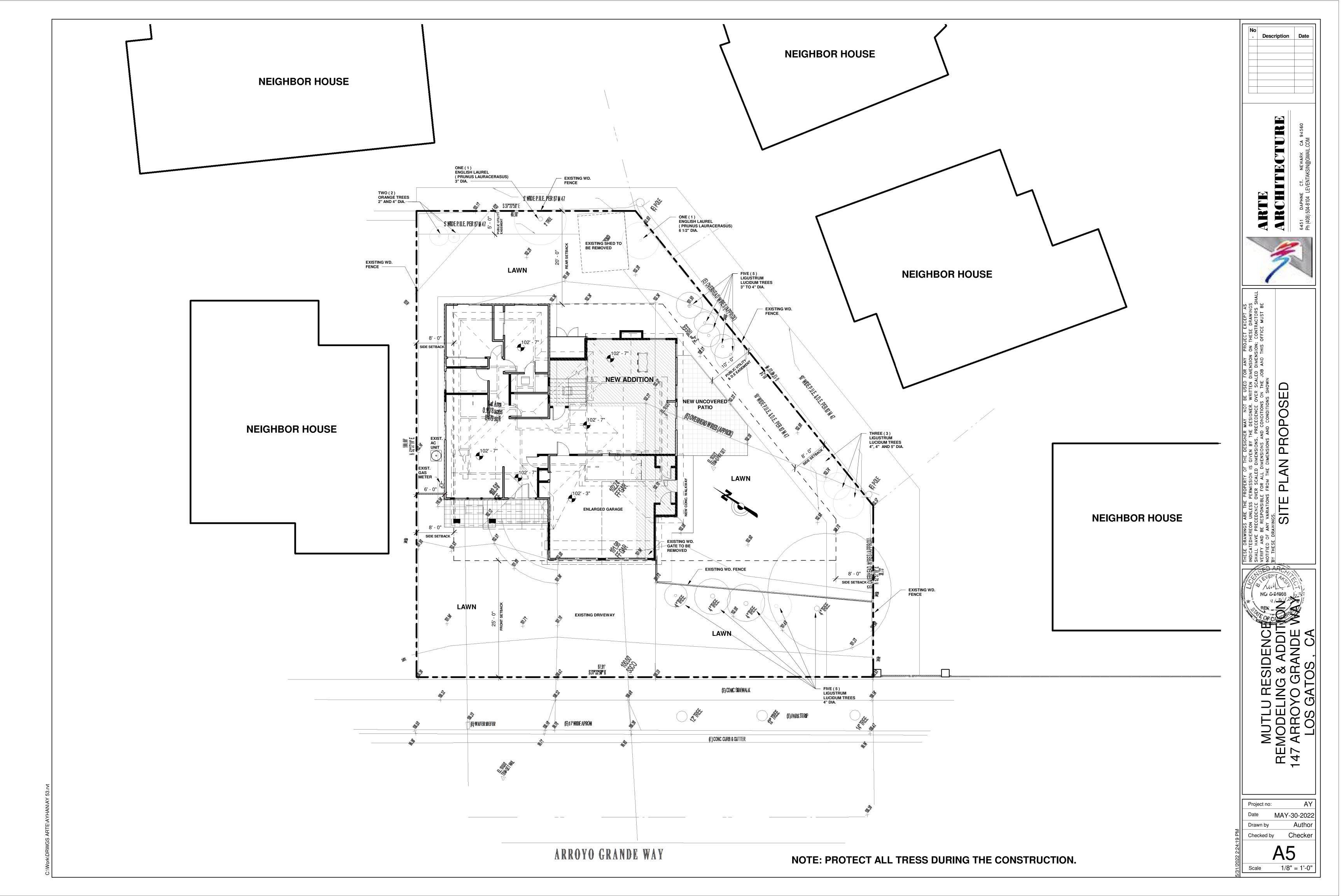
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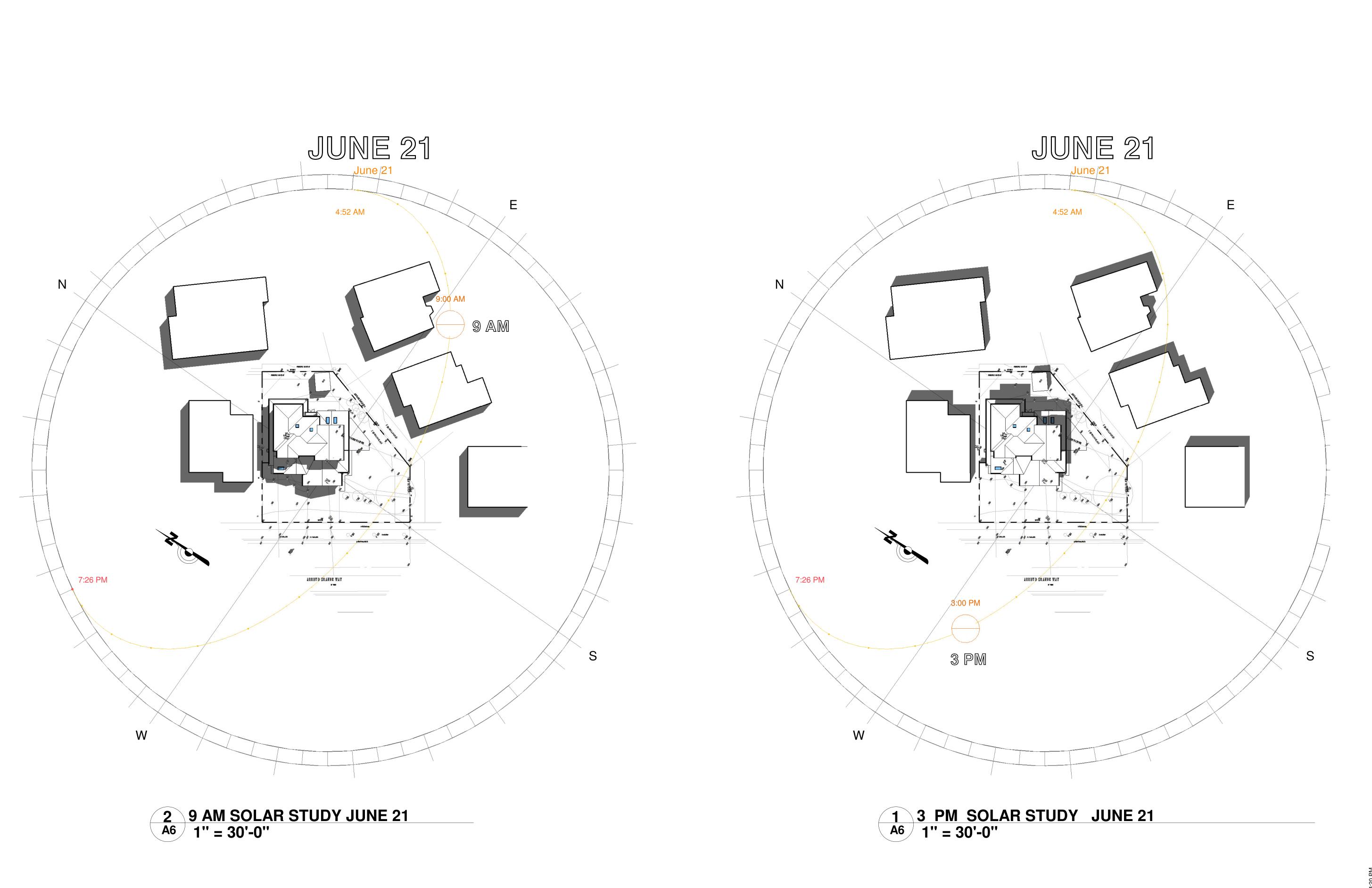
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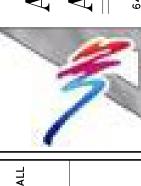






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6451 DAPHNE CT. NEWARK CA 948



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SHADOW STUDY JUNE 21

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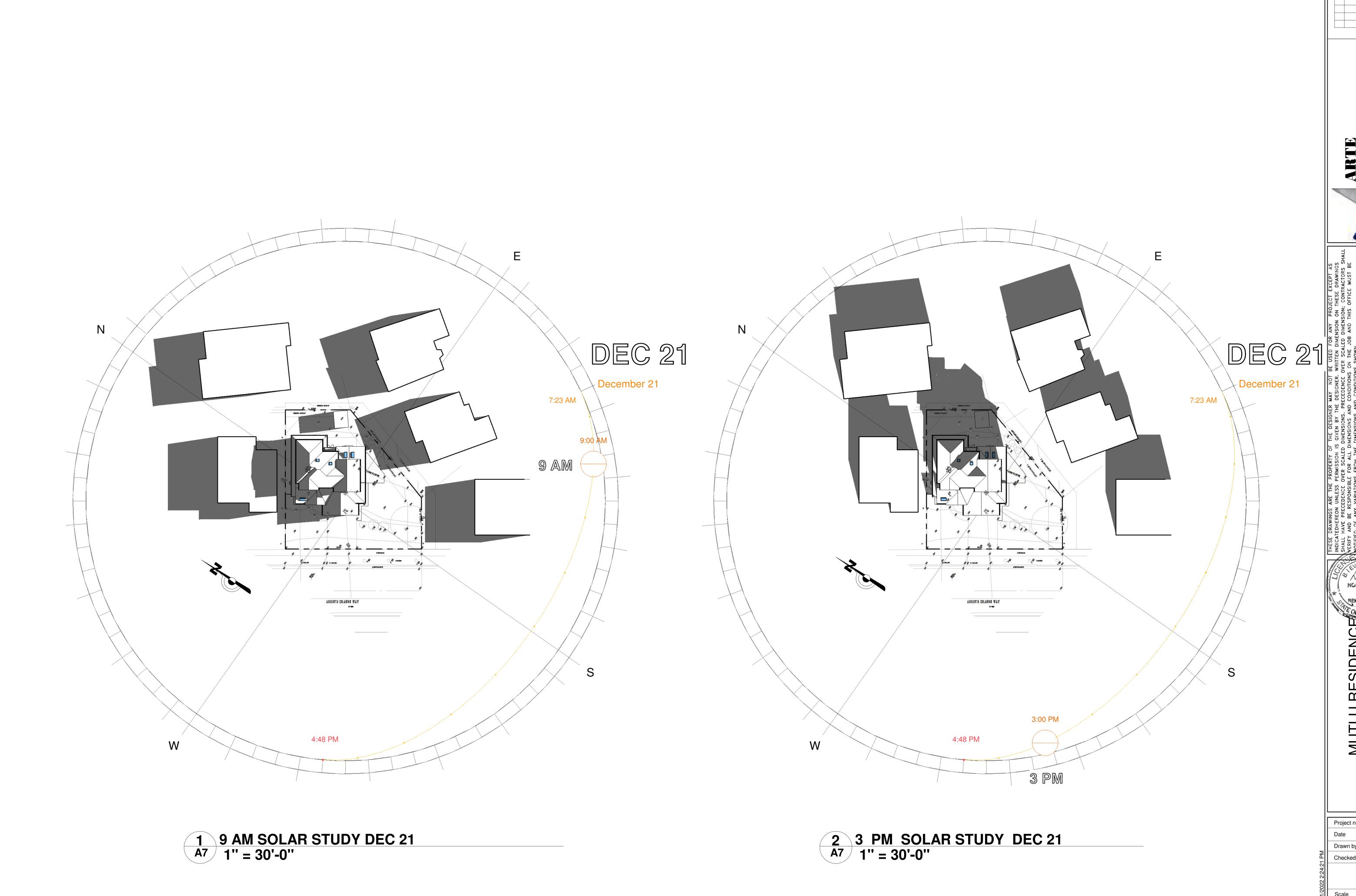
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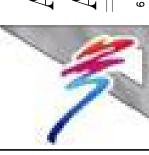
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ARCHITECTURE 6451 DAPHNE CT. NEWARK CA 94560



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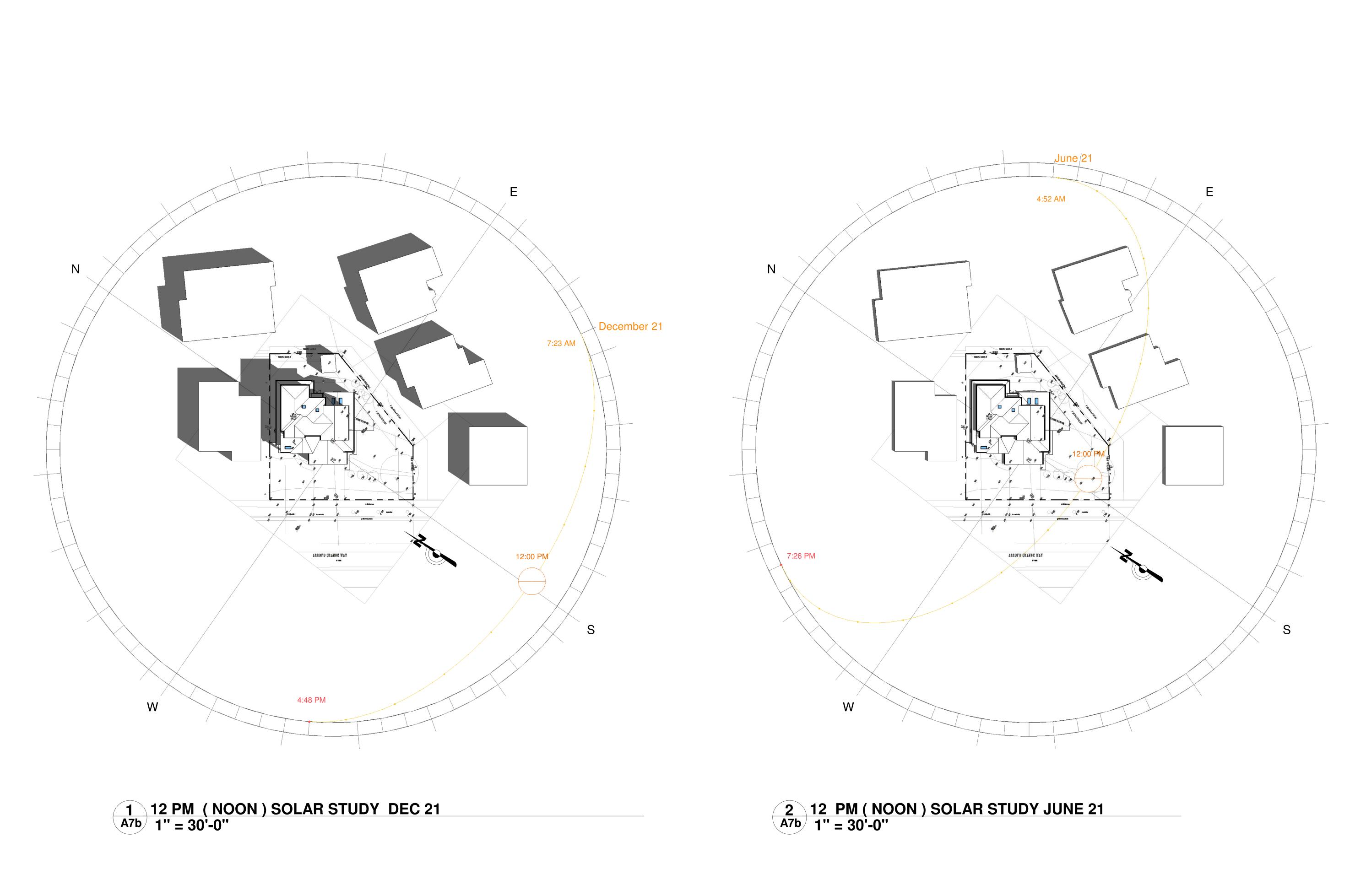
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Scale 1" = 30'-0"



No . Description Date

ARCHITTECTUR

6451 DAPHNE CT. NEWARK CA 94560
Ph (408) 504-8104 LEVENTAKSIN@GMAIL.COM

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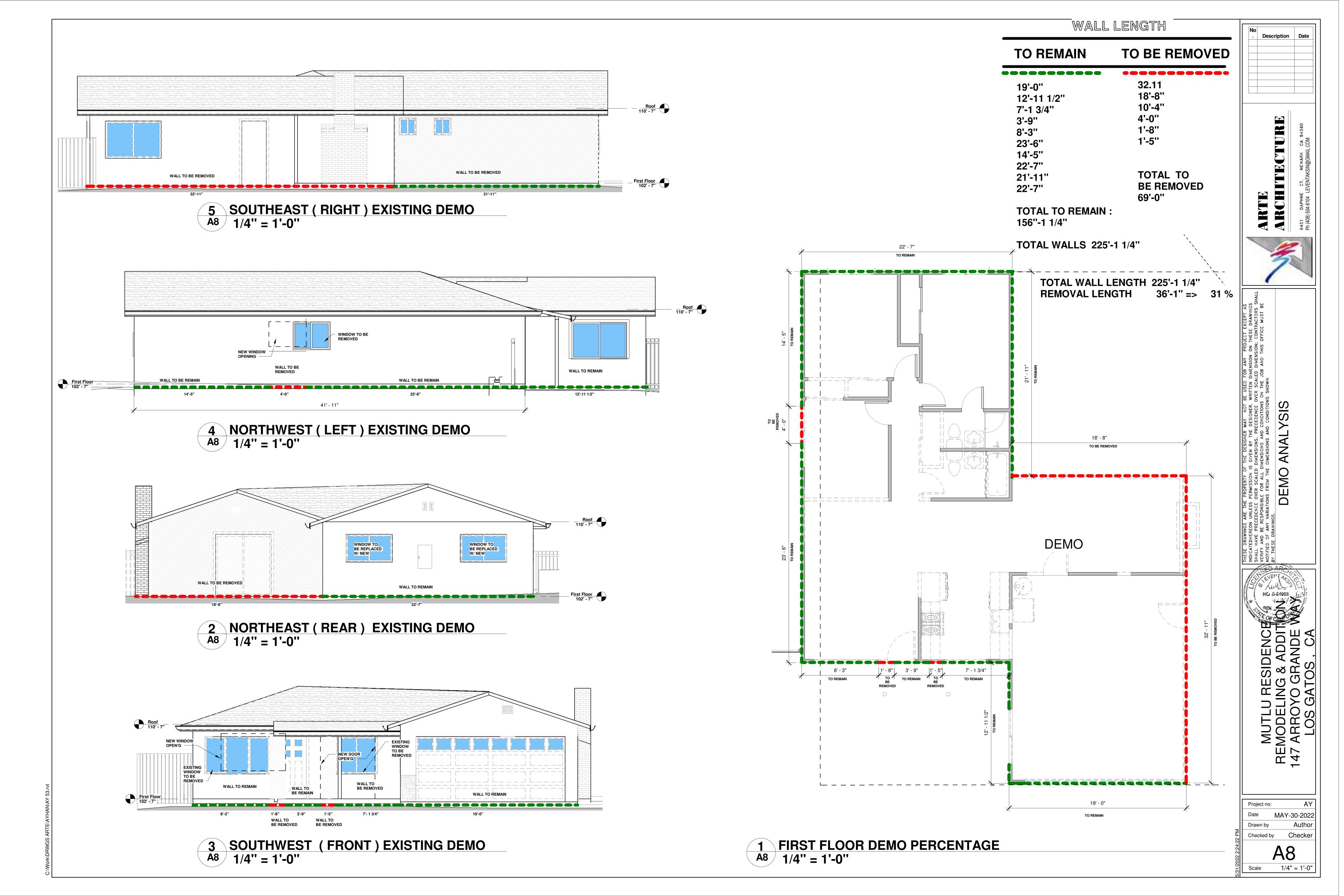
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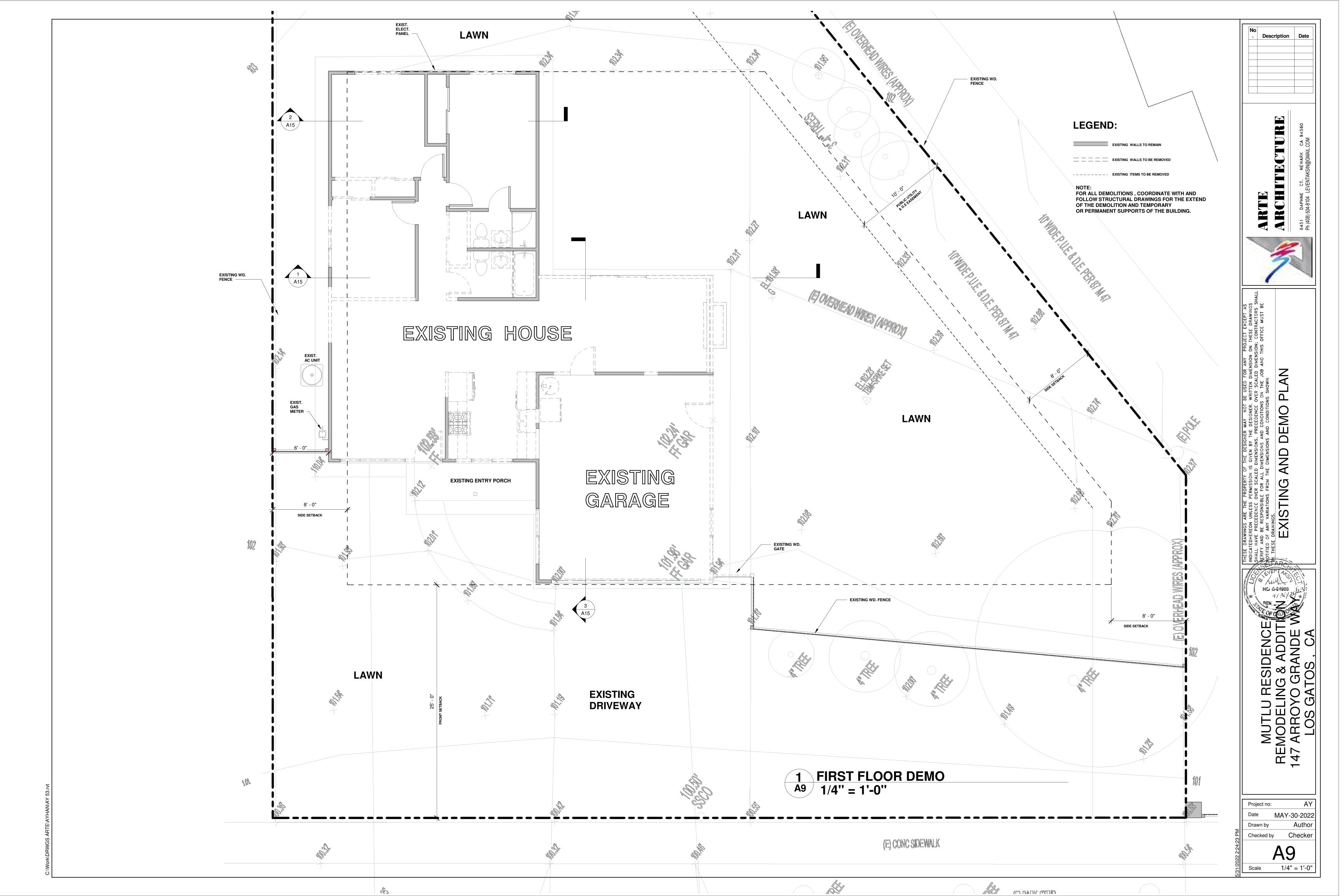
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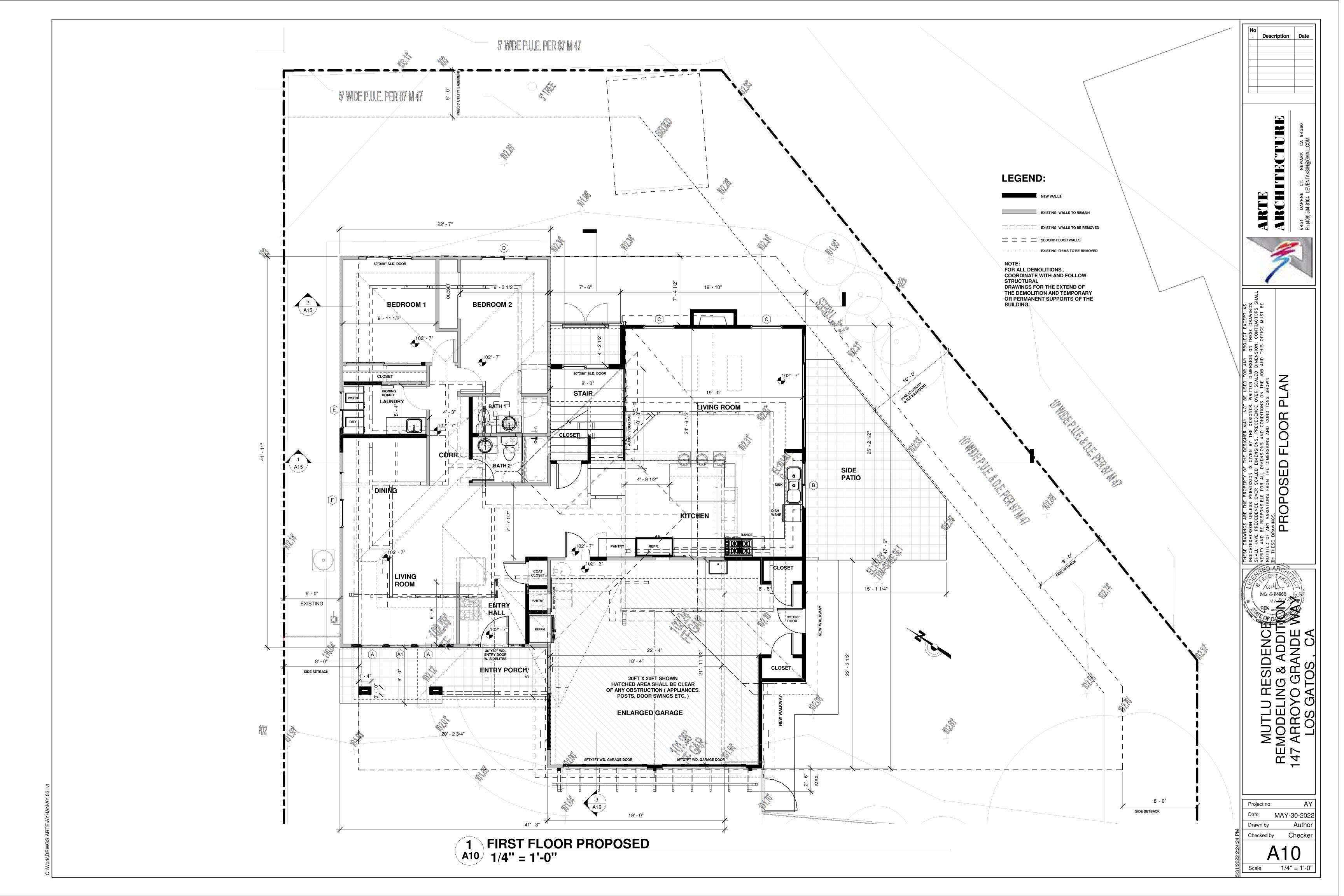
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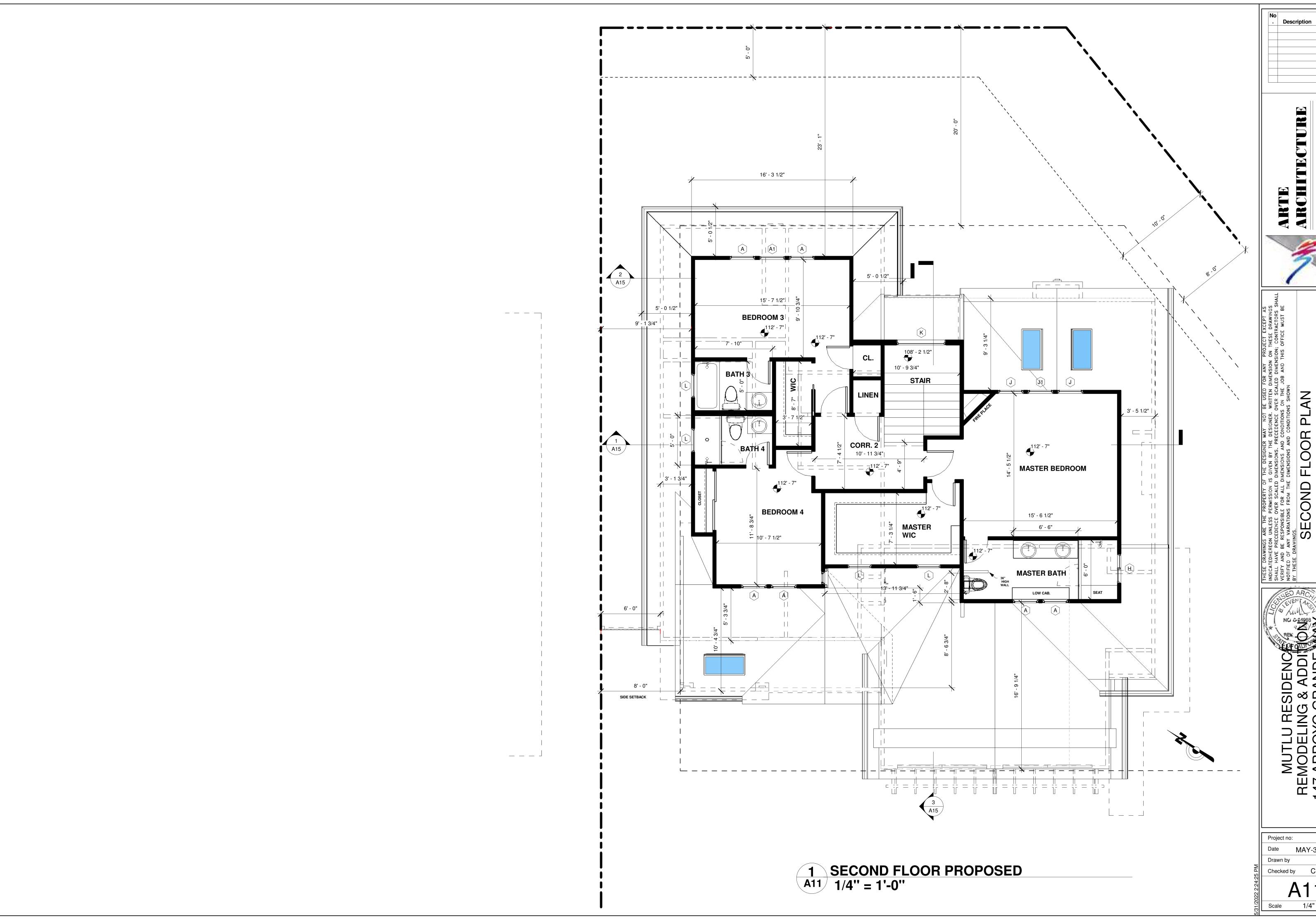
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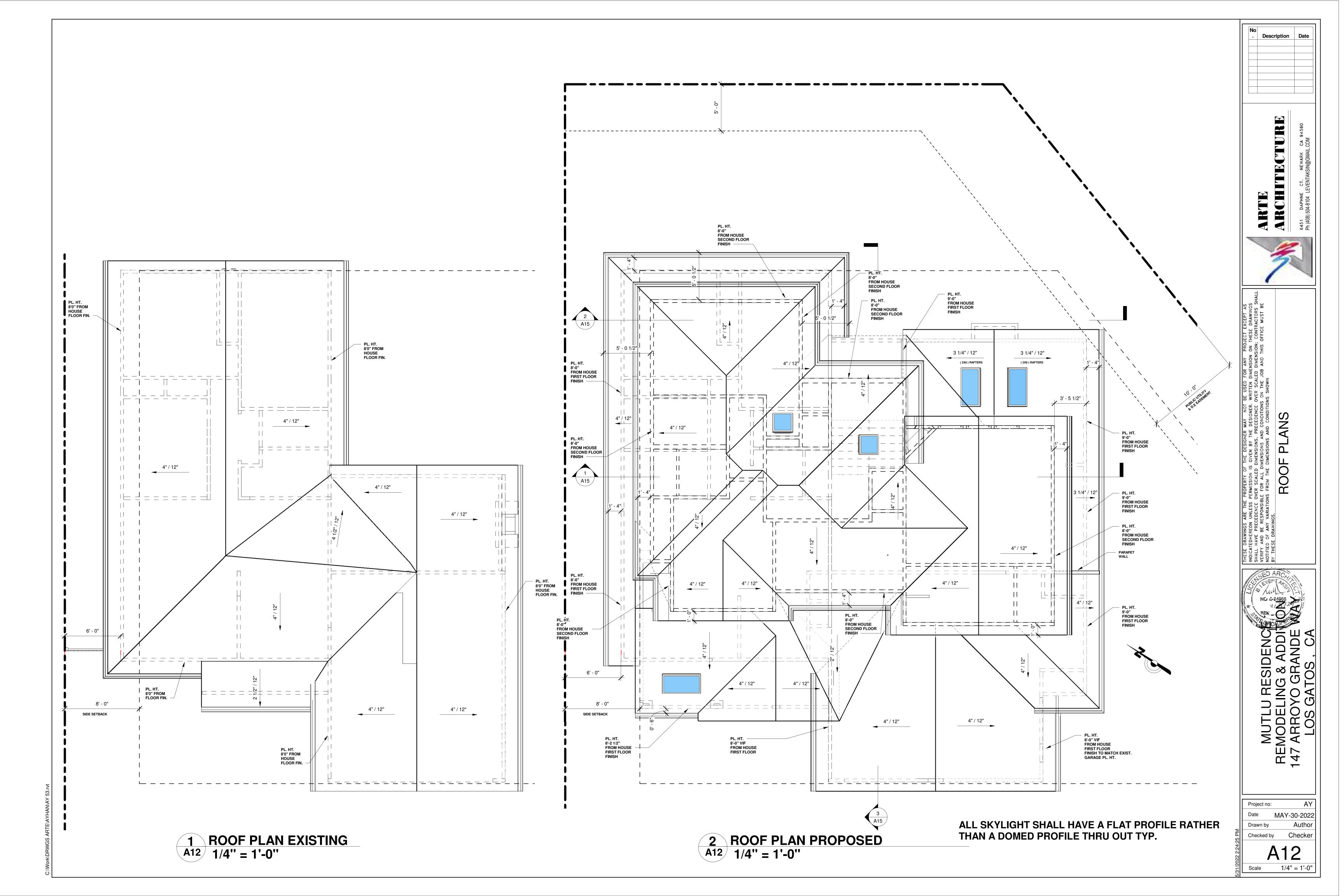


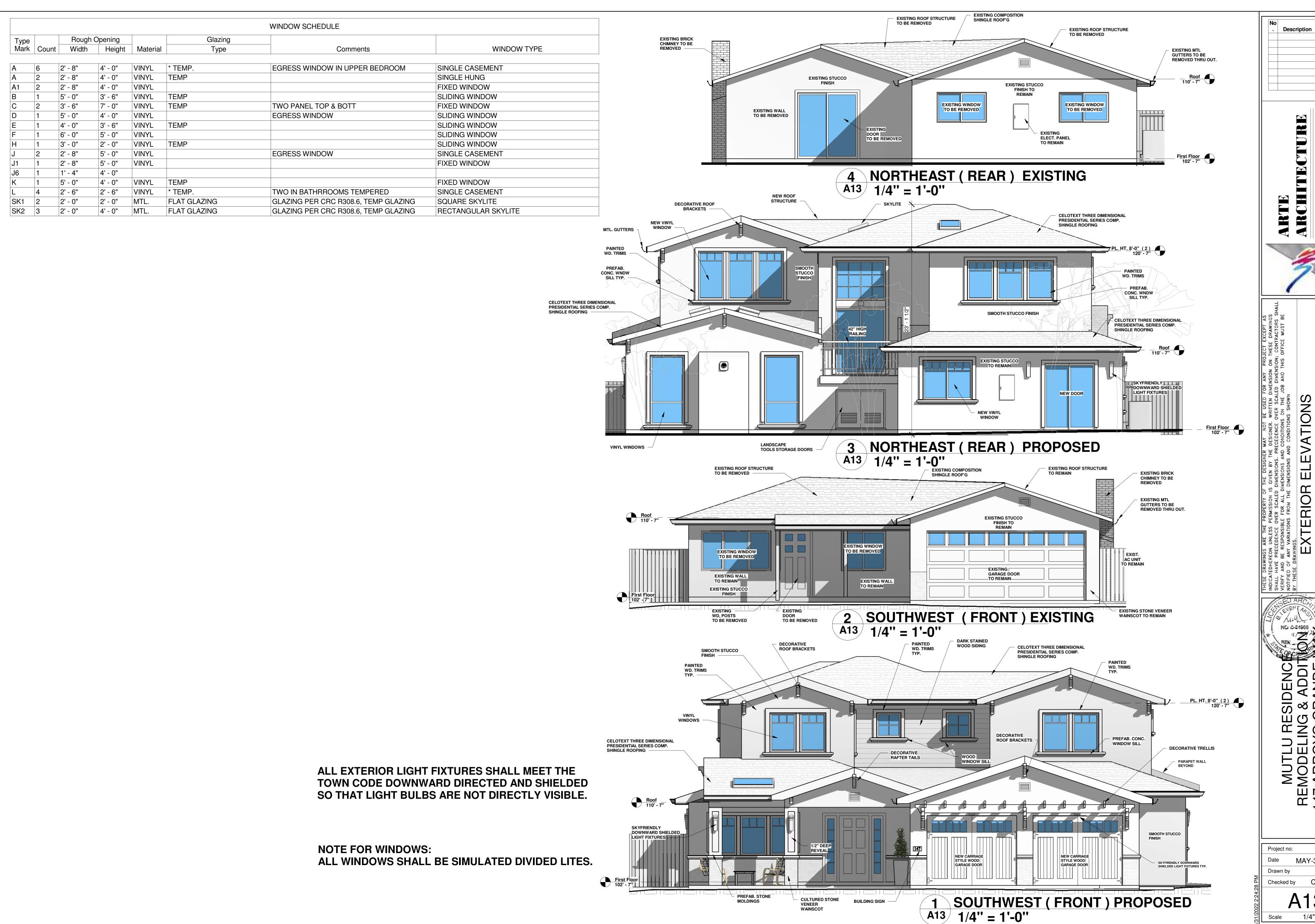


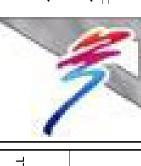
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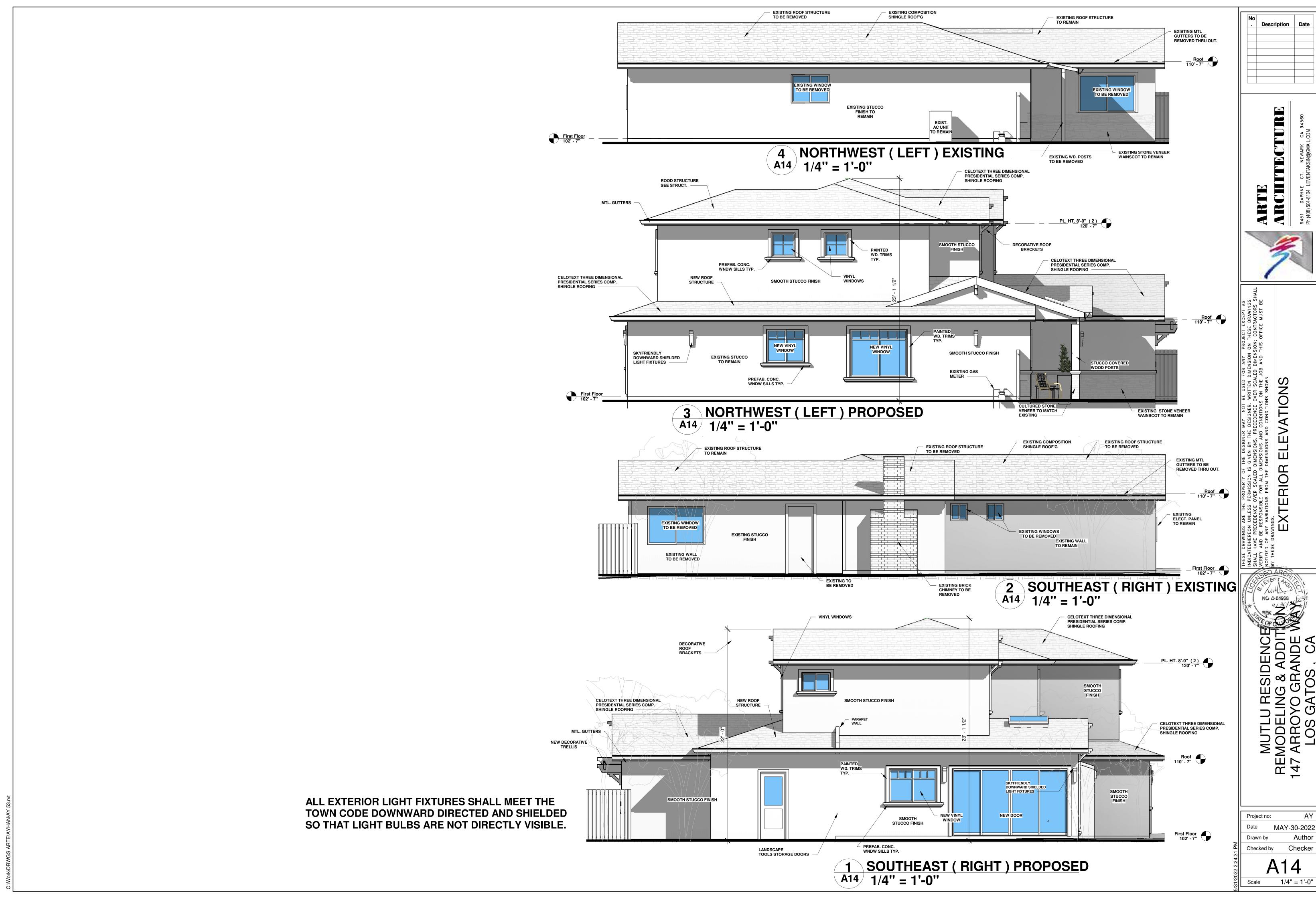


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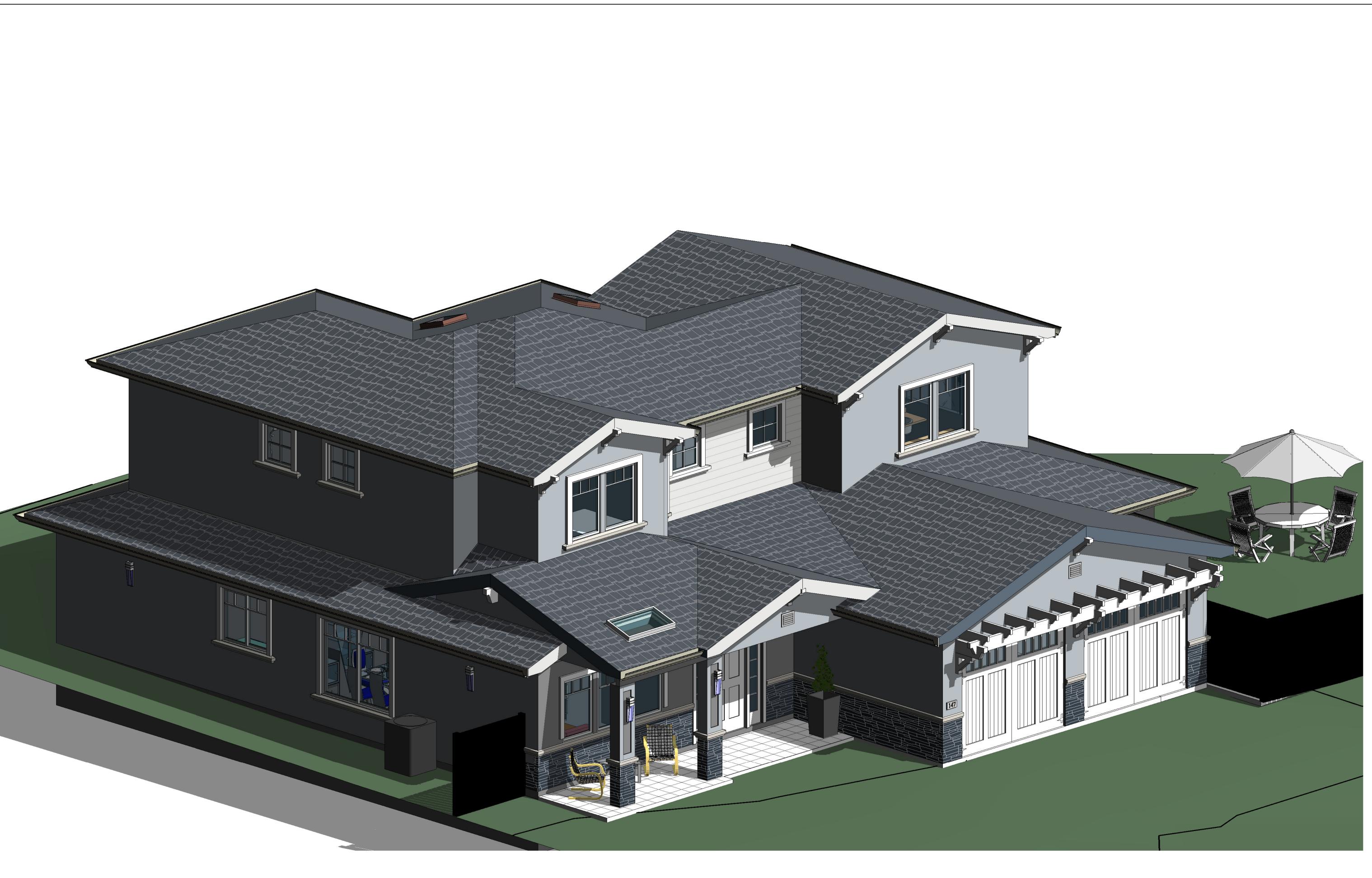








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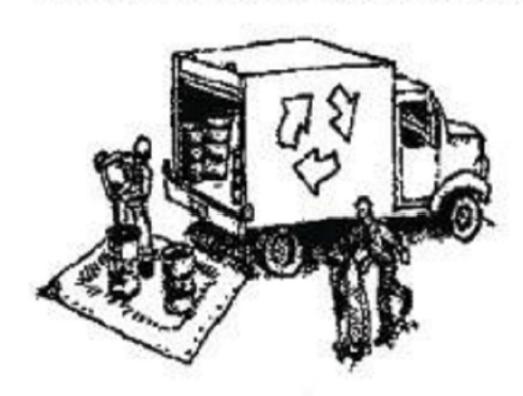
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Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

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



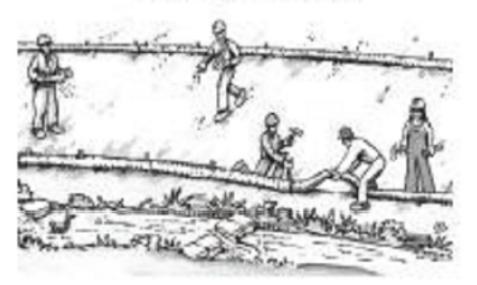
Maintenance and Parking

- 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. If discharging to the 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



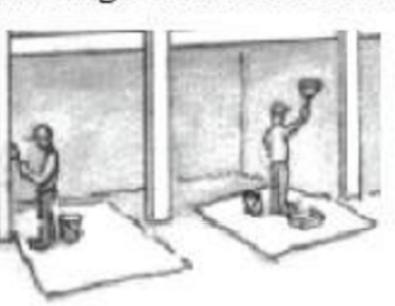
Paving

- 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 shury 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

- When cleaning up after driveway or sidewalk construction, wash fines onto dirt areas, not down the
- driveway or into the street or storm
- Place hay bales or other erosion controls down-slope to capture runoff carrying mortar or cement before it reaches the storm
- When breaking up paving, be sure to pick up all the pieces and
- dispose properly. Recycle large chunks of broken
- concrete at a landfill. Dispose of small amounts of

excess dry concrete, grout, and

Never bury waste material.

Fresh concrete and cement-

mortar in the trash.

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM MASONRY AND PAVING

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

LANDSCAPING, GARDENING, AND POOL MAINTENANCE

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

- Landscapers
- Gardeners 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, and other chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage cabinet.
- Schedule grading and excavation projects for dry weather.
- Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains.
- Protect storm drains with hay bales or other erosion controls.
- Revegetation is an excellent form of erosion control for any

LANDSCAPING/GARDEN MAINTENANCE POOL/FOUNTAIN/SPA MAINTENANCE

Use up pesticides. Rinse

containers, and use rinse water as

clippings, pruning waste, and tree

trimmings. Chip if necessary, and

product. Dispose of rinsed

Dispose of unused pesticide as

In communities with curbside

yard waste recycling, leave

pickup in approved bags or

that composts yard waste.

Do not place yard waste in

Do not blow or rake leaves,

etc. into the street.

clippings and pruning waste for

containers. Or, take to a landfill

AND SWIMMING POOL MAINTENANCE

Many landscaping activities decompose

soils and increase the likelihood

irrigation or when it rains.

that earth and garden chemicals will

runoff into the storm drains during

chlorine and copper-based algaecides

should never be discharged to storm

drains. These chemicals are toxic

Swimming pool water containing

containers in the trash.

hazardous waste.

Collect lawn and garden

compost.

- Never discharge pool or spa water to a street or storm drain.
- OR
- 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.
- Contact the local sewage treatment authority. You may be able to discharge to the sanitary sewer by running a hose to a utility sink or sewer pipe cleanout junction.
- Do not use copper-based algaecides unless absolutely necessary. Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives to copper-based pool chemicals. Copper is a powerful herbicide. Sewage treatment technology cannot remove all of the metals that enter a treatment plant.

HEAVY EQUIPMENT OPERATION

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

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

SITE PLANNING AND PREVENTIVE VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

- 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.
- STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM LANDSCAPING . 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 they happen.

PAINTING AND APPLICATION OF SOLVENTS AND ADHESIVES

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE: PAINTING CLEANUP

- Painters
- Paperhangers
- Plasterers Graphic artists

Developers

- Dry wall crews
- Floor covering installers General contractors Home builders
- Keep all liquid paint products and wastes away from the gutter, street,
- and storm drains. Liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues and cleaning fluids are hazardous wastes. When they are thoroughly dry, empty paint cans, spent brushes, rags, and drop cloths may be disposed of as trash.

the appropriate spill response PAINT REMOVAL

- Chemical paint stripping STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM HEAVY residue is a hazardous waste. EQUIPMENT ON THE CONSTRUCTION SITE
 - Chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead or tributyl tin are hazardous wastes. Dry sweep and dispose of appropriately.
 - · Paint chips and dust from nonhazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up and disposed as trash.
 - When stripping or cleaning building exteriors with highpressure water, block storm drains. 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 vacum) building cleaning water and dispose to the sanitary sewer.

- 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 to the sanitary sewer.
- For oil based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, 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.
- 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.

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM PAINTS, SOLVENTS, AND ADHESIVES

All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain chemicals that are harmful to the wildlife in our creeks and cleaning residues or rags. It is especially important not to clean brushes in an area where paint residue can flow to a gutter,

Bay. Toxic chemicals may come from liquid or solid products or from

street, or storm drain.

Blueprint for a Clean Bay BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY.

SANTA CLARA VALLEY NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION CONTROL PROGRAM

EARTH MOVING ACTIVITIES

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

- · Bulldozers, backhoe, and
- grading machine operators Dump truck drivers
- Site supervisors
- General contractors Home builders Developers

DURING CONSTRUCTION

- Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary.
- Consider planting temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.
- Protect downslope drainage courses, streams, and storm drains with hay bales or temporary drainage swales.
- Use check dams or ditches to divert runoff around excavations.
- Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic sheeting.

GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

- Schedule excavation and grading work for dry weather.
- Perform major equipment repairs away from the job site.

vehicle/equipment maintenance must

location away from storm drains.

 Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts.

be done on site, designate a

When refueling or

DETECTING CONTAMINATED SOIL OR

As you know, contaminated groundwater is a common problem in the Santa Clara Valley. It is essential that all contractors and subcontractors involved in excavation and grading know what to look for in detecting contaminated soil or groundwater, and test ponded groundwater before pumping. See Blueprint for a Clean Bay, a construction best management practices guide available from the Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source

- discoloration, or odor
- Abandoned underground tanks
- Abandoned wells

trash

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM EARTH-MOVING ACTIVITIES

Soil excavation and grading operations loosen large amounts of soil that can flow or blow into storm drains if handled improperly Soil erodes due to a combination of decreased soil stability, increased runoff, and increased flow velocity. Some of the most effective erosion control practices reduce the amount of runoff crossing a site and slow the flow with check dams or

roughened ground surfaces.

GROUNDWATER

Pollution Control Program, for

- WATCH FOR ANY OF THESE CONDITIONS:
- Unusual soil conditions,
- Buried barrels, debris, or

- Road Crews construction crews
- grading equipment paving machines
- concrete mixers

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

GENERAL BUSINESS PRACTICES

- embankments. Schedule excavation and grading
- work for dry weather. Check for and repair leaking
- Perform major equipment repairs in designated areas at your yard,
- be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains and
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts.
- Recycle used oil, concrete, broken asphalt, etc. whenever

DURING CONSTRUCTION

in wet weather, or when rain is

Avoid paving and seal coating

excavations.

forecast before fresh pavement will have time to cure. Cover and seal catch basins and

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

ROADWORK AND PAVING

- Driveway/sidewalk/parking lot Seal coat contractors Operators of:
- dump trucks

Construction inspectors General contractors Developers

- Develop and implement erosion/sediment control plans for
- equipment.
- away from the construction site. When refueling or vehicle/equipment maintenance must
- creeks.
- possible.
- manholes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc. Use check dams, ditches, or berms to divert runoff around

exposed aggregate concrete or similar treatments into a street or

storm drain. Collect and recycle,

- or dispose to dirt area. Cover stockpiles (asphalt, sand, etc.) and other materials with plastic tarps. Protect from rainfall and prevent runoff with temporary roofs or plastic sheets
- and berms. Catch drips from paver with drip pans or absorbent material (cloth, rags, etc.) placed under
- machine when not in use. Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags), or dig up
- and remove 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 old pavement, be sure to remove all chunks and

Make sure broken pavement does

- not come in contact with rainfall or Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from the site. Cover or barricade storm drain during saw-
- Never hose down streets to clean up tracked dirt.

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 drains and creeks.

STORM DRAIN POLLUTION FROM ROADWORK

GENERAL CONSTRUCTION AND SITE SUPERVISION

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR THE:

WHAT CAN YOU DO? Designate one area of the site for auto parking, vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance.

Construction industry

inlets, and bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off site. . Keep materials out of the rainprevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of soil of construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs.

Before it rains, sweep and remove

materials from surfaces that drain

The designated area should be well

away from streams or storm drain

channels. Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. Place trash cans and

to storm drains, creeks, or

site to minimize litter. Clean up leaks, drips, and other spills immediately so they do

not contaminate soil or groundwater

recycling receptacles around the

- or leave residue on paved surfaces. 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 keep the dust down.
- Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster Never clean a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site.

 Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check

frequently for leaks.

MATERIALS/WASTE/HANDLING

Practice Source Reductionminimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the job.

Use recyclable materials

whenever possible. 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

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.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains flow directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay, with no treatment. Storm water pollution is

into a street or storm drain.

Thirteen valley cities have joined

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

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

dust control.

cleanup method (absorbent materials,

immediately. Never attempt to wash

them away with water or bury them.

by digging up and properly disposing

Use as little water as possible for

dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted streams or baylands. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint

together with Santa Clara County and waste materials or leave them in the the Santa Clara Valley Water street or near a creek or stream District to educate local residents and businesses and fight storm drain pollution.

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES Note: The property owner and the 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 or employees.

- 1. Dial 911 a serious problem for wildlife 2. Santa Clara Valley Water District Environmental Compliance
 - Division (408) 927-0710. Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (800) 852-7550 (24 hours).

Spill Response Agencies

Local Pollution Control Agencies products that people pour or spill

(408) 441-1195

Control Plant

(415) 329-2598

Alto, and Stanford

Santa Clara Valley Water District (408) 927-0710 San Jose/Santa Clara Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 945-5300

Serving Campbell, Cupertino, Los

Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, San

and Solid Waste Management

Santa Clara County Office of Toxics

Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control (408) 730-7270

Palo Alto Regional Water Quality

Serving East Palo Alto, Los Altos,

Los Altos Hills, Montain View, Palo

Jose, Santa Clara and Saratoga

ESTABLISHING REQUIREMENTS FOR

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

offense.

continues shall be an additional offense. C. Civil Liability. Any person who violates any fees, associated with the investigation and

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

STORM WATER POLLUTION CONTROL

ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CAMPBELL

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

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

separate offense. Every day each such violation

provision of this chapter shall be civilly liable to the City of Campbell for all costs, including attorneys remediation of environmental conditions caused by the discharge of pollutants into the Municipal Storm Drain System or a Watercourse in violation of this

available to the City of Campbell under State and Federal Law.

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