code summary & project data

ADDRESS: 503 WEST WASHINGTON, SUNNYVALE, CA

CONSTRUCTION TYPE: V-1 (CBC 602.5=VB & TABLE 601) OCCUPANCY: R3 & U APN: 029315110

PLANNING and BUILDING: CITY OF SUNNYVALE EXISTING USE: SINGLE FAMILY HOME - SINGLE STORY

SIZE OF LOT: 4000 SQ. FT.

1. EXISTING BUILDING AREA: 2. EXISTING 2 CAR GARAGE: 3. PROPOSED NEW SHOP (OCCUPYING $\frac{1}{2}$ OF (E) GARAGE): (207 S.F.) 4. REDUCED 1 CAR GARAGE:

1. NEW ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT WITHIN (E) 2 CAR GARAGE (TO BE CONVERTED INTO 1 CAR GARAGE)

PROVIDE NEW CONC DRIVEWAY FOR ADDITIONAL PARKING

411 S.F.

sheet index

<u>ARCHITECTURAL</u>

A1.0 PROJECT DATA, SITE PLAN & DEMO FLOOR PLAN A1.1 CALGREEN REQUIREMENTS A1.2 BLUEPRINT FOR CLEAN BAY
A2.1 FLOOR PLANS, ELEVATIONS, AND SECTIONS

vicinity map



WIDEN EXISTING DRIVE ACCESS.

1- SEPARATE PERMIT IS REQUIRED FOR ELECTRICAL WORK, MECHANICAL WORK AND PLUMBING WORK. 2- WINDOWS MUST PROVIDE. (CBC 1026.2, 1026.3 and 1026.5)

- A) A MINIMUM 5.7 SQUARE FEET OR CLEAR OPENABLE B) A MINIMUM CLEAR WIDTH OF 20', MINIMUM CLEAR HEIGHT OF 24".
- C) A FINISHED SILL HEIGHT NOT MORE THAN 44" ABOVE THE FLOOR. D) DIRECT OPENING TO PUBLIC WAY OR YARD/COURT
- OPENING TO PUBLIC WAY 3- SAFETY GLAZING (TEMPERED GLASS) IS REQUIRED (CBC 2406.3) FOR WINDOWS: A) ADJACENT TO BATHTUBS, SHOWERS, HOT TUBS,
- WHIRLPOOLS, AND SAUNAS, AND WITHIN 60" OF THE B) WITHIN A 24" ARC OF EITHER VERTICAL EDGE OF DOORS IN THE CLOSED POSITION AND WITHIN 60" OF
- C) WITHIN 18" VERTICALLY AND 36" HORIZONTALLY OF A WALKING SURFACE, WHERE THE INDIVIDUAL PANE IS GREATER THAN 9 FT. AND THE TOP EDGE IS GREATER THAN 36" ABOVE THE FLOOR; D) ADJACENT TO STAIRWAYS, RAMPS, AND LANDINGS, OR WITHIN 5'-0" HORIZONTALLY OF THE BOTTOM OF STAIRWAYS, WHERE THE BOTTOM EDGE IS WITHIN 60" OF THE WALKING SURFACE.

MRS. BARBARA ENCISO 503 WEST WASHINGTON SUNNYVALE, CA

DESIGNER

SU-LING SLATON 2401 FARROL AVE UNION CITY, CA 94587 (510)377.8802 main

- WALL RECETACLES. ELECTRICAL RECEPTACLES SHALL BE PROVIDED SO MORE IN WIDTH, IS MORE THAN 6'-O" FROM OUTLET. FIXED GLAZED PANELS IN EXTERIOR WALLS ARE CONSIDERED WALL SPACE. CEC ARTICLE 210-52(α). 2- BATHROOM RECEPTACLES. AT LEAST ONE WALL RECEPTACLE SHALL BE INSTALLED IN EACH BATHROOM WITHIN 36" OF THE OUTSIDE EDGE OF THE

LAVATORY. CEC ARTICLE 210-52(d). 3- OUTDOORS RECEPTACLES. FOR A SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING AND EACH DWELLING UNIT OF A DUPLEX, AT LEAST ONE ELECTRICAL RECEPTACLE ACCESSIBLE AT GRADE LEVEL AND NOT MORE THAN 6'-6' ABOVE GRADE LEVEL SHALL BE INSTALLED AT FRONT AND BACK OF BUILDING. CEC ARTICLE

4- HEIGHT ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR OR WORKING SURFACE. THE CENTER OF 15, 20, AND 30-AMPERE RECEPTACLES SHALL BE INSTALLED NOT LESS THAN 12" ABOVE THE FLOOR OR WORKING SURFACE.CEC ARTICLE 210-50(e), TITLE

5- GROUND-FAULT CIRCUIT-INTERRUPTERS (GFCI). GFCI PROTECTED RECEPTACLES SHALL BE INSTALLED IN BATHROOMS, GARAGES, NON-HABITABLE ACCESSORY BUILDING WITH ELECTRICAL POWER, UNFINISHED BASEMENT, OUTDOOR WITH DIRECT ACCESS TO GRADE, ROOF TOPS, AT KITCHEN COUNTERTOPS AND WITHIN 6'-0' OF A WET BAR SINK. CEC ARTICLE

6- WEATHER PROTECTION. ELECTRICAL RECEPTACLES INSTALLED OUTDOORS WHERE EXPOSED TO WEATHER OR IN OTHER WET LOCATIONS SHALL BE IN A WEATHERPROOF ENCLOSURE, CEC ARTICLE 410-57.

7- LIGHTING. AT LEAST ONE WALL SWITCH-CONTROLLED LIGHT OUTLET IS REQUIRED IN EACH HABITABLE ROOM, BATHROOM, HALLWAY, STAIRWAY, GUEST ROOM, ATTACHED GARAGE AND DETACHED GARAGE WITH ELECTRICAL POWER, AND AT OUTDOOR ENTRANCES. IN HABITABLE ROOMS OTHER THAN KITCHEN AND BATHROOHS ONE OR MORE RECEPTACLES CONTROLLED BY A WALL SWITCH ARE PERMITTED. CEC ARTICLE 210-70(a).

8-HALLWAY RECEPTACLES. AN ELECTRICAL OUTLET SHALL BE PROVIDED IN EACH HALLWAY OF 10'-0" OR MORE IN LENGTH. HALLWAY LENGTH IS AS MEASURED ALONG THE CENTERLINE WITHOUT PASSING THROUGH A DOORWAY. CEC ARTICLE 210-52(h).

9- ALL BRANCH CIRCUITS THAT SUPPLY 125-VOLT, SINGLE PHASE 15 & 20 AMPERE RECEPTACLE OUTLETS INSTALLED IN DWELLING UNITS, EXCEPT WHERE REQUIRED TO BE GFCI PROTECTED, SHALL BE PROTECTED BY AN ARC-FAULT CIRCUIT INTERRUPTER (A.F.C.I.) LISTED TO PROTECT THE ENTIRE BRANCH

10- ALL PHONE LINES TO BE (2) CATEGORY 5 TWISTED PAIR LINES & CABLE LINES ARE TO BE HOME RUN TO BOX IN RESIDENCE. COORDINATE SYSTEM 11- LIGHT FIXTURES OVER TUB SHALL BE PROTECTED BY A GFCI & MEET THE FOLLOWING REQUIREMENTS: RECESSED FIXTURES WITH A GLASS OR PLASTIC LENS & NONMETALLIC OR ELECTRICALLY ISOLATED TRIM, & SHALL BE

SUITABLE FOR USE IN DAMP LOCATION. 12- AT LEAST ONE LIGHT FIXTURE IN EACH BATHROOM SHALL BE HIGH EFFICACY. LOW EFFICACY LIGHT FIXTURES, IN ADDITION TO THE ONE HIGH EFFICACY FIXTURE, ARE ALLOWED IF THEY ARE CONTROLLED BY A VACANCY SENSOR THAT IS MANUAL-ON & AUTOMATIC-OFF PER TITLE 24 LIGHTING

REQUIREMENTS. 13-ALL BEDROOMS, DINING ROOM & SIMILAR ROOM LIGHTING SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY DIMMER SWITCHES UNLESS LIGHTING MEETS THE CRITERIA FOR HIGH EFFICACY PER TITLE 24. COORDINATE WITH OWNER. 14-ALL OUTDOOR LIGHTING ATTACHED TO THE BUILDING SHALL HAVE

MOTION-SENSOR + PHOTO-CONTROL. 15-ALL 125-VOLT 15 & 20 AMPERE RECEPTACLE OUTLETS SHALL BE LISTED TAMPER RESISTANT RECEPTACLES PER CEC 406.12. 16-BATHROOM EXHAUST FANS SHALL BE SEPARATELY SWITCHED FROM ANY LIGHTING PER TITLE 24 SECTION 150.0(k)2B.

17-LIGHTING IN GARAGES, LAUNDRY RÒÓMS, & UTILITY ROOMS SHALL BE HIGH EFFICACY & CONTROLLED BY VACANCY SENSORS PER TITLE 24 SECTION 150.0(k)6.

project team

OWNER

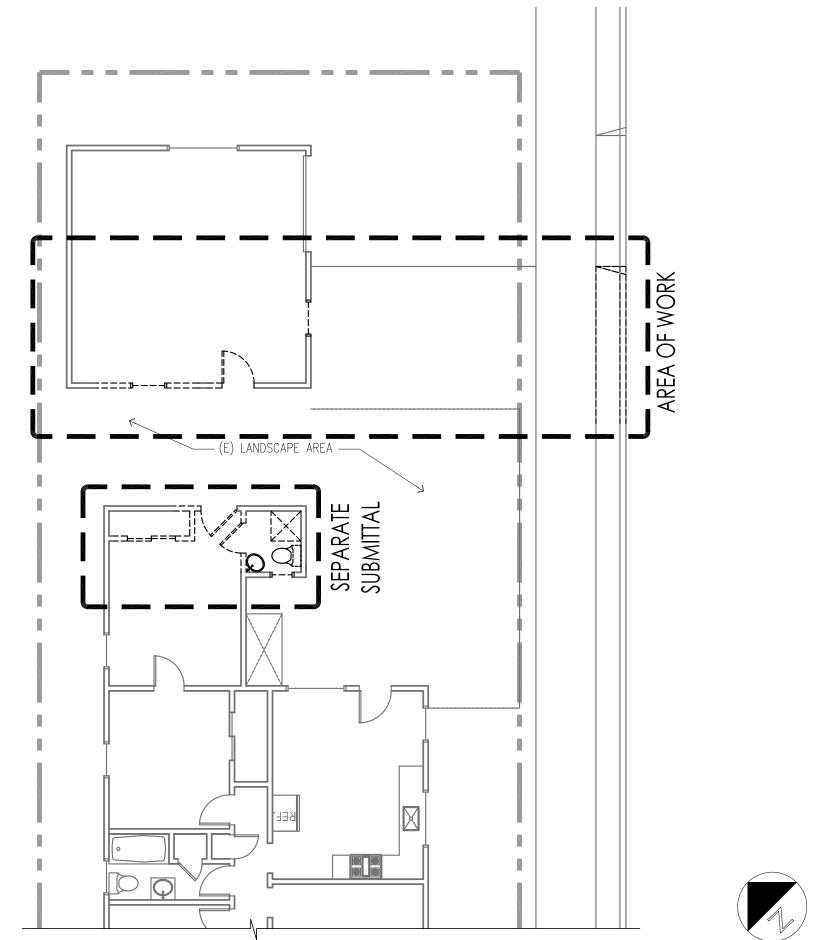
- PROVIDE 24" CLEAR IN FRONT OF TOILET AND 30" MINIMUM WIDE TOILET COMPARTMENT. CBC SECTION 2904, CPC SECTION 408.6. 2- PROVIDE MINIMUM 1,024 SQUARE INCH AREA AND 30" DIAMETER IN SHOWER COMPARTMENT. CPC SECTION 412.7.

3- WALL COVERINGS IN SHOWERS AND TUBS TO BE CEMENT PLASTER, TILE, OR EQUAL TO 70" ABOVE DRAIN. ENCLOSURES MUST BE OF APPROVED SAFETY GLAZING AND DOORS MUST SWING OUT OF SHOWERS. WINDOWS IN ENCLOSURE WALLS SHALL BE LABELED SAFETY GLAZING WHEN LESS THAN 60" ABOVE THE DRAIN. CBC SECTION 2512, CPC SECTION 412.7. 4- PROVIDE A 12" MINIMUM ACCESS PANEL TO BATHTUB TRAP CONNECTION UNLESS PLUMBING IS WITHOUT SLIP JOINTS. CPC SECTION 405.2. :5- PROVIDE LOW FLOW TOILETS (1.28 GALLON PER FLUSH), SHOWERHEADS (2.5 GPM) AND FAUCETS (2.5 GPM). CPC SECTION 402.

SLOPE TO SUIT in multiples of a priveway in existing corb, of constructing new driveway in existing curb, of control joint. If constructing new driveway in existing curb, gutter & sidewalk, sawcut ac & if constructing new driveway in existing curb, gutter & sidewalk, sawcut ac & with new ac after construction of driveway. Ac thickness = 6"min; 12"max. On with new ac after construction of driveway. Ac thickness = 6"min; 12"max. On Light Broom Finish all surfaces. Use 19t Lampblack per cy 1. Light Broom Finish all surfaces. Use 19t Lampblack per cy 2. Match existing score patterns or existing joints in sidewalk. Some variation permitted, provided specified max / min slopes/dimensions are not violated. RESIDENTIAL DRIVEWAY APPROACH IN NON MONOLITHIC CURB, GUTTER AND SIDEWALK, WITH PARK-STRIP WIDTH SIDEWALK, WITH PARK-STRIP WIDTH DATE: JUNE 30, 2006 GREATER THAN 2'-0" BUT LESS THAN 3'-0". REVISED: JULY 30, 2009

driveway approach city of sunnyvale standard detail

demo site plan



Enciso's Residence

PROPERTY LINE

(E) GARAGE

(E) MASTER

BEDROOM

(E) BEDROOM 1

(E) BEDROOM 2

PROPERTY LINE

ELEC METER

(E) SIDEW

(E) KITCHEN/

(E) LIVING ROOM

DINING ROOM

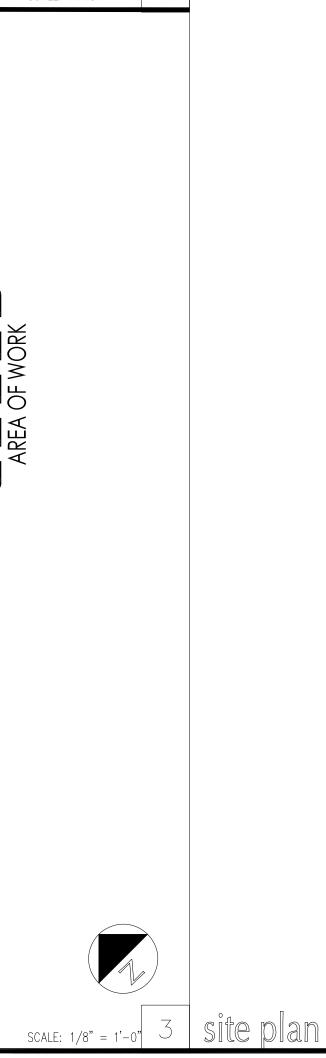
1. This sheet is part of a set and is not to be used 2. This sheet is not to be used for construction unless the designer's stamp and signature appear on drawings and status box indicates drawings have been released for construction. 3. These plans and prints thereof, as instruments of service, are owned by the designer and are for use on this project only. Reproduction and/or distribution without the prior written consent of the designer is forbidden. 4. Copyright Su-Ling Slaton, 2018 Residence

description

client review plan check Construction 9.8.2018

AS NOTED

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



WEST WASHINGTON AVE

(E) HOUSE TO REMAIN

4.5 Environmental Quality	4.505.2 Concrete slab foundations. Vapor retarder and capillary break is installed at slab-on-grade foundations.4.503.3 Moisture content of building materials. Moisture content of	N/A	Initials:
4.5 Envi Qu	building materials used in wall and floor framing is checked before enclosure.	Sheet:	Date:
4.5 Environmental Quality	 4.507.2 Heating and air-conditioning system design. Duct systems are sized, designed, and equipment is selected using the following methods: Establish heat loss and heat gain values according to ANSIIACCA 2 Manual J-2011 or equivalent. Size duct systems according to ANSI! ACCA 1 Manual D-2014 or equivalent. Select heating and cooling equipment according to ANSI/ACCA 3 Manual S-2014 or equivalent. 	A2.1 Sheet:	Initials: Date:
Chapter 7 Installer and Special Inspector Qualifications	 702.1 Installer Training. HVAC system installers are trained and certified in the proper installation of HVAC systems. 702.2 Special Inspection. Special inspectors employed by the enforcing agency must be qualified and able to demonstrate competence in the discipline they are inspecting. 703.1 Documentation. Verification of compliance with this code may include construction documents, plans, specifications builder or installer certification, inspection reports, or other methods acceptable to the enforcing agency which show substantial conformance. 	A2.1	Initials: Date:
		Sheet:	

One-Stop Permit Center - City Hall - 456 W. Olive Avenue - (408) 730-7444

Building and Planning Division staff are available 8:00 a.m. - 12:30p.m. and 1:00pm - 5:00 p.m.

www.SunnyvaleBuilding.com / www.SunnyvalePlanning.com

Rev. 12/2016

Page 5 of 5

Initials: Date: Date: Initials: Initials: Date: Date: Date:
Date: Date: Initials:
Date: Date: Initials:
Date:
Date:
Initial
Date:
Initial
Date:
Initial
_

Rev. 12/2016

CALGREEN MANDATORY CHECKLIST

RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS

4.303.1 Water conserving plumbing fixtures and fittings. Plumbing

showerheads) installed in residential buildings shall comply with the

4.303.1.1 Water closets. The effective flush volume of all water

Note: The effective flush volume of dual flush toilets is defined as

the composite, average t1ush volume of two reduced flushes and

closets shall not exceed 1.28 gallons per flush. Tank-type water closets shall be certified to the performance criteria of the U.S. EPA

4.303.1.2 Urinals. The effective flush volume of wall mounted

4.303.1.3.1 Single showerhead. Showerheads shall have a

the U.S. EPA WaterSense Specification for Showerheads.

flow rate of all showerheads and/or other shower outlets controlled by a single valve shall not exceed 2.0 gallons per

one shower outlet to be in operation at a time.

maximum flow rate of not more than 2.0 gallons per minute at 80

psi. Showerheads shall be certified to the performance criteria of

4.303.1.3.2 Multiple showerheads serving one shower. When a

shower is served by more than one showerhead, the combined

minute at 80 psi, or the shower shall be designed to allow only

Note: A hand-held shower shall be considered a Showerhead.

4.303.1.4.1 Residential lavatory faucets. The maximum flow

rate of residential lavatory faucets shall not exceed 1.2 gallons per minute at 60 psi. The minimum flow rate of residential

lavatory faucets shall not be less than 0.8 gallons per minute at 20

4.303.1.4.2 Lavatory faucets in common and public use areas.

The maximum flow rate of lavatory faucets installed in common

4.303.1.4.3 Metering faucets. Metering faucets when installed in

residential buildings shall not deliver more than 0.25 gallons per

4.303.1.4.4 Kitchen faucets. The maximum flow rate of kitchen faucets shall not exceed 1.8 gallons per minute at 60 psi. Kitchen

faucets may temporarily increase the flow above the maximum

default to a maximum flow rate of 1.8 gallons per minute at 60

Note: Where complying faucets are unavailable, aerators or

other means may be used to achieve reduction.

applicable referenced standards.

Page 2 of 5

Rev. 12/2016

4.303.2 Standards for plumbing fixtures and fittings. Plumbing

fixtures and fittings required in Section 4.303.1 shall be installed in accordance with the California Plumbing Code, and shall meet the

One-Stop Permit Center - City Hall - 456 W. Olive Avenue - (408) 730-7444

Building and Planning Division staff are available 8:00 a.m. - 12:30p.m. and 1:00pm - 5:00 p.m. www.SunnyvaleBuilding.com / www.SunnyvalePlanning.com

rate, but not to exceed 2.2 gallons per minute at 60 psi, and must

and public use areas (outside of dwellings or sleeping units) in residential buildings shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per minute at 60

urinals shall not exceed 0.125 gallons per flush. The effective flush volume of all other urinals shall not exceed 0.5 gallons per flush.

prescriptive requirements of Sections 4303.1.1 through 4303.1.4.4.

fixtures (water closets and urinals) and fittings (faucets and

WaterSense Specification for Tank-type Toilets.

one full flush.

4.303.1.3 Showerheads.

4.303.1.4 Faucets.

THESE REQUIREMENTS APPLY TO BUILDING PERMITS SUBMITTED ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 2017

Following is a standardized checklist of the 2016 California Green Building Standards Code (CalGreen) requirements that may be used to demonstrate compliance with the CalGreen Mandatory Measures (chapter 4). This checklist is required for all new buildings and additions/alterations that increase the building's conditioned area. The requirements shall apply only to and/or within the specific area of the addition or alteration.

CALGreen Reference	Description	Designer's Comments with Plan Sheet Reference	City Use Only Field Insp. Verification
4.1 Planning and Design	4.106.2 Storm water drainage and retention during construction. A plan is developed and implemented to manage storm water drainage during construction.	A1.2 Sheet:	Initials: Date:
4.1 Planning and Design	4.106.3 Grading and paving. Construction plans shall indicate how site grading or a drainage system will manage all surface water flows keep water from entering buildings.	A1.0 Sheet:	Initials: Date:
4.1 Planning and Design	4.106.4 EV Charging . Provide capability for electric vehicle charging in one- and two-family dwellings and in townhouses with attached private garages; and 12.5% of total parking spaces, as specified, for multi-family dwellings.	N/A Sheet:	Initials: Date:
4.2 Energy Efficiency	4.201.1 Scope Building meets or exceeds the requirements of the California Building Energy Efficiency Standards	A2.1 Sheet:	Initials: ——— Date:

ATTACHMENT 5

Page 2 of 4

1. This sheet is part of a set and is not to be used

2. This sheet is not to be used for construction unless the designer's stamp and signature appear on drawings and status box indcates drawings have been released for construction.

3. These plans and prints thereof, as instruments of service, are owned by the designer and are for use on this project only. Reproduction and/or distribution without the prior written consent of

the designer is forbidden. 4. Copyright Su-Ling Slaton, 2018

- 1			
	# >\frac{1}{1}	description	date
	revision history		
	<u> </u>		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	<u> </u>		
	sn. (client review	date
	stat	Chefft review	
	odse		
	rele	plan check	
	win 0	bidding	
	dra 🔾	construction	
	date drawing release status	.8.2018	
	pro		

AS NOTED

One-Stop Permit Center - City Hall - 456 W. Olive Avenue - (408) 730-7444 Building and Planning Division staff are available 8:00 a.m. - 12:30p.m. and 1:00pm - 5:00 p.m. www.SunnyvaleBuilding.com / www.SunnyvalePlanning.com

Page 3 of 5

4.504.1 Covering of duct openings and protection of mechanical **equipment during construction.** Duct openings and other related air distribution component openings shall be covered during construction. 4.504.2 Finish material pollutant control. **4.504.2.1 Adhesives, sealants and caulks.** Adhesives, sealants and caulks shall be compliant with VOC and other toxic compound **4.504.2.2 Paints and coatings.** Paints, stains and other coatings shall be compliant with VOC limits. 4.504.2.3 Aerosol paints and coatings. Aerosol paints and coatings shall be compliant with product weighted MIR limits for ROC and other toxic compounds. **4.504.2.4 Verification**. Documentation shall be provided to verify that compliant VOC limit finish materials have been used. **4.504.3 Carpet systems.** All carpet installed in the building interior shall meet the testing and product requirements of one of the 1. Carpet and Rug Institute's Green Label Plus Program. 2. California Department of Public Health, "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers," Version 1.1, February 2010 (also known as Specification 01350.) 3. NSFI ANSI 140 at the Gold level. 4. Scientific Certifications Systems Indoor Advantage™ Gold. **4.504.3.1 Carpet cushion.** All carpet cushion installed in the building interior shall meet the requirements of the Carpet and Rug Institute's Green Label program. **4.504.3.2 Carpet adhesive.** All carpet adhesive shall meet the requirements of Table 4.504.1. **4.504.4 Resilient flooring systems.** Where resilient flooring is installed, at least 80 percent of floor area receiving resilient flooring shall comply with one or more of the following: 1. Products compliant with the California Department of Public Health, "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers," Version 1.1, February 2010 (also known as Specification 01350), certified as a CHPS Low-Emitting Material in the Collaborative for High Performance Schools (CHPS) High Performance Products Database. 2. Products certified under UL GREENGUARD Gold (formerly the Greenguard Children & Schools program). 3. Certification under the Resilient Floor Covering Institute (RFCI) FloorScore program. 4. Meet the California Department of Public Health, "Standard Method for the Testing and Evaluation of Volatile Organic Chemical Emissions from Indoor Sources Using Environmental Chambers," Version 1.1, February 201 0 (also known as Specification 01350). **4.504.5 Composite wood products.** Hardwood plywood, particleboard and medium density fiberboard composite wood products used on the interior or exterior of the building shall meet the requirements for formaldehyde as specified in ARB's Air Toxics Control Measure for Composite Wood (17 CCR 93J20 et seq.), by or before the dates specified in those sections, as shown in Table 4.504.5.

One-Stop Permit Center - City Hall - 456 W. Olive Avenue - (408) 730-7444

Building and Planning Division staff are available 8:00 a.m. - 12:30p.m. and 1:00pm - 5:00 p.m. www.SunnyvaleBuilding.com / www.SunnyvalePlanning.com Page 4 of 5

cal-green mandatory measures

Rev. 12/2016

A2.1

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay without

vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion; landscaping runoff containing

treatment. Stormwater pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our creeks and bays and for the people

who live near polluted streams or baylands. Common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from

pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill

Practices (BMPs) for stormwater pollution prevention.

activities that occur on a construction site. You may be held responsible for any

environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

Remember: The property owner and the contractor share ultimate responsibility for the Sunnyvale

Spill Response Agencies: Warning Center (24 hours)

Health Sevices

In the City of Sunnyvale, DIAL 9-1-1 State Office of Emergency Service Santa Clara County Environmental

Small Business Hazardous

Waste Disposal Program

Santa Clara County businesses that

generate less than 27 gallons or 220

Business Hazardous Waste Disposal

pounds of hazardous waste per month are

eligible to use Santa Clara County's Small

Program. Call (408) 299-7300 for a quote,

more information or guidance on disposal.

Pollution Prevention Program .1-800-852-7550 County of Santa Clara Integrated Waste /lanagement Program . .(408) 299-6930

. . (408) 441-1198 Santa Clara County Hazardous Waste Program . (408) 299-7300

Santa Clara Valley Water

District Pollution Hotline

County of Santa Clara

Sunnyvale Recycling Program For information on the disposal of hazardous waste . (408) 730-7262 County of Santa Clara District Attorney Or visit www.ci.sunnyvale.ca.us/recycle Environmental Crimes Hotline SMaRT Station . (408) 299-TIPS (GreenTeam/Zanker of Sunnyvale) Recycling Drop-Off Center, Santa Clara Valley Water District . (408) 265-2600

Control Plant

Local Pollution Control Agencies:

Garbage Disposal . (408) 752-8530

Santa Clara County Recycling Hotline

Regional Water Quality Control Board

Serving San Francisco Bay Region

Sunnyvale Water Pollution

. 1-800-533-8414

. (510) 622-2300

information? Painters Paperhangers Storm Drain Pollution from Plasterers Graphic Artists Paints, Solvents,

watercourses.

Storm Drain Pollution

from Landscaping and

Swimming Pool Maintenance

Painting and Application

of Solvents and

Who should use this

Adhesives

Dry Wall Crews

Floor Covering

Installers

Home Builders

Homeowners

Landscaping, Gardening,

Service and Repair Workers

And Pool Maintenance

Who should use this

Swimming Pool/Spa

General Contractors

Home Builders

Developers

Homeowners

information?

Landscapers

Gardeners

Developers

All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain General Contractors chemicals that are harmful to wildlife in local creeks, San Francisco Bay, and the Pacific Ocean. Toxic chemicals may com 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

and Adhesives

Doing the Job Right Handling Paint Products

☐ Keep all liquid paint products and wastes away from the gutter, street, and storm drains. Liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids are hazardous wastes and must be disposed of as hazardous. Contact the Santa Clara County Hazardous Waste ☐ Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from Program at (408) 299-7300.

■ 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.

Paint Removal ☐ Buildings constructed before 1978 may have lead paint in

them. Test paint for lead by taking samples to a local environmental testing laboratory to determine if removed paint must be disposed of as hazardous waste 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.

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, or check Sunnyvale Water Pollution

Control Plant (408) 730-7270 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

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

☐ 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.

☐ When thoroughly dry, empty paint cans, used brushes, rags, and drop cloths may be disposed of as garbage in a sanitary landfill. Leave lids off paint cans so the refuse collector cam see that they are empty. Empty, dry paint

consultant

Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints Whenever Possible

cans also may be recycled as metal.

Donate excess water-based (latex) paint for reuse. Call the Santa Clara County Hazardous Waste Program at (408) 299-7300 for details

☐ Dispose of empty aerosol paint cans as hazardous waste

or at household hazardous waste collection events.

sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain. Dispose of

excess liquids and residue as hazardous waste.

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

Unopened cans of paint may be able to be returned to the paint vendor. Check with the vendor regarding its "buy-back" policy.

General Construction and Site Supervision

into a street or storm drain.

Santa Clara Valley

Pollution Prevention Program

Who should use this information

- General Contractors
- Site Supervisors Inspectors Home Builders Developers

Homeowners

Storm Drain Pollution from

Construction sites are common sources of storm water I 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.

Construction Activities

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

Doing the Job Right General Principles

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 stormwater pollution. This "blueprint" summarizes "Best Management

Keep an orderly site and ensure good housekeeping

☐ Keep materials away from streets, storm drains and

- practices are used. Maintain equipment properly. Cover materials when they are not in use
- drainage channels. ☐ Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or discharge to storm drains.

Advance Planning To Prevent Pollution

- ☐ Schedule excavation and grading activities for dry weather periods. To reduce soil erosion, plant temporary vegetation or place other erosion controls before rain begins. Use the Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual, available form the Regional Water Quality Control Board San
- Francisco Bay Region, as a reference. ☐ 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 stormwater runoff velocities by constructing temporary check dams or berms where appropriate.
- Train your employees and subcontractors. Make sure everyone who works at the construction site is familiar with this information. Inform subcontractors about the stormwater requirements and their own responsibilities. Use BAASMA, Blueprint for a Clean Bay, a construction best

management practices guide available from the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, and California Storm Water Quality Association Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook: Construction; (Jan 2003) as references.

Good Housekeeping Practices

- Designate one area of the site for auto parking, vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated area should be well away from streams or storm drain inlets, bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off site.
- ☐ 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. Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. Place trash cans and recycling receptacles around the site to minimize litter. Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately so they
- do not contaminate soil or groundwater 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 out a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site

☐ Place portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks.

. 1-888-510-5151

. . (408) 441-1195

Materials/Waste Handling

- ☐ Practice Source Reduction -- minimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the
- 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.
- Dispose of all wastes properly. Many construction materials and wastes, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation can be recycled. (See Sunnyvale Recycling Program information listed above.) 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 street or near a creek or stream bed.

☐ In addition to local grading and building permits, you will Many landscaping activities expose soils and increase the need to obtain coverage under the State's General likelihood that earth and garden chemicals will run off into the storm Construction Activity Stormwater Permit if your construction drains during irrigation or when it rains. Swimming pool water site's disturbed area totals 1 acre or more. Information on the containing chlorine and copper-based algaecides should never be General Permit can be obtained from the Regional Water discharged to storm drains. These chemicals are toxic to aquatic life Quality Control Board.

Doing the Job Right General Business Practices

Protect stockpiles (e.g. asphalt, sand, or soil) 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 during dry
- ☐ Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains.
- ☐ Protect storm drains with sandbags or other sediment
- Revegetation is an excellent form of erosion control for any site. Replant as soon as possible with temporary

Landscaping/Garden Maintenance

vegetation such as grass seed.

☐ Consider using Integrated Pest Management Techniques. Use pesticides sparingly, according to instructions on the label. Rinse empty containers, and use rinsewater as product. Dispose of rinsed, empty containers in the trash. ☐ Dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous waste.

days. Commercial entities may take yard waste to the Sunnyvale SMaRT station for recycling. Contact the Sunnyvale Recycling Program (408) 730-7262 for further information. ☐ Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and

☐ Curbside pickup of yard waste is provided for

Sunnyvale residences. Place yard waste in approved

containers at curbside for pickup on waste collection

tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and compost if possible.

Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street, or place vard waste in gutters or on dirt shoulders. Sweep up any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on

Pool/Fountain/Spa Maintenance Draining pools or spas

When it's time to drain a pool, spa, or fountain, please be sure to call the Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 730-7270 before you start for further guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow prevention, and handling special cleaning waste (such as acid wash). Discharge flows should be kept to the low levels typically possible through a garden hose. Higher flow rates may be prohibited by local ordinance.

■ Never discharge pool or spa water to a street or storm drain; discharge to a sanitary sewer

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. OR Contact the Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control

> discharge to the sanitary sewer by running the hose to a utility sink or sewer pipe clean-out. ☐ Do not use copper-based algaecides. Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives, such as

Plant (408) 730-7270. You may be able to

Filter Cleaning

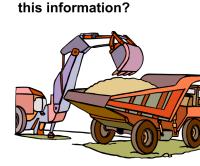
sodium bromide.

☐ Never clean a filter in the street or near a storm drain. Rinse cartridge and diatomaceous earth filters onto a dirt area, and spade filter residue into soil. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the

If there is no suitable dirt area, call the Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 730-7270 for instructions on discharging filter backwash or rinsewater to the sanitary sewer.

Earth-Moving and **Dewatering Activities**

Who should use



- Machine Operators
- Dump Truck Drivers Site Supervisors General Contractors Home Builders Developers

Roadwork and Paving

Driveway/Sidewalk/Parking Lot

Operators of Grading Equipment,

Paving Machines, Dump Trucks,

Who should use this

Construction Crews

Seal Coat Contractors

Concrete Mixers

General Contractors

Developers

Home Builders

Construction Inspectors

information?

Road Crews

estroy habitats in creeks and the Bay. slow the flow with check dams or oughened ground surfaces.

taminated groundwater is a mon problem in the Santa Clara nistory, groundwater pumped from with toxics (such as oil or solvents) or laden with sediments. Any of these the Bay, or interfere with wastewater

Storm Drain Pollution from Doing the Job Right Earth-Moving Activities

Soil excavation and grading operations storm drains, smother aquatic life, and

 Bulldozer, Back Hoe, and Grading | construction sites may be contaminated site into any water of the state without treatment is prohibited.

or blow into storm drains when handled

the amount of runoff crossing a site and Valley. Depending on soil types and site

pollutants can harm wildlife in creeks or reatment plant operation. Discharging

iffective erosion control practices reduce

sediment-laden water from a dewatering

loosen large amounts of soil that can flow | 🔲 Perform major equipment repairs away mproperly. Sediments in runoff can clog

General Business Practices ☐ Schedule excavation and grading work

during dry weather. When refueling or vehicle/equipment

designate a location away from storm Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment.

from the job site.

Practices During Construction ☐ Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary. Plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not

maintenance must be done on site,

immediately planned. Protect downslope 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 Check for Sediment Levels sediment control measures, and California Stormwater Quality Association Stormwater Best

Management Practice Handbook (construction, 2003) Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic sheeting.

Dewatering Operations 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 he 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 facility.

☐ 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

☐ 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 Pumping through a perforate pipe sunk

part way into a small pit filled with Pumping from a bucket placed below water level using a submersible pump; Pumping through a filtering device such

as a swimming pool filter or filter fabric wrapped around end of suction 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.

Detecting Contaminated Soil or Groundwater

ontaminated groundwater s a common problem in the Santa Clara Valley. It is ssential that all contractors and subcontractors involved now what to look for in tecting contaminated so r groundwater, and testing onded groundwater before umping. Watch for any of nese conditions

Unusual soil conditions discoloration or odor. Abandoned underaround tanks. Abandoned wells. Buried barrels, debris or

any of these are found

follow the procedures below.

Who should use this information? Masons and Bricklayers Sidewalk Construction Crews

Fresh Concrete and Mortar

Application

 Patio Construction Workers Construction Inspectors General Contractors Home Builders Developers Concrete Delivery/Pumping Workers

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.

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 runoff. ☐ Do not use diesel fuel as a lubricant on concrete forms, tools, Never bury waste material. Dispose of small amounts of excess dry concrete, grout,

During Construction

Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you will use in a two-hour period 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 ☐ Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when the wash water can (1) flow onto a dirt area; (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and

disposed of properly: or (3) be vacuumed from a catchment created by blocking a

storm drain inlet. If necessary, divert runoff with temporary berms. Make sure runoff

does not reach gutters or storm drains. ☐ When breaking up pavement, be sure to pick up all the pieces and dispose of properly. Recycle large chunks of broken concrete at a local recycling facility. Call the Sunnyvale Recycling Program at (408) 730-7262 for information

and mortar in the trash. Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or streams.

Heavy Equipment Operation

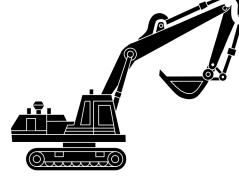
Who should use this

- Site Supervisors



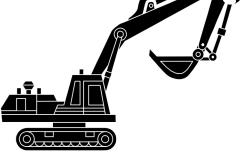
equipment from the site as soon as possible.

Vehicle and Equipment Operators



information?

Developers



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. Contain the area with berms, sand bags, or other barriers.

repair leaks. ☐ Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment

☐ Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment. Use only water for any onsite cleaning.

☐ Cover exposed fifth wheel hitches and other oily or greasy equipment

Spill Cleanup

Clean up spills immediately when they happen.

☐ 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.

away" with water, or bury them. ☐ Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of

☐ If the spill poses a significant hazard to human health and safety, property or the environment, you must also report it to the State Office of Emergency Services 1-800-852-7500.

immediately. In Sunnyvale, dial 9-1-1 if hazardous materials might enter the

1. This sheet is part of a set and is not to be used

2. This sheet is not to be used for construction unless

. These plans and prints thereof, as instruments of

service, are owned by the designer and are for use

on this project only. Reproduction and/or distribution without the prior written consent of

the designer is forbidden.

4. Copyright Su-Ling Slaton, 2018

drawings and status box indcates drawings have been

the designer's stamp and signature appear on

description client review plan check

bidding construction

9.8.2018

AS NOTED

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

- ☐ Develop and implement erosion/sediment control plans for roadway embankments.
- ☐ Schedule excavation and grading work during dry ☐ Check for and repair leaking equipment. ☐ Perform major equipment repairs at designated
- ☐ When refueling or when vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains and creeks.

whenever possible, or dispose of properly.

Call the Sunnyvale Recycling Program at

(408) 730-7262 for information.

☐ Take broken up concrete to a local recycling facility.

☐ Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts or clean equipment Recycle used oil, concrete, broken asphalt, etc.

- General Business Practices
- areas in your maintenance yard, where cleanup is easier. Avoid performing equipment repairs at construction sites.

- Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather, or when rain is forecast, to prevent fresh materials
- construction materials with plastic tarps. Protect from rainfall and prevent runoff with temporary

material (cloth, rags, etc.) to catch drips when not

☐ Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" methods

(with absorbent materials and/or rags) Dig up,

remove, and properly dispose of contaminated soil.

- applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, or similar bags, or other controls to divert or trap and filter
- dispose to dirt area. ☐ Cover stockpiles (asphalt, sand, etc.) and other
- from contacting stormwater runoff.
- ☐ Protect drainage ways by using earth dikes, sand ■ Never wash excess material from exposed
- roofs or plastic sheets and berms. ☐ Park paving machines over drip pans or absorbent

- During Construction

- Asphalt/Concrete Removal Cover and seal catch basins and manholes when
- aggregate concrete or similar treatments into a street or storm drain. Collect and recycle, or

Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand. Avoid over-application by water trucks for dust

☐ When making saw cuts, use as little water as

☐ Sweep, never hose down streets to clean up

tracked dirt. Use a street sweeper or vacuum

truck. Do not dump vacuumed liquor in storm

properly dispose of, all residues.

possible. Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and

drain inlets during saw-cutting. Sweep up, and

remove from the site. Cover or protect storm

rainfall or runoff.

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

General Contractors Home Builders

Stormwater Pollution from Heavy Equipment on Construction Sites Poorly maintained vehicles and heavy equipment that leak fuel, oil, antifreeze or

other fluids on the construction site are common sources of storm drain pollution.

Prevent spills and leaks by isolating equipment from runoff channels, and by

watching for leaks and other maintenance problems. Remove construction

- Doing the Job Right Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle Maintenance
- ☐ Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for and
- ☐ If you must drain and replace motor oil, radiator coolant, or other fluids Report significant spills to the appropriate local spill response agencies on site, use drip pans or drop cloths to catch drips and spills. Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers. Recycle them wherever possible, otherwise, dispose of them as hazardous wastes.
- during rain events. ☐ Use as little water as possible for dust control. Ensure water used doesn't leave silt or discharge to storm drains.

- ☐ Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Never attempt to "wash them washing off site where cleanup is easier. contaminated soil.

ATTACHMENT 5

Page 3 of 4

