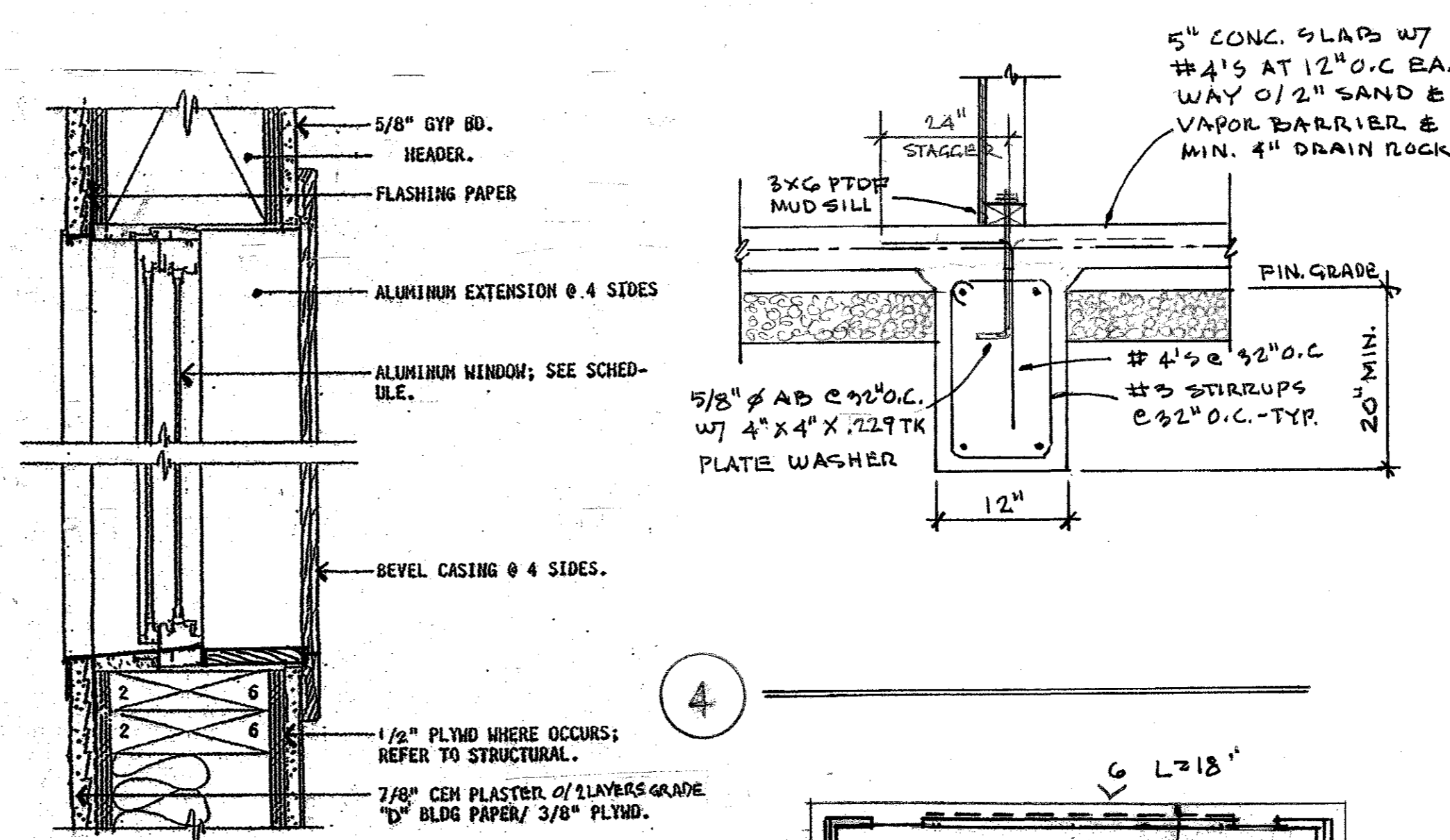
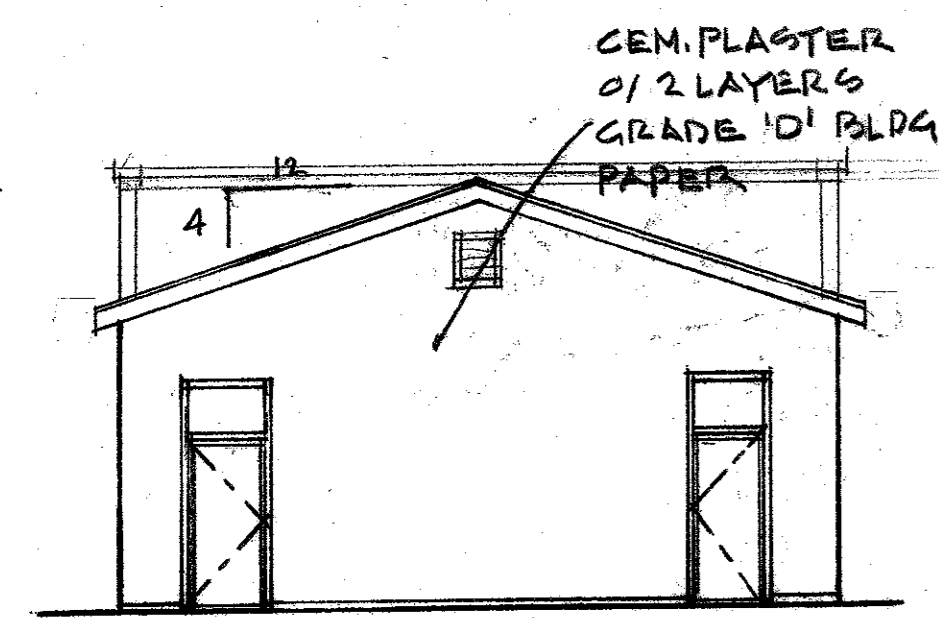


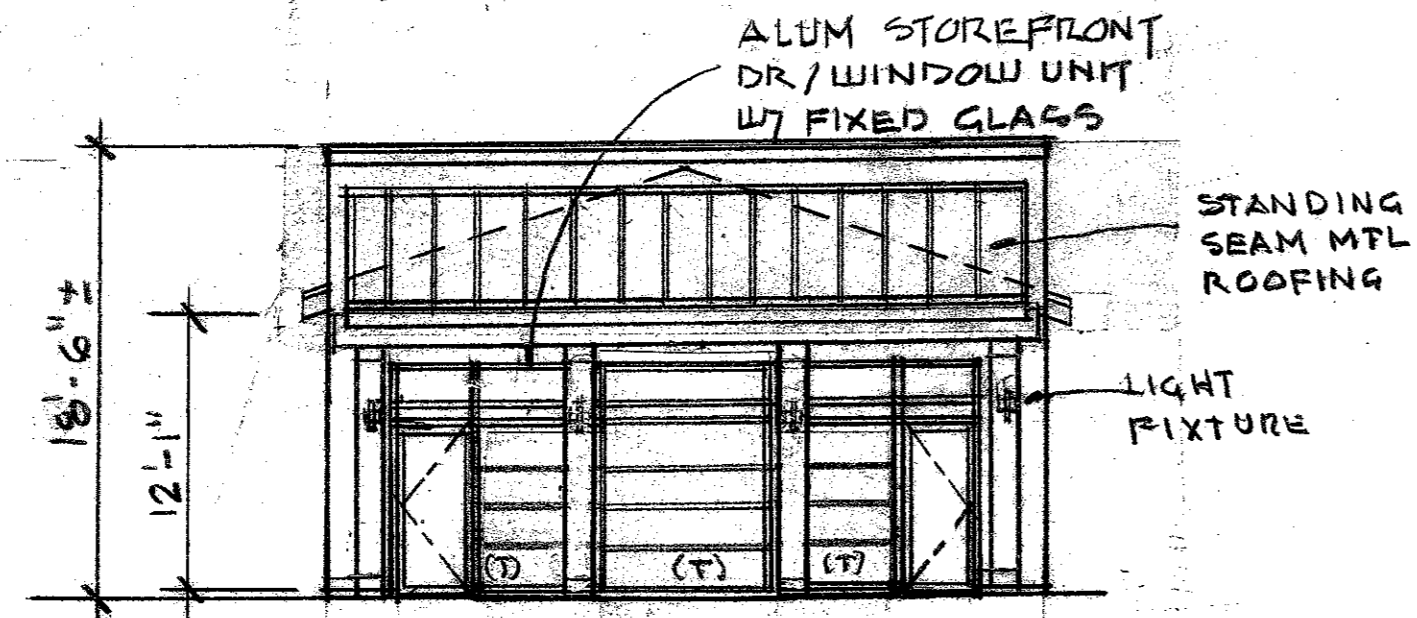
LEFT SIDE ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



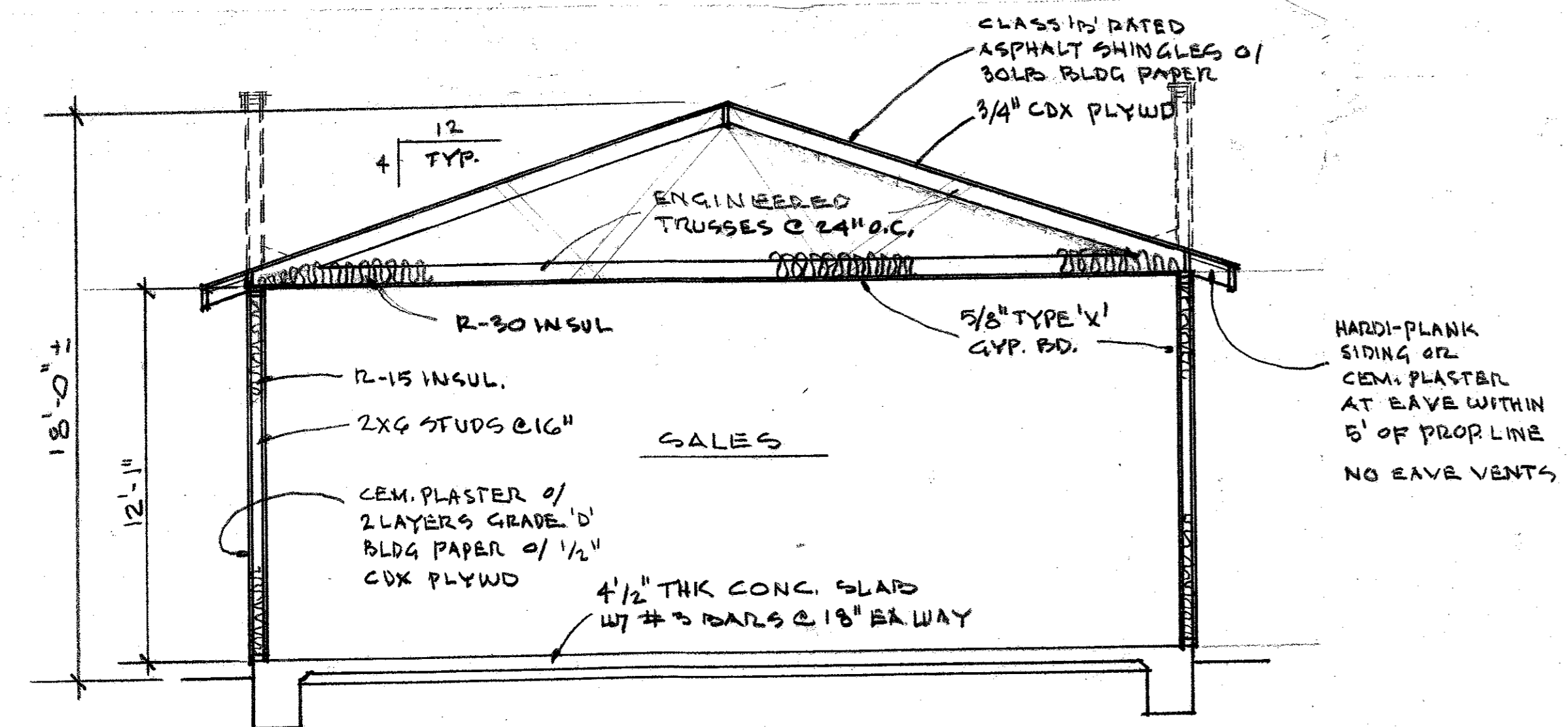
WINDOW DET.



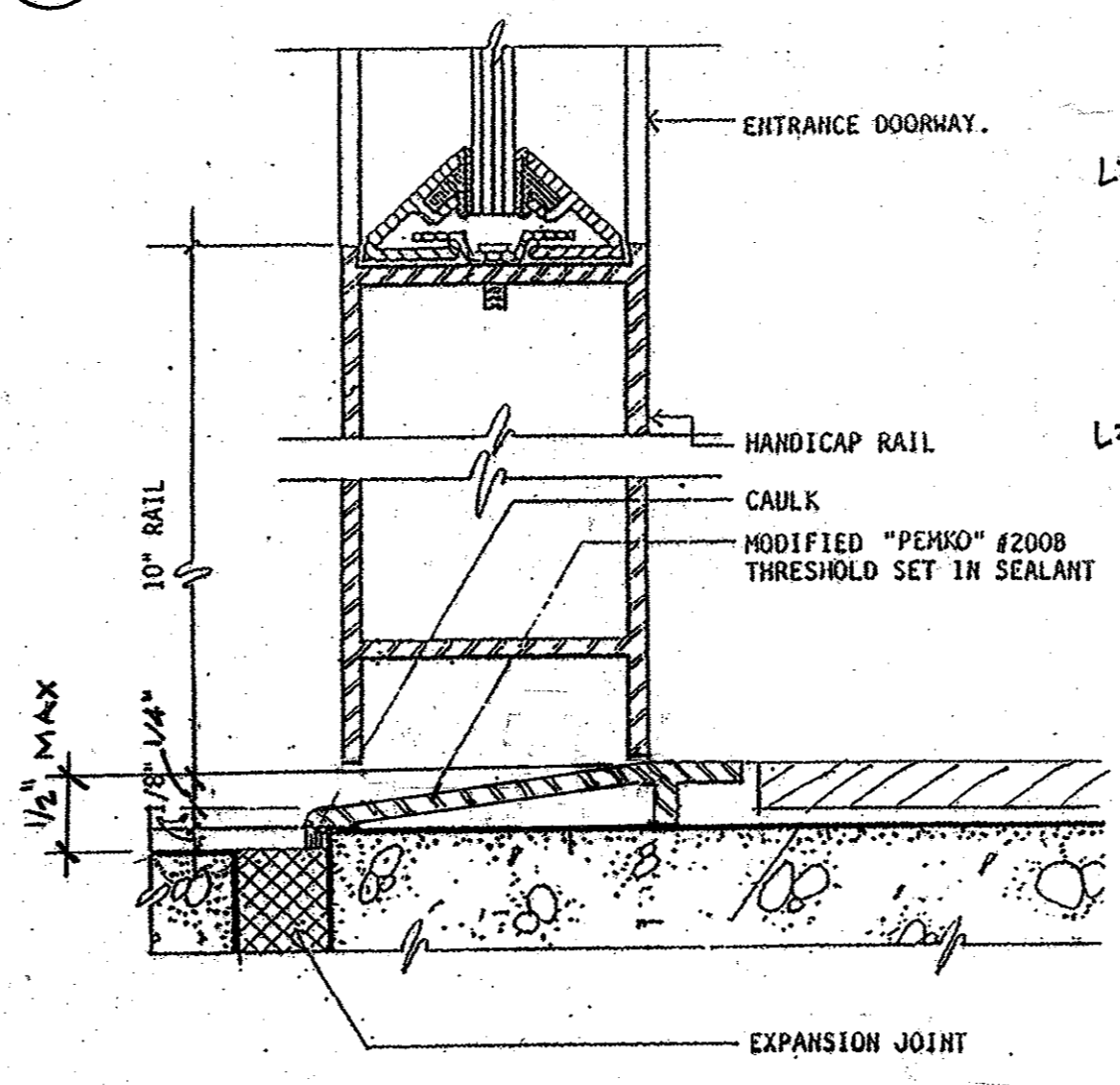
REAR ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



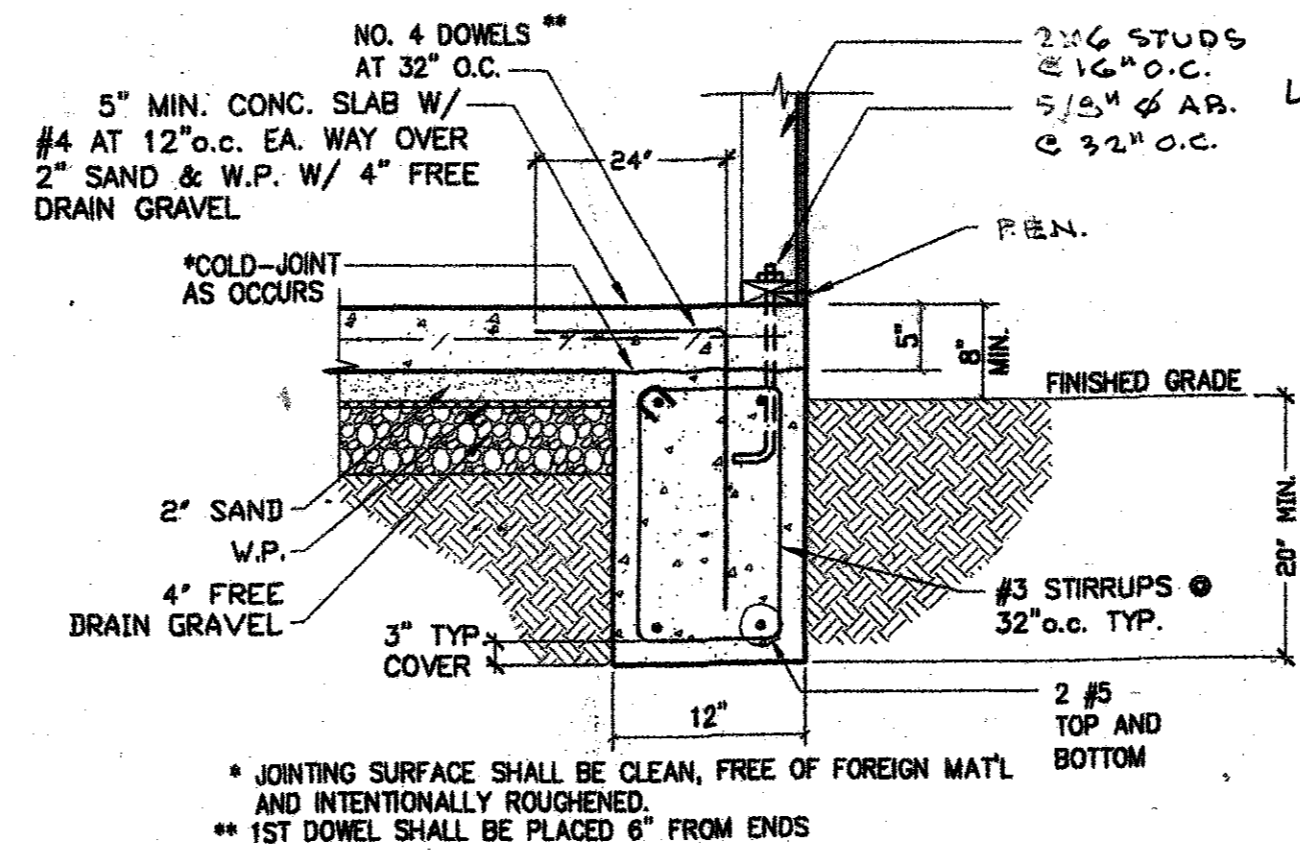
FRONT ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



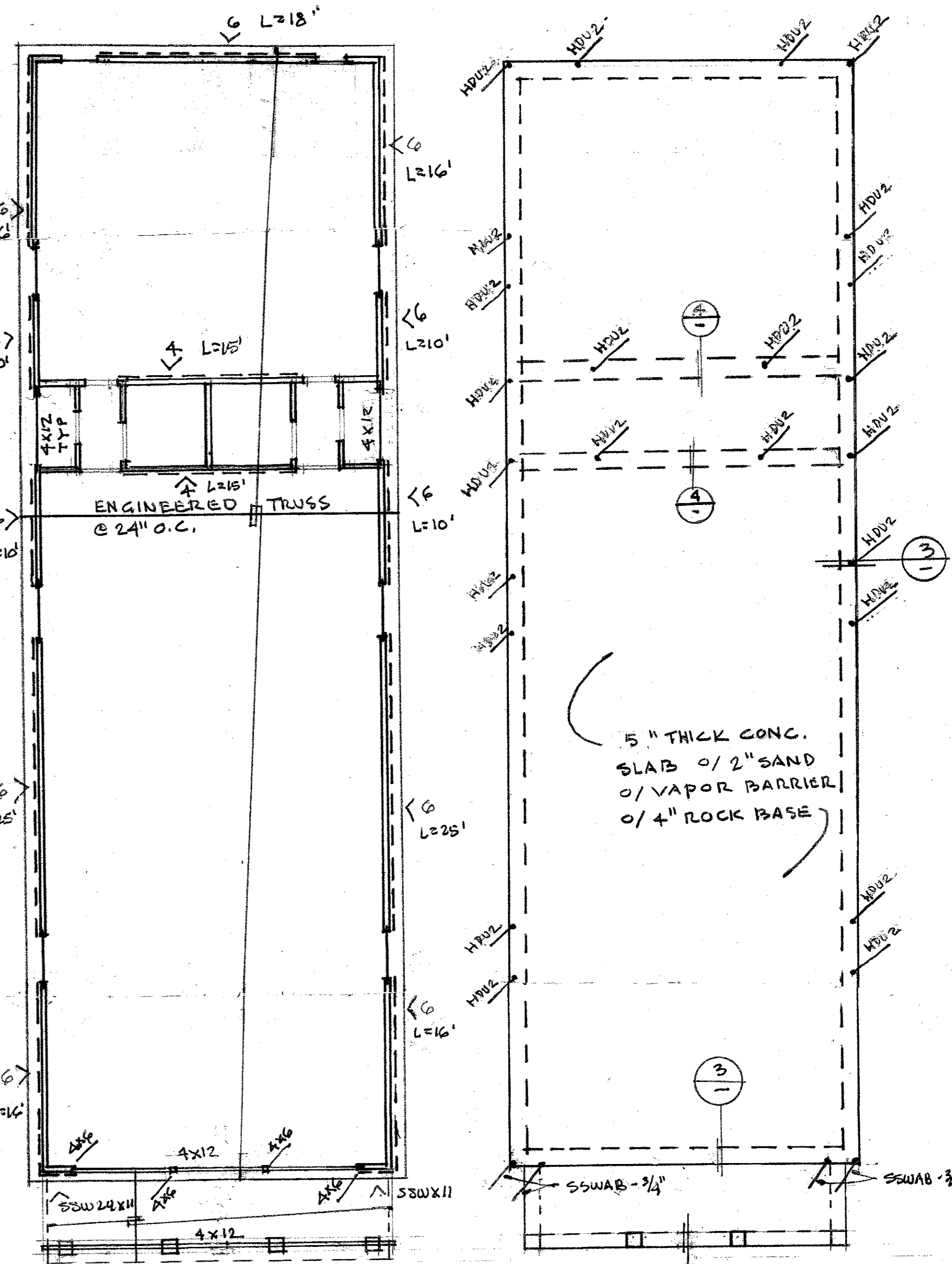
SECTION 'A'
1/4" = 1'-0"



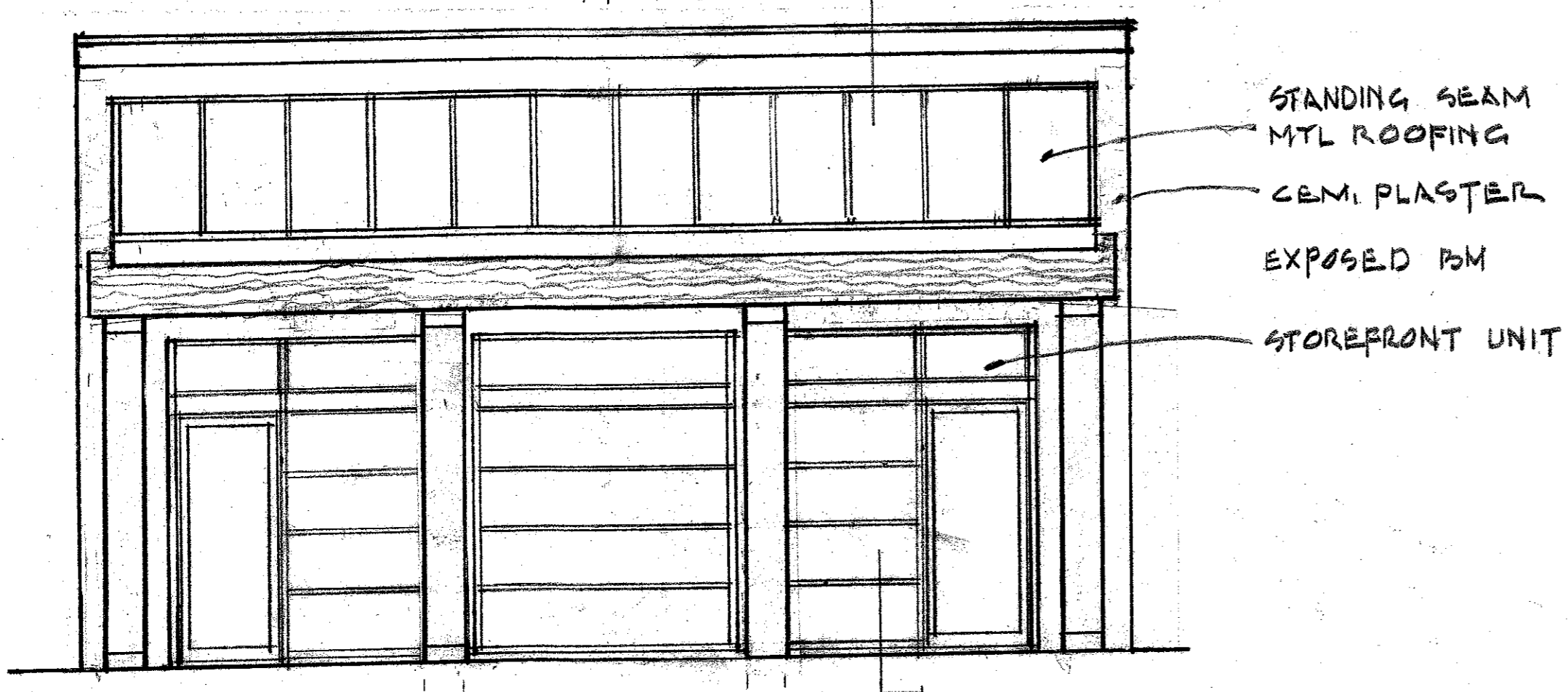
ENTRANCE DOOR THRESHOLD



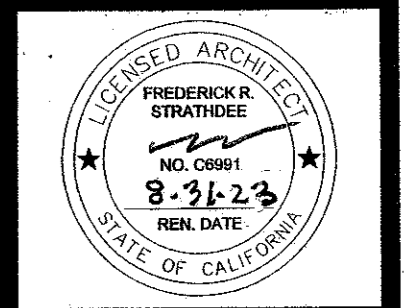
ROOF FRAMING PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



FOUNDATION PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



ENLARGED FRONT ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



ISSUE NO.	DATE
1	7/12/19
2	7/20/20
3	4/8/22
4	

JOB NO.
NOTE
SHEET NO.

STRUCTURAL NOTES:

- PRIOR TO BEGINNING ANY FOUNDATION WORK, PLEASE FIELD VERIFY ALL EXISTING CONDITIONS SHOWN ON THE FOUNDATION & FRAMING PLANS. IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES, CONTACT THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER FOR FURTHER INSTRUCTIONS.
- ANY DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL PLANS, MUST BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER & ARCHITECT DESIGNER. THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER MUST APPROVE ALL CHANGES OR DEVIATIONS FROM THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS, PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- MUDDILL ANCHOR BOLTS ARE 5/8" DIAMETER, EMBEDDED 7" MIN. INTO THE CONCRETE AND SHALL HAVE A 3"x3"x96" PLATE WASHER. THE ANCHOR BOLT SPACING SHALL BE 4'-0" O.C. MAX. UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE. EACH PIECE OF MUDDILL MUST HAVE A MINIMUM OF 2 ANCHOR BOLTS, LOCATED NEAR THE ENDS, AND NOT MORE THAN 12" OR LESS THAN 7" BOLT DIAMETERS FROM EACH END. MINIMUM DISTANCE BETWEEN FACE OF CONCRETE TO FACE OF A.B. SHALL BE 1 3/4".
- THE SPECIFICATION FOR MACHINE BOLTS, ANCHOR BOLTS, AND HARDWARE, USED FOR PRESSURE TREATED WOOD, MUST COMPLY WITH THE CORROSION RESISTANCE REQUIREMENTS, FOR THE TYPE OF DECAY RESISTANT (OR TREATED) WOOD USED. (USE HOT-DIP ZINC-COATED GALVANIZED, OR STAINLESS STEEL, ANCHOR BOLTS AND HARDWARE ON PRESSURE TREATED WOOD PLATE, TYPICAL).
- ALL HOLDOWN ANCHOR BOLTS SHALL BE IN PLACE, PRIOR TO CALLING THE FOUNDATION INSPECTION.
- HOLDOWNS WILL BE INSTALLED ON 4X POSTS OR ON DOUBLE STUDS U.N.O. (POSTS SUPPORTING BEAMS MUST BE THE SIZE SPECIFIED IN THE MEMBER CHART).
- PROVIDE COMPRESSION BLOCKS UNDER POSTS FROM ABOVE. THE COMPRESSION BLOCKS MUST HAVE THE GRAIN VERTICAL AND MUST BE AT LEAST THE SIZE OF THE POST ABOVE.
- PROVIDE DOUBLE JOISTS UNDER WALLS PARALLEL WITH JOISTS AND BLOCKS UNDER WALLS PERPENDICULAR TO JOISTS.
- EXTERIOR PONY WALLS MUST BE SHEATHED AS SHEAR WALL WITH EN 6".
- THE COLLECTOR STRAPS SHALL BE ATTACHED TO THE WALLS BEFORE THE ROOF/CEILING/FLOOR FRAMING MEMBERS ARE INSTALLED.
- ALL NAILS, SCREWS, BOLTS, METAL CONNECTORS, AND FLASHING EXPOSED TO WEATHER SHALL BE HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED.

SOIL NOTES

SOIL PROPERTIES ARE TAKEN PER SECTION 1806 CBC 2016

- SOIL ASSUMED TO BE CLAY (OR SANDY CLAY/SILTY CLAY/CLAYEY SILT/SILTY SANDY SILT (CL, ML, MH AND CH))
- SOIL VERTICAL FOUNDATION PRESSURE 1500 PSF
- LATERAL BEARING PRESSURE (BELOW NATURAL GRADE) 100 PSF
- COEFFICIENT OF FRICTION - 0
- COHESION 130 PSF
- SOIL VERTICAL PRESSURE ALLOWED TO BE 2000 PSF IF SEISMIC LOAD IS APPLIED
- SLAB ON GRADE SHOULD BE MIN. 5" WITH #5 @ 16" O.C. EACH WAY
- SLAB SHOULD HAVE VAPOR BARRIER (15 MIL POLYETHYLENE MEMBRANE) ON 2" FINE SAND AND 4" CLEAN CRASH ROCK GRAVEL MIN. # 3/4"
- PROVIDE AT LEAST 2.5" CLEAR COVER FOR SLABS AND 3" FOR CONCRETE AT ALL UNPROTECTED SURFACES ATTACHED TO SOIL
- STRIP FOUNDATION SHOULD BE MIN. 16" WIDE AND 24" DEEP (BELOW NATURAL GRADE)

STRUCTURAL SPECIFICATION

SHEATHING

- ALL SHEATHING SHALL CONFORM TO U.S. PRODUCT STANDARD PS 1, AMERICAN PLYWOOD ASSOCIATION. EACH SHEET SHALL BE STAMPED WITH THE PS AND/ OR APA GRADEMARK.

ROOF SHEATHING

- SHALL BE MINIMUM 15/32"-3 PLY INTERIOR TYPE RATED SHEATHING, C-D GRADE WITH EXTERIOR GLUE (CDX-EXPOSURE 1), SPAN RATING 32/16, SPECIES GROUP 2 OR BETTER.

WALL SHEATHING

- SHALL BE MINIMUM 15/32"- OSSB INTERIOR TYPE RATED SHEATHING, SPAN RATING 24/0, SPECIES GROUP 2 OR BETTER.

FLOOR SHEATHING

- SHALL BE MINIMUM 3/4"-OSB INTERIOR TYPE RATED SHEATHING, C-D GRADE WITH EXTERIOR GLUE (CDX-EXPOSURE 1), SPAN RATING 48/24, SPECIES GROUP 2 OR BETTER.
- ALL SHEATHING PERMANENTLY EXPOSED TO WEATHER SHALL BE EXTERIOR TYPE SHEATHING VS. INTERIOR TYPE SHEATHING AS REFERENCED ABOVE.
- ALL UNBLOCKED SHEATHING EDGES SHALL BE TONGUE-AND-GROOVE OR SUPPORTED WITH SHEATHING CLEATS OR SHEATHING CLIPS.

REINFORCING STEEL

- BARS FOR REINFORCING SHALL BE GRADE 60 DEFORMED BARS CONFORMING TO ASTM A-615 INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT S1. LAP SPICES SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH A01 318 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON THE PLANS.

ADHESIVE ANCHORING FOR CONCRETE

- EPOXY ADHESIVE SHALL BE SIMPSON SET-30 EPOXY ADHESIVE ICC REPORT ESR-4057. THE PROPORTIONS SHALL BE AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER FOR THE CONDITION AND USE. PREPARATION OF CONCRETE INCLUDING DRILLING OF HOLES FOR ANCHORS AS WELL AS EPOXY ANCHOR INSTALLATION SHALL BE AS RECOMMENDED BY THE MANUFACTURER.

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

- THE OWNER SHALL EMPLOY A SPECIAL INSPECTOR DURING CONSTRUCTION ON THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF WORK:

SPECIAL INSPECTOR

- THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR SHALL BE A QUALIFIED PERSON WHO SHALL DEMONSTRATE HIS COMPETENCE, TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE BUILDING OFFICIAL, FOR INSPECTION OF A PARTICULAR TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION OR OPERATION REQUIRING SPECIAL INSPECTION.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR

- THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR SHALL OBSERVE THE WORK ASSIGNED FOR CONFORMANCE WITH THE APPLICABLE DESIGN DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
- THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR SHALL FURNISH INSPECTION REPORTS TO THE BUILDING OFFICIAL, THE ENGINEER OR ARCHITECT OF RECORD, AND THE CONTRACTOR FOR CORRECTION, THEN, IF UNCORRECTED, THE PROPER DESIGN AUTHORITY AND TO THE BUILDING OFFICIAL.
- THE SPECIAL INSPECTOR SHALL SUBMIT A FINAL SIGNED REPORT STATING WHETHER THE WORK REQUIRING SPECIAL INSPECTION WAS, TO THE BEST OF HIS KNOWLEDGE, IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS AND THE APPLICABLE WORKMANSHIP PROVISIONS OF THIS CODE.

LIST OF SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

- EPOXY ADHESIVE ANCHOR BOLTS SHOULD BE INSPECTED PERIODICALLY DURING PLACEMENT
- PRE-CAST ANCHOR BOLTS
- SHEAR WALL EN LESS OR EQUAL THAN 4' O.C.

LIST OF SPECIAL OBSERVATIONS PERFORMED BY EOR

- FINAL STRUCTURAL OBSERVATION FOR WOOD FRAMING

1. CONFORM WITH THE REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS OF CBC 2016.
2. NOTIFY THE ARCHITECT WHEN CONFLICTS OF DRAWINGS ARISE BEFORE PROCEEDING THE WORK.
3. PROVIDE SPECIAL INSPECTION FOR ALL ITEMS AS REQUIRED/SPECIFIED.

- HOLD-DOWN CONNECTIONS,
- EPOXY ANCHORS
- WELDING
- POST-INSTALLED CONCRETE ANCHORS

MATERIALS

- CONCRETE: F_c = 2,500 psi
- REINFORCEMENT: ASTM A615, GRADE 60 EXCEPT #4 GRADE 40

WOOD: PLYWOOD - SHEATHING

- 2x JOIST - DF LARCH #2
- 4x BEAM - DF LARCH #1
- 6x BEAM - DF LARCH #1
- STUD - DF LARCH #2
- 2x4 & 4x4 POST - DF #2
- 4x6 AND MORE - DF #1
- 6x POST - DF #1
- LVL 2.0E - BY MEYERHAEUSER
- PSL 2.2E - BY MEYERHAEUSER

5. PRESSURE TREAT ALL SILL PLATES IN CONTACT WITH CONCRETE

6. PROVIDE MSTA24 STRAP AT THE SIDE OF TOP PLATE AT ALL CORNERS.

7. PROVIDE BOLT HOLE MIN. 1/32", 1/16" MAX. DIAMETER LARGER THAN THE BOLT IN 1

8. WIND DESIGN CRITERIA:

ULTIMATE DESIGN SPEED: 110 MPH
 RISK CATEGORY: II
 WIND EXPOSURE: B
 DESIGN WIND PRESSURE ASD: 11.37 PSF

9. DEAD AND LIVE LOADS:

NEW ROOF DEAD LOAD/LIVE LOAD: 10 PSF/20 PSF
 EXISTING ROOF DEAD LOAD/LIVE LOAD: 10 PSF/20 PSF
 CEILING DEAD LOAD/LIVE LOAD: 10 PSF/10 PSF
 EXISTING CEILING DEAD LOAD/LIVE LOAD: 10 PSF/10 PSF
 FLOOR DEAD LOAD/LIVE LOAD: 15 PSF/40 PSF
 EXTERIOR WALLS DEAD LOAD: 20 PSF
 INTERIOR WALLS DEAD LOAD: 8 PSF

10. EARTHQUAKE DESIGN DATA:

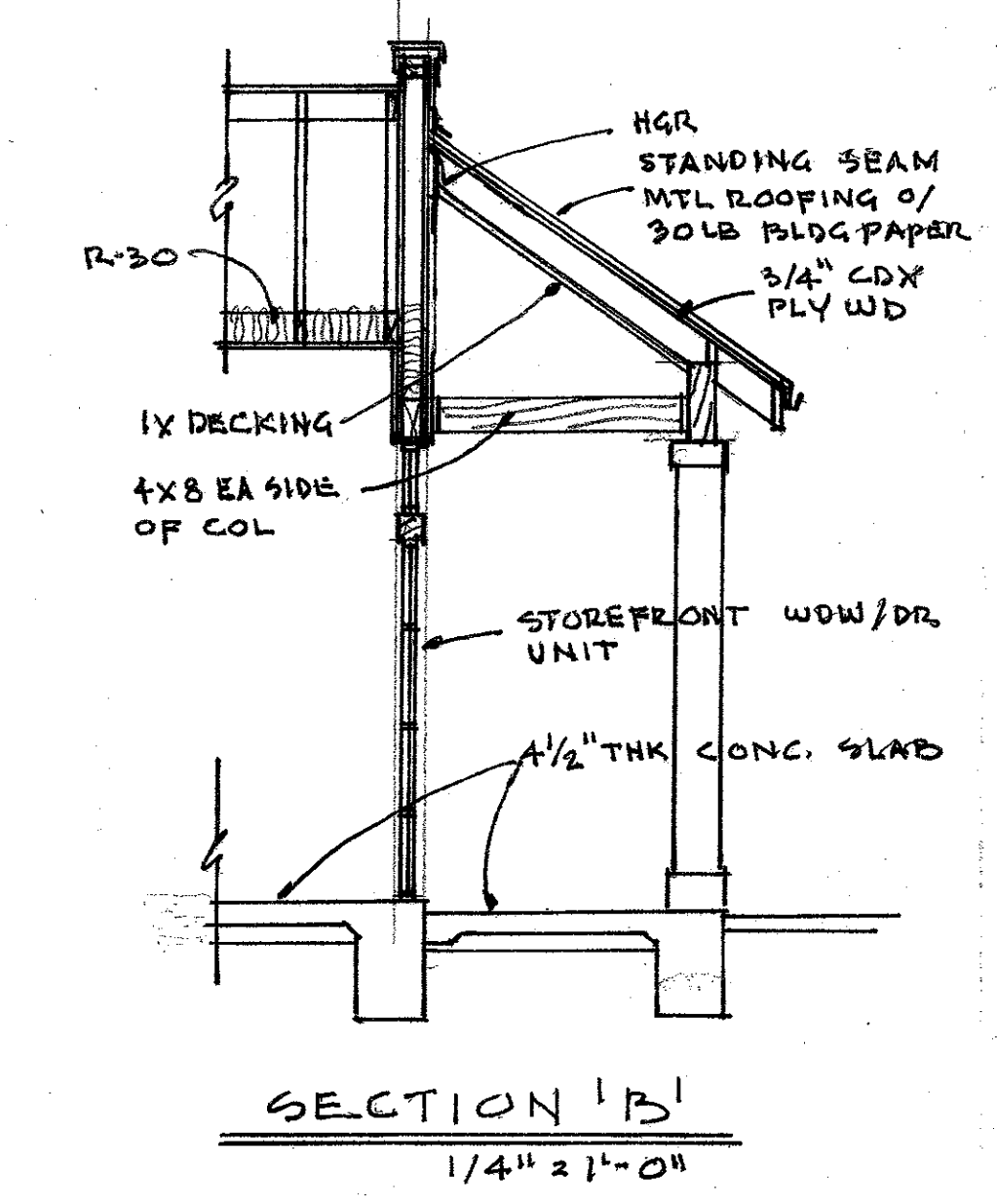
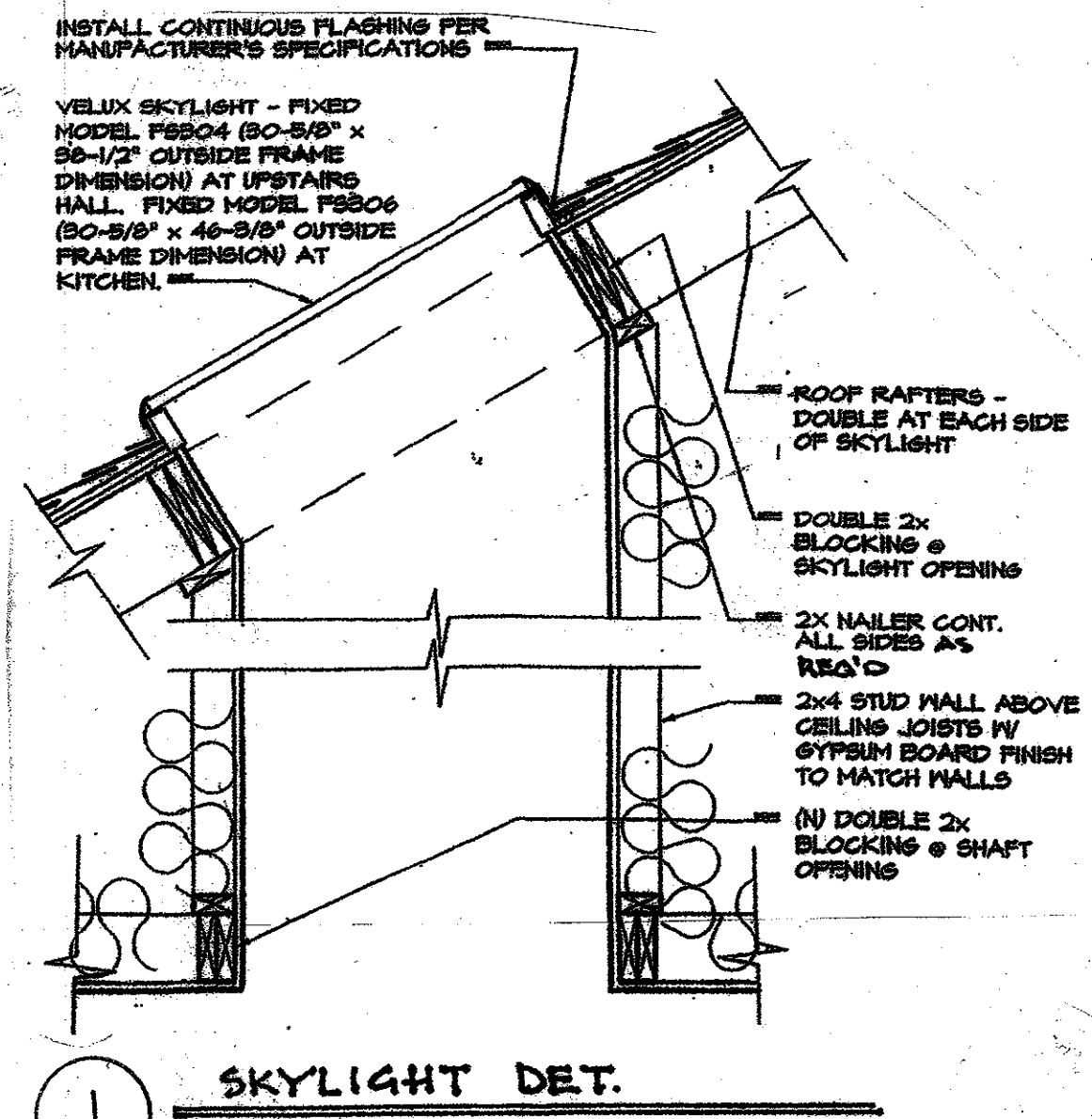
RISK CATEGORY: II
 IMPORTANCE FACTOR: I
 MAPPED SPECTRAL RESPONSE ACCELERATION PARAMETERS: S_m=0.851, S_m=2.300
 SITE CLASS: D
 DESIGN SPECTRAL RESPONSE ACCELERATION PARAMETER: S_{ds}=1.533, S_{ds}=0.851
 SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY: E
 BASIC SEISMIC FORCE-RESISTING SYSTEM: SHEAR WALLS AND DIAPHRAGMS
 DESIGN BASE SHEAR ASD: V = 15168 lbs
 SEISMIC RESPONSE COEFFICIENT: C_s=0.2358
 RESPONSE MODIFICATION COEFFICIENT: R=6.5

MIN NUMBER OF KING STUDS AT EACH END OF HEADERS IN EXTERIOR WALLS (Table CTC 2016 R602.7.5)

HEADER SPAN (FT)	MAXIMUM STUD SPACING (IN)	
	16	24
≤3'	1	1
4'	2	1
8'	3	2
12'	5	3
16'	6	4

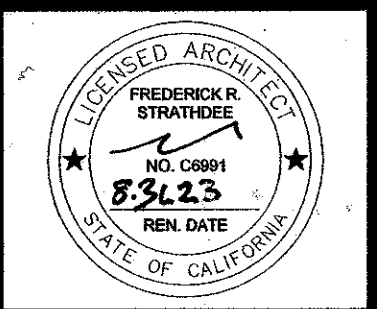
HOLDOWN ANCHOR BOLTS

HOLDOWN SIMPSON MODEL	METHOD A		METHOD B	
	MODEL	l _e	MODEL	l _e
HDU2-SDS2.5	PABS	7"	SET 3G	11"
HDU4-SDS2.5	PABS	7"	-	-



SHEAR WALL SCHEDULE (AWC SDPWS-2015)

	6	4	3	2
PLYWOOD THICKNESS ALLOWABLE SHEAR, PLF	310	460	600	770
EDGE NAILING	10d @ 6"	10d @ 4"	10d @ 3"	10d @ 2"
INTERIOR NAILING	10d @ 12"	10d @ 12"	10d @ 12"	10d @ 12"
SILL NAILING	16d @ 6"	16d @ 4"	16d @ 3"	16d @ 2"
CLIP ANGLES	A35 OR LTP4 @ 24" w/ (12)8d common nails (0.131x2 1/2")	A35 OR LTP4 @ 16" w/ (12)8d common nails (0.131x2 1/2")	A35 OR LTP4 @ 12" w/ (12)8d common nails (0.131x2 1/2")	A35 OR LTP4 @ 9" w/ (12)8d common nails (0.131x2 1/2")
3x MUDDILL WITH 5/8" DIA. ANCHOR BOLTS	@ 48" O.C.	@ 48" O.C.	@ 36" O.C.	@ 24" O.C.



ISSUE NO. DATE

1	3.9.21
2	7.20.20
3	4.3.22
4	

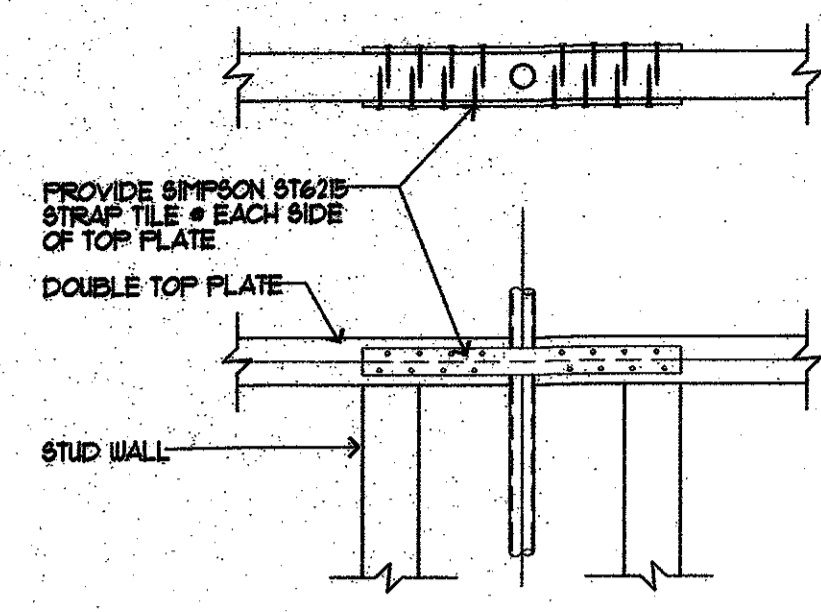
JOB NO.

NOTE:

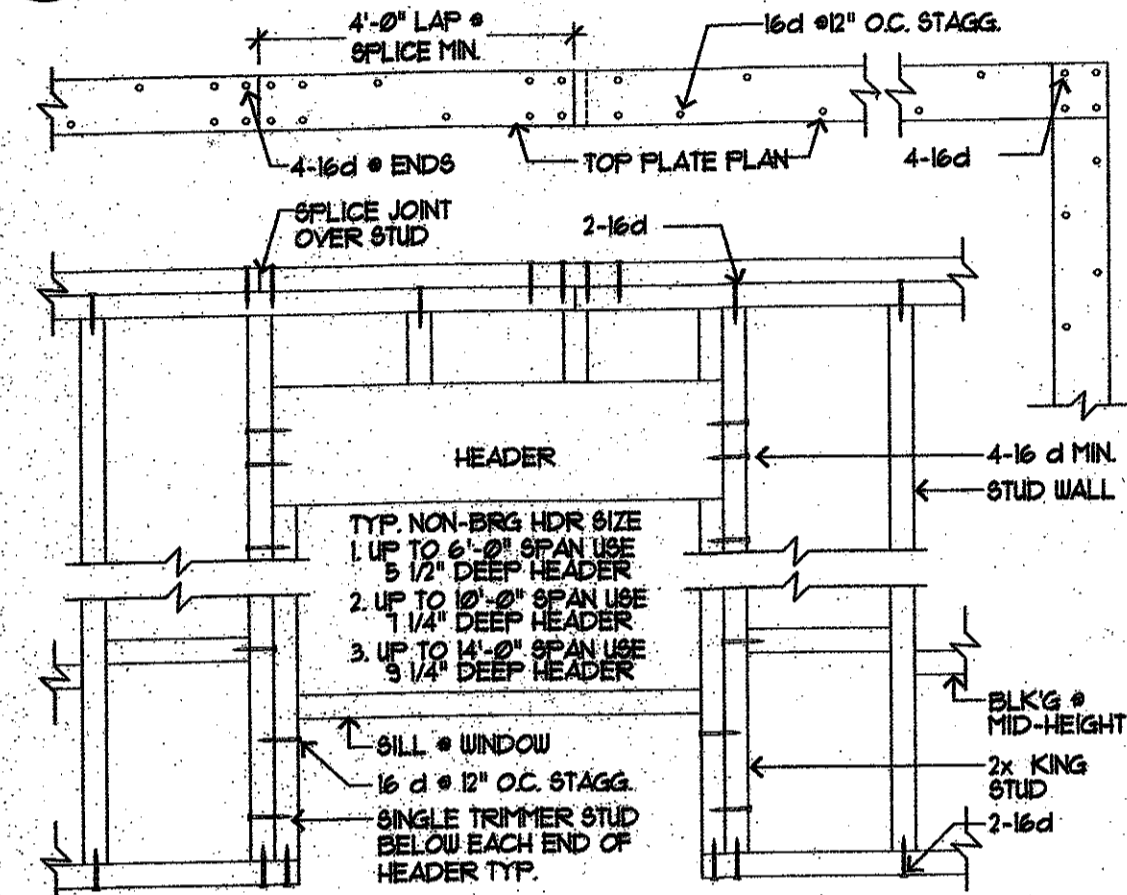
SHEET NO.

TABLE 2304.91 FASTENING SCHEDULE		
CONNECTION	FASTENING AM.	LOCATION
Joist to sill girder	3 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16") 3 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	Toenail
Bridging to joist	2 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16") 2 - 3" x @16" nails 2 - 3" 14 gage staples	Toenail each end
1" x 6" subfloor or less to each joist	2 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16")	Face nail
Wider than 1" x 6" subfloor to each joist	3 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16")	Face nail
2" subfloor to joist or girder	2 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16")	Blind and face nail
Sole plate to joist or blocking	16d (3 1/2" x @16") at 16" o.c. 3" x @16" nails at 8" o.c. 3" 14 gage staples at 12" o.c.	Typical face nail
Sole plate to joist or blocking at braced wall panel	3" - 16d (3 1/2" x @16") at 16" 4 - 3" x @16" nails at 16" 4 - 3" 14 gage staples per 16"	Braced wall panels
Top plate to stud	2 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") 3 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	End nail
Stud to sole plate	4 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16") 4 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	Toenail
Stud to sole plate	2 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") 3 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	End nail
Double studs	16d (3 1/2" x @16") at 24" o.c. 3" x @16" nail at 8" o.c. 3" 14 gage staples at 8" o.c.	Face nail
Double top plates	16d (3 1/2" x @16") at 16" o.c. 3" x @16" nail at 12" o.c. 3" 14 gage staples at 12" o.c.	Typical face nail
Double top plates	8 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") 12 - 3" x @16" nails 12 - 3" 14 gage staples	Lap splice
Blocking between joists or rafters to top plate	3 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16") 3 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	Toenail
Rim joist to top plates	8d (2 1/2" x @16") at 6" o.c. 3" x @16" nail at 6" o.c. 3" 14 gage staples at 6" o.c.	Toenail
Top plates, laps and intersections	2 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") 3 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	Face nail
Continuous header, two pieces	16d common (3 1/2" x @16")	16" o.c. along edge
Ceiling joists to plates	3 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16") 5 - 3" x @16" nails 5 - 3" 14 gage staples	Toenail
Continuous header to stud	4 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16")	Toenail
Ceiling joists, laps over partitions (see Section 2308.10.4), Table 2308.10.4)	3 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") minimum, Table 2308.10.4) 4 - 3" x @16" nails 4 - 3" 14 gage staples	Face nail
Ceiling joists to parallel rafters (see Section 2308.10.4), Table 2308.10.4)	3 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") minimum, Table 2308.10.4) 4 - 3" x @16" nails 4 - 3" 14 gage staples	Face nail
Rafter to plate (see Section 2308.10.1), Table 2308.10.1)	3 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16") 3 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	Toenail
Diagonal brace to each stud and plate	2 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16") 2 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	Face nail
1" x 8" sheathing to each bearing	3 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16")	Face nail
Wider than 1" x 8" sheathing to each bearing	3 - 8d common (2 1/2" x @16")	Face nail
Built-up corner studs	16d common (3 1/2" x @16") 3" x @16" nails 3" 14 gage staples	24" o.c. 16" o.c. 16" o.c.
Built-up girder and beams	20d common (4" x @19") 32" o.c. 3" x @16" nails at 24" o.c. 3" 14 gage staples at 24" o.c.	Face nail at top and bottom staggered on opposite sides
	2 - 20d common (4" x @19") 3 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	Face nail at ends and at each splice
2 planks	16d common (3 1/2" x @16")	At each bearing
Collar tie to rafter	3 - 16d common (3" x @14") 4 - 3" x @16" nails 4 - 3" 14 gage staples	Face nail
Jack rafter to hip	3 - 16d common (3" x @14") 4 - 3" x @16" nails 4 - 3" 14 gage staples	Toenail
	2 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") 3 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	Face nail
Roof rafter to 2-by ridge beam	2 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") 3 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	Toenail
	2 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") 3 - 3" x @16" nails 3 - 3" 14 gage staples	Face nail
Joist to band joist	3 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") 4 - 3" x @16" nails 4 - 3" 14 gage staples	Face nail
Ledger strip	3 - 16d common (3 1/2" x @16") 4 - 3" x @16" nails 4 - 3" 14 gage staples	Face nail

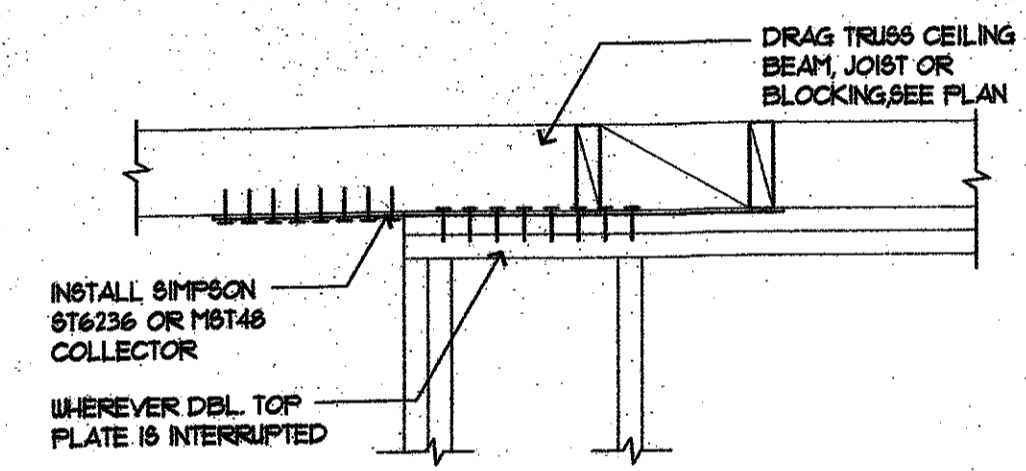
SPECIAL INSPECTION IS REQUIRED FOR SHEAR WALL NAILING 4" OR LESS AND FIELD WELDING INSPECTIONS IS TO BE PROVIDED BY APPROVED TESTING AND INSPECTION AGENCY. SEE SPECIAL INSPECTIONS FORM



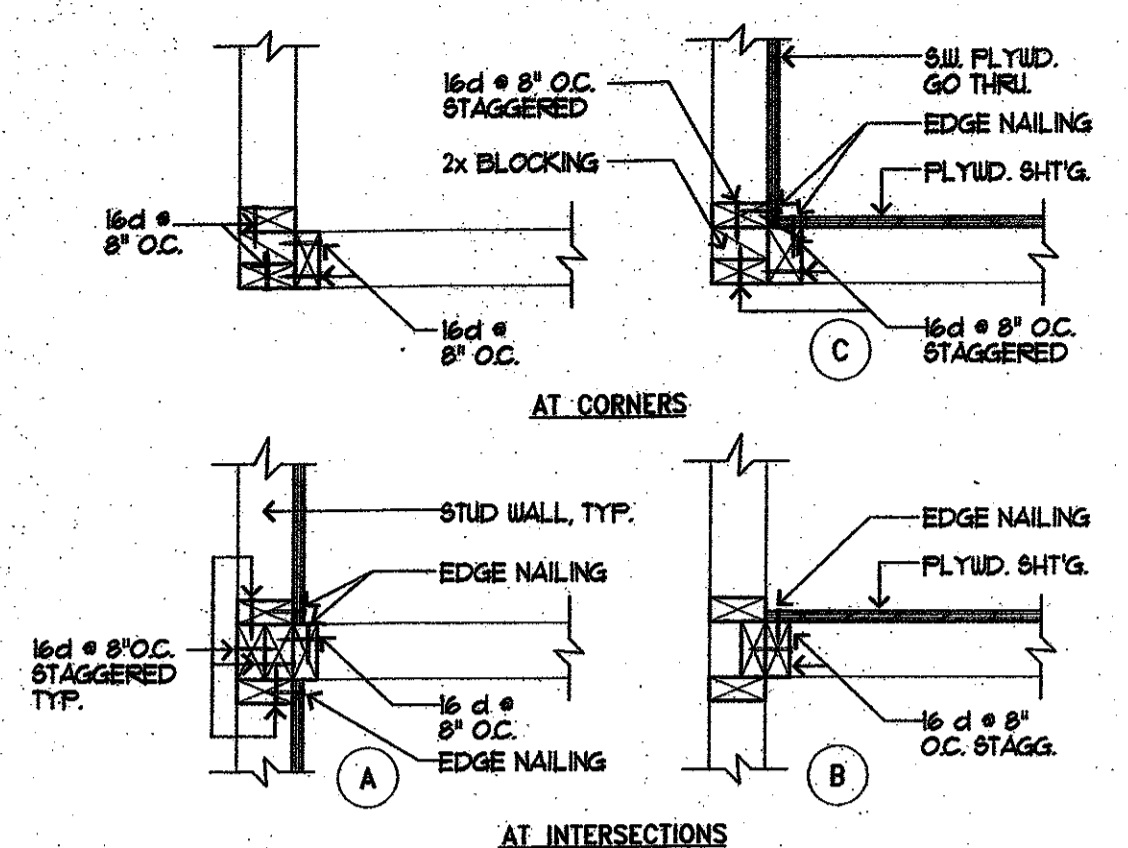
5 TYP. TOP PLATE STRAPS
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



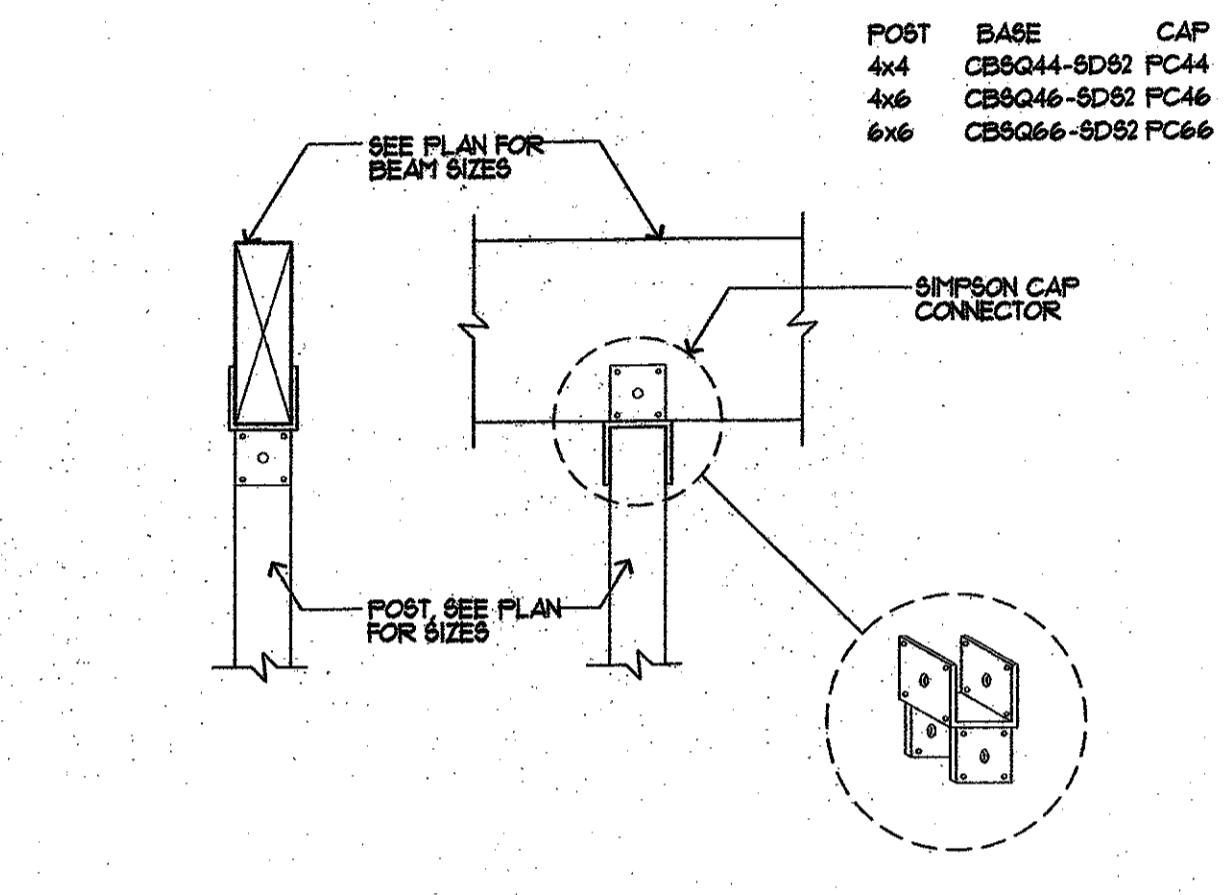
6 HEADER @ NON-BEARING WALL
SCALE: N.T.S.



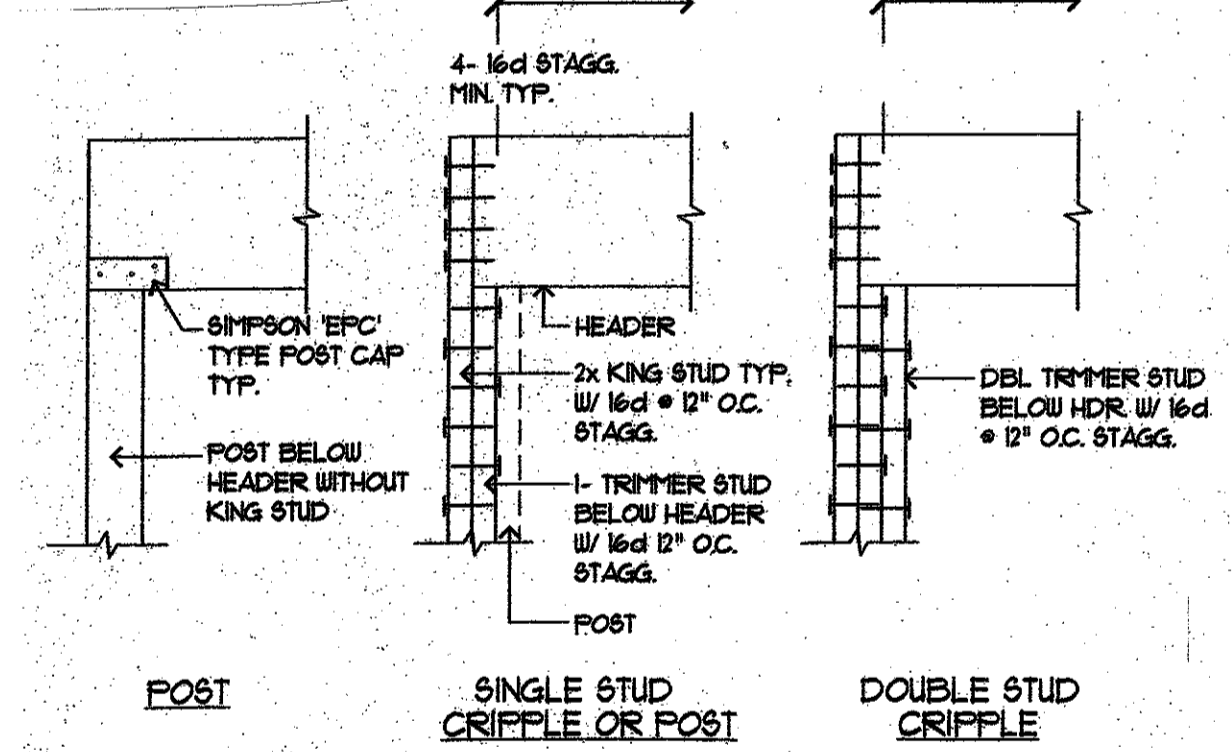
7 STUD WALL CONNECTION @ CORNERS
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



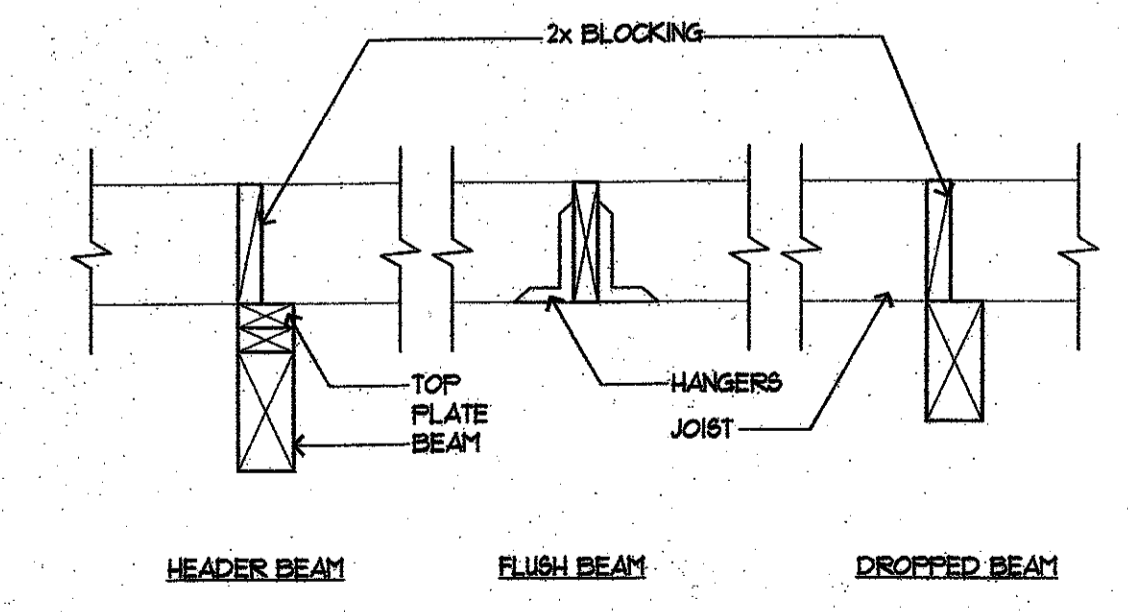
1 TYP. STUD WALL CONNECTION
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



2 POST AND BEAM CONNECTION
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"



3 BR'G HEADER SUPPORT
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

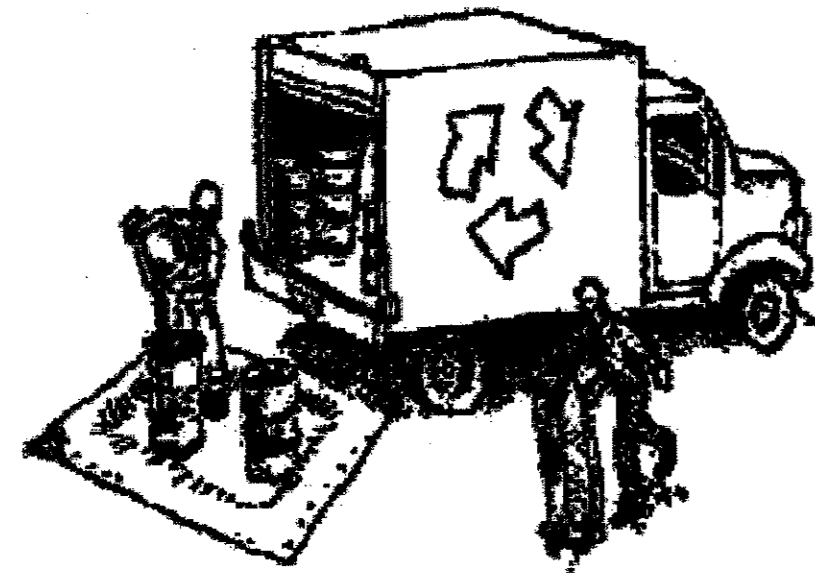


4 TYP. BEAM CONDITION
SCALE: 1"=1'-0"

Construction Best Management Practices (BMPs)

Construction projects are required to implement the stormwater best management practices (BMP) on this page, as they apply to your project, all year long.

Materials & Waste Management



Non-Hazardous Materials

- Berm and cover stockpiles of sand, dirt or other construction material with tarps when rain is forecast or if not actively being used within 14 days.
- Use (but don't overuse) reclaimed water for dust control.

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 be careful not to use more than necessary. Do not apply chemicals outdoors when rain is forecast within 24 hours.
- Arrange for appropriate disposal of all hazardous wastes.

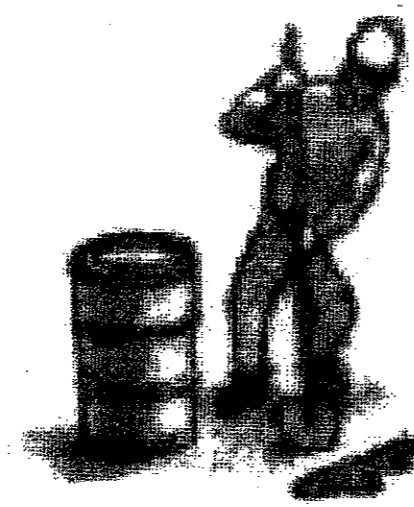
Waste Management

- Cover waste disposal containers securely with tarps at the end of every work day and during wet weather.
- Check waste disposal containers frequently for leaks and to make sure they are not overfilled. Never hose down a dumpster on the construction site.
- Clean or replace portable toilets, and inspect them frequently for leaks and spills.
- Dispose of all wastes and debris properly. Recycle materials and wastes that can be recycled (such as asphalt, concrete, aggregate base materials, wood, gyp board, pipe, etc.)
- Dispose of liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids as hazardous waste.

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, fitted with appropriate BMPs, for vehicle 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.

Spill Prevention and Control

- Keep spill cleanup materials (e.g., rags, absorbents and cat litter) available at the construction site at all times.
- Inspect vehicles and equipment frequently for and repair leaks promptly. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made.
- Clean up spills or leaks immediately and dispose of cleanup materials properly.
- Do not hose down surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags).
- Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Do not try 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 immediately. You are required by law to report all significant releases of hazardous materials, including oil. To report a spill: 1) Dial 911 or your local emergency response number, 2) Call the Governor's Office of Emergency Services Warning Center, (800) 852-7550 (24 hours).

Earthmoving



- 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, and seed or plant vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.
- Prevent sediment from migrating offsite and protect storm drain inlets, gutters, ditches, and drainage courses by installing and maintaining appropriate BMPs, such as fiber rolls, silt fences, sediment basins, gravel bags, berms, 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.

Paving/Asphalt Work

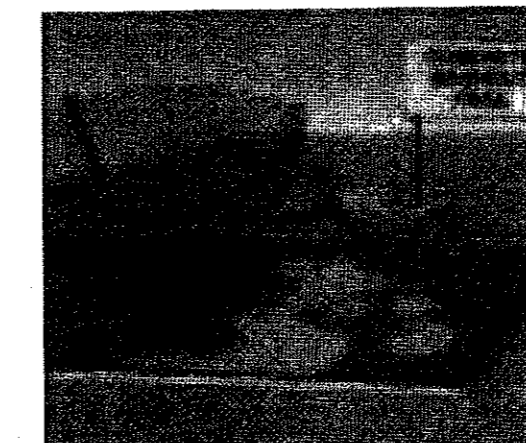


- Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather or when rain is forecast, to prevent materials that have not cured from contacting stormwater runoff.
- Cover storm drain inlets and manholes when applying seal coat, tack coat, slurry seal, fog seal, etc.
- Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of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

Sawcutting & Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- Protect nearby storm drain inlets when saw cutting. Use filter fabric, catch basin inlet filters, or gravel bags to keep slurry out of the storm drain system.
- Shovel, absorb, or vacuum saw-cut slurry and dispose of all waste as soon as you are finished in one location or at the end of each work day (whichever is sooner!).
- If sawcut slurry enters a catch basin, clean it up immediately.

Concrete, Grout & Mortar Application



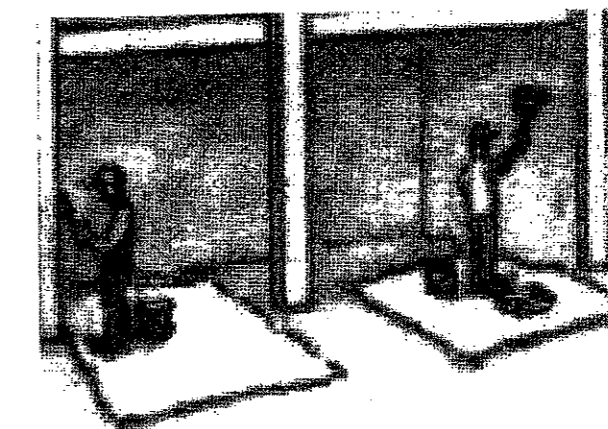
- Store concrete, grout, and mortar away from storm drains or waterways, and on pallets under cover to protect them from rain, runoff, and wind.
- Wash out concrete equipment/trucks offsite or in a designated washout area, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit, and in a manner that will prevent leaching into the underlying soil or onto surrounding areas. Let concrete harden and dispose of as garbage.
- When washing exposed aggregate, prevent washwater from entering storm drains. Block any inlets and vacuum gutters, hose washwater onto dirt areas, or drain onto a bermed surface to be pumped and disposed of properly.

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.

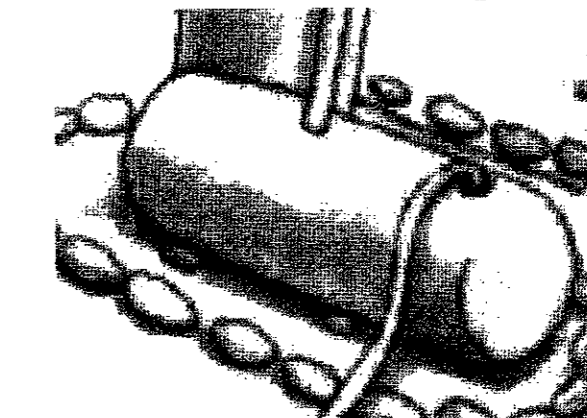
Painting & Paint Removal



Painting Cleanup and Removal

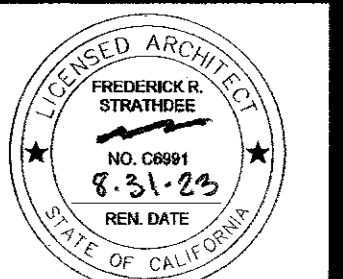
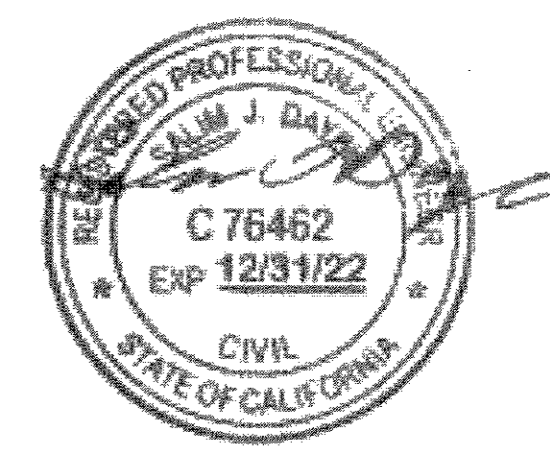
- Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or stream.
- For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain.
- For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to 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.
- Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash.
- Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury, or tributyltin must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Lead based paint removal requires a state-certified contractor.

Dewatering

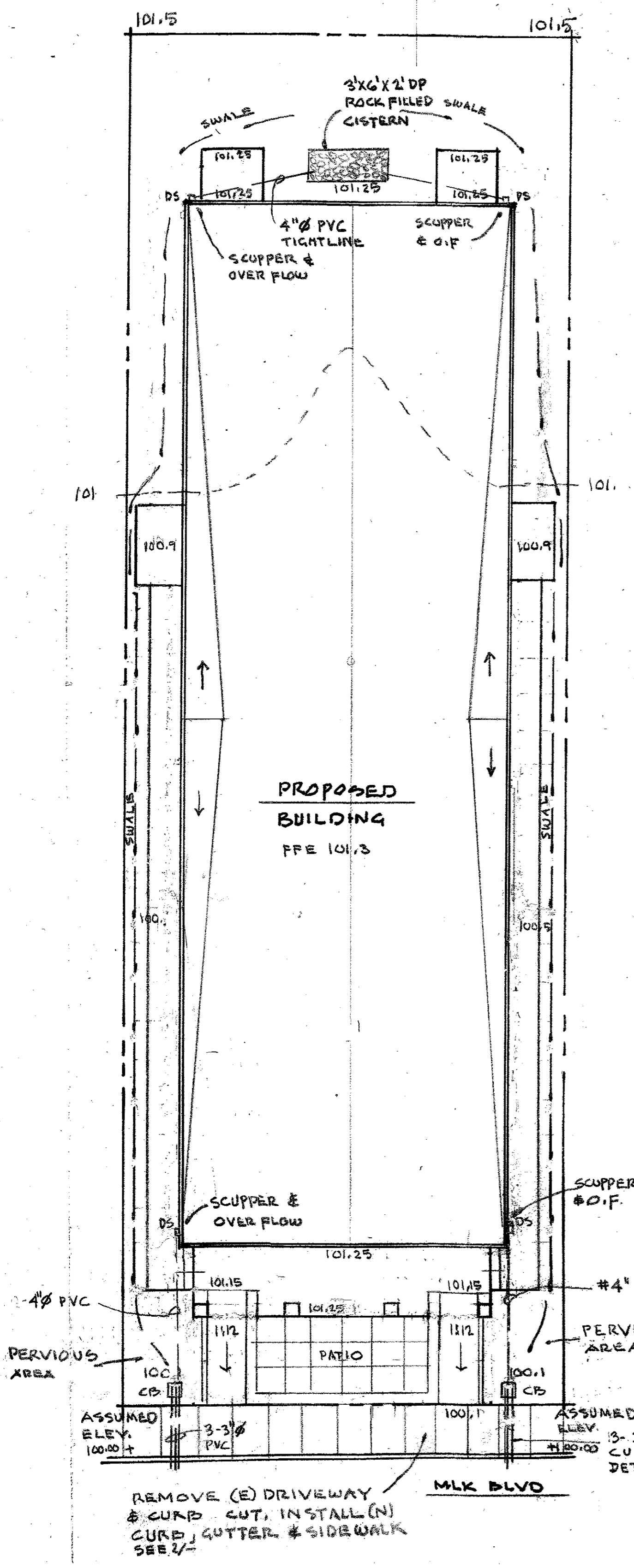


- Discharges of groundwater or captured runoff from dewatering operations must be properly managed and disposed. When possible send dewatering discharge to landscaped area or sanitary sewer. If discharging to the sanitary sewer call your local wastewater treatment plant.
- Divert run-on water from offsite 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.

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

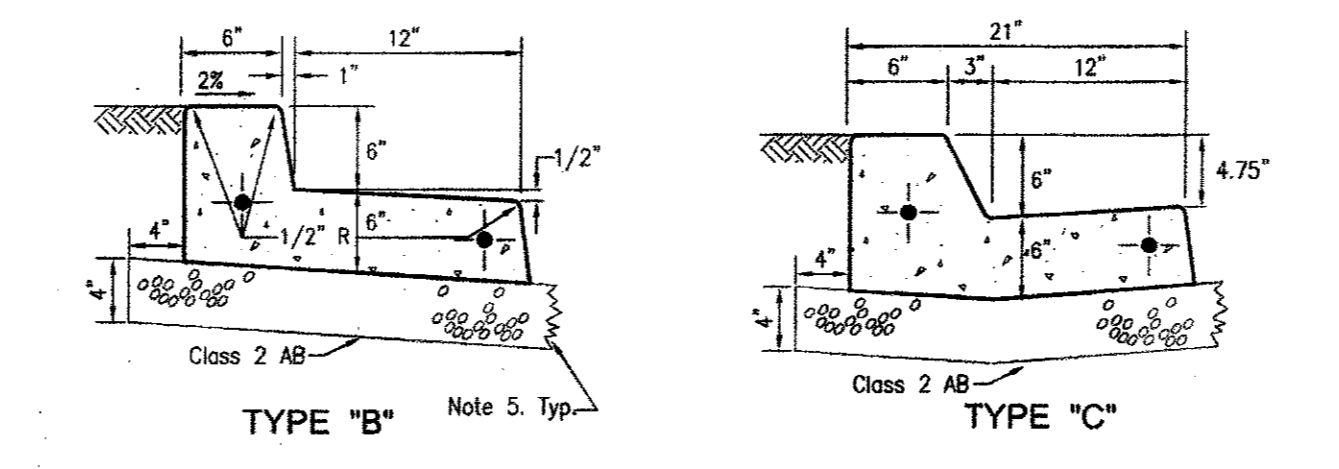
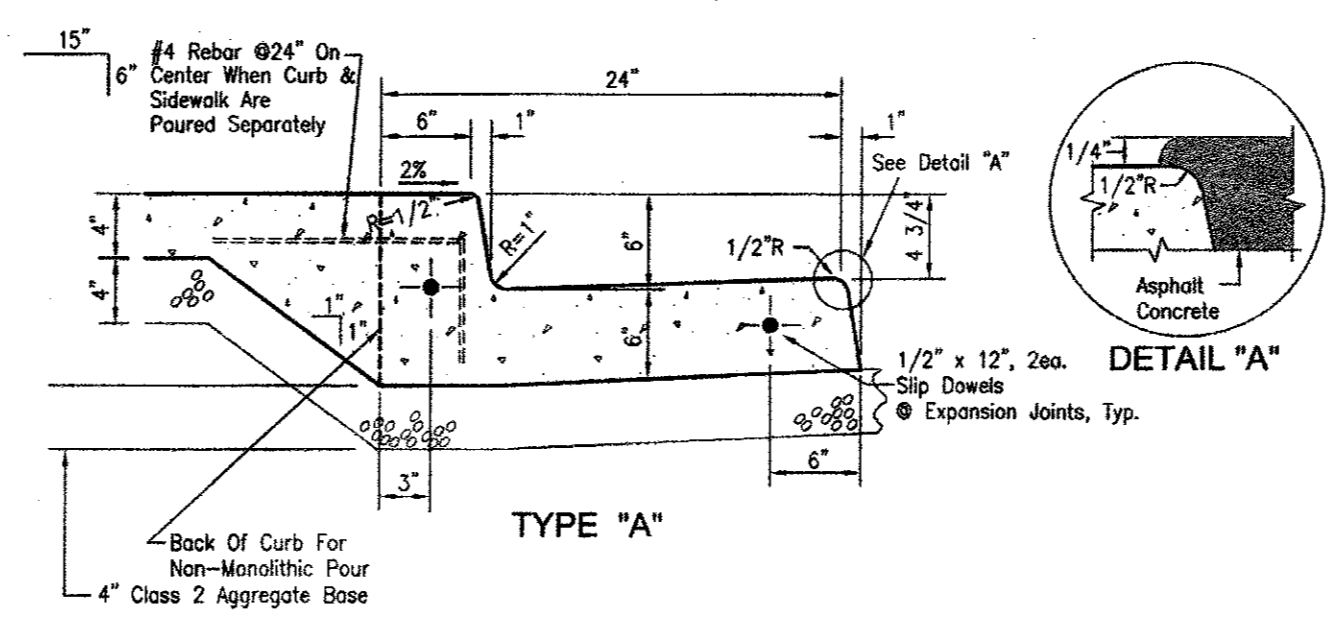


ISSUE NO.	DATE
1	
2	
3	
4	
JOB NO.	
NOTE:	
SHEET NO.	



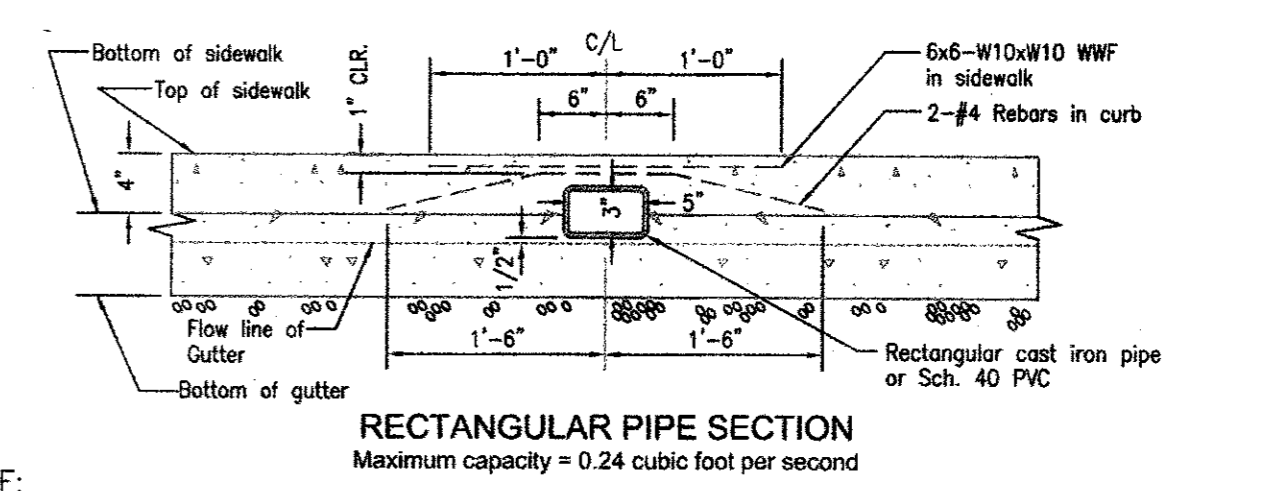
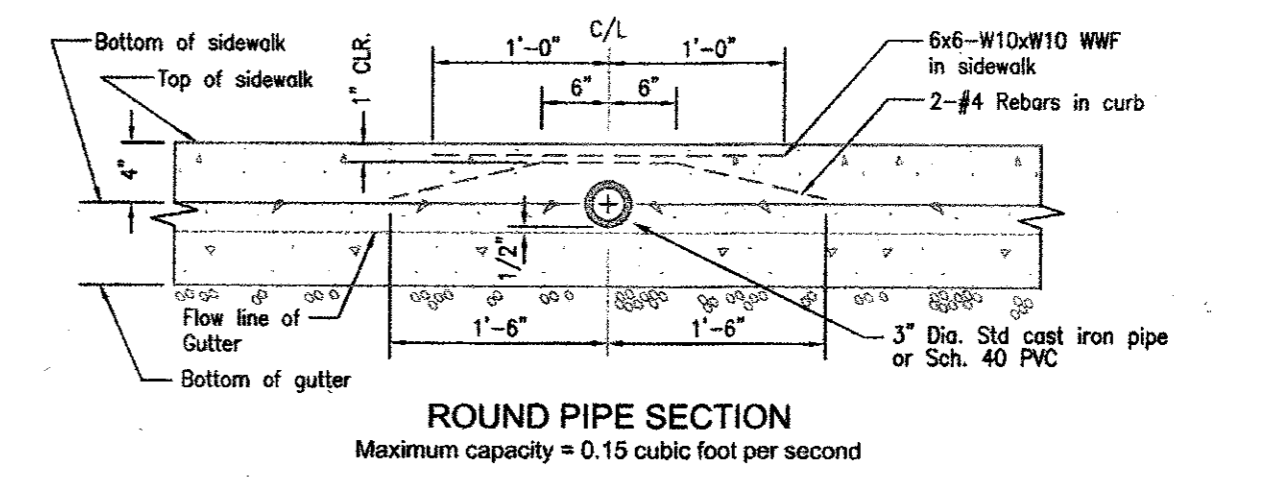
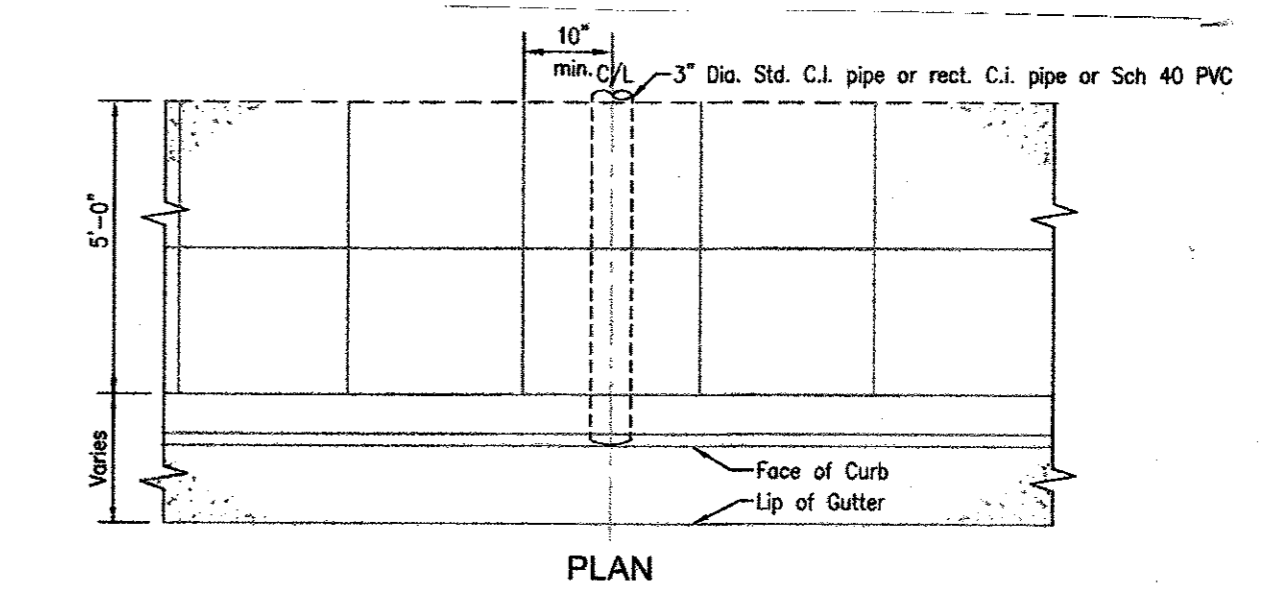
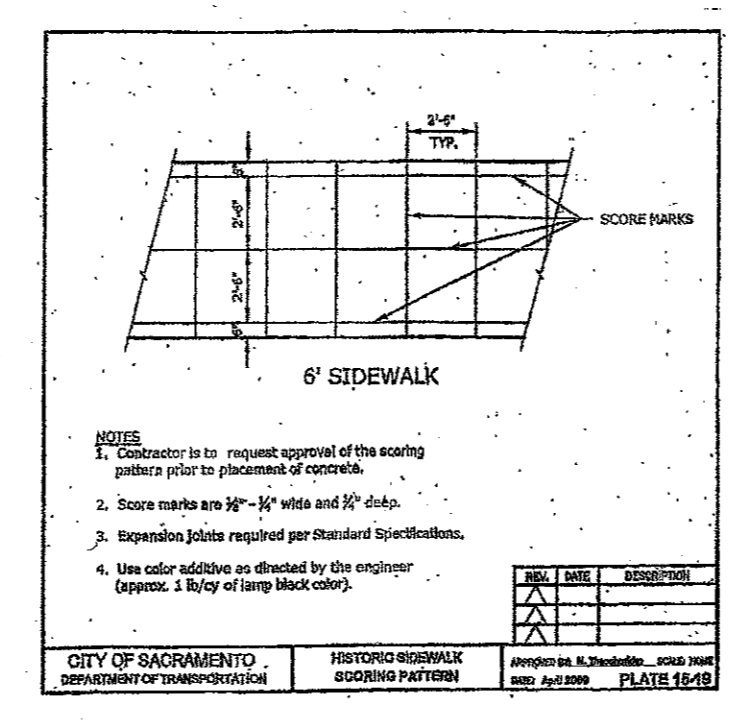
DRAINAGE NOTE
ENTIRE LOT DRAINAGE PATTERN AND DISPOSITION OF SURFACE AND ROOF DRAINAGE, ROOF, REAR YARD, PATIO, ETC. IMPERVIOUS AREAS DRAINAGE IS TO BE COLLECTED AND CONVEYED IN A CLOSED PIPE TO THE STREET GUTTER OR ON AN ONSITE DRAINAGE DISAPATOR IN A VEGETATED AREA. SWALES WITH A MINIMUM SLOPE OF 2% SHALL BE PROVIDED TO DRAIN REAR TO SIDE YARDS TO THE STREET. DRAINAGE SWALES TO BE A 2% MINIMUM SLOPE AND AWAY FROM THE STRUCTURE AND DIRECTED AWAY FROM NEIGHBORING PROPERTIES.

PERVIOUS AREA CALCULATION
 IMPERVIOUS AREA: 3720.00 SF
 REQUIRED PERVIOUS AREA (4%): 148.80 SF
 PROPOSED PERVIOUS AREA: 157.00 SF. (7 X 10.5 X 2)



NOTE:
 1. Expansion joints with dowels to be placed each 20' except at returns.
 2. Paving at gutter lip shall conform to Detail "A" in all cases, except where street slopes away from gutter, in which case, pavement surface shall match gutter lip.
 3. Concrete to be class "A".
 4. The relative compaction of material below all curb, gutter & sidewalk shall not be less than 95%.
 5. Base rock to be extended a minimum of 2' beyond lip of gutter prior to pouring concrete.
 6. Where new curb and gutter is to be poured in existing streets, remove a 12" wide section of asphalt and replace with deep lift asphalt.

Dowel Reinforcement
 Dowel reinforcement shall be installed to join existing concrete to new concrete as directed by the Engineer. A typical dowel installation consists of a No. 4 bar snugly fit or epoxied four to six inches, and spaced between 18 and 24 inches apart, in the existing concrete.



NOTE:
 1. The number of outlet pipes is subject to review by the City Engineer.