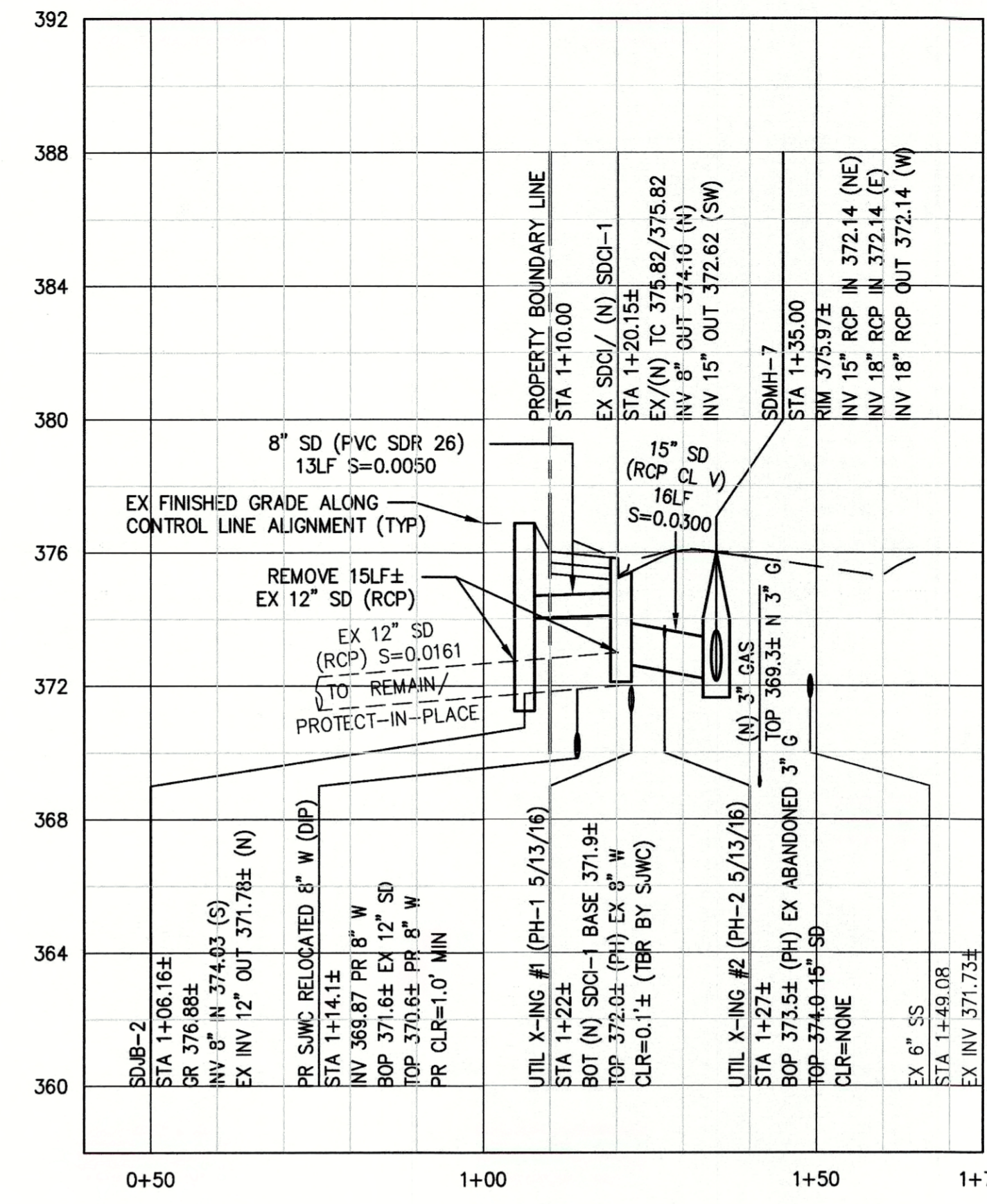
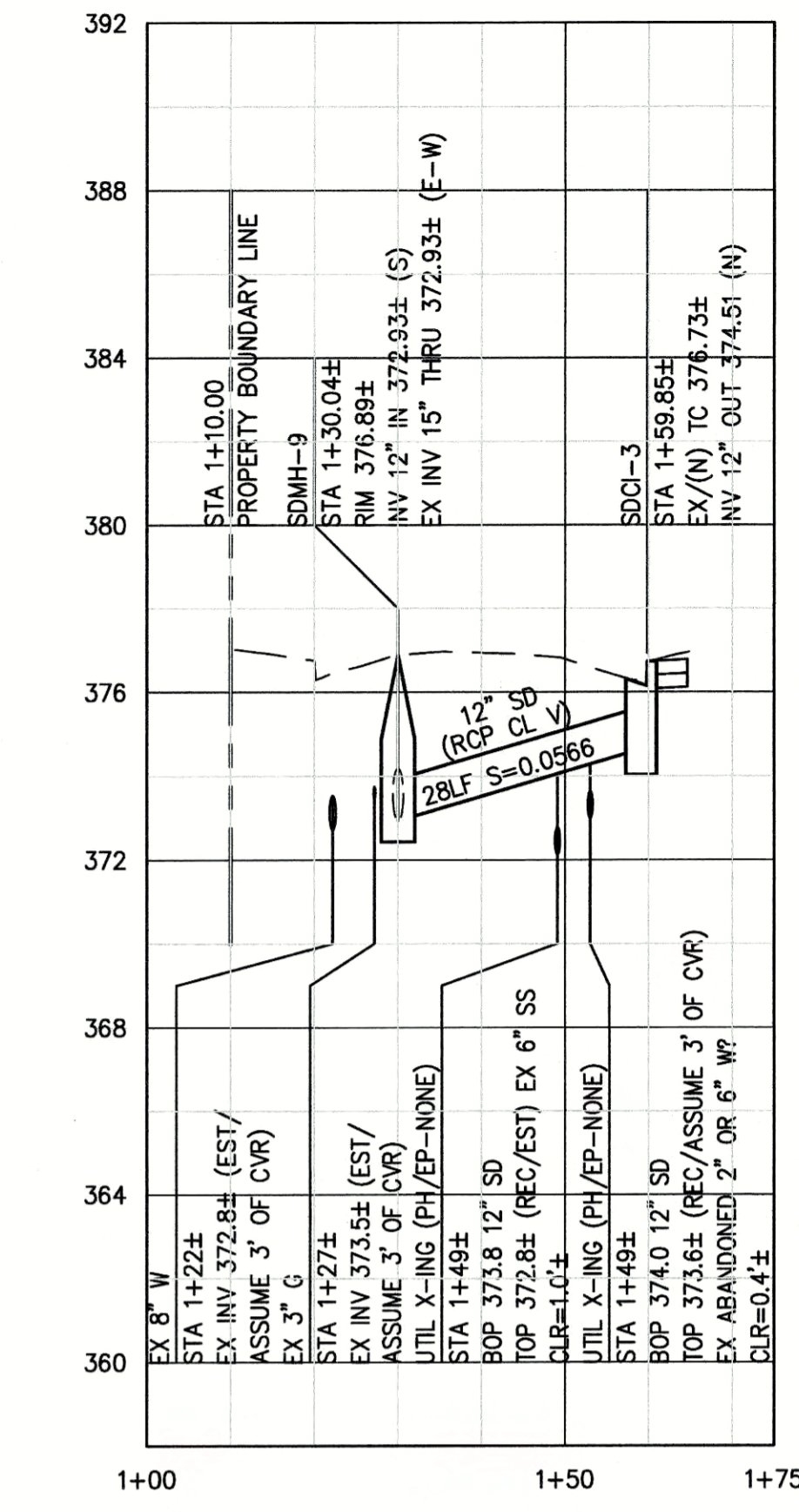


1
11
DETAIL OF EXISTING DRIVEWAY AT 22445 AND 22449 CUPERTINO RD
1"=5'



2
11
SDCI-1 CROSS-SECTION DETAIL ALONG CUPERTINO ROAD
SCALE: HORZ 1"=20'
VERT 1"=4'



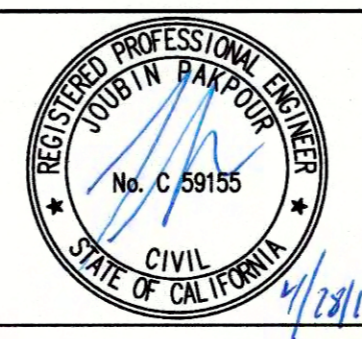
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11
SDCI-3 (ADD ALT BID #1) CROSS-SECTION DETAIL ALONG CUPERTINO ROAD
SCALE: HORZ 1"=20'
VERT 1"=4'

DRAWING NAME: J:\CADD\10031\10031.dwg; SHEET: 11-CONDRAIN.dwg; PLOT DATE: 04/28/17; PLOTTED BY: JAW



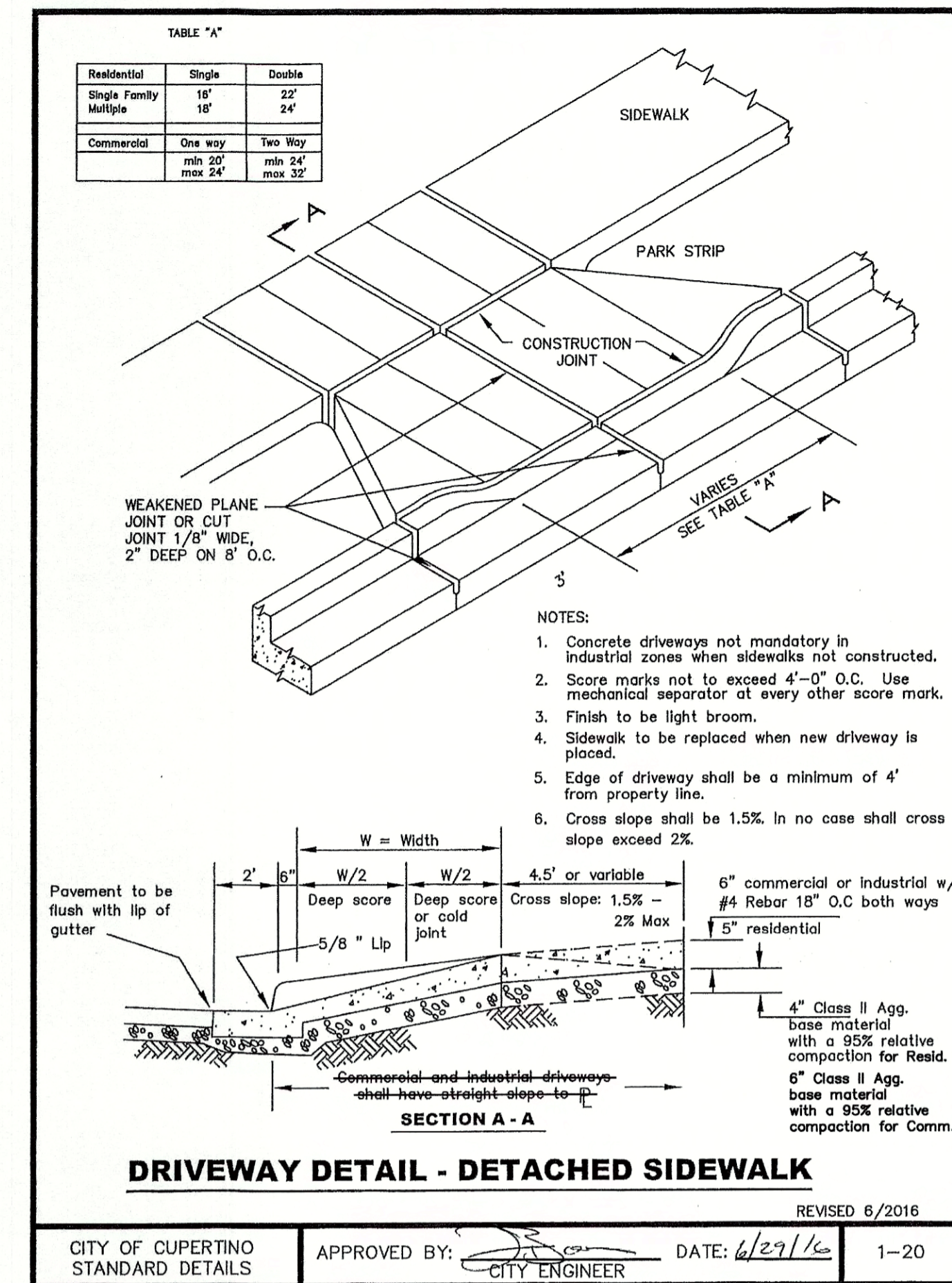
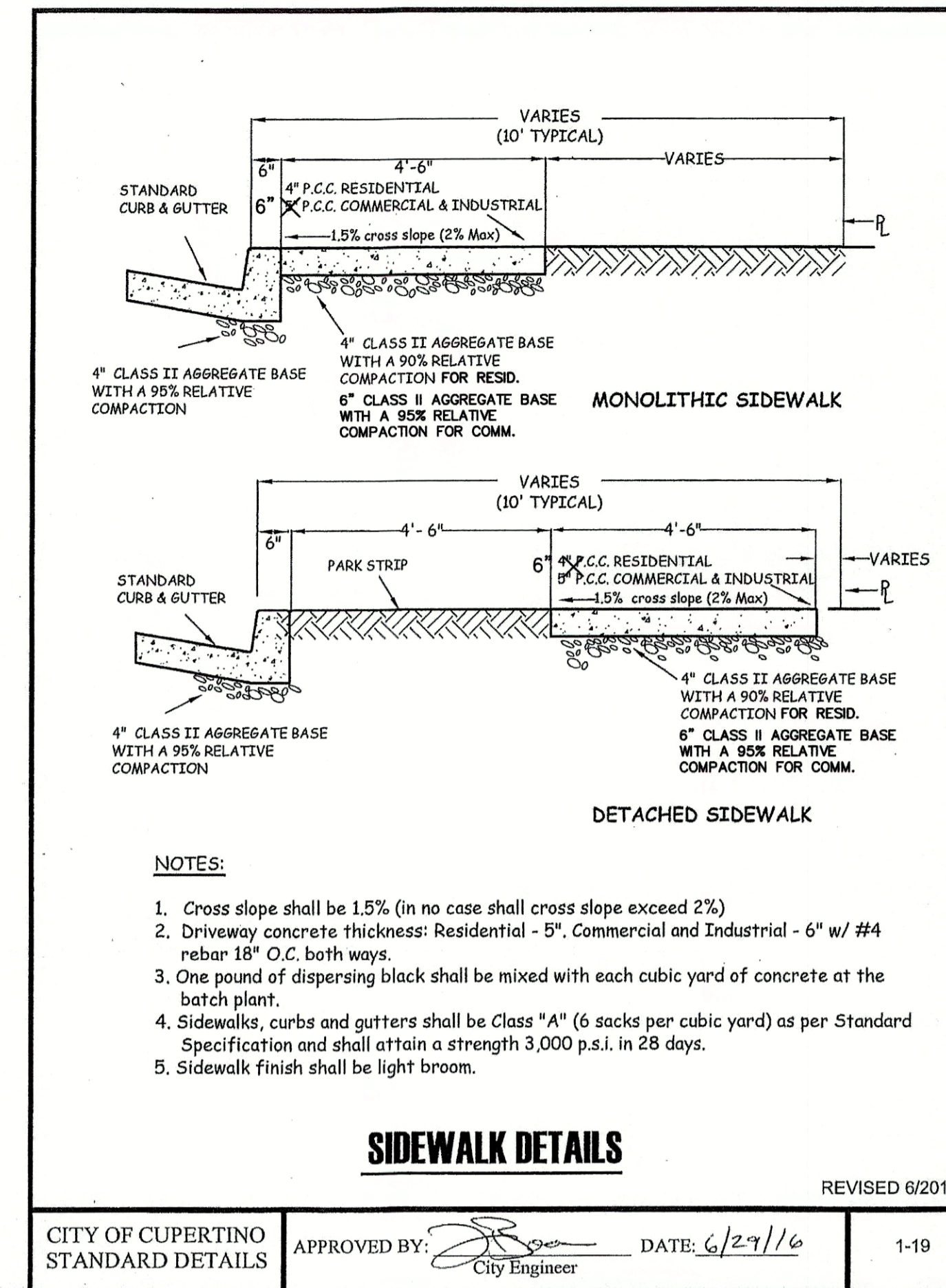
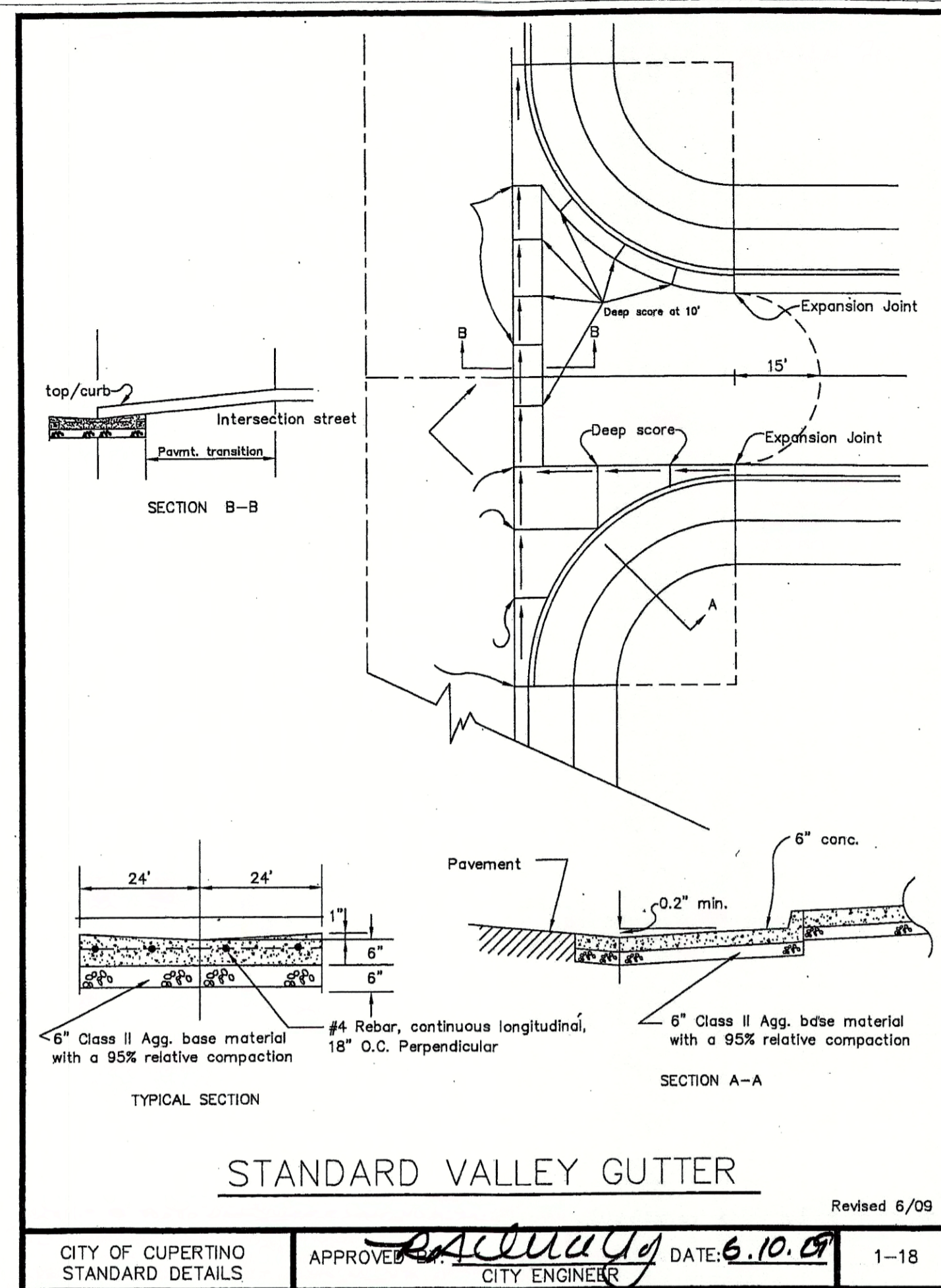
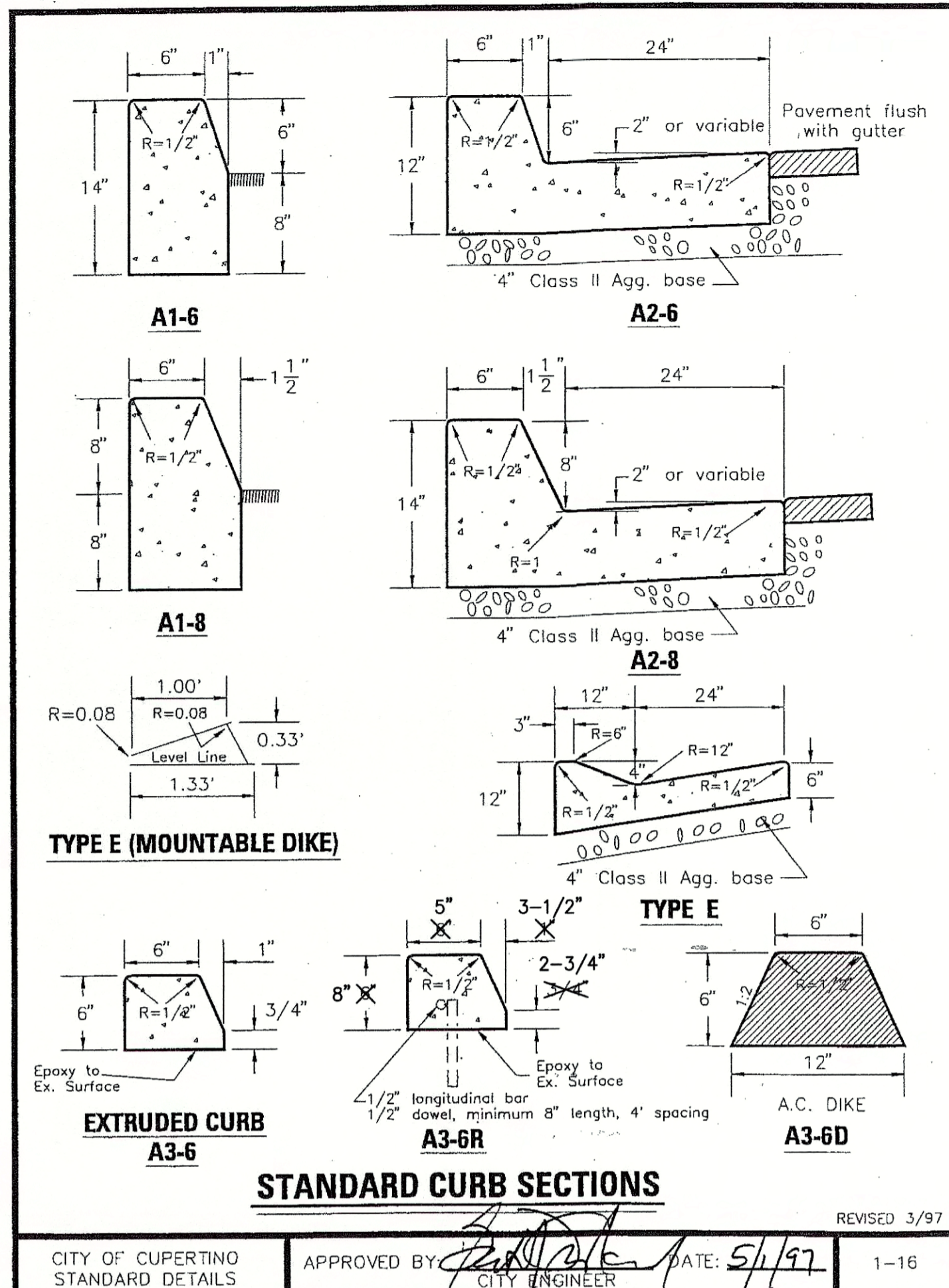
Pakpour Consulting Group, Inc.
5776 Stoneridge Mall Road, Suite 320
Pleasanton, CA 94588
925.224.7717 Fax 925.224.7726
www.pcgengr.com

JOB No.	10031.02				
DATE	04/28/17				
SCALE	AS NOTED				
DESIGN:	BY KAW				
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DRAWN:	BY KAW/VLF				
	CKD JP				
		SYMBOL	DATE	REVISIONS	BY
					CKD



City of Cupertino
Public Works Department
10300 TORRE AVENUE, CUPERTINO, CA 95014
(408) 777-3354 FAX (408) 777-3333

**STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENTS -
N. FOOTHILL BLVD AND CUPERTINO RD
STORM DRAIN DETAILS**



1
12

STANDARD CURB SECTIONS
(MODIFIED CITY STD. NO. 1-16)

N.T.S.

2
12

STANDARD VALLEY GUTTER
(CITY STD. NO. 1-18)

N.T.S.

3
12

SIDEWALK DETAILS
(MODIFIED CITY STD. NO. 1-19)

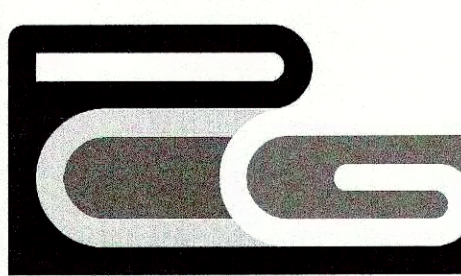
N.T.S.

4
12

DRIVEWAY DETAIL - DETACHED SIDEWALK
(MODIFIED CITY STD. NO. 1-20)

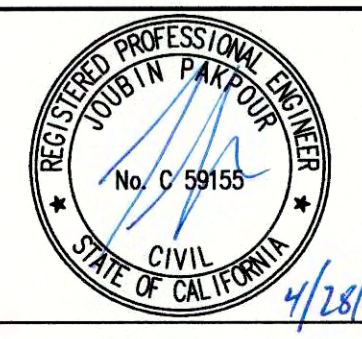
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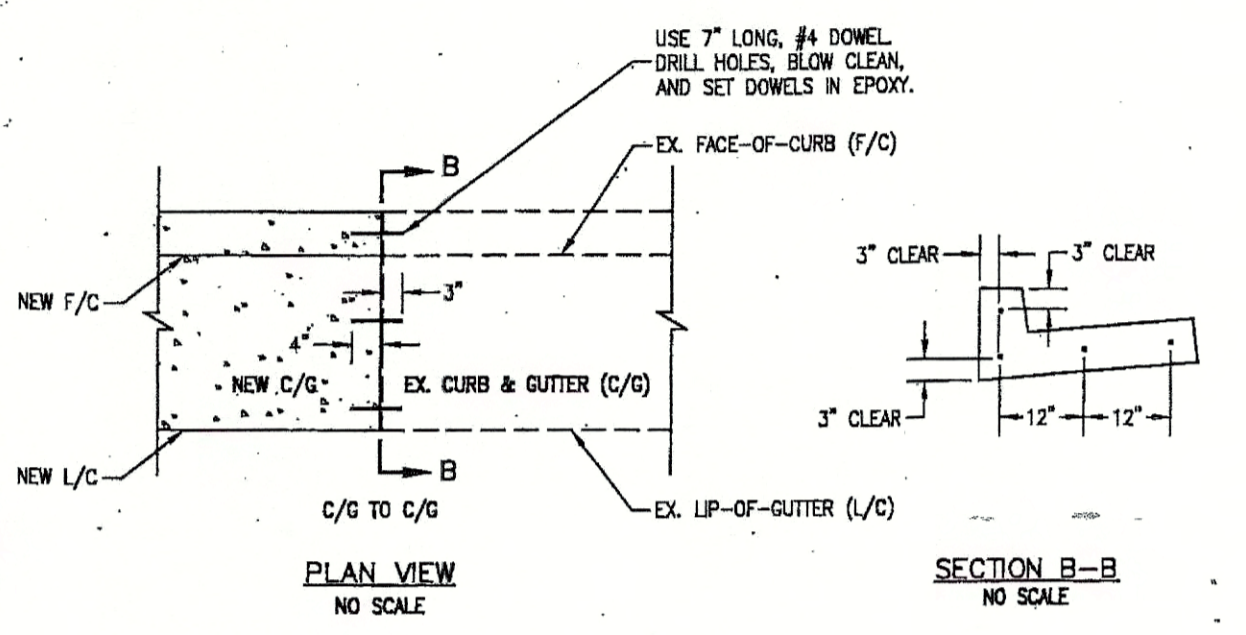
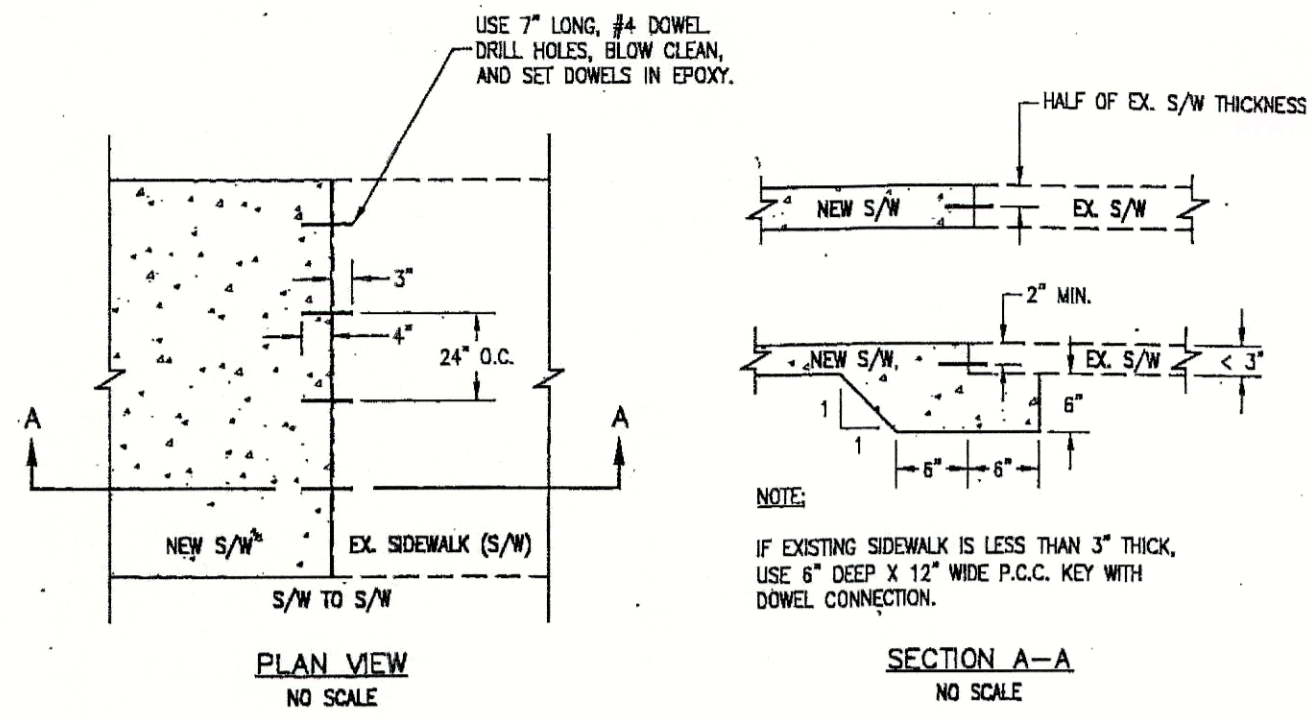
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SYMBOL	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CKD			



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**STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENTS -
N. FOOTHILL BLVD AND CUPERTINO RD
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS**

SHEET 12
OF 14



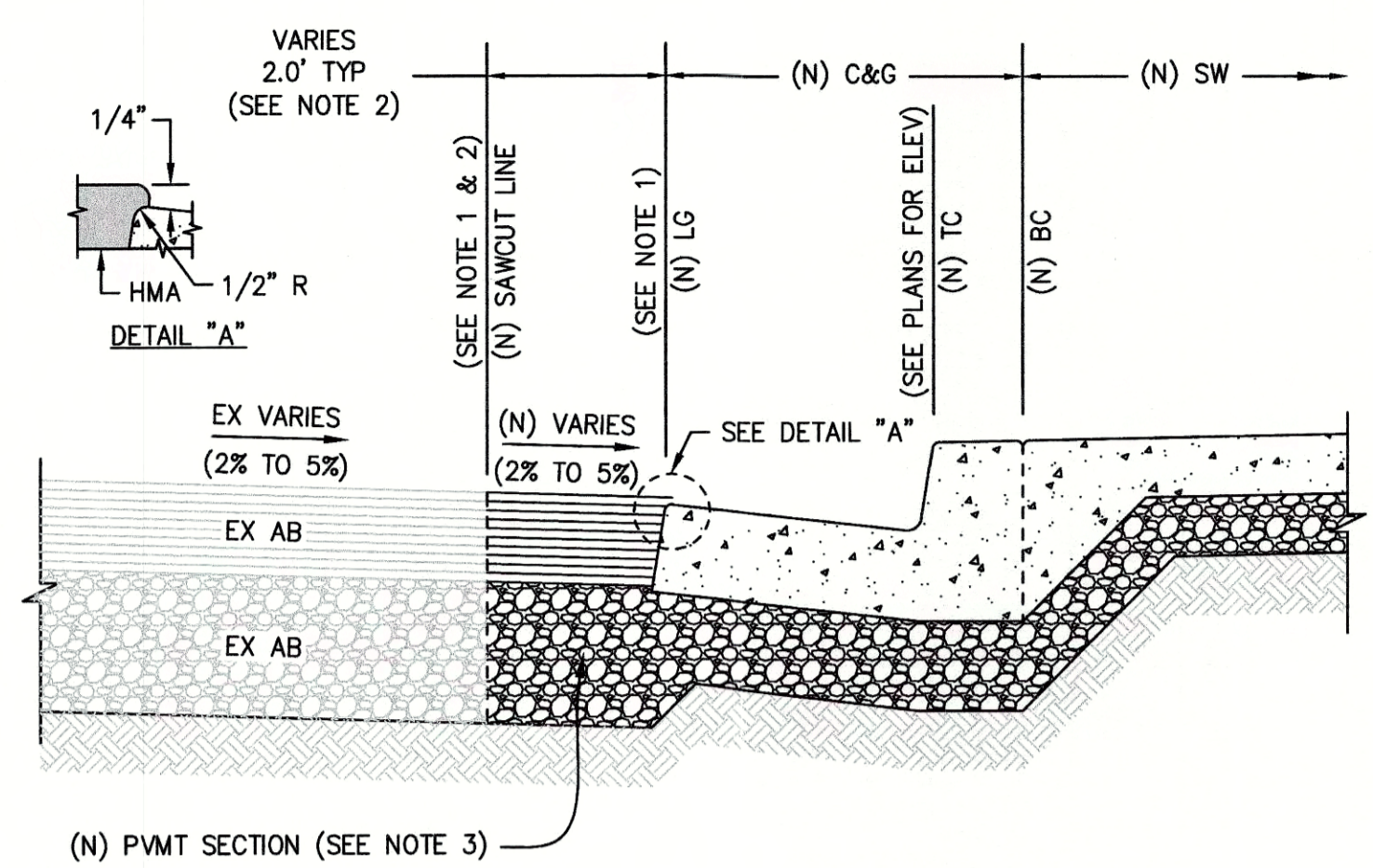
DOWEL CONNECTIONS

June 2009

CITY OF CUPERTINO STANDARD DETAILS APPROVED BY: *[Signature]* DATE: 6-10-09 1-23 CITY ENGINEER

SIDEWALK AND CURB RESTORATION DOWEL CONNECTIONS (CITY STD. NO. 1-23) N.T.S.

1
13



- (N) PVMT SECTION (SEE NOTE 3)
- NOTES:
- PRIOR TO SAWCUTTING THE PUBLIC STREET THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FIELD VERIFY ALL CONFORM GRADES FOR THE NEW CURB AND GUTTER IMPROVEMENTS ALONG THE PROJECT FRONTAGE. IF THERE ARE ANY DISCREPANCIES IN GRADE ELEVATIONS THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BRING IT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE CITY'S PROJECT INSPECTOR PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
ONCE CURB FORMS ARE INSTALLED AND PRIOR TO POURING THE CURB AND GUTTER THE CONTRACTOR SHALL AGAIN FIELD VERIFY THAT THE NEW LIP OF GUTTER CONFORMS TO THE EXISTING STREET CROSS-SLOPE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY STANDARDS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE AWARE THAT ADDITIONAL SAWCUTTING OF THE PUBLIC STREET MAY BE REQUIRED IN ORDER TO ESTABLISH STREET CROSS-SLOPE GRADES AND PROVIDE POSITIVE FINISHED SURFACE DRAINAGE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY STANDARDS.
 - CONFORM POINT CAN OCCUR ANYWHERE BETWEEN THE EDGE OF PAVEMENT AND THE EXISTING STREET CENTERLINE TO CREATE A SMOOTH TRANSITION SLOPE OF 2 (TYP) TO 5 (MAX) PERCENT.
 - SAWCUT AND CONFORM PAVEMENT SECTION OPTIONS:
A. MATCH EXISTING PAVEMENT STRUCTURAL SECTION AS DIRECTED BY CITY'S PROJECT INSPECTOR.
B. USE DEEP LIFT HOT MIX ASPHALT (HMA) PLUG AS DIRECTED BY CITY'S PROJECT INSPECTOR.

TYPICAL CURB SAWCUT AND CONFORM DETAIL N.T.S.

2
13

TREE PROTECTION STANDARDS

REVISED 5/13

- Prior to any construction operations contractor shall construct and maintain, for each protected tree on a construction site, a protective fencing which encircles the outer limits of the critical root zone (CRZ) of the tree to protect it from construction activity. The CRZ is calculated 1.25 feet times the diameter of the trunk measured in inches 4.5 feet above the natural grade.
- All protective fencing shall be in place prior to commencement of any site work and remain in place until all exterior construction activity at the site has been completed.
- Protective fencing shall be at least six (6) feet high, clearly visible, and shall have a tree protection sign affixed to the fence every twenty (20) feet in such a manner to be clearly visible and legible to workers on the site at a distance of twenty-five (25) feet. The sign(s) shall read "Tree Protection Zone Keep out".
- The owner shall cause the required fencing and signage to be installed and maintained for the duration of the construction.
- In situations where a protected tree remains in the immediate area of intended construction and the tree may be in danger of being damaged by construction equipment or other activity, the contractor or subcontractor shall protect the tree with 2"x4" lumber encircled with wire or other means that do not damage the tree. The intent is to protect the trunk of the tree against incidental contact by large construction equipment.
- Material Storage: No storage or placement of materials intended for use in construction or waste materials accumulated due to excavation or demolition shall be placed within the limits of the critical root zone of any protected tree.
- Equipment Cleaning/Liquid Disposal: No equipment shall be cleaned or other liquids, including, without limitation, paint, oil, solvents, asphalt, concrete, mortar or similar materials deposited or allowed to flow into the critical root zone of a protected tree.
- Tree Attachments: No signs, wires or other attachments, other than those of a protective nature, shall be attached to any protected tree.
- Vehicular Traffic: No vehicular and/or construction equipment traffic or parking shall take place within the critical root zone of any protected tree other than on existing street pavement.
- No heavy equipment, including but not limited to trucks, tractors, trailers, bulldozers, excavators, skid steer tractors, trenchers, compressors, and hoists, shall be allowed inside the drip-line of any protected tree on any construction site.
- Grade Changes: No grade changes shall be allowed within the limits of the critical root zone of any protected tree unless adequate protective construction methods are approved in advance in writing by the city.
- Impervious Paving: No paving with asphalt, concrete or other impervious materials shall be placed within the limits of the critical root zone of a protected tree, unless expressly permitted by the public works Dept.
- Root Pruning: All roots two inches or larger in diameter which are exposed as a result of trenching or other excavation shall be cut off square with a sharp medium tooth saw and covered with natural fiber burlap within two hours of initial exposure.
- All public sidewalks shall remain open, free and clear for public access, unless closure is permitted by the Public Works Department.

CITY OF CUPERTINO STANDARD DETAILS APPROVED BY: *[Signature]* DATE: 7/19/13 6-4 CITY ENGINEER

TREE PROTECTION STANDARDS (CITY STD. NO. 6-4) N.T.S.

3
13

JOB No.	10031.02				
DATE	04/28/17				
SCALE	AS NOTED				
DESIGN:	BY KAW				
	CKD JP				
DRAWN:	BY KAW/VLF				
	CKD JP				
SYMBOL	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CKD	

City of Cupertino
Public Works Department
10300 TORRE AVENUE, CUPERTINO, CA 95014
(408) 777-3354 FAX (408) 777-3333

STORM DRAIN IMPROVEMENTS -
N. FOOTHILL BLVD AND CUPERTINO RD
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

SHEET 13
OF 14

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In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains flow directly to our local creeks, and on to San Francisco Bay, with no treatment.

Storm water pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted streams or baylands.

Proper management of construction sites reduces pollution significantly.

This sheet summarizes the "Best Management Practices" (BMPs) for storm water pollution prevention.

ORDINANCE OF THE CITY OF CUPERTINO FOR STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION & WATERCOURSE PROTECTION: Chapter 9.18

9.18.040 Discharge into the storm drain prohibited
It is unlawful to cause, allow, or permit to be discharged, any discharge not composed entirely of stormwater to the storm drain system or to surface waters or to any location where it would contact or eventually be transported to surface waters, including flood plain areas, unless specifically called out in the Municipal Regional Permit as an exempt or conditionally exempt discharge.

9.18.070 Accidental Discharge
All persons shall notify the Director of Public Works immediately upon accidentally discharging pollutants of concern to enable countermeasures to be taken by the City to minimize damage to storm drains and the receiving waters. Initial notification shall be followed, within five (5) business days of the date of occurrence, by a detailed written statement describing the causes of the accidental discharge and the measures being taken to prevent future occurrences. Such notification will not relieve persons of liability for violations of this chapter or for any fines imposed on the City on account thereof under Section 13350 of the California Water Code, or for violation of Section 5650 of the California Fish and Wildlife Code, or any other applicable provisions of State or Federal laws.

9.18.220 Violation*
Any person who violates any provision of this Chapter shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in Chapter 1.12 of the City of Cupertino Municipal Code.

Chapter 1.12: General Penalty, Section 1.12.010, paragraph D, states*:

Unless otherwise specified by this code, an infraction is punishable by:

1. A fine not to exceed \$100 for a first violation
2. A fine not to exceed \$200 for a second violation
3. A fine not to exceed \$500 for a third violation of the same chapter within one year.

9.18.240 Civil penalty for illicit discharges*
Any person who discharges pollutants, in violation of this Chapter, by the use of illicit connections shall be civilly liable to the City in a sum not to exceed **twenty-five thousand dollars per day per violation** for each day in which such violation occurs.

*Excerpts -- For complete CODE language refer to the City of Cupertino Municipal Code.

Cupertino
Building Dept:
408-777-3228
Public Works Dept:
408-777-3354

Santa Clara County
Recycling Hotline:
800-533-8414
www.reducwaste.org
www.recycle4u.com
Small Business Hazardous Waste:
408-299-7300

Cupertino Sanitary Sewer Distr
408-253-7071

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff
Pollution Prevention Prgm
800-784-2482

State Office of Emergency
Services
1-800-852-7550 (24 hrs)

Report spills to 911

General Construction and Site Supervision

Storm Drain Pollution from Construction Activities
Construction sites are common sources of storm water pollution. Materials and wastes that blow or wash into a storm drain, gutter, or street have a direct impact on local creeks and the Bay. As a contractor, or site supervisor, owner or operator of a site, you may be responsible for any environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

- General Principles**
- Keep an orderly site and ensure good housekeeping practices are used.
 - Maintain equipment properly.
 - Cover materials when they are not in use.
 - Keep materials away from streets, storm drains and 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 Manual, available from the Regional Water Quality Control Board, as a reference.
 - Control the amount of runoff causing your site (especially during excavation) by using berms or temporary or permanent drainage ditches to divert water flow around the site. Reduce stormwater runoff by constructing temporary check dams or berms where appropriate.
 - Train your employees and subcontractors. The city can provide brochures about these issues for you to distribute to workers at your construction site. Inform your subcontractors about the stormwater requirements and their own responsibilities. Use *Blueprint for a Clean Bay*, a construction best management practices guide available at our Building Dept. counter.

- 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.
 - To prevent off-site tracking of dirt, provide entrances with stabilized aggregate surfaces. Or provide a tire wash area.
 - 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.
 - Contain all litter, food wrappers, bottles and cans - Place littered trash and recycling bins around the site.
 - Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately so they do not contaminate soil or groundwater or leave residue on paved surfaces. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to keep the dust down.
 - Cover and maintain dumpsters. 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.

Materials/Waste Handling

- Practice Source Reduction -- minimize waste when you order materials. Estimate carefully.
- Recycle excess materials, whenever possible, such as concrete, asphalt, scrap metal, solvents, degreasers, cleaned vegetation, paper, rock, and vehicle maintenance materials such as used oil, antifreeze, batteries, and tires. www.dccwaste.org for info.
- Dispose of all wastes properly. 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.

Permits

- In addition to local grading and building permits, you will need to obtain coverage under the State's General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit if your construction site's disturbed area totals 5 acres or more. Information on the General Permit can be obtained from the Regional Water Quality Control Board. (The criteria will change to one acre as of Mar. 2003.)

Landscaping, Gardening, and Pool Maintenance

Landscaping/Garden Maintenance

- Protect stockpiles and landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or secured plastic sheeting.
- Schedule grading and excavation projects during dry weather.
- Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains.
- Protect storm drains with sandbags, gravel-filled bags, straw wattles, or other sediment controls.
- Re-vegetation is an excellent form of erosion control for any site.
- Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage cabinet.
- Use pesticides sparingly, according to instructions on the label. Rinse empty containers, and use insecticide as product. Dispose of rinsed, empty containers in the trash. Dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous waste.
- In Cupertino, residents with curbside recycling can collect lawn, garden and tree trimmings in yardwaste totes. Yardwaste will be collected and composted by the city's contractor. Residents are encouraged to compost yardwaste on-site themselves. Or take yardwaste to a landfill where it will be composted.
- Landscaping contractors should take clippings and pruning waste to a landfill that composts yard waste (BFI's Newby Island and Zanker Rd. landfill are the nearest).
- Do not blow or rake leaves into the street.

Storm Drain Pollution from Landscaping and Swimming Pool Maintenance

Many landscaping activities expose soils and increase the likelihood that earth and garden chemicals will run off into the storm drains during irrigation or when it rains. Swimming pool water containing chlorine and copper-based algaecides should never be discharged to storm drains. These chemicals are toxic to aquatic life.

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 Cupertino Sanitary District 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 lowest level 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 cleanout.
 - If possible, when emptying a pool or spa, let chlorine dissipate for a few days and then recirculate water by draining it gradually into a landscaped area.
 - Do not use copper-based algaecides. Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives, such as sodium bromide.
- Filter Cleaning**
- Never clean a filter in the street or near a storm drain. Rinse cartridge and diatomaceous earth filters onto a dirt area, and spend filter residue into soil. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the garbage.
 - If there is no suitable dirt area, call Cupertino Sanitary for instructions on discharging your filter backwash or rinsewater to the sanitary sewer.

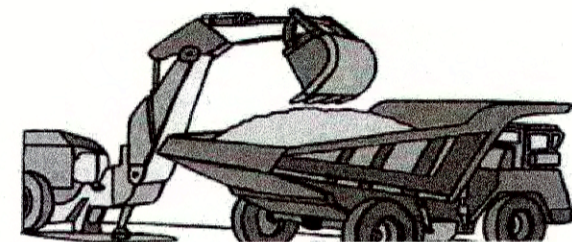
Earth-Moving Activities

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 when handled improperly. Sediments in runoff can clog storm drains, smother aquatic life, and destroy habitats in creeks and the Bay. Effective erosion control practices reduce the amount of runoff crossing a site and slow the flow with check dams or roughened ground surfaces.

Practices During Construction

- Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary. Plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.
- Protect 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 sediment control measures.
- Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic sheeting.



Dewatering Operations

Storm Drain Pollution from Dewatering Activities

Be sure to call your city's storm water inspector at 408-472-9907 before discharging water to a street, gutter, or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a basin, tank, and sediment trap may be required. Reuse water for dust control, irrigation or another on-site purpose to the greatest extent possible.

Check for Sediment or Toxic Pollutants

- Check for odors, discoloration, or an oily sheen on groundwater.
- Ask your city inspector whether the groundwater must be tested by a certified laboratory.
- Depending on the test results, you may be allowed to discharge pumped groundwater to the storm drain OR you may be required to discharge to the sanitary sewer or collect and haul the water off-site for treatment and disposal at an appropriate treatment facility.
- 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.
- Contact Cupertino Sanitary District at 253-7071 prior to discharging to the sanitary sewer.

Heavy Equipment Operation

Storm water Pollution from Heavy Equipment on Construction Sites

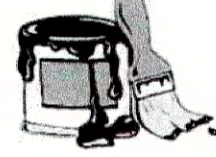
Poorly maintained vehicles and heavy equipment that leak fuel, oil, antifreeze or other fluids on the construction site are common sources of storm drain pollution. Prevent spills and leaks by isolating equipment from runoff channels, and by watching for leaks and other maintenance problems. Remove construction equipment from the site as soon as possible.

Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle Maintenance

- Designate one area of the construction site, well away from streams or storm drains, for auto and equipment parking, refueling, and routine vehicle and equipment maintenance. Contain the area with berms, sand bags, or other barriers.
 - Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for and repair leaks.
 - Perform major maintenance, repair jobs and vehicle and equipment washing off-site, where clean up is easier.
 - If you must clean and replace motor oil, radiator coolant, or other fluids on site, use drip pans or drop cloths to catch drips and spills. Collect all spent fluids, store in separate containers, and properly dispose as hazardous waste (recycle when ever possible).
 - 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 during rain events.
- Spill Cleanup**
- Clean up spills immediately.
 - Never hose down "dirty" pavement or impermeable surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, or sawdust) whenever possible and properly dispose of absorbent materials.
 - Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Never attempt to "wash them away" with water, or bury them.
 - Use as little water as possible for dust control. Ensure water used doesn't leave silt or discharge to storm drains.
 - Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil.
 - Call 911 for significant spills.
 - 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.

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

Painting and Application of Solvents and Adhesives



Paint Removal

- Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash.
- Chemical paint stripping residue, and chips and dust from metal paints, or paints containing lead, mercury or tributyltin 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 washwater onto a dirt area and spade into soil. Or, check with Cupertino Sanitary District to find out if you can mop or vacuum the washwater and dispose of it in a sanitary sewer drain. Sampling of the washwater may be required.
- Washwater 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.)

Handling Paint Products

- Keep all liquid paint products and wastes away from the gutter, street, and storm drains.

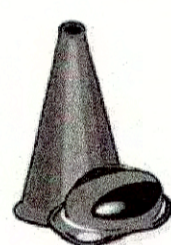
Painting Cleanup

- Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, French drain, or creek.
- For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into an inside sink drain that goes to the sanitary sewer.
- For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvent. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents, where possible. 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.

Paint Disposal, Return or Donation

- Dispose of unwanted liquid paint, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids as hazardous waste (call the Small Business Hazardous Waste Prgm. 299-7300).
- Or return to supplier. (Unopened cans of paint may be able to be returned. Check with the vendor regarding its "buy-back" policy.)
- Donate excess paint (call 299-7300 to donate).

Roadwork and Paving



Storm Drain Pollution from Roadwork

Road paving, surfacing, and pavement removal happen right in the street where there are numerous opportunities for a 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.

During Construction

- Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather, or when rain is forecast, to prevent fresh materials from contacting stormwater runoff.
- Cover and seal catch basins and manholes when applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, or similar materials.
- Protect drainage ways by using earth dikes, sand bags, or other controls to divert or trap and filter runoff.
- Never wash excess material from 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 construction materials with plastic tarps. Protect from rainfall and prevent runoff with temporary roofs or plastic sheets and berms.
- Park paving machines over drip pans or absorbent material (cloth, rags, etc.) to catch drips when not in use.
- Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" methods (with absorbent materials and/or rags), or dig up, remove, and properly dispose of contaminated soil.
- Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excess abrasive gravel or sand. ???
- Avoid over-application by water trucks for dust control.

Fresh Concrete and Mortar Application

Storm Drain Pollution from Fresh Concrete and Mortar Applications

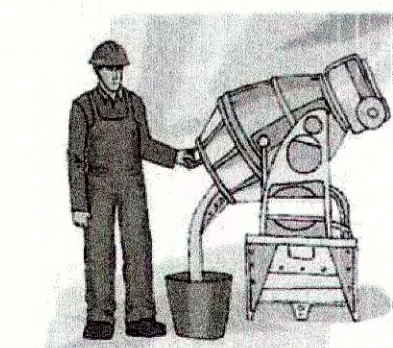
Fresh concrete and cement-related mortars that wash into lakes, streams, or estuaries are toxic to fish and the aquatic environment. Disposing of these materials to the storm drains or creeks can block storm drains, causes serious problems, and is prohibited by law.

General Business Practices

- Wash out concrete mixers only in designated washout 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, recast washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse.
- Wash out chutes onto dirt areas 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, or trailers.

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 material has dried.
- Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when the washwater 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. See www.reducwaste.org for info on recyclers.
- Never bury waste material. Dispose of small amounts of excess dry concrete, grout, and mortar in the trash.
- Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or streams.



Small Business Hazardous Waste Disposal Prgm
Businesses that generate less than 27 gallons or 220 pounds of hazardous waste per month are eligible to use this program.
Call 408-299-7300 for a quote.



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APPROVED BY:

TIMM BORDEN, RCE 45512
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

9/1/16
DATE

CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

CITY OF CUPERTINO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

SHEET: 14
OF 14 SHEETS
FILE: