

CITY OF CUPERTINO PROJECT NO. 2018-07

DIRECTORY

CITY OF CUPERTINO

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PROJECT DATA

SCOPE OF WORK

REPLACEMENT AND INSTALLATION OF NEW 1" FABRIC-WRAPPED ACOUSTIC WALL PANELING IN THE RECEPTION HALL.

REVIEWED BY:

Noted American MICHAEL ZIMMERMAN, CAPÍTOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM MANAGER

June 29, 2018 -----DATE

APPROVED BY:

TIMM BORDEN DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

June 29, 2018 DATE

GENERAL

COVER SHEET G001 G002 G003

ARCHITECTURE

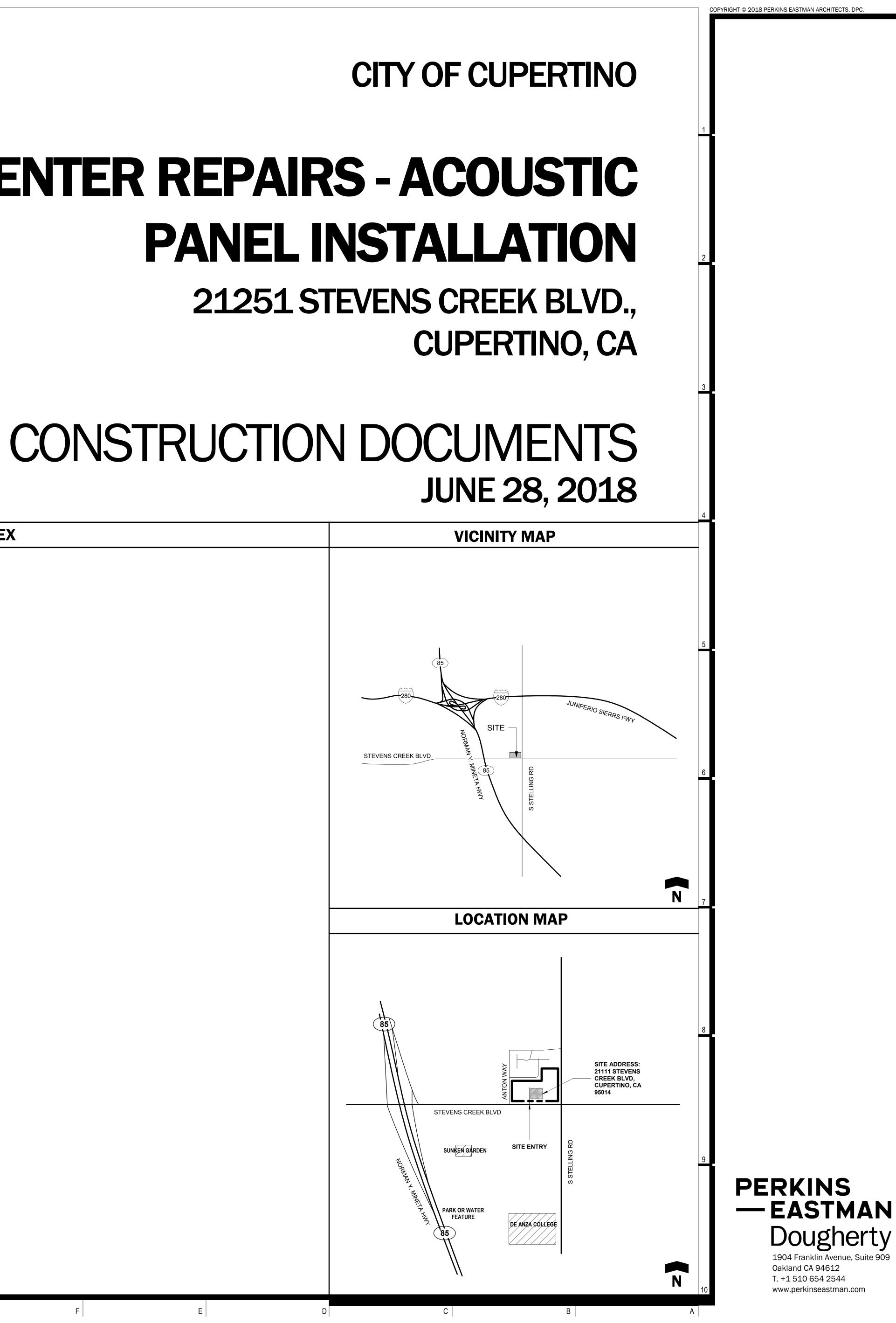
DEMOLITION ELEVATIONS AD101 FIRST FLOOR PLAN A101 A401 INTERIOR ELEVATIONS A501

SENIOR CENTER REPAIRS - ACOUSTIC

SHEET INDEX

ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND GENERAL NOTES CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

ACOUSTIC PANEL DETAILS





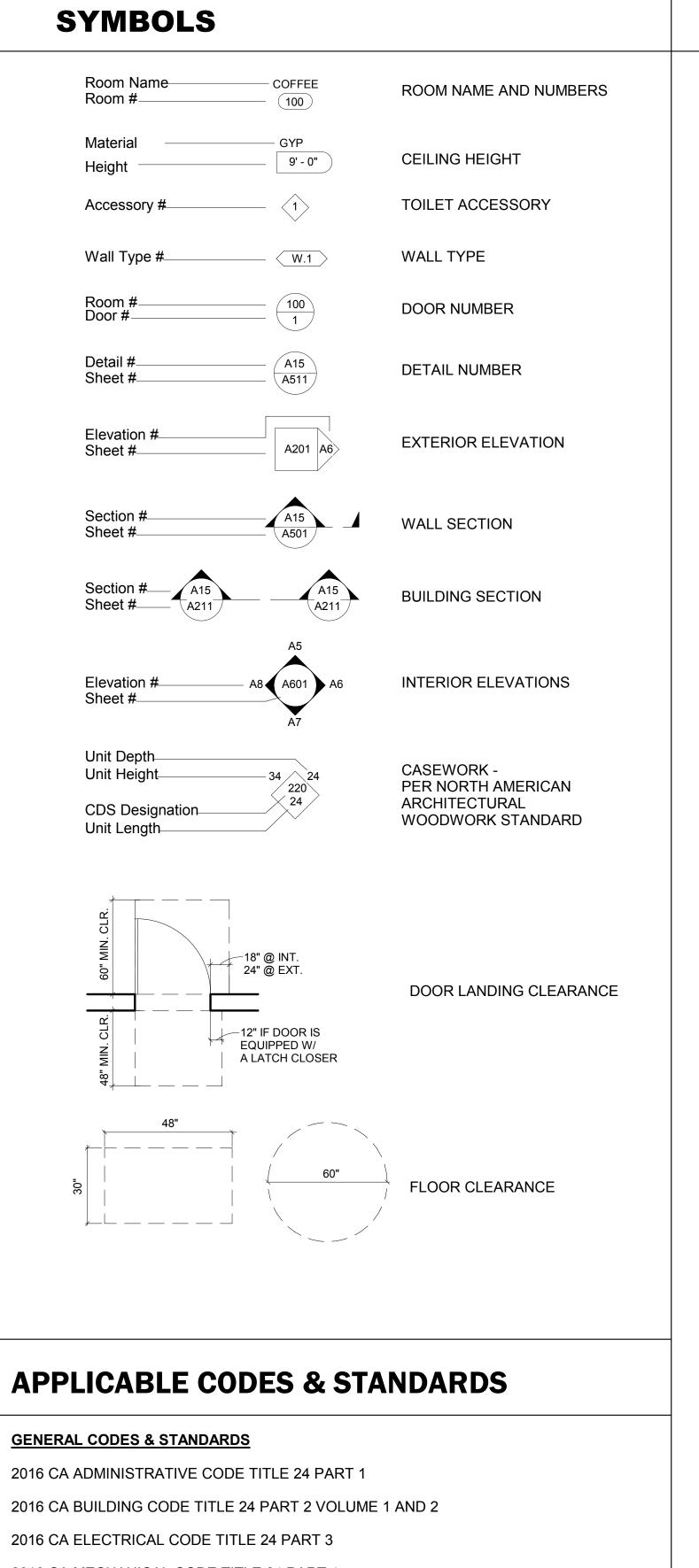


ABBREVIATIONS

FOR ADDITIONAL ABBREVIATIONS, SEE OTHER DISCIPLINE SHEETS. ABBREVIATIONS MAY VARY BETWEEN DISCIPLINES.

@ ب	AT CENTERLINE	MAX. MECH. MFR.	MAXIMUM MECHANICAL MANUFACTURER
A.F.F.	ABOVE FINISH FLOOR	MIN.	MINIMUM
A.C.	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE	MISC.	MISCELLANEOUS
ALUM.		M.O.	MASONRY OPENING
APPROX. ARCH.	APPROXIMATELY ARCHITECT	NO./#	NUMBER
ANCH.	ARCHITECT	N.T.S.	NOT TO SCALE
BLDG.	BUILDING	N.1.0.	NOT TO SCALE
		O.C.	ON CENTER
C.J.	CONTROL JOINT	O.F.C.I.	OWNER FURNISHED CONTRACTOR
CLG.	CEILING		INSTALLED
CONC.	CONCRETE	0.F.O.I	OWNER FURNISHED OWNER
C.M.U.	CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS		INSTALLED
CONT.	CONTINUOUS	0.H. 0.L.F.	OPPOSITE HAND OCCUPANT LOAD FACTOR
D.G.	DECOMPOSED GRANITE	U.L.F.	OCCUPANT LOAD FACTOR
DIA.	DIAMETER	P.H.	PANIC HARDWARE
DN.	DOWN	P.L.	PROPERTY LINE
D.F.	DRINKING FOUNTAIN		
D.S.	DOWNSPOUT	R.	STAIR RISER
DWG.	DRAWING	RAD.	RADIUS
		REF.	REFRIGERATOR
(E)	EXISTING	REQ'D.	REQUIRED
EA. E.J.	EACH EXPANSION JOINT	RM. R.O.	ROOM ROUGH OPENING
ELEC.	ELECTRIC	N.O.	ROUGH OF ENING
ELEV.	ELEVATOR	SF	SQUARE FEET
EQ.	EQUAL	SIM.	SIMILAR
EQUIP.	EQUIPMENT	SPEC.	SPECIFICATIONS
EXT.	EXTERIOR	S.S.	STAINLESS STEEL OR SERVICE SINK
		STRUCT.	STRUCTURAL
F.D. F.E.		SYM.	SYMMETRICAL
F.E.C.	FIRE EXTINGUISHER (WALL HUNG) FIRE EXTINGUISHER AND CABINET	Т.	STAIR TREAD
F.F.	FINISH FLOOR	T.& G.	TONGUE AND GROOVE
F.O.C.	FACE OF CONCRETE	T.O.C.	TOP OF CURB
F.O.M.	FACE OF MASONRY	T.O.D.	TOP OF DECK
F.O.S.	FACE OF STUD	T.O.P.	TOP OF PARAPET
F.R.P.	FIBERGLASS REINFORCED PLASTIC	T.O.S.	TOP OF STEEL
F.S.	FLOOR SINK	T.O.W.	TOP OF WALL
F.V. FT.	FIELD VERIFY FOOT OR FEET	TEMP. TYP.	TEMPORARY TYPICAL
ГІ.	FOOT OR FEET	ITF.	TTFICAL
GA.	GAUGE OR GAGE	U.N.O.	UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE
GALV.	GALVANIZE	U.O.N.	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
GYP.	GYPSUM	U.	URINAL
H.M.	HOLLOW METAL	V.C.T.	VINYL COMPOSITION TILE
HORIZ.	HORIZONTAL	V.I.F.	
HT.	HEIGHT	VERT.	VERTICAL
INT.	INTERIOR	W/	WITH
		W.C.	WATER CLOSET
LAB.	LABORATORY		

LABORATORY LAB. LAM. PLAS. LAMINATED PLASTIC LAVATORY LAV.



2016 CA MECHANICAL CODE TITLE 24 PART 4

2016 CA PLUMBING CODE TITLE 24 PART 5

2016 CA ENERGY CODE TITLE 24 PART 6 2016 CA FIRE CODE TITLE 24 PART 9

2016 CA BUILDING STANDARDS TITLE 24 PART 12

TITLE 19 - CCR STATE FIRE MARSHAL REGULATIONS CHANGES

NFPA 101 - LIFE SAFETY CODE, 2015

AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT (ADA), TITLE II: ADA STANDARDS FOR ACCESSIBLE DESIGN (APPENDIX A OF 28 CFR PART 36)

FIRE SPRINKLER

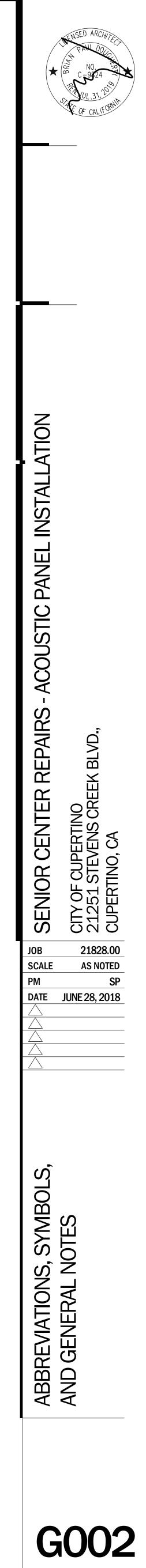
NFPA 13 - INSTALLATION OF SPRINKLER SYSTEMS 2013 EDITION 2016 EDITION NFPA 14 - INSTALLATION OF STANDPIPE SYSTEMS, PRIVATE HYDRANT AND HOSE SYSTEMS 2016 EDITION NFPA 24 - INSTALLATION OF PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE MAINS AND THEIR APPURTENANCES 2017 EDITION NFPA 25 - INSPECTION, TESTING, MAINTENANCE OF WATER-BASED FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS FIRE ALARM 2016 EDITION

NFPA 72 - NATIONAL FIRE ALARM CODE (CA AMENDED)

GENERAL NOTES

- 1. VERIFY DIMENSIONS, LOCATIONS OF EXISTIN CONDITIONS ON THE JOB SITE PRIOR TO THE OR PORTIONS OF THE WORK. NOTIFY THE AF IMMEDIATELY OF ANY DISCREPANCIES BETW FIELD CONDITIONS AND THE CONSTRUCTION EXISTING CONDITIONS ARE INDICATED AS A F OBSERVATIONS, INFORMATION SHOWN ON A DOCUMENTS AND FIELD CONDITIONS AT THE PREPARATION, AND ARE NOT GUARANTEED
- 2. MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL COMF GOVERNING CODES, ORDINANCES, REGULATION
- 3. WHERE CONFLICT OCCURS BETWEEN THE RE LAWS, CODES, ORDINANCES, RULES AND REC MOST STRINGENT SHALL GOVERN.
- 4. DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS SUPERS DIMENSIONS.
- 5. DETAILS MARKED 'TYPICAL' SHALL APPLY IN S
- 6. WHERE NO SPECIFIC DETAIL IS SHOWN, THE CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE IDENTICAL OR SIM INDICATED FOR LIKE CASES OF CONSTRUCTI COMMON INDUSTRY PRACTICE IF THERE ARE
- 7. PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK COORDINATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE TRADES INDICATED I REQUIREMENTS OF THE DRAWINGS AND SPE
- 8. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO WORK.
- 9. THE INTENT OF THESE DRAWINGS AND SPEC THAT THE WORK BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH T CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS. SHOUL CONDITIONS SUCH AS DETERIORATION OR NO CONSTRUCTION BE DISCOVERED WHICH IS N THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS WHEREIN THE I NOT COMPLY WITH TITLE 24, CALIFORNIA COL REGULATIONS, NOTIFY THE OWNER AND MAK REQUIRED TO BRING THE NEW WORK INTO C THE CODE.
- 10. CHANGES TO THE APPROVED DRAWINGS AN SHALL BE MADE BY A WRITTEN CHANGE ORD REQUIRED BY STATUTE, APPROVED BY THE A JURISDICTION, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE GO
- 11. PROVIDE THE OWNER, THE OWNER'S REPRE THE PROJECT INSPECTOR FULL ACCESS TO 1 TIMES.
- 12. DIMENSIONS ARE TO GRID LINES, FACE OF C OF CONCRETE MASONRY UNITS, AND FACE O NOTED OTHERWISE.
- 13. WHERE CONFLICTS OCCUR IN THE DOCUME EXPENSIVE ITEM.
- 14. SAFEGAURDS DURING DEMOLITION AND CON SHALL COMPLY WITH CBC CHAPTER 33 AND C

		COPYRIGHT © 2018 PERKINS EASTMAN ARCHITECT
	MODERNIZATION NOTES	
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TIME OF TO BE ACCURATE. PLY WITH TIONS AND LAWS.	 BUILDINGS UNDERGOING ALTERATION OR DEMOLITION SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CFC CHAPTER 33 AND CBC CHAPTER 33. MAINTAIN EXISTING FIRE ALARM SYSTEM UNTIL THE NEW SYSTEM OR SYSTEM MODIFICATIONS ARE FUNCTIONAL. 	1
EQUIREMENTS OF GULATIONS, THE	 WHERE ITEMS ARE CUT DEMOLISHED OR REMOVED, PATCH SURFACES AFFECTED TO MATCH ADJACENT SURFACES. MATCH MATERIAL, TEXTURE, AND PATTERN. REMOVE FASTENERS AND ANCHORS AND PATCH HOLES. 	
SEDE SCALED SIMILAR CASES.	 WHERE ITEMS ARE CUT, REMOVED OR DEMOLISHED AND PAINTING OR FINISHING IS REQUIRED TO MATCH ADJACENT SURFACES, PAINT OR FINISH THE ENTIRE PLANE OF THE REPAIR. 	
FRAMING OR IILAR TO THAT ION OR PER E NO LIKE CASES. E THE HEREIN AND THE	5. THESE DRAWINGS DO NOT SHOW MATERIALS TO BE REMOVED AND REINSTALLED IN ORDER TO INSTALL NEW WORK. THE EXTENTOF REMOVAL AND REINSTALLATION IS TO BE DETERMINED BY THE CONTRACTOR AND IS NOT CONSIDERED DEMOLITION. REINSTALL MATERIALS PER THE DEMOLISHED ITEMS' NOTES ABOVE.	2
CIFICATIONS. O SUBDIVIDE THE	 REMOVE, DEMOLISH OR DISPOSE MEANS REMOVE FROM THE SITE AND DISPOSE IN A LEGAL FASHION. 	
CIFICATIONS IS TITLE 24, D EXISTING ON COMPLYING NOT COVERED BY NEW WORK WILL DE OF KE CORRECTIONS		3
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NSTRUCTION CFC CHAPTER 33.		
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		PERKINS — EASTN
		1904 Franklin Avenu Oakland CA 94612 T. +1 510 654 2544
D	CB	10 www.perkinseastman





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:

- A fine not to exceed \$100 for a first violation
- A fine not to exceed \$200 for a second violation
- 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.reducewaste.org www.recyclestuff.com Small Business Hazardous Waste:
- 408-299-7300
- Cupertino Sanitary Sewer Distr 408-253-7071
- Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Prgm 800-794-2482
- State Office of Emergency Services 1-800-852-7550 (24 hrs)
- Report spills to 911

APPROVED BY

IMM BORDEN, RCE 45512

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS

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 o 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 sol 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 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. The city can provide brochures about these issues for you to distribute to workers at your construction site. Inform your subcontra dors about the stomwater requirements and their own responsibilities. Use Blueprint for a Clear Bay, a construction best management ractices guide available at our Building Dept. counter.

Good House keeping 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 lidded 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, cleared vegetation, paper, rock, and vehicle maintenance materials such as used oil. antifreeze, batteries, and tires www.reducewaste.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 then in the street or near a creek or stream bed.
- 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. (This criteria will change to one acre as of Mar. 2003.)

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

Storm Drain Pollution from Paints, Solvents, and Adhesives

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

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 doths may be disposed of as garbage.

Donate excess paint (call 299-7300 to donate.)



- - 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 under high pressure, test paint for lead by taking paint scrapings to a local laboratory. (See Yellow Pages for a state-certified laboratory.)

disposed of as trash.

contractor.

be required.

- □ If there is loose paint on the building, or if the paint tests positive for lead, block storm drains. Check with Cupertino Sanitary District to the sanitary sewer, or if you must send it offsite for disposal as hazardous waste.
- Dispose of unwanted liquid paint, thinners. solvents, glues, and deaning 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.)



Landscaping, Gardening, and Pool Maintenance

Lands caping/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, gravelfilled 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. Rinseempty containers, and use rinsewater 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 toters. Yardwaste will be collected and composted by the city's contractors. Residents are encouraged to compost vardwaste on-site themselves. Or take yard waste to a land fill where it will be composted
- Landscape 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 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 cleanout
- 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 a rea.
- 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 spade 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 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 crains when handled improperly. Sediments in runoff can dog storm drains, smother aquatic life, and cestroy habitats in creeks and the Bay. Effective erosion control practices reduce the amount of runof crossing a site and slow the flow with check dams o 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.



Removal of BMP Facilities The Project Contractor is responsible

Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and

Chemical paint stripping residue, and chips and dust from 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

U 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

cleaning pre-1978 building exteriors with water

to determine whether you may discharge water

Paint Disposal, Return or Donation

Roadwork and 0 Paving

General Business Practices

- Develop and implement erosion/sediment control plans for roadway embankments.
- □ Schedule excavation and grading work during dry weather. Check for and repair leaking equipment.
- Perform major equipment repairs at designated areas in your maintenance yard. where cleanup is easier. Avoid performing equipment repairs at construction sites.
- Uhen refueling or when vehicle /equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains and creeks.
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts or clean equipment.
- Recycle used oil, concrete, broken a sphalt, etc. whenever possible, or dispose of properly. (www.recyclestuff.com for list of recycling companies.)

Asphalt/Concrete Removal

- 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 pavem ent does not com e in contact with rainfall or runoff.
- U When making saw cuts, use as little water as possible. Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and remove from the site. Cover or protect storm drain inlets during saw-cutting. Sweep up, and properly dispose of, all residues.
- Sweep, never hose down streets to clean up tracked dirt. Use a street sweeper or vacuum truck. Do not dump vacuumed liquor in storm drains.

Storm Drain Pollution from Roadwork

Road paving, surfacing, and pavement removal happen right in the street, where there are numerous opportunities for a sphalt, 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 sim ilar 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 exposedaggregate 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 🥔

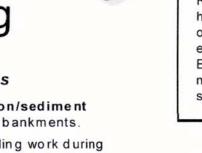
Storm Drain Pollution from Fresh Concrete and Mortar Applications

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, recycle 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.

9/16 CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES



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 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 ground water.
- Ask your city inspector whether the groundwater must be tested by a certified labo ratory
- 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.
- U 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.

for removal of all BMP Facilities located within the Public Right of Way upon project final inspection.

drain.

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 drive way or into the street or storm
- 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 run off 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.reducewaste.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.

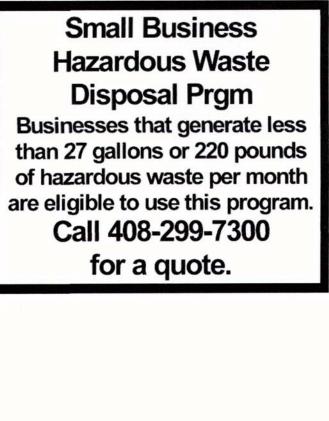
Heavy Equipment Operation

Storm water Pollution from Heavy Equipmenton 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 stream s or storm drain inlets, for auto and equipm entparking, refueling, and routine vehicle and equipment maintenance. Contain the area with berms, sand bags, or other barriers
- Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. In spect frequently for and repair leaks
- Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off-site, where cleanuo is easier
- If you must drain and replace motoroil, 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 whenever 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 im mediately.
- Neverhose down "dirty" payement 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 m aterials.
- 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
- hum an health and safety, property or the environment, you must also report it to the State Office of Emergency Services.



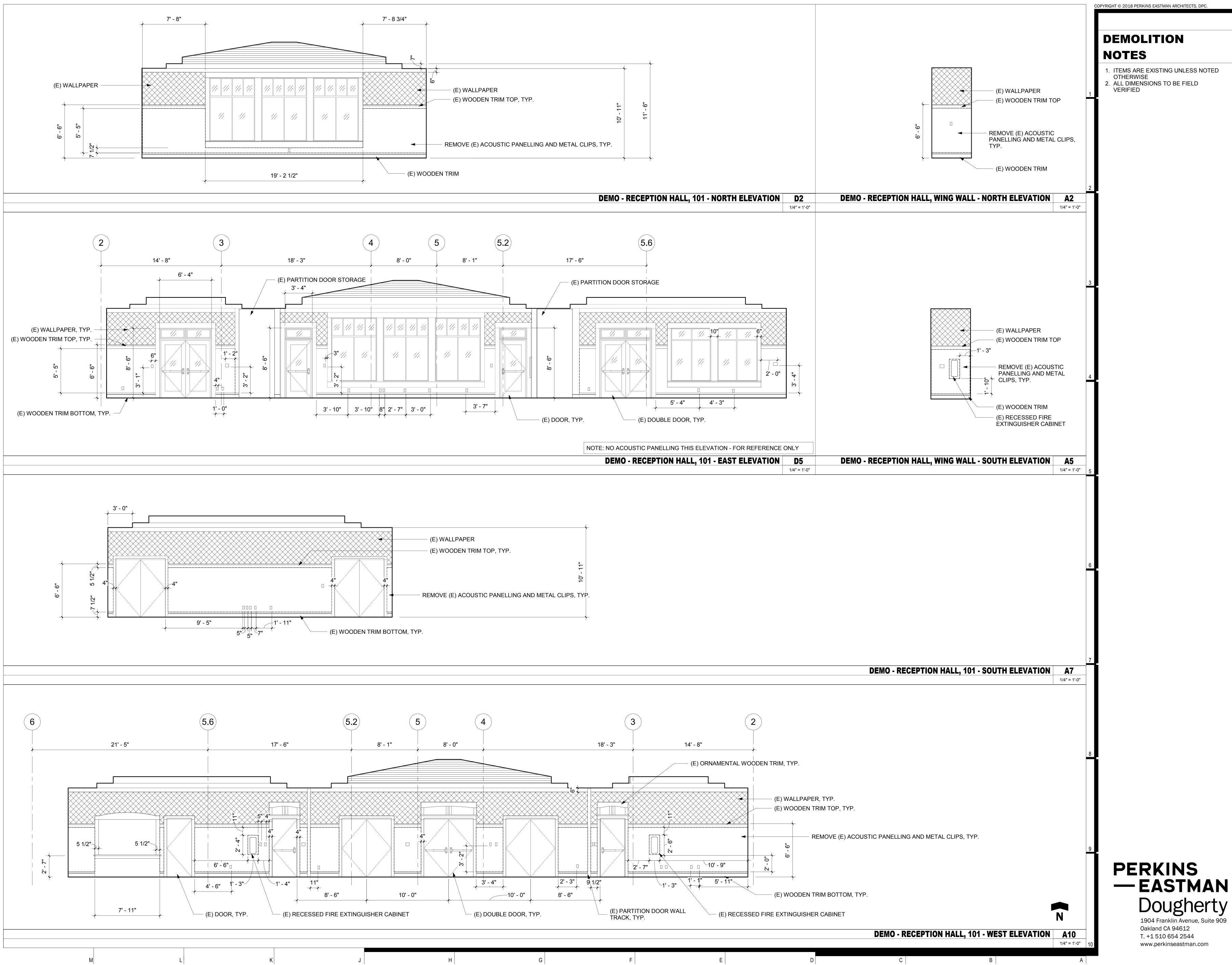




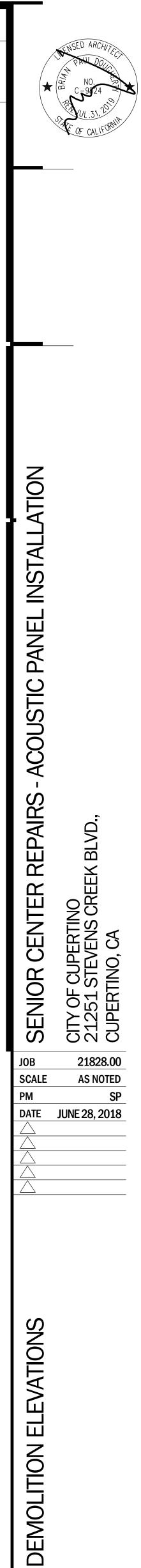
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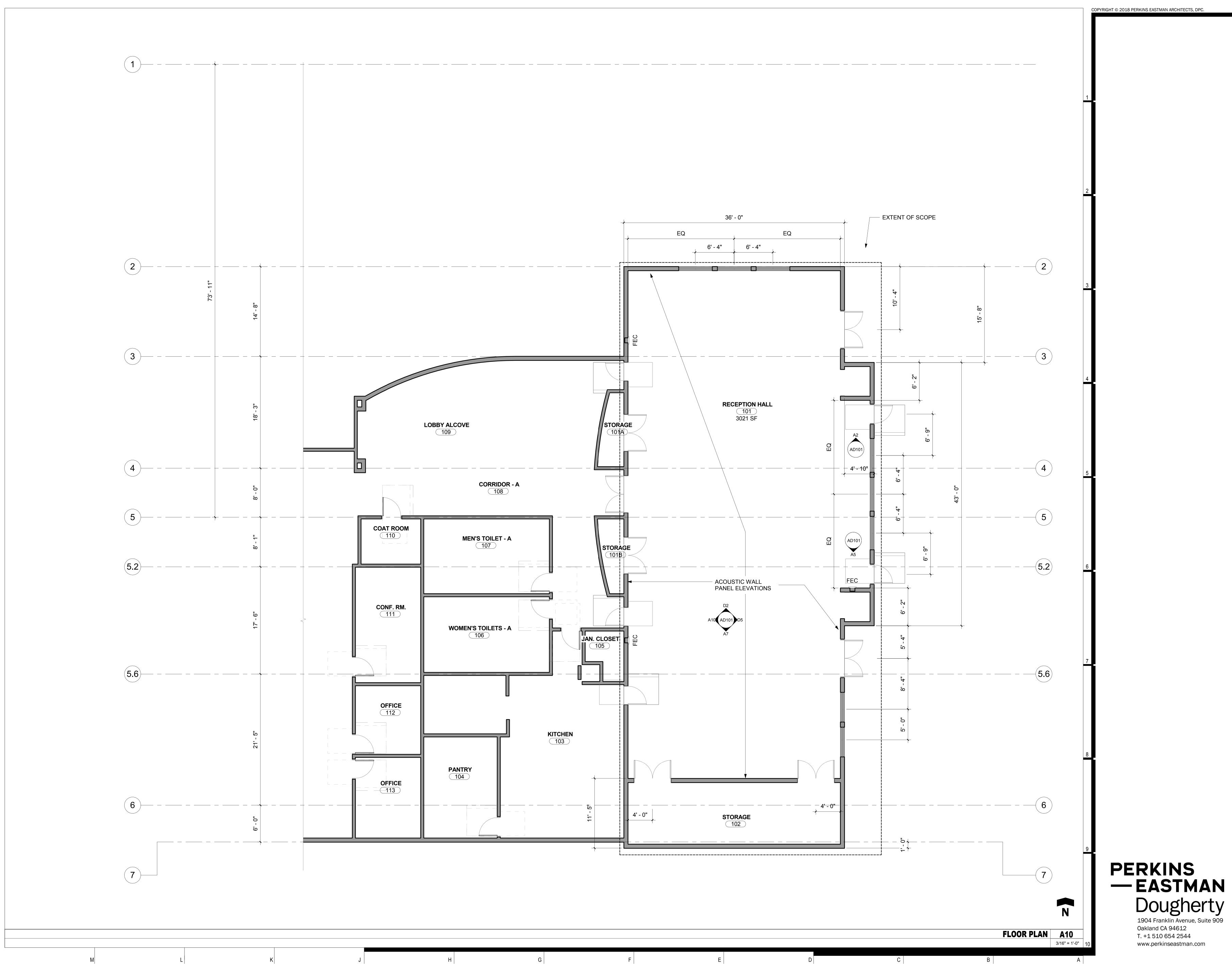






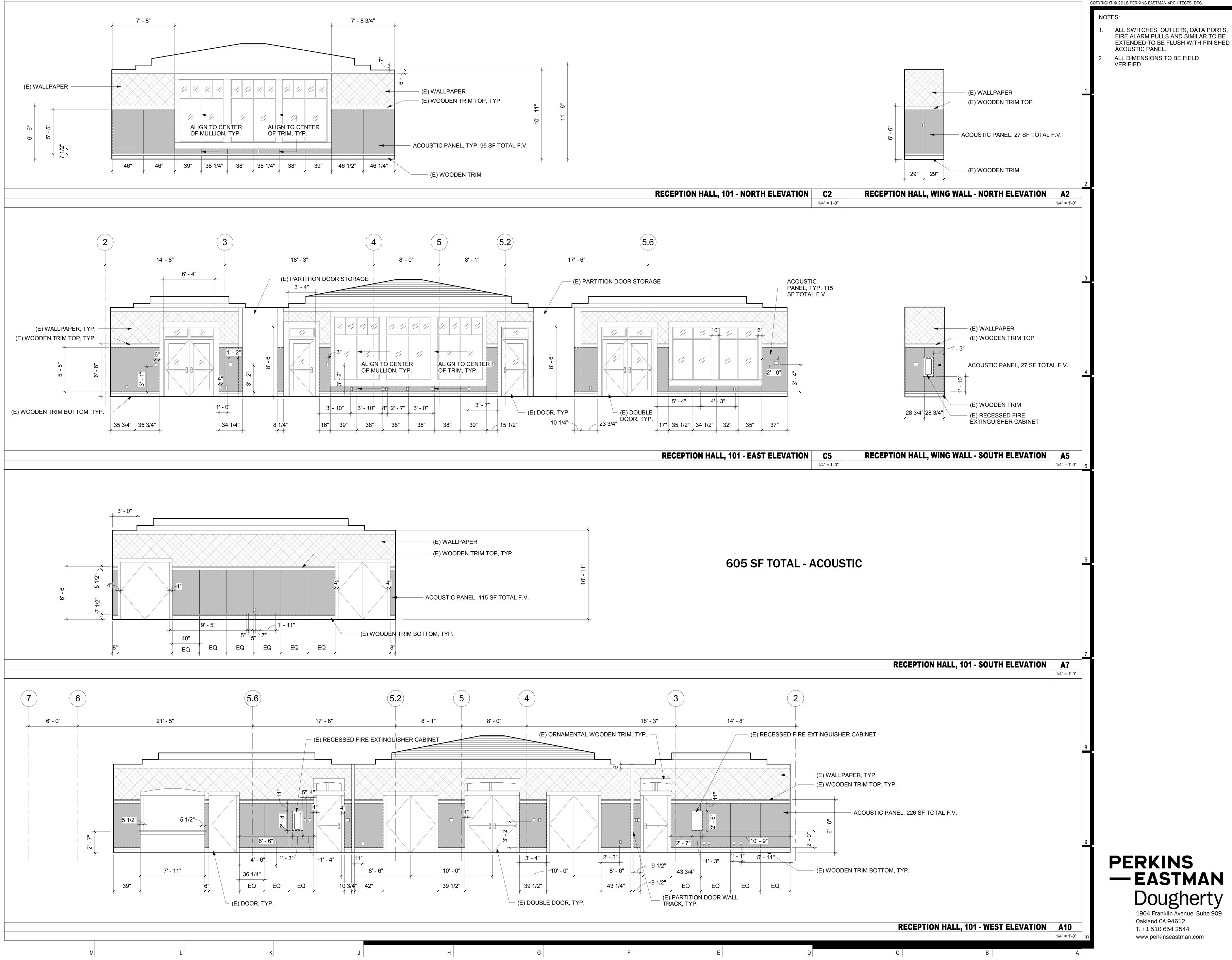




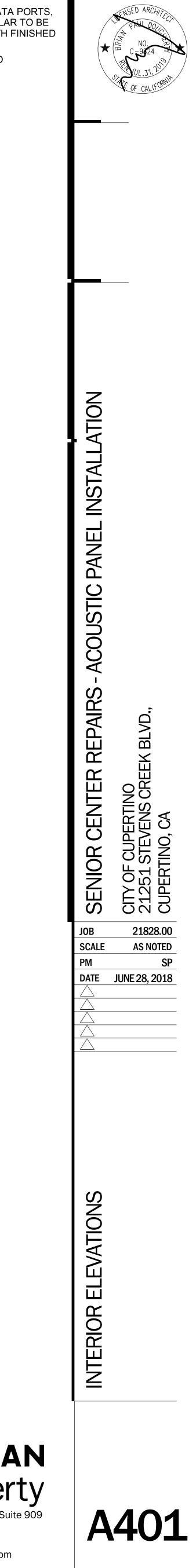


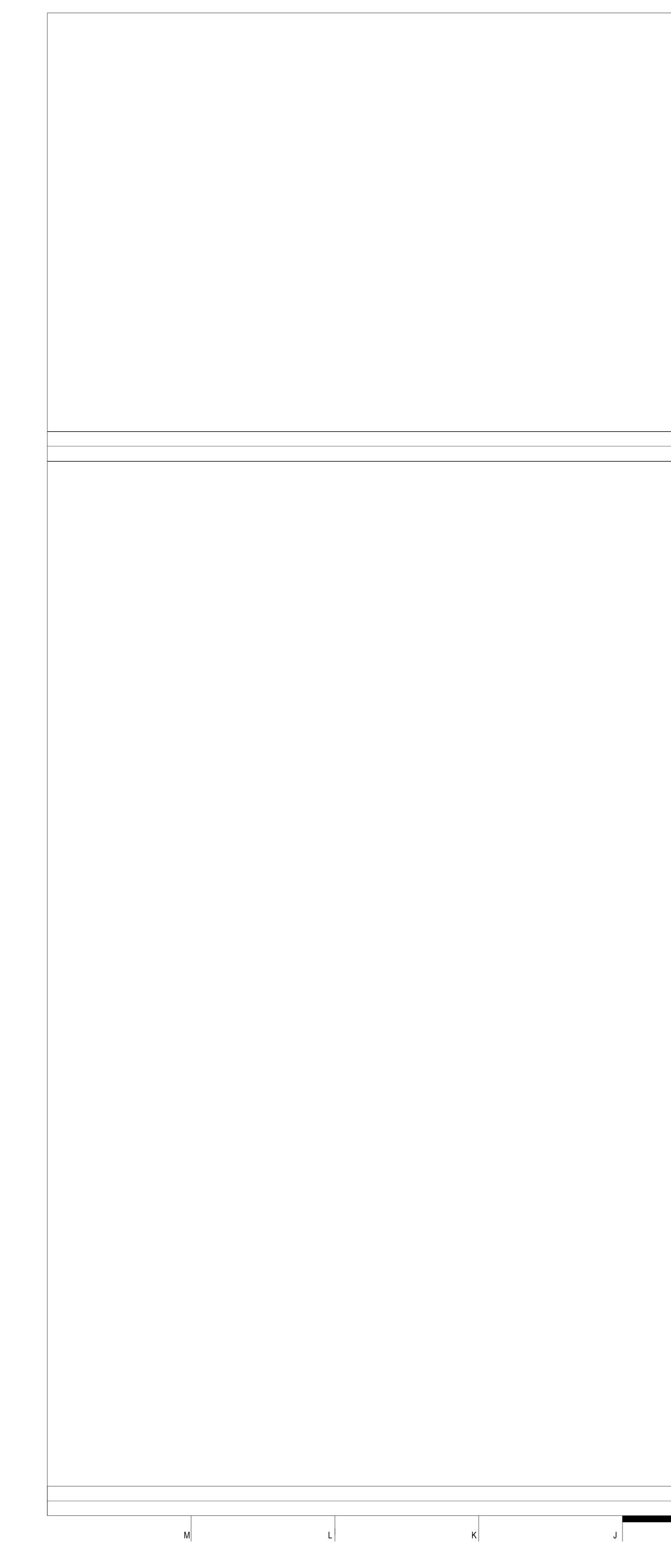






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