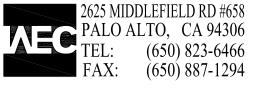


WANG RESIDENCE

1464 ARBOR AVENUE LOS ALTOS, CA APN: 331-10-067

& ASSOCIATES



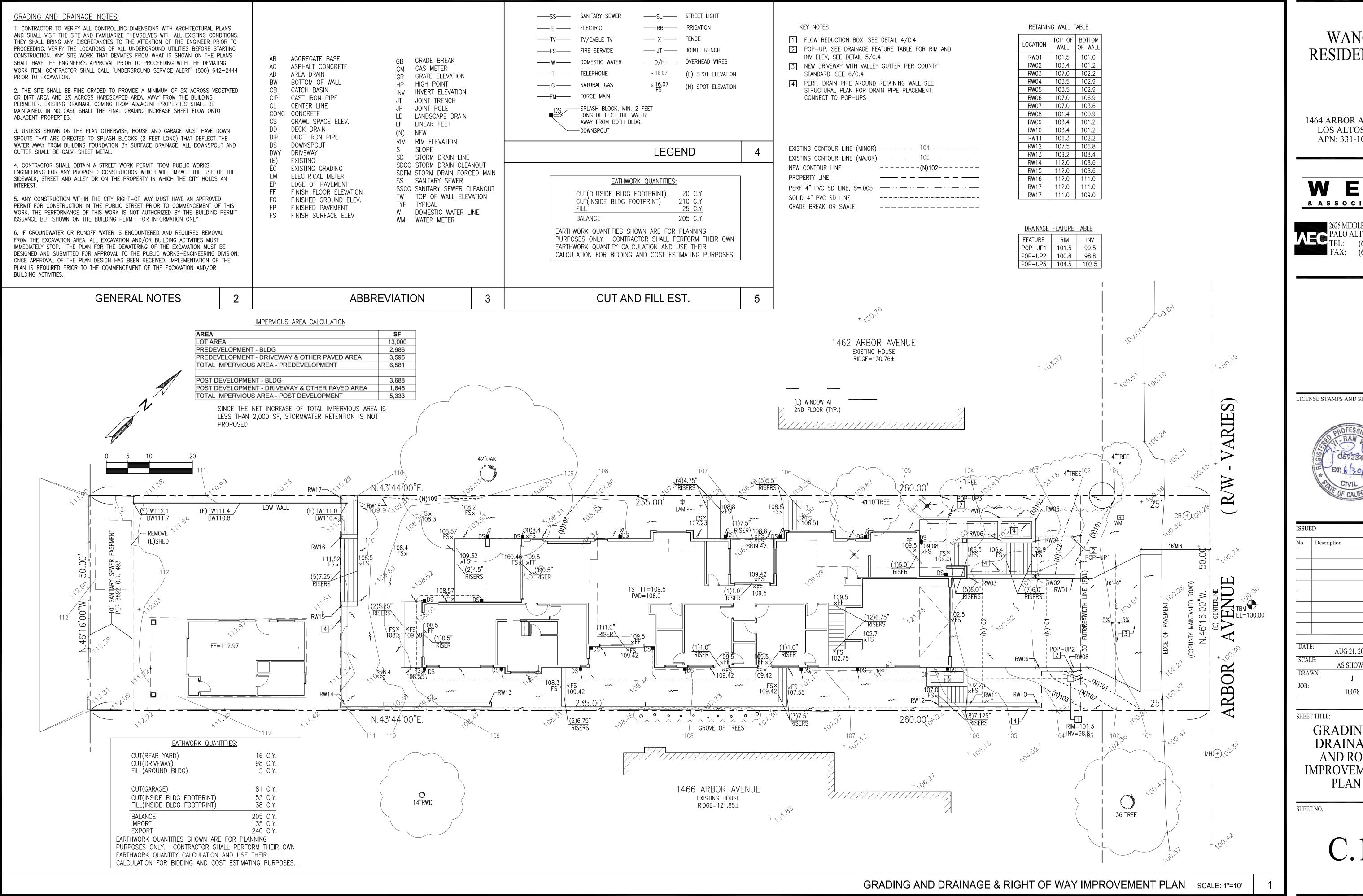
LICENSE STAMPS AND SIGNATURE



No.	Description	Dat
	•	
DAT	E: JUNE 20, 2022	
SCA		
DRA		
JOB:		
	10078	

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

SHEET NO.



WANG

1464 ARBOR AVENUE LOS ALTOS, CA APN: 331-10-067

& ASSOCIATES

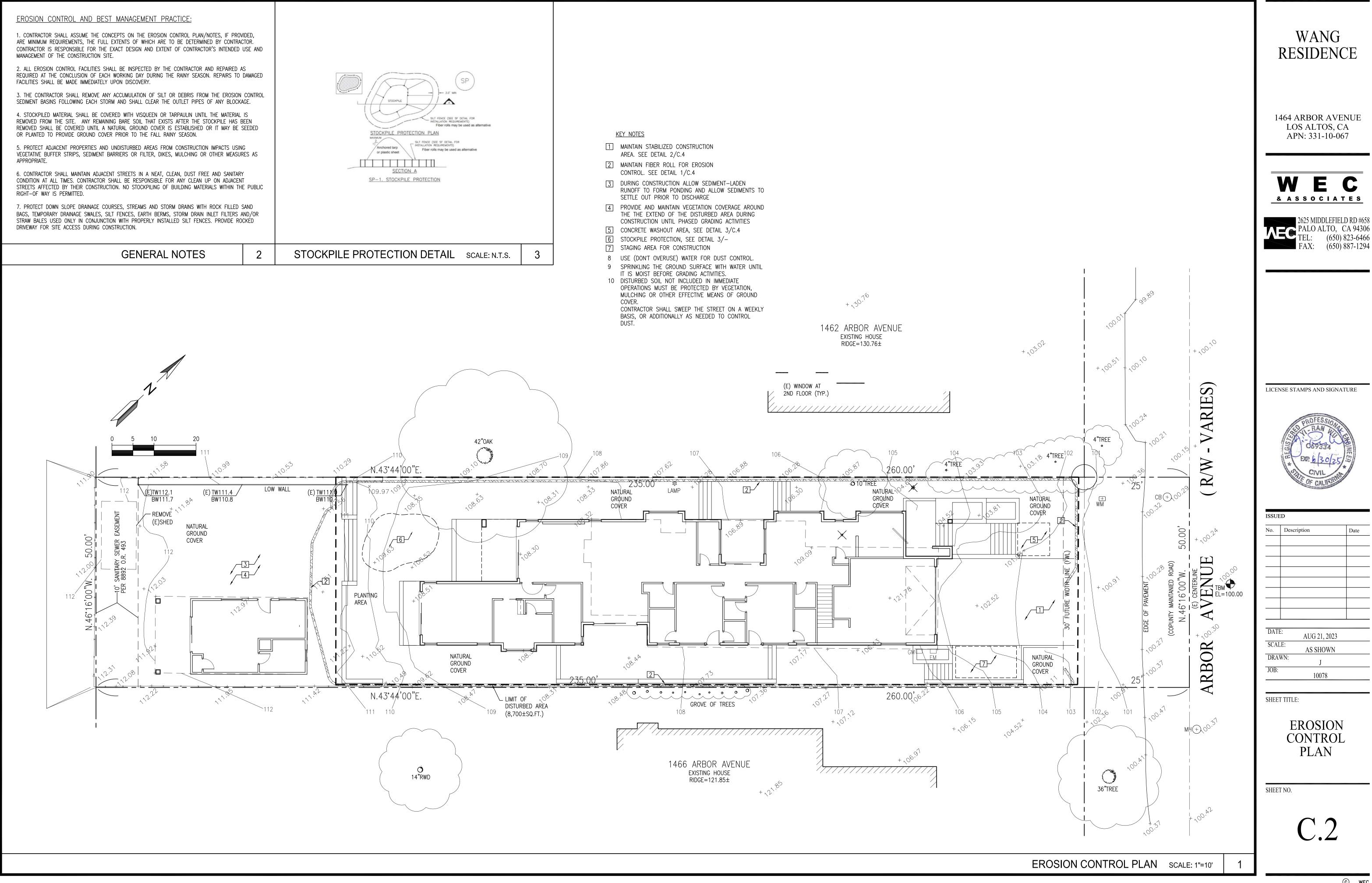


LICENSE STAMPS AND SIGNATURE

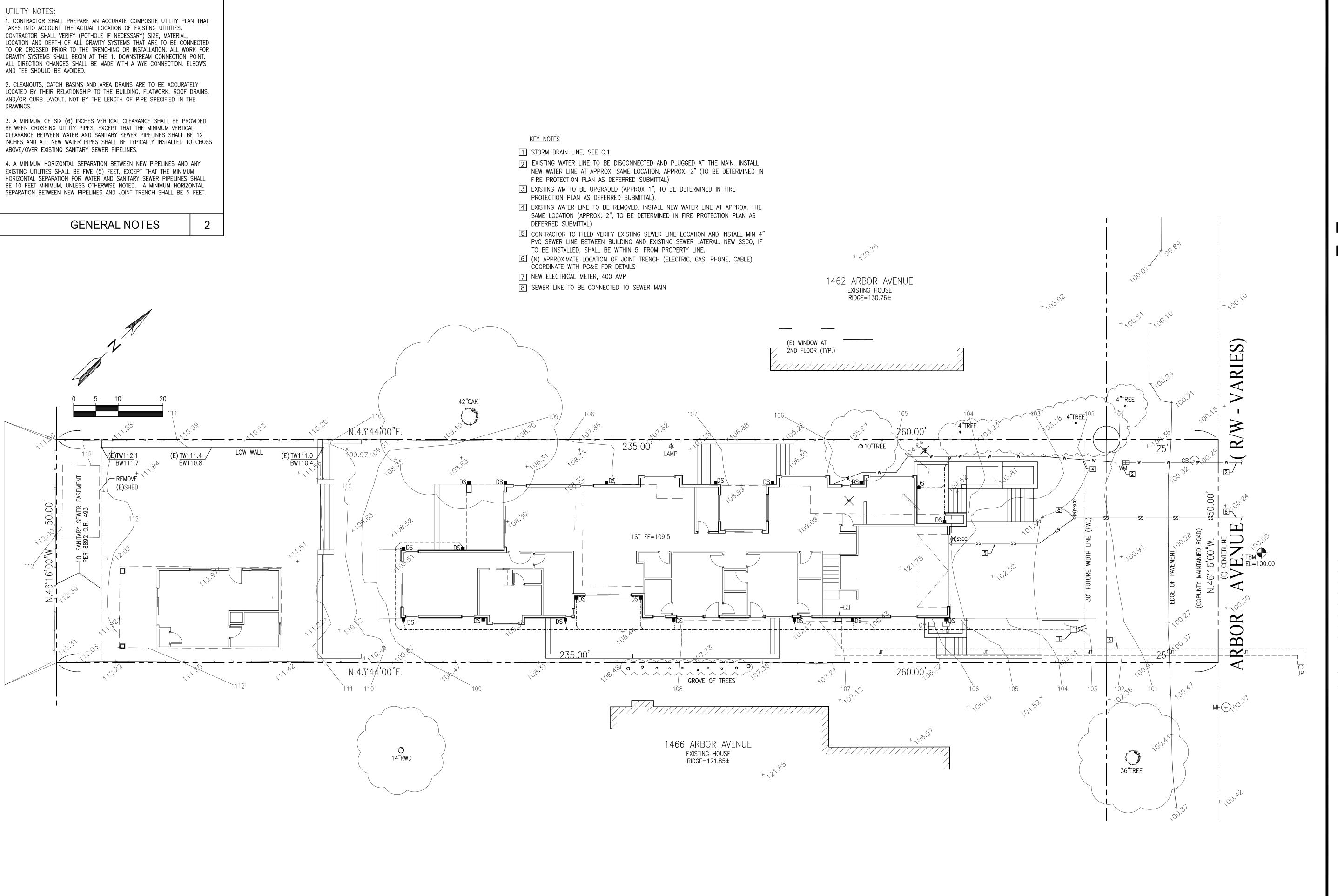


No. I	Description	Date
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	AUG 21, 2023	
SCALE:	AS SHOWN	
DRAWN	<u>l:</u>	
JOB:	<u> </u>	
	10078	

DRAINAGE AND ROW **IMPROVEMENT**



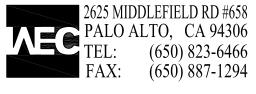
FAX: (650) 887-1294



WANG RESIDENCE

1464 ARBOR AVENUE LOS ALTOS, CA APN: 331-10-067

W E C & ASSOCIATES



LICENSE STAMPS AND SIGNATURE



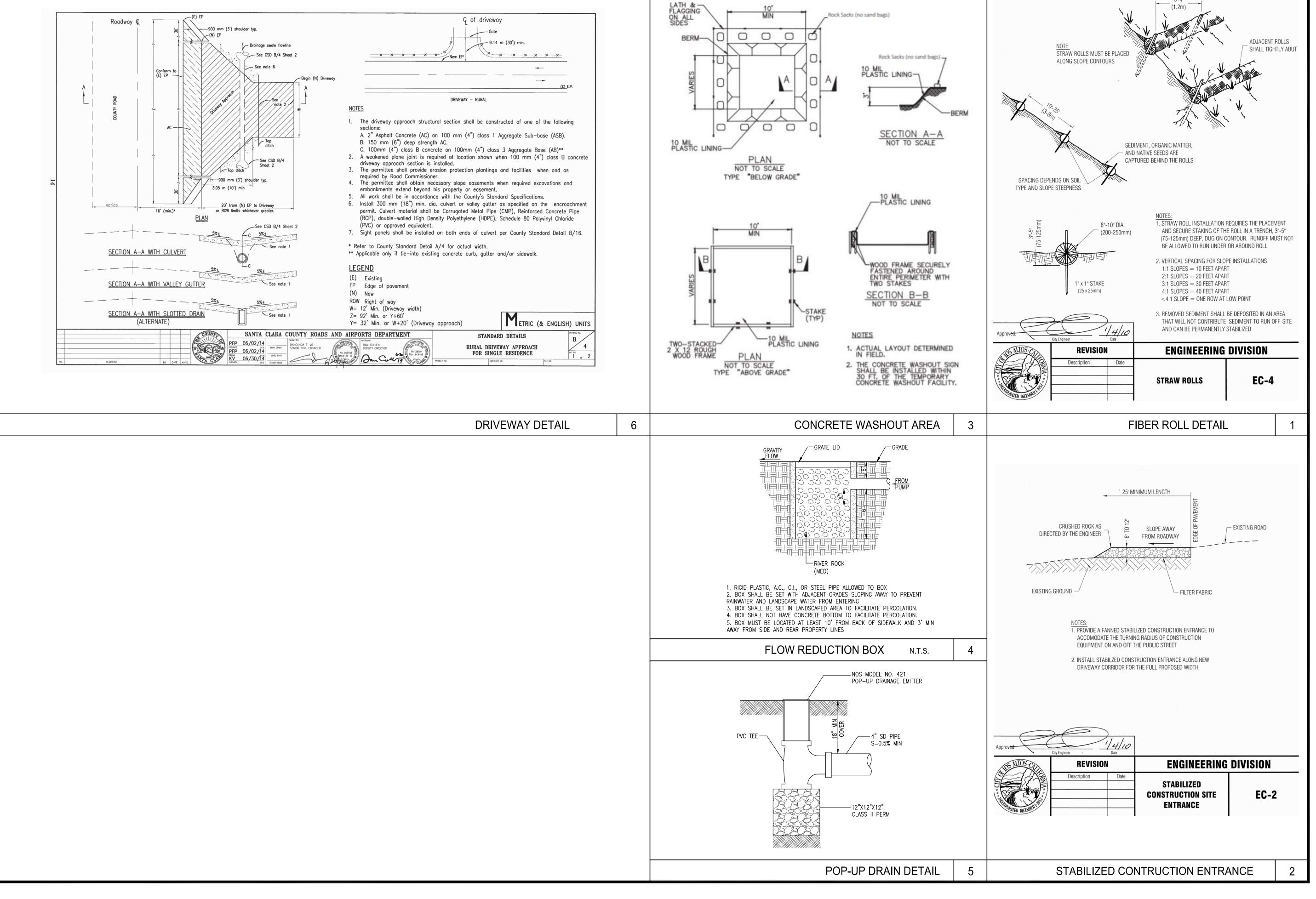
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DAT	AUG 21, 2023	
SCA	LE: AS SHOWN	
DRA	WN:	
JOB:	J	
	10078	

SHEET TITLE:

UTILITY COORDINATION PLAN

SHEET NO.

C.3



Rock Sacks (no sand bags)

WANG RESIDENCE

1464 ARBOR AVENUE LOS ALTOS, CA APN: 331-10-067

& ASSOCIATES

2625 MIDDLEFIELD RD #658 PALO ALTO, CA 94306 TEL: (650) 823-6466 FAX: (650) 887-1294

LICENSE STAMPS AND SIGNATURE



No.	Description	Dat
DAT	E: AUG 21, 2023	
SCALE: AS SHOWN		
DRA	WN:	
JOB:	J	
	10078	

DETAILS

SHEET NO.

Silt Fence

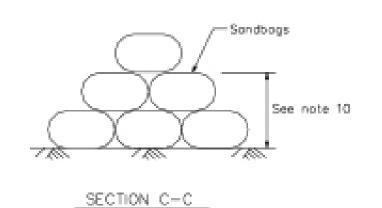
LEGEND Tomped backfill Max reach = 500' (See note 1) Slope direction Direction of flow Optional maintenance opening detail Cross barrier, (See note 10) stoke Fabric ---PLAN SILT FENCE -End detail

CASQA Detail SE-1

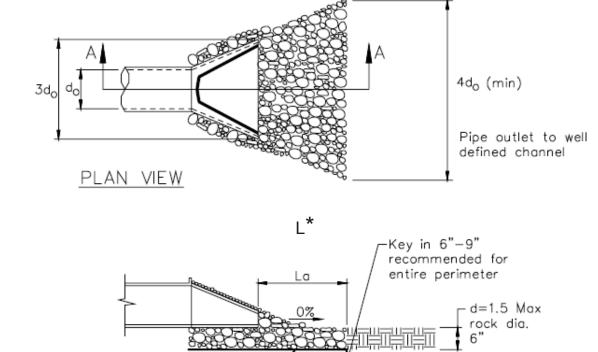
NOTES

- 1. Construct the length of each reach so that the change in base elevation along the reach does not exceed 1/3 the height of the linear borrier, in no case shall the reach length exceed 500
- The last 8'-0" of fence shall be turned up slope.
- Stake dimensions are naminal.
- 4. Dimension may very to fit field condition.
- 5. Stakes shall be spaced at 8'-0" maximum and shall be positioned on downstream side of fence.
- 6. Stakes to overlap and fence fabric to fold around each stake one full turn. Secure fabric to stake with 4 staples.
- 7. Stokes shall be driven tightly together to prevent potential flow-through of sediment at joint. The tops of the stakes
- 8. For end stake, fence fabric shall be folded around two stakes one full turn and secured with 4 staples.
- Minimum 4 staples per stake. Dimensions shown are typical.
- 10. Cross barriers shall be a minimum of 1/3 and a maximum of 1/2 the height of the linear barrier.
- 11. Maintenance openings shall be constructed in a manner to ensure sediment remains behind silt fence.
- 12. Joining sections shall not be placed at sump locations.
- Sandbag rows and layers shall be offset to eliminate gaps.

CROSS BARRIER DETAIL



Velocity Dissipation Devices



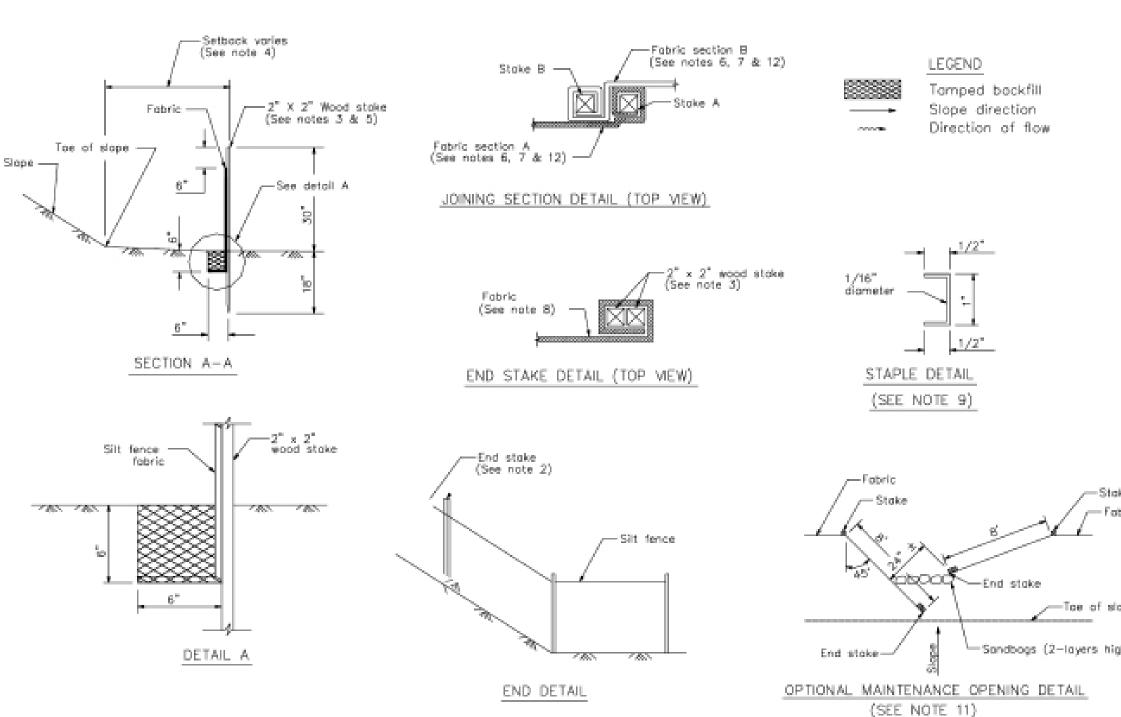
CASQA Detail EC-10

SECTION A-A

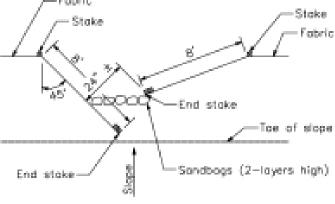
Grade

* Length per ABAG Design Standards

Silt Fence



CASQA Detail SE-1



STANDARD BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE NOTES

- 1. Solid and Demolition Waste Management: Provide designated waste collection areas and containers on site away from streets, gutters, storm drains, and waterways, and arrange for regular disposal. Waste containers must be watertight and covered at all times except when waste is deposited. Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (page C3) or
- 2. <u>Hazardous Waste Management</u>: Provide proper handling and disposal of hazardous wastes by a licensed hazardous waste material hauler. Hazardous wastes shall be stored and properly labeled in sealed containers constructed of suitable materials Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (pages C-5 to C-6) or latest.
- 3. <u>Spill Prevention and Control</u>: Provide proper storage areas for liquid and solid materials, including chemicals and hazardous substances, away from streets, gutters, storm drains, and waterways. Spill control materials must be kept on site where readily accessible. Spills must be cleaned up immediately and contaminated soil disposed properly. Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (pages C-7 to C-8, C-13 to C-14) or latest.
- 4. <u>Vehicle and Construction Equipment Service and Storage</u>: An area shall be designated for the maintenance, where onsite maintenance is required, and storage of equipment that is protected from stormwater run-on and runoff. Measures shall be provided to capture any waste oils, lubricants, or other potential pollutants and these wastes shall be properly disposed of off site. Fueling and major maintenance/repair, and washing shall be conducted off-site whenever feasible. Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (page C9) or latest.
- 5. Material Delivery, Handling and Storage: In general, materials should not be stockpiled on site. Where temporary stockpiles are necessary and approved by the County, they shall be covered with secured plastic sheeting or tarp and located in designated areas near construction entrances and away from drainage paths and waterways. Barriers shall be provided around storage areas where materials are potentially in contact with runoff. Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (pages C-11 to C-12) or latest.
- 6. <u>Handling and Disposal of Concrete and Cement</u>: When concrete trucks and equipment are washed on-site, concrete wastewater shall be contained in designated containers or in a temporary lined and watertight pit where wasted concrete can harden for later removal. If possible have concrete contractor remove concrete wash water from site. In no case shall fresh concrete be washed into the road right-of-way. Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (pages C-15 to C-16) or latest.
- . <u>Pavement Construction Management</u>: Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants from paving operations, using measures to prevent run-on and runoff pollution and properly disposing of wastes. Avoid paving in the wet season and reschedule paving when rain is in the forecast. Residue from saw-cutting shall be vacuumed for proper disposal. Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (pages C-17 to C-18) or latest.
- 6. Contaminated Soil and Water Management: Inspections to identify contaminated soils should occur prior to construction and at regular intervals during construction. Remediating contaminated soil should occur promptly after identification and be specific to the contaminant identified, which may include hazardous waste removal. Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (pages C-19 to C-20) or
- . <u>Sanitary/Septic Water Management</u>: Temporary sanitary facilities should be located away from drainage paths, waterways, and traffic areas. Only licensed sanitary and septic waste haulers should be used. Secondary containment should be provided for all sanitary facilities. Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (page C-21) or
- 10. Inspection & Maintenance: Areas of material and equipment storage sites and temporary sanitary facilities must be inspected weekly. Problem areas shall be identified and appropriate additional and/or alternative control measures implemented immediately, within 24 hours of the problem being identified.

STANDARD EROSION CONTROL NOTES

1. Sediment Control Management

<u>Tracking Prevention & Clean Up</u>: Activities shall be organized and measures taken as needed to prevent or minimize tracking of soil onto the public street system. A gravel or proprietary device construction entrance/exit is required for all sites. Clean up of tracked material shall be provided by means of a street sweeper prior to an approaching rain event, or at least once at the end of each workday that material is tracked, or, more frequently as determined by the County Inspector. Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (pages B-31 to B-33) or latest.

Storm Drain Inlet and Catch Basin Inlet Protection: All inlets within the vicinity of the project and within the project limits shall be protected with gravel bags placed around inlets or other inlet protection. At locations where exposed soils are present, staked fiber roles or staked silt fences can be used. Inlet filters are not allowed due to clogging and subsequent flooding. Refer to Erosion & Sediment Control Field Manual, 4th Edition (pages B-49 to B-51) or latest.

Storm Water Runoff: No storm water runoff shall be allowed to drain in to the existing and/or proposed underground storm drain system or other above ground watercourses until appropriate erosion control measures are fully installed.

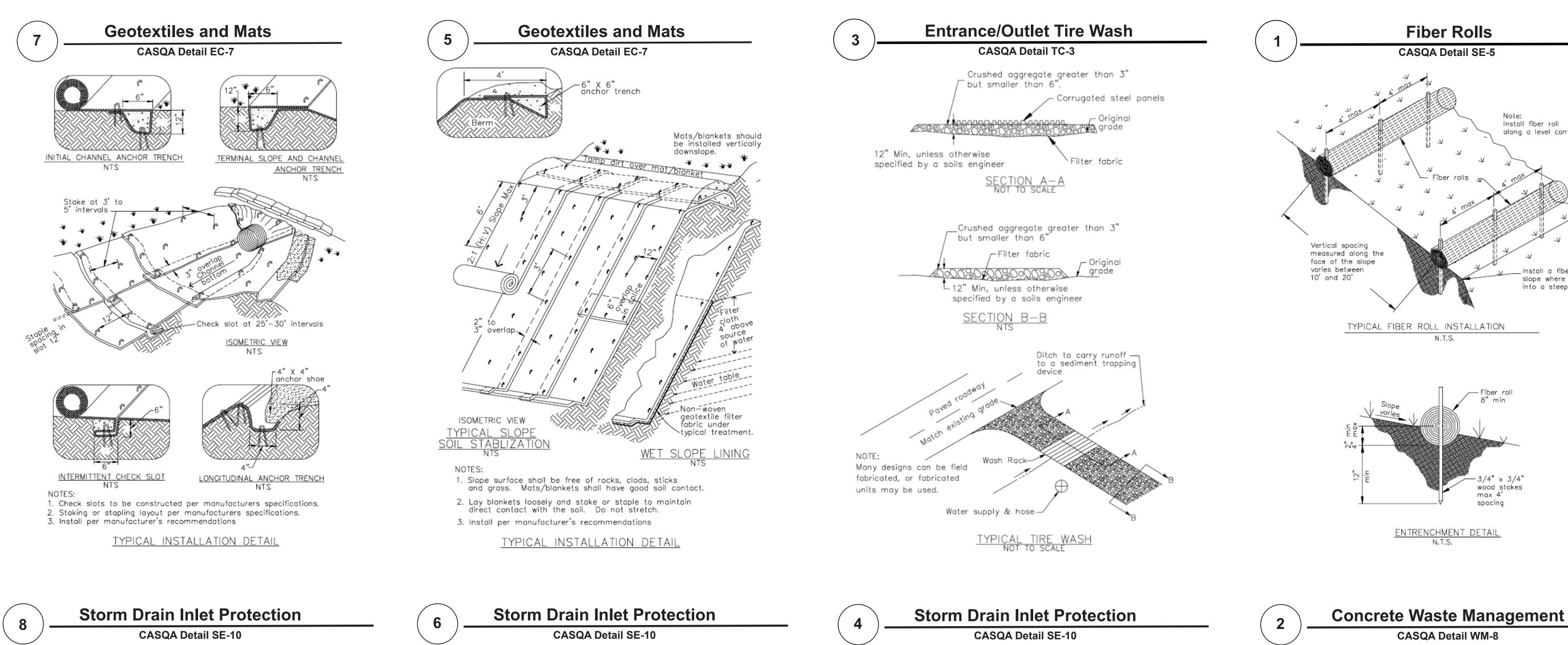
<u>Dust Control</u>: The contractor shall provide dust control in graded areas as required by providing wet suppression or chemical stabilization of exposed soils, providing for rapid clean up of sediments deposited on paved roads, furnishing construction road entrances and vehicle wash down areas, and limiting the amount of areas disturbed by clearing and earth moving operations by scheduling these activities in phases.

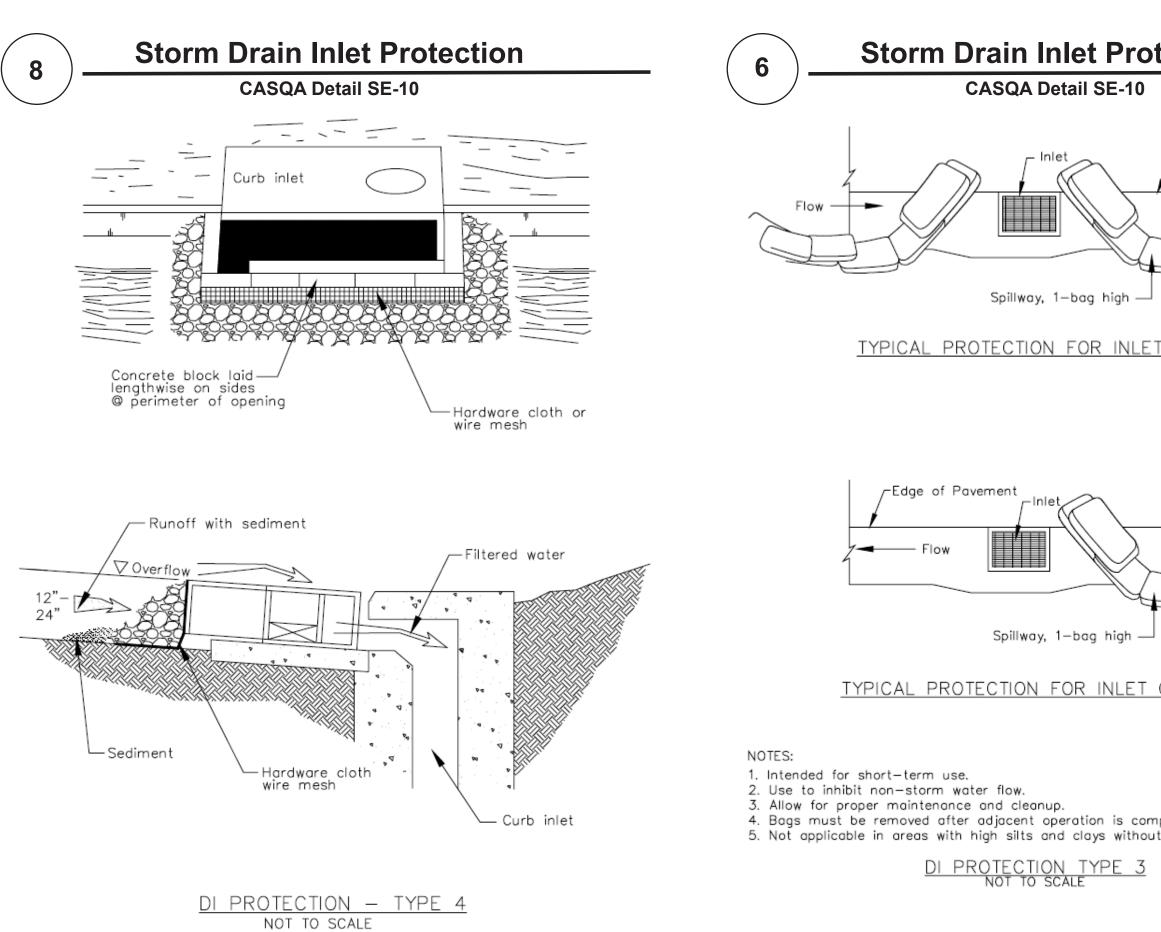
Stockpiling: Excavated soils shall not be placed in streets or on paved areas. Borrow and temporary stockpiles shall be protected with appropriate erosion control measures(tarps, straw bales, silt fences, ect.) to ensure silt does not leave the site or enter the storm drain system or neighboring watercourse.

- 2. <u>Erosion Control</u>: During the rainy season, all disturbed areas must include an effective combination of erosion and sediment control. It is required that temporary erosion control measures are applied to all disturbed soil areas prior to a rain event. During the non-rainy season, erosion control measures must be applied sufficient to control wind erosion at the site.
- 3. <u>Inspection & Maintenance</u>: Disturbed areas of the Project's site, locations where vehicles enter or exit the site, and all erosion and sediment controls that are identified as part of the Erosion Control Plans must be inspected by the Contractor before, during, and after storm events, and at least weekly during seasonal wet periods. Problem areas shall be identified and appropriate additional and/ or alternative control measures implemented immediately, within 24 hours of the problem being identified.
- 4. <u>Project Completion</u>: Prior to project completion and signoff by the County Inspector, all disturbed areas shall be reseeded, planted, or landscaped to minimize the potential for erosion on the subject site.
- 5. It shall be the Owner's/Contractor's responsibility to maintain control of the entire construction operation and to keep the entire site in compliance with the erosion control plan.
- 6. Erosion and sediment control best management practices shall be operable year round or until vegetation is fully established on landscaped surfaces.

Information Project

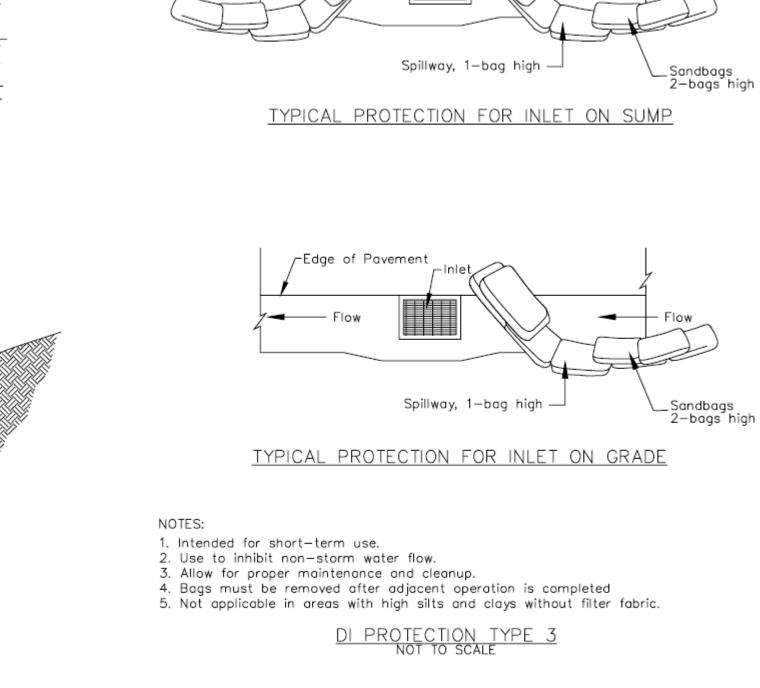
Source for Graphics: California Stormwater BMP Handbook, California Stormwater Quality Association, January 2003. Available from www.cabmphandbooks.com.

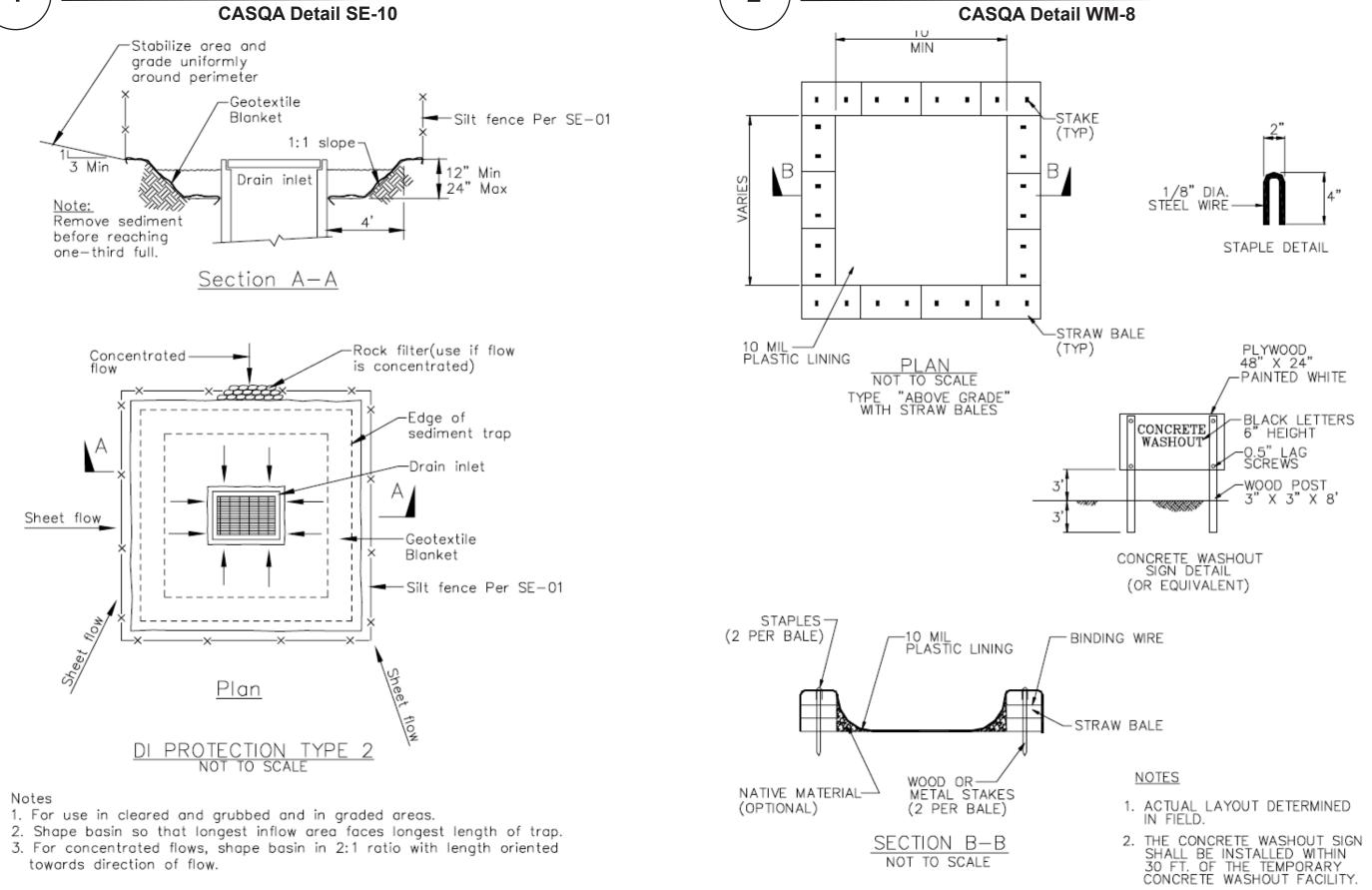




Source for Graphics: California Stormwater BMP Handbook, California

Stormwater Quality Association, January 2003. Available from www.cabmphandbooks.com.





Fiber Rolls

CASQA Detail SE-5

Install fiber roll along a level contour.

_Install a fiber roll near

into a steeper slope

wood stakes max 4'

ENTRENCHMENT DETAIL

slope where it transitions

Information

Notes for Figure 6H-6—Typical Application 6 Shoulder Work with Minor Encroachment

Guidance:

- 1. All lanes should be a minimum of 10 feet in width as measured to the near face of the channelizing devices.
- 2. The treatment shown should be used on a minor road having low speeds. For higher-speed traffic conditions, a lane closure should be used.

Option:

- 3. For short-term use on low-volume, low-speed roadways with vehicular traffic that does not include longer and wider heavy commercial vehicles, a minimum lane width of 9 feet may be used.
- 4. Where the opposite shoulder is suitable for carrying vehicular traffic and of adequate width, lanes may be shifted by use of closely-spaced channelizing devices, provided that the minimum lane width of 10 feet is maintained.
- 5. Additional advance warning may be appropriate, such as a ROAD NARROWS sign.
- 6. Temporary traffic barriers may be used along the work space.
- 7. The shadow vehicle may be omitted if a taper and channelizing devices are used.
- 8. A truck-mounted attenuator may be used on the shadow vehicle.
- 9. For short-duration work, the taper and channelizing devices may be omitted if a shadow vehicle with activated high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights is used.
- 10. Vehicle hazard warning signals may be used to supplement high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights.

Standard:

- 11. Vehicle-mounted signs shall be mounted in a manner such that they are not obscured by equipment or supplies. Sign legends on vehicle-mounted signs shall be covered or turned from view when work is not in progress.
- 12. Shadow and work vehicles shall display high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights.
- 13. Vehicle hazard warning signals shall not be used instead of the vehicle's high-intensity rotating, flashing, oscillating, or strobe lights.

Guidance:

- 14. All advance warning signs should be placed so that the path of travel for bicycles is not blocked, while maintaining visibility for road users.
- 15. When existing accommodations for bicycle travel are disrupted or closed in a long-term duration project (see Section 6G.02) and the roadway width is inadequate for allowing bicyclists and motor vehicles to travel side by side, the Bicycle Warning (W11-1) sign and the SHARE THE ROAD (W16-1P) plaque should be used to advise motorists of the presence of bicyclists in the travel way lanes.
- 16. Except for short durations and mobile operations, when a highway shoulder is occupied and bicyclists would be sharing a lane with vehicular traffic, as a result of the TTC zone, speed reduction countermeasures should be used to reduce traffic speeds in the TTC zone. Refer to Sections 6C.01 and 6D.03.
- 17. Except for short durations and mobile operations, when a highway shoulder is occupied and bicyclists would be sharing a lane with vehicular traffic, as a result of the TTC zone, before narrowing the outside lane other measures such as widening the outside shoulder to allow bicyclists and motor vehicles to travel side by side through the TTC zone should be considered.
- 18. If traffic volumes make it feasible, the two left lanes should be merged into one lane to avoid using the shoulder as a traveled way lane and allowing continued use for emergency purposes and bicycle travel.
- 19. When existing accommodations for bicycle travel are disrupted or closed in a long-term duration project (see Section 6G.02) and the roadway width is inadequate for allowing bicyclists and motor vehicles to travel side by side, a separate path should be considered for bicyclists.

Figure 6H-6. Shoulder Work with Minor Encroachment (TA-6)

