STANFORD UNIVERSITY SANTA TERESA STREET STREET IMPROVEMENTS PROJECT #5714

QUAD #02

STANFORD, SANTA CLARA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

LEGEND

Symbol	Description
	EXISTING ELECTRICAL MANHOLE
	EXISTING ELECTRICAL BOX
	EXISTING CATCH BASIN
	EXISTING MANHOLE
	EXISTING ELECTROLIER
	EXISTING WATER VALVE
	EXISTING FIRE HYDRANT
	EXISTING SIGN
	EXISTING SURVEY CONTROL
A / C7.0	DETAIL NUMBER DESIGNATION
	PROPOSED CATCH BASIN
	PROPOSED ELECTROLIER
	PROPOSED OVERFLOW DRAIN
	EXISTING AC PATH / RAMP
	CENTERLINE
	EXISTING CURB & GUTTER
	EXISTING CURB
E	EXISTING ELECTRICAL LINE
SS	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER LINE
SD	EXISTING STORM DRAIN LINE
T	EXISTING TELEPHONE LINE
DW	EXISTING DOMESTIC WATER LINE
LW	EXISTING LAKE WATER LINE
SW	EXISTING SEARSVILLE WATER LINE
SC	EXISTING STEAM & CONDENSATE LINE
CW	EXISTING CHILLED WATER LINE
SL	EXISTING STREET LIGHT LINE
C	EXISTING COMMUNICATION LINE
G	EXISTING GAS LINE
	PROPOSED CURB & GUTTER
	PROPOSED VERTICAL CURB
78	PROPOSED CONTOUR
	PROPOSED STORM DRAIN LINE

ABBREVIATIONS

AB	AGGREGATE BASE
AC	ASPHALT CONCRETE
AD	AREA DRAIN
ALT	ALTERNATE
BCR	BEGIN CURB RETURN
BW	BEGINNING OF WALL
CO	CLEANOUT
CONC	CONCRETE
CW	CHILLED WATER
DW	DOMESTIC WATER
DI	DRAIN INLET
DIP	DUCTILE IRON PIPE
E	ELEVATION
ECR	END CURB RETURN
EG	EXISTING GRADE
ELEC	ELECTRICAL
EP	EDGE OF PAVEMENT
EW	END OF WALL
EX,(E)	EXISTING
FDC	FIRE DEPARTMENT CONNECTION
FG	FINISHED GRADE
FS	FIRE SERVICE
GES	GREEN EARTH SCIENCE
INV	INVERT
KV	KILO – VOLT
L	LEFT OF CENTERLINE
MH	MANHOLE
MIN	MINIMUM
OC	ON CENTER
OD	OVERFLOW DRAIN
PC	POINT ON CURVE
PIV	POST INDICATOR VALVE
PR	PROPOSED
PRC	POINT OF REVERSE CURVE
PVC	POLYVINYL CHLORIDE
PVI	POINT OF VERTICAL INTERSECTION
PWR	POWER
R	RIGHT OF CENTERLINE
RCP	REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
S	STATION
SD	STORM DRAIN
SED	SEE ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS
SEQ	SCIENCE & ENGINEERING QUAD
SIG	SIGNAL
SLD	SEE LANDSCAPE DRAWINGS
SS	SANITARY SEWER
SSR	SOUTH SERVICE ROAD
SW	SEARSVILLE WATER
TC	TOP OF CURB
TEL	TELEPHONE
TYP	TYPICAL
TW	TOP OF WALL
VC	VERTICAL CURVE
W	WATER
WM	WATER METER

IMPERVIOUS / PERVIOUS SUMMARY

EXISTING AREA

AREA	DESCRIPTION	C
0.02 ACRES	PERVIOUS	0.30
0.86 ACRES	IMPERVIOUS	0.85

PROPOSED AREA

ACRE	DESCRIPTION	C
0.04 ACRES	PERVIOUS	0.30
0.85 ACRES	IMPERVIOUS	0.85

DECREASE IN IMPERVIOUS AREA

DECREASE = EXISTING IMPERVIOUS – PROPOSED IMPERVIOUS
= 0.86 – 0.85 ACRES
= 0.01 ACRES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

TRAFFIC IMPROVEMENTS ON SANTA TERESA STREET, INCLUDING RE-STRIPING, INSTALLATION OF NEW CURB ISLANDS, TURN AROUND AND VEHICULAR LOADING AREA.

PROJECT MANAGER

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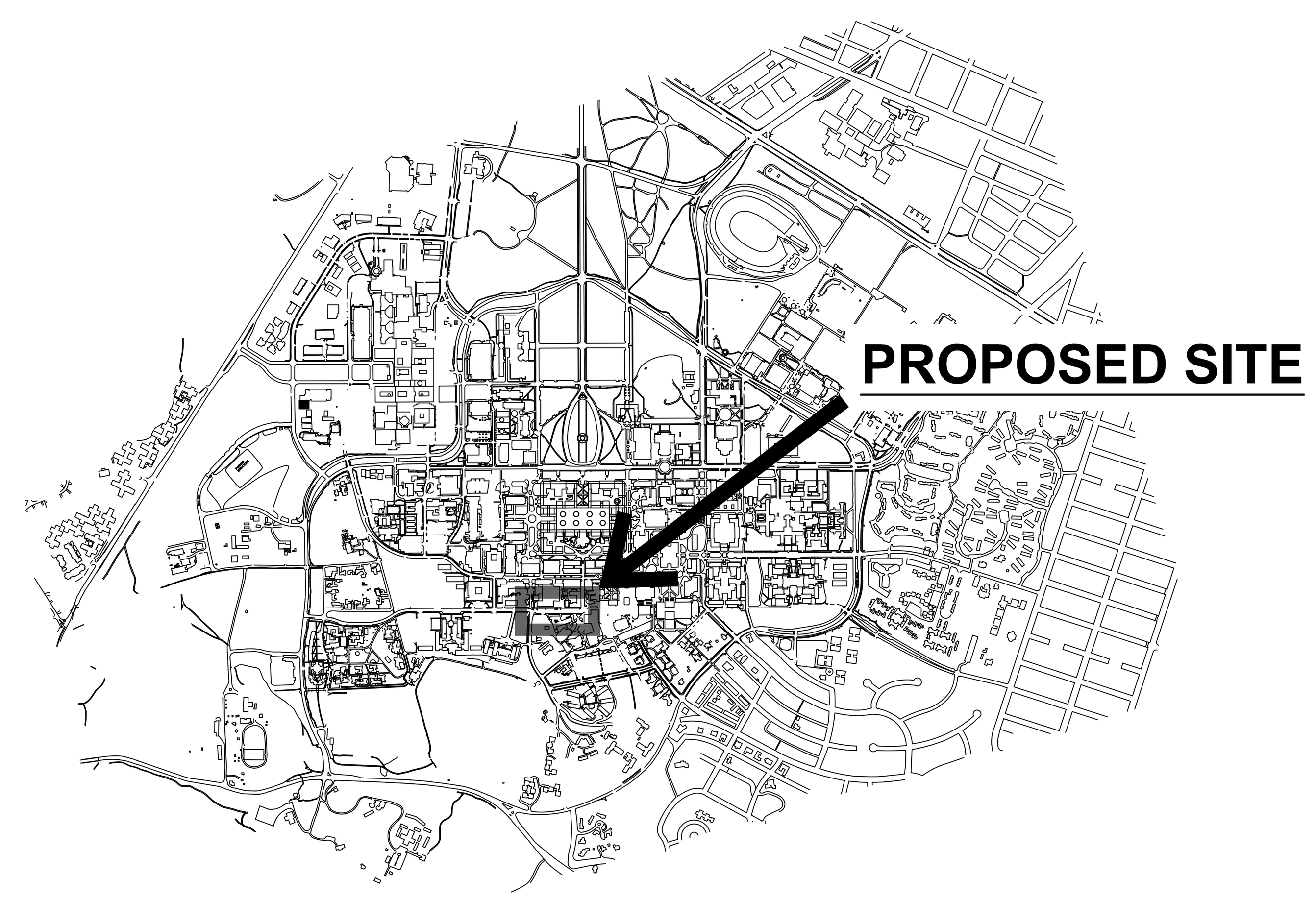

CAMPUS VICINITY MAP

SCALE: NTS

UTILITY NOTES

1. ALL EXISTING UTILITIES SHOWN ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO LOCATE AND VERIFY THE ACTUAL LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES PRIOR TO STARTING CONSTRUCTION.
2. STANFORD ARBORIST SHALL BE PRESENT FOR ANY EXCAVATION/DEMOLITION WITHIN 10' OF EXISTING TREE DRIPLINES.
3. REPLACE ALL VAULT/BOX COVERS AS NEEDED TO MEET H-20 LOADING IF LOCATION IS SUBJECT TO VEHICULAR TRAFFIC.
4. CONTRACTOR SHALL ADJUST TO GRADE, AS NECESSARY ALL EXISTING SURFACE FEATURES SUCH AS UTILITY VALVES, VAULTS AND COVERS WHICH ARE IMPACTED BY THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.
5. STORM AND SEWER VERTICAL ALIGNMENT TO GOVERN IN UTILITY CROSSING CONFLICTS. UTILITY TO CROSS ABOVE IF MINIMUM COVER CAN BE MAINTAINED; OTHERWISE CROSS BELOW AND MAINTAIN 12" MINIMUM VERTICAL SEPARATION BETWEEN UTILITY CROSSINGS.
6. REFER TO TRENCH BACKFILL AND RESURFACING FOR ALL UTILITY TRENCHING.
7. REPLACE CURB OR CURB AND GUTTER DISTURBED BY UTILITY CONSTRUCTION.
8. STORM DRAIN: PVC SDR 35 FOR LINES SMALLER THAN 12". RCP CLASS III FOR 12" AND LARGER.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

1. NOTIFY THE SOILS ENGINEER TWO (2) DAYS PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF ANY GRADING WORK TO COORDINATE THE WORK IN THE FIELD WITH THE CONTRACTOR.
2. EXISTING TREES SHALL BE PROTECTED IN PLACE BY FENCING DURING PERIOD OF CONSTRUCTION. TEMPORARY CRIBBING MAY BE NEEDED TO PROTECT SOILS AROUND TREES TO KEEP THEM FROM SLOUGHING AND EXPOSING ROOTS. CONTRACTOR TO GET OWNER APPROVAL TO CUT ROOTS LARGER THAN 3/4" DIAMETER.
3. ALL WORK SHALL CONFORM TO STANFORD'S STANDARD DETAILS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND GUIDELINES.

SWPPP/NOI NOTE

1. THE PROPOSED AREA OF DISTURBANCE IS LESS THAN 1 ACRE. NO WDID/SWPPP IS REQUIRED.

INDEX OF SHEETS

CIVIL

LANDSCAPE

PROJECT NOTES

1. THE BAY AREA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (BAAQMD) HAS IDENTIFIED A SET OF FEASIBLE PM10 CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. THESE CONTROL MEASURES, AS PREVIOUSLY REQUIRED IN THE PROGRAM EIR, SHALL BE ADHERED TO DURING ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
   1.1. WATER ALL ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION AREAS AT LEAST TWICE DAILY;
   1.2. COVER ALL TRUCKS HAULING SOIL, SAND, AND OTHER LOOSE MATERIALS OR REQUIRE ALL TRUCKS TO MAINTAIN AT LEAST TWO FEET OF FREEBOARD;
   1.3. PAVE, APPLY WATER THREE TIMES DAILY, OR APPLY (NON-TOXIC) SOIL STABILIZERS ON ALL UNPAVED ACCESS ROADS, PARKING AREAS AND STAGING AREAS AT CONSTRUCTION SITES;
   1.4. SWEEP DAILY (WITH WATER SWEEPERS) ALL PAVED ACCESS ROADS, PARKING AREAS AND STAGING AREAS AT CONSTRUCTION SITES. THE USE OF DRY POWDER SWEEPING IS PROHIBITED;
   1.5. SWEEP STREETS DAILY (WITH WATER SWEEPERS) IF VISIBLE SOIL MATERIAL IS CARRIED ONTO ADJACENT PUBLIC STREETS. THE USE OF DRY POWDER SWEEPING IS PROHIBITED;
   1.6. HYDROSEED OR APPLY (NON-TOXIC) SOIL STABILIZERS TO INACTIVE CONSTRUCTION AREAS (PREVIOUSLY GRADED AREAS INACTIVE FOR TEN DAYS OR MORE);
   1.7. ENCLOSE, COVER, WATER TWICE DAILY OR APPLY (NON-TOXIC) SOIL BINDERS TO EXPOSED STOCKPILES (DIRT,SAND);
   1.8. LIMIT TRAFFIC SPEEDS ON UNPAVED ROADS TO 15 MPH;
   1.9. INSTALL FIBER ROLLS, SANDBAGS OR OTHER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT SILT RUNOFF TO PUBLIC ROADWAYS;
   1.10. REPLANT VEGETATION IN DISTURBED AREAS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE;
   1.11. INSTALL WHEEL WASHERS FOR ALL EXISTING TRUCKS, OR WASH OFF TIRES OF TRACKS OF ALL TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT LEAVING THE SITE; AND
   1.12. SUSPEND ALL EXCAVATION AND GRADING ACTIVITY WHEN WINDS (INSTANTANEOUS GUSTS) EXCEED 25 MPH.
2. ALL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS SHALL PROPERLY MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT AND WHERE FEASIBLE, USE "CLEAN FUEL" EQUIPMENT AND EMISSIONS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (EG., CNG FIRED ENGINES, CATALYTIC CONVERTERS, PARTICULATE TRAPS, ETC.). MEASURES TO REDUCE DIESEL FUEL EMISSION WOULD BE CONSIDERED FEASIBLE WHEN THEY ARE CAPABLE OF BEING USED ON EQUIPMENT WITHOUT INTERFERING SUBSTANTIALLY WITH EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE.
3. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND FILL DIRT DELIVERED FROM OFF CAMPUS SHALL NOT BE DELIVERED BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 7:00 AM TO 9:00 AM AND 4:00 TO 6:00 PM ON WEEKDAYS.
4. TRUCKS EXPORTING/IMPORTING FILL DIRT AND BUILDING MATERIALS FOR THE PROJECT SHALL USE APPROVED TRUCK ROUTES SHOWN IN THE 2000 GUP, AS DESIGNATED BY THE CITIES OF PALO ALTO AND MENLO PARK.
5. THE WATER AND SANITARY UTILITIES SHOWN ON THESE PLANS ARE NOT PART OF THIS GRADING PERMIT AND ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY.
6. GRADING WORK BETWEEN OCTOBER 15 AND APRIL 15 IS AT THE DISCRETION OF THE SANTA CLARA COUNTY GRADING OFFICIAL.
7. THE OWNER AND PRIME CONTRACTOR ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING PROJECT SITE ACCESS AND NEIGHBORHOOD ACCESS FOR EMERGENCY VEHICLES AND LOCAL RESIDENTS.
8. PRIOR TO GRADING COMPLETION AND RELEASE OF BOND, ALL GRADED AREAS SHALL BE RESEEDED IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE COUNTY GRADING ORDINANCE TO MINIMIZE THE VISUAL IMPACTS OF THE GRADED SLOPES AND REDUCE THE POTENTIAL FOR EROSION ON THE SUBJECT SITE.
9. EROSION CONTROL PLAN IS A GUIDE AND SHALL BE AMENDED AS NECESSARY TO PREVENT EROSION AND ILLICIT DISCHARGES ON A YEAR ROUND BASIS, DEPENDING ON THE SEASON, WEATHER, AND FIELD CONDITIONS. EROSION CONTROL MEASURES IN ADDITION TO THOSE NOTED IN THE PERMITTED PLANS MAY BE NECESSARY. FAILURE TO INSTALL SITE AND SITUATIONALLY APPROPRIATE EROSION CONTROL MEASURES MAY RESULT IN VIOLATIONS, FINES AND A STOPPAGE OF WORK.
10. THE DEVELOPER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INSTALLATION OF THE WORK PROPOSED ON THE EROSION CONTROL PLANS. THE ENGINEER OF RECORD IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DESIGN OF THE EROSION CONTROL PLANS AND ANY MODIFICATIONS OF THE EROSION PLANS TO PREVENT ILLICIT DISCHARGES FROM THE SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
11. THE CONSTRUCTION INSPECTOR MAY VERIFY THAT A VALID NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) HAS BEEN ISSUED BY THE STATE AND AN UPDATED STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP) IS AVAILABLE ON THE SITE.
12. IN THE EVENT THAT PREVIOUSLY UNIDENTIFIED HISTORIC OR PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES ARE DISCOVERED DURING BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CEASE WORK IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA AND THE COUNTY PLANNING OFFICE AND CAMPUS ARCHAEOLOGIST SHALL BE CONTACTED. AN INDEPENDENT QUALIFIED ARCHAEOLOGIST RETAINED BY THE COUNTY AT THE EXPENSE OF STANFORD SHALL ASSESS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE FIND AND MAKE MITIGATION RECOMMENDATIONS.
13. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FILE FOR AND OBTAIN BUILDING PERMITS FOR ALL STRUCTURES AND BRIDGES TO BE CONSTRUCTED, AND FOR ALL LIGHTING TO BE INSTALLED FOR THE PROJECT.
14. THE PROJECT HAS BEEN CONDITIONED TO REQUIRE ALL TRUCK TRAVEL TO USE ONLY APPROVED AREA TRUCK ROUTES, AND ALL TRUCK TRAVEL, EITHER FOR EXCAVATING MATERIALS OR FOR TRANSPORTING CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TO THE SITE, WOULD USE THESE ROUTES CONSISTENT WITH REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE GUP. FURTHER, THE PROJECT HAS BEEN CONDITIONED TO RESTRICT CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL DELIVERIES TO NON-PEAK HOURS.
15. THE PROJECT MAY CREATE TEMPORARY NOISE IMPACTS DUE TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES AND CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT A TRAFFIC AND CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN. FURTHER, CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES SHALL BE LIMITED TO THE HOURS OF 7 AM AND 7 PM, MONDAY THROUGH SATURDAY, WITH NO CONSTRUCTION OCCURRING AFTER 7 PM OR ON SUNDAYS.

SITE DATA INFORMATION

GENERAL

APN:	142-07-087
PARCEL SIZE:	24.7 AC
DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT:	DAPER AND ADMINISTRATIVE/ EAST CAMPUS
LAND USE DESIGNATION:	ACADEMIC CAMPUS
SITE AREA:	1.0 AC
DEMOLITION AREA:	0.1 AC

PERCENTAGE OF SITE AREA

BUILDING:	0%
PARKING/DRIVEWAYS:	0%
SIDEWALKS/STREETS:	96%
OUTSIDE STORAGE:	0%
LANDSCAPING:	4%
UNDEVELOPED:	0%
ESTIMATED CUT AND FILL:	
CUT:	100 CUBIC YARDS
FILL:	100 CUBIC YARDS

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DOUGLAS ... PE 76759 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA 3/11/24

1730 N. FIRST ST.
SUITE 600
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SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
TITLE SHEET

STANFORD — SANTA CLARA COUNTY — CALIFORNIA

Revisions	No.

Date: 3/11/2024
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Drawn: SH
Approved: DP
Job No: 20176024

Drawing Number:
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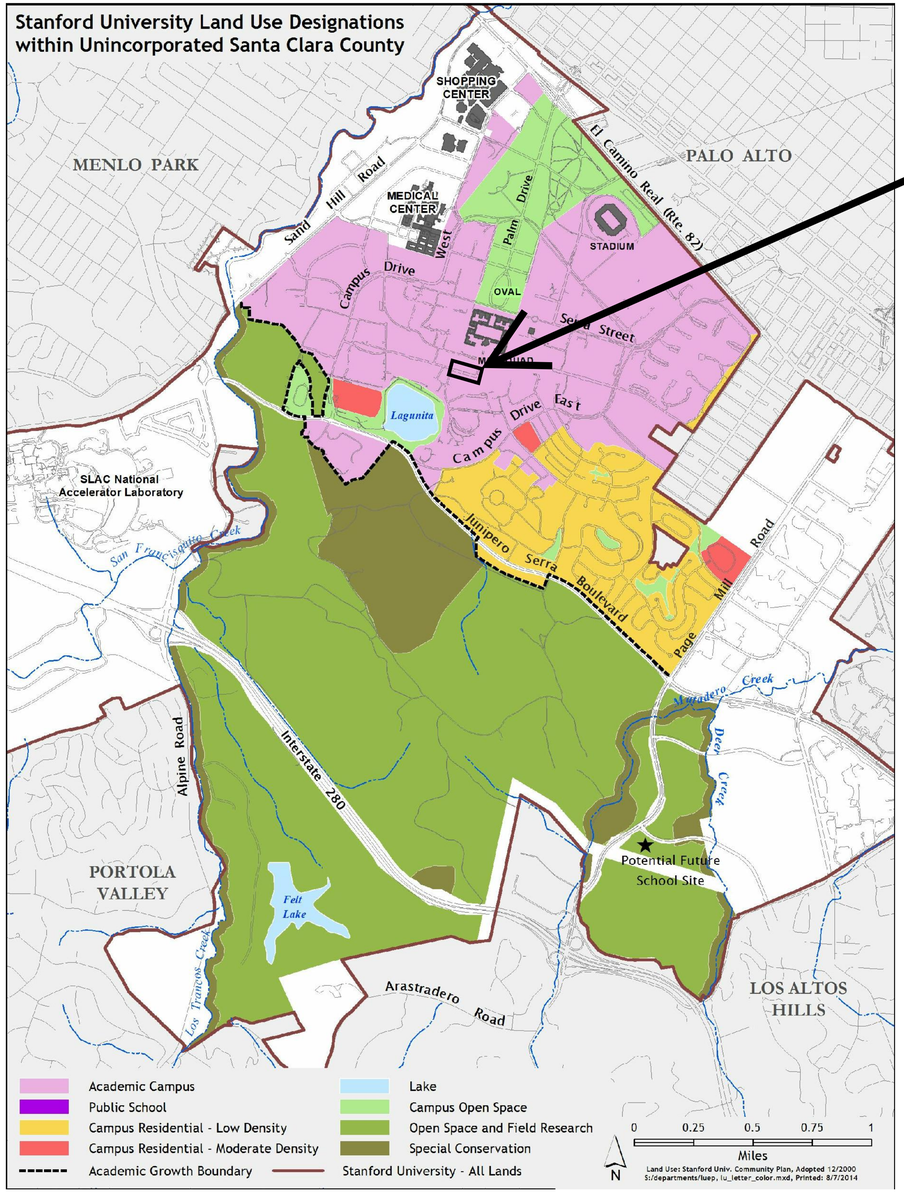
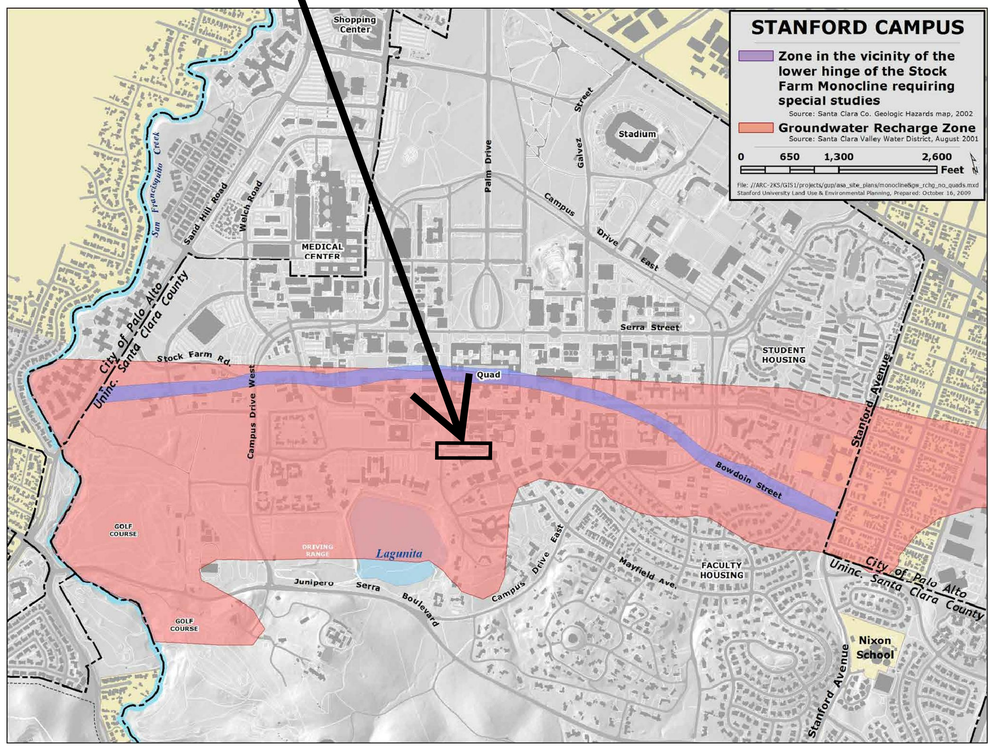
GUP INFORMATION MAP

NORTH



PROPOSED SITE



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STANFORD UNIVERSITY
GUP INFORMATION MAP
SANTA CLARA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

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Date: 3/11/2024
Scale: –
Design: SH
Drawn: SH
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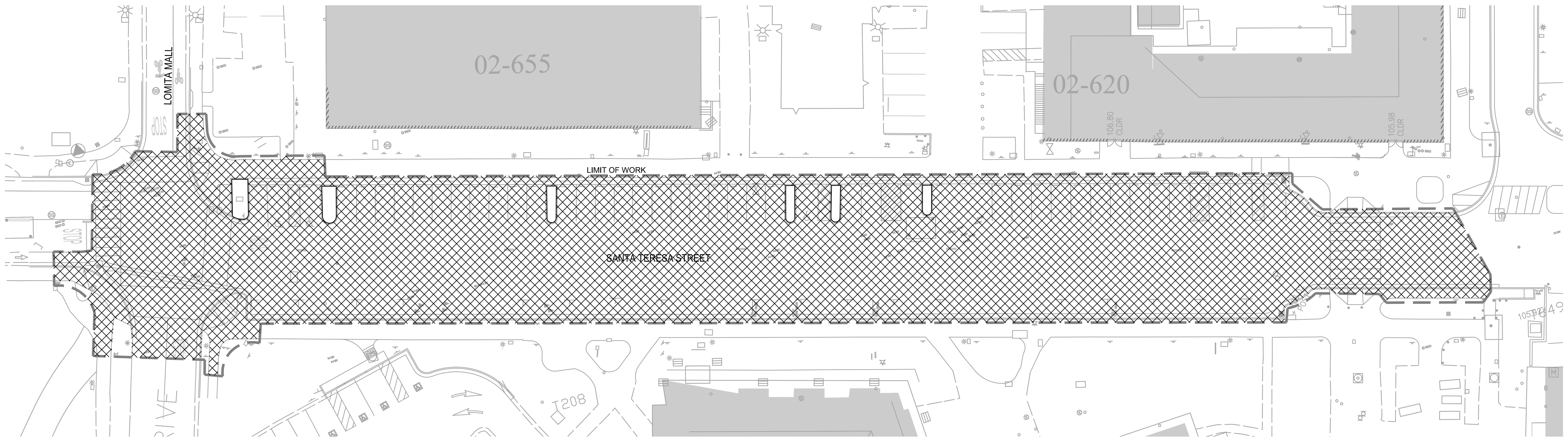
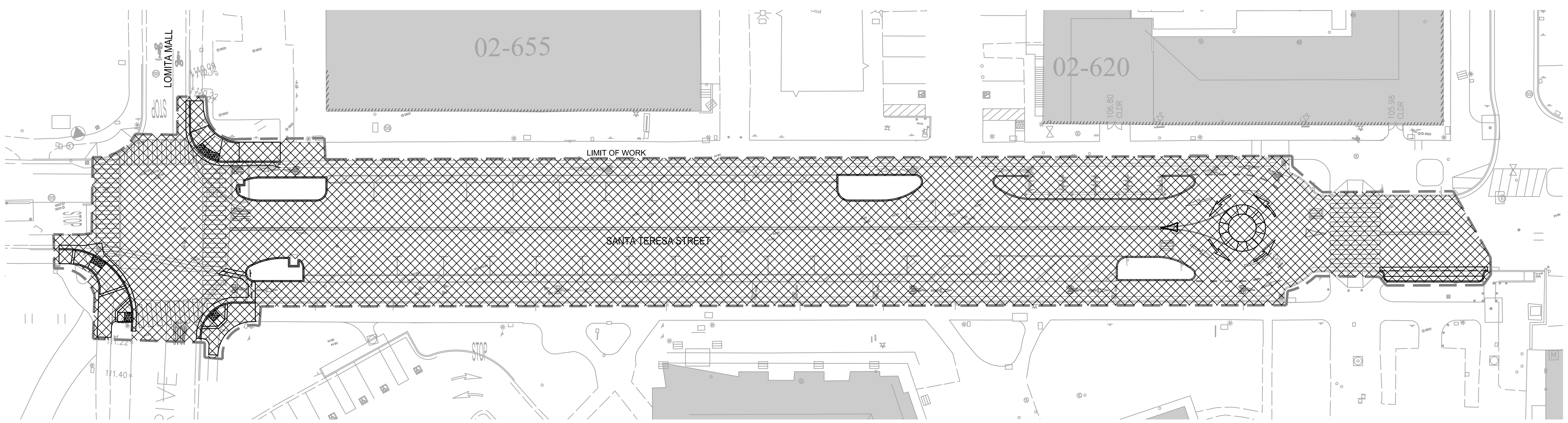


EXISTING CONDITIONS

EXISTING CONDITIONS LEGEND

(crosshatch)	IMPERVIOUS CONDITIONS	37,590 SF	0.86 ACRES
(blank)	PERVIOUS CONDITIONS	1,058 SF	0.02 ACRES
	TOTAL AREA	38,648 SF	0.89 ACRES



PROPOSED CONDITIONS

PROPOSED CONDITIONS LEGEND

(crosshatch)	IMPERVIOUS CONDITIONS	37,025 SF	0.85 ACRES
(blank)	PERVIOUS CONDITIONS	1,623 SF	0.04 ACRES
	TOTAL AREA	38,648 SF	0.89 ACRES

GRAPHIC SCALE

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 30 ft.

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SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
IMPERVIOUS AREA EXHIBIT

STANFORD SANTA CLARA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

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Date: 3/11/2024
Scale: 1"=30'
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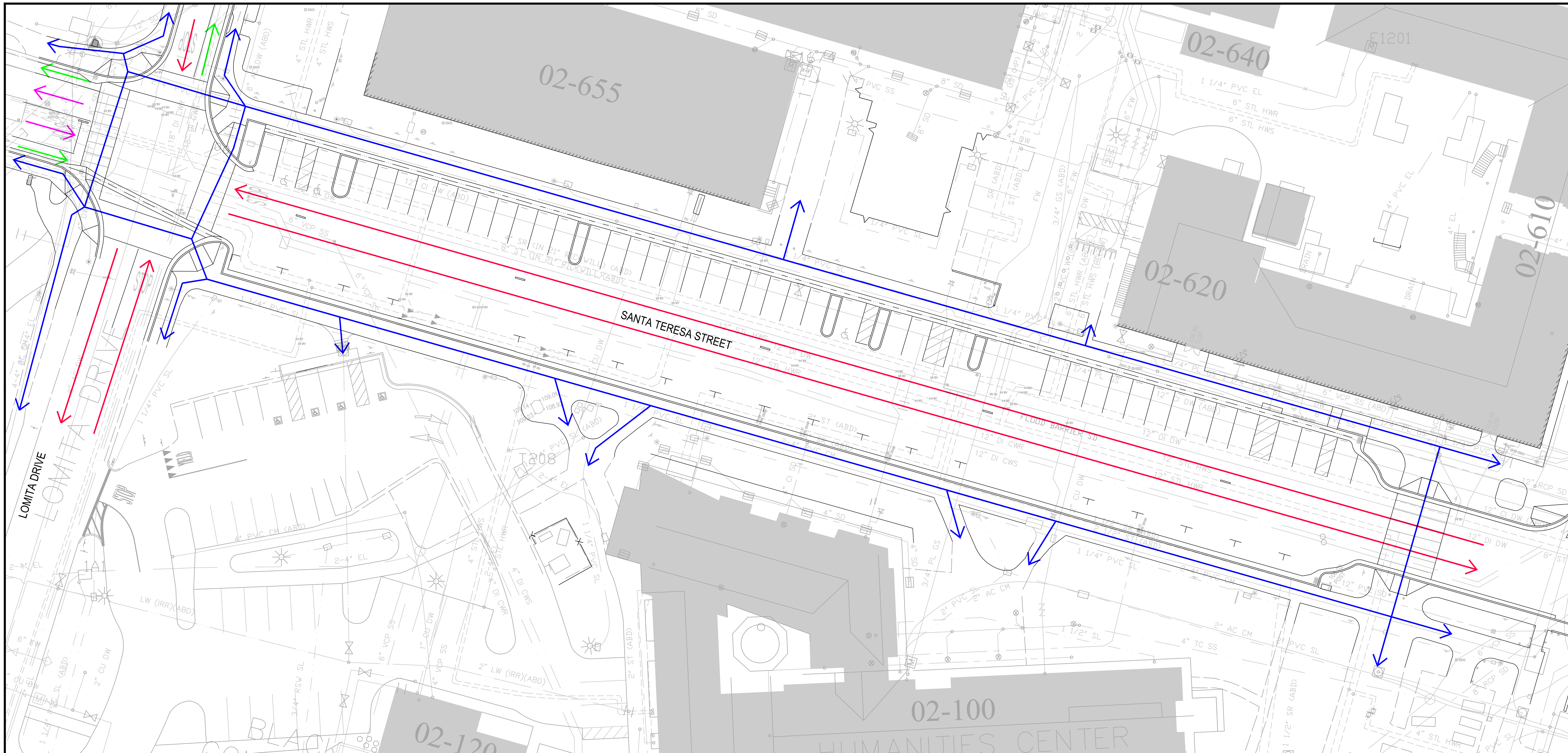
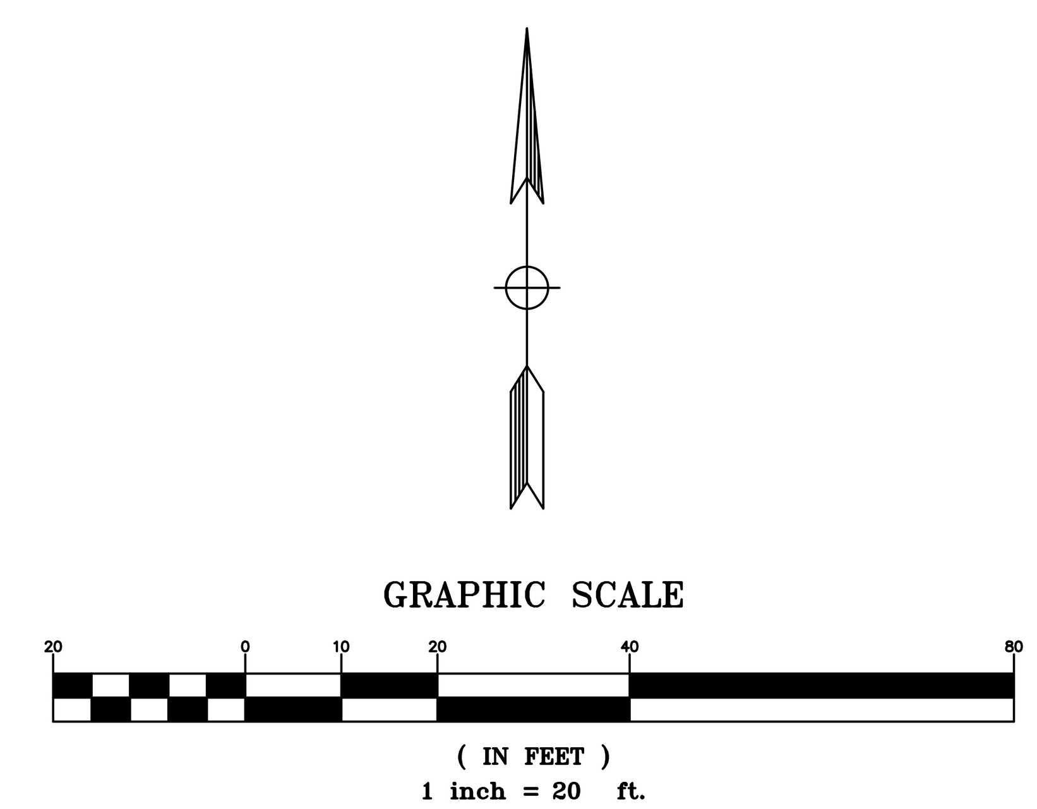


LEGEND

- SHARED VEHICLE AND BICYCLE LANE (red arrow)
- BICYCLE LANE (green arrow)
- VEHICLE LANE (magenta arrow)
- PEDESTRIAN PATH (blue arrow)

PARKING STALLS

THE PROJECT PROPOSES TO REMOVE 35 EXISTING PARKING SPACES.



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SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
EXISTING CONDITIONS – BEFORE PILOT STUDY

STANFORD — SANTA CLARA COUNTY — CALIFORNIA

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Date: 3/11/2024
Scale: 1"=20'
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Drawn: SH
Approved: DP
Job No: 20176024

Drawing Number: C2.0

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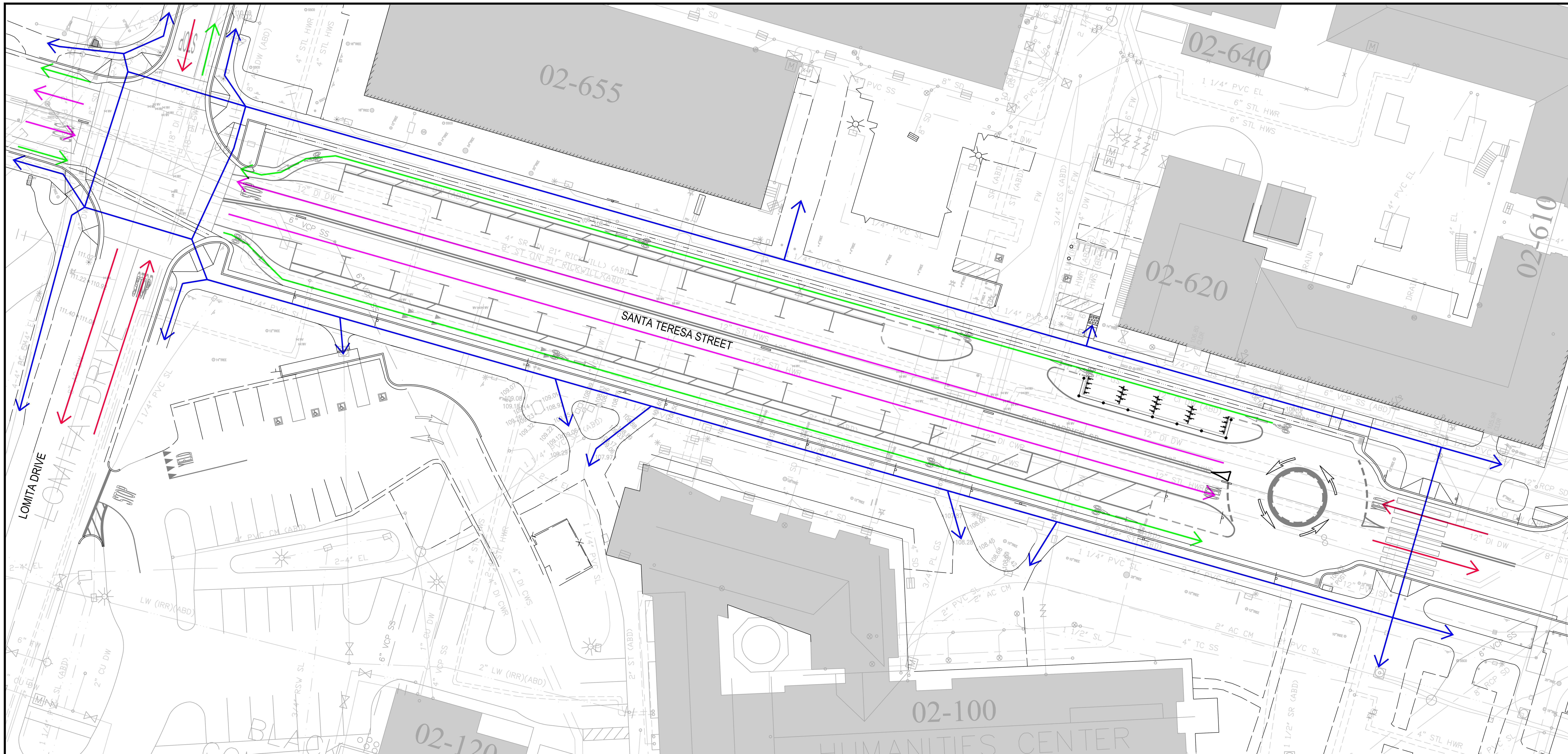

LEGEND

- SHARED VEHICLE AND BICYCLE LANE
- BICYCLE LANE
- VEHICLE LANE
- PEDESTRIAN PATH

PARKING STALLS

THE PROJECT PROPOSES TO REMOVE 35 EXISTING PARKING SPACES.

GRAPHIC SCALE

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

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EXISTING CONDITIONS

STANFORD — SANTA CLARA COUNTY — CALIFORNIA

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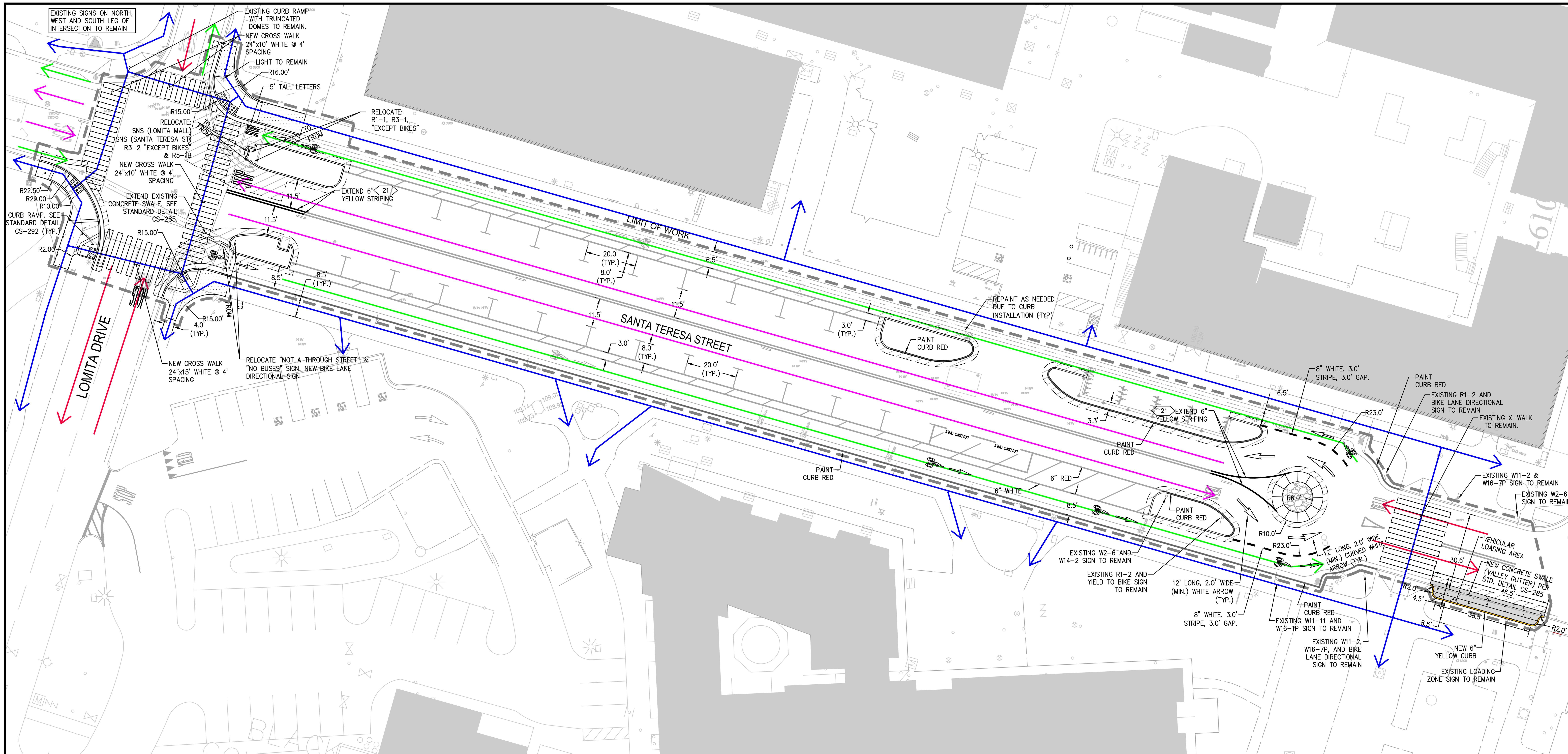

LEGEND

- PEDESTRIAN AC PAVING (CS-286)
- PEDESTRIAN CONCRETE PAVING (4" PCC / 4" CL II AB PER STANFORD DETAIL CS-284)
- VEHICULAR CONCRETE PAVING (6" PCC W/#4 REBAR 18" O.C. BOTH WAYS / 6" CLASS II AB)
- VEHICULAR AC PAVING (4" AC/ 10" CL II AB)
- PROPOSED 6" VERTICAL CURB (CS-289)
- PROPOSED ONE POST SIGN LOCATION
- EXISTING ONE POST SIGN LOCATION
- PAVEMENT DELINEATION DETAIL NUMBER PER CA MUTCD
- PAVEMENT MARKING "STOP" PER CA MUTCD
- SHARED VEHICLE AND BICYCLE LANE
- BICYCLE LANE
- VEHICLE LANE
- PEDESTRIAN PATH

PARKING STALLS

THE PROJECT PROPOSES TO REMOVE 35 EXISTING PARKING SPACES.

GRAPHIC SCALE

20 0 10 20 40 80

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
PE 76759
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3/11/24

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SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
PROPOSED SITE PLAN

STANFORD — SANTA CLARA COUNTY — CALIFORNIA

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LEGEND

- SAWCUT
- 70.50 PROPOSED SPOT GRADE
- (70.50±) EXISTING SPOT GRADE
- 1.8% DIRECTION OF FLOW

KEY NOTES

1. ADJUST UTILITY STRUCTURE TO NEW FINISHED GRADE AS REQUIRED

GRAPHIC SCALE

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

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SANTA TERESA STREET STANFORD UNIVERSITY
GRADING PLAN

STANFORD — SANTA CLARA COUNTY — CALIFORNIA

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER — DOUGLAS PETERSEN — PE 76759 — CIVIL — STATE OF CALIFORNIA — 3/11/24

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Date: 3/11/2024
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Drawn: SH
Approved: DP
Job No: 20176024

Drawing Number:
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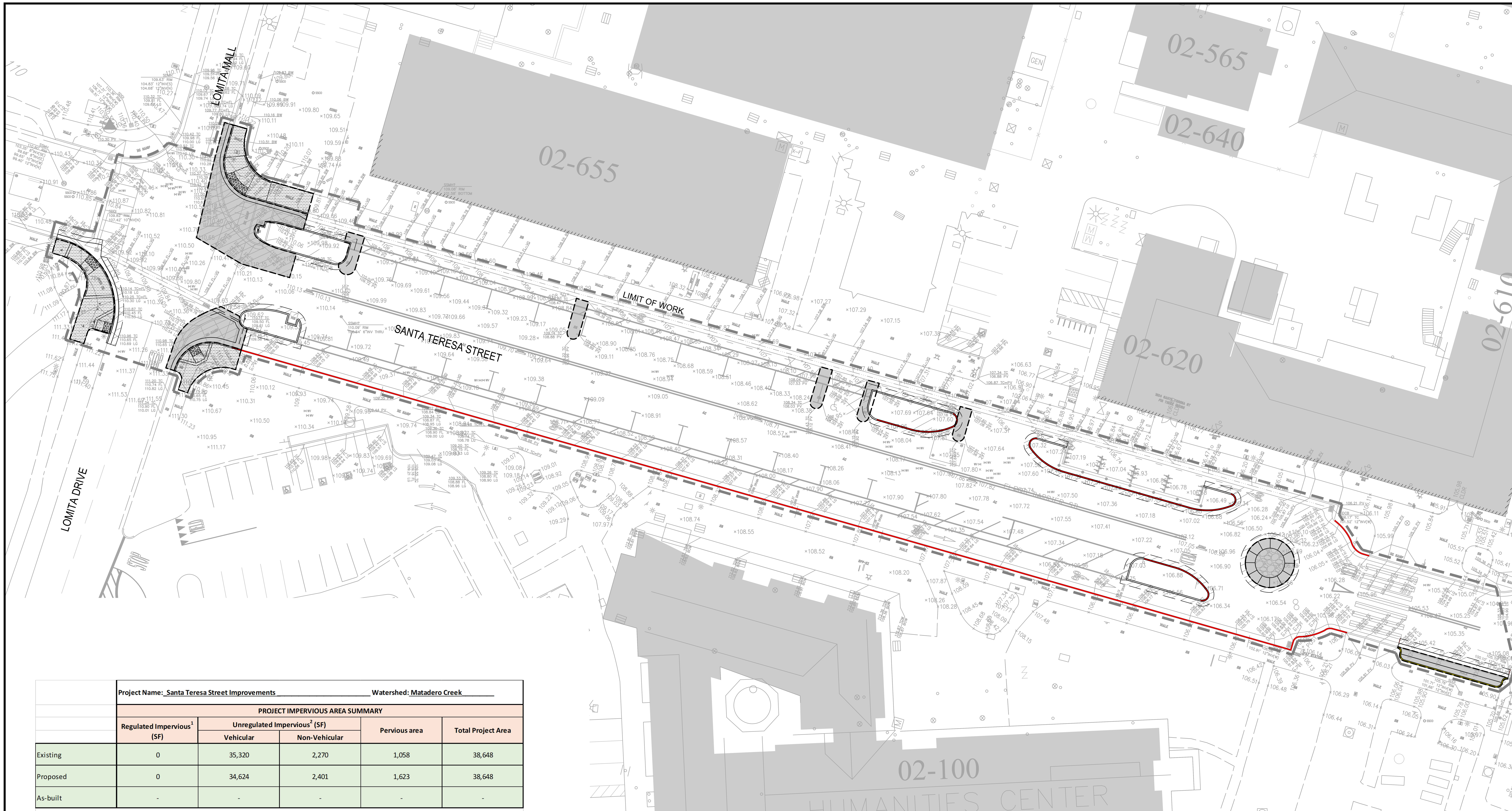

	Project Name: Santa Teresa Street Improvements		**Watershed:** Matadero Creek		
	PROJECT IMPERVIOUS AREA SUMMARY				
	Regulated Impervious[1] (SF)	**Unregulated Impervious[2] (SF)**		**Pervious area**	**Total Project Area**
		Vehicular	**Non-Vehicular**		
Existing	0	35,320	2,270	1,058	38,648
Proposed	0	34,624	2,401	1,623	38,648
As-built	-	-	-	-	-

	Vehicular (SF)	**Non-Vehicular (SF)**
In-Lieu Credit Used[3] (SF)	0	0
As-Built In-Lieu Credit Used[3] (SF)	-	-

1. Regulated Impervious is all new or replaced impervious areas required to be treated per MRP section C.3. It also inculdes existing impervious area already requiring treatment or existing impervious area that is required to be treated under the 50% rule.

2. Unregulated Impervious is existing impervious that is not required to be treated per MRP section C.3. It also includes new impervious area that is not required to be treated per MRP section C.3.

3. In-Lieu Credit Used is the portion of regulated imprevious that is meeting MRP section C.3 using in-lieu credits from regional stormwater treatment facilities.

LEGEND

- TRIBUTARY AREA
- NEW/REPLACED NON-VEHICULAR IMPERVIOUS AREA (1,195 SF)
- NEW/REPLACED VEHICULAR IMPERVIOUS AREA (2,234 SF)

NOTE

NEW/REPLACED IMPERVIOUS AREA IS 3,429 SF, WHICH IS LESS THAN 5,000 SF.

GRAPHIC SCALE

20 0 10 20 40 80

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PLAN

STANFORD · SANTA CLARA COUNTY · CALIFORNIA

No.	Revisions

Date: 3/11/2024
Scale: 1"=20'
Design: SH
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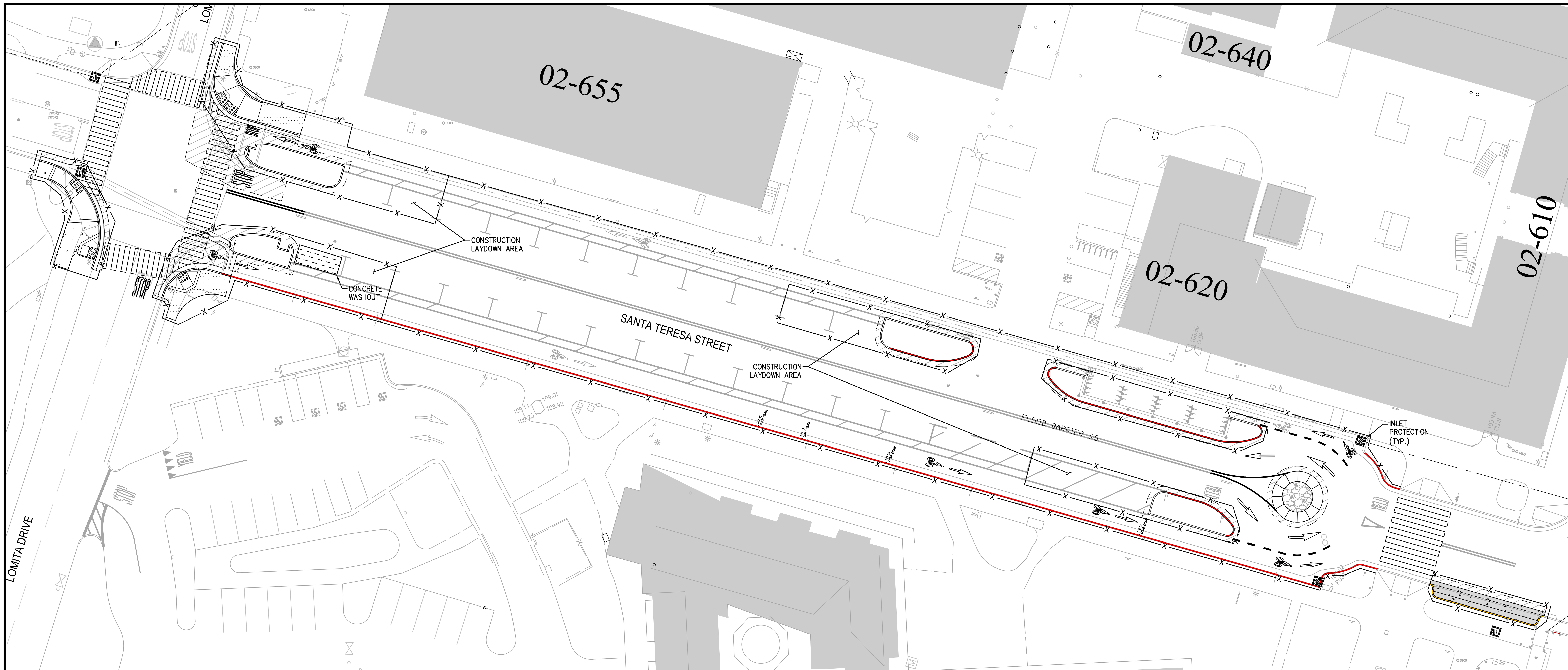
Drawing Number:
C4.1
OF



NOTES:

1. FOR GENERAL NOTES, SEE TITLE SHEET C1.0.
2. SEE SHEETS C5.1 AND C5.2 FOR STANDARD BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE (BMP) NOTES.
3. SEE SHEET C5.3 FOR STANDARD EROSION CONTROL NOTES.
4. FOR GENERAL SITE POLLUTION PREVENTION NOTES, SEE SHEET C6.3.
5. GRADING WORK BETWEEN OCTOBER 15 AND APRIL 15 SHALL BE AT THE DISCRETION OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA BUILDING OFFICIAL.
6. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO IMPLEMENT ALL REQUIREMENTS SET FORTH IN THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD (SWRCB) ORDER NO. R2-2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES GENERAL PERMIT NO. CAS000002, STORM WATER DISCHARGES ASSOCIATED WITH CONSTRUCTION AND LAND DISTURBANCE ACTIVITIES, SEPTEMBER 02, 2009, ALSO KNOWN AS THE CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT (CGP) AND THE PROJECT STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP).
7. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO RETAIN A QUALIFIED STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN PRACTITIONER (QSP) THAT WILL MONITOR THE SITE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CGP.
8. THIS PLAN MAY NOT COVER ALL SITUATIONS THAT ARISE DURING CONSTRUCTION DUE TO UNANTICIPATED FIELD CONDITIONS. IN GENERAL, THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING ANY SEDIMENT FROM LEAVING THE SITE, FIBER ROLLS, SAND BAGS, AND ADDITIONAL SILT FENCES SHALL BE USED BY THE CONTRACTOR ON AN AS NEEDED BASIS TO INHIBIT SILT FROM LEAVING THE SITE AND ENTERING THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM. ALL EXISTING, TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT CATCH BASINS SHALL USE THE SEDIMENT BARRIERS SHOWN ON THIS PLAN.
9. DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION, SAMPLING LOCATIONS ARE EXPECTED TO CHANGE. THE QSP AND CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR LOCATING SAMPLING LOCATIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION.
10. CONTRACTOR SHALL INSTALL LINEAR SEDIMENT CONTROL ALONG THE TOE OF THE SLOPE, FACE OF THE SLOPE, AND GRADE BREAKS OF EXPOSED SLOPES TO COMPLY WITH THE FOLLOWING:

SLOPE	MAX SPACING
0–25%	20 FEET
25–50%	15 FEET

11. ANY ON-SITE PORTABLE TOILET(S) SHALL BE DOUBLE CONTAINED.

LEGEND

Symbol	Description
——x——	CONSTRUCTION FENCE, SILT FENCE AND FIBER ROLL (SEE 1/C5.1, 2/C5.1, AND 1/C5.2)
(hatched)	STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT (SEE 3/C5.1)
(hatched)	TIRE WASH (SEE 3/C5.2)
(box)	STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION (SEE 4/C5.2, 6/C5.2, 8/C5.2 & 1/C5.1)
(box)	CONCRETE WASHOUT (SEE 2/C5.2)

GRAPHIC SCALE

20 0 10 20 40 80

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

BKF
ENGINEERS | SURVEYORS | PLANNERS
1730 N. FIRST ST.
SUITE 600
SAN JOSE, CA 95112
408-467-9100
408-467-9199 (FAX)

SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
EROSION CONTROL PLAN

STANFORD SANTA CLARA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

Revisions
No.

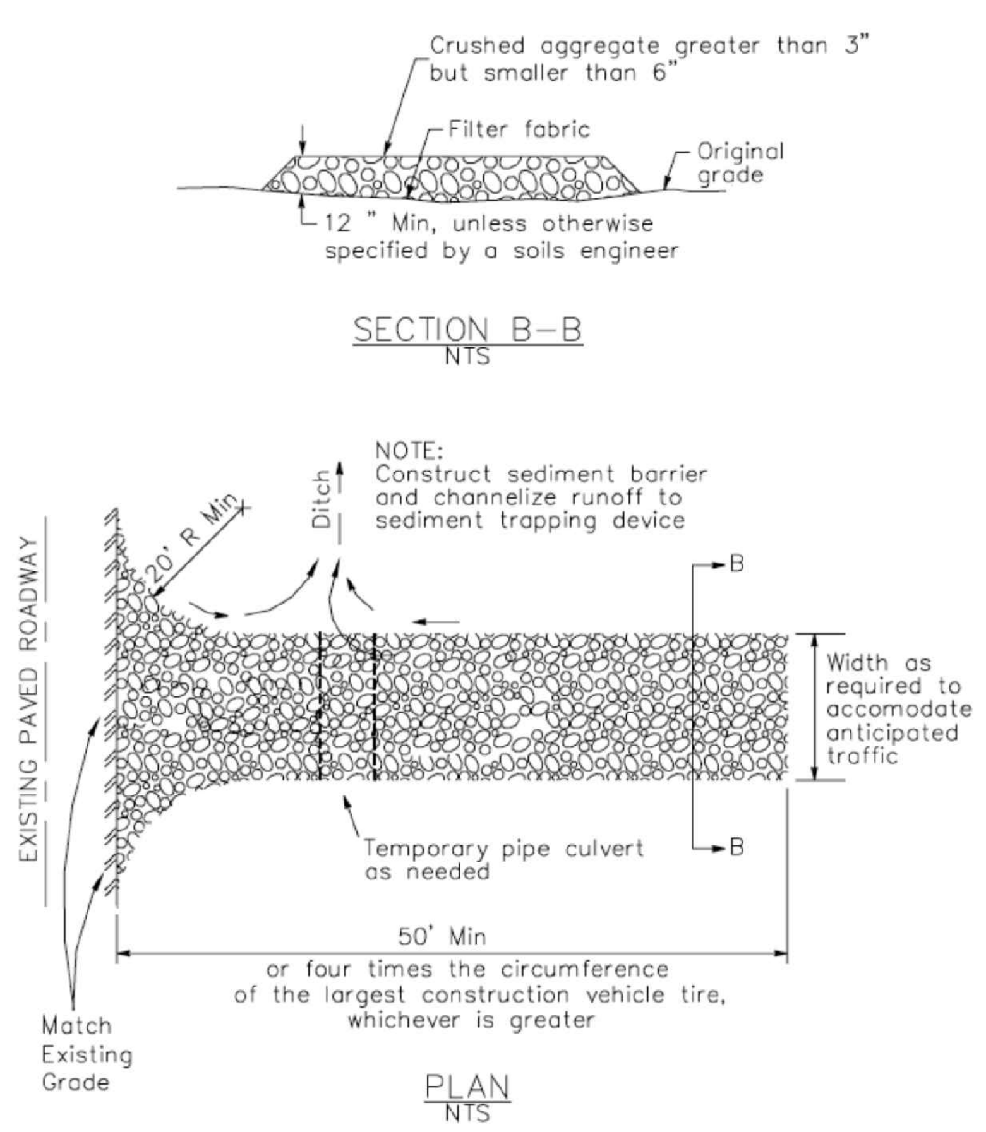
Date: 3/11/2024
Scale: 1" = 20'
Design: SH
Drawn: SH
Approved: DP
Job No: 20176024

Drawing Number:
C5.0
OF

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
DOUGLAS PETERSEN
PE 76759
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3/11/24

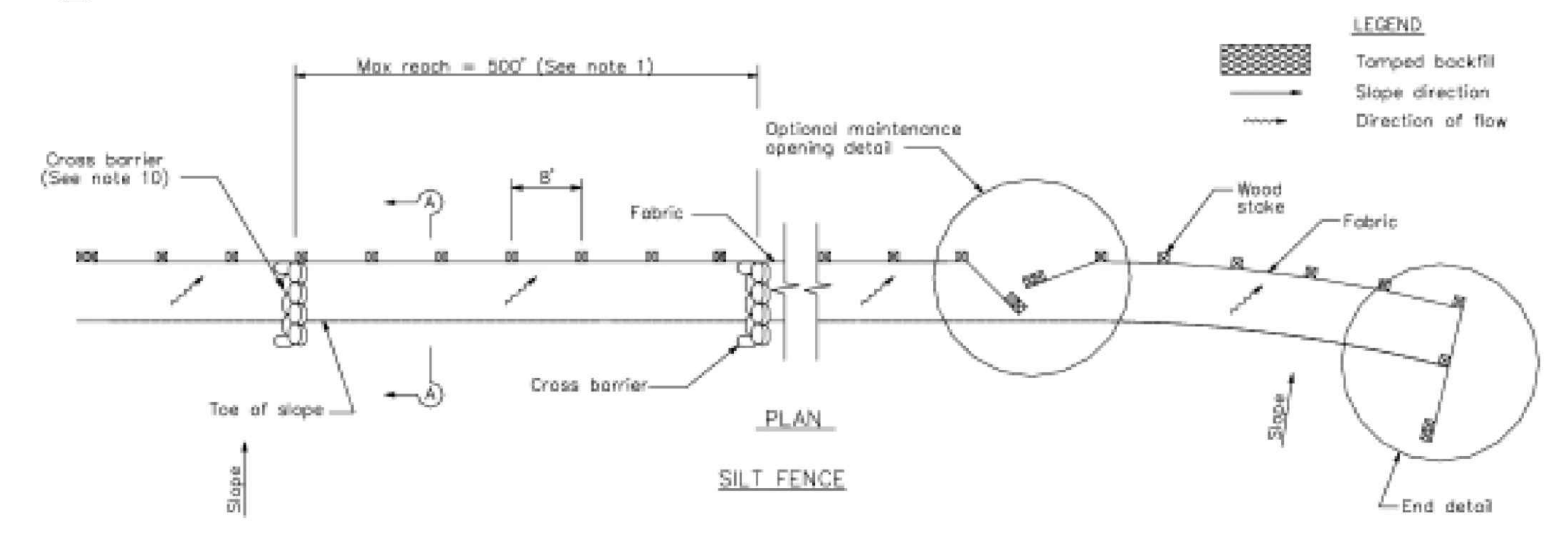
3 Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit

CASQA Detail TC-1



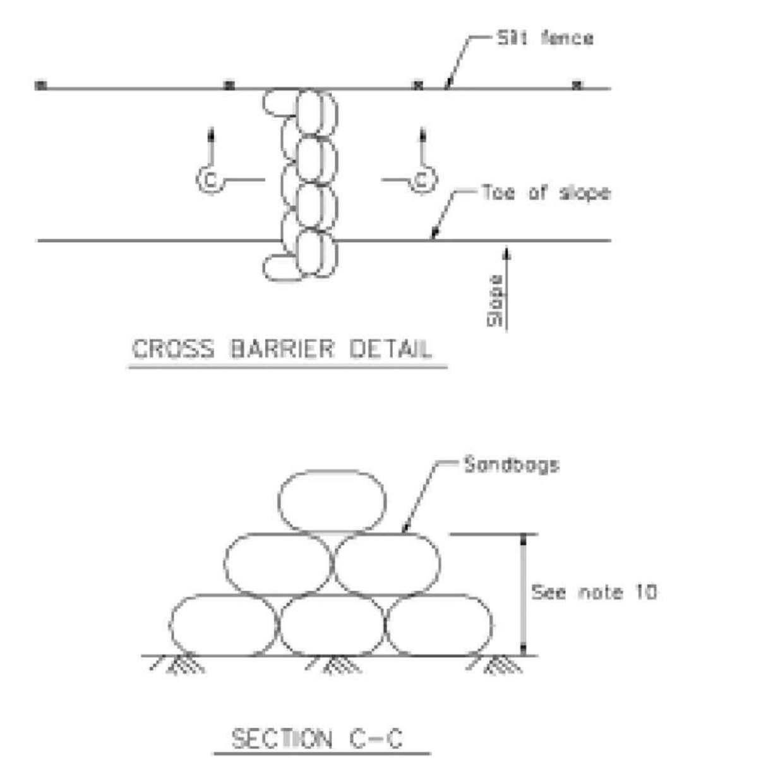
1 Silt Fence

CASQA Detail SE-1



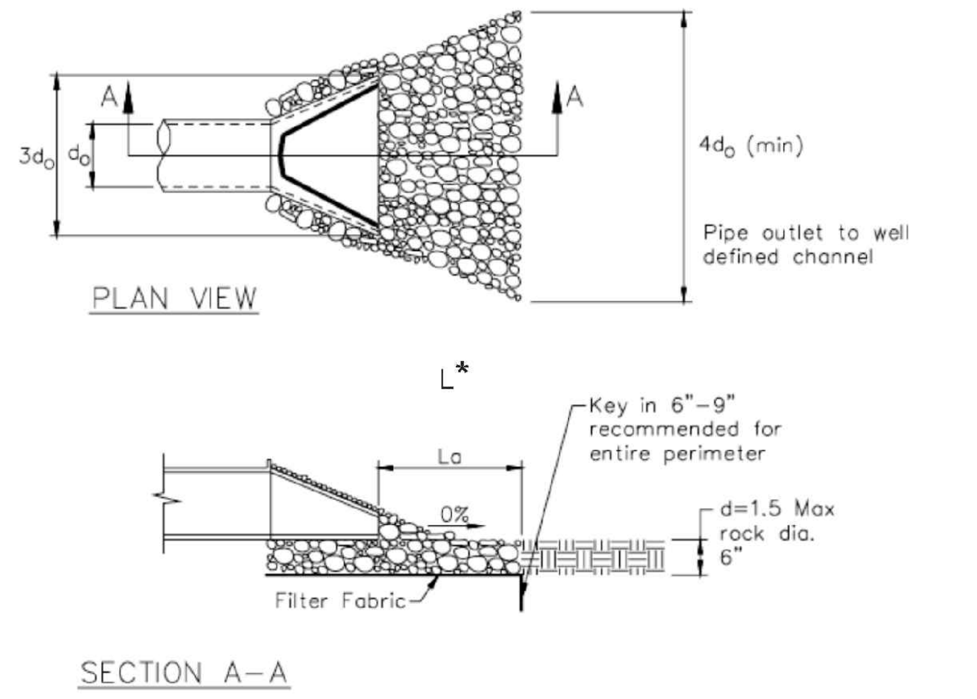
NOTES

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 barrier, in no case shall the reach length exceed 500'.
2. The last 8'-0" of fence shall be turned up slope.
3. Stake dimensions are nominal.
4. Dimension may vary 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. Stakes shall be driven tightly together to prevent potential flow-through of sediment at joint. The tops of the stakes shall be secured with wire.
8. For end stake, fence fabric shall be folded around two stakes one full turn and secured with 4 staples.
9. 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.
13. Sandbag rows and layers shall be offset to eliminate gaps.



4 Velocity Dissipation Devices

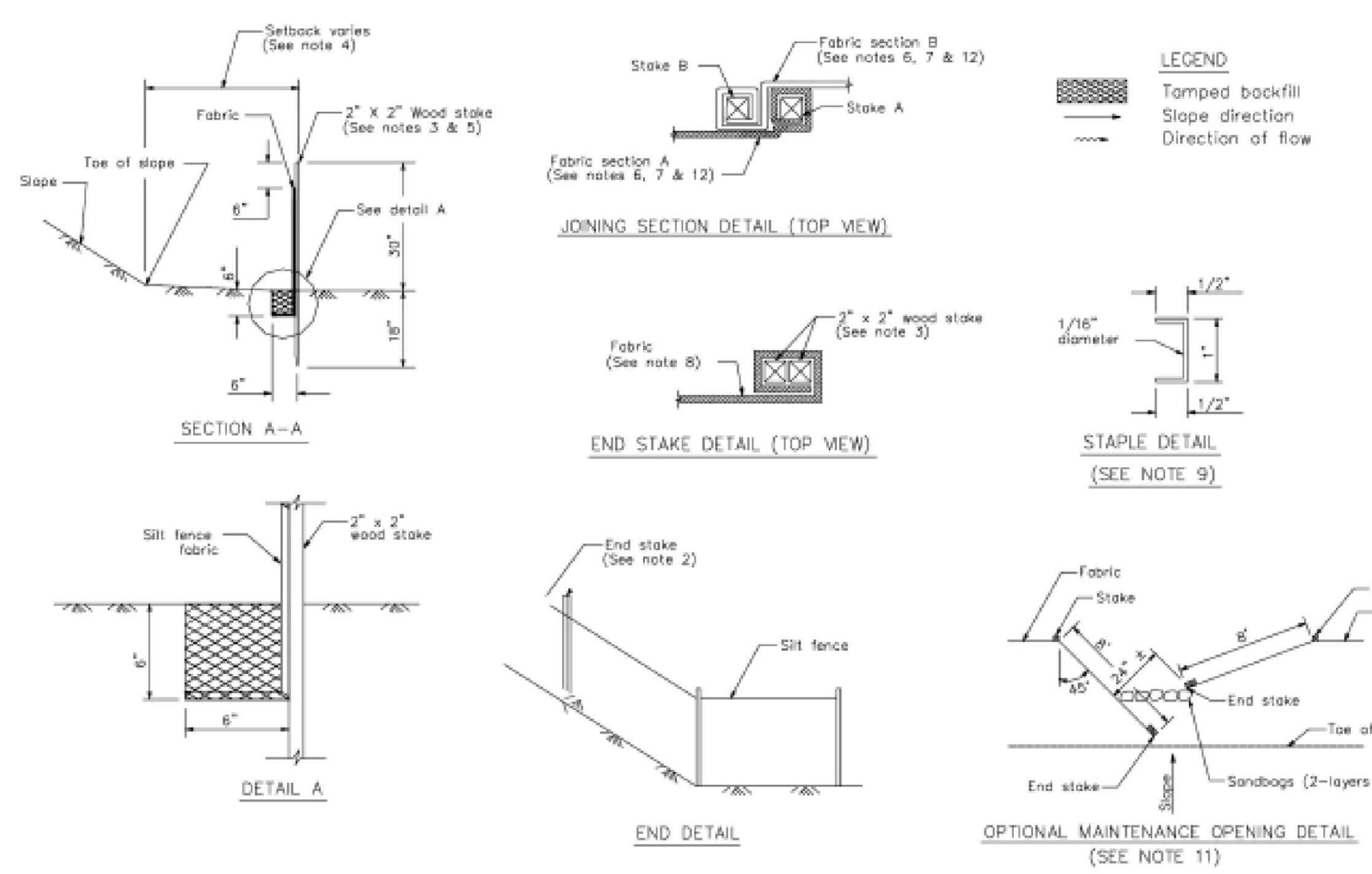
CASQA Detail EC-10



* Length per ABAG Design Standards

2 Silt Fence

CASQA Detail SE-1



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

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 latest.
2. Hazardous Waste Management: 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. Spill Prevention and Control: 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. Vehicle and Construction Equipment Service and Storage: An area shall be designated for the maintenance, where on-site 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. Handling and Disposal of Concrete and Cement: 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.
7. Pavement Construction Management: 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.
8. 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 latest.
9. Sanitary/Septic Water Management: 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 latest.
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:

   Tracking Prevention & Clean Up: 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.

   Dust Control: 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. Erosion Control: 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. Inspection & Maintenance: 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. Project Completion: 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.

Project Information

Best Management Practices and Erosion Control Details Sheet 1
County of Santa Clara

BMP-1

1730 N. FIRST ST.
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408-467-9199 (FAX)
BKF
ENGINEERS / SURVEYORS / PLANNERS

SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
EROSION CONTROL BMP
SANTA CLARA COUNTY
STANFORD
CALIFORNIA

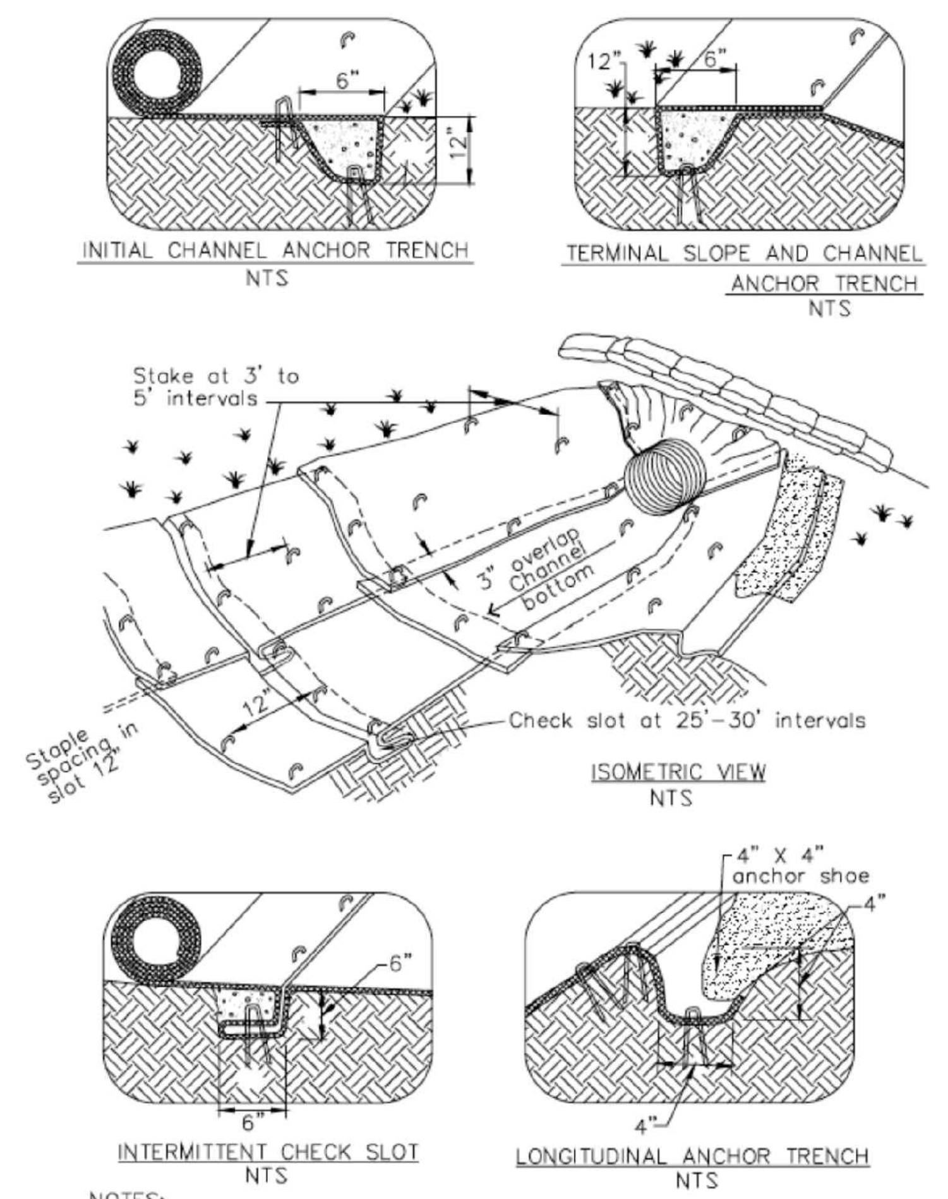
Revisions	No.

Date: 3/11/2024
Scale: --
Design: SH
Drawn: SH
Approved: DP
Job No: 20176024

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER DOUGLAS ... PE 76759 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA 3/11/24

Drawing Number:
C5.1
OF

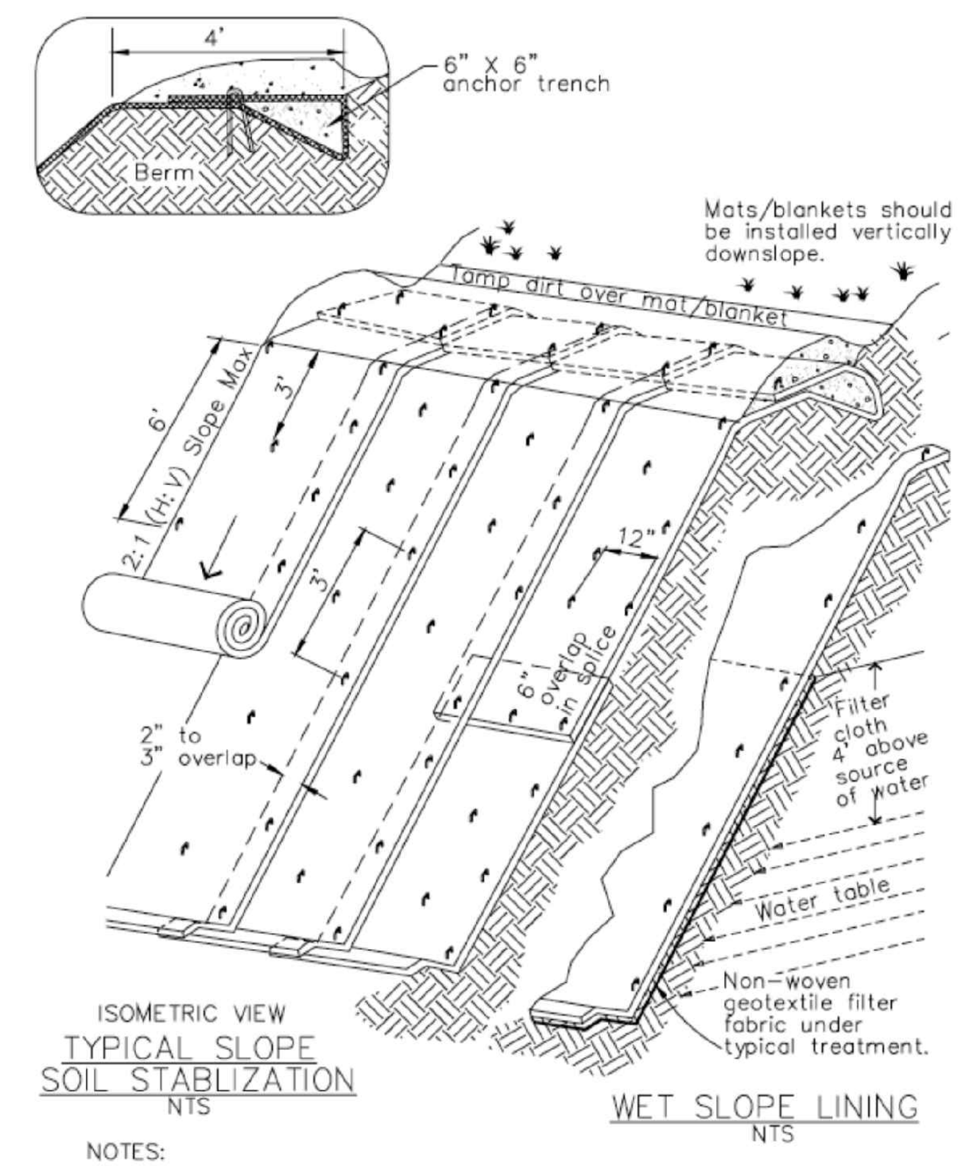
7 Geotextiles and Mats
CASQA Detail EC-7



NOTES:
1. Check slots to be constructed per manufacturers specifications.
2. Staking or stapling layout per manufacturers specifications.
3. Install per manufacturer's recommendations

TYPICAL INSTALLATION DETAIL

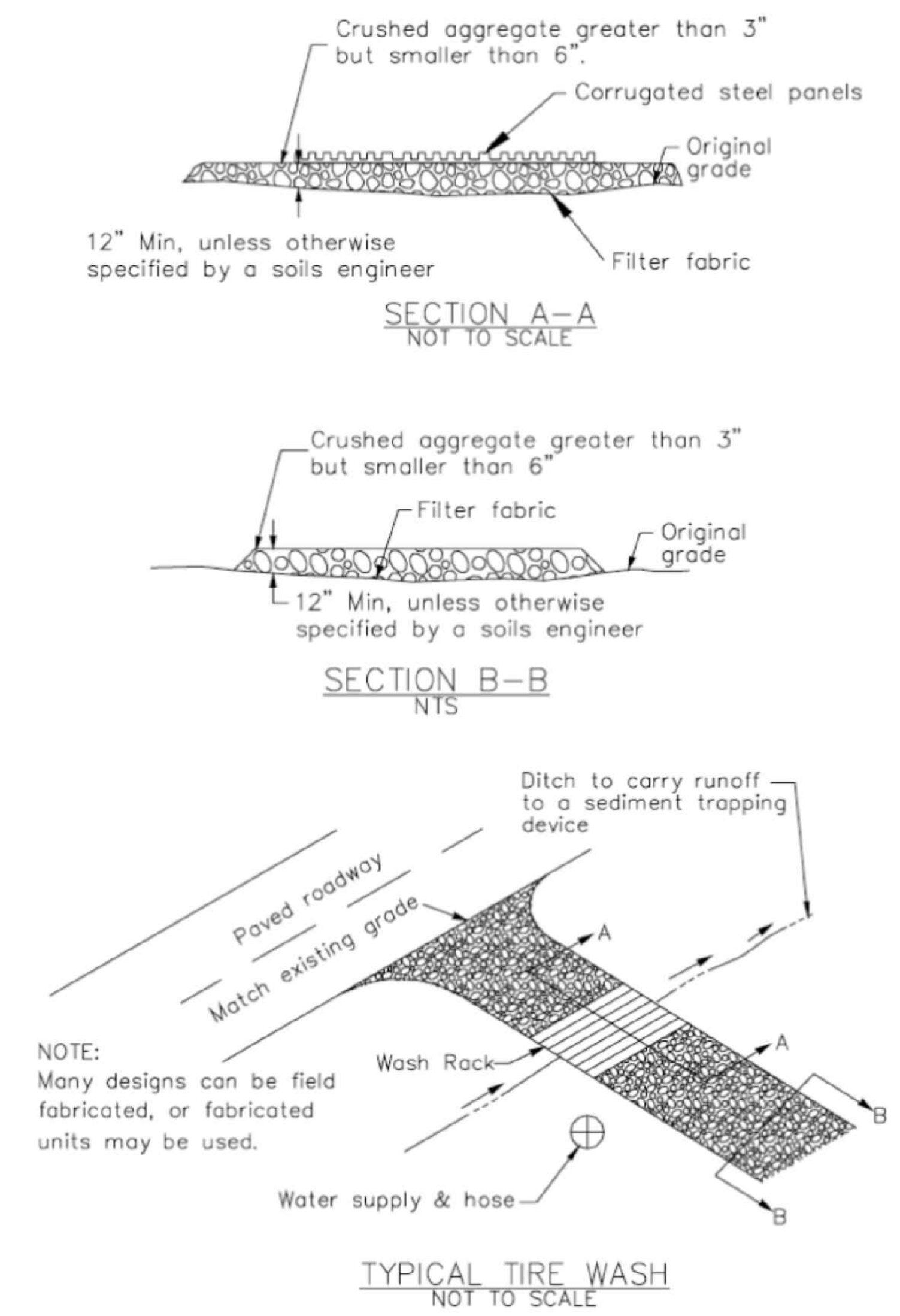
5 Geotextiles and Mats
CASQA Detail EC-7



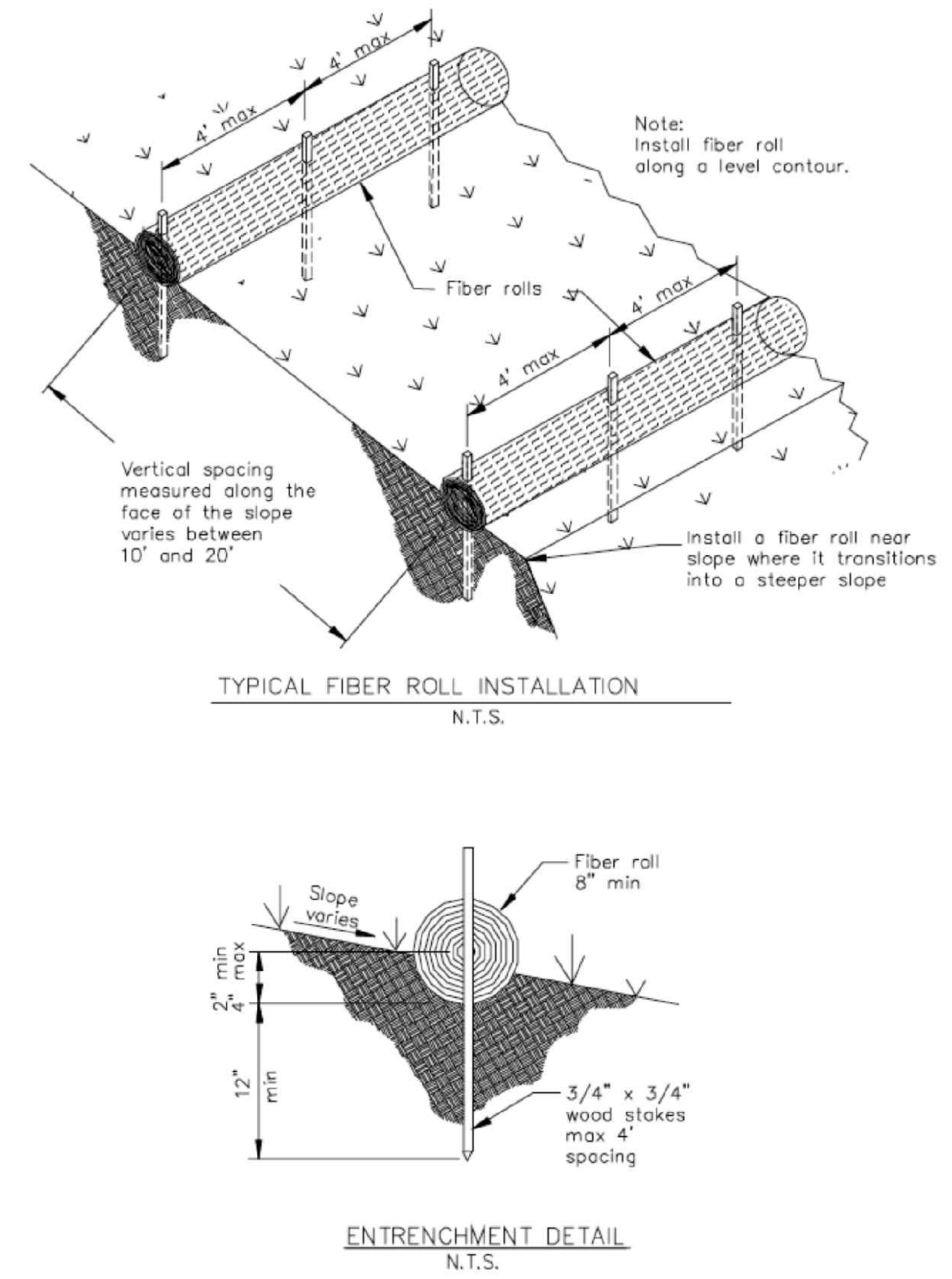
NOTES:
1. Slope surface shall be free of rocks, clods, sticks and grass. Mats/blankets shall have good soil contact.
2. Lay blankets loosely and stake or staple to maintain direct contact with the soil. Do not stretch.
3. Install per manufacturer's recommendations

TYPICAL INSTALLATION DETAIL

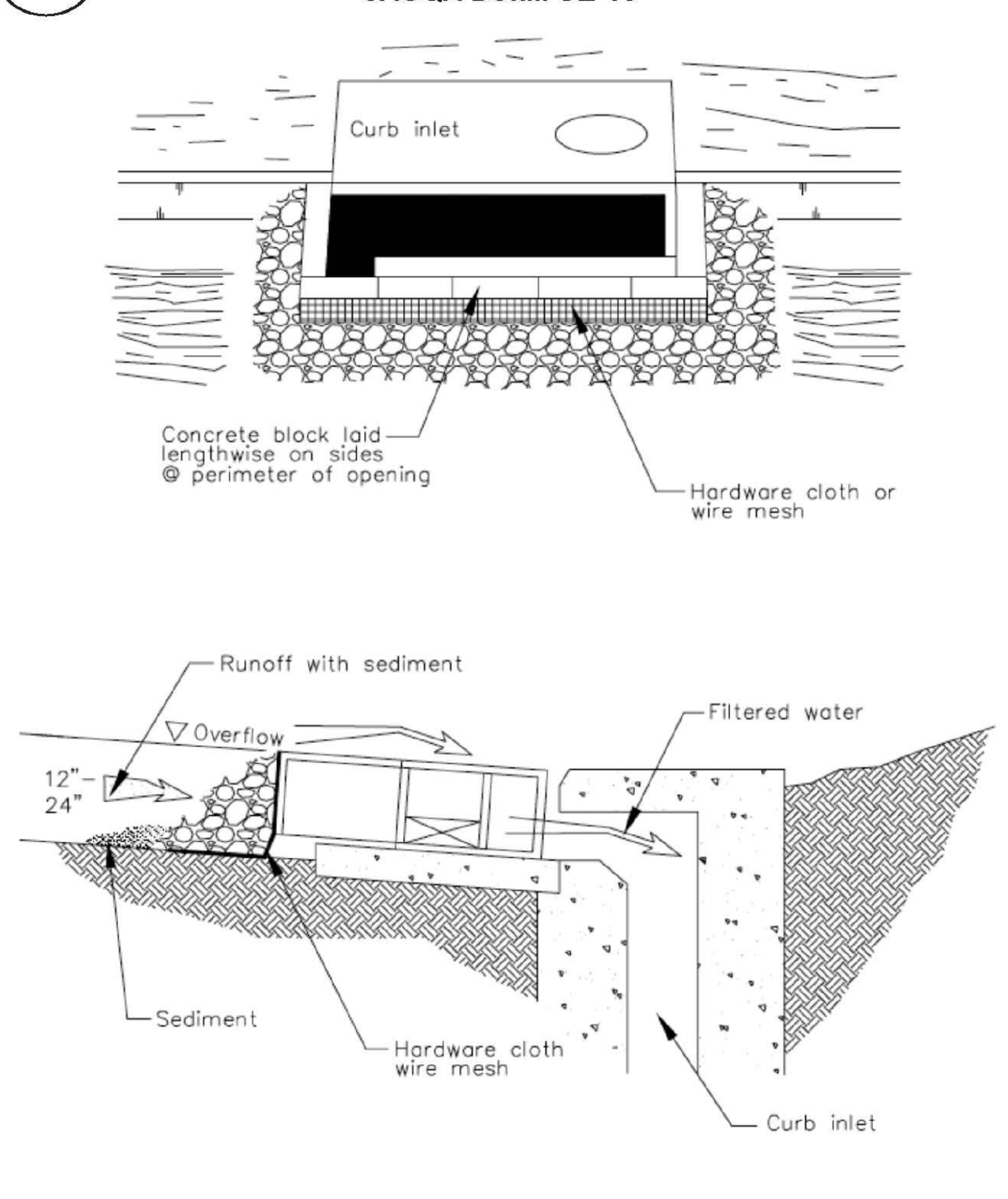
3 Entrance/Outlet Tire Wash
CASQA Detail TC-3



1 Fiber Rolls
CASQA Detail SE-5

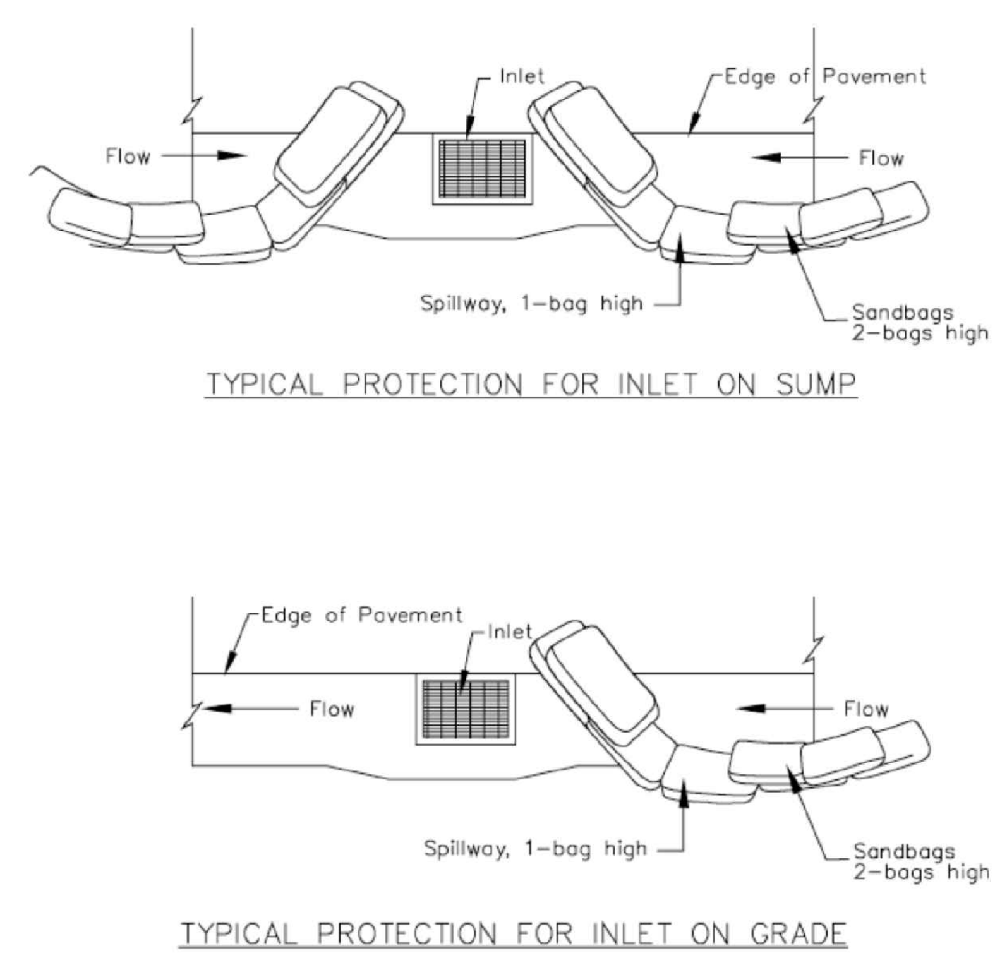


8 Storm Drain Inlet Protection
CASQA Detail SE-10



DI PROTECTION – TYPE 4
NOT TO SCALE

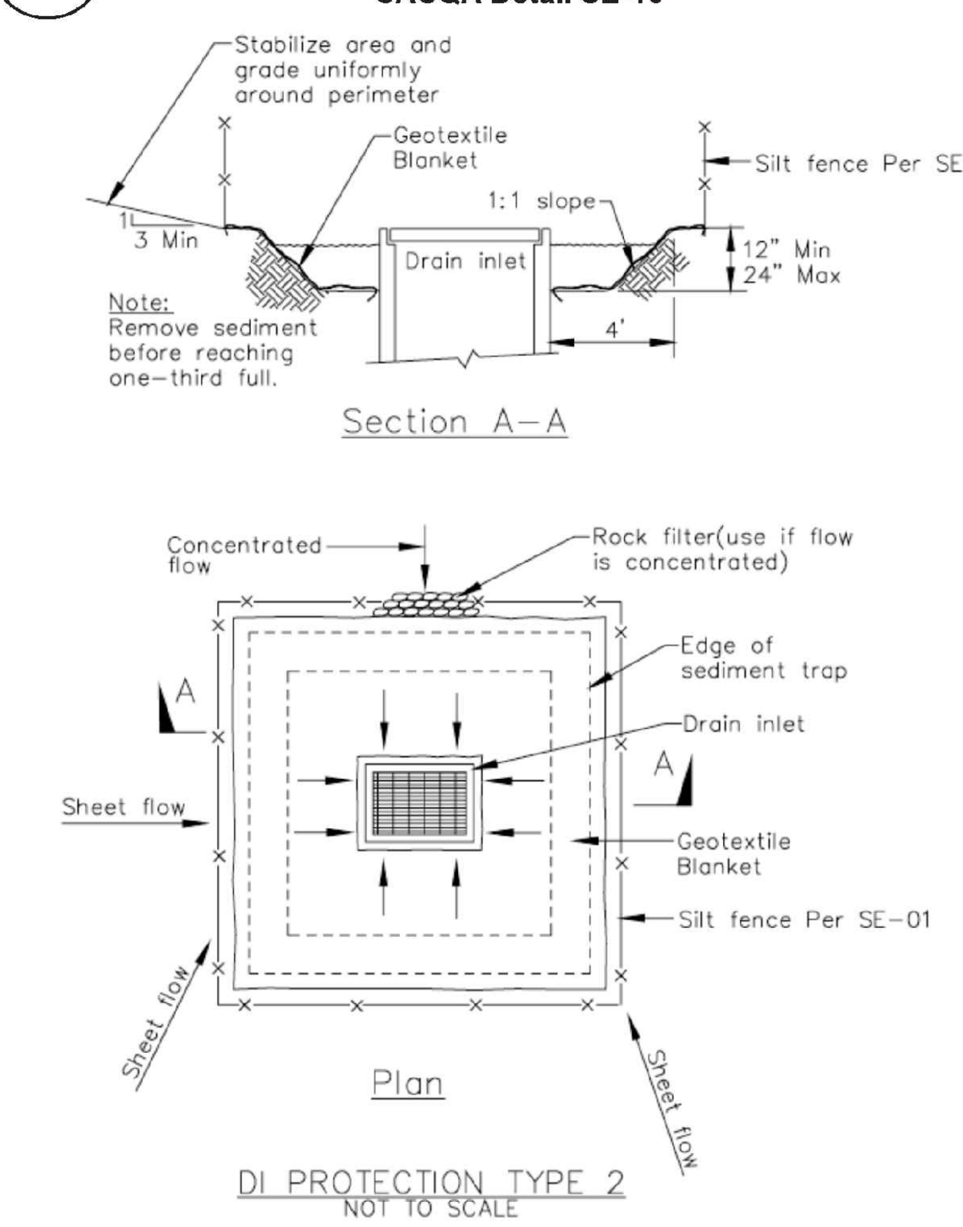
6 Storm Drain Inlet Protection
CASQA Detail SE-10



NOTES:
1. Intended for short-term use.
2. Use to inhibit non-storm water flow.
3. Allow for proper maintenance and cleanup.
4. Bags must be removed after adjacent operation is completed
5. Not applicable in areas with high silts and clays without filter fabric.

DI PROTECTION TYPE 3
NOT TO SCALE

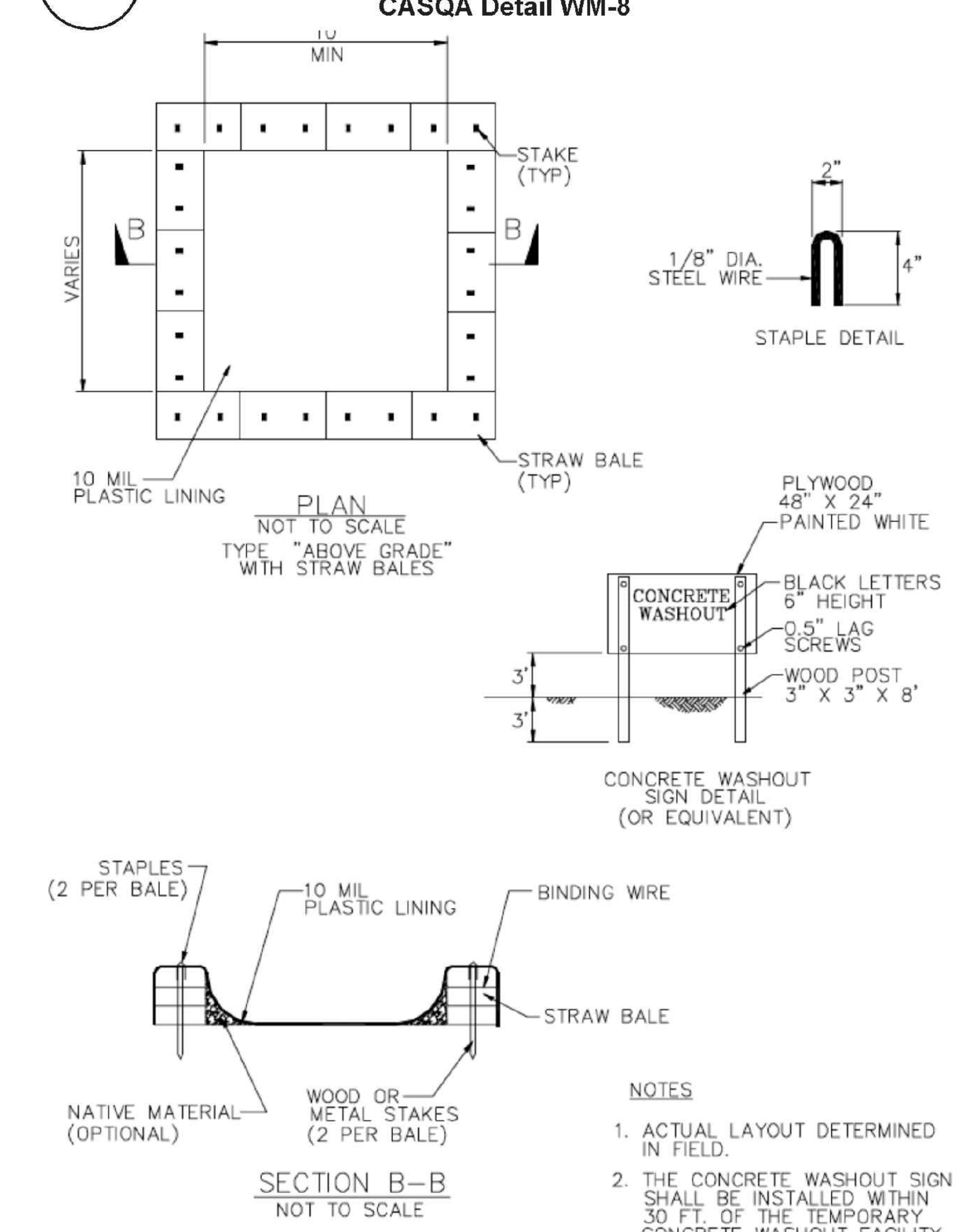
4 Storm Drain Inlet Protection
CASQA Detail SE-10



DI PROTECTION TYPE 2
NOT TO SCALE

Notes
1. For use in cleared and grubbed and in graded areas.
2. Shape basin so that longest inflow area faces longest length of trap.
3. For concentrated flows, shape basin in 2:1 ratio with length oriented towards direction of flow.

2 Concrete Waste Management
CASQA Detail WM-8



NOTES
1. ACTUAL LAYOUT DETERMINED IN FIELD.
2. THE CONCRETE WASHOUT SIGN SHALL BE INSTALLED WITHIN 30 FT. OF THE TEMPORARY CONCRETE WASHOUT FACILITY.

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

Project Information

Best Management Practices and Erosion Control Details Sheet 2
County of Santa Clara

BMP-2

BKF ENGINEERS / SURVEYORS / PLANNERS
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SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
EROSION CONTROL BMP
SANTA CLARA COUNTY
STANFORD
CALIFORNIA

Revisions
No.

Date: 3/11/2024
Scale: –
Design: SH
Drawn: SH
Approved: DP
Job No: 20176024

Drawing Number:
C5.2
OF

PE 76759
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3/11/24

General Construction and Site Supervision

Best Management Practices for Construction

Who should use this brochure?

- General contractors
- Site supervisors
- Inspectors
- Home builders
- Developers

Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay without treatment. Stormwater pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted streams or baylands. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion; landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill into a street or storm drain.

Thirteen valley municipalities have joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses and fight stormwater pollution. Join us, by following the practices described in this pamphlet.

Doing the Job Right

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 form 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.

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.

- ❑ Train your employees and subcontractors. Make these brochures available to everyone who works on the construction site. Inform subcontractors about the stormwater requirements and their own responsibilities. Use *Blueprint for a Clean Bay*, a construction best management practices guide available from the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program, as a reference.

Good Housekeeping Practices

- ❑ Designate one area of the site for auto parking, vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated area should be well away from streams or storm drain inlets, bermed if necessary. Make major repairs off site.
- ❑ Keep materials out of the rain – prevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of soil or construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs. Before it rains, sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain to storm drains, creeks, or channels.
- ❑ Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. Place trash cans and recycling receptacles around the site to minimize litter.
- ❑ Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately so they do not contaminate soil or groundwater or leave residue on paved surfaces. Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you must use water, use just enough to keep the dust down.
- ❑ Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leaks. Place dumpsters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster. Never clean out a dumpster by hosing it down on the construction site.
- ❑ Place portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks.

Materials/Waste Handling

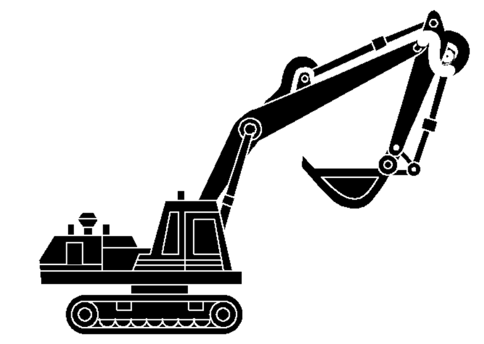
- ❑ Practice Source Reduction -- minimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the job.
- ❑ Use recyclable materials whenever possible. Arrange for pick-up of recyclable materials such as concrete, asphalt, scrap metal, solvents, degreasers, cleared vegetation, paper, rock, and vehicle maintenance materials such as used oil, antifreeze, batteries, and tires.
- ❑ Dispose of all wastes properly. Many construction materials and wastes, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation can be recycled. (See the reference list of recyclers in *Blueprint for a Clean Bay*.) 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.

Heavy Equipment Operation

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Who should use this brochure?

- Vehicle and equipment operators
- Site supervisors
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers

Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay, without treatment. Stormwater pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for people who live near polluted streams or baylands. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion, landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill into streets or storm drains.

Thirteen valley municipalities have joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses and fight stormwater pollution. Join us, by following the practices described in this pamphlet.

Doing the Job Right

Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle Maintenance

- ❑ Designate one area of the construction site, well away from streams or storm drain inlets, for auto and equipment parking, refueling, and routine vehicle and equipment maintenance. Contain the area with berms, sand bags, or other barriers.

Stormwater Pollution from Heavy Equipment on Construction Sites

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

- ❑ 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 cleanup is easier.
- ❑ If you must drain 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 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 immediately when they happen.
- ❑ Never hose down "dirty" pavement or impermeable surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags) whenever possible and properly dispose of absorbent materials.
- ❑ 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.
- ❑ Report significant spills to the appropriate local spill response agencies immediately. (See reverse side of brochure for telephone numbers.)
- ❑ 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 (see reverse).

Roadwork and Paving

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

Who should use this brochure?

- Road crews
- Driveway/sidewalk/parking lot construction crews
- Seal coat contractors
- Operators of grading equipment, paving machines, dump trucks, concrete mixers
- Construction inspectors
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers

Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

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Doing the Job Right

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.

Storm Drain Pollution from Roadwork

Road paving, surfacing, and pavement removal happen right in the street, where there are numerous opportunities for asphalt, saw-cut slurry, or excavated material to illegally enter storm drains. Extra planning is required to store and dispose of materials properly and guard against pollution of storm drains, creeks, and the Bay.

- ❑ When 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 asphalt, etc. whenever possible, or dispose of properly.

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.

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 pavement does not come in contact with rainfall or runoff.
- ❑ 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.

Small Business Hazardous Waste Disposal Program

Businesses that generate less than 27 gallons or 220 pounds of hazardous waste per month are eligible to use Santa Clara County's Small Business Hazardous Waste Disposal Program. Call (408) 299-7300 for a quote, more information or guidance on disposal.

Palo Alto operates a similar program, with monthly collection, for small businesses. Call the City of Palo Alto, (650) 496-6980, or Greenfield Services Corporation, 1-800-433-5060 for information or to schedule an appointment.

This brochure is one in a series of pamphlets describing storm drain pollution prevention measures for specific types of construction industry activities. Other pamphlets include:

General Construction and Site Supervision

Landscaping, Gardening, and Pool Maintenance

Painting and Application of Solvents and Adhesives

Fresh Concrete and Mortar Application

Earth-Moving Activities and Dewatering Activities

Heavy Equipment Operation

Home Repair and Remodeling

For additional brochures call **1-800-794-2482.**

Santa Clara Valley
Urban Runoff
Pollution Prevention Program

June 2001

Spill Response Agencies:

1. In the City of Santa Clara, call (408) 984-3080.
2. In the City of Palo Alto, call (650) 329-2413.
3. In the City of San Jose, dial 9-1-1 if hazardous materials enter the storm drain system. For non-hazardous spills, call (408) 945-3000.
4. In other cities, **DIAL 9-1-1**
5. State Office of Emergency Services Warning Center (24 hours). **1-800-852-7550**
6. Santa Clara County Environmental Health Services. . . . .(408) 299-6930

Local Pollution Control Agencies

County of Santa Clara
Pollution Prevention Program. . . .(408) 441-1195

County of Santa Clara Integrated Waste
Management Program. . . . . (408) 441-1198

County of Santa Clara District Attorney
Environmental Crimes Hotline . . .(408) 299-TIPS

Santa Clara County
Recycling Hotline. 1-800-533-8414

Santa Clara Valley Water
District. . . . .(408) 265-2600

Santa Clara Valley Water
District Pollution Hotline. 1-888-510-5151

San Jose/Santa Clara Water
Pollution Control Plant. . . . .(408) 945-3000
Serving Campbell, Cupertino, Los Gatos, Milpitas, Monte Sereno, San Jose, Santa Clara, Saratoga

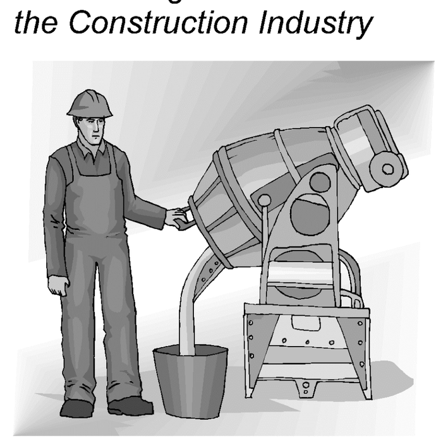
Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant
Serving Sunnyvale. . . . .(408) 730-7270

Regional Water Quality
Control Plant. . . . . (650) 329-2598
Serving East Palo Alto Sanitary District, Los Altos, Los Altos Hills, Mountain View, Palo Alto, Stanford

Regional Water Quality Control Board
San Francisco Bay Region. . . . . . . (510) 622-2300

Fresh Concrete and Mortar Application

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Who should use this brochure?

- Masons and bricklayers
- Sidewalk construction crews
- Patio construction workers
- Construction inspectors
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers
- Concrete delivery/pumping workers

Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay without treatment. Stormwater pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our creeks and bays and for the people who live near polluted streams or baylands. Common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion; landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill into a street or storm drain.

Thirteen valley municipalities have joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses and fight stormwater pollution. Join us, by following the practices described in this pamphlet.

Storm Drain Pollution from Fresh Concrete and Mortar Applications

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

Doing the Job Right

General Business Practices

- ❑ Wash out concrete mixers only in designated wash-out areas in your yard, away from storm drains and waterways, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit in a dirt area. Let water percolate through soil and dispose of settled, hardened concrete as garbage. Whenever possible, recycle washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse.
- ❑ Wash out chutes onto dirt areas at site that do not flow to streets or drains.
- ❑ Always store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff and away from storm drains or waterways. Protect dry materials from wind.
- ❑ Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be sure to keep wind-blown cement powder away from streets, gutters, storm drains, rainfall, and runoff.
- ❑ Do not use diesel fuel as a lubricant on concrete forms, tools, 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 wash water can (1) flow onto a dirt area; (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and disposed of properly; or (3) be vacuumed from a catchment created by blocking a storm drain inlet. If necessary, divert runoff with temporary berms. Make sure runoff does not reach gutters or storm drains.
- ❑ When breaking up pavement, be sure to pick up all the pieces and dispose of properly. Recycle large chunks of broken concrete at a landfill.
- ❑ 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.

Landscaping, Gardening, and Pool Maintenance

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

Who should use this brochure?

- Landscapers
- Gardeners
- Swimming pool/spa service and repair workers
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers
- Homeowners

Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay without treatment. Stormwater pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted streams or baylands. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion; landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill into a street or storm drain.

Thirteen valley municipalities have joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses and fight stormwater pollution. Join us, by following the practices described in this pamphlet.

Doing the Job Right

General Business Practices

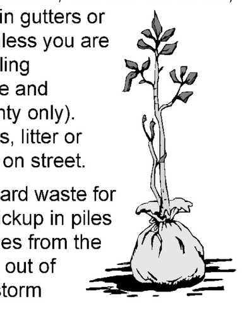
- ❑ Protect stockpiles and landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing them under tarps or secured plastic sheeting.
- ❑ Store pesticides, fertilizers, and other chemicals indoors or in a shed or storage cabinet.
- ❑ Schedule grading and excavation projects during dry weather.
- ❑ Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert runoff away from storm drains.
- ❑ Protect storm drains with sandbags or other sediment controls.
- ❑ Revegetation is an excellent form of erosion control for any site.

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.

Landscaping/Garden Maintenance

- ❑ Use pesticides sparingly, according to instructions on the label. Rinse empty containers, and use rinsewater as product. Dispose of rinsed, empty containers in the trash. Dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous waste.
- ❑ Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and compost.
- ❑ In communities with curbside pick-up of yard waste, place clippings and pruning waste at the curb in approved bags or containers. Or, take to a landfill that composts yard waste. No curbside pickup of yard waste is available for commercial properties.
- ❑ Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street, or place yard waste in gutters or on dirt shoulders, unless you are piling them for recycling (allowed by San Jose and unincorporated County only). Sweep up any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on street.
- ❑ In San Jose, leave yard waste for curbside recycling pickup in piles in the street, 18 inches from the curb and completely out of the flow line to any storm drain.



Pool/Fountain/Spa Maintenance

Draining pools or spas

When it's time to drain a pool, spa, or fountain, please be sure to call your local wastewater treatment plant 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.

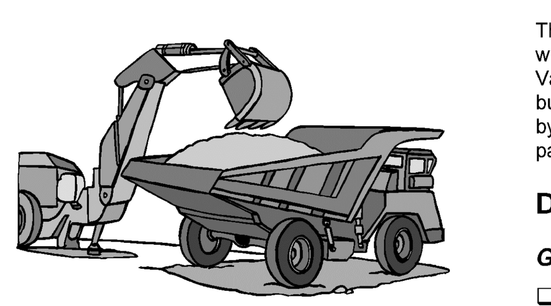
- ❑ Never discharge pool or spa water to a street or storm drain; discharge to a sanitary sewer cleanout.
- ❑ If possible, when emptying a pool or spa, let chlorine dissipate for a few days and then recycle/reuse water by draining it gradually onto a landscaped area.
- ❑ Do not use copper-based algaecides. 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 spade filter residue into soil. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the garbage.
- ❑ If there is no suitable dirt area, call your local wastewater treatment plant for instructions on discharging filter backwash or rinsewater to the sanitary sewer.

Earth-Moving and Dewatering Activities

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry



Who should use this brochure?

- Bulldozer, back hoe, and grading machine operators
- Dump truck drivers
- Site supervisors
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers

Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay without treatment. Stormwater pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted streams or baylands. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion, landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill into a street or storm drain.

Thirteen valley municipalities have joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses and fight stormwater pollution. Join us, by following the practices described in this pamphlet.

Doing the Job Right

General Business Practices

- ❑ Schedule excavation and grading work during dry weather.
- ❑ Perform major equipment repairs away from the job site.
- ❑ When refueling or vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from storm drains.
- ❑ Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment.

Storm Drain Pollution from Earth-Moving Activities and Dewatering

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.

Contaminated groundwater is a common problem in the Santa Clara Valley. Depending on soil types and site history, groundwater pumped from construction sites may be contaminated with toxics (such as oil or solvents) or laden with sediments. Any of these pollutants can harm wildlife in creeks or the Bay, or interfere with wastewater treatment plant operation.

Discharging sediment-laden water from a dewatering site into any water of the state without treatment is prohibited.

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

1. Check for Toxic Pollutants

- ❑ Check for odors, discoloration, or an oily sheen on groundwater.
- ❑ Call your local wastewater treatment agency and ask whether the groundwater must be tested.
- ❑ If contamination is suspected, have the water tested by a certified laboratory.
- ❑ Depending on the test results, you may be allowed to discharge pumped groundwater to the storm drain (if no sediments present) or sanitary sewer. OR, you may be required to collect and haul pumped groundwater offsite for treatment and disposal at an appropriate treatment facility.

2. Check for Sediment Levels

- ❑ If the water is clear, the pumping time is less than 24 hours, and the flow rate is less than 20 gallons per minute, you may pump water to the street or storm drain.
- ❑ If the pumping time is more than 24 hours and the flow rate greater than 20 gpm, call your local wastewater treatment plant for guidance.
- ❑ If the water is not clear, solids must be filtered or settled out by pumping to a settling tank prior to discharge. Options for filtering include:
  - Pumping through a perforated pipe sunk part way into a small pit filled with gravel;
  - Pumping from a bucket placed below water level using a submersible pump;
  - Pumping through a filtering device such as a swimming pool filter or filter fabric wrapped around end of suction pipe.
- ❑ When discharging to a storm drain, protect the inlet using a barrier of burlap bags filled with drain rock, or cover inlet with filter fabric anchored under the grate. OR pump water through a grassy swale prior to discharge.

Small Business Hazardous Waste Disposal Program

Painting and Application of Solvents and Adhesives

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

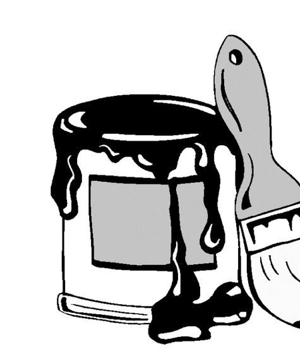
Who should use this brochure?

- Homeowners
- Painters
- Paperhangers
- Plasterers
- Graphic artists
- Dry wall crews
- Floor covering installers
- General contractors
- Home builders
- Developers

Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks and San Francisco Bay without treatment. Stormwater pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our waterways and for the people who live near polluted streams or baylands. Some common sources of this pollution include spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sediment created by erosion; landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, antifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill into a street or storm drain.

Thirteen valley municipalities have joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses and fight stormwater pollution. Join us, by following the practices described in this pamphlet.



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.

Doing the Job Right

Handling Paint Products

- ❑ **Keep all liquid paint products and wastes away from the gutter, street, and storm drains.** Liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids are hazardous wastes and must be disposed of at a hazardous waste collection facility (contact your local stormwater program listed on the back of this brochure).
- ❑ When thoroughly dry, empty paint cans, used brushes, rags, and drop cloths may be disposed of as garbage in a sanitary landfill. Empty, dry paint cans also may be recycled as metal.
- ❑ Wash water from painted buildings constructed before 1978 can contain high amounts of lead, even if paint chips are not present. Before you begin stripping paint or cleaning pre-1978 building exteriors with water under high pressure, test paint for lead by taking paint scrapings to a local laboratory. See Yellow Pages for a state-certified laboratory.
- ❑ If there is loose paint on the building, or if the paint tests positive for lead, block storm drains. Check with the wastewater treatment plant to determine whether you may discharge water to the sanitary sewer, or if you must send it offsite for disposal as hazardous waste.

Painting Cleanup

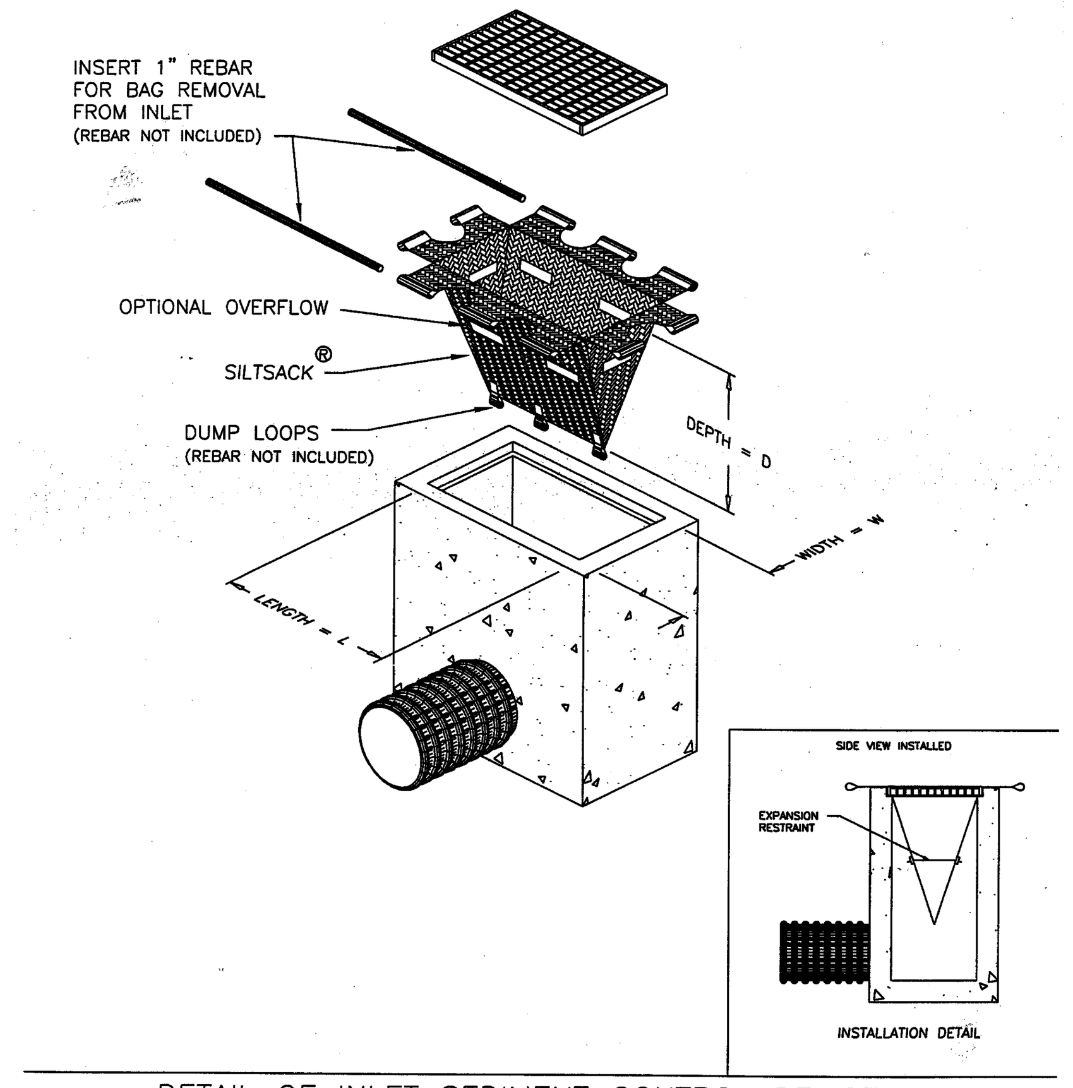
- ❑ **Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, French drain, or stream.**
- ❑ For **water-based paints**, paint out brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain.
- ❑ For **oil-based 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 and residue as hazardous waste.

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 **marine paints or paints containing lead, mercury or tributyl tin** must be disposed of as hazardous wastes. Lead based paint removal requires a state-certified contractor.
- ❑ When stripping or cleaning **building exteriors** with high-pressure water, block storm drains. Direct wash water onto a dirt area and spade into soil. Or, check with the local wastewater treatment authority to find out if you can collect (mop or vacuum) building cleaning water and dispose to the sanitary sewer. Sampling of the water may be required to assist the wastewater treatment authority in making its decision.

Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints Whenever Possible.

- ❑ Recycle or donate excess **water-based (latex) paint,** or return to supplier.
- ❑ Reuse leftover **oil-based paint**. Dispose of non-recyclable thinners, sludge and unwanted paint, as hazardous waste.
- ❑ Unopened cans of paint may be able to be returned to the paint vendor. Check with the vendor regarding its "buy-back" policy.



DETAIL OF INLET SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE
TYPE A – WITHOUT CURB DEFLECTOR

ACF Environmental
Your Complete Source for Geosynthetic Solutions

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Richmond, Virginia 23234
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1/– **INLET SEDIMENT BARRIER**

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3/11/24

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SAN JOSE, CA 95112
408-467-9100
408-467-9199 (FAX)

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ENGINEERS / SURVEYORS / PLANNERS

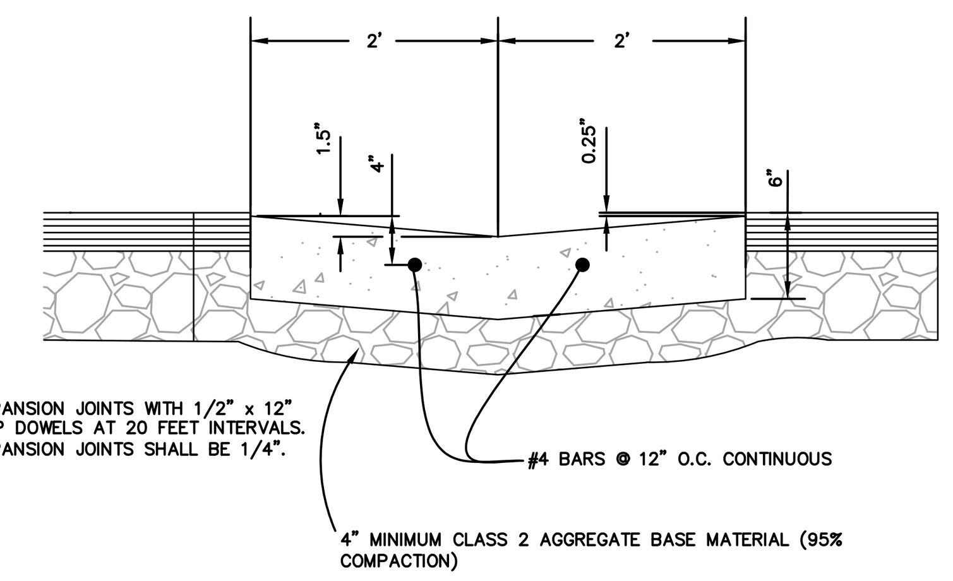
SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
EROSION CONTROL NOTES & DETAILS
STANFORD — SANTA CLARA COUNTY — CALIFORNIA

No.	Revisions

Date: 3/11/2024
Scale: –
Design: SH
Drawn: SH
Approved: DP
Job No: 20176024

Drawing Number:
C5.3
OF

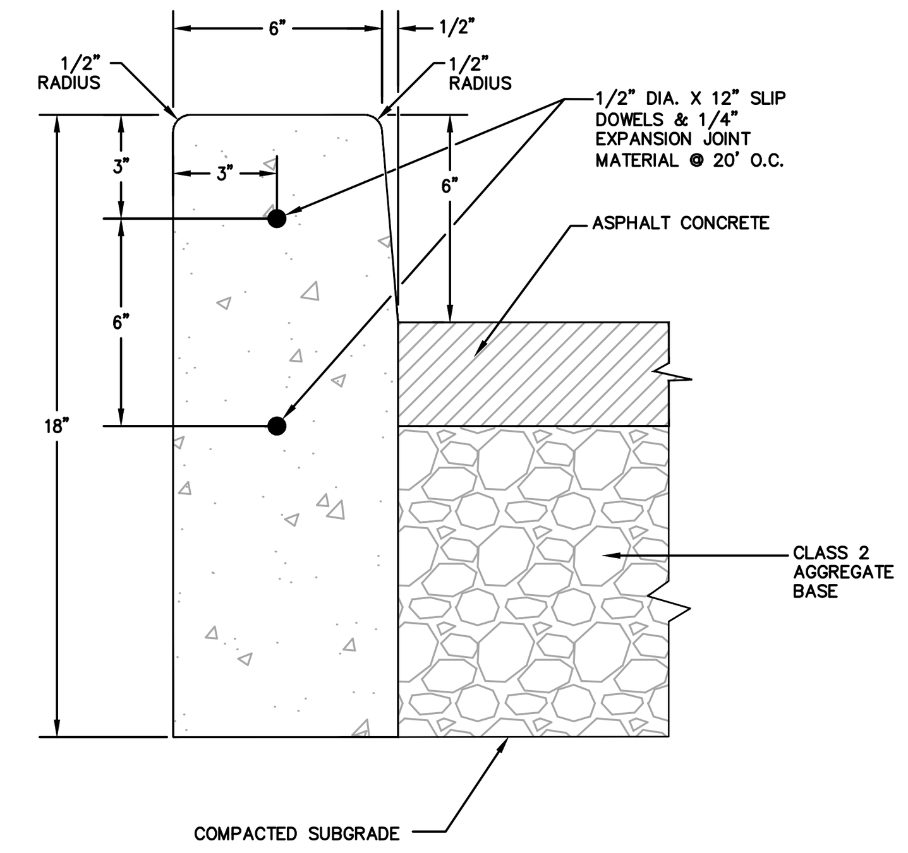
DRAWING NAME: K:\2017\176204_Roble-Parking-Lot\ENG\PLOTS-ST-ASX\06-ST-EC_LP.dwg
PLOT TIME: 03-14-24
PLOTTED BY: hers



CONCRETE SWALE DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

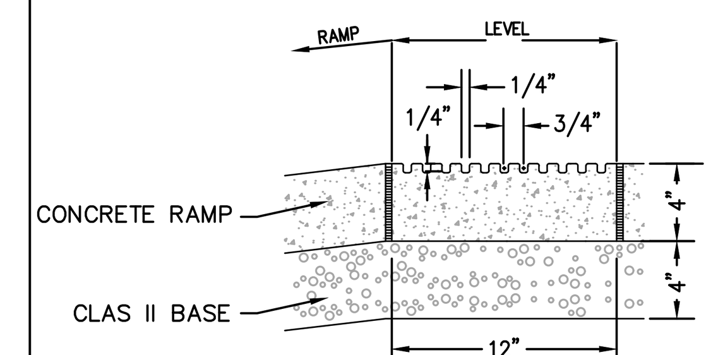
	STANFORD UNIVERSITY FACILITY OPERATIONS				DWG.
	Drawing Title: CONCRETE SWALE				CS-285
	Scale: NTS	Check: T. Leong	Rev. By: O.G.	Rev. Date: 11/11/01	



CONCRETE CURB (6")

NOTE:
1. ALL EXPOSED CONCRETE EDGES (HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL) SHALL BE 1/2" RADIUS

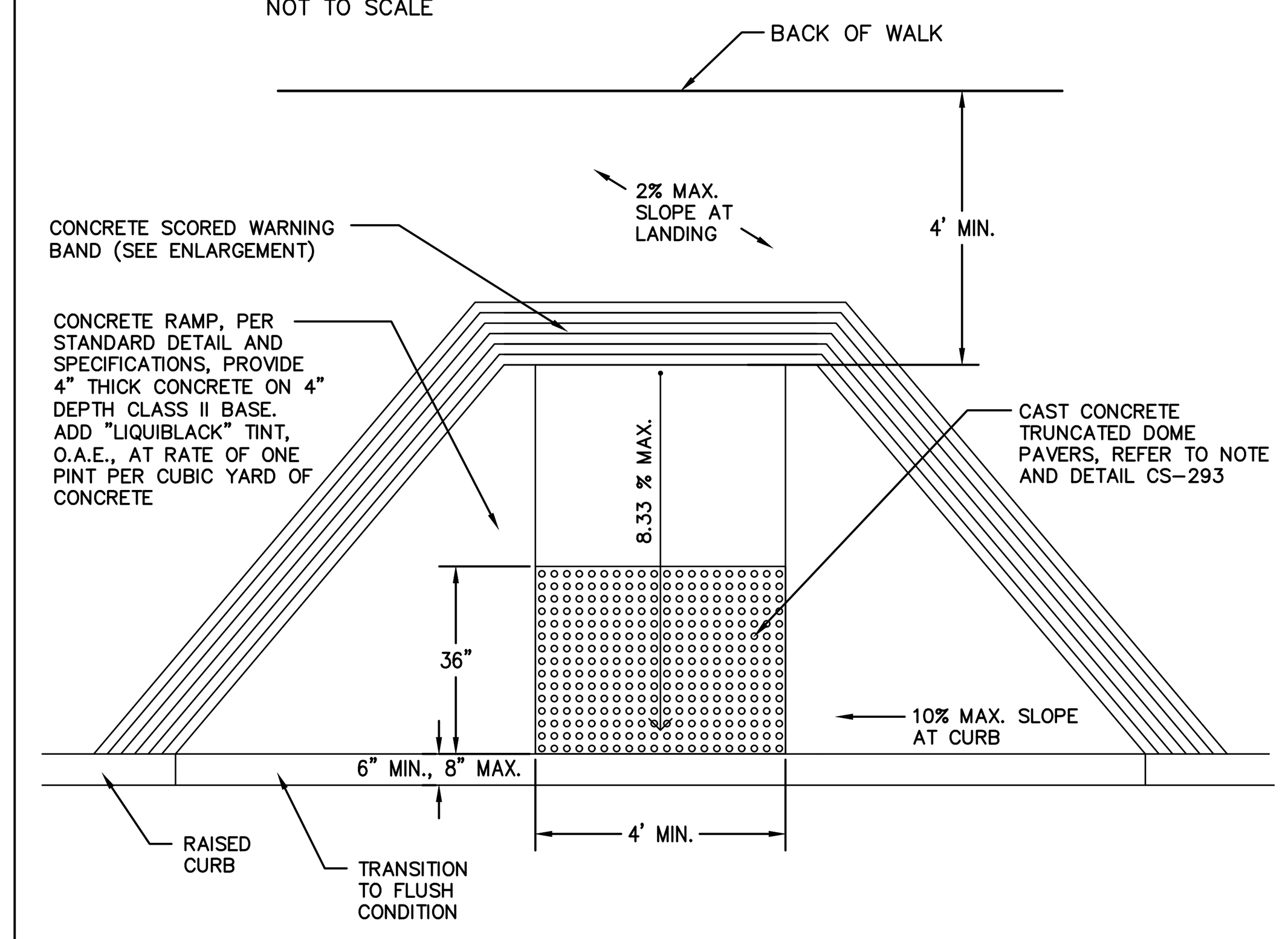
	STANFORD UNIVERSITY FACILITY OPERATIONS				DWG.
	Drawing Title: CONCRETE CURB (6")				CS-289
	Scale: NTS	Check: Tom Z.	Rev. By: O.G.	Rev. Date: 05/17/11	



CONCRETE WARNING BAND

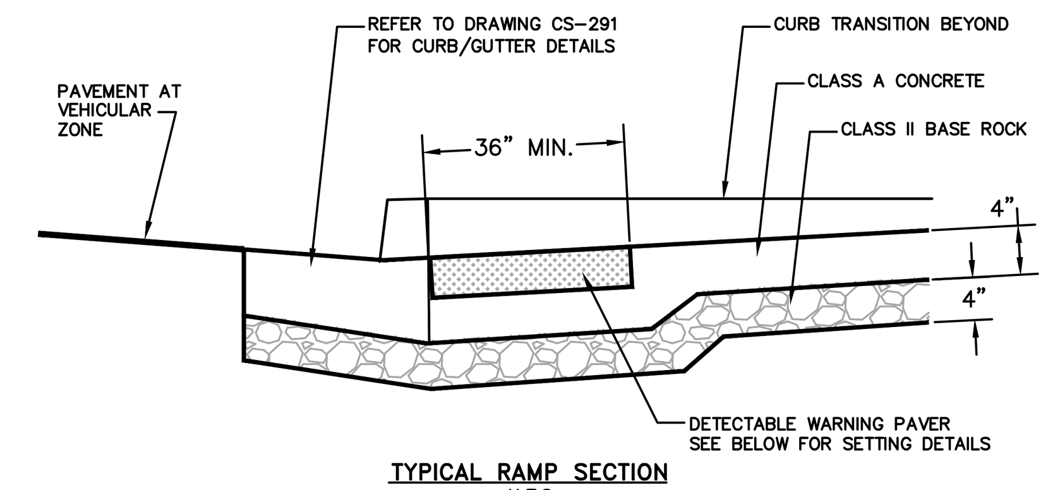
NOT TO SCALE

NOTES:
1. TRUNCATED DOME PAVERS SHALL BE TEK-WAY DOME TILES, COLOR "STANFORD BLACK", 24" X 36" STANDARD, 2.35" O.C. DOME SPACING, IN LINE PATTERN; STRONG-GO INDUSTRIES, TUCSON, AZ WWW.STRONGGO.COM
2. FOR NEW INSTALLATIONS, "WET SET" AND "THIN SET" METHODS ARE VIABLE, THOUGH WET-SETTING IS PREFERRED. CONTRACTOR TO REFER TO MANUFACTURER SPECIFICATIONS AND ADHERE TO RECOMMENDATIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED.
3. DETECTABLE WARNING SURFACES SHALL CONTRAST VISUALLY WITH ADJACENT PATHWAY PAVING SURFACE

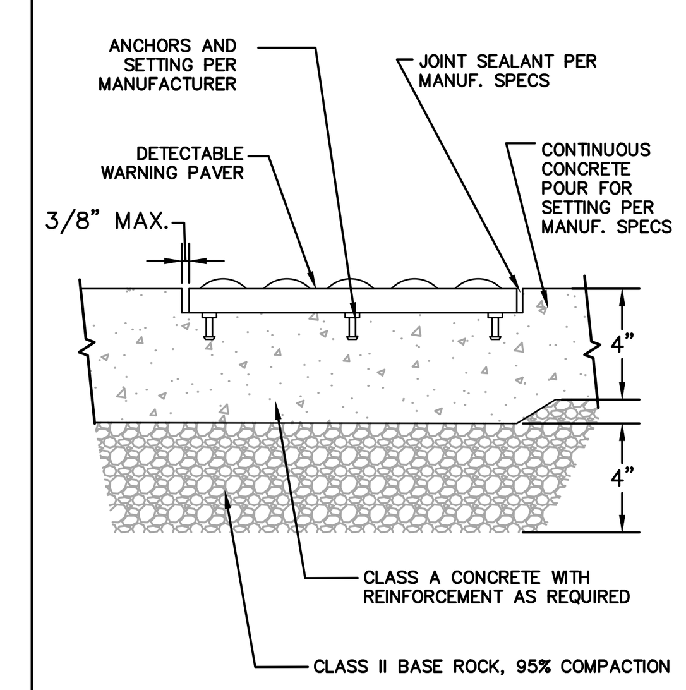


SHEET 2 OF 3

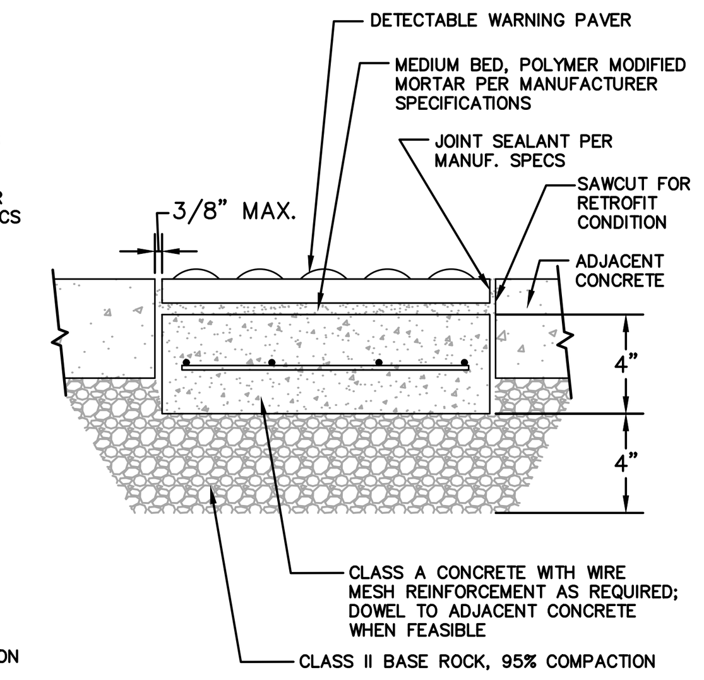
	STANFORD UNIVERSITY FACILITY OPERATIONS				DWG.
	Drawing Title: FLARED ADA RAMP WITH DETECTABLE WARNING PAVER				CS-292
	Scale: NTS	Check: Drew B.	Rev. By: D.B.	Rev. Date: 02/23/15	



TYPICAL RAMP SECTION
N.T.S.



WET SET SECTION
N.T.S.



RETROFIT / THIN SET SECTION
N.T.S.

NOTES:
1. TRUNCATED DOME PAVERS SHALL BE TEK-WAY DOME TILES, COLOR "STANFORD BLACK", 24" X 36" STANDARD, 2.35" O.C. DOME SPACING, FROM STRONG-GO INDUSTRIES, 3296 E. HEMISPHERE LOOP, TUCSON, AZ 85706; WWW.STRONGGO.COM; (866) 439-3216
2. FOR NEW INSTALLATIONS, "WET SET" AND "THIN SET" METHODS ARE VIABLE, THOUGH WET-SETTING IS PREFERRED. CONTRACTOR TO REFER TO MANUFACTURER SPECIFICATIONS AND ADHERE TO RECOMMENDATIONS UNLESS OTHERWISE APPROVED.
3. FOR RETROFIT OF EXISTING RAMP, SAWCUT CONCRETE WITH NO OVERCUTS AND INSTALL PER DETAIL AND MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS
2. JOINT SEALANT COLOR SHALL MATCH ADJACENT CONCRETE JOINTS WHENEVER POSSIBLE

	STANFORD UNIVERSITY FACILITY OPERATIONS				DWG.
	Drawing Title: DETECTABLE WARNING PAVER INSTALLATION DETAIL				CS-293
	Scale: NTS	Check: Drew B.	Rev. By: D.B.	Rev. Date: 02/23/15	

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408-467-9199 (FAX)

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SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

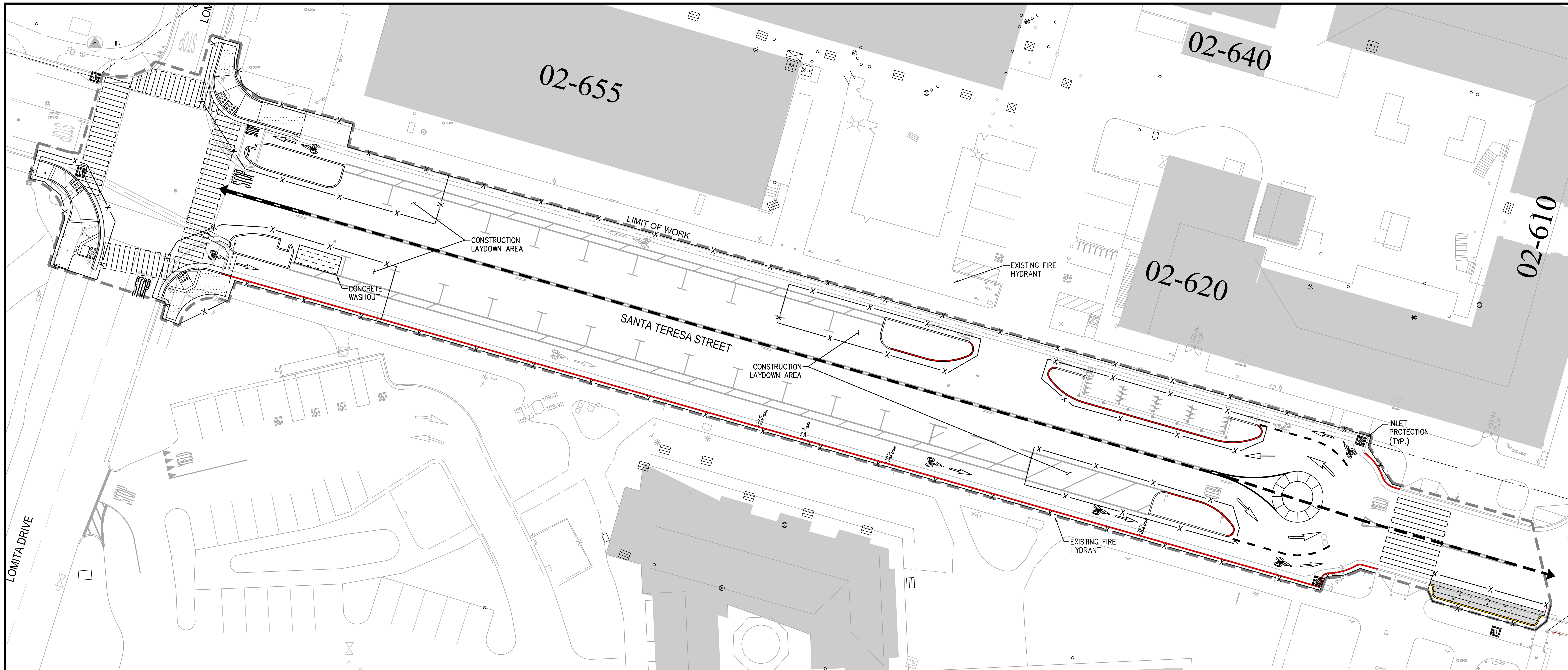
STANFORD SANTA CLARA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

No.	Revisions

Date: 3/11/2024
Scale: --
Design: SH
Drawn: SH
Approved: DP
Job No: 20176024

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
DOUGLAS PETERSEN
PE 76759
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA
3/11/24

Drawing Number:
C6.0
OF



CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. THE BAY AREA QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (BAAQMD) HAS IDENTIFIED A SET OF FEASIBLE PMIO CONTROL MEASURES FOR ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES. THESE CONTROL MEASURES, AS PREVIOUSLY REQUIRED IN PROGRAM THE EIR, SHALL BE ADHERED TO DURING ALL CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.

   A. WATER ALL ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION AREA AT LEAST TWICE DAILY.
   B. COVER ALL TRUCKS HAULING SOIL, SAND AND OTHER LOOSE MATERIALS OR REQUIRE ALL TRUCKS TO MAINTAIN AT LEAST TWO FEET OF FREEBOARD.
   C. PAVE, APPLY WATER THREE TIMES DAILY, OR APPLY (NON–TOXIC) SOIL STABILIZERS ON ALL UNPAVED ACCESS ROADS, PARKING AREAS AND STAGING AREAS AT CONSTRUCTION SITES.
   D. SWEEP DAILY (WITH WATER SWEEPERS) ALL PAVED ACCESS ROADS, PARKING AREAS, AND STAGING AREAS AT CONSTRUCTION SITES.
   E. SWEEP STREETS DAILY (WITH WATER SWEEPERS) IF VISIBLE SOIL MATERIALS IS CARRIED ONTO ADJACENT PUBLIC STREETS.
   F. HYDROSEED OR APPLY (NON–TOXIC) SOIL STABILIZERS TO INACTIVE CONSTRUCTION AREAS (PREVIOUSLY GRADED AREAS INACTIVE FOR TEN DAYS OR MORE).
   G. ENCLOSE, COVER, WATER TWICE DAILY OR APPLY (NON–TOXIC) SOIL BINDERS TO EXPOSED STOCKPILES (DIRT, SAND).
   H. LIMIT TRAFFIC SPEEDS ON UNPAVED ROADS TO 15 MPH.
   I. INSTALL FIBER ROLLS, SAND BAGS OR OTHER EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO PREVENT SILT RUNOFF TO PUBLIC ROADWAYS.
   J. REPLANT VEGETATION IN DISTURBED AREAS AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE.
   K. INSTALL WHEEL WASHES FOR ALL EXITING TRUCKS OR WASH OFF THE TIRES OF TRACKS OF ALL TRUCKS AND EQUIPMENT LEAVING THE SITE; AND
   L. SUSPEND EXCAVATION AND GRADING ACTIVITY WHEN WINDS (INSTANTANEOUS GUSTS) EXCEED 25 MPH.

2. ALL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS SHALL PROPERLY MAINTAIN THE EQUIPMENT WHERE FEASIBLE. USE "CLEAN FUEL" EQUIPMENT AND EMISSIONS CONTROL TECHNOLOGY (E.G. CNG FIRED ENGINES, CATALYTIC CONVERTERS, PARTICULATE TRAPS, ETC.). MEASURES TO REDUCE DIESEL EMISSION WOULD BE CONSIDERED FEASIBLE WHEN THEY ARE CAPABLE OF BEING USED ON EQUIPMENT WITHOUT INTERFERING SUBSTANTIALLY WITH EQUIPMENT PERFORMANCE.

3. NOISE CONTROL

   CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE COUNTY OF SANTA CLARA NOISE ORDINANCE AND ARE TO BE MONITORED BY THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR THROUGHOUT THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS. THE GUP REQUIRES THE FOLLOWING MEASURES TO REDUCE OPERATION NOISE DURING CONSTRUCTION:

   A. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT WITHIN 50 FEET OF A RESIDENCE SHALL BE ACOUSTICALLY ENGINEERED.
   B. THE BUILDING DESIGN SHALL INCORPORATE DESIGN MEASURES TO LOCATE NOISE SOURCES SUCH AS LOADING ZONES, TRASH BINS AND MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT AS FAR AWAY FROM NOISE SENSITIVE RECEPTORS AS POSSIBLE.
   C. ALL OPERATION NOISE SOURCES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE COUNTY NOISE ORDINANCE.
   D. FOR CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES THAT WOULD AFFECT SENSITIVE NOISE RECEPTORS OFF–CAMPUS OR IN AREAS DESIGNATED CAMPUS RESIDENTIAL IN THE COMMUNITY PLAN, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL GIVE ADVANCED REGULAR NOTIFICATION OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SCHEDULED TO THE POTENTIALLY AFFECTED RESIDENTS.

LEGEND

- PRIMARY FIRE ROUTE
- CONCRETE WASHOUT
- DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
- CONSTRUCTION FENCE

GRAPHIC SCALE

20 0 10 20 40 80

(IN FEET)
1 inch = 20 ft.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
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BKF
ENGINEERS | SURVEYORS | PLANNERS

SANTA TERESA STREET
STANFORD UNIVERSITY
CONSTRUCTION SITE LOGISTICS & SAFETY PLAN

STANFORD SANTA CLARA COUNTY CALIFORNIA

Revisions

No.

Date: 3/11/2024
Scale: 1"=20'
Design: SH
Drawn: SH
Approved: DP
Job No: 20176024

Drawing Number:
C7.0
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