

DRAWING INDEX

ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS

SHEET D1	-	DECK ELEVATION, PROJECT INFO & VICINITY MAP
SHEET D2	-	DECK LAYOUT, DECK STRUCTURAL & GUARDRAIL DETAILS
SHEET AS1	-	ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN, SITE NOTES
SHEET I of I	-	AS-BUILT SURVEY
SHEET SN	-	STRUCTURAL NOTES
SHEET S2	-	STRUCTURAL DETAILS
SHEET BMP	-	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (ENGLISH)
SHEET BMP	-	BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (SPANISH)

APPLICABLE CODES

COMPLY WITH ALL PROVISIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS TITLE 24, THE CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE (2022), THE CALIFORNIA RESIDENTIAL CODE (2022), THE CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE (2022), THE CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE (2022), ALL LOCAL CODES & ORDINANCES.

PROJECT INFO & AREAS

PROPOSED DECK: 600 SQ. FT.

OCCUPANCY CLASSIFICATION: U

CONSTRUCTION TYPE= V-B

AP# 173-590-005 ZONING: PD-RC

PROPERTY = 12,926± SQ. FT. (0.30± ACRES)

GENERAL PLAN PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

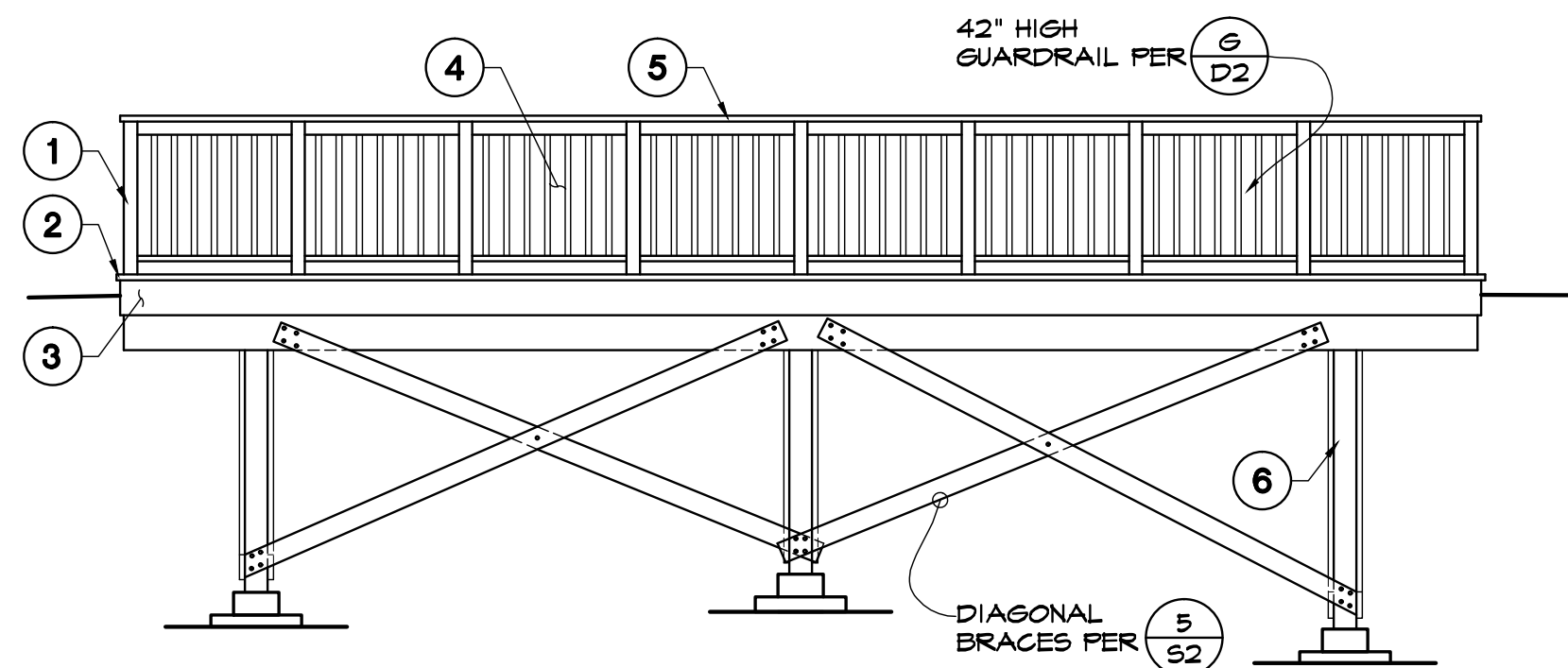
FIRE SPRINKLERS = N/A

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

WE PROPOSE TO BUILD A 600 SQ. FT. REDWOOD DECK W/
AN ATTACHED CONCRETE LANDSCAPING WALL. THE DECK
WILL HAVE A 42" HIGH REDWOOD GUARDRAIL. ALL WORK
WILL CONFORM TO THE CODES LISTED ABOVE.

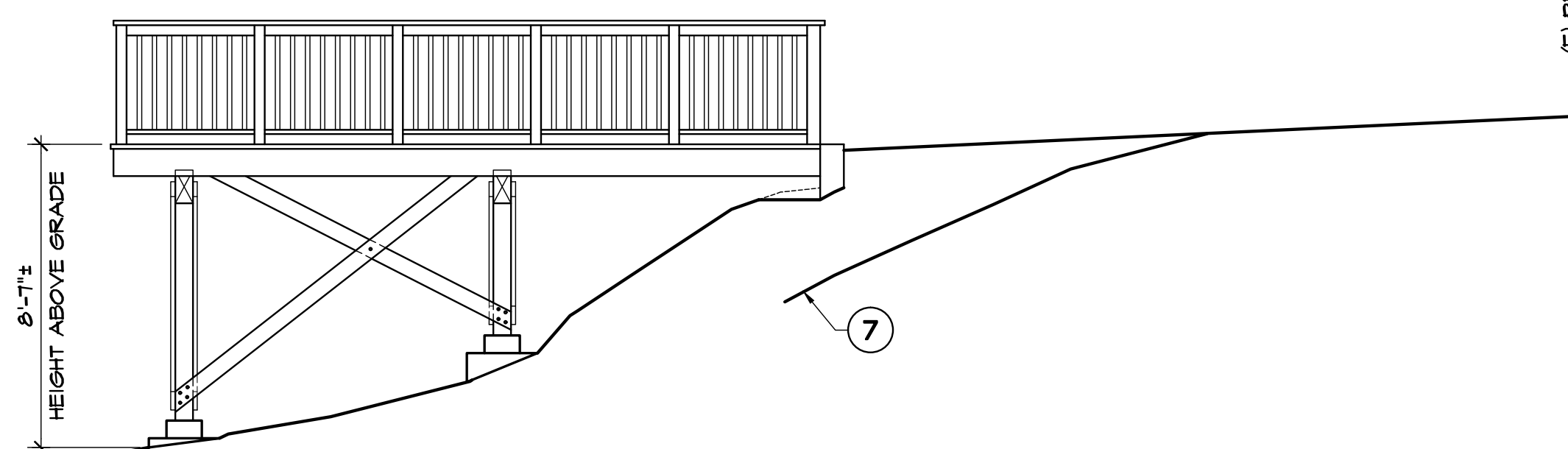
PROJECT CONSULTANTS

ARCHITECT:	AVILA-BUNCH ARCHITECTS, INC. 5850 COMMERCE BLVD. SUITE 100 ROHNERT PARK, CA, 94428 (707) 528-3711 MERLE@AVILAARCHITECTS.COM
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER:	JDF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING 403 WEST COLLEGE AVENUE, SUITE E SANTA ROSA, CA 95401 (707) 575-0911
LAND SURVEYOR:	JOEL RIGHETTI LAND SURVEYING P.O. BOX 942 SEBASTOPOL, CA 95473 (707) 843-1656
SOIL ENGINEER:	REESE & ASSOCIATES 134 LYSTRA COURT, SUITE C SANTA ROSA, CA, 95403 (707) 528-3018
OWNER:	THOMAS ZELENY & LISA ZELENY 3541 BLACKHAWK CIRCLE SANTA ROSA, CA, 95403
BUILDER:	J.A. MEJIA CONSTRUCTION 5430 COMMERCE BLVD - SUITE 1A ROHNERT PARK, CA, 94428



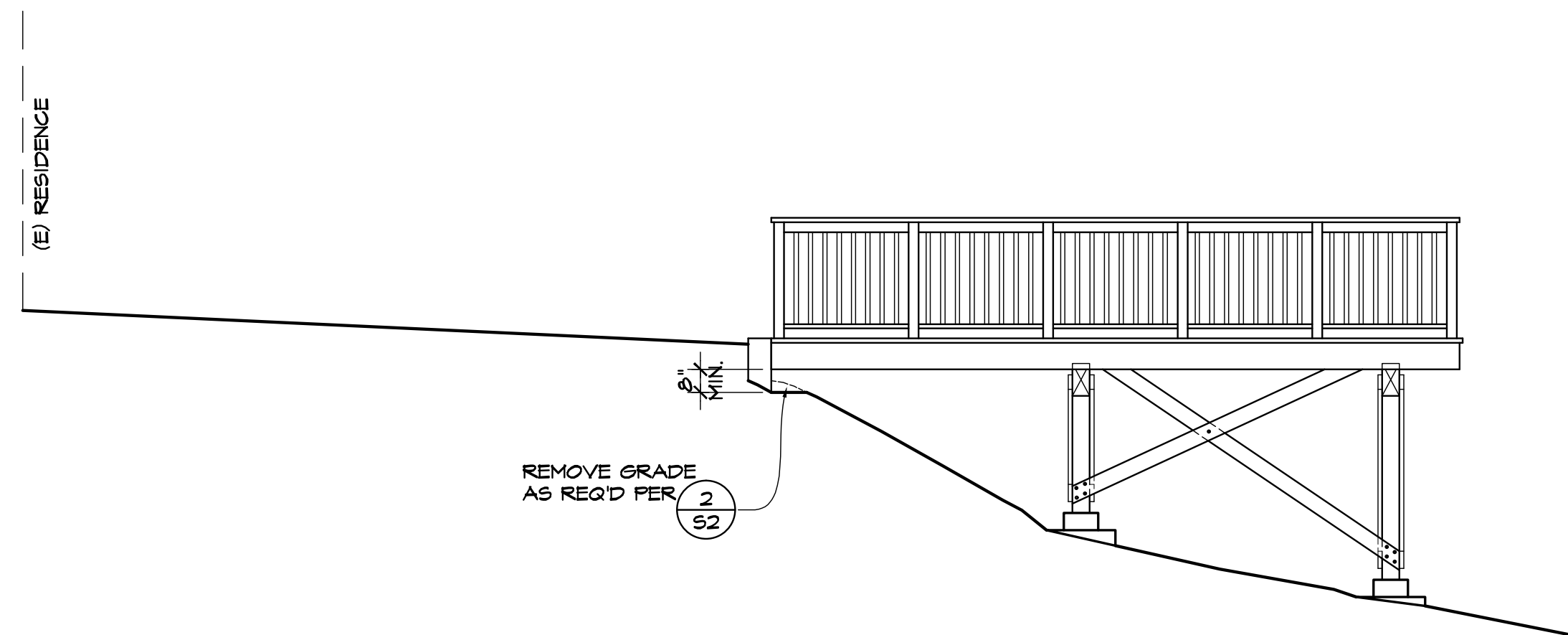
FRONT ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



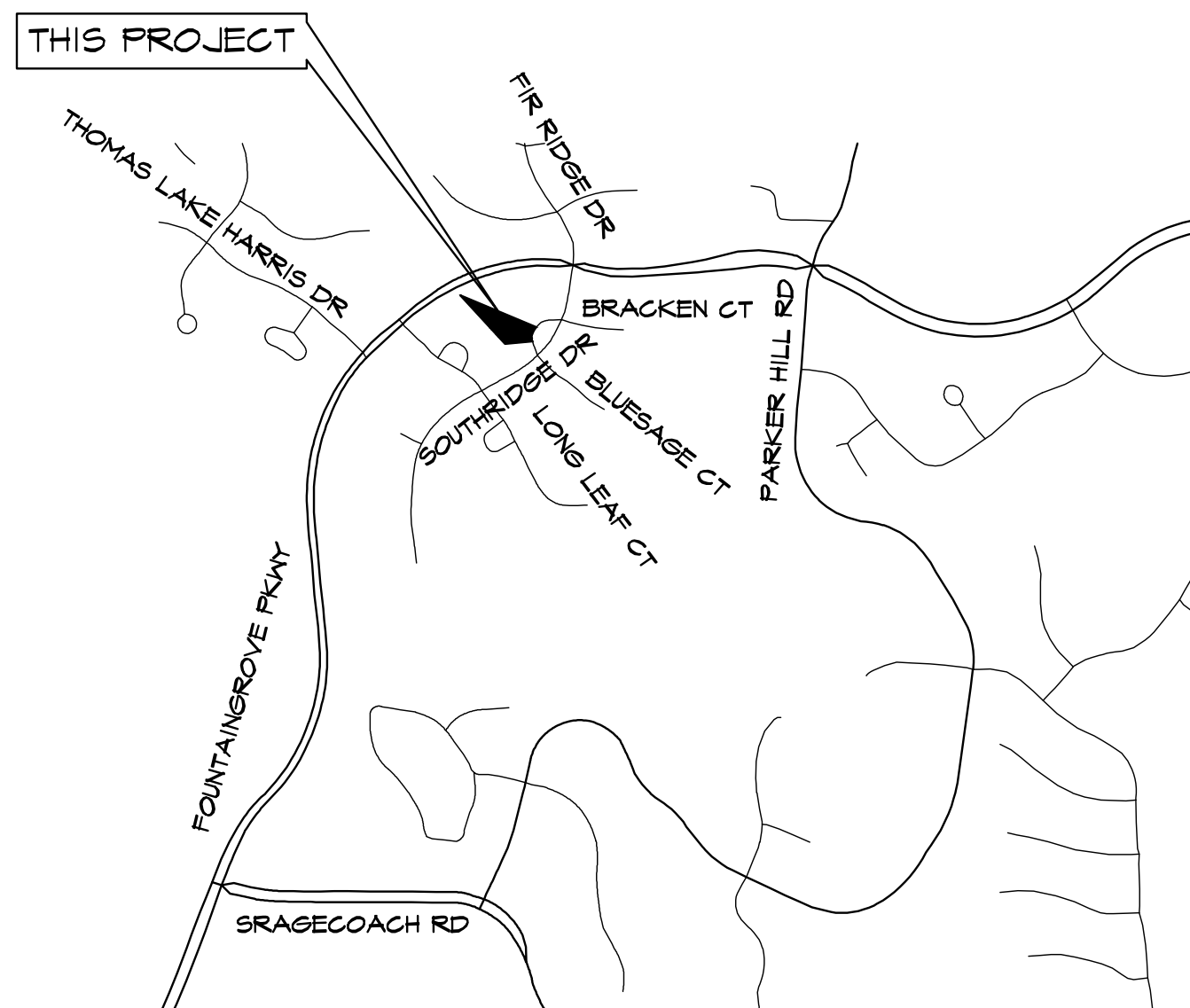
RIGHT ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



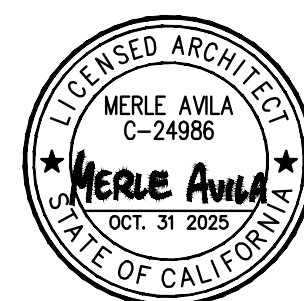
LEFT ELEVATION

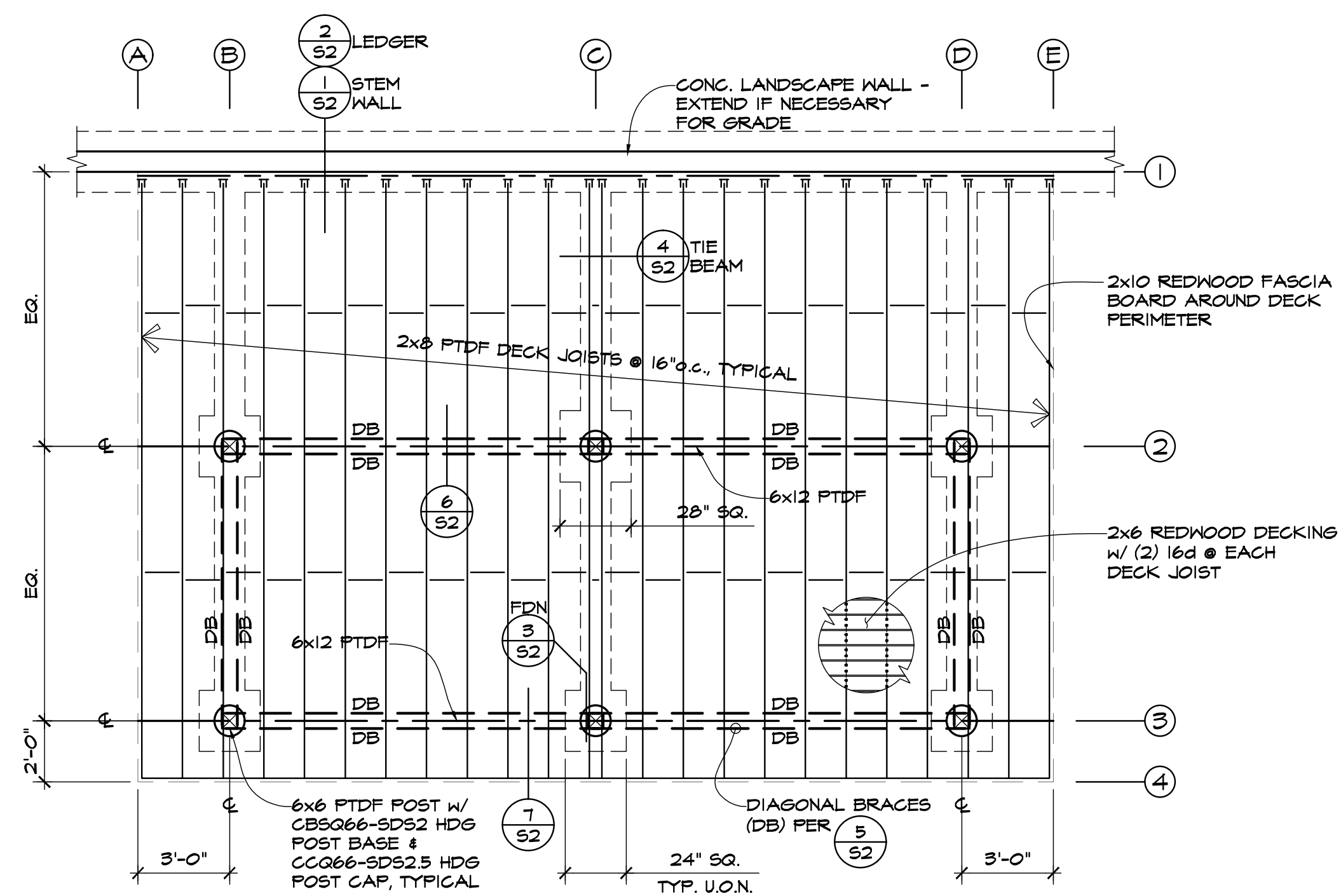
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

VICINITY MAP
NTS

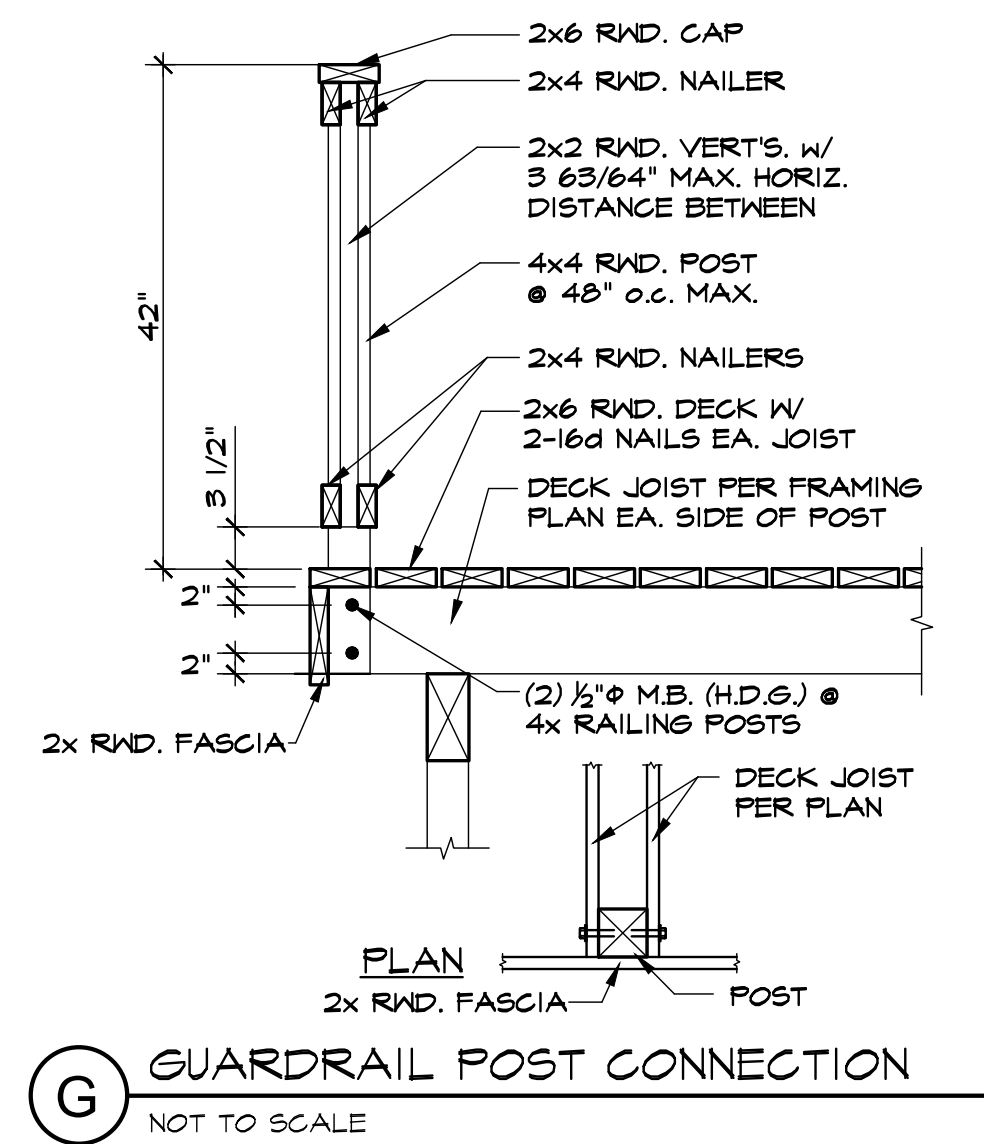
MATERIALS

1. 4x4 REDWOOD POST
2. 2x6 REDWOOD DECKING
3. 2x REDWOOD FASCIA
4. 2x2 REDWOOD VERTICALS
5. 2x6 REDWOOD GAP
6. 6x6 PTDF POST
7. FINISHED GRADE

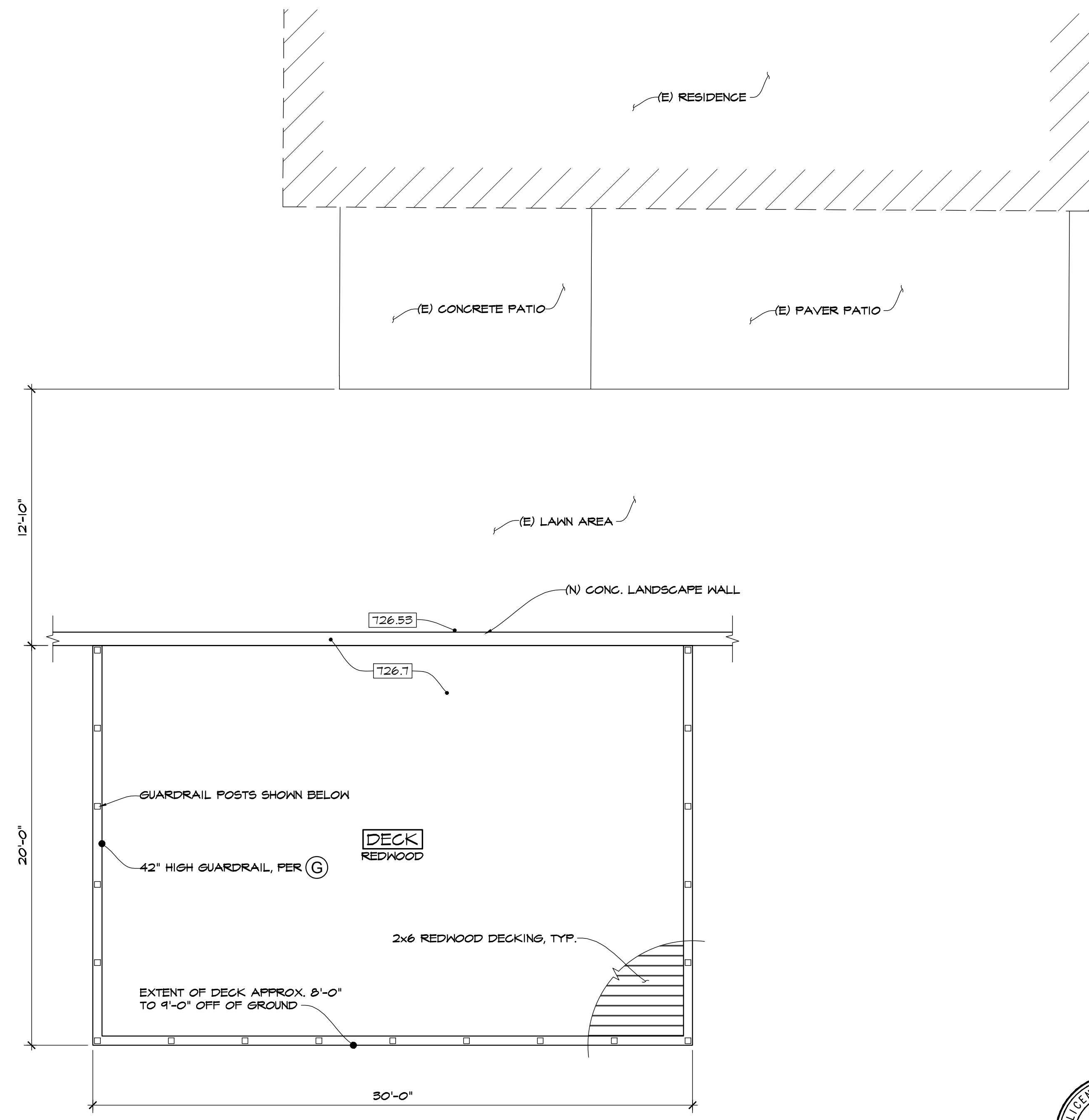




DECK FRAMING
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



G GUARDRAIL POST CONNECTION
NOT TO SCALE



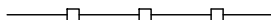
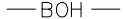
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

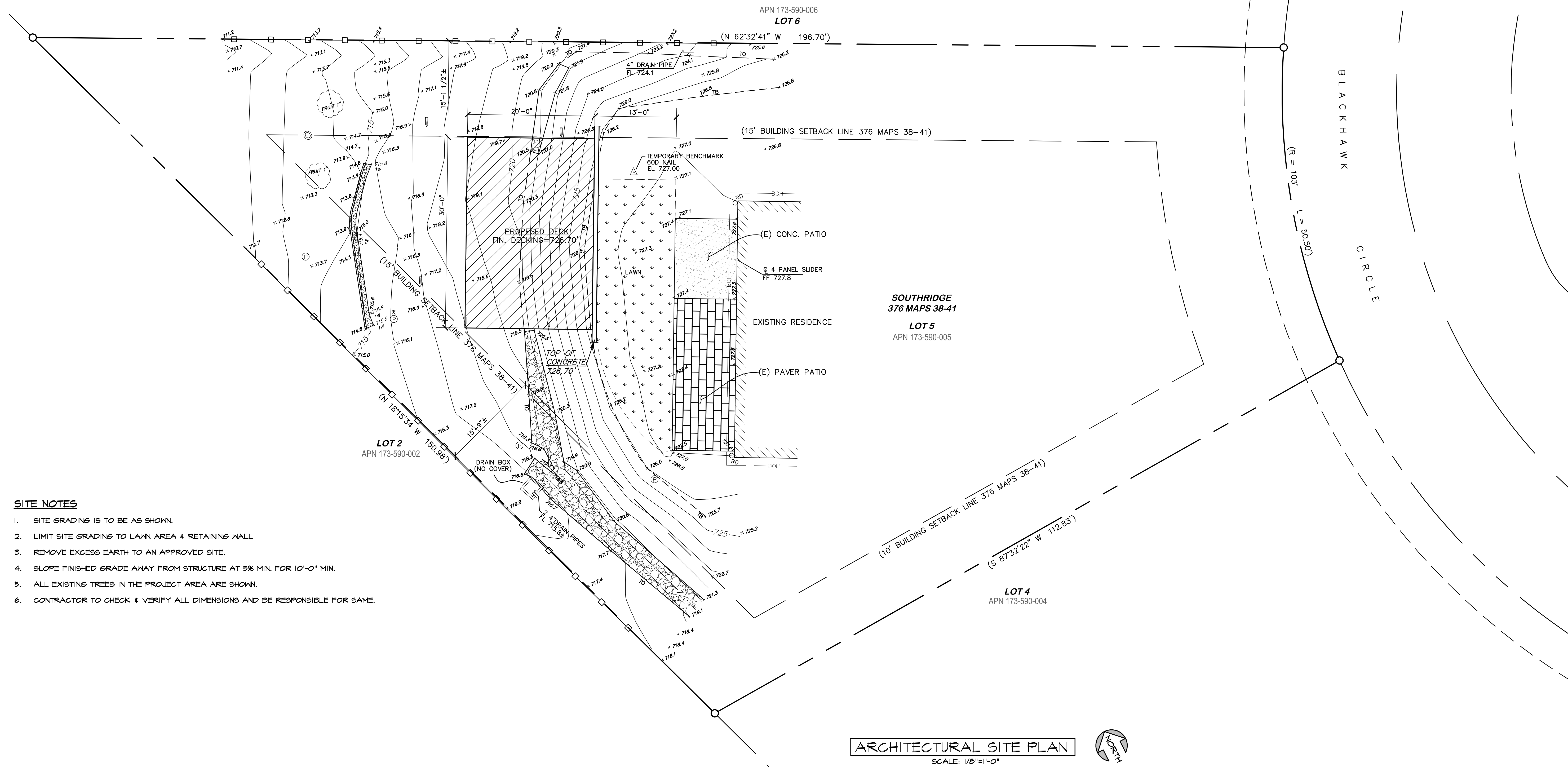


SITE NOTES

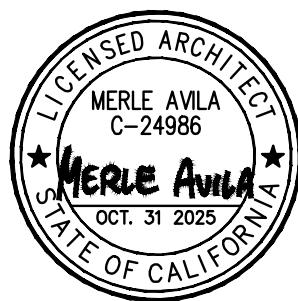
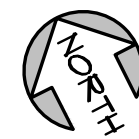
1. SITE GRADING IS TO BE AS SHOWN.
2. LIMIT SITE GRADING TO LAWN AREA & RETAINING WALL
3. REMOVE EXCESS EARTH TO AN APPROVED SITE.
4. SLOPE FINISHED GRADE AWAY FROM STRUCTURE AT 5% MIN. FOR 10'-0" MIN.
5. ALL EXISTING TREES IN THE PROJECT AREA ARE SHOWN.
6. CONTRACTOR TO CHECK & VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AND BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SAME.

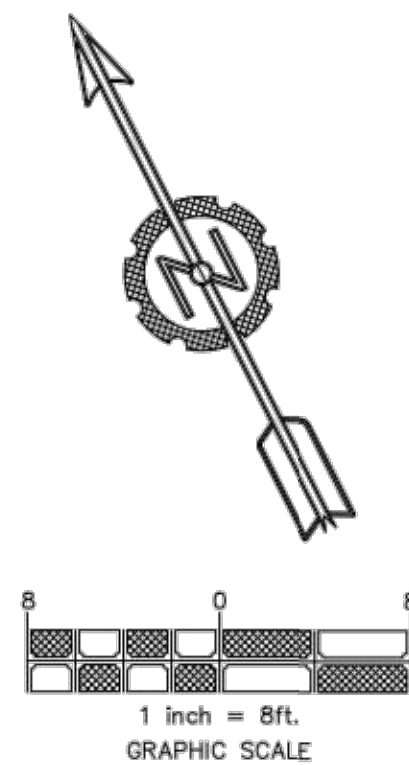
LEGEND

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
	CONCRETE	+ 100.0	SPOT ELEVATION
	DRY STACKED ROCK	TB	TOP OF BANK
	WOOD FENCE	TO	TOE OF BANK
	STACKED CONCRETE BLOCK WALL	TW	TOP OF WALL
	PROJECT BENCHMARK	(N 6'38" E)	RECORD DATA
	PVC PIPE		
	HOSE BIB		
	ROOF DRAIN		
	1.5" METAL POST (VERTICAL)		
	WOOD STAKE		
	BUILDING OVERHANG	/	/
	TREE SYMBOL & DRIP LINE	/	/



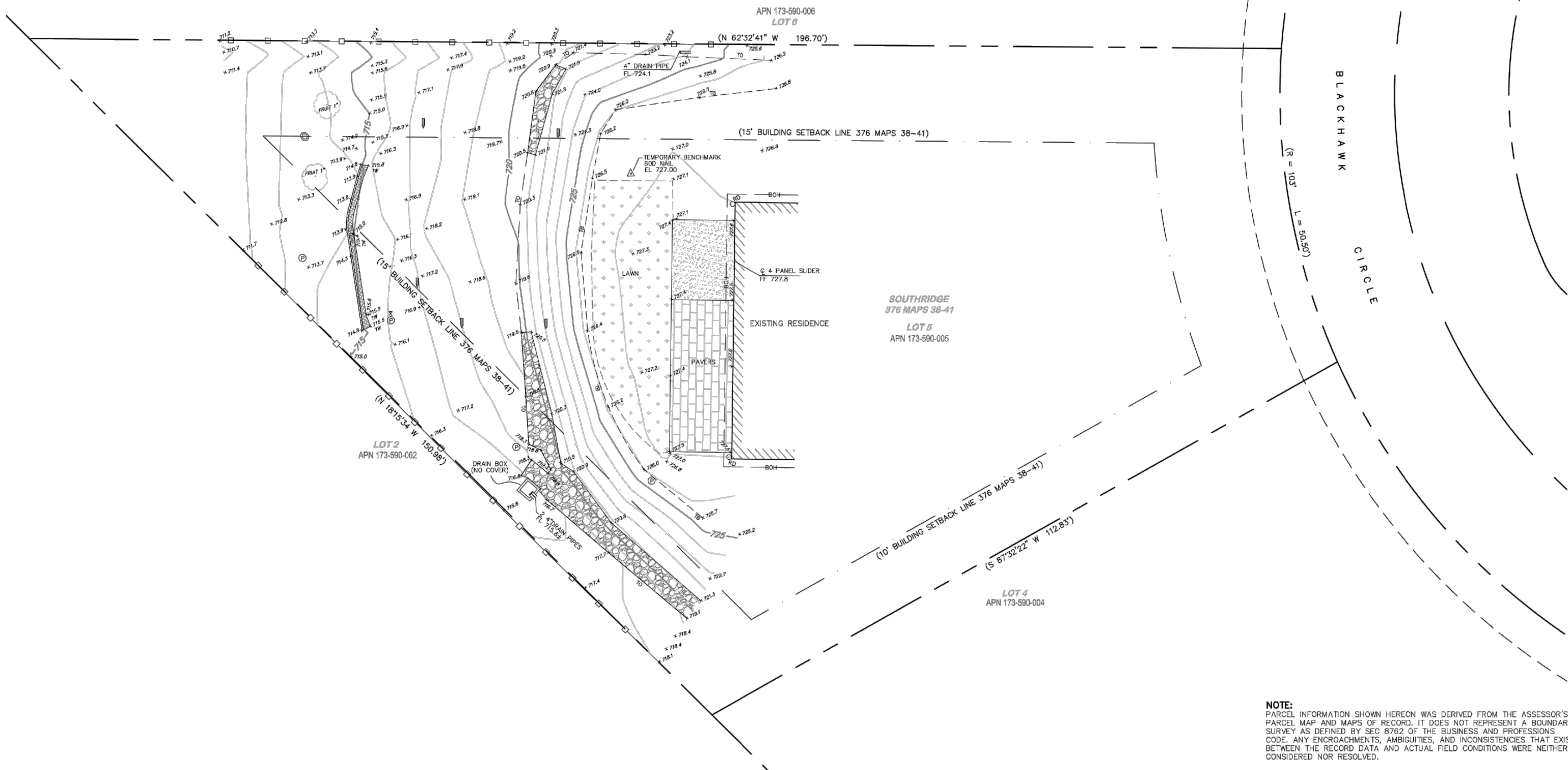
ARCHITECTURAL SITE PLAN
SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"





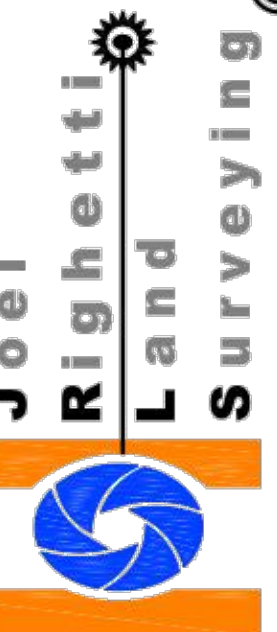
LEGEND

	CONCRETE	+ 100.0	SPOT ELEVATION
	DRY STACKED ROCK	TB	TOP OF BANK
	WOOD FENCE	TO	TOE OF BANK
	STACKED CONCRETE BLOCK WALL	TW	TOP OF WALL
	PROJECT BENCHMARK	(N 6°38' E)	RECORD DATA
	PVC PIPE		
	HOSE BIB		
	ROOF DRAIN		
	1.5" METAL POST (VERTICAL)		
	WOOD STAKE		
	BUILDING OVERHANG		
	TREE SYMBOL & DRIP LINE		



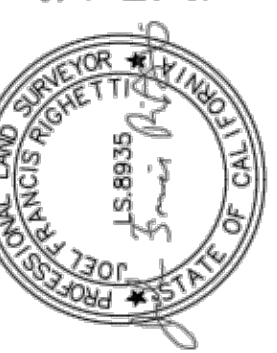
NOTE:
PARCEL INFORMATION SHOWN HEREON WAS DERIVED FROM THE ASSESSOR'S PARCEL MAP AND MAPS OF RECORD. IT DOES NOT REPRESENT A BOUNDARY SURVEY AS DEFINED BY SEC 8762 OF THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONS CODE. ANY ENCROACHMENTS, AMBIGUITIES, AND INCONSISTENCIES THAT EXIST BETWEEN THE RECORD DATA AND ACTUAL FIELD CONDITIONS WERE NEITHER CONSIDERED NOR RESOLVED.

PROJECT BENCHMARK:
60D NAIL
EL = 727.00' (ASSUMED)



P.O. BOX 992
SEBASTOPOL, CA
95473
(707) 843-1656

SURVEYOR'S STATEMENT
THIS MAP IS BASED ON A FIELD SURVEY MADE BY ME ON 2/14/2024 AND REPRESENTS THE VISUAL SURFACE CONDITIONS ON THE DATE OF SAID SURVEY.



3591 BLACKHAWK CIRCLE
SANTA ROSA, CA
APN 173-590-005

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

DATE:
FEBRUARY 14, 2024

REVISIONS:

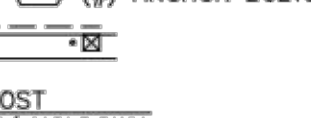
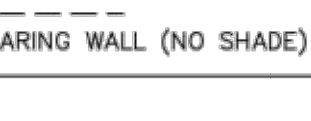
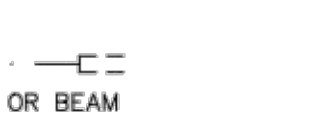
FIELD EDIT:

JOB No. 24-2-01

FILE NAME
24-2-01-TOPO.dwg

SCALE
1" = 8'

SHEET
1 OF 1

 LENGTH (#) ANCHOR BOLTS POST W/ HOLDOWN SHEAR WALL CALLOUT	 DETAIL NUMBER SHEET NUMBER DETAIL REFERENCE	 SECTION NUMBER SHEET NUMBER SECTION CUT
 BEARING WALL (SHADED)	 CONTINUOUS MEMBER	 REVISION AREA
 NON-BEARING WALL (NO SHADE)	 BLOCK MEMBER	 SHEET NOTE
 HEADER OR BEAM	 HANGERS	 CHANGE IN FLOOR HT
 SHEATHING NAILING PER PLAN	 SHEATHING	 CHANGE IN FLOOR HT

DESIGN CRITERIA			
110-502	11-20		
Vertical Loads	Dead Load	Live Load	Snow Pg
Deck	7 PSF	60 PSF	N/A

Occupancy Category	R-3
Wind Design Data	
Wind Speed	95 MPH
Wind Exposure Category	C
Building Risk Category	II
Internal Pressure Coefficient	N/A
Earthquake Design Data	
Seismic Importance Factor	
Spectral Response Accelerations	$S_s = 2.42$ $S_1 = 0.923$
Seismic Response Coefficients	$S_{pg} = 1.94$ $S_{pi} = 0.86$
Seismic Design Category	E
Seismic Force Resisting System	Diagonal wood bracing
Response Modification Factor	$R = 1.5$
Seismic Response Coefficient	$C_s = 1.29$
Analysis Procedure	Equivalent Procedure
Soil / Foundation:	
Allowable Soil Bearing Pressure:	2000 PSF
Soil Site Classification	C

PROXY CONNECTION NOTES

10X-519 2-20

1. Epoxy adhesives, anchors and dowels shall be installed per the manufacturer's specifications and these notes. If the requirements of the manufacturer's specifications and these notes conflict, then the more restrictive requirements shall govern.
2. The following epoxy adhesives are acceptable for use in solid base materials:

SIMPSON	SET-3G (ESR-4057)	SET-XP-ER ADHESIVE (ESR-2508)
HILTI-HIT	RE-500SD (ESR-2322)	
DE-WALT	PE1000+ (ESR-2583)	

Any other epoxy adhesive shall have documentation, including ESR report, submitted to the engineer of record for approval.
3. Holes for epoxy anchors shall be drilled per the manufacturer's specifications. Holes shall be thoroughly cleaned as follows:
 - a. Blow out all dust and loose material with compressed air and extension nozzle.
 - b. Clean hole surfaces with a wire bottle brush. Then use a dowel wrapped with a moist cloth to remove remaining dust.
 - c. Blow out the hole with compressed air.
 - d. Repeat the procedure as required until all surfaces are clean.
4. Epoxy adhesive shall be installed to the end/bottom of the hole with a gun nozzle or other approved procedure prior to installation of the anchors. Anchors embedded into epoxy adhesive shall be clean and free of any rust, petroleum products or deleterious materials per the manufacturer's specifications.
5. Anchors shall not be moved or loaded before epoxy adhesive curing time is reached.
6. Epoxy adhesive connections shall have special inspection per CBC Section 1704. Use the Special Inspection Notes for specific requirements.

REINFORCING STEEL
110-513 10-21

1. All reinforcing steel shall conform with ASTM A-615, grade 60 for #1 rebar and larger and ASTM A-615 grade 40 for #3 and #4 rebar. Use ASTM A-706 for rebar to be welded. Reinforcing steel shall be kept clean and free of rust.
2. Welded wire mesh shall conform with ASTM A-185 and shall be lapped 12" minimum and be placed at center depth of slab.
3. All reinforcing bars shall be as long as is practical and all bends shall be cold bent. Securely tie all reinforcing bars at each end or as near thereto as possible and brace at a maximum of 48" on center prior to placement of concrete. At all corners and intersections, bars shall return a minimum of 24". All reinforcing bar splices and bends shall be lapped per detail "11/S1". Provide "L" hook at dead end horizontal reinforcing u.o.n.

FRAMING HANGERS 110-522 3-19				
FRAMING MEMBER	FACE MOUNT HGR	TOP FLANGE HGR	SLOPED HGR	
1 JOIST	IUS	MIT	LSSR	
DBL 1 JOIST	MIU	MIT	LSU	
2x SOLID SAWN	LUS	JB	LRUZ	
DBL 2x SOLID SAWN	LUS	WP	LSSR	
3x SOLID SAWN	LUS/HU	HUTF	—	
4x SOLID SAWN	LUS	BA	LSSR	
6x SOLID SAWN	HU	HUTF	—	
1—3/4" LVL/LSL	HU	MIT	LSSR	
3—1/2" LVL/PSL/LSL	HU	BA3.56	LSSR	
5—1/4" OR 7" LVL/PSL/LSL	HGUS	EGQ	—	

SPECIAL INSPECTION NOTES
110-505 6-19

In addition to the inspections required by CBC Section 110, special inspections in accordance with CBC Section 1704 are also required. All special inspections shall be performed by one or more agencies employed by the owner. The special inspector or agency shall be qualified in the area of inspections listed under Section 1705, and be approved by the Building Official, the architect of record and Johnson, DeBols and Forrest. The special inspector shall furnish inspection reports to the Building Official, the architect of record and Johnson, DeBols and Forrest. All responses shall be brought to the attention of the Building Official, the contractor for correction; then, if not corrected, to the appropriate design professional and the Building Official. The special inspector shall submit a final signed report stating whether the work requiring special inspection was in conformance with approved drawings and specifications and the applicable workmanship provisions of the code.

Following is a list of individuals or firms approved by Johnson, DeBois & Forrest to provide any of the above referenced special inspection services:

1. Reese & Associates	(707) 528-3078
2. PJC & Associates	(707) 584-4804
3. Bauer Associates	(707) 887-2505
4. RGH Consultants	(707) 544-1072

Fasteners and connectors for pressure preservative and fire-retardant wood should be of hot dipped zinc-coated galvanized steel, stainless steel, silicone bronze or copper (exception, $\frac{1}{2}$ " diameter or greater steel bolts used in residential applications). The coating weights for zinc-coated fasteners and connectors shall be in accordance with ASTM A153 and A653 respectively. Fasteners other than nails, wood screws and lag screws be permitted to be mechanically deposited zinc-coated steel with coating weights in accordance with ASTM B695, Class 55 minimum.

Stainless steel shall be Type 304 or 316. When using stainless steel or hot-dip galvanized connectors, the connectors and fasteners should be made of the same material.

Electroplated/electro galvanized and mechanically galvanized coatings are not considered to be hot-dip. Aluminum, uncoated, painted and other non-approved fasteners may not be used in preservative-treated lumber under any circumstance.

5. Structural panel sheathing shall be APA rated sheathing, exposure 1, conforming to PS-1 or PS-2 or PRP-108 or PRP-210 of the APA "The Engineered Wood Association" unless otherwise noted. Installation and application of sheathing shall be per manufacturer's specifications.

6. Nails used in exterior applications shall be hot-dipped, zinc-coated galvanized box nails, unless otherwise noted. Nails used in pressure treated wood shall be as specified in Note 4. Where nailing causes wood to split, replace member and predrill holes.

All nailing not specifically called out on the plans shall be per CBC Table 2304.10.1 and detail "9"/S1". Nail types shall be as indicated below (also applies to gun nails):

a. Roof and Floor Sheathing Common Nails
Common Nail Dipped Galvanized Box
(electroplated box nails are not acceptable)

b. Shearwall Sheathing Common Nails
Common Nail Dipped Galvanized Box
(electroplated box nails are not acceptable)

c. Framing Common, Box or Coated Sinker Nails u.o.n.

d. Metal Connectors Nails shall be as specified by manufacturer u.o.n.

Wire Diameter (Inches)

Nail Size	Length (min)	Common	Box
8d	2 1/2"	.131	.113
10d	2 1/2" SHTG	.148	.128
12d	3" FRAMING	.148	.128
16d	3 1/2"	.172	.135
20d	4"	.192	.148

7. All metal framing connectors, clips, joint hangers, straps, etc. shall be manufactured Simpson Strong-Tie Company. Fill all nail or bolt holes in the connectors per the manufacturer's specifications to achieve maximum capacity u.o.n. Use only Simpson type nails per the manufacturer's specifications and per note 6 above. Install and tie the connectors just prior to covering where possible. Manufacturer substitutions may be allowed when approved by JDF. Submit a list of the specified connector with the proposed alternate to JDF for review. A proposed alternate shall be ICBO approved w/ capacity meeting or exceeding the capacity of the specified connector.

8. Bolts shall be standard machine bolts (M.B.) conforming to ASTM 307. Anchor Bolts (A.B.) shall conform to ASTM F1554 Grade 36. Bolt sizes are shown on the plans details. Use malleable iron or plate washers under the head and nut; where bearing against wood. Bolt size shall be 1/2" larger than the bolt diameter. Holes for bolts shall not be located in or near lumber with knots or checks. Bolts and washers exposed to weather shall be galvanized.

9. Structural members shall not be notched, cut or otherwise altered for ducts, pipes, u.o.n. or approved by the engineer. See details "2/SI" and "7/SI".

10. Place all lumber joists and beams with the crown up.
11. To minimize lumber shrinkage effects, install and tighten straps and tie down anchors (Holdowns) just prior to covering, whenever possible.
12. Lag screws shall be of good quality (SAE—J429 steel or 33 ksi min). Lag screws require pre-boring as follows:

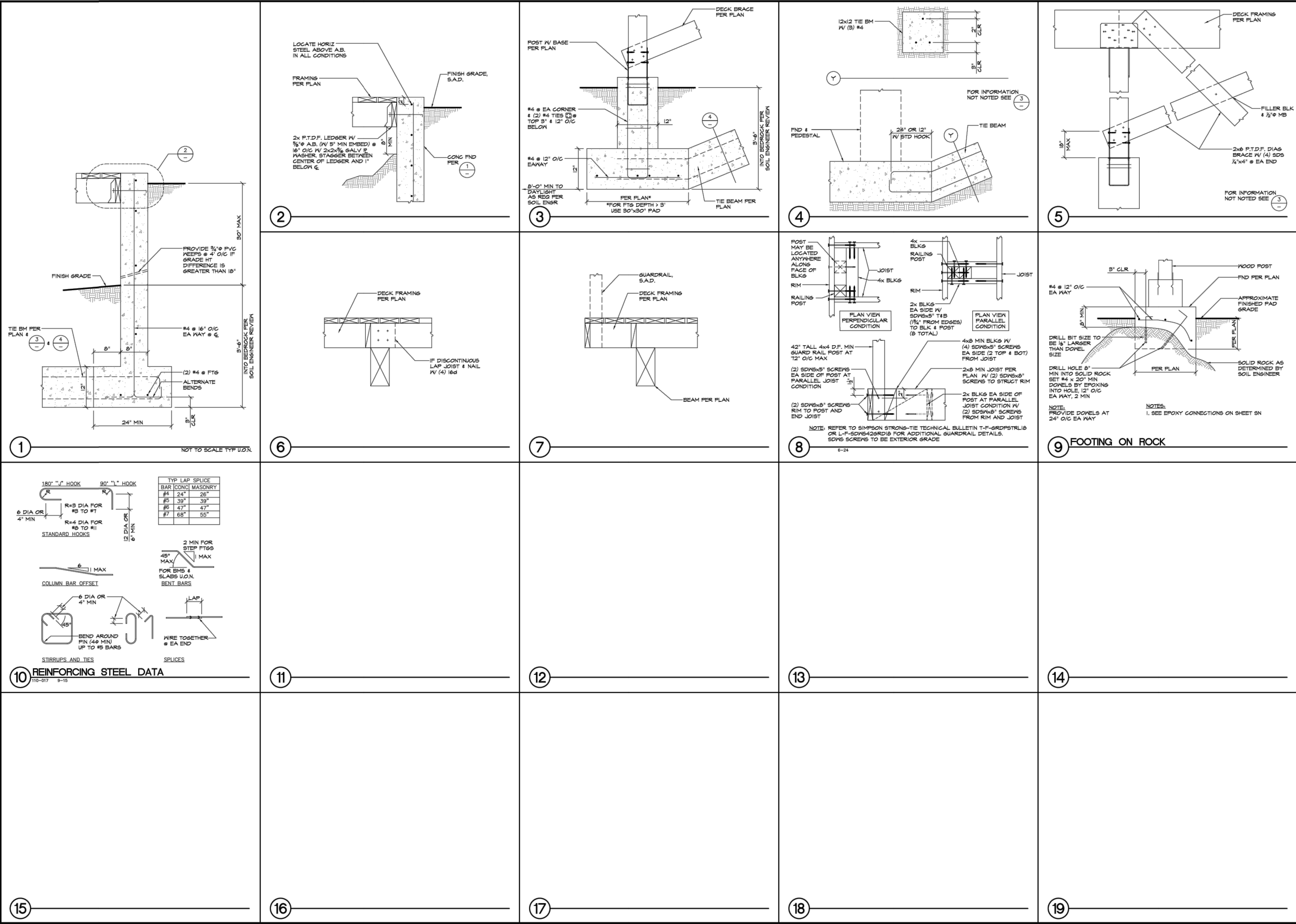
SHANK DIAMETER	LEAD HOLE (1)	SHANK HOLE (2)
1/4"	5/32"	3/4"
3/8"	7/32"	1"
1/2"	5/8"	1 1/2"
3/4"	3/4"	5/8"

 - (1) Lead hole depth equals lag length
 - (2) Shank hole depth equals shank length

Do not drive lag screws with a hammer.
Soap or lubricate threads to ease installation.
13. Deck screws shall be of good quality (SAE—J429 steel or 33 ksi min). Pre-drill if necessary to prevent splitting. Use Simpson—DSV, GRK—R4, FastenMaster—TRIO, GripIt! Exterior, Grabber—Exterior or equal.

STRUCTURAL SHEET INDEX		REVISION
SN	GENERAL NOTES	
S2	STRUCTURAL DETAILS	

ZELENY DECK
3591 BLACKHAWK CIRCLE
SANTA ROSA, CA
APN: 173-590-005



REVISIONS

BY

File : 24096ST2

JDF

JOHNSON, DEBOIS & FORREST

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING / CODE CONSULTING

405 WEST COLLEGE AVE. • SUITE E • SANTA ROSA, CA 95401 • (707) 575-0911
• email: jforrest@jdfinc.net •

ZELENY DECK

3591 BLACKHAWK CIRCLE

SANTA ROSA, CA

APN: 173-590-005

Project Engineer :

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

10-24-24

Date :

8-29-24

Engr :

J.D.

Drawn :

G.P.

Job :

24096

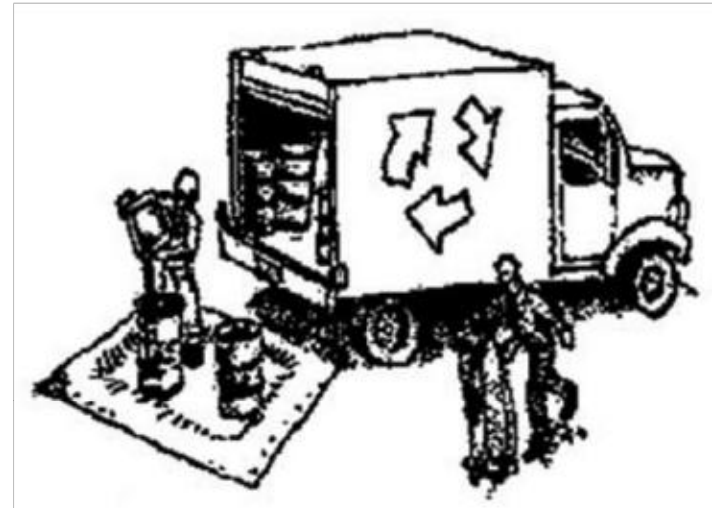
Sheet

S2

AVILA BUNCH

CONSTRUCTION BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

Construction Projects Are Required to Implement the Stormwater Best Management Practices (BMPs)
on this Page, as they Apply to Your Project, All Year Long.



MATERIALS & WASTE MANAGEMENT

Non-Hazardous Materials

- ☐ Berm and securely cover stockpiles of sand, dirt, or other construction materials with tarps when rain is forecast or if stockpiles are not actively being used. For best results, this should be done at the end of the work day throughout construction when feasible.
- ☐ Use (but don't overuse) reclaimed water for dust control.

Hazardous Materials

- ☐ Label all hazardous materials and hazardous wastes (such as pesticides, paints, thinners, solvents, fuel, oil, and antifreeze) in accordance with city, county, state and federal regulations.
- ☐ Store hazardous materials and wastes in water tight containers, store in appropriate secondary containment, and cover them at the end of every work day or during wet weather or when rain is forecast.
- ☐ Follow manufacturer's application instructions for hazardous materials and be careful not to use more than necessary. Do not apply chemicals outdoors when rain is forecast within 24 hours.
- ☐ Arrange for appropriate disposal of all hazardous wastes.

Construction Entrances and Perimeter

- ☐ Establish and maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all construction entrances and exits to sufficiently control erosion and sediment discharges from site and tracking off site.

- ☐ Sweep or vacuum any street tracking immediately and secure sediment source to prevent further tracking. Never hose down streets to clean up tracking.

Waste Management

- ☐ The California Green Building Code requires all permitted residential and non-residential construction, demolition and additions/alterations projects to recycle or salvage a minimum 65% of nonhazardous construction materials from the project.
- ☐ Cover waste disposal containers securely with tarps at the end of every work day and during wet weather.
- ☐ Clean or replace portable toilets, and inspect them frequently for leaks and spills. Incorporate secondary containment and locate them away from storm drain inlets.
- ☐ Dispose of liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids as hazardous waste (the Monterey Regional Waste Management District offers a Household Hazardous Waste Facility that accepts these items).

Maintenance and Parking

- ☐ Designate an area, fitted with appropriate BMPs, for vehicle and equipment parking and storage.
- ☐ Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipment washing off site.
- ☐ If refueling or vehicle maintenance must be done onsite, work in a bermed area away from storm drains and over a drip pan big enough to collect fluids. Recycle or dispose of fluids as hazardous waste.
- ☐ If vehicle or equipment cleaning must be done onsite, clean with water only in a bermed area that will not allow rinse water to run into gutters, streets, storm drains, or surface waters.
- ☐ Do not clean vehicle or equipment onsite using soaps, solvents, degreasers, steam cleaning equipment, etc.

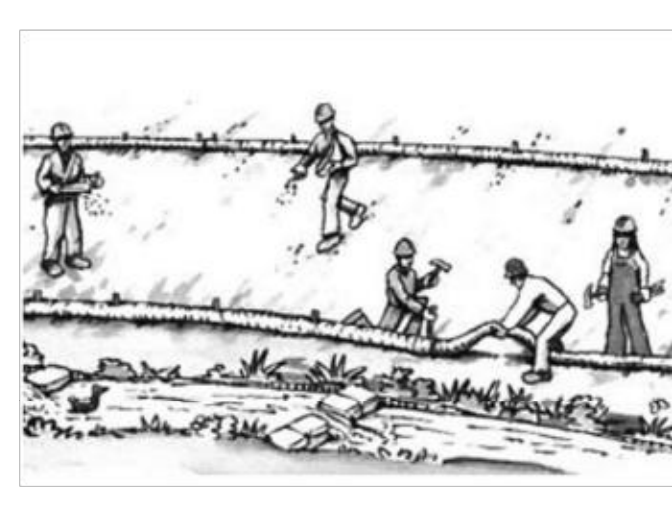
- ☐ Inlet protection is the last line of spill defense. Drains/ inlets that receive storm water must be covered or otherwise protected from receiving sediment/dirt/mud, other debris, or illicit discharges, and include gutter controls and filtration where applicable in a manner not impeding traffic or safety.



EQUIPMENT MANAGEMENT & SPILL CONTROL

Spill Prevention and Control

- ☐ Keep spill cleanup materials (rags, absorbents, etc.) available at the construction site at all times.
- ☐ Inspect vehicles and equipment frequently for and repair leaks promptly. Use drip pans to catch leaks until repairs are made.
- ☐ Clean up spills or leaks immediately and dispose of cleanup materials properly (see the Monterey Regional Waste Management District's guidelines for accepting hazardous waste materials).
- ☐ Do not hose down surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags).
- ☐ Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Do not try to wash them away with water, or bury them.
- ☐ Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil (see the Monterey Regional Waste Management District's Contaminated Soil Acceptance Criteria).
- ☐ Report significant spills immediately. You are required by law to report all significant releases of hazardous materials, including oil. To report a spill: Dial 911.



EARTHWORK & CONTAMINATED SOILS

Erosion Control

- ☐ Schedule grading and excavation work for dry weather only.
- ☐ Stabilize all denuded areas, install and maintain temporary erosion controls (such as erosion control fabric or bonded fiber matrix) until vegetation is established.
- ☐ Seed or plant vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.

Sediment Control

- ☐ Protect storm drain inlets, gutters, ditches, and drainage courses with appropriate BMPs, such as gravel bags, inlet filler, berms, etc.
- ☐ Prevent sediment from migrating offsite by installing and maintaining sediment controls, such as fiber rolls, silt fences, or sediment basins.
- ☐ Keep excavated soil on the site where it will not collect into the street.
- ☐ Transfer excavated materials to dump trucks on the site, not in the street.
- ☐ If any of the following conditions are observed, test for contamination and contact the Monterey County Environmental Health Department, Regional Water Quality Control Board, and local municipal inspector:
 - Unusual soil conditions, discoloration, or odor
 - Abandoned underground tanks
 - Abandoned wells
 - Buried barrels, debris, or trash.



PAVING/ASPHALT WORK

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

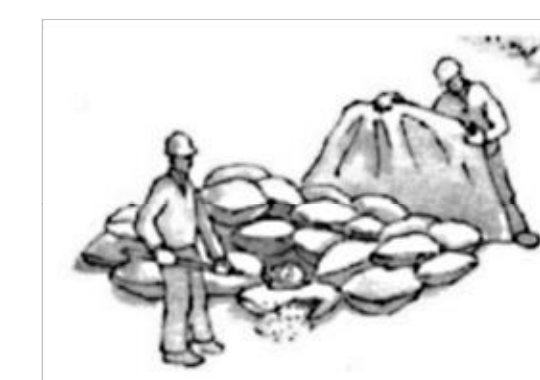
Sawcutting & Asphalt/Concrete Removal

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



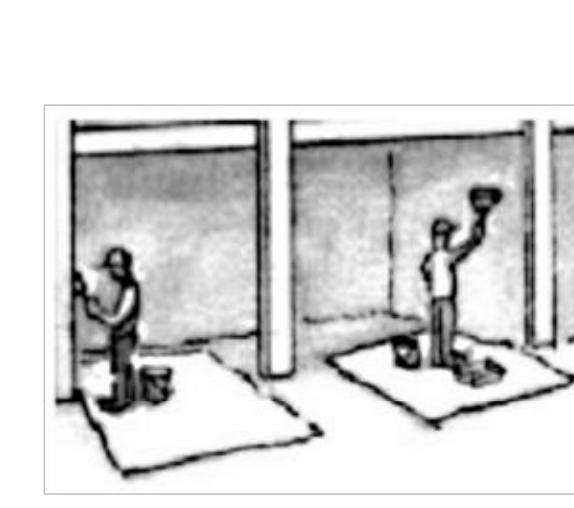
CONCRETE, GROUT & MORTAR APPLICATION

- ☐ Store concrete, grout and mortar under cover, on pallets and away from drainage areas. These materials must never reach a storm drain.
- ☐ Wash out concrete equipment/trucks offsite or in a contained area, so there is no discharge into the underlying soil or onto surrounding areas. Let concrete harden and dispose of as garbage.
- ☐ Collect the wash water from washing exposed aggregate concrete and remove it for appropriate disposal offsite.



LANDSCAPE MATERIALS

- ☐ Contain stockpiled landscaping materials by storing them under tarps when they are not actively being used.
- ☐ Stack erodible landscape material on pallets. Cover or store these materials when they are not actively being used or applied.
- ☐ Discontinue application of any erodible landscape material within 2 days before a forecast rain event or during wet weather.



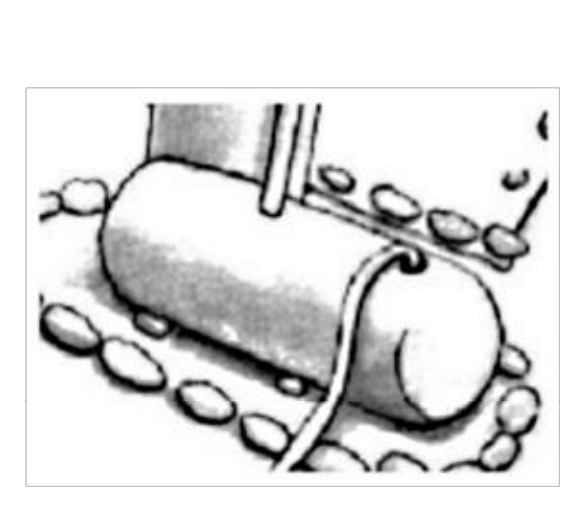
PAINTING & PAINT REMOVAL

Painting cleanup

- ☐ Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street, gutter, storm drain, or surface waters.
- ☐ For water-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible. Rinse to the sanitary sewer once you have gained permission from the local wastewater treatment authority. Never pour paint down a 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 residue and unusable thinner/solvents as hazardous waste.

Paint Removal

- ☐ Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust from marine paints or paints containing lead or tributyltin must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- ☐ Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping and sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash.



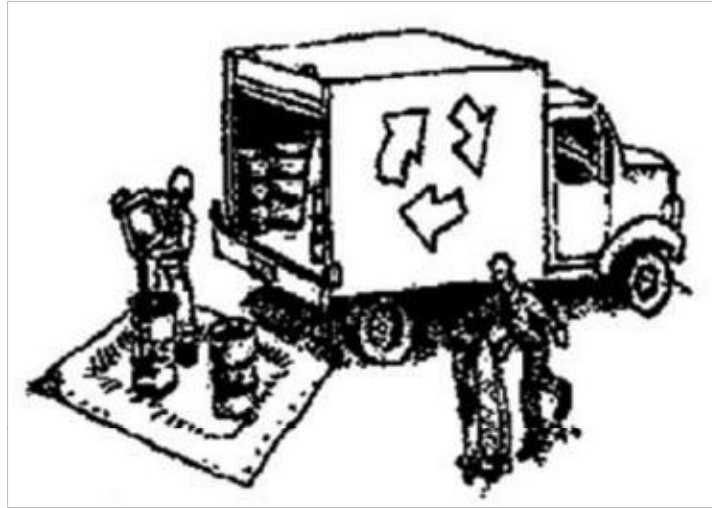
DEWATERING

- ☐ Effectively manage all run-on, all runoff within the site, and all runoff that discharges from the site.
- ☐ Divert run-on water from offsite away from all disturbed areas or otherwise ensure protection of its water quality for compliance.
- ☐ When dewatering, notify and obtain approval from the local municipality before discharging water to a street gutter or storm drain. Filtration or diversion through a basin, tank, or sediment trap, and/or disposal in sanitary sewer may be required.
- ☐ In areas of known contamination, testing is required prior to reuse or discharge of groundwater. Consult with the Engineer and municipal staff to determine whether testing is required and how to interpret results. Contaminated groundwater must be treated or hauled off-site for proper disposal.

STORM DRAIN POLLUTERS MAY BE LIABLE FOR FINES OF UP TO \$10,000 PER DAY!

LAS MEJORES PRÁCTICAS DE CONSTRUCCIÓN

Los proyectos de construcción deben implementar las Mejores Prácticas de Construcción dadas en esta página, ya que son pertinentes a su proyecto todo el año.



MANEJO DE MATERIALES Y RESIDUOS

Materiales no peligrosos

- ❑ Haga un borde alrededor y cubra con lonas impermeables las pilas de arena, tierra u otros materiales de construcción cuando haya pronóstico de lluvia o si no se están usando activamente. Para mejor resultado, esto debería hacerse diariamente al final del día de trabajo durante toda la construcción cuando sea posible.
- ❑ Use (pero no abuse) agua reclamada para controlar el polvo.

Materiales peligrosos

- ❑ Póngales etiqueta con nombre a todos los materiales y residuos peligrosos (como pesticidas, pintura, diluyentes, solventes, gasolina, aceite y anticongelante) de acuerdo con las reglamentaciones de la ciudad, del condado, del estado y federales.
- ❑ Ponga los materiales y residuos peligrosos en contenedores que no pierdan, póngalos luego en contenedores secundarios apropiados y cúbralos después de cada día de trabajo, o durante la temporada lluviosa, o cuando se haya pronosticado lluvia.
- ❑ Al aplicar los materiales peligrosos, siga las instrucciones del fabricante y tenga cuidado de no usar más de lo necesario. No aplique productos químicos en el exterior cuando se haya pronosticado lluvia en las próximas 24 horas.
- ❑ Asegúrese de deshacerse apropiadamente de todos los residuos peligrosos.

Entradas y perímetros de los sitios de construcción

- ❑ Establezca y mantenga control efectivo de los perímetros y establezca todas las entradas y salidas del sitio de construcción

para controlar suficientemente la erosión y la descarga de sedimentos del sitio para que no salgan del sitio.

- ❑ Barra o aspire inmediatamente lo que haya pasado a la calle y controle la fuente de origen para prevenir que siga sucediendo. Nunca lave con manguera las calles para limpiar lo que haya sido acarreado o llevado del sitio de construcción.

Gestión de residuos

- ❑ El Código de Construcción Ecológica de California requiere que todos los proyectos permitidos de construcción, demolición y adiciones o alteraciones, residenciales o no residenciales, reciclen o salven un mínimo del 65% de los materiales de construcción no peligrosos del proyecto.
- ❑ Cubra los contenedores de residuos de manera segura con lonas impermeables al término de cada día de trabajo y durante el tiempo de lluvias.
- ❑ Limpie o reemplace los excusados portátiles e inspecciónelos con frecuencia para ver que no pierdan o se derramen. Incorpore contención secundaria y colóquela lejos de los desagües de aguas pluviales.
- ❑ Deshágase de los residuos líquidos de pintura, solventes, colas y líquidos de limpieza como materiales peligrosos (la compañía de Gestión de Residuos Monterey Regional Waste Management District, tiene una planta para residuos peligrosos del hogar que acepta estos artículos).

Mantenimiento y estacionamiento

- ❑ Designe un área especial, usando técnicas apropiadas de control de polución, para estacionar los vehículos y el equipo, y para almacenamiento.

- ❑ Realice las tareas mayores de mantenimiento, los trabajos de reparación y el lavado de vehículos y equipos fuera del sitio de construcción.

- ❑ Si es necesario ponerle gasolina a un vehículo o hacer reparaciones en el sitio, trabaje en un área bordeada, alejada de los desagües pluviales y sobre una bandeja de goteo de tamaño suficiente para contener los líquidos peligrosos que se derramen. Recicle o deshágase de los líquidos como materiales peligrosos.

- ❑ Si es necesario lavar los vehículos o equipos en el sitio de construcción, límpielos sólo con agua, en un área contenida que no permita que el agua de enjuague llegue a cunetas, calles, desagües de aguas pluviales o superficies acuáticas (lagos, arroyos, etc.).

- ❑ No lave vehículos o equipos en el sitio de construcción usando jabones, solventes, desengrasadores, equipo de limpieza en seco, etc.

- ❑ La protección del conducto de entrada es el último punto de defensa de derrames. Desagües/entradas que reciben aguas pluviales deben ser cubiertos o de otra manera protegidos contra sedimentos, tierra, barro u otras basuras, o contra descargues ilícitos, y debe incluir el control de canaletas y la filtración, donde sea pertinente, de manera que no obstruya el tránsito o la seguridad.

Prevención y control de derrames

- ❑ Mantenga a mano en el sitio de construcción, en todo momento, los materiales para limpiar derrames (trapos, absorbentes, etc.).

- ❑ Inspeccione frecuentemente los vehículos y equipos para descubrir pérdidas de fluidos y repárelas inmediatamente. Use bandejas de goteo para recoger el líquido de la pérdida hasta que pueda hacer las reparaciones.

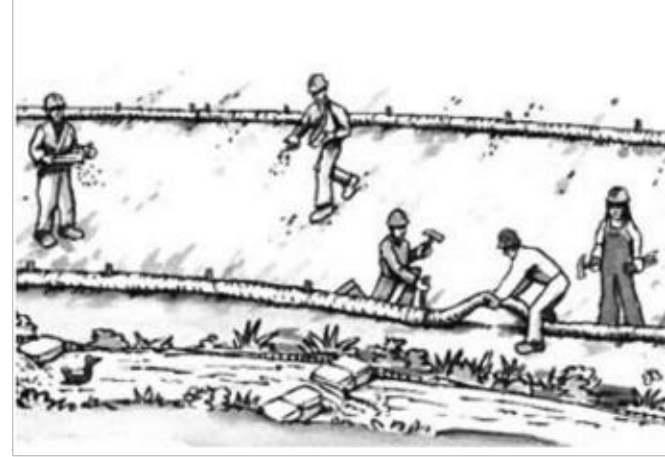
- ❑ Limpie los derrames o pérdidas inmediatamente y deshágase apropiadamente de los materiales de limpieza (vea las guías del *Monterey Regional Waste Management District* para ver los materiales peligrosos aceptados como desperdicio).

- ❑ No lave con manguera las superficies donde se hayan volcado líquidos. Use métodos en seco (materiales absorbentes, aserrín de cajas sanitarias para gatos, o trapos).

- ❑ Barra inmediatamente los materiales secos que se hayan desparramado. No trate de deshacerse de ellos usando agua, ni de enterrarlos.

- ❑ Limpie los derrames en la tierra excavando la tierra contaminada y deshaciéndose correctamente de ella (vea las guías del *Monterey Regional Waste Management District* sobre el criterio para aceptar tierra contaminada).

- ❑ Comunique inmediatamente cualquier derrame significativo. La ley obliga comunicar todos los derrames de materiales peligrosos, incluyendo el petróleo. Para comunicar un derrame: llame al 911.



TRABAJO EN LA TIERRA Y SUELOS CONTAMINADOS

Control de erosión

- ❑ Planee trabajo de nivelación y excavación sólo cuando no vaya a llover.
- ❑ Estabilice todas las áreas desnudas, instale y mantenga control de erosión provisorio (como tela de control de erosión o matriz de tejido pegado) hasta que se haya establecido la vegetación.
- ❑ Plante semillas o plantas para control de erosión en superficies en declive o donde no se planee la construcción inmediata.

Control de sedimento

- ❑ Proteja las rejillas de los desagües de aguas pluviales, las cunetas, canales y cursos de drenaje, usando apropiadas técnicas de control de polución, como bolsas con grava, rollos de fibras, bordes, etc.
- ❑ Prevenga que los sedimentos migren fuera del sitio instalando y manteniendo controles de sedimentos, como rollos de fibra, cerca de sedimentos o estanques de sedimentos.
- ❑ Mantenga la tierra que se haya excavado en el sitio de construcción en un lugar donde no pueda ser acarreada a la calle.
- ❑ Transfiera a los camiones los materiales excavados, en el sitio mismo de construcción y no en la calle.
- ❑ Si se observan cualquiera de las siguientes condiciones, analice la tierra para descubrir contaminación y comuníquese con la Junta Regional de Control de Calidad del Agua y con el inspector municipal local:
 - Condiciones inusuales en la tierra, descoloramiento u olor.
 - Tanques enterrados abandonados.
 - Pozos de agua abandonados.
 - Barriles, basuras o residuos enterrados.



TRABAJO CON PAVIMENTO/ASFALTO

- ❑ Evite pavimentar o recubrir pavimento en temporada de lluvias, o cuando se haya pronosticado lluvia para antes que el nuevo pavimento haya tenido tiempo de secarse.
- ❑ Cubra las rejillas de los desagües de aguas pluviales y las bocas de sumideros antes de aplicar la capa de sellado, capa ligante, capa de lechada (*slurry seal*), capa final fluida, etc.
- ❑ Junte y recicle o deshágase apropiadamente del exceso de grava o arena abrasivas. NO las barra ni las empuje con agua a los desagües de aguas pluviales.
- ❑ No use agua para lavar pavimento de concreto y asfalto fresco.

Cortando con sierra y removiendo asfalto/concreto

- ❑ Cubra completamente o erija una barrera alrededor de las rejillas de desagües de aguas pluviales cuando corte con sierra. Use tela de filtro, filtros en las bocas de admisión, o bolsas de grava para evitar que la lechada entre en el sistema de desagües pluviales.
- ❑ Proteja las entradas de desagües de aguas pluviales, canaletas, cunetas y cursos de drenaje con las mejores prácticas de control, como bolsas de grava, filtros de entrada, bordes, etc.
- ❑ Levante con pala, absorba o aspire la lechada producida por la sierra y deshágase de todos los residuos tan pronto como haya finalizado en un sitio, o al terminar cada día de trabajo (¡lo que ocurra antes!).
- ❑ Si la lechada producida por la sierra entra en un sumidero, límpielo inmediatamente.



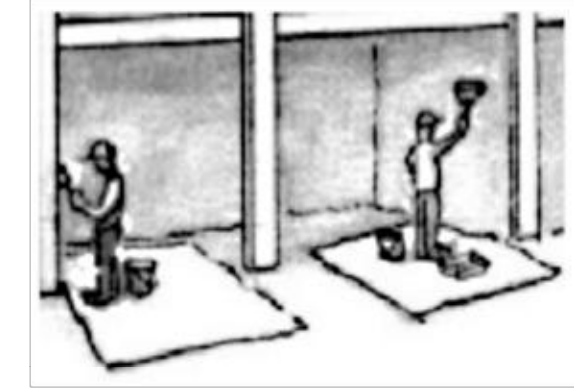
APLICACIÓN DE CONCRETO, LECHADA DE CEMENTO Y ARGAMASA

- ❑ Guarde el concreto, la lechada de cemento y la argamasa cubiertos, en paletas y alejados de las áreas de desagüe. Estos materiales nunca deben llegar a los desagües pluviales.
- ❑ Lave el concreto del equipo y de los camiones fuera del sitio de construcción o en un área contenida, para que no descarguen en la tierra subyacente o en las áreas de alrededor. Deje secar el concreto y deshágase de él como basura.
- ❑ Junte el agua con la que lavó el concreto de agregado expuesto y deshágase de ella apropiadamente fuera del sitio de construcción.



MATERIALES DE JARDINERÍA

- ❑ Contenga los materiales de jardinería ya apilados manteniéndolos cubiertos con lonas impermeables cuando no estén en uso activo.
- ❑ Ponga sobre paletas los materiales de jardinería que puedan sufrir erosión. Cubra o guarde esos materiales cuando no sean activamente usados o aplicados.
- ❑ No continúe aplicando cualquier material de jardinería que pueda sufrir erosión por lo menos dos días antes de una lluvia pronosticada o durante tiempo lluvioso.



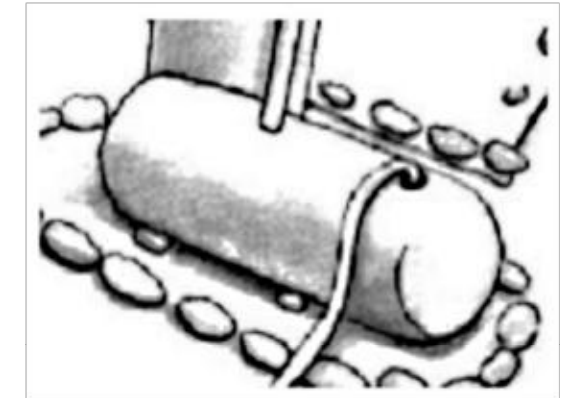
PINTANDO Y REMOVIENDO PINTURA

Limpieza después de pintar

- ❑ Nunca lave los pinceles ni enjuague los tarros de pintura en la calle, en las cunetas, desagües pluviales o superficies de aguas (arroyos, lagos, etc.).
- ❑ Al terminar de usar pinturas a base de agua, pinte lo más que pueda con la última pintura en el pincel. Enjuague los pinceles en un desagüe a las cloacas una vez que haya obtenido el permiso de las autoridades locales del sistema de tratamiento de aguas negras. Nunca eche pintura en un desagüe.
- ❑ Usando pinturas a base de aceite, pinte lo más que pueda con la última pintura en el pincel y limpie el pincel con diluyente o solvente en un envase apropiado. Filtre y vuelva a usar los diluyentes y solventes. Deshágase del residuo y del diluyente/solvente como desechos peligrosos.

Removiendo pintura

- ❑ Los residuos de productos químicos para remover pintura y los trozos y el polvo de pinturas marinas o de pinturas que contienen plomo o tributylin, deben ser desechados como residuos peligrosos.
- ❑ Los trozos de pintura y el polvo de productos no peligrosos y removidos en seco o con ráfagas de arena pueden ser barridos o juntados en tela de plástico y echados a la basura.



EXTRACCIÓN DEL AGUA

- ❑ Controle efectivamente toda el agua que corra al sitio, o dentro del sitio y la que corra hacia afuera originada en el sitio.
- ❑ Desvíe toda el agua que venga hacia el sitio para que no llegue a las áreas disturbadas o de alguna otra manera asegúrese de proteger la calidad del agua para cumplir con las ordenanzas.
- ❑ Al extraer el agua, notifique y obtenga el permiso de la municipalidad local antes de descargar agua en la cuneta de una calle o en un desagüe de aguas pluviales. Puede que se requiera filtración, o desvío a través de un depósito, tanque o entrampe de sedimento y/o puede ser requerida la descarga en un desagüe cloacal.
- ❑ En las áreas que se saben contaminadas, se requiere análisis antes de volver a usar o descargar el agua subterránea. Consulte con el ingeniero y el personal municipal para determinar si es necesario el análisis y cómo interpretar los resultados. El agua subterránea contaminada debe ser tratada o acarreada fuera del sitio para su eliminación apropiada.

* Adoptado con el permiso del Programa de Prevención de Polución del Agua del Condado de San Mateo.

¡QUIENES CONTAMINEN LOS DESAGÜES DE AGUAS PLUVIALES PUEDEN RECIBIR MULTAS DE HASTA \$10,000 POR DÍA!