

6TH ST APARTMENTS NEW 39 UNIT COMPLEX 801-817 S. 6TH ST BURBANK CA 91501 BOLADarck Design + N. Battle A.I.A. Architect, Inc. DATE: 04,06,2023 SUBMITTAL FOR PLANNING REVIEW



ABBREVIATIONS

E.W.C.

F.A.

F.B.

H.B.

H.C.

HDWD.

HDWE.

HORIZ.

H.M.

HR. HGT.

I.D.

INSUL

INT.

S.D.

S.N.D.

S.N.R.

S.SK

STA.

F.E. F.E.C.

&	And
e	Angle
@	At
Ø #	Diameter or Round
#	Pound or Number
(E)	Existing
	New
A.D.	Acoustical Area Drain
AGGR.	Aggregate
APPROX.	Approximate
ASB.	Asbestos
BD.	Board
BITUM.	Bituminous
BLDG.	Building
BLK.	Block
BLKG.	Blocking
BM.	Beam
BOT.	Bottom
CAB.	Cabinet
C.B.	Catch Basin
CEM.	Cement
CER.	Ceramic
C.I.	Cast Iron
CLG.	Ceiling
CLKG.	Caulking
CLO.	Closet
CLR.	Clear
COL.	Column
CONN.	Connection Construction
CONT.	Continuous Corridor
CTSK.	Countersink
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
CTR.	Center
DBL.	Double
DEPT.	Department
D.F.	Drinking Fountain
DET.	Detail
DIA.	Diameter
DIM.	Dimension
DISP.	Dispenser
DN.	Down
D.O.	Door Opening
DR.	Door
DWR.	Drawer
DS.	Down spout
D.S.P.	Dry Standpipe
DWG.	Drawing
LAB.	Laboratory
LAM.	Laminated
LAV.	Lavatory
LKR.	Locker
LN.	Line
LT.	Light
MAX.	Maximum
M.C.	Medicine Cabinet
MECH.	Mechanical
MEMB.	Membrane
MET.	Metal
MFR.	Manufacturer
MH.	Manhole
MIN.	Minimum
MIR.	Mirror
MISC.	Miscellaneous
M.O.	Masonry Opening
MTD.	Mounted
N.	North Not In Contract
NO. OR #	Number Nominal
N.T.S.	Not To Scale
O.A. OBS.	Obscure
O.D.	Outside Diameter (Dim.)
OPNG.	Opening Opnosite
PRCST.	Pre-Cast
PL.	Plate
P.LAM.	Plastic Laminate
PLAS.	Plaster
PLYWD.	Plywood
PR.	Pair
PT.	Point
P.T.D. P.T.D/R	Combination Paper towel
PTN.	Dispenser & receptacle Partition
P.T.R.	Paper Towel Receptacle
Q.T.	Quarry Tile
K.	Riser
RAD.	Radius
REC.	Roof Drain Recycle
REFR.	Refrigerator
REINF.	Reinforced
req. Resil.	Resilient
RIVI. R.O.	Rough Opening
R.W.L.	Rain Water Leader
S.	South
S.C.	Solid Core
S.C.D.	Seat Cover Dispenser

E.	East
EA.	Each
E.J.	Expansion Joint
EL.	Elevation
ELEC.	Electrical
ELEV.	Elevator
EMER.	Emergency
ENCL.	Enclosure
E.P.	Electrical Panel board
EQ.	Equal
EQUIP.	Equipment
E.W.C.	Electric Water Cooler
EXIST.	Existing
EXP.	Expansion
F.A.	Fire Alarm
F.B.	Flat Bar
F.D.	Floor Drain
FDN.	Foundation
F.E.	Fire Extinguisher
F.E.C.	Fire Extinguisher Cab.
F.H.C.	Fire Hose Cabinet
FIN.	Finish
FL.	Floor
FLASH.	Flashing
FLUOR.	Fluorescent
F.O.C.	Face of Concrete
F.O.F.	Face of Finish
F.O.S.	Face of Studs
FLR.	Floor
FPRF.	Fireproof
F.S.	Full Size
FT.	Foot or Feet
FTG.	Footing
FURR.	Furring
FUT.	Future
GA.	Gauge
GALV.	Galvanized
G.B.	Grab Bar
GL.	Glass
GND.	Ground
GR.	Grade
GYP.	Gypsum
H.B.	Hose Bib
H.C.	Hollow Core
HDWD.	Hardwood
HDWE.	Hardware
H.M.	Hollow Metal
Horiz.	Horizontal
Hr.	Hour
HGT.	Height
I.D.	(Dim.)
INSUL. INT.	Interior
JAN.	Janitor
JT.	Joint
KIT.	Kitchen
SCHED.	Schedule
S.D.	Soap Dispenser
SECT. SH.	Shelf
SHT.	Sheet Similar
S.N.D.	Sanitary Napkin Dispenser
SPEC.	Specification
SST.	Stainless Steel
S.SK.	Service Sink
STA.	Station
STD.	Standard
STL.	Steel
STOR.	Storage
STRL.	Structural
SUSP.	Suspended
SYM.	Symmetrical
TRD.	Tread
Т.В.	Towel Bar
Т.С.	Top of Curb
TEL.	Telephone
TER.	Terrazzo
T.&G.	Tongue and Groove
THK.	Thick
TOP	Top of Parapet
T.P.	Top of Pavement
T.P.D.	Toilet Paper Dispenser
T.V. T.W.	Top of Wall
UNF.	Unfinished
U.O.N.	Unless Otherwise Noted
UR.	Urinal
VERT.	Vertical
VEST.	Vestibule
W.	West
WD	Water Closet
W/O	Without
WP.	Waterproof
WSCT.	Wainscot
WT.	Weight
	č



SYMBOLS

1 NEW COLUMN GRID LINES EXISTING COLUMN GRID LINES 2 DETAIL NUMBER SHEET NUMBER WHERE SHOWN **REVISION #** REVISION (CLOUD) ELEVATION NUMBER A A6 SHEET NUMBER WHERE SHOWN ELEVATION LETTER KEY NUMBER MATCH LINE (+)OFFICE - ROOM NAME 207 - ROOM NUMBER SECTION NUMBER 19 A8 SHEET NUMBER WHERE SHOWN WALL TYPE DOOR MARK WINDOW MARK 18'-0" A.F.F. ELEVATION CONTROL POINT (100) EXISTING CONTOURS 100 NEW OR FINISH CONTOURS EXISTING NEW GRADES PROPERTY LINE

TOP OF WALL - ELEVATION-FEET ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR TOP OF CONCRETE OR TOP OF CURB ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR TOP OF PAVEMENT-FEET ABOVE FINISHED FLOOR EXIT EXIT SIGN

EXIT DIRECTIONAL EXIT SIGN

NO	TES
1. T	THE APPROVAL OF PLANS SPECIFICATIONS DOES NOT PERMIT THE VIO
	SECTION OF THE BUILDING CODE OR OTHER CITY ORDINANCE OR STA
2. 5	SEPARATE PERMIT REQUIRED FOR THE FOLLOWING:
A B	 MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, AND PLUMBING PERMITS. SITE WORK SUCH AS BLOCK WALLS, FENCES, GATES,, RETAINING V
1.	INITIAL TENANT FOR TENANT IMPROVEMENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH GREEN BUILDING CODE.
2.	OWNERS/CONTRACTORS/SIGNATURE ON CAL GREEN FORMS ARE I TO PERMIT ISSUANCE.
3.	DUCTS PENETRATING A FIRE BARRIER WALL MUST HAVE FIRE DAM 716.5.2.
4. SE(FOAM PLASTICS SHALL NOT BE USED AS INTERIOR FINISH EXCEPT IN CBC 801.8, C 806 4 2604 2 CBC 2406 4
5. a. b. c. d. e. f. 8.	 SHOW SAFETY GLAZING IN FOLLOWING LOCATIONS. WHERE THE NEAREST EDGE GLAZING IS WITHIN 24 INCH ARC OF EI A DOOR IN A CLOSED POSITION (UNLESS THERE IS AN INTERVENIN BETWEEN THE DOOR AND THE GLAZING OR IF THE GLAZING IS 5FE ABOVE THE WALKING SURFACE). GLAZING GREATER THAN 9 SQ. FT. WITH THE BOTTOM EDGE LESS INCHES ABOVE THE FLOOR AND THE TOP EDGE GREATER THAN 36 ABOVE THE FLOOR (UNLESS THE GLAZING IS MORE THAN 36 INCHE HORIZONTALLY AWAY FROM WALKING SURFACES OR IF A COMPLY BAR IS INSTALLED). GLAZING IN SHOWER AND TUB ENCLOSURES (LESS THAN 60 INCHE STANDING SURFACE). GLAZING IN SWINGING AND SLIDING DOORS. GLAZING ADJACENT TO STAIRWAY, LANDINGS AND RAMPS WITHIN HORIZONTALLY OF A WALKING SURFACE WHEN THE GLAZING IS LE INCHES ABOVE THE PLANE OF ADJACENT WALKING SURFACE. GLAZING LESS THAN 5 FEET HORIZONTALLY FROM SWIMMING POO THAN 5 FEET ABOVE ADJOINING GRADE. SEPARATE BUILDING PERMIT APPLICATION IS NEEDED FOR EACH S STRUCTURES TO BE DEMOLISHED.
9. E	DIFFERENT SUBMITTALS ITEMS SHALL BE LISTED ON THE TITLE SHEET AND SHALL BE SUBMITTED TO THE BUILDING AND SAFETY DEPARTMEN SUBMITTED FOR DEFERRAL ITEMS SHALL BE REVIEWED BY THE ARCH OF THE RECORD INDICATING THAT IT'S IN GENERAL CONFORMANCE W OF THE BUILDING.
10. a. b.	 FOR DEMOLITION OF EXISTING STRUCTURE(S), PLEASE PROVIDE T A SEPARATE BUILDING APPLICATION IS REQUIRED FOR EACH INDIVINATION STRUCTURE TO BE DEMOLISHED. NOTE ON PLAN INDICATING THE USE, OCCUPANCY, TYPE OF CONSTRUCTURE (S), NUMBER OF BEDROOMS.
11.	FINISH GRADE AROUND THE STRUCTURE SHALL SLOPE AWAY FRO FOUNDATION A MINIMUM OF 5% FOR A MINIMUM DISTANCE OF 10 FT.

NOTE: DRAWINGS ARE INTENDED TO CONVEY DESIGN INTENT ONLY. CONTRACTORS AND/OR FABRICATOR IS SOLE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING AND VERIFYING ALL DIMENSIONS. CONTRACTOR/ FABRICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING SHOP DRAWINGS AND GIVE THE ARCHITECT 14 WORKING DAYS TO REVIEW AND CONFIRM. DO NOT SCALE DRAWING.

T.O. ARCH FEATURE 675' - 11" O. PARAPET 666' - 11" ROOF 664' - 5" __S<u>ECOND FLOOR</u> 643' - 5" 🕤 FIRST FLOOR 632' - 11" PODIUM FLOOR 632' - 9" NORTH AVG GRADE PARKING LEVEL 622' - 3" 631' - 8" PL CORNER

<u>6TH STREET APARTMENTS</u>

801, 807, 817 SOUTH 6TH STREET, BURBANK CA 91501 NEW 39-UNITS COMPLEX AND ONE SEMI-SUBTERRANEAN PARKING

S SPECIFICATIONS DOES NOT PERMIT THE VIOLATION OF ANY NG CODE OR OTHER CITY ORDINANCE OR STATE LAW. IRED FOR THE FOLLOWING:

RICAL, AND PLUMBING PERMITS. BLOCK WALLS, FENCES, GATES,, RETAINING WALLS, ETC. TENANT IMPROVEMENTS SHALL COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS OF

DRS/SIGNATURE ON CAL GREEN FORMS ARE REQUIRED PRIOR

G A FIRE BARRIER WALL MUST HAVE FIRE DAMPERS, CBC

L NOT BE USED AS INTERIOR FINISH EXCEPT AS PROVIDED

EDGE GLAZING IS WITHIN 24 INCH ARC OF EITHER SIDE OF POSITION (UNLESS THERE IS AN INTERVENING WALL AND THE GLAZING OR IF THE GLAZING IS 5FEET OR HIGHER SURFACE).

HAN 9 SQ. FT. WITH THE BOTTOM EDGE LESS THAN 18 LOOR AND THE TOP EDGE GREATER THAN 36 INCHES JNLESS THE GLAZING IS MORE THAN 36 INCHES FROM WALKING SURFACES OR IF A COMPLYING PROTECTIVE

AND TUB ENCLOSURES (LESS THAN 60 INCHES ABOVE

AND SLIDING DOORS. TO STAIRWAY, LANDINGS AND RAMPS WITHIN 36 INCHES WALKING SURFACE WHEN THE GLAZING IS LESS THAN 60 LANE OF ADJACENT WALKING SURFACE. FEET HORIZONTALLY FROM SWIMMING POOLS AND LESS

ADJOINING GRADE. PERMIT APPLICATION IS NEEDED FOR EACH SEPARATE MOLISHED.

TEMS SHALL BE LISTED ON THE TITLE SHEET OF THE PLAN ED TO THE BUILDING AND SAFETY DEPARTMENT. DOCUMENTS RAL ITEMS SHALL BE REVIEWED BY THE ARCHITECT/ENGINEER TING THAT IT'S IN GENERAL CONFORMANCE WITH THE DESIGN

EXISTING STRUCTURE(S), PLEASE PROVIDE THE FOLLOWING: G APPLICATION IS REQUIRED FOR EACH INDIVIDUAL EMOLISHED. ATING THE USE, OCCUPANCY, TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION. IF

IBER OF BEDROOMS. IND THE STRUCTURE SHALL SLOPE AWAY FROM THE

VICINITY MAP



- DEMOLITION - GRADING & SHORING - ARCHITECTURAL & STRUCTURAL

- MECHANICAL - PLUMBING
- ELECTRICAL - FIRE SPRINKLE SYSTEM

NOTE: THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR SECURING ALL PERMITS REQUIRED AND FOR

REQUIRED LAND PROVIDED LANDSCAPE IN COMMON SPACE:

ZONING:

PROPOSED NU ALLOWABLE MA PROPOSED BU

ALLOWABLE MA PROPOSED STO

RESIDE

UNITS

UNIT NUMBER 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 TOTAL 1ST FLOO 201 202 203 _____ 204 205

313 TOTAL 3RD FLOC 39 UNITS ROOF DECK SEMI-SUBTERRAN WAIVEF

- 1. YARD / SE
- 2. BUILDING H
- 3. UNCOVERE

REQUIRED PRIVA PROVIDED PRIVA REQUIRED COM PROVIDED COM

- SITE WORK SUCH AS BLOCK WALLS, FENCES, GATES,, RETAINING WALLS, ETC.

OBTAINING A BUSINESS TAX REGISTRATION FROM THE CITY OF BURBANK BUILDING DIVISION.

PROJECT DATA:

ZONING: GENERAL PL LOT SIZE (BE LOT SIZE (AF	AN: FORE DEDICA	TION): ON):	R-4 MEDIUM I 135.08' x 1 132.58' x 1	DENSITY RES 88.00' 88.00'	IDENTIAL			A P P C	LLOWABLE L ROPOSED L ROPOSED P ONSTRUCTI	OT COVERAGE: DT COVERAGE: ARKING AREA : ON TYPE :	70 % MAX. => 25,4 66.3% => ± 16,4 ± 20,521.35 SQ.FT. VA/IA	00 x .70 = ± 17,780 SQ.FT. 521.15 SQ.FT.
LOT AREA (B LOT AREA (A RES. DENSIT ALLOWABLE PROPOSED I	SEFORE DEDICA FTER DEDICAT TY MAX. NUMBER OF UN	ATION): TON): NITS: NITS:	25,400 SQ 24,923.9 S 1 UNIT PE 25.4 X 1 = 26 UNITS	.FT. Q.FT. R 1,000 SQ.F 25.4 => 26 UI + 50% STATE	T. OF LOT (NITS	(PER ZONING) 30NUS => 39 U	INITS					
ALLOWABLE PROPOSED I	MAX. HEIGHT: BUILDING HEIG	HT:	(INCLUDIN 27 FT. TO 37'-2" TO	IG 3 LOW-ING TOP OF PLA TOP OF PLAT	COME AND TE & 35 FT. E & 46'-2" F	2 VERY-LOW IN TO TOP OF RO T. TO TOP OF F	ICOME) DOF & ARCH FE/ ROOF & ARCH F	ATURES EATURES				
ALLOWABLE	MAX. STORIES STORIES:	:	3 3									
UNITS	S TABUL	ATIONS	;							PROJECT [Y
RESIDE	ENTIAL L	JNIT CO	NFIG	URATI	NC					PROJECT ADDRESS	801 807 817	7 S 6TH ST
UNIT NUMBER	BEDROOM	BATHROOM	AREA	PATIO	BALCONY	COMMON ARE	A	NOTE		APN:	5621-026-008	A 91501
101 102	1	1 2	748 1,010	73.88 73.88		INCLUDING HALLWAYS, STAIRWAYS					5621-026-009 5621-026-024	9 4
103	2	2	1,132	74.63		ELEVATOR SHAFT				CLIENT:	ELMWOOD \ 530 S. GLEN BURBANK (/ENTURES, LLC. AOKS BLVD. #200 A 91502
104 105	2	2	1,132 983	74.63 63.13						ARCHITECT:	BOLADARCH	(DESIGN + N. BATTLE
106	2	2	983	63.13							A.I.A. ARCHI 408 S. PASA PASADENA,	DENA AVE., SUITE #6 CA 91105
107 108	2	2	983 983	63.13 63.09						PROJECT ARCHITECT:	(626) 381-96 ⁻ NATHAN BA	77 TTI F
109	2	2	1,082	65.26						PROJECT DESIGNER: PROJECT MANAGER:	JEAN-PIERR FARNOOSH	E BOLADIAN FARMER
110	2	2	1,082	63.12 65.26						SURVEY:	M&G CIVIL E SURVEYING	NGINEERING & LAND
112	2	2	984	63.12							347 S. ROBE BEVERLY HI (310) 659 08	RTSON BLVD. LLS, CA 90211
113	1	1	699	67.35						LANDSCAPE:	(310) 659-08 SEED GROU	/1 IP
TOTAL 1ST FLO	OOR		12,500	873.61		2,019.3					LANDSCAPE 1505 BORDE	ARCHITECTURE RAVENUE
201 202	2	2	743.58		73.88						(310) 787-10	55
203	2	2	1,132		74.63							
204	2	2	1,132		74.63							
206	2	2	983		63.13					SCOPE OF V	NORK	
207	2	2	983		63.13					- DEMOLISHING OF ALL	EXISTING BUILDING	SS UNDER SEPARATE
208	2	2	983		63.09 65.26					- CONSTRUCTING A NE	EW 39-UNIT MULTI-FA	MILY APARTMENT
210	2	2	1,082		63.12					BUILDING; - CONSTRUCTING ONE	SEMI-SUBTERRANE	AN PARKING LEVEL.
211	1	1	699 984		65.26							
213	1	1	1,082 63.12 699 65.26 984 63.12 699 81.63 12,495.6 873.61 2,111.6									
TOTAL 2ND FL	OOR		12,495.6		873.61	2,111.6				SHEET INDE	X	
301 302	2	1 2	738.16		73.88					COVER		C-1.0
303	2	2	1,132		74.63					TITLE SHEET		T-1.0
304	2	2	1,132		74.63					DEMOLITION PLAN		D-1.0
306	2	2	983		63.13					SITE PLAN LOT COVERAGE		A-1.0 A-1.1
307	2	2	983		63.13					SETBACK DIAGRAM	MS	A-1.2
309	2	2	983		63.09					PARKING LEVEL		A-2.0
310	2	2	1,082		63.12					FIRST FLOOR PLAN SECOND FLOOR P	N LAN	A-2.1 A-2.2
311 312	1	1	699 984		65.26 63.12					THIRD FLOOR PLA	Ν	A-2.3
313	1	1	699		81.63					ELEVATIONS		A-2.4 A-3.0
TOTAL 3RD FL	OOR		12,490.2		873.61	2,115.7				ELEVATIONS SECTION 1-2		A-3.1 A-4.0
39 UNITS	69	69	37,485.8	873.61	1,747.22	6,246.6				SECTION 3-4-5		A-4.1
ROOF DECK				1 1	1	6,283						
SEMI-SUBTERI	RANEAN PARKI	D INCEN	TIVES	6		20,521.35	i					
NUMBER OF \	WAIVERS REQI	UESTED: 3										
WAIVER: 1. YARD / S	SETBACK	DESCR UPTO 2	IPTION: 25% MODIF		M FRONT 4	AND STREET FA	ACING SIDE SET	BACKS				
2. BUILDIN			A 15 FEET I	NCREASE IN		D MAKE THE DE		EASIBLE				
3. UNCOVE	ERED PLATFOR		K FROM SE	IBACK REQU	JIREMENTS	PER BINC TAB	EE 10-1-628 (E)					
PARK	ING ANA	ALYSIS*										
							EV PARKI		ΓΙΟΝ			
1.5 CAR PER 2	2-3 BED UNIT => BED UNIT => 9	> 30 X 1.5 = 45 S X 1 = 9 STALLS	STALLS REG	QUIRED			LEVEL 2	REQUIRED	PROVIDED			
TOTAL PARKI	NG REQUIRED:	54 STALLS (IN	CLUSIVE O	F GUEST AN	D ACCESSI	BLE PARKING)	EV READY	20	20			
TOTAL PARKI	NG PROVIDED:	57 STALLS					FVCS	2	2			
BICYCLE: 5% BICYCLE SPA		PARKING: 54 X D: 3 SPACES	5% => 2.7 =	⇒3 SPACES I	REQUIRED		EV CAPABLE	8	8			
* CALCULATE	D PER DENSIT	Y BONUS ORDIN	NANCE REE	UCED PARK	ING RATES	5.	TOTAL	30	30			
LAND	SCAPIN	G ANAL	YSIS									
REQUIRED PF		OR SPACE:	5	0 SQ.FT PER ,620.83 SQ F	UNIT = 39 2 T.	X 50 = 1,950 SQ.	.FT. MIN.					
REQUIRED CO	OMMON OPEN	SPACE:	-	50 SQ.FT PEF	R UNIT = 39	X 150 = 5,850 S	SQ.FT. MIN.					
PROVIDED CO	OMMON OPEN S	SPACE:	8	,911.8 SQ.FT.	(2,628.8 SC	Q.FT ON FIRST I	FLOOR + 6,283	SQ.FT ON RO	DOF TOP)			
REQUIRED LA	ANDSCAPE ON I	LOT: LOT:	2 6	5,400 x 15% = ,062.7 SQ.FT.	= 3,810 SQ.I (FIRST FL0	FT. MIN. OOR ONLY)						
REQUIRED LA	UIRED LANDSCAPE IN COMMON SPACE: 5,850 x 15% = 877.5 SQ.FT. MIN.											

8,507.8 SQ.FT. (2,624.8 SQ.FT ON FIRST FLOOR + 5,883 SQ.FT ON ROOF TOP)



SAVING DATE:



LEGAL DESCRIPTION:

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED REAL PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA: LOTS 28, 29, 30 AND 31 OF TRACT 6694, IN THE CITY OF BURBANK, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, AS PER MAP RECORDED IN BOOK 77, PAGE(S) 55 OF MAPS, IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID MORE COMMONLY KNOWN AS: 801, 807, 817 SOUTH 6TH STREET, BURBANK, CA

APN: 5621-026-008, 5621-026-009, 5621-026-024

REFERENCE DOCUMENT: PER GRANT DEED

INSTRUMENT NO.: 20190946759 DATED AS OF: SEPTEMBER 13, 2019

LAND AREA:

LOT 29=CONTAINING AN AREA OF 6,354.70 SQ. FT., OR 0.1458 ACRES, MORE OR LOTS 30&31=CONTAINING AN AREA OF 12,692.23 SQ. FT., OR 0.2913 ACRES, MORE TOTAL=CONTAINING AN AREA OF 12,692.23 SQ. FT., OR 0.5829 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

BENCHMARK:

BM ID: #1709-1 DESCRIPTION: 2-1/2" BRASS CAP STMP CITY OF BURBANK BM 1709-1 AT THE SOUTHWEST QUADRANT OF THE INTERSECTION OF PROVIDENCIA AVENUE AND KENNETH ROAD, ABOUT 20 FEET SOUTH OF THE CENTERLINE OF KENNETH ROAD AND ABOUT 49 FEET WEST OF THE CENTERLINE OF PROVIDENCIA AVENUE, SET IN THE TOP SOUTHWEST CORNER OF A 7x2 FOOT CATCH BASIN WITH DROP INLET ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF KENNETH ROAD AND

ABOUT 0.7 FEET EAST OF THE STOP SIGN ELEV. = 703.125 FT.

SURVEYOR'S NOTE: THIS SURVEY WAS PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A TITLE REPORT. EASEMENTS, IF ANY, ARE NOT SHOWN.

LEGEND:

APN	-	ASSESSOR'S PARCEL NUMBER
A.C.	-	ASPHALT CONCRETE
BM	-	BENCHMARK
BLDG		BUILDING
C/CL	-	CENTERLINE
Č.L.F.		CHAIN LINK FENCE
CONC.		CONCRETE
CS	<u>.</u>	CRAWL SPACE
EST	-	ESTABLISH
FB		FIELD BOOK
FD		FOUND
FF	-	FINISH FLOOR ELEV.
FL		FLOWLINE ELEV.
INTER	-	INTERSECTION
LS	<u></u> 1	LAND SURVEYOR
L&T	-	LEAD & TACK
M.B.	-	MAP BOOK

SYMBOLS:

Ē	ELECTRIC BOX	SCO
A/C	AIRCONDITIONING UNIT	S
	COLUMN	-0
GM	GAS METER	E
GP	GATE POST	W/
	IRRIGATION VALVE	WN
-PP	POWER POLE	
	POWER POLE ANCHOR	

GRAPHIC SCALE (IN FEET) 1 inch = 10 ft. TITLE: CLIENT: John M. Gerro SCALE: 1" = 10' DESIGNED BY: F.G. / SA DRAWN BY: CHECKED





LOT 28=CONTAINING AN AREA OF 6,354.70 SQ. FT., OR 0.1458 ACRES, MORE OR

OH – OVERHANG P.C. – PROPERTY CORNER PG – PAGE PL - PROPERTY LINE PROD - PRODUCED (PROLONGED) PWFB - PUBLIC WORKS FIELD BOOK RCE - REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER SMH - SEWER MANHOLE SPK/W - SPIKE & WASHER TR. - TRACT MAP TW - TOP OF WALL ELEV. ----- PROPERTY LINE ----- CENTERLINE WALL LINE BUILDING LINE

---- OW---- OVERHEAD WIRE

SCO SEWER CL OUT SEWER MANHOLE SIGN POST TREE WATER HEATER

WATER METER





ALL EXISTING STRUCTURES ON PROPERTY TO BE FULLY





FLOOR PLAN GENERAL NOTES:

- ANY PLANTERS USED FOR LANDSCAPING THE FRONT YARD ARE TO BE LOW IN HEIGHT. WHERE INFORMATION IS UNCLEAR OR CONFLICTS ARE FOUND CONTACT THE ARCHITECT FOR DIRECTION PRIOR TO PROCEEDING.
- 2. PER THE CITY'S BURBANK2035 GENERAL PLAN MOBILITY ELEMENT, THE CITY HAS SET SPECIFIC SIDEWALK WIDTH REQUIREMENTS FOR BURBANK'S STREETS. BASED ON TABLE M-2 (PAGE 4-21) OF THE BURBANK2035 GENERAL PLAN'S HIGH DENSITY RESIDENTIAL LAND USE DESIGNATION, THE STANDARD WIDTH OF THE STREET IS 12-FOOT WIDE SIDEWALKS (FROM EDGE OF CURB TO PROPERTY LINE). DEVELOPMENT SHALL PROVIDE SIDEWALK WIDTH OF 12 FEET.
- 3. BUILDING, FIRE, ELECTRICAL, PLMBG., MECH., ETC., CODE SECTIONS, PRODUCT LISTING NUMBERS, AND REFERENCE DESCRIPTIONS PROVIDED IN THE NOTES AND PLANS HEREWITH ARE ABBREVIATED AND ARE PROVIDED TO ASSIST THE CONTRACTOR AND SUB-TRADES. OBTAIN COPIES OF REFERENCED SECTIONS OR LISTINGS AND INSTALL CONSTRUCTION IN CONFORMANCE SECTION OR LISTING INDICATED.
- 4. INSTALL ALL MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS AND ITEMS IN CONFORMANCE WITH THE MANUFACTURER'S REQUIREMENTS, RECOMMENDATIONS OR PRODUCT LISTINGS.
- 5. REFER TO ELECTRICAL PLANS FOR ALL EXIT SIGN, LOCATIONS, TYPE AND CIRCUITING FOR EXIT SIGNS REQUIRED PER C.B.C. SECTION 1011 AND CODE SUB-SECTIONS THEREIN.
- 6. HARDSCAPE MATERIAL IS TO BE A COMBINATION OF GRAY STUCCO FOR PLANTER WALLS AND 4' x 4' CONCRETE PAVEMENT TILES FOR WALKWAYS. PLANTERS MUST BE CONSTRUCTED OF PERMANENT MASONRY OR CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION PER THE CITY'S ZONING CODE.

LEGEND:



DRIVEWAY

LANSCAPE AREA





DIAGRAMS GENERAL NOTES:

- LOT COVERAGE IS CALCULATED USING THE FOOTPRINT OF ALL STRUCTURES ON THE PROPERTY EXCEPT AS EXEMPTED BELOW, AS MEASURED FROM THE EXTERIOR WALLS OR THE OUTSIDE EDGE OF SUPPORTING POSTS.
- CANTILEVERED UPPER STORIES OF UP TO FOUR (4) FEET ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF LOT COVERAGE. IF THE CANTILEVERED PORTION IS GREATER THAN FOUR(4) FEET OR IF THE OVERHANGING PORTION IS SUPPORTED FROM THE GROUND, THE ENTIRE CANTILEVERED PORTION MUST BE INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF LOT COVERAGE.
- THE FOLLOWING STRUCTURES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THE CALCULATION OF LOT COVERAGE: A. NON-ENCLOSED PORCHES, PATIOS, PORTE-COCHERES, AND SIMILAR NON-ENCLOSED COVERED SPACES AND STRUCTURES. A SPACE IS CONSIDERED NON-ENCLOSED IF IT IS COMPLETELY OPEN ON AT LEAST TWO (2) SIDES FROM THE GROUND OR FLOOR LEVEL TO
- A HEIGHT OF SIX (6) FEET, EIGHT INCHES ABOVE THE GROUND OR FLOOR LEVEL. B. FULLY SUBTERRANEAN PARKING GARAGES WHERE THE TOP OF THE ROOF DECK IS LOCATED AT LEAST THREE (3) FEET BELOW THE NATURAL GROUND SURFACE.
- C. THE TOP DECK OF SEMI-SUBTERRANEAN PARKING GARAGES OR PORTIONS THEREOF WHEN THE AREA IS USED TO SATISFY A COMMON OR PRIVATE OPEN SPACE REQUIREMENT, OR WHEN THE AREA IS OPEN AND NOT COVERED WITH STRUCTURES AND CONTIGUOUS TO A REQUIRED OPEN SPACE AREA.

LOT COVERAGE TABULATION:

GROSS LOT AREA AFTER DEDICATION **BUILDING FOOTPRINT** LOT COVERAGE

=> ± 24,923.9 SQ.FT => ± 16,521.15 SQ.FT => 66.3 %





SCALE1/16" = 1'-0"





FIRST FLOOR PLAN DIAGRAM SCALEt/16" = 1'-0"

SCALE1/16" = 1'-0"





BOLADar ck ARCHITECTURE . ENGINEERING 408 PASADENA AVE., SUITE 6, PASADENA, CA 91105 OFFICE : 626-381-9677 INFO@BOLADARCK.COM Notice : The design shown and described herein including all technical, graphics, and models thereof, are proprietary and cannot be copied, duplicated or commercially exploited, in whole or in part, without express written permission of The BOLADarck Design Corp. These are available for limited review and evaluation by clients, consultants, contractors, government agencies, vendors and office personnel only in accordance with this notice. PROJECT NAME & SITE ADDRESS: 801-817 S. 6TH ST BURBANK CA 91501 Drawing Content : PARKING LEVEL tlE Revisions \rightarrow ΒA \Box ADar Designer : JPB FF Manager : Date : 03-30-2023 301 Job No : 19-118-6TH Drawing No :

FLOOR PLAN GENERAL NOTES:

- . REFER TO ENLARGED PLANS, DOOR/WINDOW SCHEDULE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- 2. ALL FRAMED WALLS SHALL BE CHALKED OUT AND APPROVED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- ANY DISCREPANCIES FOUND IN ± V.I.F. DIMENSIONS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ARCHITECTS ATTENTION PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- LANDING AT EXTERIOR DOORS SHALL BE 2" BELOW
 FINISHED FLOOR & SLOPED AWAY FROM THE BUILDING,
 1/4" PER 12" MAX, U.N.O.
- EGRESS WINDOW AT BEDROOMS SHALL BE MAX. OF
 44" A.F.F., MIN. 20" WIDE & 24" HIGH WITH A TOTAL AREA
 OF 5.7 SQUARE FEET MIN.
- SHOWER STALLS SHALL HAVE A CLEAR INTERIOR FINISH AREA OF 7.1 SQUARE FEET MIN. & BE ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE A MIN. 30" CIRCLE AT THE THRESHOLD LEVEL. THESE CLEARANCES SHALL BE MAINTAINED UP TO A MIN. HEIGHT OF 70" ABOVE SHOWER DRAIN & COVERED IN NON-ABSORBENT MATERIAL.
- 7. WALLS & SOFFIT OF ENCLOSED USABLE SPACE OF
 INTERIOR STAIRS SHALL BE PROTECTED ON THE ENCLOSED
 SIDE WITH 1-HR. FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION.
- 8. PROVIDE 70" MIN. HIGH NON-ABSORBENT MATERIAL ON ADJACENT WALLS TO SHOWERS.
- 9. DOOR JAMB OFFSET SHALL BE 3" MIN. ON HINGE SIDE, U.N.O.

10. GREEN CODE:

- 9.1. THIS PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH:9.1.1. 2014 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE.
- 9.2. THE FLOW RATES FOR ALL NEW PLUMBING FIXTURES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE MAXIMUM FLOW RATES IN TABLE 9.303.2 FOUND AT G-002, GREEN NOTES.
 9.3. EXHAUST FANS SHALL BE ENERGY STAR
- COMPLIANT AND BE DUCTED TO TERMINATE TO THE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING. REFER TO G-002-1 GREEN BUILDING CODE PLAN CHECK NOTES, NOTE# 20.
 9.4. EXHAUST FANS, NOT FUNCTIONING AS A
- COMPONENT OF A WHOLE HOUSE VENTILATION SYSTEM, MUST BE CONTROLLED BY A HUMIDISTAT WHICH SHALL BE READILY ACCESSIBLE. REFER TO G-002-1 GREEN BUILDING CODE PLAN CHECK NOTES, NOTE #21.

ELEVATOR SHAFT WALL:

2 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. PROVIDE 2 LAYERS OF GYPSUM BOARD. SEE STRUCTURAL FOR DETAILS.

EXTERIOR WALL:

1 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. EXTERIOR CONCRETE WALL. SEE STRUCTURAL.

EACH SIDE. REFER TO ENLARGED FLOOR PLANS FOR BATHROOMS.

SHORT WALL:

2x6 @ 16" O.C. FRAMING, FINISH BOTH SIDES WITH SMOOTH PLASTER. REFER TO EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS FOR HEIGHTS.

6X6 POST

<u>NOTE:</u>

PROVIDE 1-HOUR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION ON ALL EXTERIOR WALLS. PROVIDE 5/8" TYPE "X" GYPSUM BOARD ON INTERIOR OF WALLS AND 7/8" MINIMUM STUCCO ON EXTERIOR OF WALLS.

LEGEN	ID :
	LINE OF CONSTRUCTION ABOVE
	2-HR RATED FIRE WALL. PROVIDE 5/8 " TYPE X GYPSUM BOARD EACH SIDE, EXTEND TO BOTTOM OF ROOF SHEATHING.
	ACCESIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL
\leftarrow \leftarrow	
F.E.	FIRE EXTINGUISHER (RECESSED OR SEMI-RECESSED)
\bigotimes	SMOKE DETECTOR (CEILING MOUNTED)
\bigcirc	CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR (CEILING MOUNTED)
	SITE DRAINAGE (PER APPROVED GRADING
	PLANS)
	KNOX BOX
	FDC

FLOOR PLAN GENERAL NOTES:

- . REFER TO ENLARGED PLANS, DOOR/WINDOW SCHEDULE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- 2. ALL FRAMED WALLS SHALL BE CHALKED OUT AND APPROVED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- ANY DISCREPANCIES FOUND IN ± V.I.F. DIMENSIONS
 SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ARCHITECTS ATTENTION PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- LANDING AT EXTERIOR DOORS SHALL BE 2" BELOW
 FINISHED FLOOR & SLOPED AWAY FROM THE BUILDING,
 1/4" PER 12" MAX, U.N.O.
- EGRESS WINDOW AT BEDROOMS SHALL BE MAX. OF
 44" A.F.F., MIN. 20" WIDE & 24" HIGH WITH A TOTAL AREA
 OF 5.7 SQUARE FEET MIN.
- SHOWER STALLS SHALL HAVE A CLEAR INTERIOR FINISH AREA OF 7.1 SQUARE FEET MIN. & BE ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE A MIN. 30" CIRCLE AT THE THRESHOLD LEVEL. THESE CLEARANCES SHALL BE MAINTAINED UP TO A MIN. HEIGHT OF 70" ABOVE SHOWER DRAIN & COVERED IN NON-ABSORBENT MATERIAL.
- 7. WALLS & SOFFIT OF ENCLOSED USABLE SPACE OF
 INTERIOR STAIRS SHALL BE PROTECTED ON THE ENCLOSED
 SIDE WITH 1-HR. FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION.
- 8. PROVIDE 70" MIN. HIGH NON-ABSORBENT MATERIAL ON ADJACENT WALLS TO SHOWERS.
- 9. DOOR JAMB OFFSET SHALL BE 3" MIN. ON HINGE SIDE, U.N.O.

10. GREEN CODE:

- 9.1. THIS PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH:9.1.1. 2014 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE.
- 9.2. THE FLOW RATES FOR ALL NEW PLUMBING FIXTURES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE MAXIMUM FLOW RATES IN TABLE 9.303.2 FOUND AT G-002, GREEN NOTES.
 9.3. EXHAUST FANS SHALL BE ENERGY STAR
- COMPLIANT AND BE DUCTED TO TERMINATE TO THE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING. REFER TO G-002-1 GREEN BUILDING CODE PLAN CHECK NOTES, NOTE# 20.
 9.4. EXHAUST FANS, NOT FUNCTIONING AS A
- COMPONENT OF A WHOLE HOUSE VENTILATION SYSTEM, MUST BE CONTROLLED BY A HUMIDISTAT WHICH SHALL BE READILY ACCESSIBLE. REFER TO G-002-1 GREEN BUILDING CODE PLAN CHECK NOTES, NOTE #21.

WALL TYPES:

ELEVATOR SHAFT WALL: 2 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. PROVIDE 2 LAYERS OF GYPSUM BOARD. SEE STRUCTURAL FOR DETAILS.

EXTERIOR WALL:

1 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. EXTERIOR CONCRETE WALL. SEE STRUCTURAL.

INTERIOR DOUBLE WALL:

SHORT WALL:

2x6 @ 16" O.C. FRAMING, FINISH BOTH SIDES WITH SMOOTH PLASTER. REFER TO EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS FOR HEIGHTS.

6X6 POST

<u>NOTE:</u>

PROVIDE 1-HOUR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION ON ALL EXTERIOR WALLS. PROVIDE 5/8" TYPE "X" GYPSUM BOARD ON INTERIOR OF WALLS AND 7/8" MINIMUM STUCCO ON EXTERIOR OF WALLS.

LEGEN	ND :
	LINE OF CONSTRUCTION ABOVE
	2-HR RATED FIRE WALL. PROVIDE 5/8 " TYPE X GYPSUM BOARD EACH SIDE, EXTEND TO BOTTOM OF ROOF SHEATHING.
	ACCESIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL
\leftarrow \leftarrow	
F.E.	FIRE EXTINGUISHER (RECESSED OR SEMI-RECESSED)
\bigotimes	SMOKE DETECTOR (CEILING MOUNTED)
\bigcirc	CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR (CEILING MOUNTED)
	SITE DRAINAGE (PER APPROVED GRADING
	PLANS)
	KNOX BOX
	FDC

FLOOR PLAN GENERAL NOTES: 1. REFER TO ENLARGED PLANS, DOOR/WINDOW SCHEDULE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. 2. ALL FRAMED WALLS SHALL BE CHALKED OUT AND APPROVED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. 3. ANY DISCREPANCIES FOUND IN ± V.I.F. DIMENSIONS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ARCHITECTS ATTENTION PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. 4. LANDING AT EXTERIOR DOORS SHALL BE 2" BELOW FINISHED FLOOR & SLOPED AWAY FROM THE BUILDING, 1/4" PER 12" MAX, U.N.O. EGRESS WINDOW AT BEDROOMS SHALL BE MAX. OF 5. 44" A.F.F., MIN. 20" WIDE & 24" HIGH WITH A TOTAL AREA OF 5.7 SQUARE FEET MIN. 6. SHOWER STALLS SHALL HAVE A CLEAR INTERIOR FINISH AREA OF 7.1 SQUARE FEET MIN. & BE ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE A MIN. 30" CIRCLE AT THE THRESHOLD LEVEL. THESE CLEARANCES SHALL BE MAINTAINED UP TO A MIN. HEIGHT OF 70" ABOVE SHOWER DRAIN & COVERED IN NON-ABSORBENT MATERIAL. WALLS & SOFFIT OF ENCLOSED USABLE SPACE OF INTERIOR STAIRS SHALL BE PROTECTED ON THE ENCLOSED SIDE WITH 1-HR. FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. PROVIDE 70" MIN. HIGH NON-ABSORBENT MATERIAL ON ADJACENT WALLS TO SHOWERS. 9. DOOR JAMB OFFSET SHALL BE 3" MIN. ON HINGE SIDE, U.N.O. 10. GREEN CODE: 9.1. THIS PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH: 9.1.1. 2014 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE. 9.2. THE FLOW RATES FOR ALL NEW PLUMBING FIXTURES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE MAXIMUM FLOW RATES IN TABLE 9.303.2 FOUND AT G-002, GREEN NOTES. EXHAUST FANS SHALL BE ENERGY STAR 9.3. COMPLIANT AND BE DUCTED TO TERMINATE TO THE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING. REFER TO G-002-1 GREEN BUILDING CODE PLAN CHECK NOTES, NOTE# 20. EXHAUST FANS, NOT FUNCTIONING AS A 9.4. COMPONENT OF A WHOLE HOUSE VENTILATION SYSTEM, MUST BE CONTROLLED BY A HUMIDISTAT WHICH SHALL BE READILY ACCESSIBLE. REFER TO G-002-1 GREEN BUILDING CODE PLAN CHECK NOTES, NOTE #21. WALL TYPES: ELEVATOR SHAFT WALL: 2 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. PROVIDE 2 LAYERS OF GYPSUM BOARD. SEE STRUCTURAL FOR DETAILS. EXTERIOR WALL: 1 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. EXTERIOR CONCRETE WALL. SEE STRUCTURAL. INTERIOR DOUBLE WALL: 1 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. 2x6 @ 16" O.C. FRAMING w/ R-19 BATT INSULATION, FINISH BOTH SIDES WITH 5/8" TYPE X GYPSUM BOARD. INTERIOR PARTITION WALL: 1 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. 2x4 @ 16" O.C. FRAMING, 5/8" TYPE X GYPSUM BOARD EACH SIDE. REFER TO ENLARGED FLOOR PLANS FOR BATHROOMS. SHORT WALL: 2x6 @ 16" O.C. FRAMING, FINISH BOTH SIDES WITH SMOOTH PLASTER. REFER TO EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS FOR HEIGHTS. 6X6 POST <u>NOTE:</u> PROVIDE 1-HOUR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION ON ALL EXTERIOR WALLS. PROVIDE 5/8" TYPE "X" GYPSUM BOARD ON INTERIOR OF WALLS AND 7/8" MINIMUM STUCCO ON EXTERIOR OF WALLS. LEGEND : LINE OF CONSTRUCTION ABOVE 2-HR RATED FIRE WALL. PROVIDE 5/8 " TYPE X GYPSUM BOARD EACH SIDE, EXTEND TO BOTTOM OF ROOF SHEATHING. ACCESIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow path of travel F FIRE EXTINGUISHER (RECESSED OR SEMI-RECESSED) \otimes SMOKE DETECTOR (CEILING MOUNTED) \bigcirc CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR (CEILING MOUNTED) SITE DRAINAGE (PER APPROVED GRADING PLANS)

KNOX BOX

FDC

FLOOR PLAN GENERAL NOTES: 1. REFER TO ENLARGED PLANS, DOOR/WINDOW SCHEDULE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION. 2. ALL FRAMED WALLS SHALL BE CHALKED OUT AND APPROVED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. 3. ANY DISCREPANCIES FOUND IN ± V.I.F. DIMENSIONS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ARCHITECTS ATTENTION PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. 4. LANDING AT EXTERIOR DOORS SHALL BE 2" BELOW FINISHED FLOOR & SLOPED AWAY FROM THE BUILDING, 1/4" PER 12" MAX, U.N.O. 5. EGRESS WINDOW AT BEDROOMS SHALL BE MAX. OF 44" A.F.F., MIN. 20" WIDE & 24" HIGH WITH A TOTAL AREA OF 5.7 SQUARE FEET MIN. 6. SHOWER STALLS SHALL HAVE A CLEAR INTERIOR FINISH AREA OF 7.1 SQUARE FEET MIN. & BE ABLE TO ACCOMMODATE A MIN. 30" CIRCLE AT THE THRESHOLD LEVEL. THESE CLEARANCES SHALL BE MAINTAINED UP TO A MIN. HEIGHT OF 70" ABOVE SHOWER DRAIN & COVERED IN NON-ABSORBENT MATERIAL. WALLS & SOFFIT OF ENCLOSED USABLE SPACE OF INTERIOR STAIRS SHALL BE PROTECTED ON THE ENCLOSED SIDE WITH 1-HR. FIRE-RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. PROVIDE 70" MIN. HIGH NON-ABSORBENT MATERIAL 8. ON ADJACENT WALLS TO SHOWERS. 9. DOOR JAMB OFFSET SHALL BE 3" MIN. ON HINGE SIDE, U.N.O. 10. GREEN CODE: 9.1. THIS PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH: 9.1.1. 2014 CALIFORNIA GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS CODE. 9.2. THE FLOW RATES FOR ALL NEW PLUMBING FIXTURES SHALL COMPLY WITH THE MAXIMUM FLOW RATES IN TABLE 9.303.2 FOUND AT G-002, GREEN NOTES. 9.3. EXHAUST FANS SHALL BE ENERGY STAR COMPLIANT AND BE DUCTED TO TERMINATE TO THE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING. REFER TO G-002-1 GREEN BUILDING CODE PLAN CHECK NOTES, NOTE# 20. EXHAUST FANS, NOT FUNCTIONING AS A 9.4. COMPONENT OF A WHOLE HOUSE VENTILATION SYSTEM, MUST BE CONTROLLED BY A HUMIDISTAT WHICH SHALL BE READILY ACCESSIBLE. REFER TO G-002-1 GREEN BUILDING CODE PLAN CHECK NOTES, NOTE #21. WALL TYPES: ELEVATOR SHAFT WALL: 2 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. PROVIDE 2 LAYERS OF GYPSUM BOARD. SEE STRUCTURAL FOR DETAILS. EXTERIOR WALL: 1 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. EXTERIOR CONCRETE WALL. SEE STRUCTURAL. INTERIOR DOUBLE WALL: 1 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. 2x6 @ 16" O.C. FRAMING w/ R-19 BATT INSULATION, FINISH BOTH SIDES WITH 5/8" TYPE X GYPSUM BOARD. INTERIOR PARTITION WALL: 1 HR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION. 2x4 @ 16" O.C. FRAMING, 5/8" TYPE X GYPSUM BOARD EACH SIDE. REFER TO ENLARGED FLOOR PLANS FOR BATHROOMS. SHORT WALL: 2x6 @ 16" O.C. FRAMING, FINISH BOTH SIDES WITH SMOOTH PLASTER. REFER TO EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS FOR HEIGHTS. 6X6 POST <u>NOTE:</u> PROVIDE 1-HOUR FIRE RESISTIVE CONSTRUCTION ON ALL EXTERIOR WALLS. PROVIDE 5/8" TYPE "X" GYPSUM BOARD ON INTERIOR OF WALLS AND 7/8" MINIMUM STUCCO ON EXTERIOR OF WALLS. LEGEND : LINE OF CONSTRUCTION ABOVE 2-HR RATED FIRE WALL. PROVIDE 5/8 " TYPE X GYPSUM BOARD EACH SIDE, EXTEND TO BOTTOM OF ROOF SHEATHING. ACCESIBLE PATH OF TRAVEL \leftarrow \leftarrow \leftarrow path of travel () F. FIRE EXTINGUISHER (RECESSED OR SEMI-RECESSED)

- \otimes SMOKE DETECTOR (CEILING MOUNTED) \bigcirc CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR (CEILING MOUNTED)
- SITE DRAINAGE (PER APPROVED GRADING PLANS)
- KNOX BOX
- FDC

SCALE:1/8" = 1'-0"

- REFER TO ENLARGED PLANS, DOOR/WINDOW SCHEDULE FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.
- ALL FRAMED WALLS SHALL BE CHALKED OUT AND APPROVED PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

ELEVATION NOTES:

- EXTERIOR LIGHT FIXTURES SHALL HAVE LAMP TEMPERATURE RATING OF BETWEEN 2,700 TO 3,000 KELVIN DEGREES, FOR FOR WARM LAMP APPEARANCE
- ALL BALCONY RAILINGS SHALL BE FROSTED GLASS TO CONCEAL ITEMS STORED ON BALCONIES.
- TO PROMOTE GREATER CONSISTENCY WITH THE DESIGN LANGUAGE OF THE BUILDING, THE ENTRY FENCE PANELS SHALL BE CLEAR GLASS, WITH A METAL GATE. IF A CRASH REQUIRE ON THE INTERIOR FOR EXISTING THE GARDEN IN AN EMERGENCY, A SOLID METAL PANEL, INTEGRATED WITH THE GATE DESIGN, SHALL CONCEAL IF FROM STREET VIEW.
- PARAPET FLASHING / COPING SHALL MATCH THE COLOR OF THE BUILDING WALL.
- THE EAST ELEVATION OF THE BUILDING AT THE REAR OF THE COURTYARD SHALL BE PAINTED AN ACCENT COLOR SIMILAR TO BUT LIGHTER THAN THE APPROVED WINDOW FRAMING COLOR.
- ALL METAL WORKS COLORS, INCLUDING BALCONY RAILING SUPPORTS AND CAPS, OPEN PERGOLAS, FENCING, LIGHTING, PARKING GARAGE GATES AND ANY NECESSARY HANDRAILS, THROUGHOUT SHALL MATCH AS CLOSELY AS POSSIBLE THE SILVER COLOR PRESENTED AT THE JANUARY 14, 2014 DESIGN COMMISSION MEETING.
- THE WINDOW FRAMING COLOR SHALL BE SIERRA PACIFIC # 43, TAN, AS PRESENTED AT THE JANUARY 14, 2014 DESIGN COMMISSION MEETING AND ON FILE WITH THE PLANNING DIVISION.
- 10. SCUPPERS AND DOWNSPOUTS MATCH MAIN COLOR

SCALE:1/8" = 1'-0"

E-E-

CONTRACTOR/ FABRICATOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PROVIDING SHOP DRAWINGS AND GIVE THE ARCHITECT 14 WORKING DAYS TO REVIEW AND CONFIRM. DO NOT SCALE DRAWING.

8 16 24 feet 1/8" 1'-0"d

DATE	08-11-20
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY	SH
CHECKED BY	AA

REVISIONS/PLAN LOG

PROJECT AND CLIENT NAME

6TH STREET RESIDENCE 801-817 6TH STREET BURBANK, CA 91501 SHEET DESCRIPTION

GROUND FLOOR LANDSCAPE PLAN

0 8 16 24 feet 1/8" 1'-0"d

DATE	08-11-20
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY	SH
CHECKED BY	AA

REVISIONS/PLAN LOG

PROJECT AND CLIENT NAME

6TH STREET RESIDENCE 801-817 6TH STREET BURBANK, CA 91501 SHEET DESCRIPTION

ROOF DECK LANDSCAPE PLAN

PLANT SCHEDULE GROUND FLOOR

TREES	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE
	Agonis flexuosa `Jervis Bay Afterdark`	Red Peppermint Tree	15 gal
•	Existing Tree		Existing
	Laurus x `Saratoga`	Saratoga Hybrid Laurel	15 gal
	Rhaphiolepis indica `Majestic Beauty`	Majestic Beauty Indian Hawthorn	15 gal
SHRUBS	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE
E.S	Agave attenuata `Huntington Blue`	Century Plant	5 gal
\bigcirc	Callistemon viminalis `Little John`	Dwarf Weeping Bottlebrush	5 gal
	Carex tumulicola	Foothill Sedge	1 gal
	Chondropetalum tectorum	Cape Rush	1 gal
×	Dietes grandiflora `Variegata`	Striped Fortnight Lily	5 gal
	Hardenbergia violacea	Lilac Vine	5 gal
	Nandina domestica `Harbour Dwarf`	Harbour Dwarf Heavenly Bamboo	1 gal
×	Phormium tenax 'Jack Spratt'	New Zealand Flax	1 gal
	Rhaphiolepis indica 'Conor'	Eleanor Tabor Indian Hawthorn	5 gal
GROUND COVERS	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE
	Senecio mandraliscae `Blue Chalk Sticks` Space 18" o.c.	Senecio	1 gal

Agonis flexuosa 'Jervis Bay Afterdark'

Chondropetalum tectorum

Dietes variegata

Phormium t. 'Jack Spratt'

Rhaphiolepis indica

PLANT SCHEDULE ROOF DECK

BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	WATER USE	QTY
Laurus x `Saratoga`	Saratoga Hybrid Laurel	15 gal	Low	10
Rhaphiolepis indica `Majestic Beauty`	Majestic Beauty Indian Hawthorn	15 gal	Low	4
BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	WATER USE	QTY
Chondropetalum tectorum	Cape Rush	1 gal	Low	8
Dietes grandiflora `Variegata`	Striped Fortnight Lily	5 gal	Low	20
Distictis buccinatoria	Blood Red Trumpet Vine	5 gal	Moderate	8
Lantana sellowiana `Monma`	White Lightnin`® Trailing Lantana	1 gal	Very Low	24
Nandina domestica `Harbour Dwarf`	Harbour Dwarf Heavenly Bamboo	1 gal	Low	72
Rhaphiolepis indica 'Ballerina'	Ballerina Indian Hawthorn	5 gal	Low	16

NOTE : PROVIDE MINIMUM SOIL DEPTH OF 24" FOR ALL PLANTERS, AND 36" FOR PLANTERS WITH TREES. LID PLANTERS TO BE DESIGNED BY CIVIL ENGINEER.

QTY

<u>QTY</u>

19

90

29

15

21

35

35

327

31

<u>QTY</u>

950 sf

TREES

SHRUBS

×

 \bigcirc

WATER USE

Low

WATER USE

WATER USE

Moderate

Rhaphiolepis 'Majestic Beauty'

Agave attenuata

Callistemon viminalis 'Little John'

Distictus buccinatoria

Hardenbergia 'Happy Wanderer'

Lantana 'White Lightning'

Senecio 'Blue Chalk Sticks'

Carex tumulicola

Nandina 'Harbor Dwarf'

DATE	08-11-20
SCALE	AS SHOWN
DRAWN BY	SH
CHECKED BY	AA

REVISIONS/PLAN LOG

PROJECT AND CLIENT NAME

6TH STREET RESIDENCE 801-817 6TH STREET BURBANK, CA 91501 SHEET DESCRIPTION

PLANT LEGENDS AND GALLERY

GENERAL NOTES:

- ALL WORK SHALL BE DONE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER. DURING AND UPON COMPLETION OF THE WORK, A CERTIFICATE SIGNED BY A REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER SHALL BE FILED WITH THE CITY ENGINEER CERTIFYING THAT ALL WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THIS PERMIT AND THE WHITTIER MUNICIPAL CODE. INCLUDED WITH THIS CERTIFICATE SHALL BE A MAP SHOWING THE ELEVATIONS OF THE LOTS AND SLOPES OF ALL BANKS, AS CONSTRUCTED.
- 2. DURING ALL GRADING OPERATIONS, ADEQUATE PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED FOR ADJOINING PROPERTY OR PROPERTY LOCATED AT LOWER ELEVATIONS WHERE EROSION MAY CAUSE DAMAGE OR NUISANCE. PROTECTION SHALL ALSO BE PROVIDED FOR ADJOINING PUBLIC WAYS. A DESILTING BASIN SHALL BE MAINTAINED ON THE PROPERTY AT ALL TIMES TO RETAIN ALL DIRT AND SILT WITHIN THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT BOUNDARIES. THE APPLICANT SHALL SUBMIT A PLAN IN WRITING SPECIFYING THE MANNER IN WHICH PROTECTION WILL BE PROVIDED FOR THE ADJOINING PROPERTIES.
- 3. A COMPREHENSIVE GENERAL LIABILITY INSURANCE CERTIFICATE SHALL BE PRESENTED TO THE CITY ENGINEER SHOWING SAME TO BE IN EFFECT FOR NOT LESS THAN \$500,000 COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT OCCURRENCE. THE APPLICANT SHALL FURNISH THE CITY WITH A CERTIFICATE CONTAINING A THIRTY (30) DAY CANCELLATION NOTICE CLAUSE AND SHALL NAME THE CITY AS ADDITIONAL INSURED.
- 4. A SURETY BOND OR CASH DEPOSIT IN THE SUM OF \$______SHALL BE PROVIDED TO THE CITY ENGINEER GUARANTEEING THE COMPLETION OF THE EXCAVATION WORK SHOWN ON THE GRADING PLAN AND IN THE MANNER THE COMPLETION OF THE EXCAVATION WORK SHOWN ON THE GRADING PLAN AND IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED IN THE GRADING PERMIT. THE FOLLOWING WORK SHALL BE COVERED BY THIS BOND:
- a. THE COMPLETION OF THE EXCAVATION WORK AS SHOWN ON THE GRADING PLAN AND IN THE MANNER SPECIFIED IN THE GRADING PERMIT AND UNDER THE CONDITIONS SET FOR THE APPROVAL OF THE DEVELOPMENT.
- b. INSTALLATION OF PAVED DRAINS AS SHOWN ON THE APPROVED GRADING PLAN.
- c. CONSTRUCTION OF DRAINAGE PIPES, CONDUITS, AND DRAINAGE STRUCTURES AS SHOWN ON THE APPROVED GRADING PLAN AND AS REQUIRED BY THE GRADING PERMIT.
- d. THE PROTECTION OF ALL SLOPES IMMEDIATELY UPON COMPLETION WITH SEEDING OR OTHER FORMS OF APPROVED EROSION CONTROL DEVICE.
- e. THE IMPROVEMENT OF ALL STREETS AS REQUIRED BY THE TENTATIVE APPROVAL OF THE DEVELOPMENT.
- 5. THE GRANTING OF THIS PERMIT SHALL NOT BE CONSTRUED TO AUTHORIZE APPLICANT TO DO GRADING WORK OUTSIDE THE BOUNDARIES OF THE PROPERTY OWNED BY THE APPLICANT. EVIDENCE OF PERMISSION TO WORK ON ADJOINING PROPERTIES SHALL BE SUBMITTED IN WRITING TO THE CITY ENGINEER BEFORE DOING ANY WORK ON SUCH PROPERTY.
- 6. NO WORK SHALL BE DONE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 6:00 P.M. AND 7:00 A.M. OR ON SUNDAYS.

7. ALL RETAINING WALLS SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED UNDER PERMIT FROM THE CITY OF WHITTIER BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

- 8. ALL DRIVEWAY APRONS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE TRAFFIC ENGINEER AND CONSTRUCTED UNDER PERMIT FROM THE CITY OF WHITTIER PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
- 9. DUST SHALL BE CONTROLLED BY SPRINKLING AS REQUIRED BY THE CITY ENGINEER.
- BEFORE EXPORTING ANY DIRT FROM THE SITE, A PERMIT SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS OF THE CITY OF WHITTIER.
 ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS MAY BE IMPOSED FROM THE TO THE DIVISION FROM THE DIVISION OF THE DIVEDIAL OF THE DIVISION OF THE DIVISION OF THE DIVISION OF TH
- ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS MAY BE IMPOSED FROM TIME TO TIME BY THE CITY ENGINEER TO ALLEVIATE TRAFFIC AND NUISANCE CONDITIONS.
 CUT SUOPES, THE MAXIMUM ALLOWARD E STEEPNESS OF SUIT SUOPES IS 31. STEEPER SUOPES MAX REPORTS
- CUT SLOPES: THE MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE STEEPNESS OF CUT SLOPES IS 2:1. STEEPER SLOPES MAY BE PERMITTED BY THE CITY ENGINEER ONLY AFTER INVESTIGATION AND RECOMMENDATION BY A SOILS ENGINEER OR GEOLOGIST THAT THE PROPOSED STEEPER SLOPE WILL BE STABLE AND NOT CREATE HAZARD. AN APPROVED DRAINAGE DITCH SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED ACROSS THE TOP OF ALL CUT SLOPES.
 FILL SLOPES: THE ALLOWABLE SLOPE FOR FILL BANKS IS 2:1 MAXIMUM.
- 14. COMPACTION OF FILLS:
- a. ALL FILLS SHALL BE COMPACTED TO A MINIMUM OF 90% OF THE MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY OF THE SOIL AND CERTIFICATES FROM AN ACCREDITED LABORATORY OR CIVIL ENGINEER SHOWING THE DEGREE OF COMPACTION SHALL BE PROVIDED THE CITY ENGINEER AND BUILDING SUPERINTENDENT, TOGETHER WITH A TABULATION OF THE PERCENT COMPACTION OBTAINED IN THEIR VARIOUS TESTS AND A PLAN SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE TESTS.
- b. COMPACTION MAY BE REDUCED TO A MINIMUM OF 85% WITHIN THE OUTER EIGHT INCHES OF FILL SLOPE SURFACES, WHEN COMPARATIVE EFFORT SIMILAR TO GRID ROLLING IS USED ON THE SURFACE, OR
- c. COMPACTION MAY BE LESS THAN 90% IF THE FILL IS NOT INTENDED TO SUPPORT STRUCTURES AND COMPACTION IS NOT OTHERWISE REQUIRED FOR SAFETY. PRIOR APPROVAL WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THE CITY ENGINEER FOR COMPACTION OF LESS THAN 90%.
- d. SLOPE SURFACES MAY BE SCARIFIED OR TOP SOIL ADDED, PROVIDED SUCH LOOSE MATERIALS ARE NOT OVER THREE INCHES THICK.
- 15. DRAINAGE FROM ALL LOTS SHALL BE CARRIED TO THE CURB LINE IN A MANNER THAT WILL PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.
- 16. COMPACTION METHODS:
- a. THE SPACE OVER WHICH FILLS ARE TO BE MADE SHALL FIRST BE CLEARED OF ALL TRASH, BRUSH, TREES, STUMPS, TIMBER, OR DEBRIS AND SHALL BE SCARIFIED.
- b. WHEN AN EXISTING FILL IS TO BE WIDENED OR A NEW FILL IS TO BE MADE, THE NEW MATERIAL SHALL BE BONDED TO THE OLD BY PLOWING DEEP LONGITUDINAL FURROWS.
- c. ALL FILLING SHALL BE DONE WITH GOOD SOUND EARTH OR GRAVEL, AND NO OIL CAKE, MACADAM, BITUMINOUS PAVEMENT, CONCRETE OR OTHER LUMPY MATERIAL SHALL BE USED IN THE FULL UNLESS THE SAME IS SCATTERED AND THE LUMPS DO NOT EXCEED FOUR (4) INCHES IN DIAMETER AND ARE NOT PLACED WITHIN ONE (1) FOOT OF SUB-GRADE.
- d. SLOPE BENCHING (5 FEET MINIMUM WIDTH) SHALL BE REQUIRED WHERE FILLS ARE PLACED ON A NATURAL GRADE EXCEEDING FIVE (5) FEET HORIZONTAL TO ONE (1) FOOT VERTICAL.

CITY OF BURBANK GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN 801-817 S 6TH STREET

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE NOTES

- EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO ELIMINATE THE DISCHARGE OF NON-STORMWATER FROM THE PROJECT SITE AT ALL TIMES.
 ERODED SEDIMENTS AND OTHER POLLUTANTS MUST BE RETAINED ON-SITE AND MAY NOT BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE SITE VIA SHEET FLOW, SWALES, AREA DRAINS, NATURAL DRAINAGE COURSES OR WIND.
- 3. STOCKPILES OF EARTH AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION RELATED MATERIALS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM BEING TRANSPORTED FROM THE SITE BY THE FORCES OF WIND OR WATER.
- 4. FUELS, OILS, SOLVENTS, AND OTHER TOXIC MATERIALS MUST BE STORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR LISTING AND ARE NOT TO CONTAMINATE THE SOIL AND SURFACE WATERS. ALL APPROVED STORAGE CONTAINERS ARE TO BE PROTECTED FROM THE WEATHER. SPILLS MUST BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY AND DISPOSED OF IN A PROPER MANNER. SPILLS MAY NOT BE WASHED INTO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.
- 5. EXCESS OR WASTE CONCRETE MAY NOT BE WASHED INTO THE PUBLIC WAY OR ANY OTHER DRAINAGE SYSTEM. PROVISIONS SHALL BE MADE TO RETAIN CONCRETE WASTES ON-SITE UNTIL THEY CAN BE DISPOSED OF AS SOLID WASTE.
- 6. TRASH AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED SOLID WASTES MUST BE DEPOSITED INTO A COVERED RECEPTACLE TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION OF RAINWATER AND DISPERSAL BY WIND.
- 7. SEDIMENTS AND OTHER MATERIALS MAY NOT BE TRACKED FROM THE SITE BY VEHICLE TRAFFIC. THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE ROADWAYS MUST BE STABILIZED SO AS TO INHIBIT SEDIMENTS FROM BEING DEPOSITED INTO THE PUBLIC WAY. ACCIDENTAL DEPOSITIONS MUST BE SWEPT UP IMMEDIATELY AND MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN BY RAIN OR OTHER MEANS.
- ANY SLOPES WITH DISTURBED SOILS OR DENUDED OF VEGETATION MUST BE STABILIZED SO AS TO INHIBIT EROSION BY WIND AND WATER.
- 9. "I CERTIFY THAT THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHMENTS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION OR SUPERVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT QUALIFIED PERSONNEL PROPERLY GATHER AND EVALUATE THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED. BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MANAGE THE SYSTEM OR THOSE PERSONS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR GATHERING THE INFORMATION, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IS TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT SUBMITTING FALSE AND/ OR INACCURATE INFORMATION, FAILING TO UPDATE THE ESCP TO REFLECT CURRENT CONDITIONS, OR FAILING TO PROPERLY AND/ OR ADEQUATELY IMPLEMENT THE ESCP MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF GRADING AND/ OR OTHER PERMITS OR OTHER SANCTIONS PROVIDED BY LAW."

PRINT NAME

(OWNER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE OWNER)

SIGNATURE

_____ DATE _____

(OWNER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE OWNER)

THE LAND REFERRED TO IN THIS SURVEY IS SITUATED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, AND IS DESCRIBED AS FOLLOWS:

LOTS 28, 29, 30 AND 31 OF TRACT 6694, IN THE CITY OF BURBANK, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES AS SHOWN ON MAP RECORDED IN BOOK 77 PAGE 55 OF MAPS, IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY.

APN : 5621-026-008, 5621-026-009, 5621-026-024

LAND AREA:

CONTAINING A TOTAL AREA OF 25,404.67 SQ. FT., OR 0.5832 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

BASIS OF BEARINGS:

THE BEARING NORTH 48' 45' 00" WEST, ON THE CENTERLINE OF 6TH STREET AS SHOWN ON TRACT NUMBER 6694 MAP BOOK 77 PAGE 55, IN THE CITY OF BURBANK, COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, IN THE OFFICE OF THE COUNTY RECORDER OF SAID COUNTY.

INDEX OF DRAWINGS:

TITLE SHEET	C-1
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN, SECTIONS & DETAILS	C-2
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN, SECTIONS & DETAILS	C-3
GRADING & DRAINAGE PLAN, SECTIONS & DETAILS	C-4
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES	ESCP-1
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN	ESCP-2
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAIL (CASQA BMP # WM-8 & WM-3)	ESCP-3
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAIL (CASQA BMP # SE-5 & SE-7)	ESCP-4
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAIL (CASQA BMP # TC-1)	ESCP-5
EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL DETAIL (CASQA BMP # WE-1)	ESCP-6

NO. DATE	
REVISIONS	
OWNER: MR. JOHN M. GERRO	PROJECT ADDRESS : 801 S 6TH STREET BURBANK, CALIFORNIA 91501
	GENERAL GRADING NOTES INDEX OF SHEET
I I I N	ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, INC CIVIL ENGINEERING - STRUCTURAL - LAND SURVEYING 5122 KATELLA AVENUE SUITE 210, LOS ALAMITOS, CA 90720 TEL. NO.: 714-576-7725 EMAIL : info@zenithcels.com
PREPAREI DIRECT SU PREPAREI DIRECT SU PREPAREI DIRECT SU PREPAREI DIRECT SU	D UNDER THE JPERVISION OF: OFESSIONAL B E R AT THE OFESSIONAL B E R AT THE OF CALLEON OF CALLEON DOF CALLEON 3/30/25 DATE
DESIGNED CHECKED	BY: M.D. BY: G.B.B.
JOB NO. :	Z-23-0430
SCALE:	AS SHOWN
SHEET NA	03/30/23 ME
SHEET :	C-1 1 o⊧ 10

SOIL ENGINEER & ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST	SOIL ENGINEER APPROVAL	APPROVED BY: CITY OF BURBANK	JOB NO. :
AME: DDRESS:	THIS PLAN HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND CONFORMS TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF SOILS ENGINEERING/GEOLOGIC REPORTS DATED:		DATE: SHEET NAME
EL. NO.:	DATE	CITY ENGINEER DATE R.C.E. EXP.	SHEET :

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN (ESCP) GENERAL NOTES

1.	. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, CALL G	IL B. BERMEJO	AT PHONE NO.	714-576-7725
2.	. TOTAL DISTURBED AREA 0.583	2 AC WDID #	N/A	
	I. RISK LEVEL MORE THAN 1 ACRE	1 2 3 (CIRCLE ONE AS DETERI	/INED BY STATE (GENERAL PERMIT FOR SITES GREATER THAN 1
3.	A STAND-BY CREW FOR EMERGENCY WO NECESSARY MATERIALS SHALL BE AVAILA CONSTRUCTION OF EMERGENCY DEVICES	RK SHALL BE AVAILABLE AT AL ABLE ON-SITE AND STOCKPILEI S WHEN RAIN IS IMMINENT.	L TIMES DURING T	THE RAINY SEASON (NOVEMBER 1 TO APRIL 15). LOCATIONS TO FACILITATE RAPID
4.	EROSION CONTROL DEVICES SHOWN ON OPERATION HAS PROGRESSED TO THE P	THIS PLAN MAY BE REMOVED V OINT WHERE THEY ARE NO LOI	VHEN APPROVED	BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL IF THE GRADING
5.	5. GRADED AREAS ADJACENT TO FILL SLOP CONCLUSION OF EACH WORKING DAY. AI SHALL BE STABILIZED OR REMOVED FROM	ES LOCATED AT THE SITE PERI LL LOOSE SOILS AND DEBRIS T M THE SITE ON A DAILY BASIS.	METER MUST DRA HAT MAY CREATE	IN AWAY FROM THE TOP OF SLOPE AT THE A POTENTIAL HAZARD TO OFF-SITE PROPERTY
6.	 ALL SILT AND DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED PROPERLY. 	D FROM ALL DEVICES WITHIN 2	4 HOURS AFTER E	ACH RAINSTORM AND BE DISPOSED OF
7.	A GUARD SHALL BE POSTED ON THE SITE BE DRAINED OR PUMPED DRY WITHIN 24 H DEVICES MUST COMPLY MUST COMPLY W	WHENEVER THE DEPTH OF WARDEN AFTER EACH RAINSTOF	ATER IN ANY DEVI M. PUMPING AND	CE EXCEEDS TWO FEET. THE DEVICE SHALL DRAINING OF ALL BASINS AND DRAINAGE OPERATIONS
8.	 THE PLACEMENT OF ADDITIONAL DEVICES DISCRETION OF THE FIELD ENGINEER. AE POLILITANTS ON SITE 	S TO REDUCE EROSION DAMAG	E AND CONTAIN F	POLLUTANTS WITHIN THE SITE IS LEFT TO THE LLED TO RETAIN SEDIMENTS AND OTHER
9.	DESILTING BASINS MAY NOT BE REMOVED	D OR MADE INOPERABLE BETW	EEN NOVEMBER 1	AND APRIL 15 OF THE FOLLOWING YEAR
10.	0. STORM WATER POLLUTION AND EROSION DESIGN AND PLACEMENT OF THESE DEVI	I CONTROL DEVICES ARE TO BI CES IS THE RESPONSIBILITY O	E MODIFIED, AS NE F THE FIELD ENGI	EEDED, AS THE PROJECT PROGRESSES, THE NEER. PLANS REPRESENTING CHANGES MUST
11.	 BE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL IF REQUES EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO ELIN 	STED BY THE BUILDING OFFICI MINATE THE DISCHARGE OF NO	AL. DN-STORM WATER	FROM THE PROJECT SITES AT ALL TIMES.
12.	2. ERODED SEDIMENTS AND OTHER POLLUT FLOW, SWALES, AREA DRAINS, NATURAL I	ANTS MUST BE RETAINED ON-	SITE AND MAY NO	T BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE SITE VIA SHEET
13.	3. STOCKPILES OF EARTH AND OTHER CONS THE SITE BY THE FORCES OF WIND OR W	STRUCTION-RELATED MATERIA	LS MUST BE PROT	ECTED FROM BEING TRANSPORTED FROM
14.	 FUELS, OILS, SOLVENTS, AND OTHER TOX CONTAMINATE THE SOILS AND SURFACE WEATHER. SPILLS MUST BE CLEANED UP THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM 	CIC MATERIALS MUST BE STORE WATERS. ALL APPROVED STOP MMEDIATELY AND DISPOSED	ED IN ACCORDANC RAGE CONTAINER OF IN A PROPER N	CE WITH THEIR LISTING AND ARE NOT TO S ARE TO BE PROTECTED FROM THE MANNER. SPILLS MAY NOT BE WASHED INTO
15.	5. EXCESS OR WASTE CONCRETE MAY NOT	BE WASHED INTO THE PUBLIC	WAY OR ANY OTH	ER DRAINAGE SYSTEM. PROVISIONS SHALL BE
16.	MADE TO RETAIN CONCRETE WASTES ON 6. DEVELOPERS/CONTRACTORS ARE RESPO FUNCTIONING PROPERLY IF THERE IS A 50 PRECIPITATION. A CONSTRUCTION SITE I ALL TIMES AND AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW E LOGS ARE AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST).	I-SITE UNTIL THEY CAN BE DISF DNSIBLE TO INSPECT ALL EROS 0% OR GREATER PROBABILITY NSPECTION CHECKLIST AND IN BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL (CO	OSED OF AS SOLI ION CONTROL DE OF PREDICTED PI SPECTION LOG SI PIES OF THE SELF	D WASTE. VICES AND BMPS ARE INSTALLED AND RECIPITATION, AND AFTER ACTUAL HALL BE MAINTAINED AT THE PROJECT SITE AT -INSPECTION CHECK LIST AND INSPECTION
17.	7. TRASH AND CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SC CONTAMINATION OF RAINWATER AND DIS	DLID WASTES MUST BE DEPOSI PERSAL BY WIND.	TED INTO A COVEI	RED RECEPTACLE TO PREVENT
18.	8. SEDIMENTS AND OTHER MATERIALS MAY ROADWAYS MUST BE STABILIZED SO AS T DEPOSITIONS MUST BE SWEPT UP IMMED	NOT BE TRACKED FROM THE S TO INHIBIT SEDIMENTS FROM B PIATELY AND MAY NOT BE WASI	ITE BY VEHICLE T EING DEPOSITED IED DOWN BY RAI	RAFFIC. THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE INTO THE PUBLIC WAY. ACCIDENTAL IN OR OTHER MEANS.
19.	9. ANY SLOPES WITH DISTURBED SOILS OR WATER.	DENUDED OF VEGETATION MU	ST BE STABILIZED	SO AS TO INHIBIT EROSION BY WIND AND
20.	20. AS THE ENGINEER/QSD OF RECORD, I HAY PROJECT'S CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES O SELECTED BMPS MUST BE INSTALLED, MO	VE SELECTED APPROPRIATE B IN STORM WATER QUALITY. TH ONITORED, AND MAINTAINED TO	MPS TO EFFECTIV E PROJECT OWNE D ENSURE THEIR I	ELY MINIMIZE THE NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF THIS R AND CONTRACTOR ARE AWARE THAT THE EFFECTIVENESS.
	GIL B. BE	RMEJO QSD SIGNATURE		DATE
21.	1. THE FOLLOWING NOTES MUST BE ON PLA	NS.		
	AS THE PROJECT OWNER OR AUTHORIZE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION OR SUF PERSONNEL PROPERLY GATHER AND EVA WHO MANAGE THE SYSTEM OR THOSE PE KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE INFORMAT AND/ OR INACCURATE INFORMATION, FAIL AND/OR ADEQUATELY IMPLEMENT THE ES SANCTIONS PROVIDED BY LAW."	D AGENT OF THE OWNER, "I CE PERVISION IN ACCORDANCE W ALUATE THE INFORMATION SUB ERSONS DIRECTLY RESPONSIB TION SUBMITTED IS TRUE, ACCU LING TO UPDATE THE ESCP TO SCP MAY RESULT IN REVOCATI	RTIFY THAT THIS TH THE SYSTEM I BMITTED. BASED C LE FOR GATHERIN JRATE, AND COMF REFLECT CURREI ON OF GRADING A	DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHMENTS WERE DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT A QUALIFIED ON MY INQUIRY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS NG THE INFORMATION, TO THE BEST OF MY PLETE. I AM AWARE THAT SUBMITTING FALSE NT CONDITIONS, OR FAILING TO PROPERLY AND/OR OTHER PERMITS OR OTHER
	OWNER OR AUTHORIZED RE	PRESENTATIVE(PERMITTEE)		DATE

22. DEVELOPERS/CONTRACTORS ARE RESPONSIBLE TO INSPECT ALL EROSION CONTROL DEVICES AND BMPS ARE INSTALLED AND FUNCTIONING PROPERLY AS REQUIRED BY THE STATE CONSTRUCTION GENERAL PERMIT. A CONSTRUCTION SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST AND INSPECTION LOG SHALL BE MAINTAINED AT THE PROJECT SITE AT ALL TIMES AND AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL.

BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE NOTES

- 1. EVERY EFFORT SHOULD BE MADE TO ELIMINATE THE DISCHARGE OF NON-STORMWATER FROM THE PROJECT SITE AT ALL TIMES. 2. ERODED SEDIMENTS AND OTHER POLLUTANTS MUST BE RETAINED ON-SITE AND MAY NOT BE TRANSPORTED FROM THE SITE VIA
- SHEET FLOW, SWALES, AREA DRAINS, NATURAL DRAINAGE COURSES OR WIND. 3. STOCKPILES OF EARTH AND OTHER CONSTRUCTION RELATED MATERIALS MUST BE PROTECTED FROM BEING TRANSPORTED FROM THE SITE BY THE FORCES OF WIND OR WATER.
- 4. FUELS, OILS, SOLVENTS, AND OTHER TOXIC MATERIALS MUST BE STORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THEIR LISTING AND ARE NOT TO CONTAMINATE THE SOIL AND SURFACE WATERS. ALL APPROVED STORAGE CONTAINERS ARE TO BE PROTECTED FROM THE WEATHER. SPILLS MUST BE CLEANED UP IMMEDIATELY AND DISPOSED OF IN A PROPER MANNER. SPILLS MAY NOT BE WASHED INTO THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.
- 5. EXCESS OR WASTE CONCRETE MAY NOT BE WASHED INTO THE PUBLIC WAY OR ANY OTHER DRAINAGE SYSTEM. PROVISIONS SHALL BE MADE TO RETAIN CONCRETE WASTES ON-SITE UNTIL THEY CAN BE DISPOSED OF AS SOLID WASTE.
- 6. TRASH AND CONSTRUCTION RELATED SOLID WASTES MUST BE DEPOSITED INTO A COVERED RECEPTACLE TO PREVENT CONTAMINATION OF RAINWATER AND DISPERSAL BY WIND.
- 7. SEDIMENTS AND OTHER MATERIALS MAY NOT BE TRACKED FROM THE SITE BY VEHICLE TRAFFIC. THE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE ROADWAYS MUST BE STABILIZED SO AS TO INHIBIT SEDIMENTS FROM BEING DEPOSITED INTO THE PUBLIC WAY. ACCIDENTAL DEPOSITIONS MUST BE SWEPT UP IMMEDIATELY AND MAY NOT BE WASHED DOWN BY RAIN OR OTHER MEANS.
- 8. ANY SLOPES WITH DISTURBED SOILS OR DENUDED OF VEGETATION MUST BE STABILIZED SO AS TO INHIBIT EROSION BY WIND AND WATER.
- 9. "I CERTIFY THAT THIS DOCUMENT AND ALL ATTACHMENTS WERE PREPARED UNDER MY DIRECTION OR SUPERVISION IN ACCORDANCE WITH A SYSTEM DESIGNED TO ENSURE THAT QUALIFIED PERSONNEL PROPERLY GATHER AND EVALUATE THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED. BASED ON MY INQUIRY OF THE PERSON OR PERSONS WHO MANAGE THE SYSTEM OR THOSE PERSONS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR GATHERING THE INFORMATION, TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IS TRUE, ACCURATE, AND COMPLETE. I AM AWARE THAT SUBMITTING FALSE AND/ OR INACCURATE INFORMATION, FAILING TO UPDATE THE ESCP TO REFLECT CURRENT CONDITIONS, OR FAILING TO PROPERLY AND/ OR ADEQUATELY IMPLEMENT THE ESCP MAY RESULT IN REVOCATION OF GRADING AND/ OR OTHER PERMITS OR OTHER SANCTIONS PROVIDED BY LAW."

PRINT NAME

(OWNER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE OWNER)

SIGNATURE

_ DATE _____

(OWNER OR AUTHORIZED AGENT OF THE OWNER)

THE FOLLOWING BMP'S AS OUTLINED IN, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE HANDBOOK, CALIFORNIA STORMWATER QUALITY TASK FORCE, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA 2009, OR THE LATEST REVISED EDITION, MAY APPLY DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT(ADDITIONAL MEASURES MAY BE REQUIRED IF DEEMED APPROPRIATE BY COUNTY INSPECTORS.)

EROSION CONTROL

NON-STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

NS2 - DEWATERING OPERATIONS

NS5 - CLEAR WATER DIVERSION

NS1 - WATER CONSTRUCTION PRACTICE

NS4 - TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING

NS6 - ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE

NS8 - VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING NS9 - VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING

NS10 - VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE

NS7 - POTABLE WATER/ IRRIGATION

NS11 - PILE DRIVING OPERATIONS

NS14 - MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT USE

NS15 - DEMOLISION ADJACET TO WATER

NS16 - TEMPORARY BATCH PLANTS

NS12 - CONCRETE CURING

NS13 - CONCRETE FINISHING

NS3 - PAVING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS

EC1 - SCHEDULING EC2 - PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION EC3 - HYDRAULIC MULCH EC4 - HYDROSEEDING EC5 - SOIL BINDERS EC6 - STRAW MULCH EC7 - GEOTEXTILES AND MATS EC8 - WOOD MULCHING EC9 - EARTH DIKES AND DRAINAGE SWALES EC10 - VELOCITY DISSIPATION DEVICE EC11 - SLOPE DRAINS EC12 - STREAMBANK STABILIZATION EC13 - POLYACRYLAMIDE

TEMPORARY SEDIMENTS CONTROL

SE1 - SILT FENCE SE2 - SEDIMENT BASIN SE3 - SEDIMENT TRAP SE4 - CHECK DAM SE5 - FIBER ROLLS SE6 - GRAVEL BAG BERM SE7 - STREET SWEEPING AND VACCUMING SE8 - SAND BAG BARRIER SE9 - STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION

WE1 - WIND EROSION CONTROL

EQUIPMENT TRACKING CONTROL

TC3 - ENTRANCE/OUTLET TIRE TRASH

TC1 - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE TC2 - STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ROADWAY

WIND EROTION CONTROL

WASTE MANAGEMENT AND MATERIAL POLLUTION CONTROL WM1 - MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE WM2 - MATERIAL USE WM3 - STOCKPILE MANAGEMENT WM4 - SPILL PRESERVATION AND CONTROL WM5 - SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT WM6 - HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT WM7 - CONTAMINATION SOIL MANAGEMENT WM8 - CONCRETE WASTE MANAGEMENT WM9 - SANITARY/SEPTIC WASTE MANAGEMENT WM10 - LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

SERVICE ALERT

NO. DATE									
REVISIONS									
OWNER :				PROJECT ADDRESS :		801 S 6TH STREET	BURBANK, CALIFORNIA 91501		
					SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES				
				FNGINFFRING & SURVEVING INC		CIVIL ENGINEERING STRUCTURAL LAND SURVEYING CIVIL 5 2125 115 5115 515 51 515 51 515 51 CIVIL 5 515 515 515 515 515 515 515 515 515	3122 KAIELLA AVENUE 3UIIE 210, LOS ALAMIIOS, CA 90720 TEI NIO + 714-576-7795 EMAII + info@zenithoels com		
PF DII	EPE See			0 UI PE ((FEE 8 80 00 1V) DA 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	■ NDF RV //S/R 626 -31 L A CA // CA // 25 TE		THN)
DE CH JO SC DA		GNE KE IO. E: TN	ED D E :	BY BY: A	: Z	I (-2: SF	M.I G.E 3-0 HO /30)43 WI	5. 50 V 3
SH	IEE	T :		E 5	S S	SC OF	P)_^ 10	1

SOIL ENGINEER & ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST	SOIL ENGINEER APPROVAL	APPROVED BY: CITY OF BURBANK	
NAME: ADDRESS:	THIS PLAN HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND CONFORMS TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF SOILS ENGINEERING/GEOLOGIC REPORTS DATED:		
TEL. NO.:	DATE	CITY ENGINEER R.C.E EXP	DATE

CONCRETE EC Erosion Control	 Concrete trucks and other concrete-coated equilibrium
WASHOUT AREA Sediment Control	 Mortar-mixing stations exist.
WE Wind Erosion Control Non-Stormwater	 Stucco mixing and spraying .
NS Non-Schmwater Management Control Waste Management and	 See also NS-8, Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
WM Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	Limitations Offsite washout of concrete wastes may not al
Image: Construction of the second	 Multiple washouts may be needed to assure ad
Secondary Category	Implementation The following store will help reduce stores will
	Ine rollowing steps will help reduce stormwater p Incorporate requirements for concrete waster
Targeted Constituents	subcontractor agreements.
Description and Purpose Sediment Prevent the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from Nutriente	 Store dry and wet materials under cover, away Delivery and Storage for more information.
concrete waste by conducting washout onsite or offsite in a Trash	 Avoid mixing excess amounts of concrete.
The General Permit incorporates Numeric Effluent Limits Bacteria	 Perform washout of concrete trucks in designation
(NEL) and Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for pH (see Section 2Oil and Greaseof this handbook to determine your project's risk level and ifOrganics	stormwater. Do not weak out concrete trucks into storm 1
you are subject to these requirements).	Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm di ground. Trucks should always be washed out i
Many types of construction materials, including mortar, concrete, stucco, cement and block and their associated wastes	 Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped or
nave basic chemical properties that can raise pH levels outside of the permitted range. Additional care should be taken when	■ For onsite washout:
nanaging these materials to prevent them from coming into contact with stormwater flows and raising pH to levels outside	- On larger sites, it is recommended to locat drains, open ditches, or water bodies. Do
ne accepted range.	a temporary pit or bermed area large enou
Concrete waste management procedures and practices are	- Washout wastes into the temporary washe and then disposed properly.
 Concrete is used as a construction material or where 	- Washout should be lined so there is no dis
concrete dust and debris result from demolition activities.	 Do not wash sweepings from exposed aggregate base Collect and return sweepings to aggregate base
 Slurries containing portland cement concrete (PCC) are generated, such as from saw cutting, coring, grinding, 	 See typical concrete washout installation detail
grooving, and hydro-concrete demolition.	Education
CASQA	 Educate employees, subcontractors, and supp techniques described herein.
California Stormwater BMD Landback	November 2000
Construction www.casaa.org	
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 - The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic	Concrete Waste Man
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 - The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Removal of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities	
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 - The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Removal of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities • When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the bardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with	Concrete Waste Mana
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 - The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Removal of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities • When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in	Concrete Waste Man
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Central of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities • When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations.	Concrete Waste Man
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 - The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Removal of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities • When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired.	Concrete Waste Mana
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Concord of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities • Mhen temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Costs	Concrete Waste Mana
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Central of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities • When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Costs When the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to reditional washouts. The true of washout facility are used to concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures.	Concrete Waste Man
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. • Other temporary Concrete Washout Facilities • When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Cots Wh of the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to raditional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will be termine the cost of the washout.	Concrete Waste Man
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. • When temporary concrete Washout Facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Costs When the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to readitional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will termine the cost of the washout. Costs When the inspected in accordance with Canaral Poemit menuicements for the second and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to readitional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will be termine the cost of the washout.	Concrete Waste Mana LATH & 10' FLAGGING N ALL SIDES BERM BERM JUMIL PLAN
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 - The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Concord of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities • When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Costs Wil of the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to raditional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will letermine the cost of the washout. Muspection and Maintenance • BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, uring to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the weekly.	Concrete Waste Man
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Concol of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities • When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with faderal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with faderal, state or local regulations. • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Cotsu What the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to the han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to the temporary calcitient the cost of the washout. Moneton and Maintenance Moreton and main	Concrete Waste Man
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. • Output of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Cots If of the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to radional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will termine the cost of the washout. BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. • Temporary concrete washout facilities should be maintained to provide adequate holding capacity with a minimum freeboard of 4 in. for above grade facilities and 12 in. for below	Concrete Waste Mana
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Concord of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities Ment temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Costs Il of the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to radional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will etermine the cost of the washout. MDF MSP must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. Temporary concrete washout facilities should be maintained to provide adequate holding regacity with a minimum freeboard of 4 in. for above grade facilities should include removing and disposing of hardeneed concrete and returning the facilities to a functional condition.	Concrete Waste Mana LATH & 10' SIDES BERM USUAL BERM DAME DAME DAME TYPE "BELOW GRADE"
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Concord of Temporary Concrete Washout Facilities • Men temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be beackfilled and repaired. • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Cotst If the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to raditional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will element the cost of the washout. MPS must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected workly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. • Temporary concrete washout facilities should be maintained to provide adequate holding radie facilities. Maintaining temporary concrete washout facilities and 12 in, for below grade facilities. Maintaining temporary concrete washout facilities or a functional condit	Concrete Waste Mana
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. • When temporary concrete Washout Facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Costs Ul of the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to raditional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will termine the cost of the washout. MDFs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. • Temporary concrete washout facilities should be maintained to provide adequate holding quade facilities. Maintaining temporary concrete washout facilities and 12 in. for below grade facilities. Maintaining temporary concrete washout facilities and 12 in. for below grade facilities. Maintaining temporary concrete	Concrete Waste Mana LATH & for agging of the second secon
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. Concol of Temporary Concret Washout Facilities • When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Construment • Mote measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to radiational washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will be termine the cost of the washout. MPS must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected macrosculation of rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. • Temporary concrete washout facilities should be maintained to provide adequate holding radied exclusions of a in. for above grade facilities and 12 in. for below grade facilities, maintaining temporary concrete washout facilities to a functional condition. Hadrened concrete and returning the facilities to a functional condition. Hadrened concrete materials should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance. • Temporary concrete materials should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Temporary concrete materials should 	Concrete Waste Mana LATH & 10' ILATH & 10'
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liter. Concol Of Temporary Concret Washout Facilities • When temporary concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be backfilled and repaired. • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. WH W M of the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly har other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to reditival washout facility, size, and availability of materials will termine the cost of the washout M MP smust be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. • Fupporary concrete washout facilities should be maintained to provide adequate holding rapactiv with a minimum freeboard of 4 in. for above grade facilities should include removing and disposing of hardeneed concrete and returning the facilities should include removing addisposing of harden	Concrete Waste Man:
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic liner. concrete Washout Facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Costs Ul of the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to raditional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will letermine the cost of the washout. * Depotion and Maintenance • Mys must be inspected in accordance with federal Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. • Temporary concrete washout facilities should he removing and disposing of hardened concrete and returning the facilities to a functional condition. Hardened concrete materials should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed and properly disposed or recycled i	Concrete Waste Man:
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 a. The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic line. Second of Comporary Concrete Washout Facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. Materials used to construct temporary concrete washout facilities should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. b. Holes, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. Data of the above are low cost measures. Roll-off concrete washout facilities can be more costly han other measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to raditional washouts. The type of washout facility, size, and availability of materials will be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. 9. MBYs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs explored and replace and explored of a in. for above grade facilities and in 2 in. for below grade facilities of a functional condition. The apacity with a minimum freeboard of a in. for above grade facilities to a functional condition. The apacity with a minimum freeboard of a in. for above grade facilities and in 2 in. for below grade facilities with delerent, state or local regulations.	Concrete Waste Mana LATH & 10' Sides BERM HATH & 10' IN Sides BERM HASTIC LINING NOT TO SCALE TYPE "BELOW GRADE" I MIN I MI
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic Second of Component Concrete Washout Facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete washout facilities are no longer required for the work, the hardened concrete should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Shout should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Shout should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Shout should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • Shout should be removed from the site of the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with federal, state or local regulations. • More shout ser ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities should be backfilled and repaired. • Strong Defined Defined Defined Concrete washout facilities can be more costly than ther measures due to removal and replacement; however, provide a cleaner alternative to a project by end risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected for accuration washouts. • Defined Defined Defined Defined Defined Train equirements for the associated rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the sociation of rain events. • More facilities must be cleaned, ore newashout facilities should include removind and repora	Concrete Waste Mana LATH & TH & TO SDES BERW FLASTIC LINING PLAN NOT TO SCALE TYPE "BELOW GRADE" TYPE "BELOW GRADE" TYPE TO SCALE TYPE "BELOW GRADE"
Concrete Waste Management WM-8 • The base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic Second Sec	Concrete Waste Mana I ATH & I
Concrete Waste Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Activities; Evel Rays Activities; Developing Pollution Prevention Plance	Concrete Waste Mana Alth & difference of the second of th
<section-header> Concerte Waster Management WM-8 a. the base of a washout facility should be free of rock or debris that may damage a plastic iteration. Iterational intervention of the property disposed or recycled in accordance with facility should be removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be beaterials the of the onstruct temporary concrete washout facilities to the work and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be beaterials to the onstruct temporary concrete washout facilities should be beaterials and or properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be beaterials to the onstruct temporary concrete washout facilities should be beaterials and or paperly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be beaterials and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be beaterials and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities should be beaterials and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with should be the movement and reparents. 0. The des, depressions or other ground disturbance caused by the removal of the temporary concrete washout facilities and the memora of the temporary concrete washout facilities and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facility size, and availability of materials with a minimum freeboard of a in. for above grade facilities and a functional condition according which is informating temporary concrete washout facilities should be temporary concrete washout facilities should include removed and properly disposed or recycled in accordance with facilities. Mantating temporary concrete washout facilities and a function for below facilities for dangene extense data a minimum, MPM be inspected fracter temporary concrete washout facilities and prince polytication accordin terus. 0. Supot spective</section-header>	Concrete Waste Man
<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header>	Concrete Waste Man Image: State of the state
<text><text><text><section-header><list-item><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><text><text><text></text></text></text></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></list-item></section-header></text></text></text>	Concrete Waste Man Image: And the second s
<text><text><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row><table-row></table-row><table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></table-row></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></text></text>	ADDIEST Concrete Waste Man Image: State of the state of

WM-8

3 of 7

CALL TOLL FREE

1-800 227-2600

TWO WORKING DAYS

BEFORE YOU DIG

- On larger sites a minimum of 50 ft concretion from concentrated flows of stormwater	Stackniles /Stanges of wood (Pressure treated with chromated corner group at an ammonized
drainage courses, and inlets is recommended.	copper zinc arsenate
 All stockpiles are required to be protected immediately if they are not scheduled to be used within 14 days. 	 Treated wood should be covered with plastic sheeting or comparable material at all times and surrounded by a berm.
 Protect all stockpiles from stormwater runon using temporary perimeter sediment barriers 	Protection of Active Stockpiles
such as compost berms (SE-13), temporary silt dikes (SE-12), fiber rolls (SE-5), silt fences (SE-1), sandbags (SE-8), gravel bags (SE-6), or biofilter bags (SE-14). Refer to the individual	All stockpiles should be covered and protected with a temporary linear sediment barrier
fact sheet for each of these controls for installation information.	 An stockplies should be covered and protected with a temporary linear sediment barrier prior to the onset of precipitation.
 Implement wind erosion control practices as appropriate on all stockpiled material. For specific information, see WE-1, Wind Erosion Control. 	 Stockpiles of "cold mix" and treated wood, and basic materials should be placed on and covered with plastic shooting or comparable material and surrounded by a borm prior to the
 Manage stockpiles of contaminated soil in accordance with WM-7, Contaminated Soil 	onset of precipitation.
Management.	 The downstream perimeter of an active stockpile should be protected with a linear sediment barrier or berm and runoff should be diverted around or away from the stockpile on the
 Place bagged materials on pallets and under cover. 	upstream perimeter.
• Ensure that stockpile coverings are installed securely to protect from wind and rain.	Costs For cost information associated with stocknile protection refer to the individual erosion or
 Some plastic covers withstand weather and sunlight better than others. Select cover materials or methods based on anticipated duration of use. 	sediment control BMP fact sheet considered for implementation (For example, refer to SE-1 Silt Fence for installation of silt fence around the perimeter of a stockpile.)
Protection of Non-Active Stockpiles Non-active stockpiles of the identified materials should be protected further as follows:	Inspection and Maintenance
Soil stockpiles	 Stockpiles must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and
temporary perimeter sediment barrier at all times.	after the conclusion of rain events.
 Temporary vegetation should be considered for topsoil piles that will be stockpiled for extended periods. 	 It may be necessary to inspect stockpiles covered with plastic sheeting more frequently during certain conditions (for example, high winds or extreme heat).
Stockpiles of Portland cement concrete rubble, asphalt concrete, asphalt concrete rubble,	 Repair and/or replace perimeter controls and covers as needed to keep them functioning
aggregate base, or aggregate sub base ■ Stockpiles should be covered and protected with a temporary perimeter sediment barrier at	Property. Sediment shall be removed when it reaches one third of the hormion beight
all times.	References
 Stockpiles of "cold mix" Cold mix stockpiles should be placed on and covered with plastic sheeting or comparable 	Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrana), March 2000
material at all times and surrounded by a berm.	
Stockpiles of fly ash, stucco, hydrated lime	
Stockpiles of materials that may raise the pH of runoff (i.e., basic materials) should be covered with plastic and surrounded by a berm.	
Construction	Construction
Sandbag Barrier SE-8	Sandbag Barrier SE-8
Sandbag Barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the	Sandbag Barrier Standard SE-8
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier.	Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • <i>Fill Material:</i> All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt.
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage.	Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • <i>Fill Material:</i> All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt
 Sandbag Barrier Marrier Lange SE-8 Summer The standbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope 	Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Fill Material: All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt Costs Empty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd ³ . Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag
 Sandbag Barrier Market Set and Set an	Www.casqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Fill Material: All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt Costs Empty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd ³ . Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research.
 Sandbag Barrier Market Strand Stran	www.casqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Fill Material: All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Costs Empty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd ³ . Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Inspection and Maintenance • RMPs must be inspected in accordance with Concerd Permit requirements for the associated
 Sandbag Barrier we should not exceed 5 acres. 	www.casqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Fill Material: All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Costs Empty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd ³ . Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Inspection and Maintenance • BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected upon the more to forcemented that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected project type and risk level.
 Sandbag Barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. Stack sandbags at least three bags high. 	www.casqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • <i>Fill Material:</i> All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. <i>Costs</i> Empty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd ³ . Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. <i>Dispection and Maintenance</i> • BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events.
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Stack sandbags at least three bags high. • Butt ends of bags tightly.	WWW.casqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Fill Material: All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Costs Empty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd³. Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Inspection and Maintenance • BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. • Sandbags exposed to sunlight will need to be replaced every two to three months due to degradation of the bags.
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Stack sandbags at least three bags high. • Butt ends of bags tightly. • Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Use a nyramid approach when stacking barrier	WWW.casqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Fill Material: All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Demogram Demogr
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope to to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Stack sandbags at least three bags high. • Butt ends of bags tightly. • Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Use a pyramid approach when stacking bags.	WWW.Essga.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 Section 25) permeable material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Description Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Description Section 25, \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd ³ . Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Description and Maintenance Nepection and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. Sandbags exposed to sunlight will need to be replaced every two to three months due to degradation of the bags. Reshape or replace sandbags as needed. Repair washouts or other damage as needed.
 Sandbag Barrier we show the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. Stack sandbags at least three bags high. Butt ends of bags tightly. Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. Use a pyramid approach when stacking bags. In non-traffic areas Height = 18 in maximum 	www.casqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 Section 25) permeable material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Desceta Empty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd³. Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Duppediation and Maintenance BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. Sandbags exposed to sunlight will need to be replaced every two to three months due to degradation of the bags. Reshape or replace sandbags as needed. Repair washouts or other damage as needed. Sediment that accumulates behind the BMP should be periodically removed in order to
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope to to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrierr may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Stack sandbags at least three bags high. • Butt ends of bags tightly. • Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • In non-traffic areas • Height = 18 in. maximum • Top width = 24 in. minimum for three or more laver construction	Www.casqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 6. Fill Material: All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Dempty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd ³ . Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Despection and Maintenance 9 9. BMPs must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. 9. Sandbags exposed to sunlight will need to be replaced every two to three months due to degradation of the bags. 9. Reshape or replace sandbags as needed. 9. Repair washouts or other damage as needed. 9. Sediment that accumulates behind the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches one-third of the barrier height.
 Sandbag Barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. Stack sandbags at least three bags high. Butt ends of bags tightly. Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. Use a pyramid approach when stacking bags. In non-traffic areas Height = 18 in. maximum Top width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction Side slope = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter 	www.casqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 . Fill Material: All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Description Bmpty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd³. Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Description BMPty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd³. Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Description BMPty subte be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. Sandbags exposed to sunlight will need to be replaced every two to three months due to degradation of the bags. Reshape or replace sandbags as needed. Repair washouts or other damage as needed. Sediment that accumulates behind the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maxina in BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches one-third of the barrier height. Remove sandbags when no longer needed and recycle sand fill whenever possible and
 Sandbag Barrier pslope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope to to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a bern to serve as cross barriers. Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. Stack sandbags at least three bags high. Butt ends of bags tightly. Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. Use a pyramid approach when stacking bags. In non-traffic areas Height = 18 in. maximuni Top width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction Side slope = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter In construction traffic areas 	www.casqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 Signification, Section 25) permeable material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Descent Signification, Section 25, 1 permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Descent Signification, Section 25, 1 permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Descent Signification, Section 25, 1 performed permit frequirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. Sandbags exposed to sunlight will need to be replaced every two to three months due to degradation of the bags. Reshape or replace sandbags as needed. Sediment that accumulates behind the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches one-third of the barrier height. Remove sandbags when no longer needed and recycle sand fill whenever possible and properly dispose of bag material. Remove sediment accumulation, and clean, re-grade, and ashibits the area.
 Sandbag Barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope to to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. Stack sandbags at least three bags high. Butt ends of bags tightly. Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. Is non-traffic areas Height = 18 in. maximum Top width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction Side slope = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter In construction traffic areas Height = 12 in. maximum 	www.cssqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 Section 12 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Stack sandbags at least three bags high. • Mut ends of bags tightly. • Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Use a pyramid approach when stacking bags. • In non-traffic areas • Height = 18 in. maximum • Top width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction • Side slope = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter • In construction traffic areas • Height = 12 in. maximum • Top width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction.	Www.cssqa.org Scandbage Barrier SE-8 Scandbage Section 25) permeable material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Demote Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Dimpty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd³. Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Dimpty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd³. Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. MDemote Mainteen E NBM's must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMP's be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. Sandbags exposed to sunlight will need to be replaced every two to three months due to degradation of the bags. Residue or replace sandbags as needed. Sediment that accumulates behind the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation reaches one-third of the barrier height. Remove sandbags when no longer needed and recycle sand fill whenever possible and properly dispose of bag mater
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Stack sandbags at least three bags high. • Jurn ends of bags tightly. • Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Iside slope = 18 in. maximum • Iside slope = 21 (H:V) or flatter • Side slope = 21: (H:V) or flatter. • Diegitt = 12 in. maximum • Diegitt = 21 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. • Diegitt = 21 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. • Side slope = 21: (H:V) or flatter.	Www.cssqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 And Section 25 permeable material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycled concrete or asphalt. Dampty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd ³ . Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Dampty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd ³ . Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Dampty sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd ³ . Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filled sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Musmus be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. Sandbags exposed to sunlight will need to be replaced every two to three months due to degradation of the bags. Section of the bags. Section approprime behand the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation eaches one-thir of the barrier height. Semove sandbags when no longer needed and recycle sand fill wh
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Oldow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Stack sandbags at least three bags high. • Outralp butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Untends of bags tightly. • Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Inon-traffic areas • Height = 18 in maximum • On youth = 24 in minimum for three or more layer construction • Side slope = 21 (H:V) or flatter • In construction traffic areas • Dight = 12 in maximum • Dight = 24 in minimum for three or more layer construction • Dight = 21 (H:V) or flatter. • Digit = 21 (H:V) or flatter. • Side slope = 21 (H:V) or flatter.	www.cssqa.org Sandbag Barrier SE-8 of the Material: All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycle concrete or asphalt. Detected concrete or asphalt. The Material: All sandbag fill material should be non-cohesive, Class 3 (Caltrans Standard Specification, Section 25) permeable material free from clay and deleterious material, such as recycle docncrete or asphalt. Detected concrete or asphalt. The Material: Standbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Meterial: All sandbag fill material is \$8 per yd3. Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filed sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Bupts sandbags cost \$0.25 - \$0.75. Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd3. Additional labor is required to fill the bags. Pre-filed sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - \$2.00 per bag. These costs are based upon vendor research. Bupts must be inspected in accordance with General Permit requirements for the associated project type and risk level. It is recommended that at a minimum, BMPs be inspected weekly, prior to forecasted rain events, daily during extended rain events, and after the conclusion of rain events. a. Sadbags exposed to sunlight will need to be replaced every two to three months due to degradation of the bags. Seliment that accumulates behind the BMP should be periodically removed in order to maintain BMP effectiveness. Sediment should be removed when the sediment accumulation raches on
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Nurn he ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a bern to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Stack sandbags at least three bags high. • Met ends of bags tightly. • Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Jop width = 24 in. maximum • Alge a pyramid approach when stacking bags. • Height = 18 in. maximum • Inou-traffic areas • Jop width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction • Side slope = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter. • Height = 12 in. maximum • Drawidth = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. • Jop width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. • Jog width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. • Jog width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. • Jog width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction.	www.cssqa.org MSA Section 25 (2017) Sect
 Sandbag Barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. Stack sandbags at least three bags high. Butt ends of bags tightly. Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. Is a pyramid approach when stacking bags. In non-traffic areas Height = 18 in. maximum To width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. Side slope = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter In construction traffic areas Height = 12 in. maximum To pwidth = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. Side slopes = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter. Ste typical sandbag barrier installation details at the end of this fact sheet. 	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><section-header></section-header></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>
Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sediment storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent from be behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a berm to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Stack sandbags at least three bags high. • Dutt ends of bags tightly. • Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Use a pyramid approach when stacking bags. • In non-traffic areas • Height = 18 in. maximum • Top width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction • Side slope = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter. • In construction traffic areas • Height = 12 in. maximum • Top width = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. • Side slope = 2:1 (H:V) or flatter. • Stee typical sandbag barrier installation details at the end of this fact sheet. Kurristin • Stee typical sandbag barrier installation details at the end of this fact sheet. Kurristin <td><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><section-header><text><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></text></section-header></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></td>	<section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><section-header><text><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></text></section-header></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header>
Sandbag Barrier Seta • Num the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sciencent storage. • In installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a bern to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Ator and bags tig thy! • Oralp butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Draind approach when stacking bags. • In gight 1 8 in maximul • Dray dutt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Dray dutt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Dray dutt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Dray dutt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Dray dutt joints of row bance to more layer construction. • Dig big joint joints of row bance to more layer construction. • Dig big joint joint for the teo on more layer construction.	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><section-header><text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text></section-header></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>
Sandbag Barrier Set 8 • Num the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the barrier. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sectionent storage. • Allow sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for sectionent storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope toe to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a bern to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Nature and sof bags tightly. • Overlap butt joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Nature and sof the summing for three or more layer construction. • Night = 18 in maximum • Not with = 24 in minimum for three or more layer construction. • Night = 10 in maximum • Not with = 24 in minimum for three or more layer construction. • Night = 12 in maximum • Not with = 24 in minimum for three or more layer construction. • Night = 12 in maximu	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><section-header><text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text></section-header></text></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>
<text><list-item> Sandbag Barrier SE-8 • Turn the ends of the sandbag barrier up slope to prevent runoff from going around the farrier. • Okus sufficient space up slope from the barrier to allow ponding, and to provide room for schemat storage. • For installation near the toe of the slope, sand bag barriers should be set back from the slope to facilitate cleaning. Where specific site conditions do not allow for a set-back, the sand bag barrier may be constructed on the toe of the slope. To prevent flows behind the barrier, bags can be placed perpendicular to a bern to serve as cross barriers. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Stack sandbags at least three bags high. • Overlap but joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Maring the first in maximum • Overlap but joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Drainage area should not exceed 5 acres. • Drain dag proach when stacking bags. • Maring the first in maximum • Overlap but joints of row beneath with each successive row. • Dravith e 24 in minimum for three or more layer construction. • Jight = 18 in. maximum • Dravith = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. • Dravith = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer construction. • Dravith = 24 in. minimum for three or more layer</list-item></text>	<section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header>
<text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text>	<page-header><section-header><section-header><text><text><section-header><text><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></text></section-header></text></text></section-header></section-header></page-header>
<text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text>	<page-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><section-header><text><section-header><text><section-header><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></section-header></text></section-header></text></section-header></section-header></section-header></section-header></page-header>

agement	<u>WM-3</u>	Sandbag Barrier	SE-8
red with plastic sheeting or comparable red with plastic sheeting or comparable les I materials should be protected as follor red and protected with a temporary line ation. Treated wood, and basic materials shou or comparable material and surrounder f an active stockpile should be protecte	ursenate or ammoniacal e material at all times ws: ear sediment barrier Id be placed on and ed by a berm prior to the ed with a linear sediment		CategoriesECErosion ControlImage: Sediment ControlImage: Sediment ControlSESediment ControlImage: Sediment ControlTCTracking ControlImage: Sediment ControlNSNon-Stormwater Management ControlNMWaste Management and Materials Pollution ControlImage: Secondary CategoryImage: Secondary Category
hould be diverted around or away from with stockpile protection refer to the in t considered for implementation (For ex- e around the perimeter of a stockpile.) nce l in accordance with General Permit requisk level. It is recommended that at a n recasted rain events, daily during exten- vents. ct stockpiles covered with plastic sheeting r example, high winds or extreme heat) eter controls and covers as needed to keet when it reaches one-third of the barrier - Construction Site Best Management H of Transportation (Caltrans), March 200	the stockpile on the dividual erosion or cample, refer to SE-1 Silt [uirements for the ninimum, BMPs be ded rain events, and ng more frequently). eep them functioning height. Practices (BMPs) Manual, 03.	 Description and Purpose A sandbag barrier is a series of sand-filled bags placed on a level contour to intercept or to divert sheet flows. Sandbag barriers placed on a level contour pond sheet flow runoff, allowing sediment to settle out. Suitable Applications Sandbag barriers may be suitable: As a linear sediment control measure: Below the toe of slopes and erodible slopes. As sediment traps at culvert/pipe outlets. Below other small cleared areas. Along the perimeter of a site. Down slope of exposed soil areas. Around temporary stockpiles and spoil areas. Along streams and channels. As linear erosion control measure: Along the face and at grade breaks of exposed and erodible slopes to shorten slope length and spread runoff as sheet flow. 	Targeted Constituents Sediment Image: Constituents Nutrients Trash Metals Bacteria Oil and Grease Organics Potential Alternatives SE-1 Silt Fence SE-5 Fiber Rolls SE-6 Gravel Bag Berm SE-14 Biofilter Bags SE-14 Biofilter Bags
California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.casqa.org	3 of 3	November 2009 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.casqa.org	CALIFORNIA STORMWATER DUALITY ASSOCIATION 1 of 6
naterial should be non-cohesive, Class g ble material free from clay and deleterio	SE-8 3 (Caltrans Standard ous material, such	Sandbag Barrier	SE-8
Average cost of fill material is \$8 per yd sandbags are more expensive at \$1.50 - search. dance with General Permit requirement commended that at a minimum, BMPs rents, daily during extended rain events l need to be replaced every two to three eeded. eas needed. d the BMP should be periodically remo- iment should be removed when the sed eight.	 ³. Additional labor \$2.00 per bag. ³s for the associated be inspected , and after the ⁴months due to ⁴ved in order to iment accumulation 	PLAN PLAN Cross barrier Cross barrier DAN Dandbag barrier Cross barrier	high. eliminate gaps.

November 2009

	Sandba	g Barrier		SE-	8	DAT	
	At the topAs check	o of slopes to divert runoff away dams across mildly sloped const	from disturbed slopes truction roads.		_	2	
	Limitations It is necessar Sandbags are Easily damag Degraded sar Sand is easily Installation of installation is maintenance 	y to limit the drainage area upst not intended to be used as filtra ed by construction equipment. adbags may rupture when remov transported by runoff if bag is o an be labor intensive. sandbags is somewhat limited a required for longer than 6 mon requirements increase	ream of the barrier to ation devices. ved, spilling sand. damaged or ruptured. nd bags may need to h ths. When used to de	5 acres. be replaced when tain concentrated flows,	,	REVISIONS	
	 Burlap shoul Implementat General A sandbag barrie appropriately pla temporary pondi limited porosity, limiting or comp desired, consider Bags. Sandbag b the tendency of s into disturbed, sl Generally, sandb controls up slope Design and La Locate sandb When used for - Slope inc 	I not be used for sandbags. ion r consists of a row of sand-filled ced, a sandbag barrier intercept ng. The temporary ponding allown which is further limited as the fil- letely blocking the rate of flow th SE-1, Silt Fence, SE-5, Fiber Ro arriers also interrupt the slope 1 heet flows to concentrate into ri oped soils. Sandbag barriers are ag barriers should be used in con- to provide effective erosion and yout ag barriers on a level contour. or slope interruption, the followi ination of 4:1 (H:V) or flatter: S	l bags placed on a leve ts and slows sheet flow ows sediment to settle. ine sand tends to quic hrough the barrier. If olls, SE-6, Gravel Bag I ength and thereby red vulets which erode rill e similar to gravel bag njunction with tempor l sediment control.	l contour. When v runoff, causing Sand-filled bags have kly plug with sediment, a porous barrier is Berms or SE-14, Biofilte uce erosion by reducing ls, and ultimately gullies berms, but less porous. rary soil stabilization	r 5 3,	OWNER : MR. JOHN M. GERRO	PROJECT ADDRESS : 801 S 6TH STREET BURBANK, CALIFORNIA 91501
	interval o - Slope inc interval o Slope inc of 10 ft. (i	f 20 ft, with the first row near th ination between 4:1 and 2:1 (H: f 15 ft. (a closer spacing is more ination 2:1 (H:V) or greater: Sa closer spacing is more effective	ne slope toe. V): Sandbags should effective), with the fir andbags should be place e), with the first row no	be placed at a maximum st row near the slope too ced at a maximum interv ear the slope toe.	n e. val		& SE-8) & SE-8)
	November 2009	California Stormwa Constru www.ca	ter BMP Handbook uction sqa.org	2 0	f 6		DETAI WM-3
						l oč	аОĒ
Sar	idbag Barri	er		<u>SE-8</u>			CONTR (CASQA BN
Setback varies (See note 3)	dbag Barri	ECION ALA	Sandbag	SE-8			NGINEERING & SURVEYING, INC //LENGINEERING - STRUCTURAL - LAND SURVEYING : KATELLA AVENUE SUITE 210, LOS ALAMITOS, CA 90720 NO.: 714-576-7725 EMAIL : info@zenithcels.com
Setbook vories (See note 3)	Deterior of Flow	CECION A-A	Sandbage	SE-8		PREPAREI DIRECT SU	CONTRACTOR OF C
Server Server vories (See vore 3)	ndbag Barri	er Ver NOUSS Ver Nous Ver No		SE-8			CONTRACTOR OF CO
	r 2009	California Stormwater BMP Handbook www.casqa.org	PROVAL AI	SE-8			CONTRACTOR OF CO
Sar (f ere ers) (f	ndbag Barri	California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.casqa.org	PROVAL AI EWED AND MENDATIONS EOLOGIC	SE-8		PREPAREI DIRECT SU PREPAREI DIRECT SU PREPAREI DIRECT SU PREPAREI DIRECT SU PREPAREI DIRECT SU PREPAREI DIRECT SU PREPAREI DIRECT SU PREPAREI	CONTENTS OF CASES CONTENTS OF C

Street Sweeping and Vacuuming SE-7

Categories

Legend:

Sediment

Nutrients

Trash

Metals

Bacteria

Organics

None

Oil and Grease

EC Erosion Control

SE Sediment Control

TC Tracking Control

WE Wind Erosion Control

Non-Stormwater

☑ Primary Objective

Secondary Objective

Targeted Constituents

Potential Alternatives

Management Control

Waste Management and

Materials Pollution Control

 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$

 $\mathbf{\Lambda}$

 \checkmark

1 of 2

Description and Purpose

Street sweeping and vacuuming includes use of self-propelled and walk-behind equipment to remove sediment from streets and roadways, and to clean paved surfaces in preparation for final paving. Sweeping and vacuuming prevents sediment from the project site from entering storm drains or receiving waters.

Suitable Applications

Sweeping and vacuuming are suitable anywhere sediment is tracked from the project site onto public or private paved streets and roads, typically at points of egress. Sweeping and vacuuming are also applicable during preparation of paved surfaces for final paving.

Limitations

Sweeping and vacuuming may not be effective when sediment is wet or when tracked soil is caked (caked soil may need to be scraped loose).

Implementation

- Controlling the number of points where vehicles can leave the site will allow sweeping and vacuuming efforts to be focused, and perhaps save money.
- Inspect potential sediment tracking locations daily.
- Visible sediment tracking should be swept or vacuumed on a daily basis.
- Do not use kick brooms or sweeper attachments. These tend to spread the dirt rather than remove it.

November 2009

Construction www.casqa.org

California Stormwater BMP Handbook

Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-1

- Select construction access stabilization (aggregate, asphaltic concrete, concrete) based on longevity, required performance, and site conditions. Do not use asphalt concrete (AC) grindings for stabilized construction access/roadway.
- If aggregate is selected, place crushed aggregate over geotextile fabric to at least 12 in. depth, or place aggregate to a depth recommended by a geotechnical engineer. A crushed aggregate greater than 3 in. but smaller than 6 in. should be used.
- Designate combination or single purpose entrances and exits to the construction site.
- Require that all employees, subcontractors, and suppliers utilize the stabilized construction access.
- Implement SE-7, Street Sweeping and Vacuuming, as needed.
- All exit locations intended to be used for more than a two-week period should have stabilized construction entrance/exit BMPs.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMPs are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and of two-week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued BMP implementation.
- Inspect local roads adjacent to the site daily. Sweep or vacuum to remove visible accumulated sediment.
- Remove aggregate, separate and dispose of sediment if construction entrance/exit is clogged with sediment.
- Keep all temporary roadway ditches clear.
- Check for damage and repair as needed.
- Replace gravel material when surface voids are visible.
- Remove all sediment deposited on paved roadways within 24 hours.
- Remove gravel and filter fabric at completion of construction

Costs

Average annual cost for installation and maintenance may vary from \$1,200 to \$4,800 each, averaging \$2,400 per entrance. Costs will increase with addition of washing rack, and sediment trap. With wash rack, costs range from \$1,200 - \$6,000 each, averaging \$3,600 per entrance.

References

Manual of Standards of Erosion and Sediment Control Measures, Association of Bay Area Governments, May 1995.

November	2009

California Stormwater BMP Handbook
Construction
www.casqa.org

Street Sweepi

Costs

Inspection and Maintenar Inspect BMPs prior to forecas

- weekly during the rainy seaso
- When actively in use, points When tracked or spilled sedir removed at least daily. More
- in some jurisdictions. Be careful not to sweep up any
- hazardous.
- Adjust brooms frequently; ma
- After sweeping is finished, pr References

Stabilized Cons

November 2009

Stormwater Quality Handbook Stormwater Management of the

Street Sweeping and Vacuuming SE-7	
If not mixed with debris or trash, consider incorporating the removed sediment back into the project	Categories EC Erosion Control
osts	SE Sediment Control TC Tracking Control
ental rates for self-propelled sweepers vary depending on hopper size and duration of rental. spect rental rates from \$58/hour (3 yd ³ hopper) to \$88/hour (9 yd ³ hopper), plus operator	WE Wind Erosion Control Non-Stormwater
osts. Hourly production rates vary with the amount of area to be swept and amount of diment. Match the hopper size to the area and expect sediment load to minimize time spent	Management Control WM Waste Management and
imping.	Materials Pollution Control Legend:
Inspect BMPs prior to forecast rain, daily during extended rain events, after rain events, weekly during the rainy season, and at two-week intervals during the non-rainy season.	✓ Primary Objective ★ Secondary Objective
When actively in use, points of ingress and egress must be inspected daily.	
When tracked or spilled sediment is observed outside the construction limits, it must be removed at least daily. More frequent removal, even continuous removal, may be required in some jurisdictions.	Description and Purpose Sediment
Be careful not to sweep up any unknown substance or any object that may be potentially	A stabilized construction access is defined by a point of Nutrients
hazardous.	the tracking of mud and dirt onto public roads by construction vehicles.
After sweeping is finished, properly dispose of sweeper wastes at an approved dumpsite	Bacteria Suitable Applications Oil and Grease
ferences	Use at construction sites: Organics
rmwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, te of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). November 2000.	 Where dirt or mud can be tracked onto public roads. Potential Alternatives
oor Surcharge and Equipment Rental Rates, State of California Department of Transportation	 Adjacent to water bodies. None
ltrans), April 1, 2002 – March 31, 2003.	 Where dust is a problem during dry weather conditions
	Limitations
	 Entrances and exits require periodic top dressing with additional stones.
	 This BMP should be used in conjunction with street
	sweeping on adjacent public right of way.
	 Entrances and exits should be constructed on level ground only.
	 Stabilized construction entrances are rather expensive to
	of some kind must also be provided to collect wash water CASQA
center 2000 Celifornia Charmunter DND Handhaak	CALIFORNIA STORMWAT
Construction www.casqa.org	Construction www.casqa.org
tabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-1	Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-
ational Management Measures to Control Nonpoint Source Pollution from Urban Areas,	
5111111geney; 2002.	
oposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in pastal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992.	
oposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in oastal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992. ormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, ate of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000.	Crushed aggregate greater than 3" / but smaller than 6"
oposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in astal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992. ormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, ate of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000. ormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, ashington State Department of Ecology, February 1992.	Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6" Filter fabric grade
oposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in astal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992. Ormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, ate of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000. Ormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, ashington State Department of Ecology, February 1992. rginia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook, Virginia Department of Conservation d Recreation, Division of Soil and Water Conservation, 1991. nidance Specifying Management Measures for Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters. EPA	Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6" -Filter fabric Original grade 12 " Min, unless otherwise specified by a soils engineer
oposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in astal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992. ormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, ate of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000. ormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, ashington State Department of Ecology, February 1992. rginia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook, Virginia Department of Conservation d Recreation, Division of Soil and Water Conservation, 1991. nidance Specifying Management Measures for Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, EPA to-B-9-002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington, DC, 1993.	Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6" -Filter fabric Original grade 12 " Min, unless otherwise specified by a soils engineer
 roposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in pastal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992. ormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, ate of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000. ormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, ashington State Department of Ecology, February 1992. rginia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook, Virginia Department of Conservation d Recreation, Division of Soil and Water Conservation, 1991. tidance Specifying Management Measures for Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, EPA to-B-9-002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington, DC, 1993. ater Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, Volume II, Handbook of anagement Practices, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, November 1988. 	Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6" Filter fabric Original grade 12 " Min, unless otherwise specified by a soils engineer SECTION B-B NTS
oposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in bastal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992. Ormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, ate of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000. Ormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, ashington State Department of Ecology, February 1992. rginia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook, Virginia Department of Conservation d Recreation, Division of Soil and Water Conservation, 1991. hidance Specifying Management Measures for Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, EPA 40-B-9-002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington, DC, 1993. ater Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, Volume II, Handbook of anagement Practices, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, November 1988.	Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6" Filter fabric Original grade 12 " Min, unless otherwise specified by a soils engineer SECTION B-B NTS
oposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in vastal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992. ormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, ate of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000. ormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, ashington State Department of Ecology, February 1992. rginia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook, Virginia Department of Conservation d Recreation, Division of Soil and Water Conservation, 1991. tidance Specifying Management Measures for Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, EPA .o-B-9-002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington, DC, 1993. ater Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, Volume II, Handbook of anagement Practices, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, November 1988.	Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6" Filter fabric Original grade 12 " Min, unless otherwise specified by a soils engineer SECTION B-B NTS NOTE: Construct sediment barrier and channelize runoff to sediment trapping device
 roposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in pastal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992. ormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, ate of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000. ormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, ashington State Department of Ecology, February 1992. rginia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook, Virginia Department of Conservation de Recreation, Division of Soil and Water Conservation, 1991. nidance Specifying Management Measures for Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, EPA po-B-9-002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington, DC, 1993. ater Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, Volume II, Handbook of anagement Practices, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, November 1988. 	Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6" Filter fabric 12 " Min, unless otherwise specified by a soils engineer SECTION B-B NTS NOTE: Construct sediment barrier and channelize runoff to sediment trapping device
oposed Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in vastal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992. ormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, ate of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000. ormwater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, ashington State Department of Ecology, February 1992. rginia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook, Virginia Department of Conservation d Recreation, Division of Soil and Water Conservation, 1991. tidance Specifying Management Measures for Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, EPA 10-B-9-002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington, DC, 1993. ater Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, Volume II, Handbook of anagement Practices, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, November 1988.	Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6" Filter fabric 12 " Min, unless otherwise specified by a soils engineer SECTION B-B NIS NOTE: Construct sediment barrier and channelize runoff to sediment trapping device
 Josef Guidance Specifying Management Measures for Sources of Nonpoint Pollution in astal Waters, Work Group Working Paper, USEPA, April 1992. Immater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, te of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), November 2000. Immater Management of the Puget Sound Basin, Technical Manual, Publication #91-75, shington State Department of Ecology, February 1992. Iginia Erosion and Sedimentation Control Handbook, Virginia Department of Conservation 1 Recreation, Division of Soil and Water Conservation, 1991. Iidance Specifying Management Measures for Nonpoint Pollution in Coastal Waters, EPA 2-B-9-002, USEPA, Office of Water, Washington, DC, 1993. tter Quality Management Plan for the Lake Tahoe Region, Volume II, Handbook of nagement Practices, Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, November 1988. 	Crushed aggregate greater than 3" but smaller than 6" Filter fabric Original grade 12 " Min, unless otherwise specified by a soils engineer SECTION B-B NIS NOTE: Construct sediment barrier and channelize runoff to sediment trapping device B Width as required to accomodate

4 of 6

California Stormwater BMP Handbook

Construction

www.casqa.org

California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.casqa.org

November 2009

Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit TC-1

runoff.

Implementation

General

A stabilized construction entrance is a pad of aggregate underlain with filter cloth located at any point where traffic will be entering or leaving a construction site to or from a public right of way, street, alley, sidewalk, or parking area. The purpose of a stabilized construction entrance is to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public rights of way or streets. Reducing tracking of sediments and other pollutants onto paved roads helps prevent deposition of sediments into local storm drains and production of airborne dust.

Where traffic will be entering or leaving the construction site, a stabilized construction entrance should be used. NPDES permits require that appropriate measures be implemented to prevent tracking of sediments onto paved roadways, where a significant source of sediments is derived from mud and dirt carried out from unpaved roads and construction sites.

Stabilized construction entrances are moderately effective in removing sediment from equipment leaving a construction site. The entrance should be built on level ground. Advantages of the Stabilized Construction Entrance/Exit is that it does remove some sediment from equipment and serves to channel construction traffic in and out of the site at specified locations. Efficiency is greatly increased when a washing rack is included as part of a stabilized construction entrance/exit.

91501

STREET , CALIFORNIA (

801 S 6TH (BURBANK,

 $\widehat{}$

 $\overline{}$

GERRO

JOHN M.

MR.

2 of 6

Design and Layout

November 2009

- Construct on level ground where possible.
- Select 3 to 6 in. diameter stones.
- Use minimum depth of stones of 12 in. or as recommended by soils engineer.
- Construct length of 50 ft minimum, and 30 ft minimum width.
- Rumble racks constructed of steel panels with ridges and installed in the stabilized entrance/exit will help remove additional sediment and to keep adjacent streets clean.
- Provide ample turning radii as part of the entrance.
- Limit the points of entrance/exit to the construction site.
- Limit speed of vehicles to control dust.
- Properly grade each construction entrance/exit to prevent runoff from leaving the construction site.
- Route runoff from stabilized entrances/exits through a sediment trapping device before discharge.
- Design stabilized entrance/exit to support heaviest vehicles and equipment that will use it.

California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.casqa.org

	<u>WE-1</u>	<u>WE-1</u>
	Objectives	■ Oil or oil
	EC Erosion Control SE Sediment Control	into drain
	TC Tracking Control	 Effective
	NS Non-Stormwater Management Control Waste Management and	 Chemical infiltration may be st
	Materials Pollution Control Legend: Primary Objective	 Asphalt, adherence surfacing
	Secondary Objective	 In compared other compa
		Implemen Cananal
Description and Purpose	Targeted Constituents	California's I
Wind erosion or dust control consists of applying water or other dust palliatives as necessary to prevent or alleviate dust	Nutrients	and disturbe
nuisance generated by construction activities. Covering small stockpiles or areas is an alternative to applying water or other	Trash Metals	and dust gen
dust palliatives.	Bacteria Oil and Grease	Los Angeles,
Suitable Applications Wind erosion control BMPs are suitable during the following	Organics	ordinances fo project prope
construction activities:	Potential Alternatives	Recently, the
Construction vehicle traffic on unpaved roadsDrilling and blasting activities	None	started to add (PM-10). Ap dust control and public be
 Sediment tracking onto paved roads 		Many local a
 Soils and debris storage piles 		laws (visibili measures tha
 Batch drop from front-end loaders 		from contrac
 Areas with unstabilized soil 		Construct
 Final grading/site stabilization 		 Opacity I
 Limitations Watering prevents dust only for a short period and should be applied daily (or more often) to be effective. 		IncreaseMaintain contractor
 Over watering may cause erosion. 	CASQA	 Stormwa SWPPP.
	CALIEOPNIA STOPMWATER	1
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook	QUALITY ASSOCIATION	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control	The second secon	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for	tion 17, "Watering"; and	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and H Air Resources Board, April 1991.	Tiof,5 Tiof,5 WE-1 tion 17, "Watering"; and or Suspended Particulate Hydrogen Sulfide, California	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme	Tiof,5 Tof,5 WE-1 etion 17, "Watering"; and or Suspended Particulate Hydrogen Sulfide, California ent Practices (BMPs) Manual,	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	Tion 5 Tion 5	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	Tion 5 Tion 5	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and H Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	Tion 17, "Watering"; and by Suspended Particulate Hydrogen Sulfide, California ant Practices (BMPs) Manual, mber 2000.	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	tion 17, "Watering"; and by Suspended Particulate dydrogen Sulfide, California ant Practices (BMPs) Manual, mber 2000.	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	Torial Torial Torial COMPANY Torial Torial Torial Torial Torial Torial Torial Torial Torial Torial Torial Torial Torial	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards fo Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	I of 5 I of 5	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	To 5	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erossion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Managemee State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	Toria Toria Internet Construction Internet Provide Antering, and Anternet (BMPs) Manual Internet Sources (BMPs) Manual (BMPs) Manua	2 of 5
January 2003 Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Mind Erossion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	Tion 3.	2 of 5
January 2003 Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Managemes State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	in the second se	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwäter BMP Handbook Construction: www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards fo Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	In the second se	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwäter BMP Handbook Construction www.cabinphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Managemes State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	Trior 5	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwäter BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erossion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards fo Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	<text></text>	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Mind Erossion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards fo Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Managemes State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	<text></text>	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction: www.cabmphandbooks.com Mind Erossion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards fo Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	Tron 17, "Watering"; and the Ruspended Particulate dydrogen Sulfide, California and Paratices (BMPs) Manual, there 2000	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stornwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards fo Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Management State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	<text></text>	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com	<text></text>	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwäter BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Wind Erossion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards fo Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	<text></text>	2 of 5
January 2003 Construction: www.cabmphandbooks.com: Mind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control"; Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Managemes State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	<text></text>	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stornwäter BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com	<text></text>	2 of 5
January 2003 Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com Mind Erosion Control Caltrans, Standard Specifications, Sections 10, "Dust Control", Sec Section 18, "Dust Palliative". Prospects for Attaining the State Ambient Air Quality Standards for Matter (PM10), Visibility Reducing Particles, Sulfates, Lead, and F Air Resources Board, April 1991. Stormwater Quality Handbooks Construction Site Best Manageme State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), Nove	<text></text>	2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwärer BMP Handbooks.com Construction: www.cabmphandbooks.com		2 of 5
January 2003 California Stormwäter BMP Handbook Construction: www.cabmphandbooks.com	Iof,5	2 of 5

Wind Erosion Control

should not be used for dust control because the oil may migrate eep into the soil.

l, temperature, humidity, and wind velocity.

es may make the soil water repellant, interfering with long-term on/re-vegetation of the site. Some chemical dust suppressants nd may contain solvents and should be handled properly.

chemical mulch, requires a 24-hour curing time to avoid orker shoes, etc. Application should be limited because asphalt grate into the drainage system.

g and other liquid dust control measures may wash sediment or rainage system.

nate, with short wet seasons and long hot dry seasons, allows the ring these dry seasons, construction activities are at their peak, as are increasingly subject to wind erosion, sediment tracking tion equipment.

ctice that is already in place for many construction activities. nd Sacramento, among others, have enacted dust control ivities that cause dust to be transported beyond the construction

es Control Board has, under the authority of the Clean Air Act, relation to inhalable particulate matter less than 10 microns rcent of these small particles are considered to be dust. Existing l agencies, municipal departments, public works department, are in place in some regions within California.

t control in order to comply with local nuisance laws, opacity the requirements of the Clean Air Act. The following are y have already implemented as requirements for dust control

ermits: Require provisions for dust control plans.

nforce compliance with California air pollution control laws.

nt Activities: Priority given to cases involving citizen complaints.

Records: Require records of dust control measures from

ntion Plan: (SWPPP): Integrate dust control measures into

California Stormwater BMP Handbook January 2003 Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com

Wind Erosion Control

WE-1

Dust Control Practices

Dust control BMPs generally stabilize exposed surfaces and minimize activities that suspend or track dust particles. The following table shows dust control practices that can be applied to site conditions that cause dust. For heavily traveled and disturbed areas, wet suppression (watering), chemical dust suppression, gravel asphalt surfacing, temporary gravel construction entrances, equipment wash-out areas, and haul truck covers can be employed as dust control applications. Permanent or temporary vegetation and mulching can be employed for areas of occasional or no construction traffic. Preventive measures would include minimizing surface areas to be disturbed, limiting onsite vehicle traffic to 15 mph, and controlling the number and activity of vehicles on a site at any given time.

	DUST CONTROLPRACTICES									
SITE CONDITION	Permanent Vegetation	Mulching	Wet Suppression (Watering)	Chemical Dust Suppression	Gravel or Asphalt	Silt Fences	Temporary Gravel Construction Entrances/Equipment Wash Down	Haul Truck Covers	Minimize Extent of Disturbed Area	
Disturbed Areas not Subject to Traffic	x	x	x	x	х				x	
Disturbed Areas Subject to Traffic			x	x	x		х		x	
Material Stock Pile Stabilization			х	х		x			x	
Demolition			x				х	x		
Clearing/ Excavation			x	х		x			x	
Truck Traffic on Unpaved Roads			x	х	x		x	х		
Mud/Dirt Carry Out					х		x			

Additional preventive measures include:

- Schedule construction activities to minimize exposed area (EC-1, Scheduling).
- Quickly stabilize exposed soils using vegetation, mulching, spray-on adhesives, calcium chloride, sprinkling, and stone/gravel layering.
- Identify and stabilize key access points prior to commencement of construction.
- Minimize the impact of dust by anticipating the direction of prevailing winds.
- Direct most construction traffic to stabilized roadways within the project site.
- Water should be applied by means of pressure-type distributors or pipelines equipped with a spray system or hoses and nozzles that will ensure even distribution.
- All distribution equipment should be equipped with a positive means of shutoff.
- Unless water is applied by means of pipelines, at least one mobile unit should be available at all times to apply water or dust palliative to the project.

January 2003 California Stormwater BMP Handbook 3 of 5 Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com

WE-1

Wind Erosion Control

- If reclaimed waste water is used, the sources and discharge must meet California Department of Health Services water reclamation criteria and the Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements. Non-potable water should not be conveyed in tanks or drain pipes that will be used to convey potable water and there should be no connection between potable and non-potable supplies. Non-potable tanks, pipes, and other conveyances should be marked, "NON-POTABLE WATER - DO NOT DRINK."
- Materials applied as temporary soil stabilizers and soil binders also generally provide wind erosion control benefits.
- Pave or chemically stabilize access points where unpaved traffic surfaces adjoin paved roads.
- Provide covers for haul trucks transporting materials that contribute to dust.
- Provide for wet suppression or chemical stabilization of exposed soils.
- Provide for rapid clean up of sediments deposited on paved roads. Furnish stabilized construction road entrances and vehicle wash down areas.
- Stabilize inactive construction sites using vegetation or chemical stabilization methods.
- Limit the amount of areas disturbed by clearing and earth moving operations by scheduling these activities in phases.

For chemical stabilization, there are many products available for chemically stabilizing gravel roadways and stockpiles. If chemical stabilization is used, the chemicals should not create any adverse effects on stormwater, plant life, or groundwater.

Costs

Installation costs for water and chemical dust suppression are low, but annual costs may be quite high since these measures are effective for only a few hours to a few days.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect and verify that activity-based BMPs are in place prior to the commencement of associated activities. While activities associated with the BMP are under way, inspect weekly during the rainy season and at two-week intervals in the non-rainy season to verify continued BMP implementation.
- Check areas protected to ensure coverage.
- Most dust control measures require frequent, often daily, or multiple times per day attention.

References

Best Management Practices and Erosion Control Manual for Construction Sites, Flood Control District of Maricopa County, Arizona, September 1992.

California Air Pollution Control Laws, California Air Resources Board, 1992.

4 of 5

California Stormwater BMP Handbook Construction www.cabmphandbooks.com January 2003

NO. DAT									
REVISIONS									
OWNER :	MR JOHN M GERRO			PROJECT ADDRESS :		801 S 6TH STREET	BURBANK. CALIFORNIA 91501		
			EUKION & SEDIMEN	CONTROL DETAILS		(CASQA BMP # WE-1)			
				ENGINEERING & SURVEVING INC		CIVIL ENGINEERING STRUCTURAL LAND SURVEYING CIVILENCINE CURF CIG CONTRACTOR	3122 KAIELLA AVENUE 3UIIE 210, LO3 ALAMIIO3, CA 307 20 TEL NO - 714-576-7795 - EMAII - info@zanithocale com		
PR	EP REC			0. 8 0. 8 0. 8 0. 03 0. 03 0. 03 0. 03 0. 03 0. 03 0. 03 0. 03	NDI RV ()SIQ R 626 -31 C) C) 25		THON	E OF	 -:))
DE CH JOI SC DA	SIC EC B N ALE TE:			BY:		I ((:-2: SF	M.I G.E 3-0 HO /30	D. 3.B)43 WI	3. 80 N 3
SH	EE.	T N I				ر د		6	

				1	
SOIL ENGINEER & ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST	SOIL ENGINEER APPROVAL	APPROVED BY: CITY OF BURBANK		JOB NO. :	Z-23-0430
	THIS PLAN HAS BEEN REVIEWED AND			SCALE:	AS SHOWN
ME:	CONFORMS TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF SOILS ENGINEERING/GEOLOGIC			DATE:	03/30/23
DRESS:	REPORTS DATED:			SHEET NAM	IE
		CITY ENGINEER	DATE	E:	SCP-6
L. NO.:	DATE	R.C.E EXP.		SHEET :	10 OF 10