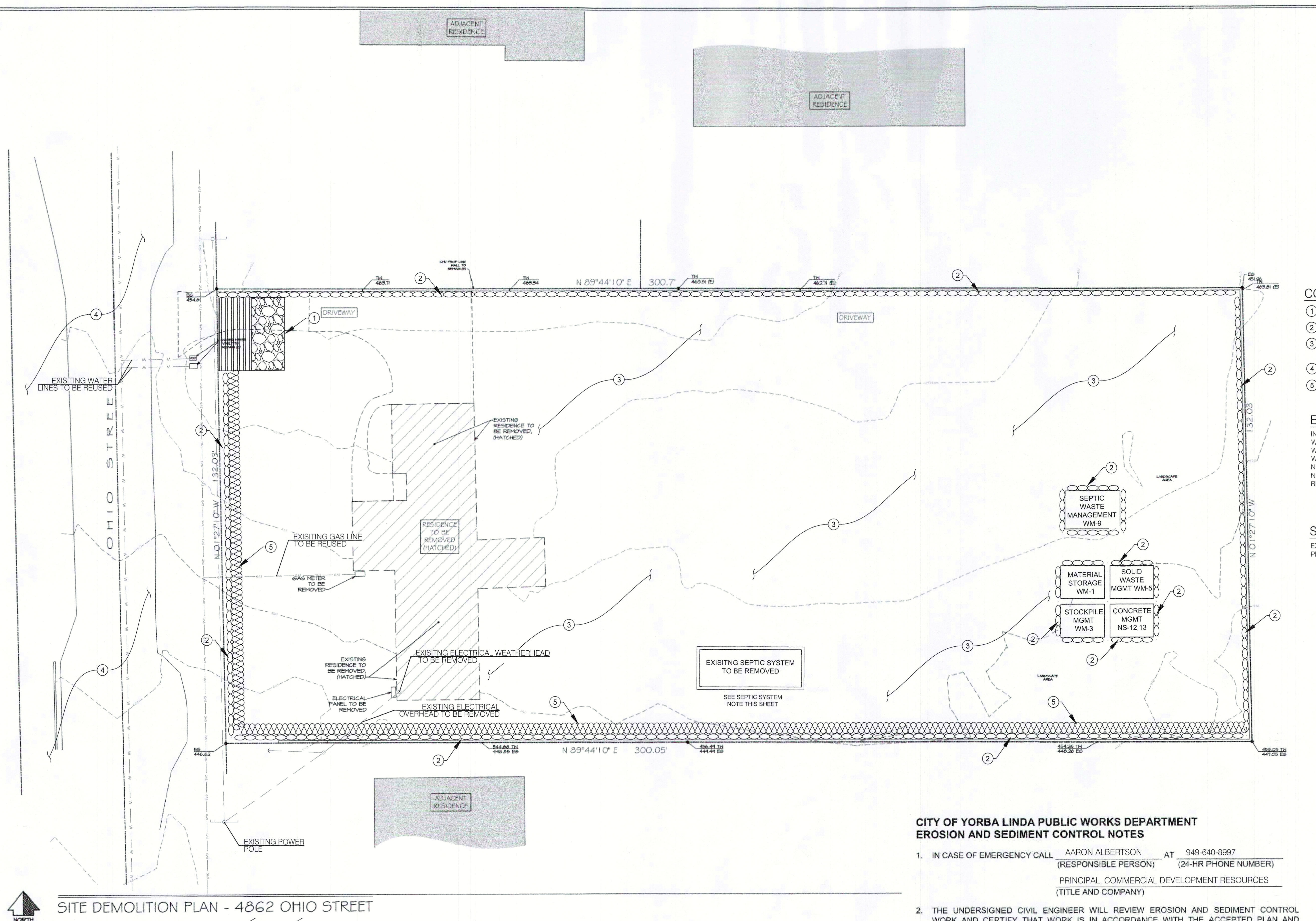
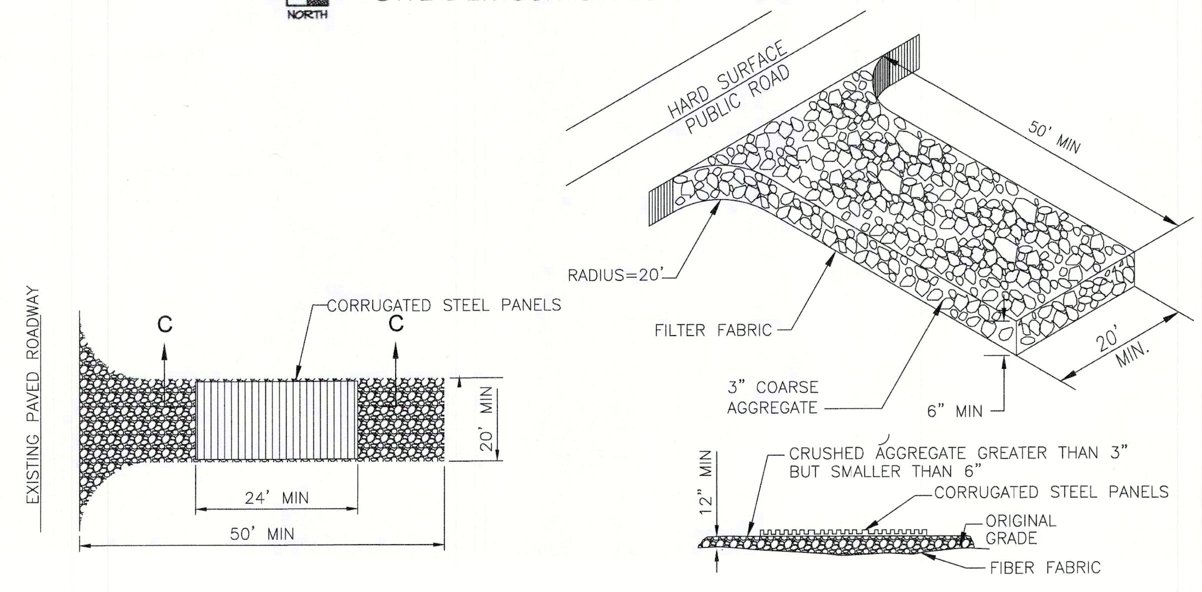


SITE DEMOLITION PLAN - 4862 OHIO STREET

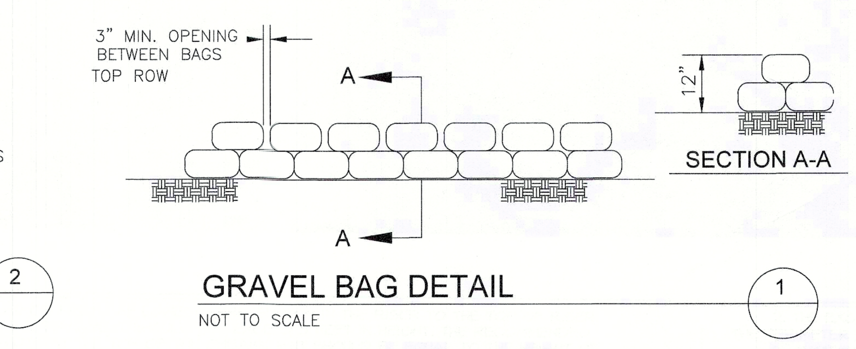


STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

SECTION C-C

NOT TO SCALE

2



GRAVEL BAG DETAIL

NOT TO SCALE

1

CITY OF YORBA LINDA PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL NOTES

1. IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL AARON ALBERTSON (RESPONSIBLE PERSON) AT 949-640-8997 (24-HR PHONE NUMBER)
   PRINCIPAL, COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT RESOURCES (TITLE AND COMPANY)
2. THE UNDERSIGNED CIVIL ENGINEER WILL REVIEW EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL WORK AND CERTIFY THAT WORK IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ACCEPTED PLAN AND STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP).
3. A STANDBY CREW FOR EMERGENCY WORK SHALL BE AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES DURING THE RAINY SEASON. NECESSARY MATERIALS SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE AND STOCKPILED AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS TO FACILITATE RAPID CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPS) OR TO REPAIR ANY DAMAGED EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL MEASURES WHEN RAIN IS IMMINENT.
4. BMPS SHALL NOT BE MOVED OR MODIFIED WITHOUT THE DIRECTION OF THE QUALIFIED SWPPP DEVELOPER (QSD) OR QUALIFIED SWPPP PRACTITIONER (QSP).
5. ALL REMOVABLE PROTECTIVE BMPS SHOWN SHALL BE IN PLACE AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY WHEN RAIN IS IMMINENT. PERIMETER AND TRACKING BMPS SHALL BE IN PLACE AT ALL TIMES.
6. AFTER A RAINSTORM, ALL SILT AND DEBRIS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM STREETS, CHECK BERMS, AND DESILTING BASINS AND THE BASINS DRAINED WITHIN 24 TO 96 HOURS. ANY GRADED SLOPE SURFACE PROTECTION MEASURES DAMAGED DURING A RAINSTORM SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY REPAIRED.
7. GRADED AREAS ON THE PERIMETER MUST DRAIN AWAY FROM SLOPES AT THE CONCLUSION OF EACH WORKING DAY. DRAINAGE SHALL BE DIRECTED TOWARD DESILTING FACILITIES.
8. A GUARD SHALL BE POSTED ON THE SITE WHENEVER THE DEPTH OF WATER IN A BASIN EXCEEDS TWO FEET.
9. PLACEMENT OF BMPS TO REDUCE EROSION DAMAGE ON THE PROJECT SITE MUST BE SHOWN ON THE PLAN.
10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE AND SHALL TAKE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT PUBLIC TRESPASS ONTO AREA WHERE IMPOUNDED WATER CREATES A HAZARDOUS CONDITION.
11. ALL OFFSITE DOWNSTREAM CATCH BASINS SHALL HAVE INLET PROTECTION.
12. ALL PERIMETER BMPS AND STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO GRADING OR DEMOLITION MOBILIZATION OR OPERATION.
13. SPOIL AND PERMITTED STOCKPILES OF SOIL SHALL BE PROPERLY CONTAINED TO MINIMIZE SEDIMENT TRANSPORT VIA RUNOFF, VEHICLE TRACKING, OR WIND.
14. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE EFFECTIVE SOIL COVER TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE INSPECTOR FOR INACTIVE AREAS THAT ARE DISTURBED AND ARE NOT SCHEDULED TO BE RE-DISTURBED FOR AT LEAST 14 DAYS AND ALL FINISHED SLOPES, OPEN SPACE, UTILITY BACKFILL, AND COMPLETED LOTS.

OWNER

ANDREW & KARLA PENNOR
4862 OHIO STREET
YORBA LINDA, CA 92886
714.767.4001

PROJECT ADDRESS

4862 OHIO STREET
YORBA LINDA, CA 92886

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

LOT 8, BLOCK 9, TRACT 860, COUNTY OF ORANGE, CALIFORNIA
AP# 323-081-14

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. REMOVE EXISTING 3428 SQFT SFD.

CONSTRUCTION NOTES

1. CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/VEHICLE TRACKING PAD(TC-1). SEE DETAIL 2, THIS SHEET.
2. GRAVEL BAG BARRIER PER CASQA DETAIL SE-6.SEE DETAIL 1 THIS SHEET.
3. APPLY WIND EROSION CONTROL(WE-1). APPLY WATER OR OTHER CHEMICAL DUST SUPPRESSANTS OVER ALL EXPOSED SURFACE
4. PERFORM SWEEPING AND VACUUMING DAILY(SE-7)
5. INSTALL SILT FENCE PER CASQA DETAIL SE-1

EROSION CONTROL NOTE:

INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING BMPS:
WM-1
WM-3
WM-9
NS-12
NS-13
REFER TO CASQA FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION AND IMPLEMENTATION

SEPTIC SYTEM NOTE:

EXISTING SEPTIC SYSTEM LOCATION AND SIZE TO BE VERIFIED AND CONFIRMED IN FIELD PER SEPARATE SEPTIC ABANDONMENT PLAN

SHEET INDEX

SD1.0	BUILDING DEMOLITION PLAN
SD2.0	DEMOLITION NOTES, PROVISIONS AND REQUIREMENTS

PROJECT DATA

ZONE:	R-E
OCCUPANCY:	R-3 / U-1
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION:	V-B
APPLICABLE CODES:	2022 CBC, CRC, CMC, CEC, CPC, CGBC, CA ENERGY CODE, CITY OF YORBA LINDA MUNICIPAL CODE

NOTES

1. ALL UTILITIES SHALL BE EITHER ABANDONED AT THE UTILITY SOURCE OR WITHIN 5'-0" OF THE PROPERTY LINE. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR / OWNER'S RESPONSIBILITY TO NOTIFY ALL UTILITY COMPANIES OF THE PROPOSED ABANDONMENT.

PROJECT CONSULTANTS

ARCHITECT:
DANIEL MARTINEZ
1445 GLENNEYRE ST., SUITE B
LAGUNA BEACH, CA 92651
949.494.7272

CIVIL ENGINEER:
CDR
4121 WESTERLY PLACE, #112
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660
949.610.8997

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT:
RAY MORROW
ENVIRONMENTAL LANDSCAPE DESIGN
www.raymorrowdesign.com
562.743.0436

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER:
R McCARTHY CONSULTING, INC
23 CORPORATE PLAZA, SUITE 150,
NEWPORT BEACH, CA 92660
949 629 2539

REVISIONS

06.01.24 bldg 1	dma
△ 12.08.24 BLDG REV	.
△2 01.20.25 BLDG REV	.
02.05.25 DEMO APPLICATION	
.	.

1445 glenneyre street, suite b
laguna beach, california 92651
(o) 949.494.7272
(web) dmadesigns.com
(e) daniel@dmadesigns.com

DANIEL MARTINEZ ARCHITECT

PENNOR RESIDENCE

4862 OHIO STREET, YORBA LINDA, CALIFORNIA

SITE DEMOLITION PLAN & PROJECT DATA

REGISTERED ARCHITECT DANIEL MARTINEZ C 20483 EXP 09.30.25 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DATE	01.21.20
SCALE	1/16"=1'-0"
JOB	PENNOR
SHEET	SD1.0

TO UNDESIRED ACCESS, WHILE ALLOWING FOR THE CONTINUATION OF NECESSARY CONSTRUCTION OPERATIONS.

2. SAFETY FENCES ARE MOST APPLICABLE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF TRAPS AND DAMS. IN USE WITH THOSE STRUCTURES, SAFETY FENCES SHOULD BE LOCATED FAR ENOUGH BEYOND THE OUTER TOE OF THE EMBANKMENT TO ALLOW FOR THE PASSAGE OF MAINTENANCE VEHICLES. FENCES SHOULD NOT BE INSTALLED ACROSS THE SLOPE OF A DAM OR DIKE.

3. SIGNS NOTING POTENTIAL HAZARDS SUCH AS "DANGER" OR "HAZARDOUS AREA --KEEP OUT" SHOULD BE POSTED AND EASILY SEEN BY ANYONE APPROACHING THE PROTECTED AREA.

PLASTIC (POLYETHYLENE) FENCE MAY BE USED AS SAFETY FENCING, PRIMARILY IN SITUATIONS WHERE THE NEED IS FOR A TEMPORARY BARRIER.

CHAIN LINK FENCE SHOULD BE USED FOR PERMANENT STRUCTURES (GREATER THAN ONE YEAR). SAFETY FENCE SHALL BE CHECKED REGULARLY FOR WEATHER-RELATED OR OTHER DAMAGE. ANY NECESSARY REPAIRS MUST BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

CARE SHOULD BE TAKEN TO SECURE ALL ACCESS POINTS (GATES) AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY. ALL LOCKING DEVICES MUST BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED AS NECESSARY.

STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE

DESIGN CRITERIA

1. USE 2-4 INCH STONE FOR LOW VOLUME ENTRANCES, LARGER STONE (4-6 INCH) FOR HEAVY USE OR MATERIAL DELIVERY ENTRANCES.
2. LENGTH IS AS REQUIRED, BUT NOT LESS THAN 30 FEET.
3. THICKNESS SHOULD BE NOT LESS THAN 6 INCHES.
4. THE WIDTH SHALL BE A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET, BUT NOT LESS THAN THE FULL WIDTH OF ANY EXISTING CURB CUT, AT POINTS WHERE INGRESS OR EGRESS OCCURS.
5. GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE PLACED OVER THE ENTIRE AREA PRIOR TO THE PLACING OF STONE.
6. ALL SURFACE WATER FLOWING OR DIVERTED TOWARD CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCES SHALL BE PIPED ACROSS THE ENTRANCE. IF A CULVERT IS IMPRACTICAL, A MOUNTABLE BERM WITH 5:1 SLOPES SHALL BE USED.
7. IF NECESSARY, DIVERT ANY WATER RUNNING DOWN ACCESS ROAD TO A SEDIMENT TRAP LOCATED ON EITHER SIDE OF THE STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE.

MAINTENANCE THE ENTRANCE SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN A CONDITION THAT WILL PREVENT TRACKING OR FLOWING OF SEDIMENT ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. THIS MAY REQUIRE PERIODIC TOP DRESSING WITH ADDITIONAL STONE AS CONDITIONS DEMAND AND REPAIR AND/OR CLEANOUT OF ANY MEASURES USED TO TRAP SEDIMENT. ALL SEDIMENT SPILLED, DROPPED, WASHED OR TRACKED ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY MUST BE REMOVED IMMEDIATELY. WHEELS ON ALL VEHICLES SHALL BE CLEANED TO REMOVE SEDIMENT PRIOR TO ENTRANCE ONTO PUBLIC RIGHTS-OF-WAY. IF WASHING IS REQUIRED, IT SHALL BE DONE ON AN AREA STABILIZED WITH STONE AND WHICH DRAINS INTO APPROVED SEDIMENT TRAPPING DEVICE. IF THE STREET IS WASHED PRECAUTIONS MUST BE TAKEN TO PREVENT MUDDY WATER FROM RUNNING INTO WATERWAYS OR STORM SEWERS. INSPECTION AND NEEDED MAINTENANCE SHOULD BE PROVIDED DAILY BUT AT A MINIMUM EVERY SEVEN DAYS AND AFTER EVERY RAIN OF 0.5 INCH OR GREATER.

WATTLES

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

1. INSTALL ON DISTURBED AREAS THAT REQUIRE IMMEDIATE EROSION PROTECTION.
2. USE ON SLOPES REQUIRING STABILIZATION UNTIL PERMANENT VEGETATION CAN BE ESTABLISHED.
3. CAN BE USED ALONG THE PERIMETER OF A PROJECT, AS A CHECK DAM IN UNLINED DITCHES AND AROUND TEMPORARY STOCKPILES
4. WATTLES CAN BE STAKED TO THE GROUND USING WILLOW CUTTINGS FOR ADDED RE-VEGETATION
5. EROSION CAN OCCUR BENEATH AND BETWEEN WATTLES IF NOT PROPERLY ENTRENCHED, ALLOWING WATER TO PASS BELOW AND BETWEEN WATTLES. IT IS THEREFORE VERY IMPORTANT TO INSTALL WATTLES CORRECTLY.
6. THEY CAN REPLACE SEDIMENT FENCE ON STEEP SLOPES.
7. ROLLS ARE A SHORT-TERM SOLUTION TO HELP ESTABLISH NATIVE VEGETATION
8. ROLLS STORE MOISTURE FOR VEGETATION PLANTED IMMEDIATELY UPSLOPE.
9. PLASTIC NETTING WILL EVENTUALLY PHOTO-DEGRADE, ELIMINATING THE NEED FOR RETRIEVAL OF MATERIALS AFTER THE FIBER OR STRAW HAS BROKEN DOWN.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. IT IS CRITICAL THAT WATTLES ARE INSTALLED PERPENDICULAR TO THE FLOW DIRECTION AND PARALLEL TO THE SLOPE CONTOUR.
2. NARROW TRENCHES SHOULD BE DUG ACROSS THE SLOPE, ON CONTOUR, TO A DEPTH OF 3 TO 5 INCHES ON CLAY SOILS AND SOILS WITH GRADUAL SLOPES. ON LOOSE SOILS, STEEP SLOPES, AND DURING HIGH RAINFALL EVENTS, THE TRENCHES SHOULD BE DUG TO A DEPTH OF 5 TO 7 INCHES, OR ½ TO 2/3 OF THE THICKNESS OF THE WATTLE.
3. START CONSTRUCTION OF TRENCHES AND INSTALLING WATTLES FROM THE BASE OF THE SLOPE AND WORK UPHILL. EXCAVATED MATERIAL SHOULD BE SPREAD EVENLY ALONG THE UPHILL SLOPE AND COMPACTED USING HAND TAMPING OR OTHER METHOD. CONSTRUCT TRENCHES AT CONTOUR INTERVALS OF 3 TO 30 FEET APART DEPENDING ON THE STEEPNESS OF THE SLOPE, SOIL TYPE, AND RAINFALL. THE STEEPER THE SLOPE THE CLOSER TOGETHER THE TRENCHES SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED.
4. INSTALL THE WATTLES SNUGLY INTO THE TRENCHES AND ABUT TIGHTLY END TO END. DO NOT OVERLAP THE ENDS.
5. INSTALL STAKES AT EACH END OF THE WATTLE, AND AT 4-FOOT CENTERS ALONG THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE WATTLE.
6. IF REQUIRED, INSTALL PILOT HOLES FOR THE STAKES USING A STRAIGHT BAR TO DRIVE HOLES THROUGH THE WATTLE AND INTO THE SOIL.
7. AT A MINIMUM, WOODEN STAKES SHOULD BE APPROXIMATELY ¾ X ¾ X 24 INCHES. WILLOW CUTTINGS OR 3/8-INCH REBAR CAN ALSO BE USED FOR STAKES.
8. STAKES SHOULD BE DRIVEN THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF THE WATTLE, LEAVING 2 TO 3 INCHES OF THE STAKE PROTRUDING ABOVE THE WATTLE.

MAINTENANCE INSPECT WATTLES AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK AND AFTER EACH RAIN EVENT GREATER THAN 0.5 INCH. REPAIR OR REPLACE SPLIT, TORN, RAVELING, OR SLUMPING WATTLES. REMOVE SEDIMENT ACCUMULATION WHEN EXCEEDING ½ THE HEIGHT BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE WATTLE AND THE GROUND SURFACE. REPAIR ANY RILLS OR GULLIES PROMPTLY. RESEED OR REPLANT VEGETATION IF NECESSARY UNTIL THE SLOPE IS STABILIZED.

SEDIMENT TRAP

INTRODUCTION:
A TEMPORARY PONDING AREA FORMED BY CONSTRUCTING AN EMBANKMENT OR EXCAVATION AND EMBANKMENT THAT WILL TRAP THE FLOW OF SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF. SEDIMENT TRAPS HAVE A PROPERLY STABILIZED OUTLET/WEIR OR RISER AND PIPE TO DETAIN SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF FROM SMALL DISTURBED AREAS OF FIVE ACRES OR LESS. OUTLETS MUST BE DESIGNED TO EXTEND THE DETENTION TIME AND ALLOW THE MAJORITY OF THE SEDIMENT TO SETTLE OUT. THIS PRACTICE IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFICIENT AND COST EFFECTIVE METHODS OF SEDIMENT CONTROL. WHEN POSSIBLE, SEDIMENT TRAPS SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED AS A FIRST STEP IN ANY LAND-DISTURBING ACTIVITY. AS WITH ANY SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE THE SEDIMENT TRAP SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL THE CONTRIBUTING DRAINAGE AREA IS STABILIZED. SEDIMENT TRAPS CAN BE HIGHLY VARIABLE IN DESIGN AND CONFIGURATION. ALMOST EVERY SITE HAS SOMEPLACE TO INSTALL ONE OR MORE SEDIMENT TRAPS. HOWEVER IT MAY NOT BE EVIDENT DURING THE DESIGN STAGES EXACTLY WHERE A TRAP WOULD FIT BEST. ONCE CLEARING, GRUBBING AND SITE EXCAVATION BEGINS, LOGICAL LOCATIONS USUALLY APPEAR. IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO STATE IN THE PLAN THAT A PARTICULAR TRAP WILL BE FIELD LOCATED TO FIT THE SITE CONDITIONS.

CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

1. AT THE OUTLET OF DITCHES AND OTHER PERIMETER CONTROLS INSTALLED DURING THE
FIRST STAGE OF CONSTRUCTION.
2. AT THE OUTLET OF ANY STRUCTURE WHICH CONCENTRATES SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF
I.E. AT THE DISCHARGE POINT OF DIVERSIONS, CHANNELS, SLOPE DRAINS, OR OTHER RUNOFF CONVEYANCES.
3. AT THE INLET TO CULVERTS UNDERNEATH ROADS
4. ABOVE A STORM WATER INLET THAT MAY RECEIVE SEDIMENT-LADEN RUNOFF.

DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED WHERE APPLICABLE WHEN PLANNING AND DESIGNING A SEDIMENT TRAP.

1. THE SEDIMENT TRAP SHOULD HAVE A STORAGE VOLUME OF 3600 CUBIC FEET PER ACRE OF DRAINAGE AREA. HALF OF THE VOLUME MUST BE IN THE FORM OF A PERMANENT POOL OR WET STORAGE TO PROVIDE A STABLE-SETTLING MEDIUM. THE REMAINING HALF MUST BE IN THE FORM OF A DRAWDOWN OR DRY STORAGE, WHICH PROVIDES EXTENDED SETTLING TIME. THE VOLUME OF THE WET STORAGE SHOULD BE MEASURED FROM THE LOW POINT OF THE EXCAVATED AREA TO THE BASE OF THE OUTLET STRUCTURE OR THE INVERT OF THE FIRST PERFORATION IN THE RISER. THE VOLUME OF THE DRY STORAGE SHOULD BE MEASURED FROM THE BASE OF THE OUTLET TO THE CREST OF THE OUTLET (OVERFLOW

TOP OF THE OUTLET CHANNEL MUST BE AT LEAST 1 FT. BELOW THE TOP OF EMBANKMENT TO PROVIDE A MINIMUM OF 1 FT. OF FREE BOARD.

5. THE TRAP SHOULD BE ACCESSIBLE FOR EASE OF MAINTENANCE.
6. SEDIMENT MUST BE REMOVED FROM THE TRAP WHEN THE TRAP'S WET STORAGE VOLUME IS REDUCED BY ONE-HALF. DESIGNERS SHOULD DESIGNATE A CLEAN-OUT ELEVATION.
7. THE TRAP SHOULD PROVIDE A STORAGE AREA WHICH IS AT LEAST TWICE AS LONG AS IT IS WIDE; WITH THE OUTLET POSITION AT THE FURTHEST POSSIBLE POINT FROM THE INLET (MEASURED FROM POINT OF MAXIMUM RUNOFF INTRODUCTION TO THE OUTLET). BAFFLING CAN BE USED IF THIS 2 TO 1 RATIO CANNOT BE MET.
8. ALL EARTHEN SIDE SLOPES SHOULD BE A MINIMUM OF 2:1.
9. SEED AND MULCH ALL DISTURBED AREAS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INSTALLATION OF THE SEDIMENT TRAP IMMEDIATELY.
10. THE SEDIMENT TRAP MUST HAVE A STABILIZED OUTLET, EITHER A WEIR OR PIPE AND RISER. OUTLET PROTECTION MUST BE PROVIDED.
11. FILL MATERIAL AROUND THE PIPE SPILLWAY WHERE IT GOES THROUGH THE EMBANKMENT SHALL BE HAND COMPACTED IN 4" TO 6" LAYERS. A MINIMUM OF 2' OF HAND COMPACTED BACKFILL SHOULD BE PLACED OVER THE BARREL BEFORE CONSTRUCTION TRAFFIC IS ALLOWED TO CROSS.
12. THE RISER SHALL BE ANCHORED WITH EITHER A CONCRETE BASE OR STEEL PLATE BASES SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT FLOTATION. FOR CONCRETE BASES, THE DEPTH SHALL BE 12" WITH THE RISER BURIED 9". A 1/4" MINIMUM THICKNESS STEEL PLATE SHALL BE ATTACHED TO THE RISER BY A CONTINUOUS WELD AROUND THE BOTTOM TO FORM A WATERTIGHT CONNECTION AND THEN PLACE 2" OF STONE, GRAVEL OR TAMPED EARTH ON THE PLATE.
13. ANTI-SEEP COLLARS ARE REQUIRED. INSTALL BASED ON MANUFACTURERS' INSTRUCTIONS.
14. IT IS RECOMMENDED THAT A CONCENTRIC TRASH RACK AND ANTI-VORTEX DEVICE BE INSTALLED ON ALL RISERS.
15. IF A STONE OUTLET IS USED FOR THE SEDIMENT TRAP, IT SHOULD CONSIST OF A STONE SECTION OF THE EMBANKMENT LOCATED AT THE LOW POINT IN THE BASIN. THE STONE OUTLET SHOULD BE A COMBINATION OF COURSE AGGREGATE AND ROCK RIPRAP. THE STONE SECTION OF THE EMBANKMENT SHOULD BE SEPARATED FROM THE EARTHEN EMBANKMENT BY A GEOTEXTILE. RIPRAP SHOULD CONSIST OF WELL GRADED STONE 2 INCHES TO 8 INCHES IN DIAMETER. COARSE AGGREGATE IS WASHED GRAVEL ½ TO 1½ INCHES IN DIAMETER. THE COURSE AGGREGATE IS PLACED 1 FT THICK ON THE UPSTREAM FACE OF HE STONE OUTLET. THE CREST OF THE STONE OUTLET MUST BE AT LEAST 1.0 FOOT BELOW THE TOP OF THE EMBANKMENT TO ENSURE THAT THE FLOW WILL TRAVEL OVER THE STONE AND NOT THE EMBANKMENT. THE OUTLET SHOULD BE CONFIGURED AS NOTED IN THE DRAWING.
16. THE OUTLET PIPE AND RISER SHOULD BE SIZED AS NOTED IN THE TABLE BELOW. THE RISER PIPE SHOULD BE WEIGHTED TO PREVENT FLOTATION. AN ANTI-SEEP COLLAR IS RECOMMENDED AROUND THE OUTLET PIPE AS WELL AS A CONCENTRIC TRASH RACK AND ANTI-VORTEX DEVICE.
17. IF THERE IS ANY CHANCE THAT A FAILURE OF THE STRUCTURE COULD DAMAGE ANY DOWNSTREAM PROPERTY, THE DESIGNER SHOULD LOOK INTO CREATING A SPILLWAY OR COMBINATION OF SPILLWAYS COMMENSURATE WITH THE LEVEL RISK SHOULD THE STRUCTURE FAIL.
18. THE INLET TO THE SEDIMENT TRAP SHOULD BE EXCAVATED TO PROVIDE FOR A GENTLE TRANSITION FROM THE DIVERSION DITCH TO THE BOTTOM OF THE TRAP TO PROTECT FROM HEAD CUTTING AND SCOUR.
19. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH OF EXCAVATION WITHIN THE WET STORAGE AREA SHOULD BE 4 FEET TO FACILITATE CLEAN-OUT AND FOR SITE SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS.

CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

1. THE AREA UNDER THE EMBANKMENT SHOULD BE CLEARED, GRUBBED, AND STRIPPED OF ANY VEGETATION AND ROOT MAT.
2. FILL MATERIAL FOR THE EMBANKMENT SHOULD BE FREE OF ROOTS OR OTHER WOODY VEGETATION, ORGANIC MATERIAL, LARGE STONES, AND OTHER OBJECTIONABLE MATERIAL. THE EMBANKMENT SHOULD BE COMPACTED IN 6-INCH LAYERS BY TRAVERSING WITH CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT.
3. THE EARTHEN EMBANKMENT SHOULD BE SEEDED AND MULCHED TO PROVIDE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT VEGETATION IMMEDIATELY AFTER INSTALLATION.
4. CO NSTRUCTION OPERATIONS SHOULD BE CARRIED OUT IN SUCH A MANNER THAT EROSION AND WATER POLLUTION ARE MINIMIZED.
5. SEDIMENT TRAPS SHOULD NOT BE REMOVED UNTIL THE CONTRIBUTING DISTURBED AREA HAS BEEN STABILIZED.
6. MATERIAL REMOVED FROM THE EXCAVATED SECTION OF THE SEDIMENT TRAP SHOULD BE PLACED IN AN AREA AND STORED IN A MANNER THAT WILL NOT CREATE AN EROSION PROBLEM.

DEWATERING

DEFINITION DEWATERING REFERS TO THE ACT OF REMOVING AND DISCHARGING WATER FROM EXCAVATED AREAS ON CONSTRUCTION SITES, UTILITY LINE CONSTRUCTION OR FROM SEDIMENT TRAPS ON CONSTRUCTION SITES. GIVEN THE UNIQUE CONDITIONS AT ANY PARTICULAR CONSTRUCTION SITE, ANY OR ALL OF THE PRACTICES MAY APPLY. IN ALL CASES, EVERY EFFORT SHALL BE MADE TO ELIMINATE SEDIMENT POLLUTION ASSOCIATED WITH DEWATERING.

PRACTICES FOR DEWATERING

1. EXCAVATED AREAS 1. PUMPING OF WATER TO AN EXISTING SEDIMENT BASIN OR TRAP IN WHICH THE ENTIRE VOLUME OF WATER FROM THE AREA TO BE DEWATERED CAN BE CONTAINED WITHOUT DISCHARGE TO RECEIVING WATERS.
2. PUMPING OF WATER TO AN EXISTING SEDIMENT BASIN OR TRAP SUCH THAT THE ENTIRE VOLUME OF WATER FROM THE AREA TO BE DEWATERED CAN BE MANAGED WITHOUT EXCEEDING THE DESIGN OUTFLOW FROM THE SEDIMENT CONTROL STRUCTURE.
3. USE OF A STRAW BALE/SILT FENCE PIT OR TRAP AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWINGS.
4. PUMPING WATER THROUGH A GEOTEXTILE BAG MADE SPECIFICALLY FOR THIS PURPOSE.
5. A WELL-VEGETATIVE FILTER STRIP, CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING THE VELOCITY OF DISCHARGED WATER WITHOUT ERODING. INSTALL SOME SORT OF ENERGY DISSIPATION (HAY BALES, RIPRAP OR SHEET OF PLYWOOD) AT THE PUMP DISCHARGE.
6. USE A SUMP PIT AS SHOWN ON DRAWINGS TO REDUCE THE PUMPING MUD.

DEWATERING OF SEDIMENT TRAPS

WATER REMOVED FROM TRAPS SHALL BE DISCHARGED SO THAT IT PASSES THROUGH A SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICE PRIOR TO ENTERING RECEIVING CITY DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

PRACTICES FOR DEWATERING OF TRAPS

1. USE OF A STRAW BALE/SILT FENCE PIT OR TRAP AS SHOWN IN THE DRAWINGS.
2. PUMPING WATER THROUGH A GEOTEXTILE BAG MADE SPECIFICALLY FOR THIS PURPOSE.
3. A WELL-VEGETATIVE FILTER STRIP, CAPABLE OF WITHSTANDING THE VELOCITY OF DISCHARGED WATER WITHOUT ERODING. INSTALL SOME SORT OF ENERGY DISSIPATION (HAY BALES, RIPRAP OR SHEET OF PLYWOOD) AT THE PUMP DISCHARGE.
4. REGARDLESS OF THE TYPE OF TREATMENT ALWAYS USE A FLOATING SUCTION HOSE TO PUMP THE CLEANER WATER FROM THE TOP OF THE POND. AS THE CLEANER WATER IS PUMPED, THE SUCTION HOSE WILL LOWER AND EVENTUALLY ENCOUNTER SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER. AT THIS POINT CEASE PUMPING OPERATIONS AND REMOVE THE REMAINDER OF THE TRAPPED SEDIMENT WITH MACHINERY. EVEN WHEN PUMPING FROM THE TOP OF THE WATER COLUMN, PROVISIONS MUST STILL BE MADE TO FILTER WATER AS REQUIRED IN THIS SECTION PRIOR TO DISCHARGING TO A STREAM. DURING THE DEWATERING, PERSONNEL SHOULD BE ASSIGNED TO MONITOR PUMPING OPERATIONS AT ALL TIMES TO ENSURE THAT SEDIMENT POLLUTION IS ABATED. PUMPING SEDIMENT-LADEN WATER INTO THE WATERS OF THE STATE WITHOUT FILTRATION IS PROHIBITED.

DESIGN CRITERIA

1. THE DEWATERING DEVICE MUST BE SIZED (AND OPERATED) TO ALLOW PUMPED WATER TO FLOW THROUGH THE FILTERING APPARATUS WITHOUT EXCEEDING THE CAPACITY OF THE STRUCTURE. THE FOLLOWING FORMULA CAN BE USED TO DETERMINE THE STORAGE VOLUME FOR DEWATERING STRUCTURES: PUMP DISCHARGE (G.P.M.) X 16 = CUBIC FEET OF STORAGE REQUIRED
2. MATERIAL FROM ANY REQUIRED EXCAVATION SHALL BE STORED IN AN AREA AND PROTECTED IN A MANNER THAT WILL PREVENT SEDIMENTS FROM ERODING AND MOVING OFF-SITE.
3. AN EXCAVATED BASIN (APPLICABLE TO "STRAW BALE/SILT FENCE PIT") MAY BE LINED WITH FILTER FABRIC TO HELP REDUCE SCOUR AND TO PREVENT EROSION OF SOIL FROM WITHIN THE STRUCTURE. IT MAY ALSO BE HELPFUL TO DIRECT THE DISCHARGE ONTO A HAY OR STRAW BALE OR RIPRAP.
4. DESIGN CRITERIA MORE SPECIFIC TO EACH PARTICULAR DEWATERING DEVICE CAN BE FOUND IN THE DRAWINGS.

CONSTRUCTION METHODS

STRAW BALE/SILT FENCE PIT

1. MEASURE SHALL CONSIST OF STRAW BALES, SILT FENCE, STONE OUTLET CONSISTING OF A COMBINATION OF 4-8 INCH RIPRAP AND ½ TO 2 INCH AGGREGATE AND A WET STORAGE PIT ORIENTED AS SHOWN IN DRAWING.

WELL-VEGETATED AREA OR THROUGH A SILT FENCE PRIOR TO ENTERING A WATERCOURSE.

5. ONCE THE DEVICE HAS BEEN REMOVED, GROUND CONTOURS WILL BE RETURNED TO ORIGINAL CONDITION.

GEOTEXTILE FILTER BAG

1. THE BAG SHALL BE INSTALLED ON A VERY SLIGHT SLOPE SO INCOMING WATER FLOWS DOWNHILL THROUGH THE BAG WITHOUT CREATING MORE EROSION.
2. THE NECK OF THE FILTER BAG SHALL BE TIGHTLY STRAPPED (MINIMUM TWO STRAPS) TO THE DISCHARGE HOSE.
3. THE BAG SHOULD BE PLACED ON AN AGGREGATE OR HAY BALE BED TO MAXIMIZE WATER FLOW THROUGH THE ENTIRE SURFACE AREA OF THE BAG.
4. THE FILTER BAG IS FULL WHEN IT NO LONGER CAN EFFICIENTLY FILTER SEDIMENT OR PASS WATER AT A REASONABLE RATE.
5. FLOW RATES VARY DEPENDING ON THE SIZE OF THE DEWATERING DEVICE, AMOUNT OF SEDIMENT DISCHARGED INTO THE DEWATERING DEVICE, THE TYPE OF GROUND, ROCK, OR OTHER SUBSTANCE UNDER THE BAG AND THE DEGREE OF THE SLOPE ON WHICH THE BAG LIES. THE FILTER BAG SHOULD BE SIZED TO ACCOMMODATE THE ANTICIPATED FLOW RATES FROM THE TYPE OF PUMP USED. TYPICALLY FILTER BAGS CAN HANDLE FLOW RATES OF UP TO 1000 GALLONS PER MINUTE, BUT IN ALL CASES FOLLOW THE MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FLOW RATES.
6. USE OF EXCESSIVE FLOW RATES OR OVERFILLING THE DEWATERING DEVICE WITH SEDIMENT WILL CAUSE RUPTURES OF THE BAG OR FAILURE OF THE HOSE ATTACHMENT STRAPS.
7. THE FILTER BAG CAN BE LEFT IN PLACE AFTER CUTTING THE TOP OFF AND SEEDING AND MULCHING THE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT OR REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF OFFSITE IN AN APPROVED LANDFILL.
8. EACH STANDARD DEWATERING DEVICE SHALL HAVE A FILL SPOUT LARGE ENOUGH TO ACCOMMODATE THE DISCHARGE HOSE. USE TWO STAINLESS STEEL STRAPS TO SECURE THE HOSE AND PREVENT PUMPED WATER FROM ESCAPING WITHOUT BEING FILTERED.
9. THE DEWATERING DEVICE SHALL BE A NONWOVEN BAG, WHICH IS SEWN WITH A DOUBLE NEEDLE STITCHING USING A HIGH STRENGTH THREAD.
10. THE DEWATERING DEVICE SEAMS SHALL HAVE AN AVERAGE WIDE WIDTH STRENGTH PER ASTM D 4884 OF 100 LB/IN (1.15 KG/METER).
11. THE GEOTEXTILE FABRIC SHALL BE A NONWOVEN FABRIC.

MAINTENANCE: THE FILTERING DEVICES MUST BE INSPECTED FREQUENTLY DURING PUMPING OPERATIONS AND REPAIRED OR REPLACED ONCE THE SEDIMENT BUILD-UP PREVENTS THE STRUCTURE FROM FUNCTIONING AS DESIGNED. ONCE THE WET STORAGE AREA BECOMES FILLED WITH SEDIMENT TO ONE-HALF OF THE EXCAVATED DEPTH, ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED AND DISPOSED OF PROPERLY. THE ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT THAT IS REMOVED FROM A DEWATERING DEVICE MUST BE SPREAD ON-SITE AND STABILIZED OR DISPOSED OF AT AN APPROVED DISPOSAL SITE AS PER APPROVED PLAN.

DUST CONTROL

DUST CONTROL MEASURES ARE APPLICABLE TO ANY CONSTRUCTION SITE WHERE THERE IS THE POTENTIAL FOR AIR AND WATER POLLUTION FROM DUST TRAVELING ACROSS THE LANDSCAPE OR THROUGH THE AIR. IMPLEMENT DUST CONTROL MEASURES ON SITES WHERE THERE WILL BE MAJOR SOIL DISTURBANCES OR HEAVY EQUIPMENT CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY SUCH AS CLEARING, EXCAVATION, OR DEMOLITION. THE DUST CONTROL MEASURES THAT ARE IMPLEMENTED AT A SITE WILL DEPEND ON THE TOPOGRAPHY AND LAND COVER OF THE SITE AND ITS SOIL CHARACTERISTICS AND EXPECTED RAINFALL.

SITE CONSIDERATIONS

IF LAND IS DISTURBED WITH THE POTENTIAL OF DUST ACTIVITY, CONSIDER USING TEMPORARY STABILIZATION MEASURES BEFORE DISTURBANCE. THE METHODS BELOW CAN BE USED INDIVIDUALLY OR IN COMBINATION TO CONTROL DUST FROM A SITE; NOT ALL WILL BE APPLICABLE TO A SITE. THE OWNER, OPERATOR, AND CONTRACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR DUST CONTROL AT A SITE WILL HAVE TO DETERMINE WHICH PRACTICES ACCOMMODATE THEIR NEEDS ACCORDING TO SPECIFIC SITE AND WEATHER CONDITIONS.

DESIGN CRITERIA

1. SPRINKLING/IRRIGATION. SPRINKLING THE GROUND SURFACE WITH WATER UNTIL IT IS MOIST IS AN EFFECTIVE DUST CONTROL METHOD FOR HAUL ROADS AND OTHER TRAFFIC ROUTES (SMOLEN ET AL., 1988). THIS PRACTICE CAN BE APPLIED TO ALMOST ANY SITE.
2. VEGETATIVE COVER. IN AREAS NOT EXPECTED TO HANDLE VEHICLE TRAFFIC, VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION OF DISTURBED SOIL IS OFTEN DESIRABLE. VEGETATIVE COVER PROVIDES COVERAGE TO SURFACE SOILS AND SLOWS WIND VELOCITY AT THE GROUND SURFACE, THUS REDUCING THE POTENTIAL FOR DUST TO BECOME AIRBORNE.
3. MULCH. MULCHING CAN BE A QUICK AND EFFECTIVE MEANS OF DUST CONTROL FOR A RECENTLY DISTURBED AREA (SMOLEN ET AL., 1988).
4. WIND BREAKS. WIND BREAKS ARE BARRIERS (EITHER NATURAL OR CONSTRUCTED) THAT REDUCE WIND VELOCITY THROUGH A SITE AND, THEREFORE, REDUCE THE POSSIBILITY OF SUSPENDED PARTICLES. WIND BREAKS CAN BE TREES OR SHRUBS LEFT IN PLACE DURING SITE CLEARING OR CONSTRUCTED BARRIERS SUCH AS A WIND FENCE, SNOW FENCE, TARP CURTAIN, HAY BALE, CRATE WALL, OR SEDIMENT WALL (USEPA, 1992).
5. STONE. STONE CAN BE AN EFFECTIVE DUST DETERRENT FOR CONSTRUCTION ROADS AND ENTRANCES OR AS A MULCH IN AREAS WHERE VEGETATION CANNOT BE ESTABLISHED.

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM (NPDES) NOTES

1. IN THE CASE OF EMERGENCY, CALL ANDREW PENNOR AT WORK PHONE # 714-767-4001.

2. SEDIMENT FROM AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RETAINED ON SITE USING STRUCTURAL CONTROLS TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE.

3. STOCKPILES OF SOIL SHALL BE PROPERLY CONTAINED TO MINIMIZE SEDIMENT TRANSPORT FROM THE SITE TO STREETS, DRAINAGE FACILITIES OR ADJACENT PROPERTIES VIA RUNOFF, VEHICLE TACKING, OR WIND.

4. APPROPRIATE BMP'S FOR CONSTRUCTION-RELATED MATERIALS, WASTES, SPILLS SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED TO MINIMIZE TRANSPORT FROM THE SITE TO STREETS, DRAINAGE FACILITIES, OR ADJOINING PROPERTIES BY WIND OR RUNOFF.

5. RUNOFF FROM EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLE WASHING SHALL BE CONTAINED AT CONSTRUCTION SITES UNLESS TREATED TO REDUCE OR REMOVE SEDIMENT AND OTHER POLLUTANTS.

6. ALL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR AND SUBCONTRACTOR PERSONNEL ARE TO BE MADE AWARE OR THE REQUIRED BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES AND GOOD HOUSEKEEPING MEASURES FOR THE PROJECT SITE AND ANY ASSOCIATED CONSTRUCTION STAGING AREAS.

7. AT THE END OF EACH DAY OF CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS AND WASTE MATERIALS SHALL BE COLLECTED AND PROPERLY DISPOSED IN TRASH OR RECYCLE BINS.

8. CONSTRUCTION SITES SHALL BE MAINTAINED IN SUCH A CONDITION THAT AN ANTICIPATED STORM DOES NOT CARRY WASTES OR POLLUTANTS OFF THE SITE. DISCHARGES OF MATERIAL OTHER THAN STORMWATER ONLY WHEN NECESSARY FOR PERFORMANCE AND COMPLETION OF CONSTRUCTION PRACTICES AND WHERE THEY DO NOT: CAUSE OR CONTRIBUTE TO A VIOLATION OF ANY WATER QUALITY STANDARD; CAUSE OR THREATEN TO CAUSE POLLUTION, CONTAMINATION, OR NUISANCE; OR CONTAIN A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE IN A QUANTITY REPORTABLE UNDER FEDERAL REGULATIONS 40 CFR PARTS 117 AND 302.

9. POTENTIAL POLLUTANTS INCLUDE BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO: SOLID OR LIQUID CHEMICAL SPILLS; WASTES FROM PAINTS, STAINS, SEALANTS, GLUES, LIMES, PESTICIDES, HERBICIDES, WOOD PRESERVATIVES AND SOLVENTS; ASBESTOS FI BERS, PAINT FLAKES OR STUCCO FRAGMENTS; FUELS, OILS, LUBRICANTS, AND HYDRAULIC, RADIATOR OR BATTERY FLUIDS; FERTILIZERS, VEHICLE/EQUIPMENT WASH WATER AND CONCRETE WASH WATER; CONCRETE, DETERGENT OR FLOATABLE WASTES; WASTES FROM ANY ENGINE/EQUIPMENT STEAM CLEANING OR CHEMICAL DEGREASING AND SUPERCHLORINATED POTABLE WATER LINE FLUSHING.

9.1. DURING CONSTRUCTION, PERMITTEE SHALL DISPOSE OF SUCH MATERIALS IN A SPECIFIED AND CONTROLLED TEMPORARY AREA ON-SITE, PHYSICALLY SEPARATED FROM POTENTIAL STORMWATER RUNOFF, WITH ULTIMATE DISPOSAL IN ACCORDANCE WITH LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.

11. GRADED AREAS ON THE PERMITTED AREA PERIMETER MUST DRAIN AWAY FROM THE FACE OF SLOPES AT THE CONCLUSION OF EACH WORKING DAY. DRAINAGE IS TO BE DIRECTED TOWARD DESILTING FACILITIES.

12. THE PERMITTEE AND CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE AND SHALL TAKE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT PUBLIC TRESPASS ONTO AREAS WHERE IMPOUNDED WATER CREATES A HAZARDOUS CONDITION.

13. THE PERMITTEE AND CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT THE EROSION CONTROL WORK AND INSURE THAT THE WORK IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS.

14. THE PERMITTEE SHALL NOTIFY ALL GENERAL CONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTORS, MATERIAL SUPPLIERS, LESSEES, AND PROPERTY OWNERS: THAT DUMPING OF CHEMICALS INTO THE STORM DRAIN SYSTEM OR THE WATERSHED IS PROHIBITED.

15. EQUIPMENT AND WORKERS FOR EMERGENCY WORK SHALL BE MADE AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES DURING THE RAINY SEASON. NECESSARY MATERIALS SHALL BE AVAILABLE ON SITE AND STOCKPILED AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS TO FACILITATE RAPID CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY DEVICES WHEN RAIN IS IMMINENT.

16. ALL REMOVABLE EROSION PROTECTIVE DEVICES SHALL BE IN PLACE AT THE END OF EACH WORKING DAY WHEN THE 5-DAY RAIN PROBABILITY FORECAST EXCEEDS 40%.

17. SEDIMENTS FROM AREAS DISTURBED BY CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE RETAINED ON SITE USING AN EFFECTIVE COMBINATION OF EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROLS TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT PRACTICABLE, AND STOCKPILES OF SOIL SHALL BE PROPERLY CONTAINED TO MINIMIZE SEDIMENT TRANSPORT FROM THE SITE TO STREETS, DRAINAGE FACILITIES OF ADJACENT PROPERTIES VIA RUNOFF, VEHICLE TRACKING, OR WIND.

18. APPROPRIATE BMPS FOR CONSTRUCTION-RELATED MATERIALS, WASTES, SPILLS OR RESIDUES SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED AND RETAINED ON SITE TO MINIMIZE TRANSPORT FROM THE SITE TO STREETS, DRAINAGE FACILITIES, OR ADJOINING PROPERTY BY WIND OR RUNOFF.

ASBESTOS EVALUATION REQUIREMENTS

1. AN ASBESTOS EVALUATION AND ASSESSMENT REPORT SHALL BE TO THE CITY INDICATING THE PRESENCE OR ABSENCE OF ASBESTOS MATERIAL IN ANY STRUCTURE, FOR BOTH RESIDENTIAL OR COMMERCIAL CONSTRUCTION. THIS REPORT IS REQUIRED FOR ALL DEMOLITION PROJECTS REGARDLESS OF THE DATE OF CONSTRUCTION ON THE STRUCTURE. THE CONTRACTOR OR OWNER/BUILDER SHALL SUBMIT A DEMOLITION NOTIFICATION FORM TO THE SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD) BY CERTIFIED MAIL. THE APPLICANT SHALL PROVIDE THE CITY A COPY OF THE CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT PRIOR TO THE ISSUANCE OF ANY DEMOLITION PERMIT. THE DEMOLITION PERMIT MAY BE ISSUED FOURTEEN (14) DAYS AFTER THE DATE ON THE CERTIFIED MAIL RECEIPT. NO DEMOLITION WORK CAN BEGIN UNTIL THE DEMOLITION PERMIT IS ISSUED. CONTRACTOR OR OWNER/BUILDING SHALL ALSO REGISTER THE DEMOLITION JOB WITH (SCAQMD) AND FURNISH FEEDBACK TO THE BUILDING DIVISION (PRIOR TO DEMOLITION PERMIT ISSUANCE). CONTACT: SCAQMQ AT (909) 396-2001 ; 21865 E. COPLEY DRIVE, DIAMOND BAR, CA, 91765-4182.

1.1. ALL APPLICATIONS SHALL INCLUDE A COMPLETED SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT (SCAQMD) FORM/RULE 1403 AND AN APPROVED EROSION CONTROL PLAN BY THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

1.2. A DEMOLITION CONTRACTOR MUST ALSO PROVIDE AN ASBESTOS ABATEMENT AND REMOVAL COMPLETION REPORT IF ASBESTOS IS FOUND IN THE BUILDING. SUCH REPORT MUST BE PREPARED BY AN ASBESTOS ABATEMENT STATE LICENSED CONTRACTOR. THE CONTRACTOR MUST ALSO FURNISH AN ASBESTOS MATERIAL DISPOSAL MANIFEST SIGNED BY THE LICENSED DISPOSAL SITE OPERATOR THAT INDICATES PROPER DISPOSAL OF ASBESTOS MATERIALS AT THE FIRST CALLED INSPECTION.

06.01.24 bldg 1	dma
△ 12.08.24 BLDG REV	.
△2 01.20.25 BLDG REV	.
02.05.25 DEMO APPLICATION	
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1445 glenneyre street, suite b
laguna beach, california 92651
(o) 949.494.7272
(web) dmadesigns.com
(e) daniel@dmadesigns.com

DANIEL MARTINEZ ARCHITECT

PENNOR RESIDENCE

4862 OHIO STREET, YORBA LINDA, CALIFORNIA

SITE DEMOLITION NOTES & REQUIREMENTS

REGISTERED ARCHITECT DANIEL MARTINEZ C 20483 EXP 09.30.25 STATE OF CALIFORNIA

DATE	01.21.20
SCALE	
JOB	PENNOR
SHEET	SD.2.0