PROJECT INFORMATION

General Information

Earthwork Volumes Cut_____(cy), Fill_____(cy)
Over Excavation/ Alluvial Removal & Compaction_____(cy)
Export_____(cy), Export Location: _____

Total Disturbed Area _____(Acres)

Total Proposed Landscaped Area _____Square Feet

Pre-Development Impervious area_____(Acres)

Post-Development Impervious area_____(Acres)

Waste Discharge Identification Number (WDID#) _____

Construction & Demolition Debris Recycling and Reuse Plan (RPP ID) _____

Property Information

Property Address_____

Tract/Parcel Map No._____ Lot/Parcel No._____

Property Owner_____

Assessors ID Number(s)_____

Zoning, Planning, and other Agency Information

Property Zoning: _____

Intended Land Use: _____

(For proposed graded areas – i.e. … Single Family Residence)

GENERAL NOTES

1. All grading and construction shall conform to the latest editions of the State of California Building Codes, and the state Model Water Efficiency Landscape Ordinance unless specifically noted on these plans.

2. Any modifications of or changes to approved grading plans must be approved by the Building Official.

3. No grading shall be started without first notifying the Building Official. A pre-grading meeting at the site is required before the start of the grading with the following people present: Owner, grading contractor, design civil engineer, soils engineer, geologist, grading inspector or his representatives, and when required the archeologist or other jurisdictional agencies. Permittee or his agent are responsible for arranging pre-grading meeting and must notify the Building Official at least two business days prior to proposed pre-grading meeting.

4. All grading and construction activities shall comply with City of San Dimas Code Section 8.36.160 that controls and restricts noise from the use of construction and grading equipment from the hours of 8:00 PM to 7:00 AM, and on Sundays and Holidays (unless authorized by special permit).

5. California Public Resources Code (Section 5097.98) and Health and Safety Code (Section 7050.5) address the discovery and disposition of human remains. In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, the law requires that grading immediately stops and no further excavation or disturbance of the site, or any nearby area where human remains may be located, occur until the following has been measures have been taken:

    a. The County Coroner has been informed and has determined that no investigation of the cause of death is required; and
    b. If the remains are of Native American origin, the descendants from the deceased Native Americans have made a recommendation for the means of treating or disposing, with appropriate dignity, of the human remains and any associated grave goods.

6. Approval of this plan by the City of San Dimas does not constitute a representation as to the accuracy of the location or the existence or non-existence of any underground utility pipes or structures within the limits of this project. The contractor shall assume full responsibility for the protection of all utilities within the limits of this project.

7. All export of material from the site must go to a permitted site approved by the Building Official or a legal dumpsite. Receipts for acceptance of excessive material by a dumpsite are required and must be provided to the Building Official upon request.

8. A copy of the grading permit and approved grading plans must be in the possession of a responsible person and available at the site at all times.

9. Site boundaries, easements, drainage devices, restricted use areas shall be located per construction staking by Field Engineer or a Licensed Land Surveyor. As requested by the Building Official, all property lines, easements and restricted use areas shall be staked prior to grading.

10. No grading or construction shall occur within the protected zone of any oak tree as required per Title Chapter 13.36 the San Dimas Municipal Code. It is prohibited and unlawful for any person to do, cause, or allow damage, carve, disturb, transplant, prune, root prune or remove any community tree, or undertake any other action that may directly or indirectly affect the health or welfare of a community tree. The protected zone shall mean that area within the drip line of an oak tree extending there from a point at least five feet outside the drip line, or 15 feet from the trunk(s) of a tree, whichever is greater.

11. Any standard retaining wall details shown on the grading plans are for reference only. Standard retaining walls are not checked, permitted, or inspected per the grading permit. A separate retaining wall plan check and permit is required for all retaining walls.

12. A preventive program to protect the slopes from potential damage from burrowing rodents is required per Section J101.8 of the County of Los Angeles Building Code. Owner is to inspect slopes periodically for evidence of burrowing rodents and a first evidence of their existence shall employ an exterminator for their removal.

13. If any development is scheduled to be done between October 15 and April 15, the Engineer shall submit a detailed erosion control plan including desilting basins or other temporary drainage or control measures, or both, as may be necessary to protect adjoining public and private property from damage by erosion, flooding or the deposition of mud or debris which may originate from the site or result from such development.

14. Transfer of Responsibility: If the Field Engineer, the Soils Engineer, or the Engineering Geologist of record is changed during grading, the work shall be stopped until the replacement has agreed in writing to accept their responsibility within the area of technical competence for approval upon completion of the work. It shall be the duty of the permittee to notify the Building Official in writing of such change prior to the recommencement of such grading.

15. If the development is over 1 acre, or the proposed type of industry is subject to applicable Federal storm water regulations under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES), a General Construction Activities Stormwater Permit (GCASP) must be obtained from the California State Water Resources Control Board prior to the issuance of a Grading Permit.

16. Proposed starting date: _____ and completion date: _____ of grading.

17. The Civil Engineer shall sign the following statements on the plans:

    a. “I Certify that I will supervise this grading in accordance with City of San Dimas requirements to include incorporating all recommendations of the Soils Engineer, report and be responsible for professional inspection and certification of the grading. This shall include, but not be limited to, inspection and certification as to the

establishment of line, grade and drainage pattern of the development area. I will also be responsible for the preparation of revised plans and the submission of "as-built" grading plans upon the completion of the work."

_____

Supervising Engineer R.C.E. Date

b. "I Certify that this project (is/is not) subject to the General Construction Activities Stormwater Permit (GCASP) for the following reason:

_____

(state the reason that the project is/is not subject to GCASP requirements)

c. "The Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) Number assigned to this project by the State Water Resource Control Board is:

_____

(if "Not Applicable", state NA).

18. The Soils Engineer shall sign the following statement on the plan: "I certify that I shall provide professional inspection and certification concerning the preparation of ground to receive fills, testing for required compaction stability of all finished slopes and incorporating the data supplied by the engineering geologist and the preparation of the soils grading report."

_____

Supervising Engineer R.C.E. Date

19. Dust shall be controlled by watering.

20. Sanitary facilities shall be maintained on site at all times.

21. Fees for a grading plan check and a grading permit shall be paid per the established fee schedule adopted by the City of San Dimas.

22. Grading of over 5,000 cubic yards shall be considered "engineered grading."

23. A Grading Bond may be required prior to the issuance of a Grading Permit. See City Handout for requirements.

GENERAL INSPECTION NOTES

24. The permittee or his agent shall notify the Building Official at least one working day in advance of required inspections at following stages of work.

    a. Pre-grade – Before the start of any earth disturbing activity or construction.

    b. Initial – When the site has been cleared of vegetation and unapproved fill has been scarified, benched or otherwise prepared for fill. Fill shall not be placed prior to this inspection. Note: Prior to any construction activities, including grading, all storm water pollution prevention measures including erosion control devices which contain sediments must be installed.

c. Rough – When approximate final elevations have been established: drainage terraces, swales and berms installed at the top of the slope.

d. Final – When grading has been completed; all drainage devices installed; slope planting established, irrigation systems installed and the "As-Built" grading plans, required certifications, and reports have been submitted and approved.

25. All graded sites must have drainage swales, berms, and other drainage devices installed prior to rough grading approval per Section J109 of the State of California Building Code.

26. Final grading must be completed and approved before occupancy of buildings will be allowed.

GENERAL DRAINAGE NOTES

27. Roof drainage must be diverted from graded slopes.

28. Provisions shall be made for contributory drainage at all times.

29. All storm drain work is to be done under continuous inspection by the Field Engineer.

30. All pads at rough grading will have a minimum slope of 1% towards the street or designed drainage outlet.

31. Field Engineer must set grade stakes for all drainage devices and obtain inspection before placing concrete.

GENERAL AGENCY NOTES

32. An encroachment permit from the City of San Dimas is required for all work within or affecting public right-of-way. All work within public right-of-way shall conform to the City of San Dimas encroachment permit.

33. An encroachment permit/connection permit is required from the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District for all work within the County of Los Angeles Flood Control District right-of-way. All work shall conform to conditions set by the Permit.

34. Permission to operate in Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone must be obtained from the Fire Prevention Bureau or the local Fire Station prior to commencing work.

35. All work within the streambed and areas outlined on grading plan shall conform to:

    Army Corp 404 Permit Number: _____.

    California Fish & Wildlife Permit No.:_____.

36. All construction/demolition, grading, and storage of bulk materials must comply with the local AQMD rule 403 for Fugitive Dust. Information on rule 403 is available at AQMD's website http://www.avaqmd.com.

GENERAL GEOTECHNICAL NOTES

37. All work must be in compliance with the recommendations included in the geotechnical consultant's report(s) and the approved grading plans and specifications.

38. Grading operations must be conducted under periodic inspections by the geotechnical consultants with monthly inspections reports to be submitted to the Building Official.

39. The Soils Engineer shall provide sufficient inspection during the preparation of the natural ground and the placement and compaction of the fill to be satisfied that the work is being performed in accordance with the plan and applicable Code requirements.

40. Rough grading must be approved by a final engineering geology and soils engineering report. An As-Built Geological Map must be included in the final geology report. Provide a final report statement that verifies work was done in accordance with report recommendations and code provisions. Daily or weekly reports shall be available onsite for review and the final report(s) must be submitted to the Building Official for review and approval.

41. Foundation, wall and pool excavations must be inspected and approved by the Engineering Geologist and Soils Engineer, prior to the placing of steel or concrete.

42. Building pads located in cut/fill transition areas shall be over-excavated a minimum of three (3) feet below the proposed bottom of footing.

43. Prior to the issuance of building permits, submit a Soils Engineer report on the expansive properties of soil on all building sites in the proposed subdivision.

44. All trench backfills shall be tested and certified by the Soils Engineer.

45. All cut slopes shall be investigated both during and after grading by the Engineering Geologist to determine if any slope stability problem exists. Should excavation disclose any geological hazards or potential geological hazards, the Engineering Geologist shall recommend necessary treatment to the Building Official for approval.

46. Where support or buttressing of cut and natural slopes is determined to be necessary by the Engineering Geologist and Soils Engineer, the Soils Engineer will submit design, location and calculations to the Building Official prior to construction. The Engineering Geologist and Soils Engineer will inspect and control the construction of the buttressing and certify to the stability of the slope and adjacent structures upon completion.

<u>GENERAL FILL NOTES</u>

47. All fill shall be compacted to the following minimum relative compaction criteria:

    a. 90 percent of maximum dry density within 40 feet below finish grade.

    b. 93 percent of maximum dry density deeper than 40 feet below finish grade, unless a lower relative compaction (not less than 90 percent of maximum dry density) is justified by the Soils Engineer.

The relative compaction shall be determined by A.S.T.M. soil compaction test D1557-91 where applicable: Where not applicable, a test acceptable to the Building Official shall be used.

48. Field Density shall be determined by a method acceptable by the Building Official. However, not less than 20% of the required density test, uniformly distributed, and shall be obtained by the Sand Cone Method.

49. Sufficient tests of the fill soils shall be made to determine the relative compaction of the fill in accordance with the following minimum guidelines:

    a. One test for each two-foot vertical lift.

    b. One test for each 1,000 cubic yards of material placed.

    c. One test at the location of the final fill slope for each building site (lot) in each four-foot vertical lift or portion thereof.

    d. One test in the vicinity of each building pad for each four-foot vertical lift or portion thereof.

50. Sufficient tests of fill soils shall be made to verify that the soil properties comply with the design requirements, as determined by the Soils Engineer including soil types, shear strength parameters and corresponding unit weights in accordance with the following guidelines:

    a. Prior and subsequent to placement of the fill, shear tests shall be taken on each type of soil or soil mixture to be used for all fill slopes deeper than three (3) horizontal to one vertical.

    b. Shear test results for the proposed fill material must meet or exceed the design values used in the geotechnical report to determine slope stability requirements. Otherwise, the slope must be reevaluated using the actual shear test value of the fill material that is in place.

    c. Fill soils shall be free of deleterious materials.

51. Fill shall not be placed until stripping of vegetation, removal of unsuitable soils, and installation of subdrain (if any) have been inspected and approved by the Soils Engineer. Detrimental amounts of organic material shall not be permitted in fills. Soil containing small amounts of roots may be allowed provided that the roots are in a quantity and distributed in a manner that will not be detrimental to the future use of the site and the Soils Engineer approves in writing the use of such material.

52. Rock or similar material greater than 8 inches in diameter shall not be placed in the fill unless recommendations for such placement have been submitted by the Soils Engineer and approved in advance by the Building Official. Location, extent, and elevation or rock disposal areas must be shown on the “As-Built” grading plans.

53. Continuous inspection by the Soils Engineer, or a responsible representative, shall be provided during all fill placement and compaction operations where fills have a depth greater than 30 feet or slope surface steeper than 2:1.

54. Continuous inspection by the Soils Engineer, or a responsible representative, shall be provided during all subdrain installation. Subdrain outlets shall be completed at the beginning of the subdrain construction.

55. All subdrain outlets are to be surveyed for line and elevation. Subdrain information must be shown on the “As-Built” grading plans.

56. Fill slopes shall not be steeper than 2:1.

57. Fills shall be benched into competent material as per details on the plans provided.

58. The Engineering Geologist and Soils Engineer shall, after clearing and prior to the placement of fill in canyons, inspect each canyon for areas of adverse stability and to determine the presence or absence of subsurface water or spring flow. If needed, drains will be designed and constructed prior to the placement of fill in each respective canyon.

GENERAL PLANTING AND IRRIGATION NOTES:

59. Planting and irrigation on graded slopes must comply with the following minimum guidelines:

    a. The surface of all cut slopes more than 5 feet in height and fill slopes more than 3 feet in height shall be protected against damage by erosion by planting with grass or groundcover plants. Slopes exceeding 15 feet in vertical height shall also be planted with shrubs, spaced at not to exceed 10 feet on centers; or trees, spaced at not to exceed 20 feet on centers, or a combination of shrubs and trees at equivalent spacing, in addition to the grass or groundcover plants. The plants selected and planting methods used shall be suitable for the soil and climatic conditions of the site. Plant material shall be selected which will produce a coverage of permanent planting effectively controlling erosion. Consideration shall be given to deep-rooted planting material needing limited watering, maintenance, high root to shoot ratio, wind susceptibility and fire-retardant characteristics. All plant materials must be approved by the Building Official prior to instructions.

       Note: Planting may be modified for the site if specific recommendations are provided by both the Soils Engineer and the Landscape Architect. Specific recommendations must consider soils and climatic conditions, irrigation requirements, planting methods, fire retardant characteristics, water efficiency, maintenance needs, and other regulatory requirements. Recommendations must include a finding that the alternative planting will provide a permanent and effective method of erosion control. Modifications to planting must be approved by the Building Official prior to installation.

    b. Slopes required to be planted shall be provided with an approved system of irrigation that is designed to cover all portions of the slope. Irrigation system plans shall be submitted and approved prior to installation. A function test of the system may be

required. For slopes less than 20 feet in vertical height, hose bibs to permit hand watering will be acceptable of such hose bibs are installed at conveniently accessible locations where a hose no longer than 50 feet is necessary for irrigation. The requirements for permanent irrigation systems may be modified upon specific recommendation of a Landscape Architect or equivalent authority that, because of the type of plants selected, the planting methods used and the soil and climatic conditions at the site, irrigation will not be necessary for the maintenance of the slope planting.

60. The planting and irrigation systems shall be installed as soon as practicable after rough grading. All required slope planting must be well established prior to final grading approval.

61. Landscape irrigation system shall be designed and maintained to prevent spray onto all permanent structures.

GENERAL NPDES NOTES

62. Every effort should be made to eliminate the discharge of non-stormwater from the project site at all times.

63. 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.

64. Stockpiles of earth and other construction related materials must be protected from being transported from the site by the forces of wind or rainwater.

65. 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.

66. Excess or waste concrete may not be washed into the public right-of-way or any other drainage system. Provisions shall be made to retain concrete waste on-site until they can be disposed of as solid waste.

67. Trash and construction related solid wastes must be deposited into a covered receptacle to prevent contamination from rainwater or dispersal by wind.

68. 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 right-of-way. Accidental deposition must be swept up immediately and may not be washed down by rainwater or other means.

69. Any slopes with disturbed soils or denuded of vegetation must be stabilized so as to inhibit erosion by wind and rainwater.

The following BMP's as outlined in, but not limited to, the latest edition of the CASQA Construction BMP Online Handbook or Caltrans Stormwater Quality Handbooks (Construction Site BMP Manual), may apply during the construction of this project (additional measures may be required if deemed appropriate by the Project Engineer or the Building Official)

EROSION CONTROL

EC1 – SCHEDULING
EC2 – PRESERVATION OF EXISTING VEGETATION
EC3 – HYDRAULIC MULCH
EC4 – HYDROSEEDING
EC5 – SOIL BINDERS
EC6 – STRAW MULCH
EC7 – GEOTEXTILES & MATS
EC8 – WOOD MULCHING
EC9 – EARTH DIKES AND DRAINAGE SWALES
EC10 – VELOCITY DISSIPATION
EC11 – SLOPE DRAINS
EC12 – STREAMBANK STABILIZATION
EC13 – RESERVED
EC14 – COMPOST BLANKETS
EC15 – SOIL PREPARATION\ROUGHENING
EC16 – NON-VEGETATED STABILIZATION

TEMPORARY SEDIMENT CONTROL

SE1 – SILT FENCE
SE2 – SEDIMENT BASIN
SE3 – SEDIMENT TRAP
SE4 – CHECK DAM
SE5 – FIBER ROLLS
SE6 – GRAVEL BAG BERM
SE7 – STREET SWEEPING AND VACUUMING
SE8 – SANDBAG BARRIER
SE9 – STRAW BALE BARRIER
SE10 – STORM DRAIN INLET PROTECTION
SE11 – ACTIVE TREATMENT SYSTEMS
SE12 – TEMPORARY SILT DIKE
SE13 – COMPOST SOCKS & BERMS
SE14 – BIOFILTER BAGS

WIND EROSION CONTROL

WE1 – WIND EROSION CONTROL

EQUIPMENT TRACKING CONTROL

TC1 – STABILIZING CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE/EXIT
TC2 – STABILIZED CONSTRUCTION ROADWAY
TC3 – ENTRANCE/OUTLET TIRE WASH

NON-STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

NS1 – WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES
NS2 – DEWATERING OPERATIONS
NS3 – PAVING AND GRINDING OPERATIONS
NS4 – TEMPORARY STREAM CROSSING
NS5 – CLEAR WATER DIVERSION
NS6 – ILLICIT CONNECTION/DISCHARGE
NS7 – POTABLE WATER/IRRIGATION
NS8 – VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT CLEANING
NS9 – VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT FUELING
NS10 – VEHICLE AND EQUIPEMNT
NS11 – PILE DRIVING OPERATIONS
NS12 – CONCRETE CURING
NS13 – CONCRETE FINISHING
NS14 – MATERIAL AND EQUIPMENT
NS15 – DEMOLITION ADJACENT TO WATER
NS16 – TEMPORARY BATCH PLANTS

WASTE MANAGEMENT & MATERIAL POLLUTION CONTROL

WM1 – MATERIAL DELIVERY AND STORAGE
WM2 – MATERIAL USE
WM3 – STOCKPILE MANAGENT
WM4 – SPILL PREVENTION 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