- KITCHEN CIRCUIT: Provide at least two separate 20 amp circuits for small appliances in kitchen, pantry, drining room and similar areas, with no other outlets on the circuits. CEC 210-11 (c)(1), 210-52 (b)
- LAUNDRY CIRCUIT: Provide a dedicated 30-amp circuit serving dryer in addition to one separate 20-amp circuit serving other laundry appliances. CEC 220-4(c)
- 5. BATH OUTLETS: Provide at least one 20 amp circuit for bathroom outlets with no other outlets on the
- 6. CLOTHES CLOSET LAMPS. Light fixture clearances shall conform to CEC 410-8.
- 7 I LUMINAIRE FEFICACY All installed luminaires shall be high-efficacy. CEnerC 150 0(k)1 A
- 8. The following table defines high efficacy lighting CEnerC Table 150.0-A.

HIGH EFFICIENCY LIGHT SOURCES

Light sources other than those installed in ceiling recessed downlight luminaires, ar efficacy and are not required to comply with Reference Joint Appendix JA8.

1. Pin-based linear or compact fluorescent light sources using electronic ballasts

2. Pulse-start metal halide.

- Pulse-start metal naioe.
 High pressure sodium
 GU-24 sockets containing light sources other than LEDs
 Luminaires with hardwired high frequency generator and induction lamp
 Inseparable SSL luminaires othat are installed outdoors
 Inseparable SSL luminaires ordinaing octored light sources that are installed to provide

Light sources shall be certified to the Commission as High Efficacy Light Sources in accordance with

- Light sources shall be certained to the Commission is right Tendacy Light Sources an accordance with Reference Joint Repoint USA and marked as in meeting JAA. Note that calling recessed downlight burniaries shall not have screw bases regardless of lamp type as described in Section 150.0(k)1C. 6. U3-4 socket containing LED light sources 10. Any light source not otherwise listed in the table and certified to the Commission as complying with Joint Appendix 8.
- 9 BATHROOMS GARAGE LAUNDRY & LITHLITY ROOM LIGHTING At least one luminaire in each of
- RECESSED LIGHTING FIXTURES shall be rated as air-tight (AT) and, when installed in an insulated ceiling, shall have an approved zero clearance insulation cover (IC). (2013 CA Title 24 Section 150)
- LIGHT FIXTURES in tub or shower enclosures or other wet/damp locations shall be labeled "suitable for damp locations". CEC 410-4(a)
- 12. OUTLETS: In every habitable room an electrical outlet shall be installed so that no point along the floor line in a wall space is more than six feet measured horizontally, from any outlet in that space, including any wall space two feet or more in width, the wall space occupied by fixed panels in exterior walls, and fixed room dividers. NEC Article 210-52.
- 13. NEW OUTLETS (including receptacles, switches, lighting, and hard-wired smoke detectors) in bedrooms, hallways, living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, and similar areas must be on circuits protected with a combination arc-fault breaker. (2013 CEC 210.12)
- RECEPTACLES installed in the following locations must be GFCI protected: exterior, garage, bathrooms, and above the kitchen countertop. (2013 CEC 210.12).
- 15. LOAD CALCLATIONS: Contractor to submit electrical load calculations for the sizing of the electrical panels to the building department for approval prior to installation.
- 16. SMCKE DETECTORS: Smoke detectors shall be powered by building wiring with battery back-up. Provide smoke detectors in the following areas (as applicable): at each story and basement: within each bedroom and centrally located in the condor or area giving access to each sleeping area. in each room where non-bedroom celling heights exceed the hall celling height by more than 2.
- 17. CARBON MONOXIDE alarms are to be installed outside each bedroom per CRC 315.2
- 18. ALL 125 volt, 15- and 20- ampere receptacle outlets shall be listed tamper resistant receptacles per

DIVISION 31 - EARTHWORK

EXCAVATION NOTES

- Refer to architectural and structural drawings for exact dimensions: details of foundation systems: floor plans, etc.
- Utilities shown are diagrammatic and show only delivery to building, internal site utilities are not depicted. All work shall conform to respective utility company's specifications. Provide sleeve through walls as required to accommodate underground utilities.

GRADING NOTES

- Contractor shall verify existing contours and general site conditions and report any discrepancies to architect prior to start of work.
- 2. Grading shall be performed as recommended by the geotechnical investigation
- Unless noted otherwise, all retaining walls shall have a waterproof membrane on the backside: back fill
 with cushed rock and place a minimum 4" diameter perforated pipe at bottom. Provide positive
 drainage to safe discharge away from building. Provide cleanouts at dead ends and at turns greater
 than 45 degrees.
- 4. Provide sleeves through walls as necessary to accommodate all underground utilities.
- Provide slope of 5% (or 2% for impervious surfaces) within 10 feet of dwelling's foundations per CBC1804.3 and CGBC 4.106.3.

DIVISION 32 - EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS

DRAIN PIPE: Provide a 4 inch perforated pipe (holes down) Behind every retaining wall and perimeter footing set in drain rock. Provide clean-outs at dead ends and at turns greater than 45 degrees.

DIVISION 32 - EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS (continued)

Minimum Erosion/Sediment Control Measures For Small Construction Projects 1 -12-12-15 10

- Clack with prior total Planting are in restrict the parameter of the param

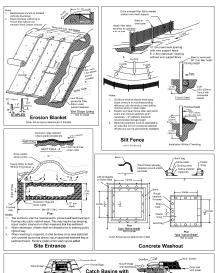
- not directly on soil.

 "Use para-yeave blags, (or similar product) around <u>direct indest</u> located both onsite and in gutter as a <u>leaf line of defenses</u>.

 10 Pilez port-porty near stabilized site entrance, behind the curb and away from gutters, atom drain indest, and water both of the curb of the control of the control
- as practical.

 (13) Prevent equipment fluid leaks onto ground by placing drip pans or plastic tarps under equipment.

onstruction activities to reduce erosion potential. Sediment and erosion control shall be continually glout the rainy season (October 15° – April 15°) and must remain effective through the construction vases. Inspect and maintain Best Management Practices (BMPs) before and after rain events. So



If you require materials in alternative formats, please contact: 415-473-4381 voice/TTY or disabilityaccess@co.marin.ca.us

DIVISION 32 - EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS (continued)

A Guide to Straw Wattle Installation

Proper installation of the straw wattle is essential in order to insure the success of the product. Straw wattles are designed for low surface flows, not to exceed 1 ds for small areas. While they work well on stream banks, they should not be placed in the path of high water flow. On slopes, wattles should be installed on contour with a slight downward angle at the end of the row in order to however, straw wattles should always be installed in shallow tenches according to the guidelines given below. Running lengths of wattles should be abouted firmly to ensure no leakage at the abutments. Guidelines reparding vertical spacing are given below. The wattles should be produced successful to the ground according to the quickled success of the installation.

SPACING - DOWNSLOPE

Vertical spacing for slope installations should be determined by site conditions: slope gradient and soil type are the main factors.

A good rule-of-thumb is:

- 1:1 slopes = 10 feet apart 2-1 slones = 20 feet apart
- 3:1 slopes = 30 feet apart
 4:1 slopes = 40 feet apart, etc.

However, adjustments may have to be made for the soil type:

For soft, loamy soils - adjust the rows closer together.
 For hard, rocky soils - adjust the rows further apart.



TRENCHING
Use a hand tool such as a maddox or pick to score the ground. Using a shovel, dig the trench to the ose a naint too south as a meature or tip of the south are ground. Osing a showing the electric of the medded depth. Soil from excavating the trenches can be placed on the uphilit, or flow side, of the trench to be used during installation.

For soft, loamy soils: dig a 3-5 inch trench.

For hard, rocky soils: dig a 2-3 inch trench.

Lay the first straw wattle snugly in the trench. No daylight should be seen under the wattle. Pack Les it was the continued of the continue

- 20 foot wattle uses 5 stakes 12 foot wattle uses 4 stakes

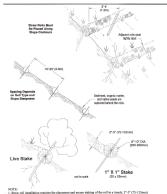
Stakes should be driven through the middle of the wattle, leaving 2-3 inches of the stake protrucing above the wattle. A heavy sediment load will tend to pick the wattle up and could pull it off the stakes if they are driven down too but, I may be necessary to make a hole in the wattle with the pick end of your maddox in order to get the stake through the straw. When straw wattles are used for fat ground applications, drive the stakes straight down, when installing wattles on stopes, drive

Drive the first end stake of the second wattle at an angle toward the first wattle in order to help abut them tightly together. If you have difficulty driving the stake into extremely hard or rocky slopes, a pilot bar may be needed to begin the stake hole.

FLAT GROUND APPLICATIONS
For installations along sidewalks or behind curbs it may not be necessary to stake the wattles, however, trenches must still be dug. If you have not yet back-filled behind the sidewalk or curb, lay the wattle snuggly against it first, then backfill behind the wattle. Your trench is donel For installations account storm darins and intells, trenches and staking will be needed.

Fit wattle in trench snugly up against the sidewalk or curb. Around storm drains or inlets, the wattle should be back 1–1% ft. and should direct water flow toward the angle of drainage. If all drainage angles into the inlet, snake the wattle all the way around the inlet, using more than one wattle if needed.

STANING
We recommend using wood stakes or willow cuttings, rather than metal pins, to secure the straw
wattles. Wood stakes will eventually bio-degrade, and willow cuttings will grow and provide extra
stabilization. Be sure to use a stake that is long enough to profrude several inches above the wattle:
18" is a good length for hard, rocky soil. For soft, loamy soil use a 24" stake for greater security. The diameter of the stake should be approximately 1" for ease of driving through the wattle.



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> GENERAL NOTES G-002