

COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO  
REQUEST FOR QUOTATION  
(NOT A PURCHASE ORDER)  
July 31, 2012

Please Return Quotes to:	
County of San Luis Obispo Department of General Services 1087 Santa Rosa Street San Luis Obispo, Ca. 93408	Buyer: Debbie Belt (805)781-5903 dbelt@co.slo.ca.us R.F.Q.# 25394-B Requisition No.
<b>You may FAX your response to: (805)-781-1074</b>	
Quotations will be accepted until: Tuesday – August 14 , 2012 @ 4:00 PM	

The County of San Luis Obispo is requesting your quotation on the following project :

Provide all labor, materials and equipment to wash the exterior windows including the window sills and frames of the New Government Center. Provide option for cleaning of exterior windows and the outside of the building. Please see attached Spec Sheet and Insurance Requirements below.

Location: 1055 Monterey Street, San Luis Obispo

If you have technical questions please call Ken Meichtry @ 781-5121

INSURANCE; A Certificate of Insurance for (\$1,000,000.00 minimum) Commercial General Liability and Worker's Compensation listing the County as an additionally named insured is required prior to the beginning of projects. They may be faxed to (805) 781-1074, ATTN: Debbie Belt or mailed to Department of General Services 1087 Santa Rosa Street, San Luis Obispo, CA, 93408. Bids to be firm for 60 days. All bids to include labor, taxes and delivery.

Bid \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Lump Sum) Exterior windows only (including sills and frames)

Option \$ \_\_\_\_\_ (Lump sum) Exterior windows AND entire exterior surfaces of building

\*\*\*Include with your response (on extra sheet of paper) what methods you will be using to be compliant with all Stormwater management Program requirements and list contact information of as past references.

Company Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_ Fax # \_\_\_\_\_

Signed by \_\_\_\_\_

Fed Id or Soc Sec # \_\_\_\_\_ Individual/Sole Proprietor \_\_\_ Corporation \_\_\_ Partnership \_\_\_

**County of San Luis Obispo**  
**RFQ# 25394-B – Window washing**  
**Due Date: August 14<sup>th</sup> , 2012 4:00 PM**

Requirements for window and building washing of the New County Govt Center Building located at 1055 Monterey Street (corner of Monterey and Santa Rosa) are as follows:

\*Complete cleaning of exterior windows including window sills and frames using deionized water to insure spot free windows.

\*Option for complete cleaning of the exterior windows and all exterior vertical and horizontal surfaces of the entire building.

Vendor shall use an approved water recovery system that complies with all local, State & Federal storm water management regulations. No run off into storm drains will be allowed.

Contractor must adhere to the County of San Luis Obispo's Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) found at:

[http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/PW/Flood\\_Control-Stormwater/SWMP.htm](http://www.slocounty.ca.gov/PW/Flood_Control-Stormwater/SWMP.htm)

Vendor shall comply with the following best management practices (BMP's) for non-stormwater discharges as applicable.

- Building + Grounds maintenance SC-41
- Spill prevention, control + cleanup SC-11
- Non-Stormwater discharges SC-10 (for reference only)

Above references are from the California Storm Water Quality Association (CASQA) Municipal California Stormwater BMP Handbook.

Vendor is responsible for protecting all landscape areas and plants from damage due to the use of any equipment or chemical used in those areas.

Use only bio-degradable products. Provide MSDS sheets of all products that will be used on the job for County approval prior to beginning of work.

No high pressure water system is allowed if only the windows are cleaned.

If high pressure water system is used on all wall surfaces only (not allowed on windows) all washed surfaces shall have uniform, clean appearance with no apparent striping on any surface.

High pressure water system used to clean all wall surfaces shall be used carefully to AVOID damaging or removing any wall material finish, mullions and fixtures. Vendor will be required to pay for any damage to the building as determined by Ken Meichtry, Building Maintenance Superintendent, General Services, who will conduct an inspection with the vendor before work commences and after this project is completed. The County will retain the right to perform any necessary repairs as it deems appropriate.

There are no dedicated anchor points on roof to tie off equipment or lines. Vendor not permitted to anchor any equipment to roof area to support equipment. Only ground supported equipment allowed. The Vendor is required to comply with all OSHA standards for fall protection.

**County of San Luis Obispo**  
**RFQ# 25394-B Window washing**  
**Due Date: August 14<sup>th</sup>, 2012 4:00PM**

Vendor is required to perform all work on weekends or after normal County business hours to avoid interference with staff and public.

Prior to start of work vendor shall provide current Certificates of Insurance and W-9 information to the County.

Vendor is responsible for rental and payment of any equipment required to complete the project.

Final payment to the vendor will not be made until full and satisfactory completion of the project has been approved by Ken Meichtry, Building Maintenance Superintendent, General Services and the vendor has fully compensated the County for any damage to the building.

Vendor is responsible for City of San Luis Obispo Right-of Way or encroachment permits as required for equipment or vehicle staging.

Vendor shall submit complete work plan & schedule for review/approval by County prior to beginning any work.

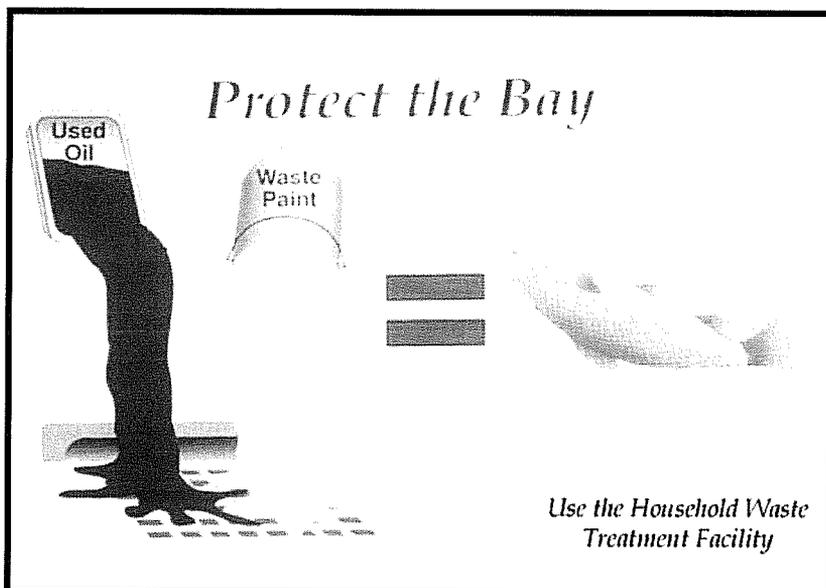
**Please provide the following information with your bid response:**

**\*\*\*Describe what methods you will be using to be compliant with all “Stormwater Management Program” requirements.**

**\*\*\*Please submit list of other similar Public Agency contracts that you have completed with contact names and phone numbers.**

Attachments for reference:

California Stormwater BMP Handbook-Sections SC-10, SC-11 & SC-41  
Govt Center Plans: A2.01, A5.01 & A5.02



Graphic by: Margie Winter

## Description

Non-stormwater discharges are those flows that do not consist entirely of stormwater. For municipalities non-stormwater discharges present themselves in two situations. One is from fixed facilities owned and/or operated by the municipality. The other situation is non-stormwater discharges that are discovered during the normal operation of a field program. Some non-stormwater discharges do not include pollutants and may be discharged to the storm drain. These include uncontaminated groundwater and natural springs. There are also some non-stormwater discharges that typically do not contain pollutants and may be discharged to the storm drain with conditions. These include car washing, and surface cleaning. However, there are certain non-stormwater discharges that pose environmental concern. These discharges may originate from illegal dumping or from internal floor drains, appliances, industrial processes, sinks, and toilets that are connected to the nearby storm drainage system. These discharges (which may include: process waste waters, cooling waters, wash waters, and sanitary wastewater) can carry substances (such as paint, oil, fuel and other automotive fluids, chemicals and other pollutants) into storm drains. The ultimate goal is to effectively eliminate non-stormwater discharges to the stormwater drainage system through implementation of measures to detect, correct, and enforce against illicit connections and illegal discharges.

## Approach

The municipality must address non-stormwater discharges from its fixed facilities by assessing the types of non-stormwater discharges and implementing BMPs for the discharges determined to pose environmental concern. For field programs

## Objectives

- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oxygen Demanding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



- During dry weather the stormwater collection system is filled with smoke and then traced to sources. The appearance of smoke at the base of a toilet indicates that there may be a connection between the sanitary and the stormwater system.

### *Dye Testing*

- A dye test can be performed by simply releasing a dye into either your sanitary or process wastewater system and examining the discharge points from the stormwater collection system for discoloration.

### *TV Inspection of Storm Sewer*

- TV Cameras can be employed to visually identify illicit connections to the fixed facility storm drain system.

### *Illegal Dumping*

- Regularly inspect and clean up hot spots and other storm drainage areas where illegal dumping and disposal occurs.
- Clean up spills on paved surfaces with as little water as possible. Use a rag for small spills, a damp mop for general cleanup, and absorbent material for larger spills. If the spilled material is hazardous, then the used cleanup materials are also hazardous and must be sent to a certified laundry (rags) or disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Never hose down or bury dry material spills. Sweep up the material and dispose of properly.
- Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.
- For larger spills, a private spill cleanup company or Hazmat team may be necessary.
- See fact sheet SC-11 Spill Prevention, Control, and Clean Up.

## **Field Program**

### *General*

- Develop clear protocols and lines of communication for effectively prohibiting non-stormwater discharges, especially ones that involve more than one jurisdiction and those that are not classified as hazardous, which are often not responded to as effectively as they need to be.
- Stencil storm drains, where applicable, to prevent illegal disposal of pollutants. Storm drain inlets should have messages such as “Dump No Waste Drains to Stream” stenciled next to them to warn against ignorant or intentional dumping of pollutants into the storm drainage system.
- See SC-74 Stormwater Drainage System Maintenance for additional information.

- Educational materials

## *Reporting*

- A database is useful for defining and tracking the magnitude and location of the problem.
- Report prohibited non-stormwater discharges observed during the course of normal daily activities so they can be investigated, contained and cleaned up or eliminated.
- Document that non-stormwater discharges have been eliminated by recording tests performed, methods used, dates of testing, and any onsite drainage points observed.
- Maintain documentation of illicit connection and illegal dumping incidents, including significant conditionally exempt discharges that are not properly managed.

## *Enforcement*

- Educate the responsible party if identified on the impacts of their actions, explain the stormwater requirements, and provide information regarding Best Management Practices (BMP), as appropriate. Initiate follow-up and/or enforcement procedures.
- If an illegal discharge is traced to a commercial, residential or industrial source, conduct the following activities or coordinate the following activities with the appropriate agency:
  - Contact the responsible party to discuss methods of eliminating the non-stormwater discharge, including disposal options, recycling, and possible discharge to the sanitary sewer (if within POTW limits).
  - Provide information regarding BMPs to the responsible party, where appropriate.
  - Begin enforcement procedures, if appropriate.
  - Continue inspection and follow-up activities until the illicit discharge activity has ceased.
- If an illegal discharge is traced to a commercial or industrial activity, coordinate information on the discharge with the jurisdiction's commercial and industrial facility inspection program.

## *Training*

- Train technical staff to identify and document illegal dumping incidents.
- Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills. The employee should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur. Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.
- Train employees to identify non-stormwater discharges and report them to the appropriate departments.
- Train staff who have the authority to conduct surveillance and inspections, and write citations for those caught illegally dumping.

## Supplemental Information

### *Further Detail of the BMP*

*What constitutes a “non-stormwater” discharge?*

- Non-stormwater discharges are discharges not made up entirely of stormwater and include water used directly in the manufacturing process (process wastewater), air conditioning condensate and coolant, non-contact cooling water, cooling equipment condensate, outdoor secondary containment water, vehicle and equipment wash water, landscape irrigation, sink and drinking fountain wastewater, sanitary wastes, or other wastewaters.

### *Permit Requirements*

- Current municipal NPDES permits require municipalities to effectively prohibit non-stormwater discharges unless authorized by a separate NPDES permit or allowed in accordance with the current NPDES permit conditions. Typically the current permits allow certain non-stormwater discharges in the storm drain system as long as the discharges are not significant sources of pollutants. In this context the following non-stormwater discharges are typically allowed:
  - Diverted stream flows;
  - Rising found waters;
  - Uncontaminated ground water infiltration (as defined at 40 CFR 35.2005(20));
  - Uncontaminated pumped ground water;
  - Foundation drains;
  - Springs;
  - Water from crawl space pumps;
  - Footing drains;
  - Air conditioning condensation;
  - Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands;
  - Water line and hydrant flushing ;
  - Landscape irrigation;
  - Planned and unplanned discharges from potable water sources;
  - Irrigation water;
  - Individual residential car washing; and
  - Lawn watering.

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  - Water line and hydrant flushing ;
  - Landscape irrigation;
  - Planned and unplanned discharges from potable water sources;
  - Irrigation water;
  - Individual residential car washing; and
  - Lawn watering.

Municipal facilities subject to industrial general permit requirements must include a certification that the stormwater collection system has been tested or evaluated for the presence

## ***Other Considerations***

- Federal Regulations (RCRA, SARA, CERCLA) and state regulations exist regarding the disposal of hazardous waste.
- Municipalities are required to have a used oil recycling element and a HHW element within their integrated waste management plan.
- Significant liability issues are involved with the collection, handling, and disposal of HHW.

## ***Examples***

The City of Palo Alto has developed a public participation program for reporting dumping violations. When a concerned citizen or public employee encounters evidence of illegal dumping, a door hanger (similar in format to hotel “Do Not Disturb” signs) is placed on the front doors in the neighborhood. The door hanger notes that a violation has occurred in the neighborhood, informs the reader why illegal dumping is a problem, and notes that illegal dumping carries a significant financial penalty. Information is also provided on what citizens can do as well as contact numbers for more information or to report a violation.

The Port of Long Beach has a state of the art database incorporating storm drain infrastructure, potential pollutant sources, facility management practices, and a pollutant tracking system.

The State Department of Fish and Game has a hotline for reporting violations called CalTIP (1-800-952-5400). The phone number may be used to report any violation of a Fish and Game code (illegal dumping, poaching, etc.).

The California Department of Toxic Substances Control’s Waste Alert Hotline, 1-800-69TOXIC, can be used to report hazardous waste violations.

## **References and Resources**

<http://www.stormwatercenter.net/>

California’s Nonpoint Source Program Plan <http://www.co.clark.wa.us/pubworks/bmpman.pdf>

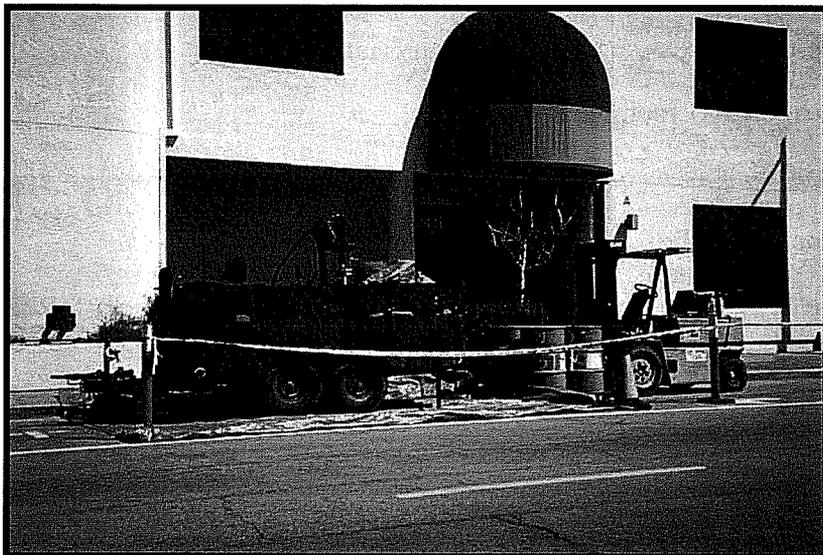
King County Stormwater Pollution Control Manual - <http://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spcm.htm>

Orange County Stormwater Program,  
[http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp\\_introduction.asp](http://www.ocwatersheds.com/stormwater/swp_introduction.asp)

San Diego Stormwater Co-permittees Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program  
(<http://www.projectcleanwater.org>)

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program  
[http://www.scvurppp-w2k.com/pdf%20documents/PS\\_ICID.PDF](http://www.scvurppp-w2k.com/pdf%20documents/PS_ICID.PDF)

# Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup SC-11



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## Objectives

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- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

## Description

Spills and leaks, if not properly controlled, can adversely impact the storm drain system and receiving waters. Due to the type of work or the materials involved, many activities that occur either at a municipal facility or as a part of municipal field programs have the potential for accidental spills and leaks. Proper spill response planning and preparation can enable municipal employees to effectively respond to problems when they occur and minimize the discharge of pollutants to the environment.

## Approach

- An effective spill response and control plan should include:
  - Spill/leak prevention measures;
  - Spill response procedures;
  - Spill cleanup procedures;
  - Reporting; and
  - Training
- A well thought out and implemented plan can prevent pollutants from entering the storm drainage system and can be used as a tool for training personnel to prevent and control future spills as well.

## Pollution Prevention

- Develop and implement a Spill Prevention Control and Response Plan. The plan should include:

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## Targeted Constituents

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Sediment	
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oxygen Demanding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



# **Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup SC-11**

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- Store, contain and transfer liquid materials in such a manner that if the container is ruptured or the contents spilled, they will not discharge, flow or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters, or groundwater.
- Place drip pans or absorbent materials beneath all mounted taps and at all potential drip and spill locations during the filling and unloading of containers. Any collected liquids or soiled absorbent materials should be reused/recycled or properly disposed of.
- For field programs, only transport the minimum amount of material needed for the daily activities and transfer materials between containers at a municipal yard where leaks and spill are easier to control.
- If paved, sweep and clean storage areas monthly, do not use water to hose down the area unless all of the water will be collected and disposed of properly.
- Install a spill control device (such as a tee section) in any catch basins that collect runoff from any storage areas if the materials stored are oil, gas, or other materials that separate from and float on water. This will allow for easier cleanup if a spill occurs.
- If necessary, protect catch basins while conducting field activities so that if a spill occurs, the material will be contained.

## ***Training***

- Educate employees about spill prevention, spill response and cleanup on a routine basis.
- Well-trained employees can reduce human errors that lead to accidental releases or spills:
  - The employees should have the tools and knowledge to immediately begin cleaning up a spill if one should occur.
  - Employees should be familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan if one is available.
- Training of staff from all municipal departments should focus on recognizing and reporting potential or current spills/leaks and who they should contact.
- Employees responsible for aboveground storage tanks and liquid transfers for large bulk containers should be thoroughly familiar with the Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan and the plan should be readily available.

## ***Spill Response and Prevention***

- Identify key spill response personnel and train employees on who they are.
- Store and maintain appropriate spill cleanup materials in a clearly marked location near storage areas; and train employees to ensure familiarity with the site's spill control plan and/or proper spill cleanup procedures.
- Locate spill cleanup materials, such as absorbents, where they will be readily accessible (e.g. near storage and maintenance areas, on field trucks).

# **Spill Prevention, Control & Cleanup SC-11**

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- Report spills in accordance with applicable reporting laws. Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment must be reported immediately to the Office of Emergency Service (OES)
- Spills that pose an immediate threat to human health or the environment may also need to be reported within 24 hours to the Regional Water Quality Control Board.
- Federal regulations require that any oil spill into a water body or onto an adjoining shoreline be reported to the National Response Center (NRC) at 800-424-8802 (24 hour)
- After the spill has been contained and cleaned up, a detailed report about the incident should be generated and kept on file (see the section on Reporting below). The incident may also be used in briefing staff about proper procedures

## ***Other Considerations***

- State regulations exist for facilities with a storage capacity of 10,000 gallons or more of petroleum to prepare a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC) Plan (Health & Safety Code Chapter 6.67).
- State regulations also exist for storage of hazardous materials (Health & Safety Code Chapter 6.95), including the preparation of area and business plans for emergency response to the releases or threatened releases.
- Consider requiring smaller secondary containment areas (less than 200 sq. ft.) to be connected to the sanitary sewer, if permitted to do so, prohibiting any hard connections to the storm drain.

## **Requirements**

### ***Costs***

- Will vary depending on the size of the facility and the necessary controls.
- Prevention of leaks and spills is inexpensive. Treatment and/or disposal of wastes, contaminated soil and water is very expensive

### ***Maintenance***

- This BMP has no major administrative or staffing requirements. However, extra time is needed to properly handle and dispose of spills, which results in increased labor costs

## **Supplemental Information**

### ***Further Detail of the BMP***

#### ***Reporting***

Record keeping and internal reporting represent good operating practices because they can increase the efficiency of the response and containment of a spill. A good record keeping system helps the municipality minimize incident recurrence, correctly respond with appropriate containment and cleanup activities, and comply with legal requirements.

A record keeping and reporting system should be set up for documenting spills, leaks, and other discharges, including discharges of hazardous substances in reportable quantities. Incident records describe the quality and quantity of non-stormwater discharges to the storm drain.



## Objectives

- Cover
- Contain
- Educate
- Reduce/Minimize
- Product Substitution

## Description

Stormwater runoff from building and grounds maintenance activities can be contaminated with toxic hydrocarbons in solvents, fertilizers and pesticides, suspended solids, heavy metals, and abnormal pH. Utilizing the following protocols will prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to stormwater from building and grounds maintenance activities by washing and cleaning up with as little water as possible, following good landscape management practices, preventing and cleaning up spills immediately, keeping debris from entering the storm drains, and maintaining the stormwater collection system.

## Approach

### *Pollution Prevention*

- Switch to non-toxic chemicals for maintenance when possible.
- Choose cleaning agents that can be recycled.
- Encourage proper lawn management and landscaping, including use of native vegetation.
- Encourage use of Integrated Pest Management techniques for pest control.
- Encourage proper onsite recycling of yard trimmings.
- Recycle residual paints, solvents, lumber, and other material as much as possible.

## Targeted Constituents

Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Nutrients	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trash	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Metals	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bacteria	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oil and Grease	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Oxygen Demanding	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



- Use a storm drain cover, filter fabric, or similarly effective runoff control mechanism if dust, grit, wash water, or other pollutants may escape the work area and enter a catch basin. The containment device(s) must be in place at the beginning of the work day, and accumulated dirty runoff and solids must be collected and disposed of before removing the containment device(s) at the end of the work day.
- If you need to de-water an excavation site, you may need to filter the water before discharging to a catch basin or off-site. In which case you should direct the water through hay bales and filter fabric or use other sediment filters or traps.
- Store toxic material under cover with secondary containment during precipitation events and when not in use. A cover would include tarps or other temporary cover material.

### *Mowing, Trimming, and Planting*

- Dispose of leaves, sticks, or other collected vegetation as garbage, by composting or at a permitted landfill. Do not dispose of collected vegetation into waterways or storm drainage systems.
- Use mulch or other erosion control measures when soils are exposed.
- Place temporarily stockpiled material away from watercourses and drain inlets, and berm or cover stockpiles to prevent material releases to the storm drain system.
- Consider an alternative approach when bailing out muddy water; do not put it in the storm drain, pour over landscaped areas.
- Use hand or mechanical weeding where practical.

### *Fertilizer and Pesticide Management*

- Follow all federal, state, and local laws and regulations governing the use, storage, and disposal of fertilizers and pesticides and training of applicators and pest control advisors.
- Follow manufacturers' recommendations and label directions. Pesticides must never be applied if precipitation is occurring or predicted. Do not apply insecticides within 100 feet of surface waters such as lakes, ponds, wetlands, and streams.
- Use less toxic pesticides that will do the job, whenever possible. Avoid use of copper-based pesticides if possible.
- Do not use pesticides if rain is expected.
- Do not mix or prepare pesticides for application near storm drains.
- Use the minimum amount needed for the job.
- Calibrate fertilizer distributors to avoid excessive application.
- Employ techniques to minimize off-target application (e.g. spray drift) of pesticides, including consideration of alternative application techniques.

## **Requirements**

### **Costs**

- Overall costs should be low in comparison to other BMPs.

### **Maintenance**

- Sweep paved areas regularly to collect loose particles, and wipe up spills with rags and other absorbent material immediately, do not hose down the area to a storm drain.

## **Supplemental Information**

### **Further Detail of the BMP**

#### *Fire Sprinkler Line Flushing*

Building fire sprinkler line flushing may be a source of non-stormwater runoff pollution. The water entering the system is usually potable water though in some areas it may be non-potable reclaimed wastewater. There are subsequent factors that may drastically reduce the quality of the water in such systems. Black iron pipe is usually used since it is cheaper than potable piping but it is subject to rusting and results in lower quality water. Initially the black iron pipe has an oil coating to protect it from rusting between manufacture and installation; this will contaminate the water from the first flush but not from subsequent flushes. Nitrates, polyphosphates and other corrosion inhibitors, as well as fire suppressants and antifreeze may be added to the sprinkler water system. Water generally remains in the sprinkler system a long time, typically a year, between flushes and may accumulate iron, manganese, lead, copper, nickel and zinc. The water generally becomes anoxic and contains living and dead bacteria and breakdown products from chlorination. This may result in a significant BOD problem and the water often smells. Consequently dispose fire sprinkler line flush water into the sanitary sewer. Do not allow discharge to storm drain or infiltration due to potential high levels of pollutants in fire sprinkler line water.

## **References and Resources**

California's Nonpoint Source Program Plan <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/nps/index.html>

King County - <ftp://dnr.metrokc.gov/wlr/dss/spcm/Chapter%203.PDF>

Orange County Stormwater Program

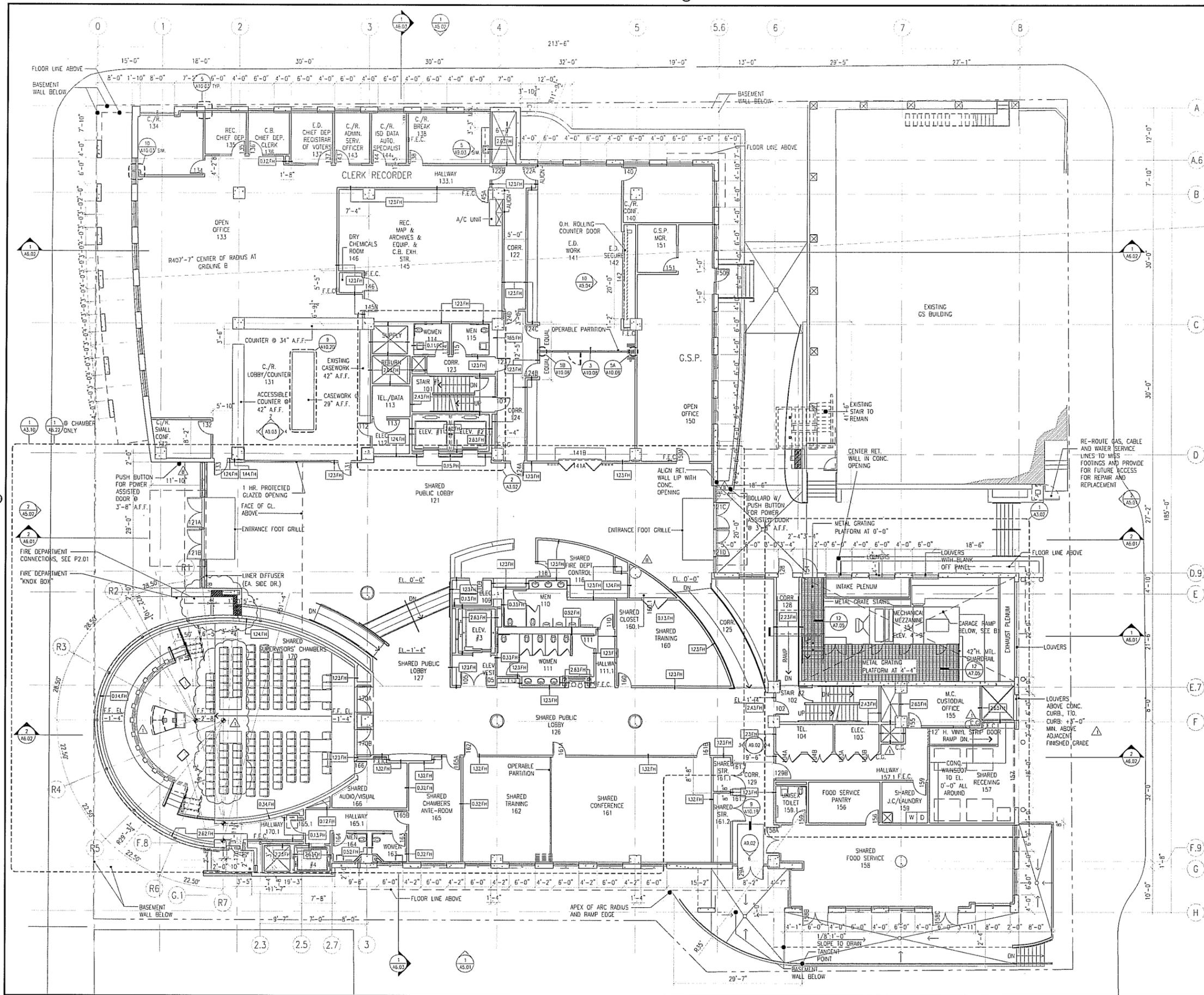
[http://www.ocwatersheds.com/StormWater/swp\\_introduction.asp](http://www.ocwatersheds.com/StormWater/swp_introduction.asp)

Mobile Cleaners Pilot Program: Final Report. 1997. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASSMA) <http://www.basmaa.org/>

Pollution from Surface Cleaning Folder. 1996. Bay Area Stormwater Management Agencies Association (BASMAA) <http://www.basmaa.org/>

San Diego Stormwater Co-permittees Jurisdictional Urban Runoff Management Program (URMP) -

<http://www.projectcleanwater.org/pdf/Model%20Program%20Municipal%20Facilities.pdf>



- SHEET NOTES:**
1. ALL PARTITIONS ARE TYPE 0.33PH UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.
  2. FURNISH AND INSTALL TYPE 0.42FH THERMAL FURRING AT EXTERIOR CONCRETE SHEAR WALL TYP.
  3. SEE PLAN 1/A9.20 FOR FLOOR FINISHES
  4. FOR LOCATIONS OF VOID FORM ASSEMBLIES OVER STRUCTURAL SLAB ON FLR. 1- SEE SHEET A2.015.

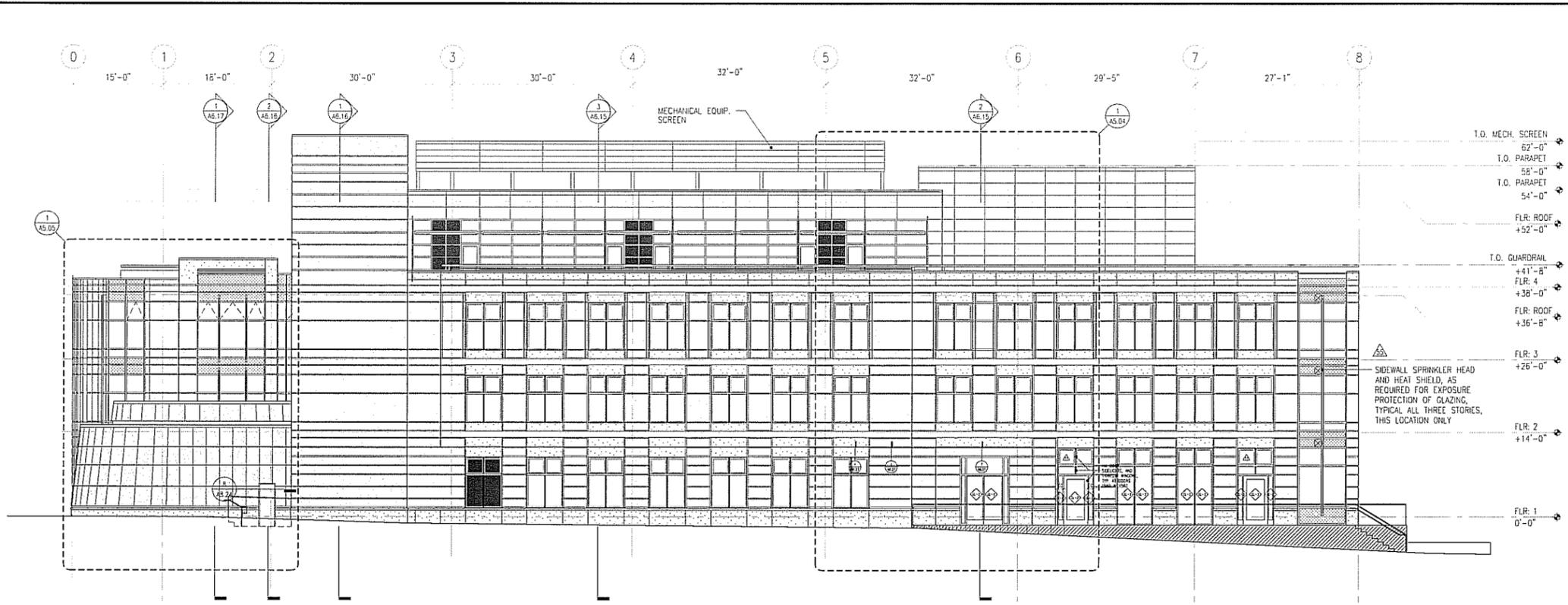
- ACCESS FLOOR NOTES**  
FLOORS 1-4:
1. ALL AREAS ACCESS FLOOR EXCEPT TOILETS AND WHERE INDICATED ON A2.015.
  2. SEAL ACCESS FLOOR SYSTEM AT WALLS AND COLUMNS AIR TIGHT.
  3. PROVIDE BRIDGING OVER DUCTWORK AND DAMPERS AT SHAFTS AS REQUIRED. SEE MECHANICAL DRAWINGS.
  4. COORDINATE FLOOR SUPPORT INSTALLATION WITH PLENUM DIVIDERS. SEE 6/M9.01 AND MECHANICAL FLOOR PLANS.
  5. PROVIDE CUT OUTS AND ADDITIONAL SUPPORTS AS REQUIRED FOR PERIMETER FLOOR SLOTS.
  6. PROVIDE WATER PROOF SEALS @ ALL BREAKROOMS & AREAS WITH SINKS

NO.	REVISION	DATE
1	ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/28/02
2	ISSUED FOR ADDENDUM B	09/13/02
3	ISSUED FOR BID	06/21/02

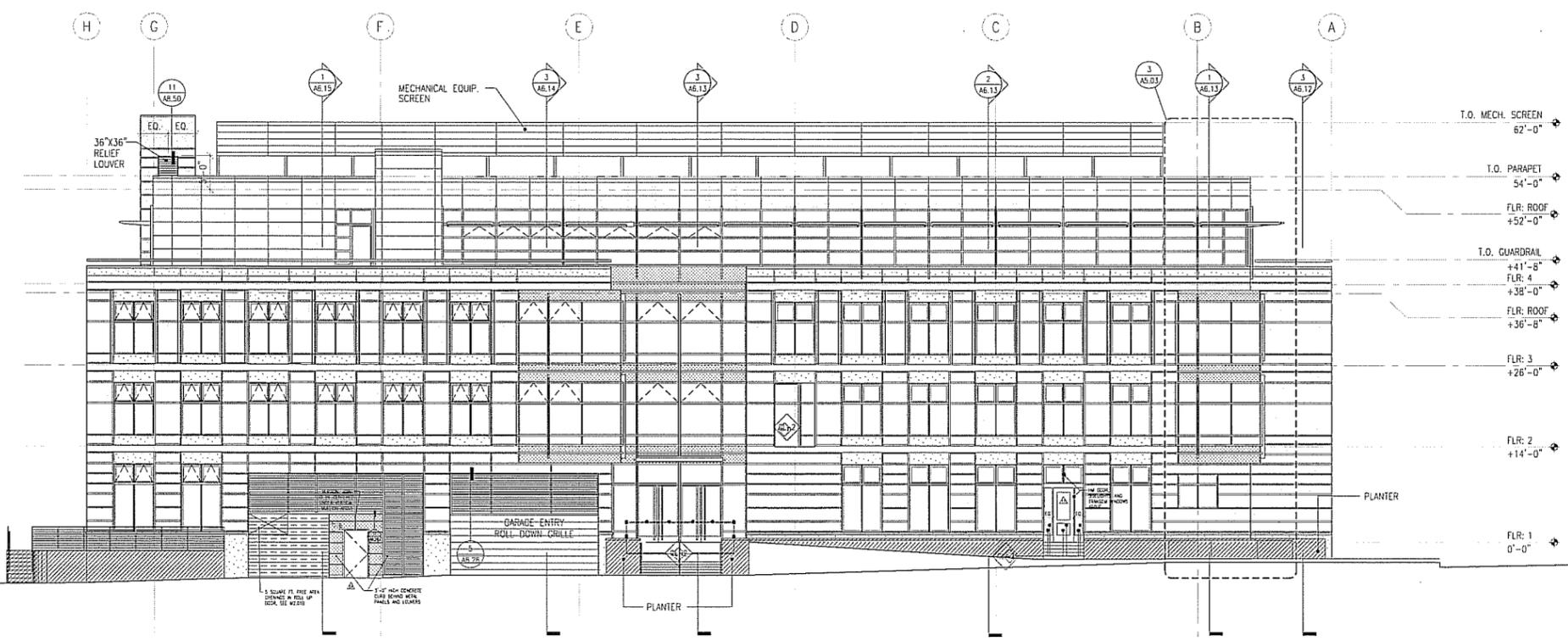
KAPLAN McLAUGHLIN DIAZ  
222 VALLEJO STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111  
PHONE (415) 398-5191 FAX (415) 394-7156

**COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO NEW COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER**

PROJECT NO.	335-103
DRAWN BY	CHKD BY DATE
SCALE	1/8"=1'-0"
TITLE	FLOOR 1 PLAN
NUMBER	A2.01



1 WEST ELEVATION  
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



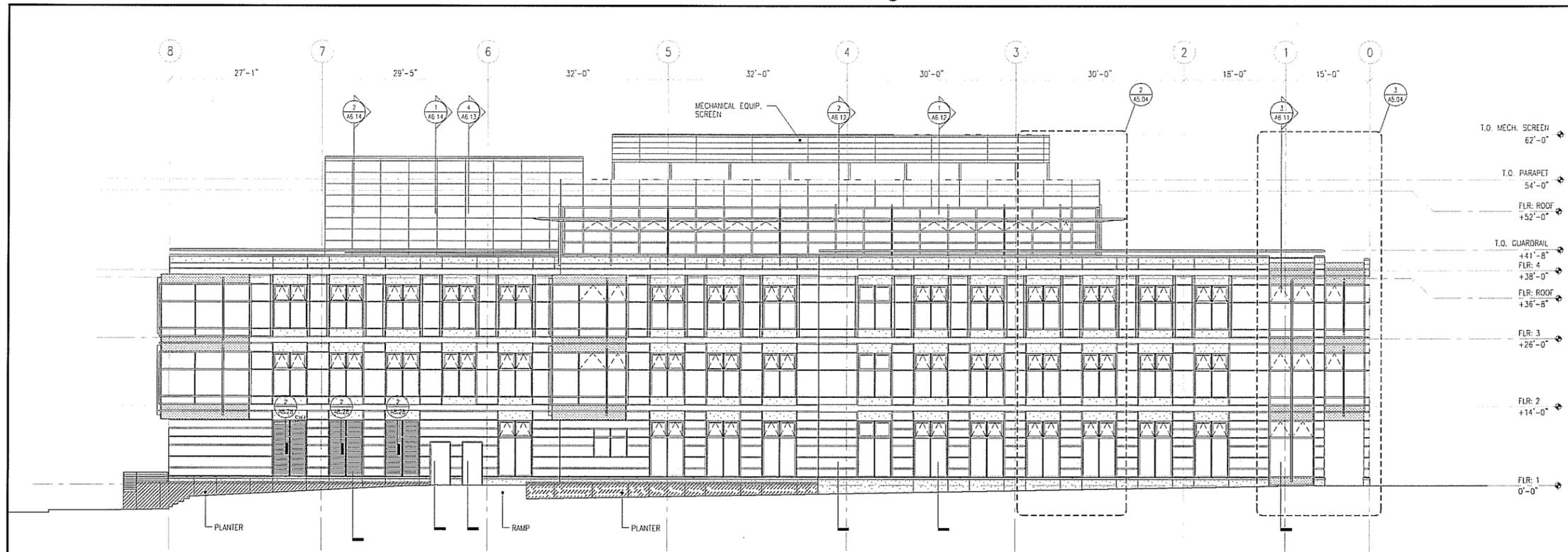
2 SOUTH ELEVATION  
SCALE

MATERIAL LEGEND

- VISION GLASS CL-1
- SPANDELR GLASS CL-2
- INSULATED METAL PANEL
- COMPOSITE METAL PANEL
- LIMESTONE PLASTER
- CONCRETE
- ROLL-DOWN METAL DOOR
- METAL LOUVERS
- STONE VENEER
- CEMENT PLASTER
- ARCHITECTURAL CONCRETE

RECORD DRAWINGS	09/29/07	
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/28/02	
ISSUED FOR BID	08/21/02	
NO.	REVISION	DATE
KAPLAN McLAUGHLIN DIAZ		
222 VALLEJO STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111		
PHONE (415) 398-5191 FAX (415) 394-7156		

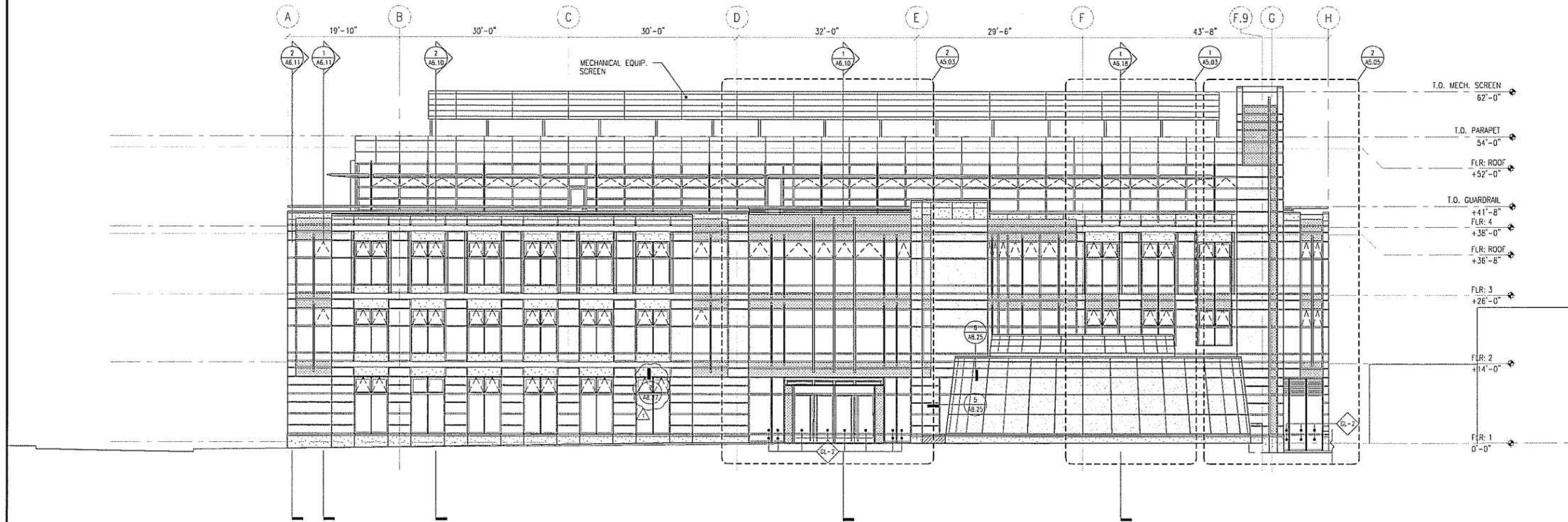
BUILDING	COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO NEW COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER		
	PROJECT NO.	335-103	
DRAWING	DRAWN BY	CHKD BY	DATE
	SCALE	1/8"=1'-0"	
	TITLE	WEST & SOUTH ELEVATION	
	NUMBER	A5.01	



1 EAST ELEVATION  
SCALE

**MATERIAL LEGEND**

-  VISION GLASS  
GL-1
-  SPANDREL GLASS  
GL-8
-  INSULATED METAL PANEL
-  COMPOSITE METAL PANEL
-  LIMESTONE PLASTER
-  CONCRETE
-  ROLL-DOWN METAL DOOR
-  METAL LOUVERS
-  STONE VENEER
-  CEMENT PLASTER
-  ARCHITECTURAL CONCRETE



2 NORTH ELEVATION  
SCALE

RECORD DRAWINGS	09/29/02	
INFORMATION BULLETIN 1	10/31/02	
ISSUED FOR CONSTRUCTION	10/28/02	
ISSUED FOR BID	08/21/02	
NO.	REVISION	DATE
KAPLAN MCLAUGHLIN DIAZ		
222 VALLEJO STREET SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 94111		
PHONE (415) 398-5191 FAX (415) 394-7158		

BUILDING		COUNTY OF SAN LUIS OBISPO NEW COUNTY GOVERNMENT CENTER	
PROJECT NO.	335-103	DATE	
DRAWN BY	CHKD BY	DATE	
SCALE	1/8"=1'-0"		
TITLE	EAST & NORTH ELEVATION		
NUMBER	A5.02		