Blueprint for a Clean Bay

Best Management Practices for the Construction Industry

Remember: The property owner and the contractor share ultimate responsibility for the activities that occur on a construction site. You may be held responsible for any environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.



Spill Response Agencies: In the City of Sunnyvale, DIAL 9-1-1. State Office of Emergency Service Warning Center (24 hours) ...1-800-852-7550

Santa Clara County Environmental Health Sevices

...(408) 299-6930

Small Business Hazardous

Waste Disposal Program

Santa Clara County businesses that

generate less than 27 gallons or 220

Business Hazardous Waste Disposal

pounds of hazardous waste per month are

eligible to use Santa Clara County's Small

Program. Call (408) 299-7300 for a quote,

more information or guidance on disposal

Santa Clara County Hazardous

Wa ste Program . (408) 299-7300 For information on the disposal of hazardous waste County of Santa Clara District Attorney Environmental Crimes Hotline .. (408) 299-TIPS Santa Clara Valley Water District

County of Santa Clara Integrated Waste

County of Santa Clara

Management Program

Santa Clara Valley Water

District Pollution Hotline

Pollution Prevention Program

.. (408) 441-1195

. . (408) 441-1198

. . (408) 265-2600

. 1-888-510-5151

(GreenTeam/Zanker of Sunnyvale) Recycling Drop-Off Center, Garbage Disposal

. 1-800-533-8414

. (510) 622-2300

. (408) 730-7262

(408) 730-7270

. (408) 752-8530

Santa Clara County Recycling Hotline

Regional Water Quality Control Board

Serving San Francisco Bay Region

Sunnyvale Water Pollution

Sunnyvale Recycling Program

Or visit www.ci.sunnyvale.ca.us/recycle

Control Plant

SMaRT Station

who live near polluted streams or baylands . Common sources of this pollution incl ude spilled oil, fuel, and fluids from vehicles and heavy equipment; construction debris; sedime nt created by erosion; landscaping runoff containing pesticides or weed killers; and materials such as used motor oil, ant ifreeze, and paint products that people pour or spill into a street or storm drain.

In the Santa Clara Valley, storm drains transport water directly to local creeks an d San Francisco Bay without

treatment. Stormwater pollution is a serious problem for wildlife dependent on our creeks and bays and for the people

Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program

Preventing Pollution: It's Up to Us

Thirteen valley municipalitie s ha ve joined together with Santa Clara County and the Santa Clara Valley Water District to educate local residents and businesses. and fight stormwater pollution. This "blueprint" summarizes "Best Management Practices (BMPs) for stormwater pollution prevention.

General Construction and Site Supervision

Who should use this information?

- General Cont ractors
- Site Supervisors Inspect ors
- Home Builders
- Developers Homeowners

Storm Drain Pollution from **Construction Activities**

Construction sites are common sources of storm water pollution. Materials and wastes that blow or wash into a storm drain, gutter, or street have a direct impact on local creeks and the Bay.

As a contractor, or site superv isor, o wner or operator of a site, you may be responsible for any environmental damage caused by your subcontractors or employees.

Doing the Job Right **General Principles**

> Keep an orderly site and ensure good housekeeping practices are used

- Maintain equipment properly.
- Cover materials when they are not in use.
- Keep materials away from streets, storm drains an d draina ge channels.
- ☐ Ensure dust control water doesn't leave site or discharge to storm drains.

Advance Planning To Prevent Pollution

- ☐ Schedule excavation and grading activities for dry weather periods. To reduce soil erosion, plant temporary vegetation or place other erosion controls before rain begins. Use the Erosion and Sediment Control Field Manual , availa ble form the Regional Water Quality Control Board San Francisco Bay Region, as a reference.
- Control the amount of runoff crossing your site (especial) during excavation!) by using berms or temporary or permanent drainage ditches to divert water flow around the site. Reduce stormwater runoff velocities by constructing temporary check dams or berms where appropriate.
- Train your employees and subcontractors. Make sur e ever yone who works at the construction site is familiar with this information. Inform subcontractors about the stormwater requirements and their own responsibilities. Us e BA ASMA, Blueprint for a Clean Bay , a construction best

management practices guide available from the Santa Clara Valley Urban Runoff Pollution Prevention Program. and California Storm Water Quality Association Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook: Construction; (Jan 20 03) as references.

Good Housekeeping Practices

- Designate one area of the site for auto parking, vehicle refueling, and routine equipment maintenance. The designated area should be well away from stream s or storm drain inlets, bermed if necessary. Make ma jor repairs of f site.
- ☐ Keep materials out of the rain prevent runoff contamination at the source. Cover exposed piles of soil or construction materials with plastic sheeting or temporary roofs. Before it rains, sweep and remove materials from surfaces that drain to storm drains, creeks, or channels.
- ☐ Keep pollutants off exposed surfaces. Place trash c ans and recycling receptacles around the site to minimize litter. ☐ Clean up leaks, drips and other spills immediately so they do not contaminate soil or groundwater or leave residue on
- paved surfaces. ☐ Never hose down "dirty" pavement or surfaces wher e materials have spilled.
- ☐ Use dry cleanup methods whenever possible. If you mu st use water, use just enough to keep the dust down. Cover and maintain dumpsters. Check frequently for leak s. Place dum psters under roofs or cover with tarps or plastic sheeting secured around the outside of the dumpster.

Never clean out a dumpster by hosing it down on the

portable toilets are in good working order. Check frequently for leaks

☐ Place portable toilets away from storm drains. Make sure

Materials/Waste Handling

Local Pollution Control Agencies:

- Practice Source Reduction -- minimize waste when you order materials. Order only the amount you need to finish the
- Use recyclable materials whenever possible. Arrange for pick-up of recyclable materials such as concrete, asphalt, scrap metal, solvents, degreasers, cleared vegetation paper, rock, and vehicle maintenance materials such as used oil, antifreeze, batteries, and tires.
- ☐ Dispose of all wastes properly. Many construction materials and wastes, including solvents, water-based paints, vehicle fluids, broken asphalt and concrete, wood, and cleared vegetation can be recycled. (See Sunnyvale Recycling Program information listed above.) Materials that cannot be recycled must be taken to an appropriate landfill or disposed of as hazardous waste. Never bury waste materials or leave them in the street or near a creek or stream bed.

☐ In addition to local grading and building permits, you will need to obtain coverage under the State's General Construction Activity Stormwater Permit if your construction site's disturbed area totals 1 acre or more. Information on the General Permit can be obtained from the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Painting and Application of Solvents and Adhesives

Who should use this information?

- Painters Pape rhangers
- Plaste rers
- Graph ic Artists Dry Wall Crews Floor Covering Installers
- All paints, solvents, and adhesives contain General Contractor s chemicals that are ha rmful to wildlife in Home Builders Developers Homeowners

local creeks, San Francisco Bay, and the Pacific Ocean. Toxic chemicals may come from liquid or solid products or from cleaning residues or rags. Paint material and wastes, adhesives and cleaning fluids should be recycled when possible, or disposed of properly to prevent these materials from flowing into storm drains and

watercourses.

Storm Drain Pollution from

Paints, Solvents,

and Adhesives

Doing the Job Right **Handling Paint Products**

- ☐ Keep all liquid paint products and wastes away from the gutter, street, and storm drains. Liquid residues from paints, thinners, solvents, glues, and cleaning fluids are hazardous wastes and must be disposed of as hazardous. Contact the Santa Clara County Hazardous Waste Program at (408) 299-7300
- ☐ Wash water from painte d buildings constructed before 1978 can contain high amounts of lead even if paint chips are not present. Before you begin stripping paint or cleaning pre-1978 building exteriors with wa ter under high pressure, tes t paint for lead by tak ing paint scrapings to a local labor atory. See Yello w Pages for a state-certified laboratory.
- If there is loose paint on the building, or if the paint tests positive for lead, block storm drains. Check with the wastewater treatment plant to determine whether you may discharge water to the sanitary sewer, or if you must send it offsite for disposal as hazardous waste.

Paint Removal

- ☐ Buildings constructed before 1978 may have lead paint in them. Test paint for lead by ta king samples to a local environmental testing laborato ry to determine if removed paint must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Paint chips and dust from non-hazardous dry stripping an sand blasting may be swept up or collected in plastic drop cloths and disposed of as trash. ☐ Chemical paint stripping residue and chips and dust fro m

marine paints or paints contai ning lead, mercury or tributyl

tin must be disposed of as hazardous wastes. Lead base d paint removal requires a st ate-certified contractor. ☐ When stripping or cleaning build ing exteriors with high-pressure water, block storm drains. Direct wa sh water onto a dirt area, or check Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 730-7270 to find out if you can co lect (mop or vacuum) building cleaning water and dispose to the sanitary sewer. Sampling of the water may be required to assist the wastewater trea tment authority in making its

Painting Cleanup

Never clean brushes or rinse paint containers into a street gutter, storm drain, French drain, or stream.

further information.

Draining pools or spas

prohibited by local ordina nce.

possible.

For water-based paints, paint ou t brushes to the extent possible, and rinse into a drain that goes to the sanitary

Curbside pickup of yard waste is provided fo r

Su nnyvale residences. Place yard waste in approved

containers at curbside for pickup on waste collection

Sun nyvale Recycling Program (408) 730-7262 for

Collect lawn and garden clippings, pruning waste, and

Do not blow or rake leaves, etc. into the street, or

place yard waste in gutters or on dirt shoulders.

tree trimmings. Chip if necessary, and compost if

Sweep up any leaves, litter or residue in gutters or on

- sewer. Never pour paint down a storm drain. Dispose of excess liquids and residue as hazardous waste.
- For oil-based paints, paint out brushes to the extent possible and clean with thinner or solvent in a proper container. Filter and reuse thinners and solvents. Dispose
- of excess liquids and residue as hazardous waste. ☐ When thoroughly dry, empty paint cans, used brushe s, rags, and drop cloths may be disposed of as garbage in a sanitary landfill. Leave lids off paint cans so the refuse collector cam see that they are empty. Empty, dry paint
- ☐ Dispose of empty aerosol paint cans as hazardous waste or at household hazardous waste collection events.

Recycle/Reuse Leftover Paints

Whenever Possible

cans also may be recycled as metal.

- Donate excess water-based (latex) paint for reuse. Ca the San ta Clara County Hazardous Waste Program at (408) 299-7300 for de tails.
- Reuse leftover oil-based paint. Dispose of non-recyclable thinners, sludge and unwa nted paint, as hazardou s
- Unopened cans of paint may be able to be returned to the paint vendor. Check with the vendor regarding its "buy-back" policy.

Landscaping, Gardening, And Pool Maintenance

Who should use this information?

- Landscape rs
- Gardener s S wimming Pool/Spa Service and Repair Work ers
- General Contractor s Home Builders
- Developers
- Homeowners

Storm Drain Pollution from Landscaping and Swimming Pool Maintenance

Many landscaping activities expose soils and increase the likelihood that earth and garden chemicals will run off into the storm drains during irrigation or when it rains. Swimming pool water containing chlorine and copper-based algaecides should never be discharged to storm drains. These chemicals are toxic to aquatic life.

Doing the Job Right General Business Practices

- Protect stockpiles (e.g. asphalt, sand, or soil) and landscaping materials from wind and rain by storing the under tarps or secured plastic sheet ing.
- Store pesticides, fertilizers, a nd other chemicals in doors or in a shed or storage cabine t.
- ☐ Schedule grading and excavation projects during dry
- ☐ Use temporary check dams or ditches to divert ru noff away from storm drains.
- Protect storm drains with sa ndbags or other sedime nt Revegetation is an excellent form of erosion control for
- any site. Replant as soon as possible with temporary vegetation such as grass seed.

Landscaping/Garden Maintenance

- ☐ Consider using Integrated Pest Management Technique Use pesticid es sparingly, according to instructions on the label. Rinse empty containers, and use rinsewater as product. Dispose of rinsed, em pty containers in the trash. ☐ Dispose of unused pesticides as hazardous waste.
- Pool/Fountain/Spa Maintenance

When it's time to drain a pool, spa, or fountain, please be sure to call the Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 730-7270 before you start for further guidance on flow rate restrictions, backflow prevention, and hand ling special clean ing waste (such as acid wash). Discharg e flows should be kept to the low levels typically poss ible through a garden hose. Higher flow rates may be

- ☐ Never discharge pool or spa water to a street or storm drain; discharge to a sanitary sewer cleanout.
- days. Commercial entities may take yard waste to the If possible, when emptying a pool or spa, let Sun nyvale SMaRT station for recycling. Contact t he chlorine dissipate for a few days and then recycle/ reuse water by draining it gradually onto a landscaped area. OR
 - Contact the Sunnyvale Water Pollution Contro Plant (4 08) 730-7270. You may be able to discharge to the sanitary sewer by running the
 - hose to a utility sink or sewer pipe clean-out. ☐ Do not use copper-based algaecides . Control algae with chlorine or other alternatives, such as

Filter Cleaning

sodium bromide.

- ☐ Never clean a filter in the street or near a stor m drain. Rin se cartridge an d diatomaceous ea rth filters onto a dirt area, and spade filter residue into soil. Dispose of spent diatomaceous earth in the
- If there is no suitable dirt area, call the Sunnyvale Water Pollution Control Plant (408) 730-7270 for instructions on discharging filter backwash or rinsewater to the sanitary sewer.

Earth-Moving and **Dewatering Activities**

Who should use



- General Cont ractors Home Builders

Developers

Site Supervisors

Bulldozer, Back Hoe, and Gradin Machine Operator s

- Dump Truck Drivers

Storm Drain Pollution from

Soil excavation and grading operations storm drains, smother aquatic life, and estroy habitats in creeks and the Bay. ow the flow with check dams or ughened ground surfaces.

ntaminated groundwater is a nmon problem in the Santa Clara laden with sediments. Any of these site into any water of the state without

eatment is prohibited.

Doing the Job Right

Earth-Moving Activities loosen large amounts of soil that can flow or blow into storm drains when handled mproperly. Sediments in runoff can cloq ffective erosion control practices reduce he amount of runoff crossing a site and

istory, groundwater pumped from with toxics (such as oil or solvents) or the Bay, or interfere with wastewater sediment-laden water from a dewatering

alley. Depending on soil types and site construction sites may be contaminated pollutants can harm wildlife in creeks or treatment plant operation. Discharging

- General Business Practices ☐ Schedule excavation and grading work during dry weather. Perform major equipment repairs away
- from the job site. ☐ When refueling or vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a location away from stor m
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipm ent. Practices During Construction
- Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary. Plant temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is no t immediately planned.
- Protect downslope drainage cour ses, streams, and storm drains with wattles, or temporary drainage swales. Use check dams or ditches to divert ru noff around excavations. Refe r to the Reg ional Water Quality Control Board's Erosion and Sediment Control

Field Manua I for proper erosion and sediment control measures, and

Management Practice Handbook (construction, 2003) ☐ Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic sheeting.

construction site.

Dewatering Operations Check for Toxic Pollutants ☐ Check for odors, discoloration, or an oily sheen on groundwate r.

California Stormwater Quality

Association Stormwater Best

- ☐ Call your local wastewater treatment agency and ask whether the groundwater must be tested . water tested by a certified laboratory.
- ☐ If contamination is suspected, have the Depending on the test results, you may be allowed to discharge pumped groundwater to the storm drain (if no sediments present) or sanitary sewer.

treatment and disposal at an

appropriate treatment facility.

Check for Sediment Levels If the water is clear, the pumping time is less

- than 24 hours, and the flow rate is less than 20 gallons per minute, you may pump water to the street or storm drain. ☐ If the pumping time is more than 24 hours
- and the flow rate greater than 20 gpm, call your local wastewater treatment plant for
- ☐ If the water is not clear, solids must be filtered or settled out by pumping to a settling tank prior to discharge. Options for filtering
- Pumping through a perforate pipe sunk part way into a small pit filled with Pumping from a bucket placed below water level using a submersible pump; • Pumping through a filtering de vice such
- as a swimming pool filter or filter fabric wrapped around end of suction pipe. When discharging to a storm drain, protect the inlet using a barrier of burlap bags filled OR, you may be required to collect a nd with drain rock, or cover inlet with filter fabric haul pumped groundwater offsite for anchored under the grate. OR pump water through a grassy swale prior to discharge.

Detecting Contaminated Soil or Groundwater

- Contaminated groundwater s a common problem in the Santa Clara Valley. It is essential that all contractors and subcontractors involved now what to look for in letecting contaminated soi or groundwater, and testing oonded groundwater before
- these conditions: Unusual soil conditions, discoloration or o dor. Abandoned underground tanks. Abandoned wells.

oumping. Watch for any of

Buried barrels, deb ris o f any of these are found

follow the procedures below.

Fresh Concrete and Mortar Application

Who should use this information? Masons and Bricklayers Sidewalk Construction Crews

Concrete Delivery/Pumping Workers

- Patio Construction Worker s Construction Inspec tors
- Gen eral Contractor s Home Builders Developers

Storm Drain Pollution from Fresh Concrete And Mortar Applications

Fresh concrete and cement-related mortars that wash into lakes, streams, or estuaries are toxic to fish and the aquatic en vironment. Disposing of these materials to the storm drains or creeks can block storm drains, causes se rious problems, and is prohibited by law.

Doing the Job Right General Business Practices

- ☐ Wash out concrete mixers only in designated wash-out area in your yard, away from storm drains and waterways, where the water will flow into a temporary waste pit in a d irt area. Let water percolate through soil and dispose of settle d, hardened concrete as garbage. Whenever possible, recycle
- washout by pumping back into mixers for reuse. ☐ Wash out chutes onto dirt areas at site that do not flow to

streets or drains .

or trailers.

- Always store both dry and wet materials under cover, protected from rainfall and runoff and away from storm drains or waterways. Protect dry materials from wind. Secure bags of cement after they are open. Be sure to keep
- wind-blown cement powder away from streets, gutters, stor m drains, rain fall, and runo ff. ☐ Do not use diesel fuel as a lubricant on concrete forms, tools,

- **During Construction** Don't mix up more fresh concrete or cement than you will use in a two-hour period
- Set up and operate small mixers on ta rps or heavy plastic drop cloth s.
- ☐ When cleaning up after driveway or sidewalk construction, wash fines onto dirt areas, not down the driveway or into the street or storm drain.
- ☐ Protect applications of fresh concrete and mortar from rainfall and runoff until the material has dried. ☐ Wash down exposed aggregate concrete only when the wash water can (1) flow onto a dirt area; (2) drain onto a bermed surface from which it can be pumped and disposed of properly; or (3) be vacuumed from a catchment created by blocking a
- storm drain inlet. If necessary, divert runoff with temporary berms. Make sure runoff does not reach gutters or storm drains. ☐ When breaking up pavement, be sure to pick up all the pieces and dispos e of
- properly. Recycle large chunks of broken conc rete at a local recycling facility. Call the Sunnyvale Recycling Program at (408) 730-7262 for information. Never bury waste material. Dispose of small amounts of excess dry concrete, grou
- and mortar in the trash. Never dispose of washout into the street, storm drains, drainage ditches, or streams.

Roadwork and Paving

Who should use this information?

- Road Crews Driveway/Sidewalk/Parking Lo t
- Seal Coat Contra ctors Operators of Grading Equipment, Paving Machines, Dump Trucks,

Concrete Mixers

Construction Crews

 Construction Inspectors General Cont ractors Developer s

Home Builders

Storm Drain Pollution from Roadwork Road paving, surfacing, and pavement removal happen right in the street, where there are numerous opportunities for asphalt, saw-cut slurry, or excavated material to illegally enter storm drains. Extra planning is required to store and dispose of materials properly and guard against pollution of storm drains, creeks, and the Bay.

Doing the Job Right

- General Business Practices ☐ Develop and implement erosion/sediment control
- ☐ Check for and repair leaking equipment. Perform major equipment repairs at designated

plans for roadway embankments.

- easier. Avoid performing equipment repairs at construction sites. ■ When refueling or when vehicle/equipment maintenance must be done on site, designate a
- location away from storm drains and creeks. ☐ Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipmen t parts or clean equipmen t.

Recycle used oil, concrete, broken asphal t, etc.

(408) 730-7262 for information.

areas in your maintenance yard, where cleanup is

- ☐ Schedule excavation and grading work during dry
- whenever possible, or dispose of properly. Park paving machines over drip pans or absorbent ☐ Take broken up concrete to a local recycling facility. Call the Sunnyvale Recycling Program at

- Avoid paving and seal coating in wet weather, or
- applying seal coat, slurry seal, fog seal, or similar Protect drainage ways by using earth dikes, sand
- aggregate concrete or similar treatments into a street or storm drain. Collec t and recycle, or dispose to dirt area

Cover stockpiles (asphalt, sand, etc.) and other

roofs or plastic sheets and berms.

construction materials with plastic tarps. Protect

from rainfall and prevent runoff with temporary

Clean up all spills and leaks using "dry" me thods (with absorbent materials and/or rags) Dig up ,

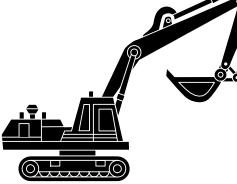
rainfall or runoff.

- Asphalt/Concrete Removal
- as phalt or concrete. ☐ After breaking up old pave ment, be sure to remove all chunks and pieces. Make sure broken pavement does not come in contact with
- properly dispose of, all residu es. truck. Do not dump vacuumed liquor in storm

- information?
- Site Supervisors Gen eral Contractor s

Home Builders

Developers



Site Planning and Preventive Vehicle Maintenance

- Designate one area of the construction site, well away from streams or storm drain inlets, for auto and equipment parking, refueling, and routine vehicle and equipment maintenance. Contain the area with
- berms, sand bags, or other barrie rs. ☐ Maintain all vehicles and heavy equipment. Inspect frequently for an d

☐ If you must drain and replace motor oil, radiator coolant, or other fluids

- on site, use drip pans or drop clot hs to catch drips and spills. Collect all sp ent fluids, store in separate containers. Recycle them wherever possible, otherwise, dispose of them as hazardous wastes.
- Cover exposed fifth wheel hitches and other oily or greasy equipm ent during rain events.

Spill Cleanup

away" with water, or bury them.

Clean up spills immediately when they happen.

☐ Never hose down "dirty" pavement or impermeable surfaces where fluids have spilled. Use dry cleanup methods (absorbent materials, cat litter, and/ or rags) whenever possible and properly dispose of absorbent materials.

Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of

Report significant spills to the appropriate local spil I response agencies immediately. In Sunnyvale, dial 9-1-1 if hazardous materials might enter the

If the spill poses a significant hazard to human health and safety, property or

the environment, you must also report it to the State Office of Emergency

Sweep up spilled dry materials immediately. Never attempt to "wash them

Building Safety Division

Services 1-800-852-7500

contaminated soil.

Dec 22 2022

For installation in the City of Sunnyvale subject to code requirements DIGITAL SET APPROVED JOB COPY

remove, and properly dispose of contaminated soil.

During Construction

- when rain is forecast, to prevent fresh materials from contacting stormwater runoff. Cover and seal catch basins and manholes when
- bags, or other controls to divert or trap and filter ☐ Never wash excess material fr om exposed
- material (cloth, rags, etc.) to catch drips when not

- Collect and recycle or appropriately dispose of excess abrasive gr avel or sand Avoid over-application by water trucks for dust
- Avoid creating excess dust when breaki ng
- remove from the site. Cover or protect storm drain inlets during saw-cutting. Sweep up, and Sweep, never hose down streets to clean up tracked dirt. Use a street sweeper or vacuum

☐ When making saw cuts, use as little water as

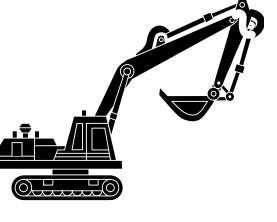
possible. Shovel or vacuum saw-cut slurry and

Heavy Equipment Operation Who should use this

Vehicle and Equipment Operator

quipment from the site as soon as possible.

Stormwater Pollution from Heavy Equipment on Construction Sites Poorly maintained vehicles and heavy equipment that leak fuel, oil, antifreeze or other fluids on the construction site are common sources of storm drain pollution. Prevent spills and leaks by isolating equipment from runoff channels, and by watching for leaks and other maintenance problems. Remove construction



Doing the Job Right

- Perform major maintenance, repair jobs, and vehicle and equipmen t washing off site where cleanup is easier
- Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment parts, or clean equipment. Use only water for any onsite cleaning
- Use as little water as possible for dust control. Ensure water used doesn't leave silt or discharge to storm drains.

City of Sunnyvale

By Jonathan Kawamura BUILDING-PLUMBING-ELECTRICAL-MECHANICAL The stamping of this plan shall not be held to permit or to be an approval of the violation of any provision of any City or State Law. These plans must be kept on the job site at all times. CITY OF SUNNYVALE