

PROPOSED STEEL STRUCTURE

7422 Warner Ave Huntington Beach CA
Lots 3 and 4 in Block "A" of Winterbuirg
APN: 111-022-07

DRAWING INDEX

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SITE INFORMATION

OCCUPANCY GROUP: F-1
SITE AREA..... 7692 SF
PROPOSED STRUCTURE AREA..... 2000 SF
PROPOSED LANDSCAPE AREA..... 1294 SF
(min. 8% required)
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT..... 21' 10"
PROPOSED NUMBER OF STORIES.....1

SCOPE OF WORK

- 1. PRELIMINARY DRAWINGS FOR DESIGN REVIEW.

ZONING CONFORMANCE TABLE

DEVELOPMENT STANDARD	CODE SECTION	REQUIRED	PROPOSED
Building Setbacks	212.06	Front/Street – 10 ft./avg. 20 ft. Interior – 0 ft.	Front/Street – 10 ft. Interior (east) – 0 ft.
Parking	231.04	1 space/200 s.f. – 10 spaces	8 surface spaces 2 spaces inside building
Floor Area Ratio	212.06	1.0	0.26
Landscaping	232.08	8% of site	16.8% of site
		Berm height – 20"	Berm Height – 20"
		South prop. line – 3 ft.	2 ft.
		One tree/90 s.f. (14 total)	14 trees total
		10 ft. wide planters adj. to streets	8'-11" along Palmdale 10 ft. along Warner
Building Height	212.06	40 ft. max.	22 ft.
Lot Area	212.06	15,000 s.f. min.	7,692 s.f. existing Legal Nonconforming
Lot Width	212.06	75 ft. min.	80 ft.



PROJECT INFORMATION

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REVISION

DATE

REVISION

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B&RDS

TITLE SHEET

PROPOSED STEEL BUILDING

FOR

DANIEL KAHALE

7422 WARNER AVE HUNTINGTON BEACH CA

DATE:

02.01.2022

JOB NO:

SCALE:

AS NOTED

DRAWN BY:

TEMITOPE M.

T-01

LIVE LOADS- CBC SECTION 1607.1 - 1607.12

2. Flat roof snow loads of 30 psf (1.44 kN/m²) or less and roof live loads of 30 psf (1.44 kN/m²) or less need not be combined with seismic loads. Where flat roof snow loads exceed 30 psf (1.44 kN/m²), 20 percent shall be combined with seismic loads.

1605.3.2.1 Other loads. Where *F*, *H* or *T* are to be considered in the design, each applicable load shall be added to the combinations specified in Section 1605.3.2. Where self-straining loads, *T*, are considered in the design, their structural effects in combination with other loads shall be determined in accordance with Section 2.4.4 of ASCE 7.

SECTION 1606
DEAD LOADS

1606.1 General. Dead loads are those loads defined in Chapter 2 of this code. Dead loads shall be considered to be permanent loads.

1606.2 Design dead load. For purposes of design, the actual weights of materials of construction and fixed service equipment shall be used. In the absence of definite information, values used shall be subject to the approval of the building official.

SECTION 1607
LIVE LOADS

1607.1 General. Live loads are those loads defined in Chapter 2 of this code.

1607.2 Loads not specified. For occupancies or uses not designated in Table 1607.1, the live load shall be determined in accordance with a method approved by the building official.

1607.3 Uniform live loads. The live loads used in the design of buildings and other structures shall be the maximum loads expected by the intended use or occupancy but shall not be less than the minimum uniformly distributed live loads given in Table 1607.1.

1607.4 Concentrated live loads. Floors, roofs and other similar surfaces shall be designed to support the uniformly distributed live loads prescribed in Section 1607.3 or the concentrated live loads, given in Table 1607.1, whichever produces the greater load effects. Unless otherwise specified, the indicated concentration shall be assumed to be uniformly distributed over an area of 2½ feet by 2½ feet (762 mm by 762 mm) and shall be located so as to produce the maximum load effects in the structural members.

1607.5 Partition loads. In office buildings and in other buildings where partition locations are subject to change, provisions for partition weight shall be made, whether or not partitions are shown on the construction documents, unless the specified live load is 80 psf (3.83 kN/m²) or greater. The partition load shall be not less than a uniformly distributed live load of 15 psf (0.72 kN/m²).

1607.6 Helipads. Helipads shall be designed for the following live loads:

1. A uniform live load, *L*_u, as specified in Items 1.1 and 1.2. This load shall not be reduced.
 - 1.1. 40 psf (1.92 kN/m²) where the design basis helicopter has a maximum take-off weight of 3,000 pounds (13.35 kN) or less.
 - 1.2. 60 psf (2.87 kN/m²) where the design basis helicopter has a maximum take-off weight greater than 3,000 pounds (13.35 kN).
2. A single concentrated live load, *L*_s, of 3,000 pounds (13.35 kN) applied over an area of 4.5 inches by 4.5 inches (114 mm by 114 mm) and located so as to produce the maximum load effects on the structural elements under consideration. The concentrated load is not required to act concurrently with other uniform or concentrated live loads.
3. Two single concentrated live loads, *L*_u, 8 feet (2438 mm) apart applied on the landing pad (representing the helicopter's two main landing gear, whether skid type or wheeled type), each having a magnitude of 0.75 times the maximum take-off weight of the helicopter, and located so as to produce the maximum load effects on the structural elements under consideration. The concentrated loads shall be applied over an area of 8 inches by 8 inches (203 mm by 203 mm) and are not required to act concurrently with other uniform or concentrated live loads.

Landing areas designed for a design basis helicopter with maximum take-off weight of 3,000-pounds (13.35 kN) shall be identified with a 3,000-pound (13.34 kN) weight limitation. The landing area weight limitation shall be indicated by the numeral "3" (kips) located in the bottom right corner box of the landing area as viewed from the primary approach path. The indication for the landing area weight limitation shall be a minimum 5 feet (1524 mm) in height.

1607.7 Heavy vehicle loads. Floors and other surfaces that are intended to support vehicle loads greater than a 10,000-pound (4536 kg) gross vehicle weight rating shall comply with Sections 1607.7.1 through 1607.7.5.

1607.7.1 Loads. Where any structure does not restrict access for vehicles that exceed a 10,000-pound (4536 kg) gross vehicle weight rating, those portions of the structure subject to such loads shall be designed using the vehicular live loads, including consideration of impact and fatigue, in accordance with the codes and specifications required by the jurisdiction having authority for the design and construction of the roadways and bridges in the same location of the structure.

1607.7.2 Fire truck and emergency vehicles. Where a structure or portions of a structure are accessed and loaded by fire department access vehicles and other similar emergency vehicles, the structure shall be designed for the greater of the following loads:

1. The actual operational loads, including outrigger reactions and contact areas of the vehicles as stipulated and approved by the building official.
2. The live loading specified in Section 1607.7.1.

TABLE 1607.1—continued MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS, <i>L</i> _u AND MINIMUM CONCENTRATED LIVE LOADS ^a		
OCCUPANCY OR USE	UNIFORM (psf)	CONCENTRATED (pounds)
30. Stairs and exits One- and two-family dwellings All other	40 100	300/ 300 ^c
31. Storage warehouses (shall be designed for heavier loads if required for anticipated storage) Heavy Light	250 ^b 125 ^c	—
32. Stores Retail First floor Upper floors Wholesale, all floors	100 75 125 ^c	1,000 1,000 1,000
33. Vehicle barriers	See Section 1607.9	
34. Walkways and elevated platforms (other than exitways)	60	—
35. Yards and terraces, pedestrians	100 ^a	—
36. [OSHPD 1R, 2 & 5] Storage racks and wall-hung cabinets.	Total loads ^d	—

For SI: 1 inch = 25.4 mm, 1 square inch = 645.16 mm², 1 square foot = 0.0929 m², 1 pound per square foot = 0.0479 kN/m², 1 pound = 0.004448 kN, 1 pound per cubic foot = 16 kg/m³.

a. Floors in garages or portions of buildings used for the storage of motor vehicles shall be designed for the uniformly distributed live loads of this table or the following concentrated loads: (1) for garages restricted to passenger vehicles accommodating not more than nine passengers, 3,000 pounds acting on an area of 4½ inches by 4½ inches; (2) for mechanical parking structures without slab or deck that are used for storing passenger vehicles only, 2,250 pounds per wheel.

b. The loading applies to stack room floors that support nonmobile, double-faced library book stacks, subject to the following limitations: 1. The nominal book stack unit height shall not exceed 90 inches. 2. The nominal shelf depth shall not exceed 12 inches for each face. 3. Parallel rows of double-faced book stacks shall be separated by aisles not less than 36 inches wide.

c. Design in accordance with ICC 300.

d. Other uniform loads in accordance with an approved method containing provisions for truck loadings shall be considered where appropriate.

e. The concentrated wheel load shall be applied on an area of 4.5 inches by 4.5 inches.

f. The minimum concentrated load on stair treads shall be applied on an area of 2 inches by 2 inches. This load need not be assumed to act concurrently with the uniform load.

g. Where snow loads occur that are in excess of the design conditions, the structure shall be designed to support the loads due to the increased loads caused by drift buildup or a greater snow design determined by the building official (see Section 1608).

h. See Section 1604.8.3 for decks attached to exterior walls.

i. Uninhabitable attics without storage are those where the maximum clear height between the joists and rafters is less than 42 inches, or where there are not two or more adjacent trusses with web configurations capable of accommodating an assumed rectangle 42 inches in height by 24 inches in width, or greater, within the plane of the trusses. This live load need not be assumed to act concurrently with any other live load requirements.

(continued)

**TABLE 1607.1—continued
MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS, *L*_u
AND MINIMUM CONCENTRATED LIVE LOADS^a**

j. Uninhabitable attics with storage are those where the maximum clear height between the joists and rafters is 42 inches or greater, or where there are two or more adjacent trusses with web configurations capable of accommodating an assumed rectangle 42 inches in height by 24 inches in width, or greater, within the plane of the trusses.

The live load need only be applied to those portions of the joists or truss bottom chords where both of the following conditions are met:

- i. The attic area is accessible from an opening not less than 20 inches in width by 30 inches in length that is located where the clear height in the attic is not less than 30 inches.
- ii. The slopes of the joists or truss bottom chords are not greater than two units vertical in 12 units horizontal.

The remaining portions of the joists or truss bottom chords shall be designed for a uniformly distributed concurrent live load of not less than 10 pounds per square foot.

k. Attic spaces served by stairways other than the pull-down type shall be designed to support the minimum live load specified for habitable attics and sleeping rooms.

l. Areas of occupiable roofs, other than roof gardens and assembly areas, shall be designed for appropriate loads as approved by the building official. Unoccupied landscaped areas of roofs shall be designed in accordance with Section 1607.13.3.

m. Live load reduction is not permitted.

n. Live load reduction is only permitted in accordance with Section 1607.11.1.2 or Item 1 of Section 1607.11.2.

o. Live load reduction is only permitted in accordance with Section 1607.11.1.3 or Item 2 of Section 1607.11.2.

p. [OSHPD 1R, 2 & 5] The minimum vertical design live load shall be as follows:

Paper media:
12-inch-deep (305 mm) shelf 33 pounds per lineal foot (482 Nm)
15-inch-deep (381 mm) shelf 41 pounds per lineal foot (598 Nm), or 33 pounds per cubic foot (5183 Nm³) per total volume of the rack or cabinet, whichever is less.

Film media:
18-inch-deep (457 mm) shelf 100 pounds per lineal foot (1459 Nm), or 50 pounds per cubic foot (7853 Nm³) per total volume of the rack or cabinet, whichever is less.

Other media:
20 pounds per cubic foot (311 Nm³) or 20 pounds per square foot (958 Pa), whichever is less, but not less than actual loads.

1607.7.3 Heavy vehicle garages. Garages designed to accommodate vehicles that exceed a 10,000-pound (4536 kg) gross vehicle weight rating, shall be designed using the live loading specified by Section 1607.7.1. For garages the design for impact and fatigue is not required.

Exception: The vehicular live loads and load placement are allowed to be determined using the actual vehicle weights for the vehicles allowed onto the garage floors, provided that such loads and placement are based on rational engineering principles and are approved by the building official, but shall be not less than 50 psf (2.9 kN/m²). This live load shall not be reduced.

1607.7.4 Forklifts and movable equipment. Where a structure is intended to have forklifts or other movable equipment present, the structure shall be designed for the

total vehicle or equipment load and the individual wheel loads for the anticipated vehicles as specified by the owner of the facility. These loads shall be posted in accordance with Section 1607.7.5.

1607.7.4.1 Impact and fatigue. Impact loads and fatigue loading shall be considered in the design of the supporting structure. For the purposes of design, the vehicle and wheel loads shall be increased by 30 percent to account for impact.

1607.7.5 Posting. The maximum weight of vehicles allowed into or on a garage or other structure shall be posted by the owner or the owner's authorized agent in accordance with Section 106.1.

1607.8 Loads on handrails, guards, grab bars shower seats, dressing room bench seats and seats. Handrails and guards shall be designed and constructed for the structural loading conditions set forth in Section 1607.8.1. Grab bars, shower seats and accessible benches shall be designed and constructed for the structural loading conditions set forth in Section 1607.8.2.

1607.8.1 Handrails and guards. Handrails and guards shall be designed to resist a linear load of 50 pounds per linear foot (pH) (0.73 kN/m) in accordance with Section 4.5.1.1 of ASCE 7. Glass handrail assemblies and guards shall comply with Section 2407.

Exceptions:

1. For one- and two-family dwellings, only the single concentrated load required by Section 1607.8.1.1 shall be applied.
 2. In Group I-3, F, H and S occupancies, for areas that are not accessible to the general public and that have an occupant load less than 50, the minimum load shall be 20 pounds per foot (0.29 kN/m).
- 1607.8.1.1 Concentrated load.** Handrails and guards shall be designed to resist a concentrated load of 200 pounds (89 kN) in accordance with Section 4.5.1.1 of ASCE 7.
- 1607.8.1.2 Intermediate rails.** Intermediate rails (all those except the handrail), balusters and panel fillers shall be designed to resist a concentrated load of 50 pounds (0.22 kN) in accordance with Section 4.5.1.1 of ASCE 7.

1607.8.2 Grab bars, shower seats and dressing room bench seats. Grab bars, shower seats and dressing room bench seats shall be designed to resist a single concentrated load of 250 pounds (1.11 kN) applied in any direction at any point on the grab bar or seat so as to produce the maximum load effects. [DSA-AC & HCD I-AC] See Chapter 11A, Section 1127A.4, and Chapter 11B, Sections 11B-609.8, 11B-610.4 and 11B-903.6 for grab bars, shower seats and dressing room bench seats, as applicable.

1607.9 Vehicle barriers. Vehicle barriers for passenger vehicles shall be designed to resist a concentrated load of 6,000 pounds (26.70 kN) in accordance with Section 4.5.3 of ASCE 7. Garages accommodating trucks and buses shall be

design in accordance with an approved method that contains provisions for traffic railings.

1607.10 Impact loads. The live loads specified in Sections 1607.3 through 1607.9 shall be assumed to include adequate allowance for ordinary impact conditions. Provisions shall be made in the structural design for uses and loads that involve unusual vibration and impact forces.

1607.10.1 Elevators. Members, elements and components subject to dynamic loads from elevators shall be designed for impact loads and deflection limits prescribed by ASME A17.1/CSA B44.

1607.10.2 Machinery. For the purpose of design, the weight of machinery and moving loads shall be increased as follows to allow for impact:

1. Light machinery, shaft- or motor-driven, 20 percent.
2. Reciprocating machinery or power-driven units, 50 percent.

Percentages shall be increased where specified by the manufacturer.

1607.10.3 Elements supporting hoists for façade access and building maintenance equipment. In addition to any other applicable live loads, structural elements that support hoists for façade access and building maintenance equipment shall be designed for a live load of 0.5 times the rated load of the hoist or the stall load of the hoist, whichever is larger.

1607.10.4 Fall arrest and lifeline anchorages. In addition to any other applicable live loads, fall arrest and lifeline anchorages and structural elements that support these anchorages shall be designed for a live load of not less than 3,100 pounds (13.8 kN) for each attached lifeline, in every direction that a fall arrest load can be applied.

1607.11 Reduction in uniform live loads. Except for uniform live loads at roofs, all other minimum uniformly distributed live loads, *L*_u, in Table 1607.1 are permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1607.11.1 or 1607.11.2. Uniform live loads at roofs are permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1607.13.2.

1607.11.1 Basic uniform live load reduction. Subject to the limitations of Sections 1607.11.1.1 through 1607.11.1.3 and Table 1607.1, members for which a value of *K_{LL}A_T* is 400 square feet (37.16 m²) or more are permitted to be designed for a reduced uniformly distributed live load, *L*_r, in accordance with the following equation:

$$L_r = L_u \left(0.25 + \frac{15}{\sqrt{K_{LL}A_T}} \right) \quad \text{(Equation 16-23)}$$

For SI: $L_r = L_u \left(0.25 + \frac{4.57}{\sqrt{K_{LL}A_T}} \right)$

where:

L = Reduced design live load per square foot (m²) of area supported by the member.

L_u = Unreduced design live load per square foot (m²) of area supported by the member (see Table 1607.1).

K_{LL} = Live load element factor (see Table 1607.11.1).
A_T = Tributary area, in square feet (m²).

L shall be not less than 0.50*L_u* for members supporting one floor and *L* shall be not less than 0.40*L_u* for members supporting two or more floors.

1607.11.1.1 One-way slabs. The tributary area, *A_T*, for use in Equation 16-23 for one-way slabs shall not exceed an area defined by the slab span times a width normal to the span of 1.5 times the slab span.

1607.11.1.2 Heavy live loads. Live loads that exceed 100 psf (4.79 kN/m²) shall not be reduced.

Exceptions:

1. The live loads for members supporting two or more floors are permitted to be reduced by not greater than 20 percent, but the live load shall be not less than *L* as calculated in Section 1607.11.1.
2. For uses other than storage, where approved, additional live load reductions shall be permitted where shown by the registered design professional that a rational approach has been used and that such reductions are warranted.

1607.11.1.3 Passenger vehicle garages. The live loads shall not be reduced in passenger vehicle garages.

Exception: The live loads for members supporting two or more floors are permitted to be reduced by not greater than 20 percent, but the live load shall be not less than *L* as calculated in Section 1607.11.1.

TABLE 1607.11.1 LIVE LOAD ELEMENT FACTOR, <i>K_{LL}</i>	
ELEMENT	<i>K_{LL}</i>
Interior columns	4
Exterior columns without cantilever slabs	4
Edge columns with cantilever slabs	3
Corner columns with cantilever slabs	2
Edge beams without cantilever slabs	2
Interior beams	2
Members not previously identified including: Edge beams with cantilever slabs Cantilever beams One-way slabs Two-way slabs Members without provisions for continuous shear transfer normal to their span	1

1607.11.2 Alternative uniform live load reduction. As an alternative to Section 1607.11.1 and subject to the limitations of Table 1607.1, uniformly distributed live loads are permitted to be reduced in accordance with the following provisions. Such reductions shall apply to slab systems, beams, girders, columns, piers, walls and foundations.

1. A reduction shall not be permitted where the live load exceeds 100 psf (4.79 kN/m²) except that the

design live load for members supporting two or more floors is permitted to be reduced by not greater than 20 percent.

Exception: For uses other than storage, where approved, additional live load reductions shall be permitted where shown by the registered design professional that a rational approach has been used and that such reductions are warranted.

2. A reduction shall not be permitted in passenger vehicle parking garages except that the live loads for members supporting two or more floors are permitted to be reduced by not greater than 20 percent.

3. For live loads not exceeding 100 psf (4.79 kN/m²), the design live load for any structural member supporting 150 square feet (13.94 m²) or more is permitted to be reduced in accordance with Equation 16-24.

4. For one-way slabs, the area, *A*, for use in Equation 16-24 shall not exceed the product of the slab span and a width normal to the span of 0.5 times the slab span.

$$R = 0.08(A - 150) \quad \text{(Equation 16-24)}$$

For SI: $R = 0.861(A - 13.94)$

Such reduction shall not exceed the smallest of:

1. 40 percent for members supporting one floor.
2. 60 percent for members supporting two or more floors.
3. *R* as determined by the following equation:

$$R = 23.1(1 + D/L_u) \quad \text{(Equation 16-25)}$$

where:

A = Area of floor supported by the member, square feet (m²).

D = Dead load per square foot (m²) of area supported.

L_u = Unreduced live load per square foot (m²) of area supported.

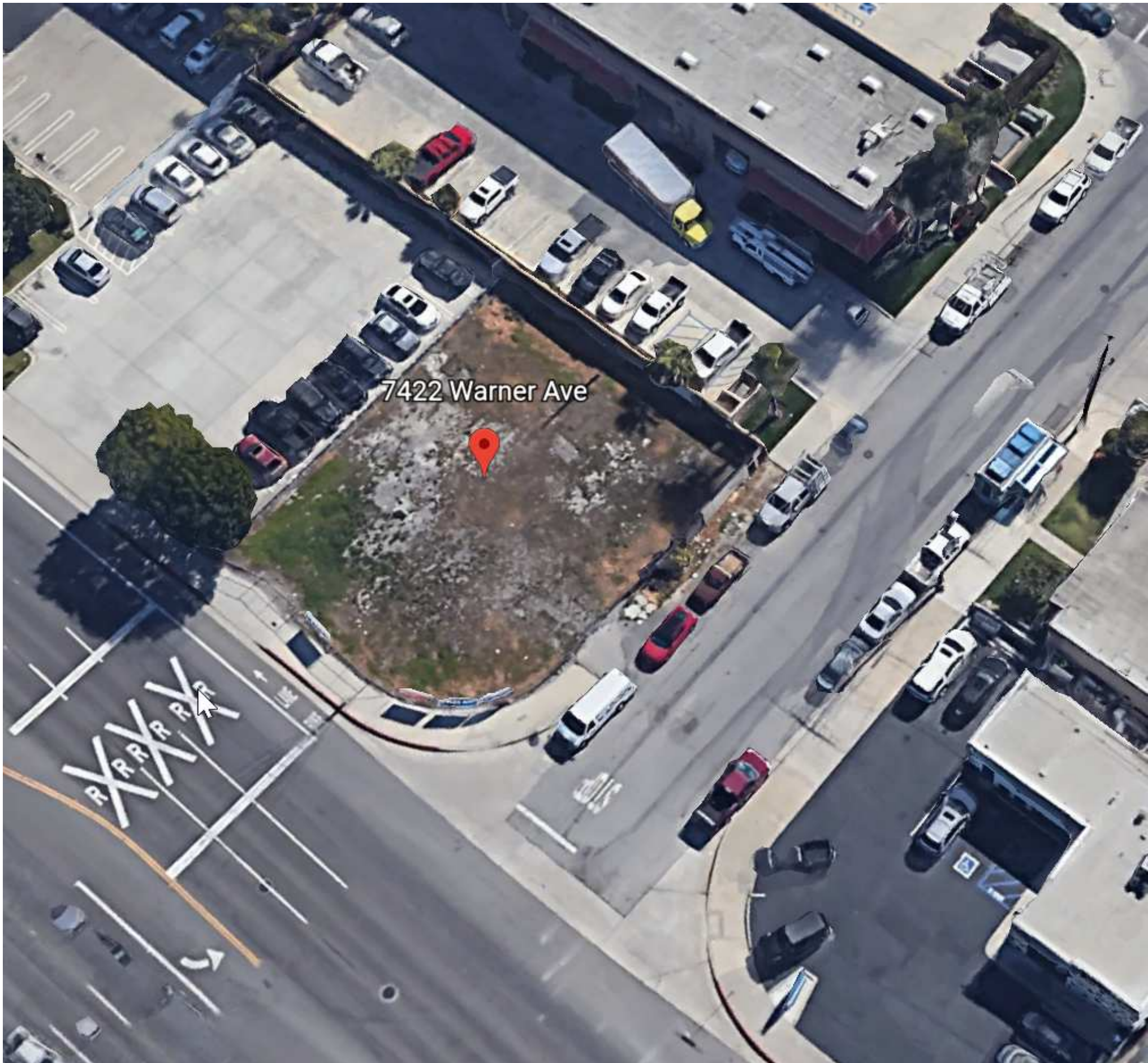
R = Reduction in percent.

1607.12 Distribution of floor loads. Where uniform floor live loads are involved in the design of structural members arranged so as to create continuity, the minimum applied loads shall be the full dead loads on all spans in combination with the floor live loads on spans selected to produce the greatest load effect at each location under consideration. Floor live loads are permitted to be reduced in accordance with Section 1607.11.

1607.13 Roof loads. The structural supports of roofs and marquees shall be designed to resist wind and, where applicable, snow and earthquake loads, in addition to the dead load of construction and the appropriate live loads as prescribed in this section, or as set forth in Table 1607.1. The live loads acting on a sloping surface shall be assumed to act vertically on the horizontal projection of that surface.

TABLE 1607.1 MINIMUM UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED LIVE LOADS, <i>L</i> _u AND MINIMUM CONCENTRATED LIVE LOADS ^a		
OCCUPANCY OR USE	UNIFORM (psf)	CONCENTRATED (pounds)
1. Apartments (see residential)	—	—
2. Access floor systems Office use Computer use	50 100	2,000 2,000
3. Armories and drill rooms	150 ^a	—
4. Assembly areas Fixed seats (fastened to floor) Follow spot, projections and control rooms Lobbies Moveable seats Stage floors Platforms (assembly) Other assembly areas	60 ^a 50 100 ^b 100 ^b 150 ^c 100 ^a 100 ^a	— — — — — — —
5. Balconies and decks ^b	1.5 times the live load for the area served, not required to exceed 100	—
6. Catwalks	40	300
7. Cornices	60	—
8. Corridors First floor Other floors	100 Same as occupancy served except as indicated	— —
9. Dining rooms and restaurants	100 ^a	—
10. Dwellings (see residential)	—	—
11. Elevator machine room and controlroom grating (on area of 2 inches by 2 inches)	—	300
12. Finish light floor plate construction (on area of 1 inch by 1 inch)	—	200
13. Fire escapes On single-family dwellings only	100 40 ^c	— —
14. Garages (passenger vehicles only) Trucks and buses	See Section 1607.7	Note a
15. Handrails, guards and grab bars	See Section 1607.8	—
16. Helipads	See Section 1607.6	—
17. Hospitals Corridors above first floor Operating rooms, laboratories Patient rooms	80 60 40	1,000 1,000 1,000
18. Hotels (see residential)	—	—
19. Libraries Corridors above first floor Reading rooms Stack rooms	80 60 150 ^a	1,000 1,000 1,000
20. Manufacturing Heavy Light	250 ^c 125 ^a	3,000 2,000
21. Marquees, except one- and two-family dwellings	75	—
22. Office buildings Corridors above first floor File and computer rooms shall be designed for heavier loads based on anticipated occupancy Lobbies and first-floor corridors Offices	80 — 100 50	2,000 — 2,000 2,000

(continued)



EGRESS CODE - CBC SECTION 1006.1 - 1017.2.2

MEANS OF EGRESS

3. Facilities with open-air assembly seating shall be permitted to the capacity factors in Section 1029.6.3 indicated for stepped aisles for exit access or exit stairways where the entire path for means of egress from the seating to the exit discharge is open to the outdoors.

4. For Group H-1, H-2, H-3 and H-4 occupancies the total width of means of egress in inches (mm) shall not be less than the total occupant load served by the means of egress multiplied by 0.7 inches (7.62 mm) per occupant.

1005.3.2 Other egress components. The capacity, in inches, of means of egress components other than stairways shall be calculated by multiplying the occupant load served by such component by a means of egress capacity factor of 0.2 inch (5.1 mm) per occupant.

Exceptions:

- For other than Group H and I-2 occupancies, the capacity, in inches, of means of egress components other than stairways shall be calculated by multiplying the occupant load served by such component by a means of egress capacity factor of 0.15 inch (3.8 mm) per occupant in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 and an emergency voice/alarm communication system in accordance with Section 907.5.2.2.

- Facilities with smoke-protected assembly seating shall be permitted to use the capacity factors in Table 1029.6.2 indicated for level or ramped aisles for means of egress components other than stairways where the entire path for means of egress from the seating to the exit discharge is provided with a smoke control system complying with Section 909.

3. Facilities with open-air assembly seating shall be permitted to the capacity factors in Section 1029.6.3 indicated for level or ramped aisles for means of egress components other than stairways where the entire path for means of egress from the seating to the exit discharge is open to the outdoors.

4. For Group H-1, H-2, H-3 and H-4 occupancies the total width of means of egress in inches (mm) shall not be less than the total occupant load served by the means of egress multiplied by 0.4 inches (5.08 mm) per occupant.

1005.4 Continuity. The minimum width or required capacity of the means of egress required from any story of a building shall not be reduced along the path of egress travel until arrival at the public way.

1005.5 Distribution of minimum width and required capacity. Where more than one exit, or access to more than one exit, is required, the means of egress shall be configured such that the loss of any one exit, or access to one exit, shall not reduce the available capacity or width to less than 50 percent of the required capacity or width.

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MEANS OF EGRESS

occupant load from adjacent rooms, areas or spaces shall be determined in accordance with Section 1004.2.

Exceptions:

- The number of exits from foyers, lobbies, vestibules or similar spaces need not be based on cumulative occupant loads for areas discharging through such spaces, but the capacity of the exits from such spaces shall be based on applicable cumulative occupant loads.
- Rooms and care suites in Group I-2 and I-2.1 occupancies complying with Section 407.4.
- In detention and correctional facilities and holding cells, such as are found in courthouse buildings, when the occupant load is more than 20 see Section 408.3.11.

1006.2.2.2 Refrigeration machinery rooms. Machinery rooms larger than 1,000 square feet (93 m²) shall have not less than two exits or exit access doorways. Where two exit access doorways are required, one such doorway is permitted to be served by a fixed ladder or an alternating tread device. Exit access doorways shall be separated by a horizontal distance equal to one-half the maximum overall diagonal dimension of the room.

1006.2.2.1 Three or more exits or exit access doorways. Three exits or exit access doorways shall be provided from any space with an occupant load of 501 to 1,000. Four exits or exit access doorways shall be provided from any space with an occupant load greater than 1,000.

TABLE 1006.2.1
SPACES WITH ONE EXIT OR EXIT ACCESS DOORWAY

OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM OCCUPANT LOAD OF SPACE	MAXIMUM COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL DISTANCE (feet)			
		Without Sprinkler System (feet)		With Sprinkler System (feet)	
		Occupant Load			
		OL ≤ 30	OL > 30		
A ^a , E, M	49	75	75	75 ^a	
B	49	100	75	100 ^a	
F	49	75	75	100 ^a	
H-1, H-2, H-3	3	NP	NP	25 ^a	
H-4, H-5	10	NP	NP	75 ^a	
I-2 ^a , I-2.1, I-4	10	NP	NP	75 ^a	
I-3	10	NP	NP	100 ^a	
R-1	10	NP	NP	75 ^a	
R-2	20	NP	NP	125 ^a	
R-2.1	10	NP	NP	75 ^a	
R-2.2	20	NP	NP	125 ^a	
R-3 ^a , R-3.1 ^a	20	NP	NP	125 ^a +	
R-4 ^a	20	NP	NP	125 ^a +	
S ^a	29	100	75	100 ^a	
U	49	100	75	75 ^a	
L	See Section 453.6.1		NP	NP	

For St: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
NP = Not Permitted.

- a. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. See Section 903 for occupancies where automatic sprinkler systems are permitted in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2.
- b. Group H occupancies equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.2.5.
- c. For a room or space used for assembly purposes having fixed seating, see Section 1029.8.
- d. For the travel distance limitations and number of exits and exit access requirements for rooms and spaces in Group I-2 or I-2.1, see Section 407.4.
- e. The common path of egress travel distance shall only apply in a Group R-3 occupancy located in a mixed occupancy building.
- f. The length of common path of egress travel distance in a Group S-2 open parking garage shall be not more than 100 feet.
- g. For the travel distance limitations in Groups R-3 and R-4 equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3, see Section 1006.2.2.6.
- h. For holding cells, see Section 408.3.11.

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- In assembly seating areas, guards required at the end of aisles in accordance with Section 1029.17.4 shall not have openings that allow passage of a sphere 4 inches (102 mm) in diameter up to a height of 26 inches (660 mm). From a height of 26 inches (660 mm) to 42 inches (1067 mm) above the adjacent walking surfaces, guards shall not have openings that allow passage of a sphere 8 inches (203 mm) in diameter.
- Within individual dwelling units and sleeping units in Group R-2 and R-3 occupancies, guards on the open sides of stairs shall not have openings that allow passage of a sphere 4 1/8 (111 mm) inches in diameter.
- In lifeguard towers not open to the public, guards shall not have openings which allow passage of a sphere 21 inches (533 mm) in diameter.

1015.5 Screen porches. Porches and decks that are enclosed with insect screening shall be provided with guards where the walking surface is located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor or grade below.

1015.6 Mechanical equipment, systems and devices. Guards shall be provided where various components that require service are located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a roof edge or open side of a walking surface and such edge or open side is located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor, roof or grade below. The guard shall extend not less than 30 inches (762 mm) beyond each end of such components. The guard shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a sphere 21 inches (533 mm) in diameter.

Exception: Guards are not required where personal fall arrest anchorage connector devices that comply with ANSI/ASSE Z 359.1 are installed.

1015.7 Roof access. Guards shall be provided where the roof hatch opening is located within 10 feet (3048 mm) of a roof edge or open side of a walking surface and such edge or open side is located more than 30 inches (762 mm) above the floor, roof or grade below. The guard shall be constructed so as to prevent the passage of a sphere 21 inches (533 mm) in diameter.

Exception: Guards are not required where personal fall arrest anchorage connector devices that comply with ANSI/ASSE Z 359.1 are installed.

1015.8 Window openings. Windows in Group R-1, R-2 and R-3 buildings including dwelling units, where the top of the sill of an operable window opening is located less than 36 inches above the finished floor and more than 72 inches (1829 mm) above the finished grade or other surface below on the exterior of the building, shall comply with one of the following:

- Operable windows where the top of the sill of the opening is located more than 75 feet (22 860 mm) above the finished grade or other surface below and that are provided with window fall prevention devices that comply with ASTM F2006.
- Operable windows where the openings will not allow a 4-inch-diameter (102 mm) sphere to pass through the

opening when the window is in its largest opened position.

- Operable windows where the openings are provided with window fall prevention devices that comply with ASTM F2090.
- Operable windows that are provided with window opening control devices that comply with Section 1015.8.1.

1015.8.1 Window opening control devices. Window opening control devices shall comply with ASTM F2090. The window opening control device, after operation to release the control device allowing the window to fully open, shall not reduce the minimum net clear opening area of the window unit to less than the area required by Section 1030.2.

SECTION 1016
EXIT ACCESS

1016.1 General. The exit access shall comply with the applicable provisions of Sections 1003 through 1015. Exit access arrangement shall comply with Sections 1016 through 1021.

1016.2 Egress through intervening spaces. Egress through intervening spaces shall comply with this section.

- Exit access through an enclosed elevator lobby is permitted in other than a Group I-2 and I-2.1. Access to not less than one of the required exits shall be provided without travel through the enclosed elevator lobbies required by Section 3006. Where the path of exit access travel passes through an enclosed elevator lobby, the level of protection required for the enclosed elevator lobby is not required to be extended to the exit unless direct access to an exit is required by other sections of this code.
- Egress from a room or space shall not pass through adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces, except where such adjoining rooms or areas and the area served are accessory to one or the other, are not a Group H occupancy and provide a discernible path of egress travel to an exit.
Exception: Means of egress are not prohibited through adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces in a Group H, S or F occupancy where the adjoining or intervening rooms or spaces are the same or a lesser hazard occupancy group.
- An exit access shall not pass through a room that can be locked to prevent egress.
- Means of egress from dwelling units or sleeping areas shall not lead through other sleeping areas, toilet rooms or bathrooms.
- Egress shall not pass through kitchens, storage rooms, closets or spaces used for similar purposes.

- Means of egress are not prohibited through a kitchen area serving adjoining rooms constituting part of the same dwelling unit or sleeping unit.

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5. Exit access stairways and ramps between the balcony, gallery or press box and the main assembly floor in occupancies such as theaters, places of religious worship, auditoriums and sports facilities.

1006.3.2 Egress based on occupant load. Each story and occupied roof shall have the minimum number of separate and distinct exits, or access to exits, as specified in Table 1006.3.2. A single exit or access to a single exit shall be permitted in accordance with Section 1006.3.3. The required number of exits, or access to exits, for stairs or ramps providing access to exits, from any story or occupied roof shall be maintained until arrival at the exit discharge or a public way.

TABLE 1006.3.2 MINIMUM NUMBER OF EXITS OR ACCESS TO EXITS PER STORY	
OCCUPANT LOAD PER STORY	MINIMUM NUMBER OF EXITS OR ACCESS TO EXITS FROM STORY
1-500	2
501-1,000	3
More than 1,000	4

1006.3.3 Single exits. A single exit or access to a single exit shall be permitted from any story or occupied roof where one of the following conditions exists:

- The occupant load, number of dwelling units and common path of egress travel distance do not exceed the values in Table 1006.3.3(1) or 1006.3.3(2).
- Rooms, areas and spaces, at the level of exit discharge, complying with Section 1006.2.1 with exits that discharge directly to the exterior at the level of exit discharge, are permitted to have one exit or access to a single exit.
- Parking garages where vehicles are mechanically parked shall be permitted to have one exit or access to a single exit.
- Group R-3 and R-4 occupancies shall be permitted to have one exit or access to a single exit.
- Individual single-story or multistory dwelling units shall be permitted to have a single exit or access to a single exit from the dwelling unit provided that both of the following criteria are met:

- The dwelling unit complies with Section 1006.2.1 as a space with one means of egress.

TABLE 1006.3.3(1) STORIES WITH ONE EXIT OR ACCESS TO ONE EXIT FOR R-2 AND R-3 OCCUPANCIES			
STORY	OCCUPANCY	MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS	MAXIMUM COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL DISTANCE
Basement, first, second or third story above grade plane	R-2 ^a	4 dwelling units	125 feet
	R-3 ^a	NA	NA
Fourth story above grade plane and higher	R-3 ^a	NA	125 feet

For St: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
NP = Not Permitted.
NA = Not Applicable.

- a. Buildings classified as Group R-2 equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 and provided with emergency escape and rescue openings in accordance with Section 1008.
- b. This table is used for R-2 occupancies consisting of dwelling units. For R-2 occupancies consisting of sleeping units, see Table 1006.3.3(2).

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1005.6 Egress convergence. Where the means of egress from stories above and below converge at an intermediate level, the capacity of the means of egress from the point of convergence shall be not less than the largest minimum width or the sum of the required capacities for the stairways or ramps serving the two adjacent stories, whichever is larger.

1005.7 Encroachment. Encroachments into the required means of egress width shall be in accordance with the provisions of this section.

1005.7.1 Doors. Doors, when fully opened, shall not reduce the required width by more than 7 inches (178 mm). Doors in any position shall not reduce the required width by more than one-half.

Exceptions:

- In other than Group I-2 occupancies, surface-mounted latch release hardware shall be exempt from inclusion in the 7-inch maximum (178 mm) encroachment where both of the following conditions exist:

- The hardware is mounted to the side of the door facing away from the adjacent wall where the door is in the open position.
- The hardware is mounted not less than 34 inches (863 mm) nor more than 48 inches (1219 mm) above the finished floor.

- The restrictions on door swing shall not apply to doors within individual dwelling units and sleeping units of Group R-2 occupancies and dwelling units of Group R-3 occupancies.

1005.7.2 Other projections. Handrail projections shall be in accordance with the provisions of Section 1014.8. Other nonstructural projections such as trim and similar decorative features shall be permitted to project into the required width not more than 1 1/2 inches (38 mm) on each side.

Exception: Projections are permitted in corridors within Group R-2.1 in accordance with Section 407.4.3 of the California Building Code.

1005.7.3 Protruding objects. Protruding objects shall comply with the applicable requirements of Section 1003.3.

SECTION 1006
NUMBER OF EXITS AND EXIT ACCESS DOORWAYS

1006.1 General. The number of exits or exit access doorways required within the means of egress system shall comply with the provisions of Section 1006.2 for spaces, including mezzanines, and Section 1006.3 for stories or occupied roofs.

1006.2 Egress from spaces. Rooms, areas or spaces, including mezzanines, within a story or basement shall be provided with the number of exits or access to exits in accordance with this section.

1006.2.1 Egress based on occupant load and common path of egress travel distance. Two exits or exit access doorways from any space shall be provided where the design occupant load or the common path of egress travel distance exceeds the values listed in Table 1006.2.1. The cumulative

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TABLE 1006.3.3(2) STORIES WITH ONE EXIT OR ACCESS TO ONE EXIT FOR OTHER OCCUPANCIES ^a				
STORY	OCCUPANCY ^a	MAXIMUM OCCUPANT LOAD PER STORY	MAXIMUM COMMON PATH OF EGRESS TRAVEL DISTANCE (feet)	
First story above or below grade plane	A, B ^a , E, F ^a , M, U	49	75	
	H-2, H-3	3	25	
	H-4, H-5, I, R-1, R-2 ^a , R-2.2	10	75	
	I-2, I-2.1	7	50	
	S ^a +	29	75	
Second story above grade plane	B, F, M, S ^a	29	75	
Third story above grade plane and higher	NP	NA	NA	

For St: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.
NP = Not Permitted.
NA = Not Applicable.

- a. Buildings classified as Group R-2 equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2 and provided with emergency escape and rescue openings in accordance with Section 1030.
- b. Group B, F and S occupancies in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 shall have a maximum exit access travel distance of 100 feet.
- c. This table is used for R-2 occupancies consisting of sleeping units. For R-2 occupancies consisting of dwelling units, see Table 1006.3.3(1).
- d. The length of exit access travel distance in a Group S-2 open parking garage shall be not more than 100 feet.
- e. For Group I, occupancies see Section 453.6.1.

SECTION 1008
MEANS OF EGRESS ILLUMINATION

1008.1 Means of egress illumination. Illumination shall be provided in the means of egress in accordance with Section 1008.2. Under emergency power, means of egress illumination shall comply with Section 1008.3.

1008.2 Illumination required. The means of egress serving a room or space shall be illuminated at all times that the room or space is occupied.

Exceptions:

- Occupancies in Group U.
- Aisle accessways in Group A.
- Dwelling units and sleeping units in Groups R-1, R-2 and R-3.
- Sleeping units of Group I, R-2.1 and R-4 occupancies.

1008.2.1 Illumination level under normal power. The means of egress illumination level shall be not less than 1 footcandle (11 lux) at the walking surface.

Exception: For auditoriums, theaters, concert or opera halls and similar assembly occupancies, the illumination at the walking surface is permitted to be reduced during performances by one of the following methods provided that the required illumination is automatically restored upon activation of a premises' fire alarm system:

- Externally illuminated walking surfaces shall be permitted to be illuminated to not less than 0.2 footcandle (2.15 lux).
- Steps, landings and the sides of ramps shall be permitted to be marked with self-luminous materials in accordance with Sections 1025.2.1, 1025.2.2 and 1025.2.4 by systems listed in accordance with UL 1994.

1008.2.2 Group I-2. In Group I-2 occupancies where two or more exits are required, on the exterior landings

1007.1.3 Three or more exit access stairways or ramps. Where more than two exit access stairways or ramps provide the required means of egress, not less than two shall be arranged in accordance with Section 1007.1.3.

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2. Means of egress are not prohibited through stockrooms in Group M occupancies where all of the following are met:

- The stock is of the same hazard classification as that found in the main retail area.
- Not more than 50 percent of the exit access is through the stockroom.
- The stockroom is not subject to locking from the egress side.
- There is a demarcated, minimum 44-inch-wide (1118 mm) aisle defined by full- or partial-height fixed walls or similar construction that will maintain the required width and lead directly from the retail area to the exit without obstructions.

6. The means of egress shall not pass through any room subject to locking except in Group I-3 occupancies classified as detention facilities and psychiatric treatment areas in Group I-2 occupancies.

1016.2.1 Multiple tenants. Where more than one tenant occupies any one floor of a building or structure, each tenant space, dwelling unit and sleeping unit shall be provided with access to the required exits without passing through adjacent tenant spaces, dwelling units and sleeping units.

Exception: The means of egress from a smaller tenant space shall not be prohibited from passing through a larger adjoining tenant space where such rooms or spaces of the smaller tenant occupy less than 10 percent of the area of the larger tenant space through which they pass; are the same or similar occupancy group; a discernible path of egress travel to an exit is provided; and the means of egress into the adjoining space is not subject to locking from the egress side. A required means of egress serving the larger tenant space shall not pass through the smaller tenant space or spaces.

1016.2.2 Basement exits in Group I-2 occupancies. For additional requirements for occupancies in Group I-2 or I-2.1, see Section 407.

SECTION 1017
EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE

1017.1 General. Travel distance within the exit access portion of the means of egress system shall be in accordance with this section.

1017.2 Limitations. Exit access travel distance shall not exceed the values given in Table 1017.2.

1017.2.1 Exterior egress balcony increase. Exit access travel distances specified in Table 1017.2 shall be increased up to an additional 100 feet (30 480 mm) provided that the last portion of the exit access leading to the exit occurs on an exterior egress balcony constructed in accordance with Section 1021. The length of such balcony shall be not less than the amount of the increase taken.

TABLE 1017.2
EXIT ACCESS TRAVEL DISTANCE^a

OCCUPANCY	WITHOUT SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)	WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEM (feet)
A, E, F-1, M, R, S-1	200 ^a	250 ^a
R-2.1	Not Permitted	250 ^a
B	200	300 ^a
F-2, S-2, U	300	400 ^a
H-1	Not Permitted	75 ^a
H-2	Not Permitted	100 ^a
H-3	Not Permitted	150 ^a
H-4	Not Permitted	175 ^a
H-5	Not Permitted	200 ^a
I-2, I-2.1, I-3 ^a	Not Permitted	200 ^a
I-4	150	200 ^a
L	Not Permitted	200 ^a

For St: 1 foot = 304.8 mm.

- a. See the following sections for modifications to exit access travel distance requirements:
- Section 402.8: For the distance limitation in malls.
- Section 404.9: For the distance limitation through an atrium space.
- Section 407.4: For the distance limitation in Group I-2 or I-2.1.
- Section 408.3.10: For increased limitation in Group I-3.
- Sections 408.6.1 and 408.8.1: For the distance limitations in Group I-3.
- Section 411.3: For the distance limitation in special amusement buildings.
- Section 412.6: For the distance limitations in aircraft manufacturing facilities.
- Section 1006.2.2.2: For the distance limitation in refrigeration machinery rooms.
- Section 1006.2.2.3: For the distance limitation in refrigerated rooms and spaces.
- Section 1006.3.3: For buildings with one exit.
- Section 1017.2.2: For increased distance limitation in Groups F-1 and S-1.
- Section 1029.7: For increased limitation in assembly seating.
- Section 3103.4: For temporary structures.
- Section 3104.9: For pedestrian walkways.
- b. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1 or 903.3.1.2. See Section 903 for occupancies where automatic sprinkler systems are permitted in accordance with Section 903.3.1.2.
- c. Buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.1.
- d. Group H occupancies equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.2.5.1.
- e. Group R-3 and R-4 buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3. See Section 903.2.8 for occupancies where automatic sprinkler systems are permitted in accordance with Section 903.3.1.3.
- f. Not permitted in nonsprinklered Group I-3 occupancies.

1017.2.2 Groups F-1 and S-1 increase. The maximum exit access travel distance shall be 400 feet (122 m) in Group F-1 or S-1 occupancies where all of the following conditions are met:

- The portion of the building classified as Group F-1 or S-1 is limited to one story in height.
- The minimum height from the finished floor to the bottom of the ceiling or roof slab or deck is 24 feet (7315 mm).

REVISION

DATE

REVISION

BUILDING & REMODELING DRAFTING SERVICES

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B&RDS

PROPOSED STEEL BUILDING

FOR

DANIEL KAHALE

7422 WARNER AVE HUNTINGTON BEACH CA

DATE:

02.01.2022

JOB NO:

SCALE:

AS NOTED

DRAWN BY:

TEMITOPE M.

T-03

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ADDRESS IDENTIFICATION NOTES:

1. ADDRESS IDENTIFICATION IS " 7422 WARNER AVE HUNTINGTON BEACH CA"
2. ADDRESS SPEC - THE ADDRESS IDENTIFICATION CHARACTERS SHALL CONTRAST WITH THEIR BACKGROUND, AND EACH CHARACTER SHALL BE NOT LESS THAN 4-INCHES IN HEIGHT WITH A STROKE WIDTH OF NOT LESS THAN 0.5-INCH.

SITE PREPARATION NOTES:

1. TAKE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE OF EXISTING VEGETATION TO REMAIN.
2. SOIL DISTURBANCE SHALL BE LIMITED TO THAT WHICH IS NECESSARY FOR SITE PREPARATION AS DESCRIBED
- IN THIS SECTION INCLUDING UTILITY CONNECTIONS. PREVENT WATER FROM RUNNING INTO EXCAVATED AREAS.
3. BACKFILL MATERIAL SHALL BE FREE OF ORGANIC MATTER AND ROCKS OR LUMPS OVER 6 INCHES (2 INCHES AT UTILITY TRENCHES). COMPACT BACKFILL TO AT LEAST 90 PERCENT RELATIVE COMPACTION PER ASTM D-1557; IN LIFTS NOT EXCEEDING 8 INCHES UNCOMPACTED.
4. DEPRESSION FROM REMOVAL OF OBSTRUCTIONS SHALL BE OPENED TO WORKING SIZE; REMOVE DEBRIS AND SOFT MATERIAL; BACKFILL AND COMPACT AS NECESSARY.
5. SURFACE DRAINAGE SHALL SLOPE 3% FROM BUILDING FOUNDATIONS FOR A MINIMUM OF 5 FEET AND AT LEAST 1% TO SUITABLE COLLECTION POINTS.
6. TRENCHING SHALL BE TRUE TO GRADES INDICATED. EXTEND UTILITY TRENCHES TO BE SUFFICIENT DEPTH STANDARDS AND LOCAL CODES. PROPERLY SUPPORT TRENCHES.
7. UNUSUAL CONDITIONS NOT COVERED IN THE PROJECT, IF ENCOUNTERED, SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE PROJECT'S CONTACT AND RESOLVED ACCORDING TO APPLICABLE CODES.
8. IF DEEMED NECESSARY, HAZARDOUS WASTE TESTING SHALL BE CONDUCTED INCLUDING ASBESTOS TESTING & REMEDIATION.
9. STORM WATER DRAINAGE AND RETENTION SHALL BE FURNISHED DURING CONSTRUCTION. MEANS OF DRAINAGE AND RETENTION AS FOLLOWS:
 - A. STORM WATER CONVEYED TO A PUBLIC DRAINAGE SYSTEM SHALL BE FILTERED BY A BARRIER SYSTEM, WATTLES OR OTHER APPROVED METHOD.
 - B. IMPLEMENT STORM WATER MANAGEMENT METHODS PER THE JURISDICTION'S MUNICIPAL CODE, ORDINANCE, OR OTHER REQUIREMENTS.
 - C. GRADING AND PAVING SHALL BE CONDUCTED TO MANAGE SURFACE WATER INCLUDE SWALES, WATER COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL SYSTEMS, FRENCH DRAINS, WATER RETENTION GARDENS OR OTHER MEASURES AS INDICATED OR NECESSARY TO KEEP SURFACE WATER AWAY FROM BUILDINGS AND AID IN GROUNDWATER RECHARGE.
10. AVOID LAND-DISTURBING WORK DURING ANY WET WEATHER SEASON. PROJECT CONTACT TO VERIFY CLIMATE AND WEATHER FORECASTS PRIOR TO COMMENCING THE LAND-DISTURBING WORK.
11. EXISTING VEGETATION TO REMAIN SHALL BE PROTECTED, INSTALL APPROPRIATE/PROTECTIVE FENCING/PERIMETER CONTROLS PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK.
12. ALL IMPERVIOUS SURFACES SHALL BE SWEEP (NOT WASHED OR HOSED DOWN), AND MAINTAINED FREE OF DEBRIS AND ACCUMULATIONS OF DIRT.
13. ALL CONSTRUCTION WASTE SHALL BE CONTAINED ON SITE AND COVERED, INCLUDING TRASH, PAINT, GROUT, CONCRETE, ETC. ANY WASH OUT FACILITY SHALL BE CONTAINED, MAINTAINED, AND ITS CONTENTS DISPOSED OF PROPERLY; NO MATERIAL SHALL BE WASHED INTO THE STREET.
14. CATCH BASINS AND/OR DROP INLETS THAT RECEIVE STORM WATER MUST BE COVERED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED FROM RECEIVING SEDIMENT, MUD, DIRT, OR ANY DEBRIS, INCLUDING PRIOR GUTTER FILTRATION AS APPROPRIATE AND IN A MANNER NOT IMPEDING TRAFFIC SAFETY.
15. PROPERLY INSTALLED SILT FENCE OR EQUIVALENT CONTROL SHALL BE EVIDENT ALONG SITE PERIMETER TO PREVENT MOVEMENT OF SEDIMENT AND DEBRIS OFF-SITE. NO SEDIMENT MAY LEAVE OR RUNOFF THE SITE. PROJECT CONTACT SHALL VERIFY, IF APPLICABLE, IF ADDITIONAL SLOPE STABILIZATION BMPS SHALL BE IMPLEMENTED TO PREVENT SLOPE EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION ON-SITE AND OFF.
16. ALL STOCKPILES SHALL BE CONTAINED AND COVERED WHEN NOT ACTIVE, AND SECURED AT THE END OF EACH DAY. STOCKPILES SHALL BE SECURELY COVERED OVERNIGHT, AND PRIOR TO, DURING, AND AFTER RAIN EVENTS. NO MATERIALS SHALL LEAVE THE SITE OR BE MOVED INTO THE STREET.
17. PROJECT CONTACT AND SUBCONTRACTORS MUST ENSURE ALL CONSTRUCTION VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT ARE MAINTAINED IN WORKING ORDER, AND WILL NOT CAUSE DIRT, MUD, OIL, GREASE, OR FUEL TO BE DISCHARGED OR TRACKED OFF-SITE INTO THE STREET.

PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY:

1. THERE IS AN EXISTING CURB CUT FOR THE PROPERTY, TO REMAIN. THE PROJECT DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY WORK IN THE PUBLIC RIGHT OF WAY.

UTILITIES:

1. UTILITY CONNECTIONS ARE INDICATED ON THE SITE PLAN AND LABELED.
2. THE PROJECT CONTACT AND/OR THEIR LICENSED CONTRACTOR SHALL CONFIRM THE LOCATION, SIZE AND CAPACITY OF ALL UTILITY LINES INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, GAS SERVICE, WATER SERVICE, SEWER/WASTE SERVICE, ELECTRICITY AND DATA SERVICE. THE PROPOSED SERVICE CONNECTIONS FOR THE CU SHALL BE VERIFIED AND DETERMINED TO BE VIABLE CONNECTION PATHS PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK ON THE PROJECT. IF ANY REQUIRED UTILITY LINE OR CONNECTION IS MISSING, DISPLACED OR OTHERWISE INACCURATE, THE CONTRACTOR AND/OR PROJECT CONTACT SHALL NOTIFY ALL PARTIES AND A REVISION TO THE PLANS SHALL BE MADE.
3. WATER SUPPLY: CU TO BE CONNECTED TO THE COLD WATER SUPPLY OF THE MAIN HOUSE.
4. SEWER: CU TO BE CONNECTED THE (E) SEWER MAIN IN THE ALLEYWAY, PROVIDE NEW CONNECTION.
5. ELECTRICAL ENERGY: PROVIDE MAIN SWITCH FOR THE CU IN THE MAIN HOUSE ELECTRICAL PANEL BOARD.INSTALL SUBPANEL IN THE CU.
6. GAS: CU TO BE CONNECTED TO THE GAS SUPPLY LINE OF THE MAIN HOUSE.
7. WATER MAINS AND SERVICES, INCLUDING METERS, MUST BE LOCATED AT LEAST 10' HORIZONTALLY FROM OR AT LEAST 1' VERTICALLY ABOVE ANY PARALLEL PIPELINE CONVEYING UNTREATED SEWAGE (SEWER LATERAL).
- CALIFORNIA WATERWORKS STANDARDS, TITLE 22, CHAPTER 16, SECTION 64572.

GENERAL SITE PLAN NOTES:

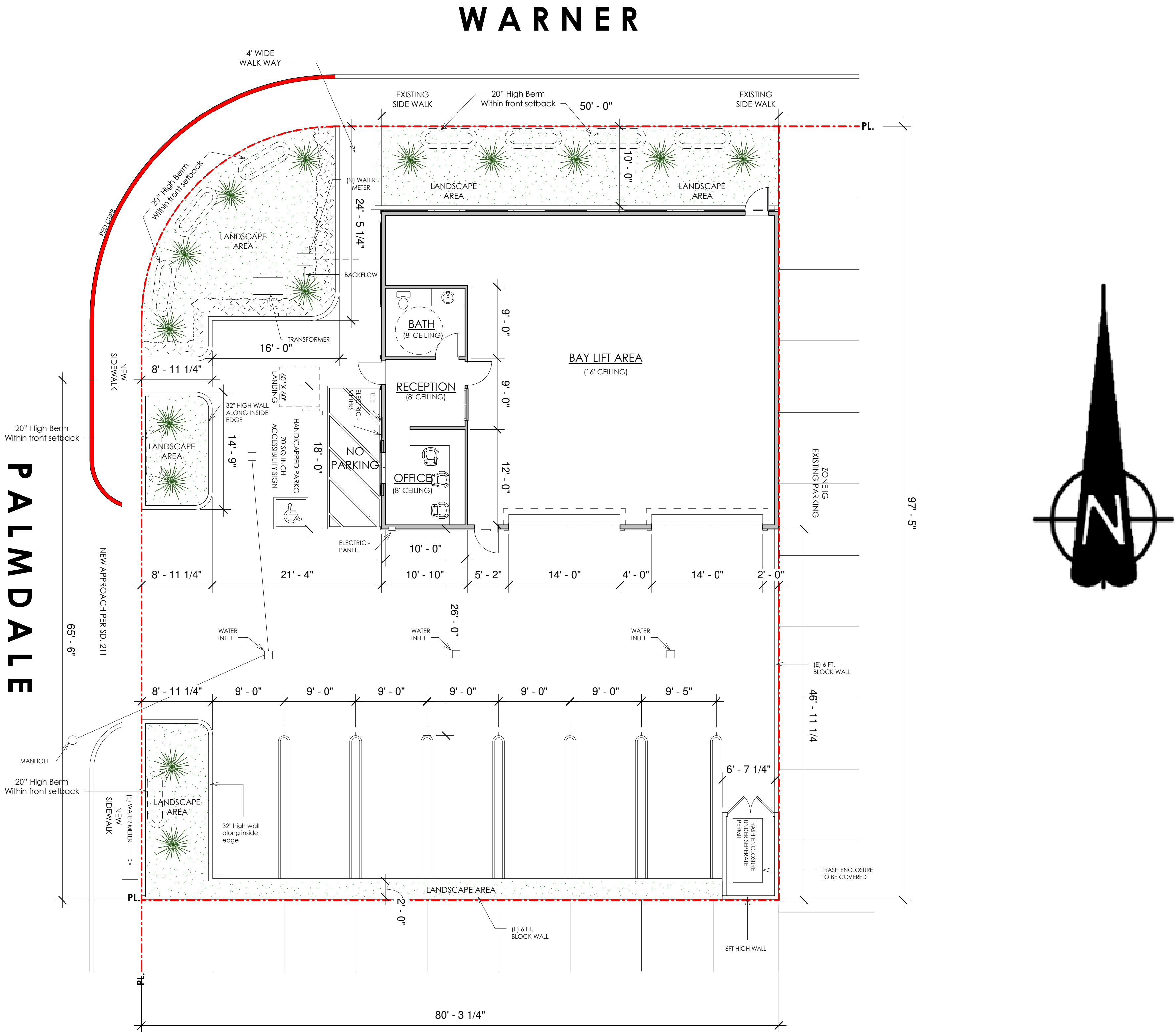
1. SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS ARE REQUIRED TO BE INSTALLED IN RESIDENTIAL GROUP R OCCUPANCIES WHEN ALTERATIONS, REPAIRS, OR ADDITIONS REQUIRING A BUILDING PERMIT OCCUR. SMOKE AND CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS SHALL BE INSTALLED PER MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS, AND APPLICABLE PROVISIONS OF CBC, CRC, CFC, AND COUNTY OR MUNICIPAL STANDARDS.
2. THE PROJECT DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY LANDSCAPE DESIGN.

DRAINAGE NOTES:

1. DRAIN LINES PERFORATED, PEX, IN A FILTRATION SOCKET AND IN GRAVEL LAYER TO DRAIN WATER AWAY FROM THE RETAINING WALL.
2. SWALES ALONG SIDE WALLS OF THE CU TO DIVERT STORMWATER TO THE ALLEYWAY.

SITE PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1' - 0"



SQUARE FOOTAGE CALCULATION	
SITE SQ FT :	7692 SF
PROPOSED STRUCTURE :	2000 SF

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SITE PLAN

PROPOSED STEEL BUILDING

FOR
DANIEL KAHALE

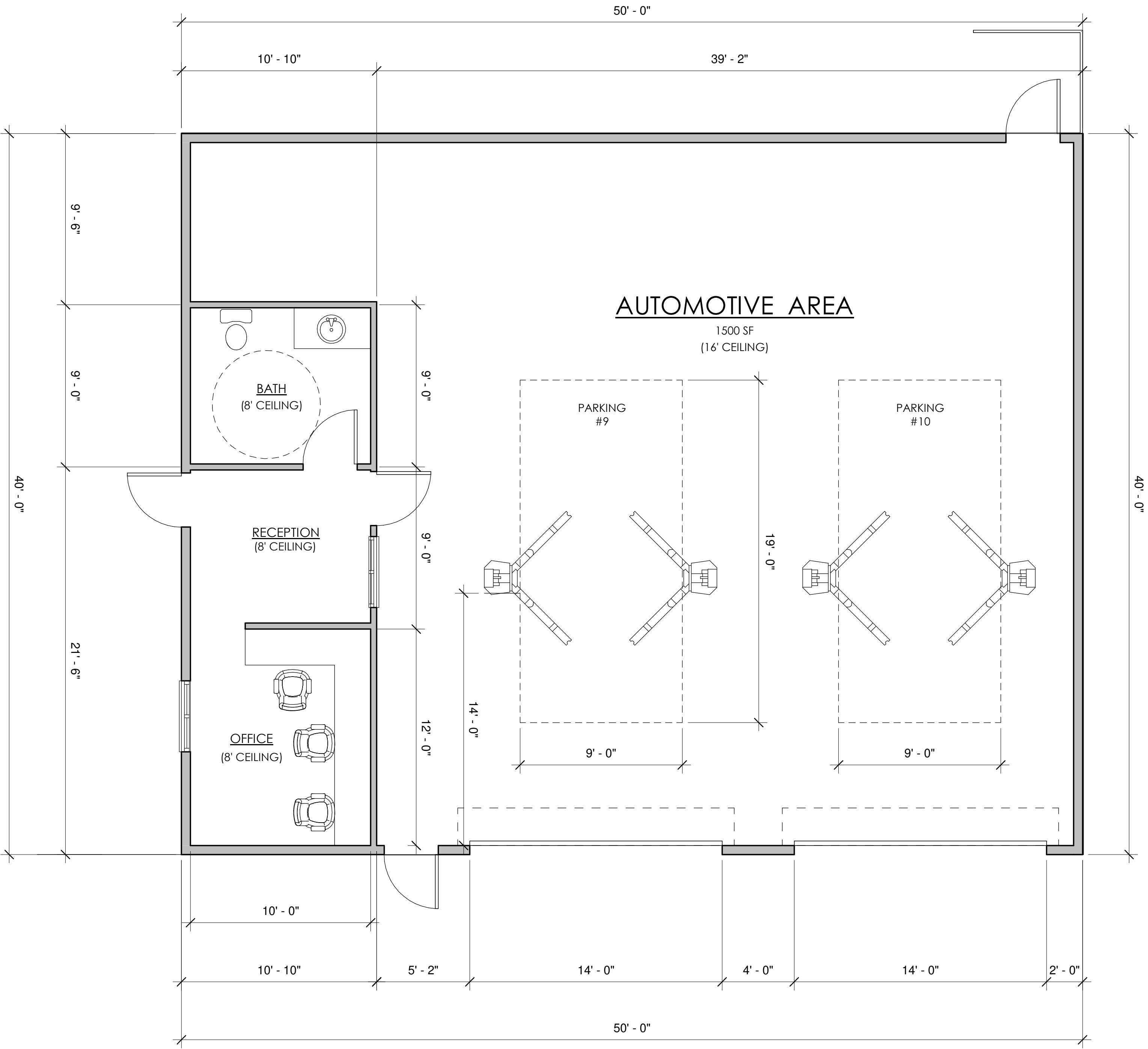
7422 WARNER AVE HUNTINGTON BEACH CA

DATE:	02.01.2022
JOB NO:	
SCALE:	AS NOTED
DRAWN BY:	TEMITOPE M.

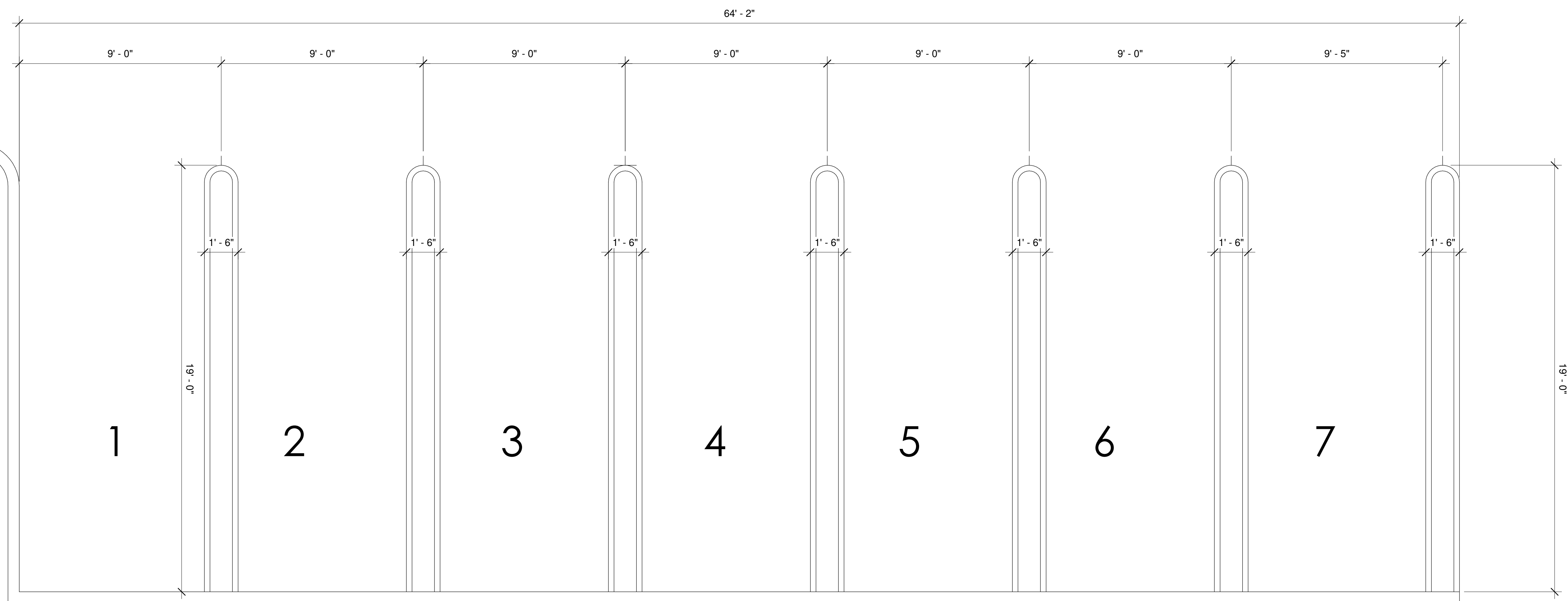
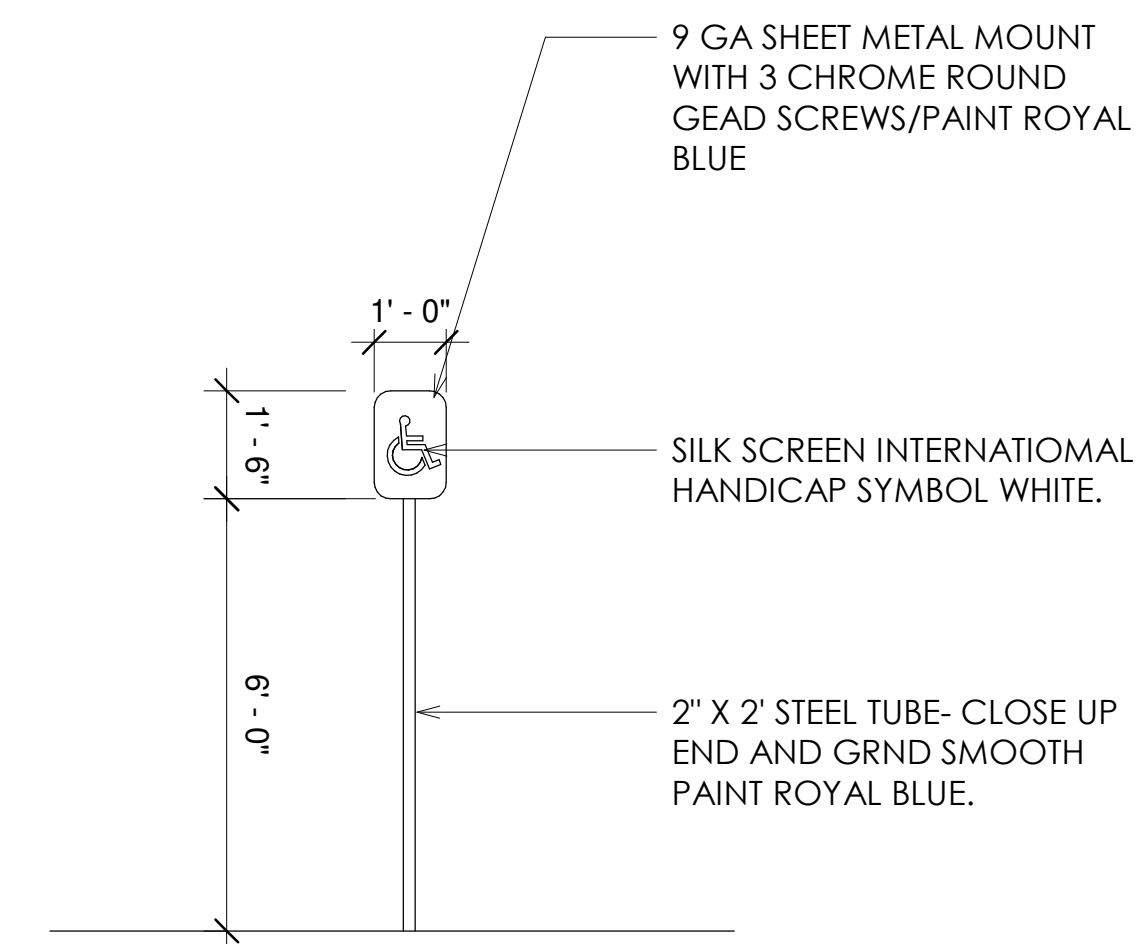
A-01

FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1' - 0"



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SCALE: $3/8" = 1' - 0"$

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PARKING LAYOUT

PROPOSED STEEL BUILDING

DANIEL KAHALE

17422 WARNER AVE HUNTINGTON BEACH CA

DATE: 02.01.2022

DB NO:

SCALE: AS NOTED

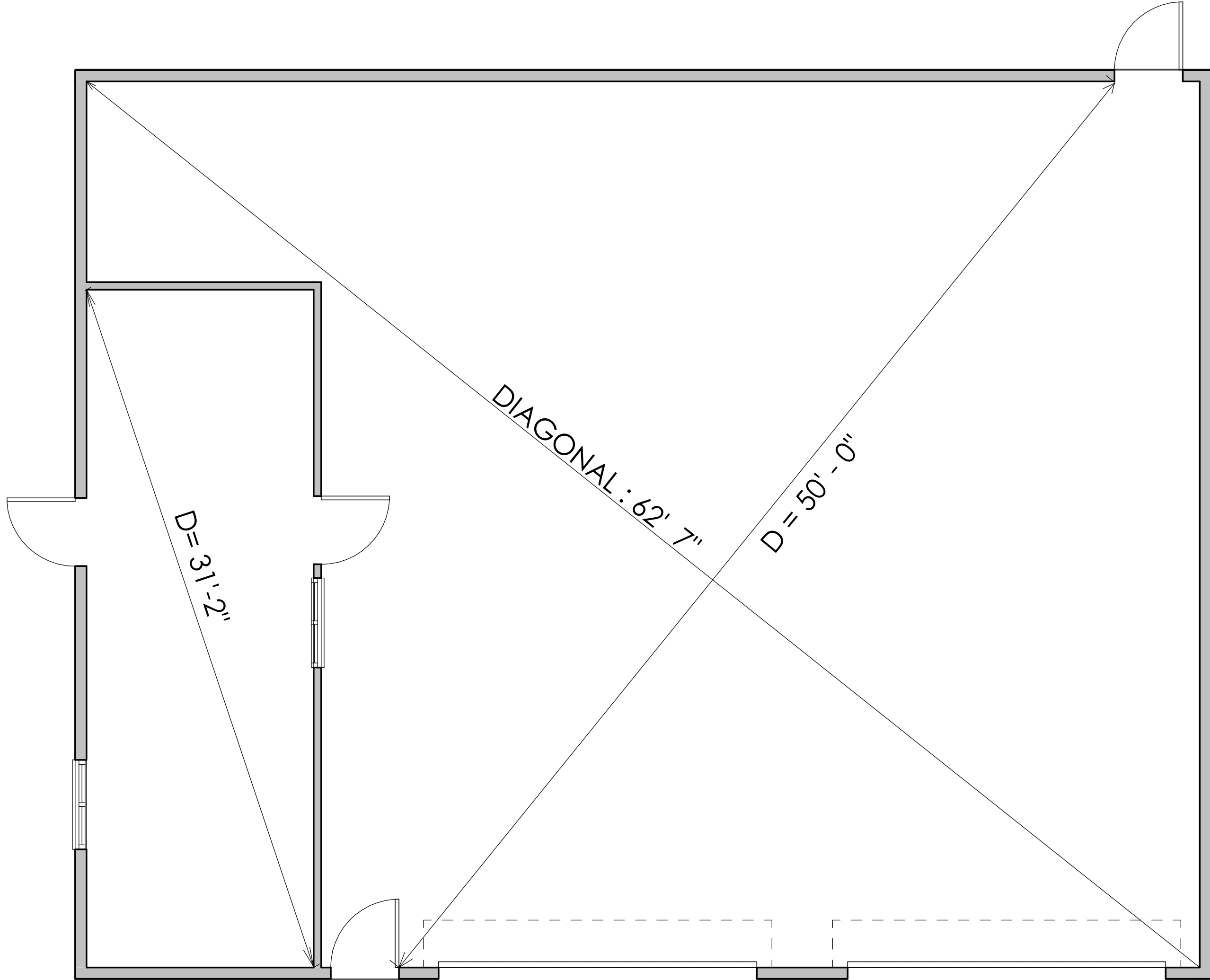
RAWN BY: **TEMITOPE M.**

A-03

EGRESS PLAN

SCALE: 1/4" = 1' - 0"

P A L M D A L E



PROPOSED STEEL
BUILDING

FOR
DANIEL KAHALE

7422 WARNER AVE HUNTINGTON BEACH CA

DATE: 02.01.2022
JOB NO:
SCALE: AS NOTED
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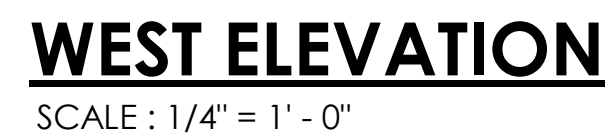
A-04

EGRESS PLAN



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E-Mail: sspringer@mydraftingservice.com
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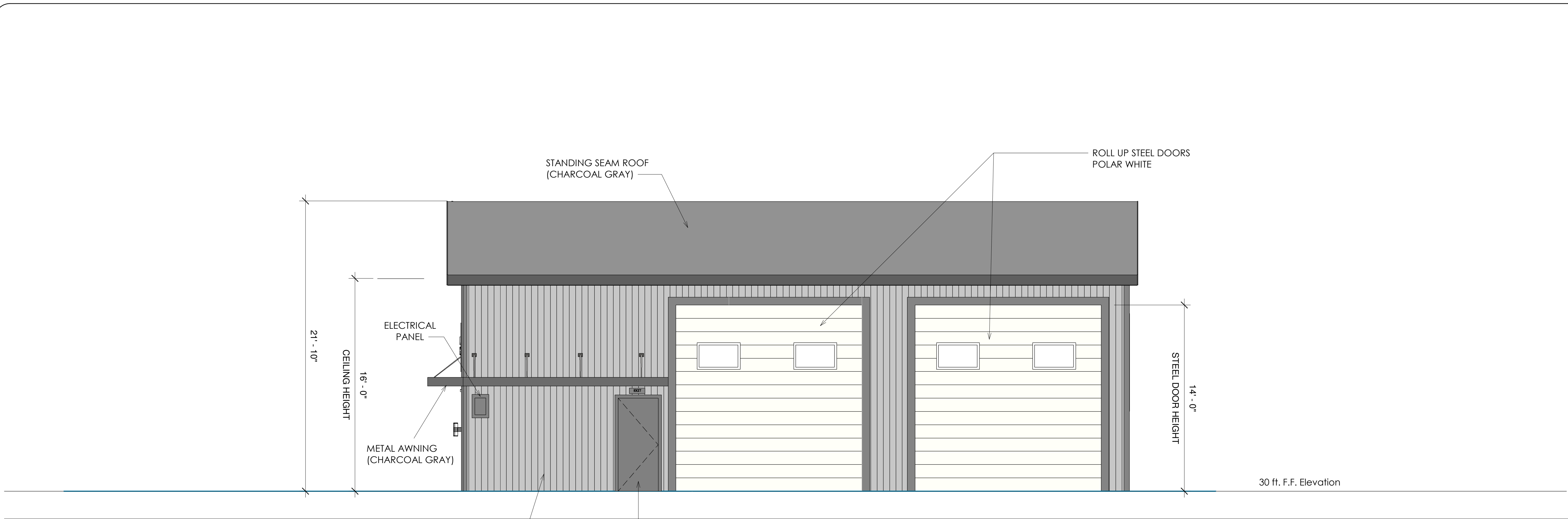
ELEVATION

PROPOSED STEEL
BUILDING

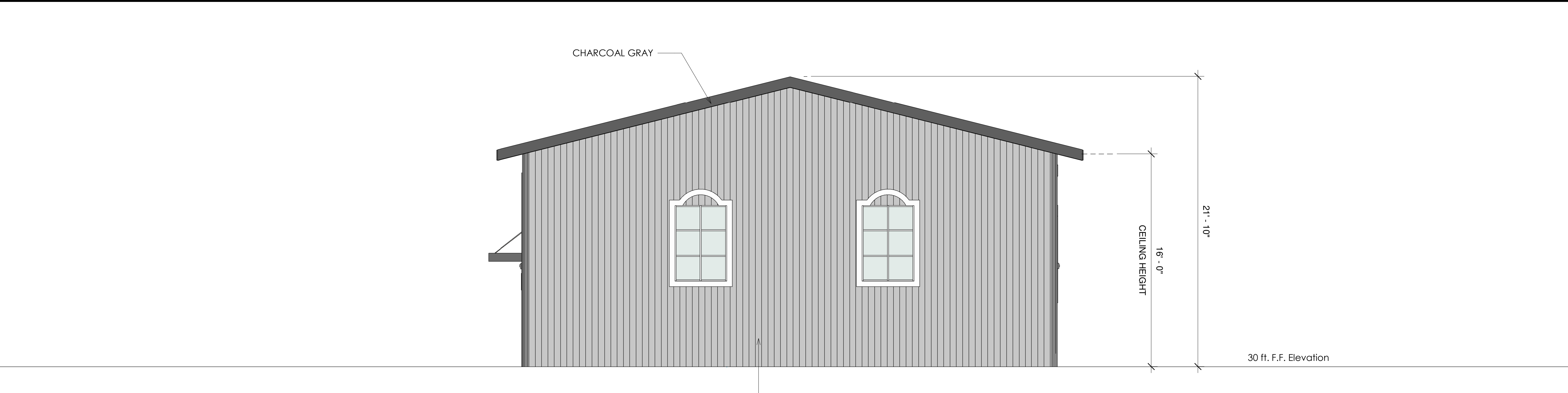
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A-05



SOUTH ELEVATION
SCALE : 1/4" = 1' - 0"



EAST ELEVATION
SCALE : 1/4" = 1' - 0"

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ELEVATION

PROPOSED STEEL BUILDING

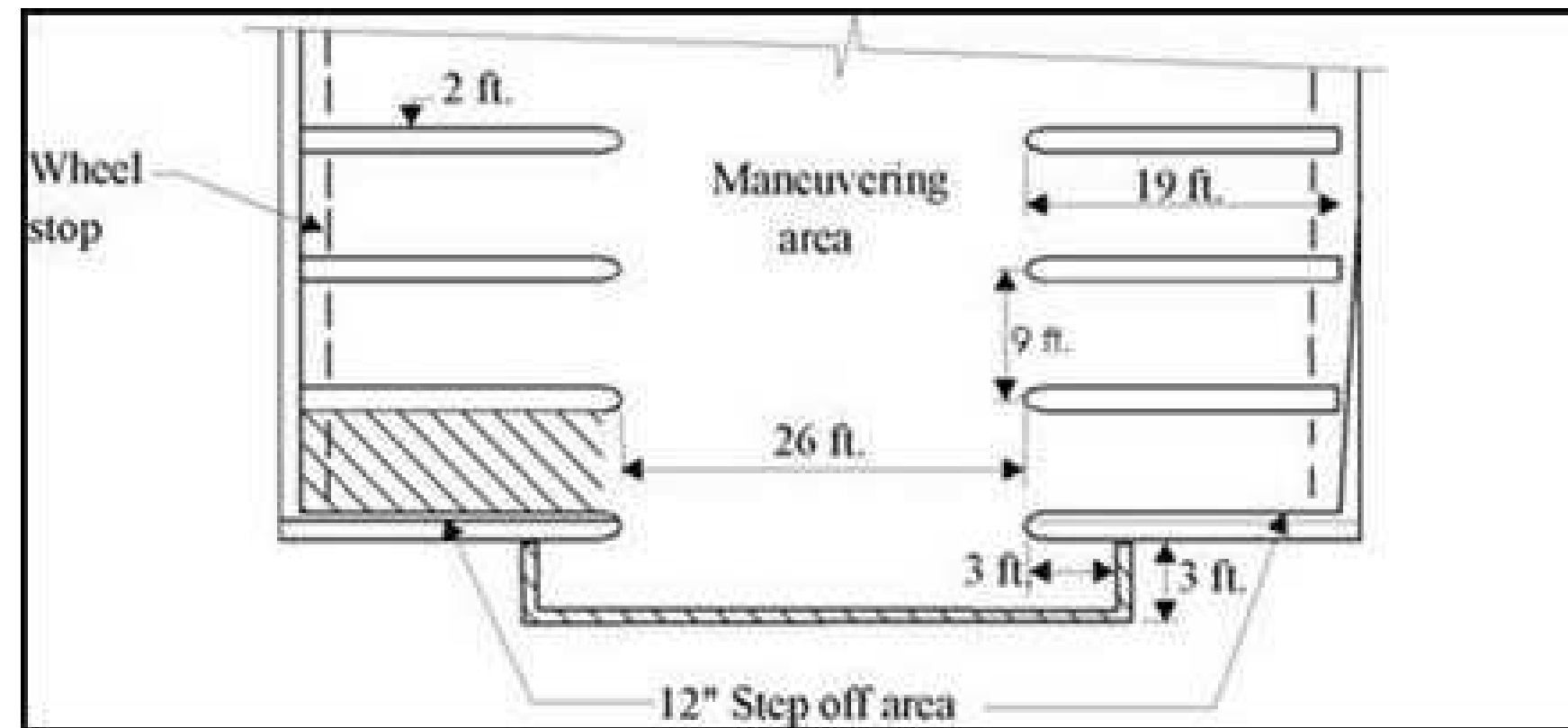
FOR

DANIEL KAHALE

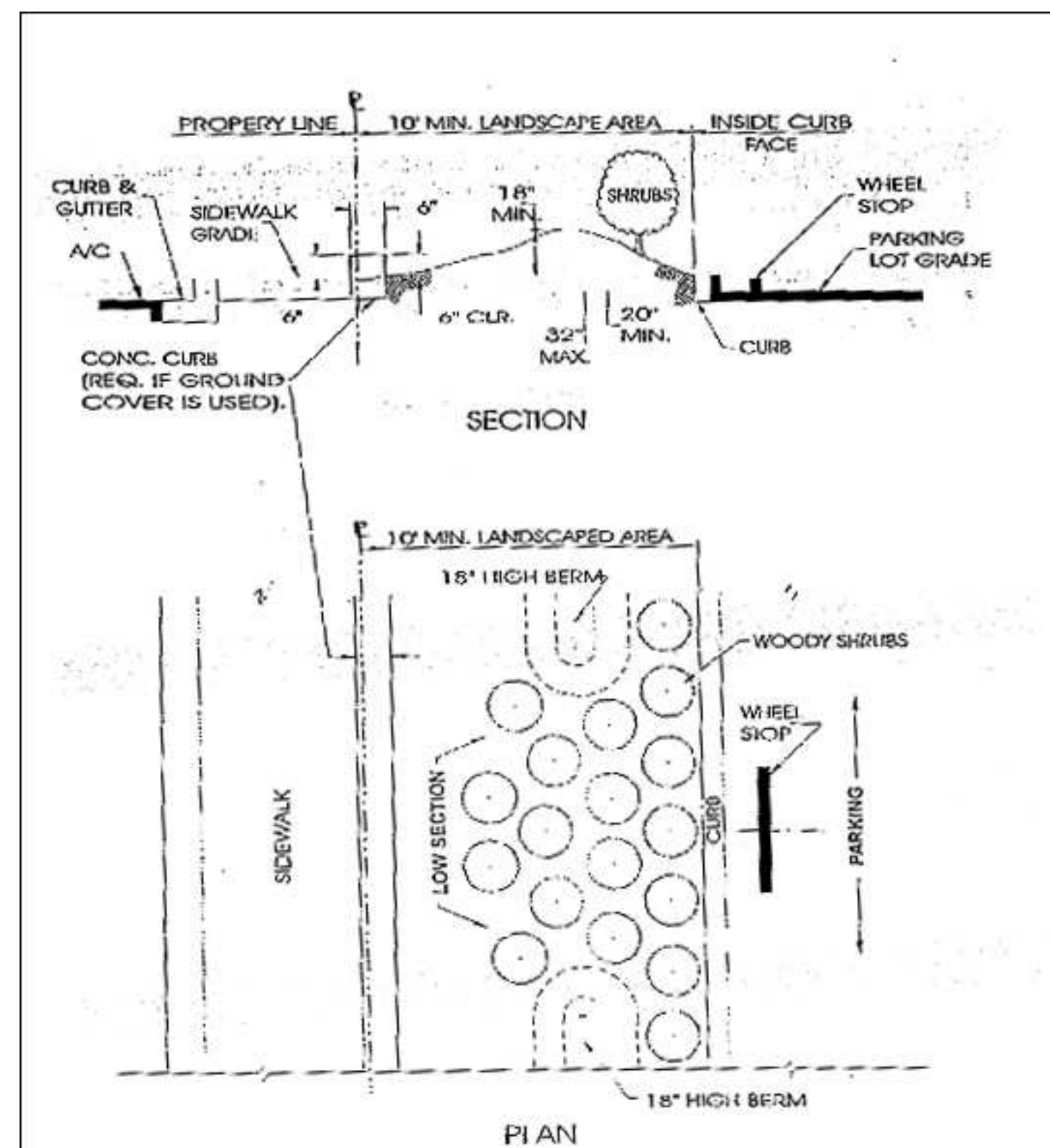
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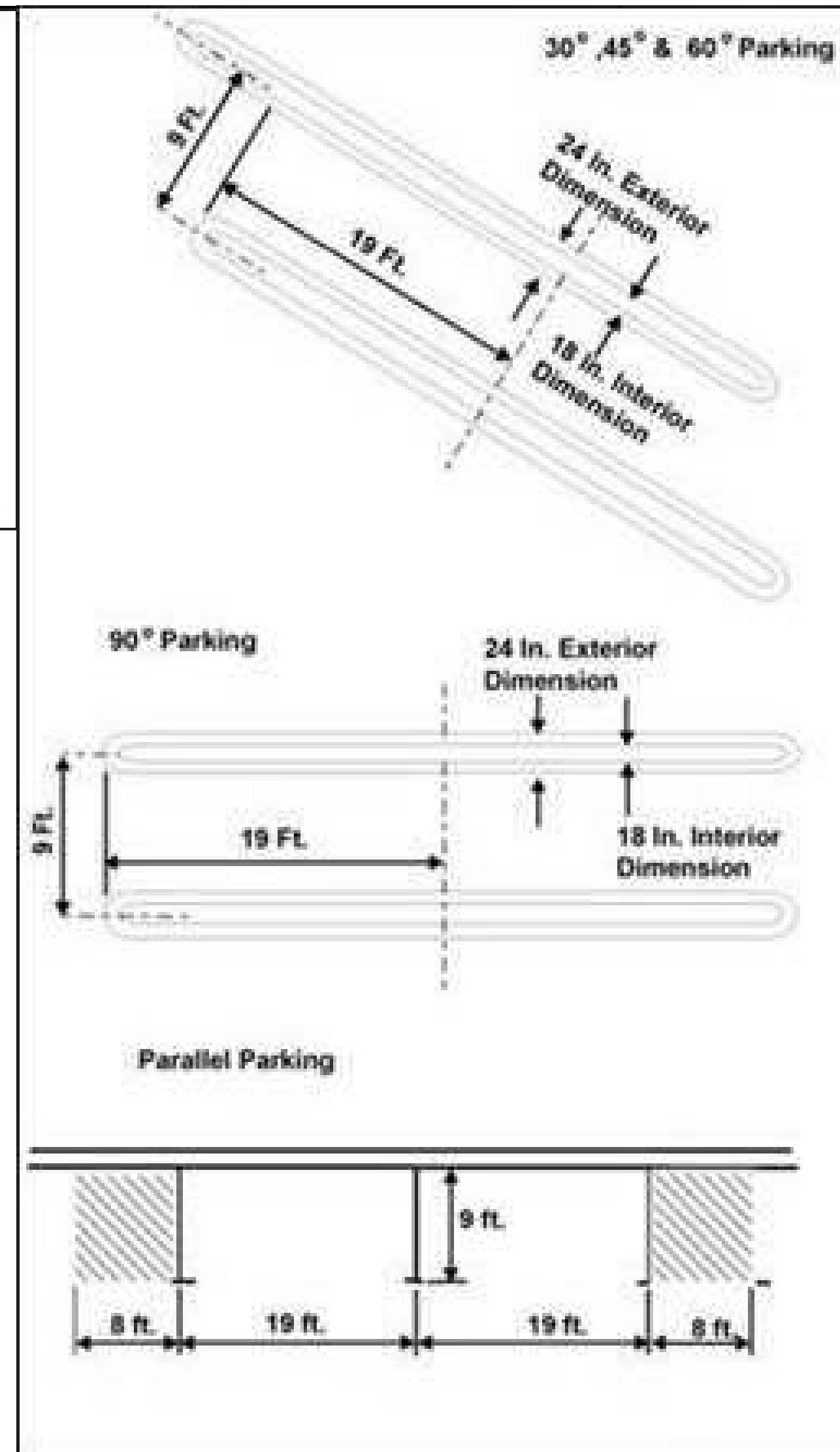
DETAILS



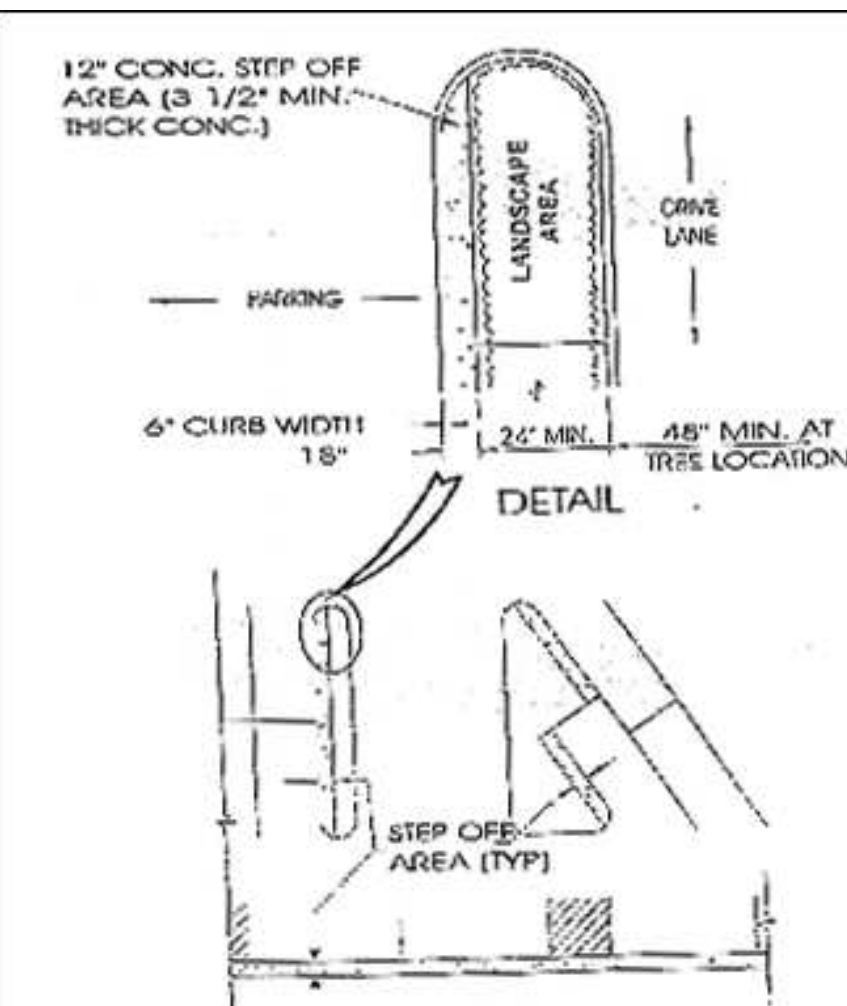
PARKING STRIP DETAIL



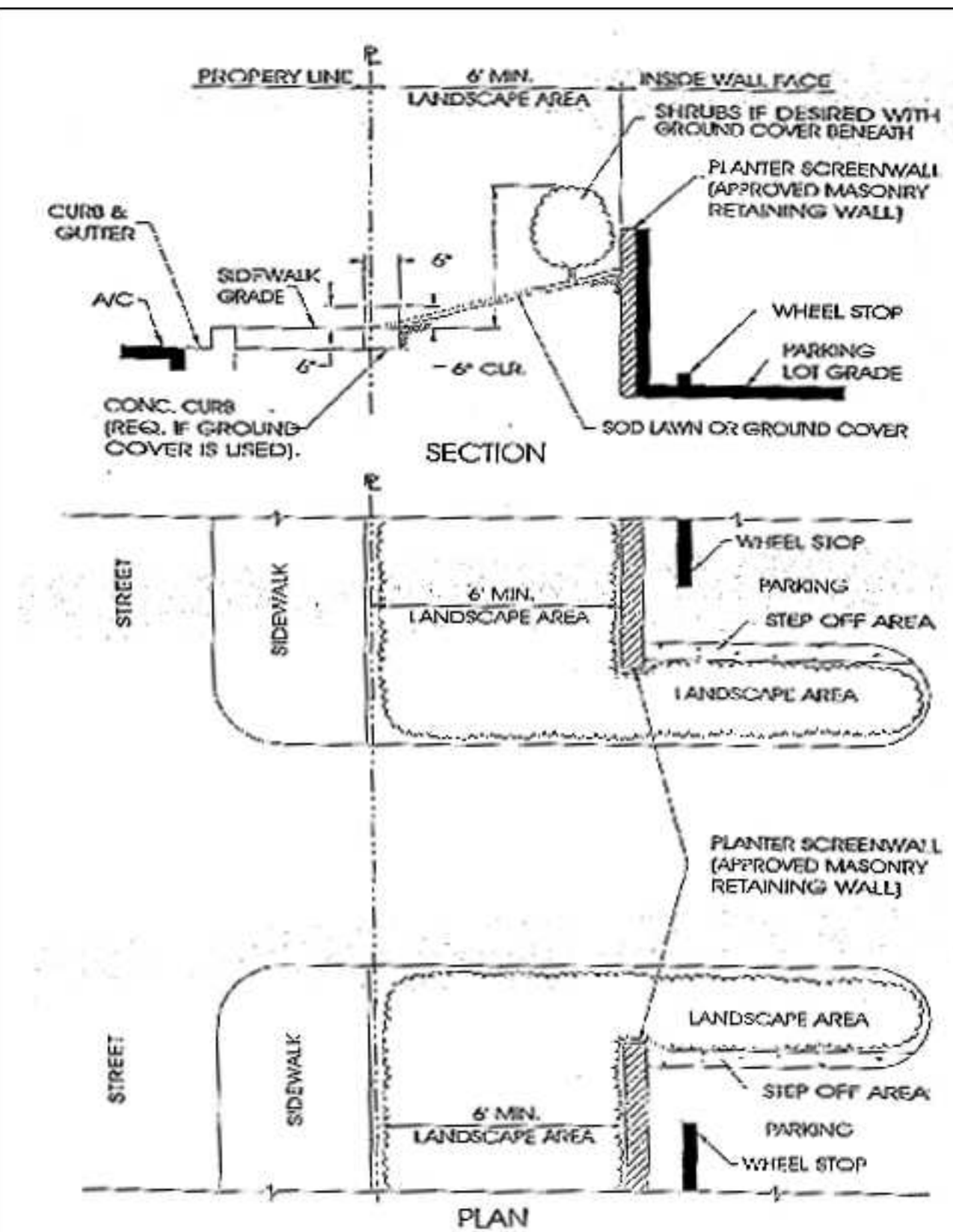
BERM DETAIL



PARKING STRIP DETAIL 2



STEP OFF DETAIL 1



STEP OFF DETAIL 2

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DETAILS

PROPOSED STEEL
BUILDING

DANIEL KAHALE
7422 WARNER AVE HUNTINGTON BEACH CA

DATE:	02.01.2022
DOB NO:	
SCALE:	AS NOTED
DRAWN BY:	TEMITOPE M.

A-07