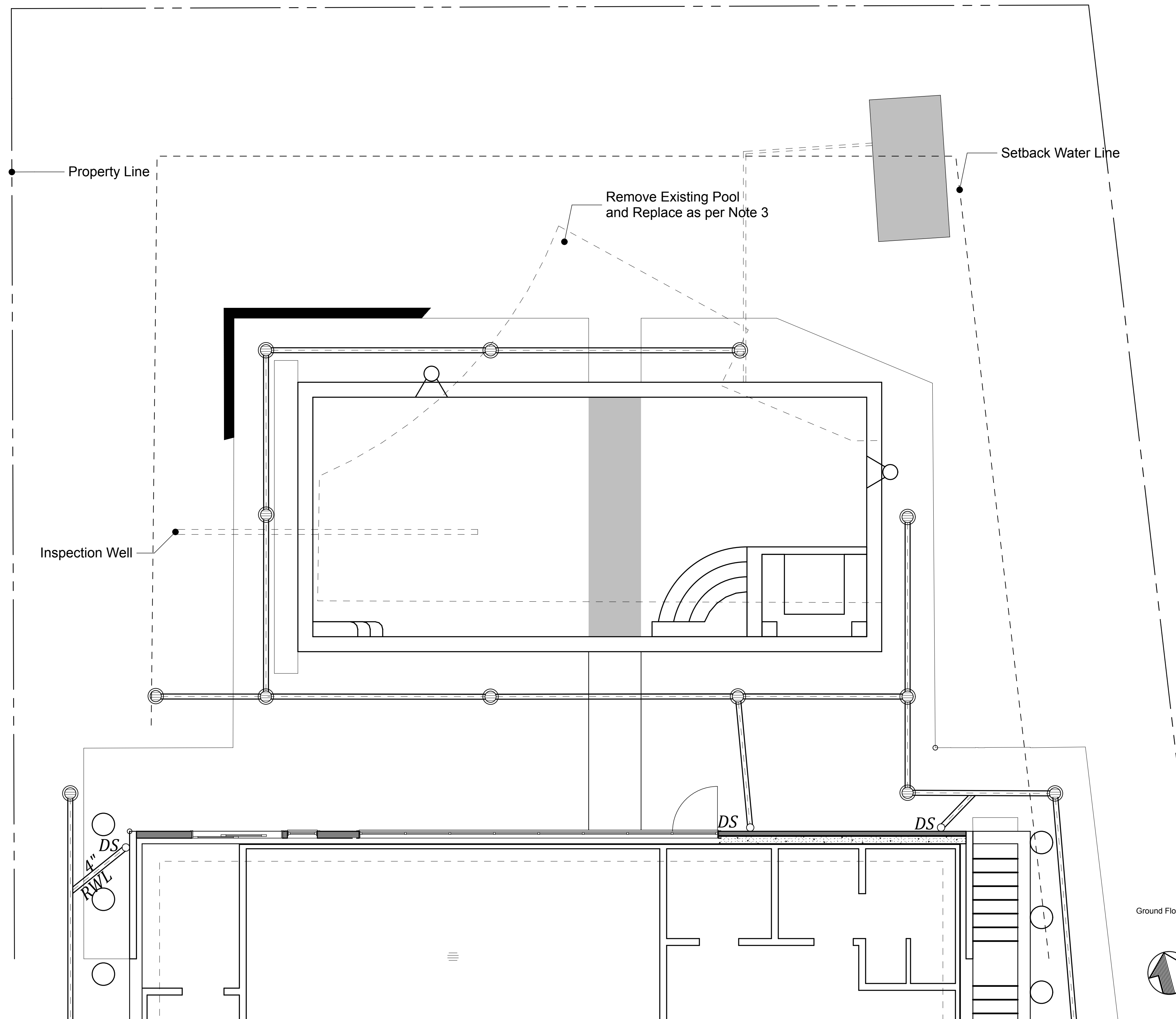


RE-SHAPE EXISTING POOL

General Notes

- To prepare to re-shape the pool, the water in the existing pool must be drained to a suitable discharge point.
- The existing pool shell, decking and all plumbing associated with the pool must be deconstructed and removed from the site. Any materials that can be recycled should be. The deconstruction work must be inspected to verify that all the debris has been removed from the excavation and the work area.
- The bottom of the resulting excavation for the re-shaped pool should be scarified, moisture-conditioned and compacted. The minimum acceptable relative compaction requirement is 90%, based upon ASTM D1557 laboratory compaction curve testing.
- The soil used to backfill the excavation may be obtained from on-site, native soils or approved imported soil or quarry materials. In general, imported soils should be non-expansive, inorganic and not contain rock fragments, cobbles or soil clods larger than 4 inches in maximum dimension.
- Fill should be placed in thin, horizontal lifts of no more than 8 inches (loose) thickness. The fill should be moisture-conditioned to bring the soils water content to about 2% above the optimum, and compacted to the requirements described in Note 3 above. Each lift must be compacted using compaction equipment capable of producing the required minimum relative compaction. Since this fill will support the re-shaped pool shell and decking, the fill must meet the standard relative density of 90%. The most commonly used machines to obtain compaction for this type of work are vibratory, sheepfoot compactors.
- As the depth of the fill increases, the side walls of the excavation should be notched so that the fill soils can be keyed into the native soil banks on all sides of the excavation. This process will continue until the fill has reach design grade.
- The re-shaped pool should be underlain by a blanket drain consisting of either Class 2 Permeable Material complying with Section 68 of the CALTRANS Standard Specifications, latest edition, or ¾ inch clean, durable coarse aggregate. If the coarse aggregate is chosen as the drainage material, it should be totally encapsulated with Maafi 700X or a similar filter fabric. The blanket drain should be at least 6 inches thick. Any water that may accumulate in the blanket drainage material should be collected and discharged by at least 4-inch-diameter, perforated pipe placed 'holes down' near the bottom of the drainage material. The perforated pipe should have holes no larger than ¼ inch diameter. This perforated pipe should be connected to a solid, vertical pipe (no perforations) outside the limits of the swimming pool shell and extending to the deck surface elevation. The inspection well should have a diameter large enough to lower a sump pump to the bottom and have a cap cast into the pool decking. Before the pool is drained for maintenance, the depth of water in the inspection well should be checked and, if the water level is higher than the bottom of the pool shell, then the water must be pumped.
- See Grading and Drainage Plan (sheet 10.2) for details and elevations on drainage.

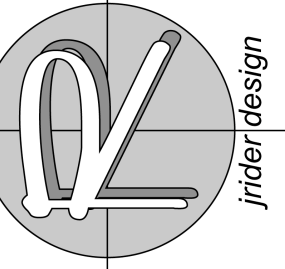


Pool Grading and Drainage

THIS WORK WAS PREPARED BY JOHN A. RIDER, ASSOCIATE AIA OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION.

Signature

Jrider + Design
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MEKECHUK/SINCLAIR RESIDENCE
REMODEL AND NEW BASEMENT
17509 VIA SERENO
MONTE SERENO, CA 95030

Rev	Description

Date: 11/29/08
Scale: AS NOTED
Drawn By: JR
Checked By: John A. Rider
Job: 11-08
Sheet Number:

P.2