



April 15, 2022

Project No. 21010-01

To: Avalon Bay Communities, Inc.
11111 Santa Monica Boulevard, Suite 850
Los Angeles, California 90025

Attention: Ms. Sofia Zamora

Subject: Geotechnical Investigation and Preliminary Design Recommendation Report for
Proposed Expansion Development at AVA Pacific Beach Apartments, 3883
Ingraham Street, San Diego, California

In accordance with your authorization, NMG Geotechnical, Inc. (NMG) has performed a geotechnical site investigation at the site for the expansion of the Pacific Beach Apartments at 3883 Ingraham Street. The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate the geotechnical site conditions in light of the proposed expansion development to provide preliminary geotechnical recommendations for the project design, grading and construction.

The scope of work for this investigation included review of the existing data, including published geologic maps and reports; coordination with onsite personnel; procurement of a boring permit through the County of San Diego; excavation, logging and sampling of six hollow-stem-auger borings; percolation testing of onsite soils; laboratory testing; preparation of preliminary design parameters for grading and construction of the residential development; and preparation of this report. This report presents a summary of the geotechnical conditions, conclusions and recommendations for remedial earthwork, and preliminary recommendations for the residential development.

Based on our findings, we conclude that the proposed expansion of the apartment development is feasible from a geotechnical viewpoint provided it is designed and constructed in accordance with the recommendations presented in this report and the future plan review reports.

If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact our office. We appreciate the opportunity to provide our services.

Respectfully submitted,

NMG GEOTECHNICAL, INC.



Lynne Yost, CEG 2317
Principal Geologist



Shahrooz "Bob" Karimi, RCE 54250
Principal Engineer

LY/SBK/je

Distribution: (1) Addressee (E-Mail)
(1) Mr. Mark Janda, Avalon Bay (E-Mail)

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Work

NMG Geotechnical, Inc. (NMG) has performed a geotechnical subsurface investigation and prepared this geotechnical report for the proposed expansion of the existing apartment development. The purpose of our study was to evaluate the geotechnical site conditions in light of the proposed grading and improvements in order to provide geotechnical recommendations for the project design, grading and construction.

Our scope of work was as follows:

- Acquisition and review of available geologic and geotechnical maps, and data for the subject site and surrounding area. A list of references is included in Appendix A.
- Review of historic satellite/aerial photographs dating back to 1953.
- Notification and coordination with Dig Alert and onsite representatives to identify and locate existing underground utilities.
- Acquisition of a well/exploratory boring permit through the County of San Diego.
- Excavation, sampling and visual logging of six hollow-stem-auger borings, ranging in depth from 5 to 51.4 feet below ground surface (bgs). The approximate locations of the exploratory borings are depicted on the Boring Location Map (Plate 1) and the geotechnical boring logs are included in Appendix B.
- Percolation testing in three of the hollow-stem-auger borings ranging in depth from 5 to 10 feet bgs to evaluate infiltration potential at the site. Percolation test data is provided in Appendix E.
- Analytical testing of the drummed onsite soils prior to transport to an offsite disposal site. Laboratory test results are included in Appendix C.
- Laboratory testing of selected soil samples, including in situ moisture and density, direct shear, consolidation and collapse potential, maximum dry density and optimum moisture content, grain-size distribution, Atterberg limits, and hydrometer. Corrosion evaluation (pH, resistivity, sulfate and chloride content) were performed by an outside laboratory. Laboratory test results, including the corrosion evaluation, are included in Appendix C.
- Evaluation of faulting, seismicity and settlement in accordance with the 2019 California Building Code (CBC).
- Geotechnical evaluation and analysis of the compiled data with respect to the proposed improvements and soil engineering parameters for design of foundations, slabs, retaining structures and pavement improvements.
- Preparation of this report, including our findings, conclusions, and recommendations for the subject project.

1.2 Site Location, Existing Conditions and Site History

The subject site is an existing apartment complex located at 3883 Ingraham Street in the Pacific Beach neighborhood in the city of San Diego, California (Figure 1). The site is bounded by Ingraham Street on the west, Fortuna Street on the north, Jewell Street on the east, and La Playa Avenue on the south. The site consists of several large, occupied apartment buildings surrounded by at-grade surface parking, a recreation site and a partially subterranean parking structure with tennis courts atop the structure. The perimeter of the site consists of public sidewalks, landscape improvements and paved roadways. A small string of single-family homes is located along Ingraham Street near the intersection of Fortuna Avenue, and a three-level apartment building is located at the intersection of Ingraham Street and La Playa Avenue.

Based on our review of available aerial photographs, reports, and our prior work at the site, the history of the site is as follows:

- In 1953, the site originally consisted of barracks and/or row housing, presumably for local military personnel.
- Between 1953 and 1964, the structures had been demolished leaving only concrete slabs with exterior walkways and mature trees.
- Between 1966 and 1978, most of the site had been constructed to its current condition, with aesthetic improvements made over the last several years.
- Also, between 1966 and 1978, a fuel station had been constructed at the corner of Ingraham Street and La Playa Avenue. This station was demolished in 2012 and replaced with a three-level apartment building.

1.3 Proposed Improvements

Based on review of the site plan prepared by Lowney Architecture, received by NMG on April 5, 2022, the proposed improvements will consist of three new residential structures ranging from 2 to 3 stories with rooftop courtyards, two new 2 to 3 level parking structures and one surface parking lot within the existing apartment community. These improvements will create 138 new apartment units, 649 new parking spaces and electric vehicle (EV) charging stations. The proposed project will include demolition of the existing partially subterranean parking structure and the surface parking areas located south of Jewel Street, and southwest of Jewel Street and Playa Avenue.

Based on review of the “DMA Exhibit” prepared by Kimley-Horn dated March 11, 2022 we understand storm water infiltration at the site will consist of one underground and four surface level bioretention swales on the order of 5 to 10 feet deep.

1.4 Field Exploration

A subsurface exploration was conducted on September 8 and 9, 2021. Exploration consisted of excavation, visual logging and sampling of six hollow-stem-auger borings (H-1 through H-3 and P-1 through P-3) drilled to depths of 5.0 to 51.4 feet bgs. Borings P-1 through P-3 were used to evaluate the feasibility of storm water infiltration at the subject site. The approximate boring locations are depicted on Plate 1 and the geotechnical logs are included in Appendix B.

The boring locations were staked and cleared with Dig Alert. The hollow-stem-auger borings were geotechnically logged and sampled to their total depths. Sampling of the borings included collection of drive samples using the modified California ring sampler and bulk samples. Drive samples were obtained from the exploratory borings with a 2.5-inch inside-diameter, split-barrel sampler. The sampler was driven with a 140-pound automatic-trip safety hammer, free-falling 30 inches. The bulk and drive samples were used to assess soil types beneath the site, to obtain relatively undisturbed samples for laboratory testing, and to obtain a measure of resistance of the soil to penetration (recorded as blows-per-foot on the geotechnical boring logs). In accordance with well/boring permit requirements of the County of San Diego, the borings deeper than 20 feet bgs were backfilled with concrete grout and the excess soils were drummed and disposed of offsite.

Percolation testing was performed in three borings (P-1 through P-3) on September 9, 2021 in general conformance with the 2018 City of San Diego Storm Water Standards.

1.5 Laboratory Testing

Laboratory tests performed on representative samples included:

- Moisture content and dry density;
- Grain-size distribution (sieve);
- Consolidation;
- Direct Shear;
- Expansion Index;
- Maximum Density; and
- Corrosivity.

Laboratory tests were conducted in general conformance with applicable ASTM test standards. Laboratory test results are presented in Appendix C, except for in-situ moisture and dry density results which are included on the geotechnical boring logs (Appendix B). Analytical testing of boring spoils was performed by an outside laboratory prior to disposal. The analytical test results are included in Appendix C.

2.0 GEOTECHNICAL FINDINGS

2.1 Geological Setting and Earth Units

The site is located within the Peninsular Range geomorphic province of southern California and is underlain by the Pleistocene-age Bay Point Formation (Figure 2). This formation consists of marine and nonmarine, poorly consolidated, fine and medium-grained, pale brown fossiliferous sandstone (Kennedy, 1975). This unit includes marine terrace deposits, valley fill deposits and locally river terrace deposits. Later mapping by the State shows the site as underlain by older paralic deposits (Kennedy and Tan, 2008) consisting of poorly sorted, moderately permeable, reddish-brown fine to medium grained fossiliferous sand and silty sand, which is essentially chrono-stratigraphically equivalent to the Bay Point Formation. The site is located in City of San Diego Geologic Hazard Category 52 as shown on Figure 3.

Based on our subsurface exploration, there is up to 4 feet of existing artificial fill (**Map Symbol: Afu**) underlying the proposed parking structure and surface parking lot in the southwest portion of the subject site. The fill generally consists of silty sand with cobbles, which was likely placed during the original grading of the site. Our request for available geotechnical reports related to the site through the City and County of San Diego has not resulted in locating the as-graded geotechnical report(s) documenting the compaction of fill materials at the site.

The majority of the site is directly underlain by the Bay Point Formation (**Map Symbol: Qbp**). The formation generally consists of strong brown to pale yellowish-gray brown fine sand with trace silt in the upper five feet. The sand is medium dense to hard, damp to saturated, and is locally micaceous and fossiliferous, with some gravel lenses. Rounded gravel and cobbles were also locally encountered.

2.2 Geotechnical Soil Characteristics

The following includes a summary of the subsurface geotechnical conditions based on the laboratory test results performed on collected samples during this investigation.

Soil Properties: Grain-size distribution tests were conducted on two samples in the upper 5 feet. The two samples have fines contents (passing No. 200 sieve) of 22 and 28 percent (USCS Classification of SM). In general, the soils encountered during our limited exploration were classified as poorly graded sands to silty sands (USCS Classification of SP and SM).

Maximum Dry Density and Optimum Moisture Content: Two samples from the upper 5 feet were tested for maximum density and optimum moisture content. The testing indicates that the soils have maximum dry densities of 125.0 and 130.5 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) at optimum moisture contents of 8.0 and 7.5 percent, respectively.

Expansion Potential: A soil sample collected from the upper 5 feet indicated "very low" expansion potential with an expansion index of 0.

Consolidation: Consolidation tests were performed on five relatively undisturbed samples from the upper 20 feet. Overall consolidations ranged from approximately 2 to 4 percent.

Direct Shear: Direct shear testing was performed on four samples from the upper 7.5 feet.

The results of the testing on the two relatively undisturbed samples indicate ultimate friction angles of 30 and 37 degrees with zero cohesion. Peak values for the same samples showed friction angles of 32 and 40 degrees with zero cohesion.

Direct shear testing on two remolded samples compacted to approximately 90 percent relative compaction indicated ultimate friction angles of 30 and 31 degrees with zero cohesion. Peak values for the same samples showed friction angles of 31 and 33 degrees at cohesions of 250 and 150 psf, respectively.

Corrosivity: Two samples from the upper 5 feet were also tested for soluble sulfate and corrosivity. The soluble sulfate exposure of the samples are classified as "S0" per Table 19.3.1.1 of ACI-318-14. Corrosion testing indicates the samples are both moderately corrosive to ferrous metals.

2.3 Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered during our investigation in Borings H-1 and H-3 at 32 and 33.5 feet below existing ground surface, respectively. The depth of the groundwater generally coincides with sea level elevations. We anticipate that the groundwater may fluctuate on the order of 2 to 3 feet due tidal influences. Groundwater monitoring at an adjacent site between August 1991 and July 1998 shows that groundwater near the site ranged from approximately 30 to 34 feet bgs in the 1990s (URS, 2011).

2.4 Percolation Testing and Infiltration Feasibility

Percolation testing was performed onsite on September 9, 2021, in general accordance with the 2018 City of San Diego Storm Water Standards. A copy of the Full Infiltration Feasibility Screening Criteria (Worksheet C.4-2: Form I-8B) is included in Appendix E. The Borehole Percolation Test Method for Sandy Soils was utilized, as described by the technical guidelines, for Borings P-1 through P-3, which were drilled to depths of 5 to 10 feet (see Plate 1 for locations). All three borings passed the Sandy Soil Criteria and were tested by the Sandy Soil Method. A 3-inch-diameter perforated pipe was installed in the borings and backfilled with 3/4-inch gravel to prevent the borings from caving during percolation testing.

The first 50 minutes were used to confirm the sandy soil criteria applied for the site, after the required pre-soaking periods. The final measurements at the end of the testing period were used to calculate the tested infiltration rate. The field test data sheets are provided in Appendix E.

Infiltration rates were calculated based on the results of the final measurement during the testing period using the Porchet Method (Inverse Borehole Method) as outlined by the city standard. The percolation test results are summarized below. The rates provided below do not include factor-of-safety. The factor of safety for the final design of the WQMP infiltration systems for the site should be based on suitability and design assessments, as discussed in Worksheet D5.1-Form I-9 (copy included in Appendix E). A minimum factor-of-safety of 2 should be applied to the infiltration rates presented below.

PERCOLATION TEST RESULTS			
<i>Boring No.</i>	<i>Total Depth (feet)</i>	<i>Percolation Rate (in./hr.)</i>	<i>Tested Infiltration Rate (in./hr.)</i>
P-1	10	763.2	17.3
P-2	5	147.6	5.5
P-3	10	234.0	5.6

2.5 Regional Faulting and Seismicity

Regional Faults: The site is not located in a mapped fault rupture hazard zone as defined by the Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zones Act (CGS, 2018) and no evidence of active faulting was observed during out site exploration. Also, based on mapping by the State (CGS, 2010 and 2021), and the City of San Diego (2008), there are no active faults mapped at the site (Figures 3 and 4). Therefore, the potential for primary ground rupture is considered slight to nil at the site.

Seismicity: Properties in southern California are subject to seismic hazards of varying degrees depending upon the proximity, degree of activity, and capability of nearby faults. These hazards can be primary (i.e., directly related to the energy release of an earthquake such as surface rupture and ground shaking) or secondary (i.e., related to the effect of earthquake energy on the physical world, which can cause phenomena such as liquefaction and ground lurching). Since there are no active faults at the site, the potential for primary ground rupture is considered very low. The primary seismic hazard for this site is ground shaking due to a future earthquake on one of the major regional active faults listed below. Using the USGS deaggregation computer program (USGS, 2021) and the site coordinates of 32.7906 degrees north latitude and 117.2371 degrees west longitude, the closest active faults to the site are the Rose Canyon Fault approximately 2.8 kilometers east of the site, and the Coronado Bank Fault approximately 19.8 kilometers to the west of the site.

Secondary Seismic Hazards: The site is not mapped by the City of San Diego Seismic Safety Study in a potential liquefaction zone and is mapped as having favorable geologic structure (City of San Diego, 2008), as depicted on Figure 3. The site is underlain by very dense sands of the Bay Point Formation and groundwater is on the order of 30 feet deep. Thus, the potential for liquefaction at the subject site is considered very low to nil.

The potential for secondary seismic hazards, such as tsunami and seiche, are considered very low to nil, as the site is located above sea level at an elevation of approximately 30 feet above mean sea level (msl) and outside of the mapped tsunami inundation zones (CGS, 2009), as shown on Figure 5. The site is not located adjacent to a confined body of water; therefore, the potential for seismic hazard of a seiche (an oscillation of a body of water in an enclosed basin) is considered very low to nil.

2.6 Settlement and Foundation Considerations

In general, the anticipated settlements depend upon the loads from the buildings, the type of building foundations and the geotechnical properties of the supporting soils.

Based on our knowledge of the subsurface conditions, the relatively minor amount of additional fill (1 to 4 feet) to be placed across the site, and the anticipated structural column loads of up to 600 kips for the parking structures, we anticipate a total settlement of up to 1 inch. The differential settlement is anticipated to be on the order of ½-inch over a 40-foot span.

As previously discussed, the site is underlain with granular soils that are considered dense to very dense. Based on our analysis, the near-surface granular soils may be subject to settlement during a large earthquake on the adjacent controlling fault. The anticipated seismic settlement of the granular soils may be on the order of 1 inch following the remedial removals at the site.

NMG should further evaluate the settlement potential at the site once the final development and foundation plans are available.

2.7 Existing Pavement

During our exploration, we drilled through the existing pavement in six locations. The existing pavement section ranges from 3.5 to 5 inches of asphalt concrete overlying native soils.

3.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 General Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the results of our study, construction of the proposed improvements, as described herein, is considered geotechnically feasible provided the recommendations in this report are implemented during design, grading and construction. Additional geotechnical evaluation may be needed once the precise grading and foundation plans are prepared.

The recommendations in this report are considered minimum and may be superseded by more restrictive requirements of others. In addition to the following recommendations, General Earthwork and Grading Specifications are provided in Appendix F.

3.2 Protection of Existing Improvements and Utilities

Existing buildings, improvements and utilities adjacent to the proposed improvements that are to be protected in-place should be located and visually marked prior to demolition and grading operations. Excavations adjacent to improvements to be protected in-place or any utility easement should be performed with care so as not to destabilize the adjacent ground. Utility lines that are to be abandoned (if any) should be removed and the excavation should be backfilled and compacted in accordance with the recommendations provided herein.

Excavations deeper than 4 feet will need to be laid back at a minimum of 1.5H:1V inclination. The shallower excavations, 4 feet or less, may consist of near-vertical excavation; however, this will need to be assessed in the field based on the actual conditions. The excavations should be performed in accordance with Cal/OSHA requirements. The contractor's qualified person should verify compliance with Cal/OSHA requirements.

Stockpiling of soils (more than 5 feet in height) near existing structures and over utility lines that are to remain in-place (if any) should not be allowed without review by the geotechnical consultant and the structure/utility line owner(s).

3.3 Grading Recommendations

Following demolition and prior to grading, the site should be cleared of deleterious materials (including vegetation, concrete, and any existing utility pipelines) and disposed of offsite.

Remedial grading beneath the proposed buildings and parking structures should consist of removal and recompaction of the soils in the upper 2 to 3 feet below existing grade. For the at-grade parking lots, we anticipate the remedial grading to generally consist of removal and recompaction of the upper 1 to 2 feet below existing grade. Additional removals may be necessary for the areas associated with the demolition/removal of existing utility lines, trees, etc. The removal bottoms should be reviewed and approved by the geotechnical consultant prior to fill placement.

The excavation bottoms should be scarified a minimum of 6 inches, moisture-conditioned as needed, and recompacted in-place prior to placement of fill materials. Onsite soil materials are considered suitable to be used as compacted fill materials. Fill materials should be mixed and placed in

maximum 8-inch-thick loose lifts, moisture-conditioned to slightly above optimum moisture content, and compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction (per ASTM D1557).

3.4 Settlement

The amount of settlement will depend upon the type of foundation(s) and the foundation loads. Our preliminary settlement analyses indicates the total consolidation (static) settlement will be less than 1 inch using a bearing capacity of 4,000 psf at ground level for column footings and column loads of up to 600 kips. The differential settlement is anticipated to be on the order of ½- inch over a 40-foot span. Seismic settlement is anticipated to be on the order of 1 inch.

NMG should be provided with the foundation plans once available in order to further evaluate the potential for post-construction settlement of the proposed buildings and associated improvements. The parameters provided herein will then be confirmed/updated based on the planned foundations layout and loads.

3.5 Preliminary Foundation Recommendations

The proposed apartment structures are anticipated to be modular buildings with slightly raised floors, which are anchored into the concrete slabs on the building pads. The design of concrete slabs should be in accordance with the modular building manufacturers' recommendations. At minimum, the concrete slabs should be 4 inches thick and reinforced with No. 3 rebars at 24 inches on-center, or equivalent wire mesh. The concrete slabs should have thickened edges to a minimum depth of 12 inches below lowest adjacent grade.

The concrete slabs for the at-grade level of the parking structures should be a minimum of 5 inches thick and reinforced with No. 4 rebars at 18 inches on-center. The thickness of concrete slabs should be increased to 6 inches where heavy truck (i.e., trash, recycle, moving trucks) traffic is anticipated.

At minimum, slab subgrade soils should be moisture-conditioned to a minimum of 110 percent of the optimum moisture content to a depth of 6 inches immediately prior to placement of concrete. Presaturation of the soil may be necessary to achieve this moisture content.

Allowable Bearing Capacity: The recommended allowable bearing capacity for footings of structures may be calculated based on the following equation:

$$q_{all} = 600 D + 300 B + 600 \leq 3,000 \text{ psf}$$

where:

D = embedment depth of footing, in feet

B = width of footing, in feet

q_{all} = allowable bearing capacity, in psf

The allowable bearing pressure may be increased to a maximum of 4,000 psf for column footings. The allowable bearing pressure may be increased by one-third for wind and seismic loading. The coefficient of resistance of 0.35 against sliding is considered appropriate. For the isolated footing,

we recommend a minimum width of 18 inches and a minimum embedment of 24 inches below lowest adjacent grade.

3.6 Interior Slab Moisture Mitigation

In addition to geotechnical and structural considerations, the project owner should also consider moisture mitigation when designing and constructing slabs-on-grade. The intended use of the interior space, type of flooring, and the type of goods in contact with the floor may dictate the need for, and design of, measures to mitigate potential effects of moisture emission from and/or moisture vapor transmission through the slab. Typically, for human occupied structures, a vapor retarder or barrier has been recommended under the slab to help mitigate moisture transmission through slabs.

The most recent guidelines by the American Concrete Institute (ACI 302.1R-04) recommends that the vapor retarder be placed directly under the slab (no sand layer). However, the location of the vapor retarder may also be subject to the builder's past successful practice. Specifying the strength of the retarder to resist puncture and its permeance rating is important. These qualities are not necessarily a function of the retarder thickness.

The vapor retarder, when used, should be installed in accordance with standards such as ASTM E1643 and/or those specified by the manufacturer.

Concrete mix design and curing are also significant factors in mitigating slab moisture problems. Concrete with lower water/cement ratios results in denser, less permeable slabs. They also "dry" faster with regard to when flooring can be installed (reduced moisture emissions quantities and rates). Rewetting of the slab following curing should be avoided since this can result in additional drying time required prior to flooring installation. Proper concrete slab testing prior to flooring installation is also important.

Also, the concrete mix design and the type and location of the vapor retarder should be determined in coordination with all parties involved in the finished product, including the project owner, architect, structural engineer, geotechnical consultant, concrete subcontractors, and flooring subcontractors.

3.7 Lateral Earth Pressures for Permanent Retaining Structures

Recommendations for lateral earth pressures for retaining walls and structures with approved onsite drained soils are as follows:

Lateral Earth Pressures		
Equivalent Fluid Pressure (psf/ft.)		
<i>Conditions</i>	<i>Level</i>	<i>2:1 Slope</i>
Active	40	65
At Rest	60	85
Passive	360	180 (if sloping in front of wall)

These parameters are based on a soil internal friction angle of 30 degrees and soil unit weight of 120 pcf. The above parameters do not apply for backfill that is highly expansive.

To design an unrestrained retaining wall, such as a cantilever wall, the active earth pressure may be used. For a restrained retaining wall, the at-rest pressure should be used. Passive pressure is used to compute lateral soils resistance developed against lateral structural movement. The passive pressures provided above may be increased by one-third for wind and seismic loads. The passive resistance is taken into account only if it is ensured that the soil against the embedded structure will remain intact with time. Future landscaping/planting and improvements adjacent to the retaining walls should also be taken into account in the design of the retaining walls. Excessive soil disturbance, trenches (excavation and backfill), future landscaping adjacent to footings and over-saturation can adversely impact retaining structures and result in reduced lateral resistance.

For sliding resistance, the friction coefficient of 0.35 may be used at the concrete and soil interface. The coefficient of friction may also be increased by one-third for wind and seismic loading. The retaining walls will need to be designed for additional lateral loads if other structures or walls are planned within a 1H:1V projection.

The seismic lateral earth pressure for walls retaining more than 6 feet of soil and level backfill conditions may be estimated to be an additional 19 pcf for active and at-rest conditions. The earthquake soil pressure has a triangular distribution and is added to the static pressures. For the active and at-rest conditions, the additional earthquake loading is zero at the top and maximum at the base. The seismic lateral earth pressure does not apply to walls retaining less than, or equal to, 6 feet of soil (2019 CBC Section 1803.5.12).

Drainage behind walls retaining more than 30 inches should also be provided in accordance with the attached Figure 6. Specific drainage connections, outlets and avoiding open joints should be considered for the retaining wall design.

3.8 Seismic Design Guidelines

The following table summarizes the seismic design criteria for the subject site. The seismic design parameters are developed in accordance with ASCE 7-16 and 2019 CBC (Appendix D). Please note that considering the proposed structures and the anticipated structural periods, site-specific ground hazard analysis was not performed for the site. The seismic design coefficient, C_s , should be determined per the parameters provided below and using equation 12.8-2 of ASCE 7-16.

<i>Selected Seismic Design Parameters from 2019 CBC/ASCE 7-16</i>	<i>Seismic Design Values</i>	<i>Reference</i>
Latitude	32.7906 North	
Longitude	117.2371 West	
Controlling Seismic Source	Rose Canyon Fault	USGS, 2021
Distance to Controlling Seismic Source	1.8 mi	USGS, 2021
Site Class per Table 20.3-1 of ASCE 7-16	D	
Spectral Acceleration for Short Periods (S _s)	1.35 g	SEA/OSHPD, 2021
Spectral Accelerations for 1-Second Periods (S ₁)	0.47 g	SEA/OSHPD, 2021
Site Coefficient F _a , Table 11.4-1 of ASCE 7-16	1	SEA/OSHPD, 2021
Site Coefficient F _v , Table 11.4-2 of ASCE 7-16	1.8	
Design Spectral Response Acceleration at Short Periods (S _{DS}) from Equation 11.4-3 of ASCE 7-16	0.90 g	SEA/OSHPD, 2021
Design Spectral Response Acceleration at 1-Second Period (S _{D1}) from Equation 11.4-4 of ASCE 7-16	0.56 g	
T _s , S _{D1} / S _{DS} , Section 11.4.6 of ASCE 7-16	0.62 sec	
T _L , Long-Period Transition Period	8 sec	SEA/OSHPD, 2021
Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA _M) Corrected for Site Class Effects from Equation 11.8-1 of ASCE 7-16	0.675 g	SEA/OSHPD, 2021
Seismic Design Category, Section 11.6 of ASCE 7-16	D	

3.9 Exterior Concrete

The following table provides our recommendations for varying expansion characteristics of subgrade soils. Additional considerations are also provided after the table. We recommend that the "**Low**" category be used during design and construction.

Typical Recommendations for Residential Concrete Flatwork/Hardscape					
Recommendations	Expansion Potential (Index)				
	<i>Very Low</i> (<i>< 20</i>)	<i>Low</i> (<i>20 – 50</i>)	<i>Medium</i> (<i>51 – 90</i>)	<i>High</i> (<i>91 – 130</i>)	<i>Very High</i> (<i>> 130</i>)
Slab Thickness (Min.): Nominal thickness except where noted.	4"	4"	4"	4"	4" Full
Subbase; thickness of sand or gravel layer below concrete	N/A	N/A	Optional	2" – 4"	2" – 4"
Presaturation; degree of optimum moisture content (opt.) and depth of saturation	Pre-wet Only	1.1 x opt. To 6"	1.2 x opt. to 12"	1.3 x opt. to 18"	1.4 x opt. to 24"
Joints; maximum spacing of control joints. Joint should be ¼ of total thickness	10'	10'	8'	6'	6'
Reinforcement: rebar or equivalent welded wire mesh placed near mid-height of slab	N/A	N/A	Optional (WWF 6 x 6 – W1.4 x W1.4)	No. 3 rebar, 24" o.c. both ways or equivalent wire mesh	No. 3 rebar, 24" o.c. both ways
Restraint: Slip dowels across cold joints; between sidewalk and curb	N/A	N/A	Optional	Across cold joints	Across cold joints (and into curb)

Additional measures, such as thickened concrete edges/footings, subdrains and/or moisture barriers, should be considered for areas requiring enhanced concrete performance and where planter or natural areas with irrigation are located adjacent to the concrete improvements. The site should be provided with proper surface drainage and irrigation to avoid excessive wetting of the subgrade soil adjacent to concrete hardscape. Concrete that will be subject to heavy loading from cars/trucks or other heavy objects will require thicker slabs and/or sub-base (see Section 3.12).

These recommendations should be verified and modified as necessary, in the event that conditions at the completion of grading differ from our assumptions described herein.

3.10 Cement Type and Corrosivity

Based on laboratory testing, soluble sulfates exposure in the onsite soils may be classified as "S0" per Table 19.3.1.1 of ACI-318-14. Structural concrete elements in contact with soil include footings and building slabs-on-grade.

3.11 Asphalt Concrete Pavement Design

Final structural pavement sections should be based on R-value testing after the completion of grading and the anticipated traffic volumes. For budgetary purposes, the pavement sections at the site may consist of 3 inches of Asphaltic Concrete (AC) over 6 inches of Aggregate Base (AB) for parking areas and 4.2 inches of AC over 6 inches of AB for drive areas.

Pavement should be placed in accordance with the requirements of Sections 301 and 302 of the Standard Specifications of Public Works Construction (the Greenbook).

Prior to construction of pavement sections, the subgrade soils should be scarified to a minimum depth of 6 inches, moisture-conditioned as needed, and recompactd in-place to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction (per ASTM D1557). Subgrade should be firm prior to AB placement.

Aggregate base materials can be crushed aggregate base or crushed miscellaneous base in accordance with the Greenbook (Section 200-2). The materials should be free of any deleterious materials. Aggregate base materials should be placed in 6- to 8-inch-thick loose lifts, moisture-conditioned as necessary, and compacted to a minimum of 95 percent relative compaction (per ASTM D1557). Asphalt concrete should also be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 95 percent.

3.12 Vehicular PCC Pavements

If trash enclosures or truck loading areas are to be constructed at the site, we recommend 5 inches of PCC reinforced with No. 3 rebar at 24 inches on-center, both ways, over 4 inches of AB, over compacted subgrade. Alternatively, the section may consist of 6 inches of PCC reinforced with No. 3 rebar at 24 inches on-center, both ways, over compacted subgrade.

The subgrade soils should be scarified to a minimum depth of 6 inches, moisture-conditioned as needed, and recompactd in-place to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction (per ASTM D1557). If concrete is to be placed directly over the subgrade, the subgrade materials in the upper 6 inches should be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent relative compaction (per ASTM D1557).

Aggregate base materials can be crushed aggregate base or crushed miscellaneous base in accordance with the Greenbook (Section 200-2). The materials should be free of deleterious materials. Aggregate base materials should be placed in 6- to 8-inch-thick loose lifts, moisture-conditioned as necessary, and compacted to a minimum of 95 percent relative compaction (per ASTM D1557).

3.13 Groundwater

Based on our geotechnical exploration at the site and review of the existing data, groundwater is generally deep, on the order of 30 bgs. Groundwater is not expected to be encountered during grading and construction for the proposed improvements.

3.14 Infiltration Systems

Based on our exploration and analysis as described herein, we conclude that onsite storm water infiltration is geotechnically feasible. The design rates provided in section 2.4 are based on the results of our testing and do not include a factor of safety. . At minimum a factor of safety of 2 should be applied to the infiltration values. The factor of safety may be greater than 2 based on the Design assessment of the system by the project civil engineer and in compliance with the requirements of 2018 City of San Diego Storm Water Standards, Worksheet C-4.2, Form I-8B. We recommend a infiltration systems that will extend to a depth of 5 to 10 feet below existing grades. Based on our subsurface exploration and laboratory testing, the soils within the vicinity of the proposed bioretention swales (and across the entire site) are fairly uniform consisting of dense, fine sand below a depth of 5 feet.

Infiltration systems should be constructed per the recommendations outlined in the County and/or City of San Diego guidelines. Special care should be taken so as to limit disturbance to native soils utilized as the infiltration surface in a manner that may affect infiltration performance. We recommend that infiltration systems have a minimum setback from foundations of at least 15 feet.

Proper and routine maintenance should be provided for systems, in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. The geotechnical consultant should review the proposed infiltration system plan/WQMP once it is available and provide additional recommendations, if necessary.

3.15 Utility Installation and Trench Backfill

Excavations should be performed in accordance with the requirements set forth by Cal/OSHA Excavation Safety Regulations (Construction Safety Orders, Section 1504, 1539 through 1547, Title 8, California Code of Regulations). In general, due to the friable nature of the onsite soils, they may classified as Type "C." Cal/OSHA regulations indicate that, for workers in confined conditions, the steepest allowable slopes in Type "C" soil are 1.5:1 (horizontal to vertical), for excavations less than 20 feet deep. Where there is no room for these layback slopes, we anticipate that shoring will be necessary. Excavations should be reviewed periodically by the contractor's qualified person to confirm compliance with Cal/OSHA requirements. Additional recommendations may be provided, as needed.

Onsite soils should be suitable for use as trench backfill. Backfill materials should be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction (per ASTM D1557). Select granular backfill, such as clean sand (SE 30 or better), may be used in lieu of native soils, but should also be compacted/densified with water jetting and flooding.

Trenches excavated next to structures and foundations should also be properly backfilled and compacted to provide full lateral support and reduce settlement potential.

3.16 Surface Drainage, Landscaping and Irrigation

Maintaining adequate surface drainage, proper disposal of run-off water, and control of irrigation will help reduce the potential for future moisture-related problems and differential movements from soil heave/settlement.

Surface drainage should be carefully taken into consideration during grading, landscaping, and building construction. Positive surface drainage should be provided to direct surface water away from structures and slopes and toward the street or suitable drainage devices. Ponding of water adjacent to the structures should not be allowed. Buildings should have roof gutter systems and the run-off should be directed to parking lot/street gutters by area drain pipes or by sheet flow over paved areas. Paved areas should be provided with adequate drainage devices, gradients, and curbing to prevent run-off flowing from paved areas onto adjacent unpaved areas.

Construction of planter areas immediately adjacent to structures should be avoided if possible. If planter boxes are constructed adjacent to or near buildings, the planters should be provided with controls to prevent excessive penetration of the irrigation water into the foundation and flatwork subgrades. Provisions should be made to drain excess irrigation water from the planters without saturating the subgrade below or adjacent to the planters. Raised planter boxes may be drained with weepholes. Deep planters (such as palm tree planters) should be drained with below-ground, water-tight drainage lines connected to a suitable outlet. Moisture and root barriers should also be considered.

3.17 Geotechnical Review of Future Plans

The future precise grading plan should be reviewed by the geotechnical consultant. Additional geotechnical analysis may be necessary for building foundation design in relation to potential settlements. NMG should also review the structural and foundation plans and issue a report documenting our review and confirming that the parameters used for design are in accordance with our recommendations provided herein and the future grading plan review report.

3.18 Geotechnical Observation and Testing during Grading and Construction

Geotechnical observation and testing should be performed by the geotechnical consultant during the following phases of grading and construction:

- During site preparation and clearing;
- During demolition/earthwork operations, including remedial removals and fill placement;
- Upon completion of any foundation excavation prior to placement of reinforcement or pouring concrete;
- During slab and hardscape subgrade preparation, prior to placement of reinforcement or pouring of concrete;
- During construction of structural pavement sections;
- During placement of backfill for utility trenches and retaining walls (if any); and
- When any unusual soil conditions are encountered.

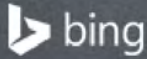
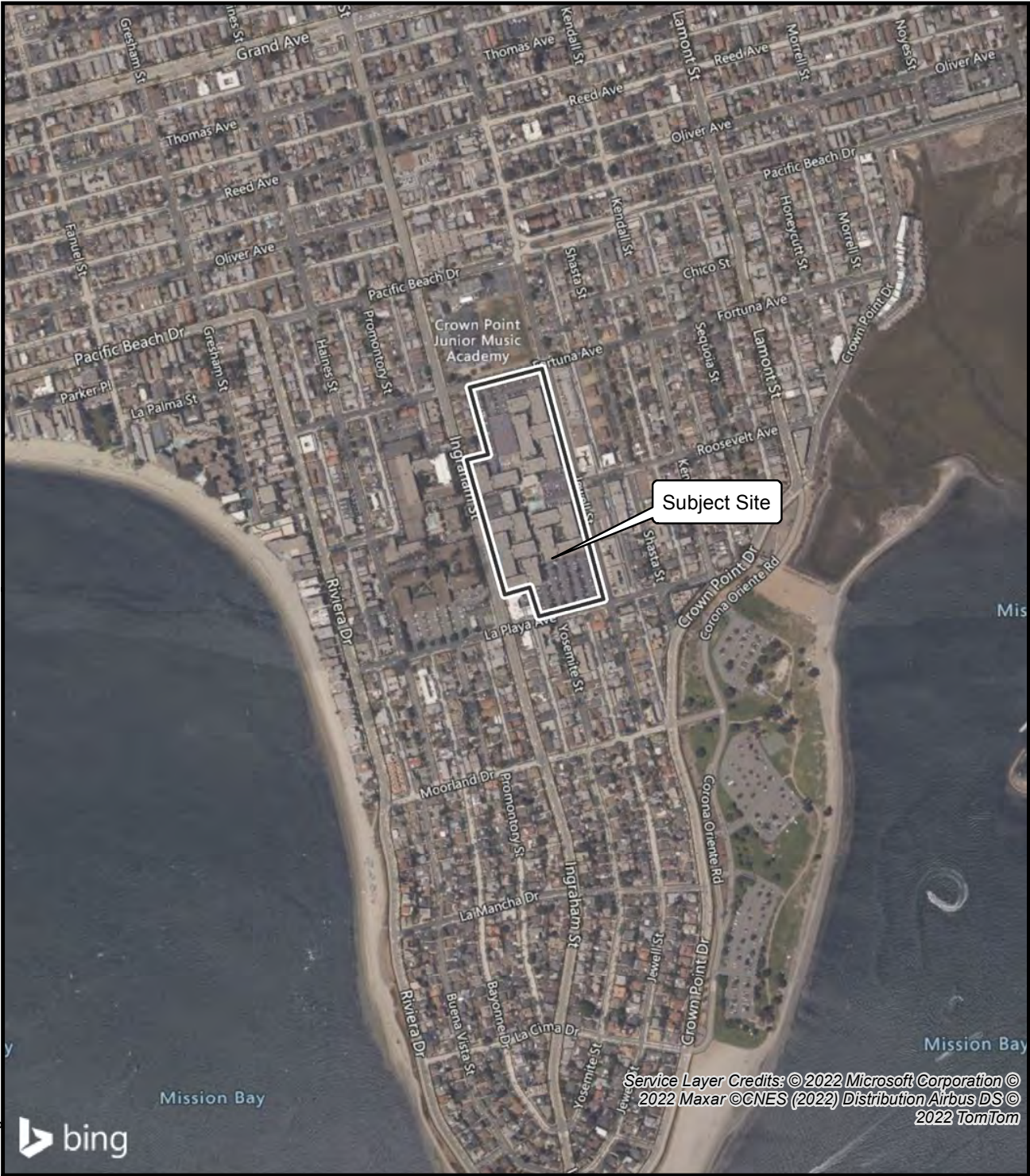
4.0 LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of our client, Avalon Bay Communities, Inc., within the specific scope of services requested by them for the subject project in the city of San Diego, California. This report or its contents should not be used or relied upon for other projects or purposes or by other parties without the written consent of NMG and the involvement of a geotechnical professional. The means and methods used by NMG for this study are based on local geotechnical standards of practice, care, and requirements of governing agencies. No warranty or guarantee, express or implied is given.

The findings, conclusions, and recommendations herein are professional opinions based on interpretations and inferences made from geologic and engineering data from specific locations and depths, observed or collected at a given time. By nature, geologic conditions can vary from point to point, can be very different in between points, and can also change over time. Our conclusions and recommendations are subject to verification and/or modification during excavation and construction when more subsurface conditions are exposed.

NMG's expertise and scope of services did not include assessment of potential subsurface environmental contaminants or environmental health hazards.

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0 250 500 Feet
1 inch = 800 feet



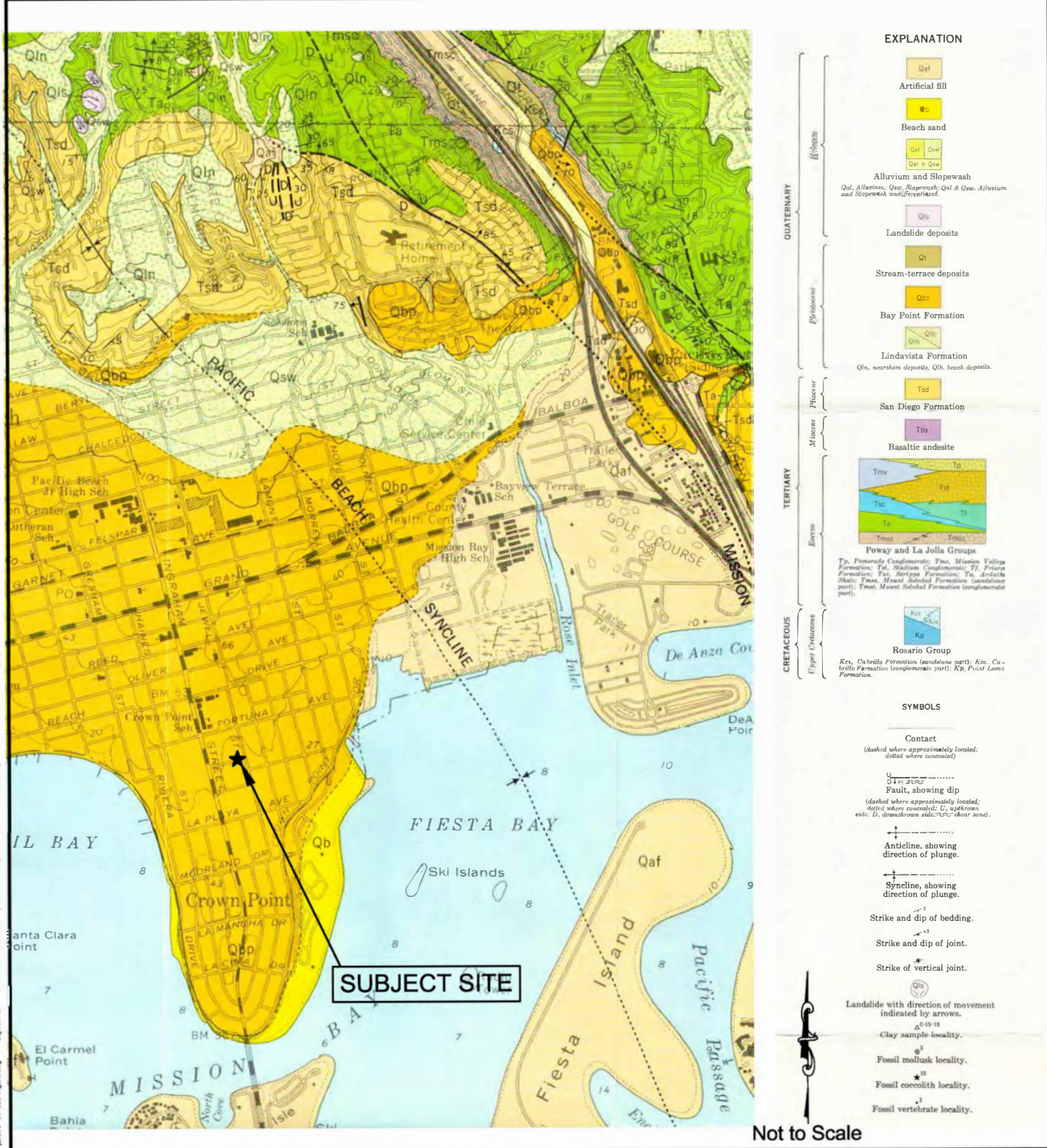
SITE LOCATION MAP

AVA PACIFIC BEACH APARTMENTS
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Project Number: 21010-01 By: SBK/LY
Project Name: AvalonBay/ Pacific Beach
Date: 4/15/2022



Figure 1



REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP

FIGURE 2

Source: Kennedy, 1975, CDMG Bulletin 200

AVA PACIFIC BEACH APARTMENTS
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Project Number: 21010-01

By: SBK/LY

Project Name: AvalonBay/ Pacific Beach

Date: 4/15/2022

NMG
Geotechnical, Inc.

Drawing: P:\2021\21010-01_Avalon-Pacific Beach\Drawings\Map\21010-01 Figure 3.dwg Layer: 3 Last Saved: Mon Oct 18, 2021 - 8:55am Last Plotted: Thu Apr 07, 2022 - 7:53am By: jwhendler



SUBJECT SITE

Geologic Hazard Categories

- FAULT ZONES**
- 11 Active, Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone
 - 12 Potentially Active, Inactive, Presumed Inactive, or Activity Unknown
 - 13 Downtown special fault zone
- LANDSLIDES**
- 21 Confirmed, known, or highly suspected
 - 22 Possible or conjectured
- SLIDE-PRONE FORMATIONS**
- 23 Friars: neutral or favorable geologic structure
 - 24 Friars: un favorable geologic structure
 - 25 Arath: neutral or favorable geologic structure
 - 26 Arath: un favorable geologic structure
 - 27 Otay, Sweetwater, and others
- LIQUEFACTION**
- 31 High Potential - shallow groundwater, major drainages, hydraulic fills
 - 32 Low Potential - fluctuating groundwater, minor drainages
- COASTAL BLUFFS**
- 41 Generally unstable, Numerous landslides, high steep bluffs, severe erosion, unfavorable geologic structure
 - 42 Generally unstable, Unfavorable bedding planes, high erosion
 - 43 Generally unstable, Unfavorable jointing, local high erosion
 - 44 Moderately stable, Mostly stable formations, local high erosion
 - 45 Moderately stable, Some minor landslides, minor erosion
 - 46 Moderately stable, Some unfavorable geologic structure, minor or no erosion
 - 47 Generally stable, Favorable geologic structure, minor or no erosion, no landslides
 - 48 Generally stable, Broad beach areas, developed harbor
- OTHER TERRAIN**
- 51 Level areas - underlain by terrace deposits and bedrock, nominal risk
 - 52 Other level areas, gently sloping to steep terrain, favorable geologic structure, Low risk
 - 53 Level or sloping terrain, unfavorable geologic structure, Low to moderate risk
 - 54 Steeply sloping terrain, unfavorable or fault controlled geologic structure, Moderate risk
 - 55 Modified terrain (graded sites), Normal risk
- Water (Bays and Lakes)**
- FAULTS**
- Fault
 - Inferred Fault
 - Concoated Fault
 - Shear Zone



Not to Scale

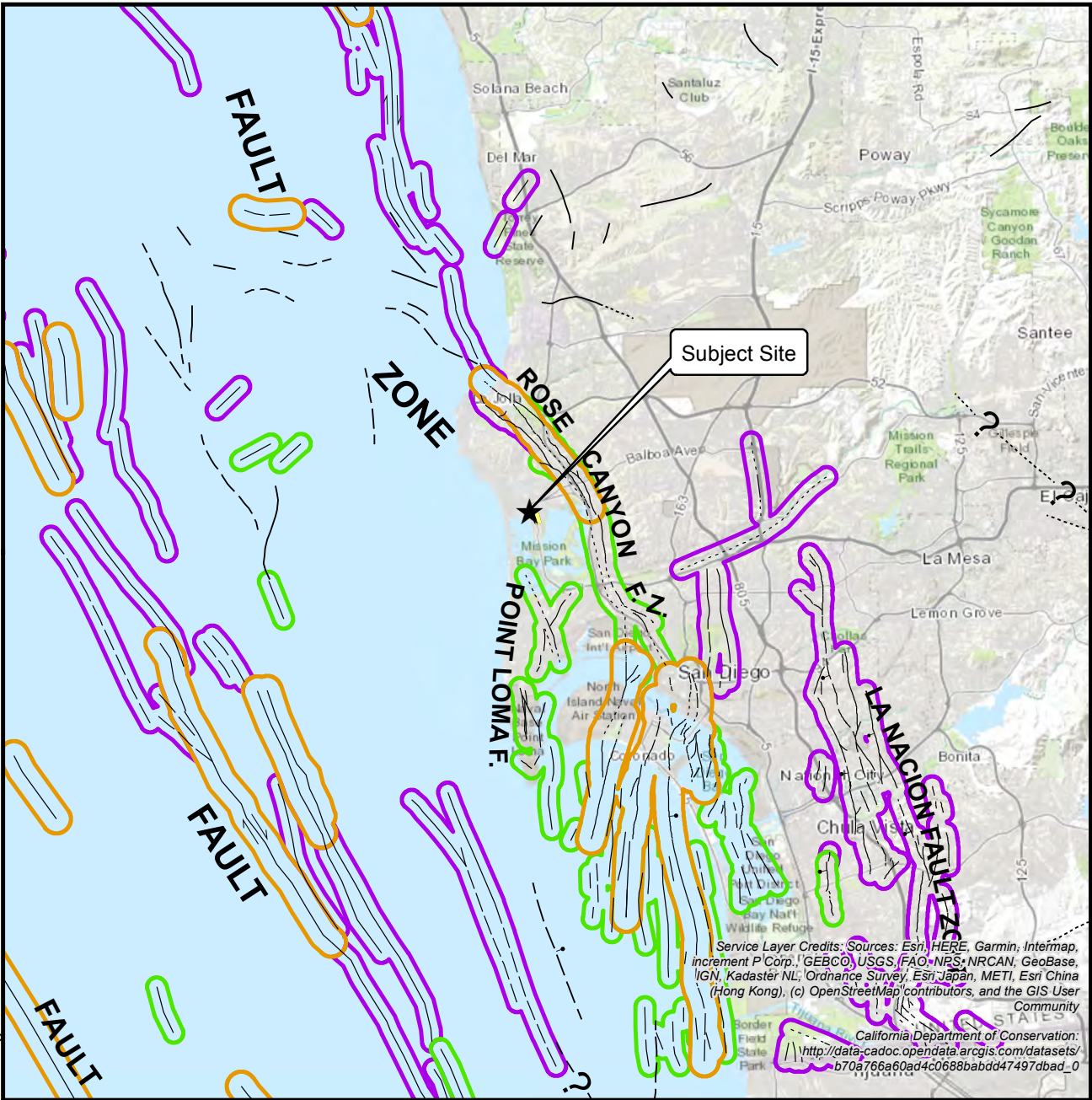
GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND FAULTS MAP

FIGURE 3

AVA PACIFIC BEACH APARTMENTS
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Project Number: 21010-01 By: SBK/LY
Project Name: AvalonBay/ Pacific
Beach Date: 4/15/2022





Service Layer Credits: Sources: Esri, HERE, Garmin, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, NPS, NRCAN, GeoBase, IGN, Kadaster NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), (c) OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
 California Department of Conservation: http://data-cadoc.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/b70a766a60ad4c0688babbdd47497dbad_0

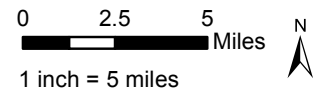
Legend

Faults

- Certain
- - - Approximately Located
- Concealed

Recency of Movement

- Historic
- Holocene
- Late Quaternary
- Quaternary



REGIONAL FAULT MAP

Base: California Geological Survey, Fault Activity Map of California, 2010

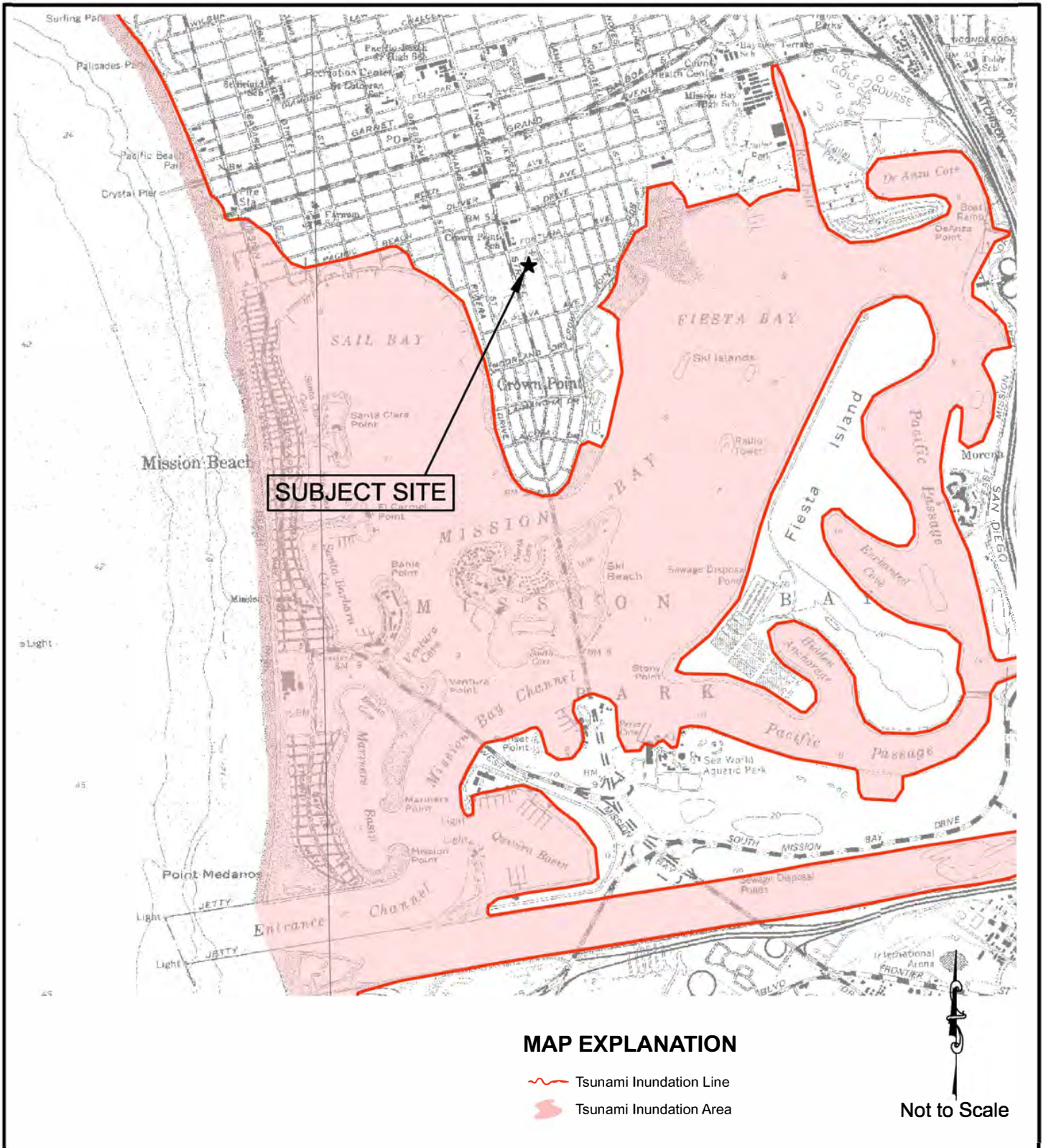
AVA PACIFIC BEACH APARTMENTS
 CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Project Number: 21010-01 By: SBK/LY
 Project Name: AvalonBay/ Pacific Beach
 Date: 4/15/2022



Figure 4

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TSUNAMI INUNDATION MAP

Source: California Geological Survey 6/1/2009

FIGURE 5

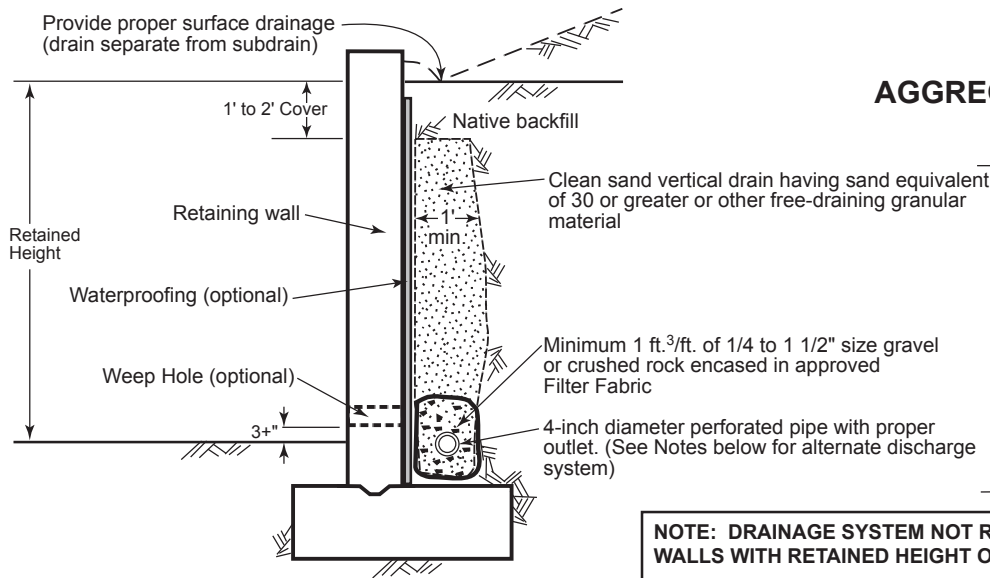
AVA PACIFIC BEACH APARTMENTS
CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Project Number: 21010-01 By: SBK/LY
Project Name: AvalonBay/ Pacific
Beach Date: 4/15/2022

NMG
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OPTION 1:

AGGREGATE SYSTEM DRAIN

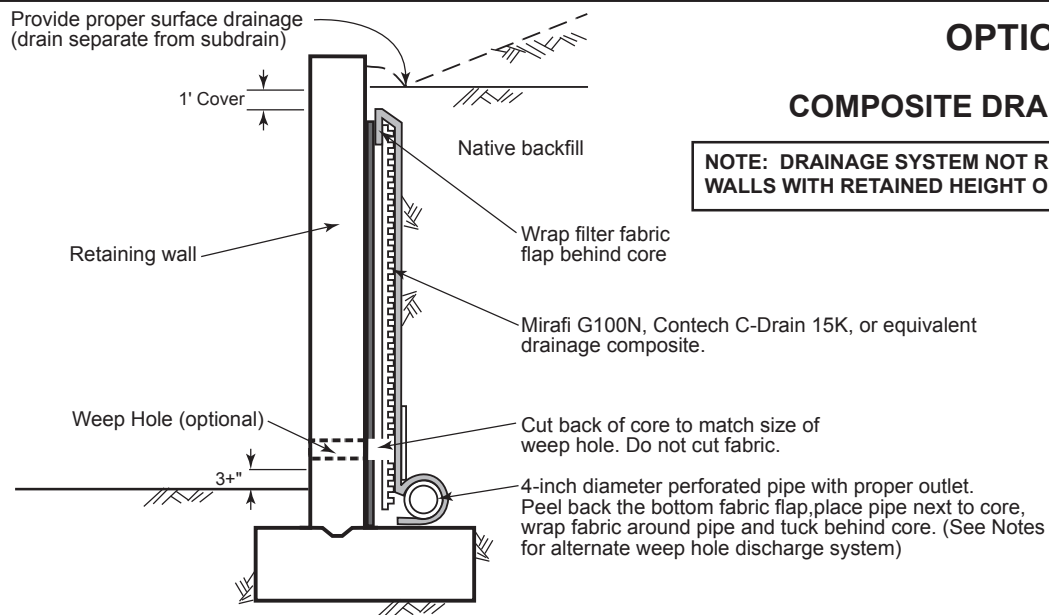


Alternative: Class 2 permeable filter material (Per Caltrans specifications) may be used for vertical drain and around perforated pipe (without filter fabric)

NOTE: DRAINAGE SYSTEM NOT REQUIRED FOR WALLS WITH RETAINED HEIGHT OF 30 INCHES OR LESS

OPTION 2:

COMPOSITE DRAINAGE SYSTEM



NOTE: DRAINAGE SYSTEM NOT REQUIRED FOR WALLS WITH RETAINED HEIGHT OF 30 INCHES OR LESS

NOTES:

1. PIPE TYPE SHOULD BE PVC OR ABS, SCHEDULE 40 OR SDR35 SATISFYING THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM TEST STANDARD D1527, D1785, D2751, OR D3034.
2. FILTER FABRIC SHALL BE APPROVED PERMEABLE NON-WOVEN POLYESTER, NYLON, OR POLYPROPYLENE MATERIAL.
3. DRAIN PIPE SHOULD HAVE A GRADIENT OF 1 PERCENT MINIMUM.
4. WATERPROOFING MEMBRANE MAY BE REQUIRED FOR A SPECIFIC RETAINING WALL (SUCH AS A STUCCO OR BASEMENT WALL).
5. WEEP HOLES MAY BE PROVIDED FOR LOW RETAINING WALLS (LESS THAN 3 FEET IN HEIGHT) IN LIEU OF A VERTICAL DRAIN AND PIPE AND WHERE POTENTIAL WATER FROM BEHIND THE RETAINING WALL WILL NOT CREATE A NUISANCE WATER CONDITION. IF EXPOSURE IS NOT PERMITTED, A PROPER SUBDRAIN OUTLET SYSTEM SHOULD BE PROVIDED.
6. IF EXPOSURE IS PERMITTED, WEEP HOLES SHOULD BE 2-INCH MINIMUM DIAMETER AND PROVIDED AT 25-FOOT MAXIMUM SPACING ALONG WALL. WEEP HOLES SHOULD BE LOCATED 3+ INCHES ABOVE FINISHED GRADE.
7. SCREENING SUCH AS WITH A FILTER FABRIC SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR WEEP HOLES/OPEN JOINTS TO PREVENT EARTH MATERIALS FROM ENTERING THE HOLES/JOINTS.
8. OPEN VERTICAL MASONRY JOINTS (I.E., OMIT MORTAR FROM JOINTS OF FIRST COURSE ABOVE FINISHED GRADE) AT 32-INCH MAXIMUM INTERVALS MAY BE SUBSTITUTED FOR WEEP HOLES.
9. THE GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT MAY PROVIDE ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RETAINING WALLS DESIGNED FOR SELECT SAND BACKFILL.

RETAINING WALL DRAINAGE DETAIL

NMG
Geotechnical, Inc.



- LEGEND**
- OTHER SYMBOLS - LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE**
- H-3 FOLLOW STEEL ALGER BORING (SHOWING TOTAL DEPTH TO 31.5' AND DEPTH TO BOUNDARY (3 TOTAL) NO. 3
 - P-3 PERICAMERTON TEST LOCATION (SHOWING TOTAL DEPTH (3 TOTAL) TO 10'



PLATE 1

BORING LOCATION MAP
 AVA PACIFIC BEACH APARTMENTS
 CITY OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Project No. 210001
 Project Name: Avac Pacific Beach
 SCALE: 1" = 40'

NMG
 NORTON MAPPING GROUP
 10000 LA JOLLA VILLAGE CENTER DRIVE, SUITE 100
 SAN DIEGO, CA 92122

APPENDIX A
















APPENDIX A

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

APPENDIX B

SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

MAJOR DIVISIONS			SYMBOLS	TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS
COARSE GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS LARGER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	GRAVEL AND GRAVELLY SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE	CLEAN GRAVELS (LITTLE OR NO FINES)		GW WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		GRAVELS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		GP POORLY GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		GRAVELS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		GM SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - SILT MIXTURES
		GRAVELS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		GC CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - CLAY MIXTURES
	SAND AND SANDY SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION PASSING NO. 4 SIEVE	CLEAN SANDS (LITTLE OR NO FINES)		SW WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		CLEAN SANDS (LITTLE OR NO FINES)		SP POORLY GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		SANDS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		SM SILTY SANDS, SAND - SILT MIXTURES
		SANDS WITH FINES (APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		SC CLAYEY SANDS, SAND - CLAY MIXTURES
FINE GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS SMALLER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50		ML INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS, ROCK FLOUR, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS OR CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY	
			CL INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS	
			OL ORGANIC SILTS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY	
	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50		MH INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SANDY OR SILTY SOILS, ELASTIC SILTS	
			CH INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY	
			OH ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS	
			PT PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS	
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS				

NOTE: Dual symbols are used to indicate gravels or sand with 5-12% fines and soils with fines classifying as CL-ML. Symbols separated by a slash indicate borderline soil classifications.

Sampler and Symbol Descriptions

-  Modified California sample (D-#)
-  Standard Penetration Test (S-#)
-  Shelby tube sample (T-#)
-  Large bulk sample (B-#)
-  Small bulk sample (SB-#)
-  Approximate depth of groundwater during drilling
-  Approximate depth of static groundwater

Note: Number of blows required to advance driven sample 12 inches (or length noted).

Laboratory and Field Test Abbreviations

- AL** Atterberg limits (plasticity)
- CC** Chemical Testing incl. Soluble Sulfate
- CN** Consolidation
- DS** Direct Shear
- EI** Expansion Index
- GS** Grain Size Analysis (Sieve, Hydro. and/or -No. 200)
- MD** Maximum Density and Optimum Moisture
- RV** Resistance Value (R-Value)
- SE** Sand Equivalent
- UU** Unconsolidated Undrained Shear Strength

GENERAL NOTES

1. Soil classifications are based on the Unified Soil Classification System and include color, moisture, and relative density or consistency. Field descriptions have been modified to reflect results of laboratory tests where deemed appropriate. Bedrock descriptions are based on visual classification and include rock type, moisture, color, grain size, strength, and weathering.
2. Descriptions on these boring logs apply only at the specific boring locations and at the time the borings were drilled. They are not warranted to be representative of subsurface conditions at other locations or times.

KEY TO LOG OF BORING

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
San Diego, CA
PROJECT NO. 21010-01



NMG Geotechnical, Inc.

Report: HOLLOW STEM; Project: 21010-01.GPJ; Data Template: NMG_GINT_2016.GDT; Printed: 4/15/22

Date(s) Drilled	9/9/21	Logged By	BF	H-1 Sheet 1 of 2		
Drilling Company	Pacific Drilling Co.	Drill Bit Size/Type	6"			
Drill Rig Type	Yeti M10 Hollow Stem	Hammer Data	140 lbs @ 30 Inch Drop			
Sampling Method(s)	Modified California, Bulk					
Approximate Groundwater Depth:		Groundwater Stabilized at 32.2 Feet.			Total Depth Drilled (ft)	50.4
Comments				Approximate Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	33.0 msl	

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES			USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
		Type	Number	Blows per foot					
0					SP-SM	Surface: Parking Lot, 3.5" Asphalt Concrete Bay Point Formation (Qbp)			B-1 @ 1-5', DS, GS, MD, CC
30		B-1 D-1	9			@ 2.5': Strong brown silty fine SAND, moist, loose, micaceous, trace rootlets, trace pinhole pores, FeO staining, friable.	5.1	103.8	
5		D-2	28		SP	@ 5': Upper: Strong brown silty fine SAND, moist, medium dense, micaceous, trace rootlets, few to little rounded gravel up to 2"-diameter, little to some shell fragments, FeO staining, friable. Lower: Yellowish brown fine SAND, damp to moist, medium dense, some to abundant shell fragments, some rounded gravel up to 2.5"-diameter, FeO staining, friable, trace silt.	9.4		
		D-3	37			@ 7.5': Strong brown to yellowish brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, FeO staining, trace shell fragments, some subrounded to rounded gravel up to 1"-diameter, friable, trace silt.	3.1	117.2	DS
10		D-4	64			@ 10': No Recovery. Observed gravel/cobble in cuttings after sampling.			
20		D-5	13			@ 12.5': Yellowish brown fine SAND, damp, loose, micaceous, few mafic minerals, FeO staining, trace to few rounded gravel up to 1.5"-diameter, friable.	3.8	93.5	
15		D-6	26			@ 15': Light gray to pale brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, trace to few shell fragments, trace FeO staining, trace rounded gravel up to 1/2"-diameter, friable to highly friable, abundant shell fragments in tip.	3.7	92.7	CN
20		D-7	51			@ 20': Light gray to pale brown fine SAND, damp, dense, micaceous, trace to few shell fragments, trace FeO staining, trace rounded gravel up to 1/2"-diameter, friable to highly friable.	3.6	96.3	CN
10									
25									

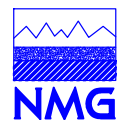
LOG OF BORING
 Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 San Diego, CA
 PROJECT NO. 21010-01



Report: HOLLOW STEM; Project: 21010-01.GPJ; Data Template: NMG_GINT_2016.GDT; Printed: 4/15/22

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES		Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
		Type	Number						
25		D-8	75		SP	@ 25': Pale brown fine SAND, damp, very dense, micaceous, trace shell fragments, trace FeO staining, trace rounded gravel up to 1/4"-diameter, friable to highly friable, trace silt. @ 26': Rig chatter.	5.3	98.2	
30		D-9	40			@ 30': Pale brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, trace shell fragments, trace FeO staining, trace rounded gravel up to 1/4"-diameter, friable to highly friable, trace silt, upper rings are more light brown in color, tip is light gray in color.	8.3	96.6	
35		D-10	74			@ 35': Pale brown to light gray fine to medium SAND, damp, dense, micaceous, laminations of mafic minerals, trace FeO staining, friable to highly friable.	3.5	100.3	
40		D-11	86/9"			@ 40': Light brownish gray fine to medium SAND, saturated, very dense, micaceous, little to some mafic minerals, trace shell fragments, friable, trace silt, sample consolidated in tube.	22.3	95.8	
45		D-12	75/11"			@ 45': Light brownish gray fine to medium SAND, saturated, very dense, micaceous, little to some mafic minerals, trace shell fragments, friable, trace silt, sample consolidated in tube.	20.5	105.5	
50		D-13	50/5"			@ 50': Light brownish gray fine to medium SAND, saturated, very dense, micaceous, few to little mafic minerals, trace shell fragments, friable, trace silt, sample consolidated in tube.	20.6	101.1	
55						Notes: Total Depth: 50.4 Feet. Groundwater Encountered at 31.2 Feet. Groundwater Stabilized at 32.2 Feet. Backfilled With 9 Cubic Feet of Concrete Grout and Capped With Bentonite Chips. Patched With Cold Patch Asphalt Concrete.			

LOG OF BORING
 Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
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Report: HOLLOW STEM; Project: 21010-01.GPJ; Data Template: NMG_GINT_2016.GDT; Printed: 4/15/22

Date(s) Drilled	9/8/21	Logged By	BF	H-2 Sheet 1 of 2	
Drilling Company	Pacific Drilling Co.	Drill Bit Size/Type	8"		
Drill Rig Type	Yeti M10 Hollow Stem	Hammer Data	140 lbs @ 30 Inch Drop		
Sampling Method(s)	Modified California, Bulk				
Approximate Groundwater Depth:		Groundwater Stabilized at 33 Feet.			
Comments				Total Depth Drilled (ft)	51.4
				Approximate Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	29.0 msl

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES			USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
		Type	Number	Blows per foot					
0						Surface: parking Lot, 5" Asphalt Concrete			
					SP-SM	Bay Point Formation (Qbp) @ 0.5': Light yellowish brown to strong brown silty fine SAND, damp, highly friable.			B-1 @ 1-5', EI
		B-1 D-1	26			@ 2.5': Light brown to light reddish brown silty fine SAND, damp, medium dense, trace pinhole pores, friable.	3.8	110.3	
5		D-2	9		SP	@ 5': Light yellowish brown fine SAND, damp, loose, micaceous, trace pinhole pores, friable to highly friable.	4.5	100.6	CN
						@ 7': Gravel layer.			
20		D-3	33			@ 8': Upper: Light yellowish brown fine to medium SAND, damp, medium dense, abundant shell fragments, subrounded gravel up to 1.5"-diameter, friable. Lower: Light yellowish brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, trace pinhole pores, friable.	1.5	113.7	CN
10		D-4	32			@ 10': Light yellowish brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, friable, lower rings contain rounded cobble ~3"-diameter.	2.9	101.5	
						@ 14': Gravel layer.			
15		D-5	43			@ 15': No Recovery. Tip of Sample: Light yellowish brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, some shell fragments, few rounded gravel up to 3"-diameter, highly friable.			
10									
20		D-6	18			@ 20': Light yellowish gray fine SAND, damp, medium dense, abundant shell fragments, trace rounded to well rounded gravel up to 3"-diameter, friable to highly friable.	3.9	90.5	
25									

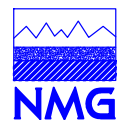
LOG OF BORING
Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
San Diego, CA
PROJECT NO. 21010-01



Report: HOLLOW STEM; Project: 21010-01.GPJ; Data Template: NMG_GINT_2016.GDT; Printed: 4/15/22

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES		Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
		Type	Number						
25		D-7	27		SP	@ 25': Light yellowish gray fine to medium SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, abundant shell fragments, trace rounded to well rounded gravel up to 2"-diameter, highly friable.	2.9	91.2	
30		D-8	54			@ 30': Light yellowish gray fine SAND, moist, dense micaceous, trace FeO staining, friable.	8.0	98.2	
35		D-9	79/11"			@ 35': Light grayish brown fine SAND, saturated, very dense, micaceous, abundant mafic minerals, trace FeO staining, friable, trace silt.	24.4	98.9	
40		D-10	85/10"			@ 40': Light grayish brown fine SAND, saturated, very dense, micaceous, little to some mafic minerals, friable, sample consolidated in tube.	18.0	102.1	
45		D-11	78/11"			@ 45': Light grayish brown fine SAND, saturated, very dense, micaceous, little to some mafic minerals, friable, sample consolidated in tube.	21.9	102.2	
50		D-12	77/11"			@ 50': No Recovery.			
55						Notes: Total Depth: 51.4 Feet. Groundwater Encountered at 34 Feet. Groundwater Stabilized at 33 Feet. Backfilled With 15 Cubic Feet of Concrete Grout and Capped With Bentonite Chips. Patched With Cold Patch Asphalt Concrete.			

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Date(s) Drilled	9/9/21	Logged By	BF	H-3 Sheet 1 of 2	
Drilling Company	Pacific Drilling Co.	Drill Bit Size/Type	6"		
Drill Rig Type	Yeti M10 Hollow Stem	Hammer Data	140 lbs @ 30 Inch Drop		
Sampling Method(s)	Modified California, Bulk				
Approximate Groundwater Depth:	No Groundwater Encountered.				
Comments				Total Depth Drilled (ft)	31.5
				Approximate Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	28.0 msl

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES			USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
		Type	Number	Blows per foot					
0					SP-SM	Surface: Parking Lot, 4" Asphalt Concrete. Bay Point Formation (Qbp)			B-1 @ 1-5', DS, GS, MD, CC
		B-1 D-1	49			@ 2.5': Upper: Strong brown fine SAND, damp, dense, micaceous, trace pinhole pores, friable, trace silt. Lower: Pale brown silty fine SAND, damp, dense, micaceous, trace pinhole pores, friable.	3.0	111.6	DS
5		D-2	43		SP	@ 5': Light brown to strong brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, trace pinhole pores, micaceous, trace subrounded gravel up to 1/2"-diameter, friable, trace silt.	2.7	110.3	
20		D-3	23			@ 7.5': Light brown to strong brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, trace pinhole pores, trace roots, trace subrounded gravel up to 1/2"-diameter, friable, trace silt.	2.0	103.0	
10		D-4	33			@ 10': Light brown to pale brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, trace pinhole pores, abundant FeO staining, friable.	3.5	105.7	CN
15		D-5	53			@ 15': Light brown to pale brown fine SAND, damp, dense, micaceous, trace pinhole pores, abundant FeO staining, friable.	5.3	110.0	
20		D-6	53			@ 20': Light gray to pale brown fine SAND, damp, dense, micaceous, trace shell fragments, few to little subrounded to rounded gravel up to 3"-diameter, friable to highly friable, trace silt.	1.2		
25									

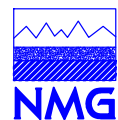
LOG OF BORING
 Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 San Diego, CA
 PROJECT NO. 21010-01



Report: HOLLOW STEM; Project: 21010-01.GPJ; Data Template: NMG_GINT_2016.GDT; Printed: 4/15/22

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES		Graphic Log	USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
		Type	Number						
25		D-7	37		SP	@ 25': Pale brown to white fine to medium SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, abundant shell fragments, highly friable, trace silt.	1.9	94.5	
30		D-8	43			@ 30': Pale brown to white fine to medium SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, abundant shell fragments, highly friable, trace silt.	7.0	102.5	
						@ 31.5': Refusal.			
						Notes: Total Depth: 31.5 Feet. No Groundwater Encountered. Backfilled With 5 Cubic Feet of Concrete Grout and Capped With Bentonite Chips. Patched With Cold Patch Asphalt Concrete.			

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Report: HOLLOW STEM; Project: 21010-01.GPJ; Data Template: NMG_GINT_2016.GDT; Printed: 4/15/22

Date(s) Drilled	9/8/21	Logged By	BF	P-1 Sheet 1 of 1		
Drilling Company	Pacific Drilling Co.	Drill Bit Size/Type	8"			
Drill Rig Type	Yeti M10 Hollow Stem	Hammer Data	140 lbs @ 30 Inch Drop			
Sampling Method(s)	Modified California, Bulk					
Approximate Groundwater Depth:		No Groundwater Encountered.			Total Depth Drilled (ft)	10.0
Comments				Approximate Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	32.0 msl	

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES			USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
		Type	Number	Blows per foot					
0					SP	Surface: Parking Lot, 4" Asphalt Concrete. Bay Point Formation (Qbp)			
30						@ 1.5': Gravel layer.			
		D-1	47			@ 2.5': Light yellowish brown fine SAND, damp, dense, micaceous, subrounded to rounded gravel up to 2"-diameter, highly friable, trace silt.	4.1	93.6	
		D-2	45			@ 4': Rig chatter.			
						@ 5': No Recovery. Rig metal cable jumped off pulley and dropped sampler on ground.			
		D-3	25			@ 8.5': Light yellowish brown to light yellowish gray fine SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, few rounded gravel up to 2"-diameter, highly friable.	1.5	92.0	
10									
20									
15						Notes: Total Depth: 10 Feet. No Groundwater Encountered. Installed 3"-Diameter Slotted Pipe. Placed 3/4"-Gravel Under and Around Pipe. Pre-Soaked Boring On 9/8/2021. Percolation Test Performed On 9/9/2021. Backfilled With Cuttings and Tamped. Patched With Quickset Concrete and Black Dye.			
20									
10									
25									

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Report: HOLLOW STEM; Project: 21010-01.GPJ; Data Template: NMG_GINT_2016.GDT; Printed: 4/15/22

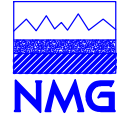
Date(s) Drilled	9/8/21	Logged By	BF
Drilling Company	Pacific Drilling Co.	Drill Bit Size/Type	8"
Drill Rig Type	Yeti M10 Hollow Stem	Hammer Data	140 lbs @ 30 Inch Drop
Sampling Method(s)	Modified California, Bulk		
Approximate Groundwater Depth:	No Groundwater Encountered.		
Comments			

Total Depth Drilled (ft)	5.0
Approximate Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	28.0 msl

P-2
Sheet 1 of 1

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES			USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
		Type	Number	Blows per foot					
0					SP-SM	Surface: Parking Lot, 4" Asphalt Concrete. Bay Point Formation (Qbp)			
	3.5	D-1	9			@ 3.5': Light reddish brown silty fine SAND, damp, loose, micaceous, trace pinhole pores, FeO staining, highly friable.	5.1	100.9	
5									
10						Notes: Total Depth: 5 Feet. No Groundwater Encountered. Installed 3"-Diameter Slotted Pipe. Placed 3/4"-Gravel Under and Around Pipe. Pre-Soaked Boring On 9/8/2021. Percolation Test Performed On 9/9/2021. Backfilled With Cuttings and Tamped. Patched With Quickset Concrete and Black Dye.			
15									
20									
25									

LOG OF BORING
Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
San Diego, CA
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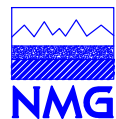


Report: HOLLOW STEM; Project: 21010-01.GPJ; Data Template: NMG_GINT_2016.GDT; Printed: 4/15/22

Date(s) Drilled	9/8/21	Logged By	BF	P-3 Sheet 1 of 1		
Drilling Company	Pacific Drilling Co.	Drill Bit Size/Type	8"			
Drill Rig Type	Yeti M10 Hollow Stem	Hammer Data	140 lbs @ 30 Inch Drop			
Sampling Method(s)	Modified California, Bulk					
Approximate Groundwater Depth:		No Groundwater Encountered.			Total Depth Drilled (ft)	10.0
Comments				Approximate Ground Surface Elevation (ft)	28.0 msl	

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	SAMPLES			USCS	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	OTHER TESTS and REMARKS
		Type	Number	Blows per foot					
0					SM	Surface: Parking Lot, 4" Asphalt Concrete. Undocumented Artificial Fill (Afu) @ 1': Rounded cobble up to 5.5"-diameter.			
		D-1	44			@ 2.5': Light brown silty SAND, damp to moist, medium dense, micaceous, some to abundant rounded gravel up to 2"-diameter, trace rounded cobble up to 3"-diameter, FeO staining, trace clay.	9.6		
	5	D-2	35		SP	Bay Point Formation (Qbp) @ 5': Reddish brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, trace pinhole pores, trace roots, trace rounded gravel up to 2"-diameter, friable, trace silt.	2.2	94.4	
	10	D-3	38			@ 8.5': Light reddish brown fine SAND, damp, medium dense, micaceous, trace pinhole pores, trace rounded gravel up to 1.5"-diameter, friable.	2.9	90.5	
	15					Notes: Total Depth: 10 Feet. No Groundwater Encountered. Installed 3"-Diameter Slotted Pipe. Place 3/4"-Gravel Under and Around Pipe. Pre-Soaked Boring On 9/8/2021. Percolation Test Performed On 9/9/2021. Backfilled With Cuttings and Tamped. Patched With Quickset Concrete and Black Dye.			
	20								
	25								

LOG OF BORING
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 PROJECT NO. 21010-01



APPENDIX C

APPENDIX
SUMMARY OF SOIL LABORATORY DATA

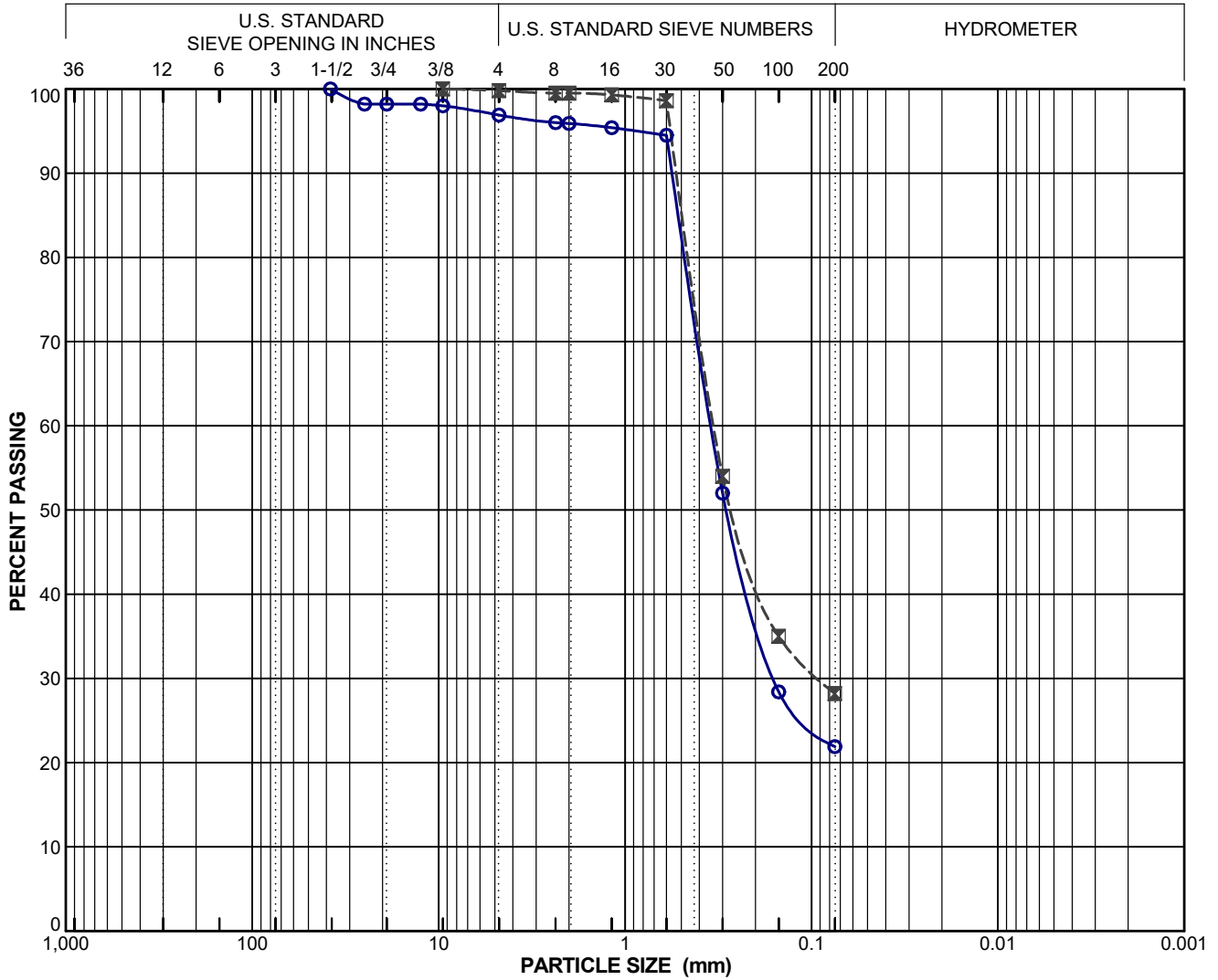
Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (feet)	End Depth (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Blow Count (N)	Field Wet Density (pcf)	Field Dry Density (pcf)	Field Moisture Content (%)	Degree of Sat. (%)	Atterberg Limits			USCS Group Symbol	Direct Shear			Compaction		Expansion Index	R-Value	Soluble Sulfate Content (% by wt)	Remarks	
										Fines Content (% pass. #200)	Clay Content (% pass. 2µ)	LL (%)		PI (%)	Ultimate Cohesion (psf)	Friction Angle (°)	Peak Cohesion (psf)	Friction Angle (°)					Maximum Dry Density (pcf)
H-1	B-1	1.0	5.0	32.0			112.6	18.8			22		SM	0	31	150	33.0	125.0	8.0			CC	
H-1	D-1	2.5		30.5	9	109.0	103.8	5.1	22.0														
H-1	D-2	5.0		28.0	28			9.4															Disturbed
H-1	D-3	7.5		25.5	37	120.9	117.2	3.1	19.1			SP/SW	0	37	0	40.0							
H-1	D-4	10.0		23.0	64																		
H-1	D-5	12.5		20.5	13	97.1	93.5	3.8	12.8														
H-1	D-6	15.0		18.0	26	96.1	92.7	3.7	12.1			SP/SW											
H-1	D-7	20.0		13.0	51	99.8	96.3	3.6	12.9			SP/SW											
H-1	D-8	25.0		8.0	75	103.4	98.2	5.3	20.0														
H-1	D-9	30.0		3.0	40	104.7	96.6	8.3	30.2														
H-1	D-10	35.0		-2.0	74	103.8	100.3	3.5	13.8														
H-1	D-11	40.0		-7.0	86/9"	117.2	95.8	22.3	79.5														
H-1	D-12	45.0		-12.0	75/11"	127.1	105.5	20.5	92.8														
H-1	D-13	50.0		-17.0	50/5"	121.9	101.1	20.6	83.2														
H-2	B-1	1.0	5.0	28.0																			
H-2	D-1	2.5		26.5	26	114.4	110.3	3.8	19.4														
H-2	D-2	5.0		24.0	9	105.1	100.6	4.5	18.1			SM											
H-2	D-3	8.0		21.0	33	115.4	113.7	1.5	8.2			SM											
H-2	D-4	10.0		19.0	32	104.4	101.5	2.9	11.7														
H-2	D-5	15.0		14.0	43																		
H-2	D-6	20.0		9.0	18	94.0	90.5	3.9	12.3														
H-2	D-7	25.0		4.0	27	93.9	91.2	2.9	9.4														
H-2	D-8	30.0		-1.0	54	106.1	98.2	8.0	30.3														
H-2	D-9	35.0		-6.0	79/11"	123.1	98.9	24.4	93.6														
H-2	D-10	40.0		-11.0	85/10"	120.5	102.1	18.0	74.8														
H-2	D-11	45.0		-16.0	78/11"	124.5	102.2	21.9	91.0														
H-2	D-12	50.0		-21.0	77/11"																		
H-3	B-1	1.0	5.0	27.0			117.5	15.9			28		SM	0	30	250	31.0	130.5	7.5				NR
H-3	D-1	2.5		25.5	49	115.0	111.6	3.0	16.2				SM	0	30	0	32.0						CC
H-3	D-2	5.0		23.0	43	113.3	110.3	2.7	13.9														
H-3	D-3	7.5		20.5	23	105.1	103.0	2.0	8.6														
H-3	D-4	10.0		18.0	33	109.4	105.7	3.5	16.0			SM											
H-3	D-5	15.0		13.0	53	115.8	110.0	5.3	26.9														
H-3	D-6	20.0		8.0	53			1.2															
H-3	D-7	25.0		3.0	37	96.3	94.5	1.9	6.7														Disturbed

**APPENDIX
SUMMARY OF SOIL LABORATORY DATA**

Boring/Sample Information																			
Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (feet)	End Depth (feet)	Elevation (feet)	Blow Count (N)	Field Wet Density (pcf)	Field Dry Density (pcf)	Field Moisture Content (%)	Degree of Sat. (%)	Sieve/ Atterberg Limits			USCS Group Symbol	Remarks					
										Fines Content (% pass. #200)	Clay Content (% pass. 2 μ)	LL (%)			PI (%)				
Direct Shear																			
				Ultimate		Peak		Compaction		Expansion		R-Value		Soluble Sulfate Content (% by wt)					
				Cohesion (psf)	Friction Angle (ϕ)	Cohesion (psf)	Friction Angle (ϕ)	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	Optimum Moisture Content (%)	Expansion Index	R-Value	Soluble Sulfate Content (% by wt)							
H-3	D-8	30.0		-2.0	43	109.7	102.5	7.0	29.4										
P-1	D-1	2.5		29.5	47	97.4	93.6	4.1	13.7										
P-1	D-2	5.0		27.0	45														
P-1	D-3	8.5		23.5	25	93.4	92.0	1.5	5.0										
P-2	D-1	3.5		24.5	9	106.0	100.9	5.1	20.5										
P-3	D-1	2.5		25.5	44			9.6											Disturbed
P-3	D-2	5.0		23.0	35	96.4	94.4	2.2	7.5										
P-3	D-3	8.5		19.5	38	93.2	90.5	2.9	9.1										



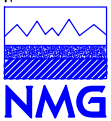
BOULDERS	COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
		coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	



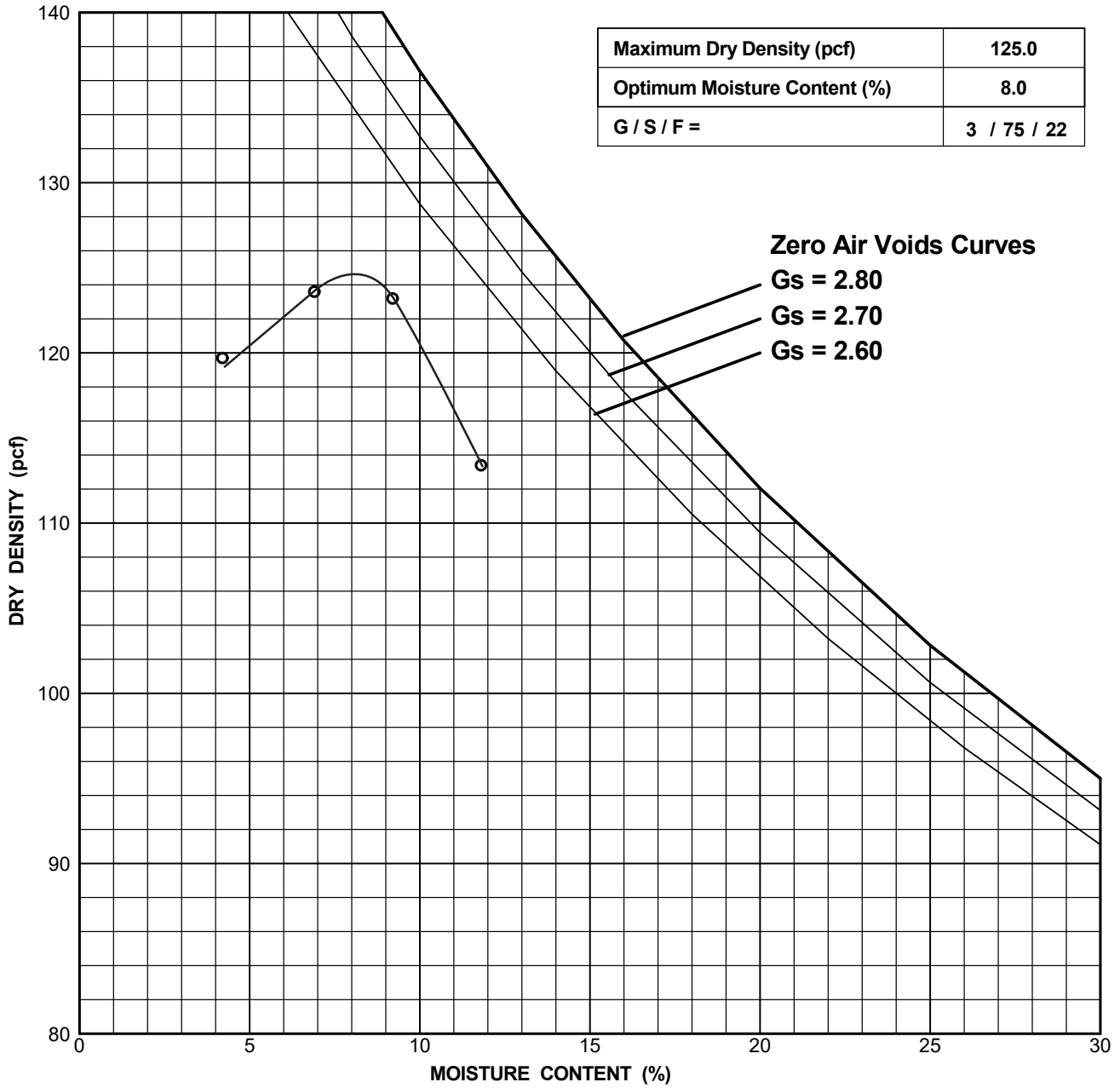
Symbol	Boring Number	Sample Number	Depth (feet)	Field Moisture (%)	LL	PI	Activity PI/-2 μ	C _u	C _c	Passing No. 200 Sieve (%)	Passing 2 μ (%)	USCS
○	H-1	B-1	1.0 - 5.0							22		SM
⊠	H-3	B-1	1.0 - 5.0							28		SM

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 San Diego, CA
 PROJECT NO. 21010-01

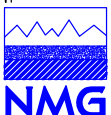


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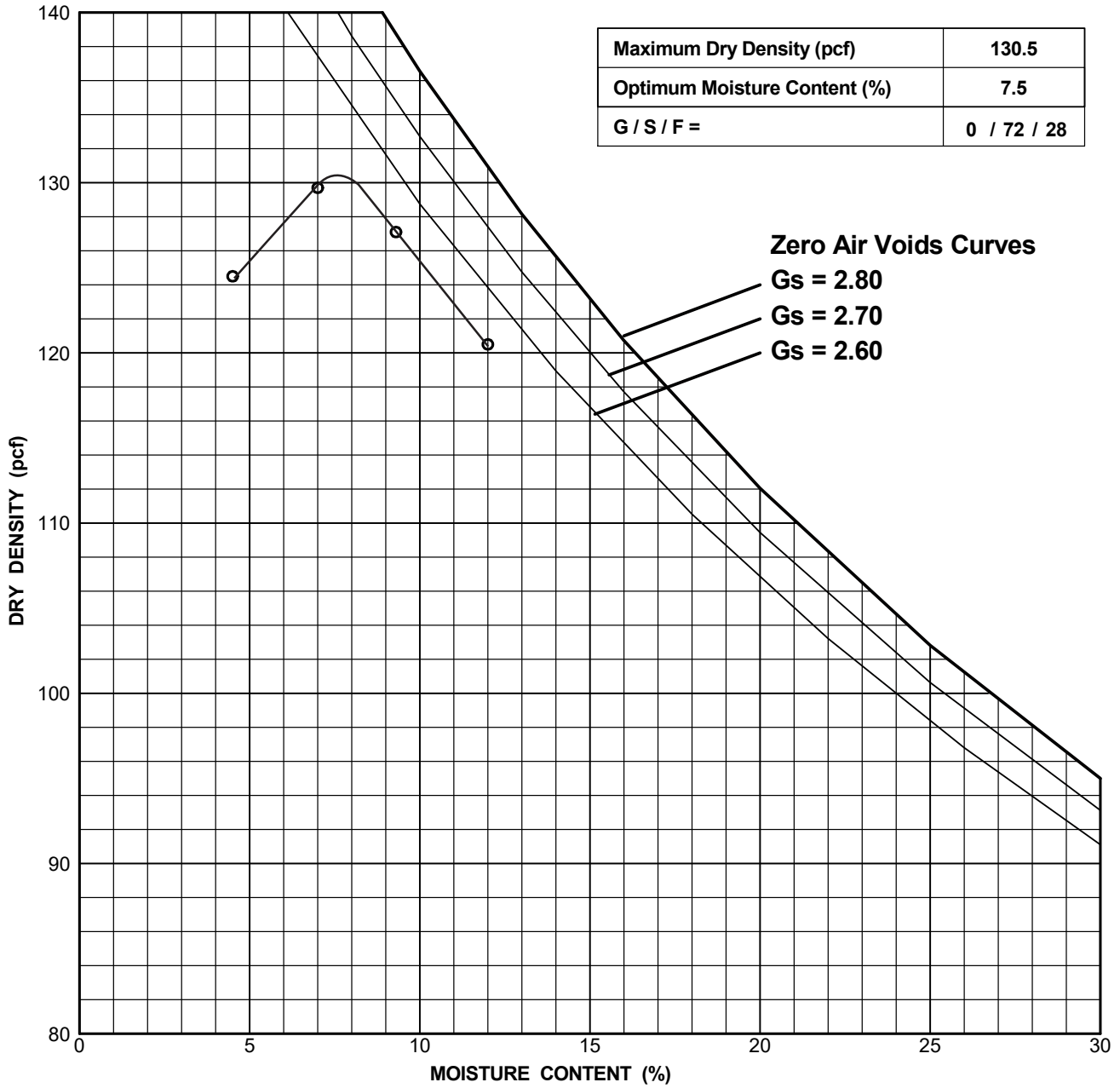


COMPACTION TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 San Diego, CA
 PROJECT NO. 21010-01



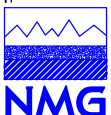
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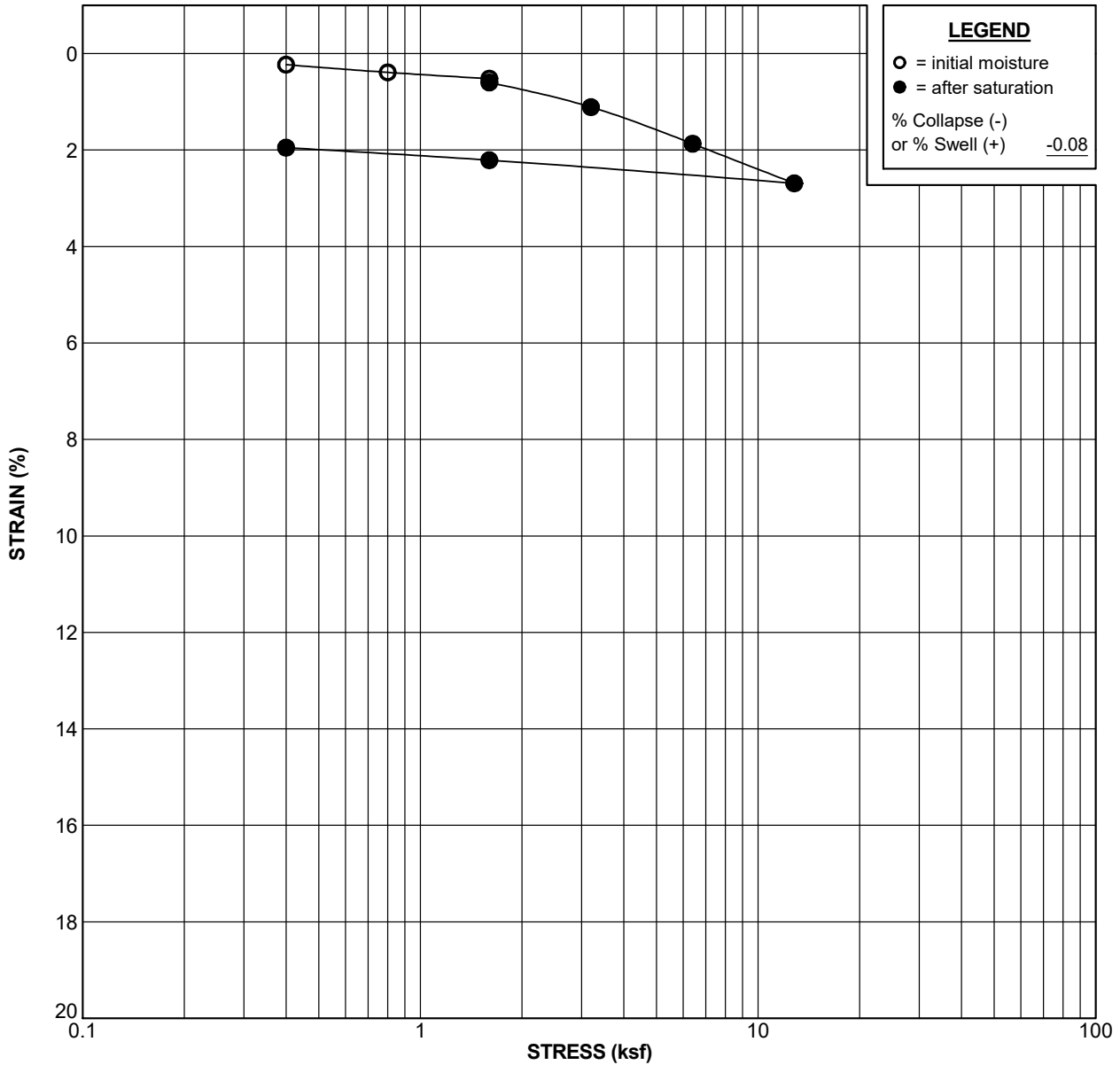
Boring No. H-3	Sample No. B-1	Depth: 1.0 - 5.0 ft
Sample Description: (Qop) Strong brown silty SAND		USCS: SM
Liquid Limit:	Plasticity Index:	Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve: 28
Comments: 1557A		

COMPACTION TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 San Diego, CA
 PROJECT NO. 21010-01



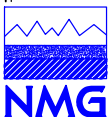
Geotechnical, Inc.



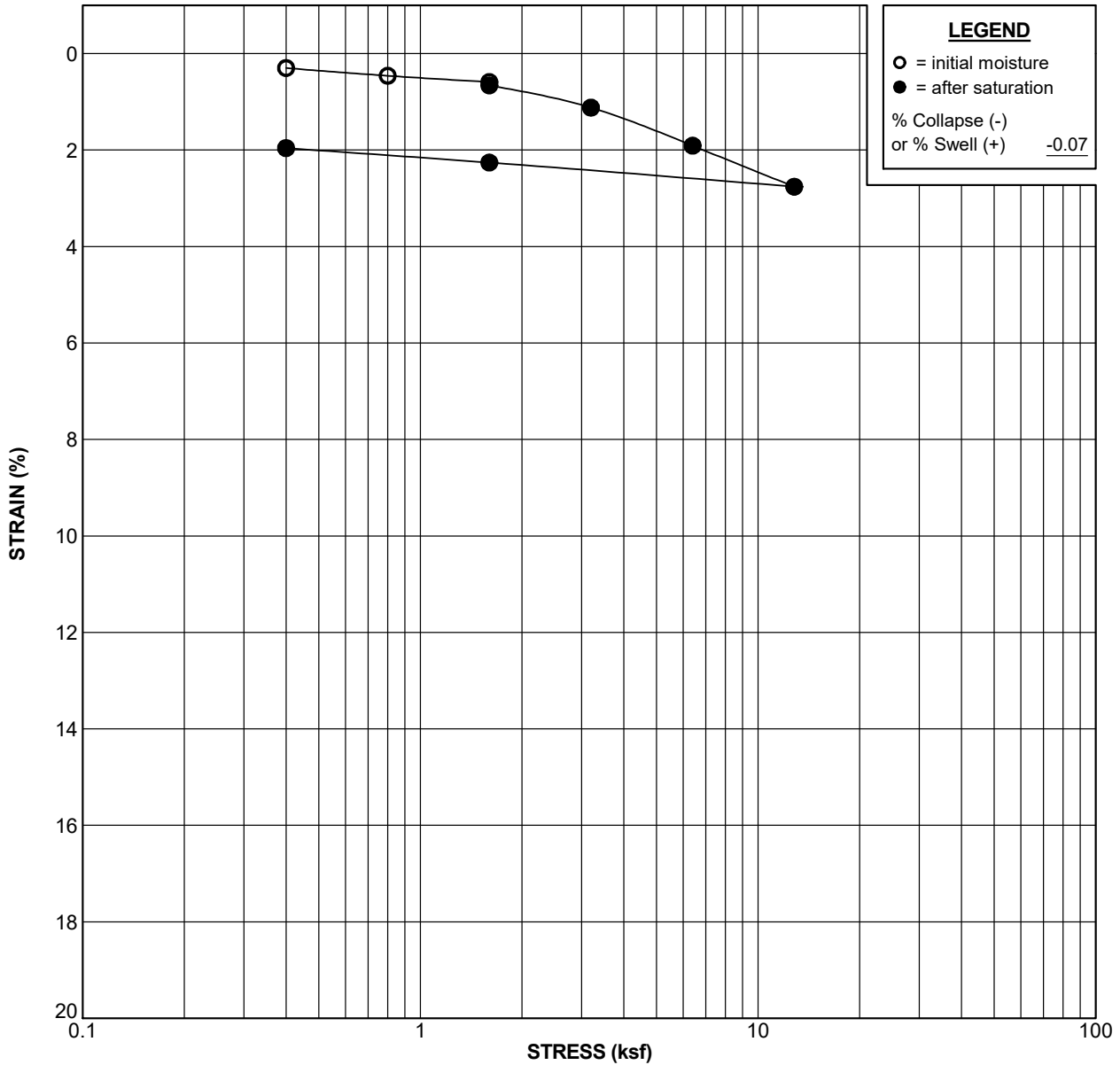
Boring No. H-1		Sample No. D-6		Depth: 15.0 ft	
Sample Description: (Qbp) Light gray SAND				USCS: SP/SW	
Liquid Limit:		Plasticity Index:		Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve:	
Test Stage	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Degree of Saturation (%)	Void Ratio	
Initial	4.2	89.1	12.7	0.891	
Final	28.5	90.8	89.9	0.856	

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 San Diego, CA
 PROJECT NO. 21010-01



Geotechnical, Inc.



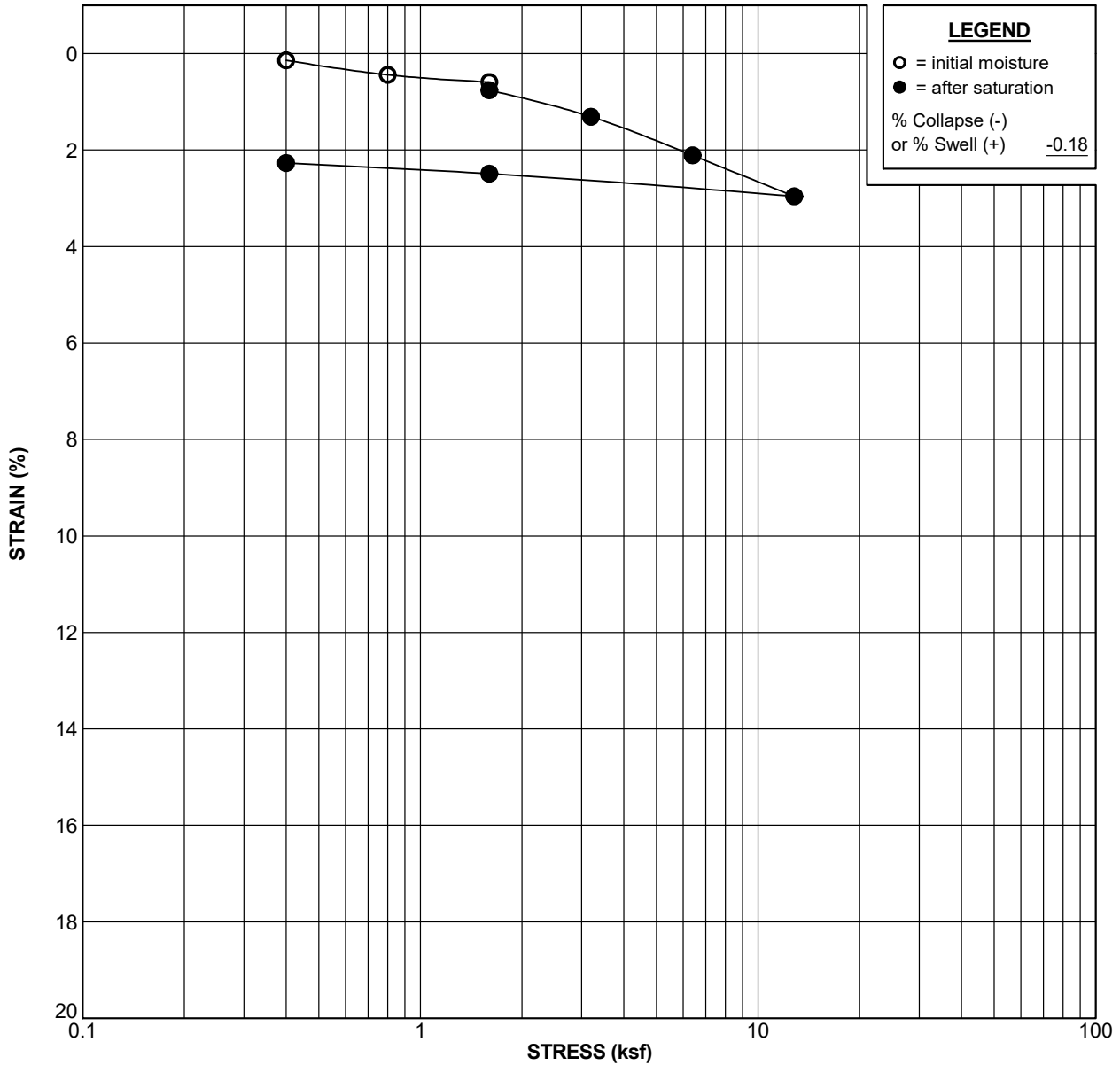
Boring No. H-1		Sample No. D-7		Depth: 20.0 ft	
Sample Description: (Qbp) Pale yellow SAND				USCS: SP/SW	
Liquid Limit:		Plasticity Index:		Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve:	
Test Stage	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Degree of Saturation (%)	Void Ratio	
Initial	3.5	92.8	11.6	0.816	
Final	26.6	94.6	92.0	0.781	

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 San Diego, CA
 PROJECT NO. 21010-01



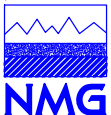
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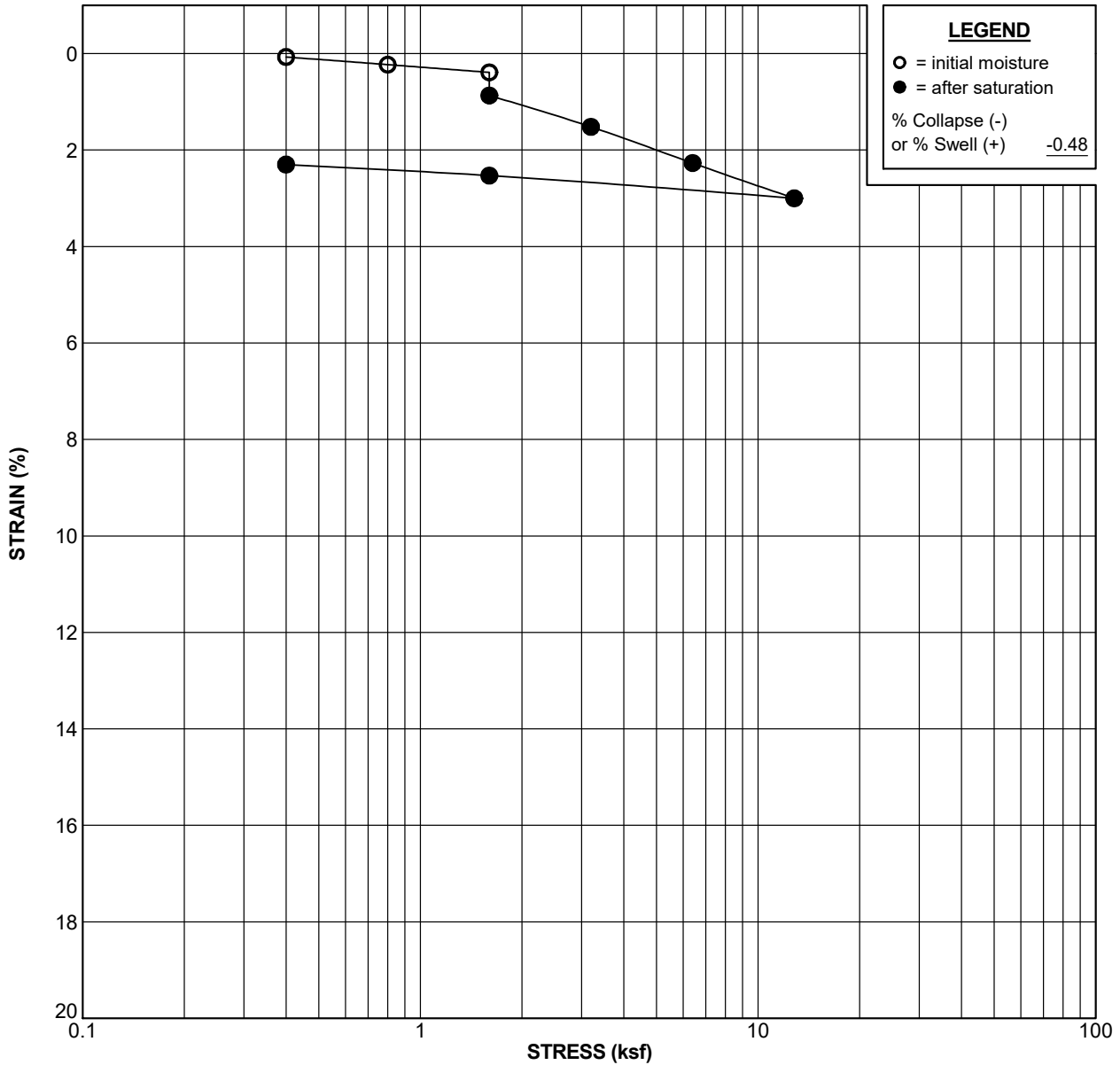
Boring No. H-2		Sample No. D-2		Depth: 5.0 ft	
Sample Description: (Qbp) Yellowish red silty SAND				USCS: SM	
Liquid Limit:		Plasticity Index:		Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve:	
Test Stage	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Degree of Saturation (%)	Void Ratio	
Initial	5.1	94.7	17.7	0.779	
Final	24.0	96.8	87.5	0.740	

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
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 PROJECT NO. 21010-01



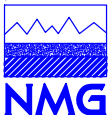
Geotechnical, Inc.



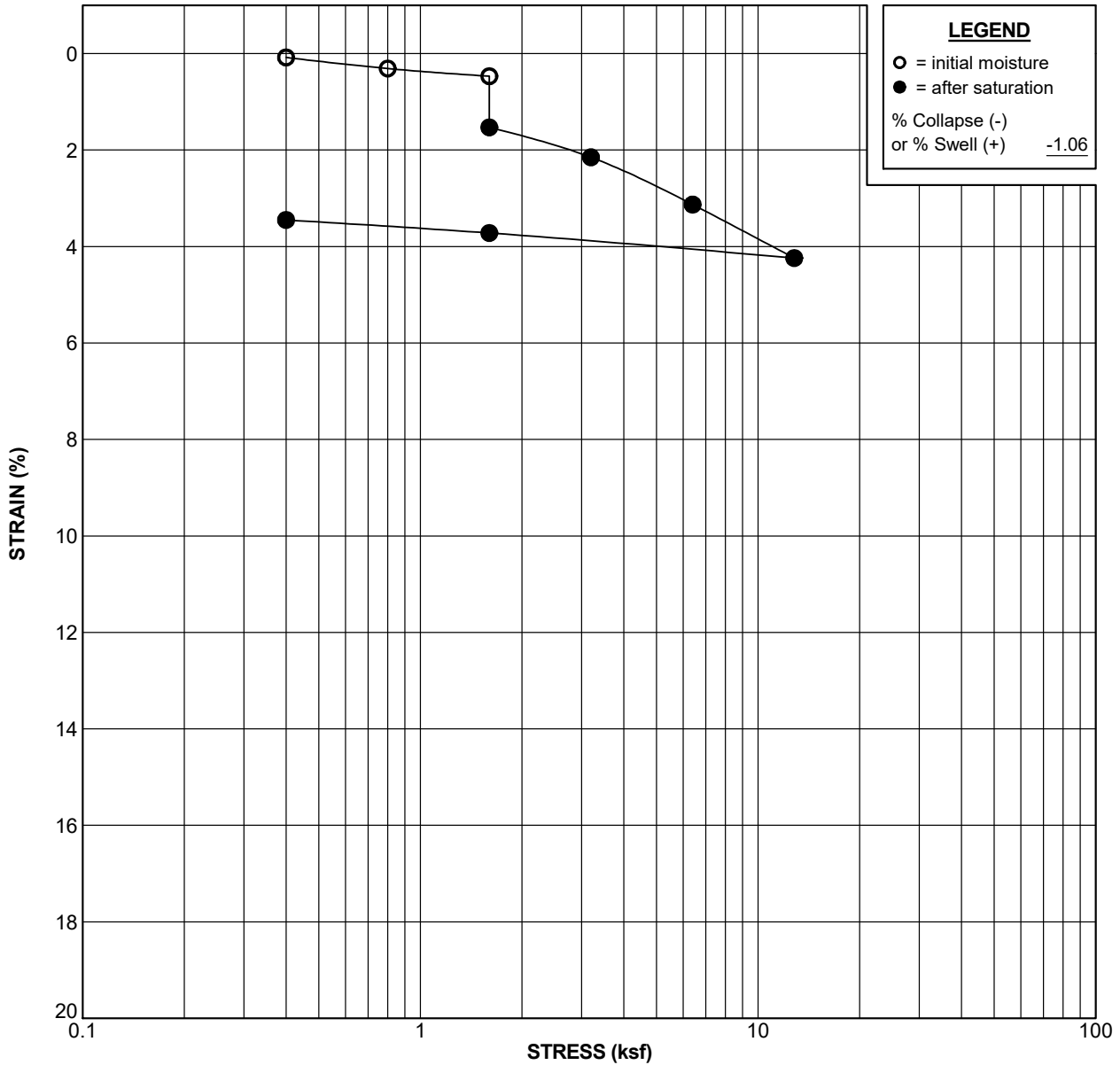
Boring No. H-2		Sample No. D-3		Depth: 8.0 ft	
Sample Description: (Qbp) Yellowish red silty SAND				USCS: SM	
Liquid Limit:		Plasticity Index:		Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve:	
Test Stage	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Degree of Saturation (%)	Void Ratio	
Initial	3.4	97.6	12.6	0.726	
Final	22.7	99.8	89.1	0.688	

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
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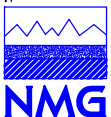
Geotechnical, Inc.



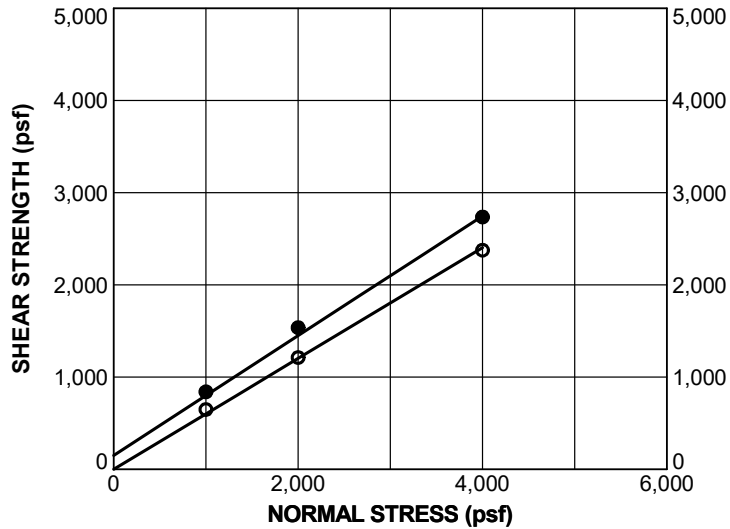
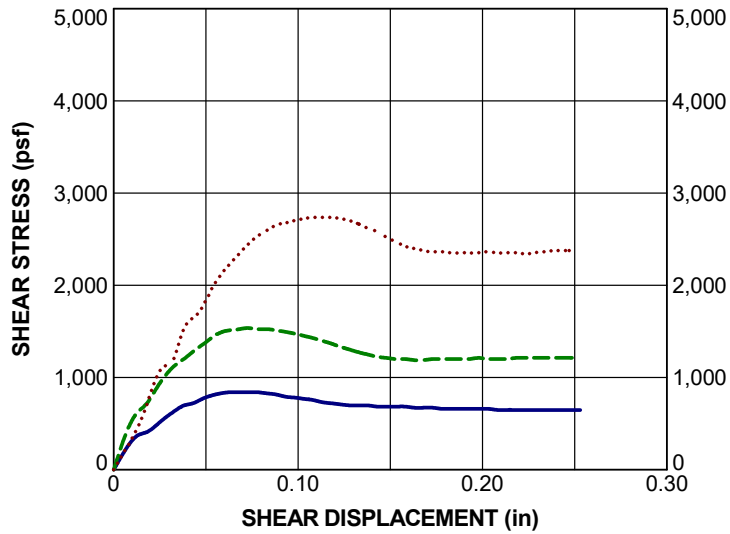
Boring No. H-3		Sample No. D-4		Depth: 10.0 ft	
Sample Description: (Qbp) Yellowish brown silty SAND				USCS: SM	
Liquid Limit:		Plasticity Index:		Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve:	
Test Stage	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)	Degree of Saturation (%)	Void Ratio	
Initial	5.0	105.4	22.6	0.598	
Final	16.5	109.0	81.6	0.546	

CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
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Geotechnical, Inc.

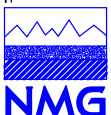


Boring No. H-1		Sample No. B-1		Depth: 1.0 - 5.0 ft	
Sample Description: (Qop) Dark yellowish brown silty SAND				USCS: SM	
Liquid Limit:		Plasticity Index:		Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve: 22	
Final Moisture Content (%): 18.8		Final Dry Density (pcf): 112.6		Degree of Saturation (%): 100	
Sample Type: Remolded to 90% RC		Rate of Shear (in./min.): 0.05			

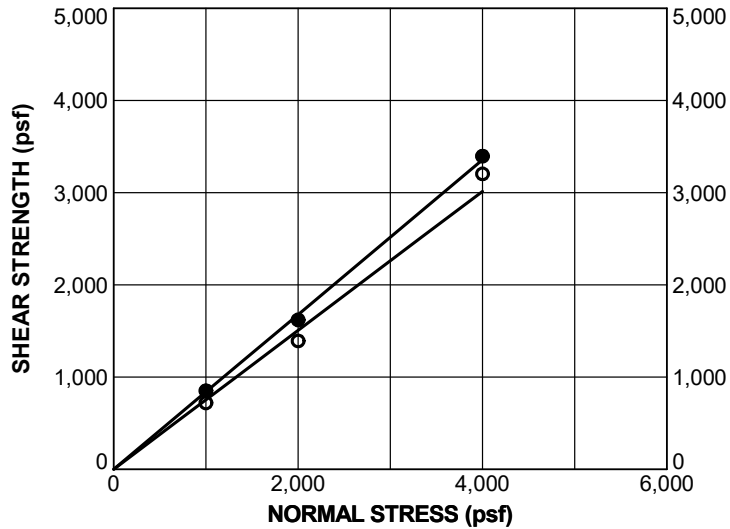
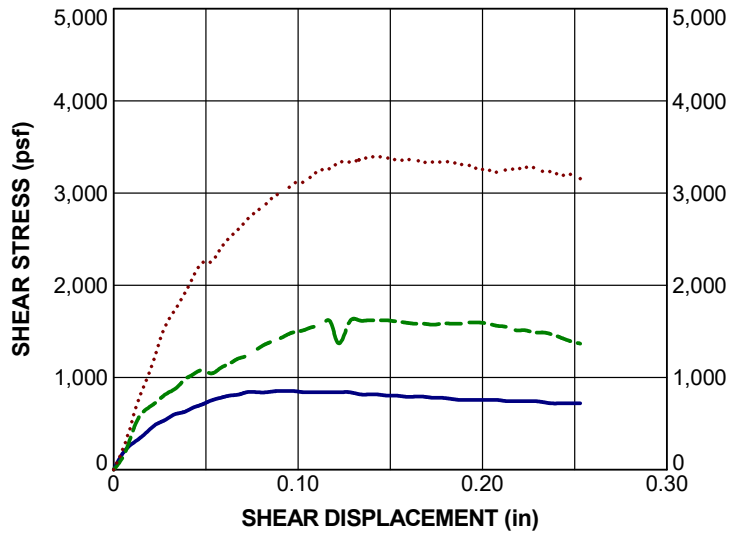
SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS		
Parameter	Peak ●	Ultimate ○
Cohesion (psf)	150	0
Friction Angle (degrees)	33.0	31.0

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 San Diego, CA
 PROJECT NO. 21010-01



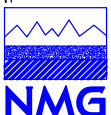
Geotechnical, Inc.



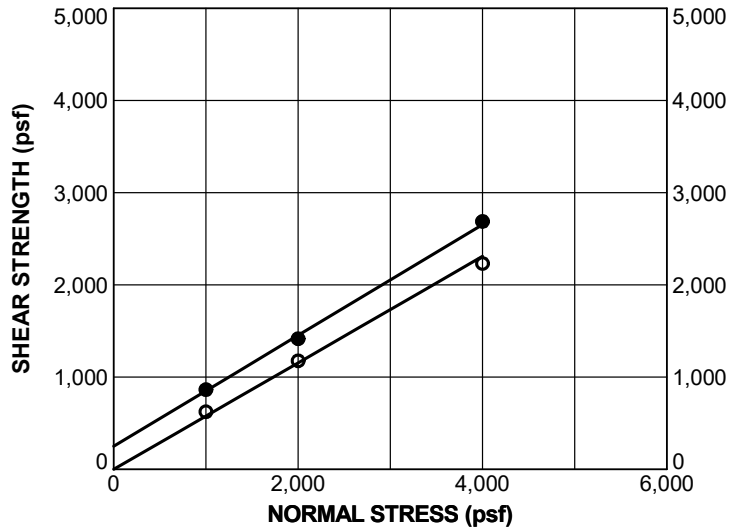
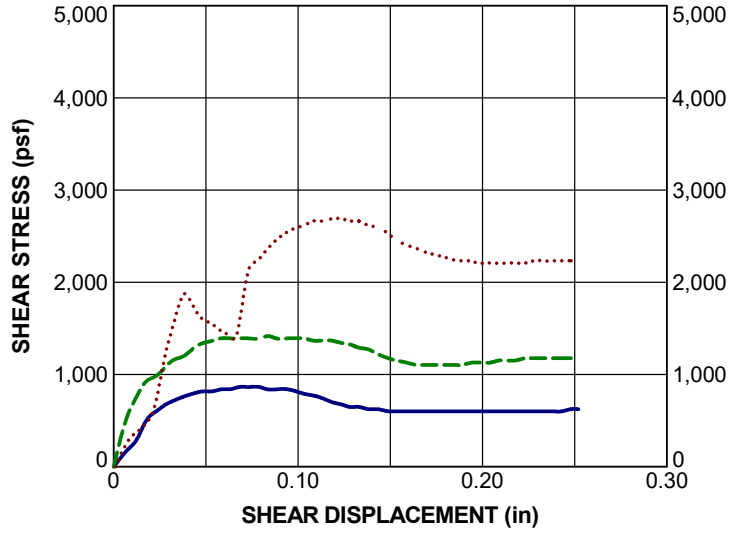
Boring No. H-1		Sample No. D-3		Depth: 7.5 ft	
Sample Description: (Qop) Yellowish red SAND w/ gravel				USCS: SP/SW	
Liquid Limit:		Plasticity Index:		Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve:	
Final Moisture Content (%) : 26.0	Final Dry Density (pcf) : 100.7		Degree of Saturation (%) : 100		
Sample Type: Undisturbed			Rate of Shear (in./min.): 0.05		
SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS					
Parameter	Peak ●		Ultimate ○		
Cohesion (psf)	0		0		
Friction Angle (degrees)	40.0		37.0		

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
San Diego, CA
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Geotechnical, Inc.

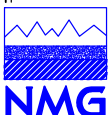


Boring No. H-3		Sample No. B-1		Depth: 1.0 - 5.0 ft	
Sample Description: (Qop) Strong brown silty SAND				USCS: SM	
Liquid Limit:		Plasticity Index:		Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve: 28	
Final Moisture Content (%): 15.9		Final Dry Density (pcf): 117.5		Degree of Saturation (%): 99	
Sample Type: Remolded to 90% RC		Rate of Shear (in./min.): 0.05			

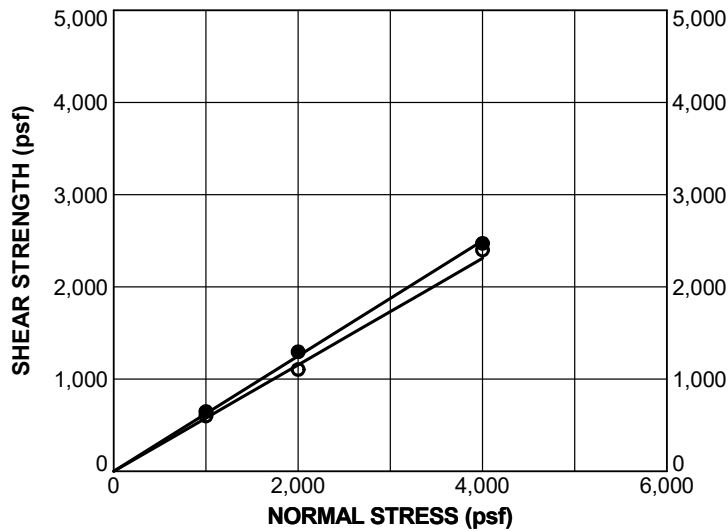
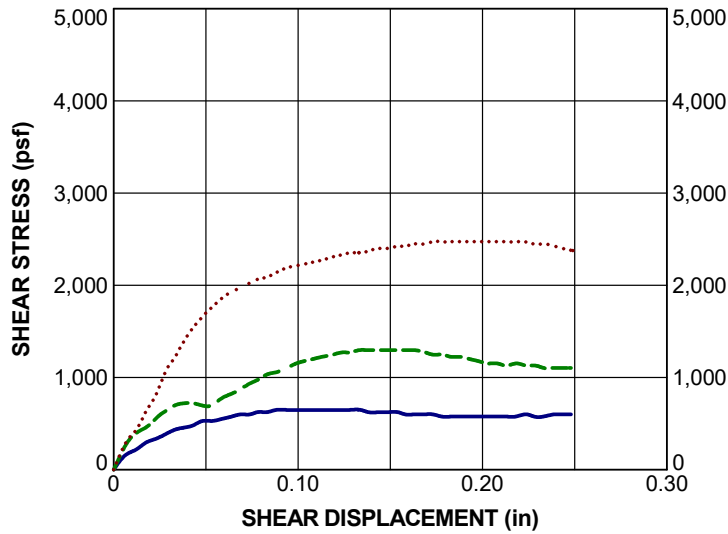
SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS		
Parameter	Peak ●	Ultimate ○
Cohesion (psf)	250	0
Friction Angle (degrees)	31.0	30.0

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 San Diego, CA
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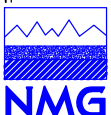
Geotechnical, Inc.



Boring No. H-3		Sample No. D-1		Depth: 2.5 ft	
Sample Description: (Qop) Yellowish red silty SAND				USCS: SM	
Liquid Limit:		Plasticity Index:		Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve:	
Final Moisture Content (%):	20.6	Final Dry Density (pcf):	105.9	Degree of Saturation (%): 94	
Sample Type: Undisturbed			Rate of Shear (in./min.): 0.05		
SHEAR STRENGTH PARAMETERS					
Parameter	Peak ●		Ultimate ○		
Cohesion (psf)	0		0		
Friction Angle (degrees)	32.0		30.0		

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
San Diego, CA
PROJECT NO. 21010-01



Geotechnical, Inc.



October 1, 2021 via email: cthompson@nmggeotech.com

NMG Geotechnical, Inc.
17991 Fitch
Irvine, CA, 92614

Attention: Mr. Clint Thompson

Re: Soil Corrosivity Study
Avalon Bay / Pacific Beach
San Diego, CA
HDR #21-08585SCS, NMG #21010-01

Introduction

Laboratory tests have been completed on two soil samples provided to HDR for the Avalon Bay / Pacific Beach project. The purpose of these tests was to determine whether the soils are likely to have deleterious effects on underground utility piping, hydraulic elevator cylinders, and concrete structures. HDR assumes that the provided samples are representative of the most corrosive soils at the site.

The proposed parking structure and apartment building have four stories and two stories, respectively, and one subterranean level. The site is located at 3883 Ingham Street in San Diego, California, and the water table is reportedly 30 feet deep.

The scope of this study is limited to a determination of soil corrosivity and general corrosion control recommendations for materials likely to be used for construction. HDR's recommendations do not constitute, and are not meant as a substitute for, design documents for the purpose of construction. If the architects and/or engineers desire more specific information, designs, specifications, or review of design, HDR will be happy to work with them as a separate phase of this project.

Soil Corrosivity Testing

Laboratory Testing

The electrical resistivity of each sample was measured in a soil box per ASTM International (ASTM) G187 in its as-received condition and again after saturation with distilled water. Resistivities are at about their lowest value when the soil is saturated. The pH of the saturated samples was measured per ASTM G51. A 5:1 water:soil extract from each sample was chemically analyzed for the major soluble salts commonly found in soil per ASTM D4327, ASTM D6919, and American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard Method 2320-B. The laboratory analyses were performed under HDR laboratory number 21-08585SCS. The full set of test results are shown in the attached Table 1.

Discussion

A major factor in determining soil corrosivity is electrical resistivity. The electrical resistivity of a soil is a measure of its resistance to the flow of electrical current. Corrosion of buried metal is an electrochemical process in which the amount of metal loss due to corrosion is directly proportional to the flow of electrical current (DC) from the metal into the soil. Corrosion currents, following Ohm's Law, are inversely proportional to soil resistivity. Lower electrical resistivities result from higher moisture and soluble salt contents and indicate corrosive soil. A correlation between electrical resistivity and corrosivity toward ferrous metals is shown in Table 1.¹

Table 1: Soil Corrosivity Categories.

Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Corrosivity Category
Greater than 10,000	Mildly Corrosive
2,001 to 10,000	Moderately Corrosive
1,001 to 2,000	Corrosive
0 to 1,000	Severely Corrosive

Other soil characteristics that may influence corrosivity towards metals are pH, soluble salt content, soil types, aeration, anaerobic conditions, and site drainage.

Electrical resistivities was in the mildly corrosive category with as-received moisture. When saturated, the resistivities were in the moderately corrosive category. The resistivities dropped considerably with added moisture because the samples were dry as-received.

Soil pH values varied from 7.8 to 8.3. This range is mildly to moderately alkaline.² These values do not particularly increase soil corrosivity.

The soluble salt content of the samples were low.

Per ACI-318, the soil is classified as S0 with respect to sulfate concentration.³

Nitrate was detected in low concentrations. Ammonium was not detected.

Tests were not made for sulfide and oxidation-reduction (redox) potential because these samples did not exhibit characteristics typically associated with anaerobic conditions.

In conclusion, this soil is classified as moderately corrosive to ferrous metals and negligible (S0) for sulfate attack on concrete.

¹ Romanoff, Melvin. *Underground Corrosion*, NBS Circular 579. Reprinted by NACE. Houston, TX, 1989, pp. 166–167.

² Romanoff, Melvin. *Underground Corrosion*, NBS Circular 579. Reprinted by NACE. Houston, TX, 1989, p. 8.

³ American Concrete Institute (ACI) 318-19 Table 19.3.1.1.

Corrosion Control Recommendations

The life of buried materials depends on thickness, strength, loads, construction details, soil moisture, etc., in addition to soil corrosivity, and is, therefore, difficult to predict. Of more practical value are corrosion control methods that will increase the life of materials that would be subject to significant corrosion. The following recommendations are based on the evaluation of soil corrosivity described above. Unless otherwise indicated, these recommendations apply to the entire site or alignment.

All Pipe

1. On all pipes, appurtenances, and fittings not protected by cathodic protection, coat bare metal such as valves, bolts, flange joints, joint harnesses, and flexible couplings with wax tape per AWWA C217 after assembly.
2. Where metallic pipelines penetrate concrete structures such as building floors, vault walls, and thrust blocks use plastic sleeves, rubber seals, or other dielectric material to prevent pipe contact with the concrete and reinforcing steel.
3. To prevent differential aeration corrosion cells, provide at least 2 inches of pipe bedding or backfill material all around metallic piping, including the bottom. Do not lay pipe directly on undisturbed soil.

Steel Pipe

1. Underground steel pipe with rubber gasketed, mechanical, grooved end, or other nonconductive type joints should be bonded for electrical continuity. Electrical continuity is necessary for corrosion monitoring and the possible future application of cathodic protection.
2. Install corrosion monitoring test stations to facilitate corrosion monitoring and the possible future application of cathodic protection:
 - a. At each end of the pipeline.
 - b. At each end of all casings.
 - c. Other locations as necessary so the interval between test stations does not exceed 1,200 feet.
3. To prevent dissimilar metal corrosion cells and to facilitate the possible future application of cathodic protection, electrically isolate each buried steel pipeline per NACE SP0286 from:
 - a. Dissimilar metals.
 - b. Dissimilarly coated piping (cement-mortar vs. dielectric).
 - c. Above ground steel pipe.
 - d. All existing piping.

Insulated joints should be placed above grade or in vaults where possible. Wrap all buried insulators with wax tape per AWWA C217.

4. Choose one of the following corrosion control options:

OPTION 1

- a. Apply a suitable dielectric coating intended for underground use such as:
 - i. Polyurethane per AWWA C222 *or*
 - ii. Extruded polyethylene per AWWA C215 *or*
 - iii. A tape coating system per AWWA C214 *or*
 - iv. Hot applied coal tar enamel per AWWA C203 *or*
 - v. Fusion bonded epoxy per AWWA C213.
- b. Although it is customary to cathodically protect bonded dielectrically coated structures, cathodic protection is not recommended at this time because the soil is considered only moderately corrosive to ferrous materials. Install joint bonds, test stations, and insulated joints to provide for corrosion monitoring and/or the future application of cathodic protection to control leaks if needed.

OPTION 2

As an alternative to the coating systems described in Option 1 and possible future cathodic protection, apply a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch cement mortar coating per AWWA C205 or encase all buried portions of metallic piping so that there is a minimum of 3 inches of concrete cover provided over and around surfaces of pipe, fittings, and valves using any type of ASTM C150 cement. Install joint bonds, test stations, and insulated joints to provide for corrosion monitoring and/or the future application of cathodic protection if needed.

NOTE: Some steel piping systems, such as for oil, gas, and high-pressure piping systems, have special corrosion and cathodic protection requirements that must be evaluated for each specific application.

Ductile Iron Pipe

1. To prevent dissimilar metal corrosion cells and to facilitate the possible future application of cathodic protection, electrically insulate underground iron pipe from dissimilar metals and from above ground iron pipe with insulating joints per NACE SP0286.
2. Bond all nonconductive type joints for electrical continuity. Electrical continuity is necessary for corrosion monitoring and possible future application of cathodic protection.
3. Install corrosion monitoring test stations to facilitate corrosion monitoring and the possible future application of cathodic protection:
 - a. At each end of the pipeline.
 - b. At each end of any casings.
 - c. Other locations as necessary so the interval between test stations does not exceed 1,200 feet.

4. Choose one of the following corrosion control options:

OPTION 1

a. Apply a suitable coating intended for underground use such as:

- i. Polyethylene encasement per AWWA C105; *or*
- ii. Epoxy coating; *or*
- iii. Polyurethane; *or*
- iv. Wax tape.

NOTE: The thin factory-applied asphaltic coating applied to ductile iron pipe for transportation and aesthetic purposes does not constitute a corrosion control coating.

b. Although it is customary to cathodically protect coated structures, cathodic protection is not recommended at this time because the soil is considered only moderately corrosive to ferrous materials. Install joint bonds, test stations, and insulated joints to provide for corrosion monitoring and/or the future application of cathodic protection to control leaks if needed.

OPTION 2

As an alternative to the coating systems described in Option 1 and possible future cathodic protection, encase all buried portions of metallic piping so that there is a minimum of 3 inches of concrete cover provided over and around surfaces of pipe, fittings, and valves using any type of ASTM C150 cement. Install joint bonds, test stations, and insulated joints to provide for corrosion monitoring and/or the future application of cathodic protection if needed.

NOTE: Some iron piping systems, such as for fire water piping, have special corrosion and cathodic protection requirements that must be evaluated for each specific application.

Cast Iron Soil Pipe

1. Protect cast iron soil pipe with either a double wrap 4-mil or single wrap 8-mil polyethylene encasement per AWWA C105.
2. It is not necessary to bond the pipe joints or apply cathodic protection.
3. Provide 6 inches of clean sand backfill all around the pipe. Use the following parameters for clean sand backfill:
 - a. Minimum saturated resistivity of no less than 3,000 ohm-cm; *and*
 - b. pH between 6.0 and 8.0.
 - c. All backfill testing should be performed by a corrosion engineering laboratory.

Copper Tubing

1. Use Type K or Type L copper tubing as required by the applicable local plumbing code. Type M tubing should not be used for buried applications.⁴
2. Electrically insulate underground copper pipe from dissimilar metals and from above ground copper pipe with insulating devices per NACE SP0286. Sleeve copper pipe through footings and foundations to prevent pH concentration cells and prevent leaks caused by settlement.
3. Electrically insulate cold water piping from hot water piping systems.
4. Protect cold water pipe using all of the following measures:
 - a. Place cold water copper tubing in an 8-mil polyethylene sleeve or encase in double 4-mil thick polyethylene sleeves. Ensure that sleeves are intact and free of cuts, tears, punctures, or other damage.
 - b. Remove any construction debris, rocks, wood, or organic matter from the trench prior to backfill.
 - c. Bed and backfill with at least 2 inches of clean sand all around the tubing, including the bedding. Use the following parameters for clean sand backfill:
 - i. Minimum saturated resistivity of no less than 3,000 ohm-cm; and
 - ii. pH between 6.0 and 8.0.
 - iii. All backfill testing should be performed by a corrosion engineering laboratory.
 - d. Copper tubing for cold water can also be treated the same as for hot water.
5. Hot water tubing may be subject to a higher corrosion rate. Protect hot copper tubing using one of the following measures:
 - a. Prevent soil contact. Soil contact may be prevented by placing the tubing above ground or encasing the tubing with PVC pipe with solvent-welded joints. Either seal the PVC pipe at both ends using ammonia- and methanol-free caulk, or terminate both ends above-grade in a manner that doesn't allow water to infiltrate; *or*
 - b. Applying cathodic protection per NACE SP0169. The amount of cathodic protection current needed can be minimized by coating the tubing with a suitable dielectric coating that is compatible with cathodic protection, such as Polyken 930.

⁴ 2016 California Plumbing Code (CPC), July 1, 2018 Supplement, Section 604.3.

Plastic and Vitrified Clay Pipe

1. No special corrosion control measures are required for plastic and vitrified clay piping placed underground.
2. Protect all metallic fittings and valves with wax tape per AWWA C217, or with epoxy and appropriately designed cathodic protection system per NACE SP0169.

Concrete Structures and Pipe

1. From a corrosion standpoint, any type of ASTM C150 cement may be used for concrete structures and pipe because the sulfate concentration is negligible (S0), from 0 to 0.10 percent. Use a minimum strength of 2,500 psi per applicable codes.^{5,6,7}
2. Standard concrete cover over reinforcing steel may be used for concrete structures and pipe in contact with these soils due to the low chloride concentrations found on site.⁸ Limit the water-soluble chloride ion content in the concrete mix design to less than 0.3 percent by weight of cement.

NOTE: This analysis is based strictly on the soil corrosivity characteristics. Designer must consider external sources of chloride from brackish water, seawater, or spray from these sources that would amend these recommendations.

Post-Tensioned Slabs: Unbonded Single-Stranded Tendons and Anchors

Although chloride levels were relatively low, soil is considered an aggressive environment for post-tensioning strands and anchors. Protect post-tensioning strands and anchors against corrosion by implementing all the following measures:^{9,10,11}

1. Limit the water-soluble chloride ion content in the concrete mix design to less than 0.06 percent by weight of cement.
2. Design all tendons to prevent ingress of moisture. A corrosion-inhibiting coating should be incorporated into the tendon sheaths.
3. Use non-shrink grout mixes for all post-tensioning pockets.
4. Prior to grouting the pocket, apply a protective grease cap filled with corrosion protection material that provides a watertight seal for the strand end and wedge cavity. Ensure the cap fully seats against the face of the standard anchor at the live end.
5. Protect all components from moisture prior to installation and within one working day after installation.

⁵ 2018 International Building Code (IBC) which refers to American Concrete Institute (ACI) 318-19 Table 19.3.2.1

⁶ 2015 International Residential Code (IRC) which refers to American Concrete Institute (ACI) 318-19 Table 19.3.2.1

⁷ 2016 California Building Code (CBC) which refers to American Concrete Institute (ACI) 318-19 Table 19.3.2.1

⁸ Design Manual 303: Concrete Cylinder Pipe. Ameron. p.65

⁹ Post-Tensioning Manual, sixth edition. Post-Tensioning Institute (PTI), Phoenix, AZ, 2006.

¹⁰ PTI M10.2-00: Specification for Unbonded Single Strand Tendons. Post-Tensioning Institute (PTI), Phoenix, AZ, 2000.

¹¹ ACI 423.6-01: Specification for Unbonded Single Strand Tendons. American Concrete Institute (ACI), 2001

6. Ensure the minimum concrete cover over the tendon tail is 1 inch, or greater if required by the applicable building code.
7. Install caps within one working day after the cutting of the tendon tails and acceptance of the elongation records by the engineer.
8. Install pre-cast concrete plug over the grease cap to ensure the live end is sealed from further moisture intrusion.
9. Limit the access of direct runoff onto the anchorage area by designing proper drainage. Do not allow water to pond against anchors.
10. Provide at least 2 inches of space between finish grade and the anchorage area, or more if required by applicable building codes.

Hydraulic Elevators

1. Choose one of the following corrosion control options for the hydraulic steel cylinders.

OPTION 1

- a. Coat hydraulic elevator cylinders with a suitable dielectric coating intended for underground use such as:
 - i. Polyurethane per AWWA C222 or
 - ii. Extruded polyethylene per AWWA C215 or
 - iii. A tape coating system per AWWA C214 or
 - iv. Hot applied coal tar enamel per AWWA C203 or
 - v. Fusion bonded epoxy per AWWA C213.
- b. Electrically insulate each cylinder from building metals by installing dielectric material between the piston platen and car, insulating the bolts, and installing an insulated joint in the oil line; and
- c. Apply cathodic protection to hydraulic cylinders as per NACE SP0169.

OPTION 2

As an alternative to electrical insulation and cathodic protection, place each cylinder in a plastic casing with a plastic watertight seal at the bottom.

2. The elevator oil line should be placed above ground if possible but, if underground, should be protected by one of the following corrosion control options:

OPTION 1

- a. Provide a bonded dielectric coating,
- b. Electrically isolate the pipeline, and
- c. Apply cathodic protection to steel piping as per NACE SP0169.

OPTION 2

Place the oil line in a PVC casing pipe with solvent-welded joints and sealed at both ends to prevent contact with soil and moisture.

Closure

The analysis and recommendations presented in this report are based upon data obtained from the laboratory samples. This report does not reflect variations that may occur across the site or due to the modifying effects of construction. If variations appear, HDR should be notified immediately so that further evaluation and supplemental recommendations can be provided.

HDR's services have been performed with the usual thoroughness and competence of the engineering profession. No other warranty or representation, either expressed or implied, is included or intended.

Please call if you have any questions.

Respectfully Submitted,
HDR Engineering, Inc.



Bradley M. Stuart, PE
Corrosion Engineer



Marc E N Wegner, PE
Sr. Corrosion Project Manager

Enc: Table 1

21-0858SCS SCS-t



Table 1 - Laboratory Tests on Soil Samples

NMG Geotechnical, Inc.
Avalon Bay Pacific Beach
Your #21010-01, HDR Lab #21-0858SCS
22-Sep-21

Sample ID		H-1, B-1 @ 1-5'	H-3, B-1 @ 1-5'
Resistivity			
as-received	Units ohm-cm	44,000	60,000
saturated	ohm-cm	8,000	2,360
pH		8.3	7.8
Electrical			
Conductivity	mS/cm	0.08	0.15
Chemical Analyses			
Cations			
calcium	Ca ²⁺ mg/kg	64	55
magnesium	Mg ²⁺ mg/kg	17	17
sodium	Na ¹⁺ mg/kg	66	109
potassium	K ¹⁺ mg/kg	8.6	22
ammonium	NH ₄ ¹⁺ mg/kg	ND	ND
Anions			
carbonate	CO ₃ ²⁻ mg/kg	51	ND
bicarbonate	HCO ₃ ¹⁻ mg/kg	79	153
fluoride	F ¹⁻ mg/kg	6.1	4.6
chloride	Cl ¹⁻ mg/kg	12	80
sulfate	SO ₄ ²⁻ mg/kg	26	107
nitrate	NO ₃ ¹⁻ mg/kg	13	46
phosphate	PO ₄ ³⁻ mg/kg	ND	ND
Other Tests			
sulfide	S ²⁻ qual	na	na
Redox	mV	na	na

Resistivity per ASTM G187, pH per ASTM G51, Cations per ASTM D6919, Anions per ASTM D4327, and Alkalinity per APHA 2320-B.

Electrical conductivity in millisiemens/cm and chemical analyses were made on a 1:5 soil-to-water extract.

mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram (parts per million) of dry soil.

Redox = oxidation-reduction potential in millivolts

ND = not detected

na = not analyzed



Enthalpy Analytical
931 West Barkley Ave
Orange, CA 92868
(714) 771-6900

enthalpy.com

Lab Job Number: 450692
Report Level: II
Report Date: 09/22/2021

Analytical Report *prepared for:*

Cindy Johnson
Belshire Environmental Services
25971 Towne Centre Drive
Foothill Ranch, CA 92610

Location: Avalon Bay - Pacific Beach

Authorized for release by:

Ranjit K Clarke, Project Manager
(714) 771-9906
Ranjit.Clarke@enthalpy.com

This data package has been reviewed for technical correctness and completeness. Release of this data has been authorized by the Laboratory Manager or the Manager's designee, as verified by the above signature which applies to this PDF file as well as any associated electronic data deliverable files. The results contained in this report meet all requirements of NELAP and pertain only to those samples which were submitted for analysis. This report may be reproduced only in its entirety.

CA ELAP# 1338, NELAP# 4038, SCAQMD LAP# 18LA0518, LACSD ID# 10105, CDC ELITE Member



Sample Summary

Cindy Johnson	Lab Job #:	450692
Belshire Environmental Services	Location:	Avalon Bay - Pacific Beach
25971 Towne Centre Drive	Date Received:	09/17/21
Foothill Ranch, CA 92610		

Sample ID	Lab ID	Collected	Matrix
DRUM 1	450692-001	09/16/21 14:15	Soil
DRUM 2	450692-002	09/16/21 14:15	Soil
DRUM 3	450692-003	09/16/21 14:15	Soil
DRUM 1-3 COMP	450692-004	09/17/21 00:00	Soil

Case Narrative

Belshire Environmental Services
25971 Towne Centre Drive
Foothill Ranch, CA 92610
Cindy Johnson

Lab Job Number: 450692
Location: Avalon Bay - Pacific Beach
Date Received: 09/17/21

This data package contains sample and QC results for one soil composite, requested for the above referenced project on 09/17/21. The sample was received cold and intact.

TPH-Extractables by GC (EPA 8015B):

TPH (C13-C22), TPH (C23-C44), and TPH (C6-C12) were detected between the MDL and the RL in the method blank for batch 274223; these analytes were not detected in the sample at or above the RL. No other analytical problems were encountered.

Volatile Organics by GC/MS (EPA 8260B):

No analytical problems were encountered.

Metals (EPA 6010B and EPA 7471A):

High response was observed for antimony in the CCV analyzed 09/21/21 04:20; affected data was qualified with "b". High response was observed for antimony in the CCV analyzed 09/21/21 03:39; affected data was qualified with "b". Low recoveries were observed for antimony in the MS/MSD of DRUM 1-3 COMP (lab # 450692-004); the LCS was within limits, and the associated RPD was within limits. No other analytical problems were encountered.

ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL, INC.		Chain of Custody Record		Turn Around Time (Rush by advanced notice only)			
806 N. Batavia St., Orange, CA 92868		Lab No: <u>450692</u>		Standard:		4 Day: <input type="checkbox"/>	
Phone: (714) 771-6900 Fax: (714) 771-9933		Page: 1 of 1		2 Day: <input type="checkbox"/>		3 Day: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Billing: Enthalpy - SoCal		Matrix: A = Air DW = Drinking Water		1 Day: <input type="checkbox"/>		Same Day: <input type="checkbox"/>	
c/o Montrose Environmental Group		FL = Food Liquid FS = Food Solid L = Liquid		Preservatives: 1 = Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ 2 = HCl 3 = HNO ₃			
1 Park Plaza, Suite 1000, Irvine, CA 92614		PP = Pure Product S = Solid SeaW = Sea Water		4 = H ₂ SO ₄ 5 = NaOH 6 = Other			
		SW = Swab W = Water WP = Wipe O = Other					

CUSTOMER INFORMATION			PROJECT INFORMATION			Analysis Request				Test Instructions / Comments	
Company:	Belshire Environmental Services		Name:	Avalon Bay - Pacific Beach							
Report To:	Cindy Johnson		Number:								
Email:	cindy@belshire.com		P.O. #:	334132							
Address:	25971 Towne Centre Dr.		Address:	3883 Ingraham St.							
	Foothill Ranch, CA 92610			San Diego							
Phone:	949-460-5200		Global ID:								
Fax:			Sampled By:	<u>Jorge Villalpando</u>							
Sample ID	Sampling Date	Sampling Time	Matrix	Container No. / Size	Pres.	Fuji VOCs by 8260	TPH Carbon Chain	Title 22 Metals	HOLD		
1 Drum 1	9-16-21	14:15	S	1 x 4 oz.	none				✓		
2 Drum 2	11	11	S	1 x 4 oz.	none				✓		
3 Drum 3	11	11	S	1 x 4 oz.	none				✓		
4 Composite (Drum 1, Drum 2, Drum 3)						✓	✓	✓			3:1 composite prior to analysis
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											

	Signature	Print Name	Company / Title	Date / Time
¹ Relinquished By:		Jorge Villalpando	Belshire	9-16-21 14:15
¹ Received By:		Dan Simpson	EA	9-17-21 1:05 PM
² Relinquished By:		Dan Simpson	EA	9-17-21 4:35 PM
² Received By:		Elizabeth	EA	9/17/21 4:35 PM
³ Relinquished By:				
³ Received By:				

1.8/6.0



ENTHALPY ANALYTICAL

SAMPLE ACCEPTANCE CHECKLIST

Section 1
 Client: Belshire Environmental Services Project: Avalon Bay - Pacific Beach
 Date Received: 9/17/21 Sampler's Name Present: Yes No

Section 2
 Sample(s) received in a cooler? Yes, How many? 1 No (skip section 2) Sample Temp (°C) (No Cooler) : _____
 Sample Temp (°C), One from each cooler: #1: 6.0 #2: _____ #3: _____ #4: _____
(Acceptance range is < 6°C but not frozen (for Microbiology samples, acceptance range is < 10°C but not frozen). It is acceptable for samples collected the same day as sample receipt to have a higher temperature as long as there is evidence that cooling has begun.)
 Shipping Information: _____

Section 3
 Was the cooler packed with: Ice Ice Packs Bubble Wrap Styrofoam
 Paper None Other _____
 Cooler Temp (°C): #1: 1.8 #2: _____ #3: _____ #4: _____

Section 4	YES	NO	N/A
Was a COC received?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Are sample IDs present?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Are sampling dates & times present?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Is a relinquished signature present?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Are the tests required clearly indicated on the COC?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Are custody seals present?		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
If custody seals are present, were they intact?			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Are all samples sealed in plastic bags? (Recommended for Microbiology samples)			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Did all samples arrive intact? If no, indicate in Section 4 below.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Did all bottle labels agree with COC? (ID, dates and times)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Were the samples collected in the correct containers for the required tests?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Are the containers labeled with the correct preservatives?			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Is there headspace in the VOA vials greater than 5-6 mm in diameter?			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Was a sufficient amount of sample submitted for the requested tests?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Section 5 Explanations/Comments

Section 6
 For discrepancies, how was the Project Manager notified? Verbal PM Initials: _____ Date/Time _____
 Email (email sent to/on): _____ / _____
 Project Manager's response:

Completed By: Date: 9/17/2021

Analysis Results for 450692

Cindy Johnson
Belshire Environmental Services
25971 Towne Centre Drive
Foothill Ranch, CA 92610

Lab Job #: 450692
Location: Avalon Bay - Pacific Beach
Date Received: 09/17/21

Sample ID: DRUM 1-3 COMP

Lab ID: 450692-004

Collected: 09/17/21

Matrix: Soil

450692-004 Analyte	Result	Qual	Units	RL	MDL	DF	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Chemist
Method: EPA 6010B										
Prep Method: EPA 3050B										
Antimony	ND		mg/Kg	3.0	1.6	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Arsenic	2.1		mg/Kg	1.0	0.68	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Barium	25		mg/Kg	1.0	0.11	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Beryllium	0.24	J	mg/Kg	0.51	0.068	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Cadmium	ND		mg/Kg	0.51	0.095	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Chromium	13		mg/Kg	1.0	0.097	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Cobalt	1.9		mg/Kg	0.51	0.087	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Copper	4.7		mg/Kg	1.0	0.42	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Lead	2.2		mg/Kg	1.0	0.85	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Molybdenum	ND		mg/Kg	1.0	0.60	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Nickel	3.0		mg/Kg	1.0	0.26	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Selenium	ND		mg/Kg	3.0	1.8	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Silver	ND		mg/Kg	0.51	0.16	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Thallium	ND		mg/Kg	3.0	1.1	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Vanadium	13		mg/Kg	1.0	0.26	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Zinc	14		mg/Kg	5.1	0.76	1	274225	09/20/21	09/21/21	KLN
Method: EPA 7471A										
Prep Method: METHOD										
Mercury	ND		mg/Kg	0.16	0.046	1.2	274285	09/20/21	09/21/21	TNN
Method: EPA 8015B										
Prep Method: EPA 3580										
TPH (C6-C12)	1.8	B,J	mg/Kg	10	0.62	1	274223	09/20/21	09/21/21	MES
TPH (C13-C22)	2.2	B,J	mg/Kg	10	0.62	1	274223	09/20/21	09/21/21	MES
TPH (C23-C44)	6.3	B,J	mg/Kg	10	0.62	1	274223	09/20/21	09/21/21	MES
Surrogates				Limits						
n-Triacontane	80%		%REC	70-130		1	274223	09/20/21	09/21/21	MES
Method: EPA 8260B										
Prep Method: EPA 5030B										
3-Chloropropene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
cis-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.9	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Isopropyl Ether (DIPE)	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Ethyl tert-Butyl Ether (ETBE)	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Methyl tert-Amyl Ether (TAME)	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.7	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	ND		ug/Kg	10	8.8	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR

Analysis Results for 450692

450692-004 Analyte	Result	Qual	Units	RL	MDL	DF	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Chemist
Freon 12	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Chloromethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Vinyl Chloride	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Bromomethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Chloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Acetone	ND		ug/Kg	100	25	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Freon 113	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.7	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.2	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Methylene Chloride	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.7	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
MTBE	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
2-Butanone	ND		ug/Kg	100	3.2	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
2,2-Dichloropropane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Chloroform	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Bromochloromethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,1-Dichloropropene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Benzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.2	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Trichloroethene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Bromodichloromethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Dibromomethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	1.9	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Toluene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,3-Dichloropropane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Tetrachloroethene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Dibromochloromethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,2-Dibromoethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Chlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Ethylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
m,p-Xylenes	ND		ug/Kg	10	0.8	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
o-Xylene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Styrene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Bromoform	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Isopropylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.7	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR

Analysis Results for 450692

450692-004 Analyte	Result	Qual	Units	RL	MDL	DF	Batch	Prepared	Analyzed	Chemist
Propylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Bromobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
2-Chlorotoluene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
4-Chlorotoluene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
tert-Butylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
sec-Butylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
para-Isopropyl Toluene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
n-Butylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.7	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.9	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Naphthalene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.9	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Xylene (total)	ND		ug/Kg	5.0		1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Surrogates				Limits						
Dibromofluoromethane	105%		%REC	70-145	1.3	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	117%		%REC	70-145		1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Toluene-d8	100%		%REC	70-145		1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR
Bromofluorobenzene	99%		%REC	70-145	1.5	1	274184	09/20/21	09/20/21	LXR

B Contamination found in associated Method Blank

J Estimated value

ND Not Detected

Batch QC

Type: Lab Control Sample	Lab ID: QC944457	Batch: 274184
Matrix: Soil	Method: EPA 8260B	Prep Method: EPA 5030B

QC944457 Analyte	Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits
1,1-Dichloroethene	52.93	50.00	ug/Kg	106%		70-131
MTBE	56.40	50.00	ug/Kg	113%		69-130
Benzene	45.76	50.00	ug/Kg	92%		70-130
Trichloroethene	39.37	50.00	ug/Kg	79%		70-130
Toluene	42.93	50.00	ug/Kg	86%		70-130
Chlorobenzene	43.93	50.00	ug/Kg	88%		70-130
Surrogates						
Dibromofluoromethane	54.95	50.00	ug/Kg	110%		70-130
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	58.51	50.00	ug/Kg	117%		70-145
Toluene-d8	45.23	50.00	ug/Kg	90%		70-145
Bromofluorobenzene	48.85	50.00	ug/Kg	98%		70-145

Type: Lab Control Sample Duplicate	Lab ID: QC944458	Batch: 274184
Matrix: Soil	Method: EPA 8260B	Prep Method: EPA 5030B

QC944458 Analyte	Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits	RPD	RPD Lim
1,1-Dichloroethene	54.01	50.00	ug/Kg	108%		70-131	2	33
MTBE	56.11	50.00	ug/Kg	112%		69-130	1	30
Benzene	48.53	50.00	ug/Kg	97%		70-130	6	30
Trichloroethene	47.79	50.00	ug/Kg	96%		70-130	19	30
Toluene	50.37	50.00	ug/Kg	101%		70-130	16	30
Chlorobenzene	50.58	50.00	ug/Kg	101%		70-130	14	30
Surrogates								
Dibromofluoromethane	52.34	50.00	ug/Kg	105%		70-130		
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	55.03	50.00	ug/Kg	110%		70-145		
Toluene-d8	50.16	50.00	ug/Kg	100%		70-145		
Bromofluorobenzene	51.58	50.00	ug/Kg	103%		70-145		

Batch QC

Type: Blank
Matrix: Soil

Lab ID: QC944461
Method: EPA 8260B

Batch: 274184
Prep Method: EPA 5030B

QC944461 Analyte	Result	Qual	Units	RL	MDL	Prepared	Analyzed
3-Chloropropene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
cis-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.9	09/20/21	09/20/21
Isopropyl Ether (DIPE)	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
Ethyl tert-Butyl Ether (ETBE)	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
Methyl tert-Amyl Ether (TAME)	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.7	09/20/21	09/20/21
tert-Butyl Alcohol (TBA)	ND		ug/Kg	10	8.8	09/20/21	09/20/21
Freon 12	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
Chloromethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
Vinyl Chloride	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
Bromomethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
Chloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
Trichlorofluoromethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
Acetone	ND		ug/Kg	100	25	09/20/21	09/20/21
Freon 113	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.7	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,1-Dichloroethene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.2	09/20/21	09/20/21
Methylene Chloride	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.7	09/20/21	09/20/21
MTBE	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,1-Dichloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
2-Butanone	ND		ug/Kg	100	3.2	09/20/21	09/20/21
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
2,2-Dichloropropane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
Chloroform	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
Bromochloromethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,1-Dichloropropene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
Carbon Tetrachloride	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,2-Dichloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
Benzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.2	09/20/21	09/20/21
Trichloroethene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,2-Dichloropropane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	09/20/21	09/20/21
Bromodichloromethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
Dibromomethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	09/20/21	09/20/21
4-Methyl-2-Pentanone	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	1.9	09/20/21	09/20/21
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
Toluene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,3-Dichloropropane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
Tetrachloroethene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	09/20/21	09/20/21
Dibromochloromethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21

Batch QC

QC944461 Analyte	Result	Qual	Units	RL	MDL	Prepared	Analyzed
1,2-Dibromoethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
Chlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
Ethylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
m,p-Xylenes	ND		ug/Kg	10	0.8	09/20/21	09/20/21
o-Xylene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
Styrene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
Bromoform	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
Isopropylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.7	09/20/21	09/20/21
Propylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
Bromobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.4	09/20/21	09/20/21
2-Chlorotoluene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
4-Chlorotoluene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
tert-Butylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
sec-Butylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
para-Isopropyl Toluene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
n-Butylbenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.7	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,2-Dibromo-3-Chloropropane	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.9	09/20/21	09/20/21
Hexachlorobutadiene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.6	09/20/21	09/20/21
Naphthalene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.9	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND		ug/Kg	5.0	0.5	09/20/21	09/20/21
Xylene (total)	ND		ug/Kg	5.0		09/20/21	09/20/21
Surrogates				Limits			
Dibromofluoromethane	110%		%REC	70-130	1.3	09/20/21	09/20/21
1,2-Dichloroethane-d4	117%		%REC	70-145		09/20/21	09/20/21
Toluene-d8	95%		%REC	70-145		09/20/21	09/20/21
Bromofluorobenzene	99%		%REC	70-145	1.5	09/20/21	09/20/21

Type: Blank
Matrix: Soil

Lab ID: QC944576
Method: EPA 8015B

Batch: 274223
Prep Method: EPA 3580

QC944576 Analyte	Result	Qual	Units	RL	MDL	Prepared	Analyzed
TPH (C6-C12)	1.9	J	mg/Kg	10	0.62	09/20/21	09/20/21
TPH (C13-C22)	3.6	J	mg/Kg	10	0.62	09/20/21	09/20/21
TPH (C23-C44)	5.2	J	mg/Kg	10	0.62	09/20/21	09/20/21
Surrogates				Limits			
n-Triacontane	82%		%REC	70-130		09/20/21	09/20/21

Batch QC

Type: Lab Control Sample	Lab ID: QC944577	Batch: 274223
Matrix: Soil	Method: EPA 8015B	Prep Method: EPA 3580

QC944577 Analyte	Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits
Diesel C10-C28	224.9	250.0	mg/Kg	90%		76-122
Surrogates						
n-Triacontane	7.796	10.00	mg/Kg	78%		70-130

Type: Matrix Spike	Lab ID: QC944578	Batch: 274223
Matrix (Source ID): Soil (450715-002)	Method: EPA 8015B	Prep Method: EPA 3580

QC944578 Analyte	Result	Source Sample Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits	DF
Diesel C10-C28	221.7	2.145	250.0	mg/Kg	88%		62-126	1
Surrogates								
n-Triacontane	8.424		10.00	mg/Kg	84%		70-130	1

Type: Matrix Spike Duplicate	Lab ID: QC944579	Batch: 274223
Matrix (Source ID): Soil (450715-002)	Method: EPA 8015B	Prep Method: EPA 3580

QC944579 Analyte	Result	Source Sample Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits	RPD	RPD Lim	DF
Diesel C10-C28	222.5	2.145	250.0	mg/Kg	88%		62-126	0	35	1
Surrogates										
n-Triacontane	8.294		10.00	mg/Kg	83%		70-130			1

Batch QC

Type: Blank	Lab ID: QC944583	Batch: 274225
Matrix: Soil	Method: EPA 6010B	Prep Method: EPA 3050B

QC944583 Analyte	Result	Qual	Units	RL	MDL	Prepared	Analyzed
Antimony	ND		mg/Kg	3.0	1.6	09/20/21	09/21/21
Arsenic	ND		mg/Kg	1.0	0.67	09/20/21	09/21/21
Barium	ND		mg/Kg	1.0	0.11	09/20/21	09/21/21
Beryllium	ND		mg/Kg	0.50	0.067	09/20/21	09/21/21
Cadmium	ND		mg/Kg	0.50	0.094	09/20/21	09/21/21
Chromium	ND		mg/Kg	1.0	0.096	09/20/21	09/21/21
Cobalt	ND		mg/Kg	0.50	0.086	09/20/21	09/21/21
Copper	ND		mg/Kg	1.0	0.42	09/20/21	09/21/21
Lead	ND		mg/Kg	1.0	0.84	09/20/21	09/21/21
Molybdenum	ND		mg/Kg	1.0	0.59	09/20/21	09/21/21
Nickel	ND		mg/Kg	1.0	0.26	09/20/21	09/21/21
Selenium	ND		mg/Kg	3.0	1.8	09/20/21	09/21/21
Silver	ND		mg/Kg	0.50	0.16	09/20/21	09/21/21
Thallium	ND		mg/Kg	3.0	1.1	09/20/21	09/21/21
Vanadium	ND		mg/Kg	1.0	0.26	09/20/21	09/21/21
Zinc	ND		mg/Kg	5.0	0.75	09/20/21	09/21/21

Type: Lab Control Sample	Lab ID: QC944584	Batch: 274225
Matrix: Soil	Method: EPA 6010B	Prep Method: EPA 3050B

QC944584 Analyte	Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits
Antimony	105.6	100.0	mg/Kg	106%	b	80-120
Arsenic	100.2	100.0	mg/Kg	100%		80-120
Barium	104.0	100.0	mg/Kg	104%		80-120
Beryllium	101.2	100.0	mg/Kg	101%		80-120
Cadmium	100.6	100.0	mg/Kg	101%		80-120
Chromium	97.99	100.0	mg/Kg	98%		80-120
Cobalt	103.4	100.0	mg/Kg	103%		80-120
Copper	98.13	100.0	mg/Kg	98%		80-120
Lead	99.03	100.0	mg/Kg	99%		80-120
Molybdenum	104.4	100.0	mg/Kg	104%		80-120
Nickel	103.5	100.0	mg/Kg	104%		80-120
Selenium	90.89	100.0	mg/Kg	91%		80-120
Silver	47.28	50.00	mg/Kg	95%		80-120
Thallium	108.2	100.0	mg/Kg	108%		80-120
Vanadium	100.6	100.0	mg/Kg	101%		80-120
Zinc	105.1	100.0	mg/Kg	105%		80-120

Batch QC

Type: Matrix Spike	Lab ID: QC944585	Batch: 274225
Matrix (Source ID): Soil (450692-004)	Method: EPA 6010B	Prep Method: EPA 3050B

QC944585 Analyte	Result	Source Sample Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits	DF
Antimony	63.59	ND	100.0	mg/Kg	64%	b,*	75-125	1
Arsenic	108.3	2.078	100.0	mg/Kg	106%		75-125	1
Barium	128.1	25.22	100.0	mg/Kg	103%		75-125	1
Beryllium	105.2	0.2415	100.0	mg/Kg	105%		75-125	1
Cadmium	105.5	ND	100.0	mg/Kg	106%		75-125	1
Chromium	113.6	13.47	100.0	mg/Kg	100%		75-125	1
Cobalt	105.6	1.911	100.0	mg/Kg	104%		75-125	1
Copper	108.1	4.702	100.0	mg/Kg	103%		75-125	1
Lead	101.0	2.162	100.0	mg/Kg	99%		75-125	1
Molybdenum	105.8	ND	100.0	mg/Kg	106%		75-125	1
Nickel	105.9	2.993	100.0	mg/Kg	103%		75-125	1
Selenium	95.20	ND	100.0	mg/Kg	95%		75-125	1
Silver	48.31	ND	50.00	mg/Kg	97%		75-125	1
Thallium	107.2	ND	100.0	mg/Kg	107%		75-125	1
Vanadium	119.4	13.36	100.0	mg/Kg	106%		75-125	1
Zinc	118.7	14.02	100.0	mg/Kg	105%		75-125	1

Type: Matrix Spike Duplicate	Lab ID: QC944586	Batch: 274225
Matrix (Source ID): Soil (450692-004)	Method: EPA 6010B	Prep Method: EPA 3050B

QC944586 Analyte	Result	Source Sample Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits	RPD	Lim	DF
Antimony	67.45	ND	101.0	mg/Kg	67%	b,*	75-125	5	41	1
Arsenic	110.9	2.078	101.0	mg/Kg	108%		75-125	1	35	1
Barium	129.4	25.22	101.0	mg/Kg	103%		75-125	0	20	1
Beryllium	107.9	0.2415	101.0	mg/Kg	107%		75-125	2	20	1
Cadmium	107.8	ND	101.0	mg/Kg	107%		75-125	1	20	1
Chromium	115.1	13.47	101.0	mg/Kg	101%		75-125	0	20	1
Cobalt	107.1	1.911	101.0	mg/Kg	104%		75-125	0	20	1
Copper	109.6	4.702	101.0	mg/Kg	104%		75-125	0	20	1
Lead	102.5	2.162	101.0	mg/Kg	99%		75-125	0	20	1
Molybdenum	108.4	ND	101.0	mg/Kg	107%		75-125	1	20	1
Nickel	108.0	2.993	101.0	mg/Kg	104%		75-125	1	20	1
Selenium	97.61	ND	101.0	mg/Kg	97%		75-125	1	20	1
Silver	49.20	ND	50.51	mg/Kg	97%		75-125	1	20	1
Thallium	110.2	ND	101.0	mg/Kg	109%		75-125	2	20	1
Vanadium	119.9	13.36	101.0	mg/Kg	105%		75-125	1	20	1
Zinc	121.7	14.02	101.0	mg/Kg	107%		75-125	2	20	1

Batch QC

Type: Blank	Lab ID: QC944741	Batch: 274285
Matrix: Miscell.	Method: EPA 7471A	Prep Method: METHOD

QC944741 Analyte	Result	Qual	Units	RL	MDL	Prepared	Analyzed
Mercury	ND		mg/Kg	0.14	0.039	09/20/21	09/21/21

Type: Lab Control Sample	Lab ID: QC944742	Batch: 274285
Matrix: Miscell.	Method: EPA 7471A	Prep Method: METHOD

QC944742 Analyte	Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits
Mercury	0.7861	0.8333	mg/Kg	94%		80-120

Type: Matrix Spike	Lab ID: QC944743	Batch: 274285
Matrix (Source ID): Soil (450633-006)	Method: EPA 7471A	Prep Method: METHOD

QC944743 Analyte	Result	Source Sample Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits	DF
Mercury	0.9578	0.08799	0.8929	mg/Kg	97%		75-125	1.1

Type: Matrix Spike Duplicate	Lab ID: QC944744	Batch: 274285
Matrix (Source ID): Soil (450633-006)	Method: EPA 7471A	Prep Method: METHOD

QC944744 Analyte	Result	Source Sample Result	Spiked	Units	Recovery	Qual	Limits	RPD	Lim	DF
Mercury	0.9277	0.08799	0.8621	mg/Kg	97%		75-125	0	20	1

- * Value is outside QC limits
- J Estimated value
- ND Not Detected
- b See narrative

APPENDIX D



Latitude, Longitude: 32.790611, -117.237087



Date	9/14/2021, 3:51:56 PM
Design Code Reference Document	ASCE7-16
Risk Category	II
Site Class	D - Stiff Soil

Type	Value	Description
S_S	1.351	MCE_R ground motion. (for 0.2 second period)
S_1	0.469	MCE_R ground motion. (for 1.0s period)
S_{MS}	1.351	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S_{M1}	null -See Section 11.4.8	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S_{DS}	0.901	Numeric seismic design value at 0.2 second SA
S_{D1}	null -See Section 11.4.8	Numeric seismic design value at 1.0 second SA

Type	Value	Description
SDC	null -See Section 11.4.8	Seismic design category
F_a	1	Site amplification factor at 0.2 second
F_v	null -See Section 11.4.8	Site amplification factor at 1.0 second
PGA	0.614	MCE_G peak ground acceleration
F_{PGA}	1.1	Site amplification factor at PGA
PGA_M	0.675	Site modified peak ground acceleration
T_L	8	Long-period transition period in seconds
$SsRT$	1.351	Probabilistic risk-targeted ground motion. (0.2 second)
$SsUH$	1.559	Factored uniform-hazard (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years) spectral acceleration
SsD	1.996	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (0.2 second)
$S1RT$	0.469	Probabilistic risk-targeted ground motion. (1.0 second)
$S1UH$	0.529	Factored uniform-hazard (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years) spectral acceleration.
$S1D$	0.698	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (1.0 second)
$PGAd$	0.825	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (Peak Ground Acceleration)
C_{RS}	0.867	Mapped value of the risk coefficient at short periods
C_{R1}	0.886	Mapped value of the risk coefficient at a period of 1 s

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U.S. Geological Survey - Earthquake Hazards Program

Unified Hazard Tool



Please do not use this tool to obtain ground motion parameter values for the design code reference documents covered by the [U.S. Seismic Design Maps web tools](#) (e.g., the International Building Code and the ASCE 7 or 41 Standard). The values returned by the two applications are not identical.

^ Input

Edition

Dynamic: Conterminous U.S. 2014 (u...

Spectral Period

Peak Ground Acceleration

Latitude

Decimal degrees

32.790611

Time Horizon

Return period in years

2475

Longitude

Decimal degrees, negative values for western longitudes

-117.237087

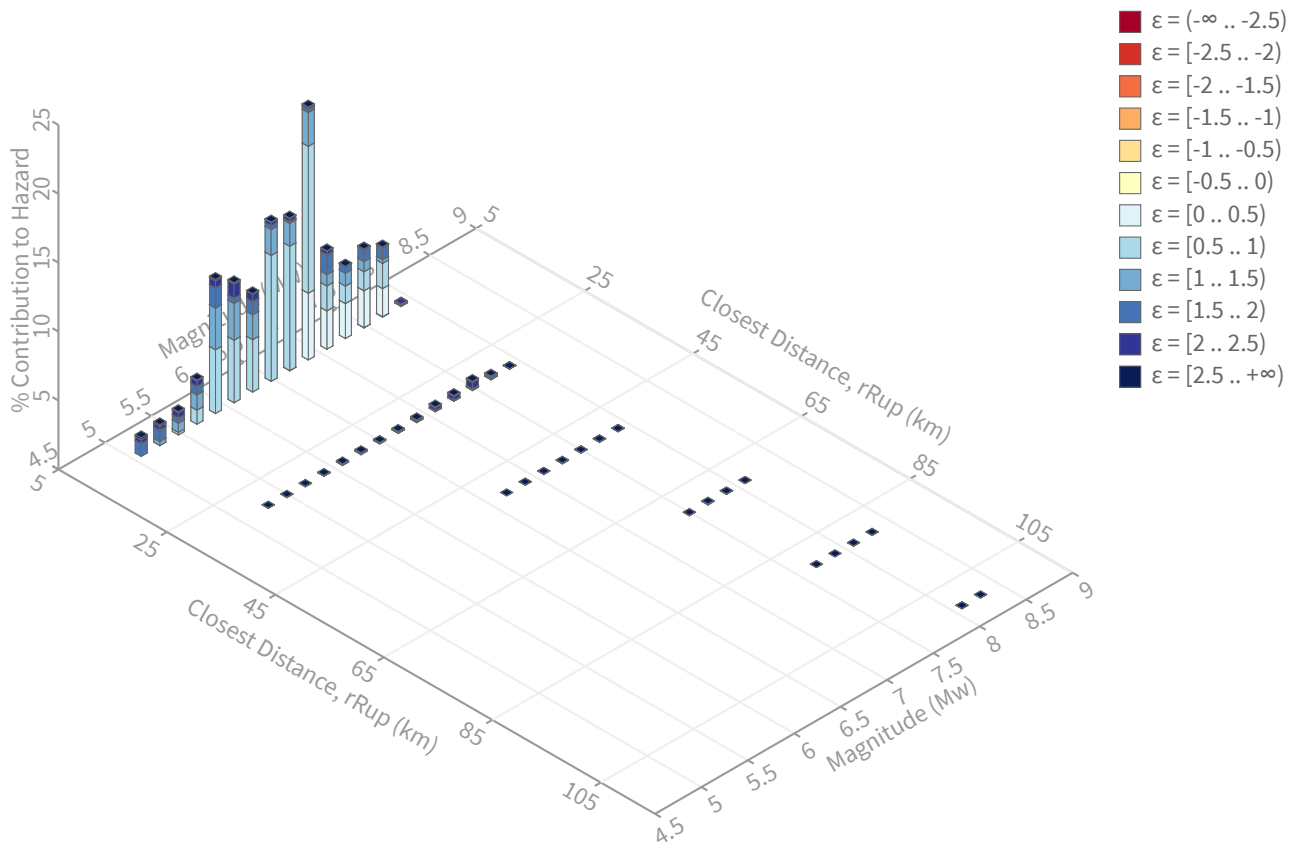
Site Class

259 m/s (Site class D)

^ Deaggregation

Component

Total



Summary statistics for, Deaggregation: Total

Deaggregation targets

Return period: 2475 yrs

Exceedance rate: 0.0004040404 yr⁻¹

PGA ground motion: 0.65120586 g

Recovered targets

Return period: 2741.2979 yrs

Exceedance rate: 0.0003647907 yr⁻¹

Totals

Binned: 100 %

Residual: 0 %

Trace: 0.1 %

Mean (over all sources)

m: 6.63

r: 5.65 km

ε₀: 0.96 σ

Mode (largest m-r bin)

m: 6.89

r: 3.25 km

ε₀: 0.67 σ

Contribution: 18.34 %

Mode (largest m-r-ε₀ bin)

m: 6.88

r: 2.89 km

ε₀: 0.61 σ

Contribution: 10.66 %

Discretization

r: min = 0.0, max = 1000.0, Δ = 20.0 km

m: min = 4.4, max = 9.4, Δ = 0.2

ε: min = -3.0, max = 3.0, Δ = 0.5 σ

Epsilon keys

ε0: [-∞ .. -2.5)

ε1: [-2.5 .. -2.0)

ε2: [-2.0 .. -1.5)

ε3: [-1.5 .. -1.0)

ε4: [-1.0 .. -0.5)

ε5: [-0.5 .. 0.0)

ε6: [0.0 .. 0.5)

ε7: [0.5 .. 1.0)

ε8: [1.0 .. 1.5)

ε9: [1.5 .. 2.0)

ε10: [2.0 .. 2.5)

ε11: [2.5 .. +∞]

Deaggregation Contributors

Source Set ↴	Source	Type	r	m	ϵ_0	lon	lat	az	%
UC33brAvg_FM31		System							46.26
	Rose Canyon [8]		2.84	6.77	0.68	117.216°W	32.807°N	46.72	31.56
	Rose Canyon [7]		2.89	6.23	0.85	117.207°W	32.792°N	85.68	3.99
	Rose Canyon [9]		3.56	6.44	0.87	117.228°W	32.821°N	14.15	1.89
	Rose Canyon [6]		5.10	6.13	1.18	117.198°W	32.760°N	132.99	1.87
	Coronado Bank alt1 [5]		19.82	7.04	2.00	117.431°W	32.720°N	246.66	1.78
UC33brAvg_FM32		System							45.97
	Rose Canyon [8]		2.84	6.79	0.67	117.216°W	32.807°N	46.72	30.17
	Rose Canyon [7]		2.89	6.27	0.84	117.207°W	32.792°N	85.68	3.79
	Oceanside alt2 [2]		12.20	7.42	0.96	117.488°W	32.735°N	255.43	2.49
	Coronado Bank alt2 [16]		19.82	7.47	1.74	117.433°W	32.724°N	247.99	2.04
	Rose Canyon [9]		3.56	6.52	0.84	117.228°W	32.821°N	14.15	1.65
	Rose Canyon [6]		5.10	6.19	1.16	117.198°W	32.760°N	132.99	1.38
UC33brAvg_FM32 (opt)		Grid							3.92
UC33brAvg_FM31 (opt)		Grid							3.84

APPENDIX E

Percolation Data Sheet

Project Name: Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 Test Hole Number: P-1
 Depth (in): 118.8 Radius (in.): 4.0
 Tested By: ASC

Project Number: 21010-01
 Date Excavated: 9/8/2021
 Date Presoak: 9/8/2021
 Date Tested: 9/9/2021

Sandy Soil Criteria

Trial Number	Time	Time Interval (mins.)	Initial Water Level (in.)	Final Water Level (in.)	Δ in Water Level (in.)
1	9:38	5.0	36.0	109.2	73.2
	9:43				
2	9:49	5.0	36.0	106.8	70.8
	9:54				

Percolation Data

Time	Time Interval (mins.)	Total Elapsed Time (mins)	Initial Depth to Water (in.)	Final Depth to Water (in.)	Δ in Water Level (in.)	Percolation Rate (in./hr.)
10:41	5.0	5.0	36.0	102.6	66.6	799.2
10:46						
10:47	5.0	10.0	36.0	104.4	68.4	820.8
10:52						
10:55	5.0	15.0	36.0	103.2	67.2	806.4
11:00						
11:02	5.0	20.0	36.0	102.6	66.6	799.2
11:07						
11:09	5.0	25.0	36.0	101.4	65.4	784.8
11:14						
11:16	5.0	30.0	36.0	100.8	64.8	777.6
11:21						
11:24	5.0	35.0	36.0	99.6	63.6	763.2
11:29						
11:31	5.0	40.0	36.0	99.0	63.0	756.0
11:36						
11:44	5.0	45.0	36.0	100.8	64.8	777.6
11:49						
11:51	5.0	50.0	36.0	99.6	63.6	763.2
11:56						
11:58	5.0	55.0	36.0	99.6	63.6	763.2
12:03						
12:05	5.0	60.0	36.0	99.6	63.6	763.2
12:10						

Initial Height of Water (Ho) = 82.8

Final Height of Water (Hf) = 19.2

Change in Height Over Time (ΔH) = 63.6

Average Head Over Time (Havg) = 51.0

Gravel Volume Correction Factor:

$$C=(1.4dp^2/db^2)+0.4= 0.6$$

$$l_t= \frac{\Delta H(60r)}{\Delta t(r+2H_{avg})}$$

$$l_t= 28.8 \quad \text{in./hr.}$$

$$l_{tf}= 17.3 \quad \text{in./hr.}$$

Percolation Data Sheet

Project Name: Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach
 Test Hole Number: P-2
 Depth (in): 60.6 Radius (in.): 4.0
 Tested By: ASC

Project Number: 21010-01
 Date Excavated: 9/8/2021
 Date Presoak: 9/8/2021
 Date Tested: 9/9/2021

Sandy Soil Criteria

Trial Number	Time	Time Interval (mins.)	Initial Water Level (in.)	Final Water Level (in.)	Δ in Water Level (in.)
1	13:21	15.0	18.0	49.8	31.8
	13:36				
2	13:38	15.0	18.0	55.2	37.2
	13:53				

Percolation Data

Time	Time Interval (mins.)	Total Elapsed Time (mins)	Initial Depth to Water (in.)	Final Depth to Water (in.)	Δ in Water Level (in.)	Percolation Rate (in./hr.)
13:56	10.0	10.0	18.0	43.8	25.8	154.8
14:06						
14:08	10.0	20.0	18.0	43.4	25.4	152.6
14:18						
14:19	10.0	30.0	18.0	43.2	25.2	151.2
14:29						
14:30	10.0	40.0	18.0	43.1	25.1	150.5
14:40						
14:42	10.0	50.0	18.0	42.7	24.7	148.3
14:52						
14:53	10.0	60.0	18.0	42.6	24.6	147.6
15:03						

Initial Height of Water (Ho) = 42.6

Final Height of Water (Hf) = 18.0

Change in Height Over Time (ΔH) = 24.6

Average Head Over Time (Havg) = 30.3

Gravel Volume Correction Factor:

$$C = (1.4dp^2/db^2) + 0.4 = 0.6$$

$$l_t = \frac{\Delta H(60r)}{\Delta t(r+2H_{avg})}$$

$$l_t = 9.1 \quad \text{in./hr.}$$

$$l_{tf} = 5.5 \quad \text{in./hr.}$$

Percolation Data Sheet

Project Name: Avalon Bay/ Pacific Beach

Project Number: 21010-01

Test Hole Number: P-3

Date Excavated: 9/8/2021

Depth (in): 115.2 Boring Radius (in.): 4.0

Date Presoak: 9/8/2021

Tested By: ASC Pipe Radius (in): 3.0

Date Tested: 9/9/2021

Sandy Soil Criteria

Trial Number	Time	Time Interval (mins.)	Initial Water Level (in.)	Final Water Level (in.)	Δ in Water Level (in.)
1	16:00	15.0	48.0	114.5	66.5
	16:15				
2	16:18	15.0	60.0	109.2	49.2
	16:33				

Percolation Data

Time	Time Interval (mins.)	Total Elapsed Time (mins)	Initial Depth to Water (in.)	Final Depth to Water (in.)	Δ in Water Level (in.)	Percolation Rate (in./hr.)
16:35	10.0	10.0	48.0	90.0	42.0	252.0
16:45						
16:47	10.0	20.0	48.0	87.7	39.7	238.3
16:57						
17:00	10.0	30.0	48.0	88.1	40.1	240.5
17:10						
17:12	10.0	40.0	48.0	87.5	39.5	236.9
17:22						
17:24	10.0	50.0	48.0	87.1	39.1	234.7
17:34						
17:37	10.0	60.0	48.0	87.0	39.0	234.0
17:47						

Initial Height of Water (Ho) = 67.2

Final Height of Water (Hf) = 28.2

Change in Height Over Time (ΔH) = 39.0

Average Head Over Time (Havg) = 47.7

$$l_t = \frac{\Delta H(60r)}{\Delta t(r+2H_{avg})}$$

$$l_t = 9.4 \quad \text{in./hr.}$$

Categorization of Infiltration Feasibility Condition based on Groundwater and Water Balance Conditions		Worksheet C.4-2: Form I-8B ²
Part 1 - Full Infiltration Feasibility Screening Criteria		
DMA(s) Being Analyzed:		Project Phase:
Criteria 1: Groundwater Screening		
1A	<p>Groundwater Depth. Is the depth to seasonally high groundwater tables (normal high depth during the wet season) beneath the base of any full infiltration BMP greater than 10 feet?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; continue to Step 1B.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; The depth to groundwater is less than or equal to 10 feet, but site layout changes or reasonable mitigation measures can be proposed to support full infiltration BMPs. Continue to step 1B.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; The depth to groundwater is less than or equal to 10 feet and site layout changes or reasonable mitigation measures cannot be proposed to support full infiltration BMPs. Answer “No” for Criteria 1 Result.</p>	
1B	<p>Contaminated Soil/Groundwater. Are proposed full infiltration BMPs at least 250 feet away from contaminated soil or groundwater sites? This can be confirmed using GeoTracker (geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov) to identify open contaminated sites. The setbacks must be the closest horizontal radial distance from the surface edge (at the overflow elevation) of the BMP.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; continue to Step 1C.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; However, site layout changes or reasonable mitigation measures can be proposed to support full infiltration BMPs. Continue to Step 1C.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; Site layout changes or reasonable mitigation measures cannot be proposed to support full infiltration BMPs. Answer “No” to Criteria 1 Result.</p>	

¹ Note that it is not required to investigate each and every criterion in the worksheet, a single “no” answer in Part 1, Part 2, part 3, or Part 4 determines a full, partial, or no infiltration condition.

² This form must be completed each time there is a change to the site layout that would affect the infiltration feasibility condition. Previously completed forms shall be retained to document the evolution of the site storm water design.



<p>1C</p>	<p>Inadequate Soil Treatment Capacity. Are full infiltration BMPs proposed in DMA soils that have adequate soil treatment capacity?</p> <p>The DMA has adequate soil treatment capacity if ALL of the following criteria (detailed in C.2.2.1) for all soil layers beneath the infiltrating surface are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USDA texture class is sandy loam or loam or silt loam or silt or sandy clay loam or clay loam or silty clay loam or sandy clay or silty clay or clay; and • Cation Exchange Capacity (CEC) greater than 5 milliequivalents/100g; and • Soil organic matter is greater than 1%; and • Groundwater table is equal to or greater than 10 feet beneath the base of the full infiltration BMP. <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; continue to Step 1D.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; However, site layout changes or reasonable mitigation measures can be proposed to support full infiltration BMPs. Continue to Step 1D.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; Site layout changes or reasonable mitigation measures cannot be proposed to support full infiltration BMPs. Answer “No” to Criteria 1 Result.</p>
<p>1D</p>	<p>Other Groundwater Contamination Hazards. Are there site-specific groundwater contamination hazards not already mentioned (refer to Appendix C.2.2) that can be reasonably mitigated to support full infiltration BMPs?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; there are other contamination hazards identified that can be mitigated. Answer “Yes” to Criteria 1 Result.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; there are other contamination hazards identified that cannot be mitigated. Answer “No” to Criteria 1 Result.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> N/A; no contamination hazards are identified. Answer “Yes” to Criteria 1 Result.</p>
<p>Criteria 1 Result</p>	<p>Can infiltration greater than 0.5 inches per hour be allowed without increasing risk of groundwater contamination that cannot be reasonably mitigated to an acceptable level? See Appendix C.2.2.8 for a list of typically reasonable and typically unreasonable mitigation measures.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; Continue to Part 1, Criteria 2.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; Continue to Part 1 Result.</p>

Summarize groundwater quality and any mitigation measures proposed. Documentation should focus on groundwater table, mapped soil types and contaminated site locations.

The groundwater table is at or just below sea level with a general gradient to the south. The onsite soils within the BMP zones (5 to 8 feet below ground surface) consist of fine sands with local gravel. Although groundwater sampling/testing was not performed, four samples of the drummed soils (saturated and unsaturated) were tested for known contaminants prior to transport offsite. The soils were found to be suitable for disposal. The Geotracker website showed two "case-closed" sites near the south end of the site, both of which were related to leaking underground storage tanks.

Criteria 2: Water Balance Screening

2A	<p>Ephemeral Stream Setback. Does the proposed full infiltration BMP meet both the following?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The full infiltration BMP is located at least 250 feet away from an ephemeral stream; AND • The bottom surface of the full infiltration BMP is at a depth 20 feet or greater from seasonally high groundwater tables. <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; Answer “Yes” to Criteria 2 Result.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; Continue to Step 2B.</p>
2B	<p>Mitigation Measures. Can site layout changes be proposed to support full infiltration BMPs?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; the site can be reconfigured to mitigate potential water balance issues. Answer “Yes” to Criteria 2 Result.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; the site cannot be reconfigured to mitigate potential water balance issues. Continue to Step 2C and provide discussion.</p>
2C	<p>Additional studies. Do additional studies support full infiltration BMPs?</p> <p>In the event that water balance effects are used to reject full infiltration (anticipated to be rare), additional analysis shall be completed and documented by a qualified professional indicating the site-specific information evaluated and the technical basis for this finding.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; Answer “Yes” to Criteria 2 Result.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; Answer “No” to Criteria 2 Result.</p>
Criteria 2 Result	<p>Can infiltration greater than 0.5 inches per hour be allowed without causing potential water balance issues such as change of seasonality of ephemeral streams?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; Continue to Part 1 Result.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; Continue to Part 1 Result.</p>



Summarize potential water balance effects. Documentation should focus on mapping and soil data regarding proximity to ephemeral streams and groundwater depth.

Part 1 – Full Infiltration Groundwater and Water Balance Screening Result³

Result

If answers to Criteria 1 and 2 are “Yes”, a full infiltration design is potentially feasible. The feasibility screening category is Full Infiltration based on groundwater conditions.

If answer to Criteria 1 or Criteria 2 is “No”, infiltration may be possible to some extent but would not generally be feasible or desirable to achieve a “full infiltration” design based on groundwater conditions. Proceed to Part 2.

- Full Infiltration
- Complete Part 2

³ To be completed using gathered site information and best professional judgement considering the definition of MEP in the MS4 Permit. Additional testing and/or studies may be required by City Engineer to substantiate findings.



Categorization of Infiltration Feasibility Condition based on Groundwater and Water Balance Conditions	Worksheet C.4-2: Form I-8B ²
Part 2 – Partial vs. No Infiltration Feasibility Screening Criteria	
DMA(s) Being Analyzed:	Project Phase:
Criteria 3: Groundwater Screening	
<p>Contaminated Soil/Groundwater. Are partial infiltration BMPs proposed at least 100 feet away from contaminated soil or groundwater sites? This can be confirmed using GeoTracker (geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov) to identify open contaminated sites. This criterion is intentionally a smaller radius than full infiltration, as the potential quantity of infiltration from partial infiltration BMPs is smaller.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; Answer “Yes” to Criteria 3 Result.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; However, site layout changes can be proposed to avoid contaminated soils or soils that lack adequate treatment capacity. Select “Yes” to Criteria 3 Result. It is a requirement for the SWQMP preparer to identify potential mitigation measures.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; Contaminated soils or soils that lack adequate treatment capacity cannot be avoided and partial infiltration BMPs are not feasible. Select “No” to Criteria 3 Result.</p>	
<p>Criteria 3 Result: Can infiltration of greater than or equal to 0.05 inches/hour and less than or equal to 0.5 inches/hour be allowed without increasing risk of groundwater contamination that cannot be reasonably mitigated to an acceptable level?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes; Continue to Part 2, Criteria 4.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No; Skip to Part 2 Result.</p>	
<p>Summarize findings and basis. Documentation should focus on mapped soil types and contaminated site locations.</p>	



Categorization of Infiltration Feasibility Condition based on Groundwater and Water Balance Conditions	Worksheet C.4-2: Form I-8B ²
Criteria 4: Water Balance Screening	
<p>Additional studies. In the event that water balance effects are used to reject partial infiltration (anticipated to be rare), a qualified professional must provide an analysis of the incremental effects of partial infiltration BMPs on the water balance compared to incidental infiltration under a no infiltration scenario (e.g. precipitation, irrigation, etc.).</p>	
<p>Criteria 4 Result: Can infiltration of greater than or equal to 0.05 inches/hour and less than or equal to 0.5 inches/hour be allowed without causing potential water balance issues such as change of seasonality of ephemeral streams?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes: Continue to Part 2 Result.</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No: Continue to Part 2 Result.</p>	
<p>Summarize potential water balance effects. Documentation should focus on mapping and soil data regarding proximity to ephemeral streams and groundwater depth.</p>	
Part 2 – Partial Infiltration Groundwater and Water Balance Screening Result ⁴	Result
<p>If answers to Criteria 3 and Criteria 4 are “Yes”, a partial infiltration design is potentially feasible. The feasibility screening category is Partial Infiltration based on groundwater and water balance conditions.</p> <p>If answer to Criteria 3 or Criteria 4 is “No”, then infiltration of any volume is considered to be infeasible within the site. The feasibility screening category is No Infiltration based on groundwater or water balance condition.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Partial Infiltration Condition</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No Infiltration Condition</p>

⁴ To be completed using gathered site information and best professional judgement considering the definition of MEP in the MS4 Permit. Additional testing and/or studies may be required by City Engineer to substantiate findings.



Factor of Safety and Design Infiltration Rate Worksheet			Worksheet D.5-1: Form I-9		
Factor Category		Factor Description	Assigned Weight (w)	Factor Value (v)	Product (p) p = w x v
A	Suitability Assessment	Soil assessment methods	0.25	2	.5
		Predominant soil texture	0.25	1	.25
		Site soil variability	0.25	1	.25
		Depth to groundwater / impervious layer	0.25	2	.5
		Suitability Assessment Safety Factor, $S_A = \Sigma p$			
B	Design	Level of pretreatment/ expected sediment loads	0.5		
		Redundancy/resiliency	0.25		
		Compaction during construction	0.25		
		Design Safety Factor, $S_B = \Sigma p$			
Combined Safety Factor, $S_{total} = S_A \times S_B$ [Minimum of 2 and Maximum of 9]					
Observed Infiltration Rate, inch/hr., $K_{observed}$ (corrected for test-specific bias) Note: This worksheet is only applicable when the observed infiltration rate is greater than or equal to 1 inch/hr.					
Design Infiltration Rate, in/hr., $K_{design} = K_{observed} / S_{total}$ Note: If the estimated design infiltration rate is less than or equal to 0.5 inch/hr. then the applicant may choose to implement partial infiltration BMPs.					
Supporting Data					
<p>Briefly describe infiltration test and provide reference to test forms:</p> <p>Two tests were performed in the areas of the proposed BMP's (P-2 and P-3) with an average infiltration rate of 5.5 inches per hour. (See summary in Part 1 of Form I-8A and geotechnical report dated April 15, 2022.</p>					

Note: Worksheet D.5-1: Form I-9 is only applicable to design BMPs in “full infiltration condition”. This form is not applicable for categorization of infiltration feasibility (Worksheet C.4-1: Form I-8) and/or for designing BMPs in “partial infiltration condition” or “no infiltration condition”.

Factor of Safety and Design Infiltration Rate Worksheet			Worksheet D.5-1: Form I-9		
Factor Category		Factor Description	Assigned Weight (w)	Factor Value (v)	Product (p) p = w x v
A	Suitability Assessment	Soil assessment methods	0.25	2	.5
		Predominant soil texture	0.25	1	.25
		Site soil variability	0.25	1	.25
		Depth to groundwater / impervious layer	0.25	2	.5
		Suitability Assessment Safety Factor, $S_A = \Sigma p$			
B	Design	Level of pretreatment/ expected sediment loads	0.5		
		Redundancy/resiliency	0.25		
		Compaction during construction	0.25		
		Design Safety Factor, $S_B = \Sigma p$			
Combined Safety Factor, $S_{total} = S_A \times S_B$ [Minimum of 2 and Maximum of 9]					
Observed Infiltration Rate, inch/hr., $K_{observed}$ (corrected for test-specific bias) Note: This worksheet is only applicable when the observed infiltration rate is greater than or equal to 1 inch/hr.					
Design Infiltration Rate, in/hr., $K_{design} = K_{observed} / S_{total}$ Note: If the estimated design infiltration rate is less than or equal to 0.5 inch/hr. then the applicant may choose to implement partial infiltration BMPs.					
Supporting Data					
Briefly describe infiltration test and provide reference to test forms: Two tests were performed in the areas of the proposed BMP's (P-2 and P-3) with an average infiltration rate of 5.5 inches per hour. (See summary in Part 1 of Form I-8A and geotechnical report dated April 15, 2022.					

Note: Worksheet D.5-1: Form I-9 is only applicable to design BMPs in “full infiltration condition”. This form is not applicable for categorization of infiltration feasibility (Worksheet C.4-1: Form I-8) and/or for designing BMPs in “partial infiltration condition” or “no infiltration condition”.

APPENDIX F

APPENDIX F

GENERAL EARTHWORK AND GRADING SPECIFICATIONS

1.0 General

- 1.1 Intent: These General Earthwork and Grading Specifications are for the grading and earthwork shown on the approved grading plan(s) and/or indicated in the geotechnical report(s). These Specifications are a part of the recommendations contained in the geotechnical report(s). In case of conflict, the specific recommendations in the geotechnical report shall supersede these more general Specifications. Observations of the earthwork by the project Geotechnical Consultant during the course of grading may result in new or revised recommendations that could supersede these specifications or the recommendations in the geotechnical report(s).
- 1.2 Geotechnical Consultant: Prior to commencement of work, the owner shall employ a geotechnical consultant. The geotechnical consultant shall be responsible for reviewing the approved geotechnical report(s) and accepting the adequacy of the preliminary geotechnical findings, conclusions, and recommendations prior to the commencement of the grading.

Prior to commencement of grading, the Geotechnical Consultant shall review the "work plan" prepared by the Earthwork Contractor (Contractor) and schedule sufficient personnel to perform the appropriate level of observation, mapping, and compaction testing.

During the grading and earthwork operations, the Geotechnical Consultant shall observe, map, and document the subsurface exposures to verify the geotechnical design assumptions. If the observed conditions are found to be significantly different than the interpreted assumptions during the design phase, the Geotechnical Consultant shall inform the owner, recommend appropriate changes in design to accommodate the observed conditions, and notify the review agency where required. Subsurface areas to be geotechnically observed, mapped, elevations recorded, and/or tested include natural ground after it has been cleared for receiving fill but before fill is placed, bottoms of all "remedial removal" areas, all key bottoms, and benches made on sloping ground to receive fill.

The Geotechnical Consultant shall observe the moisture-conditioning and processing of the subgrade and fill materials and perform relative compaction testing of fill to determine the attained level of compaction. The Geotechnical Consultant shall provide the test results to the owner and the Contractor on a routine and frequent basis.

- 1.3 The Earthwork Contractor: The Earthwork Contractor (Contractor) shall be qualified, experienced, and knowledgeable in earthwork logistics, preparation and processing of ground to receive fill, moisture-conditioning and processing of fill, and compacting fill. The Contractor shall review and accept the plans, geotechnical report(s), and these Specifications prior to commencement of grading. The Contractor shall be solely responsible for performing the grading in accordance with the plans and specifications.

The Contractor shall prepare and submit to the owner and the Geotechnical Consultant a work plan that indicates the sequence of earthwork grading, the number of "spreads" of work and the estimated quantities of daily earthwork contemplated for the site prior to commencement of grading. The Contractor shall inform the owner and the Geotechnical Consultant of changes in work schedules and updates to the work plan at least 24 hours in advance of such changes so that appropriate observations and tests can be planned and accomplished. The Contractor shall not assume that the Geotechnical Consultant is aware of all grading operations.

The Contractor shall have the sole responsibility to provide adequate equipment and methods to accomplish the earthwork in accordance with the applicable grading codes and agency ordinances, these Specifications, and the recommendations in the approved geotechnical report(s) and grading plan(s). If, in the opinion of the Geotechnical Consultant, unsatisfactory conditions, such as unsuitable soil, improper moisture condition, inadequate compaction, insufficient buttress key size, adverse weather, etc., are resulting in a quality of work less than required in these specifications, the Geotechnical Consultant shall reject the work and may recommend to the owner that construction be stopped until the conditions are rectified.

2.0 Preparation of Areas to be Filled

- 2.1 Clearing and Grubbing: Vegetation, such as brush, grass, roots, and other deleterious material shall be sufficiently removed and properly disposed of in a method acceptable to the owner, governing agencies, and the Geotechnical Consultant.

The Geotechnical Consultant shall evaluate the extent of these removals depending on specific site conditions. Earth fill material shall not contain more than 1 percent of organic materials (by volume). No fill lift shall contain more than 5 percent of organic matter. Nesting of the organic materials shall not be allowed.

If potentially hazardous materials are encountered, the Contractor shall stop work in the affected area, and a hazardous material specialist shall be informed immediately for proper evaluation and handling of these materials prior to continuing to work in that area.

As presently defined by the State of California, most refined petroleum products (gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil, grease, coolant, etc.) have chemical constituents that are considered to be hazardous waste. As such, the indiscriminate dumping or spillage of these fluids onto the ground may constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by fines and/or imprisonment, and shall not be allowed.

- 2.2 Processing: Existing ground that has been declared satisfactory for support of fill by the Geotechnical Consultant shall be scarified to a minimum depth of 6 inches. Existing ground that is not satisfactory shall be overexcavated as specified in the following section. Scarification shall continue until soils are broken down and free of large clay lumps or clods and the working surface is reasonably uniform, flat, and free of uneven features that would inhibit uniform compaction.
- 2.3 Overexcavation: In addition to removals and overexcavations recommended in the approved geotechnical report(s) and the grading plan, soft, loose, dry, saturated, spongy, organic-rich, highly fractured or otherwise unsuitable ground shall be overexcavated to competent ground as evaluated by the Geotechnical Consultant during grading.
- 2.4 Benching: Where fills are to be placed on ground with slopes steeper than 5:1 (horizontal to vertical units), the ground shall be stepped or benched. Please see the Standard Details for a graphic illustration. The lowest bench or key shall be a minimum of 15 feet wide and at least 2 feet deep, into competent material as evaluated by the Geotechnical Consultant. Other benches shall be excavated a minimum height of 4 feet into competent material or as otherwise recommended by the Geotechnical Consultant. Fill placed on ground sloping flatter than 5:1 shall also be benched or otherwise overexcavated to provide a flat subgrade for the fill.
- 2.5 Evaluation/Acceptance of Fill Areas: All areas to receive fill, including removal and processed areas, key bottoms, and benches, shall be observed, mapped, elevations recorded, and/or tested prior to being accepted by the Geotechnical Consultant as suitable to receive fill. The Contractor shall obtain a written acceptance from the Geotechnical Consultant prior to fill placement. A licensed surveyor shall provide the survey control for determining elevations of processed areas, keys, and benches.

3.0 Fill Material

- 3.1 General: Material to be used as fill shall be essentially free of organic matter and other deleterious substances evaluated and accepted by the Geotechnical Consultant prior to placement. Soils of poor quality, such as those with unacceptable gradation, high expansion potential, or low strength shall be placed in areas acceptable to the Geotechnical Consultant or mixed with other soils to achieve satisfactory fill material.
- 3.2 Oversize: Oversize material defined as rock, or other irreducible material with a maximum dimension greater than 12 inches, shall not be buried or placed in fill unless location, materials, and placement methods are specifically accepted by the Geotechnical Consultant. Placement operations shall be such that nesting of oversized material does not occur and such that oversize material is completely surrounded by compacted or densified fill. Oversize material shall not be placed within 10 vertical feet of finish grade or within 2 feet of future utilities or underground construction.
- 3.3 Import: If importing of fill material is required for grading, proposed import material shall meet the requirements of Section 3.1. The potential import source shall be given to the Geotechnical Consultant at least 48 hours (2 working days) before importing begins so that its suitability can be determined and appropriate tests performed.

4.0 Fill Placement and Compaction

- 4.1 Fill Layers: Approved fill material shall be placed in areas prepared to receive fill (per Section 3.0) in near-horizontal layers not exceeding 8 inches in loose thickness. The Geotechnical Consultant may accept thicker layers if testing indicates the grading procedures can adequately compact the thicker layers. Each layer shall be spread evenly and mixed thoroughly to attain relative uniformity of material and moisture throughout.
- 4.2 Fill Moisture Conditioning: Fill soils shall be watered, dried back, blended, and/or mixed, as necessary to attain a relatively uniform moisture content at or slightly over optimum. Maximum density and optimum soil moisture content tests shall be performed in accordance with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM Test Method D1557-91).
- 4.3 Compaction of Fill: After each layer has been moisture-conditioned, mixed, and evenly spread, it shall be uniformly compacted to not less than 90 percent of maximum dry density (ASTM Test Method D1557-91). Compaction equipment shall be adequately sized and be either specifically designed for soil compaction or of proven reliability to efficiently achieve the specified level of compaction with uniformity.

- 4.4 Compaction of Fill Slopes: In addition to normal compaction procedures specified above, compaction of slopes shall be accomplished by backrolling of slopes with sheepsfoot rollers at increments of 3 to 4 feet in fill elevation, or by other methods producing satisfactory results acceptable to the Geotechnical Consultant. Upon completion of grading, relative compaction of the fill, out to the slope face, shall be at least 90 percent of maximum density per ASTM Test Method D1557-91.
- 4.5 Compaction Testing: Field tests for moisture content and relative compaction of the fill soils shall be performed by the Geotechnical Consultant. Location and frequency of tests shall be at the Consultant's discretion based on field conditions encountered. Compaction test locations will not necessarily be selected on a random basis. Test locations shall be selected to verify adequacy of compaction levels in areas that are judged to be prone to inadequate compaction (such as close to slope faces and at the fill/bedrock benches).
- 4.6 Frequency of Compaction Testing: Tests shall be taken at intervals not exceeding 2 feet in vertical rise and/or 1,000 cubic yards of compacted fill soils embankment. In addition, as a guideline, at least one test shall be taken on slope faces for each 5,000 square feet of slope face and/or each 10 feet of vertical height of slope. The Contractor shall assure that fill construction is such that the testing schedule can be accomplished by the Geotechnical Consultant. The Contractor shall stop or slow down the earthwork construction if these minimum standards are not met.
- 4.7 Compaction Test Locations: The Geotechnical Consultant shall document the approximate elevation and horizontal coordinates of each test location. The Contractor shall coordinate with the project surveyor to assure that sufficient grade stakes are established so that the Geotechnical Consultant can determine the test locations with sufficient accuracy. At a minimum, two grade stakes within a horizontal distance of 100 feet and vertically less than 5 feet apart from potential test locations shall be provided.

5.0 Subdrain Installation

Subdrain systems shall be installed in accordance with the approved geotechnical report(s), the grading plan, and the Standard Details. The Geotechnical Consultant may recommend additional subdrains and/or changes in subdrain extent, location, grade, or material depending on conditions encountered during grading. All subdrains shall be surveyed by a land surveyor/civil engineer for line and grade after installation and prior to burial. Sufficient time should be allowed by the Contractor for these surveys.

6.0 Excavation

Excavations, as well as over-excavation for remedial purposes, shall be evaluated by the Geotechnical Consultant during grading. Remedial removal depths shown on geotechnical plans are estimates only. The actual extent of removal shall be determined by the Geotechnical Consultant based on the field evaluation of exposed conditions during grading. Where fill-over-cut slopes are to be graded, the cut portion of the slope shall be made, evaluated, and accepted by the Geotechnical Consultant prior to placement of materials for construction of the fill portion of the slope, unless otherwise recommended by the Geotechnical Consultant.

7.0 Trench Backfills

- 7.1 Contractor shall follow all OSHA and Cal/OSHA requirements for safety of trench excavations.
- 7.2 Bedding and backfill of utility trenches shall be done in accordance with the applicable provisions of Standard Specifications of Public Works Construction. Bedding material shall have a Sand Equivalent greater than 30 ($SE > 30$). The bedding shall be placed to 1 foot over the top of the conduit and densified by jetting. Backfill shall be placed and densified to a minimum 90 percent of maximum from 1 foot above the top of the conduit to the surface, except in traveled ways (see Section 7.6 below).
- 7.3 Jetting of the bedding around the conduits shall be observed by the Geotechnical Consultant.
- 7.4 Geotechnical Consultant shall test the trench backfill for relative compaction. At least one test should be made for every 300 feet of trench and 2 feet of fill.
- 7.5 Lift thickness of trench backfill shall not exceed those allowed in the Standard Specifications of Public Works Construction unless the Contractor can demonstrate to the Geotechnical Consultant that the fill lift can be compacted to the minimum relative compaction by his alternative equipment and method.
- 7.6 Trench backfill in the upper foot measured from finish grade/subgrade within existing or future traveled way, shoulder, and other paved areas (or areas to receive pavement) should be placed to a minimum 95 percent relative compaction unless specified differently by the governing agency.