



11.6 Geotechnical Investigation



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**Report of Geotechnical Investigation,
Lido House Hotel - City Hall Site Reuse Project,
3300 Newport Boulevard,
City of Newport Beach, California**

Prepared for R. D. OLSON DEVELOPMENT

December 4, 2013

GMU Project No. 13-160-00



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DATE: December 4, 2013

GMU PROJECT: 13-160-00

ATTENTION: Mr. Anthony Wrzosek, Vice President of Planning & Development

SUBJECT: Geotechnical Investigation, Lido House Hotel - City Hall Site Reuse
Project, 3300 Newport Boulevard, City of Newport Beach, California

WE ARE SENDING THE FOLLOWING:

Three (3) wet copies and One (1) Electronic copy of our "Report of Geotechnical Investigation, Lido House Hotel, City Hall Site Reuse Project, 3300 Newport Boulevard, City of Newport Beach, California," dated December 4, 2013.

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This report presents the results of our geotechnical investigation for the planned Lido House Hotel - City Hall Site Reuse Project, located at 3300 Newport Boulevard, in the City of Newport Beach, California (see Plate 1 – Location Map). The purpose of this report is to provide a review of the current site plans; provide a summary of our geotechnical investigation, laboratory testing, data analysis, and conclusions; and then provide geotechnical recommendations pertaining to site grading and design and construction of the proposed buildings and other site improvements (i.e., pool, driveways, parking lots, site walls, exterior concrete flatwork, etc.).

SCOPE

In preparing this report, the following scope of work was performed.

1. Reviewed background information pertaining to the site, including historic aerial photographs and published geologic maps. A search of the City of Newport Beach records yielded no previous geotechnical reports for the subject site.
2. Performed an initial site reconnaissance to access current surface conditions and mark the site for Underground Service Alert.
3. Conducted a subsurface exploration program that consisted of the advancement of five (5) Cone Penetration Test (CPT) soundings to a maximum depth of 100 feet, along with five (5) hollow-stem auger drill holes, one to a depth of approximately 75 feet, two to a depth of about 15 feet for infiltration testing, and two to a depth of about 5 feet for R-value testing and pavement design. The drill holes were logged by our project engineer and samples were collected for laboratory testing.
4. Performed laboratory testing on bulk and undisturbed samples that were collected during our subsurface exploration. Laboratory testing included the determination of in-situ moisture and density, maximum dry density and optimum moisture content, particle size, Atterberg limits, expansion potential, consolidation and shear strength characteristics, chemical and specialty corrosion testing, and R-value testing.
5. Interpreted and evaluated field conditions and laboratory data.

6. Performed geotechnical engineering analyses using the field and laboratory data in conjunction with the conceptual site plan. The analysis addressed site seismicity, seismic-induced liquefaction and lateral spreading, foundation design, anticipated static settlements, retaining wall evaluation, groundwater concerns, site infiltration potential, and pavement section design.
7. Prepared this report which summarizes the results of our research, subsurface exploration, laboratory and field testing, analyses, conclusions, and recommendations relative to the subject hotel design and general adjacent site development of the subject project.

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The former City Hall site, located on the northeast corner of Newport Boulevard and 32nd Street, is surrounded on all four sides by commercial and business developments. The general location of the site with respect to nearby roadways and landmarks is shown on the attached Plate 1 – Location Map. The existing site improvements include concrete curbs and gutters, asphalt paved streets, parking lot drives and bays, along with concrete driveways, three 2-story buildings and one 1-story building that are of wood-frame construction with conventional foundations, along with adjacent hardscape and landscape improvements. It should be noted that a previous 1-story building was removed at an unknown date along Newport Boulevard northwest of the existing City Hall buildings (near our DH-2 drill hole location). Also, previous gas pumps and underground gas tanks were removed near the southeast corner of the site between the existing 2-story building and 32nd Street in the early 2000's. The general locations of these removed structures are shown on the attached Plate 2 – Geotechnical Map.

The majority of the site is relatively flat and level and drains by sheet flow towards the west, from Via Oporto to Newport Boulevard, to existing storm drain catch basins. There are no slopes on the site. Elevations within the site range from a high of approximately 10.1 feet above mean sea level within the southeastern portion of the site to a low of approximately 7.3 feet above mean sea level within the southwestern portion of the site. The majority of the site is covered by either asphalt pavement or concrete flatwork; however, there are planter and landscape areas that contain large lawn areas, groundcover, shrubs and occasional trees.

BACKGROUND HISTORY AND GEOLOGIC REPORTS

In order to identify and describe the site history and geologic conditions; we reviewed historical aerial photographs and published geologic maps and reports.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY REVIEW

An aerial photo review was performed for the subject site in order to assess historical land use and site development. Air photos reviewed ranged from 1938 through 2013. Photos taken in 1938 show Newport Boulevard paved, but the site itself and adjacent streets were undeveloped. Photos taken in 1953 show development of the site with three initial main buildings and parking lots, and 32nd Street paved and in use. By 1959, Finley Street was constructed. Future photos show little change to the site, except for the addition of several buildings over time and the widening of Newport Boulevard. A list of aerial photographs reviewed is included in the back of the “Reference” section of this report.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS AND GRADING

Based on our review of the preliminary site plans, it is proposed to reuse the former City of Newport Beach City Hall site as a 99,625 square-foot 130-room upscale boutique 4-story hotel, a 3,085 square-foot spa and fitness center, a 3,470 square-foot signature restaurant, a 1,735 square foot retail space, a 4,900 square foot conference center, an outdoor pool and spa, outdoor seating areas, and a covered front lobby entryway, and 150 surface parking stalls. The hotel will be surrounded by streets, parking, drives, and wide landscape and hardscape pedestrian areas.

The existing buildings within the former City Hall site will be demolished and removed to allow construction of a new boutique hotel and its related adjacent buildings and site improvements, as mentioned above. Other changes to the old City Hall area will consist of almost the improvement of existing street, drive, and parking stall features along 32nd Street, Via Oporto, and Finley Avenue. New concrete walkways, stairways, patios, and site walls will be constructed around the new buildings. Due to their poor existing condition, it is likely that the existing parking lot and drive aisle pavement sections will need to be removed and replaced with new sections.

Through the majority of the site, proposed grades will remain essentially the same as existing grades with only minor cuts and fills of a few inches up to 1 to 2 feet being required. However, local areas will require more significant grading. We understand that the proposed buildings will have a finish floor elevation of 10.0 feet.

SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

Our recent subsurface investigation consisted of the advancement of five (5) Cone Penetration Test (CPT) soundings to a maximum depth of 100 feet, along with five (5) hollow-stem auger drill holes, one to a depth of approximately 75 feet, two to a depth of about 15 feet (the top 5 feet used for infiltration testing), and two to a depth of about 5 feet for R-value testing and pavement design.

The logs of each boring are contained in Appendix A-1 and the Legend to Logs is presented as Plate A-1. CPT soundings were performed with a 30-ton CPT rig and a 15-cm² cone with readings taken every 2 cm. The CPT logs and data are contained in Appendix A-2. The approximate locations of the drill holes, pavement core holes, and CPTs are shown on Plate 2 – Geotechnical Map.

INFILTRATION TESTING

Two infiltration tests were performed in general accordance with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board Technical Guidance Document (TGD) Appendices dated March 2011, utilizing the shallow percolation test procedure contained in Section VII.3.8. To comply with the requirements of the TGD, two (2) 8-inch-diameter test holes were excavated adjacent to drill holes DH-1 and DH-5 to a depth of approximately 5 feet using a hollow stem auger drill rig. The infiltration test hole locations are shown for ease of reference on the attached Geotechnical Map, Plate 2.

Logs for DH-1 through DH-5 are contained within Appendix A-1 and indicate that the site is underlain by approximately 5 to 6 feet of dredged fill overlying alluvial soil materials. The dredged fill materials are highly variable and consist of intermixed layers of silts, sands, and silty sands, and clayey sands while the alluvial materials consist of loose to medium dense sands to silty sands to with occasional thick layers of moderately firm to very stiff silts and clays. The holes were drilled to depths of 5 feet and infiltration was monitored from depths ranging from approximately 2 to 5 feet below grade that corresponds to the infiltration zone of a potential infiltration system.

LABORATORY TESTING

Laboratory testing for the subject investigation was performed to determine soil engineering classifications and properties. Testing included the following: in-place moisture and dry density, maximum dry density and optimum moisture content, particle size distribution, Atterberg limits, chemical corrosion suite, consolidation characteristics, undisturbed and remolded shear strengths, subgrade R-Values, sand equivalent, and expansion index tests. Laboratory procedures and recent test results are presented in our Appendix B-1 – GMU Geotechnical Laboratory Procedures and Test Results. Pertinent laboratory test data is also shown on our drill hole logs.

Laboratory test results on samples collected at the site indicate that very low expansive soils are present. Visual descriptions indicate that the on-site dredge fill materials consist of sands and silty sands, while the underlying alluvial materials consist primarily of loose to medium dense sands to

silty sands with occasional thick layers of moderately firm to very stiff silts and clays. Given the exploration and laboratory data, it is our opinion that the proposed improvements should be designed assuming very low expansion potential.

The results of chemical testing indicate that the on-site soils will be very mildly corrosive to ferrous metals. The results of sulfate tests indicate that the site will have a negligible sulfate exposure to concrete as defined by the 2013 California Building Code (2013 CBC).

GEOLOGIC FINDINGS

LOCAL GEOLOGY AND SUBSURFACE SOIL CONDITIONS

Published geologic maps indicate that prior to development (pre-1900s) the site was part of the marshy area at the mouth of the Santa Ana River before it shifted westward to its current location. This marshy area consisted of estuary deposits in the form of sand bars and shallow marsh/lagoonal areas. The Newport Bay area was developed into the current configuration in the early 1900s by dredging some areas and filling others to create the existing islands. Based on our research and subsurface investigation, the site is underlain by a thin veneer of these dredge materials overlying native estuary deposits. For ease of reference, these deposits are referred to as alluvial soil in this report.

Detailed descriptions of the geologic materials beneath the site as observed during our recent subsurface exploration are described below.

Dredged Fill (Qaf)

The dredged fill materials within the site originated from the estuary and near shore deposits in the bay. These materials consist of sand to silty sand that is moist to very moist, medium dense, with scattered shell fragments. Notable structure within these deposits was not observed during our investigation.

Alluvium (Qal)

Alluvial soils were encountered underlying the dredge fill materials across the site. Where encountered, these materials consist of gray and brown sands and silts with some clays. The materials are moist to wet and loose to medium dense, with no notable structure observed.

GROUNDWATER

Groundwater was encountered within our recent drill holes and CPT soundings at elevations of about 3.5 to 4 feet above MSL (depths of 4.5 to 5 feet below existing grades). Groundwater elevations across the site are likely primarily controlled by elevation of the water within the adjacent bay. It should be noted that the groundwater elevations measured during our exploration were affected by the time of day as it relates to the local tidal cycle, and therefore should be assumed to fluctuate with the tides, the lunar cycle, and recent rainfall events.

In order to better evaluate the groundwater data collected during our investigation, these depths to groundwater were compared to the depth of historically high groundwater shown within the Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Newport Beach Quadrangle (CDMG, 1997). These maps indicate a historical high groundwater of less than 10 feet b.g.s. which is about 5 feet lower than the elevation of groundwater found during our investigation.

Based on the above findings, groundwater may be encountered as high as 4 feet b.g.s. Consequently, the groundwater may impact proposed corrective grading (i.e. at the bottom of the removals) as well as utility trenches deeper than 4 feet b.g.s.

FAULTING AND SEISMICITY

The site is not located within the published Newport Beach Quadrangle Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone dated July 1, 1986, and no known active faults are shown on current geologic maps for the site (CDMG, 1986). Plate 4 shows the site location with respect to regional seismic sources. The nearest known active fault is the offshore segment of the Newport-Inglewood fault, which is located approximately 0.5 kilometers southwest of the site and is capable of generating a maximum earthquake magnitude (M_w) of 7.5. The site is also located over the surface projection of the San Joaquin Hills Blind Thrust and about 9 kilometers from its rupture surface, which is capable of generating a maximum earthquake magnitude (M_w) of 7.1. Given the proximity of the site to these and numerous other active and potentially active faults, the site will likely be subject to earthquake ground motions in the future.

The site is underlain by high plasticity alluvial silts 50 feet bgs, silty sand, and sandy alluvial deposits at the upper 50 feet bgs and a relatively shallow mantle of engineered fill. The shear wave velocities were measured at SCPT-3 for the upper 100 feet. Site V_{s30} was calculated to be 514 feet per second, which resulted in a Site Soil Profile Class E (S_E , soft site). Since the site is potentially liquefiable, the soil profile may be considered S_F . However, Section 20.3.1 of ASCE 7-10 provides an exception as follows: "For structures having fundamental periods of vibration equal or less than 0.5 s, site response analysis is not required to determine spectral accelerations for liquefiable soils. Rather, a site class is permitted to be determined in accordance with Section 20.3 and the

corresponding values of F_a and F_v determined from Tables 11.4-1 and 11.4-2.” Therefore, the Site Class S_E was used for determination of the site spectral accelerations.

The Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE_G) Peak Horizontal Ground Acceleration ($PHGA_M$) is 0.63g as determined in accordance with the 2010 CBC. For the purposes of our liquefaction analysis, the USGS 2008 Interactive Deaggregation website was used to determine the modal magnitude and modal distance. The deaggregation resulted in a mode magnitude of 6.97 and mode distance of less than 2.5 miles.

If requested by the project structural engineer, GMU can also provide a site-specific ground motion hazard analysis per Chapter 21 of ASCE 7-10.

SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES

The subject property is not located within an area mapped as having the potential for seismic-induced landsliding; however, it is located within an area mapped as having the potential for seismic-induced liquefaction as shown in Seismic Hazard Zone Map for the Newport Beach Quadrangle (CDMG, 1998).

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING FINDINGS

LIQUEFACTION, SEISMIC SETTLEMENT, AND LATERAL SPREADING

Liquefaction Investigation

The site is located within a zone mapped as having the potential for earthquake-induced liquefaction. In addition, groundwater was observed at depths of approximately 4.5 to 5 feet bgs and granular soils were encountered below the groundwater. Therefore, liquefaction and related hazards were quantitatively evaluated utilizing the subsurface data from our CPT soundings.

Design Earthquake and Mode Magnitude

Based on the 2013 CBC, a PGA of 0.63g and Modal Magnitude of 6.97 were used for this study.

Design Groundwater Level

The referenced seismic hazard evaluation report indicates a historically high groundwater level of 10 feet bgs. Actual groundwater levels encountered during our recent exploration ranged from approximately 4.5 to 5 feet below existing site grades and the site is expected to be raised about

1.5 to 2 feet at the building areas. Therefore our analysis was performed using a design groundwater table of 6 feet below the final grade.

Liquefaction Analyses

GMU utilized CLiq version 1.7.4.34 to evaluate CPT data for liquefaction. CLiq is a commercial computer software program that applies the latest Robertson (2009) method for liquefaction analysis including post-earthquake settlement and lateral displacement for liquefiable sands and softened clays.

Liquefaction, Seismic Settlement, and Lateral Spreading Potential

Our analysis indicates that relatively thin, discrete zones within the zone of artificial fill and alluvium below the water table may be subject to liquefaction during a design seismic event. Based on our analysis, the site has a moderate potential for any adverse effects of liquefaction due to seismic-induced settlement. Our liquefaction seismic settlement calculations indicate approximately 0.7 to 2.9 inches of settlement could occur during the MCE earthquake.

Considering the site flatness and distance from the Back Bay, the site has a low potential for adverse effects due to seismic-induced lateral spreading.

Tsunamis

Tsunamis or seismic sea waves that have affected coastal southern California are generally produced by submarine fault rupture. Historical records indicate that the coast, from San Pedro to Newport Bay, has been affected by six significant tsunamis since 1868 (Vasily Tito, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Personal Communication, June 1998). The largest waves were on the order of 6 to 8 feet. The most extensive recent damage occurred in harbor areas such as Los Angeles (Alaska - 1964, Chile - 1960).

Legg et al. (2004) investigated the tsunami hazard associated with the Catalina fault offshore of Southern California. They simulated tsunamis based on coseismic deformation of the sea floor and estimated that coastal run-up values are 5 to 13 feet, although run-up could exceed 23 feet depending upon amplification due to bathymetry and coastal configuration. Large earthquakes on the Catalina fault are relatively infrequent, with recurrence intervals of several hundred to thousands of years (Legg et al., 2004).

Tsunami Inundation Maps

In 2009, the California Emergency Management Agency, California Geological Survey, and University of Southern California partnered in an effort to create tsunami inundation maps for California. The tsunami inundation maps were generated through a modeling process that utilizes

the Method of Splitting Tsunamis (MOST). This computational program models tsunami evolution and inundation based on bathymetry and topography. The modeling also utilizes a variety of tsunami source events, including “realistic local and distant earthquakes and hypothetical extreme undersea, near-shore landslides” (California Emergency Management Agency et al., 2009). Using the source, bathymetry, and topography, the tsunami modeling yields a maximum inundation line. It is important to note that the published map does not represent inundation from a single event. Rather, it is the result of combining inundation lines from multiple source events. Therefore, the entire inundation region will not likely be inundated during a single tsunami event (California Emergency Management Agency et al., 2009).

The Tsunami Inundation Map states that the “tsunami inundation map was prepared to assist cities and counties in identifying their tsunami hazard. It is intended for local jurisdictional, coastal evacuation planning uses only.” Furthermore, the map conveys that it is not intended for regulatory purposes. With respect to probability, the map states that it contains “no information about the probability of any tsunami affecting any area within a specific period of time.”

A Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning was published for the Newport Beach Quadrangle (California Emergency Management Agency et al., 2009). In considering the Tsunami Inundation Map with respect to the proposed Lido House development, it is critical to note three points: (1) the map is only intended for emergency planning and evacuation planning; (2) the map does not convey any information with respect to probability or timing of tsunami events; and (3) the inundation line is a conservative combination of multiple source events.

Tsunami Hazard Assessment

The proposed Lido House is located within the Tsunami inundation area, therefore, has a high potential for being affected by Tsunamis. An excerpt of the Tsunami Inundation Map for the Newport Beach Quadrangle is attached as Plate 5 to this report. However, the probability and severity of tsunami inundation in the lowland areas cannot be estimated based on current available information.

STATIC SETTLEMENT/COMPRESSIBILITY

In general, the upper 50 feet of subgrade soils were medium dense to dense granular sand materials with lenses of fine grain soils. The sand deposits are underlain by soft high plasticity silts. In addition, our laboratory testing indicated that the upper granular soils have low compressibility. Total static settlements are expected to range from 1 to 2 inches below the proposed buildings depending on the foundation bearing capacity; however, the majority of the static settlements will be completed by the end of construction.

SOIL EXPANSION

The expansion potential of the on-site dredged fill materials were assessed based on visual classifications, particle size distributions, Atterberg limits, expansion index, previous studies, and our local experience. The laboratory test summary table is contained in Appendix B-1. The dredged fills mantling the site have a very low expansion potential. Since the near surface fill materials have a predominantly very low expansion potential, the design of building slabs and exterior hardscape features that will be in contact with these materials should be designed assuming a very low expansion index.

SOIL CORROSION

To evaluate the corrosion potential of the on-site soils to both ferrous metals and concrete, representative samples were tested for pH, minimum resistivity, soluble chlorides, and soluble sulfates. The results of chemical testing (contained in Appendix B) indicate that the on-site soils should be considered very mildly corrosive to ferrous metals and possess a negligible sulfate exposure to concrete, however, a moderate exposure to sulfates may be considered in design for concrete placed in contact with on-site soils.

SOIL INFILTRATION RESULTS

As described previously, infiltration testing was performed within the site in general accordance with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board Technical Guidance Document (TGD) Appendices dated March 2011, utilizing the shallow percolation test procedure contained in Section VII.3.8. Two locations were tested for infiltration between 2 to 4 feet in depth below the existing surface. The average infiltration rate varied from 1.4 inches per hour at DH-1 to 12.3 inches per hour at DH-5.

EXCAVATION CHARACTERISTICS

Rippability

The dredged fill materials and alluvial soils underlying the site can be easily excavated with conventional grading equipment such as dozers, loaders, excavators, and backhoes.

Trenching

We expect that excavation of new utility trenches can be accomplished utilizing conventional trenching machines and backhoes. Trench support requirements will be limited to those required by safety laws or other locations where trench slopes will need to be flattened or supported by shoring designed to suit the specific conditions exposed.

Volume Change

In order to aid planning for the anticipated grading, we estimate that the change in volume of on-site disturbed surficial dredged fills that are excavated and placed as new compacted fill at an average relative compaction of 92% will result in volume losses that will range from approximately 5 to 10 percent. For rough planning purposes only, an average volume loss of 7.5 percent may be assumed.

CONCLUSIONS

DEVELOPMENT FEASIBILITY

Based on the geologic and geotechnical findings, it is our opinion that proposed construction is feasible from a geotechnical standpoint. However, there are several hazards that must be mitigated to provide long-term site stability and proper support of proposed structures. The subject property will be suitable for the proposed grading and construction provided that the site hazards are mitigated in accordance with the recommendations of this report and with the City of Newport Beach grading and building requirements. It is also the opinion of GMU Geotechnical that proposed grading and construction will not adversely affect the geologic stability of adjoining properties provided grading and construction are performed in accordance with the recommendations provided in this report.

SITE PREPARATION AND GRADING RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL

The subject site should be precise graded in accordance with the City of Newport Beach grading code requirements (and all other applicable codes and ordinances) and the recommendations as outlined in the following sections of this report. The geotechnical aspects of future grading plans and improvement plans should be reviewed by GMU Geotechnical prior to grading and construction. Particular care should be taken to confirm that all project plans conform to the recommendations provided in this report. All planned and corrective grading should also be monitored by GMU Geotechnical to verify general compliance with the recommendations outlined in this report.

DEMOLITION AND CLEARING

Prior to the start of the planned improvements, all materials associated with the existing buildings to be removed, including footings, floor slabs, and underground utilities, should be demolished and hauled from the site. The existing asphalt pavement sections, which are inadequate and severely damaged, will also need to be demolished. Due to the limited amount of grading and fill placement that will occur, the old asphalt and base materials generated from the removal of the existing pavement sections should be either recycled or collected and hauled off-site.

The on-site dredge fill materials are suitable for use as new compacted fill from a geotechnical perspective if care is taken to remove all significant organic and other decomposable debris. Cavities and excavations created upon removal of subsurface obstructions, such as existing buried utilities, should be cleared of loose soil, shaped to provide access for backfilling and compaction equipment, and then backfilled with properly compacted fill.

The project geotechnical consultant should provide periodic observation and testing services during demolition operations to document compliance with the above recommendations. In addition, should unusual or adverse soil conditions or buried structures be encountered during grading that are not described herein, these conditions should be brought to the immediate attention of the project geotechnical consultant for corrective recommendations.

CORRECTIVE GRADING – BUILDINGS

The foundations of these new buildings and structures will be supported on engineered fill underlying the mat slab foundation system. It is recommended the existing dredge fill materials be overexcavated to a depth of at least 4 feet below the existing grades and these excavated materials be replaced as properly compacted fill placed at a minimum relative compaction of at least 92% at 2% above optimum moisture content.

CORRECTIVE GRADING – EXTERIOR PARKING, DRIVEWAY AND HARDSCAPE AREAS

It is expected that the existing surficial dredged materials will be disturbed during the demolition of the existing building, hardscape, landscape, and asphalt pavement sections. Therefore, to provide adequate support of proposed exterior improvements such as parking lots and driveways, and hardscape features such as patios, walkways, stairways and planter walls, the existing ground surfaces in these areas should be overexcavated to a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing grades and shallow foundations. These excavated materials can then be replaced as properly compacted fill at a minimum relative compaction of at least 92% at 2% above optimum moisture content.

FILL MATERIAL AND PLACEMENT

Suitability

All on-site dredge fill soils are considered suitable for use as compacted fill from a geotechnical perspective if care is taken to remove all significant organic and other decomposable debris, and separate and stockpile rock materials larger than 6 inches in maximum diameter.

Compaction Standard and Methodology

All soil material used as compacted fill, or material processed in-place or used to backfill trenches, should be moistened, dried, or blended as necessary and densified to at least 92% relative compaction as determined by ASTM Test Method D 1557. It is recommended that fills be placed a minimum of 2% above optimum moisture content.

Material Blending

The existing surficial engineered fill materials are expected to be generally slightly below optimum moisture content but may have variable moisture content depending on the season in which work is performed. The majority of the materials to be handled during grading will require some blending and addition of water to meet acceptable moisture ranges for sufficient compaction (i.e., minimum 2% above optimum moisture content).

Use of Rock or Broken Concrete

Significant rock materials greater than 6 inches in diameter are not anticipated during the subject grading. Due to the limited amount of grading and fill placement that will occur, any oversize rock materials generated during grading should be collected and hauled off-site.

TEMPORARY SLOPE STABILITY

During site grading, temporary laid back slopes up to approximately 4 to 5 feet in height are expected to be created during the construction of proposed low retaining walls. The sidewalls of these temporary slopes are expected to expose newly placed engineered fill consisting of the existing dredge fill materials.

Based on the anticipated engineering characteristics of these materials, temporary slopes to a maximum height of 4 feet may be cut vertically without shoring subject to verification of safety by the contractor. Deeper excavations should be braced, shored or, for those portions of the sidewalls

above a height of 4 feet, sloped back no steeper than 1:1 (horizontal to vertical). In addition, no surcharge loads should be allowed within 10 feet from the top of the temporary slopes.

We anticipate the slopes will be temporarily stable provided the above recommendations are followed. However, modifications to these recommendations may be required based on our observations of the actual conditions exposed in the field

Our temporary slope recommendations are provided only as general guidelines, and all work associated with temporary slopes should meet the minimal requirements as set forth by CAL-OSHA. Temporary slope construction, maintenance, and safety are the responsibility of the contractor.

POST-GRADING AND GROUND IMPROVEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

UTILITY TRENCHES

Utility Trench Excavations

The subject site is underlain by approximately 5 to 6.5 feet of dredged fill materials that consist of sands and silty sands. In general, the granular sand materials were found to be medium dense to dense while the fine-grained clay and silt materials were found to be predominantly firm to very firm. Furthermore, groundwater was encountered at relatively shallow depths (4.5 to 5 feet).

For this condition, the soils above the groundwater level can be considered as OSHA soil type C and should be laid back at a maximum slope ratio of 1.5:1, horizontal to vertical. In addition, surcharge loads should not be allowed within 10 feet of the top of the excavations.

For deeper trenches, groundwater will be encountered and the contractor should develop an approach for dewatering, shoring, and addressing shallow groundwater conditions. Sumping and pumping of free water from open excavations is not expected to result in dry and stable trench conditions due to the close proximity of the adjacent bay; therefore, a dewatering system will need to be designed, installed, and operated by an experienced company specializing in groundwater dewatering systems. The dewatering system should be capable of lowering the groundwater surface to a depth of 5 feet below the bottom of the trenches. Before implementing a dewatering system, we recommend that a dewatering test program be conducted to evaluate the feasibility and efficiency of the proposed dewatering system. Dewatering should be performed and confirmed by potholing or other means prior to trench excavation. Dewatering operations will also need to comply with all NPDES regulations.

Temporary shoring will be required below the water table where saturated soils are encountered or where vertical trench sidewalls are desired. Shoring should consist of metal, plywood, and/or timber sheeting supported by braces or shields. Trench walls lacking sheeting will be unstable and experience sloughing. Trench shields will only provide worker safety and will not provide full support of the trench walls unless the shields are installed tightly against the sidewalls. Lateral pressures considered applicable for the shoring design will depend on the type of shoring system selected by the contractor and whether the site is dewatered. GMU can provide specific design values once the type of shoring is determined.

The above recommendations are presented as guidelines only and are minimum requirements. Temporary trench excavation construction, maintenance, and safety are the responsibility of the pipeline contractor. The contractor should retain a qualified and experienced registered engineer to design any shoring systems in accordance with OSHA criteria. The shoring engineer should evaluate the adequacy of the shoring design parameters provided in this report and make appropriate modifications as necessary. The design should consider local groundwater levels as reported herein and that groundwater levels may change over time as a result of tidal influences.

Utility Trench Subgrade Stabilization

Prior to pipeline bedding placement, the trench subgrades should be firm and unyielding. If unsuitable subgrade soils are encountered, the contractor should consult with the project geotechnical engineer to provide subgrade stabilization. Stabilization may generally consist of the placement of crushed rock or processed miscellaneous base. Crushed rock, if used, would need to be encased in filter fabric. Specific recommendations would be dependent on actual conditions encountered.

Utility Trench Backfill Considerations

Backfill compaction of utility trenches should be such that no significant settlement will occur. Backfill for all of these trenches should be compacted to at least 92% relative compaction subject to sufficient observation and testing. Flooding in the trench zone is not recommended. If native material with a sand equivalent less than 30 is used for backfill, it should be placed at near-optimum moisture content and mechanically compacted. Jetting or flooding of granular material should not be used to consolidate backfill in trenches adjacent to any foundation elements.

Where trenches closely parallel a footing (i.e., for retaining walls) and the trench bottom is located within a 1 horizontal to 1 vertical plane projected downward and outward from any structure footing, a minimum 1½-sack concrete slurry backfill should be utilized to backfill the portion of the trench below this plane. The use of concrete slurry is not required for backfill where a narrow trench crosses a footing at about right angles.

We suggest that these recommendations be included as a specification in all subcontracts for underground improvements. In addition, the design of all underground conduits, pipelines, or utilities should also consider the potentially corrosive nature of the on-site groundwater to metals, as previously described in this report.

SURFACE DRAINAGE

Surface drainage should be carefully controlled to prevent runoff over graded sloping surfaces and ponding of water on flat pad areas. Positive drainage away from graded slopes is essential to reduce the potential for erosion or saturation of sloping surfaces. Maintaining positive drainage of all landscaping areas along with avoiding over-irrigation will help minimize the possibility of “perched” groundwater accumulating slightly below the graded surfaces. All drainage at the site should be in minimum conformance with the applicable City of Newport Beach codes and standards.

FOUNDATION DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

STRUCTURE SEISMIC DESIGN

The site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and no known active faults are shown on current geologic maps as crossing the site. The nearest known active fault is the offshore segment of the Newport-Inglewood fault, which is located approximately 0.5 kilometers southwest of the site and is capable of generating a maximum earthquake magnitude (M_w) of 7.5. The site is also located over the surface projection of the San Joaquin Hills Blind Thrust and about 9 kilometers from its rupture surface, which is capable of generating a maximum earthquake magnitude (M_w) of 7.1. Given the proximity of the site to these and numerous other active and potentially active faults, the site will likely be subject to significant earthquake ground motions in the future.

The average shear wave velocity for the upper 100 feet of subsurface soils (V_{s30}) was estimated to be 514 feet per second based on the shear wave velocity measurements at SCPT-3. We have assumed that the site is underlain by a S_E soil profile. The seismic design coefficients based on ASCE 7-10 and 2013 CBC are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. 2013 CBC Site Categorization and Site Coefficients

Categorization/Coefficient	Design Value
Soil Profile Type (Table 20.3-1)	S_E
Short Period Spectral Acceleration S_s^{**}	1.704g
1-sec. Period Spectral Acceleration S_1^{**}	0.630g
Site Coefficient F_a (Table 11.4-1)**	0.9
Site Coefficient F_v (Table 11.4-2)**	2.4
Short Period MCE* Spectral Acceleration S_{MS}^{**}	1.533g
1-sec. Period MCE Spectral Acceleration S_{M1}^{**}	1.511g
Short Period Design Spectral Acceleration S_{DS}^{**}	1.022g
1-sec. Period Design Spectral Acceleration S_{D1}^{**}	1.008g
MCE Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA, Figure 22-7)	0.70
Site Coefficient F_{PGA} (Table 11.8-1)**	0.9
MCE Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA_M)	0.63
Modal Contributing Magnitude to MCE Event	6.97

* MCE: Maximum Considered Earthquake

** Values Obtained from USGS Earthquake Hazards Program website is based on the ASCE7-10 and 2013 CBC and site coordinates of N33.6165 ° and W 117.929°.

Based on the 2013 California Building Code (2013 CBC), the peak ground acceleration (PGA_M) for liquefaction evaluation is 0.63g for the MCE event. This PHGA is associated with a modal earthquake magnitude of 6.97 at a modal distance of 2.5 miles from the site using the USGS 2008 Interactive Deaggregation website.

It should be recognized that much of southern California is subject to some level of damaging ground shaking as a result of movement along the major active (and potentially active) fault zones that characterize this region.

If requested by the project structural engineer, GMU can also provide a site-specific ground motion hazard analysis per ASCE 7-10 Chapter 21.

GENERAL

The following preliminary foundation design recommendations are provided based on anticipated conditions at the completion of anticipated grading; however, these recommendations are based on conceptual plans that may be revised during the plan check process. Ultimate construction and grading within the site should be in accordance with all applicable provisions of the grading and building codes of the City of Newport Beach, the applicable CBC, and all of the recommendations of the project civil and geotechnical consultants involved in the final site development.

Geotechnical Design Parameters for Mat Foundations

To minimize the adverse effects of the earthquake-induced settlements and provide repairable foundation systems after the design earthquake, we recommend supporting the proposed structures by structural mat slab(s). The mat slab(s) will bridge over the potential localized deformations after the earthquake and may also be re-leveled after the earthquake without major costs.

Corrective Grading

We recommend that the existing fill and alluvial soils be excavated beneath the entire footprint of the structures to a minimum depth of at least 4 feet below the planned mat foundation. Removals should extend laterally to at least 5 feet from the base of the outside of the mat foundation. Artificial fill/alluvium derived from the excavated soils should be compacted to a minimum of 92% relative compaction per ASTM 1557.

Design Parameters

An allowable net static bearing capacity of 2,000 pounds per square foot may be used for design of the mat foundation(s). A lateral sliding coefficient of 0.35 is recommended. The mat thickness and amount of reinforcement should be determined by a Registered (Structural) Engineer in the State of California. For structures supported by mat foundations, we recommend using a subgrade reaction coefficient defined as:

$$K_b = K_{v1} * \left[\frac{(m + 0.5)}{1.5m} \right] * \left[\frac{(B + 1)}{2B} \right]^2$$

Where:

- K_{v1} : Normalized subgrade reaction coefficient (namely, corresponding to a 1 foot square bearing plate), estimated at 100 pounds per cubic inch (pci) for engineered fill subgrade. It should be noted that this value applies to dry or moist materials, with groundwater at a depth of at least 1.5B below the base of the footing. If groundwater is at the base of the footing, use $K_{v1}/2$ to calculate settlements.
- B : Width of the mat foundation measured in feet.
- m : Ratio of length over width of a rectangular footing.

Circular, hexagonal, and octagonal foundation shapes can be approximated to an equivalent square. Based on the maximum bearing pressure of 2,000 psf below the mat slabs, we estimate that total static mat slab settlement should be less than approximately 2 inches, with 1 inch of post-construction total settlement, and a post-construction static differential movement of less than approximately 1/2-inch. The estimated settlements may be further refined when the final mat slab contact pressures become available.

MOISTURE VAPOR BARRIERS

Due to the existing shallow groundwater table, a vapor barrier equivalent to Stego 15 should be utilized. The barrier should be installed as follows:

- Below the slabs of all buildings with habitable areas or moisture-sensitive floor coverings.
- Installed per manufacture's specifications as well as with all applicable recognized installation procedures such as ASTM E 1643-98.
- Joints between the sheets and the openings for utility piping should be lapped and taped. If the barrier is not continuously placed across footings/ribs, the barrier should, as a minimum, be lapped into the sides of the footing/rib trenches down to the bottom of the trench.
- Punctures in the vapor barrier should be repaired prior to concrete placement.
- Prior to placing the barrier, a minimum of 4 inches of ¾-inch graded rock should be placed over the subgrade. The need for sand and/or the amount of sand above the moisture vapor retarder should be specified by the structural engineer. The selection of sand above the retarder is not a geotechnical engineering issue and is hence outside our purview. If the structural engineer requires sand above the barrier, it should consist of 1 to 2 inches of clean sand with a minimum sand equivalent of 30.

WATER VAPOR TRANSMISSION

As discussed above, placement of a moisture vapor barrier below certain slab areas is recommended. This moisture vapor barrier recommendation is intended only to reduce moisture vapor transmissions from the soil beneath the concrete and is consistent with the current standard of the industry for construction in Southern California. It is not intended to provide a "waterproof" or "vapor proof" barrier or reduce vapor transmission from sources above the barrier. Sources above the barrier include any sand placed on top of the barrier (i.e., to be determined by the project structural designer) and from the concrete itself (i.e., vapor emitted during the curing process). The evaluation of water vapor from any source and its effect on any aspect of the proposed living space above the slab (i.e., floor covering applicability, mold growth, etc.) is outside our purview and the scope of this report.

FLOOR COVERINGS

Prior to the placement of flooring, the floor slabs should be properly cured and tested to verify that the water vapor transmission rate (WVTR) is compatible with the flooring requirements.

CONCRETE

Based on the previously and recently performed laboratory testing, the onsite soils have negligible moderate concentrations of sulfates per Section 1904.3 of the 2013 CBC. In addition, concrete will have a potential exposure to seawater. Consequently, we recommend that minimum Type II/V cement along with a maximum water/cement ratio of 0.50 and a minimum compressive strength of 4,000 psi be used for all structural foundations in contact with the onsite soils. This recommendation will serve to minimize the potential of water and/or vapor transmission through the concrete and minimize the potential for physical attack to concrete from non-sulfate based salts. In addition, wet curing of the concrete as described in ACI Publication 308 should be considered.

The aforementioned recommendations in regards to concrete are made from a soils perspective only. Final concrete mix design as well as any concrete testing is outside our purview. All applicable codes, ordinances, regulations, and guidelines should be followed in regard to designing a durable concrete with respect to the potential for detrimental exposure from the on-site soils and/or changes in the environment.

CORROSION PROTECTION OF METAL STRUCTURES

The results of the laboratory chemical tests performed on soil samples collected within and adjacent to the subject area indicate that the on-site soils are very mildly corrosive to ferrous metals. Consequently, metal structures which will be in direct contact with the soil (i.e., underground metal conduits, pipelines, metal sign posts, metal door frames, etc.) and/or in close proximity to the soil (wrought iron fencing, etc.) may be subject to slight corrosion. The use of special coatings or cathodic protection around buried metal structures has been shown to be beneficial in reducing corrosion potential due to soil and groundwater. The potential for corrosion of ferrous metal reinforcing elements embedded in structural concrete will be reduced by the use of the recommended maximum water/cement ratio for concrete.

The laboratory testing program performed for this project does not address the potential for corrosion to copper piping. In this regard, a corrosion engineer should be consulted to perform more detailed testing and develop appropriate mitigation measures (if necessary). Otherwise, the on-site soils should be considered corrosive to copper.

The above discussion is provided for general guidance in regards to the corrosiveness of the on-site soils to typical metal structures used for construction. Detailed corrosion testing and recommendations for protecting buried ferrous metal and/or copper elements is beyond our purview.

SITE WALL AND RETAINING WALL DESIGN CRITERIA

General

Exterior site retaining and screen walls are proposed within landscape and parking areas. The criteria contained in the following sections may be used for the design and construction of these walls.

Retaining Wall Design Parameters

Recommendations are provided for the site exterior retaining walls. Recommendations are provided for both cantilever and restrained walls. Calculations to support the recommendations are contained in the attached Appendix D.

- Foundation: Cantilever wall with spread footings.
- Footing Width: 24 inches minimum.
- Minimum Depth: 18 inches below lowest outside adjacent grade
- Minimum Footing Reinforcement: Four #4 bars; two at top and two at bottom of footing (footings to be continuous across openings such as footpath gates).
- Allowable Bearing Capacity: 2000 psf with a minimum embedment of 18 inches (may be increased 15% for each additional foot of width or embedment to a maximum of 3,000 psf).
- Bearing Material: At least a 2-foot-thick section of engineered fill.
- Coefficient of Friction: 0.35
- Unit Weight of Backfill: 125 pcf
- Passive Earth Pressure: 300 psf/ft of depth (disregard top soil and upper 6 inches).
- Static Lateral Earth Pressures: 63 pcf (At-Rest).
40 pcf (Active).
- Seismic Earth Pressure: 20 pcf (inverted triangular distribution).
- Traffic Loading Pressures: 120 psf (where applicable).
- Backdrainage: A backdrainage system should be placed behind all retaining walls and drain to an appropriate approved drainage facility.
- Waterproofing: All walls should be waterproofed. Detailed waterproofing recommendations are beyond our purview.
- Backfill: On-site, relatively non-expansive soil materials may be used to backfill retaining walls. The backfill materials should be approved by the geotechnical consultant with respect to their characteristics prior to placement. All wall backfill should be should be

moistened, dried, or blended as necessary to achieve a minimum of 2% over optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 92% relative compaction as determined by ASTM Test Method D 1557.

- Control Joints:

Control/construction joints should be implemented and designed by structural engineer. As a minimum, control/construction joints should be provided at maximum intervals of 15 to 20 feet and at all angle points and other locations where differential movement is likely to occur.

Screen Walls

For standard screen walls on flat ground, footings should be a minimum of 24 inches deep below the lowest outside adjacent grade. Wall foundations should be reinforced with two #4 bars top and bottom, and joints in the wall should be placed at regular intervals on the order of 10 to 20 feet. The wall foundation shall be underlain by at least a 2-foot-thick section of engineered fill.

POLE FOUNDATIONS

Pole foundations will be required for the light bollards for the new parking area. As a minimum, the pole foundations should be at least 18 inches in diameter and at least 3 feet deep; however, the actual dimensions should be determined by the project structural engineer based on the following design parameters.

Bearing Materials. The pole foundations may bear into engineered fill approved by a representative from GMU.

Bearing Values. End-bearing capacity and skin friction may be combined to determine the allowable bearing capacities of the pole foundations. An allowable bearing pressure of 2000 pounds per square foot (psf) may be used for pole foundations at least 18 inches in diameter and embedded a minimum of 3 feet below the lowest adjacent grade. A value of 350 pounds per square foot may be used to determine the skin friction between the concrete and surrounding soil.

Lateral Load Design. Lateral loads may be resisted by friction at the base of the foundations and by passive resistance within the adjacent earth materials. A coefficient of friction of 0.35 may be used between the foundations and the recommended bearing material. For passive resistance, an allowable passive earth pressure of 300 pounds per foot of pile diameter per foot of depth into competent bearing material may be used; however, passive resistance should be ignored within the upper foot due to possible disturbance during drilling. The passive resistance may be assumed to be acting over an area equivalent to two pile diameters.

SWIMMING POOL AND SPA RECOMMENDATIONS

Allowable Bearing and Lateral Earth Pressures

The pool and spa shells may be designed using an allowable bearing value of 1,500 pounds per square foot. Due to the low expansive nature of the onsite soils, pool and spa walls should be designed assuming that an earth pressure equivalent to a fluid having a density of 75 pounds per cubic foot is acting on the outer surface of the pool walls. Pool and spa walls should also be designed to resist lateral surcharge pressures imposed by any adjacent footings or structures in addition to the above lateral earth pressure.

Settlement

We understand that the proposed swimming pool will have a maximum depth of 4 feet. Considering that the site is expected to be raised 2 feet and the earthwork recommendations provided in this report, it is anticipated that the swimming pool will be underlain by engineered fill. We recommend supporting the swimming pool by a minimum of 2 feet of engineered fill. Based on these conditions, settlement of the pool is expected to be negligible. The project structural engineer shall consider resisting buoyancy forces due to the potential groundwater table oscillations, which may occur during the life time of the pool.

Temporary Access Ramps

It is essential that all backfill placed within temporary access ramps extending into the pool and spa excavations be properly compacted and tested. This is intended to mitigate excessive settlement of the backfill and subsequent damage to concrete decking or other structures placed on the backfill.

Pool and Spa Bottoms

If unsuitable soils are encountered, the bottom of the pool or spa excavation may need to be over-excavated and replaced to pool subgrade with compacted fill. As an alternative, the reinforcing steel in the area of a transition area may be increased to account for the differences in engineering properties and the potential differential behavior.

Plumbing

Leakage from the spa or from any of the appurtenant plumbing could create adverse saturated conditions of the surrounding subgrade soils. Localized areas of over-saturation can lead to differential expansion (heave) of the subgrade soils and subsequent raising and shifting of concrete flatwork. Therefore, it is essential that all plumbing and spa fixtures be absolutely leak-free. For similar reasons, drainage from deck areas should be directed to local area drains and/or graded earth swales designed to carry runoff water to the adjacent street.

Although the pool excavation may be free of water at the time of construction, future irrigation could result in the development of perched water zones which could affect subsurface improvements. Heavy-duty pipes and flexible couplings should be used for the pool plumbing system to minimize leaking which may produce additional pressures on the pool shell. In addition, installation of a pressure valve in the pool bottom should be used to mitigate potential buildup of pressure.

Cement Types

For moderately corrosive soils, cement shall be Type II/V and concrete shall have a minimum water to cement ratio of 0.50. Final concrete mix design is outside our purview.

Geotechnical Observations and Limitations

In general, all below grade improvements must be constructed by qualified professionals utilizing appropriate designs which account for the on-site (lot) geotechnical and geologic conditions. Observation/testing should be performed by GMU during pool/spa excavation to verify exposed soil conditions are consistent with the assumed design conditions.

It should be noted that implementation of the above recommendations only serve to reduce the subgrade adverse effects such as the potential for expansive soil related movements including slope creep and lateral fill extension. The recommendations are not intended to eliminate these types of movements. Consequently, some distortion should be anticipated if those conditions exist.

POOL AND SPA DECKING

Thickness and Joint Spacing

To reduce the potential for unsightly cracking, concrete pool and spa decking should be at least 5 inches thick and provided with construction joints or expansion joints every 6 feet or less. All open construction joints in pool and spa decking should be sealed with an approved waterproof, flexible joint sealer. Pool and spa decking should be underlain by a layer of crushed rock, gravel, or clean sand having a minimum thickness of 5 inches.

Reinforcement

Concrete pool and spa decking should be reinforced with No. 4 bars spaced 18 inches on centers, both ways. The reinforcement should be positioned near the middle of the slabs by means of concrete chairs or brick. Reinforcing bars should be provided across all joints to mitigate differential vertical movement of the slab sections. Structurally tying the decking to the pool wall is highly recommended. This will require structural reinforcement of the decking and consideration for

additional loading on the pool wall. If doweling is not performed, differential movement should be anticipated.

Subgrade Preparation

As a further measure to mitigate cracking and/or shifting of concrete flatwork, the subgrade soils below concrete decking should be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 92% and then thoroughly watered to achieve a moisture content that is at least 2% over optimum. This moisture content should extend to a depth of approximately 12 inches into the subgrade soils and be maintained in the subgrade during concrete placement to promote uniform curing of the concrete. Flooding or ponding of the subgrade is not considered feasible to achieve the above moisture conditions since this method would likely require construction of numerous earth berms to contain the water. Therefore, moisture conditioning should be achieved with sprinklers or a light spray applied to the subgrade over a period of several days just prior to pouring concrete. Soil density and presoaking should be observed, tested, and accepted by GMU prior to pouring the concrete.

All concrete has a tendency to crack, and cracks in concrete can be caused by many different factors. When constructing concrete decks, patios, sidewalks, etc., it is important that the ground on which these improvements are to rest be properly prepared, including moisture conditioning. Slab thickness, location of joints, reinforcement, and concrete mixture must also be appropriate for the intended use. Proper placement, finishing, and curing of concrete are also very important factors in minimizing cracking.

CONCRETE FLATWORK DESIGN

Thickness and Joint Spacing

To reduce the potential for unsightly cracking and trip hazards, concrete walkways and patios should be at least 4 inches thick and provided with construction joints or expansion joints every 5 feet or less. Concrete walkways and patios should be underlain by a 4-inch-thick layer of Class 2 crushed aggregate base (CAB), crushed miscellaneous base (CMB), or clean sand having a sand equivalent of at least 30, which should then be placed on top of the soil subgrade, moisture conditioned to at least 2% over optimum moisture, and compacted to at least 90% relative compaction.

Reinforcement

Concrete walkways and patios should be reinforced with No. 3 bars spaced 18 inches on centers, both ways. The reinforcement should be positioned near the middle of the slabs by means of concrete chairs or brick. Reinforcing bars should be provided across all joints to mitigate differential vertical movement of the slab sections. Walkways and patios should also be dowelled into adjacent curbs

using 9-inch speed dowels with No. 3 bars or ½-inch steel or fiberglass bars at 18 inches on centers. If doweling is not performed, differential movement should be anticipated.

Subgrade Preparation

As a further measure to mitigate cracking and/or shifting of concrete flatwork, the subgrade soils below concrete walkways and patios should be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 92% and then thoroughly watered to achieve a moisture content that is at least 2% over optimum. This moisture content should extend to a depth of approximately 12 inches into the subgrade soils and be maintained in the subgrade during concrete placement to promote uniform curing of the concrete. Flooding or ponding of the subgrade is not considered feasible to achieve the above moisture conditions since this method would likely require construction of numerous earth berms to contain the water. Therefore, moisture conditioning should be achieved with sprinklers or a light spray applied to the subgrade over a period of several days just prior to pouring concrete. Soil density and presoaking should be observed, tested, and accepted by GMU prior to pouring the concrete.

All concrete has a tendency to crack, and cracks in concrete can be caused by many different factors. When constructing concrete decks, patios, walkways, etc., it is important that the ground on which these improvements are to rest be properly prepared, including moisture conditioning. Slab thickness, location of joints, reinforcement, and concrete mixture must also be appropriate for the intended use. Proper placement, finishing, and curing of concrete are also very important factors in minimizing cracking.

PAVEMENT DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL

It is expected that the parking lots, the streets, and the driveways within the site will be constructed with both asphalt pavement and Portland cement concrete. Therefore, recommendations for both types of pavement are provided in the following sections. In order to accommodate City of Newport Beach fire-truck and trash truck loading, a traffic index (T.I.) of 5.5 has been assumed for the drive areas, whereas a T.I. of 4.0 has been assumed for the parking stall areas.

R-value tests were performed during our recent geotechnical subsurface investigation. The result of the current R-value test yielded a 69. For design purposes, we recommend utilizing an R-value of 40, which will need to be confirmed during specific grading activities in each pavement area of the site.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT DESIGN

Based on an anticipated R-value of 40 to be obtained after precise grading of pavement subgrade areas, the following pavement thicknesses should be anticipated:

Location	R-Value	Traffic Index	Asphalt Concrete (in.)	Aggregate Base (in.)
Car Parking Stalls	40	4.0	3.0	4.0
Drive Aisles	40	5.5	4.0	6.0

Asphalt pavement structural sections should consist of crushed miscellaneous base (CMB) or crushed aggregate base materials (CAB) and asphalt concrete materials (AC) of a type meeting the minimum City of Newport Beach requirements. The subgrade soils should be moisture conditioned to a minimum 2% above the optimum moisture content to a depth of at least 6 inches, and compacted to at least 92% relative compaction (per ASTM 1557). The CMB or CAB and AC should be compacted to at least 95% relative compaction (per ASTM 1557).

CONCRETE PAVEMENT DESIGN

Driveways and appurtenant concrete paving, such as trash receptacle bays, will require Portland cement concrete (PCC) pavement. Assuming a T.I. of 6 to 7, a design section of 8 inches of PCC over 6 inches aggregate base (AB) should be adequate. The AB should be Class 2 compacted to a minimum of 95% relative compaction as per ASTM D 1557.

FULL DEPTH RECLAMATION (FDR) ALTERNATIVE PAVEMENT FOR PARKING AREAS

Since minor grade changes are planned for the re-grading of the Planning Area 1 parking areas, and based on site conditions and our experience, we believe the most efficient pavement rehabilitation alternative to replacement with a conventional asphalt over base pavement section would be to utilize what is called “full depth reclamation” (FDR) utilizing a 12-inch-thick section of site reclaimed on-site AC and AB mixed with 6% cement to provide the new base for a new 4-inch-thick AC layer to be paved on top.

FDR has significant advantages over conventional pavement sections including the following major benefits:

- Savings in up-front costs (reusing materials, less excavation and import).
- Increased strength for weak in-place soils/long-term life (20- to 30-year design life).
- Reduced truck traffic to import and export materials.
- Environmental benefits and reduced community construction impact.
- Cautionary measures should be taken to avoid damaging existing utilities to ensure clearance for removal depths.

FDR can be performed in a similar construction schedule as presented below:

- Day 1 – Mill existing 1-inch top AC pavement surface and export. Light traffic can still drive on remaining AC section.
- Day 2 – Pulverize remaining AC and AB plus several inches of soil subgrade for a total of 12-inches of pulverization, mix in 6% Portland cement, moisture condition, and then compact to 95% relative compaction. Light traffic can drive on the FDR base layer at the end of the same day typically. Heavy truck traffic will be restricted.
- Day 3 – Curing FDR base layer. Closed to heavy truck traffic but light traffic can typically drive on FDR base.
- Day 4 – Micro crack FDR, place base 3-inch-thick or 4-inch-thick conventional Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) AC layer and compact to 95% relative compaction. Light traffic can drive on base pavement section at the end of the same day.
- Day 5 – Heavier truck traffic can now be placed on new pavement section.

PERMEABLE INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVEMENT (PICP)

We understand that Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavement (PICP) in the designated parking areas of Planning Area 1 may utilize permeable interlocking concrete pavers (such as “Eco-Stone”) and will assume subgrade soil conditions (R-value of at least 40) according to the “Design Manual for Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavements” by ICPI (2011). The structural base thickness will need to be designed by the project civil engineer in order to meet storage requirements. This minimum section assumes a T.I. of up to 6.3 (GMU assumes a T.I. of 5.5 for the mixed use of the drive areas in this portion of the site) and calls for a 3 $\frac{1}{8}$ ” (80 mm) concrete paver, over compacted layers of 2” of bedding course sand (ASTM No. 8 aggregate), over 4” of ASTM No. 57 stone as open-graded base, over 6” of ASTM No. 2 stone as open-graded sub base, over a Class 1 geotextile fabric* (highest strength) per AASHTO M-288.

*Due to the presence of fine-grained silts and seashells in the existing dredge fill soils that will likely function as subgrade support for the PICP, GMU recommends using a Class 1 geotextile fabric (highest strength) placed both vertically at the sides of all PICP excavations and on top of the

compacted subgrade soil below the stone sub-base layer in order to protect the bottom and sides of the open-graded base and sub-base. This geotextile fabric must meet AASHTO M-288 Class 1 geotextile strength property and subsurface drainage requirements (see attached Table 3-3 and Table 3-4 from Page 31 of the ICPI Design Manual (2011) for AASHTO M-288 requirements).

CONCRETE INTERLOCKING VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN PAVERS

We understand that portions of the project site will utilize 3½-inch-thick (80 mm.) vehicular concrete interlocking pavers placed on a section of at least 1-inch-thick bedding sand. These vehicular pavers are also planned as a part of the subject project in order to provide City of Newport Beach Fire Department vehicle access capable of supporting 72,000 pounds of imposed loading. GMU recommends that the on-site soil subgrade in these site vehicular areas be scarified to a depth of 6 inches, moisture conditioned to at least 2% above the optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 92% relative compaction. A geotextile fabric such as Mirafi 600X or equivalent should be placed on top of the compacted subgrade across the entire vehicular interlocking paver area. Based upon the on-site soils having an estimated R-value of 40, a 12-inch-thick layer of Class 2 crushed aggregate base (CAB), crushed miscellaneous base (CMB), or equivalent should be moisture conditioned to at least optimum moisture and compacted to at least 95% relative compaction in order to support the interlocking pavers. Concrete bands adjacent to the vehicular interlocking pavers should consist of a design section of 8 inches of PCC over at least 6 inches of AB or equivalent, moisture conditioned to at least optimum moisture, and compacted to at least 95% relative compaction.

We further understand that in certain designated site pedestrian areas, 2¾-inch-thick (60 mm.) concrete interlocking pavers placed on a section of at least 1-inch-thick bedding sand are planned. GMU recommends that prior to the installation of the pavers and bedding sand in these pedestrian areas, the on-site soil subgrade should be scarified to a depth of 6 inches, moisture conditioned to at least 2% above the optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 92% relative compaction. A 4-inch-thick layer of Class 2 crushed aggregate base (CAB), crushed miscellaneous base (CMB), or equivalent should then be placed on top of the soil subgrade, moisture conditioned to at least optimum moisture, and compacted to at least 95% relative compaction in order to support the interlocking pavers in these pedestrian areas.

PLAN REVIEW/ GEOTECHNICAL TESTING AND OBSERVATIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION/ FUTURE REPORTS

Plan Review

Our office should review all future grading, foundation, and shoring plans for the site.

Geotechnical Observation and Testing

It is recommended that geotechnical observation and testing be performed by this firm during the following stages of construction and precise grading:

- During site clearing and grubbing.
- During all site grading and fill placement.
- During removal of any buried lines or other subsurface structures.
- During all phases of excavation.
- During shoring installation.
- During installation of foundation and floor slab elements.
- During all phases of corrective, ground improvement, and precise grading including removals, scarification, ground improvement and preparation, moisture conditioning, proof-rolling, over-excavation, FDR treatment, and placement and compaction of all fill materials.
- During backfill of structure walls and underground utilities.
- During pavement and hardscape section placement and compaction.
- When any unusual conditions are encountered.

Future Reports

GMU should perform geotechnical reviews and provide geotechnical response letters to support the permit process for the grading, shoring, and building department reviews to support this report. The final project precise grading plans and foundation plans for the project should also be reviewed by our office. In addition, geotechnical observation reports will be required following construction and grading.

LIMITATIONS

All parties reviewing or utilizing this report should recognize that the findings, conclusions, and recommendations presented represent the results of our professional geological and geotechnical engineering efforts and judgments. Due to the inexact nature of the state of the art of these professions and the possible occurrence of undetected variables in subsurface conditions, we cannot guarantee that the conditions actually encountered during grading and foundation installation will be identical to those observed and sampled during our study or that there are no unknown subsurface conditions which could have an adverse effect on the use of the property. We have exercised a degree of care comparable to the standard of practice presently maintained by other professionals in the fields of geotechnical engineering and engineering geology, and believe that our findings present a reasonably representative description of geotechnical conditions and their probable influence on the grading and use of the property.

Mr. Anthony Wrzosek, *R.D. OLSON DEVELOPMENT*

Lido House Hotel - City Hall Site Reuse Project, 3300 Newport Boulevard, City of Newport Beach, California

Because our conclusions and recommendations are based on a limited amount of current and previous geotechnical exploration and analysis, all parties should recognize the need for possible revisions to our conclusions and recommendations during grading of the project. Additionally, our conclusions and recommendations are based on the assumption that our firm will act as the geotechnical engineer of record during precise grading and construction of the project to observe the actual conditions exposed, to verify our design concepts and the grading contractor's general compliance with the project geotechnical specifications, and to provide our revised conclusions and recommendations should subsurface conditions differ significantly from those used as the basis for our conclusions and recommendations presented in this report. It should be further noted that the recommendations presented herein are intended solely to minimize the effects of post-construction soil movements. Consequently, minor cracking and/or distortion of all on-site improvements should be anticipated.

The following services are outside our purview:

- Detailed corrosion testing and recommendations for protecting buried ferrous metal and/or copper elements.
- Environmental testing and/or evaluation of any kind.

Mr. Anthony Wrzosek, *R.D. OLSON DEVELOPMENT*
Lido House Hotel - City Hall Site Reuse Project, 3300 Newport Boulevard, City of Newport Beach, California

CLOSURE

We are pleased to present the results of our geotechnical investigation for this project. The Plates and Appendices A through D which complete this report are listed in the Table of Contents.

If you have any questions concerning our findings or recommendations, please do not hesitate to contact us and we will be happy to discuss them with you.

Respectfully submitted,

GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.



David R. Atkinson
Senior Engineer/Project Manager



Lisa L. Bates, CEG 2293
Senior Engineering Geologist



Ali Bastani, PhD, PE, GE 2458, F. ASCE
Principal Geotechnical Engineer
Director of Engineering

TECHNICAL REFERENCES

California Division of Mines and Geology, 1986, "Special Studies Zones for Newport Beach 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Orange County, California," CDMG Special Studies Zones Map.

California Division of Mines and Geology, 1997, "Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Anaheim and Newport Beach 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Orange County, California," CDMG Seismic Hazard Zone Report 03.

California Division of Mines and Geology, 1998, "Seismic Hazard Zones for the Newport Beach 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Orange County, California," CDMG Seismic Hazard Zone Map.

California Division of Mines and Geology, 2008, "Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California," CDMG Special Publication 117, 76pp.

"Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavements, Selection, Design, Construction, and Maintenance," Interlocking Concrete Pavement Institute (ICPI), Second Edition 2001.

SCEC, 1999, "Recommended Procedure for Implementation of DMG Special Publication 117 Guidelines for Analyzing and Mitigating Liquefaction in California," Martin, G.R. and Lew, M., March 1999, 63 pp.

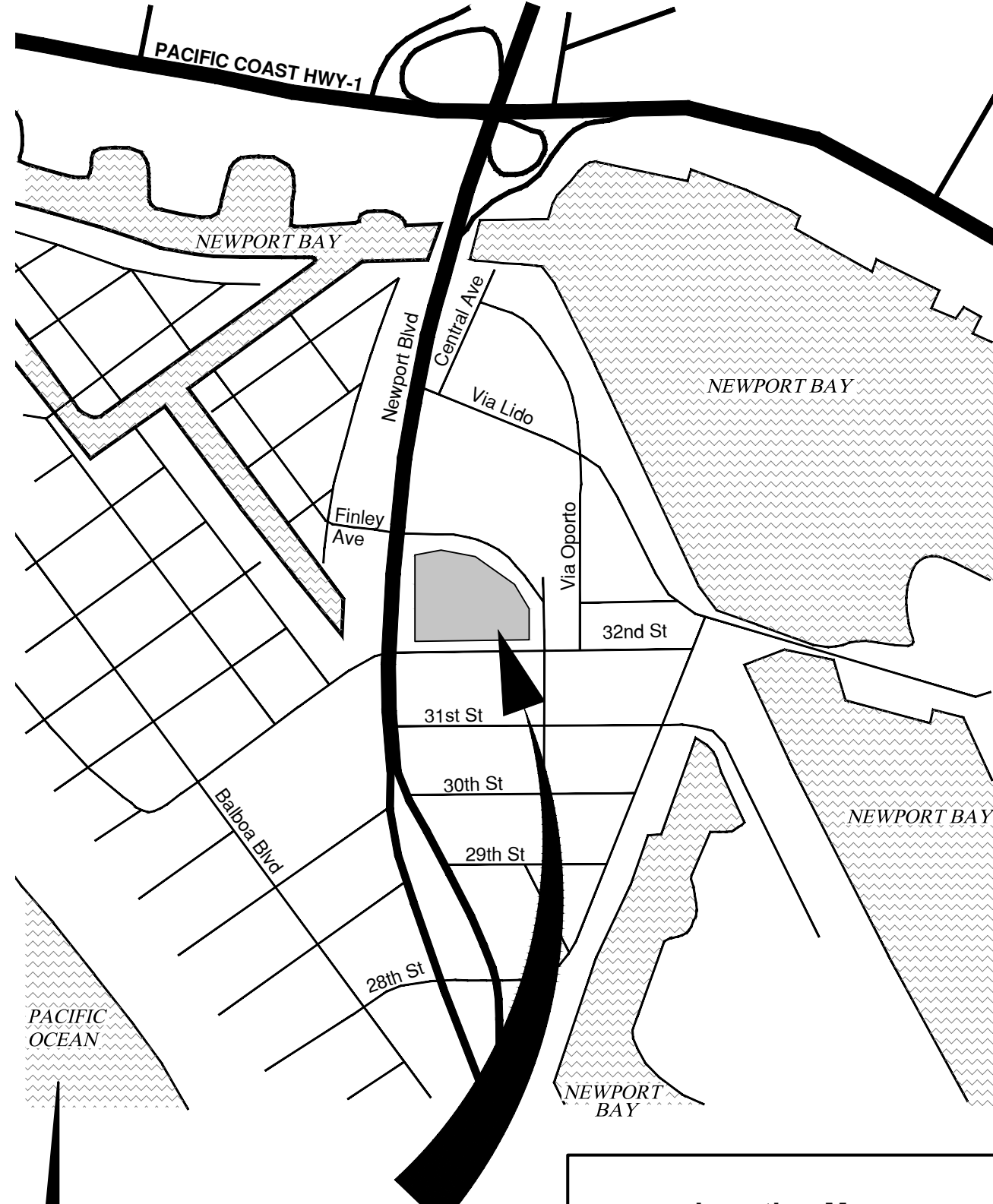
Mr. Anthony Wrzosek, *R.D. OLSON DEVELOPMENT*

Lido House Hotel - City Hall Site Reuse Project, 3300 Newport Boulevard, City of Newport Beach, California

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

DATE	FLIGHT	PHOTO
4-19-99	C136-41	58-59
9-23-97	C117-41	1-2
1-28-95	C102-40	142-143
2-2-93	C86-8	3-4
1-20-92	C85-13	22-23
11-14-87	C-1	0032-0034
1-9-87	F	265-266
3-30-83	218-6	28-29
1-31-81	211-5	21-22
2-26-80	80033	215-216
12-14-78	203-5	36-37
12-28-76	181-5	24-25
1-28-75	157-5	27-28
10-29-73	132-5	17-18
6-28-71	94	05-06
1-31-70	81-8	201-202
1-3-67	1	47-48
3-24-59	R12	142-143 (Eastern)
3-24-59	R11	136-137 (Western)
6-2-53	6K	66-67

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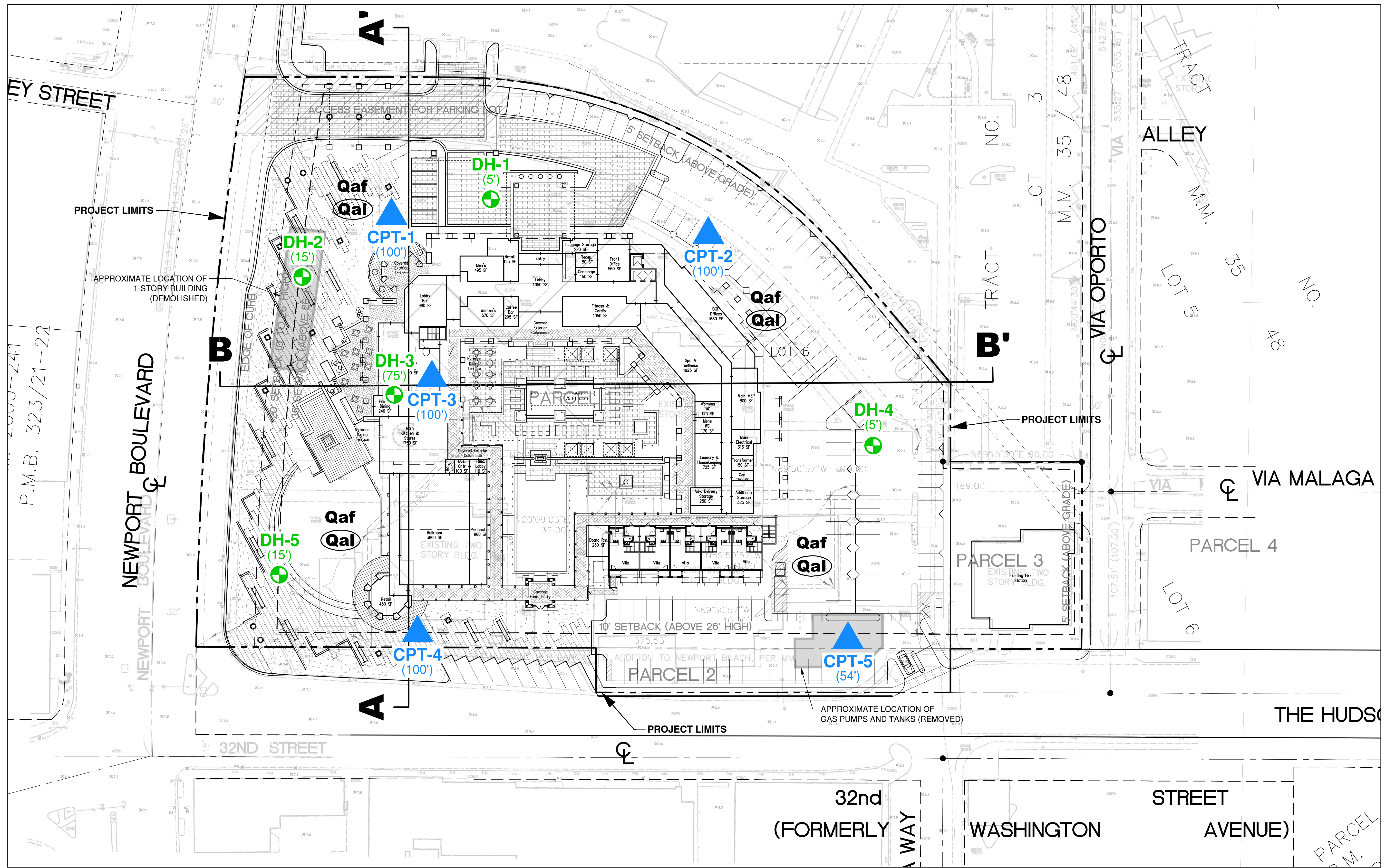
PROJECT SITE

Location Map



Date:	December 4, 2013
Project No.:	13-160-00

Plate	1
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GEOTECHNICAL LEGEND

- Qaf** DREDGED FILL
- Qal** ALLUVIUM (BURIED)
- CPT-1** APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF CPT
- DH-4** APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF DRILL HOLE
- PROJECT LIMITS

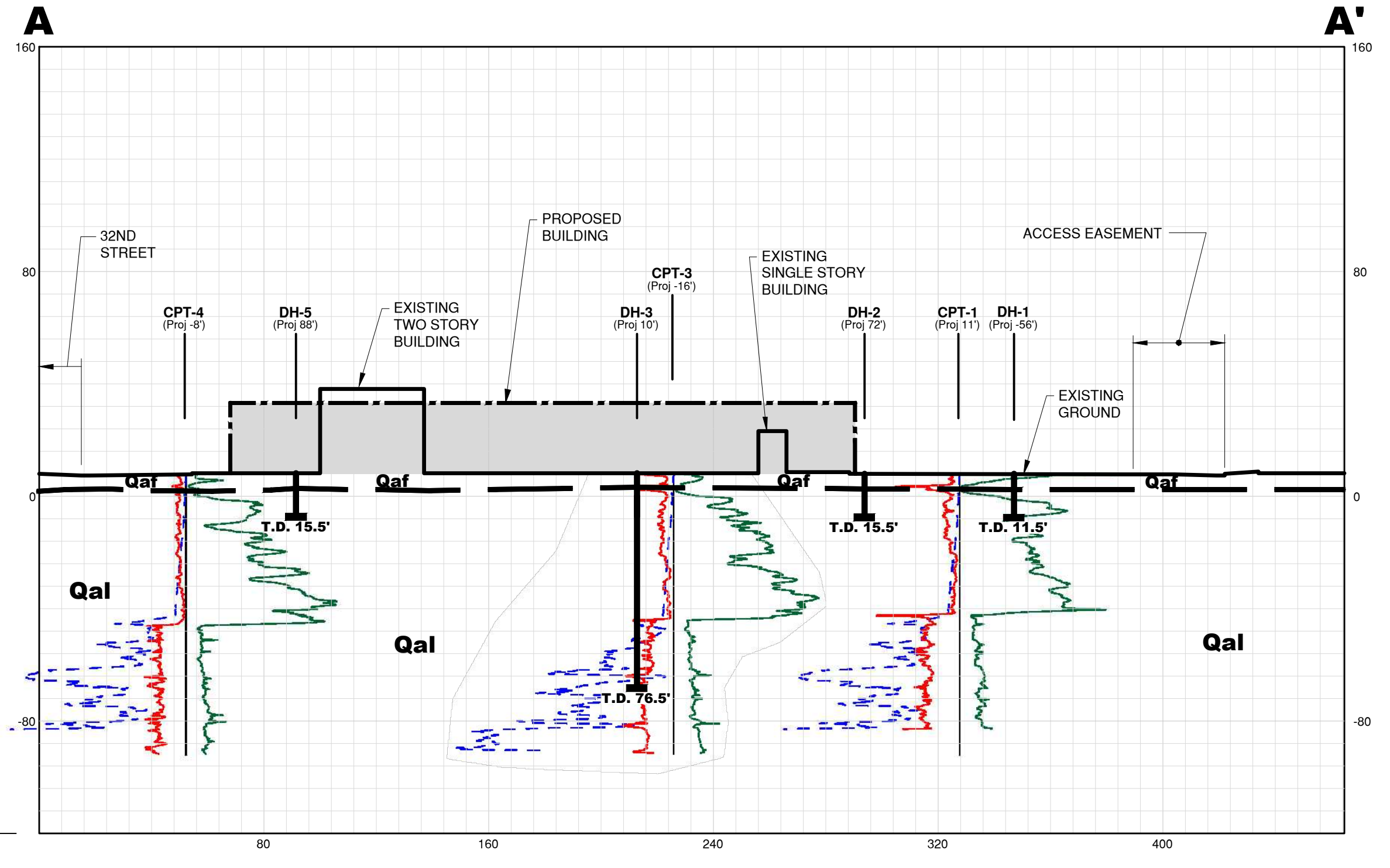
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

Geotechnical Map

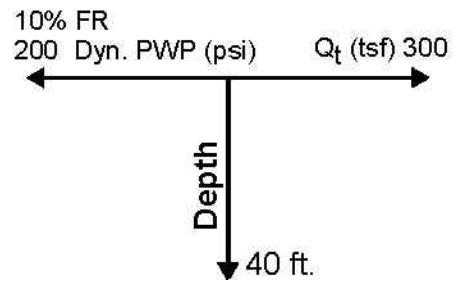
	Date: December 4, 2013	Plate
	Project No.: 13-160-00	2

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-120'
DATUM
ELEV



Section A - A'

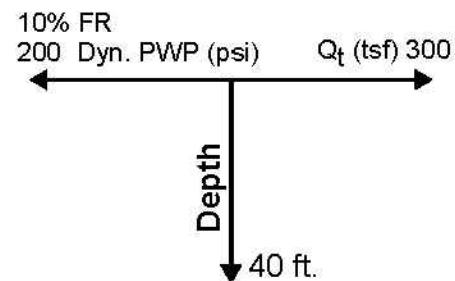
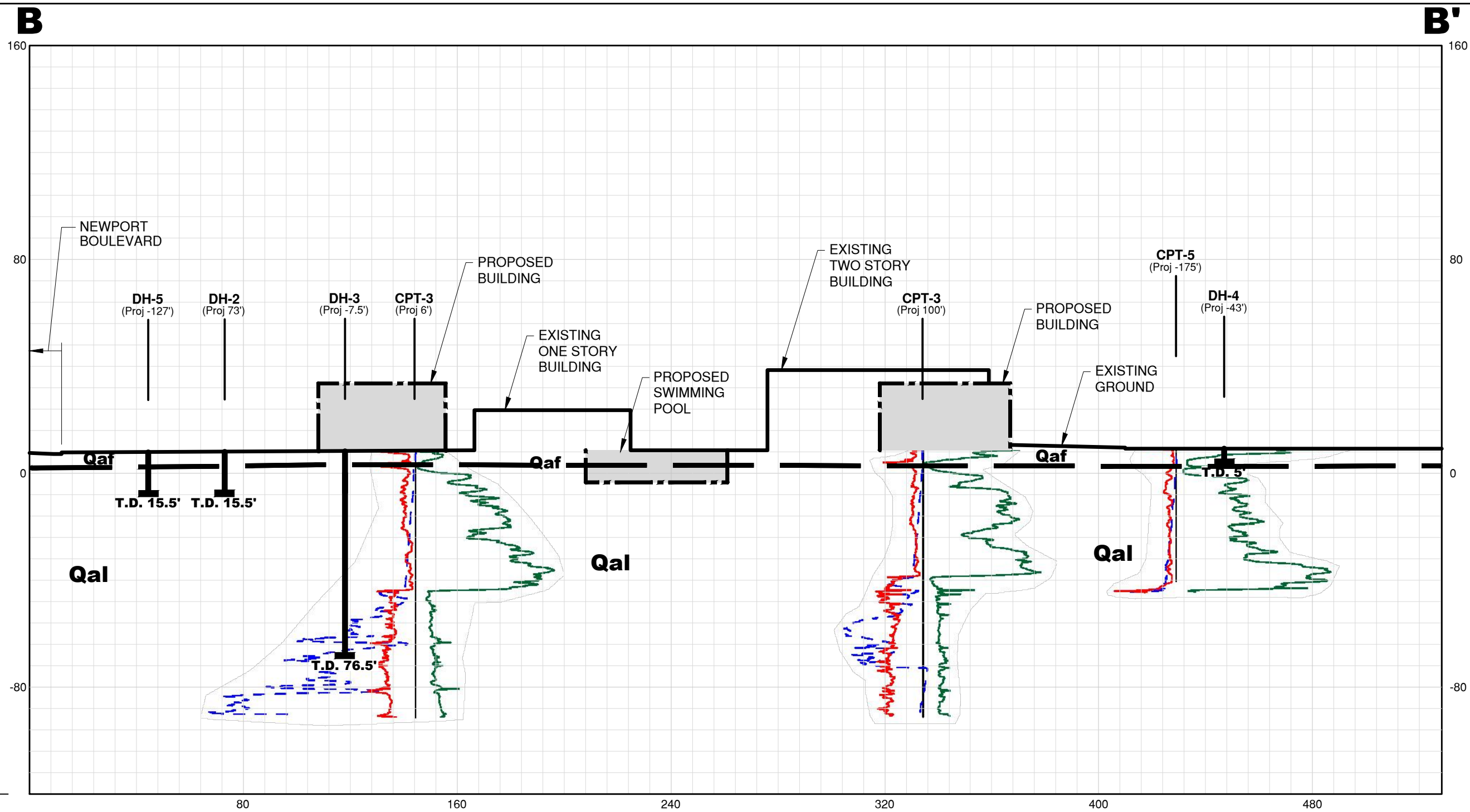


Date: December 4, 2013

Project No.: 13-160-00

Plate
3.1

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Section B - B'

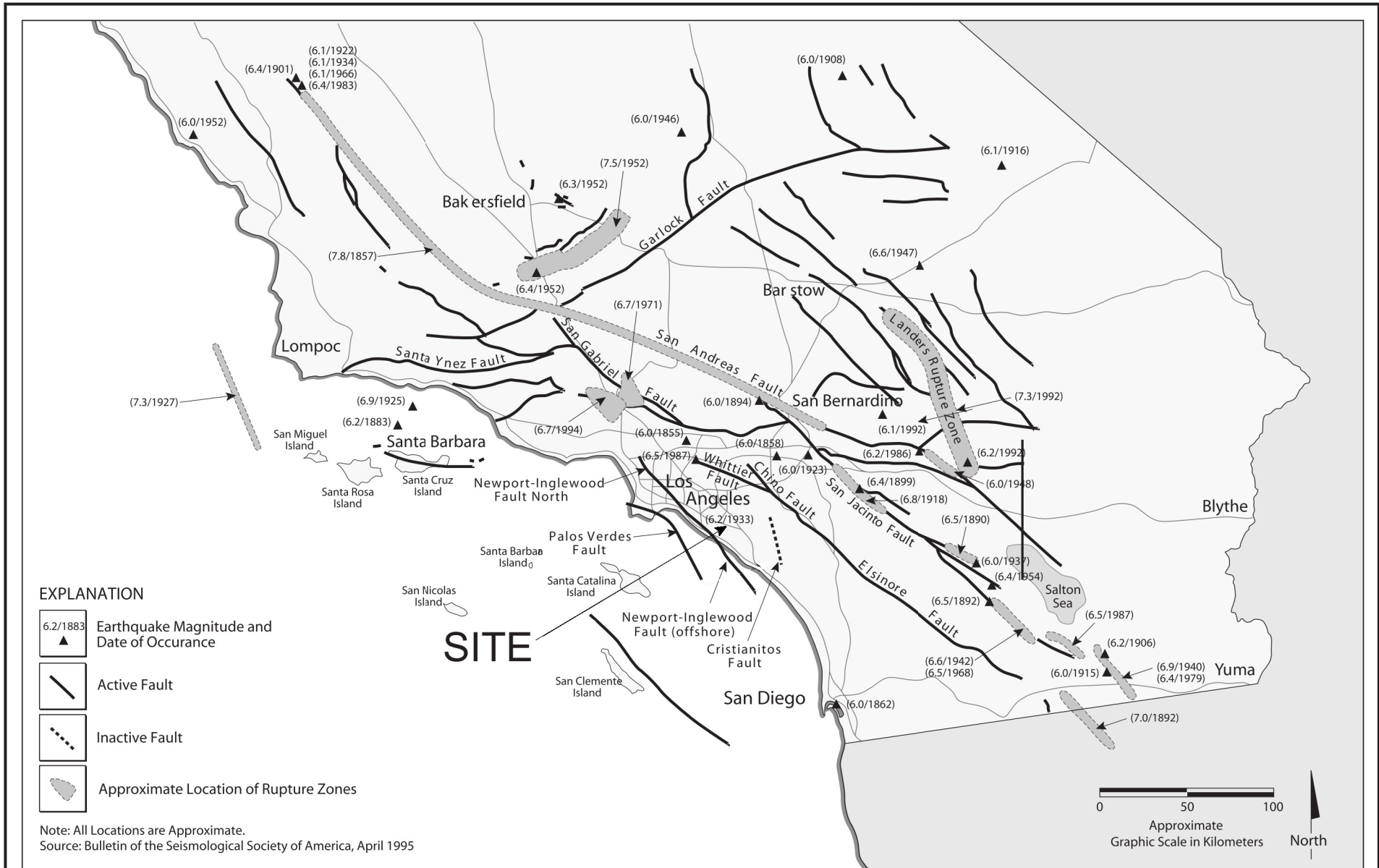


Date: December 4, 2013

Project No.: 13-160-00

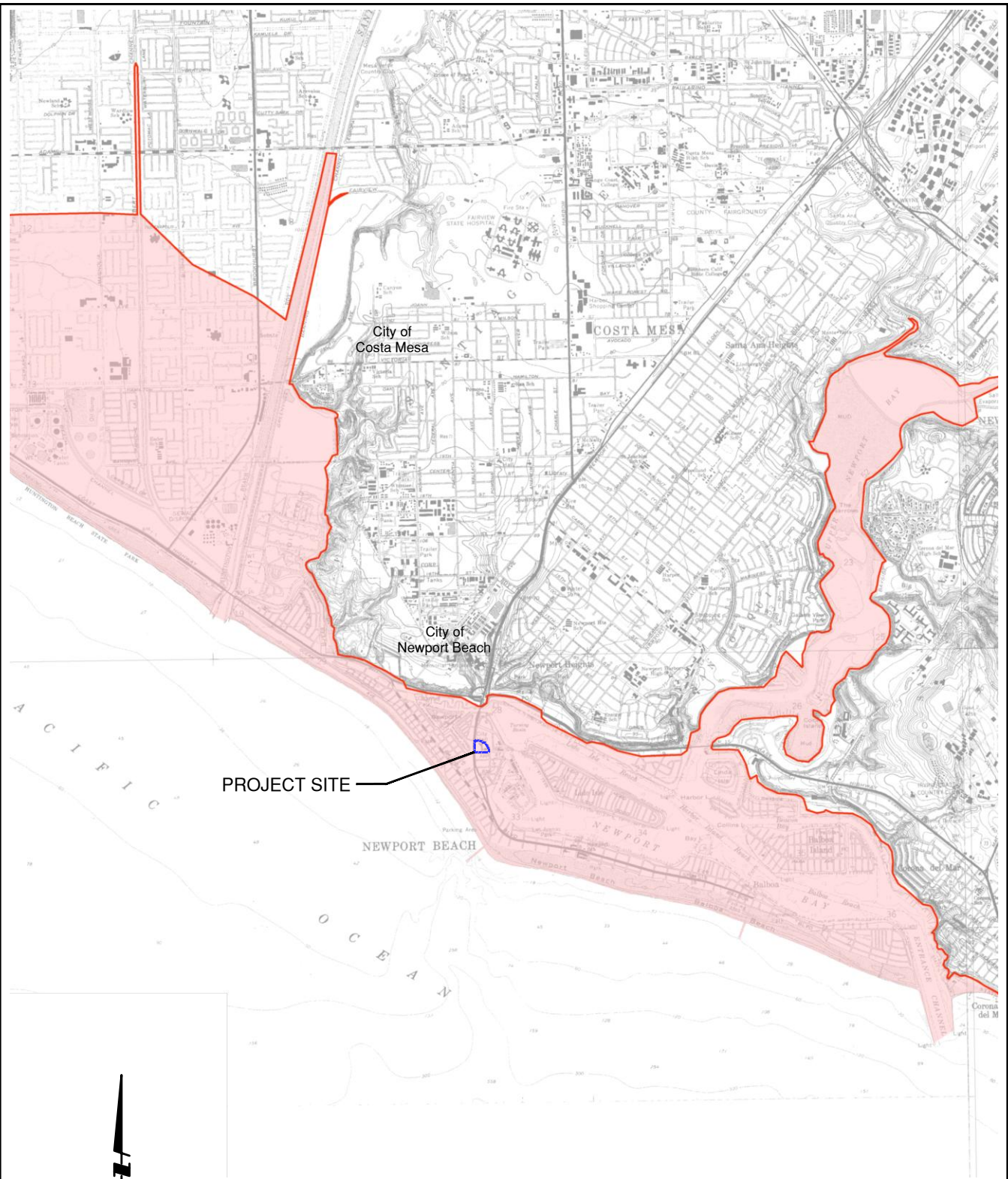
Plate

3.2





REGIONAL SEISMICITY:
Location of Major Active Surface Faults, Significant Inactive Faults,
and Major Earthquake Epicenters (M>6.0)

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MAP EXPLANATION

-  Tsunami Inundation Line
-  Tsunami Inundation Area

TSUNAMI INUNDATION MAP FOR EMERGENCY PLANNING



Date: DECEMBER 4, 2013

Project No.: 13-160-00

Plate
5

APPENDIX A

APPENDIX A-1

GMU Geotechnical Exploration Procedures and Drill Hole Logs



APPENDIX A-1

GMU GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION PROCEDURES AND LOGS

Our exploration within the subject site consisted of drilling 5 hollow stem auger drill holes (DH-1 through DH-5). There were also 5 CPT soundings (CPT-1 through CPT-5) advanced on the site. Approximate locations of the drill holes and CPTs are shown on Plate 2 – Geotechnical Map. Our drill holes were logged by a Certified Engineering Geologist and bulk and undisturbed samples of the excavated soils were collected. “Undisturbed” drive samples were taken using a 3.0-inch outside diameter split spoon sampler which contained 2.416-inch-diameter brass sample sleeves 6 inches in length. Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) using a 2.0-inch outside diameter split spoon sampler without liners were driven in the drill holes at select depths in between the relatively undisturbed samples. Blow counts recorded during sampling from the drive samplers are shown on the drill hole logs including SPT blow counts for each 6 inches of sample advancement (“N” values would be the blow counts for the last 12 inches of sampler advancement). The logs of each boring are contained in this Appendix A-1, and the Legend to Logs is presented as Plate A-1. CPT soundings were performed with a 30-ton CPT rig and a 15-cm² cone with readings taken every 2 cm. The CPT logs and data are contained in Appendix A-2.

The geologic and engineering field descriptions and classifications that appear on these logs are prepared according to Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation standards. Major soil classifications are prepared according to the Unified Soil Classification System as modified by ASTM Standard No. 2487. Since the descriptions and classifications that appear on the Log of Borings are intended to be that which most accurately describe a given interval of a boring (frequently an interval of several feet), discrepancies do occur in the Unified Soil Classification System nomenclature between that interval and a particular sample in that interval. For example, an 8-foot-thick interval in a log may be identified as silty sand (SM) while one sample taken within the interval may have individually been identified as sandy silt (ML). This discrepancy is frequently allowed to remain to emphasize the occurrence of local textural variations in the interval.

The descriptive terminology of the logs is modified from current ASTM Standards to suit the purposes of this study and is summarized as follows:

- a. Soil Type - per Legend to Logs
- b. Color - at field moisture
- c. Moisture - (as estimated during exploration)
 - “dry” - very little or no moisture
 - “damp” - some moisture but less than optimum for compaction
 - “moist” - near optimum
 - “very moist” - above optimum
 - “wet/saturated” - containing free moisture
- d. Grain size - “fine”, “medium” and “coarse”
- e. Density (granular soils)
 - “very loose”
 - “loose”
 - “medium dense”
 - “dense”
 - “very dense”
- f. Consistency (cohesive soils)
 - “very soft”
 - “soft”
 - “firm”
 - “stiff”
 - “very stiff”
 - “hard”
- g. Seepage (as estimated during exploration)
 - “slight/minor” - < 0.3 gpm
 - “moderate” - 0.3 - 1 gpm
 - “heavy” - > 1 gpm



MAJOR DIVISIONS		Group Letter	Symbol	TYPICAL NAMES
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS More Than 50% Retained On No.200 Sieve Based on The Material Passing The 3-Inch (75mm) Sieve. Reference: ASTM Standard D2487	GRAVELS 50% or More of Coarse Fraction Retained on No.4 Sieve	Clean Gravels	GW	Well Graded Gravels and Gravel-Sand Mixtures, Little or No Fines.
			GP	Poorly Graded Gravels and Gravel-Sand Mixtures Little or No Fines.
		Gravels With Fines	GM	Silty Gravels, Gravel-Sand-Silt Mixtures.
			GC	Clayey Gravels, Gravel-Sand-Clay Mixtures.
	SANDS More Than 50% of Coarse Fraction Passes No.4 Sieve	Clean Sands	SW	Well Graded Sands and Gravelly Sands, Little or No Fines.
			SP	Poorly Graded Sands and Gravelly Sands, Little or No Fines.
		Sands With Fines	SM	Silty Sands, Sand-Silt Mixtures.
			SC	Clayey Sands, Sand-Clay Mixtures.
FINE-GRAINED SOILS 50% or More Passes The No.200 Sieve Based on The Material Passing The 3-Inch (75mm) Sieve. Reference: ASTM Standard D2487	SILTS AND CLAYS Liquid Limit Less Than 50%	ML	Inorganic Silts, 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 50% or Greater	MH	Inorganic Silts, Micaceous or Diatomaceous Fine Sandy or Silty Soils, Elastic Silts.	
		CH	Inorganic Clays of High Plasticity, Fat Clays.	
		OH	Organic Clays of Medium To High Plasticity, Organic Silts.	
	HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS		PT	Peat and Other Highly Organic Soils.

The descriptive terminology of the logs is modified from current ASTM Standards to suit the purposes of this study






ADDITIONAL TESTS

DS = Direct Shear
 HY = Hydrometer Test
 TC = Triaxial Compression Test
 UC = Unconfined Compression
 CN = Consolidation Test
 (T) = Time Rate
 EX = Expansion Test
 CP = Compaction Test
 PS = Particle Size Distribution
 EI = Expansion Index
 SE = Sand Equivalent Test
 AL = Atterberg Limits
 FC = Chemical Tests
 RV = Resistance Value
 SG = Specific Gravity
 SU = Sulfates
 CH = Chlorides
 MR = Minimum Resistivity
 pH
 (N) = Natural Undisturbed Sample
 (R) = Remolded Sample
 CS = Collapse Test/Swell-Settlement

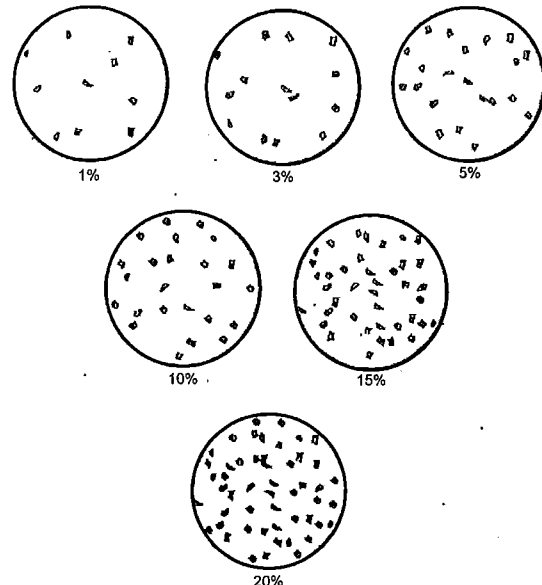
GEOLOGIC NOMENCLATURE

B = Bedding C = Contact J = Joint
 F = Fracture Fit = Fault S = Shear
 RS = Rupture Surface  = Seepage
 = Groundwater

SAMPLE SYMBOLS

 Undisturbed Sample (California Sample)
 Undisturbed Sample (Shelby Tube)
 Bulk Sample
 Unsuccessful Sampling Attempt
 SPT Sample

10: 10 Blows for 12-Inches Penetration
 6/4: 6 Blows Per 4-Inches Penetration
 P: Push
 (13): Uncorrected Blow Counts ("N" Values) for 12-Inches Penetration- Standard Penetration Test (SPT)



SOIL DENSITY/CONSISTENCY			
FINE GRAINED			
Consistency	Field Test	SPT (#blows/foot)	Mod (#blows/foot)
Very Soft	Easily penetrated by thumb, exudes between fingers	<2	<3
Soft	Easily penetrated one inch by thumb, molded by fingers	2-4	3-6
Firm	Penetrated over 1/2 inch by thumb with moderate effort	4-8	6-12
Stiff	Penetrated about 1/2 inch by thumb with great effort	8-15	12-25
Very Stiff	Readily indented by thumbnail	15-30	25-50
Hard	Indented with difficulty by thumbnail	>30	>50
COARSE GRAINED			
Density	Field Test	SPT (#blows/foot)	Mod (#blows/foot)
Very Loose	Easily penetrated with 0.5" rod pushed by hand	<4	<5
Loose	Easily penetrated with 0.5" rod pushed by hand	4-10	5-12
Medium Dense	Easily penetrated 1' with 0.5" rod driven by 5lb hammer	10-30	12-35
Dense	Difficult to penetrat 1' with 0.5" rod driven by 5lb hammer	31-50	35-60
Very Dense	Penetrated few inches with 0.5" rod driven by 5lb hammer	>50	>60

BEDROCK HARDNESS		
Density	Field Test	SPT (#blows/foot)
Soft	Can be crushed by hand, soil like and structureless	1-30
Moderately Hard	Can be grooved with fingernails, crumbles with hammer	30-50
Hard	Can't break by hand, can be grooved with knife	50-100
Very Hard	Scratches with knife, chips with hammer blows	>100

MODIFIERS	
Trace	1%
Few	1-5%
Some	5-12%
Numerous	12-20%
Abundant	>20%

GRAIN SIZE			
Description	Sieve Size	Grain Size	Approximate Size
Boulders	>12"	>12"	Larger than a basketball
Cobbles	3-12"	3-12"	Fist-sized to basketball-sized
Gravel	Coarse	3/4-3"	Thumb-sized to fist-sized
	Fine	#4-3/4"	Pea-sized to thumb-sized
Sand	Coarse	#10-#4	Rock-salt-sized to pea-sized
	Medium	#40-#10	Sugar-sized to rock salt-sized
	Fine	#200-#40	Flour-sized to sugar-sized
Fines	passing #200	<0.0029"	Flour-sized and smaller

MOISTURE CONTENT	
Dry-	Very little or no moisture
Damp-	Some moisture but less than optimum
Moist-	Near optimum
Very Moist-	Above optimum
Wet/Saturated-	Contains free moisture



LEGEND TO LOGS

Plate
A-2

Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project Location: Newport Beach
 Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-1

Sheet 1 of 1

Date(s) Drilled	10/28/13	Logged By	RLD	Checked By	DRA
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drilling Contractor	2R Drilling	Total Depth of Drill Hole	11.5 feet
Drill Rig Type	CME 75	Diameter(s) of Hole, inches	8	Approx. Surface Elevation, ft MSL	8.0
Groundwater Depth [Elevation], feet	4.5 [3.5]	Sampling Method(s)	Open drive sampler with 6-inch sleeve/SPT	Drill Hole Backfill	Cuttings
Remarks	Infiltration Test Hole			Driving Method and Drop	140 lb auto hammer

ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE DATA			TEST DATA		
						SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, lbs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS
			ASPHALT PAVEMENT		3" AC / 2.5" AB						
			DREDGED FILL (Qaf)		SAND with some SILT (SP); brown, moist, medium dense, coarse grained, some seashell fragments		4 6 9	140	20	95	RV
5											
			ALLUVIUM (Qal)		SILTY SAND (SM); grayish brown, wet, medium dense, fine grained sand, low plasticity silt	▽	5 3 2	140	51	69	
5											
					SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained		5 10 17	140	26	104	
0											
					SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained		3 7 10	140			
10											
					Total depth = 11.5 feet Groundwater @ 4.5 feet No caving						

DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ_GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13

Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project Location: Newport Beach
 Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-2

Sheet 1 of 1

Date(s) Drilled	10/28/13	Logged By	RLD	Checked By	DRA
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drilling Contractor	2R Drilling	Total Depth of Drill Hole	15.5 feet
Drill Rig Type	CME 75	Diameter(s) of Hole, inches	8	Approx. Surface Elevation, ft MSL	8.0
Groundwater Depth [Elevation], feet	4.0 [4.0]	Sampling Method(s)	Open drive sampler with 6-inch sleeve/SPT	Drill Hole Backfill	Cuttings
Remarks				Driving Method and Drop	140 lb auto hammer

ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE DATA			TEST DATA	
						SAMPLE NUMBER	DRIVING WEIGHT, lbs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS
			GRASS AND SOD		Grass and rootlets					
			DREDGED FILL (Qaf)		SILTY SAND (SM); tan, moist, medium dense, coarse grained, trace seashells	11 13 16	140	7	108	SE
5			ALLUVIUM (Qal)		SILTY SAND to SANDY SILT (SM-ML); dark gray to dark brown, wet, medium dense, fine grained, low plasticity	5 7 4	140	57	71	
5					SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained	2 4 8	140			
10					SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained	4 11 17	140	24	104	
-5					SILTY SAND (SM); brown to dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained	4 11 19	140			
15					Total depth = 15.5 feet Groundwater @ 4.0 feet No caving					

DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ_GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13

Drill Hole DH-2



Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project Location: Newport Beach
 Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-3

Sheet 1 of 4

Date(s) Drilled	10/28/13	Logged By	RLD	Checked By	DRA
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drilling Contractor	2R Drilling	Total Depth of Drill Hole	76.5 feet
Drill Rig Type	CME 75	Diameter(s) of Hole, inches	8	Approx. Surface Elevation, ft MSL	8.5
Groundwater Depth [Elevation], feet	5.0 [3.5]	Sampling Method(s)	Open drive sampler with 6-inch sleeve/SPT	Drill Hole Backfill	Cuttings
Remarks				Driving Method and Drop	140 lb auto hammer

ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE DATA			TEST DATA			
						SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, lbs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS	
			GRASS AND SOD		Grass and rootlets							
			DREDGED FILL (Qaf)		SILTY SAND (SM); light brown, damp to moist, medium dense, trace seashells							EI, FC
	5				SAND with some SILT (SP); light brown, moist, medium dense, fine grained, trace seashells		3 4 4	140				
	5		ALLUVIUM (Qal)		SANDY CLAY (CL); dark brown, wet, soft, fine grained		4 3 2	140	51	64	DS	
	0				SILTY SAND (SM); dark brown, wet, loose, fine grained, trace rootlets and organics		1 3 5	140				
	10				SILTY SAND (SM); dark brown, wet, medium dense, fine grained		8 14 14	140	28	98	CN, TR	
	-5				SILTY SAND (SM); dark brown, wet, medium dense, fine grained		3 4 4	140	29		PS	
	-10											

DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13

Drill Hole DH-3



Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project Location: Newport Beach
 Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-3

Sheet 2 of 4

ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE DATA		TEST DATA		
						SAMPLE NUMBER	DRIVING WEIGHT, lbs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS
-15	25				SAND with some SILT (SP); grayish brown, wet, dense, fine grained	5 16 40	140	24	101	
-20	30				SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained	2 4 6	140	26		PS
-25	35				No Recovery	7 24 37	140			
-30	40				SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, coarse grained	5 12 15	140			
-35	40				SAND with some SILT (SP); dark gray, wet, medium dense, coarse grained	6 10 22	140	24		

DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13

Drill Hole DH-3



Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project Location: Newport Beach
 Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-3

Sheet 3 of 4

ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE DATA		TEST DATA		
						SAMPLE NUMBER	DRIVING WEIGHT, lbs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS
					No Recovery	4 8 15	140			
					No Recovery	5 8 17	140			
					SILTY CLAY (CL); dark brown, wet, stiff, low plasticity	3 6 6	140			
					SILT (MH); dark brown, moist, very stiff, high plasticity	8 21 23	140	45	74	
					SILT (MH); dark brown, moist, very stiff, high plasticity	6 8 11	140	58		PS, HY, AL

DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13

Drill Hole DH-3



Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project Location: Newport Beach
 Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-3

Sheet 4 of 4

ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE DATA			TEST DATA		
						SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, lbs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS
					SILT (MH); dark brown, moist, very stiff, high plasticity		12 20 27	140	54	68	
-65					SILT (MH); dark brown, wet, very stiff, high plasticity		8 15 15	140			
75					Total depth = 76.5 feet Groundwater @ 5.0 feet Caving near 15 feet						

DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ_GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13

Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project Location: Newport Beach
 Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-4

Sheet 1 of 1

Date(s) Drilled	10/28/13	Logged By	RLD	Checked By	DRA	
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drilling Contractor	2R Drilling	Total Depth of Drill Hole	6.5 feet	
Drill Rig Type	CME 75	Diameter(s) of Hole, inches	8	Approx. Surface Elevation, ft MSL	9.5	
Groundwater Depth [Elevation], feet	N/A [0.0]	Sampling Method(s)	Open drive sampler with 6-inch sleeve/SPT	Drill Hole Backfill	Cuttings	
Remarks					Driving Method and Drop	140 lb auto hammer

ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE DATA			TEST DATA			
						SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, lbs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS	
			<u>ASPHALT PAVEMENT</u>		3.5" AC / 2.5" AB							
			<u>DREDGED FILL (Qaf)</u>		SAND with some SILT (SP); tanish brown, moist, medium dense, fine grained, some seashells		7 10 13	140	3	105		CP, DS, FC
5	5				No Recovery		9 3 3	140				
					Total depth = 6.5 feet No groundwater No caving							

DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13



Drill Hole DH-4

Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project Location: Newport Beach
 Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-5

Sheet 1 of 1

Date(s) Drilled	10/28/13	Logged By	RLD	Checked By	DRA
Drilling Method	Hollow Stem Auger	Drilling Contractor	2R Drilling	Total Depth of Drill Hole	15.5 feet
Drill Rig Type	CME 75	Diameter(s) of Hole, inches	8	Approx. Surface Elevation, ft MSL	8.5
Groundwater Depth [Elevation], feet	5.0 [3.5]	Sampling Method(s)	Open drive sampler with 6-inch sleeve/SPT	Drill Hole Backfill	Cuttings
Remarks	Infiltration Test Hole			Driving Method and Drop	140 lb auto hammer

ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE DATA			TEST DATA		
						SAMPLE NUMBER	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, lbs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS
			GRASS AND SOD		Grass and rootlets						
			DREDGED FILL (Qaf)		SAND (SP); tan, very moist, medium dense, coarse grained, trace seashells		7 15 12	140	3	104	
	5		ALLUVIUM (Qal)		SANDY CLAY to SILT (CL-ML); tan to dark brown, wet, soft, coarse grained, low plasticity		3 3 2	140	35	83	
	0				SILTY SAND (SM); dark brown, wet, medium dense, fine grained, trace rootlets		2 4 6	140			
	10				SILTY SAND (SM); dark grayish black, wet, medium dense, fine grains		4 8 16	140	28	96	
	-5				SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained		3 7 10	140			
	-15				Total depth = 15.5 feet Groundwater @ 5.0 feet No caving						

DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ_GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13

APPENDIX A-2

CPT Logs and Data by Kehoe
for GMU Geotechnical



SUMMARY
OF
CONE PENETRATION TEST DATA

Project:

Lido House Hotel
3300 Newport Blvd.
Newport Beach, CA
October 23-24, 2013

Prepared for:

Mr. Dave Atkinson
GMU Geotechnical, Inc.
23241 Arroyo Vista
Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688-2611
Office (949) 888-6513 / Fax (949) 888-1380

Prepared by:



KEHOE TESTING & ENGINEERING
5415 Industrial Drive
Huntington Beach, CA 92649-1518
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www.kehoetesting.com

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. INTRODUCTION**
- 2. SUMMARY OF FIELD WORK**
- 3. FIELD EQUIPMENT & PROCEDURES**
- 4. CONE PENETRATION TEST DATA & INTERPRETATION**

APPENDIX

- CPT Plots
- CPT Classification/Soil Behavior Chart
- Interpretation Output (CPeT-IT)
- Summary of Shear Wave Velocities
- Pore Pressure Dissipation Graphs
- CPeT-IT Calculation Formulas

SUMMARY OF CONE PENETRATION TEST DATA

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Cone Penetration Test (CPT) program carried out for the Lido House Hotel project located at 3300 Newport Blvd. in Newport Beach, California. The work was performed by Kehoe Testing & Engineering (KTE) on October 23-24, 2013. The scope of work was performed as directed by GMU Geotechnical, Inc. personnel.

2. SUMMARY OF FIELD WORK

The fieldwork consisted of performing CPT soundings at five locations to determine the soil lithology. Groundwater measurements and hole collapse depths provided in **TABLE 2.1** are for information only. The readings indicate the apparent depth to which the hole is open and the apparent water level (if encountered) in the CPT probe hole at the time of measurement upon completion of the CPT. KTE does not warranty the accuracy of the measurements and the reported water levels may not represent the true or stabilized groundwater levels.

LOCATION	DEPTH OF CPT (ft)	COMMENTS/NOTES:
CPT-1	91	Refusal, groundwater @ 6 ft
CPT-2	100	Groundwater @ 6 ft
CPT-3	100	Hole open to 5 ft (dry)
CPT-4	100	Groundwater @ 6 ft
CPT-5	54	Refusal, groundwater @ 6 ft

TABLE 2.1 - Summary of CPT Soundings

3. FIELD EQUIPMENT & PROCEDURES

The CPT soundings were carried out by KTE using an integrated electronic cone system manufactured by Vertek. The CPT soundings were performed in accordance with ASTM standards (D5778). The cone penetrometers were pushed using a 30-ton CPT rig. The cone used during the program was a 15 cm² cone and recorded the following parameters at approximately 2.5 cm depth intervals:

- Cone Resistance (qc)
- Sleeve Friction (fs)
- Dynamic Pore Pressure (u)
- Inclination
- Penetration Speed
- Pore Pressure Dissipation (at selected depths)

At location CPT-3, shear wave measurements were obtained at approximately 5-foot intervals. The shear wave is generated using an air-actuated hammer, which is located inside the front jack of the CPT rig. The cone has a triaxial geophone, which recorded the shear wave signal generated by the air hammer.

The above parameters were recorded and viewed in real time using a laptop computer. Data is stored at the KTE office for future analysis and reference. A complete set of baseline readings was taken prior to each sounding to determine temperature shifts and any zero load offsets. Monitoring base line readings ensures that the cone electronics are operating properly.

4. CONE PENETRATION TEST DATA & INTERPRETATION

The Cone Penetration Test data is presented in graphical form in the attached Appendix. These plots were generated using the CPeT-IT program. Penetration depths are referenced to ground surface. The soil classification on the CPT plots is derived from the attached CPT Classification Chart (Robertson) and presents major soil lithologic changes. The stratigraphic interpretation is based on relationships between cone resistance (q_c), sleeve friction (f_s), and penetration pore pressure (u). The friction ratio (R_f), which is sleeve friction divided by cone resistance, is a calculated parameter that is used along with cone resistance to infer soil behavior type. Generally, cohesive soils (clays) have high friction ratios, low cone resistance and generate excess pore water pressures. Cohesionless soils (sands) have lower friction ratios, high cone bearing and generate little (or negative) excess pore water pressures.

Tables of basic CPT output from the interpretation program CPeT-IT are provided for CPT data averaged over one foot intervals in the Appendix. Spreadsheet files of the averaged basic CPT output and averaged estimated geotechnical parameters are also included for use in further geotechnical analysis. We recommend a geotechnical engineer review the assumed input parameters and the calculated output from the CPeT-IT program. A summary of the equations used for the tabulated parameters is provided in the Appendix.

It should be noted that it is not always possible to clearly identify a soil type based on q_c , f_s and u . In these situations, experience, judgement and an assessment of the pore pressure data should be used to infer the soil behavior type.

If you have any questions regarding this information, please do not hesitate to call our office at (714) 901-7270.

Sincerely,

KEHOE TESTING & ENGINEERING



Richard W. Koester, Jr.
General Manager

APPENDIX



Kehoe Testing and Engineering

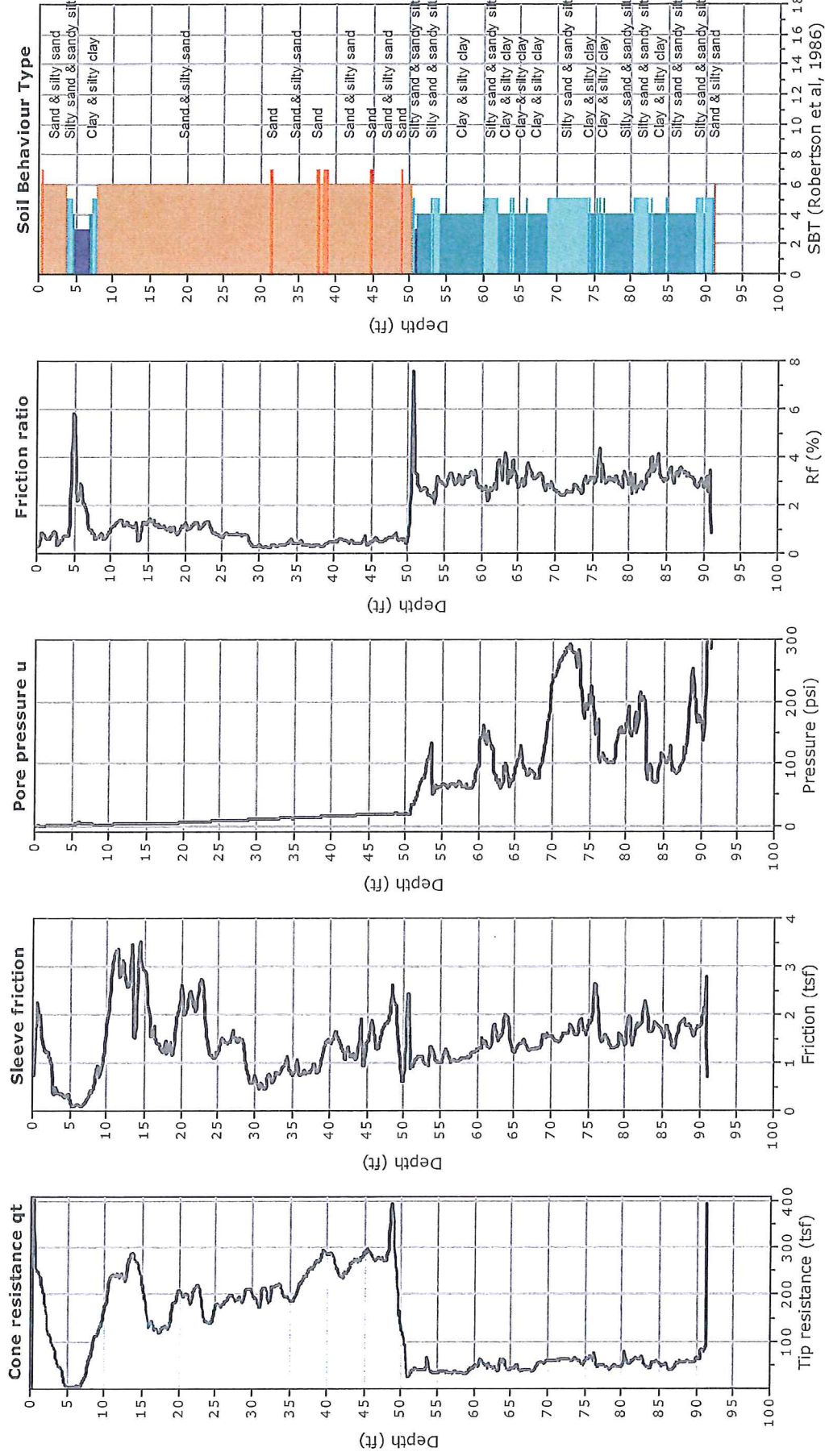
714-901-7270
rich@kehoetesting.com
www.kehoetesting.com

Project: GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel
Location: 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA

CPT: CPT-1

Total depth: 91.23 ft, Date: 10/23/2013

Cone Type: Vertek

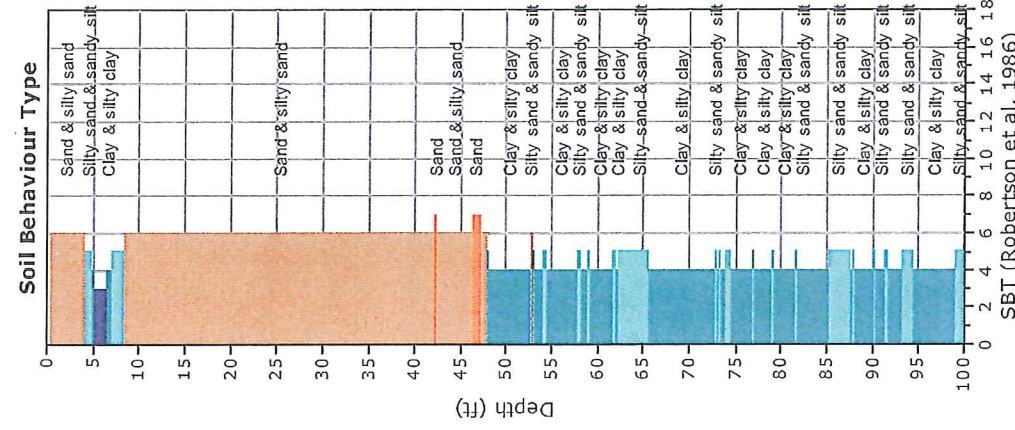
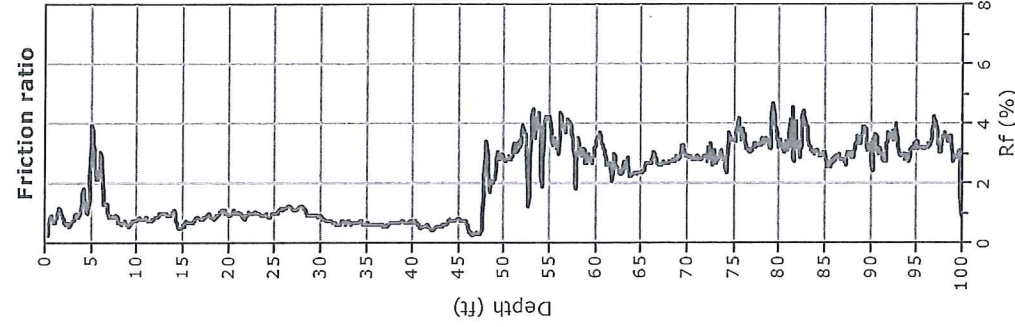
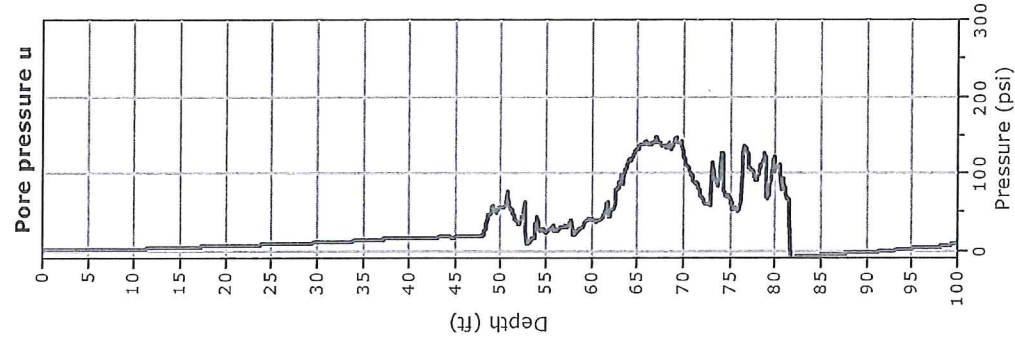
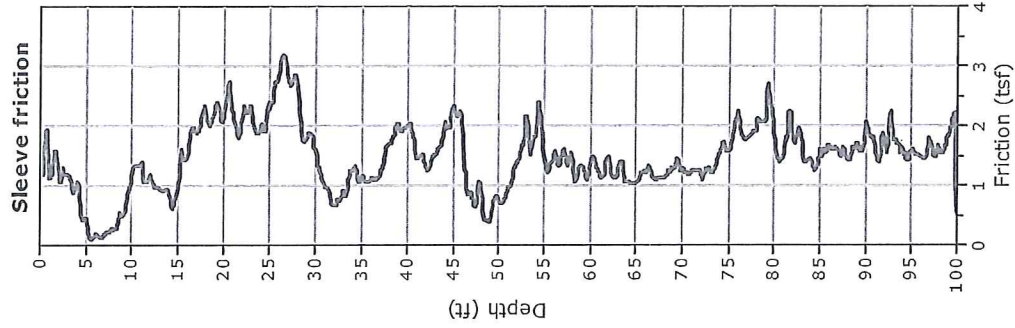
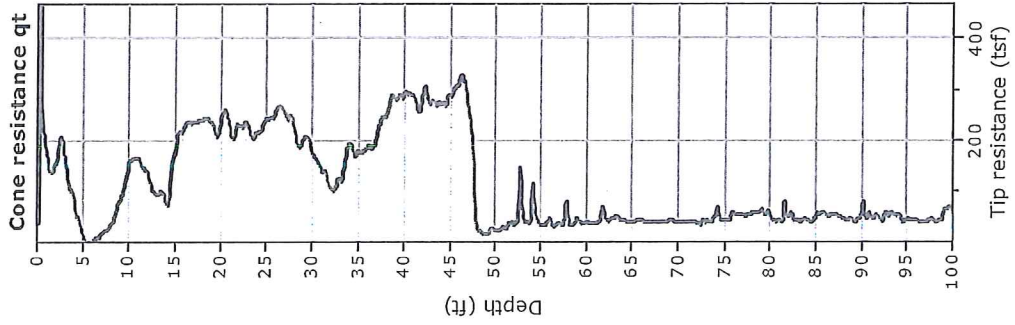




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Project: GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel
Location: 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA

CPT: CPT-2
 Total depth: 100.13 ft, Date: 10/23/2013
 Cone Type: Vertex

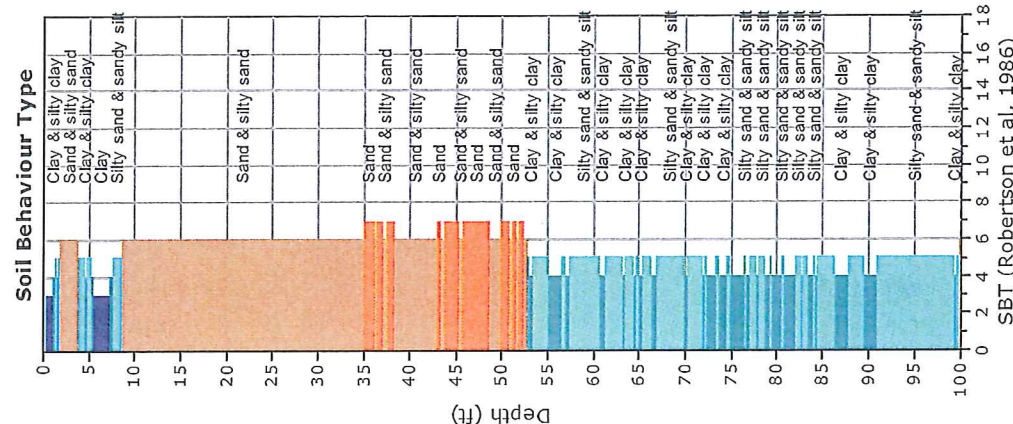
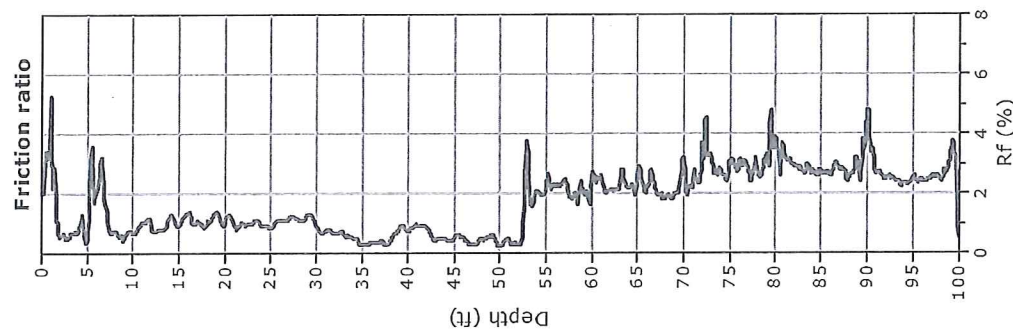
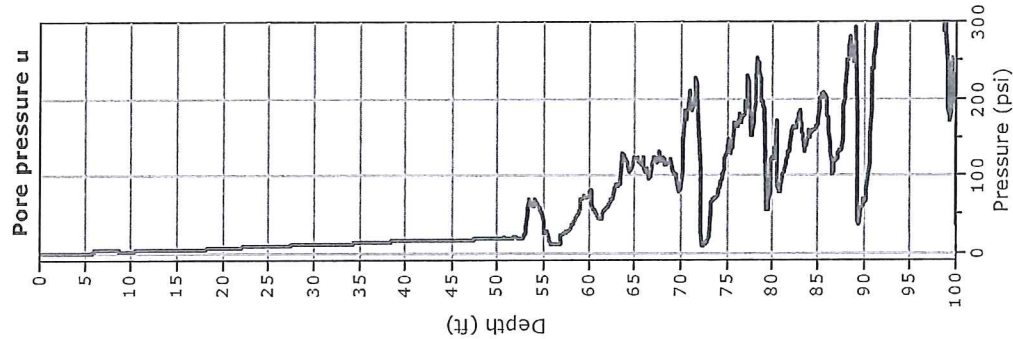
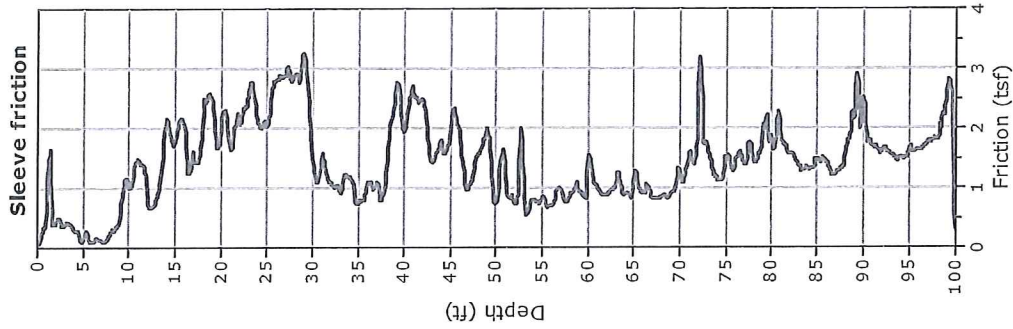
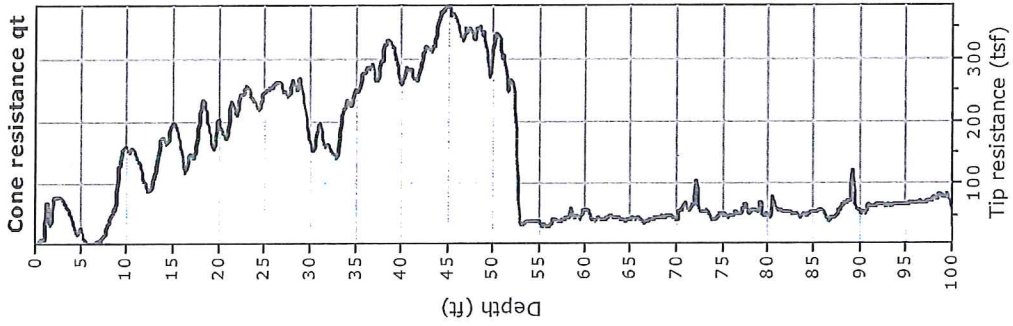




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CPT: CPT-3
Total depth: 100.07 ft, Date: 10/23/2013
Cone Type: Vertek

Project: GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel
Location: 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA



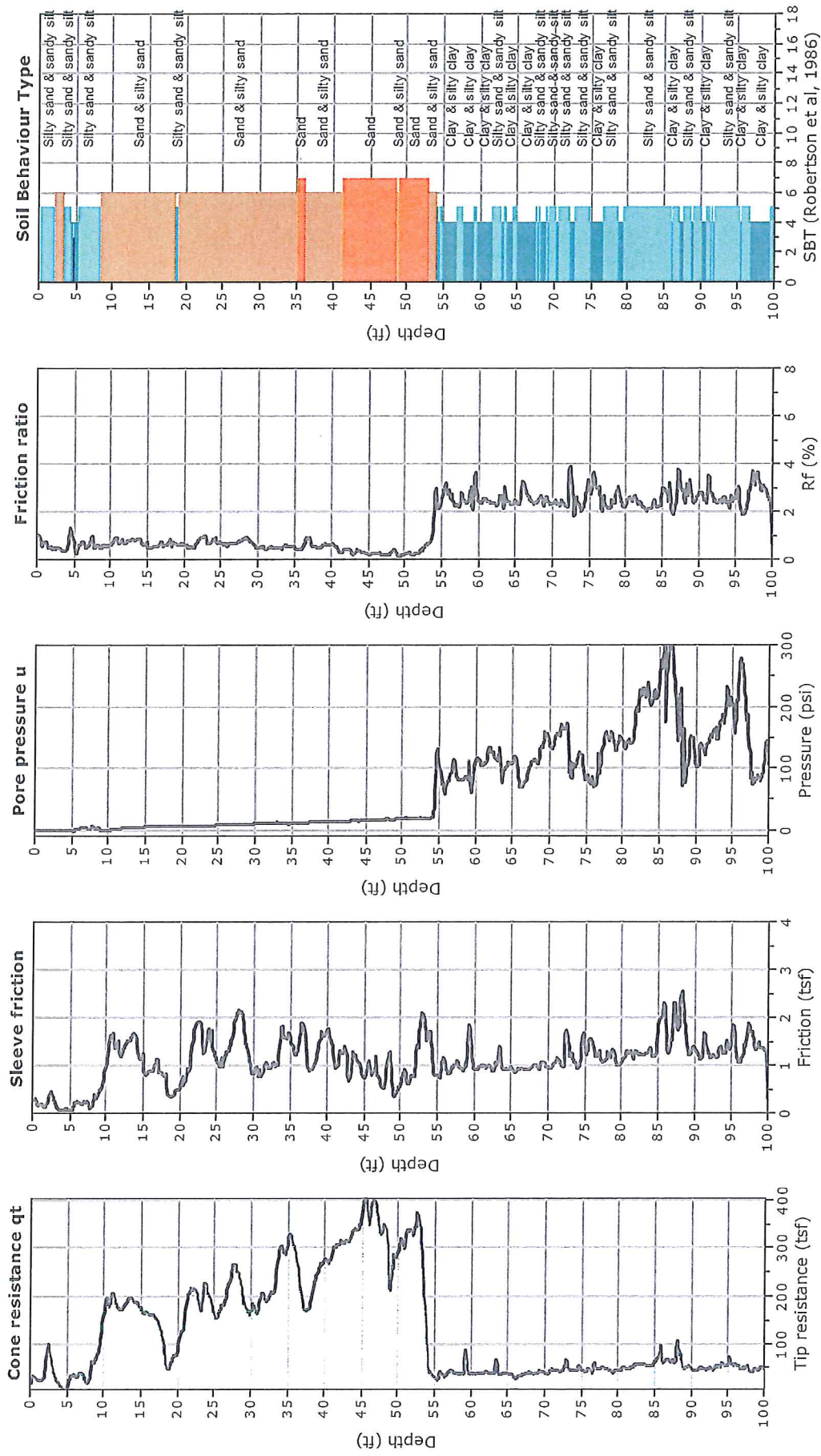


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Project: GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel
Location: 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA

CPT: CPT-4
 Total depth: 100.19 ft, Date: 10/23/2013
 Cone Type: Vertek





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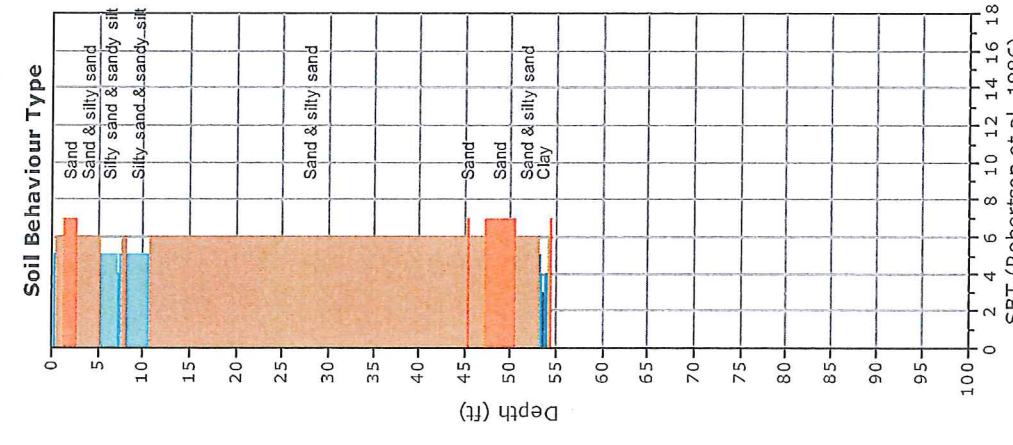
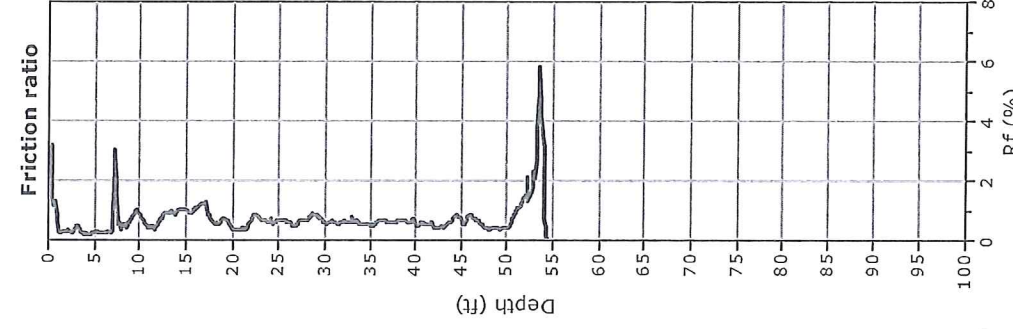
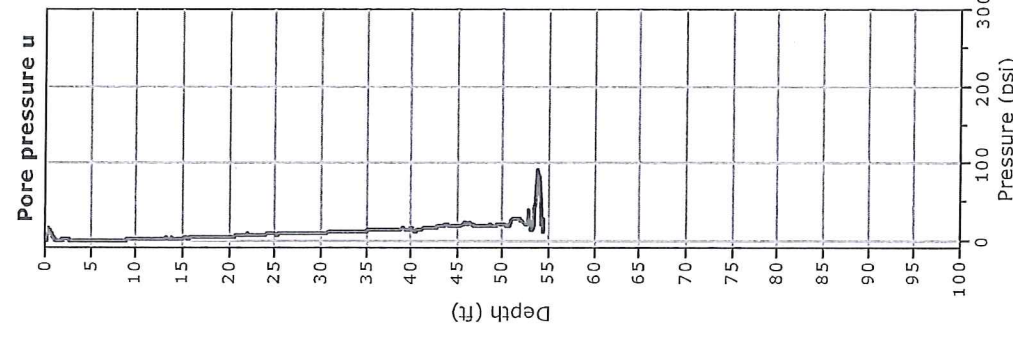
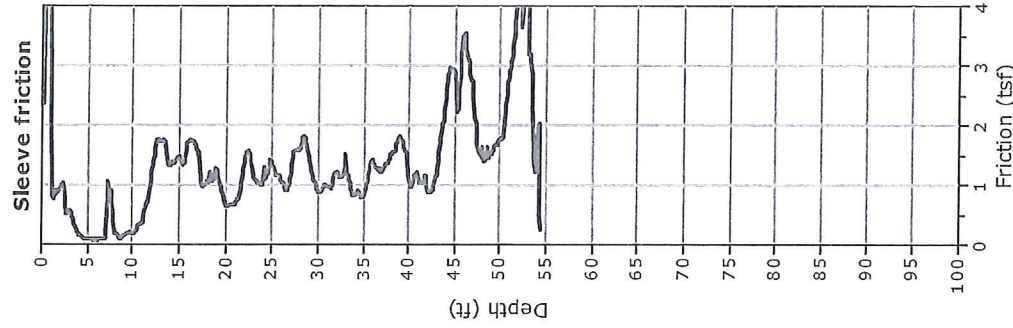
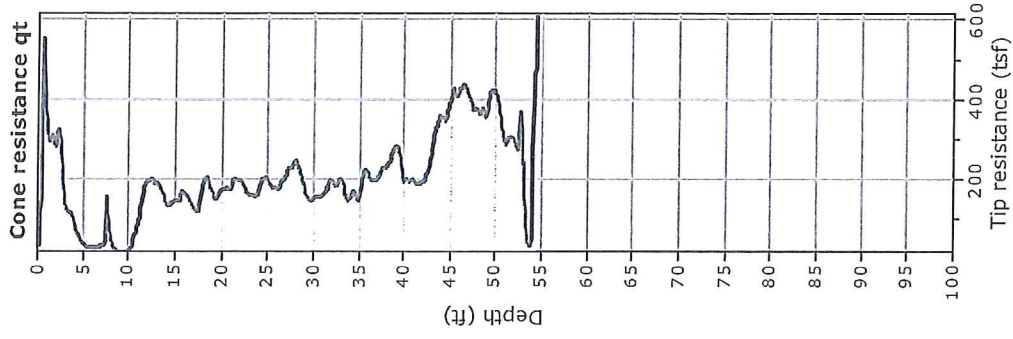
Project: GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel

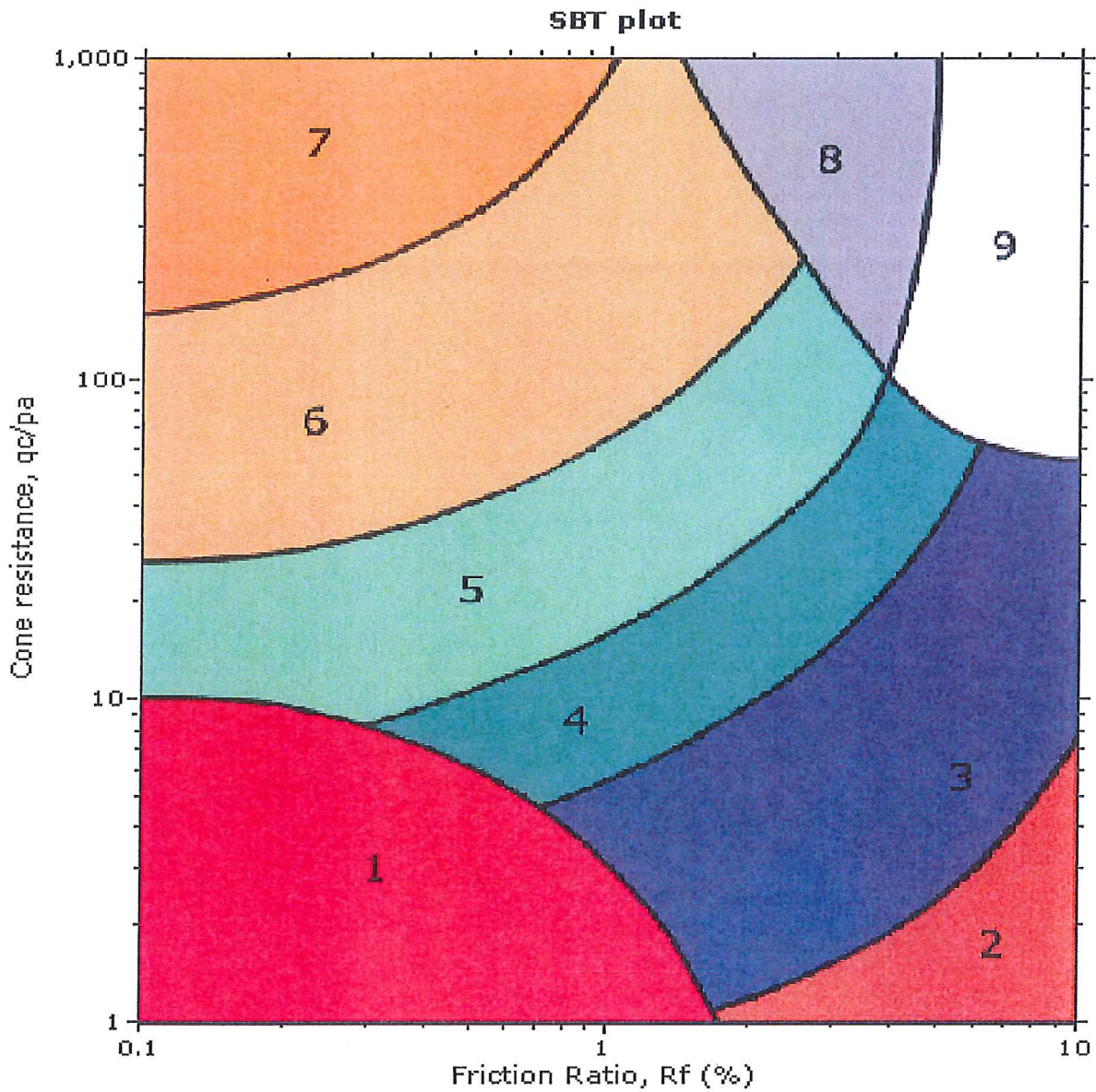
Location: 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA

CPT: CPT-5










Total depth: 54.46 ft, Date: 10/24/2013

Cone Type: Vertek





SBT legend

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  1. Sensitive fine grained |  4. Clayey silt to silty clay |  7. Gravely sand to sand |
|  2. Organic material |  5. Silty sand to sandy silt |  8. Very stiff sand to clayey sand |
|  3. Clay to silty clay |  6. Clean sand to silty sand |  9. Very stiff fine grained |

66	41.9	1.41	87.95	3.27	42.9765	3.2809	4	2.54521	121.9576	4.04871	1.872	2.1767	17.884	3.6221	0.1146	3	1	0.4861	2.8429	17.88377
67	38.4	1.23	87.3	3.11	39.4686	3.1164	4	2.55736	120.7506	4.10909	1.9032	2.2059	16.03	3.4786	0.1239	3	1	0.4797	2.8693	16.02959
68	37.4	1.29	76.9	3.36	38.3413	3.3645	4	2.58904	121.0284	4.1696	1.9344	2.2352	15.288	3.7751	0.1054	3	1	0.4734	2.9074	15.28796
69	53.9	1.57	134.76	2.82	55.5495	2.8263	5	2.4197	123.37	4.23129	1.9656	2.2657	22.65	3.0593	0.1508	4	0.9922	0.4698	2.715	22.7844
70	56.3	1.55	243.26	2.6	59.2775	2.6148	5	2.37598	123.4346	4.293	1.9968	2.2962	23.946	2.819	0.2822	4	0.9758	0.4695	2.6696	24.39848
71	55.5	1.43	265.49	2.41	58.7496	2.4341	5	2.35749	122.8232	4.35441	2.028	2.3264	23.382	2.6289	0.3141	4	0.9729	0.4647	2.658	23.88671
72	59.7	1.6	286.97	2.52	63.2125	2.5311	5	2.34603	123.8237	4.41633	2.0592	2.3571	24.944	2.7213	0.3164	4	0.9691	0.4602	2.6441	25.56936
73	56.9	1.66	279.34	2.72	60.3191	2.752	5	2.3859	123.9788	4.47832	2.0904	2.3879	23.385	2.9727	0.3227	4	0.9909	0.4464	2.6959	23.55817
74	56.4	1.9	194.17	3.21	58.7766	3.2326	4	2.44297	124.9037	4.54077	2.1216	2.4192	22.419	3.5032	0.2187	4	1	0.4374	2.7577	22.41923
75	55.5	1.77	200.36	3.03	57.9524	3.0542	5	2.42995	124.3506	4.60294	2.1528	2.4501	21.774	3.3178	0.2301	4	1	0.4319	2.7525	21.77402
76	56.6	2.51	144.11	4.28	58.3639	4.3006	4	2.53434	126.9237	4.6664	2.184	2.4824	21.631	4.6743	0.1526	3	1	0.4262	2.8511	21.63124
77	48.1	1.43	103.3	2.9	49.3644	2.8968	4	2.46432	122.3987	4.7276	2.2152	2.5124	17.767	3.2036	0.117	4	1	0.4212	2.8121	17.76656
78	44.6	1.36	102.35	2.96	45.8528	2.966	4	2.49478	121.8515	4.78853	2.2464	2.5421	16.153	3.3119	0.1248	3	1	0.4162	2.8537	16.15348
79	47.3	1.28	153.68	2.6	49.181	2.6026	5	2.43401	121.5788	4.84932	2.2776	2.5717	17.238	2.8873	0.1982	4	1	0.4114	2.7951	17.23817
80	46.2	1.37	162.38	2.83	48.1875	2.8431	4	2.46646	122.0262	4.91033	2.3088	2.6015	16.635	3.1656	0.2168	3	1	0.4067	2.8316	16.63527
81	50.7	1.34	153.79	2.53	52.5824	2.5484	5	2.40639	122.0771	4.97137	2.34	2.6314	18.094	2.8145	0.1834	4	1	0.4021	2.7716	18.09362
82	61.5	1.78	207.25	2.77	64.0367	2.7797	5	2.37035	124.6353	5.03369	2.3712	2.6625	22.161	3.0168	0.2127	4	1	0.3974	2.7206	22.16087
83	47.9	1.95	93.76	3.96	49.0476	3.9757	4	2.5621	124.6524	5.09601	2.4024	2.6936	16.317	4.4367	0.0989	3	1	0.3928	2.9294	16.31696
84	53.2	1.81	69.26	3.34	54.0477	3.3489	4	2.47961	124.344	5.15819	2.4336	2.7246	17.944	3.7022	0.0522	3	1	0.3884	2.8477	17.94384
85	50.7	1.59	109.03	3.05	52.0345	3.0557	4	2.46364	123.3032	5.21984	2.4648	2.755	16.992	3.3964	0.115	3	1	0.3841	2.843	16.99239
86	47.2	1.5	111.71	3.07	48.5673	3.0885	4	2.48853	122.7087	5.28119	2.496	2.7852	15.542	3.4653	0.1282	3	1	0.3799	2.8789	15.54152
87	44.4	1.61	87.92	3.52	45.4761	3.5403	4	2.55013	123.0661	5.34273	2.5272	2.8155	14.254	4.0116	0.0948	3	1	0.3758	2.9476	14.25432
88	53.9	1.82	113.19	3.29	55.2855	3.292	4	2.46739	124.4395	5.40495	2.5584	2.8466	17.523	3.6487	0.1121	3	1	0.3717	2.8518	17.52317
89	54.7	1.56	231.04	2.7	57.5279	2.7117	5	2.3963	123.4086	5.46665	2.5896	2.8771	18.095	2.9965	0.2698	4	1	0.3678	2.7881	18.09537
90	61.7	1.7	167.7	2.66	63.7527	2.6666	5	2.3591	124.288	5.52879	2.6208	2.908	20.022	2.9198	0.1624	4	1	0.3639	2.7464	20.022
91	71.3	0	308.76	0	75.0792	0	0	0	769.6	5.91359	2.652	3.2616	21.206	0	0.2831	0	1	0.3244	0	0

87	56.3	1.58	-4.95	2.8	56.2394	2.8094	5	2.41403	123.4466	5.35649	2.5272	2.8293	17.984	3.1052	-0.057	4	1	0.374	2.7996	17.98434
88	50.1	1.43	-3.75	2.85	50.0541	2.8569	4	2.45581	122.4325	5.41771	2.5584	2.8593	15.611	3.2037	-0.063	3	1	0.3701	2.8567	15.61091
89	46.5	1.7	-3.28	3.65	46.4599	3.6591	4	2.55343	123.5163	5.47946	2.5896	2.8899	14.181	4.1483	-0.069	3	1	0.3661	2.9584	14.18073
90	61.1	2.04	-2.64	3.35	61.0677	3.3406	4	2.44144	125.5171	5.54222	2.6208	2.9214	19.006	3.674	-0.051	3	1	0.3622	2.8262	19.0063
91	53.2	1.66	-2.07	3.12	53.1747	3.1218	4	2.46332	123.6713	5.60406	2.652	2.9521	16.114	3.4896	-0.059	3	1	0.3584	2.8684	16.11438
92	47.5	1.73	-0.06	3.64	47.4993	3.6422	4	2.54515	123.6982	5.66591	2.6832	2.9827	14.025	4.1355	-0.064	3	1	0.3548	2.9613	14.02529
93	53.2	1.8	0.34	3.39	53.2042	3.3832	4	2.48758	124.2651	5.72804	2.7144	3.0136	15.754	3.7914	-0.057	3	1	0.3511	2.8984	15.75374
94	55	1.64	1.43	2.98	55.0175	2.9809	5	2.43873	123.6657	5.78987	2.7456	3.0443	16.171	3.3315	-0.054	3	1	0.3476	2.8548	16.17057
95	46.6	1.59	2.11	3.42	46.6258	3.4101	4	2.53103	123.0355	5.85139	2.7768	3.0746	13.262	3.8995	-0.064	3	1	0.3442	2.9648	13.26174
96	46.4	1.48	4.2	3.18	46.4514	3.1861	4	2.51187	122.5018	5.91264	2.808	3.1046	13.057	3.6508	-0.062	3	1	0.3408	2.9528	13.05747
97	41.8	1.74	4.1	4.14	41.8502	4.1577	4	2.62467	123.4316	5.97436	2.8392	3.1352	11.443	4.8501	-0.071	3	1	0.3375	3.0736	11.44307
98	43.8	1.6	4.83	3.64	43.8591	3.648	4	2.57048	122.9322	6.03582	2.8704	3.1654	11.949	4.2302	-0.067	3	1	0.3343	3.0222	11.94889
99	64.5	1.82	6.85	2.82	64.5838	2.818	5	2.37191	124.8187	6.09823	2.9016	3.1966	18.296	3.1119	-0.041	4	1	0.331	2.7943	18.296
100	60.6	0	9.91	0	60.7213	0	0	0	769.6	6.48303	2.9328	3.5502	15.277	0	-0.041	0	1	0.298	0	0

87	42.2	1.22	120.99	2.78	43.6809	2.793	4	2.49279	120.9382	5.32921	2.5272	2.802	13.687	3.1811	0.1613	3	1	0.3776	2.9006	13.6872
88	57.4	1.59	227.84	2.63	60.1888	2.6417	5	2.37425	123.6583	5.39104	2.5584	2.8326	19.345	2.9016	0.2527	4	1	0.3735	2.7566	19.34509
89	66.5	2.03	246.06	2.9	69.5118	2.9204	5	2.36037	125.7971	5.45394	2.5896	2.8643	22.364	3.169	0.2361	4	1	0.3694	2.7309	22.36391
90	56	2.54	68.28	4.45	56.8358	4.469	4	2.5544	126.946	5.51741	2.6208	2.8966	17.717	4.9495	0.0447	3	1	0.3653	2.9328	17.71667
91	60.7	1.71	240	2.67	63.6376	2.6871	5	2.36199	124.3265	5.57958	2.652	2.9276	19.831	2.9453	0.252	4	1	0.3614	2.752	19.83143
92	60.1	1.61	358.24	2.47	64.4849	2.4967	5	2.33567	123.9179	5.64154	2.6832	2.9583	19.891	2.7361	0.3927	4	1	0.3577	2.7315	19.89069
93	59.6	1.58	320.11	2.48	63.5182	2.4875	5	2.33929	123.7434	5.70341	2.7144	2.989	19.342	2.7329	0.3517	4	1	0.354	2.7408	19.34246
94	59.9	1.53	325.19	2.37	63.8803	2.3951	5	2.32618	123.522	5.76517	2.7456	3.0196	19.246	2.6327	0.3556	4	1	0.3504	2.7328	19.24618
95	61.3	1.67	330.14	2.53	65.3409	2.5558	5	2.3386	124.2178	5.82728	2.7768	3.0505	19.51	2.8061	0.3528	4	1	0.3469	2.7448	19.50962
96	63.3	1.63	321.5	2.41	67.2352	2.4243	5	2.31374	124.1101	5.88933	2.808	3.0813	19.909	2.6571	0.3316	4	1	0.3434	2.7234	19.90887
97	62.9	1.78	317.42	2.65	66.7852	2.6653	5	2.34454	124.7378	5.9517	2.8392	3.1125	19.545	2.926	0.329	4	1	0.34	2.7553	19.5449
98	70.1	1.8	404.93	2.37	75.0563	2.3982	5	2.27624	125.1044	6.01425	2.8704	3.1439	21.961	2.6071	0.3807	4	1	0.3366	2.6846	21.96098
99	76.2	2.39	227.01	3.02	78.9786	3.0261	5	2.33313	127.303	6.0779	2.9016	3.1763	22.951	3.2784	0.1844	4	1	0.3331	2.7315	22.95142
100	40.8	0	107.83	0	42.1198	0	0	0	769.6	6.4627	2.9328	3.5299	10.101	0	0.1355	0	1	0.2998	0	0

87	61.5	1.52	254.62	2.34	64.6166	2.3523	5	2.31719	123.502	5.23715	2.5272	2.71	21.912	2.5598	0.2662	4	0.9993	0.3907	2.6803	21.92549
88	89.6	2.34	203.77	2.53	92.0941	2.5409	5	2.23213	127.523	5.30091	2.5584	2.7425	31.647	2.6961	0.1396	4	0.9538	0.4032	2.5553	33.07225
89	47.9	1.26	120.1	2.53	49.37	2.5522	5	2.42707	121.4729	5.36165	2.5896	2.7721	15.876	2.8631	0.1377	4	1	0.3817	2.8216	15.87577
90	47.9	1.34	96.5	2.73	49.0812	2.7302	5	2.44867	121.909	5.4226	2.6208	2.8018	15.582	3.0693	0.0991	3	1	0.3777	2.8461	15.58232
91	45.9	1.17	132	2.44	47.5157	2.4624	5	2.42908	120.8373	5.48302	2.652	2.831	14.847	2.7836	0.163	4	1	0.3738	2.8378	14.84718
92	44.9	1.18	154.01	2.5	46.7851	2.5222	5	2.44104	120.8618	5.54345	2.6832	2.8603	14.419	2.8612	0.2038	3	1	0.3699	2.8551	14.41888
93	43.7	1.14	147.67	2.5	45.5075	2.5051	5	2.44809	120.5419	5.60372	2.7144	2.8893	13.811	2.8569	0.1984	3	1	0.3662	2.8699	13.81077
94	49.8	1.22	189.37	2.33	52.1179	2.3409	5	2.38448	121.3689	5.66441	2.7456	2.9188	15.915	2.6263	0.2344	4	1	0.3625	2.7986	15.91523
95	55.5	1.64	199.99	2.81	57.9479	2.8301	5	2.40687	123.7923	5.7263	2.7768	2.9495	17.705	3.1405	0.2226	4	1	0.3587	2.808	17.70521
96	53.1	1.05	278.06	1.84	56.5035	1.8583	5	2.29208	120.468	5.78654	2.808	2.9785	17.027	2.0703	0.3394	4	1	0.3552	2.7151	17.02746
97	47.2	1.51	183.12	3.03	49.4414	3.0541	4	2.47956	122.8008	5.84794	2.8392	3.0087	14.489	3.4638	0.2373	3	1	0.3517	2.903	14.48895
98	41.6	1.53	73.33	3.6	42.4976	3.6002	4	2.57642	122.5279	5.9092	2.8704	3.0388	12.04	4.1817	0.0659	3	1	0.3482	3.0166	12.04039
99	44.4	1.37	83.84	3.01	45.4262	3.0159	4	2.50268	121.8823	5.97014	2.9016	3.0685	12.858	3.4722	0.0795	3	1	0.3448	2.945	12.85824
100	44.1	0	107.17	0	45.4118	0	0	0	769.6	6.35494	2.9328	3.4221	11.413	0	0.1225	0	1	0.3092	0	0

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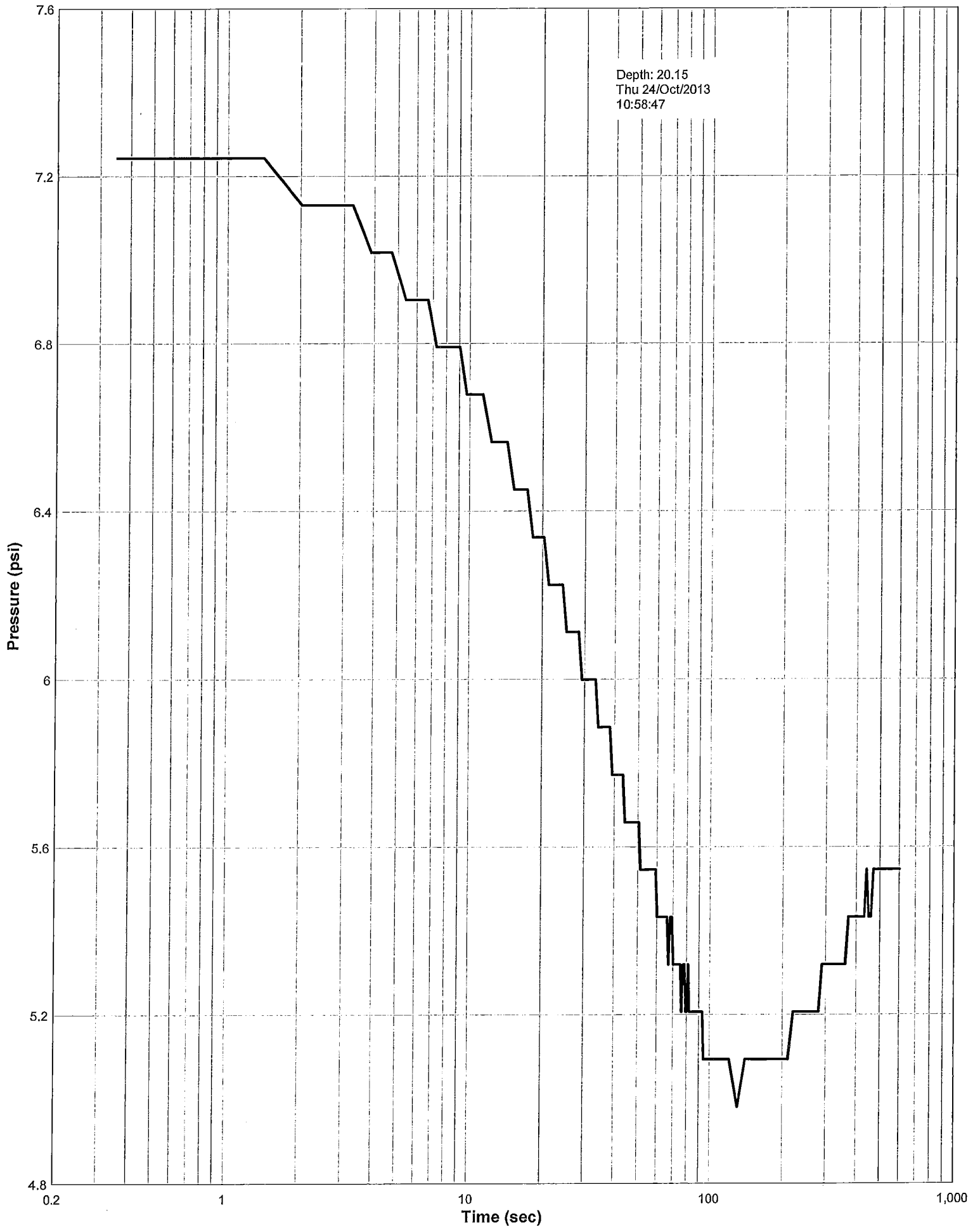
CPT Shear Wave Measurements

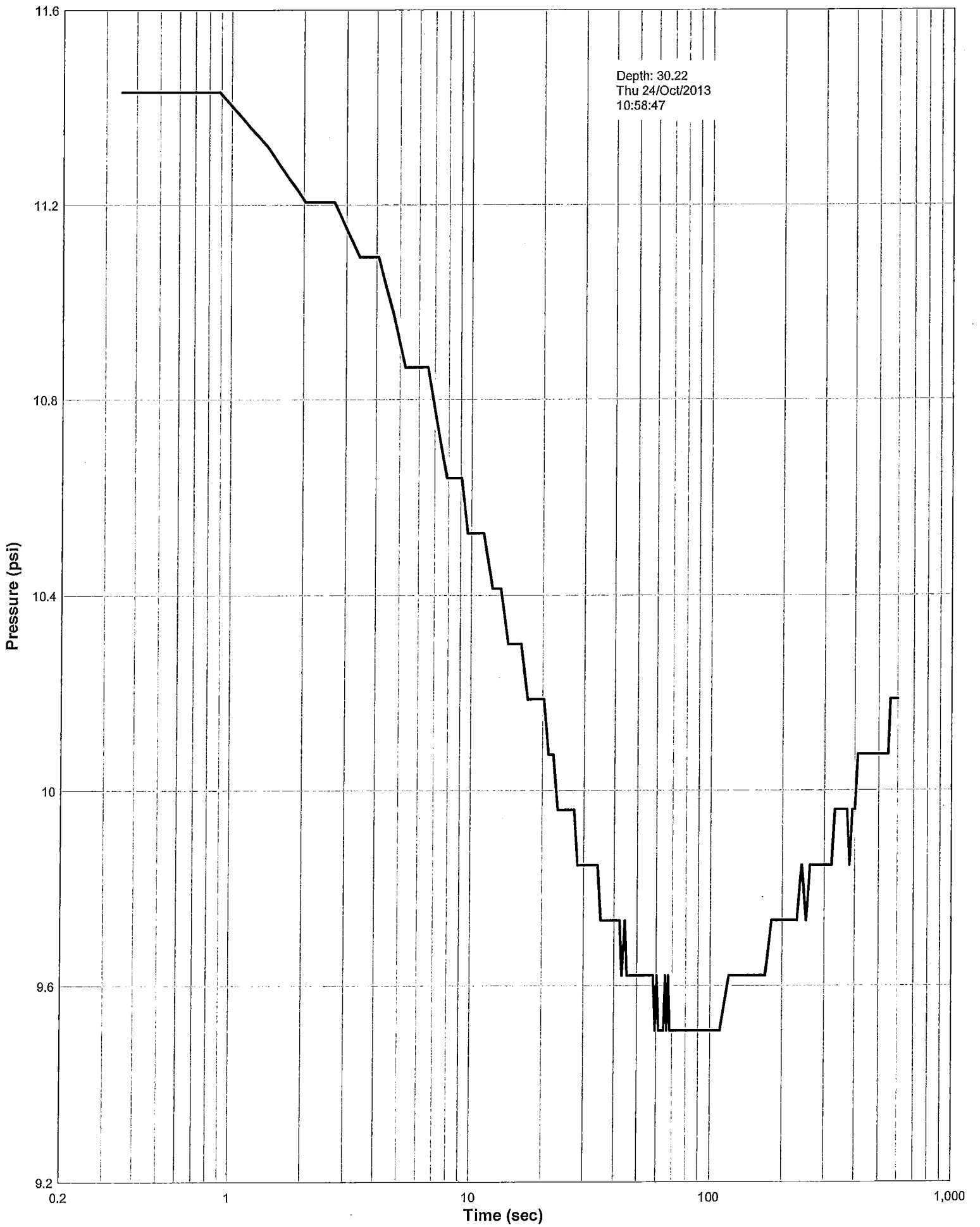
CPT-3	Tip Depth (ft)	Geophone Depth (ft)	Travel Distance (ft)	S-Wave Arrival (msec)	S-Wave Velocity from Surface (ft/sec)	Interval S-Wave Velocity (ft/sec)
	5.22	4.22	6.54	18.22	359.10	
	10.25	9.25	10.51	30.58	343.85	321.36
	15.16	14.16	15.02	38.11	394.04	597.87
	20.16	19.16	19.80	45.32	436.93	663.64
	25.12	24.12	24.63	53.19	463.11	613.87
	30.22	29.22	29.64	60.95	486.38	645.86
	36.46	35.46	35.81	70.81	505.73	625.36
	40.28	39.28	39.60	76.23	519.44	698.56
	45.17	44.17	44.45	83.24	534.02	692.60
	50.19	49.19	49.44	88.51	558.62	947.13
	55.00	54.00	54.23	95.17	569.83	718.85
	60.08	59.08	59.29	102.92	576.09	652.93
	65.42	64.42	64.61	110.01	587.34	750.71
	70.00	69.00	69.18	116.12	595.77	747.49
	75.13	74.13	74.30	122.86	604.74	759.27
	80.13	79.13	79.29	128.34	617.80	910.47
	85.04	84.04	84.19	134.03	628.13	861.30
	90.12	89.12	89.26	138.91	642.58	1039.25
	95.11	94.11	94.24	144.00	654.46	978.90
	100.07	99.07	99.20	149.85	661.97	846.73

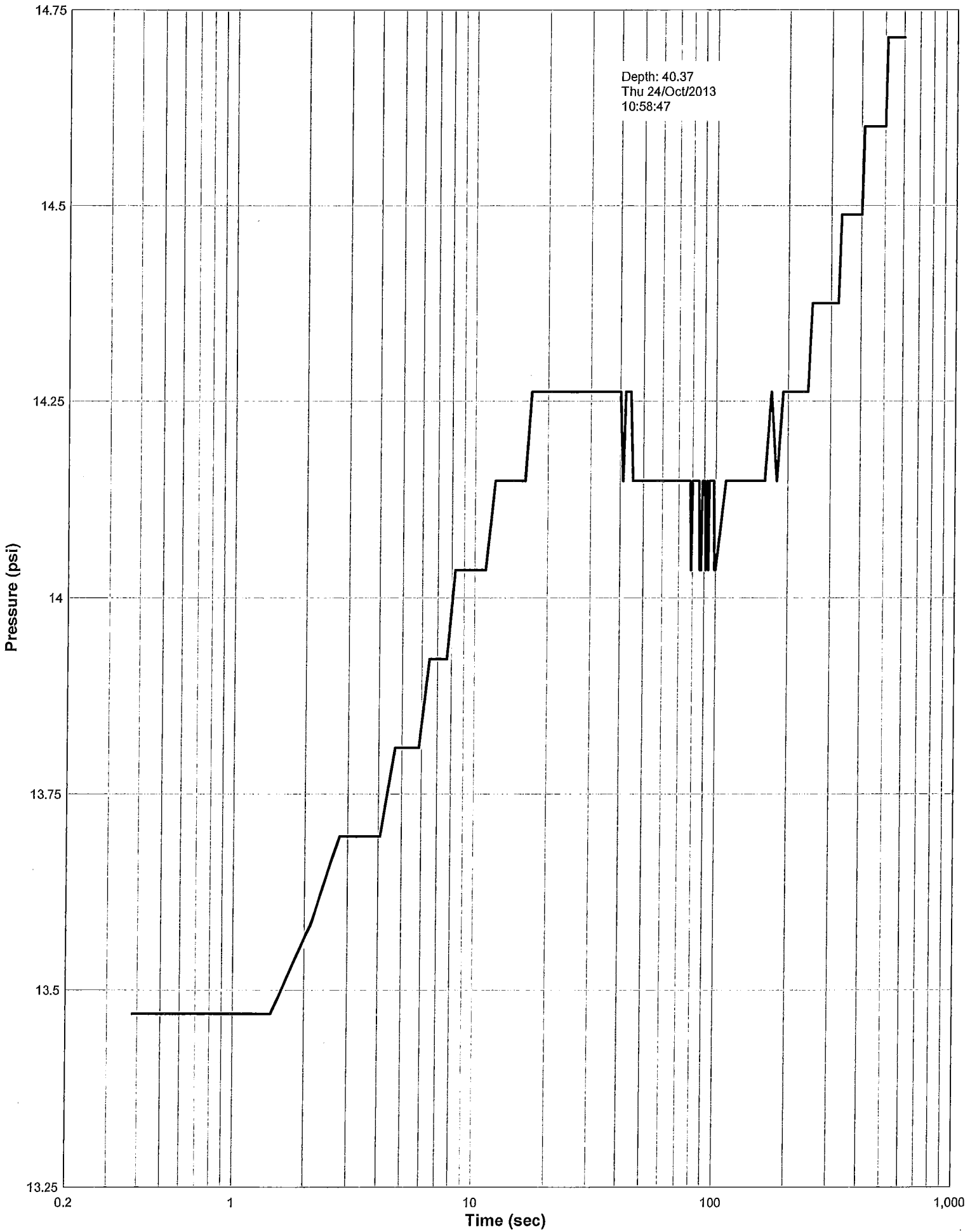
Shear Wave Source Offset = 5 ft

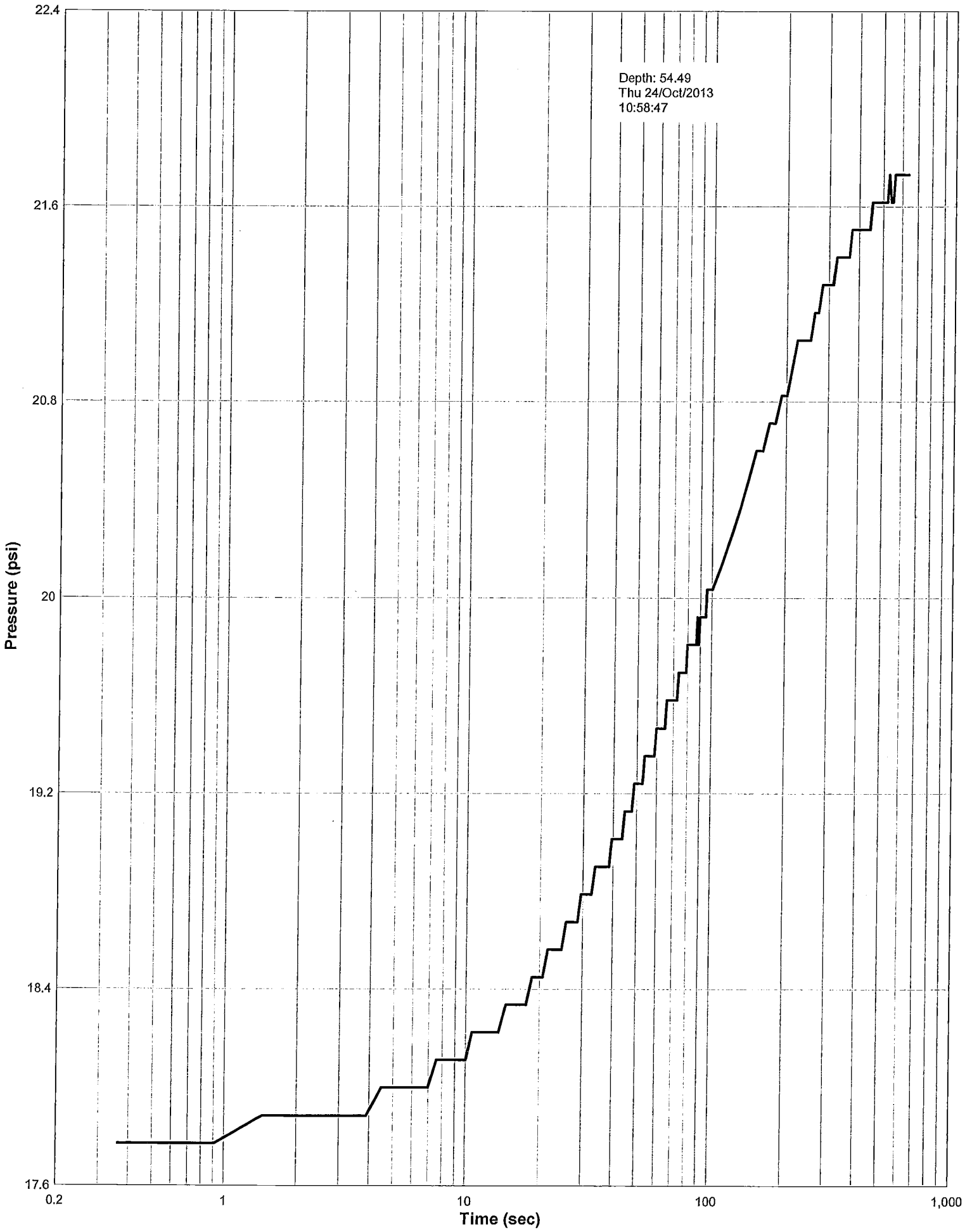
S-Wave Velocity from Surface = Travel Distance/S-Wave Arrival
Interval S-Wave Velocity = (Travel Dist2-Travel Dist1)/(Time2-Time1)

Depth: 20.15
Thu 24/Oct/2013
10:58:47









Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

:: Unit Weight, g (kN/m³) ::

$$g = g_w \cdot \left(0.27 \cdot \log(R_f) + 0.36 \cdot \log\left(\frac{q_t}{p_a}\right) + 1.236 \right)$$

where g_w = water unit weight

:: Permeability, k (m/s) ::

$$I_c < 3.27 \text{ and } I_c > 1.00 \text{ then } k = 10^{0.952 - 3.04 \cdot I_c}$$

$$I_c \leq 4.00 \text{ and } I_c > 3.27 \text{ then } k = 10^{-4.52 - 1.37 \cdot I_c}$$

:: N_{SPT} (blows per 30 cm) ::

$$N_{60} = \left(\frac{q_c}{p_a} \right) \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

$$N_{1(60)} = Q_{tn} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

:: Young's Modulus, E_s (MPa) ::

$$(q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.015 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

(applicable only to $I_c < I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Relative Density, Dr (%) ::

$$100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q_{tn}}{k_{DR}}} \quad \text{(applicable only to } SBT_n: 5, 6, 7 \text{ and } 8 \text{ or } I_c < I_{c_cutoff})$$

:: State Parameter, ψ ::

$$\psi = 0.56 - 0.33 \cdot \log(Q_{tn,cs})$$

:: Peak drained friction angle, ϕ (°) ::

$$\phi = 17.60 + 11 \cdot \log(Q_{tn})$$

(applicable only to $SBT_n: 5, 6, 7$ and 8)

:: 1-D constrained modulus, M (MPa) ::

If $I_c > 2.20$

$a = 14$ for $Q_{tn} > 14$

$a = Q_{tn}$ for $Q_{tn} \leq 14$

$$M_{CPT} = a \cdot (q_t - \sigma_v)$$

If $I_c \leq 2.20$

$$M_{CPT} = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

:: Small strain shear Modulus, G_0 (MPa) ::

$$G_0 = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

:: Shear Wave Velocity, V_s (m/s) ::

$$V_s = \left(\frac{G_0}{\rho} \right)^{0.50}$$

:: Undrained peak shear strength, S_u (kPa) ::

$$N_{kt} = 10.50 + 7 \cdot \log(F_r) \text{ or user defined}$$

$$S_u = \frac{(q_t - \sigma_v)}{N_{kt}}$$

(applicable only to $SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4$ and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Remolded undrained shear strength, $S_u(rem)$ (kPa) ::

$$S_{u(rem)} = f_s \quad \text{(applicable only to } SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ and } 9 \text{ or } I_c > I_{c_cutoff})$$

:: Overconsolidation Ratio, OCR ::

$$k_{OCR} = \left[\frac{Q_{tn}^{0.20}}{0.25 \cdot (10.50 + 7 \cdot \log(F_r))} \right]^{1.25} \text{ or user defined}$$

$$OCR = k_{OCR} \cdot Q_{tn}$$

(applicable only to $SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4$ and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: In situ Stress Ratio, K_0 ::

$$K_0 = 0.1 \cdot \left(\frac{q_t - \sigma_v}{\sigma_{v0}} \right)$$

(applicable only to $SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4$ and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Soil Sensitivity, S_t ::

$$S_t = \frac{N_s}{F_r}$$

(applicable only to $SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4$ and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Effective Stress Friction Angle, ϕ' (°) ::

$$\phi' = 29.5^\circ \cdot B_q^{0.121} \cdot (0.256 + 0.336 \cdot B_q + \log Q_t)$$

(applicable for $0.10 < B_q < 1.00$)

References

- Robertson, P.K., Cabal K.L., Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, Gregg Drilling & Testing, Inc., 4th Edition, July 2010
- Robertson, P.K., Interpretation of Cone Penetration Tests - a unified approach., Can. Geotech. J. 46(11): 1337-1355 (2009)

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B-1

GMU Geotechnical Laboratory Procedures and Test Results



APPENDIX B

GMU GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY PROCEDURES AND TEST RESULTS

GENERAL

The following are laboratory test procedures and laboratory test results performed by GMU.

MOISTURE AND DENSITY

Field moisture content and in-place density were determined for each 6-inch sample sleeve of undisturbed soil material obtained from the borings. The field moisture content was determined in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 2216 by obtaining one-half the moisture sample from each end of the 6-inch sleeve. The in-place dry density of the sample was determined by using the wet weight of the entire sample.

At the same time the field moisture content and in-place density were determined, the soil material at each end of the sleeve was classified according to the Unified Soil Classification System. The results of the field moisture content and in-place density determinations are contained in a following section of this Appendix B. The results of the visual classifications were used for general reference.

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Material properties of the representative soils at the site were determined by performing particle size distribution and Atterberg limit tests. Detailed test results are described in a following section of this Appendix B.

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

As part of the engineering classification of the materials underlying the site, representative samples were tested to determine the distribution of particle sizes. The distribution was determined in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 422 using U.S. Standard Sieve Openings 3", 1.5", $\frac{3}{4}$ ", $\frac{3}{8}$ ", and U.S. Standard Sieve Nos. 4, 10, 20, 40, 60, 100, and 200. In addition, standard hydrometer tests were performed to determine the distribution of particle sizes passing the No. 200 sieve (i.e., silt and clay-size particles). The results of the tests are contained in this Appendix B-1.

ATTERBERG LIMITS

As part of the engineering classification of the soil material, representative samples of the on-site soil materials were tested to determine relative plasticity. This relative plasticity is based on the Atterberg limits determined in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 4318. The results of these tests are contained in this Appendix B.

CONSOLIDATION TESTS

The one-dimensional consolidation properties of “undisturbed” native soil and bedrock samples were evaluated according to the provisions of ASTM Test Method D 2435. Sample diameter was 2.416 inches and sample height was 1.00 inch. Water was added during the test at approximate insitu normal loads to evaluate the potential for hydro-collapse and to produce saturation during the remainder of the testing. Consolidation readings were taken regularly during each load increment until the change in sample height was less than approximately 0.0001 inch over a two-hour period. The graphic presentation of consolidation data is a representation of volume change in axial load. As a result, both expansion and consolidation are illustrated. The results of the consolidation load tests are summarized in this Appendix B.

COMPACTION TESTS

Selected bulk samples of representative soil materials were tested to determine the maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of the soil. These compactive characteristics were determined in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 1557. The results of these tests are contained in this Appendix B.

DIRECT SHEAR STRENGTH TESTS

Direct shear tests were performed on “undisturbed” and remolded specimens of samples of the typical on-site soil materials obtained from our drill holes. The general philosophy and procedure of the tests were in accordance with ASTM Test Method D 3080 - “Direct Shear Tests for Soils Under Consolidated Drained Conditions”.

The tests are single shear tests and are performed using a sample diameter of 2.416 inches and a height of 1.00 inch. The normal load is applied by a vertical dead load system. A constant rate of strain is applied to the upper one-half of the sample until failure occurs. Shear stress is monitored by a strain gauge-type precision load cell and deflection is measured with a digital dial indicator. This data is transferred electronically to data acquisition software which plots shear strength vs. deflection. The shear strength plots are then interpreted to determine either

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peak or ultimate shear strengths. Residual strengths were obtained through multiple shear box reversals. A strain rate compatible with the grain size distribution of the soils was utilized. The interpreted results of these tests are presented in this Appendix B.

EXPANSION TESTS

To provide a standard definition of one-dimensional expansion, expansion index tests were performed on representative samples in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 4829. The results from this test procedure are reported as an “expansion index.” The results of these tests are contained in this Appendix B.

R-VALUE TESTS

Bulk samples representative of the underlying on-site materials were tested to measure the response of a compacted sample to a vertically applied pressure under specific conditions. The R-value of a material is determined when the material is in a state of saturation such that water will be exuded from the compacted test specimen when a 16.8 kN load (2.07 MPa) is applied. The results from these test procedures are reported in this Appendix B.

CHEMICAL TESTS

The corrosion potential of typical on-site soil materials under long-term contact with both metal and concrete was determined by chemical and electrical resistance tests. The soluble sulfate testing for potential concrete corrosion was performed in general accordance with California Test Method 417. The minimum resistivity testing for potential metal corrosion was performed in general accordance with California Test Method 643 and the concentration of soluble chlorides was performed in general accordance with California Test Method 422. The results are presented on Table B-1 in this Appendix B.

SAND EQUIVALENT

To determine the suitability of select onsite soils for use as pipe bedding, samples were tested to determine, under saturated conditions, the relative proportions of clay-like or plastic fines and dust in granular soils and fine aggregates that pass the 4.75-mm (No. 4) sieve. These tests were determined in accordance with ASTM Test Method D 2419. The results of the tests are contained in this Appendix B.

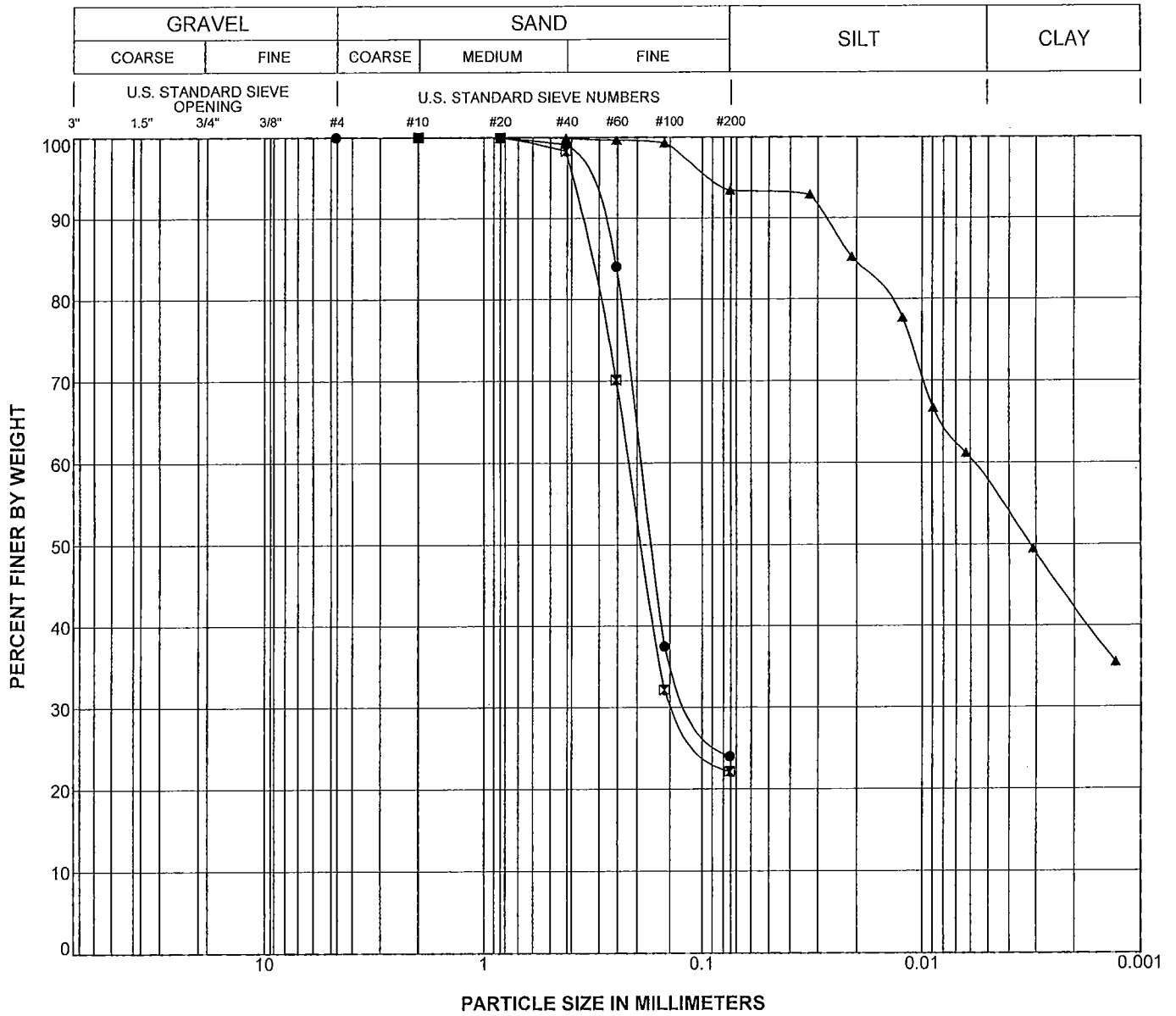
**TABLE B-1
SUMMARY OF SOIL LABORATORY DATA**

Sample Information		Geologic Unit	USCS Group Symbol	In Situ Water Content, %	In Situ Dry Unit Weight, pcf	In Situ Saturation, %	Sieve/Hydrometer			Atterberg Limits			Compaction		Expansion Index	R-Value	Chemical Test Results		
Boring Number	Depth, feet						Elevation, feet	Gravel, %	Sand, <#200, %	<2 μ , %	LL	PL	PI	Maximum Dry Unit Weight, pcf			Optimum Water Content, %	pH	Sulfate (ppm)
DH-1	1	7.0	SP																
DH-1	2	6.0	SP	20.1	95	71									69				
DH-1	4	4.0	SM	51.1	69	96													
DH-1	8	0.0	SM	26.0	104	116													
DH-2	2	6.0	SM	6.7	108	34													
DH-2	4	4.0	SM-ML	57.3	71	113													
DH-2	10	-2.0	SM	24.3	104	109													
DH-3	1	7.5	SM																
DH-3	5	3.5	CL	50.6	64	85													
DH-3	10	-1.5	SM	28.1	98	109													
DH-3	15	-6.5	SM	28.9					0	76	24								
DH-3	20	-11.5	SP	23.5	101	98													
DH-3	25	-16.5	SM	26.4					0	78	22								
DH-3	40	-31.5	SP	23.9															
DH-3	60	-51.5	MH	45.3	74	98													
DH-3	65	-56.5	MH	58.1					0	7	93	42	83	38	45				
DH-3	70	-61.5	MH	53.6	68	98													
DH-4	1	8.5	SP																
DH-4	2	7.5	SP	3.0	105	14													
DH-5	2	6.5	SP	3.3	104	15													
DH-5	4	4.5	CL-ML	34.6	83	92													
DH-5	10	-1.5	SM	28.1	96	103													

GMU TABLE SOIL LAB DATA 13-160-00-GPJ FNC AB GWGN01.GDT 11/20/13

Project: Lido House Hotel
Project No. 13-160-00





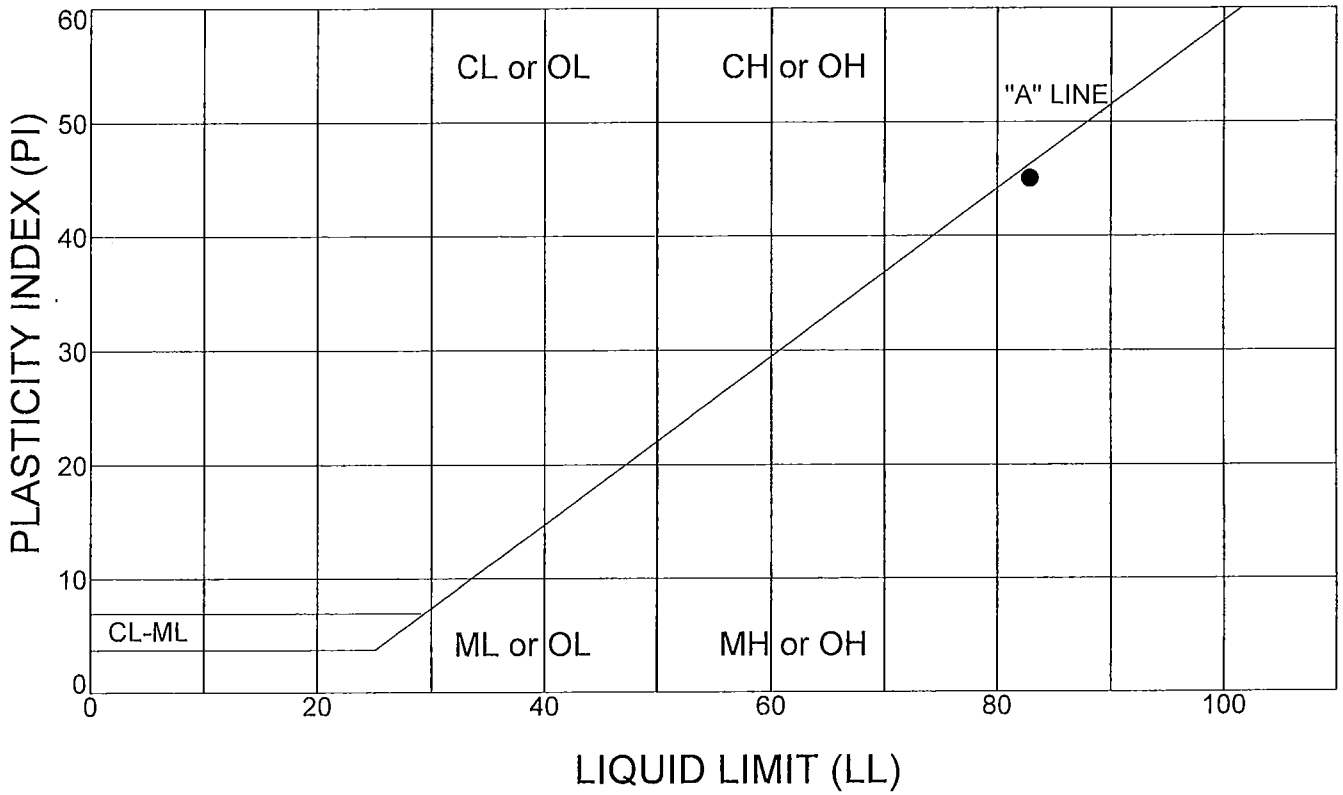
Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Geologic Unit	Symbol	LL	PI	Classification
DH-3	15.0		●			Silty Sand (SM)
DH-3	25.0		⊠			Silty Sand (SM)
DH-3	65.0		▲	83	45	ELASTIC SILT(MH)

GMU_GRAIN_SIZE 13-160-00.GPJ 11/13/13

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Project: Lido House Hotel
Project No. 13-160-00





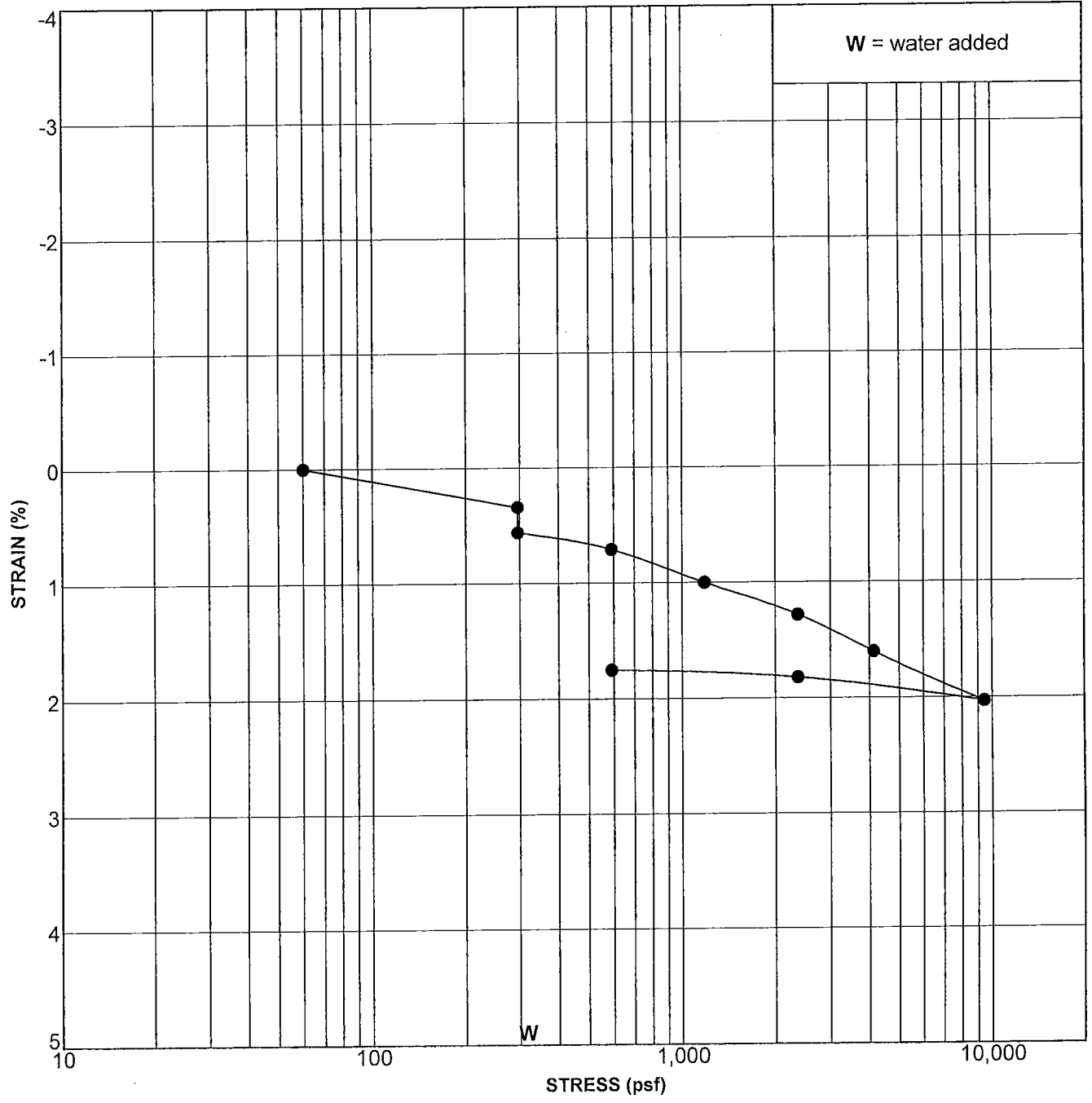
Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Geologic Unit	Test Symbol	Insitu Water Content (%)	LL	PL	PI	Classification
DH-3	65.0		●	58	83	38	45	Elastic Silt (MH)

LIMITS 13-160-00.GPJ 11/13/13

ATTERBERG LIMITS

Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project No. 13-160-00





Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Geologic Unit	Symbol	In Situ or Remolded Sample	% Hydro-Collapse	Classification
DH-3	10.0		●	In Situ	0.22	Silty Sand (SM)
			☒	In Situ		
			▲	In Situ		
			★	In Situ		

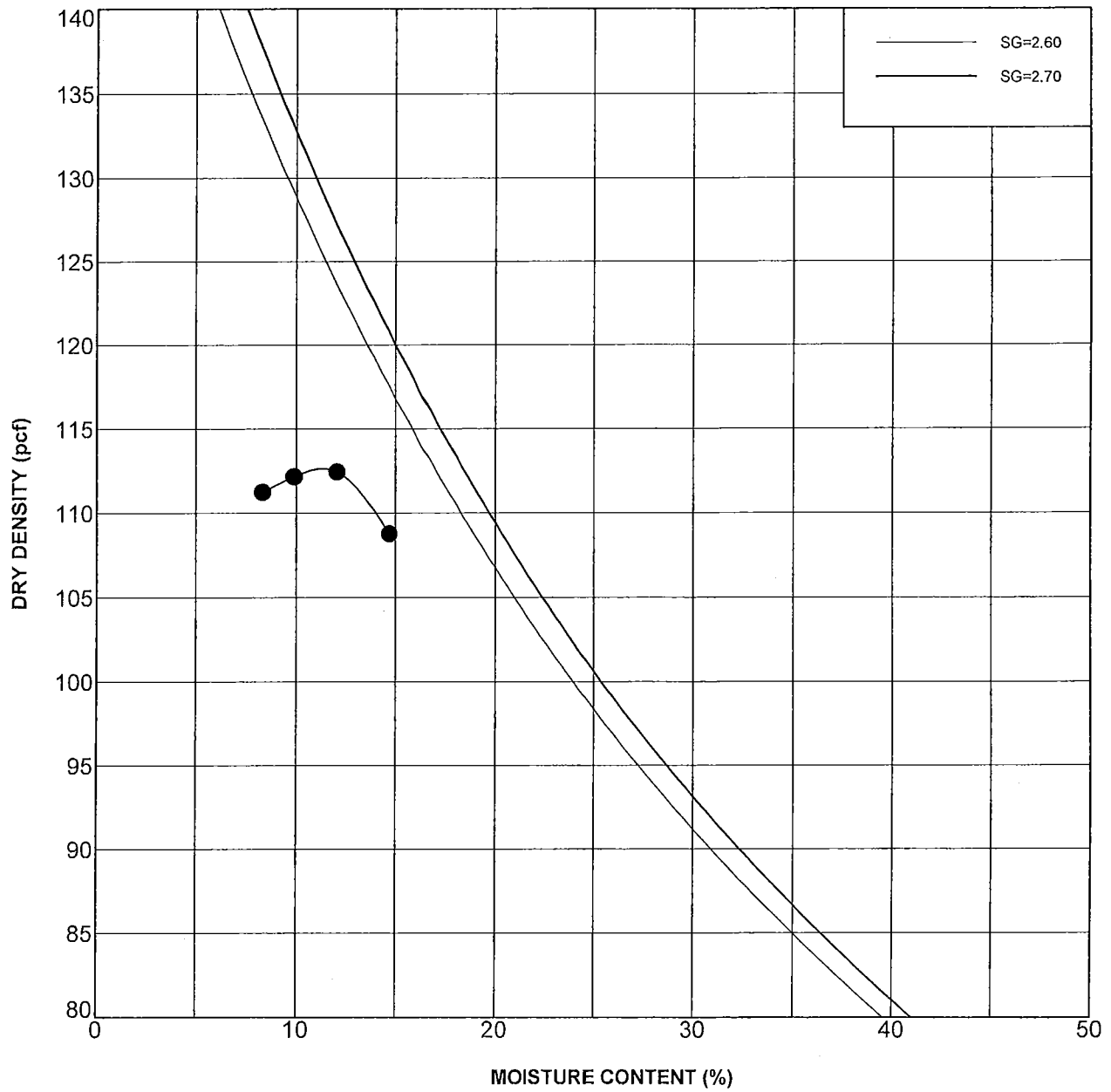
CONSOLIDATION TEST DATA

Project: Lido House Hotel

Project No. 13-160-00

GMU_CONSOL_13-160-00.GPJ_GM&U.GDT_11/13/13





Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Geologic Unit	Symbol	Maximum Dry Density, pcf	Optimum Moisture Content, %	Classification
DH-4	1.0		●	112.5	11.5	Poorly Graded Sand (SP)

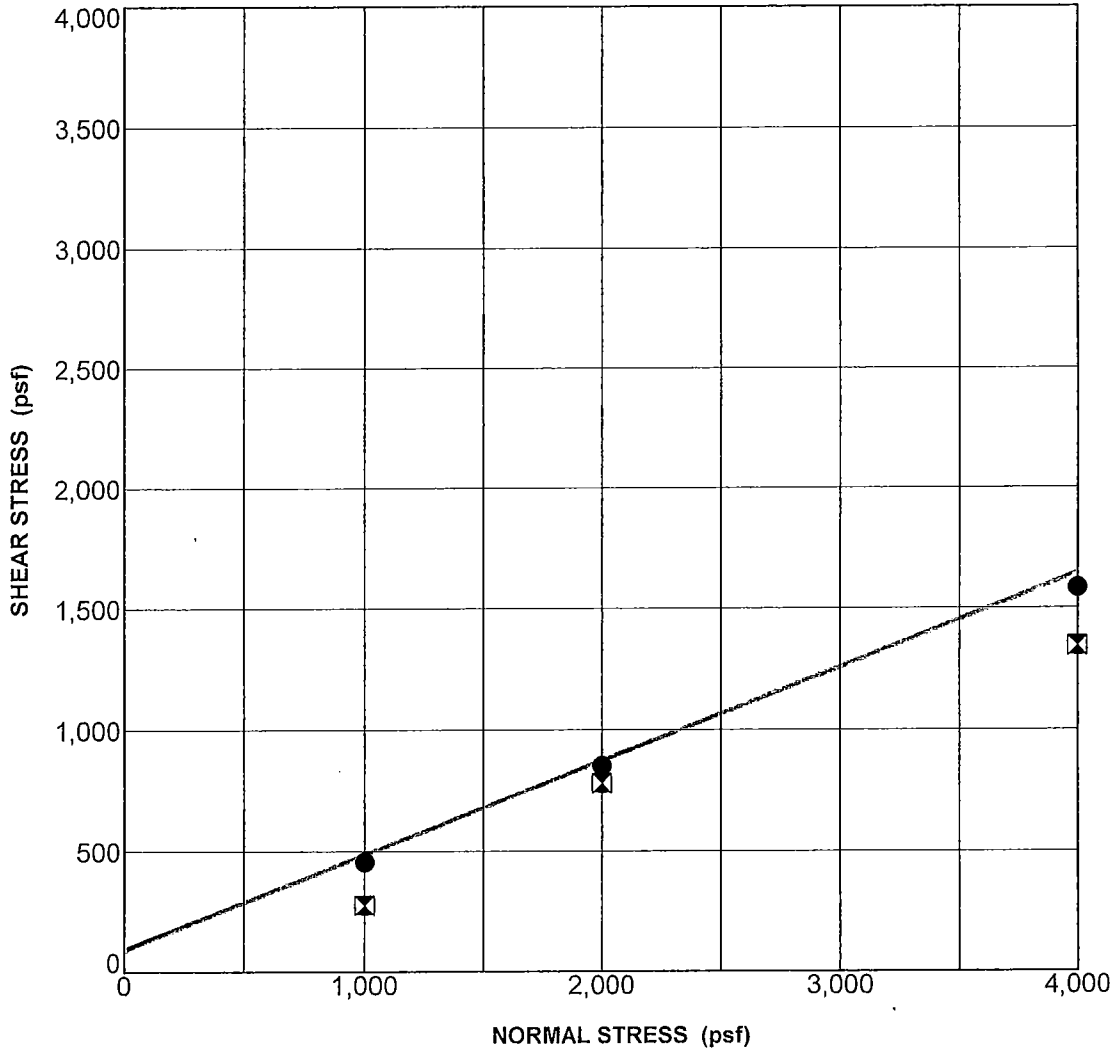
COMPACTION TEST DATA

Project: Lido House Hotel

Project No. 13-160-00

DVTCOMP 13-160-00.GPJ 11/13/13

GMU_DIRECT_SHEAR 13-160-00.GPJ GM&U.GDT 11/13/13



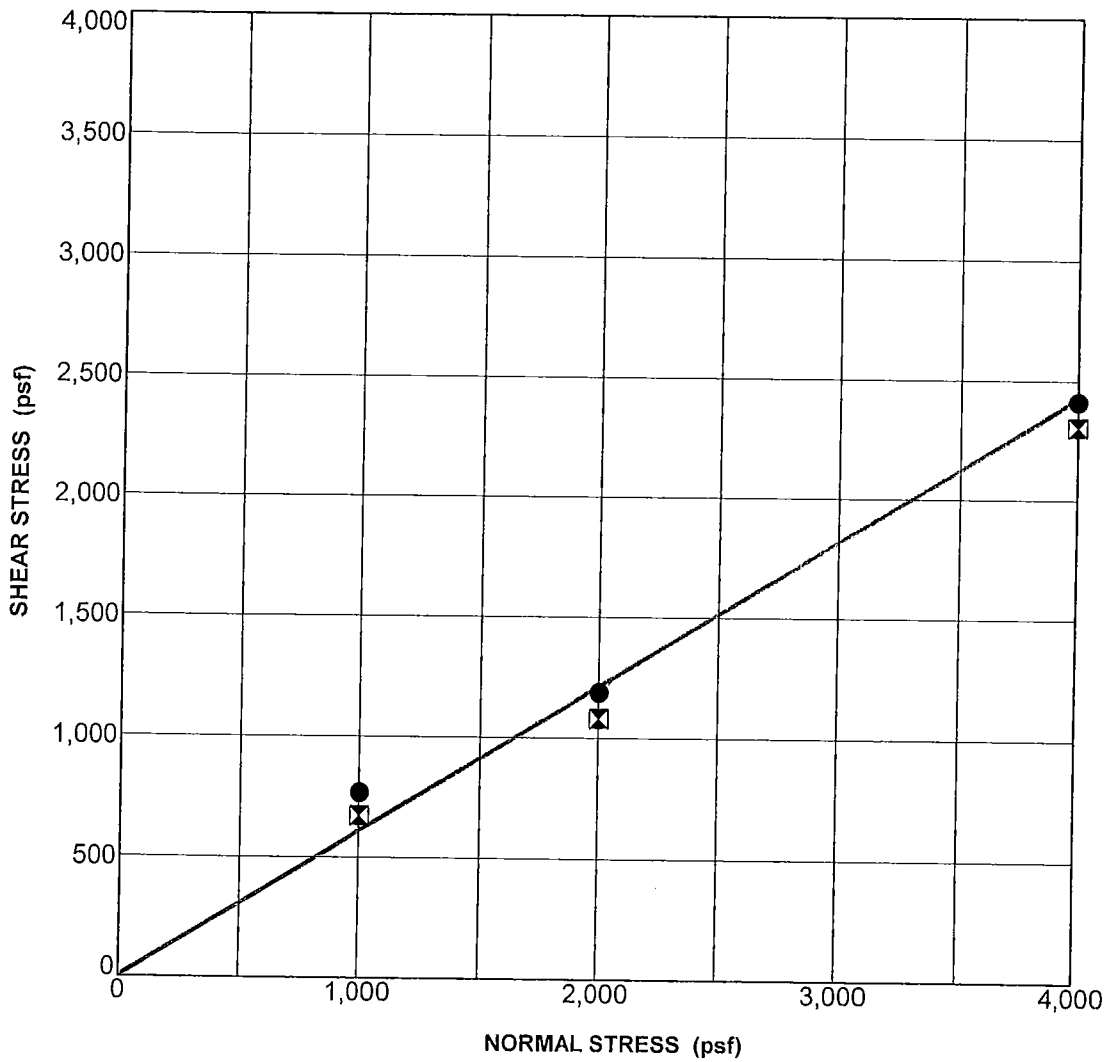
SAMPLE AND TEST DESCRIPTION		
Sample Location: DH-3 @ 5.0 ft	Geologic Unit:	Classification: Silty Clay (CL)
Strain Rate (in/min): 0.005	Sample Preparation: Undisturbed	
Notes: Sample saturated prior and during shearing		

STRENGTH PARAMETERS		
STRENGTH TYPE	COHESION (psf)	FRICTION ANGLE (degrees)
● Peak Strength	90	21.0
⊠ Ultimate Strength	0	19.0

SHEAR TEST DATA

Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project No. 13-160-00





SAMPLE AND TEST DESCRIPTION

Sample Location: DH-4 @ 1.0 ft **Geologic Unit:** **Classification:** Poorly Graded Sand (SP)
Strain Rate (in/min): 0.01 **Sample Preparation:** Remolded
Notes: 90% compaction at optimum

STRENGTH PARAMETERS

STRENGTH TYPE	COHESION (psf)	FRICTION ANGLE (degrees)
● Peak Strength	0	31.0
☒ Ultimate Strength	0	29.0

SHEAR TEST DATA

Project: Lido House Hotel
 Project No. 13-160-00

GMU_DIRECT_SHEAR 13-160-00.GPJ GM&U.GDT 11/13/13



EXPANSION INDEX of SOILS
ASTM D 4829

Project Name: Lido House Newport Beach Tested By: JV Date: 11/12/2013
 Project No. : 13-160-00 Checked By: JV Date: 11/13/2013
 Drill Hole No.: DH-3 TRACT # _____
 Depth, ft.: 1-5
 Visual Sample Description: SM

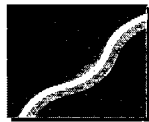
Dry Wt. of Soil + Cont. (gm.)	1000.00
Wt. of Container No. (gm.)	0.00
Dry Wt. of Soil (gm.)	1000.00
Weight Soil Retained on #4 Sieve	0.00
Percent Passing # 4	100.00

	MOLDED SPECIMEN	Before Test	After Test
	Specimen Diameter (in.)	4.00	
	Specimen Height (in.)	1.0000	
G	Wt. Comp. Soil + Mold (gm.)	575.10	
H	Wt. of Mold (gm.)	192.10	
	Specific Gravity (Assumed)	2.70	
	Container No.	C	
A	Wet Wt. of Soil + Cont. (gm.)	146.50	0.00
B	Dry Wt. of Soil + Cont. (gm.)	138.80	0.00
D	Wt. of Container (gm.)	70.10	0.00
F	Moisture Content (%)	11.21	#DIV/0!
J	Wet Density (pcf)	116.1	
K	Dry Density (pcf)	104.4	
	Void Ratio	0.615	
	Total Porosity	0.381	
	Pore Volume (cc)	78.4	
L	Degree of Saturation (%) [S meas]	49.2	

SPECIMEN INUNDATION in distilled water for the period of 24 h or expansion rate < 0.0002 in./h.

Date	Time	Pressure (psi)	Elapsed Time (min.)	Dial Readings (in.)
11/12/13	10:45	1.0	0	0.0979
11/12/13	10:55	1.0	10	0.0969
Add Distilled Water to the Specimen				
11/12/13	11:19	1.0	24	0.0964
11/12/13	16:50	1.0	355	0.0959
11/13/13	6:45	1.0	1190	0.0968
11/13/13	6:45	1.0	1190	0.0968

Expansion Index (EI _{meas}) = ((Final Rdg - Initial Rdg) / Initial Thick.) x 1000	-0.1
Expansion Index (EI) ₅₀ = EI _{meas} - (50 - S _{meas})x((65+EI _{meas}) / (220-S _{meas}))	0
	VERY LOW



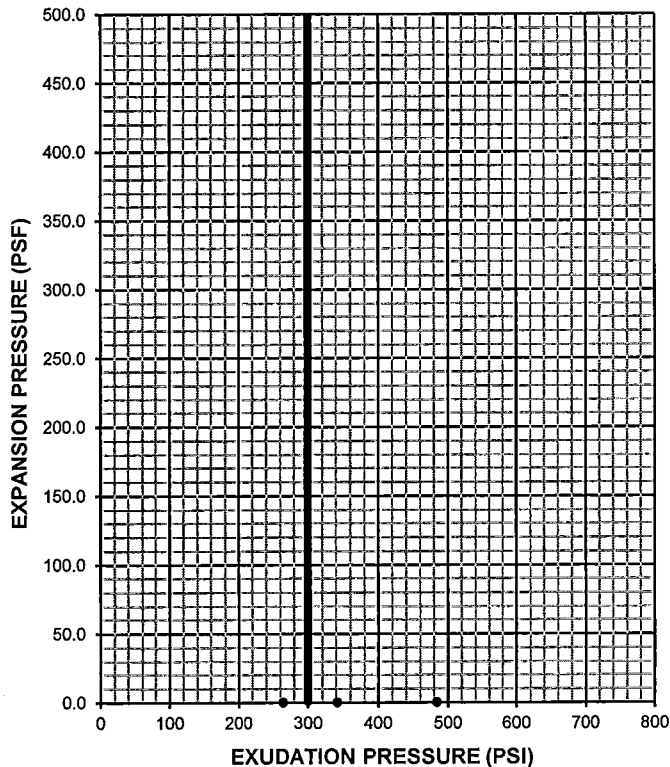
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R-VALUE TEST RESULTS

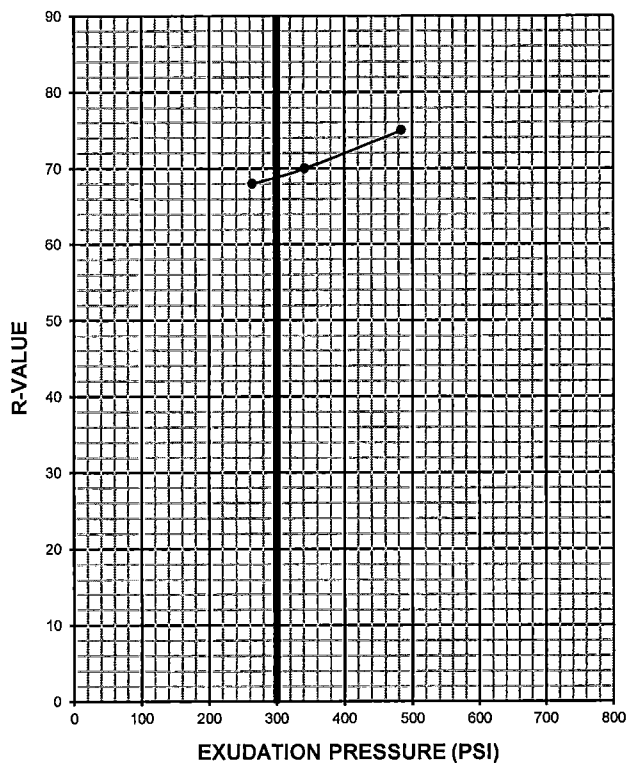
PROJECT NAME: Lido House Nweport Beach PROJECT NUMBER: 13-160-00
 SAMPLE LOCATION: Newport Beach SAMPLE NUMBER: DH-1 @ 1'-3'
 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: Poorly Graded Sand (SP) TECHNICIAN: JV
 DATE TESTED: 11/12/2013

TEST SPECIMEN	a	b	c
MOISTURE AT COMPACTION %	11.5	10.7	10.2
WEIGHT OF SAMPLE, grams	1025	994	1013
HEIGHT OF SAMPLE, Inches	2.62	2.51	2.56
DRY DENSITY, pcf	106.3	108.4	108.8
COMPACTOR AIR PRESSURE, psi	250	250	250
EXUDATION PRESSURE, psi	264	342	484
EXPANSION, Inches x 10exp-4	0	0	0
STABILITY Ph 2,000 lbs (160 psi)	30	28	24
TURNS DISPLACEMENT	5.10	5.00	4.66
R-VALUE UNCORRECTED	68	70	75
R-VALUE CORRECTED	68	70	75
EXPANSION PRESSURE (psf)	0.0	0.0	0.0

EXPANSION PRESSURE VS. EXUDATION PRESSURE



R-VALUE VS. EXUDATION PRESSURE



R-VALUE AT 300 PSI EXUDATION PRESSURE :	69
EXP. PRESSURE AT 300 PSI EXUDATION PRESSURE (PSF) :	0



SOIL CORROSIVITY TESTS

DOT CA TEST 417/422/ 643

Project Name: Lido House Hotel Tested By: EE/MF Date 11/07/13
 Project No. : 13-160-00 Data Input By: MF Date 11/13/13
 Pad #S: 0 - 1' Depth (ft.) : 1' - 5'
 Sample No. : DH-3 Flask #
 Sample Description: Silty Sand (SM) **S1**

Chloride Content, DOT California Test 422

Sulfate Content, DOT California Test 417

Sample used from flask (ml)	25.0	Sample used from flask (ml)	20.0
Initial Burette Reading (ml)	15.9	Total Diluted amount (ml)	100.0
Final Burette Reading (ml)	17.40	Spectrophotometer reading	0.000
Silver Nitrate used in titration (ml)	1.50	% Transmittance	100.00
Chloride (ppm)	90.0	Sulfate (ppm)	0.0

Soil Resistivity, DOT California Test 643

Remolded Specimen		Moisture Adjustments			
Water Added (ml)	45	50	50	50	
Adj. Moisture Content (%)	7.5%	15.8%	24.2%	32.5%	
Soil Temperature (C)	22.3	20.6	20.5	19.7	
Resistance Reading (ohm)	38000	27000	12000	13000	
Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)	44460.0	30442.5	13500.0	14365.0	
Remolded Specimen		Moisture Adjustments			
Water Added (ml)					
Adj. Moisture Content (%)					
Soil Temperature (C)					
Resistance Reading (ohm)					
Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)					
Min. Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Moisture Content (%)	Sulfate Content (ppm)	Chloride Content (ppm)	Soil pH	
DOT CA Test 532 / 643		DOT CA Test 417 1999	DOT CA Test 422	DOT CA Test 532 / 643	
13500	24.2	0	90	7.3	



SOIL CORROSIVITY TESTS
DOT CA TEST 417/422/ 643

Project Name: Lido House Hotel Tested By: EE/MF Date 11/07/13
 Project No. : 13-160-00 Data Input By: MF Date 11/13/13
 Pad #'S: 0 - 1' Depth (ft.): 1.0' - 4.0'
 Sample No. : DH-4 Flask #
 Sample Description: Poorly Graded Sand (SP) **S2**

Chloride Content, DOT California Test 422		Sulfate Content, DOT California Test 417	
Sample used from flask (ml)	25.0	Sample used from flask (ml)	20.0
Initial Burette Reading (ml)	0.1	Total Diluted amount (ml)	100.0
Final Burette Reading (ml)	3.20	Spectrophotometer reading	0.045
Silver Nitrate used in titration (ml)	3.10	% Transmittance	98.00
Chloride (ppm)	186.0	Sulfate (ppm)	64.9

Soil Resistivity, DOT California Test 643

Remolded Specimen		Moisture Adjustments		
Water Added (ml)	45	50	50	
Adj. Moisture Content (%)	7.5%	15.8%	24.2%	
Soil Temperature (C)	21.9	20.6	20.0	
Resistance Reading (ohm)	19000	11000	11000	
Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)	22040.0	12402.5	12237.5	
Remolded Specimen		Moisture Adjustments		
Water Added (ml)				
Adj. Moisture Content (%)				
Soil Temperature (C)				
Resistance Reading (ohm)				
Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Min. Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Moisture Content (%)	Sulfate Content (ppm)	Chloride Content (ppm)	Soil pH
DOT CA Test 532 / 643		DOT CA Test 417 1999	DOT CA Test 422	DOT CA Test 532 / 643
12200	25.0	65	186	7.3

SAND EQUIVALENT TEST RESULTS

BORING NUMBER	DEPTH	GEOLOGIC UNIT	USCS	SAND EQUIVALENT
DH-2	1'-3'	Qaf	SP	72

PERFORMED IN GENERAL ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D 4329



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Lido House Hotel,
Newport Beach

13-160-00

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

Liquefaction Analysis

(Including Liquefaction-Induced Settlement and Lateral Spread)



LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

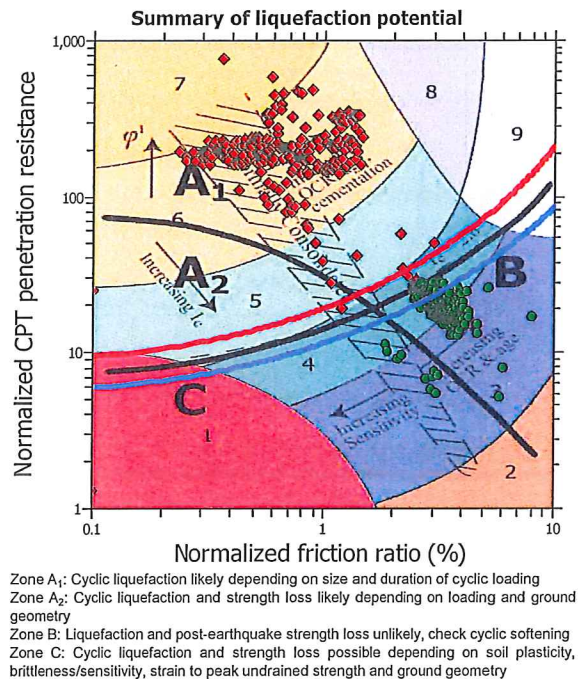
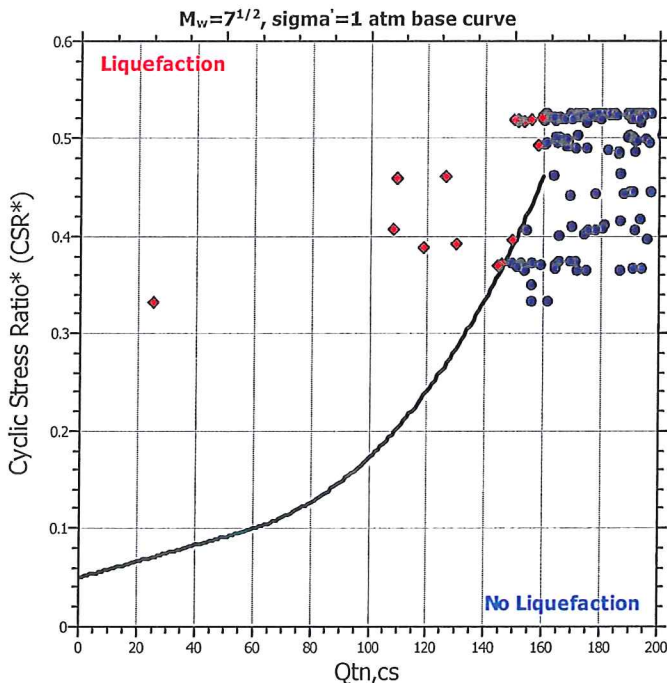
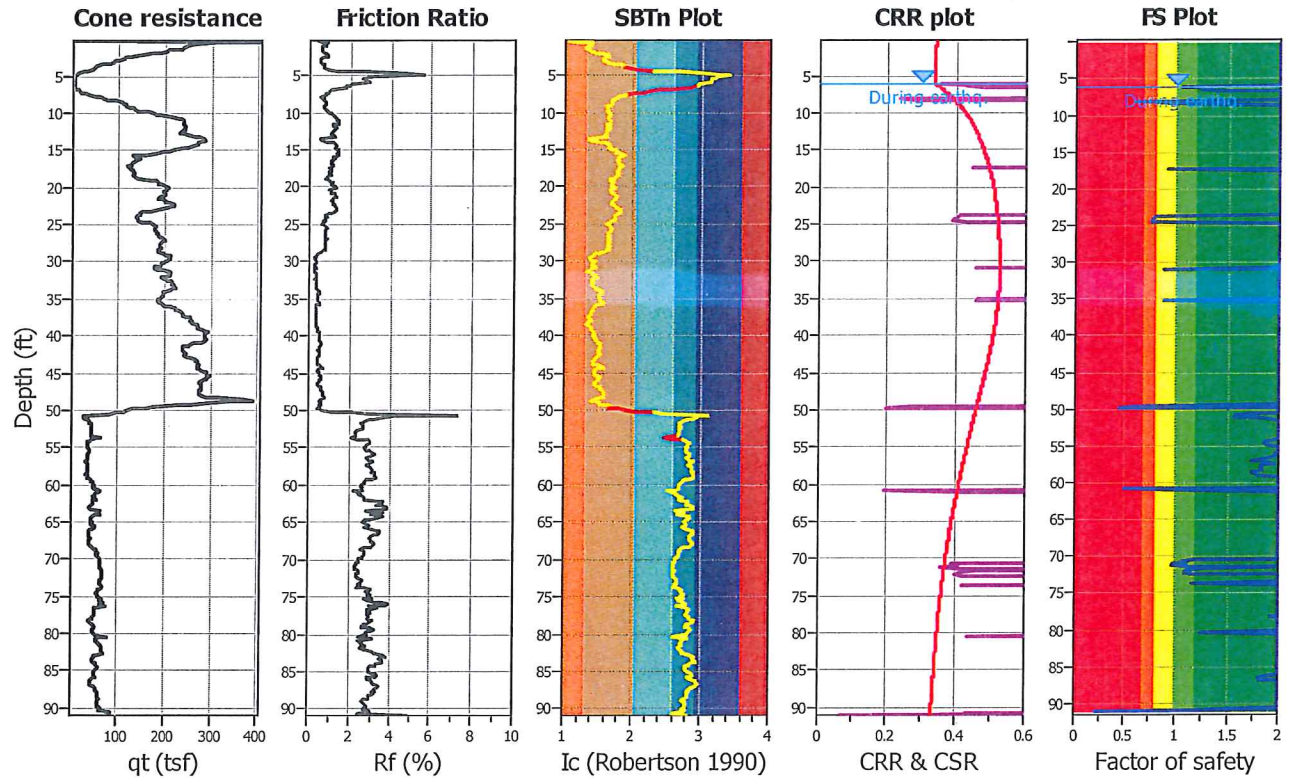
Project title : Lido House Hotel

Location : Balboa Peninsula

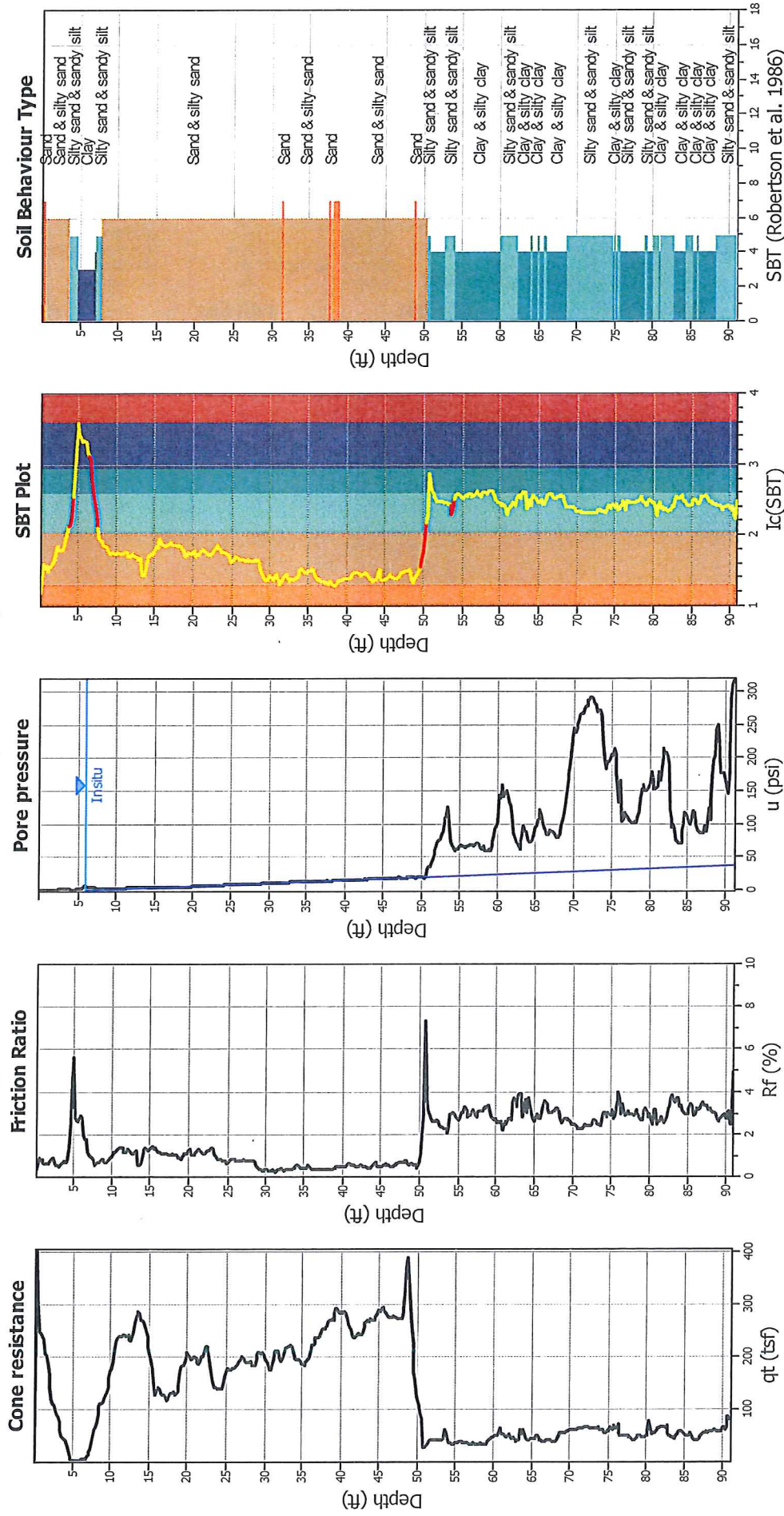
CPT file : CPT-1

Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	6.00 ft	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	All soils
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	1	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_p applied:	No	MSF method:	Method based



CPT basic interpretation plots



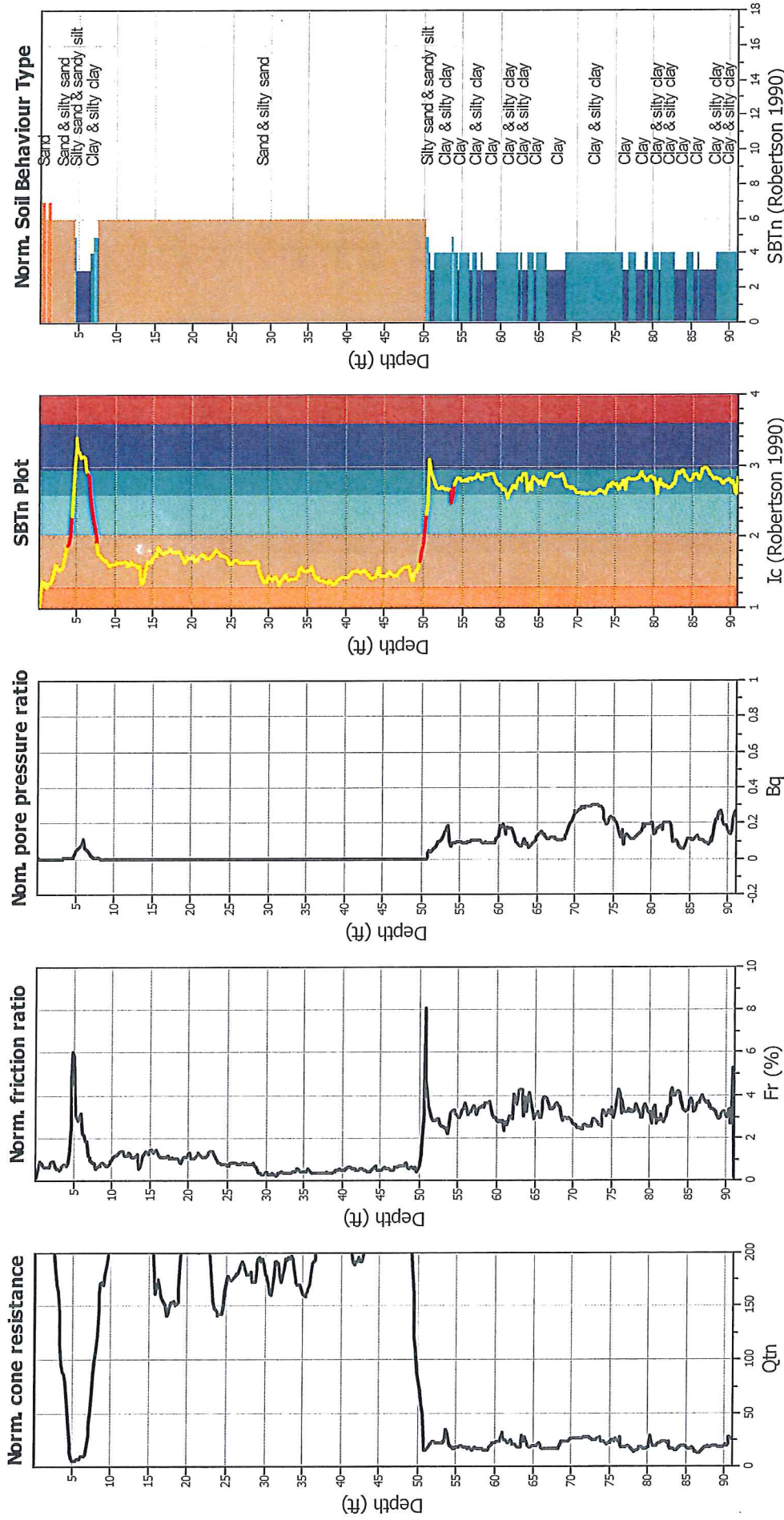
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on I_c value	K_r applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Limit depth:	N/A
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft		
Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft		
Average results interval:	1		
I_c cut-off value:	2.60		
Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT		
Use fill:	No		
Fill height:	N/A		

SBT legend

1. Sensitive fine grained	4. Clayey silt to silty	7. Gravely sand to sand
2. Organic material	5. Silty sand to sandy silt	8. Very stiff sand to
3. Clay to silty clay	6. Clean sand to silty sand	9. Very stiff fine grained

CPT basic interpretation plots (normalized)



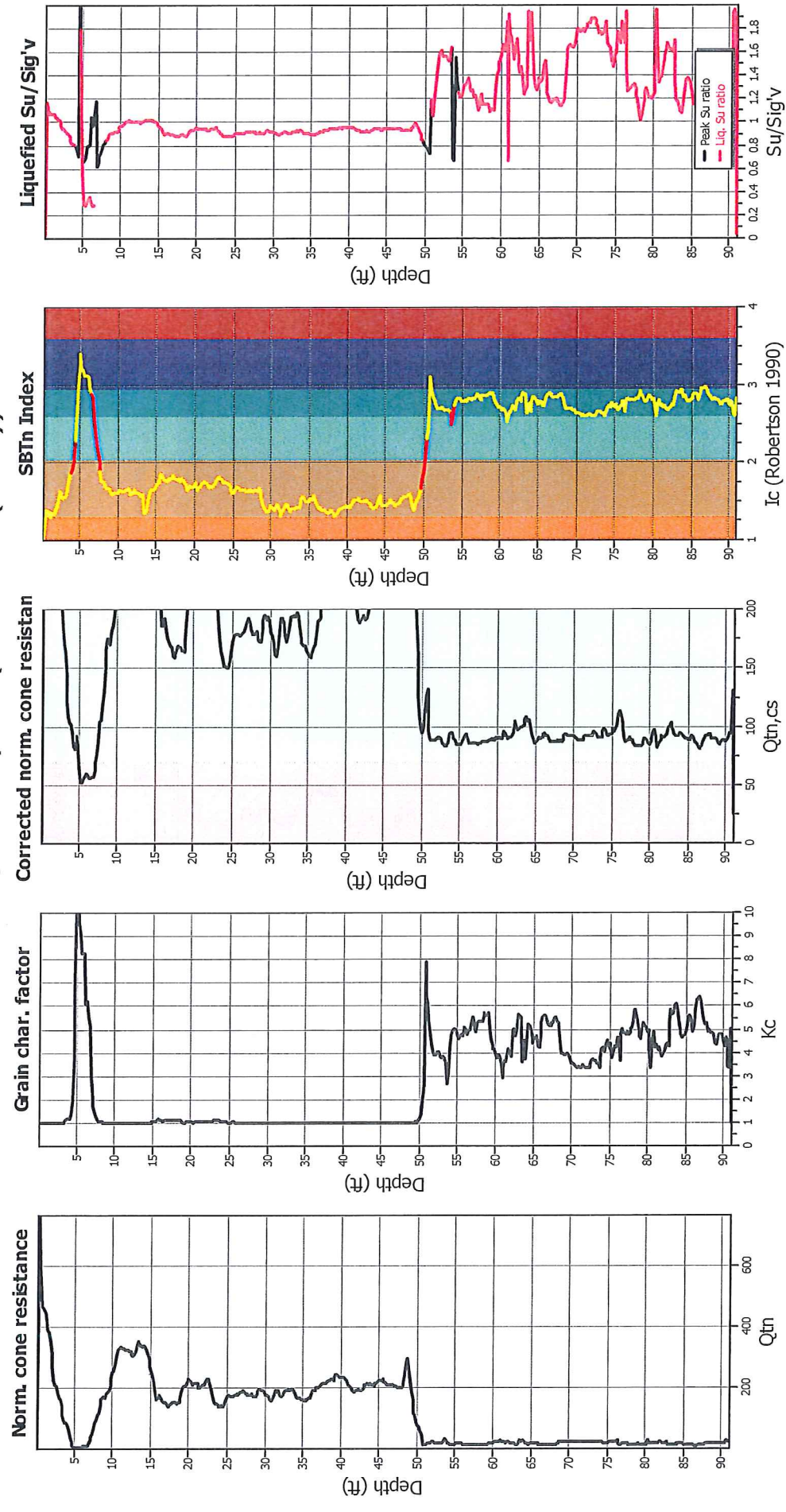
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Average results interval:	1	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K_p applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	N/A

SBTn legend

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| ■ 1. Sensitive fine grained | ■ 4. Clayey silt to silty | ■ 7. Gravely sand to sand |
| ■ 2. Organic material | ■ 5. Silty sand to sandy silt | ■ 8. Very stiff sand to |
| ■ 3. Clay to silty clay | ■ 6. Clean sand to silty sand | ■ 9. Very stiff fine grained |

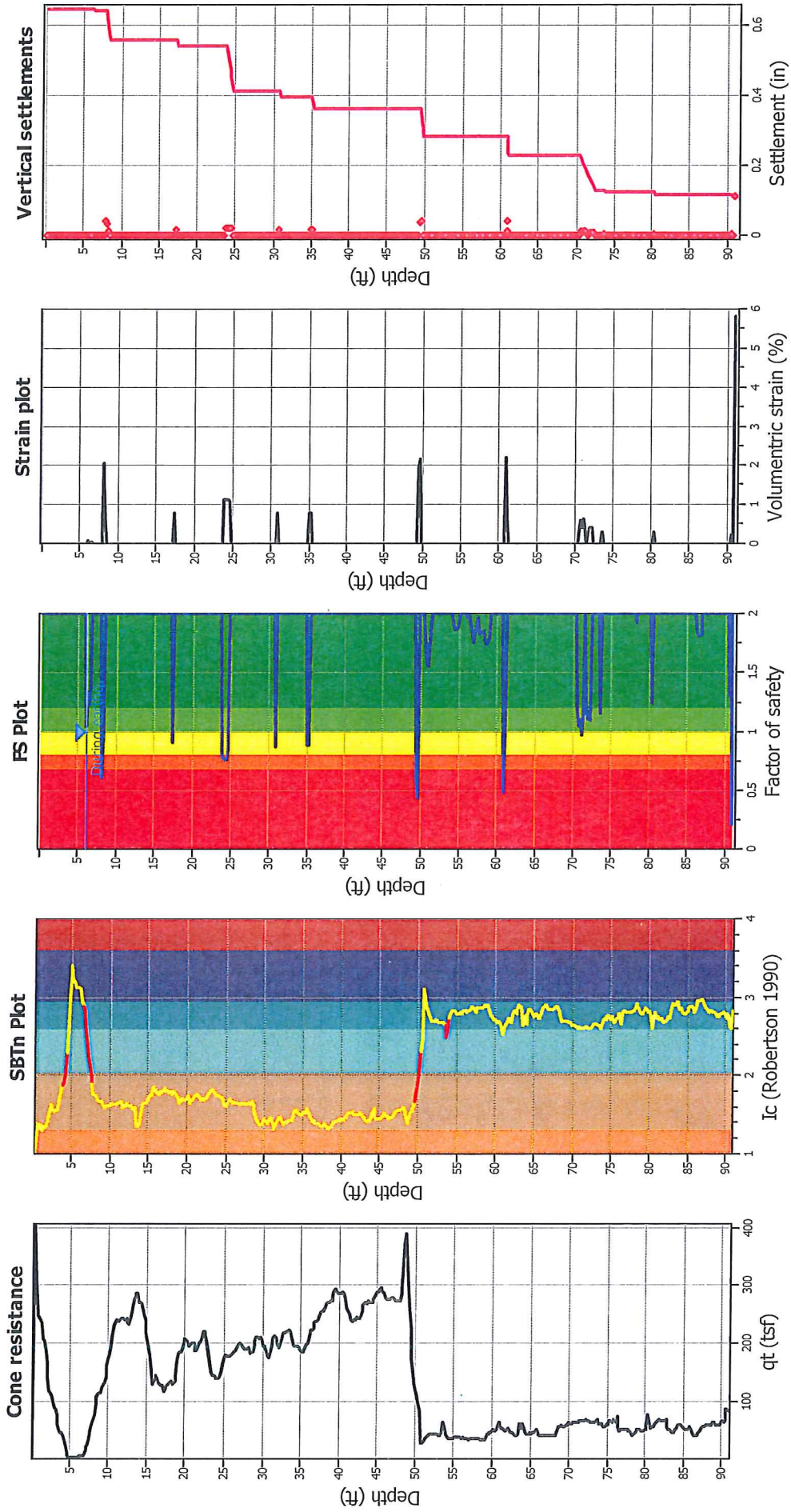
Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Depth to water table (erthq):	6.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Average results interval:	1	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _c applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	N/A

Estimation of post-earthquake settlements



Abbreviations

- qt: Total cone resistance (cone resistance q_c corrected for pore water effects)
- Ic: Soil Behaviour Type Index
- FS: Calculated Factor of Safety against liquefaction
- Volumetric strain: Post-liquefaction volumetric strain

LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

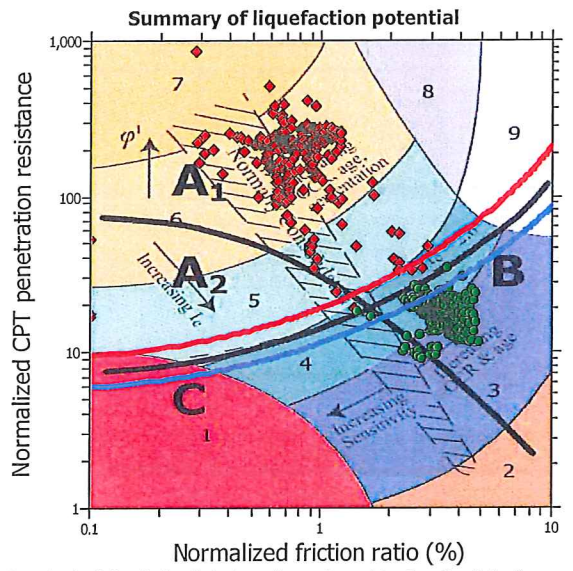
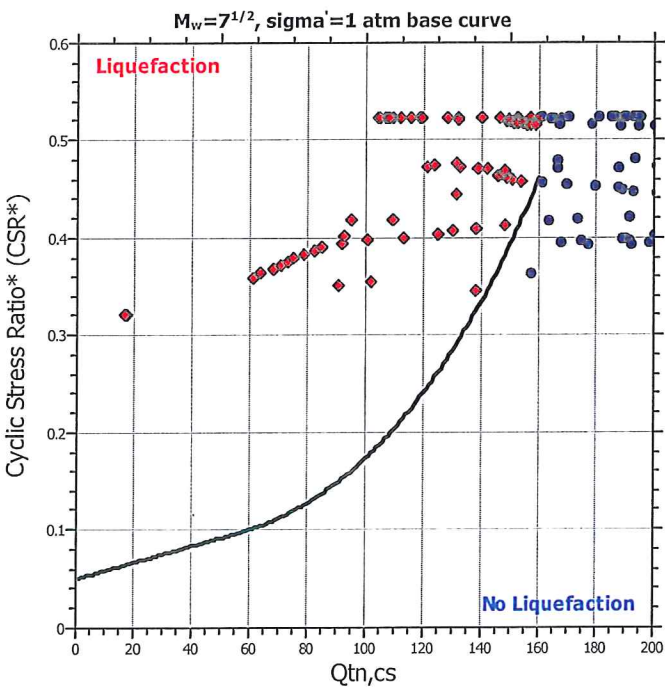
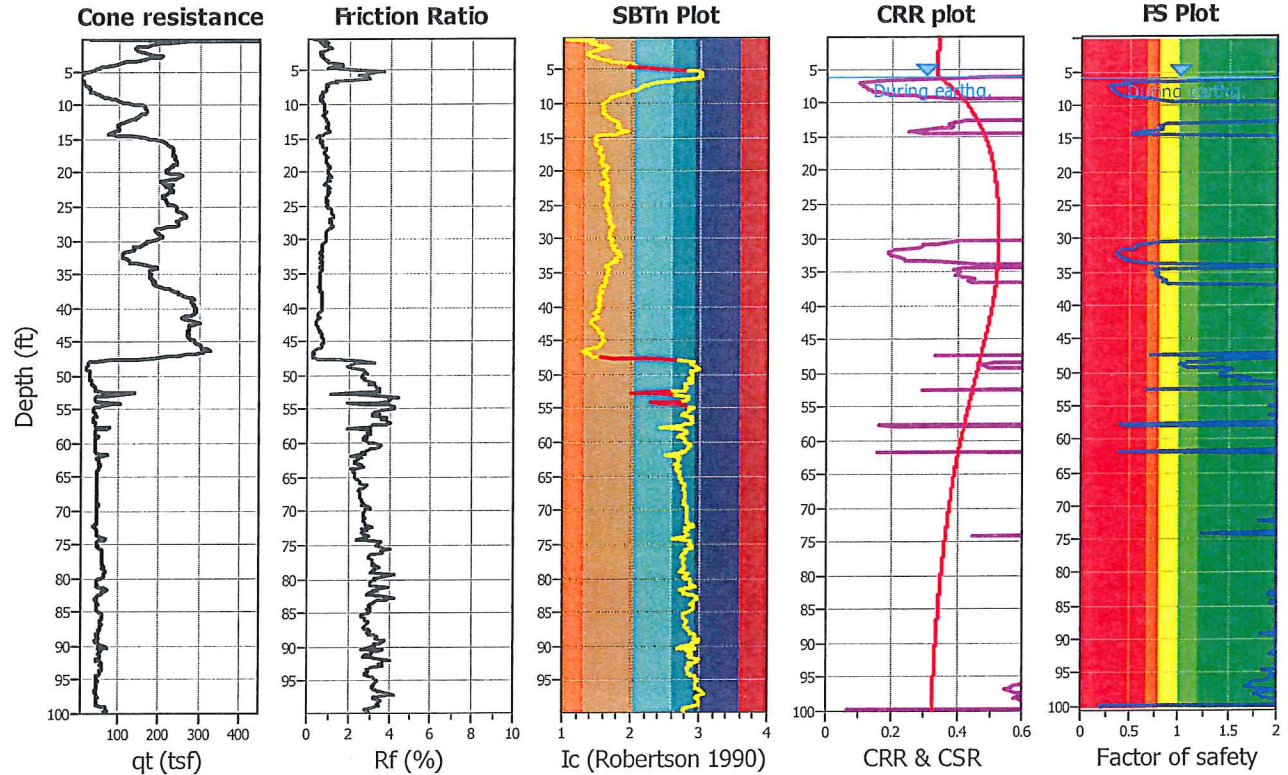
Project title : Lido House Hotel

Location : Balboa Peninsula

CPT file : CPT-2

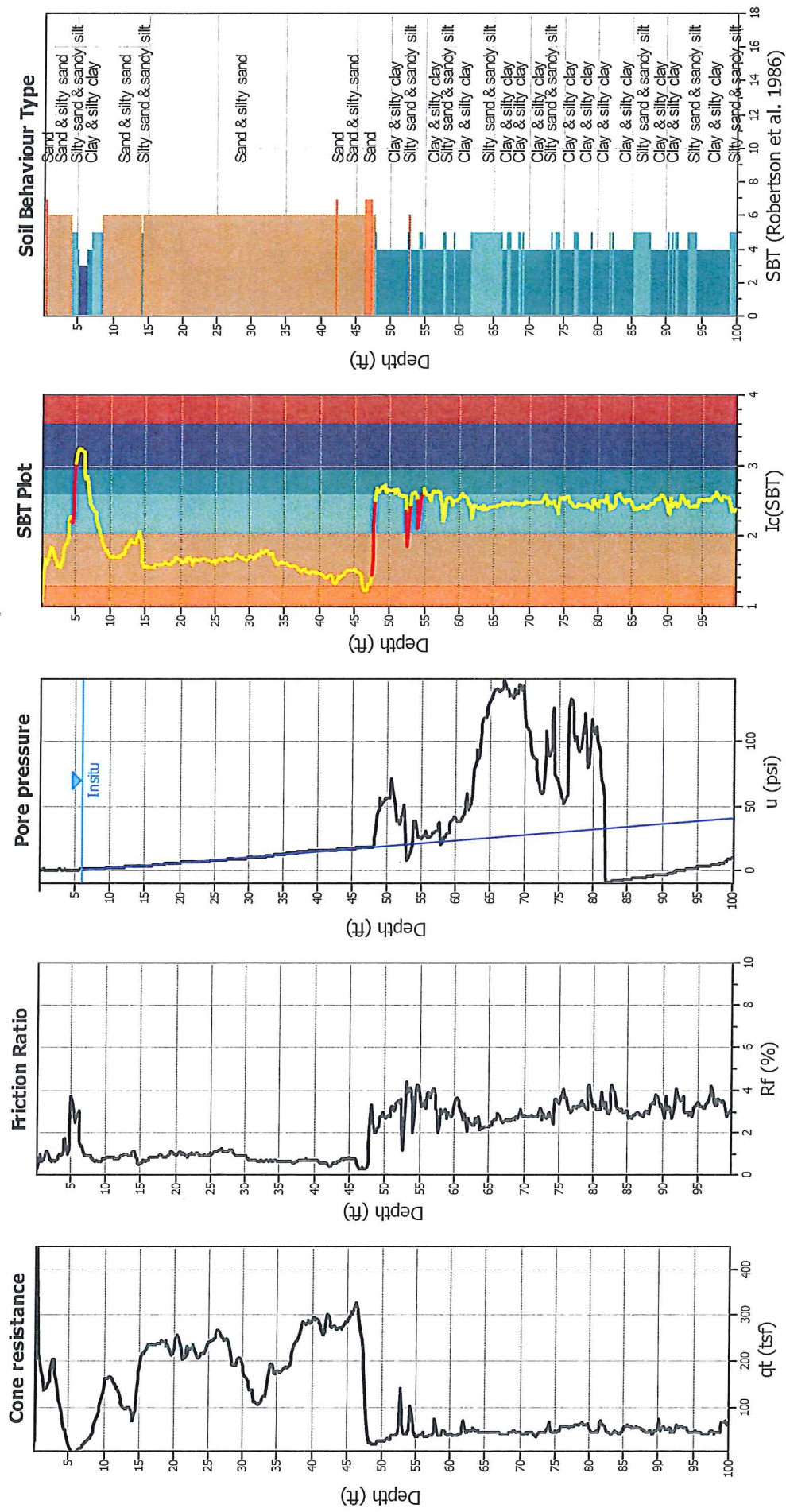
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	6.00 ft	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	All soils
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	1	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_v applied:	No	MSF method:	Method based



Zone A₁: Cyclic liquefaction likely depending on size and duration of cyclic loading
 Zone A₂: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss likely depending on loading and ground geometry
 Zone B: Liquefaction and post-earthquake strength loss unlikely, check cyclic softening
 Zone C: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss possible depending on soil plasticity, brittleness/sensitivity, strain to peak undrained strength and ground geometry

CPT basic interpretation plots



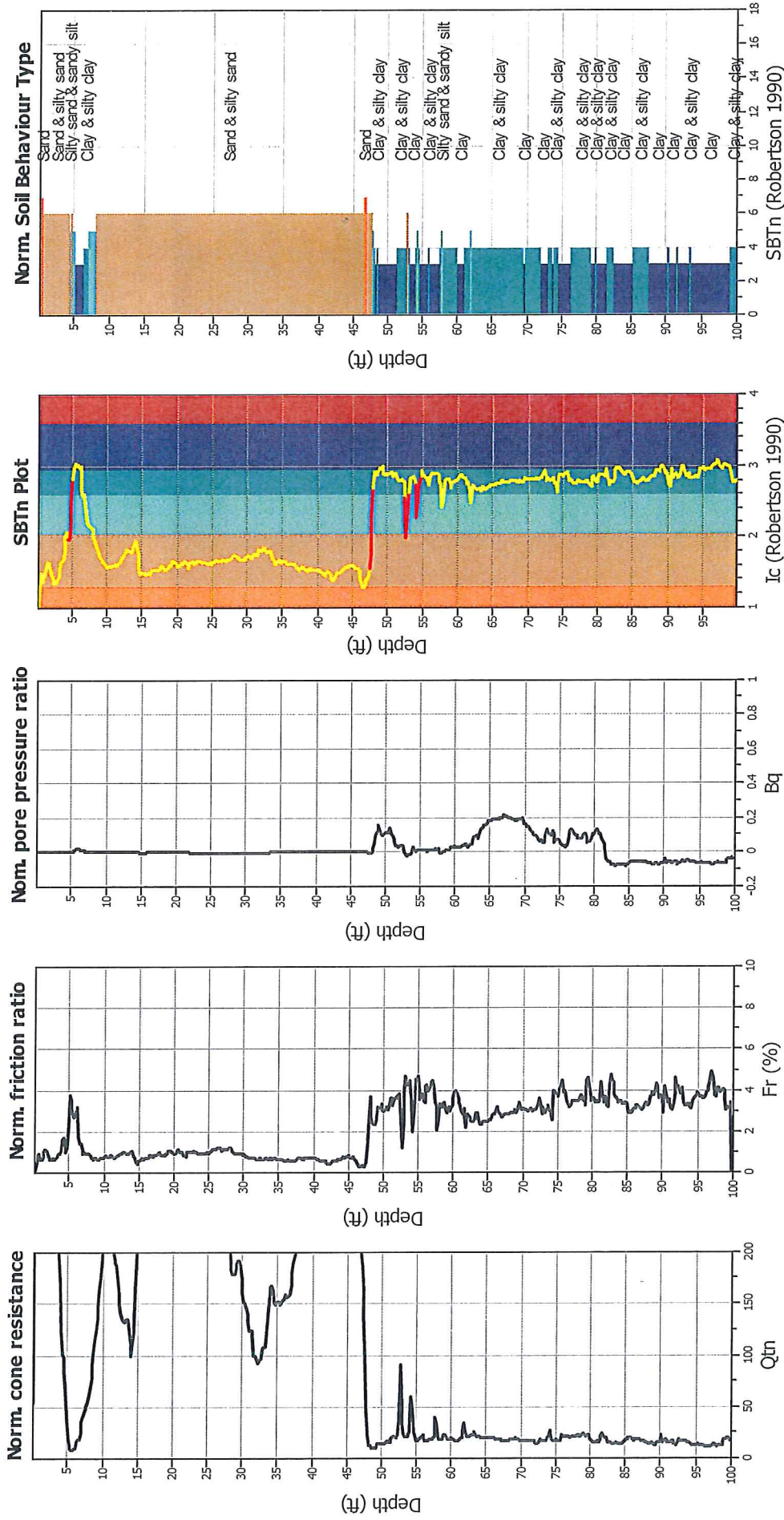
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Average results interval:	1	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on I_c value	I_c cut-off value:	2.60	K_{ϕ} applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	N/A

SBT legend

1. Sensitive fine grained	4. Clayey silt to silty	7. Gravely sand to sand
2. Organic material	5. Silty sand to sandy silt	8. Very stiff sand to
3. Clay to silty clay	6. Clean sand to silty sand	9. Very stiff fine grained

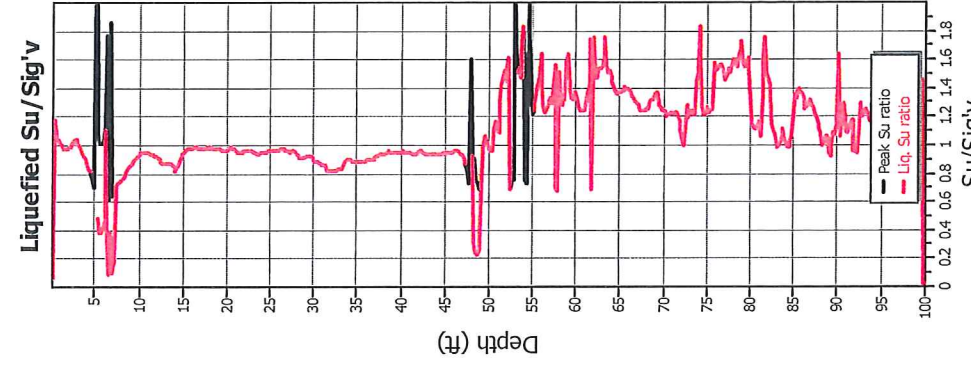
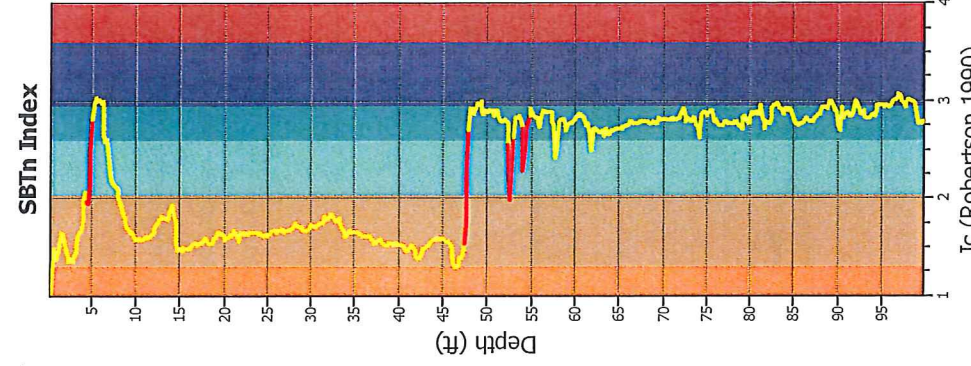
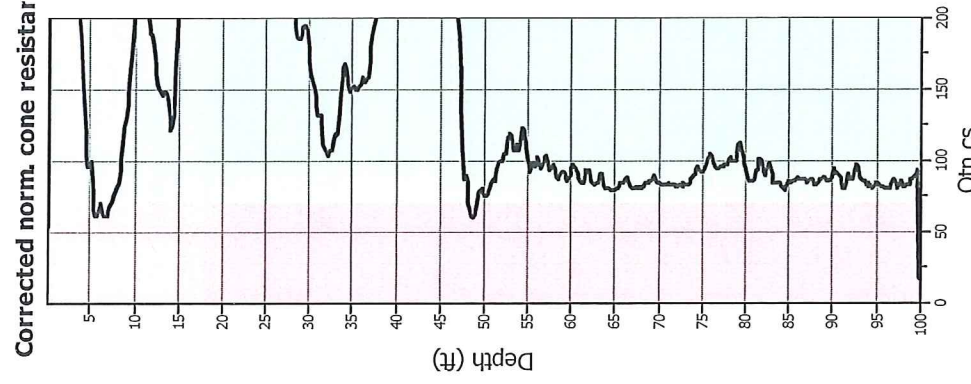
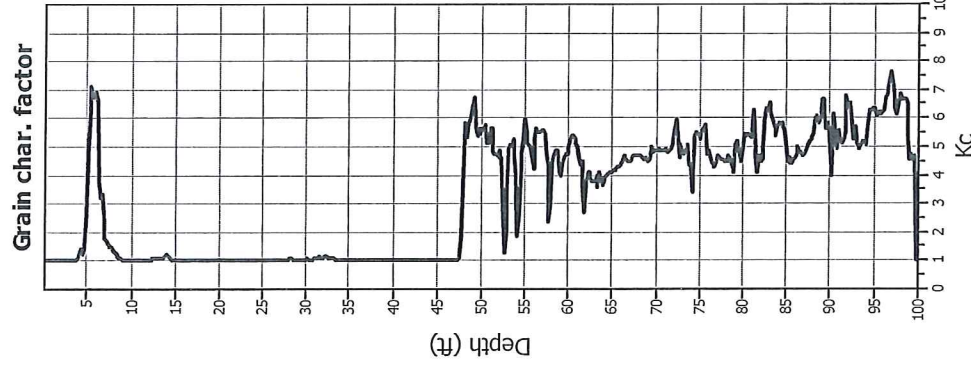
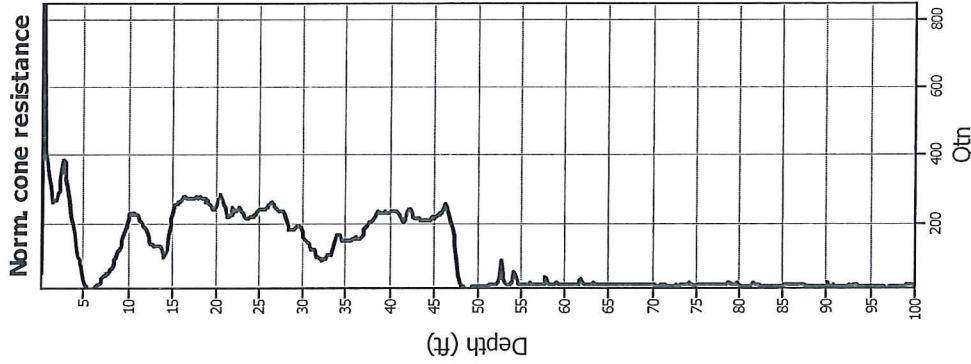
CPT basic interpretation plots (normalized)



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Average results interval:	1	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K ₀ applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	N/A

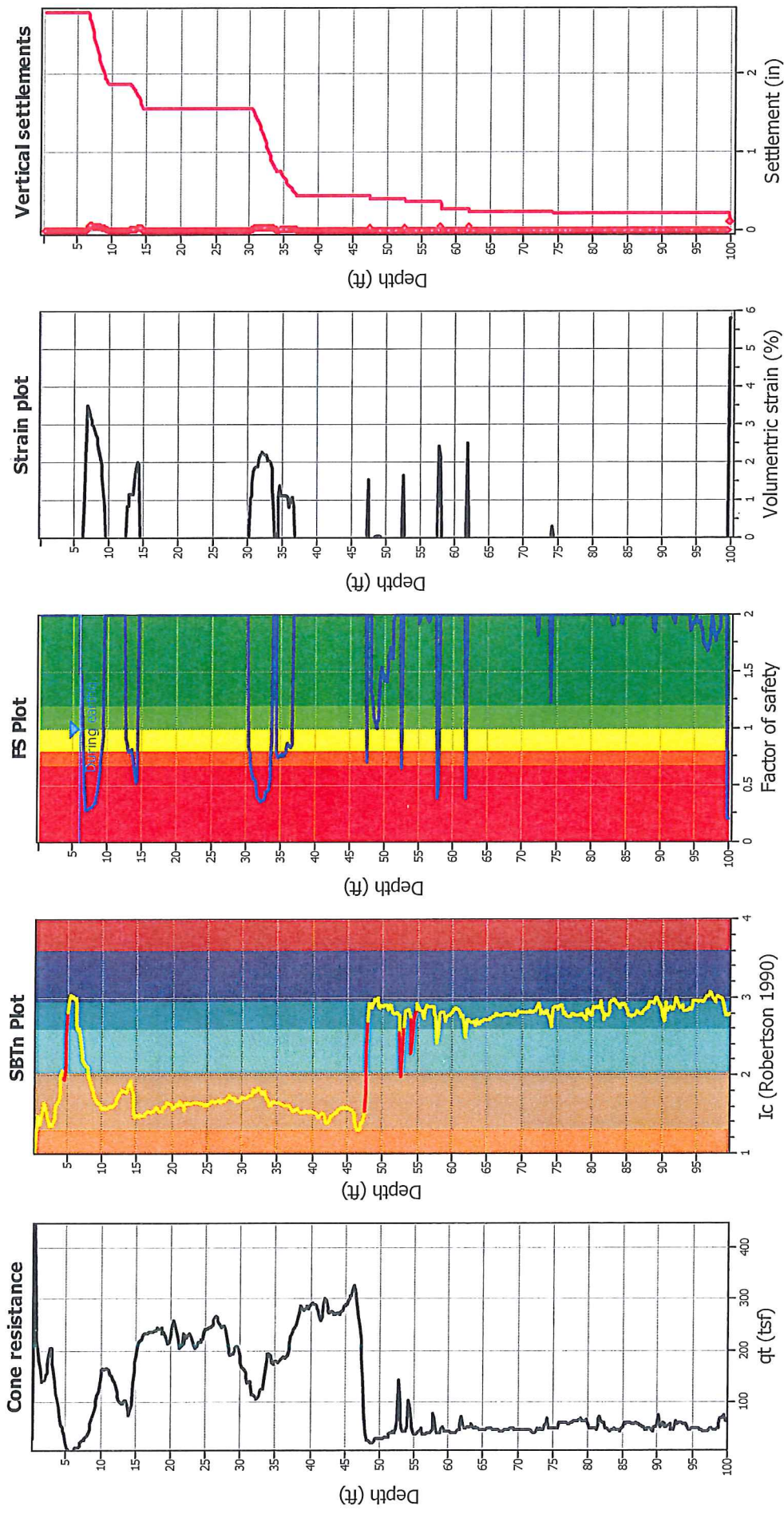
Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	K _r applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.97	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Limit depth:	N/A
Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft		
Average results interval:	1		
Ic cut-off value:	2.60		
Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT		
Use fill:	No		
Fill height:	N/A		

Estimation of post-earthquake settlements



Abbreviations

- qt: Total cone resistance (cone resistance q_c corrected for pore water effects)
- Ic: Soil Behaviour Type Index
- FS: Calculated Factor of Safety against liquefaction
- Volumetric strain: Post-liquefaction volumetric strain

LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

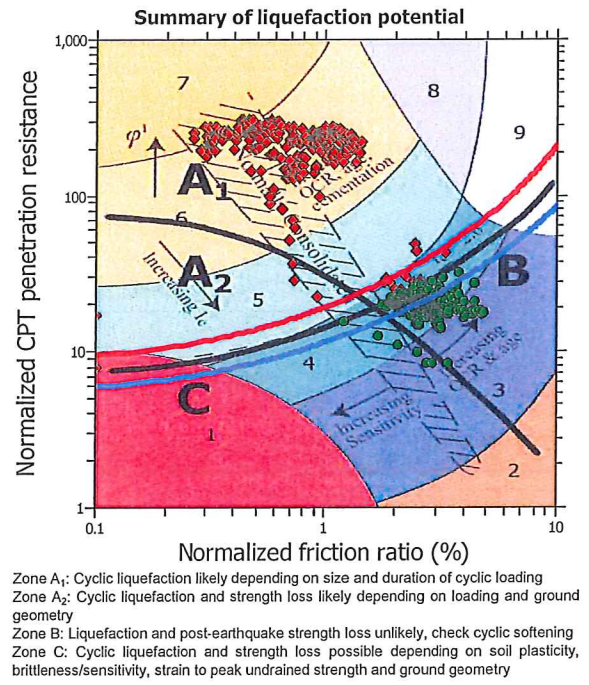
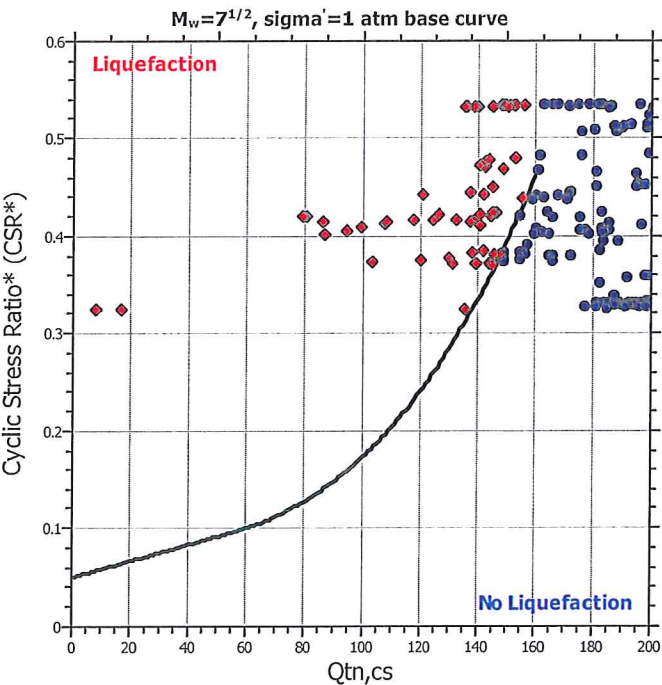
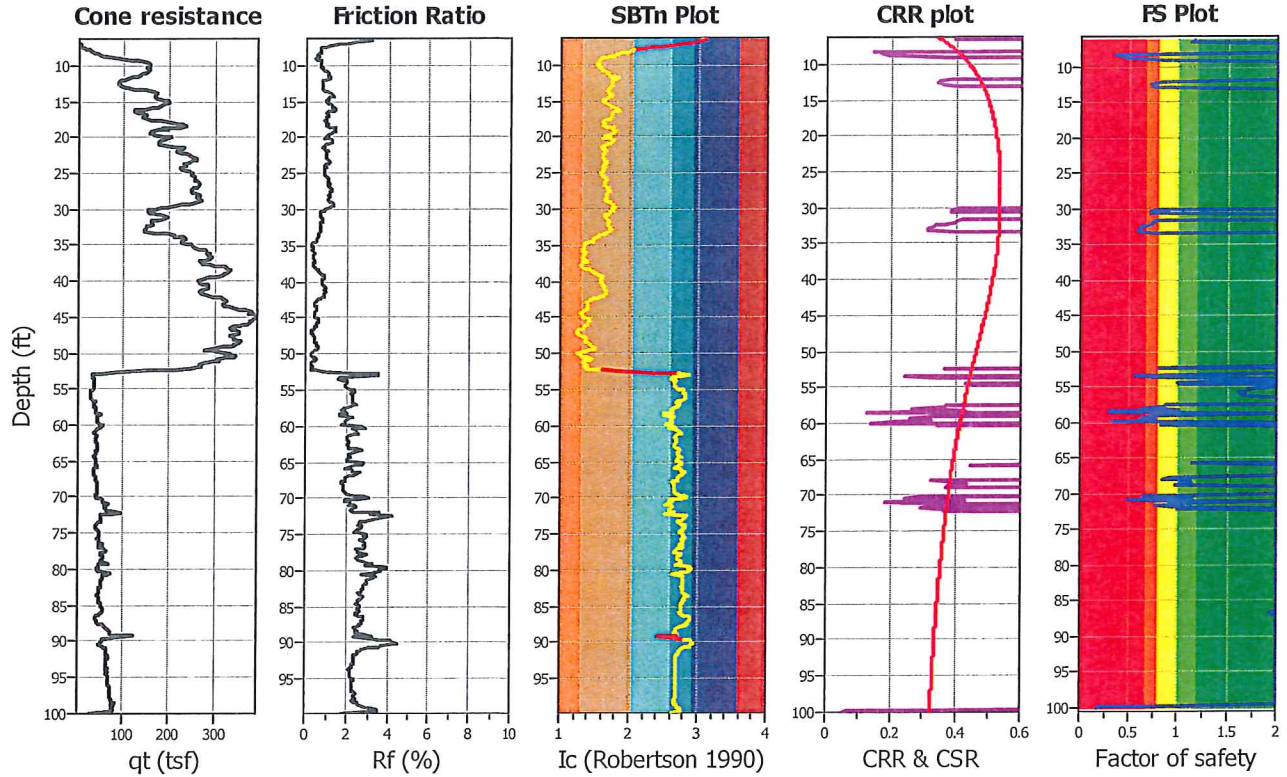
Project title : Lido House Hotel

Location : Balboa Peninsula

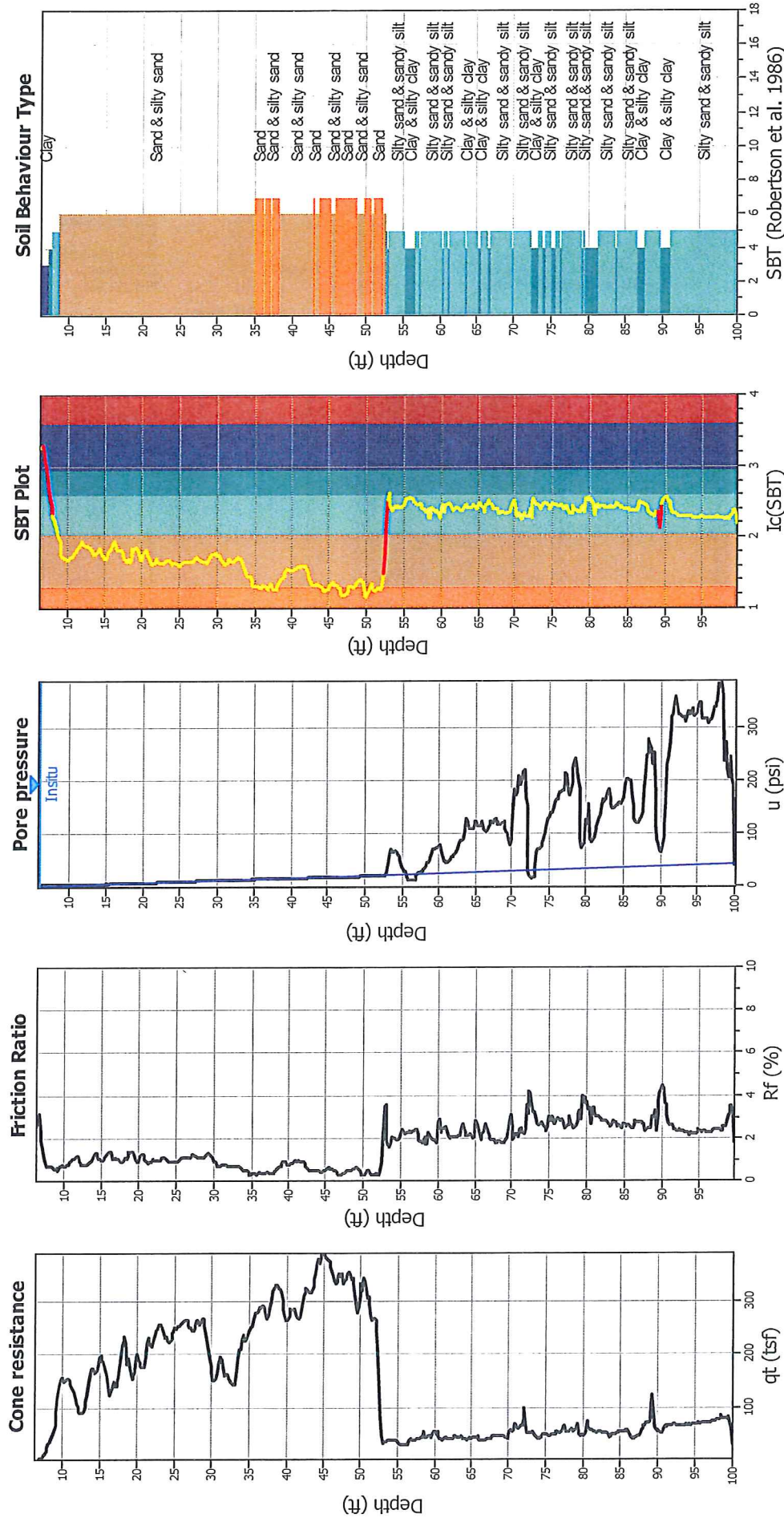
CPT file : CPT-3

Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	6.00 ft	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	All soils
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	1	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_σ applied:	No	MSF method:	Method based



CPT basic interpretation plots



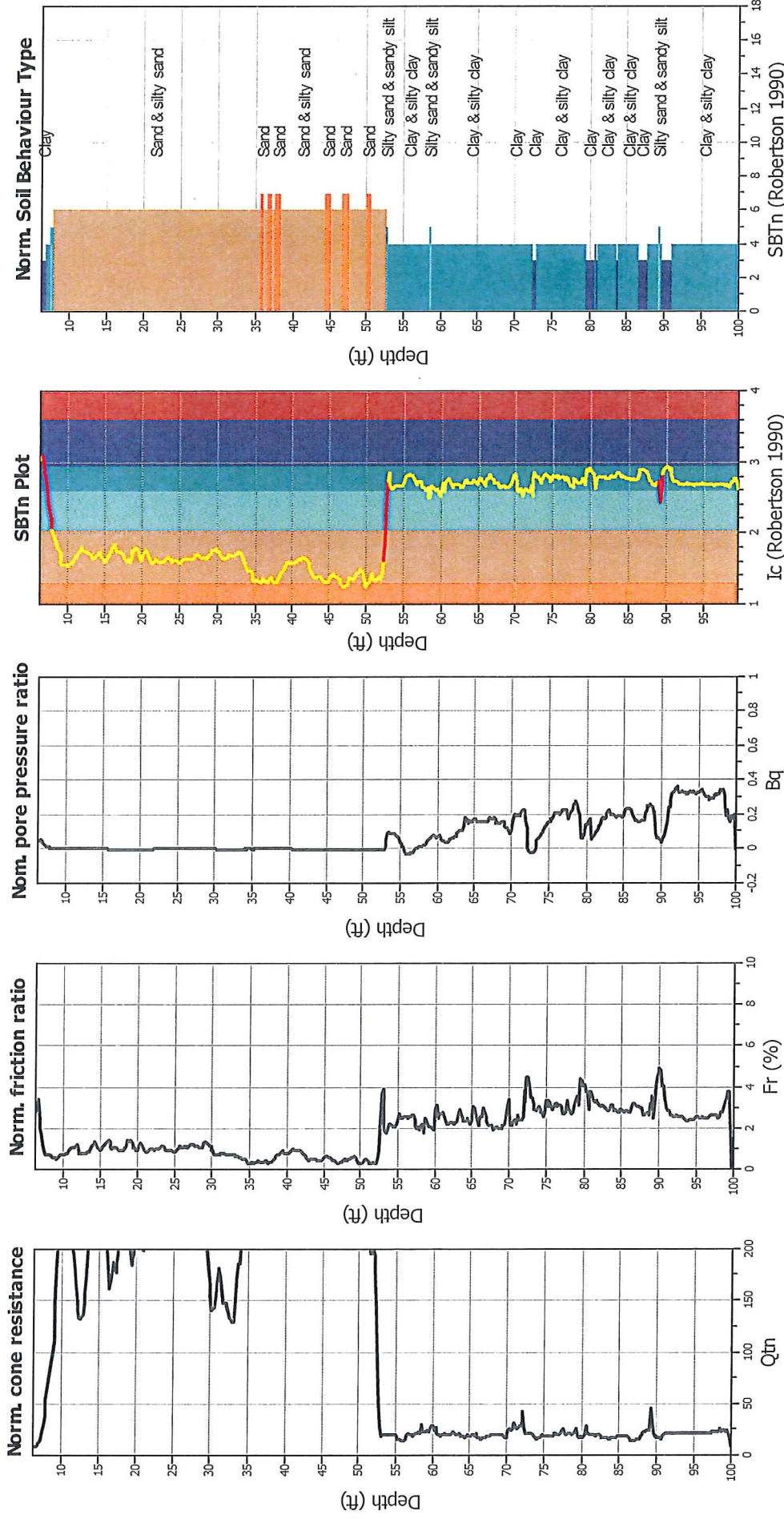
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Average results interval:	1	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on I _c value	I _c cut-off value:	2.60	K _σ applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	N/A

SBT legend

1. Sensitive fine grained	4. Clayey silt to silty	7. Gravely sand to sand
2. Organic material	5. Silty sand to sandy silt	8. Very stiff sand to
3. Clay to silty clay	6. Clean sand to silty sand	9. Very stiff fine grained

CPT basic interpretation plots (normalized)



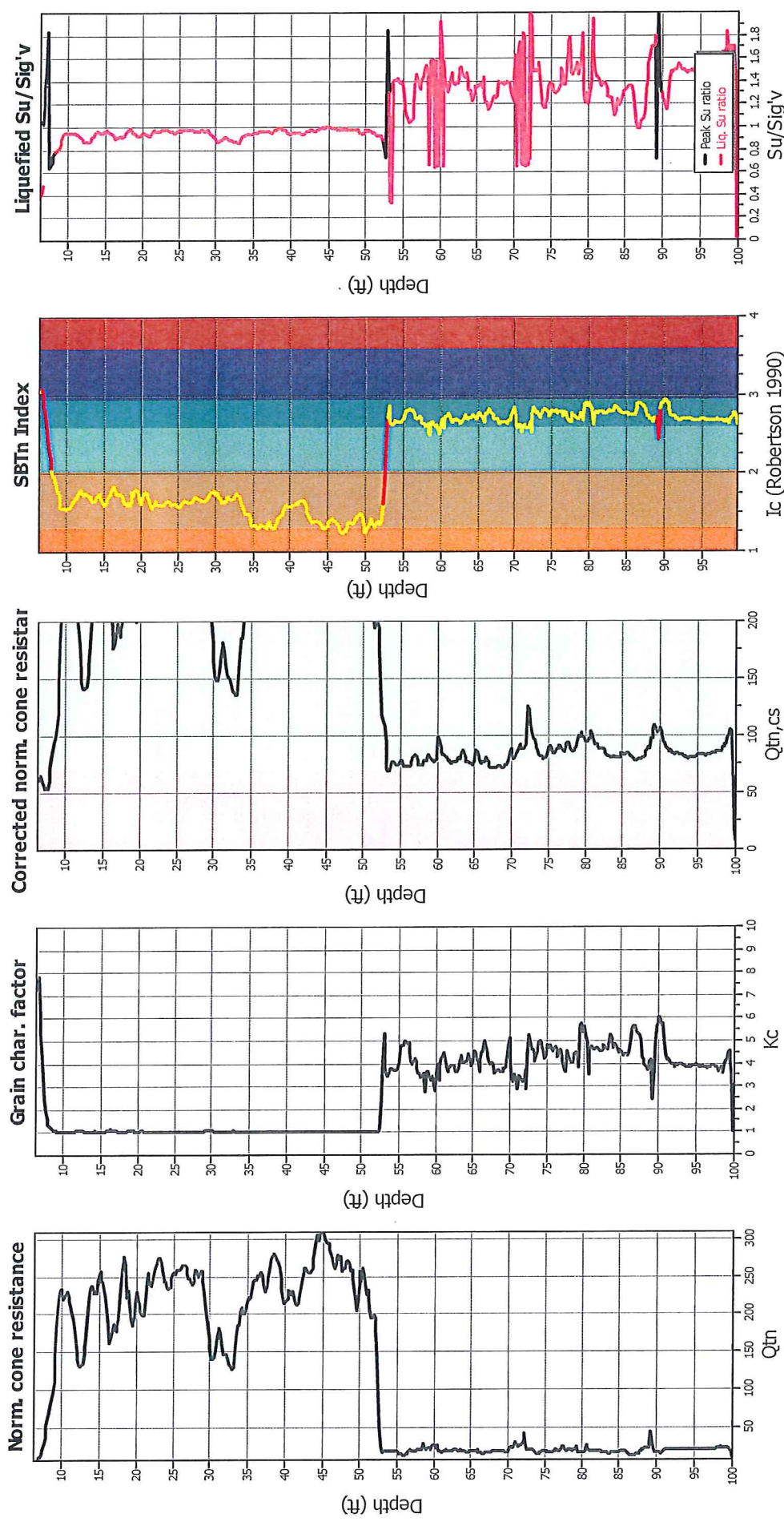
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	K _v applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.97	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (instu):	6.00 ft	Limit depth:	N/A
Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft		
Average results interval:	1		
Ic cut-off value:	2.60		
Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT		
Use fill:	No		
Fill height:	N/A		

SBTn legend

- 1. Sensitive fine grained
- 2. Organic material
- 3. Clay to silty clay
- 4. Clayey silt to silty
- 5. Silty sand to sandy silt
- 6. Clean sand to silty sand
- 7. Gravely sand to sand
- 8. Very stiff sand to
- 9. Very stiff fine grained

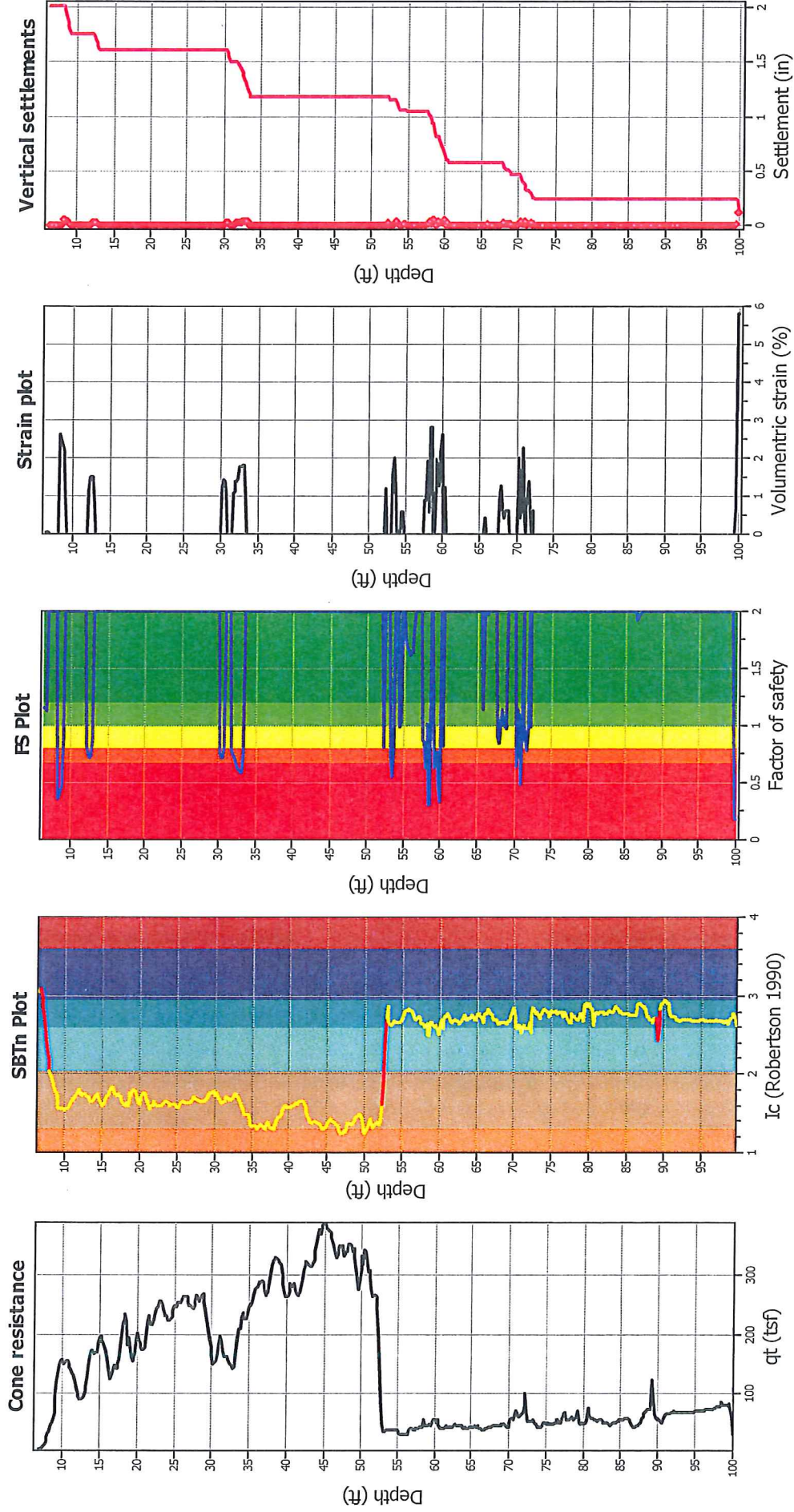
Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	K_p applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Limit depth:	N/A
Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft		
Average results interval:	1		
Ic cut-off value:	2.60		
Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT		
Use fill:	No		
Fill height:	N/A		

Estimation of post-earthquake settlements



Abbreviations

- qt: Total cone resistance (cone resistance q_c corrected for pore water effects)
- I_c: Soil Behaviour Type Index
- FS: Calculated Factor of Safety against liquefaction
- Volumetric strain: Post-liquefaction volumetric strain

LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

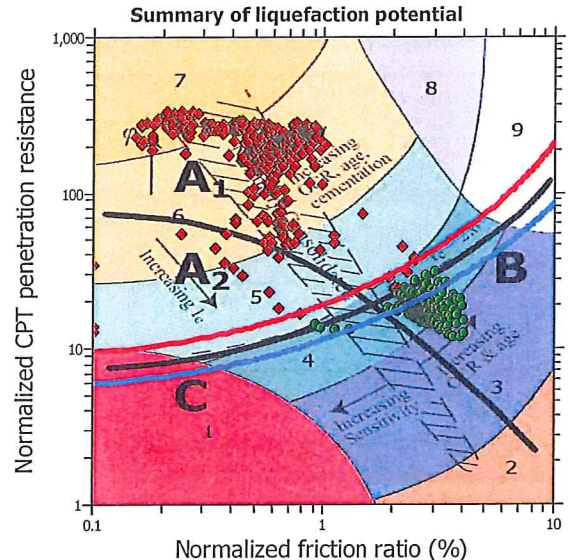
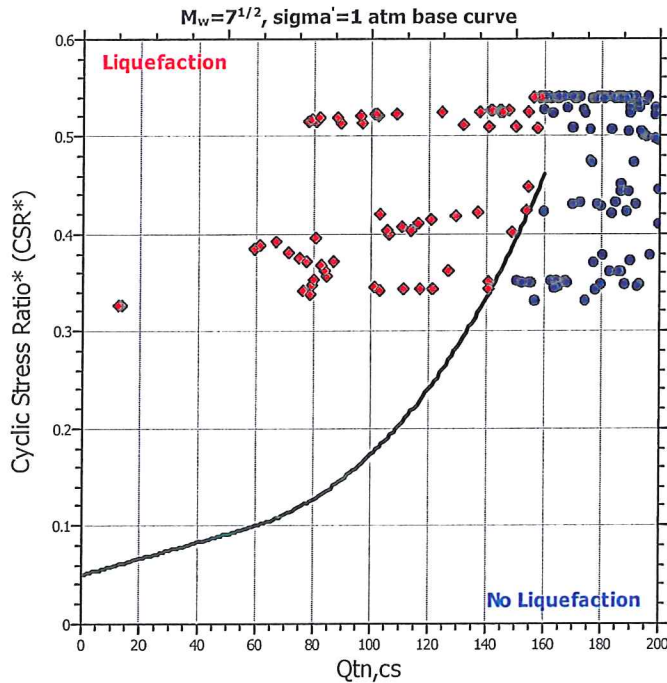
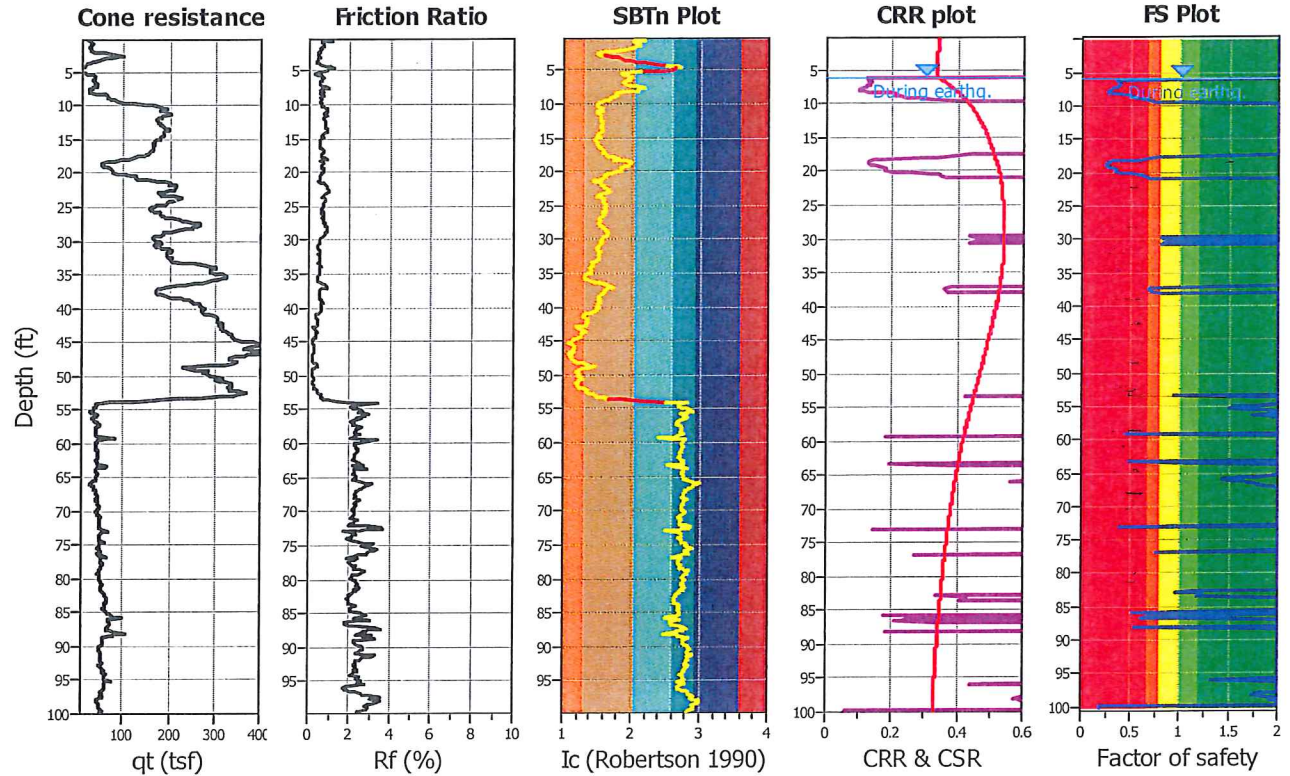
Project title : Lido House Hotel

Location : Balboa Peninsula

CPT file : CPT-4

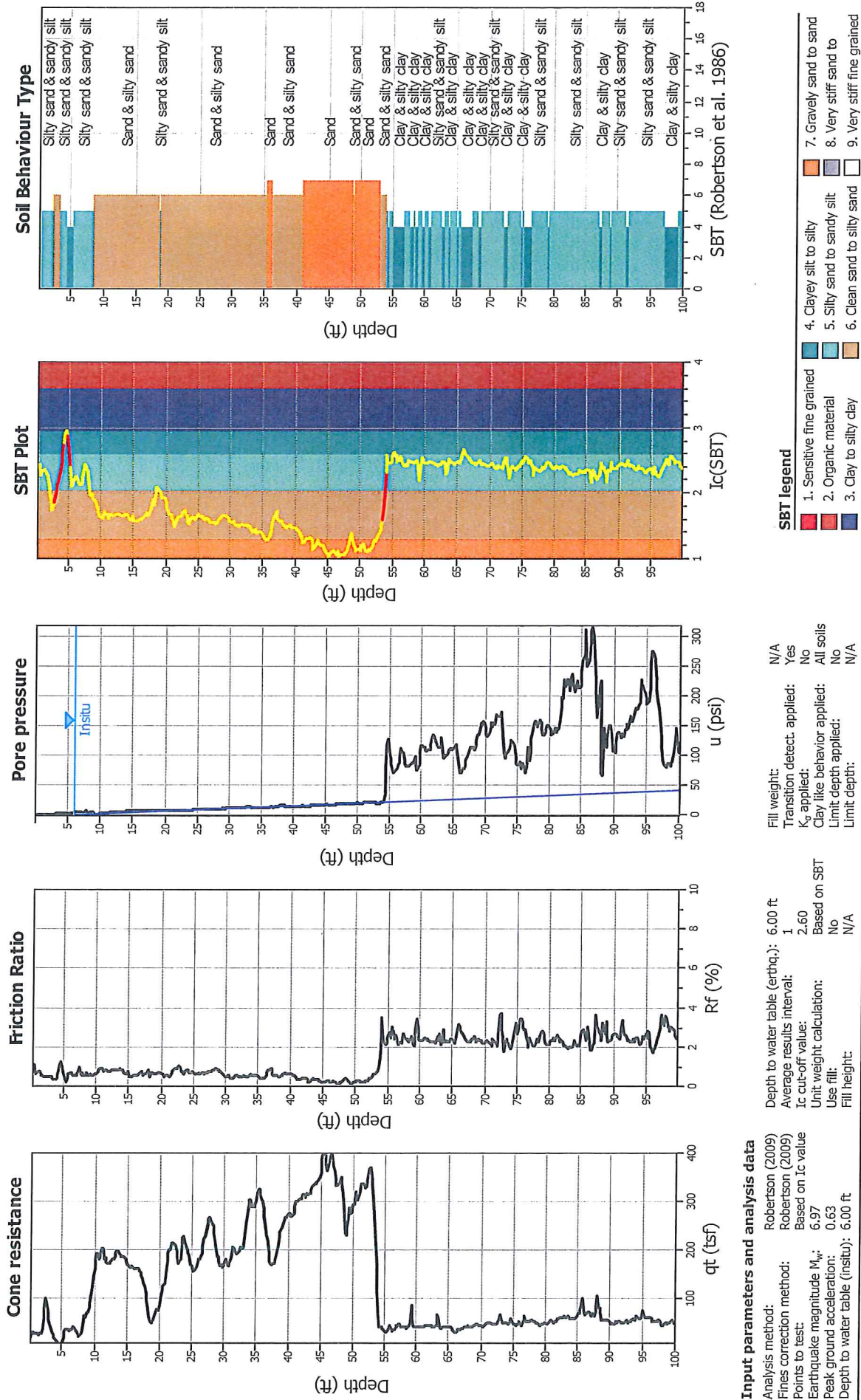
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	6.00 ft	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	All soils
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	1	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	No	MSF method:	Method based



Zone A₁: Cyclic liquefaction likely depending on size and duration of cyclic loading
 Zone A₂: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss likely depending on loading and ground geometry
 Zone B: Liquefaction and post-earthquake strength loss unlikely, check cyclic softening
 Zone C: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss possible depending on soil plasticity, brittleness/sensitivity, strain to peak undrained strength and ground geometry

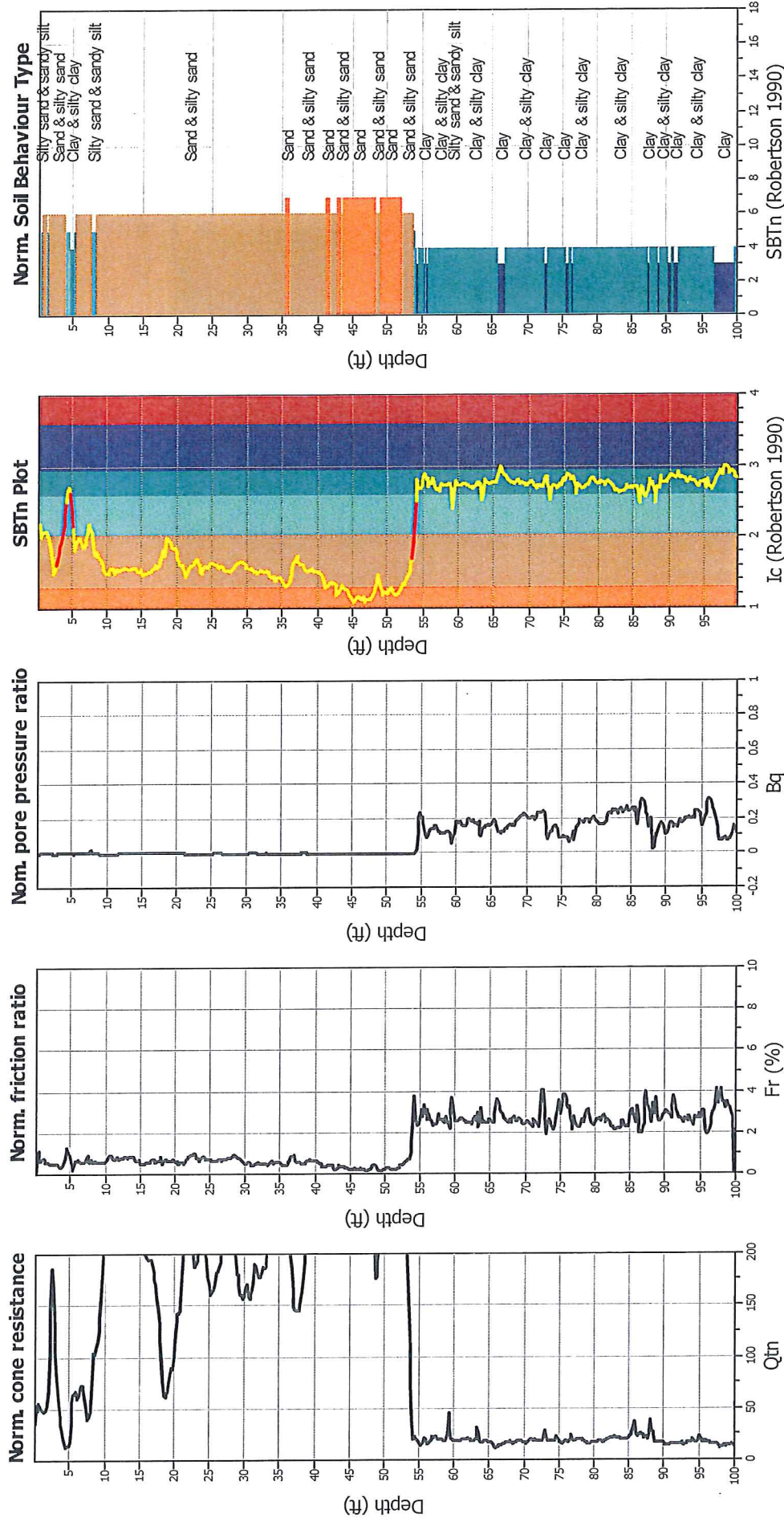
CPT basic interpretation plots



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	K_p applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Limit depth:	N/A
Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft		
Average results interval:	1		
Ic cut-off value:	2.60		
Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT		
Use fill:	No		
Fill height:	N/A		

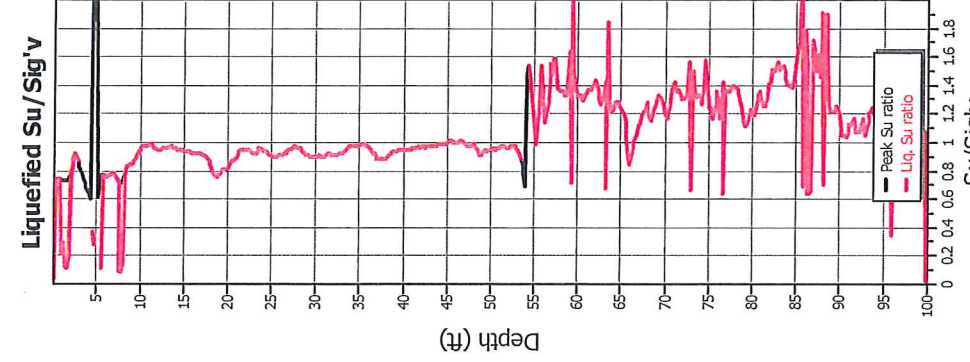
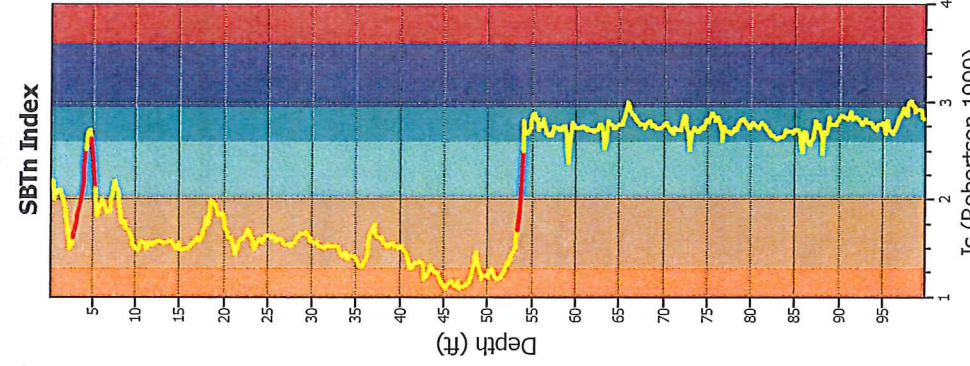
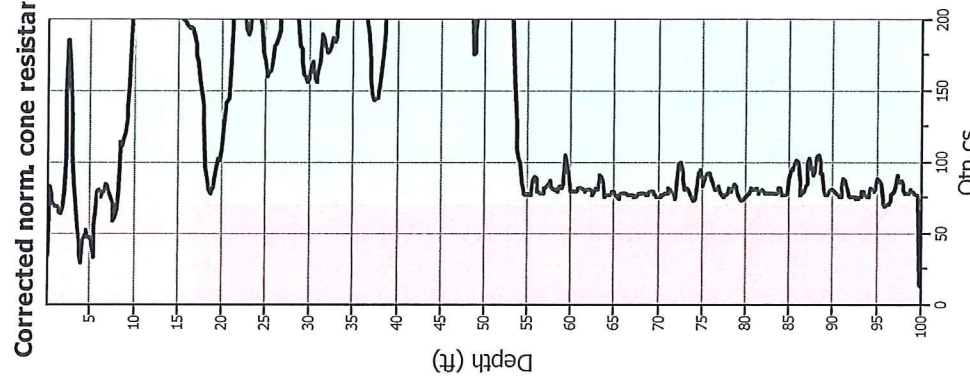
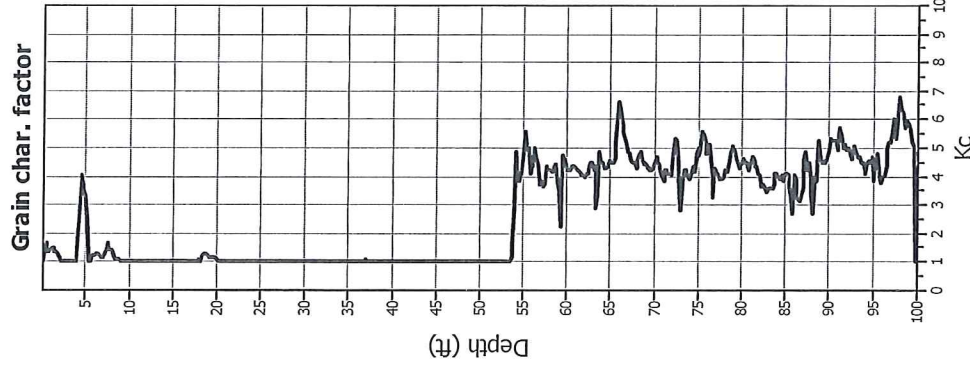
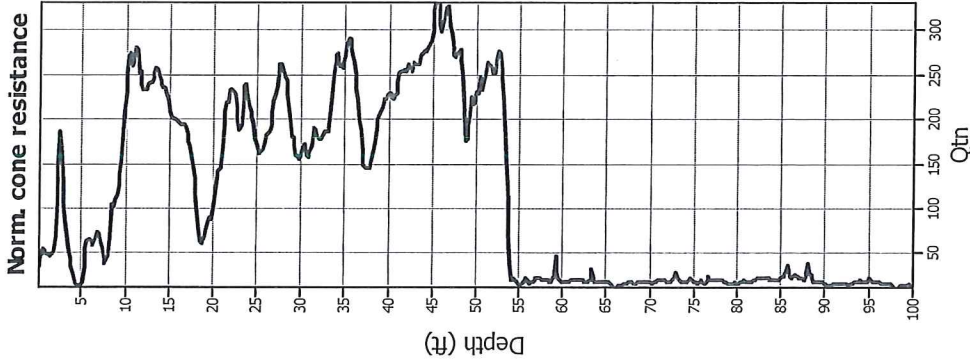
CPT basic interpretation plots (normalized)



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	K _g applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.97	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Limit depth:	N/A
Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft		
Average results interval:	1		
Ic cut-off value:	2.60		
Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT		
Use fill:	No		
Fill height:	N/A		

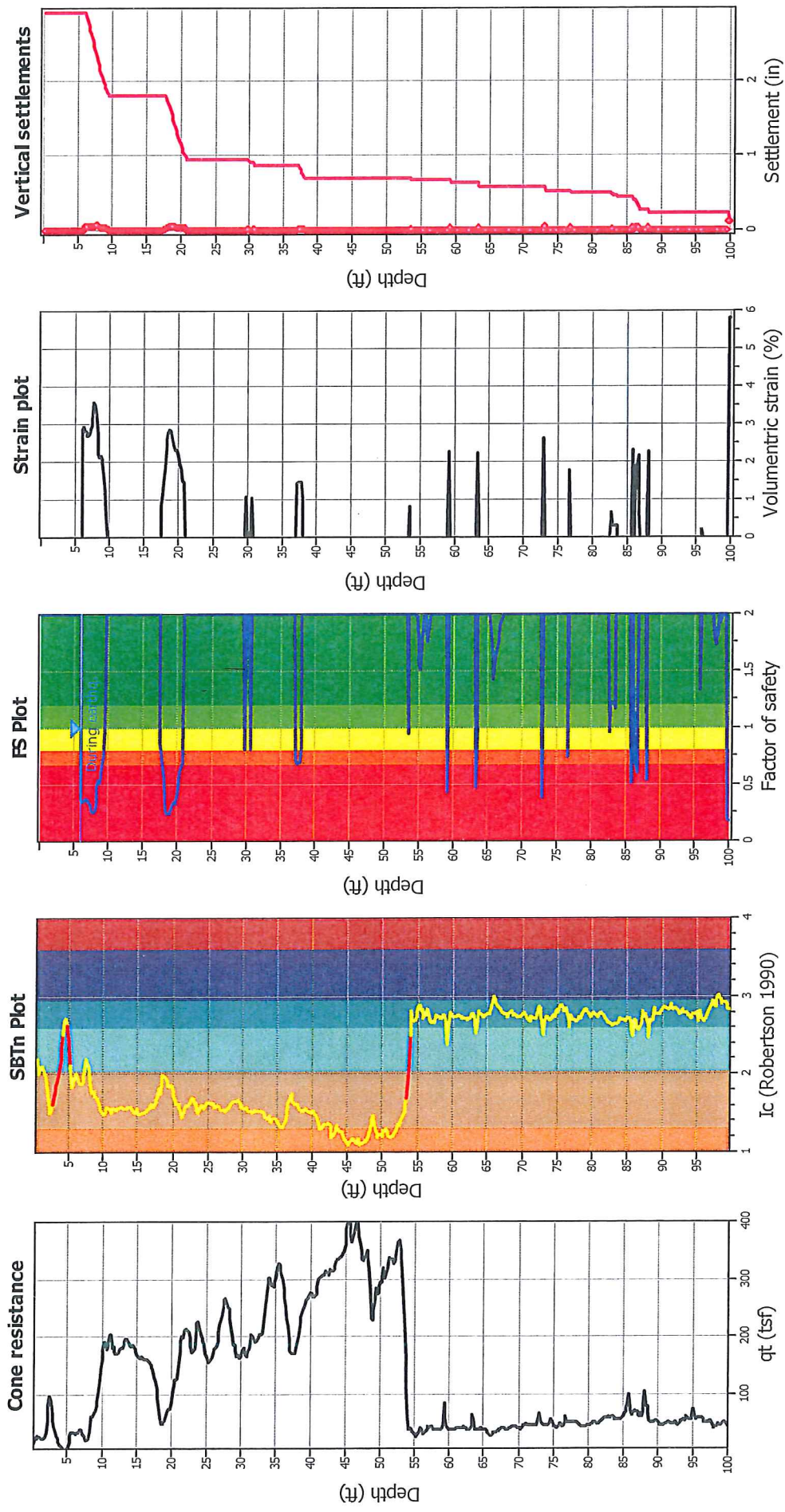
Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Kc applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (in situ):	6.00 ft	Limit depth:	N/A
Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft		
Average results interval:	1		
Ic cut-off value:	2.60		
Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT		
Use fill:	No		
Fill height:	N/A		

Estimation of post-earthquake settlements



Abbreviations

- q_t : Total cone resistance (cone resistance q_c corrected for pore water effects)
- I_c : Soil Behaviour Type Index
- FS: Calculated Factor of Safety against liquefaction
- Volumetric strain: Post-liquefaction volumetric strain

LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

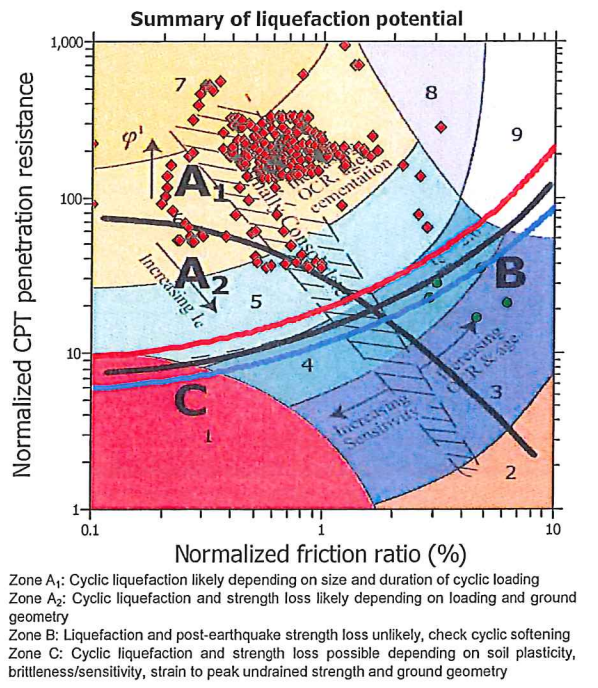
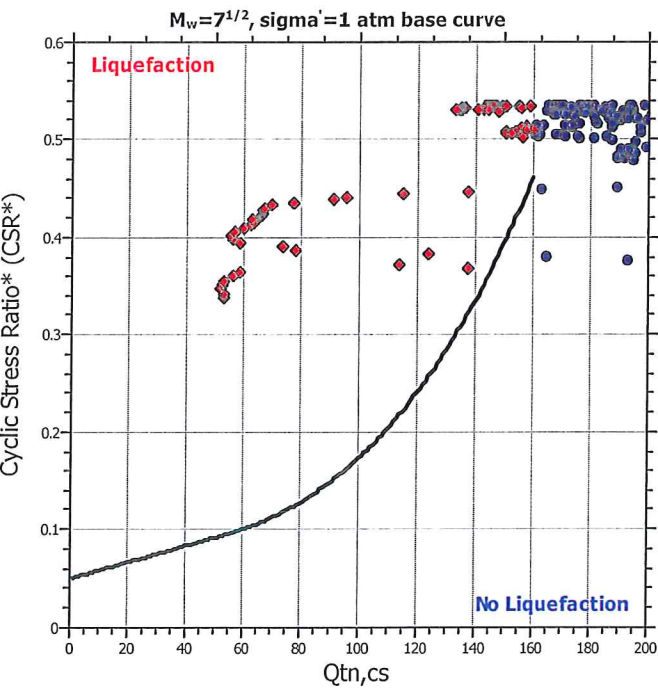
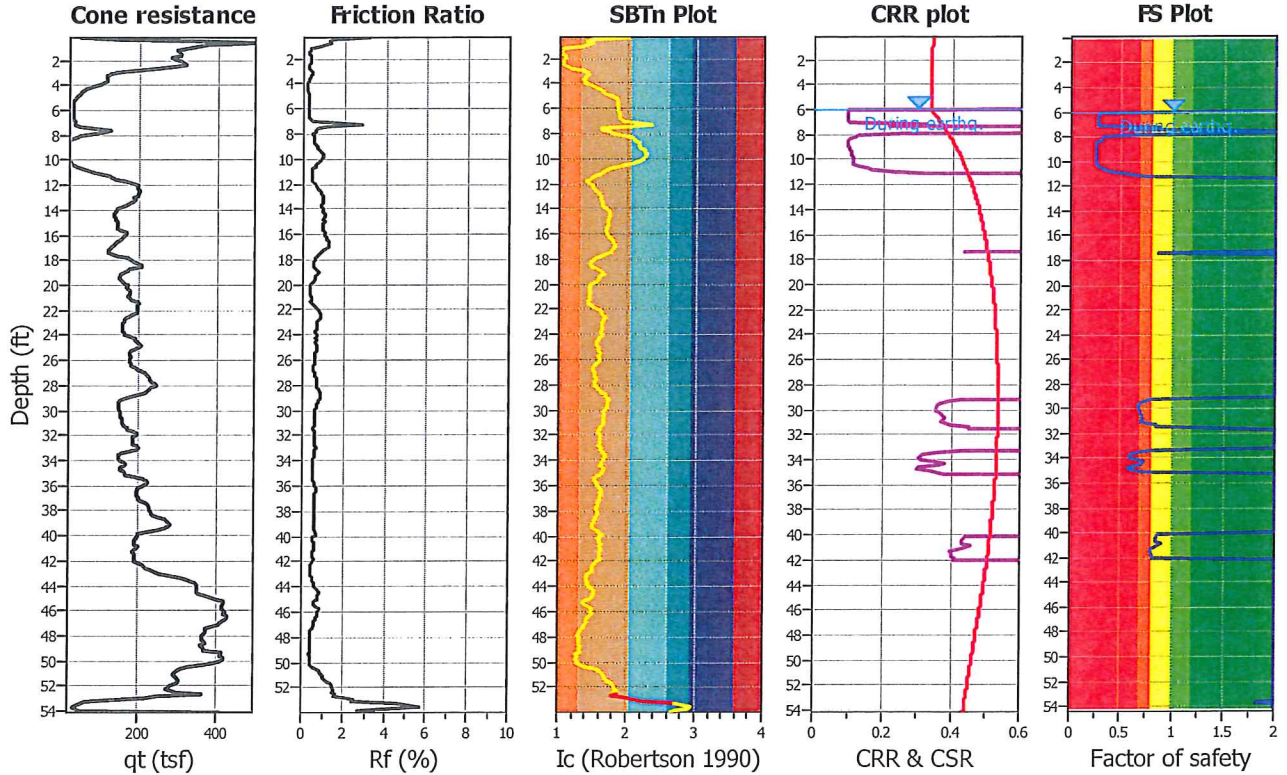
Project title : Lido House Hotel

Location : Balboa Peninsula

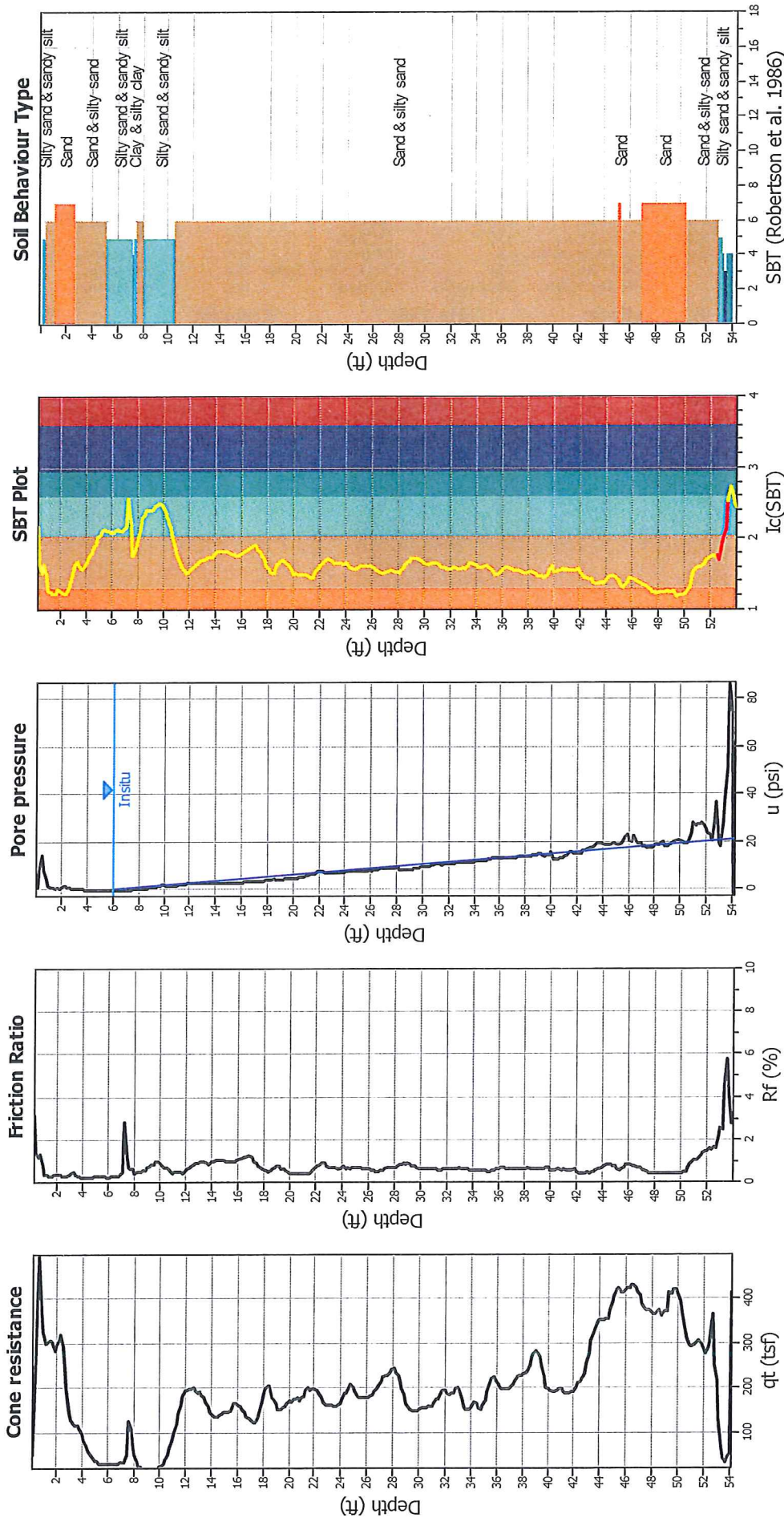
CPT file : CPT-5

Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	6.00 ft	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	All soils
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	1	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_v applied:	No	MSF method:	Method based



CPT basic interpretation plots



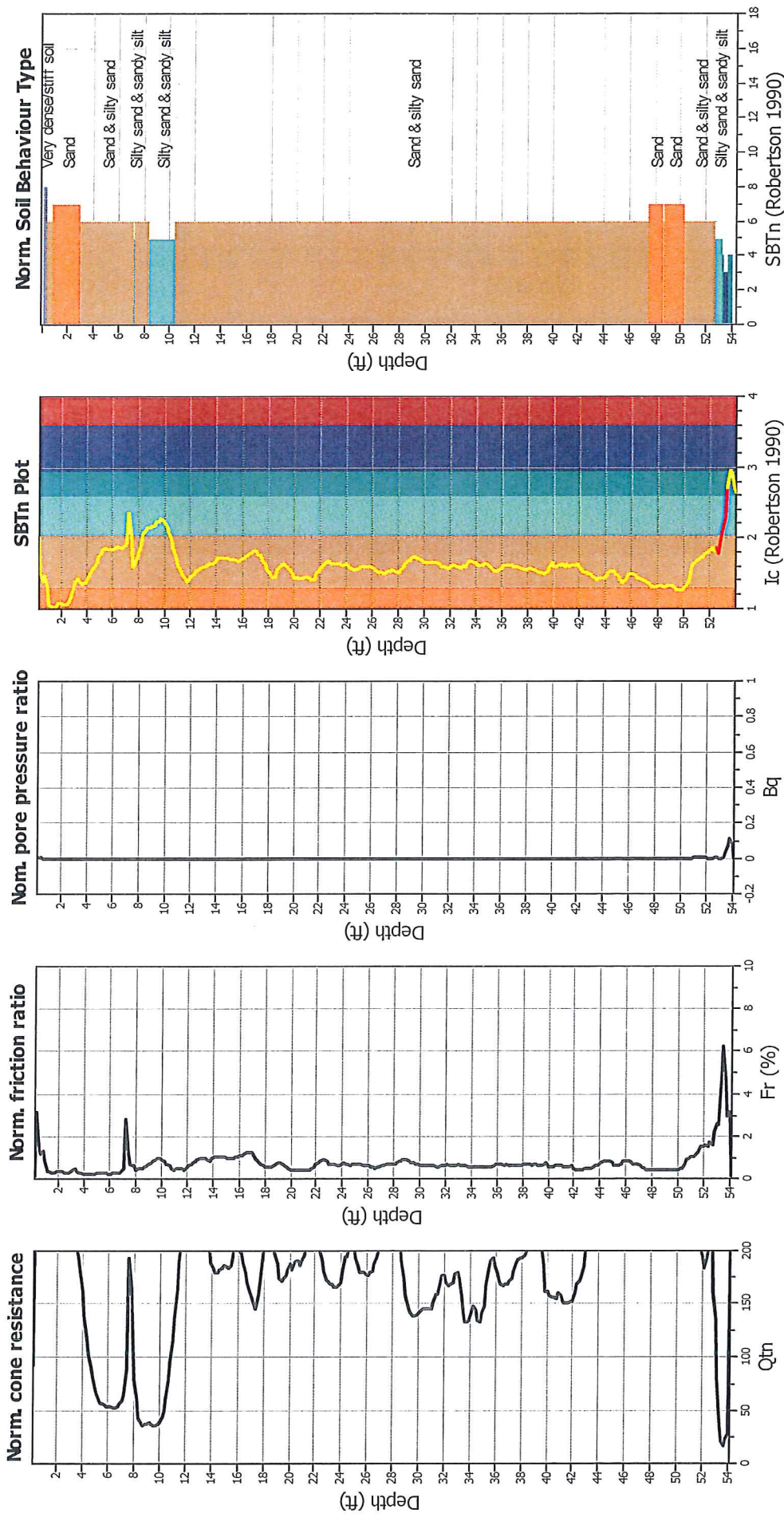
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	6.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Average results interval:	1	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on I_c value	I_c cut-off value:	2.60	K_p applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	N/A

SBT legend

1. Sensitive fine grained	4. Clayey silt to silty	7. Gravely sand to sand
2. Organic material	5. Silty sand to sandy silt	8. Very stiff sand to
3. Clay to silty clay	6. Clean sand to silty sand	9. Very stiff fine grained

CPT basic interpretation plots (normalized)



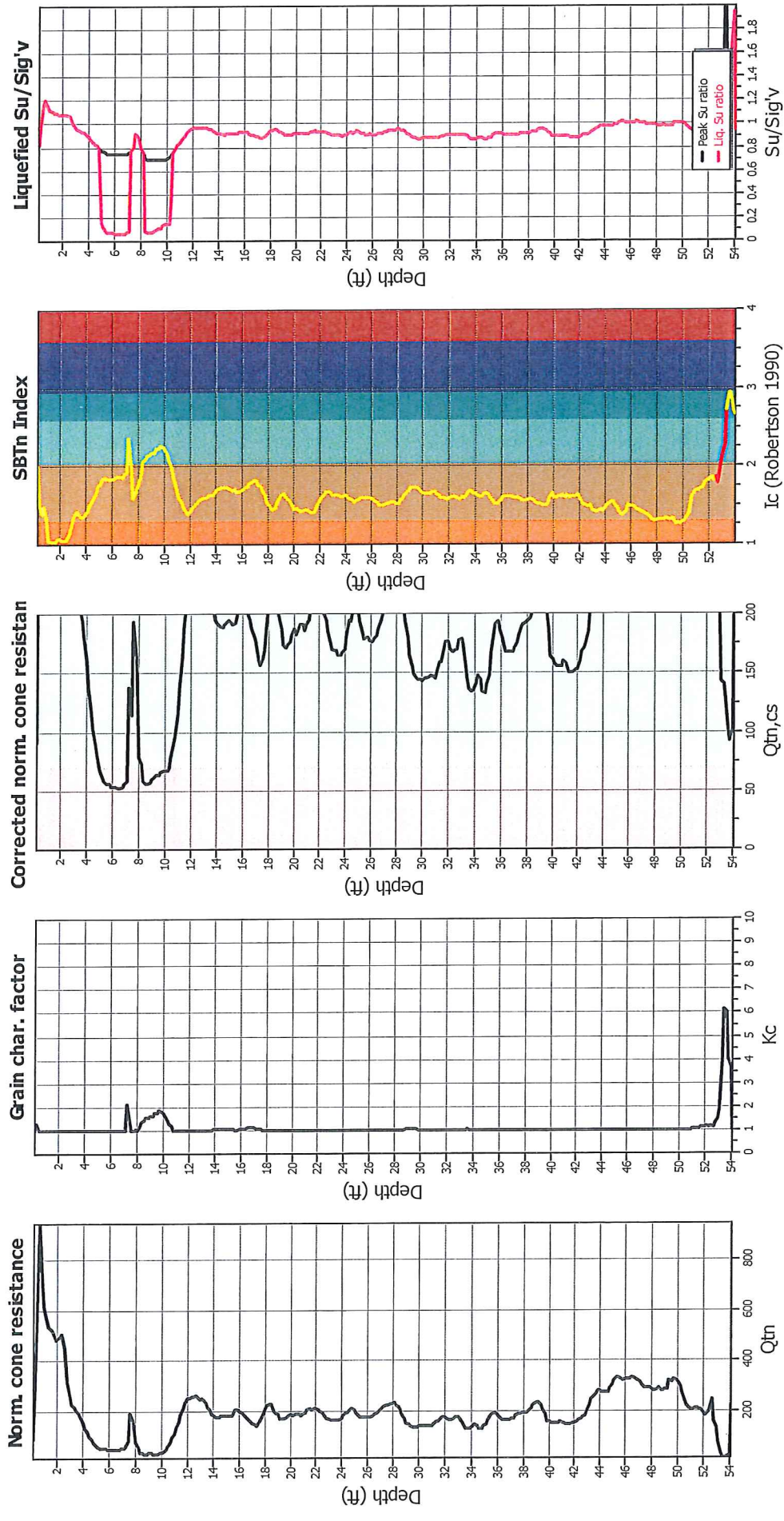
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on I_c value	K_r applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.97	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Limit depth:	N/A
Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft		
Average results interval:	1		
I_c cut-off value:	2.60		
Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT		
Use fill:	No		
Fill height:	N/A		

SBTn legend

- 1. Sensitive fine grained
- 2. Organic material
- 3. Clay to silty clay
- 4. Clayey silt to silty
- 5. Silty sand to sandy silt
- 6. Clean sand to silty sand
- 7. Gravely sand to sand
- 8. Very stiff sand to
- 9. Very stiff fine grained

Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))

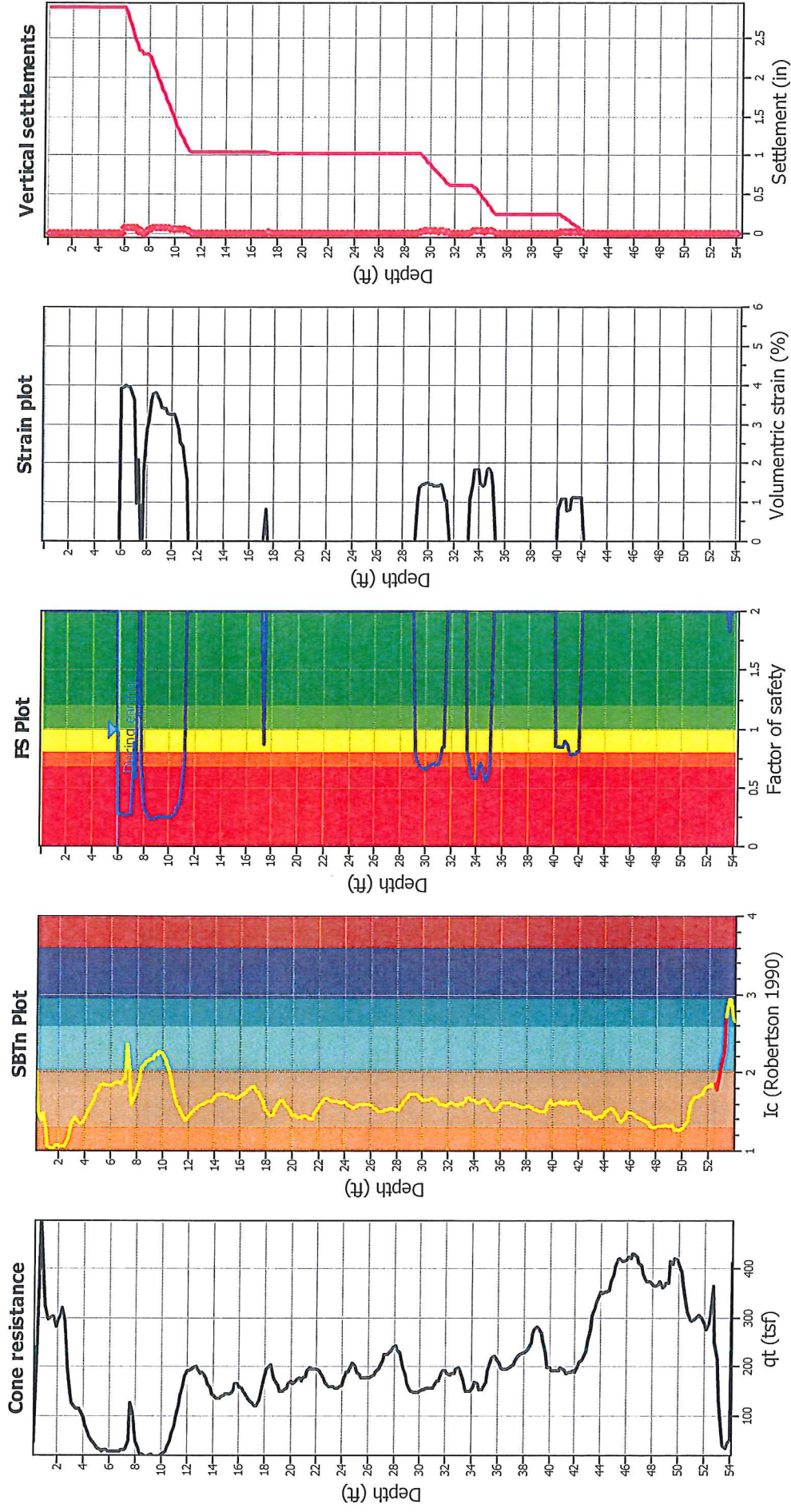


Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	Robertson (2009)	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	Robertson (2009)	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	K _c applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.97	Clay like behavior applied:	All soils
Peak ground acceleration:	0.63	Limit depth applied:	No
Depth to water table (insitu):	6.00 ft	Limit depth:	N/A

Depth to water table (earthq.):	6.00 ft
Average results interval:	1
Ic cut-off value:	2.60
Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT
Use fill:	No
Fill height:	N/A

Estimation of post-earthquake settlements

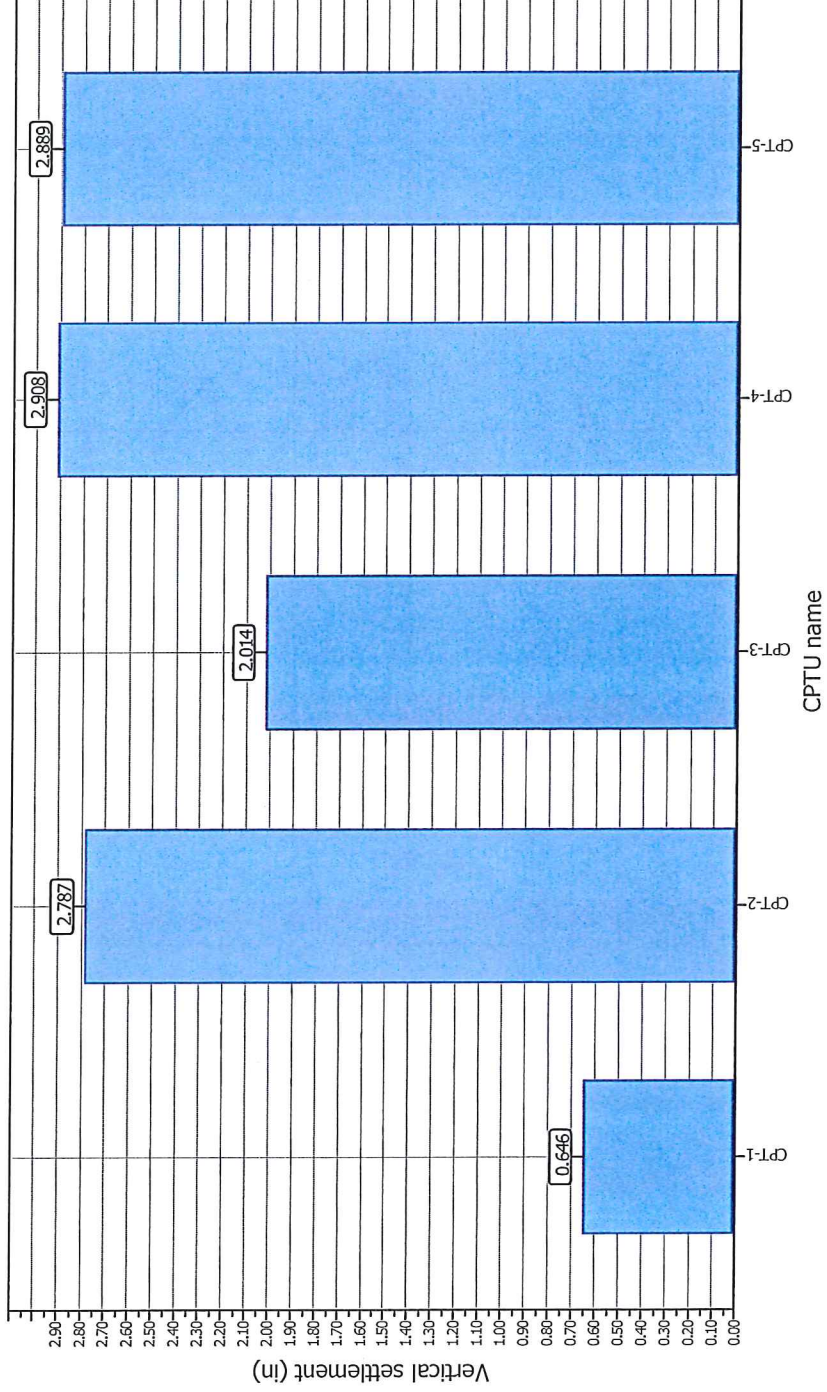


Abbreviations

- q_t : Total cone resistance (cone resistance q_c corrected for pore water effects)
- I_c : Soil Behaviour Type Index
- FS: Calculated Factor of Safety against liquefaction
- Volumetric strain: Post-liquefaction volumetric strain

Project title : Lido House Hotel
Location : Balboa Penesula

Overall vertical settlements report



APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D

Retaining Wall Design Parameters



BEARING CAPACITY FOR SHALLOW FOOTINGS
(DM 7.2)

Length	Base	Depth	c	ϕ	γ	q
ft	ft	ft	psf	degrees	pcf	psf
100	2	1.5	50	30	125	187.5

N_q N_c N_γ
19.3 32 17

Q_{all} (ksf) (FS=3)

Square Footing	
q_{ult}	q_{all}
(ksf)	(ksf)
6.93	2.31

Depth (ft)	Base/Length (ft)			
	2 (2'x2')	3 (3'x3')	4 (4'x4')	5 (5'x5')
2	2.87	3.15	3.44	3.72
3	3.67	3.96	4.24	4.52
4	4.48	4.76	5.04	5.33

Increase from 2x2 to 3x3	Increase from 3x3 to 4x4
0.283	0.283
0.283	0.283
0.283	0.283

Inc. from 1.5 to 2.5 0.804 0.804 0.804 0.804
Inc. from 2.5 to 3.5 0.804 0.804 0.804 0.804

200 psf and 500 psf for every foot increase in footing width and depth, respectively

Continuous Footing	
q_{ult}	q_{all}
(ksf)	(ksf)
7.34	2.45

Depth (ft)	Base (ft)			
	1.5	2	2.5	3
1.5	2.27	2.45	2.63	2.80
2.5	3.08	3.25	3.43	3.61
3.5	3.88	4.06	4.23	4.41

Inc. from 1.5 to 2.5	Inc. from 2 to 3
0.354	0.354
0.354	0.354
0.354	0.354

Inc. from 1.5 to 2.5 0.804 0.804 0.804 0.804
Inc. from 2.5 to 3.5 0.804 0.804 0.804 0.804

300 psf and 500 psf for every foot increase in footing width and depth, respectively

Circular Footing

Depth (ft)	Diameter (ft)			
	2	3	4	5
1.5	2.32	2.54	2.75	2.96
2.5	3.13	3.34	3.55	3.77
3.5	3.93	4.15	4.36	4.57

Inc. from 2 to 3	Inc. from 3 to 4
0.213	0.213
0.213	0.213
0.213	0.213

Inc. from 1.5 to 2.5 0.804 0.804 0.804 0.804
Inc. from 2.5 to 3.5 0.804 0.804 0.804 0.804

**Retaining Wall Lateral Earth Pressures
Summary of Variou Conditions**

REQUIRED INPUT PARAMETERS

OUTPUT DATA

Information Required to Be Read for Design

PGA (g):	0.42
K_h/PGA^* :	0.5

*NOTE:

AASHTO seismic design for highway bridges (1983) recommends: $K_h: 0.5 \text{ PGA}$

Whitman and Liao (1985) recommend for $M=7$

K_h as a Function of PGA & Expected Displacements

For Displacement less than (in)	PGA = 0.2g	PGA = 0.4g
1	0.13	0.3
4	0.1	0.25

Use k_v of 0.1 & 0.05 for gravity and anchored sheet pile walls, respectively.
Assume the vertical acceleration upward, downward, & zero. Use the conservative results.
 $a_h = k_h * g$, $a_v = k_v * g$

γ_t (pcf):	125
M_c (%):	15
γ_b (pcf):	62.6
Gs:	2.65
K_h (g):	0.21
K_v (g):	0

	Degrees	
Friction Angle (ϕ'):	30	
Increase the Strength for Dynamic Event?	no	
Dynamic Firction Angle (ATAN[1.33*TAN(ϕ')]):	30.00	
Ratio* of δ/ϕ' :	0.5	* $\phi/2 < \delta < 2\phi/3$
$r_u = \Delta u/\sigma_v'$ (%):	0	

$P_{AE} = 0.5 * K_{AE} * [\gamma_t * (1 - k_v)] * H^2$

Vertical Wall with flat Backfill

KA:	0.30	Submerged $R_u=0$, Restrained Water	Submerged $R_u=0$, Free Water	Submerged, R_u , Restrained Water
	Dry/Moist			
Mononobe-Okabe, Whitman & Christian 1970, K_{AE} :	0.46	0.76	0.61	0.76
	K_{WD} (@ 0.4H form Base):		0.25	
KAE-KA:	0.16	0.45	0.56	0.45

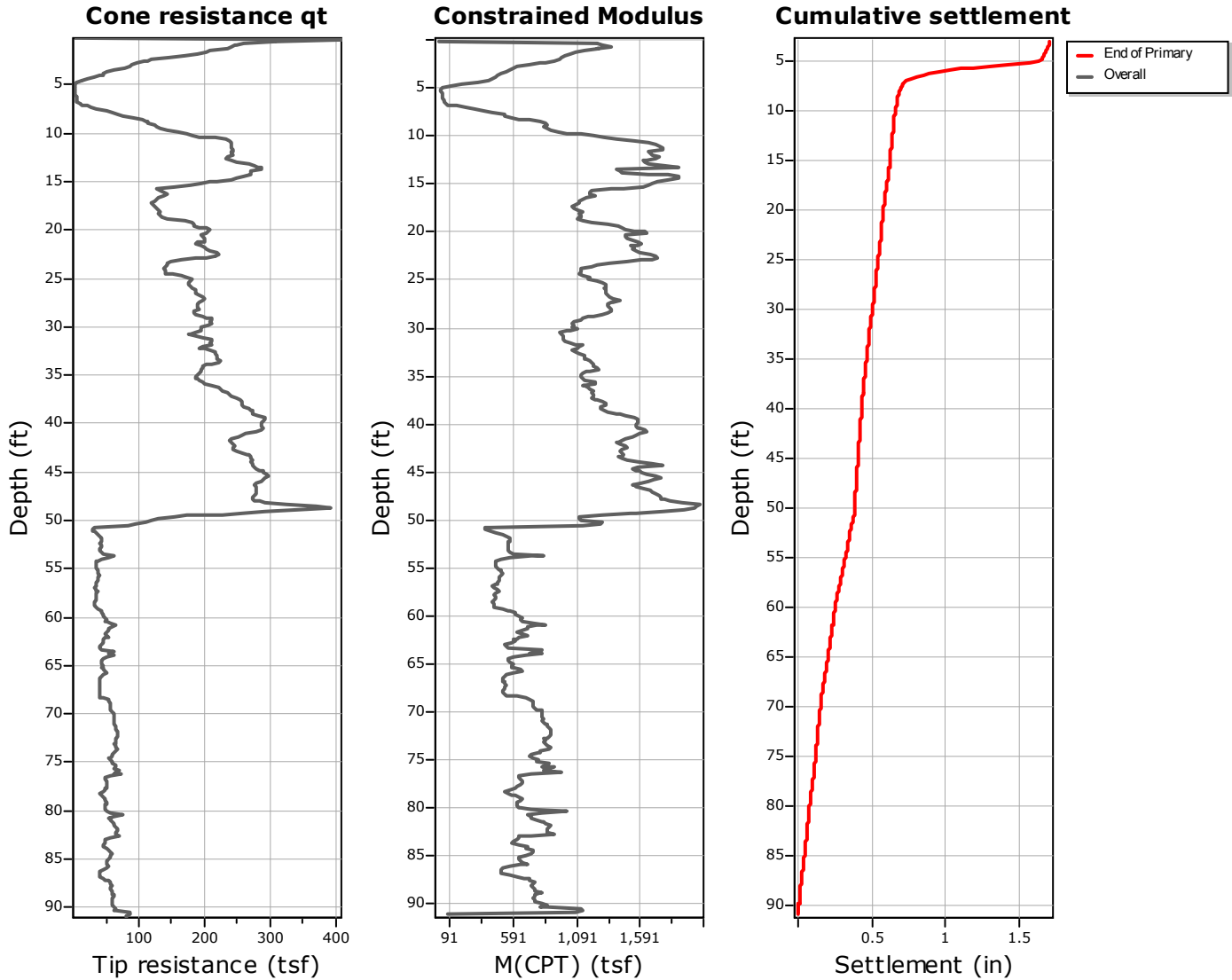
RECOMMENDED DESIGN VALUES FOR DRAINED CONDITION

EFP Active Pressure (pcf):	38	Round Up to 40
EFP At Rest Pressure (pcf):	63	
EFP Seismic (pcf):	20	

Project:

Location:

Settlements calculation according to theory of elasticity*



Caclulation properties

Footing type: Rectangular
 Footing width: 125.00 (ft)
 L/B: 2.0
 Footing pressure: 1.00 (tsf)
 Embedment depth: 3.00 (ft)
 Footing is rigid: Yes
 Remove excavation load: No
 Apply 20% rule: No
 Calculate secondary settlements: No
 Time period for primary consolidation: N/A
 Time period for second. settlements: N/A

* Primary settlements calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$S = \sum \frac{\Delta\sigma_v}{M_{CPT}} \Delta z$$

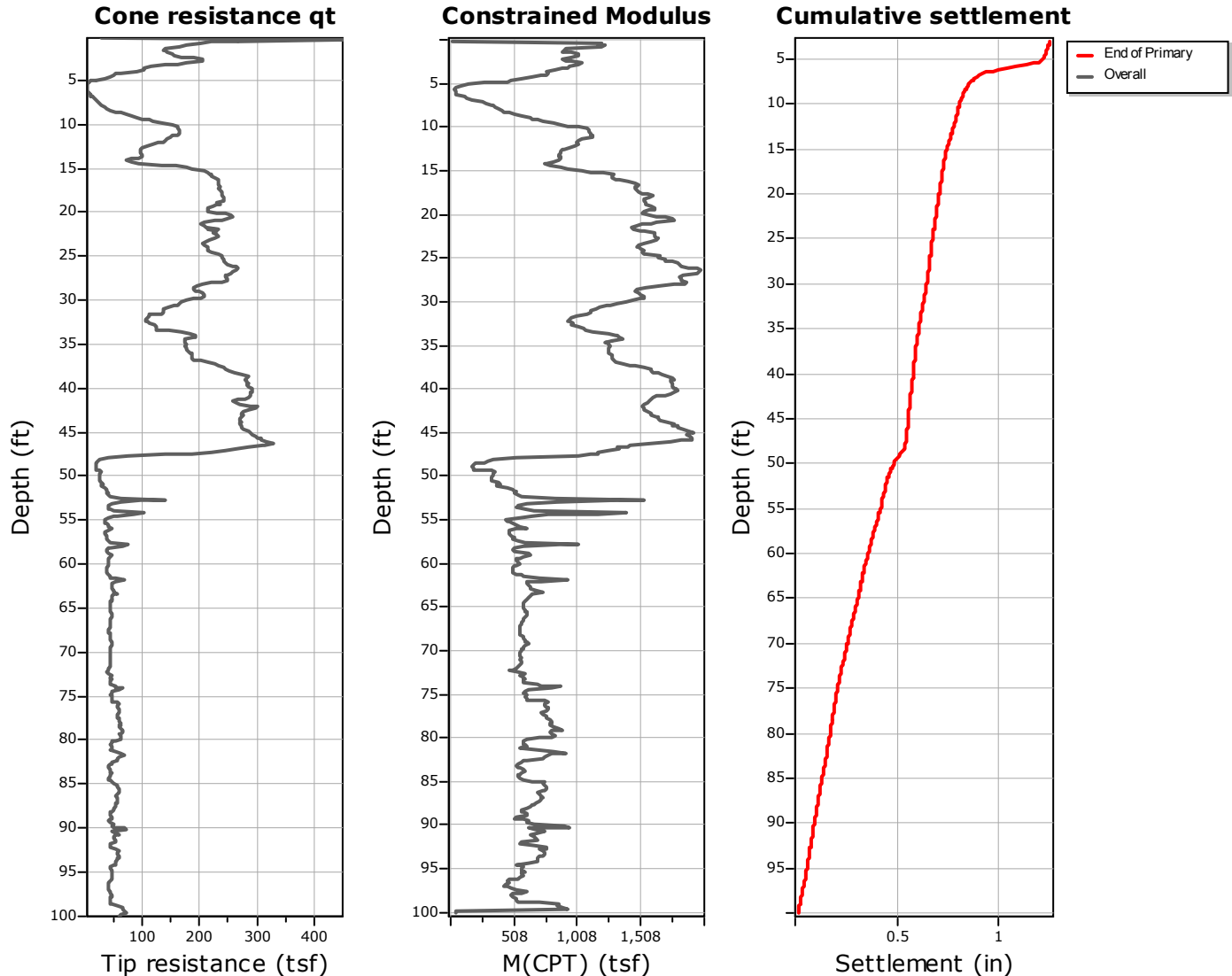
* Secondary (creep) settlements calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$S = C_a \cdot \Delta z \cdot \log(t)$$

Project:

Location:

Settlements calculation according to theory of elasticity*



Caclulation properties

Footing type: Rectangular
 Footing width: 125.00 (ft)
 L/B: 2.0
 Footing pressure: 1.00 (tsf)
 Embedment depth: 3.00 (ft)
 Footing is rigid: Yes
 Remove excavation load: No
 Apply 20% rule: No
 Calculate secondary settlements: No
 Time period for primary consolidation: N/A
 Time period for second. settlements: N/A

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$$S = \sum \frac{\Delta\sigma_v}{M_{CPT}} \Delta z$$

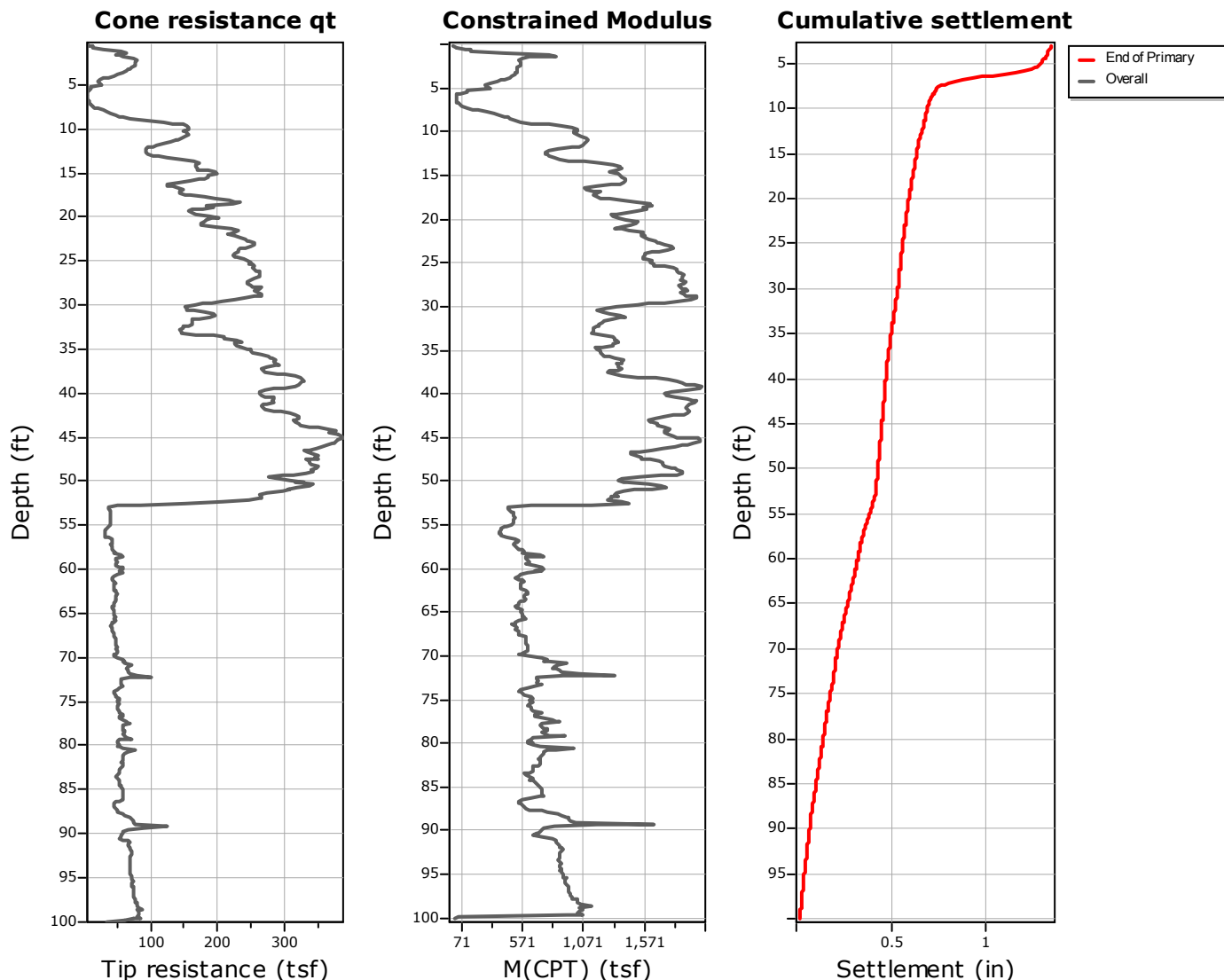
* Secondary (creep) settlements calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$S = C_a \cdot \Delta z \cdot \log(t)$$

Project:

Location:

Settlements calculation according to theory of elasticity*



Caclulation properties

Footing type: Rectangular
 Footing width: 125.00 (ft)
 L/B: 2.0
 Footing pressure: 1.00 (tsf)
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 Time period for primary consolidation: N/A
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$$S = \sum \frac{\Delta\sigma_v}{M_{CPT}} \Delta z$$

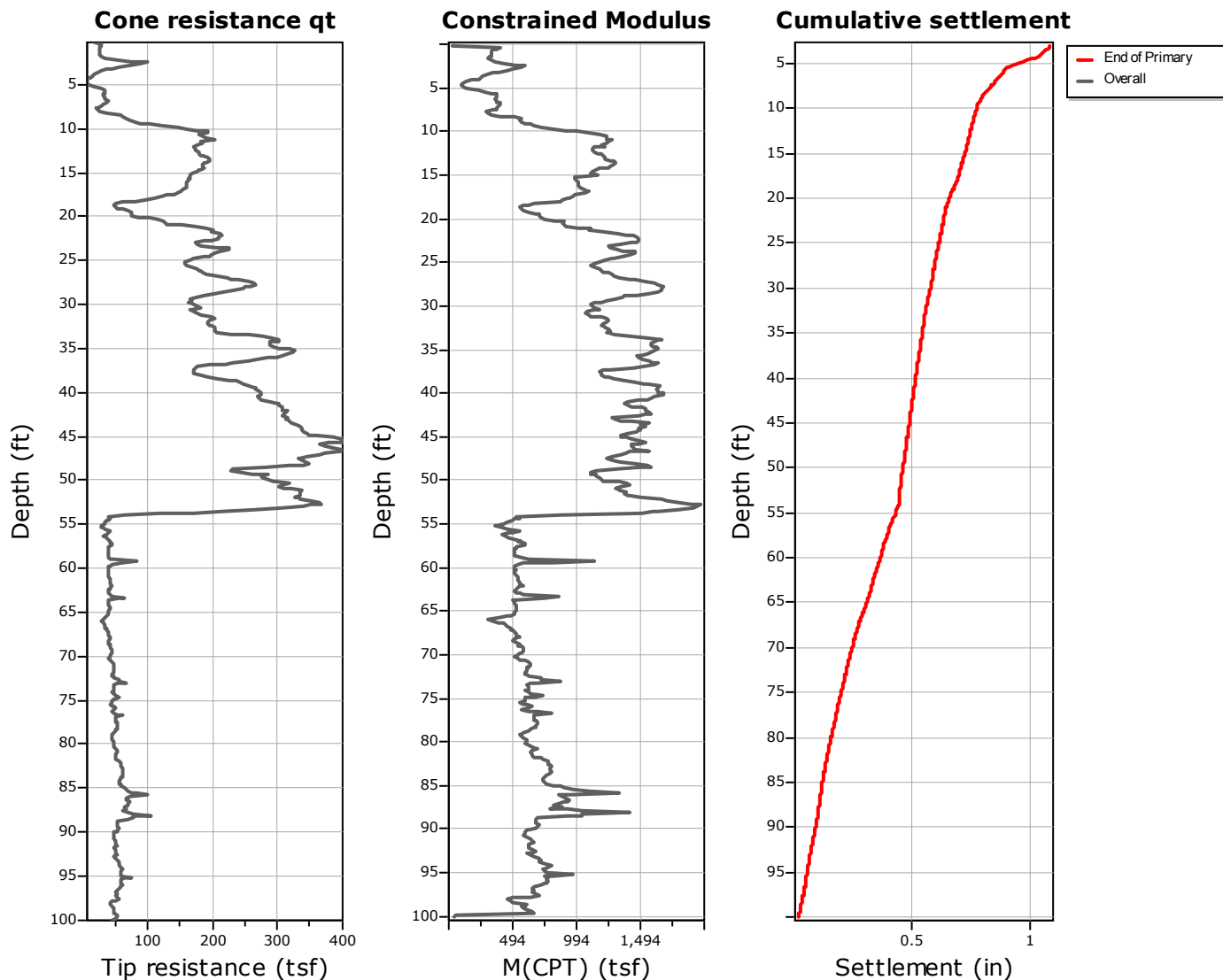
* Secondary (creep) settlements calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$S = C_a \cdot \Delta z \cdot \log(t)$$

Project:

Location:

Settlements calculation according to theory of elasticity*



Caclulation properties

Footing type: Rectangular
 Footing width: 125.00 (ft)
 L/B: 2.0
 Footing pressure: 1.00 (tsf)
 Embedment depth: 3.00 (ft)
 Footing is rigid: Yes
 Remove excavation load: No
 Apply 20% rule: No
 Calculate secondary settlements: No
 Time period for primary consolidation: N/A
 Time period for second. settlements: N/A

* Primary settlements calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$S = \sum \frac{\Delta\sigma_v}{M_{CPT}} \Delta z$$

* Secondary (creep) settlements calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$S = C_a \cdot \Delta z \cdot \log(t)$$