

APPENDIX F:
GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

- F.1: Geolabs-Westlake Village, *Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation, Proposed Malibu Campus, 2355 Civic Center Way, City of Malibu, California*, dated December 18, 2013.
- F.2: Geolabs-Westlake Village, *Response to Second Geotechnical Review Sheet, Proposed Malibu Campus, 23555 Civic Center Way, City of Malibu, California*, dated July 22, 2014.

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation,
Proposed Malibu Campus,
2355 Civic Center Way,
City of Malibu, California

W.O. 9279
June 20, 2012
Revised December 18, 2013

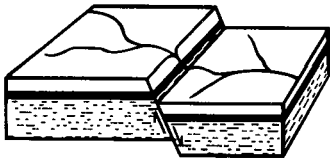
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June 20, 2012

W.O. 9279

December 18, 2013

Santa Monica College
1900 Pico Boulevard
Santa Monica, California 90405-1628

Subject: Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation,
Proposed Malibu Campus,
23555 Civic Center Way,
City of Malibu, California

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request, our firm has undertaken a study of the geotechnical conditions at the subject property (Plate 1.1). Our purpose was to evaluate the distribution and engineering characteristics of the earth materials that occur at the site so that we might assess their impact upon the proposed development of the property. This report was revised to reflect the construction plans available at the time of this writing, and to address the proposed building's status as an essential facility.

The scope of work for this project included the following tasks:

- logging of five Cone Penetrometer Tests (CPT) soundings;
- logging and sampling of three exploratory borings excavated with a truck-mounted hollow-stem auger;
- selected laboratory testing of the retrieved samples;
- review of previous work which was judged both pertinent to our purpose and readily available to our office;
- soil engineering analysis of the assembled data;
- preparation of this report.

Field data and the approximate locations of exploratory excavations are shown on the enclosed Plot Map (Plate 1.2). Descriptions of the materials encountered in the exploratory excavations are provided on the enclosed logs (Plates B1 to B3 and CPT-01 to CPT-05). Pertinent laboratory test results are also provided herein. Our findings are presented in the following sections, followed by a discussion of these findings and geotechnical design criteria.

SITE DESCRIPTION

The subject site is located at 23555 Civic Center Way in the City of Malibu. It is the westernmost parcel of an approximately 10-acre rectangular lot bordered to the south by Civic Center Way. The west, north, and east sides of the lot are bounded by relatively flat lying, apparently unused land covered in grasses and sparse trees. Total relief across the site is approximately six feet from the low point near Civic Center Way to the high point at the northern boundary of the parcel. There are several improvements on-site including a one-story building with a basement and appurtenant parking areas, a temporary trailer that houses a day-laborer office, a transmission tower, and a compressed natural gas (CNG) refueling station. The building is an old Sheriff's Substation ("Substation Building"). There are also several small retaining walls with a maximum height of five feet. An eight-foot retaining wall marks the boundary between the subject parcel and a helipad northeast of the site. The parking area north of the existing building is currently used as an impound lot and CNG refueling station. A covered walkway connects the existing building to the courthouse to the east. The parcels to the east and north of the subject parcel are occupied by a courthouse, a library, a covered walkway, the aforementioned helipad, a single-story Water Works building, and additional parking areas.

We understand the Substation Building is serviced by a private septic system, and that effluent is discharged in a leach field located approximately 700 feet northeast of the building. We also understand a series of seepage pits services the Water Works building and is located beneath the parking area north of the Substation Building (see Plate 1.2) The site has also housed several fuel storage tanks in the past. The fuel tanks have since been removed (Ellis, 2012).

PROPOSED PROJECT

A two-story building associated with Santa Monica College is proposed in the location of the existing Substation Building. The Substation Building will be demolished, and the basement will be removed and backfilled. The transmission tower and day-laborer's trailer will also be removed. The existing parking lot will be expanded as shown on Plate 1.2.

At the time of this writing, specific foundation information and building loads are not known. For the purposes of this investigation, we have assumed that column loads will be on the order of 100 kips, and wall loads will be on the order of 4 kips per linear foot. We understand the building period is less than 0.5 seconds.

FIELD INVESTIGATION

Our office selected several exploratory locations in order to characterize the nature of the earth materials throughout the site.

The subsurface exploration began on April 23, 2012, with performing three hollow-stem auger borings (Plates B1 through B3). Each boring extended through a thin layer of artificial fill into the underlying alluvial deposits. Drilling rod was used to drive samples with a 140 lb. automatic safety hammer lifted 30 inches. The estimated efficiency of the automatic hammer is approximately 90 percent. The boring diameter was approximately eight inches (outer diameter). The samplers consisted of a SPT Split Spoon Sampler and a lined Modified California split spoon sampler (2.375 inch id.).

Five CPT soundings were also performed (Plates CPT-01 through CPT-05). The soundings were performed using a 23-ton truck-mounted CPT rig provided by Middle Earth Geo Testing, Inc. The cone tip has a cross-sectional area of 10 square centimeters. The CPT is capable of obtaining tip pressure and side friction data at 2 inch (0.05 meter) intervals. The cone tip was pushed to a depth of fifty feet.

Both disturbed (bulk) and relatively undisturbed samples were obtained from each boring. These samples were secured and transported to our laboratory for testing.

LABORATORY TESTING

Selected laboratory tests completed on the retrieved samples are described in Appendix B, along with a comprehensive summary of test results.

CHEMICAL TEST RESULTS AND CORROSION RECOMMENDATIONS

Sample of the on-site soils were submitted to HDR/Schiff for chemical testing for the purpose of evaluating their corrosion potential. The findings indicate some samples have moderate resistivity which is an indicator of corrosive soil behavior. The results of this testing are provided in Appendix B.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The site is located in the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province of Southern California. The Transverse Ranges are essentially east-west trending elongate mountain ranges and valleys that are geologically complex. Structurally, the province reflects the north-south compressional forces that are the result of a bend in the San Andreas Fault. As the Pacific Plate (westerly side of the fault) and the North American Plate (easterly side) move past one another along the fault the bend creates a deflection which allows for large accumulations of compressional energy. Some of these forces are spent in deforming the crust into roughly east-west trending folds and secondary faults. The most

significant of these faults are typically reverse or thrust faults, which allow for the crustal shortening taking place regionally.

The site lies in the south-western portion of the province, in the City of Malibu. It is situated atop relatively flat-lying, near-shore sediments between the coast and the Santa Monica Mountains. These sediments are mapped as Quaternary-age flood plain deposits (Yerkes and Campbell, 1980) and are associated with Malibu Creek.

The site is within the onshore portion of the Malibu Coast Fault *Zone*, which involves a broad, zone of faulting and shearing as much as one mile in width. The Malibu Coast *fault* is only one fault splay within this broad deformation zone, but it is the most prominent feature within the zone. It juxtaposes two crustal blocks of extremely different character on either side of its length (Durrell, 1954; Schoellhamer and Yerkes, 1961; Yerkes and Wentworth, 1965). To the north, a basement terrain of granite and related igneous rocks, intruded into older (probably Jurassic-age) metasedimentary-rocks termed the Santa Monica Slate, which is overlain by a thick sequence of sedimentary rocks ranging in age from Late Cretaceous to Recent; while on the south of this "main trace", a basement complex of mid-Cretaceous-age high-pressure tectonometamorphic rocks termed the Catalina Schist is overlain unconformably by a 5,000-foot thick (Leighton, 1994) sequence of sedimentary rocks no older than Miocene, including the Monterey Formation (Yerkes and Campbell, 1979).

The Malibu Coast fault purportedly passes beneath the flood plain deposits (Treiman, 1995). The assumed location of the fault, at the top of the buried bedrock, is based on poorly constrained, fairly linear, projections from observed exposures of the fault in bedrock outcrops that are on the order of one-half mile to the west and east of the site. Its indicated surface trace (projected from its assumed location in bedrock well beneath the ground surface), runs approximately 20 feet south of the proposed building. We favor an interpretation where the north-dipping Malibu Coast fault would intersect the top of the bedrock at progressively more northerly locations as it traverses the more deeply incised portions of the Malibu Creek drainage.

EARTH MATERIALS

The subject property is underlain by a thin layer of artificial fill over alluvium. A brief description of each material is provided in the following sections.

Artificial Fill (af)

Artificial fill was encountered in each of our exploratory borings. It ranged in thickness from

three feet in B1 to seven feet in B3. South and west of the Substation Building, it consisted of silty to clayey SAND in a medium dense and moist condition. North of the substation, it consisted of orangish brown clayey GRAVEL in a dense and wet condition.

Alluvium (Qal)

Alluvium was encountered underlying the fill in each of our exploratory borings. It extended to the maximum depth explored of 50 feet. It consists of dark gray thinly interlayered silty fine SANDS, clayey SAND, and sandy lean CLAY with sparse, laterally continuous interlayers of relatively clean, fine to coarse SAND. The coarse material was found to be in a loose to dense condition, while the fine material was found to be medium stiff to hard. The materials were wet. Very sparse organics and no pores were observed. The organics were decayed root filaments.

GEOLOGIC STRUCTURE

Bedrock was not encountered on-site, and bedding was not observed in the alluvium.

GROUNDWATER

Groundwater was encountered in each of our exploratory borings and CPT soundings at depths ranging from six feet to twenty-three feet. In the CPT soundings, the continuous push on the rods was temporarily halted in deeper sand zones to allow for monitoring of pore pressure dissipations. The groundwater readings for the CPT soundings are based on the dissipation data. The groundwater from six feet was likely perched atop the clayey alluvium in that area. However, the Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Malibu Beach Quadrangle shows historic high groundwater at five feet below the surface in the vicinity of the subject site (see Plate 1.4).

FAULTING AND SEISMICITY

The subject site might be underlain by the projection of the Malibu Coast fault. Active faulting has been recognized west of the Malibu Creek drainage, specifically at a location that is approximately three miles from the subject property. Furthermore, west of the location where the fault was found to be active, the fault is considered sufficiently well defined to warrant establishment of an Alquist-Priolo Fault Rupture Hazard Zone. Active faulting has not been recognized within or east of the Malibu Creek drainage, consequently the project site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Fault Rupture Hazard Zone.

A detailed study by Leighton and Associates (1994) for the Civic Center Planning Area, which includes the subject site, found "...that the major trace of the Malibu Coast fault through the Civic Center area is not active by Alquist-Priolo definitions, and poses no planning or design constraints."

Their conclusion was based on their observation of a pre-Holocene-age gravel unit underlying their study area that was penetrated by an array of Cone Penetrometer soundings and trenches. It was found to be continuous and unbroken across the site.

Considering the forgoing, it is our opinion that the potential for fault rupture at the ground surface of this site is relatively low.

Historical Seismicity

The software entitled EQSEARCH v.300 (Blake, 2000) for Windows was utilized to provide a summary of historical earthquakes with epicenters within 100 miles of the site (and magnitudes greater than $M=4.5$) and their estimated ground shaking intensity (per the Modified Mercalli Intensity, MMI) at the subject site. Output is provided in Appendix C and summarized herein.

The highest ground shaking intensities estimated for the site (MMI=VIII) were associated with four moderate to large sized earthquakes ($M=5.0$ to 7.0). Two of these were moderate sized earthquakes ($M=5.0$ and 5.2) that occurred within approximately 7 miles of the site. The other two were the Northridge Earthquake of 1994 ($M=6.7$), and an unnamed earthquake that occurred within 18 miles of the site in 1827 ($M=7.0$). A Modified Mercalli Intensity scale of VIII corresponds to *“damage slight in specially designed structures, considerable in ordinary substantial buildings, with partial collapse, great in poorly built structures.”*

The San Fernando Earthquake of 1971 and the Kern County Earthquake of 1952 caused estimated MMIs of VII at the subject site. The Long Beach earthquake of 1933 was a VI on the MMI scale.

Site Classification for Seismic Design

The Site Class should be considered D based on the soil condition map “Preliminary Statewide Site Condition Map of California (PSSCM) as encoded in EZFRISK. The blow counts from our hollow-stem auger borings and derived N values from our CPTs extend no deeper than 15 meters, but appear to support the designation considering that more dense material was encountered in the lower sections of many of our exploratory excavations.

Regional Faults

Significant active faults in the vicinity that are capable of magnitude 7.0 or greater and with slip rates exceeding 5mm/year include the San Andreas and Cucamonga faults. These faults are approximately 46 miles and 56 miles from the site respectively (see Plate 1.6).

Mapped Spectral Acceleration Parameters

The 2010 California Building Code (CBC) addresses seismic design based on response spectra considering an earthquake with a 2% probability of exceedance in 50 years (2475-year return period). The mapped spectral acceleration values were determined using the U.S. Seismic Design Maps website provided by the USGS. Output from the analyses are provided in Appendix C and summarized herein.

Latitude: 34.0370° Longitude: -118.6897°	Factor/Coefficient	2010 CBC Value	2013 CBC Value
Site Profile Type	Site Class	D	D
Short-Period MCE at 0.2s	S_s	2.272	2.316
1.0s Period MCE	S_1	0.903	0.832
Site Coefficient	F_a	1.0	1.0
Site Coefficient	F_v	1.5	1.5
Adjusted MCE Spectral Response Parameters	S_{ms} S_{m1}	2.272 1.354	2.316 1.248
Design Spectral Acceleration Parameters	S_{Ds} S_{D1}	1.515 0.903	1.544 0.832
Peak Ground Acceleration	PGA	0.606	0.972

PGA is set equal to $SDS/2.5$ for the 2010 CBC and is set equal to the mapped value for the 2013 CBC

Seismic Design Category

The Seismic Design Category is a function of a building's occupancy category and the mapped spectral response acceleration parameter at 1-second period, S_1 . For this project, the mapped S_1 parameter exceeds 0.75 and the design team has indicated the planned building will be considered an essential facility, which is occupancy category is IV per CBC Table 1604A.5. CBC §1613A.5.6 indicates structures in this seismic setting shall be assigned to Seismic Design Category F.

Site Specific Horizontal Ground Motion Hazard Analyses

This project site is within a Seismic Hazard Zone for liquefaction. Therefore, in accordance with CBC §1615A.1.2A a ground motion hazard analyses has been performed for this site in accordance with ASCE Standard 7-05, section 21.2. This section of ASCE 7 describes a methodology for estimating the design Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) spectral accelerations for 5 percent damping and 2 percent probability of exceedance within a 50-year period. DSA Bulletin 09-01 gives direction regarding the use of new attenuation relations known as "Next Generation Attenuation" or NGA equations available for use in ground motion hazard analyses. The following text describes the methodology and estimated peak ground acceleration for the subject site.

Probabilistic methods of estimating ground motion accelerations allow us to evaluate a composite picture of the probability that a ground motion value will be exceeded in a specified exposure period. In theory, this type of analyses has the ability to weigh all possible events by their relative probabilities of occurrence. A worst-case project site acceleration from a nearby, but low probability, seismic event is not allowed to dominate the analysis.

The fault model used includes faults with surface expression and thrust faults (including known blind thrust faults) in the USGS California 2008 fault catalog. The analysis was conducted using the computer program EZ-FRISK (Risk Engineering, Inc., 2001-2012). The NGA attenuation relationships proposed by Boore and Atkinson (2008), Campbell and Bozorgnia (2008), and Chiou and Youngs (2008) were used in this analysis. Following DSA Bulletin 09-01, the NGA relations used the maximum rotated component of the ground motion using the method proposed by Huang, Whittaker, and Luco (2008) as implemented in EZ-FRISK 7.62.

Spectral response acceleration levels were determined for a two percent exceedance probability for an exposure period of 50 years (2475 year return period). As allowed in ASCE 7-05, a deterministic cap was applied to the probabilistic response spectrum to construct a site-specific MCE spectrum. The cap was modified per DSA Bulletin 09-01. The Horizontal Design Response Spectrum (HDRS) was then developed using the criteria in ASCE 7-05 Section 21.3. Output from the analysis is provided in Appendix C and summarized herein.

Latitude: 34.037° Longitude: -118.690°		
	Factor/Coefficient	Value
Site Profile Type	Site Class	D
Site-Specific MCE Spectral Response Parameters	S_{ms}	1.627
	S_{m1}	2.070
Design Spectral Acceleration Parameters	S_{DS}	1.085
	S_{D1}	1.380

The peak ground acceleration (PGA) value was estimated from the final design response spectrum. This resulted in a PGA of 0.59g, slightly less than the 0.60g estimated from the mapped ground motion parameters. The site specific values were used in the liquefaction analysis. Often the use of the PGA necessitates consideration of an earthquake magnitude and mean distance to causative source. The earthquake magnitude and distance can be derived from a deaggregation of the site-

specific study. The deaggregation results indicate an unusually low magnitude as the mean contribution to the seismic hazard. This appears to be caused by the analysis being overwhelmed by the background seismicity. The USGS website "2008 Interactive Deaggregation (Beta)" was used to further evaluate the mean earthquake magnitude. The maximum considered earthquake (mean return time of 2475 years) has a mean distance-to-source (R) of approximately 11km with a peak ground acceleration (PGA) of 0.68g, which is much greater than the 0.59g PGA estimated for the Design Earthquake Ground Motion. We have performed additional deaggregation analysis to estimate a magnitude and distance-to-source value for the design level earthquake. In an attempt to make the distance-to-source relative to the PGA for the Design Earthquake, we performed deaggregations for a variety of mean return times until the resulting PGA closely matched the PGA for the Design Earthquake. It was determined that a mean return time of 1462 years (5% probability of exceedance in 75 years) input into the USGS website provides a PGA of approximately 0.59 g, with a corresponding distance-to-source of 14km. Results from that website indicates the predominant earthquake can be considered an earthquake of magnitude $M_w=6.9$.

HYDROCONSOLIDATION POTENTIAL

Hydroconsolidation is a condition where dry or moist soils undergo settlement upon being wetted. In many cases, no additional surcharge load is necessary to trigger the hydroconsolidation. Typically, soils that are susceptible to hydroconsolidation include soils containing silt and clay particles, or soils cemented with such agents as iron oxide or calcium carbonate. The geologic environment for these soils is typically loose fills, altered wind-blown sands, or colluvium of loose consistency.

The potential for hydroconsolidation has been evaluated based upon the results of consolidation tests performed on samples taken from the excavated borings. These samples were inundated at normal loads similar to their estimated existing overburden pressures. The amount of consolidation that occurs due to the inundation (without a change in the normal load) is assumed to reflect the potential for in-place hydroconsolidation if these materials were to become inundated.

The data from our laboratory testing indicates the samples tested to determine their consolidation characteristics were not prone to significant hydroconsolidation when inundated during testing. The maximum collapse when inundated was on the order of $\frac{1}{4}$ of one percent. The moisture levels in the samples were very high, near or at the point of saturation.

The County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works "Manual for Preparation of Geotechnical

Reports" reports that, "soils subject to hydroconsolidation are normally loosely deposited soils (e.g., SM, ML, etc.) that when subject to increased loading and/or saturation experience consolidation greater than 2 percent. Generally, these types of soils, which exhibit in-situ dry density of 108 pcf or less and in-situ moisture content of 8 percent or less, are considered susceptible to hydroconsolidation." This dry density equates to a void ratio of about 0.54 (porosity of 35%) or greater when considering a specific gravity of 2.68. USACE engineering manual EM 1110-2-1904 indicates typical collapsible soils are low in plasticity with liquid limits below 45, plasticity indices below 25, and relatively low dry densities between 65 and 105 lbs/ft³ (60 to 40 percent porosity). They note collapse rarely occurs in soil with porosity less than 40 percent.

The County of Los Angeles considers there to be an issue when the consolidation upon inundation is 2 percent or greater. NavFac DM 7.01 indicates 0 – 1 % collapse is no problem, while 1 – 5% is moderate trouble.

Based on our observations and laboratory testing, we consider the potential for hydroconsolidation to be low.

LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL

The subject site is within a zone of required investigation for liquefaction (see Plate 1.7). Liquefaction is a condition where the soil undergoes continued deformation at a constant low residual stress due to the build-up of high pore water pressures. The possibility of liquefaction occurring at a given site is dependent upon the occurrence of a significant earthquake in the vicinity; sufficient groundwater to cause high pore pressures; and on the grain size, relative density, and confining pressures of the soil at the site.

As part of our analyses of the liquefaction potential on the site, we have performed one deep boring and five CPT soundings to obtain subsurface data to a depth of 50 feet. Based upon our subsurface information and review of published data, groundwater is currently present on the site within the upper fifty feet of the soil profile. This, coupled with the likelihood of significant ground shaking, was cause to perform a quantitative evaluation of the liquefaction potential at the site.

General Discussion

In the liquefied condition, soil may deform with little shear resistance. The amount of soil deformation following liquefaction depends on the looseness of the material, the depth, thickness, and areal extent of the liquefied layers, the ground slope, and the distribution of loads applied by structures.

When liquefaction is accompanied by ground displacement or ground failure, it can be destructive. Adverse effects of liquefaction can include ground oscillation, lateral spreads, flow failures, loss of bearing strength, settlement, and increased pressures on retaining walls.

The soils below the site have a low to high risk of liquefaction based on their Liquefaction Potential Index. Based on the analysis of the data from the CPT soundings and exploratory borings, it is our opinion that layers and lenses of coarse-grained soils have a potential to liquefy during a design-level earthquake.

Fine-grained materials may also be susceptible to liquefaction also. To evaluate their susceptibility we used the methods proposed by Bray and Sancio (2006). Nine samples of fine-grained material were tested to determine their moisture levels and liquid limit to aid in determining their potential to liquefy. The results (see Laboratory Appendix B) indicate most of the fine-grained samples tested were not susceptible to liquefaction. However, one sample was moderately susceptible, specifically B2 from 10 feet. We conclude that the fine-grained clay noted in the CPT soundings is not susceptible to liquefaction.

Discussion of Liquefaction Hazard Assessment

To address the possible impacts of liquefaction, the practice of geotechnical engineering currently has methods of approximating the potential liquefaction-induced settlement, lateral spreading, and the possibility of surface manifestations.

Lateral Spreading and Surface Manifestations

The potential for lateral spreading and surface manifestations are in part a function of how shallow the liquefiable soils are. At the subject site, the groundwater is assumed to be capable of reaching the high historic ground water level of five feet below the existing ground surface. We have evaluated the potential for liquefaction using several methods (Kramer [2006], Youd [2002], and Zhang [2004]). The results are listed in the following table. The results present a significant range of postulated magnitudes for the lateral displacement. The results using the methodology propose by Zhang produces, in some cases, displacements with magnitudes several times that of the other methods. Research by Chu (2006) indicates the methods of Zhang and Youd may greatly over-estimate the magnitude of lateral spreading. The Zhang methodology predicts potential maximum displacements rather than the expected displacements that are the product of the Youd et al. (2002) and Kramer models (Kramer, 2008). This may be the case with this analysis. Focusing on the results from the

Kramer and Youd methodology, it is apparent that there is a possibility of lateral spreading during a design level seismic event.

SOURCE	ESTIMATED LATERAL SPREAD MAGNITUDE		
	ZHANG	KRAMER	YOUD
CPT 1	11 ¾"	3"	3½"
CPT 2	64"	3½"	3½"
CPT 3	15 ¾"	4½"	3½"
CPT 4	36"	3½"	3½"
CPT 5	39"	3½"	5"

Liquefaction-Induced Settlement Potential

The potential for liquefaction-induced settlement has been evaluated using the procedures proposed by Zhang (2002). The analysis indicates the potential liquefaction-induced settlement due to a design earthquake ground motions would be on the order of 2/3 to 1 2/3 inches Differential settlement can be assumed to be half the total settlement.

Due to the relatively shallow groundwater at the site, the analysis produced no potential seismic settlement of the unsaturated near surface soils.

EXCEPTIONAL GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

The following paragraphs address unusual or "exceptional" geologic hazards present in the State of California and listed in California Geological Survey Note 48.

Phase I and II Environmental Site Assessment Work

Such environmental consulting services are outside of our expertise and scope of work.

Naturally-Occurring Hazardous Materials

Review of the available geologic literature does not indicate the presence of any naturally occurring hazards such as methane gas, hydrogen sulfide gas, or tar seeps at the project site.

California Environmental Quality Act

We defer issues with respect to the California Environmental Quality Act to the project architect and owner. No paleontological resources were observed in our exploratory excavations.

Groundwater Quality

To our knowledge, no groundwater resources are extracted in the vicinity of the subject site.

On-Site Septic Systems

A series of seepage pits is reportedly located in the parking area north of the proposed building (see Plate 1.2). There is also a reported leach field located approximately 700 feet northeast of the

proposed building that services the Substation Building, Water Works building, Courthouse, and Library. It is our understanding that this leach field will be used to service the proposed building until a connection to the City's future sewer line can be made.

Non-Tectonic Faulting and Hydrocollapse of Alluvial Fan Deposits Hazards

Review of the geologic literature does not indicate the historical occurrence of non-tectonic faulting in the site vicinity due to subsurface fluid withdrawal.

The low potential for hydroconsolidation of the on-site soils indicates that the potential for non-tectonic faulting is remote.

Regional Subsidence Hazards

Review of the available literature indicates that the project site has not been subject to historical subsidence.

Volcanic Eruption Hazards

The project site is located well outside areas of active volcanism.

Tsunami and Seiche Hazards

Review of the Safety Element of the City of Malibu indicates that tsunami run-up heights of up to 12± feet could be generated in the Malibu area. The low point of the subject site is 16± feet above mean sea level, therefore the potential for a tsunami to impact the site is considered low. Seiches are seismically-induced waves or oscillations within semi-enclosed bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, and bays. In light of the lack of significant bodies of water adjacent to the site, the potential for a seiche to impact the site is considered low.

Naturally-Occurring Asbestos Hazards

Our review of the geologic literature and exploratory findings indicate that naturally occurring asbestos minerals are not present at the site.

Radon-222 Gas

The project site is not immediately underlain by formations known to emit hazardous levels of Radon gas. Notwithstanding, we defer the evaluation of this environmental and public health hazard to the project environmental consultant.

Flood Inundation Hazards

The subject site lies on the flood plain of Malibu Creek. Flood Insurance Rate Maps from the Federal Emergency Management Agency indicate that approximately the eastern half of the site is located in a

Special Flood Hazard Area Zone "AO". This corresponds to average flood depths (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) of up to two feet during a 100-year flood event (see Plate 1.8).

Review of the Flood and Inundation Hazards Map from the Los Angeles County Safety Element indicates several dammed reservoirs up-canyon from the subject site (see Plate 1.9). From northwest to southeast these reservoirs include Lake Sherwood (LSW), Westlake Lake (PW), the Las Virgenes Reservoir (WLR), Malibu Lake (MBL), and Century River (CTR). The site lies within an inundation area for one or more of these reservoirs. The map is not of sufficient scale or resolution to differentiate which reservoir presents a hazard to the site.

DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Data from our field exploration, laboratory testing, reference reports, and engineering analyses, coupled with inferred conditions about our exploratory excavations, is the basis for the following discussion. Recommendations, based upon the presently available data, are presented for your consideration.

The results of our engineering analyses indicate the site is feasible for construction of the planned two-story structure. The current building will be demolished, and its basement removed and replaced with compacted fill. The fill should be supported by undisturbed native soils.

The soils below the site have a low to high risk of liquefaction based on their Liquefaction Potential Index. The potential effects of liquefaction could include lateral spreading and seismically-induced settlement. The potential impacts of liquefaction should be considered in the design. Consideration of the on-site liquefaction hazards has been evaluated by our office in conjunction with the design team. It has been determined that ground improvement to reduce the potential for liquefaction will be used for this project. It is proposed to construct stone columns to improve the liquefiable soil supporting the proposed building. Subsequent to successful implementation of ground improvement, conventional shallow foundations are considered appropriate to support the structure based on the geotechnical conditions encountered during this investigation.

Ground Improvement

The potential impacts of liquefaction during a design level earthquake include lateral spreading and seismic settlement. The estimated magnitude of those effects is sufficient to warrant ground improvement. It is recommended that ground improvement consist of the installation of stone columns to improve the soils supporting the structure. The stone columns should be designed and constructed in

accordance with the 2013 California Building Code Appendix J. It is proposed to construct stone columns of three-foot diameter at a spacing of approximately eight feet in a square spacing arrangement, extending to a depth of 35 feet. This stone column arrangement should encompass the entire building footprint (not just below isolated foundation elements) and extend beyond the building outline by no less than 18 feet. This arrangement produces an area replacement ratio of approximately 11 percent. Considering that the current SPT blow counts of the liquefiable soils are in the range of 20 to 25 blows per foot, this area replacement ratio should be sufficient to increase the SPT blow count to in excess of 30 blows per foot for the target soils.

The improvement of the liquefiable soil should continue until the acceptance criteria are met. For this project we recommend that post-production CPT soundings be performed to evaluate the liquefaction potential, seismic settlement potential, and lateral spreading potential of the improved soil using identical methodologies to those used in this document. At least six sounding should be performed to determine if the acceptance criteria are met. The ground improvement should be considered acceptable when, in the upper 50 feet of the soil profile, the potential total long-term static settlement and seismic settlement are estimated to be less than one-inch, and the differential static and seismic settlement is less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in a horizontal distance of 30 feet.

Removals

The existing basement and any artificial fill or disturbed soil should be removed in the building area (considered to be the footprint of the building plus the area outside the building to a horizontal distance equal to the thickness of fill below the foundations, but not less than five feet). The thickness of compacted fill below the foundations should, in no case, be less than five feet. The approximate area of the basement has been superimposed on the foundation plans made available to our office (Plate 1.2b). This illustration indicates the existing basement is situated in the area of grid lines 4 through 8. It is recommended that all removals for building foundations located on, or west of grid line 4, should be equivalent in depth to the removal depth required to remove artificial fill and disturbed soil in the basement area.

Along the perimeter of the removal excavation, where the compacted fill will contact the existing soils, the contact should be benched to expose competent undisturbed material. The compacted fill should be placed on the level benches.

Backdrains

Structural details are not available to our office at the time of this writing. Considering that the structure is to be two-stories, we anticipate the design will include an elevator pit. Any retaining walls in the design should incorporate backdrains or be designed to resist hydrostatic pressures.

Compaction Standards

The maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of the material to be used as compacted fill should be determined in accordance with the standard test method ASTM D1557 ("modified proctor"). The density of earth materials is to be measured using the nuclear gauge (ASTM D6938) or sand cone (ASTM D1556) test methods.

Expansive Soils

Based on laboratory testing of representative samples, the on-site materials are considered to have a low expansion potential or be non-expansive.

Grading-Engineered Fills

The following recommendations pertain to the placement of, and preparation for, engineered fills:

1. The on-site soils are suitable for use as engineered fill. Any import materials that are to be used as structural fill should be approved by this office prior to placement. The materials should be tested for expansion potential, corrosivity, material type, and shear strength when considering their use for this project. Import materials should have an Expansion Index less than 30 and an internal friction angle of at least 30 degrees.
2. All vegetation, trash debris or other deleterious material should be stripped from the area to be graded. Soils bearing sparse grasses may be thoroughly mixed with at least ten parts clean soil and incorporated into the engineered fill. Other materials should be wasted from the site.
3. Compressible soils that lie within the areas to receive engineered fill should be removed to relatively incompressible material, moisture conditioned, and replaced as properly compacted fill. Portions of the compressible materials that are sufficiently thin may be scarified, watered or air dried to approximately the material's optimum moisture content, and compacted in-place. A combination of removal and recompaction in-place may be used, providing the recommended compaction is obtained throughout the recommended depth interval. We anticipate the removal depth to be governed, in most cases, by the depth of the soil disturbance during demolition. Removal depths may be governed by the

four-feet-below-footing-bottom criteria in other areas. The removals should extend to depths sufficient to be supported by undisturbed native materials. In the area of the existing basement that, considered to be the area of gridlines 4 through 8, may be on the order of a dozen feet (details for the existing building are not known at this time). The transition from the deeper removals to the shallower removals should have a bottom gradient no steeper than 3:1 (horizontal to vertical). Final removal bottoms must be field verified by a representative of the geotechnical consultant.

4. Exposed surfaces should be scarified, moistened or air dried as appropriate, and compacted to 90% of the material's maximum dry density prior to placement of fill.

5. We recommend a uniform blanket of compacted fill be created for support of structural footings. The fill cap should extend to at least five feet below the base of proposed footings and a horizontal distance beyond their perimeter equal to the thickness of the fill below the footing, but not less than five feet.

6. Where the ground slopes steeper than 5:1 (H:V), the engineered fill should be properly benched into competent material.

7. Areas that are to be paved should be scarified to at least 12 inches below the existing or rough grade (whichever is deeper), brought to near the material's optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 95% relative compaction.

8. Fill materials should be placed in thin lifts, watered to near the material's optimum moisture content (or to near 2% over optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 90% relative compaction prior to placing the next lift).

9. All grading should comply with the grading specifications and requirements of the governing agency.

Grading-Temporary Excavations

Temporary excavations (such as backcuts for stability fills, removals, and retaining wall excavations) may be considered stable if cut vertical, providing they are restricted to a maximum of 5 feet in height, are provided with permanent support as soon as possible, and they are protected from erosion and saturation. Portions of temporary excavations in excess of 5 feet high should be laid back to 1 1/2:1 unless specific alternative treatments are evaluated and found acceptable.

Utility Trench Backfill

Backfill for utility trench excavations should be compacted to 90% relative compaction. Where

installed in sloping areas, the backfill should be properly keyed and benched.

Foundation Systems

This section provides preliminary foundation design criteria for conventional shallow spread foundations. Once specific building loads and foundation locations are known, these recommendations should be reviewed. Specific design issues, such as foundations in close proximity to one another, or loads beyond the range anticipated may require supplemental geotechnical recommendations.

Conventional Foundations

Continuous or pad footings may be used to support the proposed structures. In order to achieve the capacities specified below, they should be founded a minimum of 18 inches into engineered fill, with the concrete placed against in-place, undisturbed material. Isolated foundations should be constrained by grade beams in at least two directions. Foundation design criteria are based, in part, upon the expansive properties of the materials anticipated to be present near the finished pad grade. We anticipate the material supporting the structure to have an expansion index of 30 or less. Laboratory testing to verify the expansive properties of the near-pad-grade materials should be performed at the completion of rough grading. The final foundation and slab-on-grade configuration should contain details that are not less than the values provided.

Pre-saturation guidelines are presented in the following table. Pre-saturation of the foundation soils should be initiated well before concrete is scheduled to be placed. Care should be taken to see that the water has properly penetrated the soil. Last minute flooding is not a good practice. Excess water remaining in the target pre-saturation zone at the time of concrete placement will penetrate further into the soil, possibly causing additional expansion and uplift of the curing concrete.

Anticipated Expansion Index Range 0 - 30

Pre-moisten 18"

Footings⁽¹⁾

Allowable Bearing Capacity 2000 PSF⁽²⁾

Lateral Resistance 225 PSF/Ft^{(2) (3)}

Maximum Lateral Resistance 2000 PSF^{(2) (3)}

Coefficient of Friction 0.35

Minimum Embedment Into Foundation Material 18 inches

Minimum Embedment Below Adjacent Grade⁽⁴⁾ 18 inches

Minimum Reinforcement 4 #4 bars, 2 near top, 2 near bottom

Slabs-On-Grade

Thickness Full 5"

Minimum Reinforcement⁽⁶⁾ #4 bars @ 16" o.c., e.w.

- (1) Bearing portions of all footings should be at least five feet (measured horizontally) from the face of adjacent, descending slopes. All footings should bear at least three feet below an imaginary plane projected upward at 1.5:1 from the toe of locally over-steepened slopes. Pad footings should be at least 24 inches square.
- (2) May be increased by 1/3 for short duration loading such as by wind or seismic forces. Allowable Bearing Capacity considers a factor of safety of 3 or greater considering bearing failure.
- (3) Decrease by 1/3 when combined with friction. The value provided can be used for both static and seismic conditions.
- (4) Applies to exterior footings.

Slab-On-Grade Subgrade

Approximately two inches of sand should be placed across the slab subgrade, with a vapor retarder placed on top of the sand in all areas where moisture penetration of the slab is undesirable. The vapor retarder should consist of at least 10 mil thick, polyolefin plastic that complies with specifications in the present version of ASTM E1745. Concrete for the floor slab should be placed directly upon the vapor retarder.

The vapor retarder should be placed in general conformance with ASTM E1643 – 10. The permeance (propensity to transmit water) and strength (i.e. Class A, B or C) of the vapor retarder, as well as the water/cement ratio, mix design and strength of the concrete, will influence a variety of items, including slab finishing, construction schedules, moisture released from the slab, and floor coverings. Project design and construction professionals should consider these factors when developing specifications for, and/or selecting materials for, the vapor retarder, concrete, and floor covering.

Static Settlement

For planning purposes, structural foundations designs should consider total static settlement on the order of 1 inch with differential settlement on the order of 1/2 inch over a distance of 30 feet. Once foundation loads and locations are known, this information should be provided to the geotechnical consultant to verify the magnitudes of estimated total and differential static settlements.

Seismic Geohazards

Pre-ground improvement seismic settlement due to design-level ground motions is anticipated to be on the order of 1 2/3 inches with differential settlement estimated to be 3/4 inches.

The potential for lateral spreading at the site is estimated to range from 3 to 5 inches using two different estimation methods, with a maximum variation of only 1.5 inches considering either the Kramer or Youd methodology. Those 1.5 inches of relative lateral spread across the width of the building – approximately 100 to 130 feet – in the assumed direction of movement indicates an average strain rate of less than 0.015 inches per foot.

Post ground improvement settlement will be one inch or less for total static and seismic settlement. Differential static and seismic settlement will be on the order of ¼ inches or less over a horizontal distance of 30 feet.

Retaining Walls

Conventional Cantilever Walls

Retaining walls may be used within the subject project. Foundation design criteria are provided in the preceding section. Lateral loading criteria for cantilevered wall designs with level backfills are presented in the table below. The loading criteria are in part a function of the type of backfill material. Criteria for various Unified Soil Classification designations are provided. Soil classified as CL predominates at the subject site. Lateral earth pressures acting on the wall may be reduced by replacement of these soils with coarser soils, throughout the backfill-backslope area that influences wall design. The zone of influence extends from the back of the wall to a line project upward at about 45 degrees from the back of the footing to the ground surface. Earth materials for backfill and bearing support may be assumed to have a total soil unit weight of 125 pcf.

Lateral Design⁽¹⁾

USCS Class:	Equivalent Fluid Density (PCF) ⁽¹⁾	
	GW, GP, SW, SP	SC, CL-ML, CL
Active Pressure	30	60
At-rest Pressure	60	100

(1) Based on Table 1610.1 of the 2010 CBC. Special design required for wall height in excess of fifteen feet.

Retaining walls that are free to deflect may be designed for active pressure. Retaining walls that are restrained should be designed for at-rest pressure. The 2010 CBC §1610A.1 allows basement walls which extend not more than eight feet below grade with supporting flexible floor systems to be designed for active pressure. Section 1807A.2.1 of the 2010 CBC requires the lateral soil pressure on both sides of the keyway be considered in the sliding analysis if a keyway is extended below the wall base to enhance sliding stability.

For walls supporting slopes steeper than 5:1 (H:V), the equivalent fluid densities in the table should be increased. The values may be increased 1 pcf for each 2 degrees of backfill gradient. For example, ascending backfill with a gradient of 2:1 may use an equivalent fluid density that is increased by 13 pcf. Recommendations for other backfill conditions may be provided upon request.

All retaining walls should be provided with adequate backdrainage systems. Pipe outlets are

generally preferred over weep holes. Free draining material should be used behind weep holes or about pipe drains. Care should be exercised to see that weep holes are installed and maintained above the finish grade adjacent to the face of the wall. Waterproofing should be included in the design where moisture penetration of the wall and mineral deposits/staining on the wall face are undesirable.

Backfill for retaining walls should be properly compacted. An impervious cap should be provided at the top of the backfill to retard infiltration of water. A typical backfill detail is provided in the Typical Details appendix of this report.

Additional surcharge, such as that due to proposed structures, traffic, hydrostatic pressure, or other loading, should be included in the wall design. Use of expansive soil as backfill for retaining walls will result in a surcharge to the wall, the magnitude of which is dependent upon the expansion index of the backfill.

Seismic Increment of Earth Pressure

As required by CBC §1803A.5.12, geotechnical reports for structures assigned to Seismic Design Category D, E or F must include information regarding lateral pressures on basement and retaining walls due to earthquake motions. Recent writings such as Lew et al. (2010) and Al Atik et al. (2010) attempt to address the appropriate means to implement this code requirement. These works conclude in part that seismic earth pressures can be neglected when the peak ground acceleration is below 0.4g. For this site, the peak ground acceleration is considered to be above this threshold.

For retaining walls, the following design criteria are provided considering the general provisional recommendations proposed by Lew et al. (2010) and findings presented in Al Atik (2010) for walls founded on non-saturated, level ground conditions. Cantilever walls free to move and rotate can be designed for a seismic earth pressure increment considering an equivalent fluid pressure of 67 pcf (triangular pressure distribution). Walls restricted from moving or rotating, such as basement walls, can be designed for a seismic earth pressure increment considering an equivalent fluid pressure of 84 pcf (triangular pressure distribution). The resultant of this seismic earth pressure increment is considered to act at one-third H above the base of the wall. The seismic earth pressure increment should be applied to the active earth pressure for both the free-to-rotate and restrained cases. Often, for the case of walls restricted from moving and rotating, this combination of active earth pressure and seismic earth pressure increment will not exceed the at-rest earth pressure for the static case when considering factored loads used for the basic load combinations prescribed in the California Building Code.

Factors of Safety

The factor of safety for the allowable bearing pressure provided is greater than three. The allowable passive pressure provided is based upon a factor of safety of 1.5. The factor of safety for the sliding friction is one. The factor of safety for the active pressure is one.

Corrosion Potential

Soluble Sulfates

Preliminary Testing of a sample obtained from onsite exploration indicates soluble sulfate levels of 350 mg/kg. This equates to 0.035 percent water soluble sulfate by weight. Table 4.3.1 in ACI 318 designates these levels of soluble sulfates as negligible sulfate exposure. The ACI table presents requirements for concrete exposed to sulfate-containing solutions. For the negligible level, no specific requirements are provided.

Soil Resistivity

The testing also indicates resistivity of the saturated sample was 1,200 ohm-cm. Resistivity of soils is inversely proportional to corrosiveness. Thus, the analysis helps in determining whether the soils may have a deleterious effect on underground metallic structures or materials. A generally accepted correlation between resistivity and soil corrosiveness toward metals is provided below.

<u>Resistivity (Ohm-Centimeter)</u>	<u>Corrosiveness</u>
< 1,000	Severely Corrosive
1,000 - 2,000	Corrosive
2,000 - 10,000	Increasingly Moderate
> 10,000	Increasingly Mild

pH Levels

Test results indicate that the sample has a pH level of 7.4, indicating that the soils are generally neutral to slightly basic.

Chlorides

Soils containing high concentrations (on the order of 10,000 ppm) of chlorides can be corrosive to ferrous metals. The sample was found to contain 16 ppm of chlorides, well below levels of concern with respect to corrosion.

Preliminary Pavement Structural Sections

Preliminary pavement structural section information for the project has been prepared considering a preliminary R-Value of 10 for the subgrade soils. The following table presents the

pavement section recommendations.

AC PAVEMENT RECOMMENDATION

Assumed Traffic Index	Thickness of Asphalt Concrete (inches)	Thickness of Crushed Aggregate Base (inches)
4	3.0	6.0
5	3.0	9.0
6	4.0	13.0

The upper 12 inches of the subgrade soil should be compacted to at least 95% relative compaction. Base materials should be compacted to at least 95% relative compaction.

R-value tests should be performed at the completion of grading and final pavement section designs developed at that time.

Drainage

Positive drainage should be established to carry pad waters away from structures and foundations, and to prevent uncontrolled or sheet flow over manufactured slopes. We recommend as steep a gradient as practical be established around the structures, to the street or other non-erosive drainage devices. Fine-grade fills placed to create pad drainage should be compacted in order to retard infiltration of surface water.

Preserving proper surface drainage is also important. Planters, decorative walls, plants, trees, or accumulations of organic matter should not be allowed to retard surface drainage. Area drains and roof gutters (if present) should be kept free of obstruction. Roof gutters (if present) and/or condensation lines from air conditioners should outlet to a non-erodible device, i.e., walkways, patios, driveways, drain lines, or splash blocks that direct the water away from the structure. Swales and/or area drains should outlet to the street or acceptable non-erodible device. Positive drainage along the backs of retaining walls should be maintained. Any other measures that will facilitate positive surface drainage should be employed.

CONSTRUCTION MONITORING

Progress site plans, grading plans, and foundation plans should be submitted to this office. Additional recommendations may be provided at that time, if such are considered warranted.

Placement of all fill and backfill should be monitored by representatives of this office. This includes our observation of prepared bottoms prior to filling. All excavated slopes, both temporary and permanent, should be observed by a representative of this office. Supplemental recommendations may

prove warranted based upon the materials exposed in the actual excavations.


Foundation excavations should be observed by representatives of this office to see if the recommended penetration of proper supporting strata has been achieved. Such observations should be made prior to placing concrete, steel or forms. This office should be notified at least 24 hours prior to placing concrete.


CLOSURE

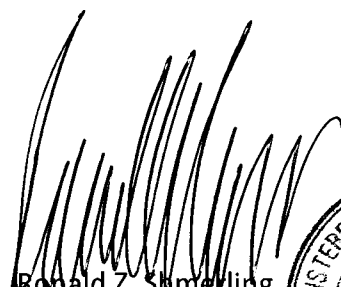
This geotechnical report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted engineering practices at this time and location. No other warranties, either express or implied, are made as to the professional advice provided under the terms of our agreement and included in this report.


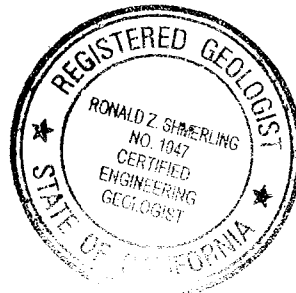
Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions regarding this report.

Respectfully submitted,
GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE


 Lawrence K. Stark
 G.E. 2772




 Ronald Z. Shmerling
 C.E.G. 1047
 R.C.E. 35444

XC: (6) Addressee c/o Mr. Lee Paul

REFERENCE LIST:

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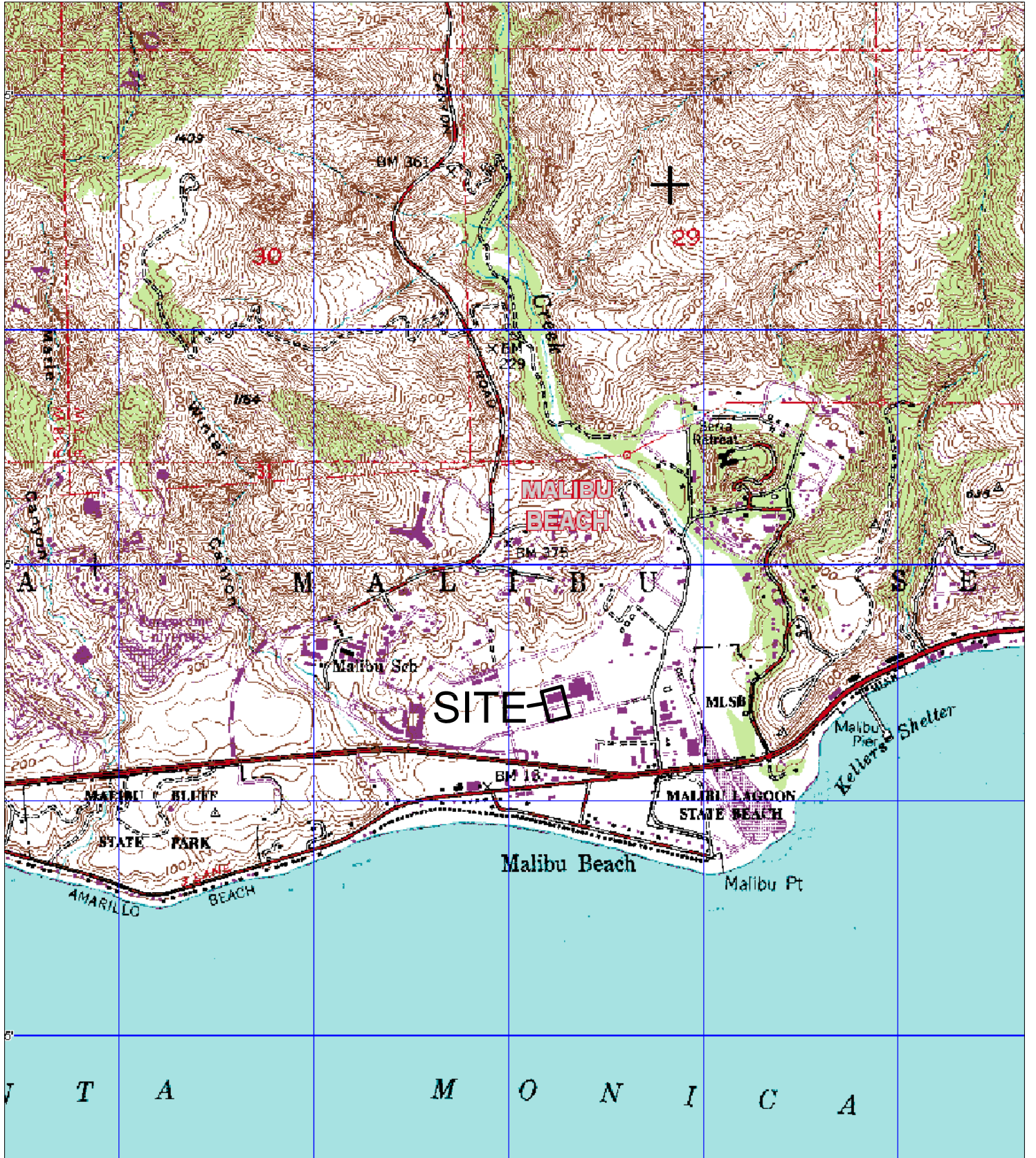
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SITE LOCATION MAP

23555 Civic Center Way, Malibu, California



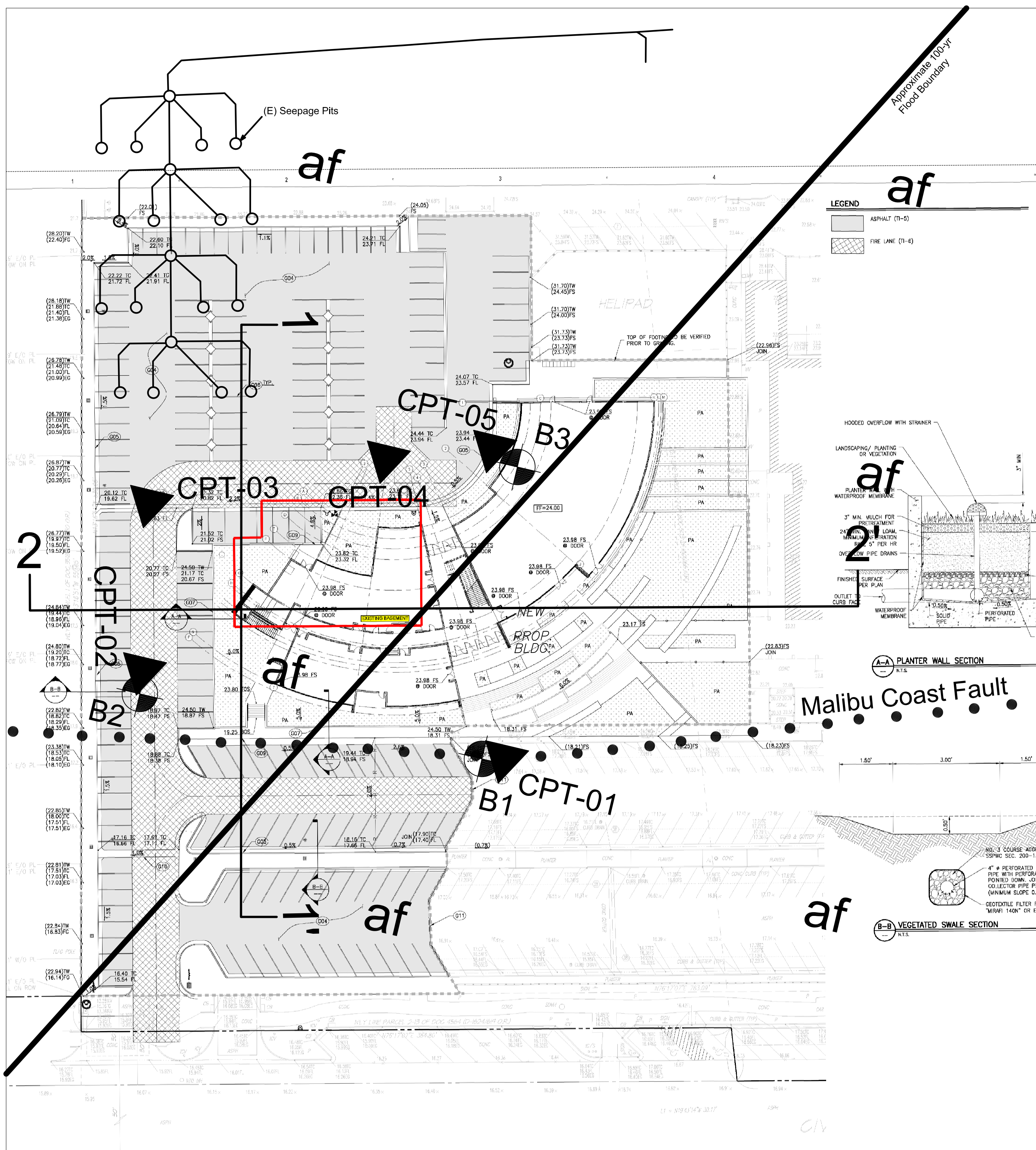
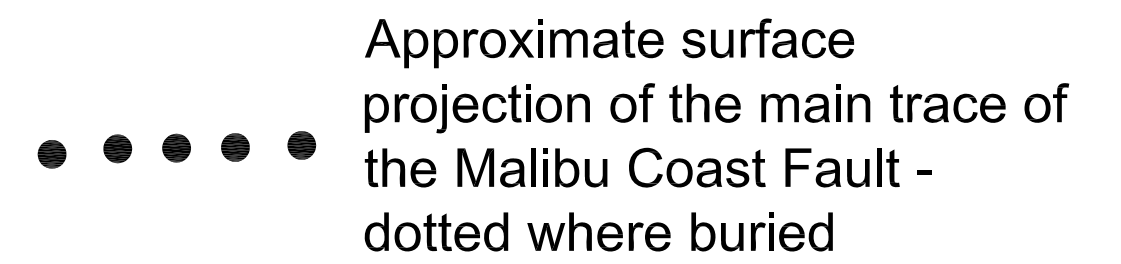
Geolabs - Westlake Village
GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING

DATE 6/21/2012 BY RMP
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PLOT MAP

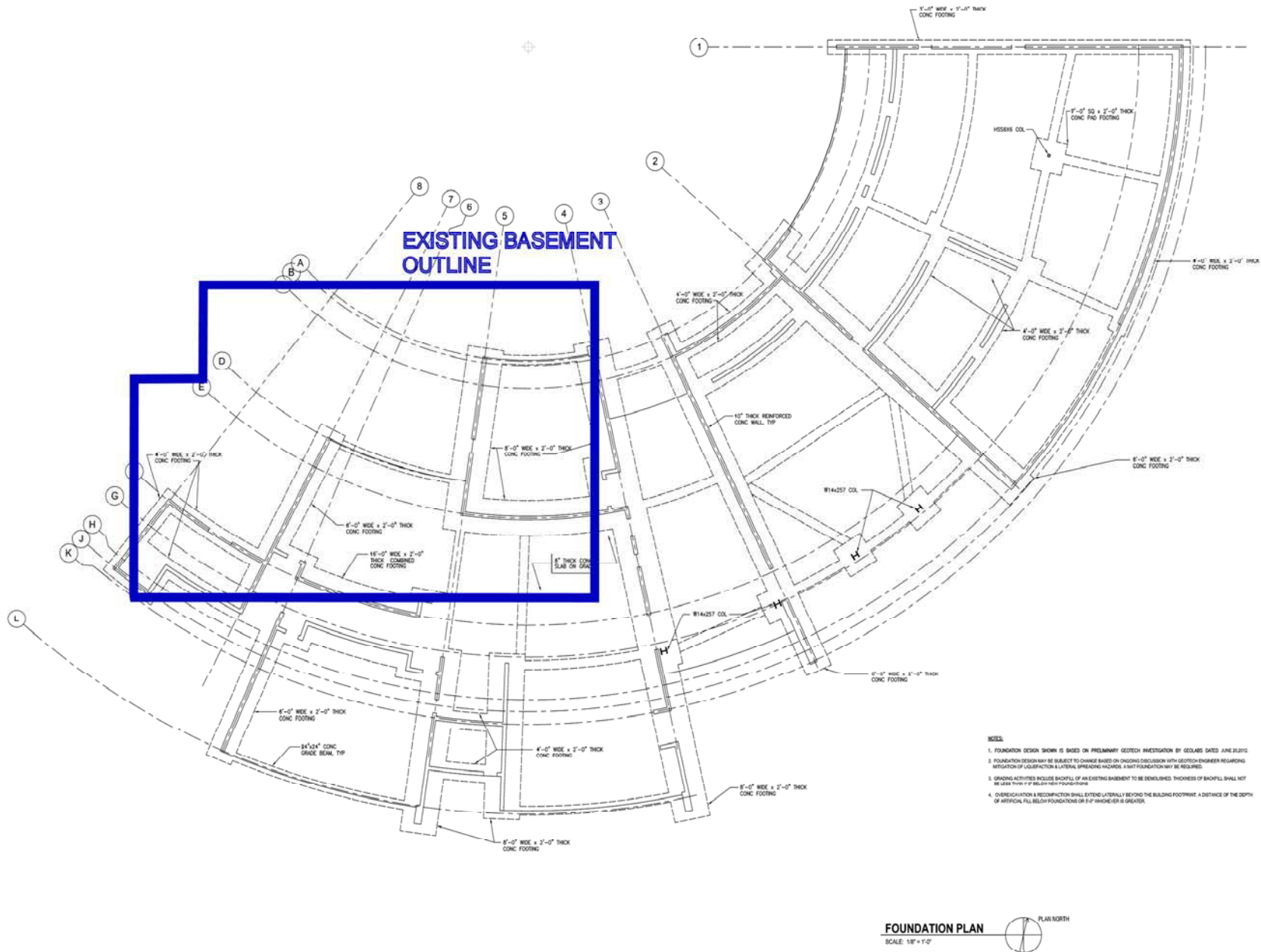
EXPLANATION

- af Artificial Fill
- B3 Approximate location of HSA boring
- CPT-05 Approximate location of CPT sounding



	Geolabs - Westlake Village	
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING	
	DATE 6/21/2012	BY RMP
SCALE 1"=40'		W.O. 9279
PLATE 1.2		

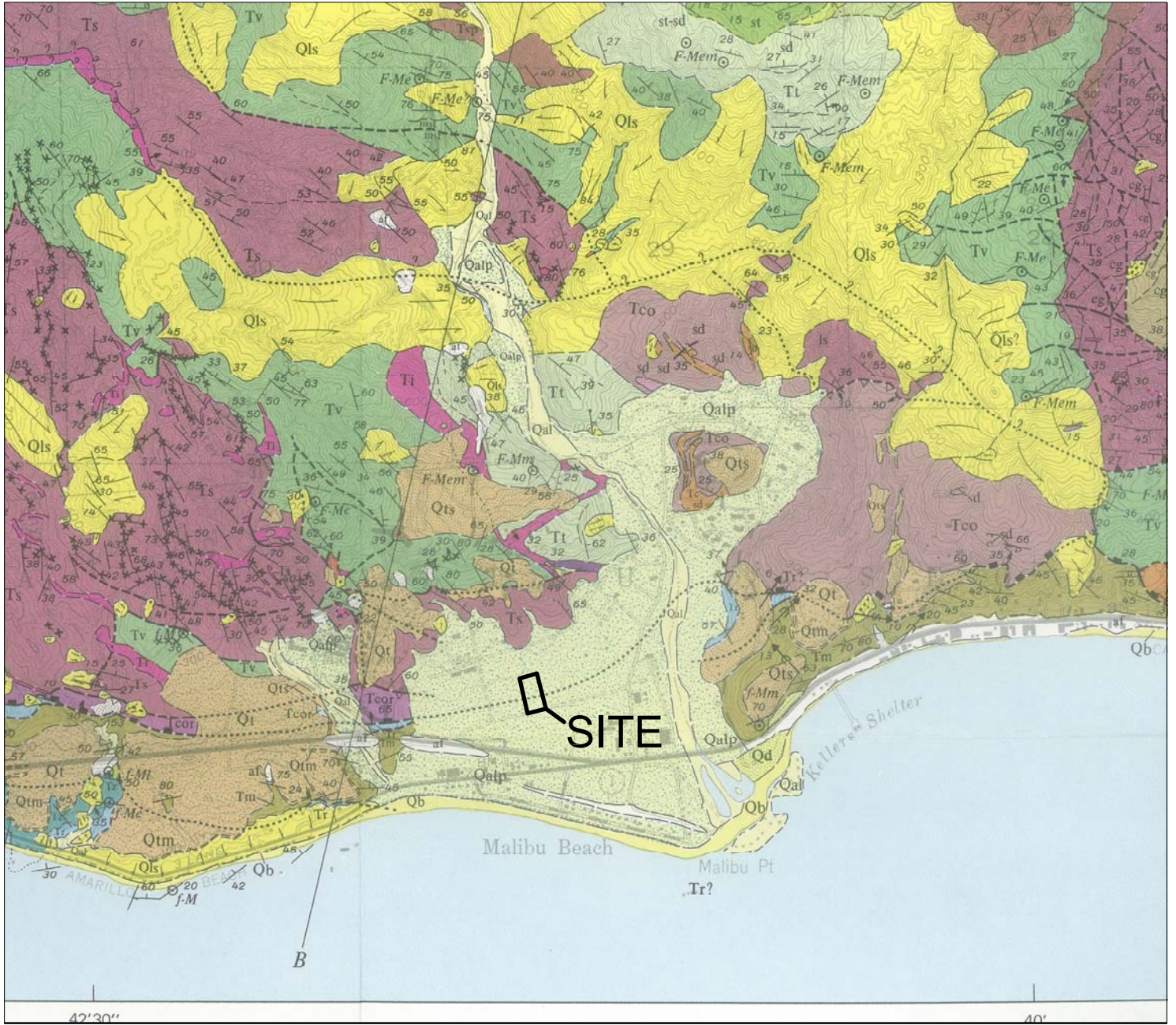
P:\9279 SMC Malibu\Plot Map.dwg | Plot Map



- NOTES:
1. FOUNDATION DESIGN SHOWN IS BASED ON PRELIMINARY GEOTECH INVESTIGATION BY GEOLABS DATED JUNE 20, 2012.
 2. FOUNDATION DESIGN MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE BASED ON ONGOING DISCUSSION WITH GEOTECH ENGINEER REGARDING MITIGATION OF LIQ FACTOR & EXTERNAL SPREADING FACTORS. A RATIO FOUNDATION MAY BE REQUIRED.
 3. DRIVING ACTIVITIES INSIDE BASKET OF ALL EXISTING SHEDS TO BE DEMOLISHED. THICKNESS OF BACKFILL SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 1' IF BELOW NEW FOUNDATIONS.
 4. OVERSIGHT AND RECOMPACT SHALL EXTEND LATERALLY BEYOND THE BUILDING FOOTPRINT A DISTANCE OF THE DEPTH OF ARTIFICIAL FILL BELOW FOUNDATIONS OR 5' WHICHEVER IS GREATER.

REGIONAL GEOLOGIC MAP

23555 Civic Center Way, Malibu, California



EXPLANATION

Qalp

Alluvium as flood plain deposits,
may include some mudflow deposits



Malibu Coast fault - Boxes on upper plate of reverse
fault, dotted where buried

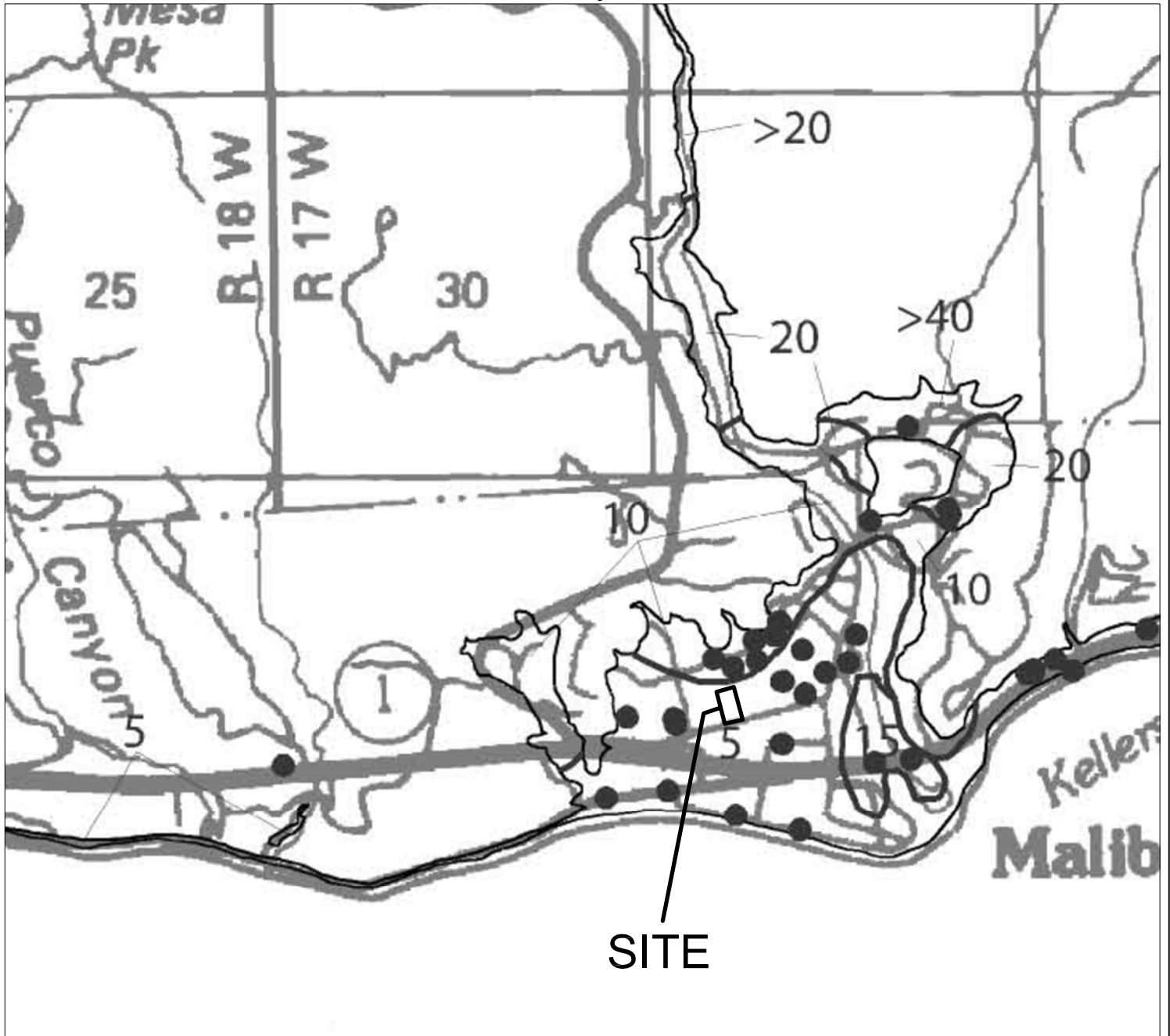


Geolabs - Westlake Village
GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING

DATE **6/20/2012** BY **RMP**
SCALE **~1"=2000'** W.O. **9279**

GROUNDWATER MAP

23555 Civic Center Way, Malibu, California



EXPLANATION

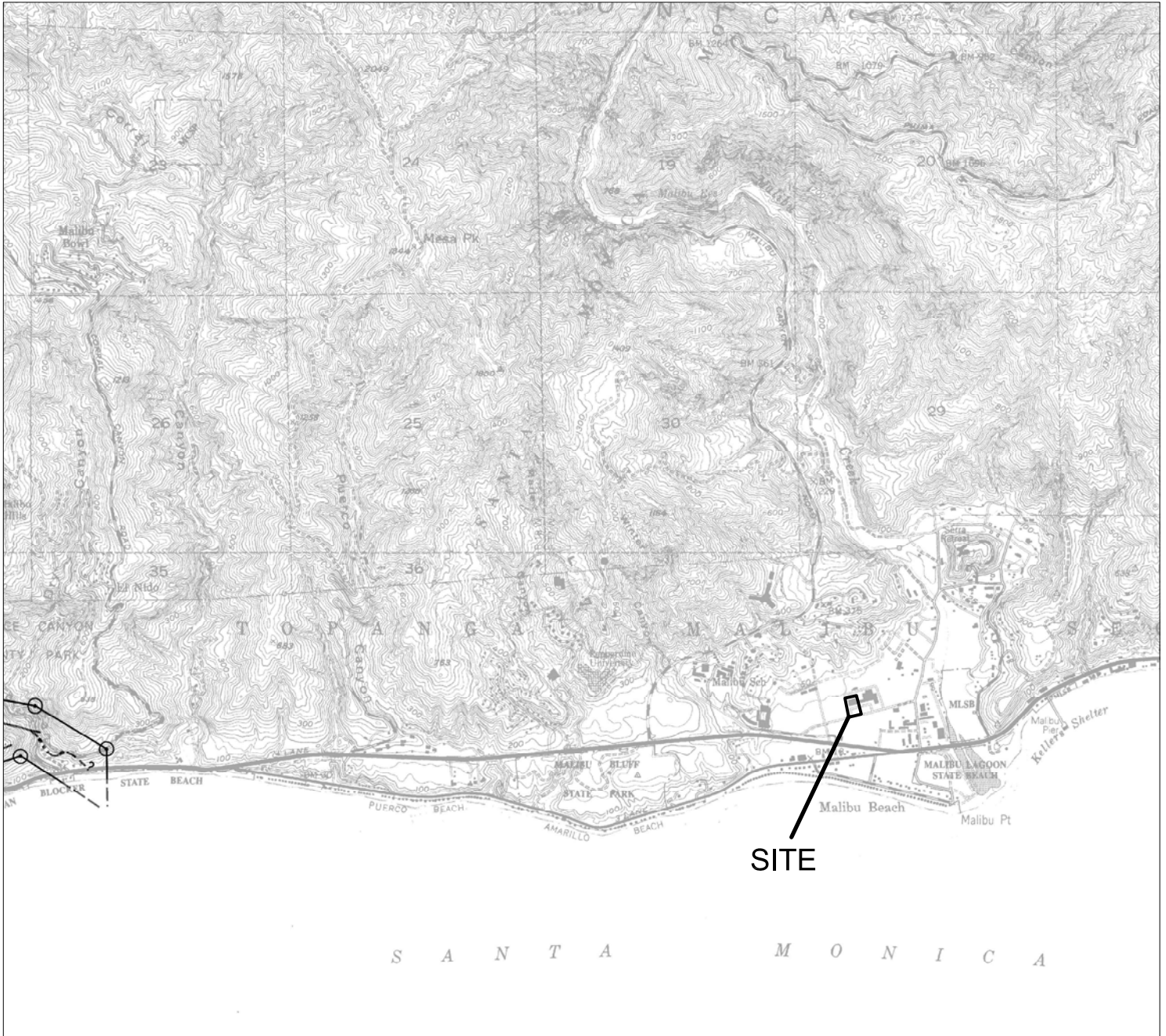
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Borehole Site B = Pre-Quaternary bedrock 		Alluviated valley and areas of approximately constant groundwater depth (in feet)
---	--	---



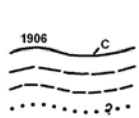
	Geolabs - Westlake Village GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING	
	DATE 6/20/2012	BY RMP
	SCALE ~1"=2000'	W.O. 9279

ALQUIST-PRIOLO MAP

23555 Civic Center Way, Malibu, California

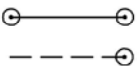


MAP EXPLANATION



Active Faults

Faults considered to have been active during Holocene time and to have potential for surface rupture: solid line where accurately located, long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed; query (?) indicates additional uncertainty. Evidence of historic offset indicated by year of earthquake-associated event or C for displacement caused by fault creep.



Earthquake Fault Zone Boundaries

These are delineated as straight-line segments that connect encircled turning points so as to define Earthquake Fault Zone segments.

Seaward projection of zone boundary.



Geolabs - Westlake Village
GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING

DATE 6/20/2012 BY RMP
SCALE ~1"=3000' W.O. 9279

Base Map: Earthquake Fault Zones Map, Malibu Beach 7.5-min Quadrangle
by California Geological Survey, 2007

REGIONAL FAULT MAP

23555 Civic Center Way, Malibu, California



Base Map: CGS, 1999, Simplified Fault Activity Map of California, Compiled by C.W. Jennings and George J. Saucedo (Revised 2002 by Tousson Topozada and David Branum)

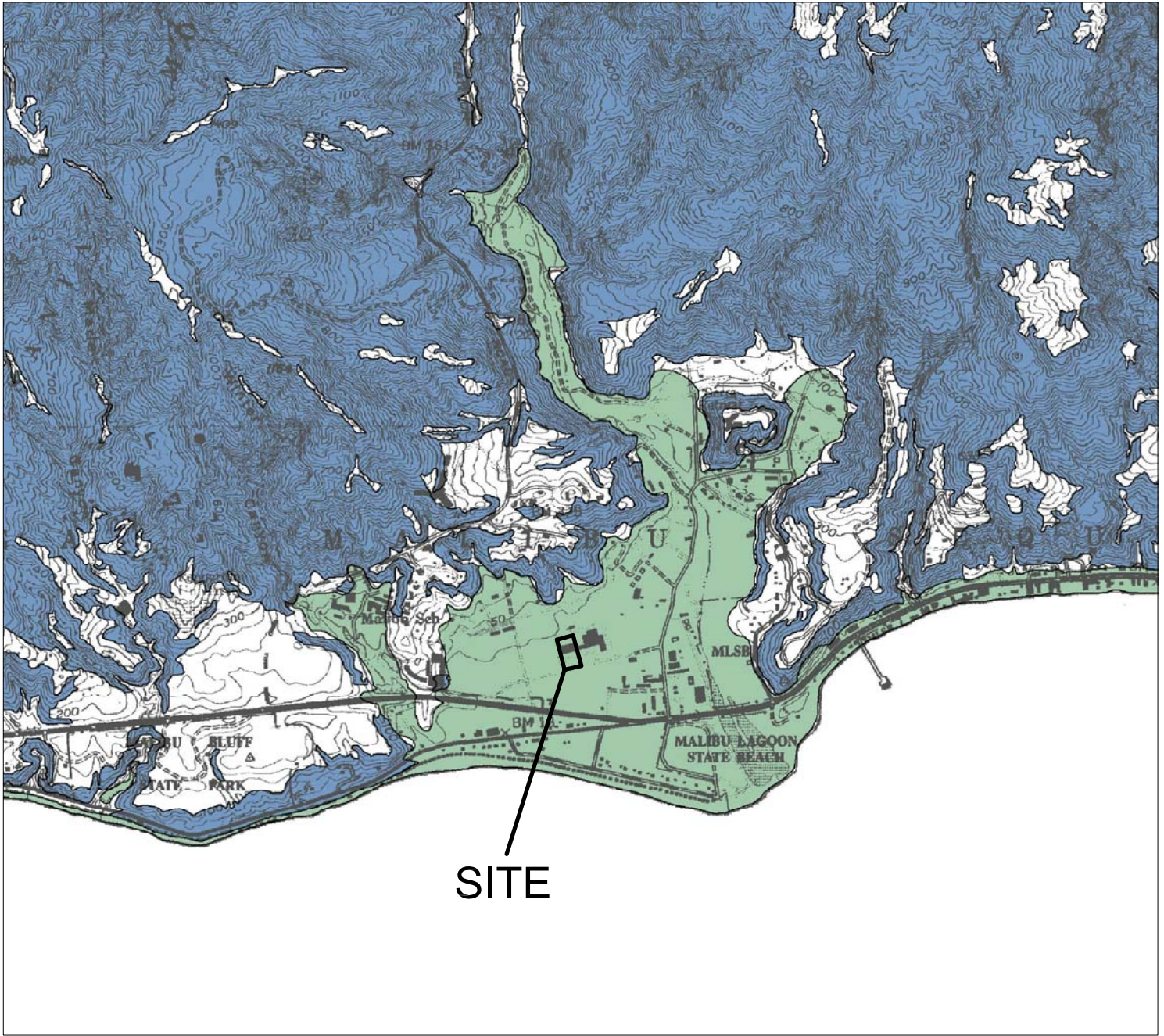


Geolabs - Westlake Village
GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING

DATE 6/20/2012 BY RMP
SCALE ~1"=10miles W.O. 9279

SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES MAP


23555 Civic Center Way, Malibu, California




SITE

MAP EXPLANATION

Zones of Required Investigation:

- 

Liquefaction
Areas where historic occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and groundwater conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.
- 

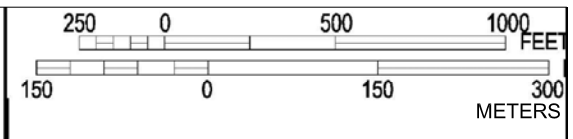
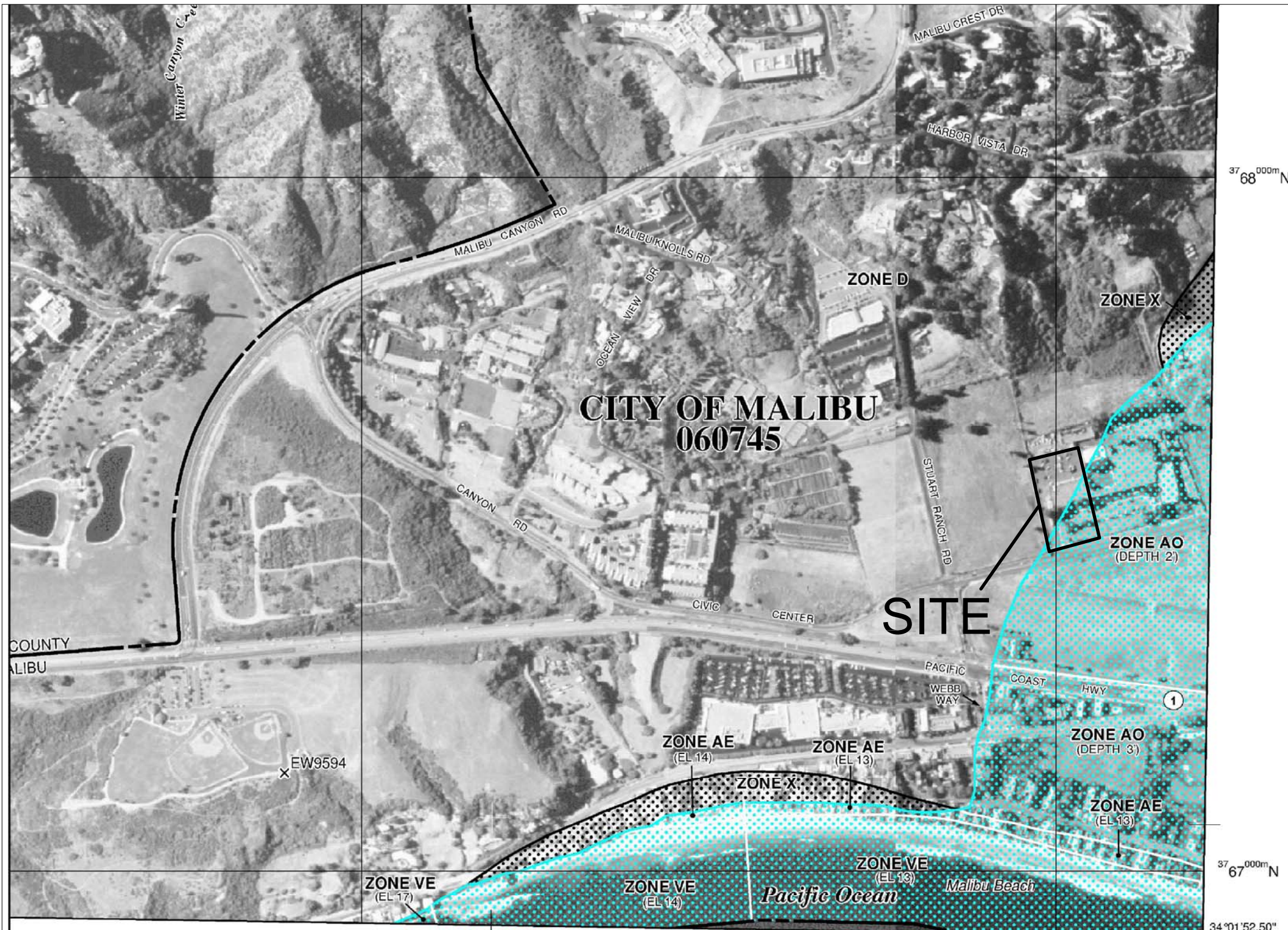
Earthquake-Induced Landslides
Areas where previous occurrence of landslide movement, or local topographic, geological, geotechnical and subsurface water conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.



Geolabs - Westlake Village
GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING

DATE **6/20/2012** BY **RMP**
SCALE **~1"=2000'** W.O. **9279**

Base Map: Seismic Hazard Zones Map, Malibu Beach 7.5-min Quadrangle by California Geological Survey, 2001



37° 68' 00.00" N

LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAS) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A No Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AE Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AH Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AO Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.

ZONE AR Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decommissioned. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.

ZONE A99 Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE V Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE VE Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.

ZONE D Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

1% annual chance floodplain boundary

37° 67' 00.00" N

34° 01' 52.50" N

JOINS PANEL 1539 343°00'00"E 344°00'00"E 118°41'15.00"

Base Map: Federal Emergency Management Agency, Flood Insurance Rate Map 06037C1537F, Malibu Area, September 26, 2008

This is an official copy of a portion of the above referenced flood map. It was extracted using F-MIT On-Line. This map does not reflect changes or amendments which may have been made subsequent to the date on the title block. For the latest product information about National Flood Insurance Program flood maps check the FEMA Flood Map Store at www.msc.fema.gov

FLOOD HAZARD MAP

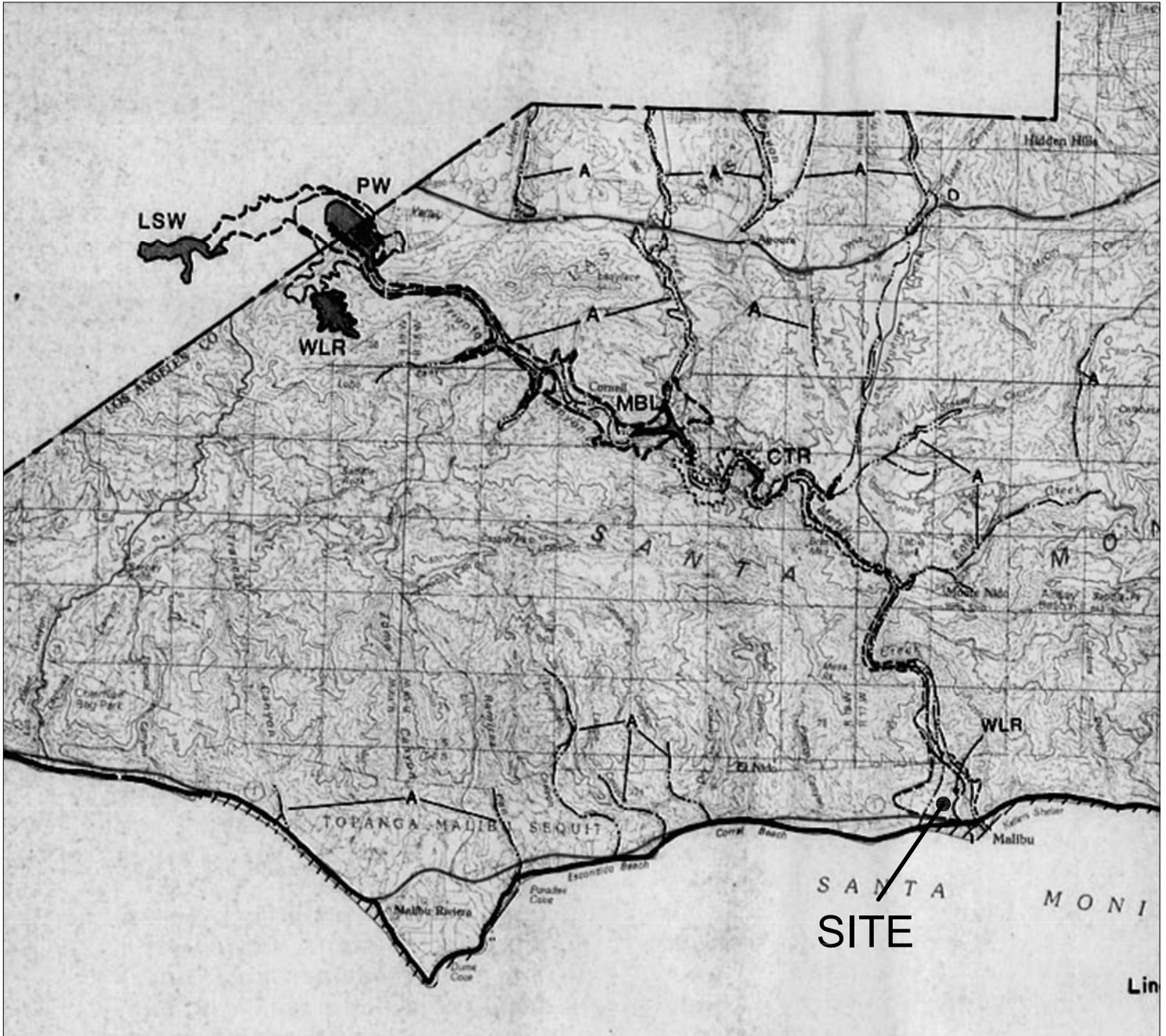
23555 Civic Center Way, Malibu, California

Geolabs – Westlake Village
GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING

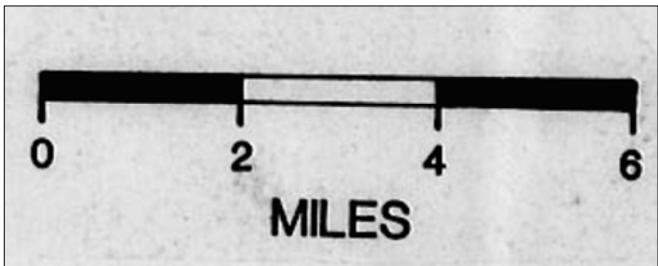
DATE 6/20/2012 BY RMP
SCALE graphic w.o. 9279

DAM INUNDATION MAP

23555 Civic Center Way, Malibu, California



EXPLANATION	
	TSUNAMI INUNDATION AREA
	DAM OR DEBRIS BASIN INUNDATION AREA
	DAM OR DEBRIS BASIN FLOOD BOUNDARIES
	100-YEAR FLOOD AREAS
	500-YEAR FLOOD AREAS
	NON-INUNDATED AREA



	Geolabs - Westlake Village	
	GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING	
	DATE <u>6/20/2012</u>	BY <u>RMP</u>
SCALE <u>graphic</u>	W.O. <u>9279</u>	

Base Map: Flood and Inundation Hazards Map
Los Angeles County Safety Element, Plate 6

APPENDIX A

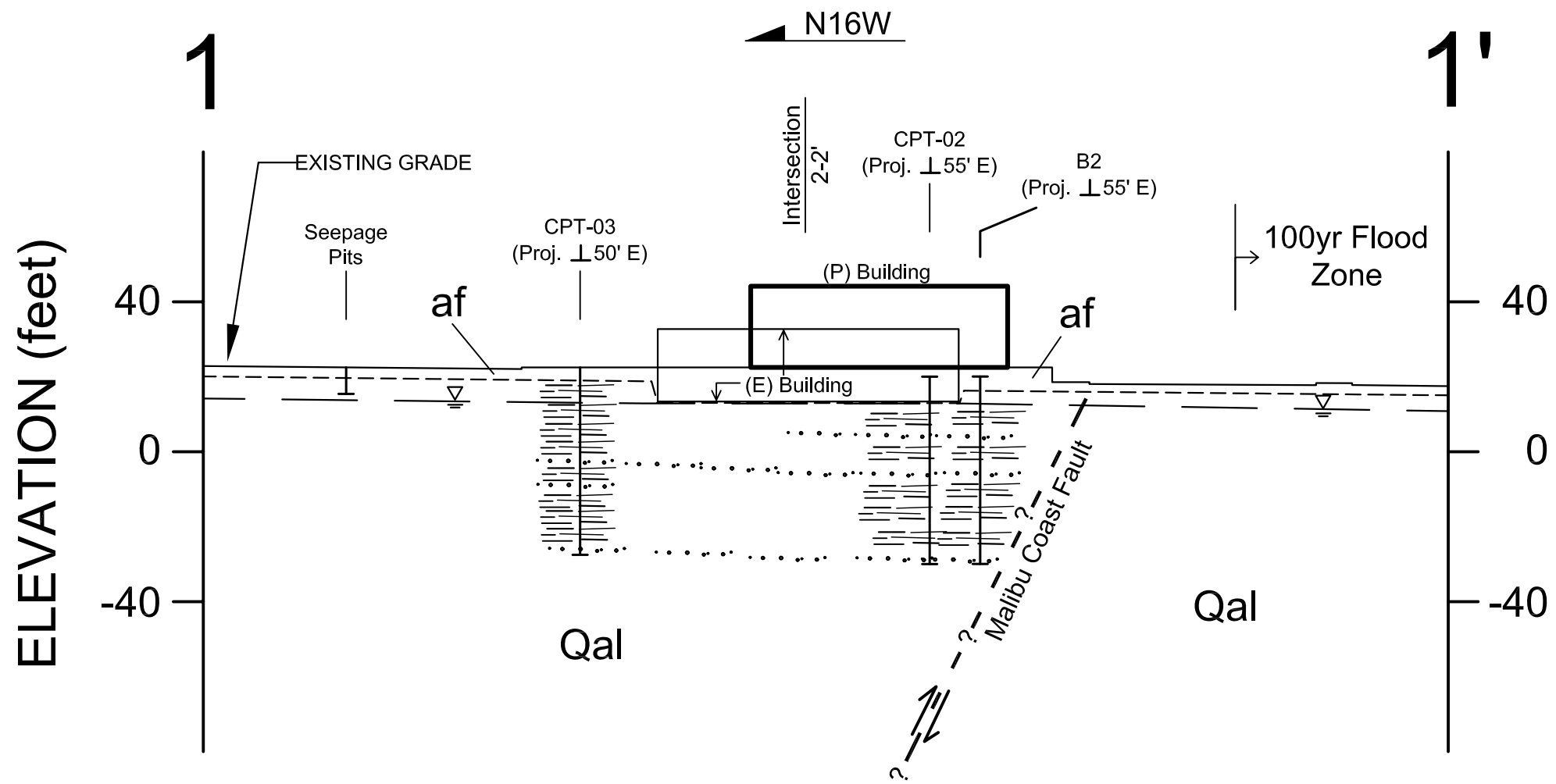
FIELD INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation,
Proposed Library,
2355 Civic Center Way,
City of Malibu, California


W.O. 9279

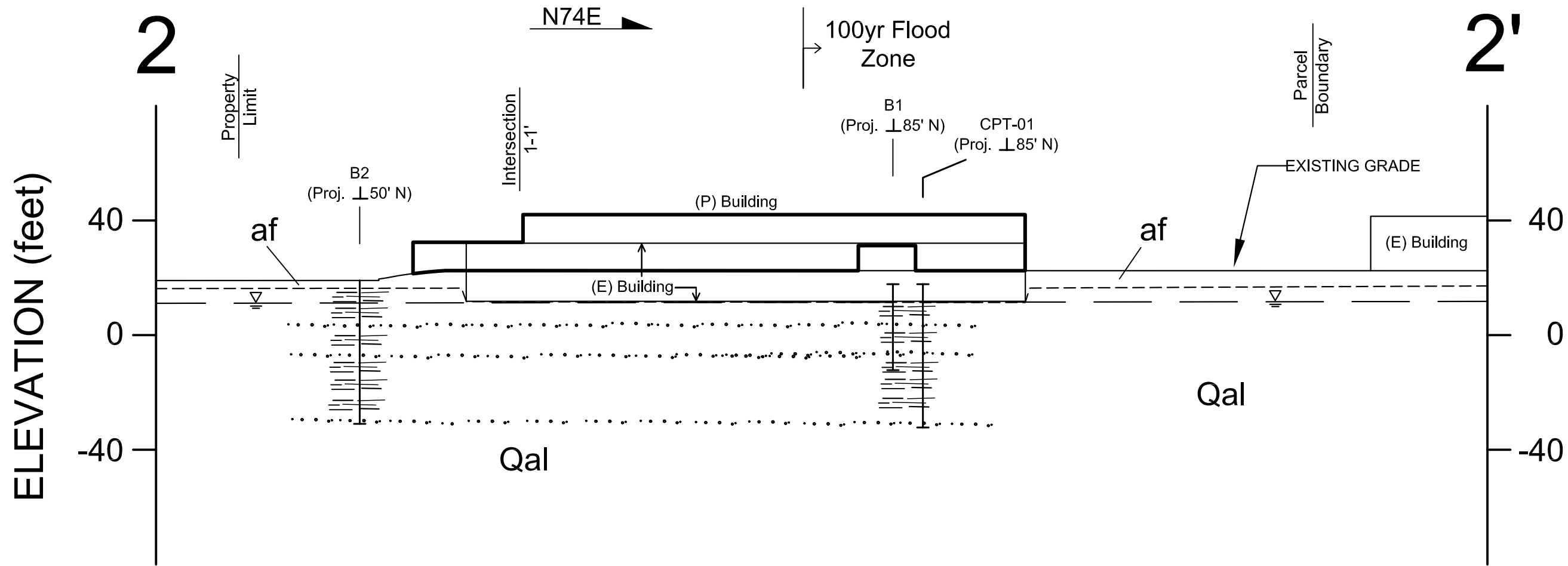
June 20, 2012


Revised December 18, 2013



P:\19279 SMC Malibu\Cross Sections.dwg | 1-1'

	Geolabs - Westlake Village GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING	
	DATE <u>6/21/2012</u> BY <u>RMP</u> SCALE <u>1"=40'</u> W.O. <u>9279</u>	
PLATE 2.1		



	Geolabs - Westlake Village GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING	
	DATE <u>6/21/2012</u>	BY <u>RMP</u>
SCALE <u>1"=40'</u>	W.O. <u>9279</u>	
PLATE 2.2		

SUBSURFACE DATA

LOG OF BORING B1

CLIENT: SMC					PROJECT: Malibu Library					W.O.: 9279	
LOCATION: Malibu					ELEVATION: 18'					DATE: 4/23/12	
RIG TYPE: 8" HSA					HAMMER WEIGHTS: 140 lbs.					DROP: 30"	
	N	U	B	M	DD	DESCRIPTION				PARTICLE SIZE	
0						@0' - <u>Artificial Fill</u> : 3" AC over 2" Base over (SM) brown silty SAND @1' - (SM) Dark gray silty SAND, very moist					
			X								
			X								
			X								
5	2/3/3		S	26.5	-	@3' - <u>Alluvium</u> : (CL) Mottled very dark gray and brown lean CLAY with fine sand, poorly graded, soft, moist, scattered light gray colored staining, individual stains are max. 1/8" across.				*(0,18,45,37)	
			X								
			X								
			X								
10	6/9/5	C		24.1	100.8	@10' - (SC) Light brown clayey fine SAND, poorly graded, loose, very moist, light gray staining as above, scattered subhorizontal sandy laminae.					
15	3/4/5		S	22.4	-	@15' - (SM) Brown silty fine to medium SAND, graded, loose, wet; over				** (0,81,19)	
				31.9	-	(CL) very dark gray fine sandy lean CLAY with <5% 1/4" angular gravel, graded, stiff, wet.				*(3,37,33,27)	
20		C		33.3	87.2	@20' - (SC) Mottled olive brown and bluish gray clayey fine SAND, poorly graded, loose, very moist, plastic, sparse root stringers.					
25	1/1/1		S	27.9	-	@25' - (SP-SM) Bluish gray poorly graded fine to medium SAND with				** (1,94,5)	
				34.9	-	silt, very loose, wet; over (CL) dark bluish gray lean CLAY with fine sand, poorly graded, very soft, very moist, spaced ±1" apart are laminae to 1/8" thick interlayers of black silt.				*(4,22,46,28)	
30	7/9/10	C		26.4	96.8	@30' - (SC) Bluish gray clayey fine SAND, poorly graded, loose, very moist, mottled light gray staining (<10%), sparse root hairs.					
35											
40											
45						TD = 30' Groundwater @ 9' Backfilled with grout					

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

C = Modified California Sampler
 S = Standard Penetration Test
 Hand augered upper 3'
 *(% gravel, % sand, % silt, % clay)
 **(%gravel, %sand, %fines)

N = Field Blowcount
 U = Undisturbed Sample
 B = Disturbed Sample
 X = Disturbed Bulk Sample
 M = Moisture %
 DD = Dry Density (pcf)

SUBSURFACE DATA

LOG OF BORING B2

CLIENT: SMC					PROJECT: Malibu Library			W.O.: 9279
LOCATION: Malibu					ELEVATION: 20'			DATE: 4/23/12
RIG TYPE: 8" HSA					HAMMER WEIGHTS: 140 lbs.			DROP: 30"
	N	U	B	M	DD	DESCRIPTION		PARTICLE SIZE
0			X			@0' - <u>Artificial Fill</u> : 3" AC over 2" Base over (SC) brown clayey SAND		
			X			@1' - (CL) Dark gray lean CLAY with fine sand, moist.		
			X					
5	5/4/3	C		21.7	101.3	@4' - <u>Alluvium</u> : (SC) Brown clayey fine SAND, poorly graded, loose, very moist, dendritic orange iron staining.		
10			S	25.9	-	@10' - (CL) Grayish brown sandy lean CLAY, poorly graded, soft, very moist, plastic.		*(0,49,31,20)
	4/5/8	C		28.2	97.5	@12.5' - (CL) Brown sandy lean CLAY, poorly graded, medium stiff, very moist, subhorizontal laminae of grayish brown very silty sand, also sparse manganese stains <1/8" across		
15	6/8/8	S		24.9	-	@15' - (SM) Brown fine to medium SAND, poorly graded, medium dense wet		** (0,80,20)
	4/4/5	C		30.4	93.1	@17.5' - (CL) Very dark gray sandy lean CLAY, poorly graded, soft, very moist; clean sand in waste rings		
20	1/1/2	S		29.6	-	@20' - (SC) Dark bluish gray clayey fine SAND, poorly graded, very loose, very moist.		*(0,58,27,15)
25	3/7/9	S		26.9	-	@25' - (SC) Same with <5% angular medium to coarse sand and root hairs, medium dense.		*(1,66,21,12)
30	0-3", 1-3"/2/4	S		26.3	-	@30' - (SC) Same as above over 1" thick light brown silty fine to medium sand layer, loose; over (CL) dark bluish gray sandy lean CLAY, poorly graded, soft, moist, mottled with light gray staining similar to B1@30'.		*(0,39,38,23)
				31.1	-			
35	3/5/6	S		35.7	-	@35' - (CL) Bluish gray sandy lean CLAY, poorly graded, stiff, very moist, 1/2" thick plastic clayey silt interlayer .		
40	3/3/5	S		34.4	-	@40' - (CL) Bluish gray lean CLAY with sand, poorly graded, medium stiff, very moist, slightly plastic, 1" thick dark gray interlayer with abundant black organic flecks.		*(0,17,56,27)
45								

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

C = Modified California Sampler
 S = Standard Penetration Test
 Hand augered upper 3'
 *(% gravel, % sand, % silt, % clay)
 **(% gravel, % sand, % fines)

N = Field Blowcount
 U = Undisturbed Sample
 B = Disturbed Sample
 X = Disturbed Bulk Sample
 M = Moisture %
 DD = Dry Density (pcf)

CLIENT: SMC					PROJECT: Malibu Library			W.O.: 9279
LOCATION: Malibu					ELEVATION: 20'			DATE: 4/23/12
RIG TYPE: 8" HSA					HAMMER WEIGHTS: 140 lbs.			DROP: 30"
	N	U	B	M	DD	DESCRIPTION		PARTICLE SIZE
40								
45	6/5/8		S	26.7 27.7	-	@45' - (SM) Bluish gray silty fine to medium SAND, graded, medium dense, wet; over (CL) bluish gray sandy lean CLAY, poorly graded, stiff, very moist.		*(0,42,39,19)
50	3/6/14		S	24.5	-	@50' - (SP-SM) Orangish brown poorly graded fine to coarse SAND with silt and 2" thick interlayers of 1.5" subrounded sandy GRAVEL spaced 6" to 12" apart, medium dense, wet.		** (4,89,7)
55								
60								
65								
70								
75								
80								
85						TD=50' Groundwater @14' Backfilled with grout		
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:							N = Field Blowcount	
C = Modified California Sampler							U = Undisturbed Sample	
S = Standard Penetration Test							B = Disturbed Sample	
Hand augered upper 3'							X = Disturbed Bulk Sample	
*(% gravel, % sand, % silt, % clay)							M = Moisture %	
**(% gravel, % sand, % fines)							DD = Dry Density (pcf)	

SUBSURFACE DATA

LOG OF BORING B3

CLIENT: SMC					PROJECT: Malibu Library			W.O.: 9279
LOCATION: Malibu					ELEVATION: 23'			DATE: 4/23/12
RIG TYPE: 8" HSA					HAMMER WEIGHTS: 140 lbs.			DROP: 30"
	N	U	B	M	DD	DESCRIPTION		PARTICLE SIZE
0			X			@0' - <u>Artificial Fill</u> : 3" AC over 2" Base over (GC) orangish brown clayey GRAVEL, well graded, medium dense, moist, clasts are angular volcanics.		
			X					
			X					
5	3/4/5		S	24.5	-	@6' - Wet.		
				19.2	-	@7' - <u>Alluvium</u> : (CL) very dark gray sandy lean CLAY, poorly graded, stiff, moist, plastic		*(0,34,39,27)
10	3/6/8		S	23.1	-	@10' - (CL) Very dark gray fine sandy lean CLAY, poorly graded, stiff, moist, mottled light gray staining max 1/8".		*(0,46,35,19)
15	7/7/8	C		23.3	103.3	@15' - (SC) Brown clayey fine to medium SAND, graded, loose, wet; over (CL) mottled brown and dark gray sandy lean CLAY, poorly graded, stiff, very moist, plastic		*(1,51,32,16)
20	1/1/2		S	32.4	-			*(0,40,35,25)
25	6/10/15	C		23.2	105.2	@25' - (SM) Bluish gray silty fine to medium SAND, graded, medium dense, very moist to wet.		*(0,71,18,11)
30	2/6/9		S	25.1	-	@30' - (SC) Bluish gray clayey fine SAND, poorly graded, medium dense, very moist.		*(0,52,29,19)
35								
40								
45						TD = 30' Groundwater @ 6' Backfilled with grout		
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:							N = Field Blowcount	
C = Modified California Sampler							U = Undisturbed Sample	
S = Standard Penetration Test							B = Disturbed Sample	
Hand augered upper 6'							X = Disturbed Bulk Sample	
*(% gravel, % sand, % silt, % clay)							M = Moisture %	
							DD = Dry Density (pcf)	



Geolabs Westlake Village

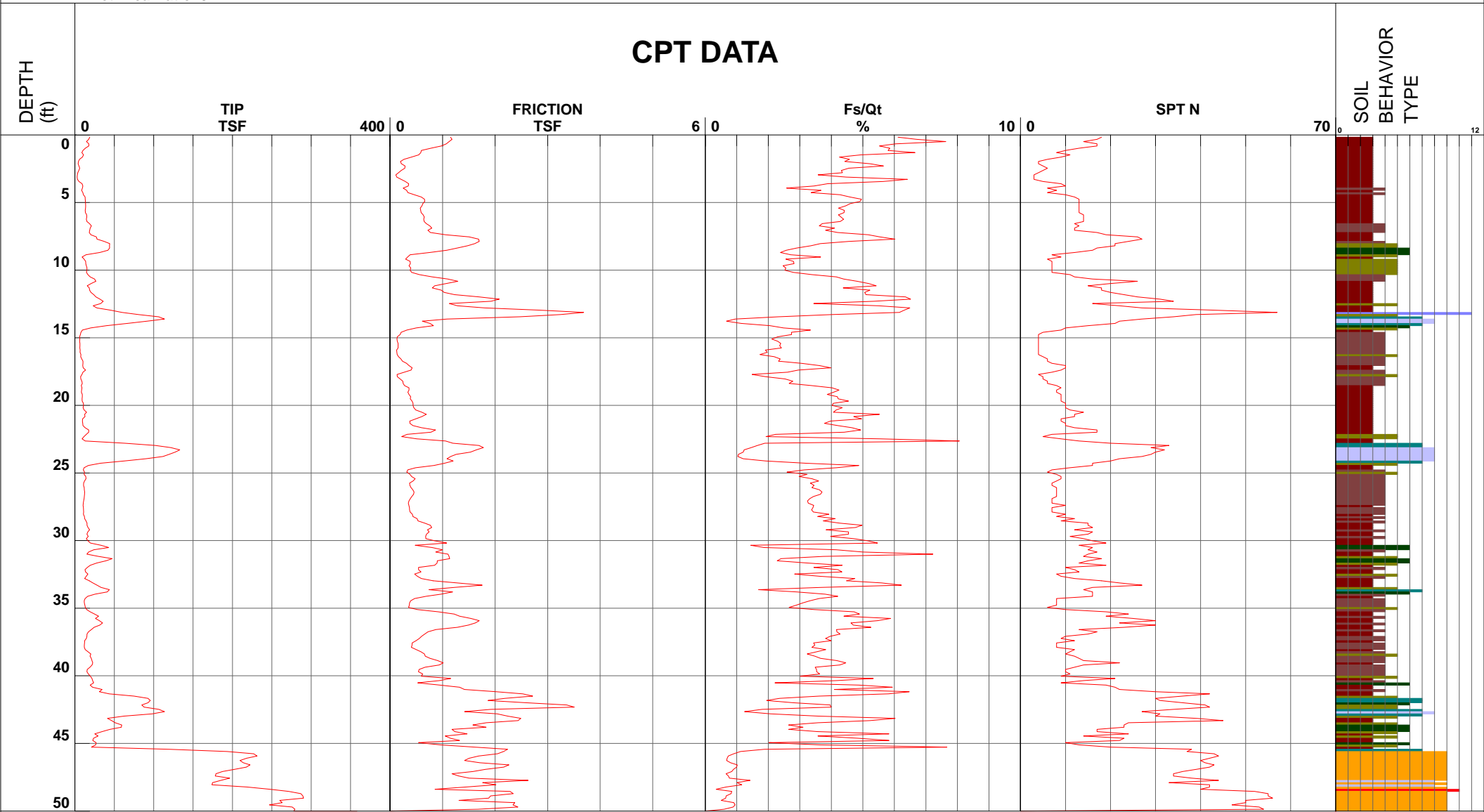
Project SMC Library
 Job Number 9279
 Hole Number CPT-01
 Water Table Depth _____

Operator RA/JC
 Cone Number DSG0906
 Date and Time 4/30/2012 7:43:37 AM

Filename SDF(235).cpt
 GPS _____
 Maximum Depth 50.20 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

CPT DATA



- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ 1 - sensitive fine grained | ■ 4 - silty clay to clay | ■ 7 - silty sand to sandy silt | ■ 10 - gravelly sand to sand |
| ■ 2 - organic material | ■ 5 - clayey silt to silty clay | ■ 8 - sand to silty sand | ■ 11 - very stiff fine grained (*) |
| ■ 3 - clay | ■ 6 - sandy silt to clayey silt | ■ 9 - sand | ■ 12 - sand to clayey sand (*) |

Cone Size 10cm squared

S*Soil behavior type and SPT based on data from UBC-1983

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
 Data File: SDF(235).cpt
 CPT Date: 4/30/2012 7:43:37 AM
 GW During Test: 23 ft

Page: 2
 Sounding ID: CPT-01
 Project No: 9279
 Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Depth ft	qc PS tsf	* qc1n PS	qinc5 PS	Slv Stas	pore prss tsf (psi)	Frct Rato	Mat Typ Zon	* Material Behavior Description	Unit Wght pcf	Qc to N	SPT R-N	* SPT R-N1	* Rel Den	* Ftn Ang deg	Und Shr tsf	OCR -	Fin Ic	* Nk -	* Vol Strn %	* Dry Stlmt 0.00	* Liq Stlmt 0.13	* Cycl SSN %
15.58	6.5	7.2	-	0.2	-3.2	2.7	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	4	5	-	-	0.4	3.6	69	15	-	-	0.10	-
15.75	6.3	7.0	-	0.2	-3.1	2.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	4	5	-	-	0.4	3.5	71	15	-	-	0.10	-
15.91	6.7	7.3	-	0.1	-3.1	2.2	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	4	5	-	-	0.4	3.6	65	15	-	-	0.10	-
16.08	6.6	7.1	-	0.1	-3.0	2.3	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	4	5	-	-	0.4	3.6	67	15	-	-	0.10	-
16.24	7.8	8.3	-	0.1	-2.9	2.0	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	5	6	-	-	0.5	4.3	60	15	-	-	0.10	-
16.40	7.4	7.8	-	0.2	-2.9	2.5	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	5	5	-	-	0.5	4.0	65	15	-	-	0.10	-
16.57	8.7	9.1	-	0.2	-2.8	2.7	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	6	-	-	0.6	4.8	62	15	-	-	0.10	-
16.73	10.2	10.5	-	0.2	-2.7	2.6	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	7	-	-	0.7	5.6	57	15	-	-	0.10	-
16.90	10.3	10.5	-	0.3	-2.6	3.4	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	7	-	-	0.7	5.6	61	15	-	-	0.10	-
17.06	10.0	10.2	-	0.4	-2.6	4.0	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	7	-	-	0.7	5.4	66	15	-	-	0.10	-
17.23	10.6	10.6	-	0.4	-2.6	4.4	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	7	-	-	0.7	5.7	66	15	-	-	0.10	-
17.39	13.6	13.5	-	0.4	-2.6	3.2	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	9	9	-	-	0.9	7.4	54	15	-	-	0.10	-
17.55	10.4	10.2	-	0.3	-2.6	2.9	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	7	-	-	0.7	5.5	60	15	-	-	0.10	-
17.72	9.0	8.8	-	0.1	-2.5	1.7	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	6	-	-	0.6	4.6	56	15	-	-	0.10	-
17.88	7.3	7.0	-	0.1	-2.5	2.2	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	5	5	-	-	0.5	3.6	66	15	-	-	0.10	-
18.05	7.6	7.3	-	0.2	-2.5	2.9	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	5	5	-	-	0.5	3.7	70	15	-	-	0.10	-
18.21	8.8	8.4	-	0.2	-2.4	3.2	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	6	-	-	0.6	4.4	67	15	-	-	0.10	-
18.37	9.4	8.8	-	0.2	-2.4	3.0	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	6	-	-	0.6	4.7	64	15	-	-	0.10	-
18.54	8.2	7.7	-	0.3	-2.5	3.9	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	5	5	-	-	0.5	4.0	73	15	-	-	0.10	-
18.70	9.0	8.3	-	0.4	-2.5	4.6	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	6	-	-	0.6	4.4	74	15	-	-	0.10	-
18.87	8.6	7.9	-	0.4	-2.5	4.9	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	5	-	-	0.6	4.1	77	15	-	-	0.10	-
19.03	8.4	7.6	-	0.3	-2.5	4.7	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	5	-	-	0.5	4.0	77	15	-	-	0.10	-
19.19	9.4	8.5	-	0.4	-2.5	4.4	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	6	-	-	0.6	4.5	73	15	-	-	0.10	-
19.36	9.4	8.4	-	0.4	-2.5	4.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	6	-	-	0.6	4.4	75	15	-	-	0.10	-
19.52	9.1	8.1	-	0.4	-2.5	4.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	5	-	-	0.6	4.3	76	15	-	-	0.10	-
19.69	9.2	8.1	-	0.4	-2.5	5.2	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	5	-	-	0.6	4.3	77	15	-	-	0.10	-
19.85	10.8	9.4	-	0.4	-2.5	4.5	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	6	-	-	0.7	5.1	70	15	-	-	0.10	-
20.01	10.9	9.4	-	0.4	-2.5	4.5	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	6	-	-	0.7	5.1	70	15	-	-	0.10	-
20.18	10.4	8.9	-	0.5	-2.5	4.9	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	6	-	-	0.7	4.8	73	15	-	-	0.10	-
20.34	11.8	10.0	-	0.5	-2.4	4.6	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	8	7	-	-	0.8	5.5	69	15	-	-	0.10	-
20.51	14.9	12.6	-	0.6	-2.5	4.4	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	10	8	-	-	1.0	7.0	62	15	-	-	0.10	-
20.67	12.5	10.5	-	0.7	-2.5	6.1	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	8	7	-	-	0.8	5.8	73	15	-	-	0.10	-
20.83	12.8	10.7	-	0.6	-2.0	5.2	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	9	7	-	-	0.9	5.9	69	15	-	-	0.10	-
21.00	9.9	8.2	-	0.5	-1.9	5.7	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	5	-	-	0.7	4.4	79	15	-	-	0.10	-
21.16	9.5	7.7	-	0.4	-1.7	4.6	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	5	-	-	0.6	4.1	76	15	-	-	0.10	-
21.33	10.0	8.1	-	0.4	-1.6	4.3	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	5	-	-	0.7	4.4	74	15	-	-	0.10	-
21.49	10.3	8.3	-	0.4	-1.6	4.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	6	-	-	0.7	4.5	75	15	-	-	0.10	-
21.65	12.9	10.3	-	0.6	-1.5	5.2	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	9	7	-	-	0.9	5.7	70	15	-	-	0.10	-
21.82	17.6	14.0	-	0.9	-1.5	5.3	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	12	9	-	-	1.2	8.0	62	15	-	-	0.10	-
21.98	17.6	13.9	-	0.8	-1.7	4.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	12	9	-	-	1.2	7.9	60	15	-	-	0.10	-
22.15	14.5	11.4	-	0.3	-1.9	2.4	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	10	8	-	-	1.0	6.4	54	15	-	-	0.10	-
22.31	11.5	8.9	-	0.2	-1.8	2.2	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	8	6	-	-	0.8	4.9	59	15	-	-	0.10	-
22.47	9.1	7.1	-	0.5	-1.6	6.5	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	6	5	-	-	0.6	3.7	87	15	-	-	0.10	-
22.64	13.1	10.1	-	1.1	-1.4	8.9	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	9	7	-	-	0.9	5.6	83	15	-	-	0.10	-
22.80	63.4	53.7	105.9	1.2	-1.6	1.9	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	16	13	46	40	-	-	23	16	2.23	-	0.10	40.2
22.97	102.4	86.4	127.3	1.7	-4.2	1.7	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	26	22	62	42	-	-	16	16	1.92	-	0.10	20.9
23.13	121.9	102.7	135.9	1.8	-3.0	1.5	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	24	21	68	43	-	-	13	16	1.76	-	0.10	14.5
23.30	133.2	112.0	137.6	1.6	-6.7	1.2	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	27	22	71	44	-	-	11	16	1.70	-	0.09	11.3
23.46	127.3	106.8	132.2	1.5	-7.2	1.2	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	25	21	69	43	-	-	12	16	1.86	-	0.09	15.2
23.62	119.6	100.1	122.2	1.3	-7.3	1.1	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	24	20	67	43	-	-	11	16	1.98	-	0.09	16.9
23.79	111.8	93.5	115.8	1.2	-7.1	1.0	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	22	19	65	43	-	-	12	16	2.07	-	0.08	18.8
23.95	90.3	75.3	105.1	1.1	-1.8	1.2	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	23	19	58	42	-	-	15	16	2.24	-	0.08	25.4
24.12	62.6	52.1	105.6	1.2	-1.6	2.0	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	16	13	45	40	-	-	23	16	2.24	-	0.08	41.8
24.28	32.6	23.9	-	1.0	-1.3	3.3	4	clayey SILT to silty CLAY	115	2.0	16	12	-	-	2.3	9.9	42	15	-	-	0.07	-
24.44	17.1	12.5	-	0.8	-1.0	5.3	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	11	8	-	-	1.2	6.9	65	15	-	-	0.07	-
24.61	11.8	8.6	-	0.5	-0.5	4.7	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	8	6	-	-	0.8	4.5	74	15	-	-	0.07	-
24.77	10.7	7.8	-	0.3	-0.7	3.6	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	5	-	-	0.7	4.0	72	15	-	-	0.07	-
24.94	12.2	8.8	-	0.3	-1.0	2.9	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	8	6	-	-	0.8	4.7	64	15	-	-	0.07	-
25.10	11.8	8.5	-	0.4	-0.9	3.7	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	8	6	-	-	0.8	4.4	69	15	-	-	0.07	-
25.26	13.8	9.9	-	0.4	-0.8	3.3	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	9	7	-	-	0.9	5.3	63	15	-	-	0.07	-
25.43	14.1	10.1	-	0.5	-1.0	3.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	9	7	-	-	0.9	5.4	65	15	-	-	0.07	-
25.59	12.2	8.7	-	0.4	-1.1	4.1	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	8	6	-	-	0.8	4.5	71	15	-	-	0.07	-
25.76	11.1	7.9	-	0.4	-1.2	3.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	5	-	-	0.7	4.1	72	15	-	-	0.07	-
25.92	11.0	7.8	-	0.4	-1.2	4.0	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	7	5	-	-	0.7	4.0	74	15	-	-	0.07	-
26.08	11.8	8.4	-	0.4	-1.3	3.9	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	8	6	-	-	0.8	4.3	71	15	-	-	0.07	-
26.25	12.0	8.5	-	0.4	-1.3	4.1	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	8	6	-	-	0.8	4.3	72	15	-	-	0.07	-
26.41	12.3	8.7	-	0.5	-1.3	4.2	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	8	6	-	-	0.8	4.4	71	15	-	-	0.07	-
26.58	12.3	8.6	-	0.4	-1.4	4.2	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	11													

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
 Data File: SDF(235).cpt
 CPT Date: 4/30/2012 7:43:37 AM
 GW During Test: 23 ft

Page: 4
 Sounding ID: CPT-01
 Project No: 9279
 Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Depth ft	qc PS	qcln PS	qincs PS	Slv Stss	pore prss	Frct Rato	Mat Typ	Material Behavior Description	Unit Wght pcf	Qc to N	SPT R-N 60%	SPT R-N1 60%	Rel Den %	Ftn Ang deg	Und Shr tsf	OCR -	Fin Ic %	Nk -	Vol Strn %	Dry Stlmt %	Liq Stlmt 0.13	Cycl SStn %
46.43	213.7	148.4	156.5	1.7	-10.6	0.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	43	30	80	43	-	-	7	16	1.00	-	0.02	4.9
46.59	222.4	154.2	168.7	2.3	-11.4	1.0	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	44	31	81	43	-	-	8	16	0.00	-	0.02	0.0
46.75	217.6	150.7	164.9	2.2	-11.0	1.0	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	44	30	81	43	-	-	8	16	0.00	-	0.02	0.0
46.92	202.5	140.1	152.6	1.8	-11.0	0.9	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	40	28	78	43	-	-	8	16	1.15	-	0.02	5.6
47.08	187.4	129.5	141.9	1.6	-5.8	0.9	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	37	26	76	42	-	-	8	16	1.60	-	0.02	9.0
47.25	179.0	123.5	131.1	1.2	-7.8	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	36	25	74	42	-	-	7	16	1.87	-	0.02	12.7
47.41	178.2	122.8	133.0	1.3	-8.9	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	36	25	74	42	-	-	7	16	1.85	-	0.01	12.9
47.57	196.7	135.3	144.5	1.5	-10.1	0.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	39	27	77	42	-	-	7	16	1.49	-	0.01	7.8
47.74	185.3	127.3	157.1	2.6	-11.0	1.4	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	37	25	75	42	-	-	12	16	0.94	-	0.01	4.9
47.90	174.7	119.9	138.6	1.8	-11.0	1.0	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	35	24	73	42	-	-	10	16	1.71	-	0.01	10.9
48.07	174.0	119.3	142.3	2.0	-10.5	1.2	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	35	24	73	42	-	-	10	16	1.56	-	0.00	9.3
48.23	218.6	149.7	152.1	1.4	-10.5	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	44	30	80	43	-	-	6	16	1.18	-	0.00	5.5
48.39	247.5	169.3	169.3	0.9	-7.2	0.4	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	50	34	84	43	-	-	5	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
48.56	271.4	185.3	188.1	2.3	-6.5	0.9	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	54	37	87	44	-	-	6	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
48.72	286.8	195.6	195.0	2.3	-6.8	0.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	57	39	89	44	-	-	5	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
48.89	289.4	197.2	197.2	1.9	-5.0	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	58	39	89	44	-	-	5	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.05	290.2	197.5	197.5	1.9	-6.4	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	58	39	89	44	-	-	5	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.22	259.9	176.6	176.6	1.3	-6.1	0.5	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	52	35	86	44	-	-	5	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.38	263.1	178.6	185.3	2.4	-7.3	0.9	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	53	36	86	44	-	-	6	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.54	247.0	167.4	177.7	2.3	-8.2	1.0	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	49	33	84	43	-	-	7	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.71	275.9	186.7	191.1	2.4	-7.9	0.9	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	55	37	88	44	-	-	6	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.87	279.4	188.9	188.9	1.7	-7.5	0.6	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	56	38	88	44	-	-	5	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0

* Indicates the parameter was calculated using the normalized point stress.
 The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
 A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

Middle Earth Geo Testing



Geolabs Westlake Village

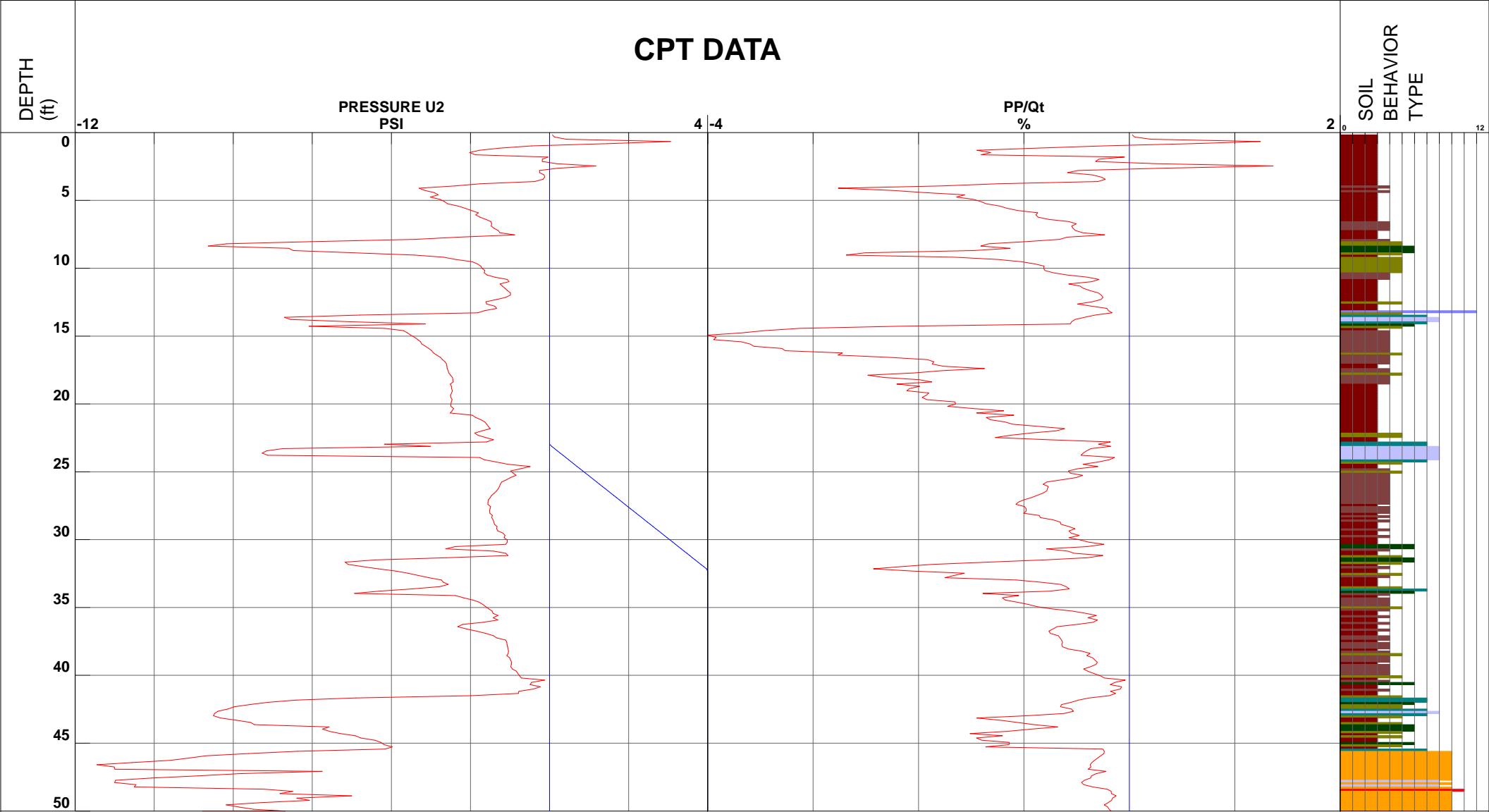
Project SMC Library
 Job Number 9279
 Hole Number CPT-01
 Water Table Depth _____

Operator RA/JC
 Cone Number DSG0906
 Date and Time 4/30/2012 7:43:37 AM

Filename SDF(235).cpt
 GPS _____
 Maximum Depth 50.20 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

CPT DATA



- 1 - sensitive fine grained
- 2 - organic material
- 3 - clay

- 4 - silty clay to clay
- 5 - clayey silt to silty clay
- 6 - sandy silt to clayey silt

- 7 - silty sand to sandy silt
- 8 - sand to silty sand
- 9 - sand

- 10 - gravelly sand to sand
- 11 - very stiff fine grained (*)
- 12 - sand to clayey sand (*)

Cone Size 10cm squared

S*Soil behavior type and SPT based on data from UBC-1983



Geolabs Westlake Village

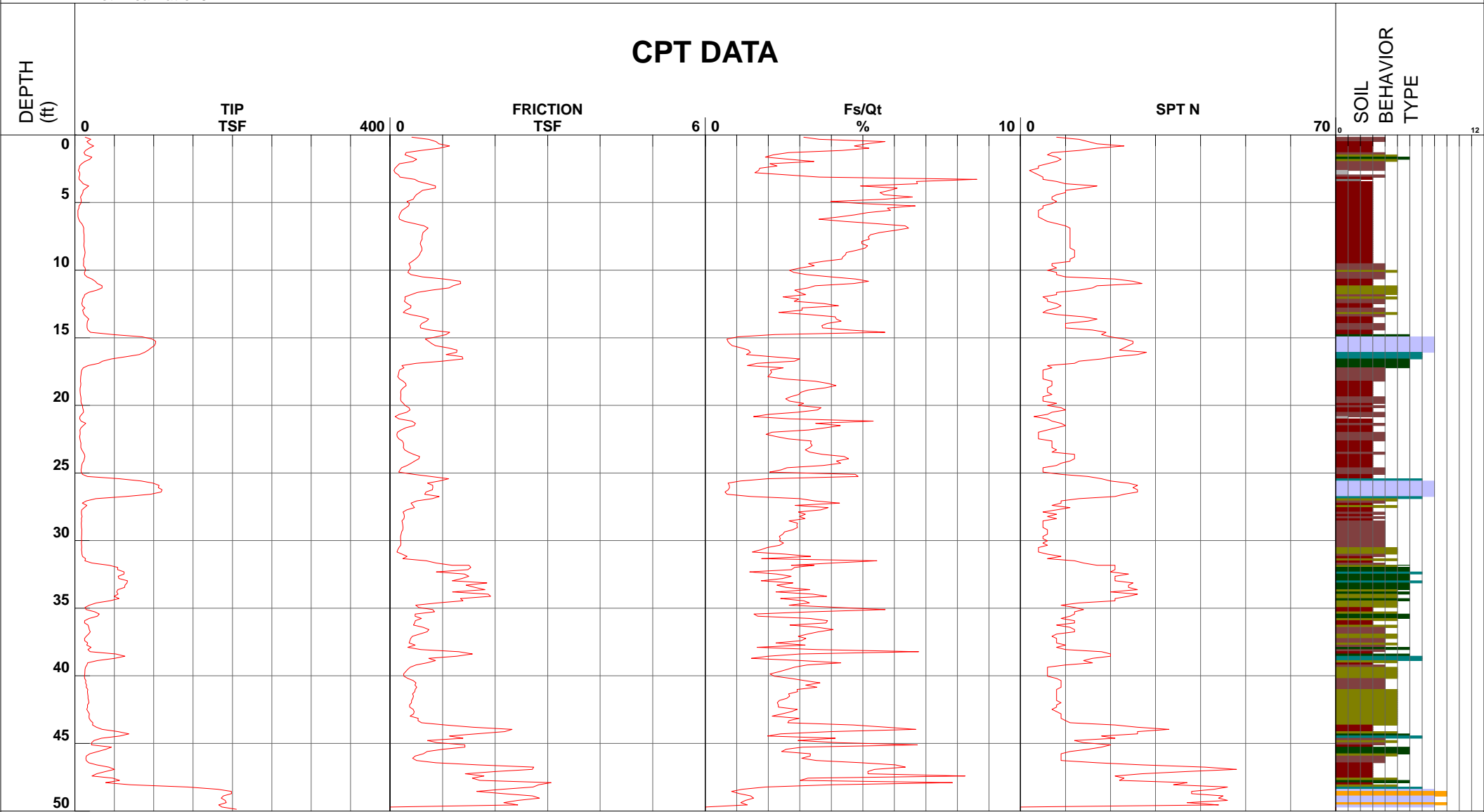
Project SMC Library
 Job Number 9279
 Hole Number CPT-02
 Water Table Depth _____

Operator RA/JC
 Cone Number DSG0906
 Date and Time 4/30/2012 8:57:54 AM

Filename SDF(236).cpt
 GPS _____
 Maximum Depth 49.87 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

CPT DATA



- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ 1 - sensitive fine grained | ■ 4 - silty clay to clay | ■ 7 - silty sand to sandy silt | ■ 10 - gravelly sand to sand |
| ■ 2 - organic material | ■ 5 - clayey silt to silty clay | ■ 8 - sand to silty sand | ■ 11 - very stiff fine grained (*) |
| ■ 3 - clay | ■ 6 - sandy silt to clayey silt | ■ 9 - sand | ■ 12 - sand to clayey sand (*) |

Cone Size 10cm squared

S*Soil behavior type and SPT based on data from UBC-1983

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
Data File: SDF(236).cpt
CPT Date: 4/30/2012 8:57:54 AM
GW During Test: 8 ft

Page: 2
Sounding ID: CPT-022
Project No: 9279
Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Table with columns: Depth, qc, qcln, qinc, Slv, pore, Frct, Mat, Material, Unit, Qc, SPT, SPT, Rel, Ftn, Und, OCR, Fin, Nk, Vol, Dry, Liq, Cyl, CPT, Stsf, PS, PS, PS, Stas, prss, Ratio, Typ, Zon, Behavior, Description, Wght, to, R-N, R-N1, Den, Ang, Shr, - Ic, - Strn, Stlmt, Stlmt, SStn.

* Indicates the parameter was calculated using the normalized point stress.
The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
 Data File: SDF(236).cpt
 CPT Date: 4/30/2012 8:57:54 AM
 GW During Test: 8 ft

Page: 4
 Sounding ID: CPT-02
 Project No: 9279
 Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Depth ft	qc PS tsf	* qcln PS	* qlncls PS	Slv Stss	pore prss tsf (psi)	Frct Rato %	Mat Typ Zon	* Material Behavior Description	Unit Wght pcf	Qc to N	SPT R-N 60%	* SPT R-N1 60%	* Rel Den %	* Ftn Ang deg	Und Shr tsf	OCR -	* Fin Ic %	* Nk -	* Vol Strn %	* Dry Stlmt 0.00	* Liq Stlmt 0.17	* Cycl SSN %
46.43	17.6	11.8	-	0.9	-3.1	5.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	12	8	-	-	1.1	3.7	71	15	-	-	0.00	-
46.59	27.7	18.6	-	1.7	-3.0	6.7	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	18	12	-	-	1.9	6.1	61	15	-	-	0.00	-
46.75	43.1	28.8	-	2.7	-3.1	6.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	29	19	-	-	2.9	9.9	52	15	-	-	0.00	-
46.92	50.4	33.6	-	2.7	-3.1	5.7	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	34	22	-	-	3.5	9.9	45	15	-	-	0.00	-
47.08	39.0	25.9	-	2.0	-3.2	5.5	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	26	17	-	-	2.7	8.8	50	15	-	-	0.00	-
47.25	27.7	18.4	-	1.4	-2.9	5.7	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	18	12	-	-	1.9	6.1	58	15	-	-	0.00	-
47.41	21.7	14.3	-	1.8	-3.0	9.4	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	14	10	-	-	1.4	4.6	76	15	-	-	0.00	-
47.57	48.1	31.7	-	1.6	-2.9	3.5	4	clayy SILT to silty CLAY	115	2.0	24	16	-	-	3.3	9.9	38	15	-	-	0.00	-
47.74	56.7	44.7	128.4	1.7	-3.5	3.2	4	clayy SILT to silty CLAY	115	2.0	28	22	-	-	3.9	9.9	32	15	1.86	-	0.00	50.5
47.90	39.1	25.6	-	3.1	-3.9	8.4	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	26	17	-	-	2.7	8.7	58	15	-	-	0.00	-
48.07	70.4	55.2	163.8	2.8	-4.1	4.2	4	clayy SILT to silty CLAY	115	2.0	35	28	-	-	4.9	9.9	32	15	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
48.23	143.2	112.3	158.8	2.7	-4.6	1.9	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	36	28	71	41	-	-	15	16	0.64	-	0.00	3.5
48.39	181.4	142.0	163.1	2.1	-4.8	1.2	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	36	28	79	42	-	-	9	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
48.56	198.6	155.2	163.4	1.7	-5.1	0.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	40	31	82	42	-	-	7	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
48.72	198.8	155.1	171.8	2.2	-5.3	1.1	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	40	31	81	42	-	-	8	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
48.89	188.5	146.8	175.3	2.7	-5.4	1.5	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	38	29	80	42	-	-	11	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.05	185.7	144.4	176.0	2.8	-5.4	1.6	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	37	29	79	42	-	-	11	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.22	190.7	148.0	171.5	2.4	-5.8	1.3	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	38	30	80	42	-	-	10	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.38	192.1	148.9	167.6	2.2	-6.6	1.1	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	38	30	80	42	-	-	9	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.54	182.7	141.3	167.2	2.4	-7.2	1.4	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	37	28	78	42	-	-	10	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0

* Indicates the parameter was calculated using the normalized point stress.
 The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
 A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

Middle Earth Geo Testing



Geolabs Westlake Village

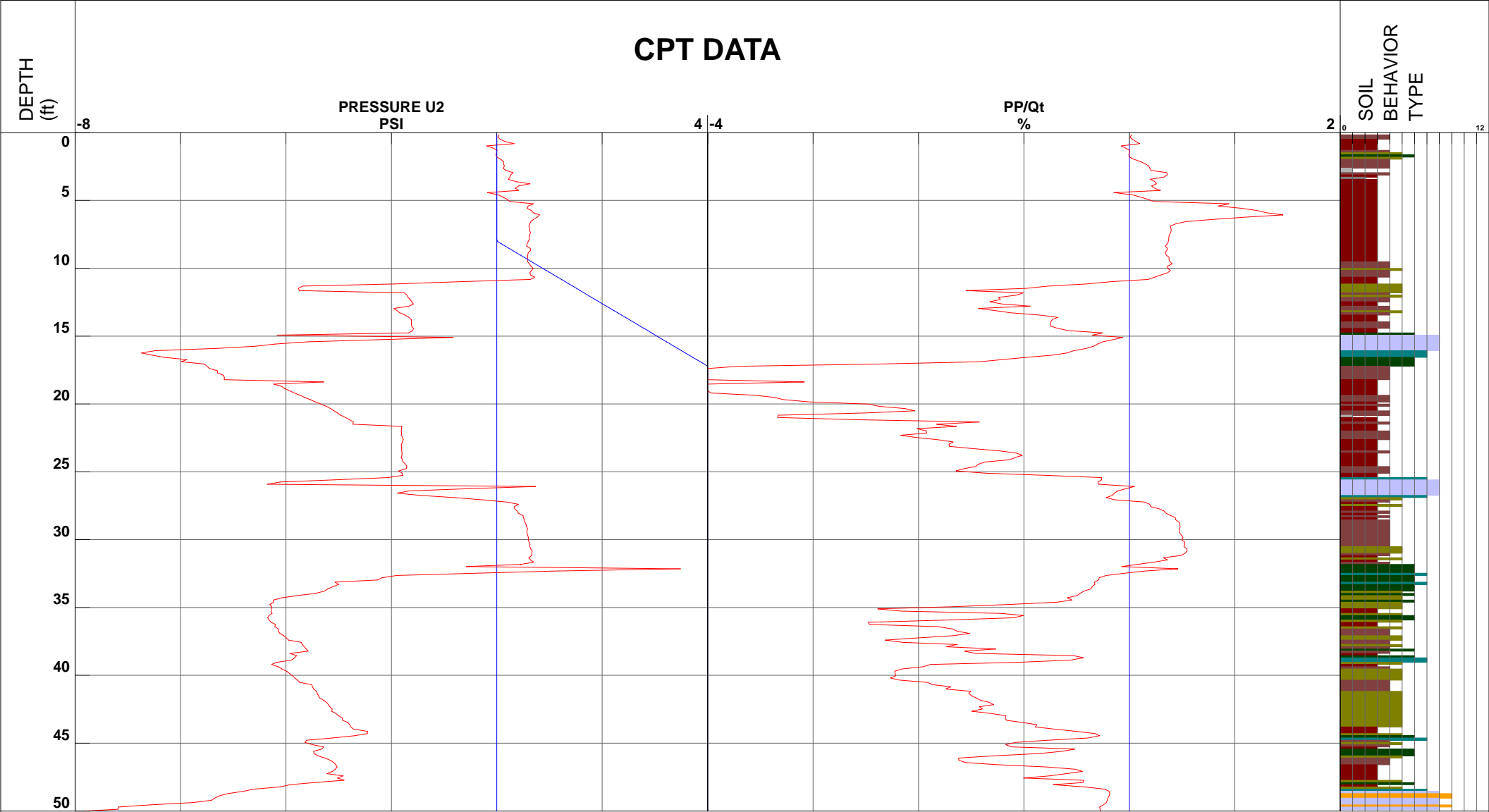
Project SMC Library
 Job Number 9279
 Hole Number CPT-02
 Water Table Depth _____

Operator RA/JC
 Cone Number DSG0906
 Date and Time 4/30/2012 8:57:54 AM

Filename SDF(236).cpt
 GPS _____
 Maximum Depth 50.03 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

CPT DATA



- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ 1 - sensitive fine grained | ■ 4 - silty clay to clay | ■ 7 - silty sand to sandy silt | ■ 10 - gravelly sand to sand |
| ■ 2 - organic material | ■ 5 - clayey silt to silty clay | ■ 8 - sand to silty sand | ■ 11 - very stiff fine grained (*) |
| ■ 3 - clay | ■ 6 - sandy silt to clayey silt | ■ 9 - sand | ■ 12 - sand to clayey sand (*) |

Cone Size 10cm squared

S*Soil behavior type and SPT based on data from UBC-1983

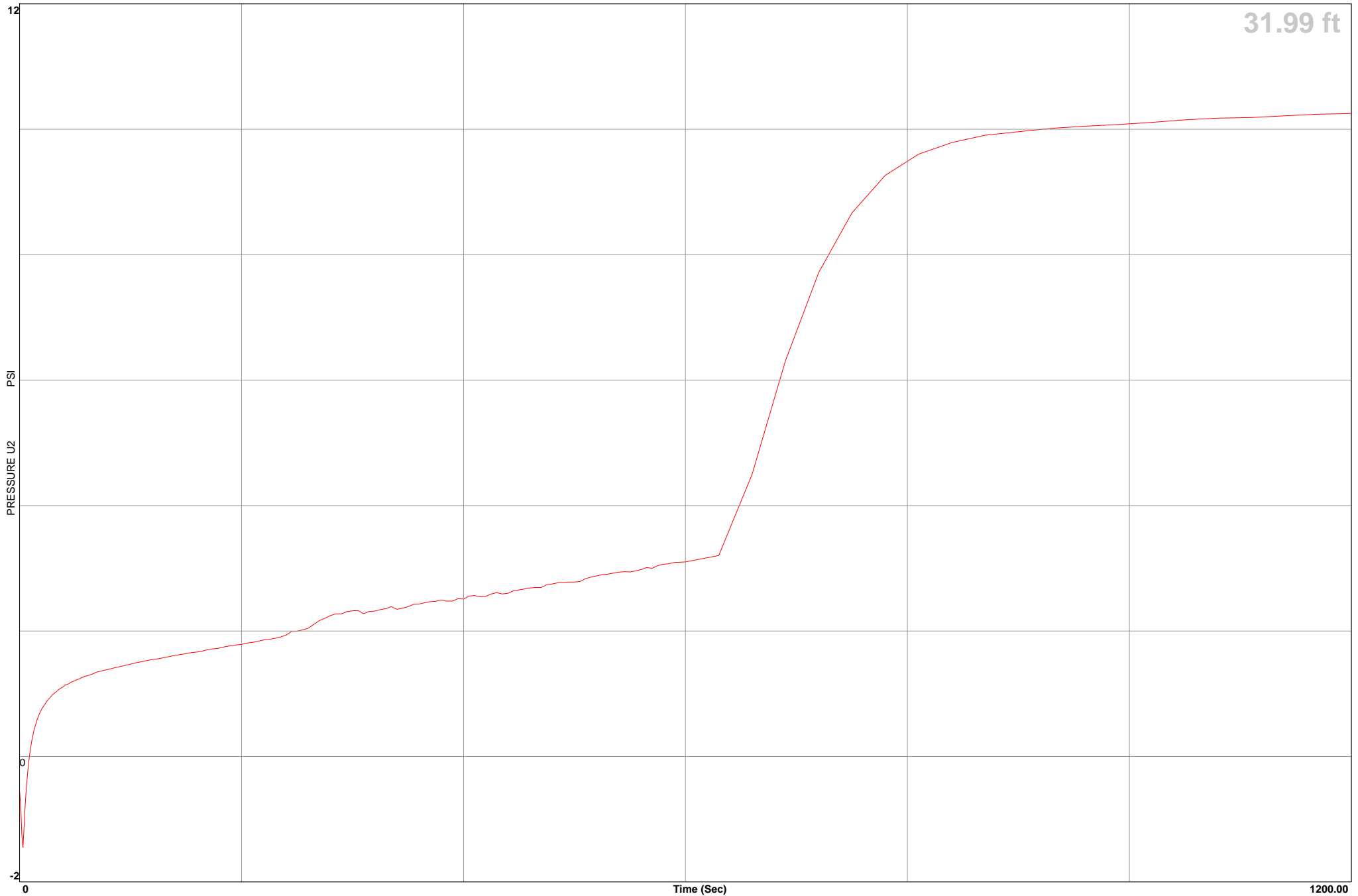


Geolabs Westlake Village

Location SMC Library
Job Number 9279
Hole Number CPT-02
Equilized Pressure 10.2

Operator RA/JC
Cone Number DSG0906
Date and Time 4/30/2012 8:57:54 AM
Ground Water Depth 8.3

GPS _____





Geolabs Westlake Village

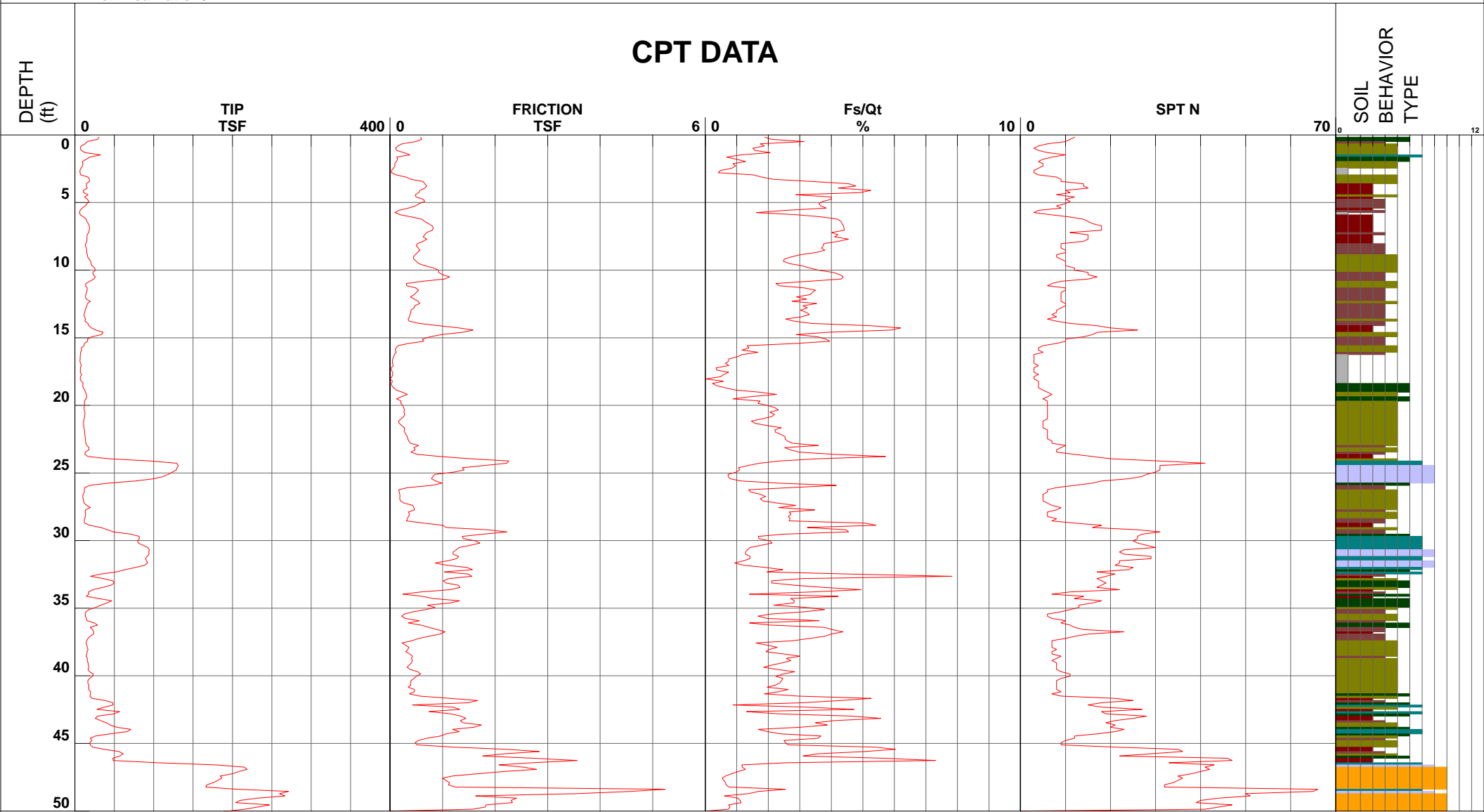
Project SMC Library
 Job Number 9279
 Hole Number CPT-03
 Water Table Depth _____

Operator RA/JC
 Cone Number DSG0906
 Date and Time 4/30/2012 11:54:24 AM
 11.00 ft

Filename SDF(237).cpt
 GPS _____
 Maximum Depth 50.20 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

CPT DATA



- 1 - sensitive fine grained
- 2 - organic material
- 3 - clay

- 4 - silty clay to clay
- 5 - clayey silt to silty clay
- 6 - sandy silt to clayey silt

- 7 - silty sand to sandy silt
- 8 - sand to silty sand
- 9 - sand

- 10 - gravelly sand to sand
- 11 - very stiff fine grained (*)
- 12 - sand to clayey sand (*)

Cone Size 10cm squared

S*Soil behavior type and SPT based on data from UBC-1983

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
Data File: SDF(237).cpt
CPT Date: 4/30/2012 11:54:24 AM
GW During Test: 11 ft

Page: 1
Sounding ID: CPT-03
Project No: 9279
Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Table with columns: Depth, qc, qcln, qinc, Slv, pore, Frct, Mat, Material, Unit, Qc, SPT, SPT, Rel, Ftn, Und, OCR, Fin, Nk, Vol, Dry, Liq, Cyl, CPT. Rows contain soil test data for various depths from 0.33 ft to 15.42 ft.

* Indicates the parameter was calculated using the normalized point stress.
The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
Data File: SDF(237).cpt
CPT Date: 4/30/2012 11:54:24 AM
GW During Test: 11 ft

Page: 3
Sounding ID: CPT-03
Project No: 9279
Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Table with columns: Depth, qc, qcln, qincls, Slv, pore, Frct, Mat, Material, Behavior, Unit, Qc, SPT, SPT, SPT, SPT, Und, OCR, Fin, Nk, Vol, Dry, Liq, Cyl, Cycle, Sstn.

* Indicates the parameter was calculated using the normalized point stress.
The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
 Data File: SDF(237).cpt
 CPT Date: 4/30/2012 11:54:24 AM
 GW During Test: 11 ft

Page: 4
 Sounding ID: CPT-03
 Project No: 9279
 Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Depth ft	qc PS	qcln PS	q1ncs PS	Slv Stss	pore prss	Frct Rato	Mat Typ	Material Behavior Description	Unit Wght pcf	Qc to N	SPT R-N 60%	SPT R-N1 60%	Rel Den %	Ftn Ang deg	Und Shr tsf	OCR -	Fin Ic %	Nk -	Vol Strn %	Dry Stlmt %	Liq Stlmt 0.18	Cycl SStn %
46.43	105.0	81.0	151.3	2.7	-9.2	2.6	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	26	20	60	39	-	-	22	16	0.96	-	0.02	7.1
46.59	178.7	137.7	158.7	2.1	-9.7	1.2	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	36	28	78	42	-	-	9	16	0.73	-	0.02	3.8
46.75	215.3	165.5	183.8	2.5	-10.0	1.2	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	43	33	84	43	-	-	8	16	0.00	-	0.02	0.0
46.92	218.7	167.9	189.1	2.8	-10.1	1.3	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	44	34	84	43	-	-	9	16	0.00	-	0.02	0.0
47.08	208.3	159.7	174.3	2.2	-10.0	1.1	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	42	32	82	43	-	-	8	16	0.00	-	0.02	0.0
47.25	199.9	152.9	161.5	1.7	-9.9	0.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	40	31	81	42	-	-	7	16	0.00	-	0.02	0.0
47.41	184.5	141.0	144.7	1.2	-8.8	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	37	28	78	42	-	-	6	16	1.33	-	0.02	6.2
47.57	186.7	142.4	142.4	1.0	-8.9	0.5	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	37	28	79	42	-	-	5	16	1.44	-	0.01	6.7
47.74	181.3	138.1	140.0	1.1	-9.0	0.6	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	36	28	78	42	-	-	5	16	1.54	-	0.01	7.5
47.90	176.0	133.8	139.0	1.1	-9.0	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	35	27	77	42	-	-	6	16	1.58	-	0.01	8.0
48.07	167.6	127.3	134.4	1.1	-9.1	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	34	25	75	41	-	-	7	16	1.76	-	0.01	10.1
48.23	166.1	125.9	136.0	1.2	-9.2	0.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	33	25	75	41	-	-	7	16	1.69	-	0.00	9.5
48.39	206.0	155.9	220.2	5.2	-9.8	2.6	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	52	39	82	43	-	-	15	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
48.56	271.2	205.0	236.6	4.6	-11.2	1.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	54	41	91	44	-	-	9	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
48.72	259.8	196.1	217.2	3.5	-8.7	1.4	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	52	39	89	44	-	-	8	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
48.89	266.6	200.8	200.8	1.6	-8.8	0.6	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	53	40	90	44	-	-	5	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.05	232.2	174.7	187.2	2.4	-8.4	1.1	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	46	35	85	43	-	-	7	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.22	209.6	157.5	174.3	2.3	-7.6	1.1	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	42	31	82	43	-	-	8	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.38	204.2	153.1	171.8	2.3	-7.6	1.2	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	41	31	81	42	-	-	9	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.54	246.9	184.9	184.9	1.8	-8.9	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	49	37	87	43	-	-	5	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.71	232.0	173.5	176.1	1.8	-9.4	0.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	46	35	85	43	-	-	6	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.87	215.0	160.5	163.6	1.6	-9.9	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	43	32	83	43	-	-	6	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0

* Indicates the parameter was calculated using the normalized point stress.
 The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
 A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

Middle Earth Geo Testing



Geolabs Westlake Village

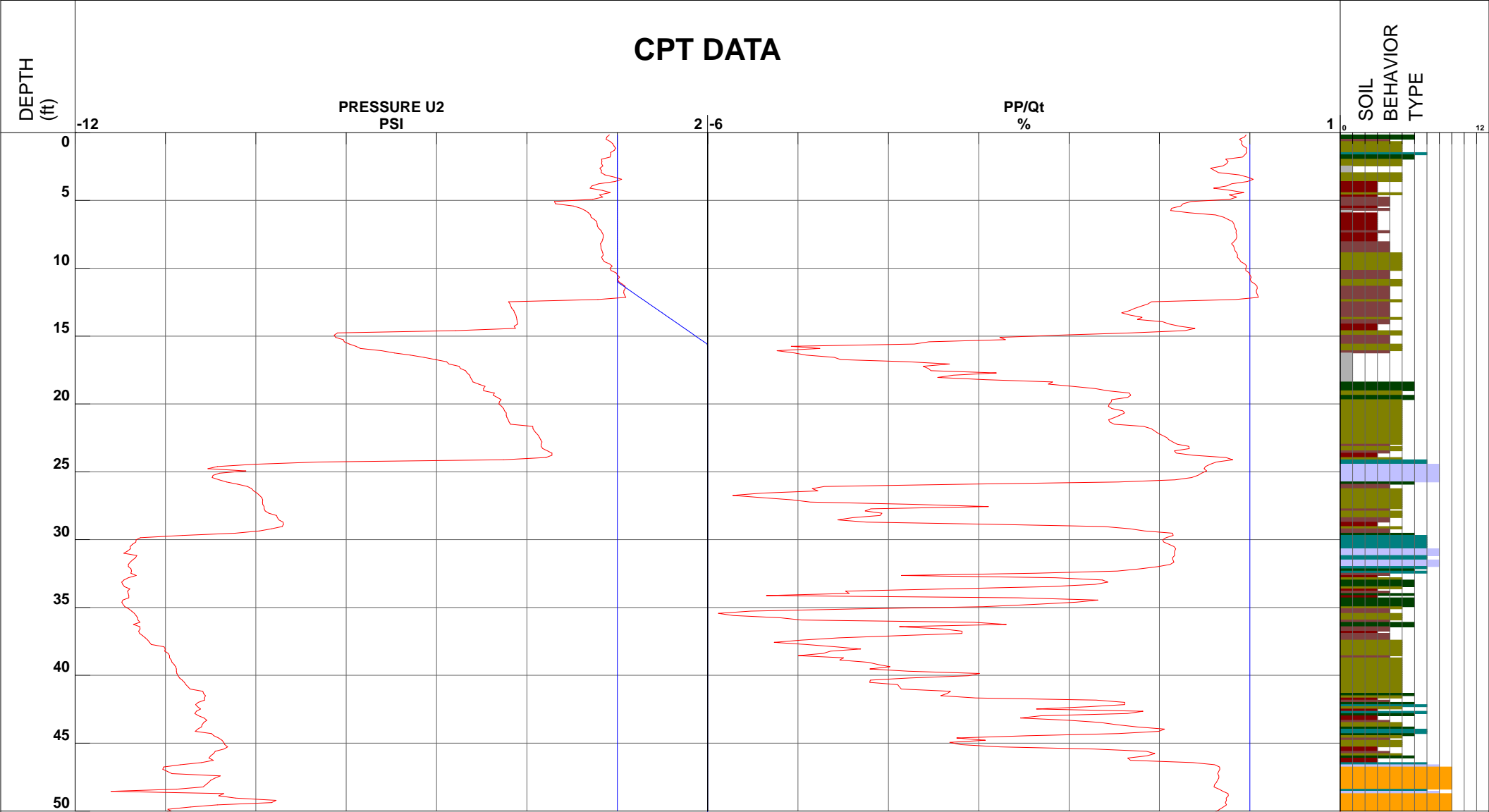
Project SMC Library
 Job Number 9279
 Hole Number CPT-03
 Water Table Depth _____

Operator RA/JC
 Cone Number DSG0906
 Date and Time 4/30/2012 11:54:24 AM
 11.00 ft

Filename SDF(237).cpt
 GPS _____
 Maximum Depth 50.20 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

CPT DATA



- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ 1 - sensitive fine grained | ■ 4 - silty clay to clay | ■ 7 - silty sand to sandy silt | ■ 10 - gravelly sand to sand |
| ■ 2 - organic material | ■ 5 - clayey silt to silty clay | ■ 8 - sand to silty sand | ■ 11 - very stiff fine grained (*) |
| ■ 3 - clay | ■ 6 - sandy silt to clayey silt | ■ 9 - sand | ■ 12 - sand to clayey sand (*) |

Cone Size 10cm squared

S*Soil behavior type and SPT based on data from UBC-1983

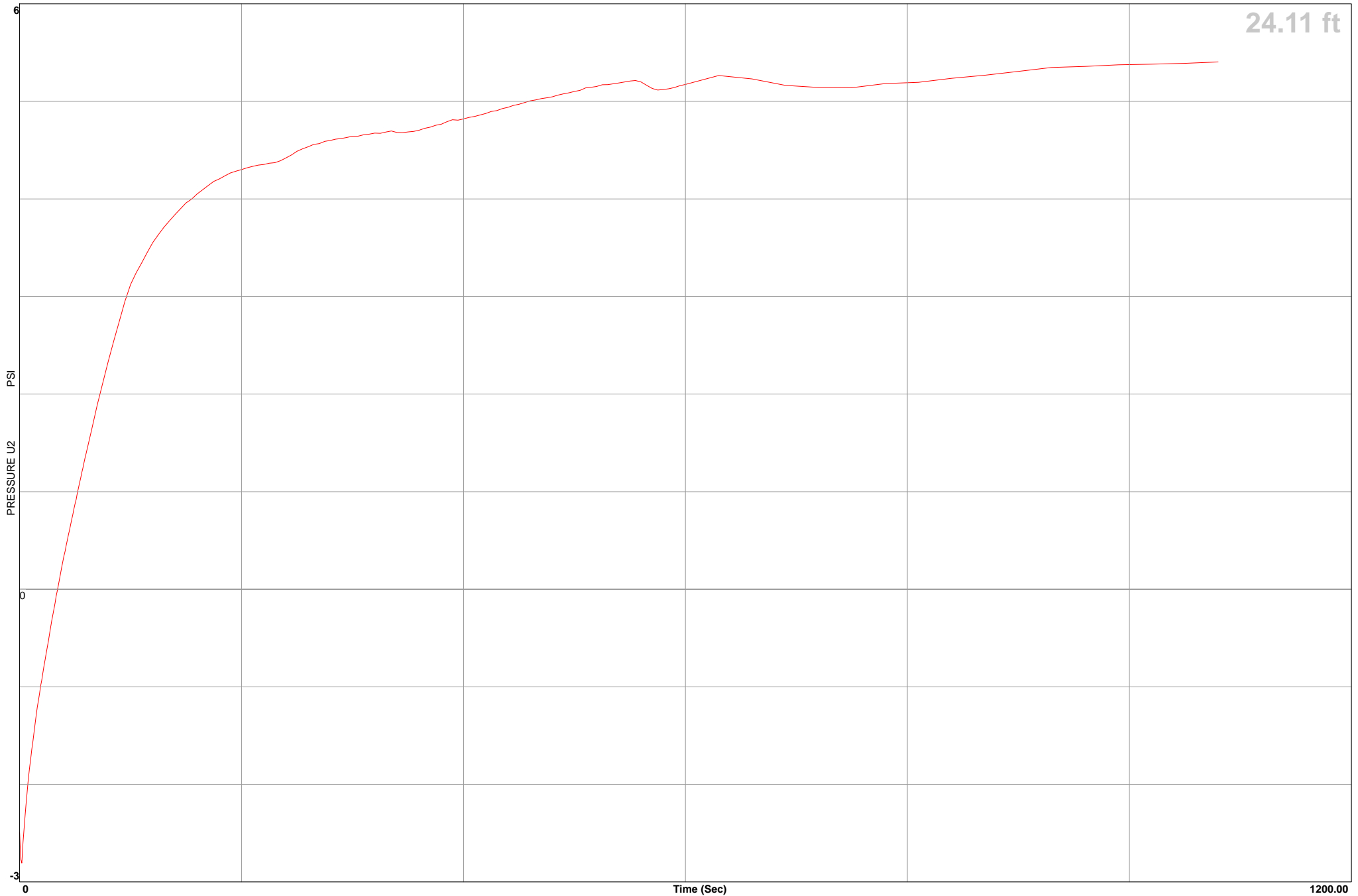


Geolabs Westlake Village

Location SMC Library
Job Number 9279
Hole Number CPT-03
Equilized Pressure 5.3

Operator RA/JC
Cone Number DSG0906
Date and Time 4/30/2012 11:54:24 AM
Ground Water Depth 11.6

GPS _____





Geolabs Westlake Village

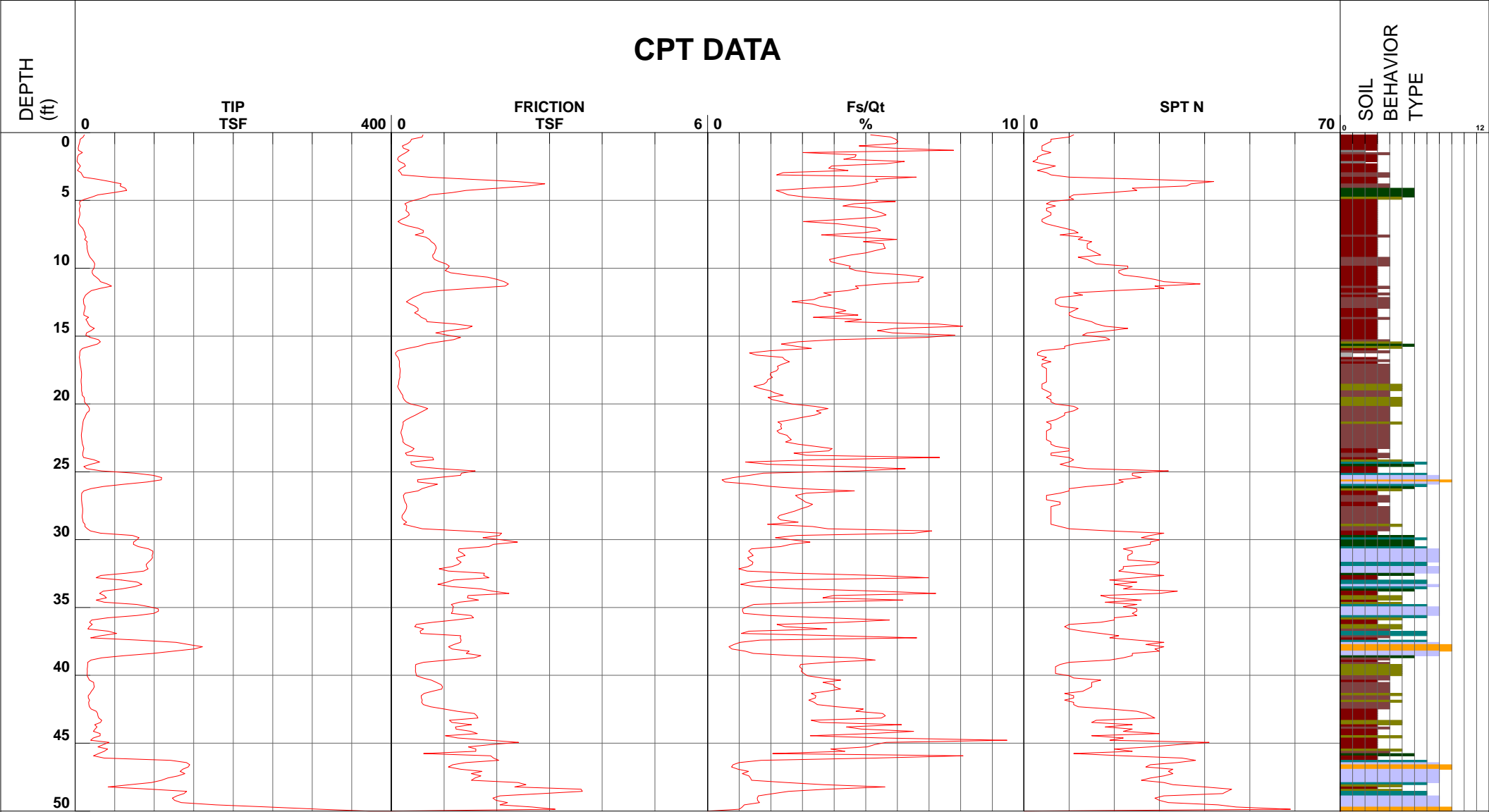
Project SMC Library
 Job Number 9279
 Hole Number CPT-04
 Water Table Depth _____

Operator RA/JC
 Cone Number DSG0906
 Date and Time 4/30/2012 12:54:02 PM

Filename SDF(238).cpt
 GPS _____
 Maximum Depth 50.20 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

CPT DATA



SOIL BEHAVIOR TYPE

- 1 - sensitive fine grained
- 4 - silty clay to clay
- 7 - silty sand to sandy silt
- 10 - gravelly sand to sand
- 2 - organic material
- 5 - clayey silt to silty clay
- 8 - sand to silty sand
- 11 - very stiff fine grained (*)
- 3 - clay
- 6 - sandy silt to clayey silt
- 9 - sand
- 12 - sand to clayey sand (*)

Cone Size 10cm squared

S*Soil behavior type and SPT based on data from UBC-1983

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
Data File: SDF(238).cpt
CPT Date: 4/30/2012 12:54:02 PM
GW During Test: 12 ft

Page: 1
Sounding ID: CPT-04
Project No: 9279
Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Table with columns: Depth (ft), qc (PS), qcln (PS), q1ncs (PS), Slv Stas (tsf), pore prss (psi), Frct Ratio (%), Mat Typ (Zon), Material Behavior Description, Unit Wght (pcf), Qc (N), SPT R-60%, SPT R-N1, SPT Rel Den (%), Ftn Ang (deg), Und Shr (tsf), OCR, Fin Ic, Nk, Vol Strn, Dry Stlmt, Liq Stlmt, Cycl SStn.

* Indicates the parameter was calculated using the normalized point stress.
The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
Data File: SDF(238).cpt
CPT Date: 4/30/2012 12:54:02 PM
GW During Test: 12 ft

Page: 3
Sounding ID: CPT-04
Project No: 9279
Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Table with columns: Depth (ft), qc PS (tsf), qcln PS, qinc PS, Slv Stas, pore prss (psi), Frct Ratio, Mat Typ, Material Behavior, Unit Wght, SPT R-N, SPT R-N1, SPT Rel, Ftn Den, Und Shr, OCR, Fin Ic, Nk, Vol Strn, Dry Stlmt, Liq Stlmt, Cyl SStn.

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The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
 Data File: SDF(238).cpt
 CPT Date: 4/30/2012 12:54:02 PM
 GW During Test: 12 ft

Page: 4
 Sounding ID: CPT-04
 Project No: 9279
 Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Depth ft	qc PS	qcln PS	qincls PS	Slv Stss	pore prss	Frct Rato	Mat Typ	Material Behavior Description	Unit Wght pcf	Qc to N	SPT R-N 60%	SPT R-N1 60%	Rel Den %	Ftn Ang deg	Und Shr tsf	OCR %	Fin %	Nk %	Vol Strn %	Dry Stlmt %	Liq Stlmt %	Cycl SStn %
46.43	140.9	107.5	127.6	1.4	-5.3	1.0	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	28	22	69	41	-	-	10	16	1.91	-	0.05	15.0
46.59	145.0	110.5	124.7	1.2	-5.4	0.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	29	22	70	41	-	-	9	16	1.95	-	0.04	14.4
46.75	143.0	108.8	121.8	1.1	-5.6	0.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	29	22	70	41	-	-	9	16	1.99	-	0.04	14.7
46.92	136.1	103.4	123.0	1.3	-5.9	1.0	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	27	21	68	41	-	-	10	16	1.97	-	0.04	16.1
47.08	132.8	100.7	130.1	1.7	-4.4	1.3	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	27	20	67	40	-	-	13	16	1.88	-	0.03	16.6
47.25	138.8	105.1	128.2	1.5	-5.0	1.1	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	28	21	69	41	-	-	11	16	1.91	-	0.03	15.6
47.41	130.1	98.4	128.5	1.7	-5.6	1.3	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	26	20	66	40	-	-	13	16	1.90	-	0.03	17.4
47.57	117.0	88.4	121.3	1.6	-5.9	1.4	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	29	22	63	40	-	-	14	16	1.99	-	0.02	20.3
47.74	109.2	82.3	117.3	1.5	-6.1	1.4	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	27	21	61	39	-	-	15	16	2.05	-	0.02	22.2
47.90	96.5	72.7	141.2	2.4	-6.4	2.6	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	24	18	56	39	-	-	22	16	1.41	-	0.02	19.6
48.07	69.6	52.3	151.8	2.6	-6.7	3.8	4	clay SILT to silty CLAY	115	2.0	35	26	-	-	4.8	9.9	32	15	0.86	-	0.02	27.4
48.23	41.8	25.0	-	2.3	-7.0	6.0	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	28	17	-	-	2.9	9.2	52	15	-	-	0.01	-
48.39	95.2	71.4	175.9	3.6	-7.4	3.9	4	clay SILT to silty CLAY	115	2.0	48	36	-	-	6.6	9.9	28	15	0.00	-	0.01	0.0
48.56	141.2	105.7	173.9	3.6	-7.4	2.6	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	35	26	69	41	-	-	19	16	0.00	-	0.01	0.0
48.72	137.7	103.0	155.8	2.9	-7.6	2.1	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	34	26	68	40	-	-	17	16	0.79	-	0.01	4.5
48.89	128.9	96.2	135.4	2.1	-7.7	1.6	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	32	24	66	40	-	-	15	16	1.69	-	0.01	15.9
49.05	122.9	91.6	130.4	1.9	-7.9	1.6	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	31	23	64	40	-	-	15	16	1.86	-	0.01	18.9
49.22	125.8	93.6	132.6	2.0	-8.1	1.6	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	31	23	65	40	-	-	15	16	1.79	-	0.01	17.6
49.38	134.3	99.8	139.8	2.2	-8.3	1.7	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	34	25	67	40	-	-	15	16	1.51	-	0.00	11.2
49.54	177.9	132.1	153.7	2.1	-8.8	1.2	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	36	26	76	42	-	-	10	16	0.92	-	0.00	4.6
49.71	244.3	181.1	194.6	2.7	-9.6	1.1	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	49	36	87	43	-	-	7	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0
49.87	310.0	229.5	231.2	3.1	-9.8	1.0	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	62	46	94	44	-	-	5	16	0.00	-	0.00	0.0

* Indicates the parameter was calculated using the normalized point stress.
 The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
 A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

Middle Earth Geo Testing



Geolabs Westlake Village

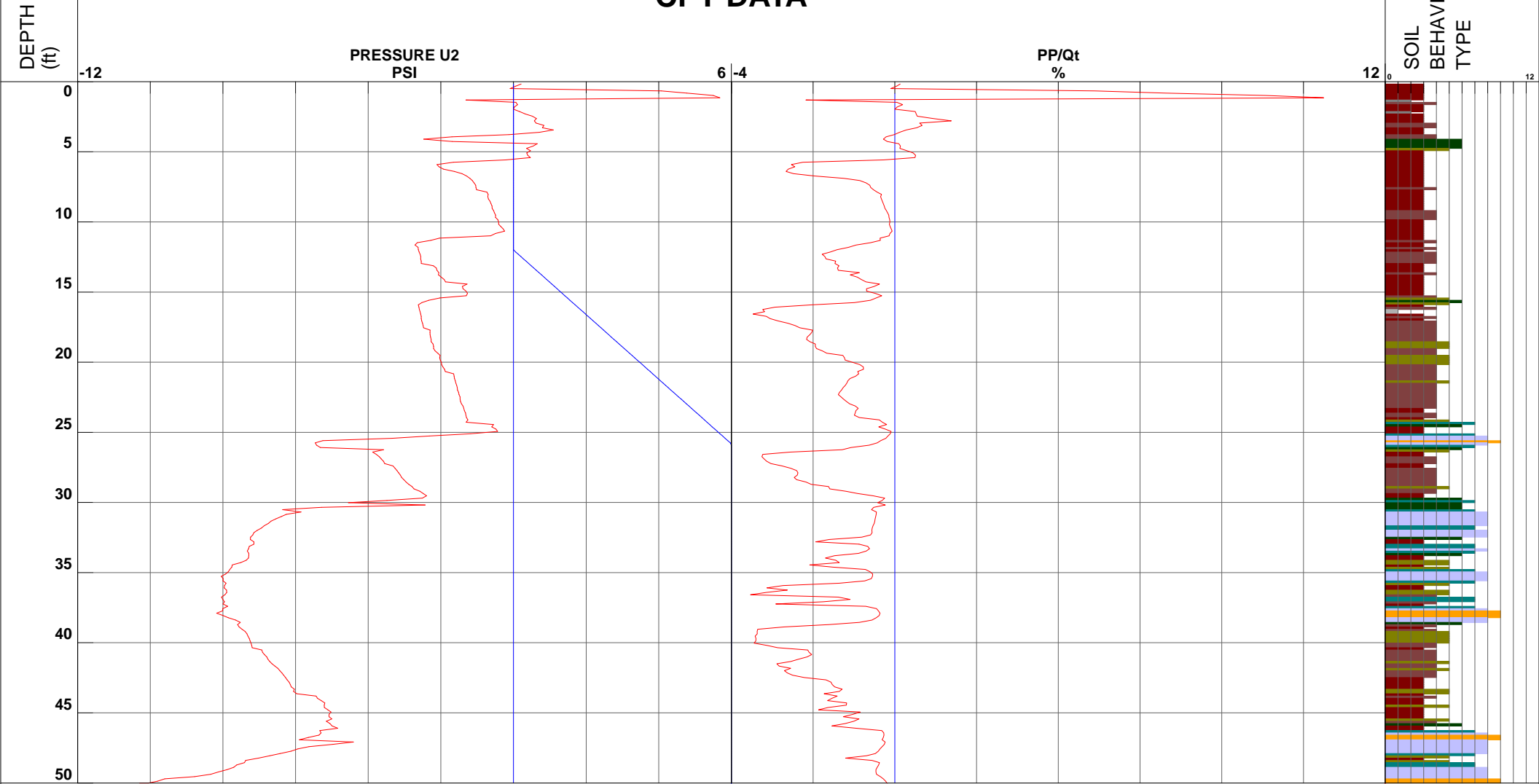
Project SMC Library
 Job Number 9279
 Hole Number CPT-04
 Water Table Depth _____

Operator RA/JC
 Cone Number DSG0906
 Date and Time 4/30/2012 12:54:02 PM
 12.00 ft

Filename SDF(238).cpt
 GPS _____
 Maximum Depth 50.20 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

CPT DATA



- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ 1 - sensitive fine grained | ■ 4 - silty clay to clay | ■ 7 - silty sand to sandy silt | ■ 10 - gravelly sand to sand |
| ■ 2 - organic material | ■ 5 - clayey silt to silty clay | ■ 8 - sand to silty sand | ■ 11 - very stiff fine grained (*) |
| ■ 3 - clay | ■ 6 - sandy silt to clayey silt | ■ 9 - sand | ■ 12 - sand to clayey sand (*) |

Cone Size 10cm squared

S*Soil behavior type and SPT based on data from UBC-1983

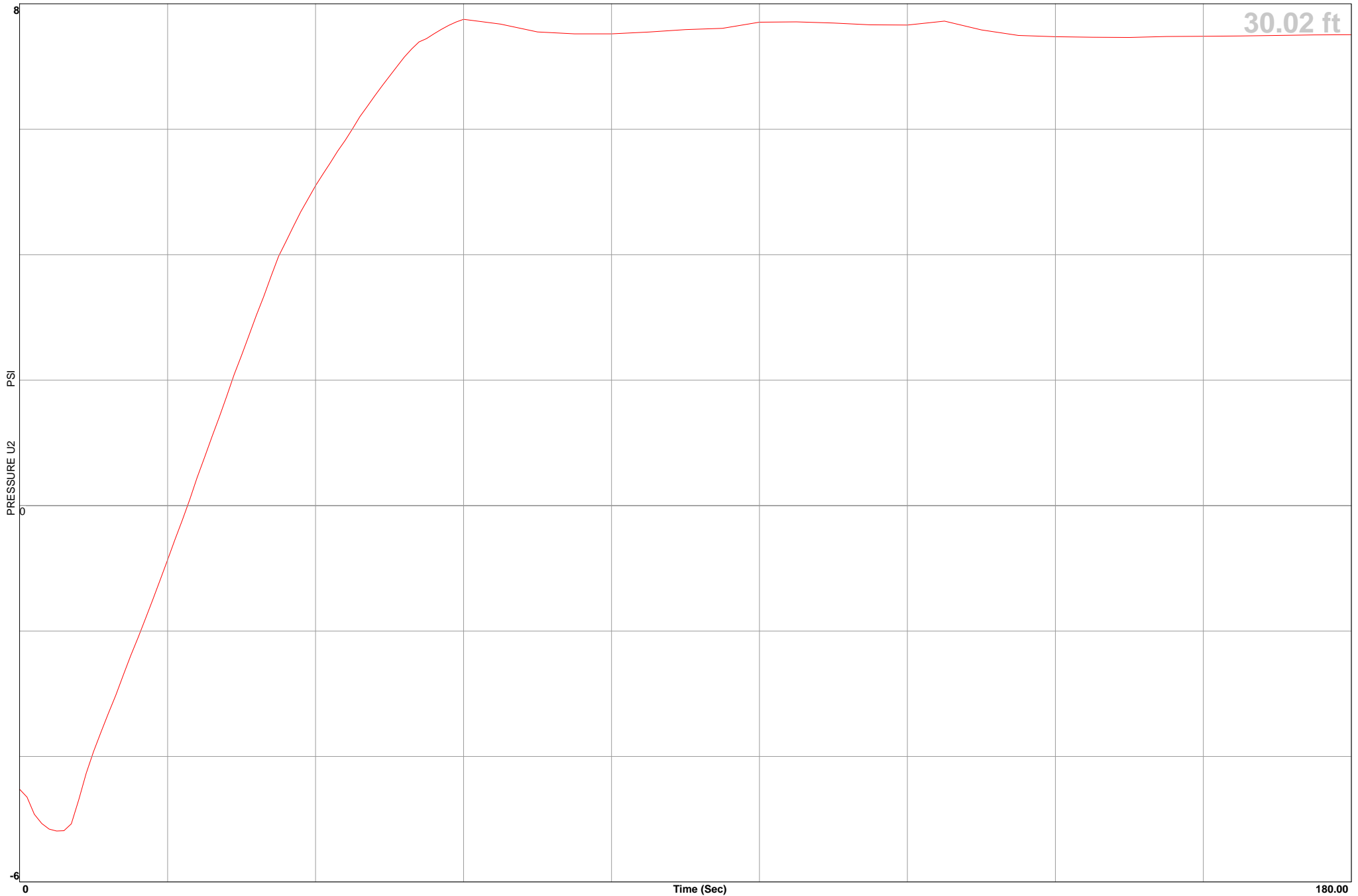


Geolabs Westlake Village

Location SMC Library
Job Number 9279
Hole Number CPT-04
Equilized Pressure 7.5

Operator RA/JC
Cone Number DSG0906
Date and Time 4/30/2012 12:54:02 PM
Ground Water Depth 12.6

GPS _____





Geolabs Westlake Village

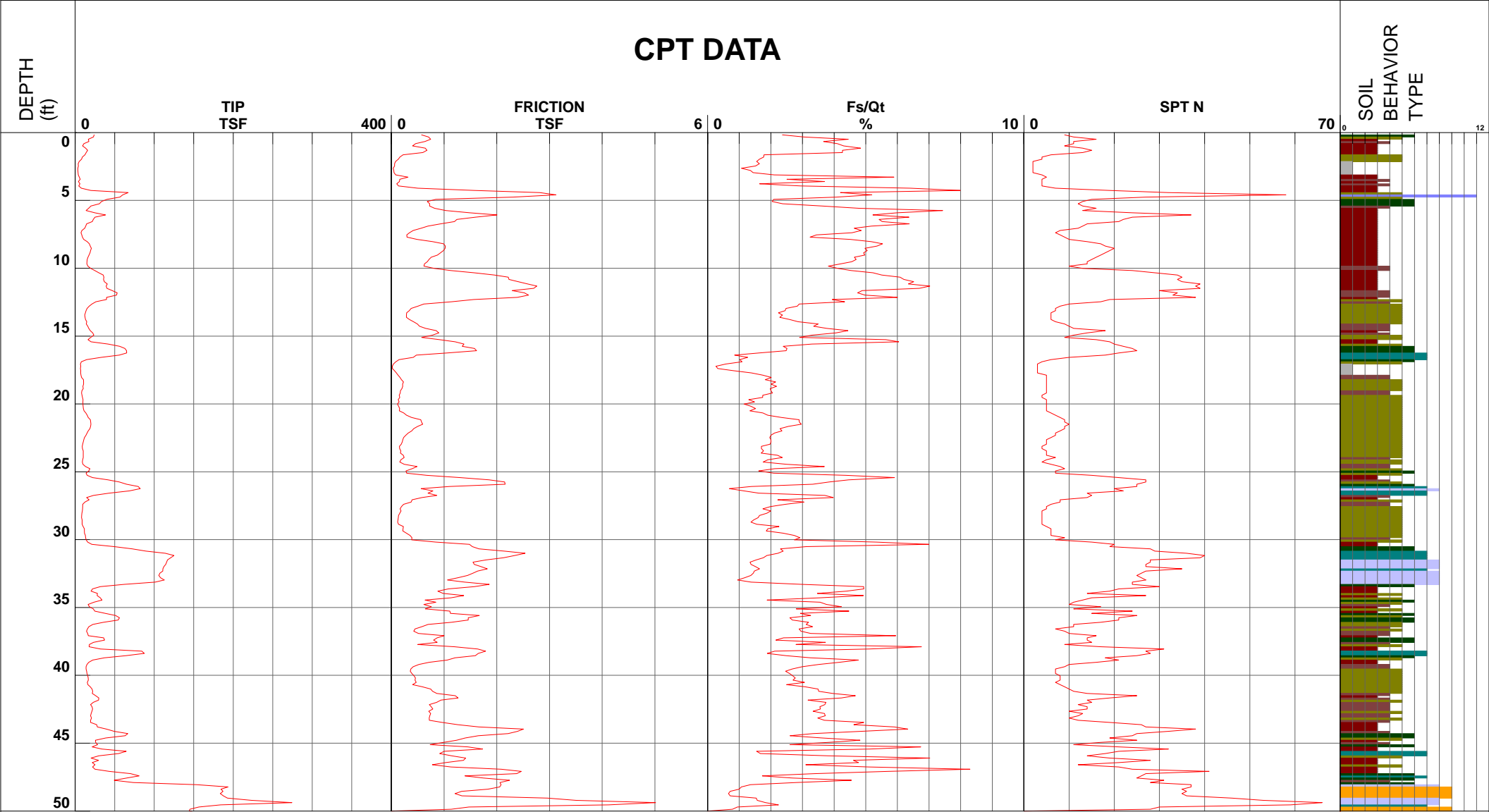
Project SMC Library
 Job Number 9279
 Hole Number CPT-05
 Water Table Depth _____

Operator RA/JC
 Cone Number DSG0906
 Date and Time 4/30/2012 1:47:00 PM

Filename SDF(239).cpt
 GPS _____
 Maximum Depth 50.20 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

CPT DATA



- | | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ 1 - sensitive fine grained | ■ 4 - silty clay to clay | ■ 7 - silty sand to sandy silt | ■ 10 - gravelly sand to sand |
| ■ 2 - organic material | ■ 5 - clayey silt to silty clay | ■ 8 - sand to silty sand | ■ 11 - very stiff fine grained (*) |
| ■ 3 - clay | ■ 6 - sandy silt to clayey silt | ■ 9 - sand | ■ 12 - sand to clayey sand (*) |

Cone Size 10cm squared

S*Soil behavior type and SPT based on data from UBC-1983

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
Data File: SDF(239).cpt
CPT Date: 4/30/2012 1:47:00 PM
GW During Test: 22 ft

Page: 1
Sounding ID: CPT-05
Project No: 9279
Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Table with columns: Depth, qc PS, qc1n PS, qn1cs PS, Slv Stas, pore prss, Frct Rat, Mat Typ, Material Behavior, Unit Wght, Qc, SPT R-N, SPT Rel Den, Ftn Ang, Und Shr, OCR, Fin I, Nk, Vol Strn, Dry Stlmt, Liq Stlmt, Cyl SStn. Rows contain data for various soil samples with depth from 0.33 to 15.42 ft.

* Indicates the parameter was calculated using the normalized point stress.
The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

SMC Library

Project ID: Geolabs Westlake Village
 Data File: SDF(239).cpt
 CPT Date: 4/30/2012 1:47:00 PM
 GW During Test: 22 ft

Page: 4
 Sounding ID: CPT-05
 Project No: 9279
 Cone/Rig: DSG0906

Depth ft	qc PS	qcln PS	qinc PS	Slv Stss	pore prss	Frct Rato	Mat Typ	Material Behavior Description	Unit Wght pcf	Qc to N	SPT R-N 60%	SPT R-N1 60%	Rel %	Ftn Den deg	Und Shr tsf	OCR -	Fin Ic %	Nk -	Vol Strn %	Dry Stlmt %	Liq Stlmt 0.17	Cycl SStn %
46.43	21.6	11.2	-	1.0	-0.5	5.4	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	14	7	-	-	1.4	4.7	70	15	-	-	0.03	-
46.59	25.1	13.0	-	0.8	-0.5	3.5	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	17	9	-	-	1.7	5.5	57	15	-	-	0.03	-
46.75	22.2	11.5	-	1.1	-0.4	5.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	15	8	-	-	1.5	4.8	70	15	-	-	0.03	-
46.92	25.1	13.0	-	2.1	-0.3	9.3	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	17	9	-	-	1.7	5.5	77	15	-	-	0.03	-
47.08	43.2	22.3	-	2.5	-0.3	6.1	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	29	15	-	-	3.0	9.9	55	15	-	-	0.03	-
47.25	70.1	36.0	-	2.4	-0.6	3.5	4	clayey SILT to silty CLAY	115	2.0	35	18	-	-	4.9	9.9	36	15	-	-	0.03	-
47.41	80.9	56.3	105.3	1.4	-1.2	1.8	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	20	14	48	38	-	-	22	16	2.24	-	0.03	37.5
47.57	65.2	45.3	120.3	1.7	-1.9	2.8	4	clayey SILT to silty CLAY	115	2.0	33	23	-	-	4.5	9.9	30	15	2.01	-	0.03	49.7
47.74	49.3	25.2	-	2.2	-0.9	4.8	3	silty CLAY to CLAY	115	1.5	33	17	-	-	3.4	9.9	48	15	-	-	0.03	-
47.90	73.6	51.0	128.8	2.1	-0.8	2.9	4	clayey SILT to silty CLAY	115	2.0	37	26	-	-	5.1	9.9	28	15	1.90	-	0.03	43.0
48.07	153.7	106.5	136.8	2.1	-1.9	1.4	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	31	21	69	41	-	-	13	16	1.75	-	0.02	13.4
48.23	193.4	133.8	152.3	2.1	-3.4	1.1	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	39	27	77	42	-	-	9	16	1.14	-	0.02	5.7
48.39	184.6	127.5	144.7	1.8	-4.2	1.0	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	37	26	75	42	-	-	9	16	1.45	-	0.02	7.9
48.56	187.1	129.1	137.5	1.3	-5.0	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	37	26	75	42	-	-	7	16	1.75	-	0.02	10.5
48.72	183.6	126.5	133.6	1.2	-5.6	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	37	25	75	42	-	-	7	16	1.84	-	0.01	12.3
48.89	187.5	129.0	137.5	1.3	-6.3	0.7	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	38	26	75	42	-	-	7	16	1.74	-	0.01	10.4
49.05	192.7	132.4	165.3	3.0	-6.5	1.6	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	39	26	76	42	-	-	12	16	0.00	-	0.01	0.0
49.22	223.4	153.3	185.1	3.5	-6.9	1.6	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	45	31	81	43	-	-	11	16	0.00	-	0.01	0.0
49.38	274.3	188.1	225.4	5.0	-7.3	1.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	55	38	88	44	-	-	11	16	0.00	-	0.01	0.0
49.54	184.0	126.0	181.7	4.1	-6.5	2.3	5	silty SAND to sandy SILT	120	4.0	46	31	75	42	-	-	16	16	0.00	-	0.01	0.0
49.71	156.5	107.0	125.4	1.5	-6.1	1.0	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	31	21	69	41	-	-	10	16	1.94	-	0.01	15.1
49.87	145.2	99.1	114.3	1.1	-6.1	0.8	6	clean SAND to silty SAND	125	5.0	29	20	67	41	-	-	9	16	2.09	-	0.00	17.2

* Indicates the parameter was calculated using the normalized point stress.
 The parameters listed above were determined using empirical correlations.
 A Professional Engineer must determine their suitability for analysis and design.

Middle Earth Geo Testing



Geolabs Westlake Village

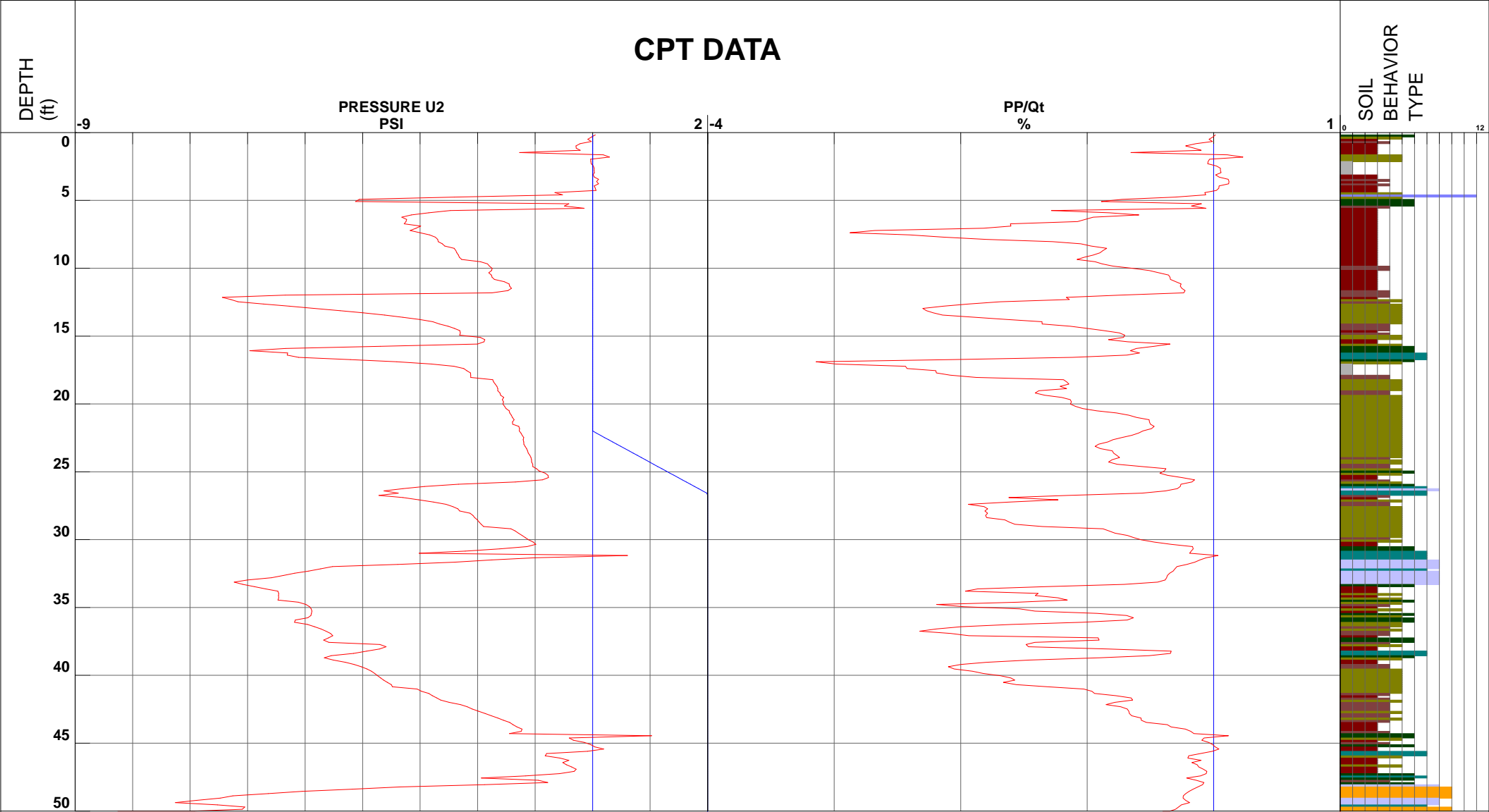
Project SMC Library
 Job Number 9279
 Hole Number CPT-05
 Water Table Depth _____

Operator RA/JC
 Cone Number DSG0906
 Date and Time 4/30/2012 1:47:00 PM

Filename SDF(239).cpt
 GPS _____
 Maximum Depth 50.20 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

CPT DATA



- 1 - sensitive fine grained
- 2 - organic material
- 3 - clay

- 4 - silty clay to clay
- 5 - clayey silt to silty clay
- 6 - sandy silt to clayey silt

- 7 - silty sand to sandy silt
- 8 - sand to silty sand
- 9 - sand

- 10 - gravelly sand to sand
- 11 - very stiff fine grained (*)
- 12 - sand to clayey sand (*)

Cone Size 10cm squared

S*Soil behavior type and SPT based on data from UBC-1983

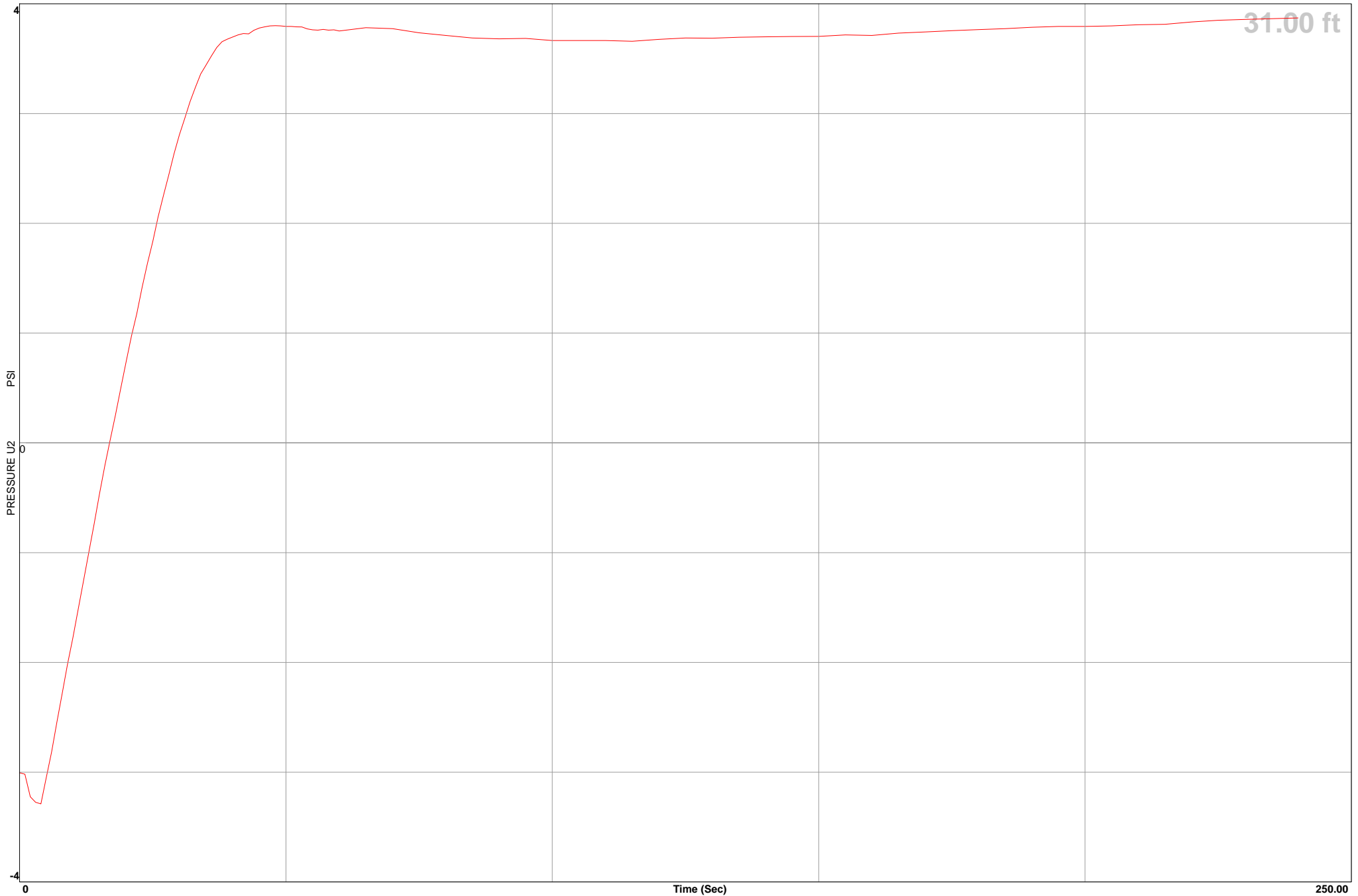


Geolabs Westlake Village

Location SMC Library
Job Number 9279
Hole Number CPT-05
Equilized Pressure 3.8

Operator RA/JC
Cone Number DSG0906
Date and Time 4/30/2012 1:47:00 PM
Ground Water Depth 22.0

GPS _____



APPENDIX B

LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation,
Proposed Library,
2355 Civic Center Way,
City of Malibu, California

W.O. 9279

June 20, 2012

Revised December 18, 2013

LABORATORY TESTING

Moisture-Density

The field moisture content and dry unit weight were determined for each undisturbed sample. Dry unit weight is expressed in pounds per cubic foot and the moisture content represents a percentage of the dry unit weight. This test data is presented on the boring logs and Plate LS.1 to LS.2.

Particle Size Analyses

Particle size analyses were performed on selected samples from the borings in general conformance with ASTM D 422. The results of this testing are presented on Plate PS.1 to PS.4

Compaction and Expansion Tests

To determine the compaction characteristics of the onsite materials, compaction tests are performed in general accordance with the current ASTM D 1557 standard. The maximum dry density is reported in pounds per cubic foot and the optimum moisture content as a percentage of the maximum dry density. Expansion index tests were performed in accordance with the criteria in ASTM D4829. The results of these tests are included in Plate LS.1 & LS.2.

Shear Test

Shear tests were performed in a Direct Shear Machine of the strain control type in accordance with ASTM 3080. The rate of deformation is approximately 0.01 inches per minute. Shearing occurred under a variety of confining loads in order to determine the Coulomb shear strength parameters. The test was performed on undisturbed and remolded (@ 90% relative compaction) samples in an artificially saturated condition. The test results are presented graphically on Plates S-B1.1-3, to S-B2.12.5.

Consolidation Test

Consolidation characteristics of a soil sample under load are established using consolidation tests. A one inch high sample is loaded in a geometric progression and the resulting deformation is recorded at selected time intervals. Porous stones are placed in contact with the sample (top and bottom) to permit addition and release of pore fluid. The sample is inundated at a selected load during the progression. Results are plotted on the enclosed Consolidation-Pressure Curves (Plates C-B01.10 through C-B03.25). Various correlations regarding the results of these tests under a variety of normal loads and moisture conditions are presented on plates C-Hydro.Qal.1 and C-Hydro.B.Qal.1 .

Laboratory Test Summary

W.O. 9279

Depth	Geology	Sample Description	ST	w	DD	S	Max	Opt	EI	LL	PI	e	n	WD	SD	R-Value
-------	---------	--------------------	----	---	----	---	-----	-----	----	----	----	---	---	----	----	---------

Excavation: B01 (TD= 30 ft, GW @ 9 ft)

1	Artificial Fill	silty SAND	(B)				122	12.5	26							
5	Alluvium	lean CLAY with sand	(S)	26.5						47	30					
10	Alluvium	clayey SAND	(U)	24.1	100.8	98						0.66	40	125	126	
15	Alluvium	SAND	(S)	22.4												
15.5	Alluvium	sandy lean CLAY	(S)	31.9						45	30					
20	Alluvium	clayey fine SAND	(U)	33.3	87.2	97						0.92	48	116	117	
25	Alluvium	SAND	(S)	27.9												
25.5	Alluvium	lean CLAY with sand	(S)	34.9						45	28					
30	Alluvium	clayey SAND	(U)	26.4	96.8	97						0.73	42	122	123	

Excavation: B02 (TD= 50 ft, GW @ 14 ft)

1	Artificial Fill	lean CLAY with sand	(B)				126	12	24							10
5	Alluvium	clayey SAND	(U)	21.7	101.3	89						0.65	40	123	126	
10	Alluvium	sandy lean CLAY	(S)	25.9						30	16					
12.5	Alluvium	sandy lean CLAY	(U)	28.2	97.5	100						0.71	42	125	124	
15	Alluvium	SAND	(S)	24.9												
17.5	Alluvium	sandy lean CLAY	(U)	30.4	93.1	100						0.8	44	121	121	
20	Alluvium	clayey SAND	(S)	29.6						31	16					
25	Alluvium	clayey SAND	(S)	26.9						27	12					
30	Alluvium	clayey SAND	(S)	26.3												
30.5	Alluvium	sandy lean CLAY	(S)	31.1						37	21					
35	Alluvium	sandy lean CLAY	(S)	35.7												
40	Alluvium	lean CLAY with sand	(S)	34.4						44	24					
45	Alluvium	silty SAND	(S)	26.7												
45.5	Alluvium	sandy lean CLAY	(S)	27.7						35	16					
50	Alluvium	SAND	(S)	25.1												

For abbreviation explanation see Legend on PLATE LS 2

Page 1 of 2

GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE

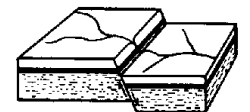
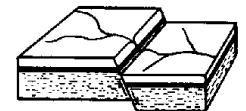


PLATE LS. 1

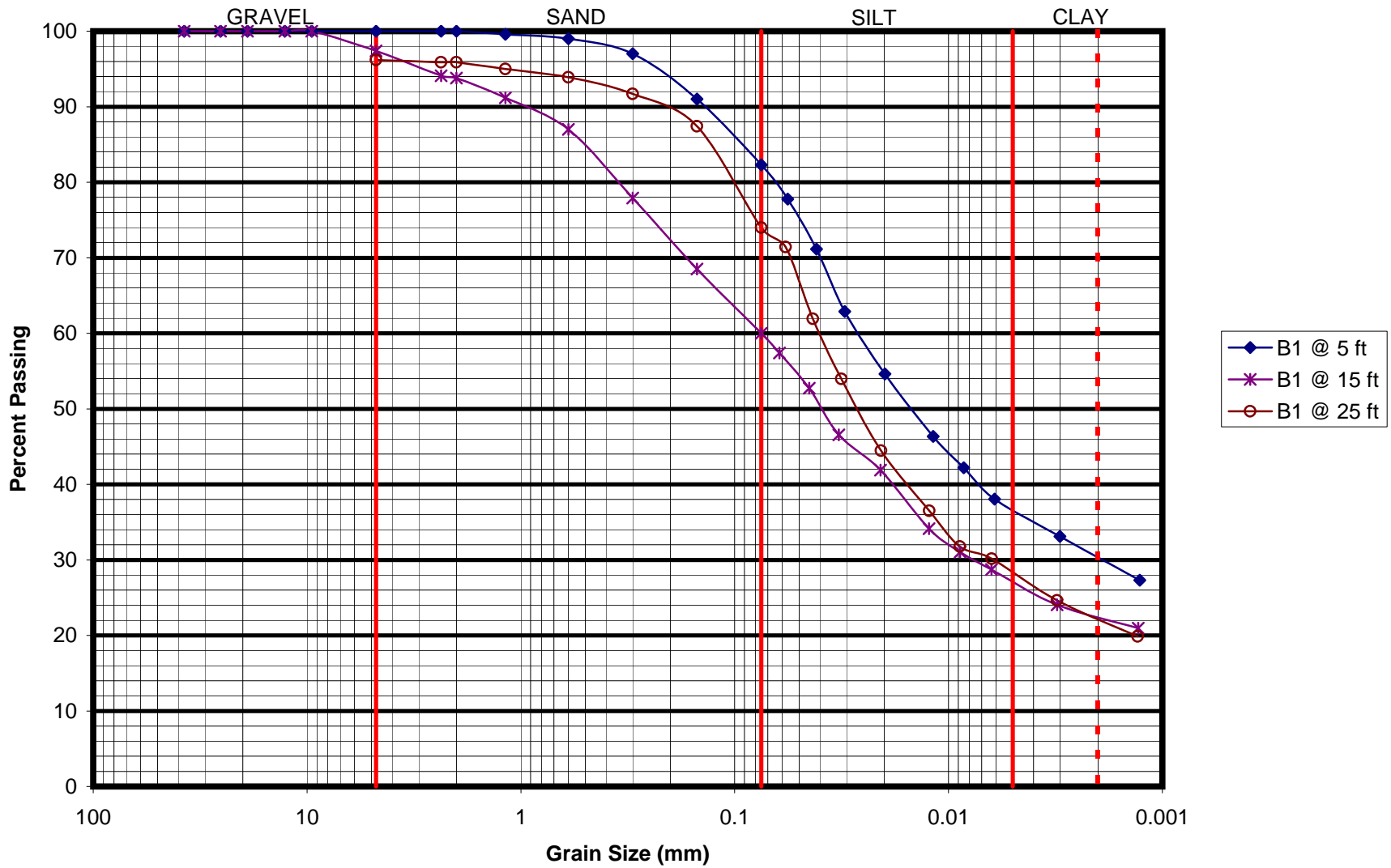
Depth	Geology	Sample Description	ST	w	DD	S	Max	Opt	EI	LL	PI	e	n	WD	SD	R-Value
Excavation: B03 (TD= 30 ft, GW @ 6 ft)																
1	Artificial Fill	clayey GRAVEL	(B)													
6.5	Artificial Fill	clayey GRAVEL	(S)	24.5												
7	Alluvium	sandy lean CLAY	(S)	19.2												
10	Alluvium	sandy lean CLAY	(S)	23.1						33	17					
15	Alluvium	clayey SAND	(U)	23.3	103.3	100				29	15	0.62	38	127	127	
20	Alluvium	sandy lean CLAY	(S)	32.4						44	29					
25	Alluvium	silty SAND	(U)	23.2	105.2	100				25	3	0.59	37	130	128	
30	Alluvium	clayey SAND	(S)	25.1						30	16					

LEGEND

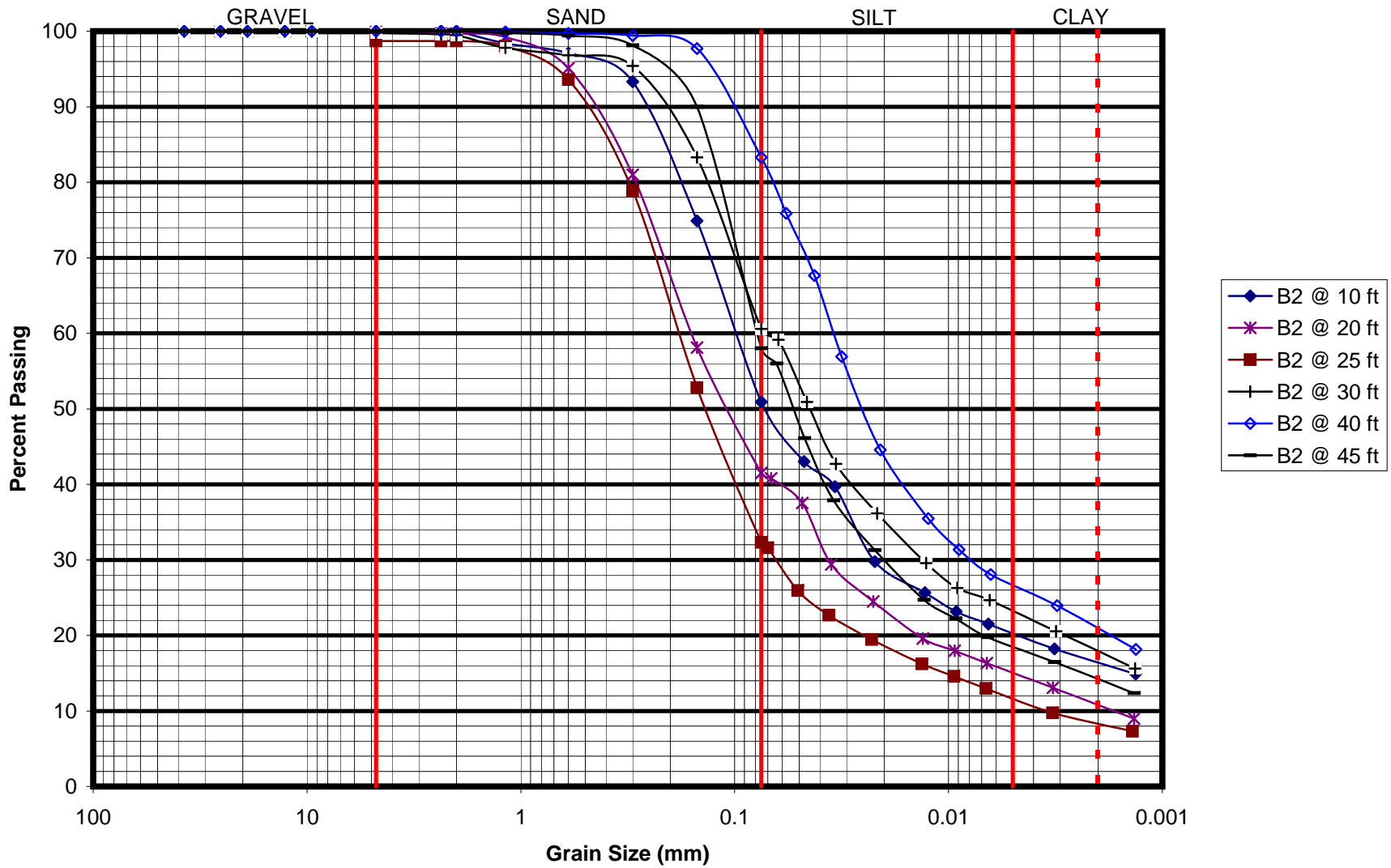
Depth = Sample Depth (ft) below ground surface	LL = Liquid Limit
ST = Sample Type*	PI = Plasticity Index
w = Initial Moisture Content (%)	e = Void Ratio
DD = Initial Dry Unit Weight (pcf)	n = Porosity (%)
Max = Maximum Dry Unit Weight (pcf)	WD = Initial Wet Unit Weight (pcf)
Opt = Optimum Moisture Content (%)	SD = Saturated Unit Weight (pcf)
EI = Expansion Index	BD = Bouyant (Submerged) Unit Weight (pcf) - Assuming water unit weight of 62.4 pcf
S = Degree of Saturation (%)	* Sample Types: (U) = relatively Undisturbed; (S) = SPT; (B) = Bulk; (N) = Nuclear



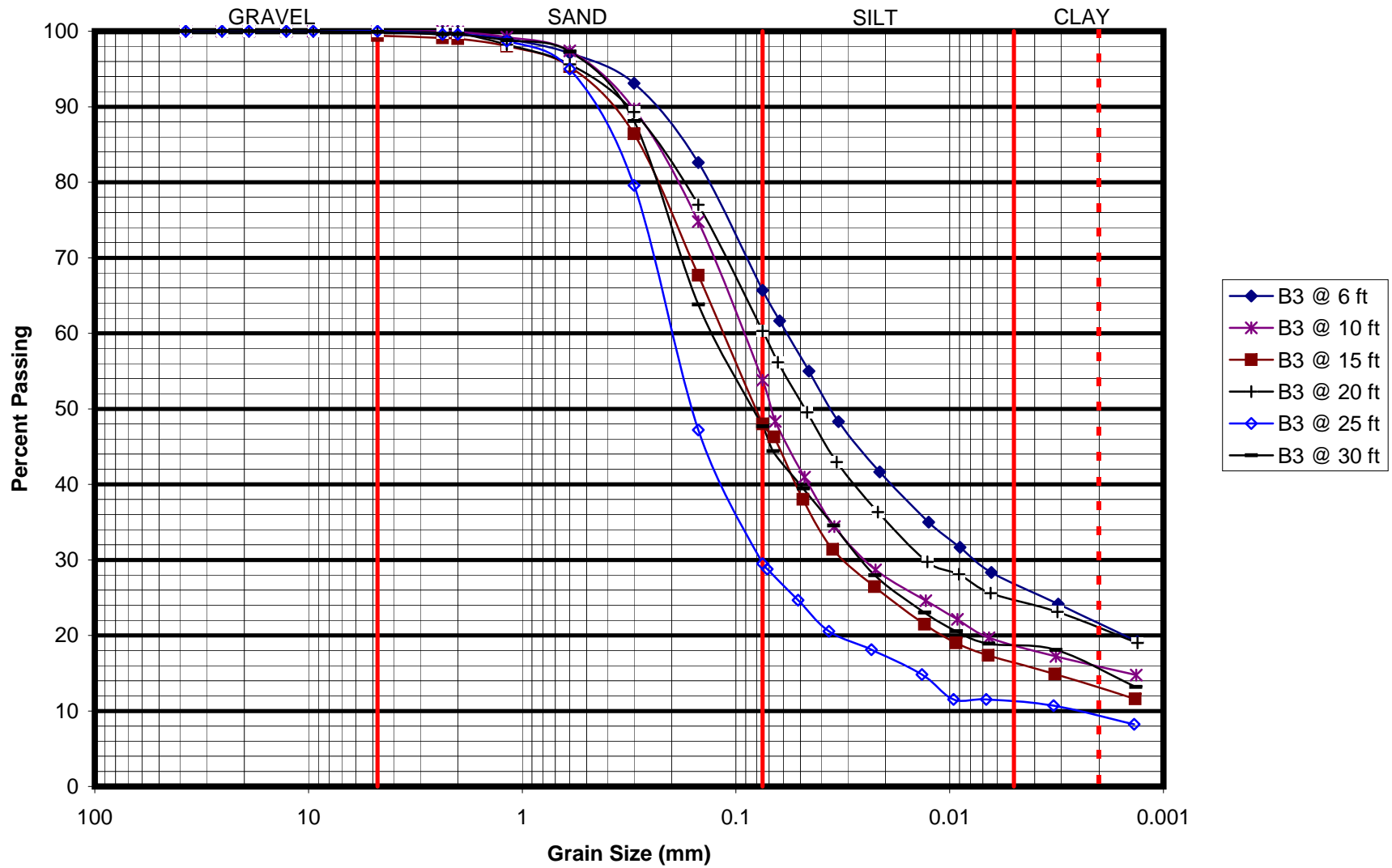
PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS



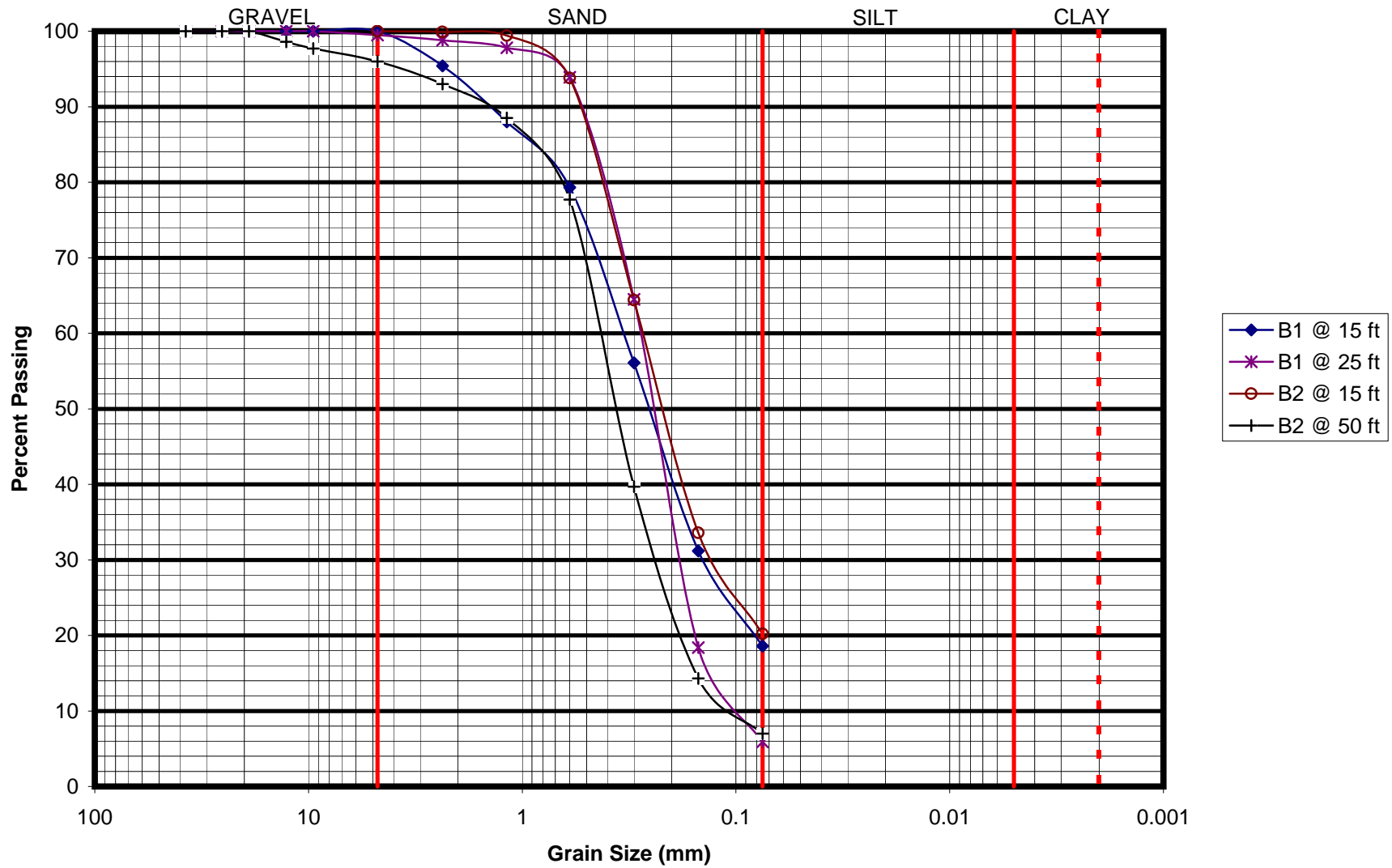
PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS



PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS

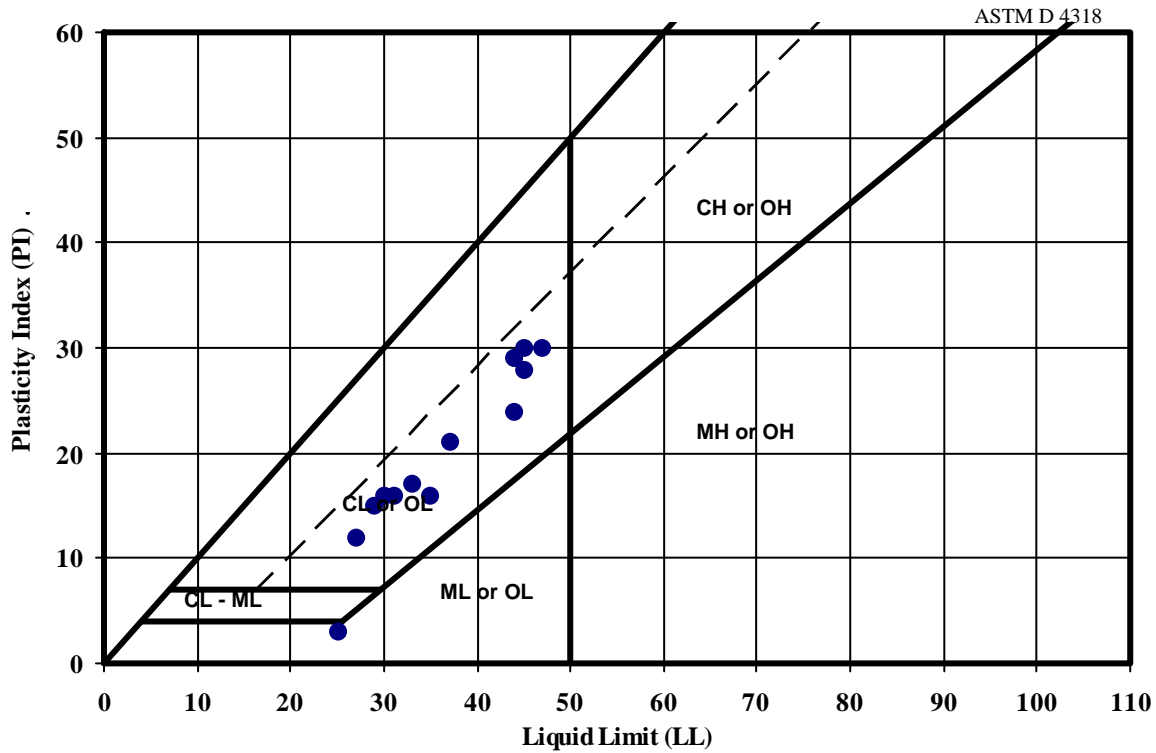


PARTICLE SIZE ANALYSIS



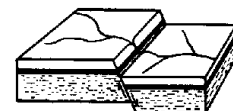
ATTERBERG LIMITS

PLASTICITY CHART



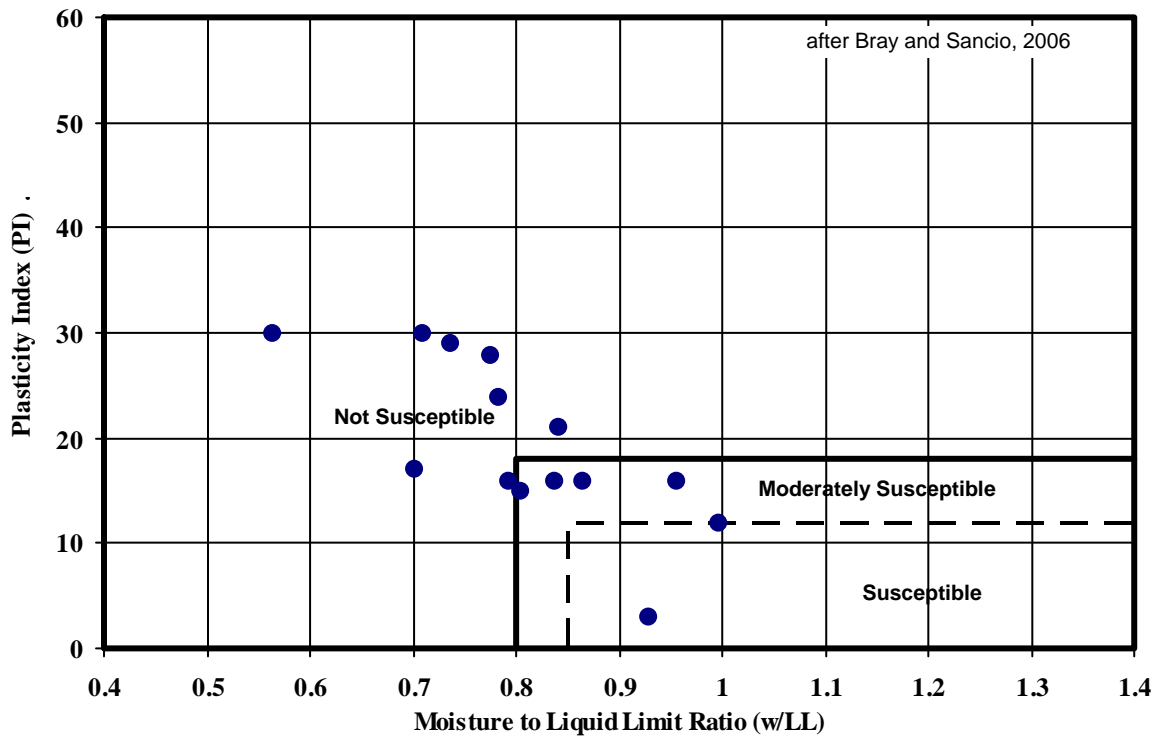
Excavation	Depth (ft)	Geology	Soil Description	LL	PI	Fines Class	w	w/LL
B01	5	Qal	lean CLAY with sand	47	30	CL	26.5	0.56
B01	15.5	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	45	30	CL	31.9	0.71
B01	25.5	Qal	lean CLAY with sand	45	28	CL	34.9	0.78
B02	10	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	30	16	CL	25.9	0.86
B02	20	Qal	clayey SAND	31	16	CL	29.6	0.95
B02	25	Qal	clayey SAND	27	12	CL	26.9	1
B02	30.5	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	37	21	CL	31.1	0.84
B02	40	Qal	lean CLAY with sand	44	24	CL	34.4	0.78
B02	45.5	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	35	16	CL	27.7	0.79
B03	10	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	33	17	CL	23.1	0.7
B03	15	Qal	clayey SAND	29	15	CL	23.3	0.8
B03	20	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	44	29	CL	32.4	0.74
B03	25	Qal	silty SAND	25	3	ML	23.2	0.93
B03	30	Qal	clayey SAND	30	16	CL	25.1	0.84

LL = Liquid Limit, PI = Plasticity Index, NP = Non-Plastic , w = Field Moisture



LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY CHART



Excavation	Depth (ft)	Geology	Soil Description	LL	PI	Fines Class	w	w/LL	Est. Liq Category*
B01	5	Qal	lean CLAY with sand	47	30	CL	26.5	0.56	Not Susceptible
B01	15.5	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	45	30	CL	31.9	0.71	Not Susceptible
B01	25.5	Qal	lean CLAY with sand	45	28	CL	34.9	0.78	Not Susceptible
B02	10	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	30	16	CL	25.9	0.86	More Resistant
B02	20	Qal	clayey SAND	31	16	CL	29.6	0.95	More Resistant
B02	25	Qal	clayey SAND	27	12	CL	26.9	1.00	More Resistant
B02	30.5	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	37	21	CL	31.1	0.84	Not Susceptible
B02	40	Qal	lean CLAY with sand	44	24	CL	34.4	0.78	Not Susceptible
B02	45.5	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	35	16	CL	27.7	0.79	Not Susceptible
B03	10	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	33	17	CL	23.1	0.70	Not Susceptible
B03	15	Qal	clayey SAND	29	15	CL	23.3	0.80	More Resistant
B03	20	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	44	29	CL	32.4	0.74	Not Susceptible
B03	25	Qal	silty SAND	25	3	ML	23.2	0.93	Susceptible
B03	30	Qal	clayey SAND	30	16	CL	25.1	0.84	More Resistant

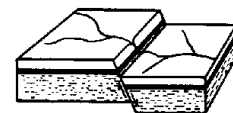
LL = Liquid Limit, PI = Plasticity Index, NP = Non-Plastic , w = Field Moisture

* Considers Methodology Proposed by Bray and Sancio (2006) for fine-grained soils:

Loose soils with $PI < 12$ and $w/LL > 0.85$ are considered susceptible to liquefaction

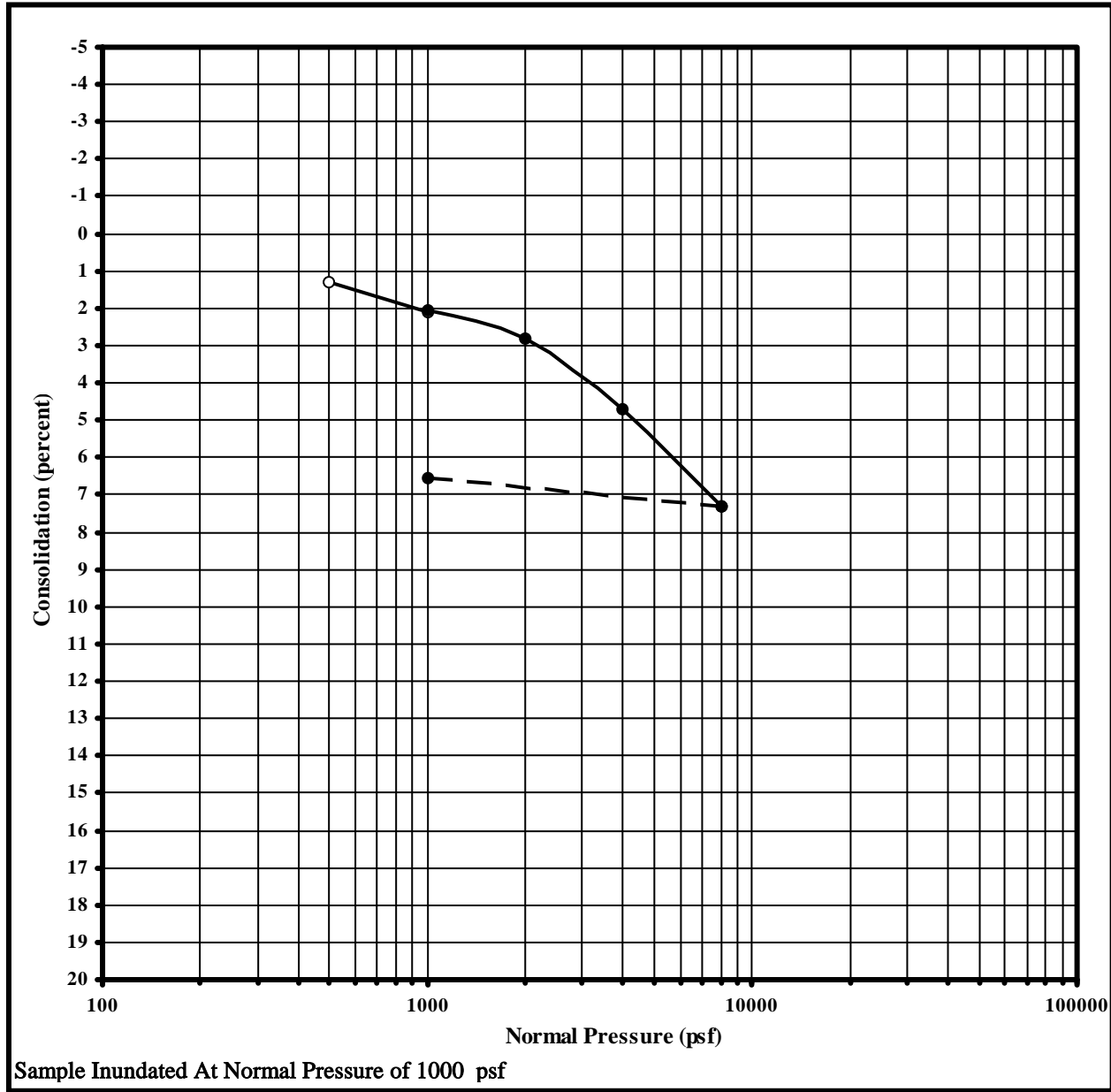
Loose soils with $12 < PI < 18$ and $w/LL > 0.8$ are considered more resistant

Soils with $PI > 18$ at low effective confining stresses are considered not susceptible



CONSOLIDATION RESULTS

Undisturbed Sample



Sample Location: B01

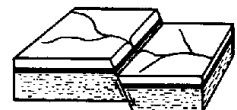
Sample Depth: 10 ft.

Initial Moisture: 24.1 %

Init. Dry Density: 100.8 pcf

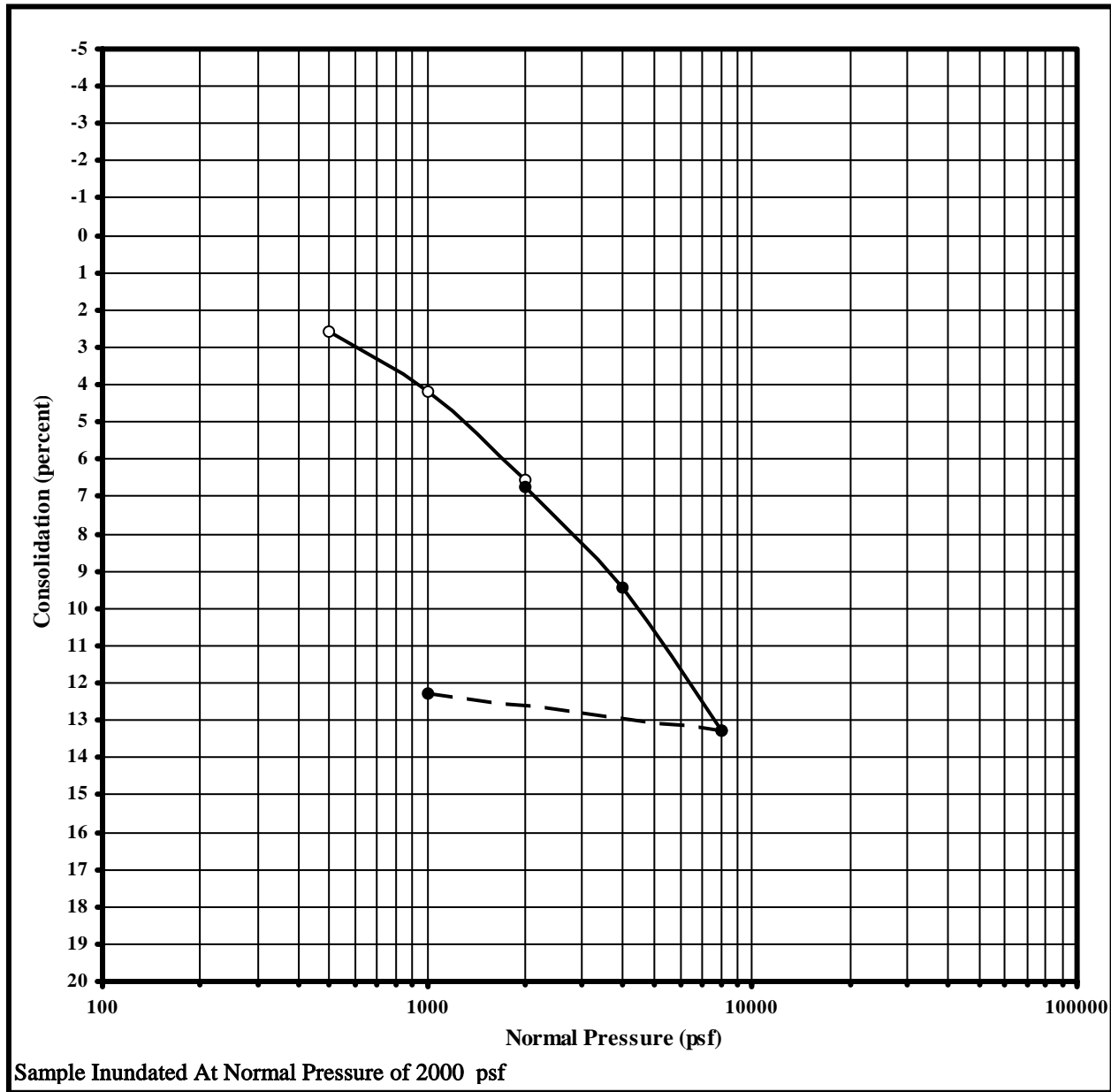
Geologic Unit: Alluvium

Material: clayey SAND



CONSOLIDATION RESULTS

Undisturbed Sample



Sample Location: B01

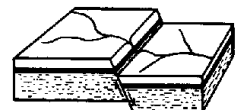
Sample Depth: 20 ft.

Initial Moisture: 33.3 %

Init. Dry Density: 87.2 pcf

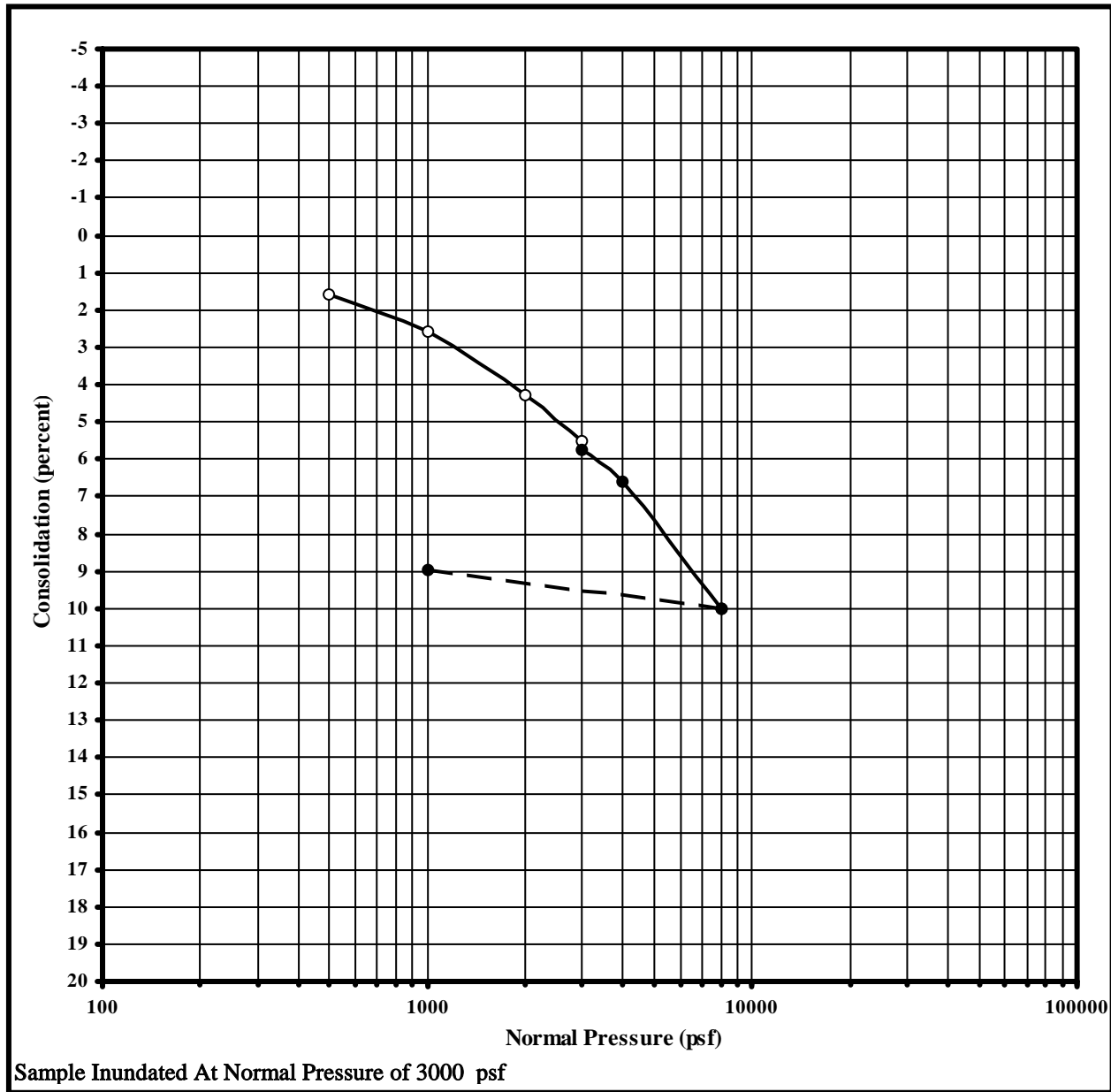
Geologic Unit: Alluvium

Material: clayey fine SAND



CONSOLIDATION RESULTS

Undisturbed Sample



Sample Location: B01

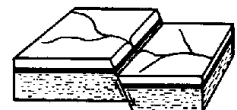
Sample Depth: 30 ft.

Initial Moisture: 26.4 %

Init. Dry Density: 96.8 pcf

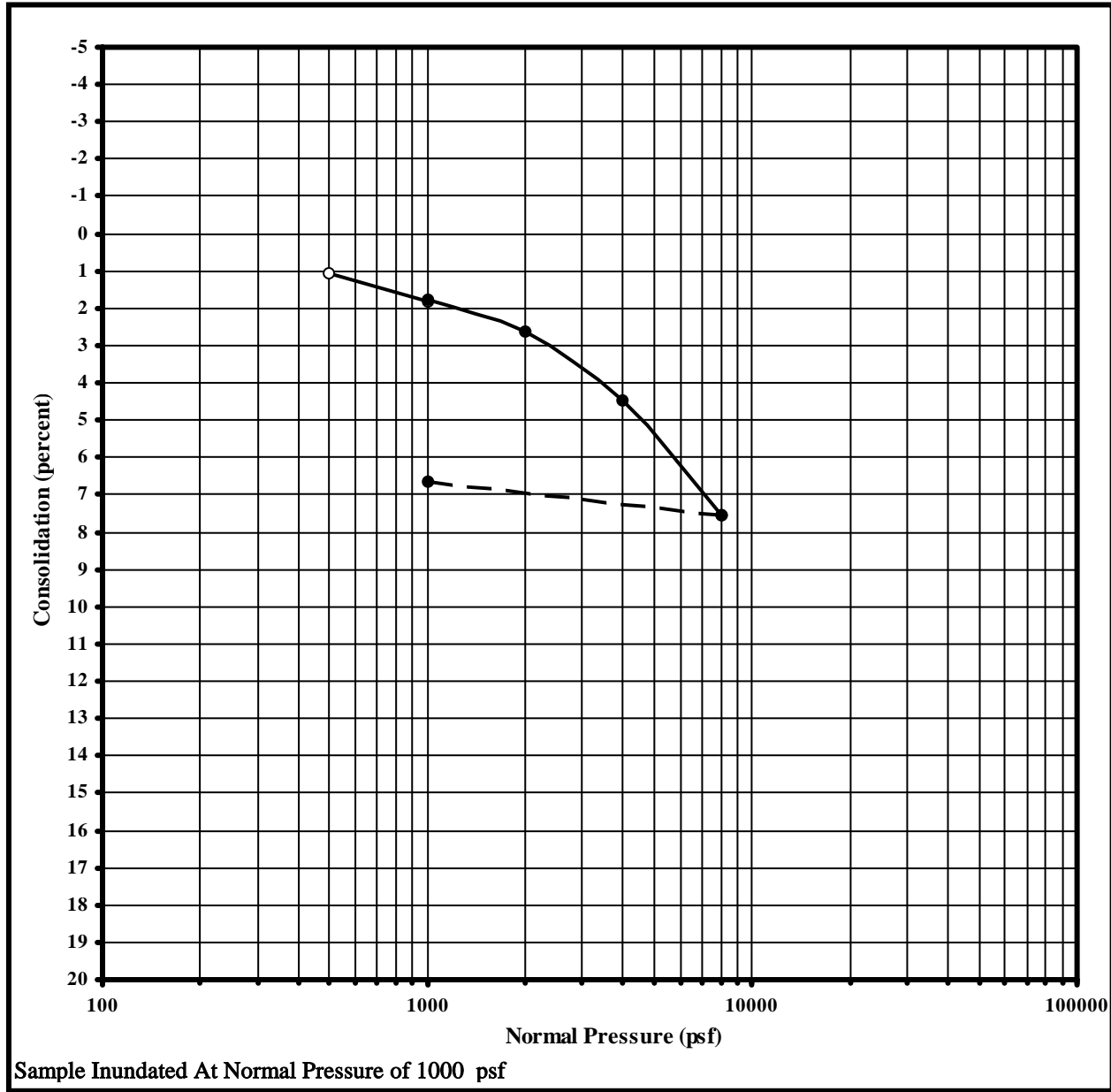
Geologic Unit: Alluvium

Material: clayey SAND



CONSOLIDATION RESULTS

Undisturbed Sample



Sample Location: B02

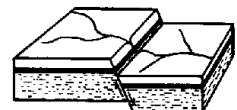
Sample Depth: 5 ft.

Initial Moisture: 21.7 %

Init. Dry Density: 101.3 pcf

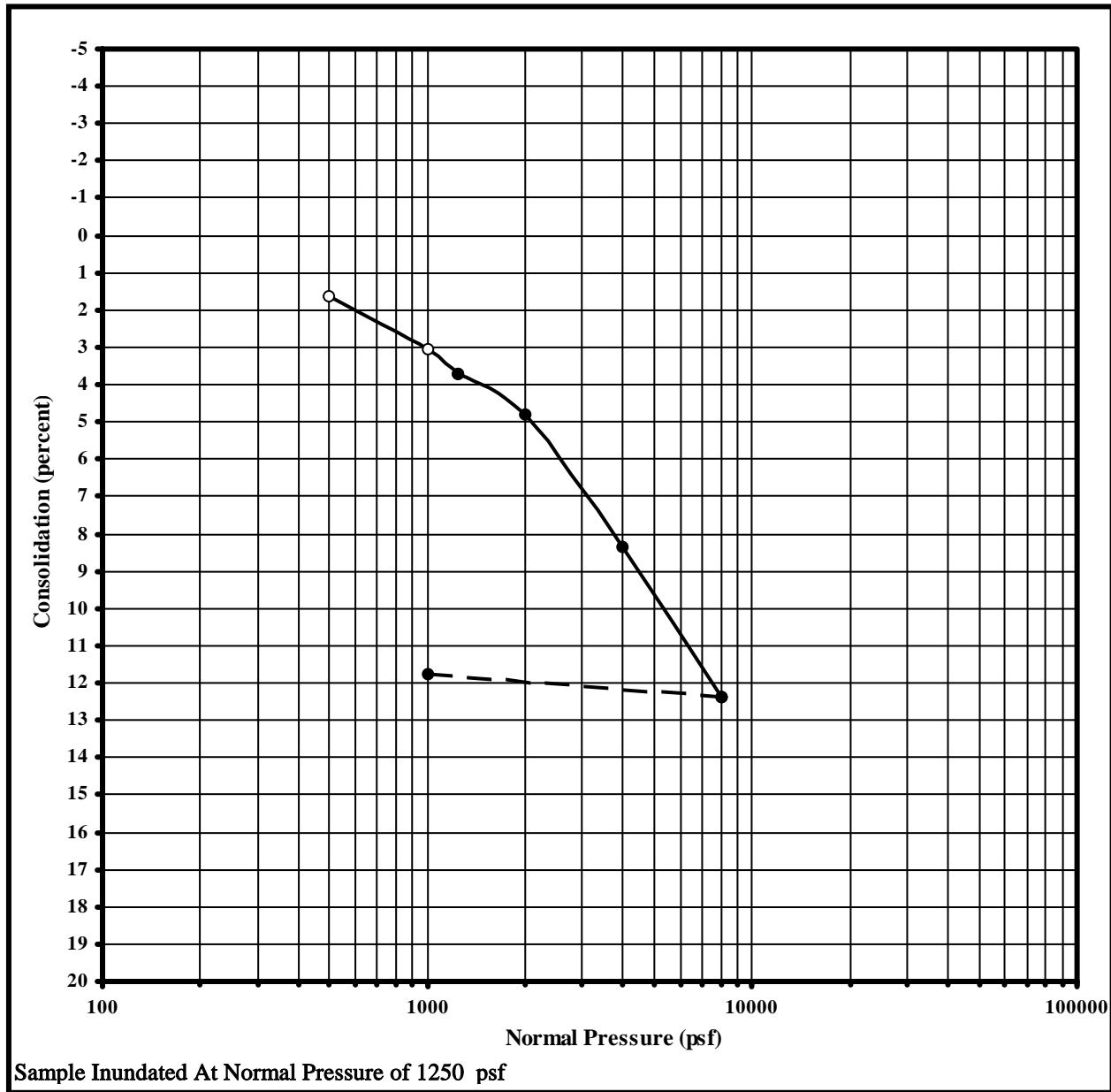
Geologic Unit: Alluvium

Material: clayey SAND



CONSOLIDATION RESULTS

Undisturbed Sample



Sample Location: B02

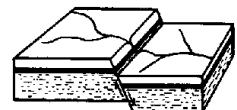
Sample Depth: 12.5 ft.

Initial Moisture: 28.2 %

Init. Dry Density: 97.5 pcf

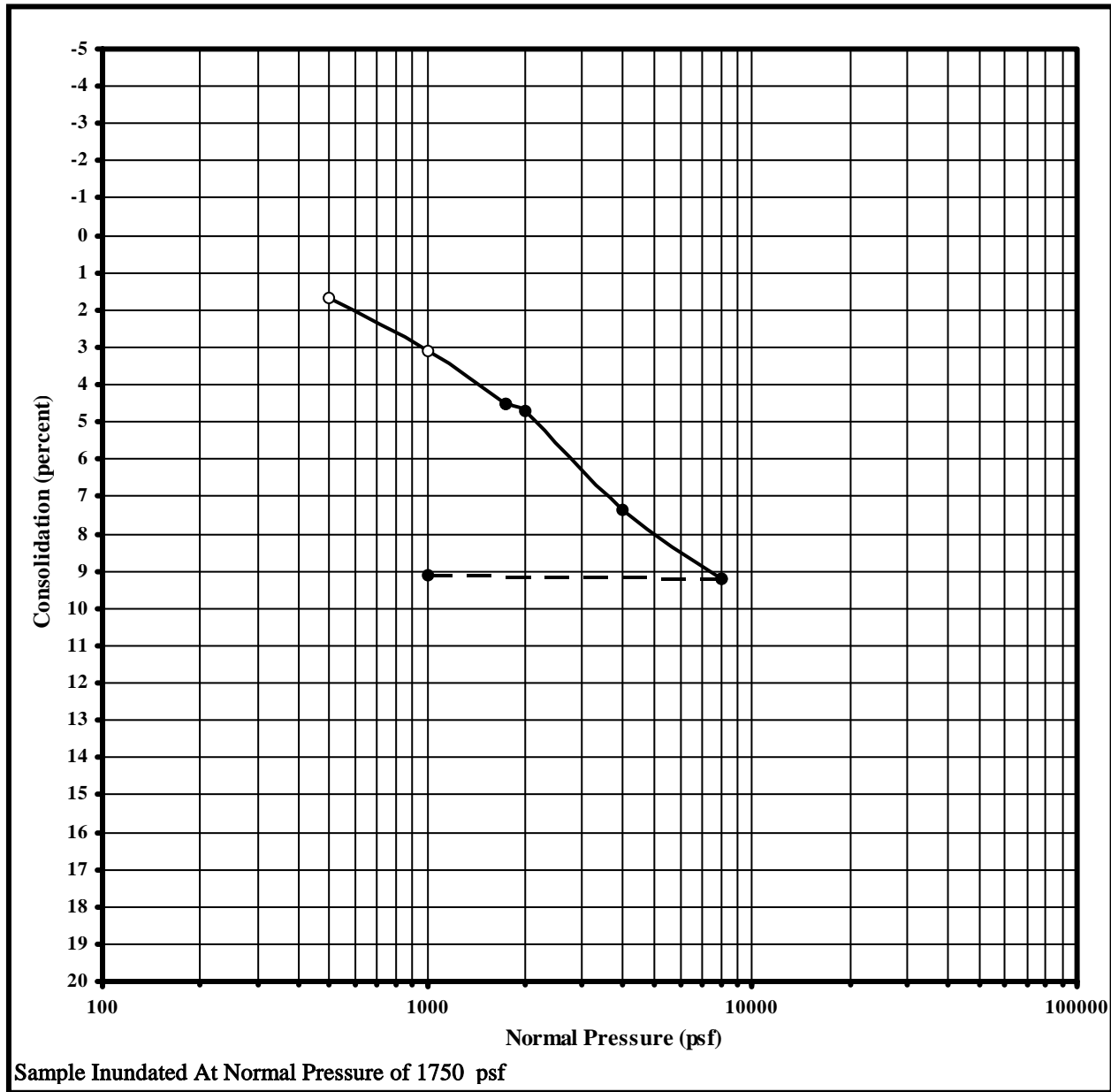
Geologic Unit: Alluvium

Material: sandy lean CLAY



CONSOLIDATION RESULTS

Undisturbed Sample



Sample Location: B02

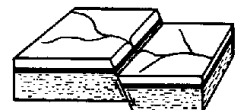
Sample Depth: 17.5 ft.

Initial Moisture: 30.4 %

Init. Dry Density: 93.1 pcf

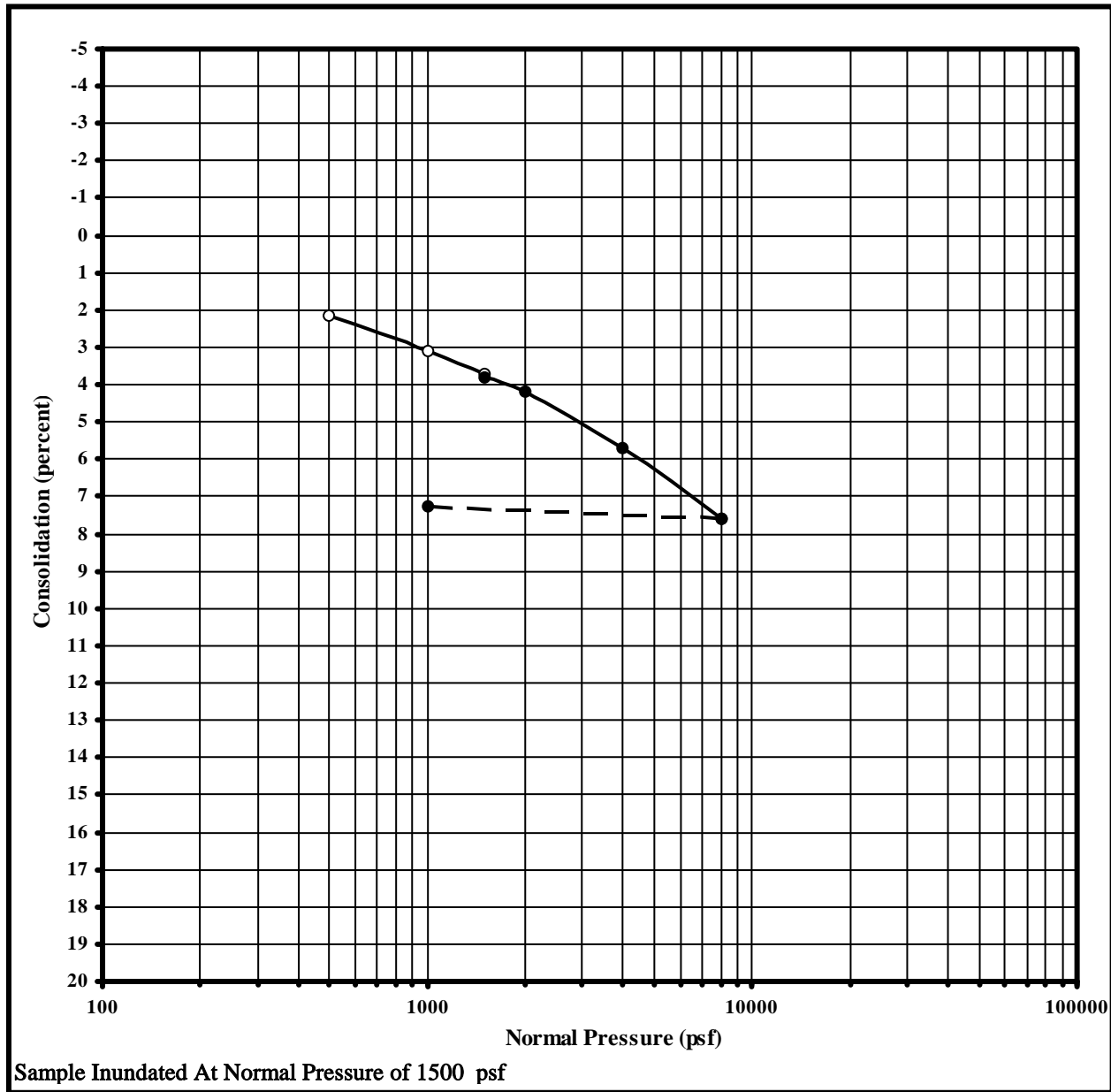
Geologic Unit: Alluvium

Material: sandy lean CLAY



CONSOLIDATION RESULTS

Undisturbed Sample



Sample Location: B03

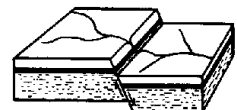
Sample Depth: 15 ft.

Initial Moisture: 23.3 %

Init. Dry Density: 103.3 pcf

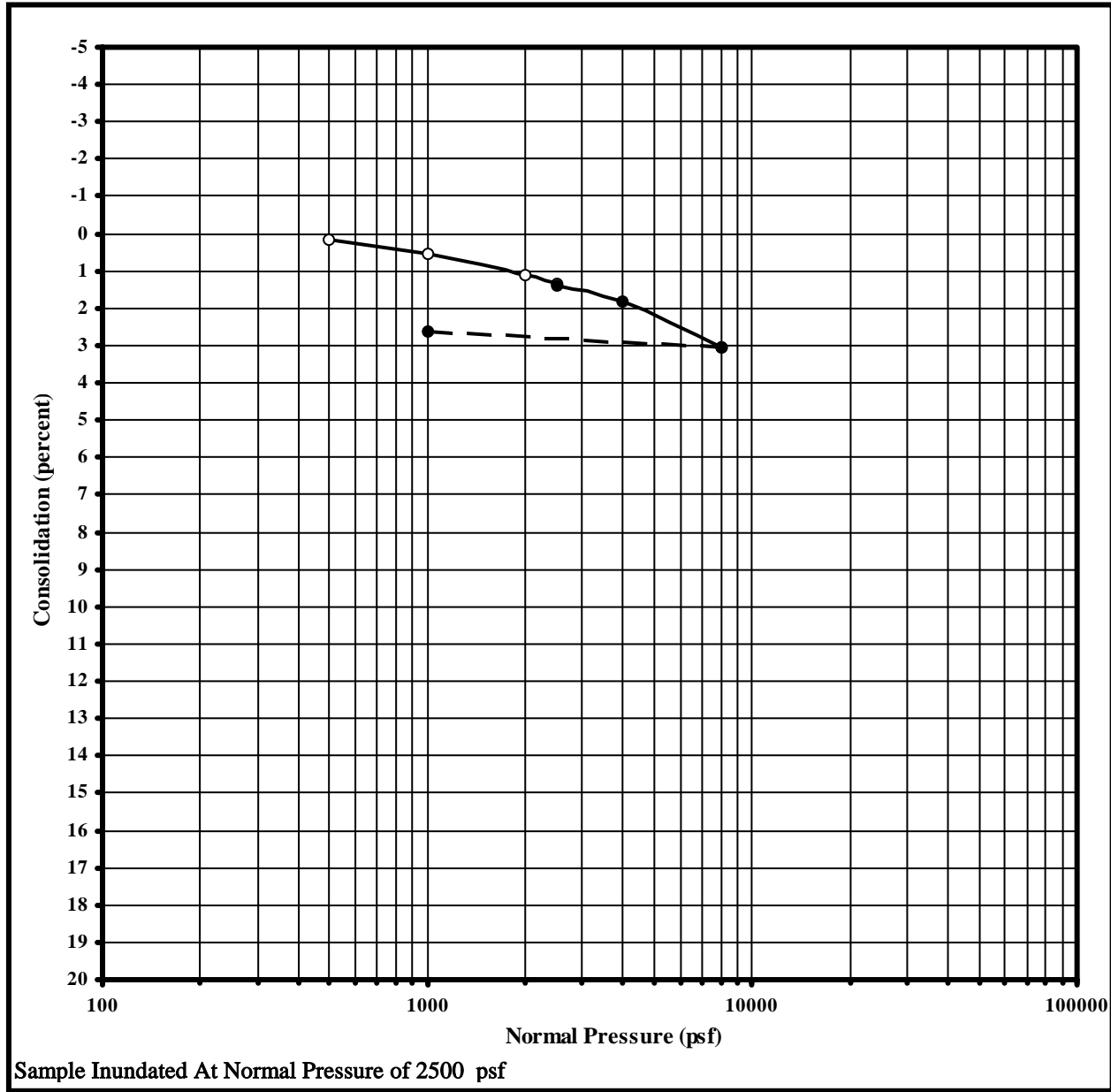
Geologic Unit: Alluvium

Material: clayey SAND



CONSOLIDATION RESULTS

Undisturbed Sample



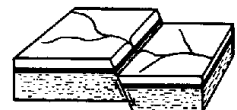
Sample Location: B03

Sample Depth: 25 ft.

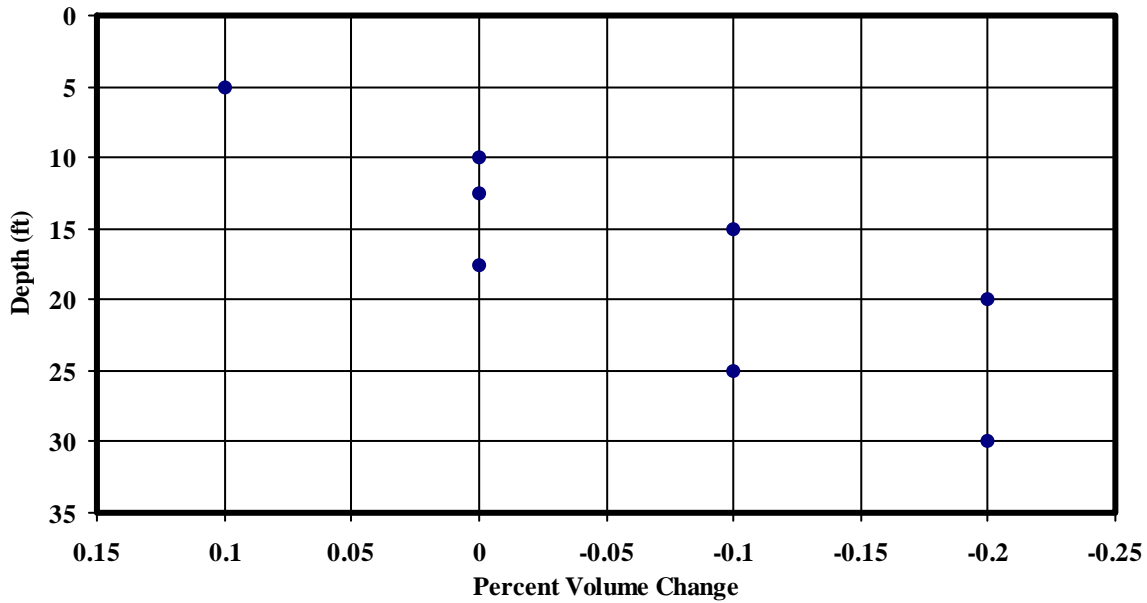
Initial Moisture: 23.2 %

Init. Dry Density: 105.2 pcf

Geologic Unit: Alluvium
Material: silty SAND

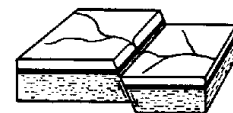


HYDROCONSOLIDATION/EXPANSION VS. DEPTH Alluvium

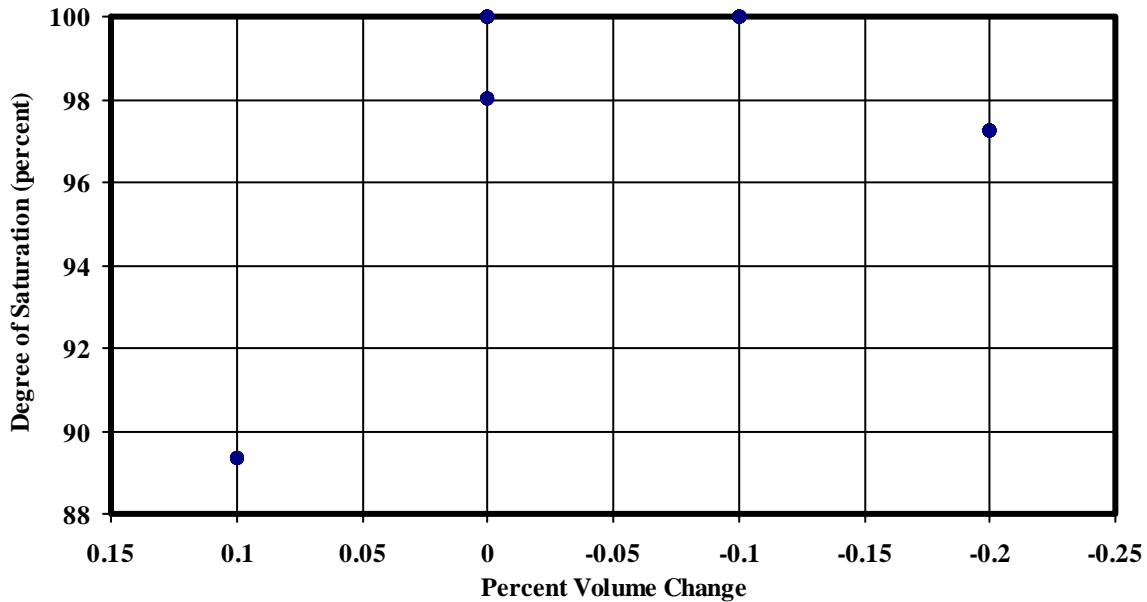


Note: Expansion (+), Collapse (-)

Excavation	Depth (ft)	Field DD (pcf)	M (%)	e	S (%)	Volume Change (%)	Alluvium Material
B01	10	100.8	24.1	0.66	98	0.0	clayey SAND
B01	20	87.2	33.3	0.92	97.1	-0.2	clayey fine SAND
B01	30	96.8	26.4	0.73	97.1	-0.2	clayey SAND
B02	5	101.3	21.7	0.65	88.9	0.1	clayey SAND
B02	12.5	97.5	28.2	0.71	100	0.0	sandy lean CLAY
B02	17.5	93.1	30.4	0.80	100	0.0	sandy lean CLAY
B03	15	103.3	23.3	0.62	100	-0.1	clayey SAND
B03	25	105.2	23.2	0.59	100	-0.1	silty SAND

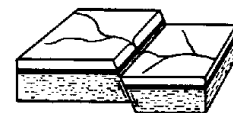


HYDROCONSOLIDATION/EXPANSION VS. SATURATION Alluvium



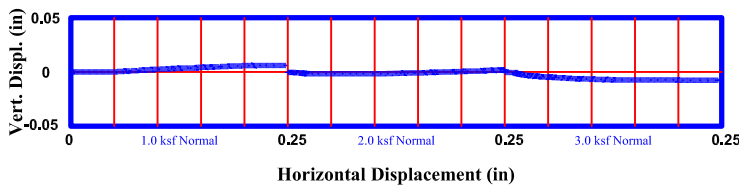
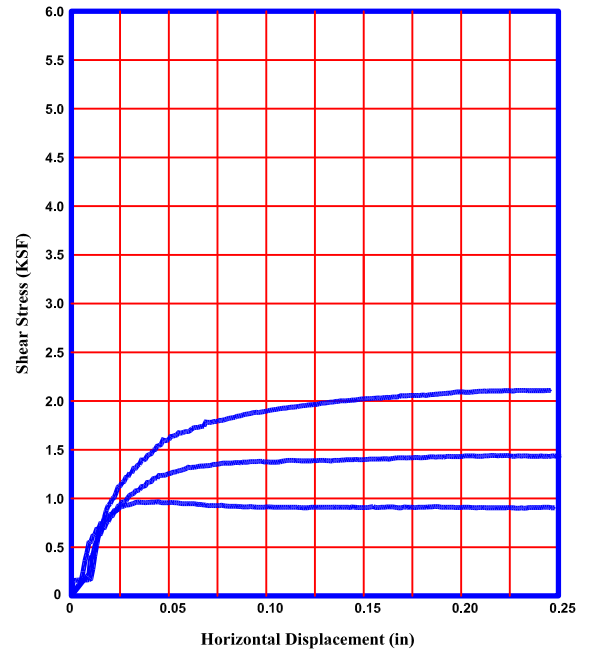
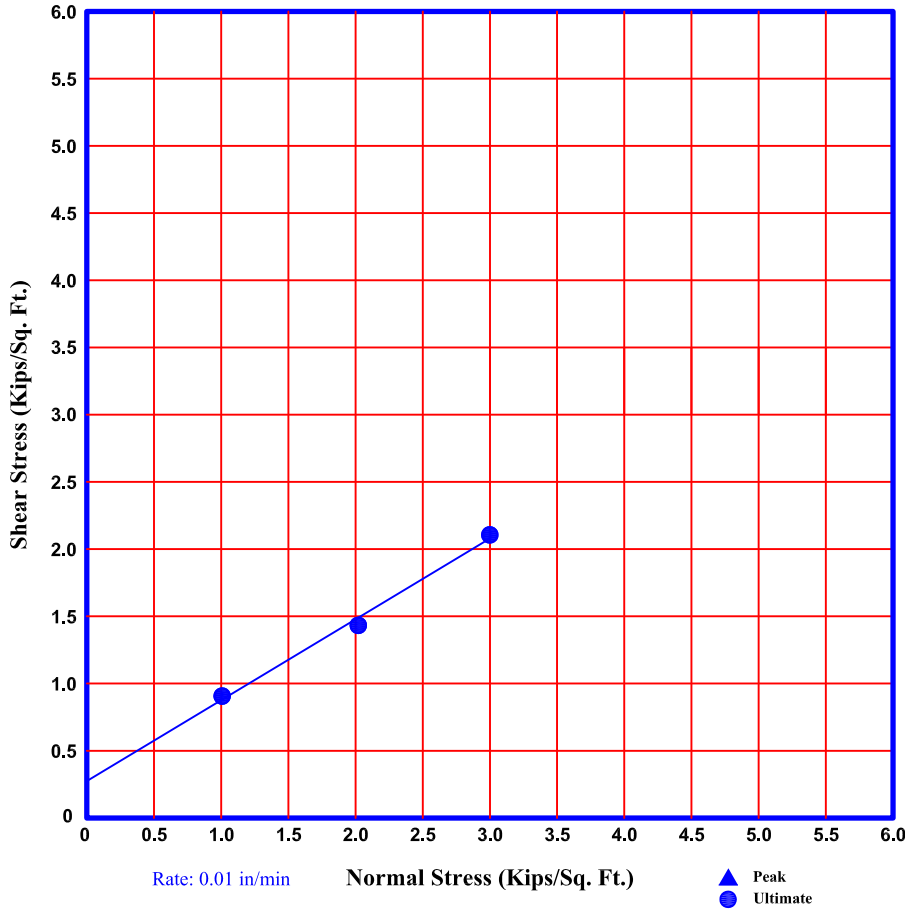
Note: Expansion (+), Collapse (-)

Excavation	Depth (ft)	Field DD (pcf)	M (%)	e	S (%)	Volume Change (%)	Alluvium Material
B01	10	100.8	24.1	0.66	98	0.0	clayey SAND
B01	20	87.2	33.3	0.92	97.1	-0.2	clayey fine SAND
B01	30	96.8	26.4	0.73	97.1	-0.2	clayey SAND
B02	5	101.3	21.7	0.65	88.9	0.1	clayey SAND
B02	12.5	97.5	28.2	0.71	100	0.0	sandy lean CLAY
B02	17.5	93.1	30.4	0.80	100	0.0	sandy lean CLAY
B03	15	103.3	23.3	0.62	100	-0.1	clayey SAND
B03	25	105.2	23.2	0.59	100	-0.1	silty SAND



DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

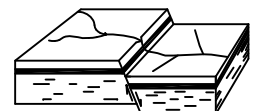
SAMPLE REMOLDED TO 90% RELATIVE COMPACTION



Project	SMC - Civic Center Drive			
W.O.	9279			
Excavation	B1			
Depth	1 -3 ft			
Test Data	#1	#2	#3	#4
Norm. Pres.(ksf)	1.0	2.0	3.0	
Shear stress (Peak/Ult. ksf)	--/0.9	--/1.4	--/2.1	
H. Displ. (in)	--/0.24	--/0.24	--/0.24	
V. Displ. (in)	--/0.01	--/0.00	--/0.01	
e (preshear)	0.51	0.50	0.48	
Dry Density (pcf)	109.8			
Moisture (%)	22.2			

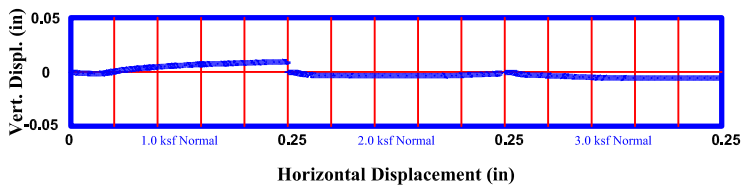
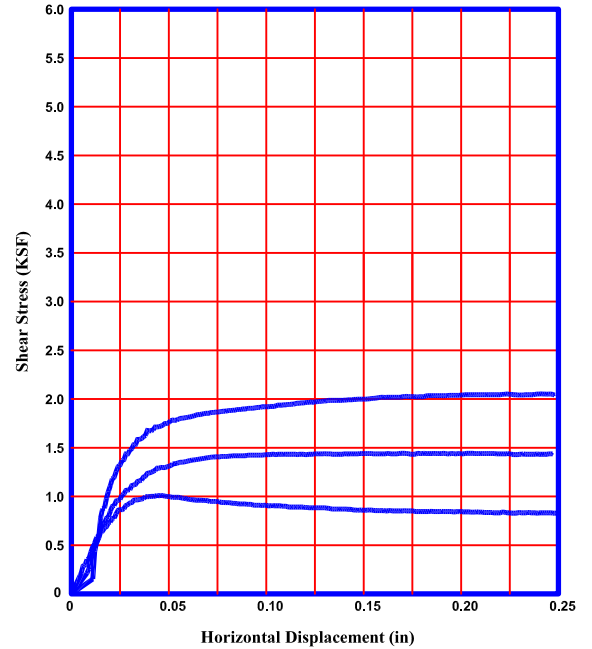
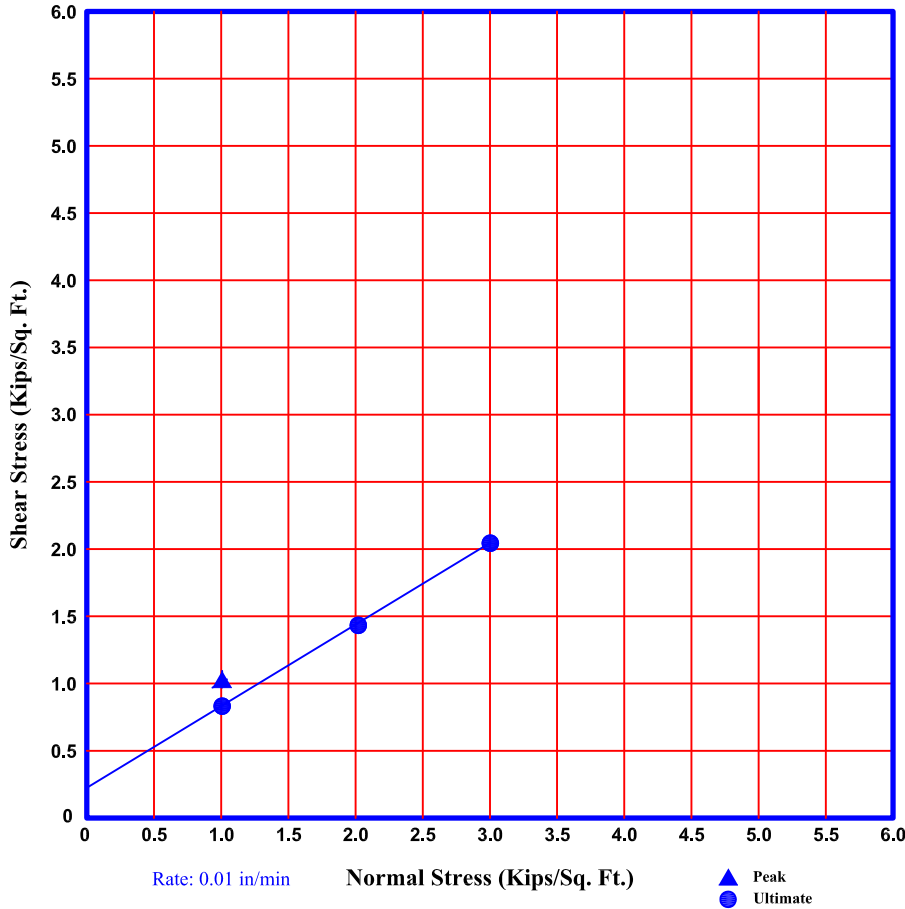
	Peak	Ultimate	Residual
Cohesion (ksf)		0.275	
Phi (deg)		31	

S:\GEOTEST\shears\9279\B1@1-3A.lst
 S:\GEOTEST\shears\9279\B1@1-3B.lst
 S:\GEOTEST\shears\9279\B1@1-3C.lst



DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

SAMPLE REMOLDED TO 90% RELATIVE COMPACTION



	Peak	Ultimate	Residual
Cohesion (ksf)		0.225	
Phi (deg)		31	

Project	SMC - Civic Center Drive			
W.O.	9279			
Excavation	B2			
Depth	1 -3 ft			
Test Data	#1	#2	#3	#4
Norm. Pres.(ksf)	1.0	2.0	3.0	
Shear stress (Peak/Ult. ksf)	1.0/0.8	--/1.4	--/2.0	
H. Displ. (in)	0.04/0.24	--/0.24	--/0.24	
V. Displ. (in)	0.00/0.01	--/0.00	--/0.01	
e (preshear)	0.47	0.45	0.44	
Dry Density (pcf)	113			
Moisture (%)	22.3			

S:\GEOTEST\shears\9279\B2@1-3A.lst
 S:\GEOTEST\shears\9279\B2@1-3B.lst
 S:\GEOTEST\shears\9279\B2@1-3C.lst

GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE

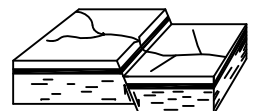
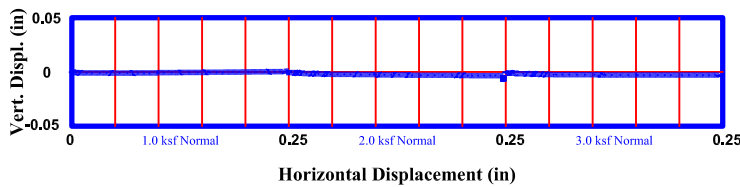
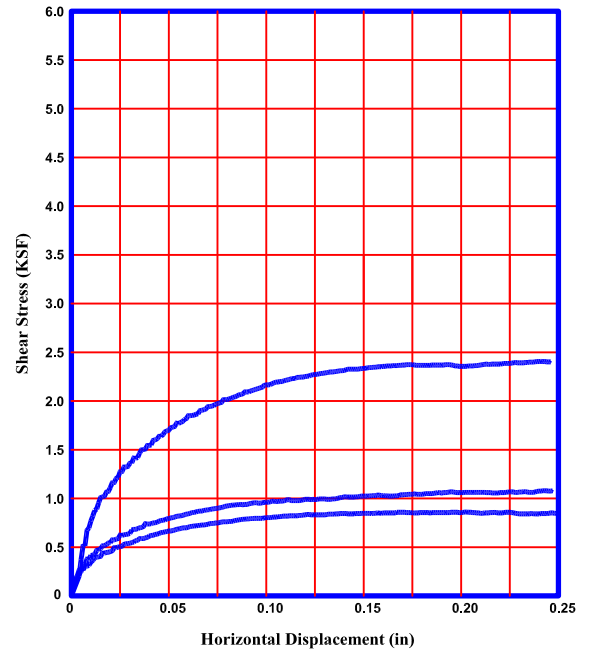
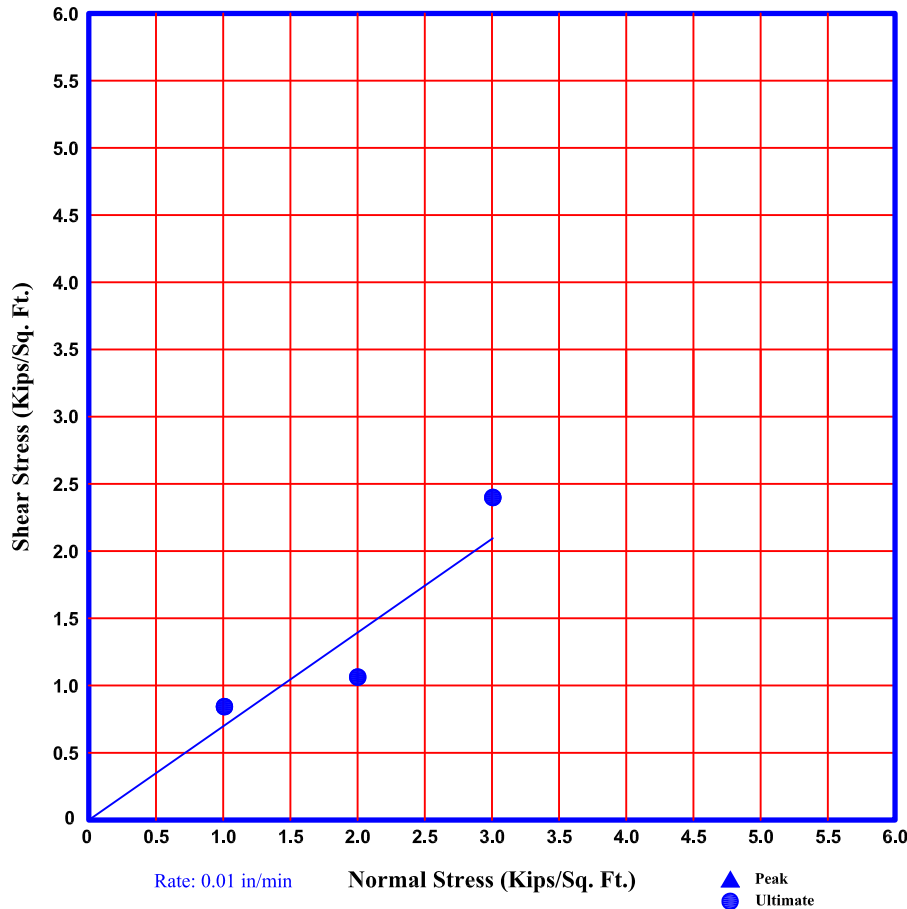


PLATE S-B2.1 -3

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

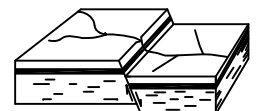
UNDISTURBED SAMPLE



Project	SMC - Civic Center Drive			
W.O.	9279			
Excavation	B2			
Depth	12.5 ft			
Test Data	#1	#2	#3	#4
Norm. Pres.(ksf)	1.0	2.0	3.0	
Shear stress (Peak/Ult. ksf)	--/0.8	--/1.1	--/2.4	
H. Displ. (in)	--/0.24	--/0.24	--/0.24	
V. Displ. (in)	--/0.00	--/0.00	--/0.00	
e (preshear)	0.70	0.68	0.68	
Dry Density (pcf)	97.5			
Moisture (%)	27.2			

	Peak	Ultimate	Residual
Cohesion (ksf)		0	
Phi (deg)		35	

S:\GEOTEST\shears\9279\B2@12A.lst
 S:\GEOTEST\shears\9279\B2@12B.lst
 S:\GEOTEST\shears\9279\B2@12C.lst



**TRANSMITTAL LETTER**

DATE: May 21, 2012

ATTENTION: Larry Stark

TO: Geolabs Westlake Village
31119 Via Colinas Suite #502
Westlake Village, CA 91362

SUBJECT: Laboratory Test Data
Malibu Library
Your #9279, HDR|Schiff #12-0425LAB

COMMENTS: Enclosed are the results for the subject project.

Leo Solis
Laboratory Manager

Table 1 - Laboratory Tests on Soil Samples

*Geolabs Westlake Village
Malibu Library
Your #9279, HDR|Schiff #12-0425LAB
14-May-12*

Sample ID
B1
@ 1'-3'

Resistivity	Units	
as-received	ohm-cm	3,680
saturated	ohm-cm	1,200

pH 7.4

Electrical		
Conductivity	mS/cm	0.41

Chemical Analyses

Cations

calcium	Ca ²⁺	mg/kg	218
magnesium	Mg ²⁺	mg/kg	89
sodium	Na ¹⁺	mg/kg	96
potassium	K ¹⁺	mg/kg	29

Anions

carbonate	CO ₃ ²⁻	mg/kg	ND
bicarbonate	HCO ₃ ¹⁻	mg/kg	522
fluoride	F ¹⁻	mg/kg	3.6
chloride	Cl ¹⁻	mg/kg	16
sulfate	SO ₄ ²⁻	mg/kg	350
phosphate	PO ₄ ³⁻	mg/kg	7.6

Other Tests

ammonium	NH ₄ ¹⁺	mg/kg	21
nitrate	NO ₃ ¹⁻	mg/kg	0.9
sulfide	S ²⁻	qual	na
Redox		mV	na

Electrical conductivity in millisiemens/cm and chemical analysis were made on a 1:5 soil-to-water extract.
mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram (parts per million) of dry soil.

Redox = oxidation-reduction potential in millivolts

ND = not detected

na = not analyzed

APPENDIX C

SEISMICITY ANALYSES

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation,
Proposed Library,
23555 Civic Center Way,
City of Malibu, California

W.O. 9279
June 20, 2012
Revised December 18, 2013

EQSEARCH

**ESTIMATION OF PEAK ACCELERATION FROM
CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE CATALOG**

 *
 * E Q S E A R C H *
 *
 * Version 3.00 *
 *

 EARTHQUAKE SEARCH RESULTS

Page 1

ESTIMATION OF
 PEAK ACCELERATION FROM
 CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE CATALOGS

JOB NUMBER: 9279

DATE: 05-09-2012

JOB NAME: SMC - Malibu Library

EARTHQUAKE-CATALOG-FILE NAME: ALLQUAKE.DAT

MAGNITUDE RANGE:

MINIMUM MAGNITUDE: 4.50
 MAXIMUM MAGNITUDE: 9.00

SITE COORDINATES:

SITE LATITUDE: 34.0370
 SITE LONGITUDE: 118.6897

SEARCH DATES:

START DATE: 1800
 END DATE: 2000

SEARCH RADII:

100.0 mi
 160.9 km

ATTENUATION RELATION: 3) Boore et al. (1997) Horiz. - NEHRP D (250)

UNCERTAINTY (M=Median, S=Sigma): M Number of Sigmas: 0.0
 ASSUMED SOURCE TYPE: BT [SS=Strike-slip, DS=Reverse-slip, BT=Blind-thrust]
 SCOND: 0 Depth Source: A
 Basement Depth: 5.00 km Campbell SSR: Campbell SHR:
 COMPUTE PEAK HORIZONTAL ACCELERATION

MINIMUM DEPTH VALUE (km): 0.0

FILE CODE	LAT. NORTH	LONG. WEST	DATE	TIME (UTC) H M Sec	DEPTH (km)	QUAKE MAG.	SITE ACC.	SITE MM INT.	APPROX. DISTANCE [km]
PAS	33.9440	118.6810	01/01/1979	231438.9	11.3	5.00	0.146	VIII	6.4(10.4)
DMG	33.9500	118.6320	08/31/1930	04036.0	0.0	5.20	0.156	VIII	6.9(11.0)
PAS	33.9190	118.6270	01/19/1989	65328.8	11.9	5.00	0.119	VII	8.9(14.3)
DMG	34.0000	118.5000	11/08/1914	1140 0.0	0.0	4.50	0.078	VII	11.1(17.9)
DMG	34.0000	118.5000	08/04/1927	1224 0.0	0.0	5.00	0.101	VII	11.1(17.9)
MGI	34.0000	118.5000	11/19/1918	2018 0.0	0.0	5.00	0.101	VII	11.1(17.9)
DMG	34.0000	118.5000	06/22/1920	248 0.0	0.0	4.90	0.096	VII	11.1(17.9)
GSP	34.2280	118.5730	01/17/1994	175608.2	19.0	4.60	0.067	VI	14.8(23.8)
GSP	34.2130	118.5370	01/17/1994	123055.4	18.0	6.70	0.201	VIII	15.0(24.1)
DMG	34.0170	118.9670	04/16/1948	222624.0	0.0	4.70	0.067	VI	15.9(25.6)
GSP	34.2150	118.5100	01/19/1994	140914.8	17.0	4.50	0.060	VI	16.0(25.8)
MGI	34.0000	118.4000	10/01/1930	040 0.0	0.0	4.60	0.061	VI	16.8(27.0)
MGI	34.0000	118.4000	02/22/1920	1610 0.0	0.0	4.60	0.061	VI	16.8(27.0)
MGI	34.0000	118.4000	02/07/1927	429 0.0	0.0	4.60	0.061	VI	16.8(27.0)
GSP	34.2540	118.5450	01/17/1994	130627.9	0.0	4.60	0.060	VI	17.1(27.5)
PAS	34.0160	118.9880	10/26/1984	172043.5	13.3	4.60	0.060	VI	17.1(27.6)
GSB	34.2850	118.6240	01/17/1994	135602.4	19.0	4.70	0.062	VI	17.5(28.2)
GSP	34.2610	118.5340	01/17/1994	123939.8	14.0	4.50	0.055	VI	17.8(28.7)
GSP	34.2740	118.5630	01/27/1994	171958.8	14.0	4.60	0.058	VI	17.9(28.8)
MGI	34.0000	119.0000	12/14/1912	0 0 0.0	0.0	5.70	0.104	VII	17.9(28.9)
DMG	34.0000	119.0000	09/24/1827	4 0 0.0	0.0	7.00	0.206	VIII	17.9(28.9)
GSP	34.2310	118.4750	03/20/1994	212012.3	13.0	5.30	0.083	VII	18.2(29.2)
DMG	34.3000	118.6000	04/04/1893	1940 0.0	0.0	6.00	0.117	VII	18.9(30.4)
GSP	34.3050	118.5790	01/29/1994	112036.0	1.0	5.10	0.071	VI	19.6(31.5)
GSB	34.3010	118.5650	01/17/1994	204602.4	9.0	5.20	0.075	VII	19.6(31.5)
DMG	34.0650	119.0350	02/21/1973	144557.3	8.0	5.90	0.107	VII	19.8(31.9)
DMG	34.2860	118.5150	03/31/1971	145222.5	2.1	4.60	0.054	VI	19.9(32.0)
GSP	34.3260	118.6980	01/17/1994	233330.7	9.0	5.60	0.091	VII	20.0(32.1)
GSB	34.3190	118.5580	01/18/1994	132444.1	1.0	4.50	0.049	VI	20.9(33.6)
DMG	34.3440	118.6360	02/09/1971	143436.1	-2.0	4.90	0.059	VI	21.4(34.5)
PAS	34.3470	118.6560	04/08/1976	152138.1	14.5	4.60	0.051	VI	21.5(34.6)
GSB	34.3000	118.4660	01/21/1994	183915.3	10.0	4.70	0.052	VI	22.2(35.7)
MGI	34.0000	118.3000	09/03/1905	540 0.0	0.0	5.30	0.071	VI	22.4(36.1)
GSB	34.3580	118.6220	01/18/1994	040126.8	1.0	4.50	0.046	VI	22.5(36.2)
GSB	34.3450	118.5520	01/24/1994	041518.8	6.0	4.80	0.054	VI	22.7(36.5)
MGI	34.1000	118.3000	07/16/1920	2127 0.0	0.0	4.60	0.049	VI	22.7(36.5)
MGI	34.1000	118.3000	07/16/1920	2130 0.0	0.0	4.60	0.049	VI	22.7(36.5)
MGI	34.1000	118.3000	07/16/1920	2022 0.0	0.0	4.60	0.049	VI	22.7(36.5)
GSP	34.3690	118.6720	04/26/1997	103730.7	16.0	5.10	0.063	VI	22.9(36.9)
DMG	34.3080	118.4540	02/09/1971	144346.7	6.2	5.20	0.066	VI	23.0(37.1)
DMG	33.7670	118.4500	10/11/1940	55712.3	0.0	4.70	0.050	VI	23.2(37.3)
GSB	34.3600	118.5710	01/19/1994	044048.0	2.0	4.50	0.045	VI	23.3(37.5)
GSP	34.3770	118.6980	01/18/1994	004308.9	11.0	5.20	0.065	VI	23.5(37.8)
GSP	34.3170	118.4550	01/17/1994	132644.7	2.0	4.70	0.050	VI	23.5(37.9)
GSP	34.3740	118.6220	01/17/1994	155410.8	12.0	4.80	0.052	VI	23.6(38.0)
GSP	34.3770	118.6490	04/27/1997	110928.4	15.0	4.80	0.052	VI	23.6(38.0)
GSB	34.3790	118.7110	01/19/1994	210928.6	14.0	5.50	0.076	VII	23.6(38.0)
DMG	33.8830	118.3170	03/11/1933	1457 0.0	0.0	4.90	0.055	VI	23.8(38.4)
GSP	34.3780	118.6180	01/19/1994	211144.9	11.0	5.10	0.061	VI	23.9(38.5)
GSP	34.2930	118.3890	12/06/1994	034834.5	9.0	4.50	0.043	VI	24.6(39.7)
GSP	34.3940	118.6690	06/26/1995	084028.9	13.0	5.00	0.056	VI	24.7(39.7)
GSP	34.3790	118.5610	01/18/1994	152346.9	7.0	4.80	0.051	VI	24.7(39.8)
GSP	34.3310	118.4420	01/17/1994	141430.3	1.0	4.50	0.043	VI	24.7(39.8)

EARTHQUAKE SEARCH RESULTS

Table with 14 columns: FILE CODE, LAT. NORTH, LONG. WEST, DATE, TIME (UTC) H M Sec, DEPTH (km), QUAKE MAG., SITE ACC. g, SITE MM INT., APPROX. DISTANCE mi [km]. Rows include earthquake records for stations like GSP, DMG, T-A, PAS, MGI, and GSP with various magnitude and depth values.

EARTHQUAKE SEARCH RESULTS

Table with 14 columns: FILE CODE, LAT. NORTH, LONG. WEST, DATE, TIME (UTC) H M Sec, DEPTH (km), QUAKE MAG., SITE ACC. g, SITE MM INT., APPROX. DISTANCE mi [km]. Rows include earthquake records for stations like MGI, DMG, PAS, MGI, and GSP with various magnitude and depth values.

EARTHQUAKE SEARCH RESULTS

Page 6

Table with columns: FILE CODE, LAT. NORTH, LONG. WEST, DATE, TIME (UTC) H M Sec, DEPTH (km), QUAKE MAG., SITE ACC. g, SITE MM INT., APPROX. DISTANCE [km]. Contains 50 rows of earthquake data.

EARTHQUAKE SEARCH RESULTS

Page 7

Table with columns: FILE CODE, LAT. NORTH, LONG. WEST, DATE, TIME (UTC) H M Sec, DEPTH (km), QUAKE MAG., SITE ACC. g, SITE MM INT., APPROX. DISTANCE [km]. Contains 50 rows of earthquake data.

-END OF SEARCH- 350 EARTHQUAKES FOUND WITHIN THE SPECIFIED SEARCH AREA.

TIME PERIOD OF SEARCH: 1800 TO 2000

LENGTH OF SEARCH TIME: 201 years

THE EARTHQUAKE CLOSEST TO THE SITE IS ABOUT 6.4 MILES (10.4 km) AWAY.

LARGEST EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE FOUND IN THE SEARCH RADIUS: 7.7

LARGEST EARTHQUAKE SITE ACCELERATION FROM THIS SEARCH: 0.206 g

COEFFICIENTS FOR GUTENBERG & RICHTER RECURRENCE RELATION:

a-value= 2.879
b-value= 0.624
beta-value= 1.437

TABLE OF MAGNITUDES AND EXCEEDANCES:

Earthquake Magnitude	Number of Times Exceeded	Cumulative No. / Year
4.0	350	1.74129
4.5	350	1.74129
5.0	128	0.63682
5.5	52	0.25871
6.0	25	0.12438
6.5	9	0.04478
7.0	6	0.02985
7.5	1	0.00498

MAPPED EARTHQUAKE GROUND MOTION PARAMETERS

USGS JAVA APPLICATION

VERSION: 5.1.0

Conterminous 48 States
 2009 International Building Code
 Latitude = 34.036978
 Longitude = -118.68967400000001
 Spectral Response Accelerations Ss and S1
 Ss and S1 = Mapped Spectral Acceleration
 Values
 Site Class B - Fa = 1.0 ,Fv = 1.0
 Data are based on a 0.01 deg grid spacing

Period (sec)	Sa (g)	Sd (inches)
0.000	0.909	0.000
0.079	2.272	0.140
0.200	2.272	0.888
0.397	2.272	3.503
0.400	2.257	3.527
0.500	1.805	4.409
0.600	1.504	5.291
0.700	1.289	6.173
0.800	1.128	7.055
0.900	1.003	7.937
1.000	0.903	8.818
1.100	0.821	9.700
1.200	0.752	10.582
1.300	0.694	11.464
1.400	0.645	12.346
1.500	0.602	13.228
1.600	0.564	14.109
1.700	0.531	14.991
1.800	0.501	15.873
1.900	0.475	16.755
2.000	0.451	17.637

1.800	0.752	23.810
1.900	0.713	25.133
2.000	0.677	26.455

Conterminous 48 States
 2009 International Building Code
 Latitude = 34.036978
 Longitude = -118.68967400000001
 Spectral Response Accelerations SMS and
 SM1
 SMS = Fa x Ss and SM1 = Fv x S1
 Site Class D - Fa = 1.0 ,Fv = 1.5

Conterminous 48 States
 2009 International Building Code
 Latitude = 34.036978
 Longitude = -118.68967400000001
 Design Response Spectrum for Site Class D
 SDs = 2/3 x SMS and SD1 = 2/3 x SM1
 Site Class D - Fa = 1.0 ,Fv = 1.5

Period (sec)	Sa (g)	Sd (inches)
0.000	0.606	0.000
0.119	1.515	0.210
0.200	1.515	0.592
0.596	1.515	5.255
0.600	1.504	5.291
0.700	1.289	6.173
0.800	1.128	7.055
0.900	1.003	7.937
1.000	0.903	8.818
1.100	0.821	9.700
1.200	0.752	10.582
1.300	0.694	11.464
1.400	0.645	12.346
1.500	0.602	13.228
1.600	0.564	14.109
1.700	0.531	14.991
1.800	0.501	15.873
1.900	0.475	16.755
2.000	0.451	17.637

Period (sec)	Sa (g)
0.2	2.272 (SMS, Site Class D)
1.0	1.354 (SM1, Site Class D)

Conterminous 48 States
 2009 International Building Code
 Latitude = 34.036978
 Longitude = -118.68967400000001
 Site Modified Response Spectrum for Site
 Class D
 SMS = FaSs and SM1 = FvS1
 Site Class D - Fa = 1.0 ,Fv = 1.5

Conterminous 48 States
 2009 International Building Code
 Latitude = 34.036978
 Longitude = -118.68967400000001
 Design Spectral Response Accelerations
 SDs and SD1
 SDs = 2/3 x SMS and SD1 = 2/3 x SM1
 Site Class D - Fa = 1.0 ,Fv = 1.5

Period (sec)	Sa (g)	Sd (inches)
0.000	0.909	0.000
0.119	2.272	0.315
0.200	2.272	0.888
0.596	2.272	7.883
0.600	2.257	7.937
0.700	1.934	9.259
0.800	1.692	10.582
0.900	1.504	11.905
1.000	1.354	13.228
1.100	1.231	14.550
1.200	1.128	15.873
1.300	1.041	17.196
1.400	0.967	18.519
1.500	0.903	19.841
1.600	0.846	21.164
1.700	0.796	22.487

Period (sec)	Sa (g)
0.2	1.515 (SDs, Site Class D)
1.0	0.903 (SD1, Site Class D)

Conterminous 48 States
 2009 International Building Code
 Latitude = 34.036978
 Longitude = -118.68967400000001
 MCE Response Spectrum for Site Class B
 Ss and S1 = Mapped Spectral Acceleration
 Values
 Site Class B - Fa = 1.0 ,Fv = 1.0

MAPPED EARTHQUAKE GROUND MOTION PARAMETERS

USGS DESIGN MAPS APPLICATION

USGS Design Maps Detailed Report

ASCE 7-10 Standard (34.037°N, 118.6897°W)

Site Class D – “Stiff Soil”, Risk Category IV (e.g. essential facilities)

Section 11.4.1 — Mapped Acceleration Parameters

Note: Ground motion values provided below are for the direction of maximum horizontal spectral response acceleration. They have been converted from corresponding geometric mean ground motions computed by the USGS by applying factors of 1.1 (to obtain S_s) and 1.3 (to obtain S_1). Maps in the 2010 ASCE-7 Standard are provided for Site Class B. Adjustments for other Site Classes are made, as needed, in Section 11.4.3.

From [Figure 22-1](#) ^[1]

$$S_s = 2.316 \text{ g}$$

From [Figure 22-2](#) ^[2]

$$S_1 = 0.832 \text{ g}$$

Section 11.4.2 — Site Class

The authority having jurisdiction (not the USGS), site-specific geotechnical data, and/or the default has classified the site as Site Class D, based on the site soil properties in accordance with Chapter 20.

Table 20.3–1 Site Classification

Site Class	\bar{v}_s	\bar{N} or \bar{N}_{th}	\bar{s}_u
A. Hard Rock	>5,000 ft/s	N/A	N/A
B. Rock	2,500 to 5,000 ft/s	N/A	N/A
C. Very dense soil and soft rock	1,200 to 2,500 ft/s	>50	>2,000 psf
D. Stiff Soil	600 to 1,200 ft/s	15 to 50	1,000 to 2,000 psf
E. Soft clay soil	<600 ft/s	<15	<1,000 psf
Any profile with more than 10 ft of soil having the characteristics:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plasticity index $PI > 20$, • Moisture content $w \geq 40\%$, and • Undrained shear strength $\bar{s}_u < 500$ psf 			
F. Soils requiring site response analysis in accordance with Section 21.1	See Section 20.3.1		

For SI: 1ft/s = 0.3048 m/s 1lb/ft² = 0.0479 kN/m²

Section 11.4.3 – Site Coefficients and Risk-Targeted Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE_R) Spectral Response Acceleration Parameters

Table 11.4-1: Site Coefficient F_s

Site Class	Mapped MCE _R Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter at Short Period				
	S _s ≤ 0.25	S _s = 0.50	S _s = 0.75	S _s = 1.00	S _s ≥ 1.25
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
D	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
E	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9
F	See Section 11.4.7 of ASCE 7				

Note: Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of S_s

For Site Class = D and S_s = 2.316 g, F_s = 1.000

Table 11.4-2: Site Coefficient F_v

Site Class	Mapped MCE _R Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter at 1-s Period				
	S ₁ ≤ 0.10	S ₁ = 0.20	S ₁ = 0.30	S ₁ = 0.40	S ₁ ≥ 0.50
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
D	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5
E	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4
F	See Section 11.4.7 of ASCE 7				

Note: Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of S₁

For Site Class = D and S₁ = 0.832 g, F_v = 1.500

Equation (11.4-1): $S_{MS} = F_a S_s = 1.000 \times 2.316 = 2.316 \text{ g}$

Equation (11.4-2): $S_{M1} = F_v S_1 = 1.500 \times 0.832 = 1.248 \text{ g}$

Section 11.4.4 — Design Spectral Acceleration Parameters

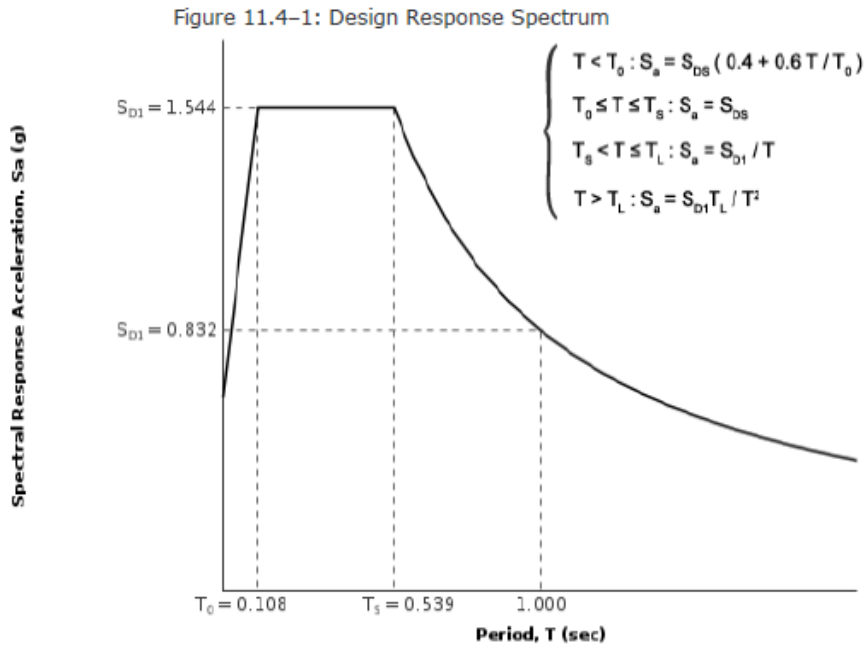
Equation (11.4-3): $S_{DS} = \frac{2}{3} S_{MS} = \frac{2}{3} \times 2.316 = 1.544 \text{ g}$

Equation (11.4-4): $S_{D1} = \frac{2}{3} S_{M1} = \frac{2}{3} \times 1.248 = 0.832 \text{ g}$

Section 11.4.5 — Design Response Spectrum

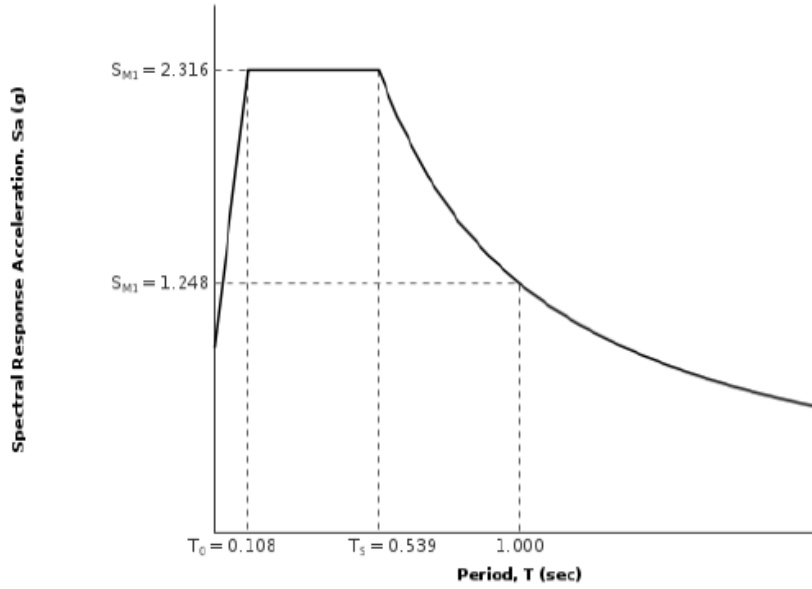
From [Figure 22-12](#) ^[3]

$T_L = 8 \text{ seconds}$



Section 11.4.6 — Risk-Targeted Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE_R) Response Spectrum

The MCE_R Response Spectrum is determined by multiplying the design response spectrum above by 1.5.



Section 11.8.3 — Additional Geotechnical Investigation Report Requirements for Seismic Design Categories D through F

From [Figure 22-7](#) ^[4]

$$PGA = 0.972$$

Equation (11.8-1):

$$PGA_M = F_{PGA}PGA = 1.000 \times 0.972 = 0.972 \text{ g}$$

Table 11.8-1: Site Coefficient F_{PGA}

Site Class	Mapped MCE Geometric Mean Peak Ground Acceleration, PGA				
	PGA ≤ 0.10	PGA = 0.20	PGA = 0.30	PGA = 0.40	PGA ≥ 0.50
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
D	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
E	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9
F	See Section 11.4.7 of ASCE 7				

Note: Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of PGA

For Site Class = D and PGA = 0.972 g, $F_{PGA} = 1.000$

Section 21.2.1.1 — Method 1 (from Chapter 21 – Site-Specific Ground Motion Procedures for Seismic Design)

From [Figure 22-17](#) ^[5]

$$C_{RS} = 0.863$$

From [Figure 22-18](#) ^[6]

$$C_{R1} = 0.871$$

Section 11.6 — Seismic Design Category

Table 11.6-1 Seismic Design Category Based on Short Period Response Acceleration Parameter

VALUE OF S_{DS}	RISK CATEGORY		
	I or II	III	IV
$S_{DS} < 0.167g$	A	A	A
$0.167g \leq S_{DS} < 0.33g$	B	B	C
$0.33g \leq S_{DS} < 0.50g$	C	C	D
$0.50g \leq S_{DS}$	D	D	D

For Risk Category = IV and $S_{DS} = 1.544 g$, Seismic Design Category = D

Table 11.6-2 Seismic Design Category Based on 1-S Period Response Acceleration Parameter

VALUE OF S_{D1}	RISK CATEGORY		
	I or II	III	IV
$S_{D1} < 0.067g$	A	A	A
$0.067g \leq S_{D1} < 0.133g$	B	B	C
$0.133g \leq S_{D1} < 0.20g$	C	C	D
$0.20g \leq S_{D1}$	D	D	D

For Risk Category = IV and $S_{D1} = 0.832 g$, Seismic Design Category = D

Note: When S_1 is greater than or equal to 0.75g, the Seismic Design Category is E for buildings in Risk Categories I, II, and III, and F for those in Risk Category IV, irrespective of the above.

Seismic Design Category \equiv "the more severe design category in accordance with Table 11.6-1 or 11.6-2" = F

Note: See Section 11.6 for alternative approaches to calculating Seismic Design Category.

References

1. Figure 22-1: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps/downloads/pdfs/2010_ASCE-7_Figure_22-1.pdf
2. Figure 22-2: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps/downloads/pdfs/2010_ASCE-7_Figure_22-2.pdf
3. Figure 22-12: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps/downloads/pdfs/2010_ASCE-7_Figure_22-12.pdf
4. Figure 22-7: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps/downloads/pdfs/2010_ASCE-7_Figure_22-7.pdf
5. Figure 22-17: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps/downloads/pdfs/2010_ASCE-7_Figure_22-17.pdf
6. Figure 22-18: http://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps/downloads/pdfs/2010_ASCE-7_Figure_22-18.pdf

SITE SPECIFIC EARTHQUAKE GROUND MOTION

DESIGN RESPONSE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS

21.2.1 Probabilistic MCE

Probabilistic Spectra Results using EZ-FRISK 7.26
 PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDENCE 2.00% IN 50 YEARS

T	Sa
PGA	0.8835
0.05	0.9791
0.1	1.263
0.2	1.673
0.3	1.785
0.4	1.78
0.5	1.808
0.75	1.708
1	1.541
2	1.035
3	0.6564
4	0.4681

21.2.2 Deterministic MCE

Deterministic Spectra Results using EZ-FRISK 7.62.001
 Largest Amplitudes of Ground Motions using Weighted Mean of Attenuation Equations
 Fractile: 0.84

T	Sa	Magnitude Mw	Closest Dist. (km)	Region	Controlling Source
PGA	9.04E-01	7.4	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.05	9.69E-01	7.4	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.1	1.15E+00	7.4	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.2	1.51E+00	7.4	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.3	1.69E+00	7.4	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.4	1.80E+00	7.4	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.5	1.92E+00	7.4	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.75	1.99E+00	7.4	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
1	1.90E+00	7.4	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
2	1.35E+00	7.4	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
3	8.91E-01	7	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast
4	6.37E-01	7	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast

For Deterministic MCE response acceleration conforming with DSA Bulletin 09-01, the value at each period shall use the 84th percentile of the maximum rotated component of ground motion in lieu of using 150% of the median value

T	Sa
0.00	0.904
0.05	0.969
0.10	1.146
0.20	1.508
0.30	1.691
0.40	1.801
0.50	1.916
0.75	1.986
1.00	1.901
2.00	1.351
3.00	0.891
4.00	0.637

The ordinates of the deterministic MCE ground motion response spectrum shall not be taken lower than the corresponding ordinates of the response spectrum determined in accordance with Fig. 21.2-1 where F_a and F_v are determined using Tables 11.4-1 and 11.4-2, respectively, with the value of S_s taken as 1.5 and value of S_1 taken as 0.6.

TABLE 11.4-1 SITE COEFFICIENT, F_a

Site Class	Mapped Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter at Short Period				
	$S_s \leq 0.25$	$S_s = 0.5$	$S_s = 0.75$	$S_s = 1.0$	$S_s \geq 1.25$
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
D	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
E	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9
F	See Section 11.4.7				

NOTE: Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of S_s .

TABLE 11.4-2 SITE COEFFICIENT, F_v

Site Class	Mapped Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter at 1-s Period				
	$S_1 \leq 0.1$	$S_1 = 0.2$	$S_1 = 0.3$	$S_1 = 0.4$	$S_1 \geq 0.5$
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
D	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5
E	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4
F	See Section 11.4.7				

NOTE: Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of S_1 .

Deterministic Lower Limit on MCE Response Spectrum Using:

S_s : 1.5 S_{MS} : 1.5
 S_1 : 0.6 S_{M1} : 0.9
 F_a : 1
 F_v : 1.5
 T_s : 0.600 $T_s = S_{D1}/S_{DS}$

Site Class **D**

S_{DS} : 1
 S_{D1} : 0.6

$$S_{DS} = \frac{2}{3} S_{MS}$$

$$S_{D1} = \frac{2}{3} S_{M1}$$

where:

$$S_{MS} = F_a S_s$$

$$S_{M1} = F_v S_1$$

T	Sa
0.00	1.500
0.05	1.500
0.10	1.500
0.20	1.500
0.30	1.500
0.40	1.500
0.50	1.500
0.75	1.200
1.00	0.900
2.00	0.450
3.00	0.300
4.00	0.225

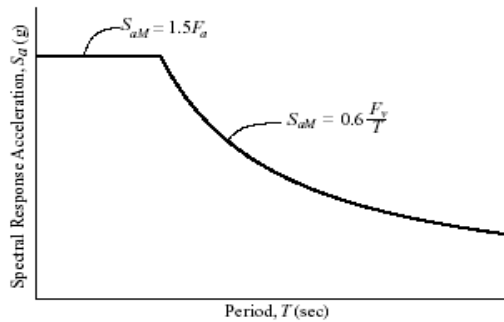


FIGURE 21.2-1 DETERMINISTIC LOWER LIMIT ON MCE RESPONSE SPECTRUM

Final Deterministic MCE Response Spectrum

T	Sa
0.00	1.500
0.05	1.500
0.10	1.500
0.20	1.508
0.30	1.691
0.40	1.801
0.50	1.916
0.75	1.986
1.00	1.901
2.00	1.351
3.00	0.891
4.00	0.637

21.2.3 Site - Specific MCE

The Site - Specific MCE spectral response acceleration at any period, SaM, shall be taken as the lesser of the spectral response accelerations from the probabilistic MCE and the deterministic MCE.

Probabilistic MCE		Deterministic MCE		Site - Specific MCE	
T	Sa	T	Sa	T	Sa
PGA	0.8835	PGA	1.5	PGA	0.8835
0.05	0.9791	0.05	1.5	0.05	0.9791
0.1	1.263	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.263
0.2	1.673	0.2	1.508	0.2	1.508
0.3	1.785	0.3	1.691	0.3	1.691
0.4	1.78	0.4	1.801	0.4	1.78
0.5	1.808	0.5	1.916	0.5	1.808
0.75	1.708	0.75	1.986	0.75	1.708
1	1.541	1	1.901	1	1.541
2	1.035	2	1.351	2	1.035
3	0.6564	3	0.8909	3	0.6564
4	0.4681	4	0.6365	4	0.4681

21.3 Design Response Spectrum

The initial design spectral response acceleration at any period shall be determined from:

$$S_d = \frac{2}{3} S_{dM}$$

where SaM is the MCE spectral response acceleration obtained from Section 21.1 or 21.2.

Initial Design Response Spectrum

T	Sa
PGA	0.5890
0.05	0.6527
0.1	0.8420
0.2	1.0053
0.3	1.1273
0.4	1.1867
0.5	1.2053
0.75	1.1387
1	1.0273
2	0.6900
3	0.4376
4	0.3121

The design spectral response acceleration at any period shall not be taken less than 80 percent of S_a determined in accordance with Section 11.4.5.

1. For periods less than T_0 , the design spectral response acceleration, S_a , shall be taken as given by Eq. 11.4-5:

$$S_a = S_{DS} \left(0.4 + 0.6 \frac{T}{T_0} \right) \quad (11.4-5)$$

SDs:	1	SMs:	1.5
SD1:	0.6	SM1:	0.9
To:	0.12		
Ts:	0.6		
TL:	8	(Fig 22-15 in ASCE 7)	

Sa for $T < T_0$

T	Sa:
PGA	0.4
0.05	0.6500
0.1	0.9000

where

S_{DS} = the design spectral response acceleration parameter at short periods

S_{D1} = the design spectral response acceleration parameter at 1-s period

T = the fundamental period of the structure, s

$$T_0 = 0.2 \frac{S_{D1}}{S_{DS}}$$

$$T_s = \frac{S_{D1}}{S_{DS}} \text{ and}$$

T_L = long-period transition period (s) shown in Fig. 22-15 (Continous United States), Fig. 22-16 (Region I), Fig. 22-17 (Alaska), Fig. 22-18 (Hawaii), Fig. 22-19 (Puerto Rico, Culebra, Vieques, St. Thomas, St. John, and St. Croix), and Fig. 22-20 (Guam and Tutuila).

2. For periods greater than or equal to T_0 and less than or equal to T_s , the design spectral response acceleration, S_a , shall be taken equal to S_{DS} .

3. For periods greater than T_s , and less than or equal to T_L , the design spectral response acceleration, S_a , shall be taken as given by Eq. 11.4-6:

$$S_a = \frac{S_{D1}}{T} \quad (11.4-6)$$

Sa for $T_0 \leq T \leq T_s$

T	Sa:
0.2	1
0.3	1
0.4	1
0.5	1

Sa for $T_s < T \leq T_L$

T	Sa:
0.75	0.8
1	0.6
2	0.3
3	0.2
4	0.15

Per Section 11.4.5:

T	Sa:
PGA	0.4000
0.05	0.6500
0.1	0.9000
0.2	1.0000
0.3	1.0000
0.4	1.0000
0.5	1.0000
0.75	0.8000
1	0.6000
2	0.3000
3	0.2000
4	0.1500

Lower Limit as 80% of Section 11.4.5:

T	Sa:
PGA	0.3200
0.05	0.5200
0.1	0.7200
0.2	0.8000
0.3	0.8000
0.4	0.8000
0.5	0.8000
0.75	0.6400
1	0.4800
2	0.2400
3	0.1600
4	0.1200

Initial Design Response Spectrum

T	Sa
PGA	0.5890
0.05	0.6527
0.1	0.8420
0.2	1.0053
0.3	1.1273
0.4	1.1867
0.5	1.2053
0.75	1.1387
1	1.0273
2	0.6900
3	0.4376
4	0.3121

Final Design Response Spectrum:

T	Sa:
PGA	0.5890
0.05	0.6527
0.1	0.8420
0.2	1.0053
0.3	1.1273
0.4	1.1867
0.5	1.2053
0.75	1.1387
1	1.0273
2	0.6900
3	0.4376
4	0.3121

Final MCE Response Spectrum:

T	Sa:
PGA	0.8835
0.05	0.9791
0.1	1.2630
0.2	1.5080
0.3	1.6910
0.4	1.7800
0.5	1.8080
0.75	1.7080
1	1.5410
2	1.0350
3	0.6564
4	0.4681

per ASCE 7-05 Section 11.4.6

21.4 Design Acceleration Parameters

Where the site - specific procedure is used to determine the design ground motion in accordance with Section 21.3, the parameter SDs shall be taken as the spectral acceleration, Sa, obtained from the site - specific spectra at a period of 0.2s, except that is shall not be taken less than 90 percent of the peak spectral acceleration, Sa, at any period larger than 0.2s.

Sa at T = 0.2s:

T	Sa:
0.2	1.0053

Sa as 90% of maximum Sa at T > 0.2s:

Sa:
1.0848

SDs: 1.0848

The parameter SD1 shall be taken as the greater of the spectral acceleration, Sa, at a period 1s or two times the spectral acceleration, Sa, at a period of 2 sec.

Sa at T = 1s:

T	Sa:
1	1.0273

2 x Sa at T = 2s:

T	Sa:
2	1.3800

SD1: 1.3800

The parameters SMs and SM1 shall be taken as 1.5 times SDs and SD1 respectively. The values so obtained shall not be less than 80 percent of the values determined in accordance with Section 11.4.3 for SMs and SM1 and Section 11.4.4 for SDs and SD1.

SMs: 1.6272
SM1: 2.0700

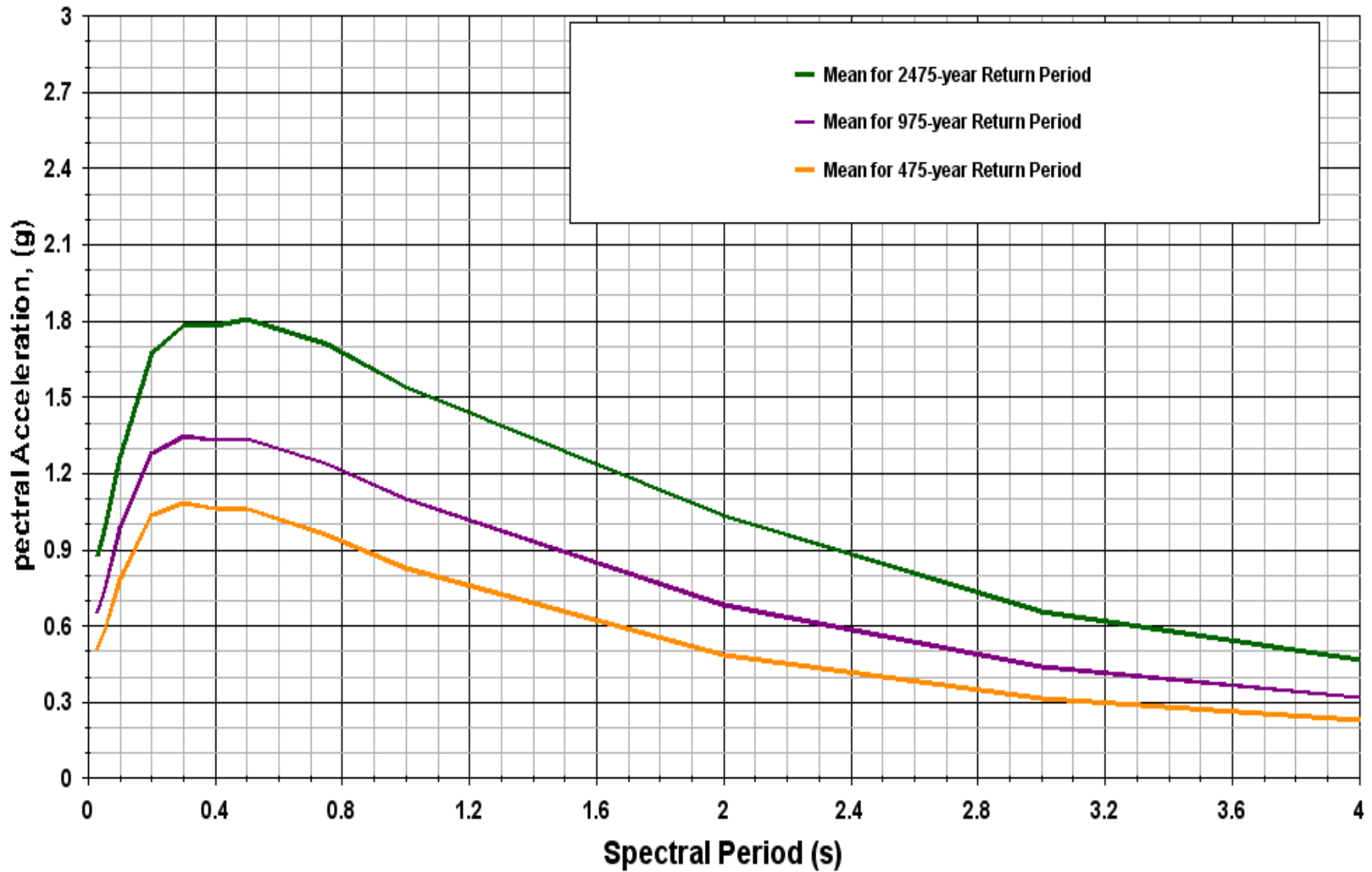
Site Specific Design Acceleration Parameters:

SMs: 1.6272
SM1: 2.07
SDs: 1.085
SD1: 1.380

PGA: 0.59g

SITE SPECIFIC
GROUND MOTION HAZARD ANALYSIS
EZFRISK OUTPUT

Uniform Hazard Spectra Spectral Response @ 5% Damping - Maximum Rotated Horizontal Component



Probabilistic Spectra results for EZ-FRISK 7.62 Build 001

ANNUAL FREQUENCY OF EXCEEDANCE: 4.041e-004

RETURN PERIOD: 2474.9

PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDENCE: 2.0% IN 50.0 YEARS

Column 1: Spectral Period
 Column 2: Acceleration (g) for: Mean
 Column 3: Acceleration (g) for: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Acceleration (g) for: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Acceleration (g) for: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

1	2	3	4	5
PGA	8.835e-001	8.176e-001	8.334e-001	1.012e+000
0.05	9.791e-001	9.109e-001	8.847e-001	1.122e+000
0.1	1.263e+000	1.280e+000	1.121e+000	1.370e+000
0.2	1.673e+000	1.850e+000	1.415e+000	1.709e+000
0.3	1.785e+000	2.005e+000	1.511e+000	1.777e+000
0.4	1.780e+000	1.973e+000	1.536e+000	1.777e+000
0.5	1.808e+000	1.992e+000	1.609e+000	1.762e+000
0.75	1.708e+000	1.760e+000	1.612e+000	1.726e+000
1	1.541e+000	1.415e+000	1.561e+000	1.657e+000
2	1.035e+000	7.934e-001	1.203e+000	1.090e+000
3	6.564e-001	5.378e-001	7.462e-001	6.943e-001
4	4.681e-001	3.948e-001	5.263e-001	4.854e-001

ANNUAL FREQUENCY OF EXCEEDANCE: 1.026e-003

RETURN PERIOD: 974.8

PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDENCE: 5.0% IN 50.0 YEARS

Column 1: Spectral Period
 Column 2: Acceleration (g) for: Mean
 Column 3: Acceleration (g) for: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Acceleration (g) for: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Acceleration (g) for: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

1	2	3	4	5
PGA	6.567e-001	6.533e-001	6.100e-001	7.083e-001
0.05	7.309e-001	7.248e-001	6.639e-001	8.054e-001
0.1	9.865e-001	1.023e+000	8.746e-001	1.039e+000
0.2	1.278e+000	1.405e+000	1.118e+000	1.285e+000
0.3	1.347e+000	1.511e+000	1.175e+000	1.315e+000
0.4	1.331e+000	1.484e+000	1.171e+000	1.294e+000
0.5	1.338e+000	1.497e+000	1.198e+000	1.259e+000
0.75	1.238e+000	1.328e+000	1.157e+000	1.182e+000
1	1.100e+000	1.086e+000	1.094e+000	1.117e+000
2	6.822e-001	5.923e-001	7.813e-001	7.014e-001
3	4.411e-001	3.993e-001	4.938e-001	4.411e-001
4	3.189e-001	2.907e-001	3.576e-001	3.101e-001

ANNUAL FREQUENCY OF EXCEEDANCE: 2.107e-003

RETURN PERIOD: 474.6

PROBABILITY OF EXCEEDENCE: 10.0% IN 50.0 YEARS

Column 1: Spectral Period

Column 2: Acceleration (g) for: Mean

Column 3: Acceleration (g) for: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

Column 4: Acceleration (g) for: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

Column 5: Acceleration (g) for: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

1	2	3	4	5
PGA	5.139e-001	5.376e-001	4.690e-001	5.204e-001
0.05	5.728e-001	5.923e-001	5.190e-001	6.008e-001
0.1	7.827e-001	8.283e-001	7.050e-001	8.063e-001
0.2	1.037e+000	1.136e+000	9.135e-001	1.032e+000
0.3	1.084e+000	1.214e+000	9.590e-001	1.042e+000
0.4	1.063e+000	1.190e+000	9.399e-001	1.013e+000
0.5	1.060e+000	1.200e+000	9.461e-001	9.676e-001
0.75	9.605e-001	1.068e+000	8.827e-001	8.656e-001
1	8.289e-001	8.648e-001	8.080e-001	7.916e-001
2	4.845e-001	4.639e-001	5.301e-001	4.648e-001
3	3.168e-001	3.081e-001	3.442e-001	2.983e-001
4	2.307e-001	2.229e-001	2.556e-001	2.114e-001

Probabilistic Hazard Results for EZ-FRISK 7.62 Build 001

SPECTRAL PERIOD: PGA

Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

	1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001
1.0e-003	5.879e-001	5.921e-001	5.928e-001	5.788e-001	
0.010	3.886e-001	4.013e-001	4.626e-001	3.020e-001	
0.020	2.630e-001	2.793e-001	3.105e-001	1.993e-001	
0.050	1.266e-001	1.494e-001	1.333e-001	9.716e-002	
0.070	9.039e-002	1.126e-001	8.898e-002	6.962e-002	
0.100	5.955e-002	7.876e-002	5.404e-002	4.586e-002	
0.200	2.014e-002	2.906e-002	1.574e-002	1.562e-002	
0.300	8.547e-003	1.219e-002	6.421e-003	7.030e-003	
0.400	4.188e-003	5.587e-003	3.181e-003	3.796e-003	
0.500	2.284e-003	2.754e-003	1.785e-003	2.312e-003	
0.700	8.506e-004	7.948e-004	6.995e-004	1.057e-003	
1.000	2.719e-004	1.681e-004	2.277e-004	4.200e-004	
2.000	1.942e-005	4.027e-006	1.395e-005	4.027e-005	
3.000	2.800e-006	2.868e-007	1.681e-006	6.431e-006	

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 0.05

Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

	1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001
1.0e-003	5.869e-001	5.924e-001	5.928e-001	5.755e-001	
0.010	4.052e-001	4.218e-001	4.835e-001	3.103e-001	
0.020	2.827e-001	2.988e-001	3.374e-001	2.119e-001	
0.050	1.418e-001	1.627e-001	1.531e-001	1.096e-001	
0.070	1.031e-001	1.237e-001	1.047e-001	8.087e-002	
0.100	6.962e-002	8.787e-002	6.557e-002	5.543e-002	
0.200	2.522e-002	3.437e-002	2.051e-002	2.079e-002	
0.300	1.121e-002	1.525e-002	8.602e-003	9.770e-003	
0.400	5.646e-003	7.346e-003	4.257e-003	5.337e-003	
0.500	3.127e-003	3.787e-003	2.349e-003	3.245e-003	
0.700	1.178e-003	1.182e-003	8.790e-004	1.471e-003	
1.000	3.777e-004	2.761e-004	2.691e-004	5.879e-004	
2.000	2.822e-005	8.412e-006	1.485e-005	6.139e-005	
3.000	4.350e-006	7.041e-007	1.710e-006	1.064e-005	

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 0.1

Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

	1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001
1.0e-003	5.897e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.836e-001	
0.010	4.574e-001	4.843e-001	5.261e-001	3.618e-001	
0.020	3.420e-001	3.632e-001	4.014e-001	2.613e-001	
0.050	1.877e-001	2.081e-001	2.066e-001	1.485e-001	
0.070	1.420e-001	1.619e-001	1.491e-001	1.149e-001	
0.100	1.012e-001	1.195e-001	1.003e-001	8.394e-002	
0.200	4.352e-002	5.475e-002	3.806e-002	3.773e-002	
0.300	2.222e-002	2.862e-002	1.819e-002	1.984e-002	
0.400	1.238e-002	1.600e-002	9.732e-003	1.142e-002	
0.500	7.354e-003	9.422e-003	5.605e-003	7.034e-003	
0.700	2.983e-003	3.685e-003	2.158e-003	3.107e-003	
1.000	9.832e-004	1.127e-003	6.558e-004	1.167e-003	
2.000	7.034e-005	6.344e-005	3.458e-005	1.130e-004	
3.000	1.060e-005	8.028e-006	3.944e-006	1.984e-005	

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 0.2

Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

	1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001
1.0e-003	5.924e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.917e-001	
0.010	5.185e-001	5.465e-001	5.618e-001	4.474e-001	
0.020	4.179e-001	4.458e-001	4.698e-001	3.382e-001	
0.050	2.478e-001	2.691e-001	2.743e-001	2.002e-001	
0.070	1.918e-001	2.112e-001	2.068e-001	1.574e-001	
0.100	1.407e-001	1.583e-001	1.460e-001	1.178e-001	
0.200	6.634e-002	7.927e-002	6.213e-002	5.761e-002	
0.300	3.713e-002	4.617e-002	3.243e-002	3.280e-002	
0.400	2.246e-002	2.869e-002	1.862e-002	2.007e-002	
0.500	1.430e-002	1.861e-002	1.136e-002	1.293e-002	
0.700	6.467e-003	8.614e-003	4.777e-003	6.009e-003	
1.000	2.392e-003	3.248e-003	1.596e-003	2.333e-003	
2.000	2.182e-004	3.103e-004	1.030e-004	2.414e-004	
3.000	3.917e-005	5.832e-005	1.349e-005	4.571e-005	

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 0.3

Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

	1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001
1.0e-003	5.927e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.924e-001
0.010	5.333e-001	5.646e-001	5.627e-001	5.627e-001	4.727e-001
0.020	4.373e-001	4.808e-001	4.712e-001	4.712e-001	3.599e-001
0.050	2.624e-001	2.993e-001	2.776e-001	2.776e-001	2.101e-001
0.070	2.034e-001	2.350e-001	2.114e-001	2.114e-001	1.639e-001
0.100	1.494e-001	1.756e-001	1.512e-001	1.512e-001	1.213e-001
0.200	7.073e-002	8.805e-002	6.610e-002	6.610e-002	5.803e-002
0.300	3.984e-002	5.197e-002	3.491e-002	3.491e-002	3.266e-002
0.400	2.430e-002	3.280e-002	2.021e-002	2.021e-002	1.989e-002
0.500	1.561e-002	2.160e-002	1.243e-002	1.243e-002	1.279e-002
0.700	7.203e-003	1.027e-002	5.340e-003	5.340e-003	5.996e-003
1.000	2.750e-003	3.993e-003	1.862e-003	1.862e-003	2.395e-003
2.000	2.771e-004	4.079e-004	1.430e-004	1.430e-004	2.804e-004
3.000	5.397e-005	8.145e-005	2.181e-005	2.181e-005	5.863e-005

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 0.4

Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

	1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001
1.0e-003	5.927e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.925e-001
0.010	5.290e-001	5.560e-001	5.523e-001	5.523e-001	4.785e-001
0.020	4.231e-001	4.603e-001	4.464e-001	4.464e-001	3.626e-001
0.050	2.463e-001	2.774e-001	2.532e-001	2.532e-001	2.083e-001
0.070	1.903e-001	2.174e-001	1.922e-001	1.922e-001	1.613e-001
0.100	1.398e-001	1.632e-001	1.377e-001	1.377e-001	1.185e-001
0.200	6.626e-002	8.315e-002	6.028e-002	6.028e-002	5.533e-002
0.300	3.714e-002	4.931e-002	3.168e-002	3.168e-002	3.043e-002
0.400	2.250e-002	3.109e-002	1.825e-002	1.825e-002	1.817e-002
0.500	1.438e-002	2.040e-002	1.120e-002	1.120e-002	1.154e-002
0.700	6.618e-003	9.630e-003	4.859e-003	4.859e-003	5.365e-003
1.000	2.559e-003	3.722e-003	1.768e-003	1.768e-003	2.187e-003
2.000	2.783e-004	3.866e-004	1.628e-004	1.628e-004	2.855e-004
3.000	5.661e-005	7.895e-005	2.804e-005	2.804e-005	6.283e-005

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 0.5

Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

	1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001
1.0e-003	5.927e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.925e-001
0.010	5.200e-001	5.496e-001	5.390e-001	5.390e-001	4.713e-001
0.020	4.085e-001	4.491e-001	4.247e-001	4.247e-001	3.517e-001
0.050	2.351e-001	2.688e-001	2.386e-001	2.386e-001	1.980e-001
0.070	1.819e-001	2.113e-001	1.819e-001	1.819e-001	1.524e-001
0.100	1.341e-001	1.596e-001	1.314e-001	1.314e-001	1.113e-001
0.200	6.399e-002	8.256e-002	5.855e-002	5.855e-002	5.086e-002
0.300	3.584e-002	4.937e-002	3.089e-002	3.089e-002	2.726e-002
0.400	2.166e-002	3.131e-002	1.775e-002	1.775e-002	1.593e-002
0.500	1.383e-002	2.064e-002	1.088e-002	1.088e-002	9.966e-003
0.700	6.396e-003	9.811e-003	4.760e-003	4.760e-003	4.616e-003
1.000	2.525e-003	3.817e-003	1.814e-003	1.814e-003	1.946e-003
2.000	2.954e-004	3.988e-004	2.033e-004	2.033e-004	2.841e-004
3.000	6.192e-005	8.201e-005	3.931e-005	3.931e-005	6.444e-005

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 0.75

Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

	1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001
1.0e-003	5.926e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.921e-001
0.010	4.744e-001	5.102e-001	4.865e-001	4.865e-001	4.263e-001
0.020	3.490e-001	3.897e-001	3.559e-001	3.559e-001	3.015e-001
0.050	1.921e-001	2.226e-001	1.916e-001	1.916e-001	1.622e-001
0.070	1.476e-001	1.745e-001	1.452e-001	1.452e-001	1.231e-001
0.100	1.080e-001	1.317e-001	1.042e-001	1.042e-001	8.811e-002
0.200	4.990e-002	6.652e-002	4.542e-002	4.542e-002	3.775e-002
0.300	2.707e-002	3.841e-002	2.355e-002	2.355e-002	1.926e-002
0.400	1.600e-002	2.359e-002	1.343e-002	1.343e-002	1.097e-002
0.500	1.009e-002	1.515e-002	8.262e-003	8.262e-003	6.852e-003
0.700	4.664e-003	6.940e-003	3.740e-003	3.740e-003	3.314e-003
1.000	1.905e-003	2.617e-003	1.547e-003	1.547e-003	1.549e-003
2.000	2.556e-004	2.650e-004	2.205e-004	2.205e-004	2.814e-004
3.000	5.805e-005	5.434e-005	4.936e-005	4.936e-005	7.044e-005

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 1

Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001
1.0e-003	5.919e-001	5.926e-001	5.925e-001	5.907e-001
0.010	4.179e-001	4.501e-001	4.261e-001	3.775e-001
0.020	2.912e-001	3.212e-001	2.951e-001	2.573e-001
0.050	1.565e-001	1.793e-001	1.544e-001	1.357e-001
0.070	1.197e-001	1.408e-001	1.162e-001	1.021e-001
0.100	8.663e-002	1.056e-001	8.240e-002	7.192e-002
0.200	3.797e-002	5.001e-002	3.461e-002	2.929e-002
0.300	1.962e-002	2.677e-002	1.752e-002	1.456e-002
0.400	1.121e-002	1.539e-002	9.939e-003	8.295e-003
0.500	6.931e-003	9.358e-003	6.170e-003	5.266e-003
0.700	3.180e-003	3.944e-003	2.917e-003	2.680e-003
1.000	1.335e-003	1.370e-003	1.300e-003	1.454e-003
2.000	1.964e-004	1.195e-004	2.108e-004	2.589e-004
3.000	4.606e-005	2.197e-005	5.022e-005	6.599e-005

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 2

Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001	5.928e-001
1.0e-003	5.637e-001	5.749e-001	5.651e-001	5.512e-001
0.010	2.368e-001	2.638e-001	2.336e-001	2.129e-001
0.020	1.550e-001	1.760e-001	1.508e-001	1.381e-001
0.050	7.828e-002	9.371e-002	7.514e-002	6.598e-002
0.070	5.631e-002	6.888e-002	5.416e-002	4.589e-002
0.100	3.690e-002	4.592e-002	3.583e-002	2.896e-002
0.200	1.248e-002	1.533e-002	1.266e-002	9.446e-003
0.300	5.698e-003	6.472e-003	6.081e-003	4.542e-003
0.400	3.147e-003	3.166e-003	3.545e-003	2.730e-003
0.500	1.973e-003	1.715e-003	2.345e-003	1.859e-003
0.700	9.717e-004	6.179e-004	1.267e-003	1.030e-003
1.000	4.436e-004	1.842e-004	6.378e-004	5.087e-004
2.000	6.898e-005	1.147e-005	1.155e-004	7.994e-005
3.000	1.666e-005	1.661e-006	2.994e-005	1.839e-005

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 3

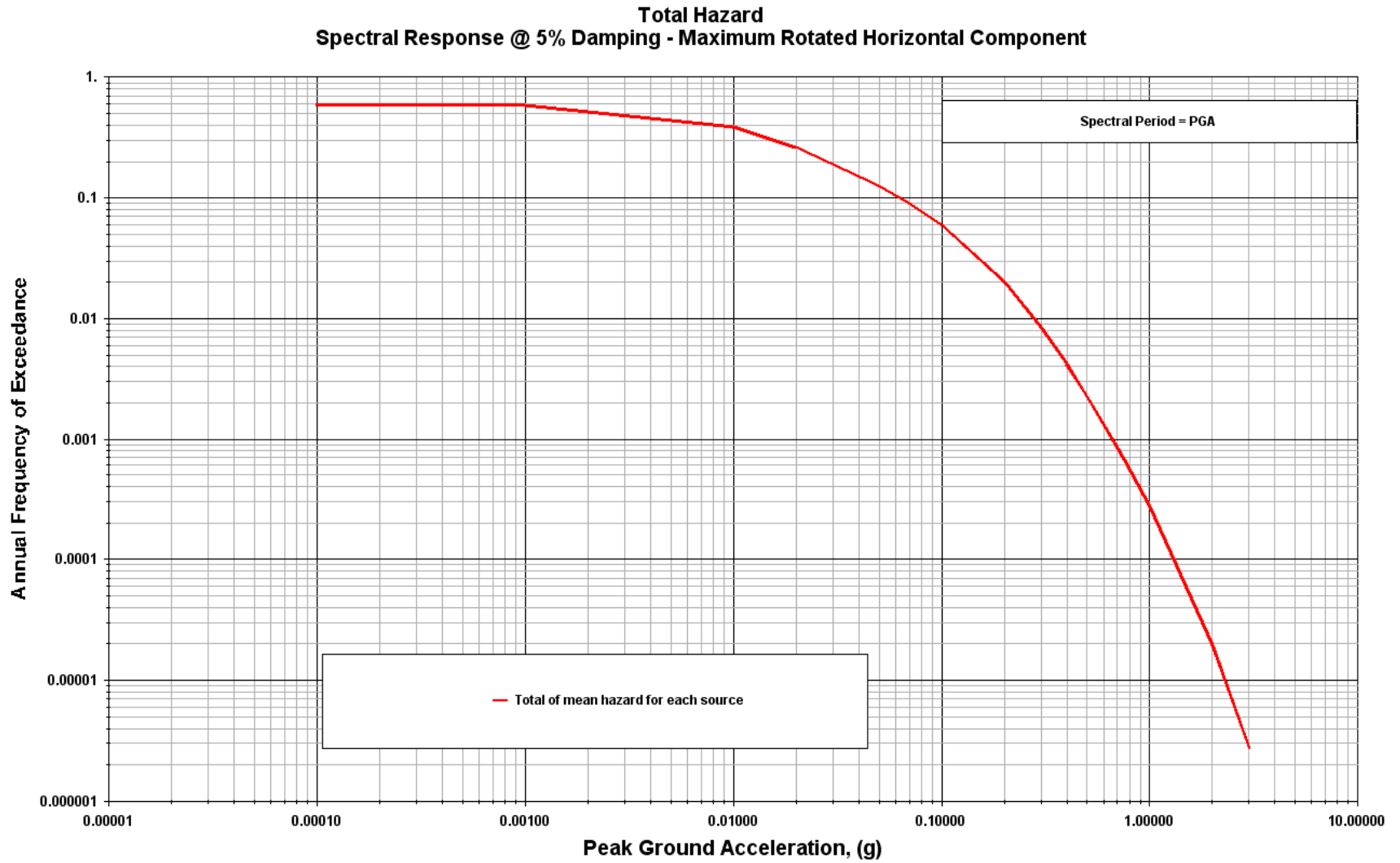
Column 1: Acceleration (g) Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

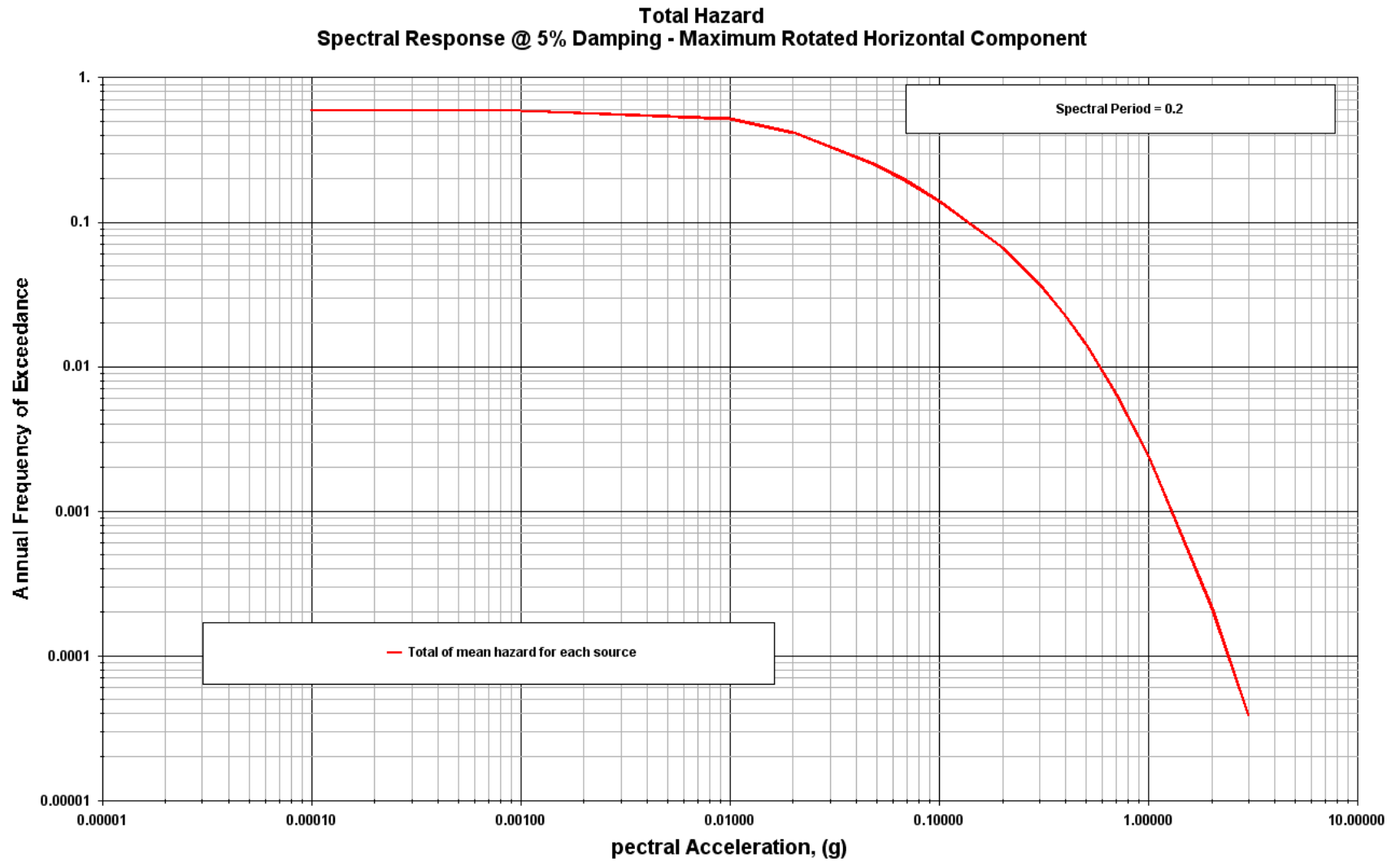
1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.926e-001	5.927e-001	5.927e-001	5.924e-001
1.0e-003	4.801e-001	5.095e-001	4.721e-001	4.589e-001
0.010	1.598e-001	1.808e-001	1.528e-001	1.459e-001
0.020	1.043e-001	1.203e-001	1.007e-001	9.212e-002
0.050	4.706e-002	5.639e-002	4.660e-002	3.818e-002
0.070	3.133e-002	3.787e-002	3.154e-002	2.459e-002
0.100	1.873e-002	2.260e-002	1.925e-002	1.433e-002
0.200	5.431e-003	6.052e-003	5.931e-003	4.311e-003
0.300	2.369e-003	2.268e-003	2.754e-003	2.085e-003
0.400	1.276e-003	1.021e-003	1.572e-003	1.236e-003
0.500	7.749e-004	5.168e-004	1.000e-003	8.076e-004
0.700	3.464e-004	1.659e-004	4.762e-004	3.971e-004
1.000	1.323e-004	4.255e-005	1.903e-004	1.641e-004
2.000	1.261e-005	1.803e-006	1.835e-005	1.766e-005
3.000	2.224e-006	1.998e-007	3.116e-006	3.355e-006

SPECTRAL PERIOD: 4

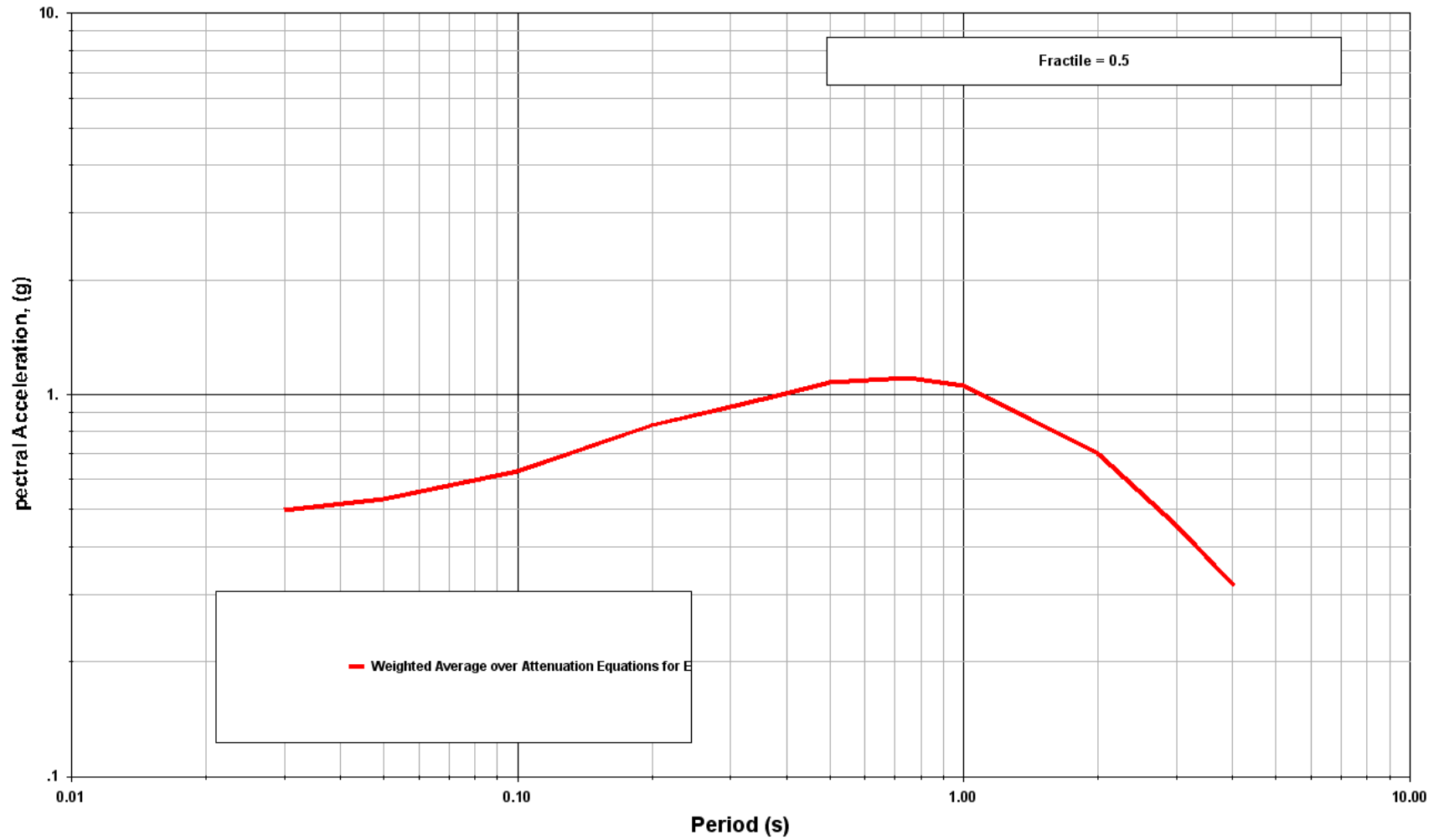
Column 1: Acceleration (g)
 Column 2: Mean
 Column 3: Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 4: Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Column 5: Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC

1	2	3	4	5
1.0e-004	5.903e-001	5.920e-001	5.904e-001	5.884e-001
1.0e-003	3.912e-001	4.319e-001	3.734e-001	3.682e-001
0.010	1.238e-001	1.393e-001	1.213e-001	1.109e-001
0.020	7.887e-002	9.104e-002	7.939e-002	6.617e-002
0.050	3.153e-002	3.736e-002	3.347e-002	2.376e-002
0.070	1.975e-002	2.327e-002	2.151e-002	1.447e-002
0.100	1.106e-002	1.272e-002	1.241e-002	8.048e-003
0.200	2.884e-003	2.825e-003	3.487e-003	2.338e-003
0.300	1.185e-003	9.417e-004	1.517e-003	1.096e-003
0.400	6.011e-004	3.880e-004	7.992e-004	6.161e-004
0.500	3.421e-004	1.826e-004	4.650e-004	3.787e-004
0.700	1.345e-004	5.214e-005	1.853e-004	1.661e-004
1.000	4.344e-005	1.169e-005	5.869e-005	5.995e-005
2.000	2.911e-006	3.707e-007	3.360e-006	5.002e-006
3.000	4.276e-007	3.420e-008	4.115e-007	8.370e-007

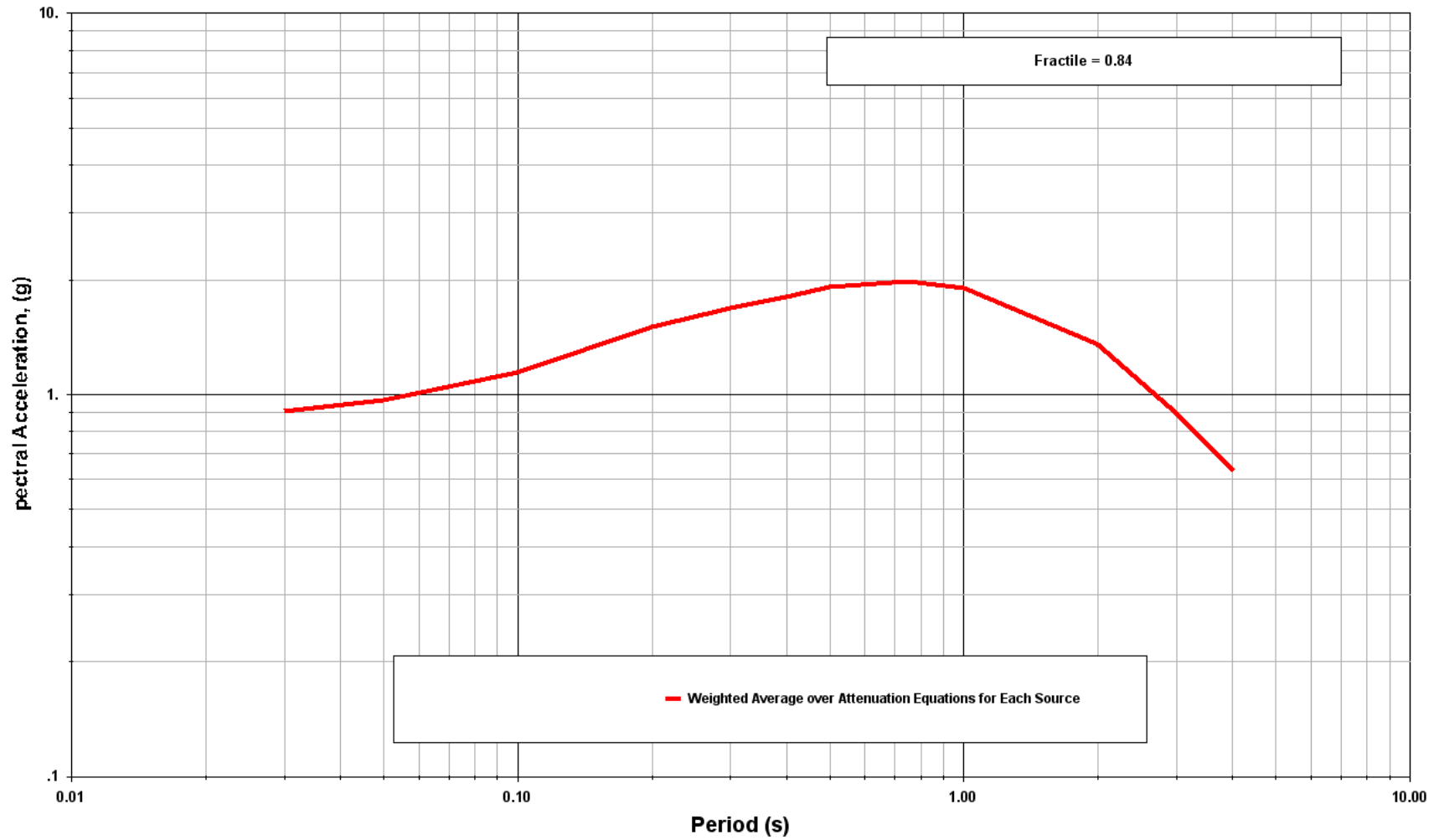




Deterministic Spectra
Spectral Response @ 5% Damping - Maximum Rotated Horizontal Component



Deterministic Spectra
Spectral Response @ 5% Damping - Maximum Rotated Horizontal Component



Deterministic Spectra Results using EZ-FRISK 7.62 Build 001

Largest Amplitudes of Ground Motions Considering All Sources Calculated using Weighted Mean of Attenuation Equations
 Amplitude Units: Acceleration (g)

Fractile: 0.5

Period	Amplitude	Magnitude	Closest Distance(km)	Region	Controlling Source
PGA	4.991e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.05	5.344e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.1	6.304e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.2	8.319e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.3	9.298e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.4	1.005e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.5	1.079e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.75	1.107e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
1	1.057e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
2	6.992e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
3	4.529e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast
4	3.188e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast

Fractile: 0.84

Period	Amplitude	Magnitude	Closest Distance(km)	Region	Controlling Source
PGA	9.044e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.05	9.685e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.1	1.146e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.2	1.508e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.3	1.691e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.4	1.801e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.5	1.916e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.75	1.986e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
1	1.901e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
2	1.351e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
3	8.909e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast
4	6.365e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast

Largest Amplitudes of Ground Motions Considering Sources Calculated with Boore-Atkinson (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Amplitude Units: Acceleration (g)

Fractile: 0.5

Period	Amplitude	Magnitude	Closest Distance (km)	Region	Controlling Source
PGA	3.401e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.05	3.920e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast
0.1	5.789e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.2	9.541e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.3	1.051e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.4	1.048e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.5	1.022e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.75	9.073e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
1	7.235e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
2	3.777e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
3	2.754e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
4	2.042e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica

Fractile: 0.84

Period	Amplitude	Magnitude	Closest Distance (km)	Region	Controlling Source
PGA	6.162e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.05	7.103e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast
0.1	1.060e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.2	1.729e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.3	1.923e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.4	1.908e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.5	1.884e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.75	1.723e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
1	1.377e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
2	7.576e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
3	5.496e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
4	4.087e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica

Largest Amplitudes of Ground Motions Considering Sources Calculated with Campbell-Bozorgnia (2008) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Amplitude Units: Acceleration (g)

Fractile: 0.5

Period	Amplitude	Magnitude	Closest Distance (km)	Region	Controlling Source
PGA	5.010e-001	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.05	4.876e-001	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.1	5.288e-001	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.2	6.319e-001	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.3	7.378e-001	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.4	8.649e-001	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.5	1.027e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.75	1.164e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
1	1.204e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
2	9.649e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
3	5.463e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
4	3.668e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast

Fractile: 0.84

Period	Amplitude	Magnitude	Closest Distance (km)	Region	Controlling Source
PGA	9.079e-001	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.05	8.836e-001	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.1	9.582e-001	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.2	1.145e+000	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.3	1.337e+000	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.4	1.537e+000	7.20 Mw	4.45	USGS 2008 California	Anacapa-Dume
0.5	1.792e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.75	2.041e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
1	2.133e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
2	1.849e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
3	1.048e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
4	7.049e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast

Largest Amplitudes of Ground Motions Considering Sources Calculated with Chiou-Youngs (2007) NGA USGS 2008 MRC
 Amplitude Units: Acceleration (g)

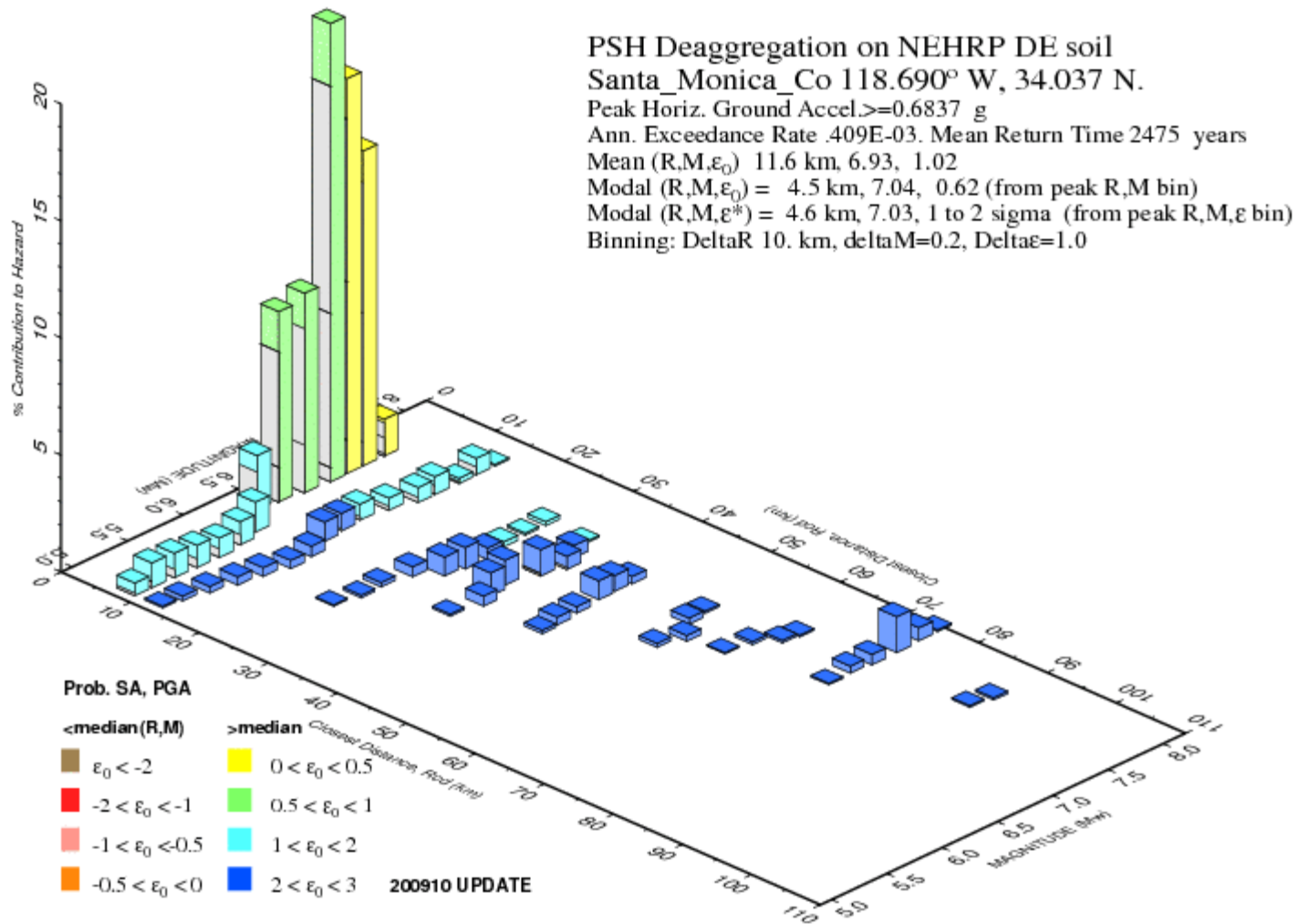
Fractile: 0.5

Period	Amplitude	Magnitude	Closest Distance (km)	Region	Controlling Source
PGA	6.795e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.05	7.472e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.1	8.018e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.2	9.193e-001	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.3	1.006e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.4	1.106e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.5	1.187e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.75	1.250e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
1	1.243e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
2	8.338e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast
3	5.744e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast
4	4.064e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast

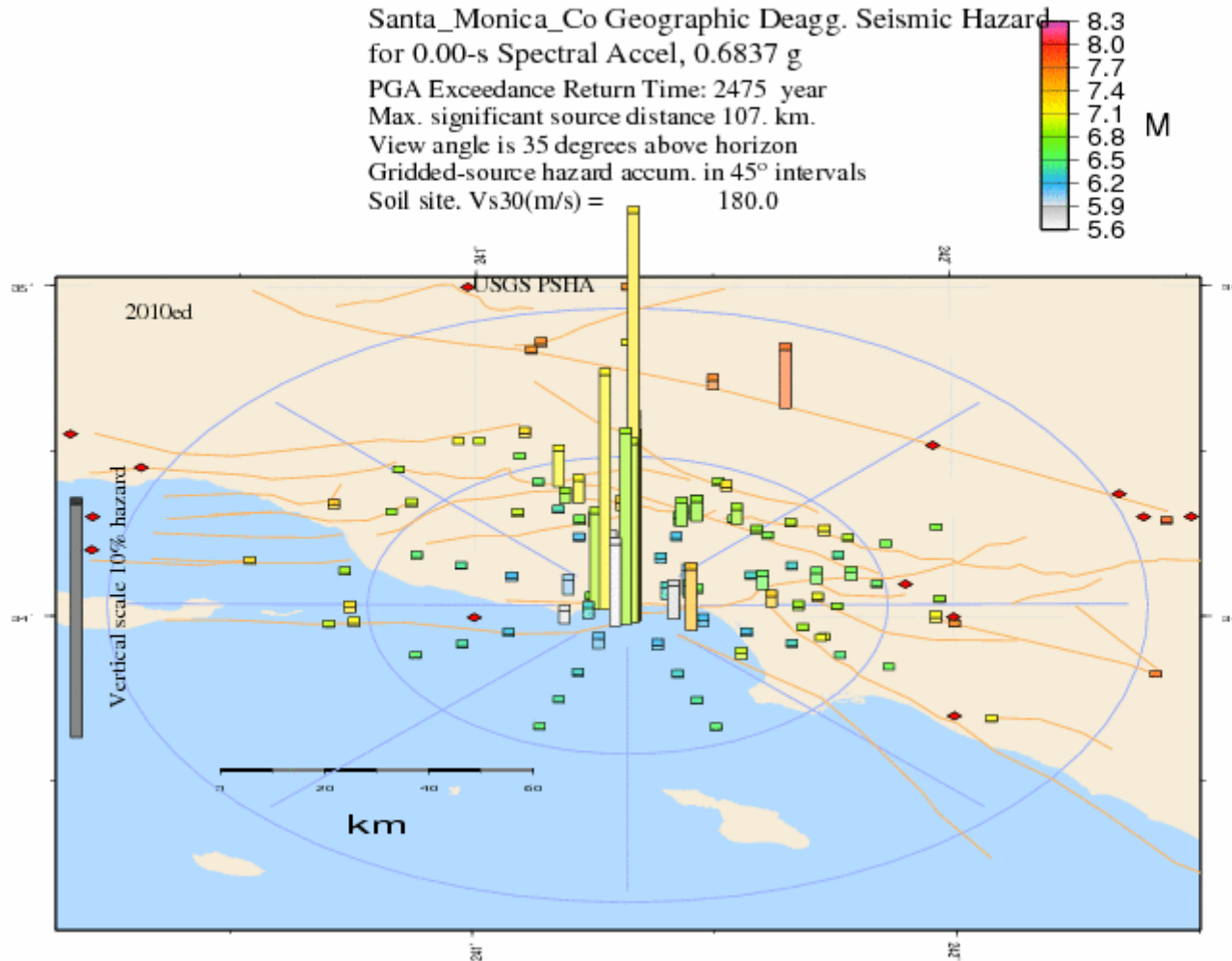
Fractile: 0.84

Period	Amplitude	Magnitude	Closest Distance (km)	Region	Controlling Source
PGA	1.231e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.05	1.354e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.1	1.453e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.2	1.666e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.3	1.823e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.4	1.966e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.5	2.071e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
0.75	2.193e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
1	2.193e+000	7.40 Mw	4.13	USGS 2008 California	Santa Monica
2	1.598e+000	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast
3	1.149e+000	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast
4	8.379e-001	7.00 Mw	0.08	USGS 2008 California	Malibu Coast

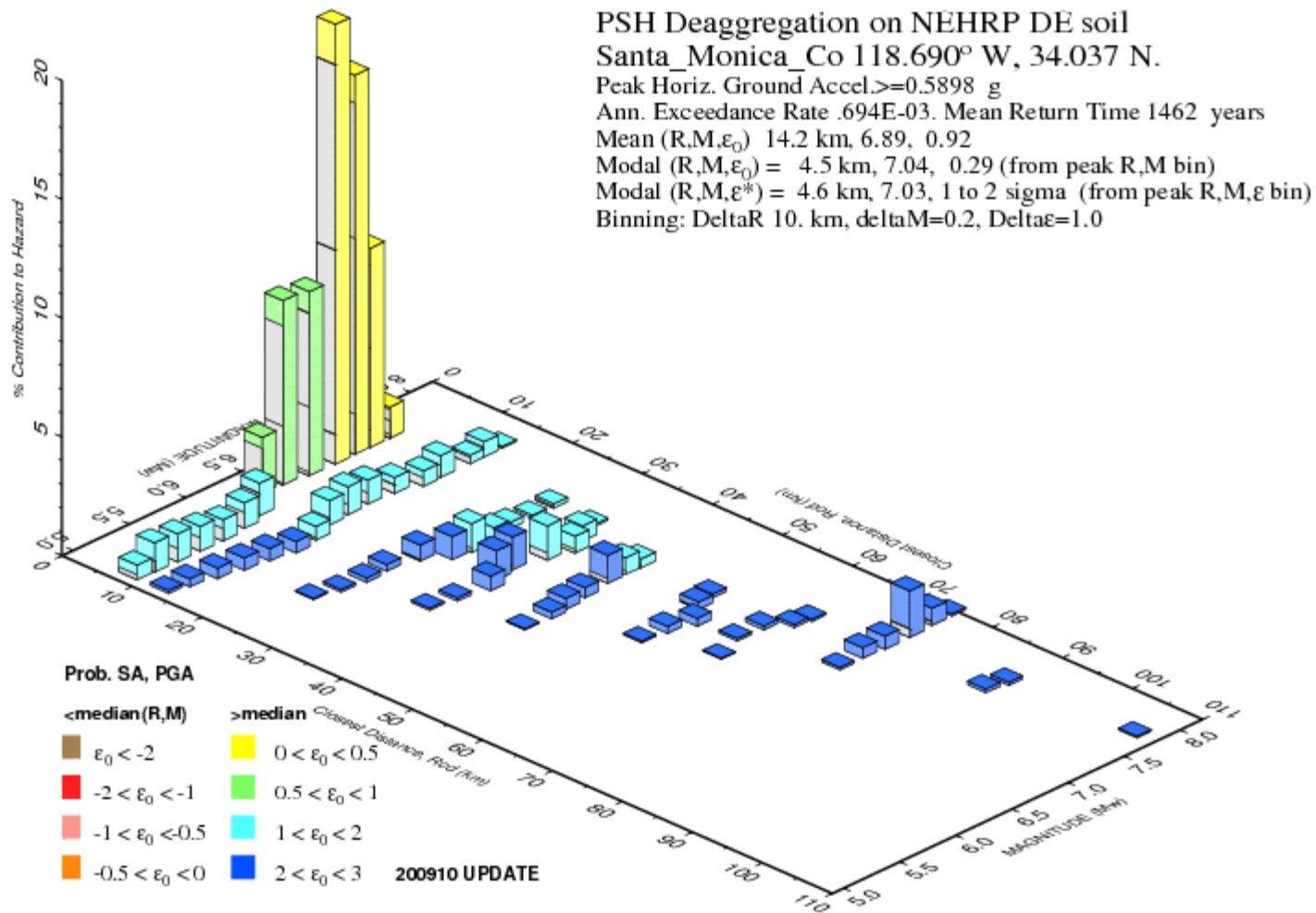
USGS INTERACTIVE
DEAGGREGATION WEBSITE OUTPUT



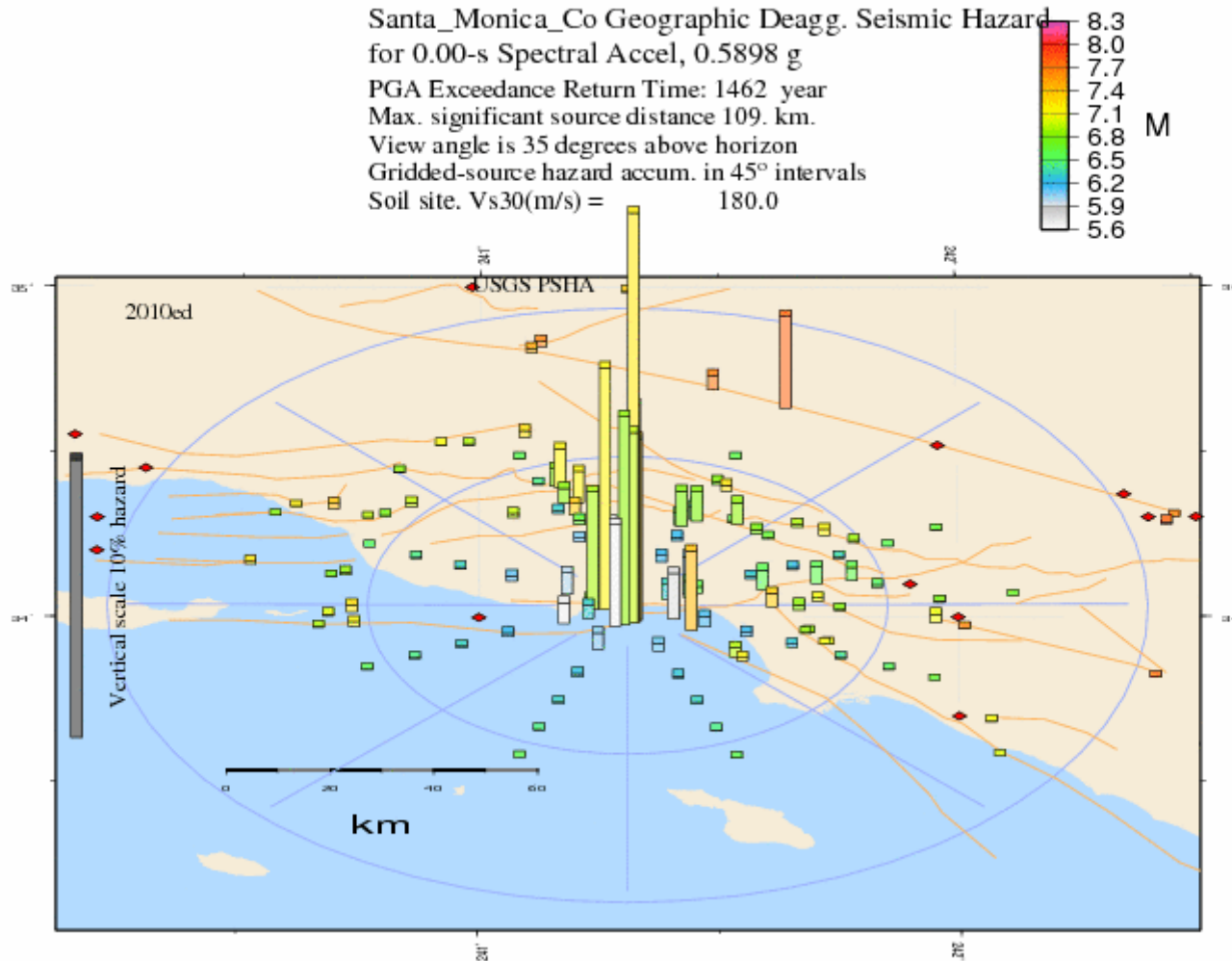
GMT 2012 Jun 5 18:46:37 Distance (R), magnitude (M), epsilon (E), deaggregation for a site on soil with average vs= 180 m/s top 30 m. USGS CG-IT PSHA2008 UPDATE Bins with 110.05% contrib. omitted



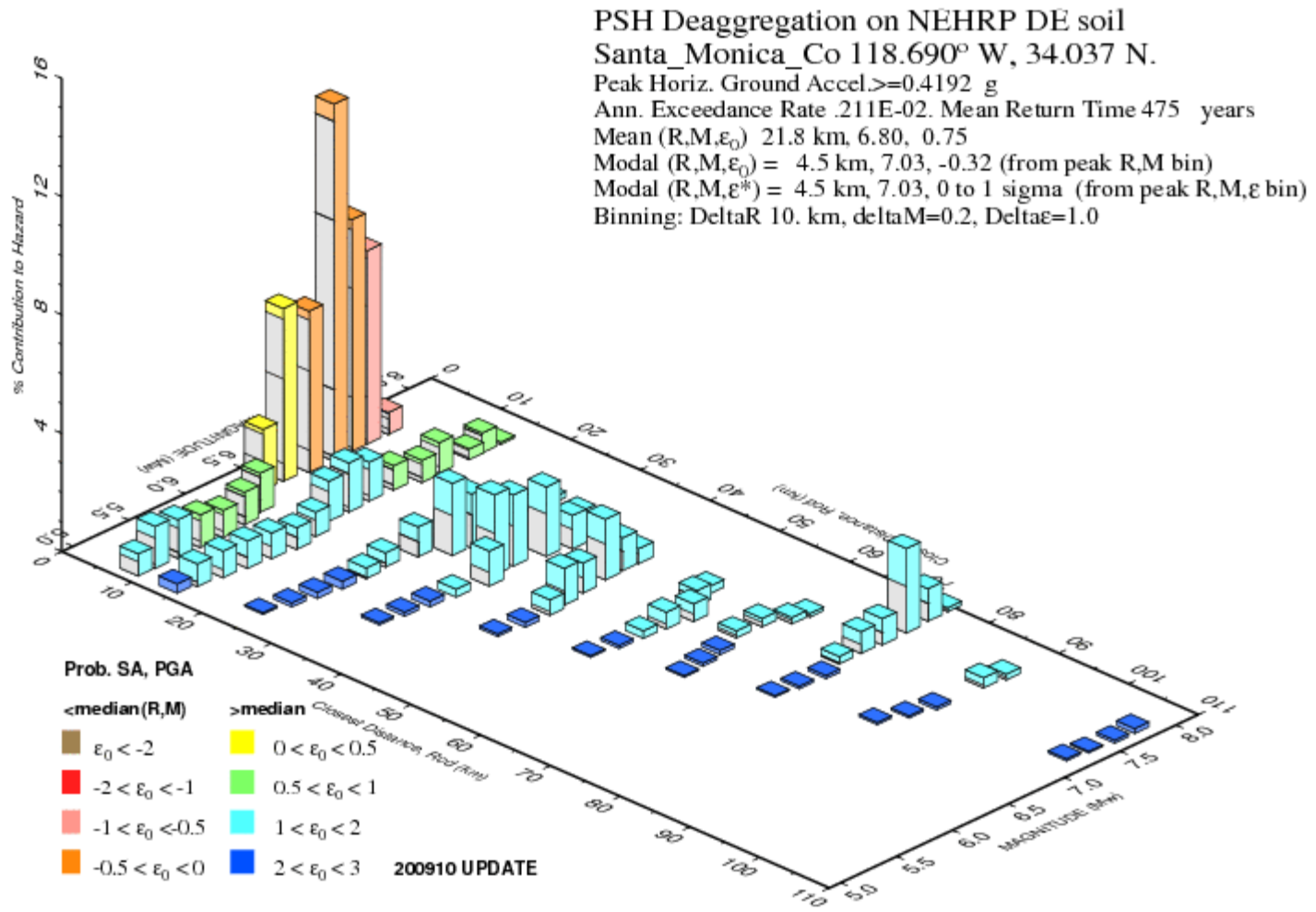
GMT 2012 Jun 5 18:46:37 Site Coords:-118.689 34.0370 (yellow disk) Vs30= 180.0.Max annual ExcdRate .716E-04 (column height prop. to ExRate). Red diamonds: historical earthquakes, M>6



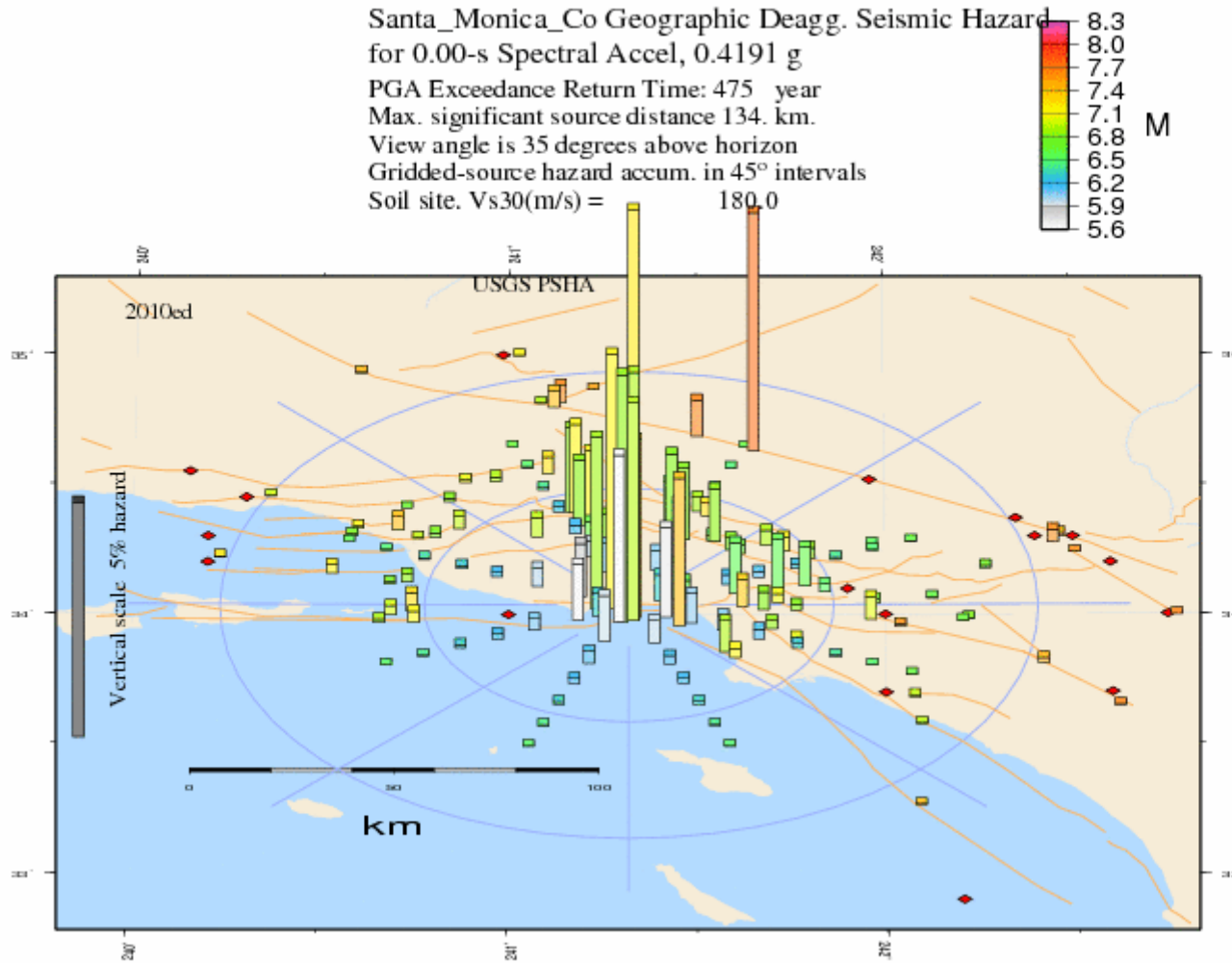
GMT 2012 Jun 21 15:39:30 Distance (R), magnitude (M), epsilon (E), deaggregation for a site on soil with average vs= 180 m/s top 30 m. USGS CG-IT PSH-A2008 UPDATE Bins with 110.05% contrib. omitted



GMT 2012 Jun 21 15:39:30 Site Coords: -118.600 34.0370 (yellow disk) Vs30= 180.0. Max annual ExcdRate = 1.028E-03 (column height prop. to ExRate). Red diamonds: historical earthquakes, M>6



GMT 2012 Jun 5 18:49:45 Distance (R), magnitude (M), epsilon (E), deaggregation for a site on soil with average vs= 180 m/s top 30 m. USGS CG-IT PSHA2008 UPDATE Bins with 110.05% contrib. omitted



GMT 2012 Jun 5 18:49:45 Site Coords: -118.689 34.0370 (yellow disk) Vs30= 180.0. Max annual ExcdRate = 1.641E-03 (column height prop. to ExRate). Red diamonds: historical earthquakes, M>6

APPENDIX D

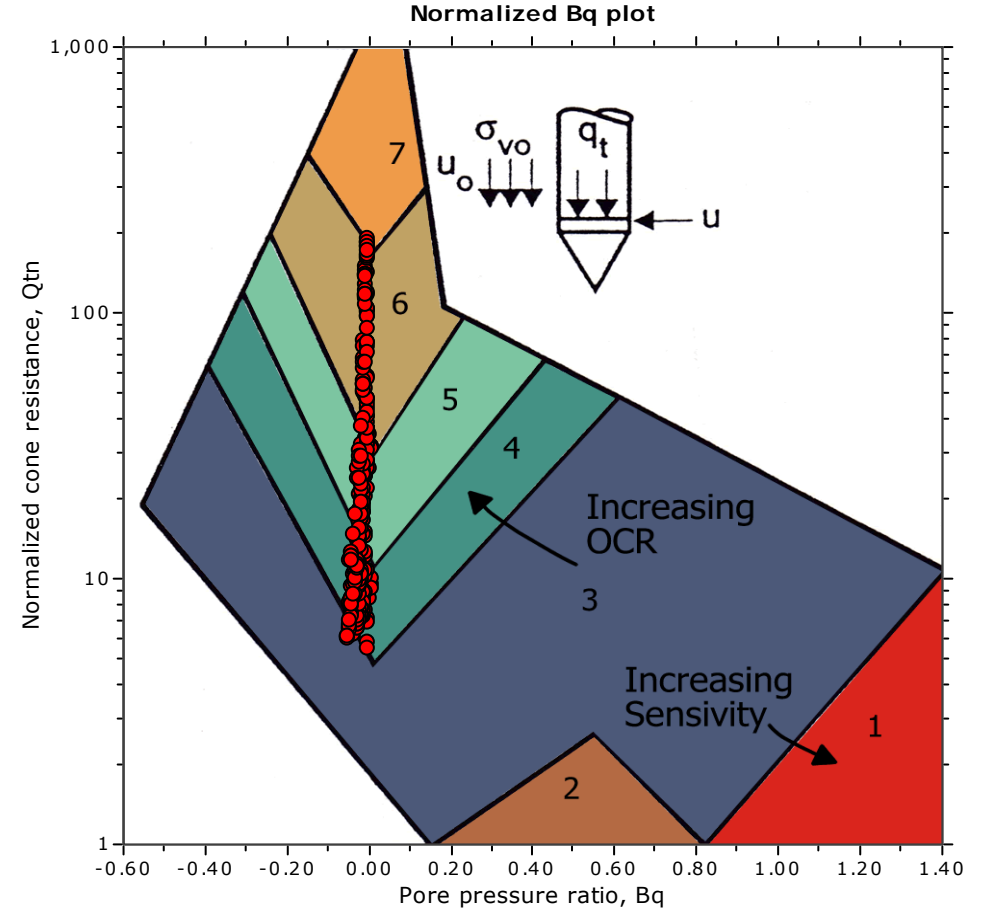
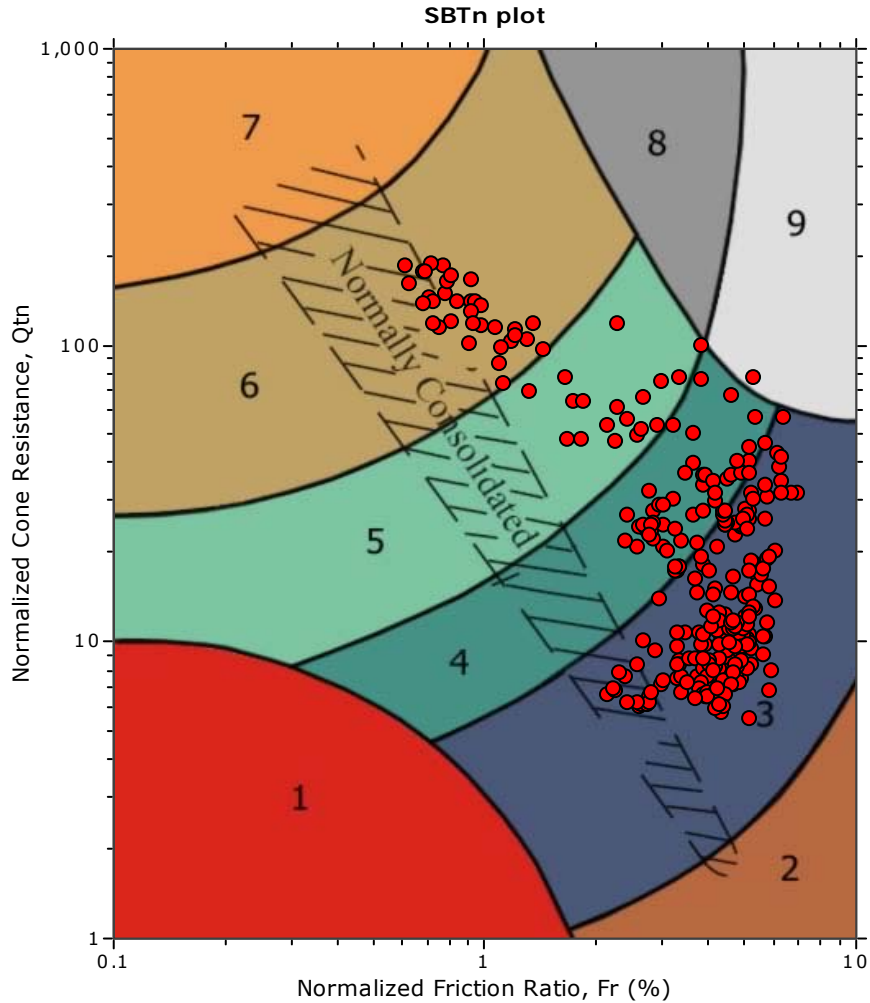
LIQUEFACTION / SEISMIC SETTLEMENT ANALYSES

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation,
Proposed Library,
23555 Civic Center Way,
City of Malibu, California

W.O. 9279
June 20, 2012
Revised December 18, 2013



SBT - Bq plots (normalized)



SBTn 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 |

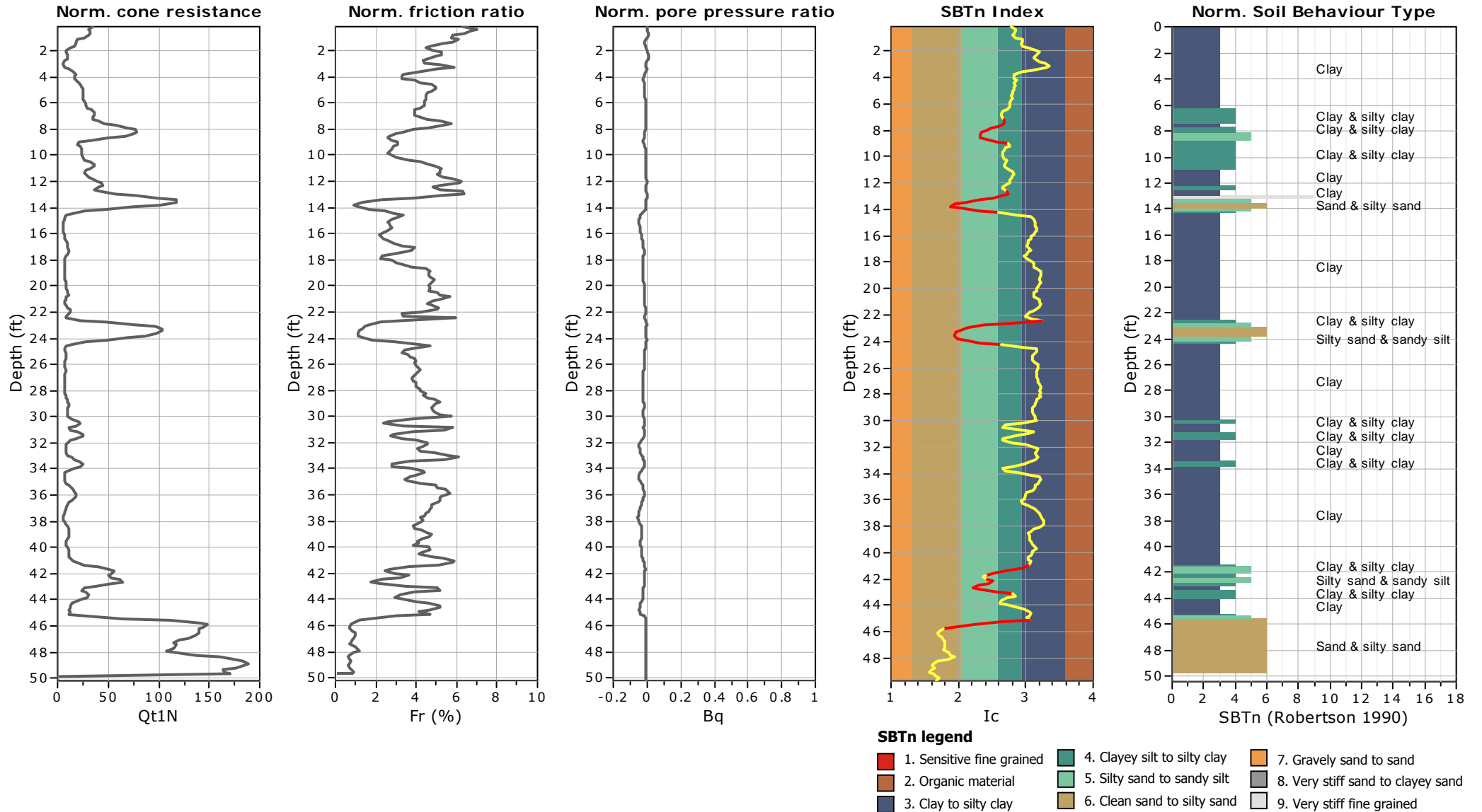


GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE
 Foundation and Soils Engineering, Geology
 31119 Via Colinas, Suite 502
 Westlake Village, CA 91362

Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center
Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT: CPT-01

Total depth: 50.20 ft, Date: 4/30/2012
 Surface Elevation: 17.80 ft





GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE

Foundation and Soils Engineering, Geology
 31119 Via Colinas, Suite 502
 Westlake Village, CA 91362

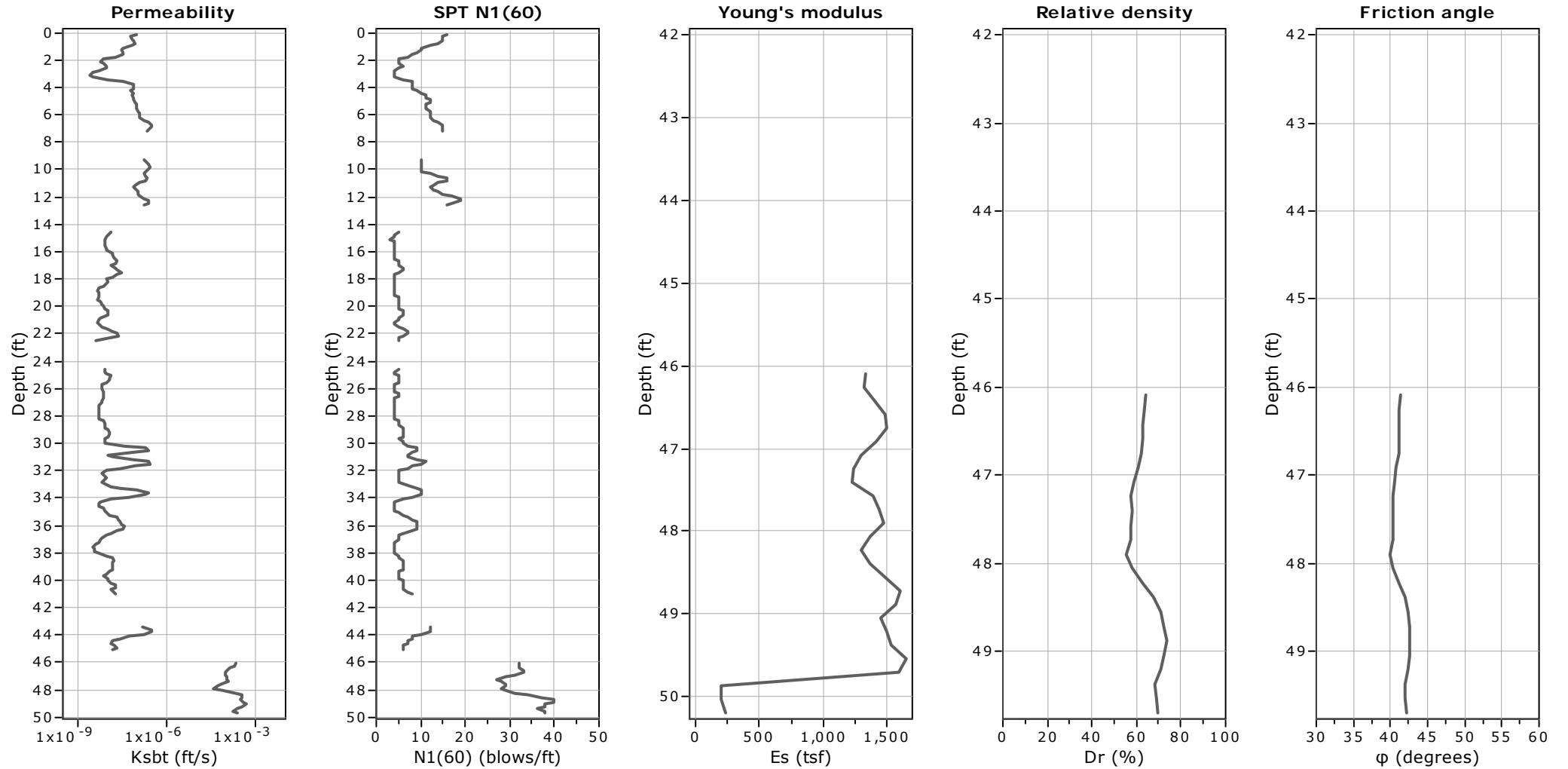
Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center

Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT: CPT-01

Total depth: 50.20 ft, Date: 4/30/2012

Surface Elevation: 17.80 ft



Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n

SPT N₆₀: Based on I_c and q_t

Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Relative density constant, C_{Dr}: 350.0

Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990)

● User defined estimation data

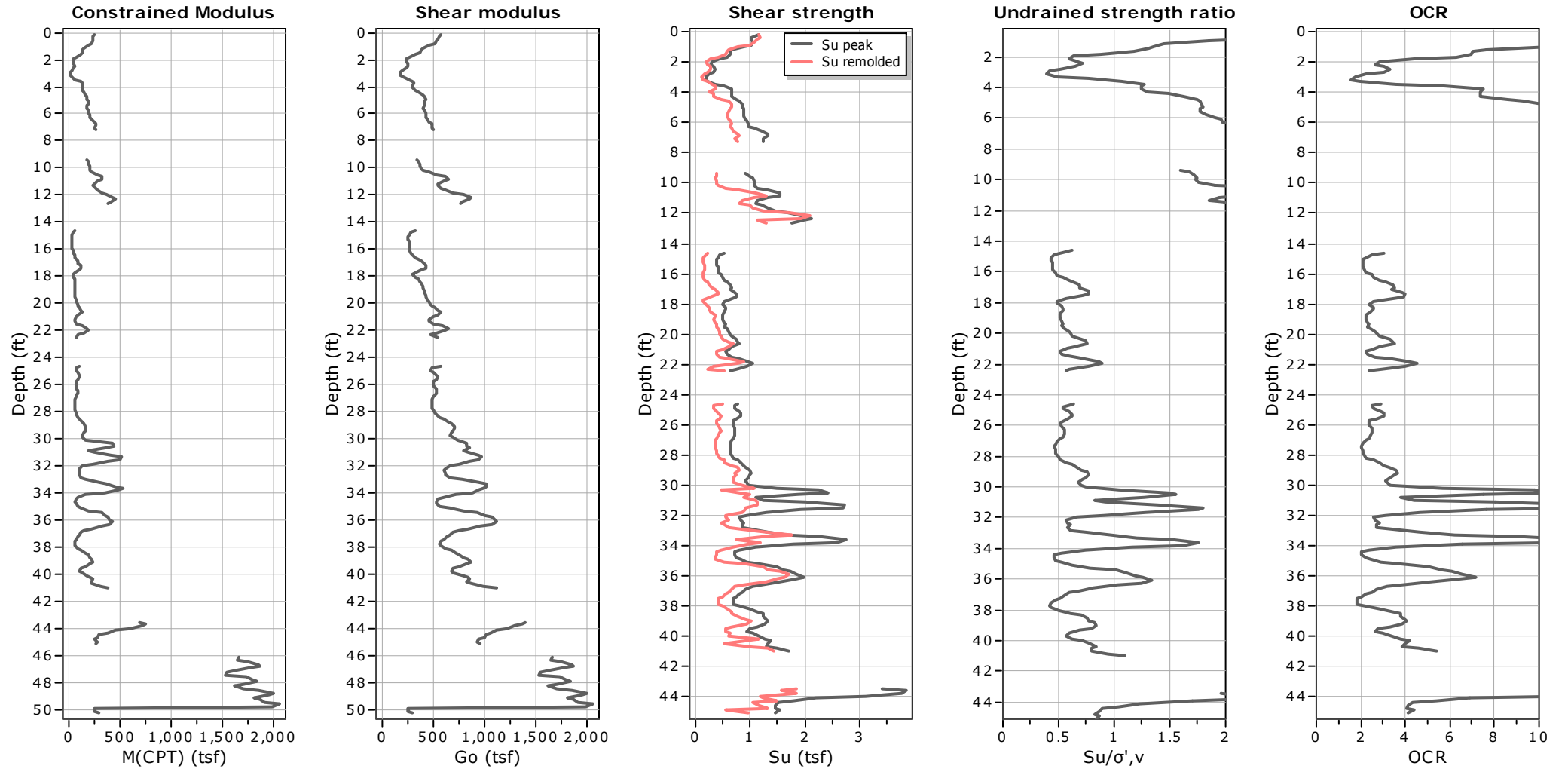


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Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center
Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT: CPT-01

Total depth: 50.20 ft, Date: 4/30/2012
 Surface Elevation: 17.80 ft



Calculation parameters

Constrained modulus: Based on variable *alpha* using I_c and Q_{tn} (Robertson, 2009)

Go: Based on variable *alpha* using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Undrained shear strength cone factor for clays, N_{kt} : Auto

OCR factor for clays, N_{kt} : Auto

● User defined estimation data

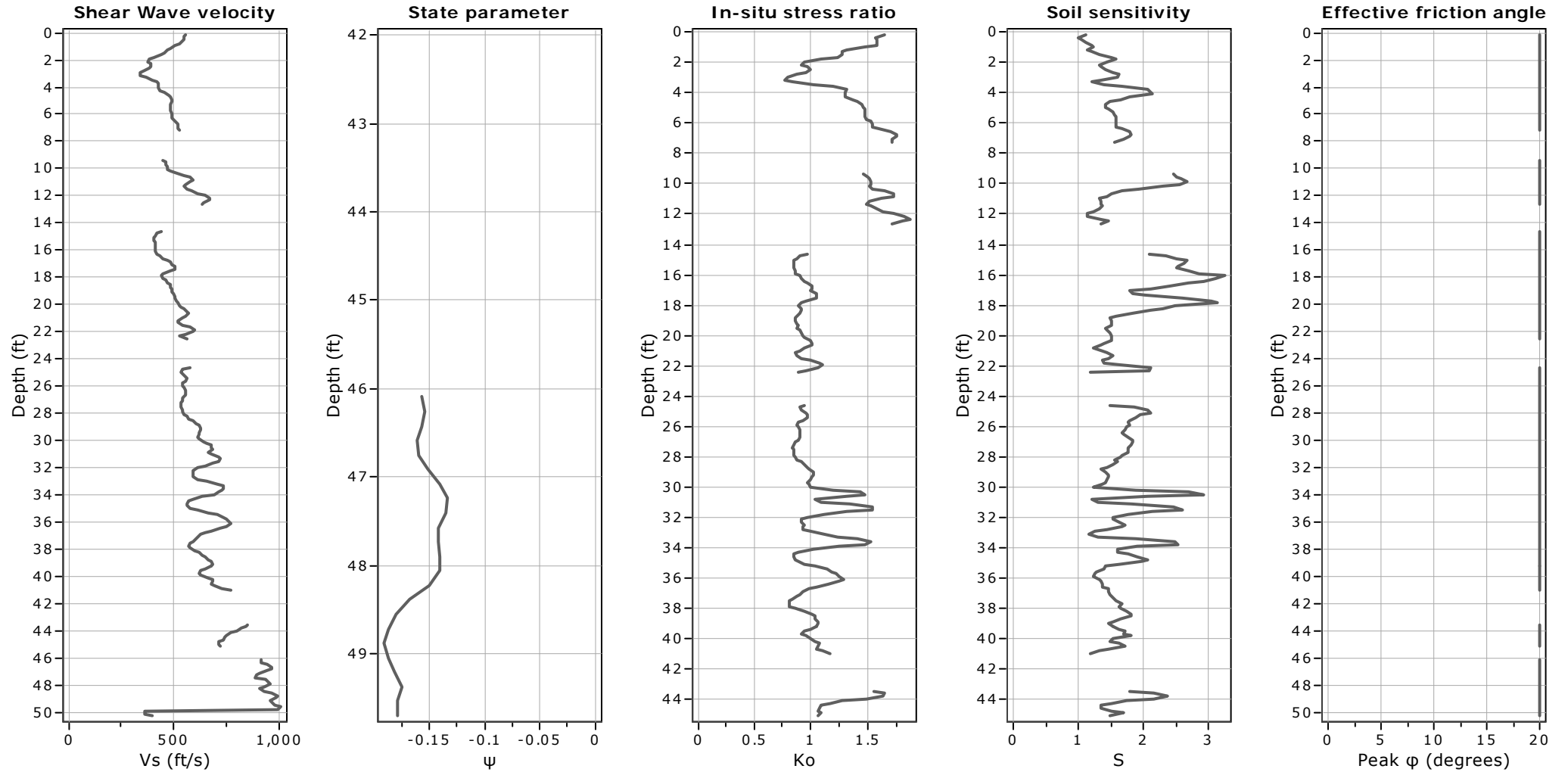


GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE
Foundation and Soils Engineering, Geology
31119 Via Colinas, Suite 502
Westlake Village, CA 91362

Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center
Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT: CPT-01

Total depth: 50.20 ft, Date: 4/30/2012
Surface Elevation: 17.80 ft



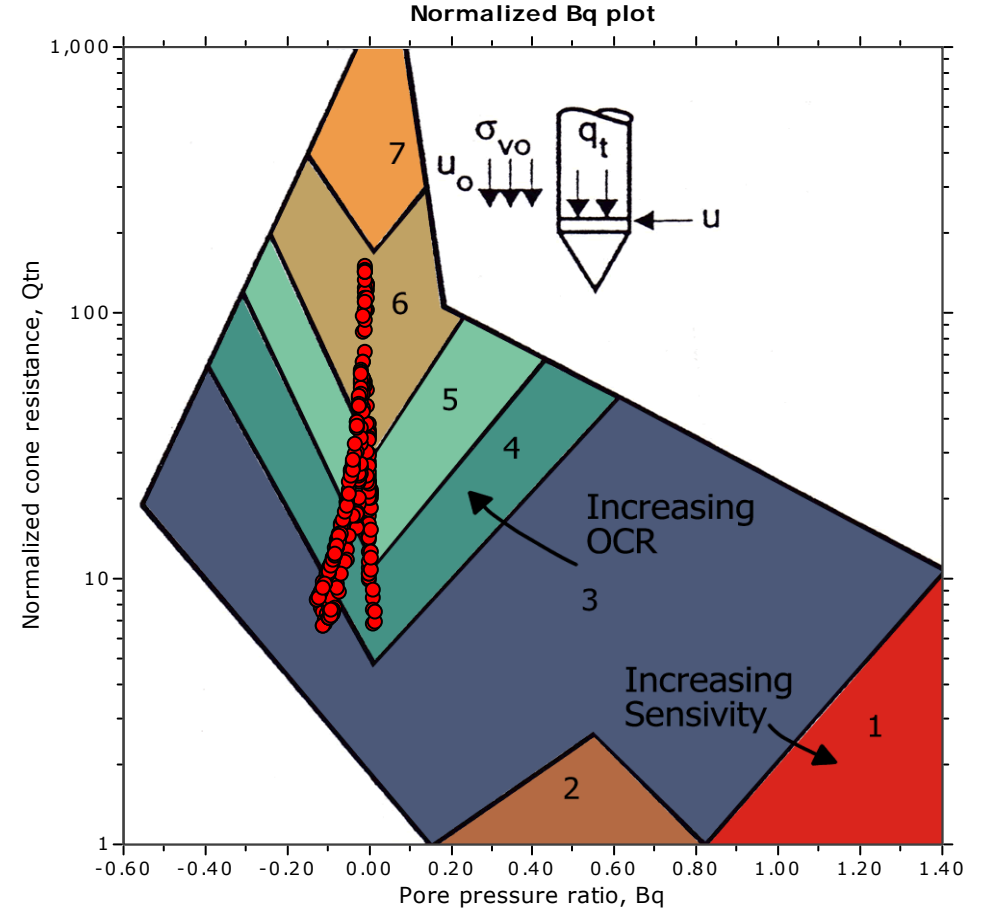
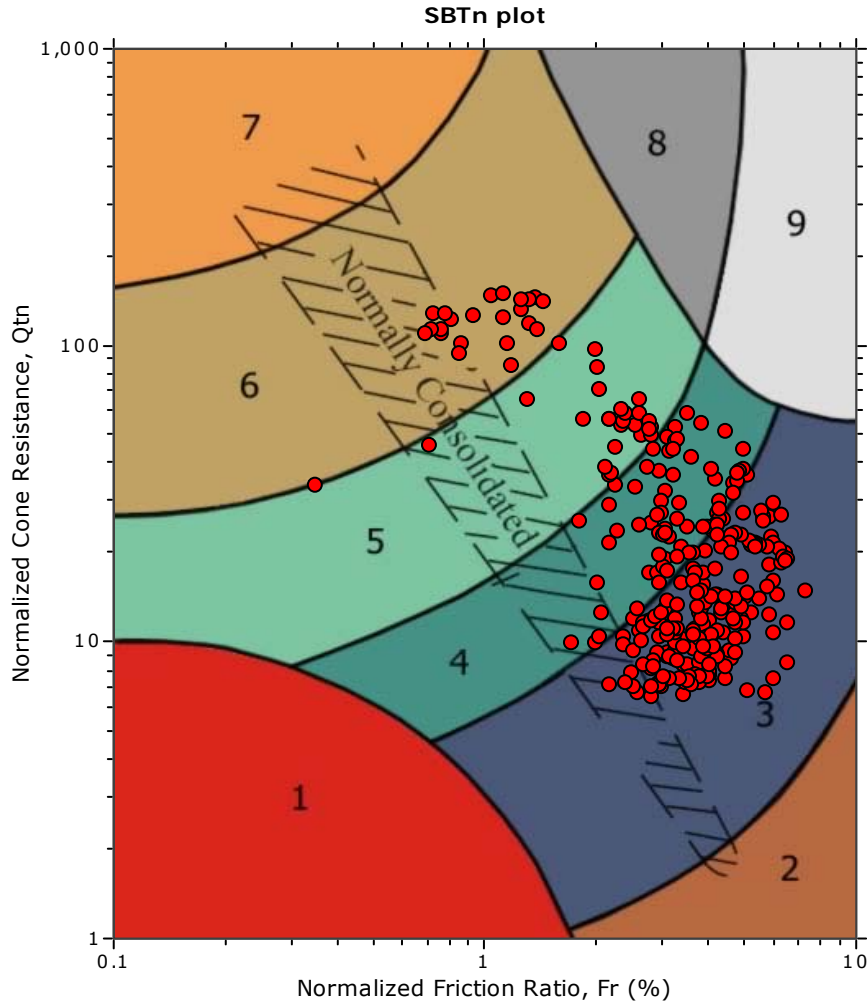
Calculation parameters

Soil Sensitivity factor, N_s : 7.00

—●— User defined estimation data



SBT - Bq plots (normalized)



SBTn 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 |

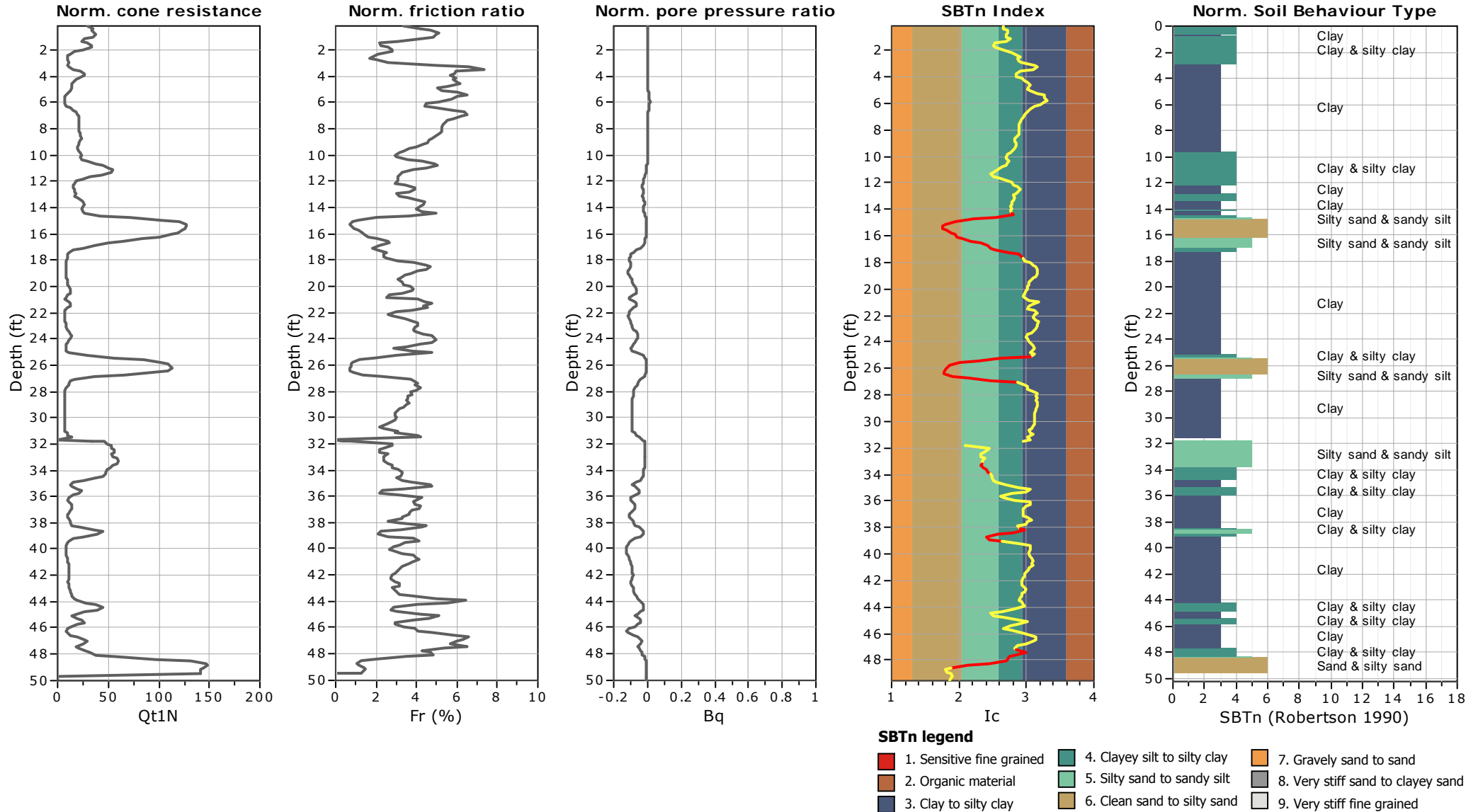


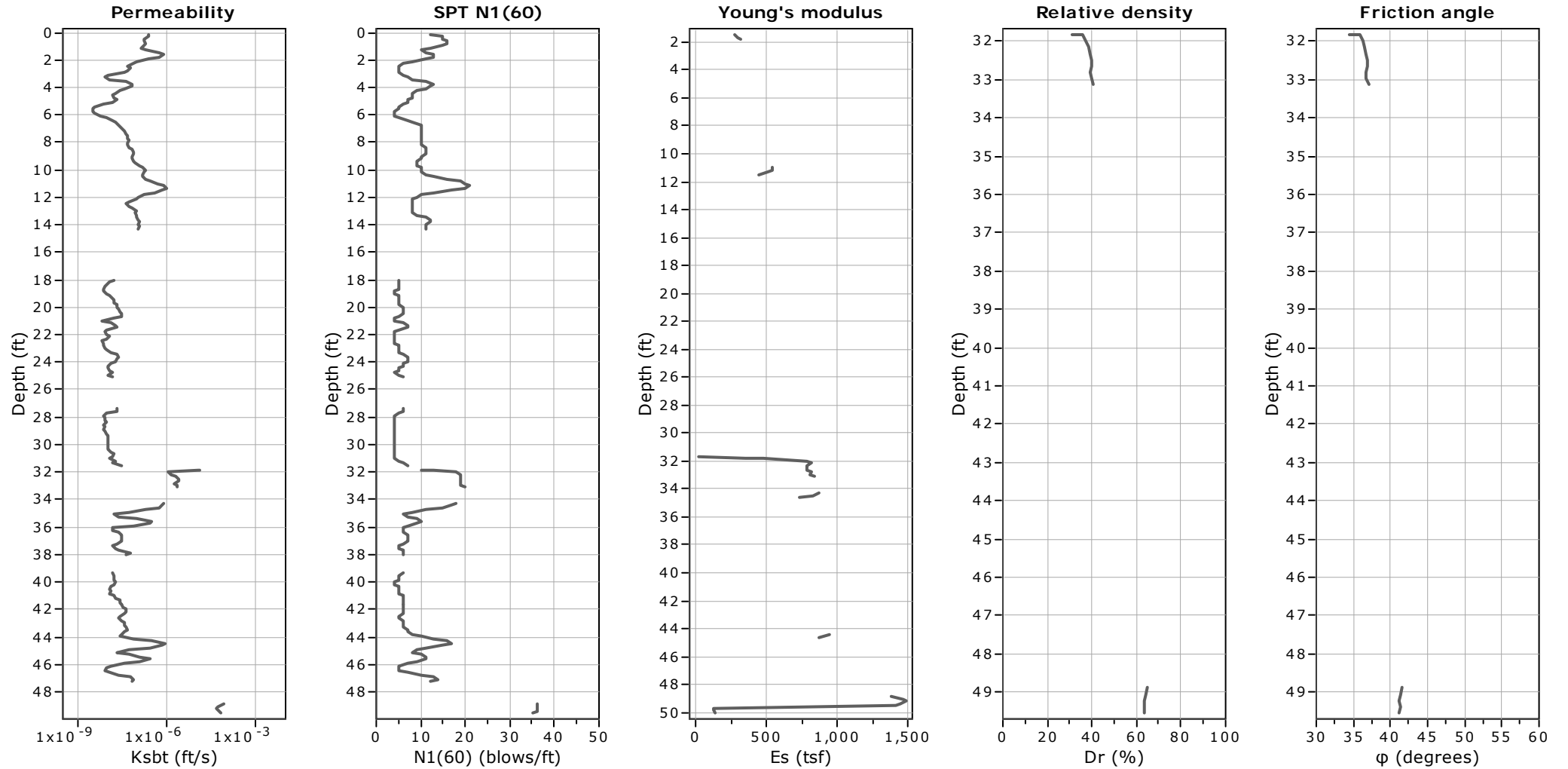
GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE
 Foundation and Soils Engineering, Geology
 31119 Via Colinas, Suite 502
 Westlake Village, CA 91362

Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center
Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT: CPT-02

Total depth: 50.03 ft, Date: 4/30/2012
 Surface Elevation: 19.30 ft

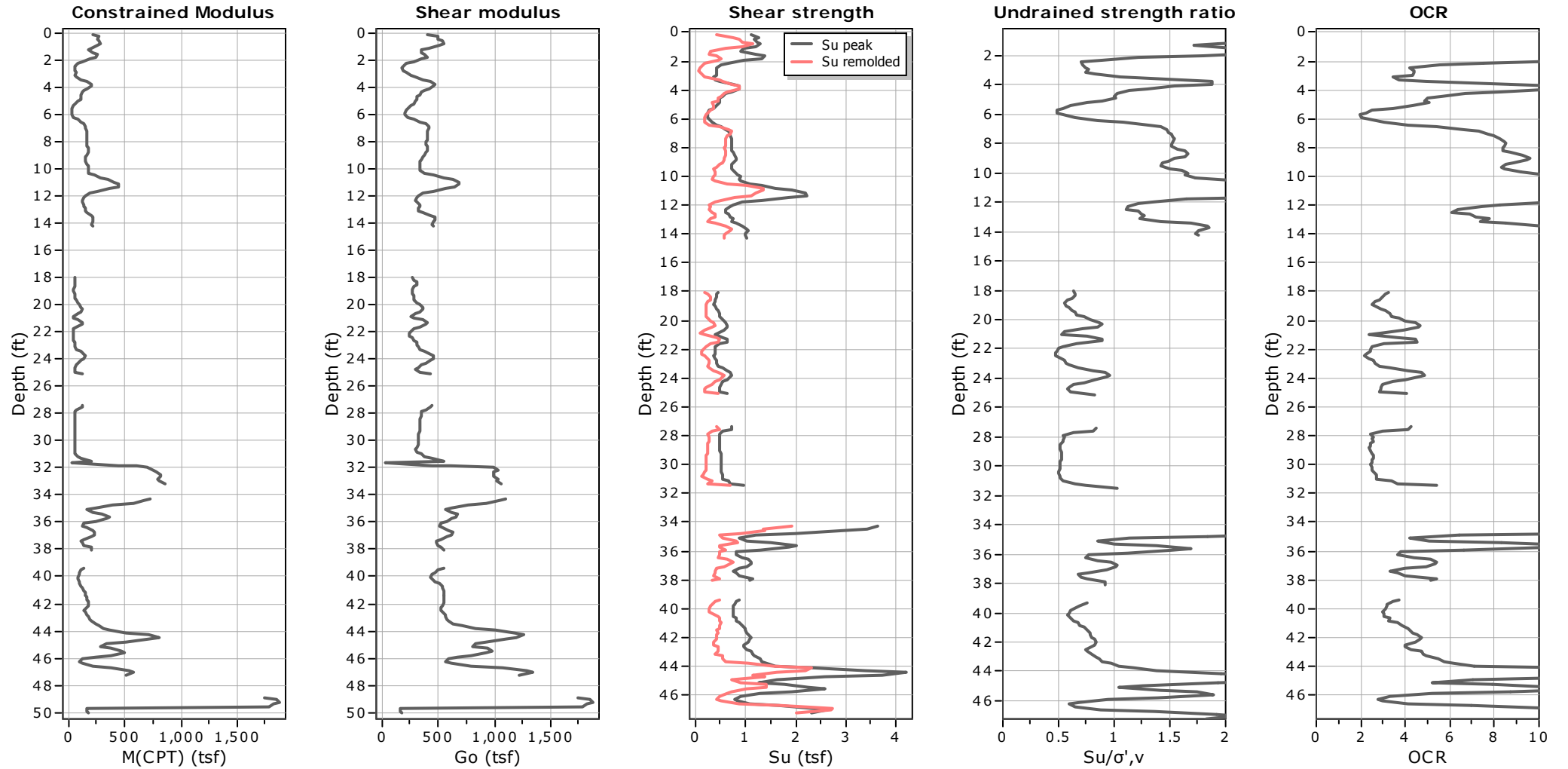




Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n
 SPT N_{60} : Based on I_c and q_t
 Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Relative density constant, C_{Dr} : 350.0
 Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990)
 ● — User defined estimation data



Calculation parameters

Constrained modulus: Based on variable α using I_c and Q_m (Robertson, 2009)

Go: Based on variable α using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Undrained shear strength cone factor for clays, N_{kt} : Auto

OCR factor for clays, N_{kt} : Auto

● User defined estimation data

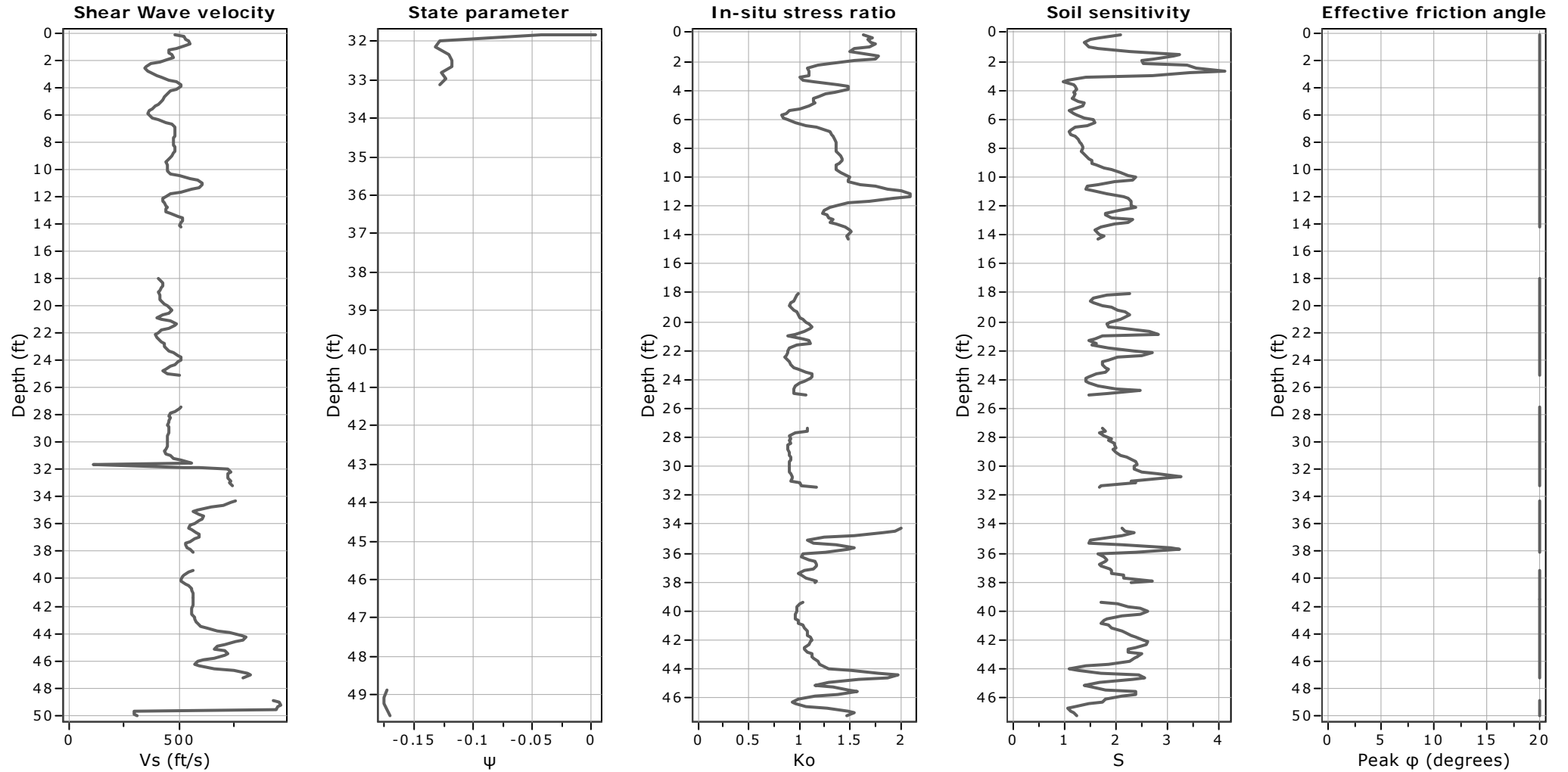


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31119 Via Colinas, Suite 502
Westlake Village, CA 91362

Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center
Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT: CPT-02

Total depth: 50.03 ft, Date: 4/30/2012
Surface Elevation: 19.30 ft



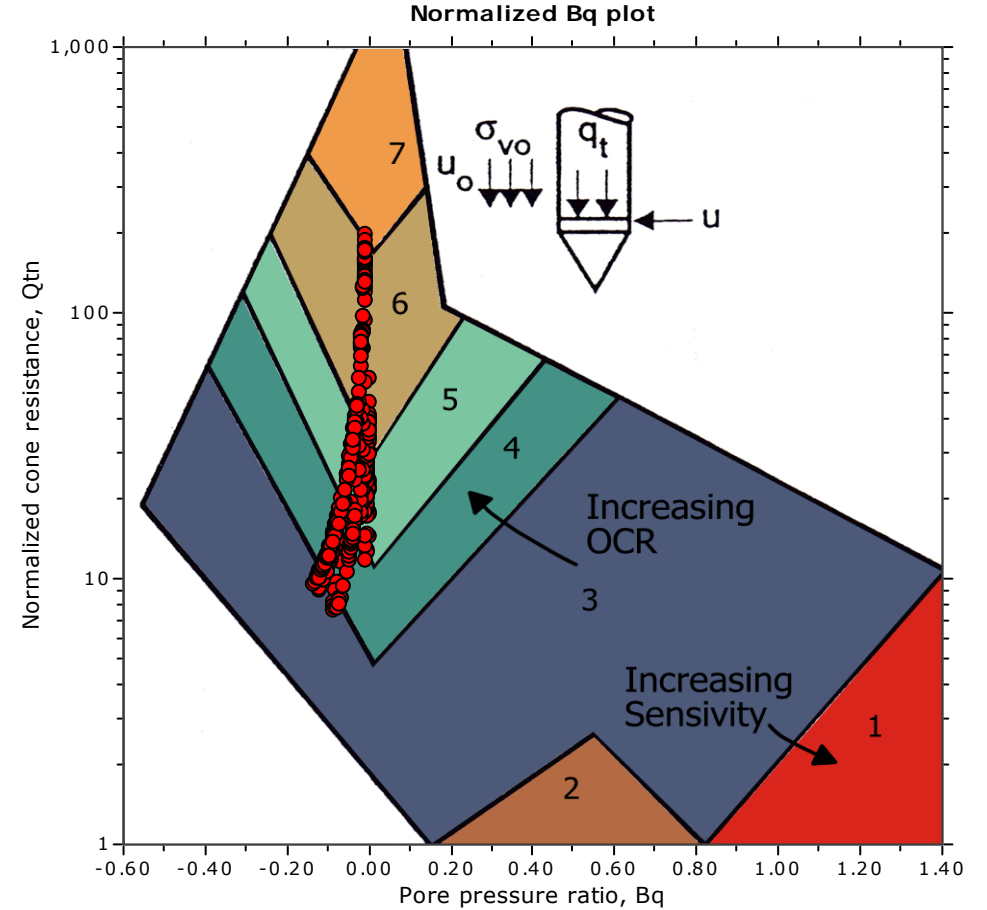
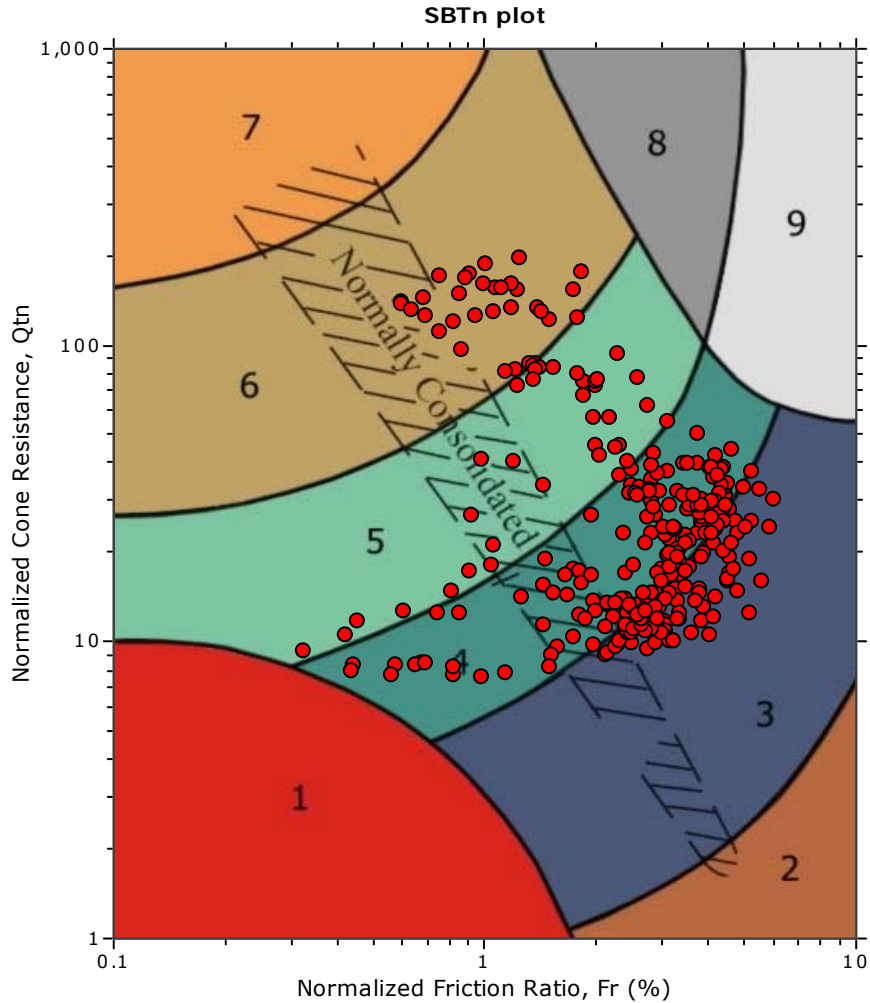
Calculation parameters

Soil Sensitivity factor, N_s : 7.00

—●— User defined estimation data

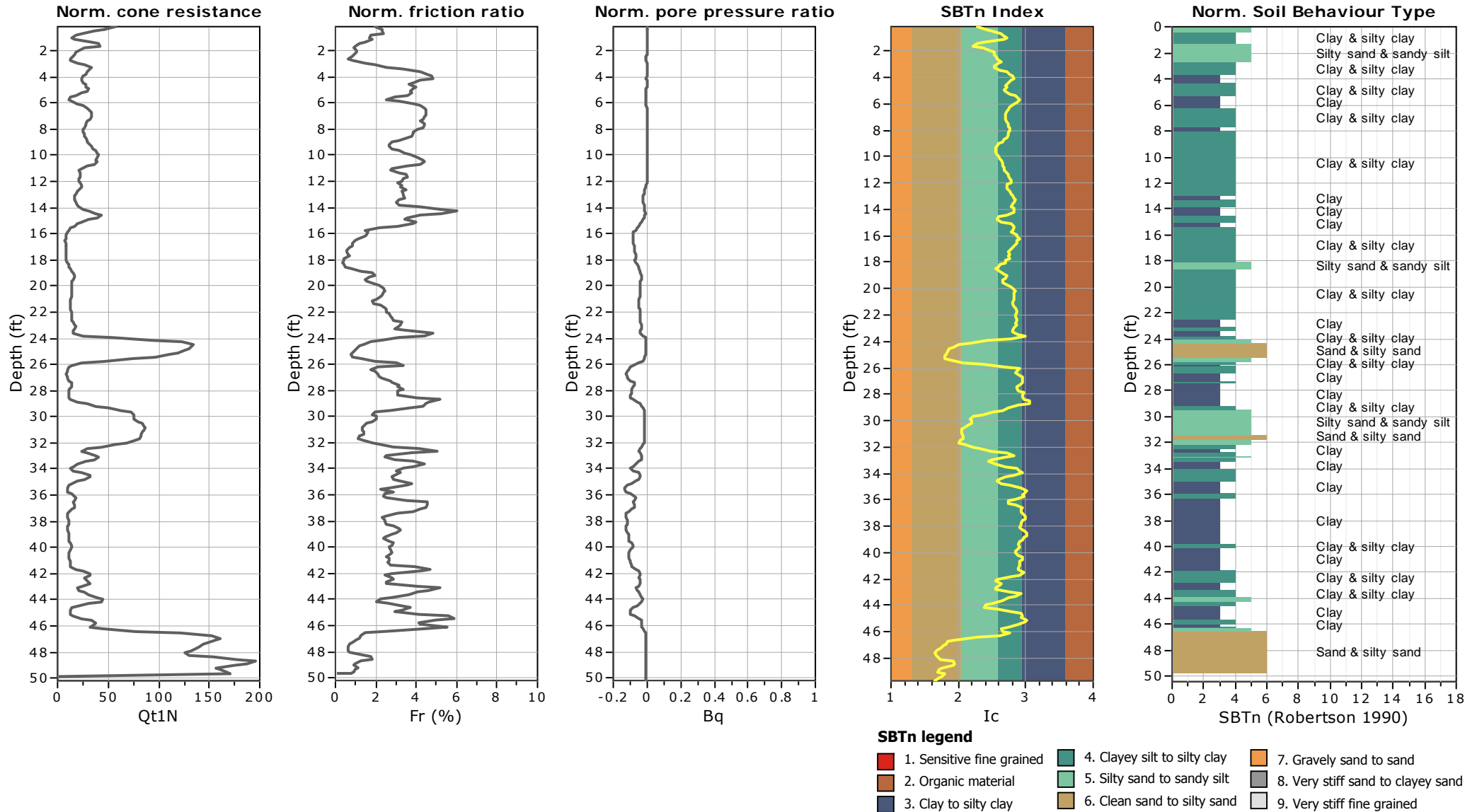


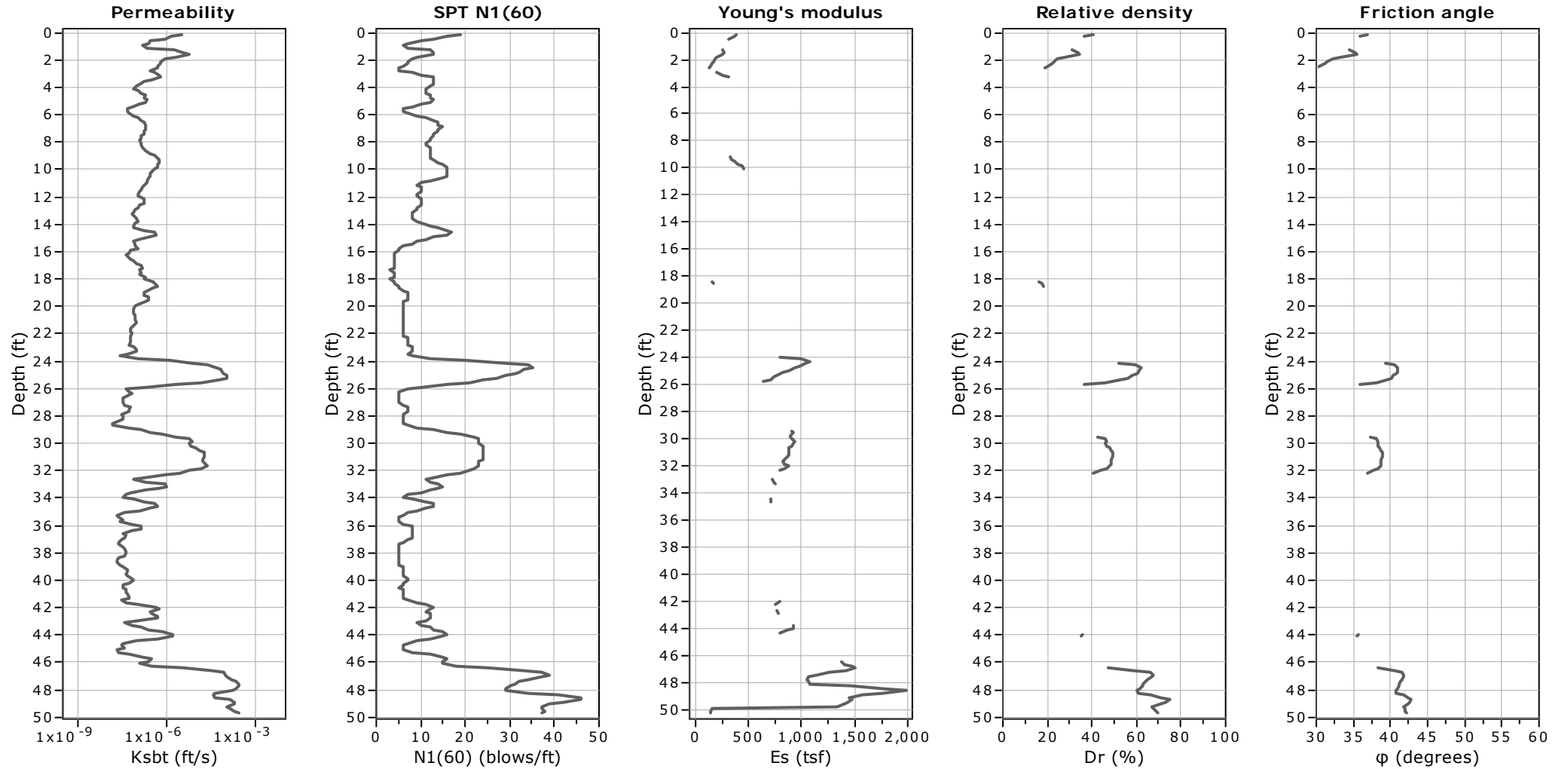
SBT - Bq plots (normalized)



SBTn 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

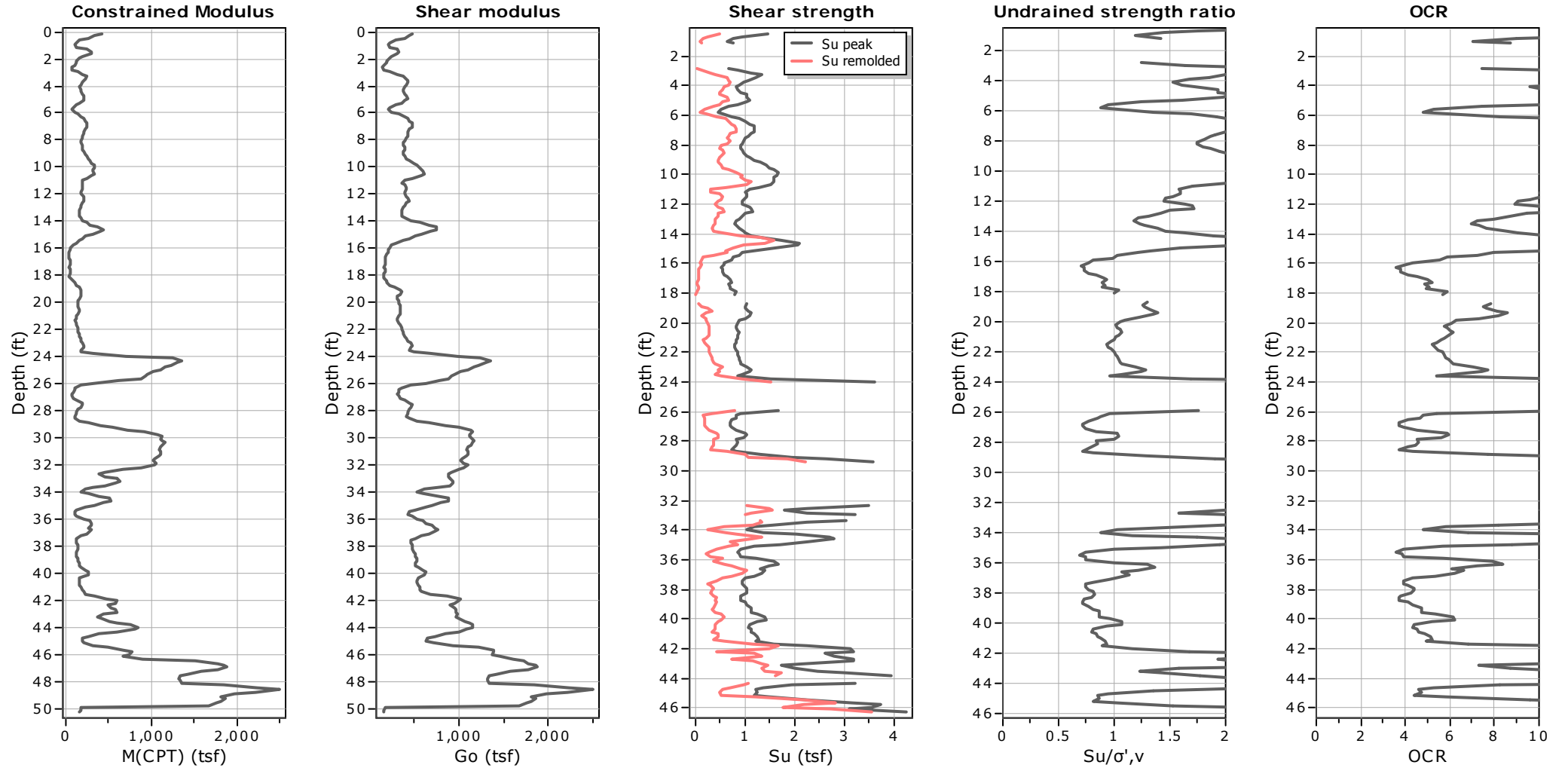




Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n
 SPT N_{60} : Based on I_c and q_t
 Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Relative density constant, C_{Dr} : 350.0
 Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990)
 ● — User defined estimation data



Calculation parameters

Constrained modulus: Based on variable *alpha* using I_c and Q_{tn} (Robertson, 2009)

Go: Based on variable *alpha* using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Undrained shear strength cone factor for clays, N_{kt} : Auto

OCR factor for clays, N_{kt} : Auto

● User defined estimation data



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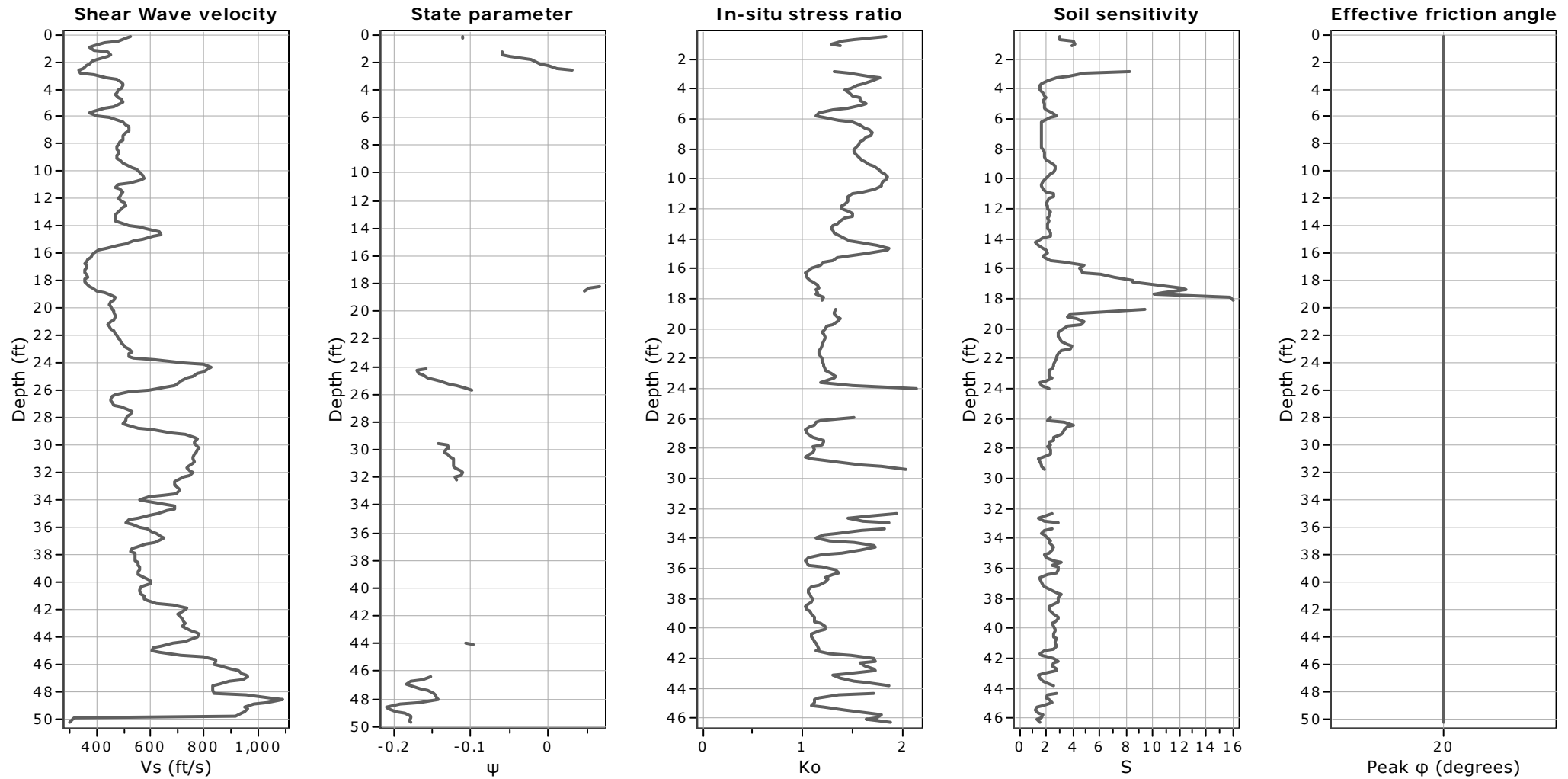
Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center

Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT: CPT-03

Total depth: 50.20 ft, Date: 4/30/2012

Surface Elevation: 21.00 ft



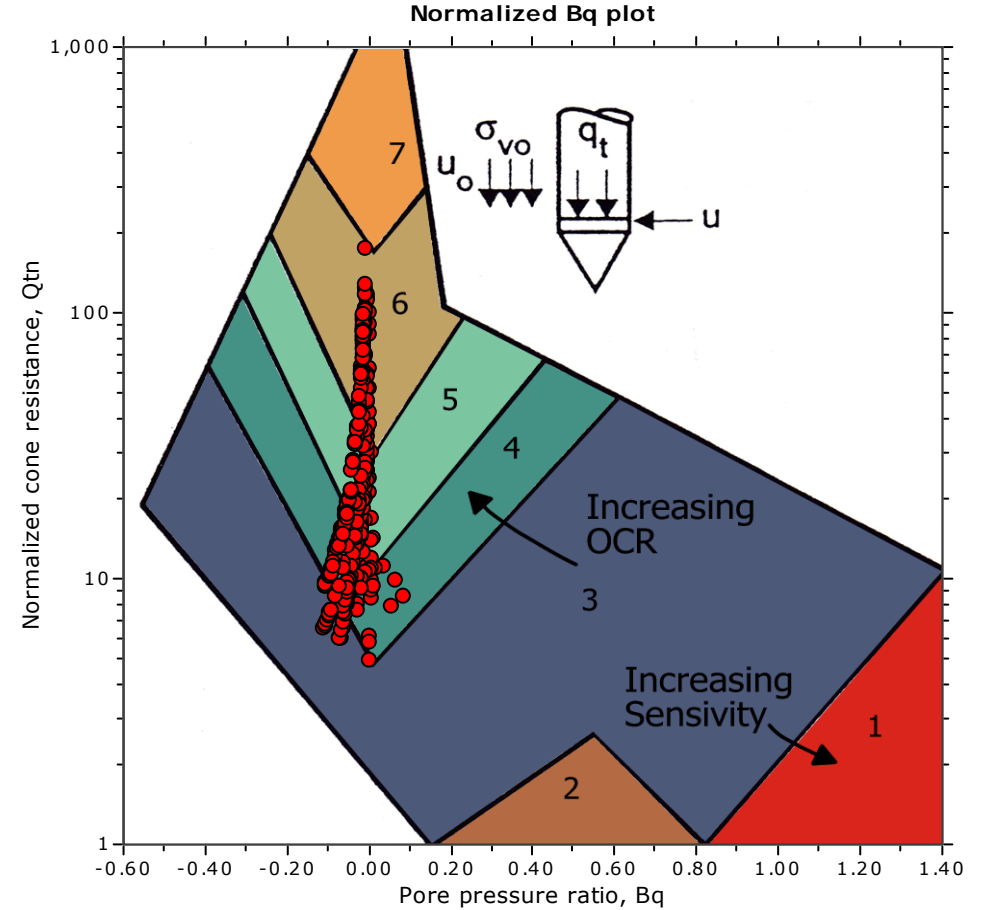
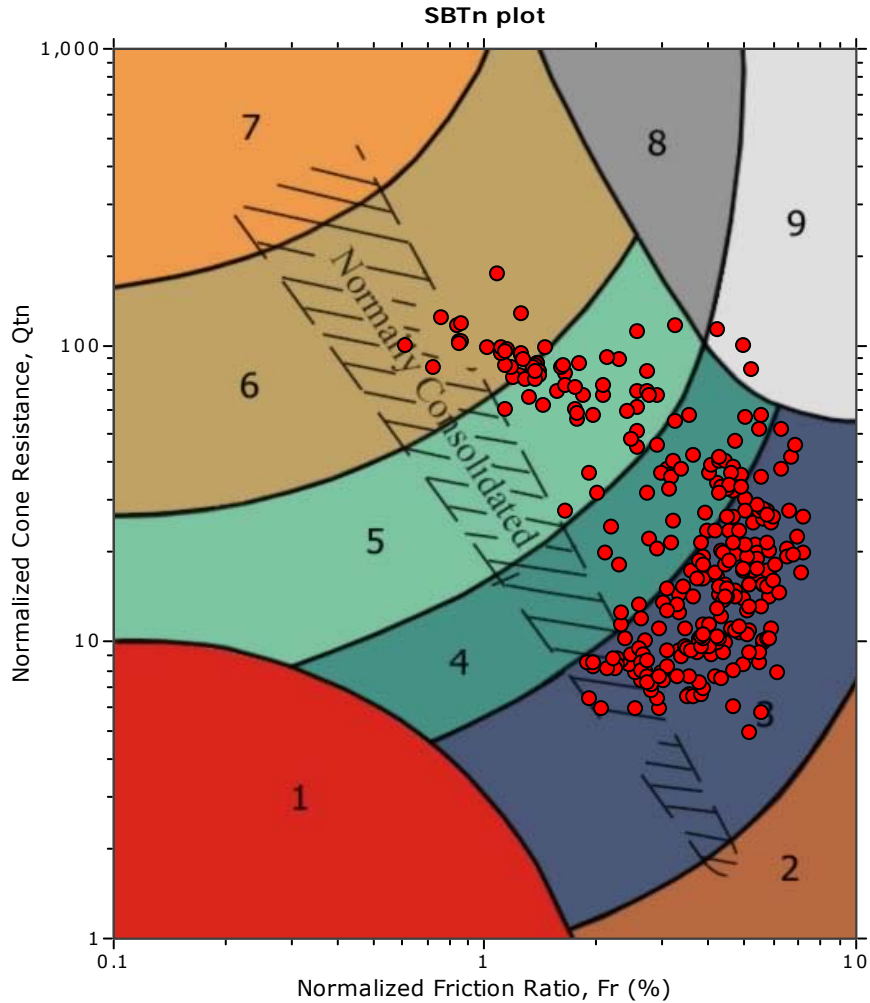
Calculation parameters

Soil Sensitivity factor, N_s : 7.00

—●— User defined estimation data

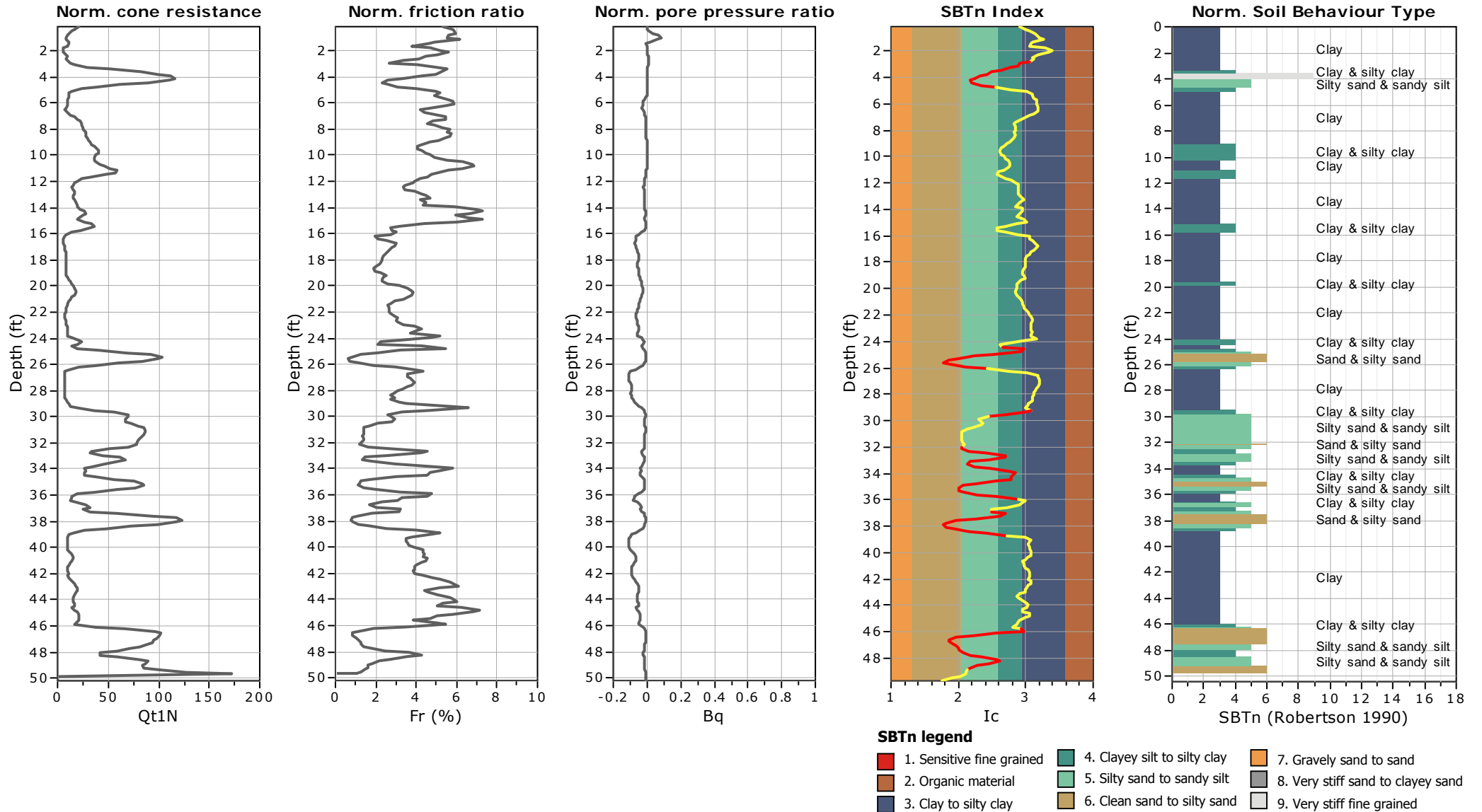


SBT - Bq plots (normalized)



SBTn 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 |



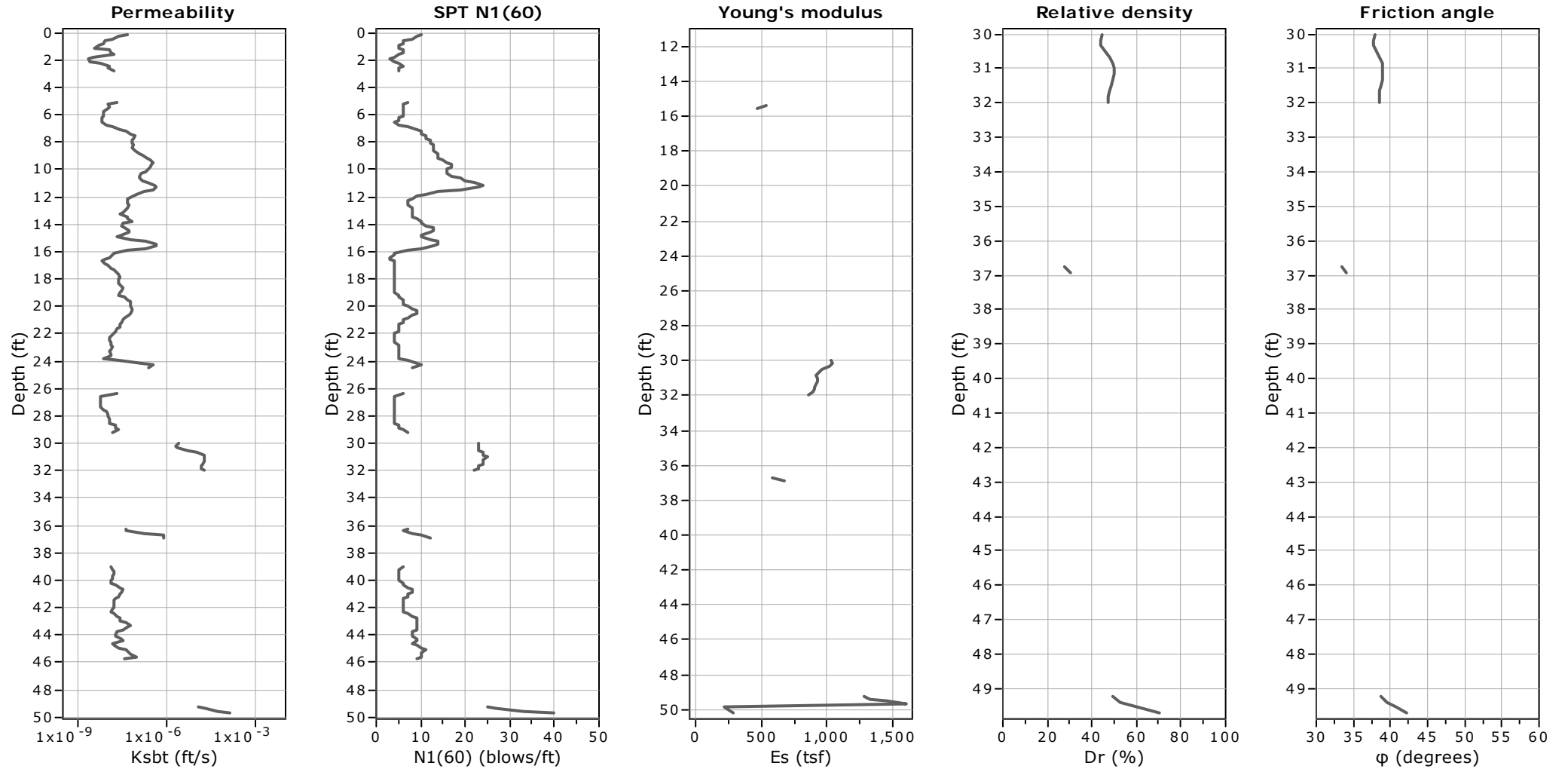


Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center

Total depth: 50.20 ft, Date: 4/30/2012

Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

Surface Elevation: 22.20 ft



Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n

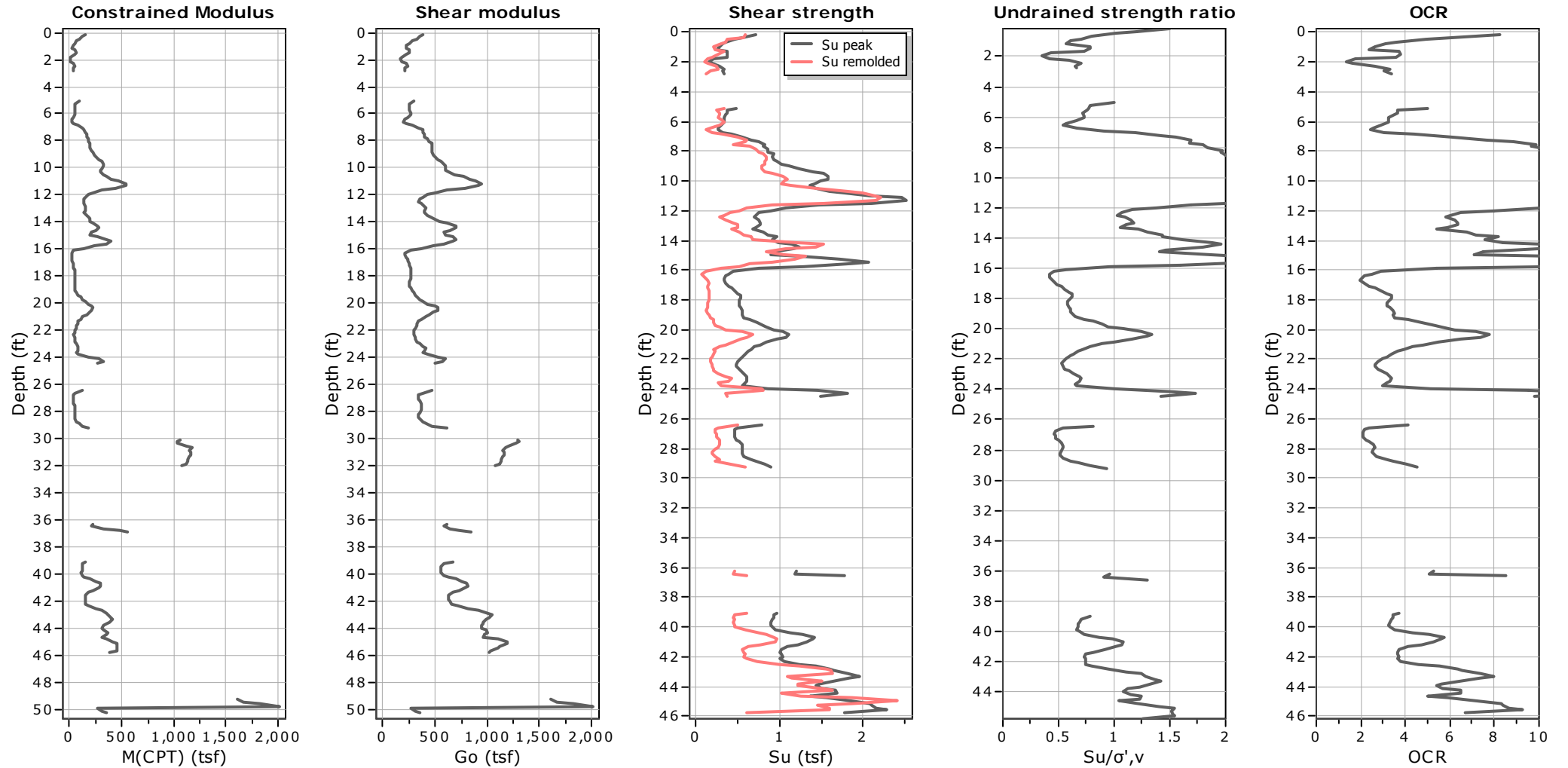
Relative density constant, C_{Dr}: 350.0

SPT N₆₀: Based on I_c and q_t

Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990)

Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

● User defined estimation data



Calculation parameters

Constrained modulus: Based on variable *alpha* using I_c and Q_{tn} (Robertson, 2009)

Go: Based on variable *alpha* using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Undrained shear strength cone factor for clays, N_{kt} : Auto

OCR factor for clays, N_{kt} : Auto

● User defined estimation data

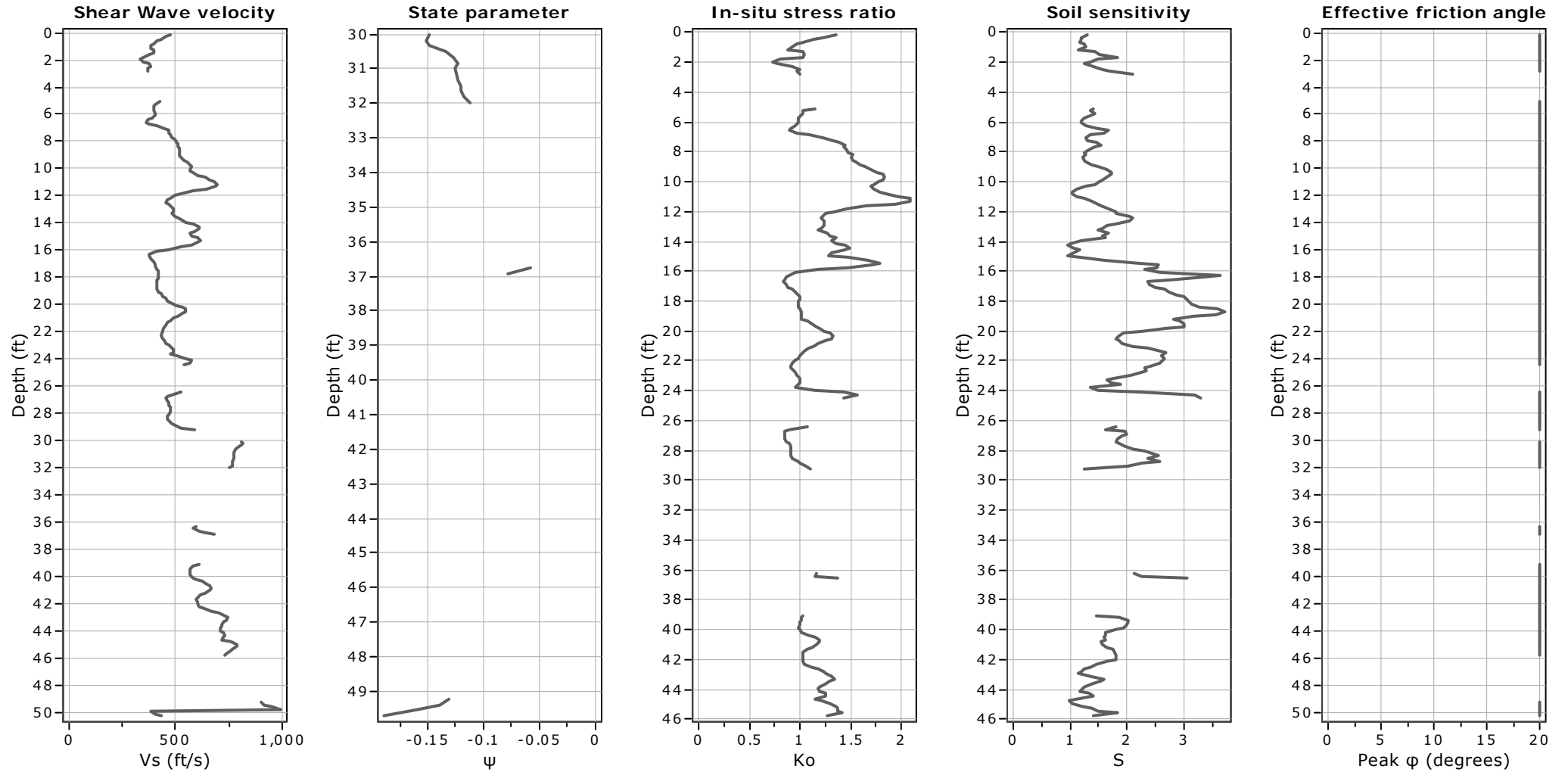


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Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center
Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT: CPT-04

Total depth: 50.20 ft, Date: 4/30/2012
Surface Elevation: 22.20 ft



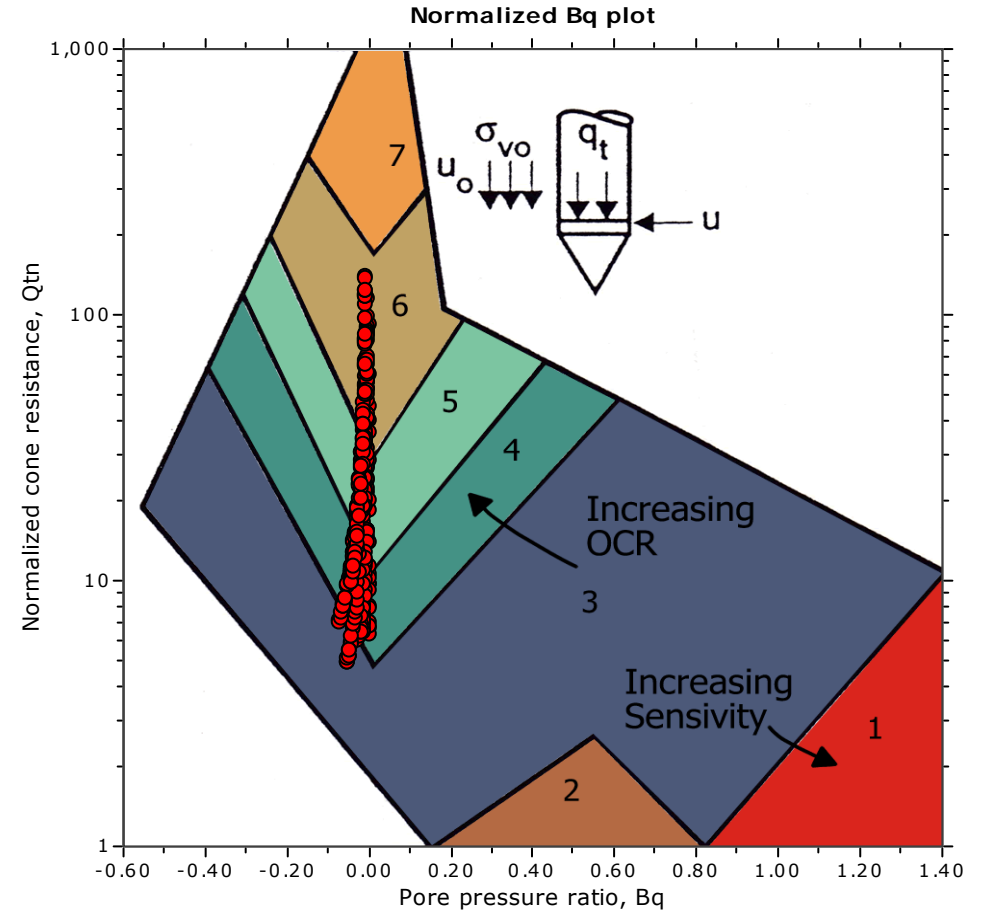
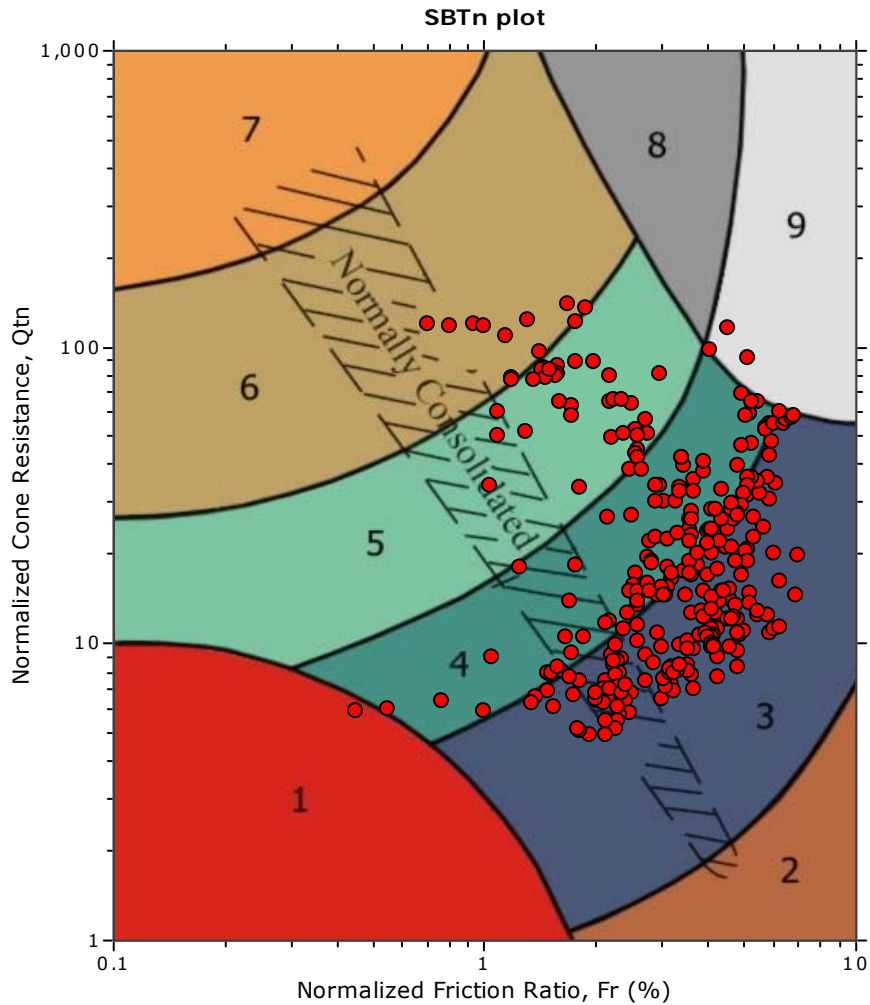
Calculation parameters

Soil Sensitivity factor, N_s : 7.00

—●— User defined estimation data



SBT - Bq plots (normalized)



SBTn 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 |

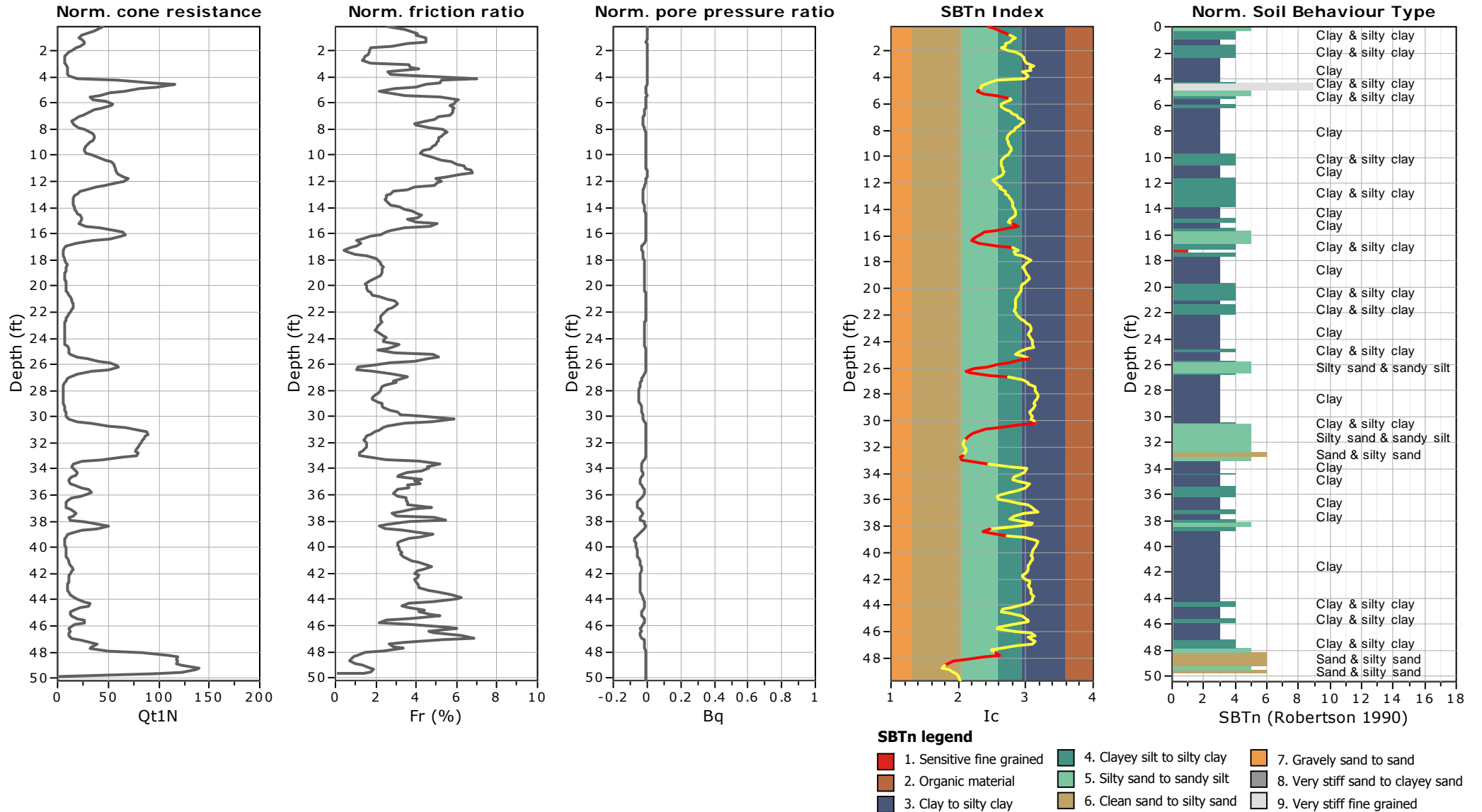


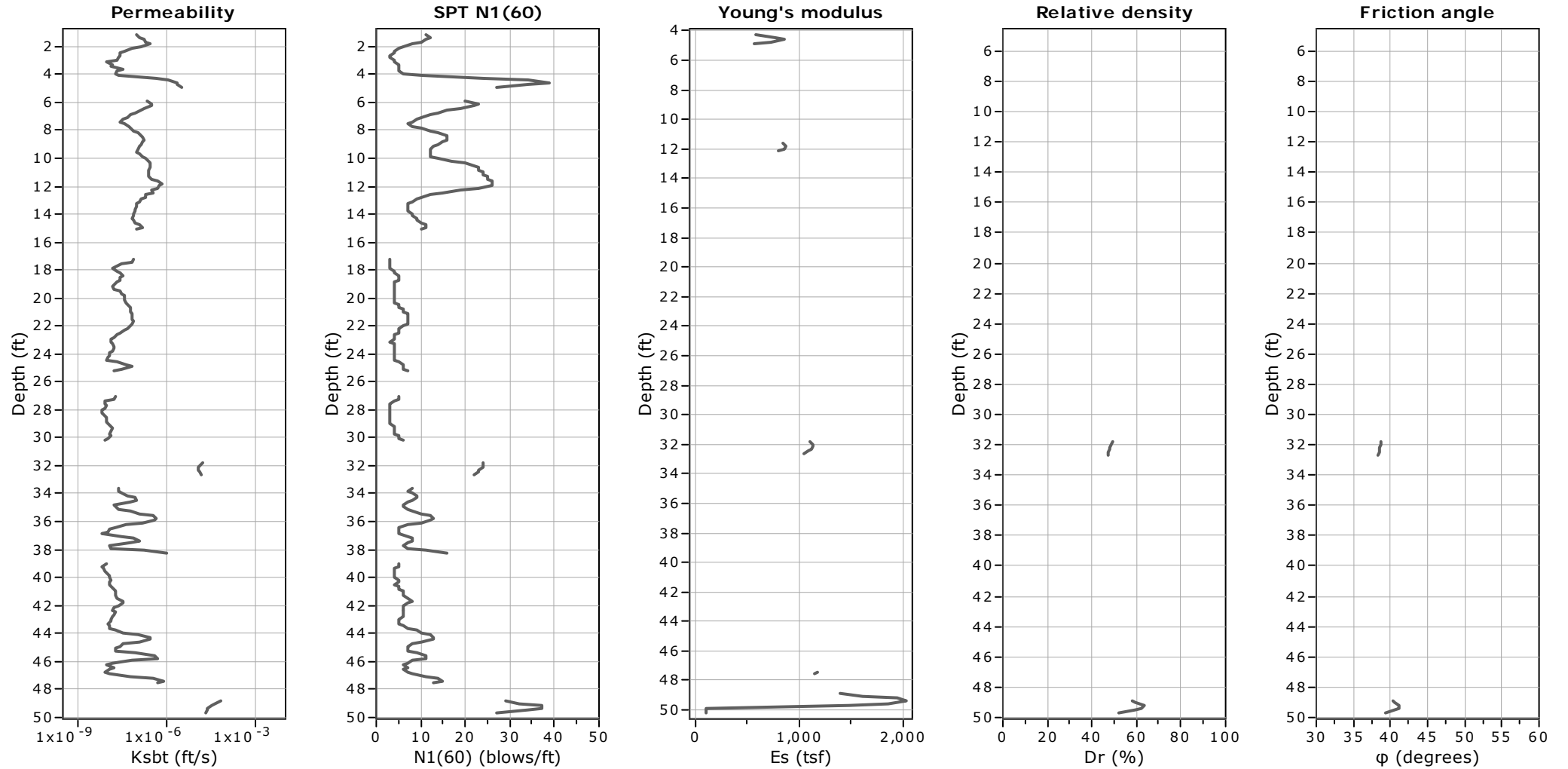
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 Westlake Village, CA 91362

Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center
Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT: CPT-05

Total depth: 50.20 ft, Date: 4/30/2012
 Surface Elevation: 22.80 ft

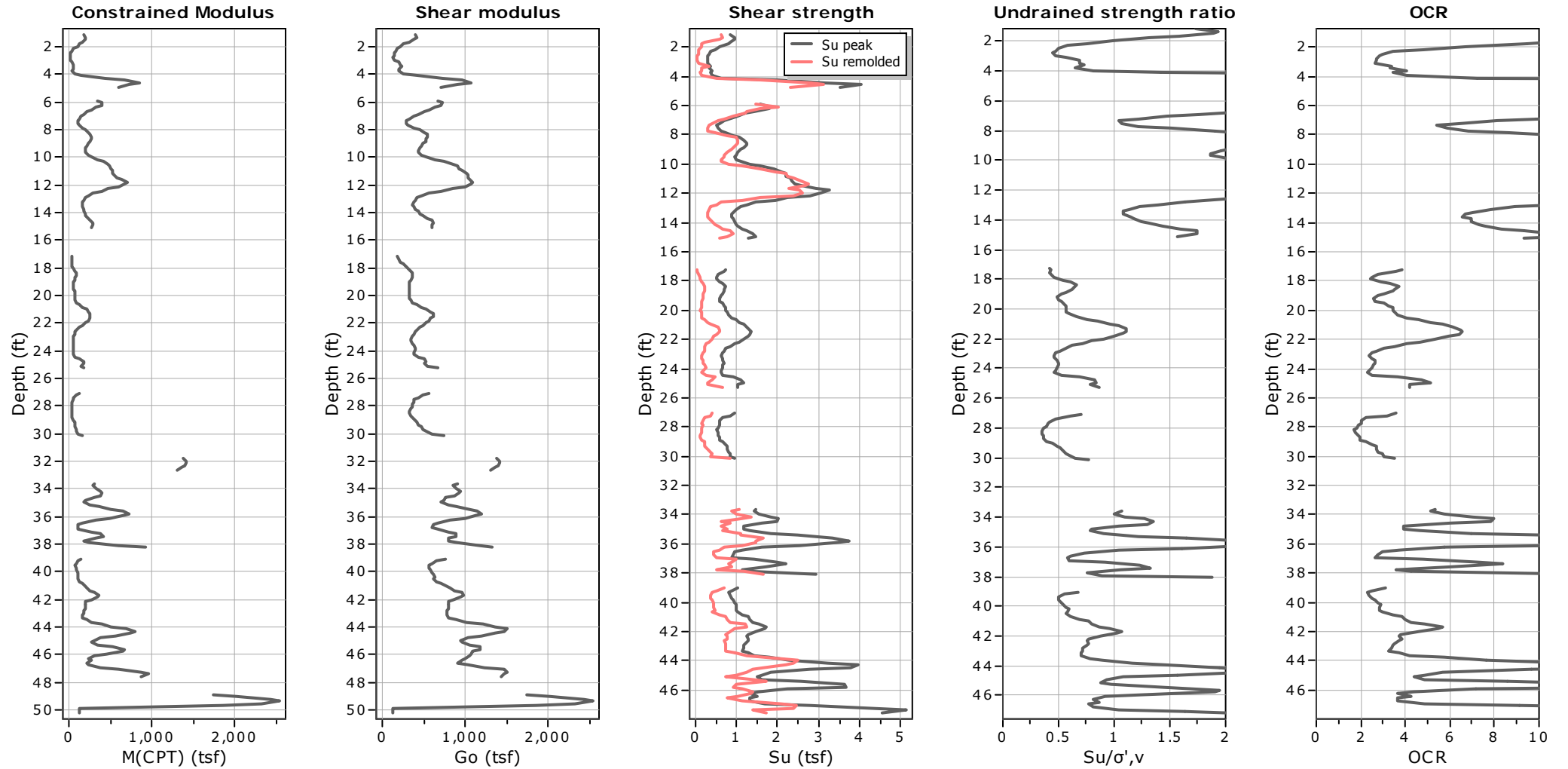




Calculation parameters

Permeability: Based on SBT_n
 SPT N₆₀: Based on I_c and q_t
 Young's modulus: Based on variable alpha using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Relative density constant, C_{Dr}: 350.0
 Phi: Based on Kulhawy & Mayne (1990)
 ● — User defined estimation data



Calculation parameters

Constrained modulus: Based on variable α using I_c and Q_{tn} (Robertson, 2009)

Go: Based on variable α using I_c (Robertson, 2009)

Undrained shear strength cone factor for clays, N_{kt} : Auto

OCR factor for clays, N_{kt} : Auto

● User defined estimation data

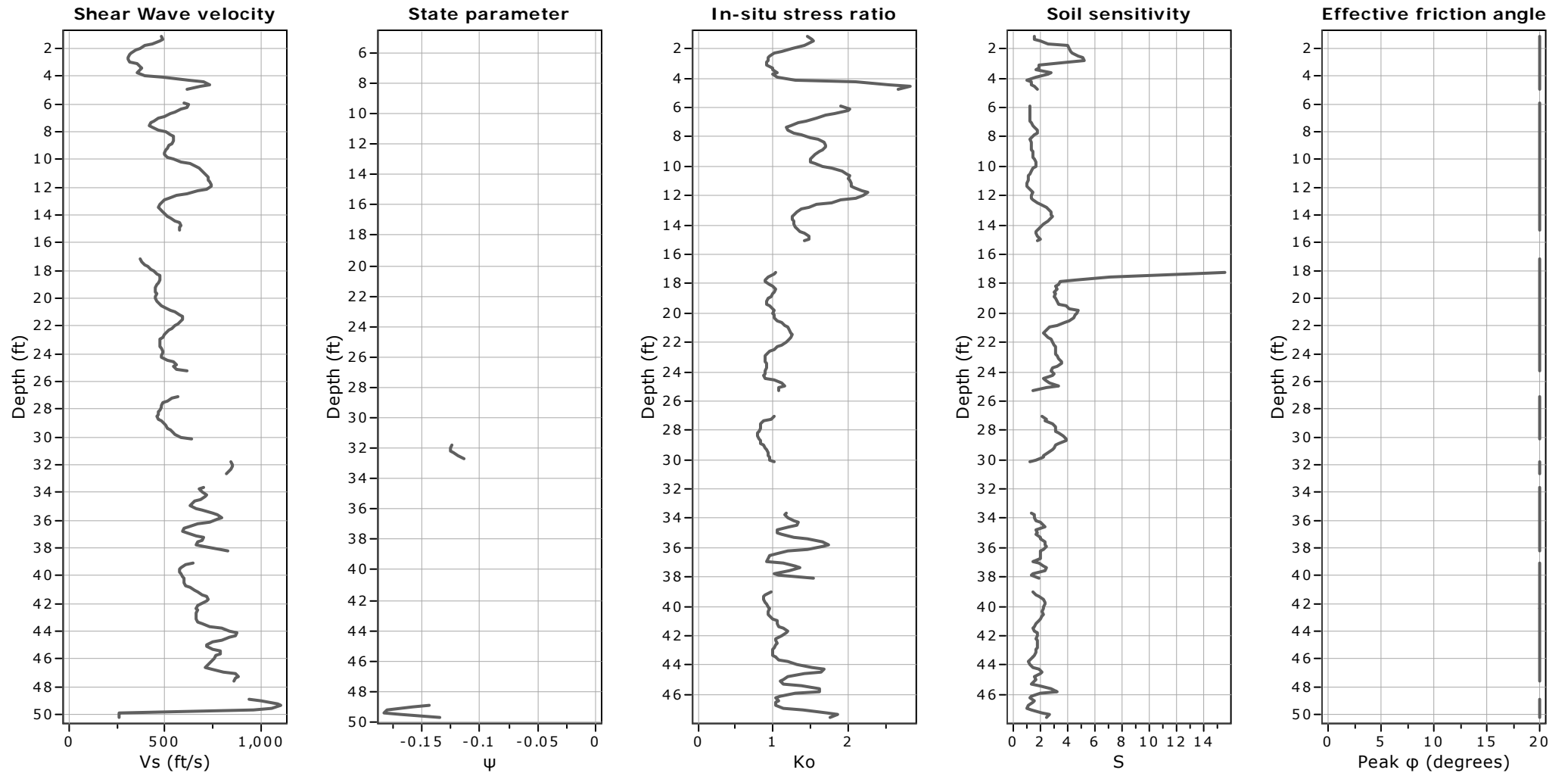


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Westlake Village, CA 91362

Project: Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center
Location: 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT: CPT-05

Total depth: 50.20 ft, Date: 4/30/2012
Surface Elevation: 22.80 ft



Calculation parameters

Soil Sensitivity factor, N_s : 7.00

—●— User defined estimation data

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, D_r (%) ::

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

:: 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) ::

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

:: 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 ::

$$K_0 = 0.1 \cdot \left(\frac{q_t - \sigma_v}{\sigma'_{vo}} \right)$$

(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)



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LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

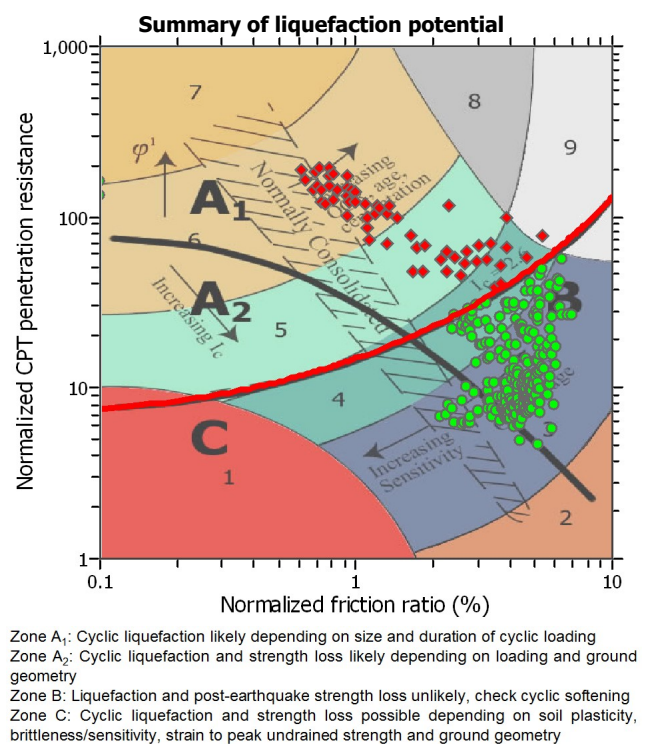
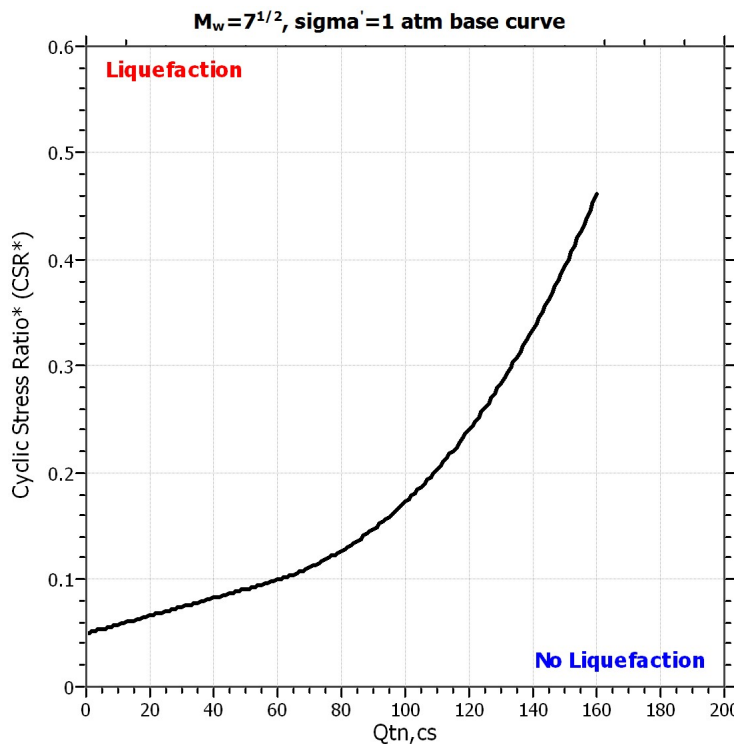
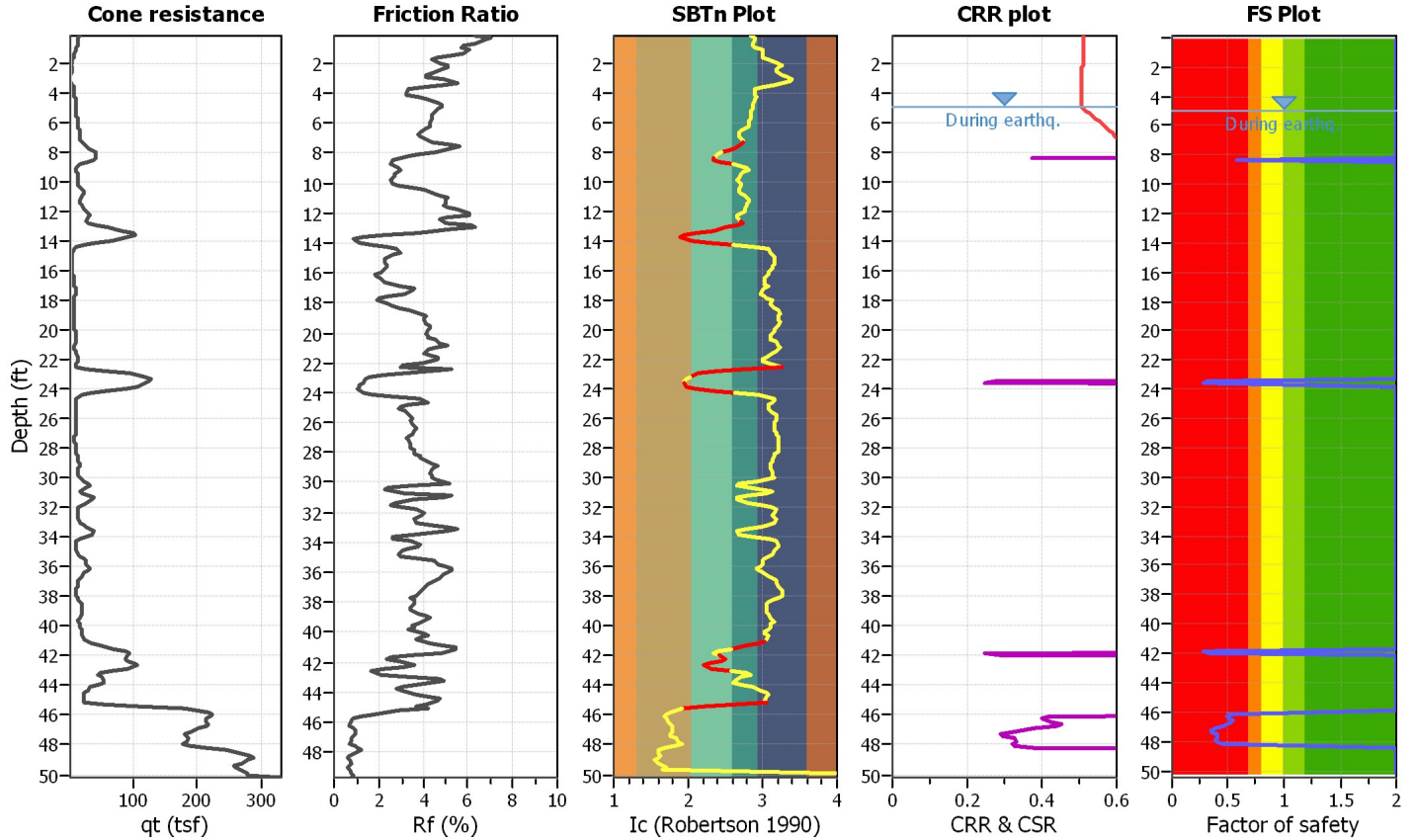
Project title : Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center

Location : 23555 Civic Center Way

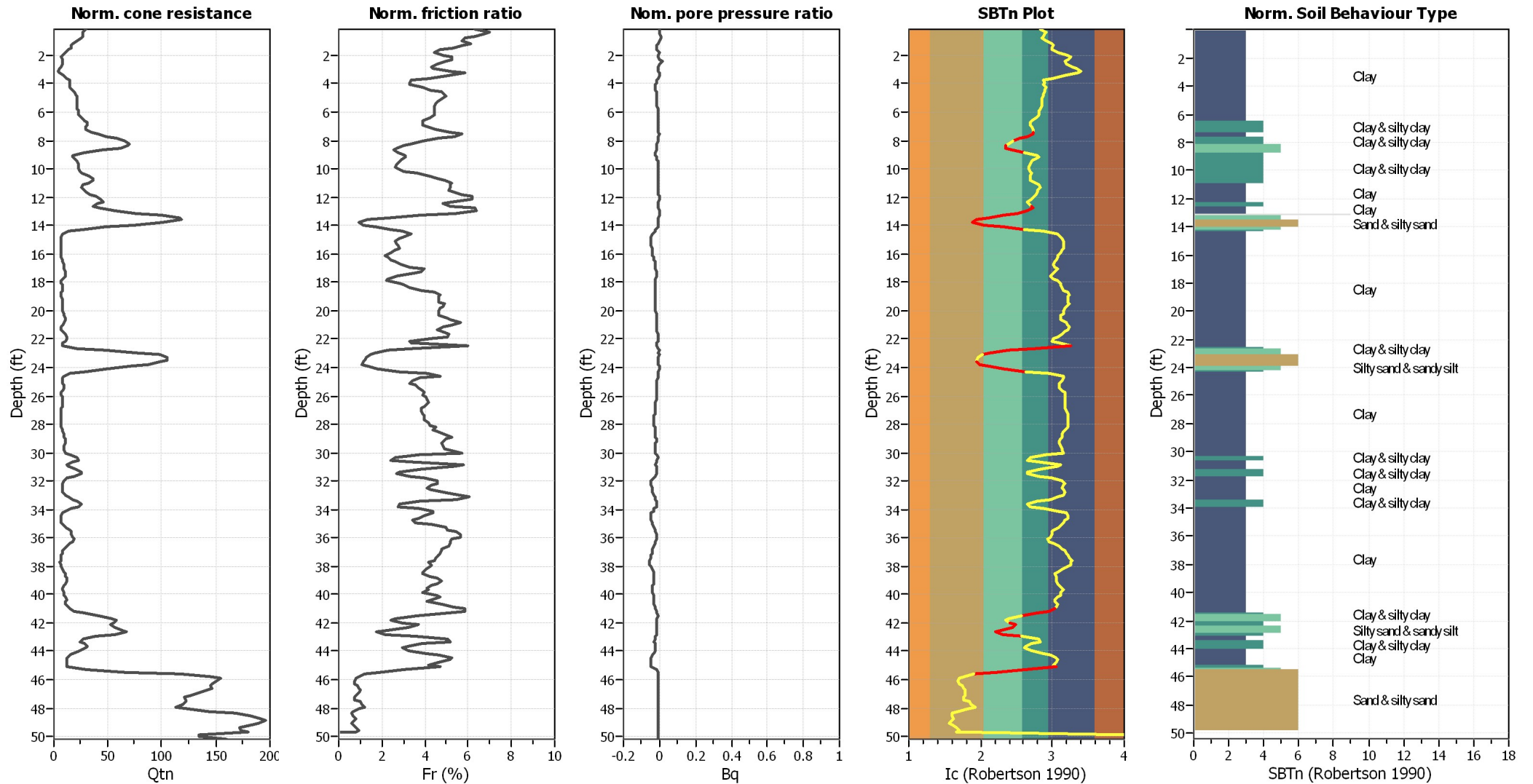
CPT file : CPT-01

Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	23.00 ft	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes		



CPT basic interpretation plots (normalized)



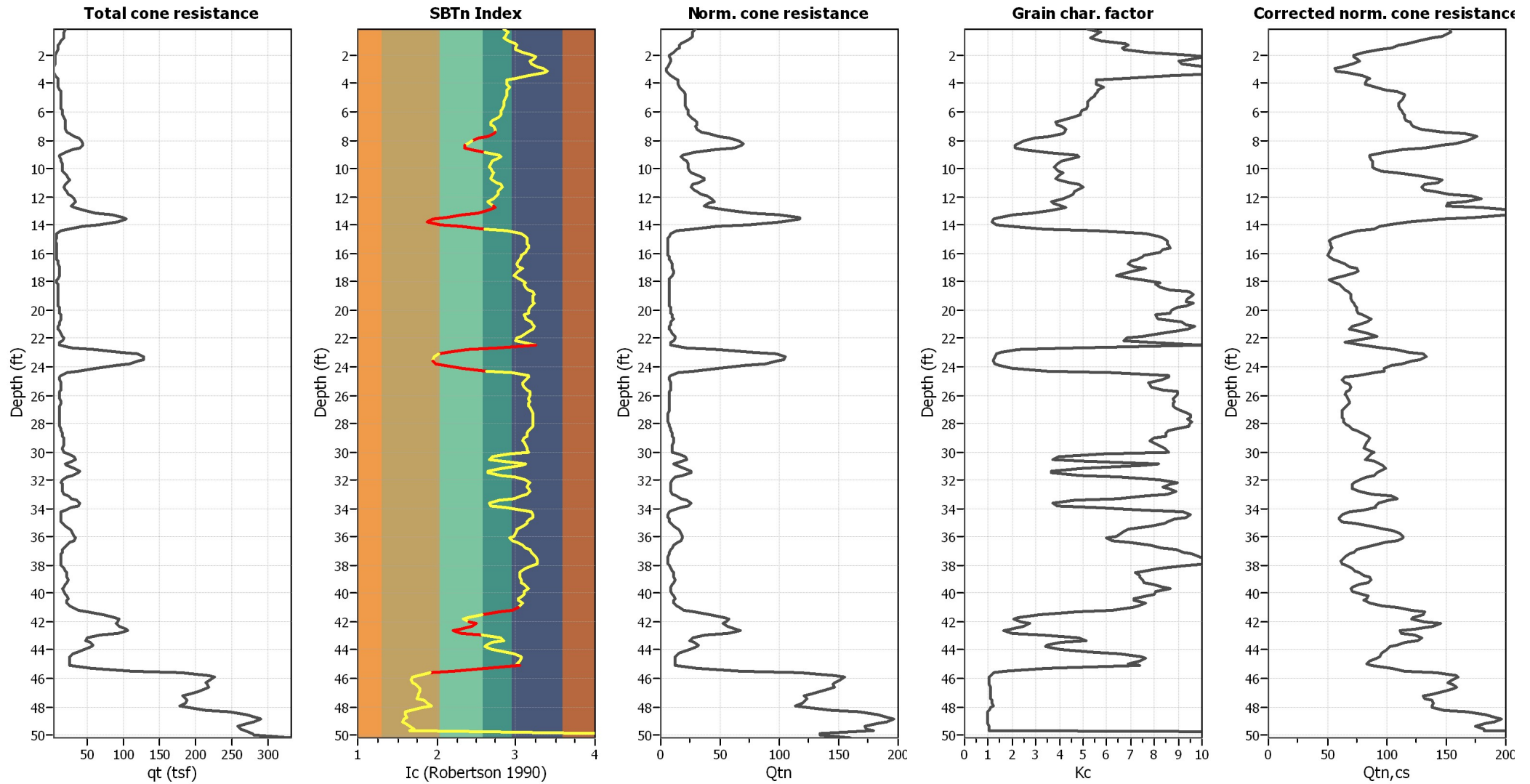
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _o applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	23.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

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

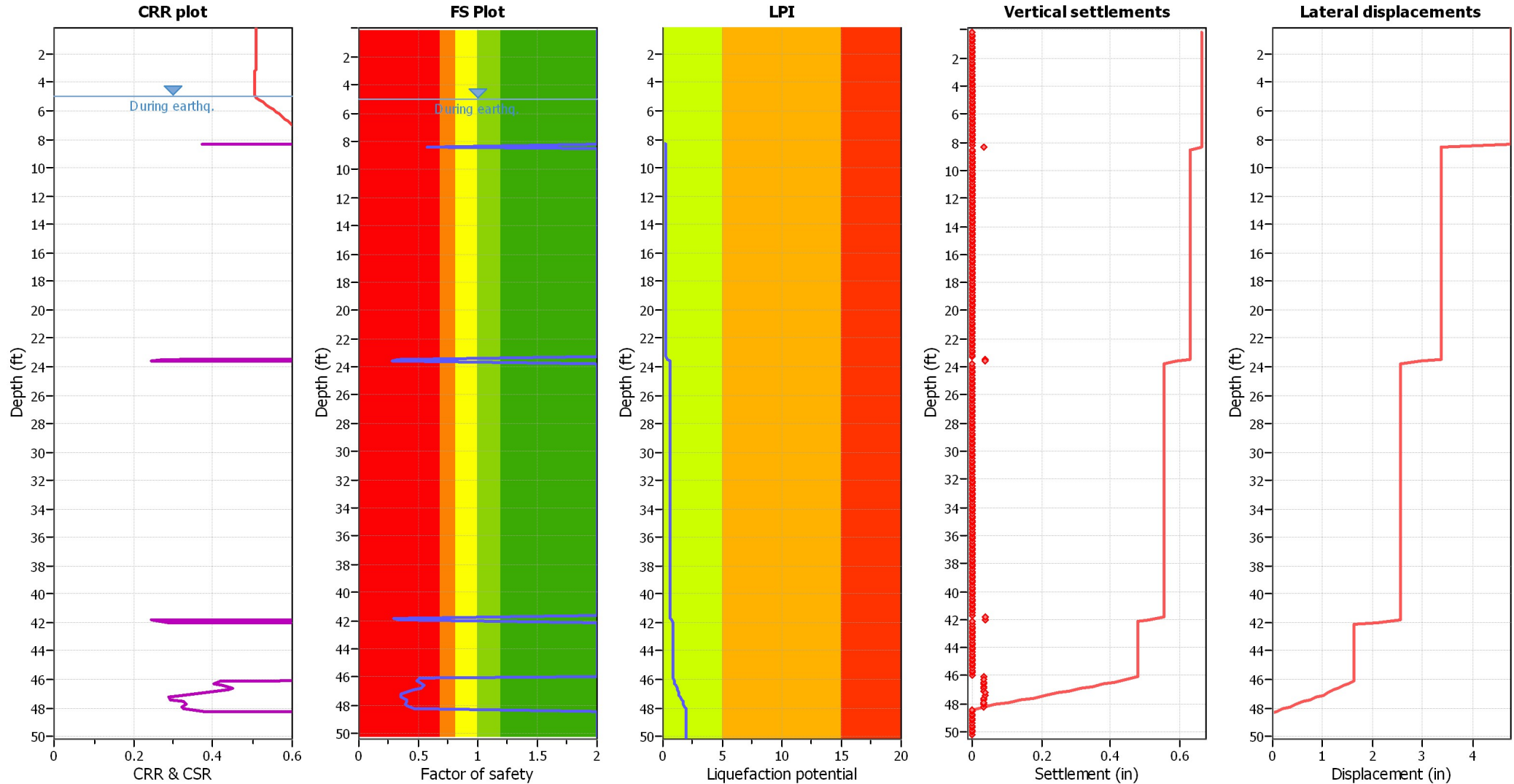
Liquefaction analysis overall plots (intermediate results)



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K_{cs} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	23.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

Liquefaction analysis overall plots



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K_{σ} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	23.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

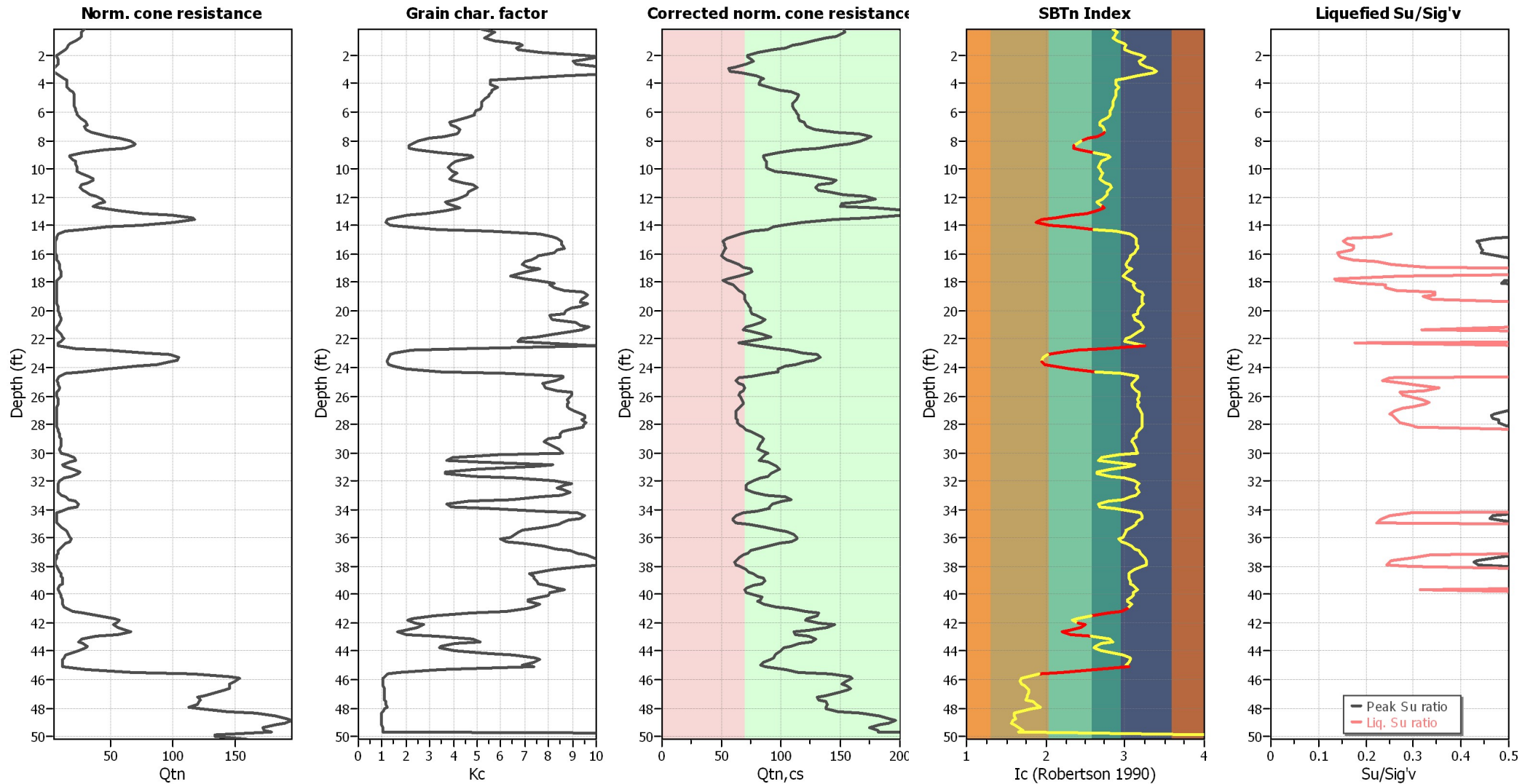
F.S. color scheme

- Almost certain it will liquefy
- Very likely to liquefy
- Liquefaction and no liq. are equally likely
- Unlike to liquefy
- Almost certain it will not liquefy

LPI color scheme

- Very high risk
- High risk
- Low risk

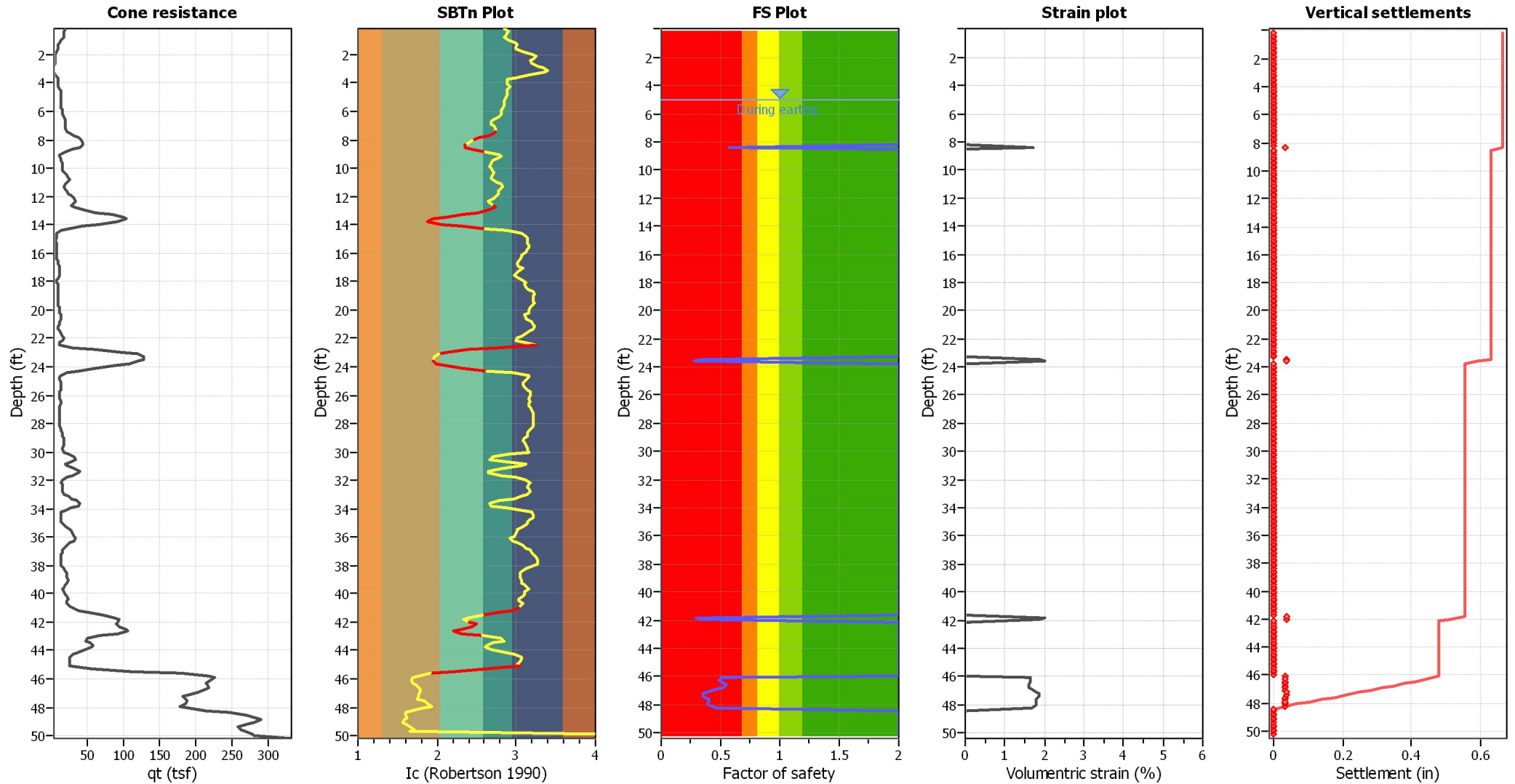
Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _o applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	23.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

Estimation of post-earthquake settlements



Abbreviations

- qc: 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



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LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

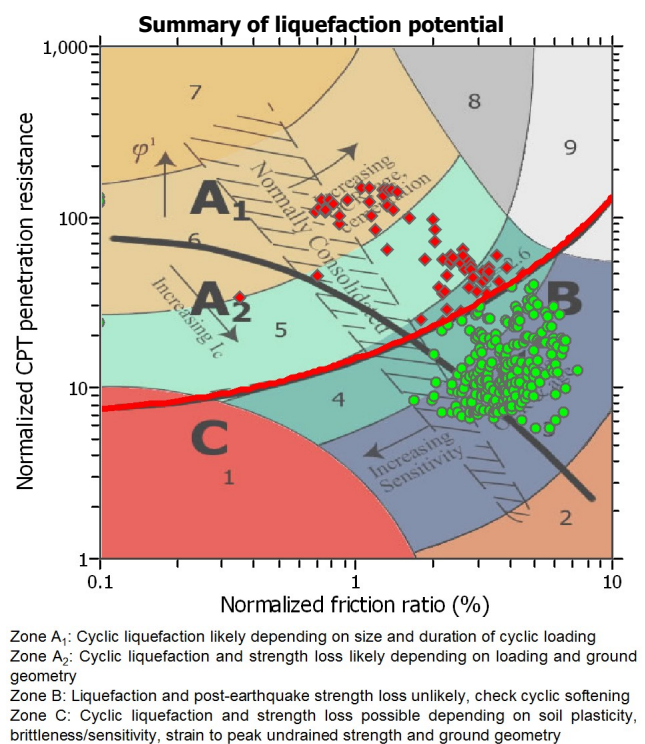
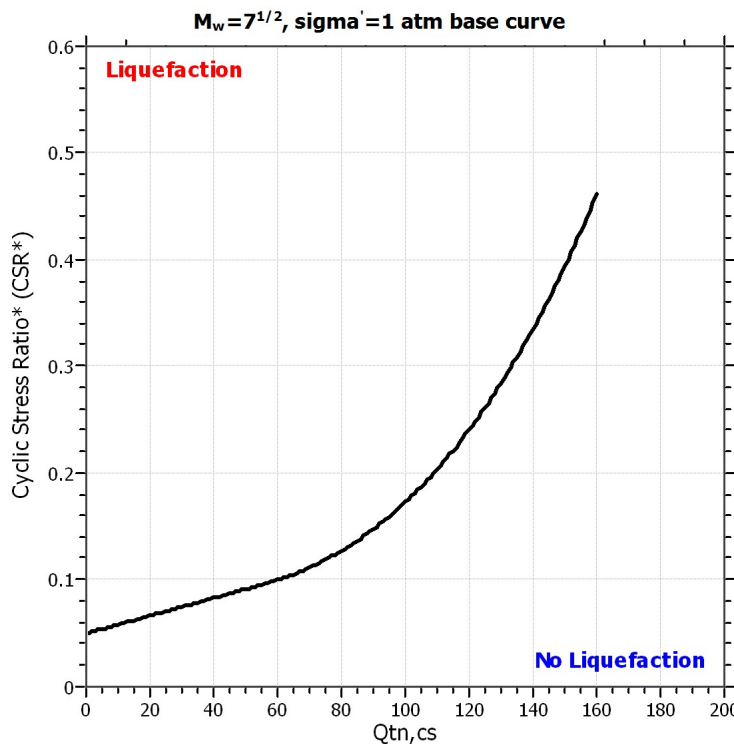
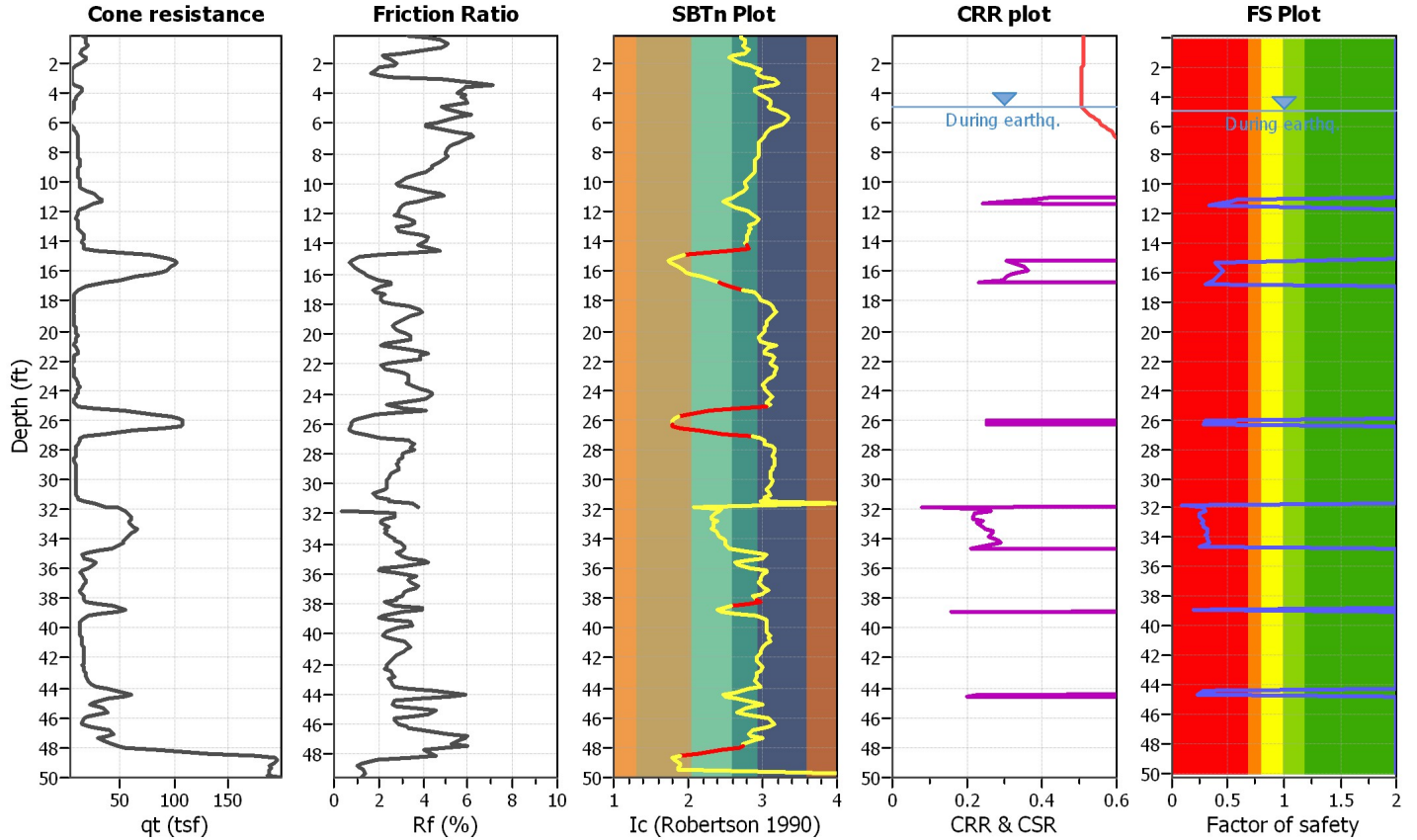
Project title : Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center

Location : 23555 Civic Center Way

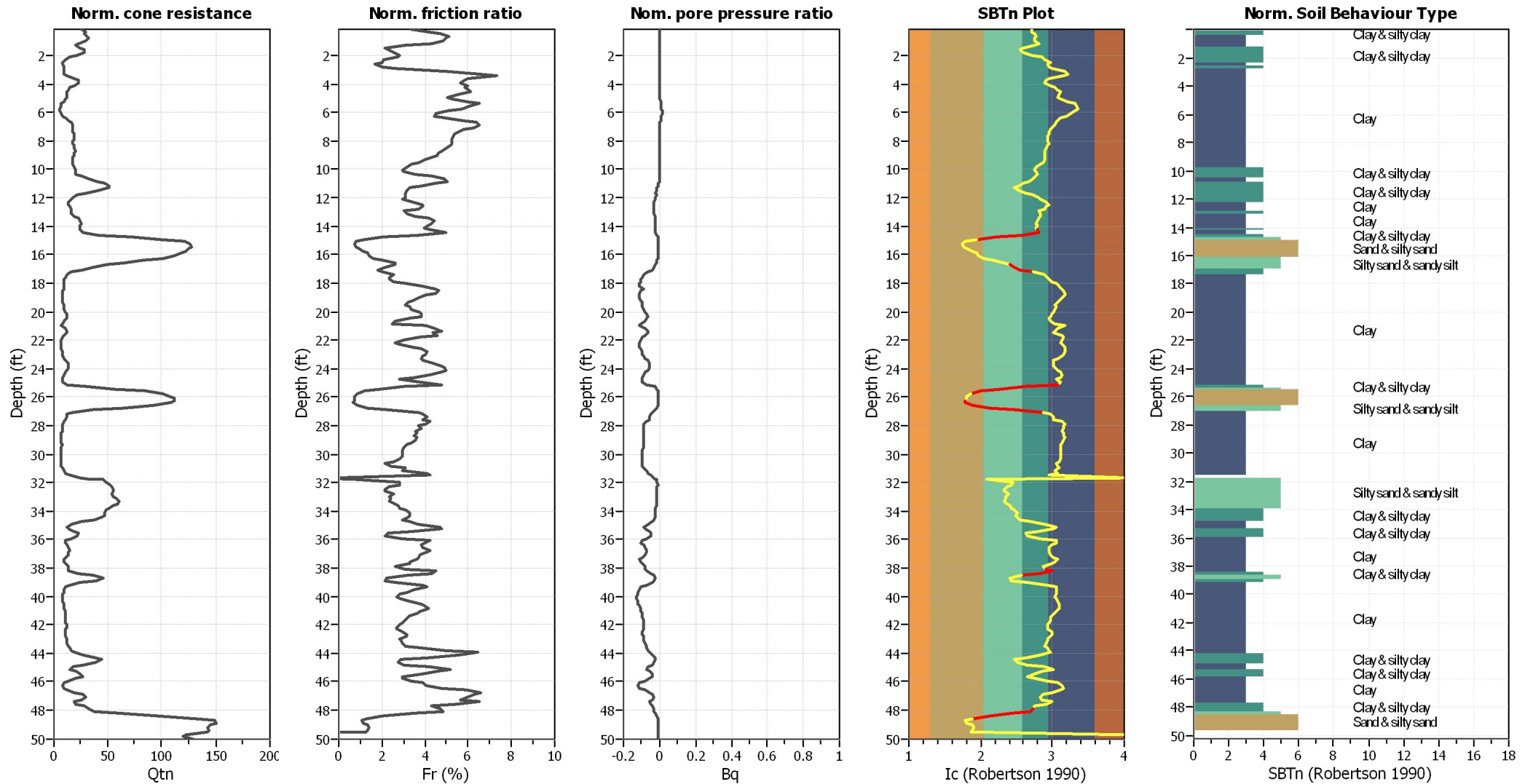
CPT file : CPT-02

Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	8.00 ft	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes		



CPT basic interpretation plots (normalized)



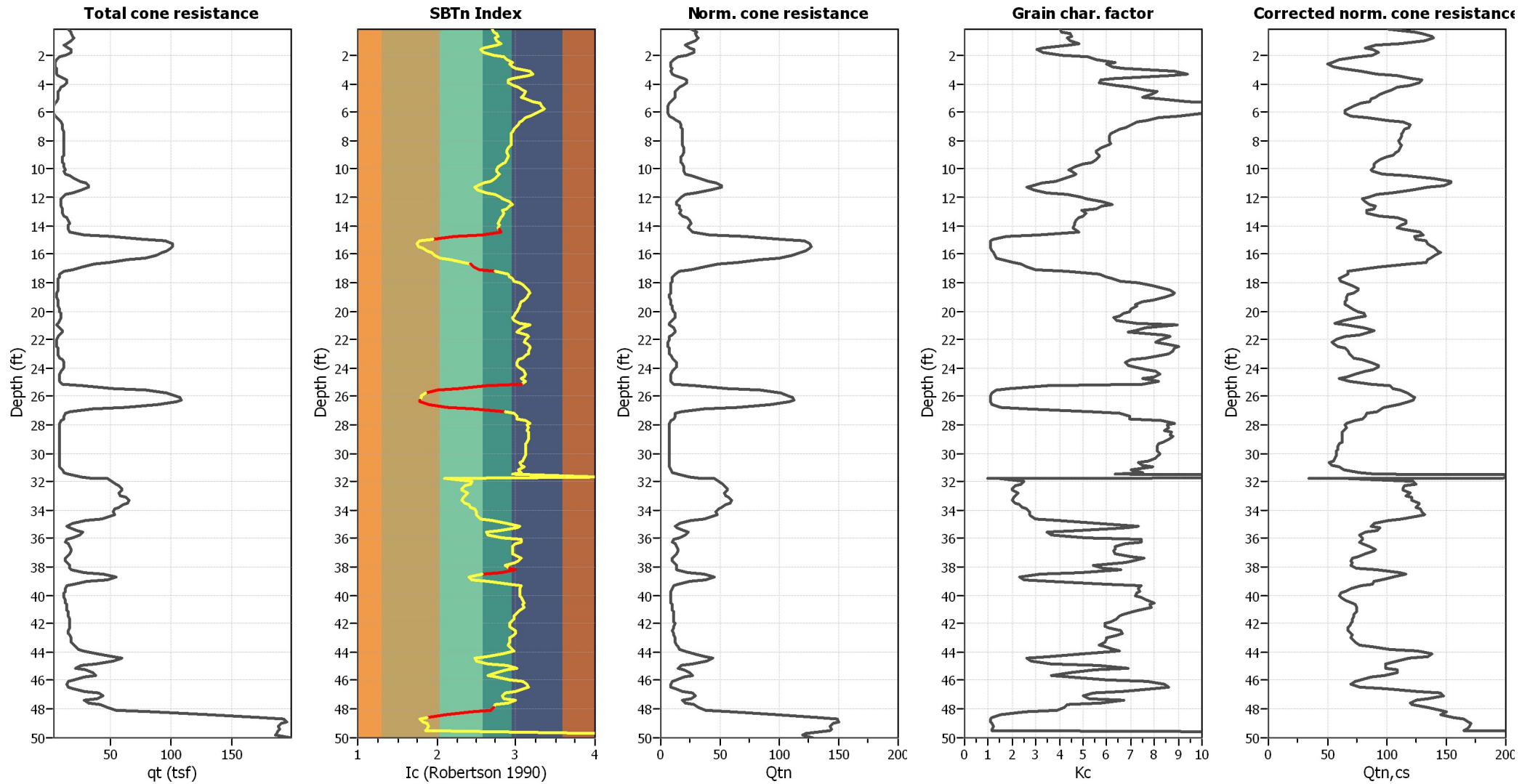
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K_{σ} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	8.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

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

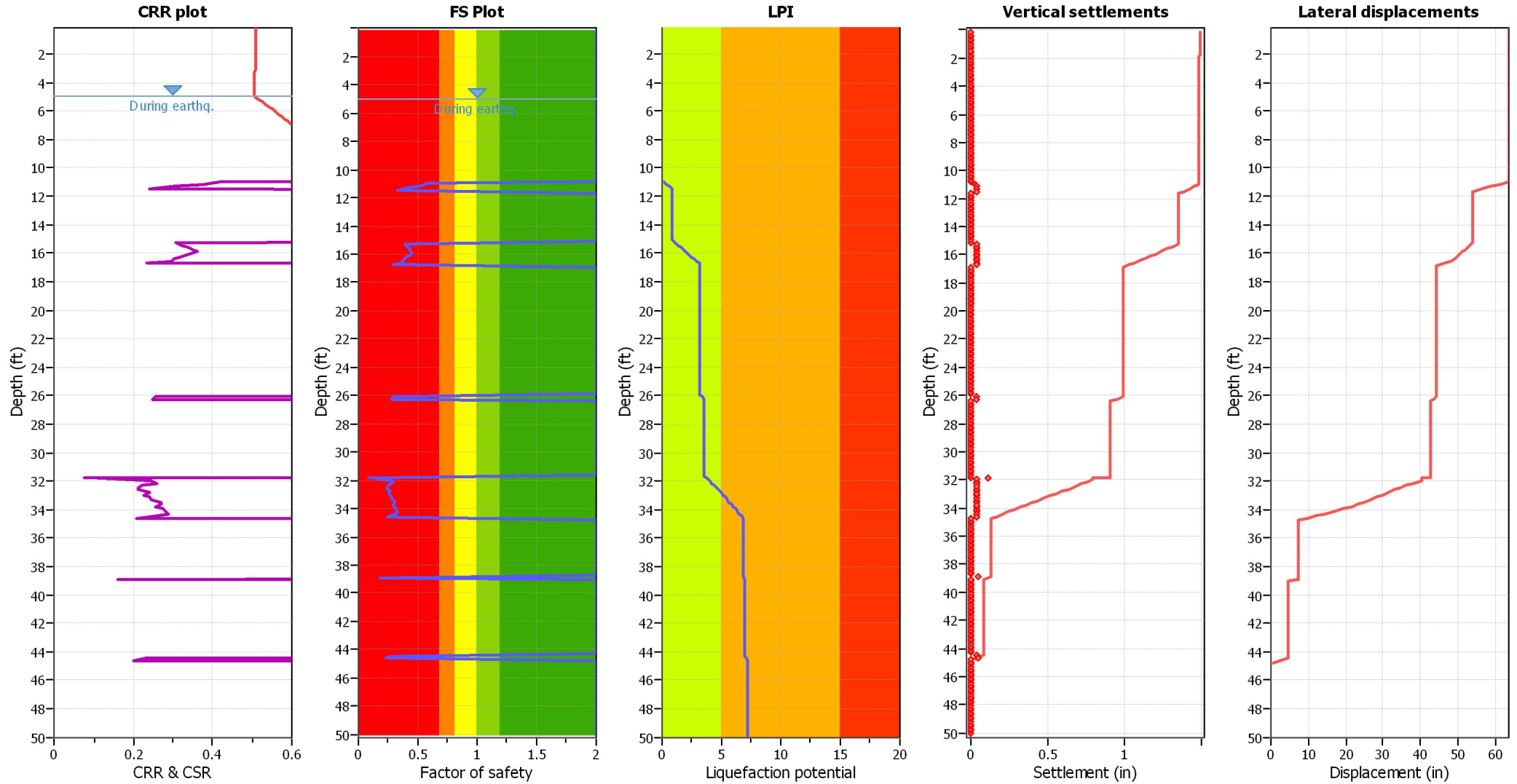
Liquefaction analysis overall plots (intermediate results)



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K_{cs} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	8.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

Liquefaction analysis overall plots



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K_{σ} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	8.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

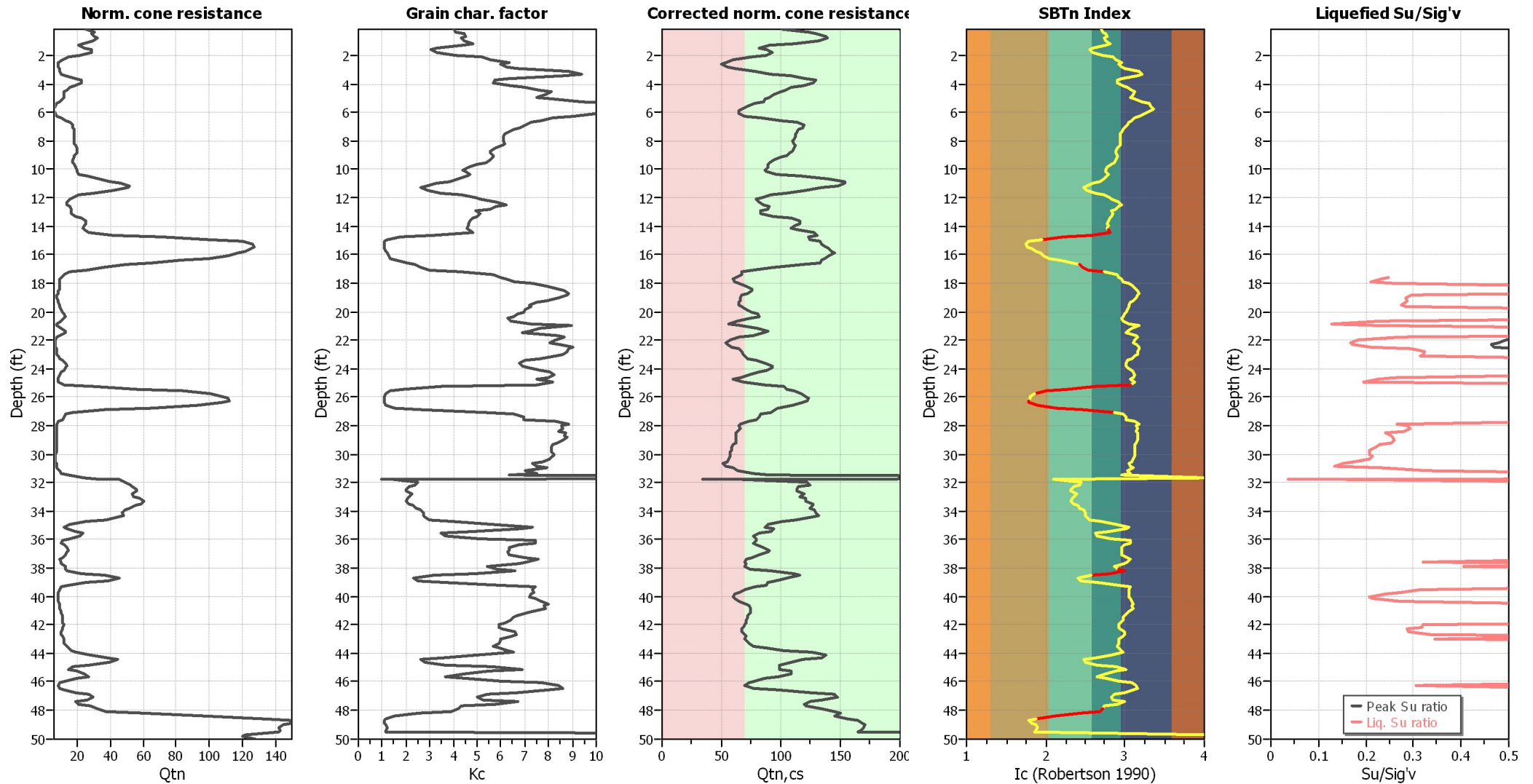
F.S. color scheme

- Almost certain it will liquefy
- Very likely to liquefy
- Liquefaction and no liq. are equally likely
- Unlike to liquefy
- Almost certain it will not liquefy

LPI color scheme

- Very high risk
- High risk
- Low risk

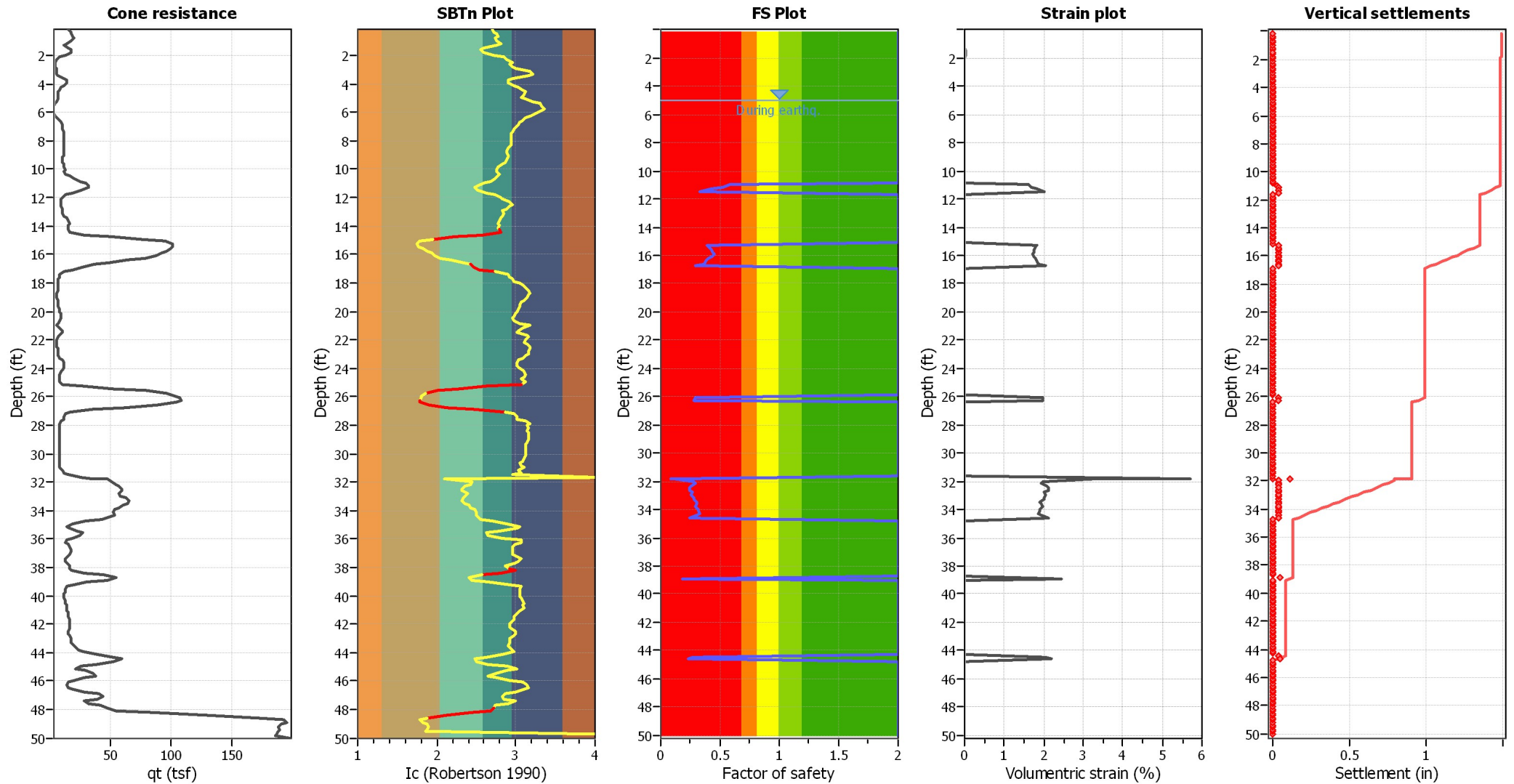
Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _o applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	8.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

Estimation of post-earthquake settlements



Abbreviations

- qc: 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



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LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

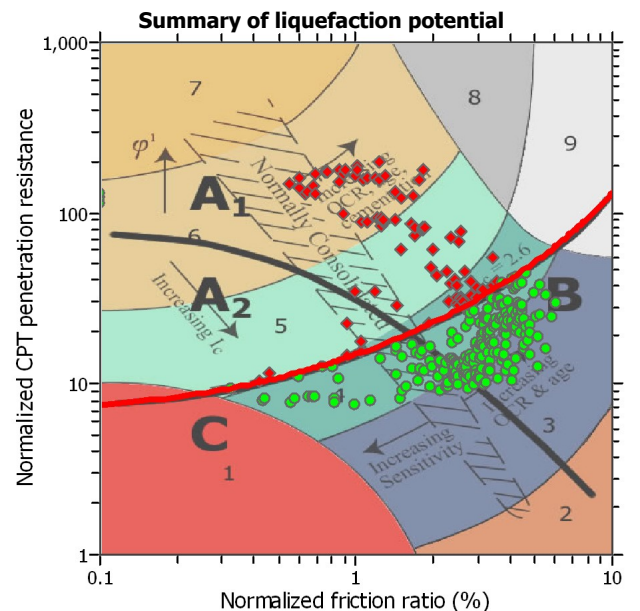
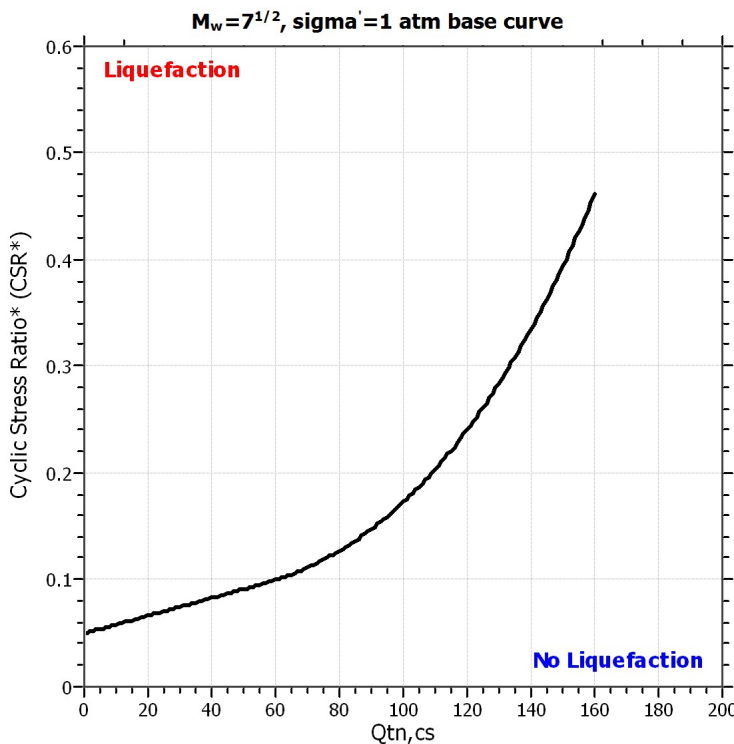
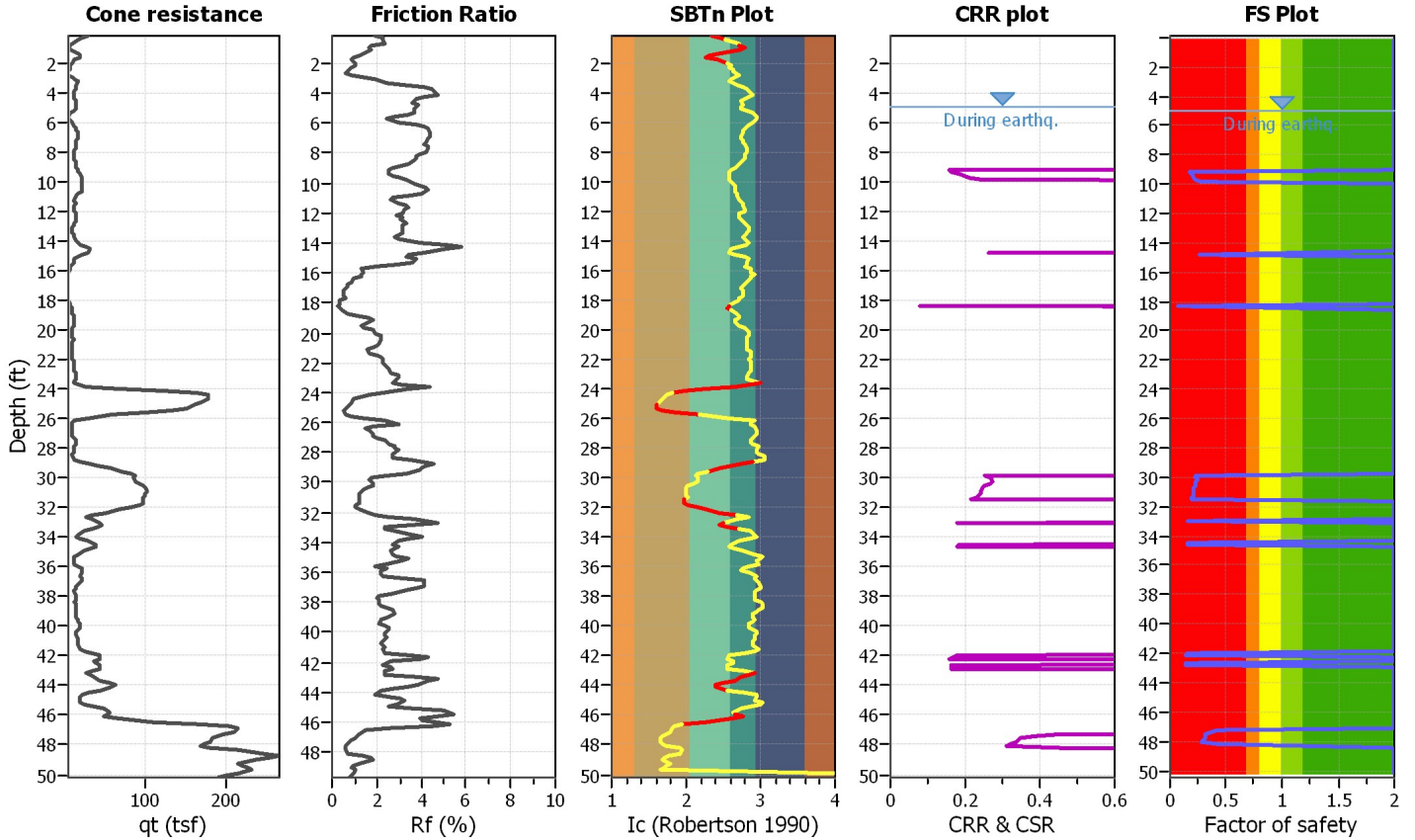
Project title : Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center

Location : 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT file : CPT-03

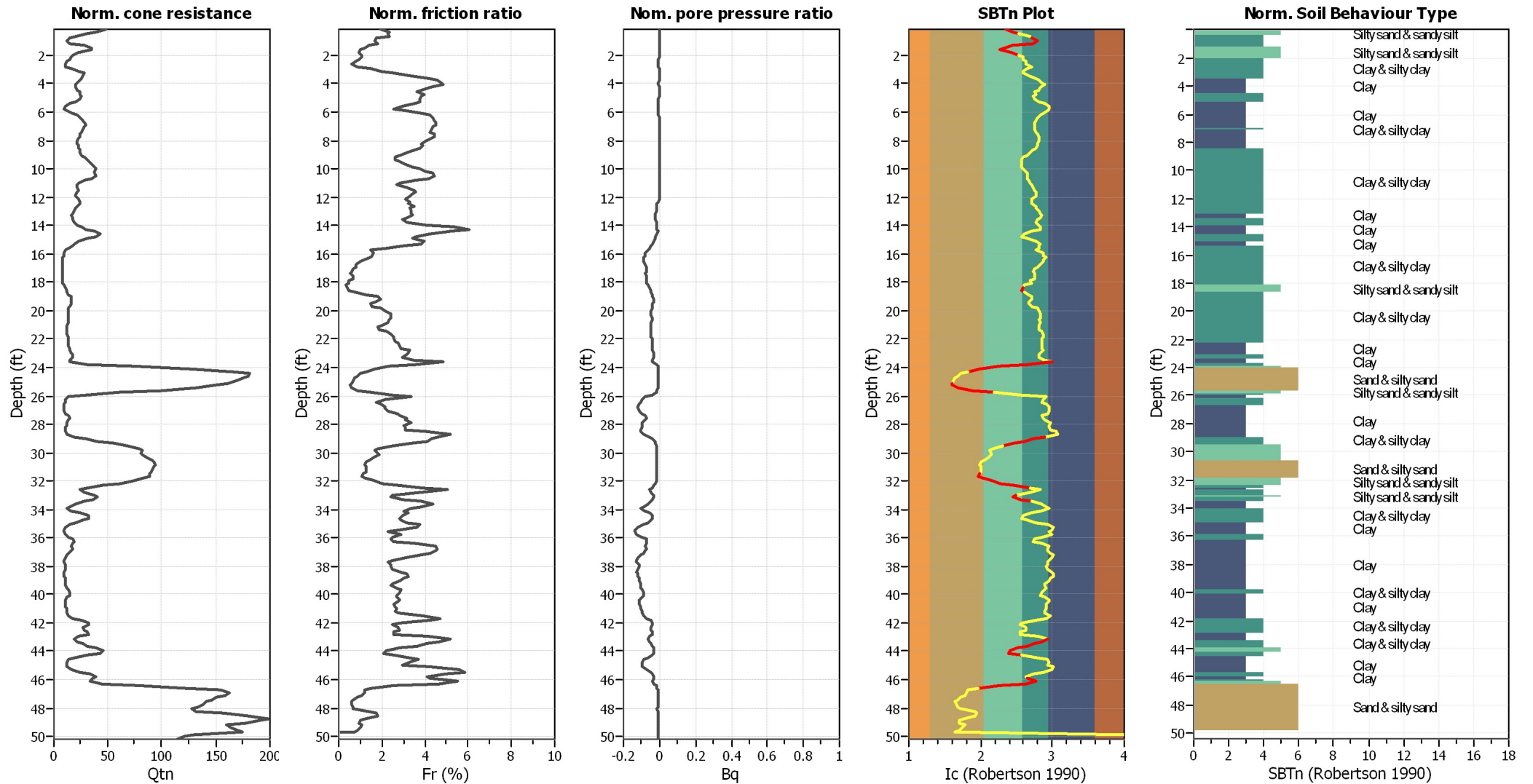
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	11.00 ft	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes		



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 (normalized)



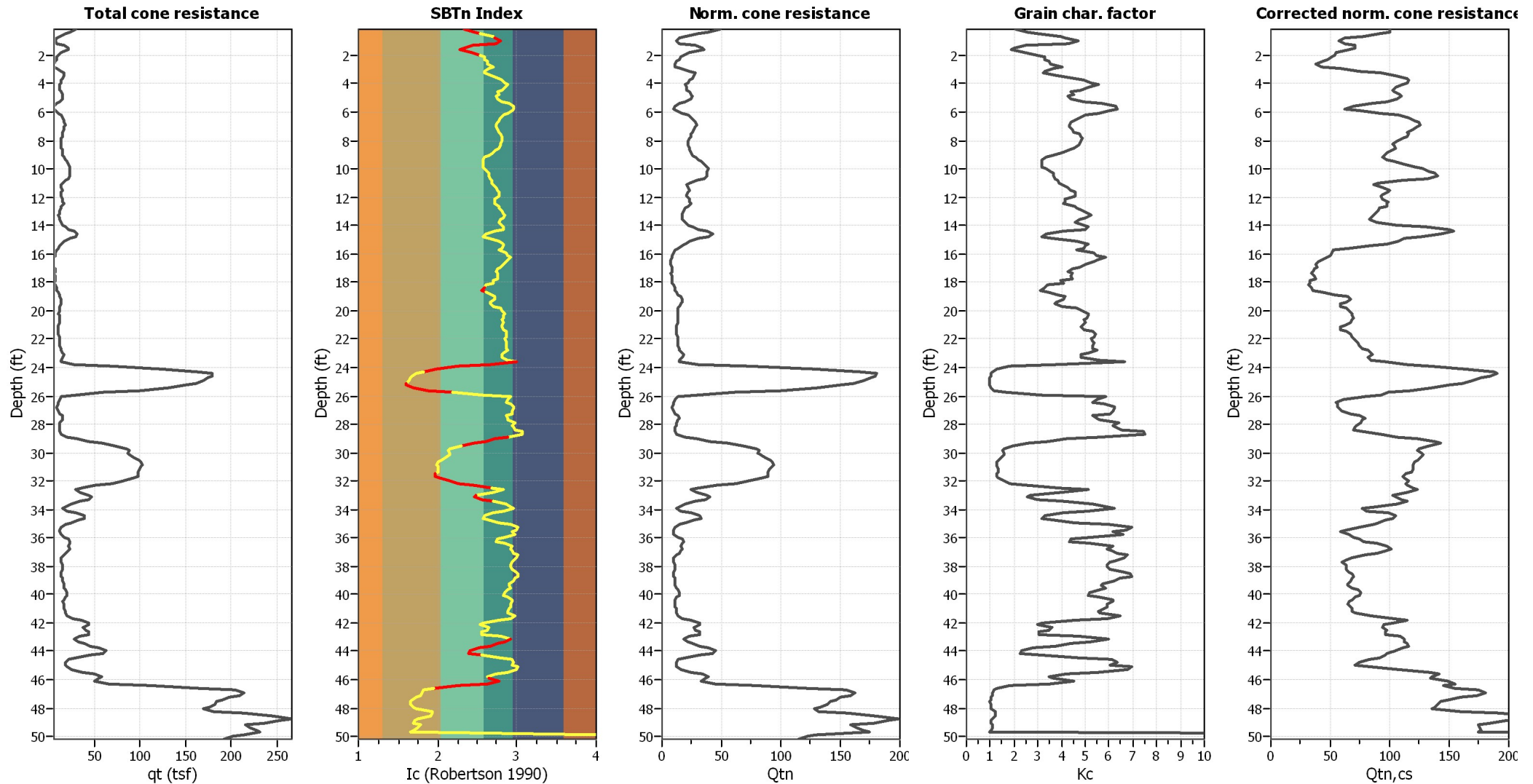
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _o applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	11.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

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

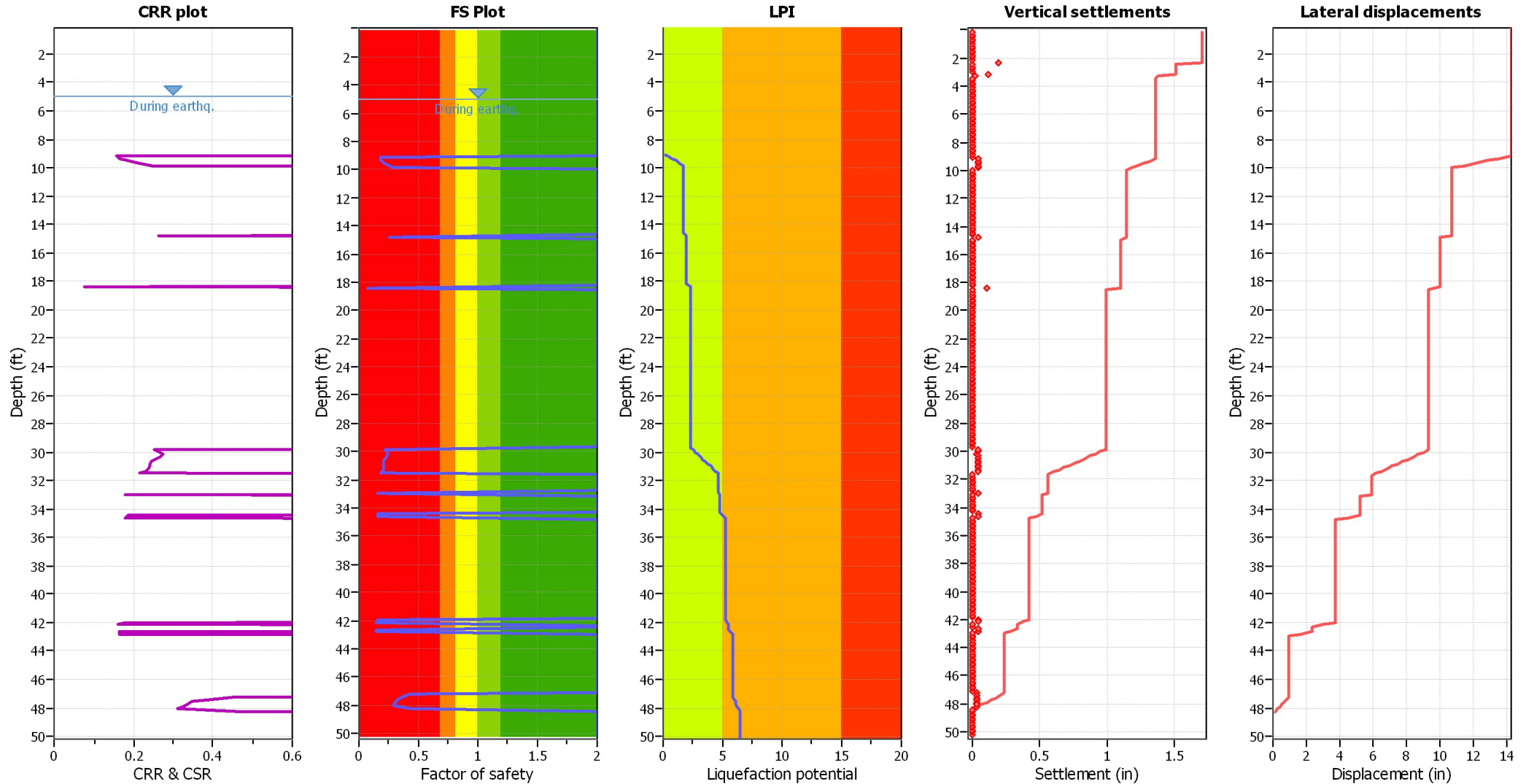
Liquefaction analysis overall plots (intermediate results)



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _{cs} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	11.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

Liquefaction analysis overall plots



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K_{σ} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	11.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

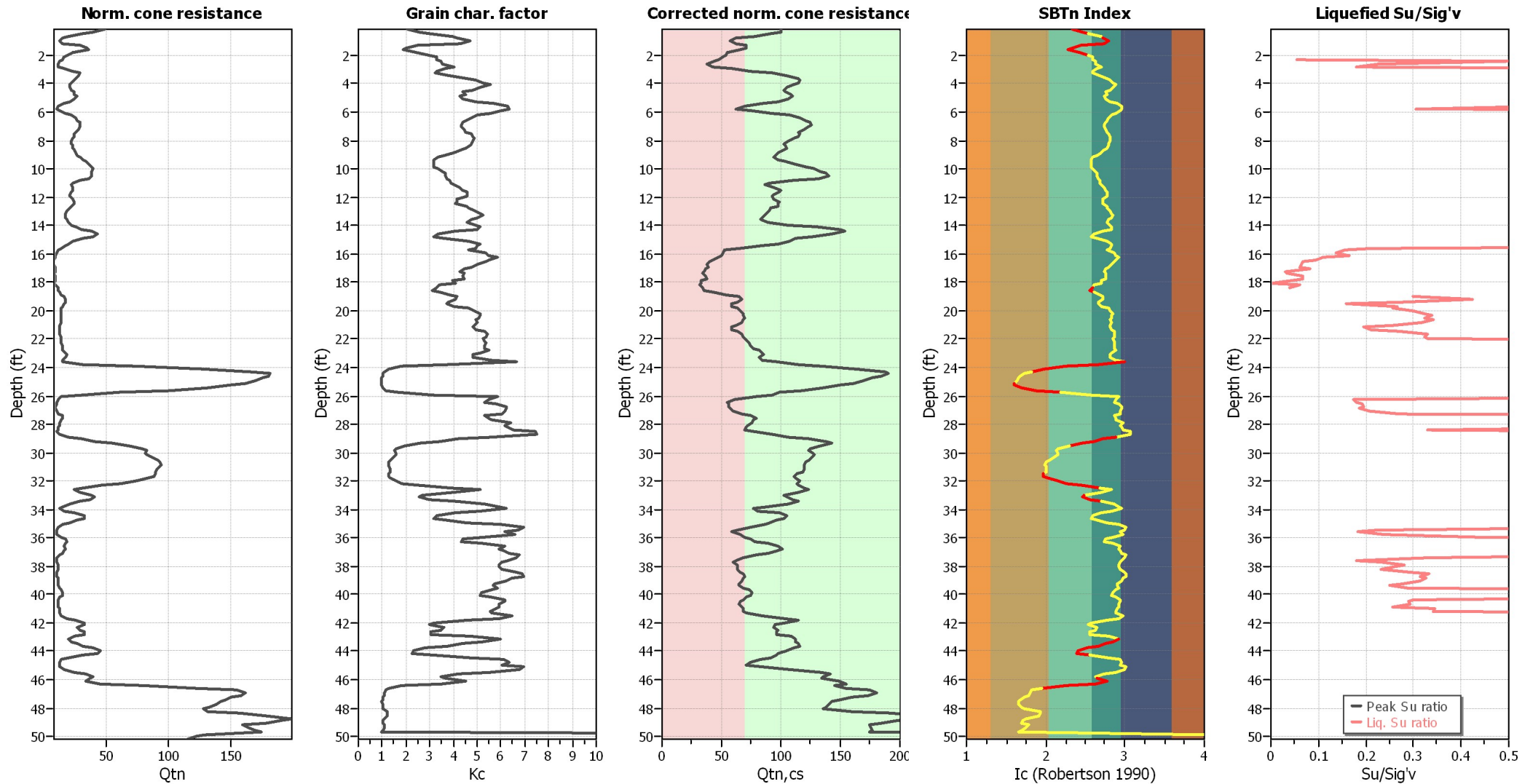
F.S. color scheme

- Almost certain it will liquefy
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- Liquefaction and no liq. are equally likely
- Unlike to liquefy
- Almost certain it will not liquefy

LPI color scheme

- Very high risk
- High risk
- Low risk

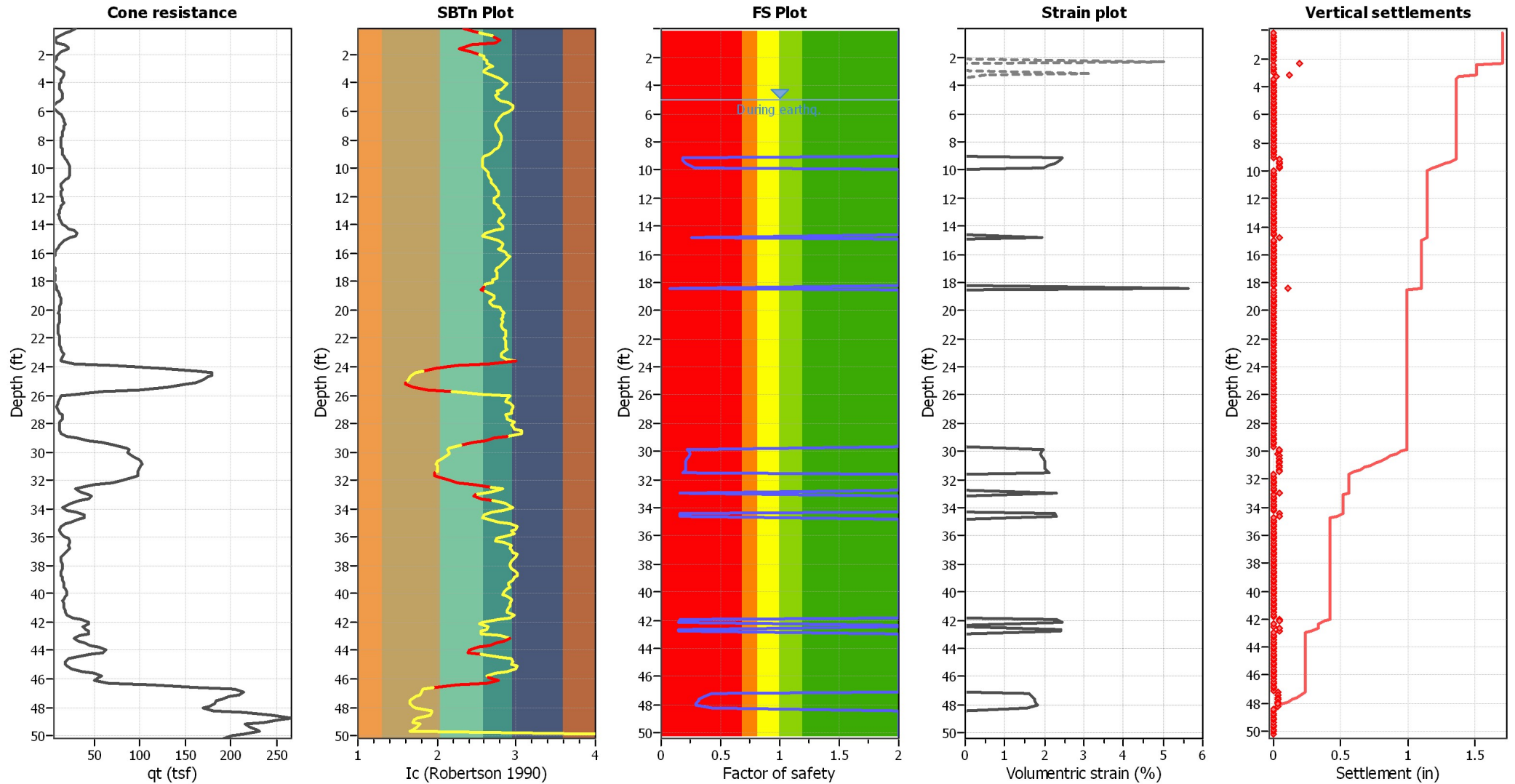
Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _o applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	11.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

Estimation of post-earthquake settlements



Abbreviations

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- FS: Calculated Factor of Safety against liquefaction
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LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

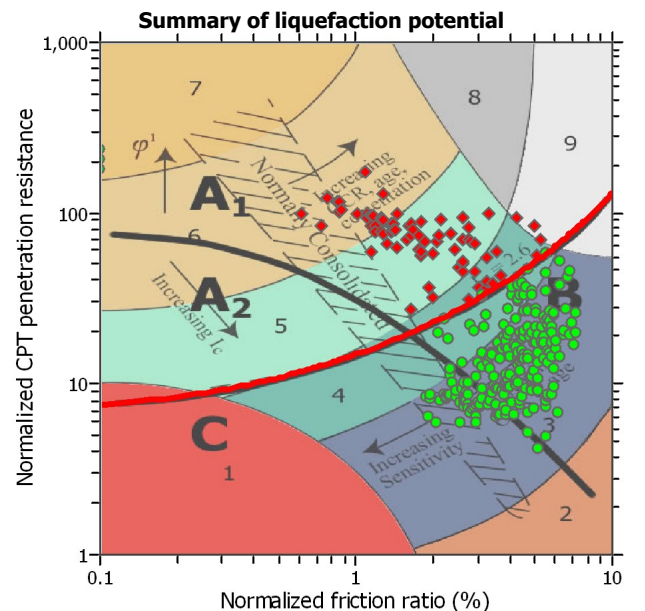
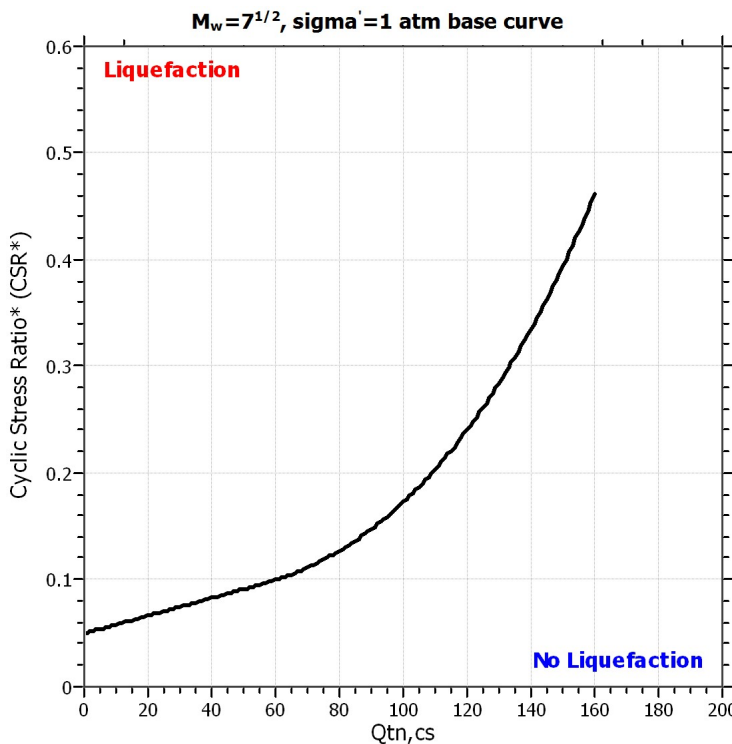
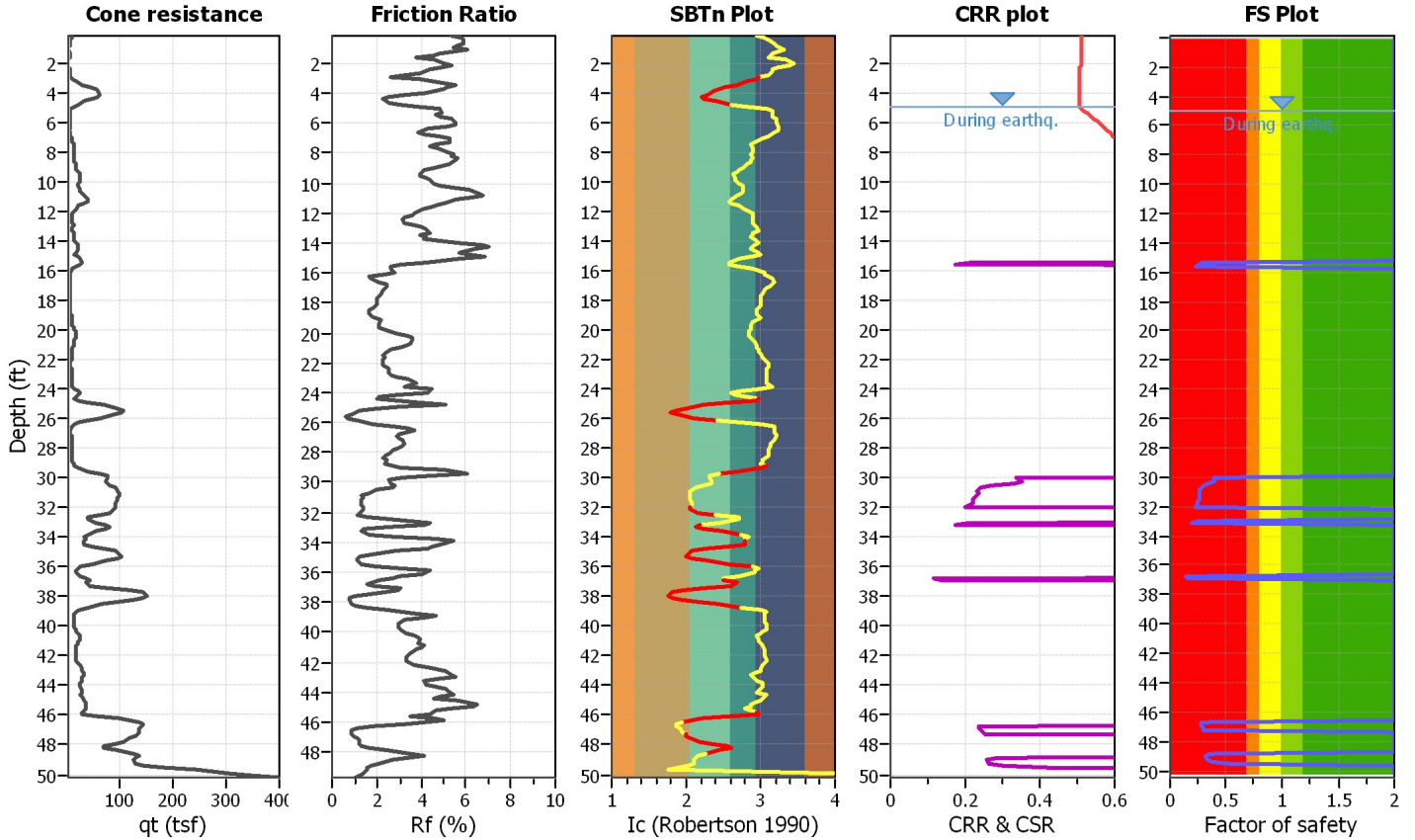
Project title : Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center

Location : 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT file : CPT-04

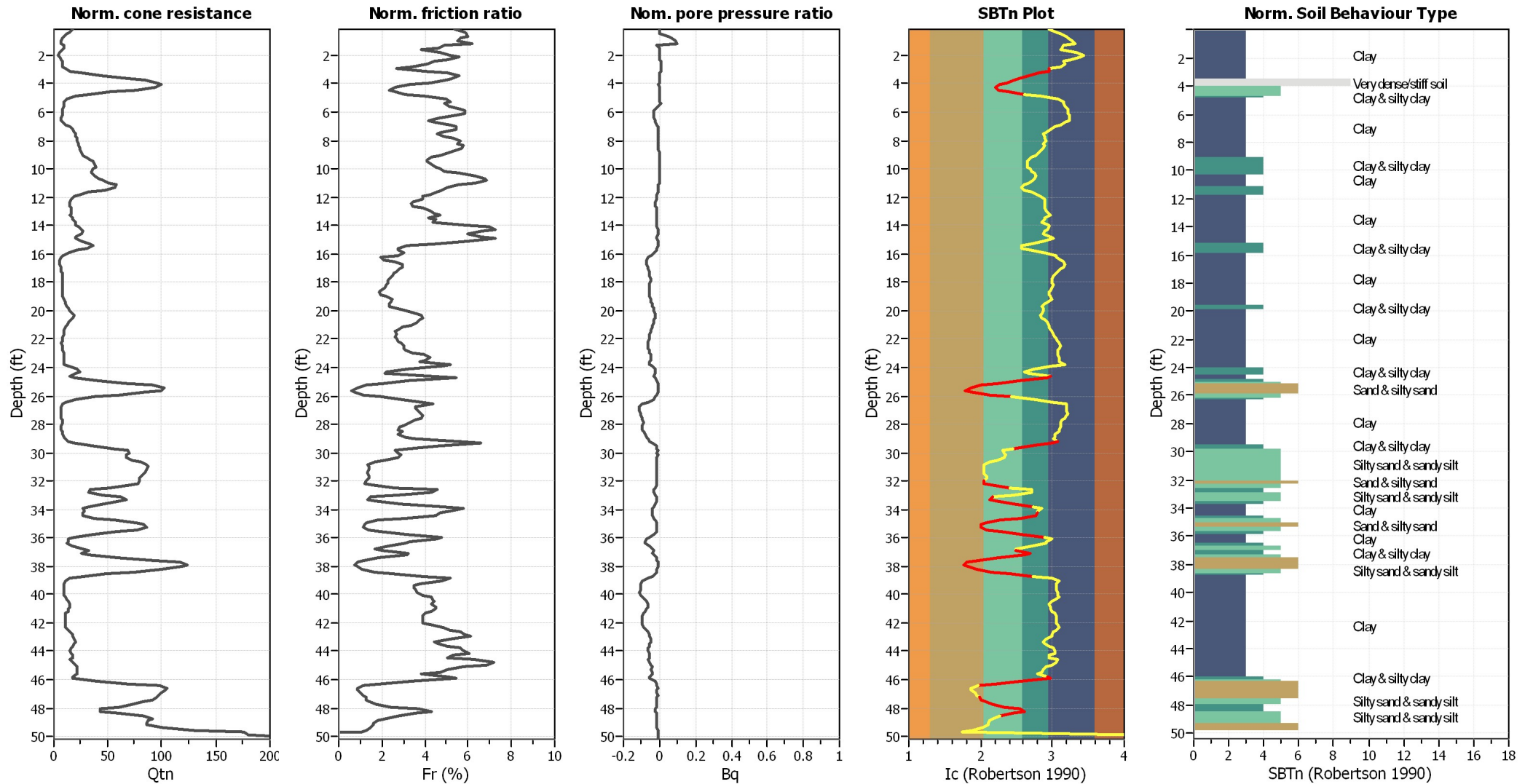
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	12.00 ft	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes		



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 (normalized)



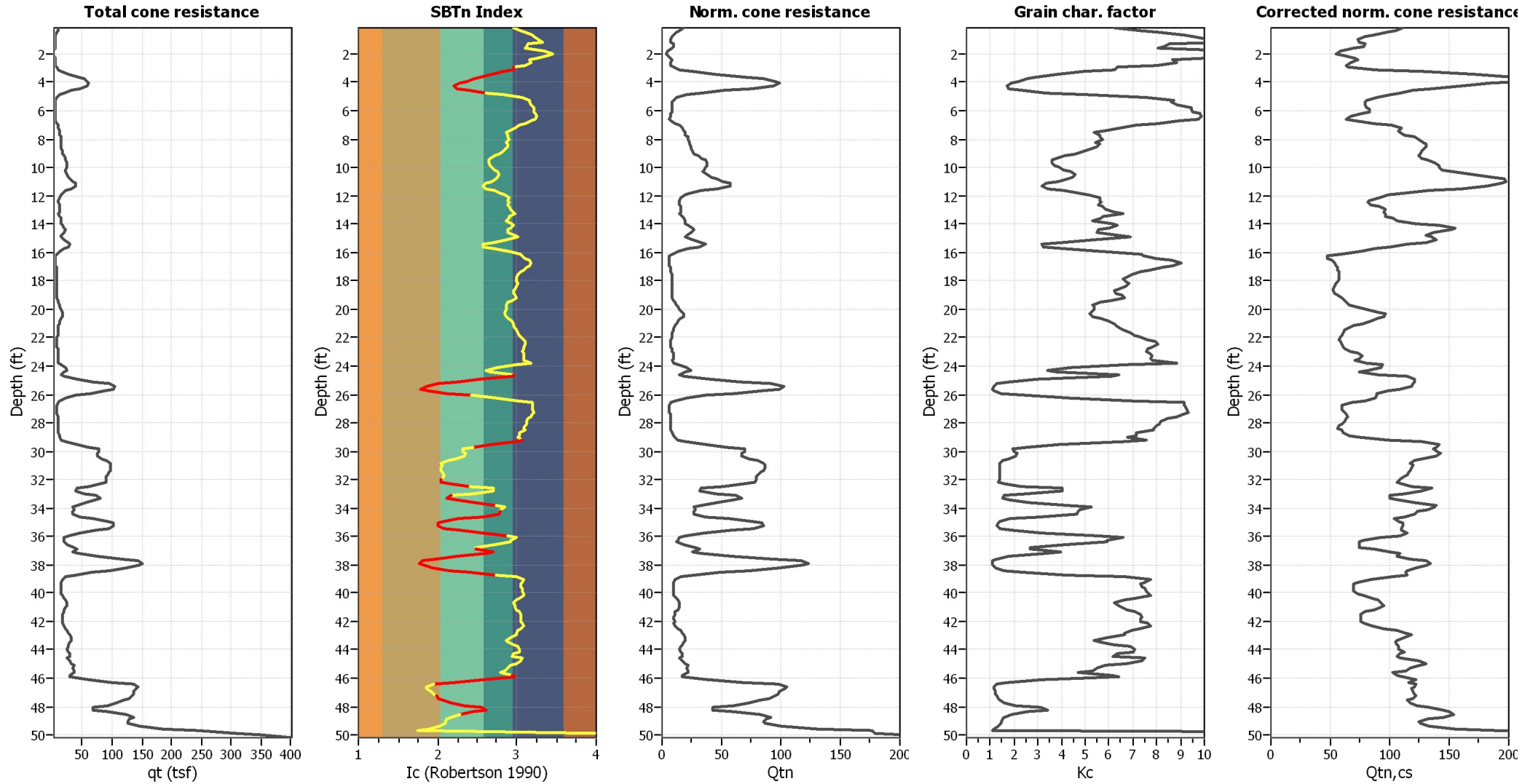
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _o applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	12.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

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

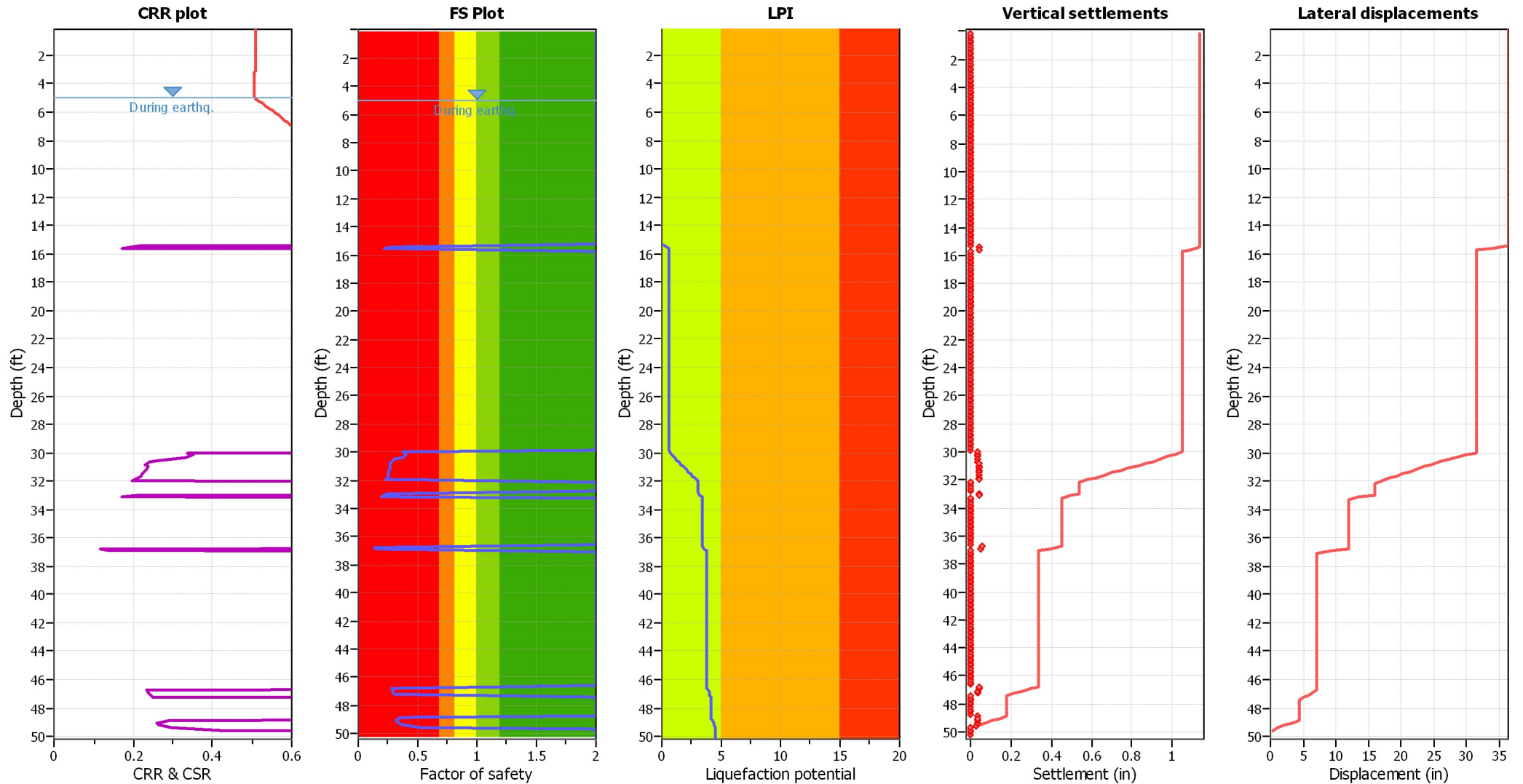
Liquefaction analysis overall plots (intermediate results)



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K_{cs} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	12.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

Liquefaction analysis overall plots



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K_{σ} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	12.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

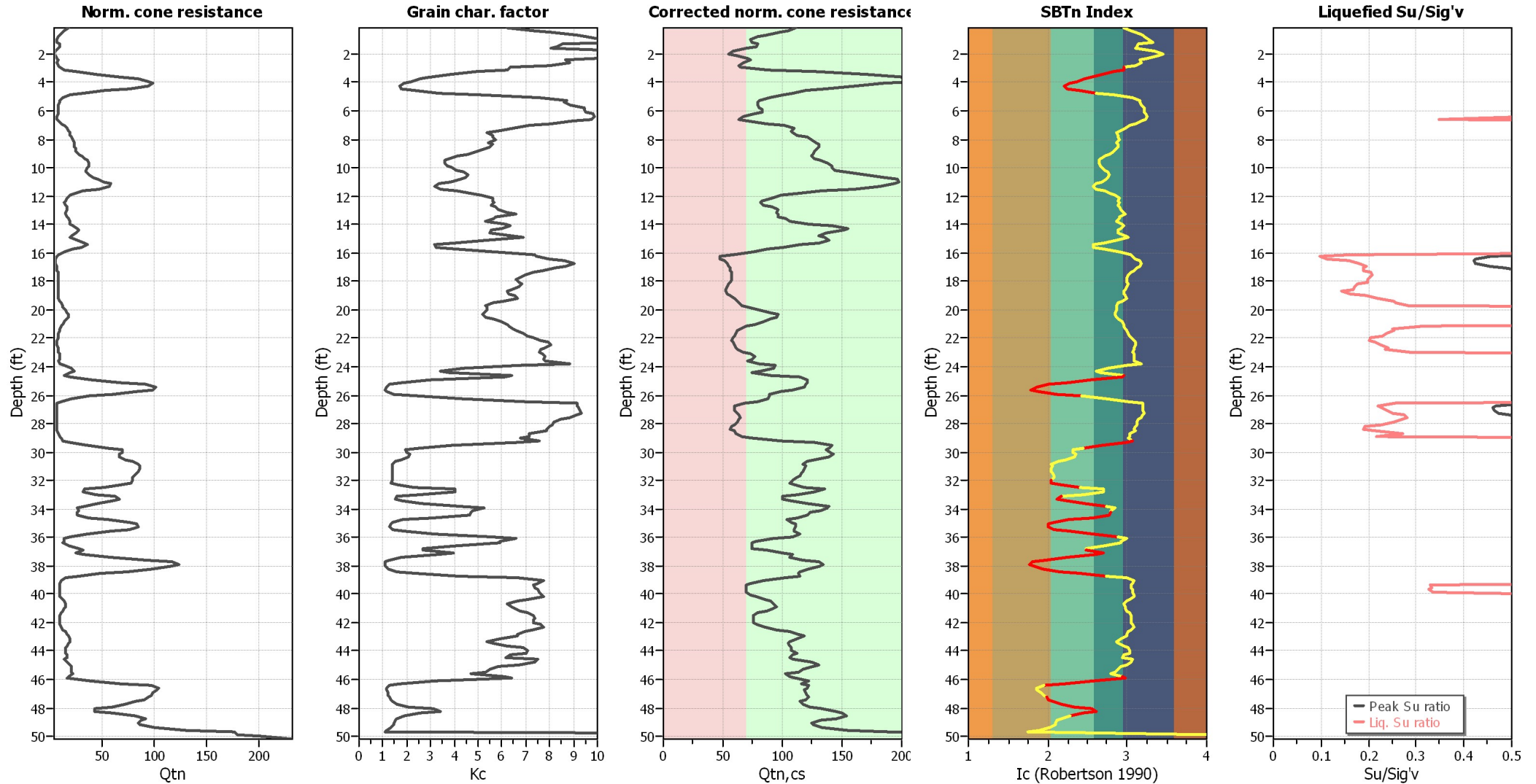
F.S. color scheme

- Almost certain it will liquefy
- Very likely to liquefy
- Liquefaction and no liq. are equally likely
- Unlike to liquefy
- Almost certain it will not liquefy

LPI color scheme

- Very high risk
- High risk
- Low risk

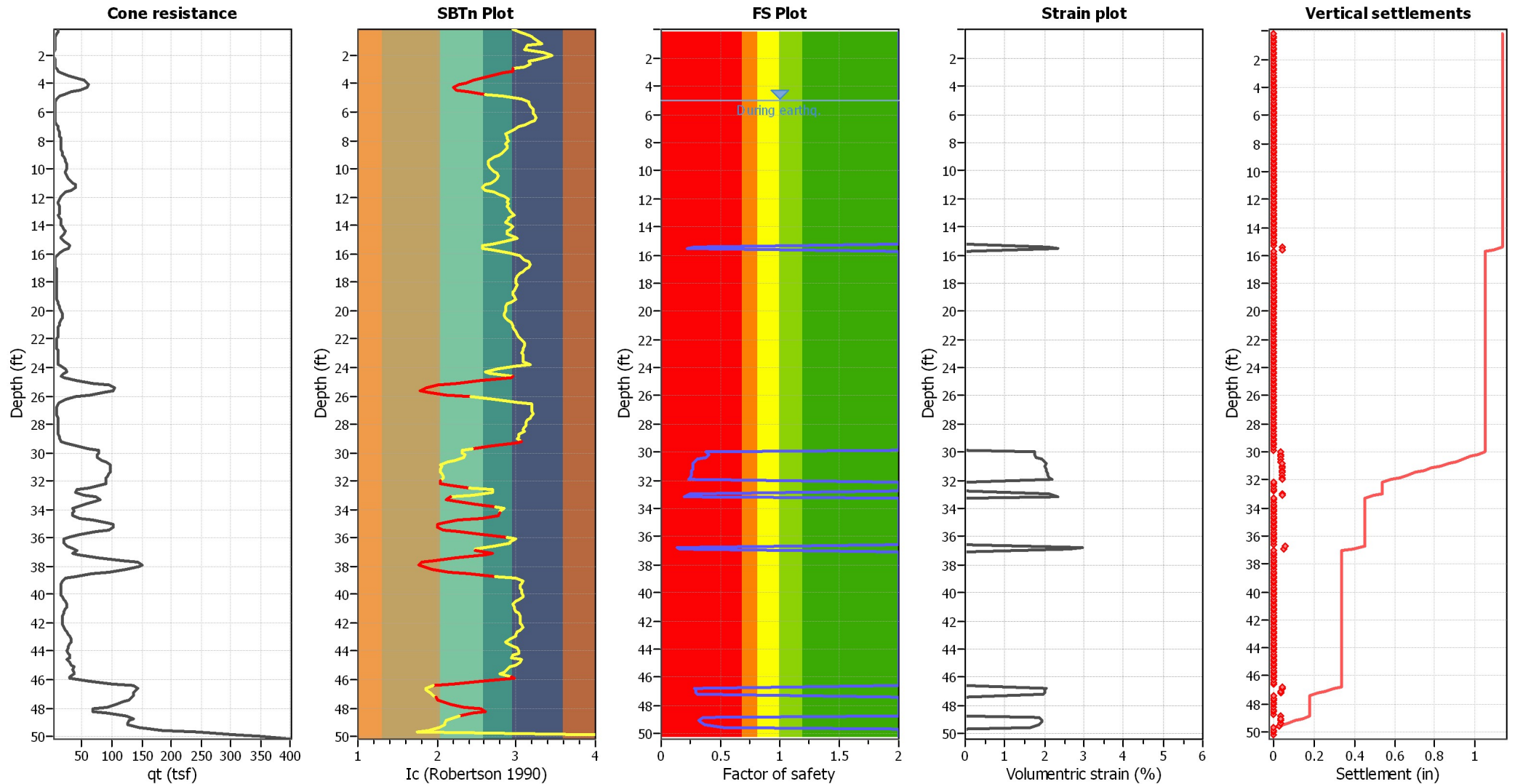
Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _o applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	12.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

Estimation of post-earthquake settlements



Abbreviations

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- FS: Calculated Factor of Safety against liquefaction
- Volumetric strain: Post-liquefaction volumetric strain



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LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

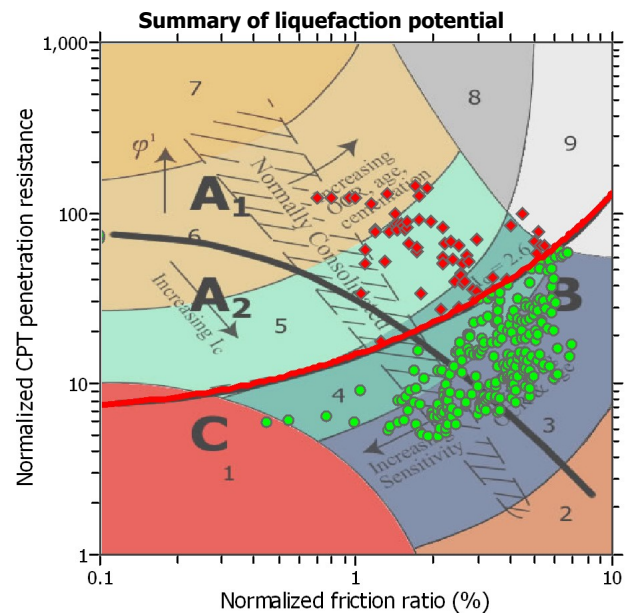
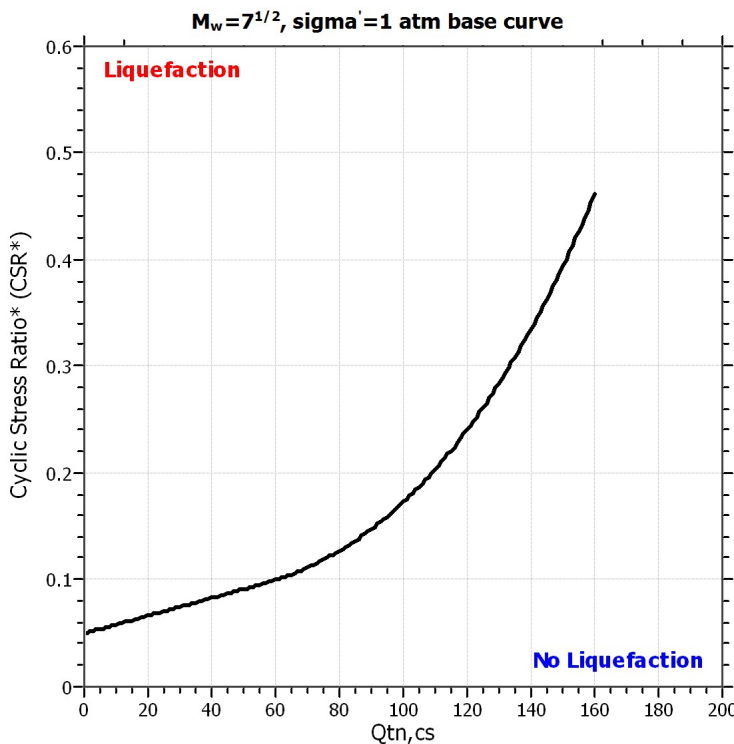
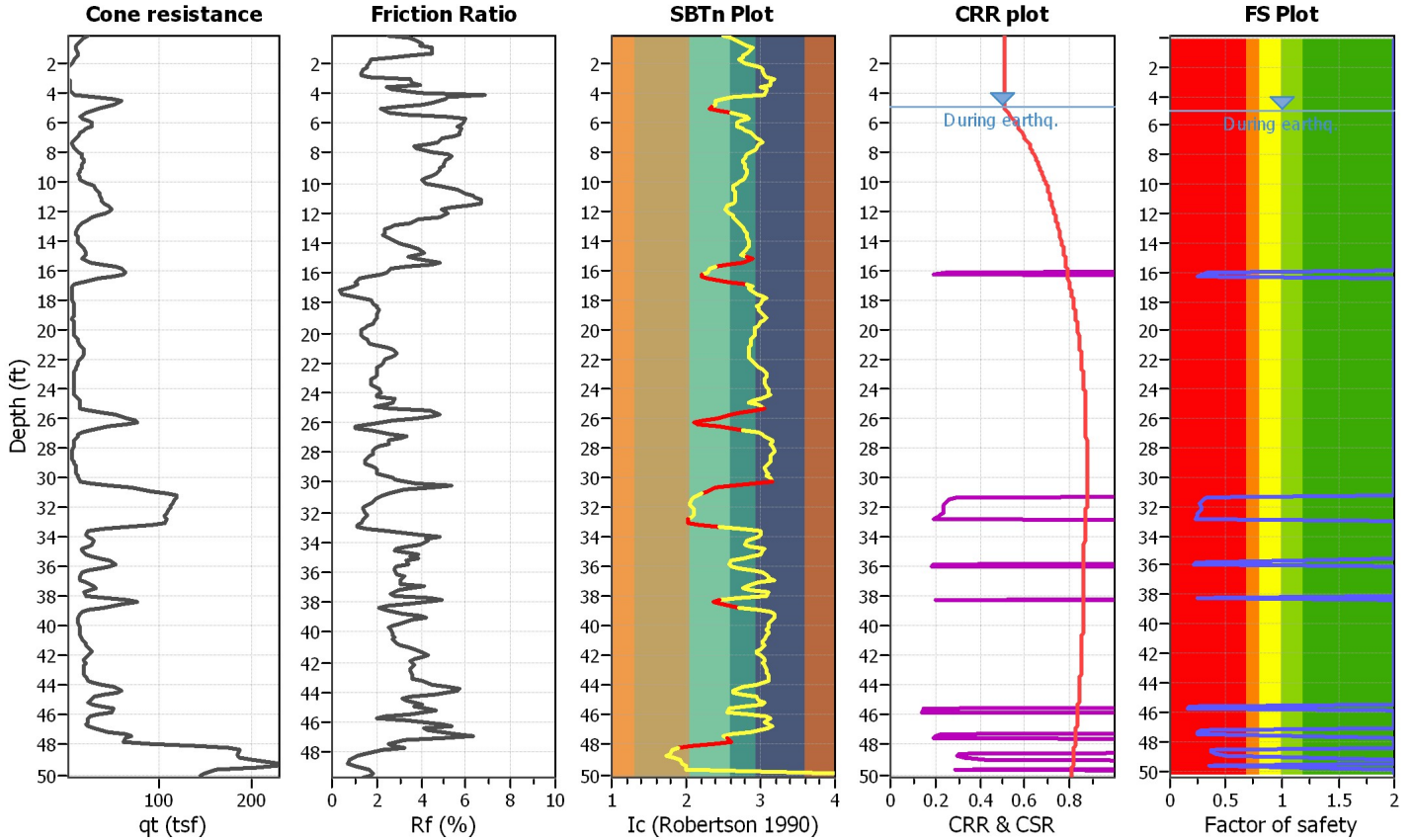
Project title : Santa Monica College - Malibu Civic Center

Location : 23555 Civic Center Way

CPT file : CPT-05

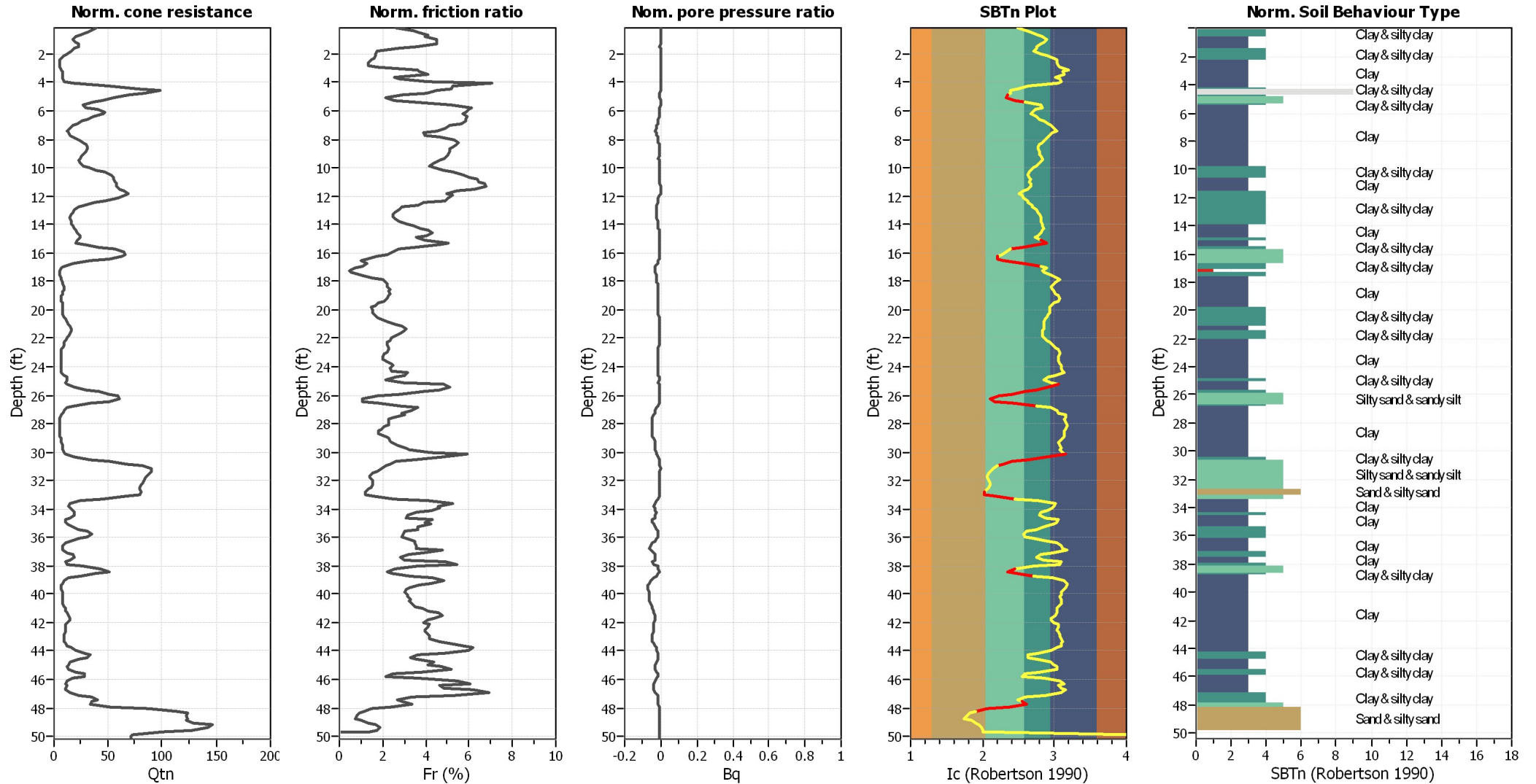
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	22.00 ft	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes		



Zone A₁: Cyclic liquefaction likely depending on size and duration of cyclic loading
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 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 (normalized)



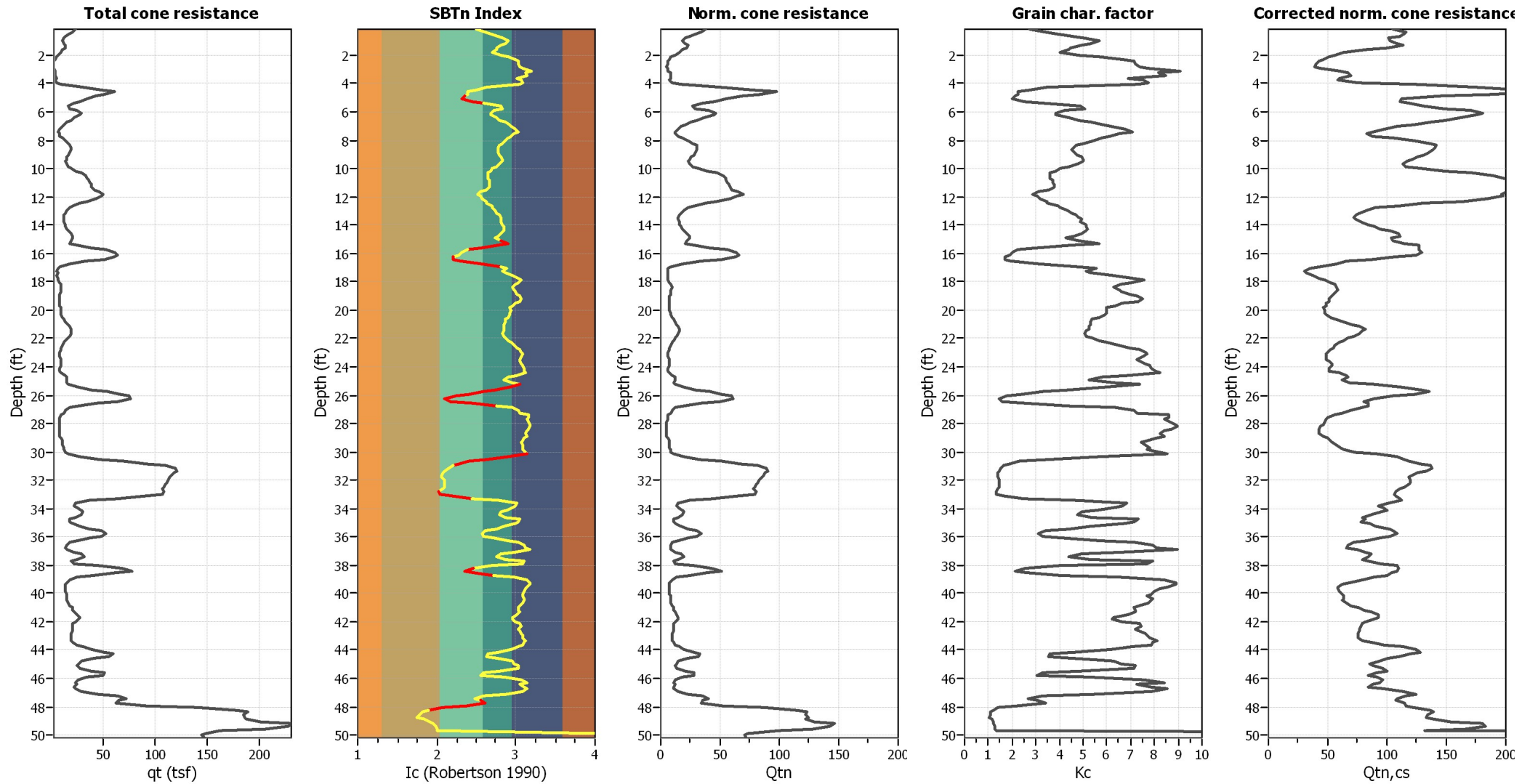
Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _σ applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	22.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

SBTn legend

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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

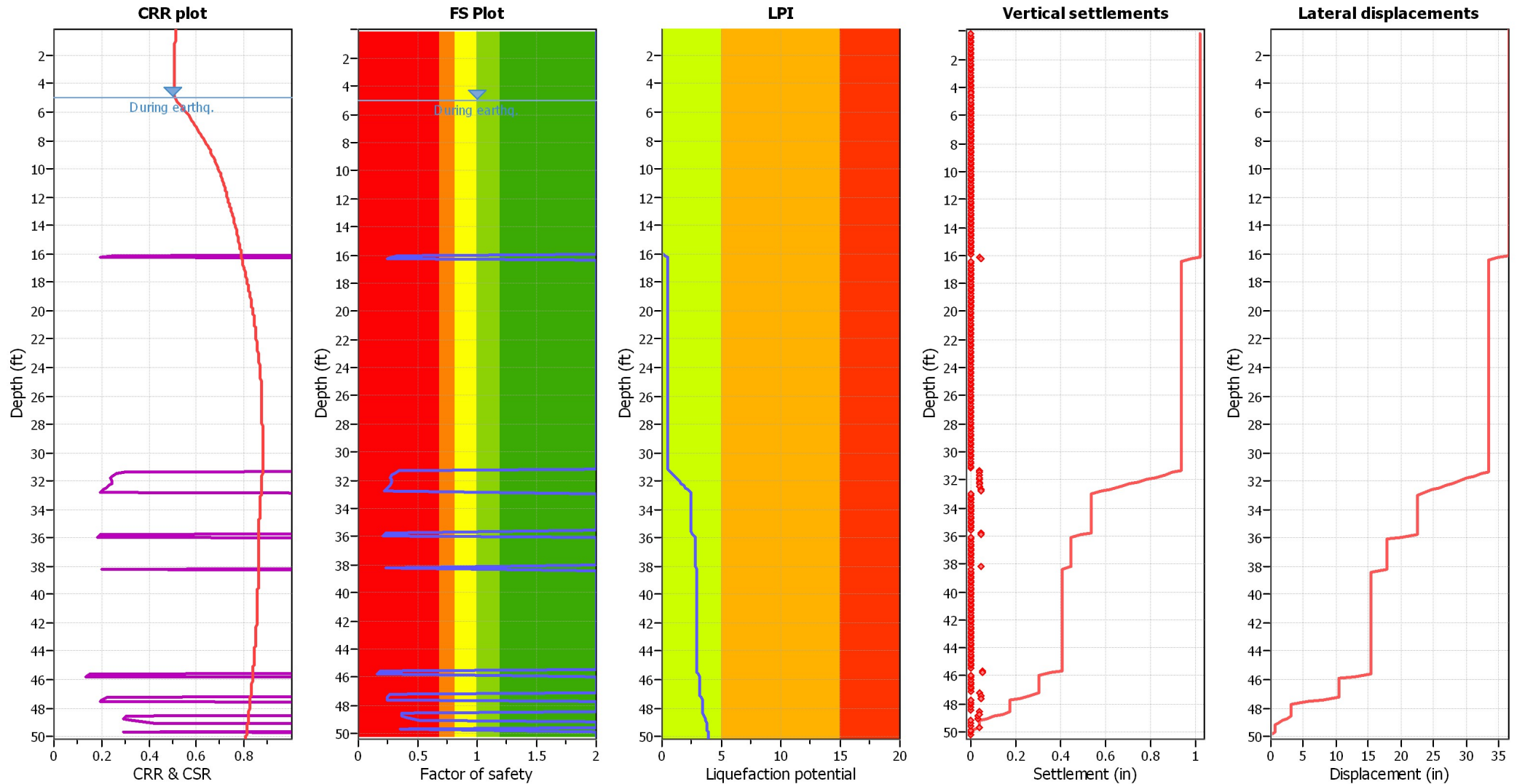
Liquefaction analysis overall plots (intermediate results)



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _{cs} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	22.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

Liquefaction analysis overall plots



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K_{σ} applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	22.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

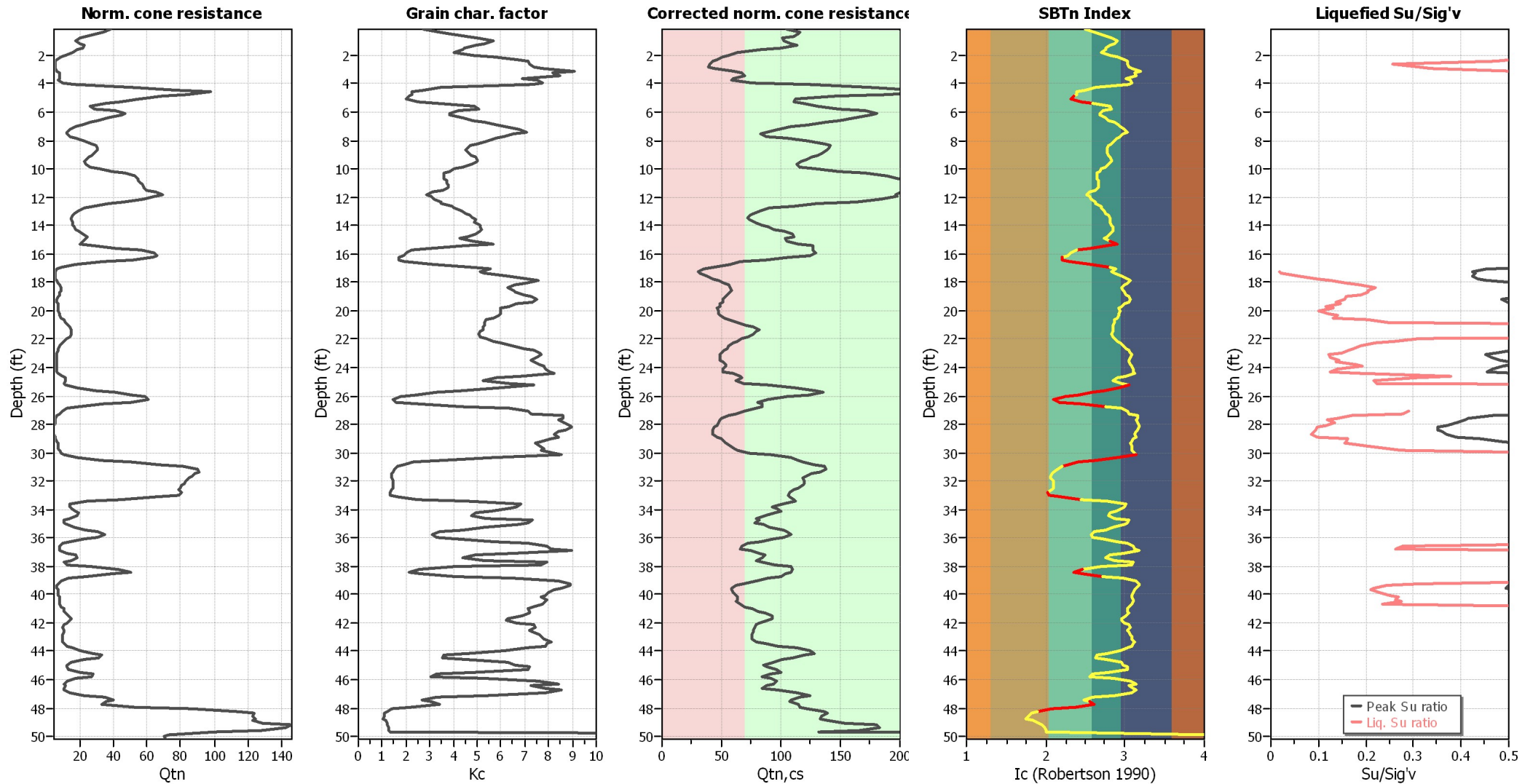
F.S. color scheme

- Almost certain it will liquefy
- Very likely to liquefy
- Liquefaction and no liq. are equally likely
- Unlike to liquefy
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LPI color scheme

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- High risk
- Low risk

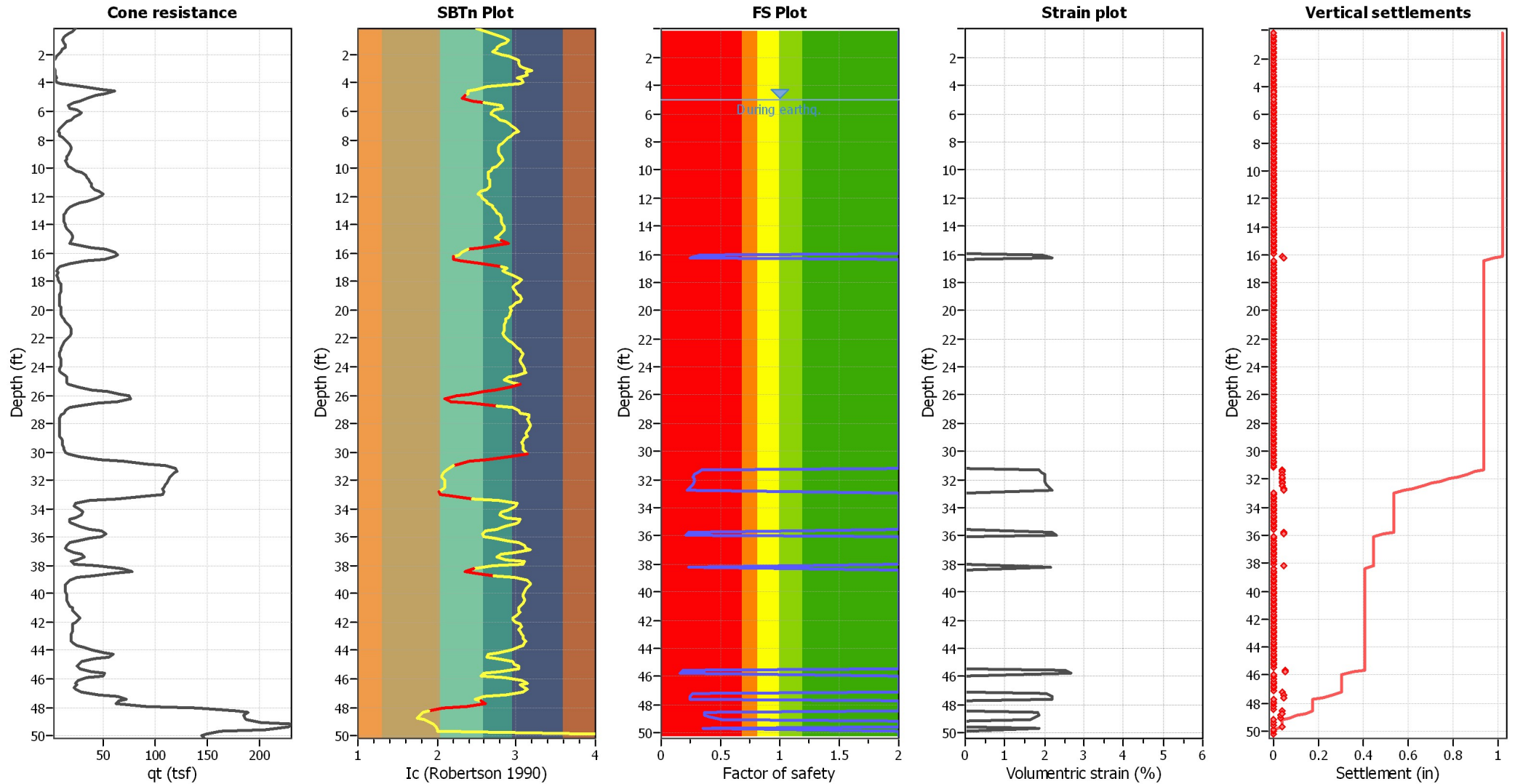
Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))



Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method:	NCEER (1998)	Depth to water table (erthq.):	5.00 ft	Fill weight:	N/A
Fines correction method:	NCEER (1998)	Average results interval:	3	Transition detect. applied:	Yes
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	K _o applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M _w :	6.90	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	Clay like behavior applied:	Sands only
Peak ground acceleration:	0.97	Use fill:	No	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Depth to water table (insitu):	22.00 ft	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth:	60.00 ft

Estimation of post-earthquake settlements

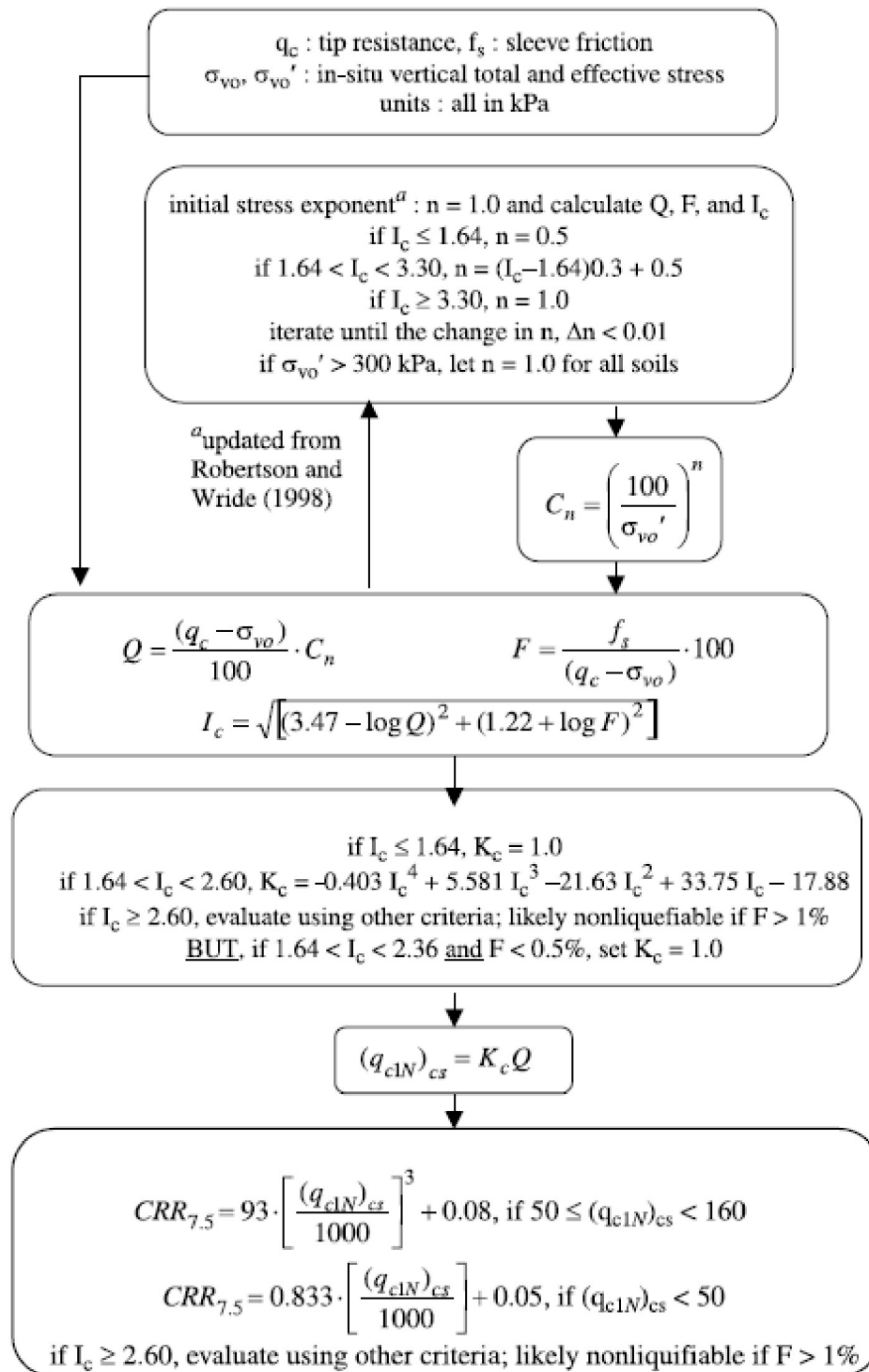


Abbreviations

- qc: 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

Procedure for the evaluation of soil liquefaction resistance, NCEER (1998)

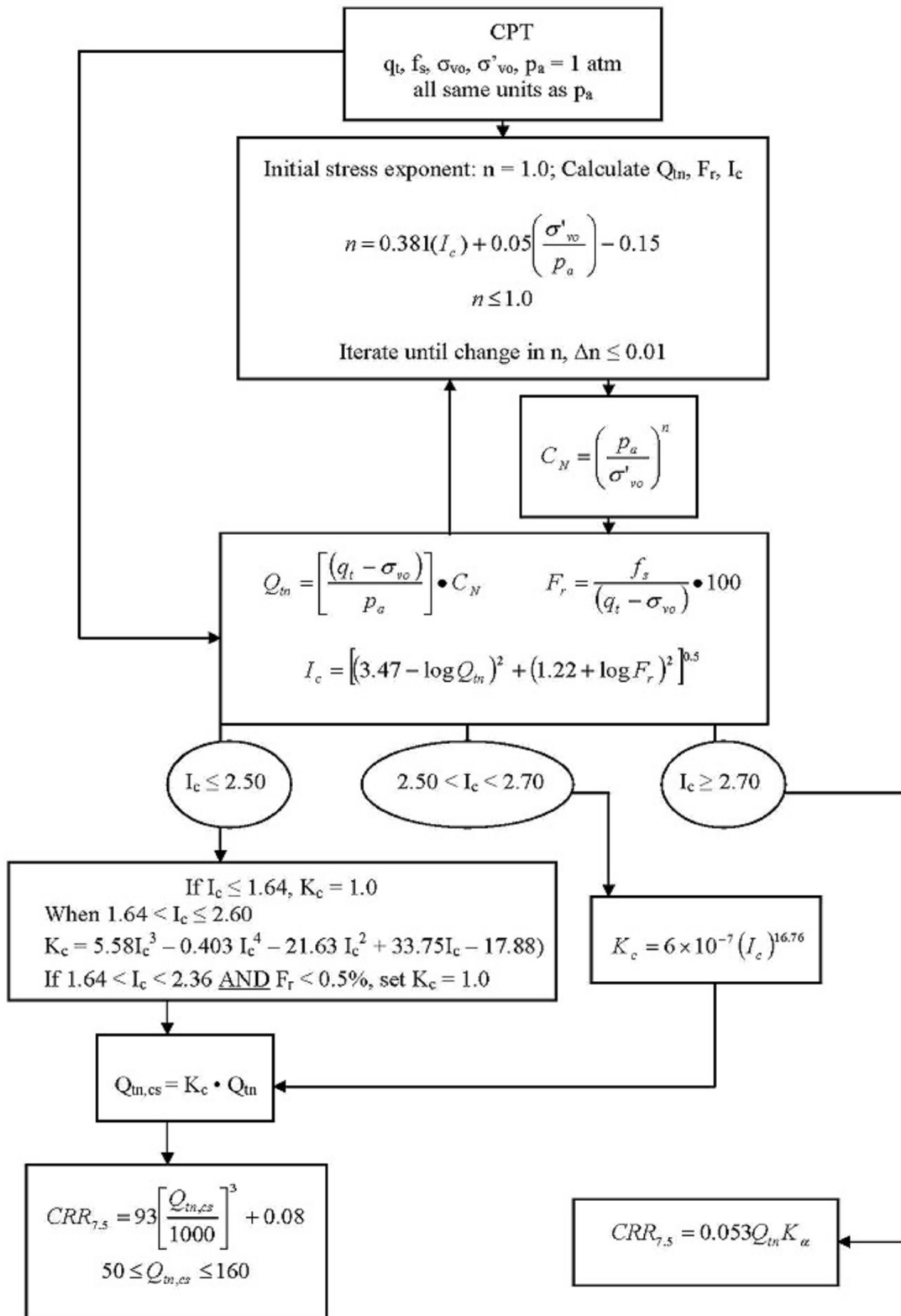
Calculation of soil resistance against liquefaction is performed according to the Robertson & Wride (1998) procedure. The procedure used in the software, slightly differs from the one originally published in NCEER-97-0022 (Proceedings of the NCEER Workshop on Evaluation of Liquefaction Resistance of Soils). The revised procedure is presented below in the form of a flowchart¹:



¹ "Estimating liquefaction-induced ground settlements from CPT for level ground", G. Zhang, P.K. Robertson, and R.W.I. Brachman

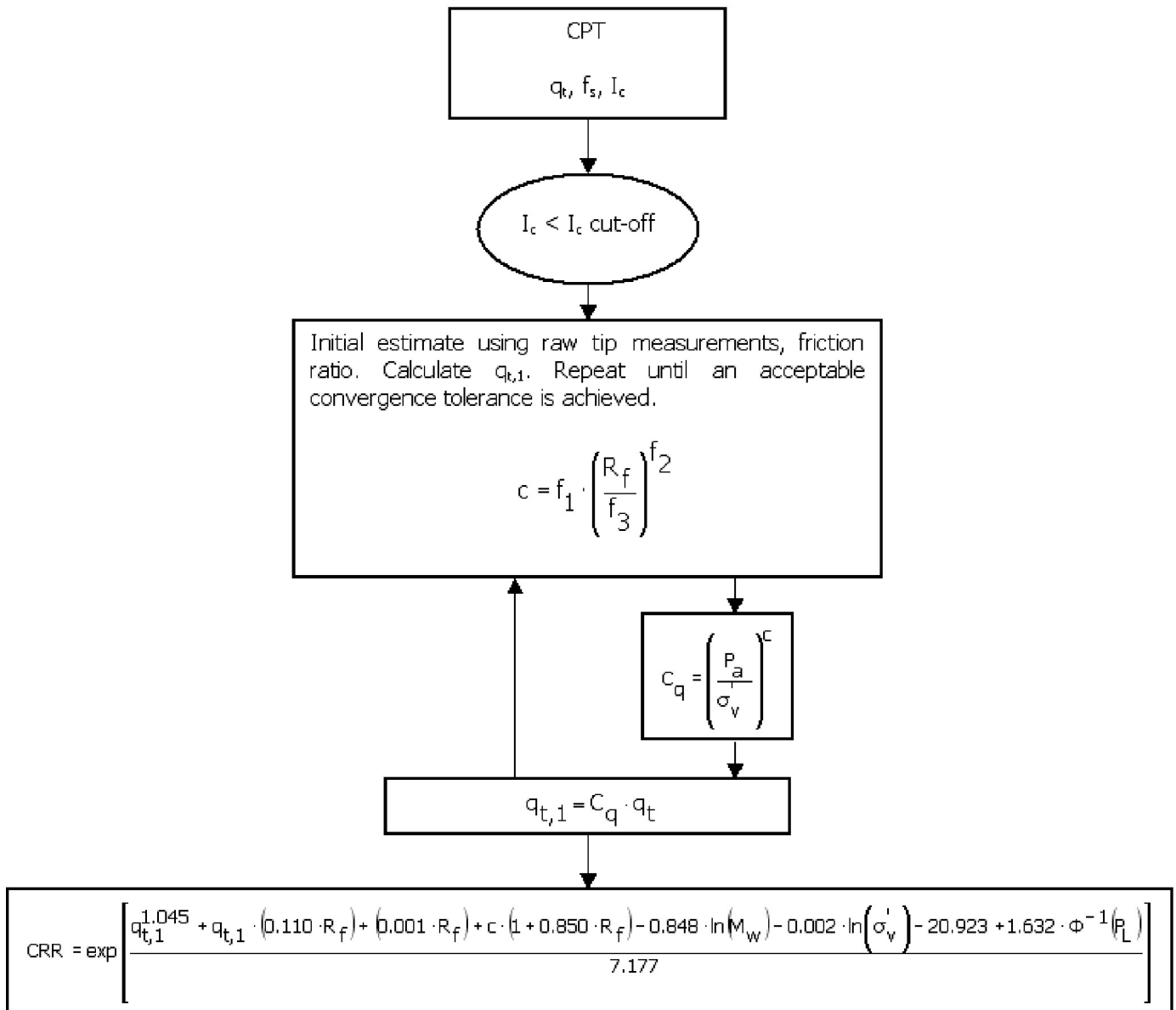
Procedure for the evaluation of soil liquefaction resistance (all soils), Robertson (2010)

Calculation of soil resistance against liquefaction is performed according to the Robertson & Wride (1998) procedure. This procedure used in the software, slightly differs from the one originally published in NCEER-97-0022 (Proceedings of the NCEER Workshop on Evaluation of Liquefaction Resistance of Soils). The revised procedure is presented below in the form of a flowchart¹:

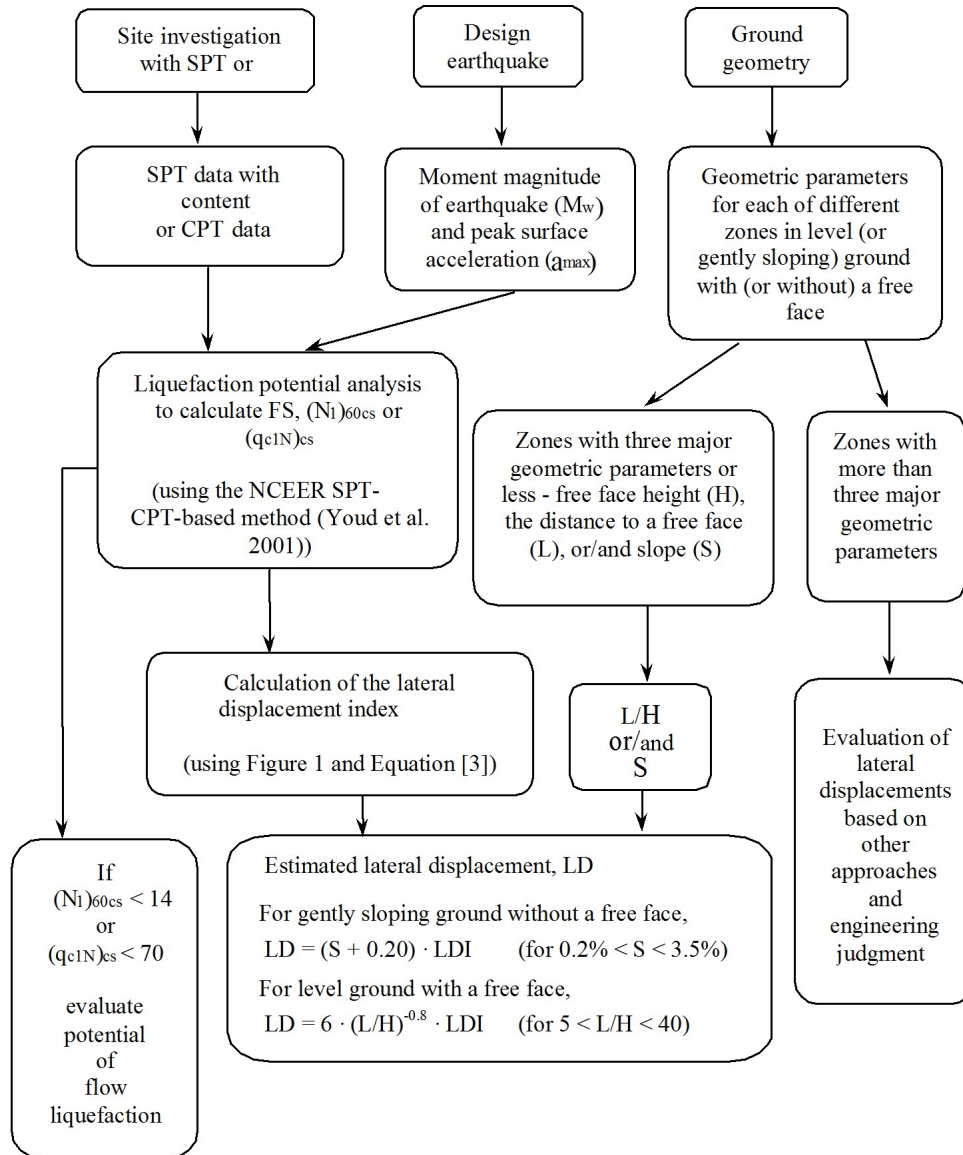


¹ P.K. Robertson, 2009. "Performance based earthquake design using the CPT", Keynote Lecture, International Conference on Performance-based Design in Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering – from case history to practice, IS-Tokyo, June 2009

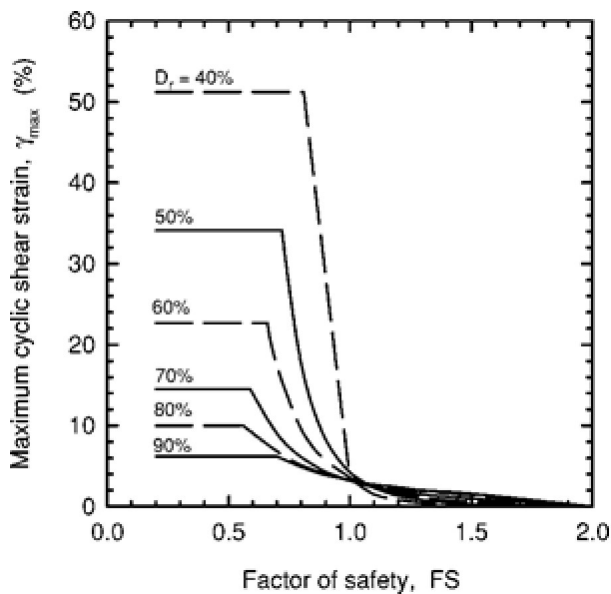
Procedure for the evaluation of soil liquefaction resistance (sandy soils), Moss et al. (2006)



Procedure for the evaluation of liquefaction-induced lateral spreading displacements



¹ Flow chart illustrating major steps in estimating liquefaction-induced lateral spreading displacements using the proposed approach



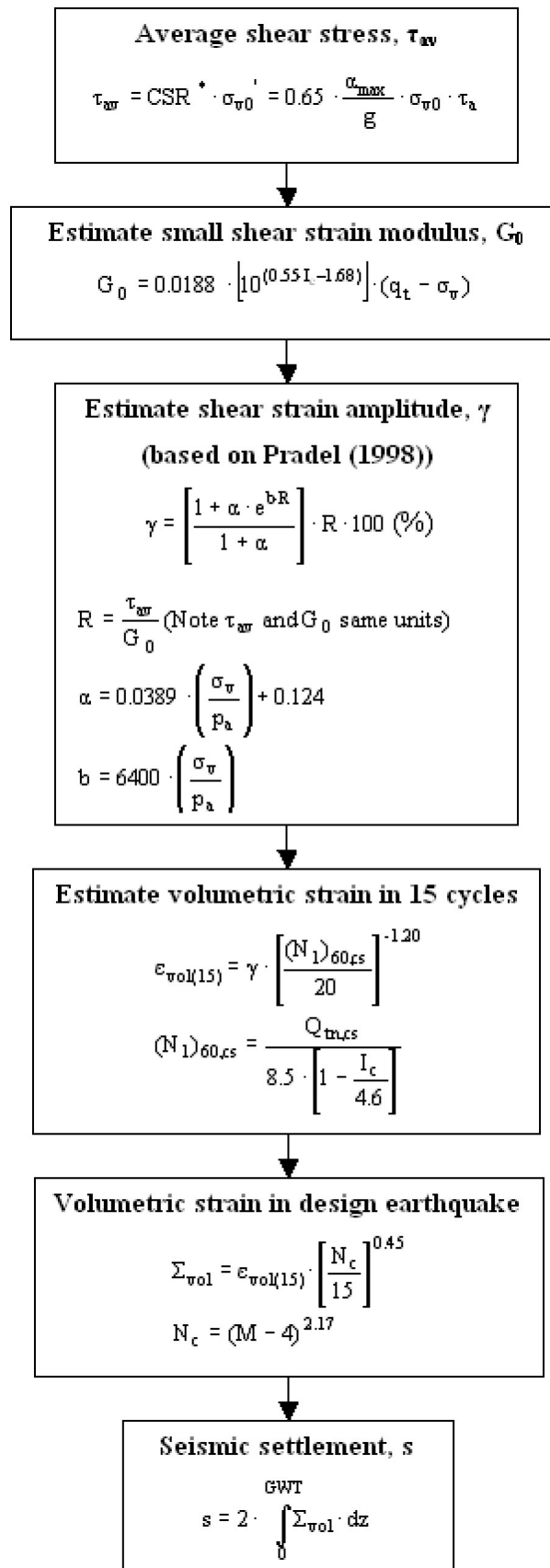
¹ Figure 1

$$LDI = \int_0^{Z_{max}} \gamma_{max} dz$$

¹ Equation [3]

¹ "Estimating liquefaction-induced ground settlements from CPT for level ground", G. Zhang, P.K. Robertson, and R.W.I. Brachman

Procedure for the estimation of seismic induced settlements in dry sands



Robertson, P.K. and Lisheng, S., 2010, "Estimation of seismic compression in dry soils using the CPT" FIFTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RECENT ADVANCES IN GEOTECHNICAL EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING AND SOIL DYNAMICS, Symposium in honor of professor I. M. Idriss, San Diego, CA

Liquefaction Potential Index (LPI) calculation procedure

Calculation of the Liquefaction Potential Index (LPI) is used to interpret the liquefaction assessment calculations in terms of severity over depth. The calculation procedure is based on the methodology developed by Iwasaki (1982) and is adopted by AFPS.

To estimate the severity of liquefaction extent at a given site, LPI is calculated based on the following equation:

$$\mathbf{LPI} = \int_0^{20} (10 - 0,5z) \times F_L \times dz$$

where:

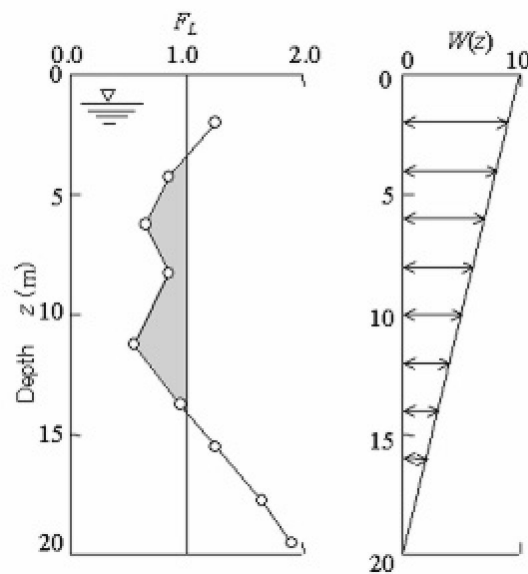
$F_L = 1 - F.S.$ when F.S. less than 1

$F_L = 0$ when F.S. greater than 1

z depth of measurement in meters

Values of LPI range between zero (0) when no test point is characterized as liquefiable and 100 when all points are characterized as susceptible to liquefaction. Iwasaki proposed four (4) discrete categories based on the numeric value of LPI:

- LPI = 0 : Liquefaction risk is very low
- $0 < LPI \leq 5$: Liquefaction risk is low
- $5 < LPI \leq 15$: Liquefaction risk is high
- LPI > 15 : Liquefaction risk is very high



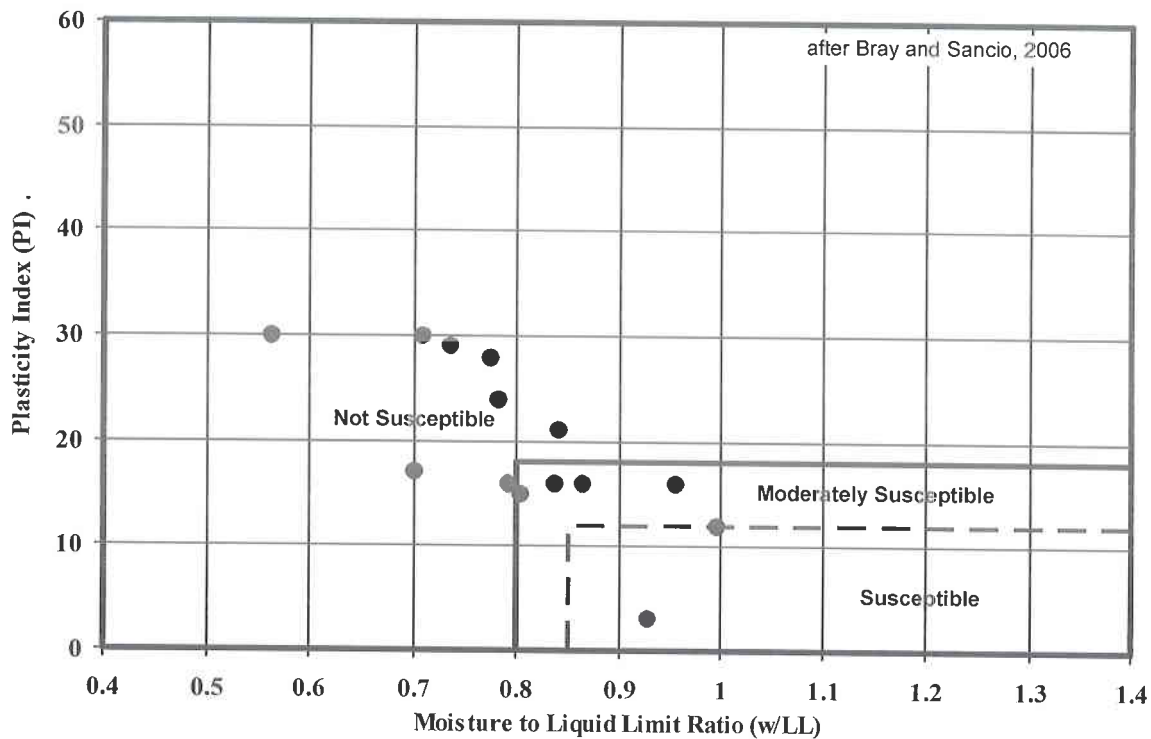
Graphical presentation of the LPI calculation procedure

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LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY CHART



Excavation	Depth (ft)	Geology	Soil Description	LL	PI	Fines Class	w	w/LL	Est. Liq Catagory*
B01	5	Qal	lean CLAY with sand	47	30	CL	26.5	0.56	Not Susceptible
B01	15.5	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	45	30	CL	31.9	0.71	Not Susceptible
B01	25.5	Qal	lean CLAY with sand	45	28	CL	34.9	0.78	Not Susceptible
B02	10	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	30	16	CL	25.9	0.86	More Resistant
B02	20	Qal	clayey SAND	31	16	CL	29.6	0.95	More Resistant
B02	25	Qal	clayey SAND	27	12	CL	26.9	1.00	More Resistant
B02	30.5	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	37	21	CL	31.1	0.84	Not Susceptible
B02	40	Qal	lean CLAY with sand	44	24	CL	34.4	0.78	Not Susceptible
B02	45.5	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	35	16	CL	27.7	0.79	Not Susceptible
B03	10	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	33	17	CL	23.1	0.70	Not Susceptible
B03	15	Qal	clayey SAND	29	15	CL	23.3	0.80	More Resistant
B03	20	Qal	sandy lean CLAY	44	29	CL	32.4	0.74	Not Susceptible
B03	25	Qal	silty SAND	25	3	ML	23.2	0.93	Susceptible
B03	30	Qal	clayey SAND	30	16	CL	25.1	0.84	More Resistant

LL = Liquid Limit, PI = Plasticity Index, NP = Non-Plastic, w = Field Moisture

* Considers Methodology Proposed by Bray and Sancio (2006) for fine-grained soils:

Loose soils with $PI < 12$ and $w/LL > 0.85$ are considered susceptible to liquefaction

Loose soils with $12 < PI < 18$ and $w/LL > 0.8$ are considered more resistant

Soils with $PI > 18$ at low effective confining stresses are considered not susceptible

GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE



PLATE wLL.1

**Empirical Prediction of liquefaction-Induced Lateral Spread
(Kramer and Baska [2006] Method)**

Ground Slope Inclination, S: 2.2 %
 Moment Magnitude, Mw: 6.9
 Horizontal Distance to Energy Source, R: 22 KM R*: 25.2 KM

CPT	Layers (i)	Average SPT N1 (60)(i)	Average FC (%) (i)	FC Corr. Variable α (i)	FC Corr. Variable β (i)	SPT (N1)60cs(i)	T* (M)(i)	T*gs	z(i)	Elev(i)	Sqrt DH	DH (M)	DH (FT)	DH (IN)
1	1	30.2	7.8	0.25	1.01	30.8	0.70	0.22	14.38	-29.4	0.275	0.076	0.25	3.0
	Σ								0.22					
2	1	19.5	32.1	4.83	1.17	27.7	0.20	0.11	3.43	8.1	0.295	0.087	0.29	3.4
	2	17.5	23.3	4.10	1.10	23.4	0.50	0.27	9.93	-13.3				
	3	16.7	31.5	4.80	1.17	24.3	0.15	0.08	10.55	-15.3				
	4	16.0	30.3	4.73	1.16	23.2	0.10	0.05	13.63	-25.4				
Σ								0.50						
3	1	14.0	34.4	4.95	1.19	21.6	0.25	0.20	2.90	11.5	0.327	0.107	0.35	4.2
	2	16.0	34.2	4.94	1.19	24.0	0.05	0.03	4.50	6.2				
	3	4.5	34.3	4.94	1.19	10.3	0.10	0.12	5.63	2.5				
	4	31.3	8.9	0.52	1.02	32.3	0.20	0.08	7.58	-3.9				
	5	23.6	16.0	2.76	1.05	27.7	0.55	0.25	9.35	-9.7				
	6	14.0	30.1	4.72	1.16	20.9	0.05	0.03	10.05	-12.0				
	7	13.0	34.4	4.95	1.19	20.5	0.10	0.06	10.53	-13.5				
	8	12.5	33.4	4.90	1.18	19.7	0.10	0.06	12.83	-21.1				
	9	12.0	33.2	4.89	1.18	19.1	0.10	0.06	13.03	-21.7				
	10	31.3	6.7	0.08	1.01	31.6	0.35	0.10	14.55	-26.7				
Σ								0.99						
4	1	13.5	34.2	4.94	1.19	21.0	0.10	0.07	4.73	6.7	0.294	0.086	0.28	3.4
	2	23.5	17.3	3.09	1.06	28.0	0.65	0.28	9.45	-8.8				
	3	11.0	30.2	4.72	1.16	17.4	0.10	0.07	11.23	-14.6				
	4	28.3	13.1	1.94	1.04	31.3	0.20	0.06	15.05	-27.2				
Σ								0.48						
5	1	23.3	15.5	2.62	1.05	27.1	0.30	0.13	9.83	-9.4	0.287	0.082	0.27	3.2
	2	12.5	34.5	4.95	1.19	19.9	0.10	0.06	10.93	-13.0				
	3	16.0	28.7	4.62	1.14	22.9	0.05	0.03	11.65	-15.4				
	4	11.0	34.1	4.93	1.19	18.0	0.10	0.06	13.93	-22.9				
	5	14.0	32.8	4.87	1.18	21.4	0.15	0.07	14.45	-24.6				
	6	30.5	9.8	0.81	1.02	31.9	0.10	0.03	14.93	-26.2				
Σ								0.39						

Empirical Prediction of liquefaction-Induced Lateral Spread
(Youd Method)

SITE INPUT:

Earthquake Magnitude: M= **6.9**

Hor. Distance to Nearest Seismic Energy Source: R= **22** km

Free Face Ratio (100 x H/L): W= **0** %

EXPLORATION INPUT:

Thickness of Saturated Layers with $N_{1(60)} < 15$: T_{15}

Average $N_{1(60)}$ in T_{15} : $N_{1(60)}$

Average Fines Content in T_{15} : FC_{15}

Average D_{50} in T_{15} : $D50_{15}$

RESULTS:

R*: 25.16957

Exploration Designation	Ground Slope (%)	T_{15} (ft)	Averages (from CPT correlations)			Free-Face	Sloping	
			$N_{1(60)}$ (bpf)	FC_{15} (%)	D50 (mm)	D_H (ft)	D_H (ft)	
CPT1	2.2	0.66	13	20.5	0.102		0.3	Violates T15
CPT2	2.2	0.82	10.4	29.7	0.021		0.3	Violates T15
CPT3	2.2	1.15	8.8	26.3	0.06		0.3	Violates T15
CPT4	2.2	0.98	9.8	25.1	0.069		0.3	Violates T15
CPT5	2.2	1.31	11.3	18.4	0.102		0.4	Violates T15

References:

Bartlett, S.F., and Youd, T.L. (1995), "Empirical Prediction of Liquefaction-Induced Lateral Spread." J. Geotech. Engrg., ASCE, 121(4), 316-329.

Youd, T.L., Hanson, C.M., and Bartlett, S.F. (1999), "Revised MLR Equations for Predicting Lateral Spread Displacement (Draft).

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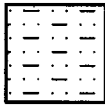
APPENDIX E

TYPICAL DETAILS

Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation,
Proposed Library,
23555 Civic Center Way,
City of Malibu, California

W.O. 9279
June 20, 2012
Revised December 18, 2013

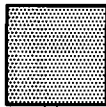
RETAINING WALL BACKDRAIN & BACKFILL



Native or Import soil - USCS Class GC, GM, SM**** with
EI < 20 or SE > 20 **

Upper 1 foot of backfill (level backslope) or backfill in
sloping area should contain sufficient fines to provide
adequate surficial slope stability and retard water infiltration.

Backfill should be compacted to a minimum
of 90% relative compaction.



FILTER MATERIAL (see gradation), pea
gravel or rock - Geotextile should be
used to separate pea gravel or rock from
backcut and backfill.

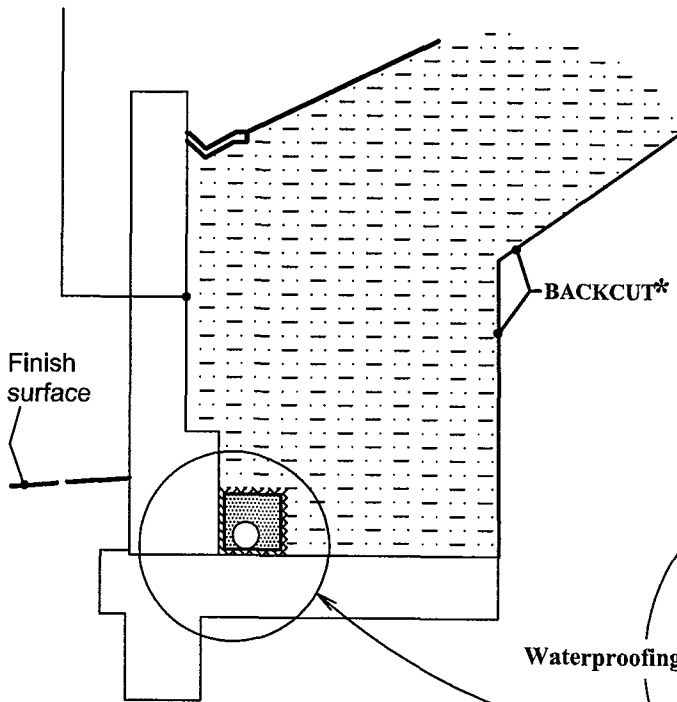
* All backcuts shall be in accordance
with OSHA standards.

** EI 21-30 may be used if placed at
2% over optimum

*** Where moisture penetration of wall or
wall staining is undesirable.

**** Must use GW, GP, SW or SP for walls
where Pa=30 was used for design.

Waterproofing ***



3" (min.) to 4" (max.) perforated
pipe (SDR 35 or equivalent) laid
level on footing with holes set facing
downward. Pipe should outlet to a
non-erodable structure or device.

Filter Cloth
(if pea gravel or rock
is used instead of
filter material)

Waterproofing ***

12" min.
Heel of footing to
be floated level
during or after
placement

FILTER MATERIAL GRADATION

Sieve Size	% Passing
1"	100
3/4"	90-100
3/8"	40-100
#4	24-50
#8	15-35
#30	5-15
#50	0-7
#200	0-2

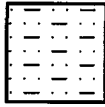


Geolabs - Westlake Village
GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING

DATE _____ BY _____
SCALE N.T.S. _____ W.O. _____

PLATE **RW1a**

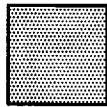
RETAINING WALL BACKDRAIN & BACKFILL



Native or Import soil - USCS Class SC, CL-ML or CL
EI < 20 or SE > 20 **

Upper 1 foot of backfill (level backslope) or backfill in sloping area should contain sufficient fines to provide adequate surficial slope stability and retard water infiltration.

Backfill should be compacted to a minimum of 90% relative compaction.



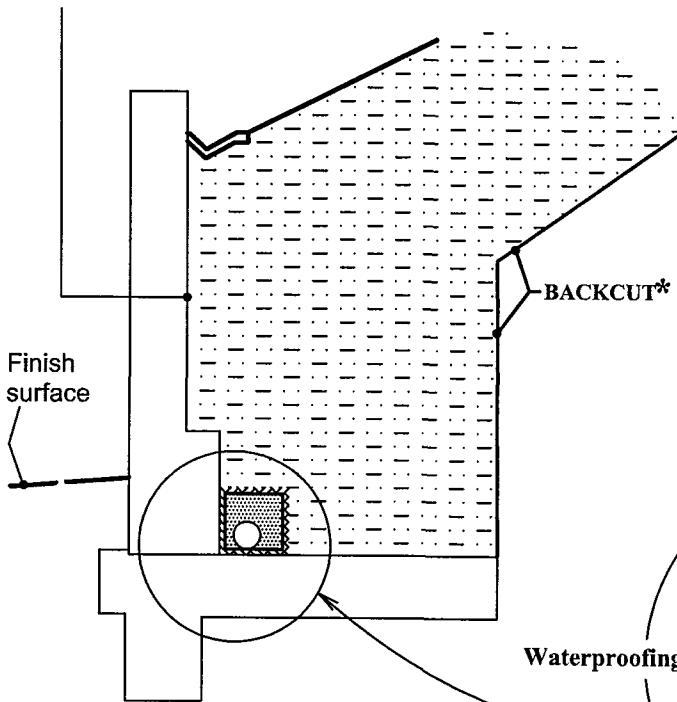
FILTER MATERIAL (see gradation), pea gravel or rock - Geotextile should be used to separate pea gravel or rock from backcut and backfill.

* All backcuts shall be in accordance with OSHA standards.

** EI 21-30 may be used if placed at 2% over optimum

*** Where moisture penetration of wall or wall staining is undesirable.

Waterproofing ***



3" (min.) to 4" (max.) perforated pipe (SDR 35 or equivalent) laid level on footing with holes set facing downward. Pipe should outlet to a non-erodable structure or device.

Filter Cloth
(if pea gravel or rock is used instead of filter material)

Waterproofing ***

Heel of footing to be floated level during or after placement

FILTER MATERIAL GRADATION

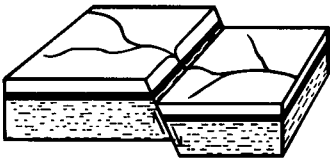
Sieve Size	% Passing
1"	100
3/4"	90-100
3/8"	40-100
#4	24-50
#8	15-35
#30	5-15
#50	0-7
#200	0-2



Geolabs - Westlake Village
GEOLOGY AND SOIL ENGINEERING

DATE _____ BY _____
SCALE N.T.S. _____ W.G. _____

PLATE **RW1b**



a dba of
R & R Services
Corporation

GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE

Foundation and Soils Engineering, Geology

31119 Via Colinas, Suite 502 • Westlake Village, CA 91362

Voice: (818) 889-2562 (805) 495-2197

Fax: (818) 889-2995 (805) 379-2603

July 22, 2014

W.O. 9279

Santa Monica College
1900 Pico Boulevard
Santa Monica, California 90405-1628

Subject: Response to Second Geotechnical Review Sheet,
Proposed Malibu Campus,
23555 Civic Center Way,
City of Malibu, California

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your request, our firm has prepared this response to the Geotechnical Review Sheet prepared by Fugro Consultants, Inc., dated June 12, 2014 for the City of Malibu. The reviewer has prepared review comments requiring responses. This document presents our responses to the review sheet. A copy of the review sheet is attached to this document for the reader's convenience.

REVIEW COMMENT #1:

The Consultant states that the Civic Center gravels were estimated to be 15,000 to 20,000 years old. What is the basis for that age range? Were materials found within the gravels that were dated?

RESPONSE:

The March 18, 1994 report by Leighton and Associates prepared for planning purposes in the Civic Center Area focused, in large part, on the impacts of faulting within the planning area. A primary consideration in their conclusion that active faulting was not a constraint in the Civic Center planning area was a previous 1989 GeoSoils report that utilized CPT data to show continuous, unbroken sequences of alluvial deposits underlying the Civic Center study area (including the site of the Santa Monica Community College Malibu Campus improvements). According to the Leighton report, Geosoils obtained radiocarbon dates on the Civic Center Gravels in the 15,000 to 20,000 year range. We contacted Mr. Rudy Ruberti (GeoSoils) for additional details, however he was unable to recover a copy of the 1989 report, but he stated

that he did find a receipt from Beta-Analytical (an age-dating laboratory) in the job file.

Additional detailed studies by Earth Consultants International in 1999 and 2003 included some reinterpretation of the GeoSoils 1989 study and a review of local uplift rates postulated by other workers and concluded that the top of the Civic Center Gravels may indeed have been deposited as early as 60,000 years ago (somewhat older than that postulated by GeoSoils). ECI also concluded that faulting does not affect Holocene sediments beneath the site, suggesting that faulting is inactive or not located beneath the Civic Center site. The ECI reports were subsequently reviewed and approved by the City.

In light of the foregoing, it is our opinion that the potential for surface rupture due to faulting on the Santa Monica Community College Campus Improvements site is low.

REVIEW COMMENT #2:

Please clearly depict the proposed development footprint on Cross Section A. Additional comments may be raised regarding the Civic Center Gravels and the siting of the proposed development.

RESPONSE:

The proposed development footprint has been printed on the attached Cross-Section A at reduced scale to illustrate its position on the full scale sections provided in the reviewed report.

BUILDING PLAN-CHECK STAGE REVIEW COMMENTS

BUILDING PLAN-CHECK COMMENT #1:

The following note must appear on the grading and foundation plans: "Testing shall be performed prior to pouring footings and slabs to evaluate the Weighted Plasticity and the Expansion Index of the supporting soils, and foundation and slab plans should be reviewed by the Civil and Structural Engineer and revised, if necessary."

RESPONSE:

Acknowledged.

BUILDING PLAN-CHECK COMMENT #2:

Section 7.2.1 of the City's geotechnical guidelines requires a minimum thickness of 10 mils for vapor barriers beneath slabs-on-grade. Building plans shall reflect this requirement.

RESPONSE:

The recommendations of the reviewed geotechnical report also refer to a minimum thickness of 10 mils for the vapor barrier beneath the slab-on-grade. We concur with the reviewer.

BUILDING PLAN-CHECK COMMENT #3:

Please depict the limits and depths of over-excavation and structural fill to be placed on the grading plan, and cross-sectional view of the proposed building area.

RESPONSE:

We defer this item to the project civil engineer. The grading plans should be provided to our office for geotechnical review.

BUILDING PLAN-CHECK COMMENT #4:

Show the area and depth of the (existing) basement backfill on the grading plans.

RESPONSE:

We defer this item to the project civil engineer.

BUILDING PLAN-CHECK COMMENT #5:

The Consultant's recommendations to perform post-production CPT-soundings to evaluate the liquefaction potential of the improved soil shall be included as notes on the grading and building plans.

RESPONSE:

We defer this item to the project civil engineer.

BUILDING PLAN-CHECK COMMENT #6:

An agreement must be prepared by the property owners and City of Malibu that provides the procedures and methodologies for the post-production CPT-soundings recommended by the Project Geotechnical Consultant. Please submit the agreement to the City prior to permit issuance.

RESPONSE:

Acknowledged.

BUILDING PLAN-CHECK COMMENT #7:

Two sets of final grading, retaining wall, OWTS, stone column, and educational facility plans (APPROVED BY BUILDING AND SAFETY) incorporating the Project Geotechnical Consultant's recommendations and items in this review sheet must be reviewed and wet stamped and manually signed by the Project Engineering Geologist and Project Geotechnical/Civil Engineer.

City geotechnical staff will review the plans for conformance with the Project Geotechnical Consultant's recommendations and items in this review sheet over the counter at City Hall. Appointments for final review and approval of the plans may be made by calling or emailing City Geotechnical Staff.

RESPONSE:

Acknowledged.

CLOSURE

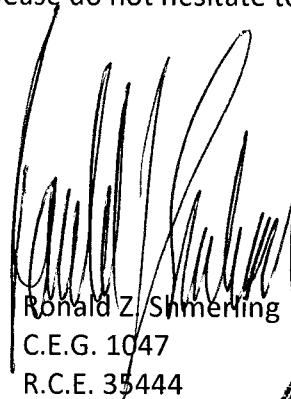
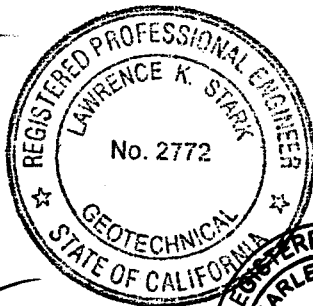
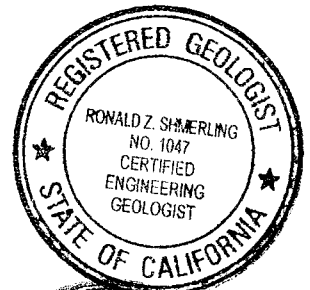
This geotechnical report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted engineering practices at this time and location. No other warranties, either express or implied, are made as to the professional advice provided under the terms of our agreement and included in this report. All previous recommendations from the 2013 geotechnical report that are not addressed in this report, remain applicable

Thank you for this opportunity to be of service. Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions regarding this report.

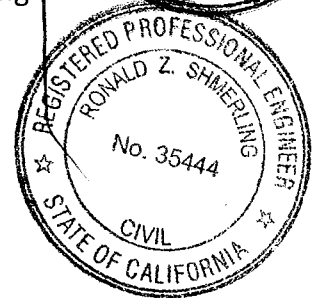
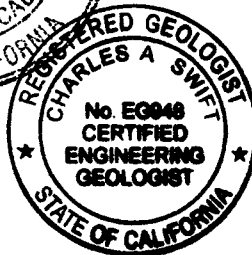
Respectfully submitted,
GEOLABS-WESTLAKE VILLAGE



Lawrence K. Stark
G.E. 2772


Ronald Z. Shmerling
C.E.G. 1047
R.C.E. 35444

Charles A. Swift
C.E.G. 948



ENCLOSURE LIST: Reference List.....Plate R1-R6
Revised Cross-Section A.....Plate 1
City of Malibu Review Letter.....Appendix A

XC: (3) Addressee c/o Mr. Lee Paul
(1) M2 Strategic, Attn: Mr. Masoud Mahmoud
(2) City of Malibu, Attn: Mr. Christopher Dean (Via M2 Strategic)

REFERENCE LIST:

Project References:

California Division of Mines and Geology, October 3, 1994; Fault Evaluation Report FER-229, Malibu Coast Fault, Los Angeles County, California.

California Geological Survey (formerly the Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology), August 16, 2007; Revised Map of Earthquake Fault Zones, Malibu Beach 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Los Angeles, County, California, scale 1:24,000, 1 sheet.

..., February 9, 2007; Supplement #1 to Fault Evaluation Report FER-229, Splays Associated with the Malibu Coast Fault Zone at Winter Mesa, Malibu, Los Angeles County, California.

..., 1999, rev. 2002; Simplified Fault Activity Map of California, 1:2,500,000, 1 sheet.

..., October 17, 2001; Official Map of Seismic Hazards Zones, Malibu Beach 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California, scale 1:24 000, 1 sheet.

..., 2001; Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Malibu Beach-7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California: Seismic Hazard Zone Report 050.

City of Malibu, November, 1995; General Plan.

..., January 17, 2014; Geotechnical Review Sheet, Santa Monica Community College Malibu Campus Improvement, 23525 Civic Center Way. Review Log # 3558. CDP 13-056/CUP 13-011.

Federal Emergency Management Agency, September 26, 2008; Flood Insurance Rate Map 06037C1537F.

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AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

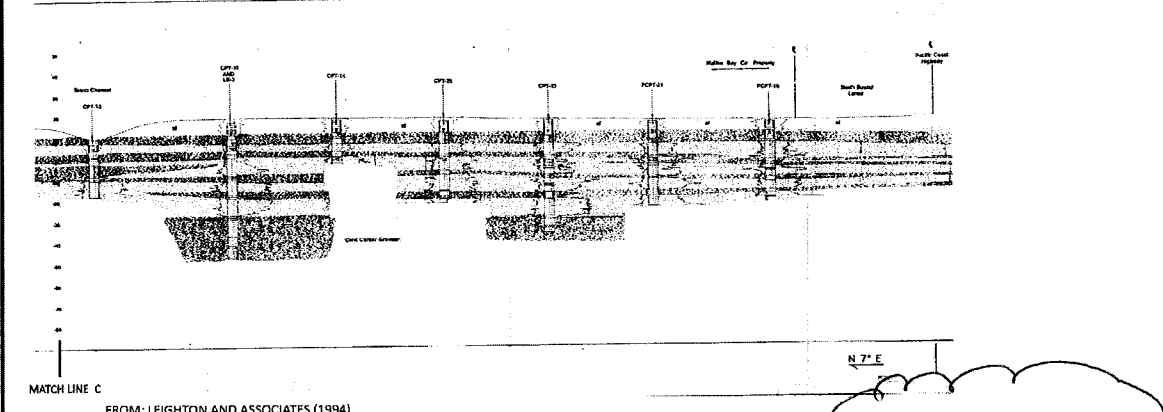
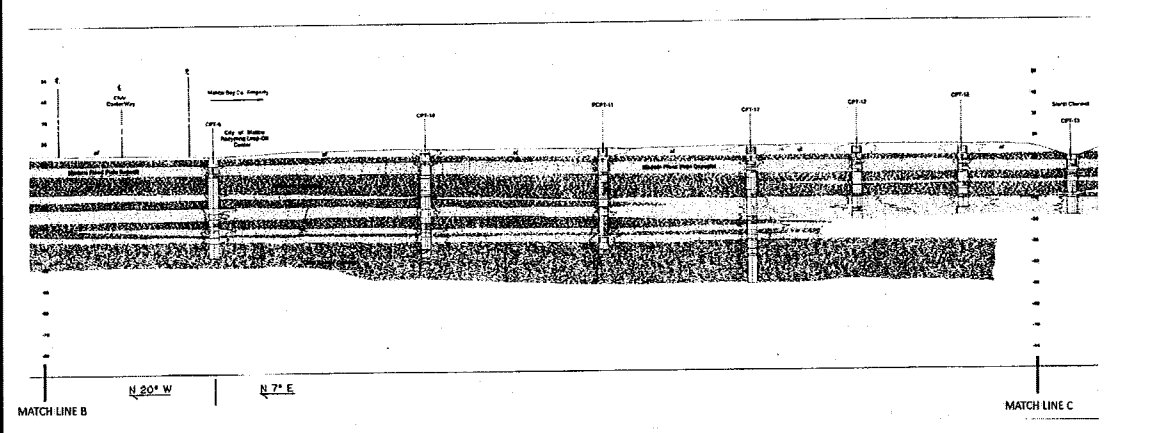
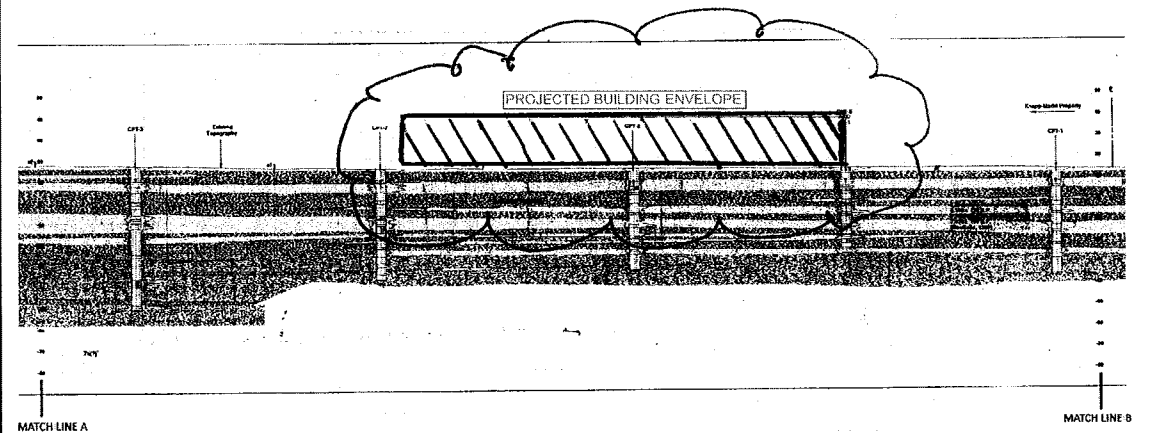
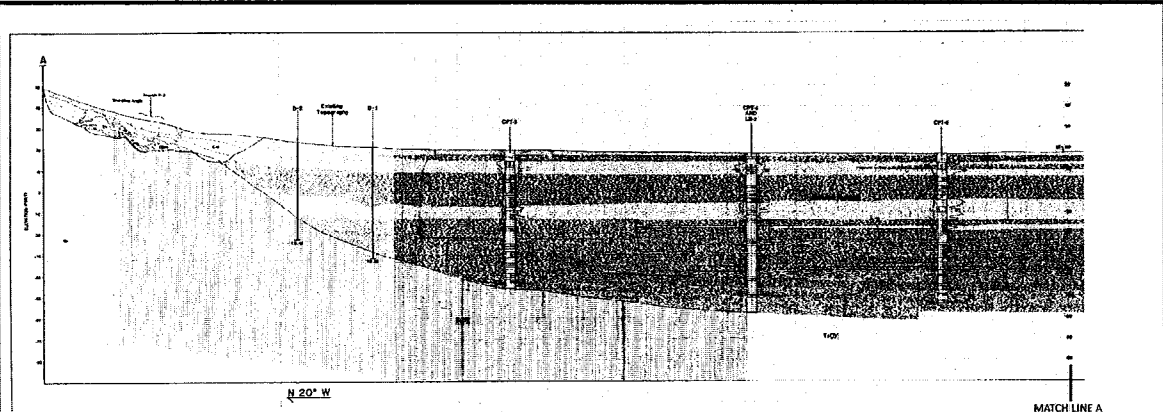
Fairchild Collection, Flight C300, (1928), Frames J55 and J56, black and white

Flight C22555 (August 14, 1956), Frames 15-2 and 15-3, black and white

Flight IMC392, (1964), Frames 1-13-254, 1-13-255, 1-13-256, black and white

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FROM: LEIGHTON AND ASSOCIATES (1994)

LEIGHTON AND ASSOCIATES CROSS SECTION A-A'

REVISED JULY 17, 2014

Geotek & Earthquake Village
 GEOTECHNICAL & CIVIL ENGINEERING

DATE: 5/22/14
 SCALE: 1/8"=1'-0"
 PROJECT NO.: 9279

PLATE 1

Appendix A
City of Malibu Review Letter

July 22, 2014
W.O. 9279



City of Malibu

23825 Stuart Ranch Road • Malibu, California 90265-4861
(310) 456-2489 • Fax (310) 317-1950 • www.malibucity.org

GEOTECHNICAL REVIEW SHEET

<u>Project Information</u>		Review Log #:	3558
Date:	June 12, 2014	Planning #:	CDP 13-056 CUP 13-011
Site Address:	23525 Civic Center Way	BPC/GPC #:	
Lot/Tract/PM #:		Planner:	Bonnie Blue
Applicant/Contact:	Masoud Mahmoud, masoud@m2strategic.com		
Contact Phone #:	310-434-4203	Fax#:	
Project Type:	Santa Monica Community College Malibu Campus Improvements		

<u>Submittal Information</u>	
Consultant(s) / Report Date(s):	GeoLabs Westlake Village (Stark, RGE 2772; Shmerling, CEG 1047): (Current submittal(s) in Bold) 5-22-14, 6-20-12 (revised 12-18-13)
	Grading plans prepared by kpff Consulting Engineers dated August 15, 2013, five sheets. Building plans prepared by Quatro Design Group dated October 11, 2013.
Previous Reviews:	1-17-14, Geotechnical Review Referral Sheet dated 11-19-13

<u>Review Findings</u>	
<u>Coastal Development Permit Review</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	The Santa Monica Community College project is APPROVED from a geotechnical perspective.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The Santa Monica Community College project is NOT APPROVED from a geotechnical perspective. The listed 'Review Comments' shall be addressed prior to approval of the OWTS.
<u>Building Plan-Check Stage Review</u>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Awaiting <u>Building plan check submittal</u> . Please respond to the listed 'Building Plan-Check Stage Review Comments' AND review and incorporate the attached 'Geotechnical Notes for Building Plan Check' into the plans.
<input type="checkbox"/>	APPROVED from a geotechnical perspective. Please review the attached 'Geotechnical Notes for Building Plan Check' and incorporate into Building Plan-Check submittals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	NOT APPROVED from a geotechnical perspective. Please respond to the listed 'Building Plan-Check Stage Review Comments' AND review and incorporate the attached 'Geotechnical Notes for Building Plan Check' into the plans.

Remarks

The referenced response report was reviewed by the City from a geotechnical perspective. Based on the

Guidelines for geotechnical reports (dated February 2002) are available on the City of Malibu web site:
<http://www.ci.malibu.ca.us/index.cfm?fuseaction=nav&navid=30>.

Fugro Project #: 3399.001

submitted information and a site reconnaissance, the project comprises the demolition and removal of an existing sheriff's department, exterior arcade structure, communication tower, and a portion of the existing hardscape, landscape, and paved parking area. The improvements for the Malibu Campus of Santa Monica Community College include the construction of a new 25,600 square foot 2-story educational facility with an interpretive center, art studio, computer classroom, multi-purpose physical activity space, lecture hall, science lab, and sheriff's substation. New landscaping, hardscape and paved parking are proposed, as well as a new 75' communication tower.

Grading consists of 14,000 yards of R & R; 4,000 yards of fill under structure; 3,000 yards of cut and 1,500 yards of fill non-exempt; and 2,500 yards of import).

Ground improvements consisting of the installation of stone columns will be utilized to reduce the potential for liquefaction across the site.

The proposed development will be connected to the City's wastewater treatment plant. No onsite wastewater treatment system is proposed as part of this project.

NOTICE: Applicants shall be required to submit all Geotechnical reports for this project as searchable PDF files on a CD. At the time of Building Plan Check application, the Consultant must provide searchable PDF files on a CD to the Building Department for ALL previously submitted reports that have been reviewed by City Geotechnical Staff.

Review Comments:

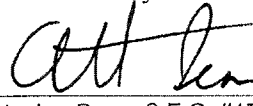
1. The Consultant states that the Civic Center gravels were estimated to be 15,000 to 20,000 years old. What is the basis for that age range? Were materials found within the gravels that were dated?
2. Please clearly depict the proposed development footprint on Cross-Section A. Additional comments may be raised regarding the Civic Center Gravels and the siting of the proposed development.

Building Plan-Check Stage Review Comments:

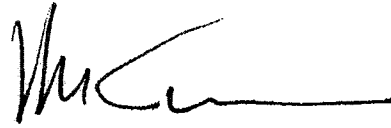
1. The following note must appear on the grading and foundation plans: "Tests shall be performed prior to pouring footings and slabs to evaluate the Weighted Plasticity and the Expansion Index of the supporting soils, and foundation and slab plans should be reviewed by the Civil or Structural Engineer and revised, if necessary."
2. Section 7.2.1 of the City's geotechnical guidelines requires a minimum thickness of 10 mils for vapor barriers beneath slabs-on-grade. Building plans shall reflect this requirement.
3. Please depict limits and depths of over-excavation and structural fill to be placed on the grading plan, and cross-sectional view of the proposed building area.
4. Show the area and depth of the (existing) basement backfill on the grading plans.
5. The Consultant's recommendations to perform post-production CPT-soundings to evaluate the liquefaction potential of the improved soil shall be included as notes on the grading and building plans.
6. An agreement must be prepared by the property owners and City of Malibu that provides the procedures and methodologies for the post-production CPT-soundings recommended by the Project Geotechnical Consultant. Please submit the agreement to the City prior to permit issuance.
7. Two sets of final grading, retaining wall, OWTS, stone column, and educational facility plans (**APPROVED BY BUILDING AND SAFETY**) incorporating the Project Geotechnical Consultant's recommendations and items in this review sheet must be **reviewed and wet stamped and manually signed by the Project Engineering Geologist and Project Geotechnical/Civil Engineer**. City geotechnical staff will review the plans for conformance with the Project Geotechnical Consultants' recommendations and items in this review sheet over the counter at City Hall. **Appointments for final review and approval of the plans may be made by calling or emailing City Geotechnical staff.**

Please direct questions regarding this review sheet to City Geotechnical staff listed below.


Engineering Geology Review by:


Christopher Dean, C.E.G. #1751, Exp. 9-30-14 Date 6/12/14
Engineering Geology Reviewer (310-456-2489, x306)
Email: cdean@malibucity.org

Geotechnical Engineering Review by:


Kenneth Clements, G. E. # 2010, Exp. 6-30-14 Date June 12, 2014
Geotechnical Engineering Reviewer (805-563-8909)
Email: kclements@fugro.com

This review sheet was prepared by City Geotechnical Staff contracted with Fugro as an agent of the City of Malibu.

FUGRO CONSULTANTS, INC. 
4820 McGrath Street, Suite 100
Ventura, California 93003-7778
(805) 650-7000 (Ventura office)
(310) 456-2489, x306 (City of Malibu)