

July 25, 2017 File: 1911.029altr.doc

Alameda Unified School District 2060 Challenger Drive Alameda, California 94501

Attention: Chad Pimentel, Legal Counsel for AUSD

Re: Geotechnical Engineering Investigation Evaluation of Liquefaction Risk and Liquefaction Induced Settlement Potential Encinal High School Campus 210 Central Avenue Alameda, California

# Introduction

This letter summarizes our geotechnical investigation of the Encinal High School Campus located at 210 Central Avenue in Alameda, California. The approximate site location is presented on Figure 1, Site Location Map. The purpose of our geotechnical investigation is to evaluate the site soil and groundwater conditions and to assess the liquefaction risk and liquefaction induced settlement potential across the school campus. Our scope includes exploring the subsurface conditions with eight Cone Penetration Tests (CPTs), conducting engineering analyses to evaluate the liquefaction risk and liquefaction induced settlement potential, and presentation of our geotechnical conclusions in this letter report.

# Site Description

The Encinal High School campus is located on the southerly side of Central Avenue, west of Third Street, as shown on the Site Location Map, Figure 1. The existing campus consists of numerous permanent and portable buildings, paved driveways, parking areas, and play areas, and landscaping improvements, as shown on the Site Plan, Figure 2. The ground surface at the project site and the surrounding area is characterized by nearly level to slightly sloping terrain.

# Regional Geology

The site is located within the Coast Range Geomorphic Province of California. The regional bedrock geology consists of complexly folded, faulted, sheared, and altered sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rock of the Franciscan Complex. Bedrock is characterized by a diverse assemblage of greenstone, sandstone, shale, chert, and melange, with lesser amounts of conglomerate, calc-silicate rock, schist and other metamorphic rocks.

The regional topography is characterized by northwest-southeast trending mountain ridges and intervening valleys that were formed by movement between the North American and the Pacific Plates. Continued deformation and erosion during the late Tertiary and Quaternary Age (the last several million years) formed the prominent coastal ridges and the inland depression that is now the San Francisco Bay. The more recent seismic activity within the Coast Range



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Geomorphic Province is concentrated along the San Andreas Fault zone, a complex group of generally north to northwest trending faults.

Geologic mapping<sup>1</sup> indicates the site is located in an area underlain by artificial fill sands, as shown on Figure 3. These artificial (manmade) fills were placed over older dune sands and soft clay (Bay Mud).

#### Surface Conditions

The site is currently developed as a high school campus. The attached Site Plan, Figure 2, shows the locations of existing buildings, driveways, and play areas. Most of the ground surface immediately around the existing buildings consists of asphalt paved surfaces.

#### Seismicity

The San Francisco Bay Region is located in a seismically active area and the proposed improvements will therefore experience the effects of future earthquakes. Such earthquakes could occur on any of several active faults within the region. These faults are shown on the Active Fault Map, Figure 4.

# Subsurface Exploration and Laboratory Testing

We explored the subsurface soil and groundwater conditions with eight Cone Penetration Tests (CPTs) at the approximate locations shown on the Site Plan, Figure 2. The CPTs were conducted with truck-mounted equipment on March 23, 2017 and August 29, 2014. The CPTs were extended to depths of 8 feet to 68 feet below the ground surface. A schematic of the CPT apparatus is provided on Figure A-1 and a CPT Soil Interpretation Chart is provided on Figure A-2. CPT logs (2017) are shown on Figures A-3 through A-8, and CPT logs (2014) are shown on Figures B-1 through B-3.

#### Subsurface Conditions

The subsurface conditions are consistent with the mapped geology. Review of subsurface data collected from the CPTs conducted at the site indicate that the campus is generally underlain by approximately ten to fifteen feet of loose to medium-dense sandy fill over a relatively thin layer of soft clay and organic material, interpreted as Bay Mud or similar marsh deposits. Beneath the soft clay, each CPT encountered predominantly medium-dense to dense silty sand and sandy silt extending to a depth of 50 feet or more.

Groundwater was measured at approximately seven (2017) to ten (2014) feet below the ground surface during our CPT investigations. It is anticipated that the groundwater level beneath the site is influenced by tidal activity in the nearby San Francisco Bay.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Graymer, R. W., "Geologic Map and Map Database of the Oakland Metropolitan Area, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Francisco Counties, California", 2000, USGS, MF-2342 Version 1.0., Scale 1:50,000.



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Given the low site elevations and proximity to San Francisco Bay, the highest historic groundwater elevation is assumed to coincide with the ground surface.

#### Liquefaction Risk and Liquefaction Induced Settlement Potential

The project site lies within a California Seismic Hazard Zone of Required Investigation for Liquefaction, as mapped by CGS (2003).

Liquefaction refers to the sudden, temporary loss of soil shear strength during strong ground shaking. Liquefaction-related phenomena include liquefaction-induced settlement, flow failure, and lateral spreading. These phenomena can occur where there are saturated, loose, granular deposits. Recent advances in liquefaction studies indicate that liquefaction can occur in granular materials with a high fines content (35 to 50% clayey and silty materials that pass the #200 sieve) provided the fines exhibit a plasticity less than 7. Granular layers with a potential for liquefaction were observed during our subsurface exploration.

To evaluate soil liquefaction, the seismic energy from an earthquake is compared with the ability of the soil to resist pore pressure generation. The earthquake energy is termed the cyclic stress ratio (CSR) and is a function of the maximum credible earthquake peak ground acceleration (PGA) and depth. The soil resistance to liquefaction is based on the relative density, and the amount and plasticity of the fines (silts and clays). The relative density of cohesionless soil is correlated with Cone Penetration Test data measured in the field.

We analyzed the potential for liquefaction utilizing the CPT Liquefaction Assessment software program CLiq (2007, ver. 2.1.6.9), and the procedures outlined by Idriss and Boulanger (2014). The design seismic conditions consisted of a magnitude 7.3 earthquake producing a PGA of 0.53g, which corresponds to the PGA<sub>M</sub> per ASCE 7-10 Section 11.8.3, and assuming groundwater at the ground surface. The results of our liquefaction analyses are presented on Figures 5 through 12, and indicate granular soil layers observed between roughly 4 and 16 feet, and discontinuous lenses between roughly 40 and 50 feet below the ground surface classify as liquefiable during the design seismic event. Therefore, we judge the risk of liquefaction at the site is high.

Potential liquefaction of sandy layers between 4 and 16 feet below the ground surface may result in ground surface settlement of between roughly 1-inch to 2.5-inches, based on the liquefaction analyses discussed above, and as shown on Figures 5 through 12. Potential liquefaction induced differential ground surface settlement within a given building footprint area is estimated to be approximately one half of the total settlement (approximately 0.5 to 1.5-inches).



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Based on procedures outlined by Idriss and Boulanger, 2014, the discontinuous and relatively thin layers of potentially liquefiable soil observed 40-feet to 50-feet below the ground surface in the CPT's may experience 0.5-inch to 1.5-inch of post-liquefaction settlement. However, because there is a significant non-liquefiable soil "cap" overlying these deeper potentially liquefiable soil layers, we utilized the procedures outlined by Youd and Garris (1995) to determine if post-liquefaction settlement will be manifested in the form of ground surface settlement. As shown on Figure 13, based on the relative thicknesses of the non-liquefiable "cap" and the liquefiable layers, post-liquefaction settlements are not expected to result in ground surface settlement from the potentially liquefiable layers located below a depth of 40-feet.

If you have any questions, or if we can be of further assistance, please call us at your convenience.

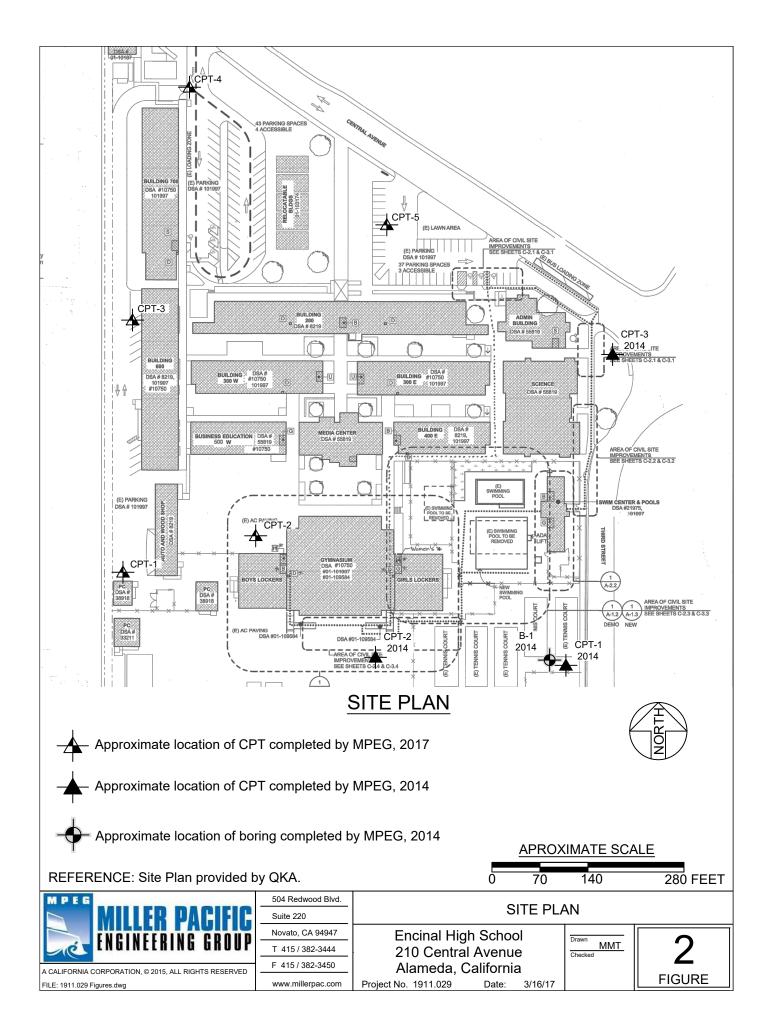
Yours very truly, MILLER PACIFIC ENGINEERING GROUP

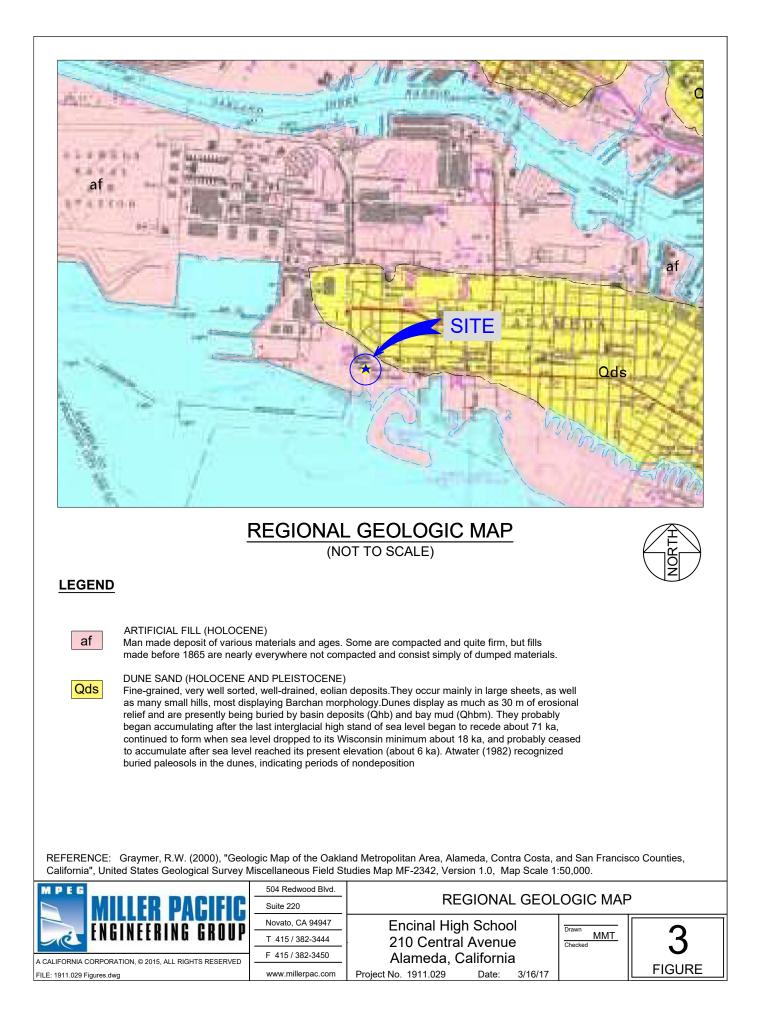


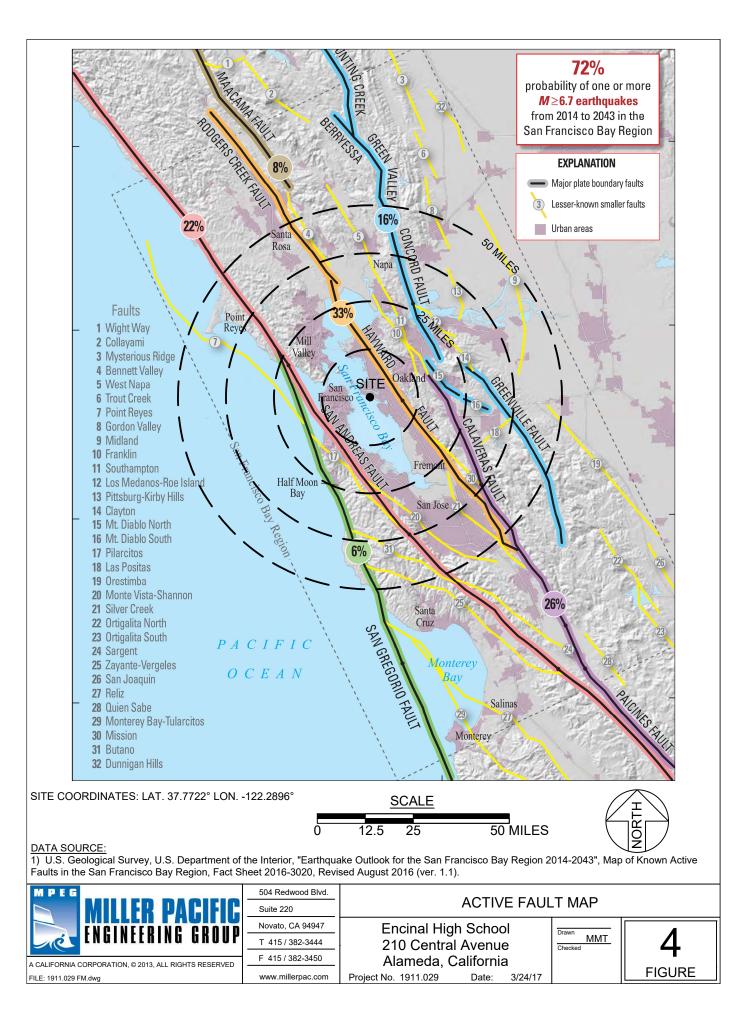
Daniel S. Caldwell Geotechnical Engineer #2006 (Expires 9/30/17)

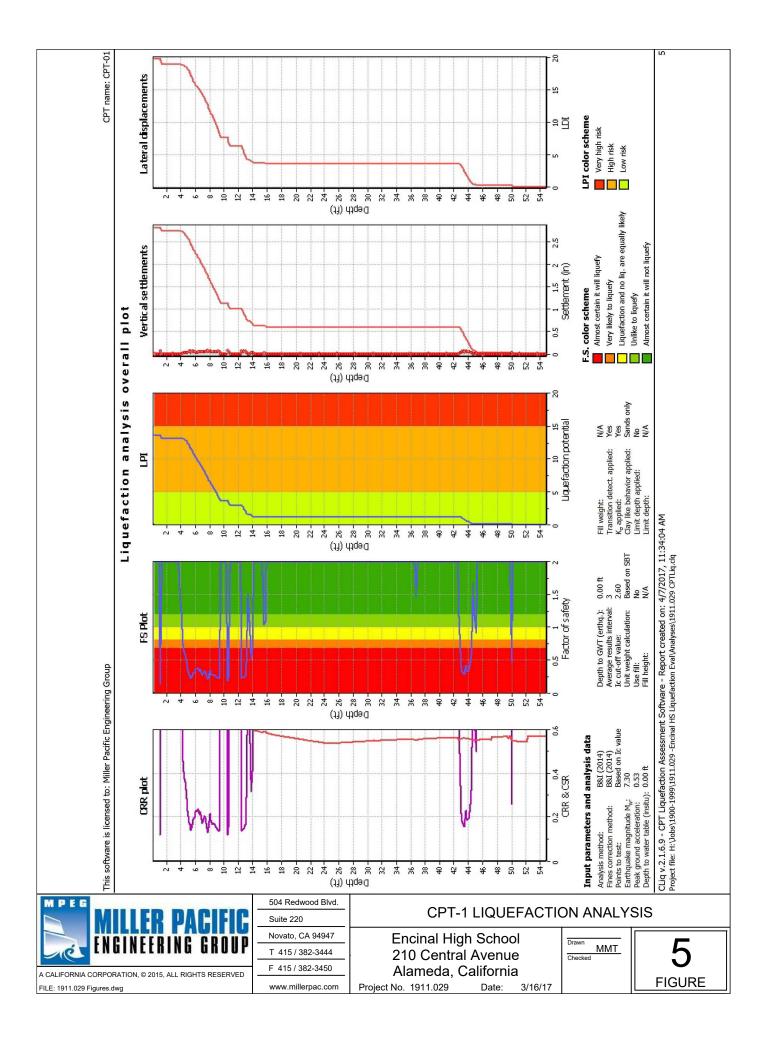
Attachments: Figures 1 through 13, A-1 through A-8, B-1 through B-5

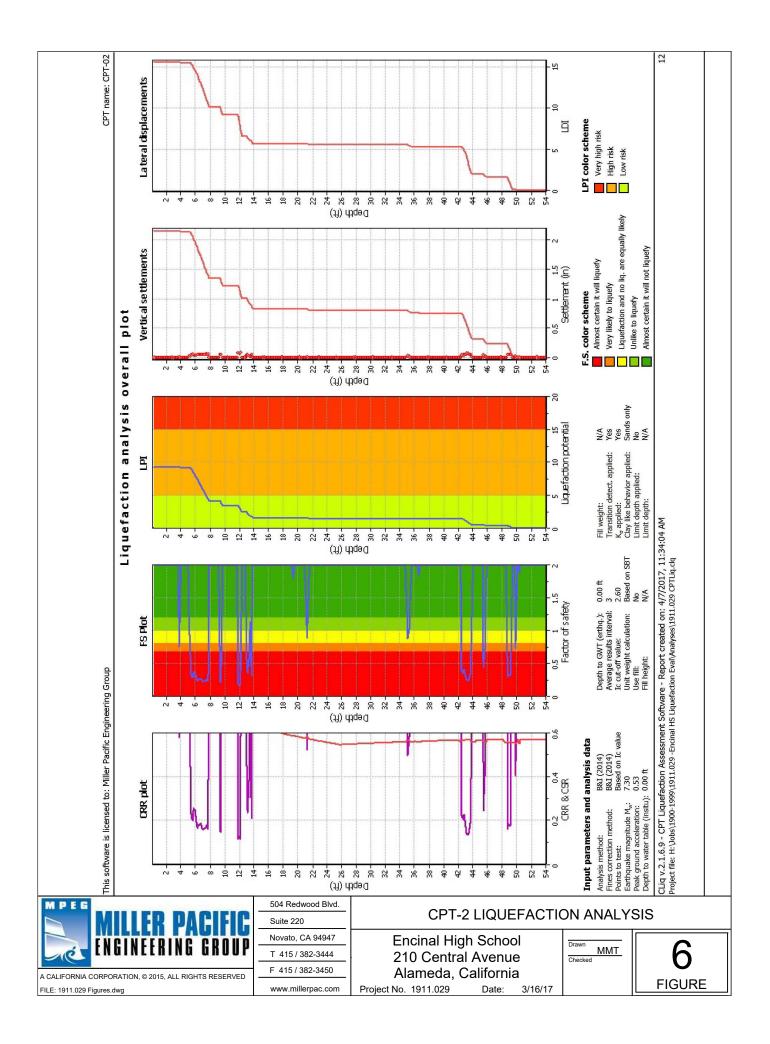


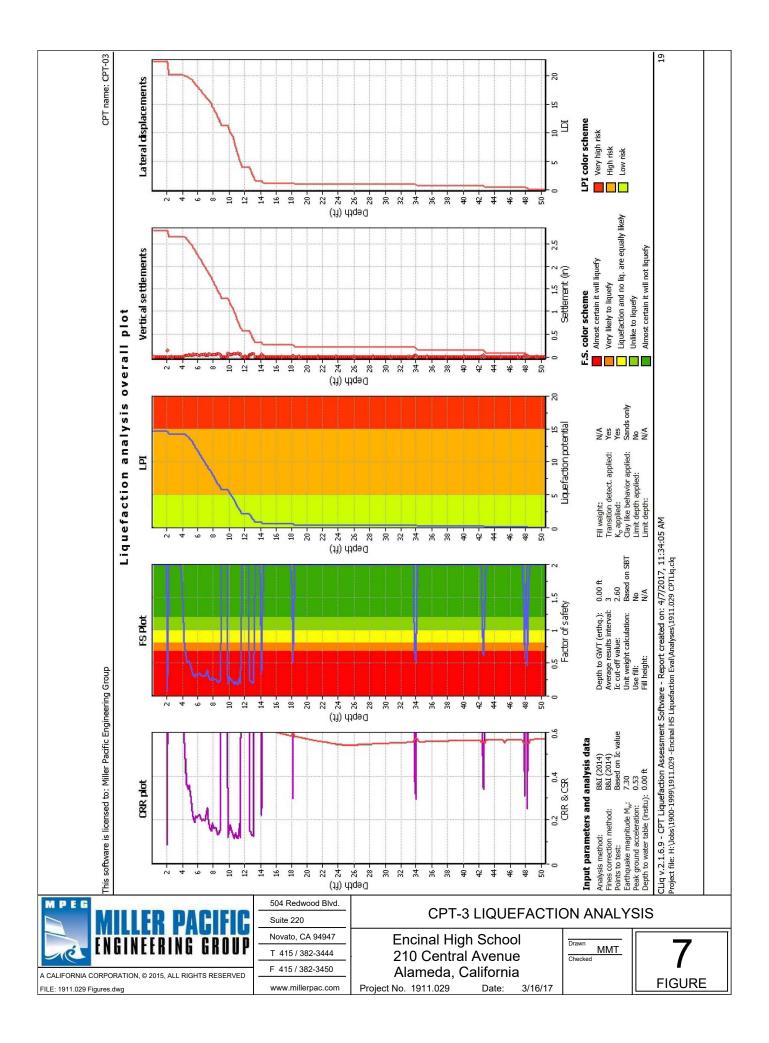


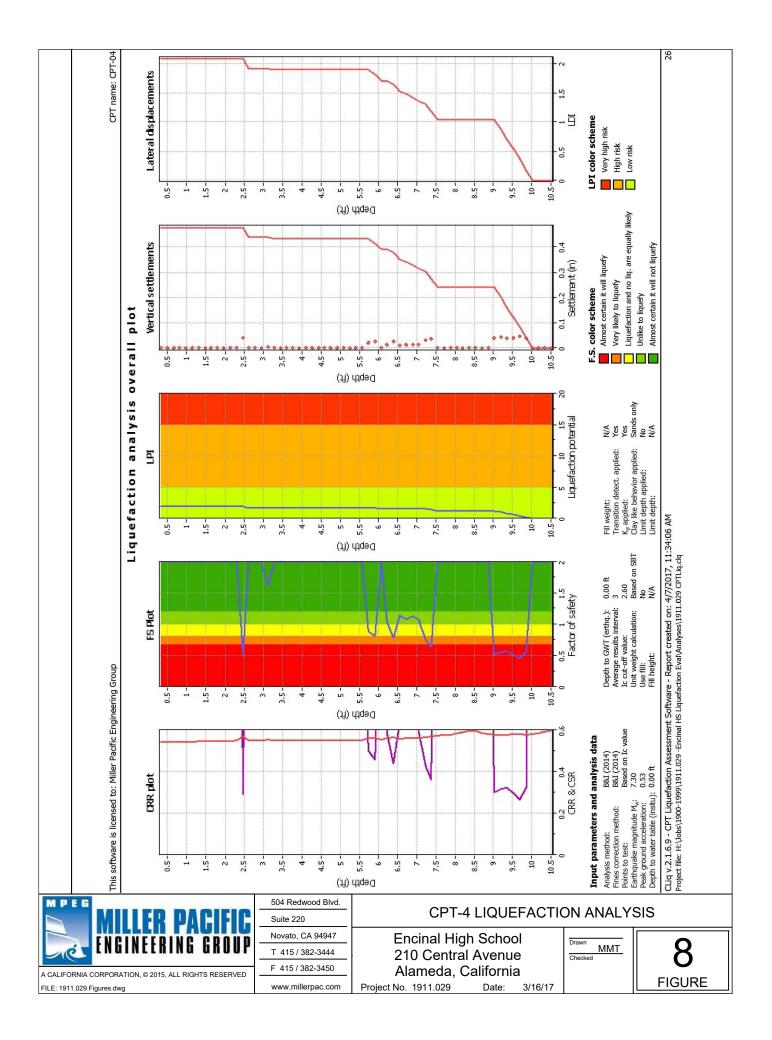


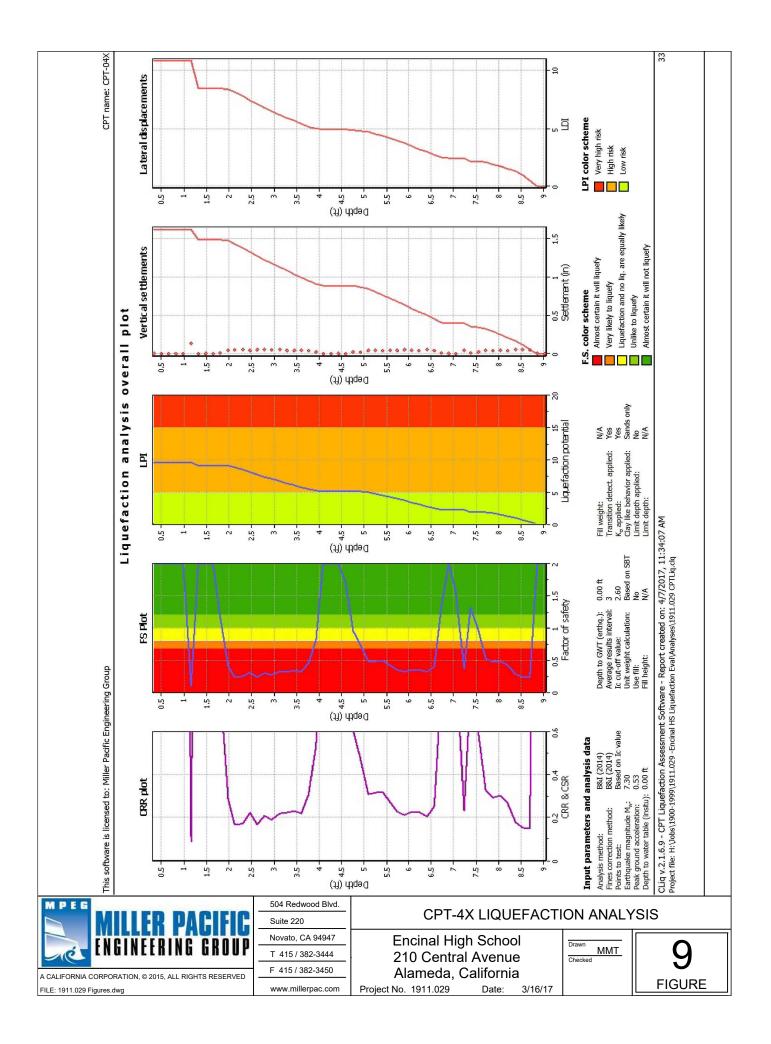


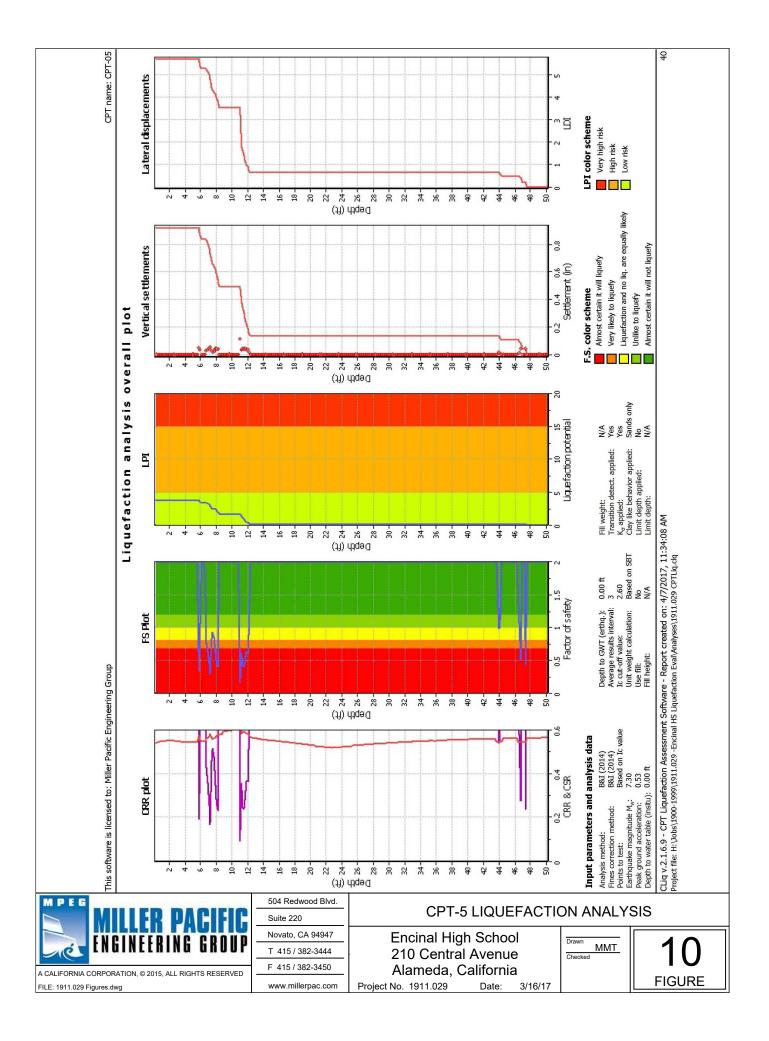


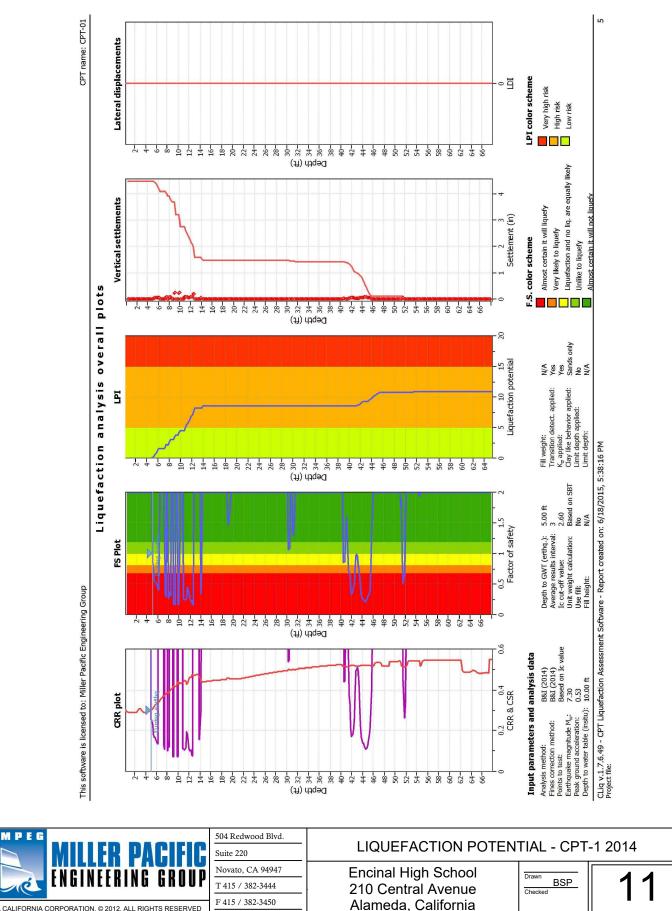








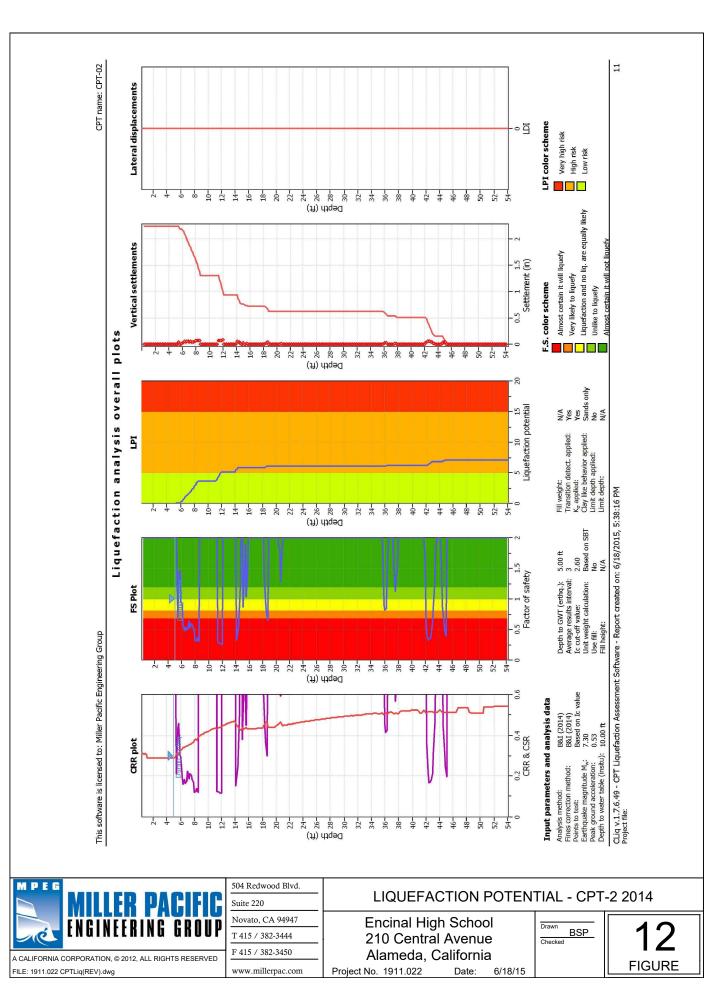


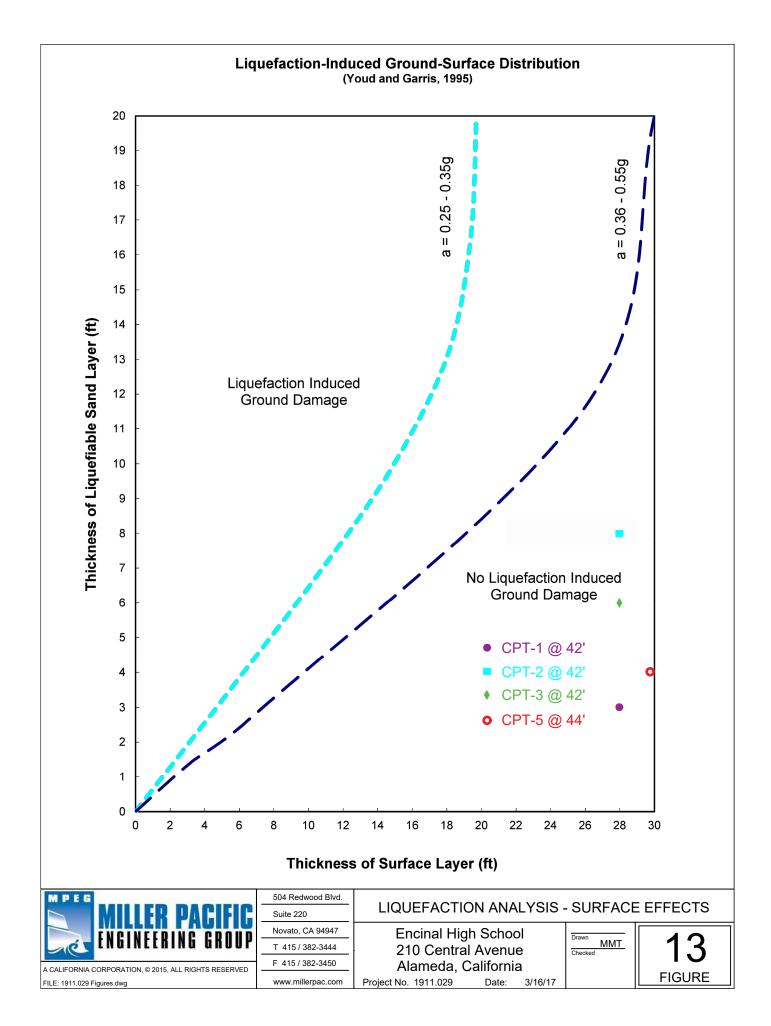


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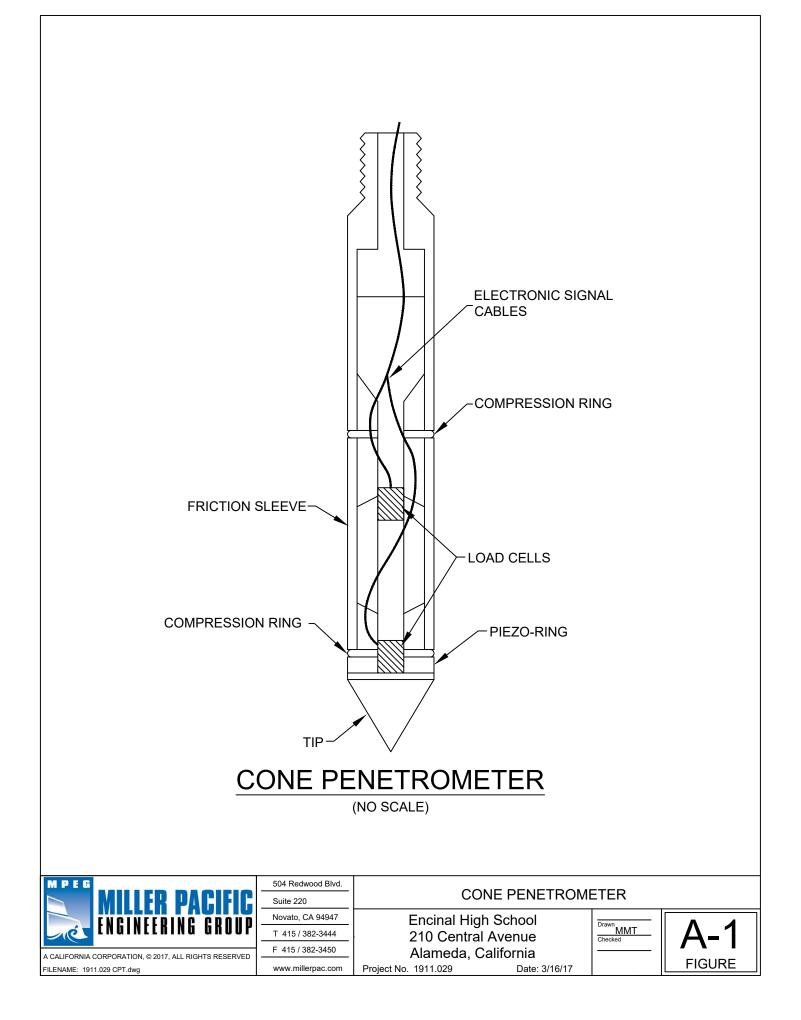
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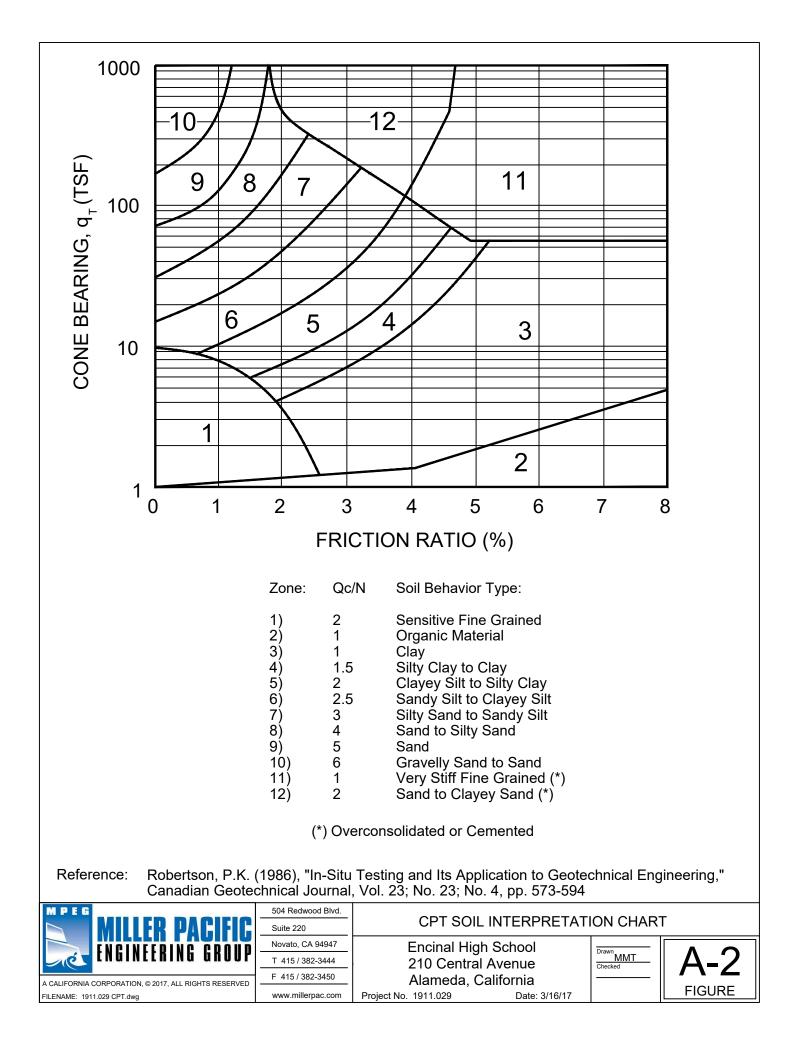
Project No. 1911.022 Date: 6/18/15 FIGURE

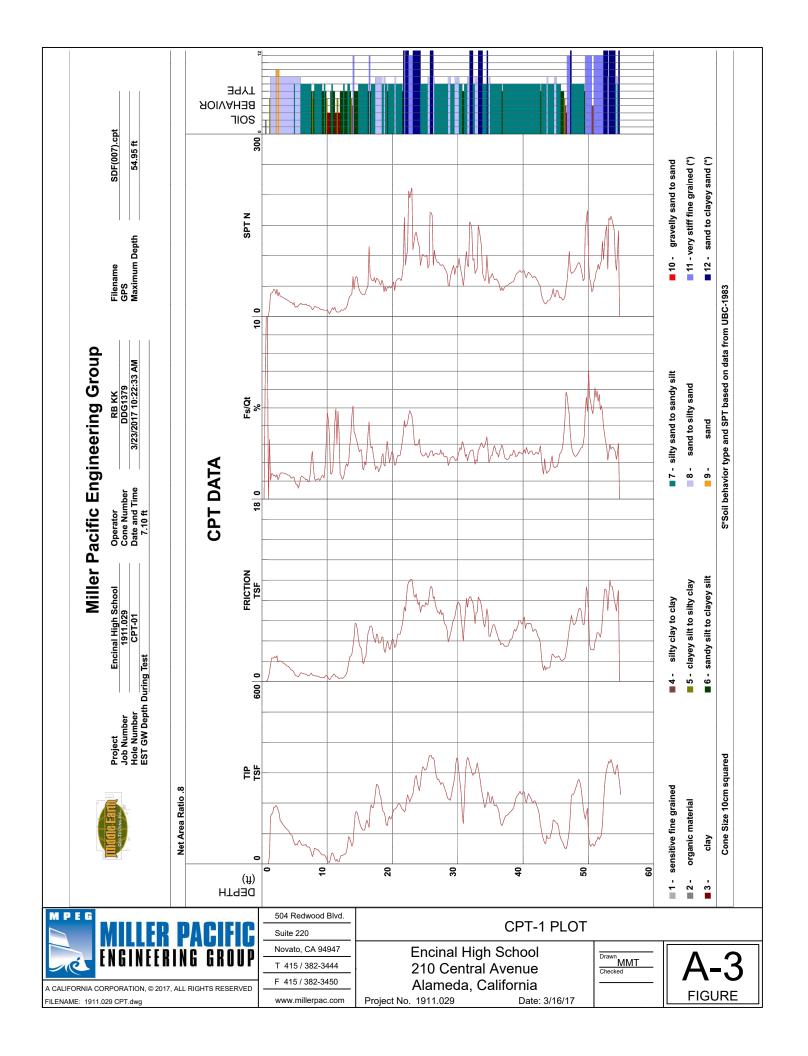


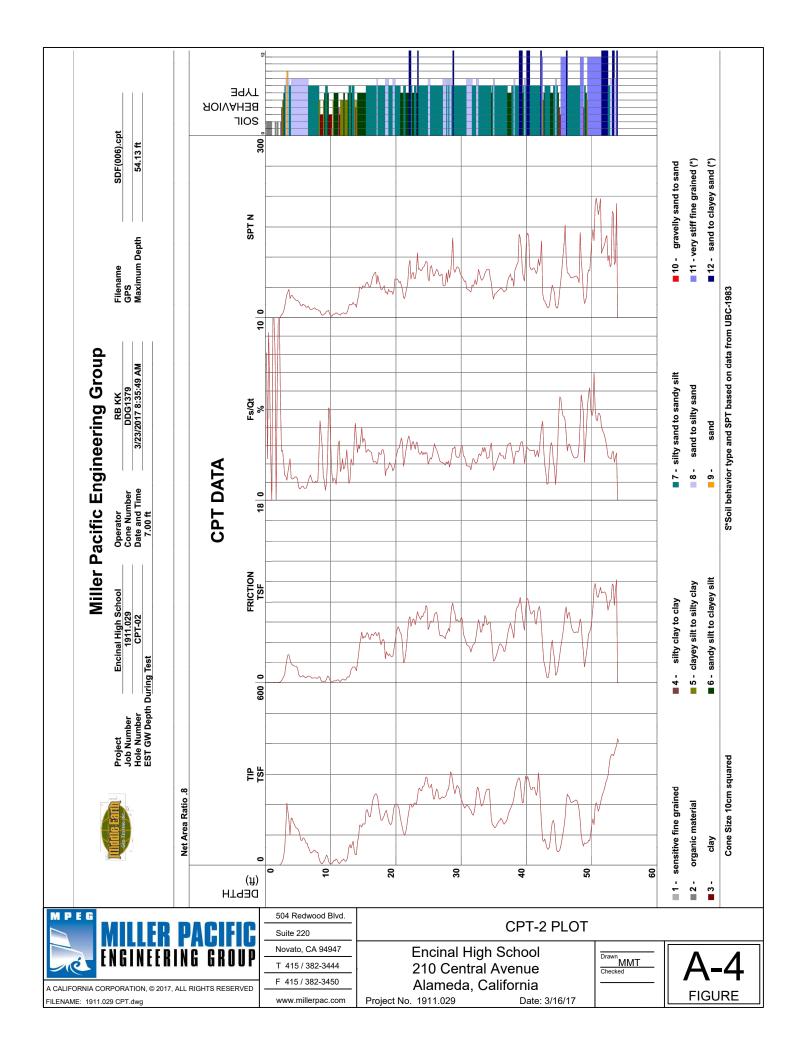


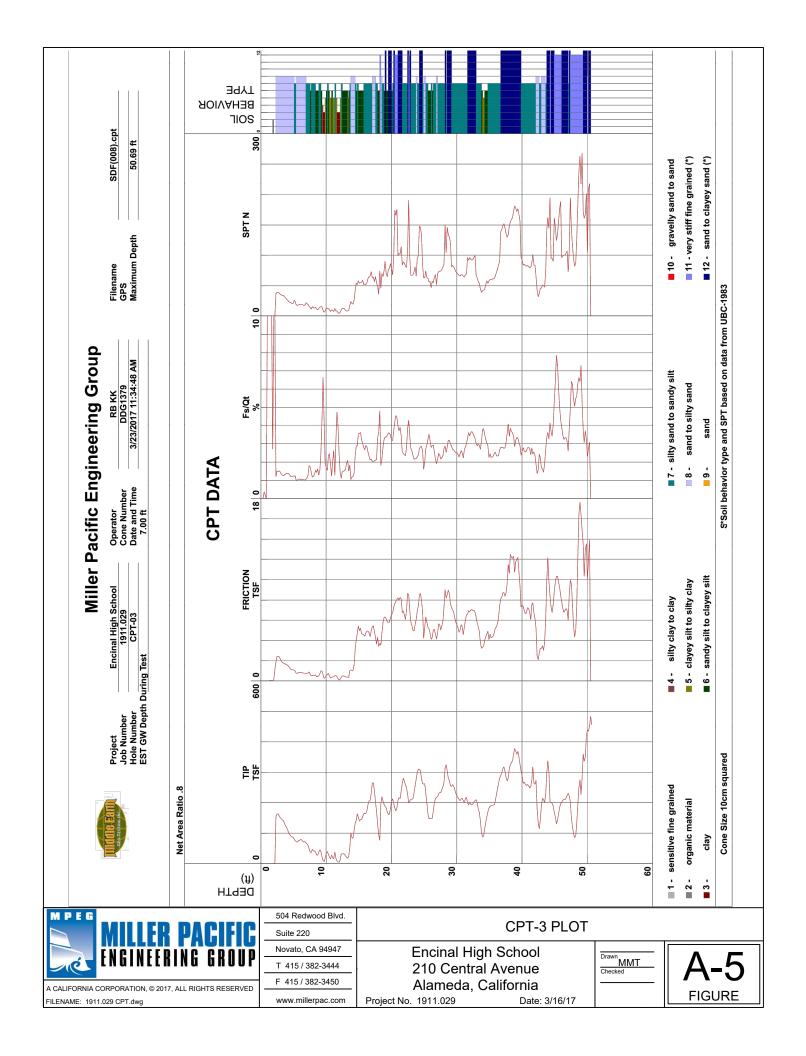
# APPENDIX A

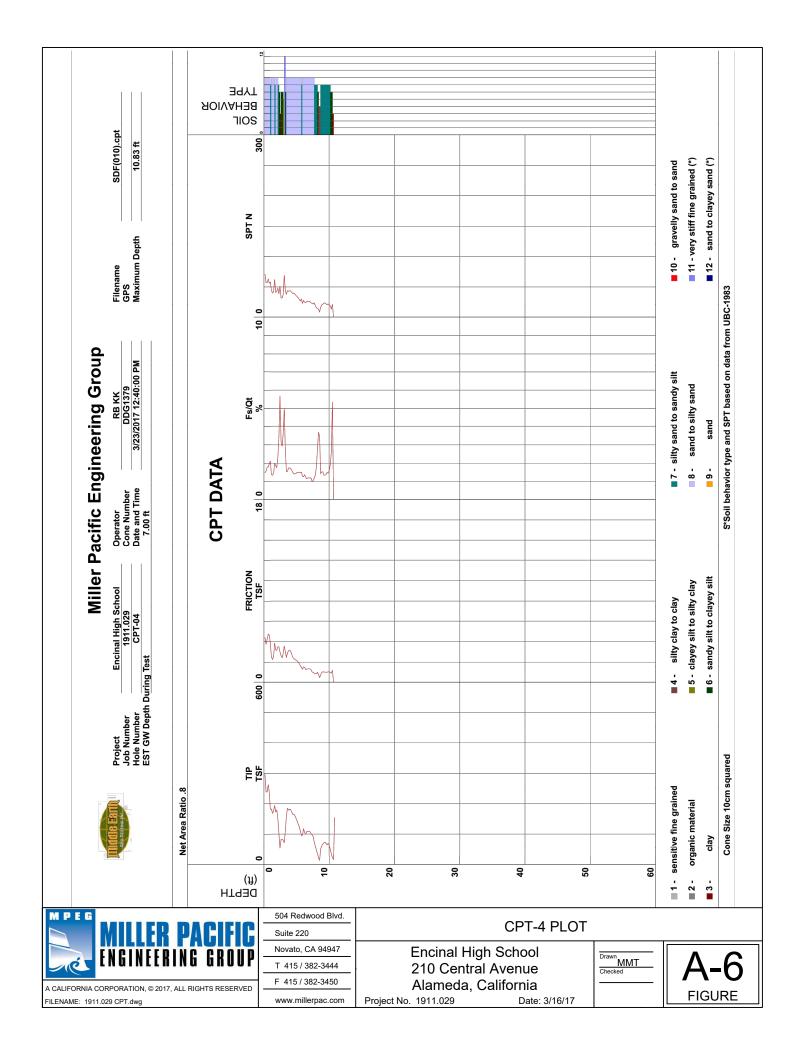


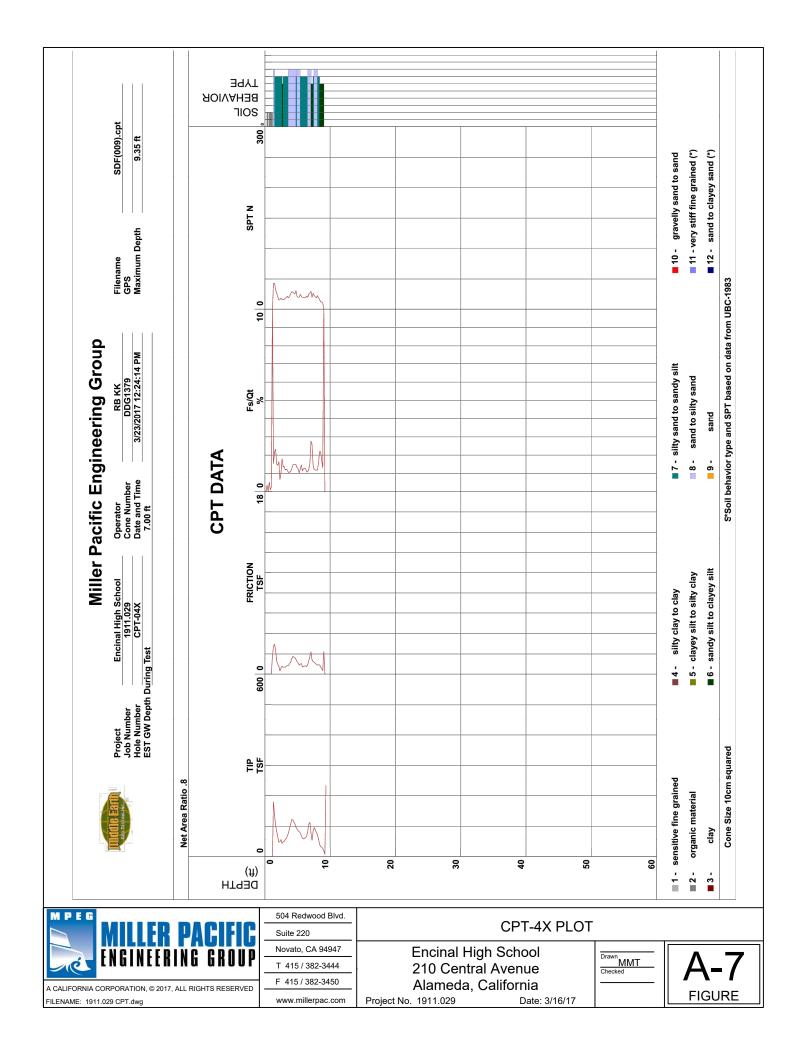


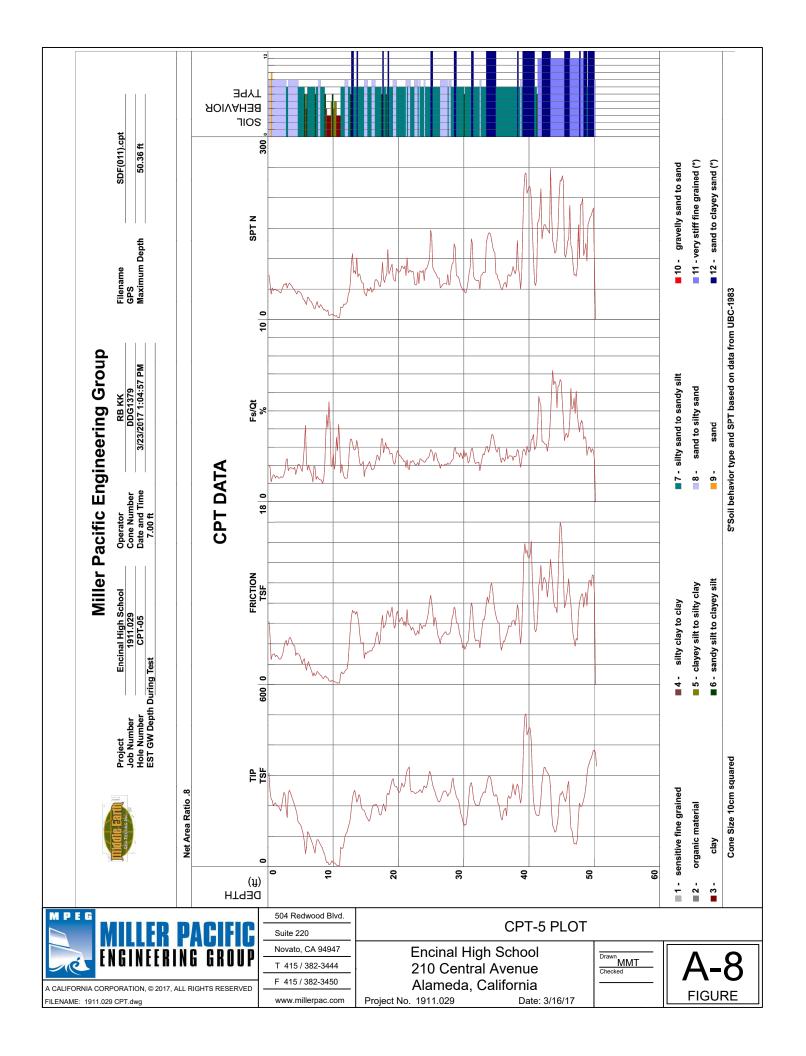




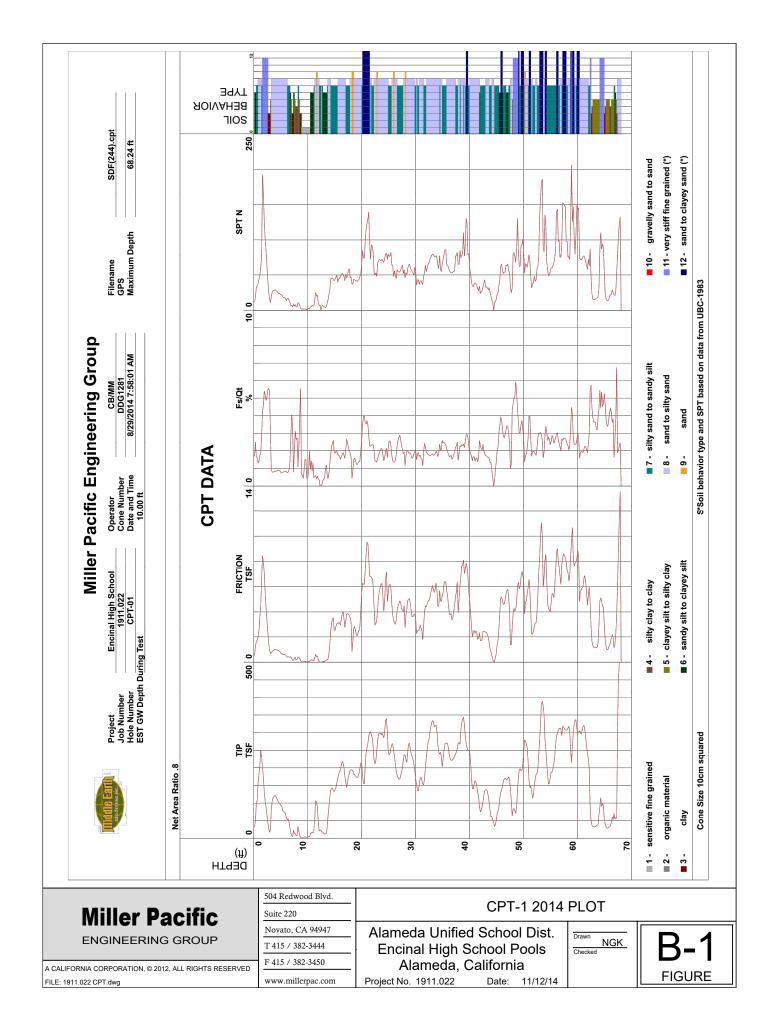


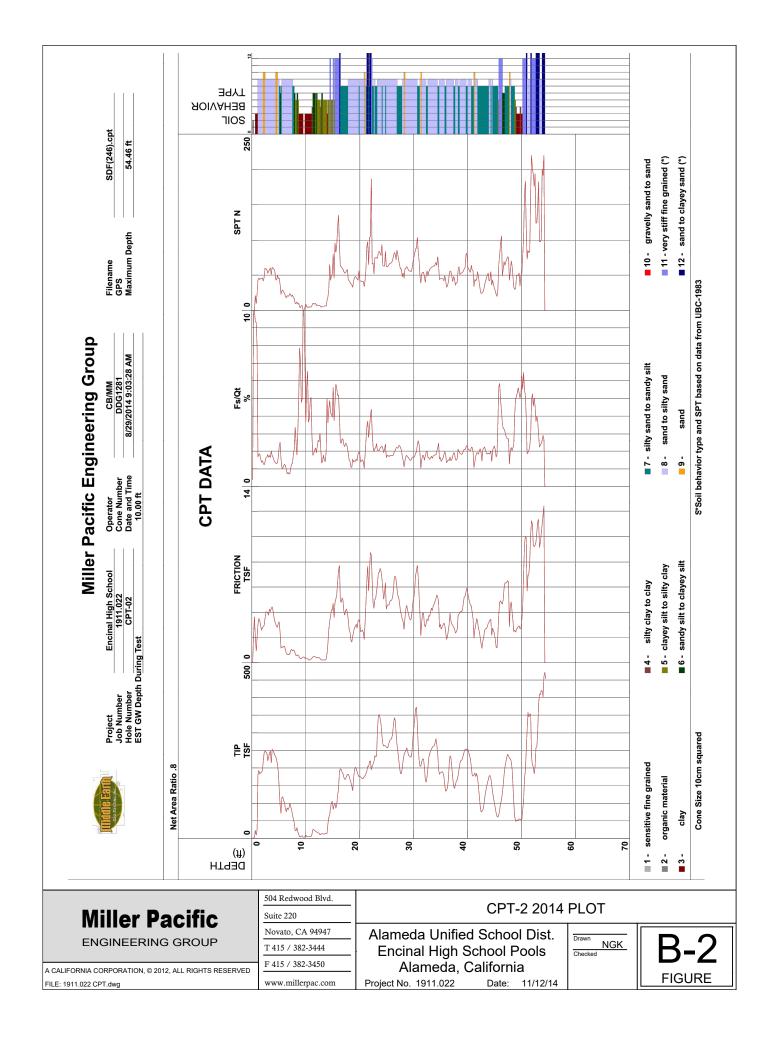


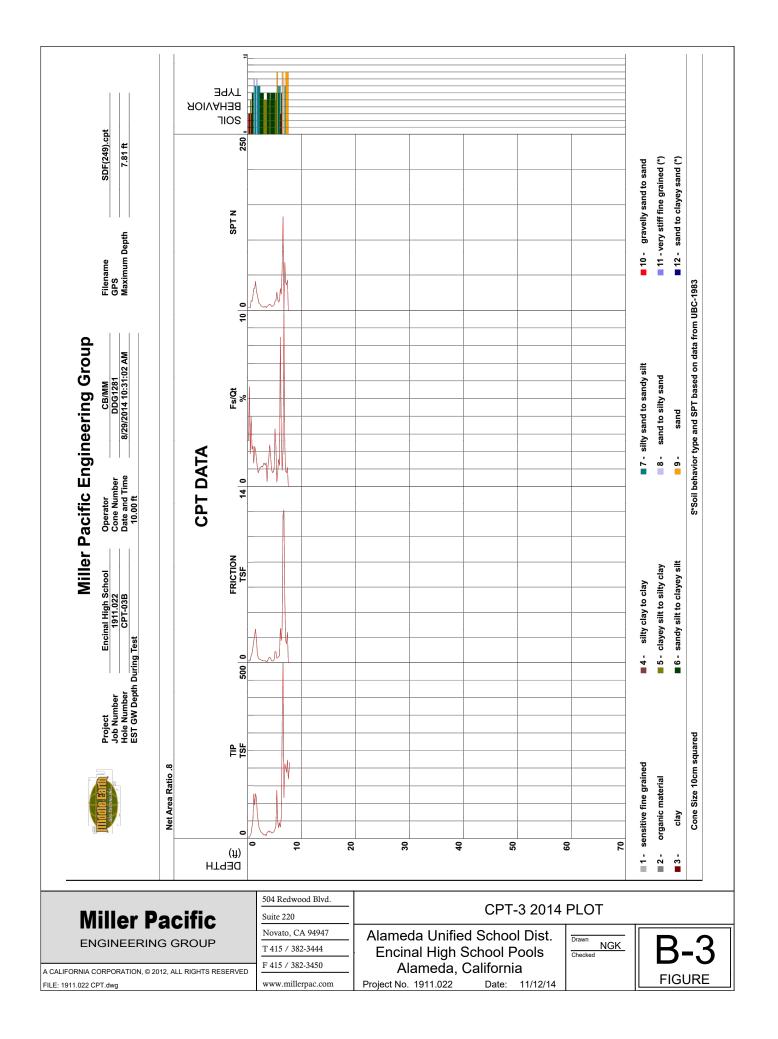




# **APPENDIX B**







MAJOR DIVISIONS		SYMBOL		DESCRIPTION						
		GW		Well-graded	grave	els or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines				
ED SOILS nd gravel	CLEAN GRAVEL	GP 💍		Poorly-grade	ed gra	ivels or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines				
	GRAVEL	GM 60		Silty gravels	, grave	el-sand-silt mixtures				
GRAINED sand and	with fines	GC 0		Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures						
COARSE GRAINED over 50% sand and	CLEAN SAND	SW		Well-graded	sands	s or gravelly sands, little or no fines				
		SP 🕺		Poorly-grade	ed san	nds or gravelly sands, little or no fines				
O/O/	SAND	SM		Silty sands,	sand-	silt mixtures				
	with fines	SC		Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures						
lLS lay	SILT AND CLAY liquid limit <50%	ML		with slight pl	asticit					
o SO nd cl		CL		Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravely clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays						
GRAINED SOILS 50% silt and clay		OL		Organic silts	and c	organic silt-clays of low plasticity				
FINE GRA	SILT AND CLAY liquid limit >50%	мн		Inorganic silt	ts, mic	caceous or diatomaceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts				
		СН		Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays						
		он		Organic clay	/s of m	nedium to high plasticity				
HIGHL	Y ORGANIC SOILS	PT		Peat, muck,	and o	ther highly organic soils				
ROCK				Undifferentia	ated as	s to type or composition				
		KEY TO E	BOR	ING AN	DT	EST PIT SYMBOLS				
CLA	SSIFICATION TESTS					STRENGTH TESTS				
PI	PLASTICITY INDEX					TV FIELD TORVANE (UNDRAINED SHEAR)				
LL						UC LABORATORY UNCONFINED COMPRESSION				
SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS					TXCU CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL				
HYD	HYDROMETER ANAL	YSIS				TXUU UNCONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL				
P200	0 PERCENT PASSING	NO. 200 SIEVE				UC, CU, UU = 1/2 Deviator Stress				
P4	PERCENT PASSING	NO. 4 SIEVE								
						SAMPLER DRIVING RESISTANCE				
SAM	IPLER TYPE					Modified California and Standard Penetration Test samplers are				
	MODIFIED CALIFORNIA			ND SAMPLER	R	driven 18 inches with a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches per blow. Blows for the initial 6-inch drive seat the sampler. Blows for the final 12-inch drive are recorded onto the logs. Sampler				
Π	STANDARD PENETRATION	TEST	RO	CK CORE		refusal is defined as 50 blows during a 6-inch drive. Examples of blow records are as follows:				
	THIN-WALLED / FIXED PISTO	K .		STURBED OR LK SAMPLE		25 sampler driven 12 inches with 25 blows after initial 6-inch drive				
						85/7" sampler driven 7 inches with 85 blows after initial 6-inch drive				
NOTE: Test boring and test pit logs are an interpretation of conditions encountered at the excavation location during the time of exploration. Subsurface rock, soil or water conditions may vary in different locations within the project site and with the passage of time. Boundaries between differing soil or rock descriptions are approximate and may indicate a gradual transition. 50/3" sampler driven 3 inches with 50 blows during initial 6-inch drive or beginning of final 12-inch drive										
		504	Redwoo	d Blvd.						
N/	lillor Dooifia	Suit	te 220			SOIL CLASSIFICATION				
IV	<b>Iiller Pacific</b>		<b> </b>			Alamada Linifiad Sahaal Dist				
ENGINEERING GROUP			T 415 / 382-3444			Alameda Unified School Dist.				
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A CALIFORNIA ( FILE: 1911.022 E	CORPORATION, © 2010, ALL RIGHTS RE	SERVED	www.millerpac.com			Alameda, California Project No. 1911.022 Date: 11/13/14				

OTHER TEST DATA	OTHER TEST DATA	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH psf (1)	BLOWS PER FOOT	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	DRY UNIT WEIGHT pcf (2)	DEPTH cometers cofeet	SAMPLE	SYMBOL (3)	BORING 1 2014 EQUIPMENT: 3.25 inch manual bucket auger DATE: 9/5/14 ELEVATION: 9-Feet* *REFERENCE: Google Earth, 2014
						-0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0 - 0			<ul> <li>SAND with Gravel (SP) Light brown, moist, medium dense, fine to medium sand, fine to medium gravel. [Fill]</li> <li>Clayey SAND (SC) Medium brown, moist, medium dense, fine to medium sand, ~15-25% low plasticity clay. [Fill]</li> <li>CLAY with Sand (CL/CH) Light to dark brown with olive mottling, moist, medium stiff, medium plasticity clay, ~10-15% fine to medium sand. [Fill]</li> <li>SAND (SP) Dark gray-brown, moist, medium dense, fine to coarse sand, trace fines. [Fill] Saturated at 4.0 feet.</li> </ul>
					NOT	7 - - - 9 - - - 3 10 - ES: (1) ME (2) ME	TRIC	EQI	Bottom of boring at 6.5 feet. Groundwater observed at 4.0 feet during drilling. JUALENT STRENGTH (kPa) = 0.0479 x STRENGTH (psf) JUALENT DRY UNIT WEIGHT kN/m <sup>3</sup> = 0.1571 x DRY UNIT WEIGHT (pcf)
	(3) C Miller Pacific ENGINEERING GROUP A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION, © 2010, ALL RIGHTS RESERVED FILE: 1911.022 BL.dwg (3) C Suite 220 Novato, CA 94947 T 415 / 382-3444 F 415 / 382-3450 www.millerpac.com				d Blvd. 94947 3444 3450	Ala Er	me ncir A	BORING LOG da Unified School Dist. hal High School Pools lameda, California . 1911.022 Date: 11/13/14	