

APPENDIX C

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION



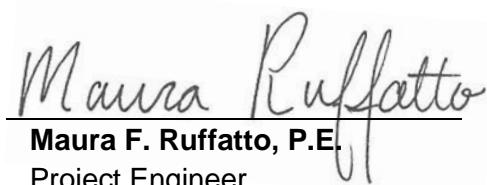
TYPE OF SERVICES	Geotechnical Investigation
PROJECT NAME	Sharks Ice Expansion Report Update
LOCATION	1500 South Tenth Street San Jose, California
CLIENT	Starbird Consulting, LLC
PROJECT NUMBER	1117-1-2
DATE	April 8, 2019

A close-up, black and white photograph of several large, smooth, rounded stones or boulders. They are stacked and overlapping, creating a sense of depth. In the bottom right corner, there is a solid red rectangular overlay containing the word "GEOTECHNICAL" in white capital letters.

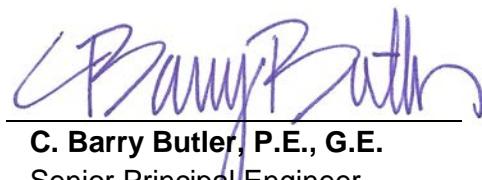
GEOTECHNICAL

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Project Name	Sharks Ice Expansion Report Update
Location	1500 South Tenth Street San Jose, California
Client	Starbird Consulting, LLC
Client Address	1500 South Tenth Street San Jose, California
Project Number	1117-1-1
Date	April 8, 2019

Prepared by



Maura F. Ruffatto, P.E.
Project Engineer
Geotechnical Project Manager



C. Barry Butler, P.E., G.E.
Senior Principal Engineer
Quality Assurance Reviewer

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FIGURE 1: VICINITY MAP

FIGURE 2: SITE PLAN

FIGURE 3: REGIONAL FAULT MAP

FIGURE 4A TO 4C: LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS SUMMARY – CPT-1 TO CPT-3

APPENDIX A: FIELD INVESTIGATION

APPENDIX B: LABORATORY TEST PROGRAM

APPENDIX C: LIQUEFACTION ANALYSES CALCULATIONS

Type of Services	Geotechnical Investigation
Project Name	Sharks Ice Expansion Report Update
Location	1500 South Tenth Street San Jose, California

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION

This geotechnical report was prepared for the sole use of Starbird Consulting, LLC for the Sharks Ice Expansion project in San Jose, California. The location of the site is shown on the Vicinity Map, Figure 1. For our use, we were provided with the following documents:

- An architectural site plan titled, "Rinks 5 & 6 Addition," prepared by Devcon Construction Incorporated, dated February 28, 2019.
- A set of plans titled, "New Rink 5 & 6 Combined Presentation," prepared by Perkins and Will, dated September 18, 2018.

1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project will consist of constructing two new ice rinks (Rinks 5 and 6) and medical office space at the existing Solar4America Ice facility located at 1500 South 10th Street in San Jose. The proposed rinks will be adjacent to the existing Rinks 1 through 4. The structures housing the rinks will be of two- to three-story, high-bay, steel frame construction. The project will add approximately 200,800 square feet of new space to the existing facility. Rink 5 will include a new Community/Practice Rink and Rink 6 will include a Competition Rink for the San Jose Barracudas. Associated ancillary uses including locker rooms, restrooms, spectator seating, ticket lobby, concessions/merchandise sales, bar/restaurant/lounge concepts, security/event offices, team training areas, and loading dock and utility areas are also planned for the project. Approximately 20,000 square feet of the expansion project will include medical offices available for lease and include a reception/lobby area, restrooms, offices, exam rooms, and support services. A 650 kW emergency generator with a 660-gallon fuel tank and sound-attenuating enclosure are also planned. Additional parking will be provided in a future parking structure to be constructed by San Jose State University at the northeast corner of South 10th Street and Alma Street. Appurtenant utilities, landscaping, and other improvements necessary for site development are also planned.

Site grading is anticipated to be minor, with cuts and fills on the order of 3 to 4 feet to match the finished floor of the expansion structures with the existing facilities. Structural loads are not known at this time, but are expected to be representative of similar structures.

1.2 SCOPE OF SERVICES

Our scope of services was presented in our proposal dated December 13, 2018 and consisted of field and laboratory programs to evaluate physical and engineering properties of the subsurface soils, engineering analysis to prepare recommendations for site work and grading, building foundations, flatwork, retaining walls, pavements, and preparation of this report. Brief descriptions of our exploration and laboratory programs are presented below.

1.3 EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Field exploration consisted of one boring drilled on March 15, 2013 with truck-mounted, hollow-stem auger drilling equipment and three Cone Penetration Tests (CPTs) advanced on March 13, 2013. The boring was drilled to a depth of 40 feet; the CPTs were advanced to depths of about 50 to 60 feet. Boring EB-1 was advanced adjacent to CPT-2 for direct evaluation of physical samples to correlated soil behavior.

The borings and CPTs were backfilled with cement grout in accordance with local requirements; exploration permits were obtained as required by local jurisdictions.

The approximate locations of our exploratory borings are shown on the Site Plan, Figure 2. Details regarding our field program are included in Appendix A.

1.4 LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAM

In addition to visual classification of samples, the laboratory program focused on obtaining data for foundation design and seismic ground deformation estimates. Testing included moisture contents, dry densities, washed sieve analyses, a Plasticity Index test, an R-value test, and a triaxial compression test. Details regarding our laboratory program are included in Appendix B.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

Cornerstone Earth Group also provided environmental services for the portion of the project that will be constructed at the former San Jose Municipal Firing Range area only, which included Phase 1 site assessments; environmental findings and conclusions are provided under separate covers.

SECTION 2: REGIONAL SETTING

2.1 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The site is located within the Santa Clara Valley, which is a broad alluvial plane between the Santa Cruz Mountains to the southwest and west, and the Diablo Range to the northeast. The

San Andreas Fault system, including the Monte Vista-Shannon Fault, exists within the Santa Cruz Mountains and the Hayward and Calaveras Fault systems exist within the Diablo Range. Alluvial soil thicknesses in the site area range from 500 to more than 600 feet (Rogers & Williams, 1974).

2.2 REGIONAL SEISMICITY

The San Francisco Bay area region is one of the most seismically active areas in the Country. While seismologists cannot predict earthquake events, geologists from the U.S. Geological Survey have recently updated earlier estimates from their 2014 Uniform California Earthquake Rupture Forecast (Version 3) publication. The estimated probability of one or more magnitude 6.7 earthquakes (the size of the destructive 1994 Northridge earthquake) expected to occur somewhere in the San Francisco Bay Area has been revised (increased) to 72 percent for the period 2014 to 2043 (Aagaard et al., 2016). The faults in the region with the highest estimated probability of generating damaging earthquakes between 2014 and 2043 are the Hayward (33%), Rodgers Creek (33%), Calaveras (26%), and San Andreas Faults (22%). In this 30-year period, the probability of an earthquake of magnitude 6.7 or larger occurring is 22 percent along the San Andreas Fault and 33 percent for the Hayward or Rodgers Creek Faults.

The faults considered capable of generating significant earthquakes are generally associated with the well-defined areas of crustal movement, which trend northwesterly. The table below presents the State-considered active faults within 25 kilometers of the site.

Table 1: Approximate Fault Distances

Fault Name	Distance	
	(miles)	(kilometers)
Hayward (Southeast Extension)	3.8	6.1
Monte Vista-Shannon	5.8	9.3
Calaveras	6.5	10.5
Hayward (Total Length)	7.9	12.8
San Andreas	11.2	18.0
Sargent	12.0	19.3

A regional fault map is presented as Figure 3, illustrating the relative distances of the site to significant fault zones.

SECTION 3: SITE CONDITIONS

3.1 SURFACE DESCRIPTION

The site is generally located in an area of industrial development, and is bounded by Senter Road and the San Jose Giants facility to the east, East Alma Avenue to the north, South 10th Street to the west, and the former Union Pacific Railroad right-of-way and City of San Jose's

Central Service Yard to the south. The portion of the site where the proposed Rinks 5 and 6 are to be constructed is currently occupied by at-grade, asphalt concrete parking and a small, single-story structure that was previously used as an indoor gun range.

Boring EB-1 was the only boring drilled in the existing parking lot; surface pavement at that location consisted of 3 inches of asphalt concrete over 5 inches of aggregate base. Based on visual observations, the existing pavements are in good condition.

3.2 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Below the surface pavements, our Exploratory Boring EB-1 encountered about 2½ feet of undocumented fill consisting of hard sandy lean clay. Below the fill, Boring EB-1 encountered hard sandy lean clay to a depth of about 4½ feet underlain by medium stiff sandy silt to a depth of about 9 feet. Beneath the silt, Boring EB-1 encountered medium dense silty sand to a depth of about 12 feet underlain by medium stiff sandy silt to a depth of about 16½ feet. Beneath the silt, Boring EB-1 encountered loose silty sand to a depth of about 17½ feet underlain by interbedded layers of soft to medium stiff lean clays with variable amounts of sand and medium stiff sandy silt to the terminal boring depth of 40 feet. Beneath the terminal boring depth of 40 feet, our CPTs generally encountered stiff lean clays and silts with varying amounts of clay, sand, and silt to the maximum depth explored of about 60 feet.

3.2.1 Plasticity/Expansion Potential

We performed one Plasticity Index (PI) test on a representative sample. Test results were used to evaluate expansion potential of the surficial soils. The results of the surficial PI test indicated a PI of 9, indicating low expansion potential to wetting and drying cycles.

3.2.2 In-Situ Moisture Contents

Laboratory testing indicated that the in-situ moisture contents within the upper 10 feet range from 0 to 5 percent over the estimated laboratory optimum moisture at the time of exploration.

3.3 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater was encountered in Boring EB-1 at 15½ feet and pore pressure measurements taken at CPT-2 indicated groundwater at an estimated depth of 18 feet below current grades. Additionally, maps prepared by the California Geologic Survey (CGS) indicated the historical high groundwater level was estimated at about 13 feet below existing grades. All measurements were taken at the time of drilling and may not represent the stabilized levels that can be higher than the initial levels encountered.

Fluctuations in groundwater levels occur due to many factors including seasonal fluctuation, underground drainage patterns, regional fluctuations, and other factors.

3.4 CORROSION SCREENING

We tested four samples collected at depths of 3½ and 9 feet for resistivity, pH, soluble sulfates, and chlorides. The laboratory test results are summarized in Table 2A.

Table 2A: Summary of Corrosion Test Results

Boring/Sample	Depth (feet)	Soil pH ¹	Resistivity ² (ohm-cm)	Chloride ^{3,5} (mg/kg)	Sulfate ^{4,5} (mg/kg)
EB-1/2A	3½	8.3	1,525	50	0.0159
EB-1/4A	9	8.8	5,620	20	0.0051
EB-3/2A	3½	8.4	1,811	24	0.0061
EB-4/2A	3½	8.0	1,708	26	0.0070

Notes:

¹ASTM G51

²ASTM G57 - 100% saturation

³ASTM D4327/Cal 422 Modified

⁴ASTM D4327/Cal 417 Modified

⁵1 mg/kg = 0.0001% by dry weight

Many factors can affect the corrosion potential of soil and bedrock including moisture content, resistivity, permeability, and pH, as well as chloride and sulfate concentration. Typically, soil resistivity, which is a measurement of how easily electrical current flows through a medium (soil and/or water), is the most influential factor. In addition to soil resistivity, chloride and sulfate ion concentrations, and pH also contribute in affecting corrosion potential. Based on the laboratory test results summarized in Table 2A and published correlations between resistivity and corrosion potential, the near surface materials may be considered mildly to severely corrosive to buried metallic improvements (Chaker and Palmer, 1989).

In accordance with the 2016 CBC Section 1904A.1, alternative cementitious materials shall be determined in accordance with ACI 318-14 Table 19.3.1.1, Table R19.3.1, and Table 19.3.2.1. Based on the laboratory sulfate test results, no cement type restriction is required, although, in our opinion, it is generally a good idea to include some sulfate resistance and to maintain a relatively low water-cement ratio. We have summarized applicable design values and parameters from ACI 318-14, Chapter 19 below in Table 2B.

We recommend the structural engineer and a corrosion engineer be retained to confirm the information provided and for additional recommendations, as required.

Table 2B: ACI Sulfate Soil Corrosion Design Values and Parameters

Category	Water-Soluble Sulfate (SO ₄) in Soil (% by weight)	Sulfate (S) Class	Cementitious Materials (2)
S, Sulfate	< 0.10	S0	no type restriction

Notes: (1) above values and parameters are from on ACI 318-14, Table 19.3.1.1, Table R19.3.1, and Table 19.3.2.1

(2) cementitious materials are in accordance with ASTM C150, ASTM C595, and ASTM C1157

SECTION 4: GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

4.1 FAULT RUPTURE

As discussed above several significant faults are located within 25 kilometers of the site. The site is not located within a State-designated Alquist Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, or a Santa Clara County Fault Hazard Zone, or a City of San Jose Potential Hazard Zone. As shown in Figure 3, no known surface expression of fault traces is thought to cross the site; therefore, fault rupture hazard is not a significant geologic hazard at the site.

4.2 ESTIMATED GROUND SHAKING

Moderate to severe (design-level) earthquakes can cause strong ground shaking, which is the case for most sites within the Bay Area. A peak ground acceleration (PGA_M) was estimated for analysis using a value equal to $F_{PGA} \times PGA$, as allowed in the 2016 edition of the California Building Code. For our liquefaction analysis we used a PGA_M of 0.500g.

4.3 LIQUEFACTION POTENTIAL

The site is within a State-designated Liquefaction Hazard Zone (CGS, San Jose East Quadrangle, 2001) as well as a Santa Clara County Liquefaction Hazard Zone (Santa Clara County, 2003). Our field and laboratory programs addressed this issue by testing and sampling potentially liquefiable layers to depths of at least 50 feet, performing visual classification on sampled materials, evaluating CPT data, and performing various tests to further classify soil properties.

4.3.1 Background

During strong seismic shaking, cyclically induced stresses can cause increased pore pressures within the soil matrix that can result in liquefaction triggering, soil softening due to shear stress loss, potentially significant ground deformation due to settlement within sandy liquefiable layers as pore pressures dissipate, and/or flow failures in sloping ground or where open faces are present (lateral spreading) (NCEER 1998). Limited field and laboratory data is available regarding ground deformation due to settlement; however, in clean sand layers settlement on the order of 2 to 4 percent of the liquefied layer thickness can occur. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are loose, non-cohesive soils that are saturated and are bedded with poor drainage, such as sand and silt layers bedded with a cohesive cap.

4.3.2 Analysis

As discussed in the “Subsurface” section above, several sand layers were encountered below the design ground water depth of 13 feet. Following the liquefaction analysis framework in the 2008 monograph, *Soil Liquefaction During Earthquakes* (Idriss and Boulanger, 2008), incorporating updates in *CPT and SPT Based Liquefaction Triggering Procedures* (Boulanger and Idriss, 2014), and in accordance with CDMG Special Publication 117A guidelines (CDMG, 2008) for quantitative analysis, these layers were analyzed for liquefaction triggering and

potential post-liquefaction settlement. These methods compare the ratio of the estimated cyclic shaking (Cyclic Stress Ratio - CSR) to the soil's estimated resistance to cyclic shaking (Cyclic Resistance Ratio - CRR), providing a factor of safety against liquefaction triggering. Factors of safety less than or equal to 1.3 are considered to be potentially liquefiable and capable of post-liquefaction re-consolidation (i.e. settlement).

The CSR for each layer quantifies the stresses anticipated to be generated due to a design-level seismic event, is based on the peak horizontal acceleration generated at the ground surface discussed in the "Estimated Ground Shaking" section above, and is corrected for overburden and stress reduction factors as discussed in the procedure developed by Seed and Idriss (1971) and updated in the 2008 Idriss and Boulanger monograph.

The soil's CRR is estimated from the in-situ measurements from CPTs and laboratory testing on samples retrieved from our borings. SPT "N" values obtained from hollow-stem auger borings were not used in our analyses, as the "N" values obtained are less reliable in sands below ground water. The tip pressures are corrected for effective overburden stresses, taking into consideration both the ground water level at the time of exploration and the design ground water level, and stress reduction versus depth factors. The CPT method utilizes the soil behavior type index (I_c) to estimate the plasticity of the layers.

In estimating post-liquefaction settlement at the site, we have implemented a depth weighting factor proposed by Cetin (2009). Following evaluation of 49 high-quality, cyclically induced, ground settlement case histories from seven different earthquakes, Cetin proposed the use of a weighting factor based on the depth of layers. The weighting procedure was used to tune the surface observations at liquefaction sites to produce a better model fit with measured data. Aside from the better model fit it produced, the rationale behind the use of a depth weighting factor is based on the following: 1) upward seepage, triggering void ratio redistribution, and resulting in unfavorably higher void ratios for the shallower sublayers of soil layers; 2) reduced induced shear stresses and number of shear stress cycles transmitted to deeper soil layers due to initial liquefaction of surficial layers; and 3) possible arching effects due to nonliquefied soil layers. All these may significantly reduce the contribution of volumetric settlement of deeper soil layers to the overall ground surface settlement (Cetin, 2009).

The results of our CPT analyses (CPT-1 through CPT-3) are presented on Figures 4A through 4C of this report. Calculations for these CPTs are attached as Appendix C.

4.3.3 Summary

Our analyses indicate that several layers could potentially experience liquefaction triggering that could result in soil softening and post-liquefaction total settlement ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch based on the Yoshimine (2006) method. As discussed in SP 117A, differential movement for level ground sites over deep soil sites will be up to about two-thirds of the total settlement. In our opinion, differential settlements are anticipated to be on the order of up to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch between independent foundation elements, estimated on the order of 30 feet.

4.3.4 Ground Rupture Potential

The methods used to estimate liquefaction settlements assume that there is a sufficient cap of non-liquefiable material to prevent ground rupture or sand boils. For ground rupture to occur, the pore water pressure within the liquefiable soil layer will need to be great enough to break through the overlying non-liquefiable layer, which could cause significant ground deformation and settlement. The work of Youd and Garris (1995) indicates that the 13-foot thick layer of non-liquefiable cap is sufficient to prevent ground rupture; therefore the above total settlement estimates are reasonable.

4.4 LATERAL SPREADING

Lateral spreading is horizontal/lateral ground movement of relatively flat-lying soil deposits towards a free face such as an excavation, channel, or open body of water; typically lateral spreading is associated with liquefaction of one or more subsurface layers near the bottom of the exposed slope. As failure tends to propagate as block failures, it is difficult to analyze and estimate where the first tension crack will form.

There are no open faces within a reasonable distance of the site where lateral spreading could occur; therefore, in our opinion, the potential for lateral spreading to affect the site is low.

4.5 SEISMIC SETTLEMENT/UNSATURATED SAND SHAKING

Loose to medium dense unsaturated sandy soils can settle during strong seismic shaking. We evaluated the potential for seismic compaction of the loose to medium dense sands above the design ground water depth of 8 feet based on the work by Robertson and Shao (2010). Our analyses indicate that the unsaturated sands could experience up to 1½ inches of movement after strong seismic shaking.

4.6 FLOODING

Based on our internet search of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood map public database, the site is located within Zone D, an area of undetermined, but possible flood hazard. We recommend the project civil engineer be retained to confirm this information and verify the base flood elevation, if appropriate.

SECTION 5: CONCLUSIONS

5.1 SUMMARY

From a geotechnical viewpoint, the project is feasible provided the concerns listed below are addressed in the project design. Descriptions of each concern with brief outlines of our recommendations follow the listed concerns.

- Potential for seismic settlement
- Presence of undocumented fill

- Soil Corrosion Potential
- Slab damage due to frozen soil heave

5.1.1 Potential for Seismic Settlement

As discussed, our liquefaction and dry sand settlement analysis indicates that there is a potential for liquefaction of localized sand layers during a significant seismic event. Our analysis indicates that liquefaction-induced settlement on the order of up to $\frac{2}{3}$ -inch and dry sand settlement on the order of up to 1 inch could occur, resulting in total differential seismic settlement up to 1 inch. Foundations should be designed to tolerate the anticipated total and differential settlements. Detailed foundation recommendations are presented in the "Foundations" section.

5.1.2 Presence of Undocumented Fill

As stated in Section 3.2, up to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of undocumented fill was encountered in our exploratory boring. If the undocumented fill is not removed during grading, it should be removed from within the new building pad areas and be replaced with engineered fill. Refer to Section 6.2 for more information.

5.1.3 Soil Corrosion Potential

We performed a preliminary soil corrosion screening based on the results of analytical tests on samples of the near-surface soil. In general, we conclude that the corrosion potential for buried concrete does not warrant the use of sulfate resistant concrete; however, the corrosion potential for buried metallic structures, such as metal pipes, is considered mildly to severely corrosive. A corrosion engineer should be consulted to confirm the classifications.

5.1.4 Slab Damage Due to Frozen Soil Heave

The cooling system used to create the ice layer for the proposed rinks may also freeze the underlying soil. In turn, the existing fine-grained surficial soils may expand and heave as they freeze if special precautions are not implemented, which may cause differential movement, cracking of the sub-slabs beneath the ice layer, or other effects. Further discussion and recommendations are available in Section 8.1.

5.2 PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS REVIEW

We recommend that we be retained to review the geotechnical aspects of the project structural, civil, and landscape plans and specifications, allowing sufficient time to provide the design team with any comments prior to issuing the plans for construction.

5.3 CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATION AND TESTING

As site conditions may vary significantly between the small-diameter borings performed during this investigation, we also recommend that a Cornerstone representative be present to provide

geotechnical observation and testing during earthwork and foundation construction. This will allow us to form an opinion and prepare a letter at the end of construction regarding contractor compliance with project plans and specifications, and with the recommendations in our report. We will also be allowed to evaluate any conditions differing from those encountered during our investigation, and provide supplemental recommendations as necessary. For these reasons, the recommendations in this report are contingent of Cornerstone providing observation and testing during construction. Contractors should provide at least a 48-hour notice when scheduling our field personnel.

SECTION 6: EARTHWORK

6.1 SITE DEMOLITION

All existing improvements not to be reused for the current development, including all foundations, flatwork, pavements, utilities, and other improvements should be demolished and removed from the site. Recommendations in this section apply to the removal of these improvements, which may be present on the site, prior to the start of mass grading or the construction of new improvements for the project.

Cornerstone should be notified prior to the start of demolition, and should be present on at least a part-time basis during all backfill and mass grading as a result of demolition. Occasionally, other types of buried structures (wells, cisterns, debris pits, etc.) can be found on sites with prior development. If encountered, Cornerstone should be contacted to address these types of structures on a case-by-case basis.

6.1.1 Demolition of Existing Slabs, Foundations and Pavements

All slabs, foundations, and pavements should be completely removed from within planned building areas.

As an owner value-engineered option, existing slabs, foundations, and pavements that extend into planned flatwork, pavement, or landscape areas may be left in place provided there is at least 3 feet of engineered fill overlying the remaining materials, they are shown not to conflict with new utilities, and that asphalt and concrete more than 10 feet square is broken up to allow subsurface drainage. Future distress and/or higher maintenance may result from leaving these prior improvements in place. A discussion of recycling existing improvements is provided later in this report.

Special care should be taken during the demolition and removal of existing floor slabs, foundations, utilities and pavements to minimize disturbance of the subgrade. Excessive disturbance of the subgrade, which includes either native or previously placed engineered fill, resulting from demolition activities can have serious detrimental effects on planned foundation and paving elements.

Existing foundations are typically mat-slabs, shallow footings, or piers/piles. If slab or shallow footings are encountered, they should be completely removed. If drilled piers are encountered,

they should be cut off at an elevation at least 60-inches below proposed footings or the final subgrade elevation, whichever is deeper. The remainder of the drilled pier could remain in place. Foundation elements to remain in place should be surveyed and superimposed on the proposed development plans to determine the potential for conflicts or detrimental impacts to the planned construction. Following review, additional mitigation or planned foundation elements may need to be modified.

6.1.2 Abandonment of Existing Utilities

All utilities should be completely removed from within planned building areas. For any utility line to be considered acceptable to remain within building areas, the utility line must be completely backfilled with grout or sand-cement slurry (sand slurry is not acceptable), the ends outside the building area capped with concrete, and the trench fills either removed and replaced as engineered fill with the trench side slopes flattened to at least 1:1, or the trench fills are determined not to be a risk to the structure. The assessment of the level of risk posed by the particular utility line will determine whether the utility may be abandoned in place or needs to be completely removed. The contractor should assume that all utilities will be removed from within building areas unless provided written confirmation from both the owner and the geotechnical engineer.

Utilities extending beyond the building area may be abandoned in place provided the ends are plugged with concrete, they do not conflict with planned improvements, and that the trench fills do not pose significant risk to the planned surface improvements.

The risk for owners associated with abandoning utilities in place include the potential for future differential settlement of existing trench fills, and/or partial collapse and potential ground loss into utility lines that are not completely filled with grout.

6.2 SITE CLEARING AND PREPARATION

6.2.1 Site Stripping

The site should be stripped of all surface vegetation, and surface and subsurface improvements to be removed within the proposed development area. Demolition of existing improvements is discussed in the prior paragraphs. A detailed discussion of removal of existing fills is provided later in this report. Surface vegetation and topsoil should be stripped to a sufficient depth to remove all material greater than 3 percent organic content by weight. Based on our site observations, surficial stripping should extend about 3 to 6 inches below existing grade in vegetated areas.

6.2.2 Tree and Shrub Removal

Trees and shrubs designated for removal should have the root balls and any roots greater than ½-inch diameter removed completely. Mature trees are estimated to have root balls extending to depths of 2 to 4 feet, depending on the tree size. Significant root zones are anticipated to extend to the diameter of the tree canopy. Grade depressions resulting from root ball removal

should be cleaned of loose material and backfilled in accordance with the recommendations in the “Compaction” section of this report.

6.3 REMOVAL OF EXISTING FILLS

As discussed earlier, up to 2½ feet of undocumented fill was present in our borings. All fills should be completely removed from within building areas and to a lateral distance of at least 5 feet beyond the building footprint or to a lateral distance equal to fill depth below the perimeter footing, whichever is greater. Provided the fills meet the “Material for Fill” requirements below, the fills may be reused when backfilling the excavations. Based on review of the samples collected from our borings, it appears that the fill may be reused. If materials are encountered that do not meet the requirements, such as debris, wood, trash, those materials should be screened out of the remaining material and be removed from the site. Backfill of excavations should be placed in lifts and compacted in accordance with the “Compaction” section below.

Fills extending into planned pavement and flatwork areas may be left in place provided they are determined to be a low risk for future differential settlement and that the upper 12 inches of fill below pavement subgrade is re-worked and compacted as discussed in the “Compaction” section below.

6.4 TEMPORARY CUT AND FILL SLOPES

The contractor is responsible for maintaining all temporary slopes and providing temporary shoring where required. Temporary shoring, bracing, and cuts/fills should be performed in accordance with the strictest government safety standards. On a preliminary basis, the upper 10 feet at the site may be classified as OSHA Soil Type C materials. A Cornerstone representative should be retained to confirm the preliminary site classification.

Excavations performed during site demolition and fill removal should be sloped at 3:1 (horizontal:vertical) within the upper 5 feet below building subgrade. Excavations extending more than 5 feet below building subgrade and excavations in pavement and flatwork areas should be sloped in accordance with the OSHA soil classification.

6.5 SUBGRADE PREPARATION

After site clearing and demolition is complete, and prior to backfilling any excavations resulting from fill removal or demolition, the excavation subgrade and subgrade within areas to receive additional site fills, slabs-on-grade and/or pavements should be scarified to a depth of 6 inches, moisture conditioned, and compacted in accordance with the “Compaction” section below.

6.6 SUBGRADE STABILIZATION MEASURES

Soil subgrade and fill materials, especially soils with high fines contents such as clays and silty soils, can become unstable due to high moisture content, whether from high in-situ moisture contents or from winter rains. As the moisture content increases over the laboratory optimum, it

becomes more likely the materials will be subject to softening and yielding (pumping) from construction loading or become unworkable during placement and compaction.

As discussed in the “Subsurface” section in this report, the in-situ moisture contents range up to 5 percent over the estimated laboratory optimum in the upper 10 feet of the soil profile. The contractor should anticipate drying the soils prior to reusing them as fill. In addition, repetitive rubber-tire loading will likely de-stabilize the soils.

There are several methods to address potential unstable soil conditions and facilitate fill placement and trench backfill. Some of the methods are briefly discussed below. Implementation of the appropriate stabilization measures should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis according to the project construction goals and the particular site conditions.

6.6.1 Scarification and Drying

The subgrade may be scarified to a depth of 6 to 12 inches and allowed to dry to near optimum conditions, if sufficient dry weather is anticipated to allow sufficient drying. More than one round of scarification may be needed to break up the soil clods.

6.6.2 Removal and Replacement

As an alternative to scarification, the contractor may choose to over-excavate the unstable soils and replace them with dry on-site or import materials. A Cornerstone representative should be present to provide recommendations regarding the appropriate depth of over-excavation, whether a geosynthetic (stabilization fabric or geogrid) is recommended, and what materials are recommended for backfill.

6.7 MATERIAL FOR FILL

6.7.1 Re-Use of On-site Soils

On-site soils with an organic content less than 3 percent by weight may be reused as general fill. General fill should not have lumps, clods or cobble pieces larger than 6 inches in diameter; 85 percent of the fill should be smaller than 2½ inches in diameter. Minor amounts of oversize material (smaller than 12 inches in diameter) may be allowed provided the oversized pieces are not allowed to nest together and the compaction method will allow for loosely placed lifts not exceeding 12 inches.

6.7.2 Re-Use of On-Site Site Improvements

We anticipate that significant quantities of asphalt concrete (AC) grindings and aggregate base (AB) will be generated during site demolition. If the AC grindings are mixed with the underlying AB to meet Class 2 AB specifications, they may be reused within the new pavement and flatwork structural sections. AC/AB grindings may not be reused within the habitable building areas. Laboratory testing will be required to confirm the grindings meet project specifications.

6.7.3 Potential Import Sources

Imported and non-expansive material should be inorganic with a Plasticity Index (PI) of 15 or less, and not contain recycled asphalt concrete where it will be used within the habitable building areas. To prevent significant caving during trenching or foundation construction, imported material should have sufficient fines. Samples of potential import sources should be delivered to our office at least 10 days prior to the desired import start date. Information regarding the import source should be provided, such as any site geotechnical reports. If the material will be derived from an excavation rather than a stockpile, potholes will likely be required to collect samples from throughout the depth of the planned cut that will be imported. At a minimum, laboratory testing will include PI tests. Material data sheets for select fill materials (Class 2 aggregate base, ¾-inch crushed rock, quarry fines, etc.) listing current laboratory testing data (not older than 6 months from the import date) may be provided for our review without providing a sample. If current data is not available, specification testing will need to be completed prior to approval.

Environmental and soil corrosion characterization should also be considered by the project team prior to acceptance. Suitable environmental laboratory data to the planned import quantity should be provided to the project environmental consultant; additional laboratory testing may be required based on the project environmental consultant's review. The potential import source should also not be more corrosive than the on-site soils, based on pH, saturated resistivity, and soluble sulfate and chloride testing.

6.8 COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS

All fills, and subgrade areas where fill, slabs-on-grade, and pavements are planned, should be placed in loose lifts 8 inches thick or less and compacted in accordance with ASTM D1557 (latest version) requirements as shown in the table below. In general, clayey soils should be compacted with sheepfoot equipment and sandy/gravelly soils with vibratory equipment; open-graded materials such as crushed rock should be placed in lifts no thicker than 18 inches consolidated in place with vibratory equipment. Each lift of fill and all subgrade should be firm and unyielding under construction equipment loading in addition to meeting the compaction requirements to be approved. The contractor (with input from a Cornerstone representative) should evaluate the in-situ moisture conditions, as the use of vibratory equipment on soils with high moistures can cause unstable conditions. General recommendations for soil stabilization are provided in the "Subgrade Stabilization Measures" section of this report.

Table 4: Compaction Requirements

Description	Material Description	Minimum Relative ¹ Compaction (percent)	Moisture ² Content (percent)
General Fill (within upper 5 feet)	On-Site Soils	90	>1
General Fill (below a depth of 5 feet)	On-Site Soils	95	>1
Retaining Wall Backfill	Without Surface Improvements	90	>1
Retaining Wall Backfill	With Surface Improvements	95 ⁴	>1
Trench Backfill	On-Site Soils	90	>1
Trench Backfill (upper 6 inches of subgrade)	On-Site Soils	95	>1
Crushed Rock Fill	¾-inch Clean Crushed Rock	Consolidate In-Place	NA
Non-Expansive Fill	Imported Non-Expansive Fill	90	Optimum
Flatwork Subgrade	On-Site Soils	90	>1
Flatwork Aggregate Base	Class 2 Aggregate Base ³	90	Optimum
Pavement Subgrade	On-Site Soils	95	>1
Pavement Aggregate Base	Class 2 Aggregate Base ³	95	Optimum
Asphalt Concrete	Asphalt Concrete	95	NA

1 – Relative compaction based on maximum density determined by ASTM D1557 (latest version)

2 – Moisture content based on optimum moisture content determined by ASTM D1557 (latest version)

3 – Class 2 aggregate base shall conform to Caltrans Standard Specifications, latest edition, except that the relative compaction should be determined by ASTM D1557 (latest version)

4 – Using light-weight compaction or walls should be braced

6.9 TRENCH BACKFILL

Utility lines constructed within public right-of-way should be trenched, bedded and shaded, and backfilled in accordance with the local or governing jurisdictional requirements. Utility lines in private improvement areas should be constructed in accordance with the following requirements unless superseded by other governing requirements.

All utility lines should be bedded and shaded to at least 6 inches over the top of the lines with crushed rock (¾-inch-diameter or greater) or well-graded sand and gravel materials conforming to the pipe manufacturer's requirements. Open-graded shading materials should be consolidated in place with vibratory equipment and well-graded materials should be compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction with vibratory equipment prior to placing subsequent backfill materials.

General backfill over shading materials may consist of on-site native materials provided they meet the requirements in the "Material for Fill" section, and are moisture conditioned and compacted in accordance with the requirements in the "Compaction" section.

Where utility lines will cross perpendicular to strip footings, the footing should be deepened to encase the utility line, providing sleeves or flexible cushions to protect the pipes from anticipated foundation settlement, or the utility lines should be backfilled to the bottom of footing with sand-cement slurry or lean concrete. Where utility lines will parallel footings and will extend below the “foundation plane of influence,” an imaginary 1:1 plane projected down from the bottom edge of the footing, either the footing will need to be deepened so that the pipe is above the foundation plane of influence or the utility trench will need to be backfilled with sand-cement slurry or lean concrete within the influence zone. Sand-cement slurry used within foundation influence zones should have a minimum compressive strength of 75 psi.

6.10 SITE DRAINAGE

6.10.1 Surface Drainage

Ponding should not be allowed adjacent to building foundations, slabs-on-grade, or pavements. Hardscape surfaces should slope at least 2 percent towards suitable discharge facilities; landscape areas should slope at least 3 percent towards suitable discharge facilities. Roof runoff should be directed away from building areas in closed conduits, to approved infiltration facilities, or on to hardscaped surfaces that drain to suitable facilities. Retention, detention or infiltration facilities should be spaced at least 10 feet from buildings, and preferably at least 5 feet from slabs-on-grade or pavements. However, if retention, detention or infiltration facilities are located within these zones, we recommend that these treatment facilities meet the requirements in the Storm Water Treatment Design Considerations section of this report.

6.11 LOW-IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) IMPROVEMENTS

The Municipal Regional Permit (MRP) requires regulated projects to treat 100 percent of the amount of runoff identified in Provision C.3.d from a regulated project’s drainage area with low impact development (LID) treatment measures onsite or at a joint stormwater treatment facility. LID treatment measures are defined as rainwater harvesting and use, infiltration, evapotranspiration, or biotreatment. A biotreatment system may only be used if it is infeasible to implement harvesting and use, infiltration, or evapotranspiration at a project site.

Technical infeasibility of infiltration may result from site conditions that restrict the operability of infiltration measures and devices. Various factors affecting the feasibility of infiltration treatment may create an environmental risk, structural stability risk, or physically restrict infiltration. The presence of any of these limiting factors may render infiltration technically infeasible for a proposed project. To aid in determining if infiltration may be feasible at the site, we provide the following site information regarding factors that may aid in determining the feasibility of infiltration facilities at the site.

- The near-surface soils at the site are clayey, and categorized as Hydrologic Soil Group D, and is expected to have infiltration rates of less than 0.2 inches per hour. In our opinion, these clayey soils will significantly limit the infiltration of stormwater. Layers with higher infiltration rates were encountered below 5 feet; however, this would mean the

base of the infiltration measure would be within 10 feet of seasonal high groundwater, and would likely not be approved by the Santa Clara Valley Water District.

- Locally, seasonal high groundwater is mapped at a depth of 13 feet, and therefore is expected to be at least 10 feet below the base of shallow infiltration measures.
- No known groundwater production wells are within 100 feet of potential locations for infiltration facilities.
- In our opinion, infiltration locations within 10 feet of the buildings would create a severe geotechnical hazard due to freezing of slabs for the rinks.
- Infiltration measures, devices, or facilities may conflict with the location of existing or proposed underground utilities or easements. Infiltration measures, devices, or facilities should not be placed on top of or very near to underground utilities such that they discharge to the utility trench, restrict access, or cause stability concerns.

6.11.1 Storm Water Treatment Design Considerations

If storm water treatment improvements, such as shallow bio-retention swales, basins or pervious pavements, are required as part of the site improvements to satisfy Storm Water Quality (C.3) requirements, we recommend the following items be considered for design and construction.

6.11.1.1 General Bioswale Design Guidelines

- If possible, avoid placing bioswales or basins within 10 feet of the building perimeter or within 5 feet of exterior flatwork or pavements. If bioswales must be constructed within these setbacks, the side(s) and bottom of the trench excavation should be lined with 10-mil visqueen to reduce water infiltration into the surrounding expansive clay.
- Bioswales constructed within 3 feet of proposed buildings may be within the foundation zone of influence for perimeter wall loads. Therefore, where bioswales will parallel foundations and will extend below the “foundation plane of influence,” an imaginary 1:1 plane projected down from the bottom edge of the foundation, the foundation will need to be deepened so that the bottom edge of the bioswale filter material is above the foundation plane of influence.
- The bottom of bioswale or detention areas should include a perforated drain placed at a low point, such as a shallow trench or sloped bottom, to reduce water infiltration into the surrounding soils near structural improvements, and to address the low infiltration capacity of the on-site clay soils.

6.11.1.2 Bioswale Infiltration Material

- Gradation specifications for bioswale filter material, if required, should be specified on the grading and improvement plans.
- Compaction requirements for bioswale filter material in non-landscaped areas or in pervious pavement areas, if any, should be indicated on the plans and specifications to satisfy the anticipated use of the infiltration area.
- If required, infiltration (percolation) testing should be performed on representative samples of potential bioswale materials prior to construction to check for general conformance with the specified infiltration rates.
- It should be noted that multiple laboratory tests may be required to evaluate the properties of the bioswale materials, including percolation, landscape suitability and possibly environmental analytical testing depending on the source of the material. We recommend that the landscape architect provide input on the required landscape suitability tests if bioswales are to be planted.
- If bioswales are to be vegetated, the landscape architect should select planting materials that do not reduce or inhibit the water infiltration rate, such as covering the bioswale with grass sod containing a clayey soil base.
- If required by governing agencies, field infiltration testing should be specified on the grading and improvement plans. The appropriate infiltration test method, duration and frequency of testing should be specified in accordance with local requirements.
- Due to the relatively loose consistency and/or high organic content of many bioswale filter materials, long-term settlement of the bioswale medium should be anticipated. To reduce initial volume loss, bioswale filter material should be wetted in 12 inch lifts during placement to pre-consolidate the material. Mechanical compaction should not be allowed, unless specified on the grading and improvement plans, since this could significantly decrease the infiltration rate of the bioswale materials.
- It should be noted that the volume of bioswale filter material may decrease over time depending on the organic content of the material. Additional filter material may need to be added to bioswales after the initial exposure to winter rains and periodically over the life of the bioswale areas, as needed.

6.11.1.3 Bioswale Construction Adjacent to Pavements

If bio-infiltration swales or basins are considered adjacent to proposed parking lots or exterior flatwork, we recommend that mitigative measures be considered in the design and construction of these facilities to reduce potential impacts to flatwork or pavements. Exterior flatwork, concrete curbs, and pavements located directly adjacent to bio-swales may be susceptible to settlement or lateral movement, depending on the configuration of the bioswale and the setback

between the improvements and edge of the swale. To reduce the potential for distress to these improvements due to vertical or lateral movement, the following options should be considered by the project civil engineer:

- Improvements should be setback from the vertical edge of a bioswale such that there is at least 1 foot of horizontal distance between the edge of improvements and the top edge of the bioswale excavation for every 1 foot of vertical bioswale depth, or
- Concrete curbs for pavements, or lateral restraint for exterior flatwork, located directly adjacent to a vertical bioswale cut should be designed to resist lateral earth pressures in accordance with the recommendations in the “Retaining Walls” section of this report, or concrete curbs or edge restraint should be adequately keyed into the native soil or engineered to reduce the potential for rotation or lateral movement of the curbs.

SECTION 7: FOUNDATIONS

7.1 SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

In our opinion, the proposed structures may be supported on shallow foundations provided the recommendations in the “Earthwork” section and the sections below are followed.

7.2 SEISMIC DESIGN CRITERIA

We understand that the project structural design will be based on the 2016 California Building Code (CBC), which provides criteria for the seismic design of buildings in Chapter 16. The “Seismic Coefficients” used to design buildings are established based on a series of tables and figures addressing different site factors, including the soil profile in the upper 100 feet below grade and mapped spectral acceleration parameters based on distance to the controlling seismic source/fault system. Based on our borings and review of local geology, the site is underlain by deep alluvial soils with typical SPT “N” values between 15 and 50 blows per foot. Therefore, we have classified the site as Soil Classification D. The mapped spectral acceleration parameters S_8 and S_{10} were calculated using the ASCE 7 web-based program *ASCE 7 Hazard Tool*, located at <http://asce7hazardtool.online>, 2017-2018, based on the site coordinates presented below and the site classification. The table below lists the various factors used to determine the seismic coefficients and other parameters.

Table 5: CBC Site Categorization and Site Coefficients

Classification/Coefficient	Design Value
Site Class	D
Site Latitude	37.318940°
Site Longitude	-121.86299°
0.2-second Period Mapped Spectral Acceleration ¹ , S _s	1.500g
1-second Period Mapped Spectral Acceleration ¹ , S ₁	0.600g
Short-Period Site Coefficient – F _a	1.0
Long-Period Site Coefficient – F _v	1.5
0.2-second Period, Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration Adjusted for Site Effects - S _{MS}	1.500g
1-second Period, Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration Adjusted for Site Effects – S _{M1}	0.900g
0.2-second Period, Design Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration – S _{DS}	1.000g
1-second Period, Design Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration – S _{D1}	0.600g

¹For Site Class B, 5 percent damped.

7.3 SHALLOW FOUNDATIONS

7.3.1 Spread Footings

Spread footings should bear on natural, undisturbed soil or engineered fill, be at least 18 inches wide, and extend at least 18 inches below the lowest adjacent grade. Lowest adjacent grade is defined as the deeper of the following: 1) bottom of the adjacent interior slab-on-grade, or 2) finished exterior grade, excluding landscaping topsoil.

Footings constructed to the above dimensions and in accordance with the “Earthwork” recommendations of this report are capable of supporting maximum allowable bearing pressures of 2,000 psf for dead loads, 3,000 psf for combined dead plus live loads, and 4,000 psf for all loads including wind and seismic. These pressures are based on factors of safety of 3.0, 2.0, and 1.5 applied to the ultimate bearing pressure for dead, dead plus live, and all loads, respectively. These pressures are net values; the weight of the footing may be neglected for the portion of the footing extending below grade (typically, the full footing depth). Top and bottom mats of reinforcing steel should be included in continuous footings to help span irregularities and differential settlement.

7.3.2 Footing Settlement

Structural loads were not provided to us at the time this report was prepared; therefore, we assumed the typical loading in the following table.

Table 6: Assumed Structural Loading

Foundation Area	Range of Assumed Loads
Interior Isolated Column Footing	250 to 350 kips
Exterior Isolated Column Footing	100 to 200 kips
Perimeter Strip Footing	6 to 8 kips per lineal foot

Based on the above loading and the allowable bearing pressures presented above, we estimate that the total static footing settlement will be on the order of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, with about $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch of differential settlement between adjacent foundation elements. In addition we estimate that differential seismic movement will be on the order of 1 inch between foundation elements, resulting in a total estimated differential footing movement of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches between foundation elements.

7.3.3 Lateral Loading

Lateral loads may be resisted by friction between the bottom of footing and the supporting subgrade, and also by passive pressures generated against footing sidewalls. An ultimate frictional resistance of 0.45 applied to the footing dead load, and an ultimate passive pressure based on an equivalent fluid pressure of 450 pcf may be used in design. The structural engineer should apply an appropriate factor of safety (such as 1.5) to the ultimate values above. Where footings are adjacent to landscape areas without hardscape, the upper 12 inches of soil should be neglected when determining passive pressure capacity.

7.3.4 Spread Footing Construction Considerations

Where utility lines will cross perpendicular to strip footings, the footing should be deepened to encase the utility line, providing sleeves or flexible cushions to protect the pipes from anticipated foundation settlement, or the utility lines should be backfilled to the bottom of footing with sand-cement slurry or lean concrete. Where utility lines will parallel footings and will extend below the “foundation plane of influence,” an imaginary 1:1 plane projected down from the bottom edge of the footing, either the footing will need to be deepened so that the pipe is above the foundation plane of influence or the utility trench will need to be backfilled with sand-cement slurry or lean concrete within the influence zone. Sand-cement slurry used within foundation influence zones should have a minimum compressive strength of 75 psi.

Footing excavations should be filled as soon as possible or be kept moist until concrete placement by regular sprinkling to prevent desiccation. A Cornerstone representative should observe all footing excavations prior to placing reinforcing steel and concrete. If there is a significant schedule delay between our initial observation and concrete placement, we may need to re-observe the excavations.

SECTION 8: CONCRETE SLABS AND PEDESTRIAN PAVEMENTS

8.1 RINK SLAB CONSIDERATIONS

As mentioned previously, the cooling system used to create the ice layer for the proposed rinks could also freeze the underlying soils if mitigation measures are not implemented. The existing fine-grained surficial soils may expand and heave as they freeze, which could cause differential movement, heave and cracking of the sub-slabs beneath the ice layer, and other effects. We understand that the rink slab will be underlain by two layers of insulation and a layer of granular material with warming pipes recommended by the manufacturer of the ice system.

Due to the possibility of heave of the surficial, fine-grained soils, we recommend removing an additional 6 inches of the fine-grained soils from within and to a lateral distance of at least 5 feet beyond the ice rink footprints and replacing them with 6 inches of capillary break material, such as clean, crushed gravel generally sized from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ -inches. The granular soil should be compacted to the requirements stated in the “Compaction Requirements” section of this report.

8.2 INTERIOR SLABS-ON-GRADE

As the Plasticity Index (PI) of the surficial soils is low to moderate, the proposed slabs-on-grade not including the rink areas should be supported on at least 6 inches of non-expansive fill (NEF) overlying subgrade prepared in accordance with the recommendations in the “Earthwork” section of this report. If moisture-sensitive floor coverings are planned, the recommendations in the “Interior Slabs Moisture Protection Considerations” section below may be incorporated in the project design if desired. If significant time elapses between initial subgrade preparation and slab-on-grade construction, the subgrade should be proof-rolled to confirm subgrade stability, and if the soil has been allowed to dry out, the subgrade should be re-moisture conditioned to near optimum moisture content.

The structural engineer should determine the appropriate slab reinforcement for the loading requirements and considering the expansion potential of the underlying soils. Consideration should be given to limiting the control joint spacing to a maximum of about 2 feet in each direction for each inch of concrete thickness.

8.3 INTERIOR SLABS MOISTURE PROTECTION CONSIDERATIONS

The following general guidelines for concrete slab-on-grade (non-rink areas) construction where floor coverings are planned are presented for the consideration by the developer, design team, and contractor. These guidelines are based on information obtained from a variety of sources, including the American Concrete Institute (ACI) and are intended to reduce the potential for moisture-related problems causing floor covering failures, and may be supplemented as necessary based on project-specific requirements. The application of these guidelines or not will not affect the geotechnical aspects of the slab-on-grade performance.

- Place a minimum 10-mil vapor retarder conforming to ASTM E 1745, Class C requirements or better directly below the concrete slab; the vapor retarder should extend

to the slab edges and be sealed at all seams and penetrations in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and ASTM E 1643 requirements. A 4-inch-thick capillary break, consisting of crushed rock should be placed below the vapor retarder and consolidated in place with vibratory equipment. The mineral aggregate shall be of such size that the percentage composition by dry weight as determined by laboratory sieves will conform to the following gradation:

Sieve Size	Percentage Passing Sieve
1"	100
¾"	90 – 100
No. 4	0 - 10

- The concrete water:cement ratio should be 0.45 or less. Mid-range plasticizers may be used to increase concrete workability and facilitate pumping and placement.
- Water should not be added after initial batching unless the slump is less than specified and/or the resulting water:cement ratio will not exceed 0.45.
- Polishing the concrete surface with metal trowels is not recommended.
- Where floor coverings are planned, all concrete surfaces should be properly cured.
- Water vapor emission levels and concrete pH should be determined in accordance with ASTM F1869-98 and F710-98 requirements and evaluated against the floor covering manufacturer's requirements prior to installation.

8.4 EXTERIOR FLATWORK

8.4.1 Pedestrian Concrete Flatwork

Exterior concrete flatwork subject to pedestrian traffic only should be at least 4 inches thick and supported on at least 4 inches of Class 2 aggregate base overlying subgrade prepared in accordance with the "Earthwork" recommendations of this report. Flatwork that will be subject to heavier or frequent vehicular loading should be designed in accordance with the recommendations in the "Vehicular Pavements" section below. To help reduce the potential for uncontrolled shrinkage cracking, adequate expansion and control joints should be included. Consideration should be given to limiting the control joint spacing to a maximum of about 2 feet in each direction for each inch of concrete thickness. Flatwork should be isolated from adjacent foundations or retaining walls except where limited sections of structural slabs are included to help span irregularities in retaining wall backfill at the transitions between at-grade and on-structure flatwork.

8.4.2 Pervious Pavers (Plaza Area)

Concrete unit pavers subject to pedestrian and/or occasional light truck loading should be at least 60 mm thick and supported on at least 6 inches of clean crushed rock with gradation

ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to a maximum of 1-inch. A maximum 1-inch-thick layer of bedding sand may be used as a leveling/setting bed over the crushed rock. The crushed rock should be rolled with a smooth drum roller and a layer of filter fabric (Mirafi 140N or equivalent) placed over the crushed rock prior to placement of the bedding sand. Pavers that will be subject to heavier or frequent vehicular loading should be designed in accordance with the recommendations in the "Vehicular Pavements" section below.

SECTION 9: VEHICULAR PAVEMENTS

9.1 ASPHALT CONCRETE

The following asphalt concrete pavement recommendations tabulated below are based on the Procedure 608 of the Caltrans Highway Design Manual, estimated traffic indices for various pavement-loading conditions, and on a design R-value of 10. The design R-value was chosen based on the results of the laboratory testing performed on a surficial sample collected from the proposed pavement areas and engineering judgment considering the variable surface conditions.

Table 7: Asphalt Concrete Pavement Recommendations, Design R-value = 10

Design Traffic Index (TI)	Asphalt Concrete (inches)	Class 2 Aggregate Base* (inches)	Total Pavement Section Thickness (inches)
4.0	2.5	7.0	9.5
4.5	2.5	8.5	11.0
5.0	3.0	9.0	12.0
5.5	3.0	10.5	13.5
6.0	3.5	11.0	14.5
6.5	4.0	11.5	15.5

*Caltrans Class 2 aggregate base; minimum R-value of 78

Frequently, the full asphalt concrete section is not constructed prior to construction traffic loading. This can result in significant loss of asphalt concrete layer life, rutting, or other pavement failures. To improve the pavement life and reduce the potential for pavement distress through construction, we recommend the full design asphalt concrete section be constructed prior to construction traffic loading. Alternatively, a higher traffic index may be chosen for the areas where construction traffic will be used the pavements.

9.1.1 Pervious Asphalt Cement Concrete

We understand that pervious pavements may be desired. For pervious asphalt pavements, we assume that pervious pavements would be used in auto parking or drive aisles, and that pervious pavement areas would not be constructed in truck traffic or truck parking areas. Pervious pavements generally consist of an Open Graded Friction Course (OGFC) asphalt layer

and a uniform-size, crushed rock reservoir over subgrade. In some instances, subgrade of the section is left unprepared to encourage infiltration; however, the permeability of the subgrade at the subject site is low, and little infiltration is expected, therefore subgrade can be prepared normally. If drainage of the reservoir layer is desired, subdrains would be required. Water allowed to flow into conventional pavements could be detrimental to their performance; therefore, subgrade in pervious areas should be sloped away from conventional pavement areas, and to subdrains, if used. Additionally, subdrains should be considered where ponding or horizontal migration would be a concern, such as within 20 feet of structures.

We recommend that the pervious asphalt concrete auto traffic/parking area consist of 5 inches of OGFC over at least 8½ inches of a uniform size, open-graded crushed rock (¾ inch minimum). The subgrade should be prepared in accordance with the recommendations in Section 7.4.

In order for pervious pavements to maintain their effectiveness, they require occasional maintenance consisting of brooming or vacuuming to remove the fines from the surface. Pervious pavements should not have surface treatments, such as slurry or fog seals applied, as this will seal off the pavement and prevent surface water infiltration.

9.2 PORTLAND CEMENT CONCRETE

The exterior Portland Cement Concrete (PCC) pavement recommendations tabulated below are based on methods presented in the Portland Cement Association (PCA) design manual (PCA, 1984). Recommendations for garage slabs-on-grade were provided in the “Concrete Slabs and Pedestrian Pavements” section above. We have provided a few pavement alternatives as an anticipated Average Daily Truck Traffic (ADTT) was not provided. An allowable ADTT should be chosen that is greater than what is expected for the development.

Table 8: PCC Pavement Recommendations, Design R-value = 10

Allowable ADTT	Minimum PCC Thickness (inches)
13	5½
130	6

The PCC thicknesses above are based on a concrete compressive strength of at least 3,500 psi, supporting the PCC on at least 6 inches of Class 2 aggregate base compacted as recommended in the “Earthwork” section, and laterally restraining the PCC with curbs or concrete shoulders. Adequate expansion and control joints should be included. Consideration should be given to limiting the control joint spacing to a maximum of about 2 feet in each direction for each inch of concrete thickness.

9.2.1 Pervious Portland Cement Concrete

Pervious Portland cement concrete (PCC) should be designed at the time of construction depending on the modulus of rupture of the mix design. In general, the pervious concrete section would be similar to the recommendations given above, but would generally be about an inch thicker due to a somewhat lower modulus of rupture (tensile) for pervious PCC mix designs. The Class 2 aggregate base section would typically be switched to a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch clean, crushed aggregate to act as a reservoir.

Pervious PCC pavements would also require periodic maintenance, such as sweeping or vacuuming, to mitigate surface blockage and maintain the pervious characteristics.

9.2.2 Stress Pads for Trash Enclosures

Pads where trash containers will be stored, and where garbage trucks will park while emptying trash containers, should be constructed on Portland Cement Concrete. We recommend that the trash enclosure pads and stress (landing) pads where garbage trucks will store, pick up, and empty trash be increased to a minimum PCC thickness of 7 inches. The compressive strength, underlayment, and construction details should be consistent with the above recommendations for PCC pavements.

9.3 PERVIOUS CONCRETE PAVERS

Where vehicular concrete unit pavers are desired in driveways and drive aisles, we recommend that the pavers be underlain by at least 14 inches of crushed rock with gradation ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to a maximum of 1-inch. A maximum 1-inch-thick layer of bedding sand may be used as a leveling/setting bed over the crushed rock. The crushed rock should be rolled with a smooth drum roller and a layer of filter fabric (Mirafi 140N or equivalent) placed over the crushed rock prior to placement of the bedding sand. Pavers that will be subject to heavier or frequent vehicular loading should be designed in accordance with the recommendations in the "Vehicular Pavements" section below. Where pervious concrete pavers are used in auto parking areas (i.e. no heavy vehicular loading), the thickness of crushed rock could be reduced to 8 inches.

9.4 DRAINAGE IN PERVIOUS PAVEMENT AREAS

When storms exceed the design storm for storage volume, runoff from pervious areas can occur. For these events subdrains or surface drains should be used in areas where overland release could cause flooding or ponding of surface water.

SECTION 10: RETAINING WALLS

10.1 STATIC LATERAL EARTH PRESSURES

The structural design of any site retaining wall should include resistance to lateral earth pressures that develop from the soil behind the wall, any undrained water pressure, and surcharge loads acting behind the wall. Provided a drainage system is constructed behind the

wall to prevent the build-up of hydrostatic pressures as discussed in the section below, we recommend that the walls with level backfill be designed for the following pressures:

Table 9: Recommended Lateral Earth Pressures

Wall Condition	Lateral Earth Pressure*	Additional Surcharge Loads
Unrestrained – Cantilever Wall	45 pcf	1/3 of vertical loads at top of wall
Restrained – Braced Wall	45 pcf + 8H** psf	1/2 of vertical loads at top of wall

* Lateral earth pressures are based on an equivalent fluid pressure for level backfill conditions

** H is the distance in feet between the bottom of footing and top of retained soil

If adequate drainage cannot be provided behind the wall, an additional equivalent fluid pressure of 40 pcf should be added to the values above for both restrained and unrestrained walls for the portion of the wall that will not have drainage. Damp proofing or waterproofing of the walls may be considered where moisture penetration and/or efflorescence are not desired.

10.2 SEISMIC LATERAL EARTH PRESSURES

The 2016 CBC states that lateral pressures from earthquakes should be considered in the design of basements and retaining walls. At this time, we are not aware of any retaining walls for the project. However, minor landscaping walls (i.e. walls 4 feet or less in height) may be proposed. In our opinion, design of these walls for seismic lateral earth pressures in addition to static earth pressures is not warranted.

10.3 WALL DRAINAGE

Adequate drainage should be provided by a subdrain system behind all walls. This system should consist of a 4-inch minimum diameter perforated pipe placed near the base of the wall (perforations placed downward). The pipe should be bedded and backfilled with Class 2 Permeable Material per Caltrans Standard Specifications, latest edition. The permeable backfill should extend at least 12 inches out from the wall and to within 2 feet of outside finished grade. Alternatively, ½-inch to ¾-inch crushed rock may be used in place of the Class 2 Permeable Material provided the crushed rock and pipe are enclosed in filter fabric, such as Mirafi 140N or approved equivalent. The upper 2 feet of wall backfill should consist of compacted on-site soil. The subdrain outlet should be connected to a free-draining outlet or sump.

Miradrain, Geotech Drainage Panels, or equivalent drainage matting can be used for wall drainage as an alternative to the Class 2 Permeable Material or drain rock backfill. Horizontal strip drains connecting to the vertical drainage matting may be used in lieu of the perforated pipe and crushed rock section. The vertical drainage panel should be connected to the perforated pipe or horizontal drainage strip at the base of the wall, or to some other closed or through-wall system such as the TotalDrain system from AmerDrain. Sections of horizontal drainage strips should be connected with either the manufacturer's connector pieces or by pulling back the filter fabric, overlapping the panel dimples, and replacing the filter fabric over

the connection. At corners, a corner guard, corner connection insert, or a section of crushed rock covered with filter fabric must be used to maintain the drainage path.

Drainage panels should terminate 18 to 24 inches from final exterior grade. The Miradrain panel filter fabric should be extended over the top of and behind the panel to protect it from intrusion of the adjacent soil.

10.4 BACKFILL

Where surface improvements will be located over the retaining wall backfill, backfill placed behind the walls should be compacted to at least 95 percent relative compaction using light compaction equipment. Where no surface improvements are planned, backfill should be compacted to at least 90 percent. If heavy compaction equipment is used, the walls should be temporarily braced.

10.5 FOUNDATIONS

Retaining walls may be supported on a continuous spread footing designed in accordance with the recommendations presented in the "Foundations" section of this report.

SECTION 11: LIMITATIONS

This report, an instrument of professional service, has been prepared for the sole use of Starbird Consulting, LLC specifically to support the design of the Sharks Ice Expansion project in San Jose, California. The opinions, conclusions, and recommendations presented in this report have been formulated in accordance with accepted geotechnical engineering practices that exist in Northern California at the time this report was prepared. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made or should be inferred.

Recommendations in this report are based upon the soil and ground water conditions encountered during our subsurface exploration. If variations or unsuitable conditions are encountered during construction, Cornerstone must be contacted to provide supplemental recommendations, as needed.

Starbird Consulting, LLC may have provided Cornerstone with plans, reports and other documents prepared by others. Starbird Consulting, LLC understands that Cornerstone reviewed and relied on the information presented in these documents and cannot be responsible for their accuracy.

Cornerstone prepared this report with the understanding that it is the responsibility of the owner or his representatives to see that the recommendations contained in this report are presented to other members of the design team and incorporated into the project plans and specifications, and that appropriate actions are taken to implement the geotechnical recommendations during construction.

Conclusions and recommendations presented in this report are valid as of the present time for the development as currently planned. Changes in the condition of the property or adjacent properties may occur with the passage of time, whether by natural processes or the acts of other persons. In addition, changes in applicable or appropriate standards may occur through legislation or the broadening of knowledge. Therefore, the conclusions and recommendations presented in this report may be invalidated, wholly or in part, by changes beyond Cornerstone's control. This report should be reviewed by Cornerstone after a period of three (3) years has elapsed from the date of this report. In addition, if the current project design is changed, then Cornerstone must review the proposed changes and provide supplemental recommendations, as needed.

An electronic transmission of this report may also have been issued. While Cornerstone has taken precautions to produce a complete and secure electronic transmission, please check the electronic transmission against the hard copy version for conformity.

Recommendations provided in this report are based on the assumption that Cornerstone will be retained to provide observation and testing services during construction to confirm that conditions are similar to that assumed for design, and to form an opinion as to whether the work has been performed in accordance with the project plans and specifications. If we are not retained for these services, Cornerstone cannot assume any responsibility for any potential claims that may arise during or after construction as a result of misuse or misinterpretation of Cornerstone's report by others. Furthermore, Cornerstone will cease to be the Geotechnical-Engineer-of-Record if we are not retained for these services.

SECTION 12: REFERENCES

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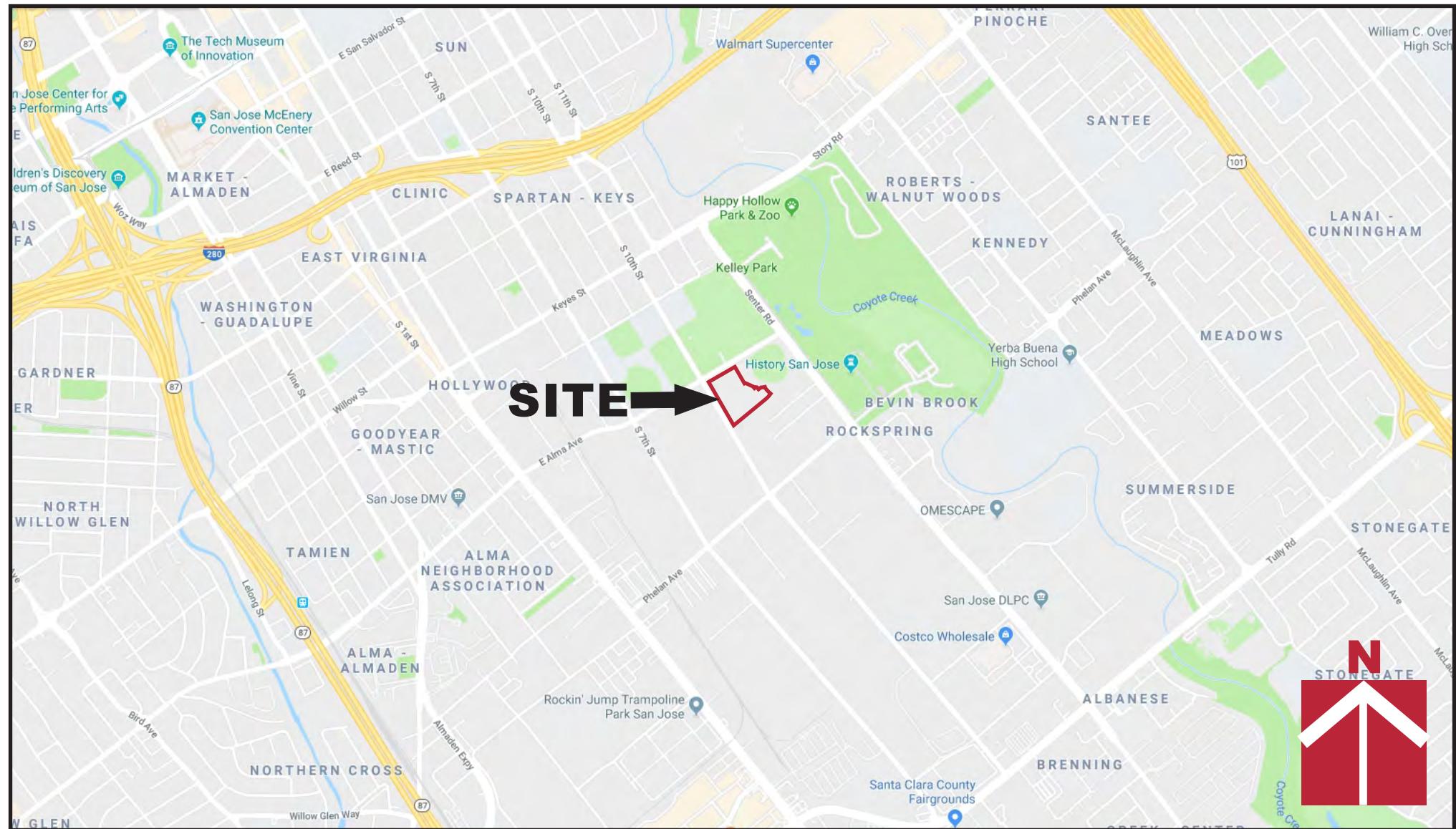
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**CORNERSTONE
EARTH GROUP**

Vicinity Map

**Sharks Ice Expansion
San Jose, CA**

Project Number

1117-1-2

Figure Number

Figure 1

Date

March 2019

Drawn By

RRN



Sharks Ice Expansion San Jose, CA

1117-1-2

Figure 2

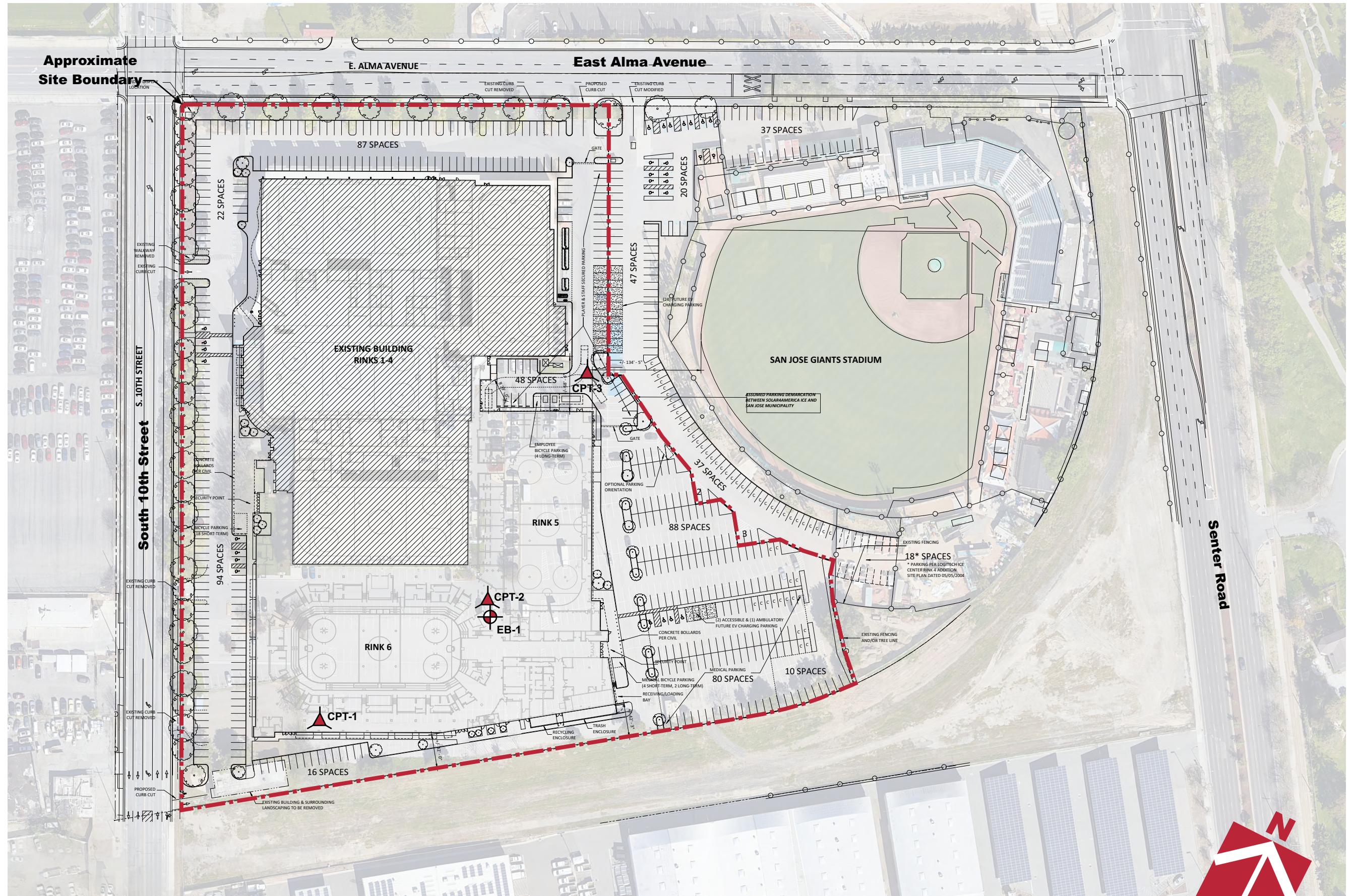
Project Number

March 2019

Figure Number

RRN

Date Drawn By



CORNERSTONE EARTH GROUP

Sharks Ice Expansion San Jose, CA

Regional Fault Map

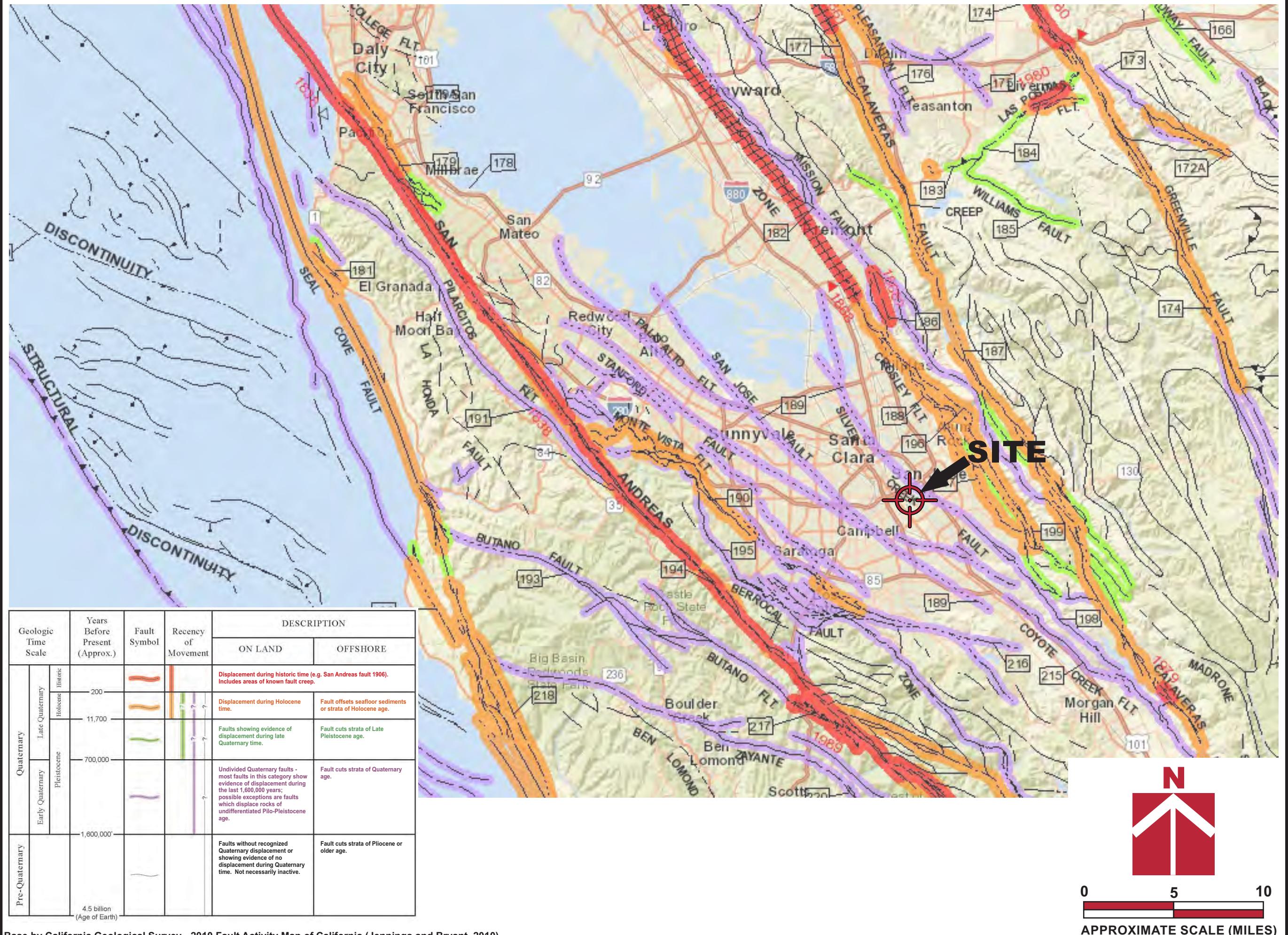
Figure 3

Project Number
1117-1-2

Figure Number
Figure 3

Date
March 2019

Drawn By
RRN



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FIGURE 4A
CPT NO. 1
PROJECT/CPT DATA

Project Title **Sharks Expansion Rpt Update**

Project No. **1117-1-2**

Project Manager **MFR**
SEISMIC PARAMETERS

Controlling Fault **San Andreas**

Earthquake Magnitude (Mw) **7.9**

PGA (Amax) **0.5** (g)

SITE SPECIFIC PARAMETERS

Ground Water Depth at Time of Drilling (feet) **18**

Design Water Depth (feet) **13**

Ave. Unit Weight Above GW (pcf) **122**

Ave. Unit Weight Below GW (pcf) **120**
CPT ANALYSIS RESULTS

DRY SAND SETTLEMENT FROM **13** FEET

0.02 (Inches)

LIQUEFACTION SETTLEMENT FROM **50** FEET

0.20 (Inches)

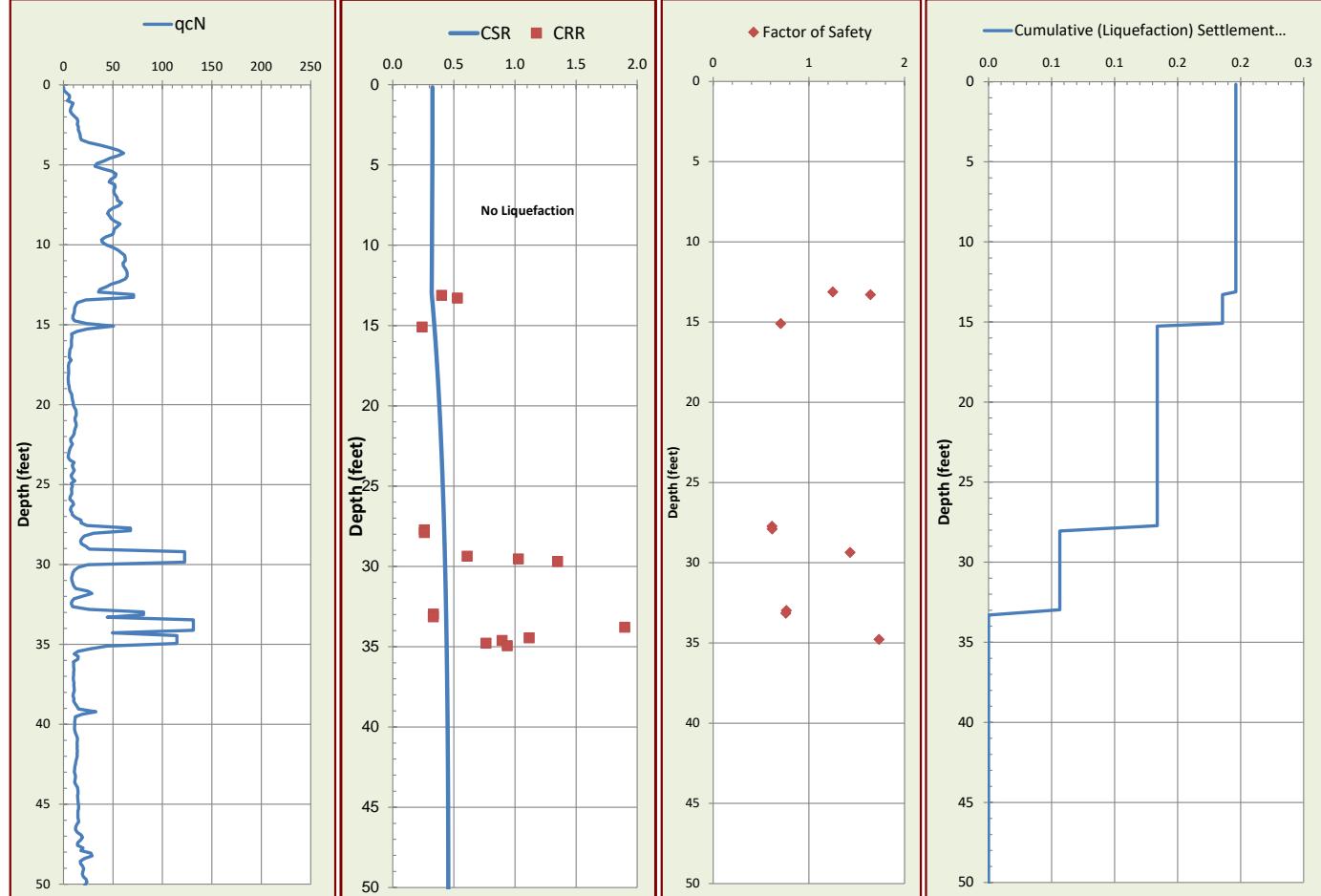
TOTAL SEISMIC SETTLEMENT **0.2** INCHES

POTENTIAL LATERAL DISPLACEMENT

LDI² **0.03** L/H **100.0**

LDI¹ Corrected for Distance **0.01** (4 < L/H < 40)

EXPECTED RANGE OF DISPLACEMENT
0.0 to **0.0** feet

Not Valid for L/H Values < 4 and > 40.
²LDI Values Only Summed to 2H Below Grade.


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FIGURE 4B

 CPT NO. **2**
PROJECT/CPT DATA

 Project Title **Sharks Expansion Rpt Update**

 Project No. **1117-1-2**

 Project Manager **MFR**
SEISMIC PARAMETERS

 Controlling Fault **San Andreas**

 Earthquake Magnitude (Mw) **7.9**

 PGA (Amax) **0.5** (g)

SITE SPECIFIC PARAMETERS

 Ground Water Depth at Time of Drilling (feet) **18**

 Design Water Depth (feet) **13**

 Ave. Unit Weight Above GW (pcf) **122**

 Ave. Unit Weight Below GW (pcf) **120**
CPT ANALYSIS RESULTS

 DRY SAND SETTLEMENT FROM **13** FEET

1.29 (Inches)

 LIQUEFACTION SETTLEMENT FROM **50** FEET

0.62 (Inches)

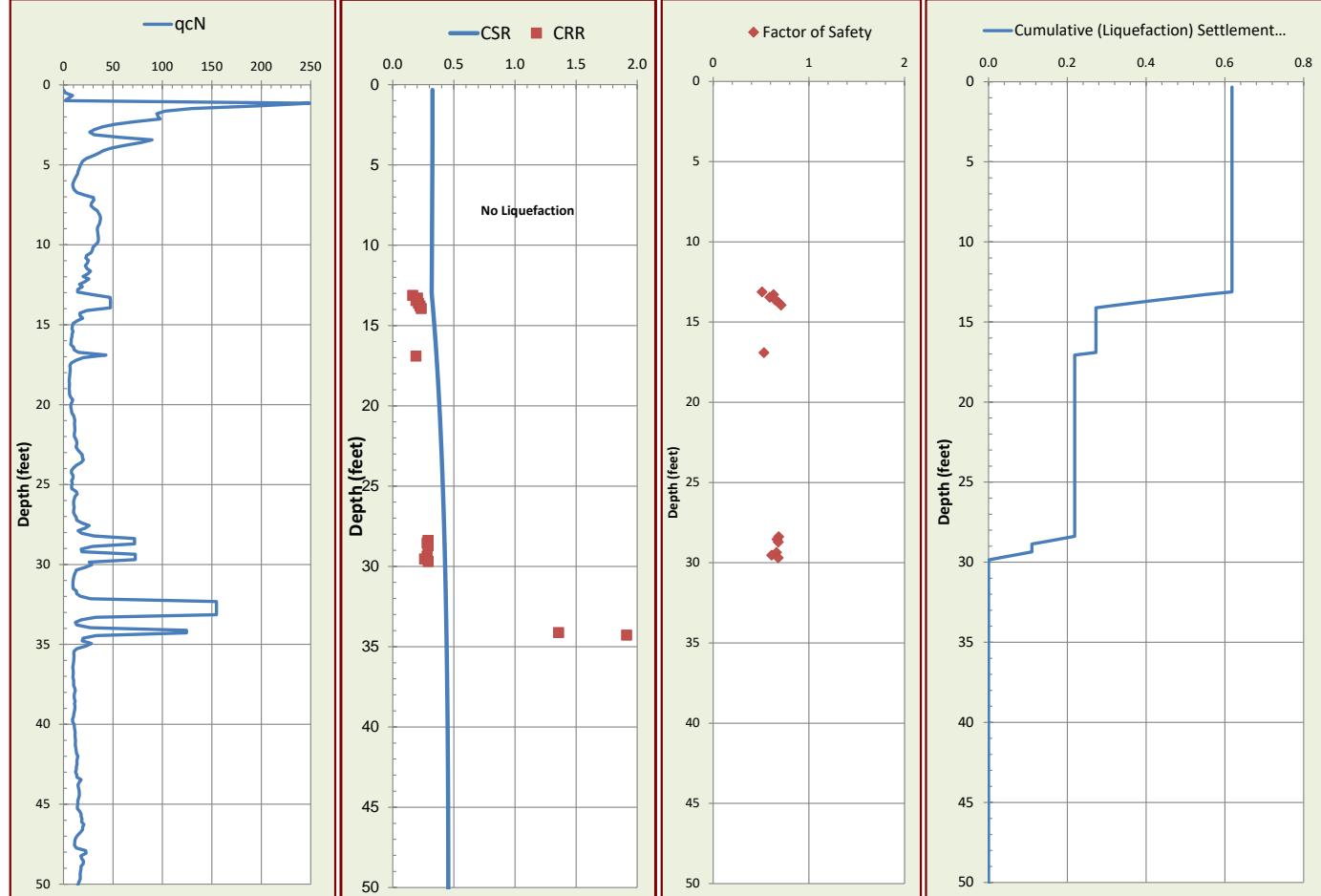
 TOTAL SEISMIC SETTLEMENT **1.9** INCHES

POTENTIAL LATERAL DISPLACEMENT

 LDI² **0.30** L/H **100.0**

 LDI¹ Corrected for Distance **0.05** (4 < L/H < 40)

EXPECTED RANGE OF DISPLACEMENT
0.0 to **0.1** feet

Not Valid for L/H Values < 4 and > 40.
²LDI Values Only Summed to 2H Below Grade.


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FIGURE 4C

CPT NO. **3**

PROJECT/CPT DATA

Project Title **Sharks Expansion Rpt Update**

Project No. **1117-1-2**

Project Manager **MFR**

SEISMIC PARAMETERS

Controlling Fault **San Andreas**

Earthquake Magnitude (Mw) **7.9**

PGA (Amax) **0.5** (g)

SITE SPECIFIC PARAMETERS

Ground Water Depth at Time of Drilling (feet) **18**

Design Water Depth (feet) **13**

Ave. Unit Weight Above GW (pcf) **122**

Ave. Unit Weight Below GW (pcf) **120**

CPT ANALYSIS RESULTS

DRY SAND SETTLEMENT FROM **13** FEET

0.01 (Inches)

LIQUEFACTION SETTLEMENT FROM **50** FEET

0.09 (Inches)

TOTAL SEISMIC SETTLEMENT **0.1** INCHES

POTENTIAL LATERAL DISPLACEMENT

LDI² **0.00** L/H **100.0**

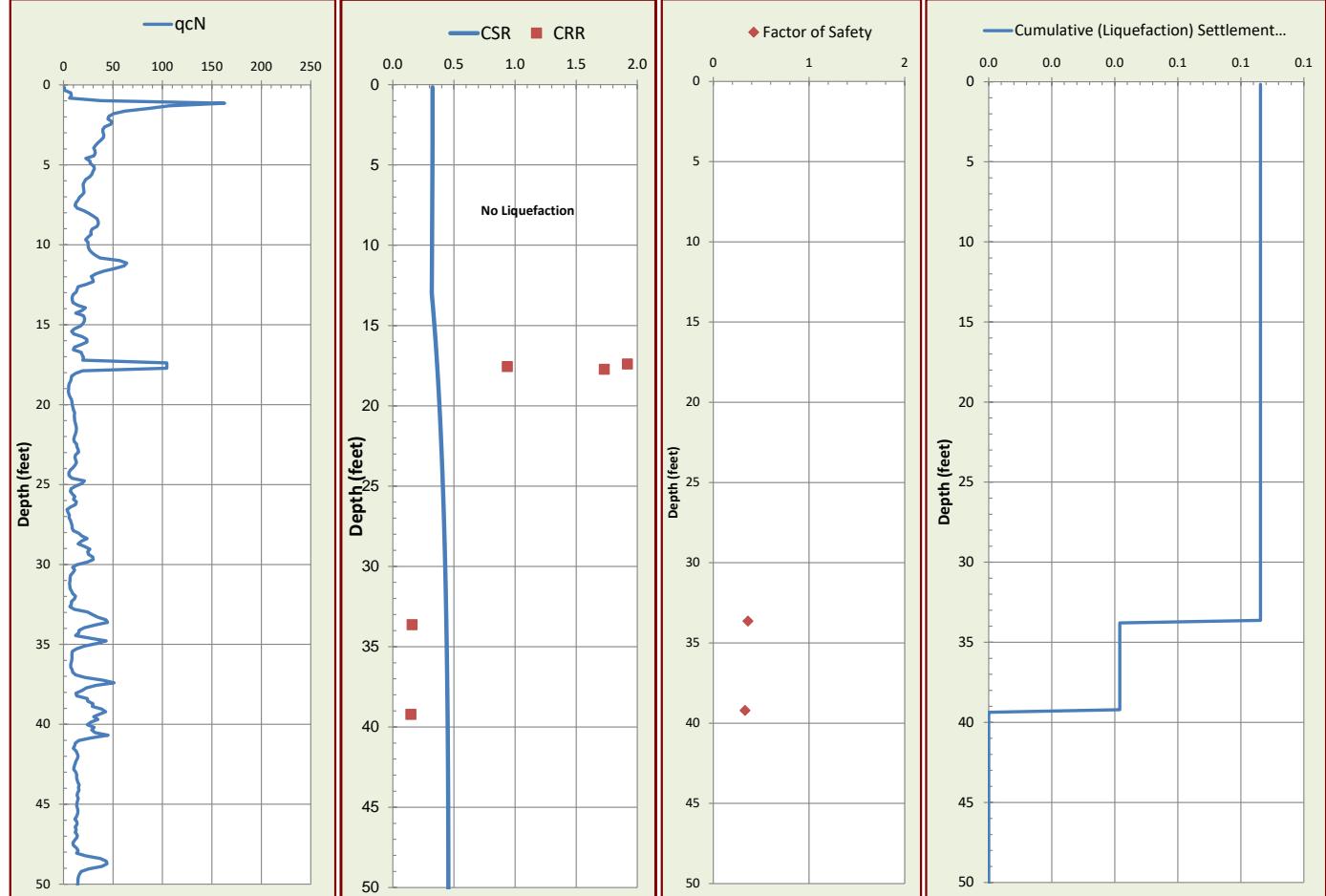
LDI¹ Corrected for Distance **0.00** (4 < L/H < 40)

EXPECTED RANGE OF DISPLACEMENT

0.0 to **0.0** feet

Not Valid for L/H Values < 4 and > 40.

²LDI Values Only Summed to 2H Below Grade.



APPENDIX A: FIELD INVESTIGATION

The field investigation consisted of a surface reconnaissance and a subsurface exploration program using truck-mounted, hollow-stem auger drilling equipment and 20-ton truck-mounted Cone Penetration Test equipment. One 8-inch-diameter exploratory boring was drilled on March 15, 2013 to a depth of 40 feet. Three CPT soundings were also performed in accordance with ASTM D 5778-95 (revised, 2002) on March 13, 2013, to depths ranging from about 50 to 60 feet. The approximate locations of exploratory borings and CPTs are shown on the Site Plan, Figure 2. The soils encountered were continuously logged in the field by our representative and described in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM D2488). Boring logs, as well as a key to the classification of the soil, are included as part of this appendix.

Boring and CPT locations were approximated using existing site boundaries and other site features as references. Boring and CPT elevations were not determined. The locations of the borings and CPTs should be considered accurate only to the degree implied by the method used.

Representative soil samples were obtained from the borings at selected depths. All samples were returned to our laboratory for evaluation and appropriate testing. The standard penetration resistance blow counts were obtained by dropping a 140-pound hammer through a 30-inch free fall. The 2-inch O.D. split-spoon sampler was driven 18 inches and the number of blows was recorded for each 6 inches of penetration (ASTM D1586). 2.5-inch I.D. samples were obtained using a Modified California Sampler driven into the soil with the 140-pound hammer previously described. A relatively undisturbed sample was also obtained with 2.875-inch I.D. Shelby Tube sampler which was hydraulically pushed. Unless otherwise indicated, the blows per foot recorded on the boring log represent the accumulated number of blows required to drive the last 12 inches. The various samplers are denoted at the appropriate depth on the boring logs.

The CPT involved advancing an instrumented cone-tipped probe into the ground while simultaneously recording the resistance at the cone tip (q_c) and along the friction sleeve (f_s) at approximately 5-centimeter intervals. Based on the tip resistance and tip to sleeve ratio (R_f), the CPT classified the soil behavior type and estimated engineering properties of the soil, such as equivalent Standard Penetration Test (SPT) blow count, internal friction angle within sand layers, and undrained shear strength in silts and clays. A pressure transducer behind the tip of the CPT cone measured pore water pressure (u_2). Graphical logs of the CPT data is included as part of this appendix.

Field tests included an evaluation of the unconfined compressive strength of the soil samples using a pocket penetrometer device. The results of these tests are presented on the individual boring logs at the appropriate sample depths.

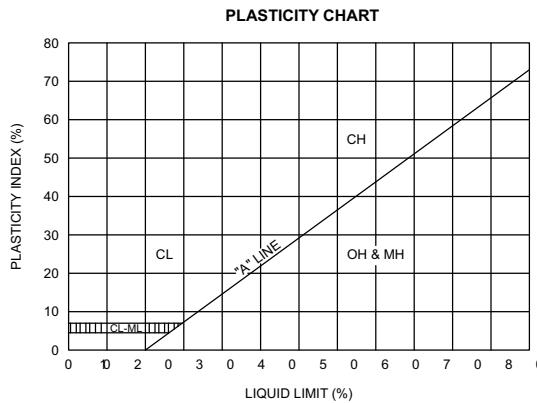
Attached boring and CPT logs and related information depict subsurface conditions at the locations indicated and on the date designated on the logs. Subsurface conditions at other locations may differ from conditions occurring at these boring and CPT locations. The passage of time may result in altered subsurface conditions due to environmental changes. In addition,

any stratification lines on the logs represent the approximate boundary between soil types and the transition may be gradual.

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION (ASTM D-2487-98)

MATERIAL TYPES	CRITERIA FOR ASSIGNING SOIL GROUP NAMES			GROUP SYMBOL	SOIL GROUP NAMES & LEGEND
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS >>50% RETAINED ON NO. 200 SIEVE	GRAVELS >50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO 4. SIEVE	CLEAN GRAVELS <5% FINES	Cu>4 AND 1<Cc<3	GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVEL
			Cu>4 AND 1>Cc>3	GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVEL
		GRAVELS WITH FINES >12% FINES	FINES CLASSIFY AS ML OR CL	GM	SILTY GRAVEL
			FINES CLASSIFY AS CL OR CH	GC	CLAYEY GRAVEL
	SANDS >50% OF COARSE FRACTION PASSES ON NO 4. SIEVE	CLEAN SANDS <5% FINES	Cu>6 AND 1<Cc<3	SW	WELL-GRADED SAND
			Cu>6 AND 1>Cc>3	SP	POORLY-GRADED SAND
		SANDS AND FINES >12% FINES	FINES CLASSIFY AS ML OR CL	SM	SILTY SAND
			FINES CLASSIFY AS CL OR CH	SC	CLAYEY SAND
FINE-GRAINED SOILS >50% PASSES NO. 200 SIEVE	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT<50	INORGANIC	PI>7 AND PLOTS>"A" LINE	CL	LEAN CLAY
			PI>4 AND PLOTS<"A" LINE	ML	SILT
		ORGANIC	LL (oven dried)/LL (not dried)<0.75	OL	ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT
	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT>50	INORGANIC	PI PLOTS >"A" LINE	CH	FAT CLAY
			PI PLOTS <"A" LINE	MH	ELASTIC SILT
		ORGANIC	LL (oven dried)/LL (not dried)<0.75	OH	ORGANIC CLAY OR SILT
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS		PRIMARILY ORGANIC MATTER, DARK IN COLOR, AND ORGANIC ODOR		PT	PEAT

OTHER MATERIAL SYMBOLS	
Poorly-Graded Sand with Clay	Sand
Clayey Sand	Silt
Sandy Silt	Well Graded Gravelly Sand
Artificial/Undocumented Fill	Gravelly Silt
Poorly-Graded Gravelly Sand	Asphalt
Topsoil	Boulders and Cobble
Well-Graded Gravel with Clay	
Well-Graded Gravel with Silt	



PENETRATION RESISTANCE (RECORDED AS BLOWS / FOOT)				
SAND & GRAVEL		SILT & CLAY		
RELATIVE DENSITY	BLOWS/FOOT*	CONSISTENCY	BLOWS/FOOT*	STRENGTH** (KSF)
VERY LOOSE	0 - 4	VERY SOFT	0 - 2	0 - 0.25
LOOSE	4 - 10	SOFT	2 - 4	0.25 - 0.5
MEDIUM DENSE	10 - 30	MEDIUM STIFF	4 - 8	0.5 - 1.0
DENSE	30 - 50	STIFF	8 - 15	1.0 - 2.0
VERY DENSE	OVER 50	VERY STIFF	15 - 30	2.0 - 4.0
		HARD	OVER 30	OVER 4.0

* NUMBER OF BLOWS OF 140 LB HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES TO DRIVE A 2 INCH O.D. (1-3/8 INCH I.D.) SPLIT-BARREL SAMPLER THE LAST 12 INCHES OF AN 18-INCH DRIVE (ASTM-1586 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST).

** UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH IN KIP/SQ.FT. AS DETERMINED BY LABORATORY TESTING OR APPROXIMATED BY THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST, POCKET PENETROMETER, TORVANE, OR VISUAL OBSERVATION.



DATE STARTED 3/15/13 DATE COMPLETED 3/15/13

DRILLING CONTRACTOR Exploration Geoservices, Inc.

DRILLING METHOD Mobile B-40, 8 inch Hollow-Stem Auger

LOGGED BY NBZ

NOTES

PROJECT NAME Sharks Ice Expansion

PROJECT NUMBER 629-1-1

PROJECT LOCATION San Jose, CA

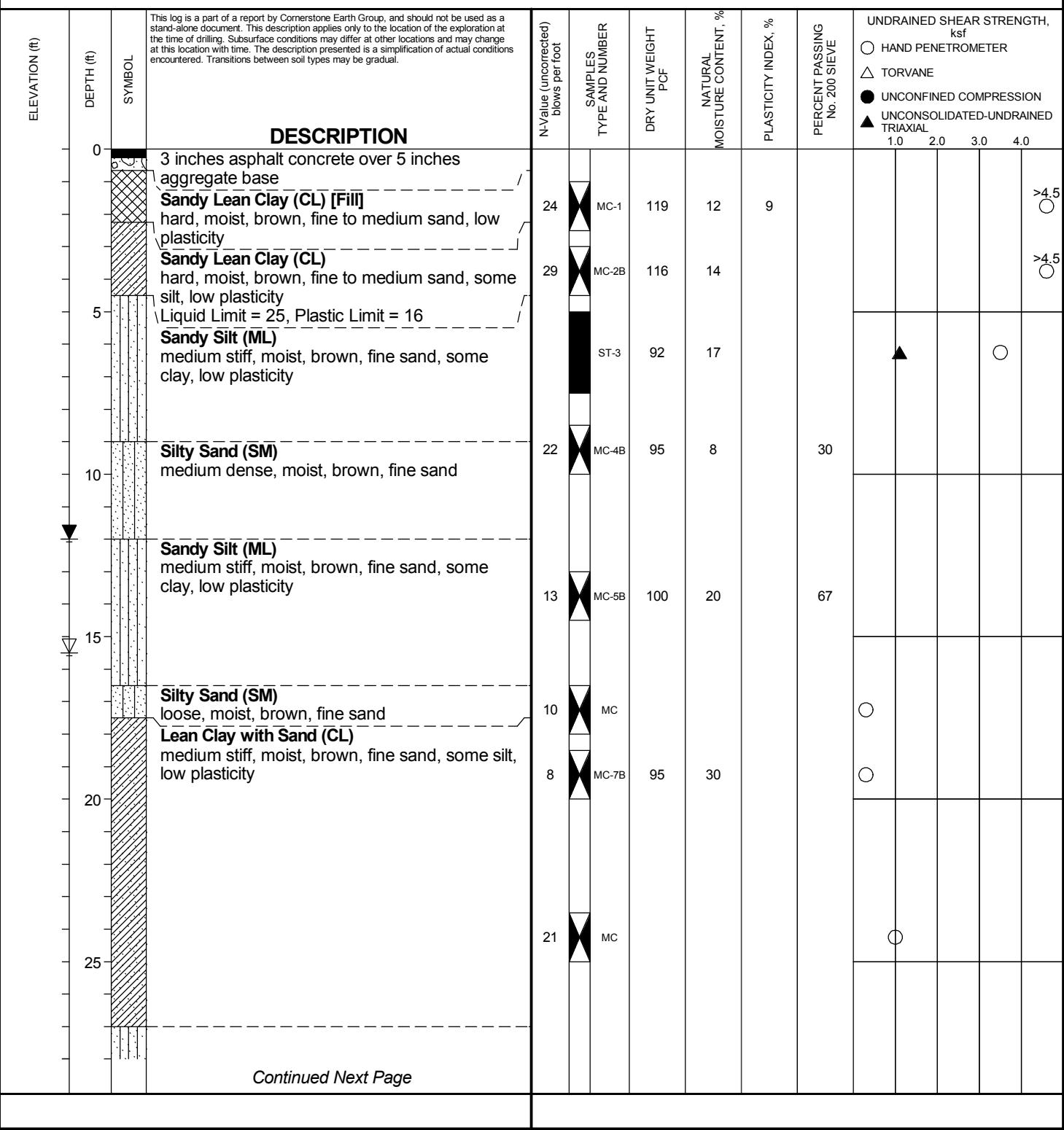
GROUND ELEVATION _____ BORING DEPTH 40 ft.

LATITUDE _____ LONGITUDE _____

GROUND WATER LEVELS:

▽ AT TIME OF DRILLING 15.5 ft.

▼ AT END OF DRILLING 12 ft.





PROJECT NAME Sharks Ice Expansion

PROJECT NUMBER 629-1-1

PROJECT LOCATION San Jose, CA

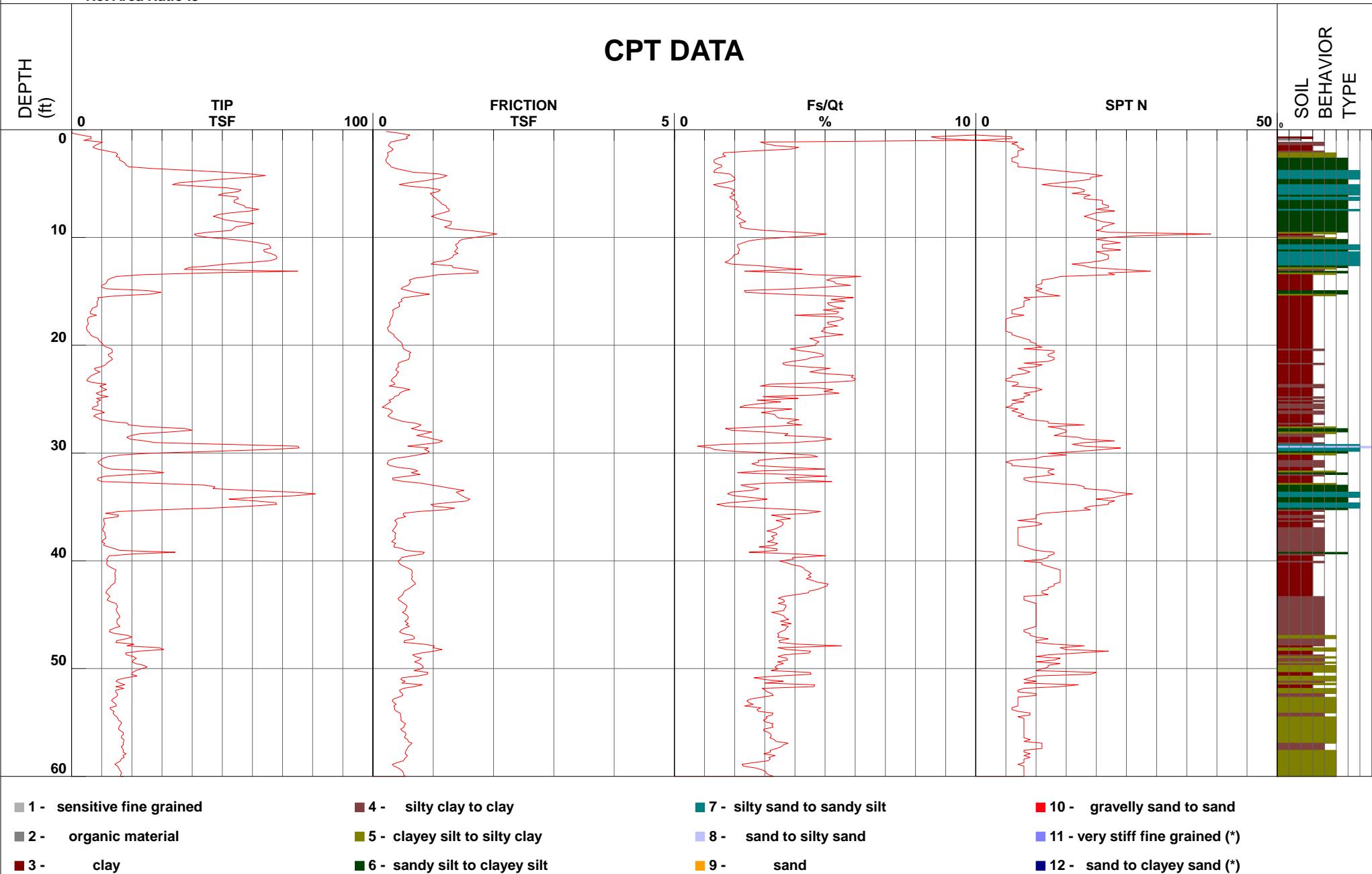
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION		N-value (uncorrected) blows per foot	SAMPLES TYPE AND NUMBER	DRY UNIT WEIGHT pcf	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT, %	PLASTICITY INDEX, %	PERCENT PASSING No. 200 SIEVE	UNDRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH, ksf
			This log is a part of a report by Cornerstone Earth Group, and should not be used as a stand-alone document. This description applies only to the location of the exploration at the time of drilling. Subsurface conditions may differ at other locations and may change at this location with time. The description presented is a simplification of actual conditions encountered. Transitions between soil types may be gradual.								
30			Sandy Silt (ML) medium stiff, moist, brown, fine sand, some clay, low plasticity		13	MC-9A	99	26		55	○
30			Lean Clay with Sand (CL) medium stiff, moist, gray brown, fine to medium sand, moderate plasticity		12	MC-10B	96	28			
35			Sandy Lean Clay (CL) medium stiff, moist, gray brown, fine to medium sand, some silt, low plasticity		11	MC-11B	88	33			○ ○
35			Lean Clay with Sand (CL) soft, moist, gray, fine sand, some silt, moderate plasticity								
40			Sandy Silt (ML) medium stiff, moist, gray, fine sand, some clay, low plasticity		24	MC					○
			Bottom of Boring at 40.0 feet.								
45											
50											
55											
60											



Cornerstone Earth Group

Project	Sharks Ice Expansion	Operator	RB-KF	Filename	SDF (513).cpt
Job Number	629-1-1	Cone Number	DSG1104	GPS	
Hole Number	CPT 01	Date and Time	3/13/2013 6:51:09 AM	Maximum Depth	
Water Table Depth	17.00 ft				60.53 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

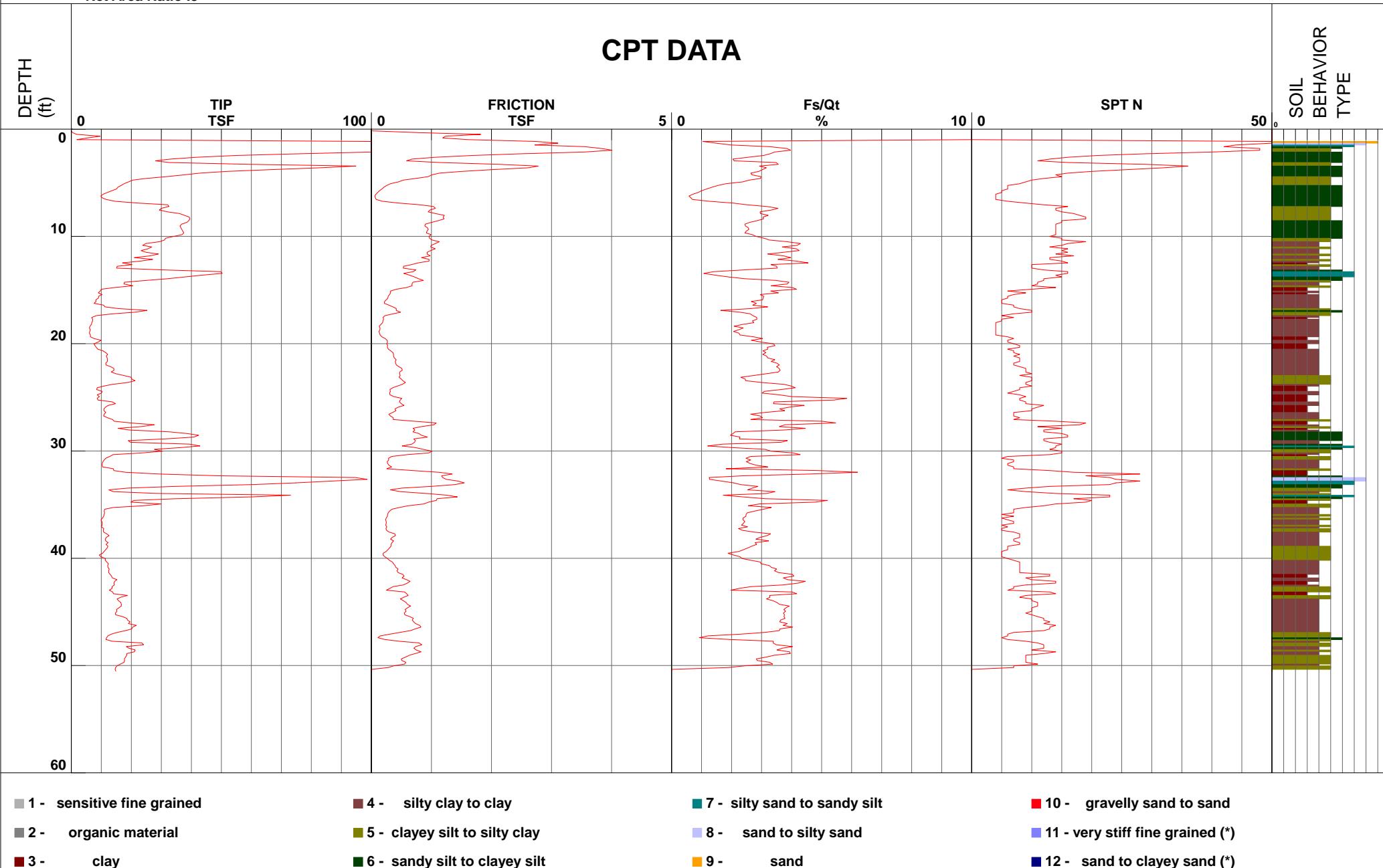




Cornerstone Earth Group

Project	Sharks Ice Expansion	Operator	RB-KF	Filename	SDF (515).cpt
Job Number	629-1-1	Cone Number	DSG1104	GPS	
Hole Number	CPT 02	Date and Time	3/13/2013 8:27:43 AM	Maximum Depth	
Water Table Depth	17.00 ft				50.52 ft

Net Area Ratio .8

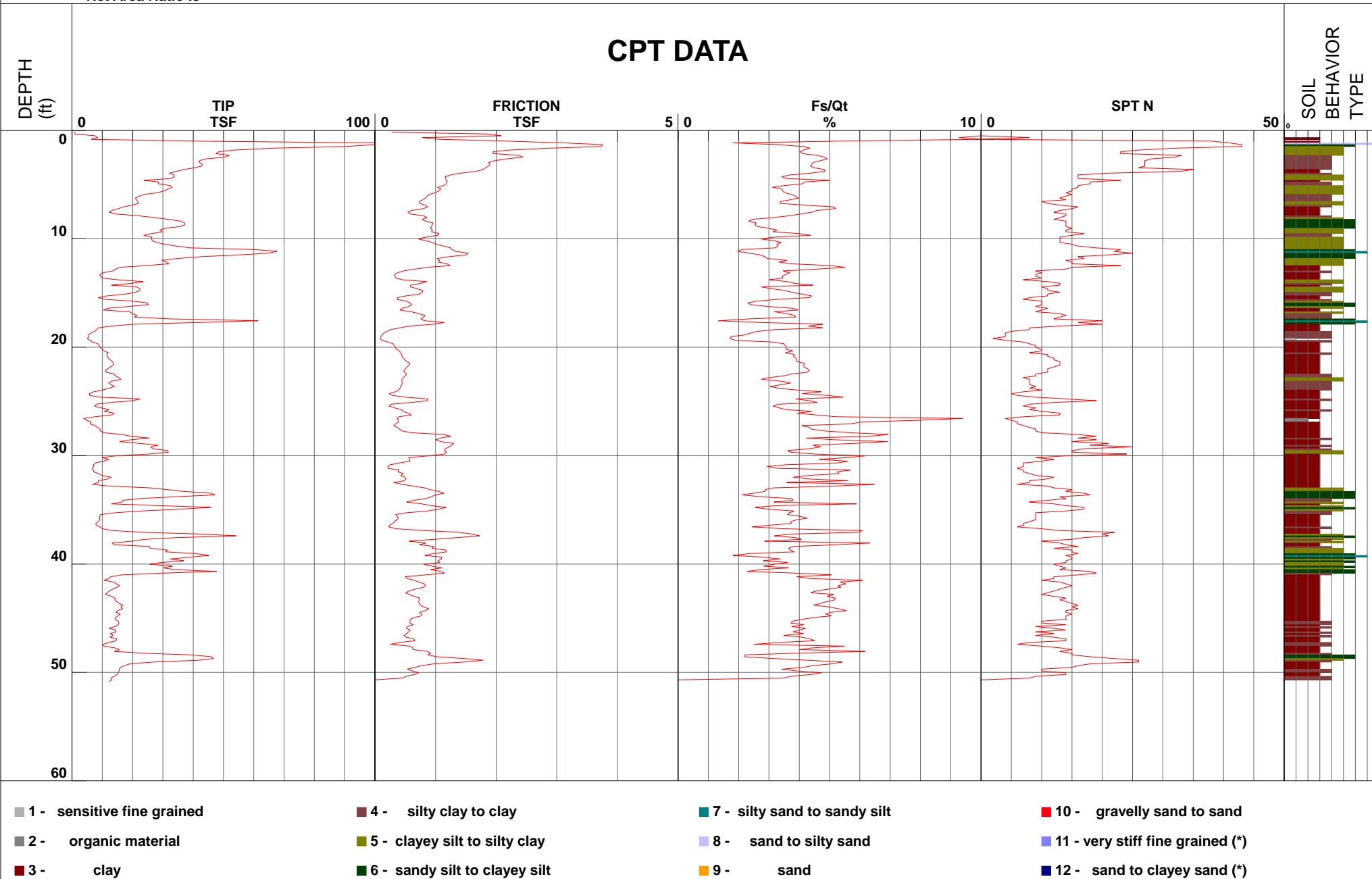




Cornerstone Earth Group

Project	Sharks Ice Expansion	Operator	RB-KF	Filename	SDF (516).cpt
Job Number	629-1-1	Cone Number	DSG1104	GPS	
Hole Number	CPT 03	Date and Time	3/13/2013 9:50:45 AM	Maximum Depth	
Water Table Depth	17.00 ft				50.85 ft

Net Area Ratio .8



APPENDIX B: LABORATORY TEST PROGRAM

The laboratory testing program was performed to evaluate the physical and mechanical properties of the soils retrieved from the site to aid in verifying soil classification.

Moisture Content: The natural water content was determined (ASTM D2216) on six samples of the materials recovered from the borings. These water contents are recorded on the boring logs at the appropriate sample depths.

Dry Densities: In place dry density determinations (ASTM D2937) were performed on six samples to measure the unit weight of the subsurface soils. Results of these tests are shown on the boring logs at the appropriate sample depths.

Washed Sieve Analyses: The percent soil fraction passing the No. 200 sieve (ASTM D1140) was determined on two samples of the subsurface soils to aid in the classification of these soils. Results of these tests are shown on the boring logs at the appropriate sample depths.

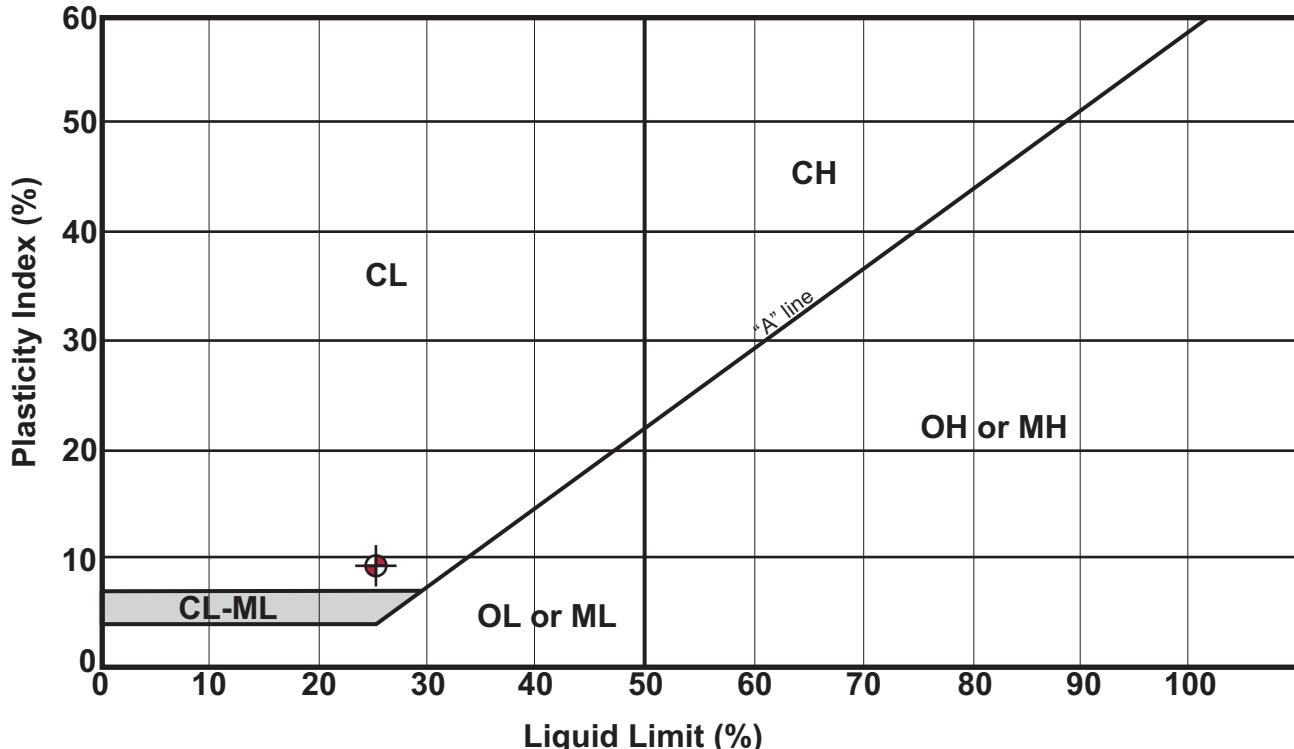
Plasticity Index: One Plasticity Index determination (ASTM D4318) was performed on a sample of the subsurface soil to measure the range of water contents over which this material exhibits plasticity. The Plasticity Index was used to classify the soil in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System and to evaluate the soil expansion potential. Results of this test are shown on the boring log at the appropriate sample depth.

Undrained-Unconsolidated Triaxial Shear Strength: The undrained shear strength was determined on one relatively undisturbed sample by unconsolidated-undrained triaxial shear strength testing (ASTM D2850). The results of this test are included as part of this appendix.

R-value: An R-value resistance test (California Test Method No. 301) was performed on a representative sample of the surface soils at the site to provide data for the pavement design. Results of this test is attached in this appendix.

Soluble Sulfate: Four soluble sulfate determinations (California Test Method No. 417-Modified) were performed on samples of the subsurface soils to measure the water soluble sulfate contents. Results of these tests are attached in this appendix.

Plasticity Index (ASTM D4318) Testing Summary



Symbol	Boring No.	Depth (ft)	Natural Water Content (%)	Liquid Limit (%)	Plastic Limit (%)	Plasticity Index	Passing No. 200 (%)	Group Name (USCS - ASTM D2487)
●	EB-1	2.0	12	25	16	9	—	Sandy Lean Clay (CL)



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Plasticity Index Testing Summary

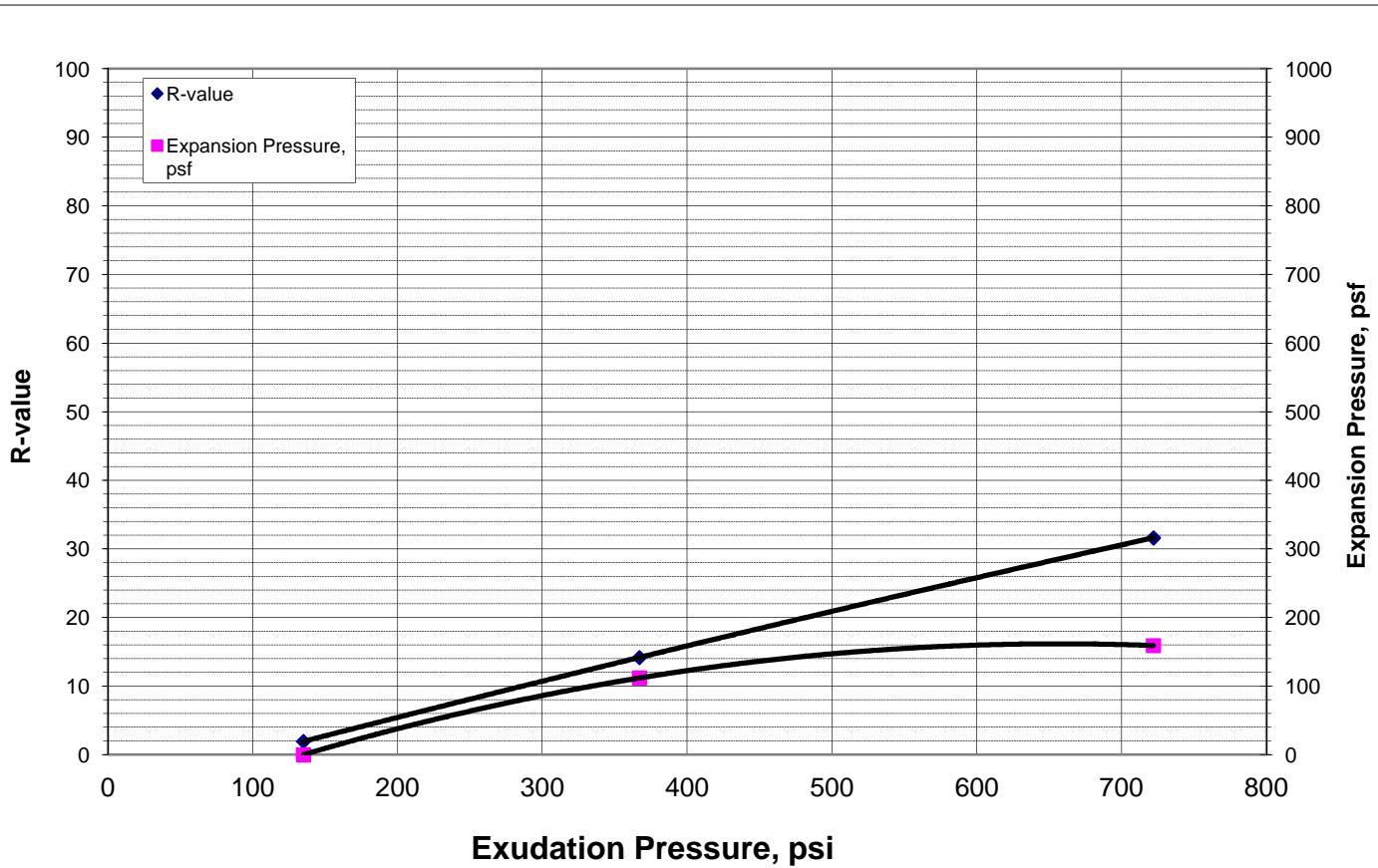
**Shark's Ice Expansion
San Jose, CA**

Project Number	629-1-1
Figure Number	Figure B1
Date	April 2013
Drawn By	FLL



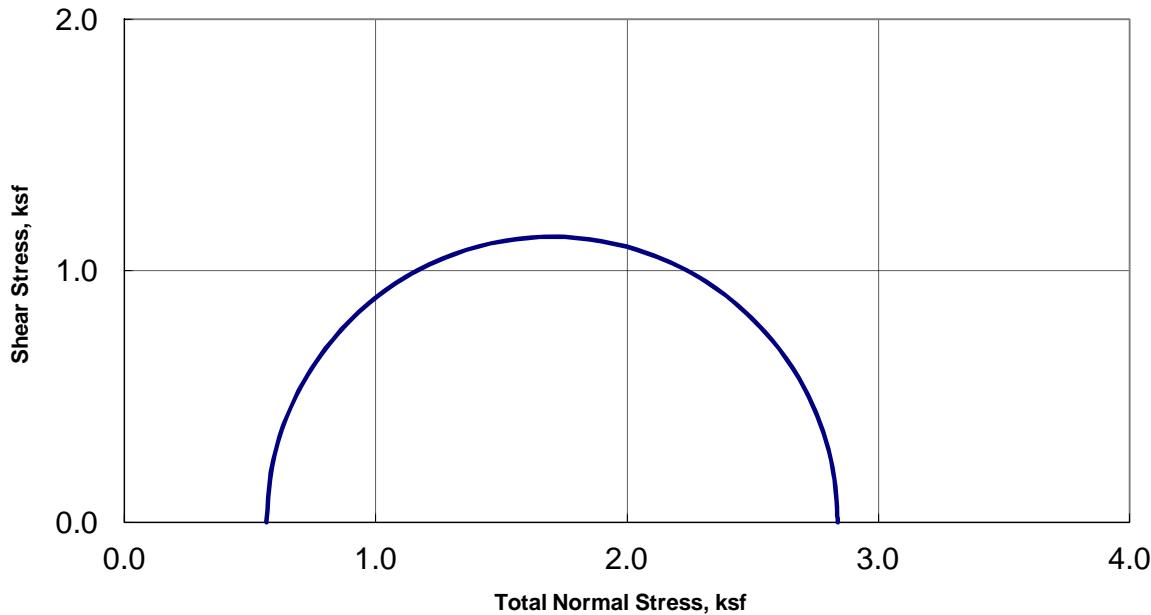
R-value Test Report (Caltrans 301)

Job No.:	640-516	Date:	03/27/13	Initial Moisture,	7.6%
Client:	Cornerstone Earth Group	Tested	MD	R-value by	
Project:	Sharks Ice - 629-1-1	Reduced	RU	Stabilometer	11
Sample	EB-3; Bulk	Checked	DC	Expansion Pressure	85 psf
Soil Type:	Dark Olive Brown Clayey SAND			Remarks:	
Specimen Number	A	B	C	D	
Exudation Pressure, psi	135	367	722		
Prepared Weight, grams	1200	1200	1200		
Final Water Added, grams/cc	119	42	30		
Weight of Soil & Mold, grams	3149	3125	3136		
Weight of Mold, grams	2102	2095	2099		
Height After Compaction, in.	2.53	2.3	2.3		
Moisture Content, %	18.3	11.4	10.3		
Dry Density, pcf	106.0	121.8	123.8		
Expansion Pressure, psf	0.0	111.8	159.1		
Stabilometer @ 1000					
Stabilometer @ 2000	155	130	94		
Turns Displacement	4.09	3.12	3.08		
R-value	2	14	32		

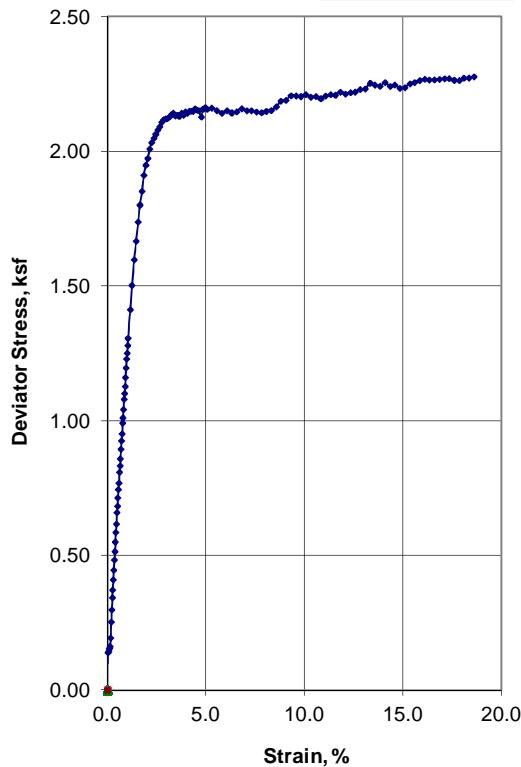




Unconsolidated-Undrained Triaxial Test
ASTM D-2850



Stress-Strain Curves



Sample Data				
	1	2	3	4
Moisture %	16.7			
Dry Den,pcf	92.4			
Void Ratio	0.825			
Saturation %	54.5			
Height in	5.98			
Diameter in	2.87			
Cell psi	3.9			
Strain %	18.60			
Deviator, ksf	2.276			
Rate %/min	1.00			
in/min	0.060			
Job No.:	640-516			
Client:	Cornerstone Earth Group			
Project:	Sharks Ice - 629-1-1			
Boring:	EB-1			
Sample:	3			
Depth ft:	5.0			
Visual Soil Description				
Sample #	1	Dark Olive Brown Silty SAND (slightly plastic)		
	2			
	3			
	4			
Remarks:				



Corrosivity Tests Summary

CTL # 640-518 Date: 4/1/2013 Tested By: PJ
Client: Cornerstone Earth Group Project: Sharks Ice Expansion Checked: PJ
Proj. No: 629-1-1

Remarks: _____

APPENDIX C: LIQUEFACTION ANALYSES CALCULATIONS

