GEOTECHNICAL DESIGN REPORT PROPOSED TORREY MEADOWS DRIVE OVERCROSSING AT STATE ROUTE 56 POST MILE 5.6, DISTRICT 11 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

Prepared for:

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March 24, 2015

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March 24, 2015 Project No. 20151065.001A

Mr. Jeff Burdick, P.E. **T.Y. Lin International** 404 Camino Del Rio South, Suite 700 San Diego, CA 92108

Subject: Geotechnical Design Report Proposed Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing at State Route 56 Post Mile 5.6, Caltrans District 11 San Diego, California

Dear Mr. Burdick:

Kleinfelder is pleased to present this Geotechnical Design Report for the proposed Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing bridge project at State Route 56 in San Diego, California.

This report is to be used for roadway approach design for the subject bridge.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service on this project. Please do not hesitate to contact the undersigned if you have any questions, comments, or require additional information.

Respectfully submitted,

KLEINFELDER

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

California State Route 56 (SR-56) is a four lane highway that serves the northern communities of the City of San Diego. SR-56 runs approximately 9 miles from Interstate 5 (I-5) in the Carmel Valley neighborhood of San Diego to Interstate 15 (I-15). SR-56 serves as an important connector between I-5 and I-15, being the only east–west freeway between SR-78 and SR-52 in north San Diego County.

We understand that the project consists of the design of a 337-foot long overcrossing bridge to connect Torrey Meadows Drive over SR-56. The project is located in the Carmel Valley area of the City of San Diego, California as presented on Figure 1, Site Vicinity Map. Figure 2 presents the Site Plan along with existing conditions.

The bridge will consist of a two-span structure with a single bent within the existing median of SR-56. We understand that cast-in-place post-tensioned reinforced concrete box girder construction will be used. Some minor grading and paving may be required in the approach areas.

This report presents our evaluation of anticipated geologic and geotechnical conditions associated with the proposed bridge. Geotechnical recommendations are provided based on review of available reports and documents associated with the site.

1.2 BACKGROUND REVIEW

Geologic and geotechnical literature reviewed for this study included reports, maps, and other documents prepared by the California Geological Survey, the U. S. Geological Survey and the City of San Diego. We have reviewed consultant reports and design drawings containing geologic and geotechnical geologic data for the Camino Ruiz/Camino Del Sur Undercrossing (#57-1083 L/R) located approximately 2,700 feet to the southwest and the McGonigle Creek Bridge (#57-1082) located about 650 feet to the northwest.

As-built plans for construction on SR-56 containing geologic data relevant to the site were also reviewed. Per the referenced as-built plans the proposed bridge site is located approximately at Station 100+15 of SR-56. The as-built plans for the Camino Del Sur Undercrossing and McGonigle Creek Bridge were present in the above referenced 2005 as-built plans.



A site reconnaissance was performed by a Kleinfelder engineering geologist as part of the background review.

Documents reviewed and referenced for this study are listed in Section 8 of this report.

Unless otherwise noted, elevation data presented in this report are in feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) based on the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 29).



2 EXISTING FACILITIES AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

2.1 EXISTING FACILITIES

Existing bridges in the vicinity of the proposed bridge include the Camino Del Sur Undercrossing (Bridge No. 57-1083 R/L) located approximately 2,700 feet southeast of the proposed bridge. The existing McGonigle Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 57-1082 R/L) is located approximately 650 feet northwest of the proposed bridge. The northern bridge abutment will be located approximately 100 feet northeast of the westbound shoulder of SR-56. The southern bridge abutment will be located approximately 90 feet southwest of the eastbound shoulder of SR-56. The existing median and slope areas in the vicinity of the proposed bridge are unpaved. Fill was placed in the abutment areas as part of a mass grading operation for the residential subdivision developments in the area. We understand that the future construction of this bridge was foreseen during the original construction of SR-56 and the alignment of Torrey Meadows Drive was established to facilitate the construction of this bridge.

Other existing facilities in the vicinity include residential developments to the north and south of the proposed bridge site. In addition, existing water and sewer lines are located within the alignment on Torrey Meadows Drive. No utilities are expected to traverse the central portion of the bridge.

2.2 PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS

Based on the General Plan sheets prepared by T.Y. Lin International, the proposed Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing Bridge will have a length of approximately 337 feet measured along the center line of Torrey Meadows Drive. The bridge will carry two lanes, one in northbound direction and the other in southbound direction. The bridge will consist of two spans constructed with cast-in-place post-tensioned concrete box girders. The span lengths will be approximately 168 ½ feet and will have a width of approximately 54 feet. The roadway will have a width of approximately 40 feet.

Abutments of the two-span structure were originally proposed to be supported on castin-drilled-hole (CIDH) concrete piles. However, foundations for south Abutment 1 could be supported on shallow foundations. The center bent (Bent 2) will have two columns supported by spread footings located within the existing median of SR-56.

Bridge deck elevations will range from approximately +361 feet at Abutment 3 (north



abutment), to +359 feet at Abutment 1 (south abutment). The bridge alignment plan and profile is shown on project drawings included in Appendix B.

Design recommendations for bridge foundations and abutments associated with the project are addressed in a separate Structure Foundation Report.



3 METHODS OF STUDY

The methods of study included both intrusive field explorations consisting of drilled boreholes. In addition, laboratory testing of selected samples of encountered soils were performed.

3.1 FIELD INVESTIGATION

The field investigation consisted of the excavation of 5 hollow-stem-auger (HSA) borings performed between July 22 and 25, 2014. Exploration locations are presented on Figures 2 and 3. A detailed description of the exploration activities with corresponding borehole logs are presented in Appendix B. A geologist or geotechnical engineer from Kleinfelder coordinated the field exploration activities, logging of the boreholes, and collected samples for further examination and laboratory testing. The field exploration program is described in Appendix B.

In addition, a limited pavement conditions survey was performed to assess the existing pavement conditions along the approach areas of the planned bridge within portions of Torrey Meadows Drive.

3.2 LABORATORY TESTING

The materials observed in the boreholes were visually classified and evaluated with respect to strength, swelling, compressibility, density, and moisture content. The material physical/mechanical properties and classifications were substantiated by performing selected laboratory tests. Laboratory testing performed consisted of the following tests:

- Moisture content
- Dry density
- Particle size distribution
- Atterberg limits
- Modified proctor compaction
- R-Value
- Direct shear tests



- pH
- Electrical resistivity
- Water soluble sulfate
- Water soluble chloride

Laboratory testing procedures and test results are provided in Appendix C.

4.1 CLIMATE

The overall climate for San Diego is considered semi-arid with an average annual precipitation of approximately 10-inches. Precipitation records are available from the National Weather Service which date back to 1914. The site is located approximately 6 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Due to this relative close proximity to the ocean, temperatures are cooler during the summer and warmer during the winter compared to the areas east of the site. The average monthly high ranges from 57 degrees in January to 76 degrees in August. The average low temperature ranges from 49 degrees in January to 67 in August. Annual precipitation generally increases as you move further east towards the foothills and mountains. Nearly 90 percent of the precipitation occurs between the months of November and April.

4.2 TOPOGRAPHY AND DRAINAGE

Prior to the construction of SR-56 and the adjacent residential northern and southern subdivisions, the site consisted of a northwest facing hillside on McGonigle Canyon dissected by two small northwest flowing tributary drainage features. The tributary drainages were filled during grading of these subdivisions and construction related activities of SR-56.

The existing ground surface elevation along the alignment is approximately +357 feet at the south abutment, approximately +335 feet near the center, and +361 feet at the north abutment.

Based on the current topographic maps for the project and our site reconnaissance, the existing topography descends slightly downward to the west. Each abutment has a graded slope descending toward the SR-56 centerline at an approximate inclination of 2:1 (horizontal to vertical). The south Abutment 1 and north Abutment 3 slopes are approximately 25 to 30 feet in height. It should be noted that Kleinfelder did not perform a precise survey of the geometry of these slopes.

4.3 MAN-MADE AND NATURAL FEATURES OF ENGINEERING AND CONSTRUCTION SIGNIFICANCE

Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing involves the construction of a bridge over highway



SR-56. Construction of the overpass will not require any new cut/fill slopes, fill soils of significant thickness, approach embankments or retaining walls (with the exception of the bridge abutments).

The existing highway SR-56 is a fully developed and functional transportation corridor with drainage control, buried utilities, lane separation barriers, signage and landscaped slopes.

The existing residential street of Torrey Meadows Drive approaches the project site from both the northeast and the southwest. Both segments of Torrey Meadows Drive are paved and have buried utilities within and adjacent to them.

4.4 REGIONAL GEOLOGY

San Diego County resides within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province (California Geologic Survey (CGS), 2002; Norris and Webb, 1990). This geomorphic province encompasses an area that extends approximately 900 miles from the Transverse Ranges north of the Los Angeles Basin and south to the southern tip of Baja California, Mexico. It varies in width from approximately 30 to 100 miles (Norris and Webb, 1990) and is characterized by mountainous terrain on the east composed mostly of Mesozoic igneous and metamorphic rocks, and relatively low-lying coastal terraces (coastal plain) to the west underlain by late Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary age sedimentary rocks.

The coastal plain which encompasses the site ranges from approximately ¼ mile wide in northern San Diego County and up to approximately 14 miles wide in the central and southern county regions. It is underlain by relatively undeformed, near shore marine sedimentary rocks, deposited during intermittent intervals between late Mesozoic through Quaternary time. These sedimentary units are comprised of a westward thickening clastic wedge deposited on bedrock of Cretaceous to Jurassic age igneous and metamorphic rocks. They are divided into three packages of deposits based on their sequence and age of deposition. The oldest sequence consists of claystone, siltstone, sandstone, and conglomerate deposited during late Cretaceous time as an apparent submarine fan. These units crop out on Mt. Soledad in La Jolla, Point Loma and Carlsbad.

The second sequence of sediments was deposited during the Tertiary period (Eocene and Pliocene) within an embayment that stretched from at least northern San Diego County and into Mexico (Kennedy, 1975; Kennedy and Tan, 2008). The sediments



consist of a variety of claystone, siltstone, sandstone and conglomerate. The third sequence is associated with Pleistocene marine terrace deposits and consists of weakly to moderately consolidate conglomerates, sandstone, siltstone and claystone.

The regional geologic map for the area by Kennedy (1975) shown on Figure 4, Regional Geologic Map, indicates the project site is underlain by material of the second sedimentary sequence consisting of Eocene-age Mission Valley Formation and possibly Eocene-age Stadium Conglomerate at the north abutment approach area. The slope areas near both bridge abutments are underlain by artificial fill.

4.5 REGIONAL FAULTING

Southern California is cut by a system of numerous active faults associated with the San Andreas Fault. The San Andreas Fault delineates the boundary between two global tectonic plates consisting of the North American Plate on the east and the Pacific Plate on the west. The San Andreas Fault stretches from the Gulf of California in Mexico along a northwest alignment through the desert region of Southern California up to Northern California, where it eventually trends offshore north of San Francisco. Right lateral slip movement along the plate boundary of the San Andreas Fault is by far the most dominant factor controlling the seismicity throughout northern and southern California (Wallace, 1990; Weldon and Sieh, 1985). Within Southern California, the strain associated with the plate boundary movement extends well westward for up to 150 miles from the main San Andreas fault strand in the Imperial Valley to well offshore of San Diego (CDMG, 1999).

The major faults east of San Diego (from east to west) include the San Andreas Fault, the San Jacinto fault and the Elsinore fault (see Regional Fault Map and Earthquake Epicenters, Figure 5). Major faults west of San Diego include the Palos Verdes-Coronado Bank fault, the San Diego Trough fault, and the Santa Clemente fault (Kennedy and Welday, 1980). The dominant zone of faulting within the San Diego region is several faults associated with the Rose Canyon Fault Zone (RCFZ). Most of the seismic energy and associated fault displacement occurs along the fault structures closest to the plate boundary on the Elsinore, San Jacinto, and San Andreas faults, which account for up to 85% of the total displacement. The remaining 15% is accommodated across the various offshore faults and Rose Canyon fault. Studies within Rose Canyon (east of Mt. Soledad) have revealed fault strands that have clearly displaced Holocene soil horizons with slip rates from 1 to 2.4 mm/yr. (Lindvall et al., 1990, Lindvall and Rockwell, 1995, Rockwell, 2010).



The Rose Canyon fault is part of a more extensive fault zone that includes the Offshore Zone of Deformation and the Newport-Inglewood fault to the north, and several possible extensions southward, both onshore and offshore (Treiman, 1993). The Rose Canyon fault zone is made of predominantly right-lateral strike-slip faults that extend southwest-southeast through the San Diego metropolitan area. Various fault strands display strike slip, normal, oblique, or reverse components of displacement (Treiman, 1993). The fault zone extends offshore at La Jolla and continues north-northwest subparallel to the coastline. To the south in the San Diego downtown area the fault zone appears to splay out into a group of generally right-normal oblique faults extending into San Diego Bay (Treiman, 1993; Kennedy and Clarke, 1999).

4.6 LOCAL FAULTING

The local onshore portion of the RCFZ extends from La Jolla along a south-southeast alignment over Mt Soledad and along the general trend of Interstate 5 into downtown San Diego. Through downtown, the fault appears to branch and is expressed southward across San Diego Bay as three faults consisting of the Silver Strand fault, the Coronado fault and the Spanish Bight fault. The California Geologic Survey has designated portions of the fault zone in the Mount Soledad, Rose Canyon, Port of San Diego, Coronado, and downtown San Diego areas as active Earthquake Fault Zones. An active fault is a fault which has undergone movement within the last 11,000 years which spans the Holocene period. The closest active fault of this zone to the Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing site is located approximately 8 miles west.

Approximately 5,400 feet to the north and 5,600 to the east of the site are two un-named faults. These faults have been classified by the referenced City of San Diego Seismic Safety Study (2008) as *"Potentially Active, Inactive, Presumed Inactive or Activity Unknown*". These faults are likely pre-Holocene in age and are likely related to an earlier incipient phase of development of the Rose Canyon Fault. Caltrans (2013) does not consider these faults as seismogenic for design purposes.

4.7 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The subsurface conditions were appraised based on review of published geologic maps, the results of our field explorations, laboratory testing and visual on-site observations. A geologic section depicting conditions at the site is presented in Figure 6.



4.7.1 Artificial Fill

During construction of SR-56 and the adjacent subdivisions, fill was placed within the tributary drainage in the area below the proposed north bridge abutment. The grading on the north abutment area resulted in a west-facing fill slope which descends approximately 90 feet to the slope toe within the bottom of the drainage. Due to the lack of existing borings in this area or as-graded reports, it is unknown whether colluvium and/or alluvium were removed prior to placement of the fill. Extrapolation of native slopes suggests that the fill depth may be in the order of 60 to 65 feet at the north abutment/approach area (approximately 10 to 20 feet thick between proposed Stations 6+00 to 8+00. Fill thickness approximately between Stations 15+00 to 16+00 is estimated to be up to 80 feet and is expected to decrease to approximately 40 to 45 feet thick at Station 17+00. The estimated fill thickness at Station 18+00 is approximately 15 feet. See Figure 6 for graphical representations of fill thicknesses along the proposed bridge alignment.

Borehole A-14-003 located near southerly Abutment 1 encountered fill soils to a depth of 17 feet. The fill soils generally consisted of medium stiff to stiff sandy lean clay and loose to medium dense clayey sand. Blow counts ranged from 5 to 17 blows per foot (bpf).

Boreholes A-14-005 and A-14-006 near northerly Abutment 3 encountered fill soils to depths of 61 and 65 feet, respectively. Fine grained fill soils generally consisted of stiff to very stiff lean clay to sandy lean clay with gravel and sandy silt with blow counts ranging from 17 to 40 bpf. Granular fill soils generally consisted of medium dense to very dense silty to clayey sand with little gravel with blow counts ranging from 21 to 86 bpf.

4.7.2 Mission Valley Formation

The geologic maps by Kennedy (1975) and Kennedy and Tan (2008) indicate that the project site is underlain by sandstone and claystone of the Eocene-age Mission Valley Formation. This unit is characteristically described as soft and friable sedimentary rock with the potential of having occasional cobble conglomerate beds. This unit is present at the ground surface at the central Bent 2 and below the fill soils at the north and south abutment locations.

The Mission Valley Formation encountered in the boreholes generally consisted of silty to clayey sandstone and sandy claystone. The color ranged from light brownish grey to dark reddish brown with variable levels of mica and iron staining. The material is highly



weathered with weak to strong cementation associated with non-plastic to moderate plasticity. In the area of central Bent 2, borehole A-14-004 encountered a stiff layer of sandy lean clay at a depth of about 40 feet.

4.7.3 Stadium Conglomerate

Although not encountered in any of the borehole explorations, the Eocene-age Stadium Conglomerate is anticipated to underlie the Mission valley Formation below approximately elevation +300 feet MSL at the northern end of the site project limits. This unit typically consists of massive cobble conglomerate with a coarse grained sandstone matrix.

4.8 GROUNDWATER

Groundwater was not encountered within the depths of the borehole explorations performed. A search of the California Department of Water Resources website (http://www.water.ca.gov/waterdatalibrary) did not identify any state monitored wells located within the vicinity of the proposed structure. Based on previous experience in this area, the regional groundwater table depth is anticipated to be in excess of 100 feet below ground surface. However, it is possible that perched groundwater may be present near the bottom of the in-filled canyons. Groundwater levels are subject to seasonal fluctuations.



5 POTENTIAL GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

Potential geologic hazards evaluated include ground surface rupture, seismic shaking, tsunami, seiche and flood, liquefaction, seismic compaction, ground compressibility, slope stability and expansive soils.

5.1 CITY OF SAN DIEGO SEISMIC SAFETY STUDY

The referenced City of San Diego Seismic Safety Study, Geologic Hazards and Faults (2008), has designated the area of the south abutment as a Zone No. 52- "Other level areas, gently sloping to steep terrain, favorable geologic structure, Low Risk". The north abutment has been designated as a Zone No. 53 "Level or sloping terrain, unfavorable geologic structure, Low to Moderate Risk".

5.2 CALTRANS SEISMIC DESIGN PARAMETERS

Since the structure will be constructed within California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) right-of-way, it is anticipated that the structure will be designed in accordance with Caltrans seismic design criteria. Based on mapping by the California Geologic Survey (Bryant and Hart, 2007) and on the Caltrans ARS Online website (http://dap3.dot.ca.gov/ARS_Online Caltrans, 2013), the Rose Canyon Fault Zone (Del Mar section, fault database ID No. 401) is mapped approximately 8 miles west of the proposed structure and is the governing fault for deterministic seismic hazard analysis. For development of design ground motion parameters, Caltrans (2013) has assigned this fault as right-lateral strike slip dipping 90 degrees with a Maximum Moment Magnitude (M_{Max}) of 6.8. Additional fault characteristics are summarized in Table 1.

Our estimate of the shear wave velocity in the upper 100 feet (30 meters) (V_{S30}) for the site is based on USGS Earthquake Hazard website, Predefined V_{s30} Maps and assumed material types and correlation values. The site is not located within a California deep soil basin region as defined by Caltrans (2013). Site characteristics and governing fault parameters are summarized in Table 1.



Site Coordinates	Latitude = 32.9627 degrees, Longitude = -117.1604 degrees
Shear Wave Velocity, V _{s30}	1,340 ft/s (400 m/s)
Depth to V _s =1.0 km/s, Z1.0	Not Applicable (Not located in a basin)
Depth to V _s =2.5 km/s, Z2.5	Not Applicable (Not located in a basin)
Fault Name and Identification Number	Rose Canyon Fault Zone (Del Mar section), Identification Number. 401
Maximum Magnitude (M _{Max})	6.8
Fault Type	Right Lateral Strike Slip
Fault Dip	90 degrees
Dip Direction	Vertical
Bottom of Rupture Plane	5.0 miles (8 km)
Top of Rupture Plane (Ztor)	0 mile (0 km)
R _{RUP} ¹	8 miles (12.9 km)
R _{JB} ²	8 miles (12.9 km)
R _x ³	8 miles (12.9 km)
F _{norm} ⁴ (1 for normal, 0 for others)	0
F _{rev} ⁵ (1 for reverse, 0 for others)	0
Design Peak ground Acceleration (PGA)	0.32

Table 1. Site Characteristics and Governing F	ault Parameters
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Notes: V_{s30} = shear wave velocity in the upper 100 feet (30 meters);

 ${}^{1}R_{RUP}$ = Closest distance from the site to the fault rupture plane.

 ${}^{2}R_{JB}$ = Joyner-Boore distance; the shortest horizontal distance to the surface projection of the rupture area. ${}^{3}R_{X}$ = Horizontal distance from the site to the fault trace or surface projection of the

 ${}^{3}R_{X}$ = Horizontal distance from the site to the fault trace or surface projection of the top of the rupture plane.

 ${}^{4}F_{norm}$ = Faults identified as a Normal Fault in the Caltrans Fault Database.

⁵F_{rev} = Faults identified as a Reverse Fault in the Caltrans Fault Database.

The deterministic response spectrum was calculated using ARS Online and checked using the Caltrans Deterministic Spreadsheet (version dated February 21, 2012).

The probabilistic response spectrum was developed using ARS Online and compared with results from the 2009 USGS Interactive Deaggregation (Beta) website (USGS 2008) with $V_{s30} = 1,340$ ft/s (400 m/s) using the Caltrans Probabilistic Spreadsheet (version dated January 16, 2013).

The upper envelope of the deterministic and probabilistic spectral values determines the design response spectrum. The probabilistic spectral values were found to control the design response spectrum for the project site. The recommended acceleration and



displacement design response spectra are presented graphically on Figure 8 and numerically on Figure 9.

5.3 GROUND SURFACE FAULT RUPTURE

Based on CGS (1991), a State of California active Earthquake Fault Zones (EFZ) is not present within or nearby the bridge site. As previously discussed in Section 4.6, the closest active fault that has been identified in the area of the proposed bridge is approximately 8 miles west of the site. Based on this data, the surface fault rupture hazard at the proposed site is considered very low.

5.4 LIQUEFACTION AND SEISMIC COMPACTION

Soil liquefaction is a phenomenon in which saturated, cohesionless soils lose stiffness and strength due to the build-up of excess pore water pressure during cyclic loading such as that induced by earthquakes. The primary factors affecting the liquefaction potential of a soil deposit are: 1) intensity and duration of earthquake shaking, 2) soil type and relative density, 3) overburden pressures, and 4) depth to groundwater. Soils most susceptible to liquefaction are saturated, loose sands, and low to non-plastic silts.

Based on the expected lack of significant groundwater and the predominance of dense sandstone (Mission Valley Formation) materials at the site, the liquefaction hazard at the site is expected to be nil. This should be confirmed in the final design through field exploration, laboratory testing and analysis.

Seismic compaction is a phenomenon in which loose, unsaturated sands tend to densify and settle during strong earthquake shaking. Our research into historical aerial photographs indicates that the residential subdivisions on both sides of SR-56 were constructed sometime around 2002 and 2003. Based on the standard of care and City of San Diego grading permit requirements in place during construction, it is anticipated the fill soils were compacted to a minimum of 90% relative compaction and loose native surficial soils were either removed or adequately compacted in-place prior to new fill placement. However, during the writing of this report no grading reports for these residential developments could be located. The condition of the fill will need to be verified as part of the planned geotechnical field investigation.

Based on the anticipated condition of the fill, we expect the seismic compaction hazard to be low to moderate. The sandstone and claystone materials present outside of the



canyon fill have a negligible potential for seismic compaction. These findings should be confirmed with the bore hole data analysis in the final design.

5.5 SLOPE STABILITY

The north side of the project site is within a hillside area consisting of a manmade fill slope, and natural slopes. The south side appears to be comprised of a smaller fill slope and possible cut slopes. The existing natural slopes and cut slopes are comprised of the Mission Valley Formation. The existing slopes adjacent to the planned abutment areas have gradients of 2H:1V (or flatter) with heights on the order of 26 feet each. Evidence of instability in the existing slopes was not observed during the Kleinfelder site reconnaissance. The results of slope stability analyses for the abutment areas are presented in the Structure Foundation Report.

5.6 FLOODING AND SCOUR POTENTIAL

The flood hazard potential at the site was evaluated based on flood hazard maps available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Map Service Center website. Based on review of FEMA Map No. 06073C1335G, flood hazard zones are not present along the bridge alignment. The proposed bridge will not cross over rivers, creeks, channels, or other water bodies. Therefore, the potential for scour is not considered a design issue.

5.7 SOIL CORROSIVITY POTENTIAL

Preliminary soil corrosivity screening was performed on six samples obtained from borings. The results of soil corrosivity are presented in Section 6.5.



6 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Geotechnical engineering recommendations for the support of the structural elements associated of the proposed Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing are presented in the following sections. These recommendations are based on Kleinfelder's understanding of the project, and the results of Kleinfelder's field explorations and laboratory testing and professional judgment.

6.1 EARTHWORK AND GRADING

6.1.1 Soil Characteristics

Based on the field and laboratory data, the soils within the anticipated excavation depths generally consist of compacted fill soils and very dense and cemented soils of the Mission Valley Formation as described in Section 4.7.2. The excavation of these soils should be possible using moderate to strong effort with conventional heavy-duty grading and excavating equipment. Nevertheless, due to the cemented nature of the Mission Valley Formation, difficult excavation may be encountered during the CIDH excavation.

6.1.2 Site Preparation

Site preparation should be performed in accordance with Section 16 and 19 of the Caltrans Standard Specifications (Caltrans 2010c).

6.1.3 Excavation Sloping and Shoring

Temporary trench excavations should be laid back or shored in accordance with the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), Caltrans, and any other applicable regulations. For planning purposes, fill soils can be considered OSHA Type C soil and the Mission Valley Formation OSHA Type B. The actual OSHA soil type should be determined by the contractor's responsible person in the field at the time of construction. Type C soils should have 1½H:1V temporary construction excavation slopes. Type B soils should have 1:1 temporary construction excavation slopes. If stability of an excavation becomes questionable during construction, the excavation should be evaluated promptly by the geotechnical engineer.

The soil classifications presented in this report may be used for the planning of excavations and trench slopes in accordance with OSHA requirements or for the design



of shoring and/or the use of trench boxes. Construction personnel should be aware that soil conditions may change rapidly if soil moisture conditions change or if soils that have been disturbed by previous excavations are encountered. Measures should be taken to protect construction personnel from raveling of trench sidewalls. If sloughing or free water is encountered, it may be necessary to reduce trench slopes beyond OSHA requirements or provide shoring. All excavations should comply with current OSHA safety requirements.

No surcharge loads, such as the weight of heavy equipment, should be placed within 10 feet from the top of excavations. Care should be taken during excavation to avoid removing support for any existing improvements, such as foundations, pavements, and buried utilities.

The contractor is responsible for selecting, designing, and constructing temporary shoring systems that adequately protect the existing structures, utilities, and other improvements. The contractor should be required to submit shoring plans to the geotechnical consultant and bridge engineer for review and comment at least two weeks prior to the beginning of construction. The shoring plans should clearly define construction sequencing, particularly the sequence of excavation and tieback installation, if needed.

6.1.4 Fills and Backfills

Any areas of loose or yielding soils should be overexcavated and replaced with compacted Structural Backfill in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 19. Any soils that cannot be compacted, or are otherwise unsuitable for the planned use, should be excavated and disposed of from the project site. The exposed surface should be scarified and compacted to the specified density before placement of new fill. New fill placed on or adjacent to existing slopes should be properly benched into the existing fill in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 19. Footing excavations for Abutment 1 and Bent 2 are intended to expose Mission Valley Formation. This formation should be undisturbed during excavation below the proposed footing. The geotechnical engineer should be called to verify the complete exposure of the formation within the footing excavations to verify compliance with design assumptions.

All earthwork should be performed in accordance with Caltrans Standard Specifications



Section 19. All materials to be placed as fill should be free of vegetation, organics, debris, and other deleterious materials. All fill placed around foundations and behind walls should be placed in thin loose lifts, moisture-conditioned, and compacted to Caltrans Standard Specifications.

Embankments within 150 feet of bridge abutments should be considered structure approach fills and should conform to the Caltrans Standard Specifications as such. Materials with a dimension greater than 3 inches should not be used in structure approach fills. Abutment backfill shall be structural backfill according to Caltrans standard specifications. Expansive soils, defined as soils with Expansion Index greater than 50 and/or soils with Sand Equivalent less than 20, should be excluded from the bridge abutments as required by Caltrans guidelines. Expansion Index should be determined in accordance with ASTM D 4829. Sand Equivalent should be determined in accordance statements.

6.2 PAVEMENTS

6.2.1 Pavement Condition Survey

A pavement condition survey on Torrey Meadows Drive was performed on July 23 and 24, 2014. The location of the surveyed pavement segment is divided into two parts by the presence of SR-56. The south side of the future bridge included the Torrey Meadows Drive from Stations 1+00 to 9+00 and the north side from Stations 16+00 to 23+50.

The existing pavement conditions and distress were observed and categorized in general accordance with ASTM D6433 *Roads and Parking Lots Pavement Condition Index Surveys.* The south side pavement surface consisted of Asphalt Concrete (AC) section that had been rehabilitated with slurry seal. The most of the north side pavement surface consisted of $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch size AC mix, except the surface around Station 23+00 (the intersection between Torrey Meadows Drive and Via Sabbia) consisted of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch size AC mix.

In general the pavement condition on both sides can be considered good. The ride quality is good. The most common pavement distress on the north part was polished aggregate and cracks around the utility risers. In the south part the most common



distress were the reflective cracks from utility trench along the South Bound lane for about 400 feet, raveling, and weathering. Pavement scouring/abrasion were also observed in many locations towards the end of the cul-de-sac in the south part (between stations 6+00 and 9+00). Details of distress type and its corresponding location observed during pavement survey are summarized in Table 2.

DISTRESS TYPE	STATION	DESCRIPTION		
Reflective Cracking	1+40 to 5+50 SB	Continuous cracks reflecting underlain trench shape for about 400 feet long.		
from Utility Trench	5+90 SB	Around an area about 15 by 10 feet.		
	2+50 to 3+50 SB	About 100 feet long and 10 inches wide on the wheel path.		
	5+50 to 6+00 SB	About 50 feet long and 10 inches wide on the wheel path.		
Raveling	6+40 NB	Area about 15 by 2 feet.		
	19+00 NB	Area of about 10 by 6 feet as shown in Figure 3 (aggregate popout).		
	21+10 NB	Area of about 8 by 4 feet (aggregate popout)		
	22+60 SB	Area of about 4 inches in diameter.		
	2+50 NB	Area of about 7 by 6 inches.		
	2+50 NB	Area of about 6 by 5 inches.		
Weathering	3+00 NB	Area of about 6 by 4 inches. Other areas were 10 by 3 inches and 12 by 3 inches.		
	17+70 SB	Area of about 5 by 5 feet.		
	18+60 SB	Area of about 10 by 1 feet, along the edge.		
	1+00 NB	Low severity about the middle lane about 4 by 3 feet.		
	16+55 SB	Medium severity in an area of about 5 by 4 feet.		
Deliched Aggregate	17+70 NB	Medium severity in an area of about 10 by 4 feet.		
Polished Aggregate	18+50 NB	Medium severity in area of about 5 by 5 feet.		
	19+50 NB	Medium severity in area of about 20 by 6 feet.		
	21+90 SB	Medium severity in area of about 8 by 4 feet.		
	23+50 NB	Medium severity in area of about 10 by 10 feet.		
	6+60 NB	Area of about 3 by 2 inches at 3 adjacent locations.		
	7+30 NB	Area of about 6 feet long, 2 inches wide, and 1/16 inch deep.		
Pavement Scouring	7+40 NB	Area of about 10 by 2 inches at 2 adjacent locations.		
	8+00 SB	Area of about 15 feet long, 4 inches wide and 1/16 inch deep.		
	8+10 SB	Area of about 4 inches long, 2 inches wide and 1/4 inch deep.		

Table 2.	Summarv	of Pavement	Condition	Survey on	Torrev I	Meadows Dri	ive
	<u> </u>	••••••••••					



Table 2. Summary of Pavement Condition Survey on Torrey Meadows Drive
(continued)

DISTRESS TYPE STATION		DESCRIPTION
	8+40 SB	Area of about 4 inches long, 2 inches wide and 3/8 inch deep.
Pavement Scouring	8+60 NB	Various marks, from 1 to 10 inches long, about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.
	19+75 NB	Area of about 6 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep at 2 locations.
	5+50 NB	Around an area of about 15 feet long and 10 feet wide. Crack width was about 1/8 inch wide.
	9+00 NB	Area of about 3 by 3 feet. Crack width was about 1/8 inch wide.
Cracking around	17+80 NB	Around an area of about 6 feet long and 4 feet wide. Crack width was about 1/8 inch wide.
utility riser	18+60 SB	Area of about 5 by 3 feet. Crack width was about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch.
	20+80 Middle Lane	Around area of about 5 feet in diameter. Crack width was about 3/8 inch.
	22+50 Middle Lane	Around area of about 4 feet in diameter. Crack width was about 1/8 inch.
	3+10 NB	About 12 feet long and 1/8 inch wide.
	5+00 NB	About 6 feet long and 1/8 inch wide.
Transverse erecting	17+00 NB	About 10 feet long and 1/8 inch wide.
Transverse cracking	17+75 Middle Lane	About 6 feet long and 3/8 inch wide.
	19+20 NB	About 10 feet long and 1/4 inch wide.
	20+90 NB	About 5 feet long and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch wide.
Longitudinal	4+50 to 4+62 NB	Middle of the lane, about 12 feet long and 1/16 inch wide.
cracking	22+50 to 23+00 NB	About 50 feet long and 1/16 inch wide.
	1+00 NB	About 8 inches long and 2 inches wide.
Edge Spalling	4+10 SB	Area of about 12 x 3 inches. Filled with slurry seal.
	5+70 NB	About 8 inches long and 2 inches wide.
	16+85 SB	About 6 by 2 inches at 3 locations.
	1+05 SB	About 20 feet where the slurry seal surface meet the concrete gutter.
Edge Cracking	4+00 NB	About 30 feet where the slurry seal surface meet the concrete gutter.
	7+80 NB	About 30 feet where the slurry seal surface meet the concrete gutter.
	20+10 NB	About 8 feet long and 3/8 inch wide.
Linear cracking at	1+40 SB	Continuing crack from curb construction joint about 1/16 inch wide.
curb and gutter	5+70 NB	Continuous cracks at curb and gutter about 1/4 inch wide.



Table 2. Summary of Pavement Condition Survey on Torrey Meadows Drive
(continued)

DISTRESS TYPE	STATION	DESCRIPTION
	9+00 SB	Continuous cracks at curb and gutter about 1/16 inch wide.
	16+85 SB	Continuing crack from curb construction joint at the gutter about 1/4 inch wide.
Linear cracking at curb and gutter	18+05 NB	Continuing crack from curb construction joint at the gutter about 1/4 inch wide.
	19+50 NB	Continuous cracks at curb and gutter about 1/4 inch wide.
	21+50 SB	Continuing crack from curb construction joint at the gutter about 1/4 inch wide.
Rutting	1+10 SB	Low severity rutting on the wheel path.
Pavement Depression	23+00 NB	Low severity depression around utility riser .
Patching	17+00 SB	Low severity in area of about 10 by 5 feet .
Divided Slab	9+00 SB	Medium severity at curb and gutter cul-de-sac concrete.
Missing Center Line 18+50 Middle Lane		One marker was missing.
Pavement Marker	19+90 Middle Lane	One marker was missing

6.2.2 Flexible Pavement Design

We performed resistance R-value (R-value) tests on bulk soil samples of the near-surface soils at two boring locations during this study to further evaluate pavement support characteristics of the onsite soils for the proposed roadway alignment. The R-value tests were performed in accordance with ASTM D 2844 and the results are presented in Appendix C. The samples selected for testing during this study were collected at locations A-14-002, and A-14-007. The R-values of soils tested were 11 and 6, respectively. Flexible pavement sections were evaluated in general accordance with the Caltrans method for flexible pavement design with subgrade design R-values of 5, 15, and 25. Based on our experience with subsurface soil in the site vicinity, the near surface fill soils are extremely variable and design should be verified at the time of construction by sampling the final elevation subgrade material and performing R-value laboratory testing for verification. The actual limits of areas with variable soil conditions for design should be evaluated by observation during grading and backfill operations.

We have considered design for R-value of 15 and 25 based on the removal and replacement of existing clayey soils with granular select import fill.



Based on our review of the referenced project plans, flexible pavement sections for the roadway are based on Traffic Indexes (TI's) of 6.0, 7.0, and 8.0. An R-value of 78 was used for Caltrans Class II, aggregate base in our design.

Recommended flexible pavement sections for TI of 6.0, 7.0, and 8.0 for various R-values are given in Table 3.

	TRAFFIC INDEX						
SUBGRADE DESIGN	6.0		7.0		8	3.0	
R-VALUE	ASPHALT CONCRETE (INCHES)	CLASS 2 AGGREGATE BASE (INCHES)	ASPHALT CONCRETE (INCHES)	CLASS 2 AGGREGATE BASE (INCHES)	ASPHALT CONCRETE (INCHES)	CLASS 2 AGGREGATE BASE (INCHES)	
5 (existing)	3 1⁄2	12 ½	4	15	5	18	
15	3 1/2	10	4	12 1/2	5	15	
25	3 1/2	8 1/2	4	10	5	12	

Table 3. Flexible Pavement Sections

The flexible pavement should conform to, and be placed in accordance with, current Caltrans Specifications. The aggregate base should comply with the specifications in Section 26 of Caltrans Standard Specifications. The aggregate base and the upper 12 inches of subgrade should be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent relative compaction as obtained by the ASTM D 1557 test procedure.

We recommend that all pavement areas conform to the following criteria:

- All trench backfill should be properly placed and adequately compacted to provide a stable subgrade. Trench backfill below the 18 inches of pavement soil subgrade should be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent relative compaction (ASTM D 1557).
- 2. An adequate drainage system should be provided to prevent surface water from saturating the subgrade soil.
- 3. A periodic maintenance program should be incorporated to include sealing cracks and other measures.



4. Concrete curbs, if utilized, should extend below the bottom of adjacent aggregate base materials.

6.3 SOIL CORROSIVITY

Preliminary soil corrosivity screening on six samples obtained from borings to aid in the evaluation of attack to concrete and ferrous metals was performed. Laboratory test results for pH, minimum electrical resistivity, and soluble chloride and sulfate content are presented in Table 4 and included in Appendix C.

BORING	DEPTH (FEET)	РН	SULFATE (PPM)	CHLORIDE (PPM)	MINIMUM RESISTIVITY (OHM-CM)
A-14-003	3.5	8.4	120	260	500
A-14-004	2.0	8.4	30	32	1100
A-14-005	2.5	8.6	150	160	460
A-14-005	66.5	8.0	350	110	420
A-14-006	13.5	8.8	120	420	350
A-14-006	76.5	7.4	150	1340	250

Table 4. Soil Corrosivity Test Results

For reference, Caltrans (2012d) considers a site to be corrosive if one or more of the following conditions exist for the representative soil samples taken at the site: chloride concentration is 500 parts per million (ppm) or greater, sulfate concentration is 2,000 ppm or greater, or the pH is 5.5 or less.

With the exception of the soil sample from Boring A-14-006 at a depth of 76.5 feet in the Mission Valley Formation, the soils at the site may be considered non-corrosive with respect to sulfate and chloride content. The subject exception samples indicated a chloride content of 1,340 ppm which may be considered to have moderate attack potential.

The minimum resistivity tests performed indicated that the soil is considered to be corrosive to severely corrosive to buried unprotected metal objects. A commonly accepted correlation between soil resistivity and corrosivity towards unprotected ferrous metals (National Association of Corrosion Engineers, 1984) is provided in Table 5.



MINIMUM RESISTIVITY (OHM-CM)	CORROSION POTENTIAL
0 to 1,000	Severely Corrosive
1,000 to 2,000	Corrosive
2,000 to 10,000	Moderately Corrosive
Over 10,000	Mildly Corrosive

Table 5. Corrosion Potential based on Minimum Resistivity (NACE, 1984)

The preliminary corrosion tests are only an indicator of potential soil corrosivity for the sample tested. It is recommended that the corrosivity test results be reviewed and evaluated by the project designers considering the improvements and project lifespan requirements. Kleinfelder's scope-of-work does not include corrosion engineering and the purpose of the tests is only to provide a preliminary screening. Additional sampling and testing may be performed after completion of grading for the site improvements. A qualified corrosion engineer should be contacted to for detailed evaluation of corrosion potential with respect to construction materials at this site and review the proposed design.



7 LIMITATIONS

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of T.Y. Lin International, and the project design team for specific application to the proposed Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing bridge project. It is intended solely for their use in the type selection and preliminary design of the project as described herein. It may not contain sufficient information for other uses or purposes of other parties. This report is presented with the understanding that a design-level Structure Foundation Report will be prepared for the subject project in the future.

The findings, conclusions, and recommendations presented in this report were prepared in a manner consistent with the standards of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the geotechnical profession practicing under similar conditions in the same geographic vicinity and at the time the services were performed. No warranty or guarantee, express or implied, is made. If any change (i.e., structure type, location, etc.) is implemented which materially alters the project, additional geotechnical services may be required, which could include revisions to the geotechnical recommendations presented herein.

Hazardous materials and solid waste evaluations performed by Kleinfelder Inc. (Kleinfelder) for this project are to be summarized in separate reports. Kleinfelder will assume no responsibility or liability whatsoever for any claim, damage, or injury which results from pre-existing hazardous materials being encountered or present on the project site, or from the discovery of such hazardous materials.

This report may be used only by T.Y. Lin International, and the project design team, and only for the purposes stated within a reasonable time from its issuance, but in no event later than two years from the date of the report. Land or facility use, on and off-site conditions, regulations, design criteria, procedures, or other factors may change over time, which may require additional work. Any party other than the client who wishes to use this report shall notify Kleinfelder of such intended use. Based on the intended use of the report, Kleinfelder may require that additional work be performed and that an updated report be issued. Non-compliance with any of these requirements by the client or anyone else will release Kleinfelder from any liability resulting from the use of this report by any unauthorized party and client agrees to defend, indemnify, and hold Kleinfelder harmless from any claim or liability associated with such unauthorized use or non-compliance.



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FIGURES



Path: J:_clients\TY_Lin\20151065.001A\20151065_Vic.mxd












ATTACHED XRRES: XRef: 1118JUD_Civil3D: XRef: 1118_a805 ATTACHED XRRES: XRef: 1118JUD_Civil3D: XRef: 1118_a805 LONG BEACH, CA LONG BEACH, CA LONG BEACH, CA



DESIGN ARS CURVE ORDINATES

Period (s)	Sa (g)	Sd (inches)	Period (s)	Sa (g)	Sd (inches)
0.010	0.319	0.000	0.360	0.624	0.792
0.020	0.386	0.002	0.380	0.609	0.861
0.022	0.397	0.002	0.400	0.595	0.932
0.025	0.411	0.003	0.420	0.582	1.005
0.029	0.428	0.004	0.440	0.570	1.080
0.030	0.432	0.004	0.450	0.564	1.118
0.032	0.440	0.004	0.460	0.559	1.158
0.035	0.451	0.005	0.480	0.548	1.236
0.036	0.454	0.006	0.500	0.538	1.316
0.040	0.468	0.007	0.550	0.516	1.528
0.042	0.474	0.008	0.600	0.497	1.751
0.044	0.480	0.009	0.650	0.480	1.985
0.045	0.483	0.010	0.667	0.475	2.068
0.046	0.486	0.010	0.700	0.466	2.235
0.048	0.492	0.011	0.750	0.454	2.500
0.050	0.498	0.012	0.800	0.438	2.744
0.055	0.511	0.015	0.850	0.425	3.005
0.060	0.523	0.018	0.900	0.412	3.266
0.065	0.535	0.022	0.950	0.401	3.542
0.067	0.540	0.024	1.000	0.391	3.827
0.070	0.546	0.026	1.100	0.358	4.240
0.075	0.557	0.031	1.200	0.329	4.637
0.080	0.567	0.036	1.300	0.306	5.062
0.085	0.576	0.041	1.400	0.285	5.467
0.090	0.586	0.046	1.500	0.267	5.880
0.095	0.594	0.052	1.600	0.251	6.289
0.100	0.603	0.059	1.700	0.237	6.704
0.110	0.619	0.073	1.800	0.225	7.135
0.120	0.635	0.089	1.900	0.214	7.561
0.130	0.649	0.107	2.000	0.203	7.948
0.133	0.653	0.113	2.200	0.183	8.669
0.140	0.663	0.127	2.400	0.166	9.359
0.150	0.676	0.149	2.500	0.159	9.726
0.160	0.688	0.172	2.600	0.152	10.057
0.170	0.700	0.198	2.800	0.140	10.743
0.180	0.711	0.225	3.000	0.130	11.452
0.190	0.722	0.255	3.200	0.120	12.027
0.200	0.732	0.287	3.400	0.112	12.672
0.220	0.719	0.341	3.500	0.108	12.949
0.240	0.707	0.399	3.600	0.105	13.319
0.250	0.701	0.429	3.800	0.098	13.851
0.260	0.696	0.461	4.000	0.093	14.564
0.280	0.686	0.526	4.200	0.089	15.366
0.290	0.681	0.561	4.400	0.085	16.107
0.300	0.677	0.596	4.600	0.082	16.983
0.320	0.658	0.659	4.800	0.079	17.815
0.340	0.640	0.724	5.000	0.077	18.841



DESIGNED BY: EK	DATE 11/06/14	PRELIMINARY DESIGN	FIGURE
DRAWN: EK	11/6/14	CALTRANS ARS TABLE	
CHECKED BY: T.Y. Lin International		TORREY MEADOWS DRIVE OVERCROSSING AT SR-56 POST MILE 5.6, DISTRICT 11 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	9

APPENDIX A

AS BUILT AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT PLANS

APPENDIX A

AS-BUILT AND PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT PLANS

AS-BUILT PLANS







PROPOSED PLANS























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Dist COUNTY ROUTE POST MILES SHEET TOTAL 11 SD 56 5.4/5.8 XX	De performed uuring sever di uction. Pleases coll for e following times: pection is needed when the	Tobring how been dup with the trans approval Date $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ b \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ crisse \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ crisse \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} a \\ crisse \end{bmatrix}$, $\begin{bmatrix} crisse \\ crisse \end{bmatrix}$, the concrete to be ploced.	segreut inspection is required that the steam of the stream of the steam of the ste	eight of the grout pour before surfre 760	rebuild breet. oles arent used, a masonry section is required prior to each llock cannot be lidh higher than ur. Note that cleanouts are all grout pours over 5 feet in	ng is completed and rock or rains are in place, but before noge inspection has been completed, call for a	ion. Herts for Various Wall Heights ^{1,2,1,4,5}	De 11	nt (H) ⁶ 3'-4" 4'-0" 4'-8" 5'-4" 6'-0"	Height (E) ⁷ 2'-4" 3'-0" 3'-8" 4'-4" 5'-0"	Thickness 6" 8" 8" 8"/12"	sion (L) 1'-3" 1'-7" 1'-4" 1'-4" 1'-9"	sion (T) 6" 6" 11" 1'-6" 1'-4"	-S (A) #4 @ 24" #4 @ 24" #4 @ 24" #4 @ 16" #4 @ 16"	-S (B) #4 @ 24" #4 @ 24" #4 @ 24" #4 @ 16" #4 @ 16"	id+h (W) 1'-9" 2'-1" 2'-3" 2'-10" 3'-1"	ars (C) none none #4 @ 24" #4 @ 24"	from Toe none 6" 12" 12" v n)		he following assumptions:	fress in Table A must be designed specifically for the actual	must comply with the specifications shown in this intormation [1] is required, the first 32 inches of block must be 12-inch	hall be 24 inches below finish grade and 12 inches of compacted on top of fooring to stabilize the wall. of the structural design, wall height shall be measured from the ing to the top of the wall	iréments fence height shall be measured from finish grade.	RETAINING WALL DETAILS NO SCALE	RWD-1
V. SPECIFICATIONS	 CONCRETE CONCRETE for footings must have a minimum Concrete for footings must have a minimum Compressive strength of 2,500 psi at 28 doys. (BC, 1805, 4.2.1), Cement sholl conform to A51M C A. A footing in 	150 (ACI 316-05 section 3.2) excortion for a Note: Flatcic (Strucco) cement ASTM C1328 is not stell retaction walls located in Seismic site is ready for Design Cotenary and secure for Seismic site is ready for	B. A masonry pr B. MORT mix must have a compressive strength place, but block h equal to 1.800 bit iminimum (CBC Table strength place, but before equal to 1.800 bit iminimum (CBC Table strength 1. If cleanout 1	2105.2.2.1.1.2.1. Morter for use in masonry construction shall conform to ASTM C. 270 and stall conform to the peportion specifications of titte poor stall conform to the peportion specifications of titte poor	Contract of the contract of th	proportion requirements or property requirements C. After grouti (EBC 2103.12) crubble wall of D. REINFORCING STEEL Reinforcing steel must be deformed and comply backfill/drai Reinforcing steel must be deformed and comply backfill/drai one contrinuous back connot be used, a lao or one contrinuous back connot be used, a lao or	sprice of 40-bbr diameters is required. All boars final inspect shall be clean and losse of floky rust, grease or other material likely to impair bond. (ACI 318-05 Section 5-1 is concrete shall be protected from corresion and exposure to chlorides. (ACI	318-05 Section 7.7.6). Concrete profection for reinforcement shall be of least 3% to earth. Wall Ty Acri 318-05 Section 7.7.1)	Net 10-01 Section 11111 One # 10-01 Section 11111 the well in a bond beam longitudinally within the wall in a bond beam	block every is incres as the plocks are laid up. See Figure 2.	E. MORTAR KEY Stem Block	the tirst course of block, a mortar key must be formed by embedding a flat 2x4 flush with and at the two fields the freeship aloned footing it should	Dire Job of fire resulty proced for unig. It should be removed firer the concrete has storted to horden (obout 1 hour). A morter key may be maitted if show firer concret has be not	fresh concrete and a good bond is obtained.	VI. WALL DRAINS Wail drains must be places at 6-foot intervals	along the length of the wall and located just power the level of the soil or powing on the power the revel of the soil or powing on the	by place of the woll, the orbits may be formed Footing E by placed on its side at 6-foot intervals. In the mortar in the	vertical spaces between all the blocks in the key bistance first course above the soli or poving (head joint) for the forth face of the woll. By installing	A-rich diameter drain line behind in the wall, "or by any other acceptable equivalent method. Backfill behind wall drains or open head joints must be looser rubble or grovel at least 12 inches wide	and extending from the top of the wall to the 'Table A makes ' top of the footing. fy= 600000 psi	VII. Soll DESIGN CRITERIA This information builterin is to be used only when Solid growing the solis to be retained are not expansive (i.e. Using holf fm soudy solis). The design of this information builterin is bosed on the following criteria: conditions	 Soni type: granulor, non-conestve soil backfill. Active earth pressure with an equivalent Active earth pressure with an equivalent Tuid weight of 30 pounds per cubic foot Tuid weight of 1500 punds per cubic foot Alled and backgin of 1,500 psf 	 Soli friction factor 0.25. 011 = 12 block Floot adopts If existing soil conditions do not meet these soil is required design criteria or the conditions de unknown, walls should be designed by State of top of the fool 	California licensed civil engiñeer or architect. A soil report may be required.	Note: Soil lateral pressure due to earthquake motion is not included.	
RETAINING WALL / LEVEL BACK FILL	PER CITY OF SAN DIEGO: INFURMATION BULLETIN ZZI Construction of requiring wolls, except those less than three feet high, measure from the top of the footing to the top of the wall and not	supporting aucrorogic requires a perimit and is regulated by City of San Diego Municipal Code. Information Bulletin 221 outlines the city's requirements for retaining walls with level	backfill: information Builtein 222 describes retaining wells with sloping backfill. These builteining are intended to provide a simple alternative to designing minor retaining wells,	but should be used only where oppropriote soil condition of the site. See section VII. SOI. For information on how to option a permit for a retriction wall: see Information Bulletin 200.	 ZONING REGULATIONS ZONING REGULATIONS ZONING REGULATIONS Retaining wells heights are also regulated by zoning uses of the city as follows: The height of a retaining well is messured from grade on the lower side of the retaining well to the top of 	113.0270(b)(2). San Diego Municipal Code Chapter 13, Article 2, Division 3 regulates the location and the height of the retaining walls in the required setbacks and in the visibility orea as follows:	 Recenting wills in visibility traces shall not exceed 3 feet in height, (SMC 142.0340(b)) The retaining walls with a maximum height of 5 feet each are permitted in the required front and street side yord if the two retaining walls are separated by a minimum 	horizontal distance equal to the height of the upper wall. (25.00K 142.034(a)(1)). 3. Two retrining with a maximum height of	6 feet contraction and the required in the required side and rear yord if the two retaining walls	die separate of a minimum nor konta distance equal to the height of the upper wall. (SDMC 142.0340(d)(1)).	Note: Retaining walls higher than 5 feet may	redate of granting permit.	For the propose of designing the wall in this information buildening with neight is mesured from the ton of the fortion of the ton of	the wall Walls not shown in Table A on page 3 must be designed specifically for the	existing conditions. The walls shown here are designed to retain only level backfill. No	building foundation, retaining wall, driveway, parking, fence, or other potential source ination on the inner level is allowed within a	distance equal to the height of the wall. See Figure 1.	III. CAL/OSHA FERMIT/WAIVER A CAL/OSHA construction octivity permit is	required for construction activity permit is required for construction trenches or eccoprinos which are five feet or deeper and into which a person is required to	descend. For more information, please contact:	Col/OSML Enforcement Unit district office Scar Diego.CAA artocontron Drive, Ste. 207 Scan Diego.CAA 92108 Fox (619) 767-2299 Fox (619) 767-2299	IV. MASONRY BLOCKS concrete masonyr units shall be of sizes shown on drawings and conform to ASIM C90 (CBC 2103.1) Wedium Wielpyr Units with maximum linear shrinkage of 0.06%, "me1,500 psi grouted solid	reinforced cells. All head and bed joints shall be 3/8" thick. Bed joints of the starting course over the concrete foundation may be between 1/4" and 3/4". ACI	530.1-05 section 3.3B)	No special inspection is required for refaining walls up to 6 feet in height.	
				AISED	DATE RE	К ВЛКВІСК 1 ПОНИЗОИ	UDNNAH2 JEFFRE	, -	(8 (19) 19 (19) 19 (19)	HECK EZICI		0514	N	EBNC	IK EE	84JC)	nsnoo	NOLIS	1 204	2014 11 10 1	NEWINAYA	• A INH		7/12) •	43







APPENDIX B FIELD EXPLORATION



APPENDIX B FIELD EXPLORATION

The subsurface exploration program included drilling and sampling five hollow stem auger borings for subsurface characterization purposes. The field explorations were performed between July 22 and 25, 2014. Prior to any subsurface exploration, Kleinfelder notified Underground Service Alert (USA) to clear proposed boring locations of conflicts with utilities. The service of Cable Pipe and Leak, a private utility locator, was retained to perform additional utility locating. The borings were advanced by Pacific Drilling and Cascade Drilling utilizing truck mounted drill rigs. The borings were advanced to depths ranging from approximately 2 to 90½ feet below the existing ground surface.

The first five feet of the boreholes were advanced by manual hand augering, and the material encountered in this initial penetration was collected in a large plastic bag. Additional relatively undisturbed soil samples were obtained from the borings using either a Standard Penetration Test (SPT) sampler (2-inch O.D., 1.5 inches I.D.) or California sampler (3-inch O.D., 2.4 inches I.D.) driven a total of 18-inches (or until practical refusal) into the undisturbed soil at the bottom of the boring. These in-situ drive samples were driven using a 140 pound automatic hammer falling 30 inches in general accordance with ASTM D1586. The soil samples were returned to Kleinfelder's laboratory for testing. The total number of hammer blows required to drive the sampler the final 12 inches is termed the "N" value and is recorded on the Logs of Borings. Blow counts shown on the Log of Borings have not been adjusted for the effects of overburden pressure, input driving energy, rod length, sampler size, or boring diameter. Borings were drilled at the site to obtain relatively undisturbed drive samples and SPT blow counts in the fill and weakly cemented materials.

Borings were logged by a Kleinfelder geologist or geotechnical engineer using methods outlined in the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) and general procedures established in ASTM D 2488. Boundaries between soil types shown on the logs are approximate because the transition between different soil layers may be gradual. Selected bulk, disturbed, and intact samples were retrieved from the borings, sealed, and transported to Kleinfelder's laboratory for further evaluation. Logs of Borings are presented in Appendix B. Logs of Borings describe the earth materials encountered, samples obtained, and show field and laboratory tests performed. The logs also show the general location, boring number, drilling date, and drilling subcontractor.

		GROUP SYMBO	LS A		/IES			FIELD		BORATO	RY T	ESTS
Graphic	/ Symbol	Group Names	Graph	ic / Symbol	G	roup Names		Consoli				
		Well-graded GRAVEL	V///		Lean CLAY			Collana	a Potential	1VI D 2430-04	13-U31	
	GW	Well-graded GRAVEL with SAND	V///	3	Lean CLAY with SA Lean CLAY with GF	ND RAVEL		Compa		(CTM 216 ())))	
, प्र		Poorly graded CPAV/EI	V///	CL	SANDY lean CLAY			Corrosi	n Sulfator	Chlorides ((0) TM 64	3 - 00.
°0°J	GP				GRAVELLY lean Cl	_AY		CTM 41	7 - 06; CTN	1 422 - 06)	51101 04	0 - 00,
<u>00</u>			F		GRAVELLY lean CI	LAY with SAND	- CU	Consoli	dated Undra	ained Triaxial	(ASTN	I D 4767-02)
	GW-GM	Well-graded GRAVEL with SILT			SILTY CLAY with S	AND	DS	Direct S	hear (ASTI	/I D 3080-04)		
		Well-graded GRAVEL with SILT and SAND		CL-ML	SILTY CLAY with G SANDY SILTY CLA	RAVEL Y	E	Expansi	on Index (A	STM D 4829	-03)	
	GW-GC	Well-graded GRAVEL with CLAY (or SILTY CLAY)			SANDY SILTY CLA	Y with GRAVEL	м	Moisture	e Content (/	ASTM D 2216	8-05)	
	011 00	Well-graded GRAVEL with CLAY and SAND (or SILTY CLAY and SAND)			GRAVELLY SILTY	CLAY with SAND	oc	Organic	Content (A	STM D 2974	-07)	
AH.	00.014	Poorly graded GRAVEL with SILT			SILT SILT with SAND		P	Permea	bility (CTM	220 - 05)		
j yri	GP-GIVI	Poorly graded GRAVEL with SILT and SAND			SILT with GRAVEL			Particle	Size Analy	SIS (ASTMD	422-63	[2002])
o Ka		Poorly graded GRAVEL with CLAY	1	ML	SANDY SILT SANDY SILT with G	RAVEL		(AASH1	10 T 89-02,	AASHTO T 9	city Ind 90-00)	ex
<u>°</u>	GP-GC	Poorly graded GRAVEL with CLAY and SAND			GRAVELLY SILT	ith SAND	PL	Point Lo	ad Index (ASTM D 573	1-05)	
<u>MA</u>			$\mathbb{P}^{\mathbb{P}}$		ORGANIC lean CL/	AY	РМ	Pressur	e Meter			
SOP 3	GM		2		ORGANIC lean CL		PP	Pocket	Penetromet	er		
		SILLY GRAVEL WILL SAND	K	OL	SANDY ORGANIC	lean CLAY	R	R-Value	(CTM 301	- 00)		
, AN	GC	CLAYEY GRAVEL	\mathcal{V}		SANDY ORGANIC GRAVELLY ORGAN	lean CLAY with GRAVEL NIC lean CLAY	SE	Sand Ed	quivalent (C	TM 217 - 99))	
<u>Z (</u>		CLAYEY GRAVEL with SAND	K.	4	GRAVELLY ORGA	NIC lean CLAY with SAND	SG	Specific	Gravity (A	ASHTO T 100	0-06)	
	CC CM	SILTY, CLAYEY GRAVEL	122a)	ORGANIC SILT	SAND	SL	Shrinka	ge Limit (A	STM D 427-04	4)	
	35-9W	SILTY, CLAYEY GRAVEL with SAND	$ \rangle\rangle\rangle$)	ORGANIC SILT with	n GRAVEL	sw	Swell P	otential (AS	TM D 4546-0)3)	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		Well-graded SAND	155(SANDY ORGANIC SANDY ORGANIC	SILT with GRAVEL	TV	Pocket	Torvane			
	SW	Well-graded SAND with GRAVEL	(((GRAVELLY ORGA	NIC SILT NIC SILT with SAND	UC	Unconfi	ned Compr	ession - Soil (D 2166-06)
• • • •		Poorly graded SAND			Fat CLAY		-	Uncons	olidated Un	drained Triav	ial	. 2 2000-00)
	SP	Poorly graded SAND with GRAVEL			Fat CLAY with SAN Fat CLAY with GRA	D VEL		(ASTM	D 2850-03)			
•••				СН	SANDY fat CLAY		UW	Unit We	ight (ASTN	D 4767-04)		
	SW-SM	Well-graded SAND with SILT			GRAVELLY fat CLAY w	ith GRAVEL \Y	VS	Vane SI	near (AASH	TO T 223-96	[2004])
		Well-graded SAND with SILT and GRAVEL			GRAVELLY fat CLA	Y with SAND	_ `					
	SW-SC Well-graded SAND with CLAY (or SILTY CLAY) Elastic S Well-graded SAND with CLAY and GRAVEL Elastic S (or SILTY CLAY and GRAVEL) Elastic S					ND		CAME				
		(or SILTY CLAY and GRAVEL)		мн	Elastic SILT with GF	RAVEL		SAIVIE	LER G	CAPHIC 5	TIVIB	JL5
		Poorly graded SAND with SILT		No. 1	SANDY elastic SILT	with GRAVEL		7				
	SP-SM Poorly graded SAND with SILT and GRAVEL GRAVE					SILT SILT with SAND		Stand	ard Penet	ration Test	(SPT)	
		Poorly graded SAND with CLAY (or SILTY CLAY)	11	1	ORGANIC fat CLAY	(-				
	SP-SC	Poorly graded SAND with CLAY and GRAVEL	ß		ORGANIC fat CLAY ORGANIC fat CLAY	/ with SAND / with GRAVEL		Stand	ard Califo	rnia Samole	er	
ТИ			D	ОН	SANDY ORGANIC	fat CLAY						
	SM	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL	P	A	GRAVELLY ORGAN	NIC fat CLAY		7				
			65	A	ORGANIC elastic S		- M	Modif	ied Califor	nia Sample	r	
	sc	CLAYEY SAND]《《《		ORGANIC elastic S	ILT with SAND		-		_		
		CLATEY SAND WITH GRAVEL	1000	он	ORGANIC elastic S SANDY elastic ELA	IL I WITH GRAVEL STIC SILT		Shelh	v Tube	Pist	ton Sa	mpler
	SC-SM	SILTY, CLAYEY SAND	$ \rangle\rangle\rangle$)	SANDY ORGANIC	elastic SILT with GRAVEL NIC elastic SILT			,			h
		SILTY, CLAYEY SAND with GRAVEL			GRAVELLY ORGA	NIC elastic SILT with SAND						
11 1	рт	ΡΕΔΤ	וריק¥	1	ORGANIC SOIL	h SAND		NX R	ock Core	HQ	Rock	Core
<u>'' \''</u>	r 1	1.011	ר <i>יד,</i> א		ORGANIC SOIL wit	h GRAVEL		×1				
		COBBLES	¥ £		SANDY ORGANIC SANDY ORGANIC	SOIL SOIL with GRAVEL		Bulk	Sample	Oth	er (se	e remarks)
		COBBLES and BOULDERS BOULDERS		3	GRAVELLY ORGAI	NIC SOIL NIC SOIL with SAND	🖾		Jampio			
			<u>r/ -/</u>	<u>-</u> A								
				SAMD				10/4				<u> </u>
							┥┝──					-
			∇	D				First W	ater Level	Reading (d	uring	drilling)
K	Auger	Drilling 🛛 Rotary Drilling	М́	or Hand	Driven	Diamond Core	ΙĪĀ	Static V	Vater Leve	el Reading (short-l	erm)
							⊻	Static V	Vater Leve	el Reading (long-te	erm)
						REPORT TIFLE	BORING	G REC	ORD L	EGEND		
1		1				DIST. COUNTY	R	OUTE	POSTMI	.E	EA	
	KI	EINEEL DEP				11 San Die	go	SR-56	5.6			
1		Bright People. Right Solutions.				Torrev Meadow	SE NAME	Overcr	ossina	at SR-56		
1	-	1				BRIDGE NUMBER	PREPAR	RED BY		DATE		SHEET
						N/A	Cj			7-28	3-14	1 of 3

gINT FILE: U:\project Files\20151065.001a - Torrey Meadows Drive Bridge\gint\torrey Meadows- Updated.gpj R:KLF_STANDARD_GINT_LIBRARY_2014. GLB [CALTRANS BR KEY P1_SOIL]

	CO	NSISTENCY OF CO	HESIVE SOILS	
Descriptor	Unconfined Compressive Strength (tsf)	Pocket Penetrometer (tsf)	Torvane (tsf)	Field Approximation
Very Soft	< 0.25	< 0.25	< 0.12	Easily penetrated several inches by fist
Soft	0.25 - 0.50	0.25 - 0.50	0.12 - 0.25	Easily penetrated several inches by thumb
Medium Stiff	0.50 - 1.0	0.50 - 1.0	0.25 - 0.50	Can be penetrated several inches by thumb with moderate effort
Stiff	1.0 - 2.0	1.0 - 2.0	0.50 - 1.0	Readily indented by thumb but penetrated only with great effort
Very Stiff	2.0 - 4.0	2.0 - 4.0	1.0 - 2.0	Readily indented by thumbnail
Hard	> 4.0	> 4.0	> 2.0	Indented by thumbnail with difficulty

APPARENT DEN	ISITY OF COHESIONLESS SOILS
Descriptor	SPT N_{60} - Value (blows / foot)
Very Loose	0 - 4
Loose	5 - 10
Medium Dense	11 - 30
Dense	31 - 50
Very Dense	> 50

MOISTURE				
Descriptor	Criteria			
Dry	Absence of moisture, dusty, dry to the touch			
Moist	Damp but no visible water			
Wet	Visible free water, usually soil is below water table			

PERCENT OR PROPORTION OF SOILS			SOIL PARTICLE SIZE			
iptor	Criteria	[Descriptor		Size	
	Particles are present but estimated		Boulder		> 12 inches	
	to be less than 5%		Cobble		3 to 12 inches	
5 to 109	5 to 10%		Gravel	Coarse	3/4 inch to 3 inches	
				Fine	No. 4 Sieve to 3/4 inch	
	15 to 25%			Coarse	No. 10 Sieve to No. 4 Sieve	
	30 to 45%		Sand	Medium	No. 40 Sieve to No. 10 Sieve	
,	50 to 100%			Fine	No. 200 Sieve to No. 40 Sieve	
ý	30 10 100 %		Silt and Clay		Passing No. 200 Sieve	

PLASTICITY OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS					
Descriptor	Criteria				
Nonplastic	A 1/8-inch thread cannot be rolled at any water content.				
Low	The thread can barely be rolled, and the lump cannot be formed when drier than the plastic limit.				
Medium	The thread is easy to roll, and not much time is required to reach the plastic limit; it cannot be rerolled after reaching the plastic limit. The lump crumbles when drier than the plastic limit.				
High	It takes considerable time rolling and kneading to reach the plastic limit. The thread can be rerolled several times after reaching the plastic limit. The lump can be formed without crumbling when drier than the plastic limit.				

CEMENTATION				
Descriptor	Criteria			
Weak	Crumbles or breaks with handling or little finger pressure.			
Moderate	Crumbles or breaks with considerable finger pressure.			
Strong	Will not crumble or break with finger pressure.			



	REPORT TITLE						
	BORING RECORD LEGEND						
	DIST. COUNTY 11 San Diego			ROUTE SR-56	POSTMILE 5.6	EA	
PROJECT OR BRIDGE NAME Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing at SR-56							
	BRIDGE NUMBER PREPARED BY Cj			DATE 7-28-14	SHEET 2 of 3		

NOTE: This legend sheet provides descriptors and associated criteria for required soil description components only. Refer to Caltrans Soil and Rock Logging, Classification, and Presentation Manual (2010), Section 2, for tables of additional soil description components and discussion of soil description and identification.

Descriptor Trace

Few Little Some Mostly
RO	CK GR	APHIC SYMBOLS					BEDDI	NG S	PACING	i	7
					De	scriptor			Thickne	ss or Spacing	1
\bigotimes	IGNE	OUS ROCK			Ma Ve	assive	edded		> 10 ft 3 to 10 t	ft	
	SEDIN	MENTARY ROCK			Th Mc	ickly bedde oderately b	edded		1 to 3 ft 3-5/8 inc	ches to 1 ft	
	META	MORPHIC ROCK			Th Ve La	inly beddee ry thinly be minated	d edded		1-1/4 to 3/8 inch < 3/8 inc	3-5/8 inches to 1-1/4 inches ch	
			WEA	THE	RING	DESCRI	PTORS FC	RIN	TACT RC	DCK	Γ
	Chomi	cal Weathering-Discol	oration] shivO.	Diagn	Mechanica	ures al Weathering	2	Toyturo ar	ad Solutioning	
Descriptor	Onenn	Body of Rock	Fractur	e Sur	aces	and Grai Con	n Boundary	"	Texture a	Solutioning	General Characteristics
Fresh	No disc	coloration, not oxidized	No disc	colorat	ion	No separat	ion, intact	No	change	No solutioning	Hammer rings when crystalline
Slightly Weathered	Discolo limited distanc some fe dull	pration or oxidation is to surface of, or short e from, fractures; eldspar crystals are	Minor to discolor oxidatio surface	o com ration on of n s	plete or ìost	No visible s intact (tight	separation,)	Pre	eserved	Minor leaching of some soluble minerals may be noted	Hammer rings when crystalline rocks are struck. Body of rock not weakened.
Moderately Weathered	Discolo extends usually mineral crystals	pration or oxidation s from fractures throughout; Fe-Mg Is are "rusty"; feldspar s are "cloudy"	All fract surface discolor oxidized	ture s are red or d		Partial sepa boundaries	aration of visible	Gei pre	nerally served	Soluble minerals may be mostly leached	Hammer does not ring when rock is struck. Body of rock is slightly weakened.
ntensely Weathered	ensely eathered Discoloration or oxidation throughout; all feldspars and Fe-Mg minerals are altered to clay to some extent; or chemical alteration produces in situ disaggregation (refer to grain boundary conditions) composed Discolored of oxidized throughout, but resistant				aces	Partial sepa is friable; ir conditions, disaggrega	aration, rock a semi-arid granitics are ted	Alte che disi suc hyd arg	ered by mical ntegration h as via Iration or illation	Leaching of soluble minerals may be complete	Dull sound when struck with hammer; usually can be broken with moderate to heavy manual pressure or by light hammer blow without reference to planes of weakness such as incipient or hairline fractures or veinlets. Rock is significantly weakened.
Decomposed	Discolo through mineral be unal and Fe comple	red of oxidized out, but resistant Is such as quartz may tered; all feldspars -Mg minerals are telv altered to clav				Complete s grain bound (disaggrega	separation of daries ated)	Res con stru lead usu	sembles a solution of the sembles a solution of the sembles and the sembles are solution of the solution of th	soil; partial or nant rock be preserved; luble minerals ete	Can be granulated by hand. Resistant minerals such as guartz may be present as "stringers" or "dikes".
Note: Combi over significa where signific descriptor for	nation d nt interv ant iden "decom	escriptors (such as "sli als or where characteri tifiable zones can be d posed to intensely wea	ghtly wea stics pre elineated thered".	athere sent a d. On	d to fr re "in y two	resh") are us between" th adjacent de	sed where eq ne diagnostic escriptors sha	ual di featu II be c	stribution or re. Howeve combined.	of both weathering of er, combination des "Very intensely we	haracteristics is present scriptors should not be used athered" is the combination
RELATIV	E STRE	ENGTH OF INTACT	ROCH						ROCK	HARDNESS	
Descriptor		Uniaxial	th (noi)		Desc	criptor	Criteria				
	rona	> 30 000	ui (psi)		Extre	emely Hard	Specimen c	annot	be scratch	ed with pocket knif	e or sharp pick; can only be
Verv Strona	long	14.500 - 30.000			Vorv	hard	chipped with	n repe	ated heavy	hammer blows	e or sharp pick: breaks with
Strong		7,000 - 14,500			Very	naru	repeated he	avy ha	ammer blov	WS	e of sharp pick, breaks with
Medium Stro	ng	3,500 - 7,000			Hard	ł	Specimen c pressure; he	an be eavy h	scratched ammer blo	with pocket knife o ws required to brea	r sharp pick with heavy ak specimen
Weak	-	700 - 3,500			Mod	erately	Specimen c	an be	scratched	with pocket knife o	r sharp pick with light or
Very Weak		150 - 700			Mod	erately	Specimen c	an be	grooved 1/	6 in. with pocket ki	nife or sharp pick with moderate
Extremely W	eak	< 150			Soft		or heavy pre	essure	; breaks w	ith light hammer bl	ow or heavy hand pressure
				5011		pressure, br	eaks	with light to	moderate hand pr	essure	
CORE F	RECOV	ERY CALCULATIO		Very	y Soft	Specimen c carved with	an be pocke	readily ind t knife; bre	ented, grooved, or eaks with light hand	gouged with fingernail, or pressure	
Σ Length o	f the rea	covered core pieces ((in.) v 1						FRACTU	RE DENSITY	
Tota	al length	n of core run (in.)	— x I		Dee	criptor		ritori	a		
					Unfr	ractured		lo free			
F		ALCULATION (%)			Very	y Slightly Fra	actured	ength	is greater 3) ft	utoido that range
					Mod	lerately Fracture	ctured I	.ength .enath	is mostly in	range of 4 in to 1	ft, with most lengths about 8 in
Σ Length	of inta	ct core pieces > 4 in.		Inter	nsely Fractu	ured L	ength	is average	from 1 in. to 4 in. w	ith scattered fragmented	
Tota	I length	ot core run (in.)			Ven	v Intensalv I	ractured N	nterva //ostlv/	is with leng	othe less than 4 in.	scattered short core lengths
							LUCIULU IN	nuouv.	JUND GILU	ILIGHT WILLIGW	

Very Intensely Fractured Mostly chips and fragments with few scattered short core lengths L





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[CLIENT_CALTRANS BORING RECORD MET/ENG] U:\project Files\20151065.001a - Torrey Meadows Drive Bridge\gint\torrey Meadows- Updated.gpj R:KLF_STANDARD_GINT_LIBRARY_2014.GLB TEMPLATE: gINT FILE:



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CALTRANS BORING RECORD MET/ENG] U:\project Files\20151065.001a - Torrey Meadows Drive Bridge\gint\torrey Meadows- Updated.gpj CLIENT STANDARD GINT LIBRARY 2014.GLB R:KLF TEMPLATE: gINT FILE:

LOGGE EK	ED BY		BEGIN DATE 7-25-14	COMPLETION DATE 7-25-14	BOREHOLE 32.9623	E LOC, 0° / 1	ATION	(Lat/L 6089	ong o	or Nor	rth/Ea	ast an	d Datum	1)		HOLE ID A-14-00)3		
DRILLI Paci	NG CO fic DI	NTRA	CTOR		BOREHOLE	E LOC. D	ATION	(Offse	et, Sta	ation,	Line)				SURFACE E ~358.0 ft	LEVAT	ION	
DRILLI	NG ME	THOD	Auger		DRILL RIG Diedrich	ו D-5	0									BOREHOLE 6 in	DIAME	TER	
SAMPL SPT	ER TY	'PE(S)). CA	AND SIZE(S) (ID)		SPT HAMM	ER TY	'PE s / 30)-inch	n dro	מכ						HAMMER EI	FICIE	NCY, EF	łi
BOREH bent	IOLE E	BACKF	ILL AND COMPLETION	N	GROUNDW READINGS	ATER	DUF	RING E	RILL icabl	ING e	AF N	TER ot Ap	DRILLIN plicable	G (D/	ATE)	TOTAL DEP 50.5 ft	TH OF	BORING	3
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	Material Graphics		DESCRIPTION		Sample Location Sample Number	Blows per 6 in.	Blows per foot	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Unit Weight (pcf)	Shear Strength (tsf)	Drilling Method		Ren	narks		
			SANDY LEAN CLAY brown (7.5 YR - 3/4) grained sand, some FILL (QAF)).	Y (CL); brown (7.5 YR - 5/); moist; low plasticity; fin fine-grained gravel (ART	/3) to dark e-coarse IFICIAL	-									Add	itional tests: C	orrosic	n	
355.00	5		CLAYEY SAND (SC grav (2.5 Y - 6/2); m	;); medium dense; light br oist: low plasticity: fine-cc	ownish														
			grained sand.			~	8 8 9	17	100		11	104	PP=>4.5		M, U Add Atte	JW, PA, PI itional tests: S rberg Limits	eive Ar	nalysis,	
350.00																			-
	10		CLAYEY SAND (SC 6/2),; moist; non-pla some caliche.	;); loose; light brownish gr stic; fine-coarse grained s	ray (2.5 Y - sand,	<u> </u>	3 2 3	5	77	-					Drill	ing gets hard	@ 11-1	2'	
345.00	_																		
	15 -					4	5 6 8	14	89		12	102			М, І	JW			
340.00			(MISSION VALLEY	FORMATION (TMV)).															
	20		SANDY CLAYSTON 6/2); moist; non-plas micaceous, weak ce	IE; hard; light brownish gr stic; fine-coarse grained s ementation, highly weathe	ray (2.5 Y - and , red.	o N	14 22 32	54	100										-
335.00			hard; becomes redd moist; moderate cer	ish brown to light brownis nentation, moderately we	h gray; athered.														
	25					X (0	50/5	;" 50/5'	100		20	108			M, U Add	JW, PA itional tests: S	eive Ar	nalysis	-
330.00			SILTY SANDSTONE gray (2.5 Y - 6/2); m	E; very dense; becomes b oist; increase in sand con	prownish atent.														
	30					~	11 23 38	61	100						very	hard drilling f	rom 31	-33'	-
325.00																			
	35			(continued)										K					
				(continued)			REPO		IE PE		חפ						02		
						F	DIST. 11			y Y Diea	<u>م</u>	R	DUTE	PO3	STMIL 6	E	EA		
	K	LE	Bright People. Right	Solutions.		F	PROJI Tor	ECT O	R BR		E NAM	ME ive (Overci	oss	ing a	at SR-56			
	1	/					BRIDO	GE NUI	MBEF	२	PRE C	PAR Joh	ED BY nson			DATE 7-28-	14	SHEET 1 of	2



LOGGE EK	ED BY		BEGIN DATE 7-22-14	COMPLETION DATE 7-22-14	BOREHOLE 32.9627	E L('9°	DCA / 1 1	tion (17.16	Lat/Lo)49°	ong c	or No	rth/E	ast an	d Datum	1)		HOLE ID A-14-	004		
DRILLI Paci	NG CC fic D	NTRA	CTOR		BOREHOLE Sta 12+	E LO 10	CA	TION (Offse	t, Sta	ation,	Line	e)				SURFACE ~333.8	ELEVAT	TION	
DRILLI Holl	NG ME	THOD	Auger		DRILL RIG Diedric	h C)-50)									BOREHO 6 in	LE DIAMI	ETER	
SAMPL	ER TY	PE(S)). CA	AND SIZE(S) (ID)		SPT HAMN Auto: 14	IER 40	TYF Ibs	≥E / 30-	inch	dro	ac						HAMMER	EFFICIE	NCY, ERi	
BOREH bent	NOLE E	BACKF	ILL AND COMPLETION	I	GROUNDW READINGS	/AT	ER	DURI Not	NG D Appli	RILL i cabl	ING e	AF N	TER	DRILLIN plicable	G (D	ATE)	TOTAL D 61.0 ft	EPTH OF	BORING	
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	Material Graphics	ſ	DESCRIPTION		Sample Location	Sample Number	Blows per 6 in.	Blows per foot	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Unit Weight (pcf)	Shear Strength (tsf)	Drilling Method		R	emarks		
			CLAYEY SAND (SC moist; non-plastic; fil rootlets (MISSION V); light brownish gray (2.5 ne-medium grained sand ALLEY FORMATION (T	5Y - 6/2); , some //V/))										R	Add	itional tests	Corrosi	n an	
330.00					,)).		-									7.00				_
	5		CLAYEY SANDSTO (2.5Y - 6/2); moist; n	NE; very dense; light bro on-plastic; fine-medium g	wnish gray grained	X	2	20 37	84	100		10	116			M, U	JW			
			sand, weak cementa	tion, highly weathered.				47								Drill	ing gets ha	rd @ 7'		-
325.00																				
	10		becomes micaceous	, increase in fines conter	nt.	\square		16 24	58	100										-
						А	(1)	34												
320.00	-														K					-
	15		becomes moderately	cemented intermixed o	olors of			30	50/5"	100		14	104			М. Ц	JW. PA			
			light brownish gray (2 5/3).	2.5YR - 6/2) to brown (7.	5 YR -		4	50/5"								Add Dire	itional tests ct Shear	: Seive A	nalysis,	
	_															Son	ne rig shatte	er @ 18'		
315.00	20																-	-		
	20		becomes coarser gra abundent iron-oxide	ained, fine-coarse graine staining.	d sand,	А	ŝ	19 50/2"	50/2"	66						Add	ed water to	hole to e	ase drilling	, -
															K	con	ditions @ 2	כ'		
310.00	_														K					
I.	25		light brownish gray (sand, abundant mica	2.5Y - 6/2); fine to coarse a flakes.	er grained	X	9	20 50/4"	50/4"	100		13	109			M, U	JW			
	-																			+
305.00																				
L	30		CLAYEY SANDSTO	NE; very dense; light bro	wnish gray	H		40	60	100										-
			(2.5Y - 6/2); moist; n sand, micaceous, me weathered.	on-plastic; fine-coarse gr oderately cemented highl	ained y	А	7	25 35												
300.00																				
300.00	-35														K					
				(continued)			F	EPOR		LE							HOLE ID	00.1		
				i.e.					CO	UNT	UUF Y Diac	KD In	R		PO	STMIL	A-14	- UU4 EA		
	K	LE	Bright People. Right	DER Solutions.			F	ROJE		R BR		E NA S D I	ME rive (Overci	.022	ina :	at SR-56			
	6	1					B	RIDGE N/A	NUN	/BEF	2	PR C	EPAR Joh	ED BY			DATE 7-2	8-14	SHEET 1 of 2	

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LOGGI EK	ED B	Y	BEGIN DATE 7-24-14	COMPLETION DATE 7-24-14	BOREHOL 32.9631	E LC 4°	DCA [®]	TION (7.15	Lat/L	ong c	or No	rth/E	ast an	d Datum	1)		HOLE	ID 4-005		
DRILLI Paci	NG C ific l	CONTRA	ACTOR g		BOREHOL	E LC •30	DCA	TION (Offse	t, Sta	ation,	Line)				SURF/	ACE ELET	VATION	
DRILLI Holl		IETHOE) Auger		DRILL RIG Diedric	h D	-50)									BORE 6 in	HOLE DI	METER	
SAMPL	ER 1	TYPE(S)	AND SIZE(S) (ID)		SPT HAMM	1ER 40	TYF	е / 30-	inch	n dro	00						HAMN 83%	IER EFFI	CIENCY, E	Ri
BOREH bent	HOLE	BACKF	FILL AND COMPLETIO	N	GROUNDV READINGS	VAT	ER	DURI Not	NG D Appl	RILL	ING e	AF N	TER I lot Ap	DRILLIN plicable	G (E	DATE)	TOTA 90.5	_ DEPTH	OF BORIN	IG
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	Material Graphics		DESCRIPTION		Sample Location	Sample Number	Blows per 6 in.	Blows per foot	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Unit Weight (pcf)	Shear Strength (tsf)	Drilling Method	Casing Depth		Remar	ks	
360.00			SANDY CLAY with (10YR - 5/6); moist; sand, angular to sul (QAF)).	GRAVEL (CL); yellowish to low plasticity; fine-coarse brounded gravel (ARTIFIC	brown grained CIAL FILL		-									Add	litional te	ests: Corr	osion	
355.00	5		CLAYEY SAND (SC 6/2) to yellowish bro plasticity; fine-grain	C); dense; light brownish g own (10YR - 5-6); moist; lo ed sand, some rootlets.	jray (2.5Y -	X	2	12 20 27	47	100						Ado	litional te	ests: Siev	e Analysis	-200
350.00	10		SILTY SAND to SA gray (2.5Y - 6/2); m pieces of broken gr grained sand.	NDY SILT (SM); firm; ligh oist; low plasticity; fine-gra avel in sampler, trace coa	t brownish ained sand, rse		ε	7 9 13	22	100										_
345.00	15		CLAYEY SAND (SC 6/2); moist; non-pla micaceous.	C); dense; light brownish g stic; fine-coarse grained s	ray (2.5Y - and,		4	10 23 28	51	100						Ado	litional te	ests: Siev	e Analysis	-200
340.00	20		SANDY SILT (ML); brownish gray (2.5Y plasticity; fine-medi	firm; brown (7.5 YR - 5/3) ′ - 6/2); moist; non-plastic um grained sand.	to H to low	X	5	6 8 12	20	100										-
335.00	25		SILTY SAND (SM); 6/2); moist; non-pla micaceous.	dense; light brownish gra stic; fine-coarse grained s	y (2.5Y - and,		9	11 21 32	53	66		15	114			M, Ado Dire	JW litional te ect Shea	ests: Sievo r	e Analysis	-200,
330.00	30		CLAYEY SAND (SC gray (2.5Y - 6/2); m sand, micaceous.	C); medium dense; light br oist; non-plastic; fine-coar	ownish se grained		7	6 9 12	21	100										-
	-35			(continued)												eas 35'	ier drillin	g effort b	etween 30'	and
	1			(continued)			R	EPOR	t tit Ng		COF	RD							5	
	1						D	IST. 11			Y Diea	0	RC	DUTE 6 R-56	PC 5	STMI	E	EA		
	1	KLI	Bright People. Right	Solutions.			P	ROJE(Torre	CT O	R BR		E NA S D I	ME Tive (Overci	05	sing	at SR-	56		
	1	-	1				В	ridge N/A	NUN	MBEF	२	PRI C	EPARI Joh	ED BY NSON			D	ATE 7-28-14	SHEET	3

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ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	Material Graphics	DESCRIPTION	Sample Location	Sample Number	Blows per 6 in.	Blows per foot	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Moisture Content (%)	ury unit weight (pcf)	Shear Strength (tsf)	Drilling Method	a Re	marks
325.00			SILTY SAND (SM); dense; light brownish gray (2.5Y - 6/2); moist; non-plastic; fine-coarse grained sand, pockets of dark brown CLAY throughout, trace of angular gravel.		8	8 17 34	51	89							-
320.00	40		pockets of dark brown and gray CLAY throughout.	X	6	6 10 13	23	77							-
315.00	45		no recovery.	X		9 13 17	30	NR						easier drilling eff 50'	ort between 40' and
310.00	50		CLAYEY SAND (SC); dense; light brownish gray to dark browin; moist; low plasticity; intermixed material and color with varying thicknesses, trace gravel.	X	10	12 24 40	64	89						Additional tests: Atterberg Limits	Sieve Analysis -200,
305.00	55		CLAYEY SAND (SC); medium dense; dark brown (7.5YR - 3/4); moist; low plasticity; fine-coarse grained sand, trace fine-coarse grained gravel, angular to rounded, 3" thick black colored organic smelling CLAY, few pockets of gray Silty SAND.		11	11 20 17	37	83						Drilling gets hard	i @ 57'
300.00	60		decrease in sand content. CLAYSTONE; very dense; light brownish gray (2.5Y - 6/2); moist; low plasticity; fine-grained sand, abundent reddish brown iron oxide staining, micaceous; weak	X	12	17 38 48	86	44				PP=4		Additional tests: Atterberg Limits	Sieve Analysis -200, _
295.00	65		FORMATION (TMV)).	X	13	10 16 20	36	100				PP=3		Additional tests:	Corrosion
290.00	70	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	decrease in sand content.	×	44	50/3"	50/3"	100			P	P=>4.{		Added water to h @ 71'	nole to ease drilling
285.00	75		SILTY SANDSTONE; very dense; light brownish gray (2.5Y - 6/2) with yellow mottling; moist; non-plastic; fine-coarse grained sand, weak cementation, highly weathered.	X	15	36 50/3"	50/3"	100						Drilling gets very	- hard @ 73'
: 			(continued)		F	REPOR	T TIT	LE						HOLE ID	
	1		\			BOR	NG COI		COF	RD	RO	UTE	POS	A-14-	005 EA
i c	K	LE	EINFELDER					an C			SI SI	R-56	5.	6	
	1		Bright People. Right Solutions.			Torre	y M	ead	ows	s Driv	ve O	verci	'0SS	ing at SR-56	
	-				E	sridge N/Δ	NUN	/IBEF	<	PREF	PAREI Iohn	U BY		DATE 7-28	SHEET

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LOGGE EK	ED B	Y	BEGIN DATE 7-23-14	COMPLETION DATE 7-23-14	BOREHOLE 32.9632	E LC 5°	DCA ⁻	TION (7.16	Lat/Lo	ong o	or North	/East a	nd Datum	I)		HOLE ID A-14-006	
DRILLI Paci DRILLI Holle	NG (fic NG N ow	CONTRA Drilling METHOE Stem /	CTOR J Auger		BOREHOLI Sta 14+ DRILL RIG Diedric	E LC 20 h D	DCA ⁻	TION (Offse	t, Sta	ition, Li	ne)				SURFACE ELEV, ~360.1 ft BOREHOLE DIAN 6 in	ATION METER
SAMPL SPT	.ER (1.	TYPE(S) 5"), CA	AND SIZE(S) (ID) L (2.4")		SPT HAMN Auto; 14	1ER 40	TYP Ibs	е / 30- і	inch	dro	р					HAMMER EFFIC	ENCY, ERi
BOREH bent	HOLE Ioni	E BACKF te	ILL AND COMPLETION	I	GROUNDW READINGS	/AT	ER	DURI Not	NG D Appli	RILL cable	ING e	AFTER Not A	DRILLIN pplicable	G (D	ATE)	TOTAL DEPTH C 90.5 ft	F BORING
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	Material Graphics	ſ	DESCRIPTION		Sample Location	Sample Number	Blows per 6 in.	Blows per foot	Recovery (%)	RQD (%) Moisture	Content (%) Dry Unit Weight	Shear Strength (tsf)	Drilling Method	Casing Depth	Remark	s
			SANDY CLAY with C moist; low plasticity; gravel, angular to su (QAF)).	GRAVEL (CL); brown (7.5 fine-coarse grained sand bangular gravel (ARTIFIG	5YR - 5/3); I and CIAL FILL		1										-
355.00	5		LEAN CLAY with GR 5/3); moist; low plast fine-grained gravel, p	RAVEL (CL); stiff; brown (icity; fine-coarse grained pockets of light brownish	(7.5YR - sand, gray sand.	X	N	9 12 23	35	100	1	6 113	PP=1.5		M, U Add Atte	JW, PA, PI itional tests: Sieve rberg Limits	Analysis, -
350.00	10		SANDY LEAN CLAY	(CL); firm; light brownisi		M		9	21	100			PP=1				-
			(2.5Y - 6/2) to brown fine-coarse grained s	(7.5ÝR - 5⁄/3); moist; low sand.	/ plasticity;	А	e	10 11							Add	itional tests: Corros	sion _
345.00	15		CLAYEY SAND (SC moist; medium to hig SILTY SAND (SM); r (2.5Y - 6/2); moist; n sand, micaceous.); dense; brown (7.5YR - h plasticity; some rootlet nedium dense; light brov on-plastic; fine-coarse gr	5/3); is. vnish gray rained	X	4	13 17 35	52	100	1	2 121			Add Atte M, U	itional tests: Sieve rberg Limits JW, PA, PI	Analysis, - -
340.00	20		SANDY LEAN CLAY moist; low to medium sand, fine-grained gr	(CL); stiff; brown (7.5YF n plasticity; fine-coarse g avel, broken pieces of ca	R - 5/3); rained aliche.	X	Q	11 13 15	28	100			PP=1.5-2				-
335.00	25		CLAYEY SAND (SC 5/3); moist; non-plas fine-grained gravel, r); medium dense; brown tic; fine-coarse grained s nicaceous.	(7.5YR - and.	X	9	9 11 15	26	100	1	3 115			М, Ч	W	-
330.00	30		SANDY LEAN CLAY plasticity; fine-coarse of fine-grained grave	(CL); firm; gray (6N/); m grained sand, some roc l.	noist; low otlets, trace	X	7	6 8 9	17	100			PP=1-1.5	5			-
	35	LVZ		(continued)										K			
(-	KLI	EINFELD	DER			R D P	EPOR BOR IST. 11 ROJE(LE REC UNTY an D R BRI	CORE 7 Diego) F JAME	OUTE SR-56	PO 5 .	STMII . 6	HOLE ID A-14-006 E EA	
	1	-	Bright People. Right S	iolutions.			В	RIDGE	ENUN	ead /BER	ows R F	Drive	Overcr RED BY	oss	ing a	DATE	SHEET
								N/A				U JO	nson			7-28-14	1 01 3

ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	Material Graphics	DESCRIPTION	Sample Location	Sample Number	Blows per 6 in.	Blows per foot	Recovery (%)	RQD (%)	Moisture Content (%)	Dry Unit Weight (pcf)	Shear Strength (tsf)	Drilling Method	Hdao Remarks
	- 35		SILTY SAND (SM); dense; gray (6N/); moist; low plasticity; increase in moisture content and sand content										R	Sampler bouncing, drilled 2' more to re-sample
			oonen.	X	œ	10 17	52	100		15	114			Additional tests: Sieve Analysis, Atterberg Limits, Direct Shear
)	10													M, UW, PA, PI
320.00	40		CLAYEY SAND (SC); medium dense; light brownish gray (2.5Y - 6/2); moist; non-plastic to low plasticity; fine-coarse grained sand, micaceous.	X	6	7 11 14	25	100]}	-
													K	-
215.00	45												K	
315.00	-		SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL); firm; brown (7.5YR - 5/3) to dark brown (7.5YR - 3/4); moist; low plasticity; intermixxed coloration, fine-coarse grained sand, trace	X	10	11 17 32	49	100		15	117			M, UW -
			coarse grained gravel, concretion inside half of sampler.										X	-
310.00	50					44	07						K	
			LEAN CLAY (CL); firm; dark brown (7.5YR - 3/4) to black; moist; medium plasticity; trace fine-coarse grained sand, organic smell, abundent rootlets.	Д	5	11 12 15	27	11				PP=1.5		-
													$\left \right\rangle$	-
305.00	55		CLAVEY SAND (SC); modium doppo; brown (7.5VP			9	32	66		16	110			Additional tests: Sieve Analysis
			5/3) to yellowish brown (10YR - 5/6); moist; low plasticity; fine-coarse grained sand, micaceous.	Å	12	14 18	52	00		10	110		K	M, UW, PA
														-
300.00	60		becomes grav (6N/) to light grav-brown (2.5Y - 4/2).			9	23	100					X	-
				Å	13	10 13							K	-
	_												K	-
295.00	65		SILTY SANDSTONE; very dense; gray (6N/) with	X	4	_27	50/4"	100		12	114	PP=>4	$\left \right\rangle$	Additional tests: Sieve Analysis,
			abundant reddish brown iron-oxide, moist; low plasticity; fine-grained sand, weakly cemented, highly weathered (MISSION VALLEY FORMATION (TMV)).		~	50/4"								Atterberg Limits M, UW, PA, PI
													R	-
290.00	70 -		no recovery.											Very hard layer (concretion @ 70')
														-
]													K	-
285.00	75 -			\mathbb{V}	5	14 17	67/11'	100					K	Additional tests: Corrosion
			(continued)	μ	-	50/5"								
	/		(contribute)		F	REPOR BOR	T TIT NG	LE RE	COF	RD				HOLE ID A-14-006
	L					DIST. 11	CO Sa	UNT an [Y Dieg	0	R	DUTE SR-56	PC 5	STMILE EA
	1	-	Bright People. Right Solutions.		E	Torre	E NUN	R BR	adge low: R	s Dr PRE	VIE ive (EPAR	Overci ED BY	ross	sing at SR-56

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gINT FILE: U:project Files/2015/065.001a - Torrey Meadows Drive Bridgeiginthorrey Meadows- Updated.gpj gINT TEMPLATE: R:KLF_STANDARD_GINT_LIBRARY_2014.GLB [CLIENT_CALTRANS BORING RECORD MET/ENG]

prulu															
14 08:38 AM BY: eko	ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)		Material Graphics	DESCRIPTION Sample Location Sample Location	Blows per 6 in.	Blows per foot	RQD (%)	Moisture Content (%) Dry Unit Weight	(pci) Shear Strength (tsf)	Drilling Method	Casing Depth	R	emarks	5
PLOTTED: 11/06/20	280.00	80			CLAYEY SANDSTONE; very dense; reddish brown, gray, yellowish brown, laminated with layers of 1/4" thick; moist; non-plastic; moderate cementation,highly weathered, abundant sulfur and iron-oxide staining. no recovery.										-
	275.00	85			SILTY SANDSTONE; very dense; gray (6N/) with orange/reddish brown mottling; moist; non-plastic; fine-coarse grained sand, micaceous, moderate cementation, highly weathered.	50/6"	50/6" 1	00	13 11	5		A N	Additional tests tterberg Limits I, UW, PA, PI	: Sieve	Analysis,
	270.00	90			becomes moderately cemented. Bottom of borehole at 90.5 ft bgs Locations and elevations were approximated from projects topographic maps.	50/5"	50/5"_1	00							
	265.00	95													-
MET/ENG]	260.00	100													-
RANS BORING RECORD	255.00	105													-
14.GLB [CLIENT_CALTH	250.00	110													-
ARD_GINT_LIBRARY_20	245.00	115													-
STAND/															
S:KLF_S		1			R	EPOR BOR	t title	ECO	RD				HOLE ID	006	
LATE: F		1	K	LE		IST. 11		NTY 1 Dieg		ROUTE SR-56	PC	0STN 5.6	AILE	EA	
T TEMP		-	_	1	Bright People. Right Solutions.	Torre RIDGE	ENUME	adow BER	S Drive	Overci RED BY	os	sinç	g at SR-56		SHEET
gIN ^T						N/A			C Jo	hnson			7-2	8-14	3 of 3

gINT FILE: U:project Files/20151065.001a - Torrey Meadows Drive Bridge/gint/torrey Meadows- Updated.gpj



DRILLING CONTRACTOR BOREHOLE LOCATION (Offset, Station, Line) SURFACE ELEVATION Pacific Drilling Sta 17+40	ON FER CY, ERI 30RING
DRILLING METHOD DRILL RIG BOREHOLE DIAMET Hollow Stem Auger Diedrich D-50 BOREHOLE DIAMET SAMPLER TYPE(S) AND SIZE(S) (ID) SPT HAMMER TYPE HAMMER EFFICIENC SPT (1.5"), CAL (2.4") Auto; 140 lbs / 30-inch drop Astron drop BOREHOLE BACKFILL AND COMPLETION GROUNDWATER DURING DRILLING Not Applicable AFTER DRILLING (DATE) TOTAL DEPTH OF E (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (1) WOLL Y (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) U (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION DESCRIPTION Remarks	CY, ERI
Indition Stem Auger Direction (11 D-30) O m SAMPLER TYPE(S) AND SIZE(S) (ID) SPT HAMMER TYPE HAMMER EFFICIENT SPT (1.5"), CAL (2.4") Auto; 140 lbs / 30-inch drop 83% BOREHOLE BACKFILL AND COMPLETION GROUNDWATER READINGS DURING DRILLING Not Applicable AFTER DRILLING (DATE) Soil cuttings U u u u u u (1) (1) U u u u u (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) u u (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	CY, ERI
SPT (1.3), CAL (2.4) Adito; 140 lbs / 30-lifen drop 63% BOREHOLE BACKFILL AND COMPLETION soil cuttings GROUNDWATER READINGS DURING DRILLING Not Applicable AFTER DRILLING (DATE) TOTAL DEPTH OF E (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (2) (1)	BORING
Soil crittide Not Abbilicable Not Abbilicable PTH (ft) PTH (ft) Not abbilicable 50 tt PTH (ft) PTH (ft) PTH (ft) PTH (ft) PTH (ft) <	
PTH (ft) PTH (ft) PTH (ft) P	
[젤를] 우명 [광신명왕 방] 영 [6 6 6 년 4]	
□□ □□ <	
SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL); brown to dark brown; moist; low to medium plasticity (ARTIFICIAL FILL (QAF)).	
353.00 2 Bottom of borehole at 2.0 ft bgs Locations and elevations were approximated from	
projects topographic maps.	
352.00 3	_
351.00 4	
349.00 6 -	-
348.00 7	
347.00 8	_
346.00 9	_
REPORT TITLE HOLE ID	
BORING RECORD A-14-008 DIST. COUNTY ROUTE POSTMILE EA	
KLEINFELDER 11 San Diego SR-56 5.6 PROJECT OR BRIDGE NAME	
Bright People. Kight Solutions.	

PLOTTED: 11/06/2014 08:38 AM BY: ekoprulu

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APPENDIX C FIELD EXPLORATIONS



APPENDIX C FIELD EXPLORATIONS

GENERAL

The materials observed in the borings were visually classified and evaluated with respect to strength, swelling, compressibility, compaction density, and moisture content. Material physical/mechanical properties and classifications were substantiated by performing selected laboratory tests. Testing was performed in general accordance with procedures outlined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

CLASSIFICATION

Soils were visually described and classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) in accordance with ASTM D2487 and/or ASTM D2488. Soil classifications are indicated on the boring logs in Appendix B. **MOISTURE AND DENSITY DETERMINATIONS**

Natural moisture content and dry density tests were performed on relatively undisturbed samples in accordance with ASTM D2216 and D7263. table shown on Figures C-1 through C-2 and on the boring logs.

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Twelve sieve analyses were performed on selected samples from the site to evaluate grain size distribution and to aid in soil classification. The tests were performed in general accordance with ASTM D422. Results of the tests are presented on Figures C-3 through C-18.

ATTERBERG LIMITS

Atterberg limits tests were performed on selected soil samples to assist in classification. Testing was performed in general accordance with ASTM D4318. Test results are presented on Figures C-19 through C-24.

COMPACTION TESTS

Selected soil samples were tested for compaction characteristics in accordance with



ASTM Standard Test Method D1557 (modified Proctor). The results are presented on Figures C-25 and C-26.

DIRECT SHEAR

Direct shear testing was performed on three undisturbed and inundated soil samples and tested for shear strength and cohesion values in accordance with ASTM D3080. The results are presented on Figures C-27 through C-31.

R-VALUE TEST

Resistance value (R-value) tests were performed on selected bulk soil samples to evaluate pavement support characteristics of the near-surface onsite soils. R-value testing was performed in accordance with ASTM Test Method D2844. The test results are summarized in Table C-1 below and on Figures C-32 and C-33.

BORING ID	DEPTH (FEET)	R-VALUE	SOIL DESCRIPTION
A-14-002	1 to 2	11	Sandy lean CLAY (CL)
A-14-007	0 to 2	6	Sandy lean CLAY (CL)

Table C-1R-value Test Results

CORROSION

Selected soil samples were tested by Clarkson Laboratory and Supply Inc. to evaluate the soil corrosion potential. Soil pH was determined in accordance with California Test (CT) 643. Minimum electrical resistivity tests were performed on in accordance with AASHTO test T288-12. The water soluble sulfate and water soluble chloride contents of the selected samples were evaluated in accordance with CT 417 and CT 422, respectively. Kleinfelder's boring logs and the test results should be reviewed by a qualified corrosion engineer to evaluate the general soil corrosion potential with respect to construction materials to evaluate whether further testing is warranted.

APPENDIX C

Laboratory Testing

Boring #	Sample #	Depth (ft)	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	Description
A-14-002	1	1-2	-	14.6%	brown sandy clay with recycled asphalt
A-14-003	2	5-6.5	104.2	10.6%	light brownish gray clayey sand
A-14-003	4	15-16.5	102.3	12.3%	light brown clayey sand
A-14-003	6	25-26.5	108.3	19.5%	yellowish brown sandy lean clay
A-14-003	8	35-36	107.4	13.4%	white silty sand
A-14-003	10	45-45.5	97.3	30.6%	light yellowish brown silty sand
A-14-004	2	5-6.5	116.4	9.8%	light yellowish brown silty sand
A-14-004	4	15-16	104.2	13.6%	light olive brown clayey sand
A-14-004	6	25-26	109.4	13.5%	light brown silty sand
A-14-004	8	35-36	110.3	12.5%	light olive brown clayey sand
A-14-004	10	45-46	96.8	13.7%	gray sandy lean clay
A-14-005	2	5-6.5	-	10.2%	light olive clayey sand
A-14-005	4	15-16.5	-	12.7%	olive brown clayey sand
A-14-005	6	25-26.5	113.9	15.0%	olive brown clayey sand
A-14-005	8	35-36.5	-	14.6%	brown clayey sand
A-14-005	10	50-51.5	-	15.1%	brown clayey sand
A-14-005	12	60-61.5	-	13.2%	yellowish brown clayey sand
A-14-005	15	75-76	-	15.0%	yellow clayey sand

Performed in General Accordance with ASTM D7263 and D2216



TORREY MEADOWS DRIVE OVERCROSSING AT SR-56 POST MILE 5.6, DISTRICT 11 SAN DIEGO, CA

Dry Density and Moisture Content

C-1

FIGURE

Date Tested : 8/4	-6/2014				
Boring #	Sample #	Depth (ft)	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture Content (%)	Description
A-14-005	17	85-86.5	110.3	14.5%	brownish yellow clayey sand
A-14-006	2	5-6.5	112.8	16.0%	brown lean clay with sand
A-14-006	4	15-16.5	121.4	12.1%	light olive brown clayey sand
A-14-006	6	25-26.5	114.9	12.9%	light olive brown clayey sand
A-14-006	8	37-38.5	114.5	15.5%	yellowish brown silty sand
A-14-006	10	45-46.5	117.5	15.0%	yellowish brown sandy clay with 1 1/2" gravel
A-14-006	12	55-56.5	109.8	16.0%	brown clayey sand
A-14-006	14	65-66	114.2	11.9%	white silty sand
A-14-006	16	85-85.5	114.6	13.1%	very light brown silty sand
A-14-007	1	0-2	-	14.5%	light brown sandy lean clay

Performed in General Accordance with ASTM D7263 and D2216



TORREY MEADOWS DRIVE OVERCROSSING AT SR-56 POST MILE 5.6, DISTRICT 11 SAN DIEGO, CA

Dry Density and Moisture Content

C-2

FIGURE






























Date Tested 8/6-11/2014

Boring No		A-14-005	A-14-005	A-14-005
Sample No.		2	4	6
Depth, ft.		5-6.5	15-16.5	25-26.5
Original Dry Mass of sample, g B		265.9	192.3	292.9
Dry Mass of Sample After Washing,g C		198.3	134.2	215.4
Material Finer than a 75 um (No 200), % A		25.4	30.2	26.5
Description		light olive clayey sand	olive brown clayey sand	olive brown silty sand

Boring No		A-14-005	A-14-005	A-14-005	
Sample No.		10	12	17	
Depth, ft.		50-51.5	60-61.5	85-86.5	
Original Dry Mass of sample, g B		181.5	204.5	301.1	
Dry Mass of Sample After Washing,g C		110.3	127.4	227.0	
Material Finer than a 75 um (No 200), % A		39.2	37.7	24.6	
Description		brown clayey sand	yellowish brown clayey sand	brownish yellow clayey sand	

 $A = [(B-C)/B] \times 100$

Limitations: Pursuant to applicable codes, the results presented in this report are for the exclusive use of the client and the registered design professional in responsible charge. The results apply only to the samples tested. If changes to the specification were made and not communicated to Kleinfelder, Kleinfelder assumes no responsibility for pass/fail statements (meets/did not meet), if provided. This report may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval of Kleinfelder.

TEST PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D 1140								
KLEINFELDER		ELDER	SIEVE ANALYSIS Materials Finer than 75 um (No 200) Sieve	FIGURE				
Bright People. Right Solutions.			TORREY MEADOWS DRIVE OVERCROSSING AT SR-56	C-18				
CHECK	ED BY: Uly	Tech CW	SAN DIEGO, CA					
JOB NU	JMBER: 20151065	DATE: 28-Oct-14						

Date Tested : 8/6/2014



Date Tested : 8/9/2014



Date Tested : 8/9/2014



Date Tested : 8/10/2014

SYMBOL	SAMPLE NAME	DEPTH (ft)	LL	PL	PI	USCS CLASSIFICATION (Minus No. 40 Sieve Fraction)	USCS (Entire Sample)
•	A-14-005-10	50-51.5	44	17	27	CL	
	A-14-005-12	60-61.5	37	15	22	CL	
•							
0							
Δ							
+							
\diamond							



Date Tested : 8/11-12/2014

SYMBOL	SAMPLE NAME	DEPTH (ft)	LL	PL	PI	USCS CLASSIFICATION (Minus No. 40 Sieve Fraction)	USCS (Entire Sample)
•	A-14-006-2	5-6.5	42	22	20	CL	CL
	A-14-006-4	15-16.5	33	17	16	CL	SC
•	A-14-006-8	37-38.5	31	23	8	ML	SM
0	A-14-006-14	65-66	34	25	9	ML	SM
	A-14-006-16	85-85.5	30	23	7	ML	SM
Δ							
+							
\diamond							



Date Tested : 8/6/2014





5015 Shoreham Place San Diego, CA 92122 Phone: (858) 320-2000 Fax: (858) 320-2001

Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort ASTM D 1557

Report To:

Report Date:8/12/2014Project No.:20151065.001AProject:Torrey Meadows Drive OvercrossingTask:05-000L Laboratory Testis



Remarks:

unto

Ulysses Panuncialman Laboratory Manager

Limitations: Pursuant to applicable building codes, the results presented in this report are for the exclusive use of the client and the registered design professional in responsible charge. The results apply only to the samples tested. If changes to the specifications were made and not communicated to Kleinfelder, Kleinfelder assumes no responsibility for pass/fail statements (meets/did not meet), if provided. This report may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval of Kleinfelder.

Reviewed on 8/12/2014 by:

Page 1 of 1



5015 Shoreham Place San Diego, CA 92122 Phone: (858) 320-2000 Fax: (858) 320-2001

Laboratory Compaction Characteristics of Soil Using Modified Effort ASTM D 1557

Report To:

Report Date:8/12/2014Project No.:20151065.001AProject:Torrey Meadows Drive OvercrossingTask:05-000L Laboratory Testis



Remarks:

anto

Ulysses Panuncialman Laboratory Manager

Limitations: Pursuant to applicable building codes, the results presented in this report are for the exclusive use of the client and the registered design professional in responsible charge. The results apply only to the samples tested. If changes to the specifications were made and not communicated to Kleinfelder, Kleinfelder assumes no responsibility for pass/fail statements (meets/did not meet), if provided. This report may not be reproduced, except in full, without written approval of Kleinfelder.

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Page 1 of 1











Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth		Description	Date Teste	ed	
A-14-002	1	1-2'	S	Sandy Lean CLAY	8/4-5/2014	4	
TEST SPECIMI	FN						
MOLD NO			5	4	3		
FOOT PRESSU	IRE nsi		100	80	50		
INITIAL MOIS	TURE %		14 5	14.5	14.5		
"AS-IS" WEIGH	ΗΤ σ		1200	1200	1200		
DRY WEIGHT	g		1048.0	1048.0	1048.0		
WATER ADDE	ED. ml		15	15 30 50			
COMPACTION	MOISTURE, %		15.9	17.4	19.3		
HEIGHT OF BI	RIQUETTE, in.		2.5	2.52	2.6		
WEIGHT BRIQ	UETTE/MOLD,		3182.6	3192.3	3183.3		
WEIGHT OF M	IOLD, g		2107.9	2113	2105.4		
WEIGHT OF B	RIQUETTE, g		1074.7	1079.3	1077.9		
DRY DENSITY	, pcf		112.5	110.7	105.4		
STABILOMET	ER, 1000 lbs		55	54	62		
	2000lbs		134	135	146		
DISPLACEME	NT, in		3.58	3.95	3.95		
EXUDATION I	LOAD, lbs		4485	3439	2063		
EXUDATION F	PRESSURE, psi		357.1	273.8	164.3		
R-VALUE			12	10	6		
CORRECTE	D R-VALUE		12	10	7		
DIAL READIN	G, END		0.0395	0.0210	0.0300		
DIAL READIN	G, START		0.0400	0.0200	0.0300		
DIFFERENCE			-0.0005	0.0010	0.0000		
EXPANSION P	RESSURE, PSF		0.0	43.7	0.0		
						50	
INITIAL MO	OISTURE						
WET WEIGHT	σ		749 1			40	
DRY WEIGHT	<u>, β</u>		654.2				
WEIGHT OF W	/ATER					20	
WEIGHT OF SA	AMPLE					30 円	
MOISTURE CO	ONTENT %		14.5			/ALI	
			4			20	
R-VALUE:	11						
Location:						10	
						10	
Limitations: Pursuant to	applicable codes, the re	sults presented in this	report are for the exclusive				
use of the client and the only to the samples test	e registered design profest red. If changes to the spe	sional in responsible c cification were made a	harge. The results apply and not communicated to			0	
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provided. This report n Kleinfelder.	nay not be reproduced, e	xcept in full, without w	ritten approval of	EXUDA	TION PRESSURE		
		PROJECT NO.	20151065	D.VI			_
KLEINFELDER Bright People. Right Solutions.		TESTED BY:	ULY P.	K-Valı	PLAII		
		CHECKED BY:	J. Co	Torrey Meadows			
		DATE:	8/15/2015	Post N	Mile 5.6, District 11	C-3	C-32
		REVISED:		San	Diego, California		

Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth		Date Tested				
A-14-007	1	0-2'	S	andy Lean CLAY (CL)			8/6-7/2014	
TEST SPECIMI	FN	•						
MOLD NO.			3	4	5			
FOOT PRESSURE psi 60				50	50 40			
INITIAL MOIS	TURE. %		14.3	14.3	14.3			
"AS-IS" WEIGH	IT, g		1200	1200	1200			
DRY WEIGHT,	g		1050.1	1050.1	1050.1			
WATER ADDE	D, ml		30	50	90			
COMPACTION	MOISTURE, %		17.1	19.0	22.8			
HEIGHT OF BF	RIQUETTE, in.		2.51	2.55	2.55			
WEIGHT BRIQ	UETTE/MOLD,		3172.2	3171.2	3141.1			
WEIGHT OF M	IOLD, g		2105.4	2113	2107.9			
WEIGHT OF B	RIQUETTE, g		1066.8	1058.2	1033.2			
DRY DENSITY	, pcf		110.1	105.7	100.0			
STABILOMETI	ER, 1000 lbs		54	60	68			
	2000lbs		137	140	152			
DISPLACEMEN	NT, in		3.38	3.34	4.38			
EXUDATION L	LOAD, lbs		6877	5317	2967			
EXUDATION P	PRESSURE, psi		547.5	423.3	236.2			
R-VALUE			11	10	3			
CORRECTE	D R-VALUE		11	10	3			
DIAL READIN	G, END		0.0296	0.0298	0.0394			
DIAL READIN	G, START		0.0300	0.0300	0.0400			
DIFFERENCE			-0.0004	-0.0002	-0.0006			
EXPANSION P	RESSURE, PSF		0.0	0.0	0.0			
						- 50		
INITIAL MO	DISTURE							
						40		
WET WEIGHT,	, g		580.5			- 40		
DRY WEIGHT,	g		508.0					
WEIGHT OF W	ATER					- 30	[1]	
WEIGHT OF SA	AMPLE		11.2				TUI	
MOISTURE CC	ONTENT %		14.3			20	V-V	
	1					- 20	24	
R-VALUE:	6							
Location:						- 10		
The second second								
Limitations: Pursuant to use of the client and the	e registered design profes	sults presented in this sional in responsible	charge. The results apply					
only to the samples tested. If changes to the specification were made and not communicated to Kleinfelder. Kleinfelder assumes no responsibility for pass/fail statements (meats/did not meat) if		800 700 600 50	0 400 300 200 100 0)				
provided. This report n	assumes no responsibilition and not be reproduced, example a second seco	xcept in full, without	written approval of	EXUDA	TION PRESSURE			
Kleinfelder.						I		
6		PROJECT NO.	20151065	R-Valı	ue (ASTM D2844)			ΓF
	ا الملحويين	TESTED BY:	ULY P.	Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing at SR-56				. –
KLEIN	FELDER People. Right Solutions	CHECKED BY:	J. Co				C-33	
DATE:		DATE:	8/15/2015	Post	Mile 5.6, District 11			
		REVISED:		San	Diego, California			

Telephone (619) 425-1993 Fax 425-7917 Established 1928 CLARKSON LABORATORY AND SUPPLY INC. 350 Trousdale Dr. Chula Vista, Ca. 91910 www.clarksonlab.com ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS Date: August 12, 2014 Purchase Order Number: PROJECT#20151065.001A Sales Order Number: 23461 Account Number: KLE To: *-----* Kleinfelder Inc. 550 West C Street Ste 1200 San Diego, CA 92101 Attention: Uly Panuncialman Laboratory Number: S05371-3 Customers Phone: 831-4600 Fax: 831-4619 Sample Designation: *_____* One soil sample received on 08/08/16 at 1:00pm, marked as follows: Project: Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing Project #: 20151065.001A Boring #: A-14-003 Sample #: 1 Depth: 0.5-3.5' Date Shipped: 08/08/14 Analysis By California Test 643, 1999, Department of Transportation Division of Construction, Method for Estimating the Service Life of Steel Culverts. pH 8.4 Water Added (ml) Resistivity (ohm-cm) 10 2200 5 800 5 550 5 500 5 510 5 540 23 years to perforation for a 16 gauge metal culvert. 30 years to perforation for a 14 gauge metal culvert. 41 years to perforation for a 12 gauge metal culvert. 53 years to perforation for a 10 gauge metal culvert. 64 years to perforation for a 8 gauge metal culvert. Water Soluble Sulfate Calif. Test 417 0.012% (120 ppm) Water Soluble Chloride Calif. Test 422 0.026% (260 ppm)

Zaura Jon Laura Torres LT/ram

Telephone (619) 425-1993 Fax 425-7917 Established 1928 CLARKSON LABORATORY AND SUPPLY INC. 350 Trousdale Dr. Chula Vista, Ca. 91910 www.clarksonlab.com ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS Date: August 12, 2014 Purchase Order Number: PROJECT#20151065.001A Sales Order Number: 23461 Account Number: KLE To: *_____* Kleinfelder Inc. 550 West C Street Ste 1200 San Diego, CA 92101 Attention: Uly Panuncialman Laboratory Number: S05371-1 Customers Phone: 831-4600 Fax: 831-4619 Sample Designation: *_____* One soil sample received on 08/08/16 at 1:00pm, marked as follows: Project: Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing Project #: 20151065.001A Boring #: A-14-004 Sample #: 1 Depth: 0-2' Date Shipped: 08/08/14 Analysis By California Test 643, 1999, Department of Transportation Division of Construction, Method for Estimating the Service Life of Steel Culverts. pH 8.4 Water Added (ml) Resistivity (ohm-cm) 10 2300 5 1500 5 1100 5 1100 5 1200 5 1500 32 years to perforation for a 16 gauge metal culvert. 41 years to perforation for a 14 gauge metal culvert. 57 years to perforation for a 12 gauge metal culvert. 73 years to perforation for a 10 gauge metal culvert. 89 years to perforation for a 8 gauge metal culvert. Water Soluble Sulfate Calif. Test 417 0.003% (30 ppm) Water Soluble Chloride Calif. Test 422 0.003% (32 ppm)

aura Torres

LT/ram

Telephone (619) 425-1993 Fax 425-7917 Established 1928 CLARKSON LABORATORY AND SUPPLY INC. 350 Trousdale Dr. Chula Vista, Ca. 91910 www.clarksonlab.com ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMISTS Date: August 12, 2014 Purchase Order Number: PROJECT#20151065.001A Sales Order Number: 23461 Account Number: KLE To: *_____* Kleinfelder Inc. 550 West C Street Ste 1200 San Diego, CA 92101 Attention: Uly Panuncialman Laboratory Number: S05371-2 Customers Phone: 831-4600 Fax: 831-4619 Sample Designation: *_____* One soil sample received on 08/08/16 at 1:00pm, marked as follows: Project: Torrey Meadows Drive Overcrossing Project #: 20151065.001A Boring #: A-14-005 Sample #: 1 Depth: 0-2.5' Date Shipped: 08/08/14 Analysis By California Test 643, 1999, Department of Transportation Division of Construction, Method for Estimating the Service Life of Steel Culverts. pH 8.6 Water Added (ml) Resistivity (ohm-cm) 10 2200 1100 5 5 550 5 470 5 460 5 470 5 510 5 22 years to perforation for a 16 gauge metal culvert. 29 years to perforation for a 14 gauge metal culvert. 40 years to perforation for a 12 gauge metal culvert. 51 years to perforation for a 10 gauge metal culvert. 62 years to perforation for a 8 gauge metal culvert. Water Soluble Sulfate Calif. Test 417 0.015% (150 ppm) Water Soluble Chloride Calif. Test 422 0.016% (160 ppm)

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APPENDIX D

PAVEMENT CONDITION SURVEY PHOTOS





Torrey Meadows Drive (south)



Torrey Meadows Drive (north)

Pavement Conditions Survey Photo Locations (not to scale)





Photo 1. Reflective Cracking From Utility Trench at Sta. 1+40 South Bound.



Photo 2. Raveling on Wheel Path at Sta. 2+40 North Bound.





Photo 3. Transverse Cracking at Sta. 3+10 North Bound.



Photo 4. Edge Cracking at Sta. 4+00 South Bound.





Photo 5. Edge Spalling, Curb/Gutter Cracking, Long.Cracking at Sta. 5+70 North Bound



Photo 6. Pavement Scouring At Sta. 8+00 South Bound.





Photo 7. Divided Slab at Sta. 9+00 South Bound.



Photo 8. Patching 10'x5' At Sta. 17+10 South Bound.





Photo 9. Cracking Around Utilities at Sta. 17+80 East Bound.



Photo 10. Weathering At Sta. 17+70 South Bound





Photo 11. Ravelling (Aggregate Popouts) at Sta. 19+00 North Bound





Photo 12. Missing Pavement Marker at Sta. 19+90 Middle Lane



Photo 13. Gutter Cracking at Sta. 21+50 South Bound





Photo 14. Longitudinal Cracking At Sta. 22+50 North Bound





Photo 15. Pavement Depression at Sta. 23+00 North Bound





Photo 16. Polished Aggregate at Sta. 23+50 South Bound.