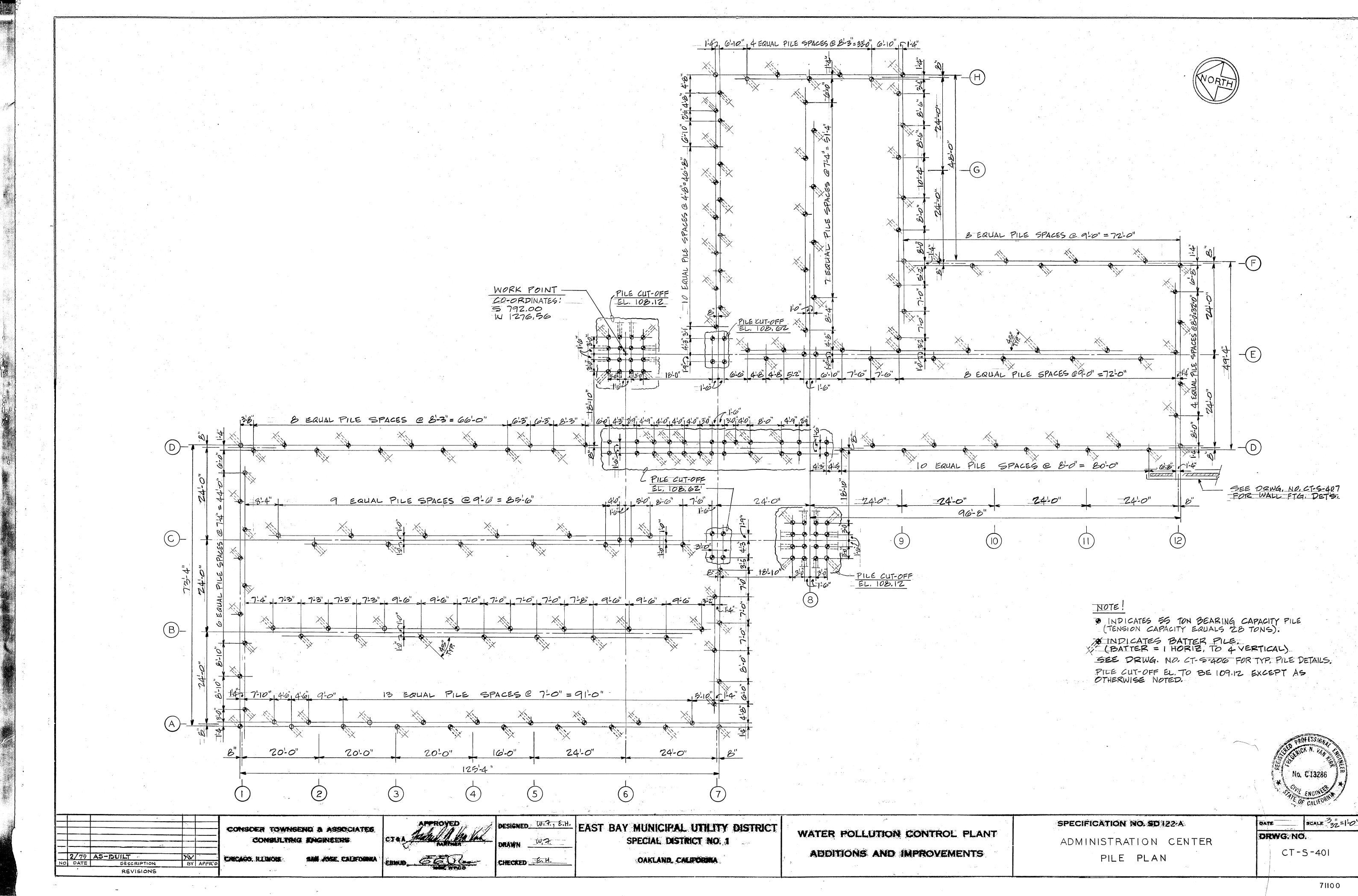
EXHIBIT F

REFERENCE MATERIAL

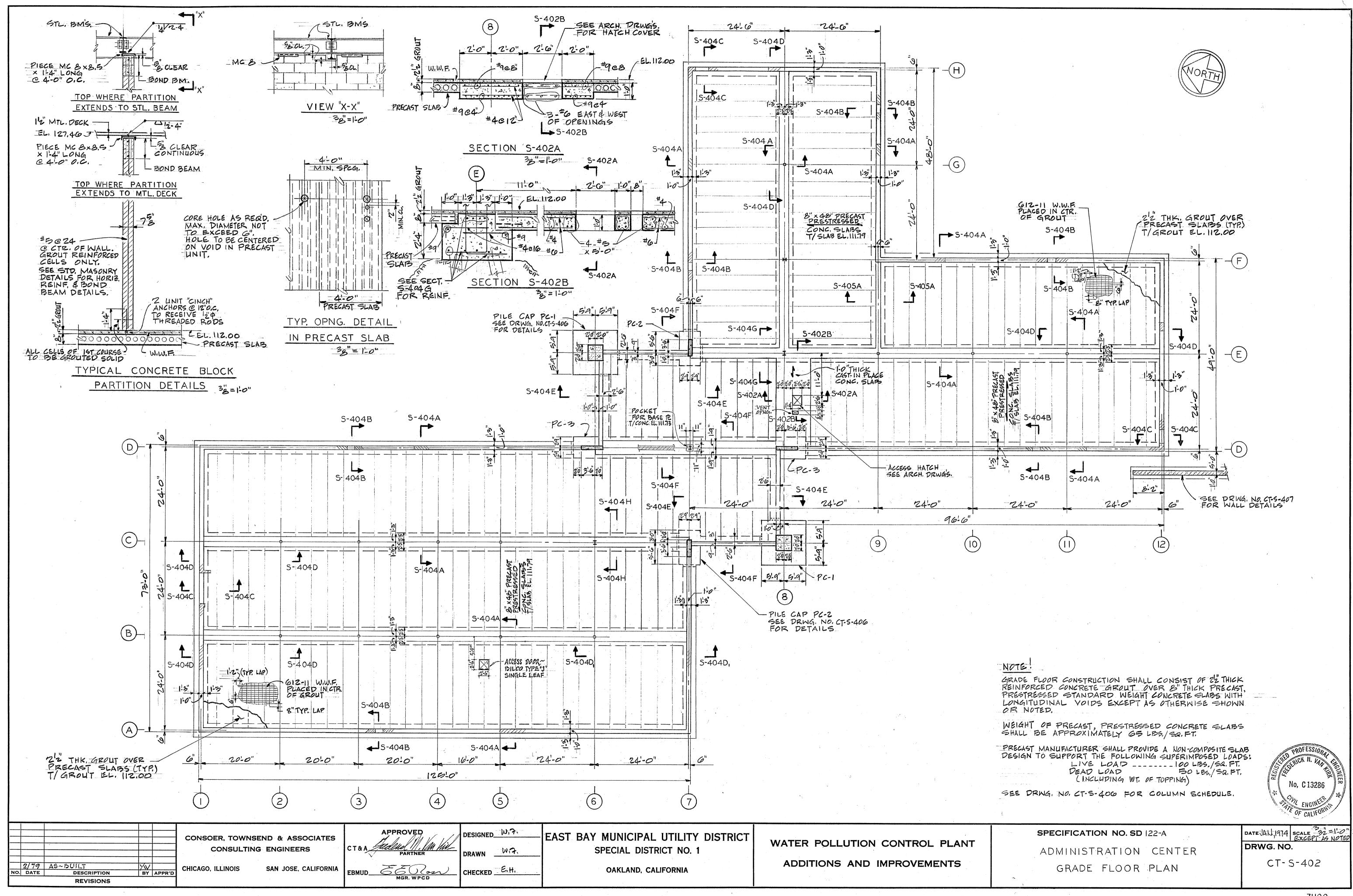
The documents provide may contain errors, omissions, or may be out of date.

- 1. Administration/Laboratory Building (Admin/Lab)
 - a. 1974 Admin/Lab Original SD-122A Select Drawings
 - b. 1984 Admin/Lab Lab Expansion SD-152 Select Drawings
 - c. 1988 Admin/Lab Seismic Improvements SD-176 Select Drawings
 - d. 1991 Admin/Lab Expansion II SD-185 Select Drawings
 - e. 2020 Admin/Lab Evaluation TM Excerpts
 - f. 2021 Admin/Lab Conceptual Retrofit TM Excerpts
- 2. Field Services Building (FSB)
 - a. 1951 FSB Original SD-80 Select Drawings
 - b. 1996 FSB Upgrade SD-222 Select Drawings
 - c. 2020 FSB Evaluation TM Excerpts
 - d. 2021 FSB Conceptual Retrofit TM Excerpts
- 3. Building 1084
 - a. 1964 Bldg. 1084 Army Select Drawings
 - b. 2008 Bldg. 1084 Structural Review Excerpt
 - c. 2019 Bldg. 1084 Photos
- 4. Electrical Main Distribution Lines and Substations
 - a. 1987 PGS1 to Main Substation Power Distribution Line Plan SD-135 Drawing E-2
 - b. 2009 PGS2 to Main Substation Power Distribution Line Plan SD-317A Drawing E-101
 - c. 2017 Substations Site Map
 - d. 2020 Substation List
 - e. 2020 Photos Power Distribution Lines
 - f. 2020 Photos Substations
- 5. Digester Gallery Slab & Effluent Pump Station Entry Canopy
 - a. 2020 Information Slides
- 6. Criteria & Seismic Hazard
 - a. 2021 Information Slide

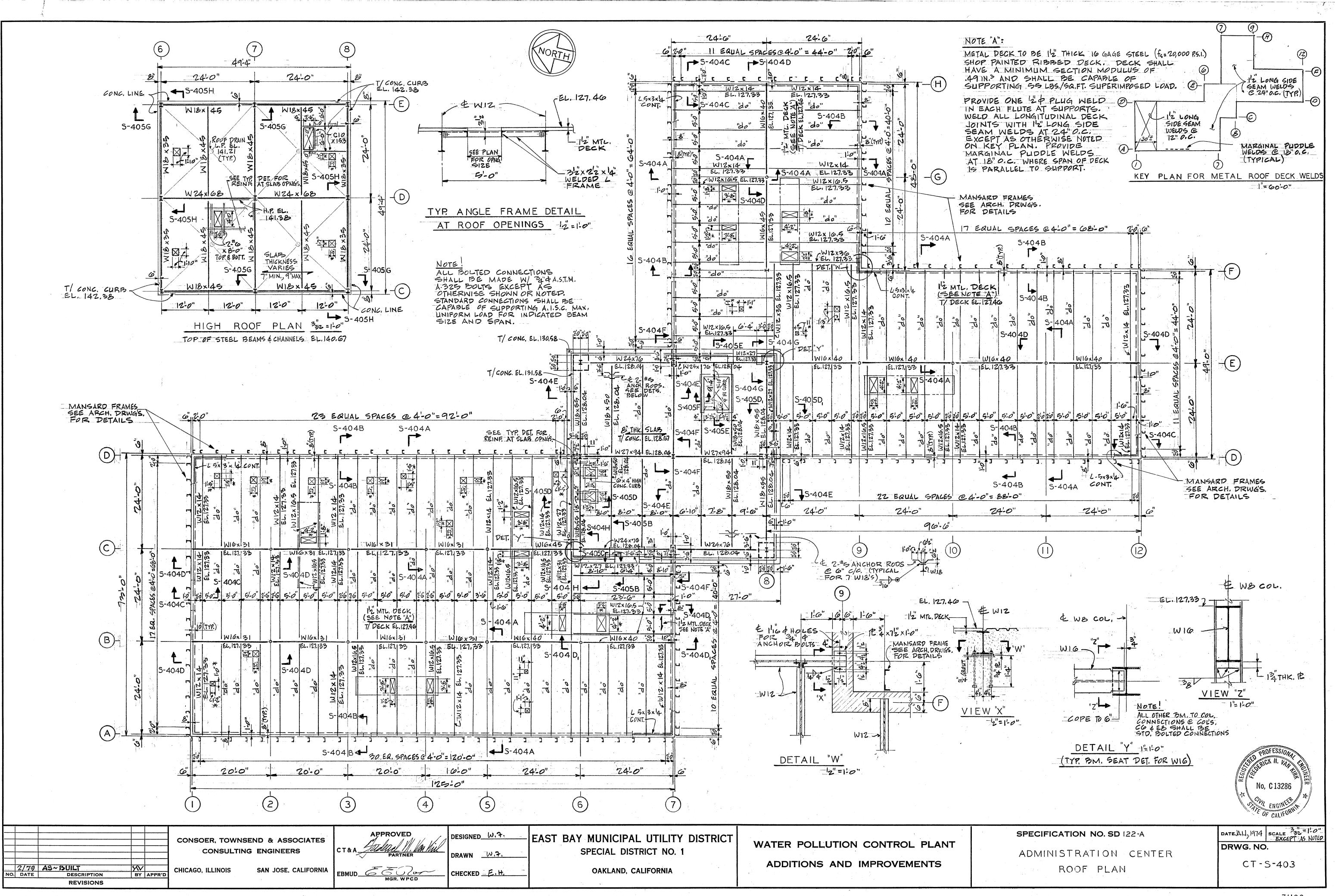
Administration/Laboratory Building (Admin/Lab)



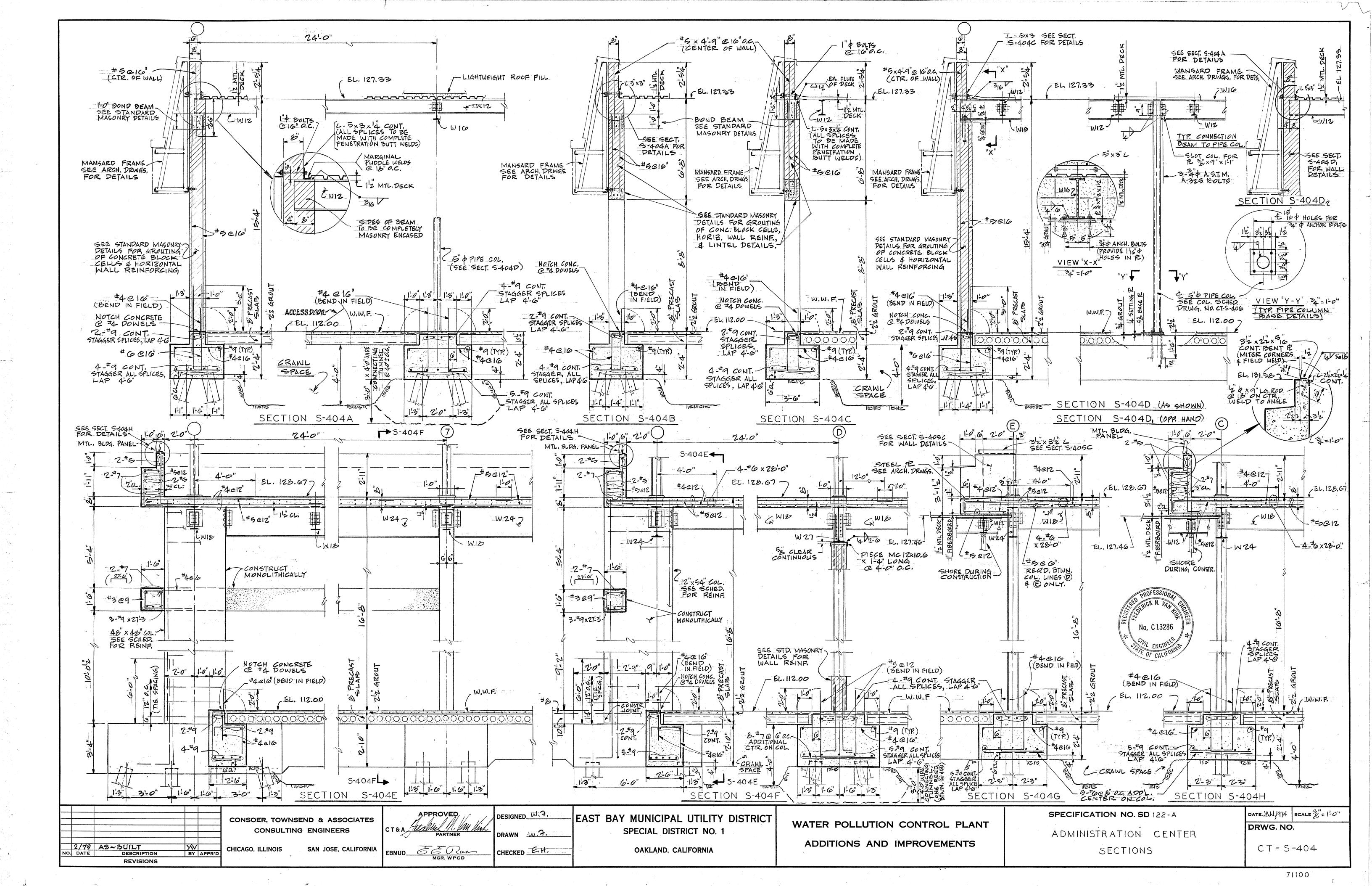


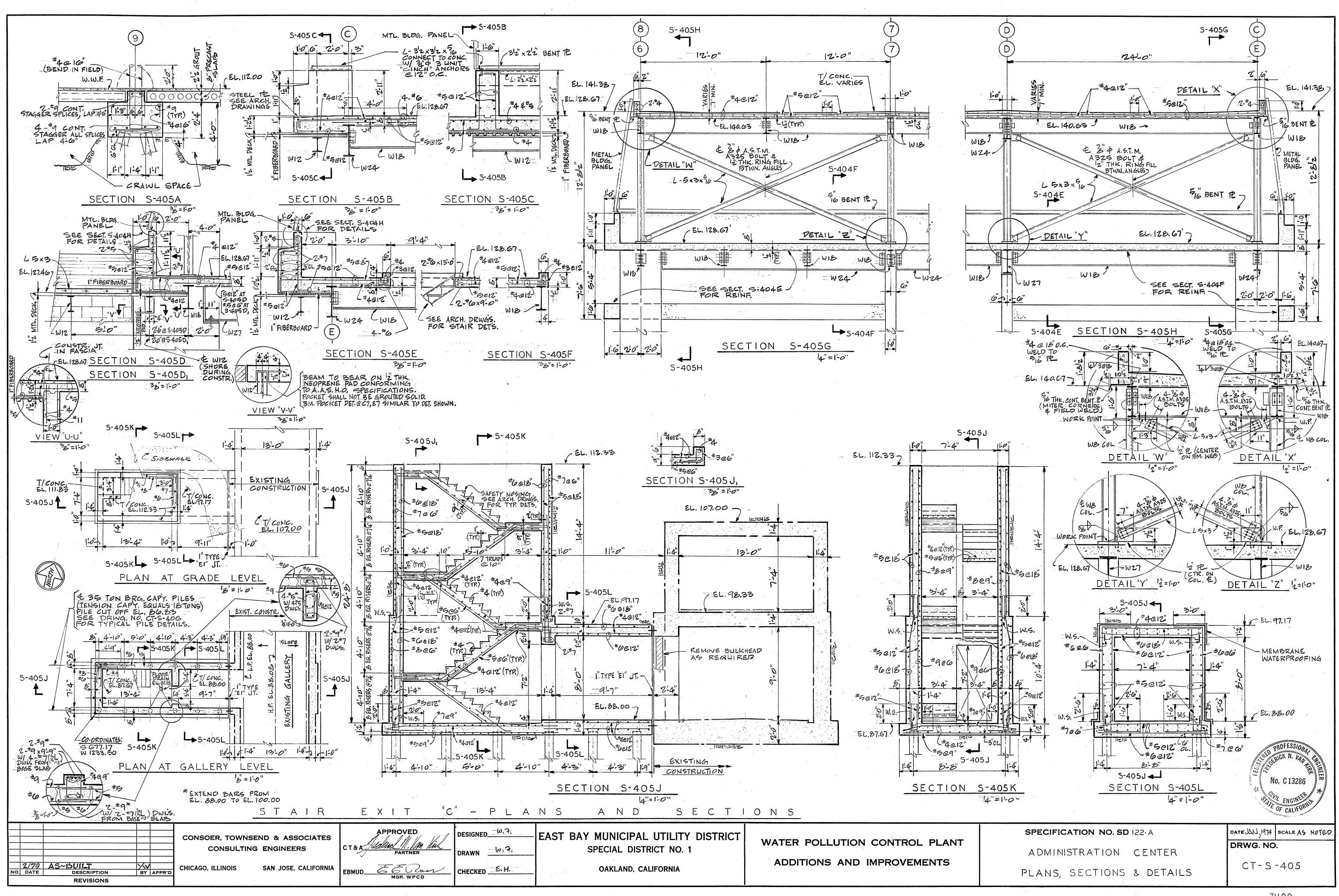


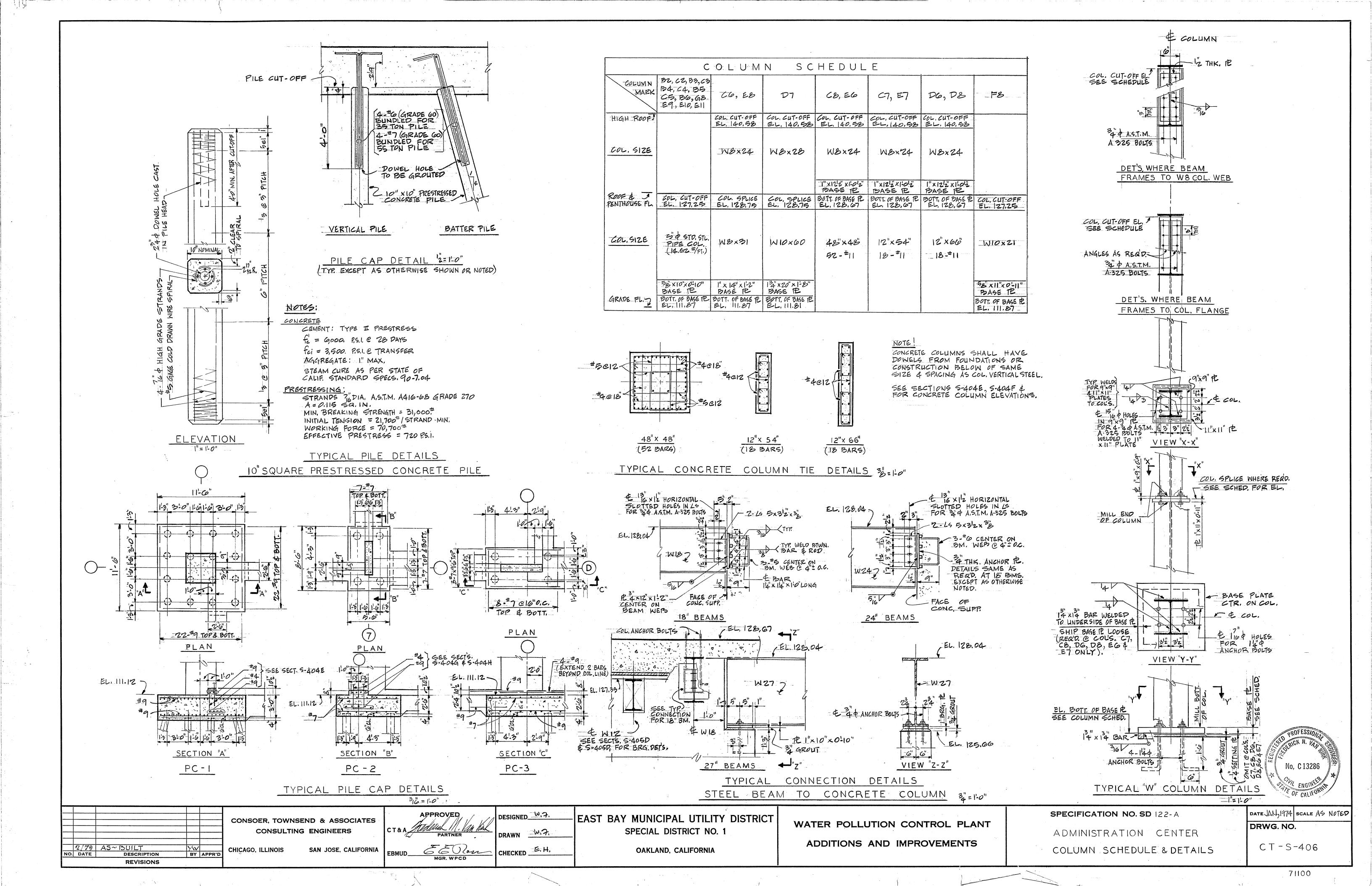


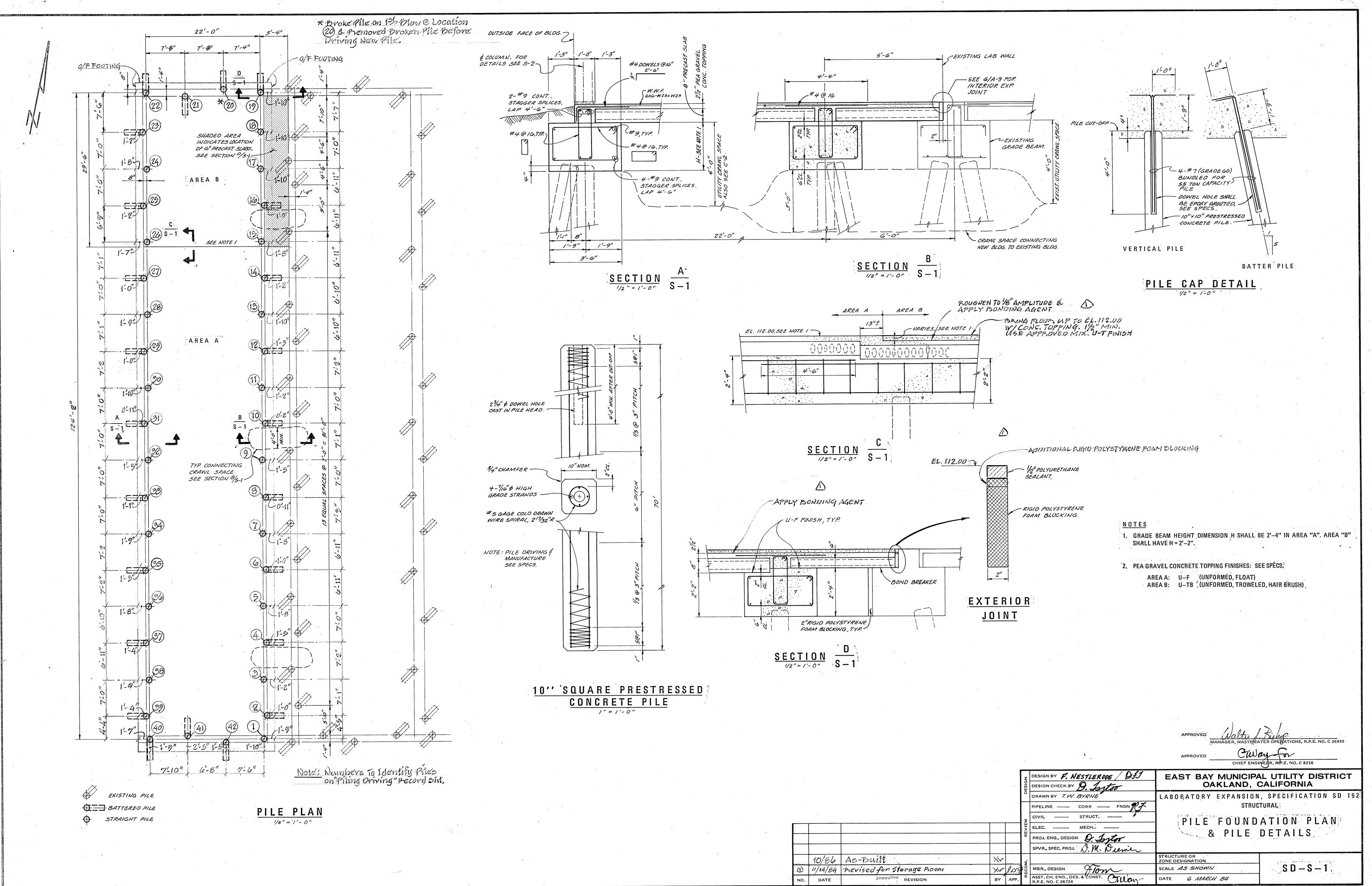


			·		2		3	4	
			co	ONSOER, TOWNS CONSULTIN	SEND & ASSOC NG ENGINEERS	IATES		PROVED	
2/70 NO. DATE	AS~ BUILT DESCRIPTION REVISIONS	BY AP	PR'D CHI	ICAGO, ILLINOIS	SAN JOSE, CAL	IFORNIA	EBMUD_6	MGR. WPCD	C



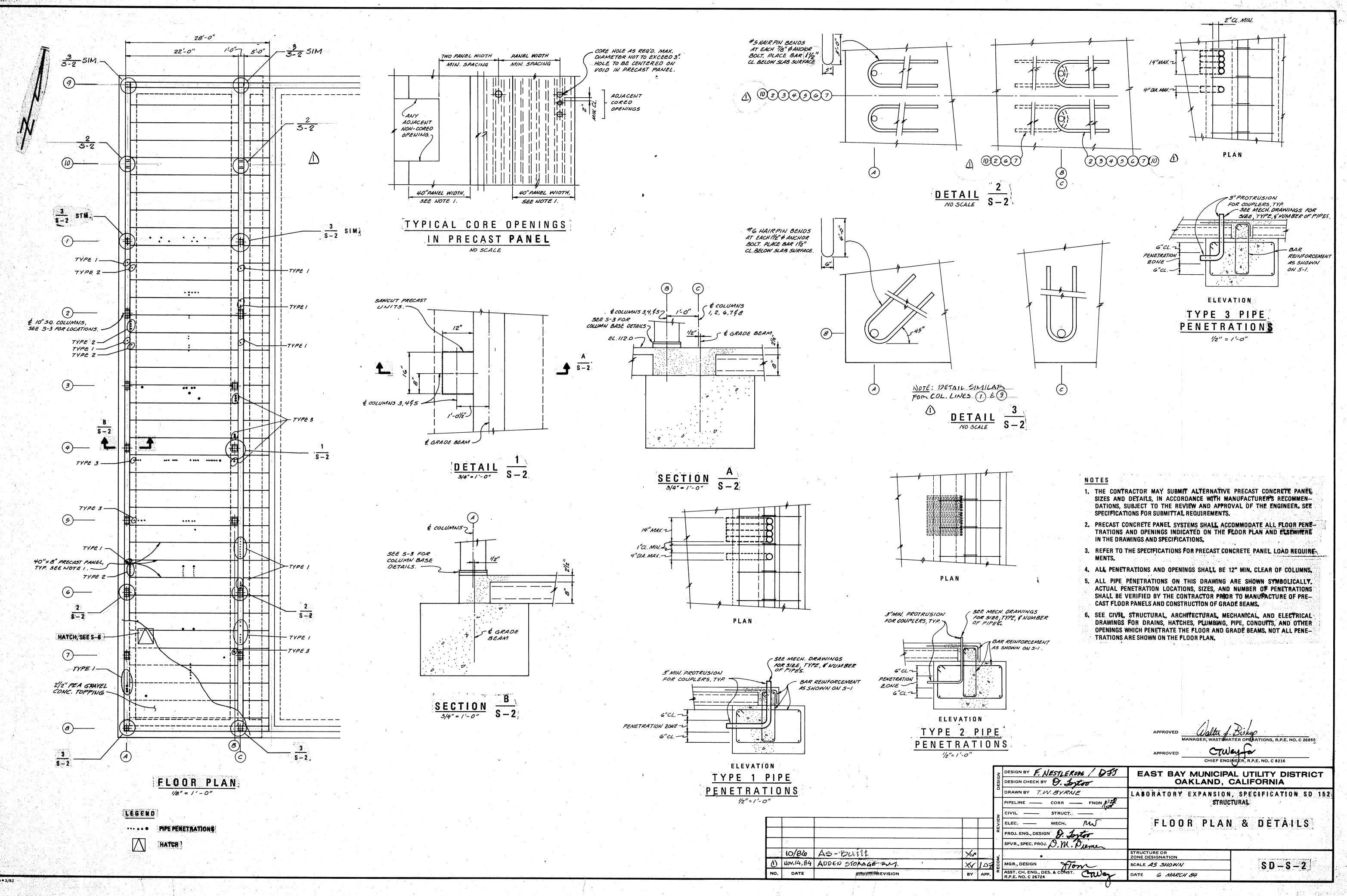


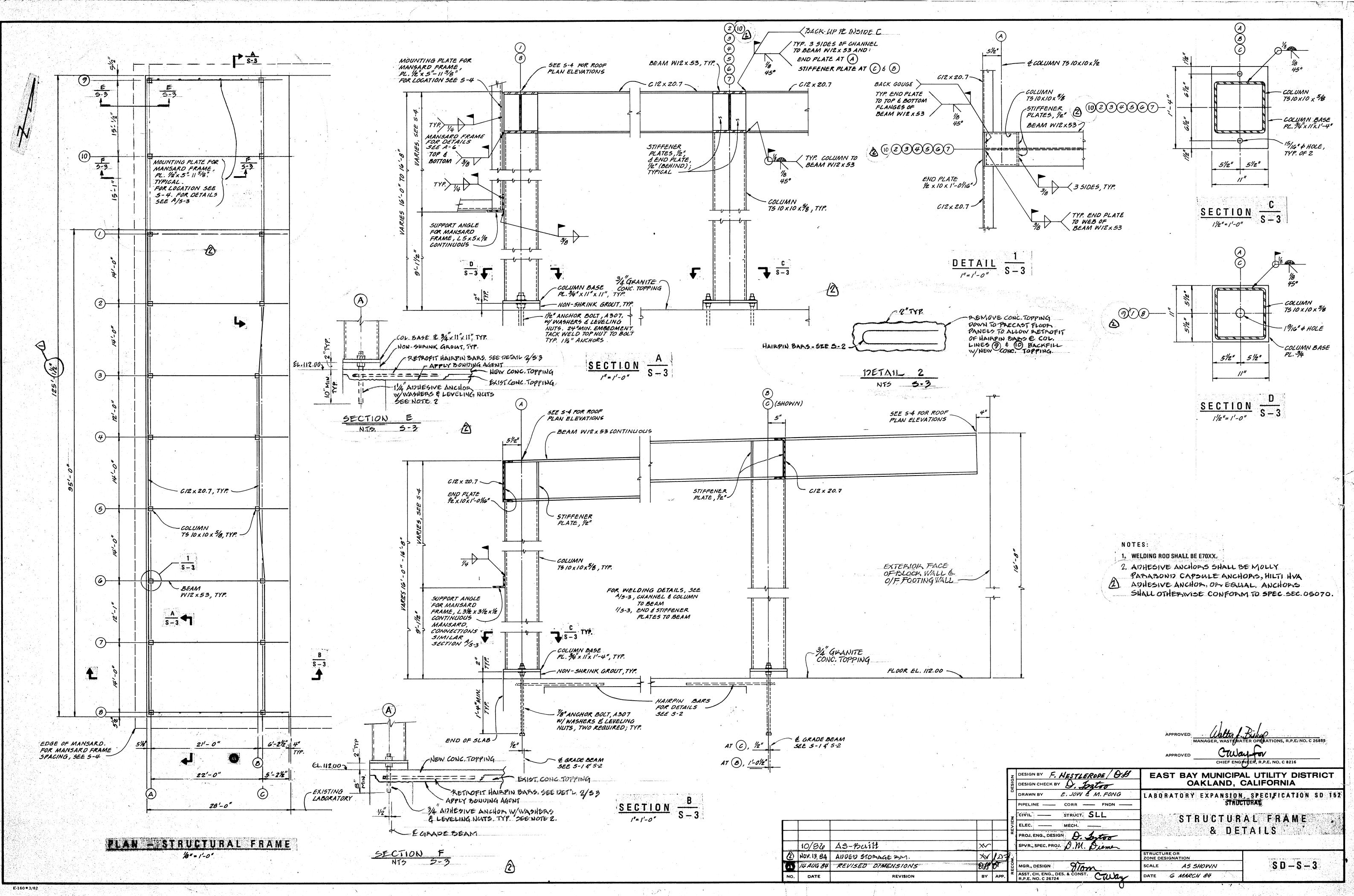


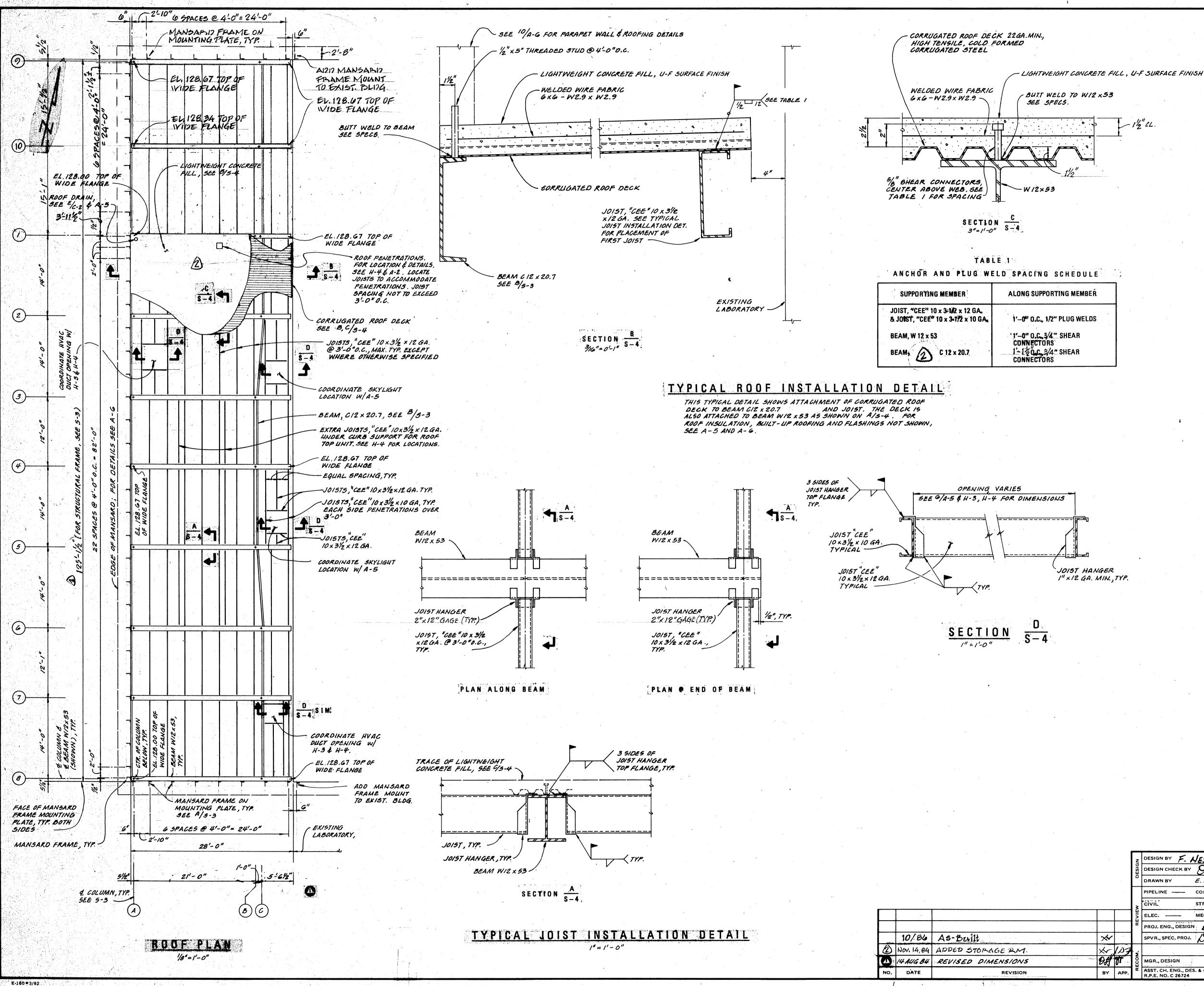


E-160 • 3/82

		•			
1					
					·
		10/86	As-Built	\times	
	Û	11/14/84	nevised for storage Room	X	10
э.	NO.	DATE	REVISION	вү	АРР



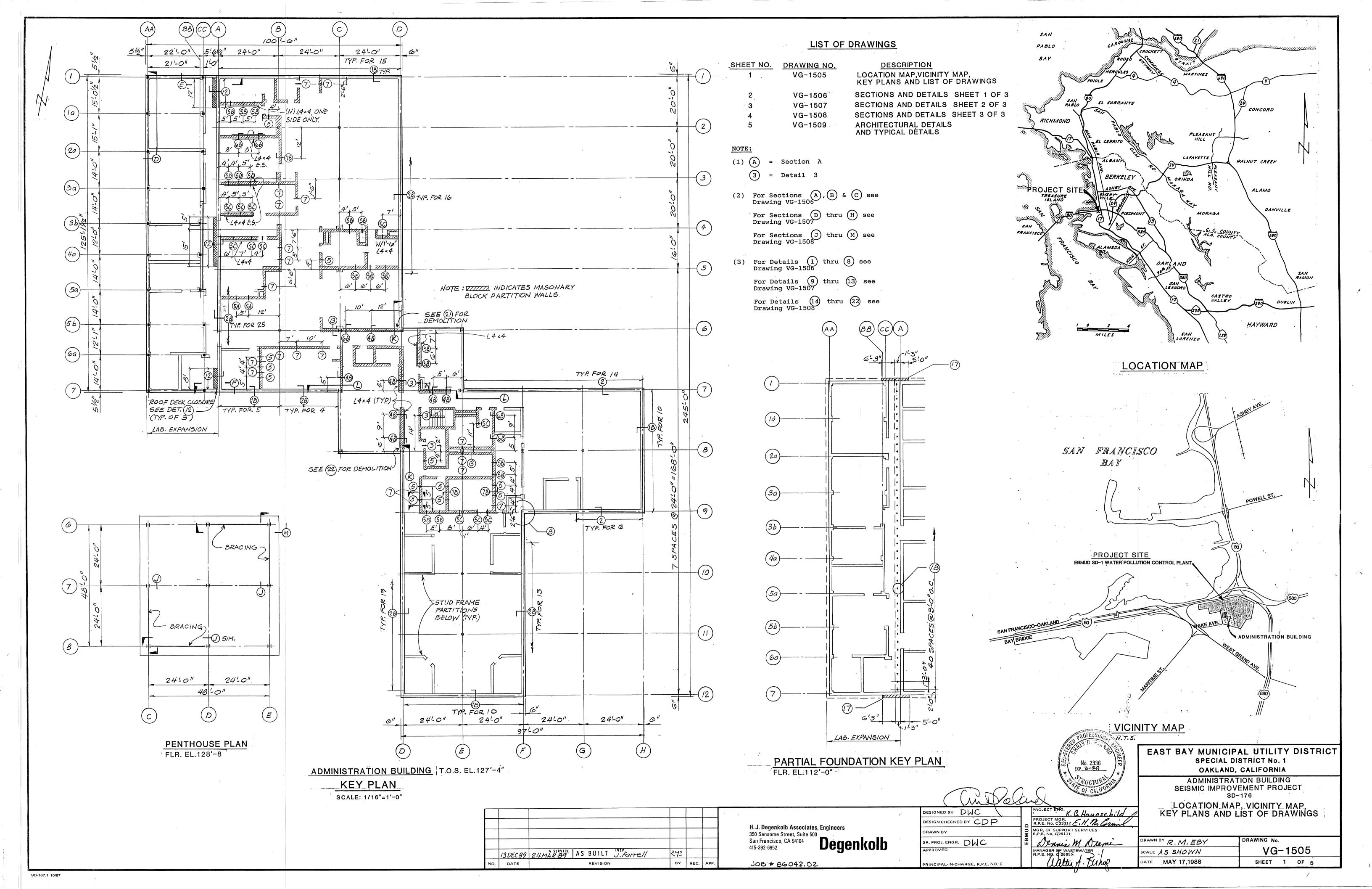


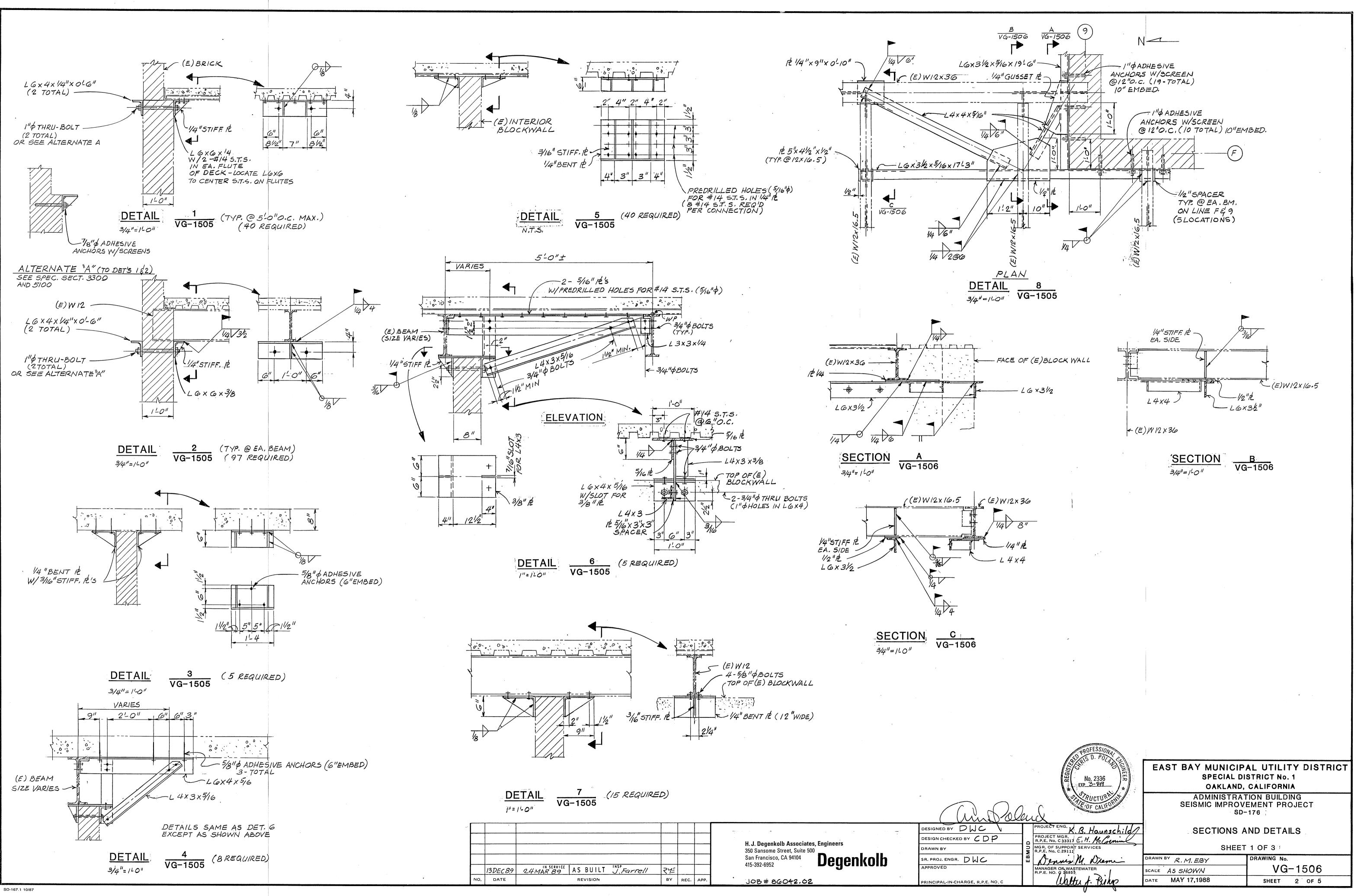


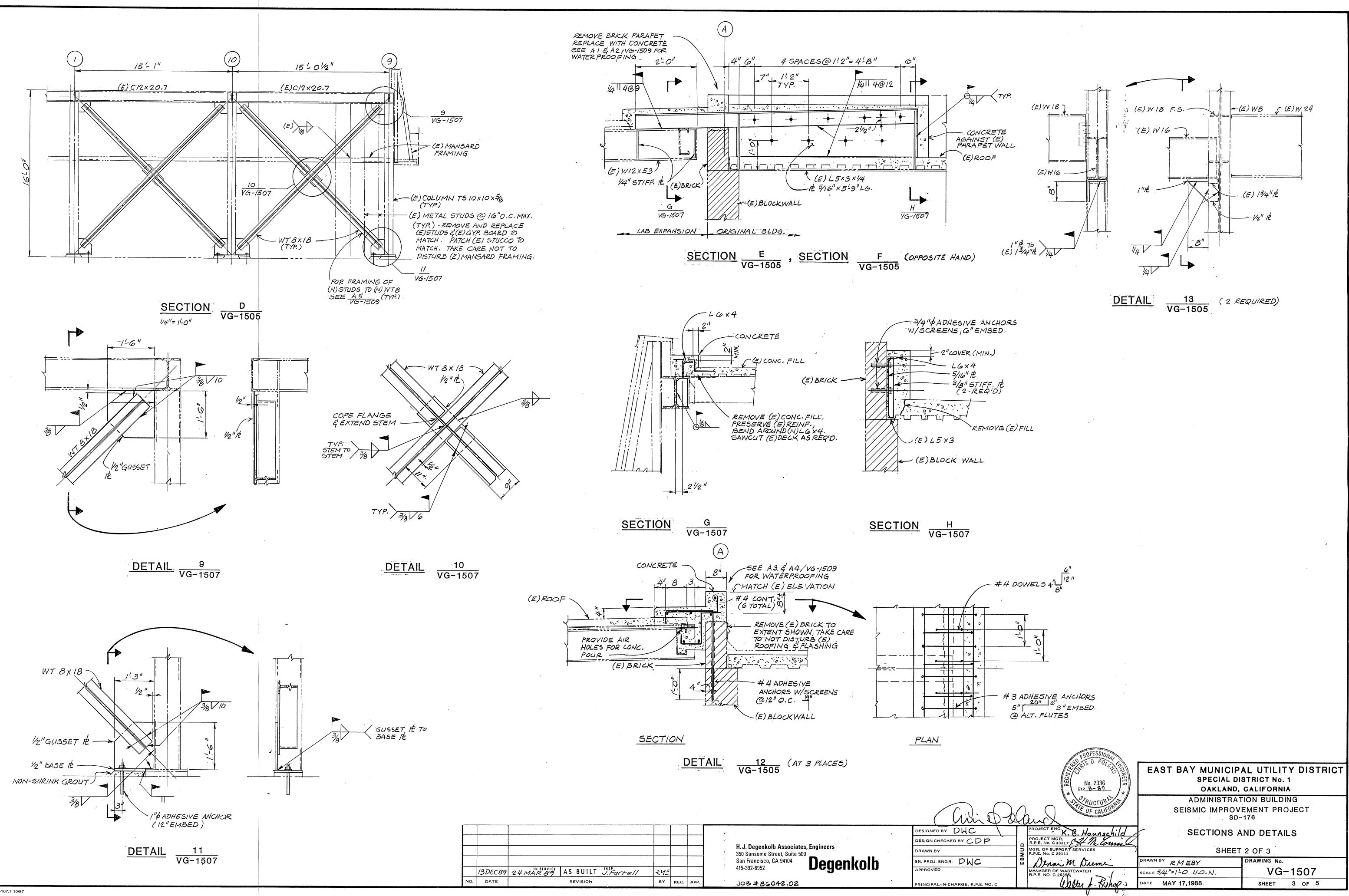
1 marine

1/2" LL. NOTES 1. SLOPE OF ROOF SHALL BE CONSTANT BETWEEN SPOT ELEVATIONS GIVEN. IONS, R.P.E. NO. C 2 CHURLER, R.P.E. NO. C 8216 F. NESTLERODE / O.S. ECK BY O. Jotso E. JOW & M. FONG EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA DESIGN BY DESIGN CHECK BY LABORATORY EXPANSION, SPECIFICATION SD 152 STRUCTURAL DRAWN BY CORR ----- FNDN -----PIPELINE STRUCT. SLL CIVIL ROOF PLAN & DETAILS. MECH. ELEC. PROJ. ENG., DESIGN D. Sytro SPVR., SPEC. PROJ. D. M. Dieme STRUCTURE OR ZONE DESIGNATION SD-S-4 Flom MGR., DESIGN SCALE AS SHOWN ASST. CH. ENG., DES. & CONST. CTURY G MARCH 84 DATE

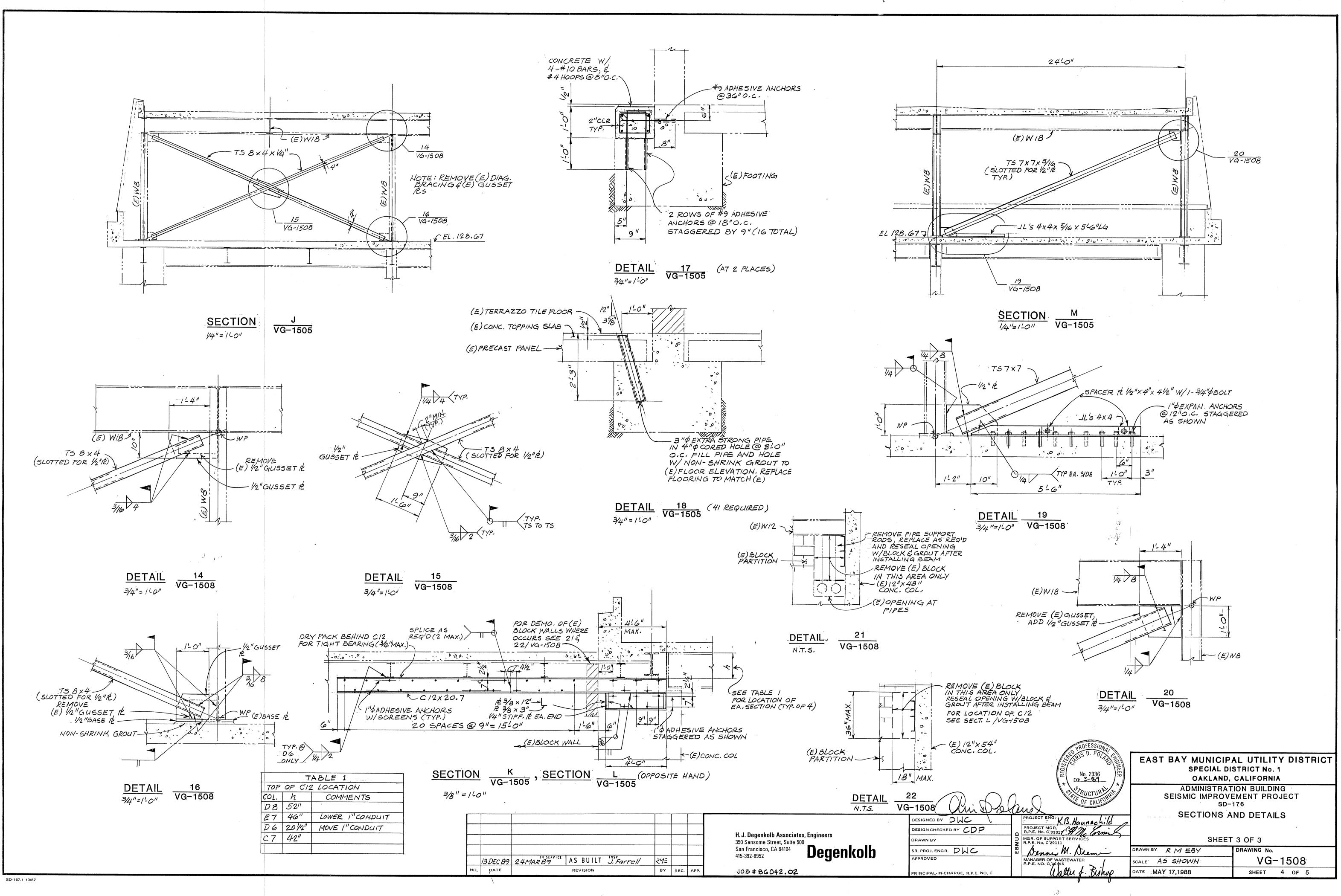
4

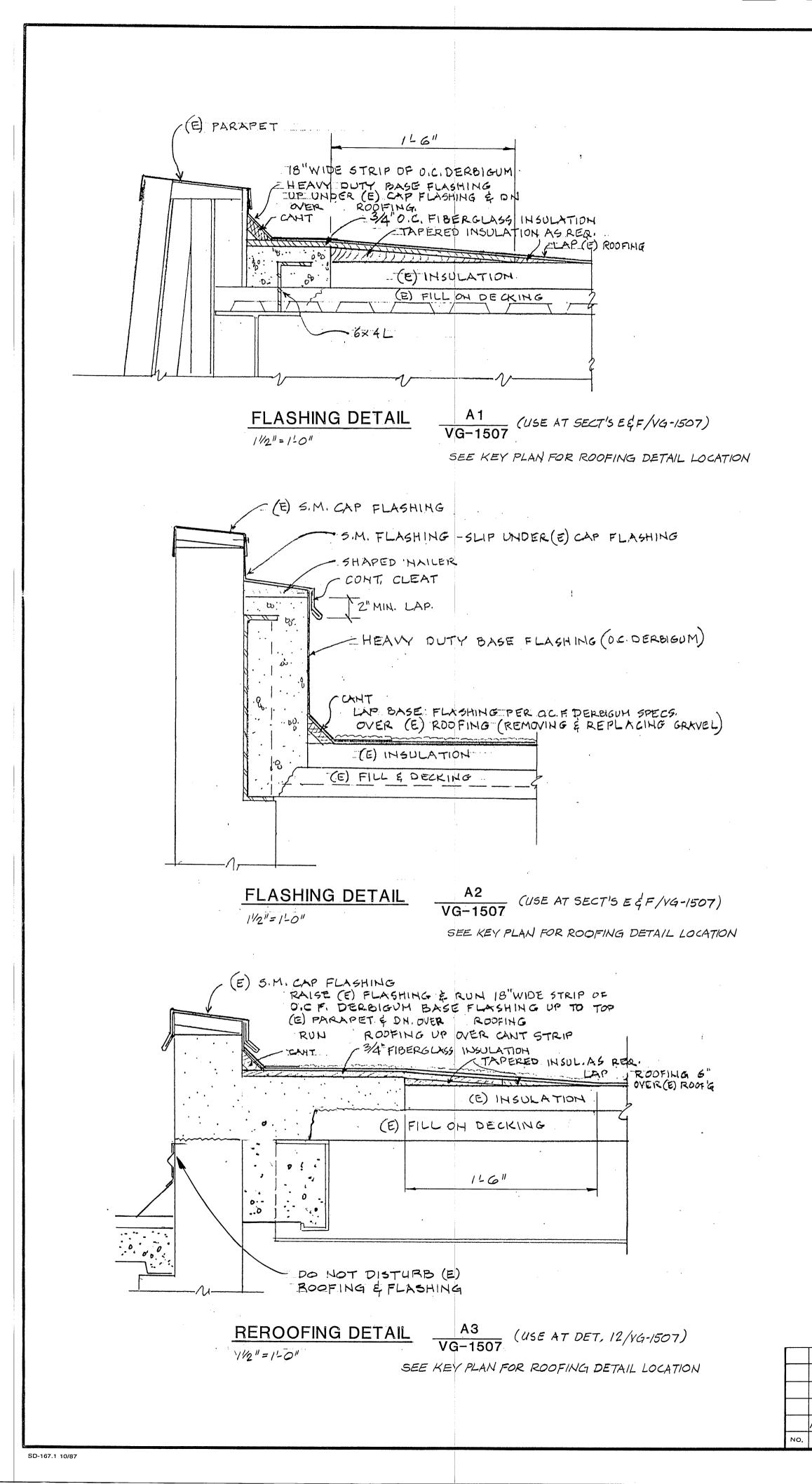


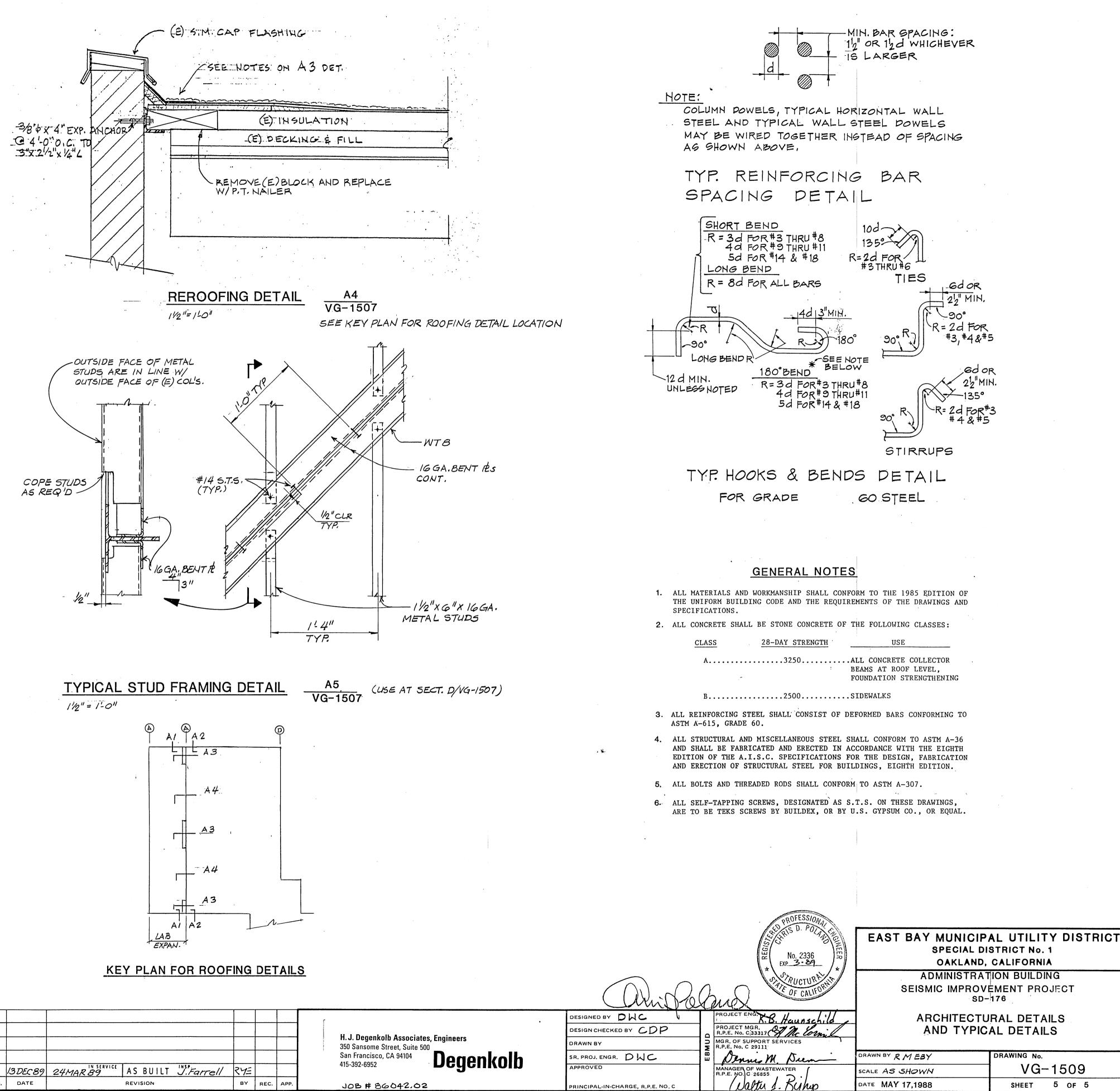




1 J

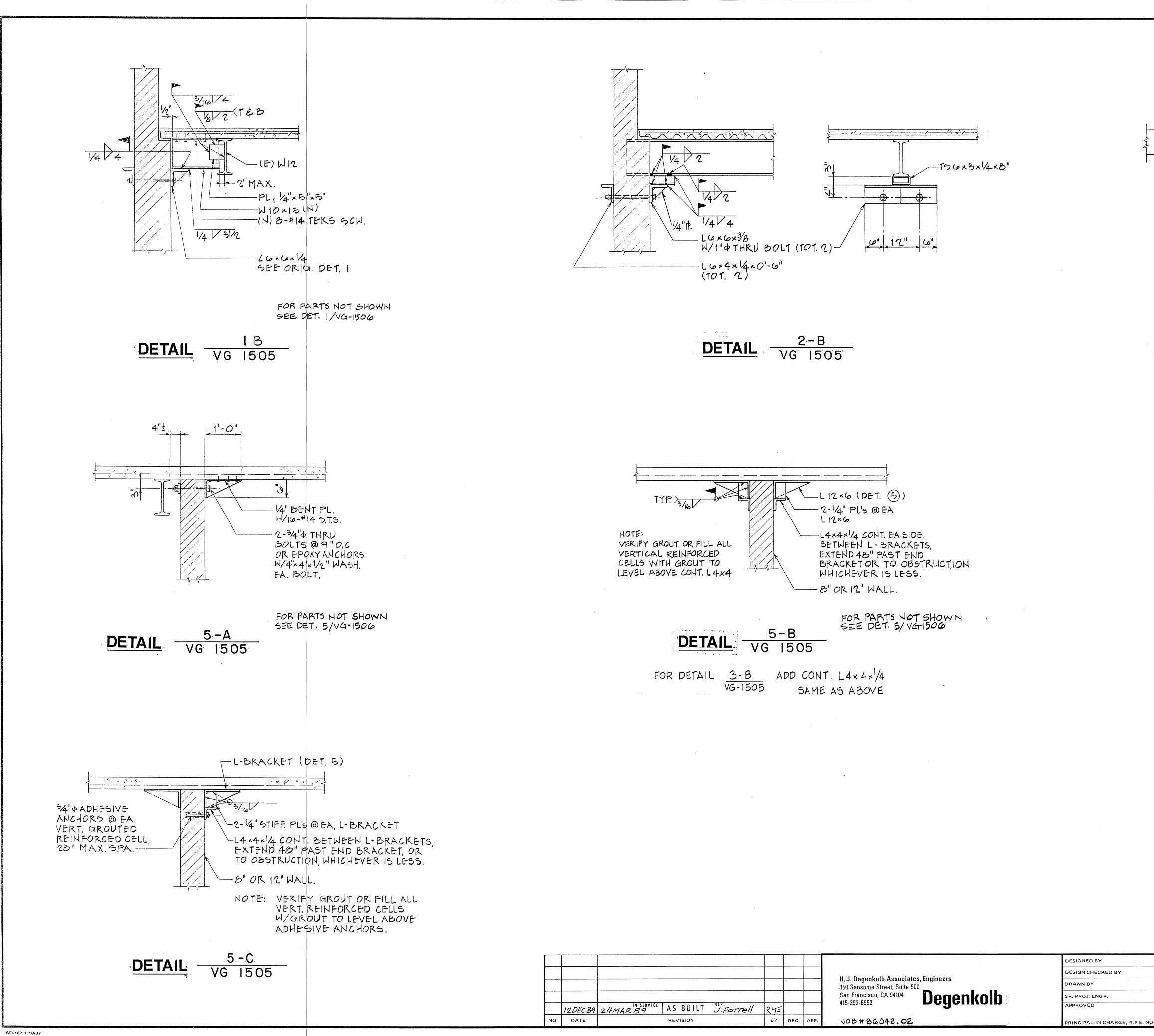




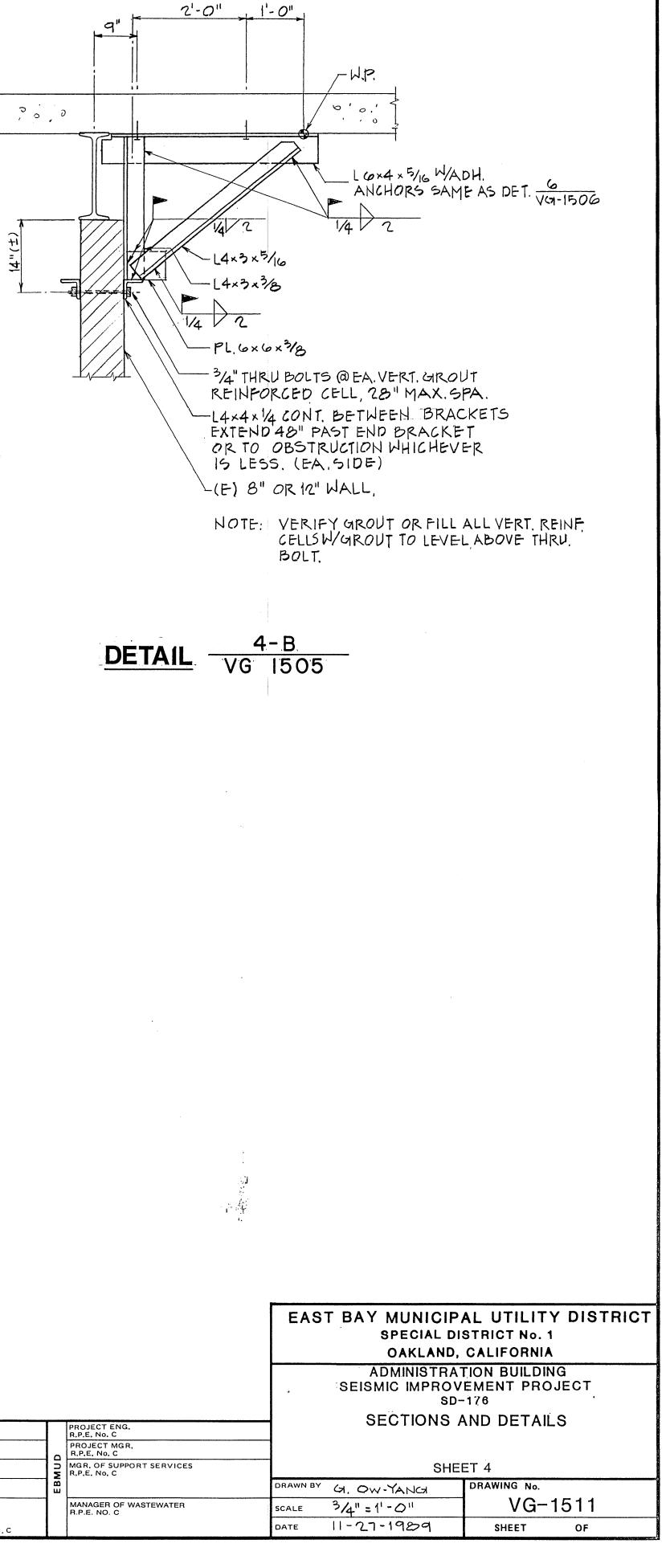


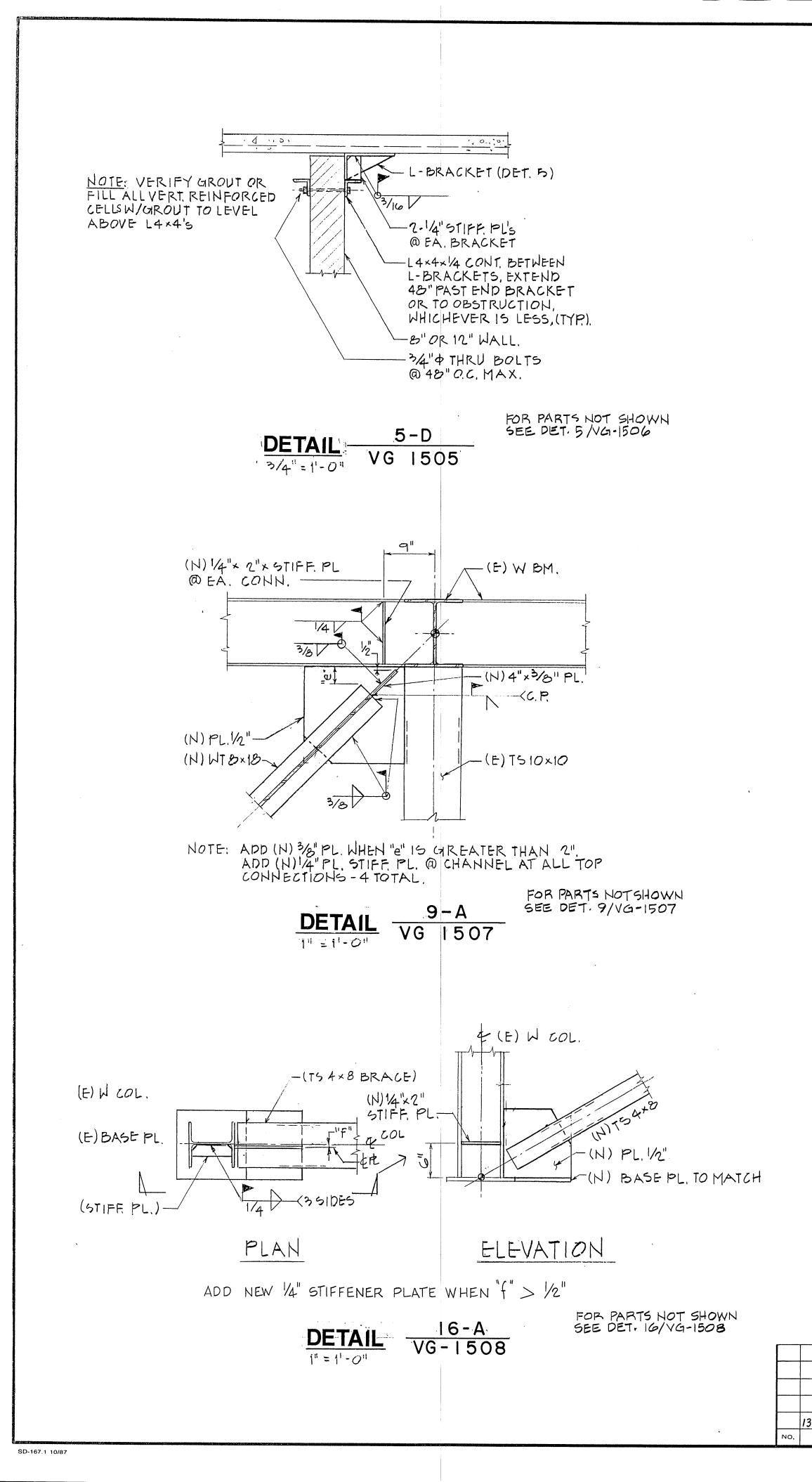
JOB # 86042.02

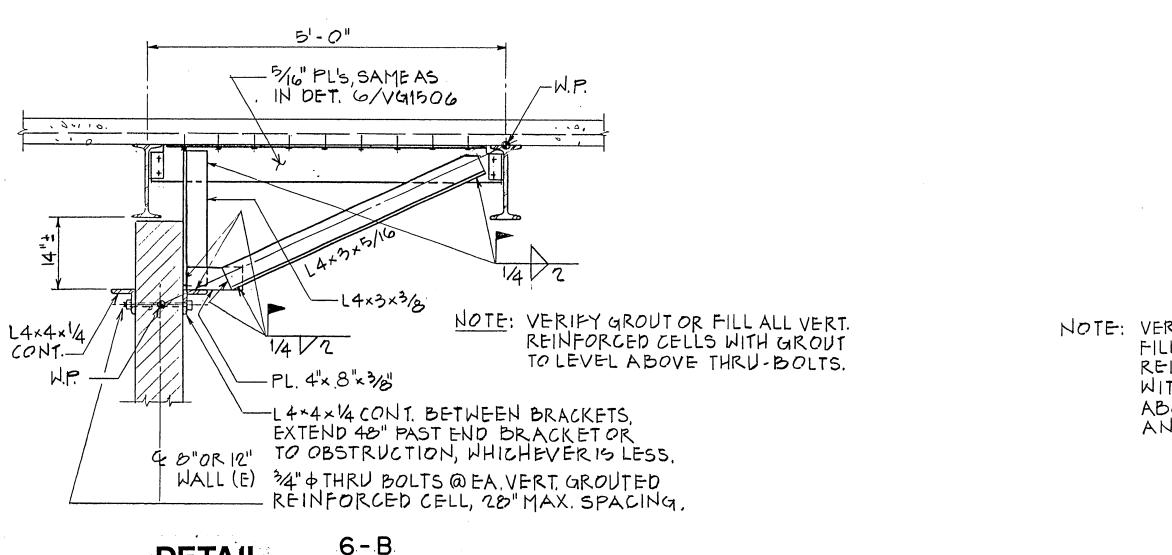
PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE, R.P.E. NO. C

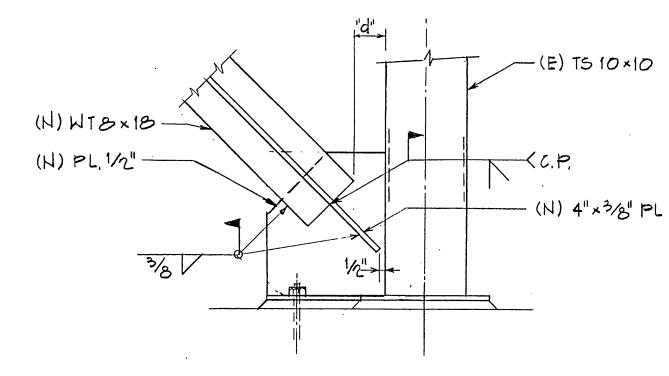


						DESIGNED BY
						DESIGN CHECKED BY
					H. J. Degenkolb Associates, Engineers 350 Sansome Street, Suite 500	DRAWN BY
					San Francisco, CA 94104 Norron Colh	SR. PROJ. ENGR.
DEC 89	24MAR 89 AS BUILT J.Farrell	245			415-392-6952 DGGGGGGGGGGGGG	APPROVED
DATE	REVISION	BY	REC.	APP.	JOB # 86042.02	PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE, R.P.E. NO. C

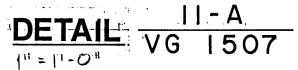






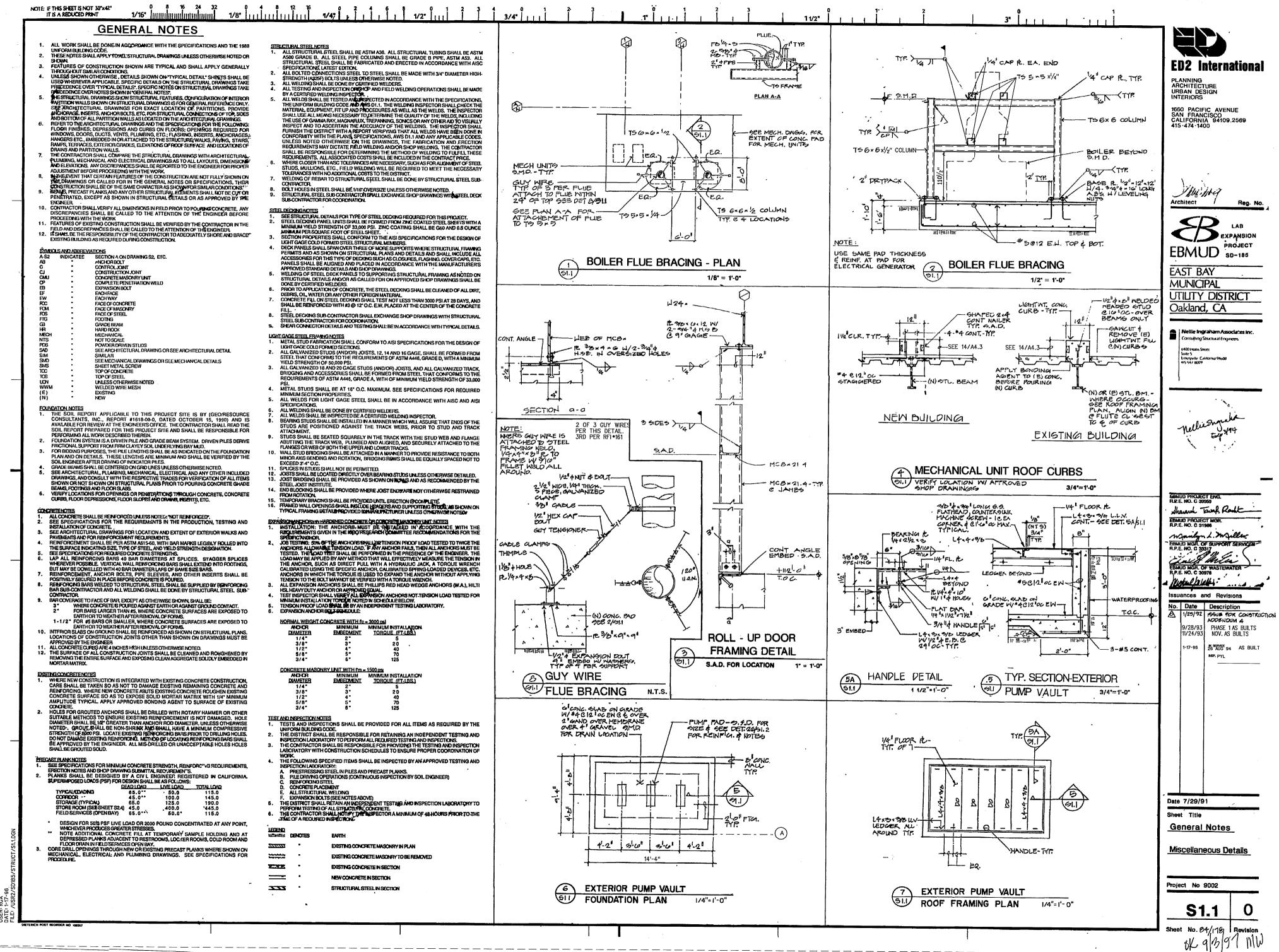


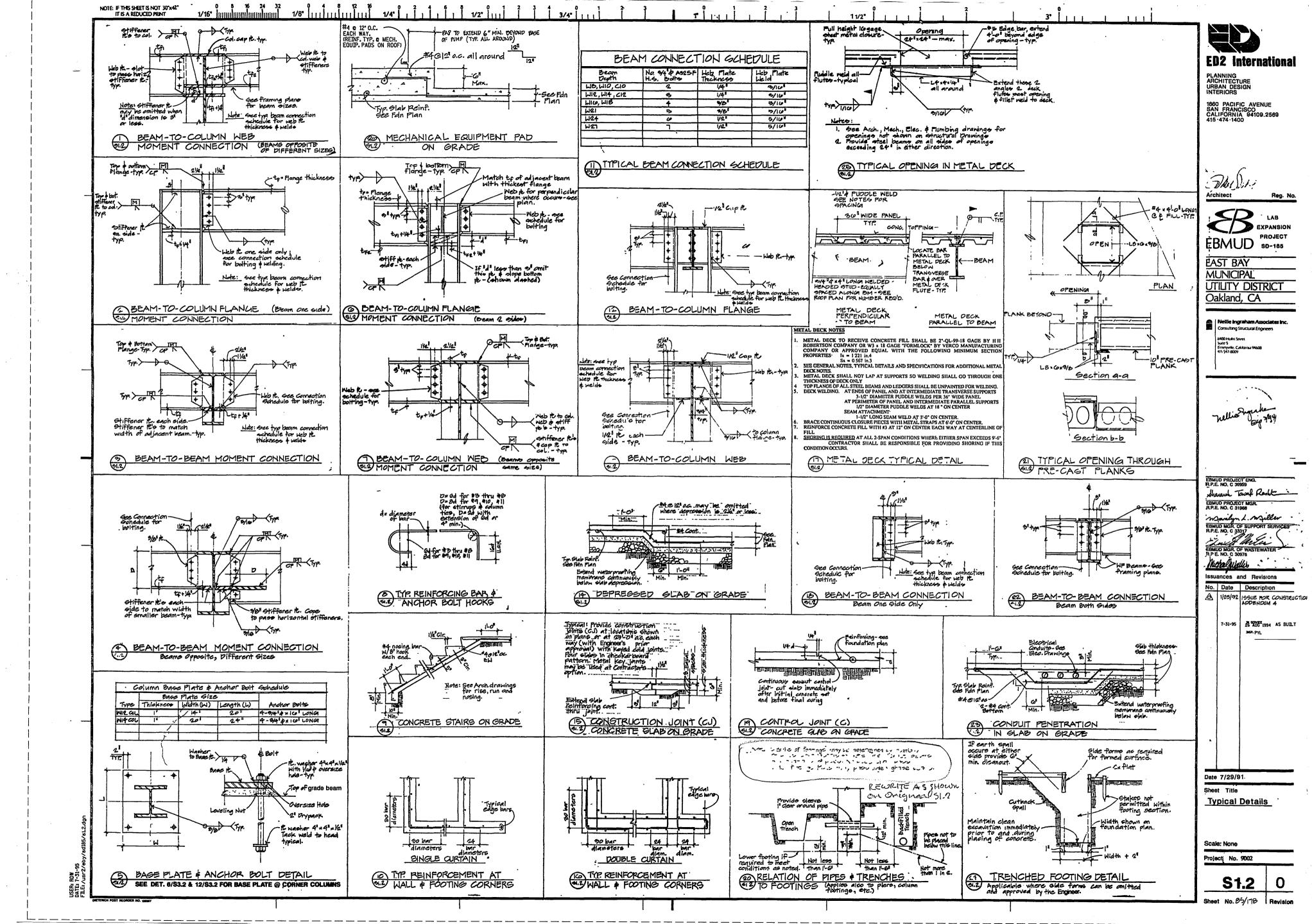


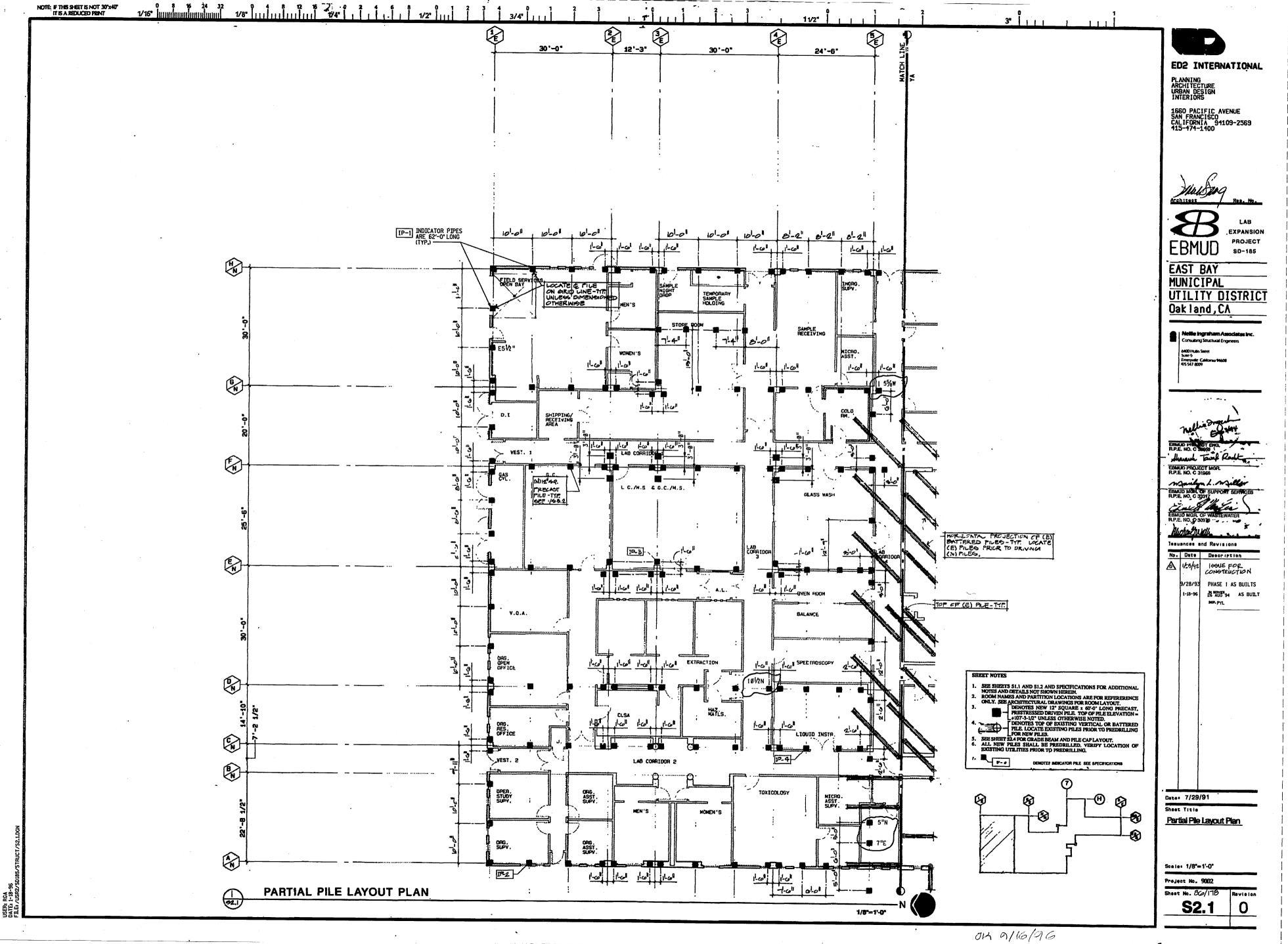


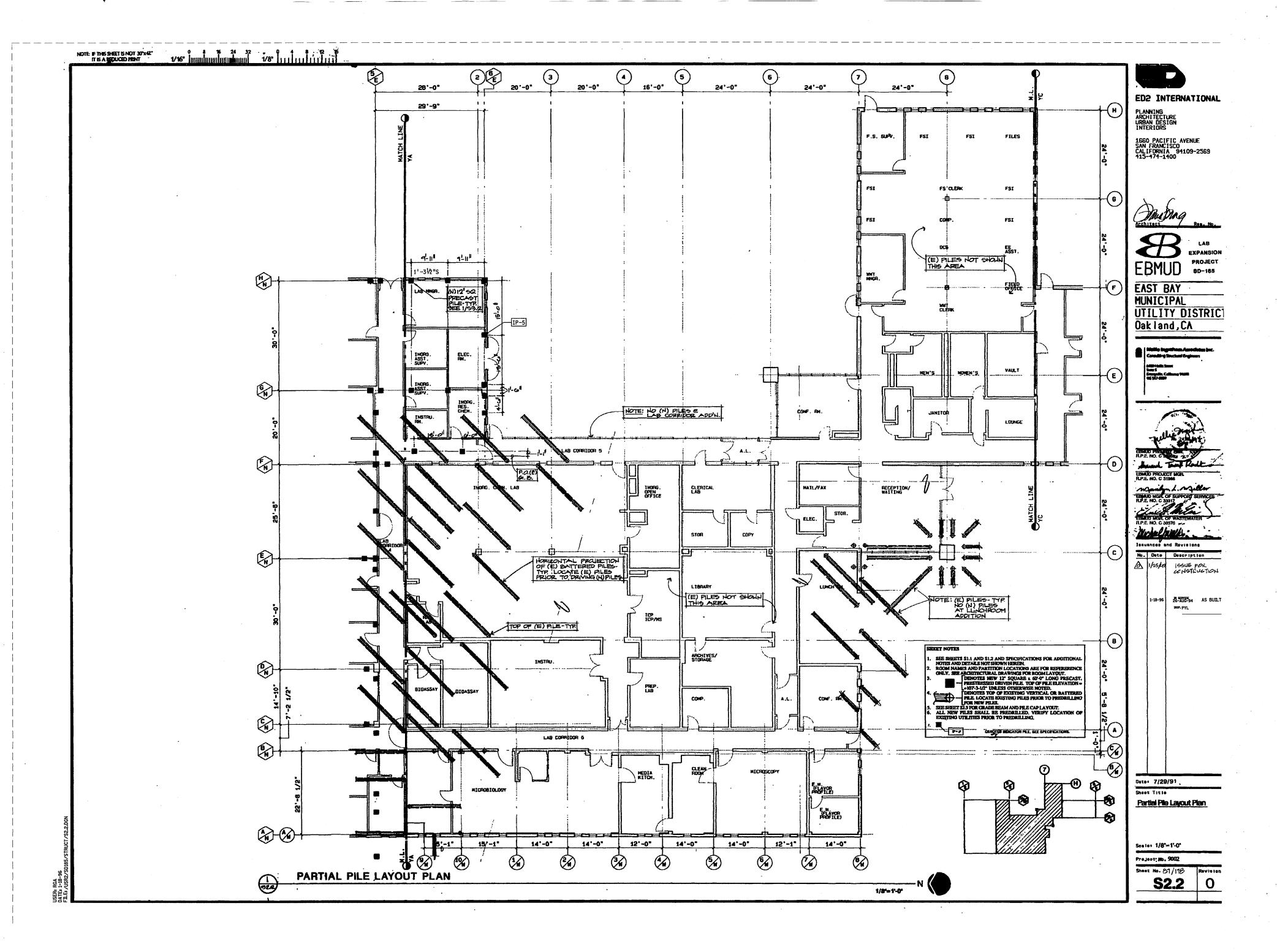
$\frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{6} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{16} 1$		-14 "×11"×9"×24"LG. BENT PL. ^{W/1} 4" STIFF. PL. ¢ 2-14" + HOLES ¢ 14" × 21/2"×21/2" PL. WASH. TACK WELDED. -2- ³ /4" + ADHESIVE ANCHOR @ 12" ΩC. ¢ 7" EMBEDMENT. - (E) &" OR 12" WALL B 505
(H) WIT & X 18 (H) WIT & X 18 (H) PL. 1/2" WE ADD (H) PL. WHEN "d" IS GREAT THAN 2" FOR PARTS NOT SHOWN SEE DET. 11/VG-1507		
H.J. Degenkolk Associates, Engineers 200 Sansone Street, Suite Stor 24/MAR 89 REVISION	DESIGNED BY PROJECT ENG. DESIGN CHECKED BY PROJECT MGR. DRAWN BY MGR. OF SUPPORT SERVICES SR. PROJ. ENGR. MMR. OF SUPPORT SERVICES APPROVED MANAGER OF WASTEWATER PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE, R.P.E. NO. C MANAGER OF WASTEWATER	EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT SPECIAL DISTRICT NO. 1 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATION BUILDING SEISMIC IMPROVEMENT PROJECT SD-176 SECTIONS AND DETAILS SHEET 5 DRAWIN BY GH. OW - YANG SCALE AS NOTED DATE 11-27-19&9

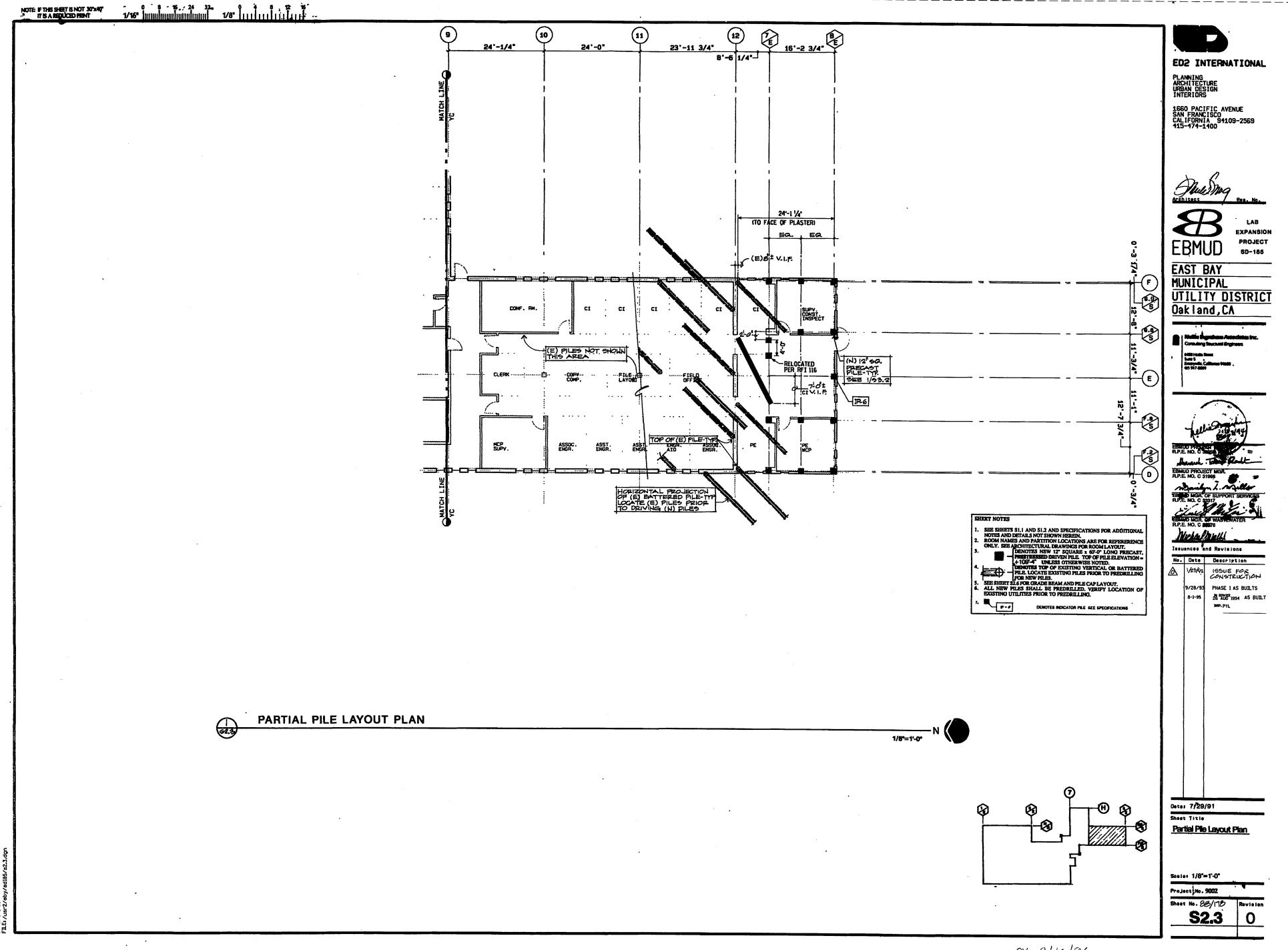
,





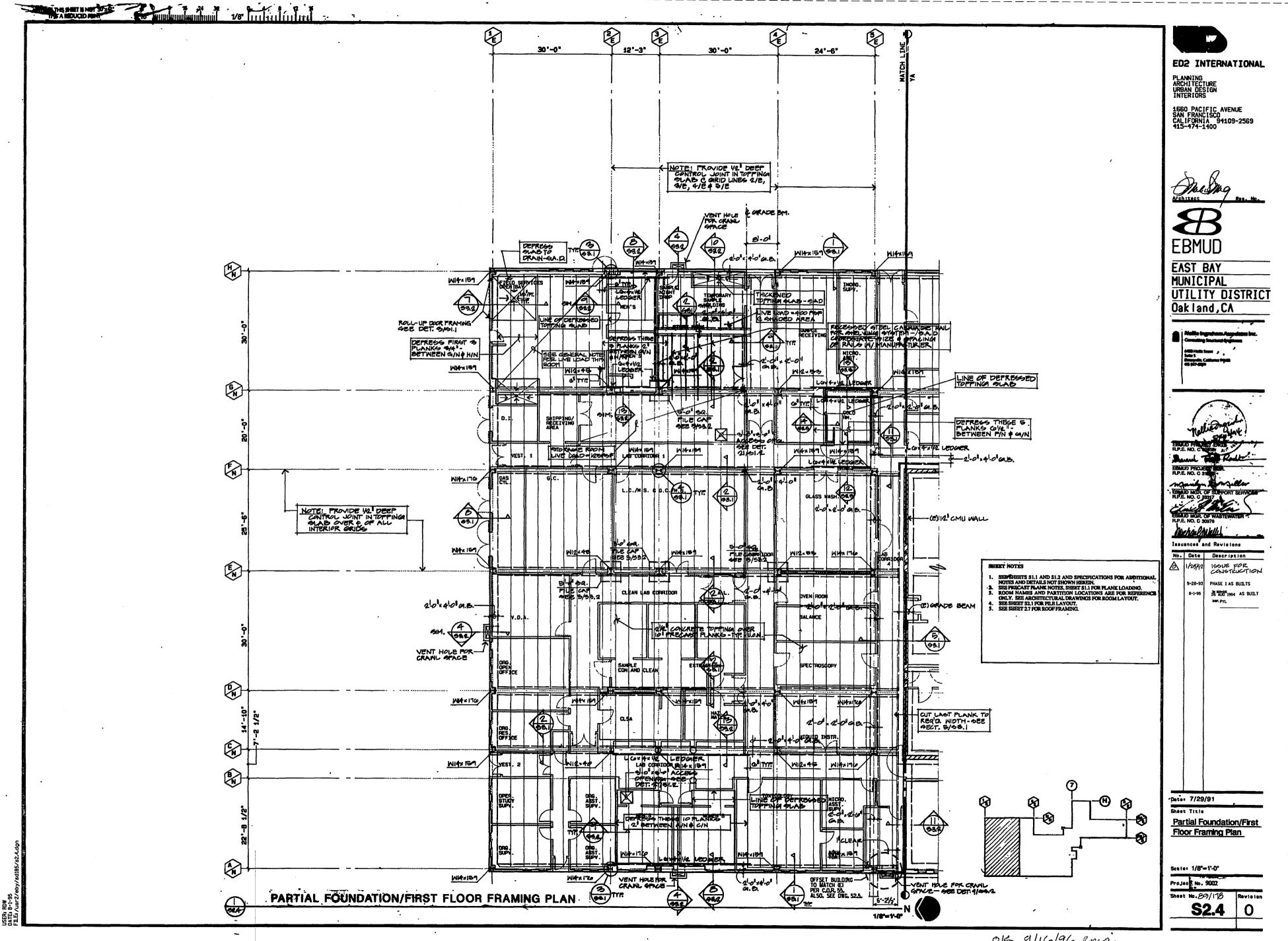




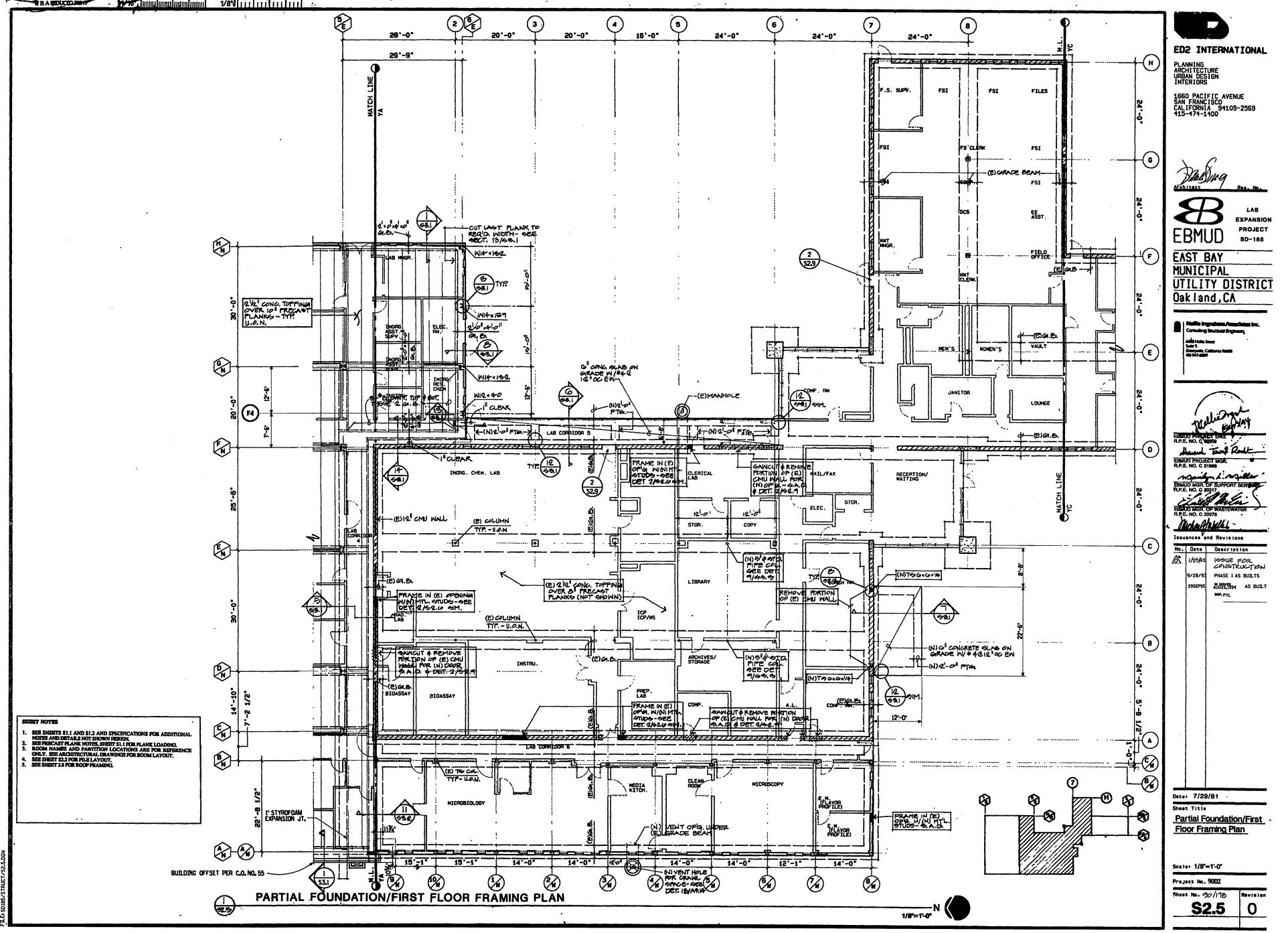


USER: RDW DATE: 8-1-95 F1LE: /usr2/eb

on 9/16/96

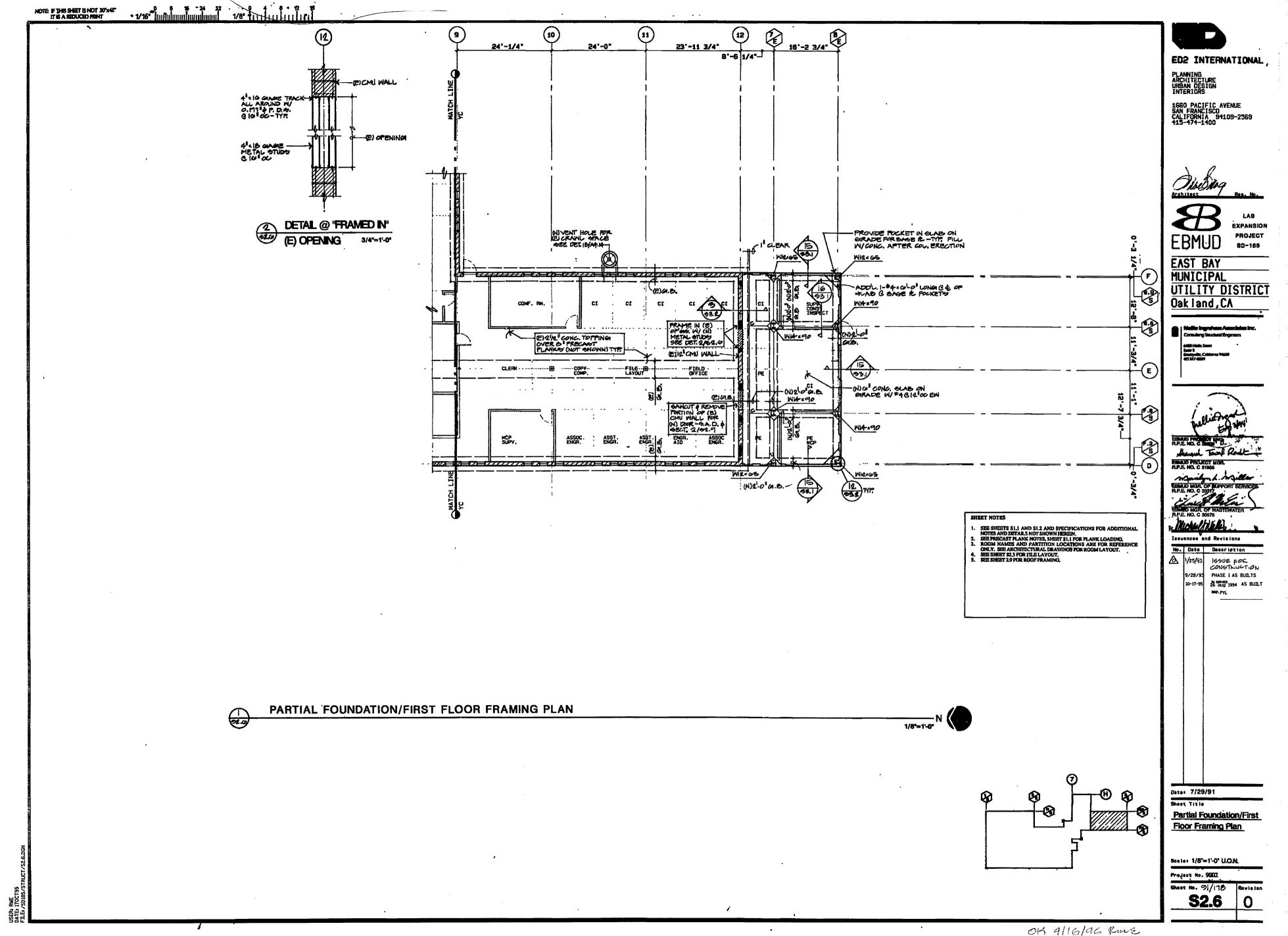


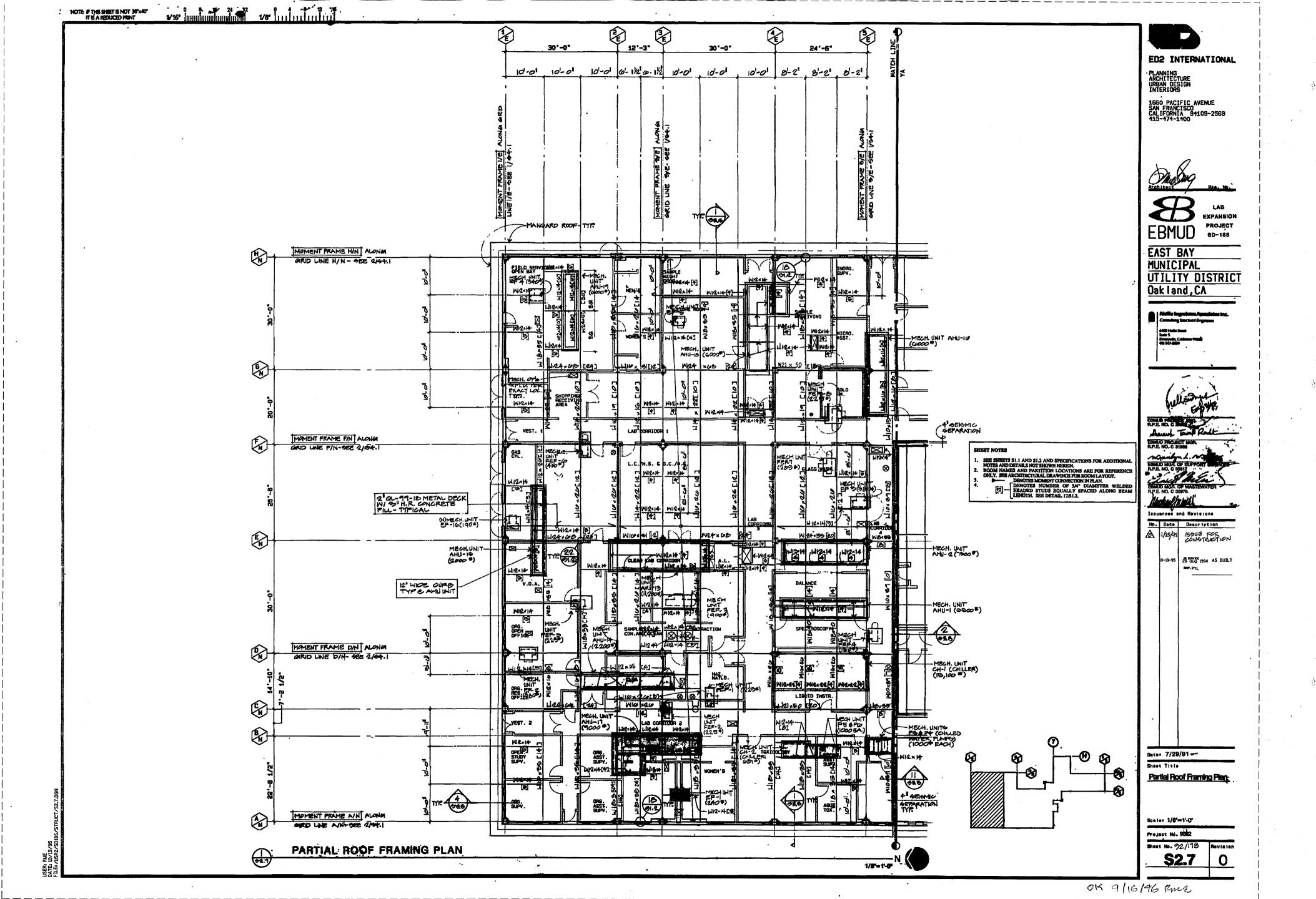
OK 9/16/96 Rmin

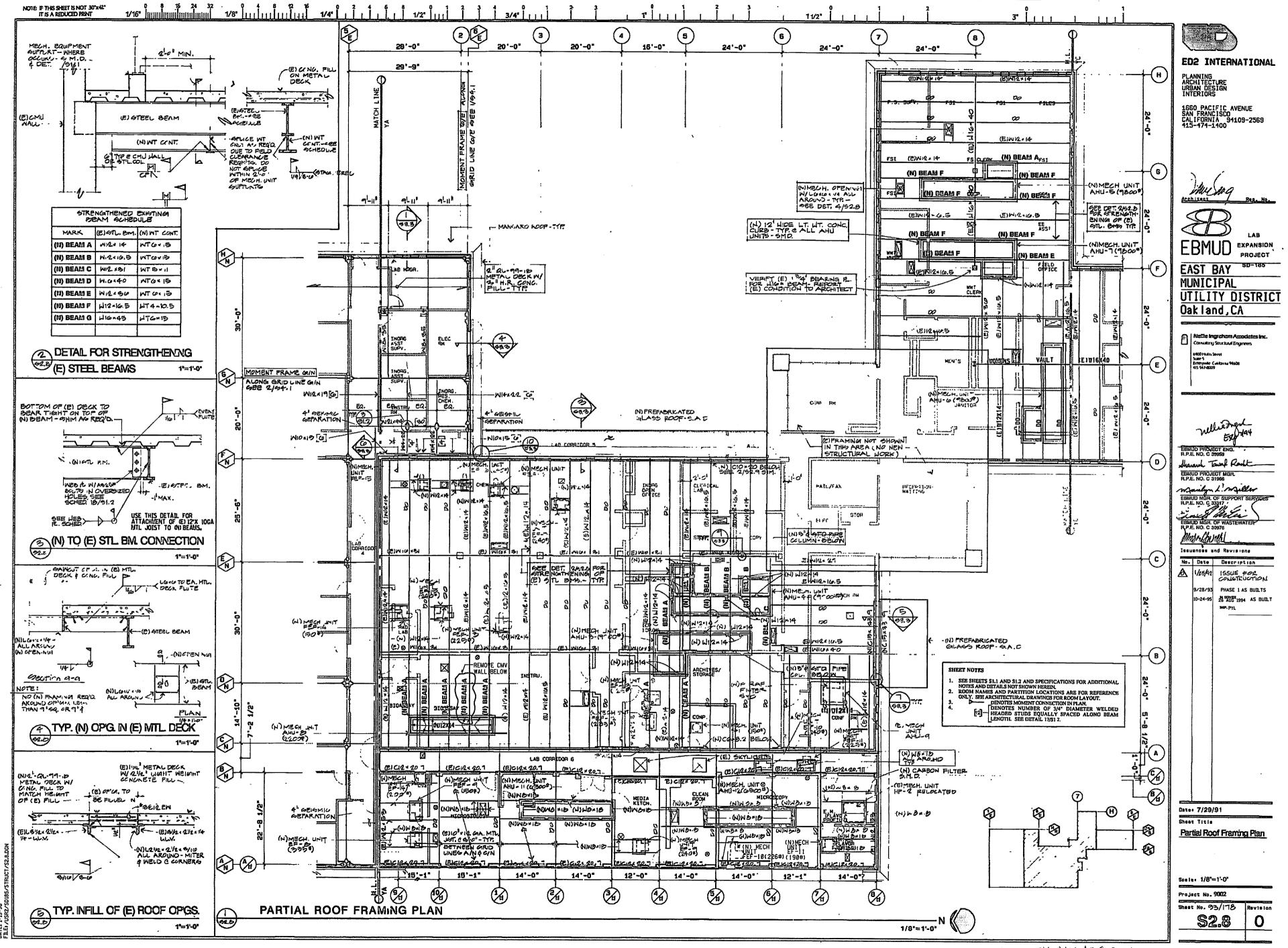


•

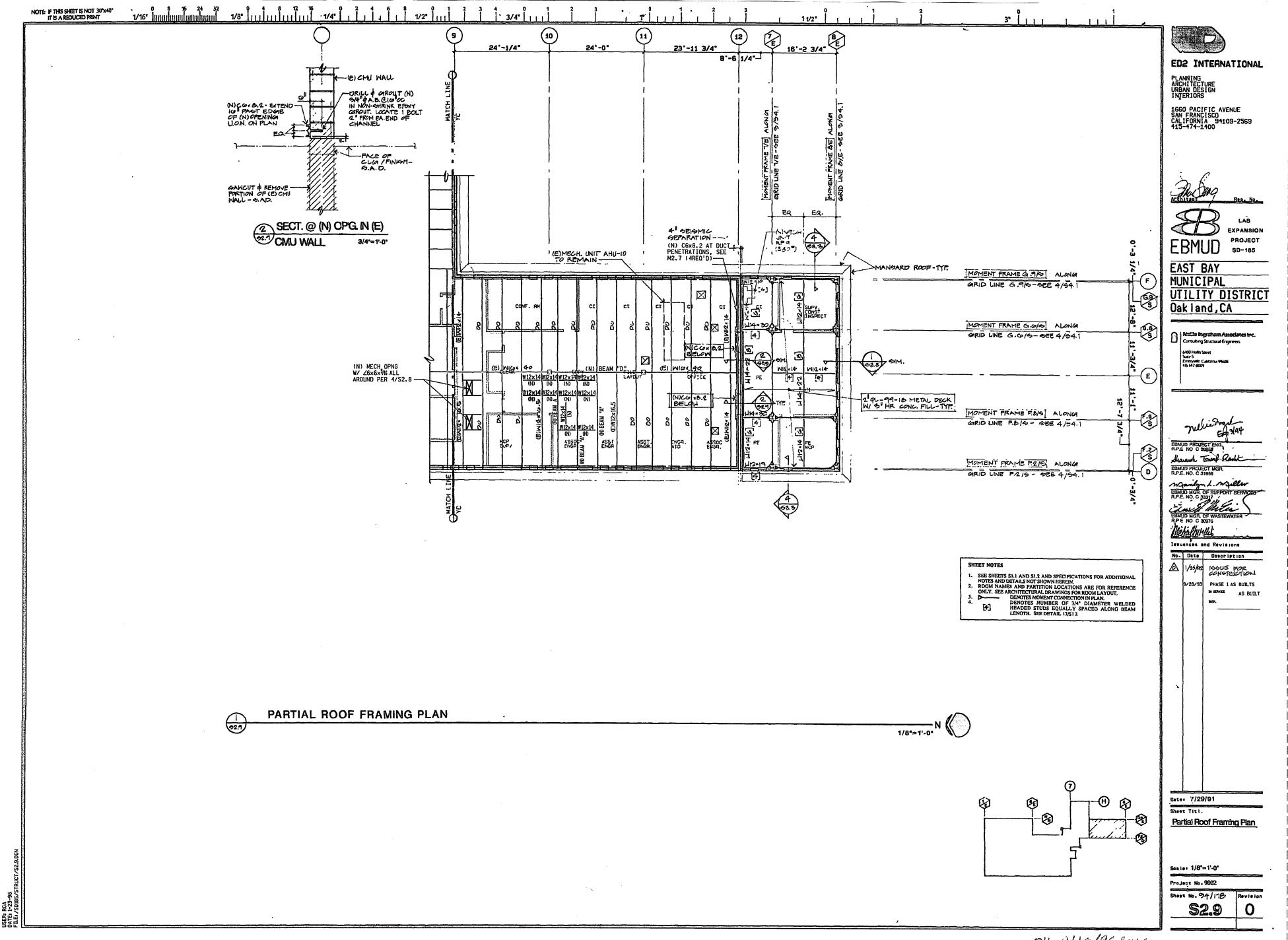
OK 9/16/96 PME





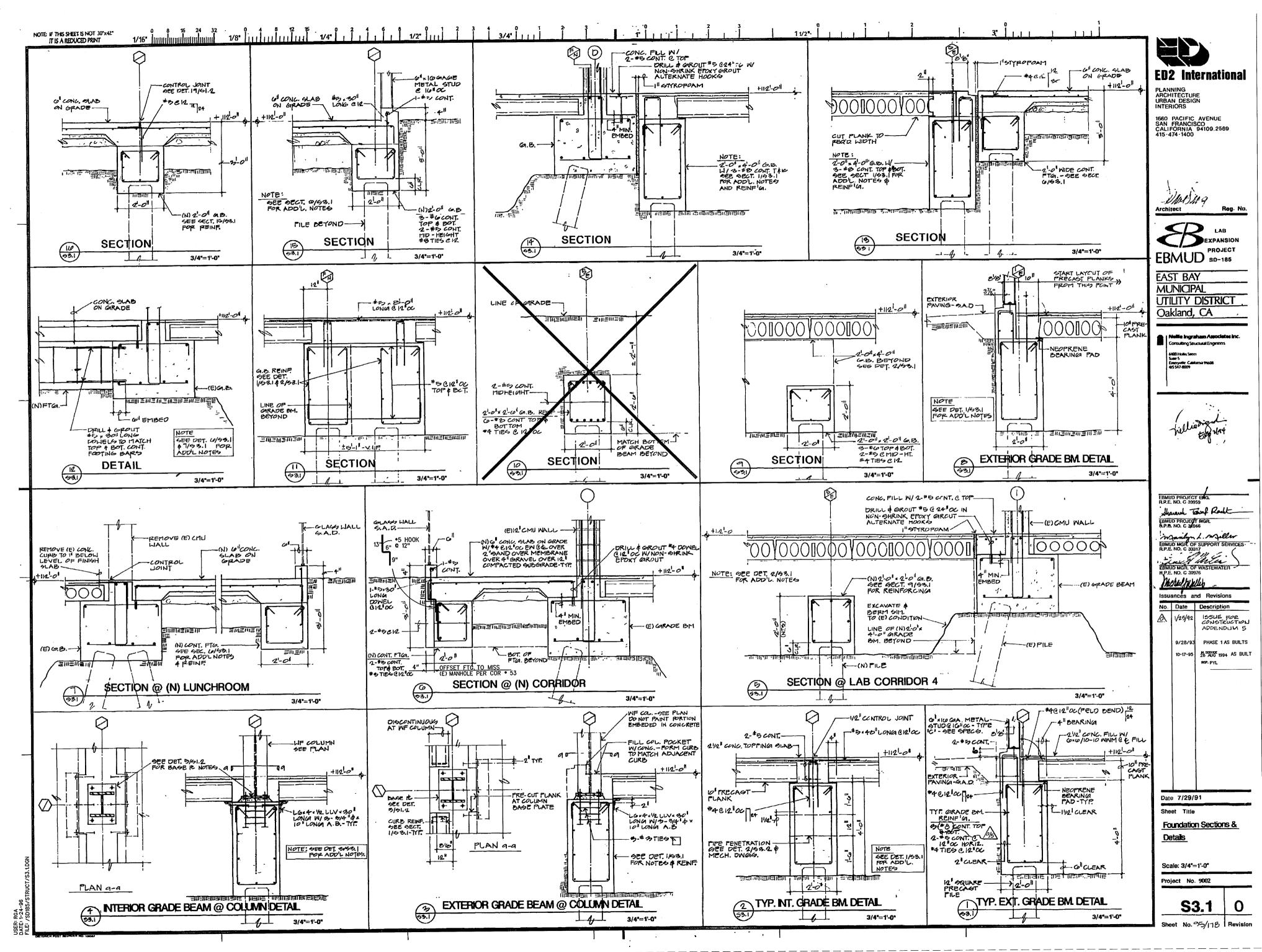


USER: RGA Date: 1-19-96 File: /USR2/S

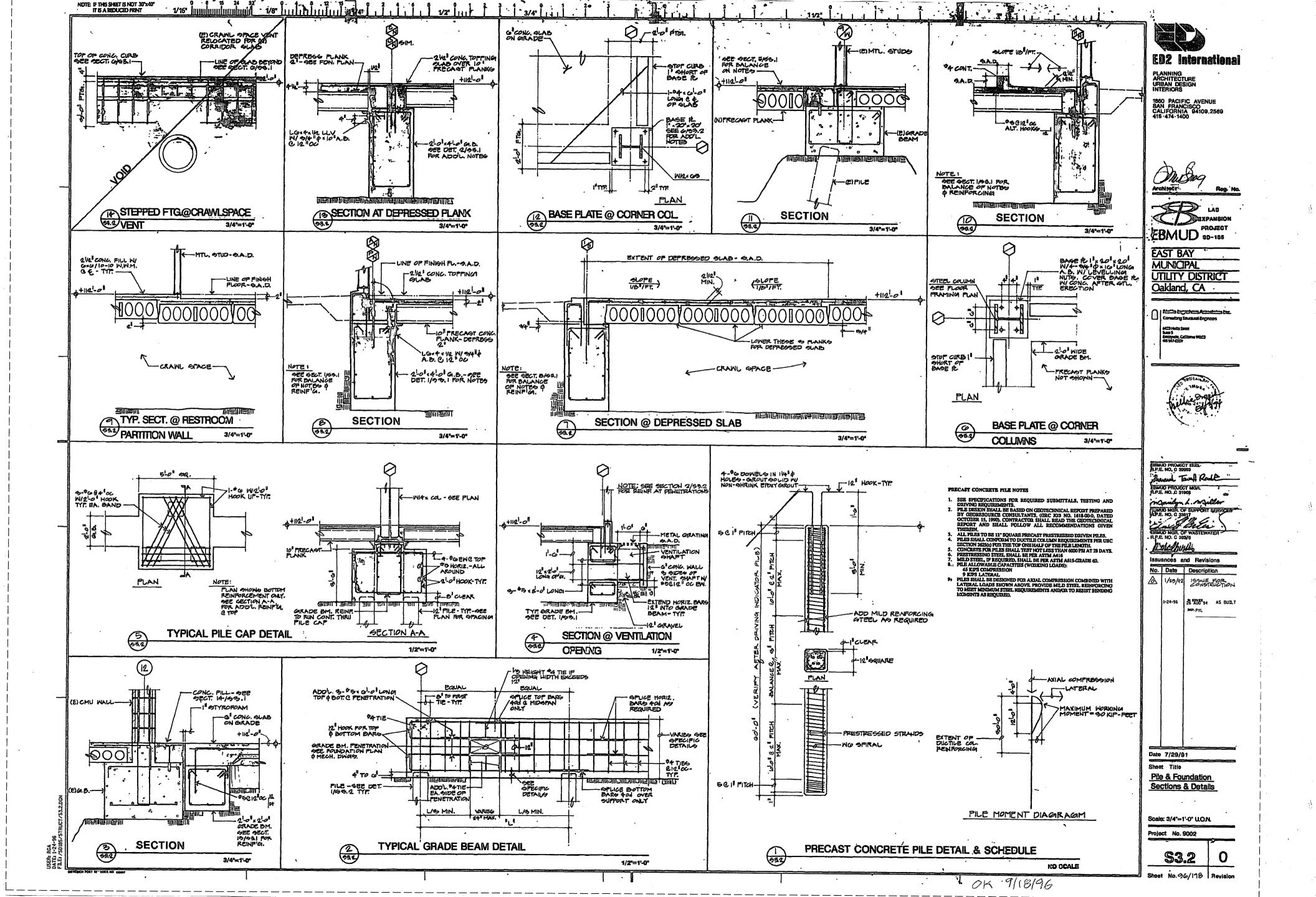


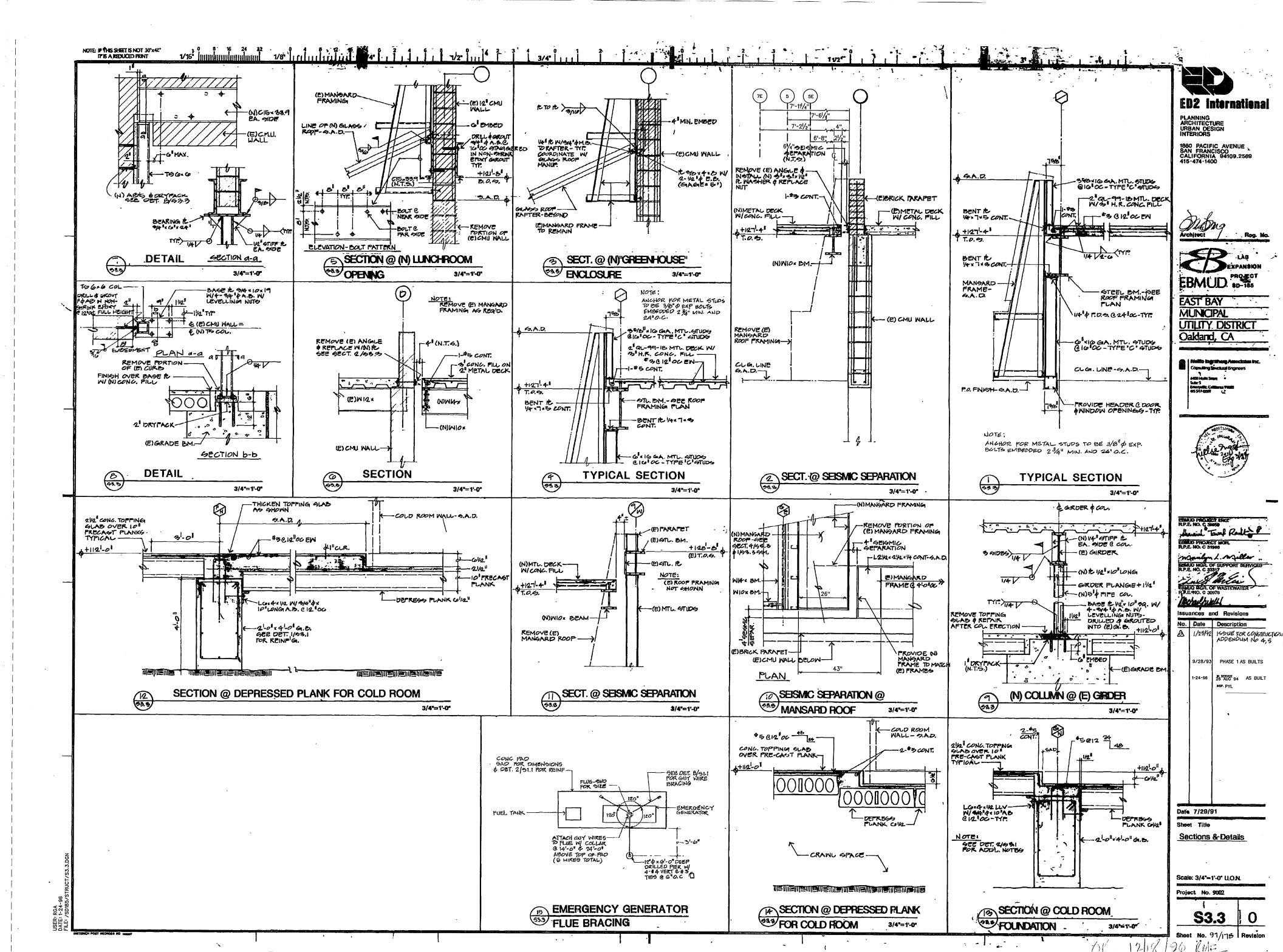
OK 9110/96 Para

.



ok T





(Excerpts) Seismic Evaluation Administrative Building and Laboratory East Bay Municipal Utility District

Main Wastewater Treatment Plant Seismic Structural Evaluation and Conceptual Design Project

2.0 STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION

The Admin building and Lab are structurally connected as a single building. The entire building is a single-story structure except for a two-story "pop-up" located in the middle portion of the building.

The building was constructed in three phases with the original construction in 1974, the West Lab addition in 1984 and the North Lab and South Admin additions in 1994. A seismic retrofit of the 1974 and 1984 construction was performed in 1988.

2.1 AVAILABLE DATA

The available data for the building includes 15 structural drawings for the original, 1974, structure, 7 structural drawings for West Lab addition and seismic improvements, and 19 structural drawings for the South Admin and the North Lab additions. Additionally, 30 architectural drawings were available for review. Material properties for only some of the structural components are specified in the drawings. Data not available was assumed based on ASCE 41-17 recommendations.

2.2 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Admin and Lab building is a complex structure consisting of the original Admin building, the original Lab building, the Pop-Up structure, the West Lab addition, the North Lab addition, and the South Admin addition. Plan view of the entire structure, with the various additions highlighted, is shown in Figure 1. The North and South elevations of the building are shown in Figure 2 with photographs of the building exterior shown in Figure 3 through Figure 7.

In 1974, as part of project SD122A, the Admin and Lab buildings were designed as a single building with two wings. The 1974 construction consisted of concrete-filled metal deck roof diaphragms supported by steel beams, interior steel columns, perimeter reinforced masonry shear walls, and precast vertical and battered concrete piles. A two-story Pop-Up is located between the two wings. The Pop-Up consists of cast-in-place concrete slabs and steel braced frames at the upper story, and reinforced concrete shear walls at the lower story.

In 1984, as part of project SD152, a one-story steel moment frame structure with a concrete-filled metal deck and precast vertical and battered concrete piles was added along the west side of the original Lab.

In 1988, as part of project SD176, the original Lab and Admin wings were seismically retrofitted. The retrofit work addressed deficiencies in the out-of-plane masonry wall anchorage throughout the original building. The steel braces at the upper-story of the Pop-Up structure were replaced with stronger braces. The work also included eliminating the seismic gap between the roof of the West Lab addition (project SD152) and the original Lab. The roof of the West Lab addition was tied into the walls of the original Lab to address the out-of-plane anchorage deficiencies in the original Lab. Deficiencies in the steel moment frame of the West Lab addition (project SD152) were addressed by adding two bays of steel braced frames along the west side of the West Lab addition.

In 1991, as part of project SD185, the south side of the original Admin building and the north side of the original Lab were expanded. Both additions are seismically-separate from the main building and consist of steel moment frames with concrete-filled metal deck roofs and vertical precast concrete piles. As part of the SD185 project, two light frame greenhouse-like structures were added. These structures consist of a lunch room extension located on the south side of the original lab building and the lab corridor addition located on the east side of the original lab building as shown in Figure 1.

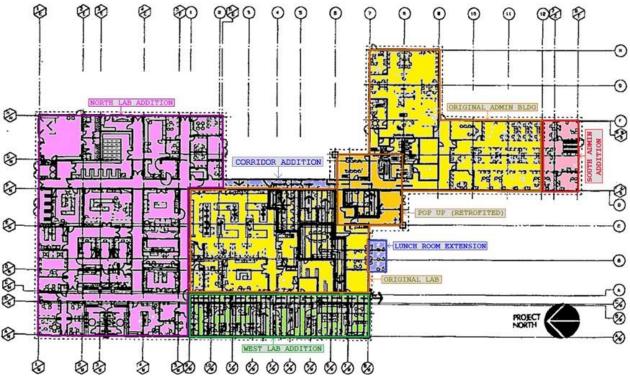


Figure 1: Admin/Lab Buildings - Plan View Showing the Building Parts

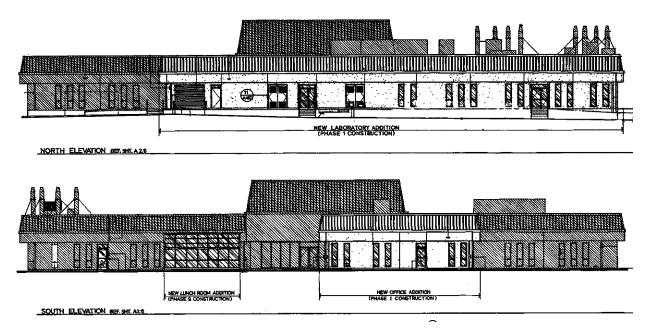


Figure 2: Admin/Lab Buildings – North (top) and South (bottom) Elevations

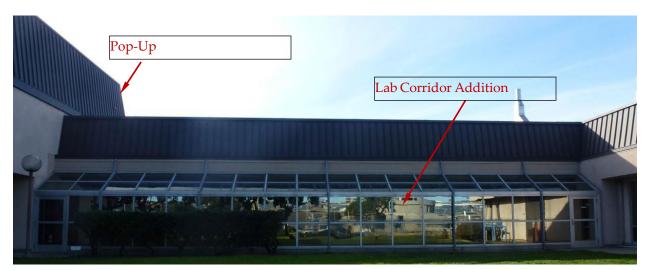


Figure 3: The Original Lab Building, Corridor Addition and the Pop-Up – View from East



Figure 4: The Original Admin Building and Addition (left) – View from East



Figure 5: West Lab Addition – View from West



Figure 6: North Lab Addition – Northwestern Corner



Figure 7: The Two-Story Pop-Up Portion – View from South

2.3 GRAVITY LOAD RESISTING SYSTEM

2.3.1 Original Structure

The gravity load resisting system of the buildings consists of a lightweight concrete-filled metal deck roof supported by steel girders and beams. The steel beams are supported by steel columns and the exterior load bearing concrete block masonry walls. The columns and the walls are supported on grade beams, pile caps and piles. The two-story Pop-Up portion has reinforced concrete slabs supported on steel girders and beams. The steel girders transfer their loads to steel columns and two massive concrete columns at the northeastern and southwestern corners. Each column is 4-foot square in cross-section supported on a pile cap with 16 piles.

2.3.2 West Lab Addition

The gravity load resisting system of the buildings consists of a lightweight concrete-filled metal deck roof supported by steel girders and beams. The steel beams are supported by steel columns. The columns are supported on grade beams with piles.

2.3.3 North Lab Addition

The gravity load resisting system of the buildings consists of a lightweight concrete-filled metal deck roof supported by steel girders and beams. The steel beams are supported by steel columns. The columns are supported on grade beams, pile caps and piles.

2.3.4 South Admin Addition

The gravity load resisting system of the buildings consists of a lightweight concrete-filled metal deck roof supported by steel girders and beams. The steel beams are supported by steel columns. The columns are supported on grade beams with piles.

2.4 FOUNDATION SYSTEM

The Admin and Lab building complex consists of multiples seismically independent structures separated by expansion joints. Each individual part is described below.

2.4.1 Original Structure

The foundation system of the original building (shown in Figure 8) consists of foundation beams, pile caps and 219 vertical and batter piles. Pile details are shown in Figure 9. It is important to note that almost all batter piles are oriented in the northeast-southwest plane, and there is very little batter action in the northwest-southeast direction.

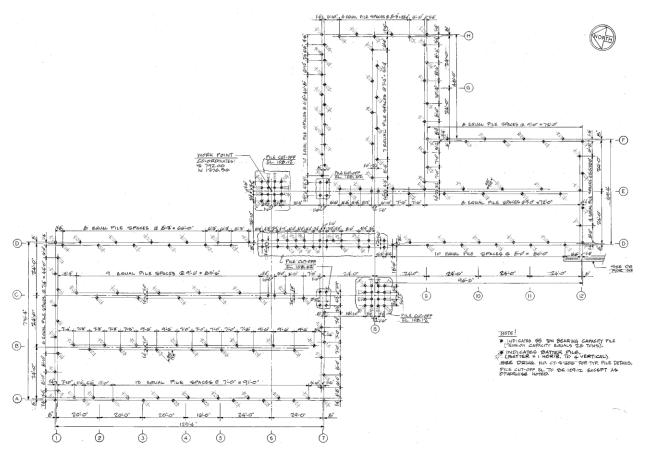


Figure 8: Foundation Plan of the Original Structure

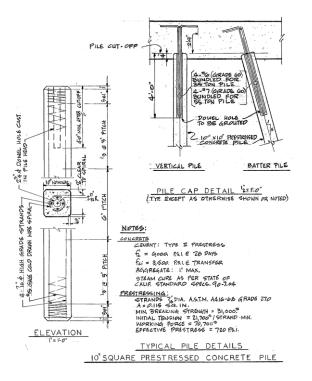


Figure 9: Typical Pile Details for the Original Structure

2.4.2 West Lab Addition

The foundation system of the West Lab addition (shown in Figure 10) consists of foundation grade beams and 42 twelve-inch square precast vertical and batter piles. The foundation beams of the West Lab addition are decoupled from the original building foundations.

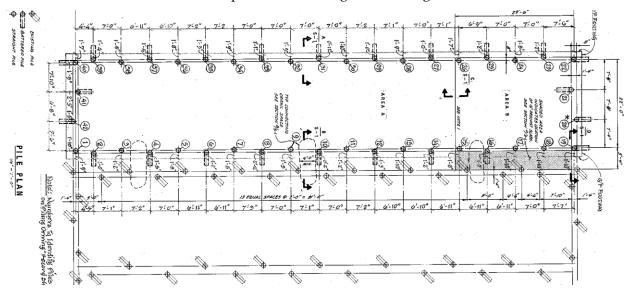


Figure 10: Foundation Plan of the West Lab Addition

2.4.3 North Lab Addition

The foundation system of the building consists of foundation beams, pile caps and 148 twelveinch square precast vertical piles. The foundation beams of the North Lab addition are decoupled from the original building foundations (as shown in Figure 11 left).

2.4.4 South Admin Addition

The foundation system of the structure consists of foundation beams and 14 twelve-inch square precast vertical piles. The foundation beams of the South Admin addition are decoupled from the original building foundations (as shown in Figure 11 right).

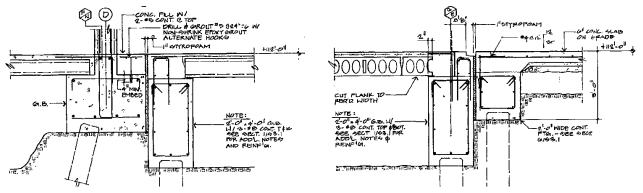


Figure 11: Foundation Details of the Lab and Admin Additions

2.5 LATERAL LOAD RESISTING SYSTEM

The Admin and Lab building complex consists of multiples seismically independent structures separated by expansion joints. Each individual part is described below.

2.5.1 Original Structure

The original structure, designed and constructed in 1974, consists of the original Admin building, the original Lab building and the Pop-Up structure.

The main lateral load resisting system of the Admin and Lab portions of the building consists of reinforced concrete floor and roof diaphragms and perimeter shear walls. The shear walls are reinforced concrete masonry units (CMU) with grout infill. The roof diaphragm is assumed to be concrete-filled as indicated on number of drawings. For example, the roofing detail at the roof to wall connection (taken from DWG CT-A-423) shows lightweight concrete fill for the roof diaphragm (Figure 12) shows. However, previously the roof diaphragm was described as non-concrete-filled, but additional information obtained from EBMUD confirms that the roof diaphragm is a concrete-filled metal deck.

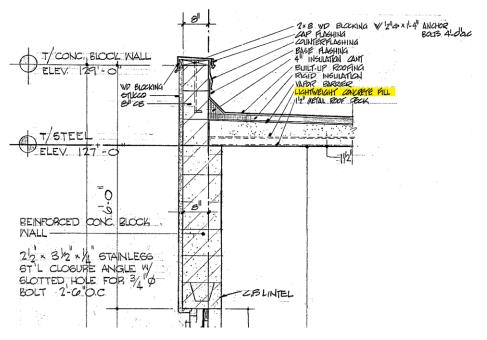


Figure 12: Original Building – Roofing Detail

The mid-level floor of the two-story Pop-Up structure is at the same elevation as the roof level of the Admin and Lab buildings and is part of a single floor diaphragm that connects all parts as one continuous structure. The mid-level floor of the Pop-Up structure has two massive (48-inch square) columns at the northeastern and southwestern corners. Two 12-inch by 66-inch shear walls in the north-south direction and two 12-inch by 54-inch shear walls in the east-west direction provide connection to the Admin and the Lab buildings. The plan view of connection is shown in Figure 13. The lateral load resisting system for the second floor of the Pop-Up consists of four steel braces, two in each direction. The steel braces are supported on the concrete piers and shear walls below.

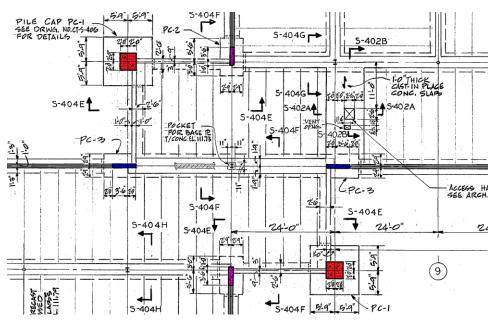


Figure 13: The Pop-Up Structure Connection to the Admin and Lab Buildings

2.5.2 West Lab Addition

The West Lab addition was originally designed and constructed in 1984 and is located on the west side of the original structure. The addition is seismically connected to the original structure.

The West Lab addition is a single-story steel moment and braced frame structure with a concretefilled metal deck. The moment frames are located in the east-west direction. Two steel braces are provided along the west elevation. As part of the seismic retrofit project, the structure in the eastwest direction was connected at the roof level to the original Lab building at two locations. Details of this connection are shown in Figure 14.

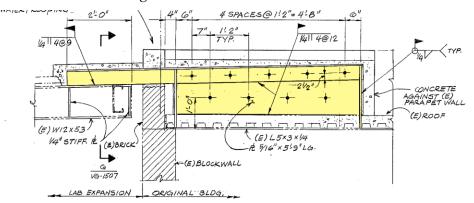


Figure 14: Connection of the West Lab Addition to the Original Lab Building

2.5.3 North Lab Addition

The North Lab addition is a single-story steel moment frame structure with a concrete-filled metal deck. The addition is located on the north side of the original Lab building. The structure is seismically independent from the rest of the building. A 4-inch seismic separation is provided between the North Lab addition and the original Lab building.

2.5.4 South Admin Addition

The South Admin addition is a single-story steel moment frame structure with a concrete-filled metal deck. The addition is located along the south side of the original Admin building. The structure is seismically independent from the rest of the building. A 4-inch seismic separation is provided between the addition and the original Admin building.

2.5.5 Lunch Room Extension

The lunch room extension is a light frame greenhouse-like structure located at the south portion of the original Lab building. While the extension itself does not significantly impact the seismic performance of the building, a portion of the original lab exterior wall was removed (Figure 15, right) to connect the extension to the rest of the building. This results in a potential vulnerability as the exterior masonry walls are load bearing element of the gravity system and are needed to support steel beams from the roof structure as shown in Figure 15 (left). Furthermore, a note on drawing DWG CT-S-413 states "the masonry walls are designed as shear walls and shall not be altered without the approval of the engineer". It is not clear if this note was followed prior to addition of the lunch room extension.

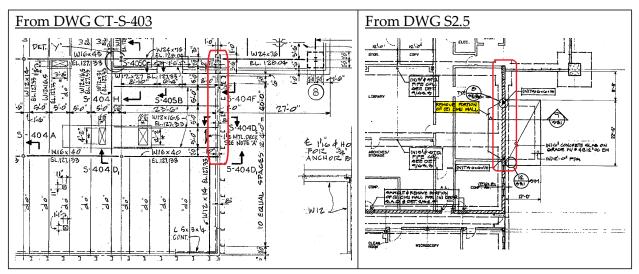


Figure 15: Lunch Room Extension

2.5.6 Lab Corridor Addition

The lab corridor addition is a light frame greenhouse-like structure located at the east side of the original Lab building. The glass wall (shown in Figure 16) sits on 3-foot wide spread footing foundation without piles. The addition does not significantly impact the seismic performance of the lab building, however, if subjected to a significant permanent ground deformation, the structure may separate from the lab building.

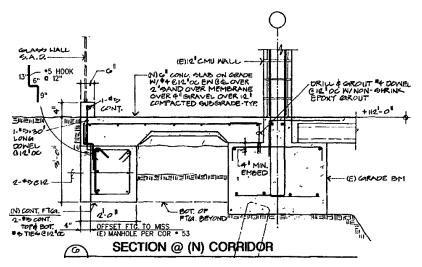


Figure 16: Lab Corridor Addition

7.0 IDENTIFIED VULNERABILITIES

This section presents the summary of the identified vulnerabilities.

7.1 ORIGINAL BUILDING AND WEST LAB ADDITION

The vulnerabilities of the above ground structure are shown in Figure 116.

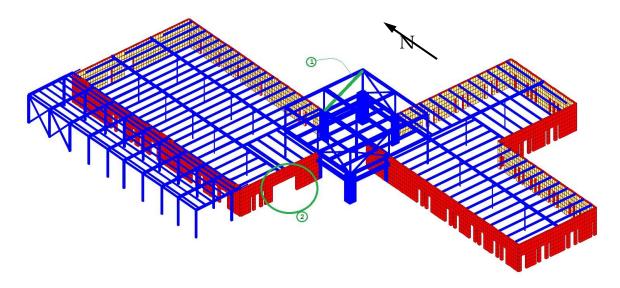


Figure 116: Original Building – Identified Vulnerabilities

7.1.1 Steel Elements around Single Brace at Pop-Up Structure

There are 4 steel braces at the second floor of the Pop-Up structure. Three of the braces are TS8x4x1/4 X-braces. The fourth brace is single diagonal TS7x7x5/16 shown as (1) on Figure 116. For the fixed base model, multiple steel members of the Pop-Up structure are overstressed with DCR exceeding the m-factor for LS (BSE-2E) and IO (BSE-1E). However, results from the flexible

11

base model show that the DCRs below the acceptance criteria for Risk Category IV. It is our judgement that the flexible base model is more representative of the building. If the building is assumed as Risk Category I & II, the results show that the building meets the acceptance criteria.

7.1.2 South Wall of the Original Lab Building

The lunch room extension is a light frame greenhouse-like structure located at the south portion of the original Lab building. While the extension itself does not significantly impact the seismic performance of the overall building, a portion of the original lab exterior wall was removed to connect the extension to the rest of the building shown as (2) on Figure 116. The available drawings do not show details of any strengthening of the wall prior to the removal of the existing wall piers to create access to the lunch room extension. It is recommended to confirm that no strengthening of the wall section was performed. Lack of any strengthening creates stress concentrations around the large opening. DCR for the wall in this area exceeds the m-factor for both the fixed base and the flexible base models and the building does not meet the acceptance criteria for Risk Category IV or that for Risk Category I & II.

7.1.3 Piles

The analysis shows that for the fixed base analysis case, the DCRs for lateral forces and/or bending moments are higher than the m-factor for both the BSE-1E and BSE-2E case. For the finite element model with flexible base, only the pile bending DCRs are slightly above the m-factors. Therefore, the piles do not meet the acceptance criteria for Risk Category IV. However, for the flexible base model, the piles meet the acceptance criteria for Risk Category I & II. It is our judgement that the flexible base model is more representative of the building.

7.1.4 Roof Diaphragm

For the analysis, the roof diaphragm is assumed to be concrete-filled metal deck as shown on a number of drawings. Previously the roof diaphragm was described as non-concrete-filled. Based on additional information obtained from EBMUD, the roof diaphragm is a concrete-filled metal deck. No additional vulnerabilities are identified for the roof diaphragm.

7.2 NORTH LAB ADDITION

The vulnerabilities of the North Lab addition are described below.

7.2.1 Steel Moment Frames

The finite element models show that most steel elements have DCRs below the m-factors and meet the acceptance criteria for Risk Category IV. However, for the fixed and flexible base finite element models, one beam (highlighted in Figure 117) shows DCR exceeding the m-factor for the BSE-1E case. Nevertheless, the North Lab addition meets the code-based acceptance criteria for Risk Category I & II.

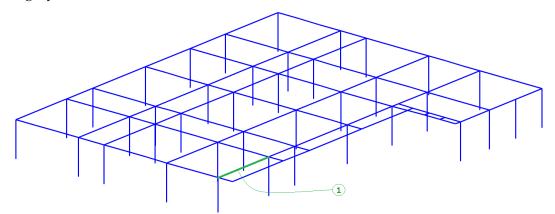


Figure 117: North Lab Addition – Identified Vulnerabilities

7.2.2 Steel Column to Foundation Connection

The base plate detail for the moment frame column connection to the foundation, shown in Figure 118, is inadequate to transfer bending moment from the column to the foundations. If the column base is considered pinned, the roof drifts will be unacceptable and the ponding between the

structures will be excessive. To address this vulnerability, the following options may be considered:

- 1. Structurally connect the North Lab Addition and the Original structure (similar to the connection of the West Lab Addition to the Original structure). However, due to the size of the North Lab Addition, such a retrofit may impact the overall structural response.
- 2. Add additional structural elements such as shear walls or braced frames to stiffen the North Lab Addition.
- 3. Retrofit the column base plate connections (at each column base) to fully develop the imposed moments and forces from the moment resisting frames.

Out of these three options, it is our opinion that Options 2 and 3 are less disruptive.

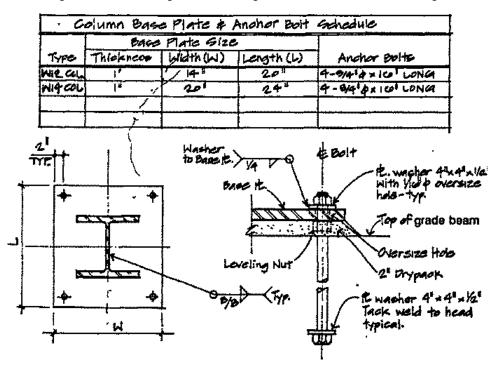


Figure 118: Base Plate and Anchor Bolt Detail

7.2.3 Piles

The analysis shows that for the fixed and flexible base analysis cases, the DCRs for bending moments are higher than the m-factor for both the BSE-1E and BSE-2E cases. Therefore, the piles do not meet the acceptance criteria for Risk Category IV. However, the piles meet the acceptance criteria for Risk Category I & II. It is our judgement that the flexible base model is more representative for the building.

7.2.4 Displacements at Roof Diaphragm

The BSE-2E displacements are greater than the seismic gap between the north lab addition and the original building. Pounding between the two structures is likely and potential localized damage at the impact areas.

7.3 SOUTH ADMIN ADDITION

The vulnerabilities of the South Admin addition are described below.

7.3.1 Steel Column to Foundation Connection

Similar to the North Lab addition, the base plate detail is not adequate to transfer the bending moment from the column to the foundations. The three retrofit option identified for the North Lab Addition are also feasible for the South Admin Addition; however, due to the relatively small footprint of the South Admin Addition, Option 1 may be the preferred option in this case.

7.3.2 Piles

The analysis shows that for the fixed base analysis case, DCRs for lateral forces and/or bending moments are higher than the m-factor for both the BSE-1E and BSE-2E cases. For the finite element model with flexible base, all DCRs are below the m-factors. For Risk Category I & II only the fixed base DCR for BSE-2E case is slightly above the m-factor. It is our judgement, that the flexible base model is more representative of the building. Therefore, the piles meet the acceptance criteria for Risk Category IV and Risk Category I & II.

(Excerpts) Seismic Retrofit Administrative Building and Laboratory East Bay Municipal Utility District

Main Wastewater Treatment Plant Seismic Structural Evaluation and Conceptual Design Project

2.3 RETROFIT DESIGN RISK CATEGORY I & II

In his section presents the final retrofit design is described.

2.3.1 Original Building and West Lab Addition

The retrofit model shows that the south wall opening and pile vulnerabilities are resolved. No retrofit is needed for the Original Building and West Lab Addition.

2.3.2 North Lab Addition

Four new 12-inch thick shear walls are added to exterior walls of the building. The shear walls are shown on the building framing plan in Figure 4 and on the pile layout plan in Figure 5. The photos of the four new shear walls over the building façade are shown in Figure 6. The locations of the east, west and north shear walls were selected so that the ends of the walls are over double pile locations. The location of the south wall is selected so it will not interfere with the doors and windows along the south face. The north and west shear walls will require covering of some windows. The east and west shear walls are 12.25-feet long and the north and south walls are 14.83-feet and 8.67-feet long, respectively.

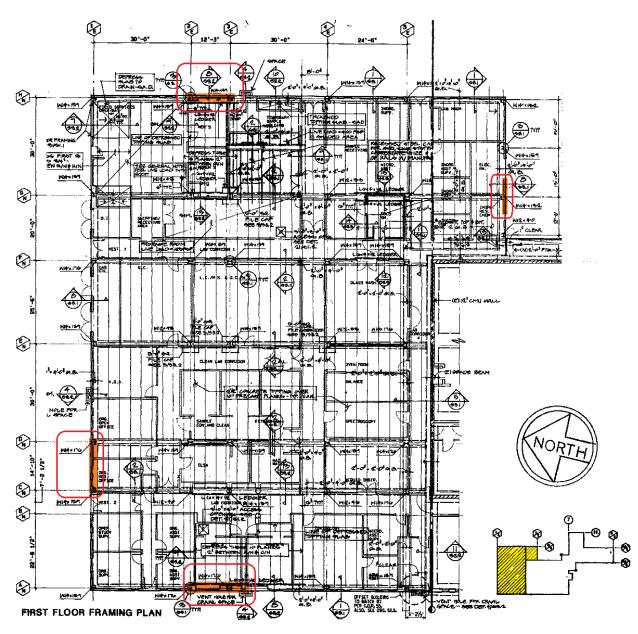


Figure 4: North Lab Addition – Framing Plan Showing the New Shear Walls

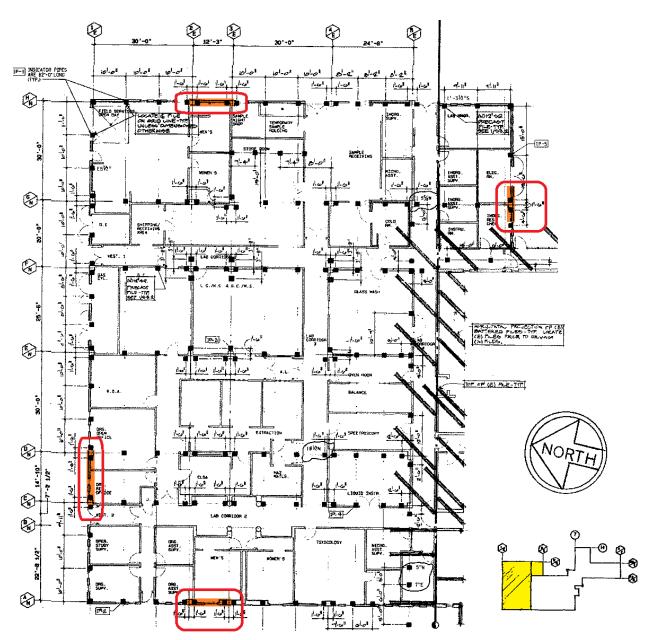


Figure 5: North Lab Addition – Pile Layout Plan Showing the New Shear Walls



Figure 6: North Lab Addition – New Shear Wall Locations

2.3.3 South Admin Addition

Three new 8-inch thick shear walls are added to each exterior wall of the building. The shear walls are shown on the building framing plan in Figure 7 and on the pile layout plan in Figure 8. The photos of the two of the new shear walls over the building façade are shown in Figure 9. The locations of the east, west and south shear walls are selected such that the corners of each shear wall are on top of a pile group rather than a single pile. All three shear walls are approximately 8-feet long. No shear walls will require covering of doors or large windows. The location of the south wall is selected so it will not interfere with the doors and windows.

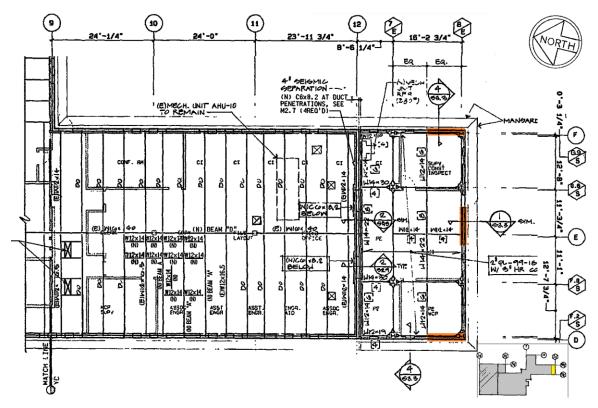


Figure 7: South Admin Addition – Framing Plan Showing the New Shear Walls

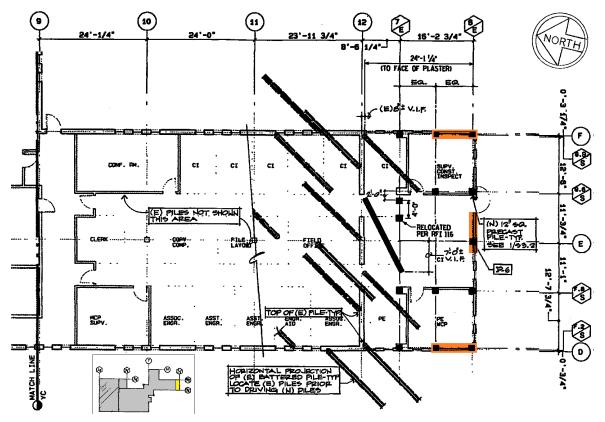


Figure 8: South Admin Addition – Pile Layout Plan Showing the New Shear Walls



Figure 9: South Admin Addition – New Shear Wall Locations

2.5 RETROFIT DESIGN RISK CATEGORY IV

2.5.1 Original Building and West Lab Addition

The seismic evaluation showed overstress in bending for all of the piles supporting the original structure and the West lab Addition. This may cause damage to the piles, which may manifest itself through cracking in the grade slabs and walls, breakage of windows, cracking of partition wall, and ceiling damage resulting in the building to be temporarily unoccupiable. However, it is unlikely that this damage would result in damage to the load bearing elements of the structure or structural collapse. The original structure is supported on 219 10-inch square piles and the West Lab Addition on 42 12-inch square piles. It is estimated that additional 80 piles (see Section 4.6.1) would be needed to meet Risk Category IV requirements. The additional piles must be connected to the existing foundation system to equally share load with the existing piles.

2.5.2 North Lab Addition

The seismic evaluation for Risk Category IV showed overstress in bending for all of the piles supporting the North Lab Addition. Damage to the piles may manifest itself through cracking in the grade slabs and walls, breakage of windows, cracking of partition wall, and ceiling damage resulting in the building to be temporarily unoccupiable. It is unlikely that this damage would result in damage to the load bearing elements of the structure or structural collapse.

The existing structure is supported on 157 piles. It is estimated that 47 (see Section 5.6.2) additional piles will be required. The additional piles must be connected to the existing foundation system to equally share load with the existing piles.

In addition to overstress in the piles, the roof diaphragm at the location of the four new shear walls (required for Risk Category I & II) is slightly overstressed for Risk Category IV (computed m-factors are 4% higher than the allowable m-factors for Risk Category IV). This slight overstress may result in some cracking of the diaphragm but not likely to cause major damage.

2.5.3 South Admin Addition

•

The retrofit for the South Admin Addition (as described in Section 2.4.3) would be sufficient to meet Risk Category IV requirements.

7.1 RETROFIT DESIGN DETAILS

7.1 SHEAR WALL DETAILS

The conceptual retrofit design is presented in Figure 85. The basic information for the new shear walls is shown in Table 21 and the design parameters of the shear walls are shown in Table 22.

The cross sections at foundations are shown in Figure 86 throughout Figure 92, the cross sections at roof beams are shown in Figure 93 and side view of typical shear wall is shown in Figure 94.

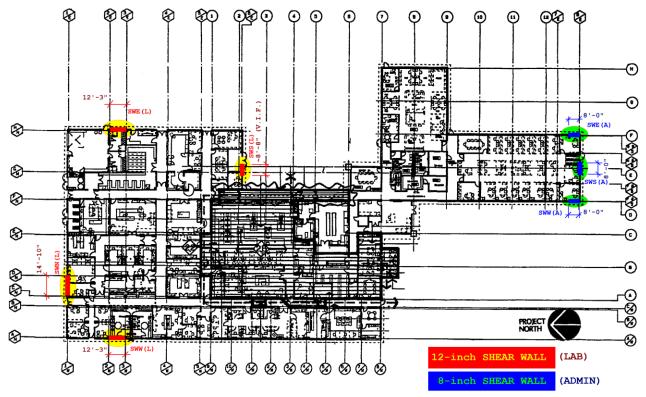


Figure 85: Admin/Lab Building Retrofit

Details of the connections between the new shear wall and the existing structures is as follows:

- Connection to foundation beams:
 - North Lab Addition:
 - South Admin Addition:
- Connection to the Roof Beams:
 - North Lab Addition:
 - South Admin Addition:
- Connection to the Steel Columns:
 - North Lab Addition:
 - South Admin Addition:

54" long #6 rebars @ 12 inches, 9-inch embedment 36 long #4 rebars @ 12 inches, 6-inch embedment

6-inch long, ³/₄"Ø S3L Nelson Stud @ 6".
5-inch long, ¹/₂"Ø H4L Nelson Stud @ 6".

6-inch long, ³/₄"Ø S3L Nelson Stud @ 6".
5-inch long, ¹/₂"Ø H4L Nelson Stud @ 6".

Component	Length [feet]	Thick. [inch]	Column Left ⁽¹⁾	Column Middle (1)	Column Right ⁽¹⁾	Top Beam
Shear Wall East - Lab [SWE(L)]	12′-3″	12	W14x159	-	W14x159	W24x55
Shear Wall North - Lab [SWN(L)]	14'-10"	12	W14x176	-	W14x176	W24x55
Shear Wall West - Lab [SWW(L)]	12'-3"	12	W14x176	-	W14x176	W24x55
Shear Wall South - Lab [SWS(L)]	8'-8"	12	-	W14x132	-	W21x44
Shear Wall East -Admin [SWE(A)]	8'-0''	8	W12x65	-	-	W16x26
Shear Wall West -Admin [SWW(A)]	8'-0''	8	-	-	W12x65	W16x26
Shear Wall South -Admin [SWS(A)]	8'-8"	8	-	-	-	W18x35

Table 21: New Shear Walls – General Information

⁽¹⁾ DCR Columns are left, right or middle when looking from outside the building

Table 22: New Shear Walls – Design parameters

Wall	Corner Reinforcement	Wall Reinforcement	Connection to Column Left ⁽¹⁾	Connection to Column Mid ⁽¹⁾	Connection to Column Right ⁽¹⁾	Connection to Top Beam	Connection to Foundation Beam
SWE(L)	4-#11	#4@12 (2)	3⁄4″ Studs (4)	-	3⁄4″ Studs (4)	3⁄4″ Studs (4)	#6@12″
SWN(L)	4-#11	$#4@12^{(2)}$	$\frac{3}{4}''$ Studs (4)	-	3⁄4″ Studs (4)	3⁄4″ Studs (4)	#6@12″
SWW(L)	4-#11	#4@12 (2)	3⁄4″ Studs (4)	-	3⁄4″ Studs (4)	3⁄4″ Studs (4)	#6@12″
SWS(L)	4-#9	$#4@12^{(2)}$	-	3/4'' Studs (4)	-	3⁄4″ Studs (4)	#6@12″
SWE(A)	1-#10	#4@12 (3)	1/2" Studs (4)	-	-	1/2'' Studs (4)	#4@12″
SWW(A)	1-#10	#4@12 (3)	-	-	1/2'' Studs (4)	$1\!\!/\!\!2^{\prime\prime}$ Studs $^{(4)}$	#4@12″
SWS(A)	1-#10	#4@12 (3)	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}''$ Studs (4)	#4@12″

⁽¹⁾ DCR Columns are left, right or middle when looking from outside the building

⁽²⁾ Each face, each direction

(3) Each direction

(4) All Nelson Studs are at 12-inch spacing

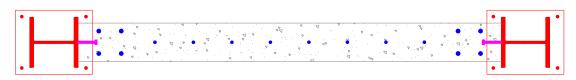


Figure 86: Plan View at Foundations – SWE(L)

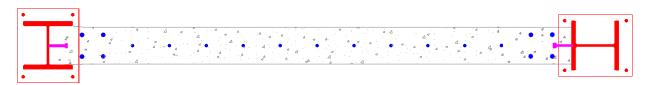


Figure 87: Plan View at Foundations – SWW(L)

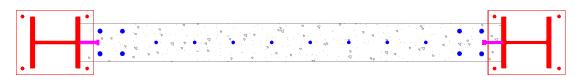


Figure 88: Plan View at Foundations – SWN(L)

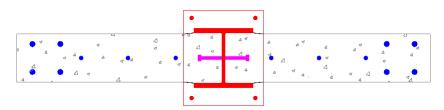


Figure 89: Plan View at Foundations – SWS(L)



Figure 90: Plan View at Foundations – SWE(A)



Figure 91: Plan View at Foundations – SWW(A)



Figure 92: Plan View at Foundations – SWS(A)

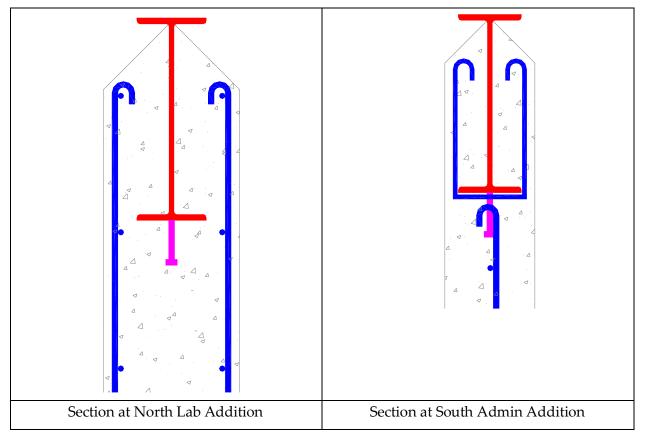


Figure 93: Cross Section at Roof Beams

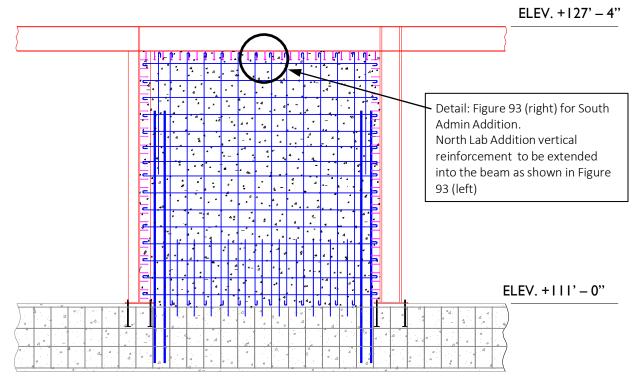


Figure 94: Side View of Typical Shear wall

7.2 ADDITIONS REQUIRED TO MEET CATEGORY IV

This section discusses the additional retrofit required to meet the Risk Category IV.

7.2.1 Original Building and West Lab Addition

It is estimated that additional 80 piles are needed to meet Risk Category IV requirements. The number is calculated, so the average DCR for the all piles (existing and new) would be below the m-factor. The piles must be evenly distributed along the exterior walls of the building. Extension of the foundation beams will also be required to connect the new piles to the existing structure.

The building meets ASCE 41-17 Basic Performance Objectives for Existing structures (BPOE) for Risk Category I & II. Addition of 80 new piles that are uniformly spaced around the building in between existing battered piles may present a significant constructability challenge. The cost for the retrofit to meet the more stringent Risk Category IV criteria is judged to be excessive.

7.2.2 North Lab Addition

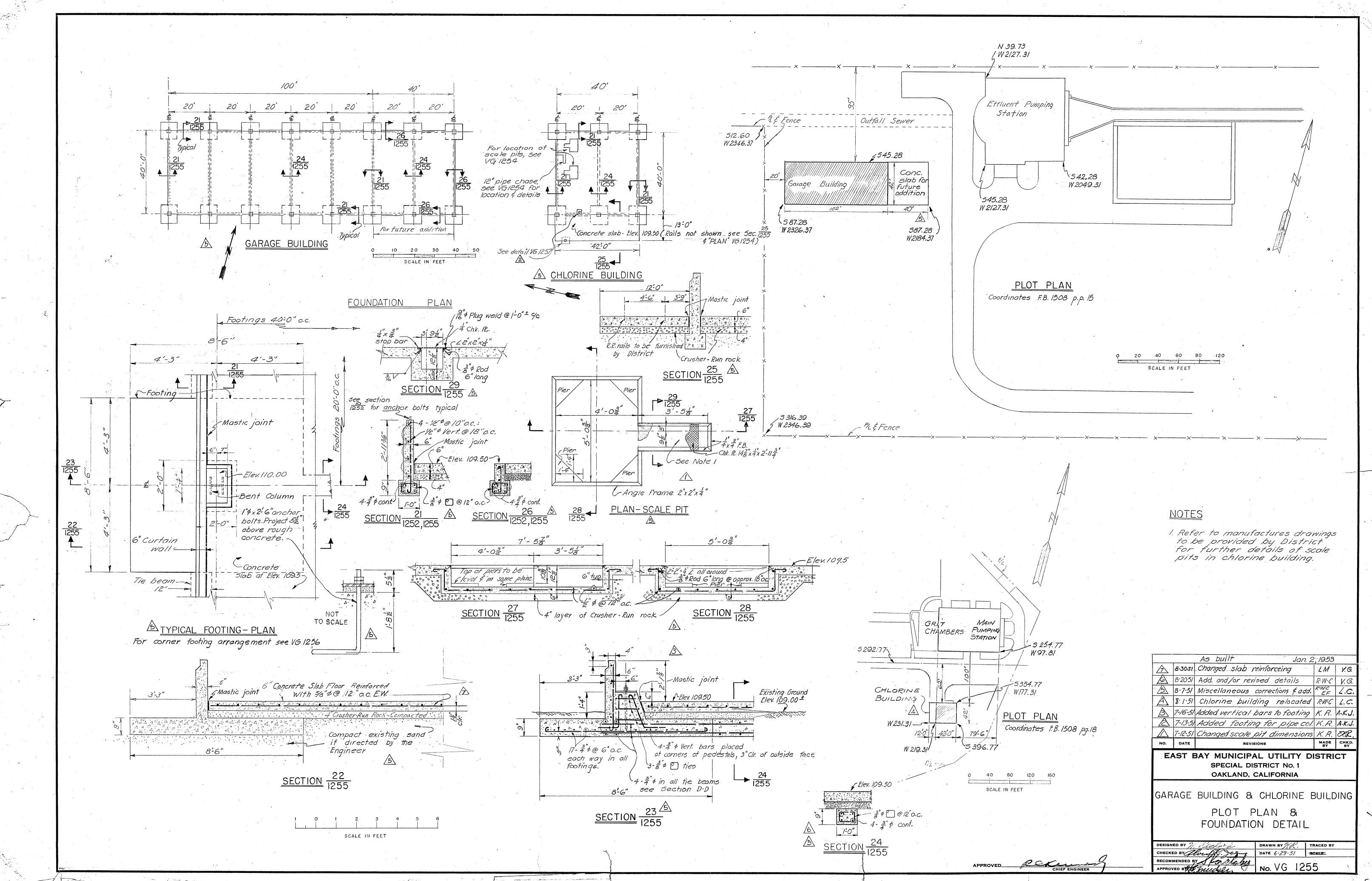
It is estimated that additional 40 piles are needed to meet Risk Category IV requirements. The number is calculated, so the average DCR for the all piles (existing and new) would be below the m-factor. In addition to new piles, strengthening of the foundation beams and roof diaphragm are also required. The piles must be evenly distributed along the exterior walls of the building. At least one additional pile must be installed at each corner of each of the four new shear walls (required for Risk Category I & II). Extension of the foundation beams will also be required to connect the new piles to the existing structure. Given the already heavy reinforcement in the new shear walls (for Risk Category I & II), longer or additional shear walls may be needed. Force collectors will also be needed at the roof diaphragm.

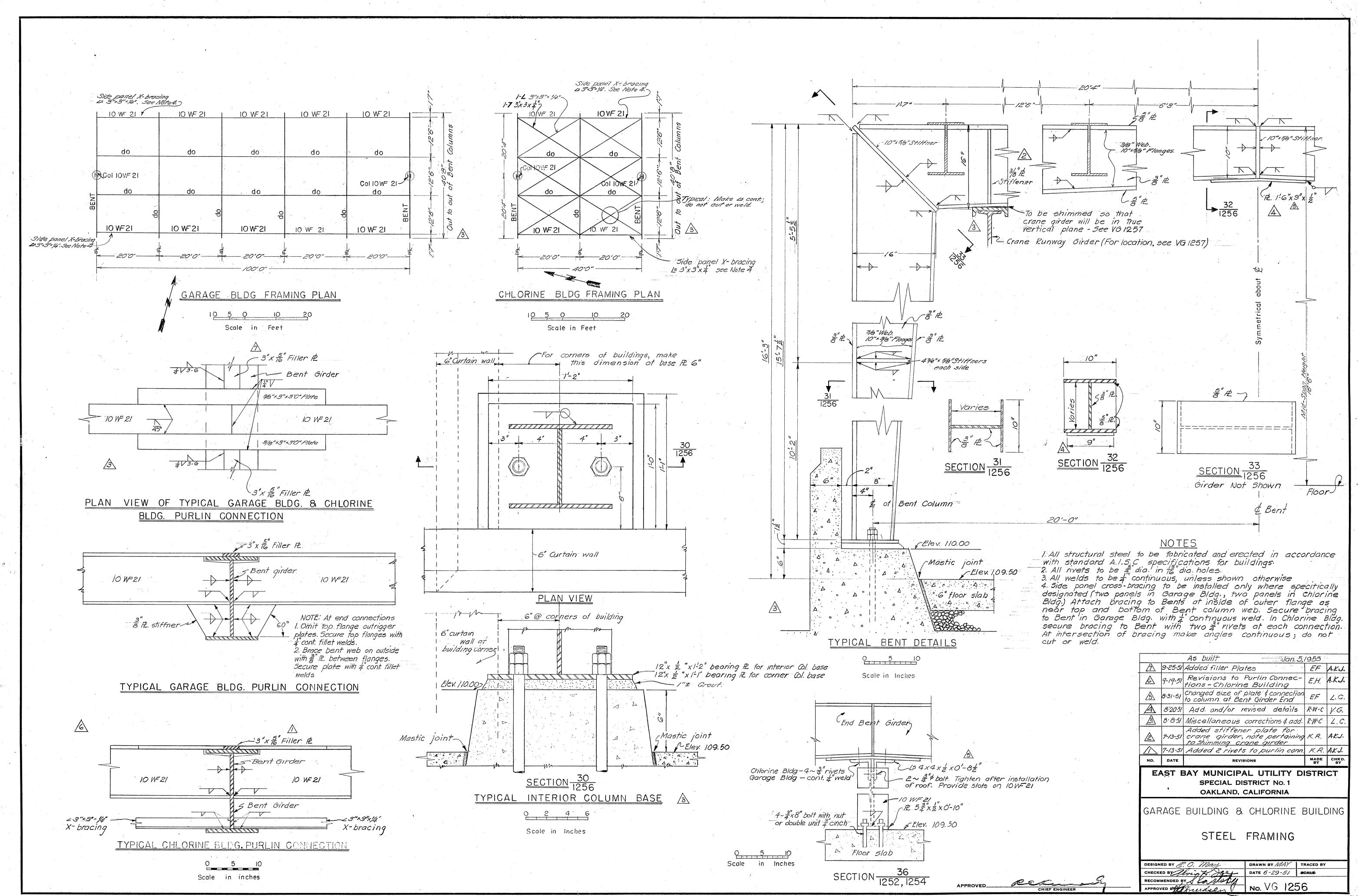
Addition of new piles as well as significant additional foundation work may pose a significant constructability challenge. The cost for the retrofit to meet the more stringent Risk Category IV criteria is judged to be excessive.

7.2.3 South Admin Addition

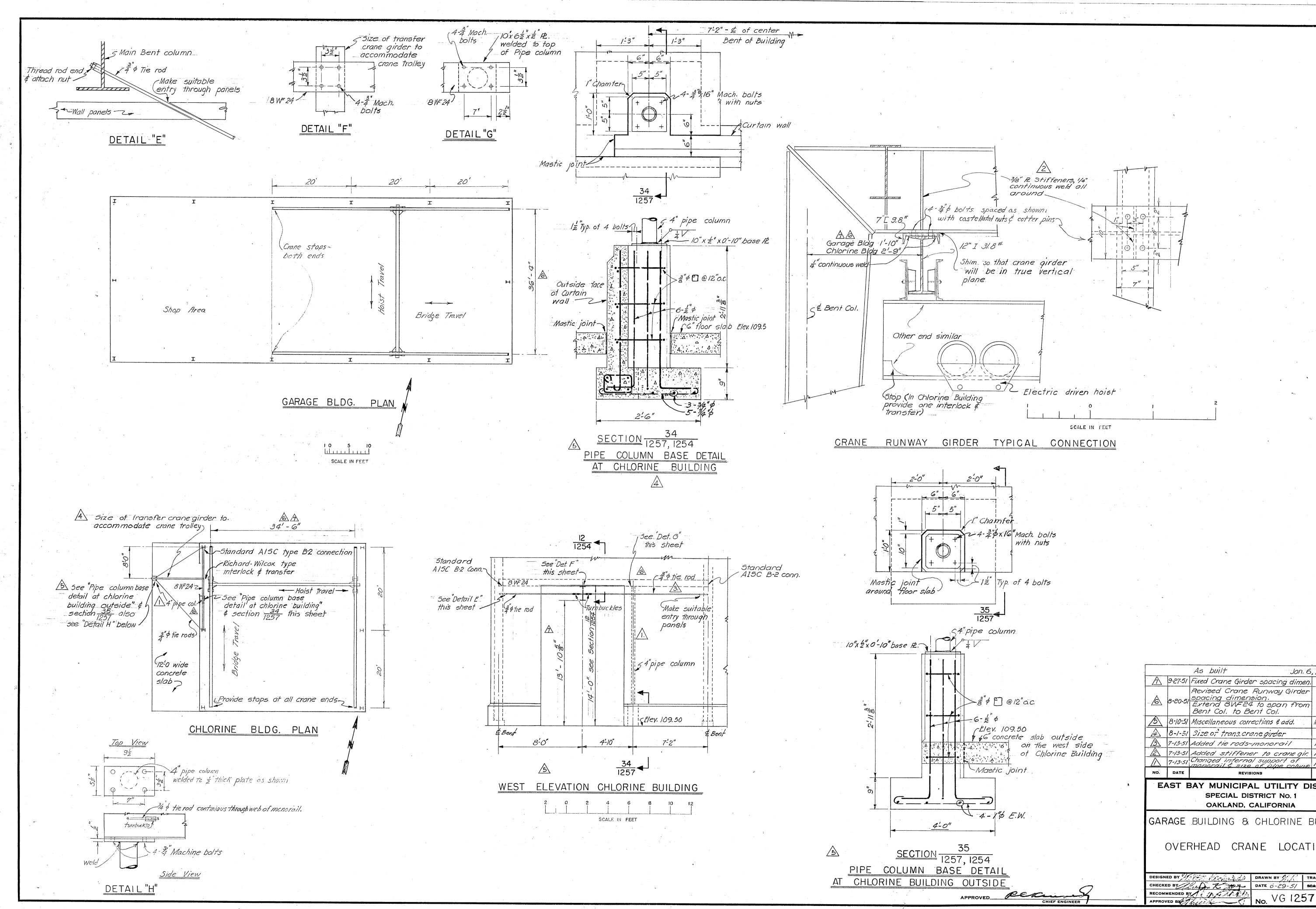
The retrofit for the South Admin Addition (for Risk Category I & II) would be sufficient to meet the requirements for Risk Category IV.

Field Services Building (FSB)

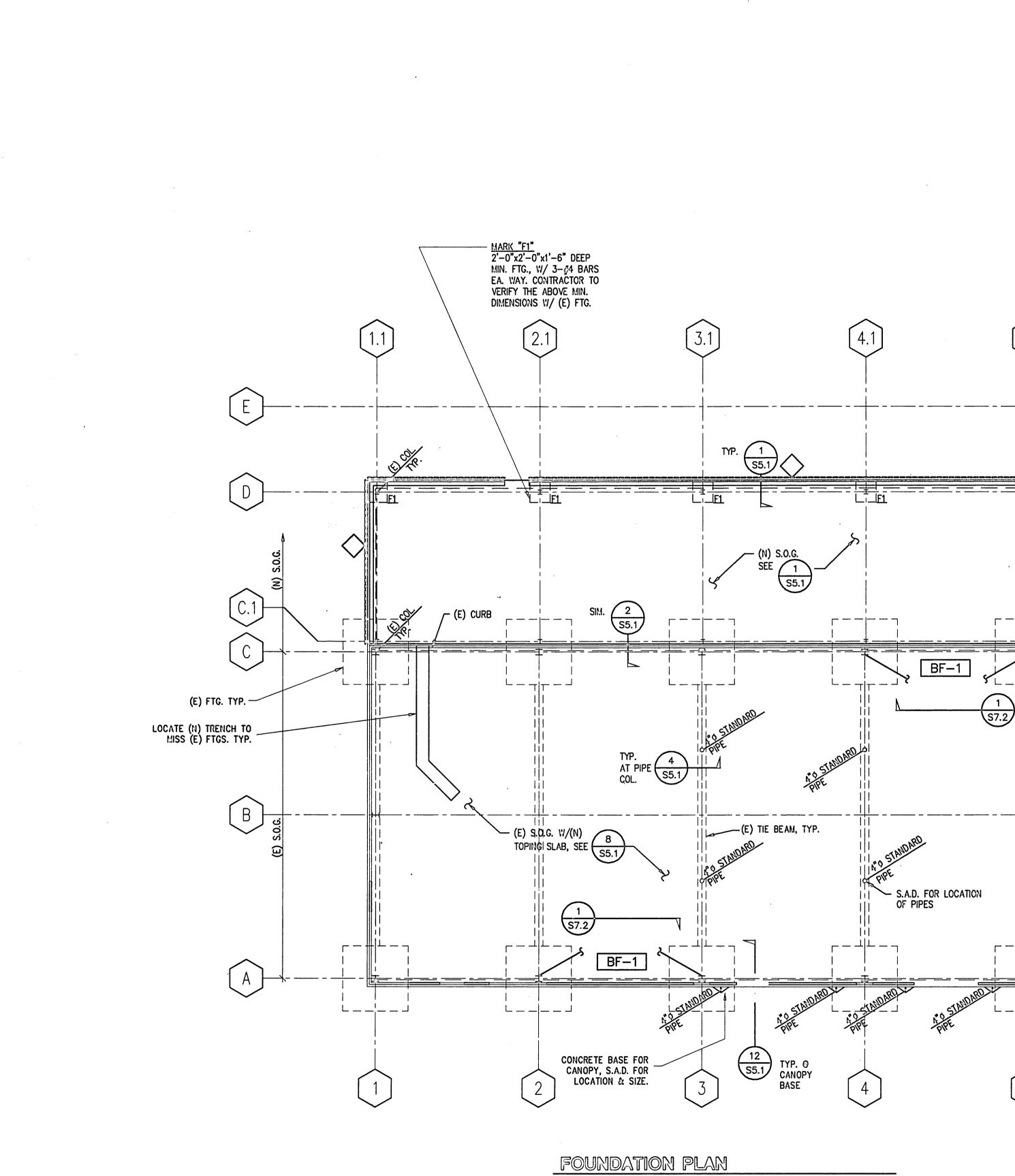




DESIGNED BY 6. O. Mary	DRAWN BY MAY	TRACED BY
CHECKED BY Ching to Star	DATE 6-29-51	SCALE
RECOMMENDED BY & Congleph		
APPROVED B Freedelin	No. VG 12	56



		As built		Jan.	6,7953	·······
	9-27-51	Fixed Crane G	irder spac			A.K.L
		Revised Cra spacing dim Extend BW Bent Col. to	ne Runwo nension. =24 to sr	ay Girder Dan fron	r	V.G
5	8.10.51	Miscellaneous	corrections	¢ add.	R·W·C	L.C
A	8-1-51	Size of trans	.crane gin	der	1.C.	É.F.
ß	7-13-51	Added tie ro	ds~mono.	rail	K.R.	A.K.J
\mathbb{A}	7-13-51	1-1-1-1-1:0	~	•	. K. R.	A.K.
	1 10 31	Added stift				1. VI
\triangle	7-13-51					
NO.	7-13-51 date	Changed inte manarail & s	rno/ SUDD Size of DI REVISIONS	port of De colum	MADE BY	
	7-13-51 date	Chonged inte monorail é s BAY MUNIC SPECIAL	rno/ SUDD Size of DI REVISIONS	TILITY E	MADE BY	
E	7-13-51 date	Chonged inte monorail é s BAY MUNIC SPECIAL	rnal support <u>REVISIONS</u> IPAL UT DISTRICT D, CALIFC	TILITY E No. 1 DRNIA		А.К. снкр ву СТ
E/ GAF	7-13-51 date AST E	Chonged Inte monorail & s BAY MUNIC SPECIAL OAKLAN	REVISIONS IPAL UT DISTRICT D, CALIFO	TILITY E NO. 1 DRNIA	BUILE	А.К.С снко ву СТ
E/ GAF	7-13-51 DATE AST E RAGE	Chonged Inter monorail & s BAY MUNIC SPECIAL OAKLAN BUILDING	REVISIONS	CILITY E No. 1 DRNIA	BUILE	А.К. снкр ву СТ
EA GAF Design Check	AST E AST E AST E AST E	Chonged Internation BAY MUNIC SPECIAL OAKLANI BUILDING RHEAD CI	REVISIONS IPAL UT DISTRICT D, CALIFO & CHLO RANE	ILITY E No. 1 DRNIA	BUILE	А.К. снкр ву СТ







616 DATE: FILE:

.

	, 	 -			2 S5.1	33-1123		31/231/231/231/2	
ARD ATANDARD	BF-1 1 57.2		(E) CURB	Des Line	METAL STUD WA SEE 2 OR S7.1	115 3 \$7.3 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10		7 57.3 1 55.2	D
(F) TIF RFAM. TYP.	PIPE S.A.D. FOR LOCATION OF PIPES	ADD 4- 1" C ADD 4- 1" C ADD 5 TO (E AT EACH FF FOR ATTACI	10 TYP. 0 IR $55.1 OTHER 0 IR$ $55.1 OTHER 0 IR$ $51 BASE 12 ST.2$ $10 TYP. 0 IR$ $55.1 OTHER 0 IR$ $57.2 IR$		7 5	<u>y</u>		TYP. AT	
	STANDARD		P. AT		55.1 1923-1122-1122-1122-1122-1122-1122-1122-			33112831128112	
12 S5.1 EANOPY BASE	4	5	6		531025		\otimes]	.
1/8 15'20'	3"=1'-0"								
·								DESIGNED BY	JCW
design inc.	Tha	.							BY DCH
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS	The Ratcliff	DOYLE STREET			·····			DRAVIN BY	СС
jomery St., Suite 850 iciaco CA 94105 — Fax 415/243—9165		LLE, CA. 04003	*					SR. PROJ. ENGR.	DCH
- Fax 415/243-9165									
		NO.	DATE	REV	VISION	BY	REC. A	PRINCIPAL-IN-CHAI	RGE, R.P.E. NO.C

20'-0"

;

S.A.D.

9 S5.1

〔1〕

S5.1

S5.1

S.A.D.

S5.1

5.1

6

S5.1

4.1

(N) S.O.G.

SEE

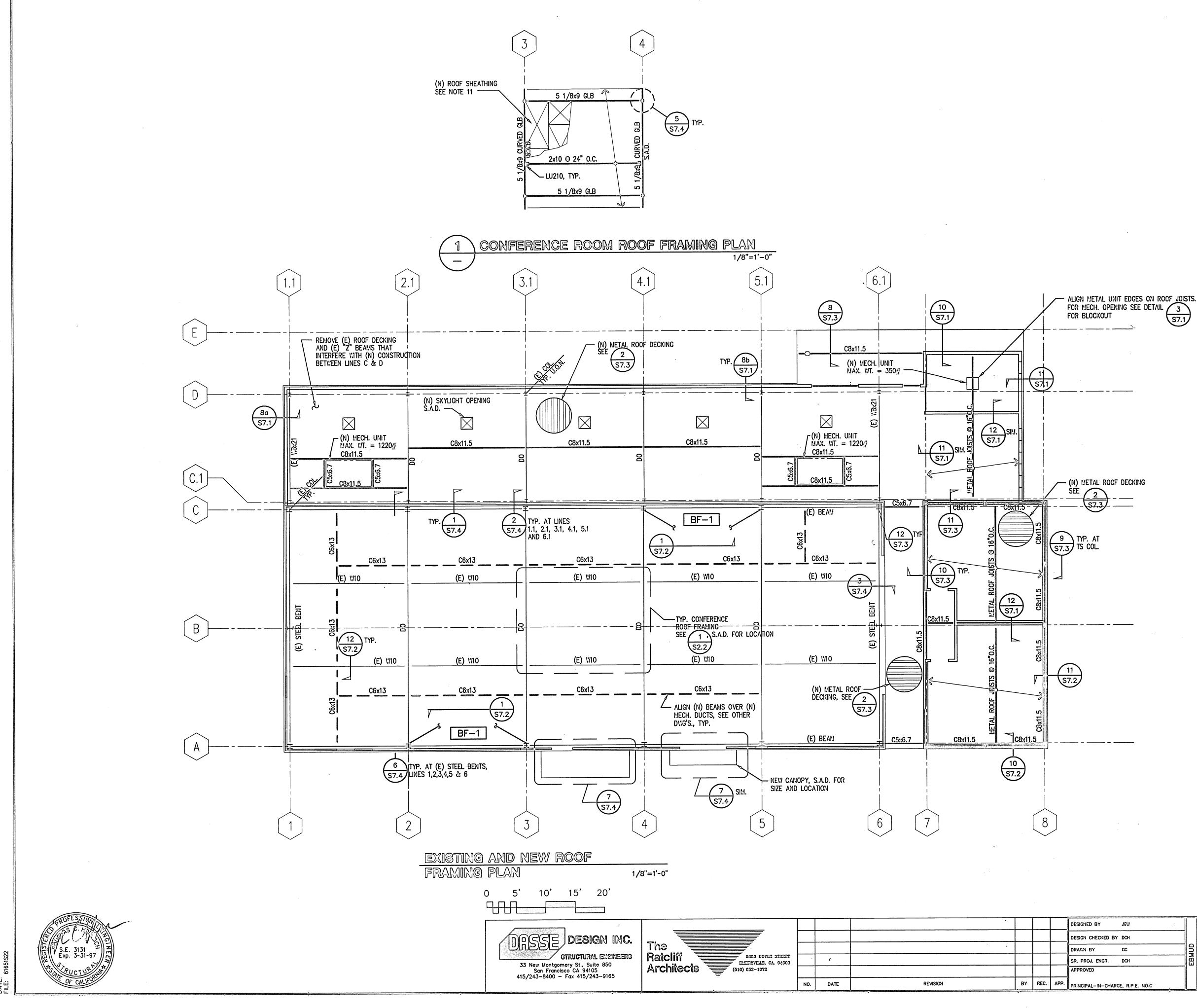
FOUNDATION NOTES:

1. SEE GENERAL NOTES ON SHEET <u>S4.1</u>.

- 2. TOP OF EXISTING SLAB ON GRADE SHALL BE TAKEN TAKEN AS ELEVATION $+0^{\circ}-0^{\circ}$ (DATUM ELEVATION = $109^{\circ}-6^{\circ}$)
- 3. FOR TYPICAL METAL STUD WALL, SEE 2/S7.1.
- 4. FOR METAL STUD WALL NOTES, SEE <u>1/S7.1</u>.
- 5. PLYWOOD SHEATHED WALLS ARE INDICATED ON PLAN THUS:
- 6. ALL ITEMS SHOWN ARE NEW UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED THUS: (E) 7. ALL WALLS SHOWN ARE STRUCTURAL WALLS. FOR TYPICAL NONE-STRUCTURAL WALLS S.A.D.

<u>DO NOI</u> CUT OR DAMAGE (E) THE BEAM FOR INSTALLATION OF (N) PLUMBING PIPES, TYP.

		EAST BAY MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT SPECIAL DISTRICT No. 1 OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA					
		FIELD SERVICES WAREHOUSE IMPROVEMENTS					
	PROJECT MGR. R.P.E. NO. Alfillurden		CTURE ION PLAN				
EBMUD	PROJECT SUPERVISOR R.P.E. No.		DRAWNG No.				
	Mtonsen R#E# 46324	SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0" DATE 22 JULY 1993	S2.1 SHEET - 29 OF - 62				





								DESIGNED BY JGW		PROJECT MGR. R.P.E. No.	STRUC	CTURE
Design Inc.								DESIGN CHECKED BY DCH			ROOF FRA	MING PLAN
	The							DRAWN BY CC	19	a Waltenstern		
TRUCTURAL ENCINEERO	Raicliff		۴					SR. PROJ. ENGR. DCH			FACILITY	DRAWING No.
ory St., Suite 850 to CA 94105 Fax 415/243–9165			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					APPROVED			SCALE $1/8^{\circ} = 1' - 0^{\circ}$	· S2.2
		NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	REC.	APP.	PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE, R.P.E. NO.C		RPE# 46324	DATE 22 JULY 1993	SHEET - 30 OF - 62

ROOF FRAMING NOTES

- 1. SEE GENERAL NOTES ON SHEET S4.1
- 2. FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL NOTES, SEE 6/S7.2
- 3. FOR STEEL DECKING NOTES, SEE 1/S7.3
- 4. FOR TYPICAL NEW METAL ROOF DECKING AND ATTACHMENT, SEE 2/S7.3
- 5. FOR TYPICAL METAL ROOF JOISTS, SEE <u>9/S7.1</u>
- 6. FOR TYPICAL CEAN CONNECTIONS, SEE <u>8/S7.2</u> AND <u>9/S7.2</u>.
- 7. ALL BEAMS SUGPORTED BY METAL STUD WALL SHALL HAVE A BOXED STUD SUPPORT, SEE <u>7C/S7.1.</u>
- 8. VEIGHT OF NEW ROOFING MATERIAL SHALL NOT EXCEED 3 PSF.
- 9. FOR TYPICAL OPENINGS IN THE ROOF DECKING, SEE 4/S7.3. 5/S7.3 AND 6/S7.3.
- 10. ALL ITEMS SHOWN ARE NEW UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED THUS: (E).
- 11. TYPICAL NEW ROOF SHEATHING AT THE CONFERENCE ROOM ROOF SHALL BE 15/32" CDX, WITH 10d AT 6"O.C. AT ALL PANEL EDGES AND 12"O.C. IN THE FIELD. SHEATHING SHALL BE PLACED WITH FACE GRAIN PERPENDICULAR TO THE FRAMING AND WITH END JOINTS STAGGERED. NO SHEATHING SHALL BE LESS THAN 2'-0" IN IT'S LEAST DIMENSION.



· EAST	BAY MUNICI	PAL UTILITY	DISTRICT
	SPECIAL	DISTRICT No. 1	
	OAKLAN	D, CALIFORNIA	

FIELD SERVICES WAREHOUSE IMPROVEMENTS

STRUCTURE

GENERAL STRUCTURAL NOTES

I. GENERAL

- SEE DRAWINGS OTHER THAN STRUCTURAL FOR: KINDS OF FLOOR FINISH AND THEIR LOCATION, FOR DEPRESSIONS IN FLOOR SLABS, FOR OPENINGS IN WALLS AND FLOORS REQUIRED BY ARCHITECTURAL AND MECHANICAL FEATURES, FOR ROADWAY PAVING, WALKS, RAMPS, STAIRS, CURBS, ETC.
- HOLES AND OPENINGS THROUGH WALLS AND FLOORS FOR DUCTS, PIPING B. AND VENTILATIONS SHALL BE COORDINATED BY THE CONTRACTOR WHO SHALL VERIFY SIZES AND LOCATION OF SUCH HOLES OR OPENINGS WITH THE MECHANICAL, PLUMBING, AND ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS AND THESE SUB-CONTRACTORS.
- NO PIPES OR DUCTS SHALL BE EMBEDDED IN SLABS OR WALLS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY DETAILED OR APPROVED BY THE OWNER.
- D. DRAWINGS AND SPECIFICATIONS REPRESENT FINISHED STRUCTURE. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MEANS AND METHODS OF CONSTRUCTION INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SHORING AND TEMPORARY BRACING. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE ALL NECESSARY MEASURES TO INSURE SAFETY OF ALL PERSONS AND STRUCTURES AT THE SITE AND ADJACENT TO THE SITE.
- CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS AT JOB SITE BEFORE COMMENCING WORK AND SHALL REPORT ANY DISCREPANCIES TO THE OWNER
- OMISSIONS OR CONFLICTS BETWEEN VARIOUS ELEMENTS OF THE DRAWINGS, NOTES, AND DETAILS SHALL BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE OWNER AND RESOLVED BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK .
- G. DO NOT USE SCALED DIMENSIONS: USE WRITTEN DIMENSIONS. WHERE NO DIMENSION IS PROVIDED, CONSULT THE OWNER FOR CLARIFICATION BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK.
- IF CERTAIN FEATURES ARE NOT FULLY SHOWN OR CALLED FOR ON THE DRAWINGS OR SPECIFICATIONS, THEIR CONSTRUCTION SHALL BE OF THE SAME CHARACTER AS FOR SIMILAR CONDITIONS THAT ARE CALLED FOR OR SHOWN.
- I. WORK SHOWN IS NEW UNLESS NOTED AS EXISTING: (E).
- J. EXISTING CONSTRUCTION SHOWN ON THESE DRAWINGS WAS OBTAINED FROM EXISTING CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL EXISTING JOB CONDITIONS, REVIEW ALL DRAWINGS AND VERIFY DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL NOTIFY THE OWNER OF ALL DISCREPANCIES AND EXCEPTIONS BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH THE WORK. DRAWINGS FOR THE EXISTING CONSTRUCTION ARE AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW.
- K. THE REMOVAL, CUTTING, DRILLING, ETC. OF EXISTING WORK SHALL BE PERFORMED WITH GREAT CARE AND SMALL TOOLS IN ORDER NOT TO JEOPARDIZE THE STRUCTURAL INTEGRITY OF THE BUILDING. IF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS OR MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, OR ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES NOT INDICATED FOR REMOVAL INTERFERE WITH THE NEW WORK, THE OWNER SHALL BE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED AND PRIOR APPROVAL SHALL BE OBTAINED BEFORE REMOVAL OF MEMBERS.
- THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SAFELY SHORE EXISTING CONSTRUCTION WHEREVER EXISTING SUPPORTS ARE REMOVED TO ALLOW THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW WORK. ALL SHORING METHODS AND SEQUENCING OF DEMOLITION SHALL BE SPECIFIED BY A LICENSED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER TO BE RETAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR. SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR DETAILED REQUIREMENTS.
- M. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PERFORM THE WORK WITH A MINIMUM OF INCONVENIENCE TO THE OWNER AND SO AS NOT TO INTERRUPT THE DAY TO DAY WORK OPERATIONS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL ENSURE SAFE PASSAGE OF PERSONS AROUND AREAS OF CONSTRUCTION AND SHALL CONDUCT OPERATIONS TO PREVENT DAMAGE OR HARM TO THE FACILITIES AND PEOPLE. COORDINATE ALL OPERATIONS WITH THE OWNER OR HIS AGENT.
- N. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY THE LOCATION OF EXISTING UTILITIES BEFORE BEGINNING WORK. SPECIAL CARE SHALL BE TAKEN TO PROTECT. UTILITIES THAT ARE TO REMAIN IN SERVICE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- 0. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROMPTLY REPAIR DAMAGE CAUSED DURING OPERATIONS WITH SIMILAR MATERIALS AND WORKMANSHIP.

II. DEMOLITION NOTES

- A. GENERAL
 - DEMOLITION SHALL BE LIMITED TO STRUCTURAL MEMBERS AS NOTED ON THE PLANS.

· • ·

- WHERE ANY DOUBT EXISTS AS TO THE EXTENT, METHOD, OR SEQUENCE OF DEMOLITION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE OWNER BEFORE PROCEEDING.
- 3. ALL DEMOLITION WORK SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE, "AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD SAFETY REQUIREMENTS FOR DEMOLITION" (ANSI A10.6)
- 4. ALL SHORING METHODS AND SEQUENCING OF DEMOLITION SHALL BE SPECIFIED BY A LICENSED STRUCTURAL ENGINEER TO BE RETAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR. SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR DETAILED REQUIREMENTS.



PROTECTION Β.

- CONTENTS WHERE WORK IS BEING PREFORMED; UTILIZE TEMPORARY ENCLOSURES TO PREVENT PUBLIC ACCESS TO DUST WHERE NEEDED.
- WITH APPLICABLE REGULATIONS.
- 3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SAFELY SHORE EXISTING UNTIL ALL NEW CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

C. EXECUTION

- 1. BRACED DURING DEMOLITION OF ANY PORTION THEREOF.
- DISTRIBUTED.
- DEPTHS AS SHOWN. NO OVERCUTTING IS PERMITTED.
- BE TAKEN TO AVOID BENDING SUCH REINFORCING.
- BONDING AGENT (SEE SPECIFICATIONS).
- OWNER SHALL BE NOTIFIED BEFORE PROCEEDING.

III. DESIGN BASIS

- B. VERTICAL LIVE LOADS:
- 1. ROOF: 20 PSF PLUS MECHANICAL.
- C. LATERAL LOADS:
- DESIGN WIND PRESSURE = $17.4 \ \#/s.f.$ Ce = 1.06, Cq = 1.3, qs = 12.6, l = 1.0
- SEISMIC: V = 0.206 W, Z = 0.4, I = 1.0, 2.

S4 SITE IV. MATERIALS

A. CONCRETE

- 1. REINFORCING STEEL:
- a. BARS: ASTM A615, GRADE 60.
- b. WELDED BARS: ASTM A706, GRADE 60.
- c. WELDED WIRE FABRIC: ASTM 185.
- d. ALL CONCRETE SHALL BE REINFORCED UNLESS
- 2.

CLASS USE

FOUNDATIONS. Α. SLABS-ON-GRADE

- 3. MINIMUM CONCRETE COVER FOR REINFORCING STEEL: a. SURFACES PLACED AGA
- b. FORMED SURFACES BEL
- c. SURFACES EXPOSED TO
- d. SLABS AND WALLS NOT EXPOSED TO WEATHER
- 4. EQUAL. INSTALL PER MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.



1. PROVIDE ADEQUATE PROTECTION FOR EXISTING BUILDING AND ITS CONSTRUCTION WORK; AND PROVIDE BARRIERS FOR NOISE AND

2. ERECT AND MAINTAIN TEMPORARY BRACING, SHORING, LIGHTS, BARRICADES, WARNING SIGNS, AND GUARDS NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC, THE OWNER'S EMPLOYEES, CONSTRUCTION PERSONNEL, BUILDING FINISHES AND IMPROVEMENTS TO REMAIN AND ADJOINING PROPERTY FROM DAMAGE, ALL IN ACCORDANCE

CONSTRUCTION WHEREVER EXISTING SUPPORTS ARE REMOVED TO ALLOW THE INSTALLATION OF THE NEW WORK. SHORING SHALL BE COORDINATED WITH EXISTING CONSTRUCTION TO REMAIN AS WELL AS NEW CONSTRUCTION. SHORING SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE

ENTIRE BEAMS, GIRDERS, SLABS, COLUMNS, AND WALLS SHALL BE CONTINUOUSLY SUPPORTED WITH SHORING AND ADEQUATELY

SHORING SHALL BE SUPPORTED OVER AS LARGE AN AREA AS PRACTICAL SUCH THAT CONSTRUCTION LOADING IS WELL

3. ALL CUTTING, CHIPPING, AND DRILLING SHALL BE LIMITED TO

4. WHERE EXISTING REINFORCING IS TO BE LEFT INTACT, CARE SHALL

5. ALL PATCHING SHALL BE PRECEDED WITH THE APPLICATION OF A

IF CONDITIONS EXIST, OTHER THAN THOSE SITUATIONS NOTED ON THE DRAWINGS. WHICH REQUIRE REINFORCING TO BE CUT, THE

A. APPLICABLE CODE: UNIFORM BUILDING CODE (UBC), 1994 EDITION.

Rw = 8, C = 2.75, S = 2.0, N = 1.5 (EBMUD FACTOR)

SPECIFICALLY MARKED 'NOT REINFORCED.

CONCRETE CLASSES: SEE SPECIFICATIONS FOR REQUIREMENTS.

STRENGTH WT

145 PCF 3000 PSI

AINST EARTH	3"
LOW GRADE	2"
O WEATHER	2"
т	

EPOXY FOR DOWELS AND ANCHORS SHALL BE HS 200 SOLID BOND AS MANUFACTURED BY "ANCHOR IT" FASTENING SYSTEMS OR APPROVED

B. WOOD

1. FRAMING LUMBER - DOUGLAS FIR;

- a. JOISTS AND RAFTERS: NO. 1.
- b. POSTS, BEAMS, AND HEADERS: NO. 1.
- c. STUDS, PLATES, BLOCKS, LIGHT FRAMING AND MISC: NO. 2.

والاراد المجارد أوعوده

- d. ALL LUMBER IN CONTACT WITH CONCRETE OR MASONRY TO BE PRESERVATIVE TREATED.
- 2. PLYWOOD SHEATHING:
- a. ROOF SHEATHING: 15/32 INCH C-D EXTERIOR APA RATED 32/16.
- 3. GLUED-LAMINATED BEAMS:
 - a. 24F V4 FOR SIMPLE SPANS AND 24F V8 FOR CANTILEVERED AND CONTINUOUS BEAMS.
 - INDUSTRIAL GRADE TYP., ARCHITECTURAL GRADE IF b. EXPOSED.
 - c. CAMBER TO RADIUS OF 1600' U.O.N.
- 4. FRANING HARDWARE: AS MANUFACTURED BY SIMPSON CO. OR APPROVED EQUAL. SIMPSON DESIGNATIONS USED.
- NAILS: COMMON WIRE GAGE U.O.N. NAILING TO CONFORM TO UBC 5. TABLE 23-1-G U.O.N.
- 6. BOLTS: ASTM A307.
- C. STEEL
 - 1. SHAPES AND PLATES: ASTM A36 EXCEPT COLUMNS: ASTM A572 GRADE 50: TUBES: ASTM A500, GRADE B; PIPES: ASTM A53, GRADE B.
 - 2. BOLTS: ASTM A325SC.
 - 3. STEEL DECK: ASTM A446, GRADE A
 - 4. WELDING ELECTRODES: E-70.
 - 5. ANCHOR BOLTS: ASTM A307 AND ASTM A449 AS NOTED.
- V. QUALITY CONTROL
 - THE FOLLOWING WORK REQUIRES TESTS AND/OR INSPECTIONS. FOR SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS SEE SPECIFICATION. INSPECTIONS SHALL BE MADE IN ACCORDANCE WITH UBC 1701 BY A CERTIFIED SPECIAL INSPECTOR RETAINED BY THE OWNER.
 - 1. FOOTING EXCAVATION
 - 2. REINFORCING STEEL
 - 3. CONCRETE
 - 4. EXPANSION BOLTS
 - 5. GROUTED DOWELS
 - 6. WELDING: STRUCTURAL STEEL, METAL DECK
 - B. A PARTIAL LISTING OF REQUIRED STRUCTURAL SUBMITTALS FOLLOWS. CONSULT THE SPECIFICATION FOR A COMPLETE LISTING OF SUBMITTAL REQUIREMENTS.
 - 1. CONCRETE MIX DESIGNS
 - 2. CONSTRUCTION JOINT LAYOUT & CONTROL JOINT LAYOUT
 - 3. REINFORCING STEEL SHOP DRAWINGS
 - 5. STRUCTURAL STEEL SHOP DRAWINGS
 - 6. GLULAM BEAM SHOP DRAWINGS
 - 7. MANUFACTURER'S DATA FOR INSERTS, GROUTS & EPOXIES
 - C. EXPANSION ANCHOR GENERAL NOTES
 - 1. TYPICAL EXPANSION BOLTS ARE HILTI KWIK-BOLTS II AND SHALL COMPLY TO ICBO REPORT #4627 (5/91). ALLOWABLE LOAD WITH F'C=3000 PSI (NORMAL WEIGHT CONCRETE).

					QUE
DIA.	MINIMUM EMBED.	SHEAR	TENSION	TEST VALUE	TEST VALUE
3/8" 1/2" 3/4"	1-5/8" 2-1/4" 3-1/4"	780 <i>#</i> 1472 <i>#</i> 3100 <i>#</i>	492 # 984 # 1740 #	984# 1968# 3480#	25 FT-LBS. 50 FT-LBS. 150FT-LBS.

THESE LOADS CORRESPOND TO 80% OF THE ICBO ALLOWABLES. INCREASE FOR COMBINATION WITH WIND OR SEISMIC FORCES IS NOT ALLOWED. SPECIAL INSPECTION OF EXPANSION BOLTS IS REQUIRED.

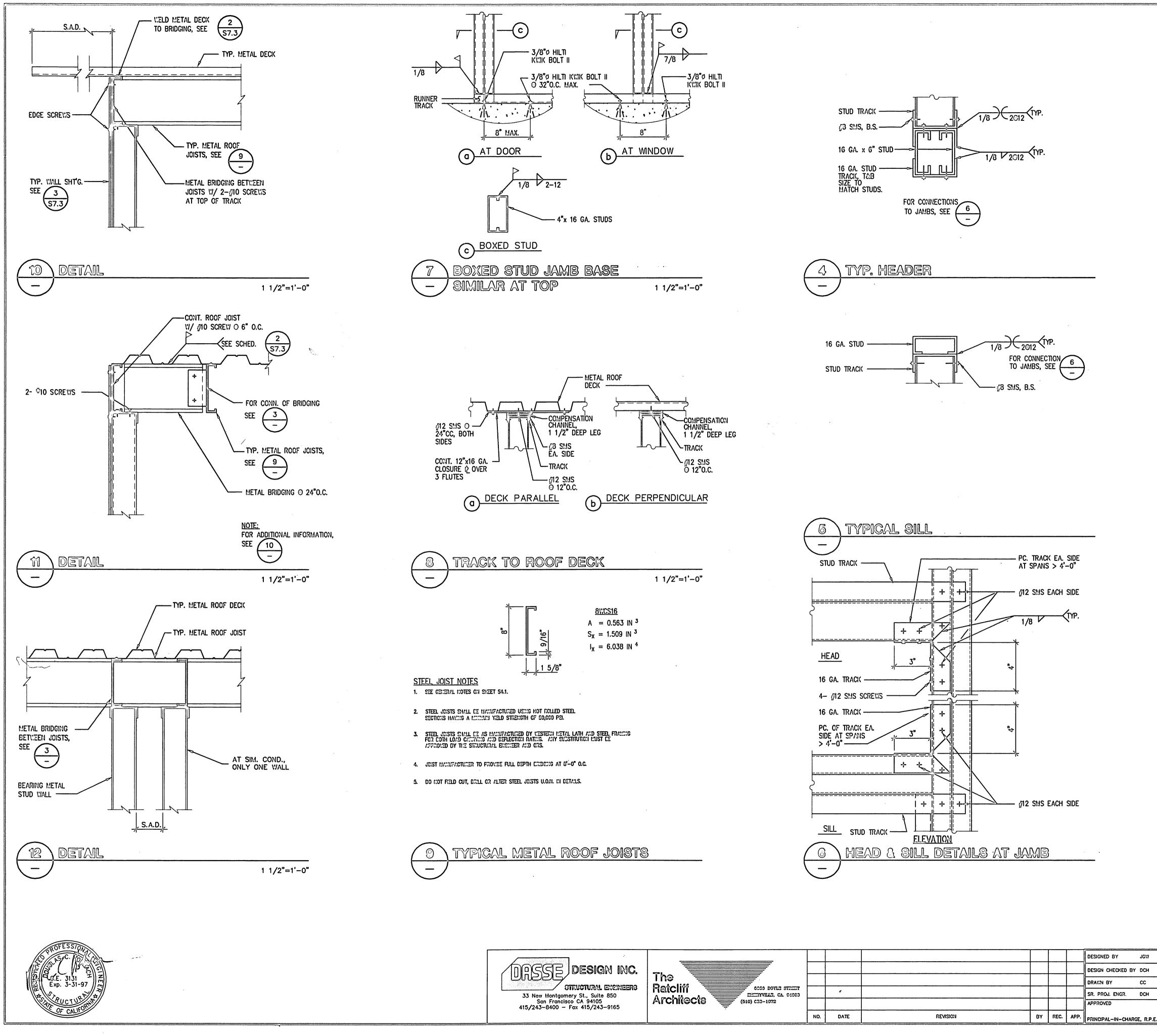
DESIGNED BY JGW **DESIGN INC.** SIGN CHECKED BY DCH The RAWN BY CC STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS Ratcliff 5856 DOYLE STREET ÷ SR. PROJ. ENGR. DCH EMERYVILLE, CA. 94608 Architects (510) 652-1972 APPROVED BY REC. APP NO. DATE REVISION RINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE, R.P.E. NO.C

- INSTALLATION: INSTALL EXPANSION BOLTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS GIVEN IN ICBO RESEARCH COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SPECIFIC EXPANSION BOLT.
- 3. FIELD TESTING: TENSION TEST DRILLED IN ANCHORAGE TO 100 PERCENT TIMES THE ICBO ALLOWABLE LOAD WITH SPECIAL INSPECTION, OR TORQUE TEST TO VALUES AS TABULATED IN NOTE 1 ABOVE. TESTS SHALL BE MADE IN THE PRESENCE OF THE OWNER'S PROJECT REPRESENTATIVE. TEST 50% OF EACH DIAMETER GROUP OF EXPANSION BOLTS. IF ANY ANCHOR FAILS TESTING, TEST ALL ANCHORS OF THE SAME CATEGORY NOT PREVIOUSLY TESTED UNTIL 20 CONSECUTIVE PASS. TESTING SHOULD OCCUR 24 HOURS MINIMUM AFTER INSTALLATION OF THE SUBJECT ANCHORS. ALL ANCHORS INSTALLED THAT DAY SHALL BE TESTED, ALL COSTS OF SUCH TESTS AND INSPECTIONS SHALL BE AT THE CONTRACT'S EXPENSE.
- TENSION TESTS: APPLY TEST LOADS TO EXPANSION BOLTS WITHOUT REMOVING THE NUT, IF POSSIBLE. IF NOT, REMOVE NUT AND INSTALL A THREADED COUPLER TO THE SAME TIGHTNESS OF THE ORIGINAL NUT USING A TORQUE WRENCH AND APPLY LOAD REACTION LOADS FROM TEST FIXTURES MAY BE APPLIED CLOSE TO THE ANCHOR BEING TESTED, PROVIDED THE BOLT IS NOT RESTRAINED FROM WITHDRAWING BY THE FIXTURE. TEST EQUIPMENT IS TO BE CALIBRATED BY AN APPROVED TESTING LABORATORY IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD RECOGNIZED PROCEDURES. BOLTS SHOULD HAVE NO OBSERVABLE MOVEMENT AT THE TEST LOAD TO BE ACCEPTABLE. (OBSERVABLE MOVEMENT IS DEFINED AS THE WASHER UNDER THE NUT BECOMING LOOSE).
- TORQUE WRENCH TEST: THE APPLICABLE TEST TORQUE MUST BE REACHED WITHIN ONE-HALF (1/2) TURN OF THE NUT.
- 6. WHEN INSTALLING DRILLED-IN ANCHORS AND /OR POWDER DRIVEN PINS IN EXISTING NON-PRESTRESSED REINFORCED CONCRETE. USE CARE AND CAUTION TO AVOID CUTTING OR DAMAGING THE EXISTING REINFORCING BARS.

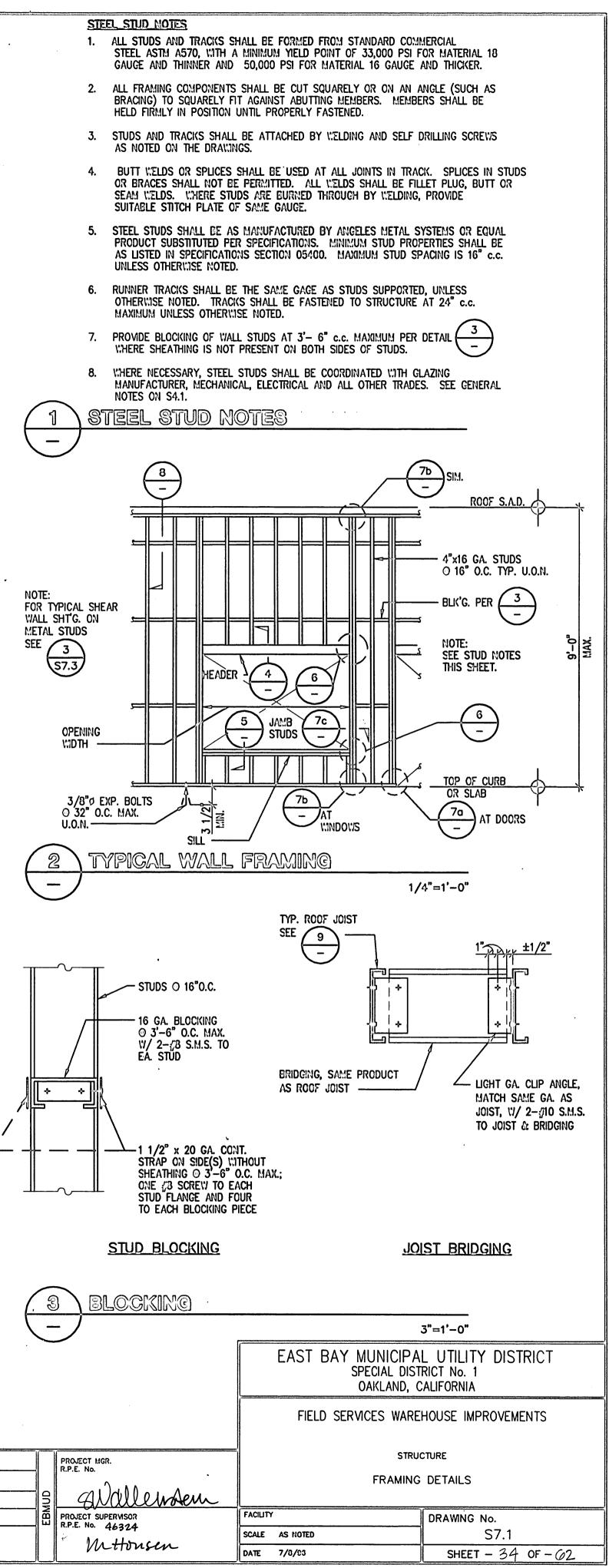
VI. ABBREVIATIONS

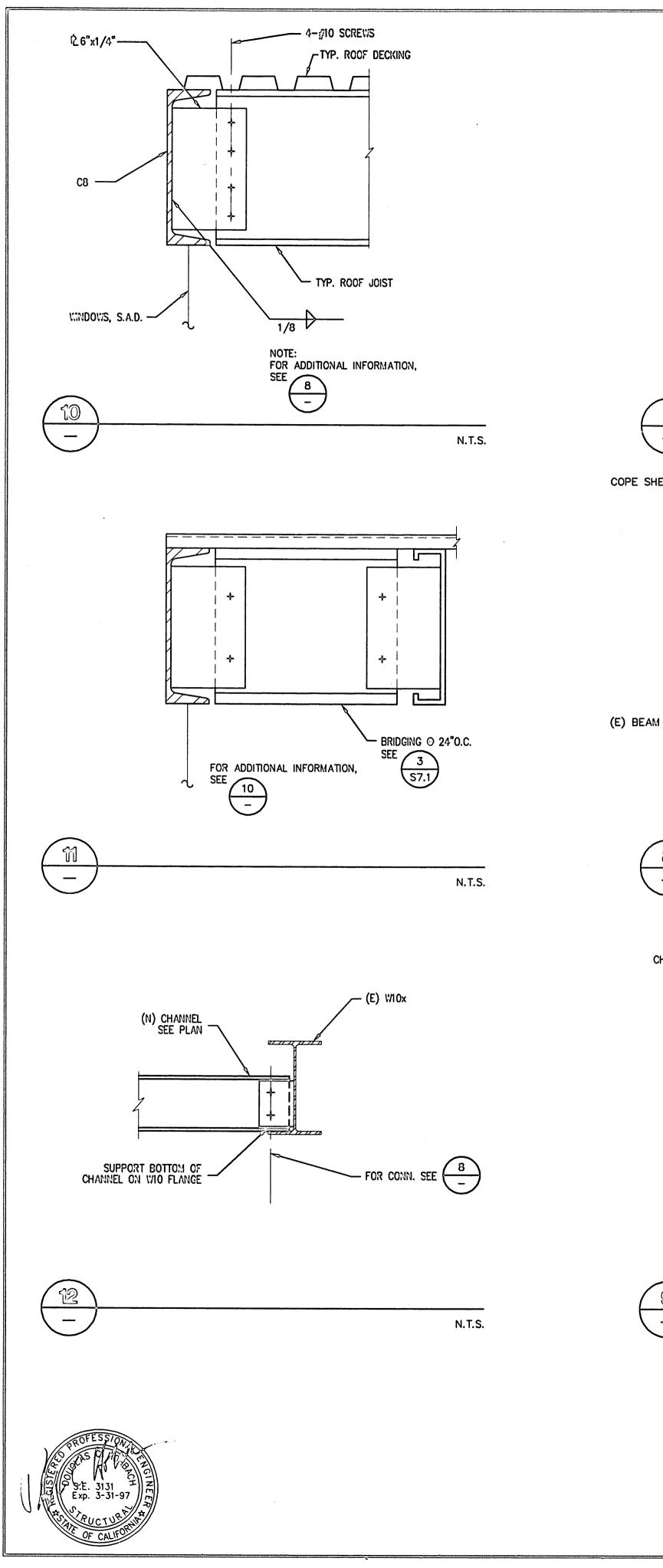
		DIAMETER	MECH.	MECHANICAL
	&	AND	MFR	MANUFACTURER
	0	AT	MTL,	METAL
	Α.Β.	ANCHOR BOLT	MIN.	MINIMUM
	ARCH.	ARCHITECTURAL	MISC.	MISCELLANEOUS
	BLDG.	BUILDING	N.I.C.	NOT IN CONTRACT
	BLKG	BLOCKING	NOM.	NOMINAL
	BM	REAM	NTS.	NOT TO SCALE
	BOT	BOTTOM	0.C.	ON CENTER
		CENTED I INE	O.D. (I.D.)	OUTSIDE (INSIDE) DIAMETER
	Ч С D		OPG.	OPENING
			OPP.	OPPOSITE
			P.A.	PURL IN ANCHOR
			PAF	POWER ACTUATED FASTENER
	CMU.	CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT	т. т. т.	DIATE
,	COL.	COLUMN		
	CONN.	CONNECTION		PARTIAL FENETRATION
	CONT.	CONTINUOUS	PLT.	
	C.P. (P.P.)	COMPLETE PENETRATION		PUINI
	CTR.	CENTER	PIN.	PARTITION
	CTRSK	COUNTERSINK	REF.	REFERENCE
	DET.	DETAIL	REINF.	REINFORCEMENT
	D.F.	DOUGLAS FIR	REQ.	PARTITION REFERENCE REINFORCEMENT REQUIRED REDWOOD SEE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS SCHEDULE SECTION SHEET SIMILAR SHEET METAL SCREWS SPACE SPECIFICATION SQUARE
	DWG	DRAWING	RWD.	REDWOOD
	(F)	FYISTING	S.A.D.	SEE ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS
			SCHED.	SCHEDULE
			SECT.	SECTION
			SHT.	SHEET
	EL. UK ELEV.		SIM.	SIMILAR
			SMS	SHEET METAL SCREWS
	E.N.	END (OR EDGE) NAILING	SDA	SDACF
	E.W.	EACH WAY	SPEC	SPECIFICATION
	EXT.	EXTERIOR	SFE0.	
	FDN.	FOUNDATION	.у.с. ст	
	FIN.	FINISH	51.	
	FL. OR FLR	FLOOR	STAGG.	
	F.O.C.	FACE OF CONCRETE	SID.	SIANUAKU
	F.O.S.	FACE OF STUD	SIL.	SILL
	FRM'G	FRAMING	STRUCT.	STRUCTURAL
	FTG.	DIAMETER AND AT ANCHOR BOLT ARCHITECTURAL BUILDING BLOCKING BEAM BOTTOM CENTER LINE COLUMN BASE CONSTRUCTION JOINT CLEAR CONCRETE MASONRY UNIT COLUMN CONNECTION CONTINUOUS COMPLETE PENETRATION CENTER COUNTERSINK DETAIL DOUGLAS FIR DRAWING EXISTING EACH EACH FACE ELEVATION ELECTRICAL END (OR EDGE) NAILING EACH WAY EXTERIOR FOUNDATION FINISH FLOOR FACE OF CONCRETE FACE OF STUD FRAMING FOOTING GAUGE	ST. STAGG. STD. STL. STRUCT. SYM.	SYMMETRICAL
	GA.	GAUGE	T&B	TOP AND BOTTOM
	GALV.	GALVANIZED	1000	
	GLB.	GLU-LAMINATED BEAM	THD.	THREADED
	H.D.	HOLD DOWN	T.D.	TIE DOWN
	HORIZ.	HORIZONTAL	T.O.C.	TOP OF CONCRETE
	HSB	HIGH STRENGTH BOLT	T.O.S.	TOP OF STEEL
			T.W.	TOP OF WALL
	HT.	HEIGHT	T.P.	TOP OF PLATE
	INT.	INTERIOR	TYP.	TYPICAL
	J <u>.</u> H.	JOIST HANGER	U.O.N.	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED
	JT.	JOINT	VERT.	VERTICAL
	LLH (LLV)	LONG LEG HORIZONTAL (OR VERTICAL)		
	LT.	LIGHT	W/	WITH
	LT. WT.	LIGHT WEIGHT	W/O	WITHOUT
	М.В.	on interesting monthle boets	Ϋ́.Ρ.	WORK POINT
	MAX.	MAXIMUM	WT.	WEIGHT

		EAST BAY MUNICIPA SPECIAL DIST OAKLAND, C	RICT No. 1		
		FIELD SERVICES WAREHOUSE IMPROVEMENTS			
	PROJECT MGR.	STRU	CTURE		
 an	R.P.E. NO.	GENERA	L NOTES		
EBMUD	PROJECT SUPERMSOR	FACILITY	DRAWING No.		
	R.P.E. No. 46324	SCALE AS NOTED	S4.1 ₃₁		
	Mittousen	DATE 22 JULY 1996	SHEET SHEET OF 62		



			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				DESIGNED BY	сс
DESIGN INC.							DESIGN CHECKED BY	DCH
TRUCTURAL ENCINEERS Ratcliff							DRANN BY	сс
ery St., Suite 850 A rebite of a		*					SR. PROJ. ENGR.	DCH
- Fax 415/243-9165 Ar ChileCie (610) c32-1072							APPROVED	
	NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	REC.	APP.	PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARG	E, R.P.E. NO.C

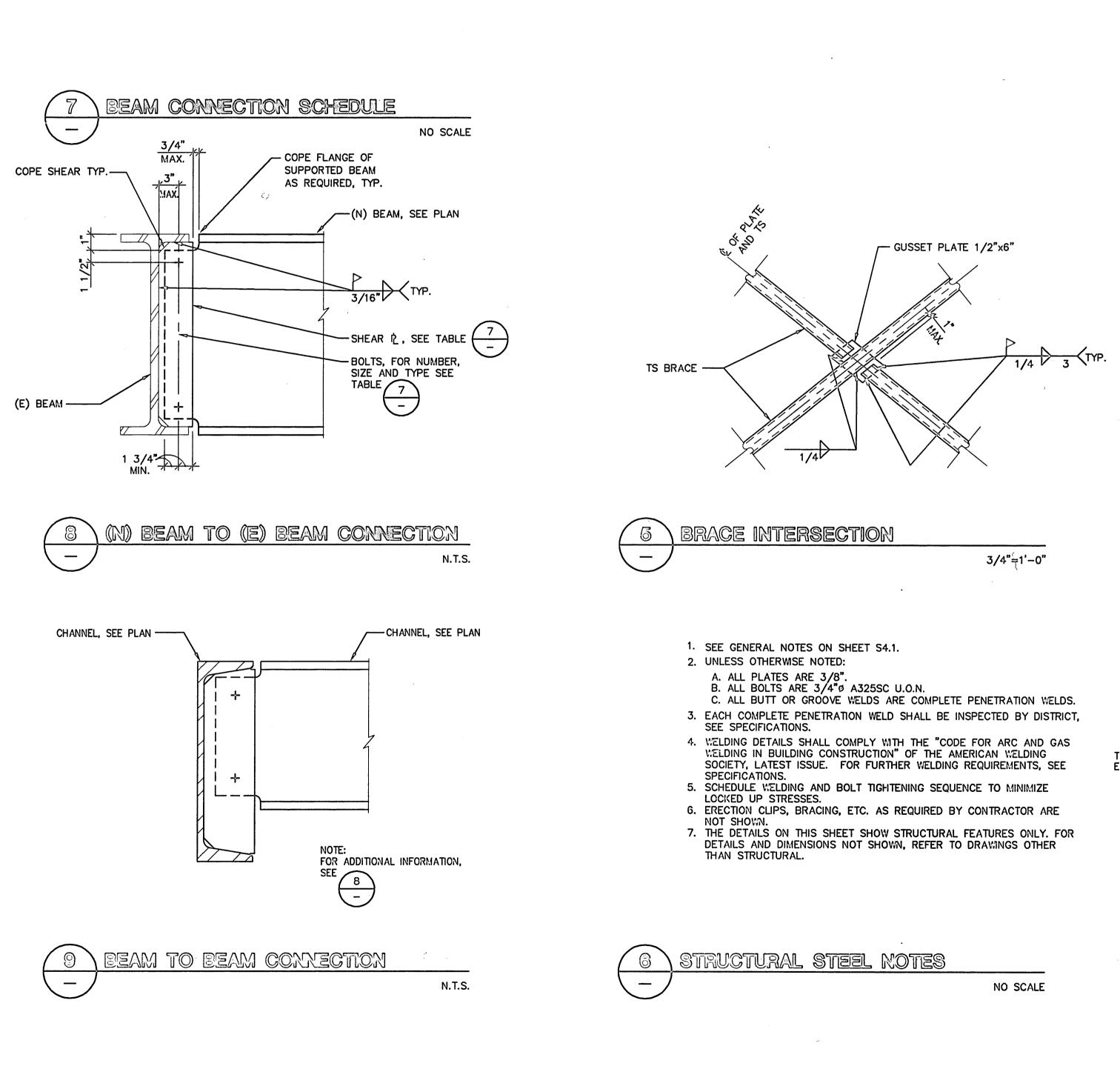


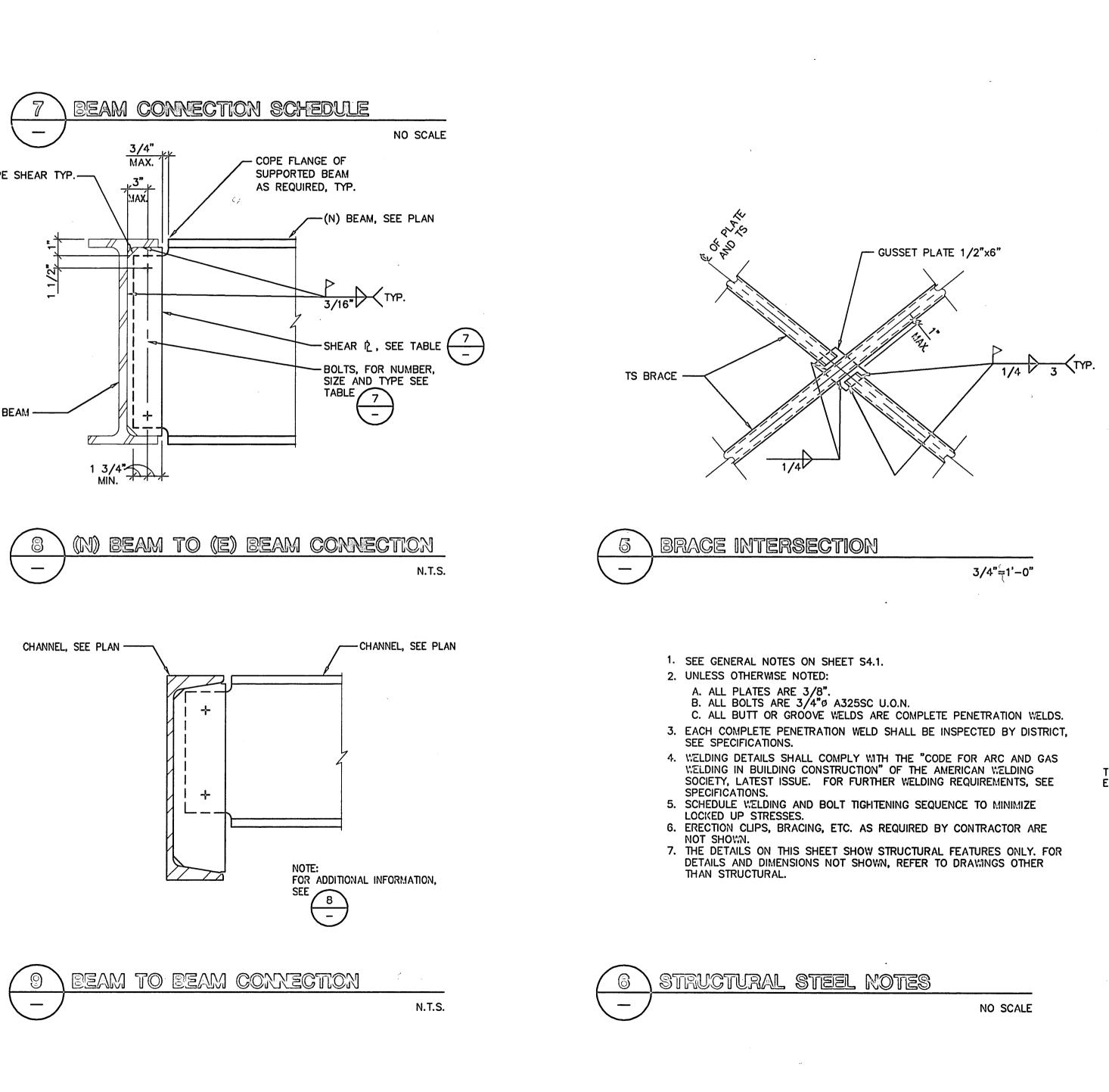


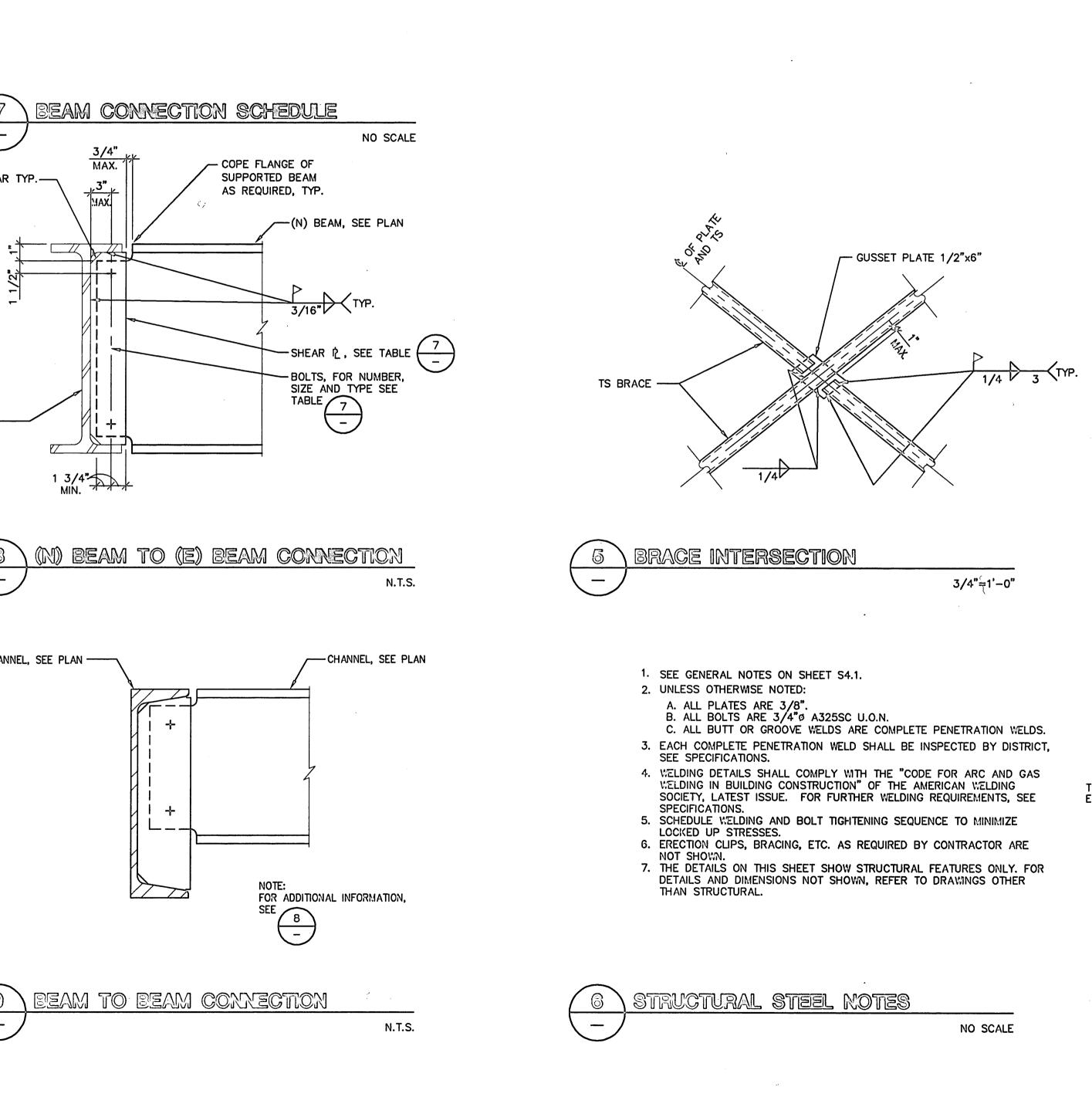
DEPTH OR SIZE	NO. OF BOLTS	SHEAR	WELD (1)
OF BEAM	3/4"Ø A325SC U.O.N.	PLATE	SIZE
5",6",8",C5,C6,C8	2	1/4"	1/4"

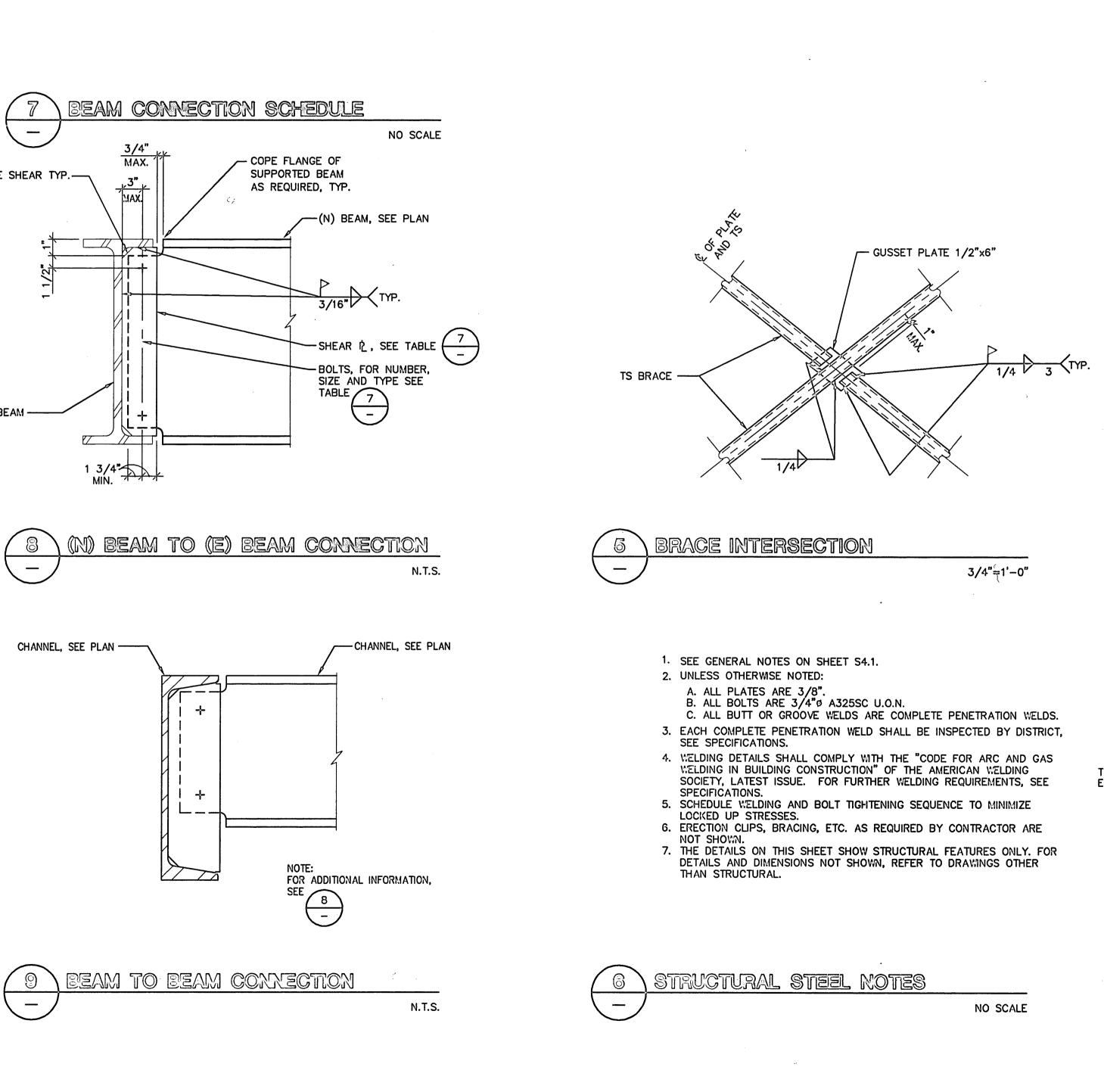
NOTES:

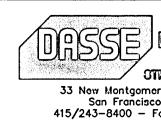
(1) USE COMPLETE PENETRATION WELDS AT ALL SKEWED CONNECTIONS WHERE AISC PRE-QUALIFIED FILLET WELDS ARE NOT POSSIBLE





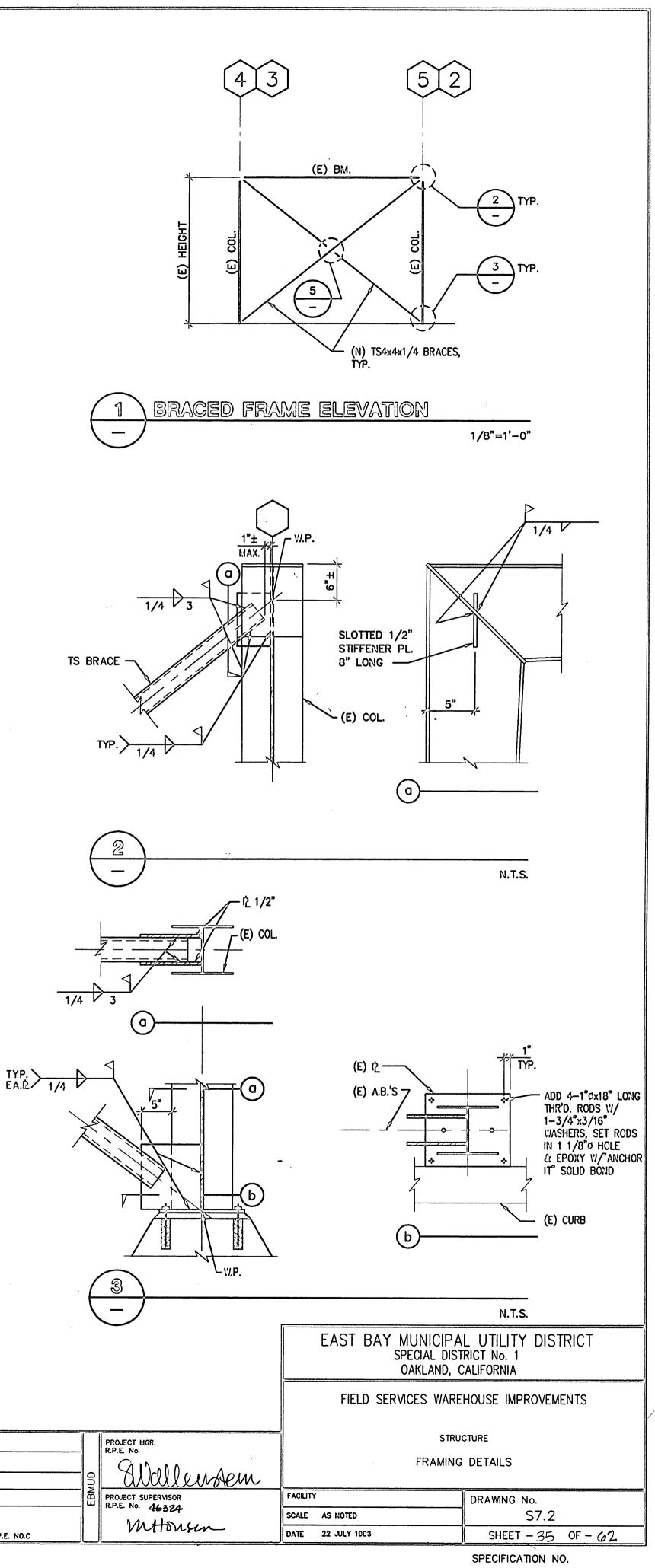


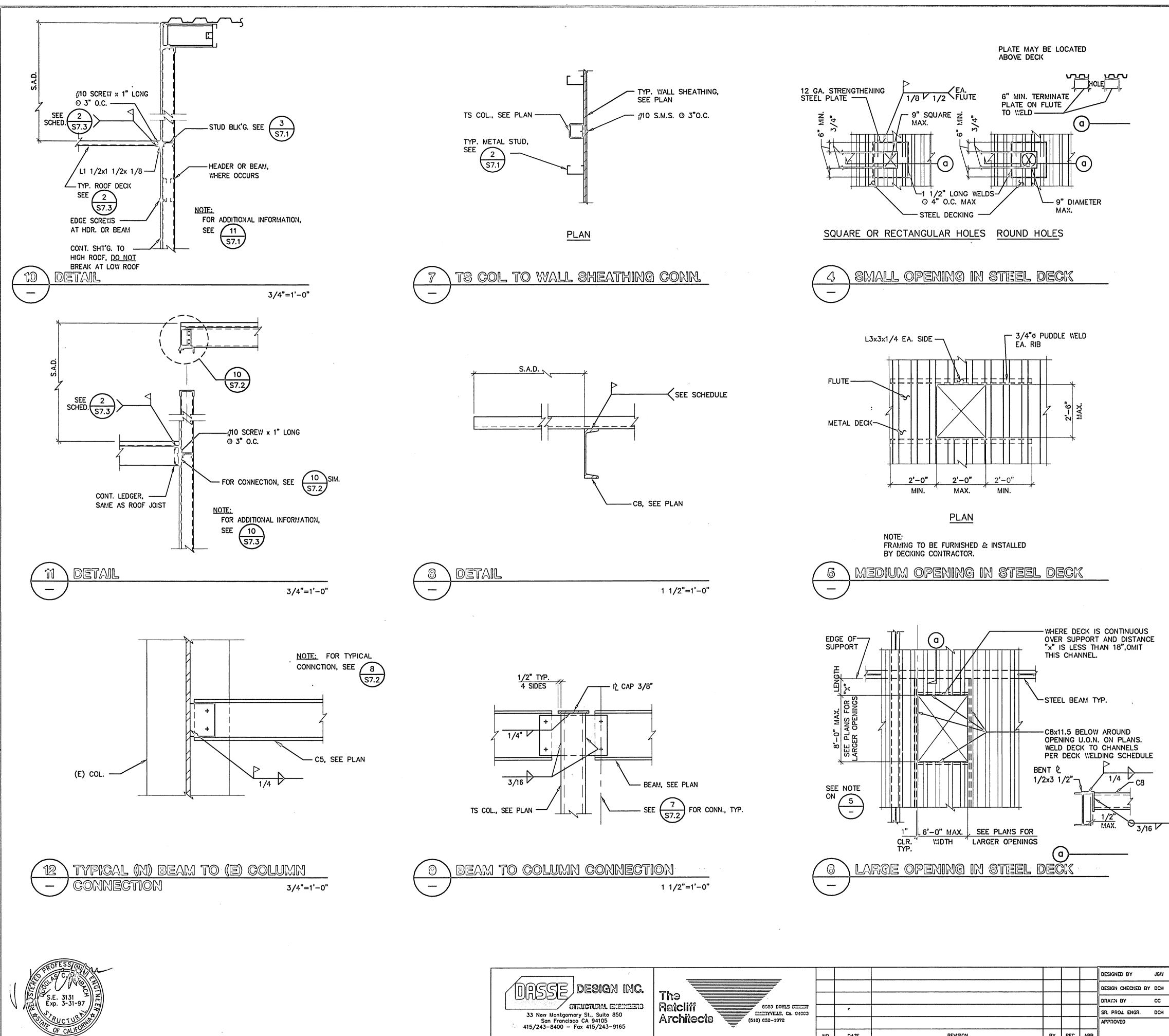




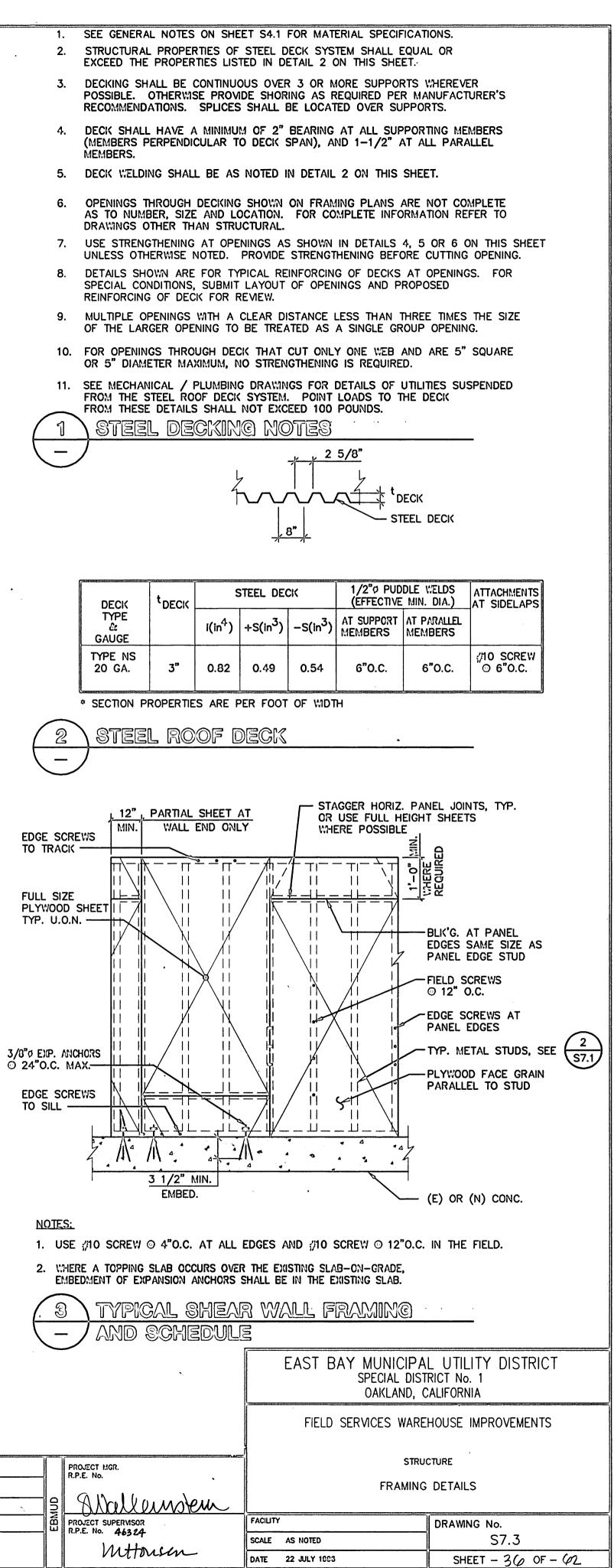
.

								DESIGNED BY JGW
DESIGN INC. The Retcliff Fox 415/243-9165 DESIGN INC. The Retcliff Soco A 94105 Fox 415/243-9165		<u></u>					design checked by DCH	
								DRANN BY CC
		¢					SR. PROJ. ENGR. DCH	
							APPROVED	
	Na 2019 Martin da anti-Angele Seguera de Series de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de	N0.	DATE	REVISION	BY	REC.	APP.	PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE, R.P.E. NO.C
								A

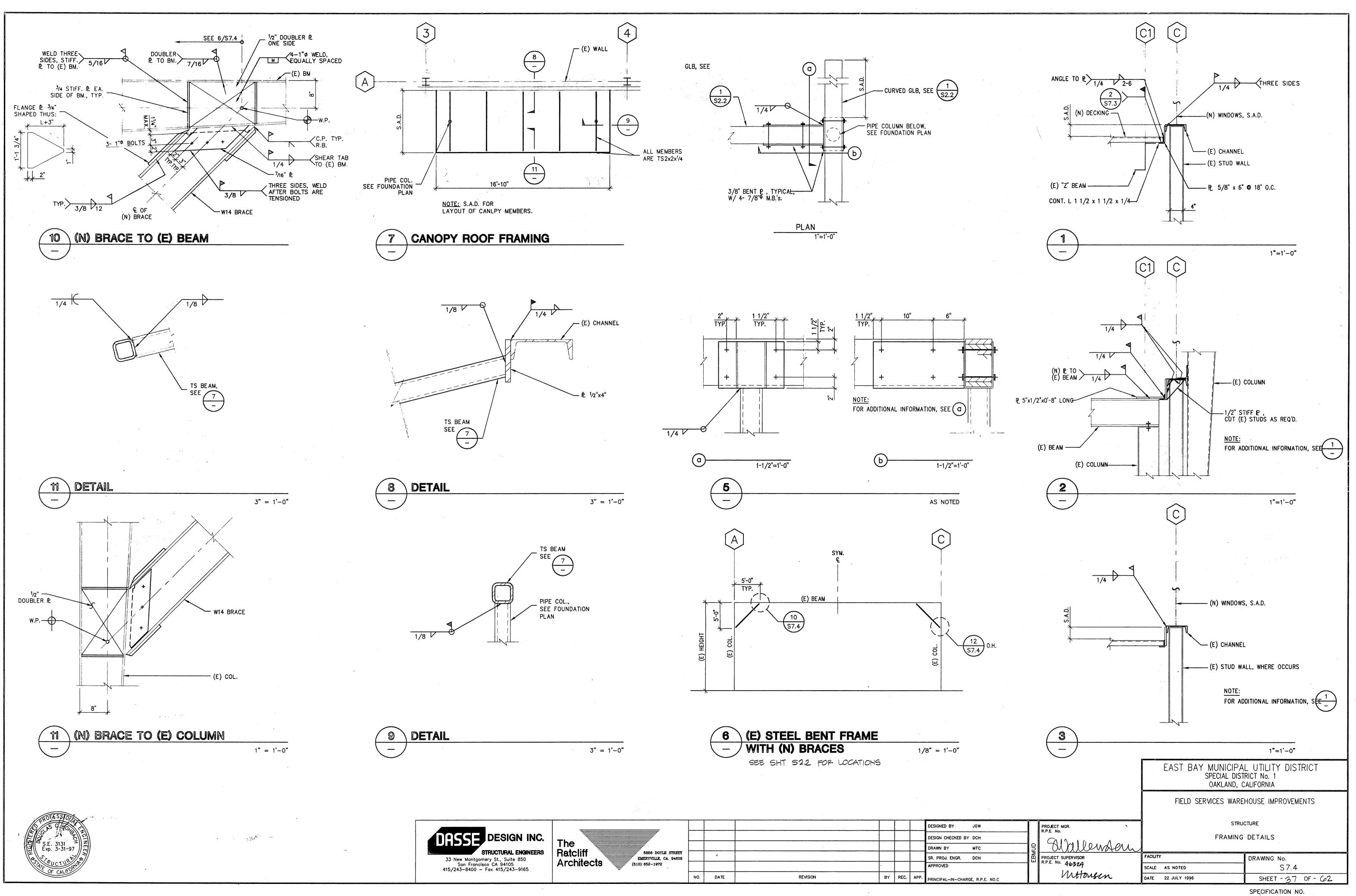




	 						DESIGNED BY JGW	1
design inc.							DESIGN CHECKED BY DCH	4
TRUCTURAL ENCINEERO ory St., Suito 850							DRAWN BY CC	
		*					SR. PROJ. ENGR. DCH	4
co CA 94105 Fax 415/243-9165							APPROVED	
	NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	REC.	APP.	PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE, R.	.P.E. NO
		4	······································					



SPECIFICATION NO.



USER: DATE: FILE:

								DESIGNED BY JGW
DESIGN INC.	The	·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ļ!			DESIGN CHECKED BY DCH
RUCTURAL ENGINEERS				· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				DRAWN BY MTC
ry St., Suite 850	Ratcliff 5856 DOYLE STREET Architects (510) 652-1972		÷					SR. PROJ. ENGR. DCH
o CA 94105 ax 415/243—9165								APPROVED
·		NO.	DATE	REVISION	BY	REC.	APP.	PRINCIPAL-IN-CHARGE, R.P.E. NO.C

(Excerpts) Seismic Evaluation Field Services Building East Bay Municipal Utility District Main Wastewater Treatment Plant

Seismic Structural Evaluation and Conceptual Design Project

STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION

2.0 AVAILABLE DATA

Information on the building included the following:

- Structural drawings for the original 1951 construction
- Architectural drawings, dated 1993, by The Ratcliff Architect for the 1996 improvements
- Structural drawings by DASSE Design, Inc., dated 1993, for the 1996 improvements

These drawing sets include a total of 63 drawings including 24 architectural and 10 structural drawings. In the 1996 improvement drawings, the storage building located north of FSB is marked as existing; however, the original 1951 drawings do not show the storage building. Therefore, it appears that the storage building was added between 1951 and 1993. Design drawings for the storage building are not available. Partial information from the 1993 drawings and observations during site visit was used for the seismic evaluation of the storage building.

2.1 GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The current FSB originally was the garage building constructed in 1951. The 1951 project included a 100-foot by 40-foot garage building and an adjacent 42 foot by 40-foot chlorine building. The chlorine building was later demolished and in 1996 the garage building was remodeled as FSB. Between 1951 and 1996 a 100-foot by 19-foot storage building and a 27-foot by 25-foot shed was added to the northern portion of the garage building. The date of construction of the storage building and the shed is not known.

In 1996, as part of the Field Services Warehouse improvements project, the garage, the storage building and the shed were remodeled and converted to the current FSB. The project also included a new 28-foot by 42-foot locker room building added to the east of the garage. The locker room building is separated from the garage by an 8-foot wide corridor. The roof over the corridor and the storage building is at a lower elevation than the FSB roof. Figure 1 shows a plan view of FSB with the original building and various additions identified with different colors. Figure 2 shows the south elevation view of FSB and the locker room building. A photograph of the south elevation of FSB and the locker room building is shown in Figure 3. Elevation of the storage building located on the north side of FSB is shown in Figure 4 and Figure 5. The east and west elevations are shown in Figure 6 through Figure 8. A new conference room with its own independent structural system was also added in the interior of the existing garage space as shown in Figure 9 and Figure 10.

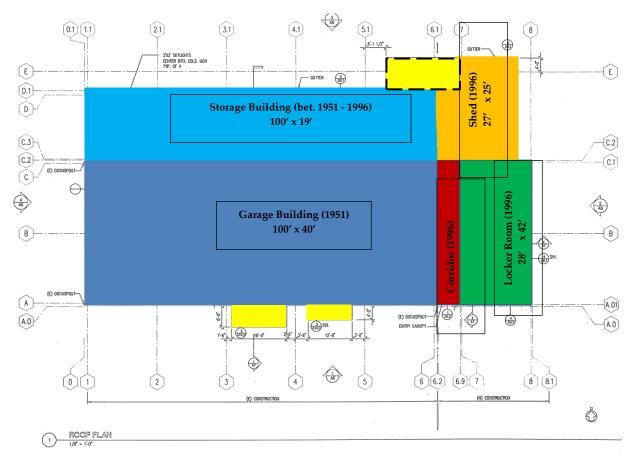


Figure 1: Existing Structures Forming the Current FSB

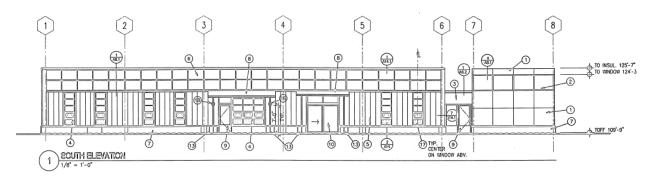


Figure 2: FSB and Lockers South Elevation



Figure 3: FSB and Lockers South Elevation

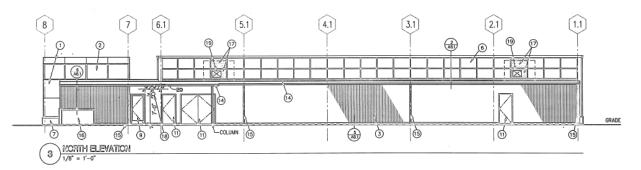


Figure 4: Storage Building North Elevation



Figure 5: Storage Building North Elevation

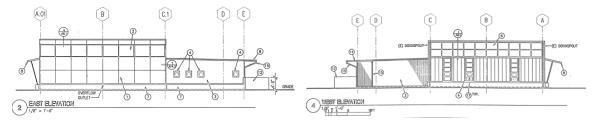


Figure 6: FSB and Storage Building East and West Elevations



Figure 7: FSB and Storage Buildings East Elevation



Figure 8: FSB and Storage Buildings West Elevation

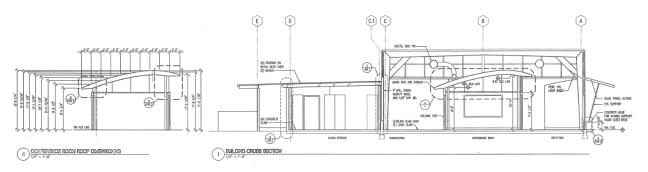


Figure 9: FSB New Conference Room



Figure 10: FSB New Conference Room

2.2 GRAVITY LOAD RESISTING SYSTEM

The roof over all parts of FSB consists of steel metal deck supported by steel beams and girders including the upper roof over the original garage building and the lower roof over the storage building and the corridor. The steel girders and columns for the original garage building are built-up sections and are part of the steel moment frame as shown in Figure 11. For the locker room, the roof beams are supported by steel tube section columns, and for the storage building, roof beams are supported by steel wide flange columns. The two entrance canopy structures at the south facade are supported by two tube section columns each and are connected to the longitudinal steel beams along the south wall.

Foundation systems for all portions of FSB are on spread footings.

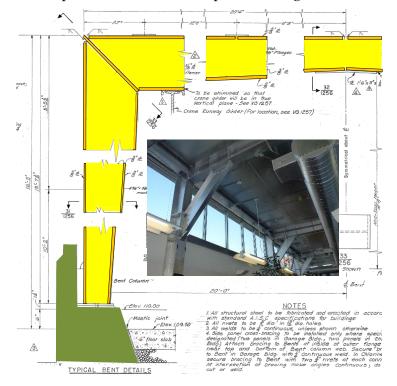


Figure 11: Moment Frame Cross-Section – Original Building

2.3 LATERAL LOAD RESISTING SYSTEM

The roof for all structural sections consists of flexible metal deck diaphragms. The roof diaphragms transfer the loads to the lateral load resisting structural elements. For the original garage structure, the lateral load resisting system consists of moment resisting frames in north-south direction and two X-braces in east-west direction. For the storage building, the corridor and the locker room, the lateral load resisting system consists of plywood shear walls over cold-formed steel wall studs. The original garage is connected to the various additions (as shown in Figure 12) forming one continuous structure for seismic load transfer.

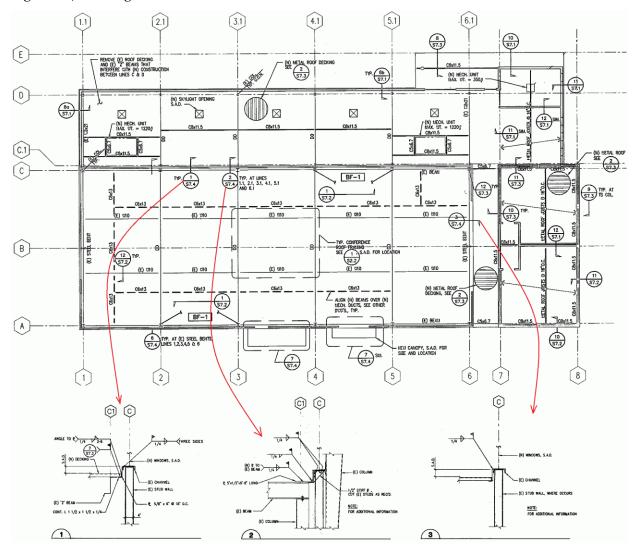


Figure 12: FSB – Connections between the Parts

6.0 IDENTIFIED VULNERABILITIES

This section presents the summary of the identified vulnerabilities.

6.1.1 Deflections

The structure has high displacements and story drifts, therefore, significant damage to nonstructural elements such as windows and HVAC components is likely, and could be a life safety hazard. Better attachments of the overhead HVAC ducts, light fixtures, and other non-structural elements is recommended.

6.1.2 Lack of Shear Walls between the Low Roof of the Corridor and High Roof at the Locker Room

There are large relative displacements between the lower roof of the corridor and the upper roof of the locker room resulting from the lack of shear walls with lateral resistance provided only by the steel tube sections (shown in Figure 66). Damage to the windows is likely and this could be a life safety hazard. Stiffening of the steel tube columns under the roof for BSE-2E event is recommended.

6.1.3 Conference Room Structure

The structure of the conference room has an inadequate lateral load resisting system. The steel pipe columns are pin-connected to the base and to the canopy. Columns should have a fixed-base connection for adequate moment transfer to create a complete lateral load resisting system.

6.1.4 Plywood Shear Wall at Line 1

The building has an irregular placement of shear walls as shown in Figure 32, which results in high DCRs for the short plywood shear wall and anchor bolts along the west wall of the storage room. The shear wall is marked in Figure 66. The high DCR in the plywood shear wall at line 1, is partially due to the original garage structure leaning against the storage building.

The DCR for Risk Category IV is higher than the m-factors, however the DCR for Risk Category I & II is below the acceptable m-factors.

6.1.5 Steel Structure

For Risk Category IV and fixed base model, all DCRs for the steel structure are below the mfactors. However, for the flexible base model, a single column (at column line A and line 2 intersection as shown in Figure 66) has DCR (2.06) slightly higher than the m-factor of 2.0. The high DCR is mostly caused by the bending moment in the column at the diagonal element connection. As shown in Figure 18, the tapered section of the column is modeled with four constant cross sections. At the location of the maximum moment the actual cross section (14.0inches deep) is deeper than the section in the FE model (13.5-inches deep). If the actual cross section properties are used with the forces and moments in the critical section, the DCR would be 1.97, just below the m-factor. Based on this, it is judged that the column has acceptable performance. The DCR for Risk Category I & II are below the acceptable m-factor for both the fixed base and the flexible base models.

6.1.6 Permanent Ground Displacement Damage

The bending capacity of the grade foundation beam is insufficient for passive soil pressure loading in East-West direction (see Section 5.1.5).

There are no connections between the foundations of the original building and the extensions; therefore, separation of the building sections of FSB due to an estimated 6 inches of lateral spread will result in damage to the steel elements connecting the extensions to the original building. Soil improvement to reduce liquefaction-induced lateral spread hazard or structurally tying the building sections together are possible options for mitigating this hazard.

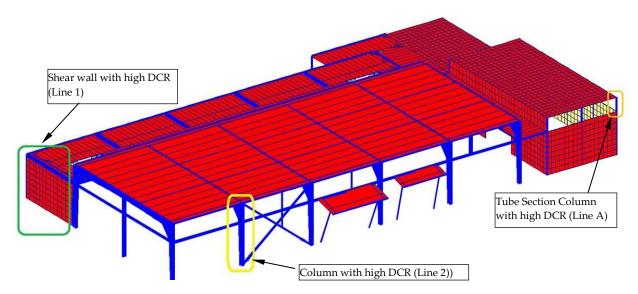


Figure 66: Field Services Building – Identified Vulnerably

(Excerpts)

Seismic Retrofit Field Services Building East Bay Municipal Utility District Main Wastewater Treatment Plant Seismic Structural Evaluation and Conceptual Design Project

2.1 PROPOSED RETROFIT

2.1.1 Building Deflection and Drift

To reduce building deflection and drifts three retrofit options are considered feasible:

- Option 1: Add additional structural braces (as shown in Figure 2) to two of the six frames of the original structure. The new braces are added to the frame at the west wall and the frame between the original building and the locker room. This option will satisfy the drift requirements for both Risk Category IV and Risk Category I & II. However, this option may require new foundations (possibly piles) and could create accessibility issues as well as disruption of building function during construction.
- 2. Option 2: The cross-sections of the primary moment frames are stiffened by welding 4-#10 rebars at the web to flange connection (as shown in Figure 3) of the columns and the beams. Other options such as adding steel plates to the flanges instead of rebars could also be considered. This option will not require foundation modifications and will not create accessibility issues; however, every single frame will need to be retrofitted, which will cause disruption throughout the building interior and will impact building function during construction. This option will satisfy the drift requirements for Risk Category I & II only.
- 3. Option 3: Add two exterior buttress walls (as shown in Figure 4) at the south elevation of the building. The new walls will be connected to the south-west and south-east columns of the original building. This option will satisfy the drift requirements for both Risk Category IV and Risk Category I & II. This option will require new piles foundations and will change the architectural appearance of the building, but it will be least disruptive to the interior functions of the building. However, it may create some accessibility issues during construction because one of the buttress wall will be located close to one of the building entrances.

Option 2 has been developed further in this conceptual design due to ease of modeling and some uncertainly as to the need to pursue a Risk Category IV performance level for this facility. Also, the cost of disrupting building function has not been reflected into this conceptual design cost estimate.

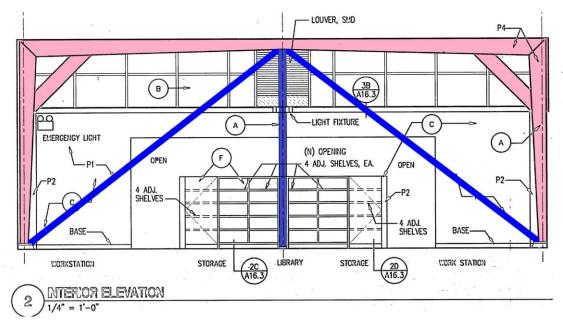


Figure 2: Field Services Building – Retrofit Option No. 1

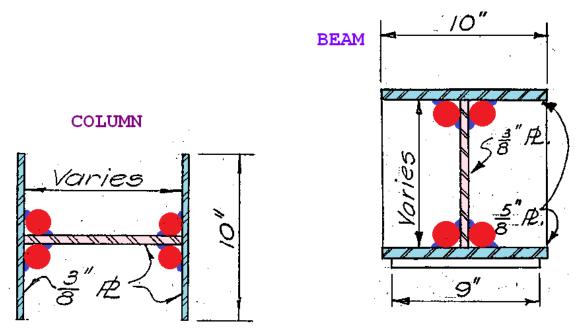


Figure 3: Field Services Building – Retrofit Option No. 2



Figure 4: Field Services Building – Retrofit Option No. 3

2.1.2 New Shear Walls between the Low and High Roof at the Locker Room

At the locker room add new shear walls and extended to the roof as shown in Figure 5. Alternatively, stiffening tube columns is an option but not preferred as it will be more costly and disruptive.



Figure 5: Field Services Building – Extending Shear Walls at Locker Room

2.1.3 Plywood Shear Wall at Line 1

To increase the capacity of the shear wall at line 1 (Figure 6), the nails/screws are doubled.



Figure 6: Field Services Building – Shear Wall at Line 1

2.1.4 Conference Room Structure

The conference room is a standalone partition structure within the building that currently does not have a complete lateral load resisting system. The structure is vulnerable to ground shaking in the north-south direction due to lack of moment connection at the base. Retrofitting the four column bases (shown in Figure 7) of the conference room structure to make moment connection in both directions will reduce its seismic vulnerability. With this retrofit, the structure will have acceptable strength, however, the drift at the canopy level will still be high. High drifts can result in glass breakage. Bracing between columns or other means of stiffening the system can be considered to reduce drift and the potential for glass breakage. However, additions may impact current access and aesthetics. The option of making the column to canopy beam moment resisting in both north-south and east-west direction is not considered feasible.

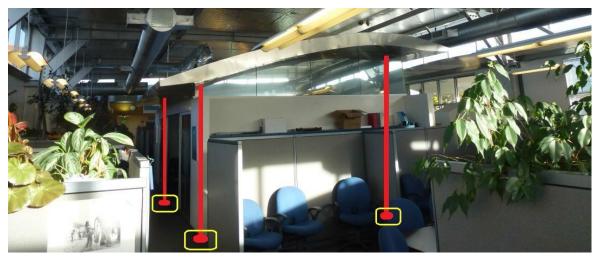


Figure 7: Field Services Building – Conference Room Column Base Retrofit

2.1.5 Foundation Retrofit for PGD

To increase the capacity of the foundation beam and to prevent separation, all around foundation beam (as shown in Figure 10) is added. The lateral spread PGD is in the direction toward the nearby body of water (Bay) which would predominately cause loading on the north and south side foundation beams. However, since the lateral spread direction is not exactly perpendicular to the building's north-south axis, the east-west foundations beams may see a component of lateral spread. The geotechnical report (AGS, 2020) shows that relatively small ground deformation results in full passive pressure, which will load the east-west foundation beams.

This retrofit will not be required if a ground improvement solution to reduce lateral spread hazard is implemented. Ground improvements, being considered for the Outfall, Effluent Pump Station and Plant Effluent Channel facilities, will also support the reduction of lateral spreading at the Field Services Building and the Effluent Sampling Station.



Figure 8: Field Services Building – Foundation Retrofit

5.0 RETROFIT DESIGN DETAILS

This section presents the summary of the structural retrofit of FSB structure.

5.1 ORIGINAL STRUCTURE

To limit the displacements/drifts (to less than 2%) of the original structure, the moment frames are retrofitted to increase their stiffness. Four #10 rebars (or equivalent round bars) are welded (Option 2) to the cross-sections of the columns and the beams as shown in Figure 38.

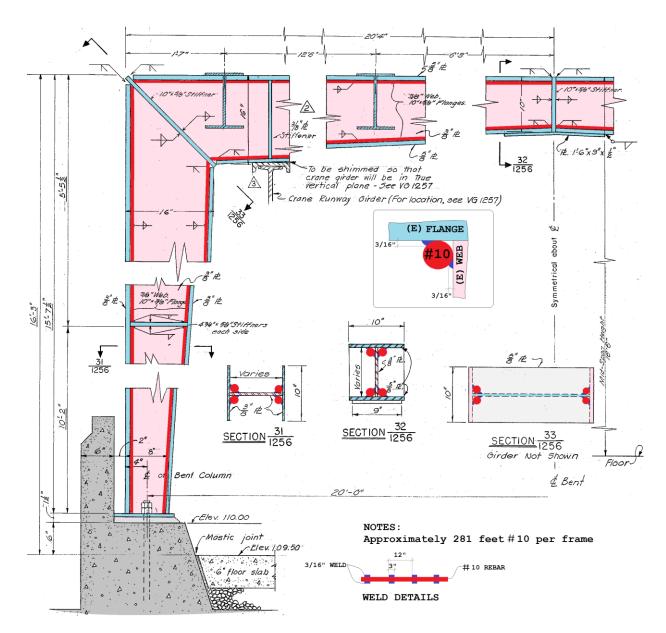


Figure 38: Field Services Building – Moment Frame Retrofit

Other options such as internal steel braces (Option 1) or exterior buttress wall (Option 3) can also be considered.

5.2 SHEAR WALLS AT THE LOCKER ROOM

The shear walls at south elevation and the shear walls at north elevation are partially extended to the roof structure to reduce the displacements at the roof level. The new shear walls are designed same as the existing shear walls. The details are shown in Figure 39 (from EBMUD SD122 Drawing No. A6, S7.1, and S7.3).

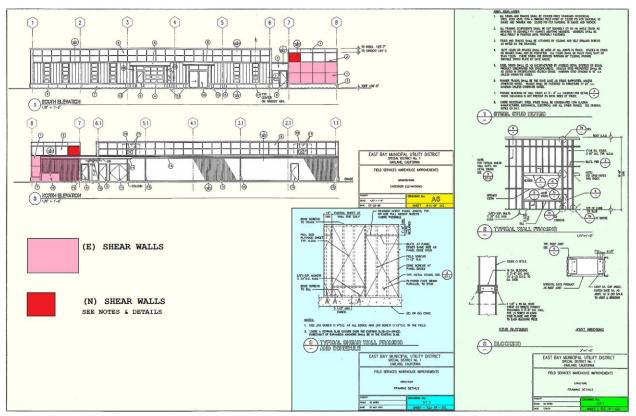


Figure 39: Field Services Building – New Shear Walls at Locker Room

5.3 CONFERENCE ROOM STRUCTURE

The retrofit of the four column bases as shown in Figure 40.

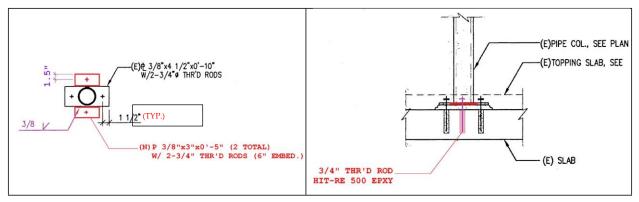


Figure 40: FSB – Conference Room Column Connections – Retrofit

5.4 PLYWOOD SHEAR WALL AT LINE 1

The shear wall is shown in Figure 41 (from EBMUD SD122 Drawing No. S2.1). The nails/screws are doubled to increase capacity.

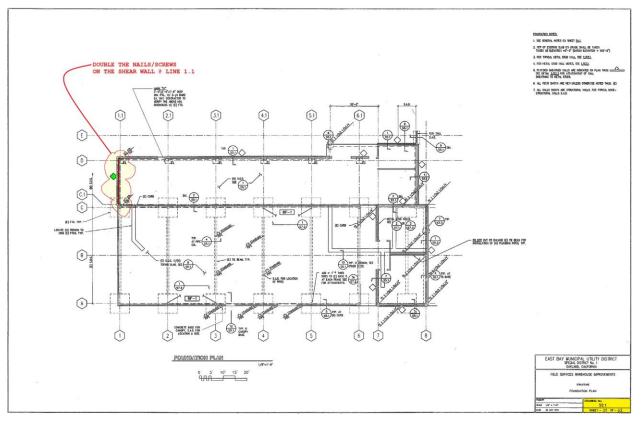
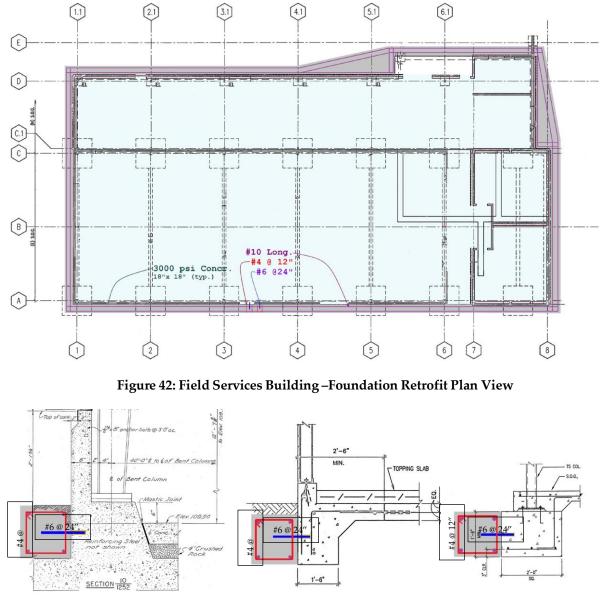


Figure 41: Shear Wall at Line 1 in the Storage Room– Retrofit

5.5 FOUNDATION RETROFIT

The foundation retrofit will not be required if ground improvements to mitigate lateral spread hazard are performed.

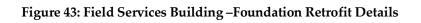
The capacity of the foundation beams on the East and West sides of the building are insufficient to withstand PGD from liquefaction-induced lateral spread (assuming that the lateral spread direction is not exactly parallel to the building foundations). Also, the foundation of the north addition is not tied to the foundation of the original building and will separate under the estimated PGD. A foundation ring (Figure 42 and Figure 43) around the building is designed to retrofit the foundations and to tie the foundation of the original building and the additions.



At Original Building

At Walls at Additions

At Columns at Additions



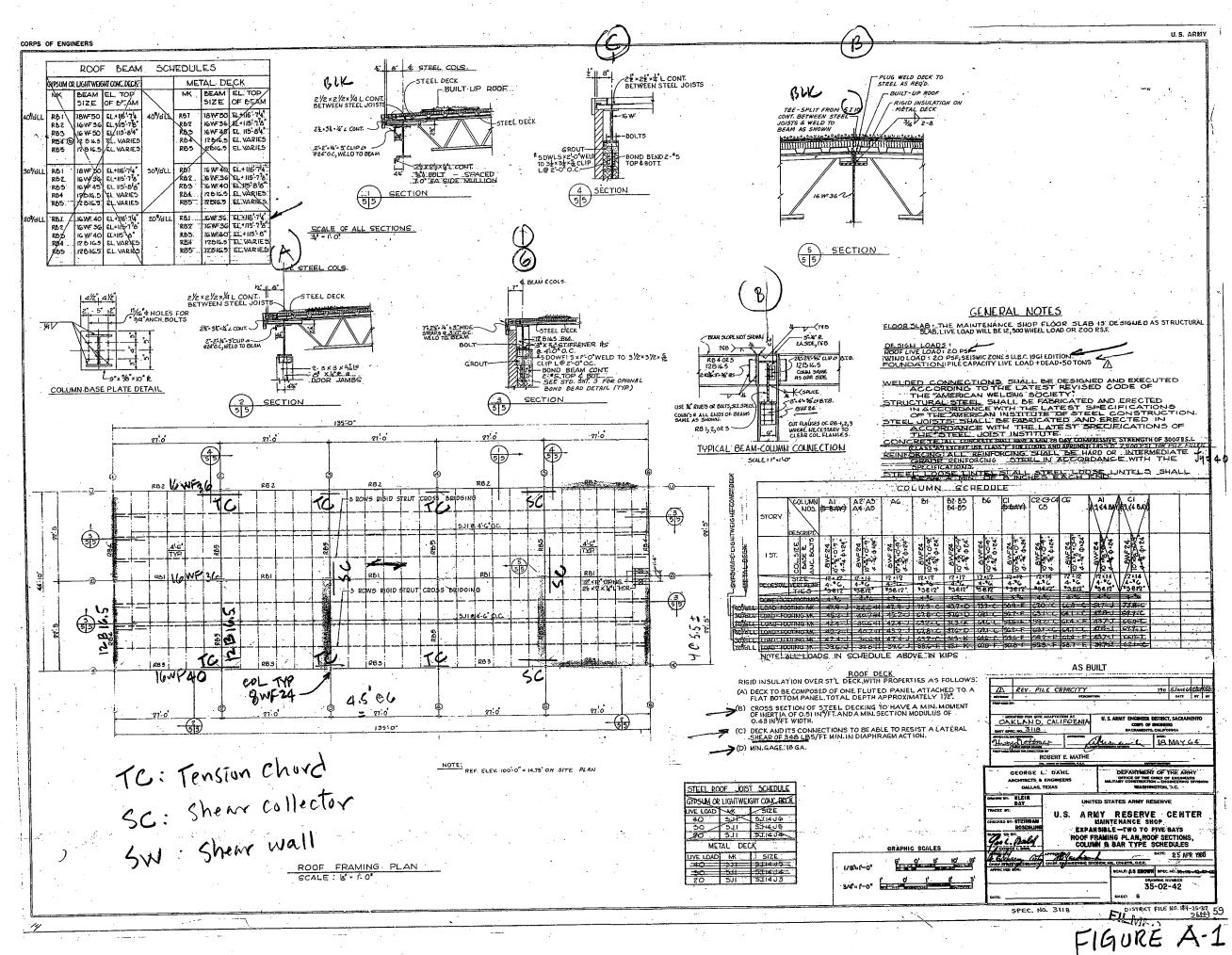
5.6 CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCE

The five major retrofit activities can be performed independent from each other without following any particular construction sequence.

5.7 ADDITIONS REQUIRED TO MEET CATEGORY IV

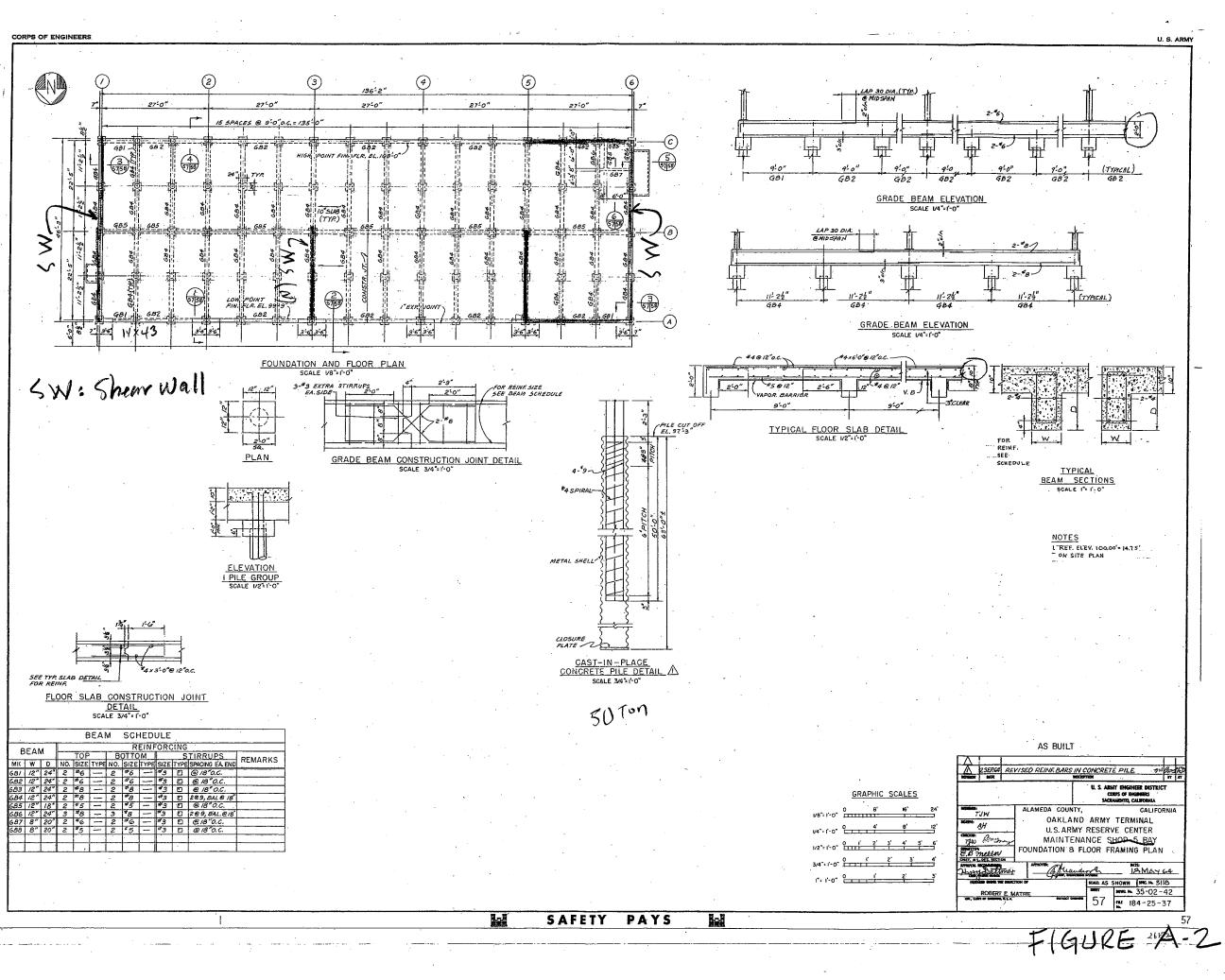
As shown in Table 2, the retrofitted structure will meet the initial risk Category IV requirements without any additional work, except for story drift in the north-south direction. In order to meet the story drift requirement of 1% drift in the north-south direction Retrofit Option 1 (Figure 2) or Option 3 (Figure 4) will be required. As discussed previously, these options may create accessibility issues and/or require new foundations. However, Option 3 may be preferrable over Option 1 because of disruption in the interior of the building during construction.

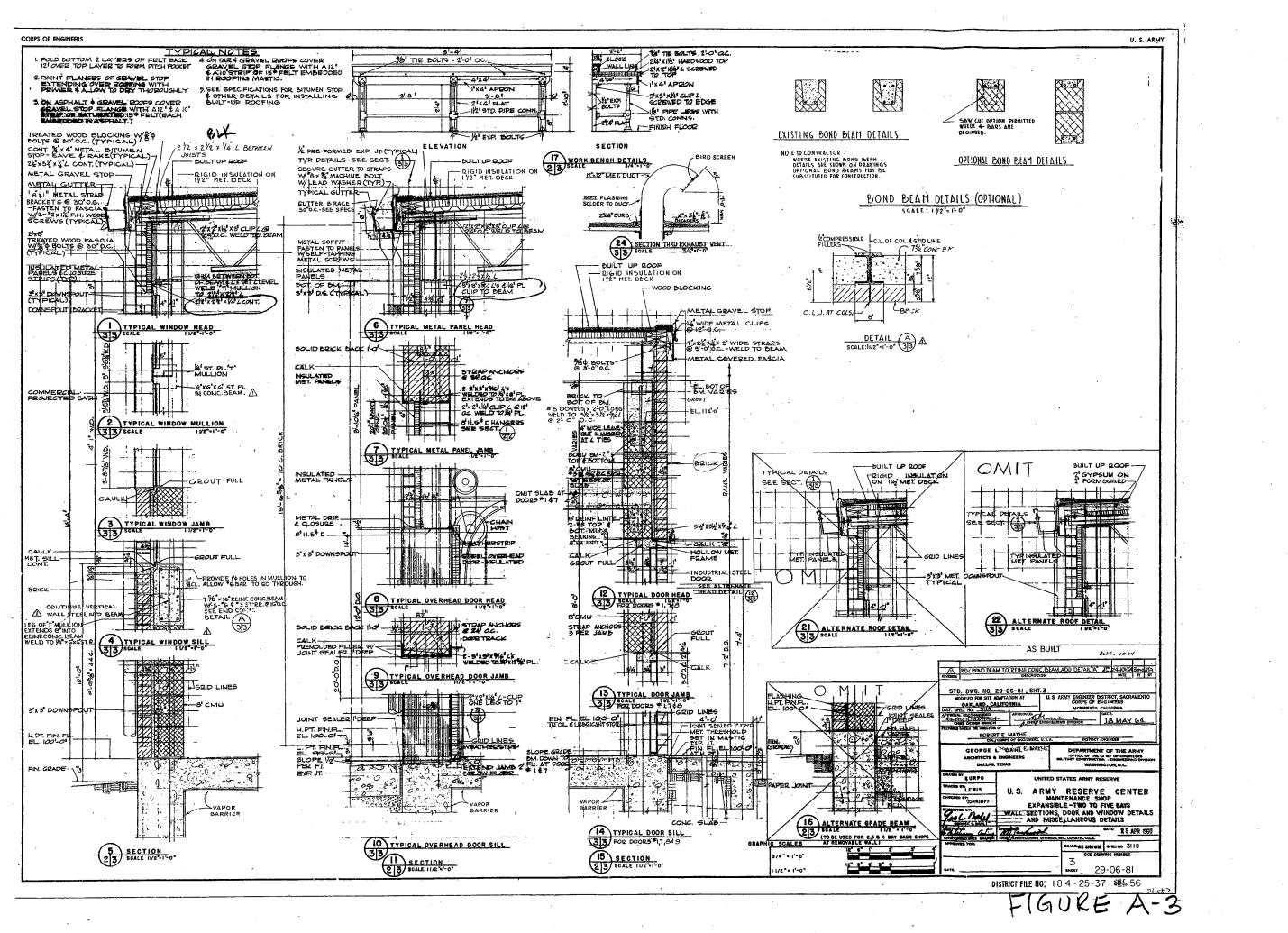
Building 1084

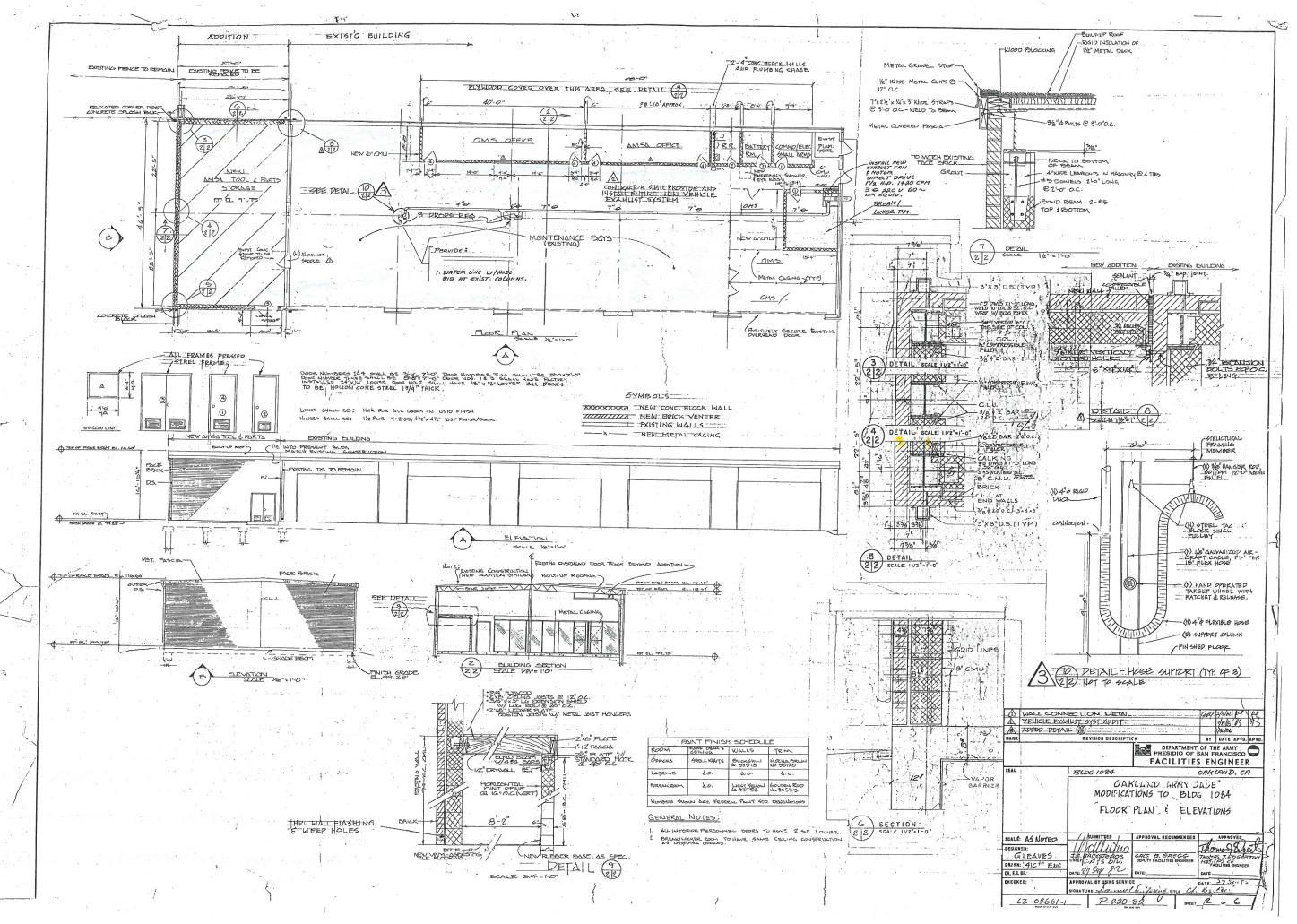


6/5/60

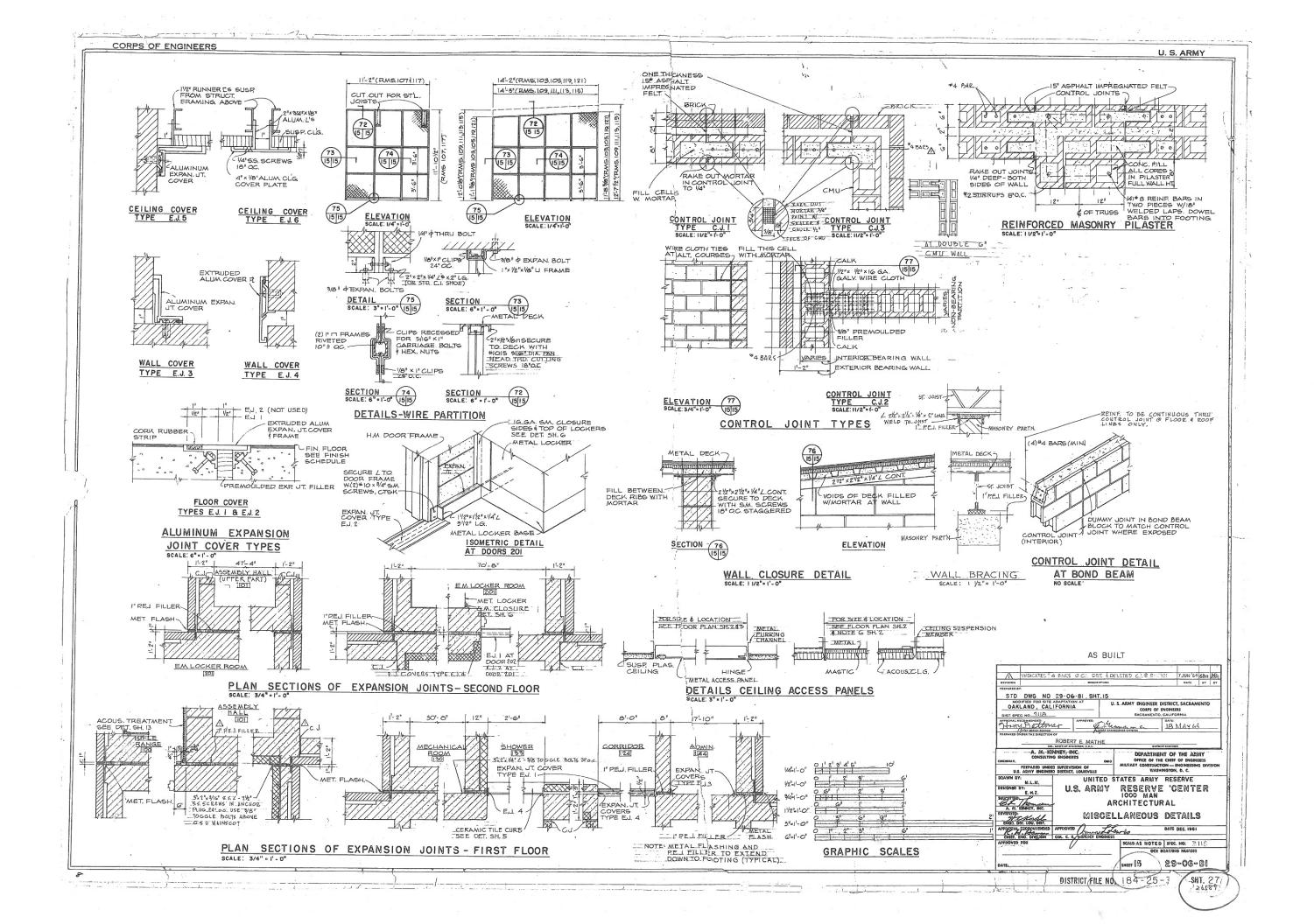
CORPS OF ENGINEERS

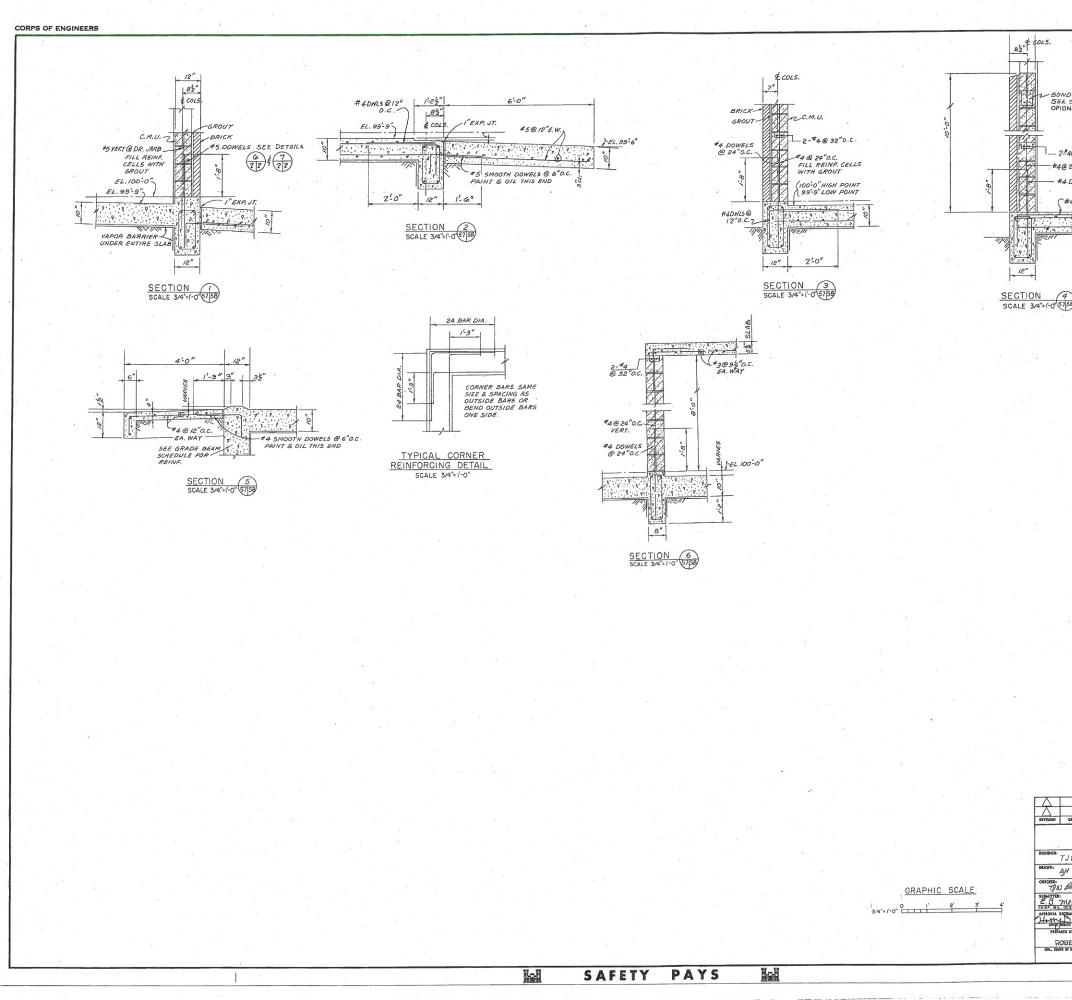






only Additi Lever dated ~1986





			U. 9	S. ARMY		
015.						
Rep . R. A.						
				1.1		
SEL STD. SHT. 3 F OPIONAL BOND DE	5 OR					
OPIONAL BOND DE	TAL .					
			e., a o - 5	1.1		
-						
2-#4@ 32" O.C.	11 A					
-#4@24"0.C.						
#4 DWL5@24"0.	с.					
(#4DWLS@12"0	C	·				
				1		
6						
11						
				· 1		
					· L	
(4)				1.00		
=1-0"5758	1. A. S.					
					-	
•						
				·		
				- 1		
				•		
			4,00			
			-			
	(1. C.)					
4						
				1		
6 St 17	al de la					
	1. S. 1.					
			in See for	1		
	AS BUILT			8 - I		
EVISION DATE	DESCRIP	TION		BY BY		
		U. S. ARMY	ENGINEER DISTRIC			
	· ·	SACRAM	S OF ENGINEERS ENTO, CALIFORNIA			
TJW 4	ALAMEDA COUNTY,		CALIFO	RNIA		
AWN: AH	OAKLANI U. S. ARMY		CENTER			
HECKED: Bruyan	MAINTENA					
HIEF, MILL DESIGN SECTION	SECTION					
HIEF, MIL. DESIGN SECTION	APPROVED: MA.		DATE:			
and other	- Contra and	SCALE: AS SH	18 MAY			
CHIEF, BESIGN BRANCH						
ROBERT E MATHE		SHEET	RWG. No. 35-02	-42		
ROBERT E MATHE ROBERT E MATHE COL, COLPS OF DISINGER, U. LA						
ROBERT & MATHE					3	

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

UNITED STATES ARMY RESERVE U.S. ARMY RESERVE CENTER MAINTENANCE SHOP EXPANSIBLE - TWO TO FIVE BAYS

INDEX	OF DRAWINGS	MATERIAL INDICATIONS	MECHANICAL SYMBOLS	
ARCHITECTURAL	STRUCTURAL	GLASS	FORFUEL OIL SUPPLY	
INDEX OF DRAWINGS & LEGEND	4 FOUNDATION & FLOOR FRAMING PLAN, FLOOR SECTIONS, DETAILS, BEAM &		ELBOW, TURNED DOWN ELBOW, TURNED UP D- REDUGER, CONGENTRIC	GATE VALVE
FLOOR PLAN, ELEVATIONS, BUILDING Sections & Details	FOOTING SCHEDULE	GLAZED STRUGTURAL UNITS	REDUCER, ECGENTRIC	
WALL SECTIONS, DOOR & WINDOW DETAILS	5 ROOF FRAMING PLAN, ROOF SECTIONS, COLUMN & BAR TYPE SCHEDULES	CONCRETE	-Dd- VALVE, GATE	
& MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS		PLASTER	-FOV FUEL OIL VENT THERMOSTAT -X FUEL OIL GAUGE LINE	
		WOOD	e e	
MECHANICAL	ELECTRICAL	INSULATION		
HEATING & VENTILATING FLOOR PLANS & DETAILS	8 ELECTRICAL PLAN & DETAILS	GRANULAR FILL		
		PLYWOOD		H.P.T. HIGH POINT HIL. HOUR HIG. HEATING HDM. HADDWARE H.W. HATWATER
PLUMBING PLUMBING FLOOR PLAN & DETAILS		REFERENCE SYMBOL		W, WATT W/ WITH W.D. WET BULB W.D. WINDOW DIMENSION W.P. WEATHER PROOF W.G. WEATHER PROOF
		TAKEN ON SHEET NUMBER		
		STRUCTURAL SYMBOLS		MODULAR MEASURE
			-	USES A HORIZONTAL & VERTICAL GRID REFERENCE LINES SPACED 4" APART IN
		L ANGLE R. PLATE GD AT \$ DIAMETER D' SQUARE INCH C. CENTER LINE	TI2-20- DUCT	LENGTH, WIDTH & MEIGHT. CRID LINES SHOWN ON LARGE SCALE DI ONLY. DIMENSION ARROWS ARE TO GRID LINES DIMENSIONS OFF THE GRID LINES USE A DO
		* POUNDS OR NUMBER * STEEL STRESS F- OONORETE STRESS WF WIDE FLANGE	FAN SHOWING DUCT & FLEXIBLE CONNECTION DUCT SHOWING TURNING VANES DUCT, EXHAUST, SECTION DUCT, SUPPLY, SECTION	
			12 14 Mar. 1	

				1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -			
· · · ·	LIST OF AB	BREV	ATIONS	2			
	AMPERES IBOVE LIR CONDITIONING LITERNATING CURRENT LIR CHAMBER JOOUSTIC LUMINUM	1.F. INS. I.P.S.	INSIDE FACE INSULATION IRON PIPE SIZE				
	LIE CHAMBER ACOUSTIC ALUMINUM ATTENATE	J.Q. J.T.	JANITORS CLOS	SET			
. 1	ALTERNATE ACCESS PANEL APPROXIMATELY Architect Asbestos	JR.	JUNIOR				
	ASSEMBLY	LAV. 18. 1.1.	LAVATORY LENGTH OR LO! LIVE LOAD	NG			
		L.PT. LT. LTG. LV.D.	LOW POINT LIGHT LIGHTING LOUVERED DOO	R			
	BRAKE HORSEPOWER Suilding Line Suilding	M. NACH	MEGA (10 ³)				
	BEAM BOTTOM BRANCH BRACK FT	MATL. MAX. M.C.M.	ACHINE MATERIAL MAXIMUM THOUSANDS OF C	RGULAR MILLS			
1	BRITISH THERMAL UNIT	MECH MET. MIN. MK.	METAL MININUM MARK				
	COMPRESSOR Course Capacity Cement	M.O. MSNR MT. MTD.	MASONRY OPEN MASONRY MOUNT MOUNTED MOUNTING	NG			
	CERANIC CONTRACTOR FURNISHED EQUIP. COUNTER FLASHING CUBIC FEET PER MINUTE	MTG.	MODINTING				
	CAST IRON CONTROL JOINT GENTER LINE GEILING	NIC. NO. N.T.S.	NOT IN CONTRA Number Not to scale				
	CLEAR CONDUIT COMMANDING OFFICER CLEANOUT	0.C. 0.F.	ON CENTER				
	COLUMN CONCRETE CONDENSATE CONNECTION CONSTRUCTION	OFF. O.BL. OPNG	ON CENTER OUTSIDE FACE OFFICERS . OBSCURE GLA G. OPENING	55			
R.	CONTINUOUS CONTRACTOR COUNTERSINK CUBIC FEET	PTN. PCT. P.D.P.	PARTITION PERCENTUN POWER DISTRI				
	CUBIC FEET GOLD WATER Gygle Construction Joint Concrete Masonry Units	P.D.P. PH. PL. PLME PNL.	PHASE	BUTION PANEL			
	DRY BULB DOUBLE DETAIL DIAMETER	POL. PSF PSI	POLISHED PER SQUARE TO PER SQUARE IN POINT	NOT NGH			
ł.	DIAMETER DIMENSION DISCONNECT DISTRIBUTION DE AD LOAD	PT. PEJ	PREMOLDED EX	PANSION JOINT			
	DOOR OPENING DOOR SPOUT	RD. REOP. REG. REIN	RISER ROUND RECEPTICLE REGISTER REINFORCING O				
	DRAWING	REQD RM. R.P.M. RUB.	D. REQUIRED ROOM				
	ENANEL EACH EQUIVALENT DIRECT RADIATION EACH FACE ELEVATION				5		
	ELECTRIC EXPOSED MASONRY ENLISTED MEN ENCLOSURE	S.A.T.(S.B. I. S.OH. S.D. SECT	T. SECTION	OUSTIC TILE CELLING INSTITUTE			
P.	ENTRANCE EQUIPMENT ELECTRIC WATER DISPENSER EXMAUST EXPANSION	5H. 5IM. 5.J. 5K.	SHEET SINILAR STEEL JOIST				
		S/N S.P. SPEC SO.F S.S. STL	SINK SOLID NEUTRA STATIC PRESSU C. SPECIFICATION FT. SQUARE FEET SERVICE SINK STEEL	L RE			
	FAHRENHELT FLOOR DRAIN FINISH FIXTURE	STO	R. STORAGE				
R.	FLOOR FLASHING FLUORESCENT FEET PER MINUTE FIRING POINT	STR. SW.	SWITCH				
	FOOTING FUNNEL DRAIN	T. TEL. TEN	IP TEMPERATURE	OVE			
	GAGE GALLONS GLASS	T & C THR TLL. TRIC TYP	K. THICK TOTAL LOAD G. TRIGGER		1.1		
i.	GROUND GALLONS PER MINUTE GLAZED STRUCTURAL UNIT	v	VOLTS				
	HEIGHT HORIZONTAL HORSEPOWER AS	VER BUILT	T VERTICAL				
	HORSEPOWER AS I						
ION .	DESCRIPT	0N		DATE BY BY			
0.	DWG. NO. 29-06-8t, SHT FIED FOR SITE ADAPTATION AT AKLAND, CALIFORNIA	U. S. 1	ARMY ENGINEER DISTRIC	CT. SACRAMENTO EERS			
SPEC.	NO. 311A APPROVED	10 MULER	SACREMENTO, CALIFO	B MAY 64			
_	COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS	N(5.5)	DISTRICT ENGIN				
A.	SEORGE L. DAHL RCHITECTS & ENGINEERS DALLAS, TEXAS	M	DEPARTMENT OF OFFICE OF THE CHIEF C ILLITARY CONSTRUCTION- EN WASHINGTON	OF ENGINEERS			
ID BY							
ED BY	DHRINPF		RESERVE	BAYS			
	Dall INDE	X OF	DRAWINGS & LE	GEND			
Ache	CAN CAT APPROVED COMMERCING D		HIL. CONSTR. O.C.E.	25 APR 1960			
km	Tronose con my		OCE DRAWIN	IG NUMBER			
	District File NO.	18/		-06 -21 SHI: 54 26)-+0		
	DISTRICT FILE NU.	104	T. C <u>J-JI</u>				
				and a second second			

U.S. ARMY

BLDG 1084

Year Built: 1964, with Storeroom added in 1980's

Build Code Used: 1961 UBC

Build Code Used for Evaluation: 2007 CBC and ASCE 7-05

Description: The building is a one-story building with approximate dimensions of 35 feet long, 45 feet wide and 16 feet high. The total area of the building is approximately 6,000 square feet.

The ground floor is of concrete beams and slab construction. It is supported on 50-ton concrete piers.

The roof is a metal deck structure that is supported on a series of steel joists and steel beams. The roofing materials consist of insulation, composition roof, and tar and gravel. The roof deck appears to be a flexible diaphragm.

The vertical loads of the building are carried by both concrete masonry unit (CMU) walls and steel frames. The CMU walls apparently are load-bearing walls for carrying the vertical load along the building perimeters. The steel frames consist of steel columns and roof beams for carrying the vertical loads within the building. The CMU walls also serve as shear walls that are part of the lateral-load-resisting system.

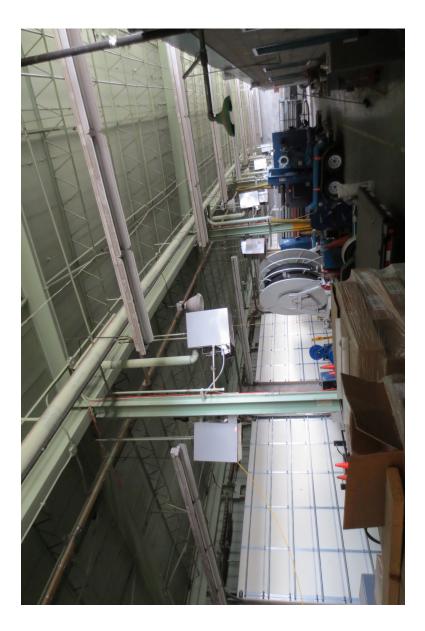
See Figures A-1 to A-3 (attached).

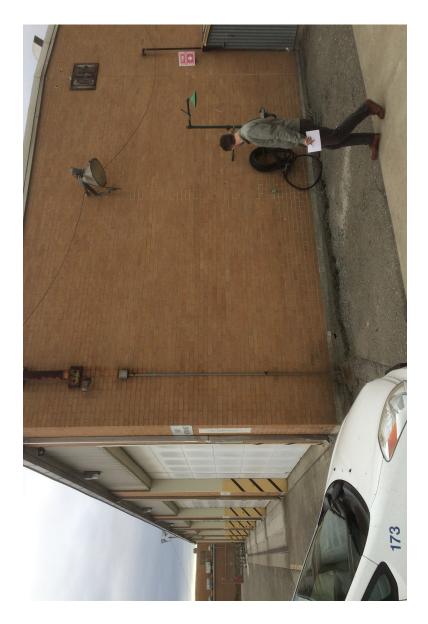
Findings

- CMU walls are connected with dowels welded to clip angles and fastened to the bottom flange of roof beams. This connection appears to be a weak link in the load path for delivering outof-plane wall force to the roof diaphragm.
- Calculations indicate that the existing 8 inches CMU walls are under-reinforced for out-ofplane force and axial load.
- 3. Length-to-width ratio of the roof diaphragm exceeds that allowed in the Code.
- 4. Flexible roof diaphragm is inadequate for transferring shears to shear walls.
- Roof tension chords appear to be inadequate.
- 6. Shear collectors in the roof appear to be inadequate.

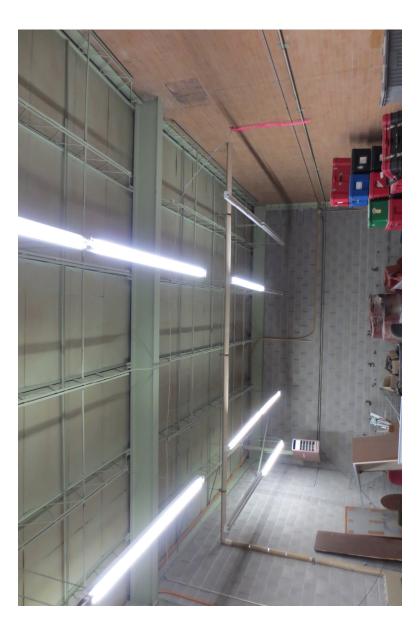
Recommended Retrofit Elements

- 1. Add two new interior shear walls to reduce length-to-width ratio of roof diaphragm and diaphragm shears transferred to shear walls.
- 2. Strengthen all exterior CMU walls with steel posts and horizontal members. Steel posts may be wide flanges or tubing and are spaced at about 9 feet on centers. Steel posts will be fastened to roof interior beams or perimeter beams to transfer lateral loads to roof diaphragm. Horizontal members are used to provide lateral supports to the posts.
- 3. Strengthen all roof perimeter beam connections for tension chord action.
- 4. Add shear collectors to collect and deliver diaphragm shears to shear walls.
- 5. Add struts to deliver out-of-plane force in end walls to roof diaphragm.
- 6. Improve the roof metal deck joints and supports by adding blockings in the roof diaphragm.



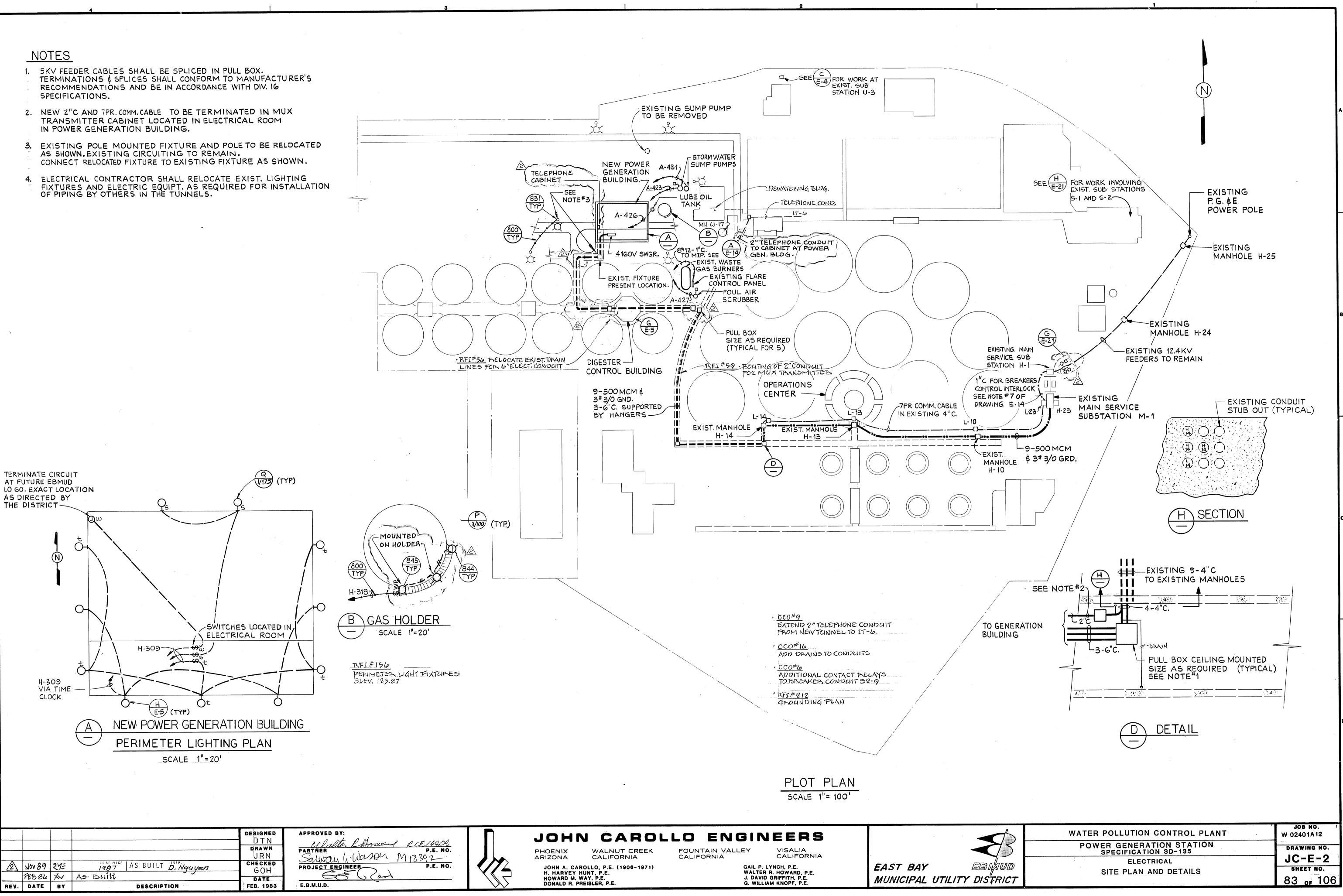






Electrical Main Distribution Lines and Substations

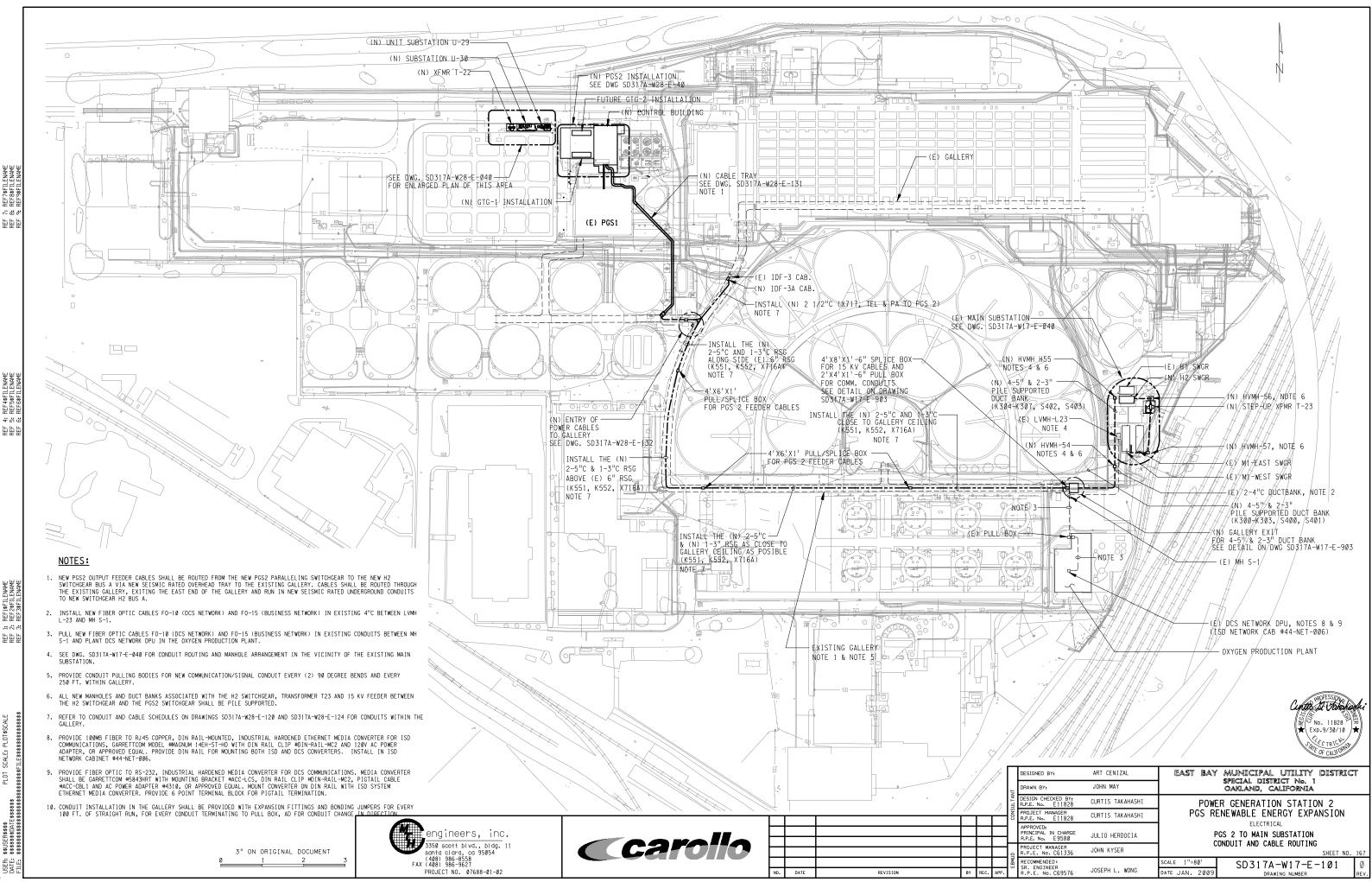
- TERMINATIONS & SPLICES SHALL CONFORM TO MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS AND BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH DIV. 16 SPECIFICATIONS.
- TRANSMITTER CABINET LOCATED IN ELECTRICAL ROOM IN POWER GENERATION BUILDING.
- AS SHOWN. EXISTING CIRCUITING TO REMAIN.



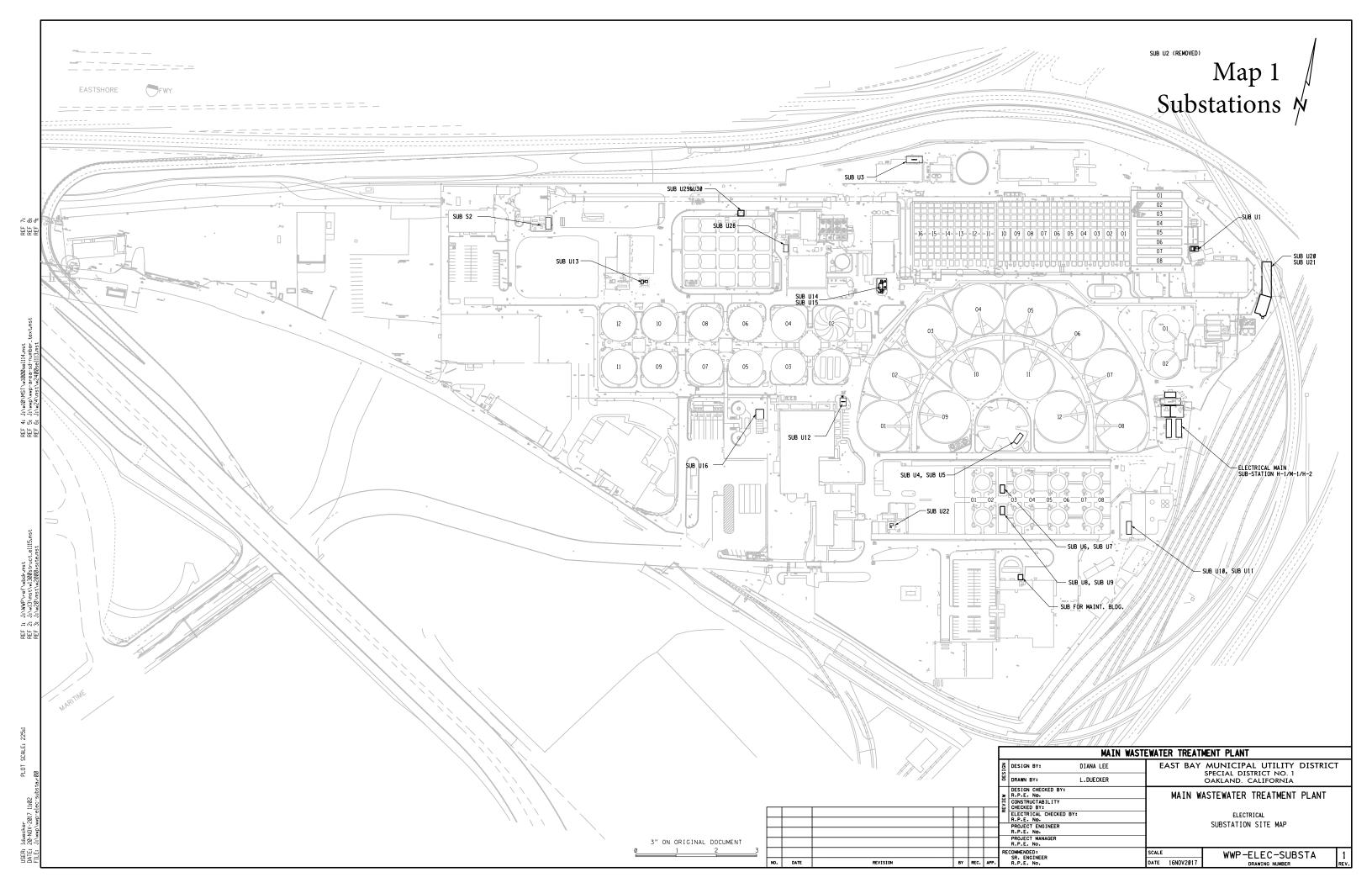
		NOV 89 FEB 84	27 <u>5</u>	AS-Built	DESIGNED DTN DRAWN JRN Checked GOH	APPROVED BY: <u>Martin Romand REF14808</u> PARTNER P.E. NO. <u>Salway h. Wason M18392</u> PROJECT ENGINEER P.E. NO.
N81066	REV.	FEB 84 DATE	XV BY	AS-BUILT DESCRIPTION	DATE FEB. 1983	E.B.M.U.D.

m

Ν



201 \$\$USER\$\$\$\$ \$\$\$\$\$\$DAT





In the Galleries





On Cable Trays (Outdoor)



On Cable Trays (Indoor)





In buried duct banks

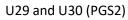
Substation List

	GENERAL COMPONENT DATA	CONS	STRUCTION	As share Oslar
LABEL	NAME	YEAR	SD#	Anchor Calcs
Anchor	age Information for Substations	-		_
E1	Elect Main Substation	1973, 1998,	SD120, SD227,	SD317A AnchorageSub
		2009	SD317A	SD227 AnchorageSub
E3	Elect Sub Sta S2	1990	SD170	1990 SD170 Seismic Calcs
E4	Elect Sub Sta U1	1972, 1998	SD118, SD227	SD227Sub57B
E6	Elect Sub Sta U3	1998	SD227	SD227Sub57B
20		1000	00227	1990 SD170 Seismic Calcs
E7	Elect Sub Sta U4 and U5	1973, 1998	SD120, SD227	
E8	Elect Sub Sta U6 and U7	1973, 1998	SD120, SD227	
E9	Elect Sub Sta U8 and U9	1973, 1998	SD120, SD227	SD227Sub34A_U8U9_AnchCalcs.pdf
E10	Elect Sub Sta S3, U10 and U11	1973, 1998	SD120, SD227	
E11	Elect Sub Sta U12	1998	SD227	SD227Sub57B
E12	Elect Sub Sta U13	1998	SD227	SD227Sub57B
E13	Elect Sub Sta U14 and U15	1998	SD227	SD227Sub57B
E14	Elect Sub Sta U16	2008	SD319	<u>E14 - Substa U16</u>
E15-A	Elect Sub Sta S1, U20, and U21	1990	SD170	1990 SD170 Seismic Calcs
E16	Elect Sub Sta U22	1998	SD227	SD227Sub57B 1990 SD170 Seismic Calcs
E17	Elect Sub Sta U28	2004	SD275	U28 Anchorage Submittal.pdf
E18	Elect Sub Sta U29 & U30	2009	SD317A	Substas U29 U30\AnchorSub
EF4	Elect Sub Sta for Maint. Bldg.	1998	SD233A	
E19	Elect Sub Sta for Dechlor (PG&E owned)			

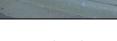
W:\nab\WED\Planning\Programs\Seismic\2022 AdminFacRetro\Scope ReferenceDocs\ElectDistr\2020 Substa List



Portion of Main Substation







U20 and U21 (IPS)

U1 (AGT)



EF4 Substation at Maintenance Center

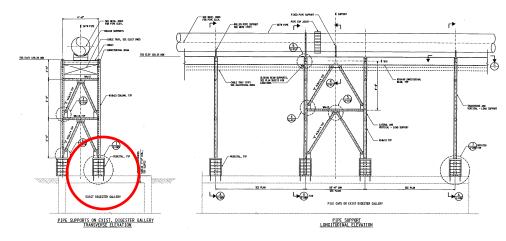
Typical Interior Substation

Digester Gallery Slab and EPS Canopy

Evaluation Digester Gallery & Pipe Chase



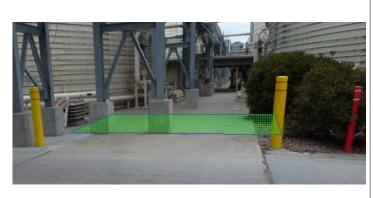
- Digester gallery slab is overstressed at 3 out of 17 overhead pipe chase supports
- Consequences
 - Damage to digester gallery roof
 - Damage or tilting of overhead pipe chase
 - Damage to gas pipe and other pipelines in gallery and on chase

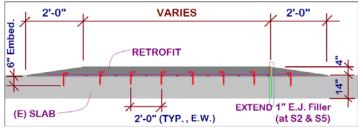


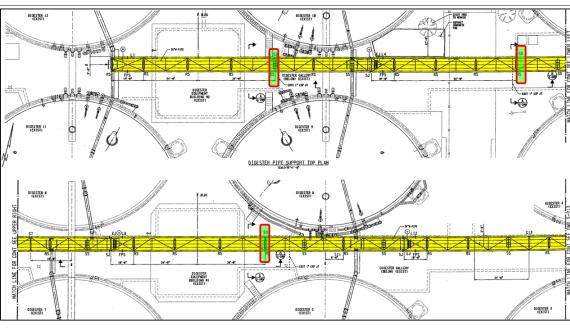


Mitigation Digester Gallery & Pipe Chase

- Recommended Retrofit
 - Thicken digester gallery roof slab
 - Three locations

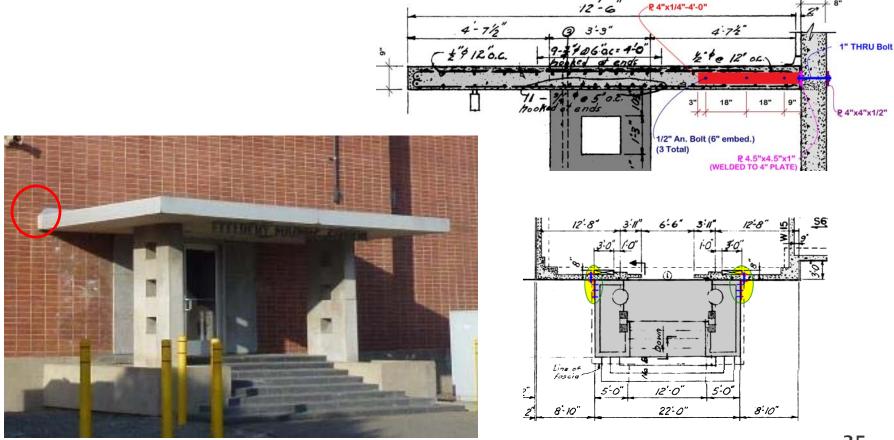






Mitigation Effluent Pump Station

- Recommended Retrofits
 - Retrofit entrance canopy by anchoring it to EPS wall



2021 Criteria and Seismic Hazard Information

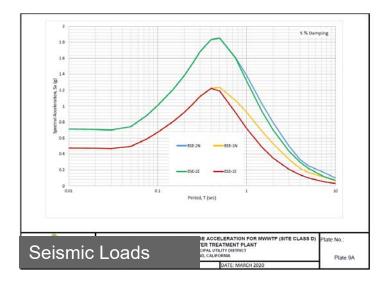


• Evaluation Standards: ASCE 41-17, ACI 350.3-06, ASCE 7-16, CBC

ASCE 41-17 Earthquake Levels for Existing Structures

ASCE 41-17 Designation	Probability of Exceedance (p/e)	Equivalent Return Period (Years)
BSE-2E	5% p/e in 50 years	975
BSE-1E	20% p/e in 50 years	225

Seismic Hazard Information: 2020 Geotechnical Investigation Findings



•

Evaluation Criteria

