

Prepared for

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Prepared by

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GDC Project No. L-783 January 2, 2008 (Revised February 5, 2009)



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Geotechnical Engineering

Geology

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Materials Testing & Inspection

Forensic Services

January 2, 2008 (Revised February 5, 2009)

Parsons Transportation Group 2201 Dupont Drive Suite 200 Irvine, CA 92612

Mr. Thomas F. Sardo Attention:

Subject: Preliminary Foundation Report

Palo Comado OC a.k.a. Chesebro Rd OC (Widen)

Bridge No. 53-1678 07-LA-101-PM 33.69 Agoura Hills, California GDC Project No. L-783

Dear Mr. Sardo:

Group Delta Consultants is pleased to submit our Preliminary Foundation Report for the subject bridge improvements. The report is based on review of existing information, and is to be included as part of the Advance Planning Study and Type Selection submittal. This report was prepared in general accordance with Caltrans Guidelines for Foundation Investigations and Reports (v. 1.2, June 2002). We have updated our report based on Caltrans Geotechnical Review Comments (see Appendix C).

We appreciate the opportunity to provide our services on this project and look forward to working with during the design and construction of the project.

If you have any questions, please call.

Sincerely,

Curt Scheyhu

GROUP DELTA CONSULTANTS, INC.

Curt Scheyhing, P.E.

Senior Engineer

Kul Bhushan, Ph.D., G.E.

Sr. Consulting Principal

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PRELIMINARY FOUNDATION REPORT PALO COMADO OC A.K.A. CHESEBRO ROAD OC (WIDEN) BRIDGE NO. 53-1678 07-LA-101-PM33.69 AGOURA HILLS. CALIFORNIA

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Description

Based on review of the Request for Proposals (RFP), we understand that the City of Agoura Hills in cooperation with Caltrans proposes to widen the Palo Comado OC (a.k.a. Chesebro Road OC) over the U.S. Route 101 in Los Angeles County (see Figures 1 and 2). The existing bridge constructed in 1963 is a 4-span structure that will be widened as part of this project. The as-built General Plan and Foundation Plan are shown in Figures 3 and 4, respectively. The overcrossing currently contains one lane of traffic in each direction, and has a sidewalk on the west side of the bridge. No plans showing the extent or location of the widened structure are currently available, nor was the information included in the RFP; therefore we assume that widening may take place on one or both sides of the existing bridge. Ancillary improvements also include minor ramp and traffic modifications, possible future integration into a roundabout north of the bridge, and other related changes.

1.2 Project Location

The site coordinates are approximately:

Latitude: 34.1433°
 Longitude: -118.7379°

A vicinity map is included in Figure 1.



2.0 SITE AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

2.1 Topography and Drainage

The ground surface elevation on Chesebro Rd / Palo Comado Rd is between El. 933.5 and 934.0 feet at the abutments. The elevation at the freeway level ranges from about El. +910 feet below the south abutment to about El. 914 feet below the north abutment. Freeway drainage flows to the west. Slopes below the abutments are inclined at 1.5h: 1v and abutment approach side slopes range from 1.5h: 1v to 2h: 1v.

2.2 Site Geology

Based on the "Preliminary Geologic Map of the Los Angeles 30'x60' Quadrangle," (Yerkes and Campbell, 2005) the natural site geology at the bridge site consists of relatively young shallow alluvial deposits originating from Palo Comado and Cheseboro Canyons, overlying bedrock of the Calabasas Formation (Tcb). The site is shown on the geologic map in Figure 5, which shows Tcb exposed at the surface to the northeast of the bridge. Calabasas Formation undivided (early late Miocene and late middle Miocene) is generally interbedded clayey to silty sandstone and silty shale, containing local beds of sedimentary breccia (probable Conejo Volcanics) clasts. Many sandstone beds are lithologically similar to those in overlying, less-deformed Modelo Formation. Approach fills have been placed at the abutments over alluvial and bedrock materials.

2.3 Soil and Bedrock Conditions

One rotary boring and two penetration borings were performed at the site in June 1961, as shown on the as-built Log of Test Borings (LOTB) in Figure 6. The rotary boring was drilled to a depth of about 40 feet. The penetration borings reached refusal at depths of about 20 to 25 feet. Logs from Cast-in-Drilled-Hole (CIDH) piles installed in 1962 are also shown in the LOTB. *Note: It appears that the pile logs may be shown at the wrong supports, since the bottom of footing elevations shown on the LOTB pile logs are reversed from those shown on the foundation plan. For example, the LOTB shows bottom of footing at Bent 2 to be at El. 907, while the Foundation Plan shows El. 900 feet for Bent 2.*

The LOTB indicates the sites is underlain by shallow alluvial soils or fill to depths of up to about 10 feet below freeway grade, which are in turn underlain by clay-silt shale materials. Approach fills up to about 25 feet high overlie the alluvium / shale at the abutments. The alluvial soils are generally clayey / silty materials and range from about 1 to 10 feet in depth below freeway grades. Bedrock underlying the alluvial materials is described as tan and gray clay-siltstone shale, which is considered a soft rock or hard clayey soil. The top of the shale appears to range



between El. 900 and 910 feet. No soils information is provided on the abutment fills.

2.4 Groundwater

Borings performed at the site in June 1961 did not encounter groundwater to depths of roughly 40 feet. Pile logs performed during original pile construction in 1962 encountered perched groundwater within the shale at a depth of roughly 25 feet below freeway grade (approximately El. +887 feet).

Based on California Geological Survey Seismic Hazard Evaluation of the Calabasas 7.5-Minute Quadrangle (2001), the highest historical groundwater at the subject bridge is approximately 20 foot deep (see Figure 7). Reference depth is unknown, but assuming freeway grade as reference depth the high historical groundwater depth appears similar to the groundwater conditions shown on the As-Built LOTB. Perched groundwater may be encountered in the shale at 20 to 25 feet below freeway grades.

2.5 Seismicity

The site location is shown on the Caltrans 1996 Seismic Hazard Map in Figure 8. Using Caltrans deterministic methodology, design accelerations are based on the rated Magnitudes of the Faults, the fault to site distances, and the type of faulting (reverse, thrust, strike-slip, etc.). As indicted in Figure 8, the parameters for the closest contributing faults to the site are:

Fault Name ¹	Fault Type ¹	Magnitude ¹	Distance ² (km)
Chatsworth South (CWS)	Unclassified	6.25	7
Chatsworth North (CWN)	Unclassified	6.5	10
Malibu Coast- Santa Monica- Hollywood- Raymond (MMR)	Reverse-Oblique	7.5	12

- 1. From Caltrans "A Technical Report to Accompany the Caltrans California Seismic Hazard Map 1996 (Based on Maximum Credible Earthquakes)."
- 2. Scaled from Caltrans "Caltrans California Seismic Hazard Map 1996."



3.0 AS-BUILT DATA

3.1 General

GDC evaluated foundation systems for the subject bridge based on the original 1962 As-Built plans (see Appendix A). The As-Built General Plan is shown in Figure 3, the As-Built Foundation Plan is shown in Figure 4, and the As-Built Log of Test Boring (LOTB) is shown in Figure 6.

It appears that the footing elevations for Bent 2 and 4 are reversed on the LOTB relative to the As-Built Foundation Plan. For purposes of this report, it has been assumed that the footing elevations on the As-Built Foundation Plan are correct. Due to the discrepancy between the LOTB and the Foundation Plan, tip elevations may have been transposed between Bents 2 and 4. Therefore, in our summary of existing pile tip elevations in Table 1, we have given a range to account for the differences between Bents 2 and 4.

3.2 Existing Bridge and Foundations

A brief summary of the existing bridge and foundations is presented below:

- The bridge structure is a four-span bridge with pre-stressed pre-cast "I" girders built in 1963 (see Figure 3). One I-girder was replaced on span 3 in 2006 (see Appendix B);
- All foundations are supported on 45-ton (90 kip) design capacity Cast In Drilled Hole (CIDH) piles (pile diameter = 16 inches);
- The bottom of footing elevation at both abutments is El. 924.5 feet. Average tip elevation at the abutments is El. +886.5 feet. The average pile penetration length at the abutments is 38 feet (see Figure 6);
- Based on the Foundation Plan (Figure 4) the bottom of footing elevation at Bent 2 is El. 900 feet. Average tip elevation at Bent 2 is about El. 884 to 887 feet. The average pile penetration length is about 13 to 16 feet;
- Bottom of footing elevation at Bent 3 is 903 feet. The average tip elevation at Bent 3 is El. 881 feet. The average pile penetration length is 22 feet;
- Bottom of footing elevation at Bent 4 is 907 feet. The average tip elevation at Bent 4 is at El. 884 to 887 feet. The average pile penetration length is 20 to 23 feet;



A summary of each existing foundation support is presented in Table 1.

4.0 SEISMIC EVALUATION

4.1 Potential Seismic Hazards

The project is located in a seismically active area. Potential geologic and seismic hazards for the site include ground rupture, seismic shaking, slope instability, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, seismic compaction and settlement, and tsunamis / flooding. The site is located in a state liquefaction hazard zone as shown in Figure 9. The site location on Caltrans 1996 Seismic Hazard Map is illustrated in Figure 8.

4.2 Ground Surface Rupture

The site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. No active faults are known to cross the site or project toward the site. The closest fault is at a distance of 7 km. Due to the distance from the closest faults ground rupture due to faulting is not considered a significant hazard at the site, and a fault rupture investigation is not needed. However, ground shaking due to nearby and distant earthquakes should be anticipated during the life of the bridge.

4.3 Ground Motion

GDC evaluated seismic data from the Caltrans California Seismic Hazard Map (Figure 8) and accompanying Report (1996). The bridge site is located between the 0.4 and 0.5g Peak Bedrock Acceleration (PBA) contours, which is rounded up to a design PBA of 0.5g. The closest potentially controlling faults to the site are the Chatsworth South Fault at a distance of 7 km with a rated maximum credible magnitude (MCE) of 6.25, the Chatsworth North Fault at a distance of 10 km with a rated magnitude of 6.5, and the Malibu Coast-Santa Monica-Hollywood-Raymond Fault with Magnitude 7.5 at a distance of 12 km from the site.

Caltrans Guidelines for Foundation Investigations and Reports requires verification of the PBA determined above using the attenuation relationships presented by Sadigh et. al. (1997) and Geomatrix, which considers the type of controlling faults and gives 10% higher accelerations for Reverse/Oblique and 20% higher accelerations for Reverse/Thrust type of faulting. A summary of site to closest mapped fault distance, and PBA from Caltrans Map and Sadigh 1997 / Geomatrix for the bridge extents is presented in the following table:



Fault Name	Fault Name	Fault to Site Distance (km)	Magnitude M _w	Deterministic PBA (g's)		
Abbreviation (Type)				Rounded Up Caltrans 1996 Map	Sadigh (1997)	
CWS (Unclassified)	Chatsworth South	7	6.25	0.5	0.41	
CWN (Unclassified)	Chatsworth North	10	6.5	-	0.38	
MMR (Reverse/ Oblique)	Malibu Coast, Santa Monica, Hollywood, Raymond	12	7.5	0.5	0.43	

The unclassified faults have been assumed to be reverse/thrust faults. The largest site acceleration or design PBA is 0.5g.

4.4 ARS Curve

Since the site is underlain at shallow depth by shale bedrock, and the bridge is supported on piles within the bedrock, we recommend Soil Type C for selection of ARS curves. The controlling Caltrans Seismic Design Criteria (SDC) ARS Curve at the site is for Peak Bedrock Acceleration of 0.5g, Soil Profile Type C, and MCE magnitude of 7.25+/-0.25. In addition, to account for near-source effect (site less than 15 km from fault), the following adjustments on the spectral acceleration values are recommended on the Caltrans SDC response spectra:

- 20% increase for periods equal to or greater than 1.0 second.
- No changes for periods less than 0.5 second.
- Linear interpolation for periods between 0.5 second and 1.0 second.

The recommended ARS curve is presented in Figure 10.



4.5 Liquefaction Evalauation

Liquefaction involves a sudden loss in strength of a saturated, cohesionless soil (predominantly sands, silty sands, and non-plastic silts) caused by cyclic loading such as an earthquake. This results in temporary transformation of the soil to a fluid mass. Typically, liquefaction occurs in areas where groundwater is less than 50 feet from the surface and where the soils contain zones of saturated loose to medium dense cohesionless materials. The site is located in a mapped liquefaction hazard zone in accordance with California Geological Survey (CGS) Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Calabasas 7.5 Minute Quadrangle as shown in Figure 9, due to its location in an alluvial canyon.

Groundwater encountered during original pile construction in 1962 was at roughly El. +887 feet or at a depth of about 25 ft below the freeway grade. Highest historical groundwater in this area based on Figure 7 is approximately 20 feet deep, or near El. 890 feet. Based upon the 1962 As-Built LOTB data sheet (Figure 6) earth materials below the highest historical groundwater are shale bedrock not subject to liquefaction. Therefore, potential for liquefaction at the site is low.

4.6 Other Seismic Hazards

The site has no known history of subsidence. The site is generally level, the embankment slopes are only about 25 feet high, were engineered during bridge construction, and the subsurface consists of materials not subject to liquefaction. Therefore, seismic slope stability is not expected to be a major issue. Stability of abutment slopes will be evaluated in the SFR.

All low-lying areas along California's coast are subject to potentially dangerous tsunamis. Tsunamis are long period waves generated primarily from distant and local offshore earthquakes, landslides, or volcanic eruptions. Due to the distance of the site from the coast and site elevations of more than 900 feet above mean sea level (MSL), tsunamis are not considered a significant hazard at the site.



5.0 PRELIMINARY FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Existing Foundations

The bridge is supported on 16-inch diameter CIDH piles penetrating into shale bedrock. A summary of as-built foundations is presented in Table 1.

5.1.1 Axial Pile Capacities

GDC evaluated the ultimate axial compressive and uplift capacities of the existing piles. Shale bedrock would likely have ultimate compressive skin friction ranging from 2 to 3 ksf, and fill or alluvial materials may have ultimate compressive skin friction of 0.5 to 1 ksf. We neglected end bearing capacity (Caltrans does not allow use of end bearing for CIDH piles less than 2 feet diameter). Based on our evaluation and reported penetration through soils and into shale bedrock, nominal compression of 180 kips and nominal tension of 90 kips appear to be reasonable design values. The recommended ultimate compressive and uplift capacities of the original piles are shown in Table 1.

5.1.2 Lateral Pile Capacities

Resistance to lateral loads may be developed by passive soil pressures acting on the side of the pile caps, where present, and by the lateral capacity of the piles. The Caltrans Bridge Design Specifications Manual, Section 4.5.6.5.1, recommends a standard lateral capacity of 13 kips for 16 inch diameter CIDH concrete piles at ¼ inch deflection. These values require a minimum SPT N value of 10. Based on the as-built LOTB, this site should satisfy that requirement, and these preliminary lateral capacities may be used for design. Site specific lateral pile capacity at the site should be determined after site-specific borings are performed during the PS&E stage of the project.

5.1.3 Abutment Passive Resistance

The ultimate lateral capacity of an abutment wall is a function of the height of the abutment wall that is acted on by the passive soil pressure on the backfill. The Caltrans Seismic Design Criteria (SDC), Section 7.8, dated February 2004 recommends a passive pressure of 5 ksf for a wall height of 5.5 feet based on full-scale abutment testing conducted at UC Davis. For wall heights other than 5.5 feet, the passive pressure may be determined by multiplying the 5-ksf value with the ratio (H/5.5) where H is wall height in feet in accordance with SDC. For higher walls the maximum value of the passive resistance should be limited to 7.3 ksf corresponding to an abutment height of 8 feet.



5.2 New Foundations

Similar 16-inch CIDH piles may be used for the proposed widening.

5.2.1 Axial Pile Capacities

Assuming the same bottom of footing elevations as the existing bridge, for 45 ton (90 kip) design capacity, pile lengths at abutments of 35 to 40 feet are anticipated, and for nominal compression at bents of 180 kips (2 times design load), pile lengths on the order of 20 to 25 feet are expected. About 10 kips nominal capacity is available for each additional foot of penetration. If higher capacity is required at the bents, 70 ton (140 kip) piles with nominal resistance of 280 kips could be used, with lengths on the order of 30 to 35 feet. Note that Caltrans guidelines do not allow drilled piles in excess of 30 times the diameter, or about 40 feet for the 16 inch piles. Caltrans does not allow use of battered CIDH piles. Caltrans does not allow use of end bearing for piles less than 2 feet diameter.

We recommend that all the piles be installed at a minimum spacing of $2\frac{1}{2}$ pile diameters center-to-center. Since the CIDH Piles will be drilled into bedrock, end bearing is neglected in design, and friction in bedrock is likely higher than estimated, it is our opinion that piles with this minimum spacing will not require a reduction in vertical capacity for group action.

5.2.2 Lateral Pile Capacities

Preliminary lateral capacity of 16 inch CIDH concrete piles at abutments and bents may be based on the Caltrans Bridge Design Specifications Manual, Section 4.5.6.5.1. This is 13 kips for the 16 inch CIDH concrete piles at ¼ inch deflection. These values assume a minimum SPT N value of 10. Actual capacity will likely be higher. Group effects on lateral capacity should be considered based on pile spacing and number of rows of piles, in accordance with Caltrans Geo-Research Group, Research Notes, "Lateral Load Tests of Pile Groups Lead to Improved Design Recommendations," GRG Vol. 1, No. 6. Site specific lateral pile capacity at the site should be determined after site-specific borings are performed and foundation layouts are available during the PS&E stage of the project.

5.3 Pile Installation

Based on review of the LOTBs, drilling into the shale bedrock can be accomplished with moderate to heavy effort using heavy duty drilling equipment. Soils at the site do not appear to have high caving potential, groundwater is limited to seeps in the bedrock, and therefore open-hole construction is likely to be possible. Detailed recommendations for pile constructability will be provided at the PS&E stage in the Foundation Report, once additional borings are performed.



5.4 Scour Potential

The site is not located within an existing channel. As such, scour is not considered a significant hazard at the site.

5.5 Soil Corrosion Potential

Corrosion data for the site is unavailable. As such, corrosion potential of existing site soils will need to be evaluated. Site specific corrosion evaluation for the project should be based upon corrosion sampling and testing per Caltrans Corrosion Guidelines and Bridge Design Specifications.

6.0 ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATIONS

To develop site specific data for foundation design, we propose a total of five hollow stem auger borings at the site (one per support). Borings would extend below the anticipated pile tips. The results of the borings will be correlated with the existing LOTBs and used to develop final recommendations for the foundation design of the new addition, and retrofit or replacement of the existing bridge. Log of the Test Boring Sheets will be provided in the Foundation Report at the PS&E stage for the proposed widening.

7.0 LIMITATIONS

GDC's recommendations and evaluations were performed using generally accepted engineering approaches and principles available at this time, and the degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised under similar circumstances by reputable geotechnical engineers practicing in this area. No other representation, either expressed or implied, is included in our report.



Preliminary Foundation Report Palo Comado OC a.k.a. Chesebro Road OC (Widen) Parsons Transportation GDC Project No. L-783

8.0 REFERENCES

California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, "Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Calabasas 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Los Angeles and Ventura Counties, California" 1997.

California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, "State of California Seismic Hazard Zones, Calabasas Quadrangle," Official Map, February 1, 1998.

Caltrans, "Bridge Design Specifications," April, 2000.

Caltrans, "Corrosion Guidelines," Version 1.0, September 2003.

Caltrans Geo-Research Group, Research Notes, "Lateral Load Tests of Pile Groups Lead to Improved Design Recommendations," GRG Vol. 1, No. 6.

Caltrans, "Guidelines for Foundation Investigations and Reports," Version 1.2, June 2002.

Mualchin, L., and Jones, A. L., "Peak Acceleration From Maximum Credible Earthquake in California (Rock and Stiff Soil Sites)", OFR 92-1, California Division of Mines and Geology, 1996.

Mualchin, L., 1996, "A Technical Report to Accompany the Caltrans California Seismic Hazard Map 1996," A report prepared by the California Department of Transportation, Engineering Service Center, Office of Earthquake Engineering, Sacramento, California, dated July 1996.

Ziony, J.I., Editor, "Evaluating Earthquake in the Los Angeles Region--An Earth Science Perspective", United States Geological Survey Professional Paper 1360, 1985.





TABLE 1:SUMMARY OF AS-BUILT FOUNDATION CHARACTERISTICS Palo Comado OC a.k.a Chesebro Road OC, Bridge No. 53-1678 07-LA-101 PM 33.69

Support Location	Foundation Type	Number of Piles	Capacity			Average	A D'I	
			Design Compression	Ultimate Compressive	Ultimate Uplift	Bottom of Pile Cap Elevation	Average Pile Tip Elevation	Average Length of Pile
			Kips	Kips	Kips	ft	ft	ft
Abut. 1	Cast In Drilled Hole (CIDH)	5	90	180	90	924.5	886	38.5
Bent 2*	Cast In Drilled Hole (CIDH)	14	90	180	90	900	884 - 887	13 - 16
Bent 3	Cast In Drilled Hole (CIDH)	24	90	180	90	903	881	22.0
Bent 4*	Cast In Drilled Hole (CIDH)	14	90	180	90	907	884 - 887	20 - 23
Abut. 5	Cast In Drilled Hole (CIDH)	5	90	180	90	924.1	887	37.5

Reference: 1962 As-Built Log of Test Borings (LOTB)as-built sheet

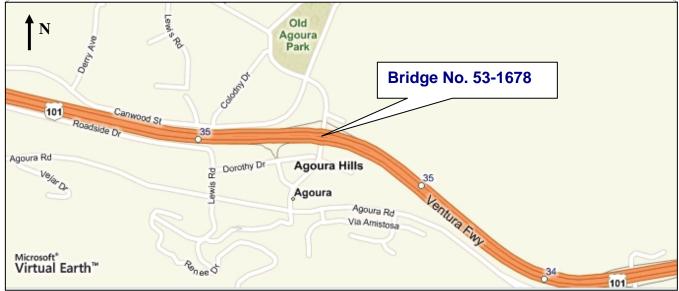
- 1. All piles are vertical (no batter piles).
- 2. Specified tip elevations are El. +882.0 feet for Abut 1, Abut 5, and Bent 4. Specified tip elevations are El. +882.0 and El. +885.0 feet for Bent 2 and Bent 3, respectively.
- 3. CIDH pile diameter = 16.0 inches.
- 4. Recommended axial pile load capacity values for seismic design assuming the piles are in good condition and the connection can transmit the uplift loads. The recommended values are limited to twice the reported design values.



^{*}Pile data recorded on 1962 As-Built LOTB for Bent 2 and Bent 4 are reversed relative to the As-Built Foundation Plan. For purposes of this report it was assumed that the footing elevation in the Foundation Plan is correct, and that the tip elevations may have been transposed between Bent 2 and Bent 4. Therefore, a range of tip elvations is reported..







The base maps are from Microsoft's Virtual Earth

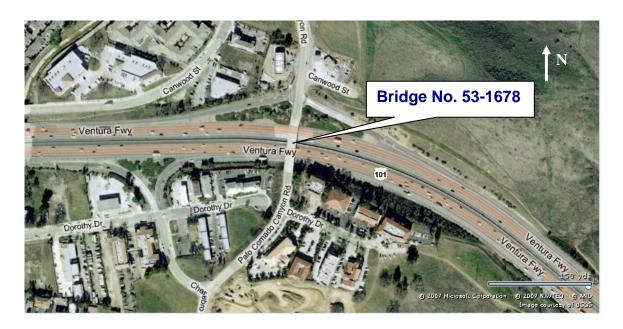


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Palo Comado OC (a.k.a. Chesebro Road OC) Improvements

Vicinity Map

Figure 1





The base maps are from Microsoft's Virtual Earth and Google Earth

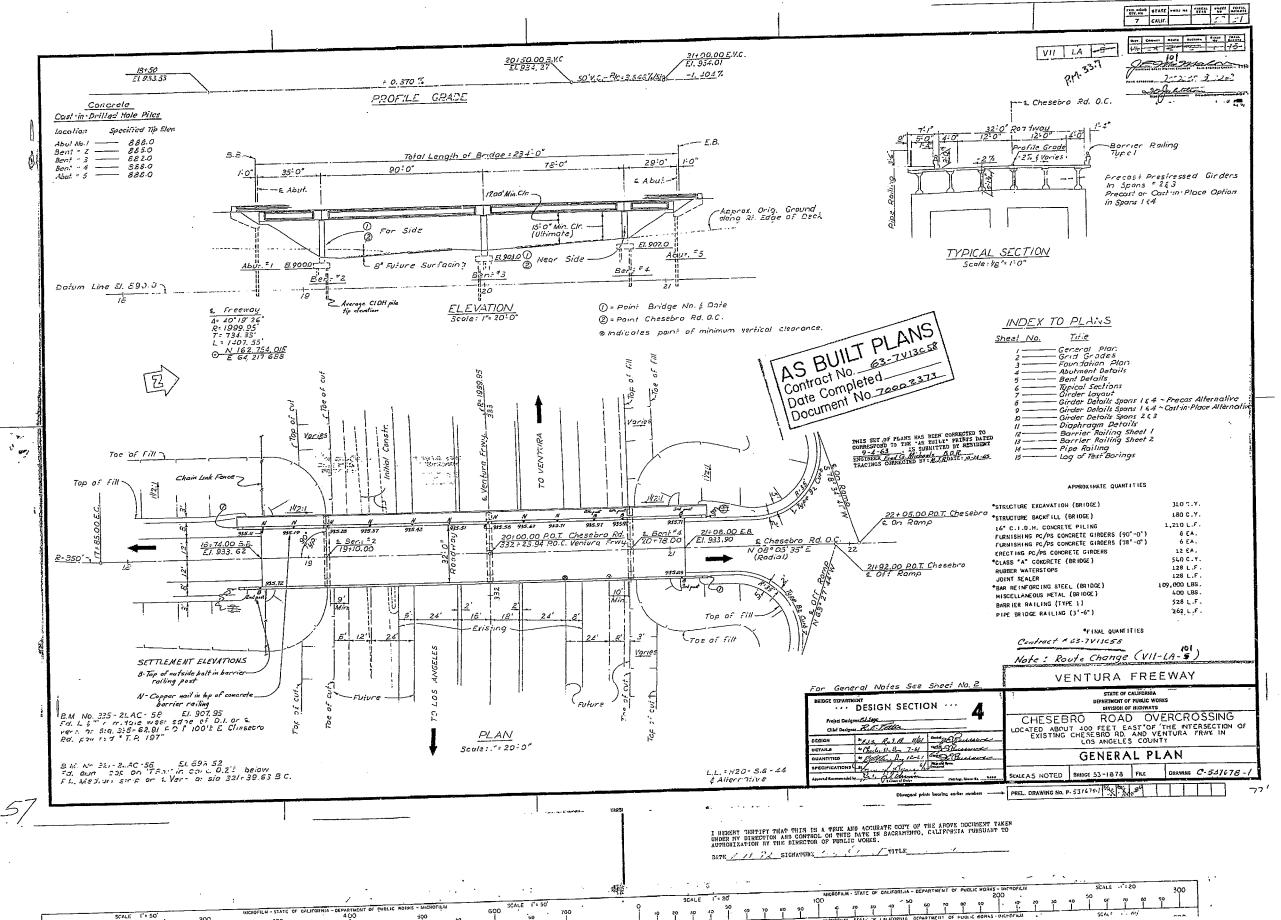


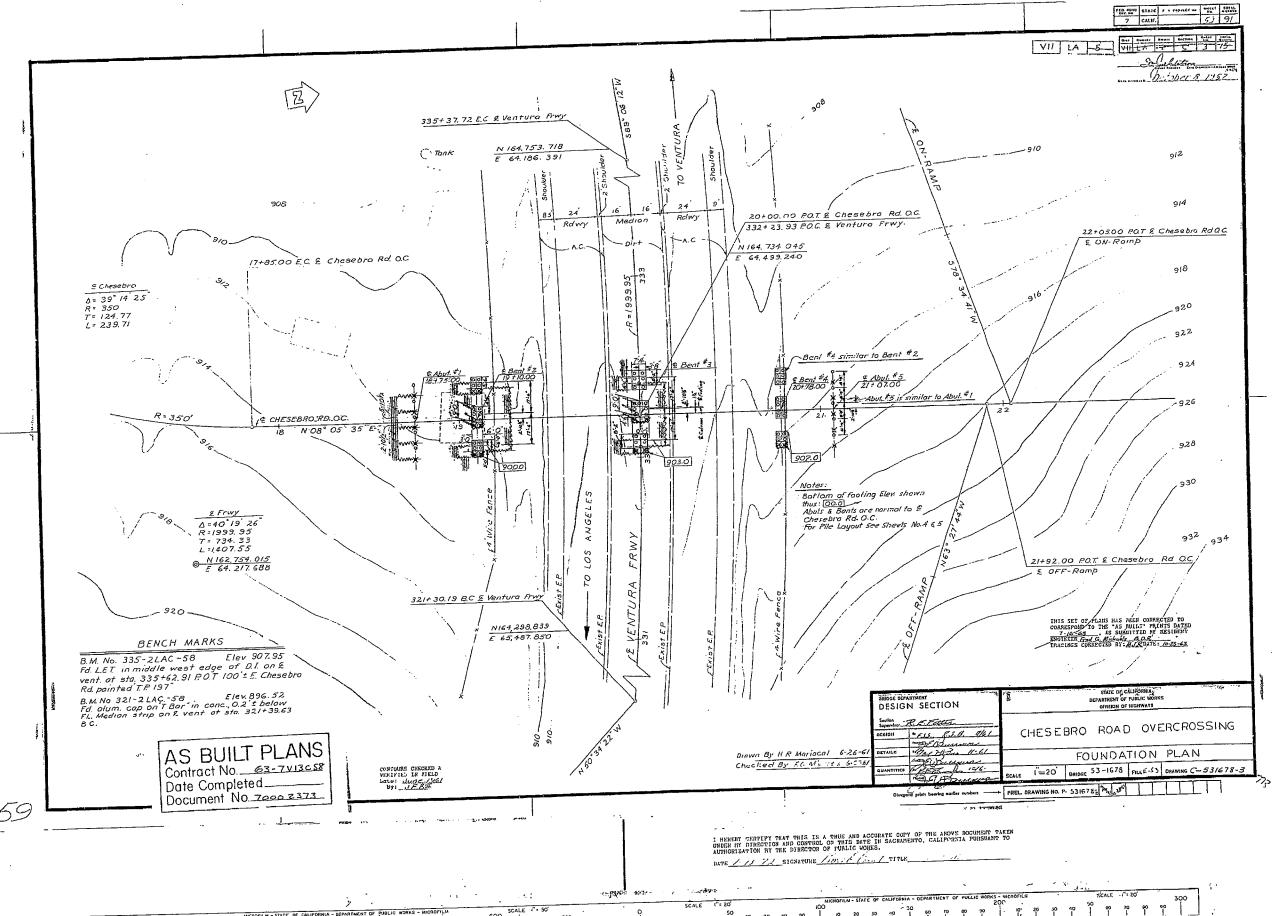
GDC Project No. L-783

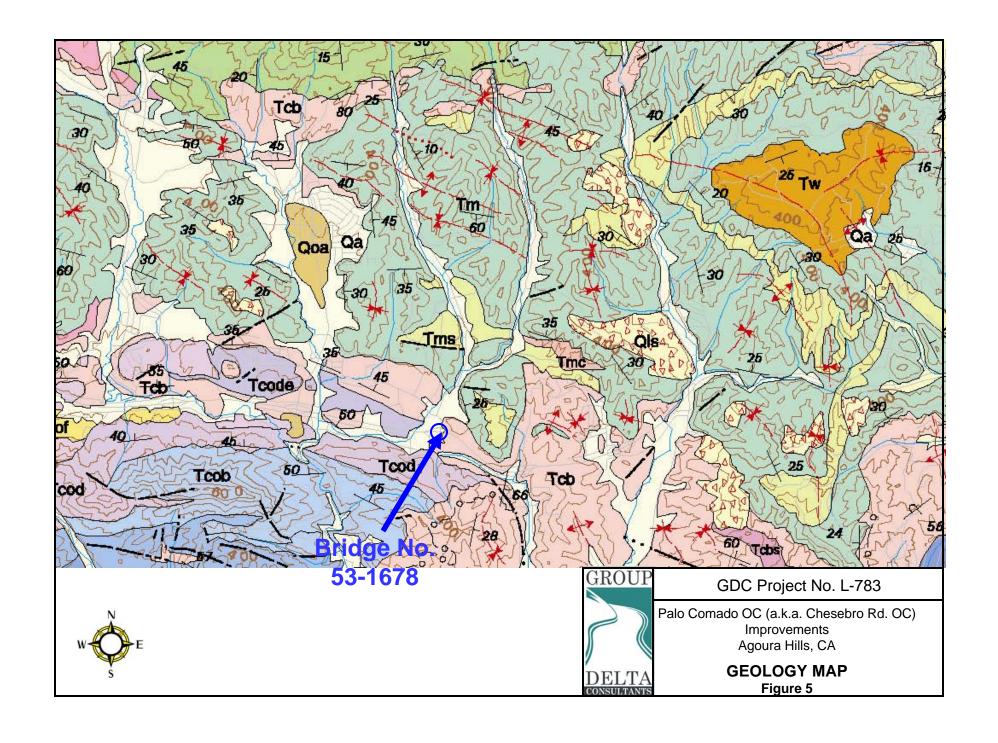
Palo Comado OC (a.k.a. Chesebro Road OC) Improvements

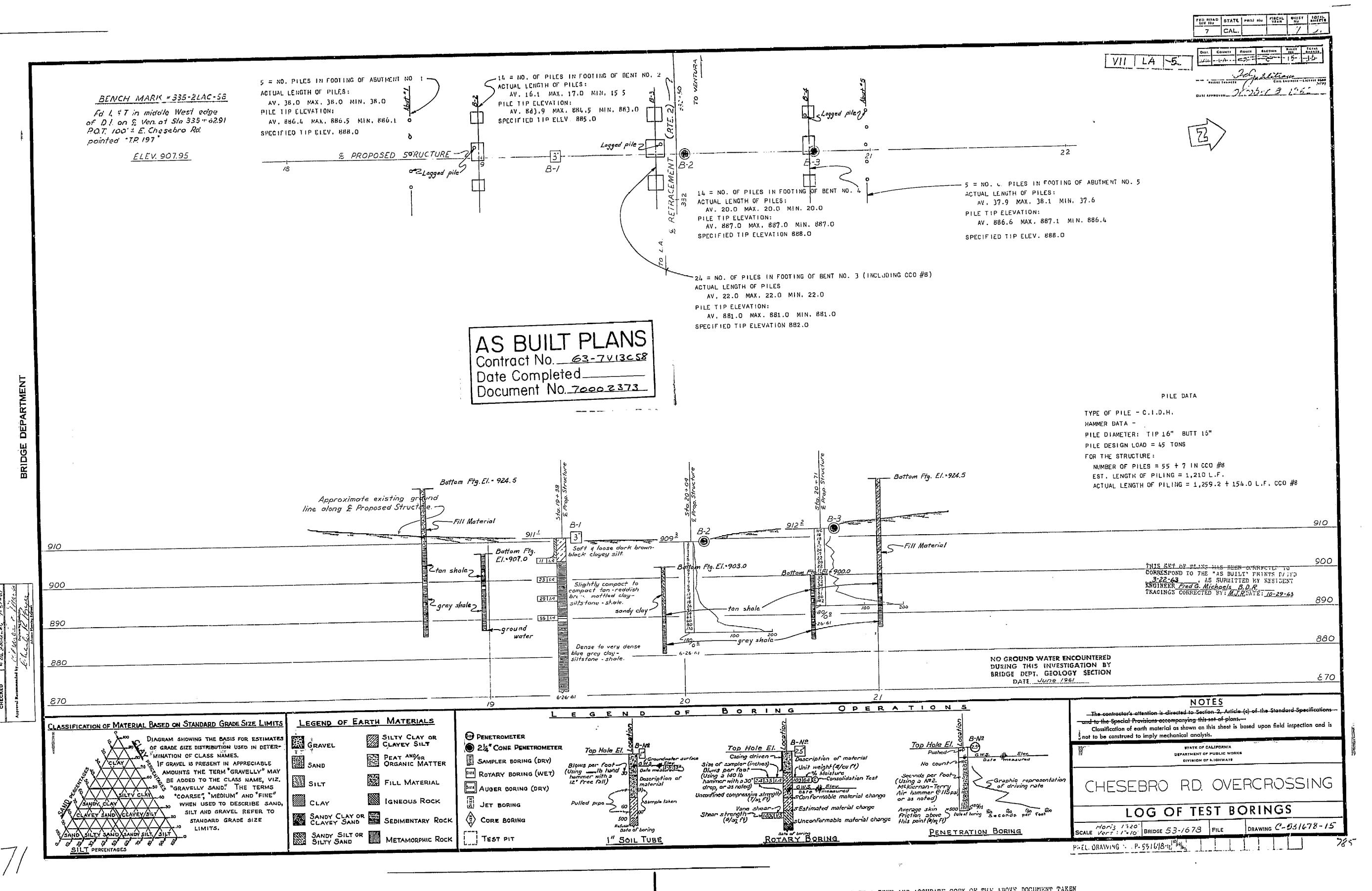
Aerial Photographs

Figure 2







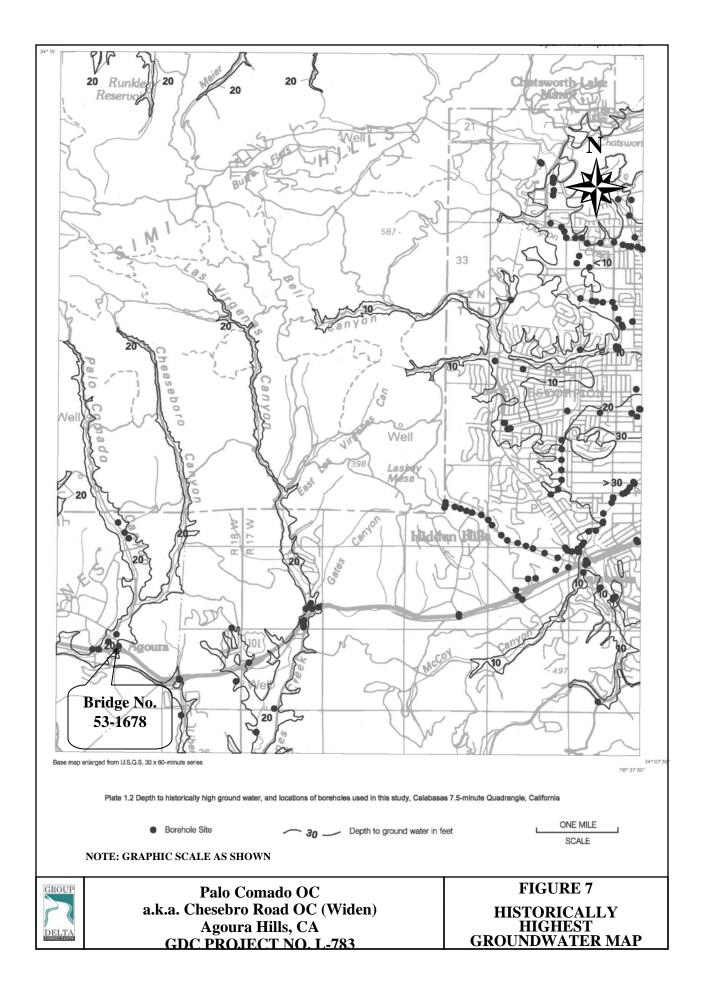


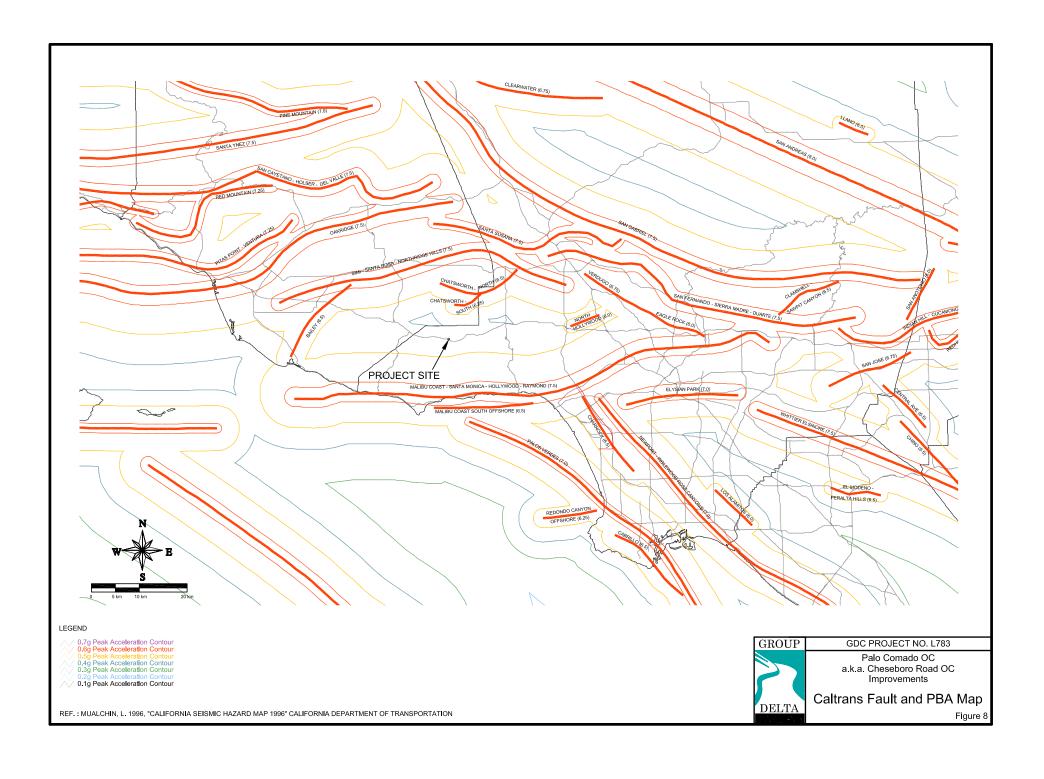
I HEREBY TERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE COPY OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT TAKEN UNDER MY DIRECTION AND CONTROL ON THIS DATE IN SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA PURSUANT TO AUTHORIZATION BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

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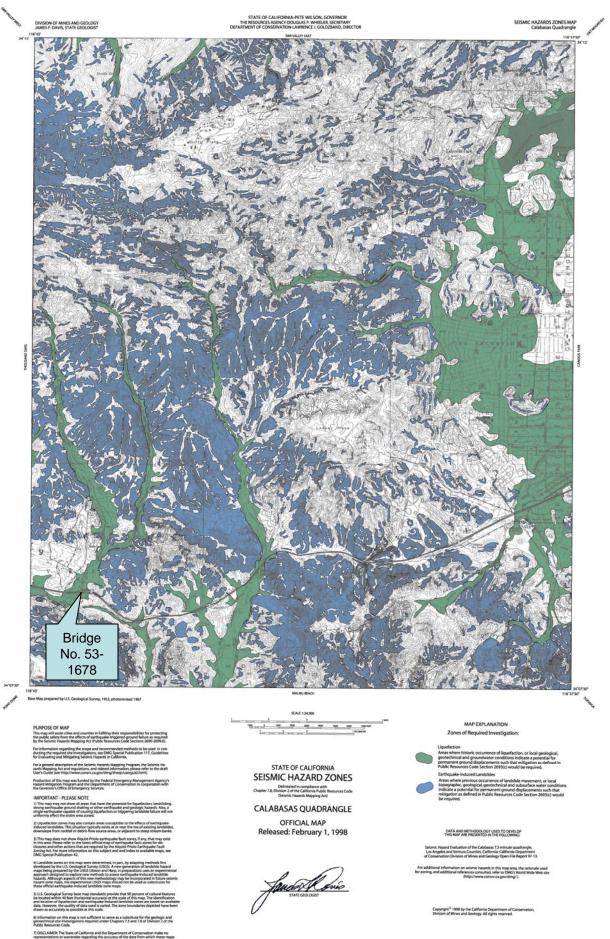
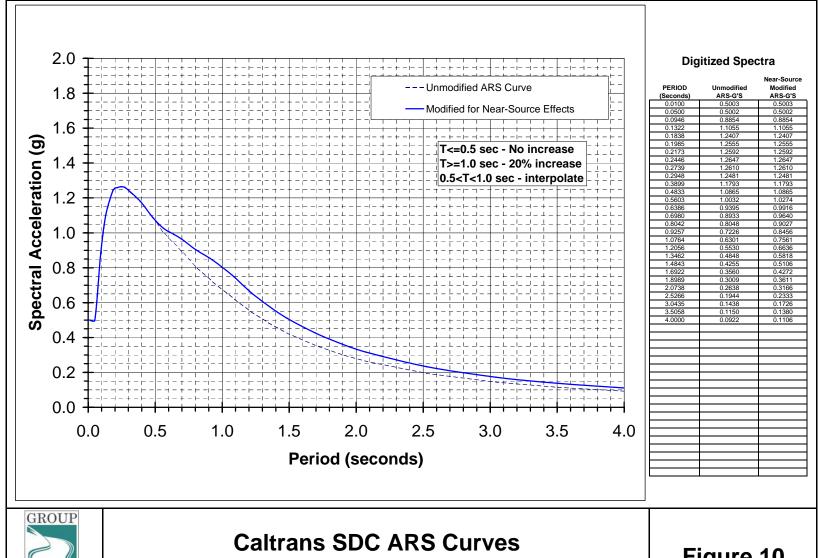


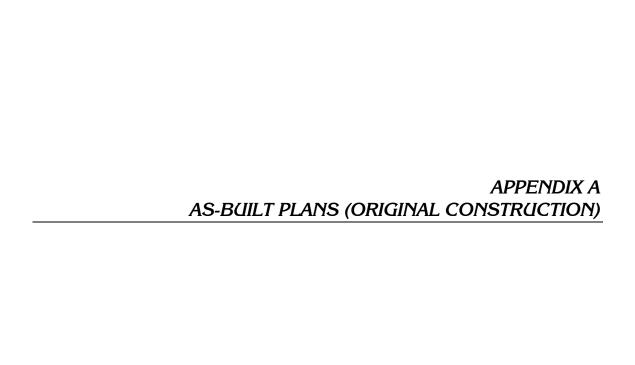
Figure 8

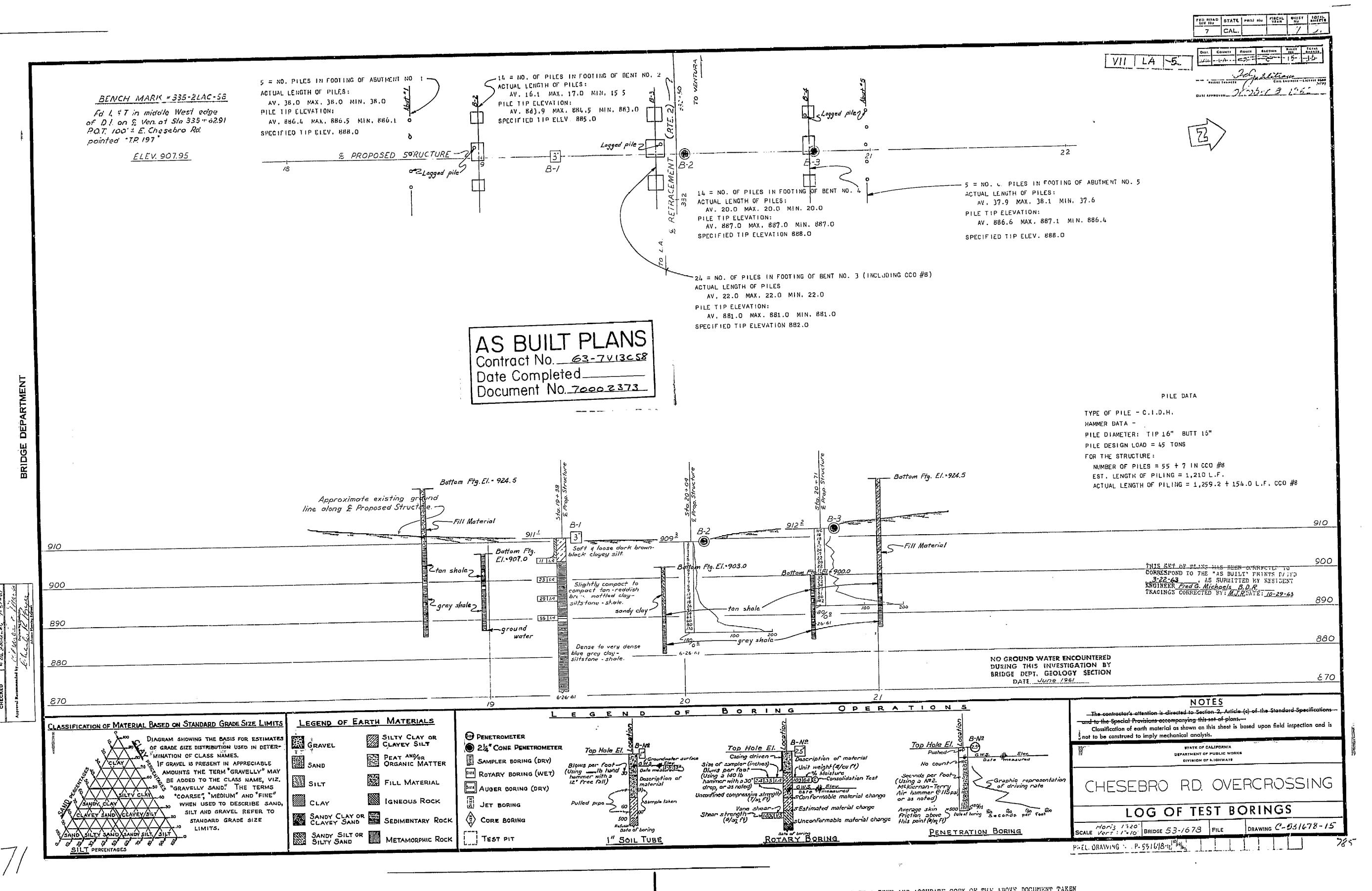




Soil Type C, M=7.5+/-0.25, PBA=0.5g

Figure 10



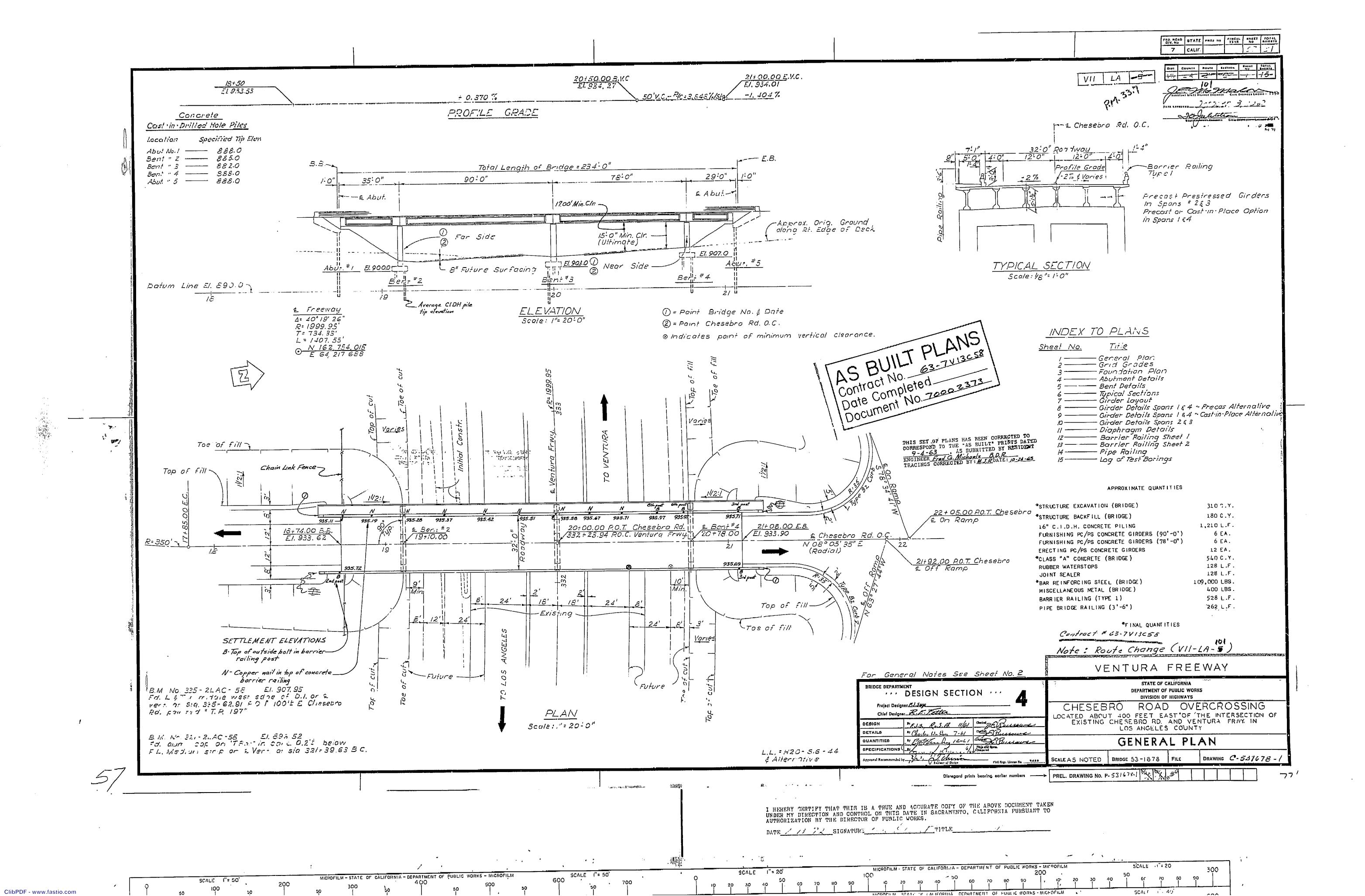


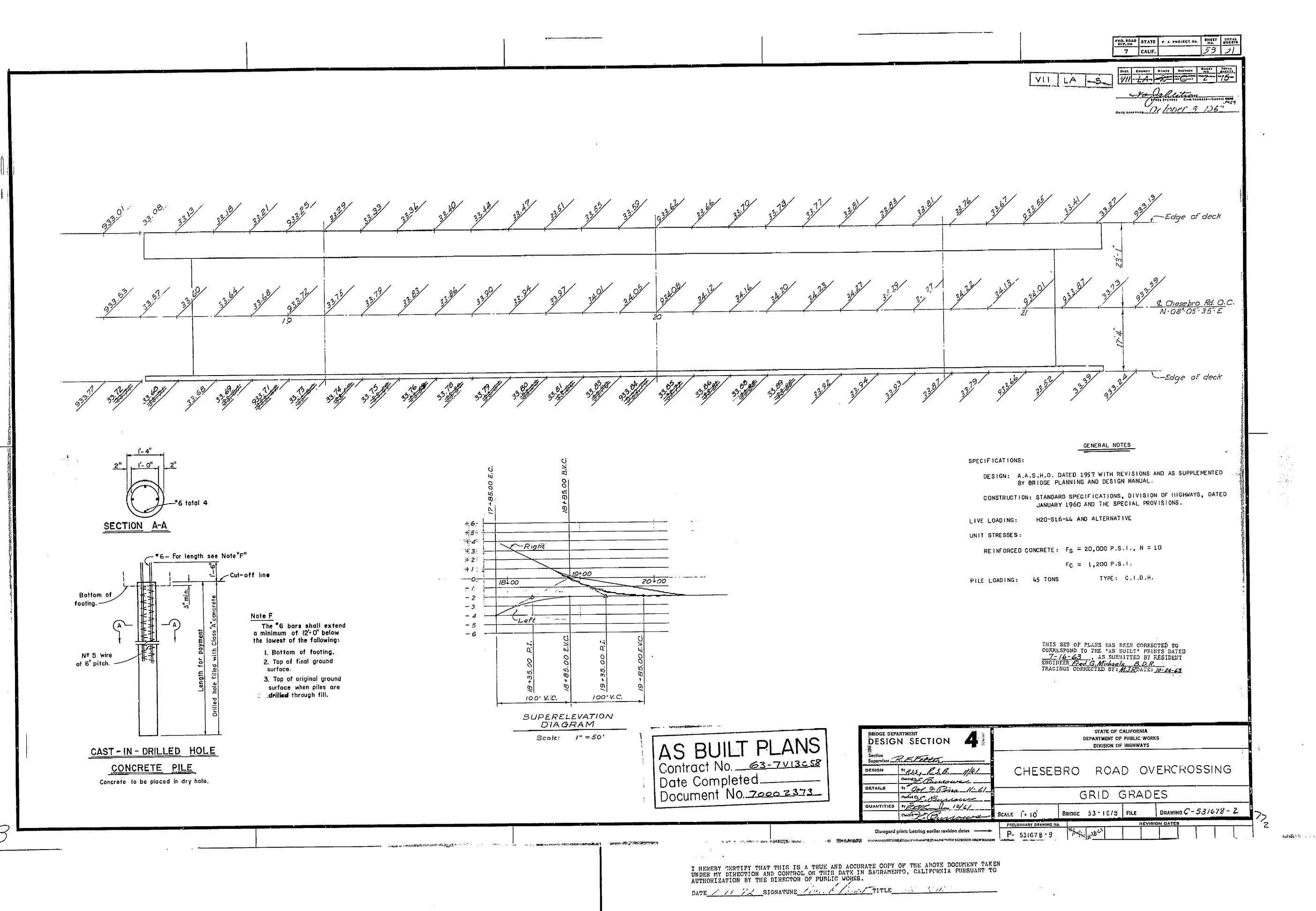
I HEREBY TERTIFY THAT THIS IS A TRUE AND ACCURATE COPY OF THE ABOVE DOCUMENT TAKEN UNDER MY DIRECTION AND CONTROL ON THIS DATE IN SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA PURSUANT TO AUTHORIZATION BY THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS.

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MICROFILM - STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - MICROFILM





SCALE 1"= 40'

MICROFILM - STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - MICROFILM SCALE | "= 20"

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SCALE I"= 50" MICROFILM - STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - MICROFILM SCALE 1"= 10' or 1"= 100'

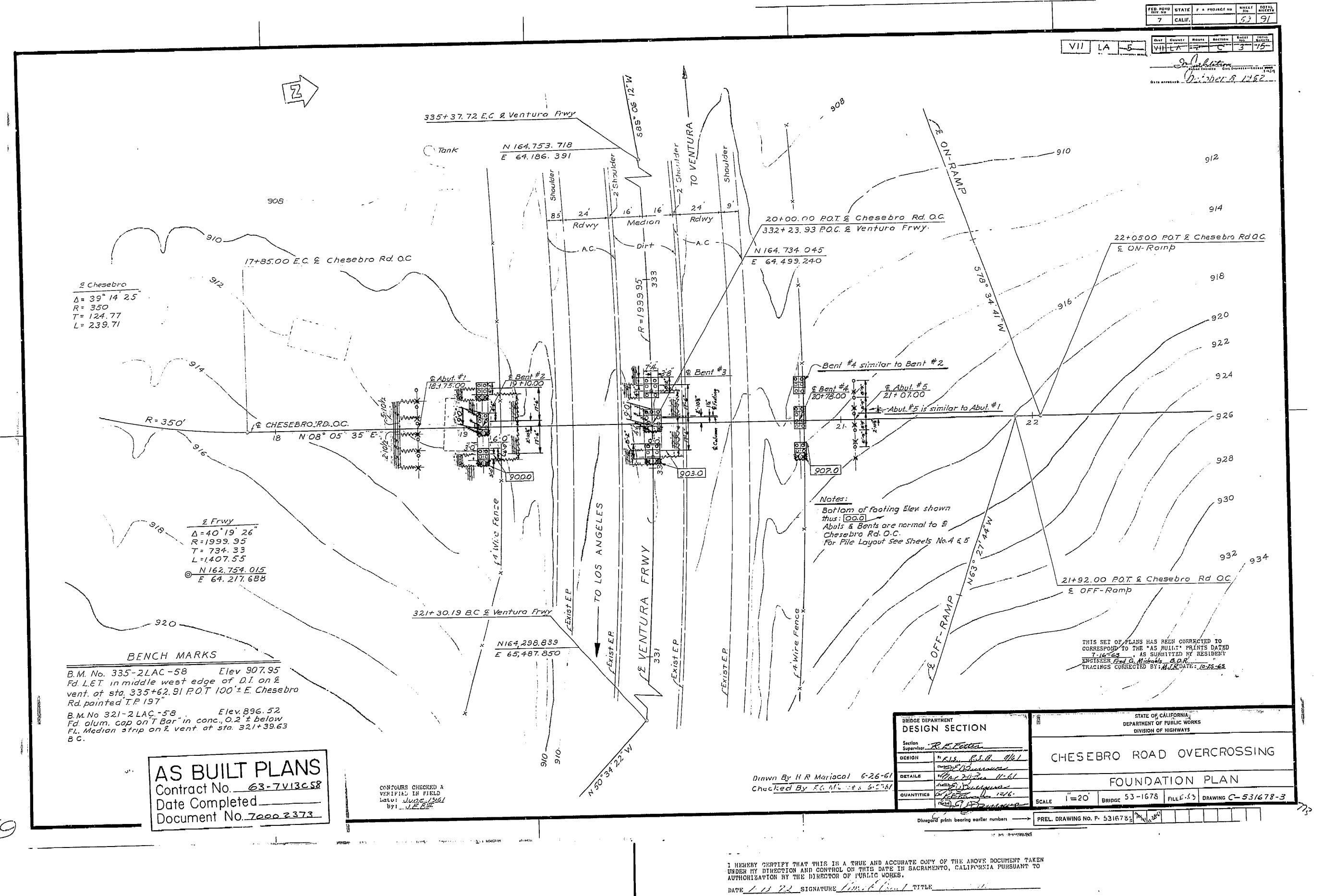
MICROFILM - STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - MICROFILM

SCALE I"= 50

SCALE ("= 10" or 1"= 100"

MICROFILM - STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - MICROFILM

SCALE I" OC SCALE I"= 40"

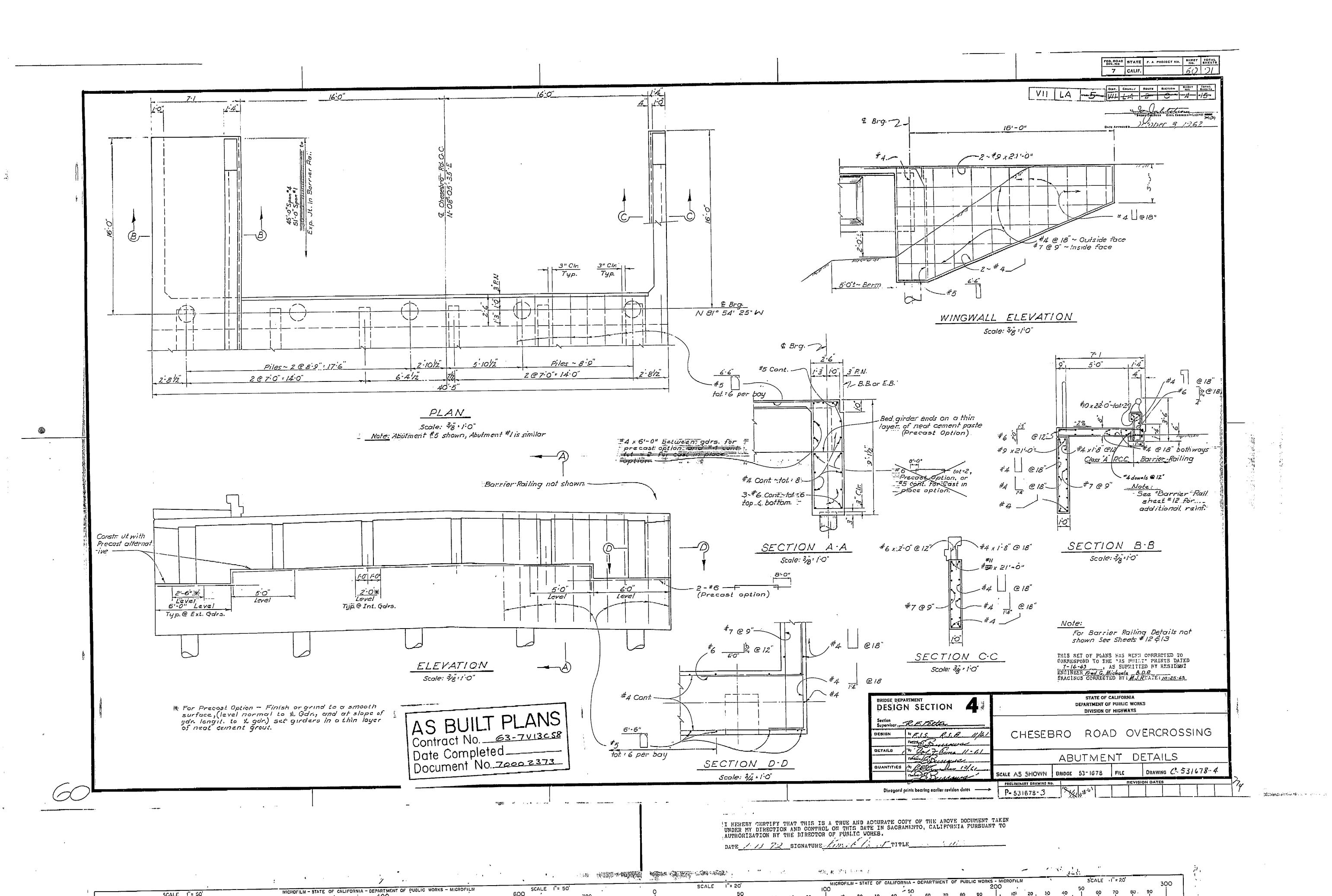


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30 to 1 SCALE I"= 50

MICROFILM - STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS - MICROFILM



SCALE |"= 40"

SCALE I"= 40"

400

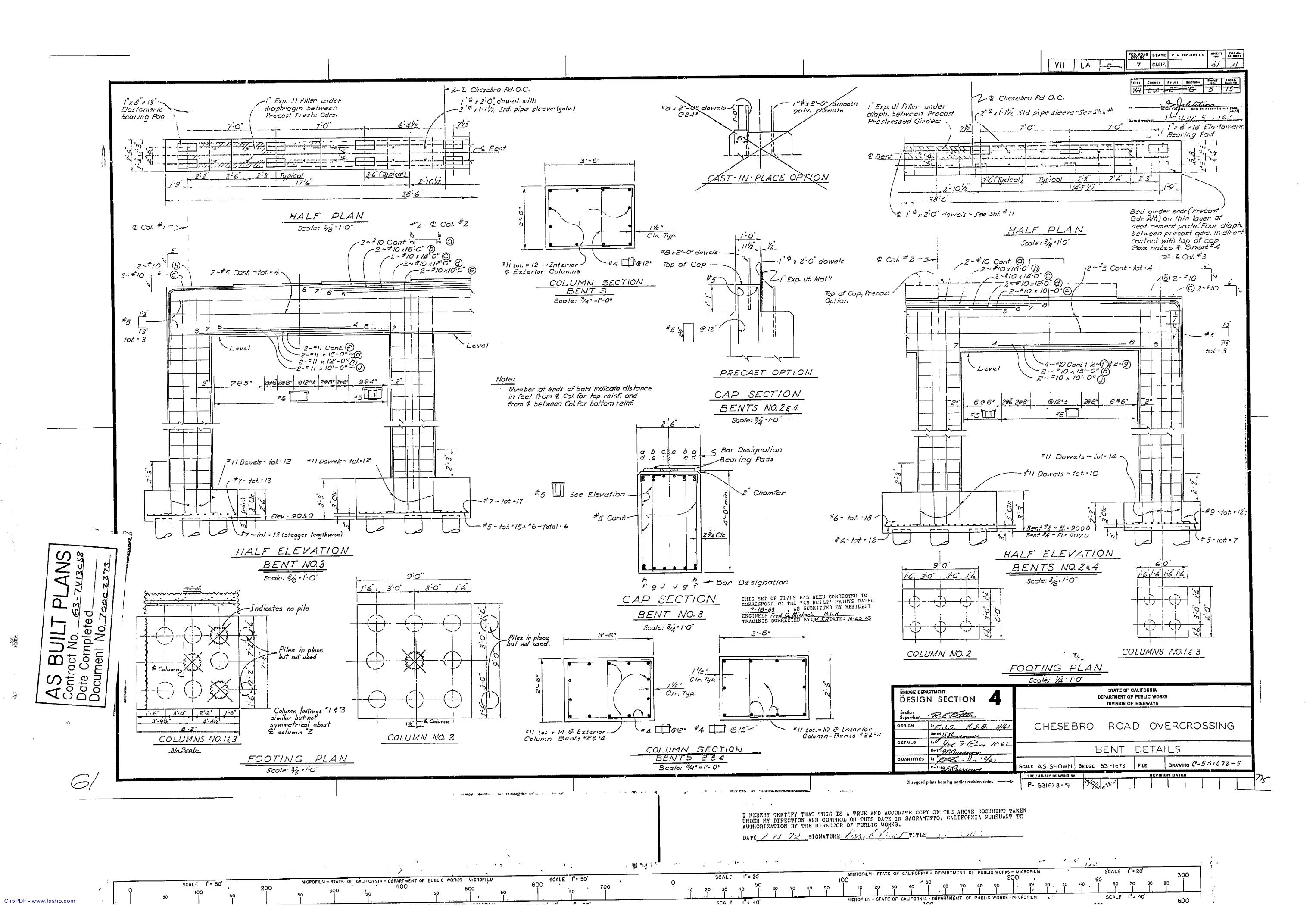
SCALE 1"= 50'

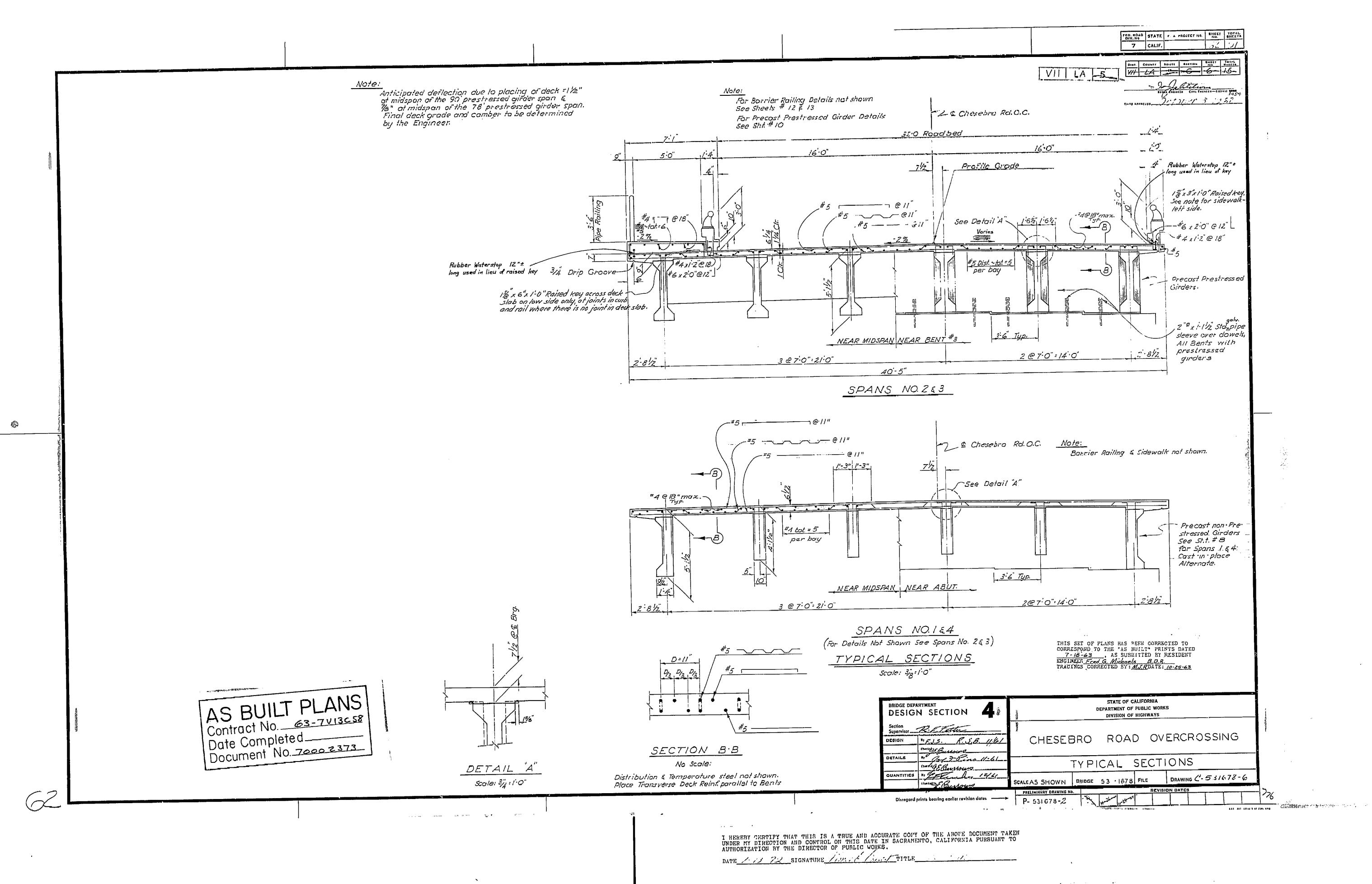
MICROFILM - STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS MICROFILM

SCALE I"= 10' or I"= 100'

150

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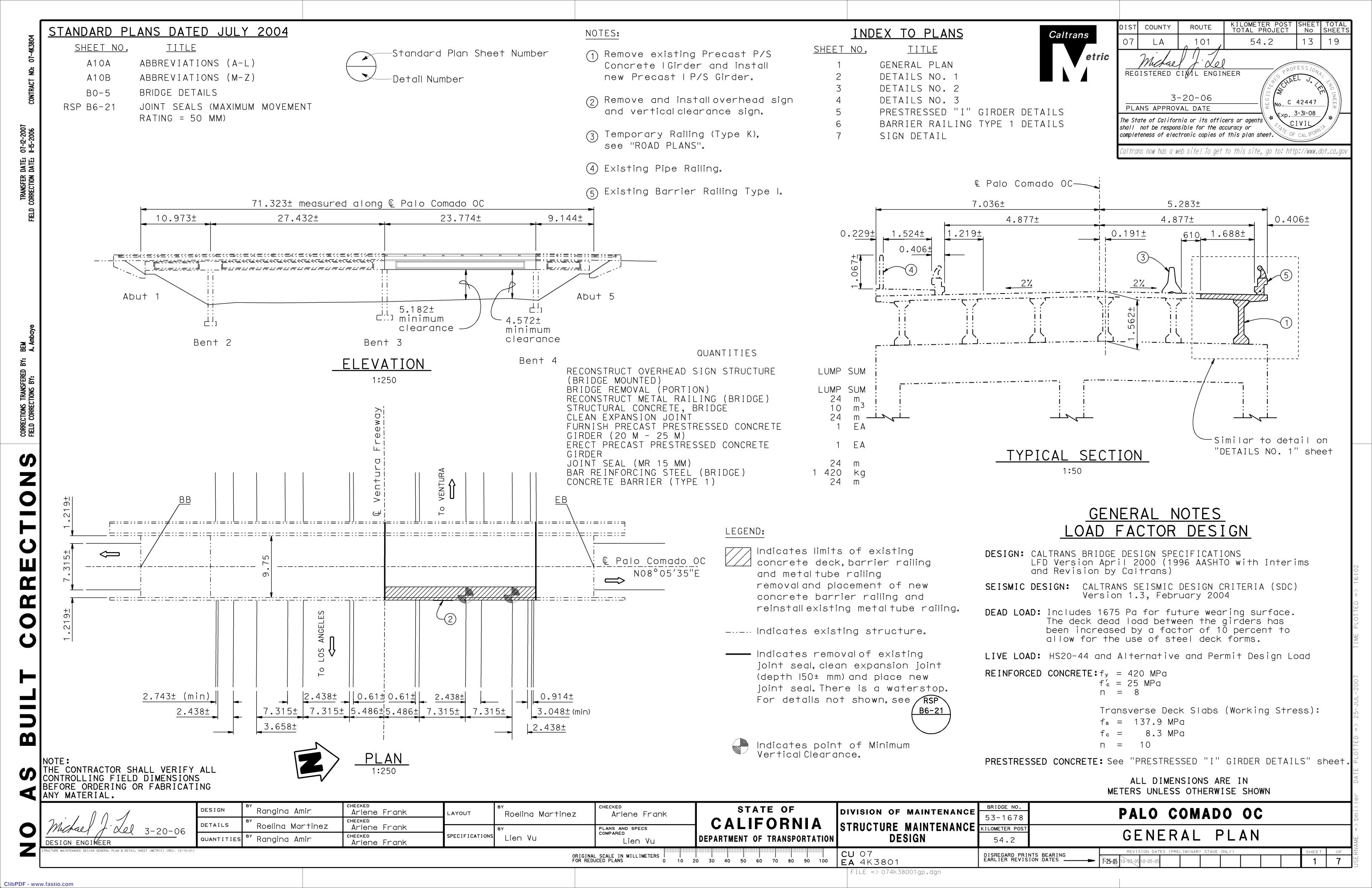


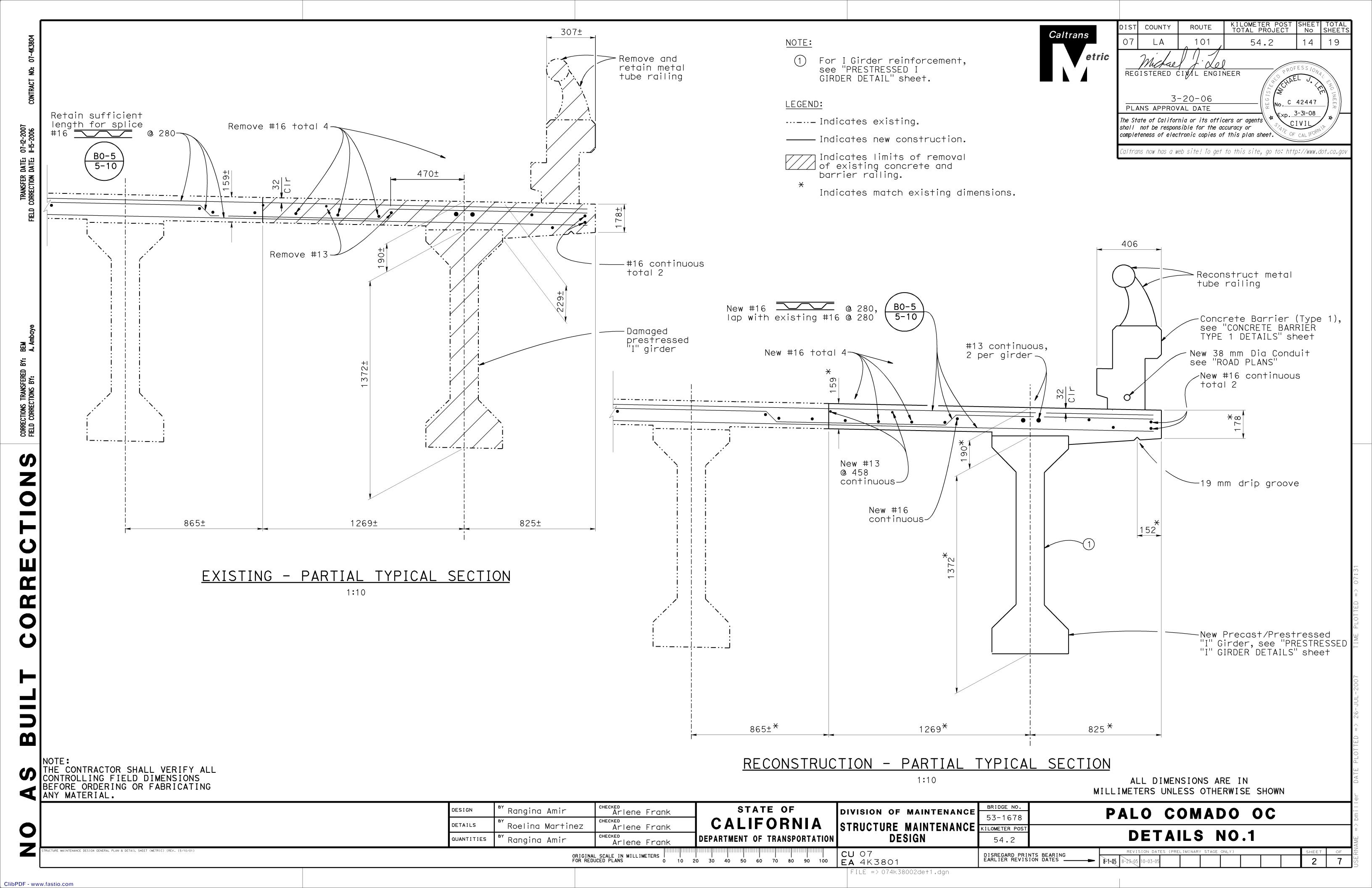


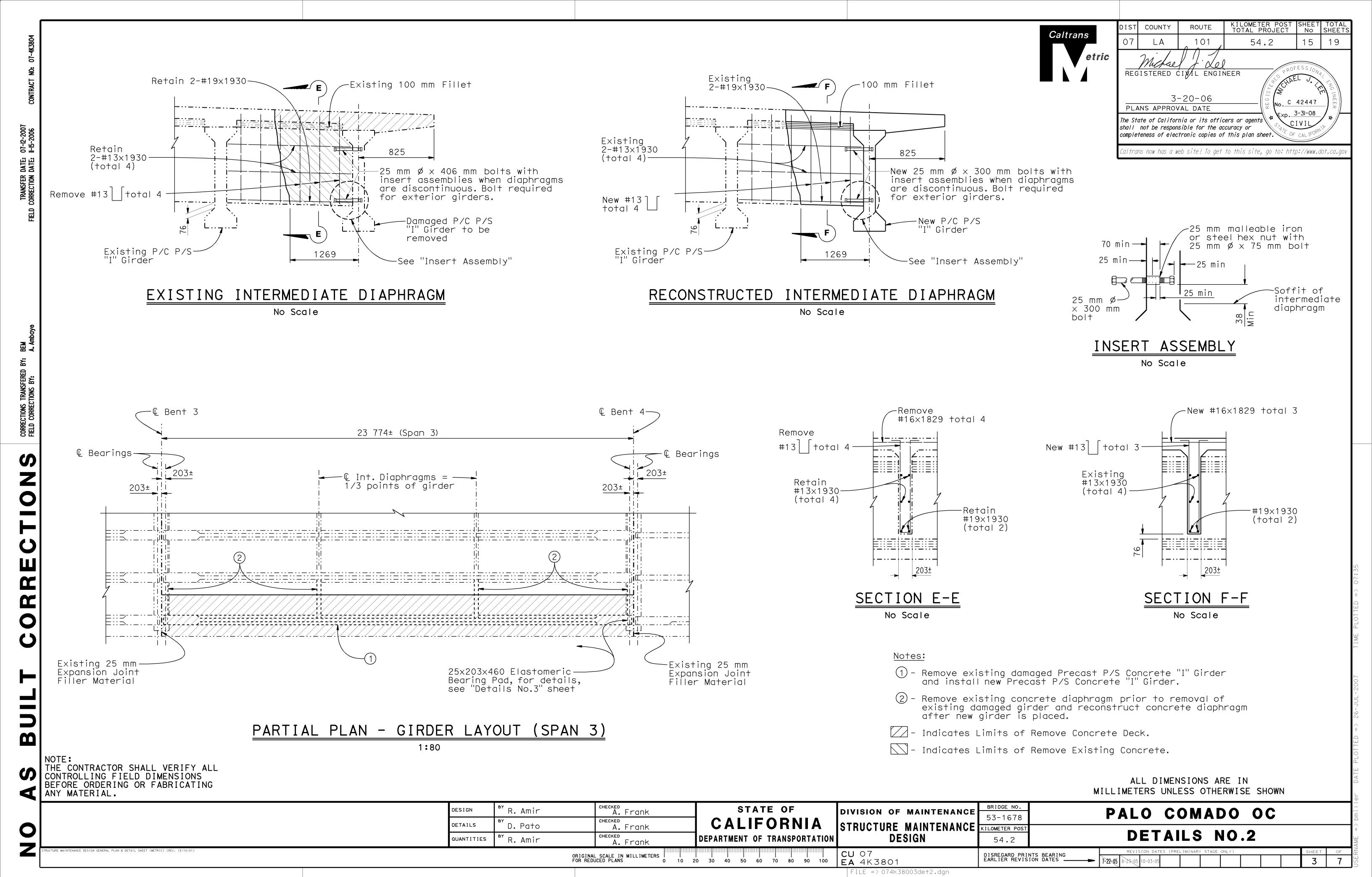
SCALE |"= 50' | SCALE |"= 50'

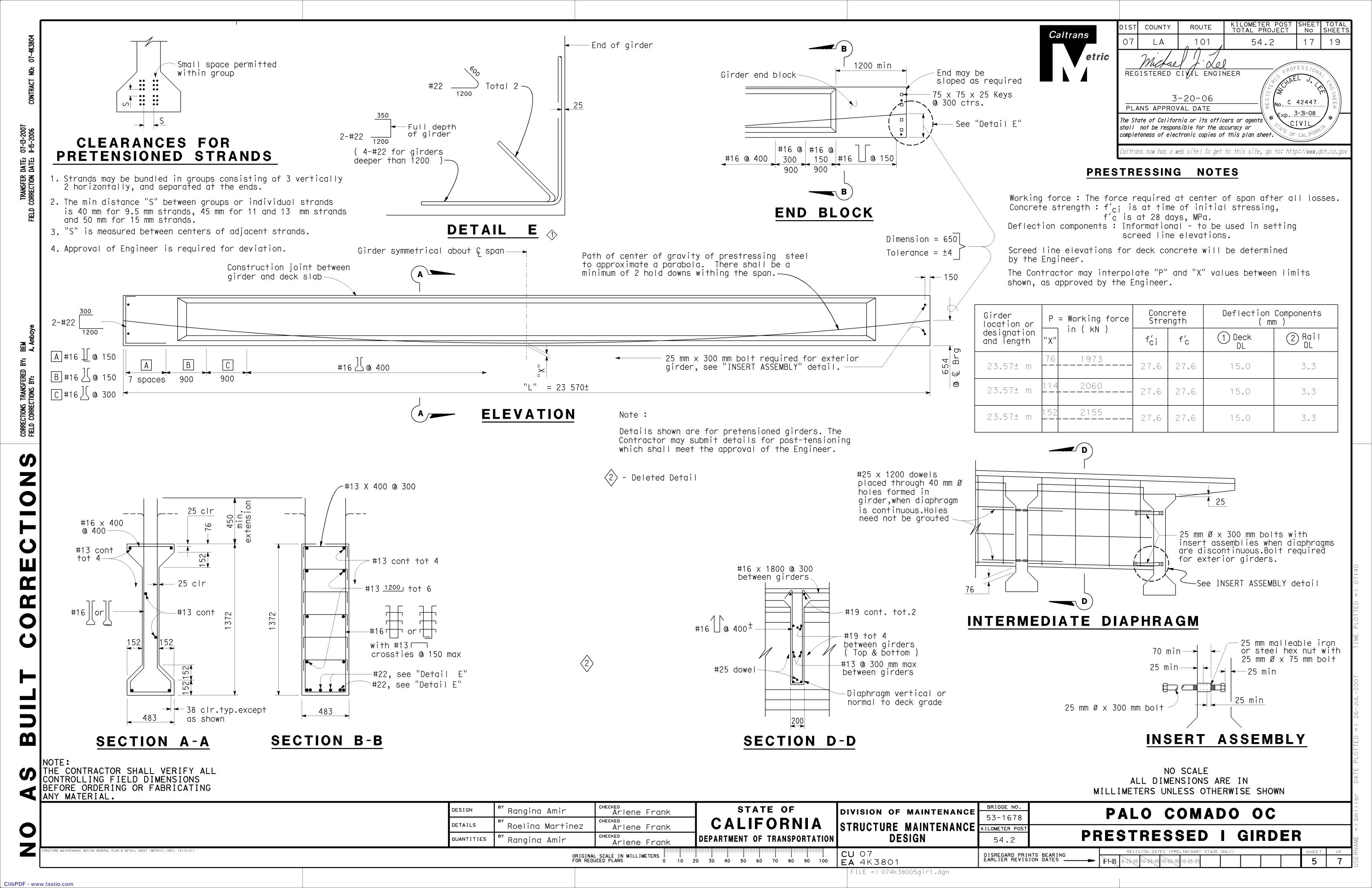
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APPENDIX B AS-BUILT PLANS (PRESTRESSED I GIRDER REPLACEMENT)









38+

533±

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL CONTROLLING FIELD DIMENSIONS BEFORE ORDERING OR FABRICATING ANY MATERIAL.

Caltrans 07 18 54.2 3048 max REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER Reconstruct exist metal tube railing 3-20-06 C 42447 PLANS APPROVAL DATE Exp. 3-31-08 Shim as [229] 13 min The State of California or its officers or agents 1229 13 min (See Note "C") shall not be responsible for the accuracy or \square Tot 2 required (Typ) Itrans now has a web site! To get to this site, go to: http://www.dot.ca.g 553 🖔 254 NOTES: (Notes apply to this sheet only) Top of deck-#13 © 457 A. Railing shall conform to horizontal and vertical alignment. B. Posts shall be normal to railing. Expansion joint filler C. New rail joint locations shall be - Pull Box similar to the existing locations RAIL JOINT (INTERMEDIATE) -#19 @ 229 D (12 m max spacing). Joint size to RAIL JOINT be 6 mm min and increase to See Note "C" match deck joint + 6mm. See Note "C" D. Dimension will vary with cross-BARRIER RAILING ELEVATION slope of deck (match existing dimensions). NO SCALE E. Clearance to reinforcing steel in curb and railing to be 25 mm. Longitudinal railing reinforcement to stop at all joints in the railing. Reinforcing to be in place before deck concrete is placed. Indicates match existing dimensions. Reconstruct existing metal tube railing 25 mm chamfer (Typ)-203 #13 continuous total6— -#I3 @ 457 —Construction Joint −#I3 × 356 @ 457 🕕 #13 @ 457— € Parapet → 80 44 mm slotted hole--#16 continuous, total 3 ~#19 @ 457 () New 32 mm $\emptyset \times 305$ mm New 19 mm $\phi \times$ 190 mm HS Bolt with hex nut 13 mm-HS Bolt with hex nut _2 mm and washer (all galv) and washer (all galv) Thickness as required-BARRIER RAILING SECTION RAIL POST ANCHOR BOLT DETAIL SHIM DETAIL NO SCALE NO SCALE NO SCALE ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

STATE OF

CALIFORNIA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

CHECKED Arlene Frank

Arlene Frank

Arlene Frank

DESIGN

DETAILS

QUANTITIES

Rangina Amir

BY Rangina Amir

Roelina Martinez

KILOMETER POST SHEET TOTAL PROJECT No

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FILE => 074k38006brd+.dgn

CU 07 EA 4K3801

DIVISION OF MAINTENANCE

STRUCTURE MAINTENANCE

DESIGN

BRIDGE NO.

53-1678

KILOMETER POST

CONCRETE

PALO COMADO OC

BARRIER (TYPE 1)

DETAILS

 \mathbf{m} BEFORE ORDERING OR FABRICATING ANY MATERIAL.

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Caltrans

19 54.2

REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER

3-20-06 PLANS APPROVAL DATE

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`altrans now has a web site! To get to this site, go to: http://www.dot.ca.go

C 42447

Exp. 3-31-08

NOTES: (APPLY TO THIS SHEET ONLY)

- Remove and reinstall existing structure mounted sign and all brackets and hardware except where shown otherwise and as directed by the Engineer.
- New 15.9 mm ≠ non-corrodible expansion anchor with hex head nut and washer; with 127 mm embedment. Pull out value 26.7 kN per anchor.
- New 2 15.9 mm ≠ non- corrodible expansion anchors with hex head nuts and washers; with 127 mm embedment. Pull out value 26.7 kN per anchor.
- Existing 38 mm \times 19 mm slotted hole for new expansion anchor.
- Existing 76 mm \times 15.9 mm slotted hole for existing 12.7 mm / mhead bolt, nut, flat washer and lock washer.
- Existing 51 mm x 19 mm slotted hole for new expansion anchor.
- Existing hole for existing 15.9 mm \not hex head bolt with nut and lockwasher.

For PC/PS I Girder and deck reinforcement placement notes, see BO-5

Existing Structure Mounted Sign () -Mounting bracket

EXISTING STRUCTURE MOUNTED SIGN MOUNTING BRACKET LOCATIONS (TOTAL 2)

NO SCALE

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL CONTROLLING FIELD DIMENSIONS

Exist Mounting

₽ 12.7×152×140—

Bracket

-Existing

Existing

户 12.7×152×204~

51 51 51 51 ± ± ± ±

SECTION F-F

1:5

SECTION E-E

1:5

t : : = : : = : : = /: : : = /

Exist $L127 \times 76 \times 6.4$

152±

Exist $L76 \times 76 \times 6.4$

Exist LI27 \times 76 \times 6.4

EXISTING STRUCTURE MOUNTED SIGN

ANCHORAGE DETAIL

NO SCALE

Concrete Barrier (Type I)

25 min

Top of bridge deck

-New Precast/

Prestressed

"l" Girder

ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN

CHECKED Arlene Frank BRIDGE NO. STATE OF Rangina Amir DESIGN PALO COMADO OC DIVISION OF MAINTENANCE 53-1678 **CALIFORNIA** STRUCTURE MAINTENANCE KILOMETER POST DETAILS Roelina Martinez Arlene Frank SIGN DETAILS DESIGN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Rangina Amir 54.2 QUANTITIES Arlene Frank **CU** 07 DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES ORIGINAL SCALE IN MILLIMETERS | 10 10 8-24-05 **EA** 4K3801

KILOMETER POST SHEET TOTAL PROJECT No Caltrans LEGEND: 54.2 16 101 _____ Indicates existing concrete. REGISTERED CIVIL ENGINEER Indicates new construction. 3-20-06 C 42447 PLANS APPROVAL DATE Indicates limits of removal of existing concrete and reinforcement. Exp. 3-31-08 The State of California or its officers or agents shall not be responsible for the accuracy or completeness of electronic copies of this plan sheet. Itrans now has a web site! To get to this site, go to: http://www.dot.ca.g ← Q Girder — ℚ Girder Retain #19 total 2-#16 continuous @ inside face — © Girder /100 mm fillet total 5 1269 242 583 — € Girder Retain #16 continuous #16 X 1600 between girders @ outside face, total 5 @ inside face, total 5 Existing -Remove #19 X 1220 @ € Diaphragm at overhang #19 total 2-100 mm fillet Retain #16 X 1600 between girders @ outside face, total 5 each end extend into deck New #19 X 1220 @ © Diaphragm 610 -Remove #16 total 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ each end, New #16 extend into deck -Remove 50 mm Ø X 340 mm standard total 4 25 mm expansion galvanized sleeve centered on dowels joint material and filled with mastic New 50 mm Ø X 343 mm X 40 mm standard galvanized sleeve centered on dowels and filled with mastic Retain 25 mm X 600 mm smooth -Remove 25 X 203 X 460 Elastomeric Bearing Pad galvanized dowels @ diaphragms-686 762 686 -New 25 mm X 203 mm X 460 Elastomeric Bearing Pad 686 686 -25 mm expansion joint material Existing 25 mm X 600 mm smooth galvanižed dowels @ diaphragms EXISTING - PARTIAL TYPICAL SECTION AT BENT RECONSTRUCTION - PARTIAL TYPICAL SECTION AT BENT Replaced with 1:20 1:20 25mm x 254mm x 380mm ← Q Bent 3
 C Bent 4 _ € Bent 3 ← Q Bent 4
 -Remove #19 X 1220 @ -New #19 X 1220 @ -MR = 15 mm© Diaphragm at overhang-© Diaphragm at overhang ┝╌᠄┶╌᠄┶╌╮╁ ------—Existing #16--Retain #16 continuous-Remove #16 U total total 4-! 152± -Retain #16 X 1600 between girders, total 5 per bay — -Retain #16 X 1600 between 152± 152± girders, total 5 per bay-152± 152± 152± RECONSTRUCTION - SECTION A-A EXISTING - SECTION A-A 1:20 1:20 NOTE: THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY ALL CONTROLLING FIELD DIMENSIONS ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN BEFORE ORDERING OR FABRICATING MILLIMETERS UNLESS OTHERWISE SHOWN ANY MATERIAL. CHECKED Arlene Frank STATE OF BRIDGE NO. DESIGN Rangina Amir PALO COMADO OC DIVISION OF MAINTENANCE 53-1678 **CALIFORNIA** DETAILS Roelina Martinez STRUCTURE MAINTENANCE Arlene Frank KILOMETER POST **DETAILS NO.3** DESIGN DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION Rangina Amir 54.2 QUANTITIES Arlene Frank CTURE MAINTENANCE DESIGN GENERAL PLAN & DETAIL SHEET (METRIC) (REV. (5/10/

CU 07

EA 4K3801

FILE => 074k38004de+3.dgn

DISREGARD PRINTS BEARING EARLIER REVISION DATES ____





Certified MBE

Geotechnical Engineering

Geology

Hydrogeology

Earthquake Engineering

Materials Testing & Inspection

Forensic Services

February 5, 2008

Parsons Transportation Group 2201 Dupont Drive Suite 200 Irvine, CA 92612

Attention: Mr. Thomas E. Sardo

Subject: Response to Caltrans Review Comments

Preliminary Foundation Report dated 02/02/08 Palo Comado OC a.k.a. Chesebro Rd OC (Widen)

Bridge No. 53-1678 07-LA-101-PM 33.69 Agoura Hills, California GDC Project No. L-783

Dear Mr. Sardo:

Group Delta Consultants is pleased to submit our responses to Caltrans comments on our Preliminary Foundation Report dated January 2, 2008. The comments are included as Attachment 1, and are addressed in order below.

1. Section 4.3 Ground Motion

• Please verify deterministic PBA value for MMR fault with Reverse/Oblique. The PBA calculated using Sadigh (1997) should be 0.43g instead of 0.47g

We concur with the reviewer. We used Sadigh (1997) relationship for Reverse/Thrust fault which gives 0.47g. We have modified the report using Geomatrix / Sadigh (1997) for Reverse/Oblique, which gives 0.43g. We still recommend the same ARS curve.

2. Section 5.2.1 Axial Pile Capacities

• Please verify the minimum spacing requirement for group action. The spacing may vary depending on pile types such as driven pile or CIDH pile, and soil types.

The CIDH piles are tipped in Bedrock, estimated friction is likely conservative, and end bearing is ignored. Therefore, it is our opinion that no reduction in axial capacity is necessary for group action with minimum 2.5 diameter spacing.

This response is attached to the revised report as Appendix C. The following is attached and completes our response:

Attachment 1 Caltrans Comments dated January 13, 2009

We appreciate the opportunity to be a part of your design team for this project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please give us a call at (949) 609-1020.

Sincerely,

GROUP DELTA CONSULTANTS, INC.

Curt Scheyhing, P.E., G.E. Senior Geotechnical Engineer

Kul Bhushan, Ph.D., G.E Sr. Consulting Principal

Distribution: Addressee (1 electronic PDF file via e-mail)





DIVISION OF ENGINEERING SERVICES GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES

TO: RICHARD HARTZELL, P.E. Office of Special Funded Projects	DATE: _	DATE: January 13, 2009				
	FILE: _	07 District	LA County	110 Route	33.69 Post Mile	
FDN REPORT BY: Group Delta Consultants DATE	ED: Jan. 2, 2008	Palo	Comado Cany	on Rd. O	C (Widen)	
		-	Structure Name			
GENERAL PLAN DATED: FDN PLAN DATED:		07-25720K 53-1678				
		EA Number		Bridge Number		
Submittal (Check One): X 1 st 2 nd	3 rd	4 th	Other:			
This Office has review the following item provided by Group Delta Consultants:						
 Preliminary Foundation Report, Palo Comad California, prepared by Group Delta Consulta 			C (Widen), L	os Angel	les County,	
The following are the review comments:						
 Section 4.3 Ground Motion Please verify deterministic PBA value for MMR fault with Reversre/Oblique. The PBA calculated using Sadigh (1997) should be 0.43g instead of 0.47g 						
 2. Section 5.2.1 Axial Pile Capacities Please verify the minimum spacing re on pile types such as driven pile or CI 		_	The spacing	may vai	ry depending	
The report should be revised based on the Foundation Review Comments and Responses, and all responses to Caltrans Foundation Review Comments should be attached to the final foundation report as an Appendix. The review is limited to the geotechnical engineering aspects of the project. Should you have any question and comment, please contact Seungwoon Han at (916) 227-4533.						
Approval: approved with following conditions – OSFD should confirm the corrections to be made by the Consultant	_					
	. .		G	** -	4 D D =	
Office of Special Funded Projects	Review	wer's Name	Seungwood			
Office of Special Fullded Flojects		Office of Geotechnical Design South - 1				