



**Seismic
Vulnerability
Assessment**

**Kinder Morgan
Eugene Terminal**

1765 Prairie Road
Eugene, OR 97402

1568_REP103_SVA EUGENE

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REPORT DISCLAIMER

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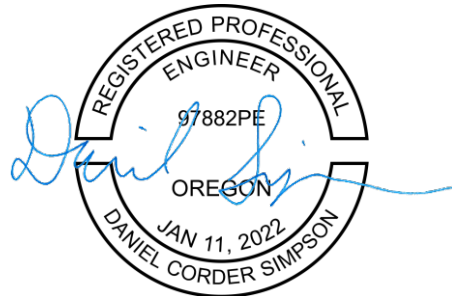


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**ERRATA SHEET FOR NORWEST ENGINEERING
SEISMIC VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT**

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SEISMIC VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT

SECTION 1: Seismic Vulnerability Assessment

1.1 Facility Overview

The Eugene Terminal receives and distributes products including gasoline, ultra-low sulfur diesel with 5% Biodiesel, and ethanol. Products are received via the SFPP pipeline to Eugene. Ethanol is received by truck unloading. All products are distributed by truck.

The terminal includes the capability to perform midgrade gasoline blending, ethanol rack blending, detergent additive blending, diesel red dye injection services, and diesel lubricity addition.

The Eugene Terminal Tank Farm has 42 tanks ranging from 5,000 to 60,000 barrels with a combined total storage capacity of 708,100 barrels.

1.2 Background

Per the State, a Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake impacting the large capacity fuel handling facilities in Oregon could create widespread environmental damage, fires, endanger health and safety of surrounding communities and place impossible demands on the state's emergency response capabilities. The purpose of this act is to protect public health, life safety and environmental safety against fires and release of fuel products from large fuel storage facilities.

Oregon Laws 2022 Chapter 99 addresses the Oregon Resilience Plan written by the Oregon Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Commission (OSSPAC) issued February 2013 and the Oregon Fuel Action Plan written by the Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE) issued October 2017. The two plans bring the recovery of basic infrastructure from a Cascadia earthquake event into sharp relief: The projected recovery for inland areas is expected to require up to 3 months. The projected recovery for coastal areas is expected to exceed 3 to 6 months.

Continued operation of existing fuel unloading and distribution terminals in Oregon will be essential in the recovery effort. Liquid fuels (gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel) will be a critical part of the recovery process ranging from fueling emergency and public safety vehicles to construction equipment required for restoration of transportation and utilities. Liquid fuels will need to be sourced from outside of the Cascadia impact areas. but there needs to be functioning local distribution terminals (with unloading and loading capabilities) to receive and distribute that fuel.

1.3 Oregon Laws 2022 Chapter 99

The 2022 Oregon legislature adopted Senate Bill 1567 enacted as Chapter 99 of Oregon Laws 2022. The law authorizes the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) to adopt requirements for Seismic Vulnerability Assessments (SVA) and the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans (RMIP) for large capacity bulk fuels terminals in Columbia, Lane, and Multnomah counties.

Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) requires a Seismic Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) be submitted to the ODEQ by June 1, 2024. Within 180 days following ODEQ acceptance of the SVA, a facility-wide Seismic Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan must be submitted to the ODEQ.

The law applies to owners and operators of bulk fuel terminals or industrial facilities in Oregon with at least 2-million-gallon oil or liquid fuel products storage capacity.

1.4 The Oregon Resilience Plan

A Cascadia earthquake and tsunami will affect both Oregon and Washington. A particular vulnerability is Oregon's liquid fuel supply. Oregon depends primarily on liquid fuels transported into the state by pipeline and barges from Washington state refineries. Both states share common challenges, among them the interstate bridges and the Columbia River navigation channel as well as the regional power grid and liquid fuel supply. Once here, fuels are stored temporarily at Oregon's critical energy infrastructure hub, a six-mile stretch of the lower Willamette River where industrial facilities occupy liquefiable riverside soils. Disrupting the transportation, storage, and distribution of liquid fuels would rapidly disrupt most, if not all, sectors of the economy critical to emergency response and economic recovery.

1.5 Oregon Fuel Action Plan

As a result of a Cascadia earthquake Oregon can expect to lose most of the normal incoming supply of fuel. The Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries (DOGAMI) 2013 Seismic Study found that the region's refineries and petroleum distribution terminals are expected to sustain moderate to significant damage. Existing facilities will have tank farm failures, marine dock failures, pipeline system breaks, hazardous material spills, fires, and structural damages onsite. Restoring the region's petroleum infrastructure will likely take months if not longer. In addition, the Olympic Pipeline that transports most of the gasoline, diesel, and jet fuel used in Oregon from refineries in Washington state is projected to be disabled for an extended period.

It is estimated that the existing petroleum terminals currently average a one-week fuel inventory at normal rates of consumption. So even if the terminals remain capable of distribution, they must also be capable of unloading product via barge and/or ship deliveries and/or tanker truck and/or rail car deliveries.

SECTION 2: Tank Seismic Stability Rules

2.1 Summary of the Rules

The owners and operators of bulk fuel terminals or industrial facilities with at least 2-million-gallon liquid fuel products storage capacity located in Columbia, Multnomah and Lane counties must provide a facility wide Seismic Vulnerability Assessment to ODEQ. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) Chapter 340 Division 300 Fuel Tank Seismic Stability provides the process criteria for the SVA.

2.2 Seismic Vulnerability Assessment (SVA)

The owners and operators of bulk fuel terminals or industrial facilities must:

- (A) Prepare and submit to Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) a facility-wide Seismic Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) by June 1, 2024.
- (B) Be conducted and verified by an Assessment Team of qualified professionals.
- (C) Evaluate the existing site structures and facilities potential to maintain safe operating conditions, or safe shutdown procedures, to protect public health, life safety and environmental safety against releases of oils or liquid fuel products, including information about operational procedures during disasters.
- (D) Describe each facility component including fuel stored or handled, maximum and minimum storage volume, type of construction, age, inspection records, (if applicable), routine maintenance performed and when, and current normal operation.
- (E) Summarize currently implemented spill prevention and mitigation measures and their ability to achieve the performance objective defined in 340-300-0002;
- (F) Develop the Design Level Earthquake for the site in accordance with ASCE 7.

2.3 SVA Implementation

The SVA shall use the Codes and Standards as defined by OAR 340-300-0002(4) and the Design Level Earthquake determined using ASCE 7 to evaluate the potential for a spill greater than the Maximum Allowable Uncontained Spill during or after the Design Level Earthquake of all components including:

- (A) Existing buildings, structures, and ancillary components.
- (B) Tanks, pipes, and piping systems.
- (C) Spill containment measures and structures.
- (D) Transloading facilities, including wharves, berths, piers, moorings and retaining structures; railcar unloading racks, and pipeline connections.

- (E) Truck Loading racks.
- (F) Control equipment; and
- (G) Any other structures related to or supporting facilities part of the bulk fuel terminal.
- (H) Evaluate soil's vulnerability to liquefaction, lateral spreading, and seismic-induced settlement.
- (I) Evaluate the safety of operating conditions, safe shutdown procedures, and potential spills.
- (J) Evaluate the availability and integrity of automated fire suppression systems and sufficient supplies of firewater and firefighting foam and other emergency response equipment located in seismically resilient locations that will be accessible after an earthquake or secondary effects to mitigate the risk of fire and explosions following an earthquake.
- (K) Evaluate the integrity of fire control measures such as firewalls surrounding the facility to limit fire spreading into surrounding communities; and
- (L) Evaluate the availability of day and night onsite personnel trained in emergency response and able to respond in the event of an earthquake.
- (M) Facility owner or operator must submit subsequent Seismic Vulnerability Assessment updates to DEQ.

2.4 Pipeline Regulations

Where in conflict with Oregon law Chapter 99, the federal Pipeline Safety Improvement Act of 2002, 49 U.S.C. 60101 et seq. prevails.

Interstate petroleum and natural gas pipelines are not subject to Oregon regulations as they are subject to regulation by the United States Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC).

Intrastate pipelines are regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation (US DOT). The US DOT Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) may delegate some authority to state agencies, usually the Public Utilities Commission (PUC).

2.5 Seismic Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan (SRMIP)

A seismic risk mitigation implementation plan must, at a minimum, identify actions, with timelines, to protect public health, life safety and environmental safety within the facility, in areas adjacent to the facility, and in other areas that may be affected because of damages to the facility. The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) Chapter 340 Division 300 Fuel Tank Seismic Stability provides the process criteria for the SRMIP.

The SRMIP, as a risk-based assessment, must include consideration of the likelihood of a magnitude 9.0 Cascadia Subduction Zone earthquake or other seismic event that exceeds

the impact of the Cascadia event, the potential consequences of that event and the resources needed to respond to that event.

Following acceptance of the SVA by the DEQ, the owners and operators of the regulated facilities shall prepare and submit to DEQ the facility-wide Seismic Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan (SRMIP) within 180 days which is designed to:

- (A) Mitigate earthquake-induced damage to reduce the potential of fuel spills and fires.
- (B) Address potential of facility to safely shut down during or immediately after a damaging earthquake, if needed, to minimize spills (as required by the performance objective defined in 340-300-0002). Performance criteria must conform with the building codes in effect on September 1, 2023 as defined by OAR and may be based on the probabilistic or deterministic analysis or on an alternative analysis proposed by facility owner for DEQ's approval.
- (C) Provide risk mitigation measures implementation plans and timeline; and
- (D) Provide periodic reports of the ongoing implementation of mitigation measures.
- (E) Implement the risk minimization measures described in Risk Mitigation Implementation Plans when approved by DEQ within the approved timeline.
- (F) Prepare and submit to DEQ post-implementation reports documenting completion of mitigation work and addressing residual risks.
- (G) The Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan must outline interim mitigation actions that will be completed within 1, 3, & 5 years based on feasibility and order of importance.
- (H) All mitigation measures approved by DEQ must be completed within 10 years after the DEQ approves the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.
- (I) Annual Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan implementation status reports must be submitted by June 1st of each year, or on a schedule approved by DEQ in the Risk Mitigation Implementation Plan.

SECTION 3: Basis for Rules Development

The Environmental Quality Commission, in consultation with the State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, shall adopt by rule a seismic risk mitigation implementation program for bulk oils or liquid fuels terminals that is based on risk. To the extent feasible and appropriate, the program adopted under this section shall be consistent and coordinated with the program established under ORS 468B.345 to 468B.415. Rules adopted under this section shall include, but not be limited to:

2 (a) Rules for the required content of seismic risk mitigation implementation plans and rules for approval by the Department of Environmental Quality of seismic risk mitigation implementation plans.

2 (b) Provisions for training, response exercises, external peer reviews, inspections, and tests to verify the ability of the facility to sustain safe conditions and respond to uncontrolled releases of hazardous materials from the bulk oils or liquid fuels terminal due to an earthquake.

2 (c) Requirements to minimize harmful impacts to local communities and natural resources due to uncontrolled releases of hazardous materials from the bulk oils or liquid fuels terminal due to an earthquake and its associated direct and indirect impacts, including fires and flooding.

2 (d) Requirements for the inspection of bulk storage tanks at bulk oils or liquid fuels terminals.

2 (e) Design and construction standards for new bulk storage tanks constructed at bulk oils or liquid fuels terminals.

2 (f) Design and construction standards for seismic mitigation of existing bulk storage tanks, piping and related structures constructed at bulk oils or liquid fuels terminals.

2 (g) Provisions requiring the proper installation of seismically certified generators to power critical operations, or at a minimum, the installation of electrical hookups for emergency generators.

2 (h) Provisions for the review of seismic vulnerability assessments required under section 2 of this 2022 Act and seismic risk mitigation implementation plans required under subsection (1) of this section by state agencies with expertise in earthquake hazards, risk mitigation or emergency preparedness or management.

2 (i) Provisions requiring the owner or operator of a bulk oils or liquid fuels terminal to submit seismic vulnerability mitigation implementation plan updates to the department:

(A) According to a schedule established by the commission.

(B) Upon the retrofit or reconstruction of all or a part of a bulk oils or liquid fuels terminal; and

(C) Based on new scientific or technical findings, but no more frequently than once every three years.

2 (j) Provisions establishing a fee calculated to cover the costs to the department of reviewing seismic risk mitigation implementation plans submitted under this section and seismic risk assessments submitted under section 2 of this 2022 Act, less any federal funds received by the department for those purposes. Fees received by the department under this paragraph shall be deposited in the Seismic Risk Mitigation Fund established under section 6 of this 2022 Act.

2 (k) Provisions establishing grants or other financial assistance to owners or operators of bulk oils or liquid fuels terminals for improvements to existing infrastructure, provided that federal funds are made available to the department for that purpose.

SECTION 4: Assessment Methods and Approach

4.1 Summary of Evaluation Methods

4.1.1 Geotechnical

Sage's geotechnical evaluation included:

- An assessment of site conditions, including the geotechnical properties of subsurface soil and groundwater.
- A seismic hazard evaluation. Strong ground motion hazards were defined in accordance with the response spectrum in the American Society of Civil Engineers' (*ASCE Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures* (2017)). Soil liquefaction and potential liquefaction effects were evaluated in accordance with guidelines established by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine (2021).
- A geotechnical evaluation in which the results of the site-condition assessment and seismic hazard evaluation were combined to estimate the effects that earthquakes could have on site soils and foundations.

Much of the site was constructed prior to the codification of contemporary seismic design standards; as such, even moderate lateral spreading could result in an exceedance of the performance threshold specified in Oregon Administrative Rule (OAR) 340-300. To account for this, Sage established an idealized site condition or geotechnical profile that could be used to assess seismic hazards (mainly, liquefaction-induced settlement and bearing capacity loss).

4.1.2 Structural

Norwest conducted an on-site and visual-only walkdown. The walkdown is the critical first step in evaluation methodology. In the walkdown, a team of licensed professional engineers systematically reviewed the facility with focus on the terminal systems including tanks, piping support, loading racks, containment structures, building structures, and other equipment identified as in-service and potentially impactful to the transportation of bulk oil or liquid fuels.

4.1.3 Safety/Mechanical/Fire

The safety assessment was limited to review of available documentation, drawings, reports, and procedures provided by Kinder Morgan. Many of the documents have been developed in accordance with Federal regulations. The information was reviewed and analyzed by a licensed professional engineer. Judgements and conclusions were drawn relative to the facility's safety of operating conditions, fire suppression systems, emergency response, and spill containment.

4.2 Facility Areas to be Evaluated

See Figure B-1 in Appendix B for reference.

4.2.1 Area 1 (North Yard)

Area 1 comprises the north tank farm and two truck transfer racks. The tank farm contains several small to medium sized above-ground tanks, with secondary containment provided by earthen berms. Small ancillary equipment is located within the tank farm area and outside adjacent to the truck racks.

4.2.2 Area 2 (South Yard)

Area 2 comprises the south tank farm, the area between the two tank farms, and the remaining three truck transfer racks. The tank farm contains several tanks of various sizes, with a secondary containment similar in construction to Area 1. The space between the tank farms is where the administrative building is located, pipeline appurtenances, and ancillary process equipment. An out of service railcar loading rack is located in this area.

SECTION 5: Vulnerability Assessments

5.1 Summary of Evaluation Methods

5.1.1 Geotechnical Assessment (Site Wide)

5.1.1.1 *Site Conditions Assessment*

5.1.1.1.1 *Description of surface conditions, topography, shoreline topography.*

Regional topography is depicted on Figure G-1. Site topography is shown on Figure G-2. Readily available light detection and ranging data (DNR, accessed February 19, 2024) was used to evaluate the topography of the site and the surrounding area.

The site is situated in southern Willamette Valley, approximately 3 miles southeast of the confluence of the Willamette River and McKenzie River. As shown on Figures G-1 and Figure G-2, the site is practically flat and not near significant topographic features. Local topographic relief includes minor grading for secondary containment and isolated railway/highway embankments.

The site is surfaced with sod, soil, asphalt, and concrete. Tanks, mechanical equipment, buildings, and parking/drive aisles are present throughout the site.

5.1.1.1.2 *Description of regional and site geology including soil stress history, deposition environment, and bedrock and soil units.*

Geologic information for the site and the surrounding area was obtained from the Preliminary Geologic Map of the Eugene East and Eugene West Quadrangles, Lane County, Oregon (Madin and Murray 2006). Near-surface deposits at the site are mapped

as fan-delta alluvium (quaternary aged), a broad fan of sand and gravel deposited by the Willamette and McKenzie rivers in the head of the Willamette Valley. The alluvium is likely normally consolidated to slightly overconsolidated. It is underlain by older Quaternary (Pliocene to Pleistocene) alluvium consisting of silty pebble and cobble gravel and weak conglomerate deposited by the early Willamette River. Quaternary sediments at the site extend more than 200 ft below ground surface (bgs; Madin and Murray 2006).

5.1.1.1.3 Description of field explorations and laboratory testing.

On March 18 and 19, 2024, Sage monitored the advancement of two sonic borings (B-1 and B-2). Additional details are provided in Appendix G-1. Sage also reviewed reports of previous site investigations completed by others (Branch Engineering 2019 and PSI 2023); copies of the reports are included in Appendix G-3. The approximate locations of the recent and historical explorations are shown on Figure G-2.

Borings were advanced through 9- to 9.5-ft-deep, vacuum-excavated boreholes in accordance with Kinder Morgan's safety requirements.

Sage's laboratory testing program included moisture content determinations and sieve analyses. Test results and a description of the laboratory testing program are included in Appendix G-2.

5.1.1.1.4 Description of site subsurface conditions, including soil and rock units encountered, extents and properties of those units, and groundwater conditions.

Site subsurface conditions were characterized in accordance with the following engineering stratigraphic units (ESUs):

ESU 1: Fill/medium dense alluvium. ESU 1 consists of alluvium overlain by a thin veneer of fill. The upper alluvium consists of clayey or silty sand that transitions with depth to a loose to medium dense mixture of cobbles, gravel, and sand with silt. The top portion of ESU 1 appears to be coarse-grained dominant in some areas of the site, and fine-grained dominant in other areas of the site. ESU 1 extends to an average depth of 20 ft bgs.

ESU 2: Very dense alluvium. ESU 2 consists of a very dense mixture of cobbles, gravel, sand, and silt. ESU 2 extends to the maximum depth explored (51.5 ft bgs).

During Sage's March 2024 investigation, groundwater was encountered at approximately 15.7 ft bgs in boring B-1 and at 3.8 ft bgs in boring B-2. Groundwater was encountered at approximately 10 ft bgs during Professional Service Industries, Inc.'s November 2023 site investigation and at 12 ft bgs during Branch Engineering, Inc.'s August 2019 investigation. Well reports indicate that no groundwater was encountered in Hart Crowser's April 1997 investigation, which included maximum exploration depths of 8 ft bgs (OWRDa, accessed March 26, 2024). The groundwater hydrograph for area well LANE0056763 (OWRDb, accessed March 26, 2024) shows typical groundwater depths of 6 to 10 ft bgs.

Based on the groundwater data reviewed, a design groundwater depth of 8 ft bgs was selected.

5.1.1.1.5 Description of methods, analyses, assumptions, and judgments.

Analyses for the geotechnical portion of the seismic vulnerability assessment (SVA) were completed in general accordance with current standards of practice and with methods described in peer-reviewed literature. The individual methods, analyses, assumptions, and judgments are described in the following sections.

During Sage's subsurface investigation, a 140-pound automatic trip hammer, falling approximately 30 inches, was used to drive unlined standard penetration test (SPT) and Modified California split-spoon samplers into undisturbed site soil. The Modified California sampler was used to retrieve oversized material and investigate inflated SPT blow counts, where large particles could obstruct the sampler. The Modified California sampler blow counts were converted to an equivalent SPT blow count using the method outlined by Fang (1991). In Sage's opinion, the SPT blow counts, and Modified California blow counts converted to equivalent SPT blow counts, are a reasonable representation of in situ soil conditions.

5.1.1.2 Seismic Hazard Evaluation

The following were used to support Sage's seismic hazard evaluation (see Appendix G-4):

- Modified California sampler blow count conversion (G-4-1).
- Seismic site class determination (G-4-2).
- Seismic design parameters for the site (G-4-3).
- The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) seismic hazard disaggregation for the site (G-4-4).
- Liquefaction and residual strength calculations (G-4-5).
- Seismic bearing capacity calculations (G-4-6).

5.1.1.2.1 Description of seismic hazards at the site, including seismic evaluation criteria (expected ground shaking), liquefaction, settlement, surface effects, loss of strength, lateral spread, and slope stability as appropriate.

Sage used the USGS' 2014 National Seismic Hazard Model (v4.2.0) to review the peak ground acceleration (PGA) seismic hazard disaggregation for the site with a seismic site class of D (Petersen et al. 2014). Based on this review, more than 80 percent of the seismic hazard at the site stems from an interface rupture along the Cascadia subduction zone. The remaining seismic hazard stems from other finite fault sources, random crustal events, or random deep intra-slab events. The mean moment magnitude from the PGA disaggregation, reproduced in Table G-1, was selected for liquefaction and lateral spreading analyses.

Table G-1. Seismic Parameters for Liquefaction and Lateral Spreading Analyses

Parameter	Value
Moment magnitude (M_w)	8.71
Peak ground acceleration (PGA_M)	0.441 g

g = force of gravity

Seismic evaluation criteria (expected ground shaking) were determined in accordance with ASCE 7, per OAR 340-300-0002(4)(a):

- The blow counts measured in borings B-1 and B-2 were used to determine the seismic site class. Sage assumed 50 blow counts for the unexplored soil layer between 51.5 ft bgs and 100 ft bgs.
- Based on the SPT blow counts, the site classifies as a seismic Site Class D; however, the presence of liquefiable soils results in modification to a seismic Site Class F. Per ASCE 7-16 and the 2022 Oregon Structural Specialty Code (hereafter, 2022 OSSC): For structures with a fundamental period of vibration of 0.5 seconds or less, a design response spectrum corresponding to the non-liquefied site class may be used where the presence of liquefiable soils would otherwise result in a Site Class F. For structures with a longer fundamental period of vibration, a site response analysis is required to determine the design response spectrum. The minimum response spectrum allowed at this site, following a seismic site response analysis, is 80 percent of the Site Class D response spectrum. Because this is a screening-level study, potentially vulnerable structures should be assessed using the Site Class D response spectrum, even if they have a fundamental period of vibration longer than 0.5 seconds. Additional analysis (e.g., a site response analysis) may be required if components per OAR 340-300-003 (1) (f) do not exceed the performance objective per OAR 340-300-0002 (18) for the Site Class D response spectrum and the components have a fundamental period of vibration longer than 0.5 seconds.
- The parameters in Table G-2 can be used to determine the Site Class D response spectrum. Structural analyses completed with this response spectrum are subject to the requirements in the notes following Table 11.4-2 in ASCE 7-16, Supplement 3 and to the corresponding limitations on the use of site coefficient F_v .

Table G-2. Seismic Response Spectrum Parameters

S_s	F_a	S_1	F_v
0.743	1.206	0.42	1.880

F_a , F_v = acceleration (0.2-second period) and velocity (1.0-second period) site coefficients, respectively
 S_s , S_1 = 0.2-second and 1.0-second period spectral accelerations, respectively

Soil liquefaction hazards, including liquefaction-induced settlement and soil strength loss, are present at the site.

5.1.1.2.2 *Liquefaction/lateral spreading*

Subsurface data from borings B-1 and B-2 were used to complete the following liquefaction analyses:

- **Liquefaction susceptibility** (i.e., whether the soil will behave like sand or like clay during dynamic loading) was determined by observation of soil type. All saturated soils are coarse-grain dominant and, therefore, susceptible to liquefaction if triggered.
- **Liquefaction triggering potential** (i.e., whether the earthquake cyclic stress ratio would exceed the cyclic resistance ratio of soil) was calculated in accordance with the procedure established by Boulanger and Idriss (2014). Liquefaction-triggering calculations are included in Appendix G-4.
- **Liquefaction/seismic strength loss:** Liquefied soil residual shear strength was computed using the procedure established by Idriss and Boulanger (2008), with void redistribution assumed to be negligible due to the low fines content and coarseness of the soils. An automatic trip hammer was used to drive the SPT and Modified California samplers and an assumed efficiency of 80 percent was used to compute N_{60} . Calculations are provided in Appendix G-4.
- **Lateral spreading potential** was ruled out by observing surface grades. Aside from a couple of feet of minor topographic relief, the site is flat and not near any free face.

5.1.1.2.3 *Seismic settlement*

Seismic settlement is the result of liquefied soil reconsolidation or ejection to the ground surface (liquefaction-induced settlement), dry sand consolidation, or reductions in seismic bearing capacity. Liquefaction-induced settlement was calculated in accordance with Boulanger and Idriss (2008); calculations are provided in Appendix G-4. Settlement caused by dry sand consolidation was not included in the calculations, as there is little, if any, dry sand at the site.

Liquefaction-induced settlement and seismic bearing capacities are discussed in Section 5.1.1.3.

5.1.1.2.4 *Slope stability*

The site is flat, and slope instability is not considered a seismic hazard.

5.1.1.2.5 *Miscellany, Such as Surface Effects*

No significant seismic hazards, other than those discussed herein, are anticipated to be present at the site.

5.1.1.3 Geotechnical Evaluation

Section 5.1.1.2 describes the methodology Sage used to evaluate seismic hazards at the site. Based on the results of its evaluation, Sage has identified the following potential hazards:

- During, or immediately after, a seismic event, an approximately 8-ft-thick, non-liquefied crustal layer will form at the site; the crust will consist of medium dense, clayey/silty sand; stiff, sandy clay/silt; or medium-dense, sandy, poorly graded gravel. It will be underlain by an average 15-ft-thick layer of medium dense, coarse-grained soils with zones that exhibit cyclic liquefaction. Some zones of free-draining, highly permeable gravel may not liquefy; however, Sage's evaluation is based on the assumption that all triggered soil layers (i.e., where $CSR > CRR$) will liquefy.
- Liquefaction is anticipated to cause moderate settlement and bearing capacity loss.
- A significant percentage of the seismic hazard stems from large-magnitude sources, and seismic analysis should combine internal loading and liquefied soil conditions (WSDOT 2024).

5.1.1.3.1 Seismic design parameters

Seismic design parameters are provided in Section 5.1.1.2.

5.1.1.3.2 Estimated vertical settlement

Sage estimates that 3 to 6 inches of liquefaction-induced total settlement could occur following a seismic event; as much as 3 inches of liquefaction-induced differential settlement could occur over 50-ft spans.

5.1.1.3.3 Lateral ground deformations

The site and the surrounding areas are flat, and significant seismic lateral ground movement is not anticipated.

5.1.1.3.4 Foundation design parameters

5.1.1.3.4.1 Shallow Foundations

In addition to the settlement described in Section 3.1.1.3.2, liquefaction may affect the bearing capacity of shallow foundations wider than 4 ft. Bearing capacity with liquefied soil conditions was estimated using the limit-equilibrium method of slices, implemented with Slide2 software (Rocscience). In this calculation, the zone of soil anticipated to liquefy was assigned a residual shear strength computed as the average residual shear strength of all liquefiable soil layers. The average residual shear strength ($s_{u,r}$) is estimated to be $s_{u,r}/\sigma'_v = 0.3$.

The allowable seismic bearing capacities in Table G-3 include a safety factor of 1.5. When calculating the allowable bearing capacities, Sage assumed that the foundation would be embedded approximately 2 to 4 ft below surrounding site grades.

Table G-3. Seismic (liquefied soil) Shallow Foundation Allowable Bearing Capacity

Foundation Width	4 ft	8 ft	16 ft -128 ft
Allowable Seismic Bearing Capacity	2.2 ksf	1.8 ksf	1.6 ksf

ft = feet

ksf = kips per square foot

Where seismic bearing pressures are less than those listed in Table G-3, foundations will likely experience a degree of settlement equal to or less than the settlement noted in Section 5.1.1.3.2. Where seismic bearing pressures are greater than those listed in Table G-3, foundations will likely experience bearing capacity loss and settlement beyond that noted in Section 5.1.1.3.2.

5.1.1.3.4.2 Lateral Resistance of Shallow Foundations

Basal friction can be computed with an allowable friction coefficient of 0.4 using dead loads. Passive pressure can be estimated with an allowable equivalent fluid density of 480 pounds per cubic foot for soil above groundwater. This includes a safety factor of at least 1.5. When computing passive resistance, the top foot of soil should be neglected. When combining passive resistance and basal friction, the passive component should not exceed one-third of the total resistance.

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5.1.2 Structural Assessment

As Identified in Section 5.1.1, this site is subject to liquefaction. Tanks and piping are flexible structures and seismic performance under liquefaction settlement and seismic settlement are much better, well-conceived and maintained tanks and piping have performed well in past earthquakes. The seismic performance expectations outlined below have been formed based on the perceived structural response to the ground shaking hazard on Site Class D soils. [Some items identified as low risk in a design seismic event may be subject to additional lateral displacement, settlement, or residual stresses in a liquefaction or lateral spreading event.]

5.1.2.1 *Seismic Performance Expectations*

5.1.2.1.1 *Area 1 (North Yard)*

5.1.2.1.1a *Tank Farm*

Eighteen operational storage tanks are provided at Area 1 of the facility with various construction dates. The storage tanks vary in size, but most are typically 60 to 100-feet in diameter and 50-feet in height. The operational tanks appear to be well engineered (per API 650), conceived and maintained. The foundations of the tanks vary with more

modern installation utilizing ground improvements or piles and some older tanks on mat gravel foundations. The tanks are also self- anchored. Self-Anchored Tanks are very common and perform well during seismic events. At many of the tanks, placards were provided which give a repair or alteration date in accordance with API 653. API 653, Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction is a standard developed and published by the American Petroleum Institute (API) and covers the inspection, repair, alteration, and reconstruction of steel aboveground storage tanks used in the petroleum and chemical industries. All active tanks are required to undergo an API 653 inspection based on certain parameters. This inspection ensures the tank floors and shells have not deteriorated as well as ensuring the tank has not experienced differential settlement. Given the nature of the inspection requirements we can be sure the tanks are plumb and have not been corroded. All the tanks are regulated by the Department of Transportation and Kinder Morgan is in compliance with all inspection requirements. Based on our analysis we believe there is a low risk of tank overturning during the design seismic event but there is a concern with tank rupturing due to non-compliance with API 650 Appendix E.

5.1.2.1.1b Truck Loading Racks

Two truck loading racks are provided at Area 1 of the facility. The truck loading racks are constructed of structural steel frames which are cantilevered to provide a canopy structure. The structure supports a canopy roof, multiple piping systems, and various mechanical and electrical equipment. Additionally, a structural steel platform level appears to have been added after construction at approximately mid-height of the building columns. The lateral resisting system of the truck loading racks appear to be moment frames in each direction. Based on the weight supported and lateral resisting system, we believe the truck loading racks are at risk in a design level seismic event.

5.1.2.1.1c Pipe Supports

Piping at Area 1 of the facility is typically buried underground. As such, pipe supports are not typically provided. Because of this we believe the piping is of low seismic risk.

5.1.2.1.1d Containment Structure

Containment at Area 1 consists of containment walls at the west end of the tank yard, and a gravel berm structure at the remainder of the yard. The containment walls consist of concrete masonry unit. The walls generally appear to be in good condition. No information has been provided regarding the foundation of the containment walls. Based on our observations, the containment walls appear to be of adequate height and construction to resist static surcharge loading in the event of a tank spill. However, based on the age of construction we believe it is unlikely the containment walls were designed for dynamic effects in the event of a spill in a seismic scenario. We believe the gravel berm is of low seismic risk.

5.1.2.1.1e Ancillary Equipment

Various ancillary equipment is provided in Area 1, including additive tanks, pumps, and electrical equipment. Most of the ancillary equipment appeared to be properly anchored and located on a foundation. We believe the anchored and founded equipment is of low risk in a design level seismic event. A few exceptions are highlighted below:

Several horizontally oriented cylindrical additive tanks, including tanks labeled A-4, A-5, A-9, and A-10 were placed on a skid which was not observed to be anchored. We believe these tanks may be subject to sliding or overturning in a design level seismic event.

5.1.2.1.1f Canopies and Building Structures

Contained in Area 1 are a few small canopies and building structures including a guard shack, a bulk container storage tank canopy, and the auxiliary office and storage buildings on the west side of the terminal access road. Limited information is available on the buildings beyond what is visually available.

The canopy structures and guard shack are light framed structures and appear to be modern construction. The buildings appear to have a low seismic mass, appear to be well conceived and are of minimal risk regarding spill prevention.

The auxiliary office building is a light framed structure of unknown construction date. The building is being used for light storage of non-petroleum materials and is of minimal risk regarding spill prevention.

The storage building is a metal building structure which was reportedly built within the past five years. The building is being used for light storage of non-petroleum materials and is of minimal risk regarding spill prevention.

5.1.2.1.2 Area 2 (South Yard)

5.1.2.1.2a Tank Farm

Sixteen operational storage tanks are provided at Area 2 of the facility with various construction dates. The storage tanks vary in size, but most are typically 60 to 100-feet in diameter and 50-feet in height. The operational tanks appear to be well engineered (per API 650), conceived and maintained. The foundations of the tanks vary with more modern installation utilizing ground improvements or piles and some older tanks on mat gravel foundations. The tanks are also self-anchored. Self-Anchored Tanks are very common and perform well during seismic events. At many of the tanks, placards were provided which give a repair or alteration date in accordance with API 653. API 653, Tank Inspection, Repair, Alteration, and Reconstruction is a standard developed and published by the American Petroleum Institute (API) and covers the inspection, repair, alteration, and reconstruction of steel aboveground storage tanks used in the petroleum and chemical industries. All active tanks are required to undergo an API 653 inspection based on certain parameters. This inspection ensures the tank floors and shells have not deteriorated as well as ensuring the tank has not experienced differential settlement. Given the nature of the inspection requirements we can be sure the tanks are plumb and

have not been corroded. All the tanks are regulated by the Department of Transportation and Kinder Morgan is in compliance with all inspection requirements. Based on our analysis we believe there is a low risk of tank overturning during the design seismic event but there is a concern with tank rupturing due to non-compliance with API 650 Appendix E.

5.1.2.1.2b Truck Loading Racks

Three truck loading racks are provided at Area 2 of the facility. The truck loading racks are constructed of structural steel frames which are cantilevered to provide a canopy structure. The structure supports a canopy roof, multiple piping systems, and various mechanical and electrical equipment. Additionally, a structural steel platform level appears to have been added after construction at approximately mid-height of the building columns. The lateral resisting system of the truck loading racks appear to be moment frames in each direction. Based on the weight supported and lateral resisting system, we believe the truck loading racks are at risk in a design level seismic event.

5.1.2.1.2c Pipe Supports

Piping at Area 2 of the facility is typically buried underground with a few exceptions. As such, pipe supports are not typically provided. We believe the underground piping is of low seismic risk in a design seismic event.

Pipe supports are provided at a few locations at Area 2. Piping is typically located 3-feet above grade or less with anchorage and a foundation provided. The pipe supports appear to be well conceived, and of low seismic risk given the height of the supports.

5.1.2.1.2d Containment Structure

Containment at Area 2 consists of containment walls at the west and south ends of the tank yard, and a gravel berm structure at the remainder of the yard. The containment walls consist of concrete masonry units. The walls generally appear to be in good condition. No information has been provided regarding the foundation of the containment walls. Based on our observations, the containment walls appear to be of adequate height and are constructed to resist static surcharge loading in the event of a tank spill. However, based on the age of construction we believe it is unlikely the containment wall was designed for lateral movement in a seismic scenario. Further analysis or retrofitting may be warranted to ensure their efficacy under seismic stress, thereby fortifying the overall resilience of the tank farm infrastructure. We believe the gravel berm is of low seismic risk.

A holding basin is provided for storing non-potable water at the east end of Area 2. The holding basin is constructed of cast-in-place concrete and appears to be in fair condition. Due to the materials stored, the basin is of minimal risk regarding spill prevention.

5.1.2.1.2e *Tank Car Loading Rack*

A tank car loading rack is provided at the east end of Area 2 adjacent to the train tracks. The platform is constructed of structural steel braced frames and supports isolated piping and mechanical equipment. The structure has a low seismic mass, the system is out of service, and is of minimal risk regarding spill prevention.

5.1.2.1.2f *Ancillary Equipment*

Various ancillary equipment is provided in Area 2, including tanks, pumps, and other equipment. Most of the ancillary equipment appeared to be properly anchored and located on a foundation. We believe the anchored and founded equipment is of low seismic risk.

A vertically oriented cylindrical tank indicated as A-1 Arco Additive is provided at the south end of Area 2. The tank was placed directly on the concrete slab with no anchorage observed. We believe this item may be subject to sliding or overturning in a design level seismic event.

Two horizontally oriented cylindrical additive tanks, labeled A-2 and A-3 is placed on a skid which was not observed to be anchored. We believe these tanks may be subject to sliding or overturning in a design level seismic event.

The vapor combustion unit (VCU) consists of a relatively tall and slender stack with associated skid mounted mechanical piping and equipment serving it. The unit was constructed in the last five years, was engineered and permitted, and is likely of low risk for instigating a spill in a design level seismic event.

A water treatment system and vapor recovery unit (VRU) are located between the tank farms. These two systems are out of service and unlikely to be involved in a spill during a design level seismic event.

5.1.2.1.2g *Canopies and Building Structures*

Contained in Area 2 are several buildings including the office building, water treatment building, foam building, and several light storage buildings and personnel shacks.

The office building is of masonry construction with an unknown construction date. The building appears to be well maintained and conceived and is of minimal risk regarding spill prevention.

The water treatment building, foam building, storage buildings, and personnel shacks are of light framed construction with an unknown construction date. The buildings appear to be well conceived and are of minimal risk regarding spill prevention.

5.1.3 Safety Assessment

5.1.3.1 *Description of fire control system*

5.1.3.1.1 *General system description*

The Kinder Morgan Eugene terminal has six fixed (hard-piped) light water/foam systems dedicated to fire suppression at the storage tanks. In support of the fixed light water systems, the terminal has six 275-gallon storage totes of 3/6% FP-AR-AFFF type of fire suppressing foam. Lastly, the terminal has its own fire hydrant system supplying large volumes of water at adequate pressure.

The fire protection system is fed by two separate city water supply mains. The Prairie Road main is a 20" line in which the lateral enters the facility on the east, north of the main entrance. The other is a 12" main south of the site that runs east-west along the gravel fire road. The lateral from this main enters the site from the south dirt field, east of the existing tank EG-40. The fire water lines create a loop around the facility, feeding the facility hydrants. The hydrants are located throughout the terminal at safe distances at safe distances from storage tanks to maintain operability during a potential fire.

The facility's fire control system as described above is capable of mitigating risk of fire and explosions following an earthquake, as long as the system remains undamaged. With multiple laterals from separate city water mains, the water supply is also sufficient.

5.1.3.1.2 *Vulnerability of the feed and the onsite U/G lines to liq/lat spreading damage*

During a seismic event, underground pipes are at risk of being damaged including the fire protection water lines that serve the facility. This applies to both water mains, which could be affected anywhere along its length upstream of this property, and the onsite lines connecting the fire hydrants. Liquefaction-induced lateral spreading may create stress on the underground pipes, potentially causing damage. If a pipe in the system breaks, the network would lose pressure and no longer be effective. Therefore, the water feed is vulnerable in a design seismic event.

5.1.3.2 *Description of spill containment systems equipment, procedures*

5.1.3.2.1 *Assembled from SPCC plan*

Kinder Morgan maintains a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan for the Eugene facility, in accordance with 40 CFR 112. It describes personnel, training and spill prevention procedures; inspections and records; facility drainage; bulk storage containers and operational equipment; transfer operations, pumping and in-plant processes; truck loading/unloading; and security.

The facility has a secondary containment system for bulk oil and oil product storage containers to prevent oil from reaching navigable waters. All bulk storage tank installations are constructed so that a secondary means of containment is provided for

the entire contents of the largest single container plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation.

In the North Tank Farm, the north, east and south walls are asphalt-coated earth while the west wall is concrete filled block. The tank farm has a gravel and earth floor. Additive tanks (except EG-A4) within this tank farm have secondary containment consisting of concrete filled block walls and concrete floors.

The Terminal Manifold area is bounded north and south by the North and South Tank Farm berms and on the east and west by asphalt berms. The manifold area contains an equalizer/saturator tank ST-01 for the vapor combustion unit. The manifold area has a gravel and earth floor.

In the South Tank Farm, the north and east walls are asphalt-coated earth while the west wall is concrete filled block. The south and east walls surrounding Tanks EG-40, EG-41 and EG-42 are concrete filled blocks up to the point where the east wall joins the asphalt coated earth wall that form the remainder of the south wall of the tank farm. Additionally, Additive Tanks EG-A11 and EG-A12 have secondary containment consisting of concrete walls and floors.

Additive Tanks EG-A2 and EG-A3 located outside the tank farms have secondary containment consisting of epoxy coated concrete walls and floors. The red dye totes EG-BK50 A& B are equipped with individual metal pan containment.

Based on the soil data available for this Facility, containment areas are sufficiently impervious to contain a discharge from an aboveground facility with line-of-sight inspection capability (tanks, containers, piping, etc.) until clean up occurs.

In addition to the containment system, the facility has a strong tank integrity program which significantly increases the chances of detecting corrosion or anomalies in the tank shell before it becomes compromised. Discharges would be detected during daily visual inspections and while conducting normal operations. In the event of a discharge, recovery would commence expeditiously by using contracted vacuum trucks and excavation equipment.

The facility's spill prevention and secondary containment measures described above are adequate if an earthquake were to rupture the single largest tank in each containment area. In an extreme event where multiple tanks are ruptured simultaneously, the spill volume would exceed the containment capacity. However, it is not standard practice to design for this event and would require excessive infrastructure and space.

5.1.3.2.1.1 Mechanical-specific items

Containers are constructed of a material that is compatible with the oil and oil products stored and the conditions of storage (including pressure and temperature). Redundant high-level alarms automatically shut down pipeline transfer operations. Alarm condition is verified by the Operator prior to resuming transfer. Bulk storage container bottoms and associated buried appurtenances are cathodically protected.

The outside of all bulk storage containers and their associated supports and foundations are inspected during formal facility monthly inspections for signs of discharges or accumulation of oil inside secondary containment areas. Field-erected aboveground bulk containers are integrity tested on a regular schedule and when material repairs are made using API Standard 653 (Tanks 30,000 gallons and larger). Small shop-built containers, and those less than 30,000 gallons, may alternatively follow STI-SP001 testing standards set forth in STI-SP001.

All aboveground valves and pipes/pipelines are regularly examined during operating personnel rounds and formally monthly. During these examinations, operating personnel assess the general condition and necessity for corrective actions of items such as flange joints, valve glands and bodies, pipe supports, metal surfaces, expansion joints, catch pans, valve locks and other appurtenances. Periodic pressure testing may be warranted for piping in areas where facility drainage is such that a failure might lead to a spill event. Liquid level sensing devices on tanks are tested monthly to ensure proper operation.

The facility's buried piping installations are provided with corrosion protection. Buried piping installations are wrapped and coated to reduce corrosion. When a section of buried line is exposed for any reason, it is examined for deterioration. If corrosion damage is found, additional examination and corrective action will be taken as indicated by the magnitude of damage.

The mechanical-specific measures described above play a significant role to improve site safety and mitigate risk of damage during a seismic event.

5.1.3.3 Description of onsite emergency equipment, ops safety measures, personnel policies, and procedures

Kinder Morgan has placed fire extinguishers (including CO₂, stored pressure, and dry chemical units) throughout the facility. Instructions for their use are printed on a label attached to the fire extinguisher. All are checked monthly and inspected annually.

The facility maintains notification and response procedures to be implemented immediately after discovering a discharge incident and securing the source. Oil-handling personnel must undergo minimum initial training including operation and maintenance of equipment, discharge procedure protocols, applicable oil spill prevention laws, rules, and regulation, general facility operations and the contents of the SPCC. Facility personnel maintain a high level of training and awareness on the Facility's Integrated Contingency Plan and can implement this contingency plan in the event of an emergency.

Kinder Morgan maintains a Fire Prevention and Protection Plan for the Eugene Terminal. The purpose of the plan is to provide employees with a minimum standard for fire protection and prevention and incorporates Kinder Morgan's policy on fire prevention, training and maintenance. The plan complies with the OSHA Fire Prevention Standard, Title 29 CFR 1910.39 and Cal-OSHA Title 8 Sec. 3221

The facility also maintains an evacuation plan in the event of an emergency. The diagram includes a primary emergency response command center, primary and secondary evacuation assembly areas, main exits, gates, and stairs/ladders.

With many procedures and policies in place, the Eugene terminal is adequately prepared to respond to any emergency, including an earthquake.

SECTION 6: APPENDICIES

6.1 Appendix A: Geotechnical Exhibits

Appendix A-1 Boring Logs

Appendix A-2 Laboratory Data

Appendix A-3 Historical Data

Appendix A-4 Calculations

Figure A-1 Vicinity Map

Figure A-2 Site Plan



GEOTECHNICAL BORINGS

On March 18 and 19, 2024, Western States Soil Conservation, Inc., subcontracted by Sage Geotechnical, LLC, advanced and sampled two sonic borings using a track-mounted Geoprobe 8150LS drill rig. In accordance with Kinder Morgan's safety requirements, vacuum excavation was used to clear the upper 9 to 9.5 feet (ft) of the borings.

Sage personnel coordinated and monitored the explorations, collected representative soil and rock samples, and maintained detailed logs of the subsurface soil and groundwater conditions observed. Each representative soil type was described using the soil classification system shown on Figure G-1-1, in general accordance with ASTM International standard D2488, *Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedures)*.

Disturbed soil samples were collected from the borings at 5-ft intervals using a 1.5-inch-inside-diameter standard penetration test split-spoon sampler or a 2.375-inch-inside-diameter Modified California sampler. A 140-pound automatic hammer, falling approximately 30 inches, was used to drive the sampler 18 inches (or a portion thereof) into the undisturbed soil. The number of blows required to drive the sampler the final 12 inches (or a portion thereof) of soil penetration is noted on the boring logs.

Where recoverable, continuous disturbed soil samples were obtained between the split-spoon samples using the sonic core barrel.

Upon completion of drilling and sampling, the boreholes were decommissioned in general accordance with the Oregon Administrative Rules.

Summary boring logs are presented on Figures G-1-2 and G-1-3. The stratigraphic contacts shown on the logs represent the approximate boundaries between soil and rock types; actual transitions may be more gradual. The soil conditions depicted are for the specific locations indicated and may not be representative of conditions at other locations.

Project: **Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA**

Project Location: **Eugene, Oregon**

Project Number: **012006**

Key to Log of Boring

Sheet 1 of 1

Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Sample Type	Sample Number	Sampling Resistance, blows/ft	Material Type	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

COLUMN DESCRIPTIONS

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1 Elevation (feet): Elevation (MSL, feet).</p> <p>2 Depth (feet): Depth in feet below the ground surface.</p> <p>3 Sample Type: Type of soil sample collected at the depth interval shown.</p> <p>4 Sample Number: Sample identification number.</p> <p>5 Sampling Resistance, blows/ft: Number of blows to advance driven sampler one foot (or distance shown) beyond seating interval using the hammer identified on the boring log.</p> | <p>6 Material Type: Type of material encountered.</p> <p>7 Graphic Log: Graphic depiction of the subsurface material encountered.</p> <p>8 MATERIAL DESCRIPTION: Description of material encountered. May include consistency, moisture, color, and other descriptive text.</p> <p>9 REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS: Comments and observations regarding drilling or sampling made by driller or field personnel.</p> |
|--|--|












FIELD AND LABORATORY TEST ABBREVIATIONS

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>CHEM: Chemical tests to assess corrosivity</p> <p>COMP: Compaction test</p> <p>CONS: One-dimensional consolidation test</p> <p>LL: Liquid Limit, percent</p> | <p>PI: Plasticity Index, percent</p> <p>SA: Sieve analysis (percent passing No. 200 Sieve)</p> <p>UC: Unconfined compressive strength test, Qu, in ksf</p> <p>WA: Wash sieve (percent passing No. 200 Sieve)</p> |
|---|--|






MATERIAL GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

- | | |
|--|--|
|  Silty GRAVEL (GM) |  Well graded GRAVEL (GW) |
|  Poorly graded GRAVEL (GP) |  Well graded GRAVEL with Silt (GW-GM) |
|  Poorly graded GRAVEL with Silt (GP-GM) |  Silty SAND (SM) |
| |  Poorly graded SAND with Silt (SP-SM) |

TYPICAL SAMPLER GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Auger sampler |  Drill-stem core barrel |  Pitcher Sample |
|  Bulk Sample |  3.25" OD split spoon (Dames & Moore) w/o liners |  2-inch-OD unlined split spoon (SPT) |
|  3-inch-OD California w/ brass rings |  Grab Sample |  Shelby Tube (Thin-walled, fixed head) |
|  CME Sampler |  2.5-inch-OD Modified California w/ brass liners | |

OTHER GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

- | |
|--|
|  Water level (at time of drilling, ATD) |
|  Water level (after waiting, AW) |
|  Minor change in material properties within a stratum |
|  Inferred/gradational contact between strata |
|  Queried contact between strata |

GENERAL NOTES

- Soil classifications are based on the Unified Soil Classification System. Descriptions and stratum lines are interpretive, and actual lithologic changes may be gradual. Field descriptions may have been modified to reflect results of lab tests.
- Descriptions on these logs apply only at the specific boring locations and at the time the borings were advanced. They are not warranted to be representative of subsurface conditions at other locations or times.

C:\Users\DanielSimpson\Sage_Geotechnical - Documents\Projects\012_Norwest\006 Kinder Morgan SVA\IT\Analysis_Eugene\012006 boring_logs.bgdl(master 0 lab).ipd

Figure G-1-1

Project: **Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA**

Project Location: **Eugene, Oregon**

Project Number: **012006**

Log of Boring B-1

Sheet 1 of 2

Date(s) Drilled 3/18/2024	Logged By LGL	Checked By DCS
Drilling Method Sonic	Drill Bit Size/Type 6 inches	Total Depth of Borehole 51.5 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type Geoprobe 8150LS	Drilling Contractor Western States Soil Conservation, Inc.	Approximate Surface Elevation Not Measured
Groundwater Level and Date Measured 15.72	Sampling Method(s) Bulk, California, SPT	Hammer Data 140# 30" drop auto hammer
Borehole Backfill Bentonite	Location 44.094958, -123.157136	

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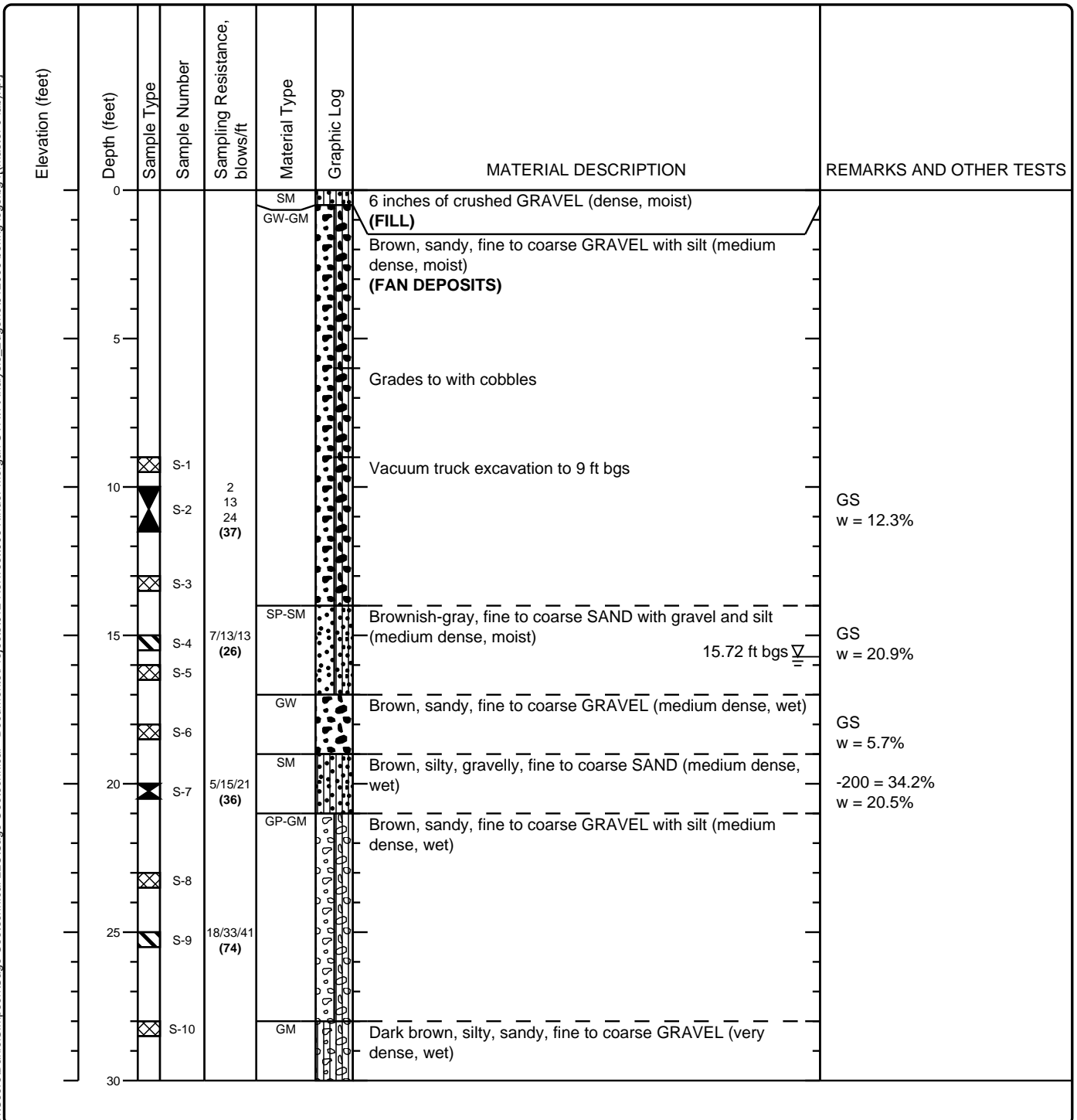


Figure G-1-2

Project: **Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA**

Project Location: **Eugene, Oregon**

Project Number: **012006**

Log of Boring B-1

Sheet 2 of 2

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Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Sample Type	Sample Number	Sampling Resistance, blows/ft	Material Type	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
30		GM	S-11	25/80/77 (157)	GM		Dark brown, silty, sandy, fine to coarse GRAVEL (very dense, wet)	
		GP-GM	S-12		GP-GM		Dark brown, sandy, fine to coarse GRAVEL with silt (very dense, wet)	
35		SM	S-13	11/34/84 (118)	SM		Dark brown, silty, fine to coarse SAND (very dense, wet)	
		GM	S-14		GM		Brown, silty, sandy, fine to coarse GRAVEL (very dense, wet)	
40		GM	S-15	9/18/36 (54)	GM			
		GM	S-16		GM			
45		GM	S-17	28/90/57 (147)	GM			
		GM	S-18	20/29/26 (54)	GM			
							Total depth = 51.5 ft bgs	
55								
60								
65								

Figure G-1-2

Project: **Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA**

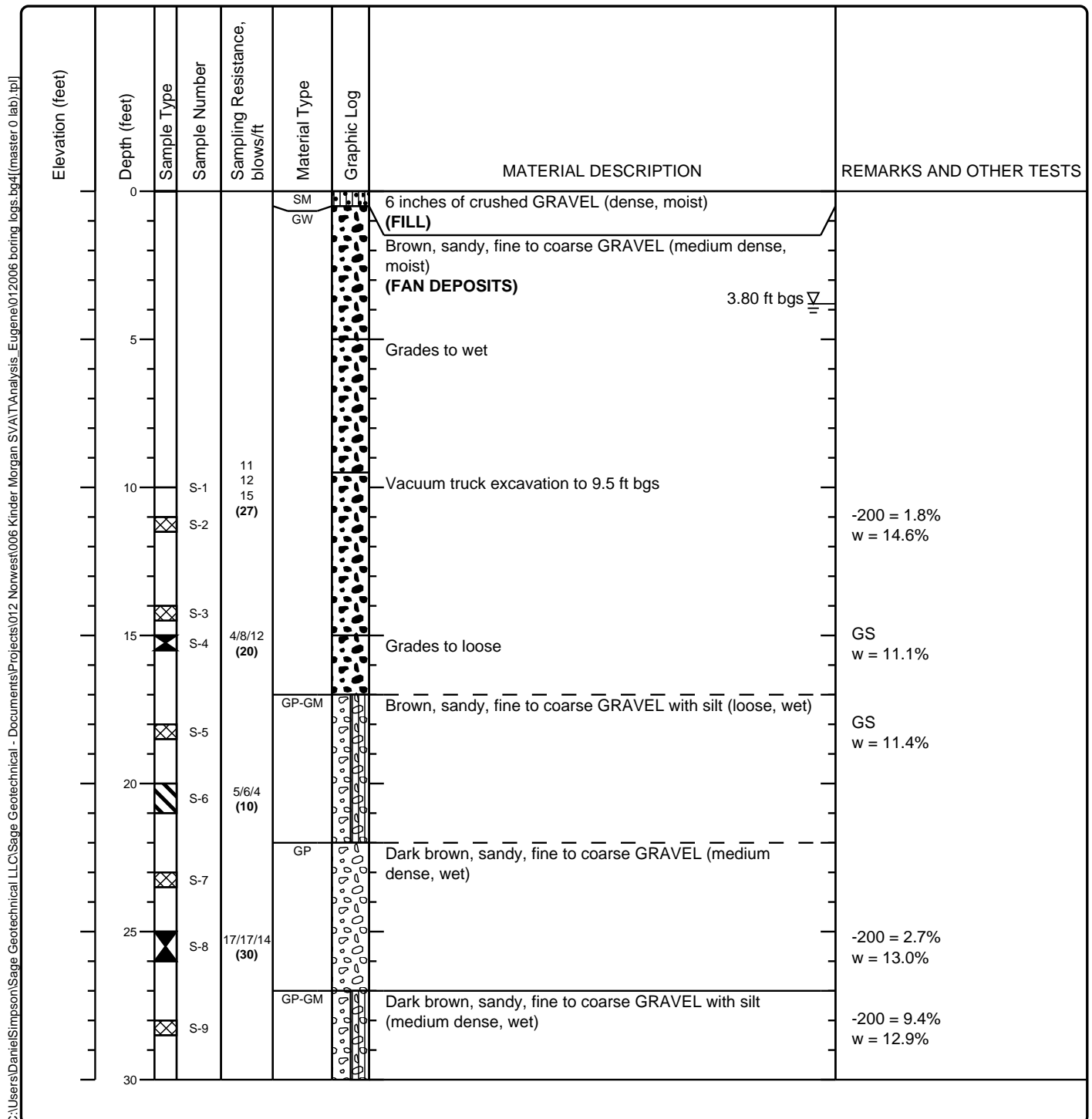
Project Location: **Eugene, Oregon**

Project Number: **012006**

Log of Boring B-2

Sheet 1 of 2

Date(s) Drilled 3/19/2024	Logged By LGL	Checked By DCS
Drilling Method Sonic	Drill Bit Size/Type 6 inches	Total Depth of Borehole 51.5 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type Geoprobe 8150LS	Drilling Contractor Western States	Approximate Surface Elevation Not Measured
Groundwater Level and Date Measured 3.80	Sampling Method(s) Bulk, California, SPT	Hammer Data 140# 30" drop auto hammer
Borehole Backfill Bentonite	Location 44.093591, -123.155629	



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Figure G-1-3

Project: **Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA**

Project Location: **Eugene, Oregon**

Project Number: **012006**

Log of Boring B-2

Sheet 2 of 2

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Elevation (feet)	Depth (feet)	Sample Type	Sample Number	Sampling Resistance, blows/ft	Material Type	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
30			S-10	11/38/27 (65)	SM		Brown, silty, gravelly, fine to coarse SAND (very dense, wet)	
			S-11					
35			S-12	31/47/31 (78)			Grades to dense	
			S-13		GP-GM		Brown, sandy, fine to coarse GRAVEL with silt (dense, wet)	
40			S-14	19/44 50/5" (94/11")			Grades to very dense	
			S-15					
45			S-17	48/56/56 (112)	GM		Brown, silty, sandy, fine to coarse GRAVEL (dense, moist)	
50			S-17	10/30/31 (61)			Grades to very dense	
							Total depth = 51.5 ft bgs	
55								
60								
65								

Figure G-1-3



LABORATORY TESTING

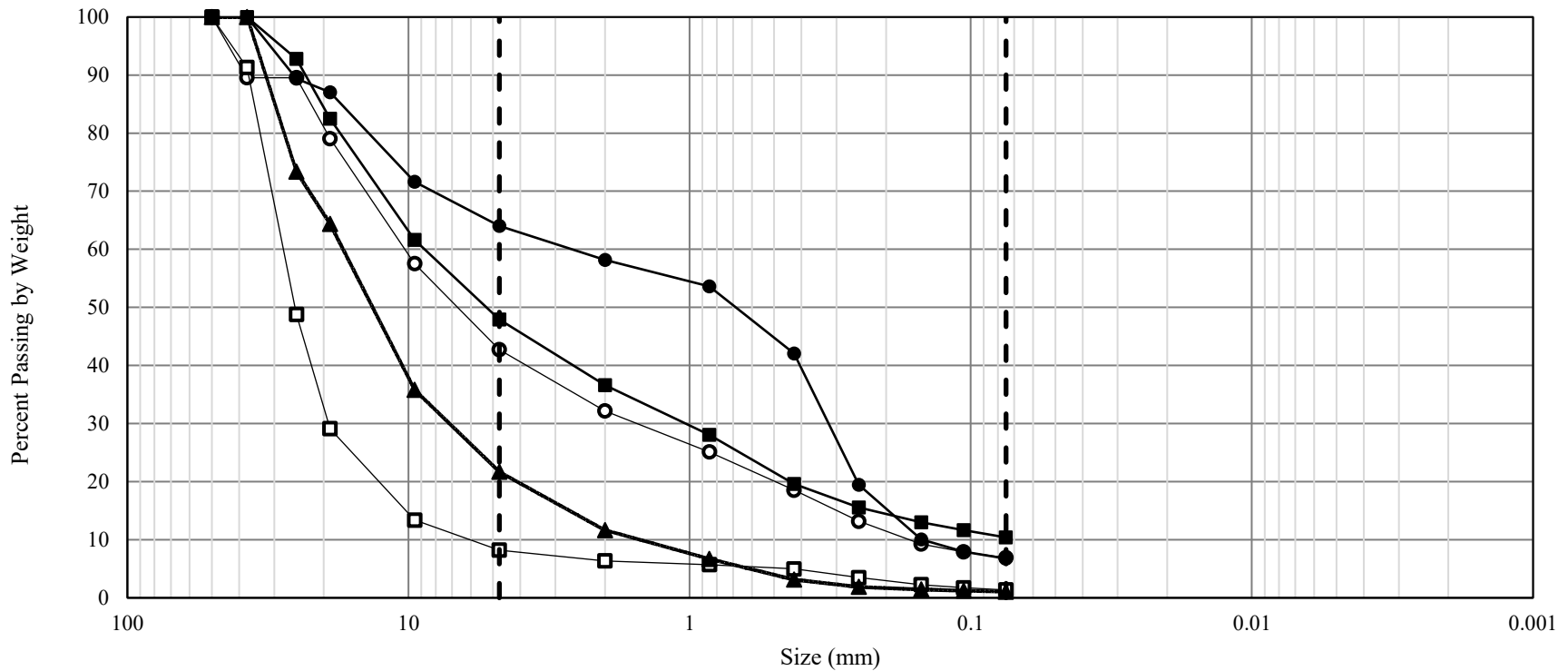
Soil samples collected from borings B-1 and B-2 were transported to Sage Geotechnical's laboratory for further examination and testing. Field log descriptions were checked against the samples and updated, where appropriate, in accordance with ASTM International (ASTM) standard D2487, *Standard Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)*.

Moisture Content Determination

Natural moisture content determinations were performed on select soil samples in accordance with ASTM standard test method D2216, *Standard Test Methods for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass*. The natural moisture content is shown as "W = xx" (i.e., percentage of dry weight) in the "Remarks and Other Tests" column on the boring logs in Appendix G-1.

Grain Size Analysis

Grain size analyses were performed on select soil samples in accordance with ASTM standard test method D6913, *Standard Test Methods for Particle-Size Distribution (Gradation) of Soils Using Sieve Analysis*. Samples selected for grain size analysis are designated with a "GS" in the "Remarks and Other Tests" column on the boring logs in Appendix G-1. The results of the grain size analyses are presented on Figure G-2-1.



	Depth	w	D90	D60	D30	D10	Cu	Cc	% G	% S	% F	USCS	
	(ft)	(%)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	-	-	(%)	(%)	(%)	-	
○	B-1 S-2	10.0	12.3%	37.96	10.29	1.54	0.17	62.057	1.388	57.3	35.8	6.9	GW-GM
●	B-1 S-4	15.0	20.9%	25.60	2.63	0.32	0.15	17.523	0.261	36.0	57.3	6.7	SP-SM
◻	B-1 S-6	18.0	5.7%	37.04	27.82	19.24	6.06	4.594	2.197	91.8	6.8	1.3	GW
▲	B-2 S-4	15.0	11.1%	32.20	17.09	7.15	1.51	11.339	1.984	78.3	20.6	1.0	GW
■	B-2 S-5	18.0	11.4%	23.21	8.76	1.03	-	-	-	52.1	37.5	10.4	GP-GM

w = as-received moisture content
 % G = percent gravel and larger
 % S = percent sand
 % F = percent fines
 USCS = Unified Soil Classification System group symbol
 To be well-graded: $1 < Cc < 3$, $Cu > 4$ for GW, $Cu > 6$ for SW

Grain Size Analysis Results
 ASTM D6913/D7928

Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA

Eugene, Oregon

Figure G-2-1



Appendix G-3 Historical Data

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT

**KM Terminal Proposed Tank
1765 Prairie Road
Eugene, Oregon 97402
PSI Project No. 07041531**

PREPARED FOR:

**Energy Transfer
525 Fritztown Road
Sinking Springs, PA 19608**

December 22, 2023

BY:

**PROFESSIONAL SERVICE INDUSTRIES, INC.
6032 N. Cutter Circle, Suite 480
Portland, OR 97217
Phone: (503) 289-1778**





Professional Services Industries, Inc.
6032 N. Cutter Circle, Suite 480
Portland, OR, 97217
Office – (503) 289-1778

December 22, 2023

Energy Transfer
525 Fritztown Road
Sinking Springs, PA 19608

Attn: Mr. Andrew Strine, PMP
Project Manager
Andrew.Strine@energytransfer.com

Re: **Geotechnical Engineering Report**
KM TERMINAL PROPOSED TANK
1765 PRAIRIE ROAD
EUGENE, OREGON 97402
PSI Project No. 07041531

Professional Service Industries, Inc. (PSI), an Intertek company, is pleased to submit this geotechnical engineering report for the referenced project. This report includes the results from the field exploration and laboratory testing along with recommendations for use in preparation of the appropriate design and construction documents for this project.

PSI appreciates the opportunity to provide this geotechnical engineering report and looks forward to continuing participation during the design and construction phases of this project. PSI also has great interest in providing materials testing and inspection services during the construction of this project and will be glad to meet with you to further discuss how we can be of assistance as the project advances.

If there are questions pertaining to this report, or if PSI may be of further service, please contact us at your convenience.

Respectfully submitted,
Professional Services Industries, Inc.

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12/22/2023



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1.0 PROJECT INFORMATION

1.1 PROJECT AUTHORIZATION

Professional Service Industries, Inc. (PSI), an Intertek company, has completed a field exploration and geotechnical evaluation for the Kinder Morgan Terminal Proposed Tank project. Mr. Andrew Strine, representing Energy Transfer, authorized PSI's services on November 6, 2023, by signing PSI Proposal No. 0704-372454.

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Based on the information provided by Andy Strine of Energy Transfer in an email dated April 28, 2022, the proposed construction will consist of the installation of a horizontal pressure vessel, or tank, to hold a butane product. The tank is anticipated to be supported on two (2) pier foundations, but other foundations may be looked at depending on feasibility and room. Energy Transfer is unsure of which size vessel will be required at this time. The vessel will be either 60,000 gallons or 90,000 gallons. See below for loading information:

TABLE 1.1: ANTICIPATED TANK WEIGHTS

	APPROXIMATE WEIGHTS		
Vessel Size	Weight – Empty	Weight – Full Butane	Weight – Full Water
60,000 Gal	135,000 lb	400,000 lb	627,000 lb
90,000 Gal	155,000 lb	560,000 lb	906,000 lb

The geotechnical recommendations presented in this report are based on the available project information, structure locations, and the subsurface materials encountered during the field investigation. Should any of the above information or design basis made by PSI be inconsistent with the planned construction, it is requested that you contact us immediately to allow us to make any necessary modifications to this report. PSI will not be held responsible for changes to the project if not provided the opportunity to review the information and provide modifications to our recommendations.



2.0 SITE AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

Currently the site consists of an approximate 1.75-acre parcel located northeast of the intersection of Prairie Road and Maxwell Road at the address referenced above. Based on an aerial view, the site consists of an open lot covered in rock or compacted soil.

2.2 SITE GEOLOGY

The near surface geology is mapped as Pleistocene and Holocene age Older Alluvium (Qoal). This alluvium consists predominately of sand, silt, and clay deposited by flooding of the Willamette and McKenzie Rivers. The alluvium can reach from a few meters to tens of meters thick.

2.3 TOPOGRAPHY

Based on available topographic mapping and Google Earth, the site appears to be generally flat with an elevation of approximately 390 feet above mean sea level.

2.4 FAULTING

According to USGS Quaternary Faults and Folds database, there is no active fault within 30 miles of the proposed site.

2.5 FIELD EXPLORATION AND LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAM

To evaluate soil conditions at the subject site, PSI advanced two geotechnical borings. The first five (5) feet of the borings were advanced using hand auger and then drilled with a track-mounted drill rig (Beretta T-26), using a hollow stem auger method. Both borings were advanced in the general area of the proposed structure to a depth of approximately 31½ feet below the ground surface (bgs). Locations of the soil borings, as well as the proposed improvements, are shown on Figure 2.

Sampling procedures were performed in general accordance with applicable ASTM methods (ASTM D1586, ASTM D1587, and/or ASTM D3550). Complete field exploration methodologies are presented in Appendix A. Samples were identified in the field, placed in sealed containers, and transported to the laboratory for further classification and testing. At the completion of drilling, the soil borings were backfilled with bentonite to match the ground surface.

The boring locations were selected by PSI personnel and located in the field using a recreational-grade GPS system. However, elevations of the ground surface at the boring locations were not provided and should be surveyed by others prior to construction. The references to elevations of various subsurface strata are based on depths below existing grade at the time of drilling. The approximate boring locations are depicted on the Boring Location Plan provided in the Figures.

PSI supplemented the field exploration with a laboratory testing program to determine additional engineering characteristics of the subsurface soils encountered. The laboratory testing program was conducted in general accordance with applicable ASTM Test Methods, and is included in Appendix A. Portions of samples not altered or consumed by laboratory testing will be discarded 30 days from the date shown on this report.



2.6 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The results of the field and laboratory testing have been used to generalize a subsurface profile at the project site. The following subsurface descriptions provide a highlighted generalization of the major subsurface stratification features and material characteristics.

TABLE 2.1: GENERALIZED SOIL PROFILE

Stratum	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)	Description
1	0	2½	Fill: LEAN CLAY with varying amounts of SAND and GRAVEL, moist.
2	2½	8½ to 13	LEAN CLAY with SAND to SANDY CLAY with SILT, moist, loose to medium dense. Varying amount of sand and fines content.
3	8½ to 13	31.5	SANDY GRAVEL with SILT (GP-GM), very moist to wet, medium dense to very dense.

The boring logs included in Appendix A should be reviewed for specific information at individual boring locations. The boring logs include soil descriptions, stratifications, locations of the samples, and field and laboratory test data. The descriptions provided on the logs only represent the conditions at that actual boring location; the stratifications represent the approximate boundaries between subsurface materials. The actual transitions between strata may be more gradual and less distinct. Variations will occur and should be expected across the site.

2.7 GROUNDWATER INFORMATION

Water level measurements were performed during drilling and after completion of drilling. Specific information concerning groundwater is noted on each boring log presented in the Appendix of this report. Ground water was encountered between 10 to 12 feet bgs.

The groundwater levels presented in this report were measured at the time of PSI field activities. The contractor should determine the actual groundwater levels at the site before construction activities as groundwater depth can vary depending on time of year and amount of rainfall.

2.8 SEISMIC DESIGN PARAMETERS

We understand that the project is governed by the International Building Code (IBC), 2021 edition. The 2021 State Building Code takes effect on October 20, 2023, and all jurisdictions are required to enforce this code as the minimum standard. As part of this code, the design of structures must consider dynamic forces resulting from seismic events. These forces are dependent upon the magnitude of the earthquake event as well as the properties of the soil that underlie the site.

As part of the procedure to evaluate seismic forces, the code requires the evaluation of the Seismic Site Class, which categorizes the site based upon the characteristics of the subsurface profile within the upper 100 feet of the ground surface. Our borings extended to a depth of 31½ feet bgs, but to define the Site Class for this project, we have interpreted the results of soil test borings drilled within the project site and estimated appropriate soil properties below the base of the borings to a depth of 100 feet as permitted by the code. The estimated soil properties were based upon the soils encountered at the site, data available in published geologic reports, and our experience with subsurface conditions in the general site area.



Based upon our evaluation, the subsurface conditions at the site are consistent with the characteristics of a **Site Class “D”** as defined in Chapter 20.3.3 of the ASCE 7-16. The associated probabilistic ground acceleration values and site coefficients for the general site area were obtained from the USGS geohazards web page (<https://seismicmaps.org/>) using the **ASCE 7-16** option and are presented in the table below.

TABLE 2.2: SEISMIC DESIGN PARAMETERS

Period (sec)	Mapped MCE Spectral Response Acceleration (g)		Site Coefficients		Adjusted MCE _R Spectral Response Acceleration (g)		Design Spectral Response Acceleration (g)	
	S_s		F_a		S_{Ms}		S_{Ds}	
0.2	S_s	0.741	F_a	1.207	S_{Ms}	0.895	S_{Ds}	0.597
1.0	S_1	0.419	F_v	1.881	S_{M1}	0.789	S_{D1}	0.526

2% Probability of Exceedance in 50 years for Latitude, Longitude: 44.0919°, -123.1556°

MCE_R = Maximum Considered Earthquake

* See 11.4.7 in ASCE 7-16

The Site Coefficients referring to ASCE 7-16 Section 11.4.7 require the structural engineer to apply appropriate calculations as needed. Design of structures should comply with the requirements of the governing jurisdiction’s building codes and standard practices of the Structural Engineering Association of Oregon.

In accordance with ASCE 7-16, Chapter 11, for a site with $S_1 > 0.2$, the F_a value is governed by Section 11.4.8. Section 11.4.8 requires a ground motion hazard analysis be performed for structures on all sites having $S_1 > 0.2$. Section 11.4.8 includes an exception where ground motion hazard analyses is not required for structures on Site Class D sites with S_1 greater than or equal to 0.2, provided the value of the seismic response coefficient C_s is determined by Eq. (12.8-2) of ASCE 7-16 for values of $T \leq 1.5T$ and taken as equal to 1.5 times the value computed in accordance with either Eq. (12.8-3) for $T_L \geq T > 1.5T$ or Eq. (12.8-4) for $T > T_L$. This report assumes that this exception can be applied to this project.



3.0 GEOTECHNICAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 GEOTECHNICAL DISCUSSION

The primary geotechnical consideration at this site for drilled pier construction is relatively shallow ground water (approximately 10 feet below existing ground surface) encountered at both the boring locations (B1, and B2) and risk of caving soils. Drilled Pier capacity is calculated without including the top 2 feet of the existing subsurface. If shallow foundations are used there is approximately 2-3 feet of undocumented fill on the site that should be removed replaced with structural fill. Should changes in the project criteria occur, a review must be made by PSI to determine if modifications to our recommendations will be required.

The following geotechnical design recommendations have been developed based on the previously described project characteristics and subsurface conditions encountered. The proposed construction should be performed in accordance with these recommendations and the applicable building code, and local governmental standards which have jurisdiction over this project. If there are changes in the project criteria, PSI should be retained to determine if modifications in the recommendations will be required. The findings of such a review would be presented in a supplemental report. Once final design plans and specifications are available, a general review by PSI is recommended to confirm that the conditions anticipated in preparing this geotechnical report are consistent with the earthwork and foundation recommendations contained within the construction documents.

3.2 SITE PREPARATION (IF NEEDED)

The proposed area of the proposed tank should be stripped and grubbed of any construction debris, trash, vegetation, organic laden materials, and existing gravel bed in conflict with the proposed construction a minimum of 5 feet outside the structural limits. Depressions or low areas resulting from stripping and grubbing should be backfilled with approved soil and compacted in accordance with the recommendations presented in this report.

During and following stripping and excavation, the contractor must use care to protect the subgrade from disturbance by construction traffic. The use of trackhoes equipped with smooth-edged buckets in lieu of scrapers for excavation tends to minimize the potential of subgrade disturbance. Also, the contractor should plan the earthwork operations such that heavy construction traffic is not permitted on the exposed fine-grained subgrade. Placement of structural fill concurrently with excavation is appropriate for this purpose. Exposed soils should be periodically evaluated by a geotechnical engineer during earthwork to detect any loose, soft, or disturbed areas that will require over excavation and replacement with structural fill.

3.3 EARTHWORK

3.3.1 PROOF ROLLING

Following site preparation and over-excavation, the newly exposed subgrades in site improvement areas intended for structures must be approved by the geotechnical engineer prior to fill placement. These exposed subgrades should be proof rolled with a loaded tandem axle dump truck or similar piece of rubber-tired equipment (20 tons or greater) in the presence of the geotechnical engineer's representative. The purpose of the proof rolling is to detect the existence of marginal or loose near-surface materials or unsuitable soils that may require undercutting. Areas which deflect, rut or pump excessively during proof rolling, and which cannot be densified in-place, should be undercut to suitable soils and backfilled and/or as directed by the geotechnical engineer. Proof rolling should not be performed on saturated, frozen or during wet weather conditions.



3.3.2 STRUCTURAL FILL

3.3.2.1 GENERAL

All fill within the proposed construction areas should be placed as compacted structural fill. All structural fill materials should be compacted per table below. Coarse granular fill should be compacted until well keyed. No brush, roots, construction debris, or other deleterious material should be placed within the structural fills. The earthwork contractor's compactive effort should be evaluated on the basis of field observations, and lift thicknesses should be adjusted accordingly to meet compaction requirements. Additional information regarding specific types of fill is provided below

TABLE 3.1: COMPACTION CRITERIA AND TESTING FREQUENCY

Material Type	Density Test Method	Minimum Compaction (%)	Moisture Content Range (ref. to optimum moisture content)		Testing Frequency (min. 3 per lift)
			Minimum	Maximum	
Engineered Fill (coarse-grained/ Base Rock)	ASTM D 1557	95	-3%	+3%	1 per 2,500 sf

3.3.2.2 GRANULAR FILL

Imported granular fill materials should consist of sand, gravel, or fragmental rock with a maximum size on the order of 4 inches and with not more than about 5% passing the No. 200 sieve (washed analysis). Material satisfying these requirements can usually be placed during periods of wet weather. The first lift of granular fill placed over a fine-grained subgrade should be about 18 in. thick and subsequent lifts about 12 inches thick when using medium- to heavy-weight vibratory rollers. Granular structural fill should be limited to a maximum size of about 1 ½ inches when compacted with hand-operated equipment. We also recommend that lift thicknesses be limited to less than 8 inches when using hand-operated vibratory plate compactors.

3.3.3 EXCAVATIONS

In Federal Register, Volume 54, No. 209 (October 1989), the United States Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) amended its "Construction Standards for Excavations, 29 CFR, part 1926, Subpart P". This document was issued to better ensure the safety of workmen entering trenches or excavations. It is mandated by this federal regulation that excavations, whether they be utility trenches, basement excavation or footing excavations, be constructed in accordance with the new OSHA guidelines. It is our understanding that these regulations are being strictly enforced and if they are not closely followed the owner and the contractor could be liable for substantial penalties.

The contractor is solely responsible for designing and constructing stable excavations and should shore, slope, or bench the sides of the excavations as required to maintain stability. The contractor's "responsible person", as defined in 29 CFR Part 1926, should evaluate the soil exposed in the excavations as part of the contractor's safety procedures. In no case should slope height, slope inclination, or excavation depth, including utility trench excavation depth, exceed those specified in local, state, and federal safety regulations.

We are providing this information solely as a service to our client. PSI does not assume responsibility for construction site safety or other parties' compliance with local, state, and federal safety or other regulations.



3.3.4 SLOPES

Any permanent cut or fill slopes should not exceed 4 Horizontal to 1 Vertical (4H:1V). Excavations extending below a 1H:1V plane extending down from any adjacent footings should be shored for safety. All excavations should be inspected by a representative of the geotechnical engineer during construction to allow any modifications to be made due to variation in the soil types. All work should be performed in accordance with Department of Labor Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines as described in the previous section.

3.3.5 UTILITIES

Utility trenches may be backfilled with imported soil above the pipe zone. Trench backfill should be moisture conditioned to within 0 to 4 percent above the optimum moisture content, compacted in 6- to 8-inch lifts to a minimum of 90 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by the modified Proctor (ASTM D1557). In pavement areas, the top 12-inches of soil subgrade should reach a minimum of 95 percent of this Proctor. If rocks larger than 3-inches in maximum size are encountered, they should be removed from the backfill material prior to placement in the utility trenches. Pipe zone backfill requirements should be in conformance with the requirements of the local agencies having jurisdiction but should consist of clean granular sand material having a sand equivalent equal to or above 30. Jetting or flooding of utility backfill is not recommended. If smaller compaction equipment such as jumping jacks or plate compactors are used, thinner lifts will be required to achieve compaction. Where utilities cross building perimeters, concrete or concrete slurry should be used for backfilling around the utility to prevent moisture from migrating along the utility trench and entering the building envelope.

3.4 FOUNDATIONS

According to the initial estimate of the client, the structural loads of the proposed development are anticipated to be supported on deep foundations constructed in accordance with the following design criteria. PSI has included shallow foundation recommendations if a different route is taken or for ancillary equipment in the vicinity.

3.4.1 SHALLOW FOUNDATIONS

Shallow foundations should be found a minimum of 24 inches of Structural Fill. They can be designed for a maximum net allowable soil bearing pressure of 2,500 pounds per square foot (psf) and a modulus of subgrade reaction (k) of 150 pounds per cubic inch (pci) if foundations are bearing on 2 feet of structural fill that is properly moisture conditioned and compacted. Minimum widths of 24 inches for column footings and 18 inches for continuous footings should be used in foundation design to reduce the possibility of a local bearing capacity failure. The above recommended allowable soil bearing pressure may be increased by one third ($\frac{1}{3}$) for short term wind and/or seismic loads.

If unsuitable soils are encountered at footing excavation bottoms, the unsuitable material should be over excavated to suitable subgrade material and replaced with granular structural fill. The total width of the over excavation area beneath the design footing elevation should increase by 1 foot for each foot of over-excitation. The over excavated areas should be backfilled with Engineered Fill or ABC and compacted in accordance with the Fill Materials section of this report. Alternatively, upon approval by the geotechnical engineer, the foundation bearing surface could be lowered to the suitable subgrade material or backfilled with lean concrete.



Based on the assumed loads and the recommended site preparation, we estimate that post-construction total settlement will be less than 1 inch. Differential settlement is estimated to be less than ½ inch over a 40-foot span. These magnitudes of estimated settlements are assumed to be within tolerable limits but should be confirmed by the project architect and structural engineer.

We recommend the use of a smooth-edged excavator to make the footing excavations. The foundation excavations should be observed by a representative of PSI prior to steel or concrete placement to assess that the foundation materials can support the design loads and are consistent with the materials and recommendations discussed in this report.

The base frictional resistance and the passive soil resistance will counteract the horizontal loads on shallow foundations. Footings cast against natural competent soil or compacted soil may be designed using a frictional coefficient between the concrete and soil of 0.35. An ultimate equivalent fluid pressure of 300 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) may be used to compute the ultimate passive resistance. Passive resistance within the upper 2 feet of soil should be neglected if the footings are placed using form boards. If the footings are cast against competent natural soils or properly compacted fill soils and the soils above the footings are paved or consist of concrete floor slabs, the passive resistance within the upper 2 feet can be taken into account. The passive resistance of any un-compacted fill material or loose natural soils should be neglected. It is recommended that the overturning moments on the foundations be resisted by the weight of the foundation system. A minimum factor of safety of 2 should be used for sliding resistance.

The uplift resistance of a shallow foundation formed in an open excavation will be limited to the weight of the foundation concrete and the soil above it and any sustained dead load. The ultimate uplift resistance may be based on unit weights of 110 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) for soil and 150 pcf for concrete. This value should then be reduced by an appropriate factor of safety to arrive at the allowable uplift load. If there is a chance of submergence, the buoyant unit weights should be used.

After opening, footing excavations should be observed, and concrete should be placed as quickly as possible to avoid exposure of the excavations to wetting and drying and freezing soils in the winter. Surface run-off water should be drained away from the excavations and not be allowed to pond within 20 feet of the open excavation during or after construction. When possible, the foundation concrete should be placed during the same day the foundation excavation is made. If it is required that footing excavations be left open for more than one day, they should be protected to reduce moisture loss or gain.

PSI should be consulted during the design of the foundation pad to verify that the appropriate parameters are utilized. PSI should provide periodic observation during construction of the foundation pad to verify that the design parameters and the soil materials used during construction correspond.

3.4.2 DEEP FOUNDATIONS

3.4.3 DRILLED PIER RECOMMENDATIONS

Drilled shafts are planned for the support of the tank. The axial load carrying capacity of a drilled shaft can be computed using the static method of analysis. According to this method, axial capacity, Q , at a given penetration is taken as the sum of the skin friction on the side of the shaft, Q_{sf} , and the end bearing at the shaft tip, Q_{eb} , so that:

$$Q = Q_{sf} + Q_{eb} = f \cdot A_{sf} + q \cdot A_{eb}$$



where A_{sf} and A_{eb} represent, respectively, the embedded surface area and the end area of the shaft; f and q_{eb} represent, respectively, the unit skin friction and the unit end bearing.

The total allowable axial capacity in compression will be the summation of the allowable frictional capacity and the allowable end bearing capacity. The total allowable axial capacity in tension will be the allowable frictional capacity alone neglecting end bearing component, plus the weight of the pier.

3.4.3.1 STRAIGHT SHAFT DRILLED PIERS

PSI recommends that the proposed tank be supported on deep straight shaft drilled piers to minimize the potential for undesirable settlement and to reduce potential foundation movements as the structure support will be based below the seasonal active zone. The following tables outline the requirements for drilled shaft design and construction considerations for support of these structures.

TABLE 3.2: PARAMETERS FOR AXIAL DESIGN

Material	Depth, feet	Allowable Skin Friction, f , psf (F.S. = 2)	Allowable End Bearing, q , psf (F.S. = 3)
Clayey Sand (Undocumented Fill)	0 to 2	—	—
Clayey Sand (Undocumented Fill)	2 to 5	250	—
Silty Sand	5 to 10	620	—
Sandy Gravel	10 to 20	1600	48000
Sandy Gravel	20 to 30	1900	60000

Notes: Detailed Settlement Analysis is outside project scope

The minimum embedment depth was selected to locate the pier base below the depth of seasonal moisture change and within a specified desired stratum. Actual pier depths may need to be deeper depending upon the actual compressive loads on the pier.

Where pier groups may be required, the spacing should be a minimum of three times the selected diameter center-to-center. Drilled shaft elements with center-to-center spacing less than 10 feet should not be installed within 24 hours following placement of adjacent elements.

An isolated single drilled shaft having a diameter of less than 84 inches when designed as discussed, is not anticipated to settle greater than approximately 1/2 inch. A detailed group settlement analysis was not performed, as the actual configurations are not known at this time. If a group settlement analysis is desired, PSI should be contacted to perform such a settlement analysis. As stated previously PSI has not been provided loading information. The settlement estimate is based on the capacity of a single drilled shaft pier supporting approximately 500 kips. The settlement should be considered an estimate and a more refined analysis should be made based on actual loading conditions.

3.4.3.2 GENERAL PIER CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

The performance of the foundation system is highly dependent on the quality of the installation. PSI recommends the installation procedure in accordance with FHWA-NHI-10-016, May 2010.



PSI recommends that the drilling contractor review the field exploration logs of this report before starting excavations for the drilled piers. The contractor shall realize that groundwater may be encountered and that drilled pier sidewalls are susceptible to sloughing even if groundwater is not encountered. If temporary casing is used during concrete placement, keep a concrete head of at least 2 feet above the bottom of the casing as it is being removed. Permanent casing may be used if approved by structural engineer. A representative of the Geotechnical Engineer should be on site to observe and document the entire drilling and installation of the deep foundation system, if used.

When the drilling processes are completed for the pier, the reinforcing steel and the concrete should be placed immediately after the final cleanout pass is conducted on the base. The tremie method of concrete placement should be adopted when placing concrete below the groundwater table (if present at design pier depth) to prevent segregation of the concrete materials. If concrete is placed by the free-fall method into a dry excavation, it should be placed to avoid contact with the excavation sidewalls to prevent segregation and be limited to a drop of less than 20 feet. If groundwater is encountered, then contractor may need to use the "slurry method" (even with temporary casing) in order to keep the hole stable for the entire depth of the shaft.

Concrete placed in the pier excavations should have a slump in the range of 7 to 9 inches to reduce the potential for the formation of voids as the temporary pier casing is extracted. The concrete mix should be designed to attain the required 28-day design strength when placed at this slump. PSI should be retained to observe and document the drilled pier construction and to evaluate whether the subsurface and pier bearing conditions are as anticipated in this report. The contractor should submit their procedures for drilled pier installation to the Geotechnical Engineer for approval prior to the start of the drilled pier construction.

3.5 DRAINAGE CONSIDERATIONS

Site grading should be carefully planned to promote positive drainage away from structures and to divert surface water away from or into stormwater systems. Water should not be allowed to collect near the structures either during or after construction.

Pavement surfaces and open space areas should be sloped such that surface water runoff is collected and routed to suitable discharge points. We also recommend that ground surfaces adjacent to buildings be sloped to facilitate positive drainage away from the buildings.

A positive slope gradient of 2 percent down and away from the building perimeter should be applied to the finished subgrade (inclusive of topsoil). This slope should extend no less than 5 feet away from the outside building perimeter, with drainage swales provided to remove runoff from around the structure. Any utility trench that enters the perimeter of a structures should be excavated with a slight slope down and away from the perimeter of the structure.

3.5.1 MOISTURE SENSITIVE SOILS / WEATHER RELATED CONCERNS

The soils encountered at this site are expected to be sensitive to disturbances caused by construction traffic and changes in moisture content. During wet weather periods, increases in the moisture content of the soil can cause significant reduction in the soil strength and support capabilities. In addition, soils which become wet may be slow to dry and thus potentially making difficult for drilled pier equipment and cranes to easily access the site.

If grading occurs in a period of increased rainfall, unstable subgrade conditions may be present. These conditions may require stabilizing the subgrade with admixtures, such as cement kiln dust or a coarse aggregate. Isolated areas may be stabilized using a separation fabric with one foot compacted aggregate base over the geogrid. Additional recommendations can be provided, as required, during construction.



3.5.2 DESIGN MEASURES TO REDUCE CHANGES IN SOIL MOISTURE

Final grading should be designed to provide positive drainage away from the structure. Soil areas within 10-feet of the structure should slope at a minimum of 5 percent away from the building, if possible.

Landscaped or planted areas should not be placed within 10 feet of the footings of the proposed structures. Where concrete flat work such as sidewalks are placed next to the structure, concrete should be placed adjacent to the foundation to prevent a planter strip that would trap surface water between the foundation and the sidewalk. For vegetation planted near the buildings, plants that require very little moisture should be used.

3.6 PLAN REVIEW AND CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATION

After final plans and specifications are complete, PSI should review the final design and specifications so that the earthwork and foundation recommendations are properly interpreted and implemented. It is considered imperative that the Geotechnical Engineer and/or their representative be present during earthwork operations and foundation installations to observe the field conditions with respect to the design documents and specifications. PSI will not be responsible for changes in the project design or project information it was not provided, or interpretations and field quality control observations made by others. PSI would be pleased to provide these services for this project.



4.0 GEOTECHNICAL RISK AND REPORT LIMITATIONS

The concept of risk is an important aspect of the geotechnical evaluation. The primary reason for this is that the analytical methods used to develop geotechnical recommendations do not comprise an exact science. The analytical tools which geotechnical engineers use are generally empirical and must be used in conjunction with engineering judgment and experience. Therefore, the solutions and recommendations presented in the geotechnical evaluation should not be considered risk-free and, more importantly, are not a guarantee that the interaction between the soils and the proposed structure will perform as planned. The engineering recommendations presented in the preceding sections constitute PSI's professional estimate of those measures that are necessary for the proposed structure to perform according to the proposed design based on the information generated and referenced during this evaluation, and PSI's experience in working with these conditions.

Services performed by PSI for this project have been conducted with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the profession currently practicing in this area. No warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

The recommendations submitted are based on the available subsurface information obtained by PSI, and information provided by the client, client's representative and client's design consultants. If there are any revisions to the plans for this project or if deviations from the subsurface conditions noted in this report are encountered during construction, PSI should be notified immediately to determine if changes in the foundation and/or other recommendations are required. If PSI is not retained to perform these functions, PSI cannot be responsible for the impact of those conditions on the performance of the project.

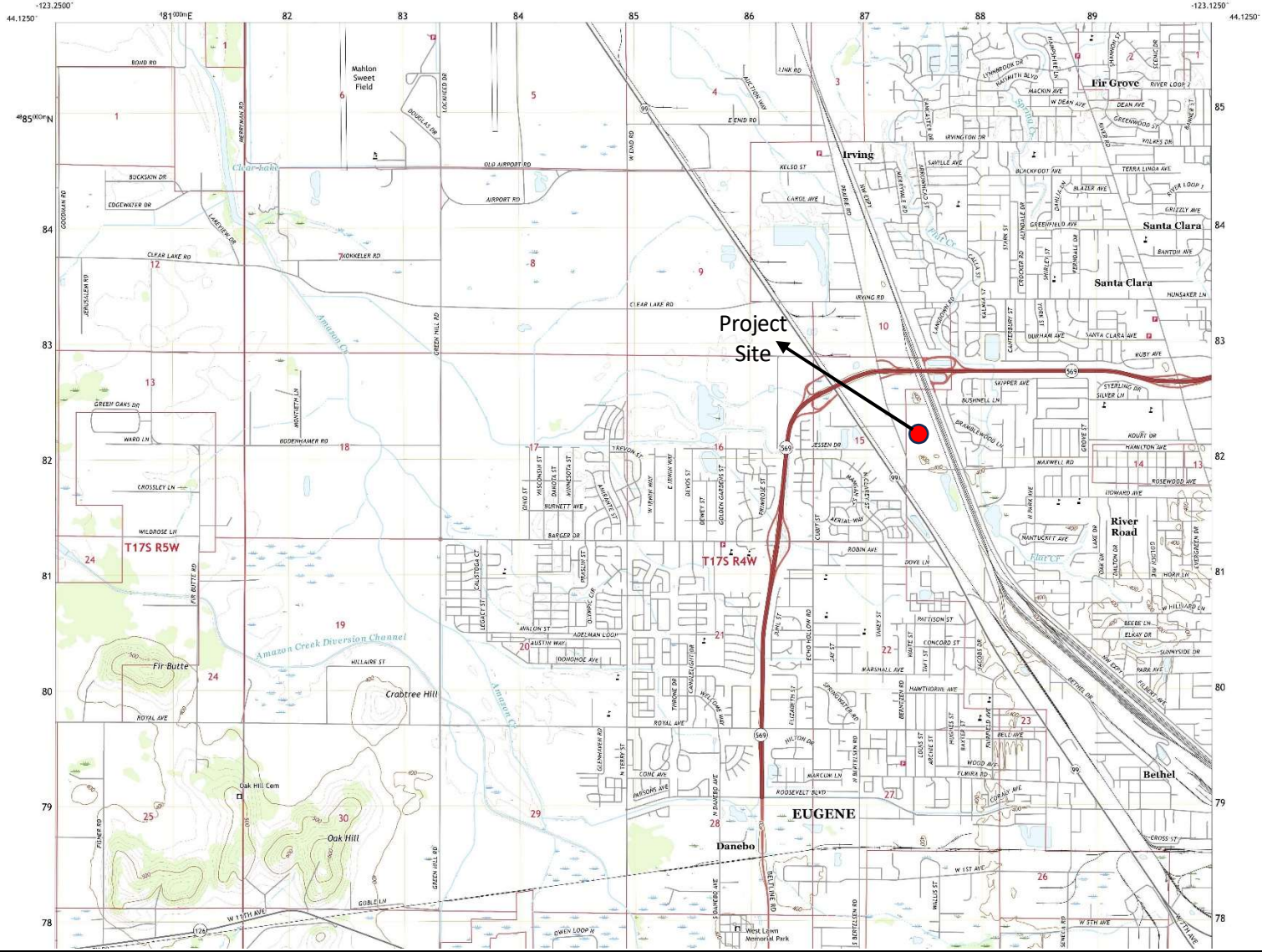
The Geotechnical Engineer should be retained and provided the opportunity to review the final design plans and specifications to check that our engineering recommendations have been properly incorporated into the design documents. At that time, it may be necessary to submit supplementary recommendations.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Client and their design consultants, for the aforementioned project parameters.



FIGURES







APPENDIX A

Field Exploration & Laboratory Testing Program



FIELD EXPLORATION PROGRAM

PSI explored subsurface conditions on November 28, 2023. The field exploration consisted of advancing two hollow stem borings in the footprint of the proposed tank.

Approximate exploration locations are shown on Figure 2, Boring Location Map. PSI notified the Oregon Utility Notification Center to indicate the approximate location of underground utilities in the vicinity of the proposed exploration locations prior to commencing field activities.

A representative from PSI's office observed the drilling and prepared borings logs of the conditions encountered. During field activities, the encountered subsurface conditions were observed, logged, and visually classified (in general accordance with ASTM D2488/D2487). Field notes were maintained to summarize soil types and descriptions, water levels, changes in subsurface conditions, and drilling conditions.

It should be noted that the subsurface conditions presented on the boring logs are representative of the conditions at the specific locations drilled. Variations may occur and should be expected across the site. The soil morphology represents the approximate boundary between subsurface materials and the transitions may be gradual and indistinct.

Boring Location Selection and Staking

The boring plan was proposed by PSI in the Excavation plan and approved by Energy Transfer and Kinder Morgan through the excavation plan on November 21, 2023 prior to drilling. The approved boring plan was superimposed onto Google Earth™ Imagery and the latitude and longitude were recorded. The approximate elevation of the boring locations were recorded with a recreational grade hand-held GPS. The location of the borings in the field were established by hand-held GPS using the coordinates from Google Earth™. The latitude, longitude and elevation are noted on each boring log with the perceived accuracy unknown. If accurate locations and elevations are needed, PSI recommends the client/owner have boring locations and elevations determined by survey methods.

Hollow Stem Borings

The two Hollow Stem borings were advanced using a Beretta T-26 track-mounted drill rig owned and operated by PLI Systems, Inc. located out of Hillsboro Oregon. Soil samples were recovered at selected depths during drilling using a Split Spoon Sampler driven by a 140-lb weight free falling 30 inches. A standard split spoon sampler with an outside diameter of 2.0 inches and inside diameter of 1.42 inches was used in general conformance with the ASTM D3350 Test Method. The number of blows required to drive the sampler 12 inches is designated as the penetration resistance (N-value, blows per foot) and provides an indication of the consistency of cohesive soils and the relative density of granular materials.

Field Classification

Soil samples were initially classified visually in the field. Consistency, color, relative moisture, degree of plasticity, and other distinguishing characteristics of the soil samples were noted. The terminology used in the soil classifications and other modifiers are depicted in the General Notes and Soil Classification Chart.

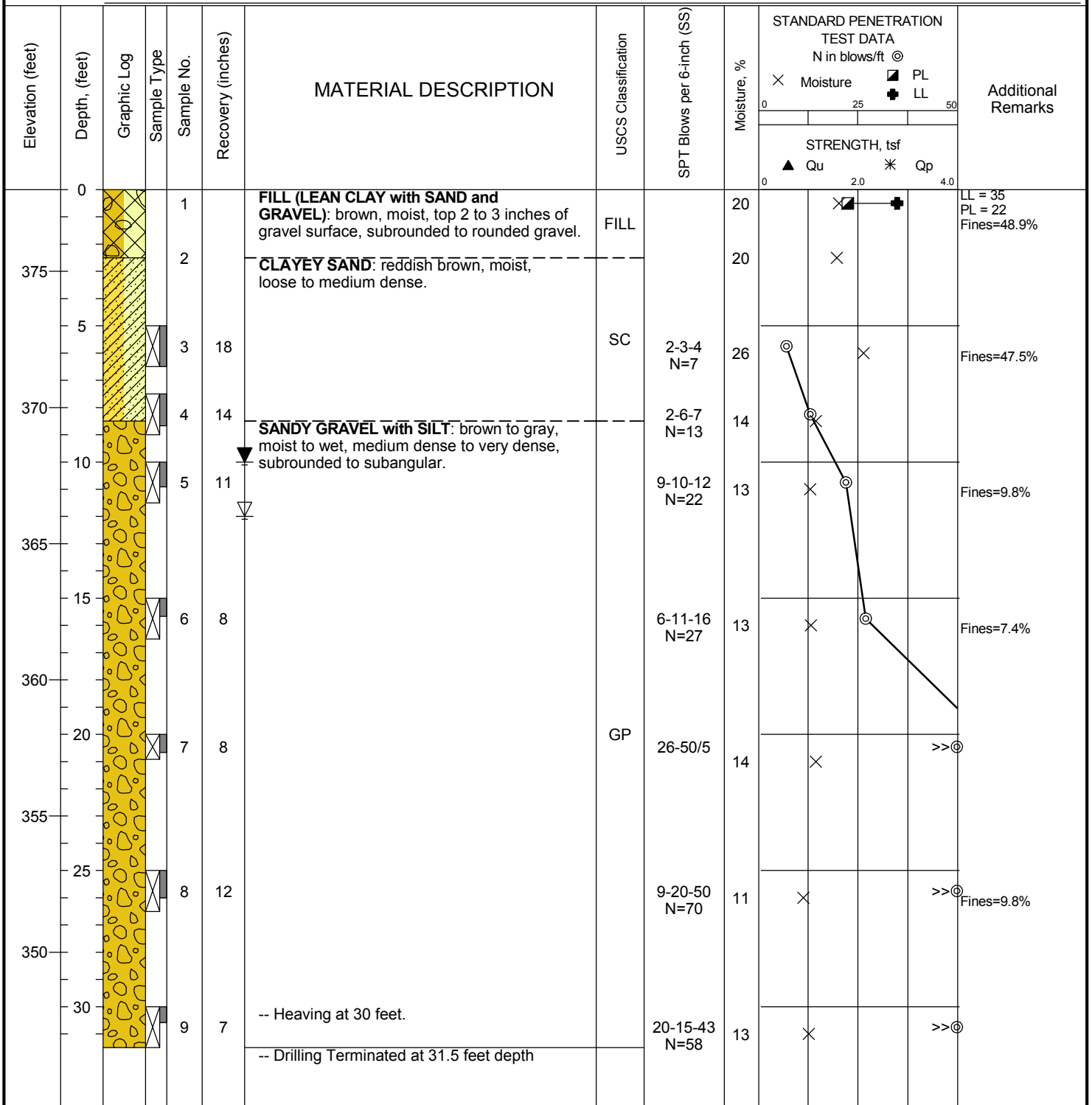


DATE STARTED: 11/28/23 **DRILL COMPANY:** PLI Systems, Inc.
DATE COMPLETED: 11/28/23 **DRILLER:** Armando **LOGGED BY:** MMH
COMPLETION DEPTH: 31.5 ft **DRILL RIG:** Beretta T26
BENCHMARK: N/A **DRILLING METHOD:** Hollow Stem Auger
ELEVATION: 378 ft **SAMPLING METHOD:** SS
LATITUDE: 44.0922° **HAMMER TYPE:** Automatic
LONGITUDE: -123.1557° **EFFICIENCY:** 80%
STATION: N/A **OFFSET:** N/A **REVIEWED BY:** TKB
REMARKS:

BORING B01

Water	▽ While Drilling	12 feet
	▼ Upon Completion	10 feet
	▽ Delay	N/A

BORING LOCATION:
See Figure 2



Professional Service Industries, Inc.
 6032 N. Cutter Circle, Suite 480
 Portland, OR 97219
 Telephone: (503) 289-1778

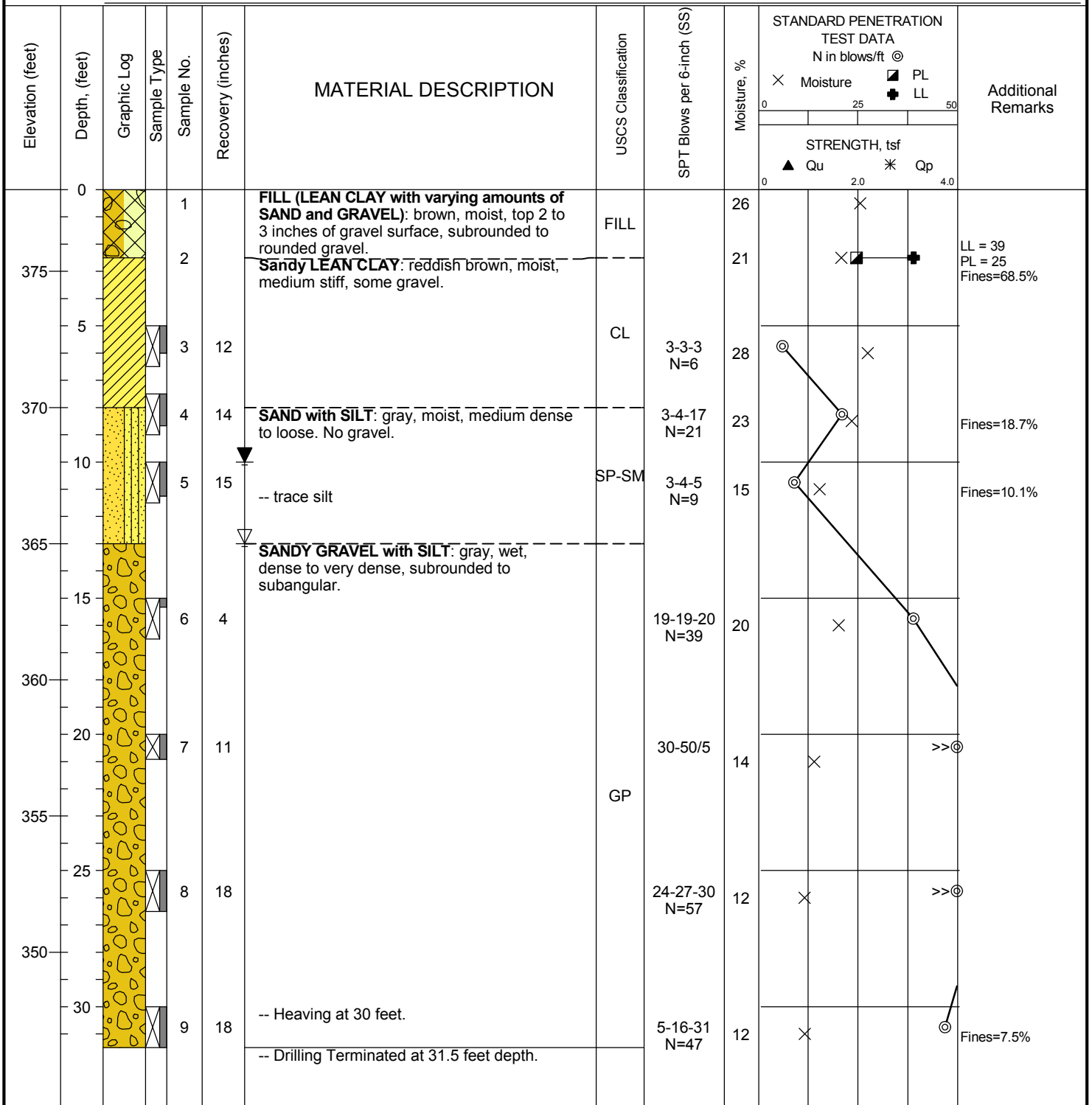
PROJECT NO.: 07041531
PROJECT: Kinder Morgan Terminal
LOCATION: 1765 Prairie Road
 Eugene
 Oregon 97402

DATE STARTED: 11/28/23 **DRILL COMPANY:** PLI Systems, Inc.
DATE COMPLETED: 11/28/23 **DRILLER:** Armando **LOGGED BY:** MMH
COMPLETION DEPTH: 31.5 ft **DRILL RIG:** Beretta T26
BENCHMARK: N/A **DRILLING METHOD:** Hollow Stem Auger
ELEVATION: 378 ft **SAMPLING METHOD:** SS
LATITUDE: 44.0919° **HAMMER TYPE:** Automatic
LONGITUDE: -123.1557° **EFFICIENCY:** 80%
STATION: N/A **OFFSET:** N/A **REVIEWED BY:** TKB
REMARKS:

BORING B02

Water	▽ While Drilling	13 feet
	▼ Upon Completion	10 feet
	▽ Delay	N/A

BORING LOCATION:
See Figure 2



Professional Service Industries, Inc.
 6032 N. Cutter Circle, Suite 480
 Portland, OR 97219
 Telephone: (503) 289-1778

PROJECT NO.: 07041531
PROJECT: Kinder Morgan Terminal
LOCATION: 1765 Prairie Road
 Eugene
 Oregon 97402



GENERAL NOTES

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION

The Unified Soil Classification System (USCS), AASHTO 1988 and ASTM designations D2487 and D-2488 are used to identify the encountered materials unless otherwise noted. Coarse-grained soils are defined as having more than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve (0.075mm); they are described as: boulders, cobbles, gravel or sand. Fine-grained soils have less than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; they are defined as silts or clay depending on their Atterberg Limit attributes. Major constituents may be added as modifiers and minor constituents may be added according to the relative proportions based on grain size.

DRILLING AND SAMPLING SYMBOLS

- | | |
|--|---|
| SFA: Solid Flight Auger - typically 4" diameter flights, except where noted. | ☒ SS: Split-Spoon - 1 3/8" I.D., 2" O.D., except where noted. |
| HSA: Hollow Stem Auger - typically 3 1/4" or 4 1/4" I.D. openings, except where noted. | ■ ST: Shelby Tube - 3" O.D., except where noted. |
| M.R.: Mud Rotary - Uses a rotary head with Bentonite or Polymer Slurry | ▮ RC: Rock Core |
| R.C.: Diamond Bit Core Sampler | ⬇ TC: Texas Cone |
| H.A.: Hand Auger | ☞ BS: Bulk Sample |
| P.A.: Power Auger - Handheld motorized auger | ☑ PM: Pressuremeter |
- CPT-U: Cone Penetrometer Testing with Pore-Pressure Readings

SOIL PROPERTY SYMBOLS

- N: Standard "N" penetration: Blows per foot of a 140 pound hammer falling 30 inches on a 2-inch O.D. Split-Spoon.
- N₆₀: A "N" penetration value corrected to an equivalent 60% hammer energy transfer efficiency (ETR)
- Q_u: Unconfined compressive strength, TSF
- Q_p: Pocket penetrometer value, unconfined compressive strength, TSF
- w%: Moisture/water content, %
- LL: Liquid Limit, %
- PL: Plastic Limit, %
- PI: Plasticity Index = (LL-PL), %
- DD: Dry unit weight, pcf
- ▼, ▼, ▼ Apparent groundwater level at time noted

RELATIVE DENSITY OF COARSE-GRAINED SOILS ANGULARITY OF COARSE-GRAINED PARTICLES

<u>Relative Density</u>	<u>N - Blows/foot</u>
Very Loose	0 - 4
Loose	4 - 10
Medium Dense	10 - 30
Dense	30 - 50
Very Dense	50 - 80
Extremely Dense	80+

<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
Angular:	Particles have sharp edges and relatively plane sides with unpolished surfaces
Subangular:	Particles are similar to angular description, but have rounded edges
Subrounded:	Particles have nearly plane sides, but have well-rounded corners and edges
Rounded:	Particles have smoothly curved sides and no edges

GRAIN-SIZE TERMINOLOGY

<u>Component</u>	<u>Size Range</u>
Boulders:	Over 300 mm (>12 in.)
Cobbles:	75 mm to 300 mm (3 in. to 12 in.)
Coarse-Grained Gravel:	19 mm to 75 mm (¾ in. to 3 in.)
Fine-Grained Gravel:	4.75 mm to 19 mm (No.4 to ¾ in.)
Coarse-Grained Sand:	2 mm to 4.75 mm (No.10 to No.4)
Medium-Grained Sand:	0.42 mm to 2 mm (No.40 to No.10)
Fine-Grained Sand:	0.075 mm to 0.42 mm (No. 200 to No.40)
Silt:	0.005 mm to 0.075 mm
Clay:	<0.005 mm

PARTICLE SHAPE

<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
Flat:	Particles with width/thickness ratio > 3
Elongated:	Particles with length/width ratio > 3
Flat & Elongated:	Particles meet criteria for both flat and elongated

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF FINES

<u>Descriptive Term</u>	<u>% Dry Weight</u>
Trace:	< 5%
With:	5% to 12%
Modifier:	>12%



GENERAL NOTES

(Continued)

CONSISTENCY OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS

<u>Q_u - TSF</u>	<u>N - Blows/foot</u>	<u>Consistency</u>
0 - 0.25	0 - 2	Very Soft
0.25 - 0.50	2 - 4	Soft
0.50 - 1.00	4 - 8	Firm (Medium Stiff)
1.00 - 2.00	8 - 15	Stiff
2.00 - 4.00	15 - 30	Very Stiff
4.00 - 8.00	30 - 50	Hard
8.00+	50+	Very Hard

MOISTURE CONDITION DESCRIPTION

<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
Dry:	Absence of moisture, dusty, dry to the touch
Moist:	Damp but no visible water
Wet:	Visible free water, usually soil is below water table

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF SAND AND GRAVEL

<u>Descriptive Term</u>	<u>% Dry Weight</u>
Trace:	< 15%
With:	15% to 30%
Modifier:	>30%

STRUCTURE DESCRIPTION

<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
Stratified:	Alternating layers of varying material or color with layers at least ¼-inch (6 mm) thick	Blocky:	Cohesive soil that can be broken down into small angular lumps which resist further breakdown
Laminated:	Alternating layers of varying material or color with layers less than ¼-inch (6 mm) thick	Lensed:	Inclusion of small pockets of different soils
Fissured:	Breaks along definite planes of fracture with little resistance to fracturing	Layer:	Inclusion greater than 3 inches thick (75 mm)
Slickensided:	Fracture planes appear polished or glossy, sometimes striated	Seam:	Inclusion 1/8-inch to 3 inches (3 to 75 mm) thick extending through the sample
		Parting:	Inclusion less than 1/8-inch (3 mm) thick

SCALE OF RELATIVE ROCK HARDNESS

<u>Q_u - TSF</u>	<u>Consistency</u>
2.5 - 10	Extremely Soft
10 - 50	Very Soft
50 - 250	Soft
250 - 525	Medium Hard
525 - 1,050	Moderately Hard
1,050 - 2,600	Hard
>2,600	Very Hard

ROCK BEDDING THICKNESSES

<u>Description</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
Very Thick Bedded	Greater than 3-foot (>1.0 m)
Thick Bedded	1-foot to 3-foot (0.3 m to 1.0 m)
Medium Bedded	4-inch to 1-foot (0.1 m to 0.3 m)
Thin Bedded	1¼-inch to 4-inch (30 mm to 100 mm)
Very Thin Bedded	½-inch to 1¼-inch (10 mm to 30 mm)
Thickly Laminated	1/8-inch to ½-inch (3 mm to 10 mm)
Thinly Laminated	1/8-inch or less "paper thin" (<3 mm)

ROCK VOIDS

<u>Voids</u>	<u>Void Diameter</u>
Pit	<6 mm (<0.25 in)
Vug	6 mm to 50 mm (0.25 in to 2 in)
Cavity	50 mm to 600 mm (2 in to 24 in)
Cave	>600 mm (>24 in)

GRAIN-SIZED TERMINOLOGY

(Typically Sedimentary Rock)

<u>Component</u>	<u>Size Range</u>
Very Coarse Grained	>4.76 mm
Coarse Grained	2.0 mm - 4.76 mm
Medium Grained	0.42 mm - 2.0 mm
Fine Grained	0.075 mm - 0.42 mm
Very Fine Grained	<0.075 mm

ROCK QUALITY DESCRIPTION



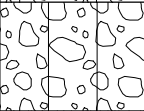
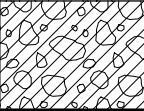
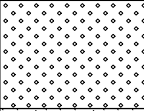
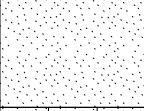
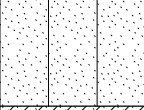
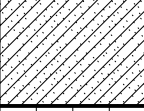
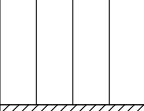
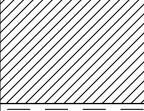
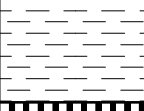
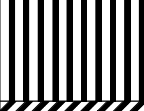

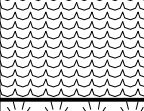


<u>Rock Mass Description</u>	<u>RQD Value</u>
Excellent	90 -100
Good	75 - 90
Fair	50 - 75
Poor	25 -50
Very Poor	Less than 25

DEGREE OF WEATHERING

Slightly Weathered:	Rock generally fresh, joints stained and discoloration extends into rock up to 25 mm (1 in), open joints may contain clay, core rings under hammer impact.
Weathered:	Rock mass is decomposed 50% or less, significant portions of the rock show discoloration and weathering effects, cores cannot be broken by hand or scraped by knife.
Highly Weathered:	Rock mass is more than 50% decomposed, complete discoloration of rock fabric, core may be extremely broken and gives clunk sound when struck by hammer, may be shaved with a knife.

SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART

NOTE: DUAL SYMBOLS ARE USED TO INDICATE BORDERLINE SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

MAJOR DIVISIONS			SYMBOLS		TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS	
			GRAPH	LETTER		
<p>COARSE GRAINED SOILS</p> <p>MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS LARGER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE</p>	<p>GRAVEL AND GRAVELLY SOILS</p> <p>(LITTLE OR NO FINES)</p>	CLEAN GRAVELS		GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
		(LITTLE OR NO FINES)		GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
		GRAVELS WITH FINES		GM	SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - SILT MIXTURES	
	<p>MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO. 4 SIEVE</p> <p>(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)</p>	GRAVELS WITH FINES		GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL - SAND - CLAY MIXTURES	
		(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		SW	WELL-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
		CLEAN SANDS		SP	POORLY-GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SAND, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
	<p>SAND AND SANDY SOILS</p> <p>(LITTLE OR NO FINES)</p>	CLEAN SANDS		SM	SILTY SANDS, SAND - SILT MIXTURES	
		(LITTLE OR NO FINES)		SC	CLAYEY SANDS, SAND - CLAY MIXTURES	
		<p>MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION PASSING ON NO. 4 SIEVE</p> <p>(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)</p>	SANDS WITH FINES		ML	INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS, ROCK FLOUR, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS OR CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY
			(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS
<p>FINE GRAINED SOILS</p> <p>MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL IS SMALLER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE</p>	<p>SILTS AND CLAYS</p> <p>LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 50</p>	(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		OL	ORGANIC SILTS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY	
		SANDS WITH FINES		MH	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SAND OR SILTY SOILS	
		(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		CH	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY	
	<p>SILTS AND CLAYS</p> <p>LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50</p>	(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		OH	ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS	
		SANDS WITH FINES		PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS	
		(APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES)		PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS	
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS				PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS	



LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAM AND PROCEDURES

Soil samples obtained during the field explorations were examined in our laboratory. The physical characteristics of the samples were noted, and the field classifications were modified, where necessary. Representative samples were selected during the course of the examination for further testing.

- **Moisture Content**

Natural moisture content determinations were made on selected soil samples in general accordance with ASTM D2216. The natural moisture content is defined as the ratio of the weight of water to the dry weight of soil, expressed as a percentage. Results are shown on the exploration logs.

- **Visual-Manual Classification**

The soil samples were classified in general accordance with guidelines presented in ASTM D2487. Certain terminology incorporating current local engineering practice, as provided in the Soil Classification Chart, is included with, or in lieu of, ASTM terminology. The term which best described the major portion of the sample was used in determining the soil type (i.e., gravel, sand, silt or clay). Results are shown on the exploration logs.

- **Sieve Analysis**

The determination of the amount of material finer than the U.S. Standard No. 200 (75- μ m) sieve was made on selected soil sample in general accordance with ASTM D1140. In general, the sample was dried in an oven and then washed with water over the No. 200 sieve. The mass retained on the No. 200 sieve was dried in an oven, and the dry weight recorded. Results from this test procedure assist in determining the fraction, by weight, of coarse-grained and fine-grained soils in the sample. Results are shown on the exploration logs.

The determination of the gradation curve of the coarse-grained material was made on selected soil samples in general accordance with ASTM D6913. In general, the oven dried mass retained on the No. 200 sieve is passed over progressively smaller sieve openings, by agitating the sieves by hand or by a mechanical apparatus. The mass retained on each sieve is recorded as a fraction of the total sample, including the percent passing the No. 200 sieve. Results are shown on the Grain Size Analyses below.

- **Atterberg Limits**

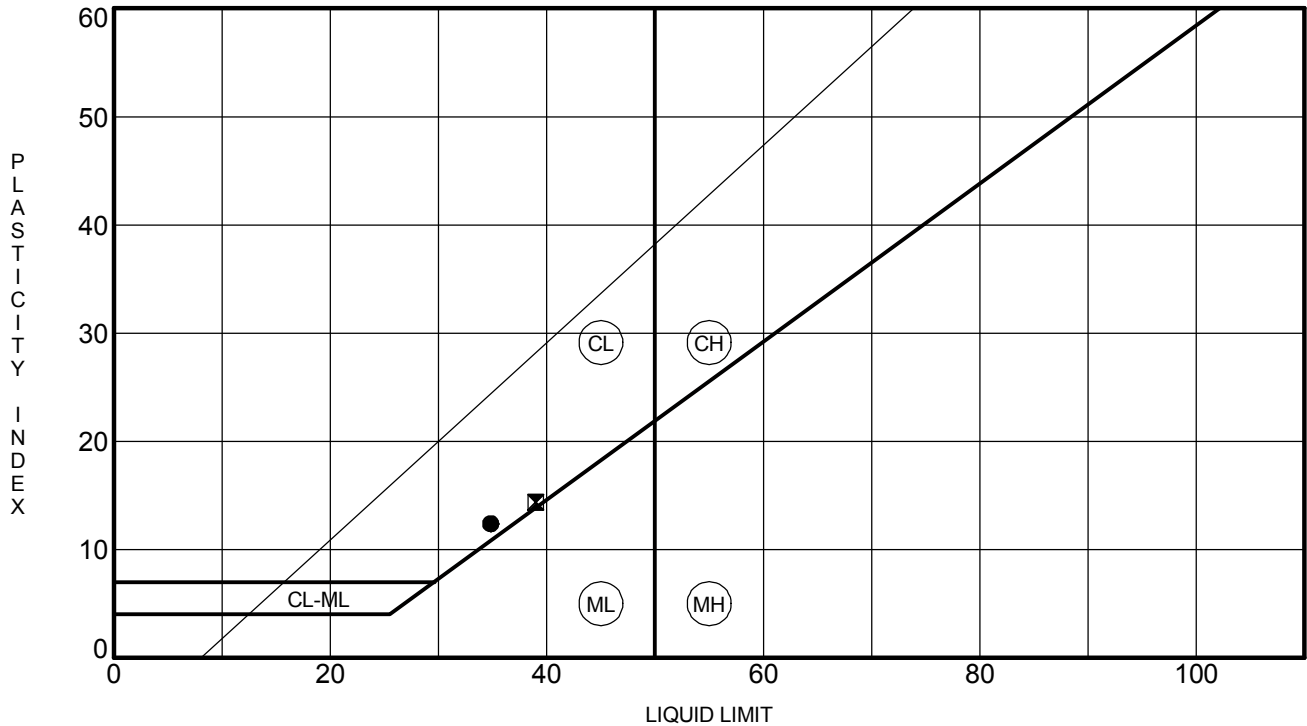
The Atterberg Limits are defined by the liquid limit (LL) and plastic limit (PL) states of a given soil. These tests are performed in general accordance with ASTM D4318. These limits are used to determine the moisture content limits where the soil characteristics change from behaving more like a fluid on the liquid limit end to where the soil behaves more like individual soil particles on the plastic limit end. The plasticity index (PI) is the difference between the liquid limit and the plastic limit. The plasticity index is used in conjunction with the liquid limit to assess if the material will behave like a silt or clay.



- **Fines Content**

Fines content testing is performed in general accordance with guidelines presented in ASTM D1140, Standard Test Methods for Determining the Amount of Material Finer than 75- μ m (No. 200) Sieve in Soils by Washing. The fines content is the fraction of soil that passes the U.S. Standard Number 200 Sieve. This sieve differentiates fines (silt and clay) from fine sand. Soil material that remains on the 200 sieve is sand. Material that passes the sieve is fines. The test is used to refine soil type



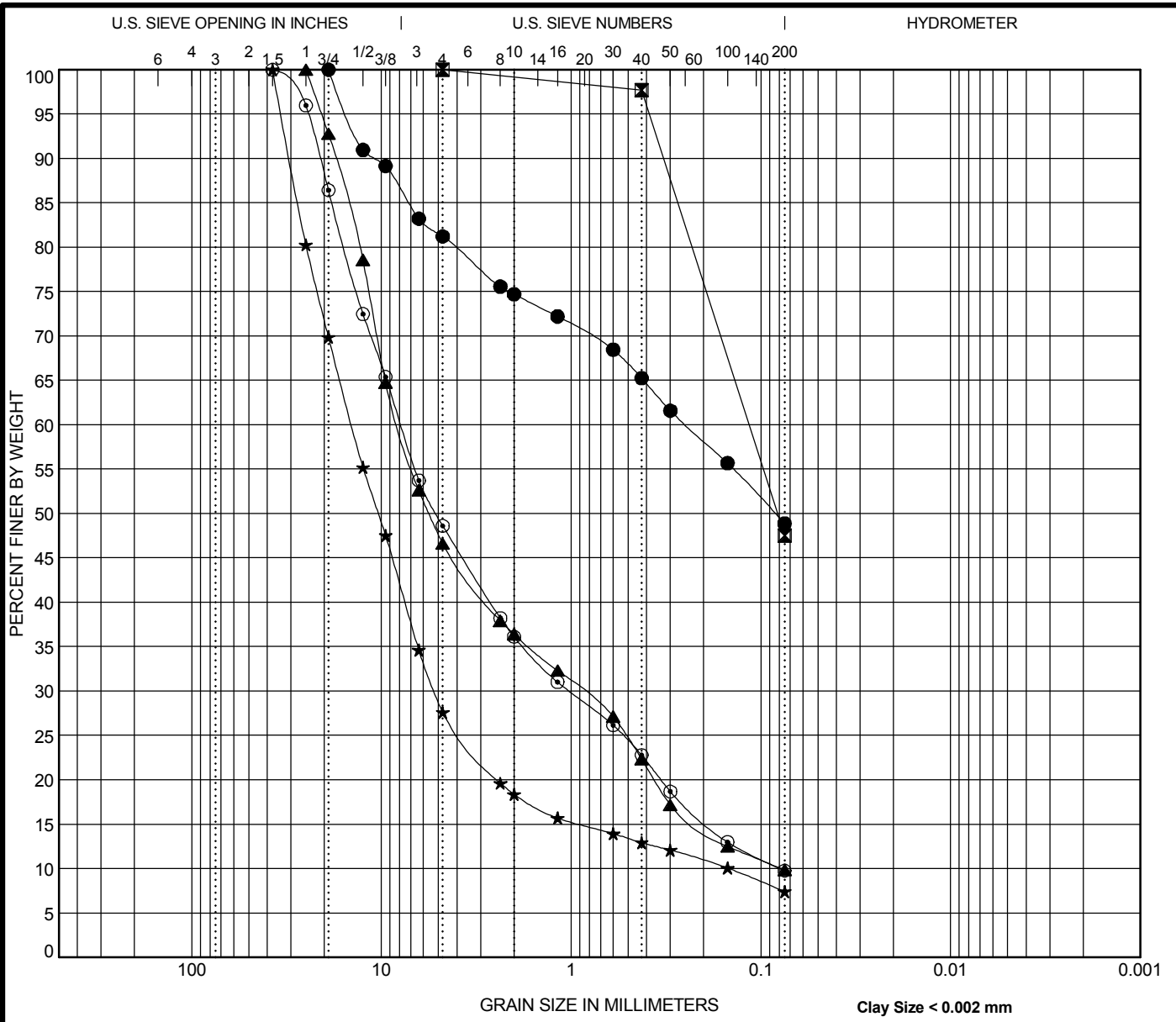


Boring	Depth (ft)	LL	PL	PI	Fines	Classification (*Visual)
● B01	0.5	35	22	13	48.9	Lean Clay
☒ B02	2.5	39	25	14	68.5	Lean Clay

intertek
psi
 Professional Service Industries, Inc.
 6032 N. Cutter Circle, Suite 480
 Portland, OR 97219
 Telephone: (503) 289-1778
 Fax: (503) 289-1918

ATTERBERG LIMIT RESULTS

PSI Job No.: 07041531
 Project: Kinder Morgan Terminal
 Location: 1765 Prairie Road
 Eugene



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

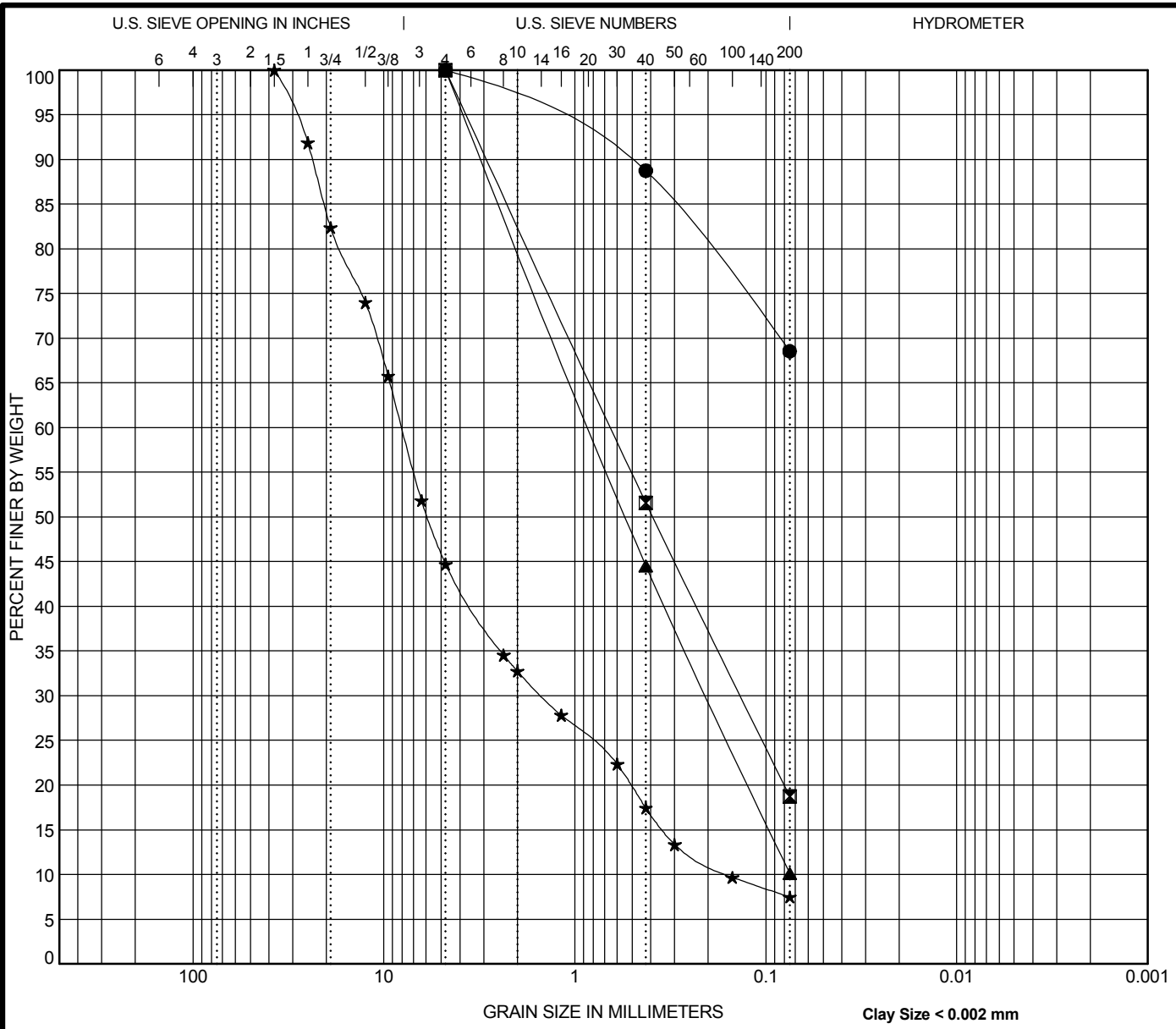
Specimen Identification		Classification					LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
●	B01 0.5						35	22	13		
■	B01 5.0										
▲	B01 10.0									1.21	103.74
★	B01 15.0									12.97	96.84
⊙	B01 25.0									1.69	99.78
Specimen Identification		D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay		
●	B01 0.5	19	0.249			18.8	32.3	48.9			
■	B01 5.0	4.75	0.115			0.0	52.5	47.5			
▲	B01 10.0	25	8.115	0.875	0.078	53.4	36.8	9.8			
★	B01 15.0	37.5	14.337	5.247	0.148	72.4	20.2	7.4			
⊙	B01 25.0	37.5	7.889	1.026	0.079	51.4	38.8	9.8			



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GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Project: Kinder Morgan Terminal
 PSI Job No.: 07041531
 Location: 1765 Prairie Road
 Eugene



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

Specimen Identification	Classification	LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
● B02 2.5		39	25	14		
⊠ B02 7.5						
▲ B02 10.0					0.67	11.16
★ B02 30.0					1.73	50.32

Specimen Identification	D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
● B02 2.5	4.75				0.0	31.5	68.5	
⊠ B02 7.5	4.75	0.646	0.136		0.0	81.3	18.7	
▲ B02 10.0	4.75	0.833	0.204		0.0	89.9	10.1	
★ B02 30.0	37.5	8.041	1.49	0.16	55.3	37.2	7.5	



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GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Project: Kinder Morgan Terminal
 PSI Job No.: 07041531
 Location: 1765 Prairie Road
 Eugene

August 30, 2019

Mr. Pat Carroll
Norwest Engineering Inc.
4110 NW 122nd Avenue, Suite 207
Portland, Oregon 97230

**RE: GEOTECHNICAL FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION
KINDER MORGAN EUGENE TERMINAL – VCU FOUNDATION
1765 PRAIRIE ROAD EUGENE, OREGON
BRANCH ENGINEERING INC. PROJECT NO. 19-346**

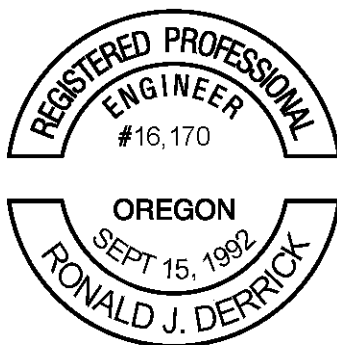
Pursuant to your request, Branch Engineering Inc. (BEI) performed a geotechnical engineering investigation at the subject site referenced above for the proposed construction of a new Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU) foundation and tower enclosure.

This report is intended to present field investigation findings and site research to assess the feasibility of the proposed site development from a geotechnical engineering perspective and provide pertinent geotechnical recommendations for design and construction.

The accompanying report presents the results of our site research, field exploration and testing, data analyses, and our conclusions and recommended geotechnical design parameters for the project. Based on the results of our study, no geotechnical/geologic hazards were identified at the site and the site is suitable for the planned development, provided that the recommendations of this report are implemented in the design and construction of the project.

Sincerely,

Branch Engineering Inc.



EXPIRES: 12/31/2019

Ronald J. Derrick, P.E., G.E.
Principal Geotechnical Engineer

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FIGURE 1 – Site Map

APPENDIX A – Boring Log Summaries, Well Logs & Soil Survey

APPENDIX B – Geotechnical Specifications

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The subject site is located at latitude 44.093585° north and longitude 123.155638° west within the Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal at 1765 Prairie Road in Eugene, Oregon. The site consists of an area of the terminal complex, along the eastern boundary of the property where a new foundation to support a Vapor Combustion Unit and tower enclosure is proposed.

This report presents the results and findings of Branch Engineering, Inc. (BEI) field observations, testing, and research for the subject site. Our investigation included the evaluation of the subsurface conditions at the site to provide geotechnical recommendations for the design and construction of the foundation.

1.1 Project and Site Description

Our understanding of the project is that a new foundation slab will be constructed near the location of our subsurface investigation to support a new Vapor Combustion Unit and tower enclosure. The foundation loads are expected to be approximately 30-kips and uplift from wind loads is expected to contribute to foundation loads as well. BEI is not aware of any additional proposed site improvements at this time.

The site topography is relatively flat with the ground surface covered with gravel. Spill containment berms, or dikes are present to the south and north of the proposed work area, surrounding fuel tanks. The site is bordered to the east by Union Pacific railroad tracks and is surrounded by Kinder Morgan facilities to the north, west, and south. Industrial properties and land use are present in the area of the site accessed by Prairie Road.

1.2 Scope of Work

Our scope of work included a site visit and subsurface investigation on August 12, 2019 following required safety training for all personnel visiting the site. Prior to any subsurface work the work area was cleared for any existing utilities by ground penetrating radar operated by GPR Data. Two exploratory hand auger borings were advanced to approximately 4-feet below ground surface (BGS) before switching to a truck mounted GeoProbe to advance the holes to a maximum depth of 20-feet BGS. Static water levels were measured in one of the borings before the holes were filled with bentonite chips and abandoned.

The soil was visually classified in accordance with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM) Method D-2488, representative soil samples were collected for laboratory in-situ moisture content, and Free Swell (IS 2720) testing. A Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) equipped with Vane Shear tip was used to evaluate the consistency of the site soil. The DCP testing consists of a graduated steel rod driven into the soil by dropping a 35-lb slide hammer a vertical distance of 18-inches and recording blow counts. Torque readings using the Vane Shear tip were recorded to measure soil shear strength.

Field log summaries of the site exploratory borings, including field test results are presented in Appendix A. Also included in Appendix A are copies of nearby well logs from the Oregon Department of Water Resources on-line database, and the soil survey mapping of the site.

1.3 Site Information Resources

The following site investigation activities were performed and literature resources were reviewed for pertinent site information:

- Review of the United States Department of the Interior Geological Survey (USGS) 2014 Eugene West Quadrangle Map.
- Two exploratory borings were advanced on site at the approximate locations shown on Figure-1.
- Review of the Lane County area Web Soil Survey, United States Department of Agricultural (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), see Appendix A.
- Review of the USGS Geologic Map of Oregon, (USGS 1991, Walker & MacLeod) and Oregon Department of Geologic and Mineral Resources (DOGAMI) open file report O-10-03, Geologic Map of the Southern Willamette Valley, 2010.
- Review of Oregon Department of Water Resources Well Logs from nearby locations, see Appendix A.
- Review of DOGAMI online hazard viewer for the subject site vicinity.

2.0 SITE SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The analyses, conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based on site conditions as they presently exist and assume the exploratory borings, presented in Appendix A, are representative of the subsurface conditions throughout the site. If, during construction, subsurface conditions differ from those encountered in the exploratory borings; BEI requests that we be informed to review the site conditions and adjust our recommendations, if necessary.

2.1 Site Soils

The NRCS Web Soil Survey maps one soil unit present in the area of the proposed work, Malabon silty clay loam which is described as well drained alluvial silty clay. The soil description is consistent with our field observations.

In the exploratory borings, hand tools were used to remove gravel fill placed over the site soil and the upper fine grain soil until underlying rounded gravel deposits were encountered. Approximately 12-inches to 16-inches of crushed rock fill was observed overlying moist, brown silty clay. Trace fine grain sand content was observed in the silty clay which increased with depth.

At a depth of 48-inches in B-1 and 50-inches in B-2 sandy, rounded gravel alluvial deposits were encountered and the hand auger was met with refusal. The GeoProbe was used to advance the borings to 20-feet BGS in B-1 and 15-feet BGS in B-2. In both borings sandy rounded gravel was observed throughout the portion of the boring underneath the fine grain alluvial soil.

2.2 Soil Shrink/Swell Potential

Representative samples of the subsurface site materials were collected and tested for In-Situ Moisture Content and Free Swell (IS 2720) potential by air drying a pulverized sample and rehydrating in a graduated column. Free Swell test results showed 40% to 45% shrink/swell potential from samples of the silty clay overlying the alluvial gravel deposits. These results are considered to be moderate. In-Situ moisture content of the site soil ranged from 32.3% to 33.0%.

2.3 Ground Water

Groundwater was encountered in both borings with depth, and static water levels were measured at 12-feet BGS in boring B-1. Well logs, obtained from the Oregon Water Resources Department Well Report Query, from previous work on the site were reviewed and static water levels were reported between 3-feet and 8-feet BGS. Perched lenses of water may be present above the gravel deposits and may be responsible for the reported shallow groundwater measurements in the well logs. A pond, which is likely a former borrow pit is present approximately 0.5-miles south southwest of the site and water levels can be observed varying seasonally.

We expect that ground water levels (from the regional water table or perched lenses) will fluctuate with the seasons and should be expected to be highest during the late winter and spring months when rainstorms are more intense and frequent, and soils are near saturation. The presence of ground water is not expected to impact the proposed development, groundwater may be encountered in excavations but impacts can be mitigated by implementing dewatering measures during construction.

3.0 GEOLOGIC SETTING

The following sections described the regional and local site geology. Our field findings are consistent with the geologic mapping of the site area by the Oregon Department of Geology and Mineral Industries.

3.1 Regional Geology

The subject site lies within the southern portion of the Willamette Valley, east of the Coast Range and west of the Cascade Mountains Provinces. In Oregon, the Willamette Valley is an elongate basin which narrows at either end before pinching out. The basin is approximately 130 miles long and 40 miles wide. The valley is drained by the Willamette River and drops from an elevation of approximately 400 feet at Eugene to near sea level at the northern end of the basin where the Willamette River drains into the Columbia River Basin.

The Willamette River Valley in the area of the subject site is believed to be underlain by undifferentiated sedimentary rock, tuffs and basalt from the Miocene and Oligocene epochs (approximately 15 to 35 million years ago).

Deposits of silt and clay from fluvial and lacustrine environments covered the bedrock to various depths during the presence of low energy streams and lakes in the mid-Willamette Valley. Subsequent compression forces and uplifting of the Cascade and Coast Range Mountains depressed the Willamette River Valley.

The rapid uplift of the Cascade and Coast Range mountains steepened stream gradients causing increased erosion of the mountains and resulting deposition of thick gravel layers incised within the fluvial and lacustrine deposits.

Approximately 13,500 years ago the Willamette Valley was cyclically flooded by catastrophic breaks in the ice dams of Lake Missoula. These flood events filled the valley to an elevation of 350 to 400-feet above sea level before retreating, causing sequences of upward fining deposits of silt and clay that may or may not still be present in areas depending on erosion by subsequent creek and river actions. (Orr and Orr, 2012)

3.2 Site Geology

The O-10-03 Digital Geologic Map of the Southern Willamette Valley (Open-File Report DOGAMI, 2010) maps the site geologic unit as Terrace and Fan Deposits (Quaternary) which is described as deeply dissected unconsolidated to semi-consolidated deposits of gravel, sand, silt, and clay that form upper alluvial terraces along the rivers and streams that drain the Cascades. The mapped geologic description of the site geology is consistent with our observations of alluvial fine grain soil overlying gravel deposits.

3.3 Site Stability and Geologic Hazards

Per Section 1803.5.11 of the 2014 Oregon Structural Specialty code potential geologic and seismic hazards were evaluated as part of this geotechnical investigation:

1. Slope Instability: The site is relative flat with no slopes present on, above, or below the site that could impact the site due to slope instability or landslide activity.
2. Liquefaction: No loose, or saturated sands soil that could produce liquefaction during seismic events was encountered in the exploratory borings.
3. Total and Differential Settlement: Provided the recommendations in this report are implemented in the design and construction of the proposed development the total and differential settlement is not expected to exceed 1/2” and 1/4” respectively.
4. Surface Displacement due to faulting or seismically induced lateral spreading or lateral flow: The nearest mapped quaternary faults are approximately 4-miles southwest of the site and 15-miles east of the site. No slopes consisting of material susceptible to seismically induced lateral spread are present in the area of the proposed construction. The risk of surface displacement due to faulting or seismically induced lateral spreading or lateral flow is low.

3.4 Seismic Site Classification

Based on the soil properties encountered in our site pits and on-site well log information, Site Class C Very Dense Soil and Soft Rock (Table 20.1-1 ASCE 7) is recommended for design of site structures provided the recommendations contained in this report are implemented in the design and construction of the project.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on our field observations, subsurface explorations, and data analyses, we conclude that the site is geologic and geotechnically suitable for the proposed development provided that the recommendations of this report are incorporated into the design and construction of the project. Our investigation did not reveal any specific site features or subsurface conditions that would impede the proposed design and construction of the project.

5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

The following sections present site-specific recommendations for site preparation, drainage, foundations, utility excavations, and slab design. General material and construction specifications for the items discussed herein are provided in Appendix B.

The subsurface conditions observed in our site investigation are consistent; however, the test pits only represent a very small portion of the site. Should soft or unsuitable soils extend to a depth greater than that described herein, or areas of distinct soil variation be discovered, this office shall be notified to perform site observation and additional excavation may be required.

5.1 Site Preparation and Foundation Subgrade Requirements

The following recommendations are for earthwork in the building foundation areas, roadways, and parking areas. Earthwork shall be performed in general accordance with the standard of practice as described in Appendix J of the 2014 Oregon Structural Specialty Code and as specified in this report.

All areas intended to directly or laterally support structures or roadways shall be stripped of vegetation, organic soil, unsuitable fill, and/or other deleterious material. These strippings shall be removed from the site or reserved for use in landscaping or non-structural areas. The subgrade soils are moisture sensitive and will soften with prolonged exposure to moisture. Recommended subgrade preparation is as follows:

Foundation Subgrade Preparation

In both exploratory borings sandy rounded gravel deposits were encountered less than 4.5-feet BGS. During our field exploration work ground penetrating radar and on-site utility locates only showed one electrical line present in the work area. Due to the potential of consolidation under loads of the silty clay material overlying the rounded gravels we recommend that in areas intended to support the proposed foundation slab the fine grain silty clay is removed to expose the gravel deposits. Compacted aggregate with a minimum thickness of 12-inches shall be placed on the rounded gravel subgrade material. Additional compacted aggregate may be placed if required to raise the elevation of the compacted aggregate to the bottom of footing design elevation. Placement of the compacted aggregate shall extend outward from the outer edges of foundation footings a horizontal distance equivalent to the height of the compacted aggregate.

A site visit by the geotechnical engineer or designated representative during excavation to the rounded gravel subgrade material is recommended prior to the placement of compacted aggregate to confirm the suitability of the subgrade soil.

5.2 Engineered Fill Recommendations

All engineered fill placed on the site shall consist of homogenous material and shall meet the following recommendations. It is our understanding that fill may be placed on portions of the site which may result in a significant quantity of material imported to the site.

- Fill placement areas shall be stripped of organic material and soft soil, and subgrade approved by the Geotechnical Engineer prior to the placement of fill materials. Sloped areas shall be benched with horizontal areas cut level prior to fill placement.
- Prior to placement, fill material shall be approved by the Geotechnical Engineer. Acceptable fill shall be free of organics or other deleterious materials. The clay soil present on the site is not acceptable for use as engineered fill.
- The fill shall be moisture conditioned within 2% +/- of optimum moisture content and compacted in lifts with loose lift thickness not exceeding 8- inches with appropriate equipment for the fill material.
- Periodic visits to the site to verify lift thickness, source material, and compaction efforts shall be conducted by the Geotechnical Engineer or designated representative and documented.
- The recommended compaction level for engineered fill is 95% of ASHTO T-180/ASTM 1557-D (modified Proctor) unless otherwise specified. Compaction shall be measured by testing with nuclear densometer ASTM D-6938, or D-1556 sand cone method. If compaction testing by nuclear densometer is not possible due to the nature of the approved fill material, proof rolling with a fully loaded 10 CY dump truck observed by the Geotechnical Engineer or designated representative shall be conducted.

5.3 Soil Bearing Capacity and Settlement

Following subgrade preparation as described above and the placement of a minimum of 12-inches of compacted aggregate on the gravel deposits an allowable bearing capacity of 3,000 psf may be used. The bearing capacity may be increased by 1/3 for short term loads such as wind and seismic.

Estimated total and differential settlement for foundations bearing compacted aggregate on the gravel deposits is not expected to exceed 1/2" and 1/4" respectively. The removal of the fine grain soil overlying the gravel is recommended due to the potential for settlement in excess of the amounts described above, due to the potential of eccentric loading. The seismic site classification also reflects the removal of the fine grain soil with the proposed foundation loads transferred to the underlying gravel deposits.

5.4 Lateral Earth Pressures and Friction Coefficient

Lateral earth pressures and friction coefficients are given below and assume no hydrostatic pressure or surcharge loads are present. Any wall foundations should bear on a leveling course of compacted aggregate 12-inches in thickness placed on the rounded gravel deposits with areas behind wall backfilled with free draining angular rock.

Table-1 Lateral Earth Pressures

Material	Passive Earth Pressure (Kp)	Active Earth Pressure (Ka)	At-Rest Earth Pressure (Ko)
Rounded Gravel Deposits	390 pcf	30 pcf	50 pcf
Silty Clay Soil	245 pcf	45 pcf	65 pcf

A coefficient of friction of 0.45 may be used for concrete poured on a minimum of 12-inches of compacted aggregate.

5.5 Drainage

Design and construction of a site drainage system is not expected to be required for the proposed construction due to the relatively flat topography surrounding the site and the pervious site surface of crushed rock which does not produce a large amount of surface runoff. However, we do recommend that the ground surface near the perimeter of the proposed foundation slab be graded to slope away from the foundation and water not be allowed to pond adjacent to new foundations.

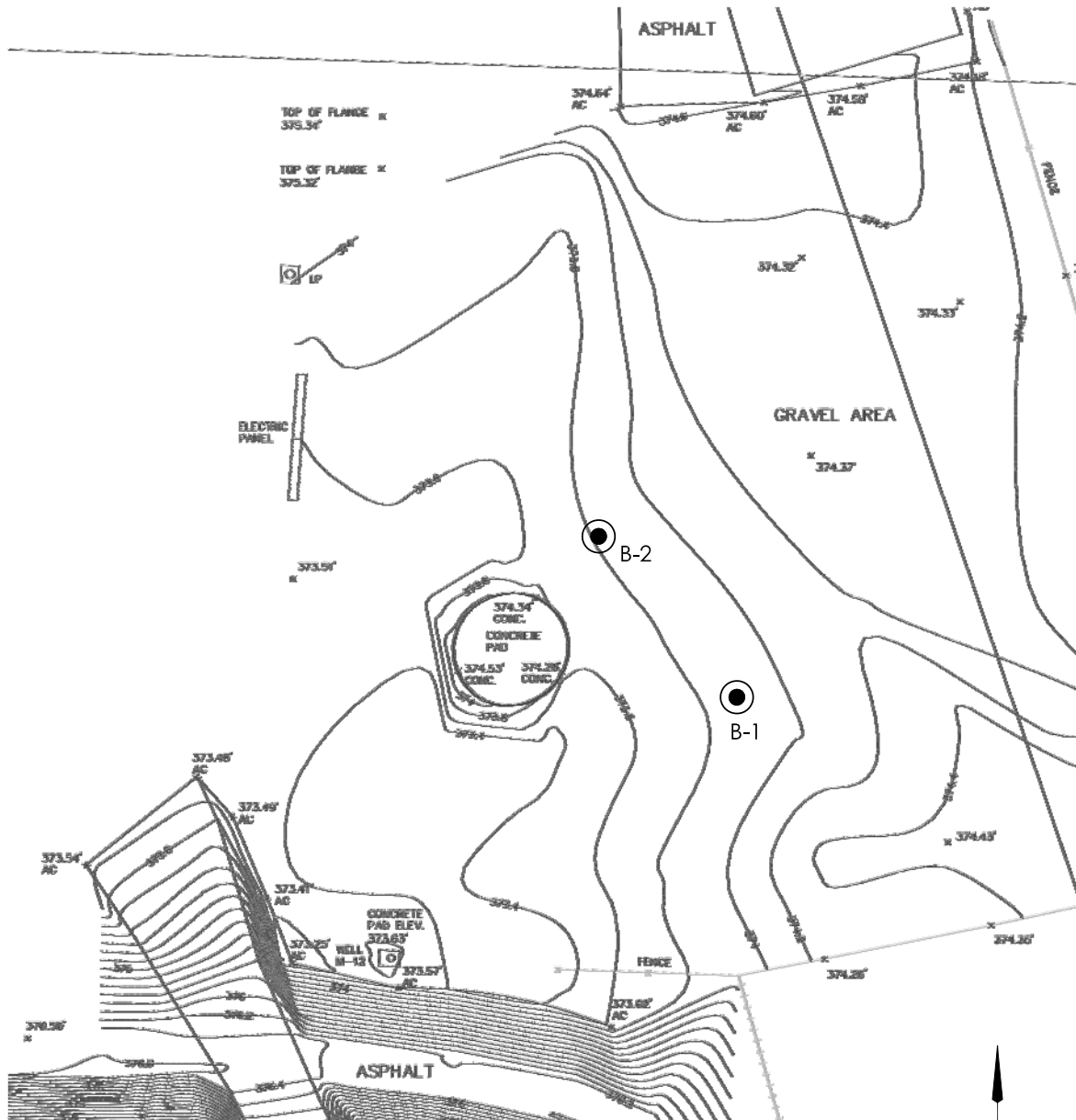
5.6 Wet Weather/Dry Weather Construction Practices

The site material is moisture sensitive and will soften with exposure to precipitation. BEI recommends that foundation subgrade preparation and general site earthwork be performed during the dry season, generally May through October if possible. Construction during the wet season may require special drainage considerations, such as covering of excavations, or pumping to mitigate standing water in footing excavations, and/or over-excavation of soft soils. The site soil should not be left exposed to prolonged precipitation.

6.0 REPORT LIMITATIONS

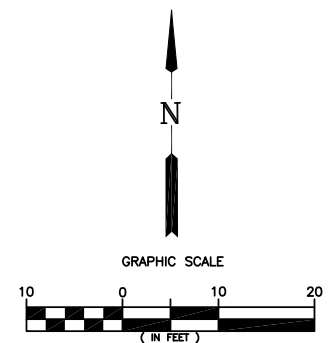
This report has presented BEI's site observations and research, subsurface explorations, geotechnical engineering analyses, and recommendations for the proposed site development. The conclusions in this report are based on the conditions described in this report and are intended for the exclusive use of Kinder Morgan and their representatives for use in design and construction of the development described herein. The analysis and recommendations may not be suitable for other structures or purposes.

Services performed by the geotechnical engineer for this project have been conducted with the level of care and skill exercised by other current geotechnical professionals in this area. No warranty is herein expressed or implied. The conclusions in this report are based on the site conditions as they currently exist and it is assumed that the limited site locations that were physically investigated generally represent the subsurface conditions at the site. Should site development or site conditions change, or if a substantial amount of time goes by between our site investigation and site development, we reserve the right to review this report for its applicability. If you have any questions regarding the contents of this report please contact our office.



LEGEND

- B-1 INDICATES APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF EXPLORATORY HAND AUGER/GEOPROBE HOLE



SCALE: 1:20 (8.5"x11")

SITE MAP - KINDER MORGAN EUGENE TERMINAL VCU

1765 PRAIRIE ROAD, EUGENE, OREGON

FIGURE-1

8-12-2019

PROJECT NO. 19-346

APPENDIX A

**Boring Log Summaries, Well Logs, and NRCS
Soil Survey**





DYNAMIC VANE SHEAR LOG

PROJECT NUMBER: 19-346
 DATE STARTED: 08-12-2019
 DATE COMPLETED: 08-12-2019

HOLE #: VS-1
 CREW: MWR
 PROJECT: Kinder Morgan VCU
 ADDRESS: 1765 Prarie Road
 LOCATION: Eugene, Oregon

SURFACE ELEVATION: 374'
 WATER ON COMPLETION: No
 HAMMER WEIGHT: 35 lbs.
 CONE AREA: 10 sq. cm

DEPTH	BLOWS PER 10 cm	RESISTANCE Kg/cm ²	GRAPH OF CONE RESISTANCE				N'	COHESIVE SOIL CONSISTENCY	TORQUE ft.-lbs.	SHEAR psf
			0	50	100	150				
1 ft										
2 ft	5	17.6	•••••			5	MEDIUM STIFF			
	10	35.3	••••••••			10	STIFF			
	13	45.8	••••••••••			13	STIFF	30	3300	
3 ft	11	38.8	••••••••			11	STIFF			
1 m										
4 ft										
5 ft										
6 ft										
2 m										
7 ft										
8 ft										
9 ft										
3 m										
10 ft										
11 ft										
12 ft										
4 m										
13 ft										



DYNAMIC VANE SHEAR LOG

PROJECT NUMBER: 19-346
 DATE STARTED: 08-12-2019
 DATE COMPLETED: 08-12-2019

HOLE #: VS-2
 CREW: MWR
 PROJECT: Kinder Morgan VCU
 ADDRESS: 1765 Prairie Road
 LOCATION: Eugene, Oregon

SURFACE ELEVATION: 374'
 WATER ON COMPLETION: No
 HAMMER WEIGHT: 35 lbs.
 CONE AREA: 10 sq. cm

DEPTH	BLOWS PER 10 cm	RESISTANCE Kg/cm ²	GRAPH OF CONE RESISTANCE				N'	COHESIVE SOIL CONSISTENCY	TORQUE ft.-lbs.	SHEAR psf
			0	50	100	150				
		0.0								
1 ft										
2 ft	6	21.2	.....			6	MEDIUM STIFF		
	11	38.8	.....			11	STIFF	35	3850
3 ft	16	56.4	.....			16	VERY STIFF		
1 m	13	45.8	.....			13	STIFF	34	3740
4 ft										
5 ft										
6 ft										
2 m										
7 ft										
8 ft										
9 ft										
3 m										
10 ft										
11 ft										
12 ft										
4 m										
13 ft										

STATE OF OREGON
GEOTECHNICAL HOLE REPORT
(as required by OAR 690-240-035)

Lane
 54832

RECEIVED

JUN 22 1998

WATER RESOURCES DEPT.

(1) OWNER/PROJECT: Hole Number 4
 Name Altn. Sid Carr / Santa Fe PP Eugene Terminal
 Address 1765 Prairie Rd.
 City Eugene State OR Zip 97402

(9) LOCATION OF HOLE by legal description: SALEM, OREGON
 County Lane Latitude 44° Longitude 123°
 Township 17 S N or S Range 4 W E or W. WM.
 Section 15 SW 1/4 NW 1/4
 Tax Lot 4000 Lot _____ Block _____ Subdivision 2
 Street Address of Well (or nearest address)
1765 Prairie Rd. Eugene 97402

(2) TYPE OF WORK
 New Deepening Alteration (repair/recondition) Abandonment

(3) CONSTRUCTION:
 Rotary Air Hand Auger Hollow Stem Auger
 Rotary Mud Cable Tool Push Probe Other

(4) TYPE OF HOLE:
 Uncased Temporary Cased Permanent
 Uncased Permanent Slope Stability Other

(5) USE OF HOLE: Cathodic Anode Hole

(10) STATIC WATER LEVEL:
3' ft. below land surface. Date 6/4/98
 Artesian pressure _____ lb. per square inch. Date _____

(11) SUBSURFACE LOG:
 Ground Elevation _____

(6) BORE HOLE CONSTRUCTION:
 Special Construction approval Yes No Depth of Completed Hole 50' ft.

HOLE			SEAL			
Diameter	From	To	Material	From	To	Sacks or pounds
13"	0	50'	Loresco	50'	8'	21 bags
			Bentonite Clay	8'	2'	3 bags

Material Description	From	To	SWL
sandy Gravels	0'	19'	3'
Sandstone	19'	38'	3'
Cobbles, gravels + sand	38'	50'	3'

Backfill placed from 50' ft. to 8 ft. Material Loresco
 Filter Pack placed from _____ ft. to _____ ft. Size of pack _____

Date Started 6/4/98 Date Completed 6/4/98

(7) CASING/SCREEN:

	Diameter	From	To	Gauge	Material			
					Steel	Plastic	Welded	Threaded
Casing:					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Screen:					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
					<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Slot size _____

(12) ABANDONMENT LOG:

Material Description	From	To	Sacks or Pounds

Date started _____ Date Completed _____

(8) WELL TEST:
 Pump Bailer Air Flowing Artesian
 Permeability _____ Yield _____ GPM _____
 Conductivity _____ PH _____
 Temperature of water _____ °F/C Depth artesian flow found _____ ft.
 Was water analysis done? Yes No
 By whom? _____
 Depth of strata analyzed. From _____ ft. to _____ ft.
 Remarks: _____

Professional Certification
 (to be signed by a licensed water supply or monitoring well constructor, or registered geologist or civil engineer).
 I accept responsibility for the construction, alteration, or abandonment work performed during the construction dates reported above. All work performed during this time is in compliance with Oregon's geotechnical hole construction standards. This report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
 License or Registration Number 10045
 Signed [Signature] Date 6/4/98
 Affiliation CASCADE DRILLING, INC - ORE

THIS REPORT MUST BE SUBMITTED TO THE WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT WITHIN 30 DAYS OF COMPLETION OF WORK

ORIGINAL & FIRST COPY-WATER RESOURCES DEPARTMENT SECOND COPY-CONSTRUCTOR THIRD COPY-CUSTOMER

OR8090

GEOTECHNICAL HOLE REPORT

LANE 52313

Received date **5/2/1997**

(as required by OAR 690-240-035)

(1) OWNER/PROJECT

Name **PACIFIC PIPELIN SANTA FE
SANTA FE PACIFIC PIPELINE**
Street **1100 TOWN AND COUNTRY RD**
City **ORANGE** State **CA** Zip **92868**

Hole No. **9**
Co. Job No. **172**

(9) LOCATION OF HOLE By legal description

County _____ Lane **17.00 S** Latitude _____ Longitude _____
Township _____ Range **4.00 W**
Section **15 SW 1/4 NE 1/4**
Tax lot _____ Lot _____ Block _____ Subdivision _____

Legal desc:

Street Address of Well (or nearest address)

1765 PRAIRIE RD, EUGENE

MAP with location indentified must be attached

(2) TYPE OF WORK

- New Alter (Recondition) Alter (Repair)
 Deepening Abandonment

(3) CONSTRUCTION

- Rotary Air Hand Auger Hollow Stem Auger
 Rotary Mud Cable Tool Push Probe Other

(4) TYPE OF HOLE

- Uncased Temporary Cased Permanent
 Uncased Permanent Slope Stabilit Other

(5) USE OF HOLE

(6) BORE HOLE CONSTRUCTION

Special Standards Depth of completed well **12 ft.**

HOLE	Diameter	From	To
	1.50	0	12

SEAL	From	To	Material	Amount	Seal Grout Weight	Units
	0	12	BE	5		P

Backfill placed from _____ ft. TO _____ ft. Material _____
Filter pack placed from _____ ft. TO _____ ft. Size _____ in.

(10) STATIC WATER LEVEL

8.2 Ft. below land surface. Date **4/17/1997**
Artesian Pressure _____ lb/sq. in. Date _____

(11) SUBSURFACE LOG

Ground Elevation _____ ft.

Material	From	To	SWL
SANDY GRAVEL	0	12	

Date started **4/17/1997** Completed **4/17/1997**

(7) CASING/SCREEN

Screen

(12) ABANDONMENT LOG

Date started _____ Completed _____

(8) WELL TEST

Permeability _____ Yield _____ GPM
Conductivity _____ PH _____
Temperature of water **52** °F/C Depth artesian flow found _____ ft.

Was water analysis done?

By Whom? **HART CROWSER**

Depth of strata to be analyzed. From _____ ft. to _____ ft.

Remarks _____

Name of supervising Geologist/Engineer _____

Professional Certification

(to be signed by a licensed water supply or monitoring well constructor, or registered geologist or civil engineer).

I accept responsibility for the construction, alteration, or abandonment work performed on this well during the construction dates reported above. All work performed during this time is in compliance with Oregon geotechnical hole construction standards. This report is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

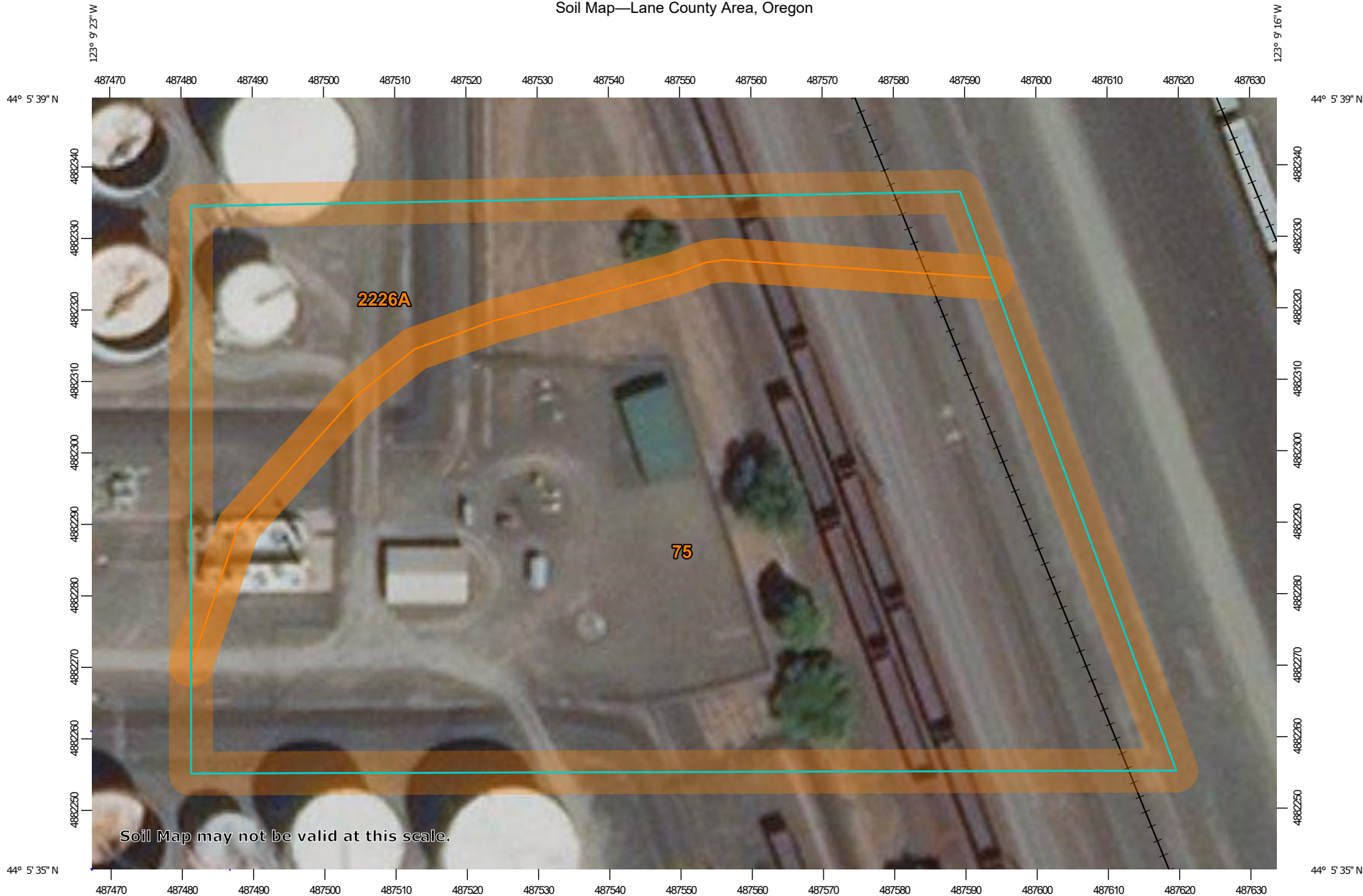
License or Registration Number **10347**

Signed By **THOMAS WILSON**

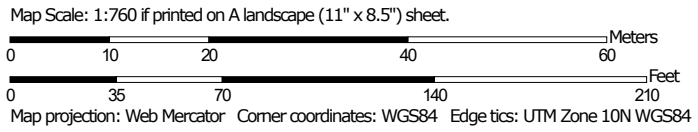
Date _____

Affiliation **GEO-TECH EXPLORATIONS**

Soil Map—Lane County Area, Oregon



Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.



MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:20,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL:
 Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Lane County Area, Oregon
 Survey Area Data: Version 15, Sep 18, 2018

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jul 23, 2015—Feb 12, 2017

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
75	Malabon silty clay loam	1.9	78.3%
2226A	Awbrig-Urban land complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.5	21.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		2.5	100.0%

Lane County Area, Oregon

75—Malabon silty clay loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 238s

Elevation: 300 to 650 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 40 to 60 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 52 to 54 degrees F

Frost-free period: 165 to 210 days

Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Malabon and similar soils: 90 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Malabon

Setting

Landform: Terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Silty and clayey alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 12 inches: silty clay loam

H2 - 12 to 42 inches: silty clay

H3 - 42 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat):
Moderately high (0.20 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: High (about 11.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 1

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1

Hydrologic Soil Group: C

Forage suitability group: Well drained < 15% Slopes
(G002XY002OR)

Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: Lane County Area, Oregon
Survey Area Data: Version 15, Sep 18, 2018

APPENDIX B:

Recommended Earthwork Specifications



GEOTECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

General Earthwork

1. All areas where structural fills, fill slopes, structures, or roadways are to be constructed shall be stripped of organic topsoil and cleared of surface and subsurface deleterious material, including but limited to vegetation, roots, or other organic material, undocumented fill, construction debris, soft or unsuitable soils as directed by the Geotechnical Engineer of Record. These materials shall be removed from the site or stockpiled in a designated location for reuse in landscape areas if suitable for that purpose. Existing utilities and structures that are not to be used as part of the project design or by neighboring facilities, shall be removed or properly abandoned, and the associated debris removed from the site.
2. Upon completion of site stripping and clearing, the exposed soil and/or rock shall be observed by the Geotechnical Engineer of Record or a designated representative to assess the subgrade condition for the intended overlying use. Pits, depressions, or holes created by the removal of root wads, utilities, structures, or deleterious material shall be properly cleared of loose material, benched and backfilled with fill material approved by the Geotechnical Engineer of Record compacted to the project specifications.
3. In structural fill areas, the subgrade soil shall be scarified to a depth of 4-inches, if soil fill is used, moisture conditioned to within 2% of the materials optimum moisture for compaction, and blended with the first lift of fill material. The fill placement and compaction equipment shall be appropriate for fill material type, required degree of blending, and uncompacted lift thickness. Assuming proper equipment selection, the total uncompacted thickness of the scarified subgrade and first fill lift shall not exceed 8-inches, subsequent lifts of uncompacted fill shall not exceed 8-inches unless otherwise approved by the Geotechnical Engineer of Record. The uncompacted lift thickness shall be assessed based on the type of compaction equipment used and the results of initial compaction testing. Fine-grain soil fill is generally most effectively compacted using a kneading style compactor, such as a sheeps-foot roller, where as granular materials are more effectively compacted using a smooth, vibratory roller or impact style compactor.
4. All structural soil fill shall be well blended, moisture conditioned to within 2% of the material's optimum moisture content for compaction and compacted to at least 90% of the material's maximum dry density as determined by ASTM Method D-1557, or an equivalent method. Soil fill shall not contain more than 10% rock material and no solid material over 3-inches in diameter unless approved by the Geotechnical Engineer of Record. Rocks shall be evenly distributed throughout each lift of fill that they are contained within and shall not be clumped together in such a way that voids can occur.
5. All structural granular fill shall be well blended, moisture conditioned at or up to 3% above of the material's optimum moisture content for compaction and compacted to at least 95% of the material's maximum dry density as determined by ASTM Method D-1557 or an equivalent method. The granular fill shall not contain solid particles over 2-inches in diameter unless special density testing methods or proof-rolling is approved by the Geotechnical Engineer of Record. Granular fill is generally considered to be a crushed aggregate with a fracture surface of at least 70% and a maximum size not exceeding 1.5-inches in diameter, well-graded with less than 10%, by weight, passing the No. 200 Sieve.
6. Structural fill shall be field tested for compliance with project specifications for every 2-feet in vertical rise or 500 cy placed, whichever is less. In-place field density testing shall be performed by a competent individual, trained in the testing and placement of soil and aggregate fill placement, using either ASTM Method D-1556/4959/4944 (Sand Cone), D-6938 (Nuclear Densometer), or D-2937/4959/4944 (Drive Cylinder). Should the fill materials not be suitable for testing by the above methods, then observation of placement, compaction and proof-rolling with a loaded 10 cy dump-truck, or equivalent ground pressure equipment, by a trained individual may be used to assess and document the compliance with structural fill specifications.

Utility Excavations

1. Utility excavations are to be excavated to the design depth for bedding and placement and shall not be over-excavated. Trench widths shall only be of sufficient width to allow placement and proper construction of the utility and backfill of the trench.
2. Backfilling of a utility trench will be dependent on its location, use, depth, and utility line material type. Trenches that are required to meet structural fill specifications, such as those under or near buildings, or within pavement areas, shall have granular material strategically compacted to at least the spring-line of the utility conduit to mitigate pipeline movement and deformation. The initial lift thickness of backfill overlying the pipeline will be dependent on the pipeline material, type of backfill, and the compaction equipment, so as not to cause deflection or deformation of the pipeline. Trench backfill shall conform to the General Earthwork specifications for placement, compaction, and testing of structural fill.

Geotextiles

1. All geotextiles shall be resistant to ultraviolet degradation, and to biological and chemical environments normally found in soils. Geotextiles shall be stored so that they are not in direct sunlight or exposed to chemical products. The use of a geotextile shall be specified and shall meet the following specification for each use.

Subgrade/Aggregate Separation

Woven or nonwoven fabric conforming to the following physical properties:

• Minimum grab tensile strength	ASTM Method D-4632	180 lb
• Minimum puncture strength (CBR)	ASTM Method D-6241	371 lb
• Elongation	ASTM Method D-4632	15%
• Maximum apparent opening size	ASTM Method D-4751	No. 40
• Minimum permittivity	ASTM Method D-4491	0.05 s ⁻¹

Drainage Filtration

Woven fabric conforming to the following physical properties:

• Minimum grab tensile strength	ASTM Method D-4632	110 lb
• Minimum puncture strength (CBR)	ASTM Method D-6241	220 lb
• Elongation	ASTM Method D-4632	50%
• Maximum apparent opening size	ASTM Method D-4751	No. 40
• Minimum permittivity	ASTM Method D-4491	0.5 s ⁻¹

Geogrid Base Reinforcement

Extruded biaxially or triaxially oriented polypropylene conforming to the following physical properties:

• Peak tensile strength lb/ft	ASTM Method D-6637	925
• Tensile strength at 2% strain lb/ft	ASTM Method D-6637	300
• Tensile strength at 5% strain lb/ft	ASTM Method D-6637	600
• Flexural Rigidity	ASTM Method D-1388	250,000 mg-cm
• Effective Opening Size rock size	ASTM Method D-4751	1.5x

G-4-1
California Sampler Blow
Count Conversion

Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA
California to SPT Blow Count Conversion

	A	B	C	D	E
1			SPT	CalMod	
2	Sampler OD, in		2	3	
3	Sampler ID, in		1.375	2.375	
4	Hammer Weight, lbf		140	140	
5	Hammer fall, in		30	30	
6	Sampler Hammer Energy (ft ² /lb)		8.93E-06	2.2E-05	=(D2 ³ -D3 ³)/(144*D4*D5)
7	SPT/Calmod Ratio		1	0.40	=C6/D6
8					
9	B-1				
10	Depth	Field N	Sampler Type	Multiplier	SPT N-Value
11	10	37	CalMod	0.40	15
12	15	26	SPT	1.00	26
13	20	36	CalMod	0.40	14
14	25	74	SPT	1.00	74
15	30	157	CalMod	0.40	62
16	35	118	CalMod	0.40	47
17	40	54	SPT	1.00	54
18	45	147	CalMod	0.40	58
19	50	54	SPT	1.00	54
20					
21	B-2				
22	Depth	Field N	Sampler Type	Multiplier	SPT N-Value
23	10	27	SPT	1.00	27
24	15	20	CalMod	0.40	8
25	20	10	SPT	1.00	10
26	25	30	CalMod	0.40	12
27	30	65	SPT	1.00	65
28	35	78	CalMod	0.40	31
29	40	100	SPT	1.00	100
30	45	112	CalMod	0.40	44
31	50	61	SPT	1.00	61

G-4-2
Site Class Calculation

Site Class Calculation
Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA

	A	B	C	D	E
1	B-1				
2	Blow Count Depth (ft)	Field SPT N-Value	Layer Thickness, di (ft)	di/N	Notes
3	10	15	10	0.666667	Measured, required to Vac top 10'
4	15	26	5	0.192308	Measured
5	20	14	5	0.357143	Measured
6	25	74	5	0.067568	Measured
7	30	62	5	0.080645	Measured
8	35	47	5	0.106383	Measured
9	40	54	5	0.092593	Measured
10	45	58	5	0.086207	Measured
11	50	54	5	0.092593	Measured
12	100	50	50	1	Extrapolated
13	=SUM(D3:D12) 2.742105 Sum N_bar =100/D14 36.46833 Site Class D				
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19	B-2				
20	Blow Count Depth (ft)	Field SPT N-Value	Layer Thickness, di (ft)	di/N	Notes
21	10	27	10	0.37037	Measured, required to Vac top 10'
22	15	8	5	0.625	Measured
23	20	10	5	0.5	Measured
24	25	12	5	0.416667	Measured
25	30	65	5	0.076923	Measured
26	35	31	5	0.16129	Measured
27	40	100	5	0.05	Measured
28	45	44	5	0.113636	Measured
29	50	61	5	0.081967	Measured
30	100	50	50	1	Extrapolated
31	=SUM(D21:D30) 3.395854 Sum N_bar =100/D32 29.44767 Site Class D				
32					
33					
34					

G-4-3
Building Code Seismic
Design Parameters

⚠ This is a beta release of the new ATC Hazards by Location website. Please [contact us](#) with feedback.

ℹ The ATC Hazards by Location website will not be updated to support ASCE 7-22. [Find out why.](#)

ATC Hazards by Location

Search Information

Address: 1765 Prairie Rd, Eugene, OR 97402, USA
Coordinates: 44.0924618, -123.1582652
Elevation: 390 ft
Timestamp: 2024-03-20T17:23:25.915Z
Hazard Type: Seismic
Reference Document: ASCE7-16
Risk Category: III
Site Class: D



Basic Parameters

Name	Value	Description
S _S	0.743	MCE _R ground motion (period=0.2s)
S ₁	0.42	MCE _R ground motion (period=1.0s)
S _{MS}	0.896	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S _{M1}	* null	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S _{DS}	0.597	Numeric seismic design value at 0.2s SA
S _{D1}	* null	Numeric seismic design value at 1.0s SA

* See Section 11.4.8

Additional Information

Name	Value	Description
SDC	* null	Seismic design category
F _a	1.206	Site amplification factor at 0.2s
F _v	* null	Site amplification factor at 1.0s
CR _S	0.872	Coefficient of risk (0.2s)
CR ₁	0.86	Coefficient of risk (1.0s)
PGA	0.354	MCE _G peak ground acceleration
F _{PGA}	1.246	Site amplification factor at PGA
PGA _M	0.441	Site modified peak ground acceleration
T _L	16	Long-period transition period (s)
SsRT	0.743	Probabilistic risk-targeted ground motion (0.2s)
SsUH	0.852	Factored uniform-hazard spectral acceleration (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years)
SsD	1.5	Factored deterministic acceleration value (0.2s)
S1RT	0.42	Probabilistic risk-targeted ground motion (1.0s)
S1UH	0.489	Factored uniform-hazard spectral acceleration (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years)
S1D	0.696	Factored deterministic acceleration value (1.0s)
PGAd	0.581	Factored deterministic acceleration value (PGA)

* See Section 11.4.8

The results indicated here DO NOT reflect any state or local amendments to the values or any delineation lines made during the building code adoption process. Users should confirm any output obtained from this tool with the local Authority Having Jurisdiction before proceeding with design.

Please note that the ATC Hazards by Location website will not be updated to support ASCE 7-22. [Find out why.](#)

Disclaimer

Hazard loads are provided by the U.S. Geological Survey [Seismic Design Web Services](#).

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TABLE 1613.2.3(2) VALUES OF SITE COEFFICIENT F_v^a

SITE CLASS	MAPPED RISK TARGETED MAXIMUM CONSIDERED EARTHQUAKE (MCE _R) SPECTRAL RESPONSE ACCELERATION PARAMETER AT 1-SECOND PERIOD					
	$S_1 \leq 0.1$	$S_1 = 0.2$	$S_1 = 0.3$	$S_1 = 0.4$	$S_1 = 0.5$	$S_1 \geq 0.6$
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
C	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
D	2.4	2.2 ^c	2.0 ^c	1.9 ^c	1.8 ^c	1.7 ^c
E	4.2	3.3 ^c	2.8 ^c	2.4 ^c	2.2 ^c	2.0 ^c
F	Note b	Note b	Note b	Note b	Note b	Note b

- a. Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of mapped spectral response acceleration at 1-second period, S_1 .
- b. Values shall be determined in accordance with Section 11.4.8 of ASCE 7.
- c. See requirements for site-specific ground motions in Section 11.4.8 of ASCE 7.

$S_1 = 0.42g$
 $F_v =$
 $1.9 - 0.1 * (0.02 / 0.1)$
 $F_v = 1.880$

G-4-4
Seismic Hazard (PGA)
Disaggregation

```

1  *** Deaggregation of Seismic Hazard at One Period of Spectral Acceleration ***
2  *** Data from Dynamic: Conterminous U.S. 2014 (update) (unknown) ****
3  PSHA Deaggregation. %contributions.
4  site: Test
5  longitude: 123.158°W
6  latitude: 44.092°E
7  imt: Peak Ground Acceleration
8  vs30 = 259 m/s (Site class D)
9  return period: 2475 yrs.
10 #This deaggregation corresponds to: Total
11 Summary statistics for PSHA PGA deaggregation, r=distance, ε=epsilon:
12 Deaggregation targets:
13   Return period: 2475 yrs
14   Exceedance rate: 0.0004040404 yr-1
15   PGA ground motion: 0.53308997 g
16 Recovered targets:
17   Return period: 2415.6964 yrs
18   Exceedance rate: 0.00041395931 yr-1
19 Totals:
20   Binned: 100 %
21   Residual: 0 %
22   Trace: 0.65 %
23 Mean (over all sources):
24   m: 8.71
25   r: 71.61 km
26   ε□: 0.82 σ
27 Mode (largest m-r bin):
28   m: 9.34
29   r: 56.69 km
30   ε□: 0.2 σ
31   Contribution: 18.51 %
32 Mode (largest m-r-ε□ bin):
33   m: 9.34
34   r: 56.69 km
35   ε□: 0.09 σ
36   Contribution: 14.14 %
37 Discretization:
38   r: min = 0.0, max = 1000.0, Δ = 20.0 km
39   m: min = 4.4, max = 9.4, Δ = 0.2
40   ε: min = -3.0, max = 3.0, Δ = 0.5 σ
41 Epsilon keys:
42   ε0: [-∞ .. -2.5)
43   ε1: [-2.5 .. -2.0)
44   ε2: [-2.0 .. -1.5)
45   ε3: [-1.5 .. -1.0)
46   ε4: [-1.0 .. -0.5)
47   ε5: [-0.5 .. 0.0)
48   ε6: [0.0 .. 0.5)
49   ε7: [0.5 .. 1.0)
50   ε8: [1.0 .. 1.5)
51   ε9: [1.5 .. 2.0)
52   ε10: [2.0 .. 2.5)
53   ε11: [2.5 .. +∞)
54 Closest Distance, rRup (km) Magnitude (Mw) ALL_ε
55   ε=(-∞, -2.5) ε=[-2.5, -2) ε=[-2, -1.5)
56   ε=[-1.5, -1) ε=[-1, -0.5) ε=[-0.5, 0) ε=[0, 0.5) ε=[0.5, 1) ε=[1, 1.5) ε=[1.5, 2)
57   ε=[2, 2.5) ε=[2.5, ∞)
58   270 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
59   0.000 0.000 0.000
60   270 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
61   0.000 0.000 0.000
62   270 8.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
63   0.000 0.000 0.000
64   250 7.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
65   0.000 0.000 0.000
66   250 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
67   0.000 0.000 0.000
68   250 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
69   0.000 0.000 0.000
70   250 8.1 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000

```


96	170	8.1	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.008	0.000							
97	170	8.3	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.004	0.001							
98	170	8.5	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.004	0.000							
99	170	8.7	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.001	0.002	0.000							
100	150	6.7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
101	150	6.9	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.001							
102	150	7.1	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.003	0.010							
103	150	7.3	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.003	0.000							
104	150	7.5	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.001	0.002	0.000							
105	150	7.7	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
106	150	7.9	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.001	0.006	0.000							
107	150	8.1	0.015	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.013	0.002							
108	150	8.3	0.010	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.001	0.008	0.001							
109	150	8.5	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.006	0.007	0.000							
110	150	8.7	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.003	0.001	0.000							
111	130	6.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
112	130	6.7	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.001							
113	130	6.9	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.002	0.012							
114	130	7.1	0.045	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.001	0.038	0.006							
115	130	7.3	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.004	0.005	0.001							
116	130	7.5	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.006	0.001	0.000							
117	130	7.7	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.001	0.000	0.000							
118	130	7.9	0.027	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
			0.012	0.012	0.002							
119	130	8.1	0.141	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.101	0.039	0.001							
120	130	8.3	0.096	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.065	0.030	0.000							
121	130	8.5	0.051	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.044	0.006	0.000							
122	130	8.7	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.007	0.000	0.000							
123	110	6.5	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.002							
124	110	6.7	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.005	0.015							
125	110	6.9	0.060	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.001	0.051	0.008							
126	110	7.1	0.135	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.065	0.062	0.009							
127	110	7.3	0.023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
			0.017	0.004	0.000							
128	110	7.5	0.017	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008
			0.008	0.001	0.000							
129	110	7.7	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003
			0.001	0.000	0.000							
130	110	7.9	0.169	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003

165	50	7.1	1.770	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.219	1.425	0.119
			0.000	0.002	0.005							
166	50	7.3	0.227	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.127	0.081	0.000
			0.000	0.008	0.005							
167	50	7.5	0.136	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.090	0.004	0.000
			0.000	0.008	0.002							
168	50	7.7	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000
			0.001	0.001	0.000							
169	50	7.9	0.424	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.009	0.002	0.006	0.158	0.247
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
170	50	8.1	1.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.574	0.435
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
171	50	8.3	0.607	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.438	0.169
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
172	50	8.5	3.735	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.728	0.008
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
173	50	8.7	3.671	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.265	3.406	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
174	50	8.9	14.793	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.348	8.445	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
175	50	9.1	15.566	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.431	4.135	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
176	50	9.3	18.509	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.143	4.366	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
177	30	5.1	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.001							
178	30	5.3	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.001							
179	30	5.5	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.004							
180	30	5.7	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.002	0.004							
181	30	5.9	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.004	0.004							
182	30	6.1	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.010	0.004							
183	30	6.3	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.003	0.012	0.005							
184	30	6.5	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.004	0.011	0.004							
185	30	6.7	0.023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.007	0.011	0.004							
186	30	6.9	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
			0.012	0.015	0.003							
187	30	7.1	0.040	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004
			0.019	0.016	0.001							
188	30	7.3	0.053	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.009
			0.030	0.013	0.001							
189	30	7.5	0.033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.009
			0.020	0.004	0.000							
190	30	7.7	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
			0.002	0.000	0.000							
191	30	7.9	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
192	10	5.1	0.108	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.055
			0.020	0.026	0.006							
193	10	5.3	0.118	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.063
			0.010	0.033	0.003							
194	10	5.5	0.128	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.038	0.036
			0.032	0.020	0.002							
195	10	5.7	0.111	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.032	0.030
			0.037	0.011	0.001							
196	10	5.9	0.093	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.034	0.014
			0.034	0.007	0.000							
197	10	6.1	0.130	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.028	0.050
			0.026	0.005	0.000							
198	10	6.3	0.123	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.033	0.049
			0.021	0.003	0.000							
199	10	6.5	0.116	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.021	0.041	0.033

200	10	6.7	0.102	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.018	0.038	0.029
		0.014	0.001	0.000								
201	10	6.9	0.089	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.013	0.035	0.029
		0.007	0.000	0.000								
202	10	7.1	0.077	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.013	0.029	0.026
		0.005	0.000	0.000								
203	10	7.3	0.063	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.013	0.023	0.021
		0.002	0.000	0.000								
204	10	7.5	0.028	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.007	0.011	0.008
		0.001	0.000	0.000								
205	10	7.7	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
206	10	7.9	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		0.000	0.000	0.000								

207 Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution

208 sub0_ch_bot.in:

209 Percent Contributed: 46.3

210 Distance (km): 56.689974

211 Magnitude: 9.0967361

212 Epsilon (mean values): 0.37930855

213 Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:

214 Percent Contributed: 46.3

215 Distance (km): 56.689974

216 Magnitude: 9.0967361

217 Epsilon (mean values): 0.37930855

218 Azimuth: 244.46631

219 Latitude: 43.88167

220 Longitude: -123.76421

221 sub0_ch_mid.in:

222 Percent Contributed: 17.98

223 Distance (km): 104.7607

224 Magnitude: 8.9210701

225 Epsilon (mean values): 1.2890059

226 Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:

227 Percent Contributed: 17.98

228 Distance (km): 104.7607

229 Magnitude: 8.9210701

230 Epsilon (mean values): 1.2890059

231 Azimuth: 257.03562

232 Latitude: 43.86274

233 Longitude: -124.49237

234 sub0_ch_top.in:

235 Percent Contributed: 4.49

236 Distance (km): 117.0827

237 Magnitude: 8.8238245

238 Epsilon (mean values): 1.4912003

239 Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:

240 Percent Contributed: 4.49

241 Distance (km): 117.0827

242 Magnitude: 8.8238245

243 Epsilon (mean values): 1.4912003

244 Azimuth: 258.07157

245 Latitude: 43.85837

246 Longitude: -124.62968

247 sub2_ch_bot.in:

248 Percent Contributed: 4.39

249 Distance (km): 56.294667

250 Magnitude: 8.7263979

251 Epsilon (mean values): 0.62717503

252 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case C Characteristic:

253 Percent Contributed: 4.39

254 Distance (km): 56.294667

255 Magnitude: 8.7263979

256 Epsilon (mean values): 0.62717503

257 Azimuth: 244.46631

258 Latitude: 43.88167

259 Longitude: -123.76421

260 coastalOR_deep.in:

261 Percent Contributed: 3.78
262 Distance (km): 61.136319
263 Magnitude: 6.943333
264 Epsilon (mean values): 1.2716704
265 coastalOR_deep.in:
266 Percent Contributed: 3.67
267 Distance (km): 63.863986
268 Magnitude: 6.9381328
269 Epsilon (mean values): 1.2563925
270 sub3_ch_bot.in:
271 Percent Contributed: 2.62
272 Distance (km): 71.601596
273 Magnitude: 8.5785697
274 Epsilon (mean values): 1.0347295
275 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case D Characteristic:
276 Percent Contributed: 2.62
277 Distance (km): 71.601596
278 Magnitude: 8.5785697
279 Epsilon (mean values): 1.0347295
280 Azimuth: 229.04629
281 Latitude: 43.7
282 Longitude: -123.78006
283 sub1_GRb0_bot.in:
284 Percent Contributed: 2.58
285 Distance (km): 58.101151
286 Magnitude: 8.442658
287 Epsilon (mean values): 0.8408893
288 Cascadia floater over southern zone - Goldfinger Case B:
289 Percent Contributed: 2.58
290 Distance (km): 58.101151
291 Magnitude: 8.442658
292 Epsilon (mean values): 0.8408893
293 Azimuth: 244.46631
294 Latitude: 43.88167
295 Longitude: -123.76421
296 sub1_ch_bot.in:
297 Percent Contributed: 2.15
298 Distance (km): 56.327816
299 Magnitude: 8.8542815
300 Epsilon (mean values): 0.54227074
301 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case B Characteristic:
302 Percent Contributed: 2.15
303 Distance (km): 56.327816
304 Magnitude: 8.8542815
305 Epsilon (mean values): 0.54227074
306 Azimuth: 244.46631
307 Latitude: 43.88167
308 Longitude: -123.76421
309 sub1_GRb1_bot.in:
310 Percent Contributed: 2.07
311 Distance (km): 58.983179
312 Magnitude: 8.3301188
313 Epsilon (mean values): 0.9261585
314 Cascadia floater over southern zone - Goldfinger Case B:
315 Percent Contributed: 2.07
316 Distance (km): 58.983179
317 Magnitude: 8.3301188
318 Epsilon (mean values): 0.9261585
319 Azimuth: 244.46631
320 Latitude: 43.88167
321 Longitude: -123.76421
322 sub2_ch_mid.in:
323 Percent Contributed: 1.19
324 Distance (km): 104.54395
325 Magnitude: 8.4714849
326 Epsilon (mean values): 1.5659064
327 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case C Characteristic:
328 Percent Contributed: 1.19
329 Distance (km): 104.54395


```

0.007  0.000  0.000
427  10  6.5  0.029  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.003  0.009  0.011
0.006  0.000  0.000
428  10  6.7  0.025  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.005  0.009  0.007
0.004  0.000  0.000
429  10  6.9  0.021  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.004  0.007  0.008
0.003  0.000  0.000
430  10  7.1  0.018  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.003  0.007  0.007
0.001  0.000  0.000
431  10  7.3  0.015  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.002  0.006  0.006
0.000  0.000  0.000
432  10  7.5  0.007  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.001  0.003  0.003
0.000  0.000  0.000
433  10  7.7  0.001  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000  0.000
434  10  7.9  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000  0.000
435  Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution
436  PSHA Deaggregation. %contributions.
437  site: Test
438  longitude: 123.158°W
439  latitude: 44.092°E
440  imt: Peak Ground Acceleration
441  vs30 = 259 m/s (Site class D)
442  return period: 2475 yrs.
443  #This deaggregation corresponds to: GMM: Boore, Stewart, Seyhan & Atkinson (2014)
444  Summary statistics for PSHA PGA deaggregation, r=distance, ε=epsilon:
445  Deaggregation targets:
446  Return period: 2475 yrs
447  Exceedance rate: 0.0004040404 yr-1
448  PGA ground motion: 0.53308997 g
449  Recovered targets:
450  Return period: 2415.6964 yrs
451  Exceedance rate: 0.00041395931 yr-1
452  Totals:
453  Binned: 0.59 %
454  Residual: 0 %
455  Trace: 0.07 %
456  Mean (over all sources):
457  m: 6.24
458  r: 14.1 km
459  ε□: 1.23 σ
460  Mode (largest m-r bin):
461  m: 5.5
462  r: 9.35 km
463  ε□: 1.13 σ
464  Contribution: 0.06 %
465  Mode (largest m-r-ε□ bin):
466  m: 5.5
467  r: 6.73 km
468  ε□: 0.71 σ
469  Contribution: 0.04 %
470  Discretization:
471  r: min = 0.0, max = 1000.0, Δ = 20.0 km
472  m: min = 4.4, max = 9.4, Δ = 0.2
473  ε: min = -3.0, max = 3.0, Δ = 0.5 σ
474  Epsilon keys:
475  ε0: [-∞ .. -2.5)
476  ε1: [-2.5 .. -2.0)
477  ε2: [-2.0 .. -1.5)
478  ε3: [-1.5 .. -1.0)
479  ε4: [-1.0 .. -0.5)
480  ε5: [-0.5 .. 0.0)
481  ε6: [0.0 .. 0.5)
482  ε7: [0.5 .. 1.0)
483  ε8: [1.0 .. 1.5)
484  ε9: [1.5 .. 2.0)
485  ε10: [2.0 .. 2.5)
486  ε11: [2.5 .. +∞]

```

487	Closest Distance, rRup (km)	Magnitude (Mw)	ALL_ε	ε=(-∞, -2.5)	ε=[-2.5, -2)	ε=[-2, -1.5)	ε=[-1.5, -1)	ε=[-1, -0.5)	ε=[-0.5, 0)	ε=[0, 0.5)	ε=[0.5, 1)	ε=[1, 1.5)	ε=[1.5, 2)
488	90 7.7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
489	90 7.9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
490	70 7.1	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
491	70 7.3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
492	70 7.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
493	70 7.7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
494	70 7.9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
495	50 6.3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
496	50 6.5	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
497	50 6.7	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
498	50 6.9	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
499	50 7.1	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
500	50 7.3	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
501	50 7.5	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
502	50 7.7	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
503	50 7.9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
504	30 5.3	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
505	30 5.5	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
506	30 5.7	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
507	30 5.9	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
508	30 6.1	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
509	30 6.3	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
510	30 6.5	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
511	30 6.7	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
512	30 6.9	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
513	30 7.1	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
514	30 7.3	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004
515	30 7.5	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004
516	30 7.7	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
517	30 7.9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
518	10 5.1	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020
519	10 5.3	0.045	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.023
520	10 5.5	0.061	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.038	0.000

521	10	5.7	0.052	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.002
		0.016	0.003	0.000								
522	10	5.9	0.041	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.018	0.003
		0.014	0.001	0.000								
523	10	6.1	0.051	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.003	0.020
		0.008	0.001	0.000								
524	10	6.3	0.044	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015	0.011	0.013
		0.005	0.000	0.000								
525	10	6.5	0.038	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.011	0.016	0.007
		0.005	0.000	0.000								
526	10	6.7	0.033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.013	0.009
		0.003	0.000	0.000								
527	10	6.9	0.027	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.013	0.008
		0.001	0.000	0.000								
528	10	7.1	0.023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.011	0.008
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
529	10	7.3	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.008	0.006
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
530	10	7.5	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.004	0.002
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
531	10	7.7	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
532	10	7.9	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
		0.000	0.000	0.000								

533 Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution
534 PSHA Deaggregation. %contributions.

535 site: Test

536 longitude: 123.158°W

537 latitude: 44.092°E

538 imt: Peak Ground Acceleration

539 vs30 = 259 m/s (Site class D)

540 return period: 2475 yrs.

541 #This deaggregation corresponds to: GMM: Campbell & Bozorgnia (2014)

542 Summary statistics for PSHA PGA deaggregation, r=distance, ε=epsilon:

543 Deaggregation targets:

544 Return period: 2475 yrs

545 Exceedance rate: 0.0004040404 yr⁻¹

546 PGA ground motion: 0.53308997 g

547 Recovered targets:

548 Return period: 2415.6964 yrs

549 Exceedance rate: 0.00041395931 yr⁻¹

550 Totals:

551 Binned: 0.13 %

552 Residual: 0 %

553 Trace: 0.04 %

554 Mean (over all sources):

555 m: 6.5

556 r: 11.2 km

557 ε□: 1.57 σ

558 Mode (largest m-r bin):

559 m: 6.5

560 r: 9.64 km

561 ε□: 1.29 σ

562 Contribution: 0.02 %

563 Mode (largest m-r-ε□ bin):

564 m: 6.51

565 r: 8.99 km

566 ε□: 1.27 σ

567 Contribution: 0.01 %

568 Discretization:

569 r: min = 0.0, max = 1000.0, Δ = 20.0 km

570 m: min = 4.4, max = 9.4, Δ = 0.2

571 ε: min = -3.0, max = 3.0, Δ = 0.5 σ

572 Epsilon keys:

573 ε0: [-∞ .. -2.5)

574 ε1: [-2.5 .. -2.0)

575 ε2: [-2.0 .. -1.5)

576 ε3: [-1.5 .. -1.0)

577 ε4: [-1.0 .. -0.5)


```

0.001  0.000  0.000
616  10  7.7  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000  0.000
617  10  7.9  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000  0.000
618  Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution
619  PSHA Deaggregation. %contributions.
620  site: Test
621  longitude: 123.158°W
622  latitude: 44.092°E
623  imt: Peak Ground Acceleration
624  vs30 = 259 m/s (Site class D)
625  return period: 2475 yrs.
626  #This deaggregation corresponds to: GMM: Chiou & Youngs (2014)
627  Summary statistics for PSHA PGA deaggregation, r=distance, ε=epsilon:
628  Deaggregation targets:
629    Return period: 2475 yrs
630    Exceedance rate: 0.0004040404 yr-1
631    PGA ground motion: 0.53308997 g
632  Recovered targets:
633    Return period: 2415.6964 yrs
634    Exceedance rate: 0.00041395931 yr-1
635  Totals:
636    Binned: 0.42 %
637    Residual: 0 %
638    Trace: 0.06 %
639  Mean (over all sources):
640    m: 6.37
641    r: 13.24 km
642    ε□: 1.27 σ
643  Mode (largest m-r bin):
644    m: 6.1
645    r: 9.92 km
646    ε□: 1.17 σ
647    Contribution: 0.03 %
648  Mode (largest m-r-ε□ bin):
649    m: 5.5
650    r: 6.71 km
651    ε□: 1.23 σ
652    Contribution: 0.02 %
653  Discretization:
654    r: min = 0.0, max = 1000.0, Δ = 20.0 km
655    m: min = 4.4, max = 9.4, Δ = 0.2
656    ε: min = -3.0, max = 3.0, Δ = 0.5 σ
657  Epsilon keys:
658    ε0: [-∞ .. -2.5)
659    ε1: [-2.5 .. -2.0)
660    ε2: [-2.0 .. -1.5)
661    ε3: [-1.5 .. -1.0)
662    ε4: [-1.0 .. -0.5)
663    ε5: [-0.5 .. 0.0)
664    ε6: [0.0 .. 0.5)
665    ε7: [0.5 .. 1.0)
666    ε8: [1.0 .. 1.5)
667    ε9: [1.5 .. 2.0)
668    ε10: [2.0 .. 2.5)
669    ε11: [2.5 .. +∞)
670  Closest Distance, rRup (km) Magnitude (Mw) ALL_ε ε=(-∞,-2.5) ε=[-2.5,-2) ε=[-2,-1.5)
ε=[-1.5,-1) ε=[-1,-0.5) ε=[-0.5,0) ε=[0,0.5) ε=[0.5,1) ε=[1,1.5) ε=[1.5,2)
ε=[2,2.5) ε=[2.5,∞)
671  110  7.9  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000  0.000
672  90  7.5  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000  0.000
673  90  7.7  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000  0.000
674  90  7.9  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000
0.000  0.000  0.000
675  70  7.3  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000  0.000

```


770	130	8.7	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
771	110	7.9	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.002							
772	110	8.1	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.007							
773	110	8.3	0.033	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.033							
774	110	8.5	0.072	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.050	0.022							
775	110	8.7	0.453	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.367	0.086							
776	110	8.9	0.436	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.436	0.000							
777	110	9.1	1.237	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			1.089	0.148	0.000							
778	90	7.9	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.002	0.000							
779	90	8.1	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.003	0.000							
780	90	8.3	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.001	0.001	0.000							
781	90	8.5	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.003	0.001	0.000							
782	90	8.7	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.001	0.000	0.000							
783	70	7.9	0.017	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007
			0.009	0.001	0.000							
784	70	8.1	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.018
			0.013	0.000	0.000							
785	70	8.3	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008
			0.004	0.000	0.000							
786	70	8.5	0.321	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.179
			0.142	0.000	0.000							
787	70	8.7	0.241	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.239
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
788	50	7.9	0.112	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.112
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
789	50	8.1	0.277	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.277
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
790	50	8.3	0.169	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.169
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
791	50	8.5	1.093	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.085	0.008
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
792	50	8.7	1.132	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.132	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
793	50	8.9	4.850	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.581	4.269	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
794	50	9.1	5.451	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.451	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
795	50	9.3	7.440	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	7.440	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
796	Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution											
797	sub0_ch_bot.in:											
798	Percent Contributed: 16.85											
799	Distance (km): 56.689974											
800	Magnitude: 9.1151466											
801	Epsilon (mean values): 0.28985067											
802	Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:											
803	Percent Contributed: 16.85											
804	Distance (km): 56.689974											
805	Magnitude: 9.1151466											
806	Epsilon (mean values): 0.28985067											
807	Azimuth: 244.46631											
808	Latitude: 43.88167											
809	Longitude: -123.76421											
810	sub0_ch_mid.in:											
811	Percent Contributed: 1.82											
812	Distance (km): 104.7607											

813 Magnitude: 8.9791549
814 Epsilon (mean values): 1.8819149
815 Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:
816 Percent Contributed: 1.82
817 Distance (km): 104.7607
818 Magnitude: 8.9791549
819 Epsilon (mean values): 1.8819149
820 Azimuth: 257.03562
821 Latitude: 43.86274
822 Longitude: -124.49237
823 sub2_ch_bot.in:
824 Percent Contributed: 1.38
825 Distance (km): 56.294667
826 Magnitude: 8.736035
827 Epsilon (mean values): 0.67035951
828 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case C Characteristic:
829 Percent Contributed: 1.38
830 Distance (km): 56.294667
831 Magnitude: 8.736035
832 Epsilon (mean values): 0.67035951
833 Azimuth: 244.46631
834 Latitude: 43.88167
835 Longitude: -123.76421
836 PSHA Deaggregation. %contributions.
837 site: Test
838 longitude: 123.158°W
839 latitude: 44.092°E
840 imt: Peak Ground Acceleration
841 vs30 = 259 m/s (Site class D)
842 return period: 2475 yrs.
843 #This deaggregation corresponds to: GMM: BC Hydro (2012) : Interface
844 Summary statistics for PSHA PGA deaggregation, r=distance, ε=epsilon:
845 Deaggregation targets:
846 Return period: 2475 yrs
847 Exceedance rate: 0.0004040404 yr⁻¹
848 PGA ground motion: 0.53308997 g
849 Recovered targets:
850 Return period: 2415.6964 yrs
851 Exceedance rate: 0.00041395931 yr⁻¹
852 Totals:
853 Binned: 29.91 %
854 Residual: 0 %
855 Trace: 0.08 %
856 Mean (over all sources):
857 m: 8.85
858 r: 79.71 km
859 ε□: 1 σ
860 Mode (largest m-r bin):
861 m: 9.34
862 r: 56.69 km
863 ε□: 0.56 σ
864 Contribution: 4.37 %
865 Mode (largest m-r-ε□ bin):
866 m: 9.34
867 r: 56.69 km
868 ε□: 0.56 σ
869 Contribution: 4.37 %
870 Discretization:
871 r: min = 0.0, max = 1000.0, Δ = 20.0 km
872 m: min = 4.4, max = 9.4, Δ = 0.2
873 ε: min = -3.0, max = 3.0, Δ = 0.5 σ
874 Epsilon keys:
875 ε0: [-∞ .. -2.5)
876 ε1: [-2.5 .. -2.0)
877 ε2: [-2.0 .. -1.5)
878 ε3: [-1.5 .. -1.0)
879 ε4: [-1.0 .. -0.5)
880 ε5: [-0.5 .. 0.0)
881 ε6: [0.0 .. 0.5)

	0.011	0.010	0.000									
919	130 8.1	0.107	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.101	0.006	0.000									
920	130 8.3	0.065	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.065	0.000	0.000									
921	130 8.5	0.032	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.032	0.000	0.000									
922	130 8.7	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.004	0.000	0.000									
923	110 7.9	0.121	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.121	0.000	0.000									
924	110 8.1	0.408	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.408	0.000	0.000									
925	110 8.3	0.811	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.811	0.000	0.000									
926	110 8.5	1.081	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.519
	0.561	0.000	0.000									
927	110 8.7	4.023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.668
	1.355	0.000	0.000									
928	110 8.9	2.342	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.342
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
929	110 9.1	3.798	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.798
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
930	90 7.9	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.011
	0.007	0.000	0.000									
931	90 8.1	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.019
	0.004	0.000	0.000									
932	90 8.3	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.011
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
933	90 8.5	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.018
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
934	90 8.7	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
935	70 7.9	0.042	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.042
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
936	70 8.1	0.070	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.057
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
937	70 8.3	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.016
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
938	70 8.5	0.674	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.033	0.641
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
939	70 8.7	0.367	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.366	0.001
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
940	50 7.9	0.166	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.158	0.008
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
941	50 8.1	0.385	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.385	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
942	50 8.3	0.217	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.217	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
943	50 8.5	1.209	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.209	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
944	50 8.7	1.109	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.109	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
945	50 8.9	4.176	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.176	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
946	50 9.1	4.135	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.135	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
947	50 9.3	4.366	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.366	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
948	Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution											
949	sub0_ch_bot.in:											
950	Percent Contributed: 11.98											
951	Distance (km): 56.689974											
952	Magnitude: 9.0807597											
953	Epsilon (mean values): 0.63413343											
954	Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:											
955	Percent Contributed: 11.98											
956	Distance (km): 56.689974											
957	Magnitude: 9.0807597											

958 Epsilon (mean values): 0.63413343
959 Azimuth: 244.46631
960 Latitude: 43.88167
961 Longitude: -123.76421
962 sub0_ch_mid.in:
963 Percent Contributed: 7.39
964 Distance (km): 104.7607
965 Magnitude: 8.9020883
966 Epsilon (mean values): 1.2869097
967 Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:
968 Percent Contributed: 7.39
969 Distance (km): 104.7607
970 Magnitude: 8.9020883
971 Epsilon (mean values): 1.2869097
972 Azimuth: 257.03562
973 Latitude: 43.86274
974 Longitude: -124.49237
975 sub0_ch_top.in:
976 Percent Contributed: 2.12
977 Distance (km): 117.0827
978 Magnitude: 8.8065546
979 Epsilon (mean values): 1.4633593
980 Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:
981 Percent Contributed: 2.12
982 Distance (km): 117.0827
983 Magnitude: 8.8065546
984 Epsilon (mean values): 1.4633593
985 Azimuth: 258.07157
986 Latitude: 43.85837
987 Longitude: -124.62968
988 sub2_ch_bot.in:
989 Percent Contributed: 1.31
990 Distance (km): 56.294667
991 Magnitude: 8.7160683
992 Epsilon (mean values): 0.73186016
993 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case C Characteristic:
994 Percent Contributed: 1.31
995 Distance (km): 56.294667
996 Magnitude: 8.7160683
997 Epsilon (mean values): 0.73186016
998 Azimuth: 244.46631
999 Latitude: 43.88167
1000 Longitude: -123.76421
1001 PSHA Deaggregation. %contributions.
1002 site: Test
1003 longitude: 123.158°W
1004 latitude: 44.092°E
1005 imt: Peak Ground Acceleration
1006 vs30 = 259 m/s (Site class D)
1007 return period: 2475 yrs.
1008 #This deaggregation corresponds to: GMM: BC Hydro (2012) : Slab
1009 Summary statistics for PSHA PGA deaggregation, r=distance, ε=epsilon:
1010 Deaggregation targets:
1011 Return period: 2475 yrs
1012 Exceedance rate: 0.0004040404 yr⁻¹
1013 PGA ground motion: 0.53308997 g
1014 Recovered targets:
1015 Return period: 2415.6964 yrs
1016 Exceedance rate: 0.00041395931 yr⁻¹
1017 Totals:
1018 Binned: 5.08 %
1019 Residual: 0 %
1020 Trace: 0.11 %
1021 Mean (over all sources):
1022 m: 6.97
1023 r: 66.97 km
1024 ε: 1.28 σ
1025 Mode (largest m-r bin):
1026 m: 7.1

```

1027     r: 51.99 km
1028     ε□: 0.75 σ
1029     Contribution: 0.86 %
1030 Mode (largest m-r-ε□ bin):
1031     m: 7.1
1032     r: 51.87 km
1033     ε□: 0.74 σ
1034     Contribution: 0.8 %
1035 Discretization:
1036     r: min = 0.0, max = 1000.0, Δ = 20.0 km
1037     m: min = 4.4, max = 9.4, Δ = 0.2
1038     ε: min = -3.0, max = 3.0, Δ = 0.5 σ
1039 Epsilon keys:
1040     ε0: [-∞ .. -2.5)
1041     ε1: [-2.5 .. -2.0)
1042     ε2: [-2.0 .. -1.5)
1043     ε3: [-1.5 .. -1.0)
1044     ε4: [-1.0 .. -0.5)
1045     ε5: [-0.5 .. 0.0)
1046     ε6: [0.0 .. 0.5)
1047     ε7: [0.5 .. 1.0)
1048     ε8: [1.0 .. 1.5)
1049     ε9: [1.5 .. 2.0)
1050     ε10: [2.0 .. 2.5)
1051     ε11: [2.5 .. +∞)
1052 Closest Distance, rRup (km) Magnitude (Mw)  ALL_ε  ε=(-∞,-2.5) ε=[-2.5,-2) ε=[-2,-1.5)
ε=[-1.5,-1) ε=[-1,-0.5) ε=[-0.5,0) ε=[0,0.5) ε=[0.5,1) ε=[1,1.5) ε=[1.5,2)
ε=[2,2.5) ε=[2.5,∞)
1053 270 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1054 270 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1055 250 7.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1056 250 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1057 250 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1058 230 7.3 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1059 230 7.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1060 230 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1061 230 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1062 210 7.3 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1063 210 7.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1064 210 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1065 210 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1066 190 7.1 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1067 190 7.3 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1068 190 7.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1069 190 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1070 190 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1071 170 6.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1072 170 7.1 0.002 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.002
1073 170 7.3 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000

```


1108	70	6.5	0.094	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.059	0.035	0.000							
1109	70	6.7	0.298	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.042
			0.234	0.023	0.000							
1110	70	6.9	0.471	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.288
			0.183	0.000	0.000							
1111	70	7.1	0.682	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.111	0.557
			0.015	0.000	0.000							
1112	70	7.3	0.083	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.057	0.027
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1113	70	7.5	0.048	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.048	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1114	70	7.7	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.005	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1115	70	7.9	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.004	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1116	50	6.5	0.174	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.103
			0.070	0.000	0.000							
1117	50	6.7	0.466	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.022	0.418
			0.026	0.000	0.000							
1118	50	6.9	0.659	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.357	0.302
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1119	50	7.1	0.861	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.022	0.796	0.044
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1120	50	7.3	0.097	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.043	0.055	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1121	50	7.5	0.055	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.051	0.004	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1122	50	7.7	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1123	50	7.9	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1124	Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution											
1125	coastalOR_deep.in:											
1126	Percent Contributed: 2.29											
1127	Distance (km): 64.450641											
1128	Magnitude: 6.9346278											
1129	Epsilon (mean values): 1.3217558											
1130	coastalOR_deep.in:											
1131	Percent Contributed: 2.19											
1132	Distance (km): 66.429354											
1133	Magnitude: 6.9277228											
1134	Epsilon (mean values): 1.2803482											
1135	PSHA Deaggregation. %contributions.											
1136	site: Test											
1137	longitude: 123.158°W											
1138	latitude: 44.092°E											
1139	imt: Peak Ground Acceleration											
1140	vs30 = 259 m/s (Site class D)											
1141	return period: 2475 yrs.											
1142	#This deaggregation corresponds to: GMM: Zhao et al. (2006) : Interface											
1143	Summary statistics for PSHA PGA deaggregation, r=distance, ε=epsilon:											
1144	Deaggregation targets:											
1145	Return period: 2475 yrs											
1146	Exceedance rate: 0.0004040404 yr ⁻¹											
1147	PGA ground motion: 0.53308997 g											
1148	Recovered targets:											
1149	Return period: 2415.6964 yrs											
1150	Exceedance rate: 0.00041395931 yr ⁻¹											
1151	Totals:											
1152	Binned: 36.59 %											
1153	Residual: 0 %											
1154	Trace: 0.08 %											
1155	Mean (over all sources):											
1156	m: 8.92											
1157	r: 75.61 km											
1158	ε□: 0.72 σ											
1159	Mode (largest m-r bin):											
1160	m: 9.34											

```

1161     r: 56.69 km
1162     ε□: 0.15 σ
1163     Contribution: 6.7 %
1164 Mode (largest m-r-ε□ bin):
1165     m: 9.34
1166     r: 56.69 km
1167     ε□: 0.15 σ
1168     Contribution: 6.7 %
1169 Discretization:
1170     r: min = 0.0, max = 1000.0, Δ = 20.0 km
1171     m: min = 4.4, max = 9.4, Δ = 0.2
1172     ε: min = -3.0, max = 3.0, Δ = 0.5 σ
1173 Epsilon keys:
1174     ε0: [-∞ .. -2.5)
1175     ε1: [-2.5 .. -2.0)
1176     ε2: [-2.0 .. -1.5)
1177     ε3: [-1.5 .. -1.0)
1178     ε4: [-1.0 .. -0.5)
1179     ε5: [-0.5 .. 0.0)
1180     ε6: [0.0 .. 0.5)
1181     ε7: [0.5 .. 1.0)
1182     ε8: [1.0 .. 1.5)
1183     ε9: [1.5 .. 2.0)
1184     ε10: [2.0 .. 2.5)
1185     ε11: [2.5 .. +∞)
1186 Closest Distance, rRup (km) Magnitude (Mw)  ALL_ε   ε=(-∞,-2.5) ε=[-2.5,-2) ε=[-2,-1.5)
ε=[-1.5,-1) ε=[-1,-0.5) ε=[-0.5,0) ε=[0,0.5) ε=[0.5,1) ε=[1,1.5) ε=[1.5,2)
ε=[2,2.5) ε=[2.5,∞)
1187 210 8.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1188 210 8.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1189 190 8.3 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1190 190 8.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1191 190 8.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1192 170 8.1 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1193 170 8.3 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.001
1194 170 8.5 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.001 0.000
1195 170 8.7 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.001 0.000
1196 150 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1197 150 8.1 0.002 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.002
1198 150 8.3 0.002 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.001 0.001
1199 150 8.5 0.004 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.004 0.000
1200 150 8.7 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.001 0.000
1201 130 7.9 0.004 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.003 0.002
1202 130 8.1 0.034 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.033 0.001
1203 130 8.3 0.030 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.030 0.000
1204 130 8.5 0.019 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.013 0.006 0.000
1205 130 8.7 0.003 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.003 0.000 0.000
1206 110 7.9 0.043 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.043 0.000
1207 110 8.1 0.190 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000

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1208	0.095	0.095	0.000									
	110 8.3	0.500	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.412	0.088	0.000									
1209	110 8.5	0.842	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.161
	0.681	0.000	0.000									
1210	110 8.7	3.896	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.694
	1.202	0.000	0.000									
1211	110 8.9	2.644	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	2.644
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1212	110 9.1	5.026	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.026
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1213	90 7.9	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.009	0.001	0.000									
1214	90 8.1	0.014	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
	0.012	0.000	0.000									
1215	90 8.3	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.005
	0.003	0.000	0.000									
1216	90 8.5	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.015
	0.002	0.000	0.000									
1217	90 8.7	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.002
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1218	70 7.9	0.028	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.022
	0.006	0.000	0.000									
1219	70 8.1	0.056	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.056
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1220	70 8.3	0.023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.015
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1221	70 8.5	0.711	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.387	0.324
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1222	70 8.7	0.469	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.469	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1223	50 7.9	0.128	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.128
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1224	50 8.1	0.346	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.189	0.158
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1225	50 8.3	0.221	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.221	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1226	50 8.5	1.433	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	1.433	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1227	50 8.7	1.430	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.265	1.165	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1228	50 8.9	5.767	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.767	0.000	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1229	50 9.1	5.980	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.980	0.000	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1230	50 9.3	6.703	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.703	0.000	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									

1231 Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution

1232 sub0_ch_bot.in:

1233 Percent Contributed: 17.46

1234 Distance (km): 56.689974

1235 Magnitude: 9.0899319

1236 Epsilon (mean values): 0.29076123

1237 Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:

1238 Percent Contributed: 17.46

1239 Distance (km): 56.689974

1240 Magnitude: 9.0899319

1241 Epsilon (mean values): 0.29076123

1242 Azimuth: 244.46631

1243 Latitude: 43.88167

1244 Longitude: -123.76421

1245 sub0_ch_mid.in:

1246 Percent Contributed: 8.78

1247 Distance (km): 104.7607

1248 Magnitude: 8.9250416

1249 Epsilon (mean values): 1.1681575

1250 Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:

1251 Percent Contributed: 8.78

1252 Distance (km): 104.7607

1253 Magnitude: 8.9250416
1254 Epsilon (mean values): 1.1681575
1255 Azimuth: 257.03562
1256 Latitude: 43.86274
1257 Longitude: -124.49237
1258 sub0_ch_top.in:
1259 Percent Contributed: 2.14
1260 Distance (km): 117.0827
1261 Magnitude: 8.8334657
1262 Epsilon (mean values): 1.4342274
1263 Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:
1264 Percent Contributed: 2.14
1265 Distance (km): 117.0827
1266 Magnitude: 8.8334657
1267 Epsilon (mean values): 1.4342274
1268 Azimuth: 258.07157
1269 Latitude: 43.85837
1270 Longitude: -124.62968
1271 sub2_ch_bot.in:
1272 Percent Contributed: 1.7
1273 Distance (km): 56.294667
1274 Magnitude: 8.7265008
1275 Epsilon (mean values): 0.51151981
1276 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case C Characteristic:
1277 Percent Contributed: 1.7
1278 Distance (km): 56.294667
1279 Magnitude: 8.7265008
1280 Epsilon (mean values): 0.51151981
1281 Azimuth: 244.46631
1282 Latitude: 43.88167
1283 Longitude: -123.76421
1284 sub3_ch_bot.in:
1285 Percent Contributed: 1.11
1286 Distance (km): 71.601596
1287 Magnitude: 8.5817746
1288 Epsilon (mean values): 0.90948935
1289 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case D Characteristic:
1290 Percent Contributed: 1.11
1291 Distance (km): 71.601596
1292 Magnitude: 8.5817746
1293 Epsilon (mean values): 0.90948935
1294 Azimuth: 229.04629
1295 Latitude: 43.7
1296 Longitude: -123.78006
1297 PSHA Deaggregation. %contributions.
1298 site: Test
1299 longitude: 123.158°W
1300 latitude: 44.092°E
1301 imt: Peak Ground Acceleration
1302 vs30 = 259 m/s (Site class D)
1303 return period: 2475 yrs.
1304 #This deaggregation corresponds to: GMM: Zhao et al. (2006) : Slab
1305 Summary statistics for PSHA PGA deaggregation, r=distance, ε=epsilon:
1306 Deaggregation targets:
1307 Return period: 2475 yrs
1308 Exceedance rate: 0.0004040404 yr⁻¹
1309 PGA ground motion: 0.53308997 g
1310 Recovered targets:
1311 Return period: 2415.6964 yrs
1312 Exceedance rate: 0.00041395931 yr⁻¹
1313 Totals:
1314 Binned: 3.44 %
1315 Residual: 0 %
1316 Trace: 0.07 %
1317 Mean (over all sources):
1318 m: 7.01
1319 r: 59.19 km
1320 ε□: 1.14 σ
1321 Mode (largest m-r bin):

```

1322     m: 7.1
1323     r: 51.55 km
1324     ε□: 0.69 σ
1325     Contribution: 0.9 %
1326 Mode (largest m-r-ε□ bin):
1327     m: 7.1
1328     r: 52.5 km
1329     ε□: 0.73 σ
1330     Contribution: 0.63 %
1331 Discretization:
1332     r: min = 0.0, max = 1000.0, Δ = 20.0 km
1333     m: min = 4.4, max = 9.4, Δ = 0.2
1334     ε: min = -3.0, max = 3.0, Δ = 0.5 σ
1335 Epsilon keys:
1336     ε0: [-∞ .. -2.5)
1337     ε1: [-2.5 .. -2.0)
1338     ε2: [-2.0 .. -1.5)
1339     ε3: [-1.5 .. -1.0)
1340     ε4: [-1.0 .. -0.5)
1341     ε5: [-0.5 .. 0.0)
1342     ε6: [0.0 .. 0.5)
1343     ε7: [0.5 .. 1.0)
1344     ε8: [1.0 .. 1.5)
1345     ε9: [1.5 .. 2.0)
1346     ε10: [2.0 .. 2.5)
1347     ε11: [2.5 .. +∞)
1348 Closest Distance, rRup (km) Magnitude (Mw) ALL_ε
ε=[-1.5,-1) ε=[-1,-0.5) ε=[-0.5,0) ε=[0,0.5) ε=[0.5,1) ε=[1,1.5) ε=[1.5,2)
ε=[2,2.5) ε=[2.5,∞)
1349 230 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1350 210 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1351 190 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1352 190 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1353 170 7.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1354 170 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1355 170 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1356 150 7.3 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1357 150 7.5 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1358 150 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1359 150 7.9 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1360 130 7.1 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.001
1361 130 7.3 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.001
1362 130 7.5 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.001 0.000
1363 130 7.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1364 130 7.9 0.001 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1365 110 6.7 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.000
1366 110 6.9 0.002 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.000 0.002
1367 110 7.1 0.016 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.000 0.007 0.009
1368 110 7.3 0.005 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000 0.000
0.001 0.003 0.000

```

1369	110	7.5	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.003	0.001	0.000							
1370	110	7.7	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
			0.001	0.000	0.000							
1371	110	7.9	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1372	90	6.5	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.002							
1373	90	6.7	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.004	0.009							
1374	90	6.9	0.046	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.003	0.033	0.009							
1375	90	7.1	0.119	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
			0.062	0.054	0.001							
1376	90	7.3	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007
			0.013	0.001	0.000							
1377	90	7.5	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.011
			0.004	0.000	0.000							
1378	90	7.7	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.001
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1379	90	7.9	0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1380	70	6.5	0.031	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.003	0.024	0.004							
1381	70	6.7	0.123	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.063	0.056	0.004							
1382	70	6.9	0.248	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.054
			0.168	0.027	0.000							
1383	70	7.1	0.463	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.042	0.302
			0.119	0.000	0.000							
1384	70	7.3	0.070	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.040	0.028
			0.002	0.000	0.000							
1385	70	7.5	0.048	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.011	0.030	0.006
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1386	70	7.7	0.011	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.007	0.002	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1387	70	7.9	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.009	0.003	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1388	50	6.5	0.115	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.032
			0.080	0.004	0.000							
1389	50	6.7	0.353	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.017	0.245
			0.091	0.000	0.000							
1390	50	6.9	0.589	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.261	0.316
			0.012	0.000	0.000							
1391	50	7.1	0.903	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.197	0.630	0.075
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1392	50	7.3	0.117	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.085	0.026	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1393	50	7.5	0.071	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.040	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1394	50	7.7	0.013	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.009	0.001	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1395	50	7.9	0.012	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.009	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000
			0.000	0.000	0.000							
1396	Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution											
1397	coastalOR_deep.in:											
1398	Percent Contributed: 1.5											
1399	Distance (km): 56.062975											
1400	Magnitude: 6.9566584											
1401	Epsilon (mean values): 1.1950031											
1402	coastalOR_deep.in:											
1403	Percent Contributed: 1.48											
1404	Distance (km): 60.067565											
1405	Magnitude: 6.9535384											
1406	Epsilon (mean values): 1.220941											
1407	PSHA Deaggregation. %contributions.											
1408	site: Test											
1409	longitude: 123.158°W											
1410	latitude: 44.092°E											

1598	0.001	0.000	0.000									
	130 7.9	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001
	0.001	0.000	0.000									
1599	110 6.5	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.002									
1600	110 6.7	0.020	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.000	0.005	0.015									
1601	110 6.9	0.060	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.001	0.051	0.008									
1602	110 7.1	0.135	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.065	0.062	0.009									
1603	110 7.3	0.023	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002
	0.017	0.004	0.000									
1604	110 7.5	0.017	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.008
	0.008	0.001	0.000									
1605	110 7.7	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003
	0.001	0.000	0.000									
1606	110 7.9	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.003
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1607	90 6.5	0.030	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.000	0.020	0.010									
1608	90 6.7	0.114	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.015	0.087	0.012									
1609	90 6.9	0.235	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.147	0.080	0.009									
1610	90 7.1	0.447	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.107
	0.285	0.054	0.001									
1611	90 7.3	0.065	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.045
	0.018	0.001	0.000									
1612	90 7.5	0.042	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.031
	0.004	0.000	0.000									
1613	90 7.7	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.003
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1614	90 7.9	0.008	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.005	0.001
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1615	70 6.5	0.125	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	0.062	0.059	0.004									
1616	70 6.7	0.421	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.042
	0.296	0.079	0.004									
1617	70 6.9	0.719	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.342
	0.351	0.027	0.000									
1618	70 7.1	1.146	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.153	0.859
	0.134	0.000	0.000									
1619	70 7.3	0.154	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.097	0.055
	0.002	0.000	0.000									
1620	70 7.5	0.096	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.077	0.006
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1621	70 7.7	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.009	0.007	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1622	70 7.9	0.019	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.009	0.006	0.004	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1623	50 6.5	0.289	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.135
	0.150	0.004	0.000									
1624	50 6.7	0.819	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.039	0.663
	0.117	0.000	0.000									
1625	50 6.9	1.248	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.618	0.618
	0.012	0.000	0.000									
1626	50 7.1	1.764	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.219	1.425	0.119
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1627	50 7.3	0.214	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.127	0.081	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1628	50 7.5	0.126	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.031	0.090	0.004	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1629	50 7.7	0.022	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.009	0.009	0.000	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1630	50 7.9	0.018	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.009	0.002	0.006	0.000	0.000
	0.000	0.000	0.000									
1631	Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution											
1632	coastalOR_deep.in:											

1732	1.223	0.088	0.033									
	110	8.5	1.995	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.680
		1.243	0.050	0.022								
1733	110	8.7	8.372	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	5.362
		2.557	0.367	0.086								
1734	110	8.9	5.422	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	4.987
		0.000	0.436	0.000								
1735	110	9.1	10.061	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	8.824
		1.089	0.148	0.000								
1736	90	7.9	0.029	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.011
		0.016	0.002	0.000								
1737	90	8.1	0.040	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.020
		0.016	0.003	0.000								
1738	90	8.3	0.021	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.016
		0.004	0.001	0.000								
1739	90	8.5	0.038	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.032
		0.004	0.001	0.000								
1740	90	8.7	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004
		0.001	0.000	0.000								
1741	70	7.9	0.087	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.071
		0.015	0.001	0.000								
1742	70	8.1	0.157	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.012	0.131
		0.013	0.000	0.000								
1743	70	8.3	0.058	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.016	0.039
		0.004	0.000	0.000								
1744	70	8.5	1.707	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.421	1.144
		0.142	0.000	0.000								
1745	70	8.7	1.076	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.836	0.241
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
1746	50	7.9	0.406	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.158	0.247
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
1747	50	8.1	1.009	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.574	0.435
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
1748	50	8.3	0.607	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.438	0.169
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
1749	50	8.5	3.735	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	3.728	0.008
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
1750	50	8.7	3.671	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.265	3.406	0.000
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
1751	50	8.9	14.793	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	6.348	8.445	0.000
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
1752	50	9.1	15.566	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	11.431	4.135	0.000
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
1753	50	9.3	18.509	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	14.143	4.366	0.000
		0.000	0.000	0.000								
1754	Principal Sources (faults, subduction, random seismicity having > 3% contribution											
1755	sub0_ch_bot.in:											
1756	Percent Contributed: 46.3											
1757	Distance (km): 56.689974											
1758	Magnitude: 9.0967361											
1759	Epsilon (mean values): 0.37930855											
1760	Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:											
1761	Percent Contributed: 46.3											
1762	Distance (km): 56.689974											
1763	Magnitude: 9.0967361											
1764	Epsilon (mean values): 0.37930855											
1765	Azimuth: 244.46631											
1766	Latitude: 43.88167											
1767	Longitude: -123.76421											
1768	sub0_ch_mid.in:											
1769	Percent Contributed: 17.98											
1770	Distance (km): 104.7607											
1771	Magnitude: 8.9210701											
1772	Epsilon (mean values): 1.2890059											
1773	Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:											
1774	Percent Contributed: 17.98											
1775	Distance (km): 104.7607											
1776	Magnitude: 8.9210701											
1777	Epsilon (mean values): 1.2890059											

1778 Azimuth: 257.03562
1779 Latitude: 43.86274
1780 Longitude: -124.49237
1781 sub0_ch_top.in:
1782 Percent Contributed: 4.49
1783 Distance (km): 117.0827
1784 Magnitude: 8.8238245
1785 Epsilon (mean values): 1.4912003
1786 Cascadia Megathrust - whole CSZ Characteristic:
1787 Percent Contributed: 4.49
1788 Distance (km): 117.0827
1789 Magnitude: 8.8238245
1790 Epsilon (mean values): 1.4912003
1791 Azimuth: 258.07157
1792 Latitude: 43.85837
1793 Longitude: -124.62968
1794 sub2_ch_bot.in:
1795 Percent Contributed: 4.39
1796 Distance (km): 56.294667
1797 Magnitude: 8.7263979
1798 Epsilon (mean values): 0.62717503
1799 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case C Characteristic:
1800 Percent Contributed: 4.39
1801 Distance (km): 56.294667
1802 Magnitude: 8.7263979
1803 Epsilon (mean values): 0.62717503
1804 Azimuth: 244.46631
1805 Latitude: 43.88167
1806 Longitude: -123.76421
1807 sub3_ch_bot.in:
1808 Percent Contributed: 2.62
1809 Distance (km): 71.601596
1810 Magnitude: 8.5785697
1811 Epsilon (mean values): 1.0347295
1812 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case D Characteristic:
1813 Percent Contributed: 2.62
1814 Distance (km): 71.601596
1815 Magnitude: 8.5785697
1816 Epsilon (mean values): 1.0347295
1817 Azimuth: 229.04629
1818 Latitude: 43.7
1819 Longitude: -123.78006
1820 sub1_GRb0_bot.in:
1821 Percent Contributed: 2.58
1822 Distance (km): 58.101151
1823 Magnitude: 8.442658
1824 Epsilon (mean values): 0.8408893
1825 Cascadia floater over southern zone - Goldfinger Case B:
1826 Percent Contributed: 2.58
1827 Distance (km): 58.101151
1828 Magnitude: 8.442658
1829 Epsilon (mean values): 0.8408893
1830 Azimuth: 244.46631
1831 Latitude: 43.88167
1832 Longitude: -123.76421
1833 sub1_ch_bot.in:
1834 Percent Contributed: 2.15
1835 Distance (km): 56.327816
1836 Magnitude: 8.8542815
1837 Epsilon (mean values): 0.54227074
1838 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case B Characteristic:
1839 Percent Contributed: 2.15
1840 Distance (km): 56.327816
1841 Magnitude: 8.8542815
1842 Epsilon (mean values): 0.54227074
1843 Azimuth: 244.46631
1844 Latitude: 43.88167
1845 Longitude: -123.76421
1846 sub1_GRb1_bot.in:

1847 Percent Contributed: 2.07
1848 Distance (km): 58.983179
1849 Magnitude: 8.3301188
1850 Epsilon (mean values): 0.9261585
1851 Cascadia floater over southern zone - Goldfinger Case B:
1852 Percent Contributed: 2.07
1853 Distance (km): 58.983179
1854 Magnitude: 8.3301188
1855 Epsilon (mean values): 0.9261585
1856 Azimuth: 244.46631
1857 Latitude: 43.88167
1858 Longitude: -123.76421
1859 sub2_ch_mid.in:
1860 Percent Contributed: 1.19
1861 Distance (km): 104.54395
1862 Magnitude: 8.4714849
1863 Epsilon (mean values): 1.5659064
1864 Cascadia Megathrust - Goldfinger Case C Characteristic:
1865 Percent Contributed: 1.19
1866 Distance (km): 104.54395
1867 Magnitude: 8.4714849
1868 Epsilon (mean values): 1.5659064
1869 Azimuth: 257.03562
1870 Latitude: 43.86274
1871 Longitude: -124.49237

G-4-5

Liquefaction and Residual
Strength Calculations

SPT Sample Number	Depth (ft)	Measured N	USCS	Fines Content (%)	Liquefaction Analysis								Residual Shear Strength Analysis							
					N _{1,60}		Liquefaction Factor of Safety		Liquefaction-Induced Settlement (in)			LDI (ft)	N _{1,60} CS-Sr			Residual Shear Strength ratio, Sr / sig _v '				
					Youd and Idriss (2001)	Idriss and Boulanger (2008)	Youd and Idriss (2001)	Idriss and Boulanger (2014)	Tokimatsu & Seed	Ishihara & Yoshimine	Idriss and Boulanger	Idriss and Boulanger	Idriss & Boulanger Void Distribution (2007)	Olsen & Stark (2002)	Kramer & Wang Hybrid (2008)	WSDOT	Olsen & Stark (2002)	Idriss & Boulanger Void Redistribution (2007)	Idriss & Boulanger No Void Redistribution (2007)	Kramer & Wang Hybrid (2008)	Idriss et al. (1998)
	10.0	15	GP-GM	7	24	25	0.39	0.52	1.7	3.4	3.0		24.8				0.25	0.40		
	15.0	26	SP-SM	6	42	40	2.00	2.00	0.4	1.5	1.0		39.7							
	20.0	14	SM	34	21	21	0.57	0.46	0.4	1.5	1.0		22.7				0.21	0.40		
	25.0	74	GP-GM	10	100	98	2.00	2.00	0.0	0.0	0.0		99.3							
	30.0	62	GM	20	83	83	2.00	2.00	0.0	0.0	0.0		83.8							
	35.0	47	GP-GM	10	59	60	2.00	2.00	0.0	0.0	0.0		61.4							
	40.0	54	GM	20	63	67	2.00	1.92	0.0	0.0	0.0		68.0							
	45.0	58	GM	20	64	70	2.00	1.85	0.0	0.0	0.0		70.8							
	50.0	54	GM	20	56	63	2.00	1.79	0.0	0.0	0.0		64.3							

Seismic Parameters	
Max Acceleration (g) :	0.49
Earthquake Magnitude:	8.71

Liquefaction and Residual Shear Strength Analysis Results, B-1	
Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA Eugene, Oregon	
Figure G-4-1	

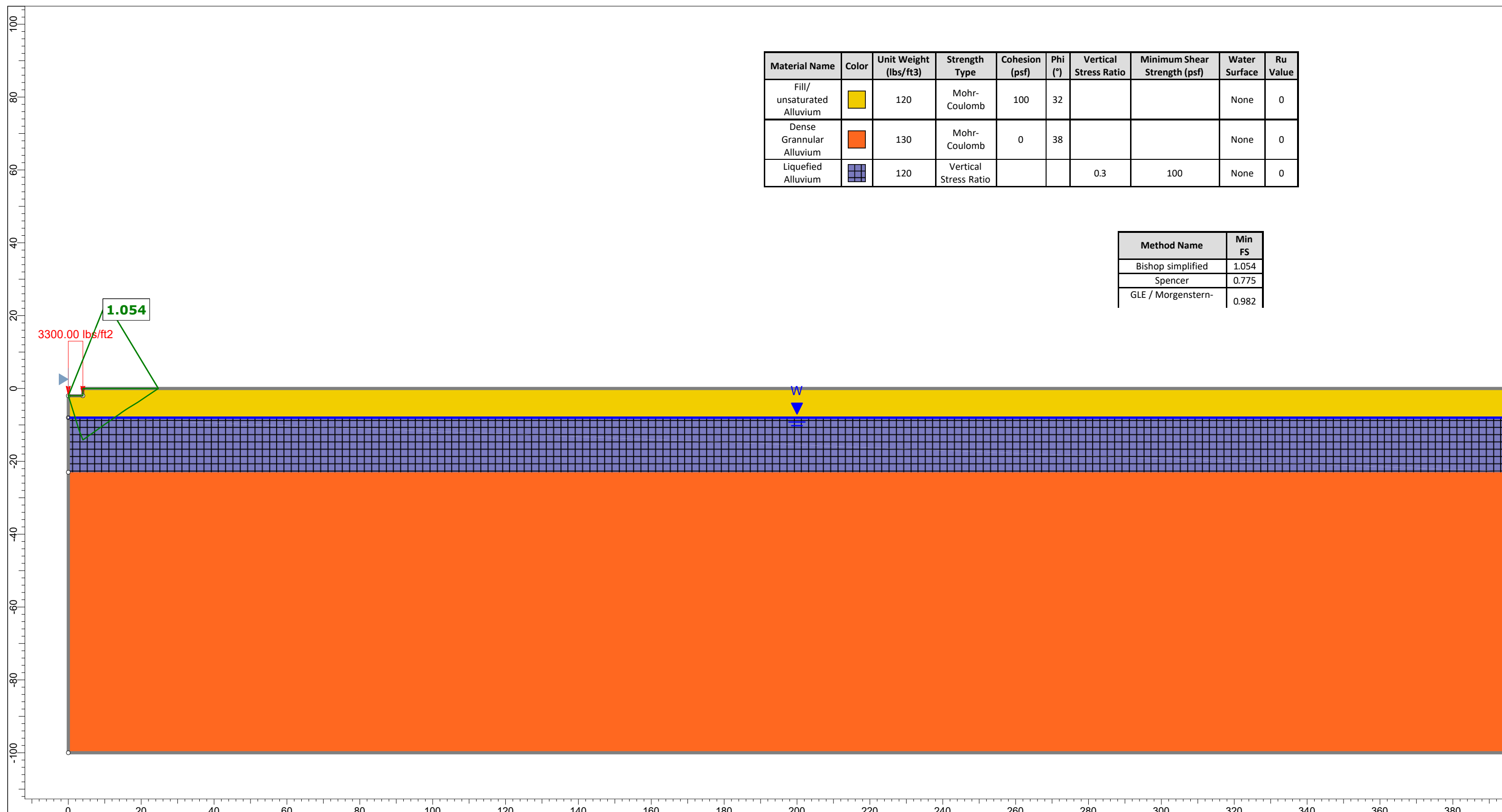
SPT Sample Number	Depth (ft)	Measured N	USCS	Fines Content (%)	Liquefaction Analysis								Residual Shear Strength Analysis								
					N _{1,60}		Liquefaction Factor of Safety		Liquefaction-Induced Settlement (in)			LDI (ft)	N _{1,60} Cs-Sr			Residual Shear Strength ratio, Sr / sig _{v'}					
					Youd and Idriss (2001)	Idriss and Boulanger (2008)	Youd and Idriss (2001)	Idriss and Boulanger (2014)	Tokimatsu & Seed	Ishihara & Yoshimine	Idriss and Boulanger	Idriss and Boulanger	Idriss & Boulanger Void Distribution (2007)	Olsen & Stark (2002)	Kramer & Wang Hybrid (2008)	WSDOT	Olsen & Stark (2002)	Idriss & Boulanger Void Redistribution (2007)	Idriss & Boulanger No Void Redistribution (2007)	Kramer & Wang Hybrid (2008)	Idriss et al. (1998)
	10.0	27	GP-GM	2	42	40	2.00	2.00	3.3	5.8	5.0		40.4								
	15.0	8	GM	1	13	14	0.18	0.28	3.3	5.8	5.0		13.8				0.12	0.17			
	20.0	10	GP-GM	11	15	15	0.22	0.29	2.0	3.7	3.2		16.2				0.14	0.30			
	25.0	12	GP	3	17	17	0.22	0.28	1.0	1.8	1.6		16.8				0.14	0.35			
	30.0	65	SP-SM	9	88	87	2.00	2.00	0.0	0.0	0.0		87.4								
	35.0	31	SP-SM	10	39	40	2.00	1.99	0.0	0.0	0.0		41.0								
	40.0	100	GP-GM	10	89	94	2.00	1.91	0.0	0.0	0.0		94.8								
	45.0	44	GM	20	49	53	2.00	1.84	0.0	0.0	0.0		54.3								
	50.0	61	GM	20	64	72	2.00	1.78	0.0	0.0	0.0		72.9								

Seismic Parameters	
Max Acceleration (g) :	0.49
Earthquake Magnitude:	8.71

Liquefaction and Residual Shear Strength Analysis Results, B-1	
Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA Eugene, Oregon	

Figure X.

G-4-6
Seismic Bearing Capacity
Calculations



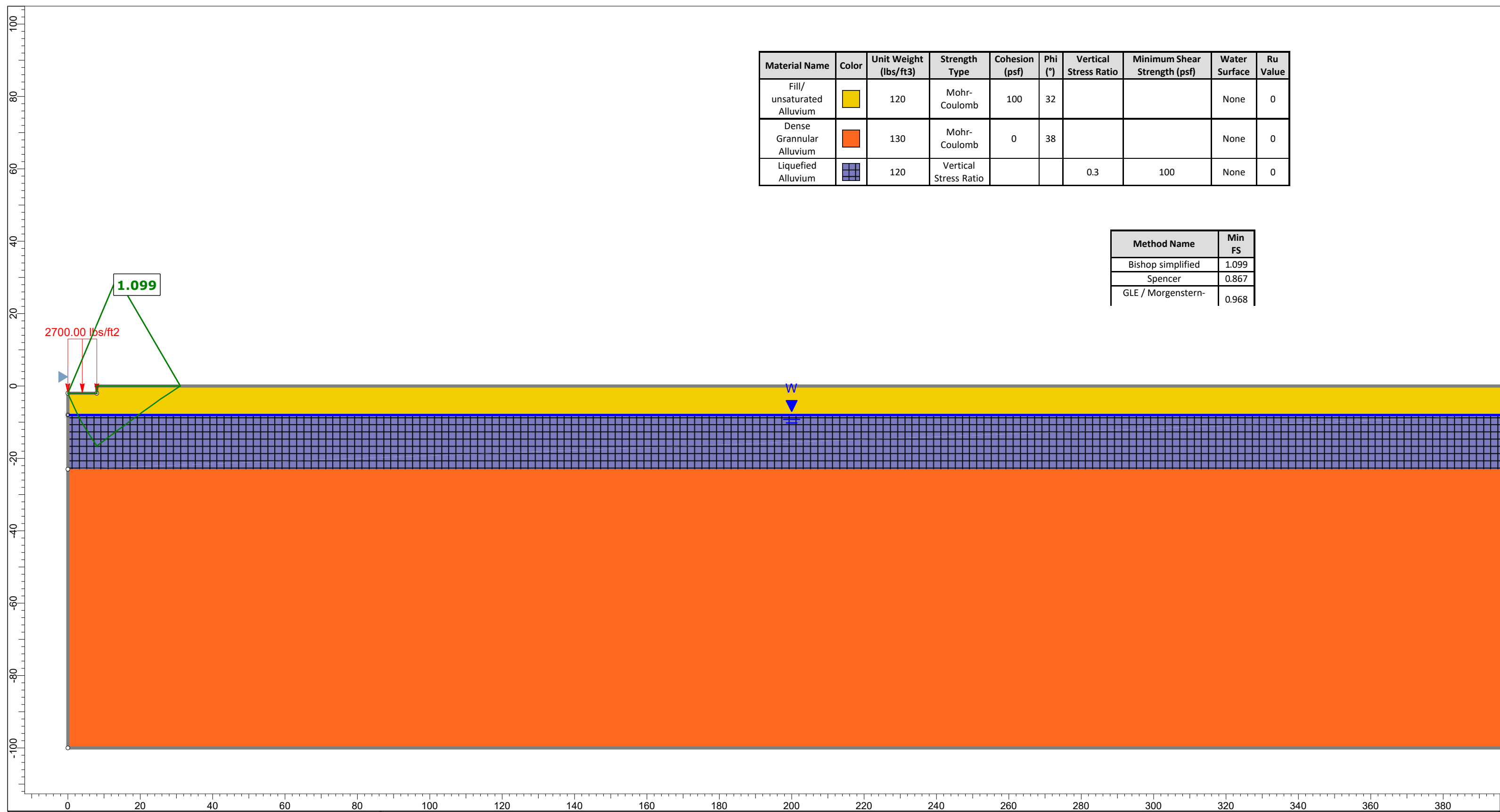
Material Name	Color	Unit Weight (lbs/ft3)	Strength Type	Cohesion (psf)	Phi (°)	Vertical Stress Ratio	Minimum Shear Strength (psf)	Water Surface	Ru Value
Fill/unsaturated Alluvium	Yellow	120	Mohr-Coulomb	100	32			None	0
Dense Grannular Alluvium	Orange	130	Mohr-Coulomb	0	38			None	0
Liquefied Alluvium	Blue Hatched	120	Vertical Stress Ratio			0.3	100	None	0

Method Name	Min FS
Bishop simplified	1.054
Spencer	0.775
GLE / Morgenstern-	0.982



SLIDEINTERPRET 9.028

Project		Slide2 - An Interactive Slope Stability Program	
Group	4ft wide	Scenario	Master Scenario
Drawn By		Checked By	
Date	3/25/2024, 10:09:55 AM	File Name	KM Eugene Bearing Cap.sldm

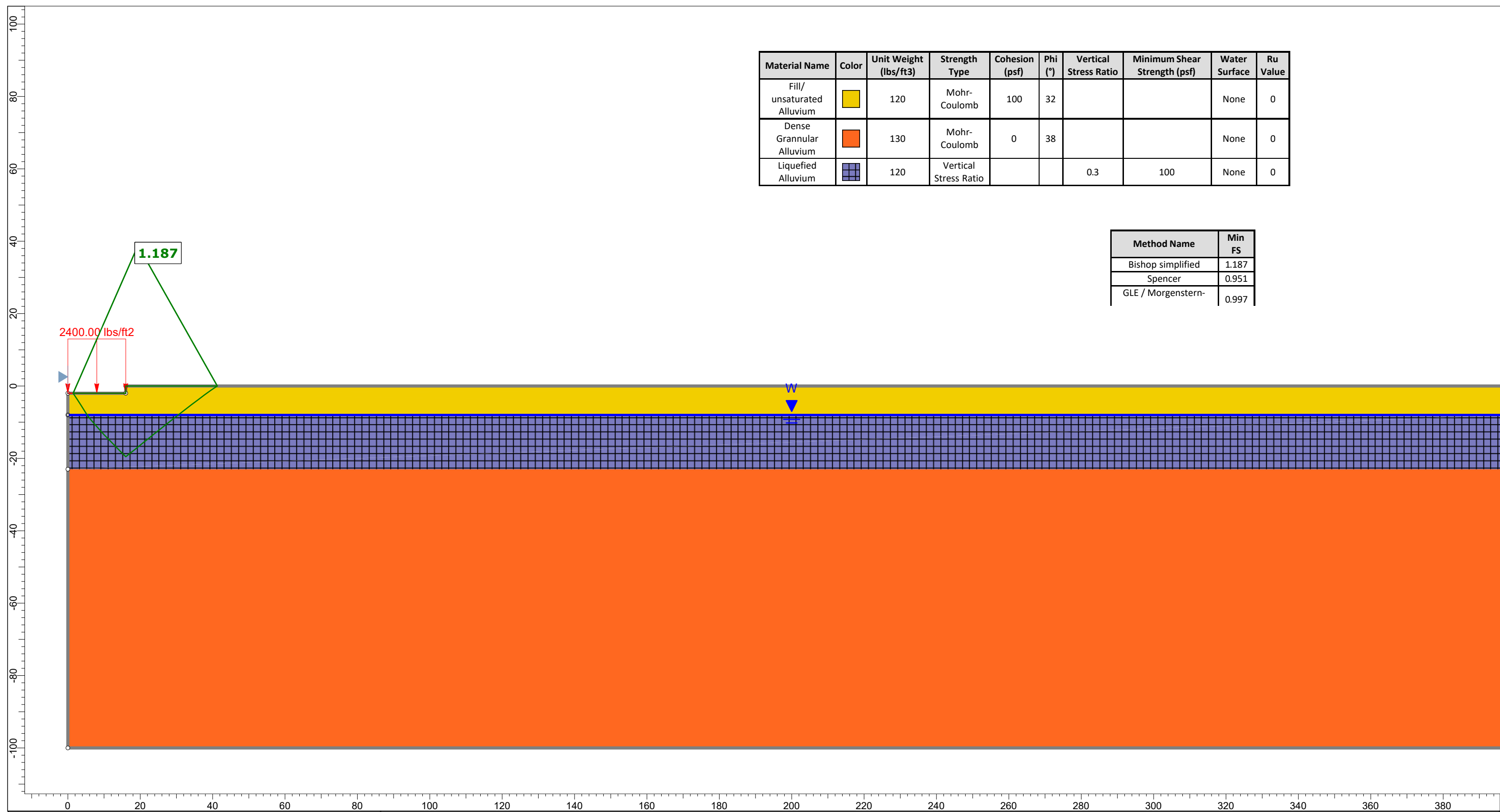


Material Name	Color	Unit Weight (lbs/ft3)	Strength Type	Cohesion (psf)	Phi (°)	Vertical Stress Ratio	Minimum Shear Strength (psf)	Water Surface	Ru Value
Fill/unsaturated Alluvium	Yellow	120	Mohr-Coulomb	100	32			None	0
Dense Grannular Alluvium	Orange	130	Mohr-Coulomb	0	38			None	0
Liquefied Alluvium	Blue Hatched	120	Vertical Stress Ratio			0.3	100	None	0

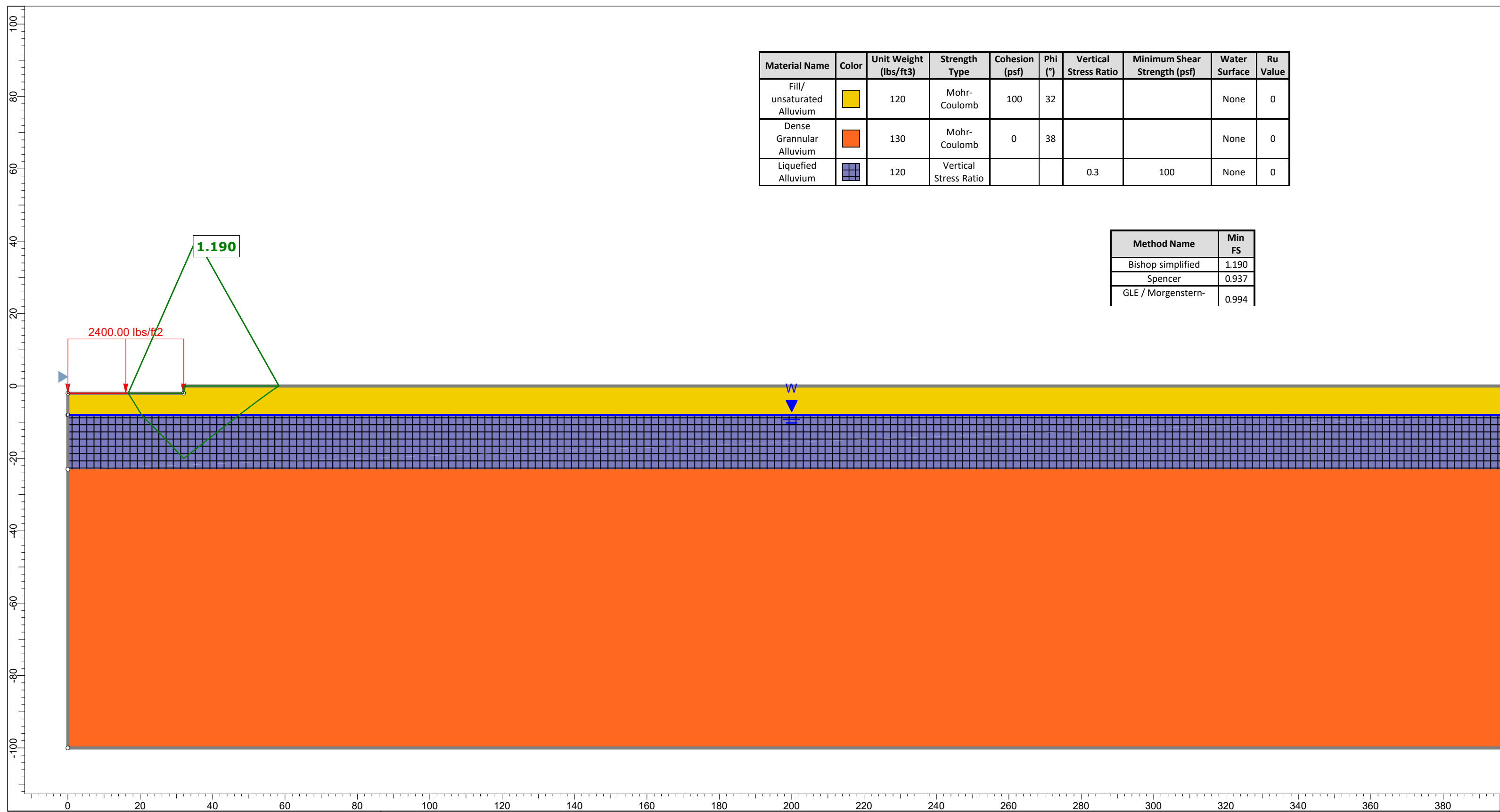
Method Name	Min FS
Bishop simplified	1.099
Spencer	0.867
GLE / Morgenstern-	0.968



Project		Slide2 - An Interactive Slope Stability Program	
Group	8ft wide	Scenario	Master Scenario
Drawn By		Checked By	
Date	3/25/2024, 10:09:55 AM	File Name	KM Eugene Bearing Cap.slm



Project		Slide2 - An Interactive Slope Stability Program	
Group	16ft wide	Scenario	Master Scenario
Drawn By		Checked By	
Date	3/25/2024, 10:09:55 AM	File Name	KM Eugene Bearing Cap.sldm

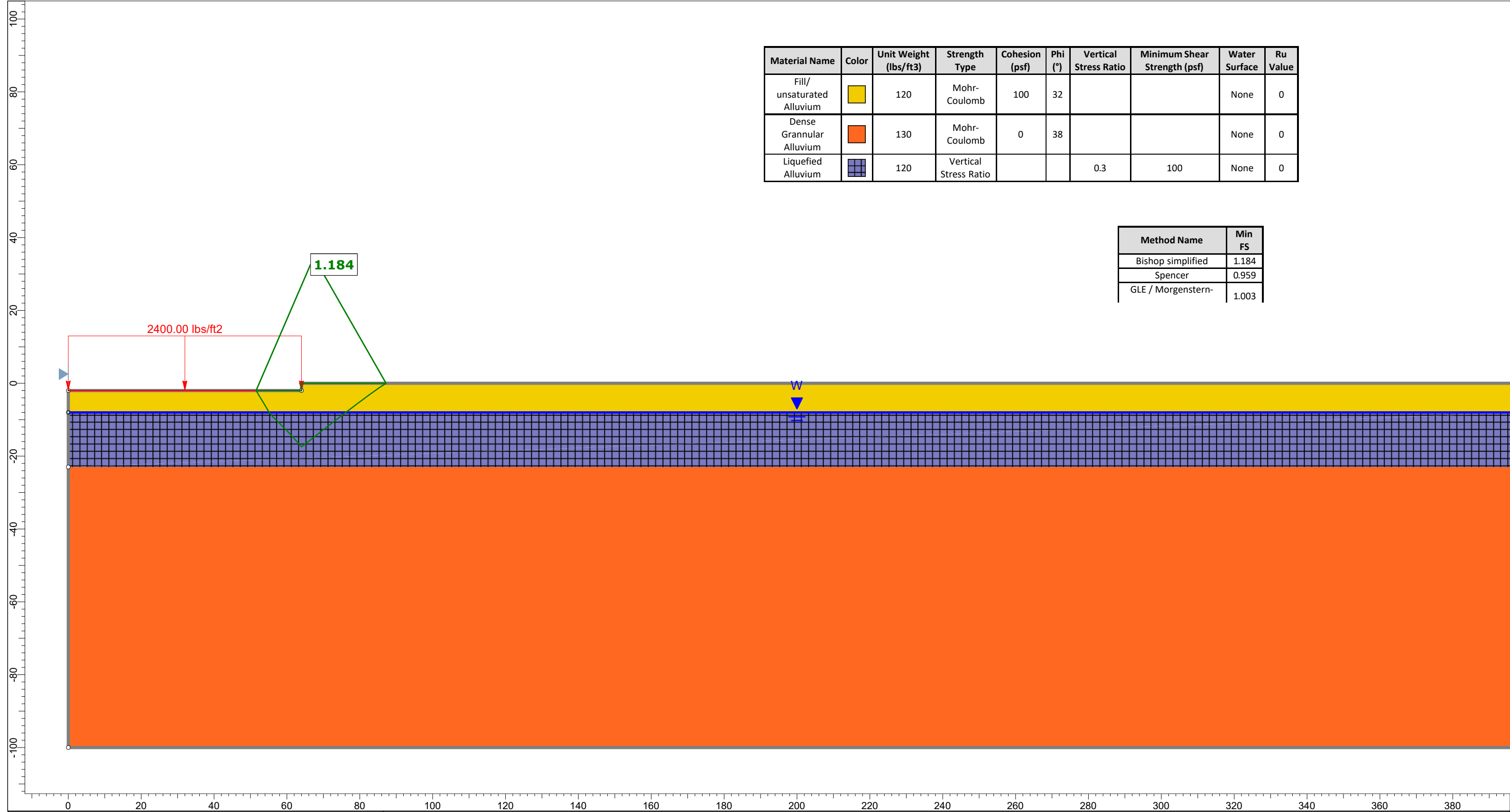


Material Name	Color	Unit Weight (lbs/ft3)	Strength Type	Cohesion (psf)	Phi (°)	Vertical Stress Ratio	Minimum Shear Strength (psf)	Water Surface	Ru Value
Fill/unsaturated Alluvium	Yellow	120	Mohr-Coulomb	100	32			None	0
Dense Grannular Alluvium	Orange	130	Mohr-Coulomb	0	38			None	0
Liquefied Alluvium	Blue Grid	120	Vertical Stress Ratio			0.3	100	None	0

Method Name	Min FS
Bishop simplified	1.190
Spencer	0.937
GLE / Morgenstern-	0.994



Project		Slide2 - An Interactive Slope Stability Program	
Group	32ft wide	Scenario	Master Scenario
Drawn By		Checked By	
Date	3/25/2024, 10:09:55 AM	File Name	KM Eugene Bearing Cap.slmld

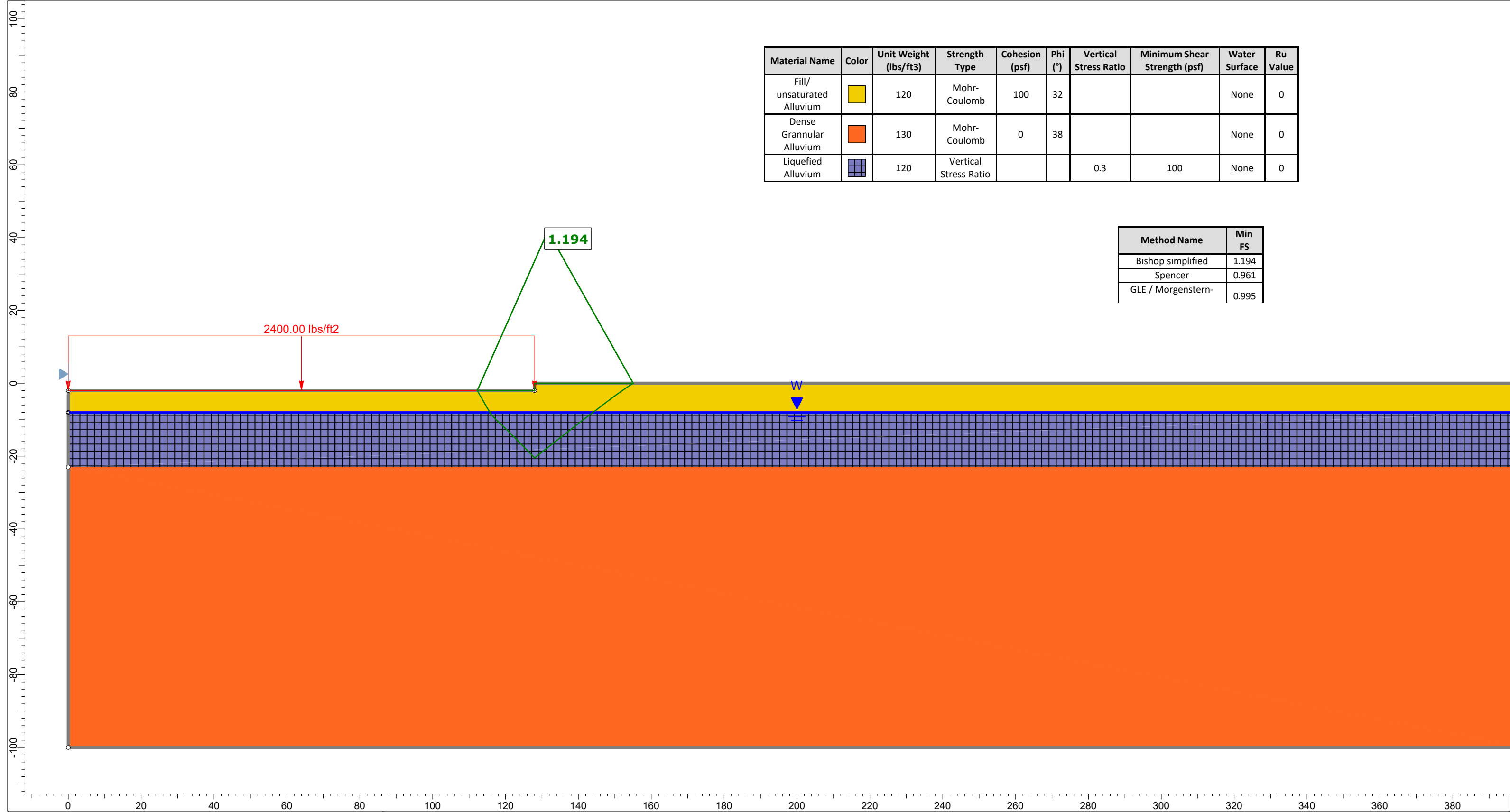


Material Name	Color	Unit Weight (lbs/ft3)	Strength Type	Cohesion (psf)	Phi (°)	Vertical Stress Ratio	Minimum Shear Strength (psf)	Water Surface	Ru Value
Fill/unsaturated Alluvium	Yellow	120	Mohr-Coulomb	100	32			None	0
Dense Granular Alluvium	Orange	130	Mohr-Coulomb	0	38			None	0
Liquefied Alluvium	Blue Hatched	120	Vertical Stress Ratio			0.3	100	None	0

Method Name	Min FS
Bishop simplified	1.184
Spencer	0.959
GLE / Morgenstern-	1.003



Project		Slide2 - An Interactive Slope Stability Program	
Group	64ft wide	Scenario	Master Scenario
Drawn By		Checked By	
Date	3/25/2024, 10:09:55 AM	File Name	KM Eugene Bearing Cap.slm

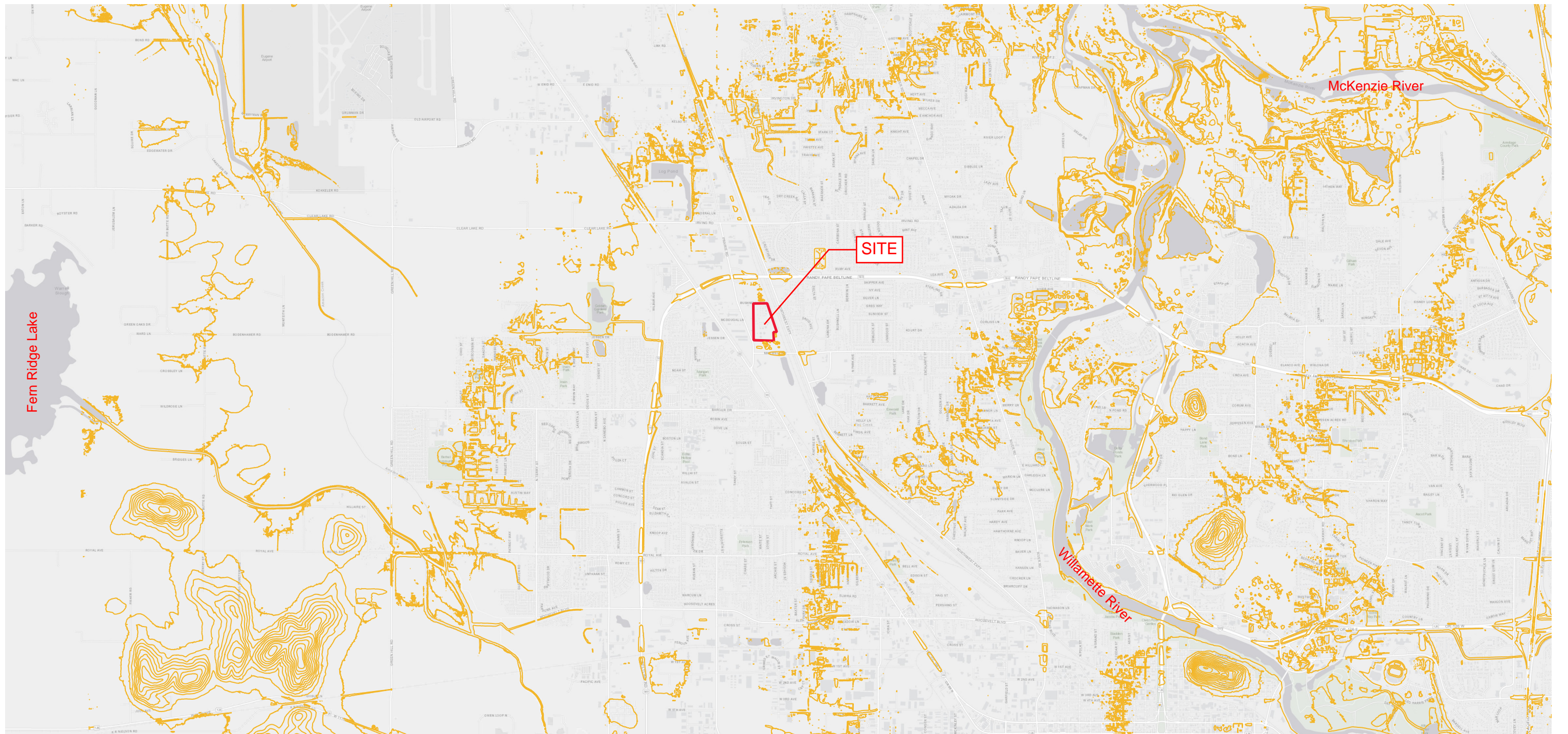


Material Name	Color	Unit Weight (lbs/ft3)	Strength Type	Cohesion (psf)	Phi (°)	Vertical Stress Ratio	Minimum Shear Strength (psf)	Water Surface	Ru Value
Fill/unsaturated Alluvium	Yellow	120	Mohr-Coulomb	100	32			None	0
Dense Granular Alluvium	Orange	130	Mohr-Coulomb	0	38			None	0
Liquefied Alluvium	Blue Grid	120	Vertical Stress Ratio			0.3	100	None	0

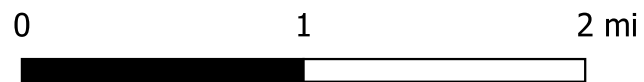
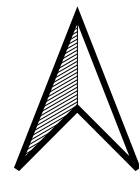
Method Name	Min FS
Bishop simplified	1.194
Spencer	0.961
GLE / Morgenstern-	0.995



Project		Slide2 - An Interactive Slope Stability Program	
Group	128ft wide	Scenario	Master Scenario
Drawn By		Checked By	
Date	3/25/2024, 10:09:55 AM	File Name	KM Eugene Bearing Cap.sldm



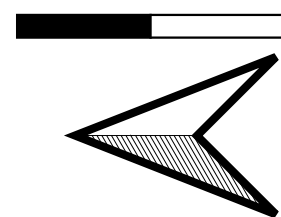
Note: 20-foot contours shown.



Vicinity Map	
Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA	
Eugene, Oregon	Figure G-1



0 100 200 ft



- Contours (5-ft intervals)
- PSI (2023) Boring Location and Designation
- Branch Engineering (2019) Boring Location and Designation
- Sage (2024) Boring Location and Designation
- Approximate Site Boundary

Bing Maps Satellite Imagery

Site Plan	
Kinder Morgan Eugene Terminal SVA	
Eugene, Oregon	Figure G-2

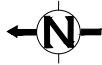
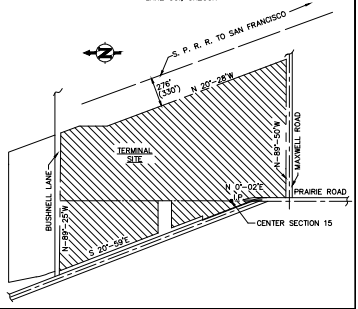
6.2 Appendix B: Site Plans

B-1 Site Layout

B-2 Fire Protection Diagram

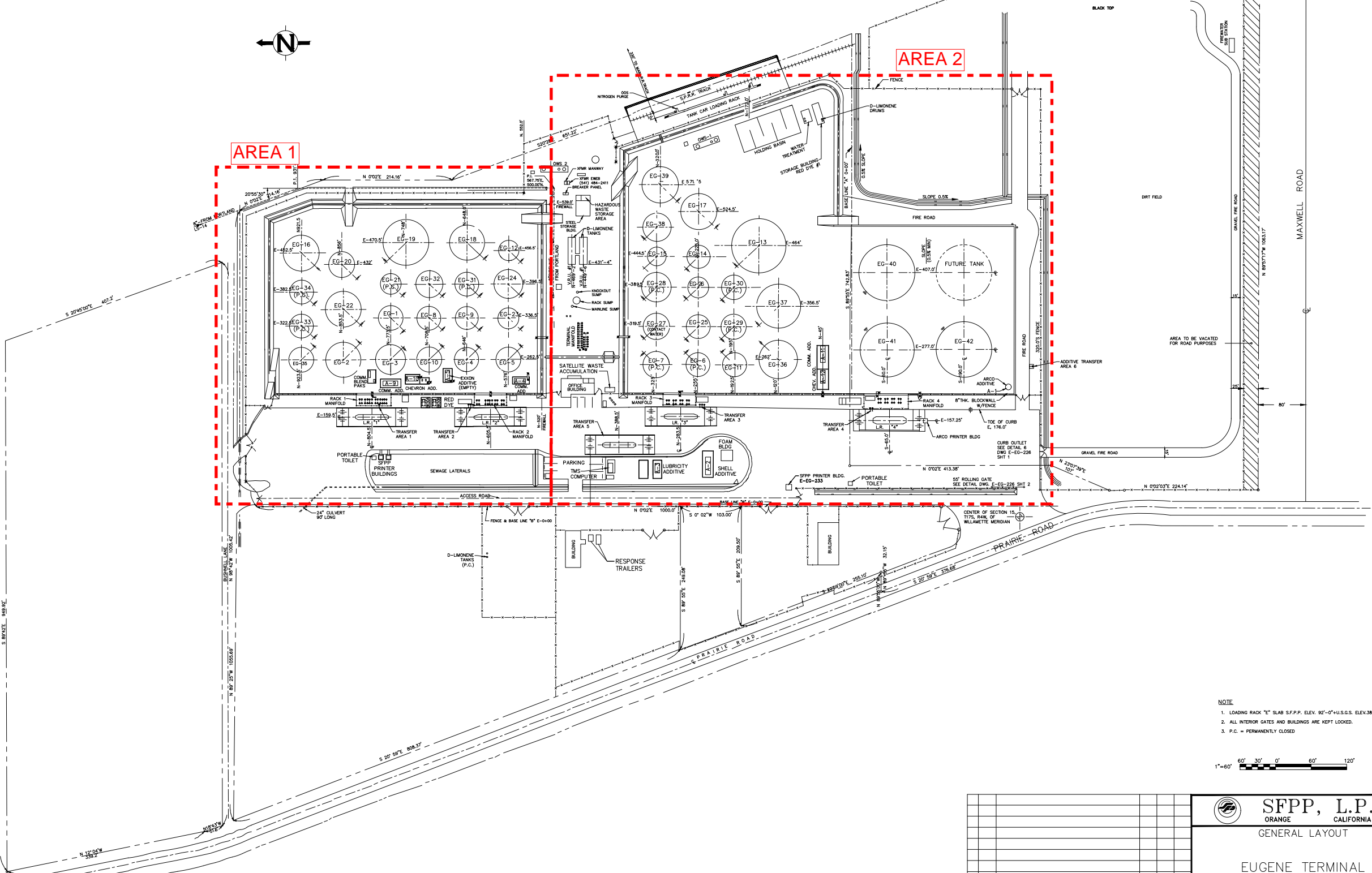
B-3 Evacuation Diagram

VICINITY MAP
SCALE: 1" = 400'
SEC. 15, T. 17 S-R4W
LANE CO., OREGON



AREA 1

AREA 2

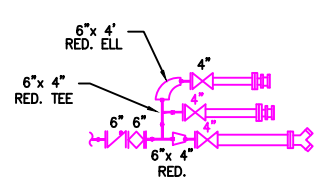
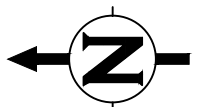


- NOTE
1. LOADING RACK "E" SLAB S.F.P.P. ELEV. 92'-0" U.S.G.S. ELEV. 385.0'
 2. ALL INTERIOR GATES AND BUILDINGS ARE KEPT LOCKED.
 3. P.C. = PERMANENTLY CLOSED

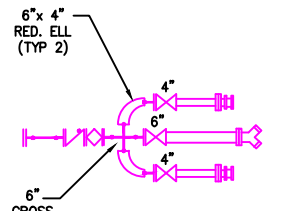


												SFPP, L.P. ORANGE CALIFORNIA	
												GENERAL LAYOUT	
												EUGENE TERMINAL	
												SCALE: 1" = 60'-0"	
												RECORD DRAWING NUMBER	
												E-EG-101	
47	03/08/17	REVISED PER EHS MARK-UPS DATED 3-2-17	ML	ML									
46	09-24-14	UPDATED PER NEW RESPONSE TRAILERS	ARM										
NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHECKED	DESIGNED	DRAWN	DATE	9-28-06					

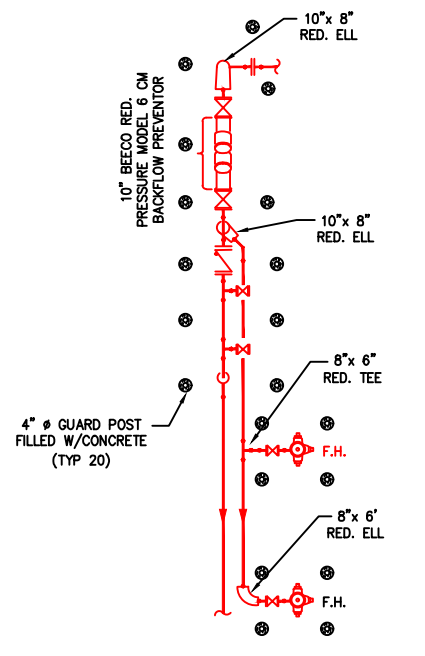
FIRE PROTECTION



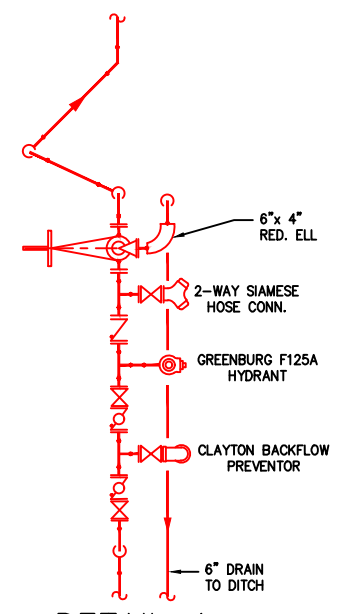
DETAIL 1
FOAM INJECTION
● PRODUCT MANIFOLD



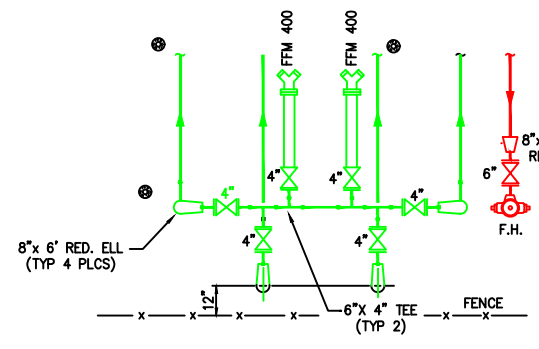
DETAIL 2
FOAM INJECTION
● PRODUCT MANIFOLD



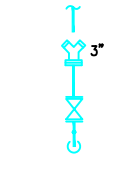
DETAIL 3
BACK-FLOW PREVENTOR



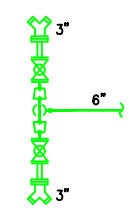
DETAIL 4
VALVE MANIFOLD



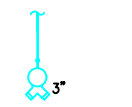
DETAIL 5
SUB-SURFACE
FOAM INJECTION



DETAIL 6
OVER THE TOP
FOAM INJECTION



DETAIL 7
SUB-SURFACE
FOAM INJECTION



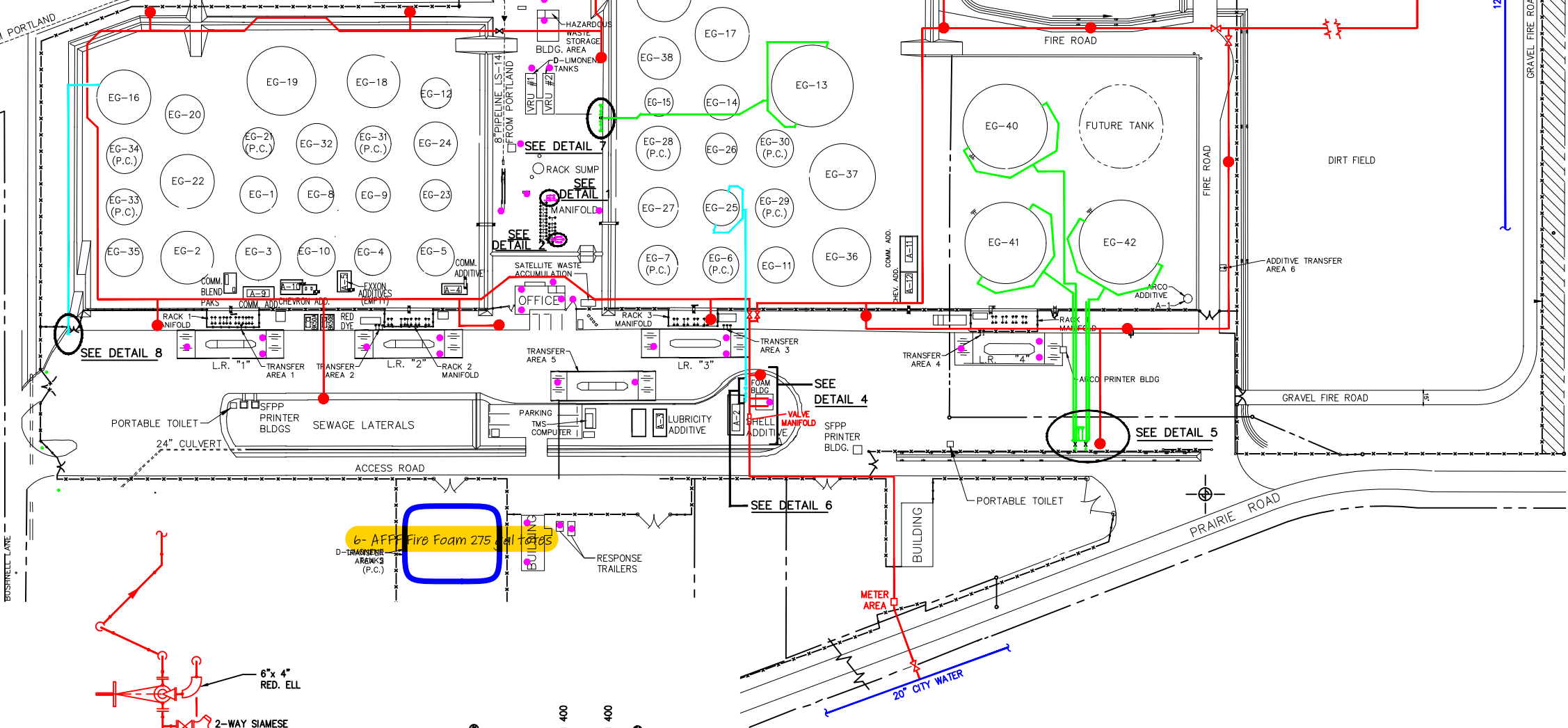
DETAIL 8
OVER THE TOP
FOAM INJECTION

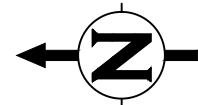
- LEGEND**
- FIRE EXTINGUISHER
 - FIRE HYDRANT
 - WATER HYDRANT
 - FIRE WATER
 - CITY WATER
 - SUBSURFACE FOAM INJECTION
 - OVER THE TOP FOAM INJECTION
 - FOAM INJECTION

SFPP, L.P. ORANGE CALIFORNIA		
FIRE PROTECTION DIAGRAM		
EUGENE TERMINAL		
FILE: FPD-EG	SCALE: NONE	RECORD DRAWING NO.
PLOT: VIEW	DESIGN SUPV.	FPD-EG
BY: ML	ENG. MGR.	
DATE: 04-25-17	AREA SUPR.	

Remove Haz waste area and add new VCI

6- AFFF Fire Foam 275





EVACUATION PLAN

**PRIMARY
EVACUATION
ASSEMBLY
AREA**

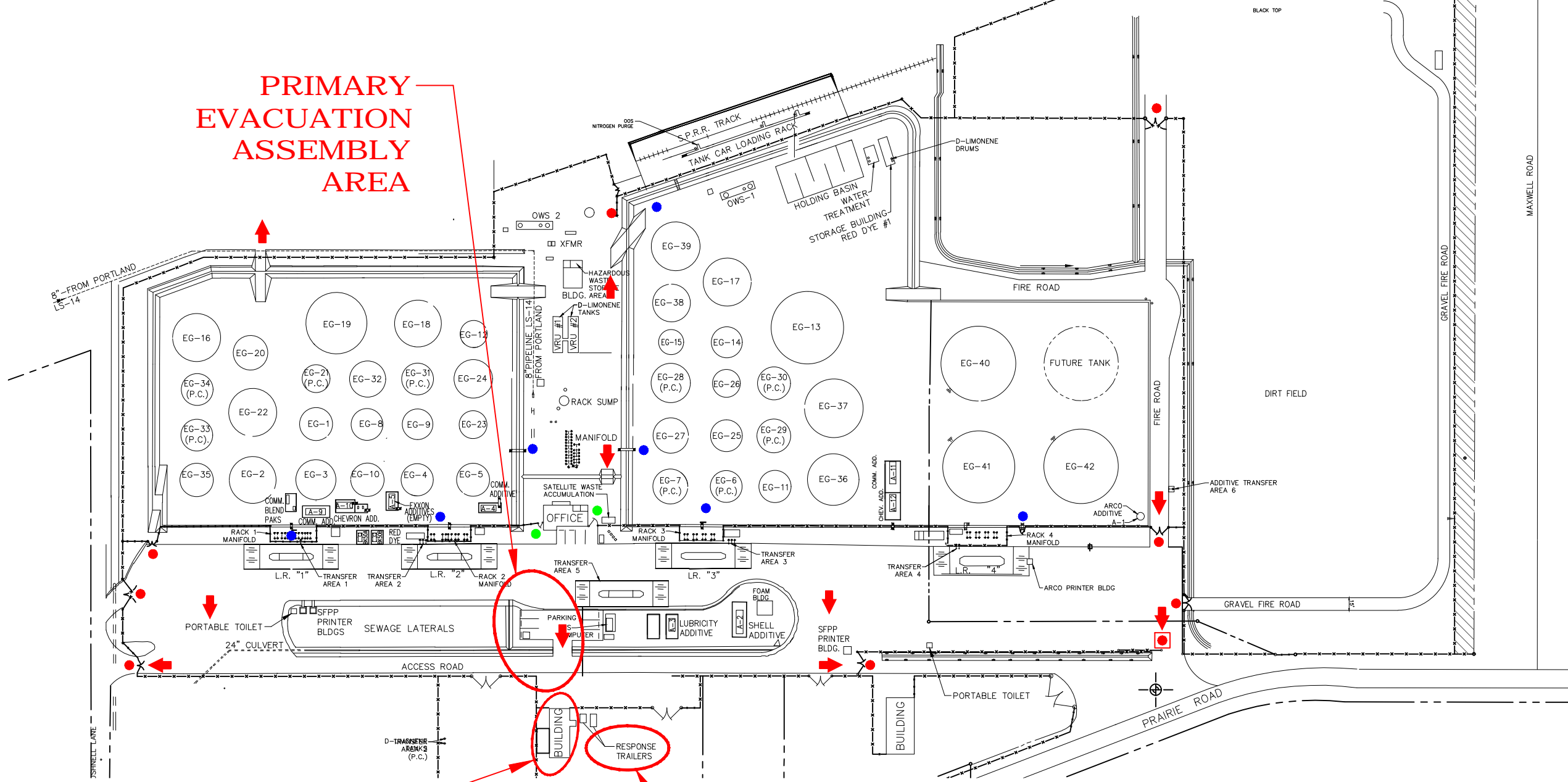
**PRIMARY
EMERGENCY
RESPONSE COMMAND
CENTER**

**SECONDARY
EVACUATION
ASSEMBLY
AREA**

LEGEND:

- SINGLE GATE
- DOUBLE GATE
- STAIR/LADDER
- SLIDING GATE
- ➔ MAIN EXITS

SFPP, L.P. ORANGE CALIFORNIA		
EVACUATION DIAGRAM		
EUGENE TERMINAL		
FILE: EVAC-EG	SCALE: NONE	RECORD DRAWING NO.
PLOT: VIEW	DESIGN SUPV.	EVAC-EG
BY: ML	ENG. MGR.	
DATE: 09-24-14	AREA SUPR.	



6.3 Appendix C: Photographs



Picture 1. Typical view of tank farm.



Picture 2. View of typical truck loading rack.



Picture 3. View of typical truck loading rack framing.



Picture 4. Typical view of buried piping.



Picture 5. Typical view of containment wall.



Picture 6. Typical view of gravel berm containment.



Picture 7. Typical view of unanchored additive tank.



Picture 8. Typical canopy structure.



Picture 9. View of office building.



Picture 10. Tank car loading rack at South Yard.



Picture 11. Unanchored vertical additive tank at South Yard.



Picture 12. Unanchored electrical transformer at South Yard.