

June 5, 2023

JN 23150

Gregerson Custom Homes
21627 N.E. 133rd Street
Woodinville, Washington 98077

Attention: Chris Gregerson
via email: chrisg@gregersoncustomhomes.com

Subject: **Assessment of Recently-Constructed Modular Block Walls**
Cui Residence
8636 North Mercer Way
Mercer Island, Washington

Greetings:

This geotechnical report presents our observations and conclusions related to the terraced modular block walls recently constructed to the south of the existing Cui residence. The undersigned principal engineer visited the site on two different occasions to observe the as-constructed configuration of the walls, and to conduct explorations to assess the soil conditions behind and beneath the walls.

The terraced configuration generally consists of a lower and middle wall that each have a maximum exposed height of 4 feet. These modular block walls are separated by a distance of 3 to 4 feet. In front of the lower wall is a paver patio. Set back behind the middle wall is a short (2-foot) modular block wall, with a paver patio behind this short upper wall.

None of the modular walls was reinforced with geogrids. We assessed the soil conditions and found that the modular walls had been backfilled with a 6-inch width of pea gravel, behind which the backfill consisted of imported topsoil or the on-site silt soils. The soil placed behind the walls was loose. Explorations verified that the base of both the lower and middle walls had been placed on stiff native silt, which is the typical soil condition for the site vicinity. No groundwater seepage was observed in the test holes. However, the backfill soils had an elevated moisture content.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL

Based on the test holes, the lower and middle modular block walls were constructed on competent native soils. The ground surface around the walls does not slope steeply, and the walls themselves are laterally restrained by the foundations of the existing Cui residence.

Unfortunately, the soils that were used to backfill the modular walls have low compacted strengths and poor drainage characteristics. This, combined with the lack of geogrid reinforcement, makes the long-term stability of the walls questionable. The modular blocks are not sufficiently strong to resist the lateral soil loads that will result from silty, poorly-drained backfill soils.

We have discussed different alternatives for providing long-term stability for the modular block walls. Removal and replacement of the walls with properly engineered and constructed modular walls appears feasible and most appropriate. We have completed a design for such a system, which would involve the removal of the existing walls and poor backfill, followed by reconstruction using the existing modular blocks combined with imported granular backfill and geogrid reinforcement. These reinforced walls will support lateral loads from potential earthquakes, as well as the surcharge caused by both the middle and upper walls.

Attached to this letter is a typical detail for the lower and middle reinforced walls. The short, upper wall does not require geogrid reinforcement.

The existing soil that is removed to construct the new walls should be hauled away from the site.

Reconstruction of the walls, including the placement of the granular backfill and geogrids, should be observed by the geotechnical engineer of record.

We recommend including this report, in its entirety, in the project contract documents. This report should also be provided to any future property owners so they will be aware of our findings and recommendations.

SEISMIC CONSIDERATIONS

In accordance with the International Building Code (IBC), the site soil profile within 100 feet of the ground surface is best represented by Soil Profile D (Stiff Soil Profile). The site soils that will support the new construction are not susceptible to seismic liquefaction because of their granular nature, dense condition, and absence of near-surface groundwater. This liquefaction assessment is based on the Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE), which has a return period of once in 2,475 years. According to the USGS, the factored MCE peak ground acceleration is 0.655g.

LIMITATIONS

The conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are based on site conditions as they existed at the time of our site visit. If the subsurface conditions encountered during construction are significantly different from those anticipated, we should be advised at once so that we can review these conditions and reconsider our recommendations where necessary. Unanticipated soil conditions are commonly encountered on construction sites. Such unexpected conditions frequently require making additional expenditures to attain a properly constructed project.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Gregerson Custom Homes, and their representatives, for specific application to this project and site. Our recommendations and conclusions are based on the site materials observed and on previous experience with sites that have similar observed conditions. The conclusions and recommendations are professional opinions derived in accordance with current standards of practice within the limited scope of our services. No warranty is expressed or implied.

Please contact us if you have any questions regarding this report, or if we can be of further service.

Respectfully submitted,

GEOTECH CONSULTANTS, INC.



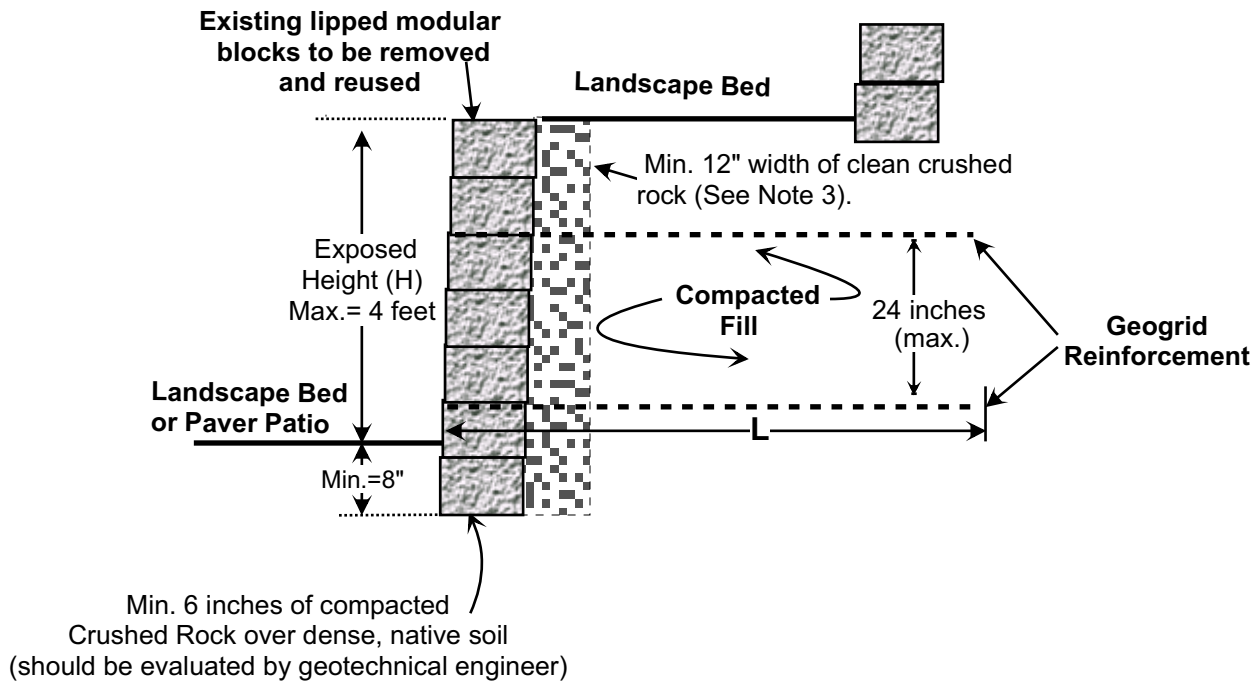
6/5/2023

Marc R. McGinnis, P.E.
Principal

Attachments:

- Modular Block Wall Detail
- Wall Calculations

MRM:kg



Notes:

1. This design for a typical retaining wall condition, and is not intended to support surcharges, such as those from vehicles or structures.
2. Geogrid reinforcement shall be Stratagrid 150, Miragrid 3XT, or equivalent, with a maximum separation of 24 inches between geogrid layers. Based on a 3- to 4-foot exposed height, geogrid reinforcement shall extend behind the block facing a minimum distance of $L = 6$ feet. This geogrid length accounts for the need to excavate approximately 3 feet below existing grade to reach dense, stable soil suitable for bearing.
3. A minimum of 12 inches of washed crushed rock shall be placed between the facing blocks and the Compacted Fill. If a 4-inch diameter perforated drain pipe is buried at the wall base, the perforated drain should connect to a suitable discharge point.
4. Compacted fill shall be free-draining, imported, coarse-grained granular soil, such as Seattle Type 17. A sample of which shall be submitted to the Geotechnical Engineer for approval prior to its use. The on-site soil is unacceptable for use as Compacted Fill in the geogrid-reinforced zone. The fill shall be compacted in a maximum of 10-inch lifts using a jumping jack..
5. Exposed slopes should be vegetated or hydroseeded following completion to reduce the potential for erosion.



6/5/2023



GEOGRID-REINFORCED WALL
 8636 North Mercer Way
 Mercer Island, Washington

Job No: 23150	Date: June 2023	Plate: 1
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Client Gregerson Custom Homes
 Name Cui Landscape Walls Number 23150
 Site 8636 North Mercer Way Designer M McGinnis
 Revision 1 Created 6/4/2023 Modified 6/5/2023
 Standard Rankine Theory Analysis

Comments

Lower and Middle Walls Support Surcharge from Wall Above

- Note †: Total Facing quantity is based on using full-sized units only on bottom course and an even mix of defined facing sizes, as identified elsewhere in this report, on remaining courses of each Section. The use of comers, tapered or cut units is not reflected in this quantity.
- Note ‡: Infill values are calculated based on the average geogrid length in each Section. They do not account for anything beyond the reinforced zone (end of the geogrids). Actual infill values may be significantly higher.
- Note Δ: Face drain values do not include the drainage stone within block. Drainage stone within block is calculated based on the percentage hollow core of the wall unit selected. If the percentage hollow core is not defined then the drainage stone within block will not be calculated.
- Note ll: Cap area assumes double caps at steps as illustrated in wall elevation when half height caps are utilized. Other capping systems may result in different quantities
- Note: The Toe Slope input is only used to establish the basic embedment depth based on the Design Criteria settings and provide a graphical representation of the toe conditions for export. The Toe Slope input does not account for reduced bearing capacity due to the sloping toe condition or the geometrical considerations of bench construction on embedment and wall height. User must perform separate analysis for bearing and stability on slopes and properly interpret grading for bench construction effects on wall height.

Quantities

Wall	Facing	Wall/Cap Length [ft]	Facing Area [ft ²]	Cap Area [ft ²]	Total Wall Area [ft ²]
Reinforced 54-InBroadStone 8 in		2	14	1	15
		2	14	1	15

Wall Unit	Reinforced 54-Inch Wall	Wall 1
BroadStone 8 in	11	0

Wall	Leveling Pad [yd ³]	Reinforced Fill [yd ³]	Drainage Fill [yd ³]	Core Fill [yd ³]
Reinforced 54-Inch Wall	0	2	0	0
Totals:	0	2	0	0

Reinforcements

Wall	SG150 [yd ²]
Reinforced 54-Inch Wall	2
Totals:	2



6/5/2023

NOTE: THESE CALCULATIONS, QUANTITIES, AND LAYOUTS ARE FOR PRELIMINARY DESIGN ONLY AND SHOULD NOT BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION WITHOUT REVIEW BY A QUALIFIED ENGINEER

Project: 23150 - Cui Landscape Walls

Site: 8636 North Mercer Way

Date: 6/5/2023

Section Summary Report

Section #1 at Station 1.00
 Report Date June 05, 2023
 Designer M McGinnis
 Design Standard Rankine Theory Analysis
 Design Static and Seismic
 Unit of Measure U.S./Imperial
 Selected Facing Unit
Product Line: Keystone Lip/Lug Systems
Name: BroadStone 8 in
 Seismic As 0.44 Default Deflection of 2.00 inch



Soil Parameters	Phi Angle	Cohesion	Unit Weight	Description
Soil Zone	[degrees]	[lb/ft ²]	[lb/ft ³]	
Reinforced	32	n/a	135.00	Imported Compacted Type 17
Retained	28	0.00	120.00	On-site Silt
Foundation	32	100.00	125.00	Native Stiff Silt
Leveling Pad	40	n/a	n/a	
Drainage	n/a	n/a	0.70	

Section Details

Section Height	5.00	Back Slope	0.00°	LL Surcharge	0	DL Surcharge	0
Design Height	4.67 ft	Crest Offset	0.00 ft	LL Offset	0.00 ft	DL Offset	0.00 ft
Embedment	0.17 ft	Wall Batter	1.80°	Toe Slope	0.00°	Toe Offset	0.00 ft

Minimum Factors of Safety

Reinforced

External	Value	Internal	Value	Facing	Value
FSsl Base Sliding	1.50	FSsl Internal Sliding	1.50	FScs Connection Strength	1.50
FSbc Bearing Capacity	2.00	FSpO Pullout	1.50	FSsc Facing Shear	1.50
FSct Crest Toppling	1.50	FSto Tensile Overstress	1.50		
FSot Overturning	2.00				

Seismic

Reinforced

External	Value	Internal	Value	Facing	Value
FSsl Base Sliding	1.10	FSsl Internal Sliding	1.10	FScs Connection Strength	1.10
FSbc Bearing Capacity	1.50	FSpO Pullout	1.10	FSsc Facing Shear	1.10
FSct Crest Toppling	1.10	FSto Tensile Overstress	1.10		
FSot Overturning	1.50				

Reinforcements

SG150 - StrataGrid 150 Supplier: Strata Systems - Stratagrid, Fill Type:

Tult	1,875.00 lb/ft	RFcr	1.65	RFd	1.10	LTDS	939.14 lb/ft
RFid	1.10	Cds	0.70	Gi	0.70		

Connection/Shear Properties

acs1	1,140.00 lb/ft	IP-1	1,800.00 lb/ft	acs2	1,457.39 lb/ft	IP-2	6,000.00 lb/ft
acs max	1,457.39 lb/ft	au	520.00 lb/ft	lu	37.00 lb/ft	Vu(max)	2,781.00 lb/ft

Analysis Results

* Embedment is included in Bearing Capacity

External Static	FS		
Bearing Capacity	15.53	Bearing Pressure	690.84 lb/ft ²
Overturning	7.12	Max Eccentricity	0.23 ft
Base Sliding	3.36		
Crest Toppling	6.55		
Internal Sliding	6.08		

External Seismic	FS		
Bearing Capacity	11.75	Bearing Pressure	912.73 lb/ft ²
Overturning	2.86	Max Eccentricity	0.66 ft
Base Sliding	1.74		
Crest Toppling	3.37		
Internal Sliding	2.88		

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Internal Static					Tensile	Tensile	Pullout	Pullout	Conn.	Conn.
Layer	Elevation	Rein	Length	Load	Resist.	FS	Resist.	FS	Resist.	FS
2	3.17	SG150	6.00	109	939	8.65	513	4.73	1,168	10.76
1	1.17	SG150	4.00	326	939	2.88	907	2.78	1,211	3.72
Internal Seismic					Tensile	Tensile	Pullout	Pullout	Conn.	Conn.
Layer	Elevation	Rein	Length	Load	Resist.	FS	Resist.	FS	Resist.	FS
2	3.17	SG150	6.00	458	1,550	3.38	513	1.12	1,168	2.55
1	1.17	SG150	4.00	573	1,550	2.71	907	1.58	1,211	2.11

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Project: 23150 - Cui Landscape Walls

Site: 8636 North Mercer Way

Date: 6/5/2023

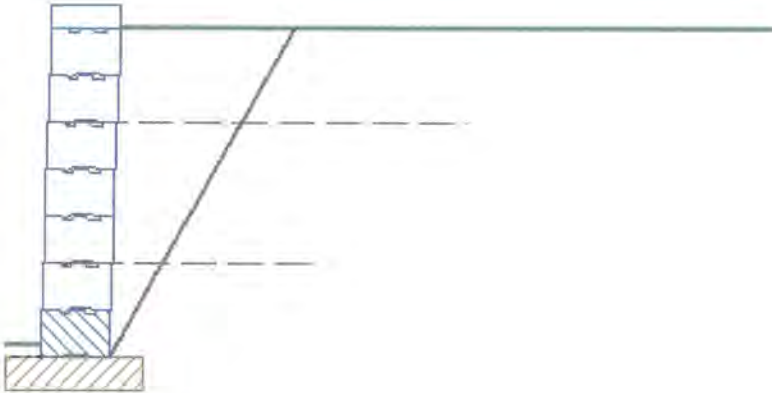
Wall: Reinforced 54-Inch Wall

Project Summary

Note: The Toe Slope input is only used to establish the basic embedment depth based on the Design Criteria settings and provide a graphical representation of the toe conditions for export. The Toe Slope input does not account for reduced bearing capacity due to the sloping toe condition or the geometrical considerations of bench construction on embedment and wall height. User must perform separate analysis for bearing and stability on slopes and properly interpret grading for bench construction effects on wall height.

Tallest Section

Section Height 5.00 ft



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Project Design Inputs

Selected Reinforcement Types

Reinforcements

SG150 - StrataGrid 150		Supplier: Strata Systems - Stratagrid, Fill Type:					
Tult	1,875.00 lb/ft	RFcr	1.65	RFd	1.10	LTDS	939.14 lb/ft
RFid	1.10	Cds	0.70	Cl	0.70		

Connection/Shear Properties

acs1	1,140.00 lb/ft	IP-1	1,800.00 lb/ft	acs2	1,457.39 lb/ft	IP-2	6,000.00 lb/ft
acs max	1,457.39 lb/ft	au	520.00 lb/ft	lu	37.00 lb/ft	Vu(max)	2,781.00 lb/ft

Selected Soil Types

Soil Zone	Phi Angle [degrees]	Cohesion [lb/ft ²]	Unit Weight [lb/ft ³]	Description
Reinforced	32	n/a	135.00	Imported Compacted Type 17
Retained	28	0.00	120.00	On-site Silt
Foundation	32	100.00	125.00	Native Stiff Silt
Leveling Pad	40	n/a	n/a	
Drainage	n/a	n/a	0.70	

Soil Glossary

CH:	Inorganic clays, high plasticity
CL:	Inorganic clays, low to medium plasticity, gravelly, sandy, silty, lean clays
GC:	Clayey gravels, poorly graded gravel-sand-clay mixtures
GM:	Silty gravels, poorly graded gravel-sand-silt mixtures
GP:	1/2"-3/4" clean crushed stone or crushed gravel
GW:	Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand. Little or no fines.
MH:	Inorganic clayey silts, elastic silts
ML:	Inorganic silts, very fine sands, silty or clayey, slight plasticity
SC:	Clayey sands, poorly graded sand-clay mixtures
SM:	Silty sands, poorly graded sand-silt mixtures
SP:	Poorly-graded sands, gravelly sands. Little or no fines.
SW:	Well-graded sands, gravelly sands. Little or no fines.

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Analysis Summary**Lowest Values - Reinforced**

Static Analysis

Test	Description	Section	Layer/ Course	Minimum Requirement	Result	Status
FSsl	Base Sliding	1		1.50	3.36	Pass
FSbc	Bearing Capacity	1		2.00	15.53	Pass
FSct	Crest Toppling	1	5	1.50	6.55	Pass
FSot	Overturning	1		2.00	7.12	Pass
FSsl	Internal Sliding	1	1	1.50	6.08	Pass
FSpO	Pullout	1	1	1.50	2.78	Pass
FSto	Tensile Overstress	1	1	1.50	2.88	Pass
FScs	Connection Strength	1	1	1.50	3.72	Pass
Rs	Max. Reinforcement Separation	1		0.0000	2.0000	Pass
RsBottom	Max. multiple of Hu at bottom	1		0.0000	2.0000	Pass
RsTop	Max. multiple of Hu at top	1		0.0000	2.0000	Pass
La	Min. Anchorage Length	1		1.0000	2.3028	Pass
L/H Ratio	Min. L/H Ratio	1		0.7000	0.8571	Pass
L	Min. Reinforcement Length	1		4.0000	4.0000	Pass

Seismic Analysis

Test	Description	Section	Layer/ Course	Minimum Requirement	Result	Status
FSsl	Base Sliding	1		1.10	1.74	Pass
FSbc	Bearing Capacity	1		1.50	11.75	Pass
FSct	Crest Toppling	1	5	1.10	3.37	Pass
FSot	Overturning	1		1.50	2.86	Pass
FSsl	Internal Sliding	1	1	1.10	2.88	Pass
FSpO	Pullout	1	2	1.10	1.12	Pass
FSto	Tensile Overstress	1	1	1.10	2.71	Pass
FScs	Connection Strength	1	1	1.10	2.11	Pass

Below Standard Values

Test	Description	Section	Layer/ Course	Minimum Requirement	Result
Hemb	Minimum Embedment %	1		10.0000	3.2000
MinHemb	Minimum Embedment	1		12.0000	1.8031

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