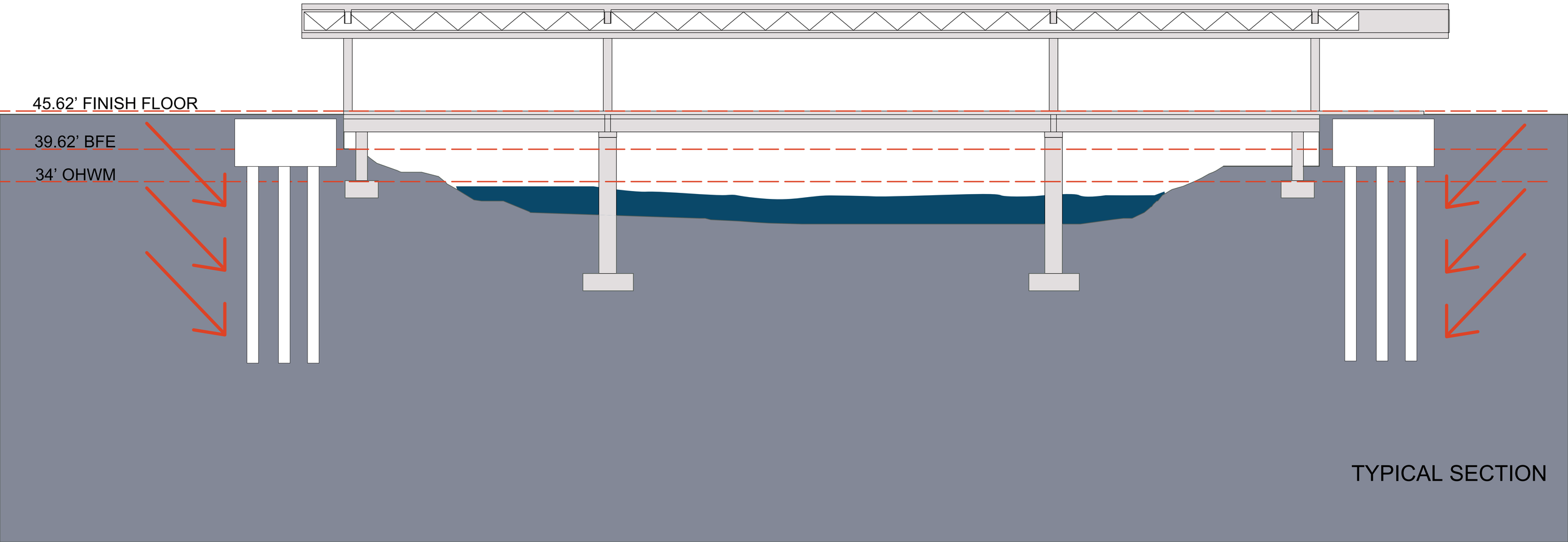
45.62’ FINISH FLOOR
39.62’ BFE
34’ OHWM
TYPICAL SECTION

Miller-Hull presentation points:

Extensive survey of the area was completed, including underwater features. The data points of this survey will be used for environmental permit applications that will be needed in addition to construction planning.

Meanwhile, structural engineers continued their study of the existing columns, beams, deck and structure. The understructure is clearly understood to be non-compliant with current codes, and in fact, potentially quite unstable in its present condition - in the case of certain seismic events.

The actual capacity of the t-beams that form the deck structure was not able to be found in a records search, so there will be some form of either x-ray examination from beneath the building, or an invasive test from above. The former is highly preferred.

Geotechnical testing of both the north and south river banks revealed soils profiled with high liquefaction characteristics; in other words, very unstable in an earthquake.

The direction of this study was to determine whether the structural and seismic code deficiencies might be addressed by the creation of concrete anchoring "pads", extending below the surface for roughly the same width as the exterior north and south library walls. The "pads" would be supported by deep piles. This methodology provides two main advantages, potentially; the elimination of the need to work below the Base Flood Elevation and Ordinary High Watermark, which would increase the number of environmental permits required and second, the stabilization of the entire structure in its weakest direction.

Electrical distribution methods were discussed. A previous approach to use a typical raised floor had some issues, so both a 2-inch wiring management flooring system or an overhead cable-tray distribution system are being studied.

Schematic design work was still premature.