



SHUBIN+DONALDSON ARCHITECTS INC.

UNIVERSITY OF SANTA BARBARA - WEBB HALL
Trace Metal Lab Location Analysis Report
Phase 1

Prepared July 8, 2014

UNIVERSITY OF SANTA BARBARA WEBB HALL Trace Metal Lab Location Analysis Report

The following report has been prepared by Architects at Shubin + Donaldson, Lab Consultants at Research Facilities Design, and Structural Engineers at Nelson Consulting Engineers to evaluate and give recommendation for a new Trace Metal Lab in Webb Hall at the University of California Santa Barbara.

The University has selected two possible locations for the new Trace Metal Lab within Webb Hall. The first location is on the first floor at the intersection of the two major hallways near the Main Entry. The second location is directly above, on the second floor. Both locations can accommodate the Trace Metal Lab's functional needs, but depending on where the lab is placed, it will impact the building in different ways. This document will evaluate all building impacts and costs associated with both possible "sites" and provide a recommendation as to the better suited location.

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1. EXISTING BUILDING CODE ANALYSIS

Webb Hall was constructed in 1952 and occupied by UCSB in 1954. While there have been several alteration and upgrade projects done in the building over the years, none of the existing drawing records that were located contain code analysis or building construction type information. S+D has prepared the following code analysis to determine the building type for this project based on the current CBC.

The existing building has offices, labs, and a lecture hall. The offices and labs are Type B Occupancy and the lecture hall is Type A Occupancy.

Webb Hall is two stories high and has an overall height of 28 feet. The existing building is not sprinklered.

Gross Building Area per CBC

Level 1 = 23,053 sf (includes 1602 sf of exterior covered area)

Level 2 = 13,337 sf

Total Area = 36,390 sf

It is assumed that no hazardous materials are stored or used in the building beyond limits listed in Table 307.1(1) or Table 443.7.3.1. UCSB to confirm.

Use & Occupancy

Type B: Business (Educational plus Laboratories (testing and research))

Type A-1: Assembly with fixed seats in Lecture Hall. Assembly net square footage is 1,848 sf. which is calculated by multiplying 7sf net for seating area with 168 occupants. This area is equivalent to 8.0% of the total Level 1 floor area.

Heights & Areas

The Trace Metal Lab project will not require any height modification of the existing building. (Sidelines of fume hood exhausts will be examined in Phase 2)

Obtain maximum allowable area.

Calculate for Increase for frontage. $A_a = A_t + (A_t \times I_f)$

Building perimeter = 1018 ft.

97% of perimeter faces a public way wider than 20 ft. This 97% faces a public way greater than 30 ft. 31.5 ft. have public way of 11 ft. (at south end).

$I_f = (F/P - 0.25) \times W/30$

$I_f = (986.5/1018 - 0.25) \times 30.35 / 30$ $I_f = 0.969 \times 1.01$ $I_f = 0.98$

$W = (L_1 \times w_1 + L_2 \times w_2) / F$

$W = 31.5 \times 11 + 986.5 \times 30 / 986.5$ $W = 346.5 + 29,595 / 986.5$ $W = 30.35$

A possible 2 hour fire separation exists between the A-1 Auditorium Occupancy and the remaining B Occupancy consisting of a 12" concrete wall at the South side of the Auditorium and a 10" concrete wall with 4" brick veneer at the West side of the Auditorium. The existing Door 114 on the South side requires a 90 minute fire rating if a label indicating this rating does not already exist. There is a 48" wide cased opening on the short West side of the Vestibule wall. This opening requires a 90 minute fire rated door to be installed, which could be on a hold-open.

For this 2 hr. fire separation:

For B, Type VA: $A_a = 18,000 + (18,000 \times 0.98) = 35,650$ sf. 3 stories, 50 ft. high max. allowed – Greater than 23,053 sf. OK for each story.

For B, Type IIIB = $A_a = 19,000 + (19,000 \times 0.98) = 37,620$ sf. 3 stories, 55 ft. high max. allowed - Greater than 23,053 sf. OK for each story.

For A-1, Type VA: $A_a = 11,500 + (11,500 \times 0.98) = 22,770$ sf., 2 stories, 50 ft. max. allowed – Greater than 1848 sf. OK for each story.

For A-1, Type IIIB: $A_a = 8,500 + (8,500 \times 0.98) = 16,830$ sf., 2 stories, 55 ft. max. allowed - Greater than 1848 sf. OK for each story.

The height and area analysis of Webb Hall confirms that the existing height, square footages, and uses of within the building are within the building code permitted limits.

Construction Types

VA = 1 hr. rated

IIIB = 2 hr. rated exterior bearing wall, otherwise no rating.

The structure appears to consist of concrete pilasters and columns with concrete exterior walls which may also be load bearing.

CONCLUSION:

TYPE VA OR TYPE IIIB CAN BE USED.

(If 2 hr rated fire separation cannot be obtained, Type IIIA (1 hr. rated) would have to be used.)

The proposed Trace Metal Lab will not change the use within the building nor will the use be intensified. Therefore, the only work required outside of the new TML is compliance with Chapter 11B/Accessibility of the 2013 California Building Code.

2. ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS

Building Program

The proposed Trace Metal Lab (TML) will be a new program within the existing building. The two proposed spaces are currently occupied by other functions. The first floor location is one large space that has been separated by tall bookcases to serve as two separate rooms and functions. The smaller portion of the first floor room is accessed from the East - West corridor. It serves as an office supply room and IT distribution closet. The larger portion of the room is accessed from the exterior adjacent to the rear Loading Dock. The space serves as a storage room for equipment and materials to be used during Field Trips. If the TML is placed on the first floor, the University would need to determine another place on campus for this storage.

The second floor location is currently used for faculty offices. All faculty offices within this area would need to be relocated. The existing first floor storage space could be used for the relocated offices, although this space is undesirable because of the lack of natural light. The windows within the TML on the second floor would need to be replaced with fixed windows with inoperable panes to maintain the environment and room air balance.

Mechanical Space Allocation

The Trace Metal Lab has several duct risers required for the exhaust fume hoods. Several of the fume hood exhaust ducts can be combined into one shaft, and the perchloric exhaust must remain in a separate shaft. These exhaust air must exit the riser 10'-0" above the existing roof. If the TML is located on the second floor, the fume hood ducts can exit directly through the roof. If the TML is located on the first floor, a ductwork riser shaft must be constructed to travel through the second floor. This will require additional space allocation on the second floor. The length of ductwork will increase, which will in turn increase cost. Locating the TML on the first floor will be more costly in terms of duct routing.

There are numerous existing services running under the slab of the Second Floor. Existing piping for chilled water, hot water, gas, sanitary sewer, etc., lower the available height for the lab if located on the first floor. If the lab were to be placed on the first floor, relocation of these lines is required.

The available clear height within the two potential TML locations varies. The first floor measures 10'-0" from finished floor to underside of lowest beam at the ceiling. The second floor is slightly lower and measures 9'-5" from finished floor to underside of lowest beam at the ceiling.

Restrooms

Restroom plumbing fixture counts and accessibility requirements are a concern in both potential locations of the Trace Metal Lab. Fixture counts are determined based upon the use at each floor level. The Auditorium on the first floor increases the number of occupants on the first floor and in turn, increases the number of required plumbing fixtures. The existing conditions within the restrooms do not satisfy the fixture counts required by Code at the first floor. While the existing first floor Men's restroom meets the required number of fixtures, the Women's restroom requires two additional toilets. Unless provided otherwise, the additional fixtures should be considered by UCSB. These additional plumbing fixtures are separate from the Trace Metal Lab work within the building. The construction of the Trace Metal Lab alone on either floor does not trigger the need for additional plumbing fixtures.

There have been some modifications within the first floor restrooms to provide an accessible stall; however, work is still required to achieve accessible design compliance. This work includes the following modifications:

First Floor Men's Restroom

- a. Revise toilet partitions to provide 5'-0" turning radius within accessible stall.
- b. Provide grab bars in accessible restroom.
- c. Provide new urinal or relocate existing urinal to 17" A.F.F.
- d. Provide new sink at 34" A.F.F. that allows for 29" A.F.F. knee clearance with insulated sink piping.
- e. Patch existing tile as necessary.
- f. Provide new mirror or relocate existing mirror to 34" A.F.F.

First Floor Women's Restroom

- a. Revise toilet partitions to provide 5'-0" turning radius within accessible stall.
- b. Provide grab bars in accessible restroom.
- c. Provide new sink at 34" A.F.F. that allows for 29" A.F.F. knee clearance with insulated sink piping.
- d. Patch existing tile as necessary.
- e. Provide new mirror or relocate existing mirror to 34" A.F.F.
- f. Two toilet fixtures would be required to meet Code fixture counts in this restroom.

Locating the TML on the second floor will require that the restrooms on the second floor meet accessible design requirements. To achieve compliance, the following work must be completed:

Second Floor Men's Restroom

- a. Removal of two existing toilet fixtures to provide one larger accessible stall with 5'-0" turning radius.
- b. Provide grab bars in accessible restroom.
- c. Provide new urinal or relocate existing urinal to 17" A.F.F.
- d. Provide new sink at 34" A.F.F. that allows for 29" A.F.F. knee clearance with insulated sink piping.
- e. Patch existing tile as necessary.
- f. Provide new mirror or relocate existing mirror to 34" A.F.F.

Second Floor Women's Restroom

- a. Removal of two existing toilet fixtures to provide one larger accessible stall with 5'-0" turning radius. Removal of two toilet fixtures will be acceptable with the Code required number of fixtures at this floor.
- b. Provide grab bars in accessible restroom.
- c. Provide new sink at 34" A.F.F. that allows for 29" A.F.F. knee clearance with insulated sink piping.
- d. Patch existing tile as necessary.
- e. Provide new mirror or relocate existing mirror to 34" A.F.F.

IT Infrastructure

The existing IT and network cabling distribution is within the two proposed locations for the TML. Access to this cabling must be maintained. Access shall not be from within the Clean Rooms of the TML. A new opening in the existing walls may be required to provide a door from the Corridor to create an IT closet.

Fire Alarm and Fire Sprinklers

Webb Hall does not currently have an NFPA 13 sprinkler system.

The University is investigating the existing Fire Alarm panel to determine if there is additional capacity available. It appears that a current or new fire alarm system may be required for the building based upon preliminary discussions with on campus departments. There is an existing system within Webb Hall, but it appears to be inadequate and/or antiquated.

3. LAB CONSULTANT ANALYSIS

Overview

The University is considering one of two spaces for the construction of a new approximately 1,000 square foot Trace Metals Clean Laboratory to support geochemistry research for the Department of Earth Science. Both space locations considered have been identified in the existing building Webb Hall located on the main University campus. Webb Hall is a two level building with a partial basement, Level 1, and Level 2. The building has mixed use with offices, wet laboratories, storage, and computer labs. The first location considered is on Level 1 of the building off the main lobby at the corner of the L-shape floor plan. The second location considered is on Level 2 at a similar location in the floor plan. Level 2 is the top level of the building with an exposed flat roof well and perimeter sloped roof attic space above.

The Trace Metals Clean Laboratory suite will consist of multiple rooms including gowning, multiple analysis lab rooms, weighing, prep, and a thermal ionization mass spectrometry (TIMS) room. The TIMS equipment will be sensitive to floor vibrations. The University has conducted some preliminary vibrations surveys of the potential spaces and determined that they are acceptable with regards to vibrations from the building elevator and adjacent foot fall traffic.

The design team conducted interviews with the Owner and Departmental representatives to gather program information and discuss the usage and requirements of the Trace Metals Clean Laboratory. Additionally, a thorough walk through was performed of the two floor spaces considered, as well as the roof area above, basement, and loading dock areas of the building that contain MEP support spaces. The following is an analysis of these spaces along with discussion for suitable construction for the new lab.

Webb Hall Level 1

The proposed location for Level 1 is shown in Figure 1.

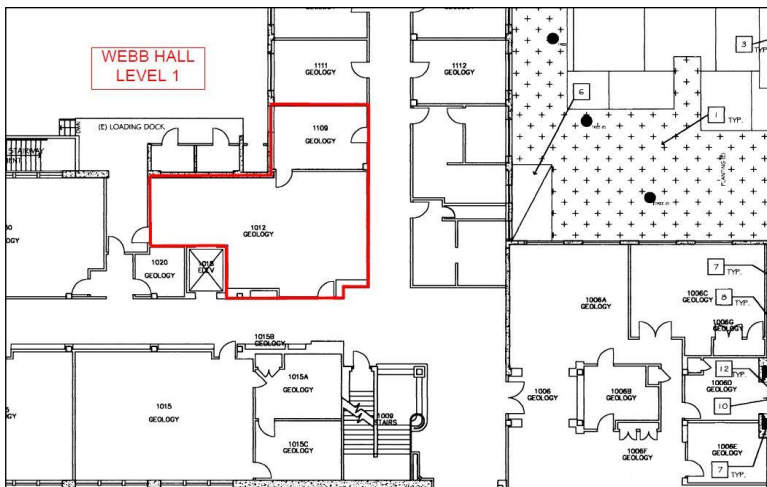


Figure 1: Webb Hall Level 1 Proposed Location

Webb Hall Level 1 Existing Usage

The location is off of the building main entry and at the bend of the L-shaped floor plan. The space is currently occupied by an office, an IT infrastructure server and switch rack, loading dock receiving storage, and department storage of field gear.



Level 1 Office



Level 1 Field Gear Storage

Webb Hall Level 1 Construction

The Level 1 overhead clearance is approximately 10'-0" clear to the underside of the Level 2 structure. The Level 2 floor structure consists of a concrete floor slab and concrete beams. The receiving/storage area and office has an exposed structure with painted finish. The concrete finish appears to be standard finish with pits and voids and has numerous cored holes, cast hangers, and attached hangers. This surface finish is not suitable for direct air contact for cleanroom construction but may be able to be worked smooth, sealed, and painted with a high performance epoxy coating to make it suitable for direct air contact for an air plenum area. The walls appear to be framed with painted plaster or gypsum board finish.

Webb Hall Level 1 HVAC

The office room has an air supply vent from a central heating and ventilating system which is currently not operational, therefore, the room is essentially unconditioned. The receiving/storage area is served by a local heating and ventilating ceiling blower unit. All HVAC systems in this area will need to be removed for the construction of the new lab.

Webb Hall Level 1 Plumbing

The piping mains for the building plumbing services are routed through the receiving/storage overhead area. These services include distilled water (actually DI water), hot water, cold water, gas (natural), compressed air, and vacuum. There is an extensive infrastructure of industrial drain and vent piping through the receiving/storage area. The office has an industrial drain main routing in the overhead and has plumbing services stubbed into the room and valved off from the adjacent corridor.



Level 1 Receiving/Storage Plumbing Piping Mains



Level 1 Receiving/Storage Industrial Waste/Vent Piping



Level 1 Office Industrial Waste Piping



Level 1 Office Plumbing Piping Stubbed Services

The piping is installed in the 8'-0" to 10'-0" range throughout the area. Most if not all of the piping in this area will have to be either elevated or relocated outside of the space to accommodate the construction of the lab. The hot water, cold water, and compressed air systems are services that would be used in the new lab. There is a potential for the existing pure water system to be used as supply water for local water polishers in the new lab.

Webb Hall Level 1 Electrical

The branch circuit electrical services for the area are sourced from panelboards located in the Level 1 corridor. The lighting electrical services were not confirmed, but they are presumed to also be sourced from a panelboard located in the corridor. All of the power and lighting electrical services for the area will need to be removed for the construction of the new lab. Due to the age of the existing electrical panelboards, a new electrical panelboard will need to be installed for the 120/208vac branch power circuit loads for the new lab. The existing lighting circuits can likely be repurposed for the new lab.



Level 1 Electrical Panelboard in Corridor



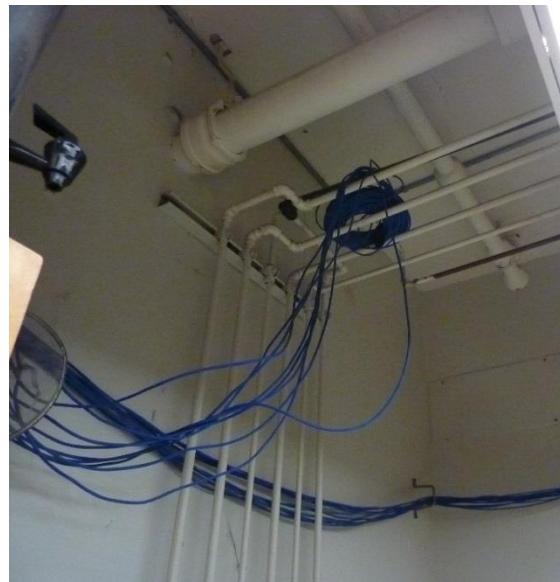
Level 1 Typical Electrical Panelboard Branch Circuits

Webb Hall Level 1 Telecomm

The Level 1 area has an IT infrastructure rack for telecomm services, presumably for the Level 1 areas of the building. This rack is free-standing in the storage space. There is substantial telecomm cabling routed throughout the space to other areas of the building. The IT rack and wiring will need to be relocated to accommodate construction of the new lab.



Level 1 Storage IT Rack



Level 1 Storage IT Cabling

Webb Hall Level 2

The proposed location for Level 2 is shown in Figure 2.

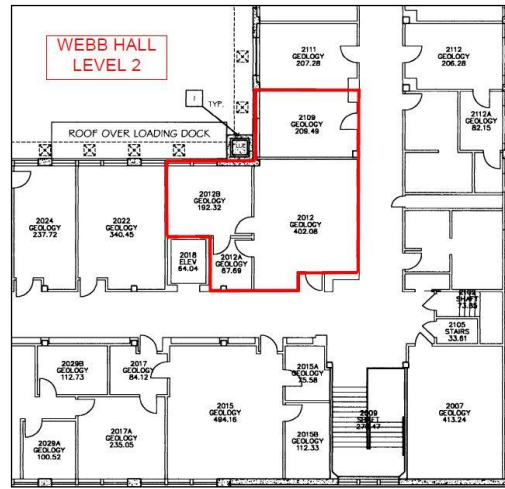
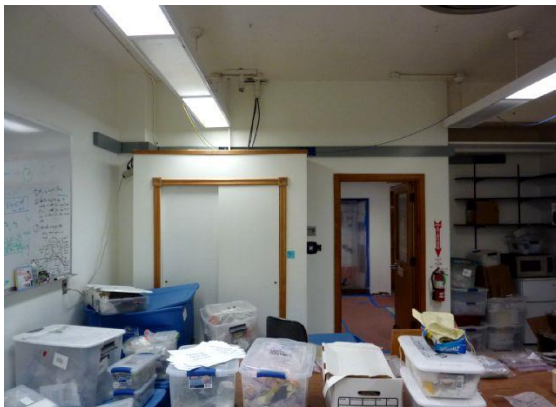


Figure 2: Webb Hall Level 2 Proposed Location

Webb Hall Level 2 Existing Usage

The location is at the bend of the L-shaped floor plan. The space is currently occupied by two separate offices, a wet lab, an IT closet, and a small storage room.



Level 2 Wet Lab



Level 2 Office

Webb Hall Level 2 Construction

The Level 2 overhead clearance is approximately 9'-4" clear to the underside of the roof structure. The roof structure consists of a concrete floor slab and concrete beams. The wet lab area has an exposed structure with painted finish. The office areas have a dropped ceiling with tiles. The concrete finish appears to be standard finish with pits and voids and has numerous cored holes, cast hangers, and

attached hangers. This surface finish is not suitable for direct air contact for cleanroom construction but may be able to be worked smooth, sealed, and painted with a high performance epoxy coating to make it suitable for direct air contact for an air plenum area. The walls appear to be framed with painted plaster or gypsum board finish.

Webb Hall Level 2 HVAC

The office and lab rooms have air supply vents supplied from a central heating and ventilating system which is currently not operational, therefore, the rooms are essentially unconditioned. The supply vents are routed through the roof slab with air distribution ductwork located in the roof attic area above. All HVAC systems in this area will need to be removed for the construction of the new lab.

Webb Hall Level 2 Plumbing

The plumbing piping services for the wet lab bench appear to be routed up from the floor below through the receiving/storage overhead area on Level 1. These services include distilled water (actually DI water), hot water, cold water, gas (natural), compressed air, and vacuum. The overhead areas are mostly free of piping with the exception of one small system which appears to be zone reheat hydronic piping. The hot water, cold water, and compressed air systems are services that would be used in the new lab. There is a potential for the existing pure water system to be used as supply water for local water polishers in the new lab.



Level 2 Lab Overhead Piping



Level 2 Overhead Exposed Ceiling Area

Webb Hall Level 2 Electrical

The branch circuit electrical services for the area are sourced from panelboards located in the Level 2 corridor. The lighting electrical services were not confirmed, but they are presumed to also be sourced from a panelboard located in the corridor. All of the power and lighting electrical services for the area will need to be removed for the construction of the new lab. Due to the age of the existing electrical panelboards, a new electrical panelboard will need to be installed for the 120/208vac branch power circuit loads for the new lab. The existing lighting circuits can likely be repurposed for the new lab. There is a DC power panel along with conduit and wiring located in an office area and storage overhead area. The equipment does not appear to be active and this panel along with its associated supply and distribution power circuits will need to be removed for the construction of the new lab.



Level 2 DC Power Panel



Level 2 DC Power Panel Circuits in Storage Overhead

Webb Hall Level 2 Telecomm

The Level 2 area has an IT infrastructure rack for telecomm services, presumably for the Level 2 areas of the building. This rack is located in a framed closet located in the lab room. Most of the telecomm cabling is routed outside of the space to other areas of the building. The IT rack and wiring will need to be relocated to accommodate construction of the new lab.



Level 2 IT Closet



Level 2 Office Telecomm Cabling

COMPARISON OF SPACES: Cleanroom Construction

Level 1 has 8" of additional floor height clearance to structure. This is valuable clearance for laboratory cleanroom construction in an older building with a small 12'-0" floor-to-floor construction. Depending upon the design of the supply air ceiling system, this may allow for a higher finished ceiling height for the cleanroom areas. Both levels appear to have similar overhead and wall finishes and thus do not have any specific advantages.

Advantage: Level 1

COMPARISON OF SPACES: HVAC

Both Level 1 and Level 2 locations will require completely new independent HVAC systems including a makeup air-handling unit, supply air zone distribution, hood exhaust fans, and a perchloric hood exhaust fan/stack. The makeup air-handling unit and exhaust fan systems will need to be located on the roof. This makes the Level 2 location advantageous for the following:

- Shorter duct runs for supply and exhaust air systems.
- Ability to locate zone air terminals in roof attic area and keep them outside of the cleanroom overhead areas.
- Ability to utilize above roof and attic space for horizontal ducting of air systems.
- Level 1 location will require a shaft or multiple shafts through Level 2 for supply and exhaust air systems.
- Flexibility in locating the perchloric acid hood which requires straight vertical ductwork for duct washdown system.

Although Level 1 does have more overhead clearance, it will likely require more horizontal distribution of supply and exhaust air as these systems will likely travel vertically from the roof to Level 1 overhead area then distribute horizontally to various hood and room locations. For the Level 2 area, it is likely that the above roof and attic spaces may be utilized for horizontal ducting of air systems, thus relieving the demand on above ceiling spaces for ducting.

Advantage: Level 2

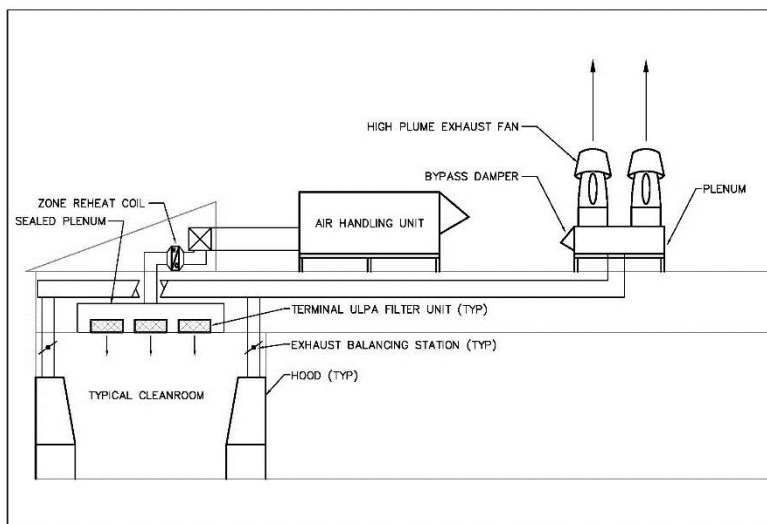


Figure 3: Webb Hall Concept HVAC Diagram

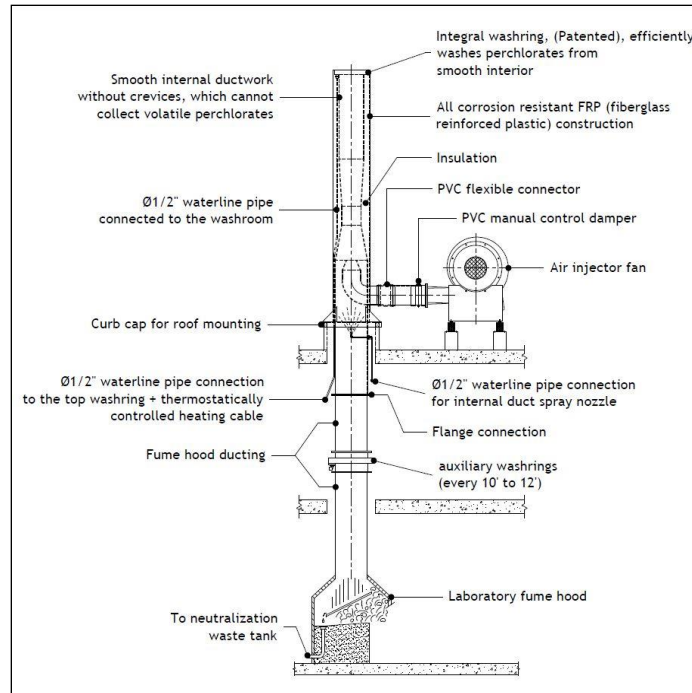


Figure 4: Perchloric Acid Hood Exhaust Fan System Diagram

COMPARISON OF SPACES: Plumbing

The Level 1 area will require substantial rework and relocation of the existing building plumbing system to free up the overhead area. Some of these systems will be difficult to rework such as the gravity industrial drainage. This will result in substantial costs for plumbing utility relocations as well as significant shutdown periods for the building plumbing systems which will negatively impact the remaining building tenants. The Level 2 area is nearly free of existing plumbing systems with overhead areas free of piping. Minor demolition of existing systems will be required for the Level 2 location. For the pressurized plumbing piping systems, the Level 2 location can be supplied from the Level 1 areas below keeping the plumbing piping systems out of the cleanroom overhead areas. For sink and hood drainage, the Level 2 location is advantageous since the Level 1 areas below have exposed ceiling and an infrastructure of waste piping; additional drainage piping can be installed with little impact.

Advantage: Level 2

COMPARISON OF SPACES: Electrical

Both the Level 1 and 2 locations will require new electrical power distribution systems. Level 1 is closer to the basement electrical distribution room which will likely be the source for regular and emergency power distribution. However, the distance difference is minor (12-ft floor height) thereby having minor cost impact.

Advantage: Neutral

COMPARISON OF SPACES: Telecomm

Both the Level 1 and 2 locations will require the relocation of the IT infrastructure rack that is currently in the area where the new lab will be constructed. These IT racks appear to serve their respective floor plan so significant effort and cabling will likely be required for both levels.

Advantage: Neutral

Summary

First Floor Location

With the amount of square footage increased on this floor from when we started it has become the preferred floor location for the Trace Metal Lab. It has a higher floor to floor height which will make it easier to provide supply air plenums and also has more room for fume hood exhaust ducts to run horizontally to a vertical shaft. The drawbacks to placing the Trace Metals Laboratory on this floor is the added cost to move existing building infrastructure and the need to create a shaft through the second floor of Webb Hall.

Second Floor Location

This floor will not allow all requested program requirements to be fulfilled, specifically the amount and length of Vertical Laminar Flow Hoods (VLFH) and Laminar Flow Benches (LFB). It also has a shallower floor to floor height which will make it difficult to provide supply air plenums & exhaust ducts while still providing code required finished ceiling heights. The decreased ceiling height will make it difficult to provide adequate vertical clearance inside the VLFH's. Also the windows to the exterior on the second floor takes away possible fume hood space if we are to keep them. This floor will not need a shaft taking away usable real estate nor has it added infrastructure relocation costs.

4. STRUCTURAL ENGINEER ANALYSIS

Webb Hall is a two-story building with a partial mechanical basement and tile roof mansards. Existing structural drawings for the building were made available for review. Sheets S-1 to S-21 dated July 18, 1952 were prepared by Donald F. Shugart, Structural Engineer.

Webb Hall Existing Foundations

Shallow conventional pad footings and grade beams. Allowable footing bearing pressure is not specified on the drawings. Improvements for the laboratory do not require strengthening of existing foundations.

Webb Hall Existing Floor System

The first and second floors are one-way reinforced concrete slab and beam systems. Slabs are 5½" thick and span up to 16'-0". Beams have a maximum total depth of 24" (18½" below bottom of slab) and span up to 28'-0". Concrete strength and reinforcing grade are not specified on the drawings and shall be determined by the Design/Build Contractor.

Webb Hall Existing Roof System

The roof is a one-way reinforced concrete slab and beam system. Slabs are 5" thick and span up to 16'-0". Beams have a maximum total depth of 24" (19" below bottom of slab) and span up to 28'-0". Concrete strength and reinforcing grade are not specified on the drawings and shall be determined by the Design/Build Contractor. Sloping tile roof mansards are constructed with wood 2x10 rafters supported on the reinforced concrete roof.

Webb Hall Existing Columns

Reinforced concrete. No modifications are being made to existing columns. Improvements for the laboratory do not require strengthening of existing columns.

Webb Hall Lateral System

Reinforced concrete shearwalls, beams, and columns. No modifications are being made to existing lateral elements. Improvements for the laboratory do not require strengthening of existing lateral systems.

Webb Hall - Alterations of Existing Structures

Improvements for the laboratory do not alter the existing lateral system of the structure in a manner that would require a seismic upgrade.

Other Buildings Considered for Location of the Laboratory

Professor Jackson had the team observe two adjacent buildings for consideration for location of his laboratory. Existing structural drawings of these building were not made available.

- The first building was Building 546, a one-story stucco building presumed to be constructed of wood studs and wood roof joists. The existing structure would not be able to support new rooftop mechanical units without significant structural strengthening consisting of structural steel roof beams, tube steel columns, and pad footings.
- The second building was Cloud Lab, a two-story concrete block building with reinforced concrete slabs

and beams. The slabs are single spans as compared to the multiple spans for Webb Hall and span greater distances than for Webb Hall. The nature of the slab for Webb Hall have greater ability to resist new loads than for this building; more strengthening of this building would likely be required than for Webb Hall.

- Based on the structural considerations noted above, NCE's recommendation is that Webb Hall is the preferred location for the laboratory.

Comparison of First Floor vs. Second Floor Laboratory Locations

The first floor and second floor reinforced concrete slabs and beams are nearly identical in their load carrying capacity. It is anticipated that both the first and second floors will be able to carry the weight of equipment and components inside the laboratory in a similar fashion without room-wide strengthening.

If the laboratory is located on the second floor:

- Vertical duct penetrations through the roof slab will be accomplished by sawcutting the concrete slabs. Wide flange beams located under the roof slab to strengthen the edges of the openings are required.

If the laboratory is located on the first floor:

- In addition to the roof slab sawcutting noted above, vertical ducts will be required to pass through the second floor space in order to enter the first floor ceiling space. The second floor slab will require sawcutting.
- Wide flange beams to strengthen the edges of the openings in the roof slab and second floor slab are required.
- Vertical ducts passing through the second floor space will result in a loss of useable square footage of the second floor.
- There are significant existing water, gas, and waste piping in the ceiling of the first floor that would need to be rerouted in order for the laboratory to be located on the first floor. Additional coring and investigation of existing steel reinforcing may be required.

Based on the structural considerations noted above, NCE's recommendation is that the laboratory be located on the second floor.

Description of Structural Work

Two exhaust fans and one large air handler will be located on the roof between the vertical walls of the sloping mansard roofs. These three units will be supported by raised steel wide flange platform beams placed under the perimeter of the units. Short pipe columns under the platform beams will be bolted to the roof slab at a height to be determined by the Architect, ensuring sufficient clearance for waterproofing, drainage, and reroofing. The existing roof slab does not have sufficient capacity to carry the weight of the new mechanical units; however, the roof beams do have sufficient capacity. Where possible, the short pipe columns will be located directly above existing concrete roof beams. Where the short pipe columns are located on the slab, steel wide flange beams will be added under the roof slab that will be epoxy bolted to the sides of existing concrete roof beams. See plan sheet S-2 and details on sheet S-3.

Roof-top ducts running horizontally will need to penetrate the wood stud walls of the mansards before they penetrate vertically through the roof slab. The ducts will be wider than the space between the wood studs. New wood studs, headers, and sills will need to be added. See detail 11/S-3.

Vertical duct penetrations through the roof slab will be accomplished by sawcutting the concrete slabs. Wide flange beams to strengthen the edges of the openings may be required. If the laboratory is located on the first floor, the duct penetrations and wide flange strengthening beams will be required on the second floor also. See plan sheet S-2 and details on sheet S-3.

Fume hoods will be suspended from the structure above. Steel wide flange beams will be added under the slab above that will be epoxy bolted to the sides of existing concrete beams. See detail 8/S-3.

If a new transformer is located in the parking lot, it will require a concrete pad on grade. See detail 14/S-3.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The data and analysis presented within this report provides enough information to recommend a “site” for the new Trace Metal Lab within Webb Hall.

SUMMARY OF LAB EVALUATION CRITERIA	FIRST FLOOR LOCATION	SECOND FLOOR LOCATION
Demolition and Relocation of existing utilities scope of work	CON	PRO
Available square footage within Building	PRO	CON
Available height within Building	PRO	CON
Structural scope of work	CON	PRO
Mechanical scope of work	CON	PRO
Available space for Mechanical Installation	PRO	CON
Electrical scope of work	NEITHER PRO OR CON	NEITHER PRO OR CON
Telecom and Data scope of work	NEITHER PRO OR CON	NEITHER PRO OR CON
Accessibility Design Retrofit work	NEITHER PRO OR CON	NEITHER PRO OR CON
Lab ability to serve as learning and marketing tool for Building Visitors	PRO	CON
Lab layout accommodates number of fume hoods, equipment, and working stations requested per UCSB’s program	PRO	CON
Total Project Cost	CON	PRO

The complete Trace Metal Lab program and equipment as prescribed by the University of California Santa Barbara can be accommodated within the space available on the First Floor. While it is understood this location requires existing services and infrastructure is relocated, the benefits from the Lab layout and function is preferable due to the greater amount of space available on this floor. The Second Floor layout is much tighter due to the limited space but a smaller Trace Metal Lab can be provided within this area. The First Floor can accommodate all hoods requested by UCSB program and the Second Floor can accommodate 2 less hoods.

While the Structural Analysis indicates the Second Floor is the optimal location for the Trace Metal Lab, this conclusion is based upon scope of structural work required. While there are additional structural accommodations required if the Trace Metal Lab is placed on the First Floor, this amount of work does not outweigh the functional benefits the First Floor location provides.

The cost difference between the First Floor location and the Second Floor location is approximately \$350,000 with the First Floor being the more expensive option. If the cost is prohibitive for the University and the lower cost option is preferred, it is recommended that the University proceed with the understanding that the Second Floor Lab will not be able to provide everything the First Floor layout presents. A review of the Second Floor Lab

working conditions due to the limited available space shall be reviewed by the University Lab user to determine if the smaller Lab will achieve the operational, research objectives, and goals.

APPENDIX A: CONCEPTUAL DRAWING PACKAGE

- i. Architectural Drawings indicating Existing Conditions and Accessibility Improvements
- ii. Lab Consultant Drawings for Trace Metal Lab Plan Layouts
- iii. Structural Drawings and Details

TRACE METALS LABORATORY AT WEBB HALL

UCSB SANTA BARBARA, CA

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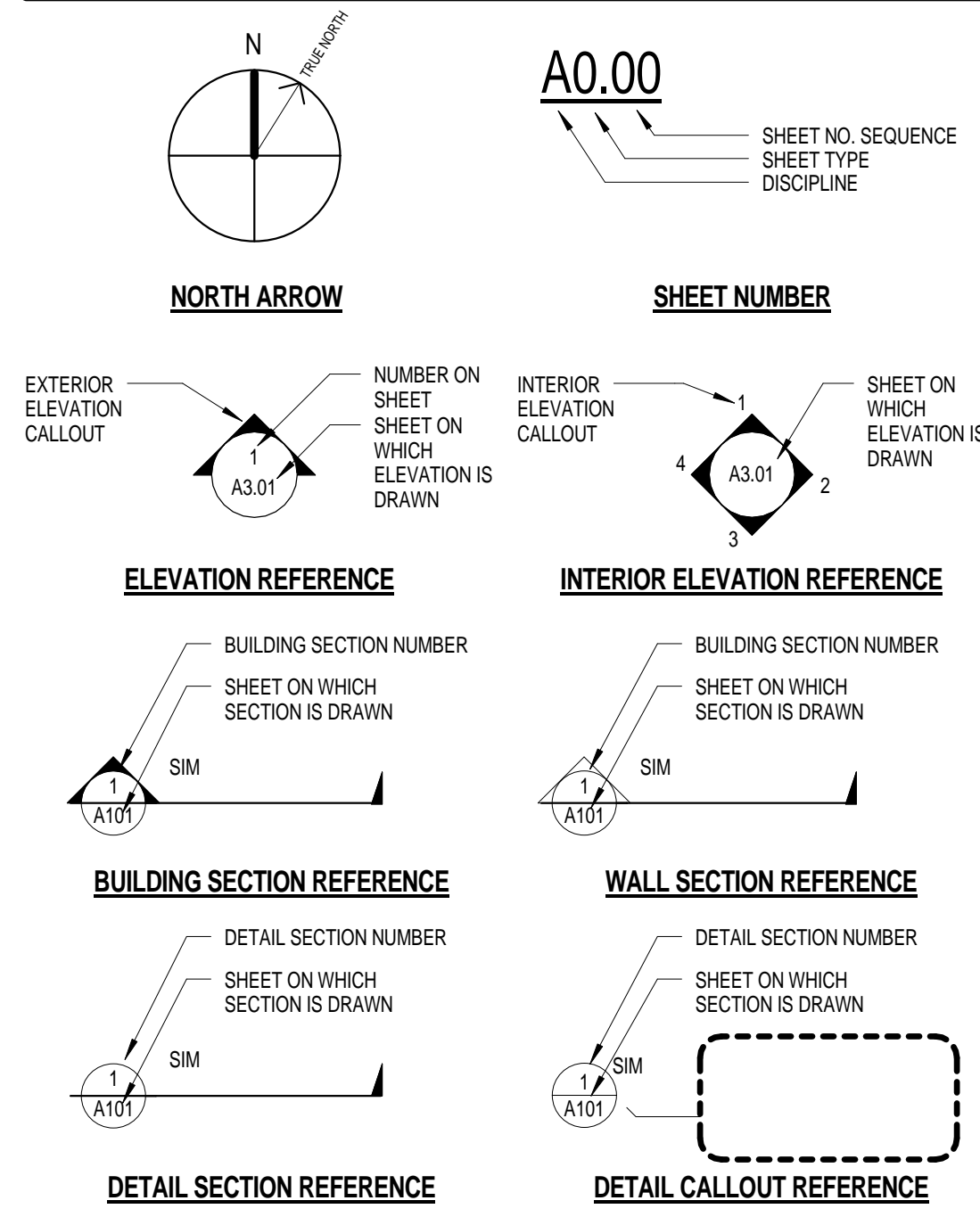
APPENDIX OF DRAWINGS TO ACCOMPANY SPACE ANALYSIS REPORT

DRAWING INDEX

SHEET #	DRAWING TITLE	07/08/2014	00000000	00000000	00000000
		ISSUE 1	ISSUE 2	ISSUE 3	ISSUE 4
A0.00	COVER SHEET	Yes			
A2.01	(E) OVERALL 1ST FLOOR PLAN	Yes			
A2.02	(E) OVERALL 2ND FLOOR PLAN	Yes			
A2.03	(E) ROOF PLAN	Yes			
A2.11	FIRST FLOOR LAB LAYOUT	Yes			
A2.12	SECOND FLOOR LAB LAYOUT	Yes			
A2.20	RESTROOM ACCESSIBILITY IMPROVEMENTS	Yes			
A2.30	(E) RCP STRUCTURE ONLY	Yes			
S0.1	STRUCTURAL NOTES	Yes			
S-2	PARTIAL ROOF FRAMING PLAN	Yes			
S-3	STRUCTURAL DETAILS	Yes			

Grand total: 11

SYMBOLOLOGY LEGEND



ABBREVIATIONS

A	AND	FL	FLOOR	PSF	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT
⊙	AT	FLSH	FLASHING	PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH
∠	ANGLE	FLOR	FLOORING	PT	POINT
⊥	PERPENDICULAR	FOC	FACE OF CONCRETE	PTF	PRESSURE TREATED DOUGLAS FIR
		FOM	FACE OF MASONRY	Q	QUARRY
AC	AIR CONDITIONER / COOLING	FOW	FACE OF WINDOW	QT	QUARRY TILE
AI	ANCHOR BOLT	FOS	FACE OF STUD	QTY	QUANTITY
AV	ABOVE	FOW	FACE OF WALL	R	RIDGE
AC	ASPHALTIC CONCRETE	FOW	FRENCH DRAIN	RND	RADIUS
AD	AIR DUCT	FTS	FOOTING	RDP	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
ADA	AMERICANS WITH DISABILITIES ACT	FUR	FURRING	RDP	ROOF DRAIN
AJ	ADJUSTABLE / ADJUST	GA	GAUGE	RFP	REFLECTED CEILING PLAN
AK	ADD TO PREVIOUS FLOOR	GAV	GROUNDED	RFS	REFERENCE REFRIGERATOR
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REG	REGISTER
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REN	RENFORCED
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REQ	REQUIRED
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REV	REVISION
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REV	REVISION
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REV	REVISION
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REV	REVISION
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REV	REVISION
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REV	REVISION
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REV	REVISION
AK	ANODE	GC	GENERAL CONTRACTOR	REV	REVISION

CODE COMPLIANCE

THE PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH 2013 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE, 2013 CALIFORNIA PLUMBING CODE, 2013 CALIFORNIA MECHANICAL CODE, 2013 CALIFORNIA ELECTRICAL CODE, AND APPLICABLE LOCAL CODES.

CODE ANALYSIS

UCSB METALS TRACE LAB CODE REPORT CBC 2013

Webb Hall. Constructed 1952
2 stories. Building height 28 ft.
Not sprinklered. Concrete Construction
Level 1 = 23,053 sq ft (includes 1602 sq covered area). Level 2 = 13,337 sq ft. Total = 36,390 sq ft.
Assumed no hazardous materials in building beyond limits of Table 307.1(1) or Table 443.7.3.1.

Use & Occupancy

B Business (Educational plus Laboratories (testing & research))
A-1 Assembly w/ fixed seats, lecture hall. 1848 sq ft @ 7 net for seating area = 168 occupants. (Area is 8.0% of Level 1 floor area.)

Heights & Areas

No height modification needed.
Obtain maximum allowable area.
Calculate for increase for frontage. $A_a = At + (At \times If)$
Building perimeter = 1018 ft
97% of perimeter faces a public way greater than 20 ft. This 97% faces a public way greater than 30 ft. 31.5 ft. have public way of 11 ft. (at south end).
 $If = (F/P - 0.25) \times W/30$
 $If = (996.5/1018 - 0.25) \times 30.35 / 30$ $If = 0.969 \times 1.01$ $If = 0.98$
 $W = (L1 \times w1 + L2 \times w2) / F$
 $W = (31.5 \times 11 + 996.5 \times 30) / 986.5$ $W = 346.5 + 29,595 / 986.5$ $W = 30.35$

A (possible) 2 hour fire separation exists between the A-1 Auditorium Occupancy and the remaining B Occupancy, consisting of a 12" concrete wall at the south side and a 10" concrete wall w/ 4" brick veneer at the west side. Door 114 on the south side would have to be rated at 90 minutes. There is a 48" wide casied opening on the short west side Vestibule wall. It would have to have a 90 minute door installed, which could be on a hoist-open.

For this 2 hr. fire separation:
For B, Type VA. $A_a = 18,000 + (18,000 \times 0.98) = 35,650$ sq. ft. 3 stories, 50 ft. high max. allowed - Greater than 23,053 sq. ft. OK for each story.
For B, Type IIB. $A_a = 19,000 + (19,000 \times 0.98) = 37,620$ sq. ft. 3 stories, 55 ft. high max. allowed - Greater than 23,053 sq. ft. OK for each story.

For A-1, Type VA. $A_a = 11,500 + (11,500 \times 0.98) = 22,770$ sq. ft., 2 stories, 50 ft. max. allowed - Greater than 1848 sq. ft. OK for each story.
For A-1, Type IIB. $A_a = 8,500 + (8,500 \times 0.98) = 16,830$ sq. ft., 2 stories, 55 ft. max. allowed - Greater than 1848 sq. ft. OK for each story.

Construction Types

IA = 1 hr. rated
The structure looks like concrete pilasters and columns with non-load bearing curtain wall, although some exterior walls may be load bearing.

Table 602 - If exterior walls are non-load bearing:
97% of walls face a public way greater than 30 ft. No fire resistance rating required.
3% of walls (at south end of building) are between 10 and 30 ft. facing public way. 1 hr. rated wall is required there and should be provided.

CONCLUSION:

TYPE VA OR TYPE IIB CAN BE USED.
(If 2 hr. rated fire separation cannot be obtained, Type IIA (1 hr. rated) would have to be used.)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

NEW TRACE METAL LAB INSIDE WEBB HALL. THE SCOPE OF PHASE ONE IS TO FIND THE MOST SUITABLE LOCATION FOR THE NEW LAB OUT OF THE TWO POSSIBLE LOCATIONS SELECTED BY UCSB.

PROJECT DATA

OWNER:	MR. & MRS. X 123 STREET SANTA BARBARA, CA 93103
PROJECT ADDRESS:	123 STREET SANTA BARBARA, CA 93103
A.P.N.:	000-000-000
ZONING:	INSERT ZONING HERE
CONSTRUCTION TYPE:	VA = 1 HR IIB = 2 HR (EXTERIOR BEARING WALL)
OCCUPANCY:	B BUSINESS (EDUCATIONAL PLUS LABORATORIES) A-1 ASSEMBLY
SPRINKLERED:	NO
HIGH FIRE HAZARD AREA:	NO
BUILDING HEIGHT LIMITATION:	28 FEET
NUMBER OF STORIES:	2
MAX. GROSS FLOOR AREA (FAR):	LEVEL 1 = 23,053 SF / LEVEL 2 = 13,337 SF / TOTAL = 36,390 SF

PROJECT TEAM

ARCHITECT SHUBIN + DONALDSON ARCHITECTS 3900 LA CUMBRE PLAZA LANE, SUITE 200 SANTA BARBARA, CA 93103 T (805) 862-7000 EXT. 131 F (805) 862-7001 CONTACT: SIGELINDE PLUKKE	MECHANICAL / PLUMBING ENGINEER RESEARCH FACILITIES DESIGN 3965 FIFTH AVE., SUITE 400 SAN DIEGO, CA 92103 T (619) 297-9189 CONTACT: PAUL LEMESTRE
STRUCTURAL ENGINEER NELSON STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS 8915 RESEARCH DRIVE, SUITE 200 IRVINE, CA 92618 T (949) 752-2090 EXT. 230 F (949) 752-0982 CONTACT: TOM NIELSEN	ELECTRICAL ENGINEER RESEARCH FACILITIES DESIGN 3965 FIFTH AVE., SUITE 400 SAN DIEGO, CA 92103 T (619) 297-9189 CONTACT: PAUL LEMESTRE
LABORATORY CONSULTANTS RESEARCH FACILITIES DESIGN 3965 FIFTH AVE., SUITE 400 SAN DIEGO, CA 92103 T (619) 297-0758 EXT. 230 F (619) 297-3046 CONTACT: TERRY BROWN	

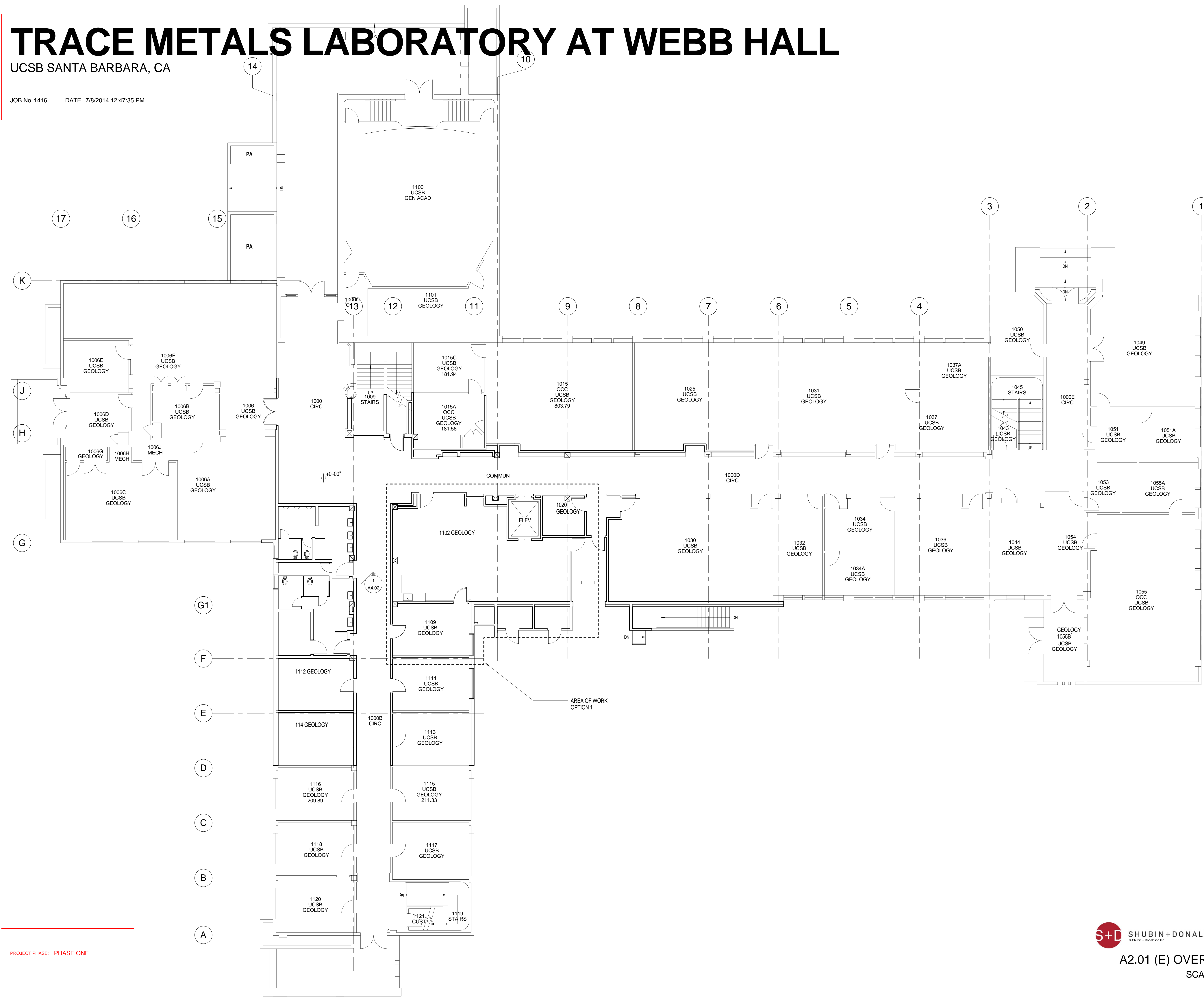
VICINITY MAP



TRACE METALS LABORATORY AT WEBB HALL

UCSB SANTA BARBARA, CA

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PROJECT PHASE: PHASE ONE

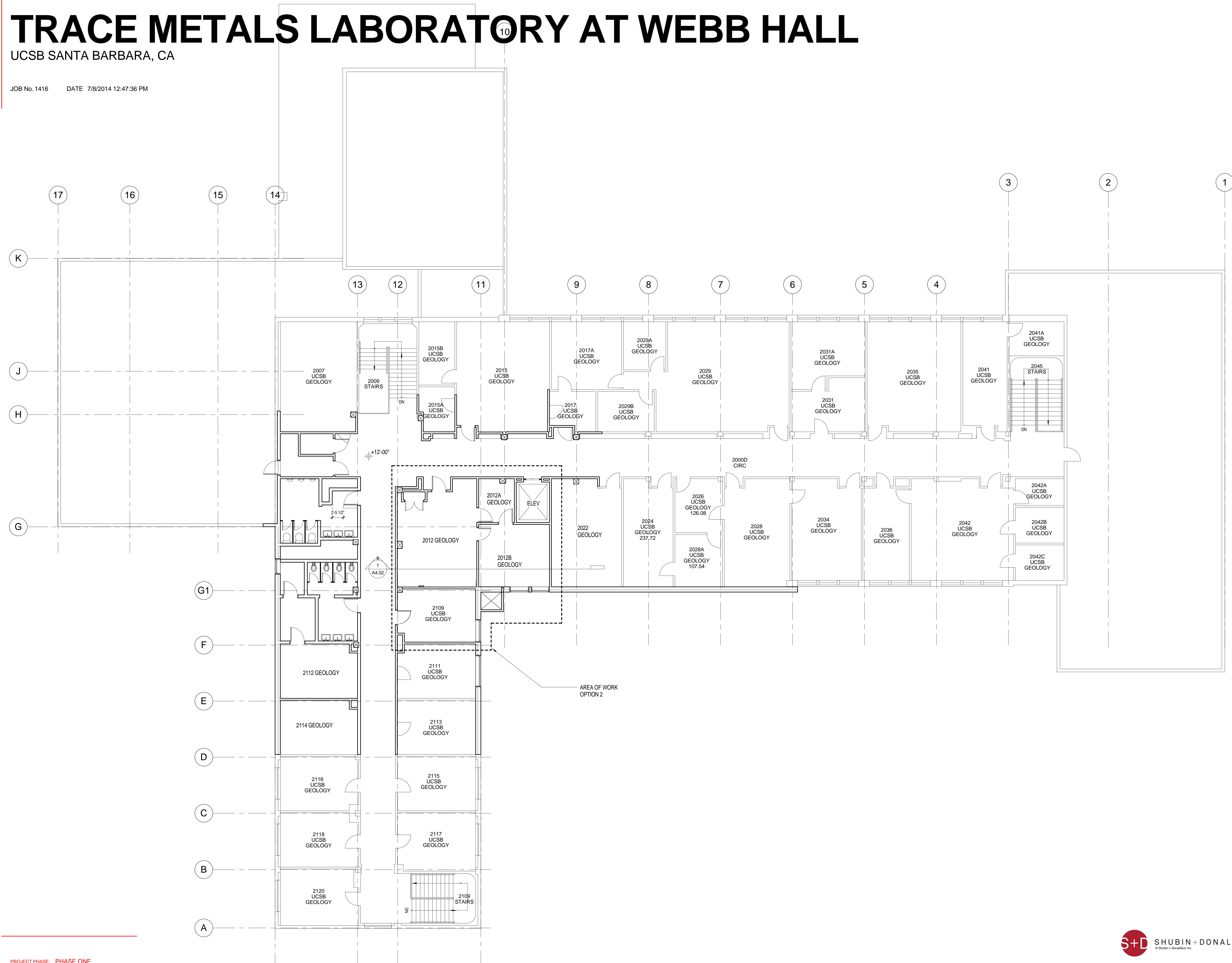
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A2.01 (E) OVERALL 1ST FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

TRACE METALS LABORATORY AT WEBB HALL

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PROJECT PHASE: PHASE ONE

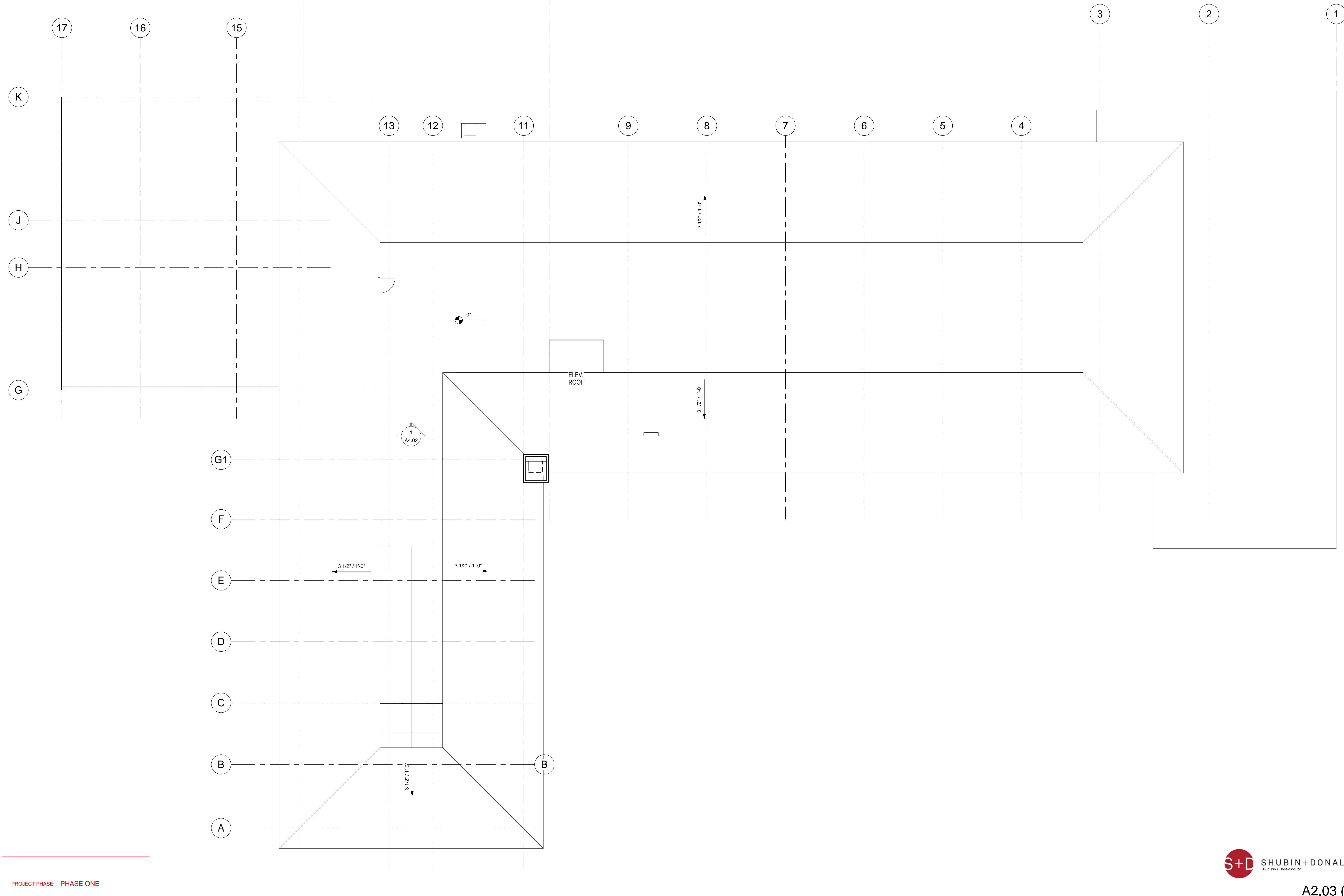
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A2.02 (E) OVERALL 2ND FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

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PROJECT PHASE: PHASE ONE

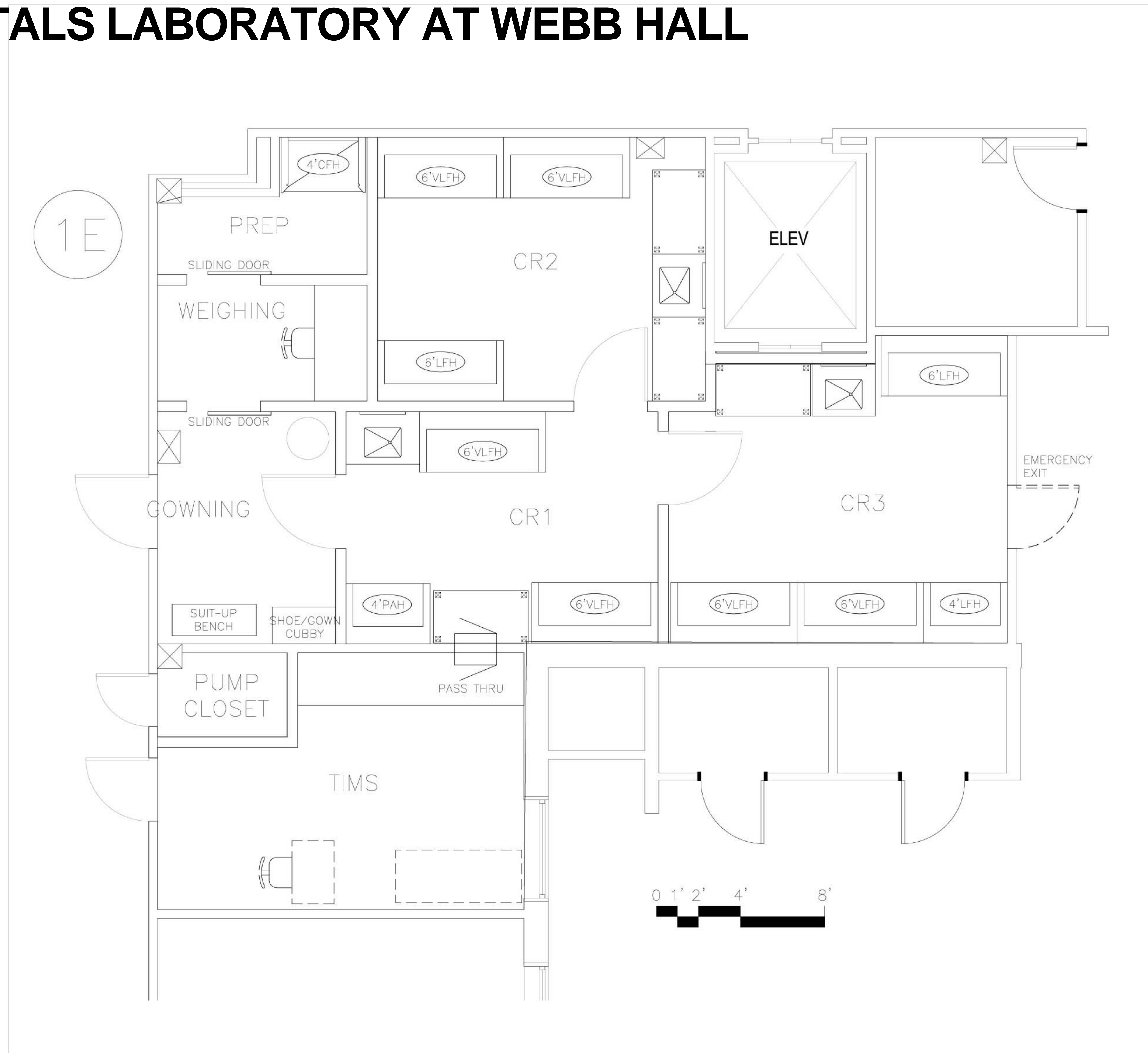
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A2.03 (E) ROOF PLAN
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

TRACE METALS LABORATORY AT WEBB HALL

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FIRST FLOOR LAB LAYOUT
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

PROJECT PHASE: PHASE ONE

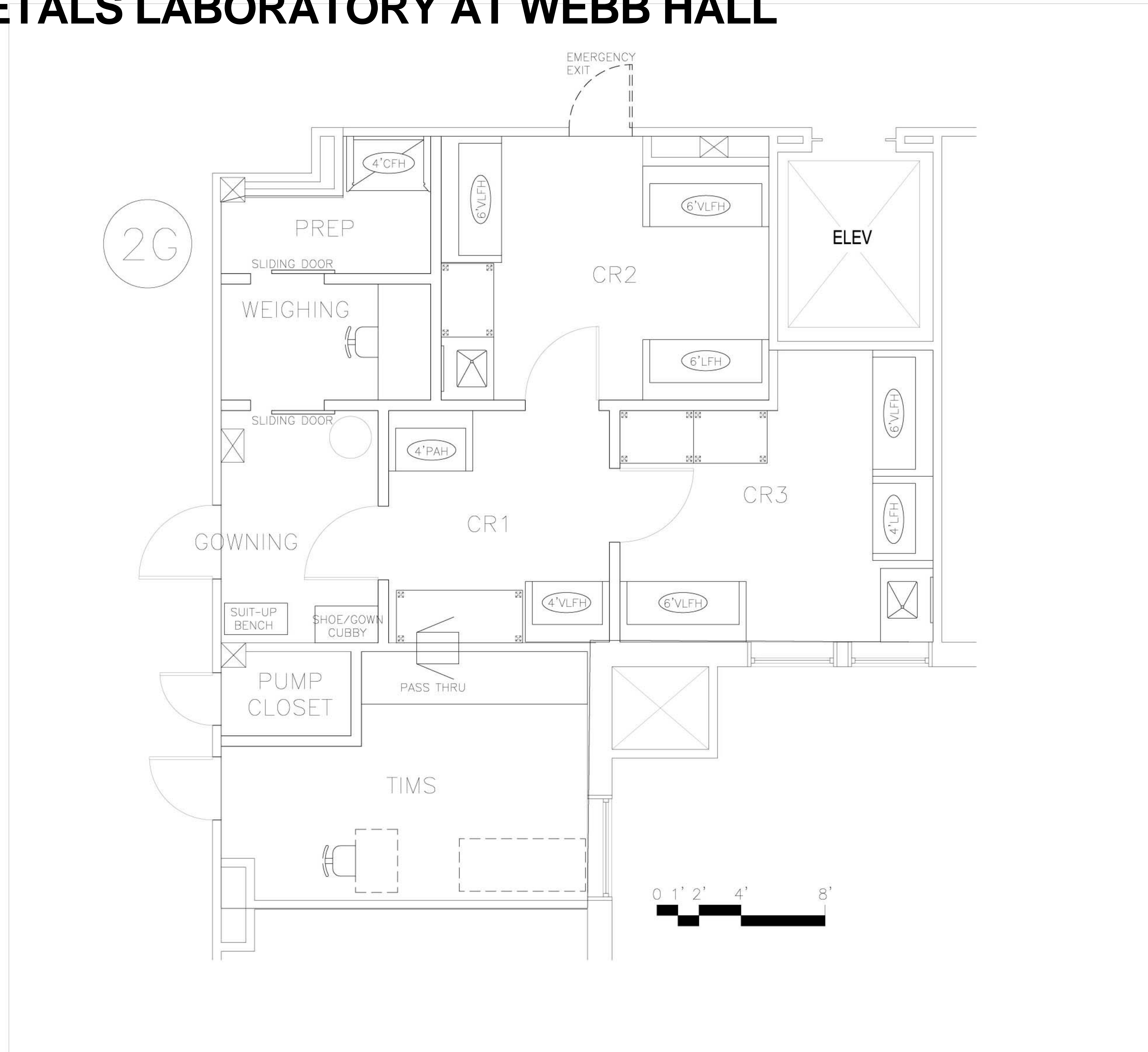
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A2.11 FIRST FLOOR LAB LAYOUT
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

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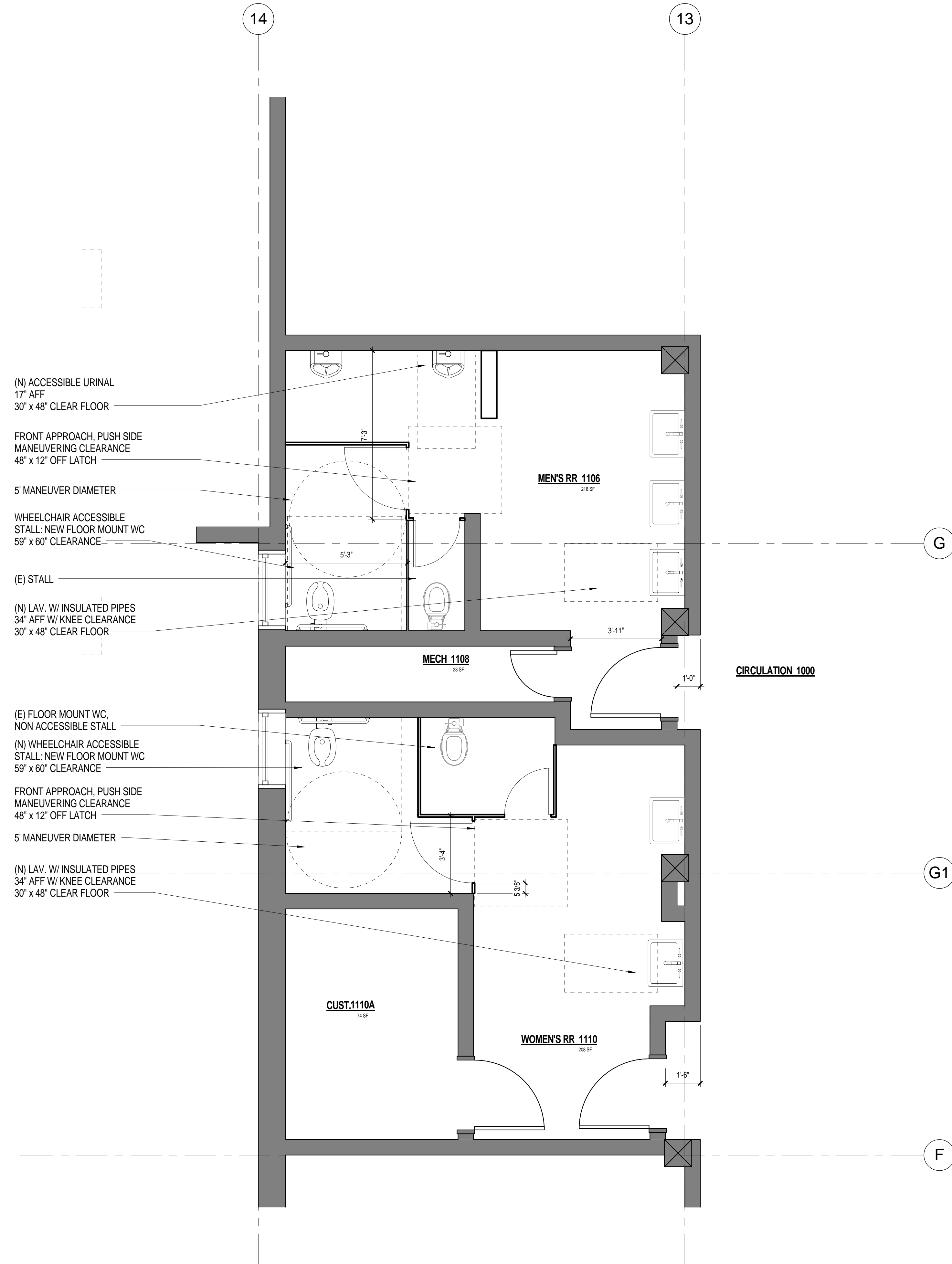
SECOND FLOOR LAB LAYOUT

SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

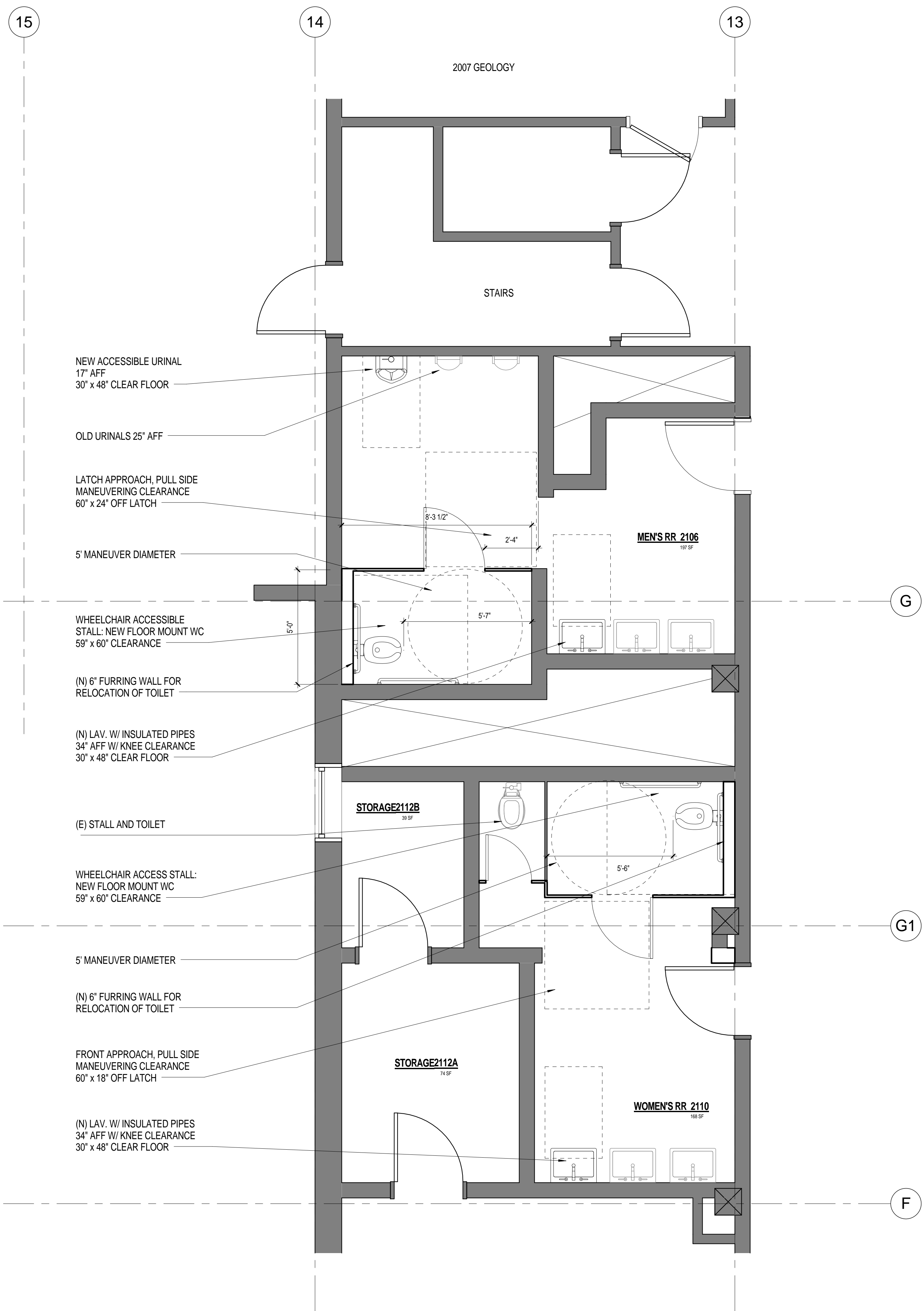
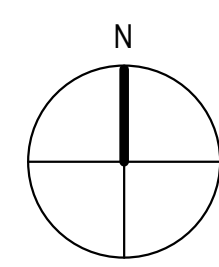
TRACE METALS LABORATORY AT WEBB HALL

UCSB SANTA BARBARA, CA

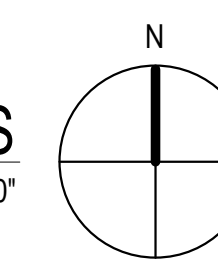
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FIRST FLOOR RESTROOMS
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR RESTROOMS
SCALE: 3/8" = 1'-0"

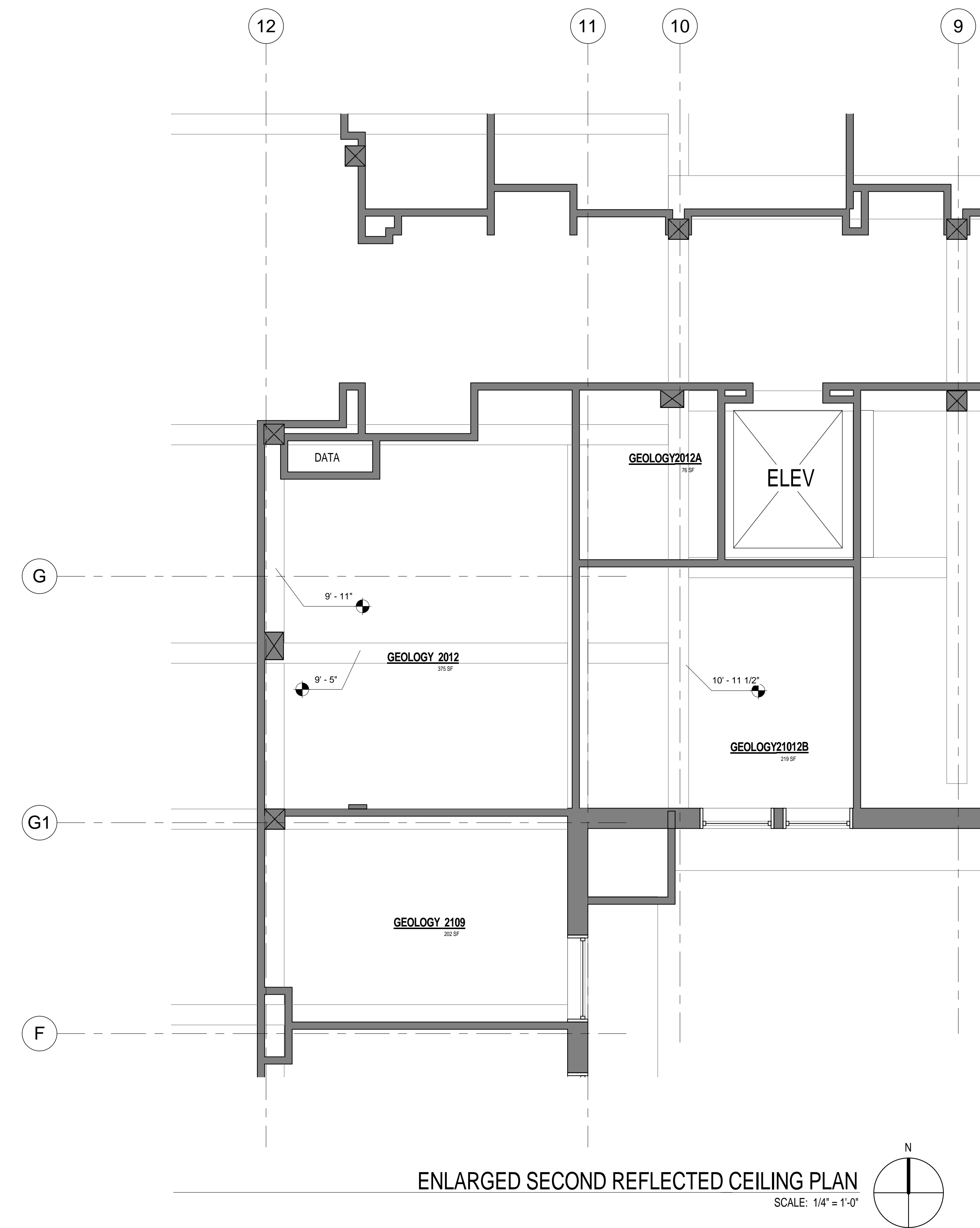
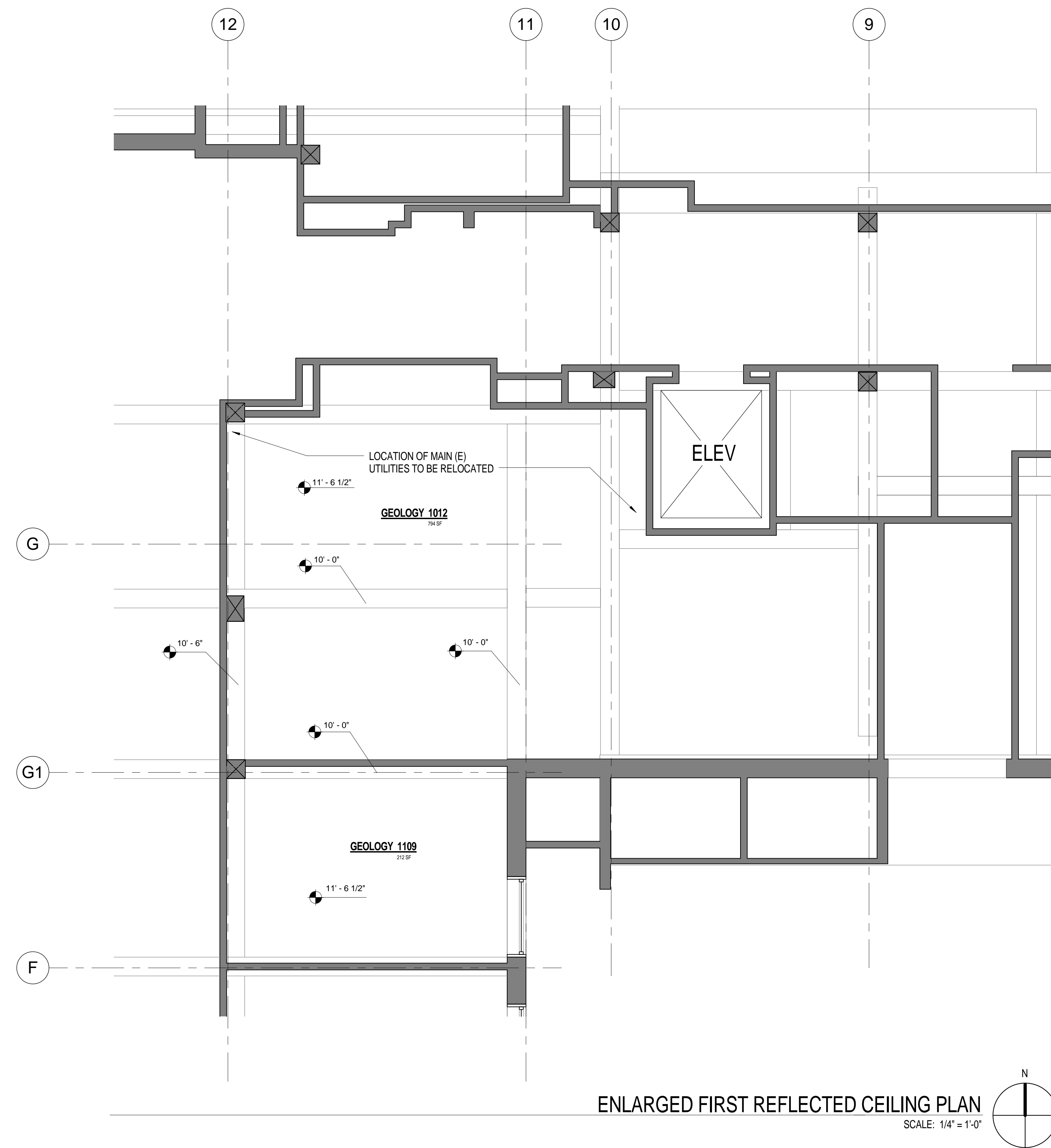


SEE PAGE 4 OF REPORT

TRACE METALS LABORATORY AT WEBB HALL

UCSB SANTA BARBARA, CA

JOB No. 1416 DATE 7/8/2014 12:47:39 PM



OWNERSHIP OF DOCUMENTS:

- 1. ALL DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND OTHER WORK PRODUCT FOR THIS PROJECT ARE INSTRUMENTS OF SERVICE FOR THIS PROJECT ONLY AND SHALL REMAIN THE PROPERTY OF THE NCE, INC. WHETHER THIS PROJECT IS COMPLETED OR NOT...

GENERAL:

- 1. THE FOLLOWING NOTES AND TYPICAL DETAILS APPLY TO ALL DRAWINGS IN THIS SET UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY AND COORDINATE ALL DIMENSIONS WITH THE ARCHITECTURAL AND OTHER CONSULTANTS DRAWINGS AND WITH CONDITIONS AT THE JOB SITE PRIOR TO STARTING CONSTRUCTION...

PROJECT DESIGN CRITERIA:

- 1. CODE: 2013 CALIFORNIA BUILDING CODE.
2. MAXIMUM ALLOWABLE DEFLECTION NORMAL TO THE SURFACE OF A WALL UNDER SEISMIC OR WIND LATERAL FORCE LOADING SHALL NOT EXCEED:
FINISH MAX DEFLECTION
CEMENT PLASTER L/240
LATEX PLASTER L/240
INTERIOR GYP BD L/120
TILE AND STONE L/480

STATEMENT OF SPECIAL INSPECTIONS AND STRUCTURAL TESTS:

- 1. PROVIDE A STATEMENT OF SPECIAL INSPECTIONS AND STRUCTURAL TESTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH CBC CHAPTER 17. ALL SPECIAL INSPECTORS SHALL SUBMIT FINAL REPORTS. IT IS THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY TO SEE THAT THESE TESTS AND INSPECTIONS ARE MADE AND TO DETERMINE WHEN INSPECTIONS ARE CONTINUOUS OR PERIODIC.
2. FOUNDATIONS:
A. COMPACTED FILL INCLUDING UTILITY TRENCHES --- YES
B. VISUAL EXAMINATION AND APPROVAL OF ALL FOUNDATION EXCAVATIONS --- YES

STRUCTURAL OBSERVATION:

- 1. REFERENCE CBC SECTION 1704.5.
2. FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF STRUCTURAL WORK SHOWN IN THE DRAWINGS, THE OWNER SHALL EMPLOY THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD OR ANOTHER ENGINEER DESIGNATED BY THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD TO PERFORM STRUCTURAL OBSERVATION.
3. THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD SHALL PERFORM STRUCTURAL OBSERVATION (VISUAL OBSERVATION) OF THE STRUCTURAL SYSTEM, FOR GENERAL CONFORMANCE TO THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS...

DESIGN/BUILD AND DEFERRED APPROVAL ELEMENTS AND REQUIREMENTS:

- 1. IN THE EVENT THAT THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD DOES NOT DESIGN ALL STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS REQUIRED FOR COMPLETION OF THE PROJECT, THE CONTRACTOR MAY ELECT TO HIRE A DESIGN/BUILD ENGINEER. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT THE AUTHORITY HAVING JURISDICTION TO DETERMINE WHICH DESIGN/BUILD ITEMS REQUIRE A PERMIT THROUGH A DEFERRED APPROVAL PROCESS.
3. FOR DESIGN/BUILD ELEMENTS, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PREPARE ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTS: CALCULATIONS, SHOP DRAWINGS, MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS, AND DATA SHEETS, ALL OF WHICH SHALL BE STAMPED AND SIGNED BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER LICENSED IN THE PROJECT STATE...

SHOP AND ERECTION DRAWINGS:

- 1. SHOP AND ERECTION DRAWINGS SERVE TO AID SUBCONTRACTORS IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR WORK. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL REVIEW SUBMITTALS RECEIVED BY THEIR SUBCONTRACTORS FOR COMPLIANCE AND CONFORMANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS AND MARK ANY DISCREPANCIES. SHOP AND ERECTION DRAWINGS SHALL INCORPORATE THE LATEST REVISIONS TO THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS AND THOSE THAT DO NOT SHALL NOT BE FORWARDED TO THE DESIGN TEAM FOR REVIEW.
2. WHERE THE FOLLOWING TYPES OF WORK ARE SHOWN IN THE PLANS, SHOP AND ERECTION DRAWINGS ARE REQUIRED:
A. REINFORCING STEEL
B. CONCRETE MIX DESIGNS
C. STRUCTURAL STEEL
D. CURTAIN WALL, WINDOW WALL, LOUVER, AND GLAZING SYSTEMS
E. FIRE SPRINKLER SUPPORT
F. ANCHORAGE OF EQUIPMENT AND COMPONENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING, ETC.

FIRE SPRINKLER SUPPORT:

- 1. DESIGN OF HANGERS, SWAY BRACING, AND ATTACHMENT TO THE STRUCTURE IS A DEFERRED SUBMITTAL ITEM. SEE DESIGN/BUILD NOTES FOR REQUIREMENTS.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL SUBMIT DRAWINGS TO THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD PRIOR TO THE START OF WORK. PROVIDE PIPE SIZES, WET PIPE WEIGHTS, AND PROPOSED DETAILS FOR ATTACHMENT. SIZE OF MEMBERS MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE DUE TO PIPE LOCATIONS. INSTALLATION OF FIRE SPRINKLERS SHALL NOT PROCEED UNTIL SHOP DRAWINGS AND METHOD OF STRENGTHENING, IF REQUIRED, HAVE BEEN DETERMINED. CONNECTORS USED FOR ATTACHING SPRINKLER COMPONENTS TO THE STRUCTURE SHALL HAVE A VALID ICC REPORT FOR THE APPLICATIONS USED WHEN CONSIDERING GRAVITY AND SEISMIC LOADING.

CONCRETE AND REINFORCING STEEL:

- 1. CONCRETE MIXES SHALL BE DESIGNED BY A RECOGNIZED TESTING LABORATORY, STAMPED AND SIGNED BY A PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER LICENSED IN THE PROJECT STATE, WITH COPIES OF DESIGN SENT TO THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD. ALL CONCRETE SHALL CONTAIN A POLYMER BASED WATER REDUCING ADMIXTURE.
2. PORTLAND CEMENT SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM C150. AGGREGATE FOR NORMAL WEIGHT CONCRETE SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM C33. CONCRETE MIX DESIGNS SHALL CONTAIN A BLEND OF SAND, FINE, AND COARSE AGGREGATE. "PEA-GRAVEL" MIXES SHALL NOT BE USED EXCEPT WHERE SPECIFICALLY APPROVED BY THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD.
3. REINFORCING STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM A615 GRADE 60. REINFORCING TO BE WELDED SHALL BE ASTM A706.
4. DETAILING OF REINFORCEMENT SHALL CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACI CODE. ALL REINFORCING BAR BENDS SHALL BE MADE COLD. REINFORCING SHALL NOT BE RE-BENT.

STRUCTURAL STEEL:

- 1. STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE DETAILED, FABRICATED, AND ERECTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AISC SPECIFICATIONS AND CODE OF STANDARD PRACTICE AS AMENDED TO DATE. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ADDITIONAL MEMBERS AND TAKE MEASURES AS REQUIRED TO ERECT STEEL WITHIN AISC SPECIFIED TOLERANCES.
2. STEEL MEMBERS SHALL CONFORM TO THE FOLLOWING MATERIAL SPECIFICATIONS:
A. WIDE FLANGE MEMBERS, WTS: ASTM A992.
B. PLATES, ANGLES, CHANNELS: ASTM A36.
C. HOLLOW STRUCTURAL SECTIONS, "HSS" SQUARE AND RECTANGULAR: ASTM A500, GRADE B. FY = 46 KSI.
D. HOLLOW STRUCTURAL SECTIONS, "HSS" ROUND: ASTM A500, GRADE B. FY = 42 KSI.
E. STRUCTURAL PIPES: ASTM A53, GRADE B, FY = 35 KSI. PIPES ARE STANDARD WEIGHT, UNO.
3. STIFFENERS SHALL HAVE THE SAME WIDTH AS THE FLANGES OF THE STEEL MEMBERS, UNLESS DETAILED OTHERWISE, WITH CLOSE BEARING AGAINST FLANGES.
4. MACHINE BOLTS, ANCHOR BOLTS, AND THREADED STUD BOLTS SHALL CONFORM TO ASTM A307 UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. HOLES FOR MACHINE BOLTS SHALL BE BOLT DIAMETER + 1/16". HOLES FOR ANCHOR BOLTS MAY BE OVERSIZED PER AISC. THREADED STUD BOLTS SHALL BE WELDED ALL AROUND WITH A FILLET WELD SIZE EQUAL TO ONE-HALF THE STUD DIAMETER, OR WELDED BY AUTOMATIC GUN PROCESS.
5. BOLTS, NUTS, AND RODS SHALL NOT BE WELDED OR HEATED, EXCEPT FOR A36, A572 GR50, AND A307, AND THOSE ONLY WITH THE APPROVAL OF THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD.
6. WELDING SHALL BE PERFORMED BY EXPERIENCED, CERTIFIED WELDERS USING THE ELECTRIC ARC WELDING PROCESS, E70 SERIES ELECTRODES. WELDING SHALL CONFORM TO AISC AND AWS STANDARDS. ALL WELDS USED FOR CONNECTIONS OF STRUCTURAL MEMBERS SHALL BE MADE WITH WELD FILLER METAL WITH A CHARPY V-NOTCH TOUGHNESS OF 20 FOOT-POUNDS AT MINUS 20 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT.
7. WELDS NOT SPECIFIED SHALL BE CONTINUOUS FILLET WELDS. SIZE OF WELD SHALL BE BASED ON AISC STANDARDS FOR THINNER PART JOINED.
8. STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL NOT BE TACK WELDED IN ANY WAY TO REINFORCING STEEL.
9. PARTIAL AND FULL PENETRATION GROOVE WELDS SHALL HAVE NON-DSTRUCTIVE TESTING PERFORMED BY EITHER ULTRASONIC TESTING OR RADIOGRAPHY. SEE DETAIL SHEETS FOR WELD TESTING REQUIREMENTS OF MOMENT FRAMES.
10. STRUCTURAL STEEL FRAMING MEMBERS SHALL BE SUPPORTED DURING FIELD WELDING. SUPPORTS SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL STEEL TEMPERATURE HAS RETURNED TO AIR TEMPERATURE.
11. OPENINGS SHALL NOT BE PLACED IN STEEL MEMBERS UNLESS SPECIFICALLY DETAILED. STEEL MEMBERS SHALL BE SHORED WHEN PERMISSIBLE HOLES ARE CUT WITH TORCH AFTER STEEL IS ERECTED. THE SHORES SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL STEEL TEMPERATURE HAS RETURNED TO AIR TEMPERATURE.
12. STRUCTURAL STEEL INSIDE THE BUILDING ENVELOPE SHALL RECEIVE ONE SHOP COAT OF PAINT PRIMER. STRUCTURAL STEEL AND BOLTS EXPOSED TO WEATHER SHALL BE GALVANNEAL. FIELD WELDS EXPOSED TO THE WEATHER SHALL BE TOUCHED UP WITH ZINC-RICH PAINT.
13. STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL BE DELIVERED TO THE JOB SITE FREE OF EXCESSIVE RUST, LOOSE MILL SCALE, GREASE, ETC.

WOOD/LUMBER FRAMING:

- 1. ALL STRUCTURAL LUMBER SHALL BE DOUGLAS FIR NO. 2 GRADE CONFORMING TO STANDARD GRADING RULES FOR WEST COAST LUMBER, NO. 17.
2. NOTCHING OF EXTERIOR WALL STUDS SHALL NOT EXCEED 25%/40% RESPECTIVELY. BORED HOLES IN BEARING/NONBEARING WALL STUDS SHALL NOT EXCEED 40%/60% RESPECTIVELY. IN NO CASE SHALL THE EDGE OF THE BORED HOLE BE NEARER THAN 5/8" TO THE EDGE OF THE STUD.
3. NOTCHES ON THE ENDS OF JOISTS AND BEAMS FOR BEARING OVER SUPPORTS SHALL NOT EXCEED ONE FOURTH THE MEMBER DEPTH. HOLES BORED IN JOISTS AND BEAMS SHALL NOT BE WITHIN 2" OF THE TOP OR BOTTOM OF THE MEMBER, AND THE DIAMETER OF ANY SUCH HOLE SHALL NOT EXCEED ONE FOURTH THE DEPTH OF THE MEMBER. NOTCHES IN THE TOP OR BOTTOM OF JOISTS AND BEAMS ARE NOT PERMITTED.
4. WOOD IN DIRECT CONTACT WITH THE GROUND, OR WOOD FRAMING MEMBERS INCLUDING SHEATHING THAT RESTS ON EXTERIOR FOUNDATION WALLS AND SLABS THAT ARE LESS THAN 8" FROM EXPOSED EARTH OR LESS THAN 6" FROM ASPHALT OR CONCRETE PAVING SHALL BE OF PRESERVATIVE-TREATED DOUGLAS FIR. CUT ENDS OF PRESERVATIVE-TREATED LUMBER SHALL BE TREATED IN A MANNER TO PROVIDE SAME PROTECTION AS BEFORE THE CUT. FASTENERS USED IN CONNECTING PRESERVATIVE-TREATED AND FIRE-RETARDANT WOOD SHALL BE HOT-DIPPED ZINC COATED GALVANIZED, STAINLESS STEEL, OR SILICON BRONZE.
5. NAILING SHALL BE PER CBC CHAPTER 23 AND CBC TABLE 2304.9.1 UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE. FASTENERS FOR PRESERVATIVE-TREATED AND FIRE-RETARDANT-TREATED WOOD SHALL BE OF HOT DIPPED GALVANIZED STEEL. THE COATING WEIGHTS FOR ZINC-COATED FASTENERS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A153. ALL STRUCTURAL FRAMING NAILS USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT SHALL BE COMMON NAILS AND CONFORM TO:
PENNY MINIMUM NAIL WEIGHT PENETRATION DIAMETER
80 1 1/2" 0.131"
105 1 5/8" 0.148"
160 1 3/4" 0.162"
200 2 1/8" 0.192"
6. USE OF MACHINE NAILING IS SUBJECT TO A SATISFACTORY JOB SITE DEMONSTRATION AND THE APPROVAL BY THE ARCHITECT AND STRUCTURAL ENGINEER OF RECORD. THE APPROVAL IS SUBJECT TO CONTINUED SATISFACTORY PERFORMANCE. MACHINE NAILING IS NOT ALLOWED FOR 5/16" SHEATHING. IF NAIL HEADS PENETRATE THE OUTER SKIN MORE THAN WOULD BE NORMAL FOR A HAND HAMMER OR IF MINIMUM ALLOWABLE EDGE DISTANCES ARE NOT MAINTAINED, THE PERFORMANCE WILL BE DEEMED UNSATISFACTORY AND MACHINE NAILING SHALL BE DISCONTINUED.
7. ALL NAILS LARGER THAN 16D, LAG SCREWS, AND NAILS SIMILAR TO SIMPSON STRONG-TIE "N544", SHALL BE INSTALLED IN PROPER PRE-DRILLED HOLES ONLY. DIRECT HAMMERING IS NOT PERMITTED.
8. BOLTS SHALL BE UNFINISHED BOLTS CONFORMING TO ASTM A307. HOLES FOR MACHINE BOLTS IN WOOD SHALL BE BOLT DIAMETER PLUS 1/32" TO 1/16". ALL BOLTS SHALL HAVE STANDARD CUT WASHER UNDER HEAD AND NUT UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. ALL BOLTS SHALL BE RETIGHTENED PRIOR TO ENCLOSING WITH SHEATHING, CELING, PLASTER, ETC.
9. LAG SCREWS SHALL CONFORM TO ANSI/ASME B18.2.1. WOOD SCREWS SHALL CONFORM TO ANSI/ASME B18.6.1.
10. ALL FRAMING ANCHORS, CLIPS, STRAPS, HANGERS, ETC. SHALL BE MANUFACTURED BY SIMPSON STRONG-TIE COMPANY, INC. (OR APPROVED EQUAL WITH VALID ICC REPORT) AND SHALL BE FULLY BOLTED AND/OR NAILED UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE ON PLANS. NAIL TYPE FOR METAL CONNECTORS SHALL BE AS REQUIRED BY THE CONNECTOR MANUFACTURER. IF ANCHORS HAVE AN OPTION FOR DIFFERENT SIZE AND NUMBER OF NAILS, THE LARGER SIZE AND AMOUNT SHALL BE USED.

FASTENERS IN EXISTING CONCRETE:

- 1. ADHESIVE ANCHORS:
A. ADHESIVE ANCHORS SHALL BE INSTALLED USING SIMPSON SET-XP EPOXY PER ICC ESR-2508
B. ANCHOR MATERIAL SHALL BE REBAR CONFORMING TO ASTM A615 GRADE 60 OR CARBON STEEL CONFORMING TO ASTM A307 GRADE C OR ASTM A193 GRADE B7. SIZE OF REBAR AND RODS SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS.
C. NOMINAL EMBEDMENT DEPTH OF ANCHOR SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. MINIMUM DRILLED HOLE DEPTH IS DEEPER THAN THE NOMINAL HOLE DEPTH AND SHALL BE AS INDICATED IN THE ICC REPORT. HOLE DIAMETER SHALL BE AS INDICATED IN THE ICC REPORT.
D. ANCHOR SPACING AND EDGE DISTANCE SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS BUT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN THE MINIMUMS ALLOWED IN THE ICC REPORT.
E. CONCRETE SHALL BE 21 DAYS OLD MINIMUM BEFORE DRILLING HOLES FOR ANCHORS.
F. IN AREAS RECEIVING ANCHORS, ALL EXISTING REINFORCEMENT (PRESTRESS TENDONS AND REINFORCING BARS) SHALL BE LOCATED IN ORDER TO AVOID DAMAGING THE REINFORCEMENT WHILE INSTALLING THE ANCHORS. ANCHORS SHALL BE LOCATED AT LEAST 3" FROM ANY REINFORCEMENT. NOTIFY NCE IF EXISTING REINFORCING IS ENCOUNTERED.
G. CONTINUOUS SPECIAL INSPECTION OF ANCHOR INSTALLATION IS REQUIRED.
2. EXPANSION ANCHORS:
A. EXPANSION ANCHORS SHALL BE SIMPSON STRONG-BOLT 2 WEDGE ANCHORS PER ICC ESR-3037 AND ALL MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
B. ANCHORS SHALL BE CARBON STEEL UNLESS SHOWN OTHERWISE ON THE DRAWINGS.
C. NOMINAL EMBEDMENT DEPTH OF ANCHOR SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. MINIMUM DRILLED HOLE DEPTH IS DEEPER THAN THE NOMINAL HOLE DEPTH AND SHALL BE AS INDICATED IN THE ICC REPORT. HOLE DIAMETER AND ANCHOR INSTALLATION TORQUE SHALL BE AS INDICATED IN THE ICC REPORT.
D. CONCRETE SHALL BE 21 DAYS OLD MINIMUM BEFORE DRILLING HOLES FOR ANCHORS.
E. IN AREAS RECEIVING ANCHORS, ALL EXISTING REINFORCEMENT (PRESTRESS TENDONS AND REINFORCING BARS) SHALL BE LOCATED IN ORDER TO AVOID DAMAGING THE REINFORCEMENT WHILE INSTALLING THE ANCHORS. ANCHORS SHALL BE LOCATED AT LEAST 3" FROM ANY REINFORCEMENT. NOTIFY NCE IF EXISTING REINFORCING IS ENCOUNTERED.
F. CONTINUOUS SPECIAL INSPECTION OF ANCHOR INSTALLATION IS REQUIRED.
3. CONCRETE SCREWS:
A. CONCRETE SCREWS SHALL BE INSTALLED USING SIMPSON TITEN-HD SCREWS PER ICC ESR-2713 AND ALL MANUFACTURER'S RECOMMENDATIONS.
B. NOMINAL EMBEDMENT DEPTH OF ANCHOR SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS. MINIMUM DRILLED HOLE DEPTH IS DEEPER THAN THE NOMINAL HOLE DEPTH AND SHALL BE AS INDICATED IN THE ICC REPORT. HOLE DIAMETER AND ANCHOR INSTALLATION TORQUE SHALL BE AS INDICATED IN THE ICC REPORT.
C. ANCHOR SPACING AND EDGE DISTANCE SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS BUT SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN THE MINIMUMS ALLOWED IN THE ICC REPORT.
D. CONCRETE SHALL BE 21 DAYS OLD MINIMUM BEFORE DRILLING HOLES FOR ANCHORS.
E. IN AREAS RECEIVING ANCHORS, ALL EXISTING REINFORCEMENT (PRESTRESS TENDONS AND REINFORCING BARS) SHALL BE LOCATED IN ORDER TO AVOID DAMAGING THE REINFORCEMENT WHILE INSTALLING THE ANCHORS. ANCHORS SHALL BE LOCATED AT LEAST 3" FROM ANY REINFORCEMENT. NOTIFY NCE IF EXISTING REINFORCING IS ENCOUNTERED.
F. CONTINUOUS SPECIAL INSPECTION OF ANCHOR INSTALLATION IS REQUIRED.

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Logo with 'S+D' in a red circle.

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REV. # DATE DESCRIPTION
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DRAWN BY: DD
PROJECT PHASE: PHASE ONE
18/06/2014
JOB #: NCE 14-031
S+D FM140334
S0.1
STRUCTURAL NOTES

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NCE Project No: **14-031**

REV. #	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	6/2014	PHASE ONE

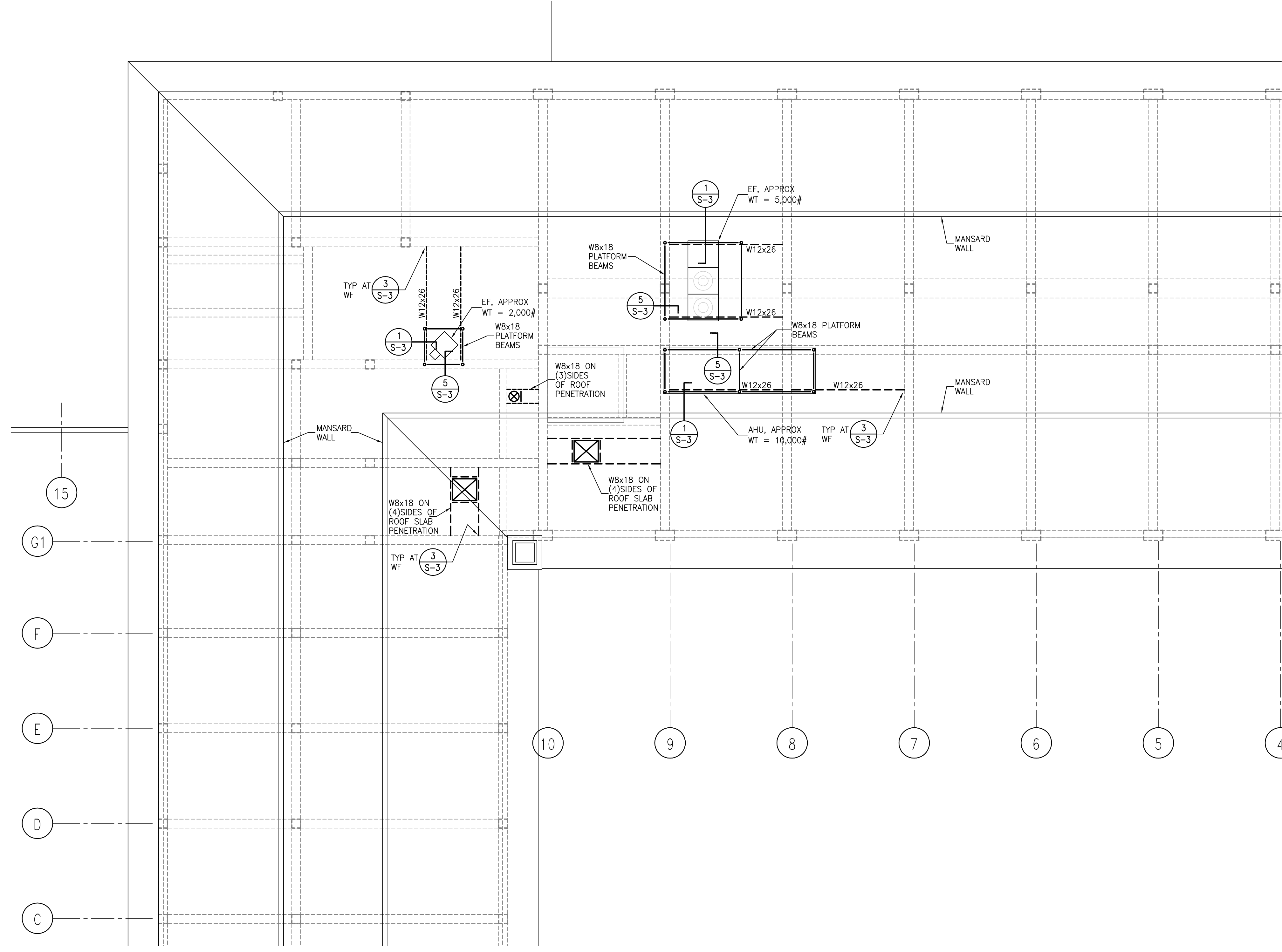
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 PROJECT PHASE:
 PHASE ONE

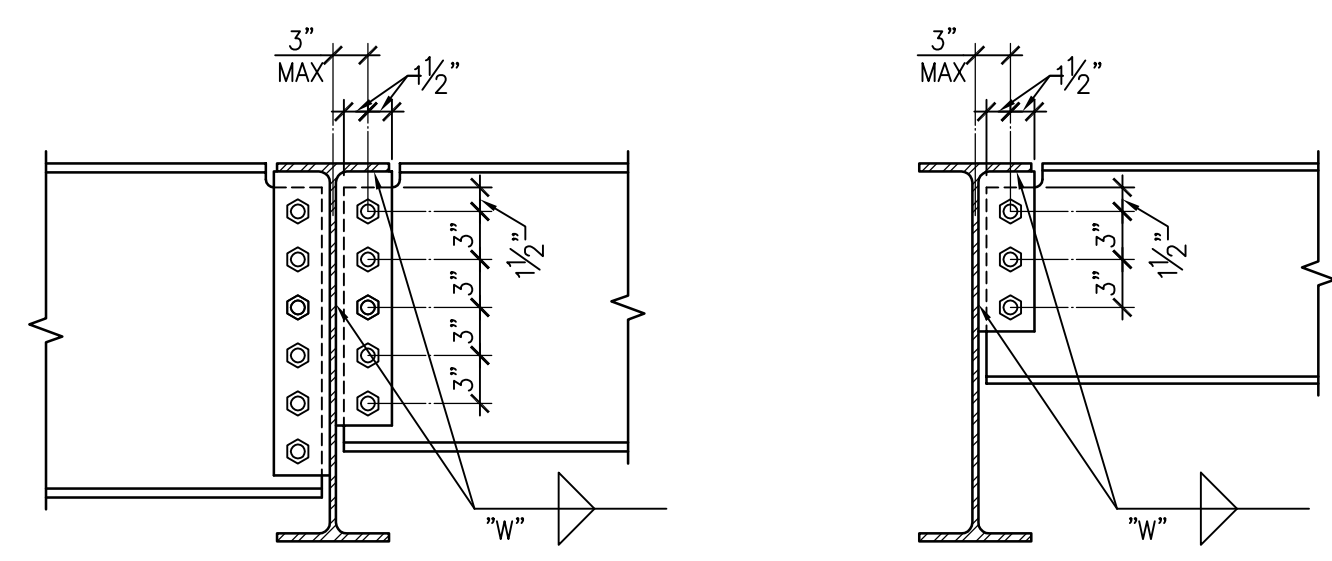
JOB #: NCE 14-031
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S-2
 PARTIAL ROOF
 FRAMING PLAN

- NOTES:**
- COORDINATE LOCATIONS OF MECH'L UNITS AND PENETRATIONS WITH MECH'L DRAWINGS.
 - INSTALL FRAMING AROUND SLAB PENETRATIONS BEFORE CUTTING HOLES IN SLAB.
 - STRUCTURAL STEEL INSIDE THE BUILDING ENVELOPE SHALL RECEIVE ONE SHOP COAT OF PAINT PRIMER. STRUCTURAL STEEL AND BOLTS EXPOSED TO WEATHER SHALL BE GALVANIZED. FIELD WELDS EXPOSED TO WEATHER SHALL BE TOUCHED UP WITH ZINC-RICH PAINT.
 - SEE 4/S-3 FOR SLAB SAWCUT DETAIL.
 - SEE 11/S-3 FOR HORIZONTAL DUCT PENETRATION DETAIL THRU MANSARD WALL.
 - PROVIDE SUPPORTS ON ROOF FOR HORIZONTAL DUCTWORK.
 - SEE 8/S-3 FOR HOOD SUPPORT DETAIL.
 - SEE 14/S-3 FOR NEW PAD FOR TRANSFORMER.
 - IF LABORATORY IS LOCATED ON THE FIRST FLOOR, IN ADDITION TO SLAB PENETRATIONS AND WBX18'S AROUND OPENINGS AT THE ROOF LEVEL, SLAB PENETRATIONS AND WBX18'S AROUND OPENINGS ARE REQ'D AT THE SECOND FLOOR LEVEL ALSO.

- LEGEND:**
- STEEL BEAM BELOW ROOF
 - STEEL BEAM ABOVE ROOF
 - CONCRETE ROOF BEAM





GRAVITY SHEAR PLATE AND BOLT SCHEDULE			
BEAM SIZE	SHEAR PLATE THICKNESS	WELD 1 "W"	NUMBER OF 2,3 A325N BOLTS
WB & W10	3/8"	1/4"	(2)3/4"
W12 & W14	3/8"	1/4"	(3)3/4"
W16	3/8"	1/4"	(4)3/4"
W18	3/8"	1/4"	(5)3/4"

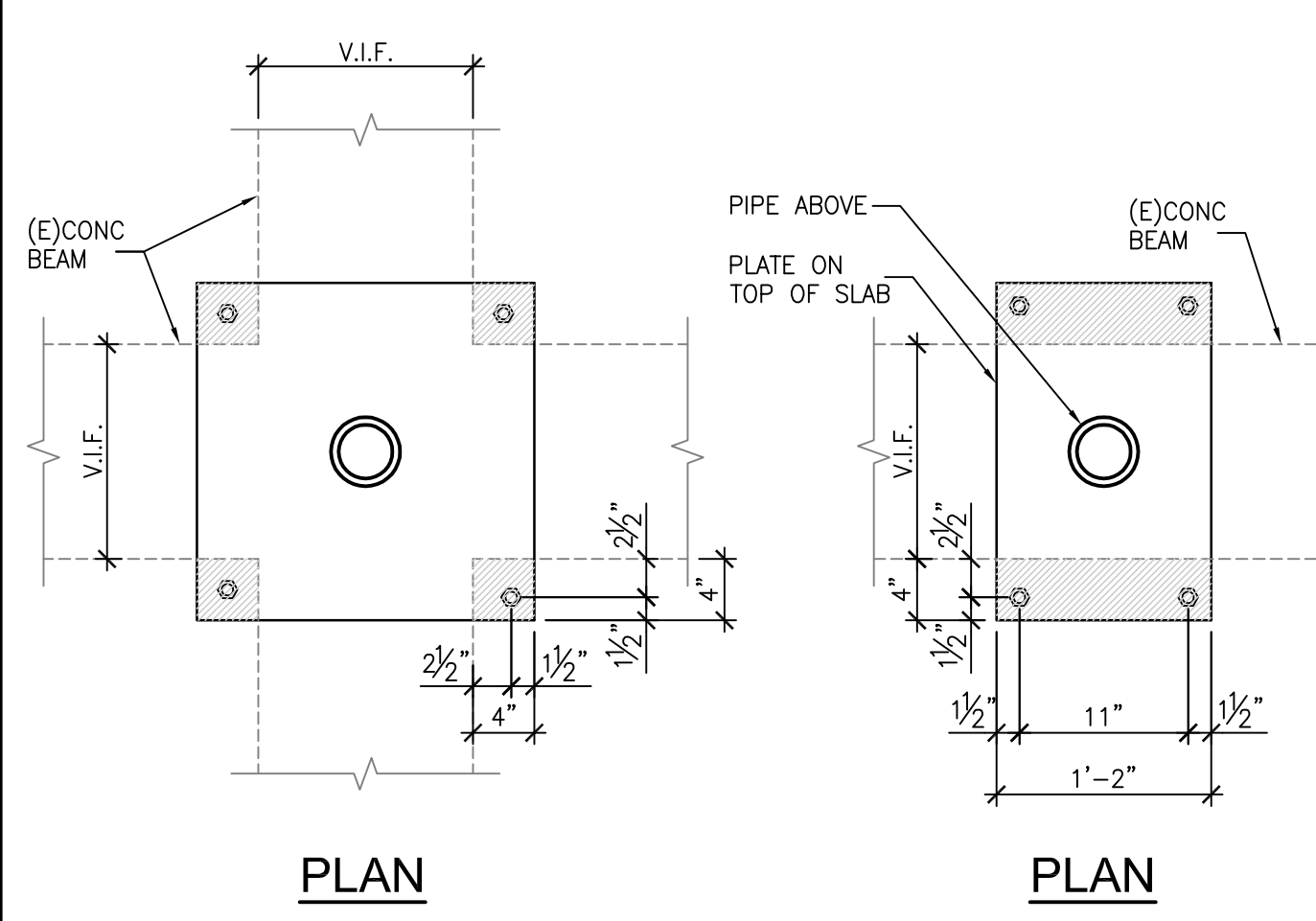
NOTES:
 1. OR AWS MIN.
 2. AT CONNECTIONS USING SLIP CRITICAL BOLTS (SC): BOLTS SHALL BE TIGHTENED TO THE FULL PRE-TENSION LOAD OF THE BOLT AS REQ'D BY AISC "SPECIFICATION FOR STR'L JOINTS USING ASTM A325 BOLTS".
 3. AT CONNECTIONS USING BEARING BOLTS (N):
 A. HOLES CAN BE STANDARD ROUND OR HORIZ SHORT SLOTTED.
 B. BOLTS NEED ONLY BE TIGHTENED TO THE SNUG TIGHT CONDITION.

TWO SIDED BM TO BM CONN

ONE SIDED BM TO BM CONN

STEEL BEAM CONNECTIONS

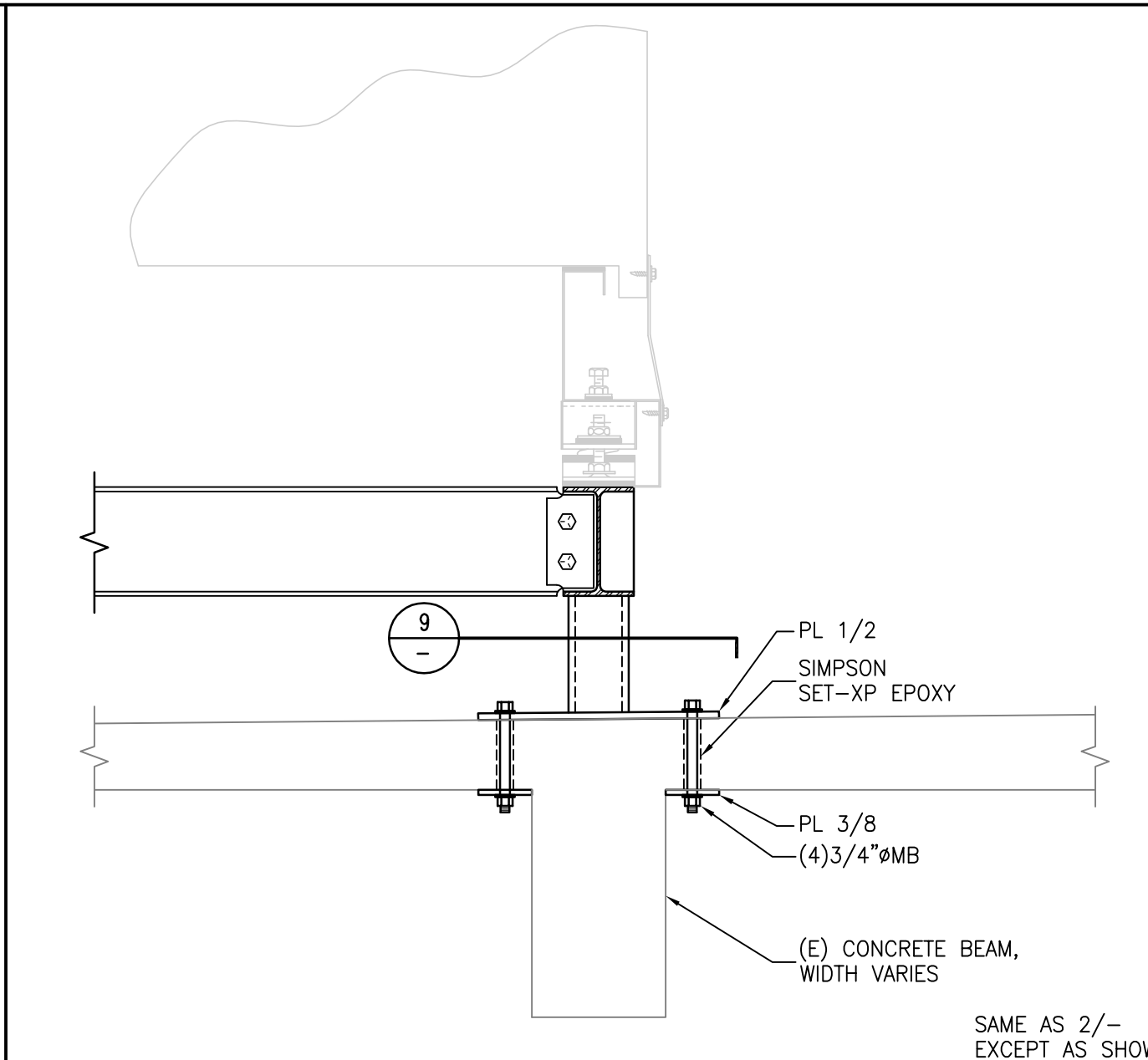
13



□: 3/8" PLATE BELOW SLAB

MECH'L PLATFORM PIPE SUPPORT

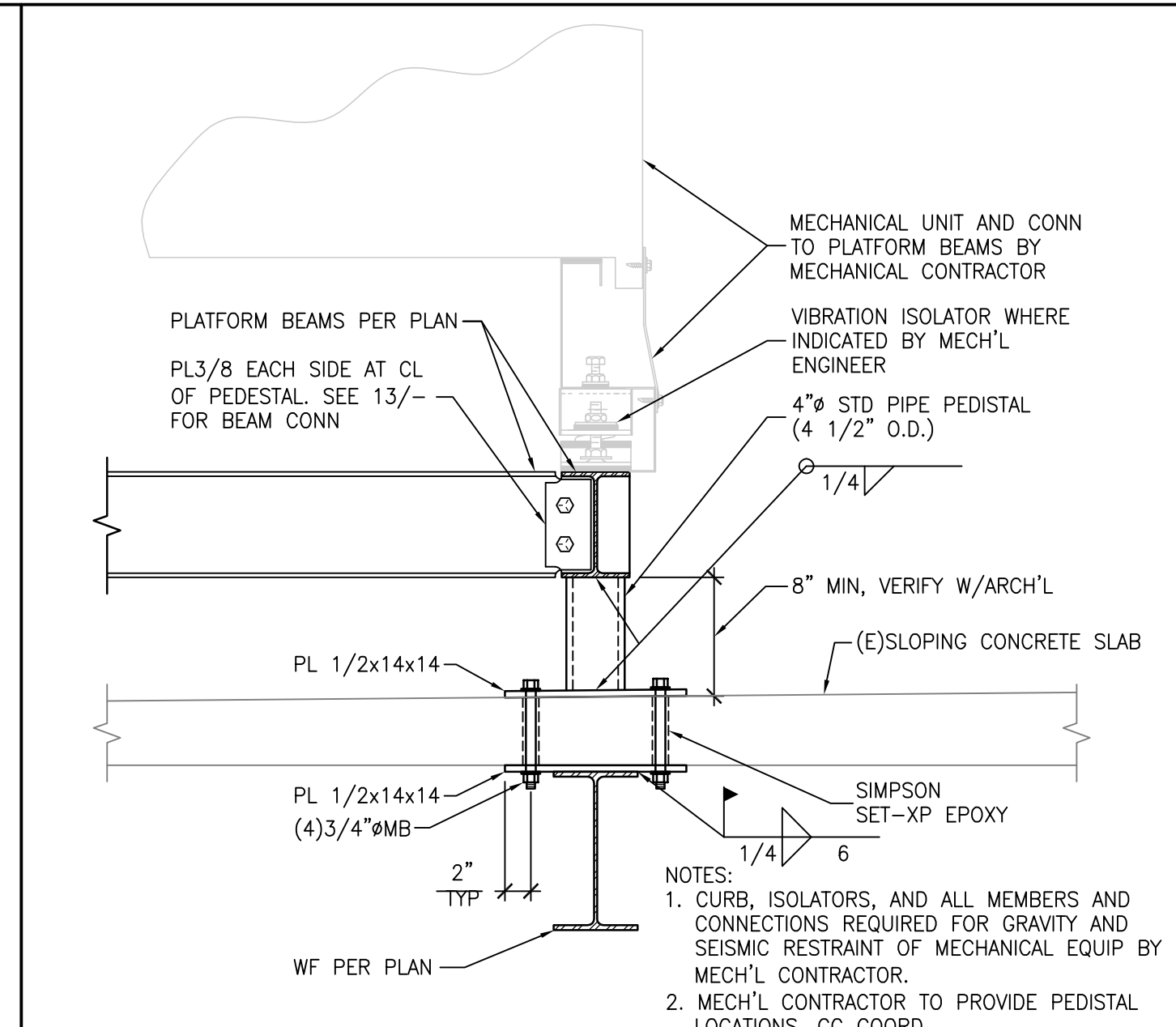
9



SAME AS 2/- EXCEPT AS SHOWN

MECH'L PLATFORM AT (E) CONCR BEAM

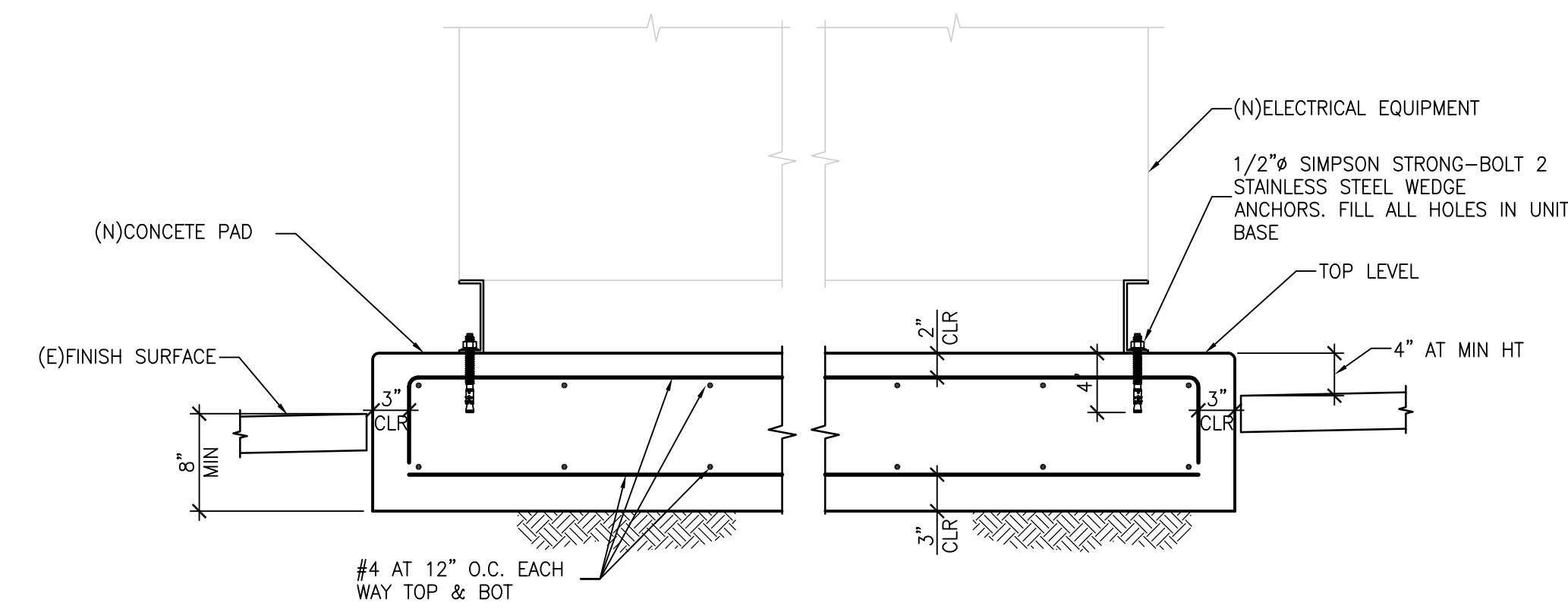
5



NOTES:
 1. CURB, ISOLATORS, AND ALL MEMBERS AND CONNECTIONS REQUIRED FOR GRAVITY AND SEISMIC RESTRAINT OF MECHANICAL EQUIP BY MECH'L CONTRACTOR.
 2. MECH'L CONTRACTOR TO PROVIDE PEDISTAL LOCATIONS, GC COORD.

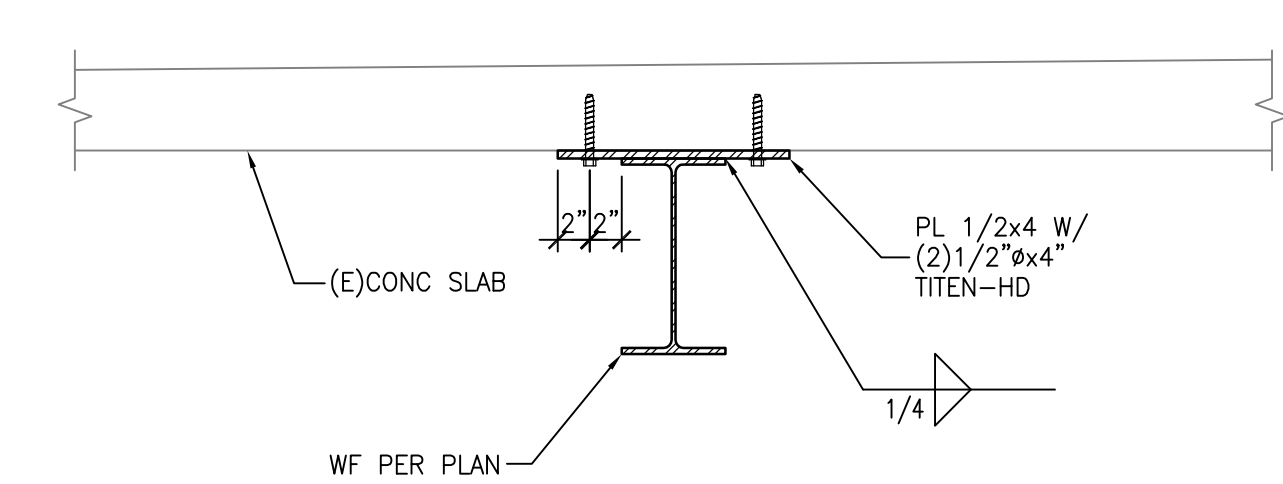
MECH'L PLATFORM AT (N) STEEL BEAM

1



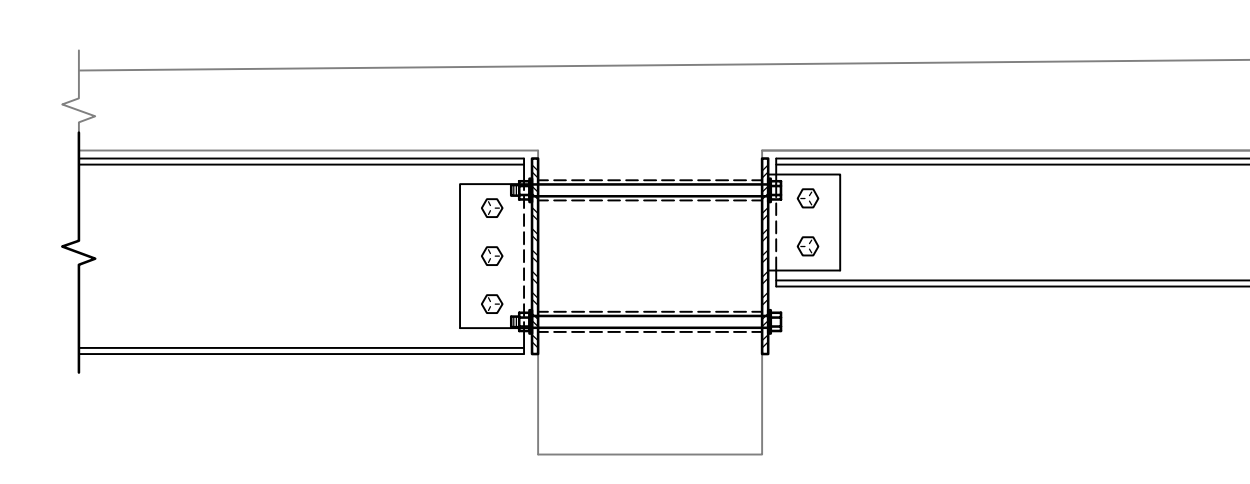
(N)TRANSFORMER PAD ON GRADE

14

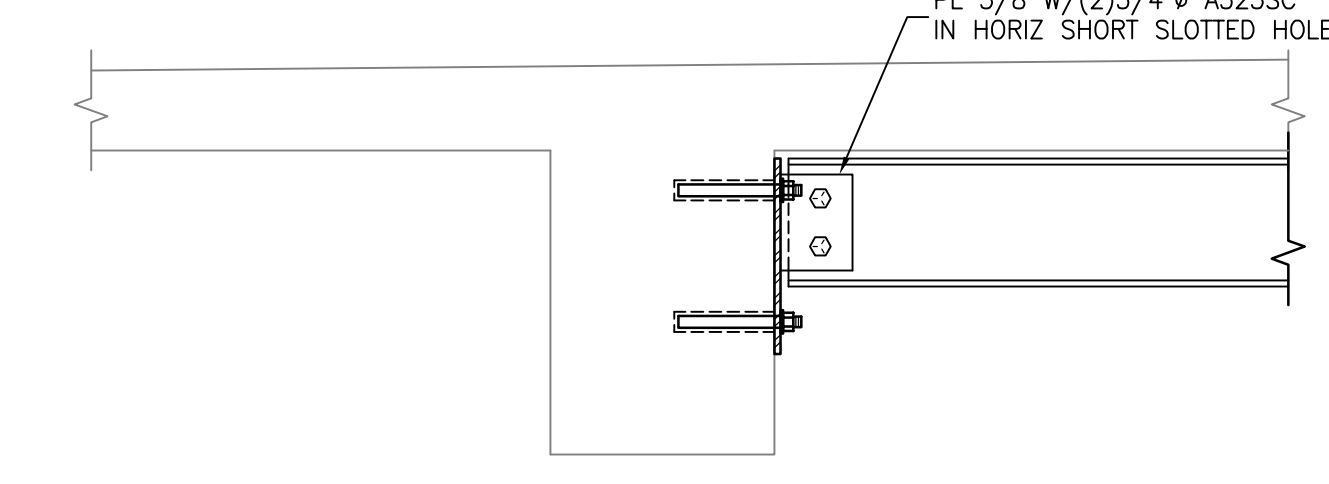


WF UNDER SLAB

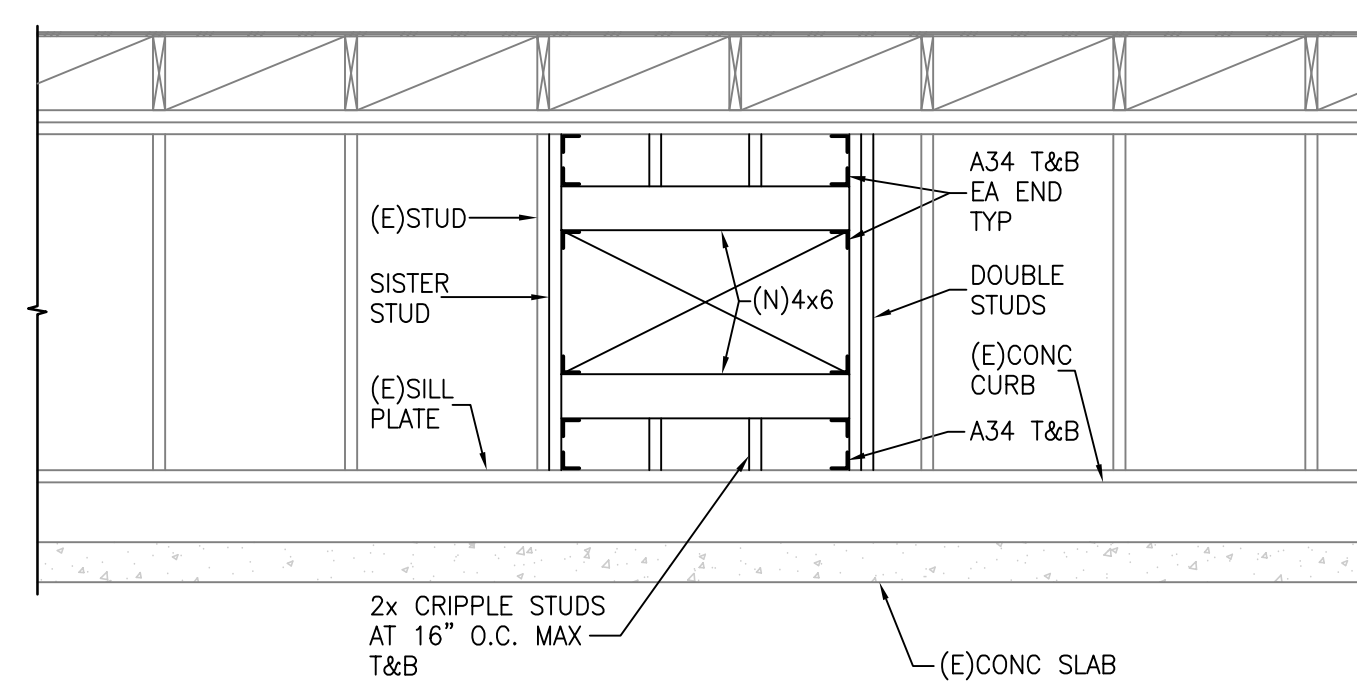
10



AT W8 AND W10

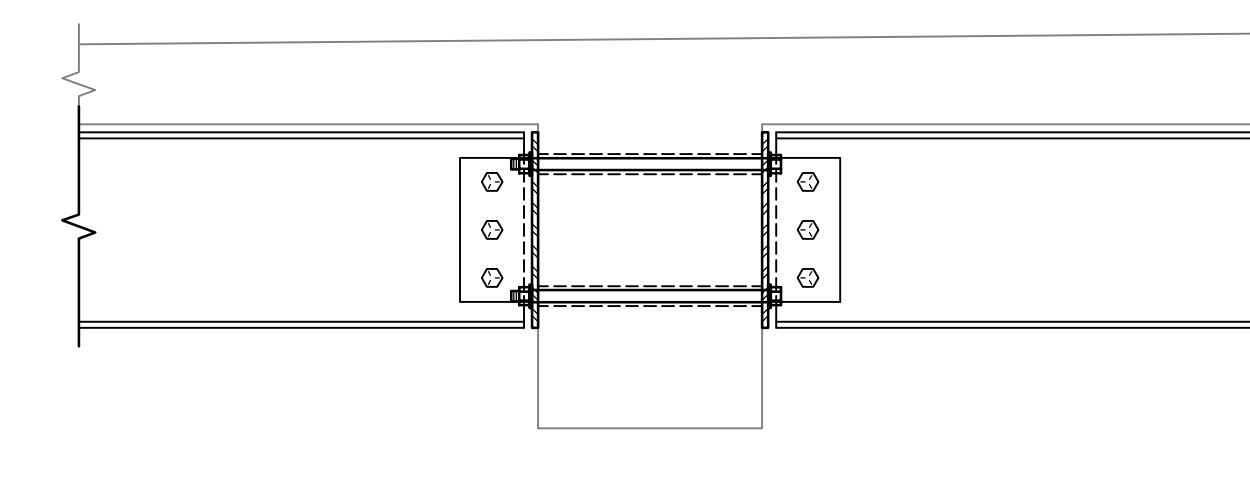


AT W8 AND W10

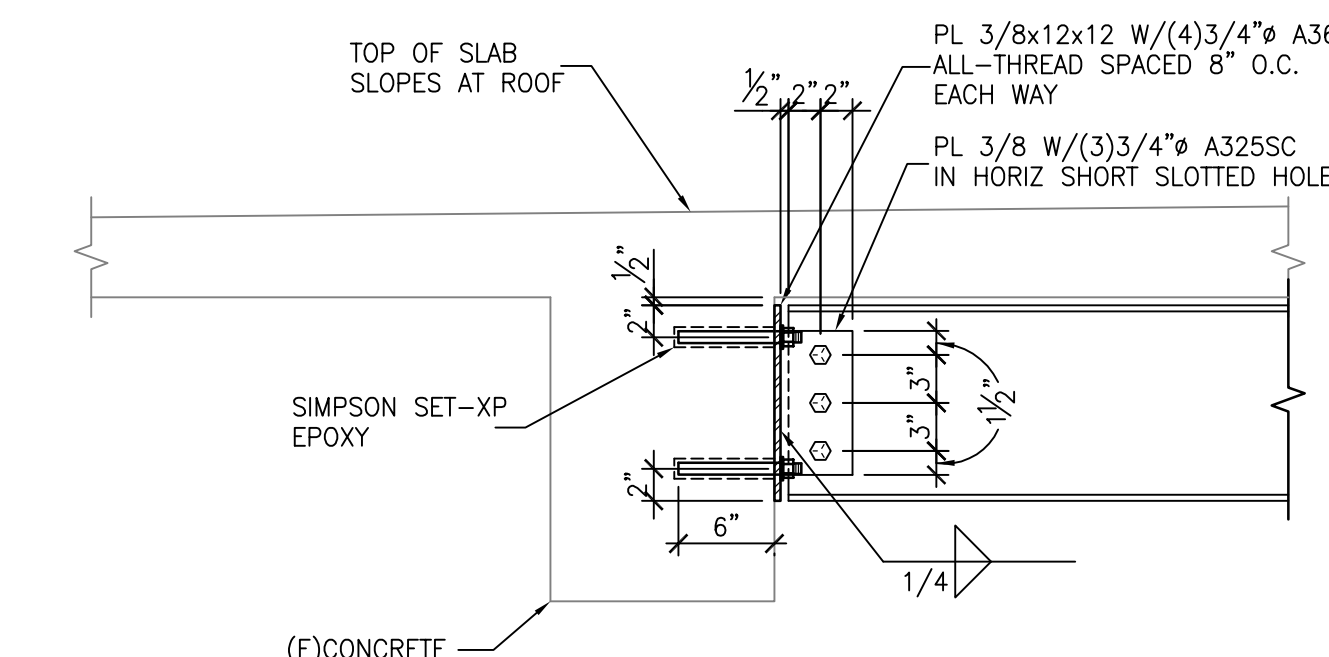


DUCT PEN THRU MANSARD WALL

11



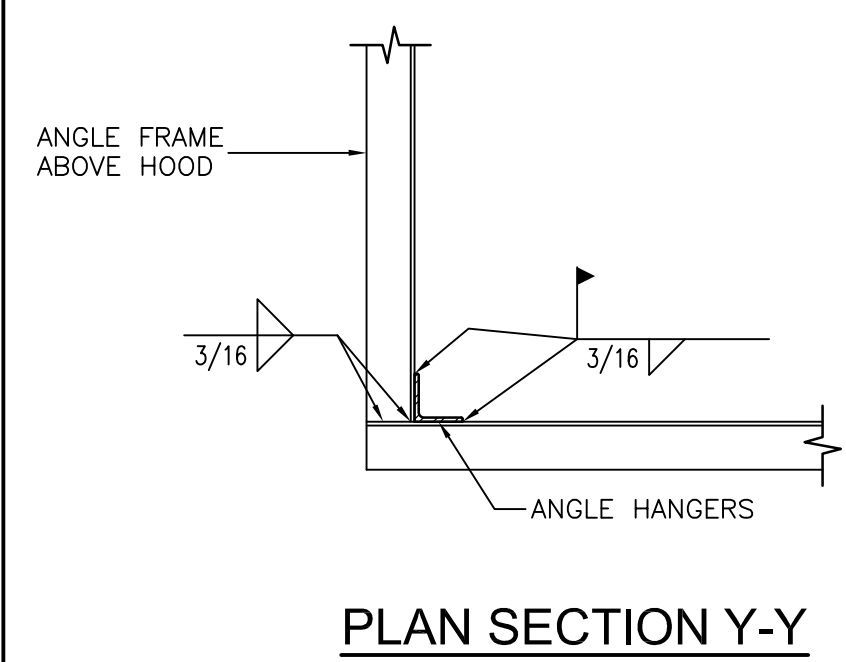
AT (2)W12



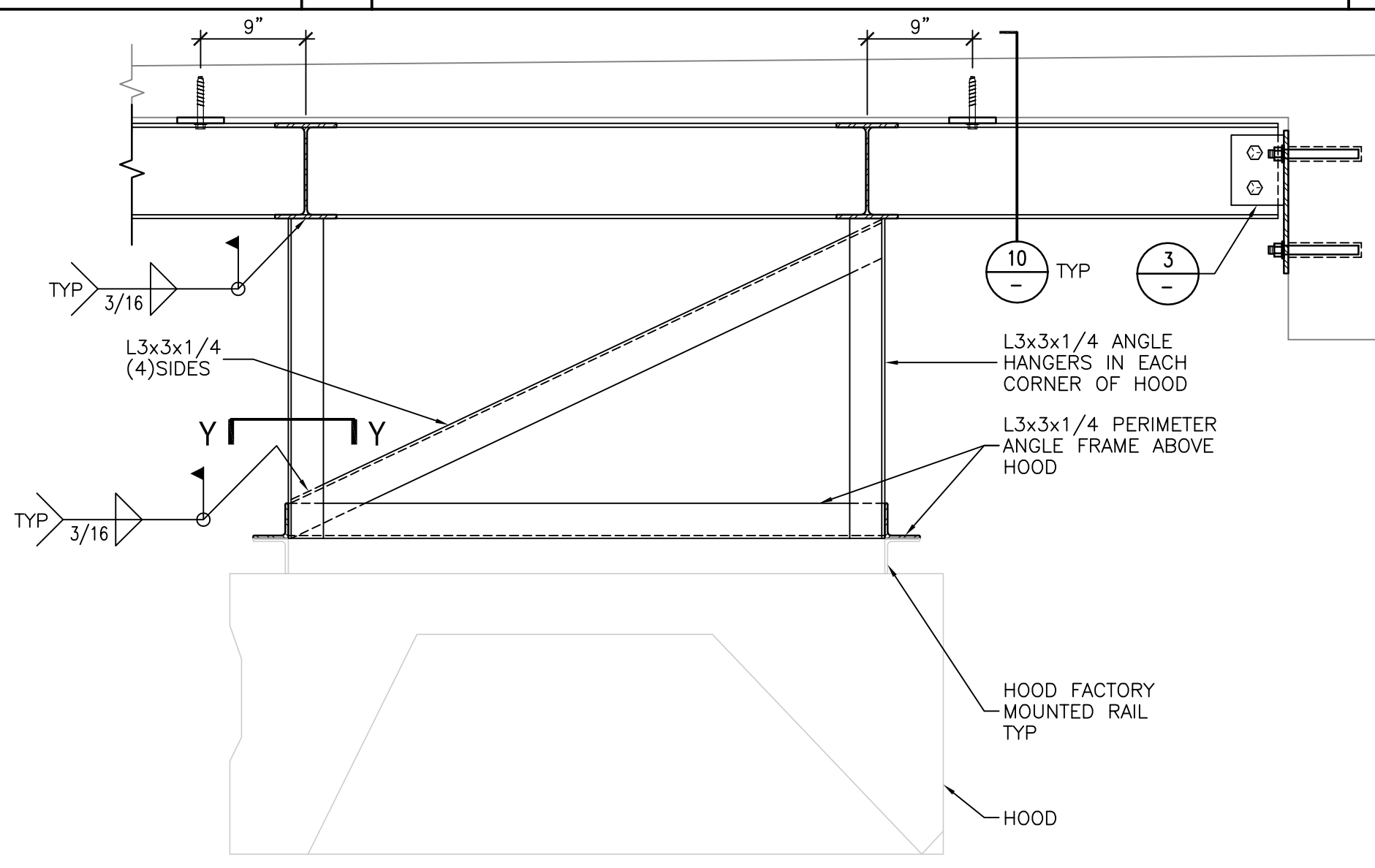
AT W12

(N)STEEL WF TO (E)CONC BEAM

3

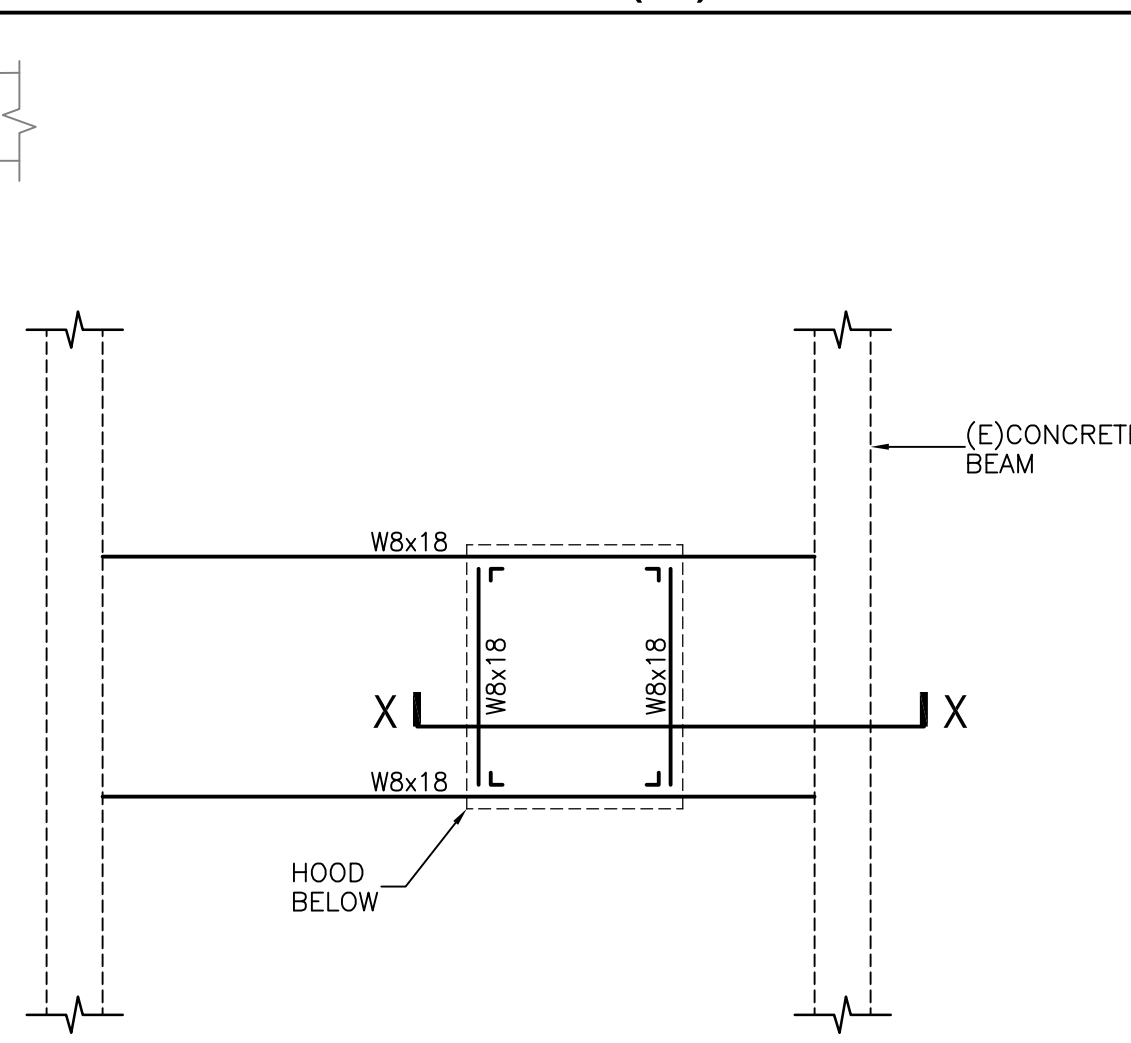


PLAN SECTION Y-Y

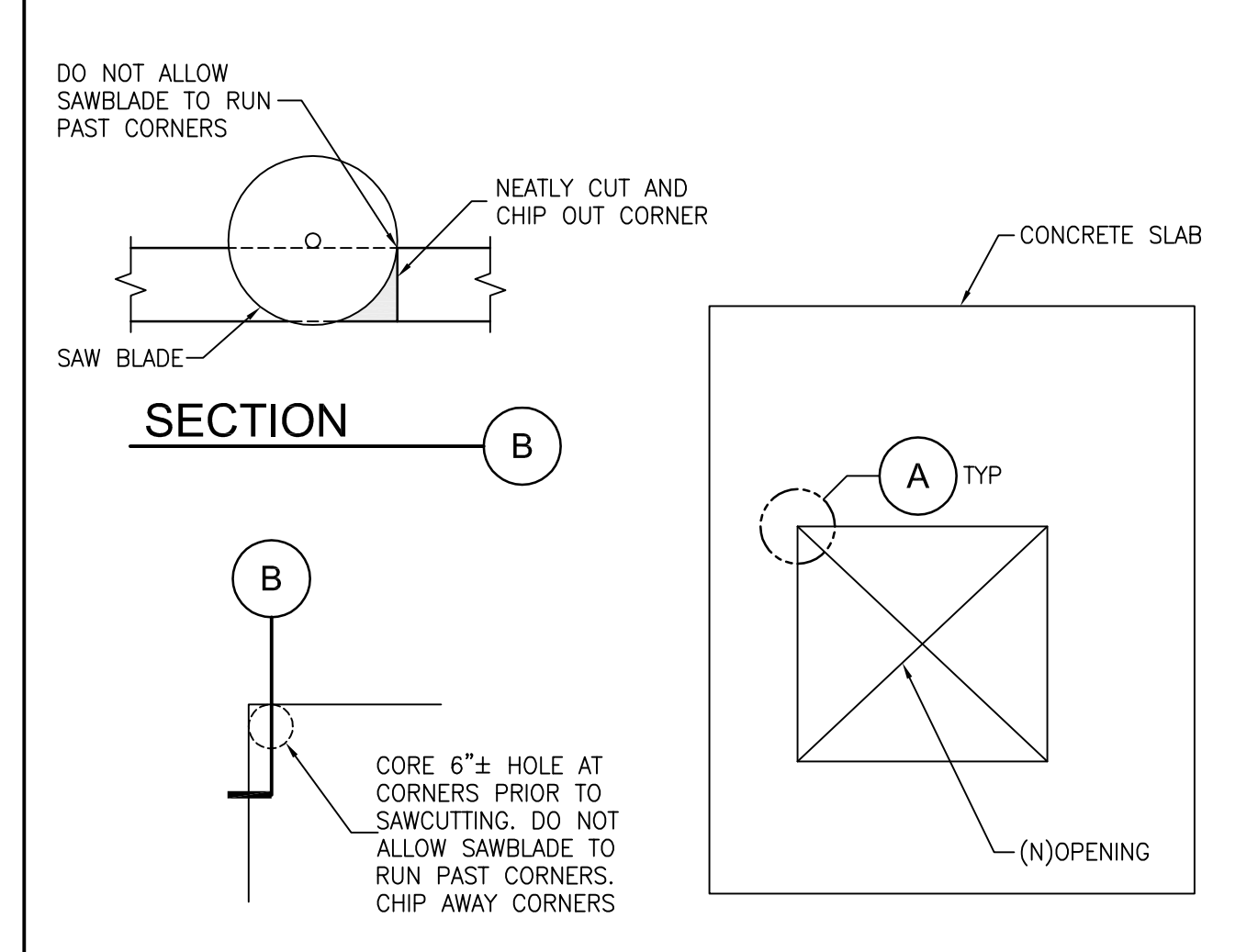


SECTION X-X

HOOD SUPPORT



PLAN



SECTION B

CORNER A

NOTE:
 1. CORING AND CHIPPING OF CORNERS IS NOT REQ'D IF A VERTICAL CUTTING HYDRAULIC CHAIN SAW IS USED.
 2. DO NOT SAWCUT THRU BEAMS

SLAB SAWCUT OPENING

4

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REV. #	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	9/20/14	PHASE ONE

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S-3
 STRUCTURAL DETAILS