

CITY OF SAUSALITO BRIDGEWAY SLIDE REPAIR PROJECT TECCO MESH ALTERNATIVE

SHEET INDEX

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- SHEET 7: EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL



LOCATION MAP
(NO SCALE)



SITE MAP
(SCALE: 1" = 20'-0")

Description	Mark	Date	By

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**MILLER PACIFIC
ENGINEERING GROUP**

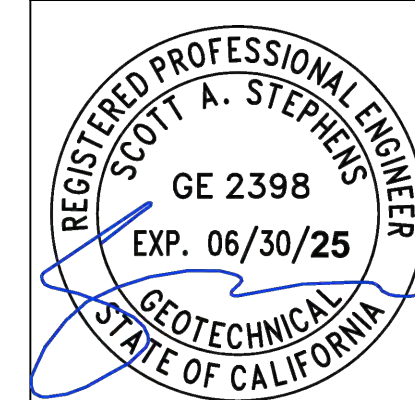
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FILE: 264.046 Tecco Mesh Repair, Rev. 2.dwg

TITLE SHEET

Bridgeway Slide
Repair, Tecco
Mesh Alternative

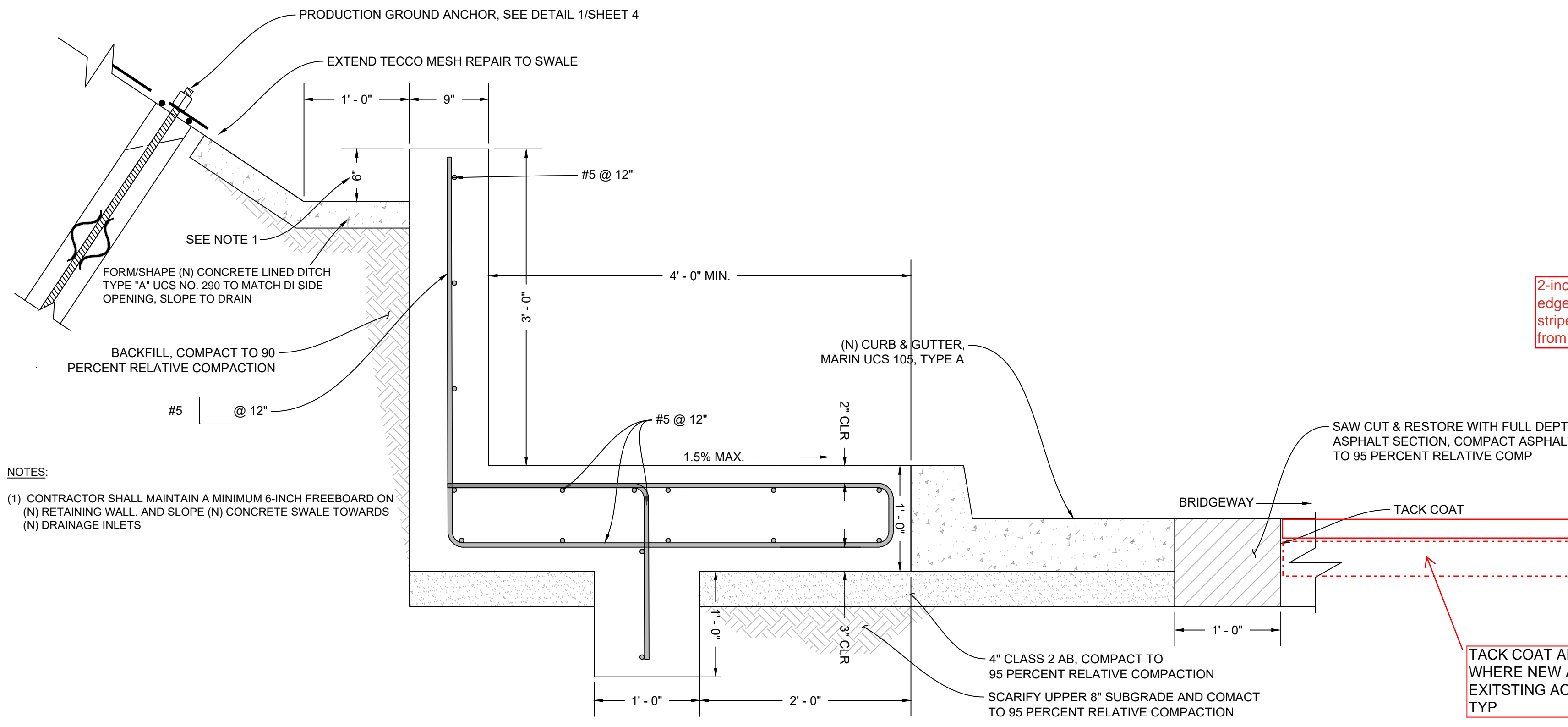
Project No. 264.046

Designed	RKC
Drawn	RKC
Checked	SAS



SHEET

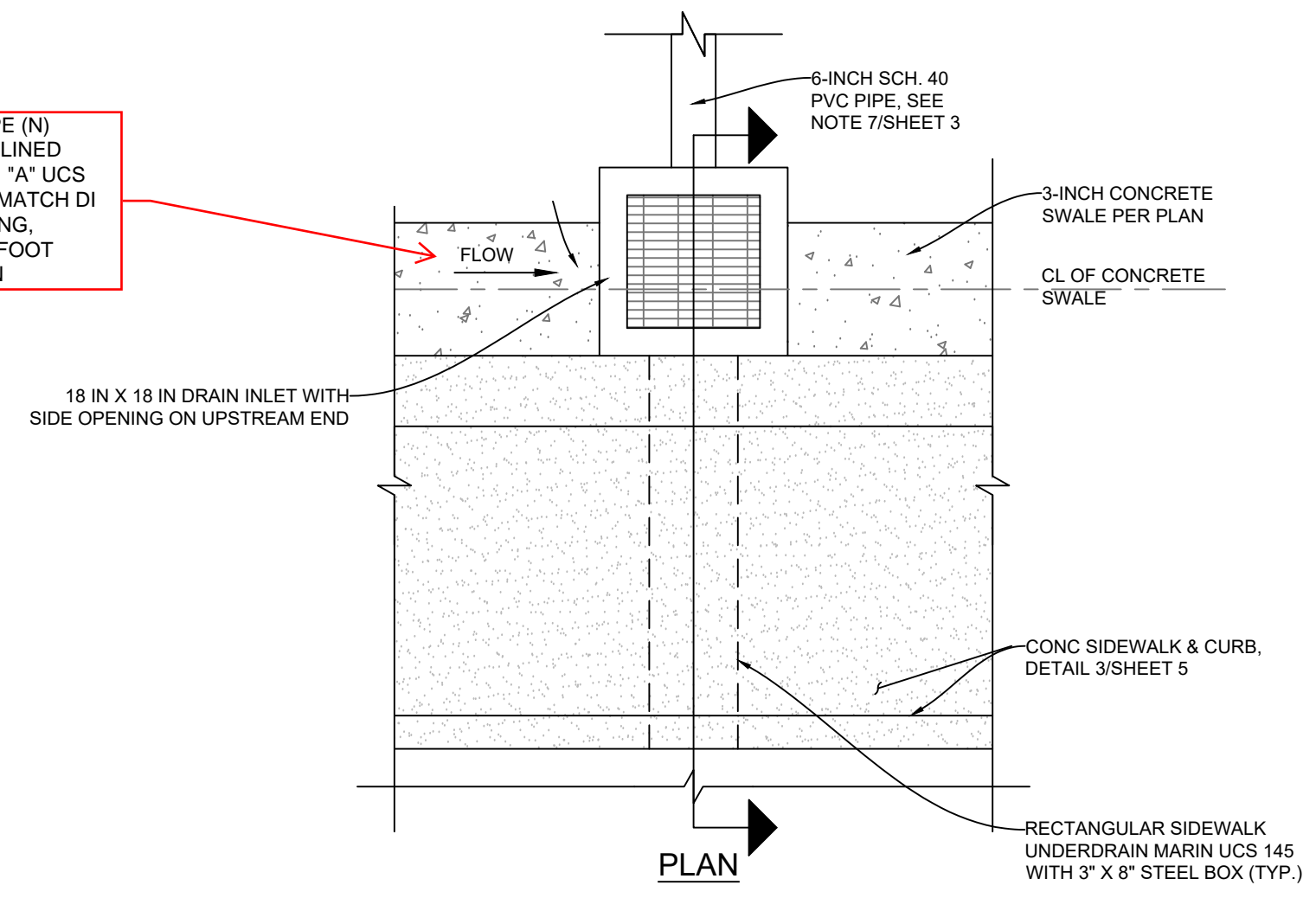
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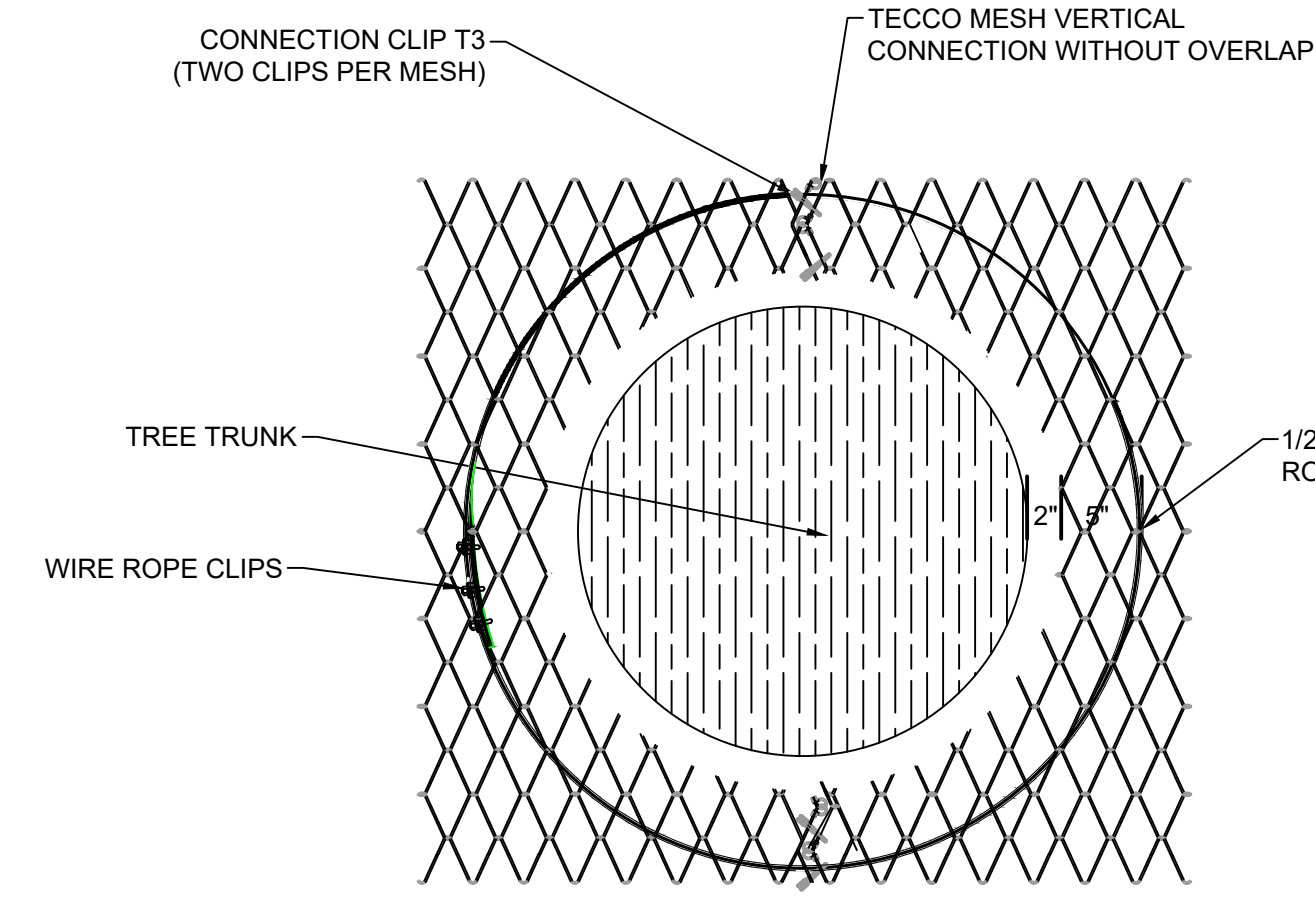
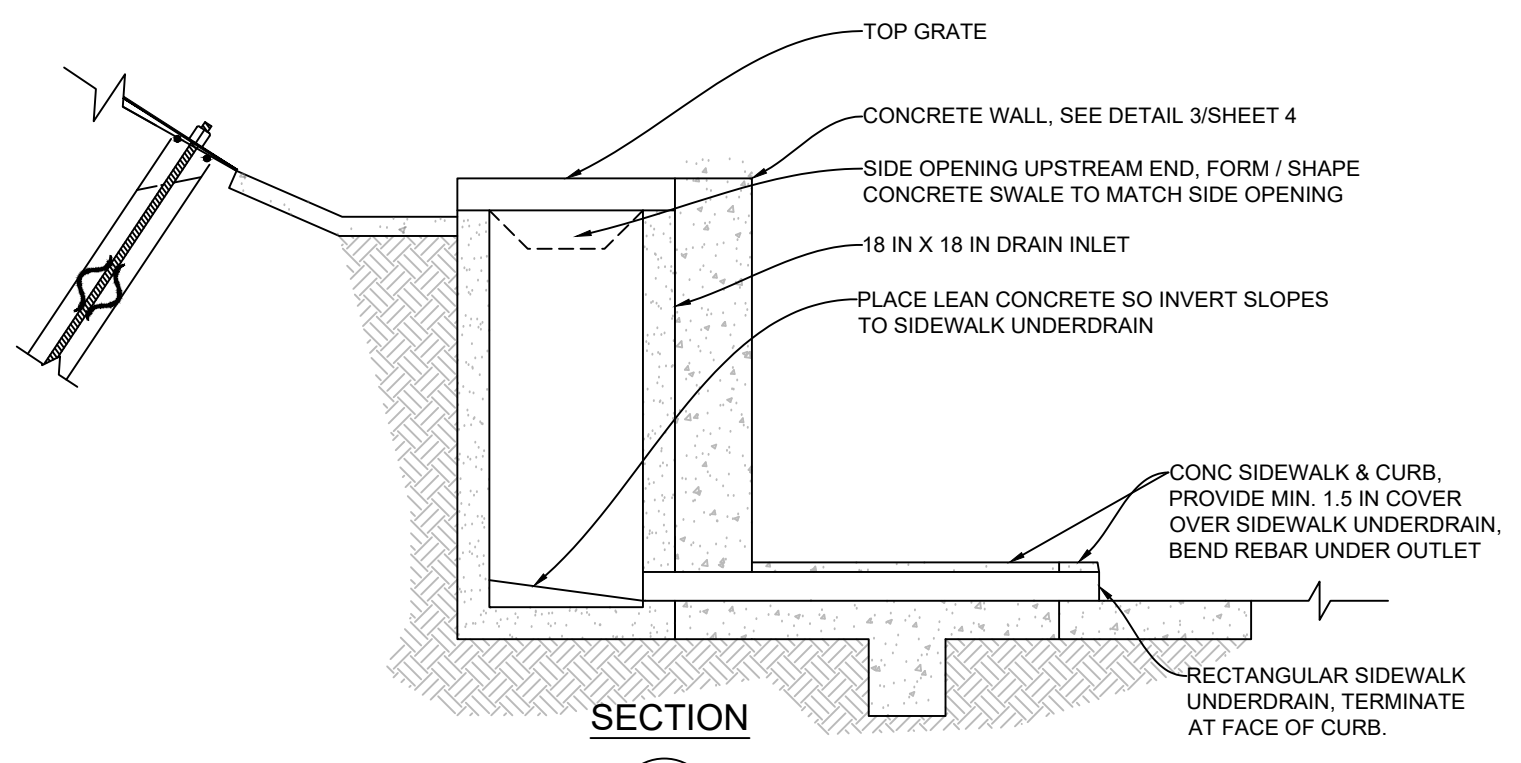
3 SIDEWALK REPLACEMENT
(NO SCALE)

NOTES:
(1) CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A MINIMUM 6-INCH FREEBOARD ON (N) RETAINING WALL, AND SLOPE (N) CONCRETE SWALE TOWARDS (N) DRAINAGE INLETS

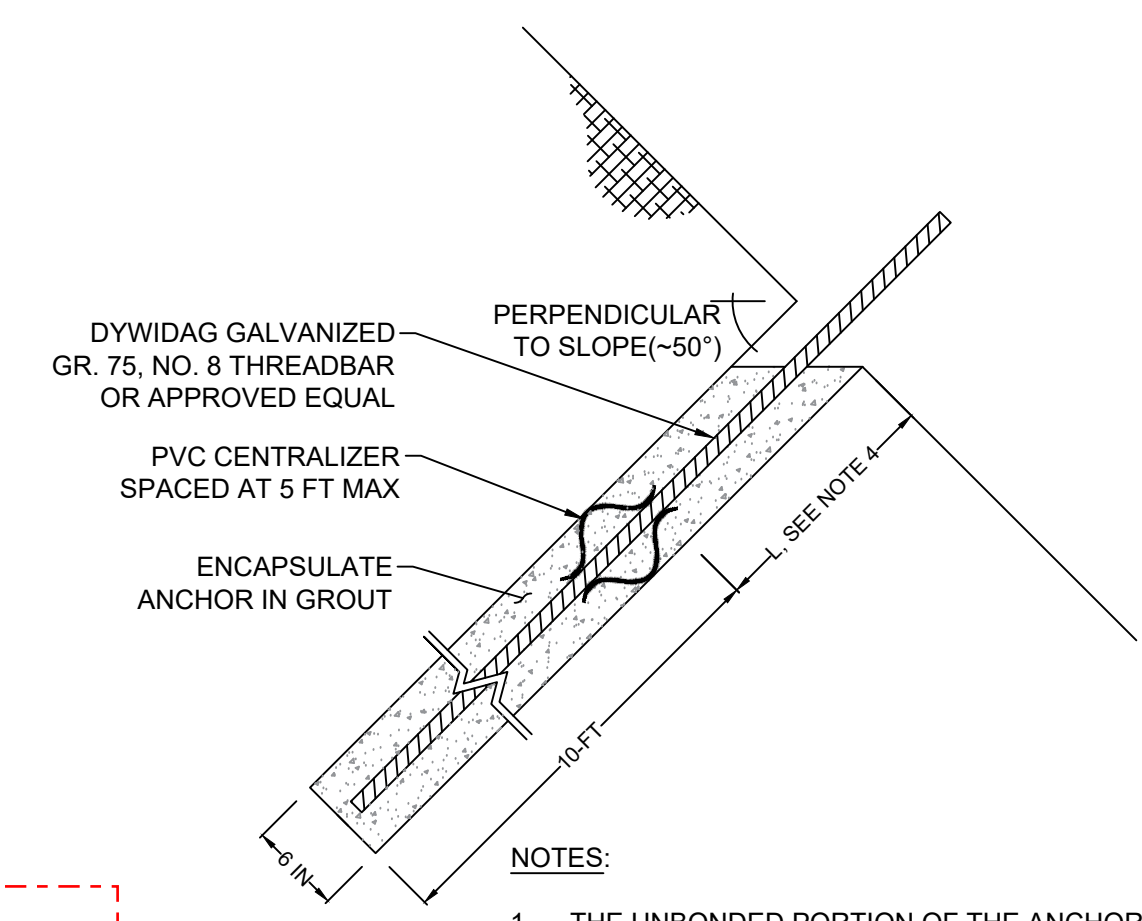
FORM/SHAPE (N) CONCRETE LINED DITCH TYPE 'A' UCS NO. 290 TO MATCH DI SIDE OPENING. PROVIDE 5-FOOT TRANSITION



4 SIDEWALK REPLACEMENT
(NO SCALE)

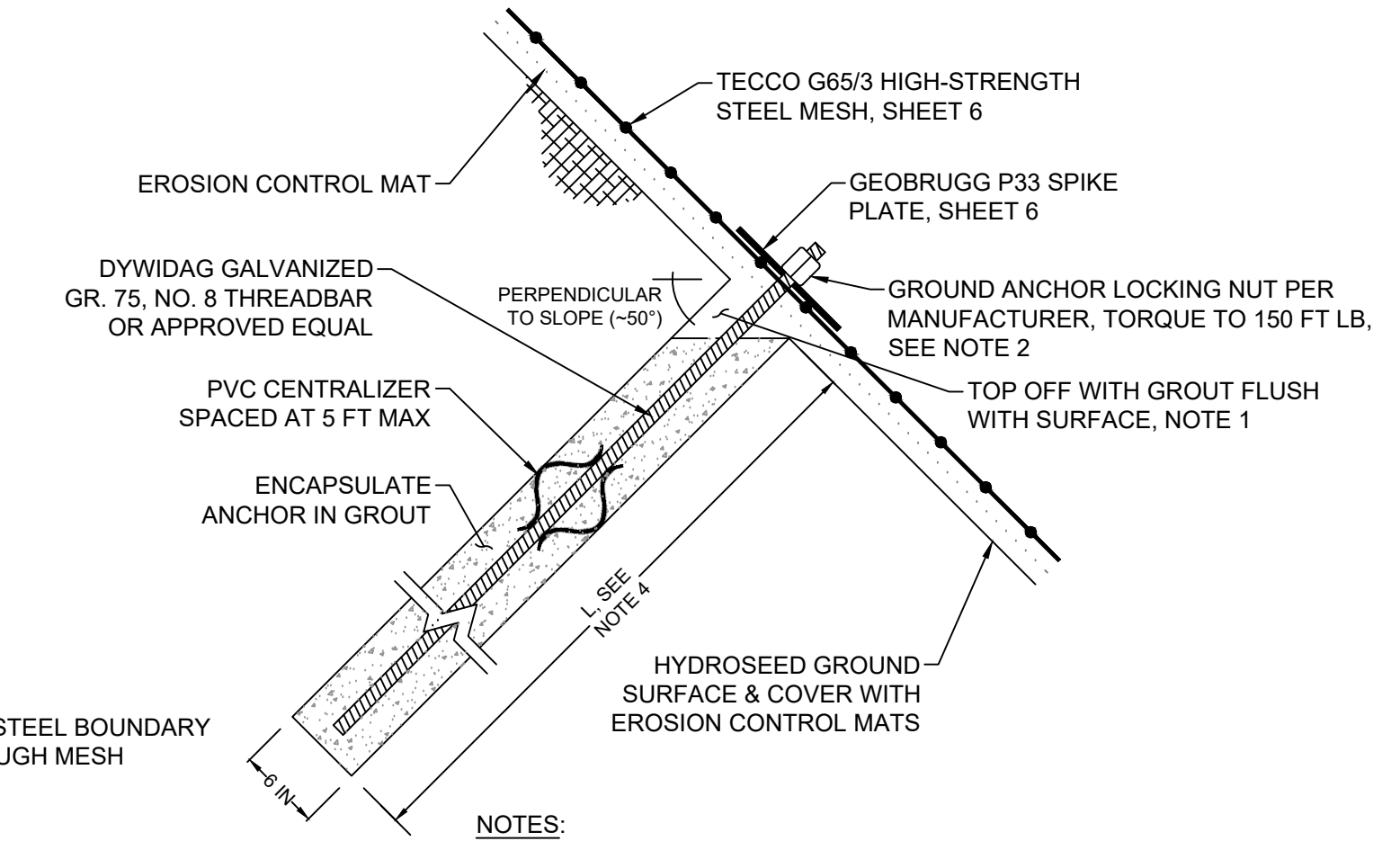


5 TECCO MESH AROUND TREE
(NO SCALE)



2 SACRIFICIAL GROUND ANCHOR
(NO SCALE)

NOTES:
1. THE UNBONDED PORTION OF THE ANCHOR SHALL BE SLEEVED OR LEFT UNGROUTED UNTIL AFTER PROOF TESTING IS PERFORMED. UPON COMPLETION OF TESTING, TRIM ANCHOR HEAD BELOW GRADE AND GROUT REMAINDER OF DRILLED HOLE.
2. GROUND ANCHORS USED FOR VERIFICATION TESTING SHALL BE INSTALLED AND TESTED PRIOR TO INSTALLATION OF PRODUCTION GROUND ANCHORS.
3. DESIGN LOAD
VERIFICATION TEST LOAD = 47 KIPS
4. SOIL COVER = L
ZONE A = 3 FEET
ZONE B = 5 FEET



1 PRODUCTION GROUND ANCHOR
(NO SCALE)

NOTES:
1. ENGINEER SHALL IDENTIFY PRODUCTION ANCHORS THAT WILL BE PROOF TESTED. FOR ANCHORS WHICH WILL BE PROOF TESTED, LEAVE UPPER TWO FEET UNGROUTED UNTIL AFTER PROOF TESTING IS PERFORMED. GROUT REMAINDER OF DRILLED HOLE AFTER PROOF TESTING IS COMPLETE.
2. PAINT ALL EXPOSED THREADBAR AND LOCKING NUT ASSEMBLY WITH COAL-TAR EPOXY COATING.
3. DESIGN LOAD
ZONE A = 18 KIPS, PROOF TEST LOAD = 24 KIPS
ZONE B = 33 KIPS, PROOF TEST LOAD = 44 KIPS
4. ZONE A, L = 10 FT
ZONE B, L = 18 FT
REFER TO SHEET 3 FOR LOCATIONS OF ZONE A & B ANCHORS

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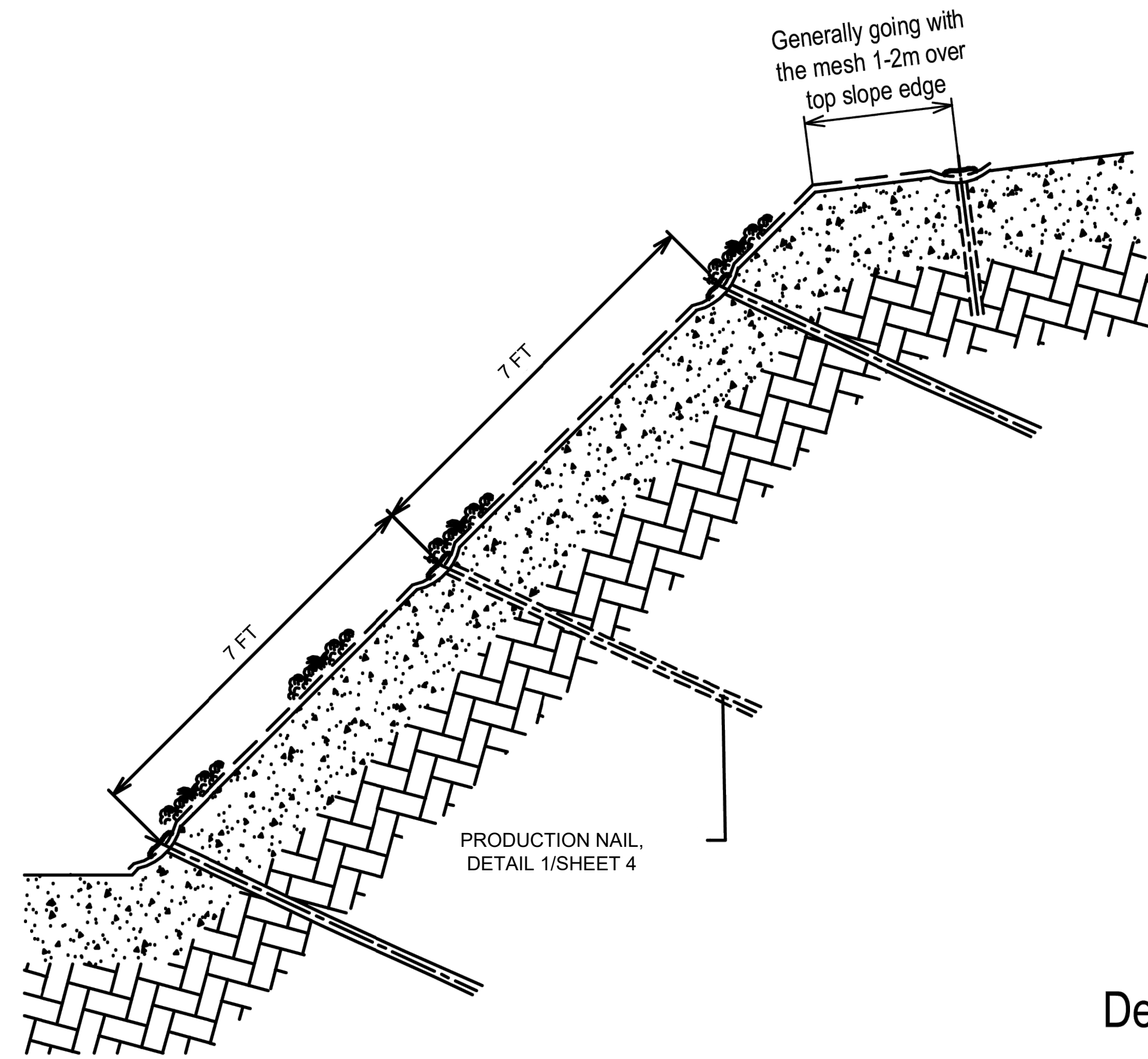
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DETAILS, 1 OF 2
Bridgeway Slide Repair, Tecco Mesh Alternative
Project No. 264.046

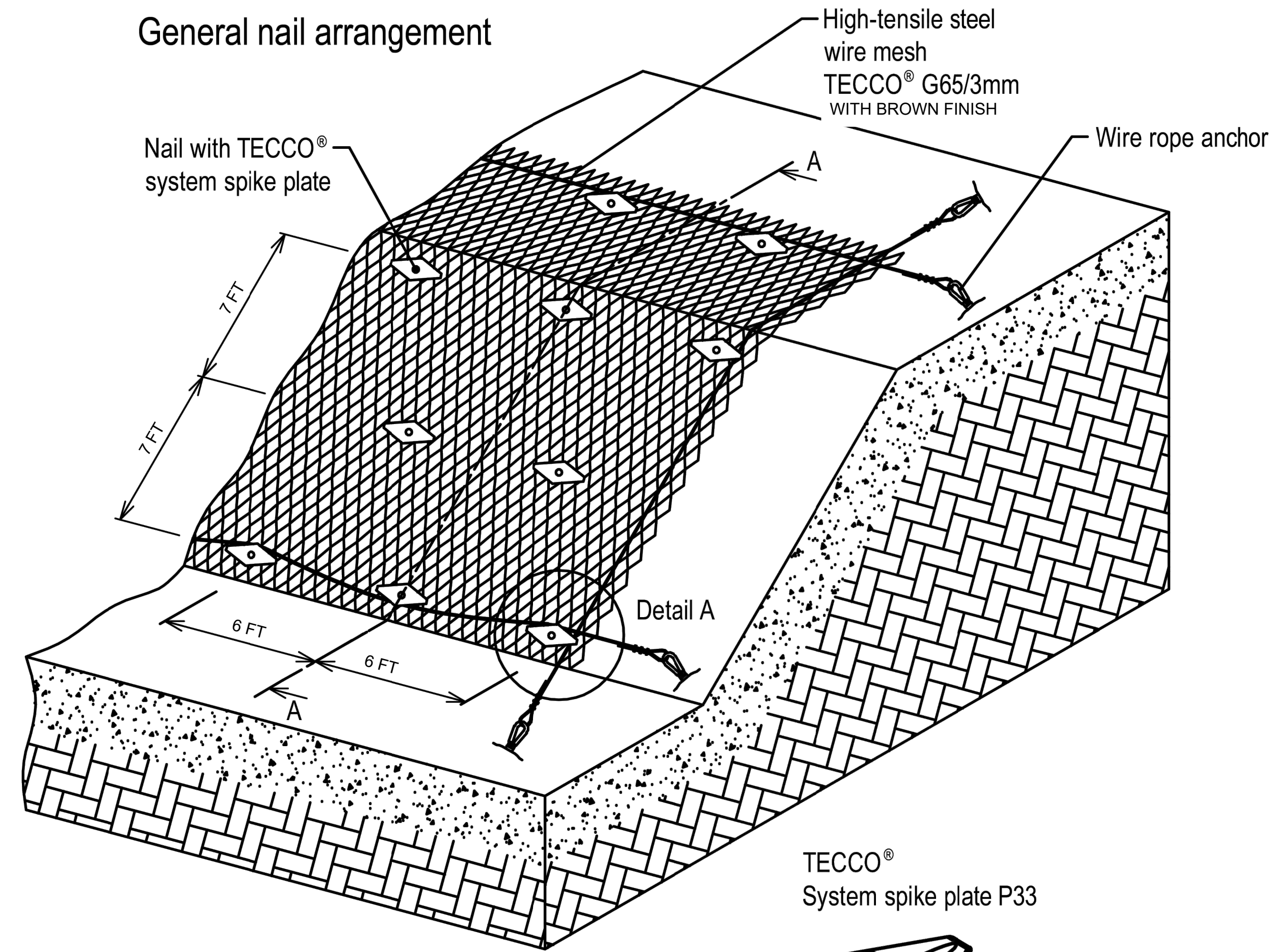
REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
SCOTT A. STEPHENS
GE 2398
EXP. 06/30/25
GEOTECHNICAL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

SHEET
4

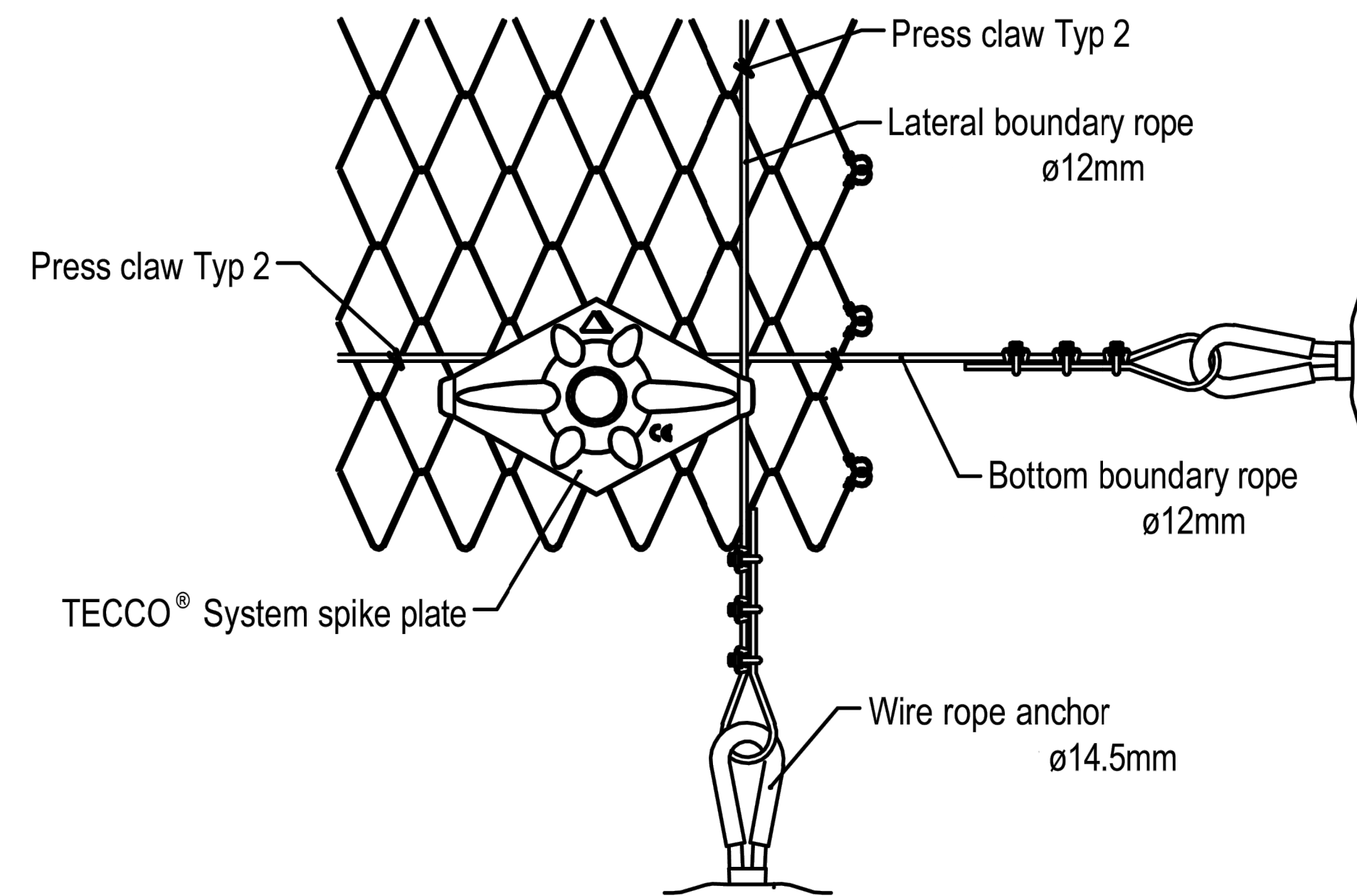
Cross section A-A



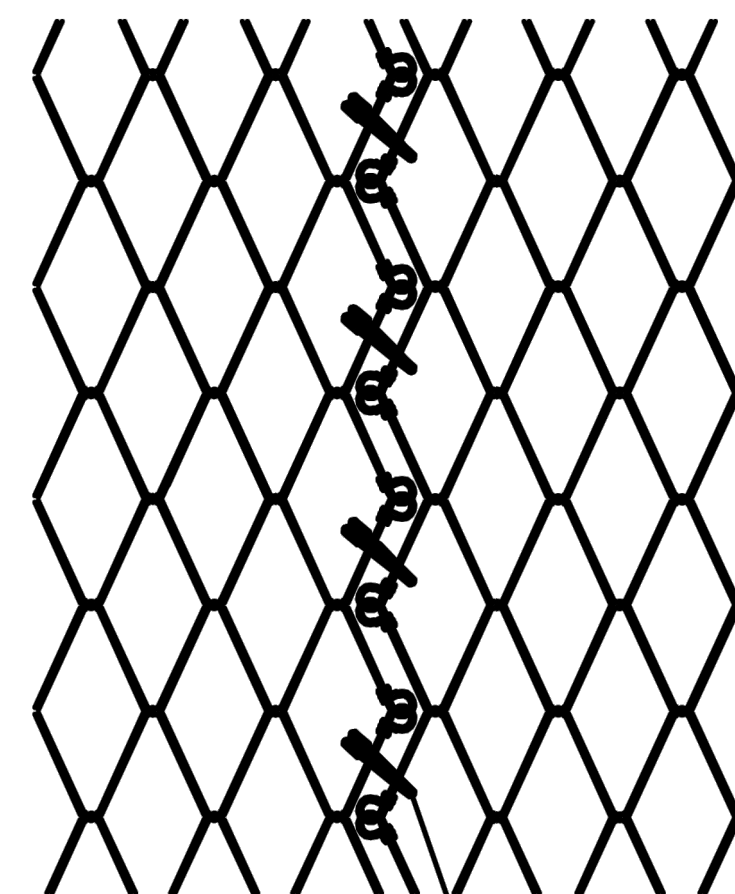
General nail arrangement



Detail A

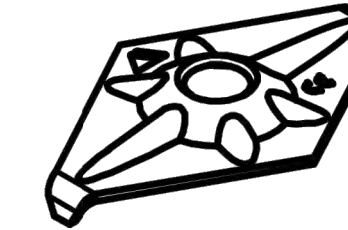


TECCO® mesh connection vertical normally without overlap



Connection clip T3 (1 Clip per mesh)

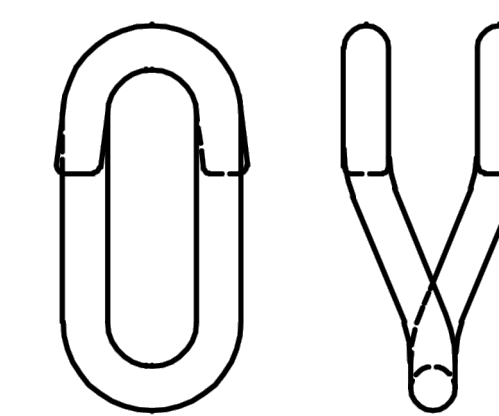
TECCO® System spike plate P33



Connection clip T3



Press claw Typ 2



modification:	M:%	substitute for: GE-1003e ed. 06.12.16
		replaced by:
TECCO® G65/3 System drawing		drawn 20.06.19 BIH
		checked 20.06.19 BIH
		approved 20.06.19 ROA1
GEOBRUGG AG CH-8590 Romanshorn		GE-1003e

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BID SET		4/28/2025	RKC

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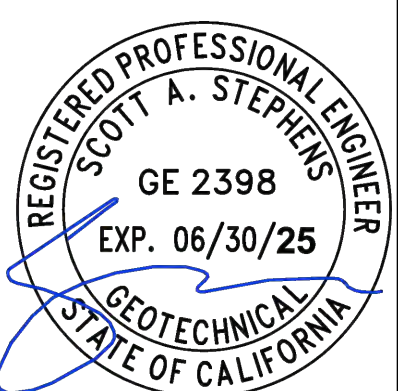
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DETAILS, 2 OF 2

Bridgeway Slide Repair, Tecco Mesh Alternative

Project No. 264.046

Designed: RKC
Drawn: RKC
Checked: SAS



MAJOR DIVISIONS	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
COARSE GRAINED SOILS over 50% sand and gravel	CLEAN GRAVEL	GW Well-graded gravels or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
		GP Poorly-graded gravels or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
	GRAVEL with fines	GM Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures
		GC Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures
	CLEAN SAND	SW Well-graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines
		SP Poorly-graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines
SAND with fines	SM Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures	
	SC Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	
	ML Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity	
FINE GRAINED SOILS over 50% silt and clay	CL Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays	
	OL Organic silts and organic silt-clays of low plasticity	
	MH Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sands or silts, elastic silts	
	CH Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays	
	OH Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS	PT Peat, muck, and other highly organic soils	
ROCK	Undifferentiated as to type or composition	

KEY TO BORING AND TEST PIT SYMBOLS	
CLASSIFICATION TESTS	STRENGTH TESTS
PI PLASTICITY INDEX	TV FIELD TORVANE (UNDRAINED SHEAR)
LL LIQUID LIMIT	UC LABORATORY UNCONFINED COMPRESSION
SA SIEVE ANALYSIS	TXCU CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL
HYD HYDROMETER ANALYSIS	TXUU UNCONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL
P200 PERCENT PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE	UC, CU, UU = 1/2 Deviator Stress
P4 PERCENT PASSING NO. 4 SIEVE	
SAMPLER TYPE	SAMPLER DRIVING RESISTANCE
MODIFIED CALIFORNIA	Modified California and Standard Penetration Test samplers are driven 12 inches with a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches per blow. Blows for the initial 6-inch drive are recorded onto the logs. Sampler refusal is defined as 50 blows during a 6-inch drive. Examples of blow records are as follows:
HAND SAMPLER	25 sampler driven 12 inches with 25 blows after initial 6-inch drive
STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	85/7" sampler driven 7 inches with 85 blows after initial 6-inch drive
THIN-WALLED / FIXED PISTON	50/3" sampler driven 3 inches with 50 blows during initial 6-inch drive or beginning of final 12-inch drive
	ROCK CORE
	DISTURBED OR BULK SAMPLE

SOIL CLASSIFICATION CHART	
	A-1 FIGURE

FRACTURING AND BEDDING		
Fracture Classification	Spacing	Bedding Classification
Crushed	less than 3/4 inch	Laminated
Intensely fractured	3/4 to 2-1/2 inches	Very thinly bedded
Closely fractured	2-1/2 to 8 inches	Thinly bedded
Moderately fractured	8 to 24 inches	Medium bedded
Widely fractured	2 to 6 feet	Thickly bedded
Very widely fractured	greater than 6 feet	Very thickly bedded

HARDNESS	
Low	Carved or gouged with a knife
Moderate	Easily scratched with a knife, friable
Hard	Difficult to scratch, knife scratch leaves dust trace
Very hard	Rock scratches metal

STRENGTH	
Friable	Crumbles by rubbing with fingers
Weak	Crumbles under light hammer blows
Moderate	Indentations <1/8 inch with moderate blow with pick end of rock hammer
Strong	Withstands few heavy hammer blows, yields large fragments
Very strong	Withstands many heavy hammer blows, yields dust, small fragments

WEATHERING	
Complete	Minerals decomposed to soil, but fabric and structure preserved
High	Rock decomposition, thorough discoloration, all fractures are extensively coated with clay, oxides or carbonates
Moderate	Fracture surfaces coated with weathering minerals, moderate or localized discoloration
Slight	A few stained fractures, slight discoloration, no mineral decomposition, no affect on cementation
Fresh	Rock unaffected by weathering, no change with depth, rings under hammer impact

ROCK CLASSIFICATION CHART	
	A-2 FIGURE

BORING 3						
DEPTH meters feet	SAMPLE SYMBOL (4)	EQUIPMENT: Portable Hydraulic Drill Rig with 4.0-inch Solid Flight Auger	BLOWS / FOOT (1)	DRY UNIT WEIGHT pcf (2)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	SHEAR STRENGTH psf (3)
		DATE: 9/28/17				
		ELEVATION: 90 - feet*				
		*REFERENCE: Topographic Survey				
		0-0				
1-5	SANDSTONE orange and brown mottled, moderate hardness, weak to moderate strength, highly to completely weathered	35	106	17.3	7350 UC	
2-10	harder drilling at 6.5 feet grades moderate strength	87/10"	117	14.2		
4-20	Bottom of boring at 11.5 feet No groundwater encountered	40		10.8		

BORING LOG	
	A-3 FIGURE

BORING 4						
DEPTH meters feet	SAMPLE SYMBOL (4)	EQUIPMENT: Portable Hydraulic Drill Rig with 4.0-inch Solid Flight Auger	BLOWS / FOOT (1)	DRY UNIT WEIGHT pcf (2)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	SHEAR STRENGTH psf (3)
		DATE: 9/28/17				
		ELEVATION: 83 - feet*				
		*REFERENCE: Topographic Survey				
		0-0				
1-5	harder drilling at 4 feet					
2-10	Sandstone yellow-brown to gray, low hardness, weak, highly to completely weathered	31	109	13.6	5500 UC	
4-20	Bottom of boring at 13.5 feet No groundwater encountered	23		12.5		

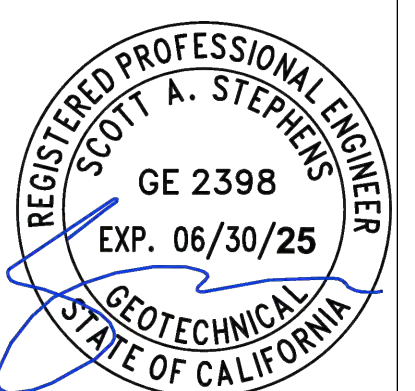
BORING LOG	
	A-4 FIGURE

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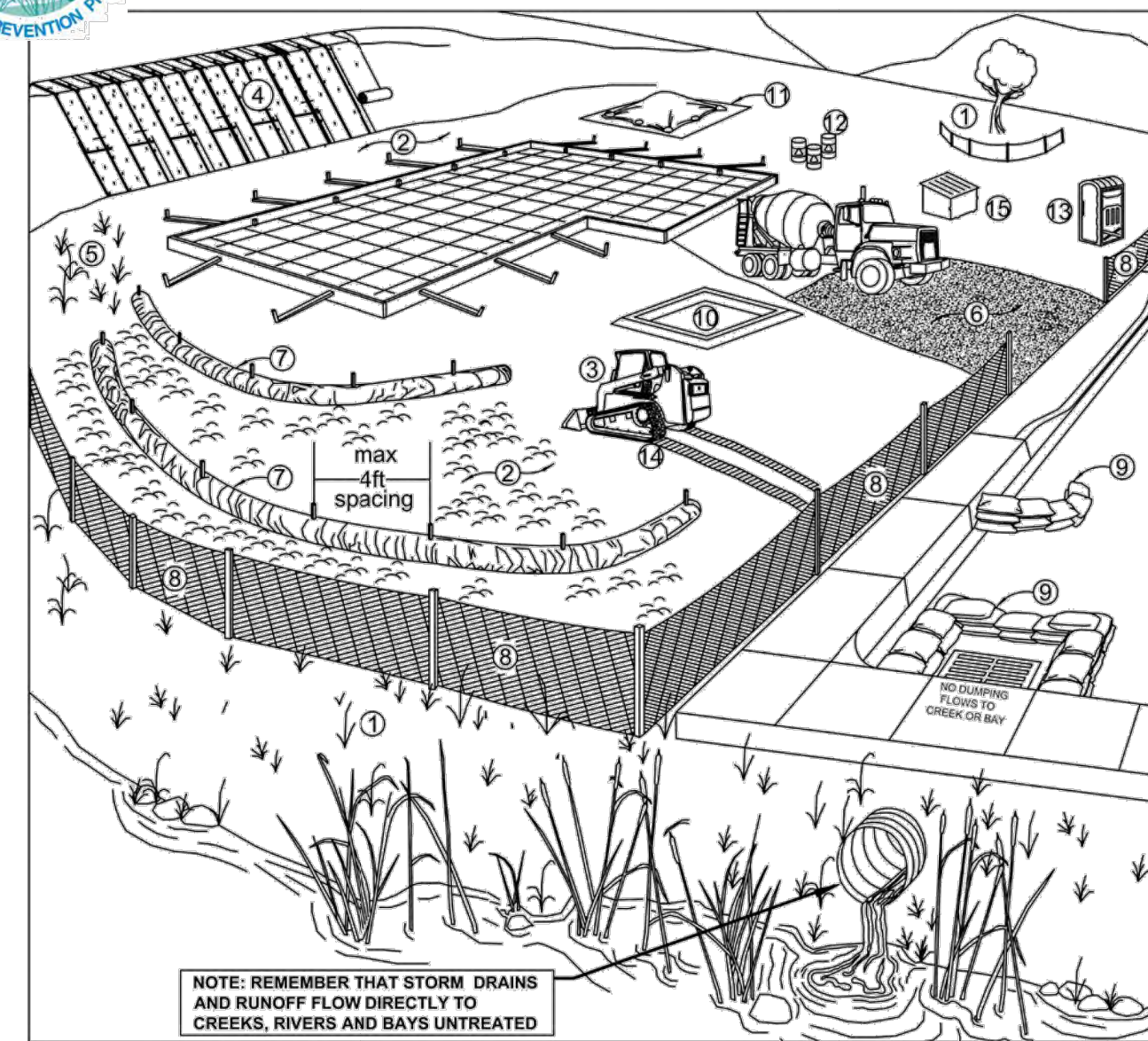
BORING LOGS
Bridgeway Slide Repair, Tecoco Mesh Alternative
Project No. 264.046



SHEET
6



Marin County Stormwater Pollution Prevention Program
Minimum Control Measures
For Small Construction Projects



NOTE: REMEMBER THAT STORM DRAINS AND RUNOFF FLOW DIRECTLY TO CREEKS, RIVERS AND BAYS UNTREATED

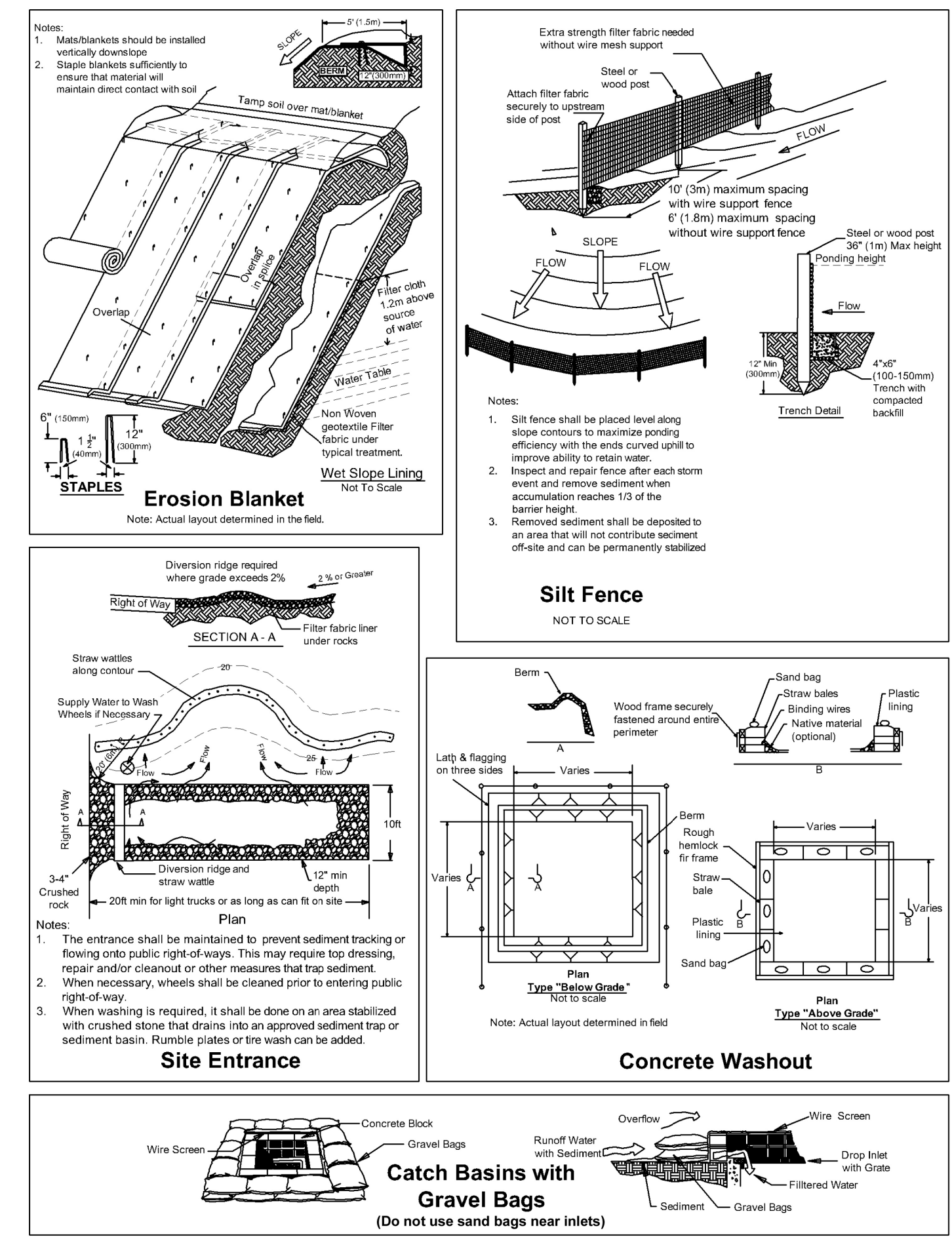
Erosion Controls		Sediment Controls		Good Housekeeping	
NS Scheduling	6. Tracking Controls	10. Concrete Washout			
1. Preserve Vegetation & Creek Set Backs	7. Fiber Rolls	11. Stockpile Management			
2. Soil Cover	8. Silt Fence	12. Hazardous Material Management			
3. Soil Preparation/ Roughening	9. Drain Inlet Protection	13. Sanitary Waste Management			
4. Erosion Control Blankets	NS Trench Dewatering	14. Equipment and Vehicle Maintenance			
5. Revegetation	15. Litter and Waste Management				

Note: Select an effective combination of control measures from each category, Erosion Control, Sediment Control, and Good Housekeeping. Control measures shall be continually implemented and maintained throughout the project until activities are complete, disturbed areas are stabilized with permanent erosion controls, and the local agency has signed off on permits that may have been required for the project. Inspect and maintain the control measures before and after rain events, and as required by the local agency or state permit.

More detailed information on the BMPs can be found in the related California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) BMP Factsheets. CASQA factsheets are available by subscription in the California Best Management Practices Handbook Portal: Construction at <http://www.casqa.org>. Caltrans factsheets are available in the Construction Site BMP Manual March 2003 at <http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/constructionwater/Manuals.htm>. Visit www.mcstopp.org for more information on construction site management and Erosion and Sediment Control Plans.

If you require materials in alternative formats, please contact:
 415-473-4381 voice/TTY or disabilityaccess@co.marin.ca.us

Control Measure	General Description
N/A	Scheduling Plan the project and develop a schedule showing each phase of construction. Schedule construction activities to reduce erosion potential, such as scheduling ground disturbing activities during the summer and phasing projects to minimize the amount of area disturbed. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: EC-1; or Caltrans: SS-1.
1	Preserve Existing Vegetation and Creek Setbacks Preserve existing vegetation to the extent possible, especially along creek buffers. Show creek buffers on maps and identify areas to be preserved in the field with temporary fencing. Check with the local Planning and Public Works Departments for specific creek set back requirements. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: EC-2; or Caltrans: SS-2.
2	Soil Cover Cover exposed soil with straw mulch and tackifier (or equivalent). For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: EC-3, EC-5, EC-6, EC-7, EC-8, EC-14, EC-16; or Caltrans: SS-2, SS-4, SS-5, SS-6, SS-7, SS-8.
3	Soil Preparation/ Roughening Soil preparation is essential to vegetation establishment and BMP installation. It includes soil testing and amendments to promote vegetation growth as well as roughening surface soils by mechanical methods (decompacting, scarifying, stair stepping, etc.). For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: EC-15.
4	Erosion Control Blankets Install erosion control blankets (or equivalent) on disturbed sites with 3:1 slopes or steeper. Use wildlife-friendly blankets made of biodegradable natural materials. Avoid using blankets made with plastic netting or fixed aperture netting. See: http://www.coastal.ca.gov/wildlife/Wildlife-Friendly_Products.pdf . For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: EC-7; or Caltrans: SS-7.
5	Revegetation Re-vegetate areas of disturbed soil or vegetation as soon as practical. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: EC-4; or Caltrans: SS-4.
Sediment Control Best Management Practices	
6	Tracking Controls Stabilize site entrance to prevent tracking soil offsite. Inspect streets daily and sweep street as needed. Require vehicles and workers to use stabilized entrance. Place crushed rock 12-inches deep over a geotextile, using angular rock between 4 and 6-in. Make the entrance as long as can be accommodated on the site, ideally long enough for 2 revolutions of the maximum tire size (16-20 feet long for most light trucks). Make the entrance wide enough to accommodate the largest vehicle that will access the site, ideally 10 feet wide with sufficient radii for turning in and out of the site. Rumble pads or rumble racks can be used in lieu of or in conjunction with rock entrances. Wheel washes may be needed where space is limited or where the site entrance and sweeping is not effective. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: TC-1, TC-3; or Caltrans: TC-1, TC-3.
7	Fiber Rolls Use fiber rolls as a perimeter control measure, along contours of slopes, and around soil stockpiles. On slopes space rolls 10 to 20 feet apart (using closer spacing on steeper slopes). Install parallel to contour. If more than one roll is used in a row overlap roll do not abut. J-hook end of roll upslope. Install rolls per either Type 1 (stake rolls into shallow trenches) or Type 2 (stake in front and behind roll and lash with rope). Use wildlife-friendly fiber rolls made of biodegradable natural materials. Avoid using fiber rolls made with plastic netting or fixed aperture netting. See: http://www.coastal.ca.gov/wildlife/Wildlife-Friendly_Products.pdf . Manufactured linear sediment control or compost socks can be used in lieu of fiber rolls. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: SE-5 (Type 1); SE-12, SE-13; or Caltrans: SC-5 (Type 1 and Type 2).
8	Silt Fence Use silt fence as a perimeter control measure, and around soil stockpiles. Install silt fence along contours. Key silt fence into the soil and stake. Do not use silt fence for concentrated water flows. Install fence at least 3 feet back from the slope to allow for sediment storage. Wire backed fence can be used for extra strength. Avoid installing silt fence on slopes because they are hard to maintain. Manufactured linear sediment control can be used in lieu of silt fences. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: SE-1, SE-12; or Caltrans: SC-1.
9	Drain Inlet Protection Use gravel bags, (or similar product) around drain inlets located both onsite and in gutter as a last line of defense. Bags should be made of a woven fabric resistant to photo-degradation filled with 0.5-1-in washed crushed rock. Do not use sand bags or silt fence fabric for drain inlet protection. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: SE-10; or Caltrans: SC-10.
N/A	Trench Dewatering Follow MCSTOPPP BMPs for trench dewatering: http://www.marincounty.org/contracts/divisions/mcstopp/development/-/media/Files/Departments/PW/mcstopp/development/TrenchingSWSR/mcstoppFinal_09.pdf . For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: NS-2; or Caltrans: NS-2.
Good Housekeeping Best Management Practices	
10	Concrete Washout Construct a lined concrete washout site away from storm drains, waterbodies, or other drainages. Ideally, place adjacent to stabilized entrance. Clean as needed and remove at end of project. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: WM-8; or Caltrans: WM-8.
11	Stockpile Management Cover all stockpiles and landscape material and berm properly with fiber rolls or sand bags. Keep behind the site perimeter control and away from waterbodies. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: WM-3 or Caltrans: WM-3.
12	Hazardous Material Management Hazardous materials must be kept in closed containers that are covered and within secondary containment; do not place containers directly on soil. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: WM-6; or Caltrans: WM-6.
13	Sanitary Waste Management Place portable toilets near stabilized site entrance, behind the curb and away from gutters, storm drain inlets, and waterbodies. Tie or stake portable toilets to prevent tipping and equip units with overflow pan/tray (most vendors provide these). For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: WM-9; or Caltrans: WM-9.
14	Equipment and Vehicle Maintenance Prevent equipment fluid leaks onto ground by placing drip pans or plastic trays under equipment. Immediately clean up any spills or drips. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: NS-8, NS-9, and NS-10; or Caltrans: NS-8, NS-9, and NS-10.
15	Litter and Waste Management Designate waste collection areas on site. Use watertight dumpsters and trash cans; inspect for leaks. Cover at the end of each work day and when it is raining or windy. Arrange for regular waste collection. Pick up site litter daily. For more info see the following factsheets: CASQA: WM-5; or Caltrans: WM-5.



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