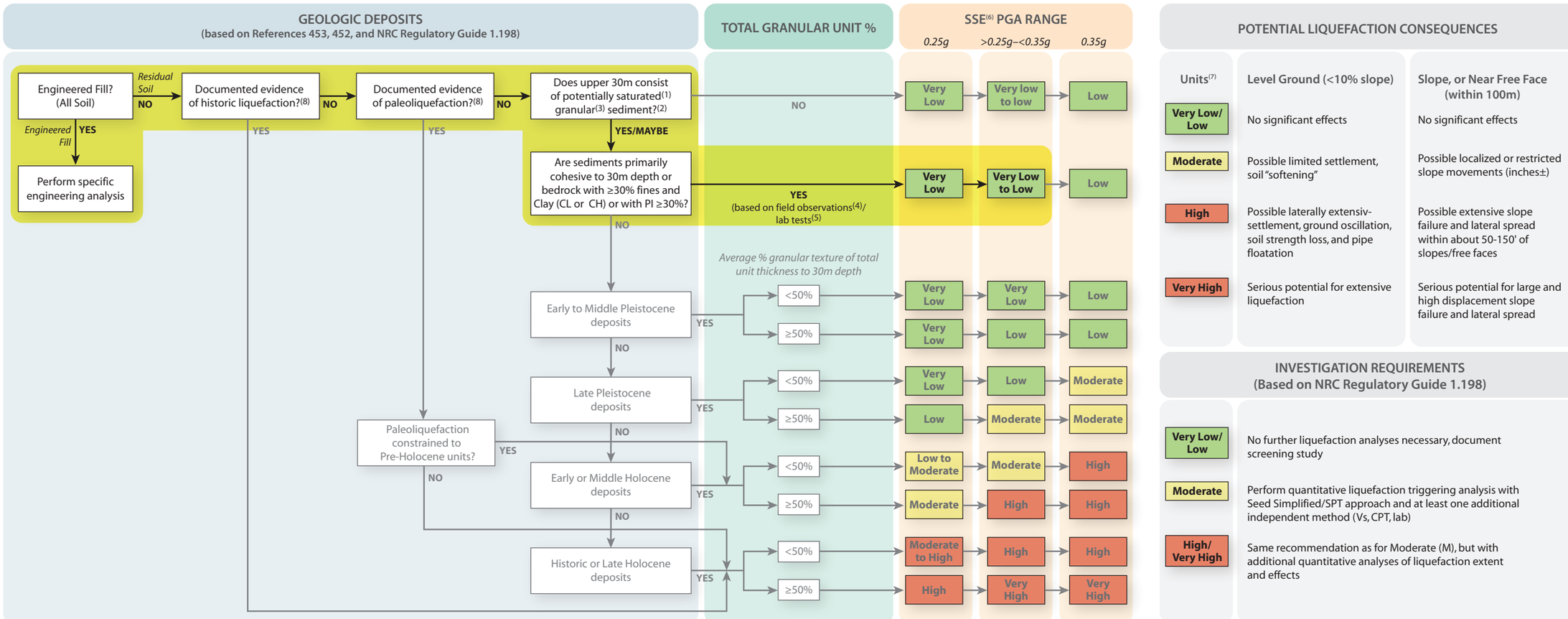

(1) Elevation of PMF and possible perched groundwater zones must be considered.
(2) The potential for vertical variability (e.g., granular lower strata) must be considered. Borings, continuous cut exposures, etc. are necessary to evaluate this condition.
(3) Soils with USCS classification of S, G, and also including classification ML and OH, OL.
(4) Classification done according to ASTM D2488(00).
(5) Laboratory soils testing done according to applicable ASTM procedures and according to USNRC Regulatory Guide 1.138.
(6) Safe shut down earthquake (SSE) determined for specific site. For preliminary investigations, conservative PGA estimate will be used.
(7) Very low (VL), Low (L), Moderate (M), High (H), and Very High (VH) are based on standard conventions for liquefaction hazard mapping
(8) Documentation of historic and paleoliquefaction to include review of regional and local literature, aerial and/or field reconnaissance, aerial photograph review, discussions with state and/or U.S. Geological Surveys, and review of site geologic and geotechnical studies.

FIGURE 2.5-358
Geologic Liquefaction Screening Flow Chart