

REQUEST FOR SITE-SPECIFIC VIAC

- Basement (uninhabitable¹)
- High-Rise Apartment (6 floors or more)
- Slab on grade
 - Crawlspace
 - Basement
 - Basement (uninhabitable¹)

____ Depth to Groundwater (or depth of investigation if not encountered)

¹The term “uninhabitable basement” means a basement where **all** the following conditions exist:

1) measured from floor to ceiling, the height of the basement is less than 2.032 meters or 80 inches in every part; 2) There is no existing, or the potential for the installation of, a bathroom, water fixture, or laundry area; 3) The basement does not contain an emergency egress or rescue opening; and 4) There is no evidence of human habitation.

NONRESIDENTIAL: Currently there are no buildings on Site.

Land Use – Consistent with nonresidential criteria assumptions²:

- Nonresidential structure < 50,000 ft²
- Nonresidential structure > 50,000 ft²
- Former residential structure now nonresidential use

Building Foundation:

- Slab on grade
- Crawlspace
- Basement (occupied³)
- Basement (unoccupied³)
- Sump (sealed)

__8__ Depth to Groundwater (or depth of investigation if not encountered)

² NONRESIDENTIAL LAND USE not consistent with nonresidential criteria exposure assumptions (*i.e., nonresidential criteria are applicable to commercial or industrial nonresidential land use categories with potential exposure to adult workers during a business day and potential exposures of adults and children who are customers, patrons, or visitors to commercial or industrial establishments during a portion of the business day; e.g., not school, day-care, campgrounds, recreational area*) will require more data, more coordination, and longer timeframe to develop site-specific VIAC.

³The term “occupied basement” is used to describe nonresidential basements that could be used more frequently by employees than simply retrieving something from storage. The presence of office space, meeting rooms, lounges, bathrooms, breakrooms, and kitchens are all good examples of nonresidential basements that should be considered occupied or have the potential to be occupied.

SOIL TYPE(S) PER USDA CLASSIFICATION: If not available will be based on sand; if more than a single soil type is identified the VIAC will be based on the soil type that results in the most protective VIAC.

- Unknown
- Sand
- Loamy Sand
- Sandy Loam
- Loam
- Silty Loam

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- Sandy Clay Loam
- Clay Loam
- Silty Clay Loam

- Sandy Clay
- Silty Clay
- Clay

USCS classifications are not interchangeable for USDA Classifications

Note: If heterogeneous soils are present with more data, more coordination, and a longer development time frame site-specific VIAC can reflect the various soils types present.