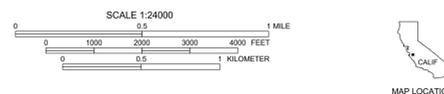


Base from City of Hollister Engineering Department parcel map, 1996

The original parcel map is an unprojected AutoCad drawing. The parcel map was matched with the topographic base at five points, then stretched and rotated to conform with the Albers projection of plates 1-3. As a result, this map is most accurate near the center and least accurate near the edges



To understand the assumptions and limitations of this map, refer to the accompanying maps and text. This map is for regional planning purposes and is not intended as a substitute for site-specific studies. Appropriate site-specific studies should be done by engineering geologists or geotechnical engineers to fully evaluate the risk of liquefaction at a site

INDEX TO USGS 7.5-MINUTE QUADRANGLES



- EXPLANATION OF MAP UNITS**
- Very high**—Sediments characterized by high susceptibility for liquefaction on the basis of engineering tests and shallow water table (less than 10 feet) and for those which there is historical evidence of liquefaction. Includes areas of late Holocene fluvial deposits in areas of limited or no geotechnical data. Sediments are likely to liquefy in a nearby major earthquake
 - High**—Sediments for which sufficient geotechnical data and the presence of shallow water table (less than 10 feet) indicate high susceptibility for liquefaction, but for which there is no historical evidence of liquefaction. Includes areas of Holocene fluvial terrace or flood-plain deposits. Sediments are likely to liquefy in a nearby major earthquake
 - Moderate**—Sediments for which moderate susceptibilities were calculated, but for which historical evidence of liquefaction is absent, as well as sediments with high susceptibilities where the water table is 10-30 feet below the surface. Includes areas of Holocene fluvial deposits and basin deposits. Sediments are likely to liquefy in a nearby major earthquake
 - Low**—Sediments in this zone are unlikely to liquefy, even in a nearby major earthquake. Includes areas underlain by Holocene deposits where the water table is 30-50 feet below the surface and areas underlain by late Pleistocene deposits
 - Very low**—Sediments in this zone are highly unlikely to liquefy, even in a nearby major earthquake. Includes hillside areas and pre-late Pleistocene deposits

- EXPLANATION OF MAP SYMBOLS**
- Liquefaction susceptibility zone boundary**
 - Parcel boundary**
 - Approximate boundary of study area**
 - Liquefaction sites:**
 1. Ground cracking during 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake with approximately 0.5 m of sand and silt ejected (McCann, 1990; Joe Tonascia, oral commun., 1991)
 2. Ground cracking during 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake (Joe Tonascia, oral commun., 1997)
 3. Increased flow from artesian well (Free Lance, 1996)
 4. Ground offset during 1906 San Francisco earthquake, unclear if liquefaction or fault rupture (Rogers, 1993)
 5. Approximate location of water main broken during 1906 San Francisco earthquake (Free Lance, 1906). Possible liquefaction
 6. Sand-filled crater in exploratory trench, paleo-liquefaction event dated at 9960±120 ybp (Applied Soil Mechanics, 1991c)

RELATIVE LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY MAP

LIQUEFACTION SUSCEPTIBILITY OF THE HOLLISTER AREA, SAN BENITO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

By
Lewis I. Rosenberg
1998

Research supported by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Department of the Interior, under USGS award number 1434-HQ-97-GR-03125 to Lewis I. Rosenberg. The views and conclusions contained in this document are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies, either expressed or implied, of the U.S. Government