NOTES:

1. Differential pressures and suctions are defined as net loads per unit area acting inward and outward respectively from the surface shown in the drawing. Like all pressures, loads act normal to the actual local building surface.

2. The data include the effects of both the external and internal wind induced pressures. All predictions were determined assuming a nominally sealed building in which leakage occurs through many small, well distributed holes.

3. 8 psf (Phase 2), 10 psf (Phase 1), and 2 psf (Lowrise) has been added for stack (thermal) effects and the effects of mechanical systems.

4. No allowances have been made for any possible increase in the wind induced pressures due to resonant vibrations of the cladding components.

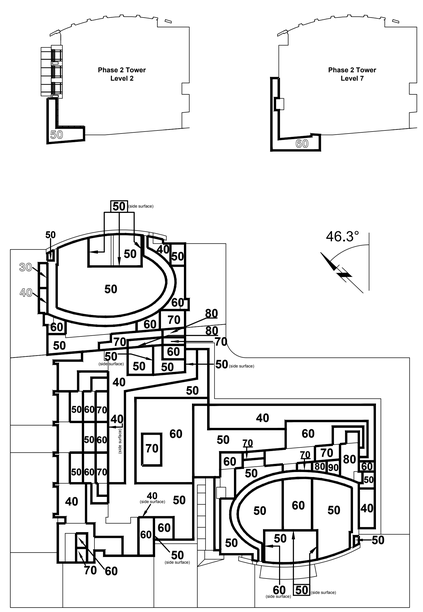
5. Larger pressures and suctions could develop in the presence of a larger opening such as operable windows or due to accidental breakage.

6. These wind induced pressures do not include any load or safety factors.

7. A lower limit of 40 psf is imposed for both pressures and suctions.

8. Open faced font (i.e. 30) represents net pressures across parapets or canopies. No allowance for stack effect or mechanical system is required. No minimum pressure is imposed.

Units: psf



ROOF PLAN

Fig. 2e BLOCK ZONE DIAGRAMS OF 50-YEAR PREDICTED PEAK DIFFERENTIAL SUCTIONS (psf)
ONE RINCON HILL, WORST CASE OF TWO CONFIGURATIONS

NOTES:

1. Differential pressures and suctions are defined as net loads per unit area acting inward and outward respectively from the surface shown in the drawing. Like all pressures, loads act normal to the actual local building surface.

2. The data include the effects of both the external and internal wind induced pressures. All predictions were determined assuming a nominally sealed building in which leakage occurs through many small, well distributed holes.

3. 8 psf has been added for stack (thermal) effects and the effects of mechanical systems.

4. No allowances have been made for any possible increase in the wind induced pressures due to resonant vibrations of the cladding components.

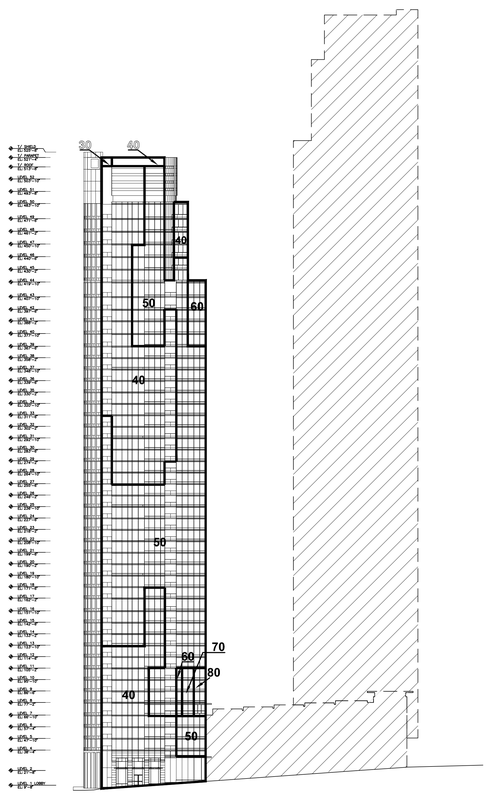
5. Larger pressures and suctions could develop in the presence of a larger opening such as operable windows or due to accidental breakage.

6. These wind induced pressures do not include any load or safety factors.

7. A lower limit of 40 psf is imposed for both pressures and suctions.

8. Open faced font (i.e. 30) represents net pressures across parapets or canopies. No allowance for stack effect or mechanical system is required. No minimum pressure is imposed.

Units: psf



NORTH ELEVATION

Fig. 2a BLOCK ZONE DIAGRAMS OF 50-YEAR PREDICTED PEAK DIFFERENTIAL SUCTIONS (psf)
ONE RINCON HILL. PHASE 2 TOWER

NOTES:

1. Differential pressures and suctions are defined as net loads per unit area acting inward and outward respectively from the surface shown in the drawing. Like all pressures, loads act normal to the actual local building surface.

2. The data include the effects of both the external and internal wind induced pressures. All predictions were determined assuming a nominally sealed building in which leakage occurs through many small, well distributed holes.

3. 8 psf has been added for stack (thermal) effects and the effects of mechanical systems.

4. No allowances have been made for any possible increase in the wind induced pressures due to resonant vibrations of the cladding components.

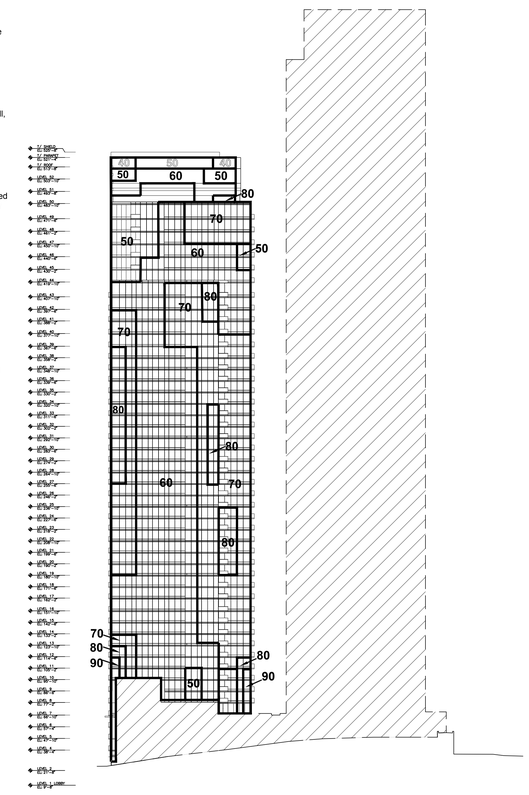
5. Larger pressures and suctions could develop in the presence of a larger opening such as operable windows or due to accidental breakage.

6. These wind induced pressures do not include any load or safety factors.

7. A lower limit of 40 psf is imposed for both pressures and suctions.

8. Open faced font (i.e. 30) represents net pressures across parapets or canopies. No allowance for stack effect or mechanical system is required. No minimum pressure is imposed.

Units: psf



WEST ELEVATION

Fig. 2d BLOCK ZONE DIAGRAMS OF 50-YEAR PREDICTED PEAK DIFFERENTIAL SUCTIONS (psf)
ONE RINCON HILL, PHASE 2 TOWER

NOTES:

1. Differential pressures and suctions are defined as net loads per unit area acting inward and outward respectively from the surface shown in the drawing. Like all pressures, loads act normal to the actual local building surface.

2. The data include the effects of both the external and internal wind induced pressures. All predictions were determined assuming a nominally sealed building in which leakage occurs through many small, well distributed holes.

3. 8 psf has been added for stack (thermal) effects and the effects of mechanical systems.

4. No allowances have been made for any possible increase in the wind induced pressures due to resonant vibrations of the cladding components.

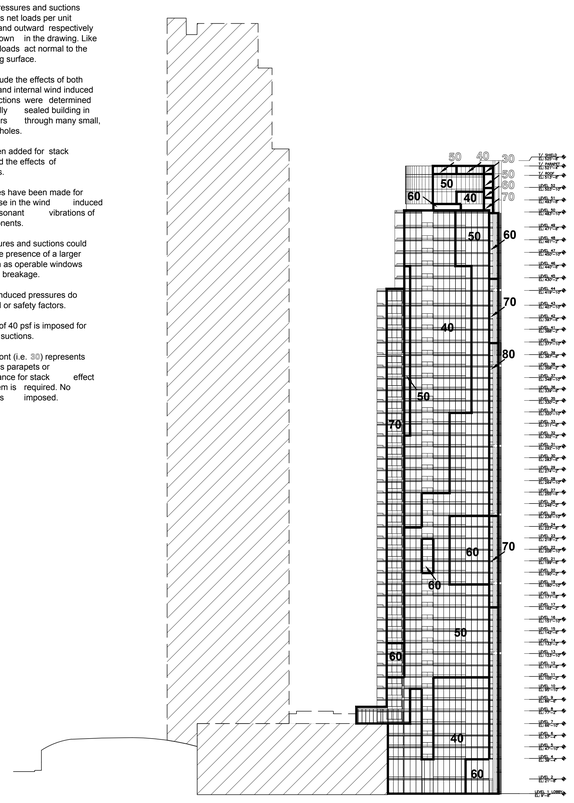
5. Larger pressures and suctions could develop in the presence of a larger opening such as operable windows or due to accidental breakage.

6. These wind induced pressures do not include any load or safety factors.

7. A lower limit of 40 psf is imposed for both pressures and suctions.

8. Open faced font (i.e. 30) represents net pressures across parapets or canopies. No allowance for stack effect or mechanical system is required. No minimum pressure is imposed.

Units: psf



SOUTH ELEVATION

Fig. 2c BLOCK ZONE DIAGRAMS OF 50-YEAR PREDICTED PEAK DIFFERENTIAL SUCTIONS (psf)
ONE RINCON HILL, PHASE 2 TOWER

NOTES:

1. Differential pressures and suctions are defined as net loads per unit area acting inward and outward respectively from the surface shown in the drawing. Like all pressures, loads act normal to the actual local building surface.

2. The data include the effects of both the external and internal wind induced pressures. All predictions were determined assuming a nominally sealed building in which leakage occurs through many small, well distributed holes.

3. 8 psf has been added for stack (thermal) effects and the effects of mechanical systems.

4. No allowances have been made for any possible increase in the wind induced pressures due to resonant vibrations of the cladding components.

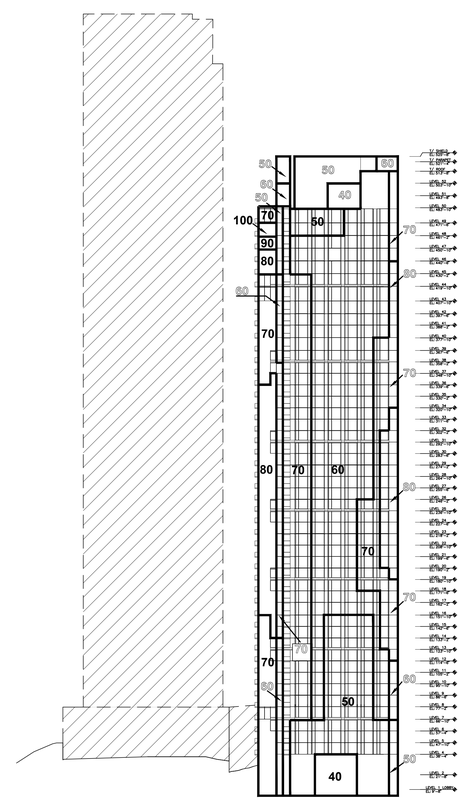
5. Larger pressures and suctions could develop in the presence of a larger opening such as operable windows or due to accidental breakage.

6. These wind induced pressures do not include any load or safety factors.

7. A lower limit of 40 psf is imposed for both pressures and suctions.

8. Open faced font (i.e. 30) represents net pressures across parapets or canopies. No allowance for stack effect or mechanical system is required. No minimum pressure is imposed.

Units: psf



EAST ELEVATION

Fig. 2b BLOCK ZONE DIAGRAMS OF 50-YEAR PREDICTED PEAK DIFFERENTIAL SUCTIONS (psf)
ONE RINCON HILL, PHASE 2 TOWER

ONE RINCON HILL

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REFER TO COMPLETE WIND STUDY DIAGRAM 'A STUDY OF WIND EFFECTS FOR ONE RINCON HILL SAN FRANCISCO, CA, USA' DATED SEPTEMBER 2005

03	8/24/2012	ARCHITECTURAL ADDENDUM NO.3
02	2/22/08	95% CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS
01	2/09/07	DESIGN DEVELOPMENT
RECORD		

One Rincon Hill
401 Harrison Street
San Francisco. CA
PHASE 2

CLADDING WIND LOAD BLOCKING DIAGRAMS - SUCTIONS

Scale: DIAGRAMS
Drawn By: SCB
Project Number: 2006014
Sheet Number: A0.06B