



When Recorded Mail To:  
American Fork City  
51 East Main  
American Fork UT 84003

ENT 101914:2021 PG 1 of 91  
ANDREA ALLEN  
UTAH COUNTY RECORDER  
2021 Jun 02 1:57 pm FEE 0.00 BY CS  
RECORDED FOR AMERICAN FORK CITY

NOTICE OF INTEREST, BUILDING REQUIREMENTS, AND  
ESTABLISHMENT OF RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

This Notice is recorded to bind the attached Geotechnical Study dated 3/10/21 along with the site grading plan to the property generally located at Stonecreek Plat F (address), American Fork, UT 84003 and therefore mandating that all construction be in compliance with said Geotechnical Study and site grading plan per the requirements of American Fork City ordinances and standards and specification including specifically Ordinance 07-10-47, Section 6-5, Restrictive Covenant Required and 6-2-4, Liquefiable Soils. Said Sections require establishment of a restrictive covenant and notice to property owners of liquefiable soils or other unique soil conditions and construction methods associated with the property.

- Exhibit A – Legal Description of Property
- Exhibit B – Geotechnical Study
- Exhibit C – Site Grading Plan

Dated this 10 day of March, 20 21.

OWNER(S):  
  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

Ginger Romriell  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Printed Name)

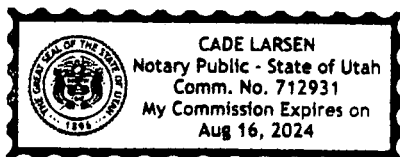
\_\_\_\_\_  
(Printed Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)

STATE OF UTAH            )  
  §  
COUNTY OF Utah        )

On the 10 day of March, 20 21, personally appeared before me Ginger Romriell and \_\_\_\_\_, Owner(s) of said Property, as (individuals and/or authorized representatives of a company), and acknowledged to me that such individuals or company executed the within instrument freely of their own volition and pursuant to the articles of organization where applicable.



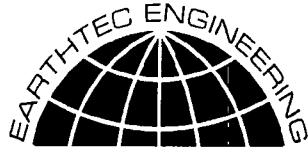
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public  
My Commission Expires: Aug. 16, 2021

**Stonecreek Plat F Legal Description**

Commencing at a point which is North 89°48'57" East 293.18 feet along the section line and South 827.65 feet from the Northwest Corner of Section 26, Township 5 South, Range 1 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian: thence South 89°29'00" East 101.00 feet; thence South 88°18'00" East 62.01 feet; thence South 89°28'13" East 542.37 feet; thence South 00°35'07" West 20.82 feet; thence South 89°23'10" East 164.79 feet; thence South 00°49'19" West 502.00 feet; thence South 00°32'41" West 62.00 feet; thence South 00°49'19" West 101.00 feet; thence North 89°12'04" West 180.00 feet; thence South 68°48'04" West 44.00 feet; thence South 44°37'49" West 54.18 feet; thence North 45°44'08" West 847.68 feet; thence North 00°47'08" East 149.27 feet; thence North 89°42'21" East 3.35 feet; thence North 00°27'37" East 6.31 feet to the point of beginning.

Parcel contains: 10.35 acres

Number of lots = 42



---

1497 West 40 South  
Lindon, Utah - 84042  
Phone (801) 225-5711

840 West 1700 South #10  
Salt Lake City, Utah - 84104  
Phone (801) 787-9138

1596 W. 2650 S. #108  
Ogden, Utah - 84401  
Phone (801) 399-9516

**Geotechnical Study  
Stonecreek Plats F and G  
Approximately 900 South Storrs Avenue  
American Fork, Utah**

**Project No. 218318**

April 5, 2021

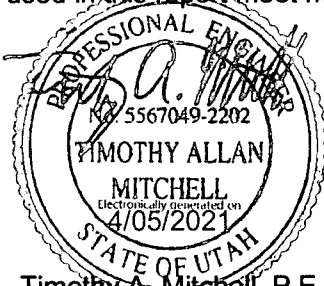
*Prepared For:*

Woodside Homes of Utah  
Attention: Mrs. Ginger Romriell  
460 West 50 South, Suite 300  
Salt Lake City, UT 84101



### CERTIFICATE

I hereby certify that I am a licensed professional engineer, as defined in the "Sensitive Lands Ordinance" Section of American Fork City Ordinances. I have examined this report to which this certificate is attached and the information and conclusions contained therein are, without any reasonable reservation not stated therein, accurate and complete. Procedures and tests used in this report meet minimum applicable professional standards.



Timothy A. Mitchell, P.E.  
Senior Geotechnical Engineer



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

1.0 SUMMARY ..... 1

2.0 INTRODUCTION..... 1

3.0 PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION..... 2

4.0 GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION ..... 2

    4.1 Site Description ..... 2

    4.2 Geologic Setting ..... 2

5.0 SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION ..... 3

    5.1 Soil Exploration..... 3

6.0 LABORATORY TESTING ..... 3

7.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS ..... 4

    7.1 Soil Types..... 4

    7.2 Collapsible Soils ..... 4

    7.3 Groundwater Conditions..... 5

8.0 SITE GRADING ..... 5

    8.1 General Site Grading..... 5

    8.2 Temporary Excavations ..... 5

    8.3 Fill Material Composition ..... 5

    8.4 Fill Placement and Compaction..... 7

    8.5 Stabilization Recommendations ..... 7

9.0 SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC CONSIDERATIONS ..... 8

    9.1 Seismic Design..... 8

    9.2 Faulting..... 9

    9.3 Liquefaction Potential ..... 9

10.0 FOUNDATIONS ..... 10

    10.1 General..... 10

    10.2 Strip/Spread Footings..... 10

    10.3 Estimated Settlements..... 11

    10.4 Lateral Load Resistance..... 11

11.0 FLOOR SLABS AND FLATWORK ..... 11

12.0 DRAINAGE ..... 12

    12.1 Surface Drainage..... 12

    12.2 Subsurface Drainage..... 13

13.0 PAVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 13

14.0 GENERAL CONDITIONS ..... 14

**ATTACHED FIGURES**

- No. 1 VICINITY MAP
- No. 2 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING LOCATION OF BORING AND TEST PITS
- Nos. 3 – 23 BORING AND TEST PIT LOGS
- No. 24 LEGEND
- Nos. 25 – 34 CONSOLIDATION-SWELL TEST

**APPENDIX A**

- Timpview Analytical Labs
- OSHPD-U.S. Seismic Design Maps
- Pavement Design Worksheet
- Settlement Calculations
- Liquefaction Calculations
- Bearing Capacity Calculations
- 169273 Boring Log



## 1.0 SUMMARY

This entire report presents the results of Earthtec Engineering's completed geotechnical study for the Stonecreek Plats F and G in American Fork, Utah. This summary provides a general synopsis of our recommendations and findings. Details of our findings, conclusions, and recommendations are provided within the body of this report.

- The native clay and silt soils have a negligible potential for collapse (settlement) or expansion (heave) and a slight to high potential for compression under increased moisture contents and anticipated load conditions. (see Section 6)
- Conventional strip and spread footings may be used to support the structures, with foundations placed entirely on firm, undisturbed, uniform native soils (i.e. completely on clay or soils, or completely on gravel soils, etc.), or entirely on a minimum of 12 inches of properly placed, compacted, and tested structural fill extending to undisturbed native soils for structural loads up to 3,000 pounds per linear foot for bearing walls and up to 20,000 pounds for column loads. If loads exceed these see Section 10 for further recommendations.

Based on the results of our field exploration, laboratory testing, and engineering analyses, it is our opinion that the subject site may be suitable for the proposed development, provided the recommendations presented in this report are followed and implemented during design and construction.

Failure to consult with Earthtec Engineering (Earthtec) regarding any changes made during design and/or construction of the project from those discussed herein relieves Earthtec from any liability arising from changed conditions at the site. We also strongly recommend that Earthtec observes the building excavations to verify the adequacy of our recommendations presented herein, and that Earthtec performs materials testing and special inspections for this project to provide continuity during construction.

## 2.0 INTRODUCTION

The project is located at approximately 900 South Storrs Avenue in American Fork, Utah. The general location of the site is shown on Figure No. 1, *Vicinity Map* and Figure No. 2, *Aerial Photograph Showing Location of Boring and Test Pits*, at the end of this report. The purposes of this study are to evaluate the subsurface soil conditions at the site, assess the engineering characteristics of the subsurface soils, and provide geotechnical recommendations for general site grading and the design and construction of foundations, concrete floor slabs, miscellaneous concrete flatwork, and asphalt paved residential streets.

The scope of work completed for this study included field reconnaissance, subsurface exploration, field and laboratory soil testing, geotechnical engineering analysis, and the preparation of this report.



### 3.0 PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION

We understand that the proposed project, as described to us by Mrs. Ginger Romriell with Woodside Homes, consists of developing the approximately 22-acre existing parcel with a new residential subdivision. The proposed structures will consist of conventionally framed, one- to two-story, slab-on-grade buildings. We have based our recommendations in this report that the anticipated foundation loads for the proposed structures will not exceed 3,000 pounds per linear foot for bearing walls, 20,000 pounds for column loads, and 100 pounds per square foot for floor slabs. If structural loads will be greater Earthtec should be notified so that we may review our recommendations and make modifications, if necessary.

In addition to the construction described above, we anticipate that utilities will be installed to service the proposed buildings, exterior concrete flatwork will be placed in the form of curb, gutter, sidewalks, driveways, and asphalt paved residential streets will be constructed.

### 4.0 GENERAL SITE DESCRIPTION

#### 4.1 Site Description

At the time of our subsurface exploration the site was an undeveloped parcel vegetated with weeds and grasses. The site was partially cleared, had several stockpiles of fill, and has a stream on the western edge of the site. The ground surface appears to be relatively flat, we anticipate up to 3 of cut and fill may be required for site grading. The lot was bounded on the north by West 840 South, on the east by South Storrs Avenue, and on the south and west by empty fields.

#### 4.2 Geologic Setting

The subject property is located in the northern portion of Utah Valley near the eastern shore of Utah Lake. Utah Valley is a deep, sediment-filled basin that is part of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province. The valley was formed by extensional tectonic processes during the Tertiary and Quaternary geologic time periods. The valley is bordered by the Wasatch Mountain Range on the east and the Lake Mountains on the west. Much of northwestern Utah, including Utah Valley, was previously covered by the Pleistocene age Lake Bonneville. Utah Lake, which currently covers much of the western portion of the valley, is a remnant of this ancient fresh water lake. The surficial geology of much of the eastern margin of the valley has been mapped by Constenius, 2011<sup>1</sup>. The surficial geology at the location of the subject site and adjacent properties is mapped as "Fine-grained lacustrine deposits" (Map Unit Qlf) dated to upper Pleistocene and "Younger alluvial fan deposits" (Map Unit Qafy) dated to Holocene to upper Pleistocene. These soil or deposits are generally described in the referenced mapping as "Silt and clay with some fine grained sand" and "Mostly sand, silt, and gravel that is poorly stratified and poorly sorted," respectively. However, a geologic hazard study was not performed for the subject site during this

<sup>1</sup> Constenius, K.N., Clark, D.L., King, J.K., Ehler, J.B., 2011, Interim Geologic Map of the Provo Quadrangle, Utah, Wasatch and Salt Lake Counties, Utah; U.S. Geological Survey, Open-File 586DM, Scale 1: 62,500.



study.

## 5.0 SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

### 5.1 Soil Exploration

Under the direction of a qualified member of our geotechnical staff, subsurface explorations were conducted at the site on March 12, 18, and 29, 2021 by the boring of one (1) boring to a depths of 31½ feet below the existing ground surface using a truck-mounted hydraulic drill rig and the excavation of twenty (20) test pits to depths of 7½ to 12 feet below the existing ground surface using a track-mounted mini-excavator. The approximate locations of the boring and test pits are shown on Figure No. 2, *Aerial Photograph Showing Location of Boring and Test Pits*. Graphical representations and detailed descriptions of the soils encountered are shown on Figure Nos. 3 through 23, *Boring and Test Pit Log* at the end of this report. The stratification lines shown on the logs represent the approximate boundary between soil units; the actual transition may be gradual. Due to potential natural variations inherent in soil deposits, care should be taken in interpolating between and extrapolating beyond exploration points. A key to the symbols and terms on the logs is presented on Figure No. 24, *Legend*.

Samples of the subsurface soils were collected in the boring at depth intervals of approximately 2½ to 5 feet. Disturbed samples were collected with a 1¾ inch inside diameter split spoon sampler. The split spoon sampler was driven 18 inches into undisturbed soil with a 140-pound hammer free-falling through a distance of 30 inches. The blows required to drive the sampler through the final 12 inches of penetration is called the "N-value" or "blow count," and is recorded as "blows per foot" on the attached boring logs at the respective sample depths. The blow count provides a reasonable indication of the in-place relative density of sandy soils but provides only a limited indication of the relative stiffness of cohesive (clayey) materials, since the penetration resistance for these soils is a function of the moisture content. In gravelly soils, the blow count may be higher than it otherwise would be, particularly when one or more gravel particles are larger than the sampler diameter.

Disturbed bag samples and relatively undisturbed block samples were collected at various depths in each test pit.

The soil samples collected were classified by visual examination in the field following the guidelines of the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). The samples were transported to our Lindon, Utah laboratory where they will be retained for 30 days following the date of this report and then discarded, unless a written request for additional holding time is received prior to the 30-day limit.

## 6.0 LABORATORY TESTING

Representative soil samples collected during our field exploration were tested in the laboratory to





assess pertinent engineering properties and to aid in refining field classifications, if needed. Tests performed included natural moisture contents, dry density tests, liquid and plastic limits determinations, mechanical (partial) gradation analyses, and one-dimensional consolidation tests. The laboratory test results are also included on the attached *Boring and Test Pit Logs* at the respective sample depths, on Figure Nos. 25 through 34, *Consolidation-Swell Test*.

As part of the consolidation test procedure, water was added to the samples to assess moisture sensitivity when the samples were loaded to an equivalent pressure of approximately 1,000 psf. The native clay and silt soils have a negligible potential for collapse (settlement) or expansion (heave) and a slight to high potential for compressibility under increased moisture contents and anticipated load conditions.

A water-soluble sulfate test was performed on a representative sample obtained during our field exploration which indicated a value of 112 parts per million. Based on this result, the risk of sulfate attack to concrete appears to be "negligible" according to American Concrete Institute standards. Therefore, there are no restrictions on the type of Portland cement that may be used for concrete in contact with on-site soils. The results can be found in Appendix A.

## 7.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

### 7.1 Soil Types

On the surface of the site, we encountered fill and topsoil which is estimated to extend about ½ to 4 feet in depth at the boring and test pit locations. Below the fill and topsoil we encountered layers of clay, silt, sand, and gravel extending to a depths of 31½ feet below the existing ground surface. Graphical representations and detailed descriptions of the soils encountered are shown on Figure Nos. 3 through 23, *Boring and Test Pit Log* at the end of this report. Based on the blow counts obtained and our experience and observations during field exploration, the clay and silt soils ranged from soft to stiff in consistency and the sand and gravel soils had a relative density of very loose to very dense.

It should be considered that a limited number of small diameter soil borings and test pits were used during the course of our subsurface exploration. Topsoil and fill material composition and contacts are difficult to determine from boring and test pit sampling. Variation in topsoil and fill depths may occur at the site.

### 7.2 Collapsible Soils

Collapsible soils are typically characterized by a pinhole structure and relatively low unit weights. Foundations, floor slabs, and roadways supported on these soils may be susceptible to large settlements and structural distress when wetted. Significantly collapsible soils were not encountered in our explorations.



### **7.3 Groundwater Conditions**

Groundwater was encountered at depths of approximately 4 to 8 feet below the existing ground surface. In addition, we did observe oxidation in the soils, a possible indicator of past water or seepage levels, in the soils below the topsoil. Note that groundwater levels will fluctuate in response to the season, precipitation, snow melt, irrigation, and other on and off-site influences. Quantifying these fluctuations would require long term monitoring, which is beyond the scope of this study. The contractor should be prepared to dewater excavations as needed.

## **8.0 SITE GRADING**

### **8.1 General Site Grading**

All surface vegetation and unsuitable soils (such as topsoil, organic soils, undocumented fill, soft, loose, or disturbed native soils, collapsible, and any other inapt materials) should be removed from below foundations, floor slabs, exterior concrete flatwork, and pavement areas. We encountered fill and topsoil on the surface of the site. The fill encountered on the site is considered undocumented (untested). The fill and topsoil (including soil with roots larger than about ¼ inch in diameter) should be completely removed, even if found to extend deeper, along with any other unsuitable soils that may be encountered. Over-excavations below footings and slabs also may be needed, as discussed in Section 10.0.

Fill placed over large areas, even if only a few feet in depth, can cause consolidation in the underlying native soils resulting in settlement of the fill. Because the site is relatively flat, we anticipate that less than 3 feet of grading fill will be placed. If more than 3 feet of grading fill will be placed above the existing surface (to raise site grades), Earthtec should be notified so that we may provide additional recommendations, if required. Such recommendations will likely include placing the fill several weeks (or possibly more) prior to construction to allow settlement to occur.

### **8.2 Temporary Excavations**

Temporary excavations that are less than 4 feet in depth and above groundwater should have side slopes no steeper than ½H:1V (Horizontal:Vertical). Temporary excavations where water is encountered in the upper 4 feet or that extend deeper than 4 feet below site grades should be sloped or braced in accordance with OSHA<sup>2</sup> requirements for Type C soils.

### **8.3 Fill Material Composition**

The existing fills are not suitable for use as placed and compacted engineered fill. The native gravel soils appear to be suitable for use as placed and compacted engineered fill provided any existing debris and particles larger than 6 inches in diameter are removed prior to use. Excavated soils, including clay and silt, may be stockpiled for use as fill in landscape areas.

---

<sup>2</sup> OSHA Health and Safety Standards, Final Rule, CFR 29, part 1926.



Structural fill is defined as imported fill material that will ultimately be subjected to any kind of structural loading, such as those imposed by footings, floor slabs, pavements, etc. Gradation requirements stated below shall be verified in intervals not exceeding 1,000 tons. We recommend that imported structural fill consist of sandy/gravelly soils meeting the following requirements in the table below:

**Table 1: Imported Structural Fill Recommendations**

Sieve Size/Other	Percent Passing (by weight)
4 inches	100
3/4 inches	70 – 100
No. 4	40 – 80
No. 40	15 – 50
No. 200	0 – 20
Liquid Limit	35 maximum
Plasticity Index	15 maximum

Engineered fill is defined as reworked granular (sands or gravels), native material that will ultimately be subjected to any kind of structural loading, such as those imposed by footings, floor slabs, pavements. Native clay and silt soils are not suitable for use as engineered fill. We recommend that a professional engineer or geologist verify that the engineered fill to be used on this project meets the requirements. Engineered fill should be clear of all organics, have a maximum particle size of 4 inches, less than 70 percent retained on the  $\frac{3}{4}$ -seive, a maximum Liquid Limit of 35, and a maximum Plasticity Index of 15.

In some situations, particles larger than 4 inches and/or more than 30 percent coarse gravel may be acceptable but would likely make compaction more difficult and/or significantly reduce the possibility of successful compaction testing. Consequently, stricter quality control measures than normally used may be required, such as using thinner lifts and increased or full-time observation of fill placement.

We recommend that utility trenches below any structural load be backfilled using structural fill or engineered fill. Local governments or utility companies required specification for backfill should be followed unless our recommendations stricter.

If native soil is used as fill material, the contractor should be aware that native clay and silt soils (as observed in the explorations) may be time consuming to compact due to potential difficulties in controlling the moisture content needed to obtain optimum compaction and changes proctor values.

If required (i.e. fill in submerged areas), we recommend that free draining granular material (clean sand and/or gravel) meet the following requirements in the table below:



**Table 2: Free-Draining Fill Recommendations**

Sieve Size/Other	Percent Passing (by weight)
3 inches	100
No. 10	0 – 25
No. 40	0 – 15
No. 200	0 – 5
Plasticity Index	Non-plastic

Three-inch minus washed rock (sometimes called river rock or drain rock) and pea gravel materials usually meet these requirements and may be used as free draining fill. If free draining fill will be placed adjacent to soil containing a significant amount of sand or silt/clay, precautions should be taken to prevent the migration of fine soil into the free draining fill. Such precautions should include either placing a filter fabric between the free draining fill and the adjacent soil material, or using a well-graded, clean filtering material approved by the geotechnical engineer.

#### **8.4 Fill Placement and Compaction**

The thickness of each lift should be appropriate for the compaction equipment that is used. We recommend a maximum lift thickness prior to compaction of 4 inches for hand operated equipment, 6 inches for most "trench compactors" and 8 inches for larger rollers, unless it can be demonstrated by in-place density tests that the required compaction can be obtained throughout a thicker lift. The full thickness of each lift of structural fill placed should be compacted to at least the following percentages of the maximum dry density, as determined by ASTM D-1557:

- In landscape and other areas not below structurally loaded areas: 90%
- Less than 5 feet of fill below structurally loaded areas: 95%
- 5 feet or greater of fill below structurally loaded areas: 98%

Generally, placing and compacting fill at moisture contents within  $\pm 2$  percent of the optimum moisture content, as determined by ASTM D-1557, will facilitate compaction. Typically, the further the moisture content deviates from optimum the more difficult it will be to achieve the required compaction.

Fill should be tested frequently during placement and we recommend early testing to demonstrate that placement and compaction methods are achieving the required compaction. The contractor is responsible to ensure that fill materials and compaction efforts are consistent so that tested areas are representative of the entire fill.

#### **8.5 Stabilization Recommendations**

Near surface layers of clay, silt, and silty sand soils may rut and pump during grading and construction. The likelihood of rutting and/or pumping, and the depth of disturbance, is proportional to the moisture content in the soil, the load applied to the ground surface, and the frequency of the load. Consequently, rutting and pumping can be minimized by avoiding concentrated traffic, minimizing the load applied to the ground surface by using lighter equipment, partially loaded equipment, tracked equipment, by working in dry times of the year, and/or by



providing a working surface for equipment. However, because of the relatively shallow depth of groundwater, it is likely that rutting and pumping may not be avoidable.

During grading the soil in any obvious soft spots should be removed and replaced with granular material. If rutting or pumping occurs traffic should be stopped in the area of concern. The soil in rutted areas should be removed and replaced with granular material. In areas where pumping occurs the soil should either be allowed to sit until pore pressures dissipate (several hours to several days) and the soil firms up or be removed and replaced with granular material. Typically, we recommend removal to a minimum depth of 24 inches.

For granular material, we recommend using angular well-graded gravel, such as pit run, or crushed rock with a maximum particle size of four inches. We suggest that the initial lift be approximately 12 inches thick and be compacted with a static roller-type compactor. A finer granular material such as sand, gravelly sand, sandy gravel or road base may also be used. Materials which are more angular and coarse may require thinner lifts in order to achieve compaction. We recommend that the fines content (percent passing the No. 200 sieve) be less than 15%, the liquid limit be less than 35, and the plasticity index be less than 15.

Using a geosynthetic fabric, such as Mirafi 600X or equivalent, may also reduce the amount of material required and avoid mixing of the granular material and the subgrade. If a fabric is used, following removal of disturbed soils and water, the fabric should be placed over the bottom and up the sides of the excavation a minimum of 24 inches. The fabric should be placed in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, including proper overlaps. The granular material should then be placed over the fabric in compacted lifts. Again, we suggest that the initial lift be approximately 12 inches thick and be compacted with a static roller-type compactor.

## 9.0 SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC CONSIDERATIONS

### 9.1 Seismic Design

The State of Utah has adopted the 2015 International Residential Code (IRC) and residential structures should be designed in accordance with the 2015 IRC. The IRC designates this area as a seismic design class D<sub>2</sub>.

The site is located at approximately 40.359 degrees latitude and -111.807 degrees longitude from the approximate center of the site. The IRC site value for this property is 1.002g. The design spectral response acceleration parameters are given below.



**Table 3: Design Acceleration for Short Period**

S <sub>s</sub>	F <sub>a</sub>	Site Value (S <sub>DS</sub> )
		2/3 S <sub>s</sub> *F <sub>a</sub>
1.253g	1.2	1.002g

## 9.2 Faulting

The subject property is located within the Intermountain Seismic Belt where the potential for active faulting and related earthquakes is present. Based upon published geologic maps<sup>3</sup>, no active faults traverse through or immediately adjacent to the site and the site is not located within local fault study zones. The nearest mapped fault trace is part of a group of fault beneath Utah Lake located about 1½ miles south of the site.

## 9.3 Liquefaction Potential

According to current liquefaction maps<sup>4</sup> for Utah County, the site is located within an area designated as "High" in liquefaction potential. Liquefaction can occur when saturated subsurface soils below groundwater lose their inter-granular strength due to an increase in soil pore water pressures during a dynamic event such as an earthquake. Loose, saturated sands are most susceptible to liquefaction, but some loose, saturated gravels and relatively sensitive silt to low-plasticity silty clay soils can also liquefy during a seismic event. Subsurface soils encountered were composed of saturated clay, silt, sand, and gravel soils.

As part of this study, the potential for liquefaction to occur in the soils we encountered was assessed using Youd *et al*<sup>5</sup> and Boulanger & Idriss<sup>6</sup>. Potential liquefaction-induced movements were evaluated using Tokimatsu & Seed<sup>7</sup> and Youd, Hansen & Bartlett<sup>8</sup>. Our analysis indicates that approximately up to ½ inches of liquefaction-induced settlement and possibly up to ½ feet of lateral spreading could occur in the vicinity of B-1 during a moderate to large earthquake event. Given the small amount of movement, it is our opinion that liquefaction mitigation is not needed at the site. American Fork City requires a 70-foot-deep boring to access the liquefaction potential unless the site is located within 2,000 feet of a previously completed boring, then they require a 30-foot deep boring. Boring B-1 from Earthtec Engineering Project No. 169273 is located within 2,000 feet of the site. The Boring Log is included at the end of this report.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. Geological Survey, Quaternary Fault and Fold Database of the United States, November 3, 2010.

<sup>4</sup> Utah Geological Survey, Liquefaction-Potential Map for a Part of Utah County, Utah, Public Information Series 28, August 1994.

<sup>5</sup> Youd, T.L. (Chair), Idriss, I.M. (Co-Chair), and 20 other authors, 2001; Liquefaction Resistance of Soils: Summary Report from the 1996 NCEER and 1998 NCEER/NSF Workshops on Evaluation of Liquefaction Resistance of Soils, Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering, ASCE, October 2001, p. 817-833.

<sup>6</sup> Boulanger, R.W. and Idriss, I.M., 2006, Liquefaction Susceptibility Criteria for Silts and Clays, Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering, ASCE, November 2006, p. 1413-1426.

<sup>7</sup> Tokimatsu, K. and Seed, H.B., 1987, Evaluation of Settlements in Sands due to Earthquake Shaking, Journal of Geotechnical Engineering, ASCE, p. 861-878.

<sup>8</sup> Youd, T.L., Hansen, C.M. and Bartlett, S.F., 2002, Revised Multilinear Regression Equations for Prediction of Lateral Spread Displacement, Journal of Geotechnical and Geoenvironmental Engineering, ASCE, December 2002, p. 1007-1017.



## 10.0 FOUNDATIONS

### 10.1 General

The foundation recommendations presented in this report are based on the soil conditions encountered during our field exploration, the results of laboratory testing of samples of the native soils, the site grading recommendations presented in this report, and the foundation loading conditions presented in Section 3.0, *Proposed Construction*, of this report. If loading conditions and assumptions related to foundations are significantly different, Earthtec should be notified so that we can re-evaluate our design parameters and estimates (higher loads may cause more settlement), and to provide additional recommendations if necessary.

Conventional strip and spread footings may be used to support the proposed structures after appropriate removals as outlined in Section 8.1. Foundations should not be installed on topsoil, undocumented fill, debris, combination soils, organic soils, frozen soil, or in ponded water. If foundation soils become disturbed during construction, they should be removed or compacted.

### 10.2 Strip/Spread Footings

We recommend that conventional strip and spread foundations be constructed entirely on firm, undisturbed, uniform native soils (i.e. completely on clay or soils, or completely on gravel soils, etc.), or entirely on a minimum of 12 inches of properly placed, compacted, and tested structural fill extending to undisturbed native soils for structural loads up to 3,000 pounds per linear foot for bearing walls and up to 20,000 pounds for column loads. If loads exceed 3,000 pounds per linear foot for bearing walls or 20,000 pounds for column loads, please contact Earthtec for further recommendations. For foundation design we recommend the following:

- Footings founded on undisturbed native soils may be designed using a maximum allowable bearing capacity of 1,500 pounds per square foot. Footings founded on a minimum of 12 inches of structural fill extending to undisturbed native soil may be designed using a maximum allowable bearing capacity of 2,000 pounds per square foot. The values for vertical foundation pressure can be increased by one-third for wind and seismic conditions per Section 1806 when used with the Alternative Basic Load Combinations found in Section 1605.3.2 of the 2018 International Building Code.
- Continuous and spot footings should be uniformly loaded and should have a minimum width of 20 and 30 inches, respectively.
- Exterior footings should be placed below frost depth which is determined by local building codes. In general, 30 inches of cover is adequate for most sites; however local code should be verified by the end design professional. Interior footings, not subject to frost (heated structures), should extend at least 18 inches below the lowest adjacent grade.
- Foundation walls and footings should be properly reinforced to resist all vertical and lateral loads and differential settlement.
- The bottom of footing excavations should be compacted with at least 4 passes of an approved



non-vibratory roller prior to erection of forms or placement of structural fill to densify soils that may have been loosened during excavation and to identify soft spots. If soft areas are encountered, they should be stabilized as recommended in Section 8.5.

- Footing excavations should be observed by the geotechnical engineer prior to beginning footing construction or fill placement to evaluate whether suitable bearing soils have been exposed and whether excavation bottoms are free of loose or disturbed soils.
- Because of shallow groundwater conditions encountered at the site, we anticipate of structural fill may be required below the proposed structure to provide a firm surface upon which to construct the proposed structure.
- In lieu of traditional structural fill, clean 1- to 2-inch clean gravel may be used in conjunction with a stabilization fabric, such as Mirafi 600X or equivalent, which should be placed between the native soils and the clean gravel (additional recommendations for placing clean gravel and stabilization fabric are given in Section 8.5 of this report).
- Structural fill used below foundations should extend laterally a minimum of 6 inches for every 12 vertical inches of structural fill placed. For example, if 18 inches of structural fill is required to bring the excavation to footing grade, the structural fill should extend laterally a minimum of 9 inches beyond the edge of the footings on both sides.

### 10.3 Estimated Settlements

If the proposed foundations are properly designed and constructed using the parameters provided above, we estimate that total settlements should not exceed one inch and differential settlements should be one-half of the total settlement over a 25-foot length of continuous foundation, for non-earthquake conditions. Additional settlement could occur during a seismic event due to ground shaking, if more than 3 feet of grading fill is placed above the existing ground surface, if loading conditions are greater than anticipated in Section 2, and/or if foundation soils are allowed to become wetted.

### 10.4 Lateral Load Resistance

Lateral loads are typically resisted by friction between the underlying soil and footing bottoms. Resistance to sliding may incorporate the friction acting along the base of foundations, which may be computed using a coefficient of friction of soils against concrete of 0.30 for native clay and silts, 0.40 for native sands, and 0.55 for native gravels, clean gravel, or structural fill meeting the recommendations presented herein. The values for lateral resistance can be increased by one-third for wind and seismic conditions per Section 1806 when used with the Alternative Basic Load Combinations found in Section 1605.3.2 of the 2018 International Building Code.

## 11.0 FLOOR SLABS AND FLATWORK

Due to shallow groundwater encountered at the site, lowest floor slab depths should be limited to





1 feet below existing site grades. This is intended to provide a minimum of 3 feet of separation between the observed groundwater condition and the bottom of the floor slab.

Concrete floor slabs and exterior flatwork may be supported on undisturbed native soils or on a minimum of 12 inches properly placed, compacted, and tested engineered fill or imported structural fill extending to undisturbed native soils after appropriate removals and grading as outlined in Section 8.1 are completed. We recommend placing a minimum of 4 inches of free-draining fill material (see Section 8.3) beneath floor slabs to facilitate construction, act as a capillary break, and aid in distributing floor loads. For exterior flatwork, we recommend placing a minimum of 4 inches of road-base material. Prior to placing the free-draining fill or road-base materials, the native sub-grade should be proof-rolled to identify soft spots, which should be stabilized as discussed above in Section 8.5.

For slab design, we recommend using a modulus of sub-grade reaction of 120 pounds per cubic inch. The thickness of slabs supported directly on the ground shall not be less than 3½ inches. A 6-mil polyethylene vapor retarder with joints lapped not less than 6 inches shall be placed between the ground surface and the concrete, as per Section R506 of the 2015 International Residential Code.

To help control normal shrinkage and stress cracking, we recommend that floor slabs have adequate reinforcement for the anticipated floor loads with the reinforcement continuous through interior floor joints, frequent crack control joints, and non-rigid attachment of the slabs to foundation and bearing walls. Special precautions should be taken during placement and curing of all concrete slabs and flatwork. Excessive slump (high water-cement ratios) of the concrete and/or improper finishing and curing procedures used during hot or cold weather conditions may lead to excessive shrinkage, cracking, spalling, or curling of slabs. We recommend all concrete placement and curing operations be performed in accordance with American Concrete Institute (ACI) codes and practices.

## 12.0 DRAINAGE

### 12.1 Surface Drainage

As part of good construction practice, precautions should be taken during and after construction to reduce the potential for water to collect near foundation walls. Accordingly, we recommend the following:

- The contractor should take precautions to prevent significant wetting of the soil at the base of the excavation. Such precautions may include: grading to prevent runoff from entering the excavation, excavating during normally dry times of the year, covering the base of the excavation if significant rain or snow is forecast, backfill at the earliest possible date, frame floors and/or the roof at the earliest possible date, other precautions that might become evident during construction.



- Adequate compaction of foundation wall backfill must be provided i.e. a minimum of 90% of ASTM D-1557. Water consolidation methods should not be used.
- The ground surface should be graded to drain away from the building in all directions. We recommend a minimum fall of 8 inches in the first 10 feet.
- Roof runoff should be collected in rain gutters with down spouts designed to discharge well outside of the backfill limits, or at least 10 feet from foundations, whichever is greater.
- Sprinkler nozzles should be aimed away, and all sprinkler components kept at least 5 feet, from foundation walls. A drip irrigation system may be utilized in landscaping areas within 10 feet of foundation walls to minimize water intrusion at foundation backfill. Also, sprinklers should not be placed at the top or on the face of slopes. Sprinkler systems should be designed with proper drainage and well maintained. Over-watering should be avoided.
- Any additional precautions which may become evident during construction.

## 12.2 Subsurface Drainage

Groundwater or indicators of past groundwater levels were encountered/observed in soils below the topsoil. Due to the presence of shallow groundwater throughout property, basements for residences may be difficult to construct. The depth of basements will depend greatly on-site grading and drainage. Based on current site conditions, basements may be constructed no deeper than one foot below existing site grades. Basement depths can be increased if a land drain system is constructed for the subdivision. The depth of the land drain will then control the allowable depth of the basements.

Section R405.1 of the 2015 International Residential Code states, "Drains shall be provided around all concrete and masonry foundations that retain earth and enclose habitable or usable spaces located below grade." Section R310.2.3.2 of the 2015 International Residential Code states, "Window wells shall be designed for proper drainage by connecting to the building's foundation drainage system." An exception is allowed when the foundation is installed on well drained ground consisting of Group 1 soils, which include those defined by the Unified Soil Classification System as GW, GP, SW, SP, GM, and SM. The soils observed in the explorations at the depth of foundation consisted primarily of clay and silt (CL and ML) which are not Group 1 soils.

## 13.0 PAVEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

We understand that asphalt paved residential streets will be constructed as part of the project. The native soils encountered beneath the fill and topsoil during our field exploration were predominantly composed of clays and silts. We estimate that a California Bearing Ratio (CBR) value of 3 is appropriate for these soils. If the fill and topsoil is left beneath concrete flatwork and pavement areas, increased maintenance costs over time should be anticipated.



We anticipate that the traffic volume will be about 1,000 vehicles per day (4.0 ESAL/day) or less for the residential streets, consisting of mostly cars and pickup trucks, with a daily delivery truck and a weekly garbage truck. Based on these traffic parameters, the estimated CBR given above, a 20-year life expectancy, and the procedures and typical design inputs outlined in the UDOT Pavement Design Manual (2008), we recommend the minimum asphalt pavement section presented below. The pavement section should meet the minimum values are required by the jurisdiction or the values below, whichever is greater.

**Table 4: Pavement Section Recommendations**

Asphalt Thickness (in)	Compacted Aggregate Base Thickness (in)	Compacted Subbase Thickness (in)
3	6	8*
3	12*	0

\* Stabilization may be required

If the pavement will be required to support excessive construction traffic (such as dump trucks hauling soil to raise or lower the site), more than an occasional semi-tractor or fire truck, or more traffic than listed above, our office should be notified so that we can re-evaluate the pavement section recommendations. The following also apply:

- The subgrade should be prepared by proof rolling to a firm, non-yielding surface, with any identified soft areas stabilized as discussed above in Section 8.5.
- Site grading fills below the pavements should meet structural fill composition and placement recommendations per Sections 8.3 and 8.4 herein.
- Asphaltic concrete, aggregate base and sub-base material composition should meet local, APWA, or UDOT requirements. Gradation requirements and frequency shall be followed as required by local, APWA, or UDOT requirements, but not to exceed 500 tons.
- Aggregate base and sub-base is compacted to local, APWA, or UDOT requirements, or to at least 95 percent of maximum dry density (ASTM D 1557).
- The aggregate base shall have a CBR value to 70 percent or greater and the subbase shall have a CBR value of 10 percent or greater.
- Asphaltic concrete is compacted to local or UDOT requirements, or to at least 96 percent of the laboratory Marshall density (ASTM D 6927).

**14.0 GENERAL CONDITIONS**

The exploratory data presented in this report was collected to provide geotechnical design recommendations for this project. The explorations may not be indicative of subsurface conditions outside the study area or between points explored and thus have a limited value in



Geotechnical Study  
 Stonecreek Plats F and G  
 Approximately 900 South Storrs Avenue  
 American Fork, Utah  
 Project No.: 218318

Page 15

depicting subsurface conditions for contractor bidding. Variations from the conditions portrayed in the explorations may occur and which may be sufficient to require modifications in the design. If during construction, conditions are different than presented in this report, Earthtec should be advised immediately so that the appropriate modifications can be made.

The findings and recommendations presented in this geotechnical report were prepared in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering principles and practice in this area of Utah at this time. No warranty or representation is intended in our proposals, contracts, letters, or reports. Failure to consult with Earthtec regarding any changes made during design and/or construction of the project from those discussed herein relieves Earthtec from any liability arising from changed conditions at the site.

This geotechnical report is based on relatively limited subsurface explorations and laboratory testing. Subsurface conditions may differ in some locations of the site from those described herein, which may require additional analyses and possibly modified recommendations. Thus, we strongly recommend consulting with Earthtec regarding any changes made during design and construction of the project from those discussed herein. Failure to consult with Earthtec regarding any such changes relieves Earthtec from any liability arising from changed conditions at the site.

To maintain continuity, Earthtec should also perform materials testing and special inspections for this project. The recommendations presented herein are based on the assumption that an adequate program of tests and observations will be followed during construction to verify compliance with our recommendations. We also assume that we will review the project plans and specifications to verify that our conclusions and recommendations are incorporated and remain appropriate (based on the actual design). Earthtec should be retained to review the final design plans and specifications so comments can be made regarding interpretation and implementation of our geotechnical recommendations in the design and specifications. Earthtec also should be retained to provide observation and testing services during grading, excavation, foundation construction, and other earth-related construction phases of the project.

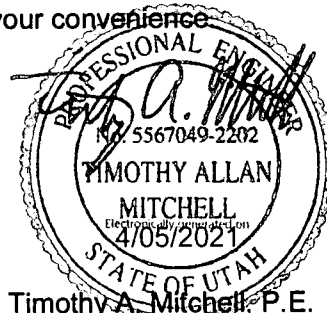
We appreciate the opportunity of providing our services on this project. If we can answer questions or be of further service, please contact Earthtec at your convenience.

Respectfully;

**EARTHTEC ENGINEERING**



Jeremy A. Balleck, E.I.T.  
 Staff Engineer



Timothy A. Mitchell, P.E.  
 Senior Geotechnical Engineer

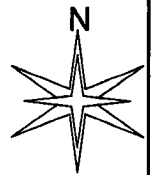
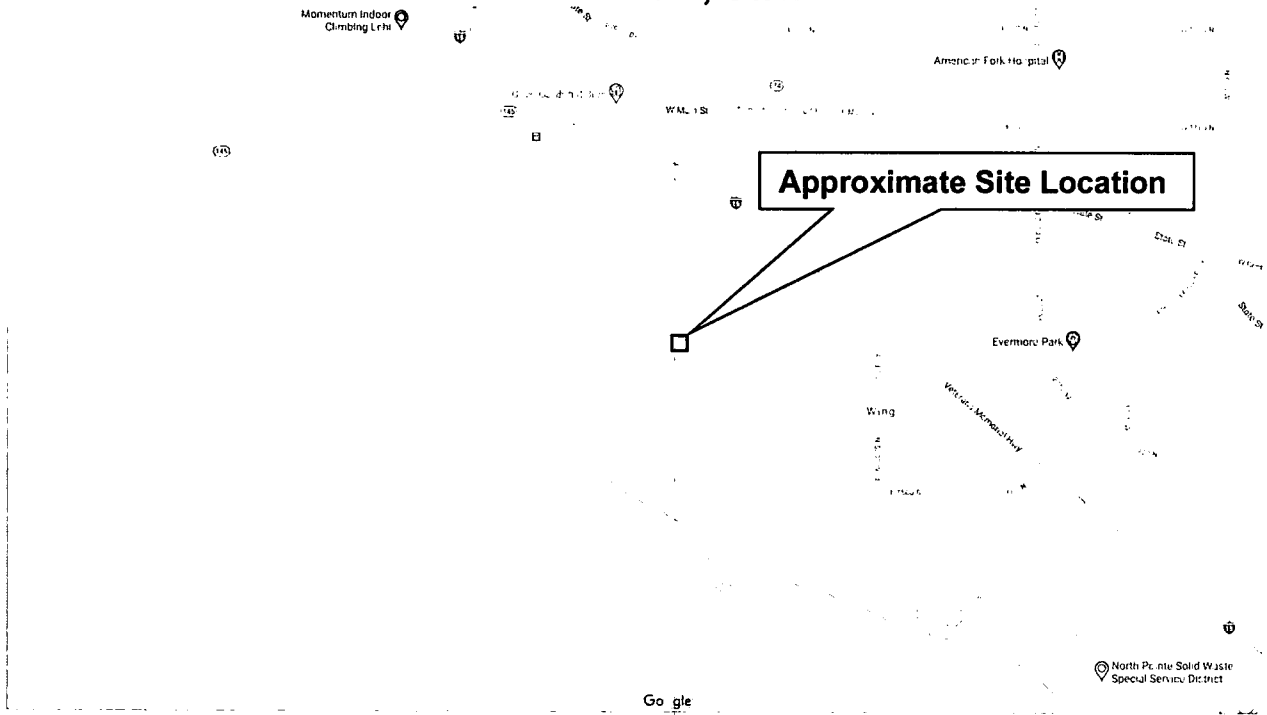


# VICINITY MAP

## Stonecreek Plats F and G

### Approximately 900 South Storrs Avenue

### American Fork, Utah



Not to Scale

PROJECT NO.: 218318

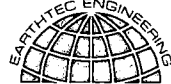
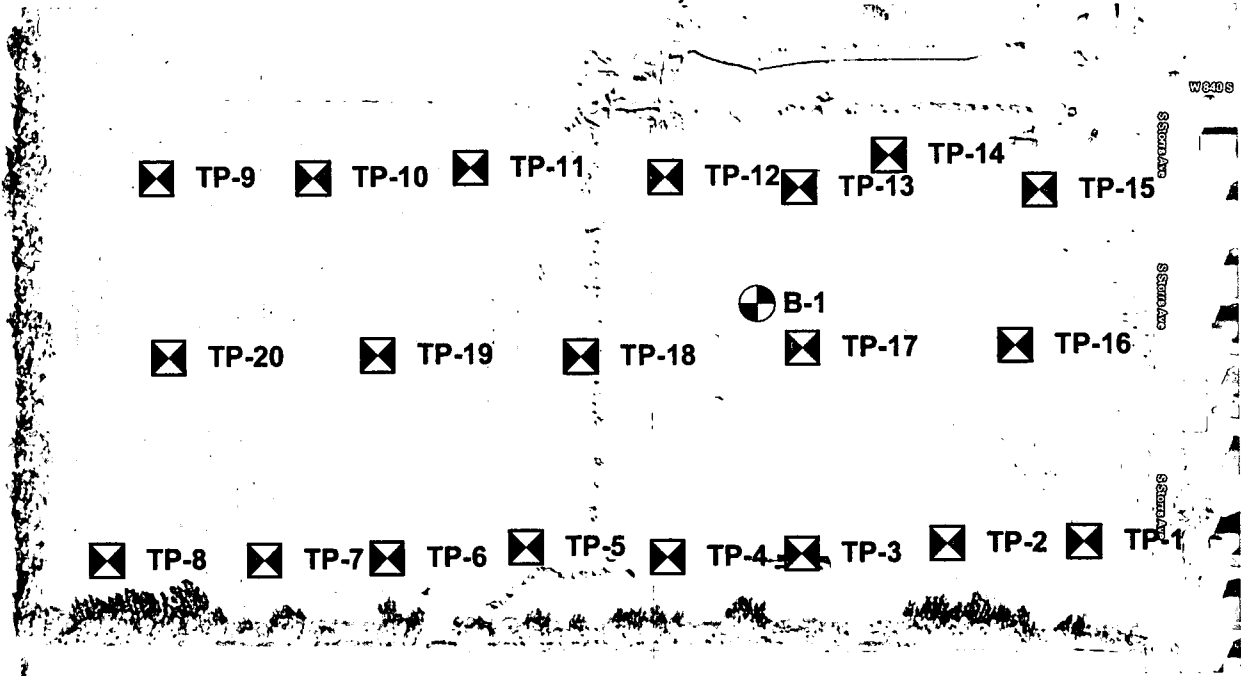


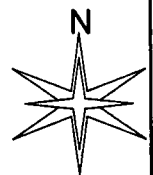
FIGURE NO.: 1

# AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING LOCATION OF BORING AND TEST PITS

Stonecreek Plats F and G  
Approximately 900 South Storrs Avenue  
American Fork, Utah



- ☒ Approximate Test Pit
- ⊕ Approximate Boring Location



Not to Scale

PROJECT NO.: 218318



FIGURE NO.: 2

# BORING LOG

NO.: B-1

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** Drill Tech  
**EQUIPMENT:** Truck Mounted Hydraulic Drill Rig  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/29/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts  
**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 5.5 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS									
					Blows per foot	Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Test	
0	Graphic Log	$\nabla$ CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff, slightly moist to wet, brown											
3			5											
6			6											
9			5											
12			SC	Clayey SAND, very loose, wet, gray	3									
15				3										
18			CL	Lean CLAY with sand, soft, wet, gray	3									
21			SC	Clayey SAND, loose, wet, gray, flowing sands	7									
24				13										
27			CL	Lean CLAY, stiff, moist, gray	10									
30			Maximum depth explored approximately 31½ feet.											
33														

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 5½ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity/Nitrates/PH
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- UC = Unconfined Compressive Strength

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 3

LOG OF TESTHOLE LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-01

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure No. 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL ∇ :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION ∇ : 5 ft.**

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS									
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests		
0														
1			FILL, sandy lean clay, slightly moist, brown											
2			FILL, lean clay, slightly moist, black, roots, pinholes, debris											
3			SILT with sand, medium stiff (estimated), moist, brownish gray, iron oxide staining, pinholes, roots											
4														
5		∇												
6		ML												
7					29	99	26	NP	6	18	76	C		
8				X										
9			Maximum depth explored approximately 8½ feet due to cave-ins.											
10														
11														
12														
13														
14														

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 5 feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 4



# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-02

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure No. 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL ∇ :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION ∇ : 4.5 ft.**

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS								
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
0			FILL, lean clay, slightly moist, brown										
1			TOPSOIL, lean clay, slightly moist, black, roots, pinholes										
2													
3		CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), moist, brownish gray, iron oxide staining										
4													
5		SM	▼ Silty SAND, medium dense (estimated), wet, grayish brown		34		26	NP	1	66	33		
6													
7													
8		GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, medium dense (estimated), wet, grayish-brown										
9													
10			Maximum depth explored approximately 9 feet due to cave-ins.										
11													
12													
13													
14													

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 4½ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 5

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21


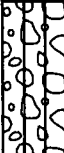
# TEST PIT LOG

NO.: TP-03

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure No. 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 4.5 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS								
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
0			TOPSOIL, lean clay, slightly moist, black										
1		CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist to moist, brownish gray, iron oxide staining, pinholes, roots									SS	
2													
3													
4													
5			$\nabla$										
6		GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, dense (estimated), wet, brown										
7													
8			Maximum depth explored approximately 7½ feet due to cave-ins.										
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 4½ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/15/21

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 6

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-04

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure No. 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts  
**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 4 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS							
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests
0	[Symbol]		TOPSOIL, lean clay, slightly moist, black									
1	[Symbol]	CL  $\nabla$	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), moist, gray, iron oxide staining, pinholes, roots									
2	[Symbol]											
3	[Symbol]											
4	[Symbol]											
5	[Symbol]	GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, medium dense (estimated), wet, brown									
6	[Symbol]											
7	[Symbol]											
8	[Symbol]											
9	[Symbol]		Maximum depth explored approximately 9 feet due to cave-ins.									
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 4 feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/15/21

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 7

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-05

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts  
**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 6 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS								
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
0			FILL, sandy lean clay, slightly moist, brown										
1			Lean CLAY, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist, brown, iron oxide staining, calcification, roots										
2		CL											
3													
4													
5		SM	Silty SAND, medium dense (estimated), moist to wet, brown, iron oxide staining, roots		28	103	21	NP	4	56	40	C	
6			▼ Clayey SAND, medium dense (estimated), wet, gray, iron oxide staining										
7													
8		SC											
9													
10			Maximum depth explored approximately 10 feet.										
11													
12													
13													
14													

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 6 feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 8

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

# TEST PIT LOG

NO.: TP-06

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL ∇ :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION ∇ : 7.5 ft.**

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS								
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
0			FILL, sandy lean clay with gravel, slightly moist, brown, debris										
1													
2													
3			TOPSOIL, lean clay with sand, slightly moist, black, roots										
4		GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, medium dense (estimated), slightly moist, grayish brown, iron oxide staining, roots		16	110	28	5	36	28	36	C	
5													
6			Clayey SAND, medium dense (estimated), slightly moist to wet, brown, iron oxide staining										
7		SC											
8													
9													
10		CL	Lean CLAY with gravel, medium stiff (estimated), wet, gray, iron oxide staining										
11													
12			Maximum depth explored approximately 11½ feet.										
13													
14													

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 7½ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 9

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-07

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 5.5 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS								
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
0			FILL, sandy lean clay, slightly moist, dark brown										
1			TOPSOIL, lean clay, slightly moist, black, roots, pinholes										
2													
3			Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), moist, brownish gray, iron oxide staining, roots										
4		CL											
5													
6			Clayey GRAVEL with sand, medium dense (estimated), moist to wet, brown										
7		GC											
8													
9			Sandy SILT, medium stiff (estimated), wet, grayish brown, iron oxide staining		31	97	23	NP	2	31	67	C	
10		ML											
11													
12													
13			Maximum depth explored approximately 12 feet.										
14													

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 5½ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 10

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-08

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 6 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS												
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests					
0																	
1			FILL, sandy lean clay with gravel, slightly moist, brown, debris														
2																	
3			TOPSOIL, sandy lean clay, slightly moist, dark brown, roots														
4			Sandy Lean CLAY, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist to wet, gray, iron oxide staining, pinholes, roots														
5																	
6		▼															
7		CL															
8				X													
9																	
10																	
11			Maximum depth explored approximately 10 feet due to cave-ins.														
12																	
13																	
14																	

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 6 feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 11

# TEST PIT LOG

NO.: TP-09

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 4.75 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS												
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests					
0																	
1			FILL, clayey gravel, slightly moist, brown														
2																	
3			TOPSOIL, sandy lean clay, slightly moist, black														
4		ML	Sandy SILT, medium stiff (estimated), moist to wet, gray, iron oxide staining, pinholes, roots		32	94	24	NP	4	37	59						C
5																	
6			Silty GRAVEL with sand, dense (estimated), wet, brown		X												
7		GM															
8					X												
9																	
10			Sandy Lean CLAY, stiff (estimated), wet, gray		X												
11		CL															
12			Maximum depth explored approximately 12 feet.														
13																	
14																	

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 4¾ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

PROJECT NO.: 218318



FIGURE NO.: 12

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21



# TEST PIT LOG

NO.: TP-10

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 6 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS								
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
0			FILL, silty gravel, slightly moist, brown										
1													
2													
3													
4													
5		CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist to moist, grayish brown, iron oxide staining										
6			▼										
7		GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, dense (estimated), wet, brown	X									
8													
9			Sandy Lean CLAY with gravel, medium stiff (estimated), wet, grayish brown										
10		CL											
11													
12			Maximum depth explored approximately 12 feet.										
13													
14													

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 6 feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**  
 CBR = California Bearing Ratio  
 C = Consolidation  
 R = Resistivity  
 DS = Direct Shear  
 SS = Soluble Sulfates  
 B = Burnoff

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/15/21

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 13

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-11

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 8 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS								
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
0			FILL, clayey gravel, slightly moist, dark brown										
1													
2			TOPSOIL, lean clay with sand, slightly moist, dark brown to black, roots, pinholes										
3													
4		CL	Lean CLAY with sand, stiff (estimated), slightly moist, grayish brown, iron oxide staining, pinholes, roots										
5			Poorly Graded GRAVEL with silt and sand, very dense (estimated), slightly moist to wet, brown, calcification										
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12			Maximum depth explored approximately 11 feet.										
13													
14													

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 8 feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 14

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-12

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL ∇ :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts  
**AT COMPLETION ∇ :** 6.5 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS								
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
0			FILL, lean clay with gravel, slightly moist, brown, roots										
1													
2													
3			Sandy Lean CLAY, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist to moist, gray, iron oxide staining										
4		CL											
5													
6			Silty GRAVEL with sand, dense (estimated), slightly moist to wet, brown										
7		GM		X									
8													
9			Lean CLAY, stiff (estimated), wet, gray										
10		CL		X									
11													
12			Maximum depth explored approximately 11½ feet.										
13													
14													

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 6½ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 15

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-13

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 5.5 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS										
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests			
0			TOPSOIL, lean clay, slightly moist, dark brown to black												
1		CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist, brownish gray, iron oxide staining, roots, pinholes												
2															
3															
4															
5							█	28	94	41	17	5	15	80	C
6			$\nabla$												
7		GP-GM	Poorly Graded GRAVEL with silt and sand, medium dense (estimated), wet, brown	X	10		19	NP	55	37	8				
8															
9		CL	Sandy Lean CLAY, medium stiff (estimated), wet, gray, roots, pinholes	X											
10															
11															
12															
13			Maximum depth explored approximately 12 feet.												
14															

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 5½ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 16

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21



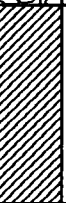
# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-14

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 6.75 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS									
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests		
0			TOPSOIL, lean clay, slightly moist, dark brown, roots											
1		CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist, brown, iron oxide staining, roots, pinholes											
2														
3														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8				X										
9		GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, dense (estimated), wet, brownish gray											
10		CL	Sandy Lean CLAY, medium stiff (estimated), wet, gray											
11														
12														
13			Maximum depth explored approximately 12 feet.											
14														

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 6¾ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ\_EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 17

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-15

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL ∇ :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION ∇ : 8 ft.**

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS									
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests		
0														
1			FILL, lean clay with gravel, slightly moist, brown, boulders											
2			TOPSOIL, lean clay with sand, slightly moist, dark brown to black											
3			Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist, brown, iron oxide staining, pinholes, roots											
4		CL												
5														
6						21	95	31	10	2	26	72		C
7			Poorly Graded GRAVEL with silt and sand, medium dense to dense (estimated), slightly moist, brown	X	4		20	NP	78	17	5			
8			GP-GM											
9														
10					X									
11		CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), wet, gray											
12			Maximum depth explored approximately 12 feet.											
13														
14														

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 8 feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318







**FIGURE NO.:** 18

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-16

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL ∇ :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/18/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts  
**AT COMPLETION ∇ :** 7.5 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS														
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests							
0																			
1			FILL, lean clay, slightly moist, brown																
2			TOPSOIL, lean clay with sand, slightly moist, black																
3		ML	Sandy SILT, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist, brown, iron oxide staining, pinholes																
4																			
5																			
6																			
7		GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, medium dense (estimated), wet, brownish gray																
8																			
9																			
10																			
11																			
12																			
13			Maximum depth explored approximately 12 feet.																
14																			

17    102    23    NP    4    36    60    C

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 7½ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**  
 CBR = California Bearing Ratio  
 C = Consolidation  
 R = Resistivity  
 DS = Direct Shear  
 SS = Soluble Sulfates  
 B = Burnoff

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 19

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-17

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/18/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 5.5 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	TEST RESULTS									
				Samples	Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
0													
1			TOPSOIL, lean clay with sand, slightly moist, dark brown										
2		ML	Sandy SILT, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist to wet, gray, pinholes, roots										
3													
4													
5				$\nabla$									
6													
7		GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, medium dense (estimated), wet, brown										
8													
9													
10				X									
11		CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), wet, brownish gray										
12													
13			Maximum depth explored approximately 12 feet.										
14													

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 5½ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ\_EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 20



# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-18

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/18/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts  
**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 6 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS								
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
0			FILL, lean clay with gravel, slightly moist, brown										
1													
2													
3													
4			TOPSOIL, lean clay, slightly moist, dark brown										
5		CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), moist, gray, roots										
6			▼										
7		GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, medium dense (estimated), wet, brownish gray										
8			Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), wet, gray, rootholes										
9													
10		CL											
11													
12			Maximum depth explored approximately 12 feet.										
13													
14													

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 6 feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**  
 CBR = California Bearing Ratio  
 C = Consolidation  
 R = Resistivity  
 DS = Direct Shear  
 SS = Soluble Sulfates  
 B = Burnoff

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 21

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-19

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/18/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 6 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS							
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests
0			FILL, lean clay with gravel, slightly moist, brown									
1												
2												
3			TOPSOIL, lean clay with sand, slightly moist, dark brown, roots									
4												
5			Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist, brown									
6		CL $\nabla$										
7			Silty GRAVEL with sand, medium dense (estimated), wet, brown									
8												
9		GM										
10												
11			Maximum depth explored approximately 10 feet due to cave-ins.									
12												
13												
14												

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 6 feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**  
 CBR = California Bearing Ratio  
 C = Consolidation  
 R = Resistivity  
 DS = Direct Shear  
 SS = Soluble Sulfates  
 B = Burnoff

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 22

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

# TEST PIT LOG

## NO.: TP-20

**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure 2  
**OPERATOR:** D. Judd  
**EQUIPMENT:** Track Mounted Mini-Excavator  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$  :**

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318  
**DATE:** 03/18/21  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$  :** 5.5 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS												
					Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests					
0																	
1	X		FILL, lean clay with gravel, slightly moist, brown, debris	X													
2																	
3																	
4	X		TOPSOIL, lean clay with sand, slightly moist, dark brown, organics, roots														
4	X		SILT with sand, medium stiff (estimated), slightly moist, brown	█	21	110	26	4	5	12	83						C
5		ML															
6																	
7	X		Silty GRAVEL with sand, very dense (estimated), wet, brown	X													
8		GM															
9	X		Lean CLAY with sand, stiff (estimated), wet, gray	█													
10		CL															
11																	
12			Maximum depth explored approximately 12 feet.														
13																	
14																	

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at 5½ feet below the existing ground surface.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- B = Burnoff

LOG OF TESTPIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 4/5/21

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318


















**FIGURE NO.:** 23

# LEGEND






**PROJECT:** Stonecreek Plats F and G  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes

**DATE:** 03/12/21  
**LOGGED BY:** S. Roberts



## UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

MAJOR SOIL DIVISIONS		USCS	SYMBOL	TYPICAL SOIL DESCRIPTIONS
<b>COARSE GRAINED SOILS</b>  (More than 50% retaining on No. 200 Sieve)	<b>GRAVELS</b>  (More than 50% of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 Sieve)	<b>CLEAN GRAVELS</b> (Less than 5% fines)	 GW	Well Graded Gravel, May Contain Sand, Very Little Fines
		<b>GRAVELS WITH FINES</b> (More than 12% fines)	 GP	Poorly Graded Gravel, May Contain Sand, Very Little Fines
		<b>CLEAN SANDS</b> (Less than 5% fines)	 GM	Silty Gravel, May Contain Sand
		<b>SANDS WITH FINES</b> (More than 12% fines)	 GC	Clayey Gravel, May Contain Sand
	<b>SANDS</b>  (50% or more of coarse fraction passes No. 4 Sieve)	<b>CLEAN SANDS</b> (Less than 5% fines)	 SW	Well Graded Sand, May Contain Gravel, Very Little Fines
		<b>SANDS WITH FINES</b> (More than 12% fines)	 SP	Poorly Graded Sand, May Contain Gravel, Very Little Fines
		<b>SANDS WITH FINES</b> (More than 12% fines)	 SM	Silty Sand, May Contain Gravel
		<b>SANDS WITH FINES</b> (More than 12% fines)	 SC	Clayey Sand, May Contain Gravel
<b>FINE GRAINED SOILS</b>  (More than 50% passing No. 200 Sieve)	<b>SILTS AND CLAYS</b>  (Liquid Limit less than 50)	 CL	Lean Clay, Inorganic, May Contain Gravel and/or Sand	
		 ML	Silt, Inorganic, May Contain Gravel and/or Sand	
		 OL	Organic Silt or Clay, May Contain Gravel and/or Sand	
	<b>SILTS AND CLAYS</b>  (Liquid Limit Greater than 50)	 CH	Fat Clay, Inorganic, May Contain Gravel and/or Sand	
		 MH	Elastic Silt, Inorganic, May Contain Gravel and/or Sand	
		 OH	Organic Clay or Silt, May Contain Gravel and/or Sand	
<b>HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS</b>		 PT	Peat, Primarily Organic Matter	

### SAMPLER DESCRIPTIONS

-  SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER  
(1 3/8 inch inside diameter)
-  MODIFIED CALIFORNIA SAMPLER  
(2 inch outside diameter)
-  SHELBY TUBE  
(3 inch outside diameter)
-  BLOCK SAMPLE
-  BAG/BULK SAMPLE

### WATER SYMBOLS

-  Water level encountered during field exploration
-  Water level encountered at completion of field exploration

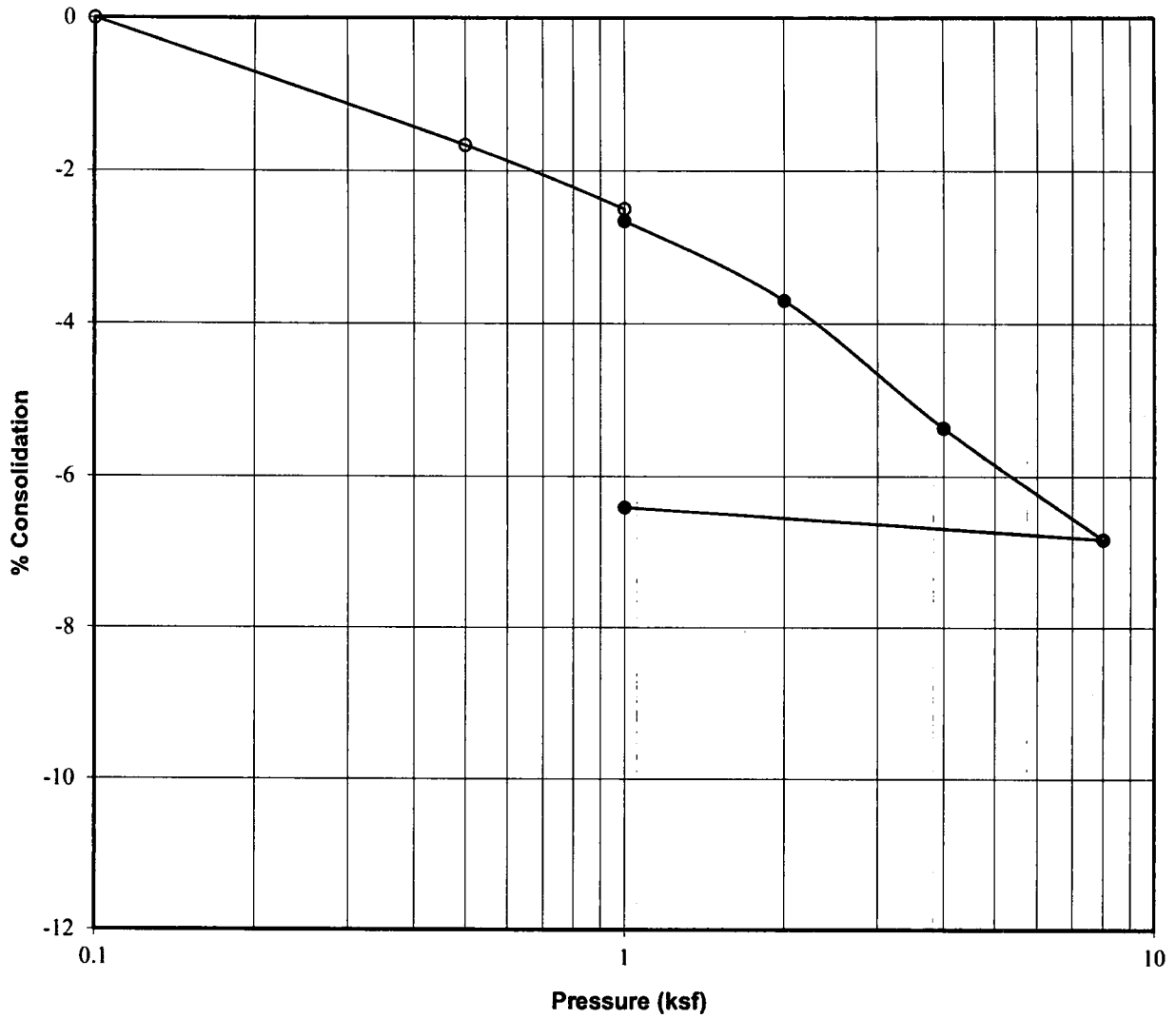
- NOTES:**
1. The logs are subject to the limitations, conclusions, and recommendations in this report.
  2. Results of tests conducted on samples recovered are reported on the logs and any applicable graphs.
  3. Strata lines on the logs represent approximate boundaries only. Actual transitions may be gradual.
  4. In general, USCS symbols shown on the logs are based on visual methods only: actual designations (based on laboratory tests) may vary.

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 24

# CONSOLIDATION - SWELL TEST



<b>Project:</b>	Stonecreek Plats F and G
<b>Location:</b>	TP-1
<b>Sample Depth, ft:</b>	6½
<b>Description:</b>	Block
<b>Soil Type:</b>	SILT with sand (ML)
<b>Natural Moisture, %:</b>	29
<b>Dry Density, pcf:</b>	99
<b>Liquid Limit:</b>	26
<b>Plasticity Index:</b>	NP
<b>Water Added at:</b>	1 ksf
<b>Percent Collapse:</b>	0.2

PROJECT NO.: 218318

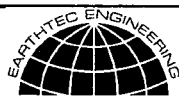
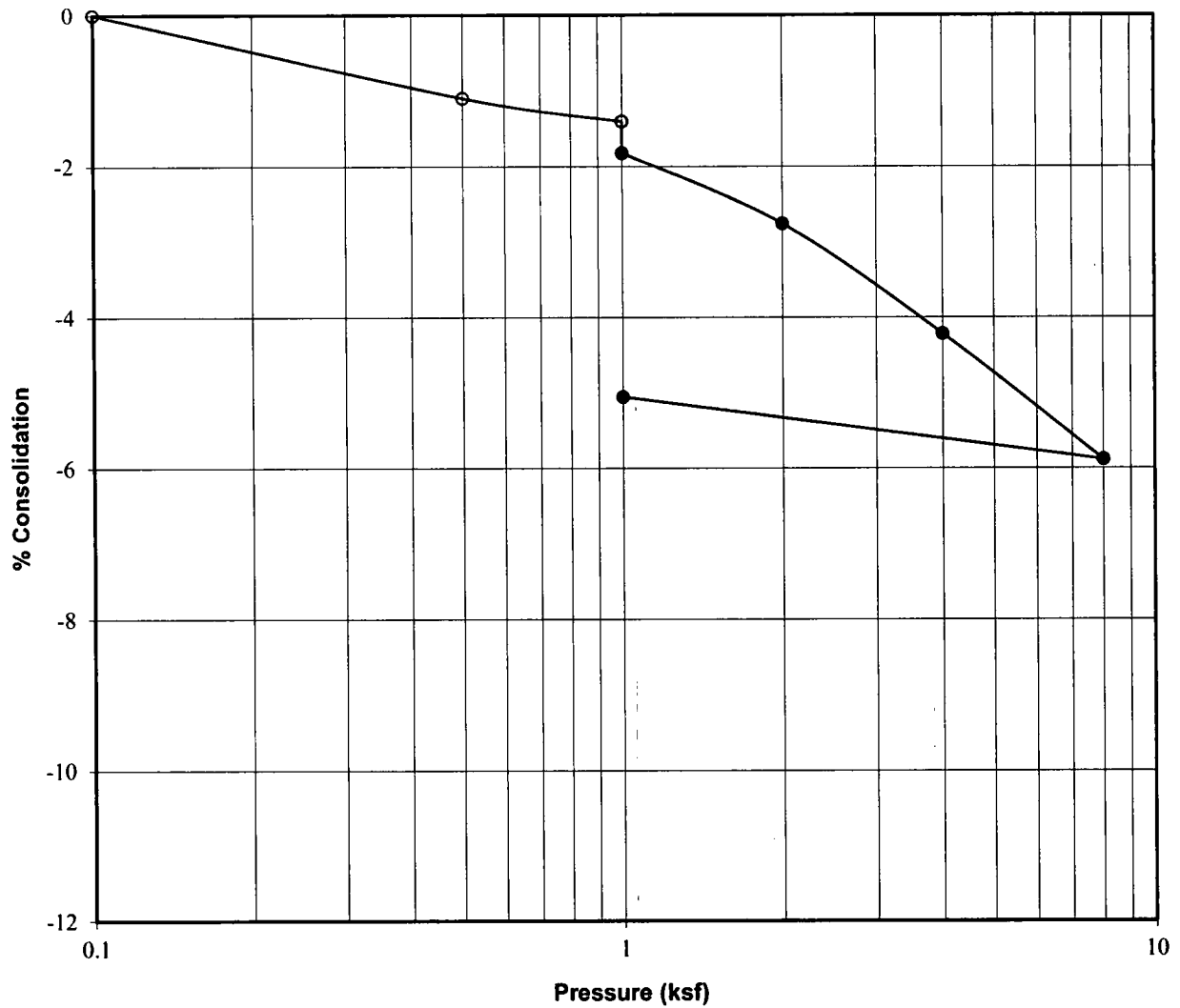


FIGURE NO.: 25

# CONSOLIDATION - SWELL TEST



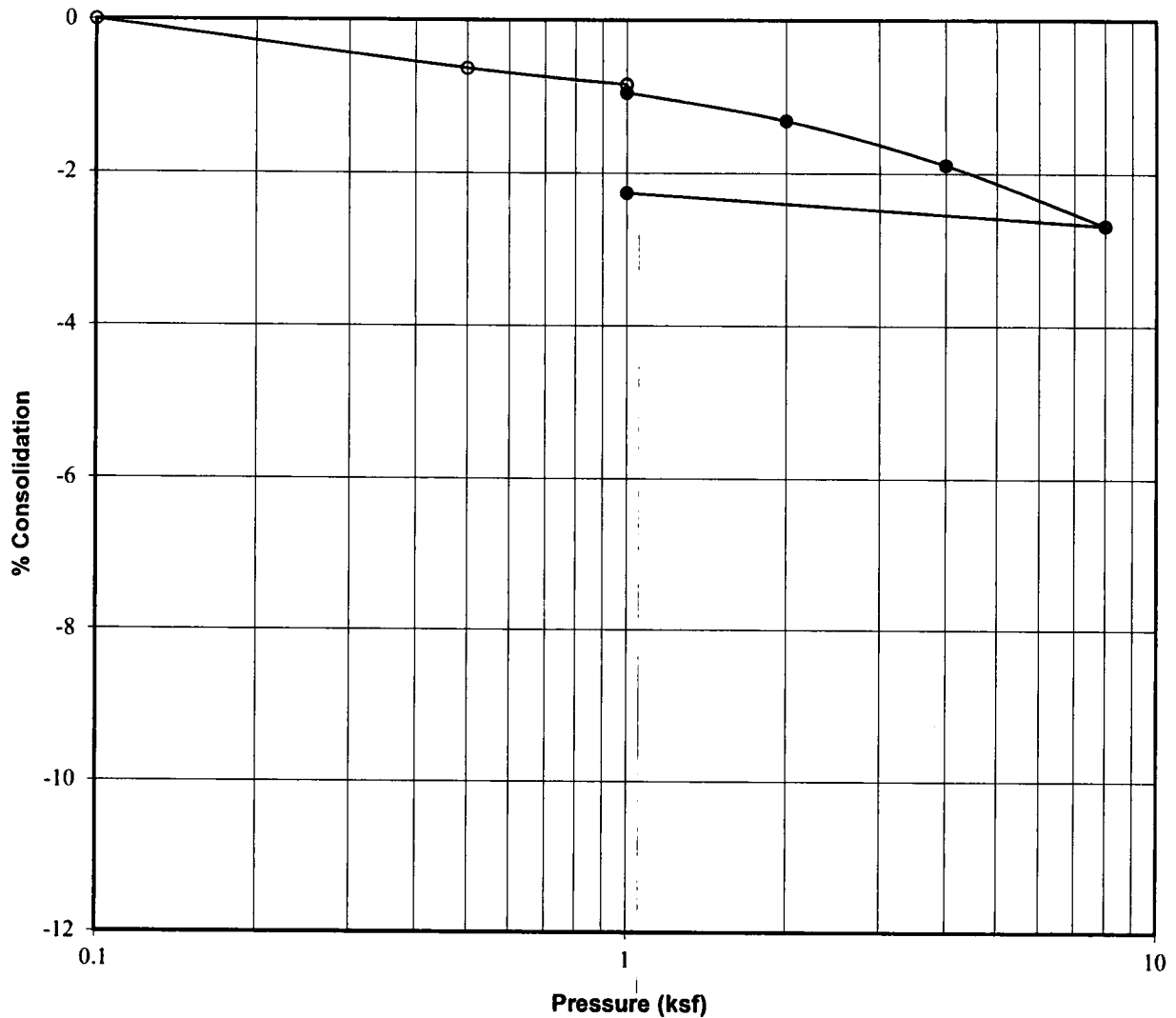
<b>Project:</b>	Stonecreek Plats F and G
<b>Location:</b>	TP-5
<b>Sample Depth, ft:</b>	4
<b>Description:</b>	Block
<b>Soil Type:</b>	Silty SAND (SM)
<b>Natural Moisture, %:</b>	28
<b>Dry Density, pcf:</b>	103
<b>Liquid Limit:</b>	21
<b>Plasticity Index:</b>	NP
<b>Water Added at:</b>	1 ksf
<b>Percent Collapse:</b>	0.4

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 26

# CONSOLIDATION - SWELL TEST



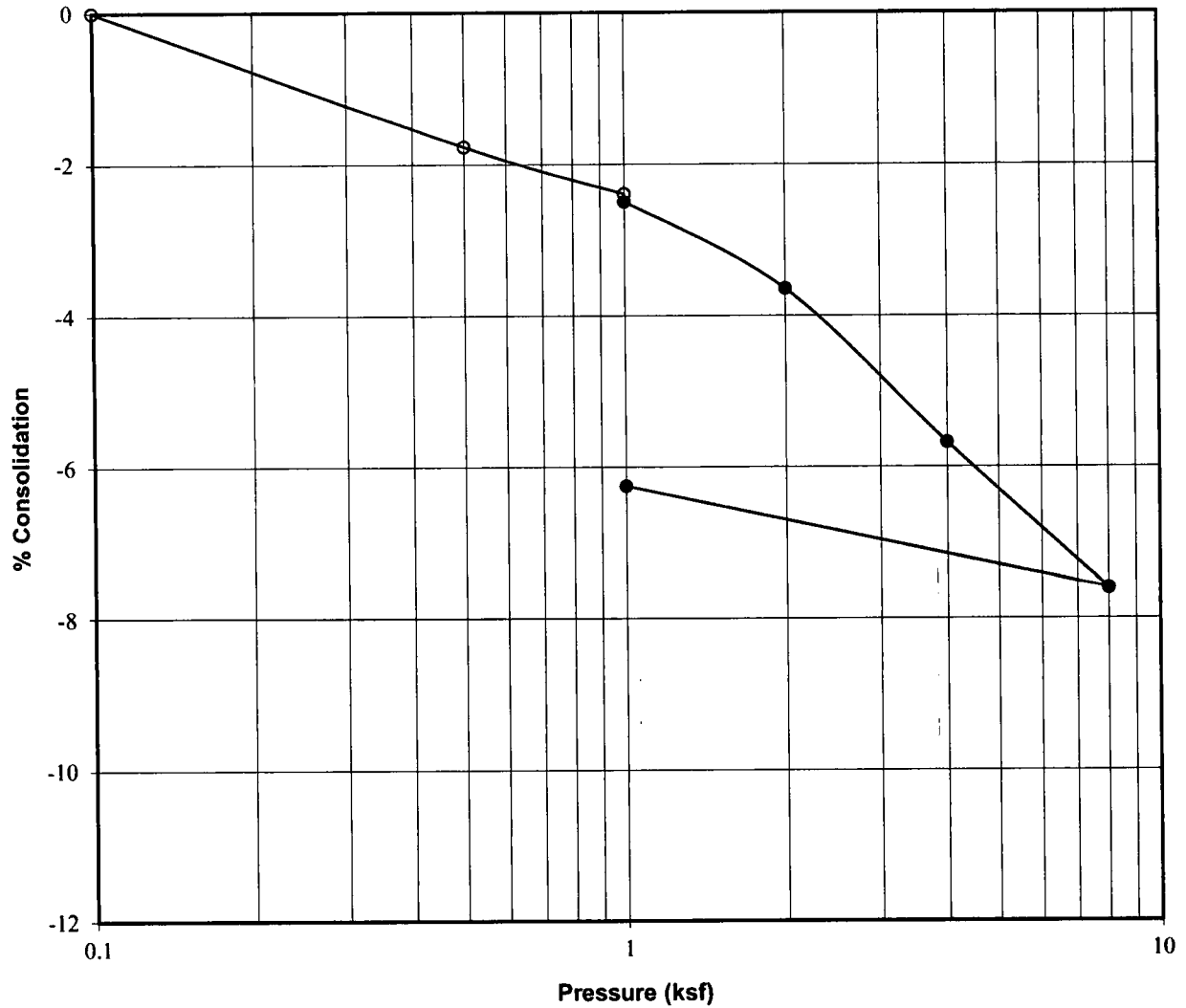
<b>Project:</b>	Stonecreek Plats F and G
<b>Location:</b>	TP-6
<b>Sample Depth, ft:</b>	4
<b>Description:</b>	Block
<b>Soil Type:</b>	Silty GRAVEL with sand (GM)
<b>Natural Moisture, %:</b>	16
<b>Dry Density, pcf:</b>	110
<b>Liquid Limit:</b>	28
<b>Plasticity Index:</b>	5
<b>Water Added at:</b>	1 ksf
<b>Percent Collapse:</b>	0.1

PROJECT NO.: 218318



FIGURE NO.: 27

# CONSOLIDATION - SWELL TEST



<b>Project:</b>	Stonecreek Plats F and G
<b>Location:</b>	TP-7
<b>Sample Depth, ft:</b>	8½
<b>Description:</b>	Block
<b>Soil Type:</b>	Sandy SILT (ML)
<b>Natural Moisture, %:</b>	31
<b>Dry Density, pcf:</b>	97
<b>Liquid Limit:</b>	23
<b>Plasticity Index:</b>	NP
<b>Water Added at:</b>	1 ksf
<b>Percent Collapse:</b>	0.1

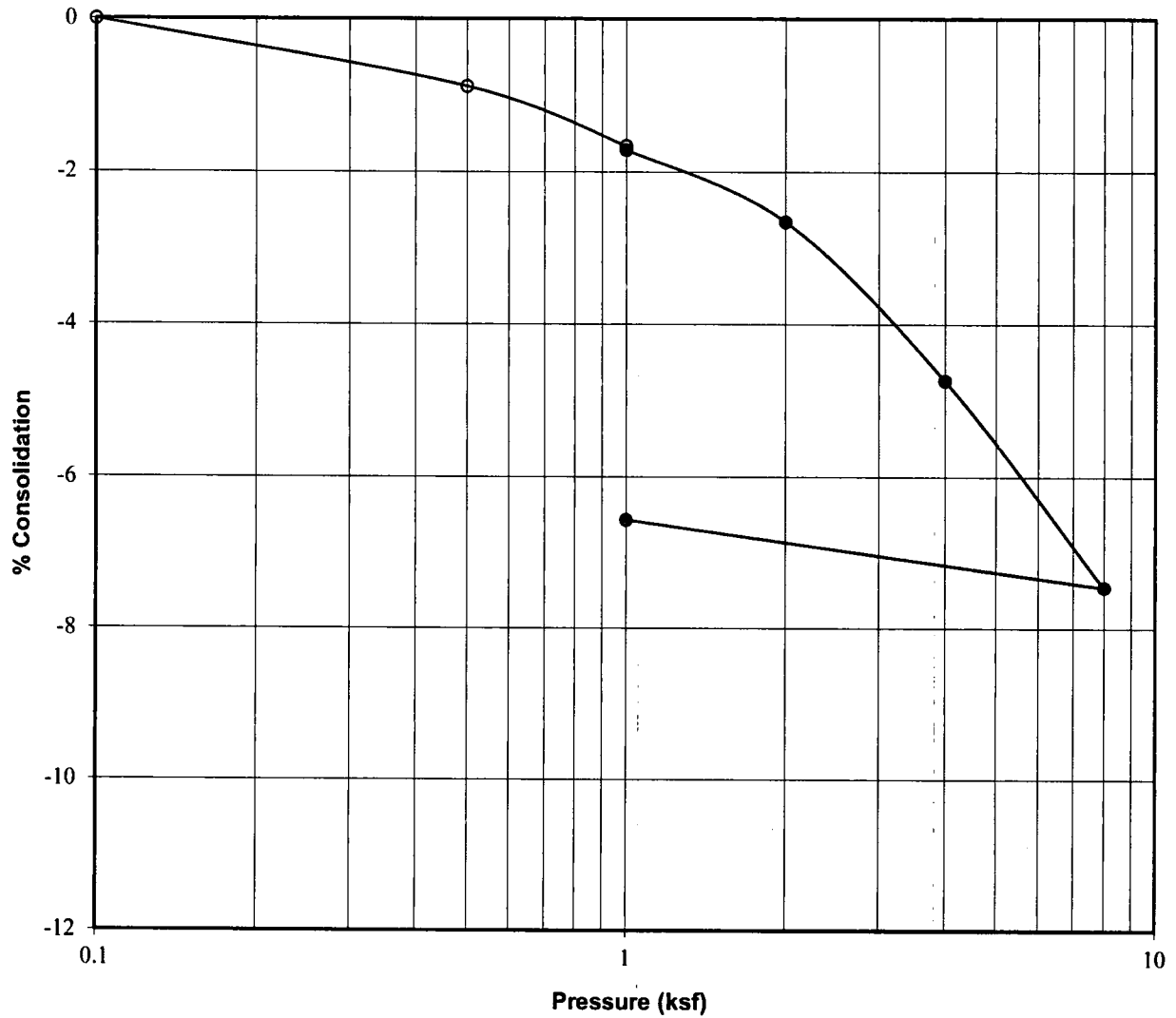
PROJECT NO.: 218318



FIGURE NO.: 28



## CONSOLIDATION - SWELL TEST



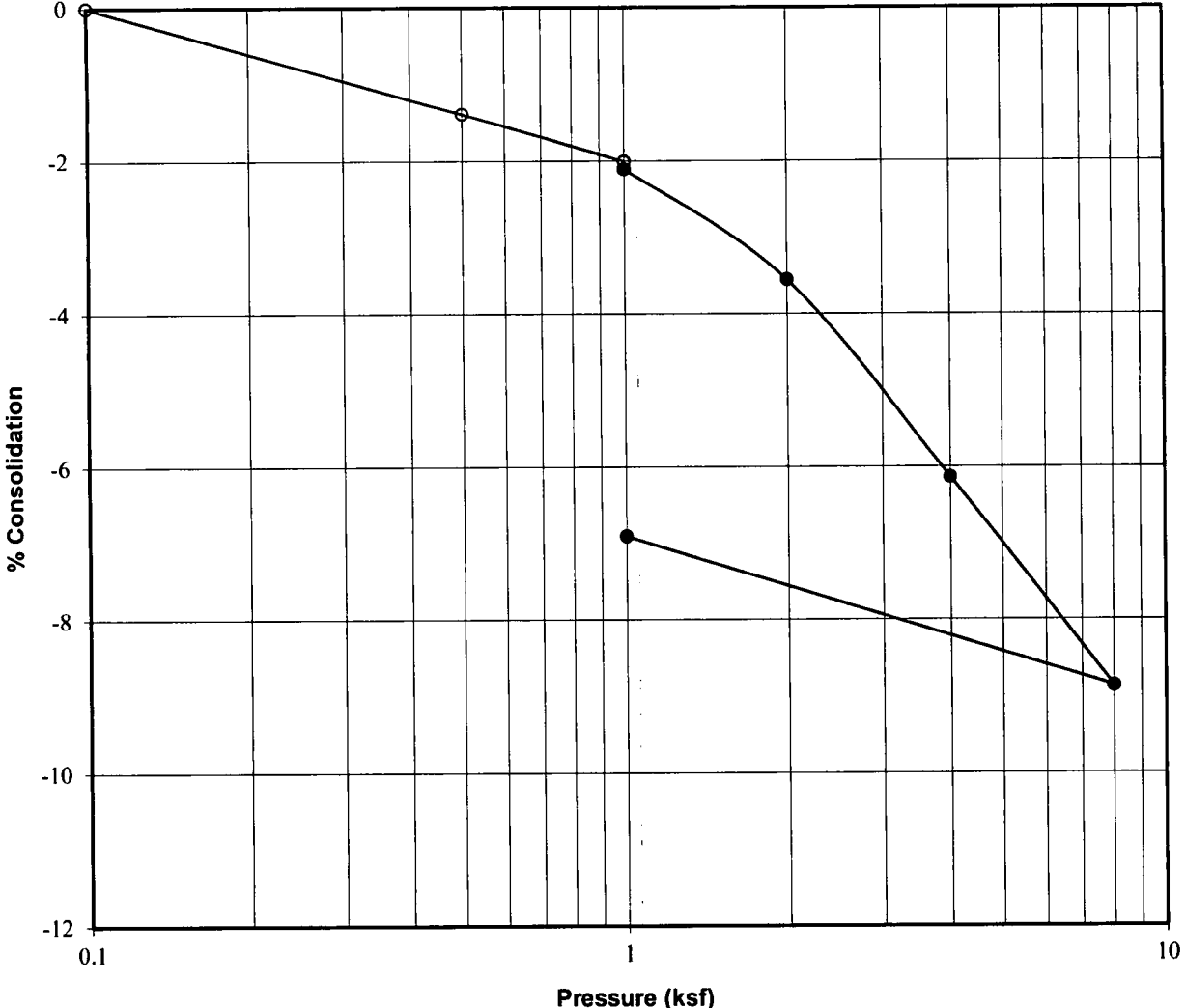
<b>Project:</b>	Stonecreek Plats F and G
<b>Location:</b>	TP-9
<b>Sample Depth, ft:</b>	3½
<b>Description:</b>	Block
<b>Soil Type:</b>	Sandy SILT (ML)
<b>Natural Moisture, %:</b>	32
<b>Dry Density, pcf:</b>	94
<b>Liquid Limit:</b>	24
<b>Plasticity Index:</b>	NP
<b>Water Added at:</b>	1 ksf
<b>Percent Collapse:</b>	0.1

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 29

# CONSOLIDATION - SWELL TEST



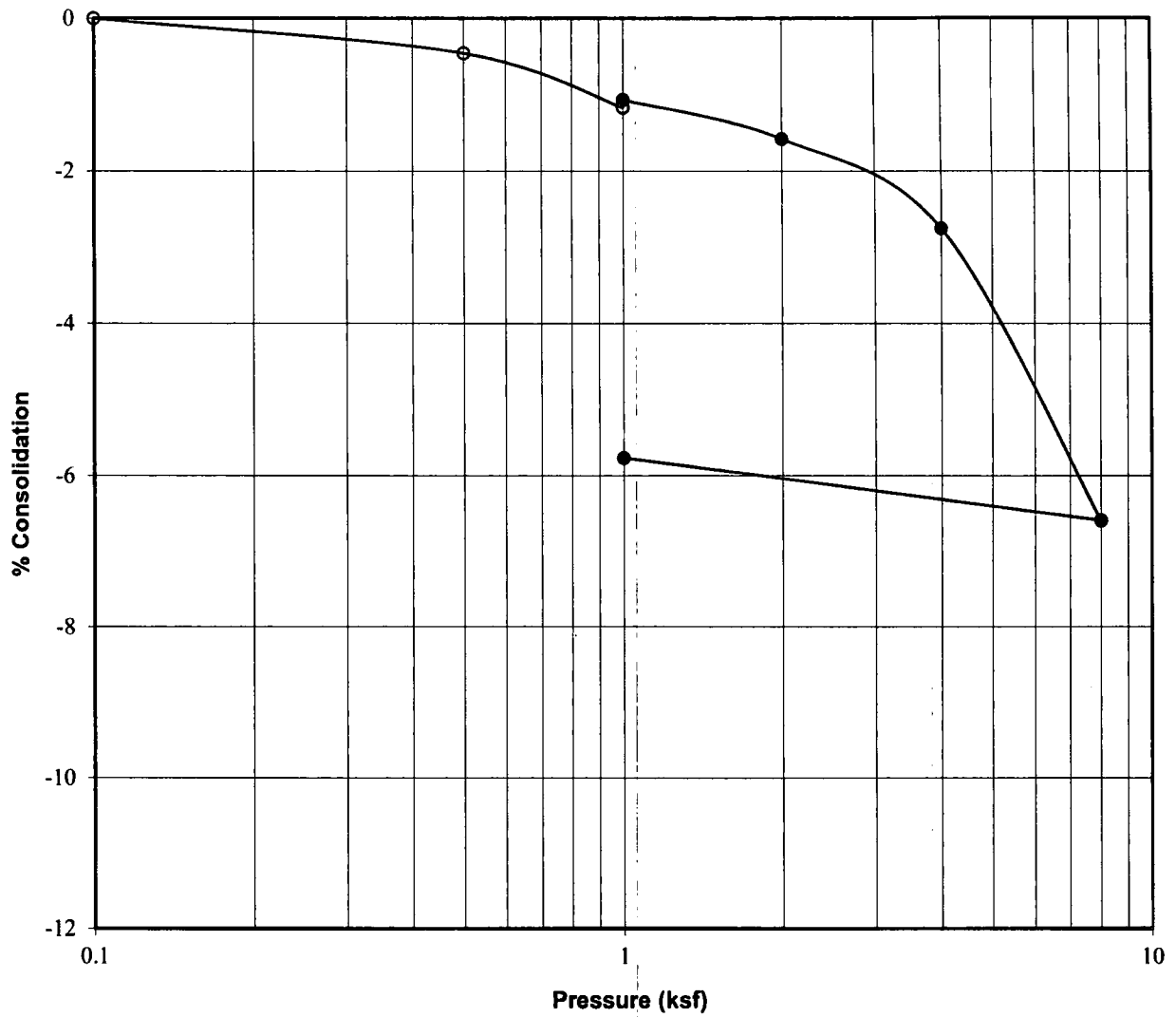
<b>Project:</b>	Stonecreek Plats F and G
<b>Location:</b>	TP-13
<b>Sample Depth, ft:</b>	4½
<b>Description:</b>	Block
<b>Soil Type:</b>	Lean CLAY with sand (CL)
<b>Natural Moisture, %:</b>	28
<b>Dry Density, pcf:</b>	94
<b>Liquid Limit:</b>	41
<b>Plasticity Index:</b>	17
<b>Water Added at:</b>	1 ksf
<b>Percent Collapse:</b>	0.1

PROJECT NO.: 218318



FIGURE NO.: 30

# CONSOLIDATION - SWELL TEST



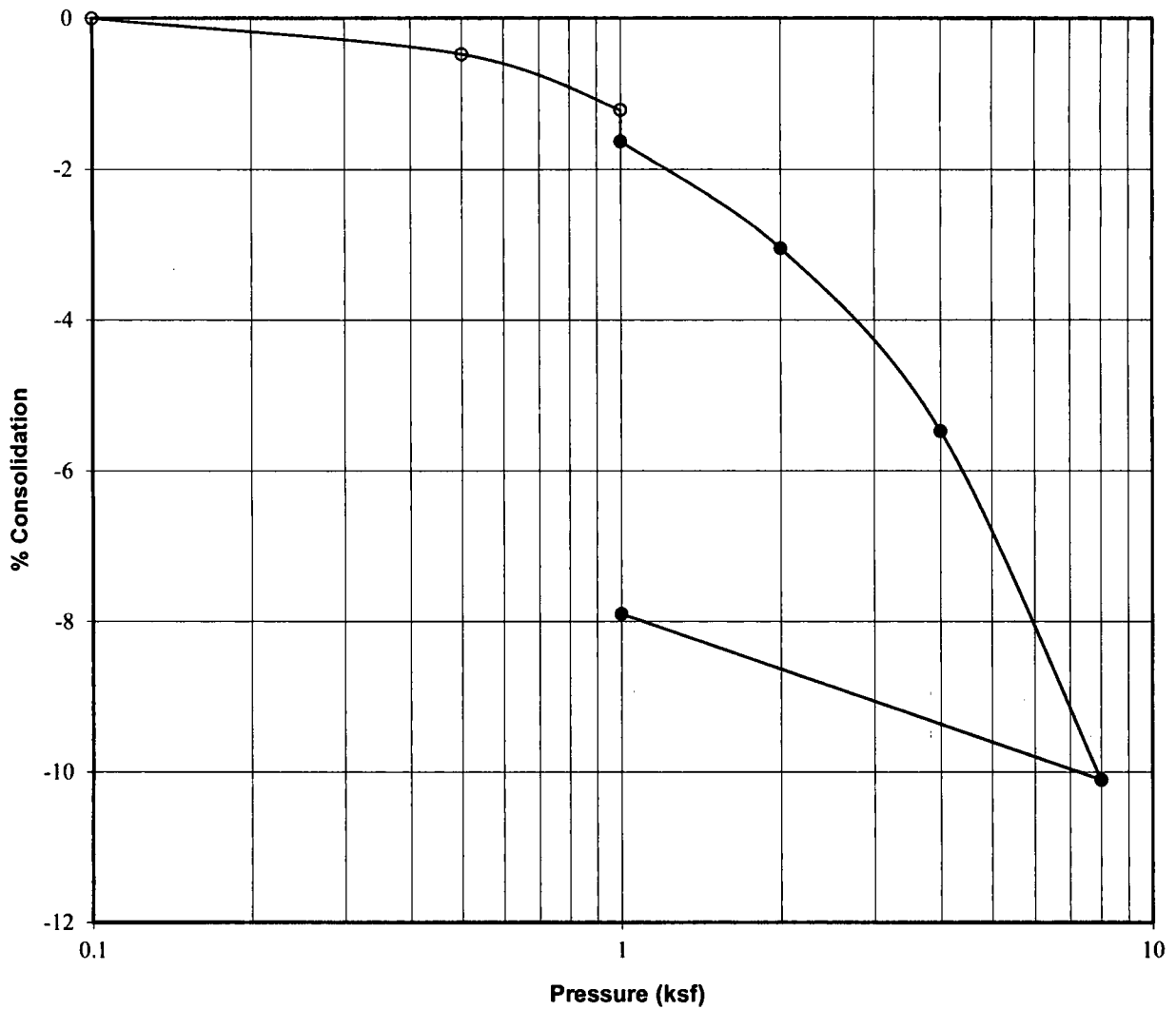
<b>Project:</b>	Stonecreek Plats F and G
<b>Location:</b>	TP-15
<b>Sample Depth, ft:</b>	5
<b>Description:</b>	Block
<b>Soil Type:</b>	Lean CLAY with sand (CL)
<b>Natural Moisture, %:</b>	21
<b>Dry Density, pcf:</b>	95
<b>Liquid Limit:</b>	31
<b>Plasticity Index:</b>	10
<b>Water Added at:</b>	1 ksf
<b>Percent Swell:</b>	0.1

PROJECT NO.: 218318



FIGURE NO.: 31

# CONSOLIDATION - SWELL TEST



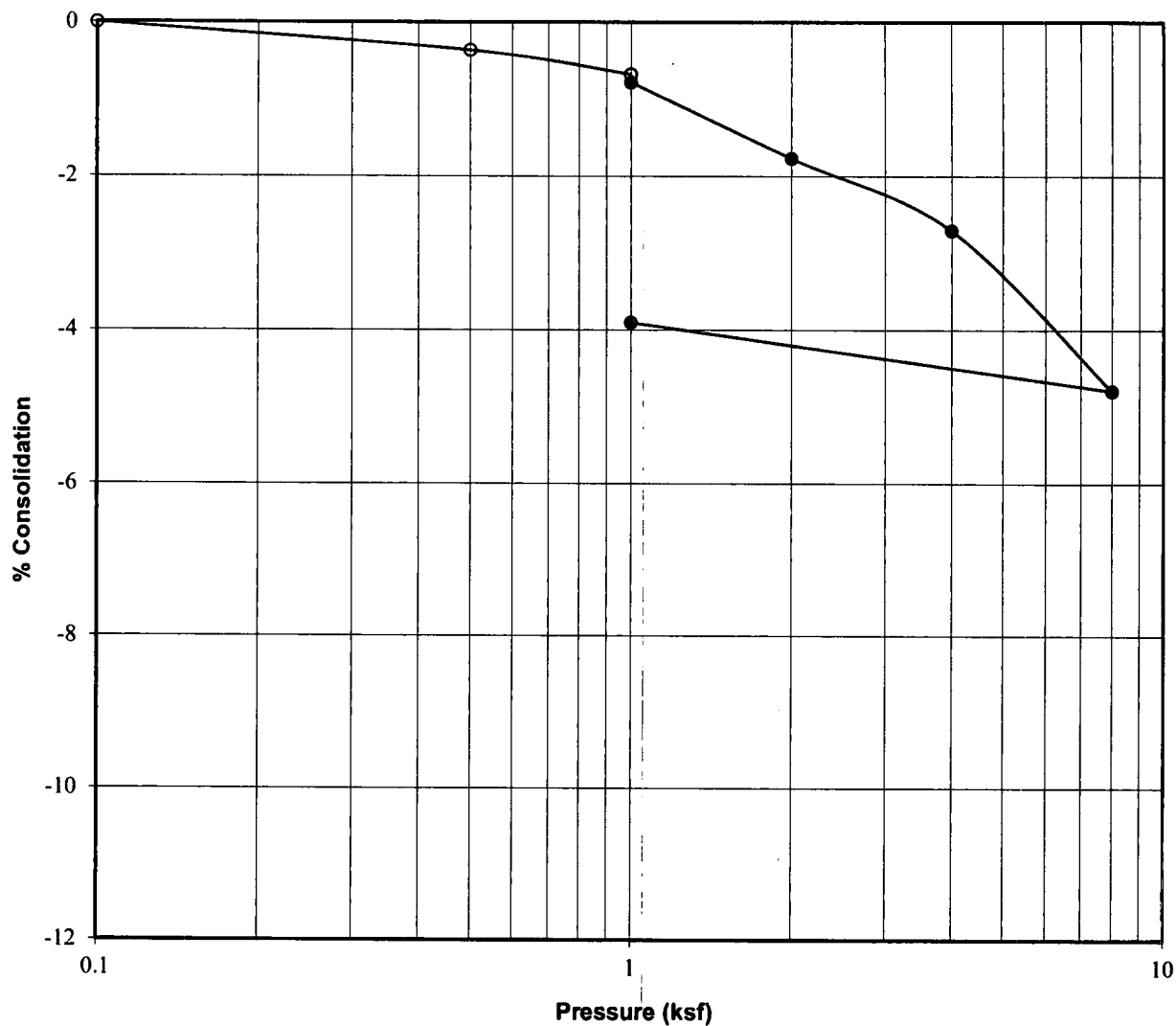
<b>Project:</b>	Stonecreek Plats F and G
<b>Location:</b>	TP-16
<b>Sample Depth, ft:</b>	5
<b>Description:</b>	Block
<b>Soil Type:</b>	Sandy SILT (ML)
<b>Natural Moisture, %:</b>	17
<b>Dry Density, pcf:</b>	102
<b>Liquid Limit:</b>	23
<b>Plasticity Index:</b>	NP
<b>Water Added at:</b>	1 ksf
<b>Percent Collapse:</b>	0.4

PROJECT NO.: 218318



FIGURE NO.: 32

## CONSOLIDATION - SWELL TEST



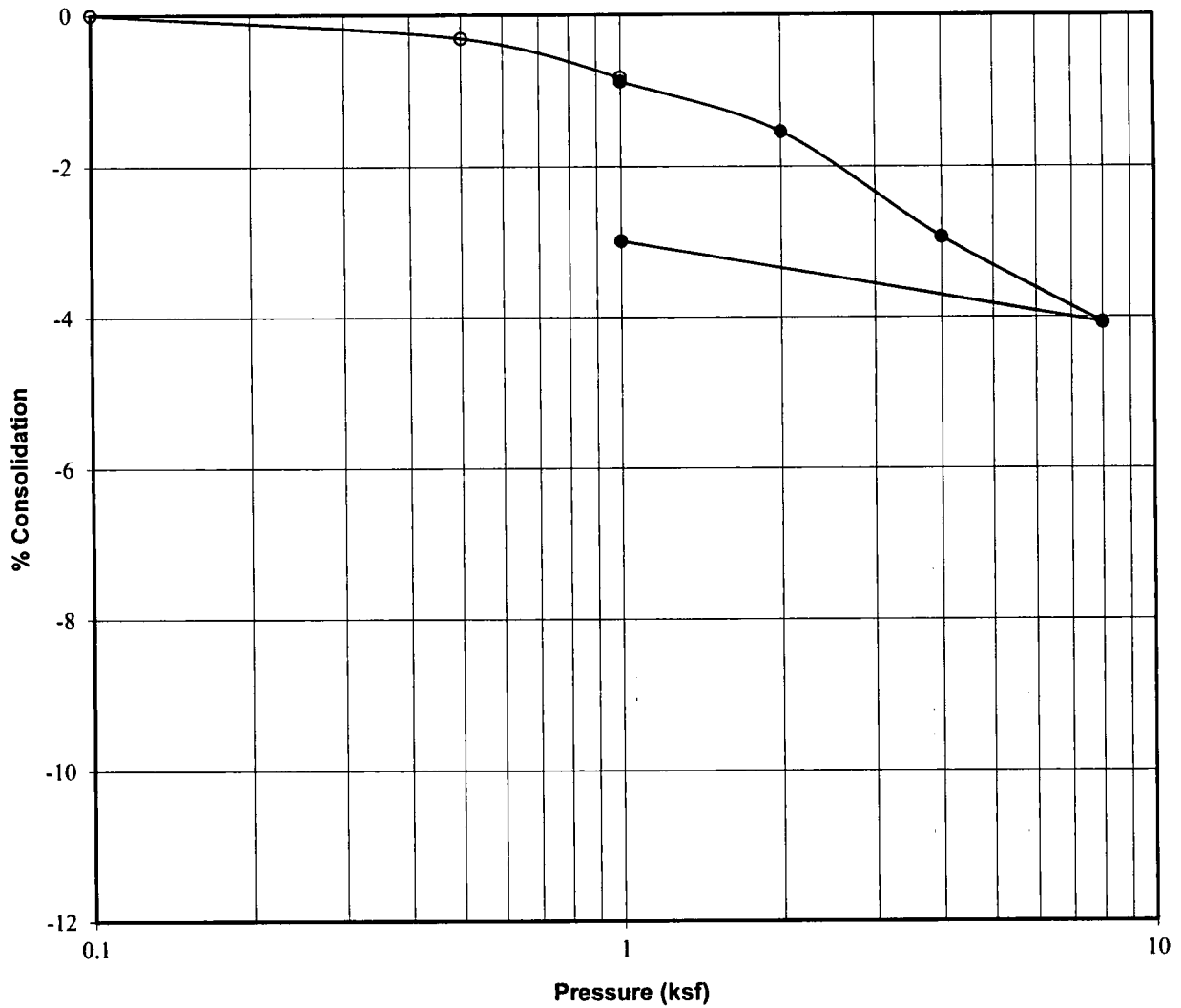
<b>Project:</b>	Stonecreek Plats F and G
<b>Location:</b>	TP-17
<b>Sample Depth, ft:</b>	4
<b>Description:</b>	Block
<b>Soil Type:</b>	Sandy SILT (ML)
<b>Natural Moisture, %:</b>	17
<b>Dry Density, pcf:</b>	105
<b>Liquid Limit:</b>	23
<b>Plasticity Index:</b>	NP
<b>Water Added at:</b>	1 ksf
<b>Percent Collapse:</b>	0.1

PROJECT NO.: 218318



FIGURE NO.: 33

## CONSOLIDATION - SWELL TEST



<b>Project:</b>	Stonecreek Plats F and G
<b>Location:</b>	TP-20
<b>Sample Depth, ft:</b>	4
<b>Description:</b>	Block
<b>Soil Type:</b>	SILT with sand (ML)
<b>Natural Moisture, %:</b>	21
<b>Dry Density, pcf:</b>	110
<b>Liquid Limit:</b>	26
<b>Plasticity Index:</b>	4
<b>Water Added at:</b>	1 ksf
<b>Percent Collapse:</b>	0.1

**PROJECT NO.:** 218318



**FIGURE NO.:** 34

## APPENDIX A



**Timpview Analytical Laboratories**

A Chemtech-Ford, Inc. Affiliate  
 1384 West 130 South Orem, UT 84058 (801) 229-2282



**Certificate of Analysis**

**Earth Tech, LLC (dba Earthtec)**  
**Jeremy Balleck**  
**1497 W 40 S**  
**Lindon, UT 84042**  
**DW System # :**

**Work Order #: 21C0826**  
**PO# / Project Name: 218318**  
**Receipt: 3/15/21 14:38**  
**Batch Temp °C: 25.7**  
**Date Reported: 3/22/2021**

**Sample Name: 218318 TP-3 @ 2'**

**Collected: 3/12/21 10:15**

**Matrix: Solid**

**Collected By: Sterling Roberts**

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Lab ID #</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Analysis</u>		<u>Units</u>	<u>MRL</u>	<u>Flags</u>
			<u>Date / Time</u>	<u>Result</u>			
Sulfate, Soluble (IC)	21C0826-01	EPA 300.0	3/19/21	112	mg/kg dry	12	
Total Solids	21C0826-01	SM 2540G	3/16/21	80.7	%	0.1	

**Comment:**

**Reviewed by:**

*Joyce Applegate*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Joyce Applegate, Project Manager

Analyses presented in this report were performed in accordance with the National Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program by a Chemtech-Ford affiliate company, except where otherwise noted.



# OSHDP



Latitude, Longitude: 40.359411, -111.807302

N 6500 W St

S 290 W

W 840 S



240 W

120 W

100 W

Google

Map data ©2021

**Date** : 3/16/2021, 8:17:26 PM  
**Design Code Reference Document** : ASCE7-16  
**Risk Category** : II  
**Site Class** : D - Default (See Section 11.4.3)

Type	Value	Description
S <sub>S</sub>	1.253	MCE <sub>R</sub> ground motion. (for 0.2 second period)
S <sub>1</sub>	0.453	MCE <sub>R</sub> ground motion. (for 1.0s period)
S <sub>MS</sub>	1.503	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S <sub>M1</sub>	null -See Section 11.4.8	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S <sub>DS</sub>	1.002	Numeric seismic design value at 0.2 second SA
S <sub>D1</sub>	null -See Section 11.4.8	Numeric seismic design value at 1.0 second SA

Type	Value	Description
SDC	null -See Section 11.4.8	Seismic design category
F <sub>a</sub>	1.2	Site amplification factor at 0.2 second
F <sub>v</sub>	null -See Section 11.4.8	Site amplification factor at 1.0 second
PGA	0.562	MCE <sub>G</sub> peak ground acceleration
F <sub>PGA</sub>	1.2	Site amplification factor at PGA
PGA <sub>M</sub>	0.675	Site modified peak ground acceleration
T <sub>L</sub>	8	Long-period transition period in seconds
SsRT	1.253	Probabilistic risk-targeted ground motion. (0.2 second)
SsUH	1.433	Factored uniform-hazard (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years) spectral acceleration
SsD	3.074	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (0.2 second)
S1RT	0.453	Probabilistic risk-targeted ground motion. (1.0 second)
S1UH	0.51	Factored uniform-hazard (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years) spectral acceleration.
S1D	1.203	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (1.0 second)
PGA <sub>d</sub>	1.194	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (Peak Ground Acceleration)
C <sub>RS</sub>	0.874	Mapped value of the risk coefficient at short periods
C <sub>R1</sub>	0.888	Mapped value of the risk coefficient at a period of 1 s

## DISCLAIMER

While the information presented on this website is believed to be correct, SEAOC / OSHPD and its sponsors and contributors assume no responsibility or liability for its accuracy. The material presented in this web application should not be used or relied upon for any specific application without competent examination and verification of its accuracy, suitability and applicability by engineers or other licensed professionals. SEAOC / OSHPD do not intend that the use of this information replace the sound judgment of such competent professionals, having experience and knowledge in the field of practice, nor to substitute for the standard of care required of such professionals in interpreting and applying the results of the seismic data provided by this website. Users of the information from this website assume all liability arising from such use. Use of the output of this website does not imply approval by the governing building code bodies responsible for building code approval and interpretation for the building site described by latitude/longitude location in the search results of this website.


# FLEXIBLE PAVEMENT CALCULATIONS

Project:	Stonecreek Plats F and G	Date:	4/5/2021
Location:	Approximately 900 South Storrs Avenue	By:	TM
Traffic Data Provided for Year Beginning: 2014		Functional Class (FC):	19
Traffic Data Provided for Year Ending:		Total Number of Lanes:	2
2014 Average Daily Traffic Volume: 500		Number Directions:	4
Average Daily Traffic Volume:		UDOT Project Number:	N/A
Entered Annual Traffic Growth Rate (%): 2		Pavement Type:	Flexible
Estimated Annual Traffic Growth Rate:		Lane Factor, F =	1.00
Projected/Proposed Construction Year: 2014		Design Period (years) =	20
Projected Final Design Year: 2,034		2014 Average Daily Traffic Volume:	500

CAT.	AXLE CLASS	VEHICLE TYPE	PERCENT OF ADT	CONSTR. YEAR ADT	GROWTH FACTOR	TOTAL TRAFFIC VOLUME	FC = 19 ESAL + MIDPT TRUCK FACTOR	DESIGN ESAL
I	1 - 2	Motorcycles & Cars	66.8	334	24.30	2,962,092	0.0002	148
		Other 2-axle, 4-tire vehicles	33	165	24.30	1,463,309	0.0300	10,975
II	4	Buses	0	0	24.30	0	0.8800	0
III	5 - 7	Single-Unit Trucks	0.1	1	24.30	8,869	0.2912	646
IV	8 - 10	Single-Trailer Combinations	0.1	1	24.30	8,869	2.9028	6,436
V	11 - 13	Multi-Trailer Combinations	0	0	24.30	0	3.6584	0
<b>TOTALS:</b>			100	501		4,443,139		18,205
							<b>DESIGN LANE ESAL/DAY:</b>	<b>2.5</b>

	Subgrade	Granular Borrow	Base Course
Subgrade CBR value =	3	10	70
W18 =	18,205	18,205	18,205
R =	90	90	90
Zr =	-1.282	-1.282	-1.282
Mr =	4,500	15,000	27,000
So =	0.45	0.45	0.45
Initial psi, Po =	4.2	4.2	4.2
Final psi, Pt =	2.5	2.5	2.5
Drainage Coefficient =	1.00	1.00	1.00
Structural Number :	<b>2.17</b>	<b>1.33</b>	<b>1.01</b>

	Thickness, inches	Structural Coeff.	Drainage Coeff.	Structural Number	Design Thick. inches	Cumul. Struct. Number
Plant Mix Seal Coat	0.00	0.3		0.00	0	0.00
Asphalt Concrete Pavement	2.52	0.4		1.01	3	1.20
Untreated Base Course	3.19	0.1	1.0	0.32	10	2.20
Granular Borrow	<u>10.60</u>	0.08	1.0	<u>0.85</u>	<u>0</u>	2.20
Total Thickness	16.31			2.17	13	(SN>2.17, OK)

<b>PROJECT NO.:</b> 218318		
----------------------------	---	--















Settlement--Footings

SETTLEMENT OF FOOTINGS								
Project:	Stonecreek F and G		TP-17					
B:	2 feet (width or diameter)		b =		1 ft (1/2 width/dia)			
L:	25 feet (length)		l =		12.5 ft (1/2 length)			
foot. depth:	2.5 feet				Spread Load,k:	20		
unit weight:	122.85 pcf (above footing depth)				Strip Load,k:	3		
allowable q:	1500 psf							
footing type:	1 (1=strip,2&3=square/rect.,4=circular)							
	4 (4 for center, 1 for corner of square/rect.)							
water depth:	5.5 feet							
-----								
DEFINE SOIL PROFILE:			preconsol	Density	Collapse	Below ftg.	Avg.	
Soil type	C <sub>c</sub> '	C <sub>r</sub> '	press.,σ <sub>c</sub> '(psf)	OCR	(pcf)	(%)	depth (ft)	OCR
Fill	0.001	0.000125			135		0.0	1.00
ML	0.069	0.01	2000		122.85	0.1	4.0	4.23
GM	0.026	0.005	2000		127.6	0.1	8.0	2.28
CL	0.067	0.015	1600		127.07	0.1	22.5	1.08
STRIP FOOTINGS...								
Soil Type	Below ftg. depth (ft)	Influence	Increased Stress (psf)	avg. ovrbn. press.(psf)	Incremnt. Sett. (in.)	Collapse Sett. (in.)	Total Sett. (in.)	
Fill	0	0.000	0.0	307.1	0.000	0.000	0.00	
ML	1	0.818	1227.5	430.0	0.070	0.012	0.08	
ML	2	0.550	824.7	552.8	0.048	0.012	0.14	
ML	3	0.396	593.7	675.7	0.033	0.012	0.19	
ML	4	0.306	458.6	736.1	0.025	0.012	0.22	<---2B
GM	5	0.248	372.1	801.3	0.010	0.012	0.25	<---2B
GM	6	0.208	312.6	866.5	0.008	0.012	0.27	
GM	7	0.179	269.2	931.7	0.007	0.012	0.28	
GM	8	0.158	236.3	996.9	0.006	0.012	0.30	
CL	9	0.140	210.5	1061.6	0.014	0.012	0.33	
CL	10	0.126	189.7	1126.3	0.012	0.012	0.35	
CL	11	0.115	172.7	1190.9	0.011	0.012	0.38	
CL	12	0.106	158.4	1255.6	0.009	0.012	0.40	
CL	13	0.098	146.3	1320.3	0.008	0.012	0.42	
CL	14	0.091	136.0	1384.9	0.007	0.012	0.44	
CL	15	0.085	126.9	1449.6	0.007	0.012	0.45	
CL	16	0.079	119.1	1514.3	0.026	0.012	0.49	
CL	17	0.075	112.1	1579.0	0.024	0.012	0.53	
CL	18	0.071	105.9	1643.6	0.022	0.012	0.56	
CL	19	0.067	100.3	1708.3	0.020	0.012	0.59	
CL	20	0.064	95.3	1773.0	0.018	0.012	0.62	
CL	21	0.061	90.8	1837.6	0.017	0.012	0.65	
CL	22	0.058	86.7	1902.3	0.016	0.012	0.68	
CL	22.5	0.057	84.8	1934.6	0.007	0.006	0.69	









































Project: Stonecreek Plats F and G  
 Job No. 218318

4/5/2021

**Bearing Capacity after Meyerhoff<sup>1</sup>**

$$\text{Allowable Bearing Pressure, } q_{all} = (cN_c s_c d_c + \gamma DN_q s_q d_q + 0.5\gamma BN_\gamma s_\gamma d_\gamma r_\gamma) / (F.S.) \leq q_i$$

Friction Angle, $\phi$ =	28	degrees	$N_q = 14.7 = e^{(\pi \tan \phi)} \tan^2(45 + \phi/2)$
Cohesion, $c$ =	0	psf	$N_c = 25.8 = (N_q - 1) \cot \phi$
Effective Unit Weight, $\gamma$ =	120	pcf = 18.9 kN/m <sup>2</sup>	$N_\gamma = 11.2 = (N_q - 1) \tan(1.4\phi)$
Longest Wall Footing Length, $L$ =	25	ft = 7.6 m	$K_p = 2.8 = \tan^2(45 + \phi/2)$
Bearing Pressure Limit, $q_i$ =	2	ksf = 0.1 mPa	
F.S. =	3.0		

shaded areas indicate input values

**SUMMARY TABLES**

Allowable Wall Footing Bearing Capacity,  $q_{all}$  - ksf

Footing Depth, D - ft	Structural Fill Depth, D <sub>f</sub> - ft	Width - ft									
		1.50	1.67	1.83	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00
2.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
4.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
2.50	1.50	4.24	4.02	3.86	3.71	3.39	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.76
4.00	1.50	4.24	4.02	3.86	3.71	3.39	3.18	3.03	2.92	2.83	2.76

Allowable Square Column Footing Bearing Capacity,  $q_{all}$  - ksf

Footing Depth, D - ft	Structural Fill Depth, D <sub>f</sub> - ft	Width - ft									
		2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00
1.00	0.00	1.56	1.70	1.84	1.97	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
2.50	0.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
1.00	1.50	4.00	3.82	3.75	3.73	3.56	3.38	3.24	3.13	3.03	2.95
2.50	1.50	5.12	4.50	4.08	3.78	3.56	3.38	3.24	3.13	3.03	2.95

<sup>1</sup>Bowles, Joseph E.; *Foundation Analyses and Design*; McGraw-Hill; 1988; pgs: 187-196  
 using Bowles bearing capacity reduction method ( $r_r = 1 - 0.25 \log(B/6)$ ,  $B \geq 6$  ft.).

**Wall (Strip) Footing**

Width, B =	1.50	1.67	1.83	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00
$s_c =$	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.09	1.10	1.11
$s_n = s_c =$	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.04	1.04	1.05	1.06
Depth, D =	2.5									
$d_c =$	1.55	1.50	1.45	1.42	1.33	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.18	1.17
$d_n = d_c =$	1.28	1.25	1.23	1.21	1.17	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.08
$r_r =$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
$q_{ult} =$	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.9
$q_{all} =$	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0
Depth, D =	4									
$d_c =$	1.89	1.80	1.73	1.67	1.53	1.44	1.38	1.33	1.30	1.27
$d_n = d_c =$	1.44	1.40	1.36	1.33	1.27	1.22	1.19	1.17	1.15	1.13
$r_r =$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
$q_{ult} =$	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.9	12.2	12.5
$q_{all} =$	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.2

**Square Column Footing**

Width, B =	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50	5.00	5.50	6.00	6.50	7.00
Depth, D =	1.00									
$d_c =$	1.13	1.11	1.10	1.08	1.07	1.07	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.05
$d_n = d_c =$	1.07	1.06	1.05	1.04	1.04	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.03	1.02
$r_r =$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.98
$q_{ult} =$	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.6	8.0	8.4
$q_{all} =$	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.8
Depth, D =	2.5									
$d_c =$	1.33	1.28	1.24	1.21	1.18	1.17	1.15	1.14	1.13	1.12
$d_n = d_c =$	1.17	1.14	1.12	1.10	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.06	1.06
$r_r =$	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.99	0.98
$q_{ult} =$	9.1	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.5	11.9	12.2
$q_{all} =$	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1

# BORING LOG

NO.: B-1

**PROJECT:** American Fork Property  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure No. 2  
**OPERATOR:** Great Basin  
**EQUIPMENT:** Truck Mounted Drill Rig  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$ :** 7 ft.

**PROJECT NO.:** 169273  
**DATE:** 12/20/16  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** C. Allred

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$ :** 7 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS													
					Blows per foot	Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests					
0			TOPSOIL, silty clay with sand, moist, dark brown, roots present.															
3		GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, medium dense (estimated), moist, brown.	X														
6		SC	Clayey SAND with gravel, very loose, moist to wet, gray.	▲	3	24		31	10	23	41	36						
9		GM	Silty GRAVEL with sand, dense, wet, gray to brown.	▲	36													
12																		
15		SM	Silty SAND with gravel, very loose to medium dense, wet, gray.	▲	3			44	14									
18																		

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at approximately 7 feet.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity/Nitrates/PH
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- UC = Unconfined Compressive Strength

**PROJECT NO.:** 169273



**FIGURE NO.:** 3a

LOG OF TESTHOLE TEST PIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 1/12/17

# BORING LOG

NO.: B-1

**PROJECT:** American Fork Property  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure No. 2  
**OPERATOR:** Great Basin  
**EQUIPMENT:** Truck Mounted Drill Rig  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$ :** 7 ft.

**PROJECT NO.:** 169273  
**DATE:** 12/20/16  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** C. Allred

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$ :** 7 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS							Other Tests		
					Blows per foot	Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)		Fines (%)	
21	SM		Silty SAND with gravel, very loose to medium dense, wet, gray.	11	21									
24														
27														
30	CL		Lean CLAY, medium stiff, wet, gray.	6										
33														
36	SC		Clayey SAND, medium dense, wet, gray.	21										
39														

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at approximately 7 feet.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity/Nitrates/PH
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- UC = Unconfined Compressive Strength

LOG OF TESTHOLE TEST PIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 1/12/17

**PROJECT NO.:** 169273



**FIGURE NO.:** 3b

# BORING LOG

NO.: B-1

**PROJECT:** American Fork Property  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure No. 2  
**OPERATOR:** Great Basin  
**EQUIPMENT:** Truck Mounted Drill Rig  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$ :** 7 ft.

**PROJECT NO.:** 169273  
**DATE:** 12/20/16  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** C. Allred

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$ :** 7 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS									
					Blows per foot	Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests	
42		CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff to stiff, wet, gray.	10	33		39	18	0	23	77			
45														
48														
51							8							
54														
57							6							
60														

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at approximately 7 feet.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity/Nitrates/PH
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- UC = Unconfined Compressive Strength

LOG OF TESTHOLE TEST PIT LOGS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 1/12/17

**PROJECT NO.:** 169273



**FIGURE NO.:** 3c



# BORING LOG

NO.: B-1

**PROJECT:** American Fork Property  
**CLIENT:** Woodside Homes  
**LOCATION:** See Figure No. 2  
**OPERATOR:** Great Basin  
**EQUIPMENT:** Truck Mounted Drill Rig  
**DEPTH TO WATER; INITIAL  $\nabla$ :** 7 ft.

**PROJECT NO.:** 169273  
**DATE:** 12/20/16  
**ELEVATION:** Not Measured  
**LOGGED BY:** C. Allred

**AT COMPLETION  $\nabla$ :** 7 ft.

Depth (Ft.)	Graphic Log	USCS	Description	Samples	TEST RESULTS								
					Blows per foot	Water Cont. (%)	Dry Dens. (pcf)	LL	PI	Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	Other Tests
60	[Hatched]	CL	Lean CLAY with sand, medium stiff to stiff, wet, gray.	4									
63													
66													
69													
72			Maximum depth explored approximately 71½ feet.										
75													
78													

**Notes:** Groundwater encountered at approximately 7 feet.

**Tests Key**

- CBR = California Bearing Ratio
- C = Consolidation
- R = Resistivity/Nitrates/PH
- DS = Direct Shear
- SS = Soluble Sulfates
- UC = Unconfined Compressive Strength

LOG OF TESTHOLE TEST PIT LOSS.GPJ EARTHTEC.GDT 1/12/17

**PROJECT NO.:** 169273



**FIGURE NO.:** 3d



