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WASTEWATER REPORT
LATIGO TRAILS FILINGS 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
SOUTHWEST OF EASTONVILLE ROAD
AND LATIGO BOULEVARD
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared For:

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Project No. CS19409-115

October 7, 2021

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SCOPE

This report presents the results of our evaluation of proposed onsite wastewater treatment systems (OWTS) for Latigo Trails Filings 9 and 10 located west of Eastonville Road and south of Latigo Boulevard in El Paso County, Colorado. Filing 9 is located in the western portion of Section 16 and Filing 10 is located in the southwest portion of Section 17, Township 12 South, Range 64 West of the 6th Principal Meridian, El Paso County, Colorado (Fig. 1). The purpose of our investigation was to evaluate the geographic, subsurface and geologic conditions and their effects on the development as they relate to onsite wastewater treatment systems.

SITE CONDITIONS

Filing 9 is an irregular shaped, elongated site of approximately 95 acres located approximately 800 feet west of Eastonville Road and immediately south of Latigo Boulevard. Existing rural residential properties lie to the west of Filing 9. Undeveloped property borders Filing 9 to the south and east. Filing 10 is an irregular shaped, elongated site of approximately 115 acres located northeast of the intersection of Water Tank Heights and Londonderry Drive. An existing detention area is present adjacent to the northern portion of Filing 9.

Vegetation consists of weeds and grasses. The site is gently to moderately rolling terrain with overall drainage generally draining to the southeast. Grades vary from approximately 1 to 15 percent with the steeper grades found in drainage areas. Figure 1 shows the size, shape, and the vicinity of the site. We understand the site has historically been used as ranch land and is currently undeveloped.

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

We investigated subsurface conditions June 14th through June 23rd, 2021 by drilling and sampling twenty exploratory borings. Additionally, we excavated a total of sixteen test pits on July 29, 2021. The approximate locations of our borings and test

pits are shown on Fig. 1. The borings were drilled to depths of 20 to 30 feet below existing grades using 4-inch diameter, continuous-flight, solid-stem auger and a truck-mounted CME-45 drill rig. The test pits were excavated to depths of 5 to 10-feet below existing grades using a Caterpillar 325 trackhoe.

Laboratory testing was performed on some samples to classify the soils and bedrock and determine engineering characteristics. Results of laboratory testing are included in Appendix B and a summary of laboratory test results is presented in Table B-1.

SOIL AND GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

Soil Survey

The National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) has mapped the site. The predominant soil type is Stapleton Sandy Loam which covers all of Filing 9 and nearly all of Filing 10, with the exception of the northwest corner where Pring Coarse Sandy Loam is mapped as shown in Fig. 4. Both units have been described as having a high capacity to transmit water with expected permeability rates of 2 to 6 inches per hour. Descriptions of the units are provided below. The complete NRCS descriptions are provided in Appendix C.

Stapleton Sandy Loam:

3 to 8 percent slopes, well drained, depth to water table more than 80 inches, typical profile consists of 0 to 11 inches of sandy loam, 11 to 17 inches of gravelly sandy loam, and 17 to 60 inches of gravelly loamy sand.

Pring Coarse Sandy Loam:

3 to 8 percent slopes, well drained, depth to water table more than 80 inches, typical profile consists of 0 to 14 inches of coarse sandy loam and 14 to 60 inches of gravelly sandy loam.

Soils and Bedrock

The soils encountered in our test pits consisted predominantly of Type 1 sand and loamy sand and Type 2 sandy loam with localized areas of silty clay loam and sandy clay. Bedrock was identified in fourteen of our test pits at depths between 2 and 9 feet. It is noted that bedrock was identified in our borings at depths of 1 to 3 feet; however, the borings were drilled for the purpose of geotechnical engineering and the methodology for determining bedrock for OWTS purposes differs slightly. The observations in the test pits were generally relied upon for this report. The near surface bedrock was typically sandstone with some shallow claystone beds in the southeastern portion of Filing 9. The soil and bedrock layers encountered in our test pits are summarized below in Table A. Our boring logs are presented in Appendix A.

Table A – Soil Profile Pit Layers

Soil Profile Pit	Soil Type	Depth (ft)	Soil Profile Pit	Soil Type	Depth (ft)
1	Top Soil	0-1.2	9	Topsoil	0-1
	Silty Clay Loam	1.2-3.5		Sand	1-1.9
	Sand	3.5-8		Sandy Loam	1.9-3.7
	-	-		Bedrock	3.7-8
2	Top Soil	0-1.1	10	Topsoil	1-1.3
	Sand	1.1-3.3		Sand	1.3-2
	Bedrock	3.3-6		Bedrock	2-6
3	Top Soil	0-1	11	Topsoil	0-1.3
	Sand	1-2.5		Sandy Loam	1.3-2.4
	Sandy Loam	2.5-4.5		Bedrock	2.4-6
	Bedrock	4.5-5		-	-
4	Top Soil	0-1.3	12	Topsoil	0-1
	Sandy Clay Loam	1.3-2.8		Sand	1-3
	Sandy Loam	2.8-6		Bedrock	3-8
	Bedrock	6-7		-	-
5	Top Soil	0-1	13	Topsoil	0-1.3
	Sand	1-2.2		Sand	1.3-3.1
	Sandy Loam	2.2-6.5		Bedrock	3.1-6.7
6	Top Soil	0-1.5	14	Topsoil	0-1
	Sand	1.5-3.7		Sandy Loam	1-1.7
	Loamy Sand	3.7-9		Bedrock	1.7-5.5
	Bedrock	9-10		-	-
7	Top Soil	0-0.8	15	Topsoil	0-2
	Sand	0.8-1.8		Bedrock	2-6
	Sandy Clay	1.8-6		-	-
	Bedrock	6-7.5		-	-
8	Top Soil	0-1	16	Topsoil	0-1
	Sandy Loam	1-2		Sand	1-2.3
	Bedrock	2-6		Bedrock	2.3-6.5

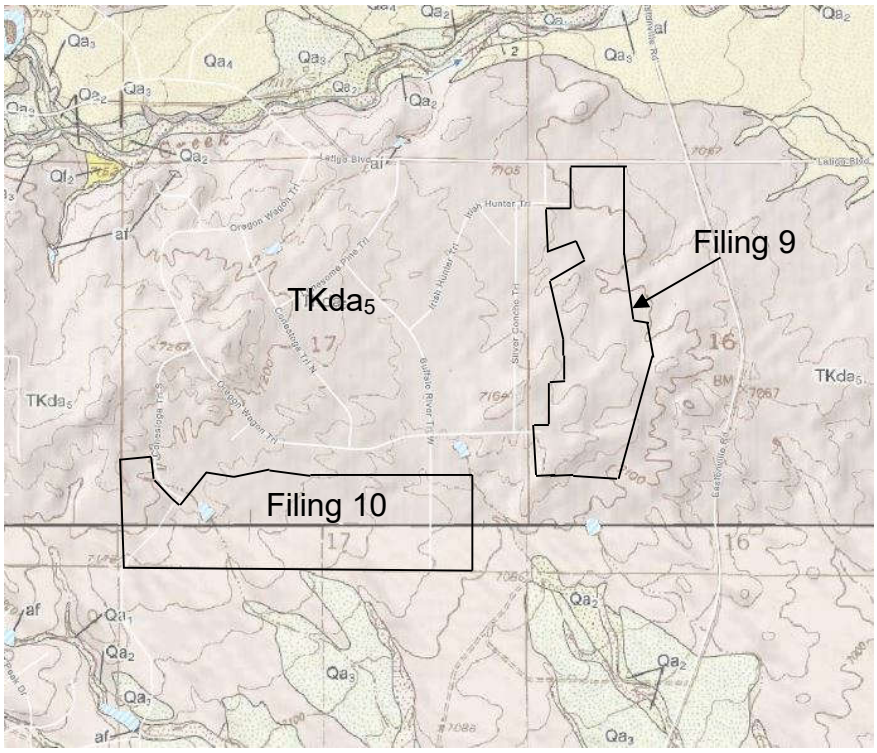
Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered in boring TH-1 at a depth of 28 feet at the time of drilling. Groundwater was not encountered in the remaining borings. When checked approximately 24 hours after drilling, groundwater was measured at a depth of 26 feet in boring TH-1. Groundwater or evidence of seasonal groundwater were not encountered during test pit excavation. Groundwater may develop and fluctuate seasonally and rise in response to development, precipitation, and landscape irrigation.

Geologic Conditions

The surficial geology at the site was evaluated by reviewing published geologic maps and our site visits. The Eastonville Quadrangle Geologic Map published by the Colorado Geological Survey, covers Filing 9 and the majority of Filing 10. The southern end of Filing 10 is covered by the Falcon Quadrangle Geologic map published by the Colorado Geological Survey

The entire site is mapped as Dawson Formation bedrock, facies 5 ($TKda_5$). The bedrock generally consists of sandstone with occasional interbedded layers of sandy claystone. Conditions at the site were found to be similar to the mapped conditions with the exception of a surficial layer of silty to clayey sand overlying the bedrock. The geologic map is shown below.



Excerpt from Eastonville and Falcon 7.5 minute Geologic Maps

CENTRAL WASTEWATER TREATMENT

The nearest wastewater district to the site is the Meridian Ranch Metro District (MRMD). The estates at Meridian Ranch, a single-family residential community, is located approximately 1,500 to 2,000 feet southwest of the proposed Filing 10 and is connected to MRMD wastewater lines. No information was available regarding the capacity of the MRMD to incorporate the proposed Latigo filings into their collection and treatment systems; however, based on the distance to Latigo, we do not believe it would be economically feasible to connect the proposed Latigo filings to the MRMD

wastewater collection facilities. In addition, onsite wastewater treatment systems are already in use on the previously developed Latigo filings and are appropriate for the proposed new filings.

PROXIMITY OF WATER FEATURES

Appendix D shows the location of constructed wells in the vicinity of the subject sites. The closest well is about 300 feet from the eastern side of Filing No. 10 (Permit No. 258835). The depth of the well is indicated at 945 feet where water is obtained from the Denver Aquifer. Additionally, a well is present about 300 feet from the east side of Filing No. 9 (Permit No. 46302), which is about 170 feet deep, within the Black Squirrel Drainage Basin. Other wells are in excess of 800 feet from the site.

Drainages and seasonally moist areas currently identified on the site have been noted on Figs. 2 and 3 as areas where septic systems are not recommended.

ONSITE WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS

Based on our evaluation we believe both Filings 9 and 10 are suitable for individual on-site wastewater treatment systems without contamination of surface and subsurface water resources, provided a detailed evaluation of each individual OWTS site is performed and the systems are installed according to guidelines set forth by El Paso County and the State of Colorado. It is not expected that OWTS will interfere with enjoyment, use, or utility of adjoining land by virtue of pollution, odor, health hazard or water usage. The adjoining land is either already developed or expected to be developed with similar rural residential construction. New wells are not planned for the proposed lots and are not present at the adjoining lots within previous Latigo filings, except as previously discussed. We understand the MRMD will provide potable water to the proposed residences.

Signs of seasonally occurring shallow groundwater were not observed in our test pits and groundwater is not expected to affect design of OWTS systems. Howev-

er, based on our evaluation shallow bedrock is widespread across the majority of both filings. Shallow bedrock is considered a limiting layer and is likely to result in engineered systems for most of the residences. Mounded systems utilizing import fill material are commonly used in this area. A septic suitability map is presented on Figs. 2 and 3. Areas that should be avoided for construction of absorption fields are shown on the figures. Long-term acceptance rates (LTAR) for the onsite materials can be expected to range from 0.50 to 1.2 with localized lower values where sandy or silty clay is encountered.

LIMITATIONS

Our borings and test pits were widely spaced to provide a general picture of subsurface conditions for preliminary assessment of on-site wastewater treatment systems. The data are representative of conditions encountered only at the exact locations. Variations in the subsoil conditions not indicated by our borings and test pits are possible. We believe this investigation was conducted with that level of skill and care ordinarily used by geotechnical engineers practicing under similar conditions. No warranty, express or implied, is made.

If we can be of further service in discussing the contents of this report or in the analysis of the influence of the subsoil conditions on design of the structure, please call.

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REFERENCES

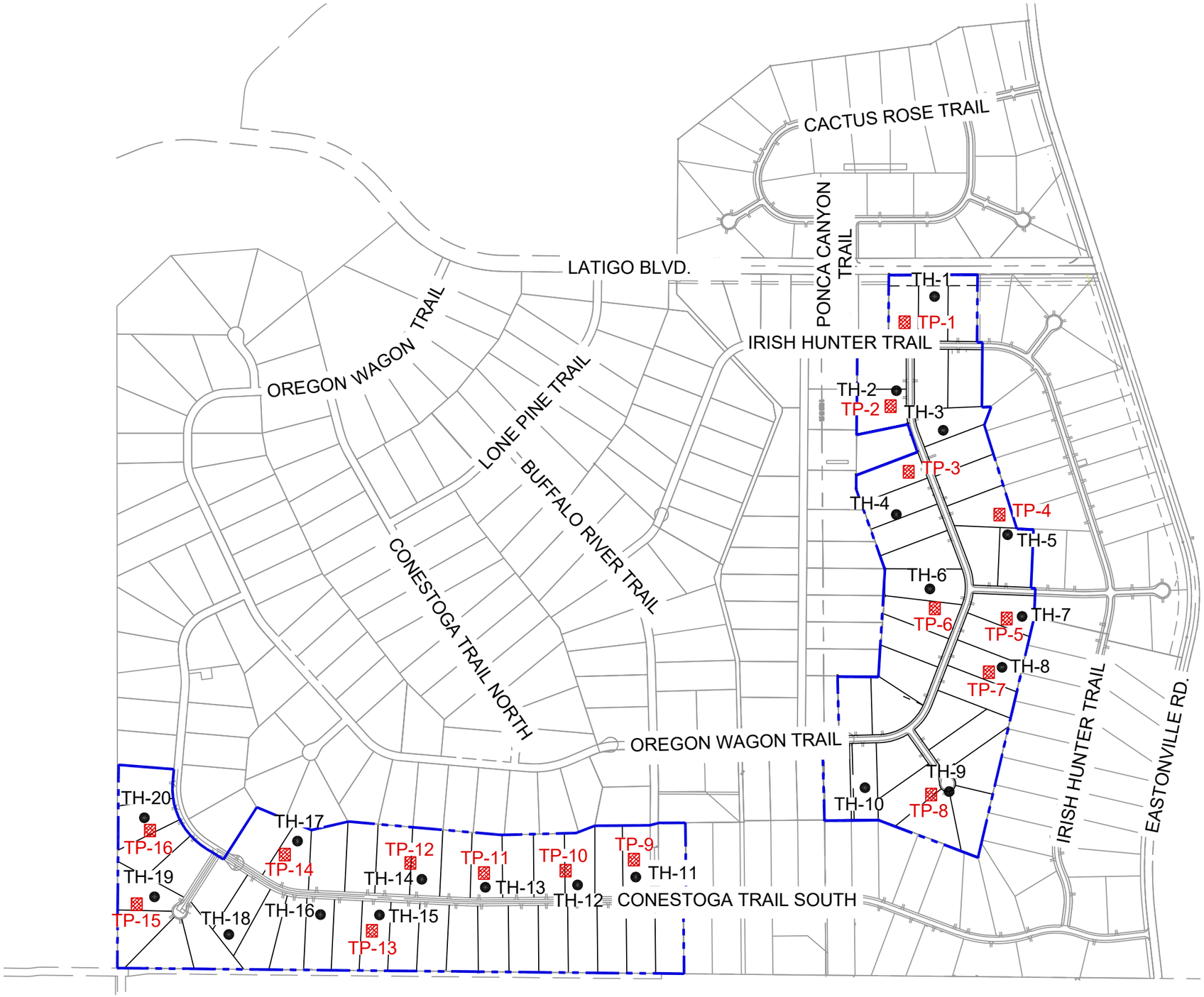
Colorado Division of Water Resources, Department of Natural Resources, GIS Map Viewer, https://dwr.colorado.gov/services/data-information/gis.

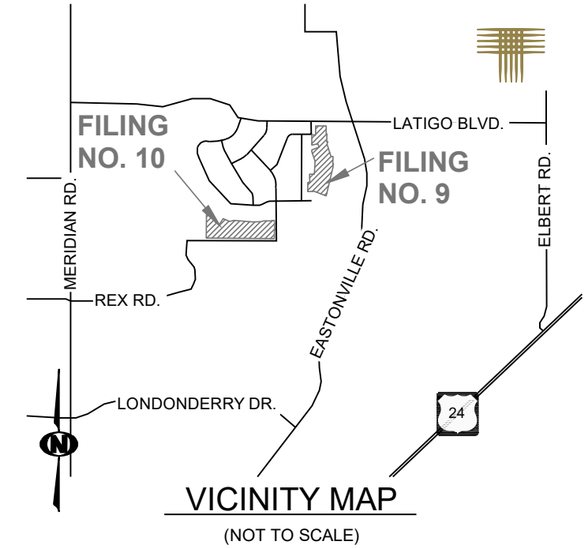
Federal Emergency Management Agency, December 7, 2018, Flood Insurance Rate Map, Panel Nos. 08041C0552G and 08041C0339G.

Morgan, M.L. and White, J.L.., 2012, Geologic Map of the Falcon Quadrangle, El Paso County, Colorado. Colorado Geological Survey.

Morgan, M.L. and Barkmann, P.E., 2012, Geologic Map of the Eastonville Quadrangle, El Paso County, Colorado. Colorado Geological Survey.

Natural Resource Conservation Service, Web Soil Survey, United States Department of Agriculture, http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/HomePage





VICINITY MAP

(NOT TO SCALE)

LEGEND:

TH-1 ●	APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF EXPLORATORY BORING.
TP-1 ▩	APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF SOIL PROFILE TEST PIT.
- - - -	PROJECT BOUNDARY

N

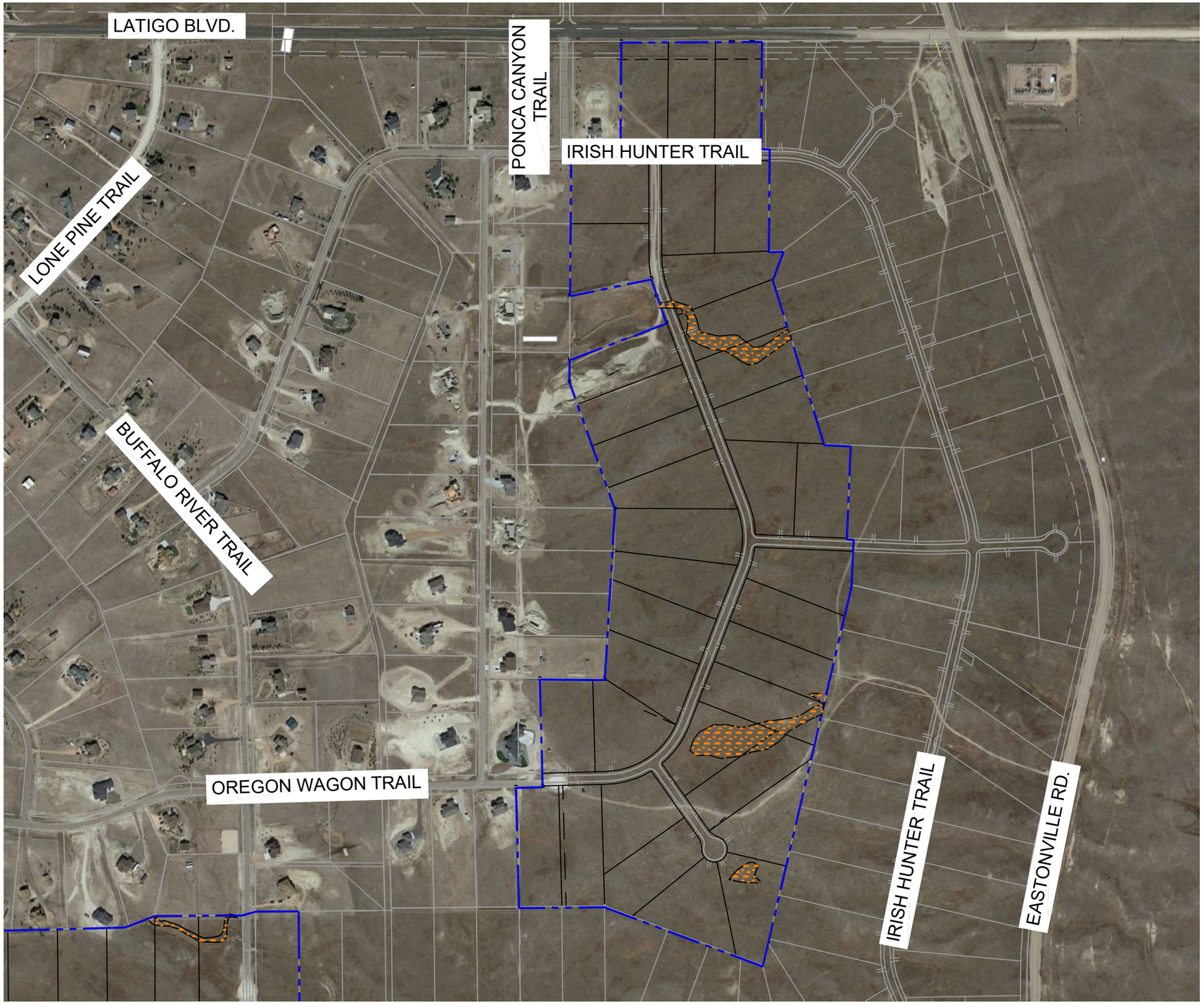
0 400' 800'

SCALE: 1" = 800'

LOCATION OF EXPLORATORY BORINGS AND SOIL PROFILE TEST PITS

FIG. 1

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115



LEGEND:

AREAS WHERE SEPTIC SYSTEMS ARE NOT RECOMMENDED.

PROJECT BOUNDARY

N

0 250' 500'

SCALE: 1" = 500'

FILLING 9 SEPTIC SUITABILITY MAP

FIG. 2

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

LEGEND:

AREA WHERE SEPTIC SYSTEMS ARE NOT RECOMMENDED.

PROJECT BOUNDARY

N

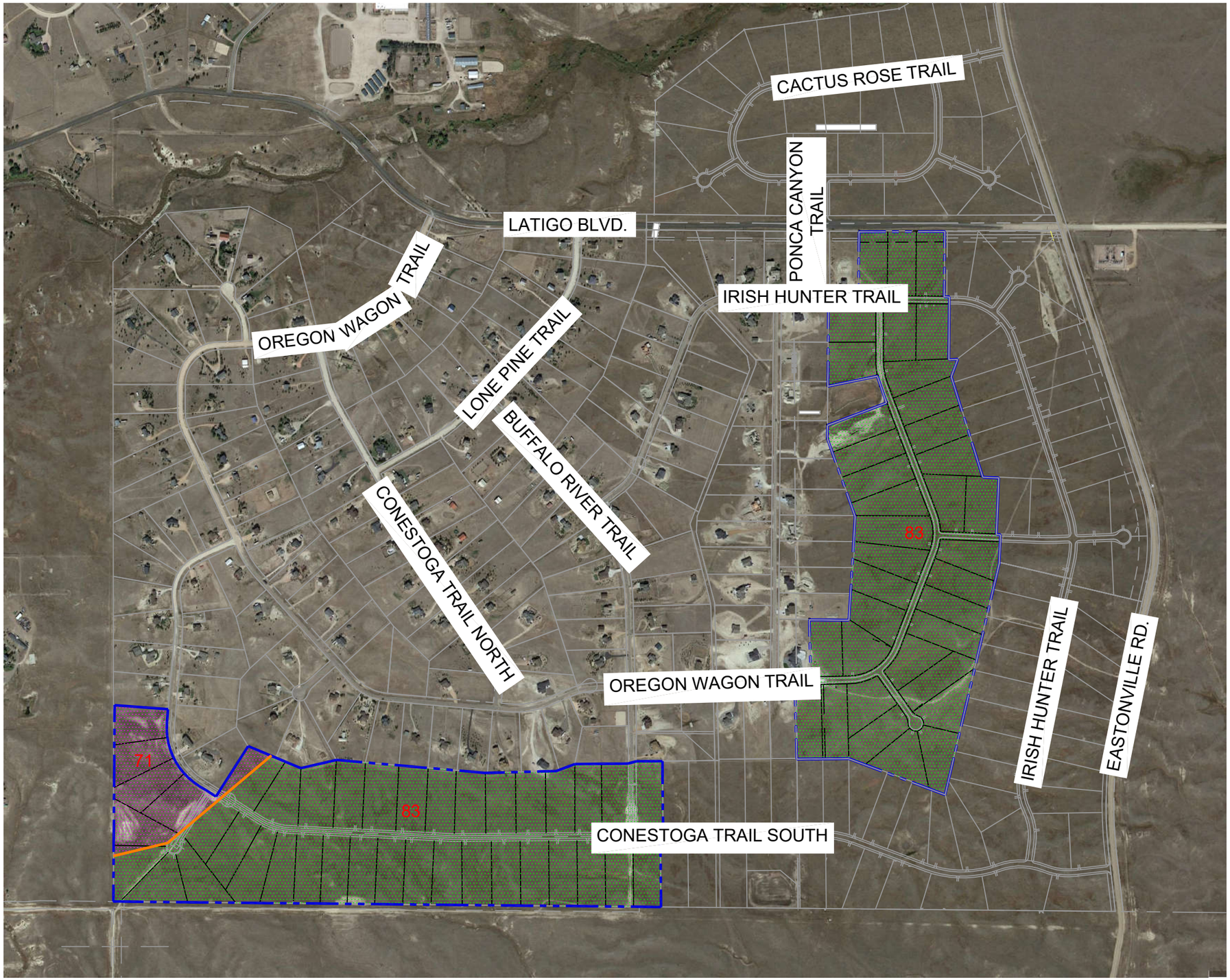
0 250' 500'

SCALE: 1" = 500'

FILLING 10 SEPTIC SUITABILITY MAP

FIG. 3

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115



LEGEND:

PROJECT BOUNDARY

APPROXIMATE BOUNDARY OF SOIL SURVEY CONTACT.

71 PRING COARSE SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES.

83 STAPLETON SANDY LOAM, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES.

N

0 400' 800'

SCALE: 1" = 800'

SOIL SURVEY MAP

FIG. 4

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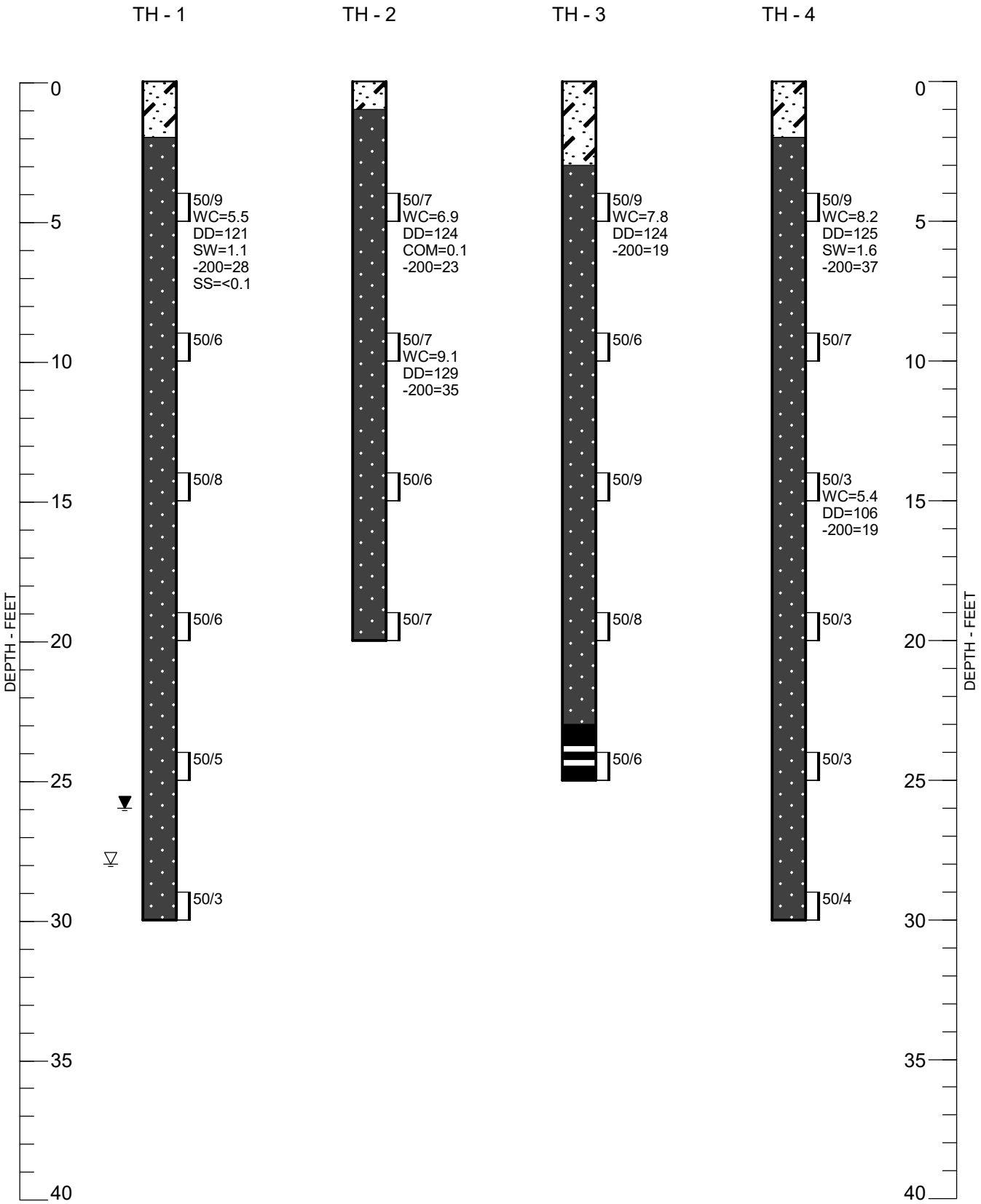
LATIGO TRAILS FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY LOGS OF EXPLORATORY BORINGS



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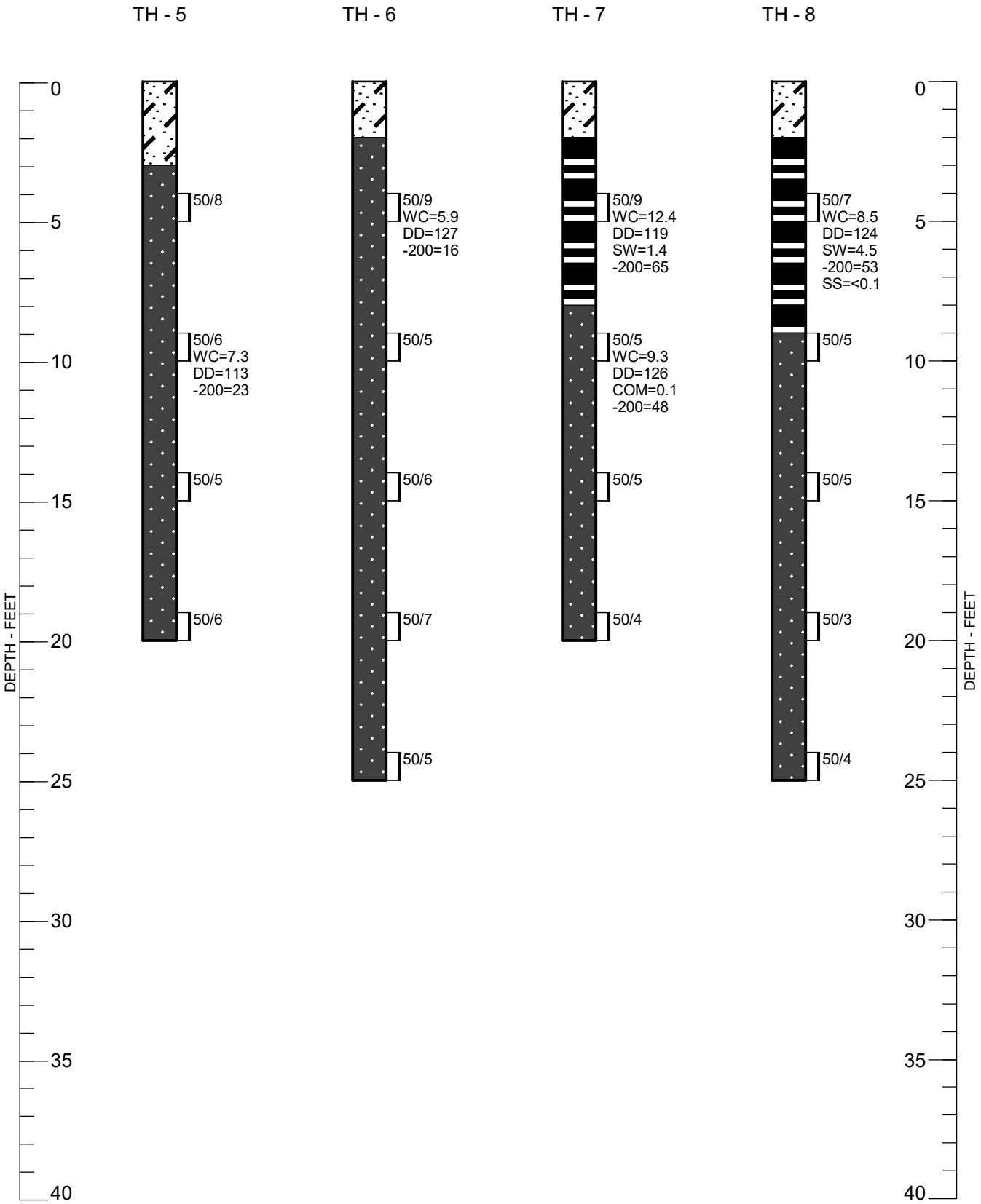
Summary Logs of Exploratory Borings

FIG. A-1



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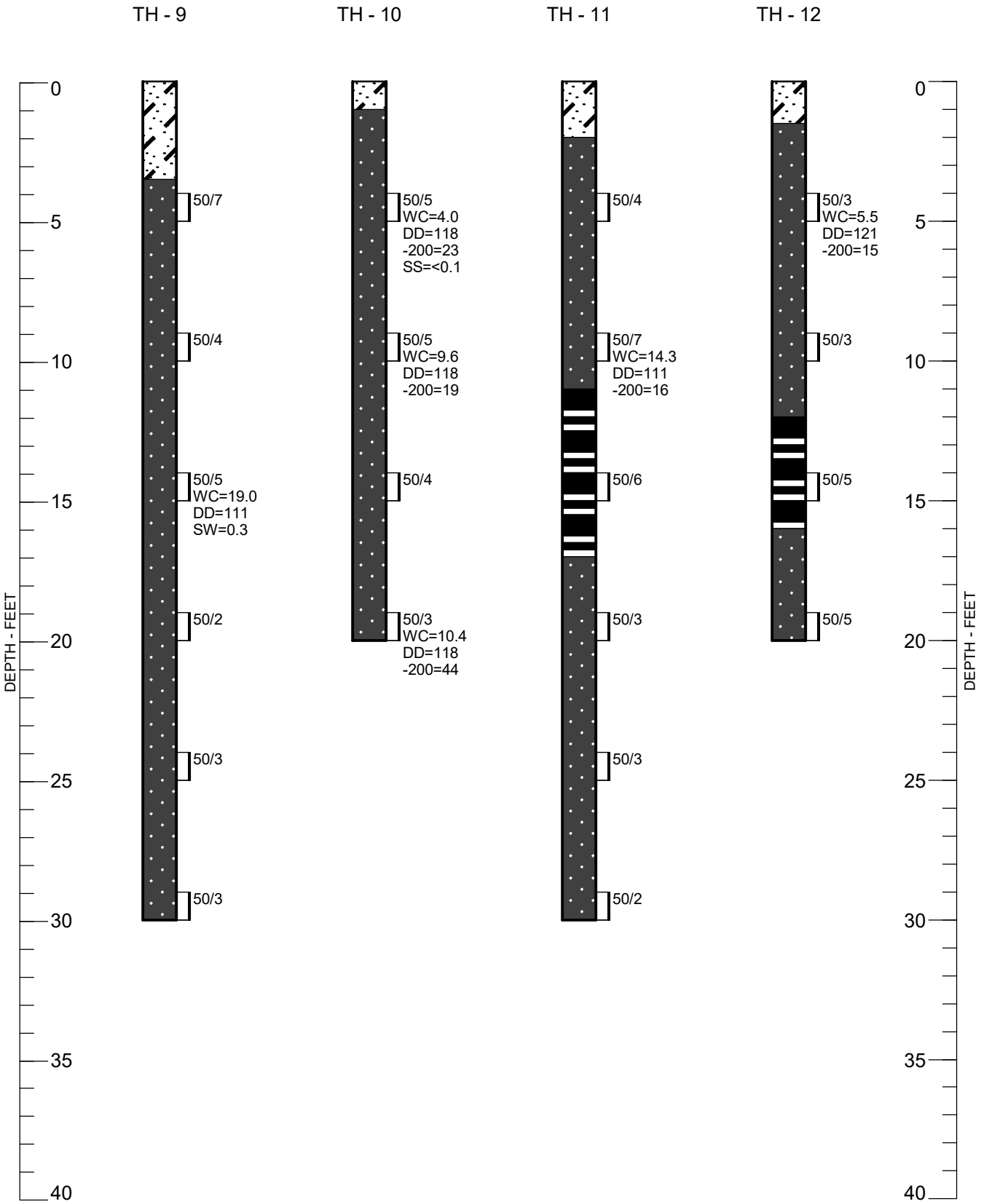
Summary Logs of Exploratory Borings

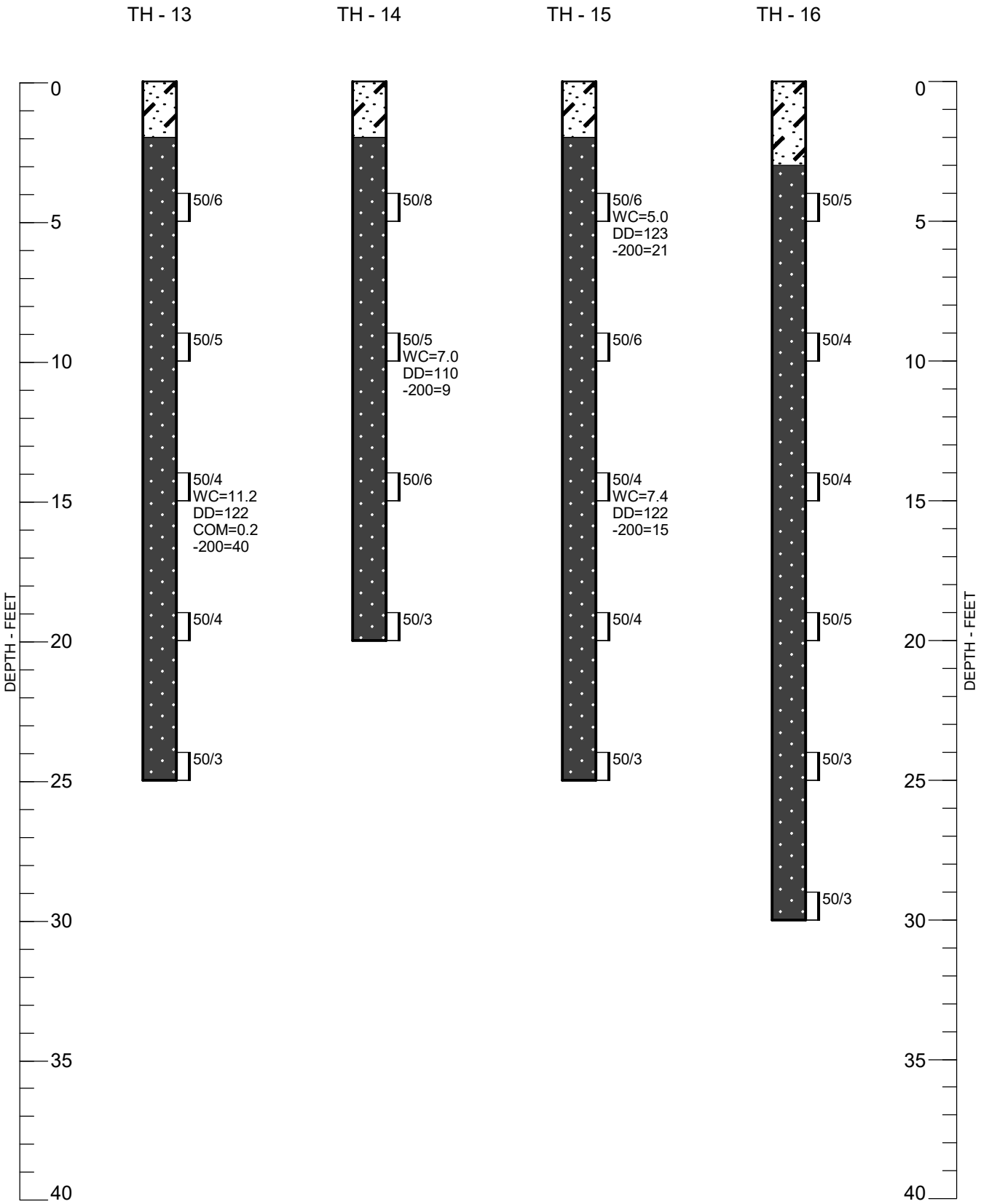
FIG. A-2



BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

Summary Logs of Exploratory Borings

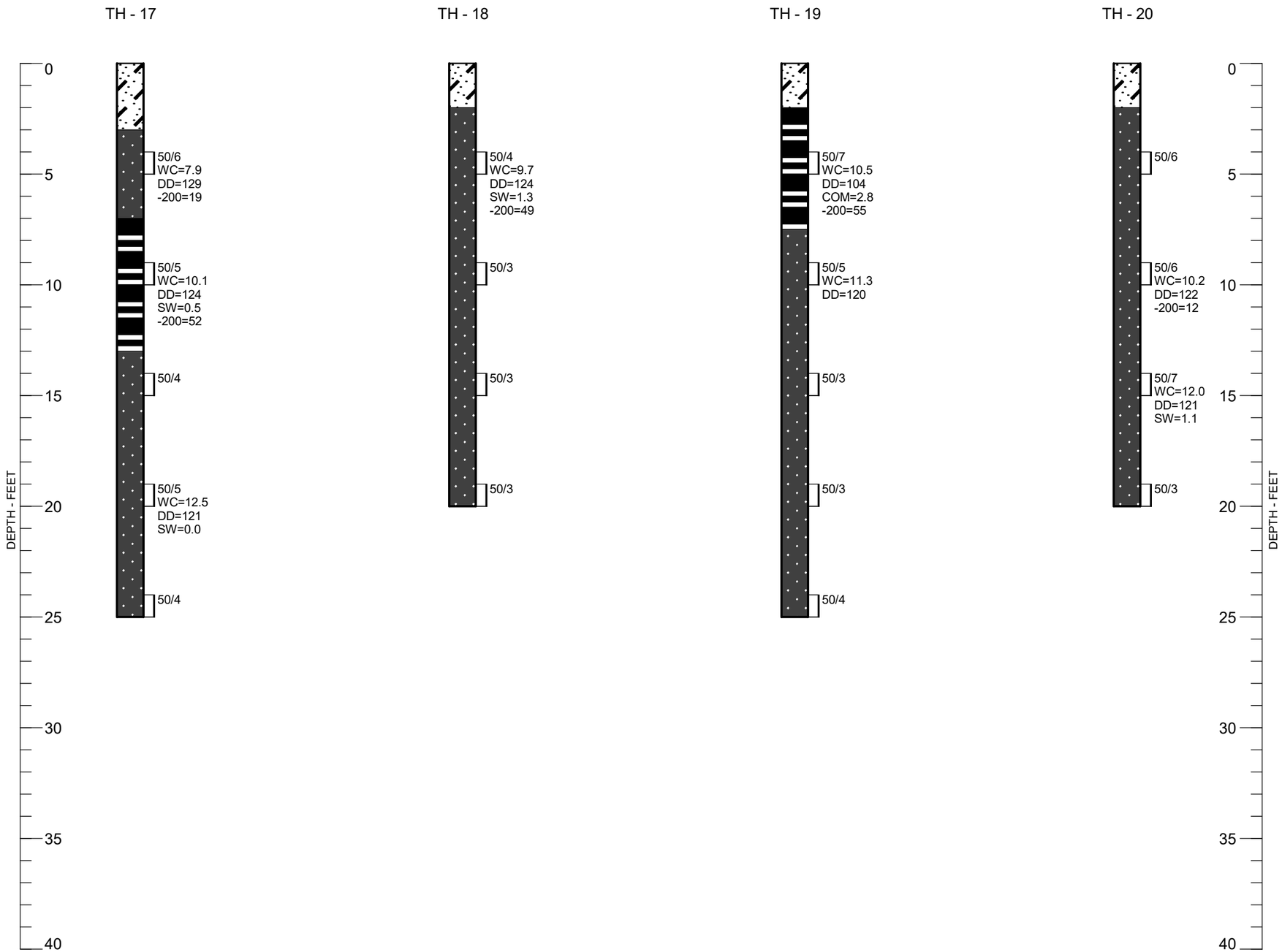
FIG. A-3



BRJM, LLC
LATIGO PRESERVE FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

Summary Logs of Exploratory Borings

FIG. A-4



LEGEND:

CLAY, SAND, SLIGHTLY MOIST TO MOIST, LIGHT BROWN TO BROWN (SC).

SANDSTONE, SLIGHTLY SILTY TO VERY SILTY, CLAYEY TO VERY CLAYEY, HARD TO VERY HARD, DRY TO MOIST VARIOUS SHADES OF BROWN AND GRAY.

CLAYSTONE, SANDY TO VERY SANDY, VERY HARD, SLIGHTLY MOIST TO MOIST, GRAY TO BROWN.

DRIVE SAMPLE. THE SYMBOL 50/7 INDICATES 50 BLOWS OF A 140-POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES WERE REQUIRED TO DRIVE A 2.5-INCH O.D. SAMPLER 7 INCHES.

GROUNDWATER LEVEL MEASURED AT TIME OF DRILLING.

GROUNDWATER LEVEL MEASURED AFTER DRILLING.

NOTES:

1. THE BORINGS WERE DRILLED JUNE 14, 21, 22, AND 23 2021 USING A 4-INCH DIAMETER, CONTINUOUS-FLIGHT AUGER AND A CME-45, TRUCK-MOUNTED DRILL RIG.
2. THESE LOGS ARE SUBJECT TO THE EXPLANATIONS, LIMITATIONS, AND CONCLUSIONS AS CONTAINED IN THIS REPORT.
3. WC - INDICATES MOISTURE CONTENT. (%)
   DD - INDICATES DRY DENSITY. (PCF)
   SW - INDICATES SWELL WHEN WETTED UNDER APPROXIMATE OVERBURDEN PRESSURE. (%)
   COM - INDICATES COMPRESSION WHEN WETTED UNDER APPROXIMATE OVERBURDEN PRESSURE. (%)
   -200 - INDICATES PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE. (%)
   SS - INDICATES WATER-SOLUBLE SULFATE CONTENT. (%)

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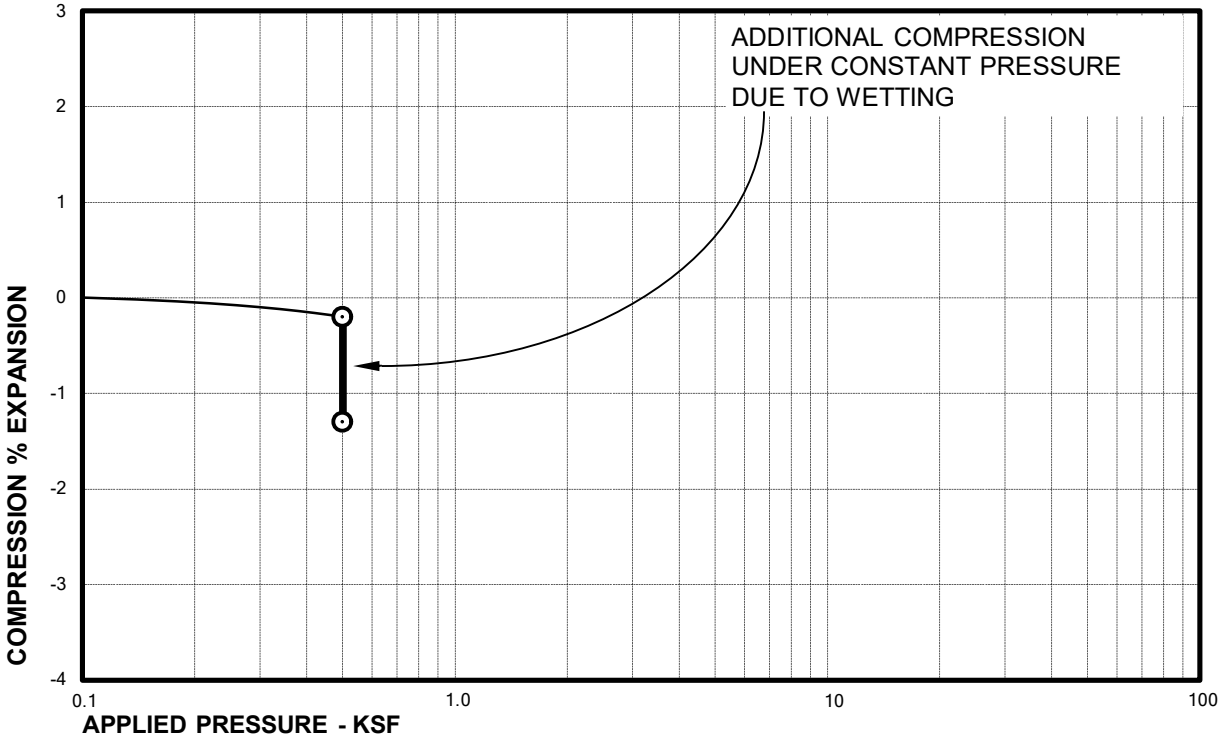
Summary Logs of Exploratory Borings

FIG. A-5

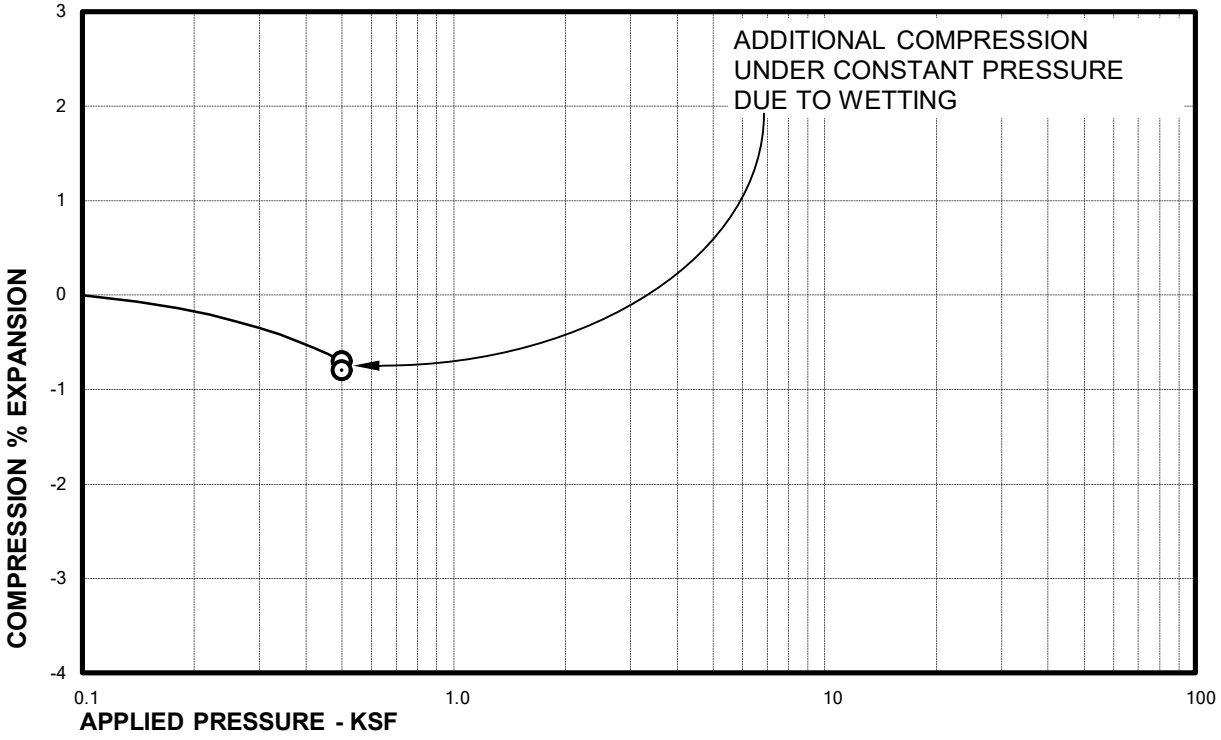
APPENDIX B

LABORATORY TEST RESULTS
TABLE B-1 – SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TESTING



Sample of SANDSTONE, CLAYEY
From TH-1 AT 4 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 121 PCF
MOISTURE CONTENT= 5.5 %



Sample of SANDSTONE, SILTY
From TH-2 AT 4 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 124 PCF
MOISTURE CONTENT= 6.9 %

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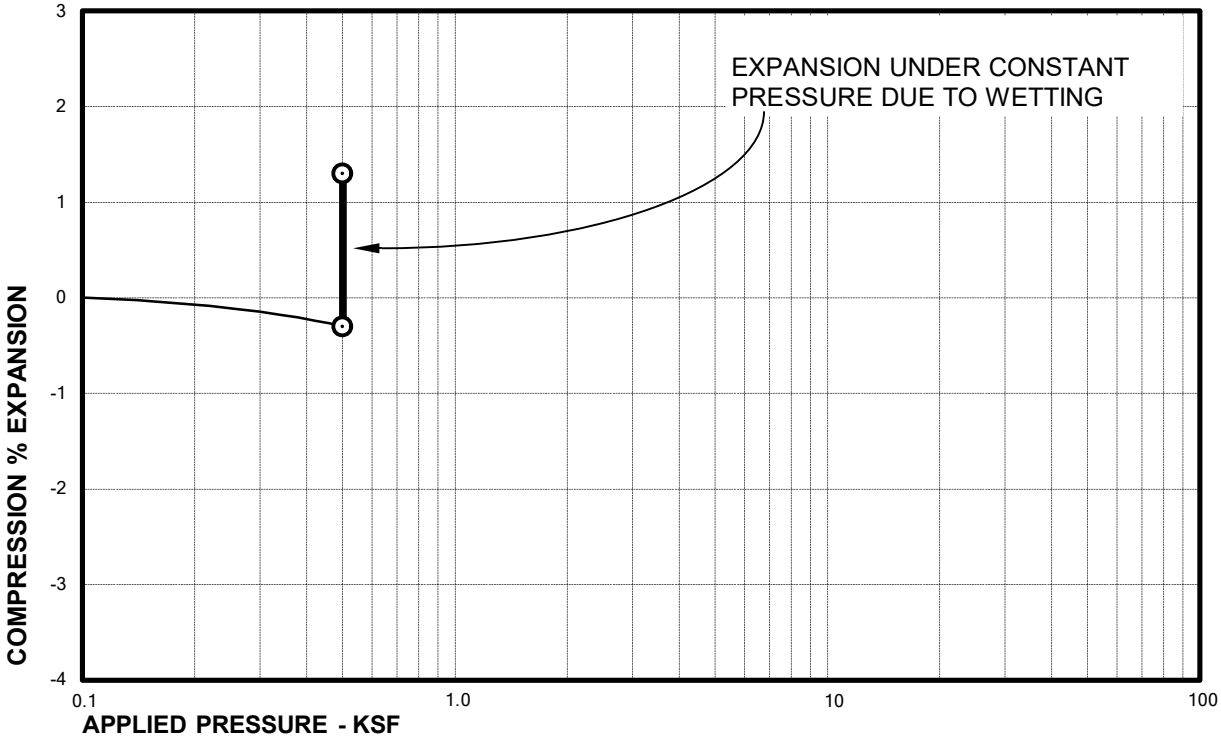
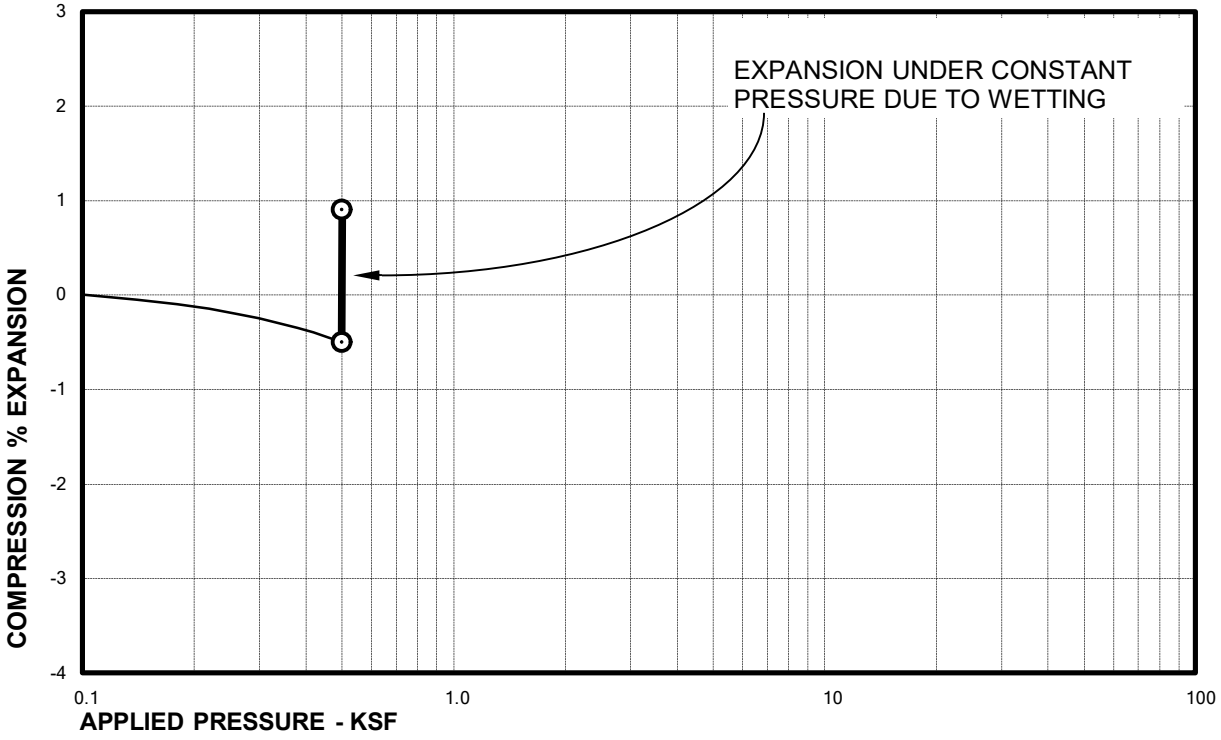
Swell Consolidation Test Results

FIG. B-1



Sample of SANDSTONE, VERY CLAYEY
From TH-4 AT 4 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 125 PCF
MOISTURE CONTENT= 8.2 %



Sample of CLAYSTONE, SANDY
From TH-7 AT 4 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 119 PCF
MOISTURE CONTENT= 12.4 %

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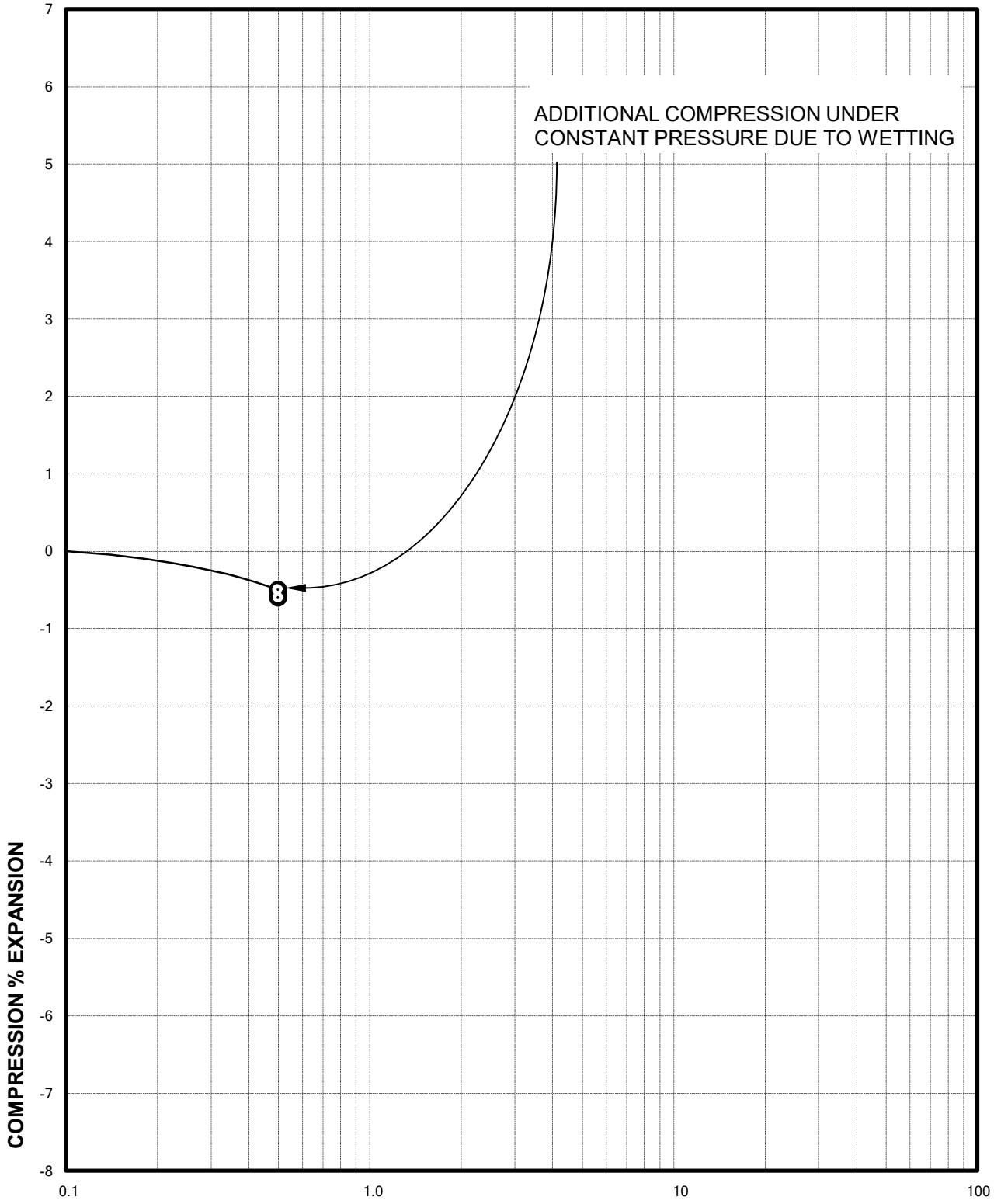
Swell Consolidation Test Results

FIG. B-2



Sample of SANDSTONE, VERY CLAYEY

From TH-7 AT 9 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 126 PCF

MOISTURE CONTENT= 9.3 %

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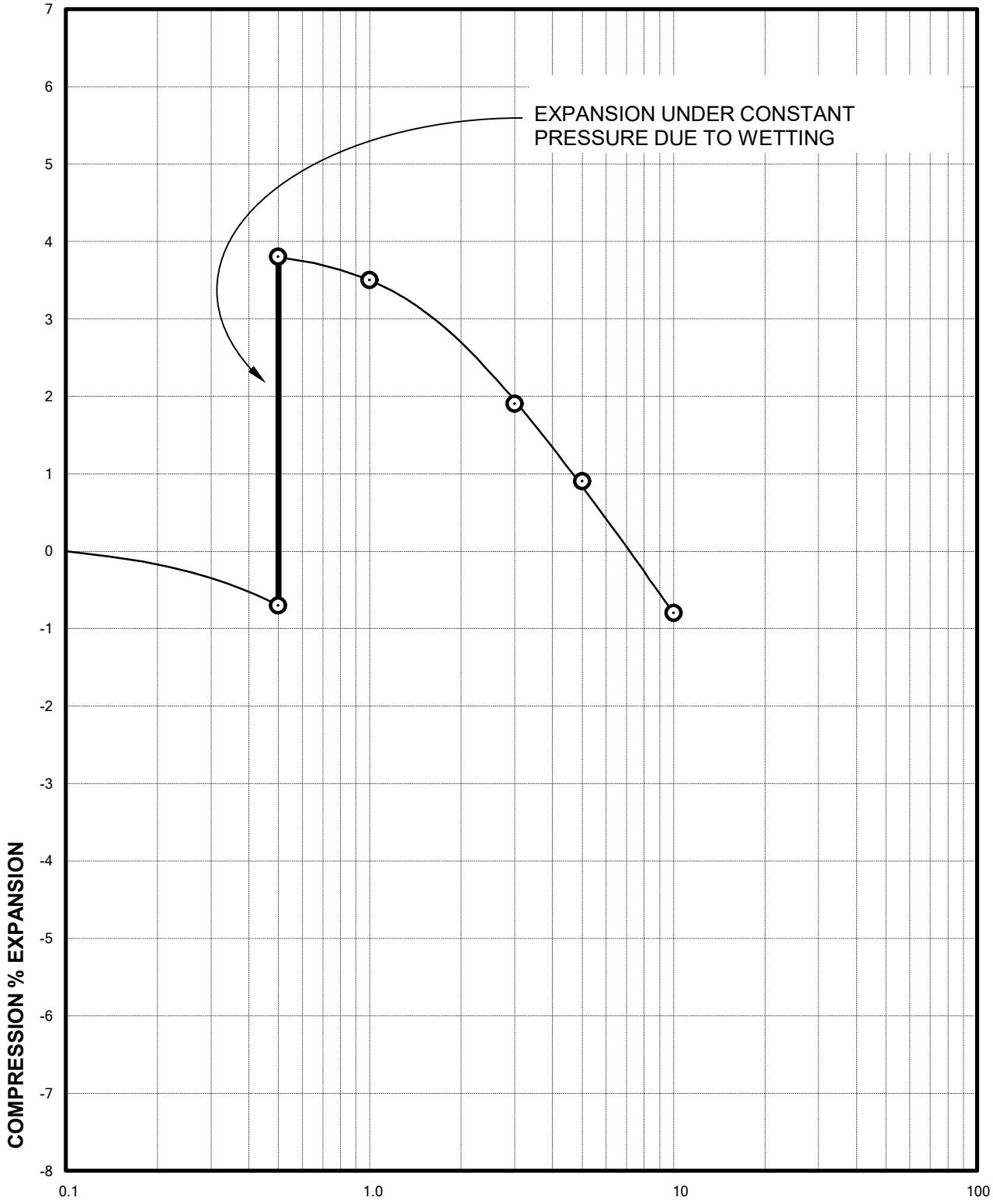
Swell Consolidation Test Results

FIG. B-3



Sample of CLAYSTONE, VERY SANDY

From TH-8 AT 4 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 124 PCF

MOISTURE CONTENT= 8.5 %

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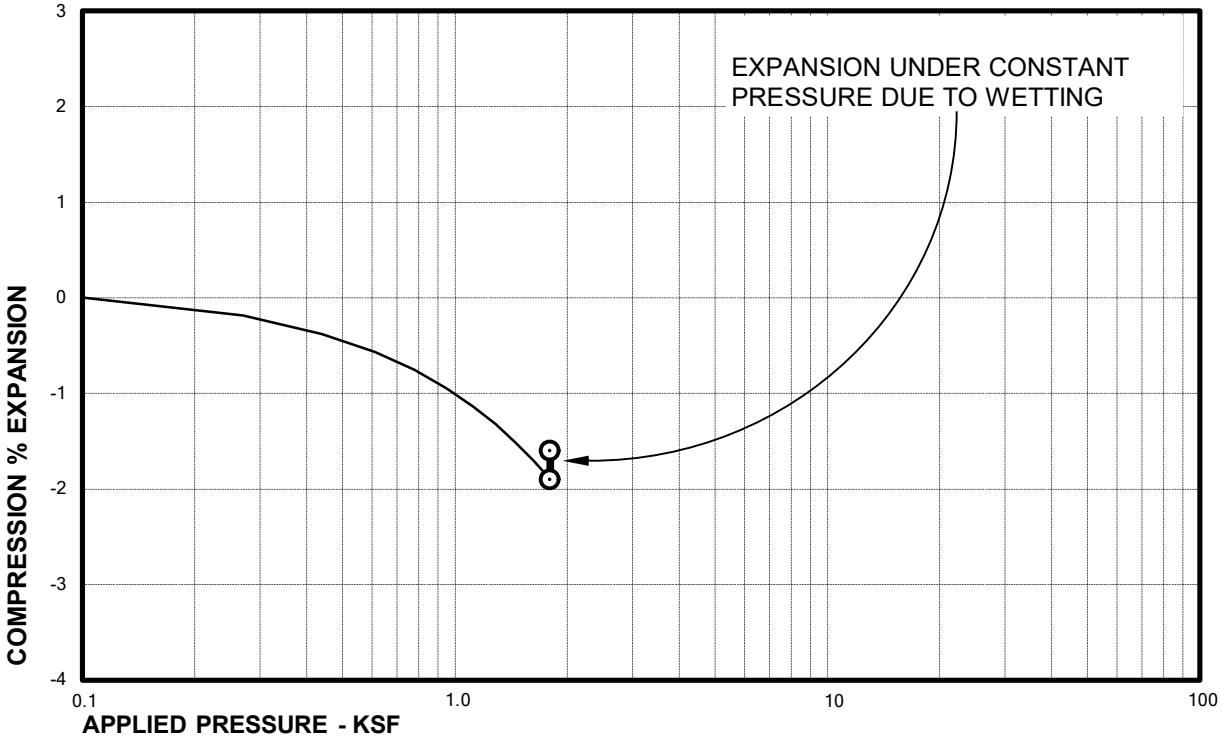
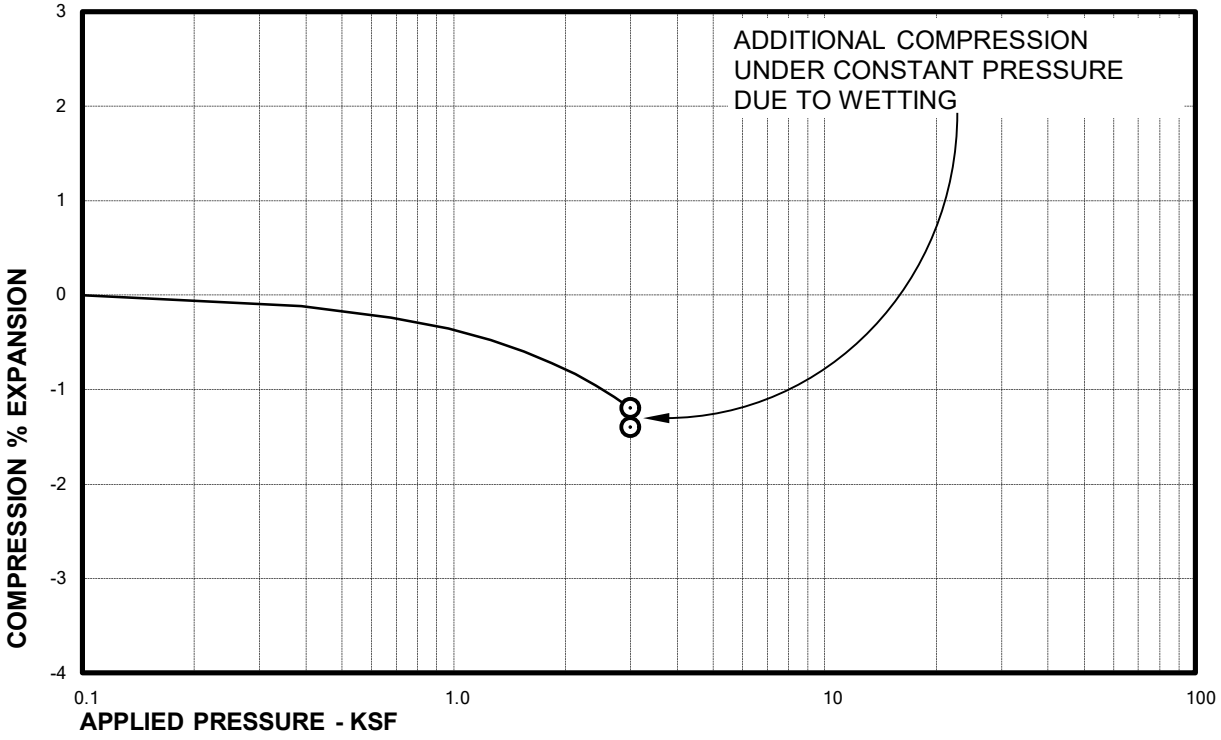
Swell Consolidation Test Results

FIG. B-4



Sample of SANDSTONE, VERY CLAYEY
From TH-9 AT 14 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 111 PCF
MOISTURE CONTENT= 19.0 %



Sample of SANDSTONE, CLAYEY
From TH-11 AT 24 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 111 PCF
MOISTURE CONTENT= 14.3 %

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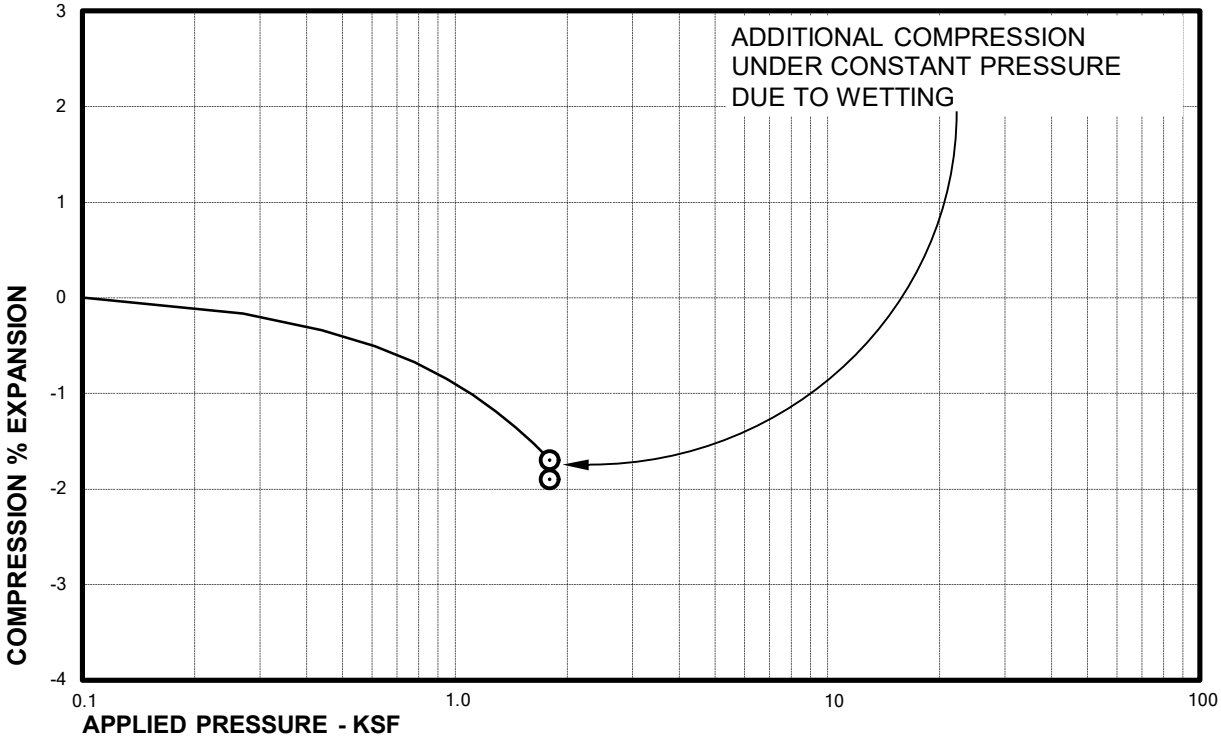
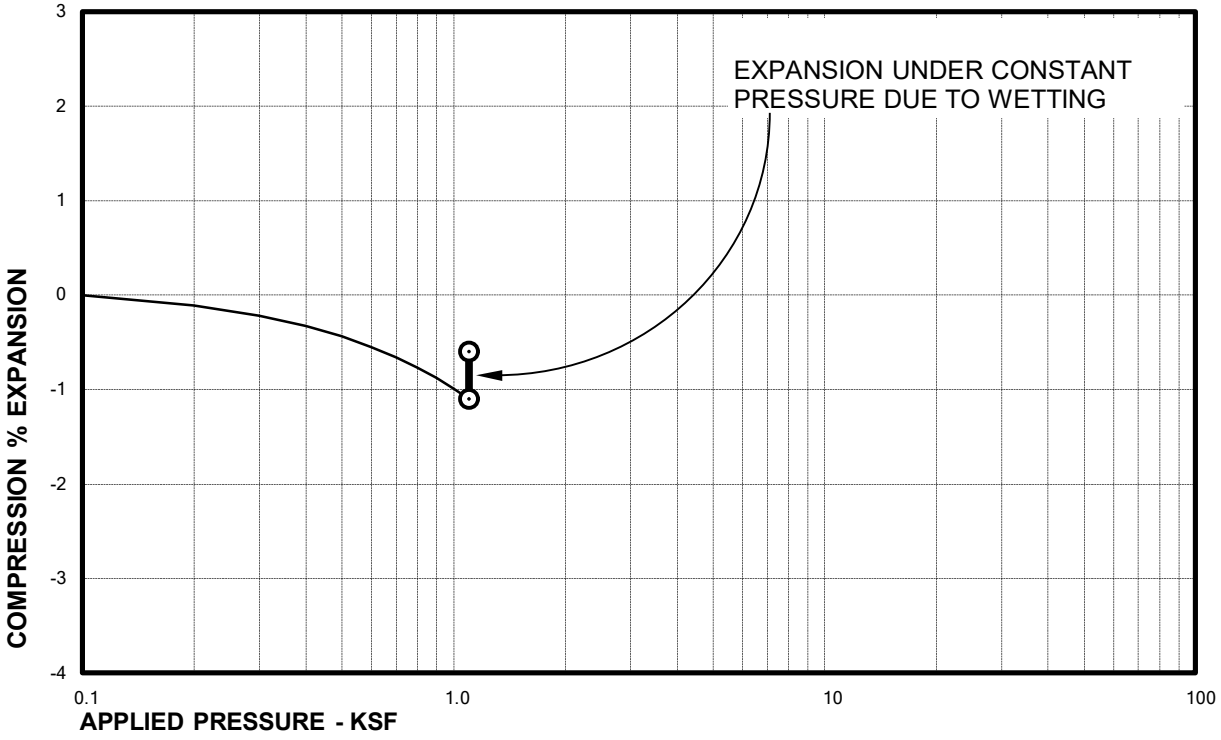
Swell Consolidation Test Results

FIG. B-5



Sample of SANDSTONE, VERY SILTY
From TH-13 AT 14 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 122 PCF
MOISTURE CONTENT= 11.2 %



Sample of CLAYSTONE, VERY SANDY
From TH-17 AT 9 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 124 PCF
MOISTURE CONTENT= 10.1 %

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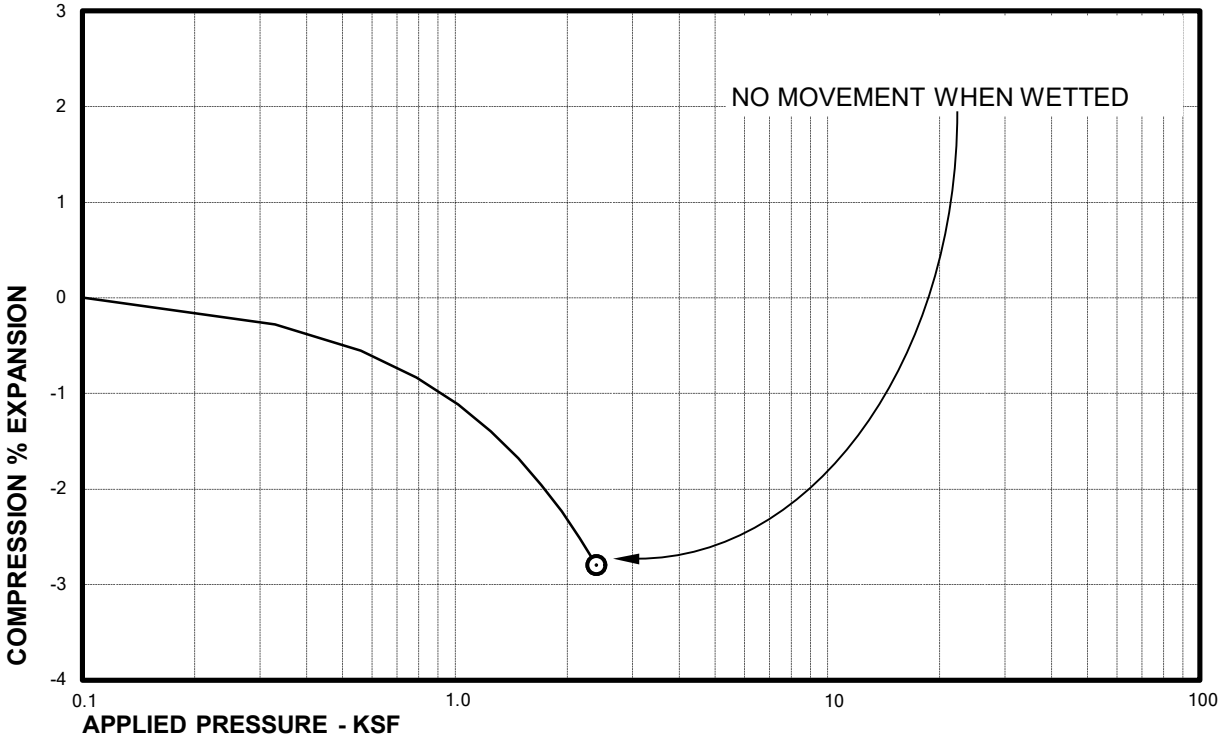
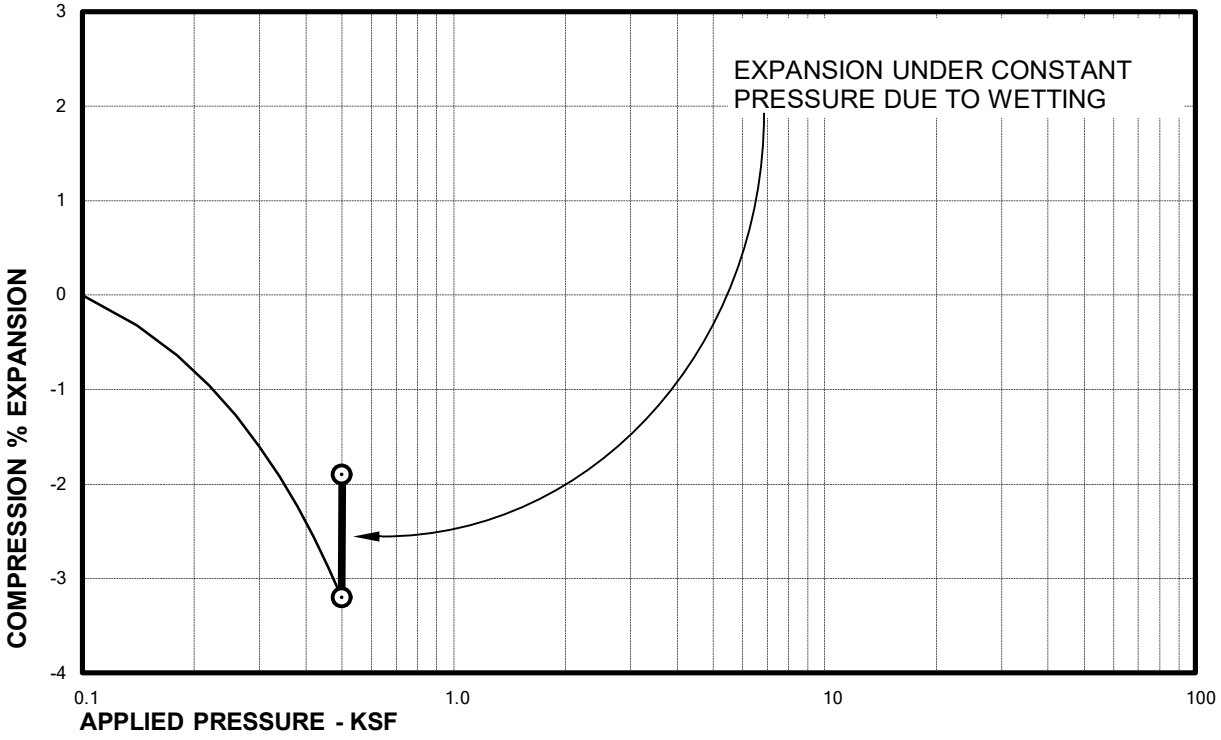
Swell Consolidation Test Results

FIG. B-6



Sample of SANDSTONE
From TH-17 AT 19 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 121 PCF
MOISTURE CONTENT= 12.5 %



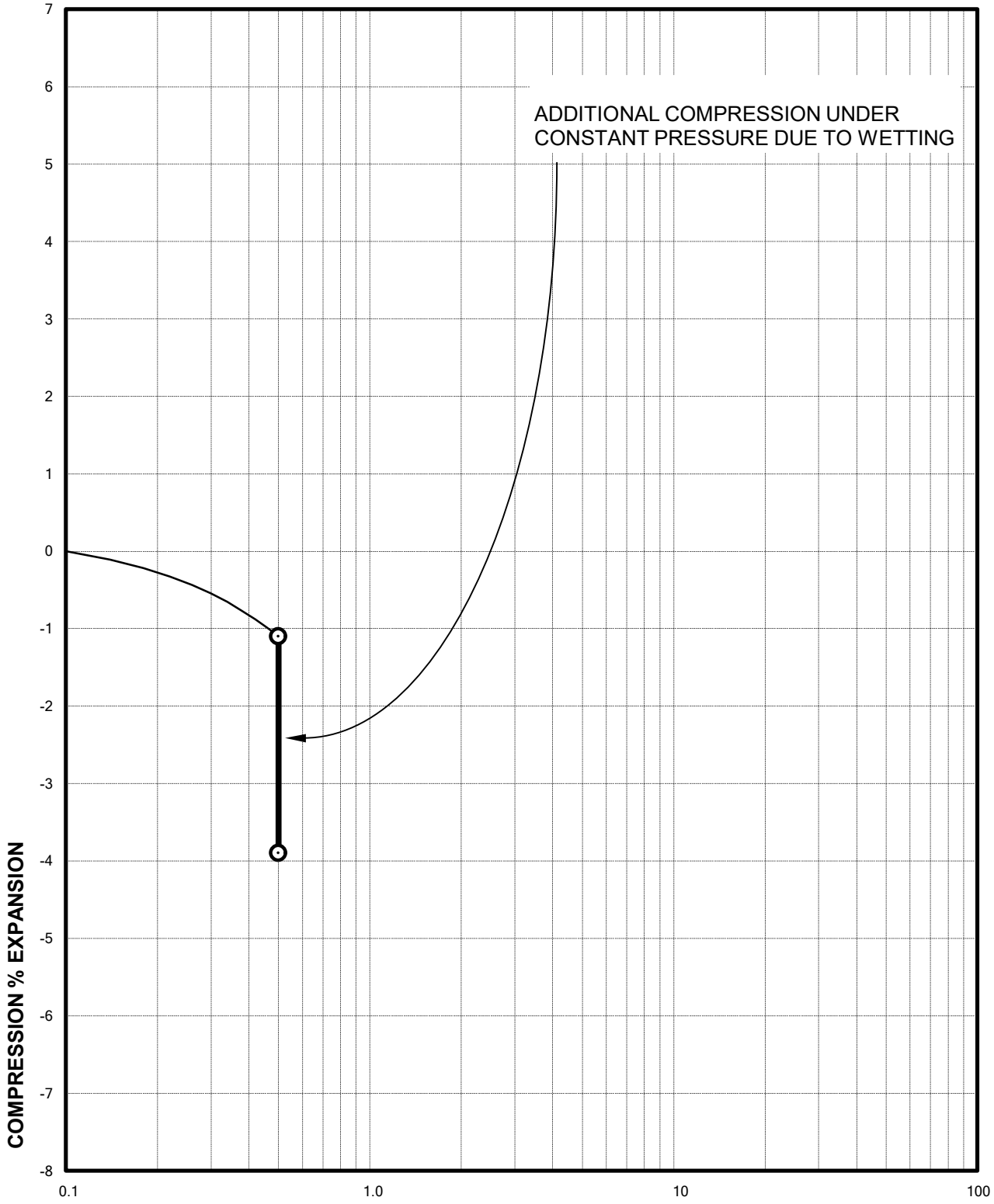
Sample of SANDSTONE, VERY CLAYEY
From TH-18 AT 4 FEET

DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 124 PCF
MOISTURE CONTENT= 9.7 %

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLINGS 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

Swell Consolidation Test Results

FIG. B-7



Sample of CLAYSTONE, VERY SANDY

From TH-19 AT 4 FEET

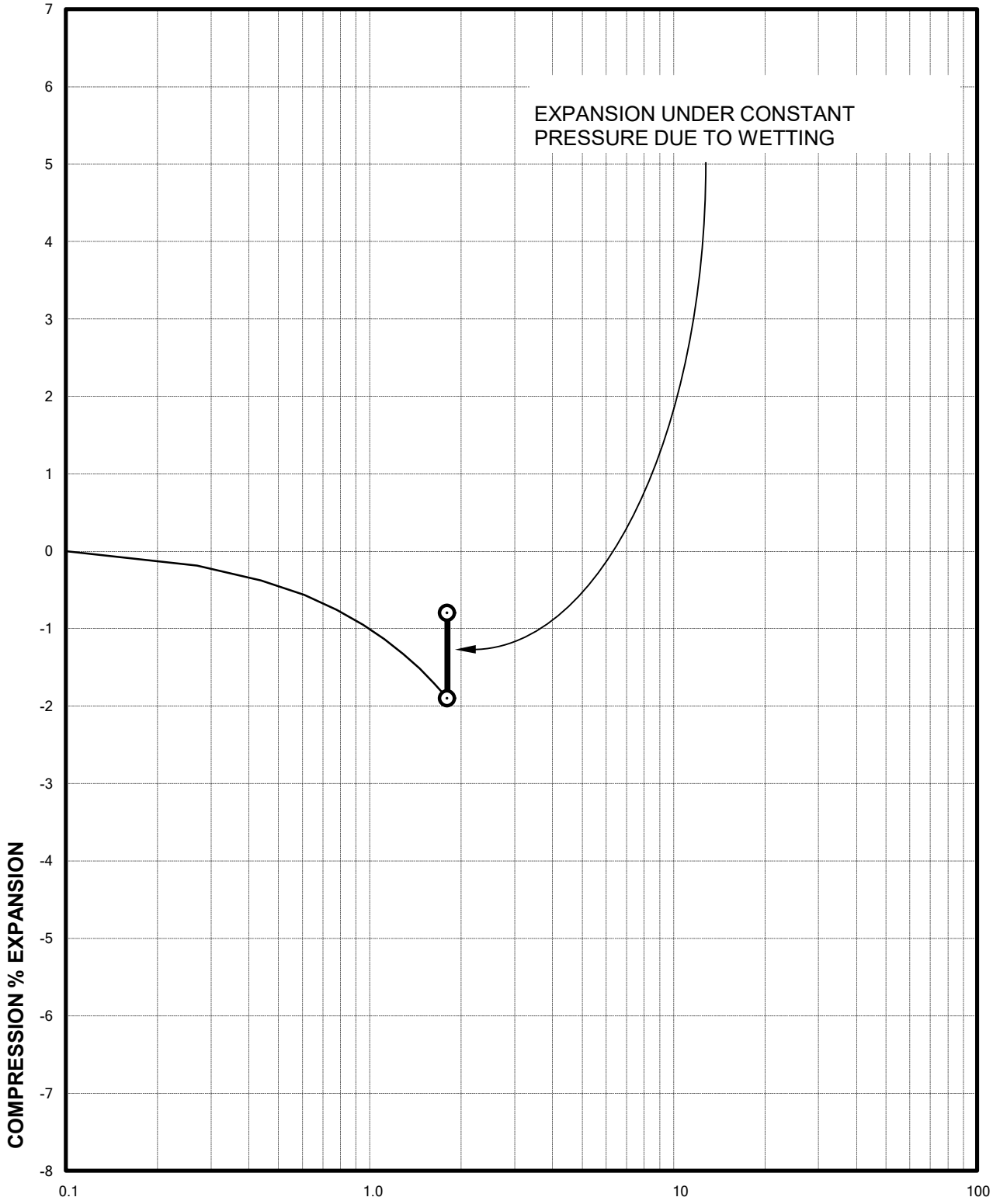
DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 104 PCF

MOISTURE CONTENT= 10.5 %

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLINGS 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

Swell Consolidation Test Results

FIG. B-8



Sample of SANDSTONE, CLAYEY

From TH-20 AT 14 FEET

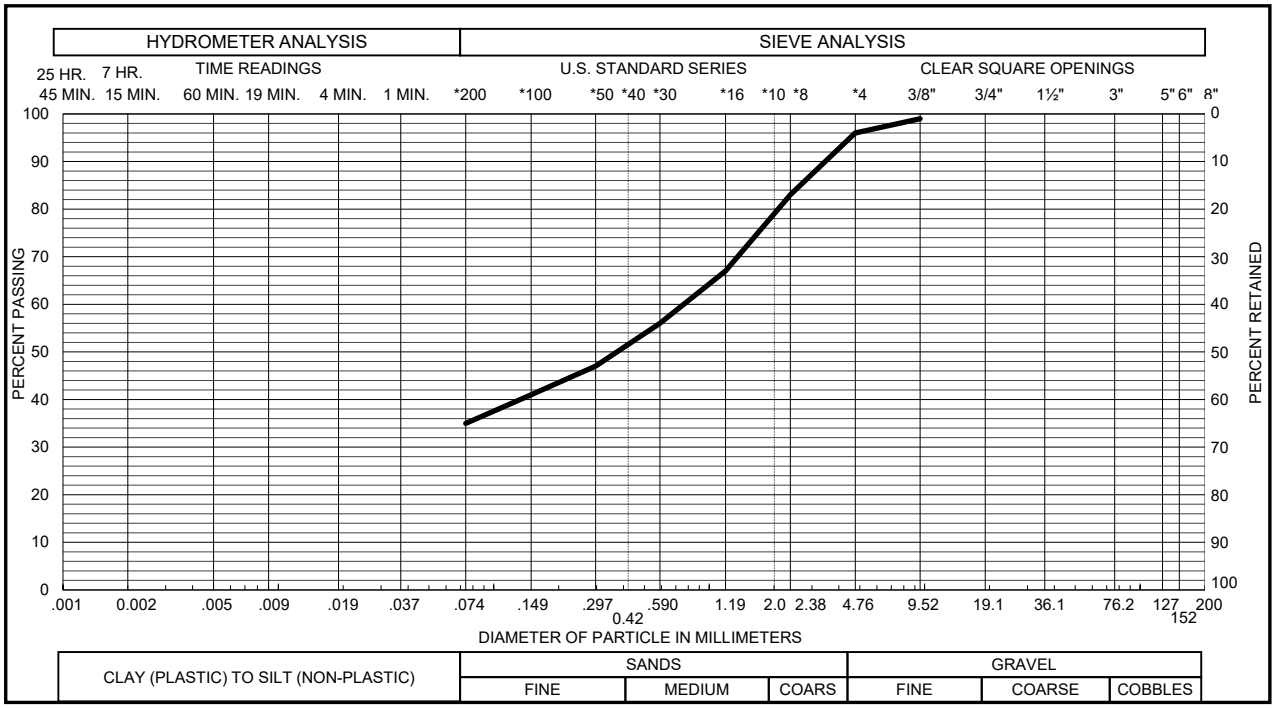
DRY UNIT WEIGHT= 121 PCF

MOISTURE CONTENT= 12.0 %

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLINGS 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

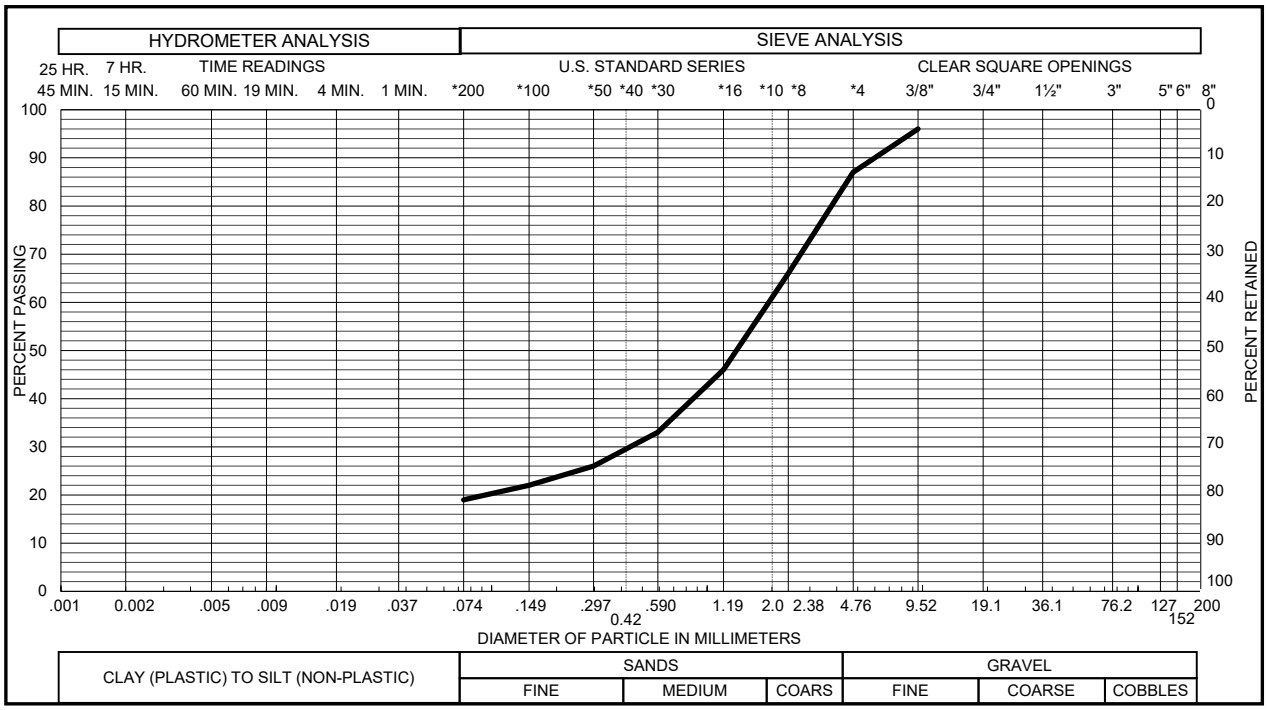
Swell Consolidation Test Results

FIG. B-9



Sample of SANDSTONE, SILTY
From TH - 2 AT 9 FEET

GRAVEL 4 % SAND 61 %
SILT & CLAY 35 % LIQUID LIMIT ___ %
PLASTICITY INDEX ___ %



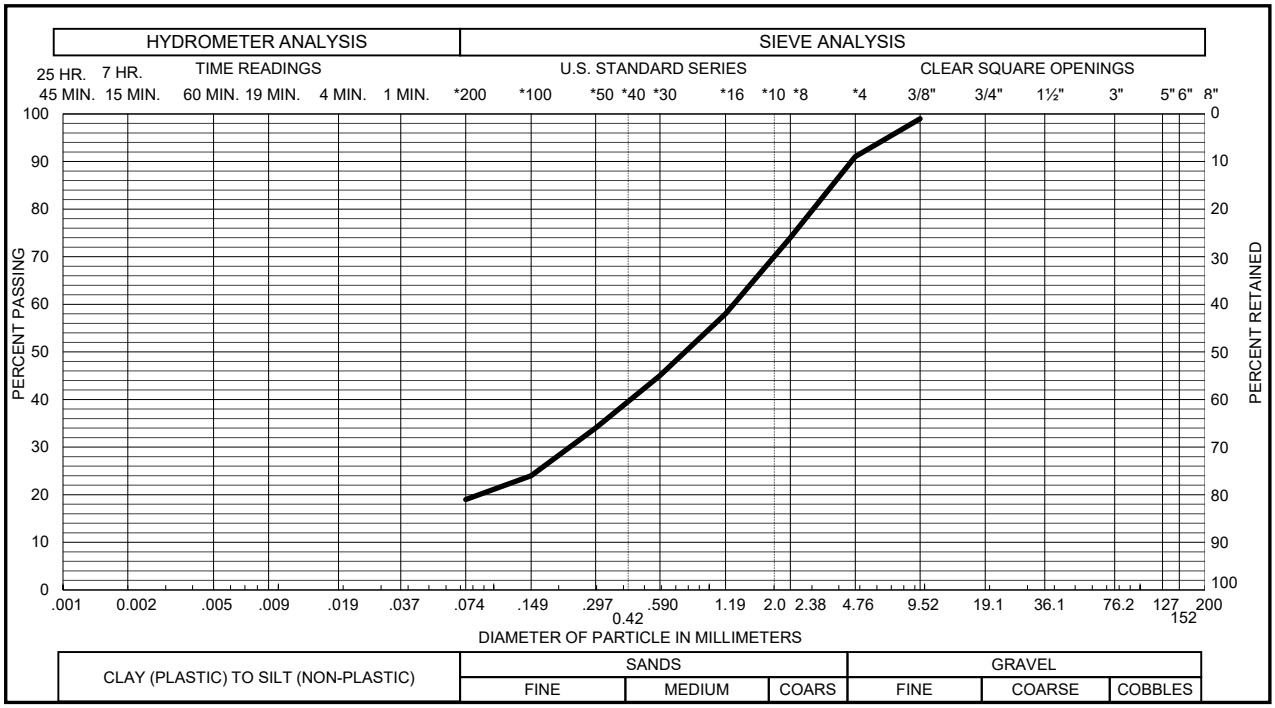
Sample of SANDSTONE, SILTY
From TH - 3 AT 4 FEET

GRAVEL 13 % SAND 68 %
SILT & CLAY 19 % LIQUID LIMIT ___ %
PLASTICITY INDEX ___ %

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

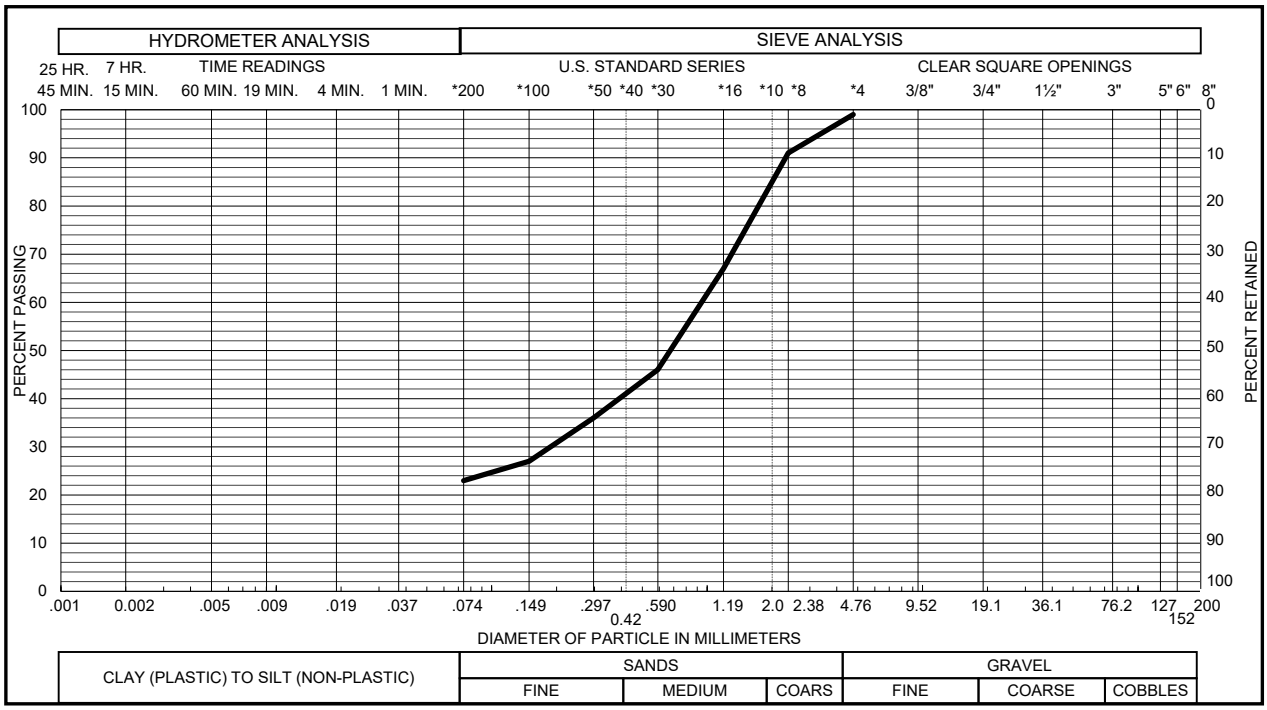
Gradation Test Results

FIG. B-10



Sample of SANDSTONE, SILTY
From TH - 4 AT 14 FEET

GRAVEL 9 % SAND 72 %
SILT & CLAY 19 % LIQUID LIMIT ___ %
PLASTICITY INDEX ___ %



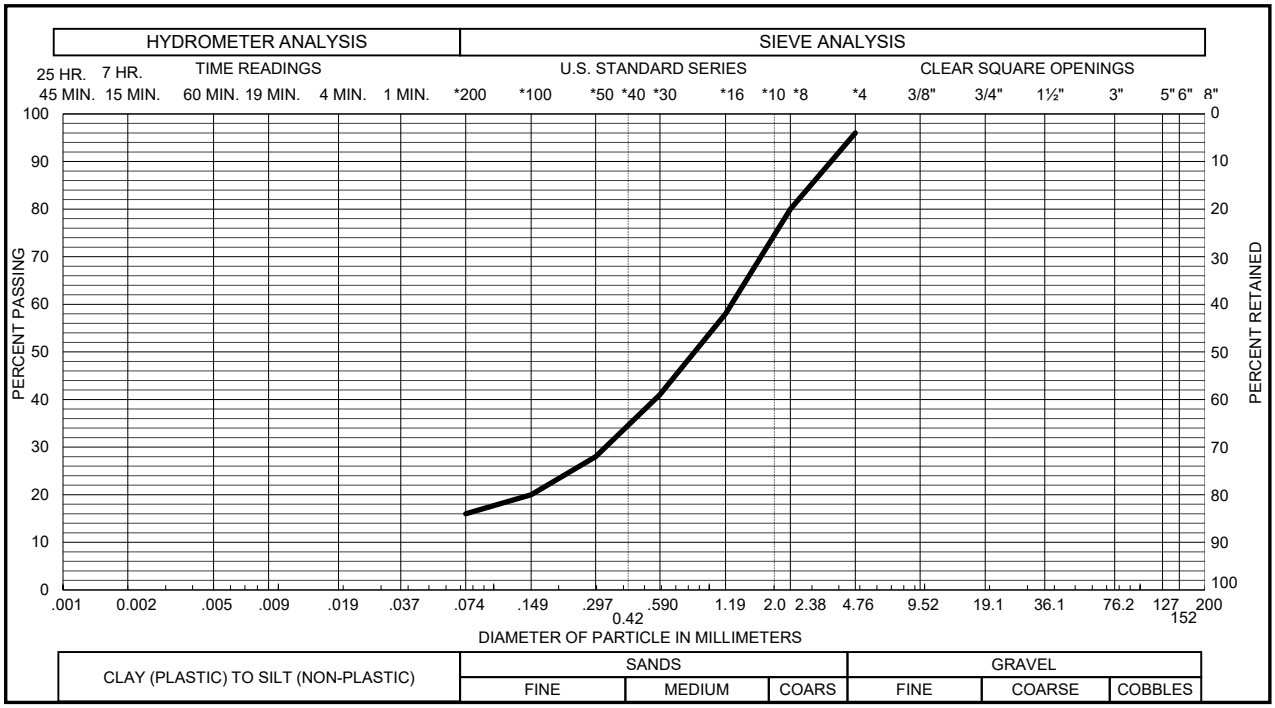
Sample of SANDSTONE, SILTY
From TH - 5 AT 9 FEET

GRAVEL 1 % SAND 76 %
SILT & CLAY 23 % LIQUID LIMIT ___ %
PLASTICITY INDEX ___ %

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

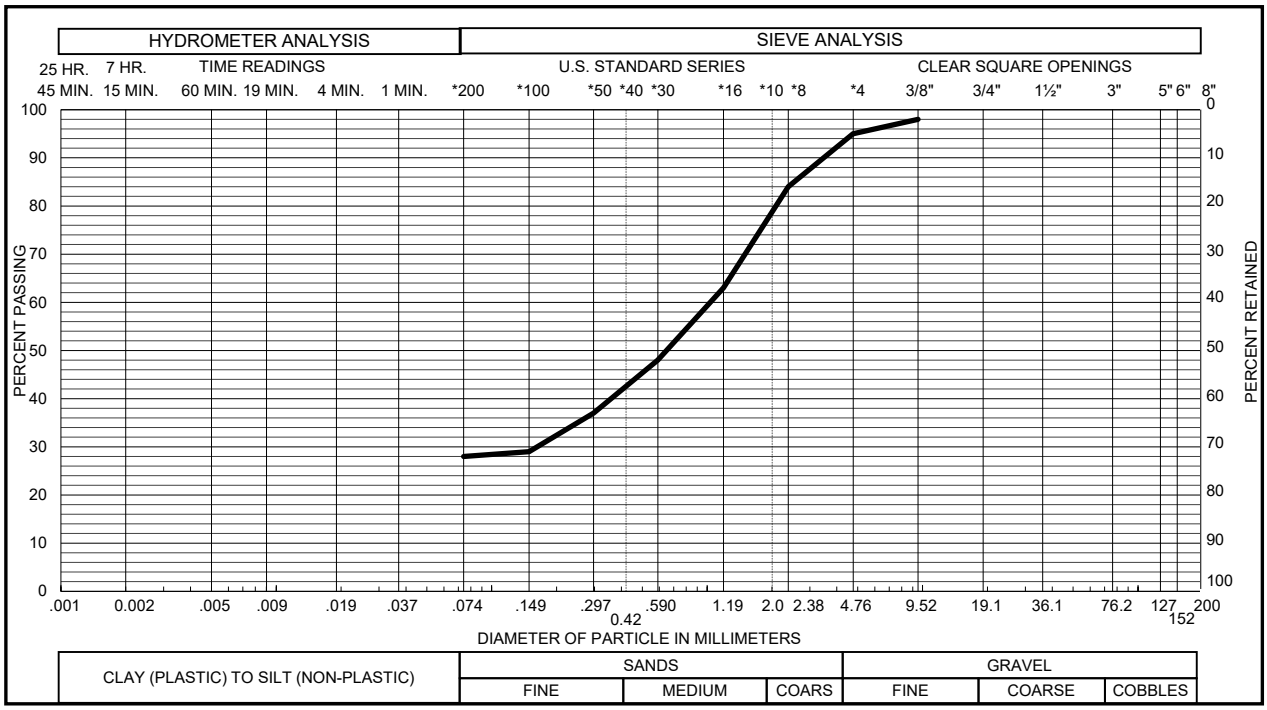
Gradation Test Results

FIG. B-11



Sample of SANDSTONE, SILTY
From TH - 6 AT 4 FEET

GRAVEL 4 % SAND 80 %
SILT & CLAY 16 % LIQUID LIMIT ___ %
PLASTICITY INDEX ___ %



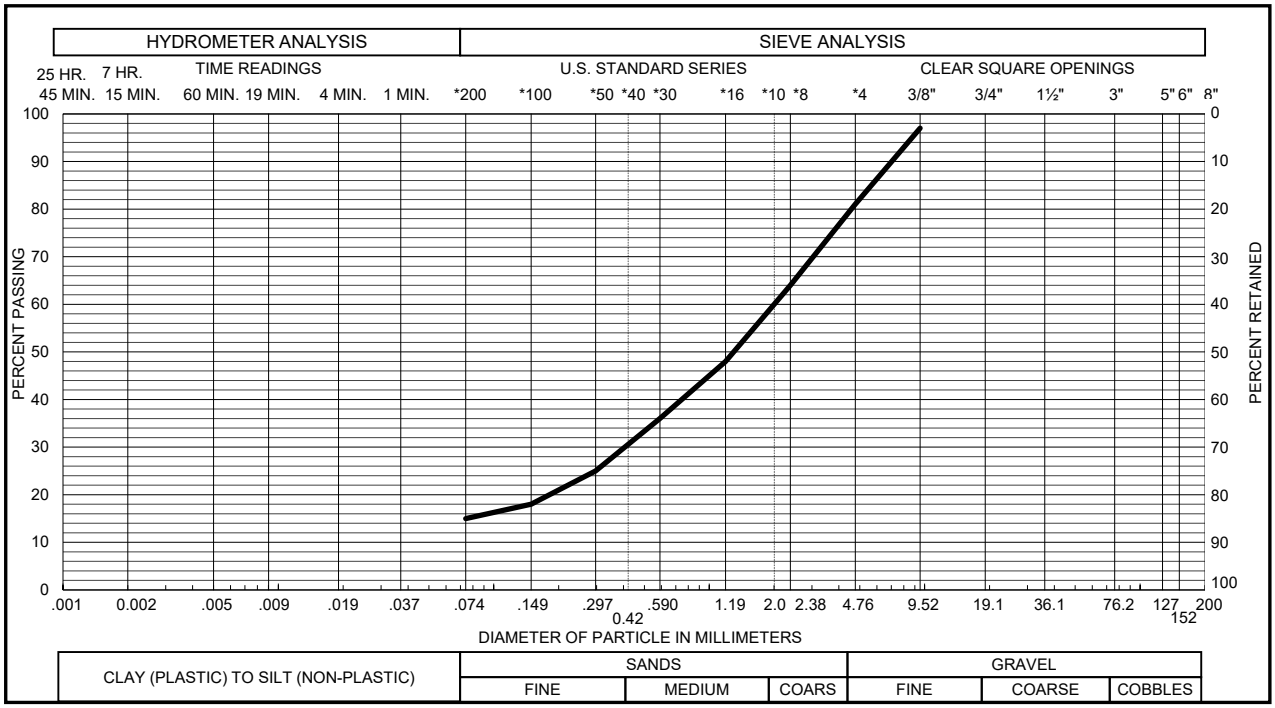
Sample of SANDSTONE, CLAYEY
From TH - 10 AT 4 FEET

GRAVEL 5 % SAND 67 %
SILT & CLAY 28 % LIQUID LIMIT ___ %
PLASTICITY INDEX ___ %

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

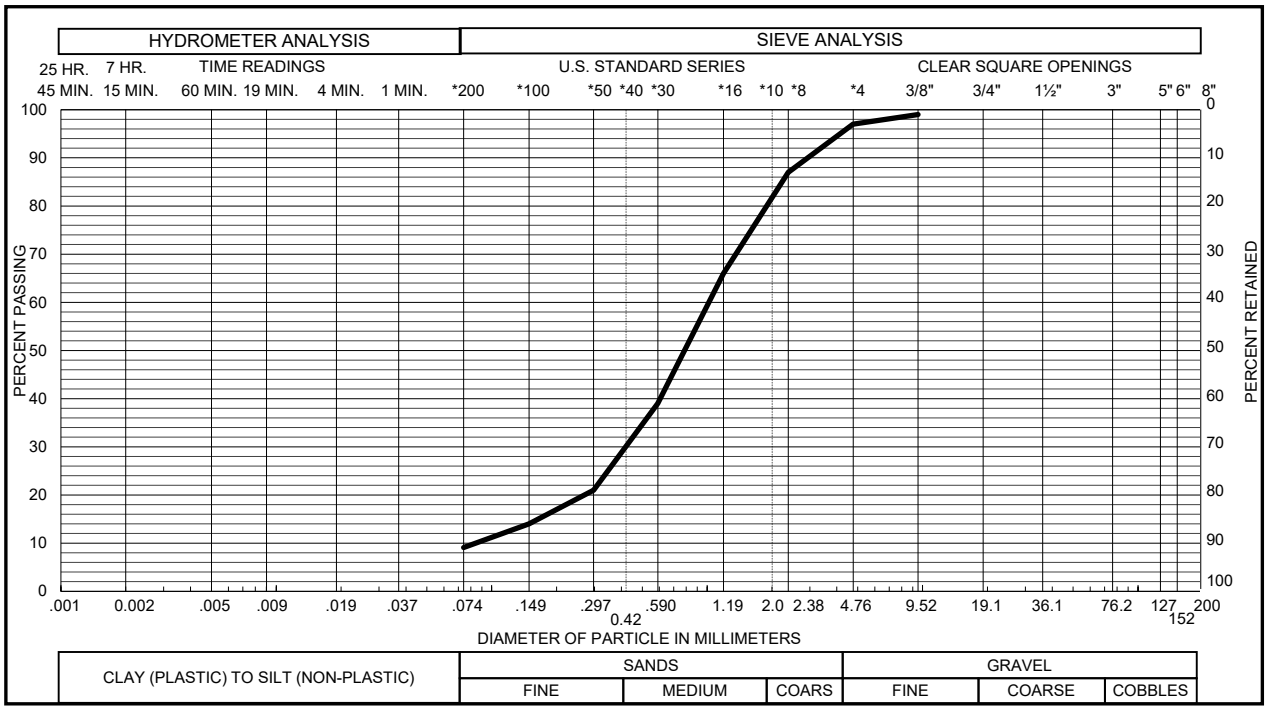
Gradation Test Results

FIG. B-12



Sample of SANDSTONE, SILTY
From TH - 12 AT 4 FEET

GRAVEL 19 % SAND 66 %
SILT & CLAY 15 % LIQUID LIMIT ___ %
PLASTICITY INDEX ___ %



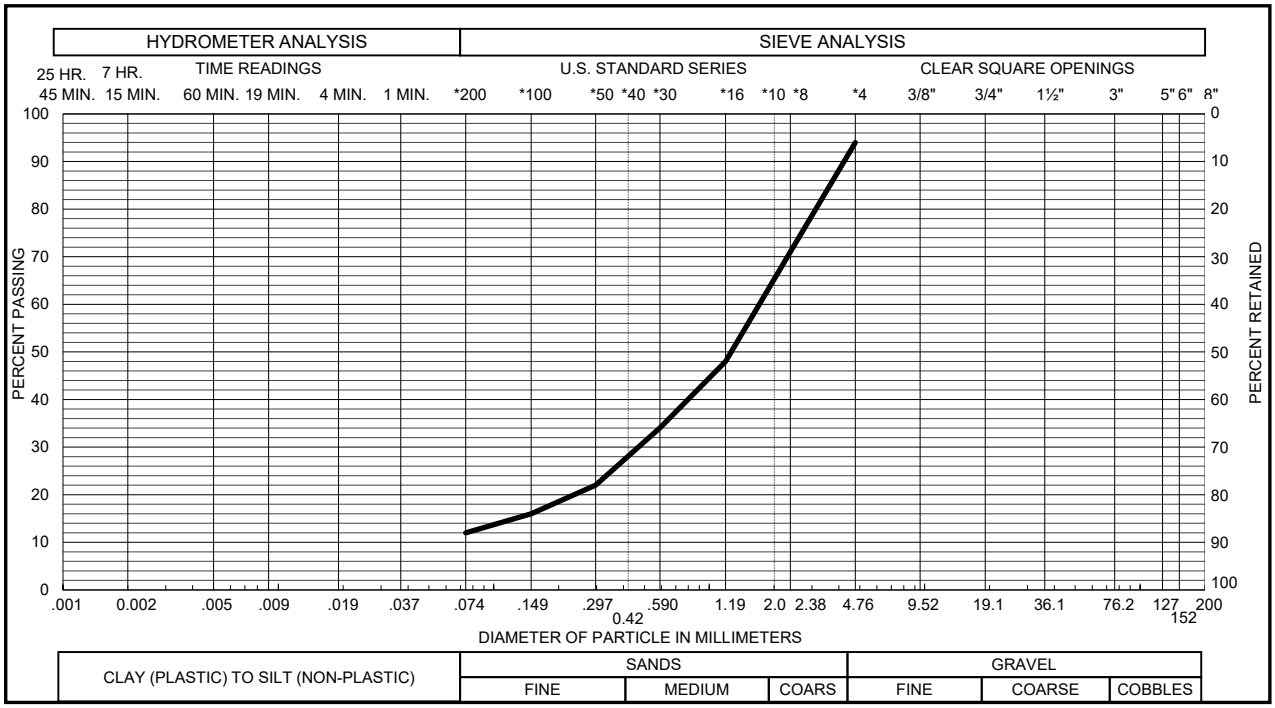
Sample of SANDSTONE, SLIGHTLY SILTY
From TH - 14 AT 9 FEET

GRAVEL 3 % SAND 88 %
SILT & CLAY 9 % LIQUID LIMIT ___ %
PLASTICITY INDEX ___ %

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

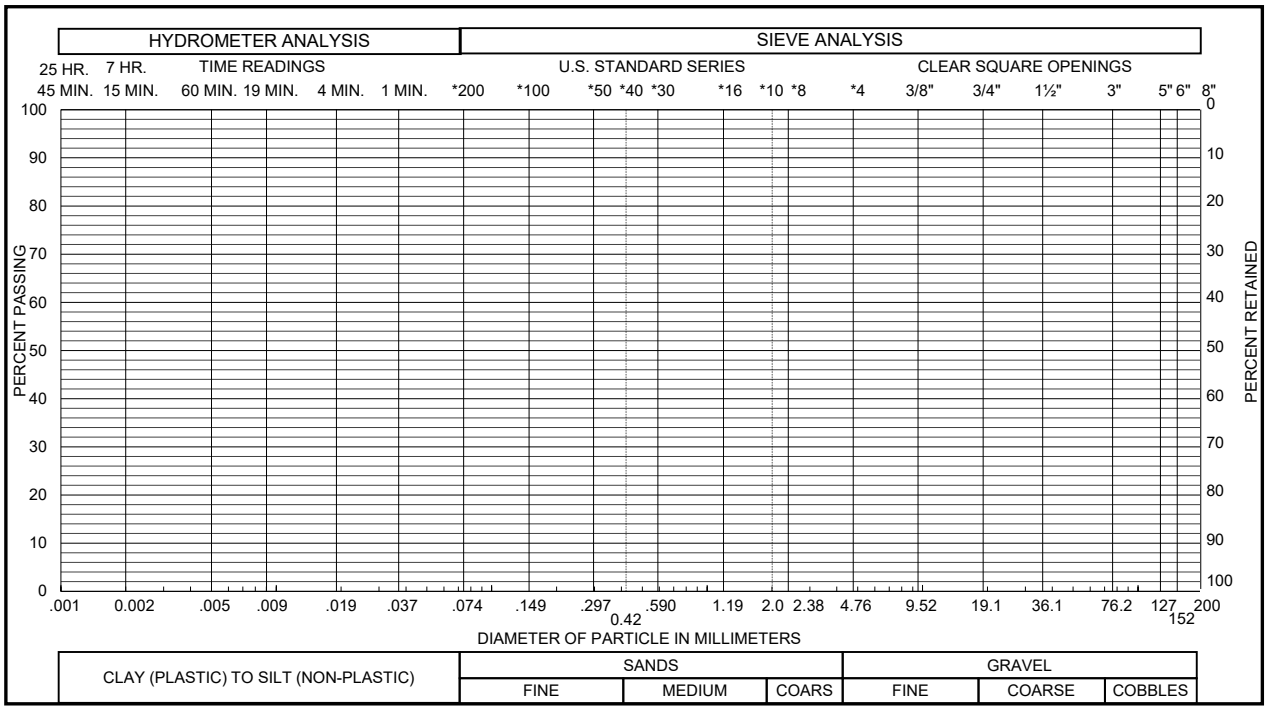
Gradation Test Results

FIG. B-13



Sample of SANDSTONE, SLIGHTLY SILTY
From TH - 20 AT 9 FEET

GRAVEL 6 % SAND 82 %
SILT & CLAY 12 % LIQUID LIMIT ___ %
PLASTICITY INDEX ___ %



Sample of ___
From ___

GRAVEL ___ % SAND ___ %
SILT & CLAY ___ % LIQUID LIMIT ___ %
PLASTICITY INDEX ___ %

BRJM, LLC
LATIGO TRAILS FILLING 9 AND 10, 78 LOTS
CTL|T PROJECT NO. CS19409-115

Gradation Test Results

FIG. B-14

APPENDIX C

NRCS SOIL CLASSIFICATIONS

El Paso County Area, Colorado

71—Pring coarse sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369k
Elevation: 6,800 to 7,600 feet
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Pring and similar soils: 85 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Pring

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Arkosic alluvium derived from sedimentary rock

Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: coarse sandy loam
C - 14 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 6.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R048AY222CO
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit:
Hydric soil rating: No

Data Source Information

Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Jun 5, 2020

El Paso County Area, Colorado

83—Stapleton sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 369z
Elevation: 6,500 to 7,300 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 48 degrees F
Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Stapleton and similar soils: 97 percent
Minor components: 3 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Stapleton

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Sandy alluvium derived from arkose

Typical profile

A - 0 to 11 inches: sandy loam
Bw - 11 to 17 inches: gravelly sandy loam
C - 17 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 3 to 8 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: R049XB215CO - Gravelly Foothill
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Pleasant

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Other soils

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Hydric soil rating: No

Fluvaquentic haplaquolls

Percent of map unit: 1 percent
Landform: Swales
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Data Source Information

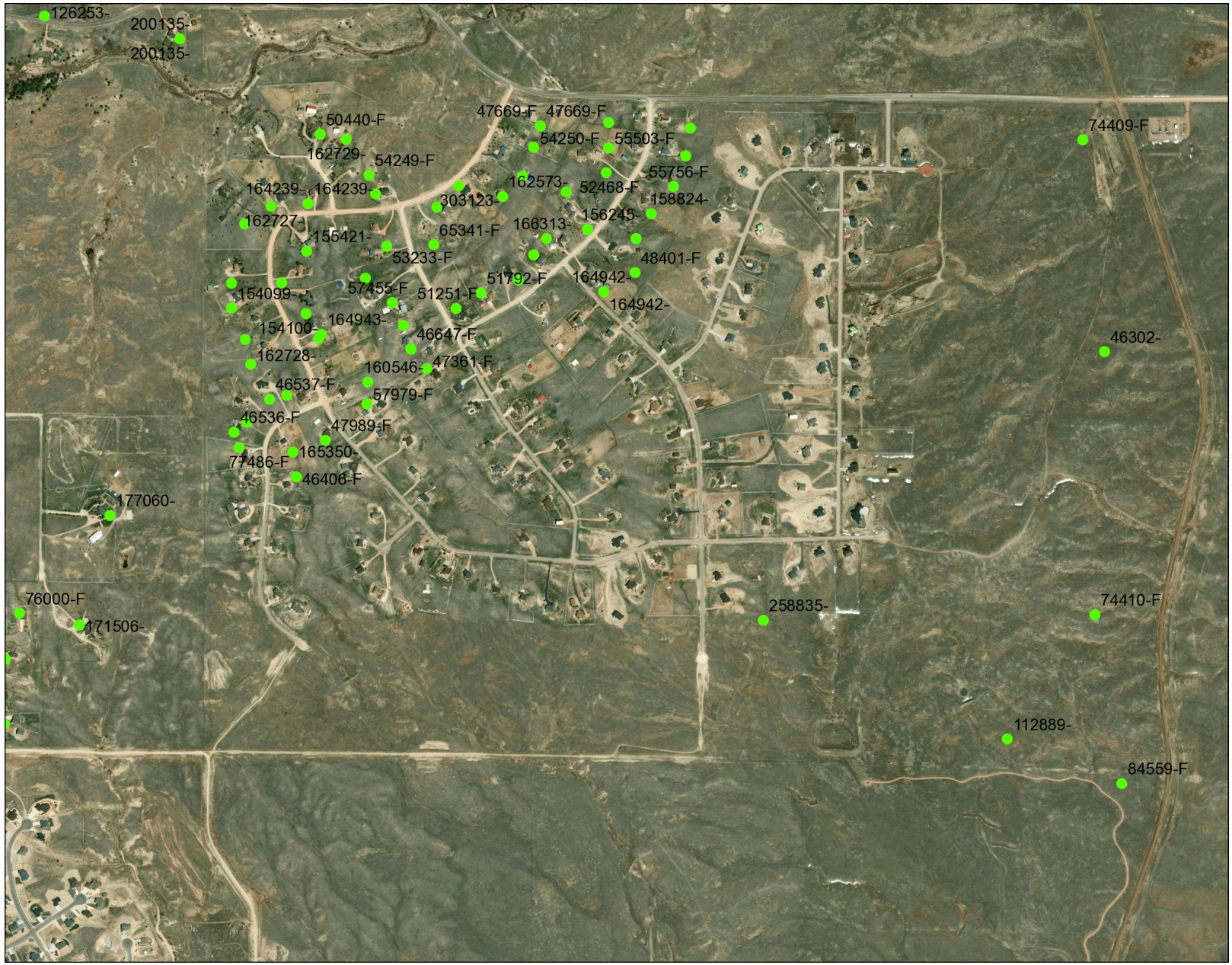
Soil Survey Area: El Paso County Area, Colorado
Survey Area Data: Version 18, Jun 5, 2020

APPENDIX D

NEARBY WELL LOCATIONS

COLORADO'S
Decision Support Systems
CWCB / DWR

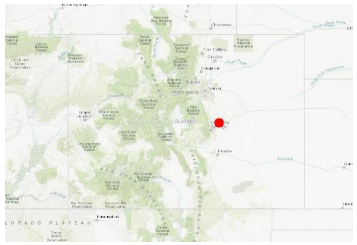
Map Viewer



Legend

- Well Constructed
- OGCC Well
- Final Permit
- County

Location



Notes

2,339 0 1,169 2,339 Feet

1: 14,032

This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.

Date Prepared: 10/7/2021 11:19:01 AM