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SUBSURFACE SOIL INVESTIGATION MERIDIAN RANCH, ROLLING HILLS RANCH NORTH FILING NOS. 1 AND 2 NORTH OF REX ROAD EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

Prepared for:

Tech Contractors 3575 Kenyon Street, Suite 200 San Diego, California 92110

Attn: Mr. Raul Guzman

The map depicting the locations of identified geologic conditions is not present within this report.

April 20, 2022

Respectfully Submitted,

ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC.

Stuart Wood Geologist Reviewed by:

Joseph C. Goode, Jr., P.E.

President

DPS/drc

Encl.

Entech Job No. 220455 AAprojects/2022/220455/220455 SSI

Table of Contents

1.0	INTE	RODUCTION	2
2.0	PRO	JECT AND SITE DESCRIPTION	3
3.0	SUB	SURFACE EXPLORATIONS AND LABORATORY TESTING	3
4.0	SUB	SURFACE CONDITIONS	4
	4.1	Soil and Bedrock	4
	4.2	Groundwater	6
5.0	PRE	LIMINIARY DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS	6
	5.1	Groundwater	6
	5.2	Expansive Soils	7
	5.3	Sandstone and Claystone	7
6.0	SITE	GRADING	7
	6.1	Stripping	8
	6.2	Fill Preparation	8
	6.3	Compaction	8
7.0	UND	ERGROUND UTILITY CONSTRUCTION	9
8.0	UND	ERDRAIN SYSTEM	9
9.0	PAV	EMENT CONSIDERATIONS	. 10
10.0	ANT	ICIPATED RESIDENTIAL FOUNDATION SYSTEMS	. 10
11.0	RES	IDENCE ON-GRADE FLOOR SLABS	. 11
12.0	CON	CRETE DEGRADATION DUE TO SULFATE ATTACK	. 11
13.0	EXC	AVATION STABILITY	. 11
14.0	SUR	FACE AND SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE	. 12
15.0	WIN	TER CONSTRUCTION	. 12
16.0	CON	STRUCTION OBSERVATIONS	. 12
17.0	CLO	SURE	. 13

i

Table

Table 1: Summary of Laboratory Test Results

Table 2: Summary of Test Borings and Water Measurements

<u>Figures</u>

Figure 1: Vicinity Map

Figure 2: Test Boring Location Plan

Figure 3: Cut/Fill Plan

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Test Boring Logs

Appendix B: Laboratory Testing Results Appendix C: Pavement Test Results SUBSURFACE SOIL INVESTIGATION
MERIDIAN RANCH, ROLLING HILLS RANCH NORTH
FILING NOS. 1 AND 2
NORTH OF REX ROAD
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The project consists of the development of the site for the construction of single-family residences in Rolling Hills Ranch North Filings 1 and 2. Development is expected to include site grading, installation of subsurface utilities, roadways, and drainage structures. The subdivision is in Meridian Ranch in the northern portion of El Paso County, Colorado. The approximate location of the project site is shown on the Vicinity Map, Figure 1. The test boring locations are shown on Figure 2, the Test Boring Location Plan. Test Boring locations were staked by the client.

This report describes the subsurface investigation conducted for the site and provides recommendations for development design and construction. The Subsurface Soil Investigation included the drilling of nineteen borings across the site, collecting samples of soil, and conducting a geotechnical evaluation of the investigation findings. All drilling and subsurface investigation activities were performed by Entech Engineering, Inc. (Entech). The contents of this report, including the geotechnical evaluation and recommendations, are subject to the limitations and assumptions presented in Section 17.0.

2.0 PROJECT AND SITE DESCRIPTION

The project will consist of developing the site for single family residential structures. The planned lots are located in the Rolling Hills Ranch North subdivision in Meridian Ranch. The investigation was performed at predetermined locations based on the roadway alignment and proposed grading on the site plan provided to us. At the time of drilling, the site was vacant and not developed. The site has not been graded for the planned development. Site grading plans were provided to us with proposed cuts up to 21 feet and fills up to 12 feet. The majority of the cuts and fills are in the 2 to 8-foot range. Figure 3 shows the Cut/Fill Plan. Approximate finished grades are shown on the Test Boring Logs (Appendix A). The topography of the site is gently rolling hills and valleys with a general southeast-sloping trend. Vegetation consisted of grasses and weeds. Existing residences and proposed developments are located to the west and southwest of the site, undeveloped land lies immediately north, south, and east and Eastonville Road to the east. Natural earthen drainage trends to the southeast with one primary north/south drainage traversing the property near the center.

3.0 SUBSURFACE EXPLORATIONS AND LABORATORY TESTING

Subsurface conditions on the site were explored by drilling nineteen test borings at the approximate locations shown on Figure 2. The boring locations were determined and staked by others. The borings were drilled within the proposed roadway alignments. The borings were drilled to depths of 20 to 30 feet below the existing ground surface (bgs). The drilling was performed using a truck-mounted, continuous flight auger-drilling rig supplied and operated by Entech. Boring logs descriptive of the subsurface conditions encountered during drilling are presented in Appendix A. At the conclusion and subsequent to drilling, observations for groundwater levels were made in each of the open boreholes.

Soil and bedrock samples were obtained from the borings utilizing the Standard Penetration Test (ASTM D-1586) using 2-inch O.D. split-barrel and California samplers. Results of the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) are included on the boring logs in terms of N-values expressed in blows per foot (bpf). Soil and bedrock samples recovered from the borings were visually classified and recorded on the boring logs. The soil and bedrock classifications were later verified utilizing laboratory testing and grouped by soil type. The soil and bedrock type

numbers are included on the boring logs. It should be understood that the soil and bedrock descriptions shown on the boring logs may vary between boring location and sample depth. It should also be noted that the lines of stratigraphic separation shown on the boring logs represent approximate boundaries between soil and bedrock types and the actual stratigraphic transitions may be more gradual or variable with location.

Water content testing (ASTM D-2216) was performed on the samples recovered from the borings, and the results are shown on the boring logs. Grain-Size Analysis (ASTM D-422) and Atterberg Limits testing (ASTM D-4318) were performed on selected samples to assist in classifying the materials encountered in the borings. Volume change testing was performed on selected samples using the Swell/Consolidation Test (ASTM D-4546) in order to evaluate potential expansion/compression characteristics of the soil and bedrock. Soluble sulfate testing was performed on select soil samples to evaluate the potential for below grade degradation of concrete due to sulfate attack. The Laboratory Testing Results are summarized on Table 1 and are presented in Appendix B.

4.0 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Two soil types and two bedrock types were encountered in the test borings drilled for the subsurface investigation: Type 1: native silty to clayey to very clayey sand (SM, SC), Type 2: native sandy clay (CL), Type 3: slightly silty to silty to very clayey sandstone (SM-SW, SM, SC), and Type 4: sandy to very sandy claystone (CL). The soil and bedrock were classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) and American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) System using the laboratory testing results and the observations made during drilling.

4.1 Soil and Bedrock

<u>Soil Type 1</u> classified as native silty to clayey to very clayey sand (SM, SC). The sand was encountered in all of the test borings at the existing ground surface and extending to depth ranging from 1 to 4 feet below ground surface (bgs). Standard Penetration Testing conducted on the sand resulted in SPT N-values ranging from 27 to 47 blows per foot (bpf), indicating medium dense to dense states. Water content and grain size testing of selected soil samples

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resulted in a water content range of 2 to 9 percent, and 40 percent of the soil particles passing the No. 200 sieve. Atterberg limits testing on a sample of very clayey sand resulted in a Liquid Limit of 40 and a Plastic Index of 27. Swell/Consolidation testing on a sample of very clayey sand resulted in a volume change of 0.2 percent, indicating a low expansion potential. Sulfate

testing resulted in less than 0.01 percent soluble sulfate by weight, which indicates a negligible

potential for below grade concrete degradation due to sulfate attack.

Soil Type 2 classified as native sandy clay (CL). The clay was encountered in Test Boring Nos.

2 and 11 at the surface and extending to 3 and 4 feet bgs. Standard Penetration Testing

conducted on the clay resulted in SPT N-values from 26 and 31, which indicates stiff

consistencies. Water content and grain size testing resulted in a water content of 12 percent,

and 83 to 90.5 percent of the soil particles passing the No. 200 sieve. Atterberg Limits testing

resulted in Liquid Limit of 31 and a Plastic Index of 17. Swell/Consolidation testing on the clay

resulted in volume changes of +1.0 to -1.1 percent, indicating low to moderate consolidation and

expansion potential.

Soil Type 3 classified as slightly silty to silty to very clayey sandstone bedrock (SM-SW, SM,

SC). The sandstone was encountered in all the test borings below the Type 1 and 2 soils, at 1

to 9 feet bgs and extending to various depths or to termination of borings (20 to 30 feet).

Standard Penetration Testing conducted on the sandstone resulted in SPT N-values of 38 to

greater than 50 bpf, which indicates dense to very dense states. Water content and grain size

testing resulted in a water content range of 1 to 12, and 7 to 49 percent the soil size particles

passing the No. 200 sieve. Atterberg limits testing on a sample of the slightly silty sandstone

resulted in no values. Swell/Consolidation testing on the sandstone resulted in volume changes

of -0.1 to -0.3 percent, indicating a low consolidation and expansion potential.

Soil Type 4 classified as a sandy to very sandy claystone (CL). The claystone was encountered

below the surficial soils or interbedded in the sandstone at varying depths. Standard Penetration

Testing on the claystone resulted in greater than 50 bpf, indicating hard consistencies. Water

content and grain size testing resulted in 8 to 15 percent water content with 51 to 81 percent of

soil size particles passing the No. 200 sieve. Atterberg limits testing resulted in liquid limits of 36

to 42 percent and plastic indexes of 19 to 22 percent. Swell/Consolidation testing of random

5

Subsurface Soil Investigation Meridian Ranch - Rolling Hills Ranch North Filing Nos. 1 and 2 North of Rex Road El Paso County, Colorado

Entech Job 220455

claystone samples resulted in volume changes of -1.1 to +0.1, indicating a low to moderate consolidation potential and a low expansion potential. Sulfate testing indicated a negligible degradation potential due to sulfate attack.

4.2 Groundwater

Depth to groundwater was measured in each of the borings at the conclusion of drilling and subsequent to drilling. Groundwater was encountered in two test borings subsequent to drilling, Test Boring Nos. 2 and 12 at a depth of approximately 17 feet. Groundwater should not affect building foundation excavations, roadway and utilities construction on this site. It should be noted that groundwater levels could change due to seasonal variations, changes in land runoff characteristics and future development including nearby areas. Shallow groundwater may also be encountered near drainages.

5.0 PRELIMINIARY DEVELOPMENT CONSIDERATIONS

The following discussion is based on the subsurface conditions encountered in the test borings drilled at the site. This investigation is for the site discussed in 2.0 Project and Site Description. If subsurface conditions different from those described herein are encountered during construction or if the project elements change from those described, Entech Engineering, Inc. should be notified so that the evaluation and recommendations presented can be reviewed and revised if necessary.

Subsurface soil conditions encountered in the test borings drilled on the site generally consisted of a thin layer of surficial sands or clay over sandstone and claystone bedrock. Bedrock was encountered at depths ranging from 1 to 9 feet bgs. Shallow bedrock (1 to 2 feet) was encountered in 13 of the test borings. Consideration should be given to several conditions on this site in planning and excavating the development including groundwater, expansive soils and sandstone/claystone materials.

5.1 Groundwater

Groundwater should not impact the development of this site. Subsequent to completion of overlot grading cuts per the grading plan presented to us, the groundwater table should be at

6

such a depth as to propose no threat to developing this site, unless deep utilities are required. Groundwater was measured in Test Boring Nos. 2 and 12 at a depth of approximately 17 feet. Shallow cut and fills are proposed in this area. Unstable conditions should be expected where groundwater is shallow or close to excavated depths. Procedures and equipment to mitigate groundwater impact during and after construction may be necessary. Pumps, cofferdams, wide area and localized drain systems and other procedures and equipment may be necessary. Shotrock and geotextiles may be appropriate for stabilizing excavations. An underdrain system can be considered for long term groundwater mitigation. Frequently, groundwater levels rise following development as result of increased irrigation and decreased potential area of evaporation.

5.2 Expansive Soils

Expansive soils [clayey sand, claystone, and sandy clay] are present on the site exhibiting low to moderate potential for expansion and consolidation. These soils, where encountered, will require mitigation for residential construction. Damage to structures can occur due to expansive/ compressive soils; occurrence and severity of distress can be reduced by moisture treatments and overexcavation mitigation approaches.

5.3 Sandstone and Claystone

Sandstone and claystone were encountered at shallow depths across the site. Excavation of sandstone and claystone should be expected to be moderate to difficult. Track type equipment likely will be needed to accomplish excavations particularly where harder materials or lenses are present. Upon completion of site grading per the plan provided to us, sandstone or claystone bedrock is expected to be exposed across the majority of the areas tested.

6.0 SITE GRADING

Shallow bedrock was encountered in all of the test borings. Depth to bedrock in each boring is indicated on the Test Boring Plan, Figure 2. Excavation of dense and hard materials on site is expected to be moderate to difficult with heavy duty earthmoving equipment. Claystone and sandstone materials may require track equipment and ripping teeth. For conditions with no groundwater seepage, cut and fill slopes no steeper than 3 to 1 (horizontal to vertical) should be

7

considered. If seepage occurs, then flatter slopes or a drain system should be considered. Recommendations may be subject to change depending upon particular field conditions.

6.1 Stripping

Debris, topsoil and organic materials should be stripped from the ground surface of areas to be filled. Any uncontrolled fill materials should be completely removed. The materials may be used as fill pending approval if they are free of organic material and debris. Although soft areas are not expected any soft or loose soils should be stabilized or removed to expose suitable material prior to placement of fill. Topsoil may be stored in stock piles and placed at the surface in landscape areas.

6.2 Fill Preparation

Surfaces which will receive fill should be scarified to depths of 6 inches, moisture conditioned to within 0 to 3 percent of optimum moisture, and compacted to minimum of 95 percent of Standard Proctor Dry Density (ASTM D-698) for cohesive materials and within 2 percent of optimum moisture, and compacted to minimum of 95 percent of Modified Proctor Dry Density (ASTM D-1557) for cohesionless soils. On-site natural soils and bedrock are anticipated to be used as site grading fill. Bedrock must be processed and broken down to small gravel-sized materials, where placed in the fill. Expansive materials used for fill should be placed at sufficient moisture content to mitigate potential swell. The fill quality will influence the performance of foundations, slabs-on-grade, and pavements. Fill settlement can be minimized by placing thin lifts at suitable moisture content and by verification of compaction with frequent density tests.

6.3 Compaction

Overlot grading fill consisting of granular soils should be placed in lifts to exceed 6 inches following compaction and compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density determined by Modified Proctor (ASTM D-1557). Clay materials should be placed in compacted lifts less than 6 inches thick compacted to at least 95 percent of maximum Standard Proctor (ASTM D 698) dry density. Fills below 10 feet in depth should be moisture conditioned as above and compacted to 98 percent of Standard Proctor dry density (ASTM D 698) for cohesive materials or 98 percent of maximum modified Proctor Dry Density (ASTM D 1557) for granular

materials. The soil materials should be placed at a moisture content conducive to adequate compaction, usually within ±2 percent of optimum moisture content. Fill placement and compaction should be observed and tested by Entech during construction to verify that adequate moisture and density has been achieved.

7.0 UNDERGROUND UTILITY CONSTRUCTION

Generally, excavation is expected to be moderate to difficult utilizing heavy-duty track hoes. Rock buckets and rock teeth will likely be required where excavations extend into very hard sandstone or cemented materials. Special procedures or equipment may be required to remove water and/or achieve stability in utility trenches, where excavations approach or intercept groundwater.

Utilities including water and sewer lines are usually constructed beneath paved roads. Placement of fill and degree of compaction applied to trench backfill will influence performance of overlying structures including pavements. Fill placed into utility trenches should be compacted according to requirements of the local jurisdiction. Fill should be placed in horizontal lifts having compacted thickness of six inches or less and at a water content conducive adequate compaction, usually within ±2 percent of optimum water content. Typical compaction specifications would be similar to specifications in the Site Grading section. Mechanical methods should be used for fill placement; however, heavy equipment should be kept at a distance away from structures to avoid damage. No water flooding techniques of any type should be used for compaction or placement of utility trench backfill.

Trench backfill should be performed in accordance with El Paso County specifications and requirements. Excavations and excavation shoring/bracing should be performed in accordance with OSHA guidelines.

8.0 UNDERDRAIN SYSTEM

Depending on final site grading anticipated depths of excavations and structure foundations relative to groundwater occurrence, an underdrain system may be considered to be included as part of sewer system design and installation. The underdrain system drain pipe shall consist of

9

smooth wall non perforated rigid PVC pipe typically placed at a slope to match the sanitary sewer system. Shallower pipe grades can be considered for larger diameter underdrain pipes and areas to daylight the drainage systems. Concrete or clay material fill may be strategically placed at the manhole locations to slow the water flow down the trench. The underdrain below sewer should be constructed with adequate depth to allow connection of residence foundation drain systems. Drain elements should be of appropriate slopes and sizes for anticipated flows. Maintenance of the underdrain system should be anticipated. Gravity outlet should be planned such that other developments and properties are not adversely affected.

9.0 PAVEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

Materials exposed at pavement subgrade elevations will be dependent upon native materials exposed at final overlot grading and the specific materials placed as fill at and near finish grade elevations. The predominate materials are generally expected to be silty sand, sandstone, clayey sand, and clay. Materials anticipated at subgrade elevation generally would be rated as good, but some areas likely would be rated as poor AASHTO classifications of A-1-b, A-2-6, and A-4 were determined for the sandstone and upper granular soils. Based on depth to claystone and estimated cut, claystone with AASHTO classification of A-6 and associated poor rating is likely not to be encountered. The claystone classifies as A-6 which has poor asphalt support characteristics. Thickness of asphalt pavements to be anticipated generally range between 4 to 5 inches of asphalt overlying 6 to 10 inches of basecourse depending on specific subgrade materials and Roadway Classification of each particular street. Cement treated subgrade thickness of 10 to 12 inches are common. Actual thickness may exceed anticipated thickness at some areas. For specific thickness determinations, a subsurface investigation and pavement design should be completed after completion of overlot grading.

10.0 ANTICIPATED RESIDENTIAL FOUNDATION SYSTEMS

Subsurface soil conditions consisted of areas of sandstone, expansive clayey soils and claystone materials. We anticipate conventional spread footing foundation systems will be appropriate for residences constructed on the majority of the site. Where expansive materials are encountered at or near foundation grades, use of spread footings with overexcavation and replacement with non-expansive fill should be expected. Drilled pier foundations may be a

suitable alternative where expansive soils are encountered. A Subsurface Soils Investigation report should be prepared after completion of overlot grading to address appropriate foundation systems. Perimeter below grade drain systems should be anticipated for all structures with basements. Shallow groundwater was not encountered in the Test Borings. Temporary and permanent dewatering systems may be necessary at various foundation excavations. Shotrock and geotextiles may be appropriate for stabilizing excavations. An area wide subdrain may be considered for discharge of collected water.

11.0 RESIDENCE ON-GRADE FLOOR SLABS

On-grade floor slabs for the planned structures could be supported by on-site non-expansive soils or compacted, non-expansive, structural fill. Loose or expansive soils encountered at or near floor slab grade should be penetrated or overexcavated a distance below slab subgrade and replaced with a non-expansive structural fill to improve floor slab performance. If slab movement and cracks cannot be tolerated a structural floor system should be used. Evaluation of subgrade materials should be included within a Subsurface Soils Investigation for each specific lot.

12.0 CONCRETE DEGRADATION DUE TO SULFATE ATTACK

Sulfate solubility testing was conducted on three samples recovered from the test borings to evaluate the potential for sulfate attack on concrete placed below surface grade. The test results indicated 0.00 to less than 0.01 percent soluble sulfate (by weight). The test results indicate the sulfate component of the in-place soils presents a negligible exposure threat to concrete placed below the site grade. Type II cement is recommended for the on-site soils. Additional testing should be conducted following completion of overlot grading.

13.0 EXCAVATION STABILITY

Excavation walls must be properly sloped/benched or otherwise supported in order to maintain stable conditions. All excavation openings and work execution shall conform to OSHA standards as in CFR 29, Part 1926.650-652 (Subport D).

14.0 SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE

Surface drainage will influence performance of structures at the site including streets and residences. Drainage is recommended around each building perimeter at a minimum slope of 5 percent in the first 10 feet adjacent to exterior foundation walls and for unpaved areas, where possible. For paved areas and other impervious surfaces, a minimum slope of 2 percent is recommended. Drainage should be planned to avoid ponding of water. Collected water and irrigation should discharge well beyond foundation backfill zones. Surface runoff should be designed to avoid sheet flow and erosion. Slopes should be protected from erosion by materials such as mulch or appropriate plants or other methods. All fills and backfills should be properly compacted. Unprotected surfaces may be subject to undesirable, heavy erosion.

15.0 WINTER CONSTRUCTION

In the event construction occurs during winter, concrete and soil materials should be protected from freezing conditions. Concrete should not be placed on frozen soil and once concrete has been placed, it should not be allowed to freeze. Similarly, once exposed, the soil subgrades should not be allowed to freeze. During grading operations and subgrade preparation, care should be taken to avoid burial of snow, ice or frozen material within the planned construction area.

16.0 CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATIONS

It is recommended that Entech observe and document the following activities during construction of the building foundations.

- Excavated subgrades and subgrade preparation.
- Placement of foundation perimeter drains (if installed).
- Placement/compaction of fill materials.
- Placement/compaction of utility bedding and trench backfill.

17.0 CLOSURE

The subsurface investigation, geotechnical evaluation and preliminary recommendations presented in this report are intended for use by Tech Contractors with application to the planned development of the single-family residential project site located in the Rolling Hills Ranch North Subdivision, Filing Nos. 1 and 2 in Meridian Ranch in northern El Paso County, Colorado. In conducting the subsurface soil investigation, laboratory testing, engineering evaluation and reporting, Entech Engineering, Inc. endeavored to work in accordance with generally accepted professional geotechnical and geologic practices and principles consistent with the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the geotechnical profession currently practicing in same locality and under similar conditions. No other warranty, expressed or implied is made. Additional subsurface investigations and testing are recommended to further evaluate the individual sites and roadways after final development plans are prepared and after the site has been graded. During final design and/or construction, if conditions are encountered which appear different from those described in this report, Entech Engineering, Inc. requests that it be notified so that the evaluation and recommendations presented herein can be reviewed and modified as appropriate.

If there are any questions regarding the information provided herein or if Entech Engineering, Inc. can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact us.

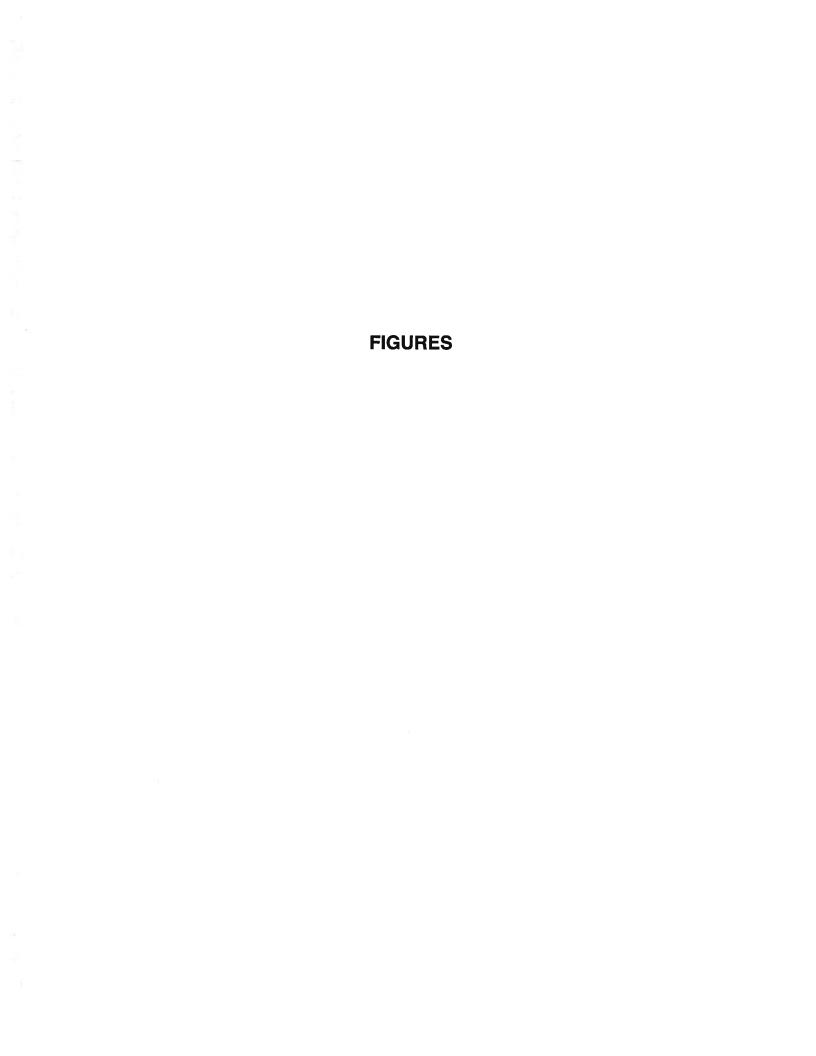
TABLE

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

CLIENT TECH CONTRACTORS
PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH

JOB NO. 220455

SOIL TYPE	TEST BORING NO.	DEPTH (FT)	WATER (%)	DRY DENSITY (PCF)	PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE (%)	LIQUID LIMIT (%)	PLASTIC INDEX (%)	SULFATE (WT %)	FHA SWELL (PSF)	SWELL/ CONSOL (%)	UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SOIL DESCRIPTION
1	8	2-3	10.1	111.3	40.2	43	27	<0.01		0.2	SC	SAND, VERY CLAYEY
2	11	2-3	13.0	99.5	90.5					1.0	CL	CLAY, SANDY
2	15	5	9.2	111.9	83.3	31	17			-1.1	CL	CLAY, SANDY
3	11	15			13.0						SM	SANDSTONE, SILTY
3	16	5			35.2						SC	SANDSTONE, CLAYEY
3	4	5			6.9	NV	NP				SM-SW	SANDSTONE, SLIGHTLY SILTY
3	5	2-3			20.8						SM	SANDSTONE, SILTY
3	9	10			8.6						SM-SW	SANDSTONE, SLIGHTLY SILTY
3	10	2-3			17.4						SM	SANDSTONE, SILTY
3	12	20	10.5	117.9	47.9					-0.1	SC	SANDSTONE, VERY CLAYEY
3	13	10			13.9						SM	SANDSTONE, SILTY
3	14	5			26.8						SM	SANDSTONE, SILTY
3	18	20			49.0						SC	SANDSTONE, VERY CLAYEY
3	19	15	11.4	120.9	32.8					-0.3	SC	SANDSTONE, CLAYEY
_ 4	1	15			67.4	36	19	0.00	-		CL	CLAYSTONE, SANDY
4	2	5			78.6	42	22	0.00		i	CL	CLAYSTONE, SANDY
4	3	10	12.6	114.6	80.0					0.1	CL	CLAYSTONE, SANDY
4	4	20	14.6	111.6	51.3					-0.4	CL	CLAYSTONE, VERY SANDY
4	6	10	13.1	121.5	81.5					0.1	CL	CLAYSTONE, SANDY
4	7	5	11.7	121.5	75.5					0.8	CL	CLAYSTONE, SANDY
4	17	10	12.5	106.7	74.6				_	-1.1	CL	CLAYSTONE, SANDY







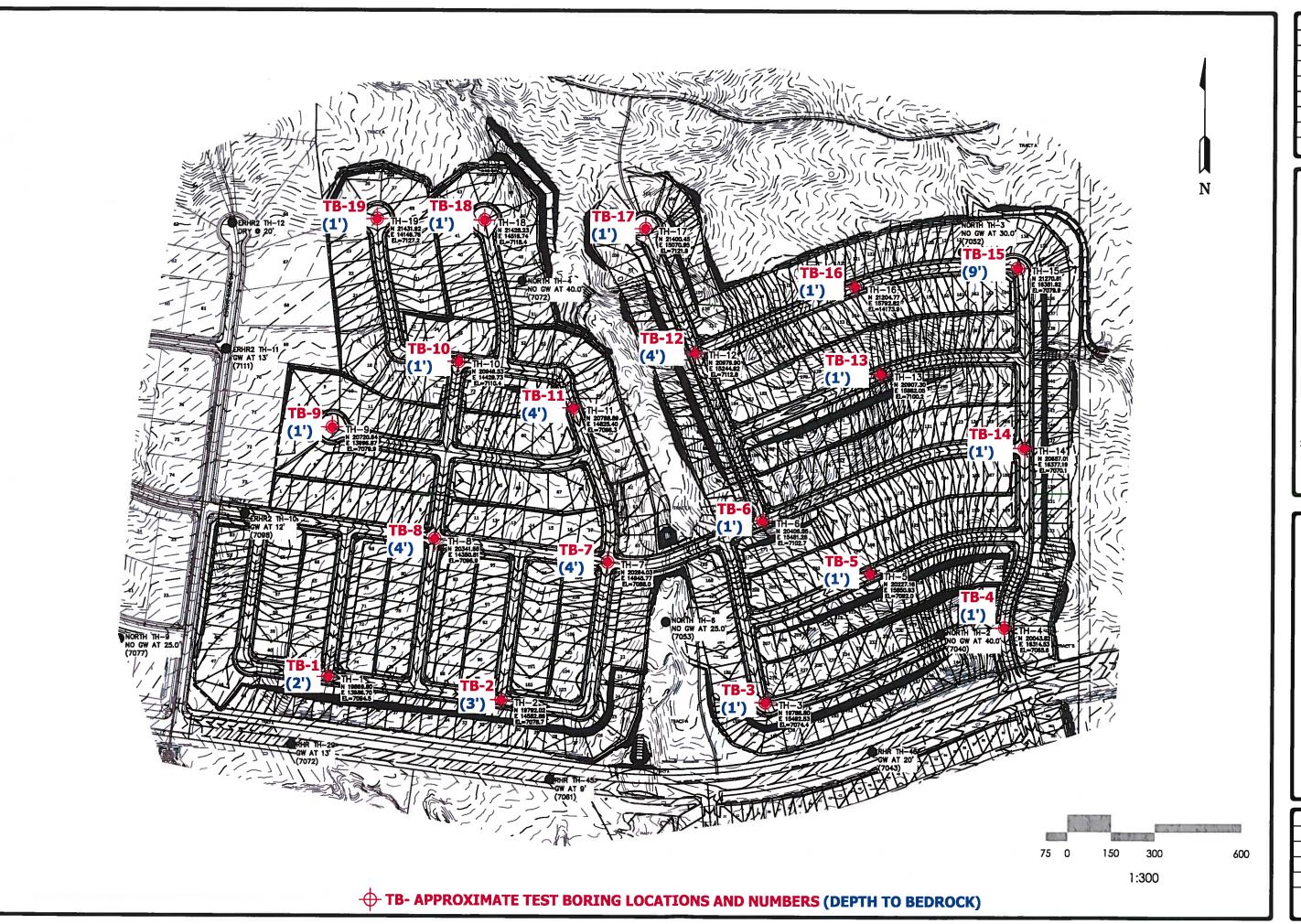
VICINITY MAP
ROLLING HILLS NORTH
COLORADO SPRINGS, CO
For: TECH CONTRACTORS

DRAWN: JAC

DATE: 04/08/22 CHECKED: **DPS**

DATE:

JOB NO.: 220455



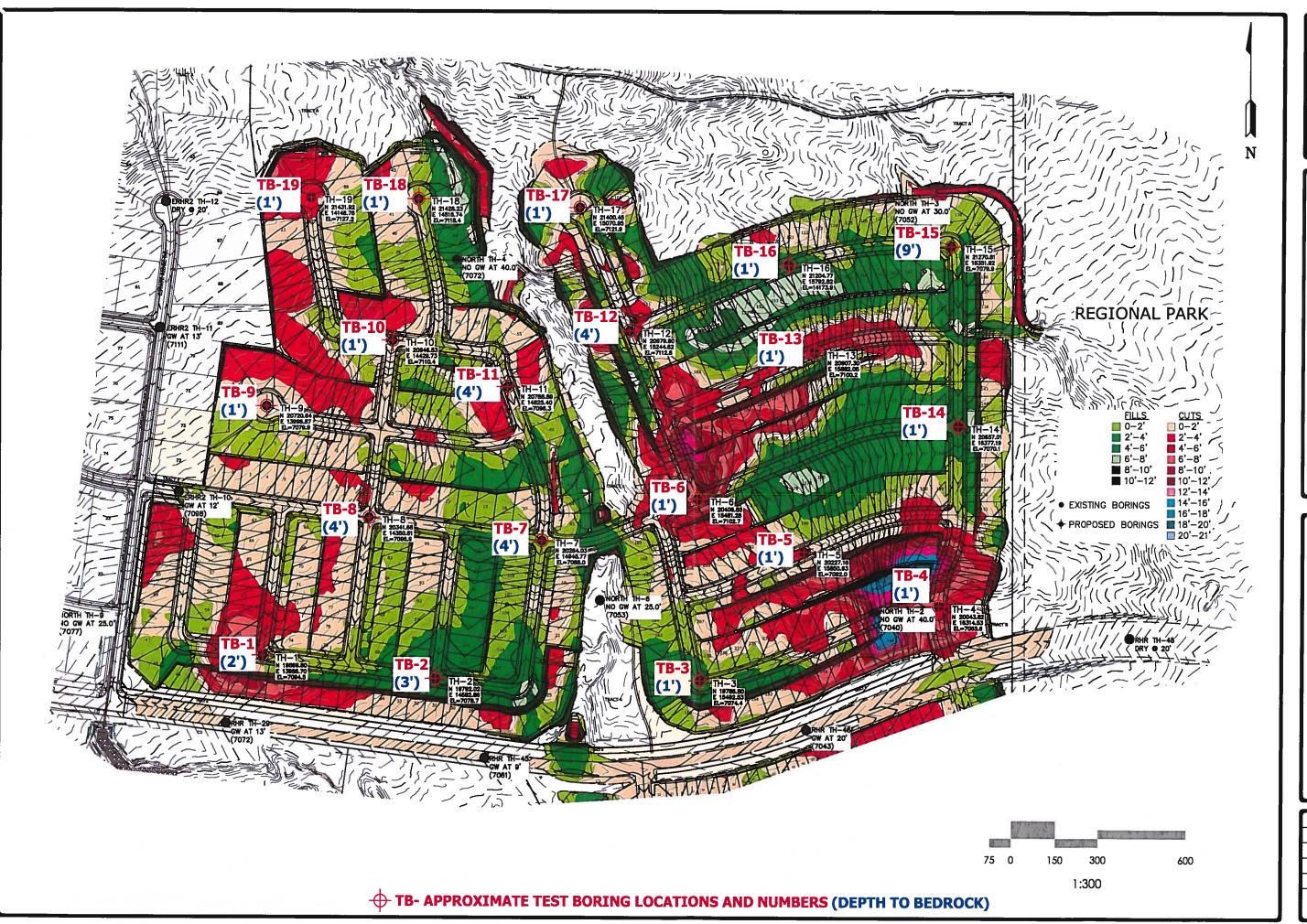
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REVISION BY



TEST BORING LOCATION MAP ROLLING HILLS NORTH COLORADO SPRINGS, CO For: TECH CONTRACTORS

DEAWN
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DATE
04/08/22
SCALE
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JOB NO.
220455
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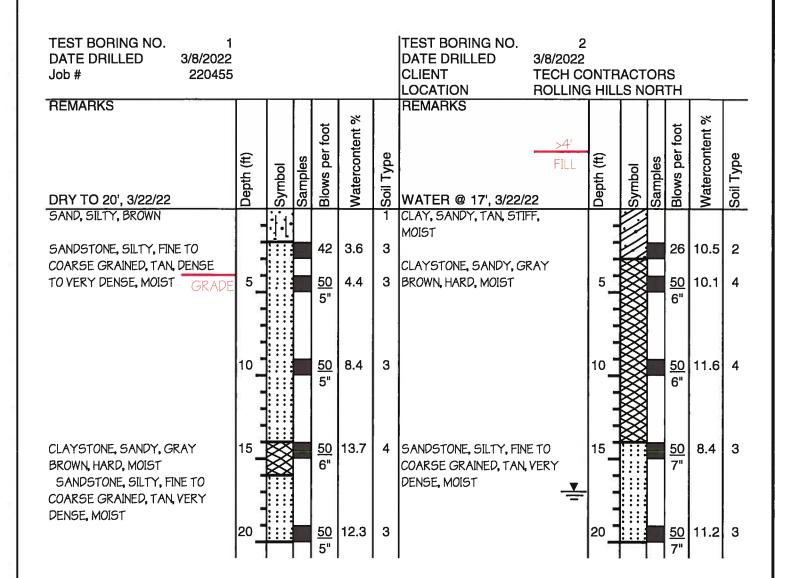


REVISION BY

CUT & FILL MAP ROLLING HILLS NORTH COLORADO SPRINGS, CO For: TECH CONTRACTORS

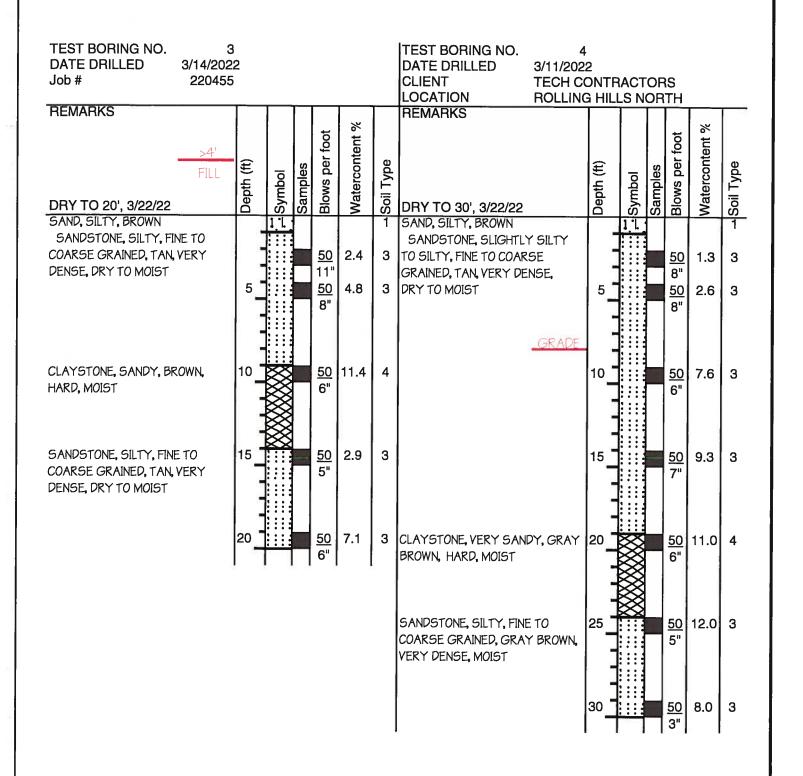
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220455
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APPENDIX A: Test Boring Logs



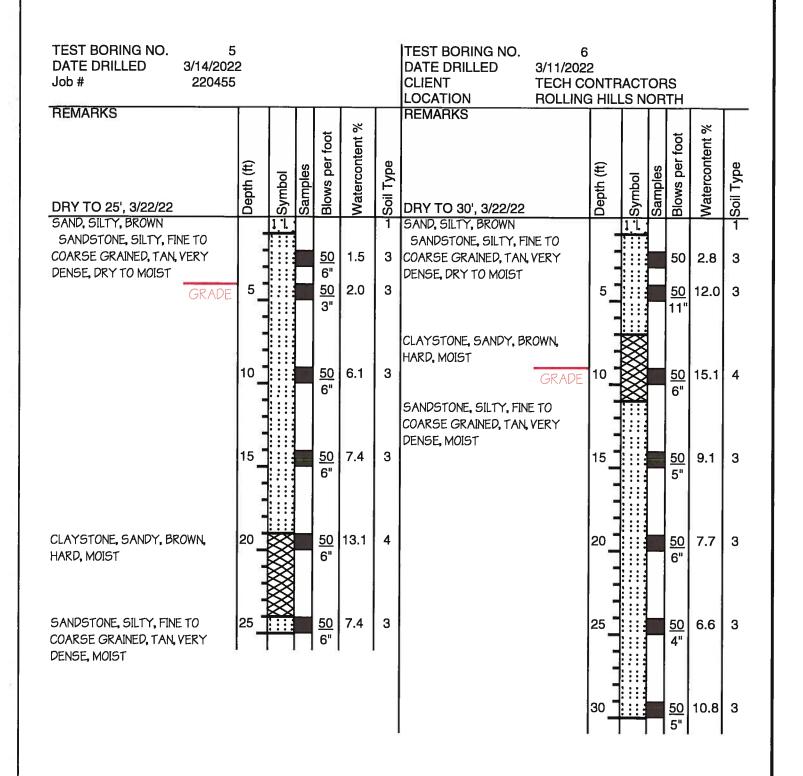


	T	EST BORING LO	og
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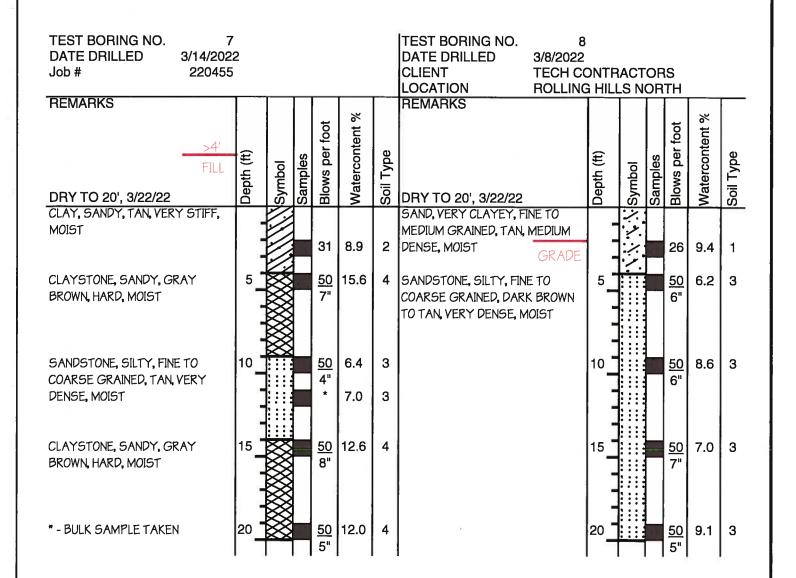


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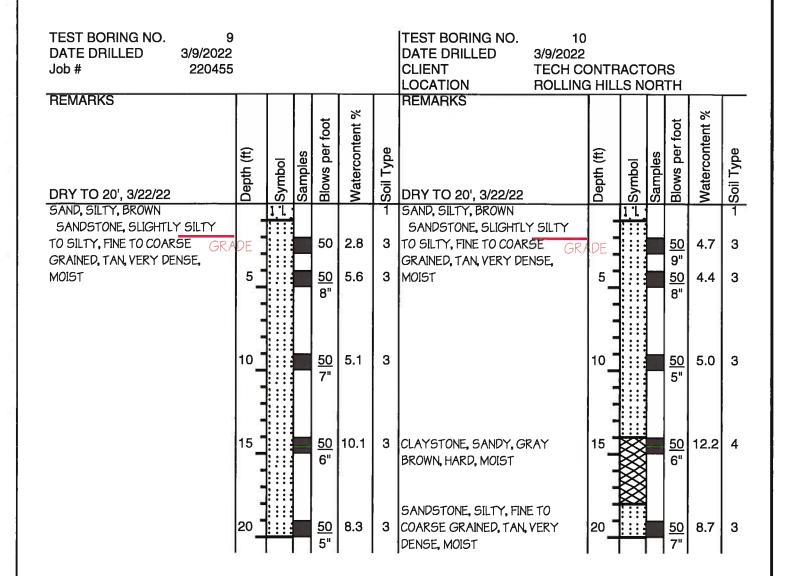


	TEST	F BORING LOG	
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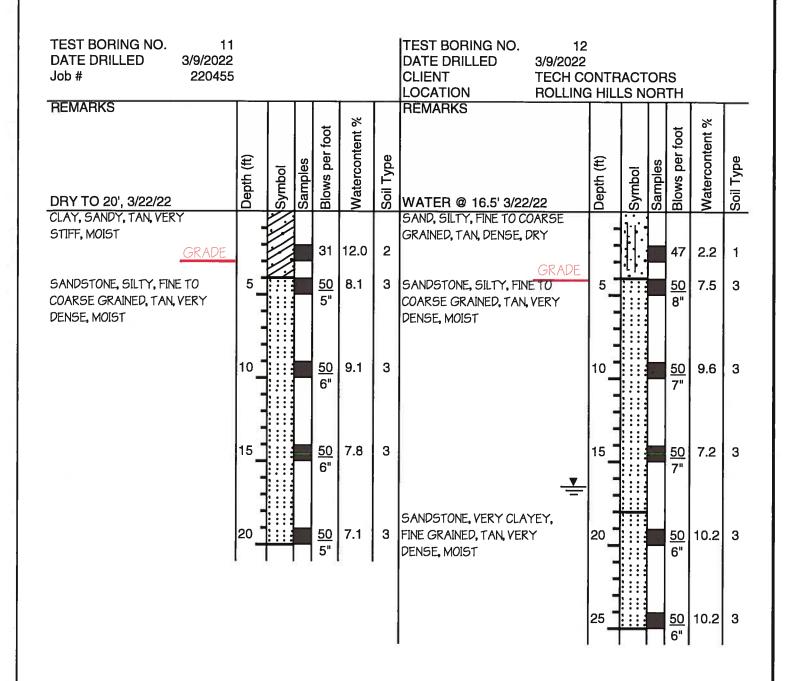


	TES	ST BORING LOG	
DRAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED:	4-12-22





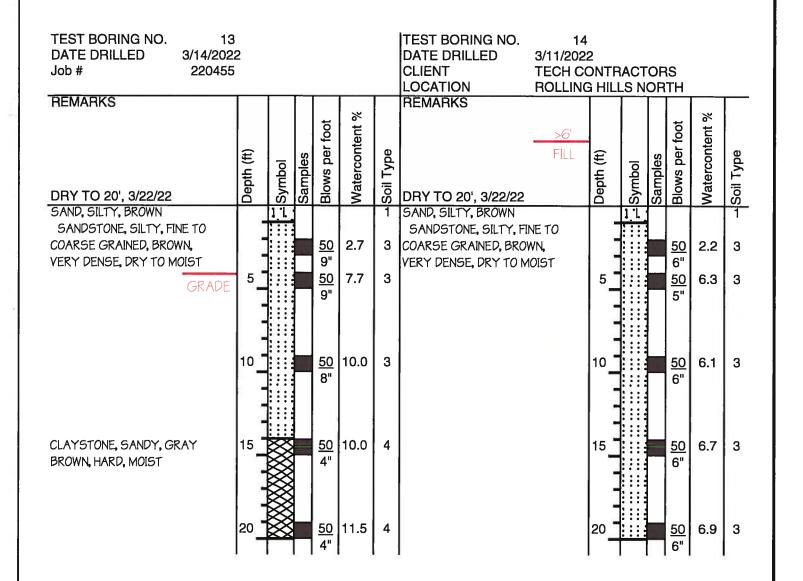
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	TES	ST BORING LO	G
DRAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED:	PATE: 4-12-22

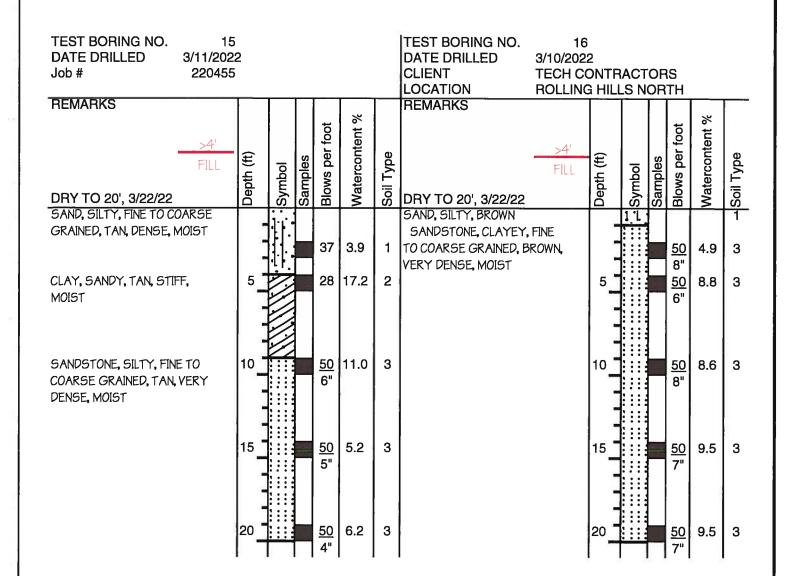






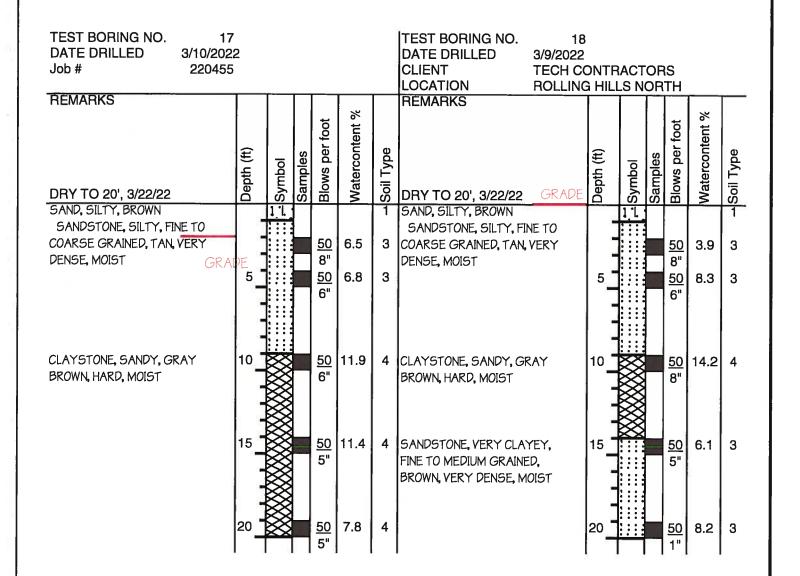
	TES'	T BORING LOG	
DRAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED:	H-12-22

220455 FIG NO.: A- 7



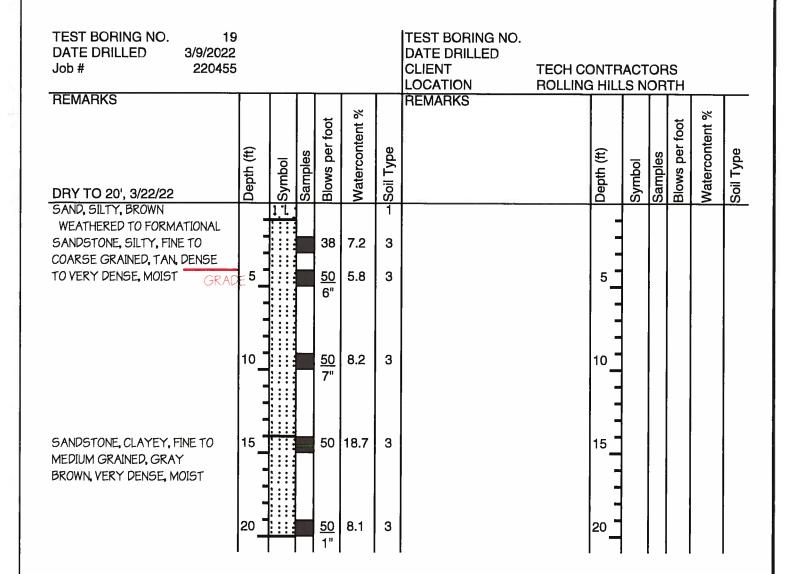


	TES	T BORING LOG	
DRAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED:	PATE: 4-12-22





	TEST	BORING LO	G
DRAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED:	DATE: 4-12-22





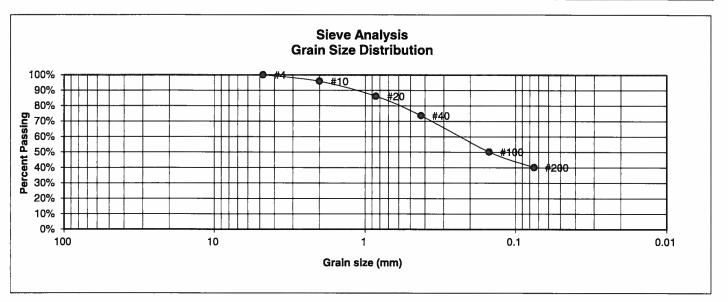
	TE	ST BORING LO	G
DRAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED:	4-12-22

JOB NO.: 220455

FIG NO.: **A-** 10

APPENDIX B: Laboratory Testing Results

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SC	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	1	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	8	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	2-3	TEST BY	BL



U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg Limits Plastic Limit 16 Liquid Limit 43 Plastic Index 27
4	100.0%	Swell
10	95.9%	Moisture at start
20	86.2%	Moisture at finish
40	73.6%	Moisture increase
100	50.2%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	40.2%	Swell (psf)

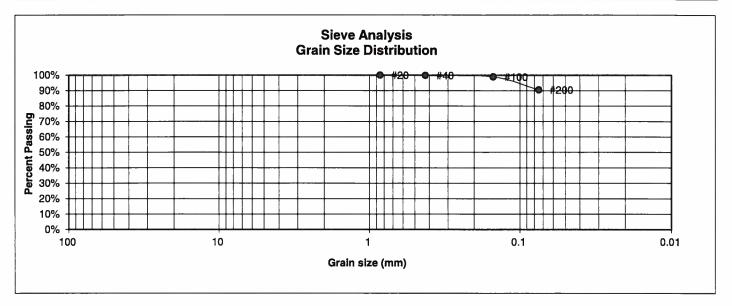
DRAWN:



LABORATORY TEST RESULTS		
DATE:	CHECKED:	3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	CL	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	2	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	11	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	2-3	TEST BY	BL



U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit Plastic Index
4 10		<u>Swell</u> Moisture at start
20	100.0%	Moisture at finish
40	99.8%	Moisture increase
100	98.9%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	90.5%	Swell (psf)

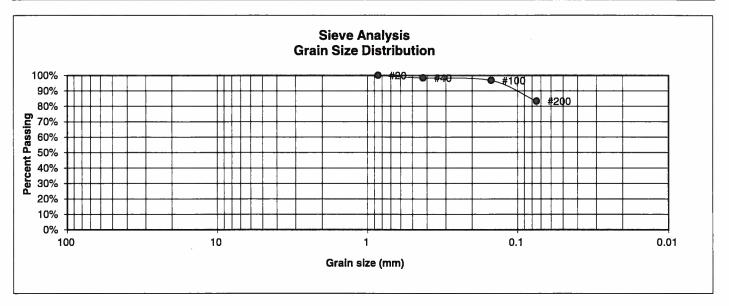
DRAWN:



LABORATO RESULTS	ORY TEST	
DATE:	CHECKED: 5W	3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	CL	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	2	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	15	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	5	TEST BY	BL



U.S. Sieve # 3"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit 14
1 1/2" 3/4"		Liquid Limit 31 Plastic Index 17
3/4 1/2"		riasiic iliuex 17
3/8"		
4		Swell
10		Moisture at start
20	100.0%	Moisture at finish
40	98.3%	Moisture increase
100	96.8%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	83.3%	Swell (psf)

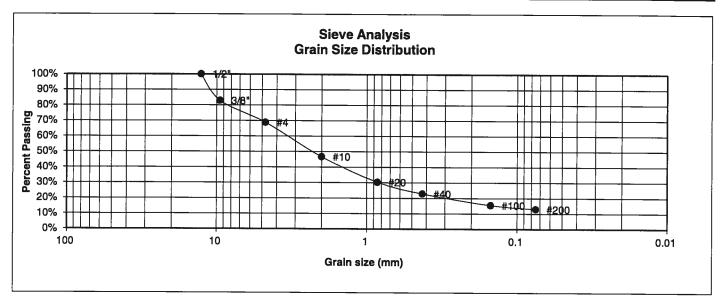
DRAWN:



LABORATORY TEST RESULTS		
DATE:	CHECKED: SW	3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SM	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	11	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	15	TEST BY	BL



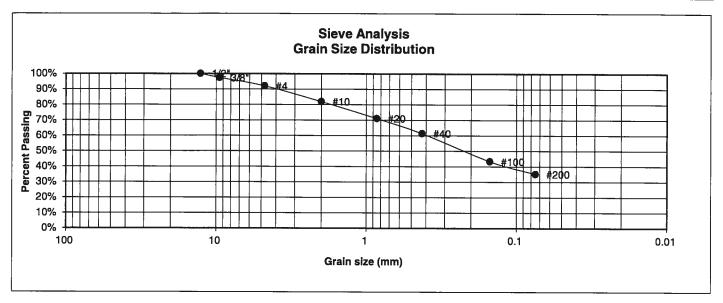
U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit Plastic Index
1/2" 3/8"	100.0% 82.9%	
4 10	68.8% 46.7%	<u>Swell</u> Moisture at start
20 40	30.3% 22.8%	Moisture at start Moisture at finish Moisture increase
100 200	15.5% 13.0%	Initial dry density (pcf) Swell (psf)



LABORATORY TEST RESULTS			
DRAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED:	3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SC	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	16	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	5	TEST BY	BL



U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit Plastic Index
1/2"	100.0%	
3/8"	97.4%	
4	92.1%	<u>Swell</u>
10	82.0%	Moisture at start
20	71.0%	Moisture at finish
40	61.4%	Moisture increase
100	43.3%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	35.2%	Swell (psf)

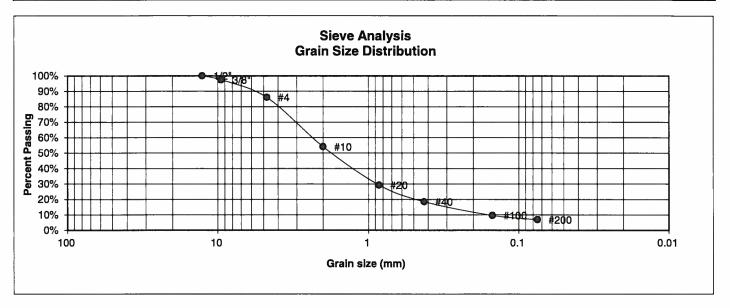


LABORATOR RESULTS	ORY TEST	
DATE:	CHECKED:	DATE: 3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

B-5

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SM-SW	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	4	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	5	TEST BY	BL



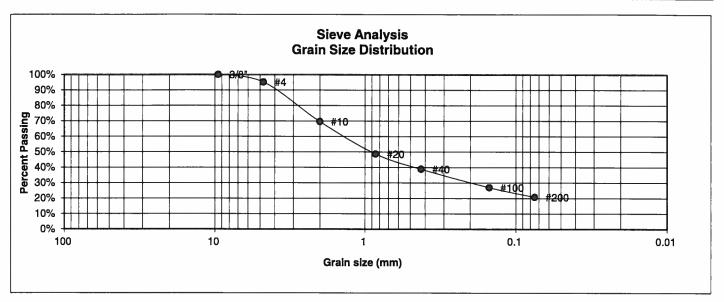
U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	Percent <u>Finer</u> 100.0% 97.4%	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit NP Liquid Limit NV Plastic Index NP
4	86.1% 54.1%	<u>Swell</u> Moisture at start
20	29.3%	Moisture at finish
40	18.5%	Moisture increase
100	9.6%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	6.9%	Swell (psf)



LABORATORY TEST RESULTS			
DATE:	CHECKED	3-25-22	

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SM	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	5	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	2-3	TEST BY	BL



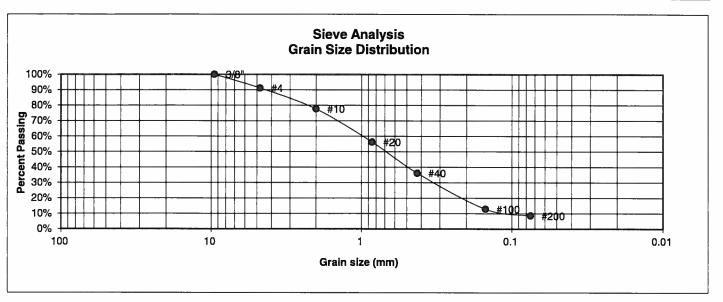
U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit Plastic Index
4	95.1%	Swell
10	69.6%	Moisture at start
20 40	48.7% 38.9%	Moisture at finish Moisture increase
100 200	27.0% 20.8%	Initial dry density (pcf) Swell (psf)



RESULTS		
DATE:	CHECKED: SW	3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SM-SW	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	9	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	10	TEST BY	BL



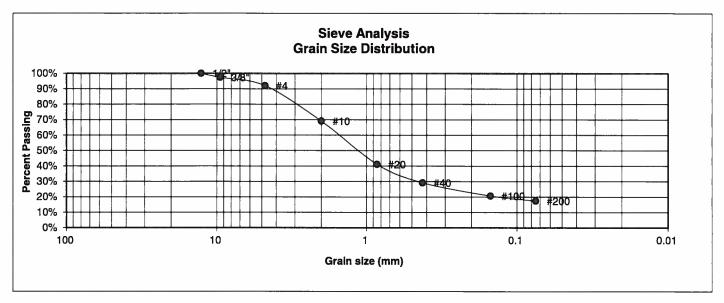
U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit
3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	100.0%	Plastic Index
4	91.1%	<u>Swell</u>
10	77.7%	Moisture at start
20	56.2%	Moisture at finish
40	36.1%	Moisture increase
100	12.9%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	8.6%	Swell (psf)



RESULTS	ORY TEST	
DATE:	CHECKED:	3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SM	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	10	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	2-3	TEST BY	BL



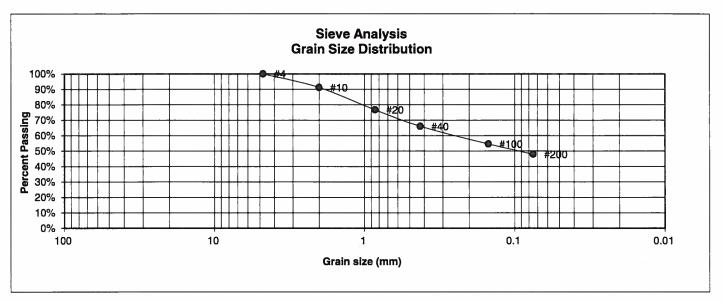
U.S.	Percent	Atterberg
Sieve #	<u>Finer</u>	<u>Limits</u>
3"		Plastic Limit
1 1/2"		Liquid Limit
3/4"		Plastic Index
1/2"	100.0%	
3/8"	97.4%	
4	92.0%	<u>Swell</u>
10	69.1%	Moisture at start
20	41.1%	Moisture at finish
40	29.2%	Moisture increase
100	20.7%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	17.4%	Swell (psf)



	LABOR RESUL		
DRAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED: SW	3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SC	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	12	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	20	TEST BY	BL



U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit Plastic Index
4	100.0%	<u>Swell</u>
10	91.2%	Moisture at start
20	76.8%	Moisture at finish
40	66.0%	Moisture increase
100	54.6%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	47.9%	Swell (psf)

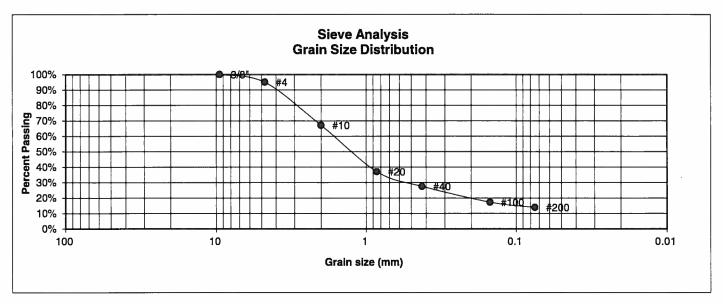


	LABORATO RESULTS	ORY TEST	
DRAWN:	DATE;	CHECKED: W	DATE: 3-25-2Z

JOB NO.: 220455

FIGNO.: B-LO

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SM	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	13	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	10	TEST BY	BL



U.S.	Percent	Atterberg
Sieve #	<u>Finer</u>	<u>Limits</u>
3"		Plastic Limit
1 1/2"		Liquid Limit
3/4"		Plastic Index
1/2"		
3/8"	100.0%	
4	95.0%	<u>Swell</u>
10	67.1%	Moisture at start
20	37.0%	Moisture at finish
40	27.5%	Moisture increase
100	17.2%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	13.9%	Swell (psf)

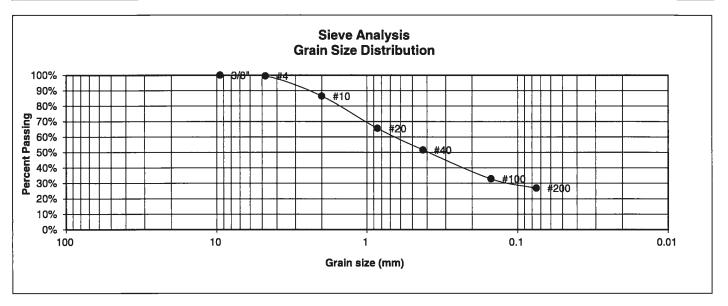


LABORAT RESULTS	ORY TEST	
DATE:	CHECKED:	DATE

JOB NO.: 220455 FIG NO.:

CHECKED: SW 3-25-22

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SM	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	14	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	5	TEST BY	BL



U.S. Sieve # 3" 1 1/2" 3/4"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit Plastic Index
1/2" 3/8" 4 10	100.0% 99.5% 86.5%	<u>Swell</u> Moisture at start
20 40 100 200	65.5% 51.6% 32.8% 26.8%	Moisture at finish Moisture increase Initial dry density (pcf) Swell (psf)

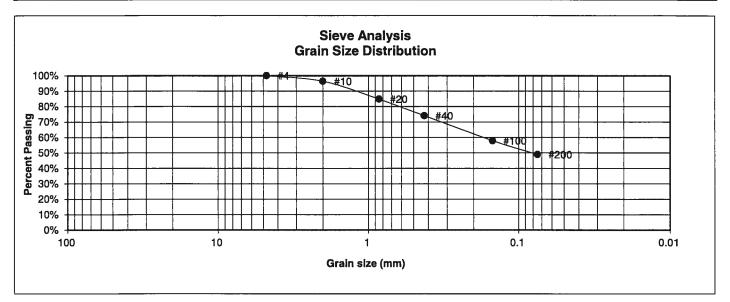


RESULTS			
	DATE:	CHECKED:	3-25-22

FIG NO.:

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	ON SC	<u>CLIENT</u> TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	18	<u>JOB NO.</u> 220455
DEPTH (FT)	20	<u>TEŞT BY</u> BL



U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit Plastic Index
4	100.0%	<u>Swell</u>
10	96.4%	Moisture at start
20	84.8%	Moisture at finish
40	74.1%	Moisture increase
100	57.9%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	49.0%	Swell (psf)

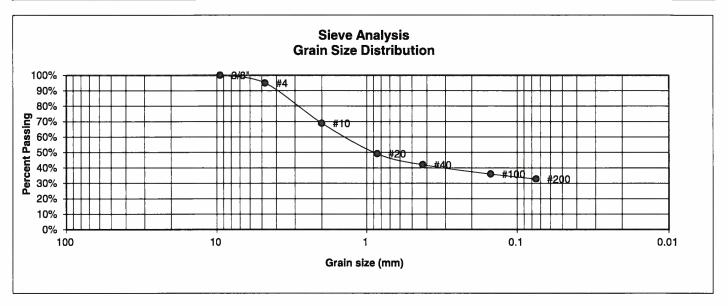


LABORATORY TEST	
RESULTS	

DRAWN: DATE: CHECKED: DATE: 3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	SC	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	3	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	19	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	15	TEST BY	BL



U.S.	Percent	Atterberg
Sieve #	<u>Finer</u>	<u>Limits</u>
3"		Plastic Limit
1 1/2"		Liquid Limit
3/4"		Plastic Index
1/2"		
3/8"	100.0%	
4	94.9%	<u>Swell</u>
10	68.9%	Moisture at start
20	49.1%	Moisture at finish
40	42.0%	Moisture increase
100	36.0%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	32.8%	Swell (psf)

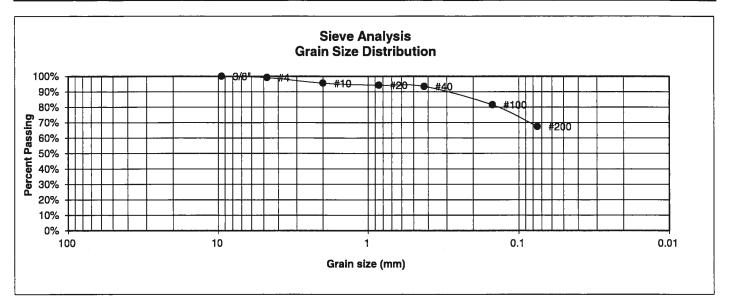


LABORATO RESULTS	ORY TEST	
DATE:	CHECKED W	3-22-

FIG NO.:

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	CL	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	4	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	1	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	15	TEST BY	BL



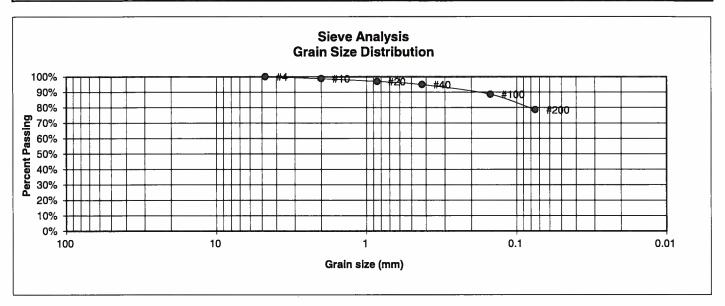
U.S. Sieve # 3" 1 1/2"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg Limits Plastic Limit 17 Liquid Limit 36 Plastic Index 19
3/4" 1/2" 3/8" 4	100.0% 99.2%	Plastic Index 19 <u>Swell</u>
10	95.5%	Moisture at start
20	94.2%	Moisture at finish
40	93.4%	Moisture increase
100	81.5%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	67.4%	Swell (psf)



LABORATORY TEST RESULTS			
DATE:	CHECKED	DATE:	

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	CL	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	4	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	2	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	5	TEST BY	BL



U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg Limits Plastic Limit 20 Liquid Limit 42 Plastic Index 22
4	100.0%	<u>Swell</u>
10	98.8%	Moisture at start
20	96.9%	Moisture at finish
40	94.9%	Moisture increase
100	88.6%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	78.6%	Swell (psf)

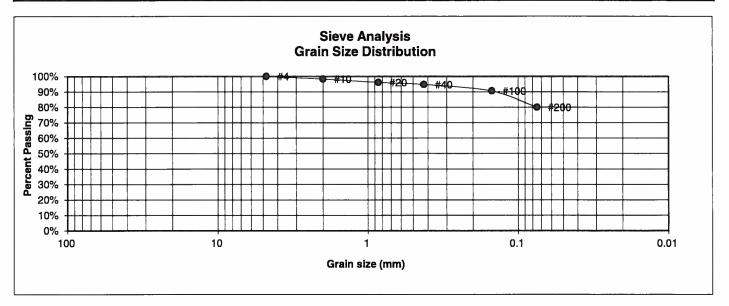


LABORATORY TEST	
RESULTS	

DRAWN: DATE: CHECKED: SW DATE: 3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	CL	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	4	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	3	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	10	TEST BY	BL



U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit Plastic Index
4	100.0%	<u>Swell</u>
10	98.3%	Moisture at start
20 40	96.1% 94.7%	Moisture at finish Moisture increase
100	90.5%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	80.0%	Swell (psf)



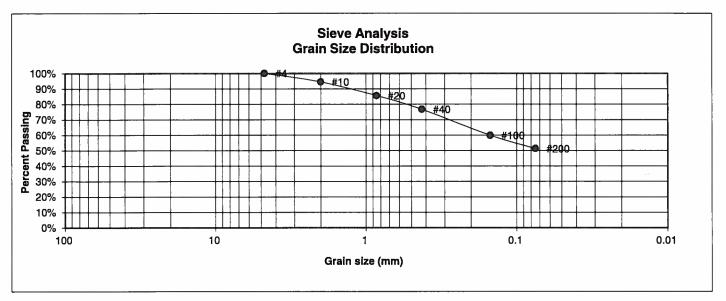
LABORATO	RY TEST
RESULTS	

DRAWN: DATE: CHECKED: SW 3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

B-17

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	CL	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	4	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	4	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	20	TEST BY	BL



U.S.	Percent	Atterberg
Sieve #	<u>Finer</u>	<u>Limits</u>
3"		Plastic Limit
1 1/2"		Liquid Limit
3/4"		Plastic Index
1/2"		
3/8"		
4	100.0%	<u>Swell</u>
10	94.5%	Moisture at start
20	85.6%	Moisture at finish
40	76.8%	Moisture increase
100	59.9%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	51.3%	Swell (psf)

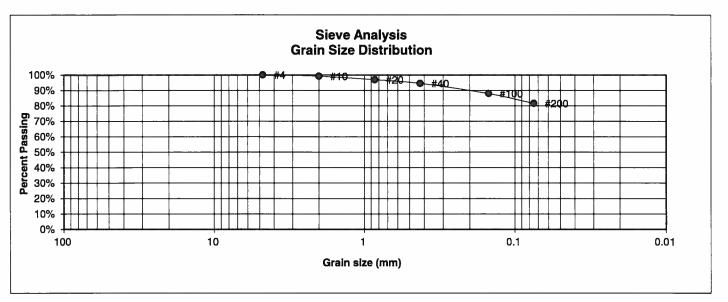


LABORATORESULTS	ORY TEST	
DATE:	CHECKED: 5W	3-25-2

3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	CL	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	4	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	6	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	10	TEST BY	BL



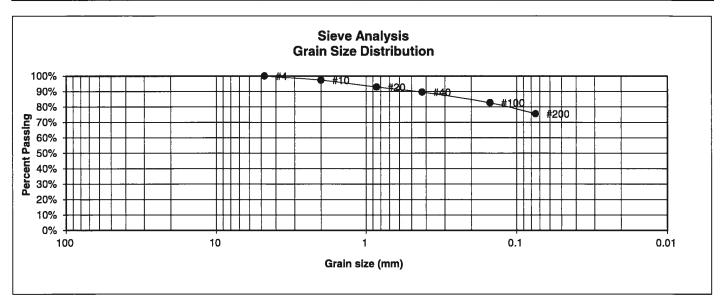
U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit Plastic Index
4	100.0%	<u>Swell</u>
10	99.2%	Moisture at start
20	96.9%	Moisture at finish
40	94.6%	Moisture increase
100	88.0%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	81.5%	Swell (psf)



LABORATO RESULTS	ORY TEST	
DATE:	CHECKED:	3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	CL	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	4	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	7	JOB NO.	220455
DEPTH (FT)	5	TEST BY	BL



U.S. <u>Sieve #</u> 3" 1 1/2" 3/4" 1/2" 3/8"	Percent <u>Finer</u>	Atterberg <u>Limits</u> Plastic Limit Liquid Limit Plastic Index
4	100.0%	<u>Swell</u>
10	97.4%	Moisture at start
20	92.8%	Moisture at finish
40	89.5%	Moisture increase
100	82.6%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	75.5%	Swell (psf)

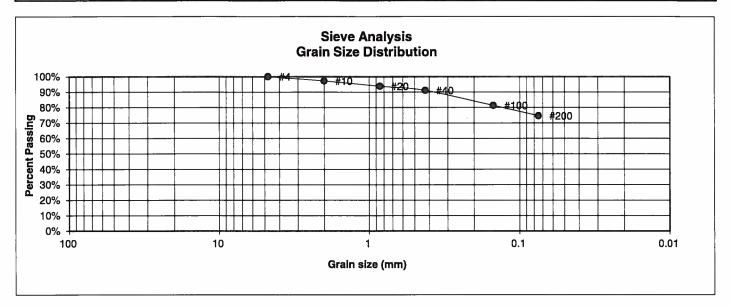


RESULTS	

DRAWN: DATE: CHECKED: 5W 3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

UNIFIED CLASSIFICATION	CL	CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS
SOIL TYPE #	4	PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH
TEST BORING #	17	<u>JOB NO.</u>	220455
DEPTH (FT)	10	TEŞT BY	BL



U.S.	Percent	Atterberg
Sieve #	<u>Finer</u>	<u>Limits</u>
3"		Plastic Limit
1 1/2"		Liquid Limit
3/4"		Plastic Index
1/2"		
3/8"		
4	100.0%	<u>Swell</u>
10	97.2%	Moisture at start
20	93.8%	Moisture at finish
40	91.1%	Moisture increase
100	81.4%	Initial dry density (pcf)
200	74.6%	Swell (psf)



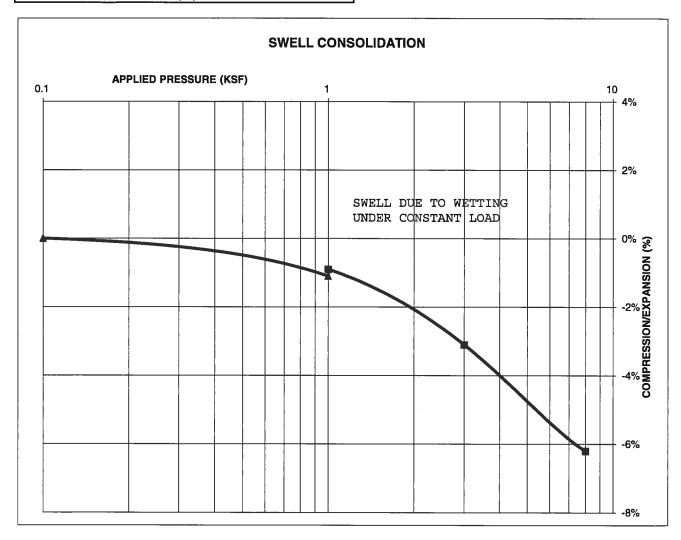
LABORATORY TEST	
RESULTS	

DRAWN: DATE: CHECKED: SW DATE: 3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

TEST BORING #	8	DEPTH(ft)	2-3
DESCRIPTION	SC	SOIL TYPE	1
NATURAL UNIT DRY	WEIG	HT (PCF)	111
NATURAL MOISTURE	CON	TENT	10.1%
SWELL/CONSOLIDAT	ΓΙΟΝ (¹	%)	0.2%

JOB NO. 220455
CLIENT TECH CONTRACTORS
PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH



	ENTECH
7.7	ENGINEERING, INC.
	505 ELKTON DRIVE
	COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO 80907

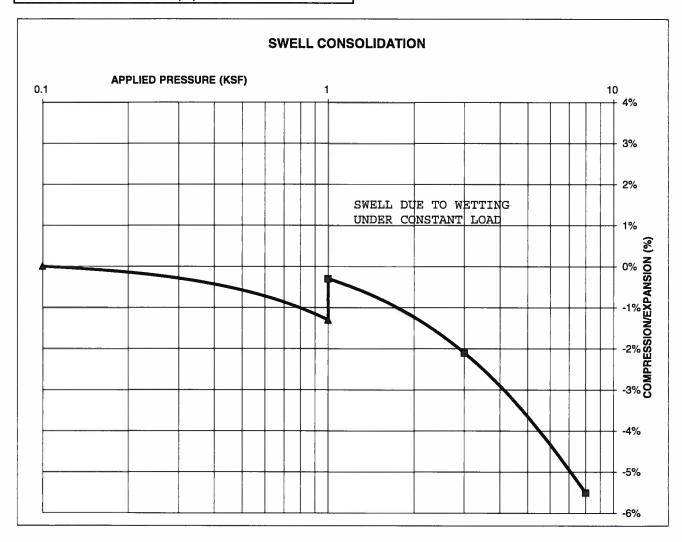
SWELL CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS			
DRAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED	DATE 75-72

JOB NO.: 220455

B-22

TEST BORING #	11	DEPTH(ft)	2-3
DESCRIPTION	CL	SOIL TYPE	2
NATURAL UNIT DRY	/ WEIGI	HT (PCF)	99
NATURAL MOISTUR			13.0%
SWELL/CONSOLIDA			1.0%

JOB NO. 220455
CLIENT TECH CONTRACTORS
PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH





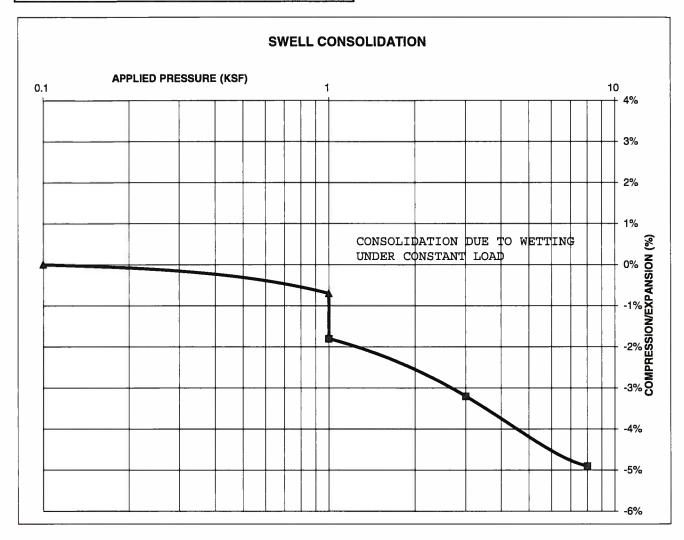
SWELL CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS			
PAWN:	DATE:	CHECKED:	DATE: 26-27

JOB NO.: 220455

B-23

TEST BORING # 15 DEPTH(ft) 5
DESCRIPTION CL SOIL TYPE 2
NATURAL UNIT DRY WEIGHT (PCF) 112
NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT 9.2%
SWELL/CONSOLIDATION (%) -1.1%

JOB NO. 220455
CLIENT TECH CONTRACTORS
PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH





SWELL CONSOLIDATION	NC
TEST RESULTS	

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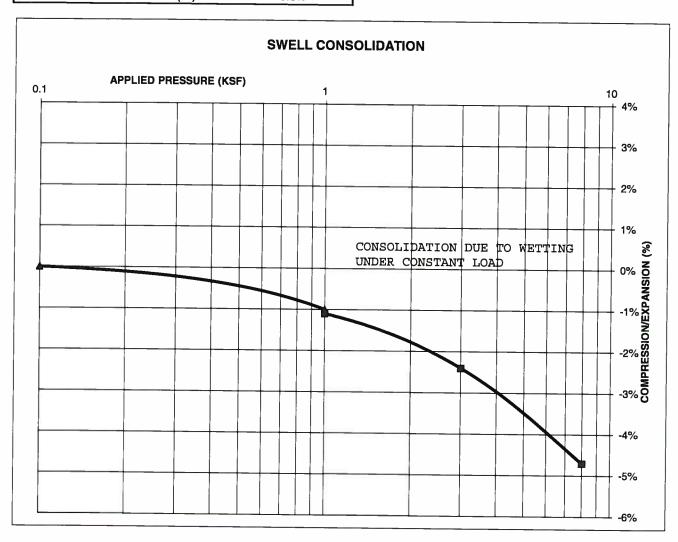
3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

FIG NO.: 13-24

TEST BORING #	12	DEPTH(ft)	20
DESCRIPTION	SC	SOIL TYPE	3
NATURAL UNIT DRY	WEIGI	HT (PCF)	118
NATURAL MOISTUR			10.5%
SWELL/CONSOLIDA	TION (9	%)	-0.1%

JOB NO. 220455
CLIENT TECH CONTRACTORS
PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH





SWELL CONSOLIDATION	
TEST RESULTS	

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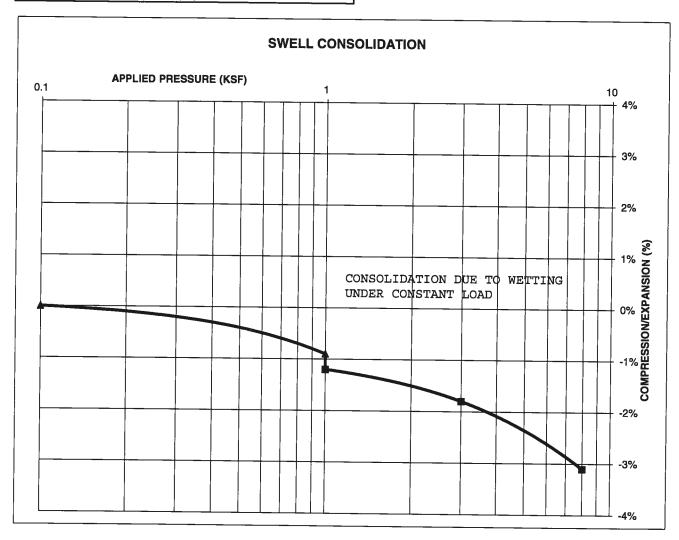
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JOB NO.: 220455

THE STATE OF THE S			
TEST BORING #	19	DEPTH(ft)	15
DESCRIPTION	SC	SOIL TYPE	
NATURAL LINES DE			3
NATURAL UNIT DRY	' WEIGI	HT (PCF)	121
NATURAL MOISTUR	E CON	TENT	11.4%
SWELL/CONSOLIDA	TION (· · ·	
SAAETT COMPOUND	THON (%)	-0.3%

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PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH



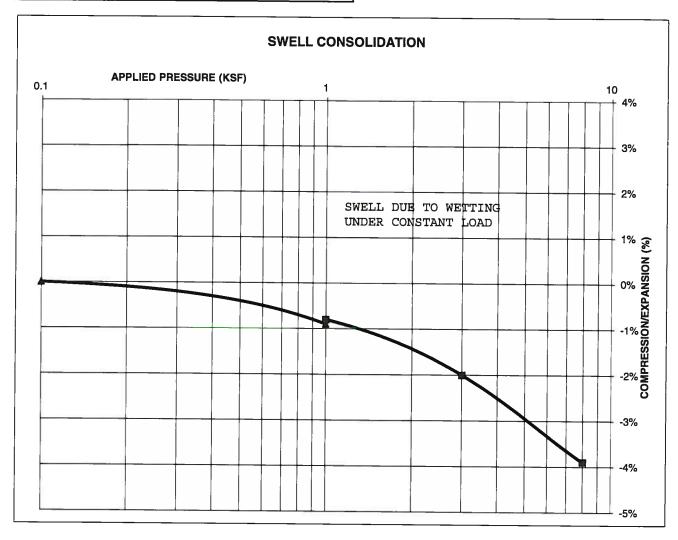


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JOB NO.: 220455

TEST BORING #	3	DEPTH(ft)	10
DESCRIPTION	CL	SOIL TYPE	4
NATURAL UNIT DRY	WEIGH	HT (PCF)	115
NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT			12.6%
SWELL/CONSOLIDA	TION (9	%)	0.1%

JOB NO. 220455
CLIENT TECH CONTRACTORS
PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH



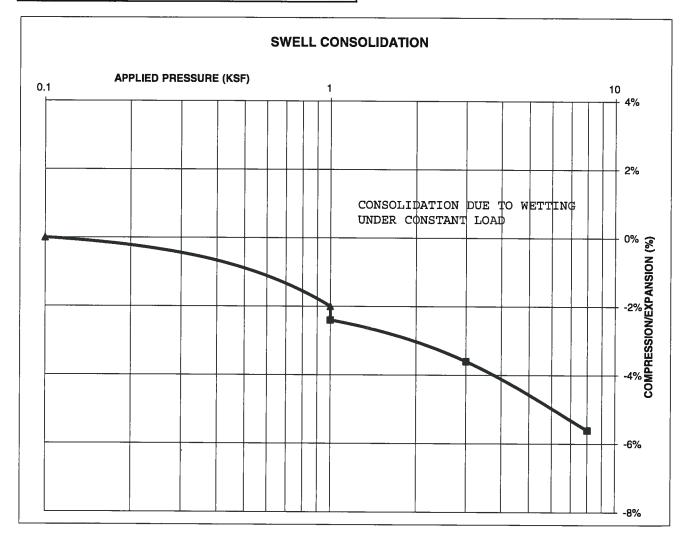


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JOB NO.: 220455

TEST BORING #	4	DEPTH(ft)	20
DESCRIPTION	CL	SOIL TYPE	4
NATURAL UNIT DRY	WEIGH	HT (PCF)	112
NATURAL MOISTUR	E CON	TENT '	14.6%
SWELL/CONSOLIDA	TION (9	%)	-0.4%

JOB NO. 220455
CLIENT TECH CONTRACTORS
PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH



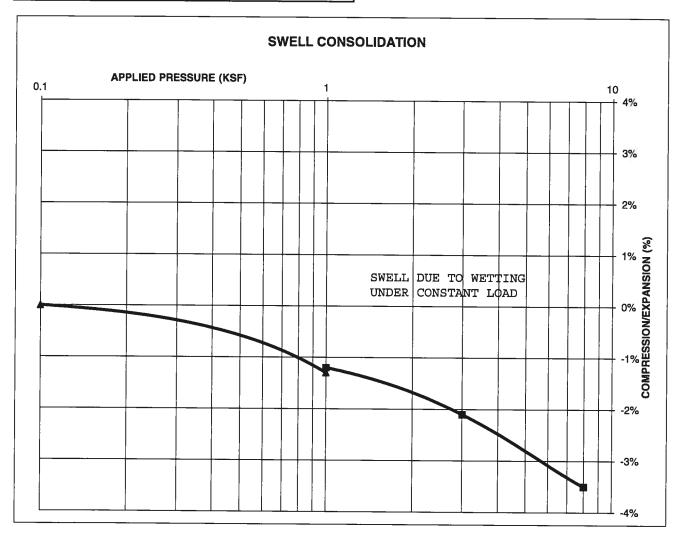


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JOB NO.: 220455

TEST BORING #	6	DEPTH(ft)	10
DESCRIPTION	CL	SOIL TYPE	4
NATURAL UNIT DRY	WEIGH	HT (PCF)	122
NATURAL MOISTUR	E CON	TENT	13.1%
SWELL/CONSOLIDA	TION (9	%)	0.1%

JOB NO. 220455
CLIENT TECH CONTRACTORS
PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH





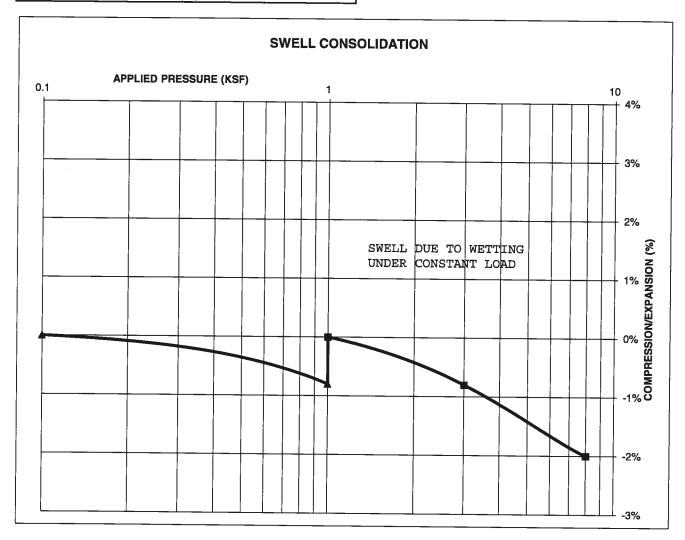
SWELL CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS					
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JOB NO.: 220455

B-29

TEST BORING # 7 DEPTH(ft) 5
DESCRIPTION CL SOIL TYPE 4
NATURAL UNIT DRY WEIGHT (PCF) 121
NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT 11.7%
SWELL/CONSOLIDATION (%) 0.8%

JOB NO. 220455
CLIENT TECH CONTRACTORS
PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH





SWELL CONSOLIDATION
TEST RESULTS

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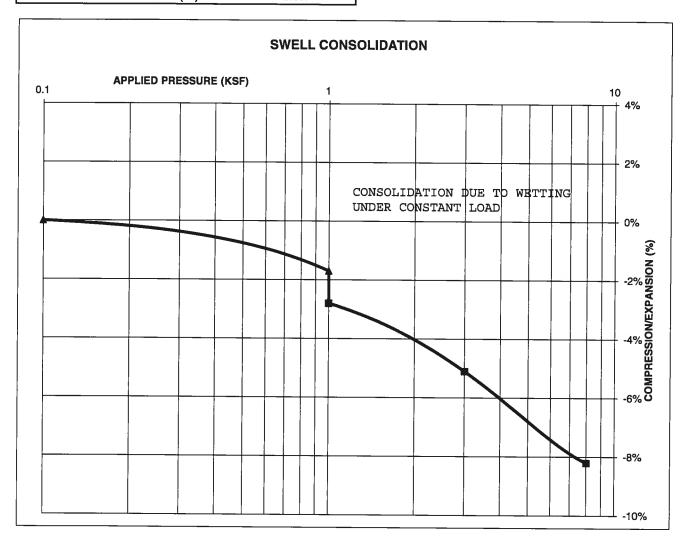
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3-25-22

JOB NO.: 220455

TEST BORING # 17 DEPTH(ft) 10
DESCRIPTION CL SOIL TYPE 4
NATURAL UNIT DRY WEIGHT (PCF) 107
NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT 12.5%
SWELL/CONSOLIDATION (%) -1.1%

JOB NO. 220455
CLIENT TECH CONTRACTORS
PROJECT ROLLING HILLS NORTH





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JOB NO.: 220455

CLIENT	TECH CONTRACTORS	JOB NO.	220455
PROJECT	ROLLING HILLS NORTH	DATE	3/18/2022
LOCATION	ROLLING HILLS NORTH	TEST BY	BL

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