September 10, 2019



ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC.

505 ELKTON DRIVE COLORADO SPRINGS, CO 80907 PHONE (719) 531-5599 FAX (719) 531-5238

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

Attn: Raul Guzman

Re: Soil, Geology and Geologic Hazard Evaluation

The Estates at Rolling Hills Ranch, Filing 1 & 2

Sunrise Ridge Drive and Rex Road

El Paso County, Colorado PUD 19-007, SF 19-019

Dear Mr. Guzman:

As requested, personnel of Entech Engineering, Inc. have investigated the above referenced site to evaluate the conditions with respect to geology and geologic hazards affecting development of the site. The subsurface soil conditions were investigated by Entech Engineering, Inc., Test Boring Logs (Appendix A) and Summary of Laboratory Testing Results are included with this report.

The project consists of single-family residential development on an approximate 170–acre site. The site lies in El Paso County, Colorado, approximately 4 miles north of Falcon, Colorado. The approximate location of the site is shown on the Vicinity Location Map, Figure 1.

The topography of the site is gently to moderately sloping rolling hills that generally slope in a southeasterly direction. Minor drainages exist on the site that trend in south-southeasterly directions. The drainages were dry at the time of this investigation. The site lies in portions of NE ¼ of Section 19, NW ¼ of Section 20, Township 12 South, Range 64 West of the 6th Principal Meridian in El Paso County, Colorado. The site is currently vacant. The Site Plan/Test Boring Location Map is presented in Figure 3.

Twelve test borings were drilled on the site as a part of a Preliminary Subsurface Soil Investigation dated September 10, 2019, was used to evaluate the subsurface soil conditions (Reference 1). The Test Boring Logs are included in Appendix A. Laboratory Test Results are summarized in Table 1. Information from this report was used evaluating the site.

The scope of this report will include a geologic analysis evaluation of the site utilizing published geologic data, available subsurface soils information and site-specific mapping of major geologic features, and identification of geologic hazards with respect to the development with recommended mitigation techniques. The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), previously the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Survey was also reviewed to evaluate the site.

#### SOIL AND GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

#### Soil Survey

The Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) (Reference 2, Figure 3), previously the Soil Conservation Service (Reference 3) has mapped two soil types on the site. Complete descriptions of the soils are presented in Appendix B. In general, the soils consist of gravelly, sandy loam and sandy loam. The soils are described as follows:

<u>Type</u>	<u>Description</u>
19	Columbine gravelly sand loam, 0-3% slopes
83	Stapleton sandy loam, 3-8% slopes

# Soils

The soils encountered in the test borings from Subsurface Soil Investigation consisted of silty to clayey sand with layers of sandy clay overlying silty to clayey sandstone with layers of claystone. The upper soils were encountered at medium dense to dense states and moist conditions. The upper sands have low expansion potential, however, the clays, claystone and very clayey sandstone have moderate to high expansion potential.

#### Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered at depths ranging from 12 to 17 feet in five of the test borings drilled on this site (Reference 1). Areas of potentially seasonal shallow and seasonal shallow groundwater have been mapped on the site and are discussed later in this report. Fluctuations in groundwater conditions may occur due to variations in rainfall or other factors not readily apparent at this time. Isolated sand layers within the soil profile can carry water in the subsurface. Contractors should be cognizant of the potential for the occurrence of subsurface water features during construction.

#### Geology

Approximately 16 miles west of the site is a major structural feature known as the Rampart Range Fault. This fault marks the boundary between the Great Plains Physiographic Province and the Southern Rocky Mountain Province. The site exists within a large structural feature known as the Denver Basin. Bedrock in the area is typically gently dipping in a northwesterly direction (Reference 4). The bedrock underlying the site consists of the Dawson Arkose Formation of Tertiary Age. The Dawson Formation typically consists of coarse-grained arkosic sandstone with interbedded layers of fine-grained sandstone, siltstone or claystone. Overlying the Dawson are deposits of alluvial, residual, and man-made soils.

The geology of the site was evaluated using the *Geologic Map of the Falcon Quadrangle*, by Morgan and White in 2012, (Reference 5, Figure 4). The geology of the site is indicated in Figure 5. Four mappable units were identified on this site which are described as follows:

Qaf Artificial Fill of Quaternary Age: These are man-made fill deposits associated with recent on-site grading and stockpiles.

**Qal**Recent Alluvium of Quaternary Age: These are recent stream deposits associated with the defined drainages on site. They generally consist of silty to clayey sands and may contain highly organic soil.

Qa<sub>3</sub> Alluvium Three of Quaternary Age: These are water deposited as stream terrace deposits that typically consist of silty to clayey sands and may contain clay layers. The Alluvium Three correlates with the Broadway Alluvium.

**Tda Dawson Arkose Formation of Tertiary Age:** The Dawson Formation typically consists of arkosic sandstone with interbedded fine-grained sandstone, siltstone and claystone. Overlying this formation is a variable layer of residual soil. The residual soils were derived from the in-situ weathering of the bedrock materials on-site. These soils consisted of silty sands and may contain layers of sandy clays.

#### **ENGINEERING GEOLOGIC HAZARDS**

Mapping has been performed on this site to identify areas where various geologic conditions exist of which developers should be cognizant during the planning, design and construction stages should new construction be proposed. The engineering geologic hazards identified on this site include artificial fill, potentially seasonal shallow groundwater areas, and shallow groundwater areas (Figure 6). Areas of shallow bedrock will also be encountered on this site. These hazards and recommended mitigation techniques are discussed as follows:

#### Artificial Fill

An area of fill was mapped on the site in the southwestern corner that is associated with a road and a dam embankment. Other minor areas not mapped are associated with small fill piles that are considered uncontrolled, and areas of fill may exist that are not mapped due to on-going site grading.

<u>Mitigation</u>: It is anticipated the uncontrolled fill piles will be removed during site grading. Any uncontrolled fill encountered beneath foundations should be removed and recompacted at a minimum of 95% of its maximum Modified Proctor Dry Density, ASTM D-1557.

#### Loose Soils

Loose soils were not encountered in the borings drilled on site. Loose soils if encountered beneath the foundation or floor slabs will require mitigation.

<u>Mitigation</u>: Should loose soils be encountered beneath foundations or floor slabs, mitigation will be necessary. Overexcavation and recompaction at a minimum of 95% of its maximum Modified Proctor Dry Density, ASTM D-1557 is a suitable mitigation, which is common in the area. An overexcavation depth of 2 to 3 feet is anticipated.

#### Expansive Soils

Expansive soils were encountered in some of the test borings drilled on-site. These occurrences are typically sporadic; therefore, none have been indicated on the maps. These clays, if encountered beneath foundations, can cause differential movement in the structure foundation. These occurrences should be identified and dealt with on an individual basis.

Mitigation: Should expansive soils be encountered beneath the foundation, mitigation will be necessary. Mitigation of expansive soils will require special foundation design. Overexcavation and replacement with non-expansive soils at a minimum of 95% of its maximum Modified Proctor Dry Density, ASTM D-1557 is a suitable mitigation, which is common in the area. Another alternative in areas of highly expansive soils is the use of drilled pier foundation systems. Typical minimum pier depths are on the order of 20 feet or more and require penetration into the bedrock material a minimum of 4 to 6 feet, depending upon building loads. Floor slabs on expansive soils should be expected to experience movement. Overexcavation and replacement has been successful in minimizing slab movements. The use of structural floors should be considered for basement construction on highly expansive clays. Final recommendations should be determined after additional investigation of each building site.

# Potentially Seasonal Shallow and Seasonal Shallow Groundwater Area

In these areas, we should anticipate the potential for periodically high subsurface moisture conditions and frost heave potential. In these areas, the potential exists for shallow groundwater during high moisture periods. The minor drainages will likely be regraded during site development, and the seasonal shallow groundwater area will be avoided by the proposed development.

Mitigation: Foundations must have a minimum 30-inch depth for frost protection. In areas where high subsurface moisture conditions are anticipated periodically, subsurface perimeter drains are recommended to help prevent the intrusion of water into areas below grade. It is anticipated much of these areas would be filled during site grading further raising foundations above the groundwater level. Any grading in these areas should be done to direct surface flow around construction to avoid areas of ponded water. All organic material would be completely removed prior to fill placement. Specific recommendations concerning the affects of groundwater on site grading and construction are included in the Subsurface Soil Investigation (Reference 1). Further investigation will be necessary to determine the groundwater depth after final grading. The site does not lie within any floodplain zones according to the FEMA Map No. 08041CO552G, dated December 7, 2018 (Figure 7, Reference 6). Exact locations of floodplain and specific drainage studies are beyond the scope of this report. Finished floor levels must be located a minimum of one foot above floodplain levels.

# RELEVANCE OF GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS TO LAND USE PLANNING

As mentioned, the proposed development will be single-family residential. The existing geologic and engineering geologic conditions will impose some constraints on development and construction. The geologic conditions on the site include artificial fill, expansive or loose soils, and potentially seasonal shallow groundwater areas which can be satisfactorily mitigated through proper engineering design and construction practices or regrading and avoidance.

The upper granular soils encountered in the borings drilled on the site were encountered at medium dense to very dense states. Loose or uncontrolled fill soils, if encountered in roads or beneath foundations, will require recompaction. Expansive layers may also be encountered in the soil on this site. Expansive soils, if encountered, will require special foundation design. These soils will not prohibit development.

An area of fill was mapped on the site in the southwestern corner that is associated with the road and pond embankment. Other minor areas associated with small fill piles that are considered uncontrolled, and areas of fill may exist. It is anticipated the fill piles would be removed during site grading. Any uncontrolled fill encountered beneath foundations and floor slabs will require removal and recompaction at a minimum of 95% of its maximum Modified Proctor Dry Density, ASTM D-1557.

Areas of shallow bedrock will be encountered on this site. Shallow bedrock will likely be encountered in those areas mapped as Tda-Dawson Formation, or Soil Types 2 or 3 on Figure 2. Bedrock depths are indicated on Table 2 and in Figures 3 and 6. Difficult excavation should be anticipated in areas of shallow bedrock. Higher allowable bearing capacities will also be expected in areas of shallow bedrock.

Groundwater was encountered at 12 to 17 feet in the five of the twelve test borings. Groundwater depths are indicated on Table 2. Areas of potentially seasonal shallow and seasonally shallow groundwater have been mapped on this site. (Figure 6). These areas can be avoided by construction or are being regraded. Specific recommendations concerning the effects of groundwater on site grading and construction are discussed in the Preliminary Subsurface Soil Investigation (Reference 1). The site should not be affected by any delineated 100-year FEMA floodplains (Figure 7, Reference 6).

In summary, the site granular soils will likely provide suitable support for roads and shallow foundations. The geologic conditions encountered on site can be mitigated with proper engineering and construction practices. Specific recommendations have been made in the Subsurface Soil Investigation (Reference 1).

#### **CLOSURE**

It should be pointed out that because of the nature of data obtained by random sampling of such variable nonhomogeneous materials as soil and rock, it is important that we be informed of any differences observed between surface and subsurface conditions encountered in construction and those assumed in the body of this report. Construction and design personnel should be made familiar with the contents of this report. Specific site recommendations have been made in the Preliminary Subsurface Soil Investigation (Reference 1). Specific construction and foundation recommendations will be provided when investigations are completed for new construction after overlot grading.

This report has been prepared for Tech Contractors for application to the proposed development in accordance with generally accepted geologic, soil and engineering practices. No other warranty expresses or implied is made.

We trust that this report has provided you with all the information that you required. Should you have any questions or require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Respectfully Submitted,

ENTECH ENGINEERING, INC.

Reviewed by:

esident

C. Goode.

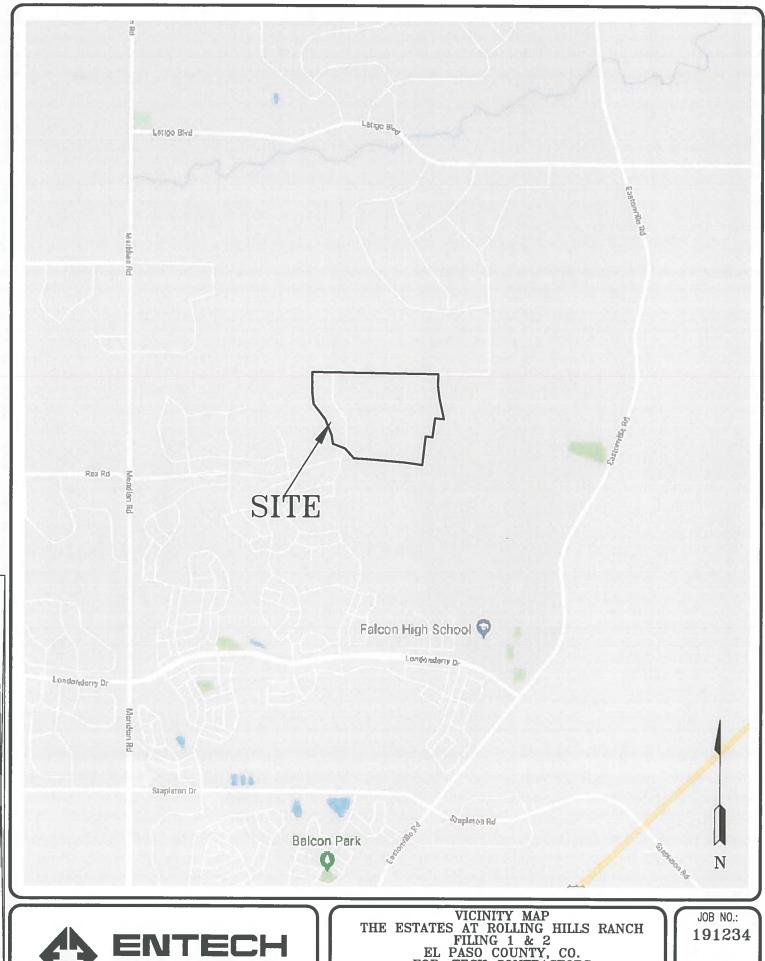
Logan L. Langford, P. G. Engineering Geologist

LLL/hg

Encl.Entech Job No. 191234 AAprojects/2019/191234 sg&ghs

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

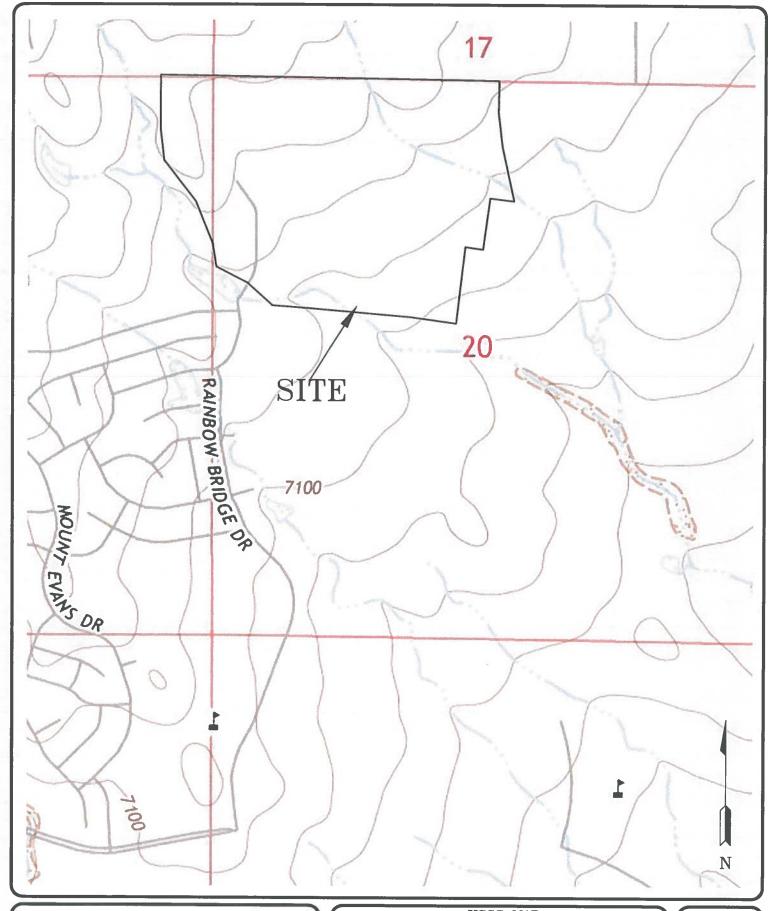
- 1. Entech Engineering, Inc., September 10, 2019. Preliminary Subsurface Soil Investigation, The Estates at Rolling Hills Ranch, Filing No. 1 & 2, El Paso County, Colorado. Entech Job No. 191234.
- 2. Natural Resources Conservation Service. September 23, 2016. *Web Soil Survey*. United States Department of Agriculture. http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov..usda.gov.
- 3. United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service. June, 1981. Soil Survey of El Paso County Area, Colorado.
- 4. Scott, Glenn R.; Taylor, Richard B.; Epis, Rudy C. and Wobus, Reinhard A. 1978. Geologic Structure Map of the Pueblo 1° x 2° Quadrangle, South-Central Colorado. Sheet 2. US Geological Survey. Map I-1022.
- 5. Morgan, Matthew L. and White, Jonathan L. 2012. Falcon Quadranagle Geologic Map, El Paso County, Colorado. Colorado Geological Survey. Open-File Report 12-05.
- 6. Federal Emergency Management Agency. December 7, 2018. Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the City of Colorado Springs, Colorado. Map Number 08041CO552G.





VICINITY MAP
THE ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS RANCH
FILING 1 & 2
EL PASO COUNTY, CO.
FOR: TECH CONTRACTORS

DRAWN: LLL DATE: 9/12/19 CHECKED: DATE: FIG NO.: 1



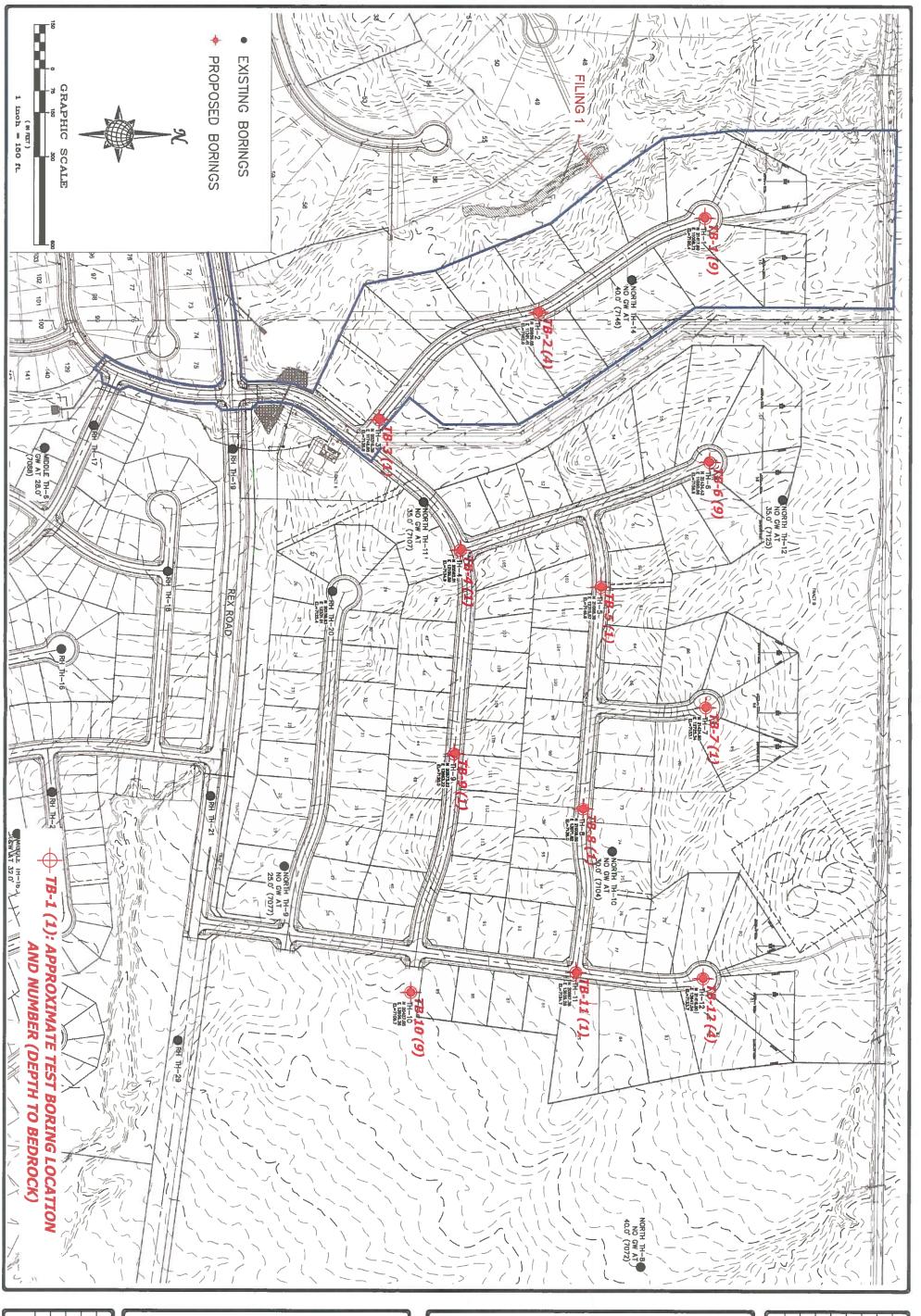


USGS MAP
THE ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS RANCH
FILING 1 & 2
EL PASO COUNTY, CO.
FOR: TECH CONTRACTORS

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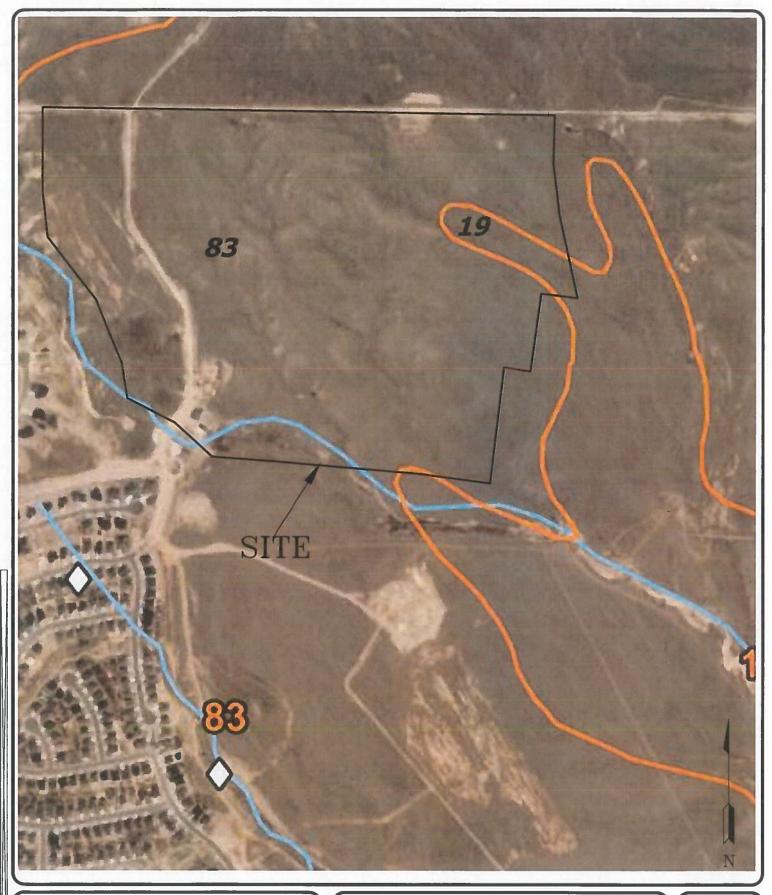




SITE PLAN/TEST BORING MAP
THE ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS RANCH
FILING 1 & 2
EL PASO COUNTY, CO.
FOR: TECH CONTRACTORS







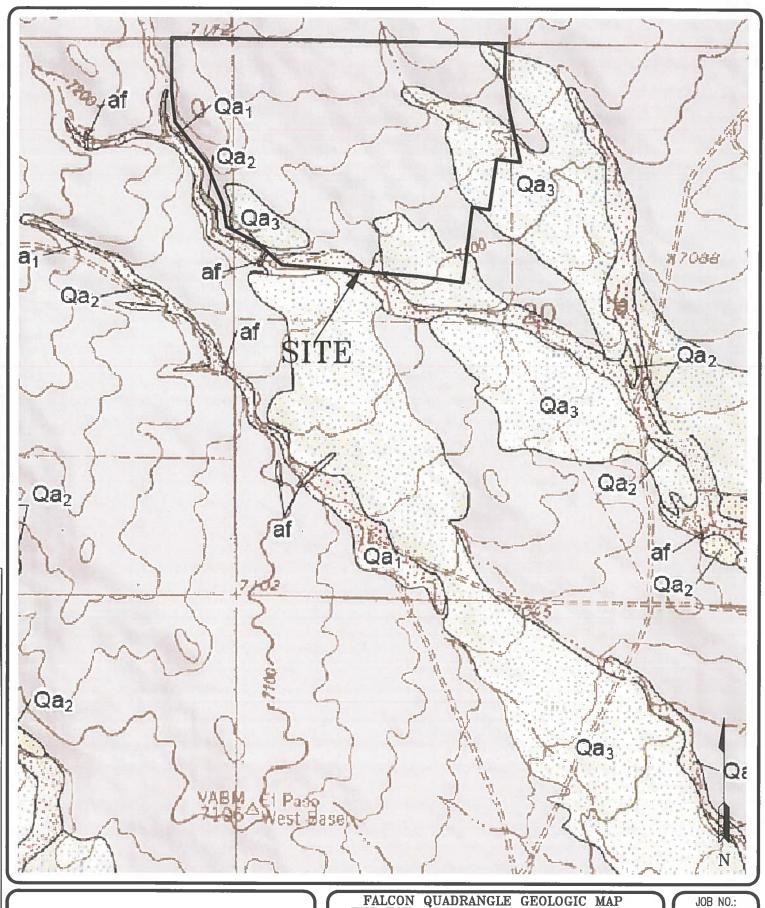


SOIL SURVEY MAP
THE ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS RANCH
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EL PASO COUNTY, CO.
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FIG NO.:



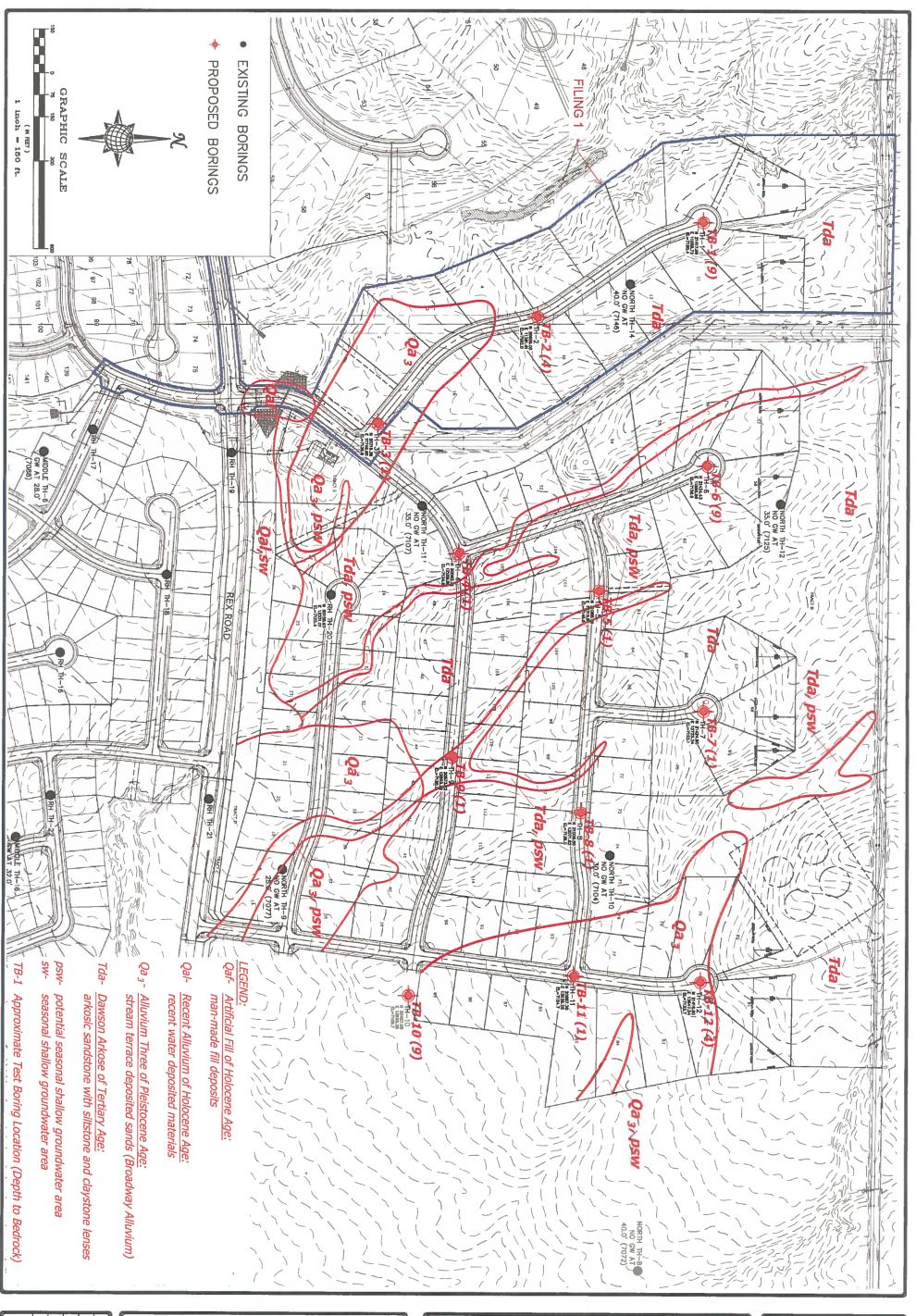


FALCON QUADRANGLE GEOLOGIC MAP
THE ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS RANCH
FILING 1 & 2
EL PASO COUNTY, CO.
FOR: TECH CONTRACTORS

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FIG NO.: **5** 



DALWW KAH CHECKED DATE 4/18/18 SCALE AS SHOWN JOS MO. 181234 FIGURE No. ENGINEERING GEOLOGY MAP
THE ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS
RANCH FILING 1 & 2
EL PASO COUNTY, CO.
FOR: TECH CONTRACTORS









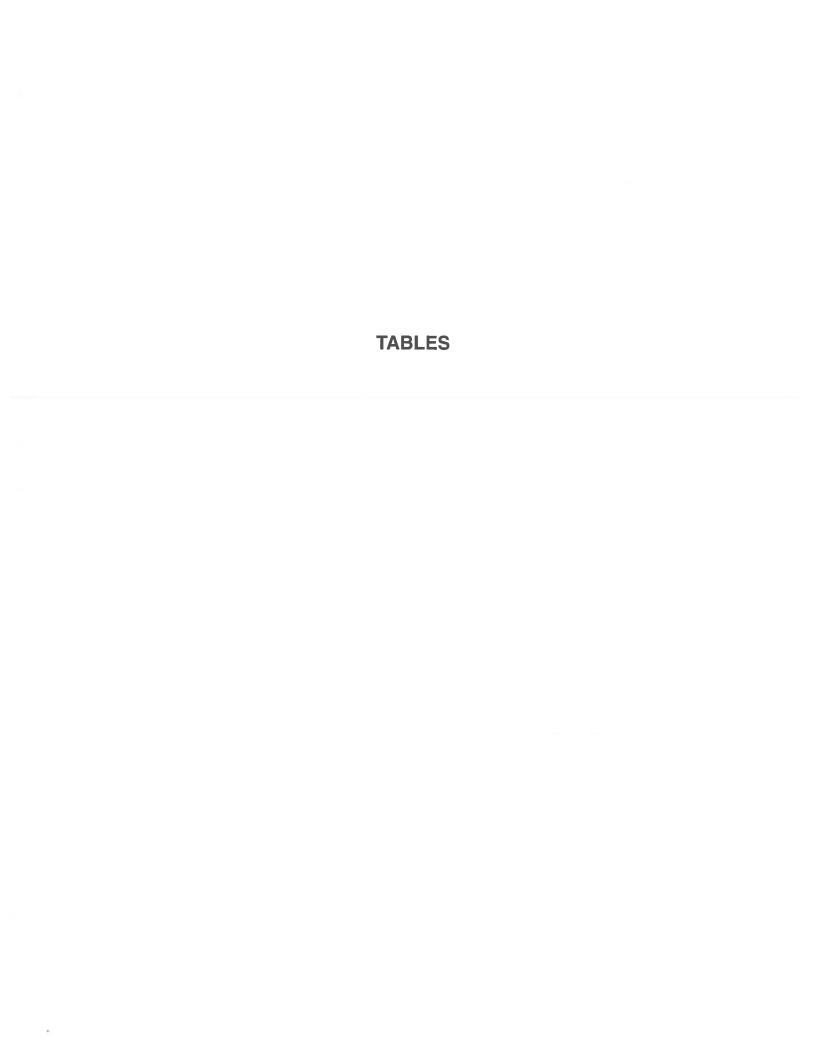
	FEMA FLOODPLAIN MAP	-
THE	ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS	RANCH
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	EL PASO COUNTY, CO.	
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FIG NO.:



**TABLE 1** 

# SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

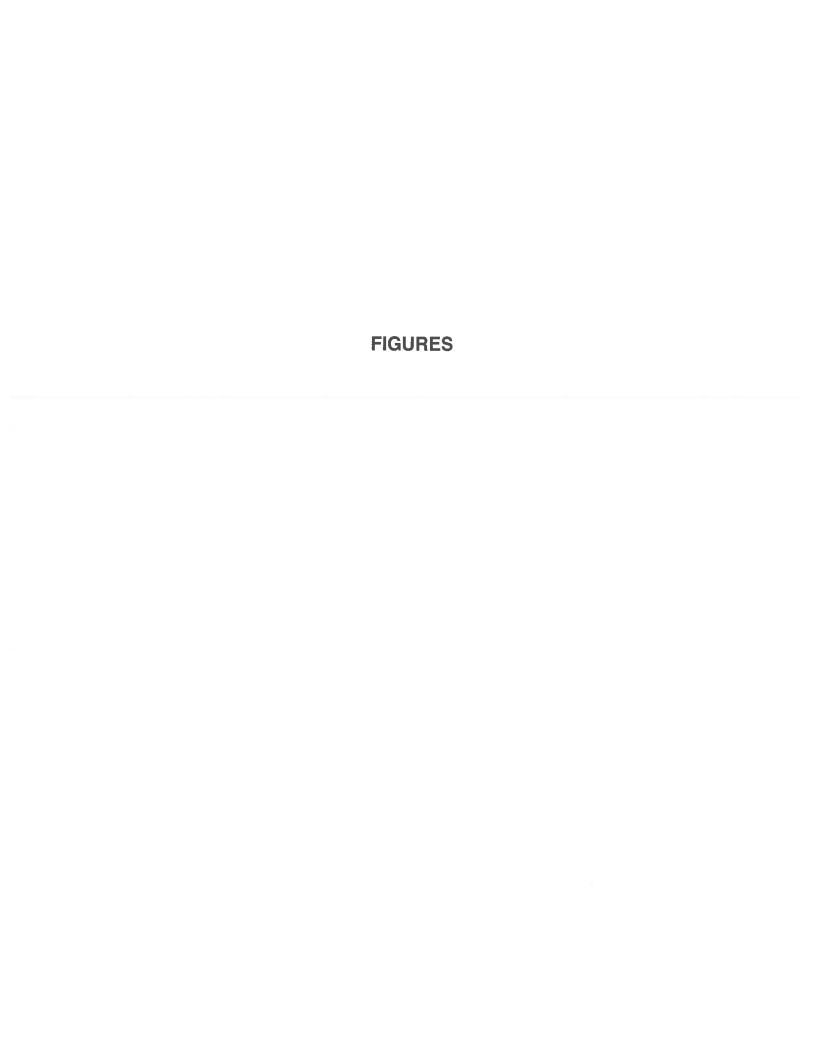
TECH CONTRACTORS ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS 191234 CLIENT PROJECT JOB NO.

	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
	SOIL DESCRIPTION	SAND, CLAYEY	SAND, SILTY	SAND. SILTY	SAND SHIGHTLY SHITY	SANDSTONE CLAVEY	טאוניסן סוגרי סראו בי	SANSTONE, SILTY	SANDSTONE, SILTY	SANDSTONE, SLIGHTLY SILTY	SANDSTONE SHIGHTLY SHITY	SANDSTONE VERY CLAVEY	CLAYSTONE, VERY SANDY
UNIFIED	CLASS.	مد	SM	SM	SM-SW	S.	3	SM	SM	SM-SW	SM-SW	S	CL
SWELL/ CONSOL	(0/)											0.5	3.1
FHA	(101)		30	130									
AASHTO	CL755.	A-2-0			A-1-b	A-2-6				A-1-b			
SULFATE	(0/ 0.4	0.01	<0.01			<0.01							
PLASTIC INDEX	16	2			AN	12				NP			
LIQUID LIMIT	33	3			N	53				2			
PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE	22.3		18.8	17.0	8.0	34.5	22 E	20.0	17.6	9.8	8.4	48.4	58.3
DRY DENSITY (PCF)				i								119.0	119.7
WATER												13.7	14.5
DEPTH (FT)	- 12		2-3	22	2-3	5	Ç	2	2.3	10	15	15	5
TEST BORING NO.	-	,	2	9	10	က	4		r.	_	8	10	12
SOIL		,		-	-	2	٥		N	2	2	2	3

**Table 2: Summary of Test Borings and Water Measurements\*** 

Test	Depth of	Depth to	Depth to	Estimated	Estimated
Boring No.	Boring (ft.)	Bedrock	Bedrock Groundwater Ground		Groundwater
		(ft.)	(ft.)	Elevation	Elevation
1	20.0	9.0	dry	7180.4	dry
2	20.0	4.0	dry	7162.0	dry
3	20.0	1.0	16.0	7138.8	7017.3
4	20.0	1.0	dry	7134.9	dry
5	20.0	1.0	13.0	7146.6	7030.8
6	20.0	9.0	17.0	7159.9	7044.7
7	20.0	1.0	dry	7153.1	dry
8	20.0	1.0	dry	7136.0	dry
9	20.0	1.0	dry	7120.0	dry
10	20.0	9.0	12.0	7109.7	7063.5
11	20.0	1.0	14.0	7124.7	7062.6
12	20.0	4.0	dry	7133.7	dry

Measurement taken subsequent to drillingElevations provided by client





TEST BORING NO. TEST BORING NO. DATE DRILLED 7/30/2019 DATE DRILLED 7/30/2019 Job# 191234 CLIENT **TECH CONTRACTORS** LOCATION ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS REMARKS REMARKS Blows per foot foot Watercontent Watercontent Blows per 1 Type Depth (ft) Samples Depth (ft) Soil Type Symbol Samples Symbol DRY TO 19', 8/7/19 DRY TO 19', 8/7/19 SAND, CLAYEY, FINE TO COARSE SAND. SILTY, FINE TO COARSE GRAINED, TAN TO BROWN, GRAINED, TAN, MEDIUM DENSE. DENSE, MOIST 7.7 40 1 MOIST 18 9.7 1 32 11.9 1 SANDSTONE, SILTY, FINE TO <u>50</u> 7.9 2 COARSE GRAINED, TAN, VERY 10" DENSE, MOIST SANDSTONE, CLAYEY, FINE TO 10 50 6.2 2 10 <u>50</u> 7.4 2 COARSE GRAINED, BROWN. 6" 8" VERY DENSE, MOIST CLAYSTONE, VERY SANDY, BROWN, HARD, MOIST 15 <u>50</u> 14.6 3 CLAYEY LENSES 15 50 13.3 2 10' 8" SANDSTONE, CLAYEY TO SILTY, FINE TO COARSE GRAINED. BROWN, VERY DENSE, MOIST <u>50</u> 7.7 20 <u>50</u> 5.8 2

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DATE		CHECKED:		DATE.

JOB NO.: 191234

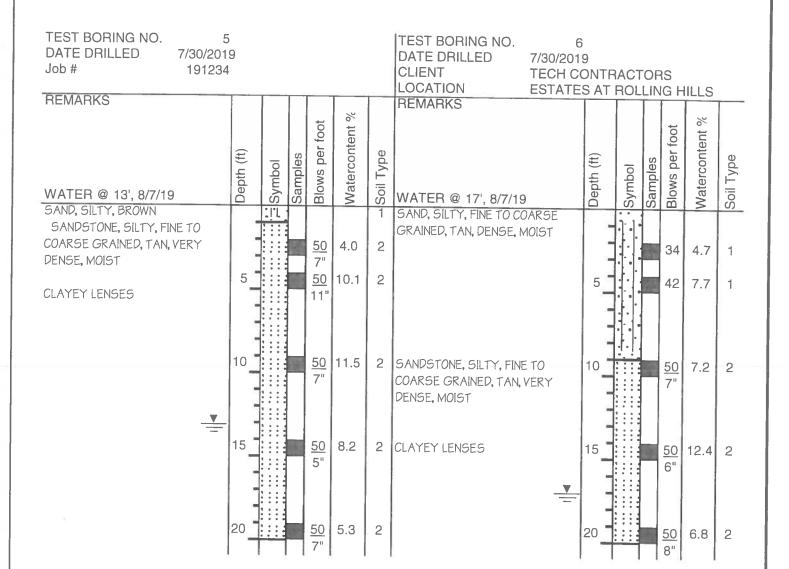
TEST BORING NO. TEST BORING NO. DATE DRILLED 7/30/2019 DATE DRILLED 7/30/2019 Job# 191234 CLIENT **TECH CONTRACTORS** LOCATION **ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS** REMARKS REMARKS Blows per foot foot Watercontent Watercontent Blows per Soil Type Depth (ft) Samples Soil Type Samples Symbol Symbol DRY TO 20', 7/30/19 WATER @ 16', 8/7/19 CAVED TO 17', 8/7/19, DRY SAND, SILTY, BROWN :11. SAND, SILTY, BROWN 117 WEATHERED TO FORMATIONAL WEATHERED SANDSTONE. SANDSTONE, CLAYEY, FINE TO 38 8.7 2 SILTY TO CLAYEY, FINE TO 50 2 3.0 COARSE GRAINED, GRAY BROWN, MEDIUM GRAINED, TAN, DENSE 10' DENSE TO VERY DENSE, MOIST 50 8.8 2 TO VERY DENSE, MOIST 5 45 11.3 2 SANDSTONE, SILTY, FINE TO SANDSTONE, SILTY, FINE TO 10 <u>50</u> 6.9 2 COARSE GRAINED, TAN, VERY 10 50 5.5 2 COARSE GRAINED, TAN, VERY DENSE, MOIST 4" DENSE, MOIST 15 <u>50</u> 10.1 2 15 2 <u>50</u> 6.8 7" <u>50</u> 7.9 2 CLAYEY LENSES 20 7.0 <u>50</u> 2



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JOB NO.: 191234

FIG NO 2

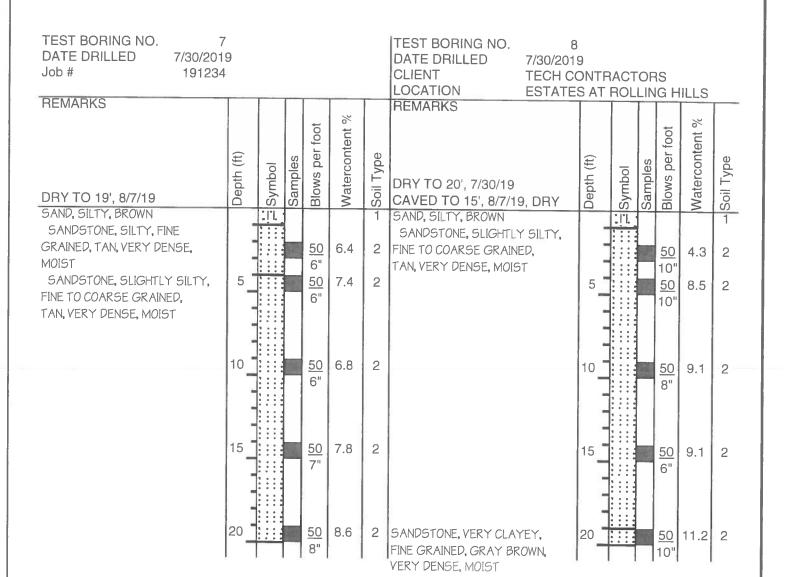


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191234 FIG NO. A- 3



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	TEST	BORING LOG	
DATE		CHECKED:	8/22/19

JOB NO.: 191234 FIG NO.: A- 4

TEST BORING NO. TEST BORING NO. 10 DATE DRILLED 7/30/2019 DATE DRILLED 7/30/2019 Job# 191234 CLIENT **TECH CONTRACTORS** LOCATION **ESTATES AT ROLLING HILLS** REMARKS REMARKS % Blows per foot Blows per foot Watercontent Watercontent Depth (ft) Soil Type Samples Samples Depth (ft) Soil Type Symbol Symbol DRY TO 19', 8/7/19 WATER @ 12', 8/7/19 SAND, SILTY, BROWN :11 SAND, SLIGHTLY SILTY, FINE SANDSTONE, SILTY TO CLAYEY, TO COARSE GRAINED, TAN, FINE TO COARSE GRAINED, TAN <u>50</u> 5.0 MEDIUM DENSE, DRY TO MOIST 28 1.9 1 TO GRAY BROWN, VERY DENSE, 10' 1::: MOIST <u>50</u> 7.9 2 5 29 7.2 1 VERY CLAYEY LENSES 10 ::: 50 11.4 SANDSTONE, SILTY, FINE TO 10 50 6.9 2 8" COARSE GRAINED, TAN, VERY 6" DENSE, MOIST 15 50 12.1 SANDSTONE, VERY CLAYEY, 15 2 50 9.8 6" FINE TO COARSE GRAINED, GRAY BROWN, VERY DENSE. MOIST 20 <u>50</u> 2 9.0 20 <u>50</u> 9.9 2 6"

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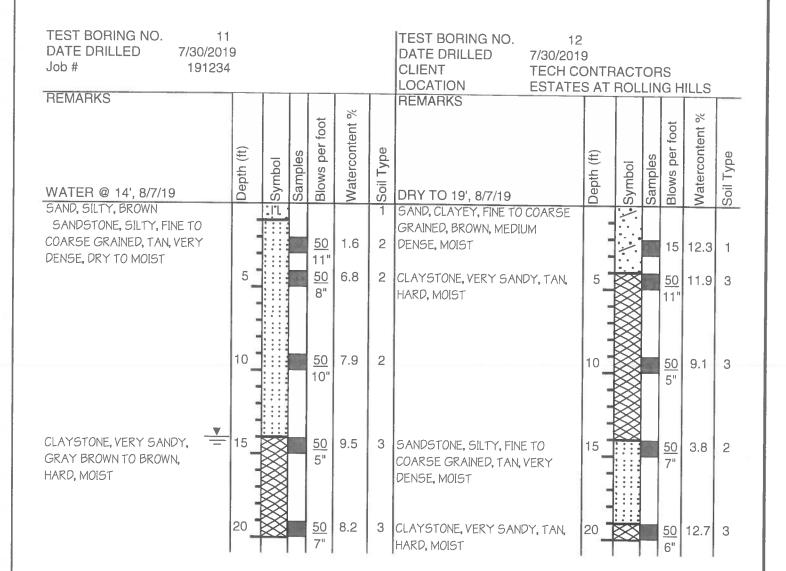
DATE



TEST	BORING	LOG	

JOB NO: 191234

A- 5





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191234 FIG NO. A- 6 APPENDIX B: Soil Survey Descriptions

# El Paso County Area, Colorado

# 19—Columbine gravelly sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 367p Elevation: 6,500 to 7,300 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 14 to 16 inches Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 50 degrees F

Frost-free period: 125 to 145 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

# **Map Unit Composition**

Columbine and similar soils: 85 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of

the mapunit.

#### **Description of Columbine**

# **Setting**

Landform: Flood plains, fan terraces, fans

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear Parent material: Alluvium

#### Typical profile

A - 0 to 14 inches: gravelly sandy loam C - 14 to 60 inches: very gravelly loamy sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 3 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Well drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High to

very high (5.95 to 19.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: More than 80 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 2.5 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 4e Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e

Hydrologic Soil Group: A

Ecological site: Gravelly Foothill (R049BY214CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

#### **Minor Components**

# Fluvaquentic haplaquolls

Percent of map unit: Landform: Swales

Hydric soil rating: Yes

# **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 16, Sep 10, 2018

# 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: 80 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

Natural 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 storage in profile: Low (about 4.7 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: B

Ecological site: Gravelly Foothill (R049BY214CO)

Hydric soil rating: No

# **Minor Components**

# **Pleasant**

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

# Fluvaquentic haplaquolis

Percent of map unit: Landform: Swales 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 16, Sep 10, 2018