Appendix F-1

Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation and Recommendations

January 23, 2025 Project No. 24233-01

Ms. Kimberly Kraft
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Subject: ***Preliminary Geotechnical Evaluation and Recommendations, Proposed Residential Development, Former Powell Elementary School Site, East Mauna Loa Avenue and North Calera Avenue, Azusa, County of Los Angeles, California***

In accordance with your request and authorization, LGC Geotechnical, Inc. has performed a preliminary geotechnical evaluation for the proposed residential development, former Powell Elementary School site, located on East Mauna Loa Avenue and North Calera Avenue in the City of Azusa, County of Los Angeles, California. The purpose of our study was to evaluate the existing onsite geotechnical conditions and to provide geotechnical recommendations relative to the proposed residential development.

Should you have any questions regarding this report, please do not hesitate to contact our office. We appreciate this opportunity to be of service.

Respectfully Submitted,

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Services

This report presents the results of our preliminary geotechnical evaluation for the proposed approximately 9-acre residential development, former Powell Elementary School site, located on East Mauna Loa Avenue and North Calera Avenue in the City of Azusa, County of Los Angeles, California. Refer to the Site Location Map (Figure 1).

The purpose of our study was to provide a geotechnical evaluation relative to the proposed residential development. As part of our scope of work, we have: 1) reviewed available geotechnical information and in-house geologic maps pertinent to the site (Appendix A); 2) performed a subsurface geotechnical evaluation of the site consisting of the excavation and sampling of eight small-diameter borings ranging from approximately 10.0 to 51.5 feet below existing ground surface, 3) performed three falling head infiltration tests within the borings; 4) performed laboratory testing of select soil samples obtained during our subsurface evaluation; and 5) prepared this preliminary geotechnical summary report presenting our findings and preliminary conclusions and recommendations for the development of the proposed project.

It should be noted that our evaluation and this report only address geotechnical issues associated with the site and do not address any environmental issues.

1.2 Background

Review of the historical aerials indicates that the site was initially used for agricultural farming purposes prior to 1964. By 1964, the school site had been constructed. By 2005, an additional building was constructed in the southwest portion of the site. The site has remained relatively unchanged since then (Historic Aerials, 2025).

1.3 Project Description

The approximately 9.1-acre site is bound to the north and west by existing residential developments, to the east by North Calera Avenue and to the south by East Mauna Loa Avenue. The site is currently occupied by school buildings from the former Powell Elementary School and an associated parking lot and open field.

The proposed development consists of 150 multi-family residential units, internal streets, open space and other associated improvements. Design cut and fill information is not available at this time but is expected to be on the order of less than 5 feet. The proposed residential development is anticipated to consist of relatively light building loads (column and wall loads maximum of 20 kips and 2 kips per linear foot, respectively).

The recommendations given in this report are based upon at-grade structures with estimated structural loads and grading information indicated above. LGC Geotechnical should be provided with any updated project information, plans and/or any structural loads when they become available, in order to either confirm or modify the recommendations provided herein.



PROJECT NAME	Taylor Morrison - Azusa
PROJECT NO.	24233-01
ENG. / GEOL.	RLD
SCALE	Not to Scale
DATE	January 2025

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

FIGURE 1
Site Location Map

1.4 Subsurface Geotechnical Evaluation

A limited subsurface geotechnical evaluation of the site was performed by LGC Geotechnical. Our exploration program consisted of drilling and sampling eight small-diameter exploratory hollow-stem borings (HS-1 through HS-5 and I-1 through I-3) for the purpose of obtaining samples for evaluation and laboratory testing of site soils and performing infiltration testing.

The borings were drilled by Choice Drilling under subcontract to LGC Geotechnical. The depths of the borings ranged from approximately 10.0 to 51.5 feet below existing grade. An LGC Geotechnical representative observed the drilling operations, logged the borings, and collected soil samples for laboratory testing. The borings were performed using a truck-mounted drill rig equipped with 8-inch-diameter hollow-stem augers. Bulk samples of the near-surface soils were logged and collected for laboratory testing from select borings. Driven soil samples were collected by means of the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) and Modified California Drive (MCD) sampler generally obtained at 2.5 and 5-foot vertical increments. The MCD is a split-barrel sampler with a tapered cutting tip and lined with a series of 1-inch-tall brass rings. The SPT sampler (1.4-inch ID) and MCD sampler (2.4-inch ID, 3.0-inch OD) were driven using a 140-pound automatic hammer falling 30 inches to advance the sampler a total depth of 18 inches or until refusal. The raw blow counts for each 6-inch increment of penetration were recorded on the boring logs. The borings were subsequently backfilled with soil cuttings and tamped. Some settlement of the backfill soils may occur over time.

Infiltration testing was performed within the three borings (I-1 through I-3) to depths of approximately 10 to 15 feet below existing grade. An LGC Geotechnical engineer installed standpipes, backfilled the borings with crushed rock and pre-soaked the infiltration holes prior to testing. Infiltration testing was performed per the County of Los Angeles testing guidelines (2021). Standpipes were removed and the locations were subsequently backfilled with native soils at the completion of testing. Some settlement of the backfill soils may occur over time.

The approximate locations of our subsurface explorations are provided on the Boring Location Map (Figure 2). The boring logs are provided in Appendix B.

1.5 Field Infiltration Testing

Three shallow infiltration test wells were installed in Borings I-1 through I-3 to approximate depths of 10 to 15 feet below existing grade. The approximate infiltration boring locations are shown on the Boring Location Map (Figure 2). Estimation of infiltration rates was performed in general accordance with the "Boring Percolation Test Procedure" guidelines set forth by the County of Los Angeles testing guidelines (2021). The borings for the infiltration tests were excavated using a drill rig equipped with 8-inch diameter hollow-stem augers. A 3-inch diameter perforated PVC pipe was placed in the borehole above a thin layer of gravel and the annulus was backfilled with gravel. Infiltration tests were performed using relatively clean water free of particulates, silt, etc. The infiltration wells were pre-soaked during the day of drilling and a 30-minute pre-test was performed during the day of testing. Subsequently, readings were taken a minimum of 6 times or until a "stabilized rate" was established. A "stabilized rate" is when the highest and lowest readings are within 10 percent of each other over three consecutive readings. At the completion of infiltration testing, the pipe was removed, and the holes were backfilled and tamped.

Based on the County of Los Angeles testing guidelines (2021), the infiltration rate is calculated by dividing the volume of water discharged by the surface area of the test section (including the sidewalls and bottom of the boring) over a specific time period. The measured infiltration rate is taken as the average of the last three readings during which a "stabilized rate" is achieved. The measured infiltration rates are provided in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1

Summary of Field Infiltration Testing

Infiltration Test Location	Approximate Infiltration Test Depth (ft)	Measured Infiltration Rate* (inch/hr.)
I-1	15.0	2.5
I-2	15.0	2.3
I-3	10.0	6.9

*Does Not Include Required Reduction Factors for Design.

Please note that the values provided in Table 1 do not include reduction factors associated with the test procedure, site variability, and long-term siltation plugging that are used to calculate the design infiltration rate. Infiltration test data is presented in Appendix D. Refer to Section 4.6 for recommendations regarding infiltration of stormwater.

1.6 Laboratory Testing

Representative bulk, grab, and driven (relatively undisturbed) samples were retained for laboratory testing during our field evaluation. Laboratory testing included in-situ moisture content and in-situ dry density, expansion index, fines content, Atterberg limits, consolidation, direct shear, laboratory compaction, and corrosion (sulfate, chloride, pH and minimum resistivity).

The following is a summary of the laboratory test results:

- Dry density of the samples collected ranged from approximately 100 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) to 122 pcf, with an average of 112 pcf. Field moisture contents ranged from approximately 1 to 20 percent, with an average of approximately 6 percent.
- One Expansion Index (EI) test was performed. The results indicate an EI value of 27, corresponding to "Low" expansion potential.
- Three samples were tested for fines content indicating a fines content (passing No. 200 sieve) ranging from 5 to 26 percent. According to the Unified Soils Classification System (USCS), the tested samples are classified as "coarse grained" soil.
- One Atterberg Limit (liquid limit and plastic limit) test was performed. Results indicated a Plasticity Index (PI) value of NP (Non-Plastic).
- One consolidation test was performed. The deformation versus vertical stress lot is provided in Appendix C.
- One direct shear test was performed. The plot is provided in Appendix C.

- Laboratory compaction of a near-surface bulk sample resulted in a maximum dry density of 127.0 pcf at an optimum moisture content of 8.5 percent.
- Corrosion testing indicated soluble sulfate content of 0.016 percent, a chloride content of 220 parts per million (ppm), pH of 7.01 and a minimum resistivity of 3,490 ohm-centimeters.

A summary of the laboratory test results is presented in Appendix C. The moisture and dry density results are presented on the boring logs in Appendix B.

2.0 GEOTECHNICAL CONDITIONS

2.1 Regional Geology

The subject site is generally located within the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province of California, more specifically within the valley located just south of the foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains. The San Gabriel Mountains of today are the result of ancient crystalline rocks thrust upwards and toward the south along range-bounding faults belonging to the Sierra Madre Fault system (CDMG, 1998). The nearest known fault in the zone trends approximately east-west and passes approximately 1.4 miles north of the subject site, within the foothills of the range front. Regional topography was further shaped by streams draining from the mountains to deposit alluvial fans across the valley. The San Gabriel River, the largest watershed and alluvial fan in the area, trends southwest approximately 3 miles north-west of the site.

2.2 Site-Specific Geology and Generalized Subsurface Conditions

Based on review of the available geologic map (Morton & Miller, 2003), the primary geologic unit underlying the site is middle Holocene age, young alluvial fan deposits. The site is specifically on the southeastern extent of the young alluvial fan deposits emanating from the San Gabriel Canyon area at the base of the San Gabriel Mountains. The slightly to moderately dissected fan is largely described as medium brown, moderately consolidated, with silt and sand to boulder sized clasts (Morton & Miller, 2003).

The field explorations (borings) indicate the native alluvial soils generally consist of variable amounts of silty sand to sand with silt and clay, ranging from light to dark brown, dry to moist, and generally medium dense/medium stiff to very dense/very stiff to the maximum explored depth of approximately 51.5 feet below existing grade. A thin veneer of undocumented artificial fill that is associated with the previous school property development is expected to exist across the site but was not differentiated on the boring logs. Deeper amounts of undocumented fill, not encountered in the borings, may exist locally beneath the current building footprints and in various other areas across the site. These materials should be removed to competent native materials prior to placement of compacted fill.

It should be noted that borings are only representative of the location and time where/when they are performed and varying subsurface conditions may exist outside of the performed location. In addition, subsurface conditions can change over time. The soil descriptions provided above should not be construed to mean that the subsurface profile is uniform, and that soil is homogeneous within the project area. For details on the stratigraphy at the exploration locations, refer to Appendix B.

2.3 Groundwater

Groundwater was not encountered to the maximum depth of approximately 51.5 feet below existing ground surface during our subsurface evaluation. Historic high groundwater is approximately 175 feet below current grade per the Seismic Hazard Report for the Azusa 7.5-

Minute Quadrangle, (CDMG, 1998). Groundwater is not expected to impact the proposed development.

Seasonal fluctuations of groundwater elevations should be expected over time. In general, groundwater levels fluctuate with the seasons and local zones of perched groundwater may be present due to local seepage caused by irrigation and/or recent precipitation. Local perched groundwater conditions or surface seepage may develop once site development is completed.

2.4 Seismic Design Criteria

The site seismic characteristics were evaluated per the guidelines set forth in Chapter 16, Section 1613 of the 2022 California Building Code (CBC) and applicable portions of ASCE 7-16 which has been adopted by the CBC. Please note that the following seismic parameters are only applicable for code-based acceleration response spectra and are not applicable for where site-specific ground motion procedures are required by ASCE 7-16. Representative site coordinates of latitude 34.126786 degrees north and longitude -117.887727 degrees west were utilized in our analyses. The maximum considered earthquake (MCE) spectral response accelerations (SMS and SM1) and adjusted design spectral response acceleration parameters (SDS and SD1) for Site Class C are provided in Table 2 on the following page. The structural designer should contact the geotechnical consultant if structural conditions (e.g., number of stories, seismically isolated structures, etc.) require site-specific ground motions.

A deaggregation of the PGA based on a 2,475-year average return period (MCE) indicates that an earthquake magnitude of 7.18 at a distance of approximately 11.08 km from the site would contribute the most to this ground motion (USGS, 2014).

Section 1803.5.12 of the 2022 CBC (per Section 11.8.3 of ASCE 7) states that the maximum considered earthquake geometric mean (MCE_G) Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) should be used for liquefaction potential. The PGA_M for the site is equal to 0.852g (SEAOC, 2024). The design PGA is equal to 0.568g (2/3 of PGA_M).

TABLE 2

Seismic Design Parameters

Selected Parameters from 2022 CBC, Section 1613 - Earthquake Loads	Seismic Design Values	Notes/Exceptions
Distance to applicable faults classifies the site as a "Near-Fault" site.		Section 11.4.1 of ASCE 7
Site Class	C	Chapter 20 of ASCE 7
Ss (Risk-Targeted Spectral Acceleration for Short Periods)	1.668g	From SEAOC, 2025
S_1 (Risk-Targeted Spectral Accelerations for 1-Second Periods)	0.631g	From SEAOC, 2025
F_a (per Table 1613.2.3(1))	1.200	For Simplified Design Procedure of Section 12.14 of ASCE 7, F_a shall be taken as 1.4 (Section 12.14.8.1)
F_v (per Table 1613.2.3(2))	1.400	-
S_{MS} for Site Class C [Note: $S_{MS} = F_a S_S$]	2.002g	-
S_{M1} for Site Class C [Note: $S_{M1} = F_v S_1$]	0.883g	-
S_{DS} for Site Class C [Note: $S_{DS} = (^2/_3) S_{MS}$]	1.334g	-
S_{D1} for Site Class C [Note: $S_{D1} = (^2/_3) S_{M1}$]	0.589g	-
C_{RS} (Mapped Risk Coefficient at 0.2 sec)	0.919	ASCE 7 Chapter 22
C_{R1} (Mapped Risk Coefficient at 1 sec)	0.910	ASCE 7 Chapter 22

2.5 Faulting

Prompted by damaging earthquakes in Northern and Southern California, State legislation and policies concerning the classification and land-use criteria associated with faults have been developed. Their purpose was to prevent the construction of urban developments across the trace of active faults, resulting in the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. Earthquake Fault Zones have been delineated along the traces of active faults within California. Where developments for human occupation are proposed within these zones, the state requires detailed fault evaluations be performed so that engineering geologists can mitigate the hazards associated with active faulting by identifying the location of active faults and allowing for a setback from the zone of previous ground rupture.

The subject site is not located within a State of California Earthquake Fault Zone (Alquist-Priolo) and no active faults are identified on the site (CGS, 2018). The possibility of damage due to ground rupture is considered low since no active faults are known to cross the site. The

closest major active faults that could produce these secondary effects include the Duarte (possible active fault), Sierra Madre, San Andreas, and Puente Hills Faults, among others.

Secondary effects of seismic shaking resulting from large earthquakes on the major faults in the Southern California region, which may affect the site, include ground lurching and shallow ground rupture, soil liquefaction, and dynamic settlement. These secondary effects of seismic shaking are a possibility throughout the Southern California region and are dependent on the distance between the site and causative fault and the onsite geology. A discussion of these secondary effects is provided in the following sections.

2.5.1 Liquefaction and Dynamic Settlement

Liquefaction is a seismic phenomenon in which loose, saturated, granular soils behave similarly to a fluid when subject to high-intensity ground shaking. Liquefaction occurs when three general conditions coexist: 1) shallow groundwater; 2) low density non-cohesive (granular) soils; and 3) high-intensity ground motion. Studies indicate that saturated, loose near-surface cohesionless soils exhibit the highest liquefaction potential, while dry, dense, cohesionless soils and cohesive soils exhibit low to negligible liquefaction potential. In general, cohesive soils are not considered susceptible to liquefaction, depending on their plasticity and moisture content (Bray & Sancio, 2006). Effects of liquefaction on level ground include settlement, sand boils, and bearing capacity failures below structures. Dynamic settlement of dry loose sands can occur as the sand particles tend to settle and densify as a result of a seismic event.

Based on our review of the State of California Seismic Hazard Zone for liquefaction potential (CDMG, 1999), the subject site is not within a liquefaction hazard zone. Based on our evaluation, site soils are generally not susceptible to liquefaction due to the lack of a static groundwater table within the upper 50 feet and relatively dense on-site soils. However isolated sand layers may be susceptible to dry sand seismic settlement. Seismically induced dry sand settlements were estimated by the procedures outlined by Pradel (Pradel, 1998) and utilizing the design earthquake parameters. Based on the data obtained from our field evaluation, seismic settlement due to dry sands is estimated to be on the order of about 2.0-inches. Differential seismic settlement may be estimated as one-half of the total settlement over a horizontal span of 40 feet (e.g., 1-inch over a horizontal span of 40 feet).

2.5.2 Lateral Spreading

Lateral spreading is a type of liquefaction-induced ground failure associated with the lateral displacement of surficial blocks of sediment resulting from liquefaction in a subsurface layer. Once liquefaction transforms the subsurface layer into a fluid mass, gravity plus the earthquake inertial forces may cause the mass to move downslope towards a free face (such as a river channel or an embankment). Lateral spreading may cause large horizontal displacements and such movement typically damages pipelines, utilities, bridges, and structures.

Due to the lack of nearby "free face" conditions, lack of groundwater in the upper 50 feet, and very low potential for liquefaction, the potential for lateral spreading is considered very low.

2.6 Oversized Material

Oversized materials (material larger than 8 inches in maximum dimension) may be encountered during site grading based on our subsurface evaluation. If encountered, recommendations are provided for appropriate handling of oversized materials in Appendix E.

2.7 Expansion Potential

Based on the results of our laboratory testing, site soils are anticipated to have a "Low" expansion potential. Final expansion potential of site soils should be determined at the completion of grading. Results of expansion testing at finish grades will be utilized to confirm final foundation design.

3.0 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of our geotechnical evaluation, it is our opinion that the proposed development is feasible from a geotechnical standpoint, provided the following conclusions and recommendations are implemented.

The following is a summary of the primary geotechnical factors that may affect future development of the site:

- In general, field explorations (borings) indicate primarily native soils consisting of variable amounts of sand, silt, and clay, which are light to dark brown, dry to moist, and generally medium dense/medium stiff to very dense/very stiff, to the maximum explored depth of approximately 51.5 feet below existing grade. The near-surface loose and compressible soils are not suitable for the planned improvements in their present condition (refer to Section 4.1).
- Groundwater was not encountered during our subsurface evaluation to the maximum explored depth of approximately 51.5 feet below current grade. Historic high groundwater is approximately 175 feet below current grade (CDMG, 1998).
- The subject site is not located within a State of California Earthquake Fault Zone (Alquist-Priolo). The main seismic hazard that may affect the site is ground shaking from one of the active regional faults. The subject site will likely experience strong seismic ground shaking during its design life.
- The site is not located within a State of California Seismic Hazard Zone for liquefaction potential (CDMG, 1999). The potential for liquefaction is considered very low due to the lack of groundwater in the upper 50 feet and very dense on-site soils. However, isolated sand layers may be susceptible to dry sand seismic settlement. Total dynamic settlement is estimated to be on the order 2.0-inch. Differential settlement may be estimated as one-half of the total settlement over a horizontal span of 40 feet.
- Based on the results of preliminary laboratory testing, site soils are anticipated to have "Low" expansion potential. Final design expansion potential must be determined at the completion of grading.
- Some of the onsite soils may not be suitable for retaining wall backfill due to the fines content and expansion index. Therefore, select grading, screening, and stockpiling of the onsite sandy soils or import of sandy soils meeting the project requirements should be anticipated by the contractor.
- Excavations into the existing site soils should be feasible with heavy construction equipment in good working order. From a geotechnical perspective, the existing onsite soils are suitable material for use as fill, provided that they are relatively free from oversized material (larger than 8 inches in maximum dimension), construction debris, and significant organic material.
- Oversized material (material larger than 8 inches in maximum dimension) may be encountered during site grading based on our subsurface evaluation.
- Pre-soaking of the subgrade for building slabs and site flatwork is recommended for expansive soils. The duration of this process varies greatly based on the chosen method and is also dependent on factors such as soil type and weather conditions. Time duration for presoaking should be accounted for in the construction schedule. (Typically, approximately one week depending on the finish grade expansion potential results). Additional time at the completion of presoaking may be necessary for the surface soils of the pad to dry back sufficiently to be capable of supporting trenching equipment.

4.0 PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are to be considered preliminary and should be confirmed upon completion of grading and earthwork operations. In addition, they should be considered minimal from a geotechnical viewpoint, as there may be more restrictive requirements from the architect, structural engineer, building codes, governing agencies, or the owner.

It should be noted that the following geotechnical recommendations are intended to provide sufficient information to develop the site in general accordance with the 2022 CBC requirements. With regard to the potential occurrence of potentially catastrophic geotechnical hazards such as fault rupture, earthquake-induced landslides, liquefaction, etc. the following geotechnical recommendations should provide adequate protection for the proposed development to the extent required to reduce seismic risk to an "acceptable level." The "acceptable level" of risk is defined by the California Code of Regulations as "that level that provides reasonable protection of the public safety, though it does not necessarily ensure continued structural integrity and functionality of the project" [Section 3721(a)]. Therefore, repair and remedial work of the proposed improvements may be required after a significant seismic event. With regards to the potential for less significant geologic hazards to the proposed development, the recommendations contained herein are intended as a reasonable protection against the potential damaging effects of geotechnical phenomena such as expansive soils, fill settlement, groundwater seepage, etc. It should be understood, however, that although our recommendations are intended to maintain the structural integrity of the proposed development and structures given the site geotechnical conditions, they cannot preclude the potential for some cosmetic distress or nuisance issues to develop as a result of the site geotechnical conditions.

The geotechnical recommendations contained herein must be confirmed to be suitable or modified based on the actual as-graded conditions.

4.1 Site Earthwork

We anticipate that earthwork at the site will consist of the removal of existing improvements associated with the former land use followed by the required earthwork removals, precise grading, and construction of the proposed new improvements, including the residential structures, subsurface utilities, interior streets, etc.

We recommend that earthwork onsite be performed in accordance with the following recommendations, future grading plan review report(s), the 2022 CBC/City of Azusa grading requirements, and the General Earthwork and Grading Specifications included in Appendix E. In case of conflict, the following recommendations shall supersede those included in Appendix E. The following recommendations should be considered preliminary and may be revised within the future grading plan review report or based on the actual conditions encountered during site grading.

4.1.1 Site Preparation

Prior to grading of areas to receive structural fill or engineered improvements, the areas should be cleared of existing asphalt, surface obstructions, and demolition debris.

Vegetation and debris should be removed and properly disposed of off-site. Holes resulting from the removal of buried obstructions, which extend below proposed finish grades, should be replaced with suitable compacted fill material. Any abandoned sewer or storm drain lines should be completely removed and replaced with properly placed compacted fill. Deeper demolition may be required in order to remove existing foundations. We recommend the trenches associated with demolition which extend below the remedial grading depth be backfilled and properly compacted prior to the demolition contractor leaving the site.

If cesspools or septic systems are encountered, they should be removed in their entirety. The resulting excavation should be backfilled with properly compacted fill soils. As an alternative, cesspools can be backfilled with lean sand-cement slurry. Any encountered wells should be properly abandoned in accordance with regulatory requirements. At the conclusion of the clearing operations, a representative of LGC Geotechnical should observe and accept the site prior to further grading.

4.1.2 Removal and Recompaction Depths and Limits

In order to provide a relatively uniform bearing condition for the planned building structures, upper loose/compressible soils are to be temporarily removed and recompacted as properly compacted fills. Existing undocumented artificial fill within the influence of the proposed structural improvements should be removed to suitable, competent native materials prior to placement of artificial fill to design grades. For preliminary planning purposes, the depth of required removals and recompaction may be estimated as indicated below. It should be noted that updated recommendations may be required based on changes to building layouts and/or grading plan.

Building Structures: We recommend that soils within building pads be removed and recompacted to a minimum depth of 5 feet below existing grade or 3 feet below the base of the foundations, whichever is deeper. Where space is available, the envelope for removal and recompaction should extend laterally a minimum distance equal to the depth of removal and recompaction below finish grade or 5 feet beyond the edges of the proposed building improvements, whichever is larger.

Minor Site Structures: For minor site structures such as free-standing walls, retaining walls, etc., temporary removal and recompaction should extend a minimum of 3 feet below existing grade or 2 feet below proposed footings, whichever is greater. Where space is available, the envelope for removal and recompaction should extend laterally a minimum distance of 3 feet beyond the edges of the proposed minor site structure improvements.

Pavement and Hardscape Areas: Within pavement and hardscape areas, temporary removal and recompaction should extend to a depth of at least 2 feet below existing grade or 2 feet below the bottom of the pavement section, whichever is deeper. Pavement areas encountering undocumented fill materials may require deeper removal and recompaction and should be determined based on the conditions exposed during grading. In general, the envelope for removal and recompaction should extend laterally a minimum lateral

distance of 2 feet beyond the edges of the proposed pavement or hardscape improvements.

Local conditions may be encountered during excavation that could require additional over-excavation beyond the above noted minimum in order to obtain an acceptable subgrade. The actual depths and lateral extents of grading will be determined by the geotechnical consultant, based on subsurface conditions encountered during grading. Removal areas and areas to be over-excavated should be accurately staked in the field by the Project Surveyor.

4.1.3 Temporary Excavations

Temporary excavations should be performed in accordance with project plans, specifications, and all Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. Excavations should be laid back or shored in accordance with OSHA requirements before personnel or equipment are allowed to enter.

Based on our field evaluation, site soils within the upper 5 to 15 feet are anticipated to be OSHA Type "B" soils (refer to the attached boring logs). Sandy soils are present and should be considered susceptible to caving. Soil conditions should be regularly evaluated during construction to verify conditions are as anticipated. The contractor shall be responsible for providing the "competent person," required by OSHA standards, to evaluate soil conditions. Close coordination with the geotechnical consultant should be maintained to facilitate construction while providing safe excavations. Excavation safety is the sole responsibility of the contractor.

Where proposed improvements will be adjacent to property lines, the potential for impacting existing offsite improvements may be reduced by performing "ABC" slot cuts while performing earthwork removal and recompaction. "ABC" slot cuts are defined as excavations perpendicular to sensitive property boundaries that are divided into multiple "slots" of equal width. If slots are labeled A, B, C, A, B, C, etc., then all "A" slots can be excavated at the same time but must be backfilled before all "B" slots can be excavated, etc. Any given slot should be backfilled immediately with properly compacted fill to finish grade prior to excavation of the adjacent two slots. Please note sands susceptible to caving are present at the site. Recommendations for slot cut dimensions should be evaluated during grading. Protection of the existing offsite improvements during grading is the responsibility of the contractor.

Vehicular traffic, stockpiles, and equipment storage should be set back from the perimeter of excavations a distance equivalent to a 1:1 projection from the bottom of the excavation. Once an excavation has been initiated, it should be backfilled as soon as practical. Prolonged exposure of temporary excavations may result in some localized instability. Excavations should be planned so that they are not initiated without sufficient time to shore/fill them prior to weekends, holidays, or forecasted rain.

It should be noted that any excavation that extends below a 1:1 (horizontal to vertical) projection of an existing foundation will remove existing support of the structure foundation. If requested, temporary shoring parameter will be provided.

4.1.4 Removal Bottoms and Subgrade Preparation

In general, removal bottom areas and any areas to receive compacted fill should be scarified to a minimum depth of 6 inches, brought to near-optimum moisture content (generally within optimum and 2 percent above optimum moisture content), and re-compacted per project recommendations.

Removal bottoms, over-excavation bottoms and areas to receive fill should be observed and accepted by the geotechnical consultant prior to subsequent fill placement. Soil subgrade for planned footings and improvements (e.g., slabs, etc.) should be firm and competent.

4.1.5 Material for Fill

From a geotechnical perspective, the onsite soils are generally considered suitable for use as general compacted fill, provided they are screened of organic materials, construction debris, and oversized material (8 inches in greatest dimension).

From a geotechnical viewpoint, any required import soils for general fill (i.e., non-retaining wall backfill) should consist of clean, granular soils of "Very Low" expansion potential (expansion index 20 or less based on ASTM D 4829), and generally free of organic materials, construction debris and material greater than 3 inches in maximum dimension. Import for required retaining wall backfill should meet the criteria outlined in the following paragraph. Source samples should be provided to the geotechnical consultant for laboratory testing a minimum of four working days prior to planned importation.

Retaining wall backfill should consist of sandy soils with a maximum of 35 percent fines (passing the No. 200 sieve) per American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Test Method D1140 (or ASTM D6913/D422) and a "Very Low" expansion potential (EI of 20 or less per ASTM D4829). Soils should also be screened of organic materials, construction debris, and any material greater than 3 inches in maximum dimension. Some of the onsite soils may not be suitable for retaining wall backfill due to expansion potential and fines content. Therefore, select grading, screening, and stockpiling of the onsite sandy soils or import of sandy soils meeting the criteria outlined above should be anticipated by the contractor for obtaining suitable retaining wall backfill soil.

Aggregate base (crushed aggregate base or crushed miscellaneous base) should conform to the requirements of Section 200-2 of the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction ("Greenbook") for untreated base materials (except processed miscellaneous base) or Caltrans Class 2 aggregate base.

The placement of demolition materials in compacted fill is acceptable from a geotechnical viewpoint provided the demolition material is broken up into pieces not larger than approximately 2 to 4 inches in maximum dimension, and well blended into fill soils with essentially no resulting voids. Demolition material placed in fills must be free of construction debris (wood, brick, etc.) and reinforcing steel. If asphalt concrete fragments will be incorporated into the demolition materials, approval from an environmental

viewpoint may be required and is not the purview of the geotechnical consultant. From our previous experience, we recommend that asphalt concrete fragments be limited to fill areas within planned streets, alleys or non-structural areas (i.e., not within building pad areas).

4.1.6 Placement and Compaction of Fills

Material to be placed as fill should be brought to near-optimum moisture content (generally within optimum and 2 percent above optimum moisture content) and recompacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction (per ASTM D1557). Moisture conditioning of site soils will be required in order to achieve adequate compaction. Soils will generally require additional moisture in order to achieve the required compaction. Drying and/or mixing the very moist soils may also be required prior to reusing the materials in compacted fills.

The optimum lift thickness to produce a uniformly compacted fill will depend on the type and size of compaction equipment used. In general, fill should be placed in uniform lifts not exceeding 8 inches in compacted thickness. Each lift should be thoroughly compacted and accepted prior to subsequent lifts. Generally, placement and compaction of fill should be performed in accordance with local grading ordinances and with observation and testing performed by the geotechnical consultant. Oversized material as previously defined should be removed from site fills. During backfill of excavations, the fill should be properly benched into firm and competent soils of temporary backcut slopes as it is placed in lifts.

Aggregate base material should be compacted to at least 95 percent relative compaction at or slightly above optimum moisture content per ASTM D1557. Subgrade below aggregate base should be compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction per ASTM D1557 at or slightly above optimum moisture content (generally within optimum and 2 percent above optimum moisture content).

If gap-graded ¾-inch rock is used for backfill (around storm drain storage chambers, retaining wall backfill, etc.) it will require compaction. Rock shall be placed in thin lifts (typically not exceeding 6 inches) and mechanically compacted with observation by geotechnical consultant. Backfill rock shall meet the requirements of ASTM D2321. Gap-graded rock is required to be entirely wrapped in filter fabric (Mirafi 140N or approved alternative) or at the very minimum to be vertically separated from the trench backfill with filter fabric to prevent the migration of fines into the rock backfill.

4.1.7 Trench and Retaining Wall Backfill and Compaction

The onsite soils will generally be suitable as trench backfill, provided the soils are screened of rocks and other material greater than 6 inches in diameter, construction debris and organic matter. Trench backfill should be compacted in uniform lifts (generally not exceeding 12 inches in compacted thickness) by mechanical means to at least 90 percent relative compaction (per ASTM Test Method D1557). If trenches are shallow or the use of conventional equipment may result in damage to the utilities, sand having a

sand equivalent (SE) of 20 or greater (per California Test Method [CTM] 217) may be used to bed and shade the pipes. Sand backfill within the pipe bedding zone may be densified by jetting or flooding and then tamped to ensure adequate compaction. Sand grains should be from a natural source with rounded shape. Manufactured sand from crushed rock or recycled material is not suitable for jetting/flooding as the grains are typically angular in shape and do not densify well enough with these methods. Manufactured sand can be used as shading material when mechanical compaction efforts are used. Subsequent trench backfill should be compacted in uniform thin lifts by mechanical means to at least a minimum 90 percent relative compaction (per ASTM D1557). If any ¾-inch rock is used for backfill, see Section 4.1.6 for filter fabric requirements.

Portions of the onsite soils have high fines content and some expansion potential; therefore, are not suitable for backfill of site retaining walls. Therefore, stockpiling of on-site select sandy material or import of sandy soils meeting project recommendations will be required. Retaining wall backfill should consist of imported sandy soils or stockpiling of onsite sandy soils as outlined in preceding Section 4.1.5. The limits of select sandy backfill should extend a minimum ½ the height of the retaining wall or the width of the heel (if applicable), whichever is greater, refer to Figure 3. Retaining wall backfill soils should be compacted in relatively uniform thin lifts to at least 90 percent relative compaction (per ASTM D1557). Jetting or flooding of retaining wall backfill materials should not be permitted.

In backfill areas where mechanical compaction of soil backfill is impractical due to space constraints, typically sand-cement slurry may be substituted for compacted backfill. The slurry should contain about one sack of cement per cubic yard. When set, such a mix typically has the consistency of compacted soil. Sand cement slurry placed near the surface within landscape areas should be evaluated for potential impacts on planned improvements.

A representative from LGC Geotechnical should observe, probe, and test the backfill to verify compliance with the project recommendations.

4.1.8 Shrinkage and Subsidence

Allowance in the earthwork volumes budget should be made for an estimated 5 to 15 percent reduction (shrink) in volume of near-surface (upper approximate 5 feet) soils. It should be stressed that these values are only estimates and that an actual shrinkage factor would be extremely difficult to predetermine. Subsidence, due to earthwork operations, is expected to be on the order of 0.1 feet. These values are estimates only and exclude losses due to removal of vegetation or debris. The effective shrinkage of onsite soils will depend primarily on the type of compaction equipment and method of compaction used onsite by the contractor and accuracy of the topographic survey.

4.2 Preliminary Foundation Recommendations

Provided that the remedial grading recommendations provided herein are implemented, the site may be considered suitable for the support of the residential structures using a conventional or post-tensioned foundation system designed to resist the impacts of expansive soils. Site soils are anticipated to be "Low" expansion potential (EI of 50 or less per ASTM D4829) and special design considerations from a geotechnical perspective are required. However, the structural designer should use their own judgment in the design of the foundation system. Please note that the following foundation recommendations are preliminary and must be confirmed by LGC Geotechnical at the completion of grading.

Preliminary foundation recommendations are provided in the following sections. Recommended soil bearing and estimated settlement due to structural loads are provided in Section 4.3. The foundation should be designed in consideration of the site seismic settlement as outlined in Section 2.5.1.

4.2.1 Provisional Conventional Foundation Design Parameters

Conventional foundations may be designed in accordance with the Wire Reinforcement Institute (WRI) procedure for slab-on-ground foundations per Section 1808 of the 2022 CBC to resist expansive soils. The following preliminary soil parameters may be used:

- Effective Plasticity Index: 15
- Climatic Rating: Cw = 15
- Reinforcement: Per structural designer
- Minimum Footing Depth: 12 inches below lowest adjacent grade.
- Moisture-condition (presoak) slab subgrade to 100% of optimum moisture content to a minimum depth of 12 inches prior to trenching.

The recommended moisture content should be maintained up to the time of concrete placement.

4.2.2 Provisional Post-Tensioned Foundation Design Parameters

The geotechnical parameters provided herein may be used for post-tensioned slab foundations. These parameters have been determined in general accordance with the Post-Tensioning Institute (PTI, 2012) Standard Requirements (PTI DC 10.5), referenced in Chapter 18 of the 2022 CBC. In utilizing these parameters, the foundation engineer should design the foundation system in accordance with the allowable deflection criteria of applicable codes and the requirements of the structural designer/architect. Other types of stiff slabs may be used in place of the CBC post-tensioned slab design provided that, in the opinion of the foundation structural designer, the alternative type of slab is at least as stiff and strong as that designed by the CBC/PTI method to resist expansive soils.

Our design parameters are based on our experience with similar residential projects and the anticipated nature of the soil (with respect to expansion potential). Please note

that implementation of our recommendations will not eliminate foundation movement (and related distress) should the moisture content of the subgrade soils fluctuate. It is the intent of these recommendations to help maintain the integrity of the proposed structures and reduce (not eliminate) movement, based upon the anticipated site soil conditions. Should future owners not properly maintain the areas surrounding the foundation, for example by overwatering, then we anticipate for highly expansive soils the maximum differential movement of the perimeter of the foundation to the center of the foundation to be on the order of a couple of inches. Soils of lower expansion potential are anticipated to show less movement.

TABLE 3

Provisional Geotechnical Parameters for Post-Tensioned Foundation Slab Design

Parameter	PT Slab with Perimeter Footing	PT Mat with Thickened Edge
Expansion Index	Low[1]	Low[1]
Thornthwaite Moisture Index	-20	-20
Constant Soil Suction	PF 3.9	PF 3.9
Center Lift Edge moisture variation distance, e_m Center lift, y_m	 9.0 feet 0.25 inch	 9.0 feet 0.30 inch
Edge Lift Edge moisture variation distance, e_m Edge lift, y_m	 5.5 feet 0.55 inch	 5.5 feet 0.66 inch
Modulus of Subgrade Reaction, k (assuming presoaking as indicated below)	200 pci	200 pci
Minimum perimeter footing/thickened edge embedment below finish grade	12 inches	6 inches
Perimeter foundation reinforcement	N/A[2]	N/A[2]
Presoak (moisture conditioning)	100% of Optimum to 12 inches	100% of Optimum to 12 inches

1. Assumed for preliminary design purposes. Further evaluation is needed at the completion of grading.
2. Recommendations for foundation reinforcement and slab thickness are ultimately the purview of the foundation engineer/structural engineer based upon geotechnical criteria and structural engineering considerations.
3. Recommendations for sand below slabs have traditionally been included with geotechnical foundation recommendations, although they are not the purview of the geotechnical consultant. The sand layer requirements are the purview of the foundation engineer/structural engineer, and should be provided in accordance with ACI Publication 302 “Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction”.
4. Recommendations for vapor retarders below slabs are also the purview of the foundation engineer/structural engineer and should be provided in accordance with applicable code requirements.

4.2.3 Post-Tensioned Foundation Subgrade Preparation and Maintenance

Moisture conditioning of the subgrade soils is recommended prior to trenching the foundation. The duration of this process varies greatly based on the chosen method and is also dependent on factors such as soil type and weather conditions. Time duration for presoaking from completion of rough grading to trenching of foundations should be accounted for in the construction schedule (typically 1 week for Low expansion soils). The recommendations specific to the anticipated site soil conditions, including recommended presoak, are presented in Table 3. The subgrade moisture condition of the building pad soils should be maintained at near-optimum moisture content up to the time of concrete placement. This moisture content should be maintained around the immediate perimeter of the slab during construction and up to occupancy of the homes.

The geotechnical parameters provided herein assume that if the areas adjacent to the foundation are planted and irrigated, these areas will be designed with proper drainage and adequately maintained so that ponding, which causes significant moisture changes below the foundation, does not occur. Our recommendations do not account for excessive irrigation and/or incorrect landscape design. Plants should only be provided with sufficient irrigation for life and not overwatered to saturate subgrade soils. Sunken planters placed adjacent to the foundation should either be designed with an efficient drainage system or liners to prevent moisture infiltration below the foundation. Some lifting of the perimeter foundation beam should be expected even with properly constructed planters.

In addition to the factors mentioned above, future homeowners should be made aware of the potential negative influences of trees and/or other large vegetation. Roots that extend near the vicinity of foundations can cause distress to foundations. Future homeowners (and the owner's landscape architect) should not plant trees/large shrubs closer to the foundations than a distance equal to half the mature height of the tree or 20 feet, whichever is more conservative unless specifically provided with root barriers to prevent root growth below the house foundation.

It is the homeowner's responsibility to perform periodic maintenance during hot and dry periods to ensure that adequate watering has been provided to keep soils from separating or pulling back from the foundation. Future homeowners should be informed and educated regarding the importance of maintaining a constant level of soil-moisture. The homeowners should be made aware of the potential negative consequences of both excessive watering, as well as allowing potentially expansive soils to become too dry. Expansive soils can undergo shrinkage during drying and swelling during the rainy winter season or when irrigation is resumed. This can result in distress to building structures and hardscape improvements. The builder should provide these recommendations to future homeowners.

4.2.4 Slab Underlayment Guidelines

The following recommendations are for informational purposes since they are unrelated to the geotechnical performance of the foundation. Some post-construction moisture migration should be expected below the foundation; the foundation engineer

must assume soil moisture to be present below the slab. The following recommendations may be superseded by the foundation engineer and/or owner.

In general, interior floor slabs with moisture sensitive floor coverings should be underlain by a minimum 10-15 mil thick vapor retarder, which has a water vapor transmission rate (permeance) of less than 0.3 perms, as determined by ASTM E 96, and meets the applicable code requirements (ASTM E 1745).

It is the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that the moisture/vapor retarder systems are properly installed in accordance with the project plans and manufacturer's specifications, and that the moisture/vapor retarder materials are free of tears and punctures prior to and as a result of concrete placement. Additional moisture reduction and/or prevention measures may be needed, depending on the performance requirements of future interior floor coverings.

The foundation engineer/architect should determine whether the use of a capillary break (sand or gravel layer) in conjunction with the vapor retarder is necessary or required by code. Sand layer thickness and location (above and/or below vapor retarder) should also be determined by the foundation engineer/architect. However, we often observe the membrane to be sandwiched between a layer of sand, 1-inch above and 1-inch below. Sand layers should be installed, where applicable, in accordance with ACI Publication 302 – "Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction."

4.3 Soil Bearing and Lateral Resistance

Provided our earthwork recommendations are implemented, an allowable soil bearing pressure of 2,000 pounds per square foot (psf) may be used for the design of footings having a minimum width of 12 inches and minimum embedment of 12 inches below lowest adjacent ground surface. This value may be increased by 300 psf for each additional foot of embedment and 150 psf for each additional foot of foundation width to a maximum value of 3,000 psf. A post-tensioned mat foundation a minimum of 6 inches below lowest adjacent grade may be designed for an allowable soil bearing pressure of 1,200 psf. These allowable bearing pressures are applicable for level (ground slope equal to or flatter than 5H:1V) conditions only. Bearing values indicated are for total dead loads and frequently applied live loads and may be increased by ⅓ for short duration loading (i.e., wind or seismic loads).

In utilizing the above-mentioned allowable bearing capacity and provided our earthwork recommendations are implemented, foundation settlement due to structural loads is anticipated to be 1-inch or less. Differential static settlement may be taken as half of the static settlement (i.e., ½-inch over a horizontal span of 40 feet). Recommendations for estimated seismic settlement are provided in Section 2.5.1.

Resistance to lateral loads can be provided by friction acting at the base of foundations and by passive earth pressure. For concrete/soil frictional resistance, an allowable coefficient of friction of 0.3 may be assumed with dead-load forces. For slabs constructed over a moisture retarder, the allowable friction coefficient should be provided by the manufacturer. An allowable passive lateral earth pressure of 250 psf per foot of depth (or pcf) to a maximum of 2,500 psf may be used for the sides of footings poured against properly compacted fill. Allowable passive pressure

may be increased to 340 pcf (maximum of 3,400 psf) for short duration seismic loading. This passive pressure is applicable for level (ground slope equal to or flatter than 5H:1V) conditions. Frictional resistance and passive pressure may be used in combination without reduction. We recommend that the upper foot of passive resistance be neglected if finished grade will not be covered with concrete or asphalt. The provided allowable passive pressures are based on a factor of safety of 1.5 and 1.1 for static and seismic loading conditions, respectively.

4.4 Lateral Earth Pressures for Retaining Walls

Lateral earth pressures for approved native sandy or import soils meeting indicated project requirements are provided below. Lateral earth pressures are provided as equivalent fluid unit weights, in psf per foot of depth (or pcf). These values do not contain an appreciable factor of safety, so the retaining wall designer should apply the applicable factors of safety and/or load factors during design. A soil unit weight of 120 pcf may be assumed for calculating the actual weight of soil over the wall footing.

The following lateral earth pressures are presented in Table 4 below for approved granular soils with a maximum of 35 percent fines (passing the No. 200 sieve per ASTM D-421/422) and a "Very Low" expansion potential (EI of 20 or less per ASTM D4829). Some of the onsite soils may not be suitable for retaining wall backfill due to expansion potential and fines content. Therefore, select grading, screening and stockpiling of the onsite soils or import of soils meeting the criteria outlined above should be anticipated by the contractor for obtaining suitable retaining wall backfill soil. The wall designer should clearly indicate on the retaining wall plans the required select sandy soil backfill criteria. These preliminary findings should be confirmed during grading.

TABLE 4

Lateral Earth Pressures – Approved Onsite or Imported Sandy Soils

Conditions	**Equivalent Fluid Unit Weight (pcf)**	**Equivalent Fluid Unit Weight (pcf)**
	Level Backfill	**2:1 Sloped Backfill**
	Approved Sandy Soils	**Approved Sandy Soils**
Active	35	55
At-Rest	55	70

If the wall can yield enough to mobilize the full shear strength of the soil, it can be designed for "active" pressure. If the wall cannot yield under the applied load, the earth pressure will be higher. This would include 90-degree corners of retaining walls. Such walls should be designed for "at-rest." The equivalent fluid pressure values assume free-draining conditions. If conditions other than those assumed above are anticipated, the equivalent fluid pressure values should be provided on an individual-case basis by the geotechnical engineer.

Retaining wall structures should be provided with appropriate drainage and appropriately waterproofed. To reduce, but not eliminate, saturation of near-surface (upper approximate 1-foot) soils in front of the retaining walls, the perforated subdrain pipe should be located as low as possible behind the retaining wall. The outlet pipe should be sloped to drain to a suitable outlet. In general, we do not recommend retaining wall outlet pipes be connected to area drains. If subdrains are connected to area drains, special care and information should be provided to homeowners to maintain these drains. Typical retaining wall drainage is illustrated in Figure 3. It should be noted that the recommended subdrain does not provide protection against seepage through the face of the wall and/or efflorescence. Efflorescence is generally a white crystalline powder (discoloration) that results when water containing soluble salts migrates over a period of time through the face of a retaining wall and evaporates. If such seepage or efflorescence is undesirable, retaining walls should be waterproofed to reduce this potential. Please note that waterproofing and outlet systems are not the purview of the geotechnical consultant.

Surcharge loading effects from any adjacent structures should be evaluated by the retaining wall designer. In general, structural loads within a 1:1 (horizontal to vertical) upward projection from the bottom of the proposed retaining wall footing will surcharge the proposed retaining wall. In addition to the recommended earth pressure, retaining walls adjacent to streets should be designed to resist a uniform lateral pressure of 80 pounds per square foot (psf) due to normal street vehicle traffic if applicable. Uniform lateral surcharges may be estimated using the applicable coefficient of lateral earth pressure using a rectangular distribution. A factor of 0.45 and 0.3 may be used for at-rest and active conditions, respectively. The retaining wall designer should contact the geotechnical engineer for any required geotechnical input in estimating any applicable surcharge loads.

If retaining walls greater than 6 feet in height are proposed, the retaining wall designer should contact the geotechnical engineer for specific seismic lateral earth pressure increments based on the configuration of the planned retaining wall structures.

Soil bearing and lateral resistance (friction coefficient and passive resistance) are provided in Section 4.3. Earthwork considerations (temporary backcuts, backfill, compaction, etc.) for retaining walls are provided in Section 4.1 (Site Earthwork) and the subsequent earthwork related sub-sections.

4.5 Control of Surface Water and Drainage Control

From a geotechnical perspective, positive drainage of surface water away from structures is very important. Water should not be allowed to pond adjacent to buildings or to flow freely down a graded slope. Per section 1804.4 of the 2022 CBC, positive drainage may be accomplished by providing drainage away from buildings at a gradient of at least 5 percent for earthen surfaces for a distance of at least 10 feet away from the face of wall. If a distance of 10 feet cannot be achieved, an alternative of a gradient of at least 5 percent to an area drain or swale having a gradient of 2 percent is acceptable. Where necessary, drainage paths may be shortened by use of area drains and collector pipes. Eave gutters are recommended and should reduce water infiltration into the subgrade soils if the downspouts are properly connected to appropriate outlets. Ultimately surface drainage and code compliance are the purview of the project civil engineer.

Planters with open bottoms adjacent to buildings should be avoided. Planters should not be designed adjacent to buildings unless provisions for drainage, such as catch basins, liners, and/or area drains, are made. Overwatering must be avoided.

Planters adjacent to a building or structure should be avoided wherever possible or be properly designed (e.g., lined with a membrane), to reduce the penetration of water into the adjacent footing subgrades and thereby reduce moisture related damage to the foundation. Planting areas at grade should be provided with appropriate positive drainage. Wherever possible, exposed soil areas should be above adjacent paved grades to facilitate drainage. Planters should not be depressed below adjacent paved grades unless provisions for drainage, such as multiple depressed area drains, are constructed. Adequate drainage gradients, devices, and curbing should be provided to prevent runoff from adjacent pavement or walks into the planting areas. Irrigation methods should promote uniformity of moisture in planters and beneath adjacent concrete flatwork. Overwatering and underwatering of landscape areas must be avoided.

Area drain inlets should be maintained and kept clear of debris in order to properly function. Homeowners should also be made aware that excessive irrigation of neighboring properties can cause seepage and moisture conditions on adjacent lots. Homeowners should be furnished with these recommendations communicating the importance of maintaining positive drainage away from structures, towards streets, when they design their improvements.

The impact of heavy irrigation or inadequate runoff gradients can create perched water conditions. This may result in seepage or shallow groundwater conditions where previously none existed. Maintaining adequate surface drainage and controlled irrigation will significantly reduce the potential for nuisance-type moisture problems. To reduce differential earth movements such as heaving and shrinkage due to the change in moisture content of foundation soils, which may cause distress to a residential structure and associated improvements, moisture content of the soils surrounding the structure should be kept as relatively constant as possible.

Subdrains and v-ditches must be properly maintained, and their outlets kept free draining and clear of any potential obstructions. Routine maintenance should be performed, especially prior to and during the rainy season. Failure to properly maintain these elements may result in slope failures, slumps, excessive erosion, localized saturated zones, nuisance type water issues, etc.

Any future trenches excavated on a slope face for utility or irrigation lines and/or for any purpose should be properly backfilled and compacted to the slope face. Observation/testing and acceptance by the geotechnical consultant during trench backfill are recommended.

A program for the elimination of burrowing animals in both native and graded slope areas must be established and properly maintained to protect slope stability by reducing the potential for surface water to penetrate into the soil. Continuous erosion control, rodent control, and maintenance are essential to the long-term stability of all slopes.

4.6 Subsurface Water Infiltration

It should be noted that intentionally infiltrating storm water conflicts with the geotechnical

engineering objective of directing surface water away from structures and improvements. The geotechnical stability and integrity of a site is reliant upon appropriately handling surface water.

In general, the vast majority of geotechnical distress issues are directly related to improper drainage. Distress in the form of movement of foundations and other improvements could occur as a result of soil saturation and loss of soil support of foundations and pavements, settlement, collapse, internal soil erosion, and/or expansion. Additionally, off-site properties and improvements may be subjected to seepage, springs, instability, movements of foundations or other impacts as a result of water infiltration and migration. Infiltrated water may enter underground utility pipe zones or other highly permeable layers and migrate laterally along these layers, potentially impacting other improvements located far away from the point of infiltration. Any proposed infiltration system should not be located near slopes or settlement sensitive existing/proposed improvements in order to reduce the potential for slope failures and geotechnical distress issues related to infiltration.

If water must be infiltrated due to regulatory requirements, we recommend the absolute minimum amount of water be infiltrated and that the infiltration areas not be located near settlement-sensitive existing/proposed improvements, basement/retaining walls, or any slopes. As with all systems that are designed to concentrate surface flow and direct the water into the subsurface soils, some minor settlement, nuisance type localized saturation and/or other water related issues should be expected. Due to variability in geologic and hydraulic conductivity characteristics, these effects may be experienced at the onsite location and/or potentially at other locations beyond the physical limits of the subject site. Infiltrated water may enter underground utility pipe zones or flow along heterogeneous soil layers or geologic structure and migrate laterally impacting other improvements which may be located far away or at an elevation much lower than the infiltration source. Recommendations for subsurface water infiltration are provided below.

The design infiltration rate is determined by dividing the measured infiltration rate by total reduction factor. The total reduction factor is calculated from a series of reduction factors, including; test procedure (RF_t), site variability (RF_v) and long-term siltation plugging and maintenance (RF_s). Based on the Los Angeles County testing guidelines (2021), the reduction factor for long-term siltation plugging and maintenance (RF_s) is the purview of the infiltration system designer.

The reduction factors are provided in Table 5 below. The total reduction factor is calculated as the product of the series of reduction factors listed in Table 5 below ($RF_t + RF_v + RF_s$).

TABLE 5

Shallow Surface Infiltration - Reduction Factors Applied to Measured Infiltration Rate

Consideration	Reduction Factor
Test procedure, boring percolation, RF_t	1.0
Site variability, number of tests, etc., RF_v	1.5
Long-term siltation plugging and maintenance, RF_s	TBD*
Total Reduction Factor, $RF = RF_t + RF_v + RF_s$	**TBD***

*Reduction Factor for long-term siltation plugging and maintenance to be confirmed by civil engineer

Per the requirements of the Los Angeles County testing guidelines (2021), subsurface materials shall have a design infiltration rate equal to or greater than 0.3 inches per hour. The Total Reduction Factor for test procedure, site variability considerations, and long-term siltation plugging and maintenance (RF_t, RF_v, and RF_s) and the design infiltration rate will be determined by the civil engineer. Results of infiltration testing are provided in Appendix D.

The following should be considered for the design of any expected infiltration system.

- Due to the variable infiltration rates and dense nature of the soils, we recommend that prior to the installation of the infiltration facility, 8-to-12-inch diameter borings be drilled to approximately 30 feet below existing grade (a minimum of 15 feet below the bottom of the proposed infiltration facility bottom) and backfilled with clean well sand to a minimum of 5 feet above the bottom of the proposed infiltration facility bottom. Above this depth the borings can be backfilled with cuttings as these soils will be removed during excavation of the infiltration facility. The clean well sand should be saturated with water during placement to ensure consolidation. The actual number of borings should be determined during design of the WQMP system based on the footprint.
- We recommend a minimum setback of 15 feet from the structural improvements.
- We recommend the design of any infiltration system include at least one redundancy or overflow system. It may be prudent to provide an overflow system directly connected to the storm drain system in order to prevent failure of the infiltration system, either as a result of lower than anticipated infiltration and/or very high flow volumes.
- Water discharge from any infiltration systems should not occur within the zone of influence of foundation footings (column and load bearing wall locations).
- An adequate setback distance between any infiltration facility and adjacent property lines should be maintained.
- The infiltration values provided are based on clean water and this requires the removal of trash, debris, soil particles, etc., and on-going maintenance. Over time, siltation and plugging may reduce the infiltration rate and subsequent effectiveness of the infiltration system. It should be noted that methods to prevent this shall be the responsibility of the infiltration designer and are not the purview of the geotechnical consultant. If adequate measures cannot be incorporated into the design and maintenance of the system, then the infiltration rates may need to be further reduced. These and other factors should be considered in selecting a design infiltration rate.

- Any designed infiltration system will require routine periodic maintenance.
- Contamination and environmental suitability of the site for infiltration was not evaluated by us and should be evaluated by others (environmental consultant). We only addressed the geotechnical issues associated with stormwater infiltration.

LGC Geotechnical should be provided with details for any planned required infiltration system early in the design process for geotechnical input.

4.7 Preliminary Asphalt Pavement Sections

For the purpose of these preliminary recommendations, we have selected a preliminary design R-value of 30 (assumed) and calculated pavement sections for assumed Traffic Indices (TI) of 5.0 (or less) and 6.0. These recommendations must be confirmed with R-Value testing of representative near-surface soils at the completion of grading and after underground utilities have been installed and backfilled. Final street sections should be confirmed by the project civil engineer based upon the final design Traffic Index. Determination of the TI is not the purview of the geotechnical consultant. If requested, LGC Geotechnical will provide sections for alternate TI values. Should the city of Azusa have more stringent requirements, updated pavement recommendations can be provided.

TABLE 6

Preliminary Pavement Sections

Assumed Traffic Index	5.0 or less	6.0
R -Value Subgrade	30	30
AC Thickness	4.0 inches	4.0 inches
Base Thickness	5.0 inches	7.0 inches

Due to anticipated construction traffic prior to the completion of the project, we recommend that the total thickness (base course and capping course) of AC be placed at essentially the same time. Construction traffic loading on only the base course of the AC will increase the potential for pavement distress. It should be noted that construction traffic such as concrete trucks will likely exceed traffic loading after completion of construction.

The thicknesses shown are for minimum thicknesses. Increasing the thickness of any or all of the above layers will reduce the likelihood of the pavement experiencing distress during its service life. The above recommendations are based on the assumption that proper maintenance and irrigation of the areas adjacent to the roadway will occur through the design life of the pavement. Failure to maintain a proper maintenance and/or irrigation program may jeopardize the integrity of the pavement.

Earthwork recommendations regarding aggregate base and subgrade are provided in Section 4.1 "Site Earthwork" and the related sub-sections of this report.

4.8 Soil Corrosivity

Although not corrosion engineers (LGC Geotechnical is not a corrosion consultant), several governing agencies in Southern California require the geotechnical consultant to determine the corrosion potential of soils to buried concrete and metal facilities. We therefore present the results of our testing with regard to corrosion for the use of the client and other consultants, as they determine necessary.

Results of the corrosion testing indicated a soluble sulfate content of approximately 160 parts per million (ppm), chloride content of 220 ppm, pH value of 7.01, and minimum resistivity value of 3,490 ohm-cm. Note that based on minimum resistivity the soils are considered moderately corrosive to metallic improvements. If improvements that may be susceptible to corrosion are proposed, it is recommended that further evaluation by a corrosion engineer be performed.

Based on our laboratory test results of representative site soil samples, onsite soils should be considered as having a severity categorization of "not applicable" and are designated class "S0" per ACI 318, Table 19.3.1.1 with respect to sulfates. Concrete in direct contact with the onsite soils can be designed according to ACI 318, Table 19.3.2.1 using the "S0" sulfate classification.

Laboratory testing may need to be performed at the completion of grading by the project corrosion engineer to further evaluate the as-graded soil corrosivity characteristics, including sulfate, chloride, pH, minimum resistivity, etc. and provide design level recommendations. Accordingly, revision of the corrosion potential may be needed, should future test results differ substantially from the conditions reported herein. The client and/or other members of the development team should consider this during the design and planning phase of the project and formulate an appropriate course of action.

4.9 Nonstructural Concrete Flatwork

Nonstructural concrete flatwork (such as walkways, bicycle trails, patio slabs, etc.) has a potential for cracking due to changes in soil volume related to soil-moisture fluctuations. To reduce the potential for excessive cracking and lifting, concrete may be designed in accordance with the minimum guidelines outlined in Table 7 below. These guidelines will reduce the potential for irregular cracking and promote cracking along construction joints but will not eliminate all cracking or lifting. Thickening the concrete and/or adding additional reinforcement will further reduce cosmetic distress.

TABLE 7

Nonstructural Concrete Flatwork for Low Expansion Potential

	Community Sidewalks (≤4 feet wide)	**Patios/ Walkways** (adjacent to homes or flatwork >4 feet wide)	**Private Vehicular Driveways**	**City Sidewalk Curb and Gutters**
Minimum Thickness (in.)	4 (full)	4 (full)	4 (full)	City/Agency Standard
Presoaking	Wet down prior to placing	Wet down prior to placing	Wet down prior to placing	City/Agency Standard
Reinforcement	—	No. 3 at 24 inches on centers	No. 3 at 24 inches on centers	City/Agency Standard
Thickened Edge (in.)	—	—	8 x 8	City/Agency Standard
Crack Control Joints	Saw cut or deep open tool joint to a minimum of $^1/_3$ the concrete thickness	Saw cut or deep open tool joint to a minimum of $^1/_3$ the concrete thickness	Saw cut or deep open tool joint to a minimum of $^1/_3$ the concrete thickness	City/Agency Standard
Maximum Joint Spacing	5 feet	6 feet	10 feet or quarter cut whichever is closer	City/Agency Standard

To reduce the potential for driveways to separate from the garage slab, the builder may elect to install dowels to tie these two elements together. Similarly, future homeowners should consider the use of dowels to connect flatwork to the foundation.

4.10 Geotechnical Plan Review

When available, project plans (grading, foundation, retaining wall, etc.) should be reviewed by LGC Geotechnical in order to verify our geotechnical recommendations are implemented. Updated recommendations and/or additional fieldwork may be necessary.

4.11 Geotechnical Observation and Testing During Construction

The recommendations provided in this report are based on limited subsurface observations and geotechnical analysis. The interpolated subsurface conditions should be checked in the field during construction by a representative of LGC Geotechnical. Geotechnical observation and testing is required per Section 1705 of the 2022 CBC.

Geotechnical observation and/or testing should be performed by LGC Geotechnical at the

following stages:

- During grading (removal bottoms, fill placement, etc.);
- During retaining wall backfill and compaction;
- During utility trench backfill and compaction;
- After presoaking building pads and other concrete-flatwork subgrades, and prior to placement of aggregate base or concrete;
- Preparation of pavement subgrade and placement of aggregate base;
- After building and wall footing excavation and prior to placing reinforcement and/or concrete; and
- When any unusual soil conditions are encountered during any construction operation subsequent to issuance of this report.

5.0 LIMITATIONS

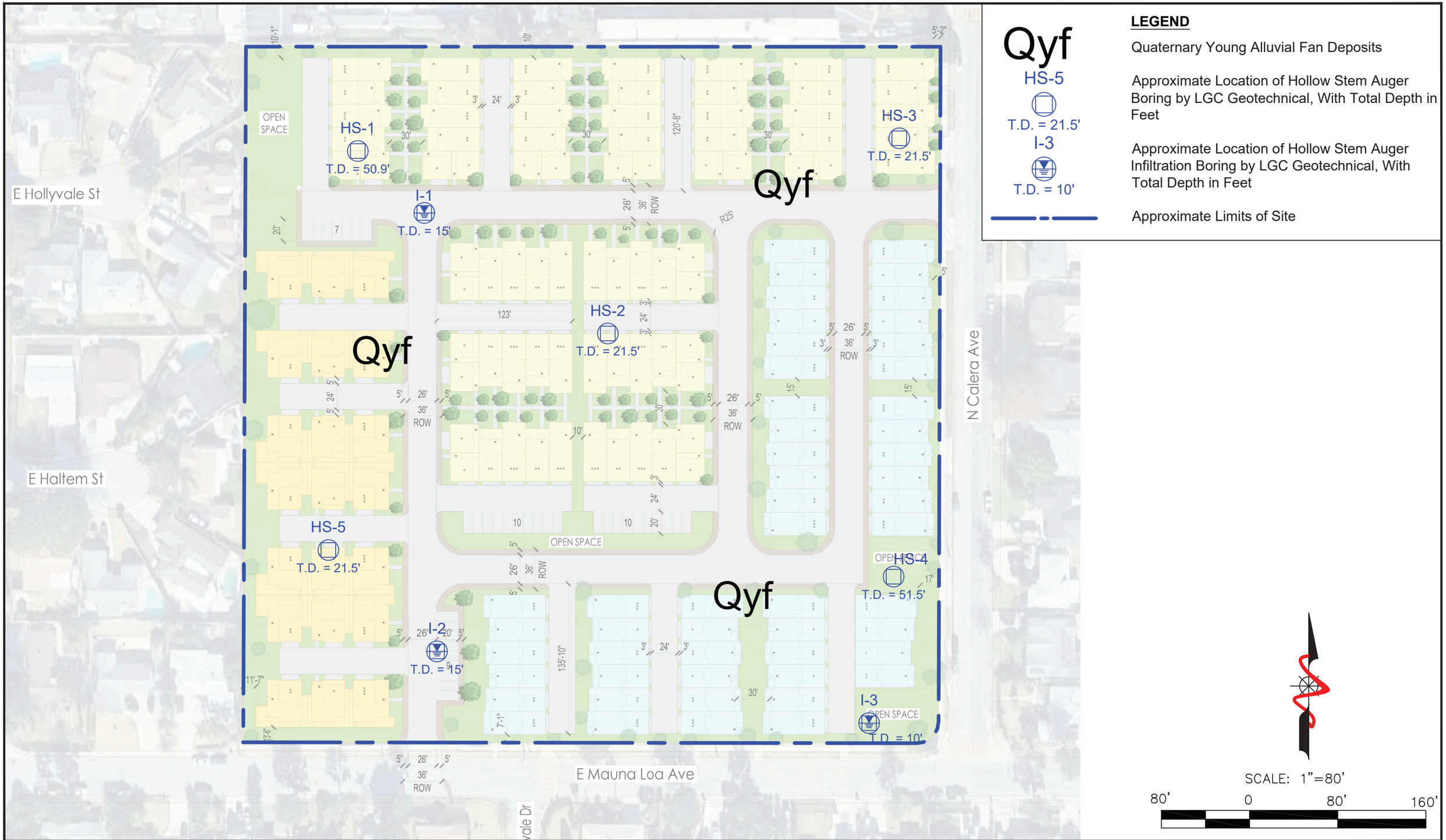
Our services were performed using the degree of care and skill ordinarily exercised, under similar circumstances, by reputable soils engineers and geologists practicing in this or similar localities. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made as to the conclusions and professional advice included in this report.

This report is based on data obtained from limited observations of the site, which have been extrapolated to characterize the site. While the scope of services performed is considered suitable to adequately characterize the site geotechnical conditions relative to the proposed development, no practical evaluation can completely eliminate uncertainty regarding the anticipated geotechnical conditions in connection with a subject site. Variations may exist and conditions not observed or described in this report may be encountered during grading and construction.

This report is issued with the understanding that it is the responsibility of the owner, or of his/her representative, to ensure that the information and recommendations contained herein are brought to the attention of the other consultants (at a minimum the civil engineer, structural engineer, landscape architect) and incorporated into their plans. The contractor should properly implement the recommendations during construction and notify the owner if they consider any of the recommendations presented herein to be unsafe, or unsuitable.

The findings of this report are valid as of the present date. However, changes in the conditions of a site can and do occur with the passage of time, whether they be due to natural processes or the works of man on this or adjacent properties. The findings, conclusions, and recommendations presented in this report can be relied upon only if LGC Geotechnical has the opportunity to observe the subsurface conditions during grading and construction of the project, in order to confirm that our preliminary findings are representative for the site. This report is intended exclusively for use by the client, any use of or reliance on this report by a third party shall be at such party's sole risk.

In addition, changes in applicable or appropriate standards may occur, whether they result from legislation or the broadening of knowledge. Accordingly, the findings of this report may be invalidated wholly or partially by changes outside our control. Therefore, this report is subject to review and modification.



LEGEND

Qyf — Quaternary Young Alluvial Fan Deposits

HS-5 / T.D. = 21.5' — Approximate Location of Hollow Stem Auger Boring by LGC Geotechnical, With Total Depth in Feet

I-3 / T.D. = 10' — Approximate Location of Hollow Stem Auger Infiltration Boring by LGC Geotechnical, With Total Depth in Feet

Approximate Limits of Site

SCALE: 1"=80'

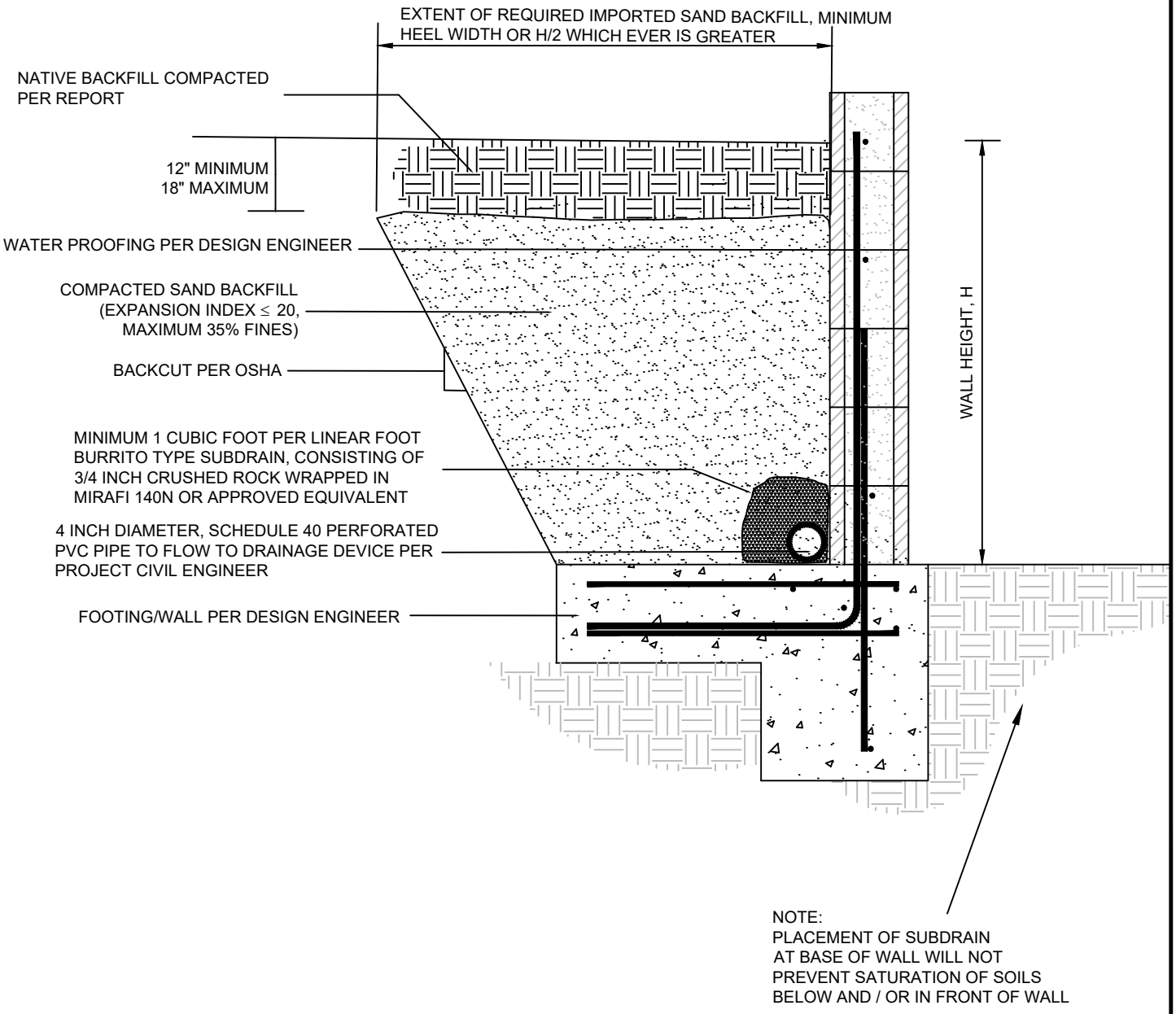
80' 0 80' 160'

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.
131 Calle Iglesia, Ste. 200
San Clemente, CA 92672
TEL (949) 369-6141 FAX (949) 369-6142

Figure 2
Boring Location Map

PROJECT NAME	Taylor Morrison - Azusa
PROJECT NO.	24233-01
ENG. / GEOL.	RLD
SCALE	1" = 80'
DATE	January 2025



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FIGURE 3
Retaining Wall Backfill Detail

PROJECT NAME	Taylor Morrison - Azusa
PROJECT NO.	24233-01
ENG. / GEOL.	RLD
SCALE	Not to Scale
DATE	January 2025

Appendix A
References

APPENDIX A

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Appendix B
Field Exploration Logs

Geotechnical Boring Log Borehole HS-1

Date: 12/30/2024 | **Drilling Company:** Choice Drilling

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa | **Type of Rig:** Truck Mounted Rig (CME 75)

Project Number: 24233-01 | **Drop:** 30" | **Hole Diameter:** 8"

Elevation of Top of Hole: ~622' MSL (Google Earth) | **Drive Weight:** 140 pounds

Hole Location: See Geotechnical Map

Logged By JMN
Sampled By JMN
Checked By RLD

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Sample Number	Blow Count	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture (%)	USCS Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Type of Test
	0							@ 0' - Dry Grass	MD DS EI CR
								Young Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qyf)	
620			R-1	12 14 28	104.8	4.5	SM	@ 2.5' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, dense	
	5	B-1	R-2	22 32 45	104.2	4.9	ML	@ 5' - Sandy SILT: brown, slightly moist, hard	
615			R-3	19 30 42	121.7	1.7	SP-SM	@ 7.5' - SAND with Silt: brown, dry, very dense	
	10		R-4	25 39 46	114.5	1.5	SW-SM	@ 10' - SAND with Silt: grayish brown, dry, very dense	
610									
	15		SPT-1	10 13 15		2.3	SM	@ 15' - Silty SAND: brown, dry, dense	
605									
	20		R-5	20 32 46	114.3	6.5		@ 20' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
600									
	25		SPT-2	14 19 25		3.7		@ 25' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
595									
	30								

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THIS SUMMARY APPLIES ONLY AT THE LOCATION OF THIS BORING AND AT THE TIME OF DRILLING. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY DIFFER AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND MAY CHANGE AT THIS LOCATION WITH THE PASSAGE OF TIME. THE DATA PRESENTED IS A SIMPLIFICATION OF THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED. THE DESCRIPTIONS PROVIDED ARE QUALITATIVE FIELD DESCRIPTIONS AND ARE NOT BASED ON QUANTITATIVE ENGINEERING ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE TYPES:

B	BULK SAMPLE
R	RING SAMPLE (CA Modified Sampler)
G	GRAB SAMPLE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE
	GROUNDWATER TABLE

TEST TYPES:

DS	DIRECT SHEAR
MD	MAXIMUM DENSITY
SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
S&H	SIEVE AND HYDROMETER
EI	EXPANSION INDEX
CN	CONSOLIDATION
CR	CORROSION
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS
CO	COLLAPSE/SWELL
RV	R-VALUE
-#200	% PASSING # 200 SIEVE

Geotechnical Boring Log Borehole HS-1

Date: 12/30/2024 | **Drilling Company:** Choice Drilling

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa | **Type of Rig:** Truck Mounted Rig (CME 75)

Project Number: 24233-01 | **Drop:** 30" | **Hole Diameter:** 8"

Elevation of Top of Hole: ~622' MSL (Google Earth) | **Drive Weight:** 140 pounds

Hole Location: See Geotechnical Map

Logged By JMN
Sampled By JMN
Checked By RLD

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Sample Number	Blow Count	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture (%)	USCS Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Type of Test
590	30		R-6	18 30 38	111.7	6.6	SM	@ 30' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
585	35		SPT-3	16 27 38		8.8		@ 35' - Silty SAND: brown, moist, very dense	
580	40		R-7	32 50/5"	110.3	6.7	SP-SM to SM	@ 40' - SAND with Silt to Silty SAND: dark brown, slightly moist, very dense	
575	45		SPT-4	8 12 15		14.7	SC	@ 45' - Clayey SAND: brown, very moist, dense	
570	50		R-8	35 50/5"	117.6	15.7	CL	@ 50' - Sandy CLAY: brown, moist, hard	
565	55							Total Depth = 50.9' Groundwater Not Encountered Caving: Hole Measured Approximately 39' after Removal of the Augers Backfilled with Cuttings on 12/30/2024	
	60								

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

THIS SUMMARY APPLIES ONLY AT THE LOCATION OF THIS BORING AND AT THE TIME OF DRILLING. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY DIFFER AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND MAY CHANGE AT THIS LOCATION WITH THE PASSAGE OF TIME. THE DATA PRESENTED IS A SIMPLIFICATION OF THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED. THE DESCRIPTIONS PROVIDED ARE QUALITATIVE FIELD DESCRIPTIONS AND ARE NOT BASED ON QUANTITATIVE ENGINEERING ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE TYPES:

B	BULK SAMPLE
R	RING SAMPLE (CA Modified Sampler)
G	GRAB SAMPLE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE
▽	GROUNDWATER TABLE

TEST TYPES:

DS	DIRECT SHEAR
MD	MAXIMUM DENSITY
SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
S&H	SIEVE AND HYDROMETER
EI	EXPANSION INDEX
CN	CONSOLIDATION
CR	CORROSION
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS
CO	COLLAPSE/SWELL
RV	R-VALUE
-#200	% PASSING # 200 SIEVE

Geotechnical Boring Log Borehole HS-2

Date: 12/30/2024 | **Drilling Company:** Choice Drilling

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa | **Type of Rig:** Truck Mounted Rig (CME 75)

Project Number: 24233-01 | **Drop:** 30" | **Hole Diameter:** 8"

Elevation of Top of Hole: ~623' MSL (Google Earth) | **Drive Weight:** 140 pounds

Hole Location: See Geotechnical Map

Logged By JMN
Sampled By JMN
Checked By RLD

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Sample Number	Blow Count	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture (%)	USCS Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Type of Test
	0							@ 0' - Dry Grass **Young Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qyf)**	
620			R-1	11 20 25	103.5	4.1	SM	@ 2.5' - Silty SAND: light brown, slightly moist, dense	
	5	B-1	R-2	22 30 40	112.5	3.8		@ 5' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
615			R-3	13 16 21	105.0	2.2		@ 7.5' - Silty SAND: light brown, dry, medium dense	
	10		R-4	19 32 44	118.9	1.5	SW-SM to SM	@ 10' - SAND with Silt to Silty SAND: light brown, dry, very dense	
610									
	15		R-5	14 19 25	114.1	6.1	SM	@ 15' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, dense	
605									
	20		SPT-1	3 12 15		6.8		@ 20' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, dense	
600								Total Depth = 21.5' Groundwater Not Encountered Caving: Hole Measured Approximately 16' after Removal of Augers Backfilled with Cuttings on 12/30/2024	
	25								
595									
	30								

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THIS SUMMARY APPLIES ONLY AT THE LOCATION OF THIS BORING AND AT THE TIME OF DRILLING. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY DIFFER AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND MAY CHANGE AT THIS LOCATION WITH THE PASSAGE OF TIME. THE DATA PRESENTED IS A SIMPLIFICATION OF THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED. THE DESCRIPTIONS PROVIDED ARE QUALITATIVE FIELD DESCRIPTIONS AND ARE NOT BASED ON QUANTITATIVE ENGINEERING ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE TYPES:

B	BULK SAMPLE
R	RING SAMPLE (CA Modified Sampler)
G	GRAB SAMPLE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE
▽	GROUNDWATER TABLE

TEST TYPES:

DS	DIRECT SHEAR
MD	MAXIMUM DENSITY
SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
S&H	SIEVE AND HYDROMETER
EI	EXPANSION INDEX
CN	CONSOLIDATION
CR	CORROSION
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS
CO	COLLAPSE/SWELL
RV	R-VALUE
-#200	% PASSING # 200 SIEVE

Geotechnical Boring Log Borehole HS-3

Date: 12/30/2024 | **Drilling Company:** Choice Drilling

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa | **Type of Rig:** Truck Mounted Rig (CME 75)

Project Number: 24233-01 | **Drop:** 30" | **Hole Diameter:** 8"

Elevation of Top of Hole: ~630' MSL (Google Earth) | **Drive Weight:** 140 pounds

Hole Location: See Geotechnical Map

Logged By JMN
Sampled By JMN
Checked By RLD

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Sample Number	Blow Count	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture (%)	USCS Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Type of Test
	0							@ 0' - Dry Grass **Young Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qyf)**	
			R-1	15 21 30	107.8	2.9	SM	@ 2.5' - Silty SAND: brown, dry, dense	
625	5	B-1	R-2	20 28 40	109.7	2.9		@ 5' - Silty SAND: brown, dry, very dense	
			R-3	8 9 11	112.3	11.1	SM to CL-ML	@ 7.5' - Silty SAND to Silty CLAY: brown, moist, medium dense	AL CN
620	10		R-4	10 13 16	117.3	4.2	SM	@ 10' - Silty SAND: dark brown, slightly moist, medium dense	
615	15		SPT-1	31 50/4"		2.5	SW-SM	@ 15' - SAND with Silt: grayish brown, dry, very dense	
610	20		R-5	18 22 30	121.9	2.9	SM	@ 20' - Silty SAND: dark brown, dry, dense	
605	25							Total Depth = 21.5' Groundwater Not Encountered Caving: Hole Measured Approximately 12' after Removal of Augers Backfilled with Cuttings on 12/30/2024	
600	30								

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THIS SUMMARY APPLIES ONLY AT THE LOCATION OF THIS BORING AND AT THE TIME OF DRILLING. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY DIFFER AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND MAY CHANGE AT THIS LOCATION WITH THE PASSAGE OF TIME. THE DATA PRESENTED IS A SIMPLIFICATION OF THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED. THE DESCRIPTIONS PROVIDED ARE QUALITATIVE FIELD DESCRIPTIONS AND ARE NOT BASED ON QUANTITATIVE ENGINEERING ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE TYPES:

B	BULK SAMPLE
R	RING SAMPLE (CA Modified Sampler)
G	GRAB SAMPLE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE
⏚	GROUNDWATER TABLE

TEST TYPES:

DS	DIRECT SHEAR
MD	MAXIMUM DENSITY
SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
S&H	SIEVE AND HYDROMETER
EI	EXPANSION INDEX
CN	CONSOLIDATION
CR	CORROSION
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS
CO	COLLAPSE/SWELL
RV	R-VALUE
-#200	% PASSING # 200 SIEVE

Geotechnical Boring Log Borehole HS-4

Date: 12/30/2024 | **Drilling Company:** Choice Drilling

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa | **Type of Rig:** Truck Mounted Rig (CME 75)

Project Number: 24233-01 | **Drop:** 30" | **Hole Diameter:** 8"

Elevation of Top of Hole: ~626' MSL (Google Earth) | **Drive Weight:** 140 pounds

Hole Location: See Geotechnical Map

Logged By JMN
Sampled By JMN
Checked By RLD

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Sample Number	Blow Count	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture (%)	USCS Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Type of Test
625	0							@ 0' - Dry Grass **Young Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qyf)**	
			R-1	10 12 19	119.0	10.5	SM	@ 2.5' - Silty SAND: dark brown, moist, medium dense	
620	5	B-1	R-2	17 20 25	114.2	10.8		@ 5' - Silty SAND: dark brown, moist, dense	
			R-3	20 28 31	115.8	3.0		@ 7.5' - Silty SAND: olive gray, slightly moist, dense	
615	10		R-4	11 15 19	115.7	8.4		@ 10' - Silty SAND: brown, moist, medium dense	
605	15		R-5	17 34 50/5"	118.7	3.6		@ 15' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
600	20		SPT-1	13 15 15		8.7		@ 20' - Silty SAND: brown, moist, dense	
595	25		R-6	4 4 4	110.9	6.3	SC	@ 25' - Clayey SAND with Gravel: brown, slightly moist, loose	-#200
	30								

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THIS SUMMARY APPLIES ONLY AT THE LOCATION OF THIS BORING AND AT THE TIME OF DRILLING. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY DIFFER AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND MAY CHANGE AT THIS LOCATION WITH THE PASSAGE OF TIME. THE DATA PRESENTED IS A SIMPLIFICATION OF THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED. THE DESCRIPTIONS PROVIDED ARE QUALITATIVE FIELD DESCRIPTIONS AND ARE NOT BASED ON QUANTITATIVE ENGINEERING ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE TYPES:

B	BULK SAMPLE
R	RING SAMPLE (CA Modified Sampler)
G	GRAB SAMPLE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE
▽	GROUNDWATER TABLE

TEST TYPES:

DS	DIRECT SHEAR
MD	MAXIMUM DENSITY
SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
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EI	EXPANSION INDEX
CN	CONSOLIDATION
CR	CORROSION
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS
CO	COLLAPSE/SWELL
RV	R-VALUE
-#200	% PASSING # 200 SIEVE

Geotechnical Boring Log Borehole HS-4

Date: 12/30/2024 | **Drilling Company:** Choice Drilling

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa | **Type of Rig:** Truck Mounted Rig (CME 75)

Project Number: 24233-01 | **Drop:** 30" | **Hole Diameter:** 8"

Elevation of Top of Hole: ~626' MSL (Google Earth) | **Drive Weight:** 140 pounds

Hole Location: See Geotechnical Map

Logged By JMN
Sampled By JMN
Checked By RLD

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Sample Number	Blow Count	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture (%)	USCS Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Type of Test
590	30		SPT-2	21 50/4"		6.0	SM	@ 30' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
585	35		R-7	37 50/5"	109.5	12.7		@ 35' - Silty SAND: dark brown, moist, very dense	
580	40		SPT-3	20 25 28		15.2	CL	@ 40' - Sandy CLAY: brown, moist, hard	
575	45		R-8	30 50/5"	117.6	16.2		@ 45' - Sandy CLAY: brown, moist, hard	
570	50		SPT-4	15 20 22		20.3		@ 50' - Sandy CLAY: brown, very moist, hard	
565	55							Total Depth = 51.5' Groundwater Not Encountered Caving: Hole Measured Approximately 33' after Removal of the Augers Backfilled with Cuttings and AC Cold Patch on 12/30/2024	
	60								

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

THIS SUMMARY APPLIES ONLY AT THE LOCATION OF THIS BORING AND AT THE TIME OF DRILLING. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY DIFFER AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND MAY CHANGE AT THIS LOCATION WITH THE PASSAGE OF TIME. THE DATA PRESENTED IS A SIMPLIFICATION OF THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED. THE DESCRIPTIONS PROVIDED ARE QUALITATIVE FIELD DESCRIPTIONS AND ARE NOT BASED ON QUANTITATIVE ENGINEERING ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE TYPES:

B	BULK SAMPLE
R	RING SAMPLE (CA Modified Sampler)
G	GRAB SAMPLE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE
▽	GROUNDWATER TABLE

TEST TYPES:

DS	DIRECT SHEAR
MD	MAXIMUM DENSITY
SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
S&H	SIEVE AND HYDROMETER
EI	EXPANSION INDEX
CN	CONSOLIDATION
CR	CORROSION
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS
CO	COLLAPSE/SWELL
RV	R-VALUE
-#200	% PASSING # 200 SIEVE

Geotechnical Boring Log Borehole HS-5

Date: 1/2/2025 | **Drilling Company:** Choice Drilling

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa | **Type of Rig:** Truck Mounted Rig (CME 75)

Project Number: 24233-01 | **Drop:** 30" | **Hole Diameter:** 8"

Elevation of Top of Hole: ~620' MSL (Google Earth) | **Drive Weight:** 140 pounds

Hole Location: See Geotechnical Map

Logged By JMN
Sampled By JMN
Checked By RLD

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Sample Number	Blow Count	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture (%)	USCS Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Type of Test
	0							@ 0' - Dry Grass **Young Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qyf)**	
		B-1	R-1	30 50/4"	111.2	3.0	SM	@ 2.5' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
615	5		R-2	42 50/5"	105.0	3.9		@ 5' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
			R-3	15 17 27	108.9	2.0		@ 7.5' - Silty SAND: brown, dry, dense	
610	10		R-4	7 12 19	119.1	7.8		@ 10' - Silty SAND: dark brown, moist, medium dense	
605	15		SPT-1	11 13 21		11.8	SC/SM	@ 15' - Clayey Silty SAND: brown, moist, dense	
600	20		R-5	18 22 50/5"	114.5	9.2	SM	@ 20' - Silty SAND: dark brown, moist, very dense	
595	25							Total Depth = 21.5' Groundwater Not Encountered Caving: Hole Measured Approximately 17' after Removal of the Augers Backfilled with Cuttings on 1/2/2025	
590	30								

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

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SAMPLE TYPES:

B	BULK SAMPLE
R	RING SAMPLE (CA Modified Sampler)
G	GRAB SAMPLE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE
▽	GROUNDWATER TABLE

TEST TYPES:

DS	DIRECT SHEAR
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EI	EXPANSION INDEX
CN	CONSOLIDATION
CR	CORROSION
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS
CO	COLLAPSE/SWELL
RV	R-VALUE
-#200	% PASSING # 200 SIEVE

Geotechnical Boring Log Borehole I-1

Date: 12/30/2024 | **Drilling Company:** Choice Drilling

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa | **Type of Rig:** Truck Mounted Rig (CME 75)

Project Number: 24233-01 | **Drop:** 30" | **Hole Diameter:** 8"

Elevation of Top of Hole: ~622' MSL (Google Earth) | **Drive Weight:** 140 pounds

Hole Location: See Geotechnical Map

Logged By JMN
Sampled By JMN
Checked By RLD

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Sample Number	Blow Count	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture (%)	USCS Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Type of Test
	0							@ 0' - Dry Grass	
620								**Young Alluvial Fan Deposits - (Qyf)**	
			R-1	14 18 21	99.8	4.5	SM	@ 2.5' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, dense	
	5		R-2	30 50/5"	112.1	4.4		@ 5' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
615									
	10		SPT-1	7 9 12		4.9	ML	@ 10' - Sandy SILT: brown, slightly moist, very stiff	
610									
			SPT-2	25 50/4"		5.6	SC	@ 13' - Clayey SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	-#200
	15							Total Depth = 15' Groundwater Not Encountered 3" Perforated Pipe with Filter Sock Installed Surrounded by Gravel and Presoaked on 1/2/2025 Backfilled with Cuttings on 1/3/2025	
605									
	20								
600									
	25								
595									
	30								

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

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SAMPLE TYPES:

B	BULK SAMPLE
R	RING SAMPLE (CA Modified Sampler)
G	GRAB SAMPLE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE
▽	GROUNDWATER TABLE

TEST TYPES:

DS	DIRECT SHEAR
MD	MAXIMUM DENSITY
SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
S&H	SIEVE AND HYDROMETER
EI	EXPANSION INDEX
CN	CONSOLIDATION
CR	CORROSION
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS
CO	COLLAPSE/SWELL
RV	R-VALUE
-#200	% PASSING # 200 SIEVE

Geotechnical Boring Log Borehole I-2

Date: 1/2/2025 | **Drilling Company:** Choice Drilling

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa | **Type of Rig:** Truck Mounted Rig (CME 75)

Project Number: 24233-01 | **Drop:** 30" | **Hole Diameter:** 8"

Elevation of Top of Hole: ~620' MSL (Google Earth) | **Drive Weight:** 140 pounds

Hole Location: See Geotechnical Map

Logged By JMN
Sampled By JMN
Checked By RLD

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Sample Number	Blow Count	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture (%)	USCS Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Type of Test
	0							@ 0' - Dry Grass	
								Young Alluvial Fan Deposits - (Qyf)	
			R-1	22 50/5"	105.6	4.5	SM	@ 2.5' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
615	5		R-2	26 50/5"	114.1	2.5		@ 5' - Silty SAND: brown, dry, very dense	
			R-3	21 31 42	117.7	1.2	SW-SM	@ 7.5' - SAND with Silt: brown, dry, dense	
610	10		SPT-1	12 13 15		5.7	SM	@ 10' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
			SPT-2	10 11 13		7.1	SC/SM	@ 13' - Clayey Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, dense	
605	15							Total Depth = 15' Groundwater Not Encountered 3" Perforated Pipe with Filter Sock Installed Surrounded by Gravel and Presoaked on 1/2/2025 Backfilled with Cuttings on 1/3/2025	
600	20								
595	25								
590	30								

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

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SAMPLE TYPES:

B	BULK SAMPLE
R	RING SAMPLE (CA Modified Sampler)
G	GRAB SAMPLE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE
▽	GROUNDWATER TABLE

TEST TYPES:

DS	DIRECT SHEAR
MD	MAXIMUM DENSITY
SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
S&H	SIEVE AND HYDROMETER
EI	EXPANSION INDEX
CN	CONSOLIDATION
CR	CORROSION
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS
CO	COLLAPSE/SWELL
RV	R-VALUE
-#200	% PASSING # 200 SIEVE

Geotechnical Boring Log Borehole I-3

Date: 12/30/2024 | **Drilling Company:** Choice Drilling

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa | **Type of Rig:** Truck Mounted Rig (CME 75)

Project Number: 24233-01 | **Drop:** 30" | **Hole Diameter:** 8"

Elevation of Top of Hole: ~626' MSL (Google Earth) | **Drive Weight:** 140 pounds

Hole Location: See Geotechnical Map

Logged By JMN
Sampled By JMN
Checked By RLD

Elevation (ft)	Depth (ft)	Graphic Log	Sample Number	Blow Count	Dry Density (pcf)	Moisture (%)	USCS Symbol	DESCRIPTION	Type of Test
625	0							@ 0' - Dry Grass **Young Alluvial Fan Deposits (Qyf)**	
			R-1	33 50/5"	107.0	4.5	SM	@ 2.5' - Silty SAND: brown, slightly moist, very dense	
620	5								
			R-2	19 29 50/5"	104.0	2.7	SP-SM	@ 8.5' - SAND with Silt: brown, dry, very dense	-#200
615	10							Total Depth = 10' Groundwater Not Encountered 3" Perforated Pipe with Filter Sock Installed Surrounded by Gravel and Presoaked on 1/2/2025 Backfilled with Cuttings on 1/3/2025	
610	15								
605	20								
600	25								
	30								

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

THIS SUMMARY APPLIES ONLY AT THE LOCATION OF THIS BORING AND AT THE TIME OF DRILLING. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY DIFFER AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND MAY CHANGE AT THIS LOCATION WITH THE PASSAGE OF TIME. THE DATA PRESENTED IS A SIMPLIFICATION OF THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED. THE DESCRIPTIONS PROVIDED ARE QUALITATIVE FIELD DESCRIPTIONS AND ARE NOT BASED ON QUANTITATIVE ENGINEERING ANALYSIS.

SAMPLE TYPES:

B	BULK SAMPLE
R	RING SAMPLE (CA Modified Sampler)
G	GRAB SAMPLE
SPT	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST SAMPLE
▽	GROUNDWATER TABLE

TEST TYPES:

DS	DIRECT SHEAR
MD	MAXIMUM DENSITY
SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
S&H	SIEVE AND HYDROMETER
EI	EXPANSION INDEX
CN	CONSOLIDATION
CR	CORROSION
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS
CO	COLLAPSE/SWELL
RV	R-VALUE
-#200	% PASSING # 200 SIEVE

Appendix C
Laboratory Test Results

APPENDIX C

Laboratory Testing Procedures and Test Results

The laboratory testing program was formulated towards providing data relating to the relevant engineering properties of the soils with respect to residential construction. Samples considered representative of site conditions were tested in general accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) procedure and/or California Test Methods (CTM), where applicable. The following summary is a brief outline of the test type and a table summarizing the test results.

Moisture and Density Determination Tests: Moisture content (ASTM D2216) and dry density determinations (ASTM D2937) were performed on relatively undisturbed samples obtained from the test borings. The results of these tests are presented in the boring logs. Where applicable, only moisture content was determined from undisturbed or disturbed samples.

Grain Size Distribution/Fines Content: Representative samples were dried, weighed and soaked in water until individual soil particles were separated (per ASTM D421) and then washed on a No. 200 sieve (ASTM D1140). Where applicable, the portion retained on the No. 200 sieve and dried and then sieved on a U.S. Standard brass sieve set in accordance with ASTM D6913 (sieve).

Sample Location	**Description**	**% Passing # 200 Sieve**
HS-4 @ 25 feet	Clayey Sand	15
I-1 @ 13 feet	Clayey Sand	26
I-3 @ 8.5 feet	Sand with Silt	5

Expansion Index: The expansion potential of selected samples was evaluated by the Expansion Index Test, Standard ASTM D4829. Specimens are molded under a given compactive energy to approximately the optimum moisture content and approximately 50 percent saturation or approximately 90 percent relative compaction. The prepared 1-inch-thick by 4-inch-diameter specimens are loaded to an equivalent 144 psf surcharge and are inundated with tap water until volumetric equilibrium is reached. The results of these tests are presented in the table below.

Sample Location	**Expansion Index**	**Expansion Potential***
HS-1 @ 0.5-5 feet	27	Low

* ASTM D4829

Atterberg Limits: The liquid and plastic limits ("Atterberg Limits") were determined per ASTM D4318 for engineering classification of fine-grained material and presented in the table below. The USCS soil classification indicated in the table below is based on the portion of sample

passing the No. 40 sieve and may not necessarily be representative of the entire sample. The plots are provided in this Appendix.

Sample Location	Liquid Limit (%)	Plastic Limit (%)	Plasticity Index (%)	USCS Soil Classification
HS-3 @ 7.5 feet	-	-	-	NP

Maximum Density Tests: The maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of typical materials were determined in accordance with ASTM D1557. The results of these tests are presented in the table below:

Sample Location	Sample Description	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	Optimum Moisture Content (%)
HS-1 @ 0.5-5 feet	Brown Sandy Silt	127.0	8.5

Consolidation: One consolidation test was performed per ASTM D2435. A sample (2.4 inches in diameter and 1 inch in height) was placed in a consolidometer and increasing loads were applied. The sample was allowed to consolidate under "double drainage" and total deformation for each loading step was recorded. The percent consolidation for each load step was recorded as the ratio of the amount of vertical compression to the original sample height. The consolidation pressure curves are provided in this Appendix.

Direct Shear: One direct shear test was performed on remolded samples, which was soaked for a minimum of 24 hours prior to testing. The samples were tested under various normal loads using a motor-driven, strain-controlled, direct-shear testing apparatus (ASTM D3080). The plot is provided in this Appendix.

Chloride Content: Chloride content was tested in accordance with Caltrans Test Method (CTM) 422. The results are presented below.

Sample Location	Chloride Content, ppm
HS-1 @ 0.5-5 feet	220

Laboratory Testing Procedures and Test Results

Soluble Sulfates: The soluble sulfate contents of selected samples were determined by standard geochemical methods (CTM 417). The soluble sulfate content is used to determine the appropriate cement type and maximum water-cement ratios. The test results are presented in the table below.

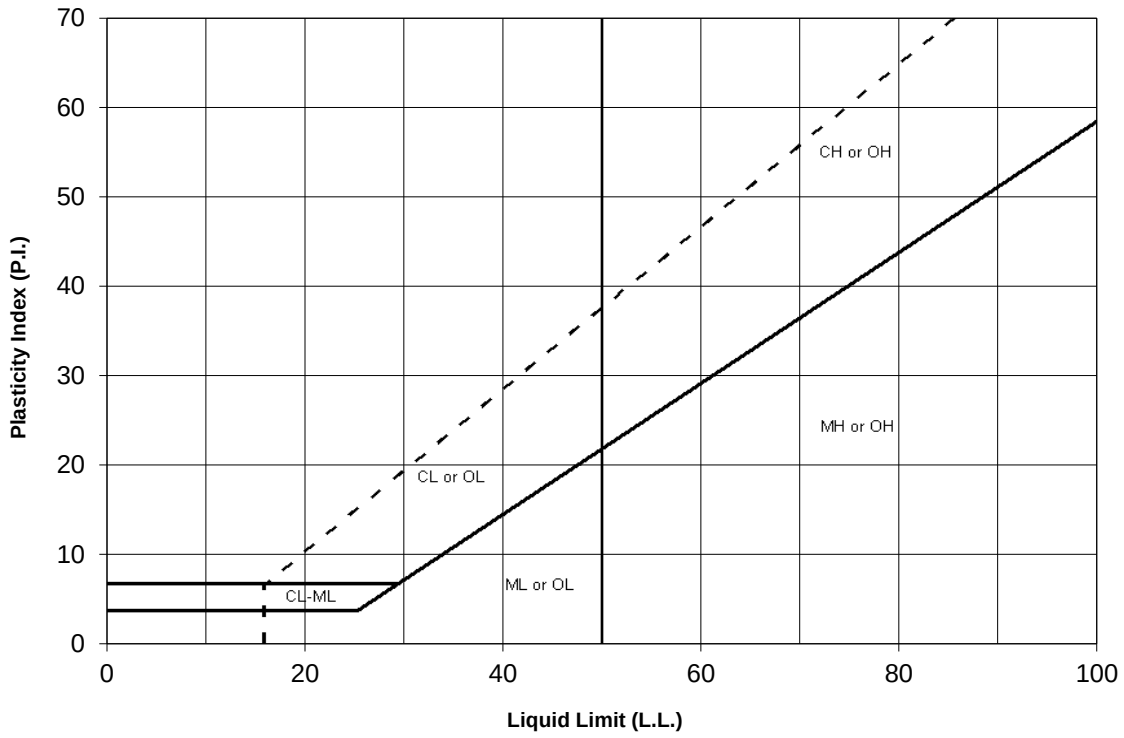
Sample Location	Sulfate Content (ppm)	Sulfate Exposure Class *
HS-1 @ 0.5-5 feet	160	S0

*Based on ACI 318R-14, Table 19.3.1.1

Minimum Resistivity and pH Tests: Minimum resistivity and pH tests were performed in general accordance with CTM 643 and standard geochemical methods. The results are presented in the table below.

Sample Location	pH	Minimum Resistivity (ohms-cm)
HS-1 @ 0.5-5 feet	7.01	3,490

PLASTICITY CHART - CLASSIFICATION OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS



Symbol	Location.:	Sample No.:	Depth (ft)	Passing No. 200 Sieve (%)	Liquid Limit (%) LL	Plastic Limit (%) PL	Plasticity Index (%) PI	USCS
◆	HS-3	R-3	7.5'	-	-	-	-	NP

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

ATTERBERG LIMITS
(ASTM D 4318)

Project Number: 24233-01
Date: Jan-25

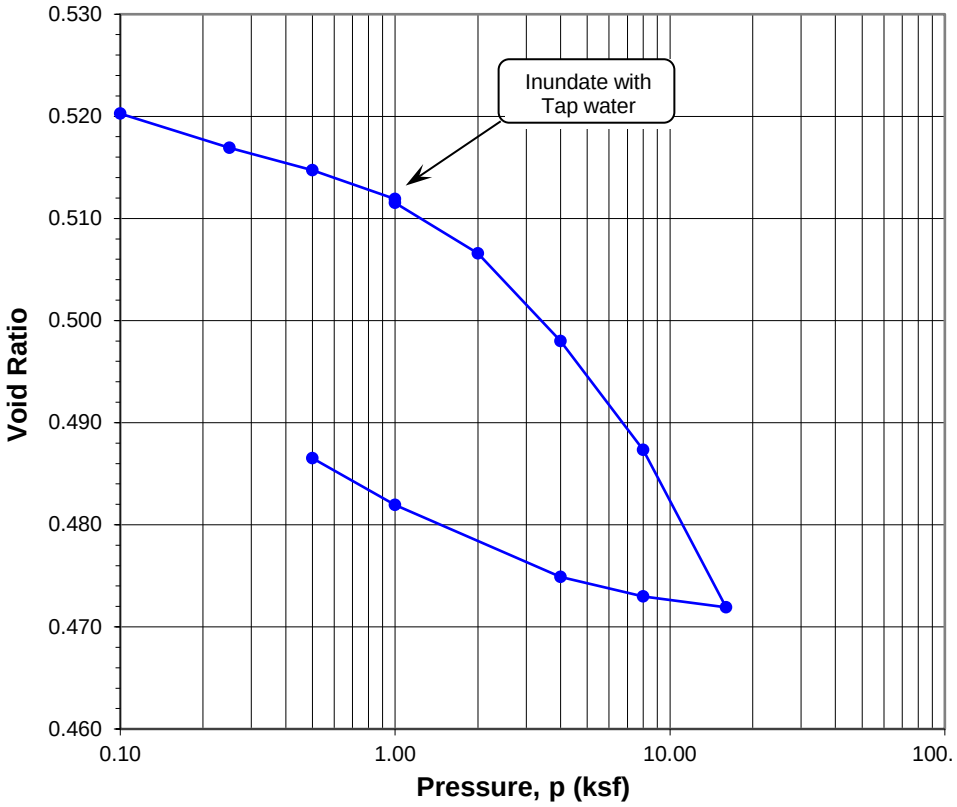
Azusa

ONE-DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION PROPERTIES of SOILS

ASTM D 2435

Project Name:	Taylor Morrison - Azusa		Tested By:	GB/JD	Date: 01/04/25
Project No.:	24233-01		Checked By:	J. Ward	Date: 01/21/25
Boring No.:	HS-3		Depth (ft.):	7.5	
Sample No.:	R-3		Sample Type:	Ring	
Soil Identification:	Brown silty clay (CL-ML)				

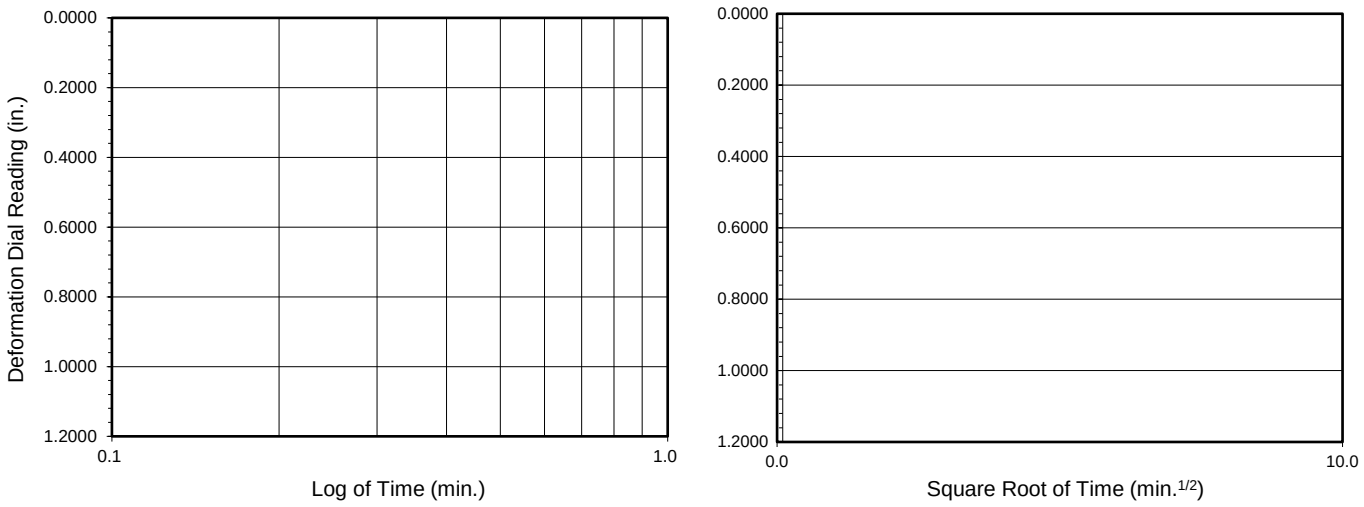
Sample Diameter (in.):	2.415
Sample Thickness (in.):	1.000
Weight of Sample + ring (g):	194.09
Weight of Ring (g):	44.41
Height after consol. (in.):	0.9777
Before Test	
Wt. of Wet Sample+Cont. (g):	201.57
Wt. of Dry Sample+Cont. (g):	185.99
Weight of Container (g):	59.15
Initial Moisture Content (%)	12.3
Initial Dry Density (pcf)	110.9
Initial Saturation (%):	64
Initial Vertical Reading (in.)	0.1205
After Test	
Wt. of Wet Sample+Cont. (g):	262.84
Wt. of Dry Sample+Cont. (g):	240.42
Weight of Container (g):	61.71
Final Moisture Content (%)	16.69
Final Dry Density (pcf):	114.2
Final Saturation (%):	95
Final Vertical Reading (in.)	0.1458
Specific Gravity (assumed):	2.70
Water Density (pcf):	62.43

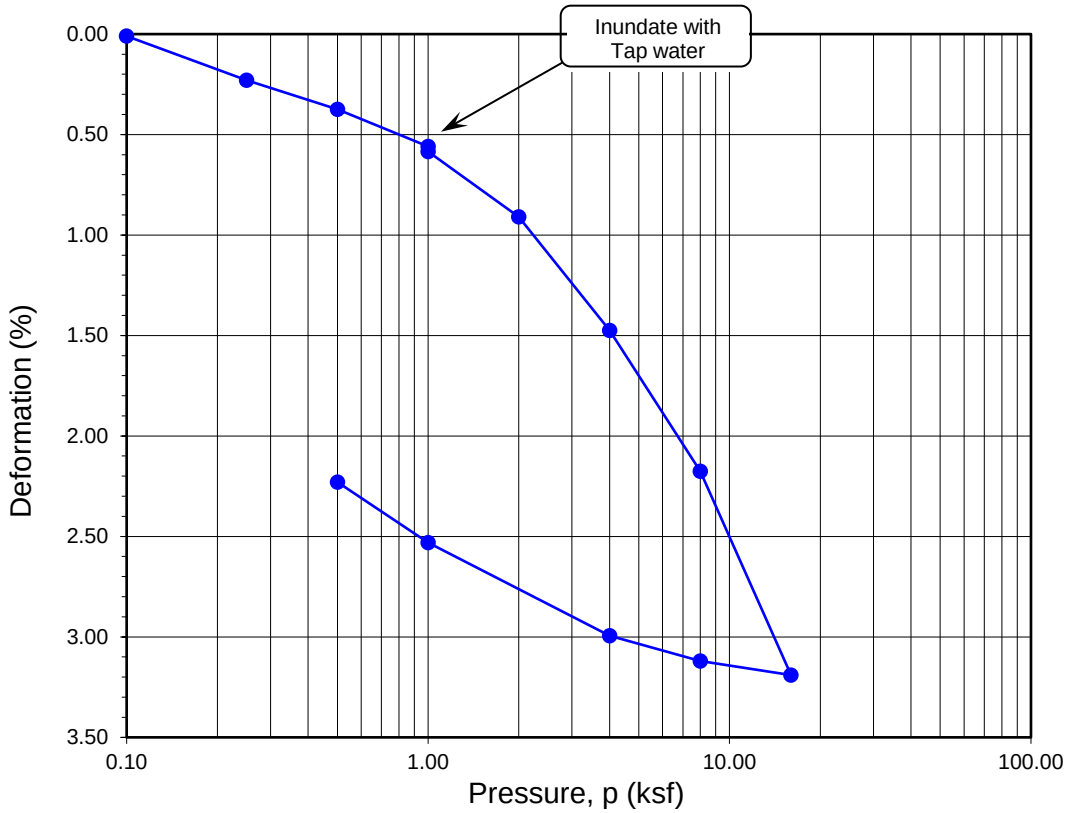


Pressure (p) (ksf)	Final Reading (in.)	Apparent Thickness (in.)	Load Compliance (%)	Deformation % of Sample Thickness	Void Ratio	Corrected Deformation (%)
0.10	0.1206	0.9999	0.00	0.01	0.520	0.01
0.25	0.1231	0.9974	0.03	0.26	0.517	0.23
0.50	0.1249	0.9957	0.06	0.43	0.515	0.37
1.00	0.1274	0.9931	0.13	0.69	0.512	0.56
1.00	0.1277	0.9929	0.13	0.71	0.512	0.58
2.00	0.1317	0.9888	0.21	1.12	0.507	0.91
4.00	0.1386	0.9820	0.33	1.81	0.498	1.48
8.00	0.1473	0.9733	0.50	2.68	0.487	2.18
16.00	0.1595	0.9610	0.71	3.90	0.472	3.19
8.00	0.1577	0.9628	0.60	3.72	0.473	3.12
4.00	0.1554	0.9652	0.49	3.49	0.475	3.00
1.00	0.1492	0.9713	0.34	2.87	0.482	2.53
0.50	0.1458	0.9747	0.30	2.53	0.487	2.23

Time Readings				
Date	Time	Elapsed Time (min)	Square Root of Time	Dial Rdgs. (in.)

Time Readings





Boring No.	Sample No.	Depth (ft.)	Moisture Content (%)		Dry Density (pcf)		Void Ratio		Degree of Saturation (%)	
			Initial	Final	Initial	Final	Initial	Final	Initial	Final
HS-3	**R-3**	**7.5**	**12.3**	**16.7**	**110.9**	**114.2**	**0.520**	**0.487**	**64**	**95**

Soil Identification: Brown silty clay (CL-ML)

ONE-DIMENSIONAL CONSOLIDATION PROPERTIES of SOILS
ASTM D 2435

Project No.: 24233-01

Taylor Morrison - Azusa

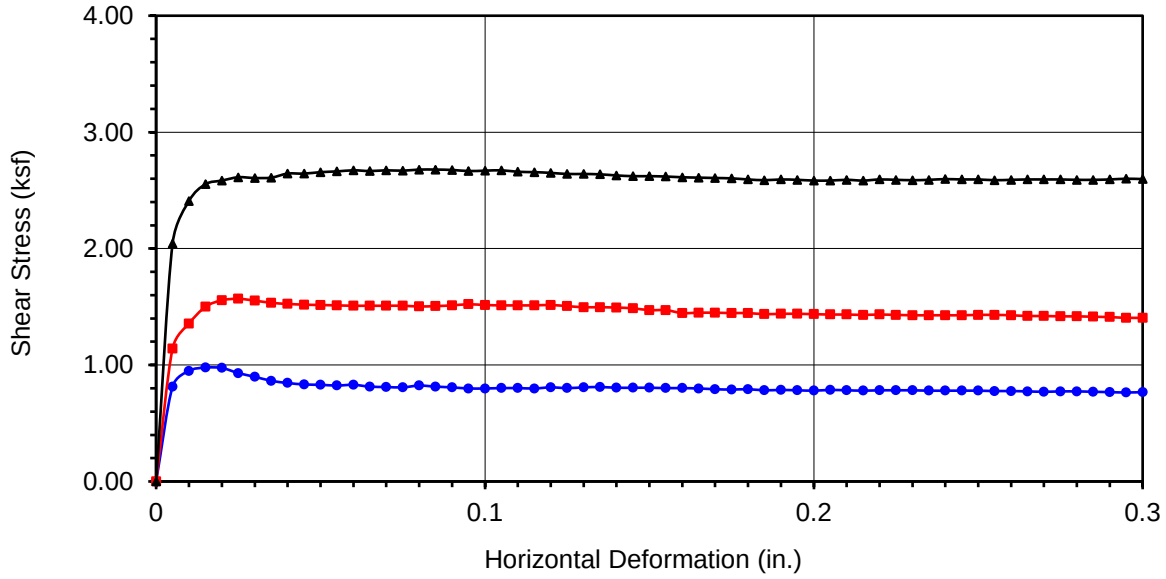
01-25

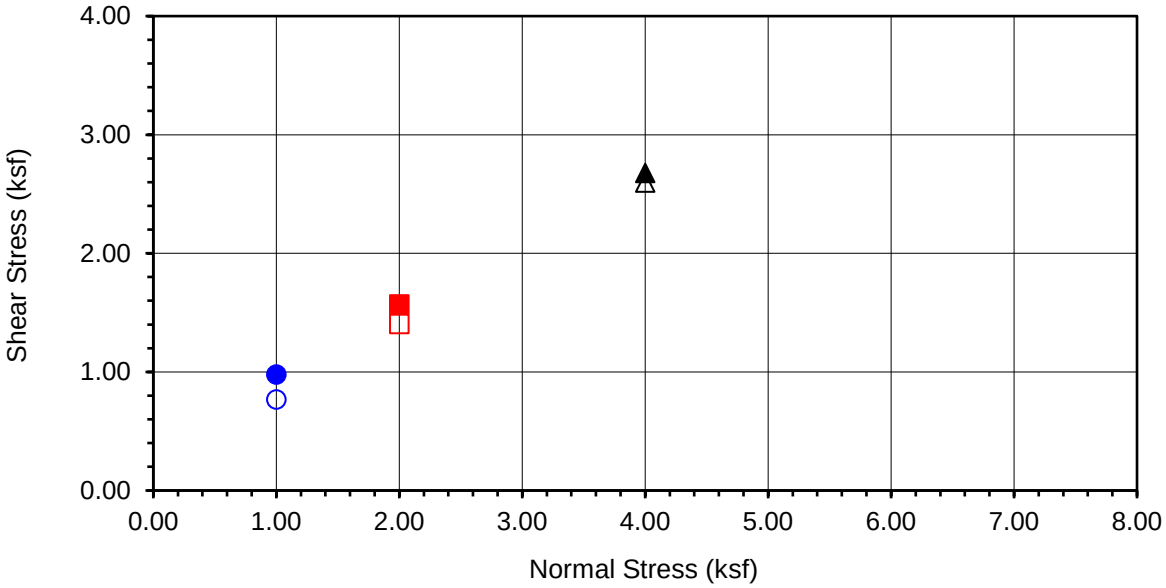
DIRECT SHEAR TEST

Consolidated Drained - ASTM D 3080

Project Name:	Taylor Morrison - Azusa	Tested By:	G. Bathala	Date:	01/09/25
Project No.:	24233-01	Checked By:	J. Ward	Date:	01/21/25
Boring No.:	HS-1	Sample Type:	90% Remold		
Sample No.:	B-1	Depth (ft.):	0.5-5		
Soil Identification:	Brown sandy silt s(ML)				

Sample Diameter(in):	2.415	2.415	2.415
Sample Thickness(in.):	1.000	1.000	1.000
Weight of Sample + ring(gm):	194.73	194.02	192.24
Weight of Ring(gm):	45.03	44.24	42.32
Before Shearing			
Weight of Wet Sample+Cont.(gm):	178.43	178.43	178.43
Weight of Dry Sample+Cont.(gm):	168.90	168.90	168.90
Weight of Container(gm):	57.75	57.75	57.75
Vertical Rdg.(in): Initial	0.2616	0.2537	0.0000
Vertical Rdg.(in): Final	0.2610	0.2622	-0.0151
After Shearing			
Weight of Wet Sample+Cont.(gm):	228.03	198.51	216.83
Weight of Dry Sample+Cont.(gm):	203.82	175.30	194.40
Weight of Container(gm):	66.84	37.91	56.95
Specific Gravity (Assumed):	2.70	2.70	2.70
Water Density(pcf):	62.43	62.43	62.43





Boring No.	**HS-1**
Sample No.	**B-1**
Depth (ft)	**0.5-5**
Sample Type: 90% Remold	
Soil Identification: Brown sandy silt s(ML)	

Normal Stress (kip/ft²)	1.000	2.000	4.000
Peak Shear Stress (kip/ft²)	● 0.978	■ 1.569	▲ 2.678
Shear Stress @ End of Test (ksf)	○ 0.767	□ 1.405	△ 2.597
Deformation Rate (in./min.)	0.0017	0.0017	0.0017
Initial Sample Height (in.)	1.000	1.000	1.000
Diameter (in.)	2.415	2.415	2.415
Initial Moisture Content (%)	8.57	8.57	8.57
Dry Density (pcf)	114.7	114.7	114.8
Saturation (%)	49.3	49.3	49.5
Soil Height Before Shearing (in.)	1.0006	0.9915	0.9849
Final Moisture Content (%)	17.7	16.9	16.3

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

Consolidated Drained - ASTM D 3080

Project No.: 24233-01

Taylor Morrison - Azusa

01-25

Appendix D
Infiltration Test Results

Infiltration Test Data Sheet

LGC Geotechnical, Inc
131 Calle Iglesia Suite A, San Clemente, CA 92672 tel. (949) 369-6141

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa
Project Number: 24233-01
Date: 1/3/2025
Location: I-1

Test hole dimensions (if circular)	
Boring Depth (feet)*:	15
Boring Diameter (inches):	8
Pipe Diameter (inches):	3

*measured at time of test

Test pit dimensions (if rectangular)	
Pit Depth (feet):	
Pit Length (feet):	
Pit Breadth (feet):	

Pre-Soak /Pre-Test

No.	Start Time (24:HR)	Stop Time (24:HR)	Time Interval (min)	Initial Depth to Water (feet)	Final Depth to Water (feet)	Total Change in Water Level (feet)	Comments
Pre-Test	7:45	8:15	30.0	11.56	14.43	2.87	Water remained

Main Test Data

Trial No.	Start Time (24:HR)	Stop Time (24:HR)	Time Interval, Δt (min)	Initial Depth to Water, D_o (feet)	Final Depth to Water, D_f (feet)	Change in Water Level, ΔD (feet)	Surface Area of Test Section (feet ^2)	Raw Percolation Rate (in/hr)
1	8:19	8:49	30.0	11.34	14.28	2.94	8.01	3.1
2	8:54	9:24	30.0	11.30	14.00	2.70	8.10	2.8
3	9:29	9:59	30.0	11.34	13.98	2.64	8.01	2.8
4	10:02	10:32	30.0	11.33	13.76	2.43	8.04	2.5
5	10:37	11:07	30.0	11.31	13.70	2.39	8.08	2.5
6	11:13	11:43	30.0	11.35	13.69	2.34	7.99	2.5
						Measured Infiltration Rate		**2.5**

Sketch:

Notes:

Based on Guidelines from: LA County dated 06/2021
Spreadsheet Revised on: 6/22/2023

Infiltration Test Data Sheet

LGC Geotechnical, Inc
131 Calle Iglesia Suite A, San Clemente, CA 92672 tel. (949) 369-6141

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa
Project Number: 24233-01
Date: 1/3/2025
Location: I-2

Test hole dimensions (if circular)	
Boring Depth (feet)*:	15
Boring Diameter (inches):	8
Pipe Diameter (inches):	3

*measured at time of test

Test pit dimensions (if rectangular)	
Pit Depth (feet):	
Pit Length (feet):	
Pit Breadth (feet):	

Pre-Soak /Pre-Test

No.	Start Time (24:HR)	Stop Time (24:HR)	Time Interval (min)	Initial Depth to Water (feet)	Final Depth to Water (feet)	Total Change in Water Level (feet)	Comments
Pre-Test	8:06	8:36	30.0	11.89	13.84	1.95	Water remained

Main Test Data

Trial No.	Start Time (24:HR)	Stop Time (24:HR)	Time Interval, Δt (min)	Initial Depth to Water, D_o (feet)	Final Depth to Water, D_f (feet)	Change in Water Level, ΔD (feet)	Surface Area of Test Section (feet ^2)	Raw Percolation Rate (in/hr)
1	8:40	9:10	30.0	10.30	13.34	3.04	10.19	2.5
2	9:14	9:44	30.0	10.15	13.13	2.98	10.51	2.4
3	9:46	10:16	30.0	10.13	13.13	3.00	10.55	2.4
4	10:19	10:49	30.0	10.13	13.09	2.96	10.55	2.4
5	10:53	11:23	30.0	10.10	13.02	2.92	10.61	2.3
6	11:27	11:57	30.0	10.12	12.97	2.85	10.57	2.3
						Measured Infiltration Rate		**2.3**

Sketch:

Notes:

Based on Guidelines from: LA County dated 06/2021
Spreadsheet Revised on: 6/22/2023

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Infiltration Test Data Sheet

LGC Geotechnical, Inc
131 Calle Iglesia Suite A, San Clemente, CA 92672 tel. (949) 369-6141

Project Name: Taylor Morrison - Azusa
Project Number: 24233-01
Date: 1/3/2025
Location: I-3

Test hole dimensions (if circular)	
Boring Depth (feet)*:	10
Boring Diameter (inches):	8
Pipe Diameter (inches):	3

*measured at time of test

Test pit dimensions (if rectangular)	
Pit Depth (feet):	
Pit Length (feet):	
Pit Breadth (feet):	

Pre-Soak /Pre-Test

No.	Start Time (24:HR)	Stop Time (24:HR)	Time Interval (min)	Initial Depth to Water (feet)	Final Depth to Water (feet)	Total Change in Water Level (feet)	Comments
Pre-Test	7:25	7:35	10.0	7.99	10.13	2.14	Water drained

Main Test Data

Trial No.	Start Time (24:HR)	Stop Time (24:HR)	Time Interval, Δt (min)	Initial Depth to Water, D_o (feet)	Final Depth to Water, D_f (feet)	Change in Water Level, ΔD (feet)	Surface Area of Test Section (feet ^2)	Raw Percolation Rate (in/hr)
1	12:35	12:45	10.0	6.74	9.59	2.85	7.18	10.0
2	12:48	12:58	10.0	6.80	9.51	2.71	7.05	9.7
3	13:01	13:11	10.0	6.83	9.48	2.65	6.99	9.5
4	13:14	13:24	10.0	6.82	9.50	2.68	7.01	9.6
5	13:27	13:37	10.0	6.81	9.60	2.79	7.03	10.0
6	13:40	13:50	10.0	6.77	9.59	2.82	7.11	10.0
7	13:53	14:03	10.0	6.75	9.56	2.81	7.16	9.9
8	14:06	14:16	10.0	6.74	9.39	2.65	7.18	9.3
9	14:19	14:29	10.0	6.75	9.30	2.55	7.16	9.0
10	14:33	14:43	10.0	6.70	9.16	2.46	7.26	8.5
11	14:46	14:56	10.0	6.75	8.72	1.97	7.16	6.9
12	14:59	15:09	10.0	6.73	8.71	1.98	7.20	6.9
13	15:13	15:23	10.0	6.70	8.69	1.99	7.26	6.9
						Measured Infiltration Rate		**6.9**

Sketch:

Notes:

Based on Guidelines from: LA County dated 06/2021
Spreadsheet Revised on: 6/22/2023

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

Appendix E
General Earthwork & Grading Specifications for Rough Grading

General Earthwork and Grading Specifications for Rough Grading

1.0 General

1.1 Intent

These General Earthwork and Grading Specifications are for the grading and earthwork shown on the approved grading plan(s) and/or indicated in the geotechnical report(s). These Specifications are a part of the recommendations contained in the geotechnical report(s). In case of conflict, the specific recommendations in the geotechnical report shall supersede these more general Specifications. Observations of the earthwork by the project Geotechnical Consultant during the course of grading may result in new or revised recommendations that could supersede these specifications or the recommendations in the geotechnical report(s).

1.2 The Geotechnical Consultant of Record

Prior to commencement of work, the owner shall employ a qualified Geotechnical Consultant of Record (Geotechnical Consultant). The Geotechnical Consultant shall be responsible for reviewing the approved geotechnical report(s) and accepting the adequacy of the preliminary geotechnical findings, conclusions, and recommendations prior to the commencement of the grading.

Prior to commencement of grading, the Geotechnical Consultant shall review the "work plan" prepared by the Earthwork Contractor (Contractor) and schedule sufficient personnel to perform the appropriate level of observation, mapping, and compaction testing.

During the grading and earthwork operations, the Geotechnical Consultant shall observe, map, and document the subsurface exposures to verify the geotechnical design assumptions. If the observed conditions are found to be significantly different than the interpreted assumptions during the design phase, the Geotechnical Consultant shall inform the owner, recommend appropriate changes in design to accommodate the observed conditions, and notify the review agency where required.

The Geotechnical Consultant shall observe the moisture-conditioning and processing of the subgrade and fill materials and perform relative compaction testing of fill to confirm that the attained level of compaction is being accomplished as specified. The Geotechnical Consultant shall provide the test results to the owner and the Contractor on a routine and frequent basis.

1.3 The Earthwork Contractor

The Earthwork Contractor (Contractor) shall be qualified, experienced, and knowledgeable in earthwork logistics, preparation and processing of ground to receive fill, moisture-conditioning and processing of fill, and compacting fill. The Contractor shall review and accept the plans, geotechnical report(s), and these Specifications prior to commencement of grading. The Contractor shall be solely responsible for performing the grading in accordance with the project plans and specifications. The Contractor shall prepare and submit to the owner and the Geotechnical Consultant a work plan that indicates the sequence of earthwork grading, the number of “equipment” of work and the estimated quantities of daily earthwork

contemplated for the site prior to commencement of grading. The Contractor shall inform the owner and the
Geotechnical Consultant of changes in work schedules and updates to the work plan at least 24 hours in advance of such changes so that appropriate personnel will be available for observation and testing. The Contractor shall not assume that the Geotechnical Consultant is aware of all grading operations.

The Contractor shall have the sole responsibility to provide adequate equipment and methods to accomplish the earthwork in accordance with the applicable grading codes and agency ordinances, these Specifications, and the recommendations in the approved geotechnical report(s) and grading plan(s). If, in the opinion of the Geotechnical Consultant, unsatisfactory conditions, such as unsuitable soil, improper moisture condition, inadequate compaction, insufficient buttress key size, adverse weather, etc., are resulting in a quality of work less than required in these specifications, the Geotechnical Consultant shall reject the work and may recommend to the owner that construction be stopped until the conditions are rectified. It is the contractor's sole responsibility to provide proper fill compaction.

2.0 Preparation of Areas to be Filled

2.1 Clearing and Grubbing

Vegetation, such as brush, grass, roots, and other deleterious material shall be sufficiently removed and properly disposed of in a method acceptable to the owner, governing agencies, and the Geotechnical Consultant.

The Geotechnical Consultant shall evaluate the extent of these removals depending on specific site conditions. Earth fill material shall not contain more than 1 percent of organic materials (by volume). Nesting of the organic materials shall not be allowed.

If potentially hazardous materials are encountered, the Contractor shall stop work in the affected area, and a hazardous material specialist shall be informed immediately for proper evaluation and handling of these materials prior to continuing to work in that area.

As presently defined by the State of California, most refined petroleum products (gasoline, diesel fuel, motor oil, grease, coolant, etc.) have chemical constituents that are considered to be hazardous waste. As such, the indiscriminate dumping or spillage of these fluids onto the ground may constitute a misdemeanor, punishable by fines and/or imprisonment, and shall not be allowed. The contractor is responsible for all hazardous waste relating to his work. The Geotechnical Consultant does not have expertise in this area. If hazardous waste is a concern, then the Client should acquire the services of a qualified environmental assessor.

2.2 Processing

Existing ground that has been declared satisfactory for support of fill by the Geotechnical Consultant shall be scarified to a minimum depth of 6 inches. Existing ground that is not satisfactory shall be over-excavated as specified in the following section. Scarification shall continue until soils are broken down and free of oversize material and the working surface is reasonably uniform, flat, and free of uneven features that would inhibit uniform compaction.

2.3 Over-excavation

In addition to removals and over-excavations recommended in the approved geotechnical report(s) and the grading plan, soft, loose, dry, saturated, spongy, organic-rich, highly fractured or otherwise unsuitable ground shall be over-excavated to competent ground as evaluated by the Geotechnical Consultant during grading.

2.4 Benching

Where fills are to be placed on ground with slopes steeper than 5:1 (horizontal to vertical units), the ground shall be stepped or benched. Please see the Standard Details for a graphic illustration. The lowest bench or key shall be a minimum of 15 feet wide and at least 2 feet deep, into competent material as evaluated by the Geotechnical Consultant. Other benches shall be excavated a minimum height of 4 feet into competent material or as otherwise recommended by the Geotechnical Consultant. Fill placed on ground sloping flatter than 5:1 shall also be benched or otherwise over-excavated to provide a flat subgrade for the fill.

2.5 Evaluation/Acceptance of Fill Areas

All areas to receive fill, including removal and processed areas, key bottoms, and benches, shall be observed, mapped, elevations recorded, and/or tested prior to being accepted by the Geotechnical Consultant as suitable to receive fill. The Contractor shall obtain a written acceptance from the Geotechnical Consultant prior to fill placement. A licensed surveyor shall provide the survey control for determining elevations of processed areas, keys, and benches.

3.0 Fill Material

3.1 General

Material to be used as fill shall be essentially free of organic matter and other deleterious substances evaluated and accepted by the Geotechnical Consultant prior to placement. Soils of poor quality, such as those with unacceptable gradation, high expansion potential, or low strength shall be placed in areas acceptable to the Geotechnical Consultant or mixed with other soils to achieve satisfactory fill material.

3.2 Oversize

Oversize material defined as rock, or other irreducible material with a maximum dimension greater than 8 inches, shall not be buried or placed in fill unless location, materials, and placement methods are specifically accepted by the Geotechnical Consultant. Placement operations shall be such that nesting of oversized material does not occur and such that oversize material is completely surrounded by compacted or densified fill. Oversize material shall not be placed within 10 vertical feet of finish grade or within 2 feet of future utilities or underground construction.

3.3 Import

If importing of fill material is required for grading, proposed import material shall meet the requirements of the geotechnical consultant. The potential import source shall be given to the Geotechnical Consultant at least 48 hours (2 working days) before importing begins so that its suitability can be determined and appropriate tests performed.

4.0 Fill Placement and Compaction

4.1 Fill Layers

Approved fill material shall be placed in areas prepared to receive fill (per Section 3.0) in near-horizontal layers not exceeding 8 inches in loose thickness. The Geotechnical Consultant may accept thicker layers if testing indicates the grading procedures can adequately compact the thicker layers. Each layer shall be spread evenly and mixed thoroughly to attain relative uniformity of material and moisture throughout.

4.2 Fill Moisture Conditioning

Fill soils shall be watered, dried back, blended, and/or mixed, as necessary to attain a relatively uniform moisture content at or slightly over optimum. Maximum density and optimum soil moisture content tests shall be performed in accordance with the American Society of Testing and Materials (ASTM Test Method D1557).

4.3 Compaction of Fill

After each layer has been moisture-conditioned, mixed, and evenly spread, it shall be uniformly compacted to not less than 90 percent of maximum dry density (ASTM Test Method D1557). Compaction equipment shall be adequately sized and be either specifically designed for soil compaction or of proven reliability to efficiently achieve the specified level of compaction with uniformity.

4.4 Compaction of Fill Slopes

In addition to normal compaction procedures specified above, compaction of slopes shall be accomplished by backrolling of slopes with sheepsfoot rollers at increments of 3 to 4 feet in fill elevation, or by other methods producing satisfactory results acceptable to the Geotechnical Consultant. Upon completion of grading, relative compaction of the fill, out to the slope face, shall be at least 90 percent of maximum density per ASTM Test Method D1557.

4.5 Compaction Testing

Field tests for moisture content and relative compaction of the fill soils shall be performed by the Geotechnical Consultant. Location and frequency of tests shall be at the Consultant's discretion based on field conditions encountered. Compaction test locations will not necessarily be selected on a random basis. Test locations shall be selected to verify adequacy of compaction levels in areas that are judged to be prone to inadequate compaction (such as close to slope faces and at the fill/bedrock benches).

4.6 Frequency of Compaction Testing

Tests shall be taken at intervals not exceeding 2 feet in vertical rise and/or 1,000 cubic yards of compacted fill soils embankment. In addition, as a guideline, at least one test shall be taken on slope faces for each 5,000 square feet of slope face and/or each 10 feet of vertical height of slope. The Contractor shall assure that fill construction is such that the testing schedule can be accomplished by the Geotechnical Consultant. The Contractor shall stop or slow down the earthwork construction if these minimum standards are not met.

4.7 Compaction Test Locations

The Geotechnical Consultant shall document the approximate elevation and horizontal coordinates of each test location. The Contractor shall coordinate with the project surveyor to assure that sufficient grade stakes are established so that the Geotechnical Consultant can determine the test locations with sufficient accuracy. At a minimum, two grade stakes within a horizontal distance of 100 feet and vertically less than
5 feet apart from potential test locations shall be provided.

5.0 Subdrain Installation

Subdrain systems shall be installed in accordance with the approved geotechnical report(s), the grading plan, and the Standard Details. The Geotechnical Consultant may recommend additional subdrains and/or changes in subdrain extent, location, grade, or material depending on conditions encountered during grading. All subdrains shall be surveyed by a land surveyor/civil engineer for line and grade after installation and prior to burial. Sufficient time should be allowed by the Contractor for these surveys.

6.0 Excavation

Excavations, as well as over-excavation for remedial purposes, shall be evaluated by the Geotechnical Consultant during grading. Remedial removal depths shown on geotechnical plans are estimates only. The actual extent of removal shall be determined by the Geotechnical Consultant based on the field evaluation of exposed conditions during grading. Where fill-over-cut slopes are to be graded, the cut portion of the slope shall be made, evaluated, and accepted by the Geotechnical Consultant prior to placement of materials for construction of the fill portion of the slope, unless otherwise recommended by the Geotechnical Consultant.

7.0 Trench Backfills

7.1 The Contractor shall follow all OHSA and Cal/OSHA requirements for safety of trench excavations.

7.2 All bedding and backfill of utility trenches shall be done in accordance with the applicable provisions of Standard Specifications of Public Works Construction. Bedding material shall have a Sand Equivalent greater than 30 (SE>30). The bedding shall be placed to 1 foot over

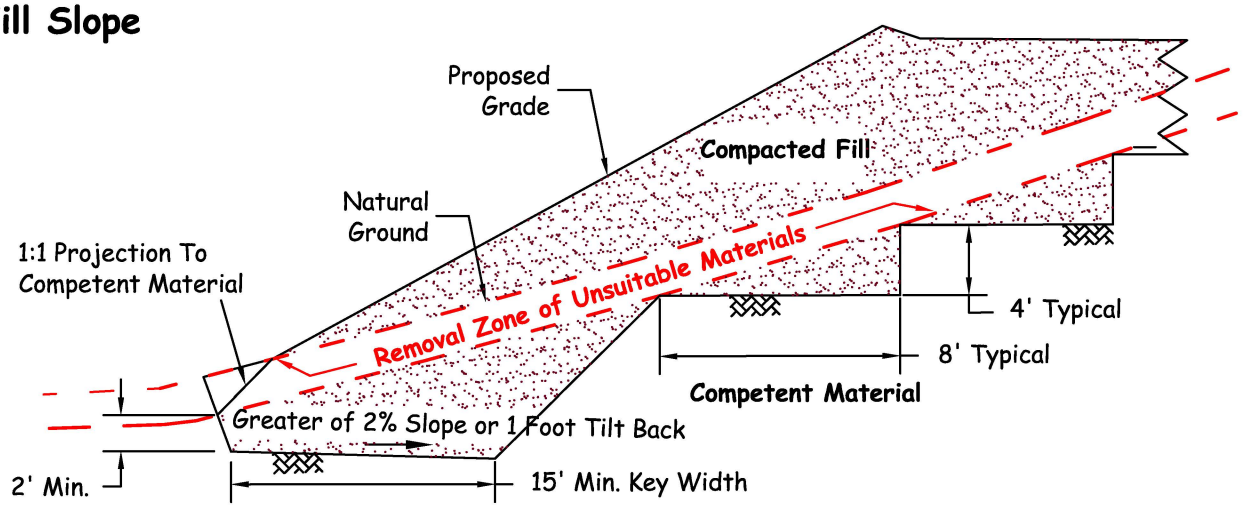
the top of the conduit and densified by jetting. Backfill shall be placed and densified to a minimum of 90 percent of maximum from 1 foot above the top of the conduit to the surface.

7.3 The jetting of the bedding around the conduits shall be observed by the Geotechnical Consultant.

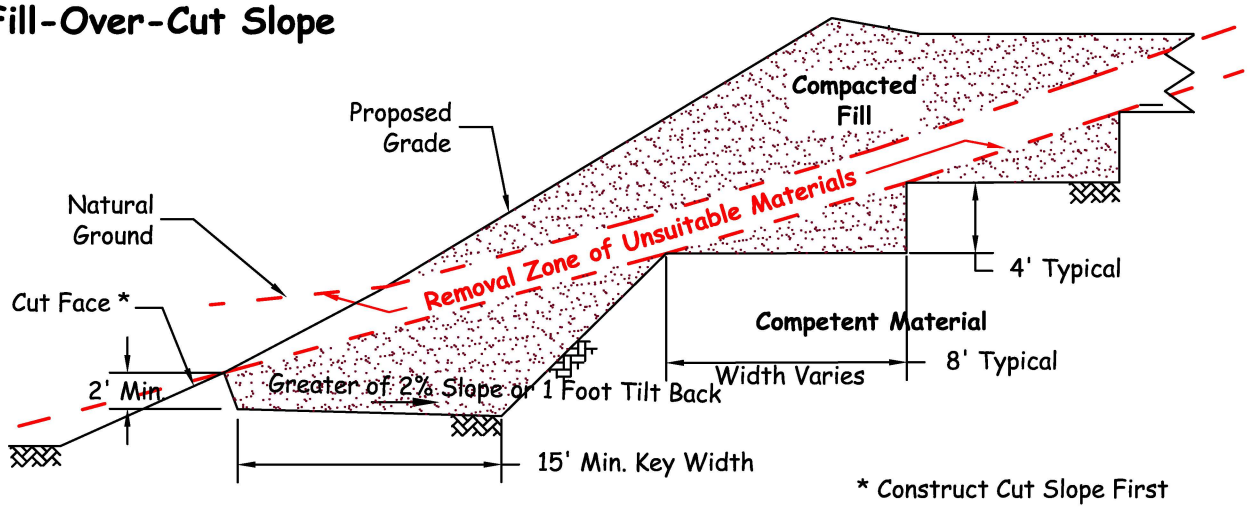
7.4 The Geotechnical Consultant shall test the trench backfill for relative compaction. At least one test should be made for every 300 feet of trench and 2 feet of fill.

7.5 Lift thickness of trench backfill shall not exceed those allowed in the Standard Specifications of Public Works Construction unless the Contractor can demonstrate to the Geotechnical Consultant that the fill lift can be compacted to the minimum relative compaction by his alternative equipment and method.

Fill Slope

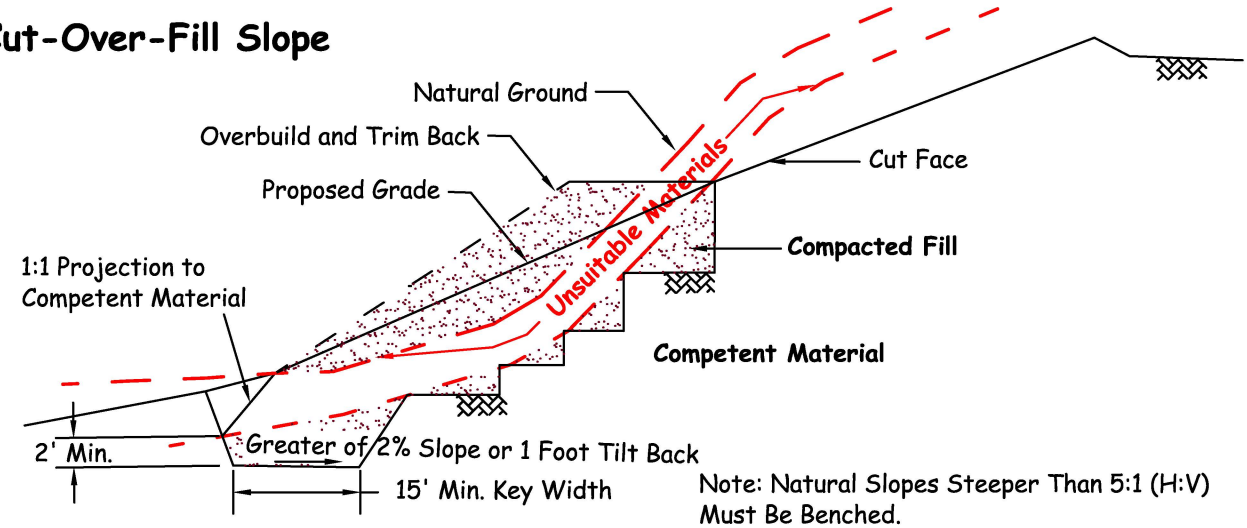


Fill-Over-Cut Slope



* Construct Cut Slope First

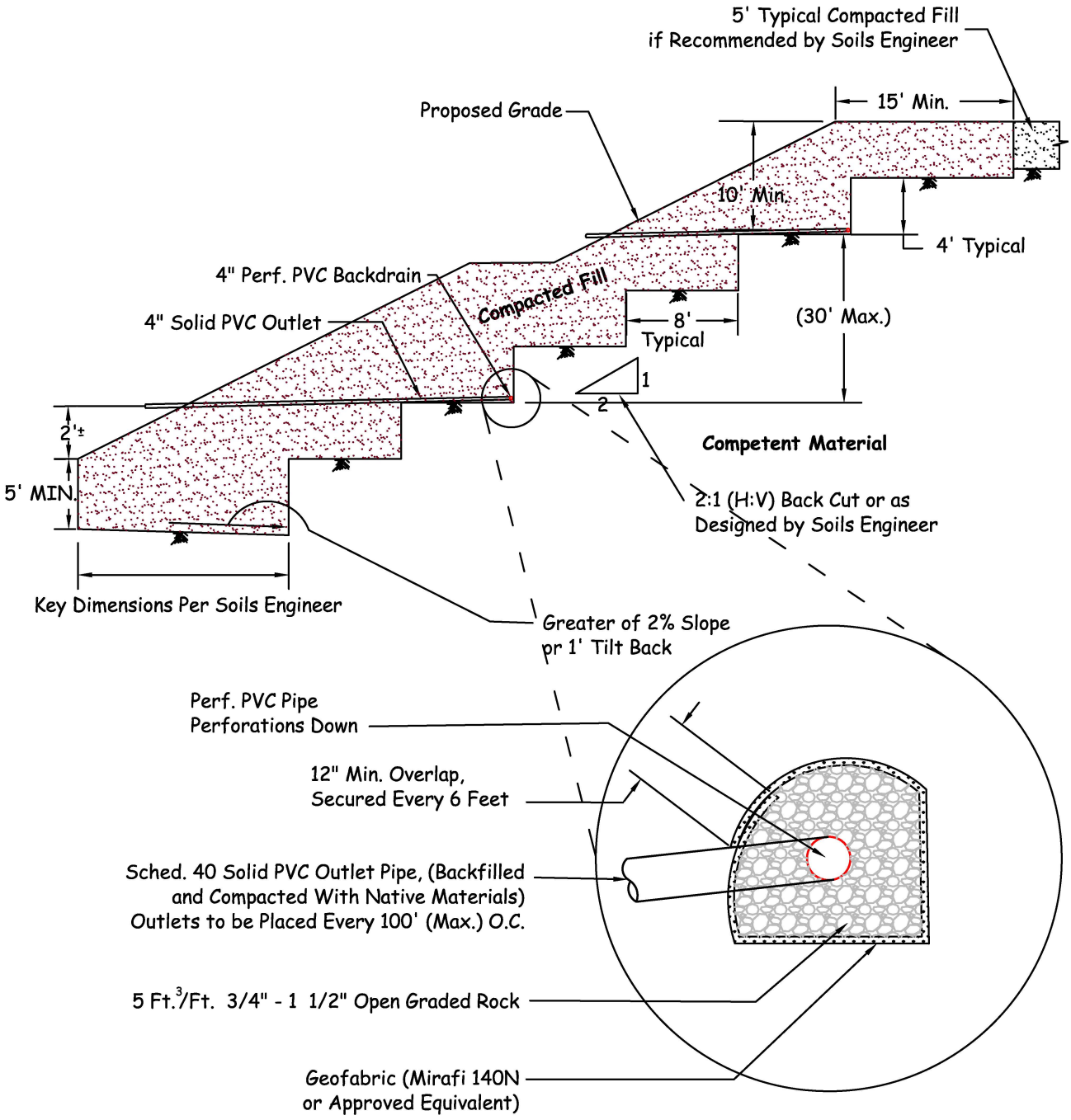
Cut-Over-Fill Slope



Note: Natural Slopes Steeper Than 5:1 (H:V) Must Be Benched.

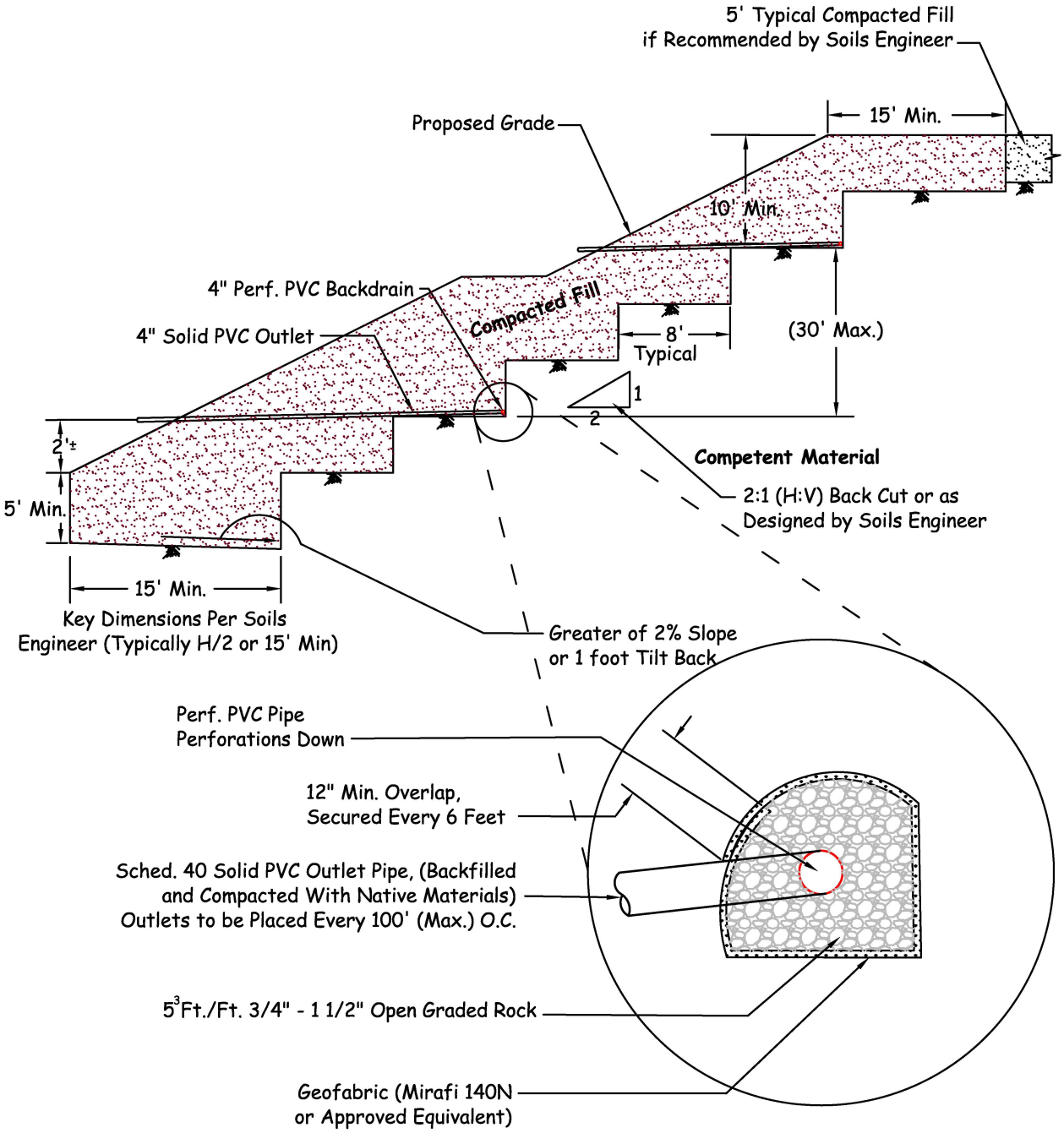
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KEYING AND BENCHING



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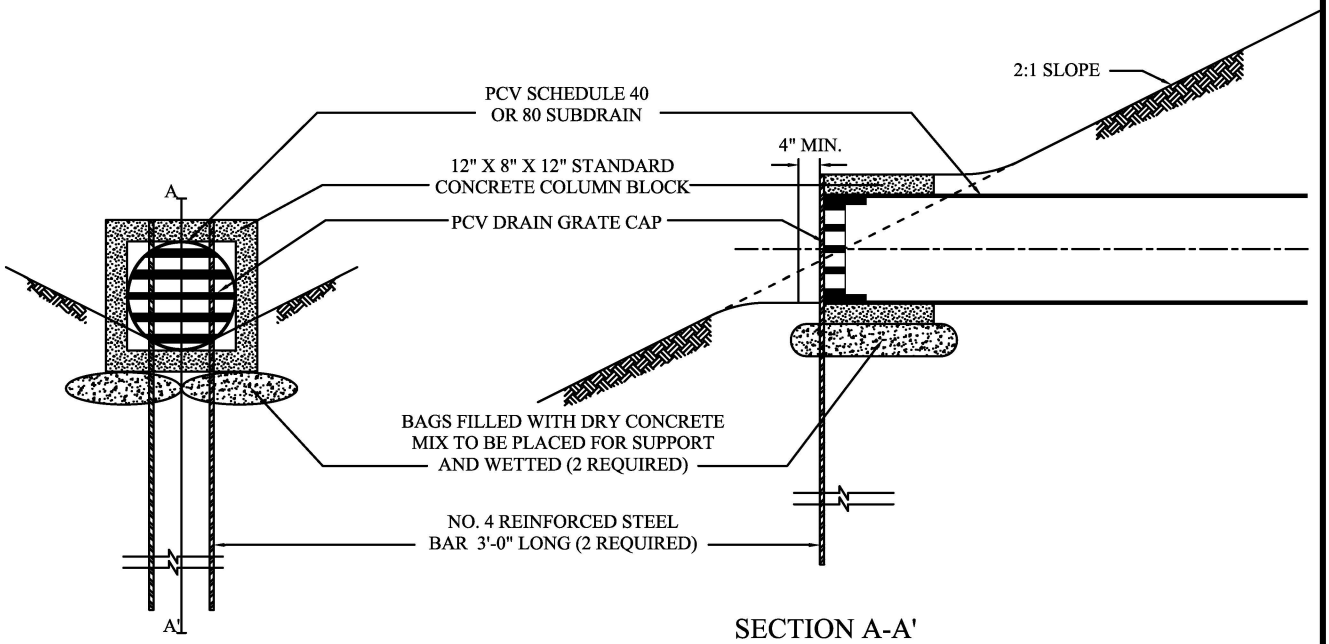
TYPICAL BUTTRESS DETAIL



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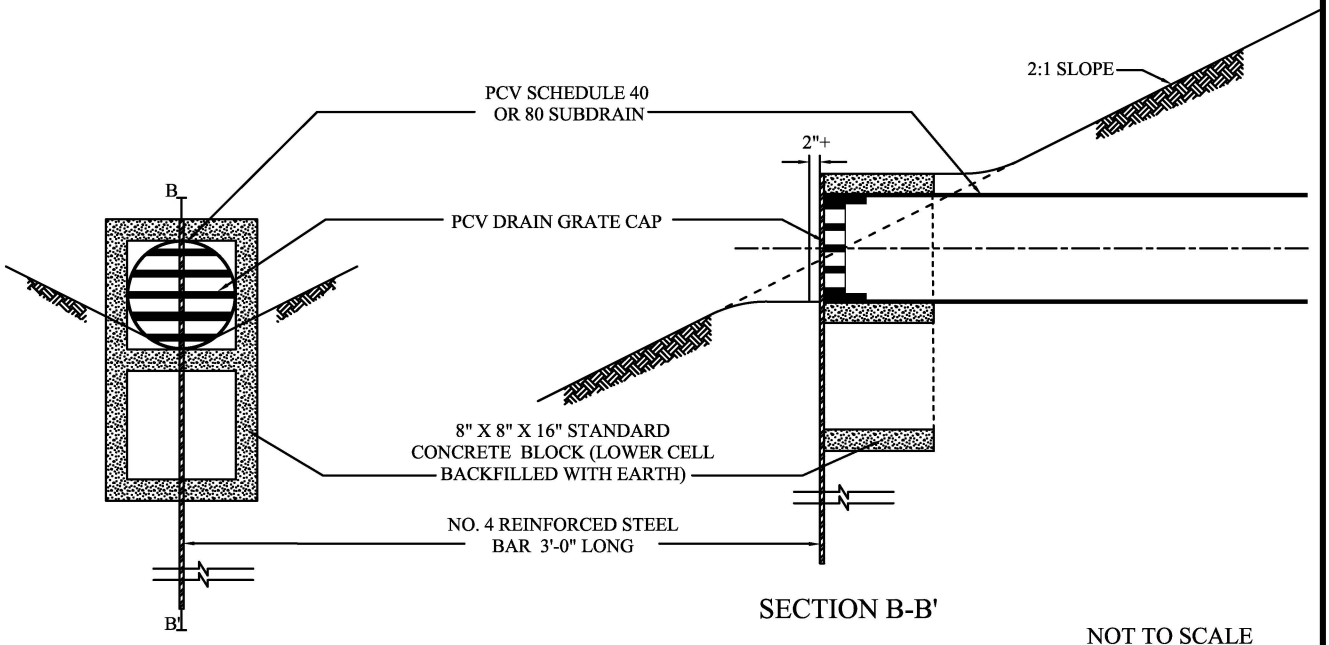
TYPICAL STABILIZATION FILL DETAIL

SUBDRAIN OUTLET MARKER -6" & 8" PIPE



SECTION A-A'

SUBDRAIN OUTLET MARKER -4" PIPE



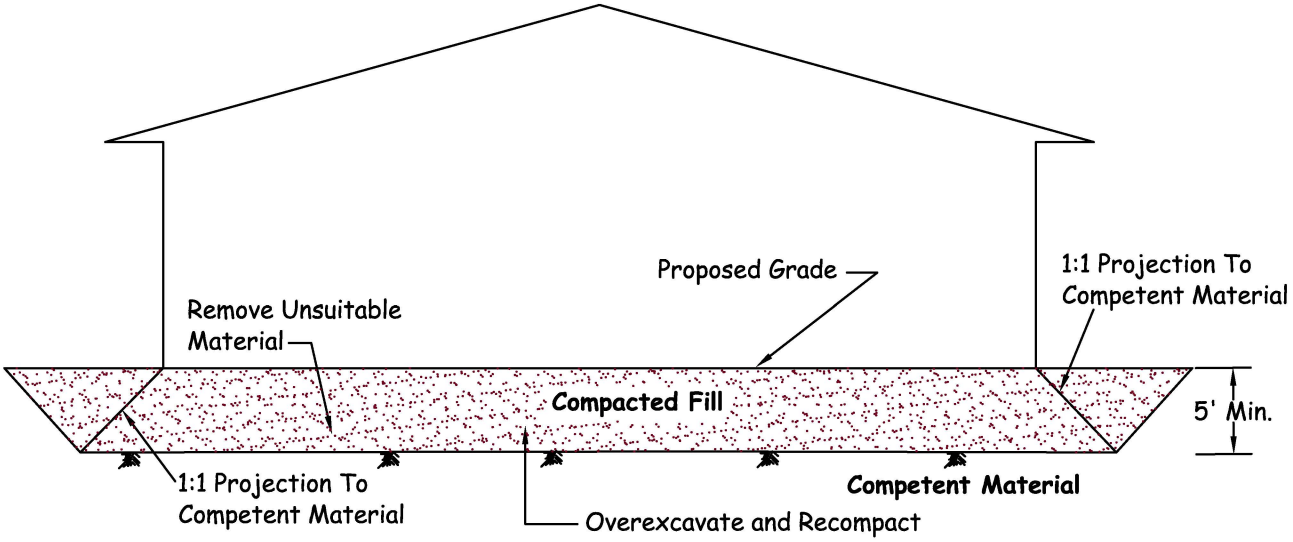
SECTION B-B'

NOT TO SCALE

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SUBDRAIN OUTLET MARKER DETAIL

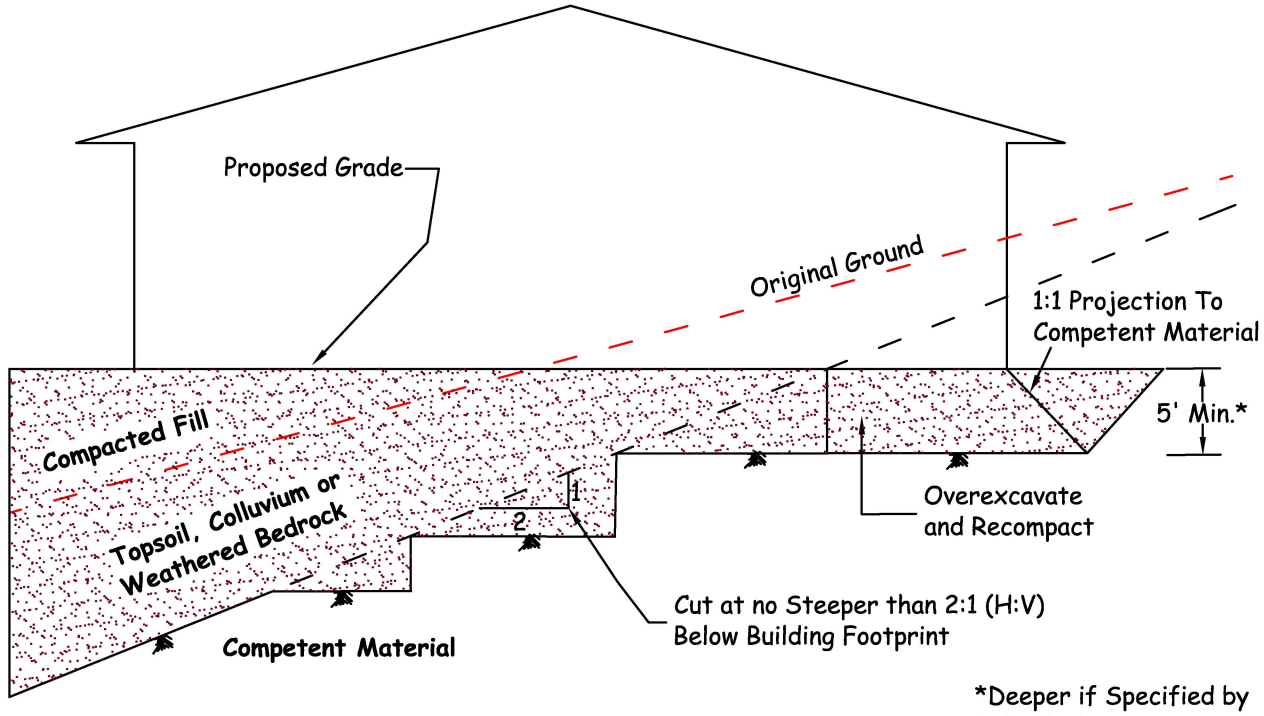
Cut Lot
(Exposing Unsuitable Soils at Design Grade)



Note 1: Removal Bottom Should be Graded With Minimum 2% Fall Towards Street or Other Suitable Area (as Determined by Soils Engineer) to Avoid Ponding Below Building

Note 2: Where Design Cut Lots are Excavated Entirely Into Competent Material, Overexcavation May Still be Required for Hard-Rock Conditions or for Materials With Variable Expansion Characteristics.

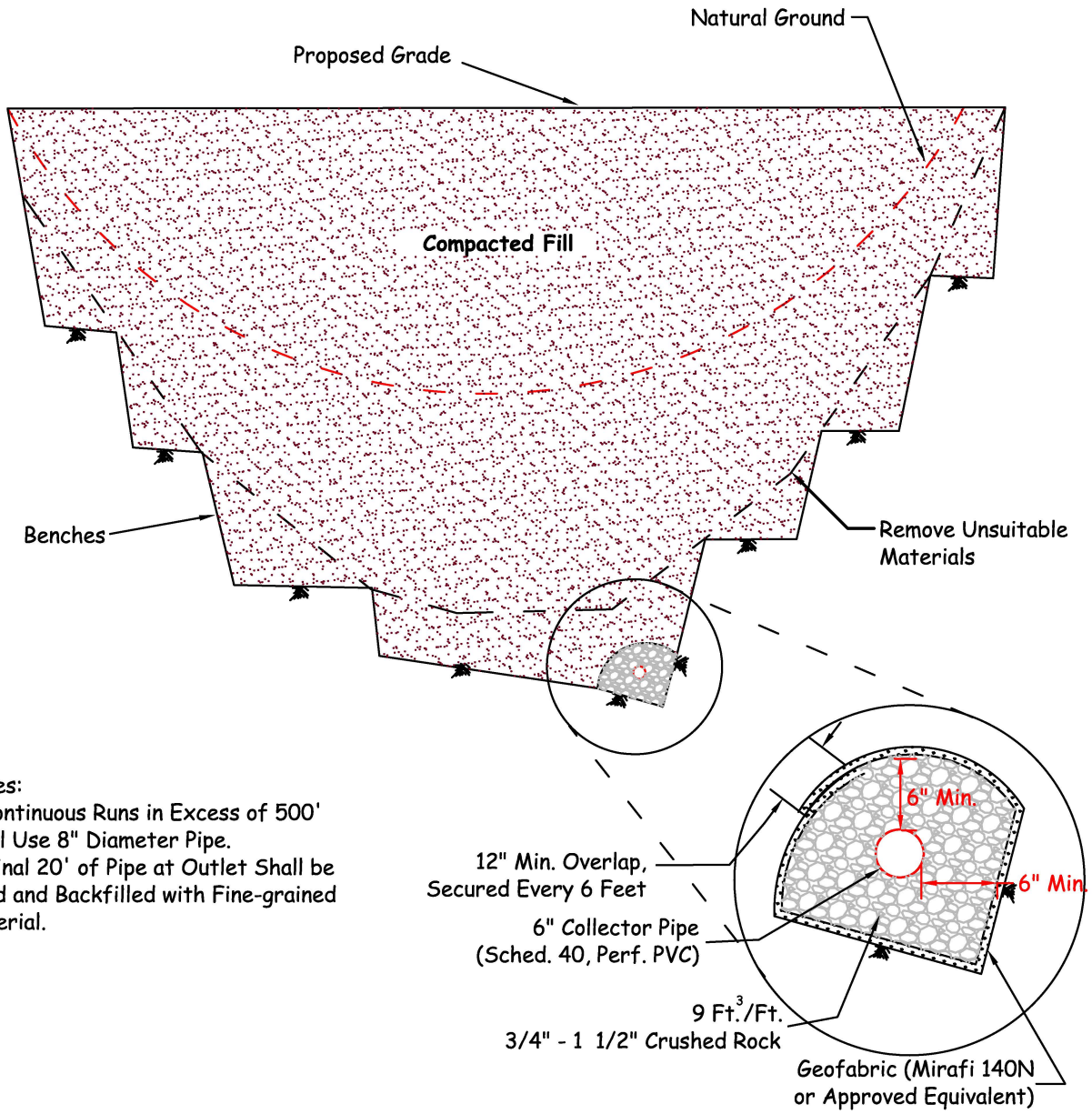
Cut/Fill Transition Lot



*Deeper if Specified by Soils Engineer

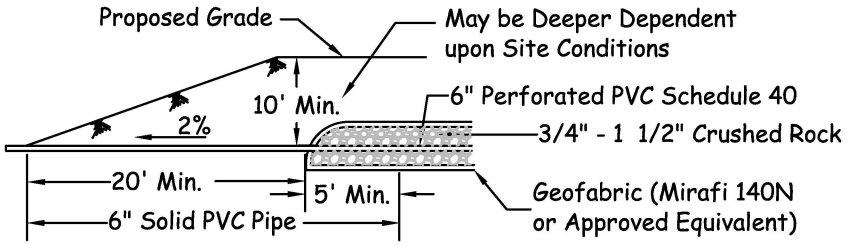
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CUT AND TRANSITION LOT OVEREXCAVATION DETAIL



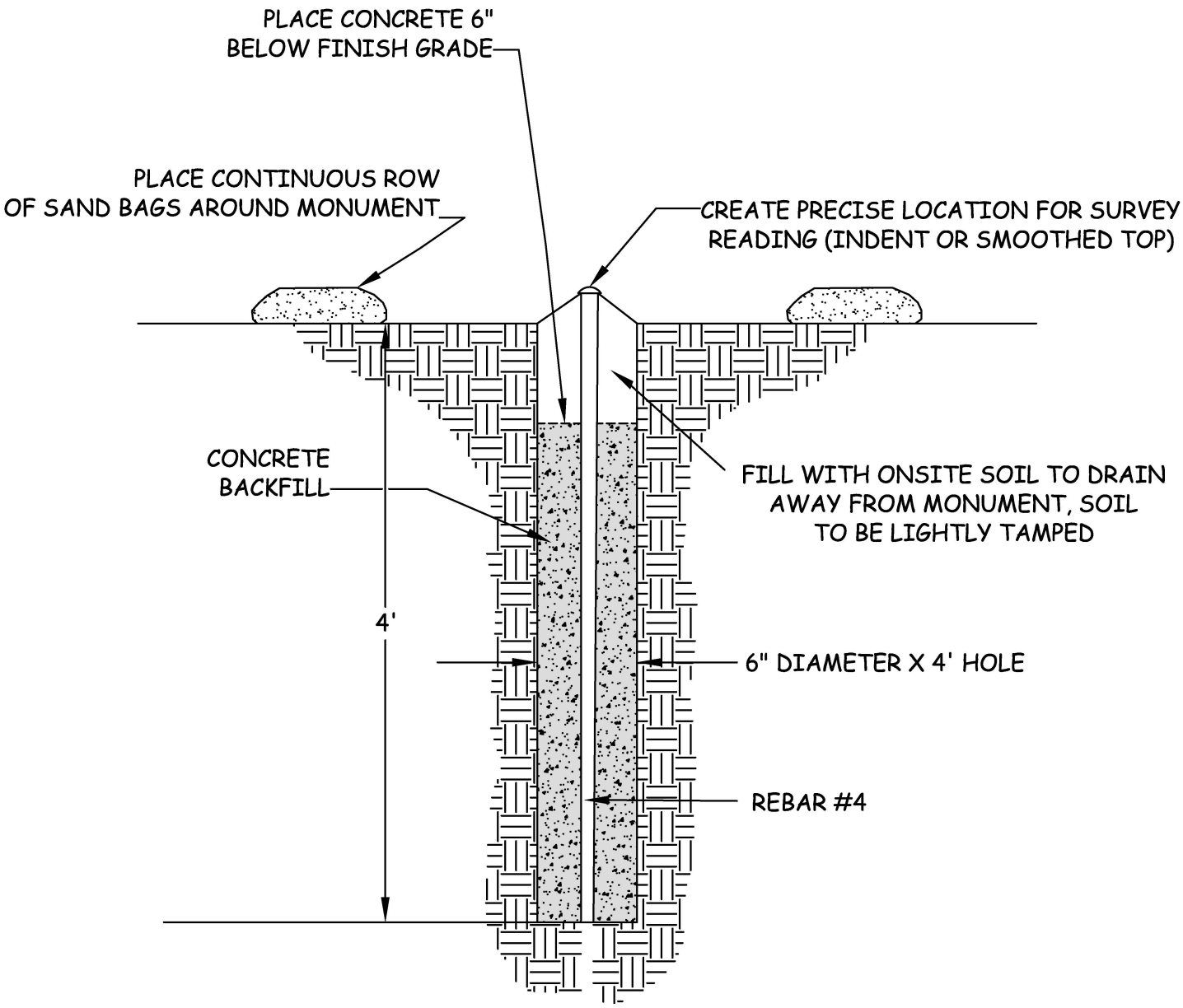
Notes:
1) Continuous Runs in Excess of 500' Shall Use 8" Diameter Pipe.
2) Final 20' of Pipe at Outlet Shall be Solid and Backfilled with Fine-grained Material.

Proposed Outlet Detail



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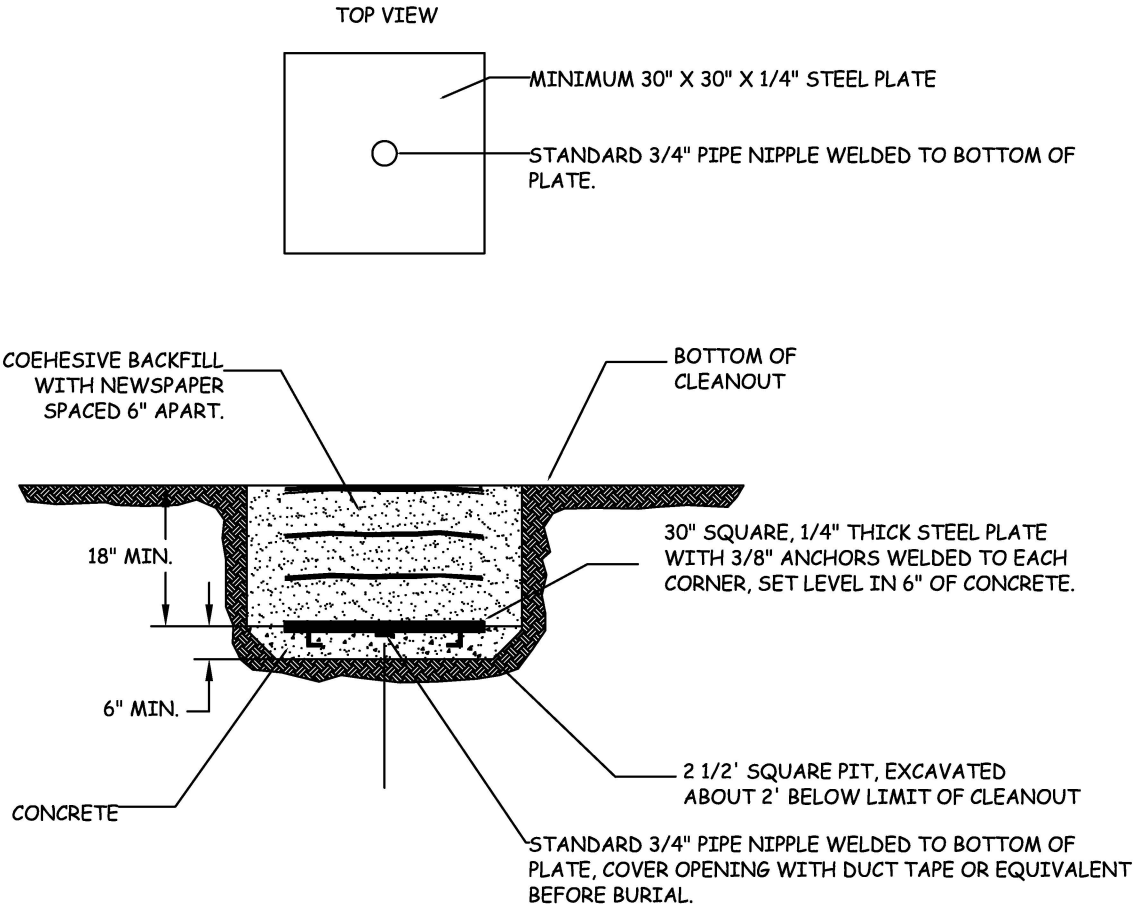
CANYON SUBDRAINS



NO CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT WITHIN 25 FEET
OF ANY INSTALLED SETTLEMENT MONUMENTS

LGC Geotechnical, Inc.

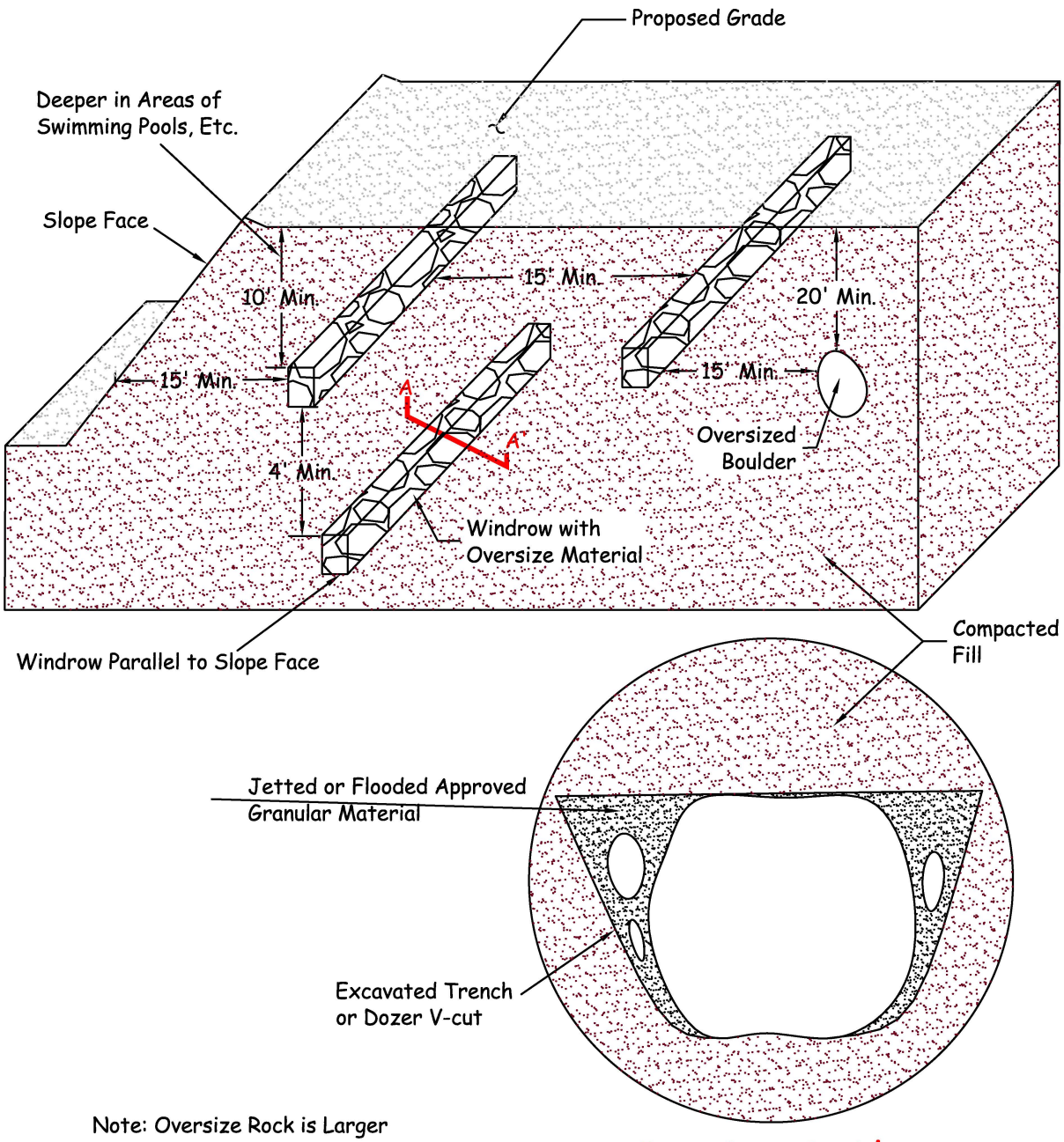
TYPICAL SURFACE SETTLEMENT MONUMENT



1. SURVEY FOR HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL LOCATION TO NEAREST .01 INCH PRIOR TO BACKFILL USING KNOW LOCATIONS THAT WILL REMAIN INTACT DURING THE DURATION OF THE MONITORING PROGRAM. KNOW POINTS EXPLICITELY NOT ALLOWED ARE THOSE LOCATED ON FILL OR THAT WILL BE DESTROYED DURING GRADING.
2. IN THE EVENT OF DAMAGE TO SETTLEMENT PLATE DURING GRADING, CONTRACTOR SHALL IMMEDIATELY NOTIFY THE GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER AND SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR RESTORING THE SETTLEMENT PLATES TO WORKING ORDER.
3. DRILL TO RECOVER AND ATTACH RISER PIPE.

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TYPICAL SETTLEMENT PLATE AND RISER



Note: Oversize Rock is Larger than 8" in Maximum Dimension.

Section A-A'

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OVERSIZE ROCK DISPOSAL DETAIL