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**Geotechnical Investigation
Park View Villas
1350 West 12600 South
Riverton, UT**

GeoStrata Job No. 1012-006

August 3, 2015

Prepared for:

**Keystone Construction
8679 South Sandy Parkway, Suite A
Sandy, UT 84070**

Attn: Mr. Grant Lefgren



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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "DJ Brown", written over a horizontal line.

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a geotechnical investigation conducted for the proposed Park View Villas Subdivision located at 1350 West 12600 South in Riverton, Utah. The purposes of this investigation were to assess the nature and engineering properties of the subsurface soils at the site and to provide recommendations for general site grading and the design and construction of foundations, slab-on-grades, pavements, and exterior concrete flatwork.

Based on the subsurface conditions encountered at the site, it is our opinion that the subject site is suitable for the proposed development provided that the recommendations contained in this report are incorporated into the design and construction of the project.

Based on our observations and geologic literature review, the subject site is overlain by 1 to 2 feet of disturbed native soils composed of clay and sand. Underlying the disturbed soils are clay deposits which are mapped as being Pleistocene-age silt and clay deposits associated with the regressive phase of Lake Bonneville. It is anticipated that topsoil and additional fill soils associated with the demolition of existing structures will be encountered during construction. Groundwater was not encountered in the test pits completed for this investigation, and is not expected to impact the development.

The foundation for the proposed structure may consist of conventional strip and/or spread footings founded on undisturbed, uniform native soils or on a minimum of 12 inches of structural fill. If combination (non-uniform) soils are exposed in the foundation excavation, a minimum of 12 inches of the combination soils should be removed and replaced with structural fill. We recommend that a GeoStrata representative observe all foundation soils in footing excavations prior to placing reinforcing steel or concrete. Conventional continuous/spread footings may be proportioned using a maximum net allowable bearing pressure of **1,500 pounds per square foot (psf)**.

NOTE: The scope of services provided within this report are limited to the assessment of the subsurface conditions at the subject site. The executive summary is provided solely for purposes of overview and is not intended to replace the report of which it is part and should not be used separately from the report.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF WORK

This report presents the results of a geotechnical investigation conducted for the proposed Park View Villas Subdivision located at 1350 West 12600 South in Riverton, Utah. The purposes of this investigation were to assess the nature and engineering properties of the subsurface soils at the site and to provide recommendations for general site grading and the design and construction of foundations, slab-on-grades, pavements, and exterior concrete flatwork.

The scope of work completed for this study included a site reconnaissance, subsurface exploration, soil sampling, laboratory testing, engineering analyses, and preparation of this report. Our services were performed in accordance with our proposal, dated June 8, 2015 and your signed authorization.

The recommendations contained in this report are subject to the limitations presented in the "Limitations" section of this report (Section 7.1).

2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The subject property is located at 1350 West 12600 South in Riverton, Utah (see Plate A-1, *Site Vicinity Map*). Our understanding of the proposed development is based on information provided by the client. We understand that the development is approximately 8 acres in size and is to consist of 1 to 2 story townhome style structures with basements with associated landscaping and pavements. We anticipated footing loads on the order of 3 to 5 klf. This report provides design parameters for construction of buildings, roadways, and associated infrastructure.

3.0 METHODS OF STUDY

3.1 FIELD INVESTIGATION

As a part of this investigation, subsurface soil conditions were explored by excavating four test pits to depths of 10 to 10½ feet below existing site grade. The approximate locations of the explorations are shown on the *Exploration Location Map*, Plate A-2 in Appendix A. Subsurface soil conditions as encountered in the explorations were logged at the time of our investigation by a geotechnical engineer and are presented on the enclosed Test Pit Logs, Plates B-1 and B-4 in Appendix B. A *Key to Soil Symbols and Terminology* is presented on Plate B-5.

The test pits were excavated with the aid of a CASE 580N backhoe. Bulk and undisturbed soil samples were obtained in the test pit explorations which were transported to our laboratory for testing to evaluate engineering properties of the various earth materials observed. The soils were classified according to the *Unified Soil Classification System* (USCS) by the Geotechnical Engineer. Classifications for the individual soil units are shown on the attached Test Pit Logs.

3.2 LABORATORY INVESTIGATION

Geotechnical laboratory tests were conducted on selected soil samples obtained during our field investigation. The laboratory testing program was designed to evaluate the engineering characteristics of onsite earth materials. Laboratory tests conducted during this investigation include:

- Grain Size Distribution Analysis (ASTM D422)
- Atterberg Limits Test (ASTM D4318)
- California Bearing Ratio (ASTM D1883)
- 1-D Consolidation Test (ASTM D2435)

The results of laboratory tests are presented on the test pit logs in Appendix B (Plates B-1 and B-4), the Lab Summary Report (Plate C-1) and on the test result plates presented in Appendix C (Plates C-2 through C-6).

3.3 ENGINEERING ANALYSIS

Engineering analyses were performed using soil data obtained from the laboratory test results and empirical correlations from material density, depositional characteristics and classification. Appropriate factors of safety were applied to the results consistent with industry standards and the accepted standard of care.

Excavation stability was evaluated based on the field conditions encountered, laboratory test results, and soil type. Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) minimum requirements are typically prescribed unless conditions warrant further flattening of excavation walls.

4.0 GENERALIZED SITE CONDITIONS

4.1 SURFACE CONDITIONS

The subject property is located at 1350 West 12600 South in Riverton, Utah. The site consists of several existing residential lots as well as agricultural fields. Existing structures on the property consisted of several residences, some barns, and fences. The property is relatively flat at an elevation of 4420 feet above mean sea level with a total topographic relief across the site of approximately 5 feet.

4.2 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

As previously discussed, the subsurface soil conditions were explored at the site by excavating four test pits at representative locations within the property. The test pits extended to depths of 10 to 10½ feet below existing site grade. The soils encountered in the test pit explorations were visually classified and logged during our field investigation and are included on the test pit logs in Appendix B (Plates B-1 and B-4). The subsurface conditions encountered during our investigation are discussed below.

4.2.1 Soils

Based on our observations and geologic literature review, the subject site is overlain by 1 to 2 feet of disturbed native soils composed of clay and sand. Underlying the disturbed soils are clay deposits which are mapped as being Pleistocene-age silt and clay deposits associated with the regressive phase of Lake Bonneville. It is anticipated that topsoil and additional fill soils associated with the demolition of existing structures will be encountered during construction. Descriptions of the soil units encountered are provided below:

Disturbed Native Soils: Generally consists of light brown Lean CLAY (CL). These soils are native soils that have been disturbed as a result of agricultural activities on the property. Contains occasional roots.

Pleistocene-age Silt and Clay Deposits of Regressive Phase of Lake Bonneville: This geologic unit is mapped as being sandy clay to clayey silt and silty clay. The soils observed in our test pits where this unit is mapped consisted of stiff, brown, moist Lean CLAY (CL). These deposits extended to the full depth of our investigation.

The stratification lines shown on the enclosed test pit logs represent the approximate boundary between soil types (Plates B-1 and B-4). The actual in-situ transition may be gradual. Due to the nature and depositional characteristics of the native soils, care should be taken in interpolating subsurface conditions between and beyond the exploration locations.

4.2.2 Groundwater

Groundwater was not encountered in the test pits excavated as part of our investigation. It is likewise not anticipated that groundwater will impact the proposed improvements. Moisture content of soils from 8 and 9 feet below existing grade were 28.3% and 28.7% respectively, and it is therefore likely that the existing groundwater level is just below the depths explored. It is our experience that during snowmelt, runoff, irrigation on the property and surrounding properties, high precipitation events, and other activities, the groundwater level can rise several feet. Fluctuations in the groundwater level should be expected over time.

5.0 GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

5.1 GEOLOGIC SETTING

The site is located in Riverton, Utah at an elevation of approximately 4,420 feet in the southern portion of the Salt Lake Valley. The Salt Lake Valley is a deep, sediment-filled structural basin of Cenozoic age flanked by the Wasatch Range to the east and the Oquirrh Mountains, the Promontory Mountains, and the West Hills to the west (Hintze, 1980). A portion of western boundary of the Salt Lake Valley is bordered by the eastern shore of the Great Salt Lake. The Wasatch Range is the easternmost expression of pronounced Basin and Range extension in north-central Utah.

The near-surface geology of the Salt Lake Valley is dominated by sediments, which were deposited within the last 30,000 years by Lake Bonneville (Scott and others, 1983; Hintze, 1993). As the lake receded, streams began to incise large deltas that had formed at the mouths of major canyons along the Wasatch Range, and the eroded material was deposited in shallow lakes and marshes in the basin and in a series of recessional deltas and alluvial fans. Sediments toward the center of the valley are predominately deep-water deposits of clay, silt and fine sand. However, these deep-water deposits are in places covered by a thin post-Bonneville alluvial cover. Surface sediments at the site are mapped as upper Pleistocene-aged lacustrine silt and clay deposits associated with the Provo phase of the Bonneville Lake cycle (Davis, 2000).

5.2 SEISMICITY AND FAULTING

The site lies within the north-south trending belt of seismicity known as the Intermountain Seismic Belt (ISB) (Hecker, 1993). The ISB extends from northwestern Montana through southwestern Utah. An active fault is defined as a fault that has had activity within the Holocene (<11ka). No active faults are mapped through or immediately adjacent to the site (Black and others, 2003, and Solomon and others, 2006). The site is located approximately 4¾ miles west of the nearest mapped portion of the of the Salt Lake City segment of the Wasatch Fault Zone, which is mapped along the western flank of the Wasatch Mountains and the Salt Lake Salient. The Salt Lake City segment of the Wasatch Fault Zone was reportedly last active approximately 1,800 years ago and has a recurrence interval of approximately 2,400 years (Black et. al., 1996, Black et. al., 2003). The site is also located approximately 9½ miles south of the mapped Taylorsville fault. The Taylorsville fault is one of two main splays of the West Valley fault zone (Keaton and Curry, 1993). The West Valley fault zone trends in a north-south orientation and is

located in the central portion of the Salt Lake Valley. While the West Valley fault zone is reported to be active and probably seismically independent of the Wasatch fault zone, sympathetic movement on the West Valley fault zone resulting from major earthquakes on the Wasatch fault zone Salt Lake City segment of the Wasatch fault zone is a possibility. Finally, the site is also located approximately 14½ miles east of the Oquirrh Fault Zone. The Oquirrh Fault Zone consists of a normal fault located along the western base of the Oquirrh Mountains in the eastern Tooele Valley. This fault was reportedly last active approximately 4,300 and 6,900 years ago, and appears to be seismically independent of the Wasatch Fault Zone (Black and others, 2004). Analyses of ground shaking hazard along the Wasatch Front suggests that the Wasatch Fault Zone is the single greatest contributor to the seismic hazard in the Salt Lake City region. Each of the faults listed above show evidence of Holocene-aged movement, and is therefore considered active.

Seismic hazard maps depicting probabilistic ground motions and spectral response have been developed for the United States by the U.S. Geological Survey as part of NEHRP/NSHMP (Frankel et al, 1996). These maps have been incorporated into both *NEHRP Recommended Provisions for Seismic Regulations for New Buildings and Other Structures* (FEMA, 1997) and the *International Building Code* (IBC) (International Code Council, 2009). Spectral responses for the Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) are shown in the table below. These values generally correspond to a two percent probability of exceedance in 50 years (2PE50) for a “firm rock” site. To account for site effects, site coefficients which vary with the magnitude of spectral acceleration are used. Based on our field exploration, it is our opinion that this location is best described as a Site Class D which represents a “stiff soil” profile. The spectral accelerations are shown in the table below. The spectral accelerations are calculated based on the site’s approximate latitude and longitude of 40.5231° and -111.9299 respectively and the United States Geological Survey 2012 ground motion calculator version 5.1.0 (USGS, 2011). Based on the IBC, the site coefficients are $F_a=1.00$ and $F_v=1.54$. From this procedure the peak ground acceleration (PGA) is estimated to be 0.55g. The MCE PGA and design response spectrum are presented in Appendix D on Plate D-1.

MCE Seismic Response Spectrum Spectral Acceleration Values for IBC Site Class D^a

Site Location: Latitude = 40.3873 N Longitude = -111.8806 W	Site Class D Site Coefficients: F_a = 1.00 F_v = 1.54
Spectral Period (sec)	Response Spectrum Spectral Acceleration (g)
0.2	$S_{MS} = (F_a * S_s = 1.00 * 1.37) = 1.37$
1.0	$S_{M1} = (F_v * S_1 = 1.54 * 0.46) = 0.71$
^a IBC 1615.1.3 recommends scaling the MCE values by 2/3 to obtain the design spectral response acceleration values; values reported in the table above have not been reduced.	

5.3 LIQUEFACTION

Certain areas within the intermountain region possess a potential for liquefaction during seismic events. Liquefaction is a phenomenon whereby loose, saturated, granular soil deposits lose a significant portion of their shear strength due to excess pore water pressure buildup resulting from dynamic loading, such as that caused by an earthquake. Among other effects, liquefaction can result in densification of such deposits causing settlements of overlying layers after an earthquake as excess pore water pressures are dissipated. The primary factors affecting liquefaction potential of a soil deposit are: (1) level and duration of seismic ground motions; (2) soil type and consistency; and (3) depth to groundwater.

Based on our review of the *Surface Rupture Liquefaction Potential Special Study Areas, Salt Lake County, Utah*, map, the site is located in an area currently designated as having a “Very Low” liquefaction potential. “Very Low” liquefaction potential indicates that there is a less than 5% probability of having an earthquake within a 100-year period that will be strong enough to cause liquefaction. Groundwater was not encountered in any of our investigations, and the soils observed within our test pits typically contained a relatively high percentage of fine-grained soils, which are typically not considered susceptible to liquefaction. However, it is possible that liquefiable soils exist at greater depths not investigated as part of this study. A liquefaction analysis was beyond the scope of the project; however, if the owner wishes to have greater understanding of the liquefaction potential of the soils at greater depths, a liquefaction analysis should be completed at the site.

6.0 ENGINEERING CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Based on the subsurface conditions encountered at the site, it is our opinion that the subject site is suitable for the proposed construction provided that the recommendations contained in this report are complied with. The recommendations presented in this report are based on our understanding of the proposed project, the subsurface conditions observed during field exploration, the results of laboratory testing, and our engineering analyses. If subsurface conditions other than those described herein are encountered in conjunction with construction, and/or if design and layout changes are initiated, we must be informed so that the recommendations herein can be reviewed and revised as changes or conditions may require.

6.2 EARTHWORK

Prior to the placement of foundations, general site grading is recommended to provide proper support for foundations, exterior concrete flatwork, pavements, and concrete slab-on-grade. Site grading is also recommended to provide proper drainage and moisture control on the subject property and to aid in preventing differential settlement of foundations as a result of variations in subgrade moisture conditions.

6.2.1 General Site Preparation and Grading

In areas beneath footings, pavements, and concrete flat work, topsoil should be stripped and stockpiled for use in landscape areas or disposal. Debris, undocumented fill, vegetation, roots, loose, soft or other deleterious materials should also be removed and replaced with structural fill. Tree roots are anticipated and should be grubbed-out and replaced with engineered fill. If over-excavation is required, the excavation should extend a minimum of one foot laterally for every foot of depth of over-excavation. Excavations should extend laterally at least two feet beyond flatwork, pavements, and slabs-on-grade. If materials are encountered that are not represented in the test pit logs or may present a concern, GeoStrata should be notified so observations and further recommendations as required can be made. The exposed native soils should then be proof-rolled with heavy rubber-tired equipment. If soft soils are observed, they should be stabilized in accordance with our recommendations in Section 6.2.3; if loose soils are observed, they should be compacted as recommended in Section 6.2.4.

6.2.2 Excavation Stability

Based on Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) guidelines for excavation safety, trenches with vertical walls up to 5 feet in depth may be occupied, however, the presence of fill soils, loose soils, or wet soils may require that the walls be flattened to maintain safe working conditions. When the trench is deeper than 5 feet, we recommend a trench-shield or shoring be used as a protective system to workers in the trench. Based on our soil observations, laboratory testing, and OSHA guidelines, native soils at the site classify as Type C soils. Deeper excavations, if required, should be constructed with side slopes no steeper than one and one-half horizontal to one vertical (1.5H:1V). If wet conditions are encountered, side slopes should be further flattened to maintain slope stability. Alternatively shoring or trench boxes may be used to improve safe work conditions in trenches. The contractor is ultimately responsible for trench and site safety. Pertinent OSHA requirements should be met to provide a safe work environment. If site specific conditions arise that require engineering analysis in accordance with OSHA regulations, GeoStrata can respond and provide recommendations as needed.

We recommend that a GeoStrata representative be on-site during all excavations to assess the exposed foundation soils. We also recommend that the Geotechnical Engineer be allowed to review the grading plans when they are prepared in order to evaluate their compatibility with these recommendations.

6.2.3 Soft Soil Stabilization

Soft or pumping soils may be exposed in excavations at the site. Once exposed, all subgrade surfaces beneath proposed structure and flat work concrete should be proof rolled with heavy wheeled-construction equipment. If soft or pumping soils are encountered, these soils should be stabilized prior to construction of footings. Stabilization of the subgrade soils can be accomplished using a clean, coarse angular material worked into the soft subgrade. We recommend the material be greater than 2 inch diameter, but less than 6 inches. A locally available pit-run gravel may be suitable but should contain a high percentage of particles larger than 2 inches and have less than 7 percent fines (material passing the No. 200 sieve). A pit-run gravel may not be as effective as a coarse, angular material in stabilizing the soft soils and may require more material and greater effort. The stabilization material should be worked (pushed) into the soft subgrade soils until a firm relatively unyielding surface is established. Once a firm, relatively unyielding surface is achieved, the area may be brought to final design grade using structural fill.

In large areas of soft subgrade soils, stabilization of the subgrade may not be practical using the method outlined above. In these areas it may be more economical to place a woven geotextile fabric against the soft soils covered by 18 inches of coarse, sub-rounded to rounded material over the woven geotextile. An inexpensive non-woven geotextile “filter” fabric should also be placed over the top of the coarse, sub-rounded to rounded fill prior to placing structural fill or pavement section soils to reduce infiltration of fines from above. The woven geotextile should be Tencate Mirafi RS280i or prior approved equivalent. The filter fabric should consist of Tencate Mirafi 160N or equivalent as approved by the Geotechnical Engineer.

6.2.4 Structural Fill and Compaction

All fill placed for the support of structures, concrete flatwork or pavements should consist of structural fill. Structural fill may consist of reworked, native fine-grained soils, although the contractor should be aware that these soils can be difficult to moisture condition and compact. The contractor should have confidence that the anticipated method of compaction will be suitable for the type of structural fill used. All structural fill should be free of vegetation, debris or frozen material, and should contain no inert materials larger than 4 inches nominal size. Alternatively, an imported structural fill meeting the specifications below may be used. If soil is imported for use as structural fill, we recommend that it be a relatively well graded granular soil with a maximum of 50 percent passing the No. 4 mesh sieve and a maximum fines content (minus No.200 mesh sieve) of 25 percent. All structural fill soils should be approved by the Geotechnical Engineer prior to placement. Clay and silt particles in imported structural fill should have a liquid limit less than 35 and a plasticity index less than 15 based on the Atterberg Limit’s test (ASTM D-4318). The contractor should anticipate testing all soils used as structural fill frequently to assess the maximum dry density, fines content, and moisture content, etc.

All structural fill should be placed in maximum 6-inch loose lifts if compacted by small hand-operated compaction equipment, maximum 8-inch loose lifts if compacted by light-duty rollers, and maximum 12-inch loose lifts if compacted by heavy duty compaction equipment that is capable of efficiently compacting the entire thickness of the lift. We recommend that all structural fill be compacted on a horizontal plane, unless otherwise approved by the geotechnical engineer. Structural fill with an overall thickness of 6 feet or less should be compacted to at least 95% of the maximum dry density, as determined by ASTM D-1557 (modified proctor). The moisture content should be within 3% of the optimum moisture content at the time of placement and compaction. Also, prior to placing any fill, the excavations should be observed by the

geotechnical engineer to observe that any unsuitable materials or loose soils have been removed. In addition, proper grading should precede placement of fill, as described in the *General Site Preparation and Grading* subsection of this report (Section 6.2.1).

Fill soils placed for subgrade below exterior pavements and flat work should be within 3% of the optimum moisture content when placed and compacted to at least 95% of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D-1557. All utility trenches backfilled below the proposed structure, pavements, and flatwork concrete, should be backfilled with structural fill that is within 3% of the optimum moisture content when placed and compacted to at least 95% of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D-1557. All other trenches, in landscape areas, should be backfilled and compacted to at least 90% of the maximum dry density (ASTM D-1557).

The gradation, placement, moisture, and compaction recommendations contained in this section meet our minimum requirements, but may not meet the requirements of other governing agencies such as city, county, or state entities. If their requirements exceed our recommendations, their specifications should override those presented in this report.

6.3 FOUNDATIONS

The foundations for the proposed structures may consist of conventional strip and/or spread footings founded on undisturbed, uniform native soils or on a minimum of 12 inches of structural fill. If combination (non-uniform) soils are exposed in the foundation excavation, a minimum of 12 inches of the combination soils should be removed and replaced with structural fill. Strip and spread footings should be a minimum of 20 and 36 inches wide, respectively, and exterior shallow footings should be embedded at least 36-inches below final grade for frost protection and confinement. Interior footings not subject to frost should be embedded at least 18 inches below final grade to provide confinement.

Conventional strip footings founded entirely on undisturbed, uniform native soils or on properly placed and compacted structural fill may be proportioned for a maximum net allowable bearing capacity of **1,500 psf**. The net allowable bearing capacity may be increased (typically by one-third) for temporary loading conditions such as transient wind and seismic loads. All footing excavations should be observed by the Geotechnical Engineer prior to footing placement.

Settlements of properly designed and constructed conventional footings, founded as described above, are anticipated to be less than 1 inch. Differential settlements should be on the order of half the total settlement over 30 feet.

6.4 CONCRETE SLAB-ON-GRADE CONSTRUCTION

Concrete slabs-on-grade should be constructed over at least 4 inches of compacted gravel overlying undisturbed native soil or a zone of structural fill that is at least 12 inches thick. Disturbed native soils should be compacted to at least 95% of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D-1557 (modified proctor) prior to placement of gravel. The gravel should consist of road base or clean drain rock with a ¾-inch maximum particle size and no more than 12 percent fines passing the No. 200 mesh sieve. The gravel layer should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density of modified proctor or until tight and relatively unyielding if the material is non-proctorable. The maximum load on the floor slab should not exceed 300 psf; greater loads would require additional subgrade preparation and additional structural fill. All concrete slabs should be designed to minimize cracking as a result of shrinkage. Consideration should be given to reinforcing the slab with welded wire, re-bar, or fiber mesh.

6.5 EARTH PRESSURES AND LATERAL RESISTANCE

Lateral forces imposed upon conventional foundations due to wind or seismic forces may be resisted by the development of passive earth pressures and friction between the base of the footing and the supporting soils. In determining the frictional resistance against concrete, a coefficient of friction of 0.37 for native soils or structural fill should be used.

Ultimate lateral earth pressures from native soils and granular backfill acting against retaining walls and buried structures may be computed from the lateral pressure coefficients or equivalent fluid densities presented in the following table:

Condition	Lateral Pressure Coefficient	Equivalent Fluid Density (pounds per cubic foot)
Active*	0.35	42
At-rest**	0.52	62
Passive*	2.88	346
Seismic Active***	0.85	102
Seismic Passive***	-1.26	-151

- * Based on Coulomb's equation
- ** Based on Jaky
- *** Based on Mononobe-Okabe Equation

These coefficients and densities assume level, granular backfill with no buildup of hydrostatic pressures. The force of the water should be added to the presented values if hydrostatic pressures are anticipated. If sloping backfill is present, we recommend the geotechnical engineer be consulted to provide more accurate lateral pressure parameters once the design geometry is established.

Walls and structures allowed to rotate slightly should use the active condition. If the element is constrained against rotation, the at-rest condition should be used. These values should be used with an appropriate factor of safety against overturning and sliding. A value of 1.5 is typically used. Additionally, if passive resistance is calculated in conjunction with frictional resistance, the passive resistance should be reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$.

For seismic analyses, the *active* and *passive* earth pressure coefficient provided in the table is based on the Mononobe-Okabe pseudo-static approach and only accounts for the dynamic horizontal thrust produced by ground motion. Hence, the resulting dynamic thrust pressure *should be added* to the static pressure to determine the total pressure on the wall. The pressure distribution of the dynamic horizontal thrust may be closely approximated as an inverted triangle with stress decreasing with depth and the resultant acting at a distance approximately 0.6 times the loaded height of the structure, measured upward from the bottom of the structure.

The coefficients shown assume a vertical wall face. Hydrostatic and surcharge loadings, if any, should be added. Over-compaction behind walls should be avoided. Resisting passive earth pressure from soils subject to frost or heave, or otherwise above prescribed minimum depths of embedment, should usually be neglected in design.

6.6 MOISTURE PROTECTION AND SURFACE DRAINAGE

Moisture should not be allowed to infiltrate the soils in the vicinity of the foundations. We recommend the following mitigation measures be implemented at the building location.

- The ground surface within 10 feet of the entire perimeter of the building should slope a minimum of five percent away from the structure. Alternatively, a slope of 5% is

acceptable if the water is conveyed to a concrete ditch that will convey the water to a point of discharge that is at least 10 feet from the structures.

- Roof runoff devices (rain gutters) should be installed to direct all runoff a minimum of 10 feet away from the structure and preferably day-lighted to the curb where it can be transferred to the storm drain system. Rain gutters discharging roof runoff adjacent to or within the near vicinity of the structure may result in excessive differential settlement.
- We do not recommend storm drain collection sumps be used as part of this development. However, if necessary, sumps should not be located adjacent to foundations or within roadway pavements due to the presence of potentially collapsible soils.
- We recommend irrigation around foundations be minimized by selective landscaping and that irrigation valves be constructed at least 5 feet away from foundations.
- Jetting (injecting water beneath the surface) to compact backfill against foundation soils may result in excessive settlement beneath the building and should not be allowed.
- Backfill against foundations walls should consist of on-site native fine-grained soils and should be placed in lifts and compacted to 90% modified proctor to create a moisture barrier.

Failure to comply with these recommendations could result in excessive total and differential settlements causing structural damage.

6.7 PAVEMENT SECTION

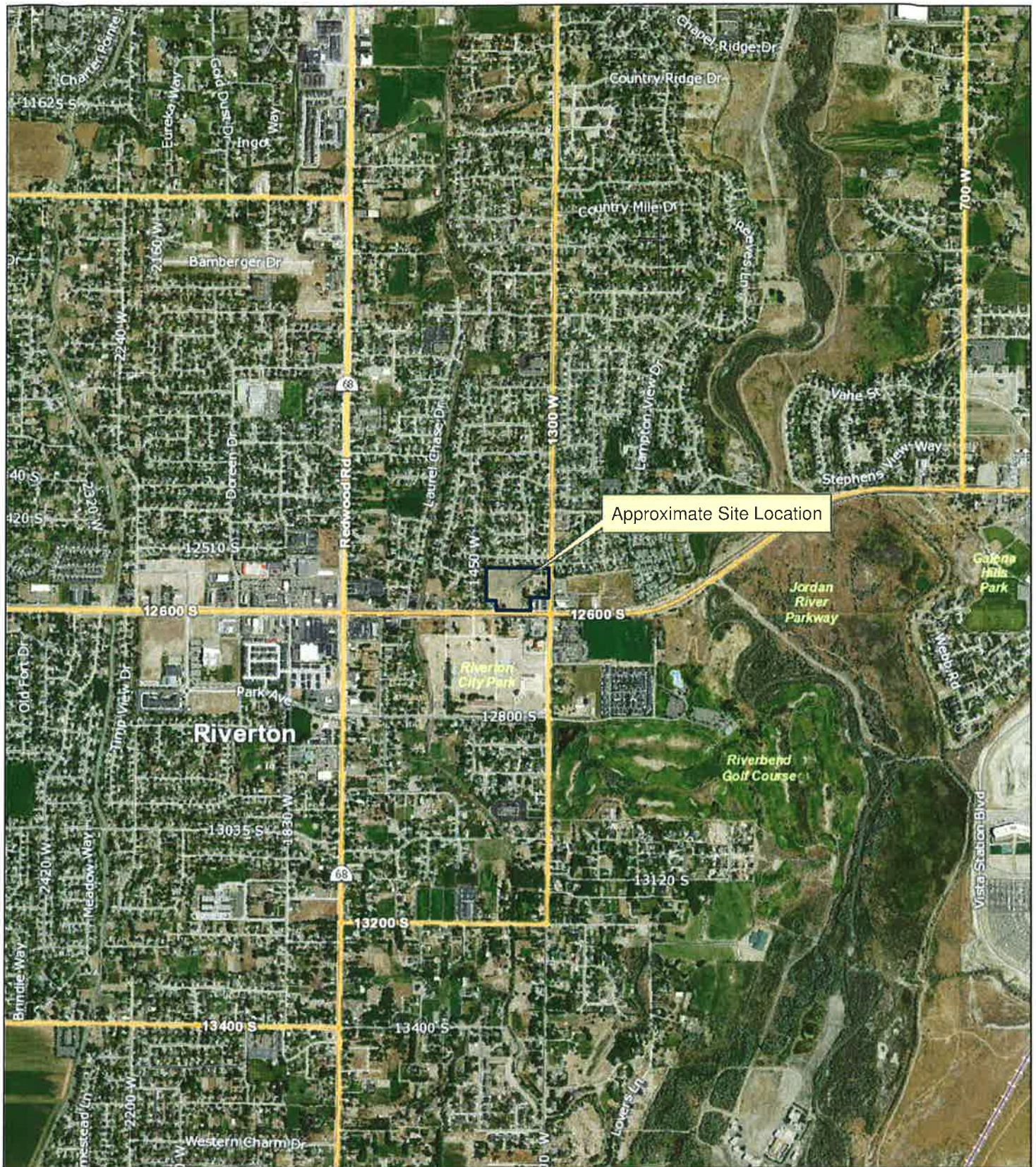
For pavement design, an laboratory CBR value for the near surface subgrade soils of 4.8 was used in our analysis. No traffic information was available at the time this report was prepared, therefore, GeoStrata has assumed traffic counts for access lanes and parking areas. We assumed that vehicle traffic in and out of paved area would consist of approximately 800 passenger car trips per day, 2 small trucks per day, and 2 large trucks per day with a 20 year design life. Based on these assumptions our analysis use 70,000 ESAL's for the traffic over the life of the pavement. Asphalt has been assumed to be a high stability plant mix, base course material (road base) composed of crushed stone with a minimum CBR of 70. We have further assumed that the traffic will be relatively consistent over the design life of the pavement sections; therefore, no growth factor was applied in calculation of loading for the pavement section design life. Based on this information we recommend a pavement section consisting of 3.5 inches of asphalt over 8.5 inches of untreated base.

We also recommend that project plans and specifications be reviewed by us to verify compatibility with our conclusions and recommendations. Additional information concerning the scope and cost of these services can be obtained from our office.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service on this project. Should you have any questions regarding the report or wish to discuss additional services, please do not hesitate to contact us at your convenience at (801) 501-0583.

8.0 REFERENCES CITED

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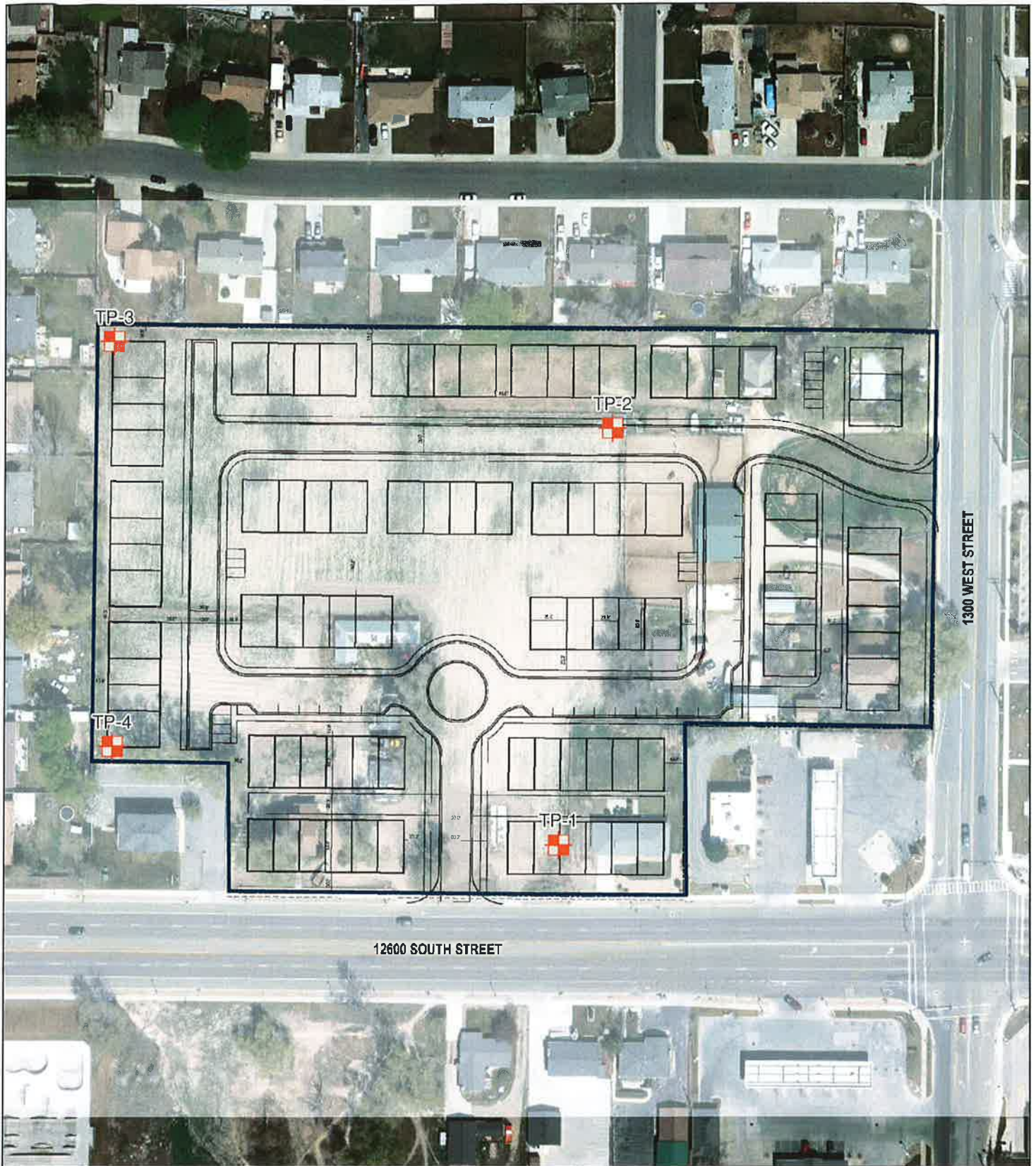
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Park View Villas
Riverton, UT
Project Number: 1012-006

**Plate
A-1**

Site Vicinity Map





1:1,500



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Legend

-  Approximate Test Pit Location
-  Approximate Site Boundary

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Exploration Location Map

Plate
A-2

[illegible]

DATE	STARTED: 7/2/15	Keystone Construction Park View Villas Riverton, UT Project Number 1012-006	GeoStrata Rep: D. Brown		TEST PIT NO: TP-2	
	COMPLETED: 7/2/15		Rig Type: CASE 5803		Sheet 1 of 1	
	BACKFILLED: 7/2/15					
DEPTH			LOCATION			Moisture Content and Atterberg Limits Plastic Limit Moisture Content Liquid Limit
METERS	FEET	SAMPLES	NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION	
		WATER LEVEL	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION			Dry Density (pcf) Moisture Content % Percent minus 200 Liquid Limit Plasticity Index
		GRAPHICAL LOG				
		UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION				
0	0		FILL; Lean CLAY - light brown, slightly moist, disturbed native soil			10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
			Lean CLAY - stiff, brown to light brown, moist			
1						78.5 10.9 98.6 38 17
5						
2						
3	10		Bottom of Test Pit @ 10 Feet			

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SAMPLE TYPE

- GRAB SAMPLE
 - 3" O.D. THIN-WALLED HAND SAMPLER

WATER LEVEL

- MEASURED
 - ESTIMATED

NOTES:

Plate
B-2

DATE	STARTED: 7/2/15	Keystone Construction Park View Villas Riverton, UT Project Number 1012-006	GeoStrata Rep: D. Brown		TEST PIT NO:		
	COMPLETED: 7/2/15		Rig Type: CASE 5803		TP-4		
	BACKFILLED: 7/2/15				Sheet 1 of 1		
DEPTH			LOCATION			Moisture Content and Atterberg Limits	
			NORTHING	EASTING	ELEVATION		
METERS	FEET	SAMPLES	WATER LEVEL	GRAPHICAL LOG	UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Dry Density(pcf) Moisture Content % Percent minus 200 Liquid Limit Plasticity Index
0	0					FILL; Lean CLAY - light brown to brown, moist, disturbed native soil, thick roots	Plastic Limit Moisture Content Liquid Limit
					CL	Lean CLAY - stiff, brown, moist, occasional seams of SM, Fe staining	10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90
1							
5							
2							
3	10						90.6 28.3 98.2 37 17
						Bottom of Test Pit @ 10 Feet	

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SAMPLE TYPE

- ▬ - GRAB SAMPLE
- - 3" O.D. THIN-WALLED HAND SAMPLER

WATER LEVEL

- ▼ - MEASURED
- ▽ - ESTIMATED

NOTES:





Plate

B-4

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

MAJOR DIVISIONS			USCS SYMBOL	TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS
COARSE GRAINED SOILS (More than half of material is larger than the #200 sieve)	GRAVELS (More than half of coarse fraction is larger than the #4 sieve)	CLEAN GRAVELS WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES
			GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES
		GRAVELS WITH OVER 12% FINES	GM	SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SILT-SAND MIXTURES
			GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND-CLAY MIXTURES
	SANDS (More than half of coarse fraction is smaller than the #4 sieve)	CLEAN SANDS WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	SW	WELL-GRADED SANDS, SAND-GRAVEL MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES
			SP	POORLY-GRADED SANDS, SAND-GRAVEL MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES
SANDS WITH OVER 12% FINES		SM	SILTY SANDS, SAND-GRAVEL-SILT MIXTURES	
		SC	CLAYEY SANDS SAND-GRAVEL-CLAY MIXTURES	
FINE GRAINED SOILS (More than half of material is smaller than the #200 sieve)	SILTS AND CLAYS (Liquid limit less than 60)		ML	INORGANIC SILTS & VERY FINE SANDS, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS, CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY
			CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS
			OL	ORGANIC SILTS & ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY
	SILTS AND CLAYS (Liquid limit greater than 60)		MH	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SAND OR SILT
			CH	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY, FAT CLAYS
			OH	ORGANIC CLAYS & ORGANIC SILTS OF MEDIUM-TO-HIGH PLASTICITY
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS			PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS

LOG KEY SYMBOLS

	BORING SAMPLE LOCATION		TEST-PIT SAMPLE LOCATION
	WATER LEVEL (level after completion)		WATER LEVEL (level where first encountered)

CEMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
WEAKLY	CRUMBLES OR BREAKS WITH HANDLING OR SLIGHT FINGER PRESSURE
MODERATELY	CRUMBLES OR BREAKS WITH CONSIDERABLE FINGER PRESSURE
STRONGLY	WILL NOT CRUMBLE OR BREAK WITH FINGER PRESSURE

OTHER TESTS KEY

C	CONSOLIDATION	SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS	DS	DIRECT SHEAR
UC	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION	T	TRIAXIAL
S	SOLUBILITY	R	RESISTIVITY
O	ORGANIC CONTENT	RV	R-VALUE
CBR	CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO	SU	SOLUBLE SULFATES
COMP	MOISTURE/DENSITY RELATIONSHIP	PM	PERMEABILITY
CI	CALIFORNIA IMPACT	-200	% FINER THAN #200
COL	COLLAPSE POTENTIAL	G _s	SPECIFIC GRAVITY
SS	SHRINK SWELL	SL	SWELL LOAD

MODIFIERS

DESCRIPTION	%
TRACE	<5
SOME	5 - 12
WITH	>12

GENERAL NOTES

- Lines separating strata on the logs represent approximate boundaries only. Actual transitions may be gradual.
- No warranty is provided as to the continuity of soil conditions between individual sample locations.
- Logs represent general soil conditions observed at the point of exploration on the date indicated.
- In general, Unified Soil Classification designations presented on the logs were evaluated by visual methods only. Therefore, actual designations (based on laboratory tests) may vary.

MOISTURE CONTENT

DESCRIPTION	FIELD TEST
DRY	ABSENCE OF MOISTURE, DUSTY, DRY TO THE TOUCH
MOIST	DAMP BUT NO VISIBLE WATER
WET	VISIBLE FREE WATER, USUALLY SOIL BELOW WATER TABLE

STRATIFICATION

DESCRIPTION	THICKNESS	DESCRIPTION	THICKNESS
SEAM	1/16 - 1/2"	OCCASIONAL	ONE OR LESS PER FOOT OF THICKNESS
LAYER	1/2 - 12"	FREQUENT	MORE THAN ONE PER FOOT OF THICKNESS

APPARENT / RELATIVE DENSITY - COARSE-GRAINED SOIL

APPARENT DENSITY	SPT (blows/ft)	MODIFIED CA. SAMPLER (blows/ft)	CALIFORNIA SAMPLER (blows/ft)	RELATIVE DENSITY (%)	FIELD TEST
VERY LOOSE	<4	<4	<5	0 - 15	EASILY PENETRATED WITH 1/2-INCH REINFORCING ROD PUSHED BY HAND
LOOSE	4 - 10	5 - 12	5 - 15	15 - 35	DIFFICULT TO PENETRATE WITH 1/2-INCH REINFORCING ROD PUSHED BY HAND
MEDIUM DENSE	10 - 30	12 - 35	15 - 40	35 - 65	EASILY PENETRATED A FOOT WITH 1/2-INCH REINFORCING ROD DRIVEN WITH 5-LB HAMMER
DENSE	30 - 50	35 - 80	40 - 70	65 - 85	DIFFICULT TO PENETRATED A FOOT WITH 1/2-INCH REINFORCING ROD DRIVEN WITH 5-LB HAMMER
VERY DENSE	>50	>80	>70	85 - 100	PENETRATED ONLY A FEW INCHES WITH 1/2-INCH REINFORCING ROD DRIVEN WITH 5-LB HAMMER

CONSISTENCY - FINE-GRAINED SOIL

CONSISTENCY	SPT (blows/ft)	TORVANE		POCKET PENETROMETER	FIELD TEST
		UNTRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH (tsf)	UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (tsf)		
VERY SOFT	<2	<0.125	<0.25	<0.25	EASILY PENETRATED SEVERAL INCHES BY THUMB. EXUDES BETWEEN THUMB AND FINGERS WHEN SQUEEZED BY HAND.
SOFT	2 - 4	0.125 - 0.25	0.25 - 0.5	0.25 - 0.5	EASILY PENETRATED ONE INCH BY THUMB. MOLDED BY LIGHT FINGER PRESSURE.
MEDIUM STIFF	4 - 8	0.25 - 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	0.5 - 1.0	PENETRATED OVER 1/2 INCH BY THUMB WITH MODERATE EFFORT. MOLDED BY STRONG FINGER PRESSURE.
STIFF	8 - 15	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0	1.0 - 2.0	INDENTED ABOUT 1/2 INCH BY THUMB BUT PENETRATED ONLY WITH GREAT EFFORT.
VERY STIFF	15 - 30	1.0 - 2.0	2.0 - 4.0	2.0 - 4.0	READILY INDENTED BY THUMBNAIL.
HARD	>30	>2.0	>4.0	>4.0	INDENTED WITH DIFFICULTY BY THUMBNAIL.



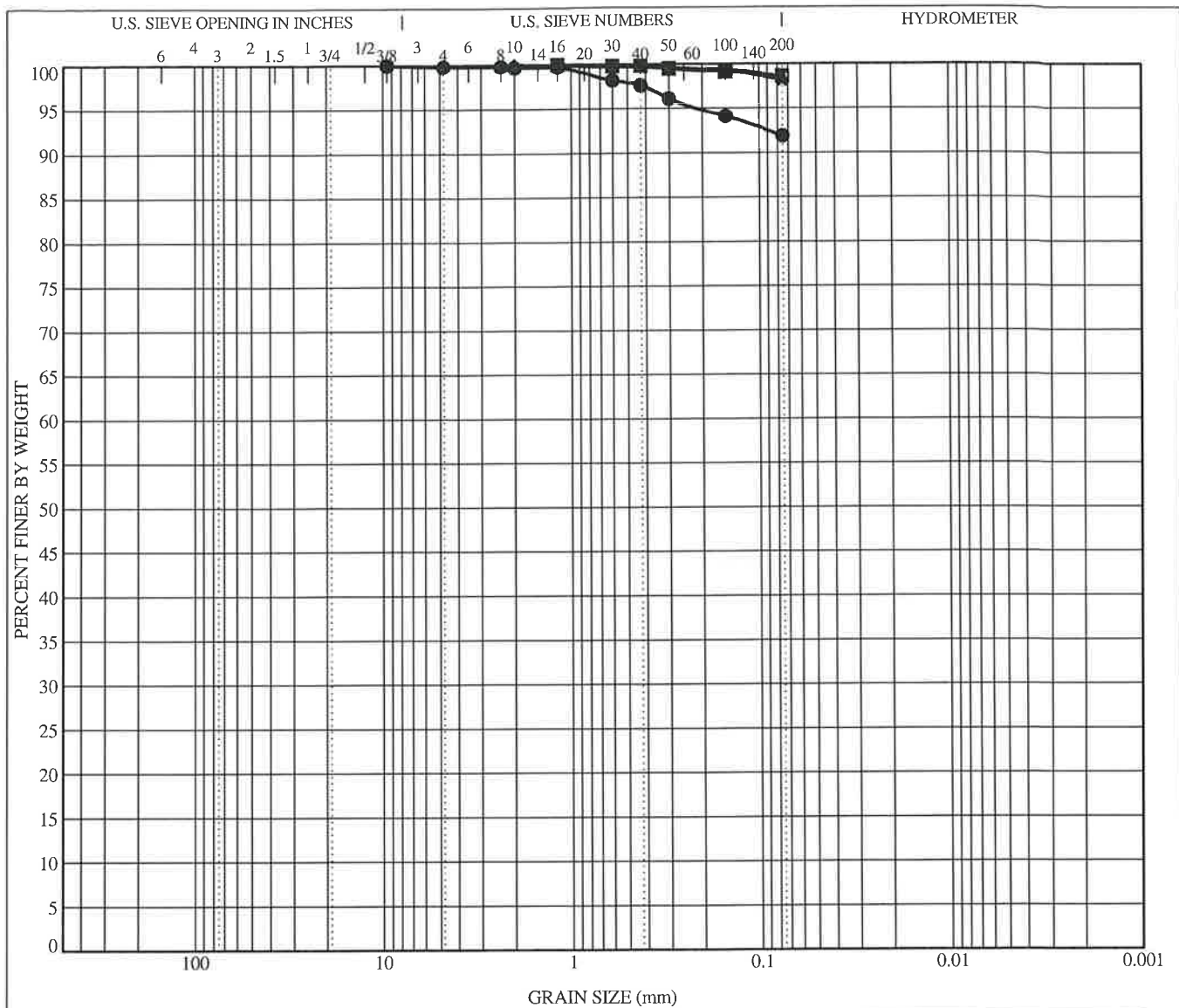
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Soil Symbols Description Key

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Plate
B-5

Test Pit No.	Sample Depth (feet)	USCS Soil Classification	Natural Moisture Content (%)	Natural Dry Density (pcf)	Optimum Moisture Content (%)	Maximum Dry Density (pcf)	Gradation			Atterberg		Consolidation			Collapse (%)	Swell (%)	CBR (%)
							Gravel (%)	Sand (%)	Fines (%)	LL	PI	Cc	Cr	OCR			
TP-1	2.5	CL			20.1	102.1	0.2	7.9	91.9	32	13						4.8
TP-2	3.5	CL	10.9	78.5			0.0	1.4	98.6	38	17	0.172	0.027	4.8	1.52	---	
TP-3	9	CL	28.7				0.0	1.5	98.5	35	15						
TP-4	8	CL	28.3	90.6			0.0	1.8	98.2	37	17	0.092	0.025	5	---	0.09	



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

Sample Location	Depth	Classification	LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
● TP-1	2.5	Lean CLAY	32	19	13		
▣ TP-2	3.5	Lean CLAY	38	21	17		
▲ TP-3	9.0	Lean CLAY	35	20	15		
★ TP-4	8.0	Lean CLAY	37	20	17		

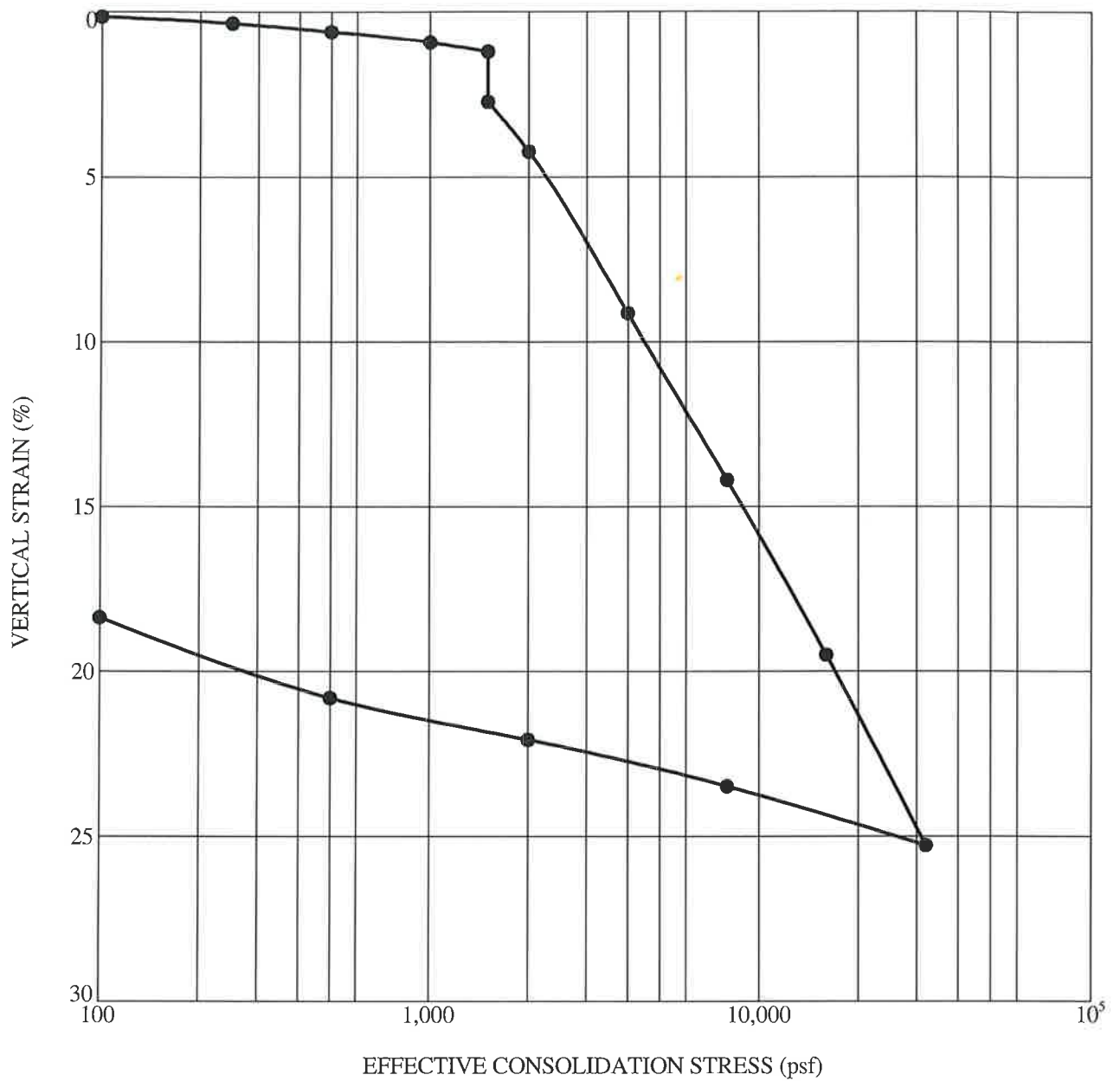
Sample Location	Depth	D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
● TP-1	2.5	9.5				0.2	7.9	91.9	
▣ TP-2	3.5	1.18				0.0	1.4	98.6	
▲ TP-3	9.0	2				0.0	1.5	98.5	
★ TP-4	8.0	1.18				0.0	1.8	98.2	

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION - ASTM D422

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Plate
C - 3



Sample Location	Depth (ft)	Classification	γ_d (pcf)	MC (%)	C'_c	C'_r	OCR	Inundation Load (psf)	Swell (%)	Collapse (%)
● TP-2	3.5	Lean CLAY	79	13	0.172	0.027	4.8	1500	---	1.52
☒										
▲										
★										
◎										

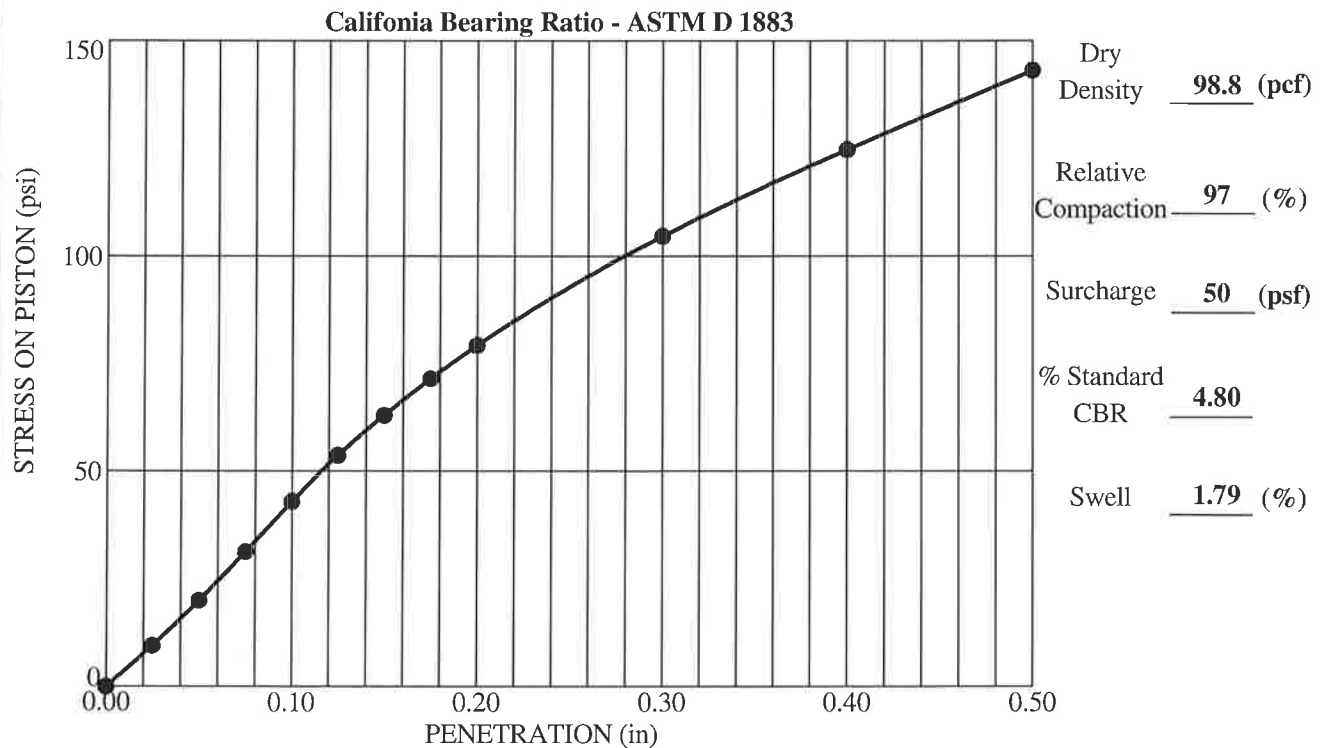
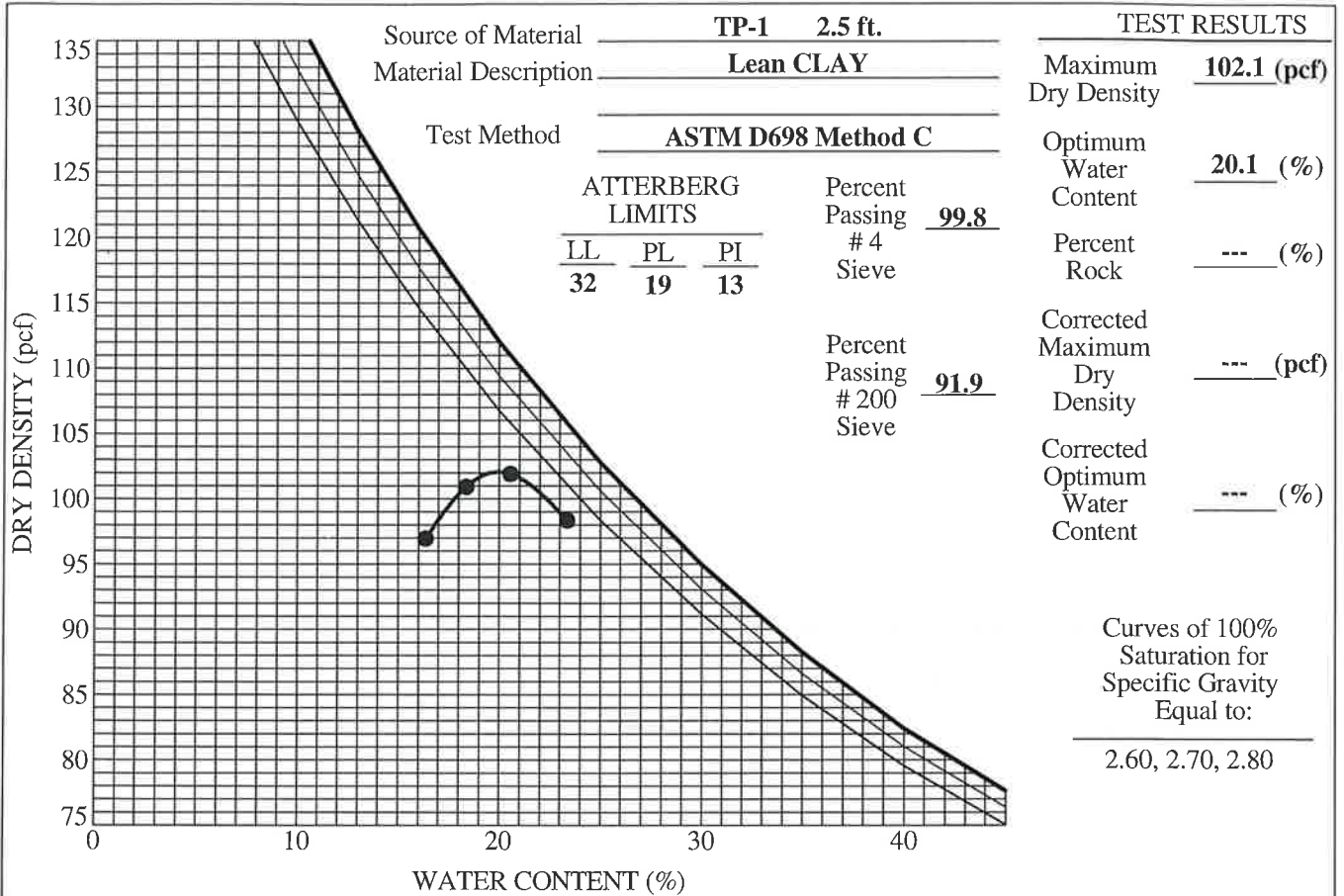
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1-D CONSOLIDATION/SWELL/COLLAPSE TEST

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Plate

C - 4



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COMPACTION AND CBR TEST

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Plate

C - 6