STRUCTURE PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL REPORT PLEASANT GROVE CREEK BRIDGE (WIDEN) BRIDGE NUMBERS 19-0136L/R Placer County, California EA 03-1F1700; 03-PLA-65; PM R8.8

Prepared by:

BLACKBURN CONSULTING

2491 Boatman Avenue West Sacramento, California (916) 375-8706

November 2015

Prepared for:

Mark Thomas & Company, Inc. 7300 Folsom Blvd., Suite 203 Sacramento, CA 95826



Main Auburn Office: (530) 887-1494 Fresno Office: (559) 438-8411 Modesto Office: (209) 522-6273

Geotechnical

Geo-Environmental

Construction Services

Forensics

File No. 2602.1 November 25, 2015

Mr. Matt Brogan, PE Mark Thomas & Company, Inc. 7300 Folsom Blvd., Suite 203 Sacramento, CA 95826

Subject: Structure Preliminary Geotechnical Report Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Widen), Bridge Numbers 19-0136L/R Placer County, California EA 03-1F1700; 03-PLA-65; PM R8.8

Dear Mr. Brogan,

Blackburn Consulting (BCI) prepared this Structure Preliminary Geotechnical Report for the proposed widening of Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Right and Left structures) on State Route 65 in Placer County, California. BCI prepared this report in accordance with our January 16, 2014 Subcontract Agreement (SA-13143) between BCI and Mark Thomas & Company, Inc.

Thank you for the opportunity to be part of your design team. Please call us if you have questions or require additional information.

Sincerely;

BLACKBURN CONSULTING

Reviewed by:

David J. Morrell, P.E., G.E. Senior Project Manager Patrick Fischer, P.E., C.E.G. Principal

Copies: 6 to Addressee

STRUCTURE PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Widen) Bridge Numbers 19-0136L/R Placer County, California EA 03-1F1700; 03-PLA-65; PM R8.8

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STRUCTURE PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

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As-Built Logs of Test Borings

Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 19-0136L)

Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 19-0136R)

Laboratory Test Results

From April 30, 1998 Foundation Report, Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge at SR 65 (Bridge No. 19-136R), Prepared by Anderson Consulting Group

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

Mark Thomas & Company, Inc. (MTCo) retained Blackburn Consulting (BCI) to prepare this Structure Preliminary Geotechnical Report (SPGR) for the proposed widening of Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Right and Left structures), which is part of the overall State Route 65 (SR 65) Capacity and Operational Improvements Project located in Placer County, California. This report provides preliminary geotechnical/geologic information for advance planning purposes. Additional geotechnical studies are required for design level recommendations.

BCI prepared this SPGR for MTCo for advance planning purposes only. Do not use or rely upon this report for other locations or for final project design.

1.2 Scope of Services

To prepare this report, BCI:

- Discussed the project with the project team
- Reviewed a preliminary advance planning study plan prepared by CH2M Hill.
- Reviewed published maps and literature related to site soil, rock, and geologic conditions
- Reviewed published geotechnical data and as-built information for the existing Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (right and left structures)
- Conducted a preliminary geologic site reconnaissance to confirm reported conditions

1.3 Site Location and Description

Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge is located on SR 65 in Placer County, California, about 0.7 miles north of the Blue Oaks Boulevard Overcrossing and 0.8 miles south of the Sunset Boulevard Overcrossing. Figure 1 presents a site vicinity map.

In the project area, SR 65 is a 4-lane divided highway with a wide unpaved median. The Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Left) structure was built in 1971 and consists of a 2-lane, 5-span cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab bridge supported on 16-inch Cast-In-Drilled-Hole (CIDH) piles at the abutments and bent pile extensions. The bridge is 42 feet wide and 128 feet long. The Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Right) structure was built in 2001 and consists of a 2-lane, 5-span cast-in-place reinforced concrete slab bridge supported on 15-inch precast, prestressed concrete piles (octagonal) at the abutments and pier pile extensions. Abutment front slopes for both bridges are covered with rock slope protection.

Within the project limits, Pleasant Grove Creek flows southwest on a shallow gradient. The creek channel contains a moderate to heavy growth of brush and marsh vegetation between and directly upstream/downstream of the existing bridges.

2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The right and left bridges are proposed to be widened on the outside by about 11¹/₂ to 12¹/₂ feet to accommodate new auxiliary lanes for the SR 65 Capacity and Operational Improvements Project. The widening bridges will be similar to the existing bridges, and consist of 5-span, reinforced concrete slab structures supported on piles at the abutments and pile extensions at the bents/piers.

3 EXCEPTIONS TO POLICY

No exceptions to Caltrans departmental policy are included for this SPGR.

4 FIELD INVESTIGATION AND TESTING PROGRAM

4.1 Subsurface Investigation and Laboratory Testing

New subsurface investigation and laboratory testing was not completed for this SPGR. We used subsurface data obtained for the existing structures to evaluate site conditions within the project area. See Appendix A for copies of the Logs of Test Borings (LOTB's) used in our review. Appendix A also includes copies of the laboratory test results from the April 30, 1998 Foundation Report for Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge at SR 65 (Bridge No. 19-136R), prepared by Anderson Consulting Group.

4.2 Site Review and Geologic Mapping

BCI completed a site reconnaissance to observe the site and confirm published geologic conditions. We include a discussion of area geology in Section 6.1.

5 EXISTING BRIDGE DOCUMENT REVIEW

The project team provided the following documents related to the existing bridges for our review:

- As-Built Plans, Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Left), Caltrans, Completed 11/09/1971, Sheets 1-5, including Log of Test Borings
- As-Built Plans, Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Right), Mark Thomas & Company, Inc., Completed 5/01/2001, Sheets 1-10, including Log of Test Borings
- Foundation Report (unsigned), Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Right), Anderson Consulting Group, 4/30/1998
- Hydrology Report, Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge at State Route 65 (Bridge No. 19-136R), Mark Thomas & Company, Inc., 12/05/1997
- Bridge Inspection Report, Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 19-136L), Caltrans, Inspection Date 10/17/2013

• Bridge Inspection Report, Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Bridge No. 19-136R), Caltrans, Inspection Date 1/15/2014

Appendix A contains copies of the above As-Built Logs of Test Borings (LOTB's) sheets as well as the laboratory test results from the Foundation Report.

6 SITE GEOLOGY AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

6.1 General Project Area Geology

The project area lies on the eastern margin of the Great Valley Geomorphic Province (Sacramento Valley portion). The Great Valley is bordered by the Cascade and Klamath Ranges to the north, the Coast Ranges to the west, and the Sierra Nevada to the east. The valley was formed by tilting of the Sierran Block with the western side dropping to form the valley and the eastern side uplifted to form the Sierra Nevada. The western slope of the Sierra Nevada is underlain by intrusive, volcanic, and metamorphic rock. Valley deposits are characterized by a thick sequence of alluvial, lacustrine, and marine sediments. The thickness of the sediments varies from a thin veneer at the valley margin, to thousands of feet in the central portion. In the project area, granitic rock and volcanic deposits occur along the valley margin.

Based on review of published geologic mapping¹, our site review, and available subsurface information, the project area is underlain by the Quaternary age Turlock Lake Formation. The Turlock Lake Formation is typically composed of semi-consolidated, alluvial deposits that consist of stiff to hard clays and silts and medium dense to dense sands and gravels. These sediments are alluvial deposits derived from granitic rock of the Sierra Nevada and deposited over 450,000 years ago.

The As-Built Log of Test Borings for the Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Right) indicate that Mehrten Formation conglomerate is present beneath the Turlock Lake Formation at a depth of about 35 feet below the creek channel bottom. The conglomerate consists primarily of cobbles in a well-cemented matrix of andesitic sand and silt, and often contains interbedded layers of sandstone, siltstone, and lenses of mudflow breccia. Bedding of sediments and flows within the Mehrten Formation typically dip gently (2 to 4 degrees) to the west/southwest. These volcanic materials were deposited during Miocene time (5 to 20 million years ago).

Figure 2 presents a regional geologic map showing the site location and geologic units.

¹ Mulder, J., 2007, Geologic Map of the Late Cenozoic Deposits of the Sacramento Valley, California Department of Water Resources, modified digital reproduction of the Geologic Map of the Late Cenozoic Deposits of the Sacramento Valley and Northern Sierran Foothills, California, by Edward J. Helley and David S. Harwood (USGS Publication MF-1790, 1985).

6.2 Subsurface Soil and Rock

We describe the anticipated subsurface soil and rock conditions at the site based on our site reconnaissance, review of the As-Built Log of Test Borings for the existing structures and review of the April 30, 1998 Foundation Report for the right structure.

Existing bridge approach fills extend up to a maximum height of about 7 feet above surrounding grades at the abutment locations. Several feet of recent alluvium (soft sandy clay and loose sand) exist within the channel bed. Beneath the approach fill and alluvium, the borings generally encountered interlayered, hard silts and clays, and dense to very dense (occasionally medium dense) silty sand, clayey sand and poorly graded sand extending to a depth of about 35 feet (Elev. 69.5 ft, NGVD 29 datum) below the existing channel bottom. These soils were variably cemented and are underlain by Mehrten Formation conglomerate (strongly cemented, soft rock) to the maximum depths explored.

Appendix A contains copies of the As-Built Logs of Test Borings (LOTB's) sheets.

6.3 Groundwater and Surface Water

The As-Built Log of Test Borings for the right structure indicate that groundwater was encountered at a depth of about 17 feet (Elev. 87.0-88.0 ft) below the existing channel bottom in November, 1997. We reviewed groundwater level data made available by the California Department of Water Resources (Historical Data Map Interface website). The closest well data (about 1,700 feet northeast of the project) indicates that the regional groundwater table fluctuated between approximate elevations 53.0-60.0 ft. between 1997 to 2008 (last measurement). The higher groundwater levels observed in the borings for the right structure likely resulted from infiltration of the creek surface water into the underlying soil units.

Based our review of historical satellite imagery (Google Earth[™]), it appears that surface water is present within the creek channel throughout the year, with higher flows occurring during the rainy season. There was 1-2 feet of relatively stagnant water beneath the bridges during our November 16, 2015 site visit.

7 PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC HAZARDS AND SEISMIC DATA

7.1 Seismic Data and Geologic Hazards

7.1.1 Ground Motion

BCI used Caltrans ARS Online (Version 2.3.06) to develop a preliminary Acceleration Response Spectrum (ARS) Spectra Curve for preliminary design of the new bridge structures.

We summarize the data in Table 1. Figure 4 shows a graphical display of the preliminary ARS Response Spectra Curve.

| TABLE 1 – PRELIMINARY GROUND MOTION STUDY RESULTS | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) | 0.23g | | |
| V _{S30} (Small Strain Shear Wave Velocity) ¹ | 1,200 feet per second (365 m/s) | | |
| Near Fault Factor | Yes | | |
| Basin Amplification Factor | NA | | |
| Controlling Deterministic Scenario | Minimum Deterministic: > Style: Vertical strike-slip > Maximum Magnitude (Mmax): 6.5 > Site to fault distance (R_{RUP}): 7.5 mi | | |
| Nearest Late Quaternary Fault | Foothills Fault System - Deadman Fault Fault ID Number: 422 Style: Normal Dip: 50 degrees, West Maximum Magnitude (Mmax): 6.2 Site-to-Fault Distance (R_{RUP})²: 9.8 miles/15.8 km | | |
| RECOMMENDED PRELIMINARY DESIGN RESPONSE SPECTRUM | Envelope that consists of the minimum deterministic spectrum and the probabilistic spectrum (probability of exceedance equal to 5% in 50 years, a 975-year return period). ARS Response Spectra - See Figure 4 PGA = 0.23g (based on minimum deterministic spectrum) Mmax = 6.5 | | |

1) Preliminary V_{s30} value based on the lower limit of shear wave velocity for Soil Profile Type C (very dense soil and soft rock)

2) R_{RUP} is defined as the closest distance to the fault rupture plane (as defined in Caltrans' "Methodology for Developing Design Response Spectrum for Use in Seismic Design Recommendations," Appendix B, November 2012)

The information provided in Table 1 and the Preliminary Design Response Spectra will need to be updated for final design.

7.1.2 Liquefaction

Liquefaction can occur when saturated, loose to medium dense, granular soils (generally within 50 feet of the surface), or specifically defined cohesive soils, are subjected to ground shaking. According to our document and site review, non-liquefiable soils (medium dense to very dense granular soils, very stiff to hard, cohesive soils, and/or soft rock) are present at relatively shallow depths at planned structure locations. We consider the potential for detrimental liquefaction to be low at planned structure locations throughout the project.

7.1.3 Fault Rupture

Faulting is not mapped through the site, and the site does not lie within or adjacent to a Fault Rupture Hazard Zone (Bryant and Hart, 2007). Based on the Caltrans ARS Online (V2.3.06), the closest seismic source is a portion of the Foothills Fault System (Deadman Fault) located approximately 9.8 miles (15.8 km) to the east. We consider the potential for fault rupture within the project area to be very low. Figure 3 shows the general fault locations in the region.

7.1.4 Seismic Settlement

During a seismic event, ground shaking can cause densification of granular soil above the water table that can result in settlement of the ground surface. Based on our review, medium dense to very dense/hard soils and/or rock is present at relatively shallow depths throughout the project area and probable ground motions are relatively low (Peak Ground Acceleration of 0.23g). We consider the potential for detrimental seismic settlement within the project area to be low for native soil/rock and engineered fill, provided engineered fills are constructed in accordance with Caltrans guidelines.

7.1.5 Seismic Slope Instability

Based on the geologic conditions and past performance, we consider the potential for seismic slope instability in the form of landslides and mudslides within the project area to be very low. Similarly, we consider the potential for seismic instability of engineered cut or fill slopes constructed at typical allowable gradients of 2H:1V or flatter to be low.

8 PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Structure Foundations

The Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Left) structure was built in 1971 and is supported on 16-inch Cast-In-Drilled-Hole (CIDH) piles at the abutments and bent pile extensions. The piles were Class 45 (45 ton) with a specified tip elevation of 85.0 ft.

The Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Right) structure was built in 2001 and is supported on driven 15-inch precast, prestressed concrete piles (octagonal) at the abutments and pier pile extensions. The abutment piles were Class 45 and had average pile tip elevations of 90-91 feet based on the as-built plans. The pier pile extensions were Class 70 and had average pile tip elevations of about 79 feet. Although not indicated on the as-built plans, it is likely that undersize drilling to assist driving was necessary since it was recommended in the foundation report.

The subsurface conditions encountered in the existing borings indicate that the site is conducive for either driven or cast-in-drilled-hole (CIDH) piles. Since CIDH piles would likely require installation using the "wet" method (temporary casing, slurry drilling, gamma gamma inspection and minimum 24-inch diameter piles) due to high groundwater and surface water intrusion, we favor the use of driven piles over CIDH piles. Driven concrete or closed-end steel pipe piles

would likely require undersize drilling to assist driving through very dense/hard soil conditions in order to reach specified tip elevations. Open-ended pipe piles and/or steel HP piles could likely be driven to specified tip elevations without drilling to assist pile driving, although heavier sections than Class 90 piles may be necessary to avoid damage to the piles during driving (i.e. Class 140 PP14x0.438 pipe piles or HP10x57 piles). We anticipate that specified tip elevations for Class 90/140 piles will range from about 75.0 feet to 85.0 feet.

8.2 Cuts and Fills

Most cuts and cut slopes are expected to occur within engineered fill placed for existing improvements, and within alluvial sediments that consist of medium dense to very dense, silty to clayey sands and hard silts and clays. We expect that cut slopes will be stable at slopes of 2H:1V or flatter within native soils and engineered fills.

We did not identify areas of potentially soft/compressible soils within the existing subsurface information or during our site reconnaissance for those areas that are likely to have significant, engineered fills constructed. We anticipate that settlement of engineered fill established on appropriately prepared subgrade will be minimal and occur primarily during fill placement. Settlement waiting periods are not expected. We expect engineered fill slopes constructed of local materials will be stable at gradients of 2H:1V or flatter. A slope gradient of 1.5H:1V can be used in front of abutments. Rock slope protection should be used to protect abutment slopes from scour and erosion.

8.3 Erosion

Embankment slopes and areas disrupted by grading are susceptible to erosion from surface runoff. Cut and fill slopes will require erosion control, such as vegetation, and control of surface runoff.

8.4 Scour

We did not observe evidence of significant scour at the abutments during our November 16, 2015 site visit, but we could not examine the bents/piers for scour since the cloudy water limited visibility.

Bridge inspection reports referenced in Section 5 did not disclose any scour issues at the bridges. The previous Hydrology Report for the right structure indicated an expected pier scour of 3.7 feet.

9 PRELIMINARY SOIL CORROSION EVALUATION

The April 30, 1998 Foundation Report for the right structure included two sulfate/chloride corrosion tests conducted on soil samples obtained from Boring B97-8, with all results less than 50 ppm. Based on available subsurface/corrosion test data, and our local experience, the soil and

rock within the project area is generally expected to be non-corrosive to structural elements (as defined by Caltrans, 2012, Corrosion Guidelines, Version 2.0).

10 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

<u>Excavation and Dewatering</u>: Excavations within soil can be achieved using typical heavy-duty construction equipment. Excavations that extend below the creek bed or surface water level will require dewatering using sump pumps and/or diking/diversion of the creek. To reduce dewatering construction impacts and associated costs, we strongly recommend scheduling foundation construction during the dry season (July through October).

<u>Pile Installation</u>: Refer to Section 8.1 for a discussion of construction considerations related to pile installation at the site.

11 SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION AND LABORATORY TESTING

Additional subsurface exploration and laboratory testing will be required to provide the design level foundation report for widening the bridges. Specifically, we recommend the following:

- Drill, log and sample a minimum of one boring at each proposed bridge abutment for to depths of 50 to 60 feet
- Record groundwater depths during drilling
- Complete laboratory tests that include moisture content, density, unconfined compressive strength, direct shear, maximum density (proctor), R-value, and soil corrosivity

12 LIMITATIONS

This SPGR is based on site review and existing structure document review noted in Section 5, and is not intended for final design. Additional study, including subsurface exploration, laboratory testing, and analyses are required for final design. BCI performed these services in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering principles and practices currently used in this area. We do not warranty our services.

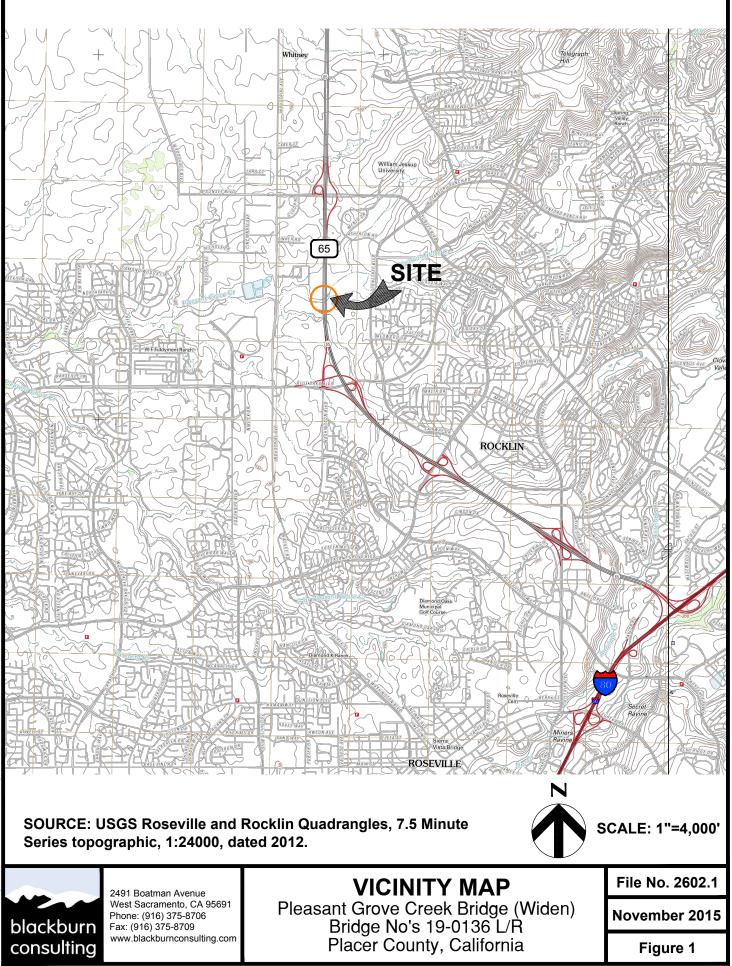
STRUCTURE PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL REPORT PLEASANT GROVE CREEK BRIDGE (WIDEN) BRIDGE NUMBERS 19-0136L/R

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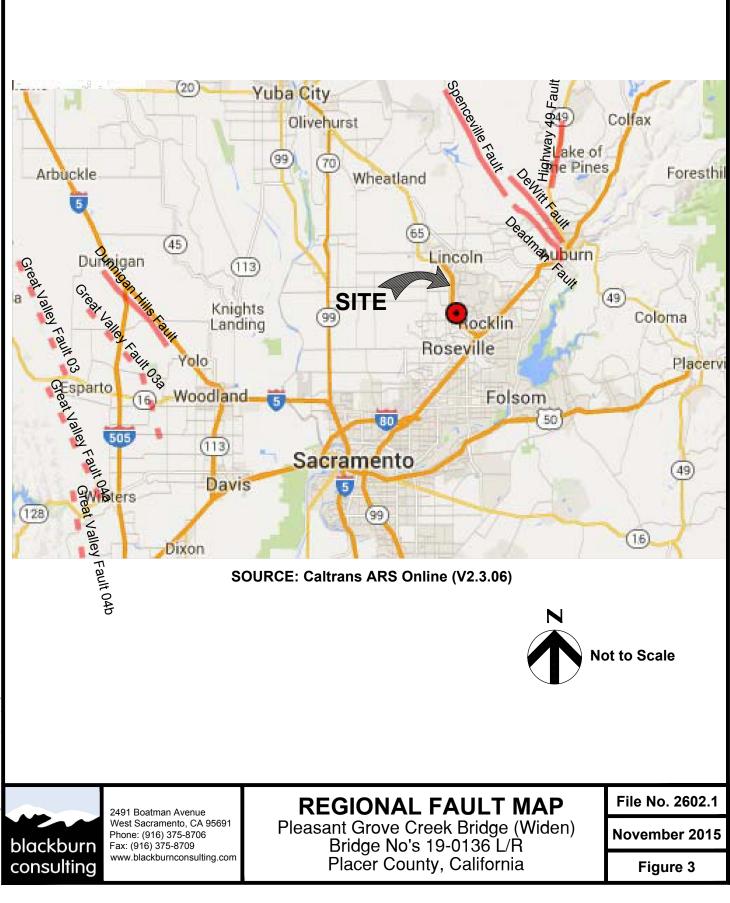
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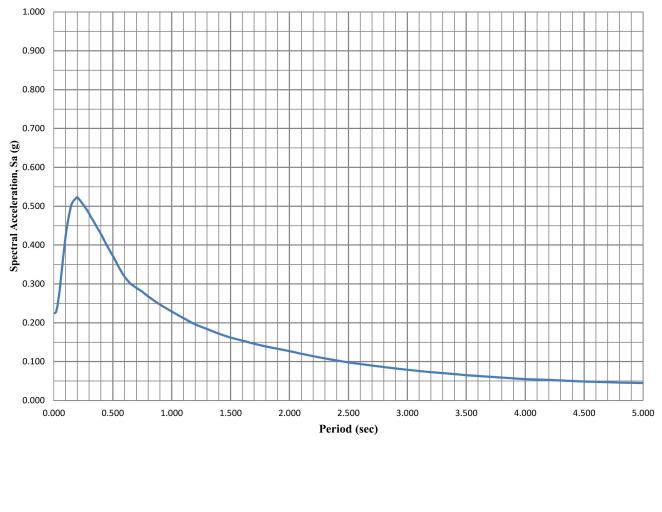
Figure 1 – Vicinity Map Figure 2 – Geologic Map Figure 3 – Regional Fault Map Figure 4 – Preliminary ARS Response Spectra











Preliminary ARS Curve (5% Damping) - ARS Online (V2.3.06) Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge at State Route 65

23/2015 2602.1 Fig4 Pleasant Grove Creek (Widen).dwg



2491 Boatman Avenue West Sacramento, CA 95691 Phone: (916) 375-8706 Fax: (916) 375-8709 www.blackburnconsulting.com PRELIMINARY ARS RESPONSE SPECTRUM Pleasant Grove Creek Bridge (Widen) Bridge No's 19-0136 L/R Placer County, California

File No. 2602.1

November 2015

Figure 4

STRUCTURE PRELIMINARY GEOTECHNICAL REPORT PLEASANT GROVE CREEK BRIDGE (WIDEN) BRIDGE NUMBERS 19-0136L/R

Placer County, California EA 03-1F1700; 03-PLA-65; PM R8.8

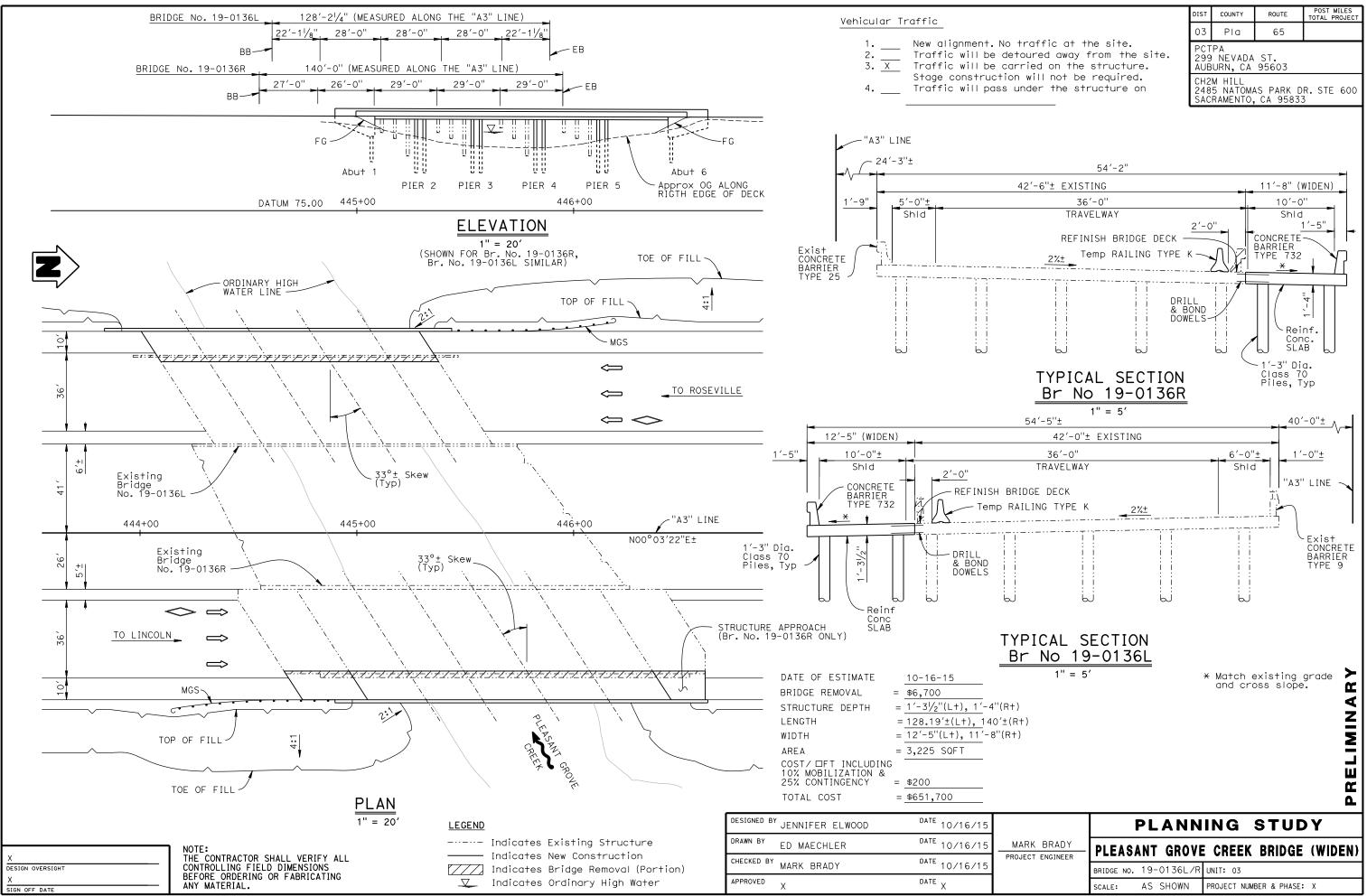
APPENDIX A

Preliminary Advance Planning Study Plan (Bridge No. 19-0136L/R)

As Built Logs of Test Borings (Bridge No. 19-0136L/R)

Laboratory Test Results





ADVANCE PLANNING STUDY SHEET (ENGLISH) (REV. 7/16/10)

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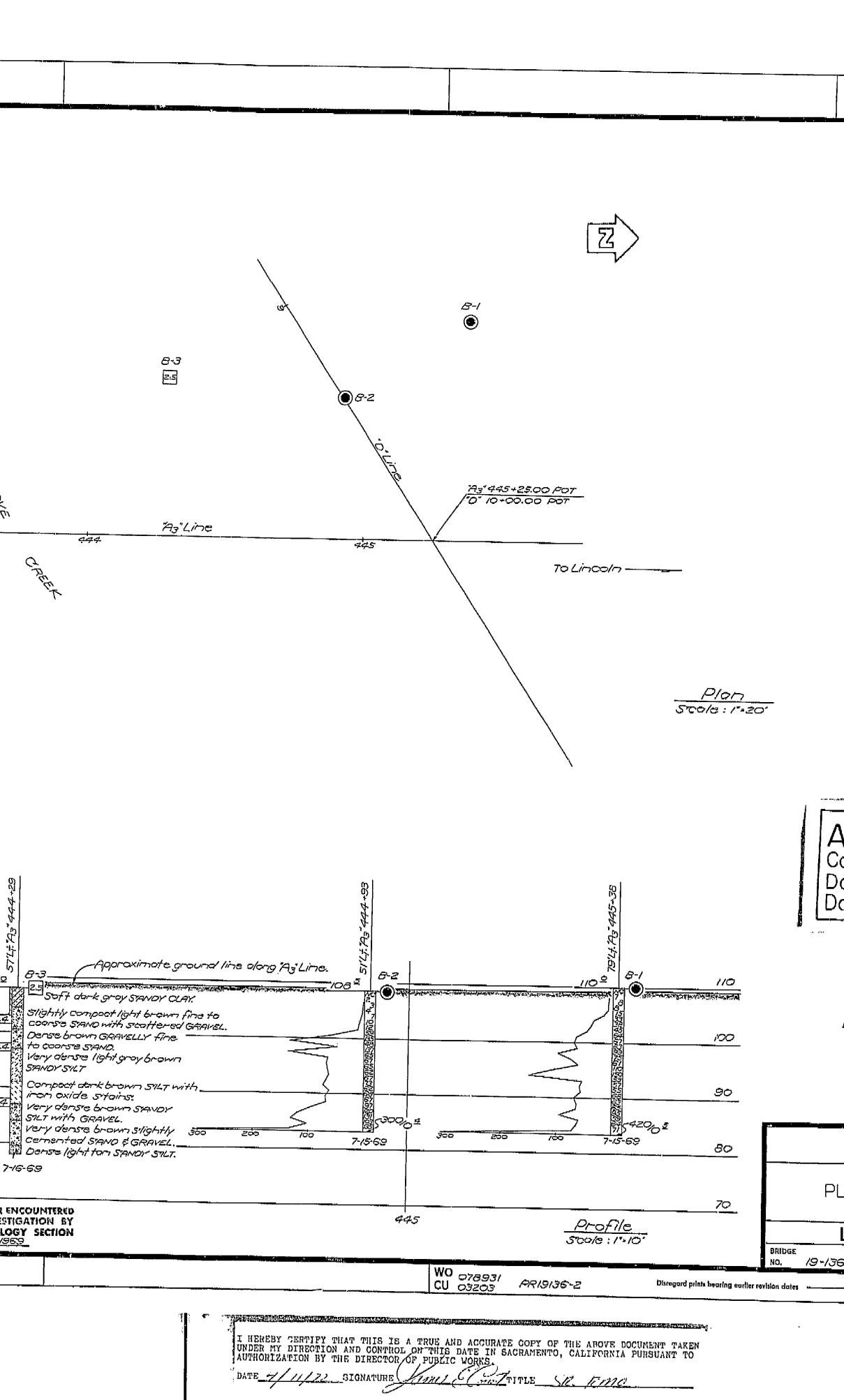
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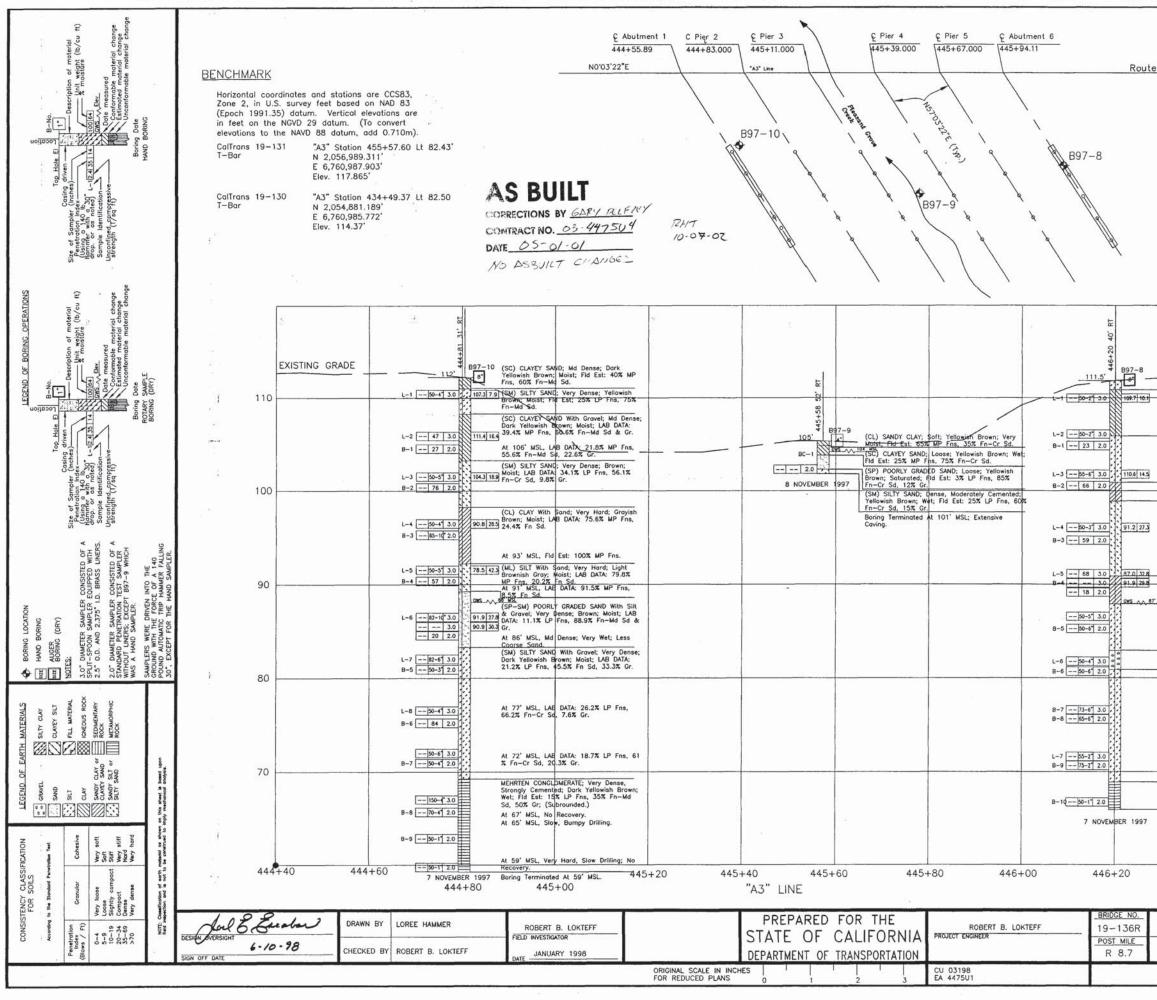
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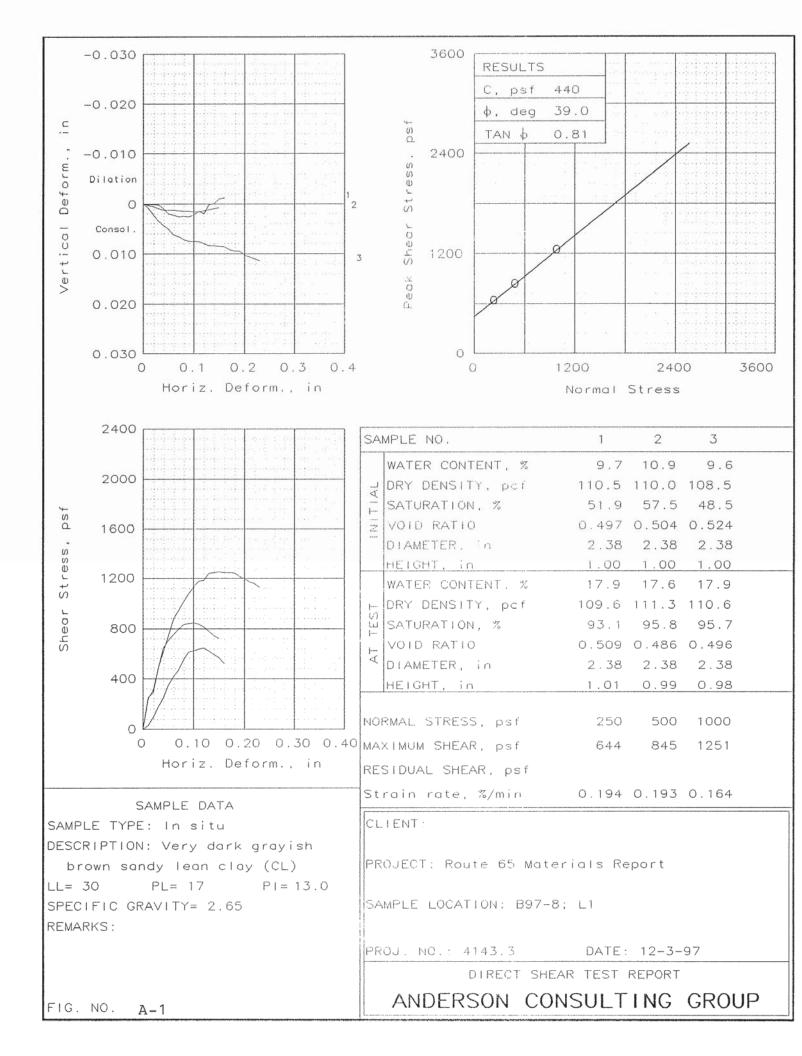


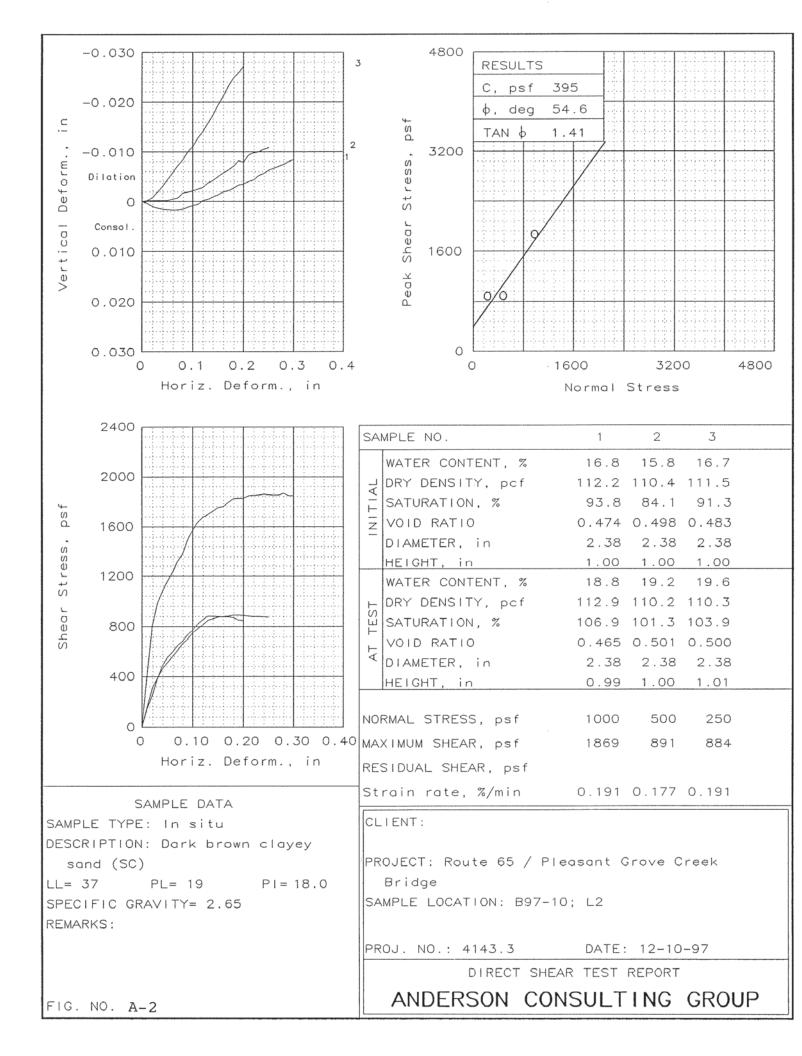
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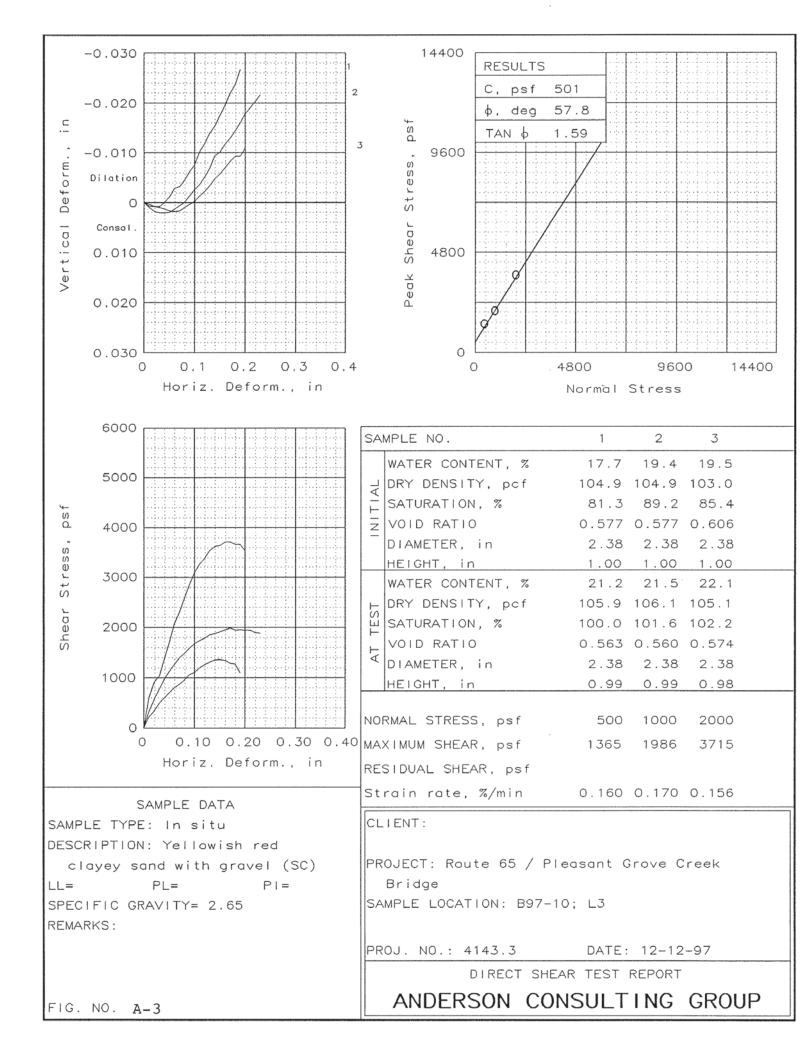
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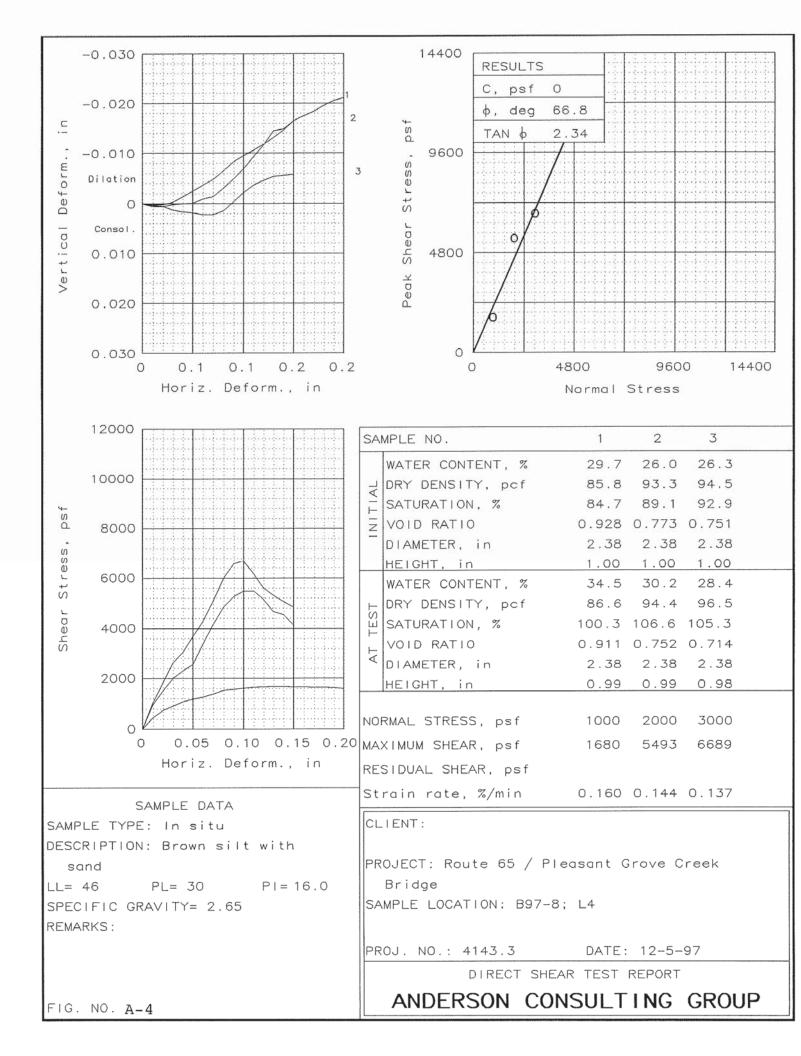
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| | (ML) Fid Est: 70% LF | ING GRA | | loist; | | |
| | (CL) SANDY CLA Yellowish Brown; 46.3% Fn-Md S | Y With Grave Moist; LAB | | | | |
| | (SM) SILTY SAND Brown; Moist; FI Sd. | d Est: 10% | LP Fins, 90% F | n-Md | 3. 12 | - |
| | At 103' MSL, Ve 50% Fn-Cr Sd, | 40% Gr. | | | | |
| | (CL) CLAY With Brown; Moist; L/ Tn Sd. | | | | | |
| | (ML) SILT; Hard; 81.1% MP Fns, | Grayish Bro 18.9% Fn So | own; Moist; LAE d. | DATA: | | |
| 550 | (CL) CLAY With Brown; Moist; L4 Sd. | Sand; Hard; AB DATA: 93. | Dark Yellowish 1% MP Fns, 6 | 9% Fn | | |
| _MSL | At 89' MSL, Firr (SM) SILTY SAND Brown; Wet; LAB Fn-Wd Sd, 9.27 | | e; Dark Yellowi & LP Fns, 70. | sh 17 | | |
| | (GM) SANDY GRA Yellowish Brown; 40% Fn-Cr Sd, | AVEL With Sil Moist; Fld I | t; Very Dense; Est: 10% LP Fi | ns, | | |
| | 40% Fn-Cr Sd, (SM) SILTY SANE Yellowish Brown; 58.2% Fn-Cr Sc | | | | | |
| | MEHRTEN CONCL | OMERATE: V- | ry Dense Stro | ngly | | |
| | MEHRTEN CONGL Cemented; Yellov LP Fins, 20% Fn At 67' MSL, Ver At 66' MSL, No Boring Terminate | -Cr Sd, 70% y Slow, Burn Recovery. | Gr (Subroun py Drilling. | 10% ded.) | | |
| | | | | | םםמכיו ב | |
| | 446+40 | 44 | 46+60 | HOR VER | PROFILE IZONTAL SCALE: TICAL SCALE: 1' | 1" = 10' |
| - | EASANT | | | | BRIDGE | |
| L | DG OF | A CONTRACTOR OF | | or more entry | | |
| 1000 | | REVIS 4/28/98 | ION DATES (| PRELIMINARY | STAGE ONLY) | SHEET OF |

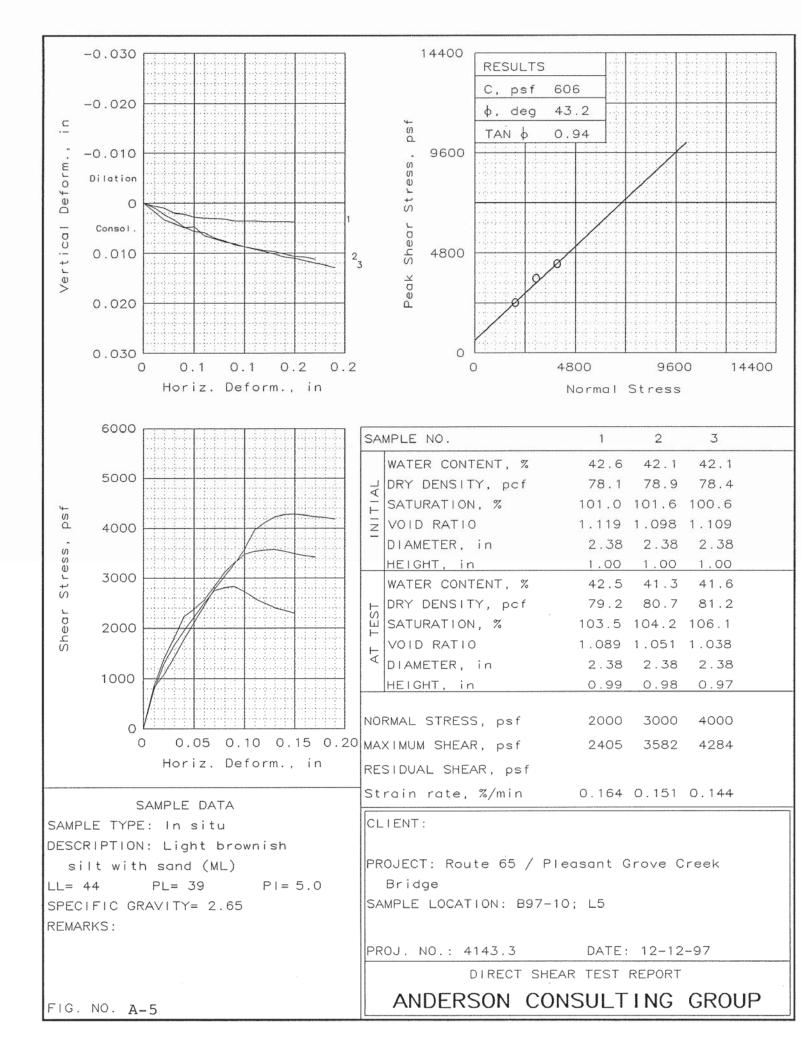
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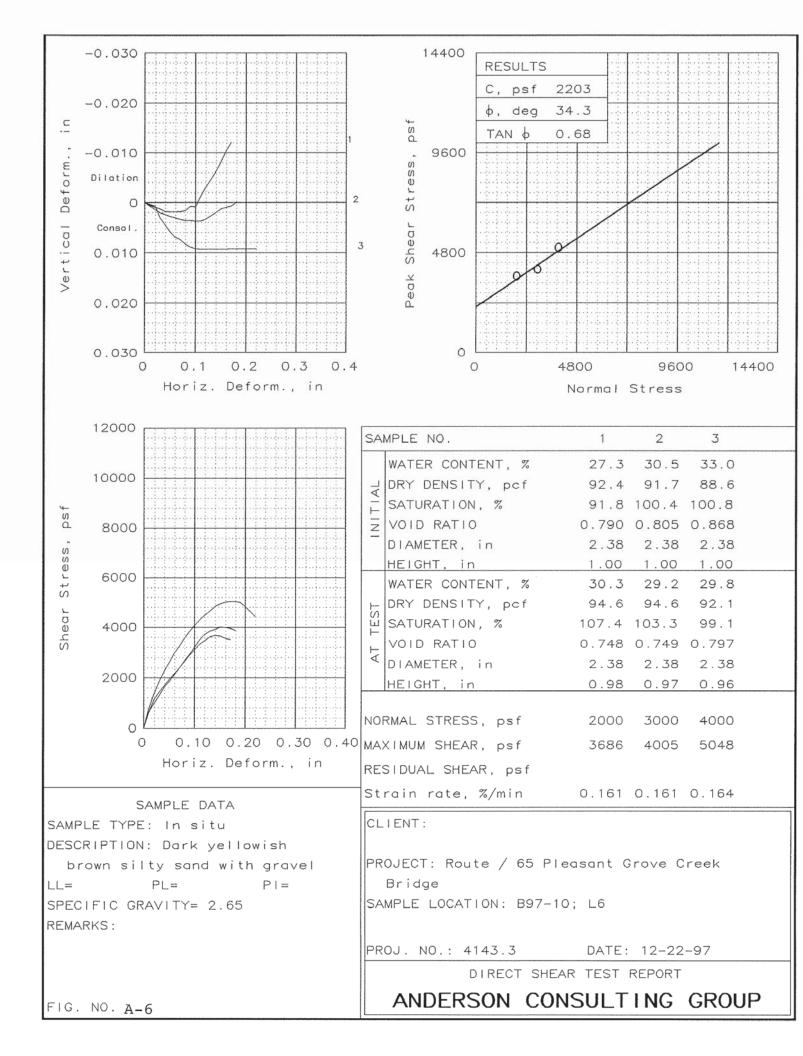


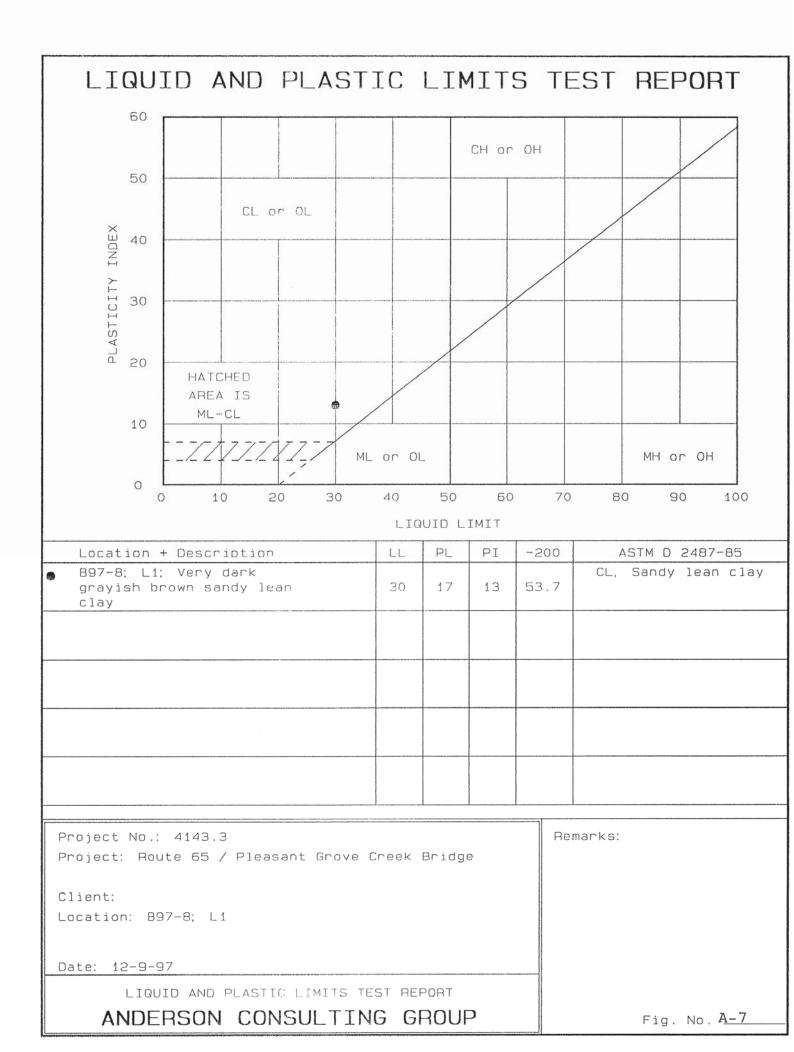


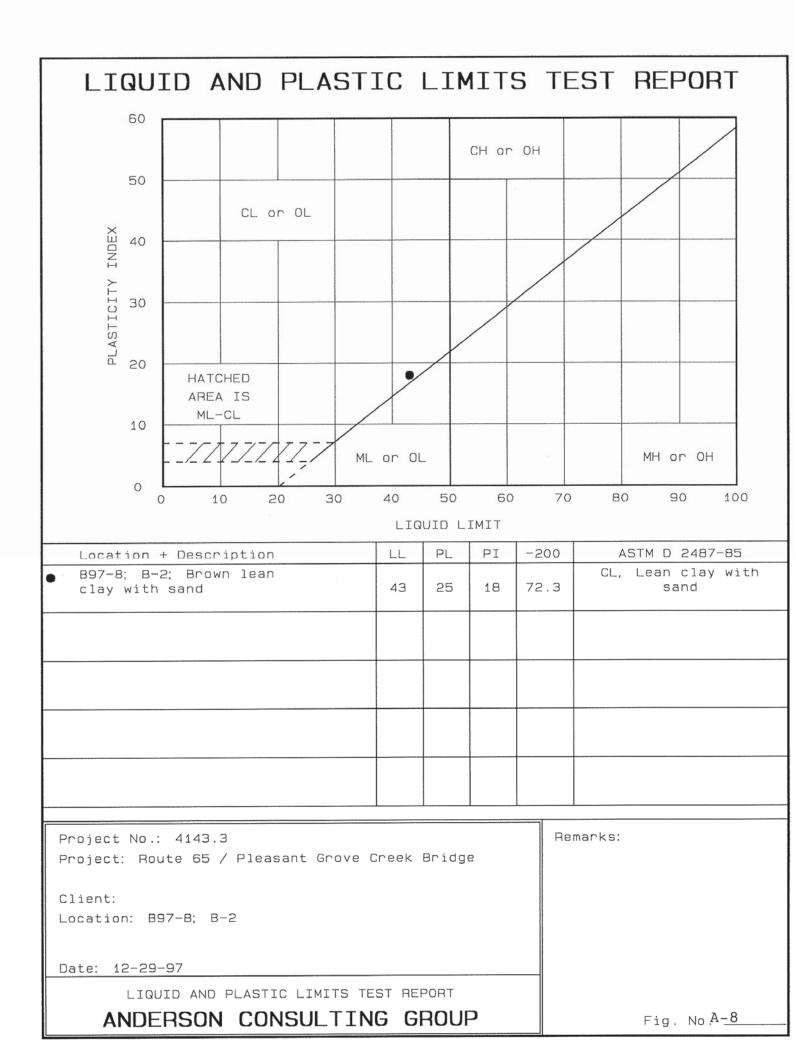


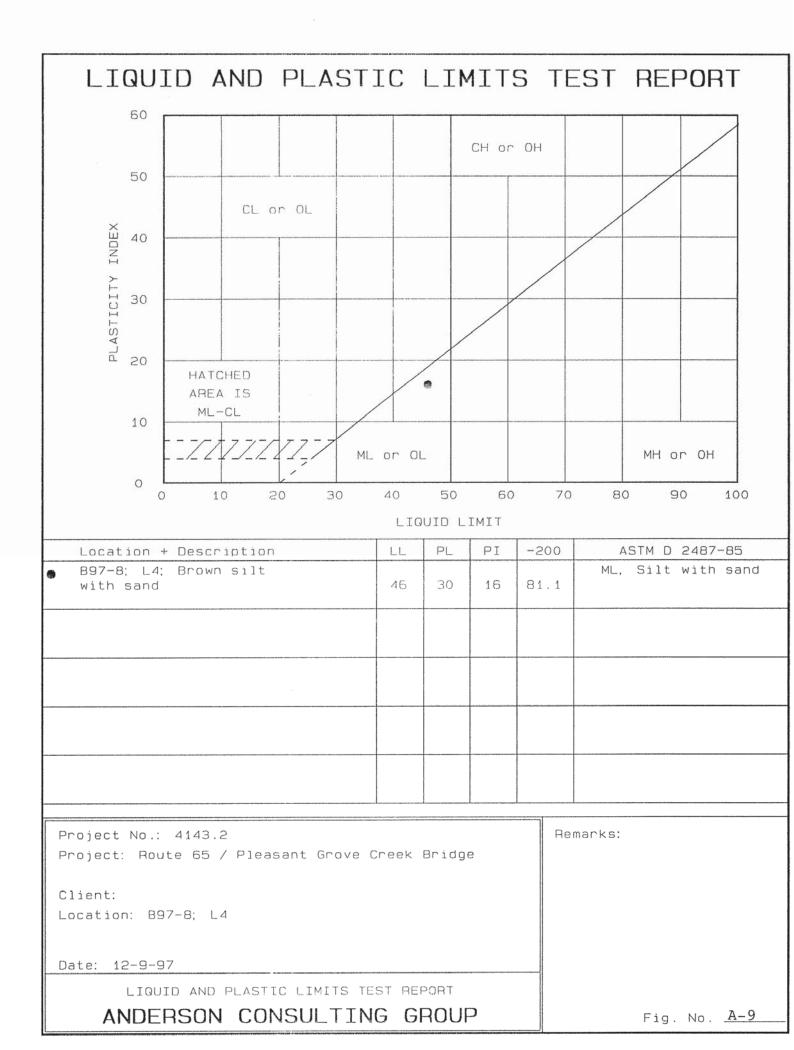


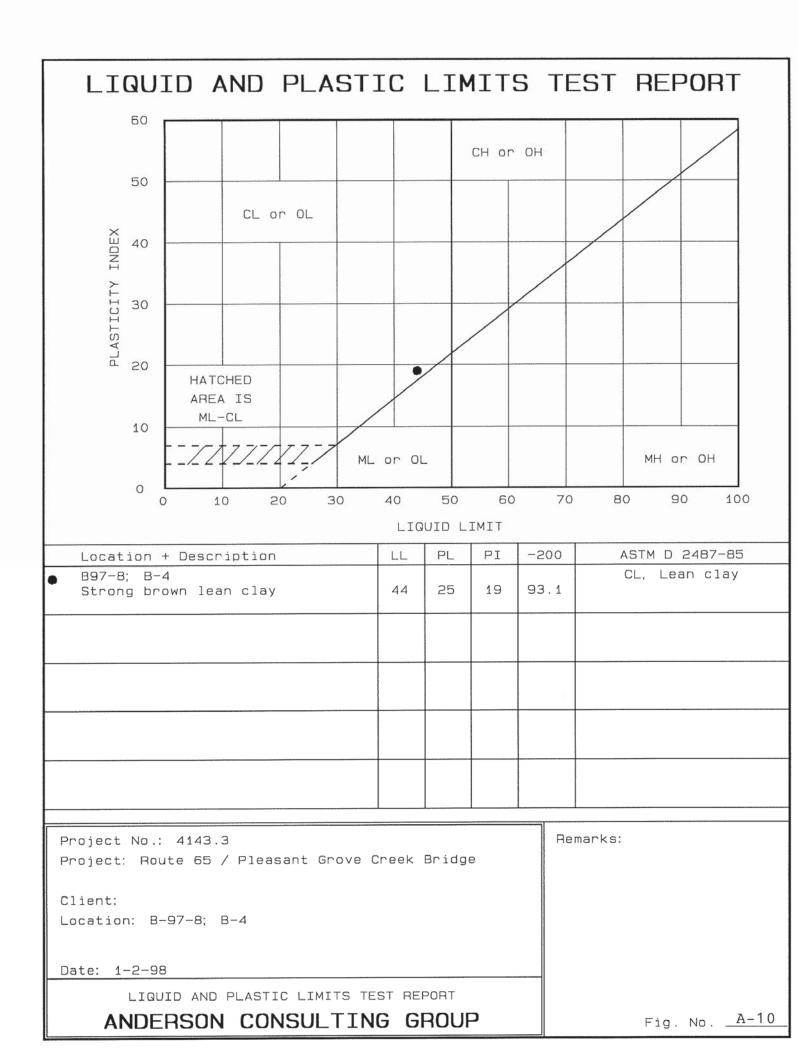


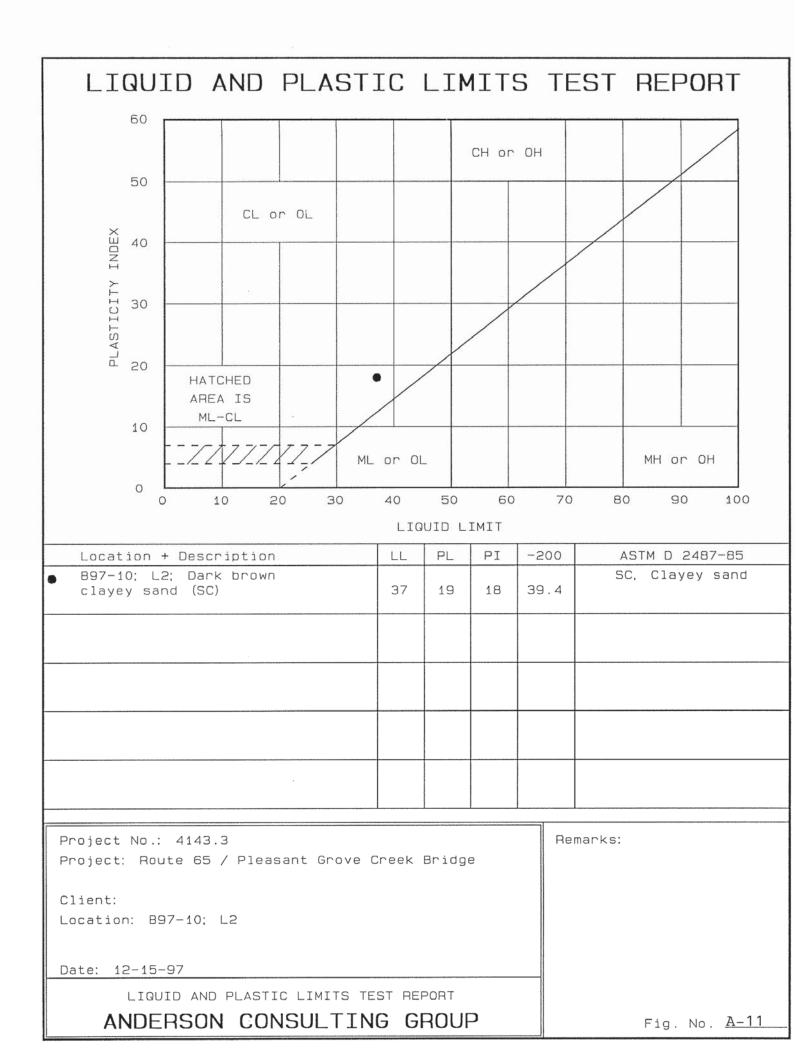


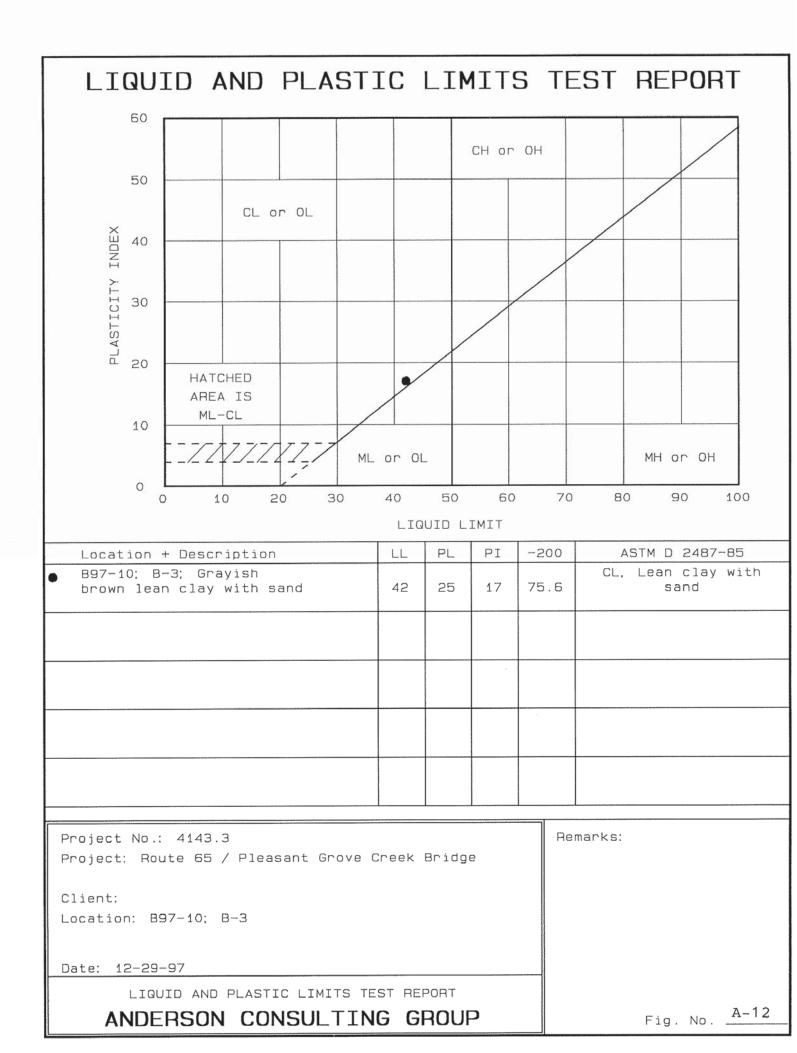


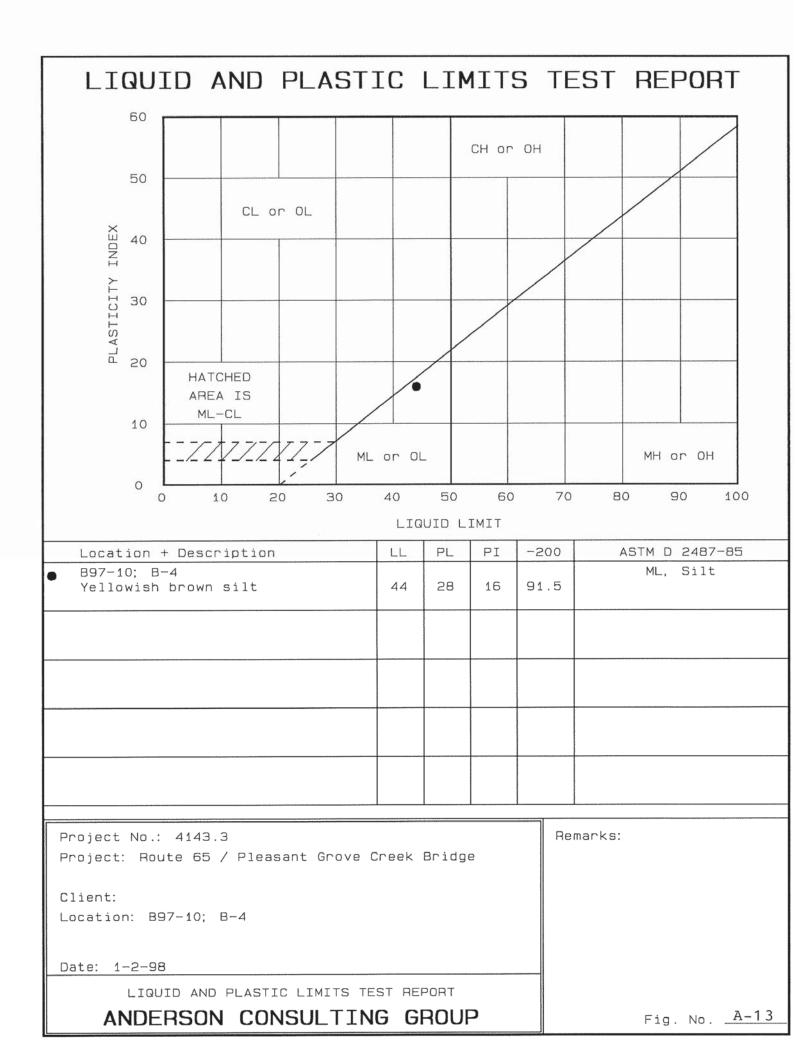


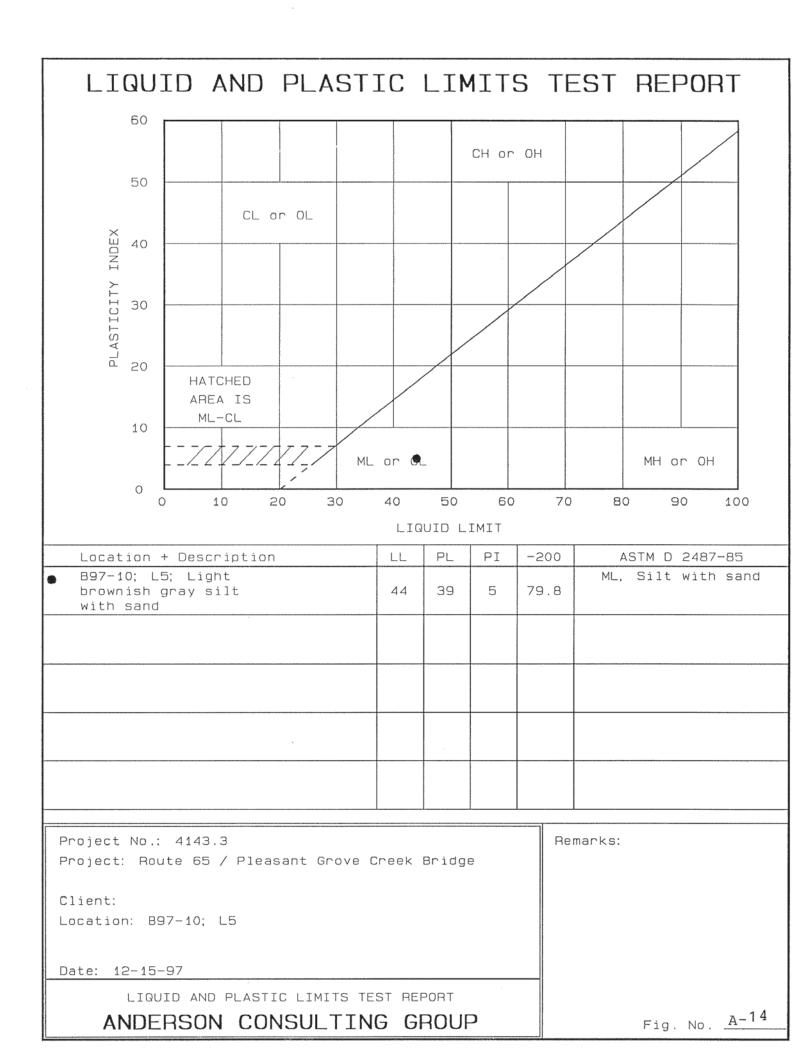


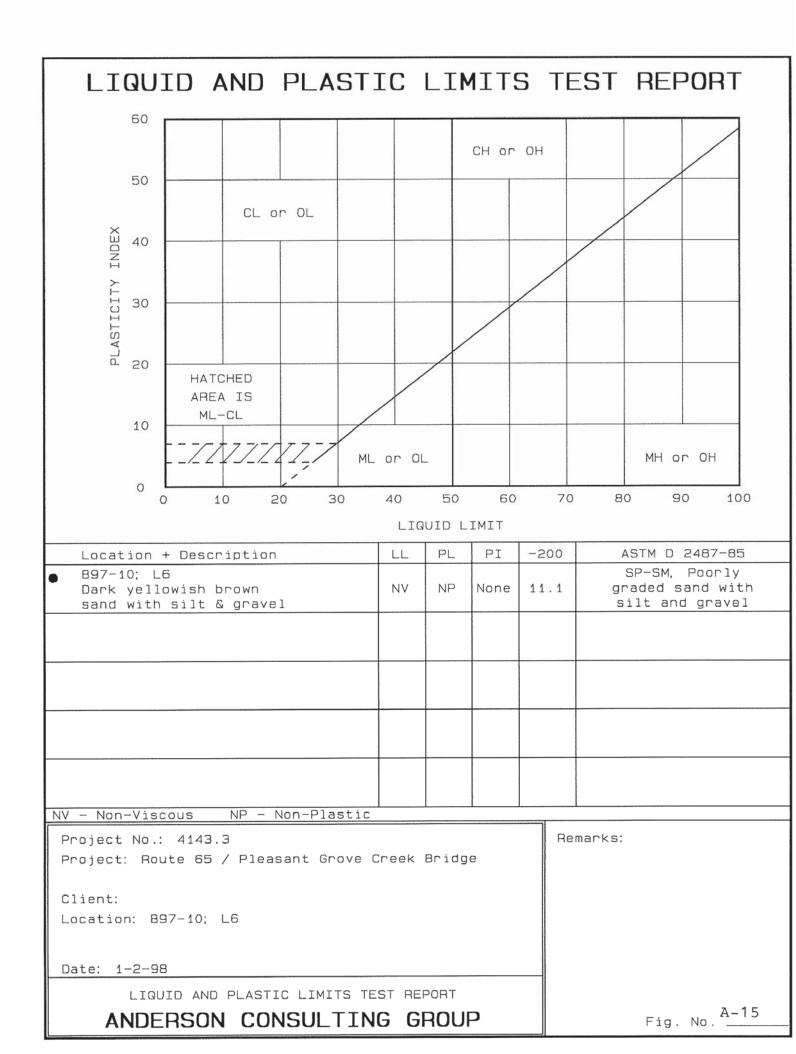


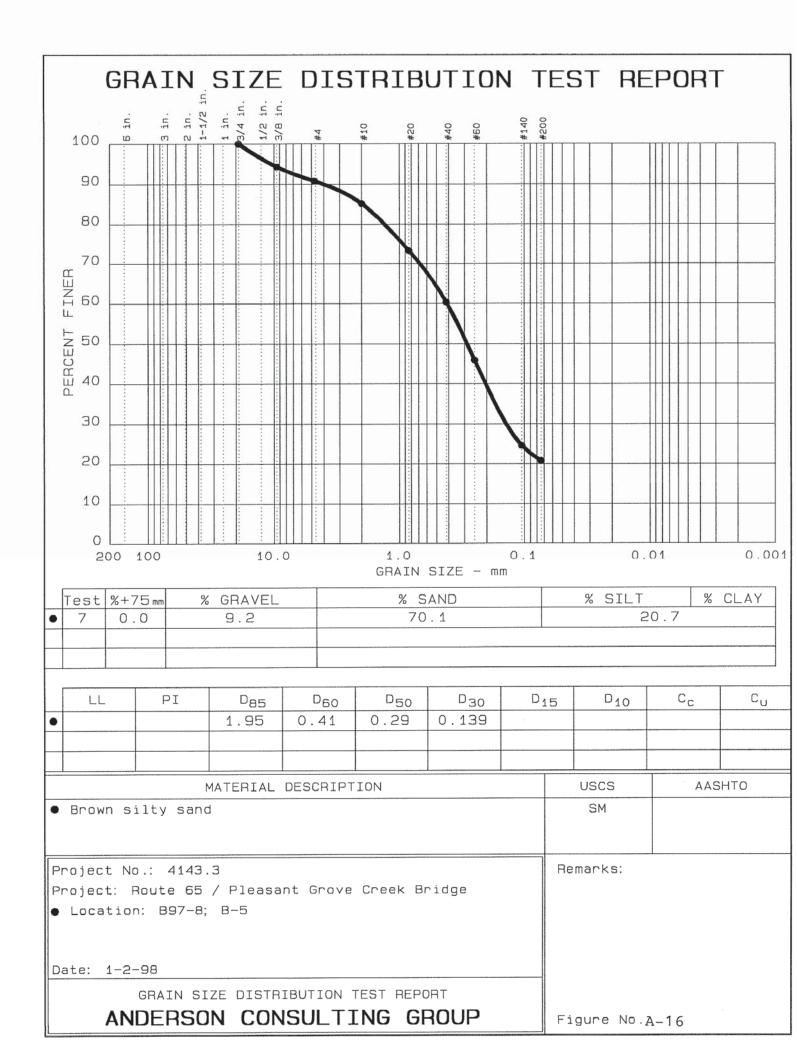


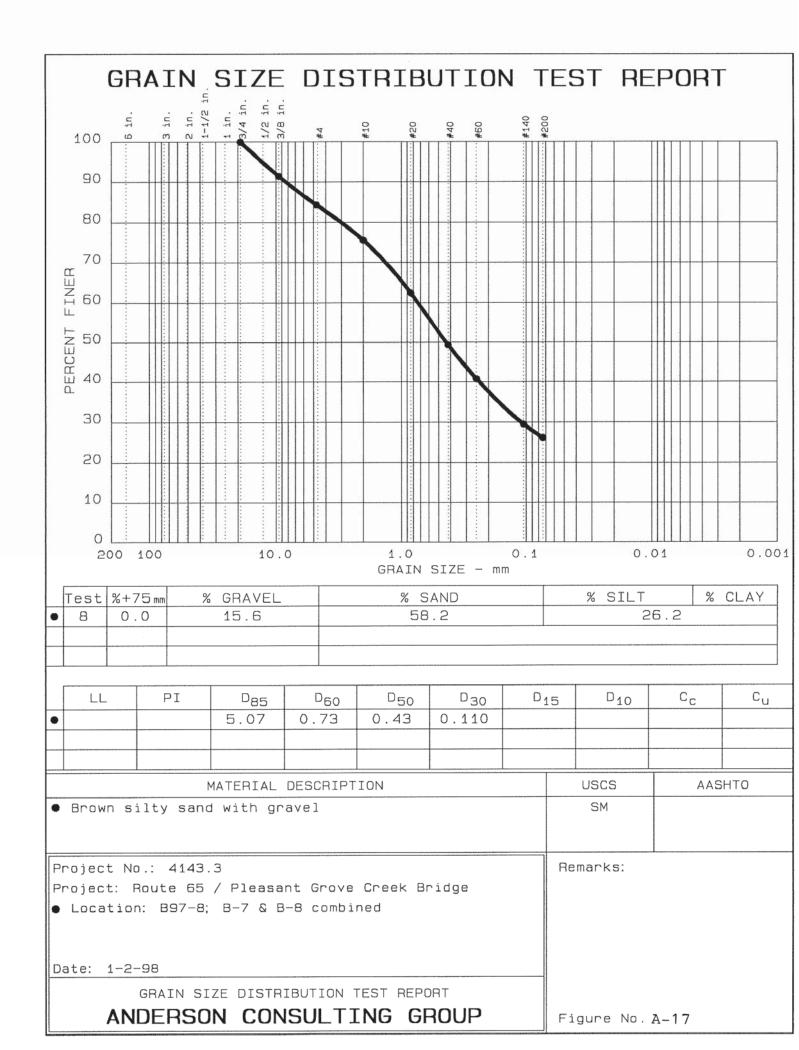


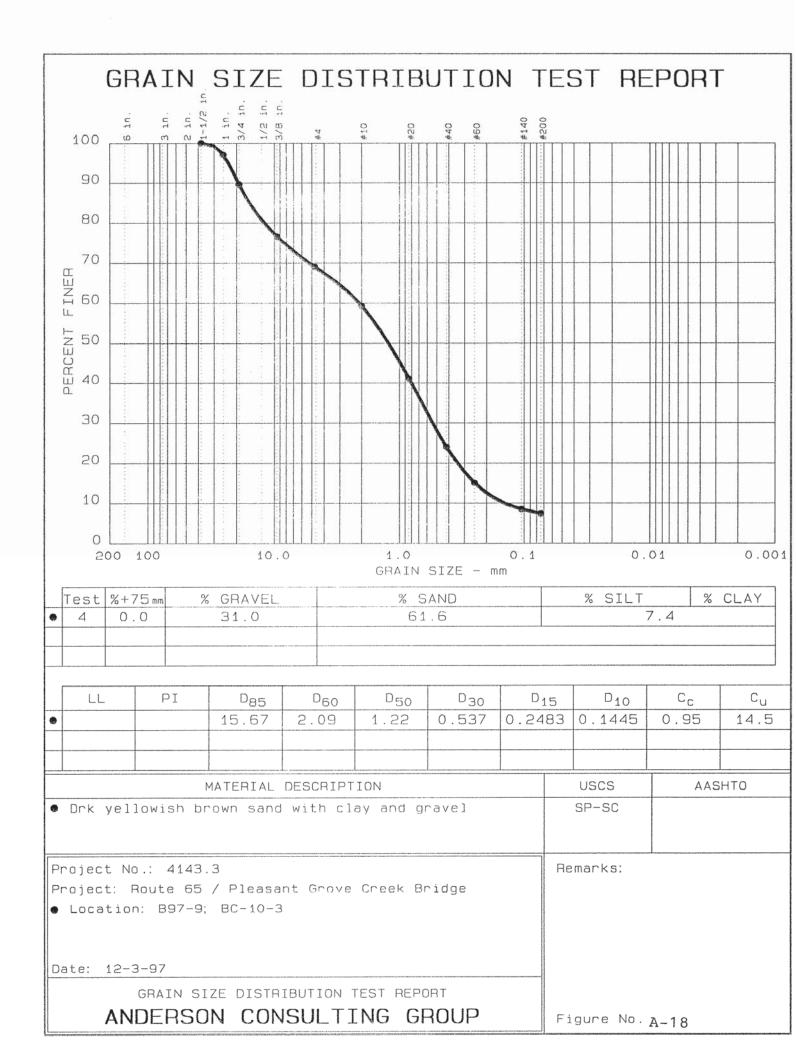


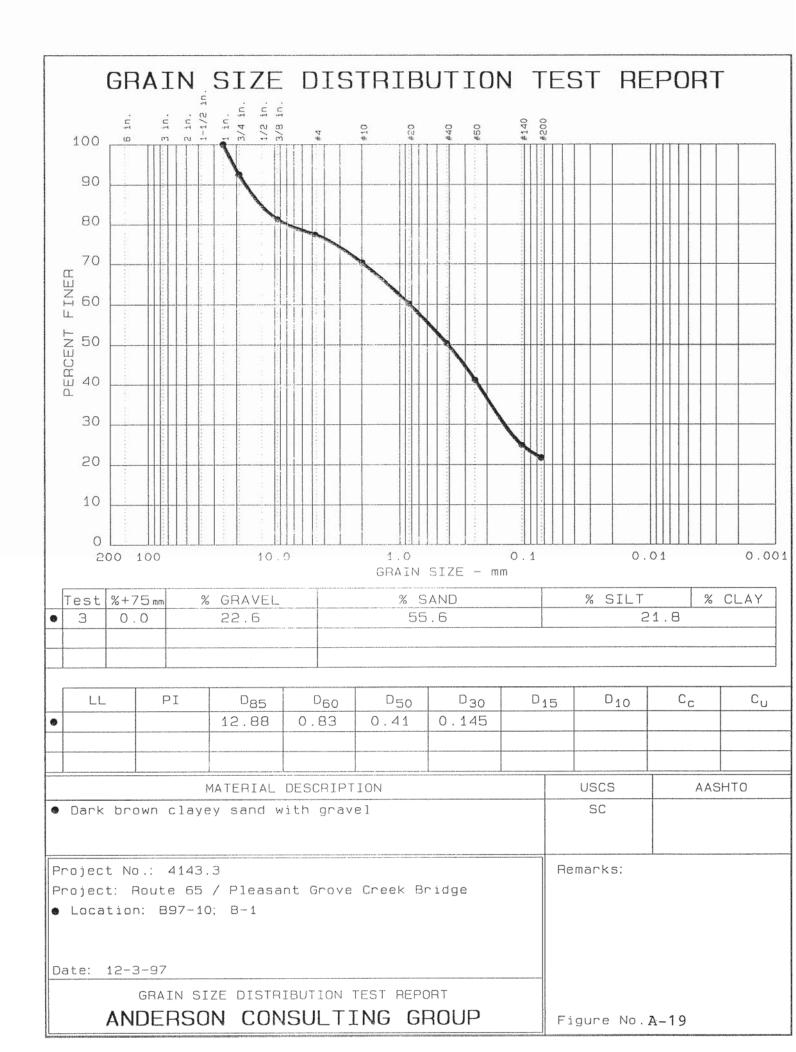


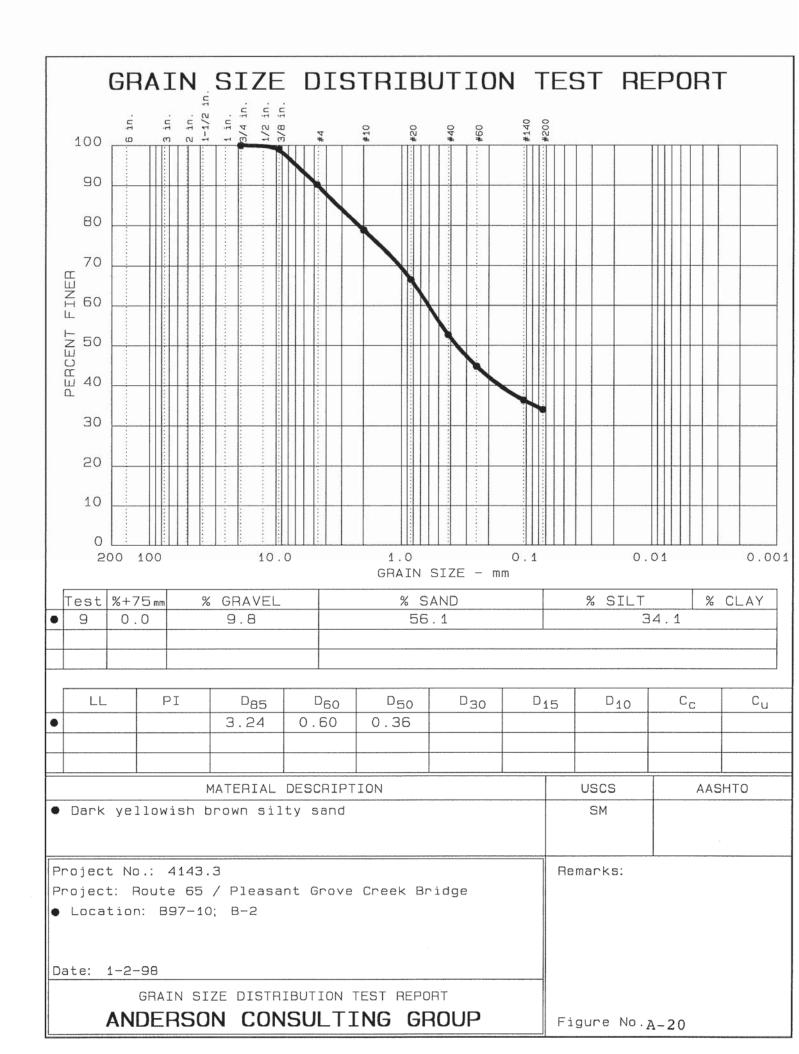


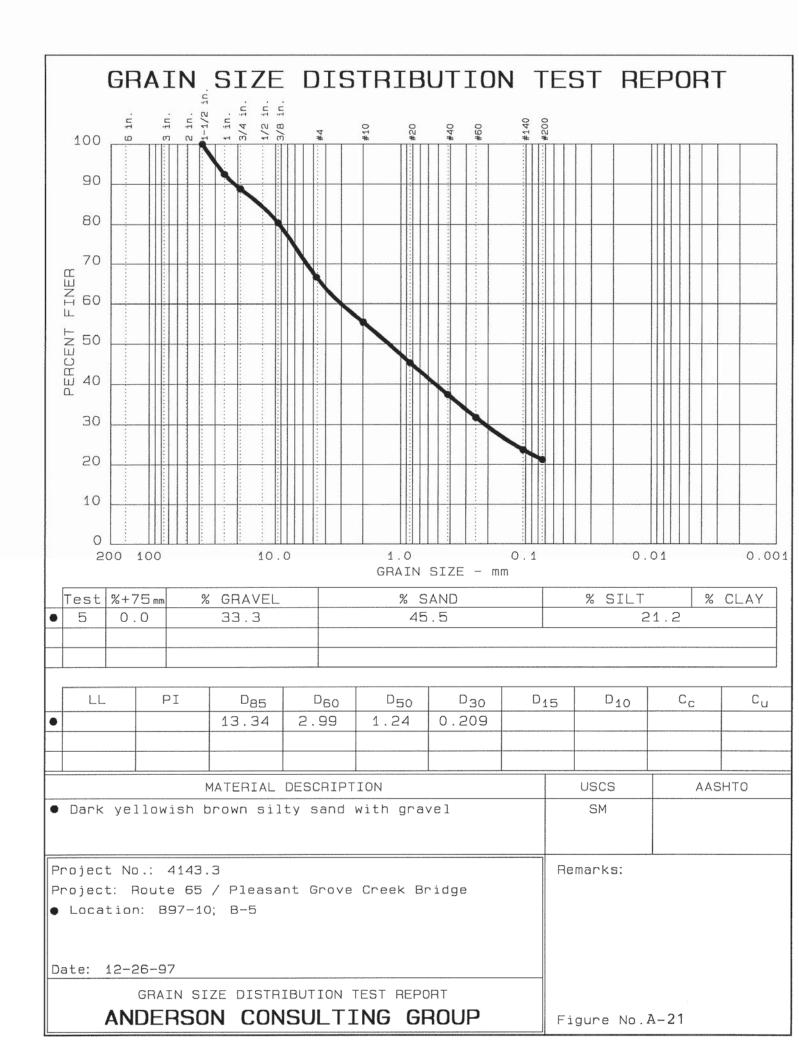


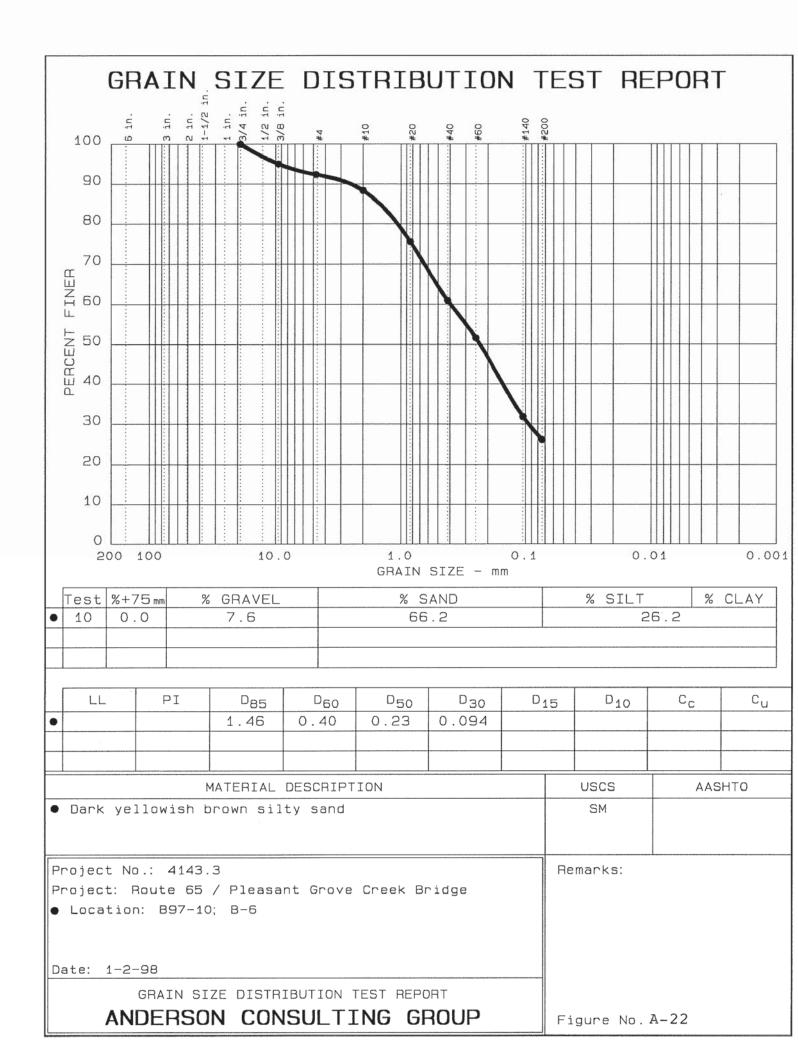


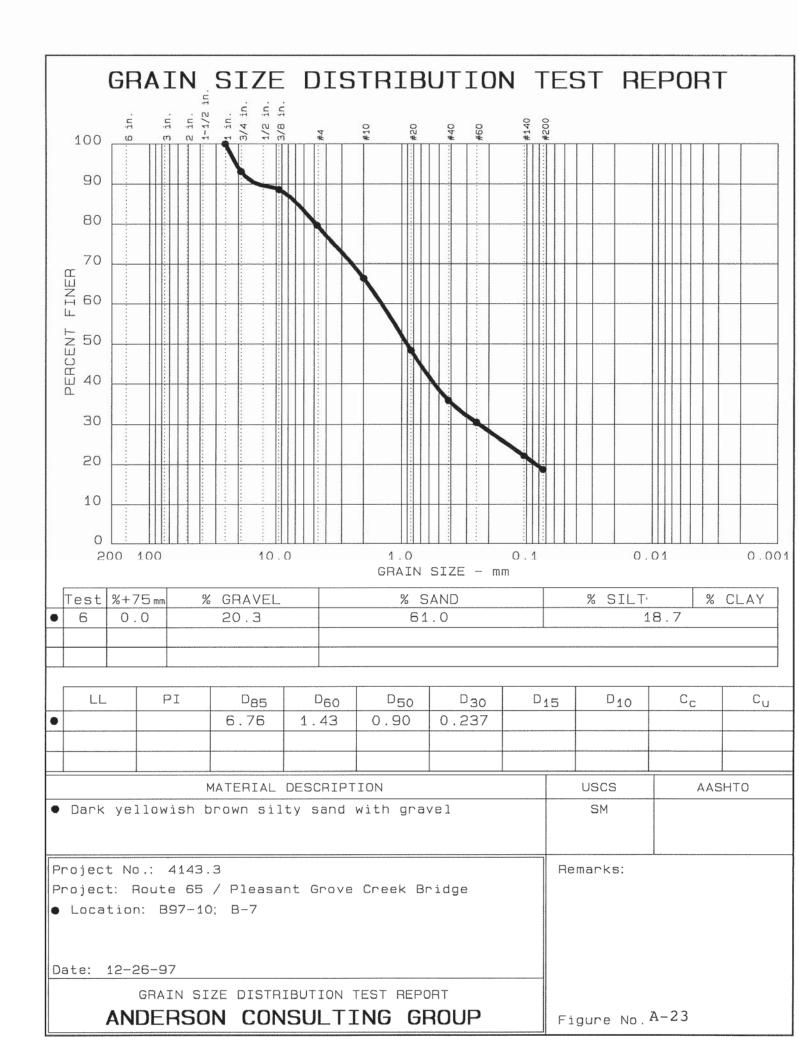














Sunland Analytical Lab, Inc.

11353 Pyrites Way, Suite 4 Rancho Cordova, CA 95670 (916) 852-8557

> Date Reported 01/09/98 Date Submitted 01/06/98

To: Craig Newport Anderson Consulting Group 631 Commerce Dr. Roseville, CA 95678

From: Gene Oliphant, Ph.D. General Manager

The following is the report of analysis requested on SUN Order 18592. Your purchase order number is . Thank you for your business.

| SUN # | Sample Describ | Sample # | Chloride as ppm Cl /Dry Wt. | Sulfate as ppm SO4 /Dry Wt. | |
|----------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| | ber der ann ben ben ber der ann | angen Austr annen Marine Miller Hanne | the the set and the data and | NAME AND ADDR AND ADDR ADDR ADDR | |
| 41178 | 4143.3/B97-8;L-2 | | 29.6 | 36.3 | |
| 41179 | 4143.3/B97-8;B-3 | | 14.8 | 12.1 | |

Methods: Sulfate-Cal Trans #417, Chloride-Cal Trans #422

