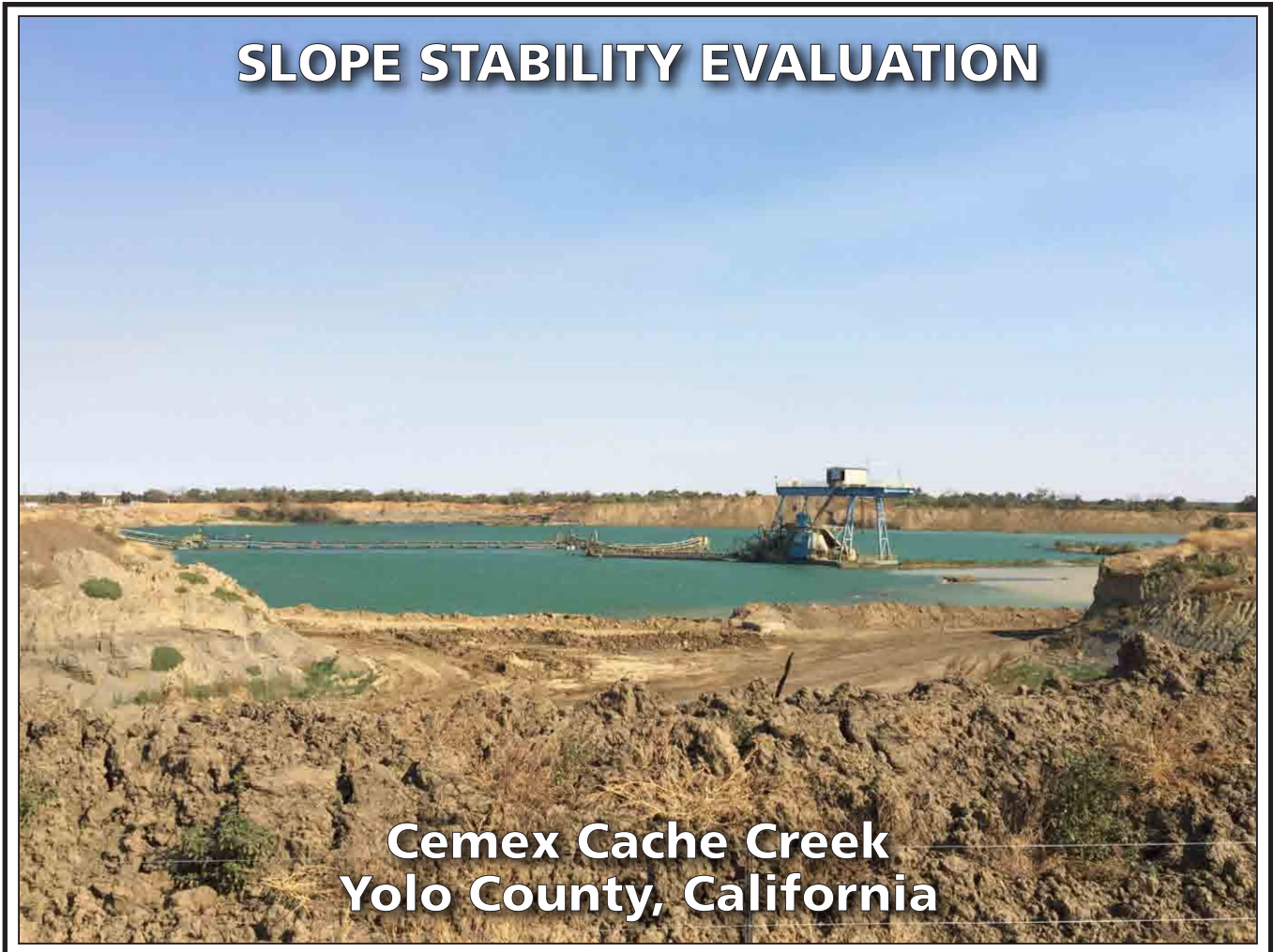


APPENDIX I
SLOPE STABILITY EVALUATION

SLOPE STABILITY EVALUATION



PREPARED FOR:

**CEMEX CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS PACIFIC, LLC
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GEOCON PROJECT NO. S1294-05-01

FEBRUARY 2018



Project No. S1294-05-01
February 22, 2018

VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

Debbie Haldeman
Regional Natural Resources Manager, Northern California/Nevada
Cemex Construction Materials Pacific, LLC
2365 Iron Point Road, Suite 120
Folsom, California 95630
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Subject: SLOPE STABILITY EVALUATION
CEMEX CACHE CREEK MINE
MINING PERMIT AND RECLAMATION PLAN AMENDMENT PROJECT
YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

Dear Ms. Haldeman:

In accordance with your authorization of our proposal (Geocon proposal No. S1294-05-01P, dated September 27, 2017), we have performed a geotechnical evaluation of the slopes associated with the Cemex Cache Creek Mine in Yolo County, California. Our study will be used to support the *Mining Permit and Reclamation Plan Amendment* Project.

The accompanying report presents our findings, conclusions, and recommendations regarding geotechnical aspects of mining and reclamation slope configurations as presently proposed. Based on the results of our study, the proposed perimeter mining and reclamation slopes are anticipated to meet the performance standards set forth in the *Yolo County Off-Channel Surface Mining Ordinance*, *Yolo County Surface Mining Reclamation Ordinance* and the *California Surface Mining and Reclamation Act*. In our opinion, the proposed project is feasible from a geotechnical viewpoint provided the recommendations of this report are followed.

Please contact us if you have any questions regarding this report or if we may be of further service.

Sincerely,

GEOCON CONSULTANTS, INC.

Jeremy J. Zorne, PE, GE
Senior Engineer



Victor M. Guardado, EIT
Staff Engineer

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Geocon Consultants, Inc. has prepared this slope stability evaluation in support of the CEMEX Construction Materials Pacific, LLC. (CEMEX) Cache Creek Mining Permit and Reclamation Plan Amendment Project (Project). Specifically, CEMEX proposes to modify Long-Term Off-Channel Mining Permit No. ZF #95-093, Reclamation Plan No. ZF #95-093 and Development Agreement No. 96-287 (as subsequently amended, "Existing Entitlements") with revised mining and reclamation plans and a 20 year time extension. This report presents results of our geotechnical investigation for evaluation of slopes associated with the Cemex Cache Creek Mine (Mine) in Yolo County, California. The approximate site location is shown on the Vicinity Map, Figure 1.

The following geotechnical report was previously prepared for the site: *Slope Stability Analysis, Solano Concrete Madison Plant, Highway 505 and Highway 16, Yolo County, California*, prepared by Kleinfelder, Inc. (File No. 40-2695-01), dated August 1, 1994. The Kleinfelder report was based on 13 exploratory borings performed throughout the site to depths ranging from approximately 45 to 90 feet. The Kleinfelder study also included laboratory testing and numerical slope stability analyses for the proposed mining and reclamation slopes. As part of our study, we have reviewed and incorporated pertinent subsurface and laboratory testing information from the 1994 Kleinfelder report.

The purpose of our study was to further evaluate subsurface conditions, determine pertinent geotechnical parameters, and evaluate slope stability for proposed mining and reclamation slopes under static and dynamic (seismic) conditions with respect to the performance standards outlined in the Yolo County *Off-Channel Surface Mining Ordinance* (OCSMO), Yolo County *Surface Mining Reclamation Ordinance* (SMRO) and California *Surface Mining and Reclamation Act* (SMARA).

To prepare this report, we performed the following scope of services:

- Reviewed published geologic maps, geotechnical reports, and other literature pertaining to the site. A list of referenced material is included in Section 11.0 of this report.
- Reviewed available plans for the project to select areas of exploration.
- Performed a site reconnaissance to review project limits, determine access and mark out exploratory excavation locations for subsequent utility clearance.
- Paid required fees and obtained a soil boring permit from Yolo County Environmental Health Department (YCEHD).
- Notified subscribing utility companies via Underground Service Alert (USA) a minimum of 2 business days prior to performing exploratory excavations at the site.
- Retained the services of a California C57-licensed drilling subcontractor to perform exploratory borings using truck-mounted drilling equipment.
- Performed four exploratory borings (B1 through B4) using a truck-mounted drill rig equipped with hollow-stem auger drilling equipment to depths ranging from approximately 5 to 86 feet.
- Logged the borings in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS).

- Obtained soil samples from the borings.
- Performed laboratory tests on selected soil samples to evaluate pertinent geotechnical parameters.
- Performed slope stability and seepage analyses for the proposed mining and reclamation slopes considering both static and seismic conditions.
- Prepared this report summarizing our findings, conclusions and recommendations regarding the geotechnical aspects of the proposed project.

Approximate locations of current and previous subsurface explorations are shown on the Site Plan, Figure 2. Details of our field exploration program including exploratory boring logs (current and previous) are presented in Appendix A. Details of our laboratory testing program and test results are summarized in Appendix B. Details of our slope stability and seepage analyses are summarized in Appendix C. Details of our liquefaction analyses are summarized in Appendix D.

2.0 SITE AND PROJECT INFORMATION

The CEMEX property occupies approximately 1,900 acres south of Cache Creek, and north of State Route 16 both on the west and east sides of Interstate 505 (I-505).

2.1 Existing Entitlements

Under Existing Entitlements, mining is allowed on ±586 acres in seven phases. Mining is currently taking place in Phases 3 and 4, while Phase 1 is in various stages of reclamation. Dewatering for mining purposes is not currently permitted, but may be permitted in the future subject to compliance with OCSMO requirements. The site is currently mined dry and “wet-mined” using a dredge (Photo 1). A typical undisturbed portion of the site (currently used for agriculture) is shown in Photo 2.

Existing Entitlements and the supporting 1994 Kleinfelder Report generally conform to the following plans:

1. *Off-Channel Mining Plans, Madison Plant, Yolo County, California* (21 Sheets) prepared by Cunningham Engineering, dated November 1995.
2. *Off-Channel Reclamation Plans, Madison Plant, Yolo County, California* (22 Sheets) prepared by Cunningham Engineering, dated November 1995.

The 1995 mining plans (Ref. 1) generally show that excavated mining slopes are to be inclined at 1.5H:1V (horizontal to vertical) 5 feet below the Average Low Groundwater (ALG) level and 2H:1V above this level. The 1995 reclamation plans (Ref. 2) show the various pit backfill (reclamation) surfaces within each pit, including “alluvial separators” (or berms) between pits.

We understand that mining activities at the site have differed from the 1995 mining plans in limited areas and that the Project will address these deviations through a set of revised mining and reclamation plans. More specifically, one or more of the intended alluvial separators has been removed by mining.

2.2 Proposed Project

The Project proposes to continue to mine on 489± acres in seven phases and reclamation is proposed to occur on 838± acres of the 1,902± acre property. The maximum mining depth is 70 feet. Reclamation will consist of returning the mined areas to agriculture, permanent lakes and wildlife habitat as detailed in a *Revised Reclamation Plan* prepared by Compass Land Group. The Project includes revised mining plans and a reclamation plan that will include a “constructed” alluvial separator between Phases 3 and 4 and the development of a “natural” alluvial separator between an existing and future mining pit (i.e., between Phases 4 and 5). The “constructed” alluvial separator will be comprised of cobble and gravel mixed with clay (Photos 3 and 4) and the “natural” alluvial separator will consist undisturbed, natural ground between existing and future mining pits. The purpose of the constructed alluvial separator is to re-purpose proposed Phase 3 as a silt pond (to accept and settle process wash fines). The purpose of the future developed natural alluvial separator between proposed Phases 4 and 5 is to facilitate backfilling of Phase 4 for a return to agriculture while maintaining a stable separation for the future open water lake in future Phase 5.

Based on the preliminary revised mining plans (Cunningham Engineering, January 2018), the Project includes seven phases as described in Table 2.2.

**TABLE 2.2
MINING DETAILS**

Phase	Proposed Mining Areas (acres)	Maximum Pit Depth (feet)	Groundwater Elevation (feet MSL)	
			Avg. High	Avg. Low
Phase 1	<i>Reclaimed Agricultural Land in Progress – No Additional Mining</i>			
Phase 2	<i>No Additional Mining – Area to be used for product stockpiling</i>			
Phase 3	67	70	114	107
Phase 4	137	70	112	107
Phase 5	135	70	111	105
Phase 6	135	70	108	100
Phase 7	15	35	121	116

Under existing conditions, Phases 1, 3 and 4 encompass the area of the current and previous mining pits, immediate south of Cache Creek. Phase 2 was partially mined (pursuant to allowances under Existing Entitlements) and currently supports existing aggregate product stockpiles. Phases 3 and 4 are in various stages of mining and reclamation. Phases 5, 6, and 7 have not been mined.

Under the proposed Project, no further mining is planned in proposed Phases 1 and 2. The revised mining plan focuses primarily on future mining in Phases 3 through 7. The proposed site configuration and phasing are shown on the Site Plan, Figure 2.

Similar to Existing Entitlements, the proposed Project's mining will create slopes of varying height and inclinations. Some of these mining and reclamation slopes will intercept the groundwater potentiometric surface. The OCSMO Section 10-4.431 stipulates that:

“Except where benches are used, all banks above groundwater level shall be sloped no steeper than 2:1 (horizontal:vertical). Proposed steeper slopes shall be evaluated by a slope stability study, prepared by a Registered Civil Engineer. Slopes below the groundwater level shall be no steeper than 1:1 (horizontal:vertical). Slopes located five (5) feet or less below the summer low groundwater level shall not be steeper than 2:1 (horizontal:vertical).”

The slope inclinations stipulated by the SMRO Section 10-5.530 are generally consistent with these requirements. However, the SMRO Section 10-5.530 also stipulates that:

“...the minimum factor of safety for all design reclamation slopes located adjacent to levees or below existing structures shall not be less than 1.5 for static and 1.1 for pseudostatic (seismic) conditions. Other reclamation slopes shall meet a minimum factor of safety that is consistent with the post-reclamation use proposed for the mining area.”

Consistent with the OCSMO and SMRO, the Project proposes typical slope mining configurations of 2H:1V to 5 feet below the ALG level and up to 1:1 below this level. Typical mining slope configurations are shown on Figures 3-1 through 3-4.

As mining is completed in each phase, reclamation will generally include filling Phase 3 with mostly pond fines (silt) resultant from onsite aggregate processing as well and filling Phase 4 with excavated/stockpiled overburden and topsoil. In general, Phases 1 through 4 will be reclaimed to agriculture whereas Phases 5 and 6 will be reclaimed as “lakes.” Phase 7 will also be reclaimed to agriculture. Phases 1 and 2 are generally already at their finish reclamation design elevation. Phases 3 and 4 are planned to be filled to at least 5 feet above the *Average High Groundwater* (AHG) level.

Reclamation will occur in phases and will require the “constructed” alluvial separator between Phases 3 and 4. The “constructed” alluvial separator will be comprised of cobble (generally 3½ to 7 inches) and gravel mixed with clay (Photos 3 and 4) with side slopes of 4H:1V or flatter. Per Cemex, this material will be placed by dumping and pushing out/contouring using a dozer. A typical “constructed” alluvial separator detail is shown on Figure 3-4. No backfill will be required for the developed natural alluvial separator between Phases 4 and 5. Phase 7 will also be reclaimed to an elevation at least 5 feet above the AHG level.

3.0 SOIL AND GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

We identified soil and geologic conditions by performing exploratory borings, reviewing the boring logs contained in the 1994 Kleinfelder report, and reviewing the referenced geologic literature (Section 11.0). Soil descriptions provided below include the USCS symbol where applicable.

Based on the *Geologic Map of the Late Cenozoic Deposits of the Sacramento Valley and Northern Sierran Foothills* (Helley and Harwood, 1985), the site is underlain by Holocene-aged stream channel deposits. These depositional and erosional deposits are associated with open, active stream channels and generally consist of unweathered gravel, sand, silt, and clay.

The overburden soil at the site consists of an approximate 5- to 15-foot-thick layer of interbedded silty sand (SM), silt (ML), silty clay (CL-ML), sandy clay (CL), clay (CL), and clayey sand (SC). The gravelly soil below the overburden generally consists of loose to very dense poorly graded sand (SP), poorly graded sand with gravel (SP), poorly graded gravel with sand (GP), and silty gravel with sand (GM), with thin (up to 5 feet) interbedded layers of clay (CL) and poorly graded sand with silt (SP-SM) and scattered small cobbles up to 4 inches. The gravel and cobbles include slightly weathered to fresh metavolcanic and metasedimentary rock with some quartz and chert. The strata proposed for mining overlies a very stiff to hard clay layer.

Based on the available subsurface information, top and bottom elevations of the soil layers are relatively consistent suggesting relatively flat stratigraphy with no significant dip, which is consistent with the erosional/depositional geology of the area. The general subsurface profile at the site is shown on Figures 3-1 through 3-4.

Subsurface conditions described in the previous paragraphs are generalized. The boring logs included in Appendix A contain soil type, color, moisture, consistency/relative density, and USCS classification of the materials encountered at specific locations and elevations.

4.0 GROUNDWATER

We encountered groundwater in Borings B1 and B2 at depths of 25 and 35 feet, respectively, on October 12 and 13, 2017. These depths correspond to approximate groundwater elevations of 105 and 108 feet, which are near the predicted AHG near the boring locations.

Table 4.0 presents the estimated AHG and ALG levels at the site (Luhdorff and Scalmanini, April 2017):

**TABLE 4.0
ESTIMATED AVERAGE HIGH AND LOW GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS**

Groundwater Condition	Groundwater Elevation (Feet, MSL)	
	West	East
Average High	113	105
Average Low	108	100

5.0 SEISMICITY AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

5.1 Mapped Geologic Hazard Zones

The site is not located in any currently established official geologic hazard zones (e.g. liquefaction, active faulting, landslides) established by the California Geologic Survey (CGS) or the local agency specific plan element.

5.2 Surface Fault Rupture

The numerous faults in Northern California include active, potentially active, and inactive faults. The criteria for these major groups were developed by the CGS for the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (APEFZ) Program (Bryant and Hart, 2007). By definition, an active fault is one that has had surface displacement within the last 11,000 years. A potentially active fault has demonstrated surface displacement during Quaternary time (approximately the last 1.6 million years) but has had no known movement within the past 11,000 years. Faults that have not moved in the last 1.6 million years are considered inactive.

The site is not located within a currently established APEFZ. Based on our reconnaissance, evidence obtained in exploratory borings, and our review of geologic maps and reports, no active or potentially active faults with the potential for surface fault rupture are known to pass directly beneath the site. Therefore, the potential for surface rupture due to faulting occurring beneath the site is considered low. The site, however, is located in a seismically active area and could be subjected to ground shaking in the event of an earthquake on one of the many active Northern California faults.

5.3 Seismicity

In order to evaluate the distance of closest known active faults to the site, we reviewed geologic maps and used the computer program *EQFAULT*, (Version 3, Blake, 2000). Principal references used within *EQFAULT* are Jennings (1975), Anderson (1984) and Wesnousky (1986). The results of the query indicate the Great Valley Fault System and a segment of the Dunnigan Hills Fault, located approximately 6 miles to the west and northwest, respectively, are the closest known active faults to the site.

We used the United States Geological Survey (USGS) *Unified Hazard Tool* (<https://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/interactive/>) to determine the deaggregated seismic source parameters including controlling magnitude and fault distance. The USGS estimated modal magnitude is 6.5, the estimated Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) for the Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) with a 2,475-year return period is 0.53g, and the modal distance is 15 km.

We used the online USGS application *Seismic Design Maps* to evaluate the site class modified, design-level Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA_M) for the site, for use in liquefaction and seismic slope stability analysis. The PGA_M for the site is 0.49g.

While listing PGA is useful for comparison of potential effects of fault activity in a region, other considerations are important in seismic design, including frequency and duration of motion and soil conditions underlying the site. The site could be subjected to ground shaking in the event of a major earthquake along the faults mentioned above or other area faults. However, the seismic risk at the site is not considered to be significantly greater than that of other sites in the area.

5.4 Liquefaction

Liquefaction is a phenomenon in which saturated cohesionless soils are subject to a temporary loss of shear strength due to pore pressure buildup under the cyclic shear stresses associated with earthquakes. Primary factors that trigger liquefaction are: strong ground shaking (seismic source), relatively clean, loose granular soils (primarily poorly graded sands and silty sands), and saturated soil conditions.

The site is not located in a currently established State of California Seismic Hazard Zone for liquefaction. In addition, we are not aware of any reported historical instances of liquefaction in the project area. However, soil and groundwater conditions exist at the site that may be susceptible to seismic-induced liquefaction.

We evaluated potential for liquefaction in sandy layers located below groundwater using the Standard Penetration Test (SPT)-based approach following the methodology of Youd et al (2001) as outlined in CGS Special Publication 117A, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California* (CGS, 2008). We used a site class modified Peak Ground Acceleration, PGA_M of 0.49g, an earthquake moment magnitude (M_w) of 6.5, and the AHG groundwater depth of 30 feet (for Boring B1) and 25 feet (for Boring B2).

Our evaluation indicates that sandy soil below groundwater is sufficiently dense to yield a factor of safety against liquefaction greater than 1.3, which is considered to be sufficient resistance against liquefaction per CGS SP117A. Therefore, no special design measures with respect to liquefaction are necessary for the project. Details of our liquefaction analysis are presented in Appendix D.

6.0 SLOPE STABILITY AND SEEPAGE ANALYSIS

Slope stability analyses evaluate the ratio of the resisting forces (predominantly soil shear strength) to the driving forces that would cause a slope failure (predominantly gravity, soil unit weight, slope/strata geometry). The ratio of the summation of driving forces divided by the summation of resisting forces is termed Factor of Safety (FS). A FS of 1.0 indicates that the driving and resisting forces are equal and the slope is a state of impending failure/movement. A FS greater than 1.0 indicates the presence of reserve strength; however, does not guarantee that failure will not occur. Rather, the probability of failure generally decreases as the FS increases. The minimum required FS for slope stability analyses used in this study, consistent with the requirements of the OCSMO and SMRO, are summarized in Table 6.0.

**TABLE 6.0
MINIMUM REQUIRED FACTORS OF SAFETY – SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSES**

Analysis Condition	Minimum FS ¹
Mining/Temporary Conditions ¹	1.0
Permanent (Reclamation) Conditions - Static	1.5
Permanent (Reclamation) Conditions - Seismic	1.1
<u>Notes:</u>	
1. Minimum FS based on OCSMO Section 10-4.431 and SMRO Section 10-5.530.	

6.1 Stability Analysis Sections

We evaluated slope stability at four locations considered representative of the anticipated mining and reclamation slope conditions for the project. Details of the analytical sections are summarized in Table 6.1.

**TABLE 6.1
STABILITY ANALYSIS SECTIONS**

Section ID ¹	Description
S-1	Typical Slope Adjacent to Cache Creek (Phase 4)
S-2	Typical “Natural” Alluvial Separator (Between Phases 4 and 5)
S-3	Typical “Natural” Alluvial Separator at PG&E Easement (Between Phases 5 and 6)
S-4	Typical “Constructed” Alluvial Separator (Between Phases 3 and 4)
<u>Notes:</u>	
1. The approximate Section locations are shown on the Site Plan, Figure 2.	

6.2 Stability Analysis Material Parameters

To select appropriate material parameters for our slope stability analysis, we used the results of current and previous exploratory borings, laboratory testing, published correlations, engineering judgment, and experience with similar soil conditions on nearby sites. The material parameters used in our analyses are summarized in Table 6.2.

TABLE 6.2
SOIL PARAMETERS FOR SLOPE STABILITY AND SEEPAGE ANALYSIS

Material Type	Total Unit Weight (pcf)	Cohesion, C (psf)	Friction Angle, ϕ (degrees)	Hydraulic Conductivity (ft/sec)	
				Vertical	Horizontal
Overburden Soil	120	250	28	1.5×10^{-7}	1.5×10^{-6}
Gravel	130	50	38	5.2×10^{-4}	5.2×10^{-3}
Clay	120	500	15	1.5×10^{-7}	1.5×10^{-6}
Reclamation Fill – Silt/Fines	120	250	10	n/a	n/a
“Constructed” Alluvial Separator	120	500	15	n/a	n/a

Discussion of the derivation of the parameters shown in Table 6.2 is presented hereinafter.

Overburden Soil. Shear strength parameters for overburden soil were estimated from published correlations based on soil type and our experience with similar soils in the project area. Based on sensitivity analysis, overburden soil parameters (total unit weight, C, ϕ) have a negligible effect on slope stability for this project. Hydraulic conductivity of the overburden soil was estimated using published correlations and laboratory permeability test results previously performed by Geocon on similar soil types.

Gravel. Shear strength parameters for the gravelly soil deposits are based on laboratory direct shear testing and sampling penetration resistance values measured in current and previous borings at the site. The shear strength parameters derived from direct shear test results are considered to be conservative since the materials tested did not include the gravel portion of the samples. To evaluate the appropriate hydraulic conductivity value of the gravelly soil deposits, we compared the hydraulic conductivity values used by Luhdorff and Scalmanini (L&S) in their hydraulic modeling of the site and values based on correlations developed by Alyamani and Sen, *Determination of Hydraulic Conductivity from Complete Grain-Size Distribution Curves*, Groundwater Journal, July-August 1993. Based on the comparison, the L&S hydraulic conductivity values are approximately 2 to 3 times faster than the values estimated using the Alyamani and Sen grain-size correlation method. In a seepage analysis, faster hydraulic conductivity is more likely to result in adverse seepage conditions (e.g. seepage daylighting on a slope above the level of groundwater). Therefore, for consistency with the L&S hydraulic analysis and as a conservative measure, we have used the L&S hydraulic conductivity values for the gravels in our seepage analysis.

Clay. Total and effective shear strength parameters and permeability of the clay are based on the results of our exploratory borings, laboratory triaxial shear strength testing, published index property correlations, comparisons with local data, engineering judgment, and experience. Hydraulic conductivity of the clay soil was estimated using published correlations and laboratory permeability test results previously performed by Geocon on similar soil types.

Reclamation Fill (Silt/Fines). Unit weight of the reclamation fill/pond fines are based on laboratory unit weight and moisture content tests performed on intact samples of these materials located in the Phase 1 area of the site (Boring B4).

“Constructed” Alluvial Separator. Shear strength parameters for the constructed alluvial separator are based on the results of laboratory triaxial shear strength testing on remolded samples of the proposed material provided by Cemex. Given the proposed placement process, we assumed an average relative compaction of approximately 85%.

For the soil layering/stratigraphy, we assumed a generally flat soil layer stratigraphy consistent with the depositional and erosional geology of the site.

6.3 Groundwater/Surface Water Conditions

In limit-equilibrium slope stability analysis, ponded water against a slope tends to increase global slope stability due to the buttressing effect of the mass of water against the slope. As a conservative measure in our analyses of mining slopes, we modeled groundwater conditions using the ALG levels established for the site. For reclamation conditions, we used the AHG levels established for the site. In our seepage analysis of Section 1 (adjacent to Cache Creek), we used the AHG in conjunction with the 200-year water level in Cache Creek. A summary of the groundwater and surface water levels used is presented in Table 6.3.

**TABLE 6.3
GROUNDWATER/SURFACE WATER ELEVATIONS FOR ANALYSIS**

Section ID	Location	Average High Groundwater Elevation (Feet, MSL)	Average Low Groundwater Elevation (Feet, MSL)	100-Year Water Level in Cache Creek (Feet, MSL)
S-1	Between Phase 4 and Cache Creek	110	104	126.5
S-2	Between Phases 4 and 5	111	105	---
S-3	Between Phases 5 and 6	108	100	---
S-4	Between Phases 3 and 4	111	108	---

6.4 Seismic Forces for Dynamic (Seismic) Slope Stability Analysis

We analyzed dynamic (seismic) slope stability using a pseudo-static approach in which the earthquake load is simulated by an “equivalent” static horizontal acceleration acting on the mass of the slope. This methodology is generally considered to be conservative and is most often used in current practice.

We calculated the seismic coefficient using the procedures presented in *Special Publication 117A, Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California* (CGS 2008). In this procedure, the seismic coefficient is equal to a portion of the design-level PGA_M without the risk coefficient

($PGA_M/1.5$). Assuming a 15-cm displacement threshold, a PGA_M of 0.49g ($PGA_M/1.5 = 0.33$), a modal distance of 15 km, and a modal magnitude of 6.5, the calculated seismic coefficient is 0.1.

6.5 High-Voltage Power Transmission Line Towers

The project site is traversed by a high-voltage power transmission line between Phase 5 and 6 (Site Plan, Figure 2). The current mining and reclamation plans show a minimum 25-foot setback from the towers to the mining slopes. Specific information related to the tower structures and/or foundations was not available for our review. The towers consist of typical lattice tower structures and are likely supported on conventional cast-in-drilled-hole (CIDH) concrete foundations. Based on our experience on similar projects, in our stability analyses, we assumed maximum vertical and horizontal foundation reaction loads of 150 kips and 25 kips, respectively.

6.6 Slope Stability Analysis and Results

We analyzed slope stability using the computer program SLOPE/W, Version 7.22 (Geo-Slope International) for static and seismic conditions using the Morgenstern-Price method of limit-equilibrium analysis considering circular and block failure modes. For the mining and reclamation conditions, we analyzed for “global”, deep-seated failure surfaces that would extend significantly into the dedicated setback areas. We did not evaluate FS for “surficial” or shallow failure surfaces, generally considered to not impact the dedicated setback areas.

Tabulated results of our slope stability analysis (FS against failure) for each slope configuration under the conditions of analysis are summarized in Table 6.6. Graphical representations of the potential critical failure surfaces and parameters used for each stability analysis are presented on Figures C2 through C17 in Appendix C. Results are summarized in Table 6.6.

**TABLE 6.6
SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSIS RESULTS**

Profile	Slope Details	Operational Condition	Calculated FS	
			Static	Seismic
Section S-1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Ground/Alluvial Separator • 2H:1V slope to 5 feet below ALG • 1H:1V slope below ALG • Maximum slope height = 70 feet • See Figure 3-1 for slope details • See Figures C2 through C7 for stability analysis details 	Mining – Average Low Groundwater, Low Water Level in Cache Creek	1.5	1.1
		Mining – Average High Groundwater/100-Year Water Level in Cache Creek	1.5	1.2
		Reclamation – Average High Groundwater/100-Year Water Level in Cache Creek	2.7	2.0
Section S-2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Ground/Alluvial Separator • 2H:1V slope to 5 feet below ALG • 1H:1V slope below ALG • Maximum slope height = 70 feet • See Figure 3-2 for slope details • See Figures C8 through C11 for stability analysis details 	Mining – Low Groundwater	1.5	1.1
		Reclamation – High Groundwater	2.6	2.0
Section S-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Ground/Alluvial Separator • 2H:1V slope to 5 feet below ALG • 1H:1V slope below ALG • Maximum slope height = 70 feet • See Figure 3-3 for slope details • See Figures C12 through C15 for stability analysis details 	Mining – Low Groundwater – No Tower Present	1.5	1.1
		Mining – Low Groundwater – Tower with 25-foot setback	1.5	1.1
Section S-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constructed Alluvial Separator • 4H:1V slope • Maximum slope height = 70 feet • See Figure 3-4 for slope details • See Figures C16 and C17 for stability analysis details 	“Constructed” Alluvial Separator – Low Groundwater – Backfilled One Side	2.9	1.6

6.7 Seepage Analysis and Results

The proposed north mining/reclamation slopes will be separated (set back) from Cache Creek by a minimum of 200 feet. To model seepage conditions in the north mining/reclamation slopes under influence of a potential 100-year flood event in Cache Creek, we used the computer program SEEP/W, Version 7 (Geo-Slope International) using the geometry at Section S-1, the AHG level (Table 6.3), and the soil hydraulic conductivity values listed in Table 6.2. For stratified soil deposits, the horizontal hydraulic conductivity is greater than the vertical hydraulic conductivity. The typical ratio of vertical to horizontal permeability (K_y/k_x) may range from 0.5 (2-times) to 0.1 (10-times) or more. For our analyses, we used a K_y/k_x ratio of 0.1 (10-times), which is considered conservative. The purpose of our analysis was to determine if the seepage front would daylight on the slope above the AHG, which could adversely impact slope stability due to increased seepage forces in the slope.

We modeled the transient 100-year water surface elevation (126.5 feet MSL, per Cunningham Engineering, 2016) in Cache Creek for steady-state seepage conditions. The results of our analyses indicate that the seepage front does not intercept the proposed north mining slope at an elevation higher than the AHG level, even when sustained indefinitely. Our seepage analysis results are presented graphically on Figure C1 in Appendix C.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

7.1 Slope Stability

Based on the results of our study, the proposed mining and reclamation slopes are anticipated to meet the performance standards set forth in the Yolo County *Surface Mining and Reclamation Ordinances* and SMARA.

For the temporary mining slope conditions, static FS against failure ranges from 1.5 to 2.9, which is greater than the minimum required FS of 1.0. For the permanent reclamation slope conditions, static FS against failure ranges from 2.6 to 2.7, which is greater than the minimum required FS of 1.5. Seismic FS for both the mining and reclamation conditions ranges from 1.1 to 2.0, which equals or exceeds the minimum required FS of 1.1.

These results indicate that the project slopes should be globally stable under static and seismic conditions for both temporary mining and permanent reclamation slopes.

7.2 Seepage

Seepage analyses indicates that the seepage front does not intercept the proposed north mining slope at an elevation higher than the average seasonal high groundwater condition, even when sustained indefinitely (steady state conditions). Therefore, anticipated subsurface seepage conditions at the proposed north mining slope under a 100-year Cache Creek flood event are not expected to adversely impact slope stability.

7.3 Pit Capture Potential

Cache Creek floodwaters, when present, do not appear to overtop the south bank of the creek adjacent to the site. Hydrologic and hydraulic models developed by the County and summarized by Cunningham Engineering (2016) indicate that floodwaters are below the top of bank elevations on the south side of the creek. These conditions, combined with the 200-foot setback and the lack of adverse seepage and slope stability conditions based on our analyses suggest that the potential for pit capture is low.

8.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

During mining, exposed gravel slopes are subject to erosion and deterioration and shallow surficial failures should be expected. Such surficial failures should be repaired as soon as practicable prior to additional mining in the immediate area. At a minimum, slope conditions should be observed by an engineering professional at least annually.

In addition, the following measures should be considered:

- Reclamation should occur shortly after mining is complete. Slopes exposed to rain and surface runoff are susceptible to erosion and surficial degradation. Appropriate erosion control measures and best management practice (BMP) devices should be installed to reduce long-term slope degradation.
- Cemex should train onsite workers regarding seismic safety issues, including appropriate actions to be taken during a seismic event.
- During mining operations, Cemex should have sufficient materials and equipment available to repair slopes due to surficial sloughing and/or erosion.

9.0 FURTHER GEOTECHNICAL SERVICES

9.1 Plan Review

We should review the final mining and reclamation plans prior to implementation to ensure that our recommendations have been properly incorporated. If changes are made to the plan during the permitting process or at time of permit approval, then geotechnical re-evaluation may be warranted.

9.2 Future Services

If, during the course of mining and reclamation, sloughing or rills greater than 12 inches deep develop, Geocon should be consulted for mitigation recommendations, as appropriate.

10.0 LIMITATIONS AND UNIFORMITY OF CONDITIONS

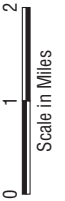
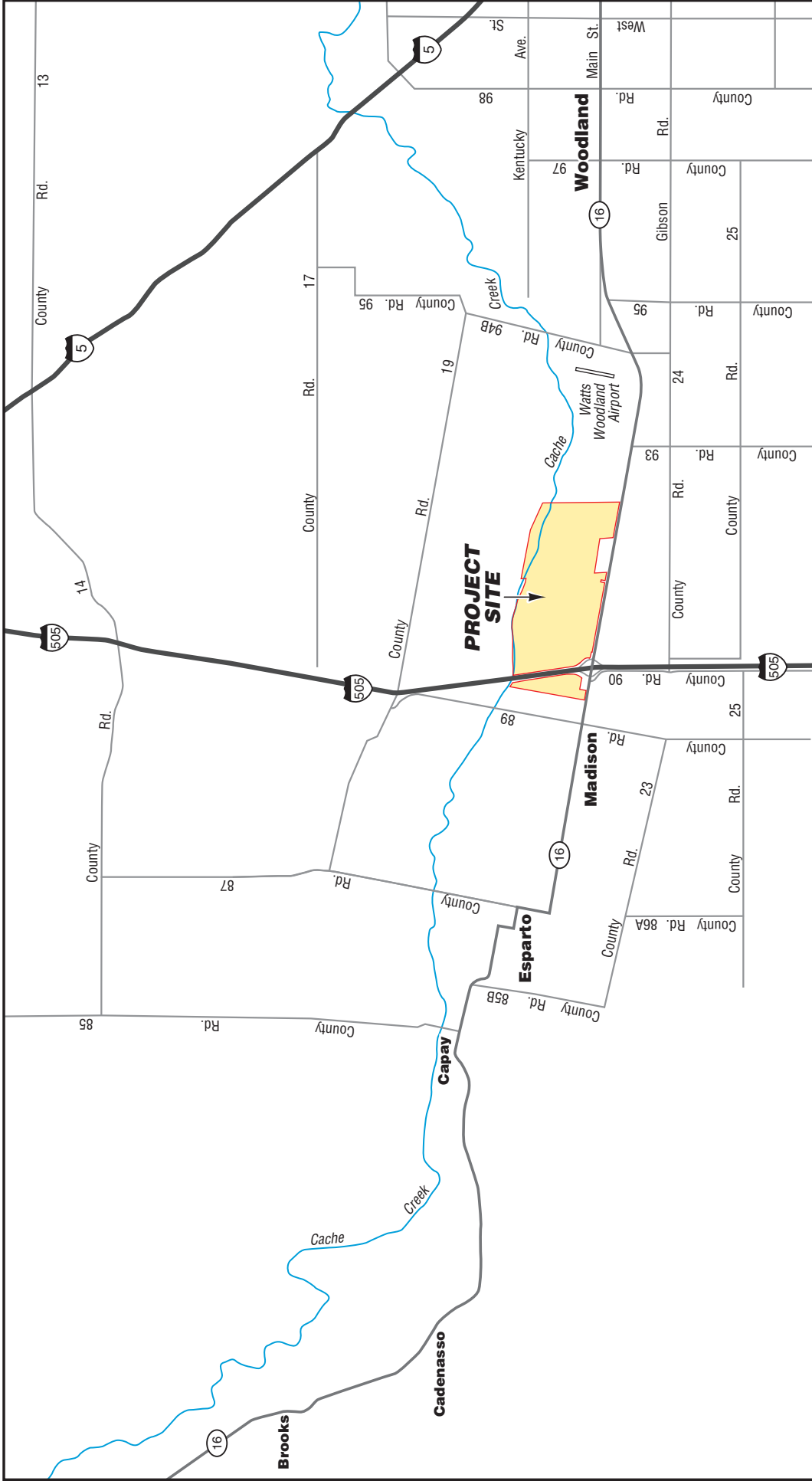
The recommendations of this report pertain only to the site investigated and are based upon the assumption that the soil conditions do not deviate from those disclosed in the investigation. If any variations or undesirable conditions are encountered during mining and reclamation, or if the proposed mining and reclamation will differ from that anticipated herein, we should be notified so that supplemental recommendations can be given. The evaluation or identification of the potential presence of hazardous materials or environmental contamination was not part of our scope of services.


Our professional services were performed, our findings obtained, and our recommendations prepared in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering and engineering geology principles and practices used in the site area at this time. No warranty is provided, express or implied. This report is subject to review and should not be relied upon after a period of three years.

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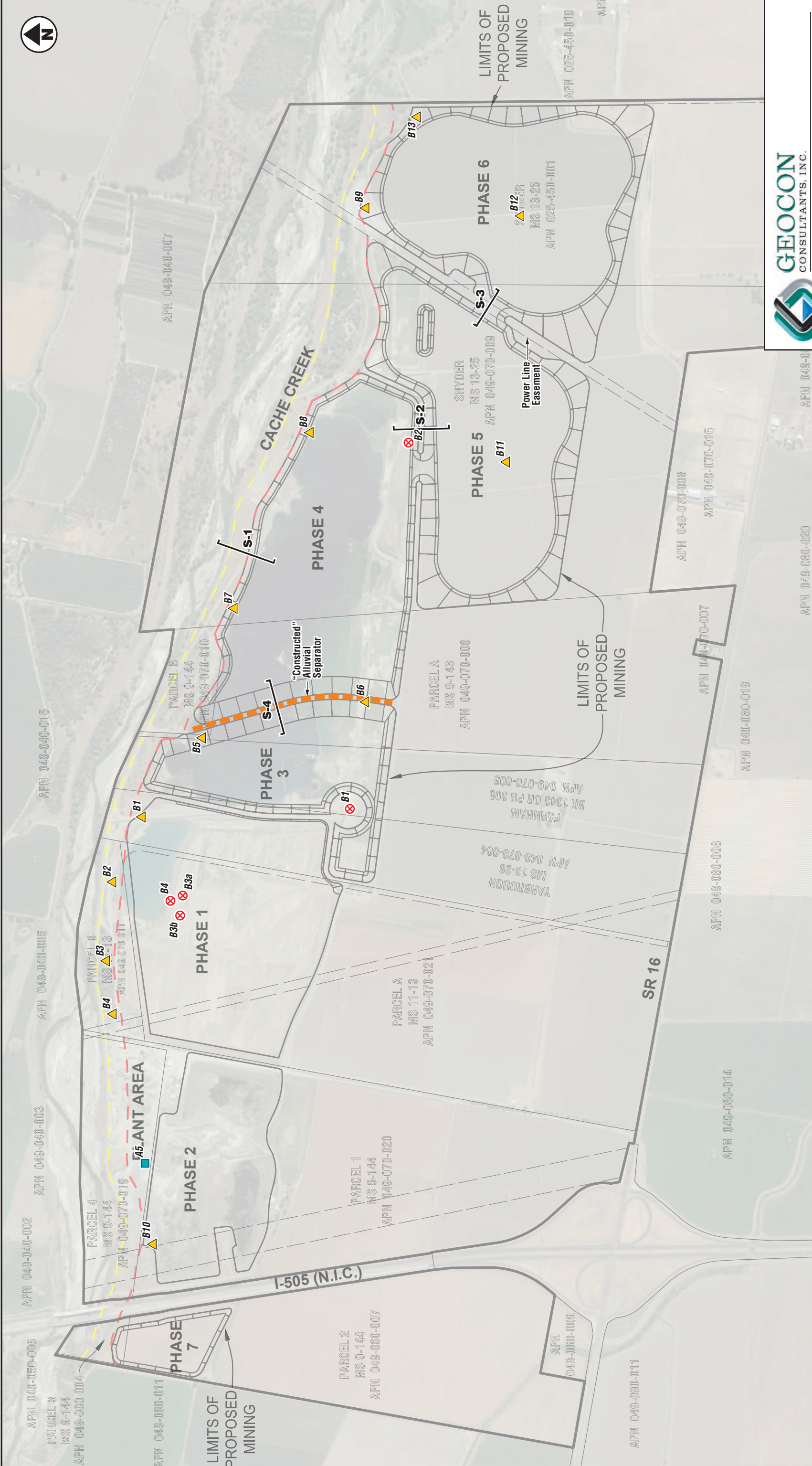
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Cemex Cache Creek

Yolo County,
California

VICINITY MAP

S1294-05-01	February 2018	Figure 1
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Ref: Off-Channel Mining Plan for Cemex Cache Creek, Yolo County, California, October 2017, Sheet M-01, Cunningham Engineering, 01/17/2018

LEGEND:

- B4** ⊗ Approximate Boring Location (Geocon, 2017)
- B13** ▲ Approximate Boring Location (Kleinfelder, 1994)
- A5** ■ Approximate Bulk "Alluvial Separator" Material Sample
- S-1** [---] Stability Analysis Sections (Figs. 3-1 through 3-4)
- Constructed Alluvial Separator

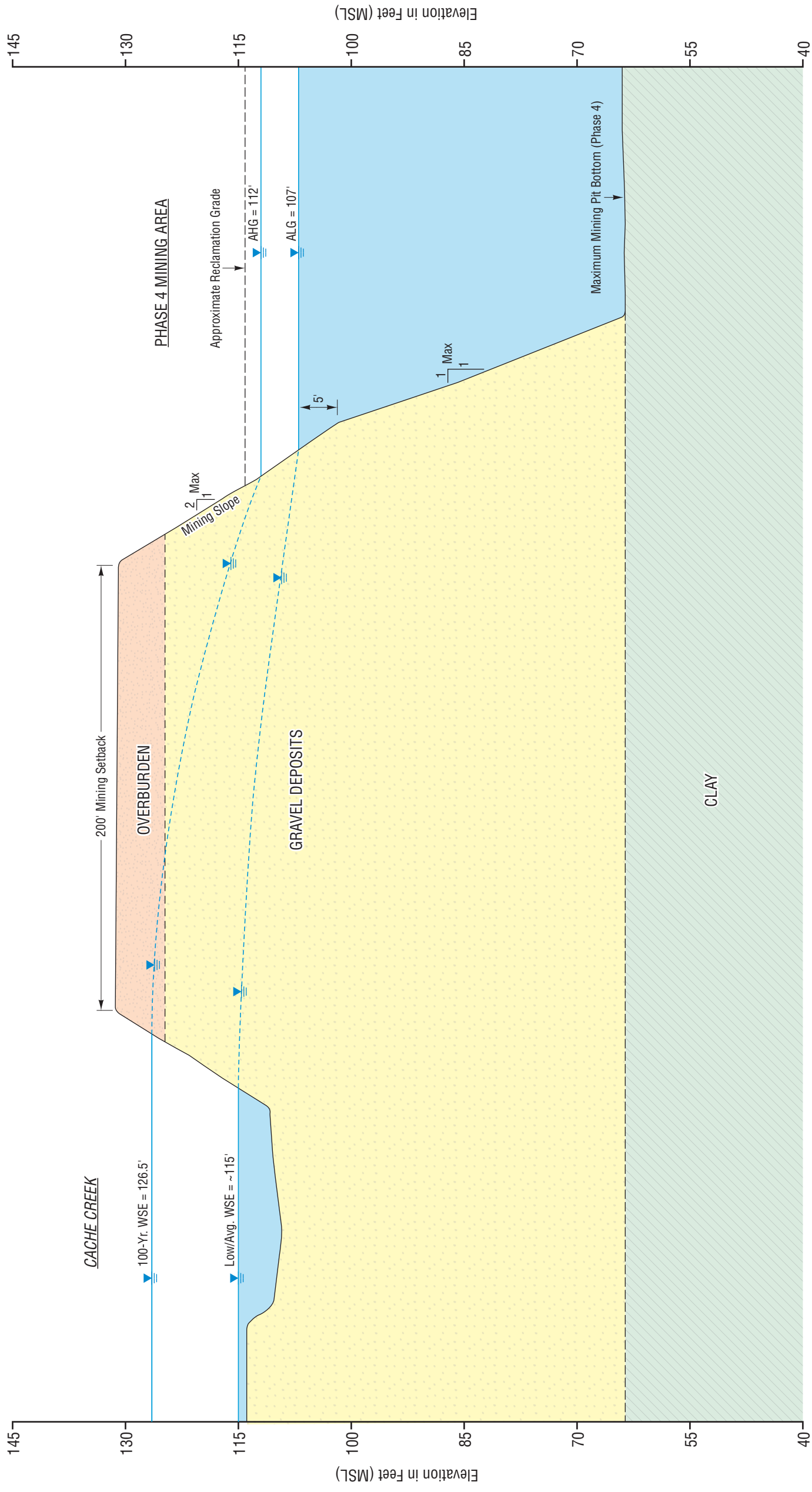


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Cemex Cache Creek	
Yolo County, California	
SITE PLAN	
S1294-05-01	February 2018
	Figure 2

Northeast

Southwest



OVERBURDEN

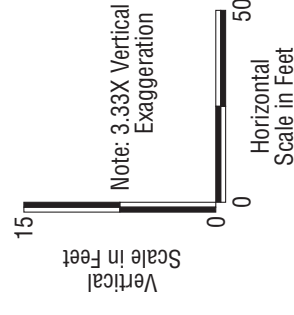
GRAVEL DEPOSITS

CLAY

AHG = Average High Groundwater Elevation

ALG = Average Low Groundwater Elevation

WSE = Water Surface Elevation



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Cemex Cache Creek

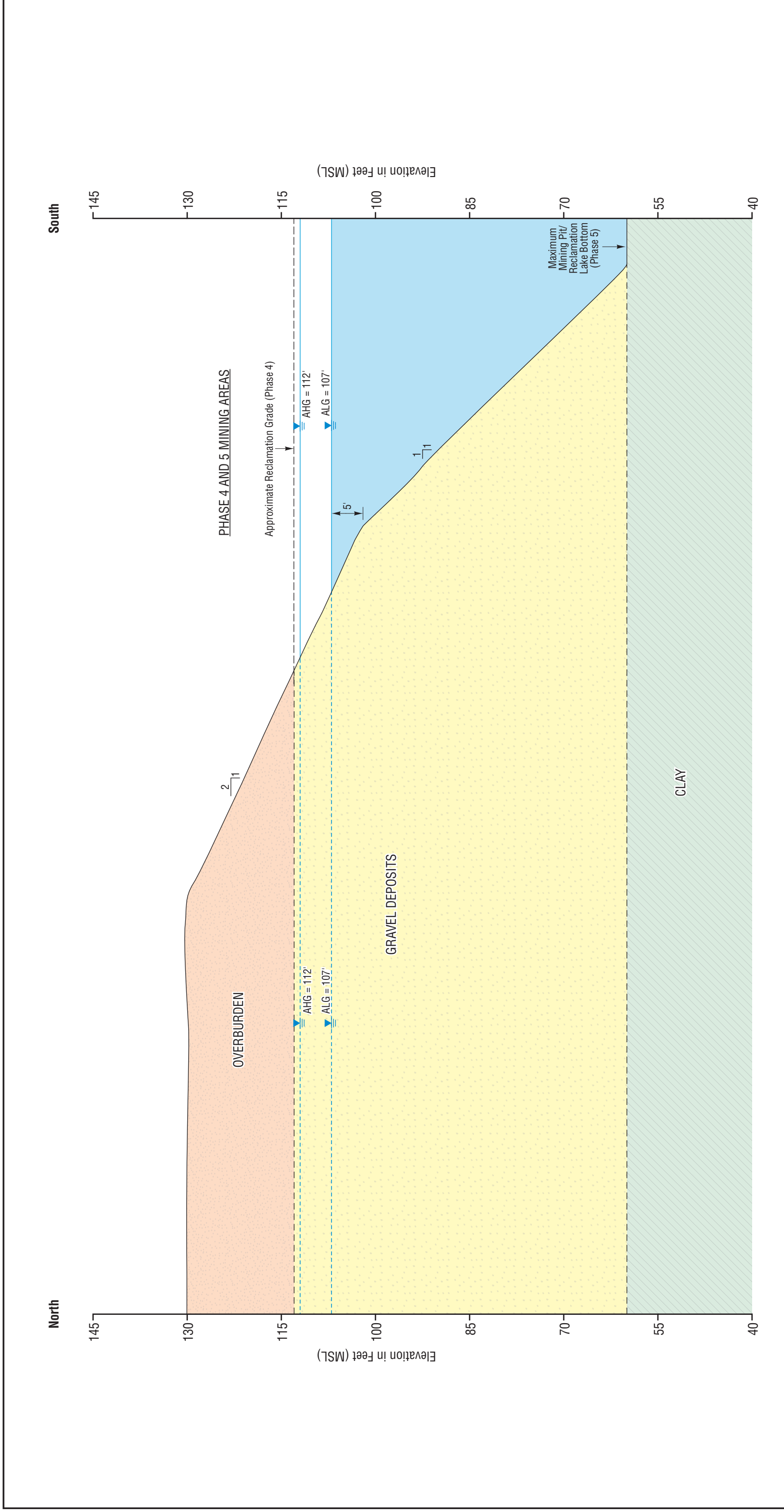
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California

Stability Analysis Section 1

S1294-05-01

February 2018

Figure 3-1



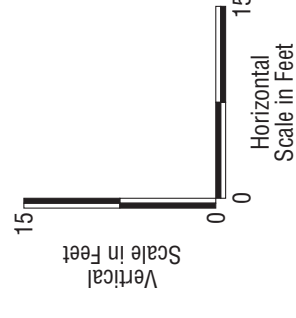
OVERBURDEN

GRAVEL DEPOSITS

CLAY

AHG = Average High Groundwater Elevation

ALG = Average Low Groundwater Elevation



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Cemex Cache Creek

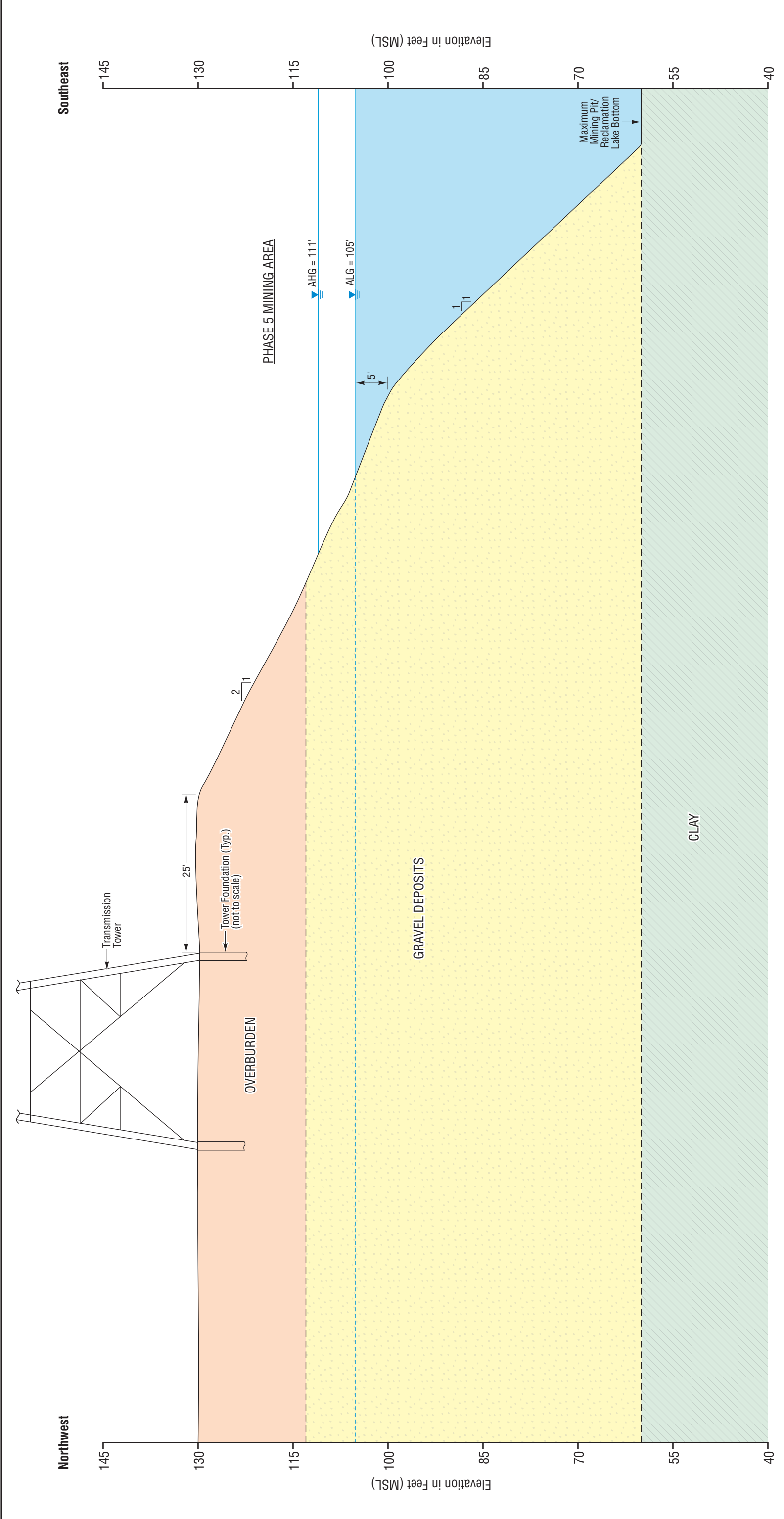
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California

Stability Analysis Section 2

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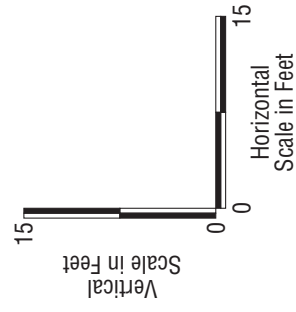
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Figure 3-2



- OVERBURDEN
- GRAVEL DEPOSITS
- CLAY

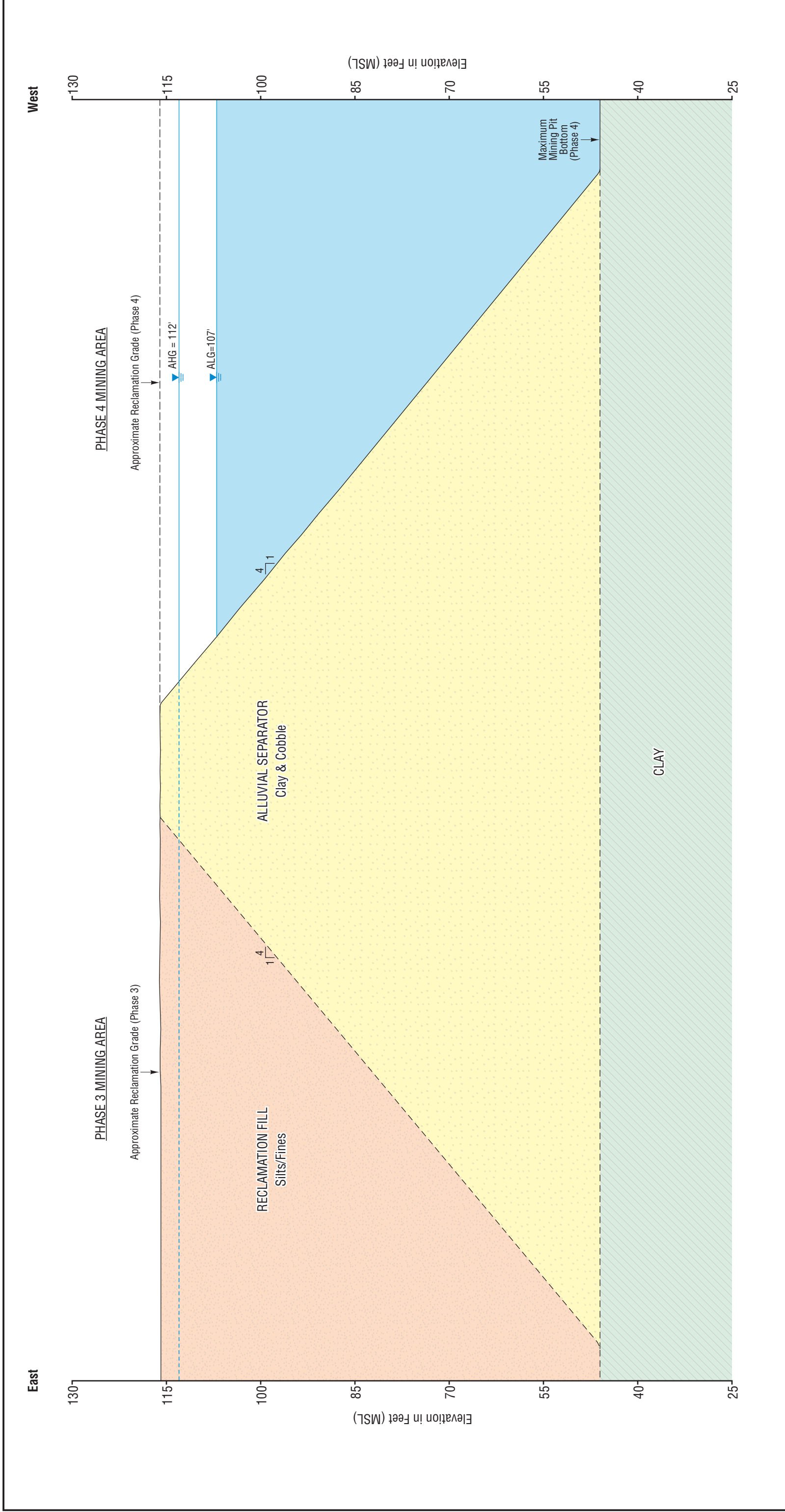
AHG = Average High Groundwater Elevation
 ALG = Average Low Groundwater Elevation



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Stability Analysis Section 3



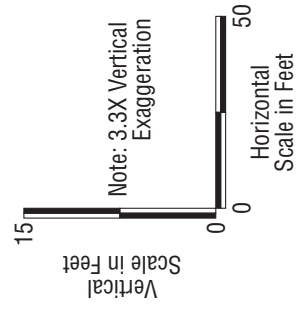
RECLAMATION FILL

"CONSTRUCTED" ALLUVIAL SEPARATOR

CLAY

AHG = Average High Groundwater Elevation

ALG = Average Low Groundwater Elevation



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California

Stability Analysis Section 4

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February 2018

Figure 3-4



Photo No. 1 Active Mining Pit



Photo No. 2 High Voltage Transmission Line Easement (between Phases 5 and 6)

PHOTOS NO. 1 & 2



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February 2018



Photo No. 3 Proposed "Alluvial Separator" Material



Photo No. 4 Proposed "Alluvial Separator" Material

PHOTOS NO. 3 & 4



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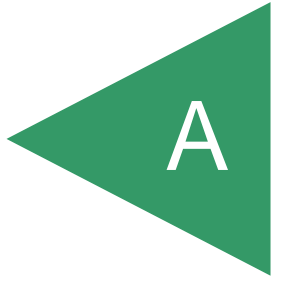
Yolo County,
California

GEOCON Project No. S1294-05-01

February 2018

APPENDIX

A



APPENDIX A

FIELD EXPLORATION PROGRAM

Our field exploration program was performed on October 12 and 13, 2017, and consisted of drilling four exploratory borings (B1 through B4) at the approximate locations shown on the Site Plan, Figure 2.

Exploratory borings were performed using a truck-mounted, CME 75 drill rig equipped with 6-inch outside diameter (OD) hollow-stem augers. Soil sampling was accomplished using an automatic 140-pound hammer with a 30-inch drop. Samples were obtained with a 3.0-inch OD, split spoon (California Modified) sampler and a 2-inch OD Standard Penetration Test (SPT) sampler. The number of blows required to drive the samplers the last 12 inches (or portion thereof) of the 18-inch sampling interval were recorded on the boring logs.

Subsurface conditions encountered in the exploratory borings were visually examined, classified and logged in general accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure D2488-90). This system uses the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) for soil designations. The logs depict the soil and geologic conditions encountered and the depths at which samples were obtained. The logs also include our interpretation of the conditions between sampling intervals. Therefore, the logs contain both observed and interpreted data. We determined the lines designating the interface between soil materials on the logs using visual observations, drill rig penetration rates, excavation characteristics and other factors. The transition between the materials may be abrupt or gradual. Where applicable, the field logs were revised based on subsequent laboratory testing. Logs of exploratory borings are presented herein.

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION

MAJOR DIVISIONS			TYPICAL NAMES	
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN HALF IS COARSER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE	GRAVELS MORE THAN HALF COARSE FRACTION IS LARGER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE SIZE	CLEAN GRAVELS WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	GW	WELL GRADED GRAVELS WITH OR WITHOUT SAND, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		GRAVELS WITH OVER 12% FINES	GP	POORLY GRADED GRAVELS WITH OR WITHOUT SAND, LITTLE OR NO FINES
			GM	SILTY GRAVELS, SILTY GRAVELS WITH SAND
		GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, CLAYEY GRAVELS WITH SAND	
	SANDS MORE THAN HALF COARSE FRACTION IS SMALLER THAN NO. 4 SIEVE SIZE	CLEAN SANDS WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	SW	WELL GRADED SANDS WITH OR WITHOUT GRAVEL, LITTLE OR NO FINES
		SANDS WITH OVER 12% FINES	SP	POORLY GRADED SANDS WITH OR WITHOUT GRAVEL, LITTLE OR NO FINES
			SM	SILTY SANDS WITH OR WITHOUT GRAVEL
		SC	CLAYEY SANDS WITH OR WITHOUT GRAVEL	
FINE-GRAINED SOILS MORE THAN HALF IS FINER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT 50% OR LESS	ML	INORGANIC SILTS AND VERY FINE SANDS, ROCK FLOUR, SILTS WITH SANDS AND GRAVELS	
		CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, CLAYS WITH SANDS AND GRAVELS, LEAN CLAYS	
		OL	ORGANIC SILTS OR CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY	
	SILTS AND CLAYS LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50%	MH	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS, FINE SANDY OR SILTY SOILS, ELASTIC SILTS	
		CH	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY, FAT CLAYS	
		OH	ORGANIC CLAYS OR CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY	
	HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS	PT	PEAT AND OTHER HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS	

BEDDING SPACING DESCRIPTIONS

THICKNESS/SPACING	DESCRIPTOR
GREATER THAN 10 FEET	MASSIVE
3 TO 10 FEET	VERY THICKLY BEDDED
1 TO 3 FEET	THICKLY BEDDED
3 1/4-INCH TO 1 FOOT	MODERATELY BEDDED
1 1/4-INCH TO 3 1/4-INCH	THINLY BEDDED
1/2-INCH TO 1 1/4-INCH	VERY THINLY BEDDED
LESS THAN 1/2-INCH	LAMINATED

STRUCTURE DESCRIPTIONS

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
ALTERNATING LAYERS OF VARYING MATERIAL OR COLOR WITH LAYERS AT LEAST 1/2-INCH THICK	STRATIFIED
ALTERNATING LAYERS OF VARYING MATERIAL OR COLOR WITH LAYERS LESS THAN 1/2-INCH THICK	LAMINATED
BREAKS ALONG DEFINITE PLANES OF FRACTURE WITH LITTLE RESISTANCE TO FRACTURING	FISSURED
FRACTURE PLANES APPEAR POLISHED OR GLOSSY, SOMETIMES STRIATED	SLICKENSIDED
COHESIVE SOIL THAT CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO SMALLER ANGULAR LUMPS WHICH RESIST FURTHER BREAKDOWN	BLOCKY
INCLUSION OF SMALL POCKETS OF DIFFERENT SOIL, SUCH AS SMALL LENSES OF SAND SCATTERED THROUGH A MASS OF CLAY	LENSED
SAME COLOR AND MATERIAL THROUGHOUT	HOMOGENOUS

CEMENTATION/INDURATION DESCRIPTIONS

FIELD TEST	DESCRIPTION
CRUMBLES OR BREAKS WITH HANDLING OR LITTLE FINGER PRESSURE	WEAKLY CEMENTED/INDURATED
CRUMBLES OR BREAKS WITH CONSIDERABLE FINGER PRESSURE	MODERATELY CEMENTED/INDURATED
WILL NOT CRUMBLE OR BREAK WITH FINGER PRESSURE	STRONGLY CEMENTED/INDURATED

IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC ROCK STRENGTH DESCRIPTIONS

FIELD TEST	DESCRIPTION
MATERIAL CRUMBLES WITH BARE HAND	WEAK
MATERIAL CRUMBLES UNDER BLOWS FROM GEOLOGY HAMMER	MODERATELY WEAK
1/2-INCH INDENTATIONS WITH SHARP END FROM GEOLOGY HAMMER	MODERATELY STRONG
HAND-HELD SPECIMEN CAN BE BROKEN WITH ONE BLOW FROM GEOLOGY HAMMER	STRONG
HAND-HELD SPECIMEN CAN BE BROKEN WITH COUPLE BLOWS FROM GEOLOGY HAMMER	VERY STRONG
HAND-HELD SPECIMEN CAN BE BROKEN WITH MANY BLOWS FROM GEOLOGY HAMMER	EXTREMELY STRONG

IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC ROCK WEATHERING DESCRIPTIONS

DEGREE OF DECOMPOSITION	FIELD RECOGNITION	ENGINEERING PROPERTIES
SOIL	DISCOLORED, CHANGED TO SOIL, FABRIC DESTROYED	EASY TO DIG
COMPLETELY WEATHERED	DISCOLORED, CHANGED TO SOIL, FABRIC MAINLY PRESERVED	EXCAVATED BY HAND OR RIPPING (Saprolite)
HIGHLY WEATHERED	DISCOLORED, HIGHLY FRACTURED, FABRIC ALTERED AROUND FRACTURES	EXCAVATED BY HAND OR RIPPING, WITH SLIGHT DIFFICULTY
MODERATELY WEATHERED	DISCOLORED, FRACTURES, INTACT ROCK- NOTICEABLY WEAKER THAN FRESH ROCK	EXCAVATED WITH DIFFICULTY WITHOUT EXPLOSIVES
SLIGHTLY WEATHERED	MAY BE DISCOLORED, SOME FRACTURES, INTACT ROCK-NOT NOTICEABLY WEAKER THAN FRESH ROCK	REQUIRES EXPLOSIVES FOR EXCAVATION, WITH PERMEABLE JOINTS AND FRACTURES
FRESH	NO DISCOLORATION, OR LOSS OF STRENGTH	REQUIRES EXPLOSIVES

IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC ROCK JOINT/FRACTURE DESCRIPTIONS

FIELD TEST	DESCRIPTION
NO OBSERVED FRACTURES	UNFRACTURED/UNJOINTED
MAJORITY OF JOINTS/FRACTURES SPACED AT 1 TO 3 FOOT INTERVALS	SLIGHTLY FRACTURED/JOINTED
MAJORITY OF JOINTS/FRACTURES SPACED AT 4-INCH TO 1 FOOT INTERVALS	MODERATELY FRACTURED/JOINTED
MAJORITY OF JOINTS/FRACTURES SPACED AT 1-INCH TO 4-INCH INTERVALS WITH SCATTERED FRAGMENTED INTERVALS	INTENSELY FRACTURED/JOINTED
MAJORITY OF JOINTS/FRACTURES SPACED AT LESS THAN 1-INCH INTERVALS; MOSTLY RECOVERED AS CHIPS AND FRAGMENTS	VERY INTENSELY FRACTURED/JOINTED

BORING/TRENCH LOG LEGEND

	PENETRATION RESISTANCE						
	SAND AND GRAVEL			SILT AND CLAY			
	RELATIVE DENSITY	BLOWS PER FOOT (SPT)*	BLOWS PER FOOT (MOD-CAL)*	CONSISTENCY	BLOWS PER FOOT (SPT)*	BLOWS PER FOOT (MOD-CAL)*	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (tsf)
No Recovery	VERY LOOSE	0 - 4	0 - 6	VERY SOFT	0 - 2	0 - 3	0 - 0.25
Shelby Tube Sample	LOOSE	5 - 10	7 - 16	SOFT	3 - 4	4 - 6	0.25 - 0.50
Bulk Sample	MEDIUM DENSE	11 - 30	17 - 48	MEDIUM STIFF	5 - 8	7 - 13	0.50 - 1.0
SPT Sample	DENSE	31 - 50	49 - 79	STIFF	9 - 15	14 - 24	1.0 - 2.0
Modified California Sample	VERY DENSE	OVER 50	OVER 79	VERY STIFF	16 - 30	25 - 48	2.0 - 4.0
Groundwater Level (At Completion)				HARD	OVER 30	OVER 48	OVER 4.0
Groundwater Level (Seepage)							

*NUMBER OF BLOWS OF 140 LB HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES TO DRIVE LAST 12 INCHES OF AN 18-INCH DRIVE

MOISTURE DESCRIPTIONS

FIELD TEST	APPROX. DEGREE OF SATURATION, S (%)	DESCRIPTION
NO INDICATION OF MOISTURE; DRY TO THE TOUCH	S < 25	DRY
SLIGHT INDICATION OF MOISTURE	25 <= S < 50	DAMP
INDICATION OF MOISTURE; NO VISIBLE WATER	50 <= S < 75	MOIST
MINOR VISIBLE FREE WATER	75 <= S < 100	WET
VISIBLE FREE WATER	100	SATURATED

QUANTITY DESCRIPTIONS

APPROX. ESTIMATED PERCENT	DESCRIPTION
< 5%	TRACE
5 - 10%	FEW
11 - 25%	LITTLE
26 - 50%	SOME
> 50%	MOSTLY

GRAVEL/COBBLE/BOULDER DESCRIPTIONS

CRITERIA	DESCRIPTION
PASS THROUGH A 3-INCH SIEVE AND BE RETAINED ON A NO. 4 SIEVE (#4 TO 3")	GRAVEL
PASS A 12-INCH SQUARE OPENING AND BE RETAINED ON A 3-INCH SIEVE (3"-12")	COBBLE
WILL NOT PASS A 12-INCH SQUARE OPENING (> 12")	BOULDER

LABORATORY TEST KEY

CP - COMPACTION CURVE (ASTM D1557)	R - R-VALUE (CTM 301)
CR - CORROSION ANALYSIS (CTM 422, 643, 417)	SE - SAND EQUIVALENT (CTM 217)
DS - DIRECT SHEAR (ASTM D3080)	TXCU - CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL (ASTM D4767)
EI - EXPANSION INDEX (ASTM D4829)	TXUU - UNCONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL (ASTM D2850)
GSA - GRAIN SIZE ANALYSIS (ASTM D422)	UC - UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (ASTM D2166)
MC - MOISTURE CONTENT (ASTM D2216)	
PI - PLASTICITY INDEX (ASTM D4318)	



GEOCON
CONSULTANTS, INC.

3160 GOLD VALLEY DR - SUITE 800 - RANCHO CORDOVA, CA 95742
PHONE 916.852.9118 - FAX 916.852.9132

KEY TO LOGS

Figure A1

DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B1			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS	
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>143</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/12/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>					DRILLER <u>Taber Drilling</u>
MATERIAL DESCRIPTION												
0	B1-Bulk			CL	ALLUVIUM Medium stiff, damp, light yellow-brown, Lean CLAY, trace silt (Overburden) - white to tan mottling							
1												
2												
3								12				
4	B1-3.5											
5	B1-5.5							7				
6	B1-6.0								100.6	19.0		
7												
8	B1-8.0							8				
9	B1-8.5											
10				CL-ML	Medium stiff, damp, light yellow-brown, Silty CLAY							
11	B1-10.5						9					
12	B1-11.0											
13				SP	Medium dense, damp to moist, black and gray-brown with red mottling, Poorly-graded SAND, few gravel of 2-inch maximum dimension - becomes gravelly and silty							
14												
15								26				
16	B1-15.5											
17	B1-16.0											
18												
19				SW-SM	Medium dense, moist, gray-brown with white and black, Well-graded SAND with silt and gravel, fine to medium-grained - rig chatter, grinding							
20							34					
21	B1-20.5											
22	B1-21.0											
23												
24												

Figure A2, Log of Boring, page 1 of 4



SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	
	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	
	... STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	
	... CHUNK SAMPLE	
	... WATER TABLE OR SEEPAGE	

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.

DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B1			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>143</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/12/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>				
MATERIAL DESCRIPTION											
25	SPT1-25.0				- becomes silty		25				
26											
27						- rig chatter					
28											
29											
30											
31											
32											
33											
34											
35	SPT1-35.0			ML	Stiff, moist, yellow-brown with white to tan and black mottling, SILT with Clay, few gravel, trace fine sand		10				
36											
37											
38											
39											
40				GP	Very dense, wet, gray-brown with white, red, and black, Poorly-graded GRAVEL with fine to medium-grained sand, trace silt		75/11"				
41	B1-40.5 B1-41.0										
42											
43											
44											
45											
46											
47											
48											
49											

Figure A3, Log of Boring, page 2 of 4



SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	
	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	
	... STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	
	... CHUNK SAMPLE	

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.

DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B1			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>143</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/12/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>				
MATERIAL DESCRIPTION											
50	SPT-50.0					- no sample, soil heaving					
51											
52											
53											
54				SC-SM		Dense, wet, gray-brown with dark brown and reddish orange mottling, Silty clayey SAND with gravel, fine to medium-grained					
55	SPT-55.0						34				
56											
57											
58											
59				SM		Dense, wet, brown with white, gray, and black, fine to medium-grained Silty SAND					
60	SPT-60.0			GP		Dense, wet, gray-brown with white and black, Poorly-graded GRAVEL with fine to medium-grained sand, few to little silt	49				
61											
62											
63											
64											
65											
66											
67											
68											
69				SP		Dense, wet, yellowish gray-brown with white and red, Poorly-graded SAND with little gravel of 1-inch maximum dimension, few to little clay and silt					
70	SPT-70.0						40				
71											
72											
73											
74											

Figure A4, Log of Boring, page 3 of 4



SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	
	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	
	... STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	
	... CHUNK SAMPLE	

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.

DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B1			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>143</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/12/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>				
MATERIAL DESCRIPTION											
75											
76											
77											
78											
79											
80	SPT-80.0							32			
81				SC	Dense, moist, yellow-brown with white and black and orange mottling, Clayey SAND						
82											
83											
84				CL	Hard, moist to wet, yellowish olive-brown with orange mottling, Lean CLAY						
85	B1-85.0										
BORING TERMINATED AT 85.5 FEET GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED AT 35 FEET BACKFILLED WITH NEAT CEMENT GROUT								50/5"			

Figure A5, Log of Boring, page 4 of 4



SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	
	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	
	... STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	
	... CHUNK SAMPLE	
	... WATER TABLE OR SEEPAGE	

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.

DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B2			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS	
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>130</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/13/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>					DRILLER <u>Taber Drilling</u>
MATERIAL DESCRIPTION												
0	B2-Bulk			CL	ALLUVIUM Medium stiff, damp, yellowish light brown with orange and tan mottling, CLAY with silt (Overburden) - trace black mottling - weak cementations - micaceous, trace fine sand - becomes medium stiff - becomes yellowish bluish gray-brown with orange, dark brown, and black mottling, trace mica							
1												
2												
3	B2-3.0 B2-3.5							11				
4												
5	B2-5.5 B2-6.0							9				
6												
7												
8												
9												
10	B2-10.5 B2-11.0							8		20.7		
11												
12												
13												
14												
15	B2-15.5 B2-16.0							8		87.7	33.6	
16												
17				GW								
18												
19												
20	B2-20.5 B2-21.0					27						
21				SP								
22												
23												
24												

Figure A6, Log of Boring, page 1 of 4



SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	
	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	
	... STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	
	... CHUNK SAMPLE	
		... WATER TABLE OR SEEPAGE

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.

DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B2			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>130</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/13/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>				
MATERIAL DESCRIPTION											
25	B2-25.5 B2-26.0				- trace clay			31			
26					- becomes coarse, trace white and red gravel						
27					- rig chatter						
28					- few to little clay						
29											
30	SPT2-30.0			CL	Medium stiff, moist, yellow-brown with gray and reddish orange mottling, Lean to Fat CLAY, trace silt			6			
31											
32											
33											
34	B2-35.5 B2-36.0			ML	Medium stiff, moist to wet, yellow-brown with reddish orange and gray mottling, SILT with clay			13			
35											
36											
37					- harder drilling, becomes stiffer						
38											
39	SPT2-45.0			SP	Dense, moist to wet, gray-brown with white, red, and gray, Poorly-graded SAND, fine to coarse, some gravel			37			
40											
41											
42											
43											
44				GP	Dense, wet, gray-brown with white and orange, Silty Clayey Poorly-graded GRAVEL						
45											
46											
47											
48											
49											

Figure A7, Log of Boring, page 2 of 4



SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	
	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	
	... STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	
	... CHUNK SAMPLE	
		... WATER TABLE OR SEEPAGE

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.

DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B2			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>130</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/13/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>				
MATERIAL DESCRIPTION											
50											
51				SP	Dense, moist to wet, gray-brown with white, red, and gray, Poorly-graded SAND, fine to coarse, some gravel						
52											
53											
54											
55	SPT-55.0						50				
56				GW	Dense, moist to wet, gray-brown with white and black, Silty Clayey Well-graded GRAVEL with sand						
57											
58											
59				SP	Very dense, moist to wet, gray-brown with white, red, and gray, Poorly-graded SAND, fine to coarse, some gravel						
60	SPT2-60.0			SW-SM	Very dense, moist to wet, gray-brown with white and black, Well-graded SAND with silt and gravel		53				
61											
62											
63					- rig chatter						
64											
65											
66											
67				CH	Very stiff, moist, gray with reddish orange mottling, micaceous, Fat CLAY, trace silt						
68											
69											
70	B2-70.5						41				
71	B2-71.0							97.1	26.1		
72											
73					- hard drilling						
74											

Figure A8, Log of Boring, page 3 of 4



SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	
	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	
	... STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	
	... CHUNK SAMPLE	
	... WATER TABLE OR SEEPAGE	

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.


DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B2			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS			
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>130</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/13/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>					DRILLER <u>Taber Drilling</u>	EQUIPMENT <u>Truck-mounted D120 Diedrich w/6" HSA</u>	HAMMER TYPE <u>140 lb Automatic</u>
					MATERIAL DESCRIPTION									
75								38						
76	B2-75.5 B2-76.0				- becomes bluish-gray with reddish orange mottling									
					BORING TERMINATED AT 76.5 FEET GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED AT 25 FEET BACKFILLED WITH NEAT CEMENT GROUT									

Figure A9, Log of Boring, page 4 of 4



SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	
	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	
		
		

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.

DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B3a			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>121</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/13/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>				
MATERIAL DESCRIPTION											
0				ML	FILL (SILT/FINES) Soft, dry, yellow-brown, gravelly SILT - becomes medium stiff to stiff						
1											
2											
3	B3a-3.0										
4											
					BORING TERMINATED AT 4.5 FEET NO GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED BACKFILLED WITH SOIL CUTTINGS						

Figure A10, Log of Boring, page 1 of 1



SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
<input type="checkbox"/>	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	... STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	... DRIVE SAMPLE (UNDISTURBED)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	... CHUNK SAMPLE	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	... WATER TABLE OR SEEPAGE	

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.

DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B3b			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>121</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/13/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>				
MATERIAL DESCRIPTION											
0	B3b-Bulk			ML	FILL (SILT/FINES) Soft, dry, yellow-brown, gravelly SILT - few gravel, becomes medium stiff to stiff						
1											
2											
3											
4	B3b-4.0										
5					BORING TERMINATED AT 5.5 FEET NO GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED BACKFILLED WITH SOIL CUTTINGS						

Figure A11, Log of Boring, page 1 of 1



SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
<input type="checkbox"/>	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	... STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	... CHUNK SAMPLE	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	... DRIVE SAMPLE (UNDISTURBED)	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	... WATER TABLE OR SEEPAGE	<input type="checkbox"/>

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.

DEPTH IN FEET	SAMPLE INTERVAL & RECOVERY	LITHOLOGY	GROUNDWATER	SOIL CLASS (USCS)	BORING B4			PENETRATION RESISTANCE (BLOWS/FT.)	DRY DENSITY (P.C.F.)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	ADDITIONAL TESTS
					ELEV. (MSL.) <u>128</u>	DATE COMPLETED <u>10/13/17</u>	ENG./GEO. <u>Victor Guardado</u>				
					MATERIAL DESCRIPTION						
0	B4-Bulk			ML	FILL (SILT/FINES) Medium stiff, dry to damp, yellow-brown with orange mottling, SILT, trace gravel - becomes damp to moist - wood fragments and branches - becomes clayey			18			
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											
					BORING TERMINATED AT 15.0 FEET NO GROUNDWATER ENCOUNTERED BACKFILLED WITH SOIL CUTTINGS						
















Figure A12, Log of Boring, page 1 of 1









SAMPLE SYMBOLS		
	... SAMPLING UNSUCCESSFUL	
	... DISTURBED OR BAG SAMPLE	

NOTE: THE LOG OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS SHOWN HEREON APPLIES ONLY AT THE SPECIFIC BORING OR TRENCH LOCATION AND AT THE DATE INDICATED. IT IS NOT WARRANTED TO BE REPRESENTATIVE OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND TIMES.

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

MAJOR DIVISIONS	LTR	ID	DESCRIPTIONS	MAJOR DIVISIONS	LTR	ID	DESCRIPTIONS	
COARSE GRAINED SOILS	GRAVEL AND GRAVELLY SOILS	GW	 Well-graded gravels, or gravel sand mixture, little or no fines	FINE GRAINED SOILS	SILTS AND CLAYS LL < 50	ML	 Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with slight plasticity	
		GP	 Poorly-graded gravels, or gravel sand mixture, little or no fines			CL	 Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays	
		GM	 Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures			OL	 Organic silts and organic silt-clays of low plasticity	
		GC	 Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures			MH	 Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine or silty soils, elastic soils	
	SAND AND SANDY SOILS	SW	 Well-graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines		SILTS AND CLAYS LL > 50	CH	 Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays	
		SP	 Poorly-graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines			OH	 Organic clays of medium to high plasticity	
		SM	 Silty sands, sand and silt mixtures			HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS	PT	 Peat and other highly organic soils
		SC	 Clayey sands and clay mixtures					

- | | | | |
|---|--|----------|---|
|  | Standard penetration split spoon sample | LL | Liquid limit |
|  | Modified California sample: 2.5" O.D. 2.0" I.D. | PI | Plasticity index |
|  | Shelby tube sample | % - #200 | Percent of soil passing the #200 sieve |
|  | Disturbed bag or bulk sample | R-Value | Resistance value |
|  | Water level observed in boring (at time of drilling) | EI | Percent of swell as measured by UBC Standard No. 29-2 |
|  | Water level observed in boring (at given post-drilling time) | C | Soil cohesion in psf |
| | | phi | Angle of internal friction |

NOTES: Blow counts represent the number of blows of a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches required to drive a sampler through the last 12 inches of an 18-inch penetration, unless otherwise noted.

The lines separating strata on the logs represent approximate boundaries only. The actual transition may be gradual. No warranty is provided as to the continuity of soil strata between borings. Logs represent the soil section observed at the boring location on the date of drilling only.

The equivalent SPT blow count values can be estimated by multiplying the Modified California Sample blows by 0.6.

 **KLEINFELDER**

BORING LEGEND
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE

3

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 6/7/94

Surface Conditions: Alfalfa Crop

Logged By: Danea Gemell

Groundwater: Approximately 30' during drilling

Total Depth: 91.5 feet

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
								Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 133	
21								SANDY SILT/SILTY SAND (ML-SM): brown to dark brown, very fine to fine, medium stiff, slightly moist	
5		31						SAND WITH SOME GRAVEL (SM): light brown, slightly silty, fine to coarse, medium dense, slightly moist	
10		26						GRAVEL WITH SAND (GM): light gray to gray, slightly silty, fine to coarse sand, well rounded gravel to 3/4", medium dense, moist	
15		41						very moist with 1/2" to 3/4" gravel	
20		42						very moist, grades siltier, occasional 2" gravel	
25		25						SAND (SW): light brown to gray, medium dense, wet	
30									



LOG OF BORING B-1
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 3

4

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests	(Continued from previous plate)		
32								some gravel	
35	37							SAND AND GRAVEL (SM): light brown, slight trace of silt, fine to coarse sand with 1/4" to 1/2" gravel, dense, wet	
40	24							grades sandier, gravel to 1"	
45	22							SAND (SW): brown, medium dense, wet	
50	90							some gravel	
55	53							GRAVEL WITH SILTY SAND (GM): brown, well rounded gravel to 2" with silty sand, very dense, wet	
60	50/ 3"							SAND (SW): brown, fine to coarse, trace of pea gravel with interbedded sandy seams, dense, wet	
								more gravel	

c = 400 psf
phi = 37°



LOG OF BORING B-1
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
2 of 3

4

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
65		26							(Continued from previous plate)
70		26				c = 1100 psf			some pea gravel and sand SANDY CLAY (CL-SC): yellow to light brown, fine to very fine, low plasticity, stiff, wet
75		10							SAND (SW): brown to gray, loose, wet
80		33							CLAY (CL): light brown, very stiff, low plasticity, wet
85		26				c = 500 psf			
90		50/ 4"							SILTY SAND (SM): brown, silty sand, very dense, wet
95									Terminate boring at 91.5'



LOG OF BORING B-1
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
3 of 3

4

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 6/8/94

Surface Conditions: Gravel Roadway

Logged By: Danea Gemmell

Groundwater: Approximately 25' during drilling

Total Depth: 81.5 feet

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
								Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 130	
0								2" of GRAVEL	
5	40	26						SANDY SILTY/SILTY SAND (ML-SM): brown to dark brown, very fine to fine with 1/4" subangular gravel, stiff, slightly moist	
10	14							medium stiff with 1/4" to 1/2" gravel	
15	50							SILTY SAND (SM): brown to dark brown, coarse, with 1/4" to 3/4" subangular and subrounded gravel, dense, slightly moist	
20	50/ 5"							occasional 1" to 2" gravel light brown to brown, very dense, subrounded gravel to 2", moist	
25	46							grades siltier, wet	
30									



LOG OF BORING B-2
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 3

5

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
50		50							(Continued from previous plate)
35		68							SAND (SW): gray, coarse, some subrounded gravel to 1/4", dense, wet
40									some occasional fines and pea sized gravel, very dense
45		41							no sample - heaving sands
50		40							same as above
55		36							
60		19							medium dense

c = 0.4 ksf
phi = 34°



LOG OF BORING B-2
Solano Concrete Madison Plant


PLATE
2 of 3

5

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
65								(Continued from previous plate)	
70		40						no sample - heaving sands	
75		30				c = 0.7 ksf		CLAY (CL): light olive with slight dark orange mottling, very stiff, low plasticity, wet	
80		28						no mottling	
85								Terminate boring at 81.5'	
90									
95									

 KLEINFELDER	LOG OF BORING B-2 Solano Concrete Madison Plant	PLATE 3 of 3
	PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01	Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 6/10/94

Surface Conditions: Gravel Roadway

Logged By: Danea Gemell

Total Depth: 81.5 feet

Groundwater: Approximately 25' during drilling

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
								Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 132	
0								2" of GRAVEL	
10		10						SANDY SILTY/SILTY SAND (ML-SM): brown to dark brown, very fine to fine with subangular and subrounded gravel to 1/2", stiff, slightly moist	
5		20							
10		50/5"						grades sandier, gravel to 2"	
15		50/5"						SILTY SAND (SM): brown to dark brown, coarse, with subangular and subrounded gravel to 1/2", very dense, slightly moist occasional 2" gravel	
20		35						SAND (SW): brown to gray, coarse with subrounded and subangular gravel to 1/2", dense, very moist	
25		58						SILTY SAND (SM): light brown to brown, coarse sand with 1" subangular and subrounded gravel, dense, wet	
30									



LOG OF BORING B-3
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 3

6

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
		34							(Continued from previous plate)
35		54							SAND (SW): brown to gray, coarse sand, with subrounded gravel to 1/2", dense, wet
									trace of silty fines
40		72							No more fines, very dense
									layered fine to coarse
45		36							
									no sample - heaving sands
50									
									same as above
55		37							
60		25							CLAY (CL): light olive to brown, low to medium plasticity, very stiff, wet



LOG OF BORING B-3
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
2 of 3

6

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
65	41							<div style="background-color: #cccccc; height: 100%; width: 100%;"></div> <p>same as above</p> <p>mottled orange and brown</p> <p>Terminate boring at 81.5'</p>	
70	44								
75	40								
80	31								
85									
90									
95									



KLEINFELDER

LOG OF BORING B-3
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
3 of 3

6

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 6/10/94

Surface Conditions: Gravel Roadway

Logged By: Steve Mahnke

Groundwater: Approximately 25' during drilling

Total Depth: 76.5 feet

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY				PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests		
							Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 134	
5	58						SILTY/SANDY GRAVEL (GM): brown to gray, fine gravel, fine to coarse sand, medium dense, slightly moist	
	50/ 5"						very dense	
10	14						SILTY SAND (SM): gray to brown, very fine, stiff, slightly moist	
15	54/ 11"						SILTY/SANDY GRAVEL (GM): gray, with silt and trace of clay, fine to coarse, very dense, moist	
20	27						SILTY SAND (SM): brown, fine to coarse, with subrounded and subangular gravel to 1/2", medium dense, very moist	
25	36						SILTY GRAVEL (GM): gray, fine to coarse sand, subangular to subrounded gravel, with some silt, medium dense, wet	
30								



LOG OF BORING B-4
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 3
7

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
		43							(Continued from previous plate)
35		30							interbedded silty/sandy lenses with traces of fine gravel
40		22							SILTY SAND (SM): gray to brown, coarse sand, with fine subangular to subrounded gravel, medium dense, wet
45		14							grades brown, loose, flowing sands
50		11							
55		32							medium dense, some clay
60		18							




LOG OF BORING B-4
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
2 of 3

7

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
65	47							(Continued from previous plate)  CLAY (CL): light brown, trace of fine sand, hard, wet mottled light brown and orange Terminate boring at 76.5'	
70	46								
75	34								
80									
85									
90									
95									



LOG OF BORING B-4
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
3 of 3
7

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 7/11/94

Surface Conditions: Dirt Road

Logged By: Danea Gemmell

Total Depth: 70 feet

Groundwater: Approximately 30' during drilling

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY				PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests		
								Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 135
27								SANDY SILT/SILTY SAND (ML-SM): light brown, very fine to fine, some subrounded and subangular gravel 1/2" to 1", medium dense, dry
5		30						
10		44						SAND WITH SOME GRAVEL (SW): light brown, medium to coarse, trace of fines, with 1/2" to 1" subrounded and subangular gravel, medium dense, dry
15		32						SAND AND GRAVEL WITH SILT (SW-SM): light brown to gray, medium to coarse, with subrounded gravel to 1 1/2", brown silty fines, dense, slightly moist
20		20						medium dense, moist
25		27						SAND (SW): brown and gray, medium to coarse, medium dense, very moist
30								



LOG OF BORING B-5
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 3

8

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
		61							(Continued from previous plate)
35		31							SILTY GRAVEL AND SAND (GM): gray, medium to coarse sand, light brown silty, fines, fine to coarse, subrounded gravel, dense, wet some gravel to 3"
40		50/ 5"							
45		13							SILTY CLAY (CL-ML): light brown to olive with orange mottling, very fine to fine, low plasticity, stiff, wet
50		34							CLAYEY SAND (SC): gray, fine to coarse, with subangular and subrounded gravel to 1", dense, wet
55									grades as clayey pea gravel, wet
60									no sample - flowing sands



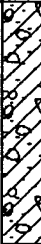
LOG OF BORING B-5
Solano Concrete Madison Plant


PLATE
2 of 3

8

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY						PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests			
65		30							(Continued from previous plate)  CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND (GM): gray pea gravel, medium to coarse sand, with clayey fines, dense, wet Terminate boring at 70' clay present on drill tip	
70										
75										
80										
85										
90										
95										

 **KLEINFELDER**

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

LOG OF BORING B-5
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

Yolo County, California

PLATE
3 of 3

8

Date Completed: 7/13/94

Surface Conditions: Dirt Road/Field

Logged By: Danea Gemmell

Groundwater: Approximately 40' during drilling

Total Depth: 76.5 feet

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY				PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests		
							Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 135	
11							SANDY SILT/SILTY SAND (ML-SM): light brown, very fine to fine, loose, dry	
5		13					slightly moist	
10		20					grades slightly sandier	
15		20						
20		58					SAND (SW): gray, fine to coarse, medium dense, moist with well rounded gravel to 2"	
25		32					CLAYEY GRAVELLY SAND (SC): light brown clay, gray, subangular and subrounded gravel to 1", medium to coarse sand, dense, very moist	
30								





LOG OF BORING B-6
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 3

9

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY				PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests		
23							(Continued from previous plate)  CLAY (CL): light brown to olive with dark gray mottling, very fine to fine, low to medium plasticity, very stiff, moist no mottling, some cementation slight cementation, wet very wet, grades sandy	
35		64						
40		14						
45		27						
50		79						
55		33					 SILTY SAND (SM): gray, medium to coarse sand, with subangular and subrounded gravel to 3/4", light brown silty fines, very dense, wet grades cleaner, with gravel to 1/2" no sample - flowing sands	
60								



KLEINFELDER

LOG OF BORING B-6
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
2 of 3

9

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
65	52							occasional gravel to 1 1/2", grades siltier	
70								no sample - flowing liquid clay/silt out of auger	
75	22							CLAY (CL): light brown, trace of gray mottling, medium plasticity, very stiff, wet	
80								Terminate boring at 76.5'	
85									
90									
95									

KLEINFELDER

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

LOG OF BORING B-6
Solano Concrete Madison Plant
 Yolo County, California

PLATE
 3 of 3
 9

Date Completed: 7/14/94
 Logged By: Danea Gemmell
 Total Depth: 81.5 feet

Surface Conditions: Dirt Road
 Groundwater: Approximately 30' during drilling

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY				PID Reading PPM	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests		
								Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 129
28								SANDY SILT/SILTY SAND (ML-SM): light brown to brown, very fine to fine, medium dense, dry
5		9						slightly moist
10		24						SILTY CLAY/CLAYEY SILT (ML-CL): mottled gray and yellow, low plasticity, slightly moist
15		38						SILTY SAND (SM): gray to brown, fine to medium, medium dense, slightly moist
20		42						with subangular gravel to 3/4", grades cleaner
25		31						SILTY GRAVEL AND SAND (GM): gray subrounded and subangular gravel to 3/4", medium to coarse sand, dense, slightly moist
30								with gravel to 2", very moist



LOG OF BORING B-7
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
 1 of 3
 10

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		(Continued from previous plate)
60		60						wet	
35		44							
40		71						grades siltier	
45								no sample - flowing sand and gravel	
50									
55								no sample - flowing sand and gravel	
60									



LOG OF BORING B-7
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
2 of 3

10

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
65								(Continued from previous plate)	
70									
75		35				c = 560 psf		no sample - flowing sand and gravel	
80		40						SILTY CLAY (CL): light olive to light brown, very fine to fine, low plasticity, very stiff, wet	
85								Terminate boring at 81.5'	
90									
95									



KLEINFELDER

LOG OF BORING B-7
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
3 of 3

10

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 7/14/94

Surface Conditions: Dirt Road/Creek Levee

Logged By: Danea Gemmell

Groundwater: Approximately 25' during drilling

Total Depth: 61.5 feet

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
								Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 126	
70								SILTY SAND/SANDY SILT (SM-ML): light brown, fine to medium silty sand, some subangular and subrounded gravel to 1", very dense, dry	
5		41						SAND AND GRAVEL (SW): dark brown, fine to medium sand, subrounded and subangular gravel to 1", trace of silty fines, dense, slightly moist	
10		40						sand grades coarser	
15		36						SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL (SM): dark brown to gray, medium to coarse sand, light brown silty fines, subangular pea gravel to 3/4", occasional 2" gravel, slight cementation, very dense, moist	
20		77							
25		40						wet, grades gravelly	
30									



LOG OF BORING B-8
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 2

11

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
								(Continued from previous plate)	
35		44						no sample - flowing sands	
40		42						CLAY (CL): light brown, trace of gray mottling, low to medium plasticity, hard, wet grades sandy	
45		40						no more sand, trace of orange mottling	
50		49							
55		38							
60		41						grades olive gray with slight orange mottling	
								Terminate boring at 61.5'	

KLEINFELDER

LOG OF BORING B-8
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
2 of 2

11

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 7/15/94

Surface Conditions: Creek Levee

Logged By: Danea Gemmell

Groundwater: Approximately 20' during drilling

Total Depth: 56.5 feet

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY				PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests		
							Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 124	
0-5	69						SILTY SAND/SANDY SILT (ML-SM): light brown, fine to medium fine silty sand, with subangular and subrounded gravel to 1 1/2", very dense, dry	
5-10	50/5"						SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL (SM): dark brown, fine to medium silty sand, subangular and subrounded gravel to 1 1/2", very dense, slightly moist	
10-15	50/5"						SILTY GRAVEL AND SAND (GM): brown silty fines, dark brown to gray, fine to medium coarse sand, gray, subangular and subrounded gravel to 3", very dense, moist	
15-20	50/5"						wet	
20-25	19						subrounded gravel grades to 1"	
25-30	66							



LOG OF BORING B-9
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 2

12

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY				PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests		
	46					c = 50 psf phi = 40.5°		(Continued from previous plate) silty fines and sand grades gray
35	38					c = 679 psf		CLAY (CL): blue-gray, slight orange mottling, strong cementation, hard, wet
40	47							CLAY (CL): gray-brown, low to moderate plasticity, hard, wet
45	50/ 5"							
50	55							same as above
55	59							Terminate boring at 56.5' Drill bit had clay on end
60								



LOG OF BORING B-9
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
2 of 2

12

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 7/18/94

Surface Conditions: Disked Field

Logged By: Danea Gemmell

Total Depth: 81.5 feet

Groundwater: Approximately 36' during drilling

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
								Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 144	
22		22						SANDY SILT/SILTY SAND (SM-ML): light brown, very fine to fine, medium dense, dry	
5		28						SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL (SM): light brown to brown, fine to medium sand, gray subangular pea gravel, occasional 3/4", medium dense, slightly moist	
10		32						more subrounded and subangular gravel, grades dense, moist	
15		49						SILTY GRAVEL AND SAND (GM): brown to gray, fine to coarse sand, gray, subrounded gravel to 2", dense, moist	
20		50/ 5"						occasional cobble	
25		28						dark orange sand lenses	
30									



LOG OF BORING B-10
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 3

13

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading PPM	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests			
								(Continued from previous plate)	
35 - 40	45							SAND AND GRAVEL (SW): brown to gray, medium to coarse, dense, very moist	
40 - 45	34							SILTY GRAVEL AND SAND (GM): brown fines, gray-brown, medium to coarse sand, subrounded gravel to 2", medium dense, wet	
45 - 50	21							CLAY (CL): brown to olive, very fine, low plasticity, very stiff, wet	
50 - 55	12					c = 502 psf		trace of yellow mottling, grades stiff	
55 - 60	20							slight gray mottling	
60 - 65	54							CLAYEY SAND AND GRAVEL (SC): olive-brown fines, gray, medium to coarse sand, gray pea gravel, dense, wet	
65 - 70	20					c = 285 psf phi = 23° slightly disturbed		SAND AND GRAVEL (SW): dark brown, medium to coarse sand, trace of silty fines, medium dense, wet	




LOG OF BORING B-10
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
2 of 3
13

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY						PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION	
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests	(Continued from previous plate)			
65	81										
70										no sample - flowing sands	
75	50/ 5"									CLAYEY SAND (SC): olive clayey fines, brown to gray, medium to coarse sand, very dense, wet	
80	50/ 5"									GRAVELLY CLAY (GC-CL): olive clay, gray pea gravel, very dense, wet	
85										Terminate boring at 81.5'	
90											
95											

 KLEINFELDER	LOG OF BORING B-10 Solano Concrete Madison Plant	PLATE 3 of 3
	PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01	Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 7/19/94

Surface Conditions: Farm Road

Logged By: Danea Gemmell

Groundwater: Approximately 35' during drilling

Total Depth: 86.5 feet

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
								Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 130	
29								SANDY SILT/SILTY SAND (SM-ML): light brown, very fine to fine, very stiff, dry	
5		8						slightly moist, trace of subangular pea gravel	
10		58						SILTY GRAVEL/GRAVELLY SILT (GM-ML): dark brown, very fine to fine, gray subangular pea gravel, low plasticity, dense, moist more subrounded and subangular gravel, grades dense, moist	
15		39						SAND AND GRAVEL (SW): dark brown to gray, medium to coarse sand, gray, subangular gravel to 3/4", dense, moist	
20		50/ 5"							
25		41						GRAVEL AND SAND (GW): brown, medium to coarse sand, gray subrounded gravel to 1 1/2", occasional cobble, dense, moist	
30									



LOG OF BORING B-11
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 3
14

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY				PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests		
28								(Continued from previous plate)
35		45						SILTY GRAVEL AND SAND (GM): mottled olive and dark orange fines, gray, subangular and subrounded gravel to 2", fine to medium sand, medium dense, moist very moist to wet
40		70						
45								
50		86						GRAVEL AND SAND (GW): brown, medium to coarse sand, gray, subrounded gravel to 1", very dense, wet grades gray
55		50/ 5"						
60								



LOG OF BORING B-11
Solano Concrete Madison Plant


PLATE
2 of 3

14

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY				PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests		
65	50/5*					c = 150 psf phi = 32° slightly disturbed		(Continued from previous plate) SAND (SW): gray, medium to coarse sand, trace of silty fines, very dense, wet
70								no sample - flowing sands
75	34							CLAY (CL): olive, trace of dark orange mottling, very fine, low plasticity, very stiff, wet
80	74							CLAYEY SAND (SC): olive clayey fines, brown to gray, medium to coarse sand, very dense, wet some dark orange mottling, grades silty
85	56							CLAY (CL): gray, very fine, low plasticity, hard, wet
90								Terminate boring at 86.5'
95								

 KLEINFELDER	LOG OF BORING B-11 Solano Concrete Madison Plant	PLATE 3 of 3
	PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01	Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 7/20/94

Surface Conditions: Farm Field

Logged By: Danea Gemmell

Groundwater: Approximately 30' during drilling

Total Depth: 71.5 feet

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
								Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 127	
5		24						SANDY SILT/SILTY SAND (SM-ML): brown, very fine to fine, medium dense, dry	
10		30						SILTY GRAVEL AND SAND (GM): brown fines, brown to gray, fine to coarse sand, gray subrounded gravel to 1", medium dense, slightly moist	
15		23						SAND (SW): brown to gray, medium to coarse, medium dense, slightly moist	
20		24						grades with subangular and subrounded gravel to 1/2"	
25		40						moist, some cemented gravel	
30		50/ 5"							



LOG OF BORING B-12
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 3

15

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY				PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests		
								(Continued from previous plate)
35	50/5*	60						SILTY GRAVEL AND SAND (GM): brown silty fines, brown to gray, fine to coarse sand, gray subangular and subrounded gravel to 1", very dense, wet grades siltier, gravel to 1 1/2"
40		63			c = 50 psf phi = 46°			INTERBEDDED CLAY (CL)/SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL (SM): approximately 6" thick beds - olive clay with dark orange mottling, low plasticity, stiff, wet/brown silty fines, gray, medium to coarse sand, gray, subangular pea gravel, very dense, wet
45		43						
50		53			c = 665 psf			CLAY (CL): dark gray, low to moderate plasticity, hard, moist grades dark gray-olive
55		74						
60		85						grades olive, wet



LOG OF BORING B-12
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
2 of 3

15

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
65	83							strong cementation	
70	50/ 5"							grades silty, very fine to fine	
75								Terminate boring at 71.5'	
80									
85									
90									
95									

KLEINFELDER

LOG OF BORING B-12
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
3 of 3

15

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Date Completed: 7/21/94

Surface Conditions: Gravel Road

Logged By: Danea Gemmell

Groundwater: Approximately 30' during drilling

Total Depth: 71.5 feet

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading PPm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
								Approximate Surface Elevation (ft): 127	
37								SILTY SANDY GRAVEL (GM): brown, very fine to medium sand, gray subangular and subrounded gravel to 1", dense, dry	
5		6						CLAYEY SILT (ML): brown, very fine to fine, low plasticity, medium stiff, moist	
10		20						SAND (SW): brown, fine to coarse, some subangular pea gravel, medium dense, moist	
15		67						GRAVEL AND SAND (GW): gray pea gravel to 3/4", brown to gray, fine to coarse sand, trace of brown silt, very dense, moist	
20		50/ 5"						grades with silt	
25		64						SILTY GRAVEL AND SAND (GM): brown silty/sandy fines, fine to medium, gray subangular gravels to 3/4", very dense, very moist	
30									



LOG OF BORING B-13
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
1 of 3

16

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading ppm	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other	Tests		
								(Continued from previous plate)	
35	39							finer grade to coarse, subrounded gravels, wet	
35	50/ 5"							possible interbedded silt lenses and sand lenses	
40	55							SAND (SW): brown to gray, fine to coarse, dense, wet	
45								no sample - flowing sand	
50	51							CLAY (CL): yellow-brown, low plasticity, hard, wet	
55	50/ 5"								
60	50/ 4"							grades olive-gray	

c = 340 psf
phi = 21°
totally remolded



LOG OF BORING B-13
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE
2 of 3

16

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

Depth, ft	FIELD		LABORATORY					PID Reading PPM	DESCRIPTION
	Sample	Blows/ft	Dry Density pcf	Moisture Content %	Compress. Strength ksf	Other Tests	(Continued from previous plate)		
65		76						grades olive-brown	
70		50/ 5"							
75								Terminate boring at 71.5'	
80									
85									
90									
95									



KLEINFELDER

LOG OF BORING B-13
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

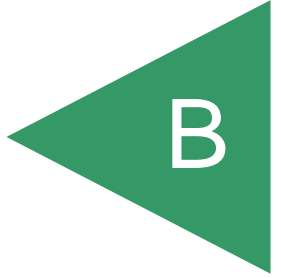
PLATE
3 of 3

16

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

APPENDIX



APPENDIX B

LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAM

Laboratory tests were performed in accordance with generally accepted test methods of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) or other suggested procedures. Selected soil samples were tested for their grain size distribution, plasticity characteristics, maximum dry density/optimum moisture content, and shear strength parameters. Laboratory test results are presented on the following pages.

Sample ID	Depth (feet)	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index	Maximum Size (mm)	%<#200 Sieve	Water Content (%)	Dry Density (pcf)
B1-Bulk (0-5')	0				---			
B1-6	6				---		19.0	100.6
SPT1-25.0	25				---	5.1		
SPT1-55.0	55				---	21.7		
B2-3	3	41	20	21	---			
B2-10.5	10.5				---		20.7	
B2-16	16				---		33.6	87.7
B2-25.5	25.5				---	1.5		
SPT2-60.0	60				---	6.2		
B2-70.5	70.5				---		26.1	97.1

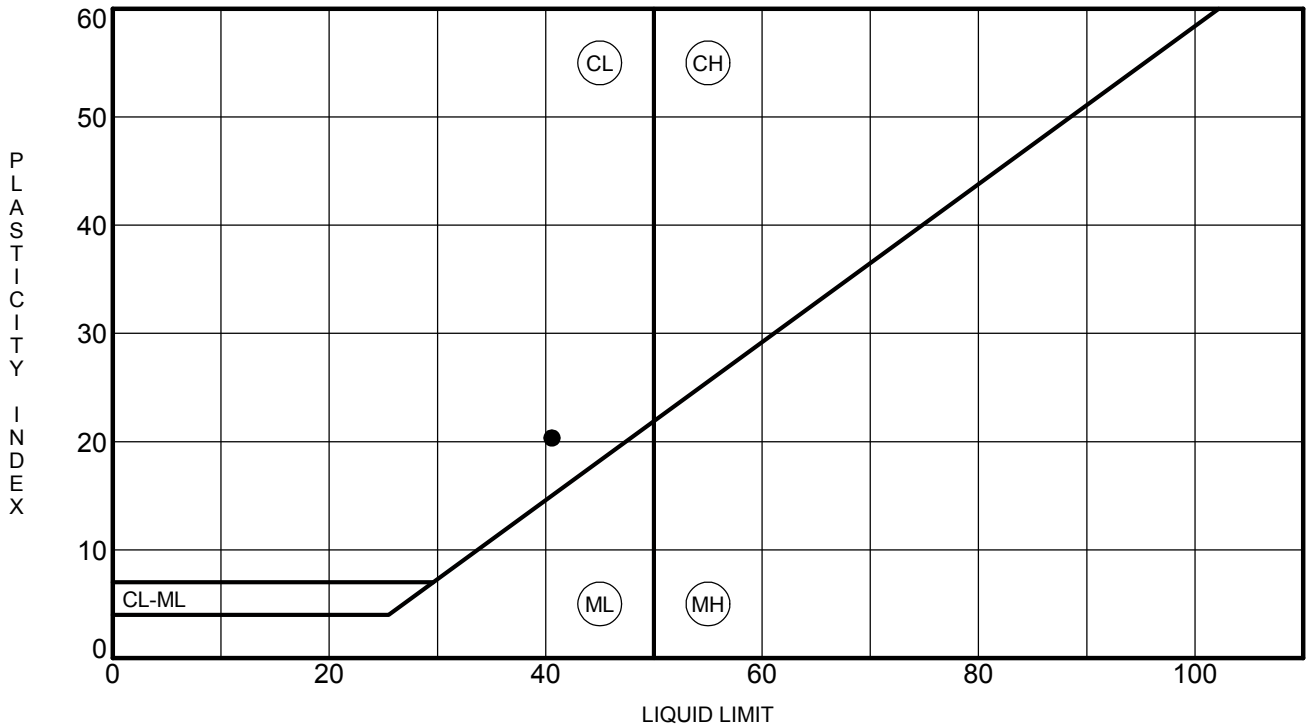
US LAB SUMMARY GEOTECH 2 S1294-05-01 CEMEX CACHE CREEK PLANT.GPJ US LAB.GDT 11/6/17



Geocon Consultants
 3160 Gold Valley Drive, Suite 800
 Rancho Cordova, CA 95742
 Telephone: 9168529118

Summary of Laboratory Results

Project: Cemex Cache Creek
 Location: Madison, California
 Number: S1294-05-01
 Figure: B1



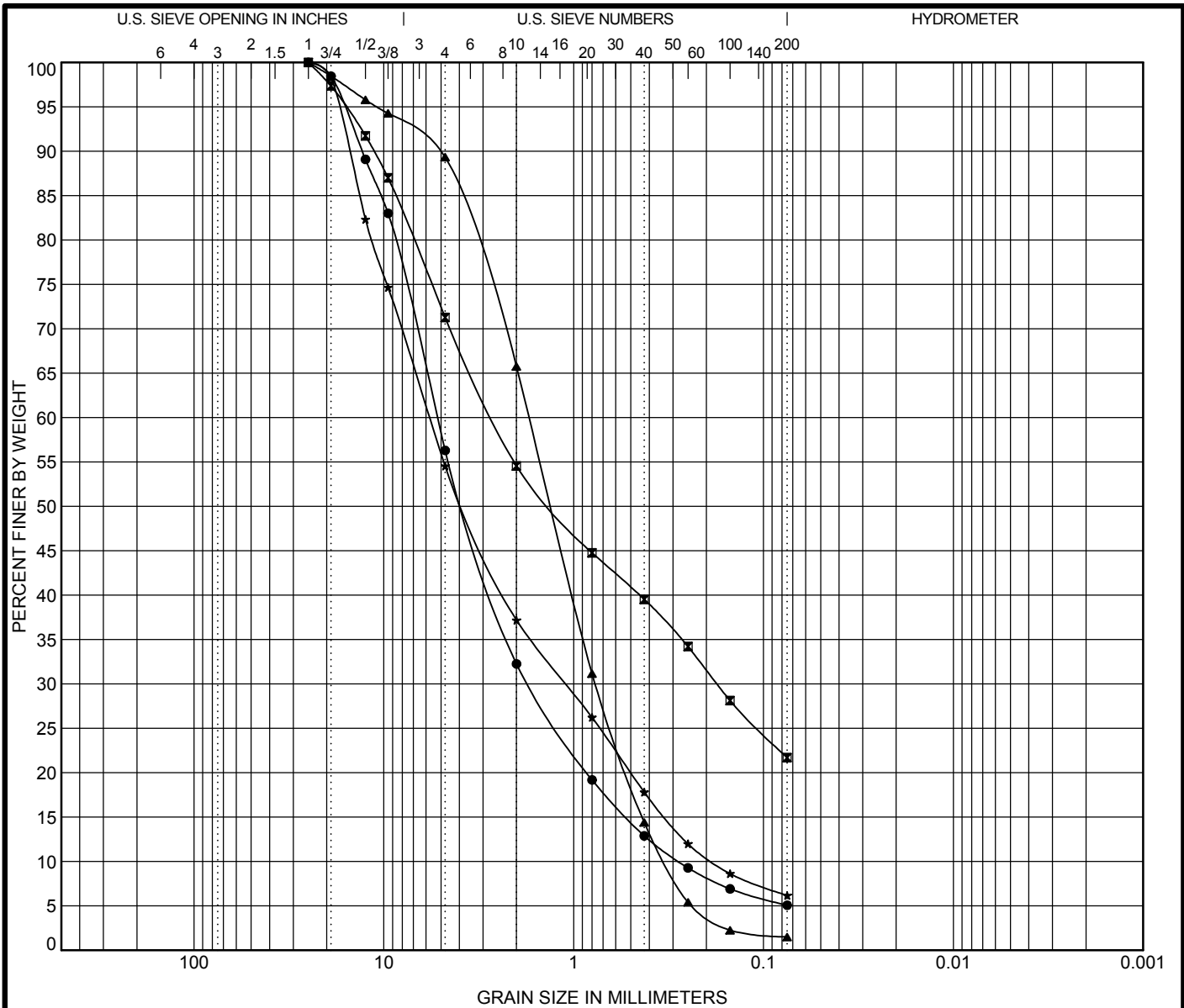
	Sample No.	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index	% Pass #200 Sieve	Unified Soil Classification Description	Preparation Method
●	B2-3	41	20	21		Lean CLAY (CL)	dry

PI COPY 2 S1294-05-01 CEMEX CACHE CREEK PLANT.GPJ US LAB.GDT 11/6/17



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 Rancho Cordova, CA 95742
 Telephone: 9168529118


ATTERBERG LIMITS (ASTM D4318)
 Project: Cemex Cache Creek
 Location: Madison, California
 Number: S1294-05-01
 Figure: B2



COBBLES	GRAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY
	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine	

Sample No.	Classification	LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
● SPT1-25.0	Well-graded SAND with silt and gravel (SW-SM)				2.01	18.8
☒ SPT1-55.0	Silty, clayey SAND with gravel (SC-SM)					
▲ B2-25.5	Poorly-graded SAND (SP)				1.04	5.2
★ SPT2-60.0	Well-graded SAND with silt and gravel (SW-SM)				1.13	31.0

Sample No.	D100	D60	D30	D10	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
● SPT1-25.0	25	5.23	1.708	0.278	43.7	51.2	5.1	
☒ SPT1-55.0	25	2.651	0.176		28.7	49.6	21.7	
▲ B2-25.5	25	1.718	0.766	0.328	10.7	87.8	1.5	
★ SPT2-60.0	25	5.735	1.097	0.185	45.5	48.4	6.2	



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GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION (ASTM D422, D6913)

Project: Cemex Cache Creek
Location: Madison, California
Number: S1294-05-01
Figure: B3

GRAIN SIZE COPY 2 S1294-05-01 CEMEX CACHE CREEK PLANT.GPJ US_LAB.GDT 11/6/17

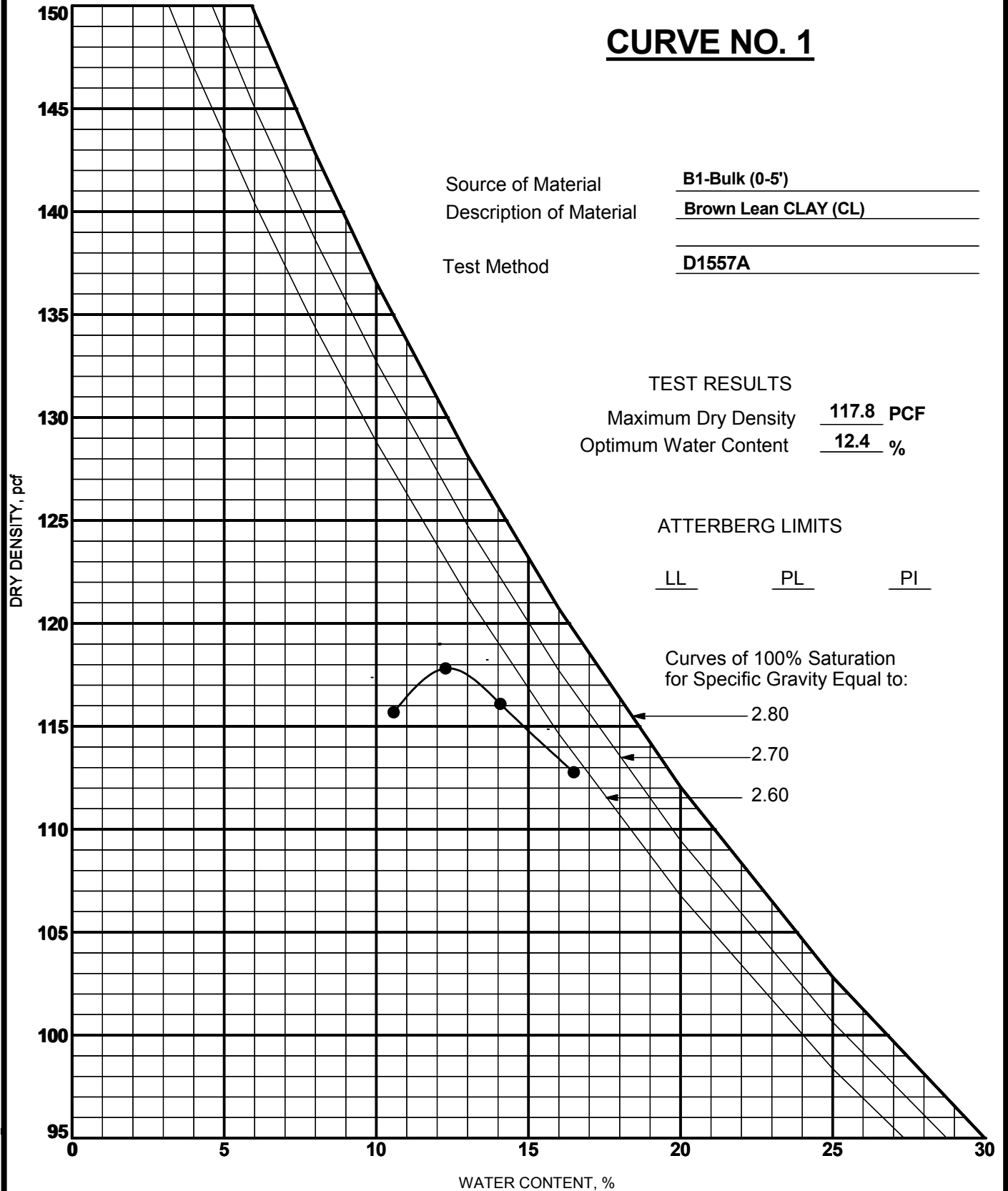
CURVE NO. 1

Source of Material B1-Bulk (0-5')
 Description of Material Brown Lean CLAY (CL)
 Test Method D1557A

TEST RESULTS
 Maximum Dry Density 117.8 PCF
 Optimum Water Content 12.4 %

ATTERBERG LIMITS

LL PL PI



U.S. COMPACTION COPY 2.GPJ US_LAB.GDT 1/26/07



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 Fax: (916) 852-9132

MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONSHIP

Project: Cemex Cache Creek
 Location: Madison, California
 Number: S1294-05-01
 Figure: B4

CEMEX CACHE CREEK PLANT

G1294-52-01

Date: Thursday, October 19, 2017

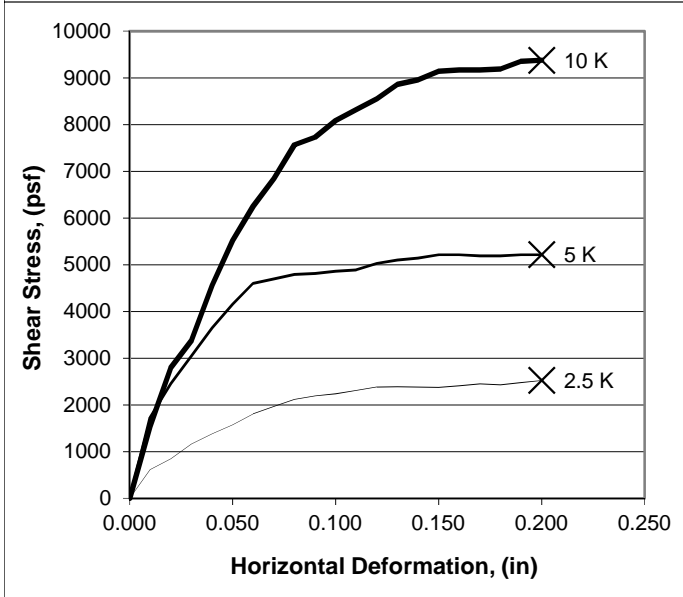
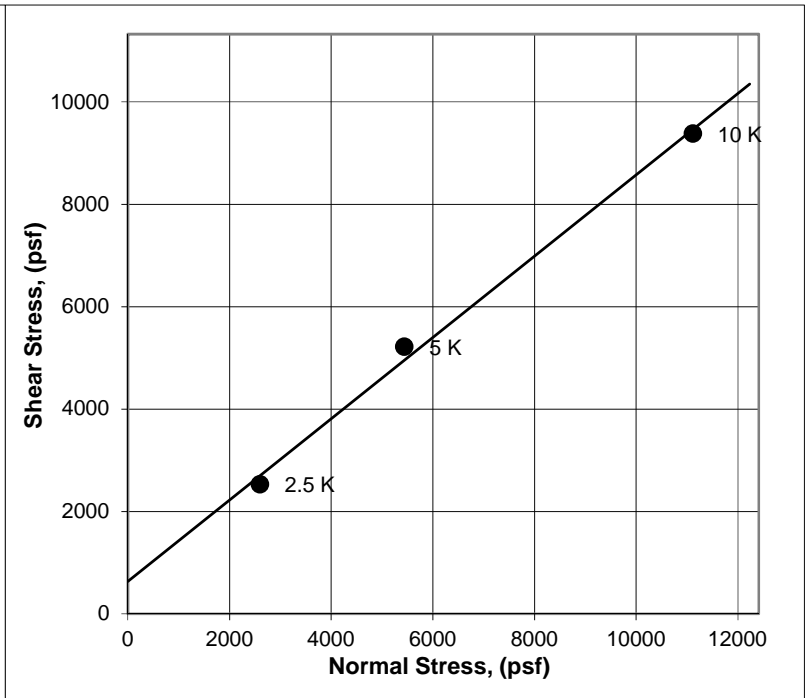
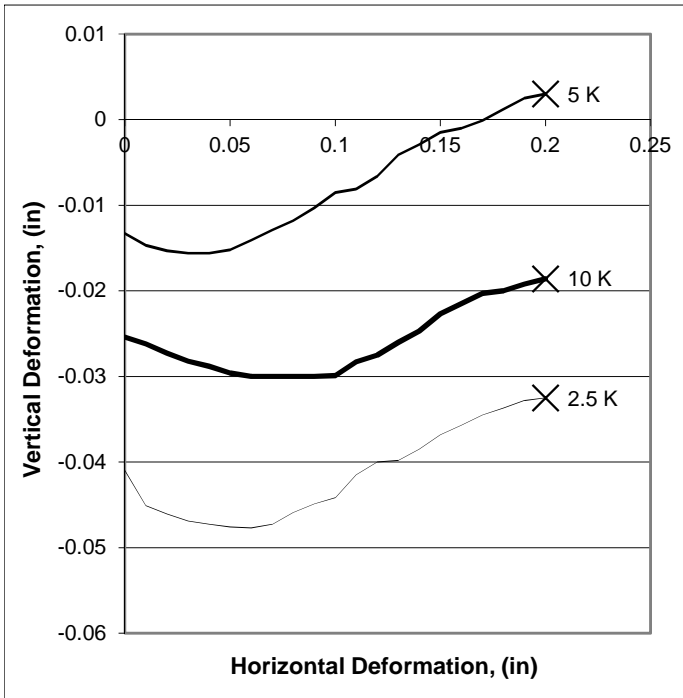
By: TG

Sample No.: B1 @ 40.5

Natural or Remold: Natural

Description: SW-GRAY (F-C) SAND WITH A TRACE OF FINE

Remarks: GRAVEL AND SILT

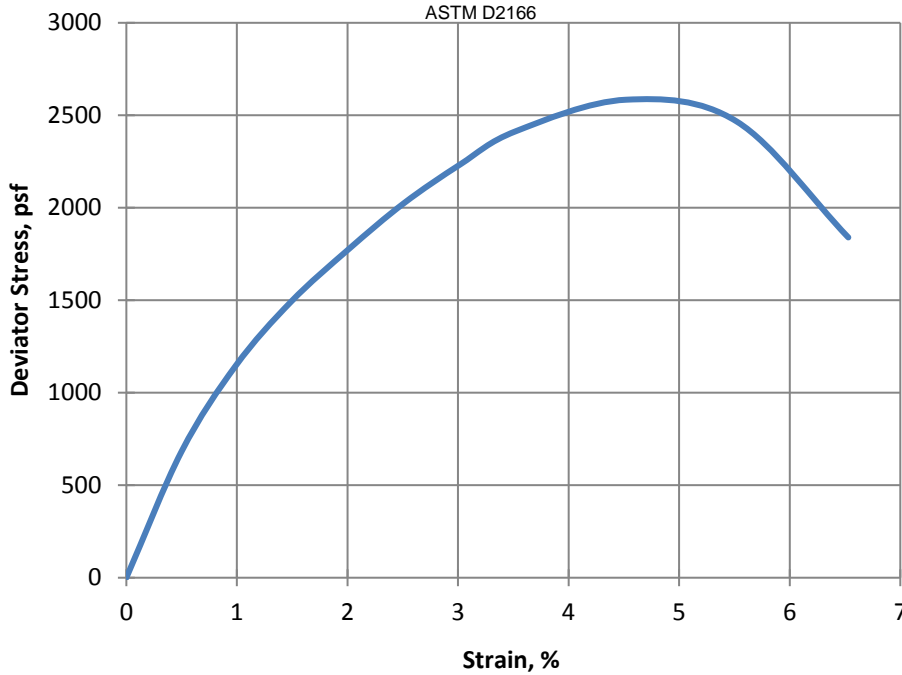


ϕ (Degrees)	38.5
c (psf)	635
Tan ϕ	0.794
Method	Calc

	Load	2.5 K	5 K	10 K
INITIAL				
Water Content		12.4%	13.2%	10.4%
Dry Density (pcf)		108.3	107.6	105.0
Saturation*		62.4%	65.1%	48.1%
Height (inches)		1.00	1.00	1.00
AFTER TEST				
Water Content		15.6%	15.4%	13.6%
Dry Density (pcf)		111.9	107.3	107.0
FAILURE				
Normal Stress (psf)		2600	5440	11120
Failure Stress (psf)		2525	5216	9379
Failure Definition		User	User	User
Displacement (in)		0.20	0.20	0.20
Rate (in/min)		0.0100	0.0100	0.0100

* Degree of saturation calculated with a specific gravity of 2.65

STRESS-STRAIN



Failure Photo



Sample Description

Boring Number	B1
Sample Depth (feet)	10.00
Material Description	Dark Yellowish Brown Sandy lean CLAY

Initial Conditions at Start of Test

Height (inch) average of 3	4.93
Diameter (inch) average of 3	2.37
Moisture Content (%)	19.9
Dry Density (pcf)	101.4
Estimated Specific Gravity	2.7
Saturation (%)	81.1

Shear Test Conditions

Strain Rate (%/min)	1.0004
Major Principal Stress at Failure (psf)	2580
Strain at Failure (%)	4.5

Test Results

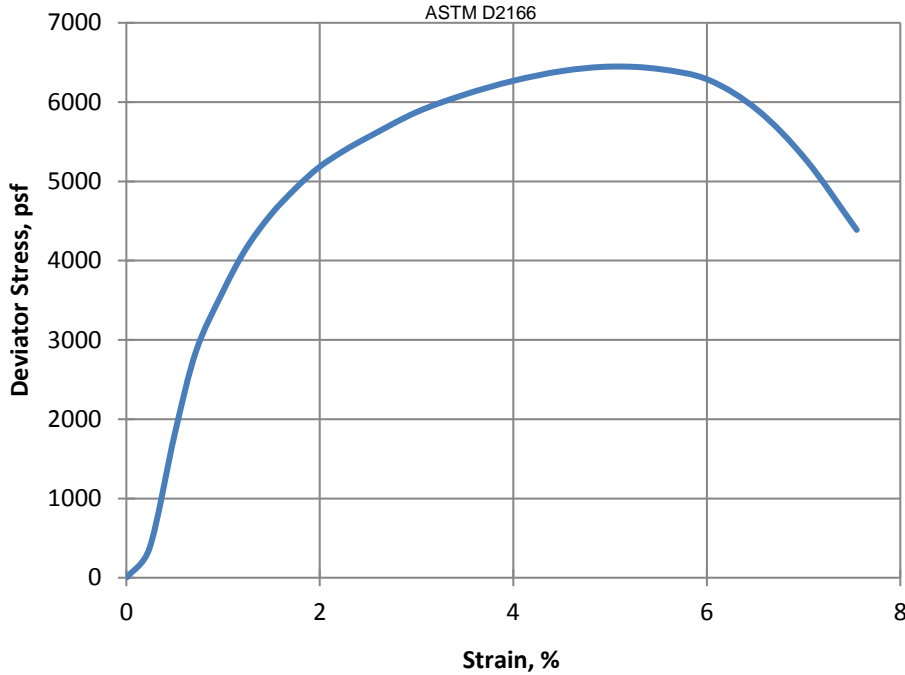
Unconfined Compressive Strength (tons/ft ²)	1.3
Unconfined Compressive Strength (lbs/ft ²)	2584
Shear Strength (tons/ft ²)	0.6
Shear Strength (lbs/ft ²)	1292



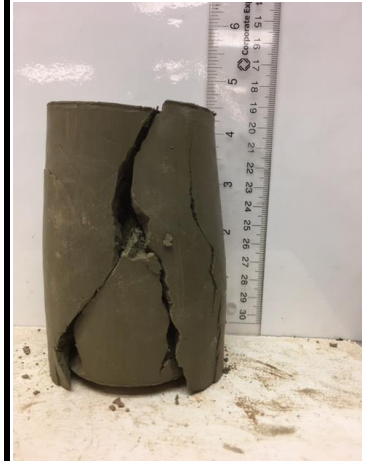
Geocon Consultants, Inc.
 3160 Gold Valley Drive, Suite 800
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 Telephone: (916) 852-9118
 Fax: (916) 852-9132

Unconfined Compressive Strength (ASTM D2166)
Project: Cemex Cache Creek
Location: Yolo County, California
Number: S1294-05-01
Figure: B6

STRESS-STRAIN



Failure Photo



Sample Description

Boring Number	B1
Sample Depth (feet)	71.00
Material Description	Dark greenish gray lean CLAY

Initial Conditions at Start of Test


Height (inch) average of 3	4.89
Diameter (inch) average of 3	2.40
Moisture Content (%)	27.6
Dry Density (pcf)	97.1
Estimated Specific Gravity	2.8
Saturation (%)	98.9

Shear Test Conditions

Strain Rate (%/min)	0.9991
Major Principal Stress at Failure (psf)	6450
Strain at Failure (%)	5.0

Test Results

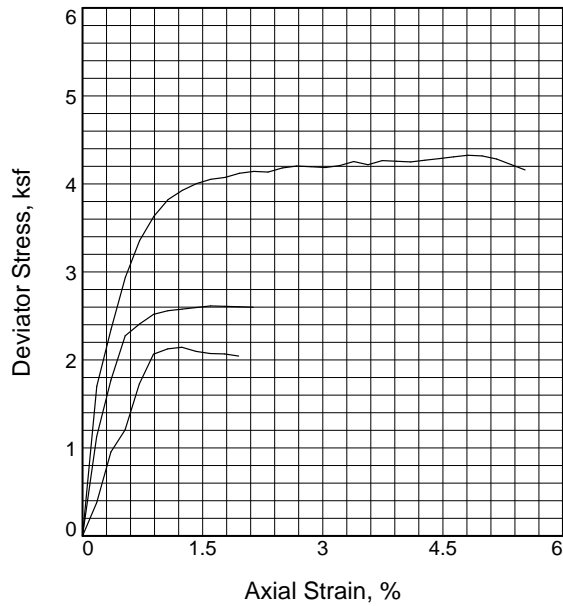
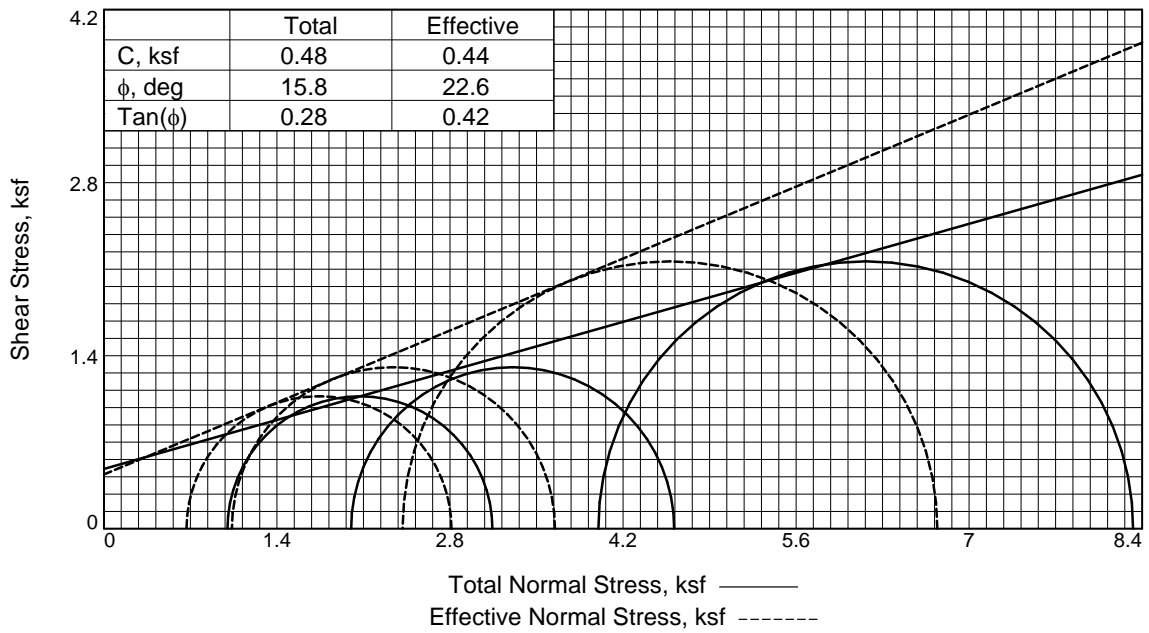
Unconfined Compressive Strength (tons/ft ²)	3.2
Unconfined Compressive Strength (lbs/ft ²)	6448
Shear Strength (tons/ft ²)	1.6
Shear Strength (lbs/ft ²)	3224


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Unconfined Compressive Strength (ASTM D2166)

Project: Cemex Cache Creek
Location: Yolo County
Number: S1294-05-01
Figure: B7



Sample No.	1	2	3	
Initial	Water Content, %	11.5	11.6	11.5
	Dry Density, pcf	109.9	109.8	109.9
	Saturation, %	58.1	58.4	58.1
	Void Ratio	0.5333	0.5345	0.5333
	Diameter, in.	2.81	2.81	2.81
	Height, in.	5.66	5.66	5.66
At Test	Water Content, %	19.8	19.8	19.7
	Dry Density, pcf	109.9	109.8	109.9
	Saturation, %	100.0	100.0	99.9
	Void Ratio	0.5333	0.5345	0.5333
	Diameter, in.	2.81	2.82	2.82
	Height, in.	5.64	5.63	5.61
Strain rate, in./min.	0.120	0.013	0.011	
Back Pressure, psi	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Cell Pressure, psi	56.94	63.89	77.78	
Fail. Stress, ksf	2.14	2.61	4.33	
Total Pore Pr., ksf	7.53	8.16	8.78	
Ult. Stress, ksf				
Total Pore Pr., ksf				
$\bar{\sigma}_1$ Failure, ksf	2.81	3.65	6.74	
$\bar{\sigma}_3$ Failure, ksf	0.67	1.04	2.42	

Type of Test:
CU with Pore Pressures

Sample Type: Remold
Description:

Specific Gravity= 2.7

Remarks: Test specimen remolded to approximate 90% of an ASTM D1557 proctor at +2% over optimum moisture content.

Figure B8

Client: Geocon, Inc.

Project: CEMEX - Cache Creek Plant

Location: B2-Bulk

Sample Number: 28093

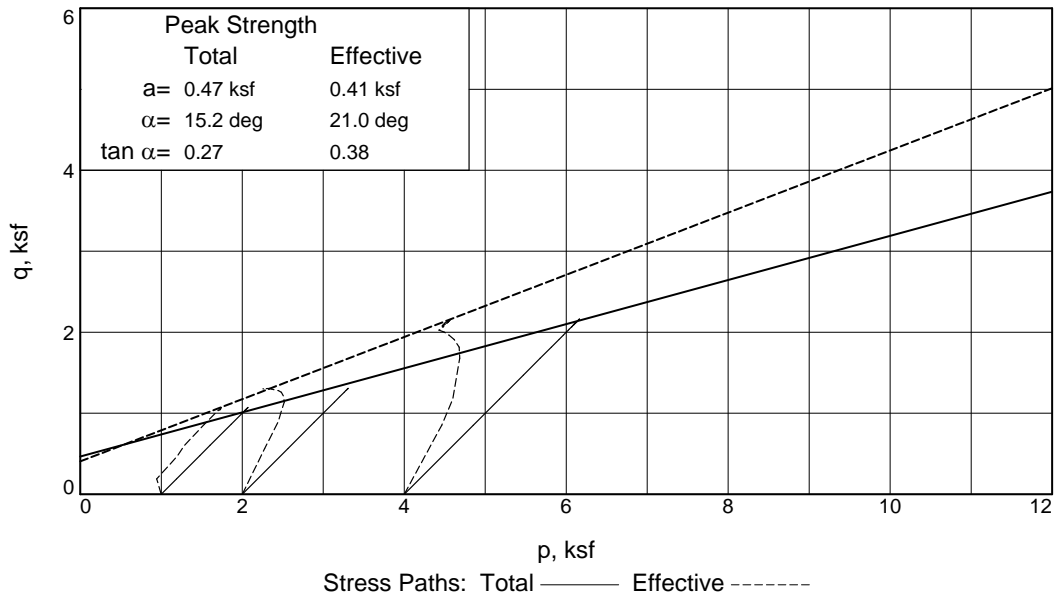
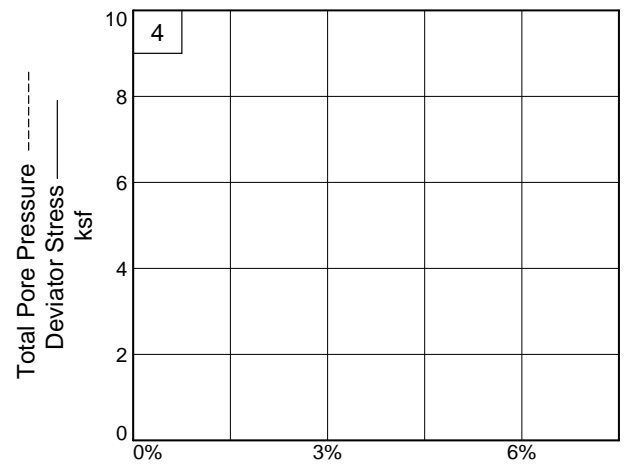
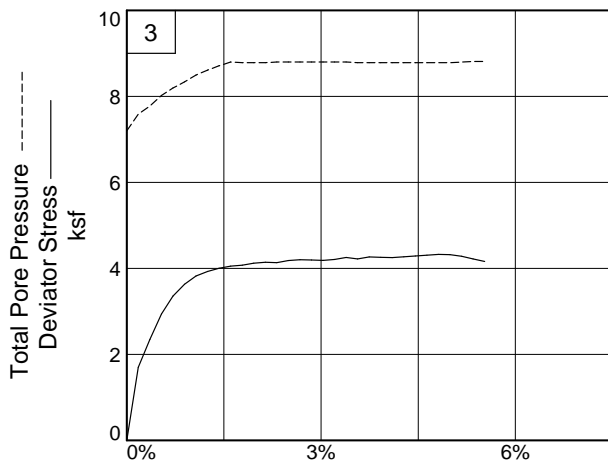
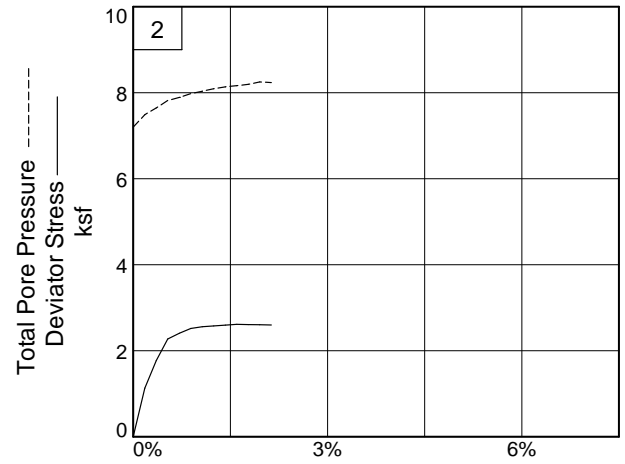
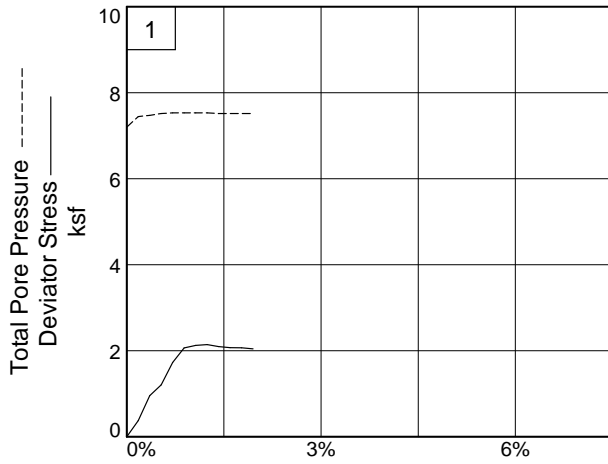
Proj. No.: 17-250

Date Sampled: Rec. 10/31/17



Tested By: MPW

Checked By: CMW



Client: Geocon, Inc.

Project: CEMEX - Cache Creek Plant

Location: B2-Bulk

Sample Number: 28093

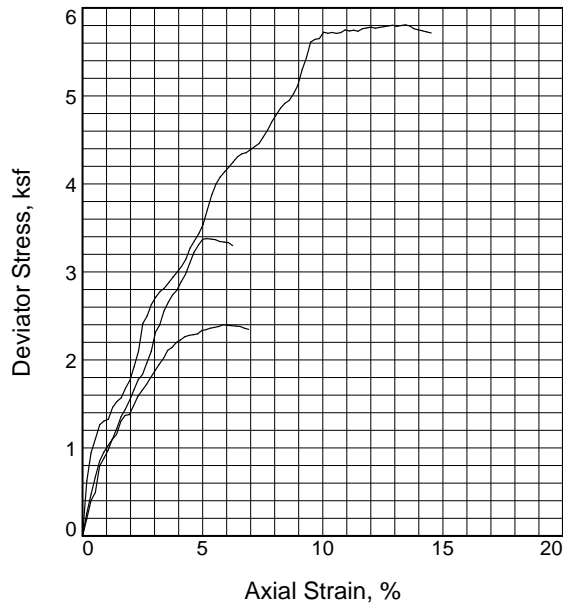
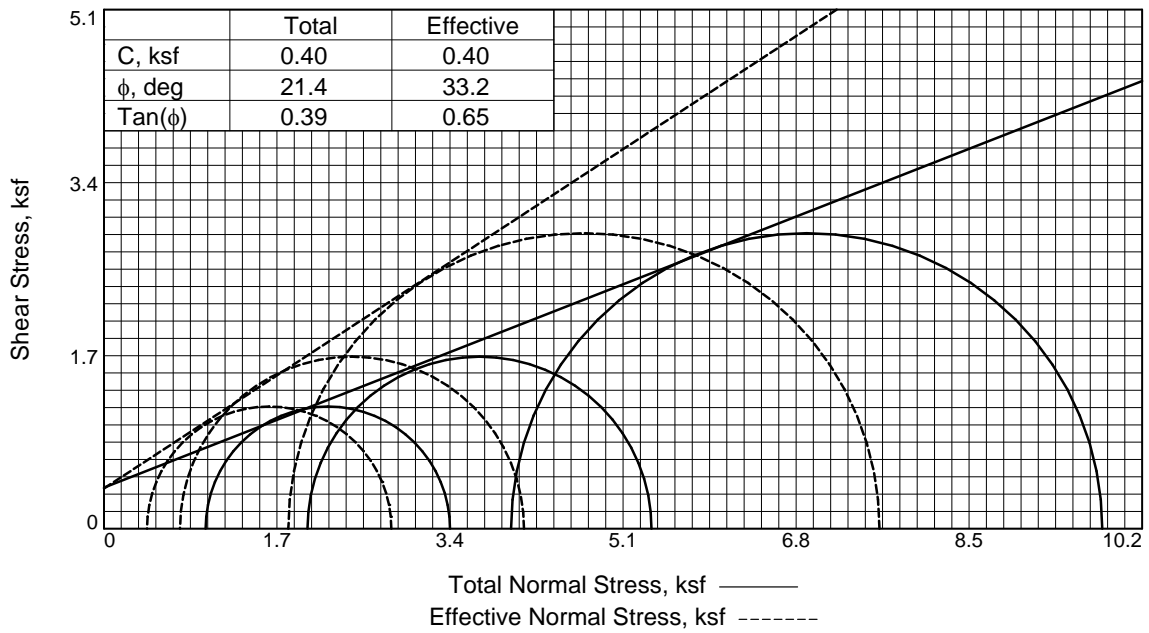
Project No.: 17-250

Figure B9

Gulf Shore Construction Services, LLC

Tested By: MPW

Checked By: CMW



Sample No.	1	2	3
Initial			
Water Content, %	12.8	12.8	12.8
Dry Density, pcf	112.9	112.9	112.9
Saturation, %	70.1	70.1	70.1
Void Ratio	0.4930	0.4930	0.4930
Diameter, in.	2.81	2.81	2.81
Height, in.	5.66	5.66	5.66
At Test			
Water Content, %	18.3	17.7	17.7
Dry Density, pcf	112.9	114.1	114.1
Saturation, %	100.0	100.0	99.9
Void Ratio	0.4930	0.4772	0.4772
Diameter, in.	2.81	2.81	2.82
Height, in.	5.64	5.60	5.58
Strain rate, in./min.	0.012	0.013	0.120
Back Pressure, psi	50.00	50.00	50.00
Cell Pressure, psi	56.94	63.89	77.78
Fail. Stress, ksf	2.40	3.38	5.81
Total Pore Pr., ksf	7.78	8.45	9.39
Ult. Stress, ksf			
Total Pore Pr., ksf			
$\bar{\sigma}_1$ Failure, ksf	2.82	4.13	7.62
$\bar{\sigma}_3$ Failure, ksf	0.42	0.75	1.81

Type of Test:
CU with Pore Pressures

Sample Type: Remold
Description:

Specific Gravity= 2.7

Remarks: Test specimen remolded to approximate 90% of an ASTM D1557 proctor at +2% over optimum moisture content.

Figure B10

Client: Geocon, Inc.

Project: CEMEX - Cache Creek Plant

Location: A5-Bulk

Sample Number: 27920

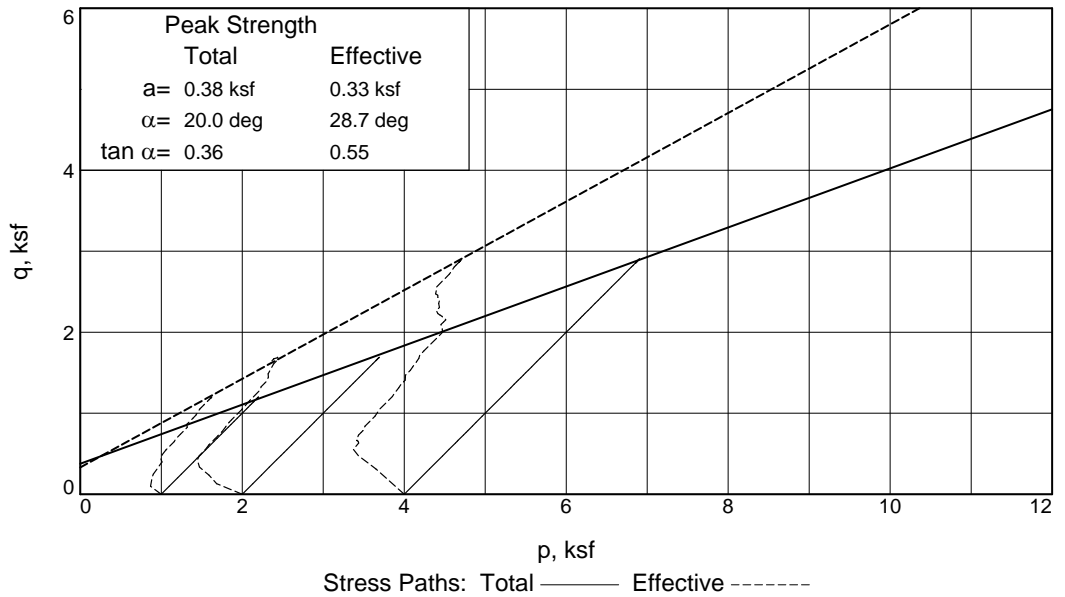
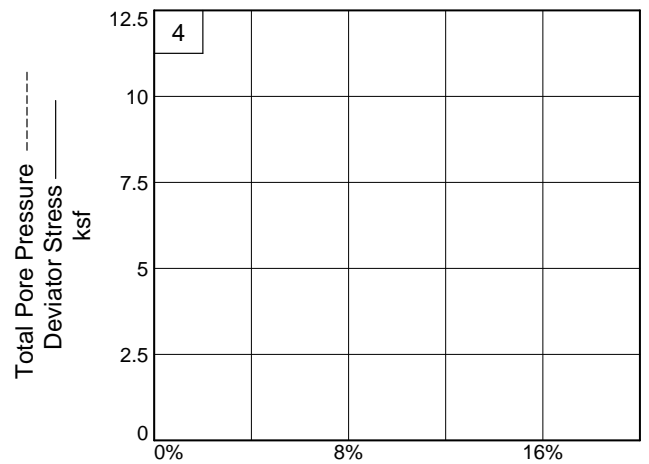
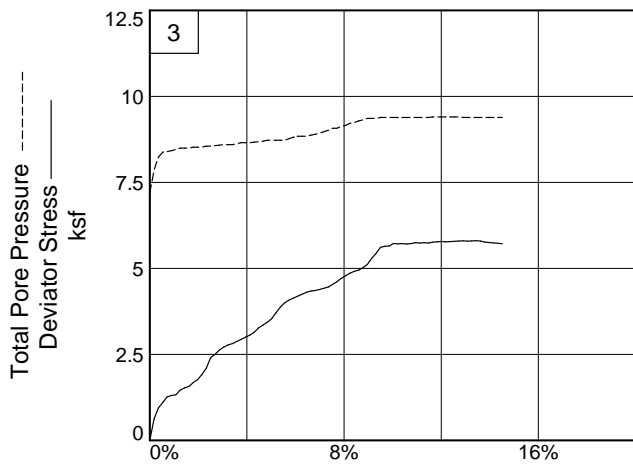
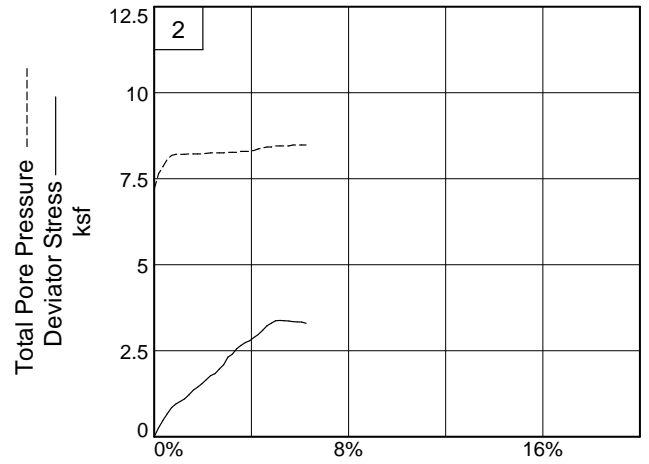
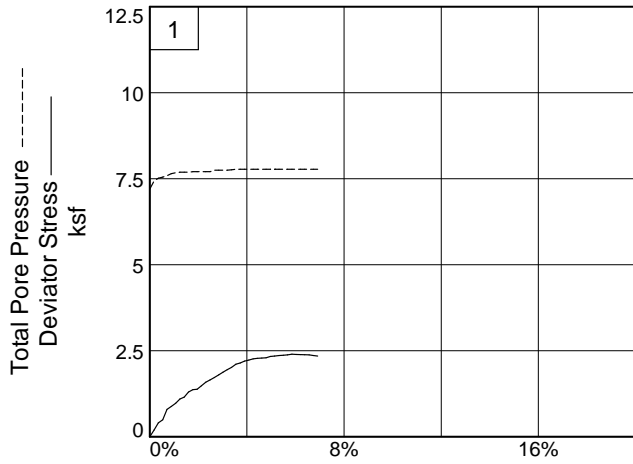
Proj. No.: 17-250

Date Sampled: Rec. 10/25/17



Tested By: MPW

Checked By: CMW



Client: Geocon, Inc.

Project: CEMEX - Cache Creek Plant

Location: A5-Bulk

Sample Number: 27920

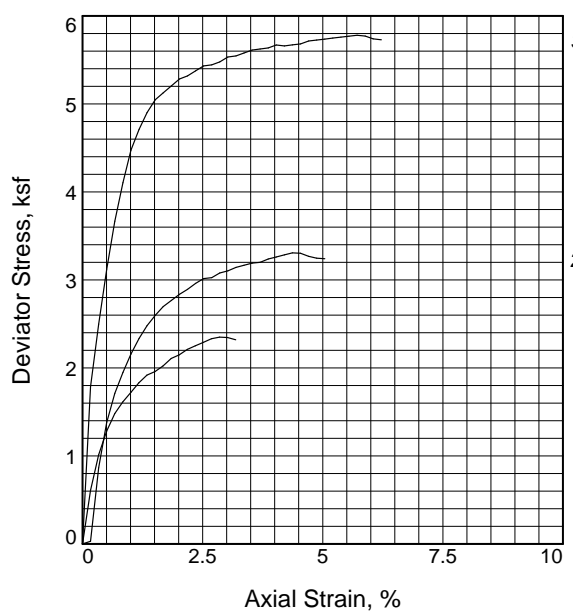
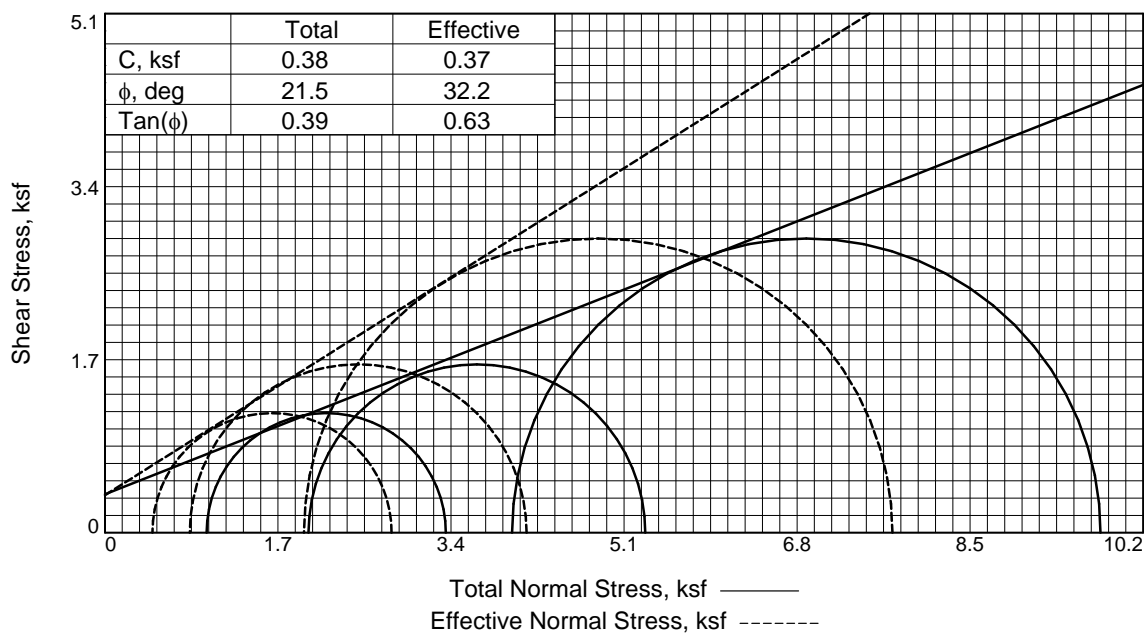
Project No.: 17-250

Figure B11

Gulf Shore Construction Services, LLC

Tested By: MPW

Checked By: CMW



	1	2	3	
Sample No.	1	2	3	
Initial	Water Content, %	22.0	22.0	21.8
	Dry Density, pcf	95.7	95.7	96.2
	Saturation, %	77.9	78.1	78.3
	Void Ratio	0.7622	0.7620	0.7527
	Diameter, in.	2.86	2.86	2.86
	Height, in.	6.00	6.00	5.99
At Test	Water Content, %	27.2	27.6	27.5
	Dry Density, pcf	97.1	96.6	96.7
	Saturation, %	99.9	99.9	100.0
	Void Ratio	0.7358	0.7444	0.7440
	Diameter, in.	2.85	2.86	2.86
	Height, in.	5.96	5.95	5.95
Strain rate, in./min.	0.012	0.013	0.011	
Back Pressure, psi	50.00	50.00	50.00	
Cell Pressure, psi	56.94	63.89	77.78	
Fail. Stress, ksf	2.35	3.31	5.78	
Total Pore Pr., ksf	7.73	8.37	9.24	
Ult. Stress, ksf				
Total Pore Pr., ksf				
$\bar{\sigma}_1$ Failure, ksf	2.82	4.14	7.74	
$\bar{\sigma}_3$ Failure, ksf	0.47	0.83	1.96	

Type of Test:
CU with Pore Pressures

Sample Type: Liner

Description:

Specific Gravity= 2.7

Remarks:

Client: Geocon, Inc.

Project: CEMEX - Cache Creek Plant

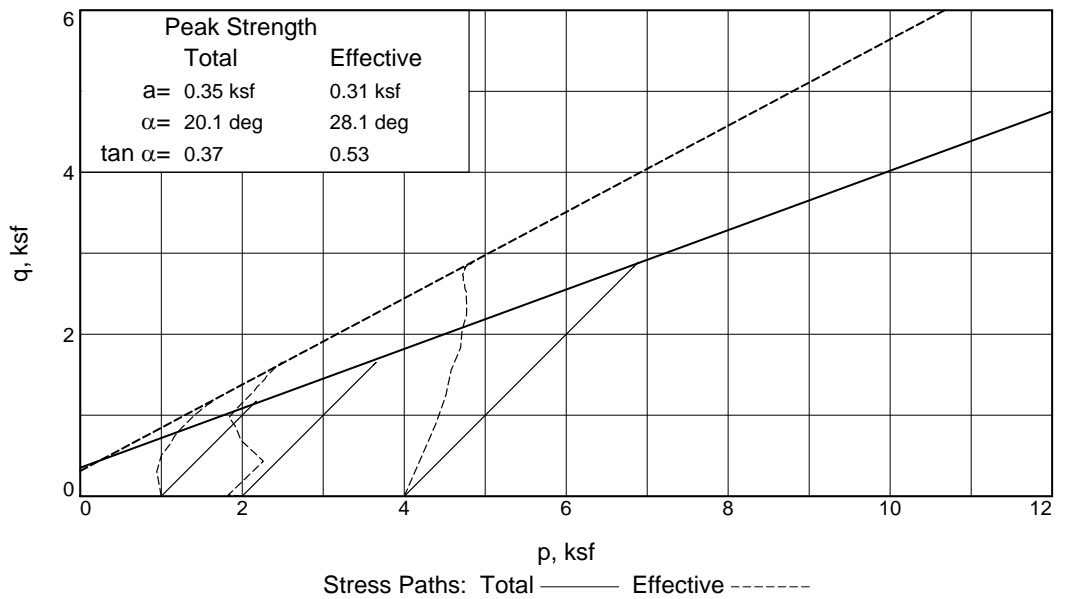
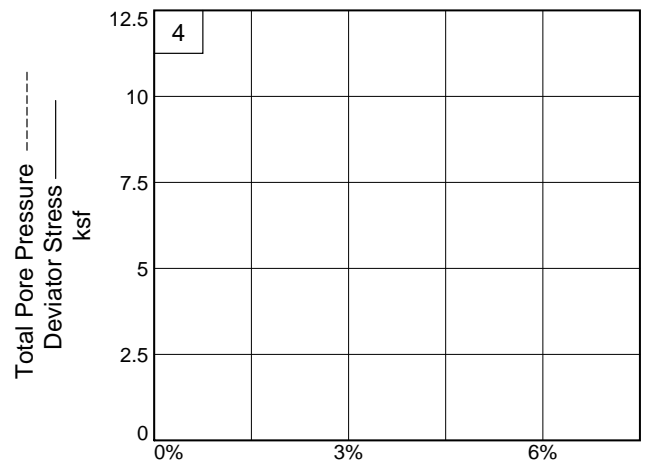
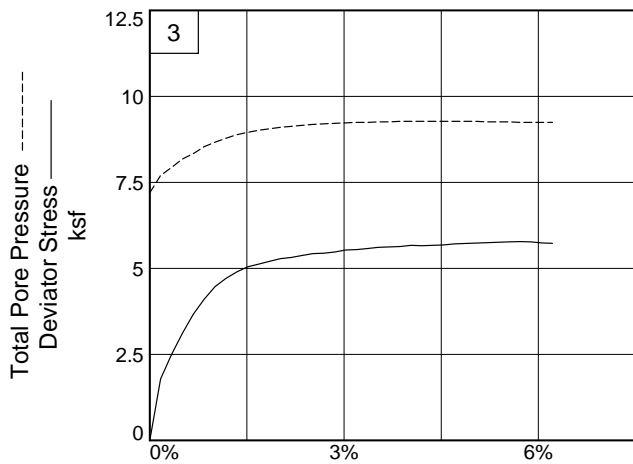
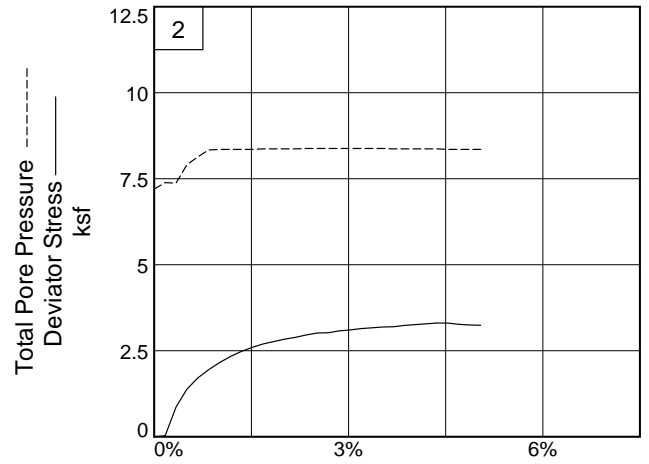
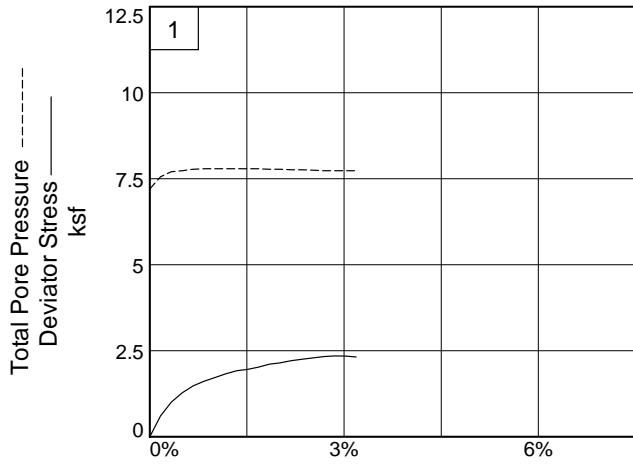
Location: B3b

Sample Number: 28032 **Depth:** 4.0'-5.5'

Proj. No.: 17-250 **Date Sampled:** Rec. 10/31/17



Figure B12



Client: Geocon, Inc.

Project: CEMEX - Cache Creek Plant

Location: B3b **Depth:** 4.0'-5.5'

Sample Number: 28032

Project No.: 17-250

Figure B13

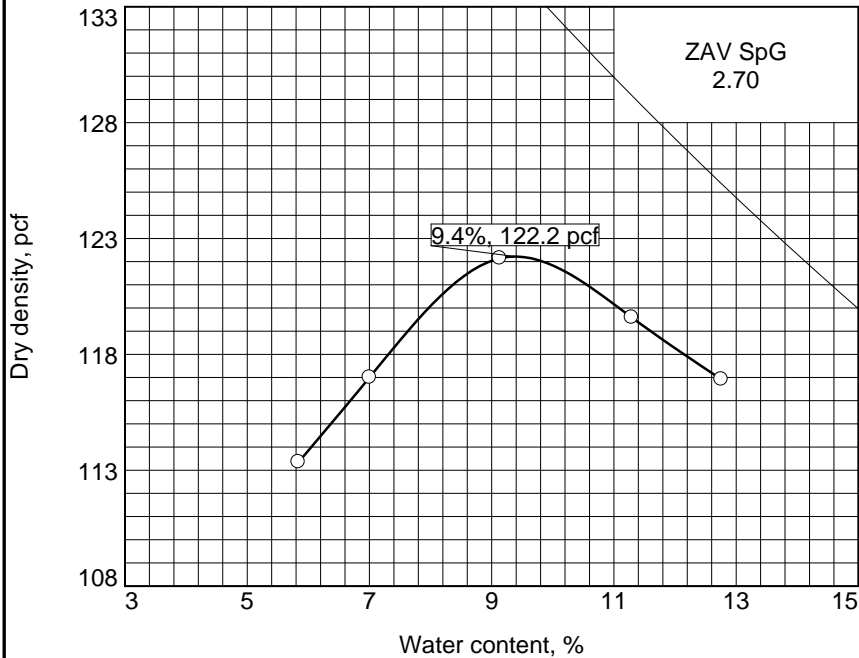
Gulf Shore Construction Services, LLC

Tested By: MPW

Checked By: CMW

COMPACTION TEST REPORT

Curve No. 28093



Preparation Method	Moist	
Rammer: Wt.	10 lb.	Drop 18 in.
Type	Manual	
Layers: No.	five	Blows per 25
Mold Size	0.03333 cu. ft.	
Test Performed on Material	Passing 3/8 in. Sieve	
%>3/8 in.	%<No.200	
Atterberg (D 4318): LL	PI	
NM (D 2216)	Sp.G. (D 854) 2.70	
USCS (D 2487)		
AASHTO (M 145)		
Date: Sampled	Rec. 10/31/17	
Received	10/31/17	
Tested		
Tested By		

COMPACTION TESTING DATA ASTM D 1557-12 Method B Modified

	1	2	3	4	5	6
WM + WS	6180.3	6199.4	6202.5	6080.0	6001.0	
WM	4187.2	4187.2	4187.2	4187.2	4187.2	
WW + T #1	491.4	450.7	439.0	430.1	421.7	
WD + T #1	443.1	409.6	406.2	405.3	401.3	
TARE #1	64.5	45.6	47.1	51.1	52.0	
WW + T #2						
WD + T #2						
TARE #2						
MOIST.	12.8	11.3	9.1	7.0	5.8	
DRY DENS.	116.9	119.6	122.1	117.0	113.4	

SIEVE TEST RESULTS

Opening Size	% Passing	Specs.

TEST RESULTS

Maximum dry density = 122.2 pcf
Optimum moisture = 9.4 %

Project No. 17-250 **Client:** Geocon, Inc.
Project: CEMEX - Cache Creek Plant

○ **Location:** B2-Bulk **Sample Number:** 28093



Material Description

Remarks:

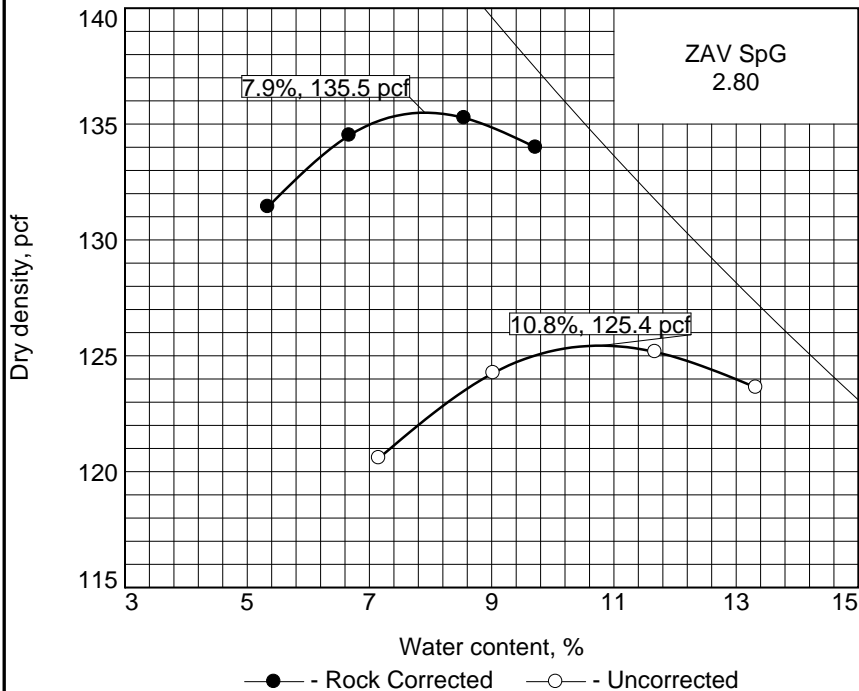
Checked by: _____

Title: _____

Figure B14

COMPACTION TEST REPORT

Curve No. 27920



Preparation Method	Moist	
Rammer: Wt.	10 lb.	Drop 18 in.
Type	Manual	
Layers: No.	five	Blows per 56
Mold Size	0.075 cu. ft.	
Test Performed on Material	Passing 3/4 in. Sieve	
%>3/4 in.	29.0	%<No.200
Atterberg (D 4318): LL	PI	
NM (D 2216)	Sp.G. (D 854)	
USCS (D 2487)		
AASHTO (M 145)		
Date: Sampled	Rec. 10/25/17	
Received	10/25/17	
Tested	11/2/17	
Tested By	BM	

COMPACTION TESTING DATA
ASTM D 1557-12 Method C Modified
ASTM D4718-15 Oversize Corr. Applied to Each Test Point

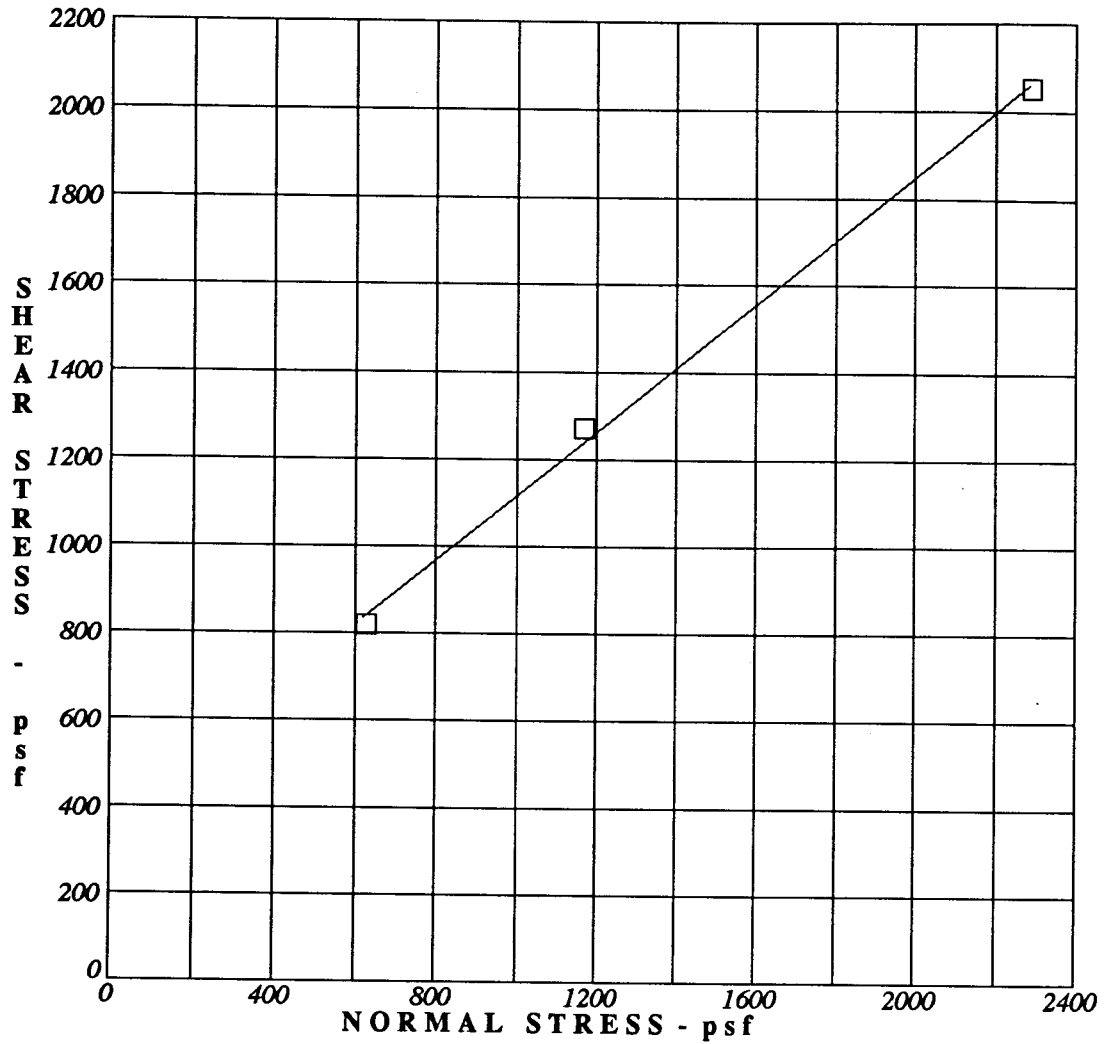
	1	2	3	4	5	6
WM + WS	7137.0	7350.1	7496.4	7507.5		
WM	2741.3	2741.3	2741.2	2741.2		
WW + T #1	308.0	431.9	481.5	477.1		
WD + T #1	290.4	399.8	436.0	427.0		
TARE #1	44.4	44.2	46.3	51.0		
WW + T #2						
WD + T #2						
TARE #2						
MOIST.	5.3	6.7	8.6	9.7		
DRY DENS.	131.4	134.5	135.3	134.0		

SIEVE TEST RESULTS

Opening Size	% Passing	Specs.

ROCK CORRECTED TEST RESULTS	UNCORRECTED	Material Description
Maximum dry density = 135.5 pcf	125.4 pcf	
Optimum moisture = 7.9 %	10.8 %	
Project No. 17-250 Client: Geocon, Inc. Project: CEMEX - Cache Creek Plant		Remarks:
Location: A5-Bulk Sample Number: 27920		
		Checked by: _____ CMW Title: PM

Figure B15



TEST TYPE: CD/WET/STAGED
 BORING NO: B-2
 DEPTH: 45.0 ft.
 SOIL DESCRIPTION: Clean Gray Sand

FRICITION ANGLE = 37 deg.
 COHESION = 380.0 psf

DRY DENSITY - pcf	106.4		
WATER CONTENT - %	18.3		
NORMAL STRESS - psf	630	1170	2290
MAXIMUM SHEAR - psf	820	1270	2050



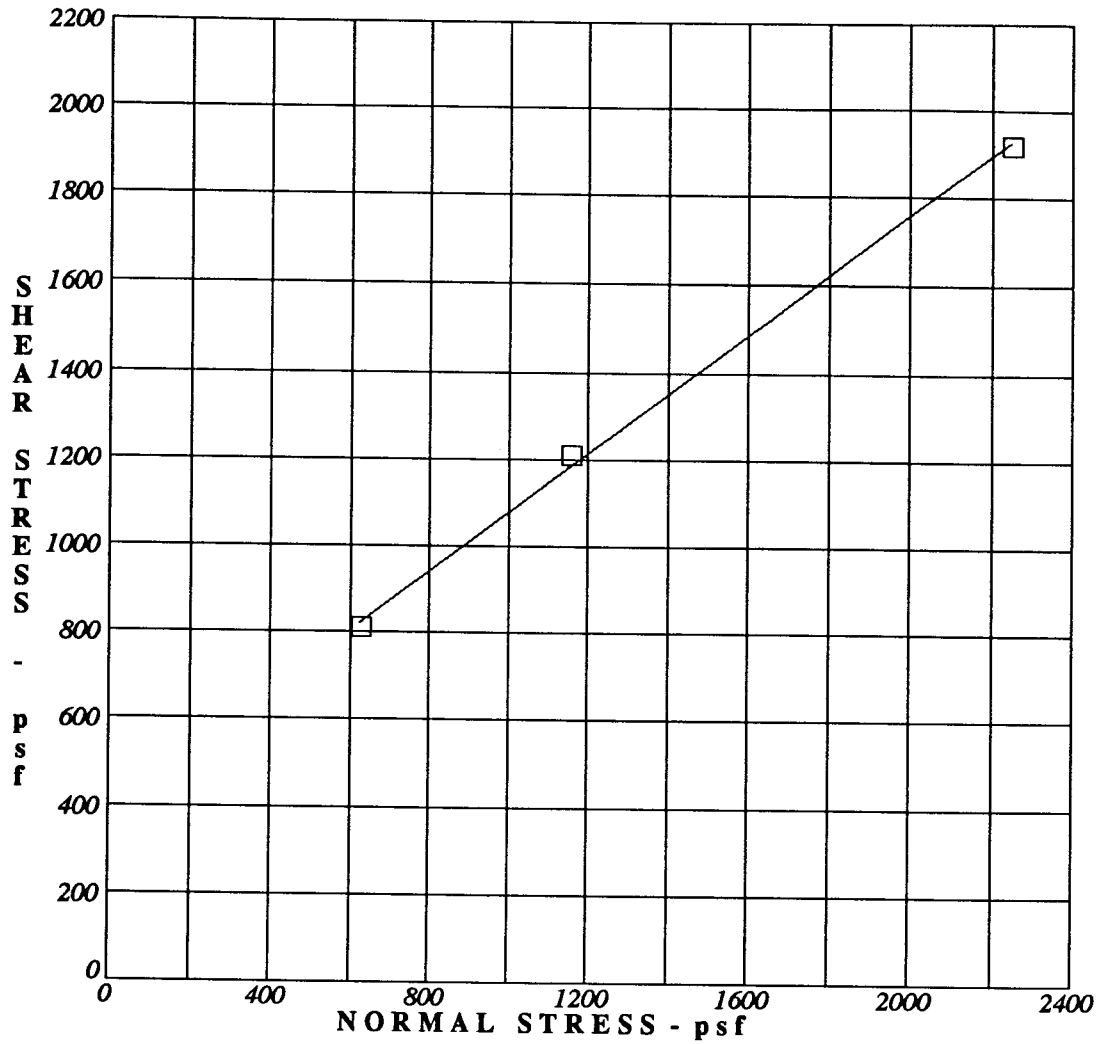
DIRECT SHEAR TEST
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE

17

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California



TEST TYPE: CD/WET/STAGED
 BORING NO: B-2
 DEPTH: 60.0 ft.
 SOIL DESCRIPTION: Brown Silty Sand

FRICITION ANGLE = 34 deg.
 COHESION = 400.0 psf

DRY DENSITY - pcf	98.7		
WATER CONTENT - %	22.3		
NORMAL STRESS - psf	630	1160	2250
MAXIMUM SHEAR - psf	810	1210	1920



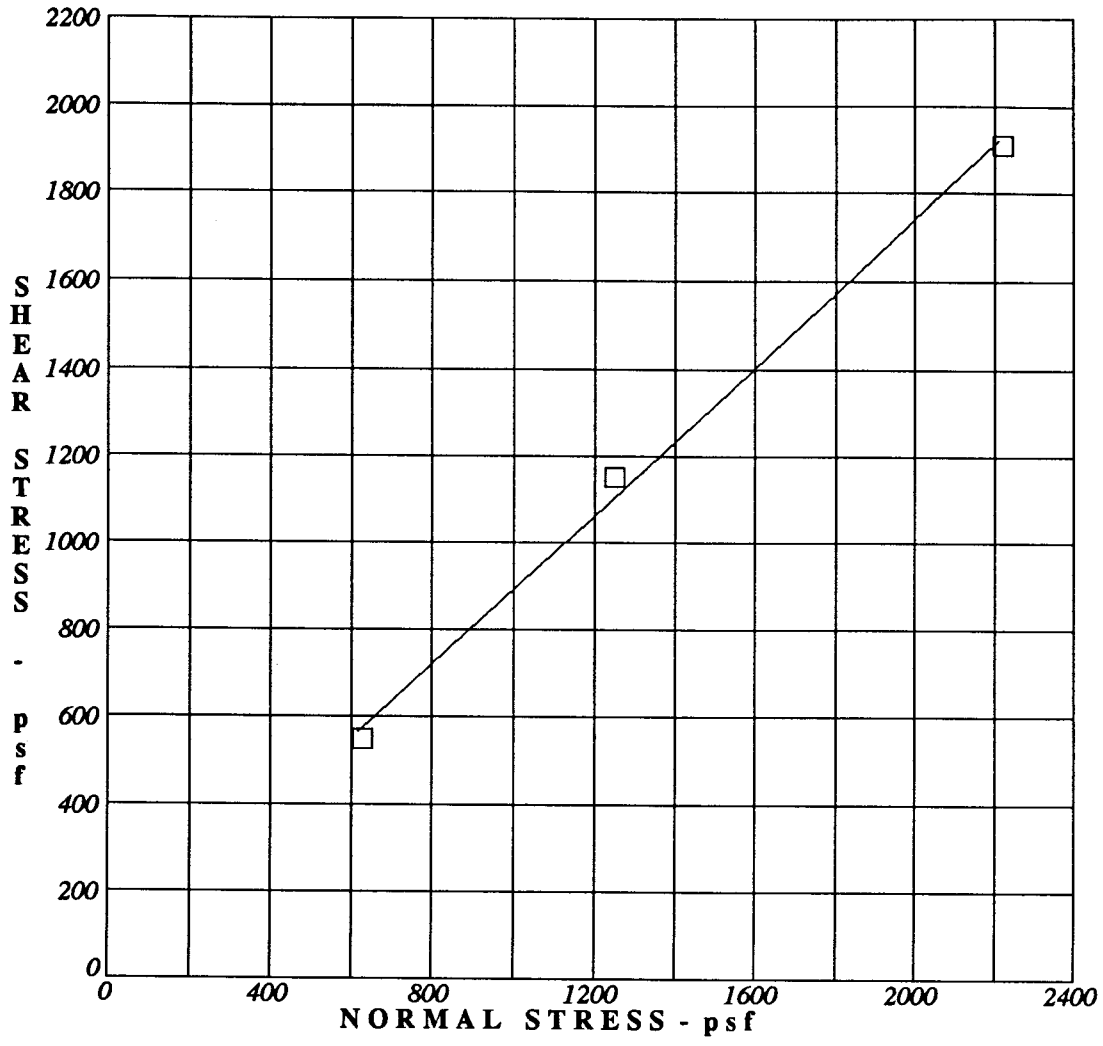
DIRECT SHEAR TEST
 Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE

18

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California



TEST TYPE: CD/WET/STAGED
 BORING NO: B-9
 DEPTH: 30.0 ft.
 SOIL DESCRIPTION: Dark Brown Silty Sand

FRICITION ANGLE = 41 deg.
 COHESION = 50.0 psf

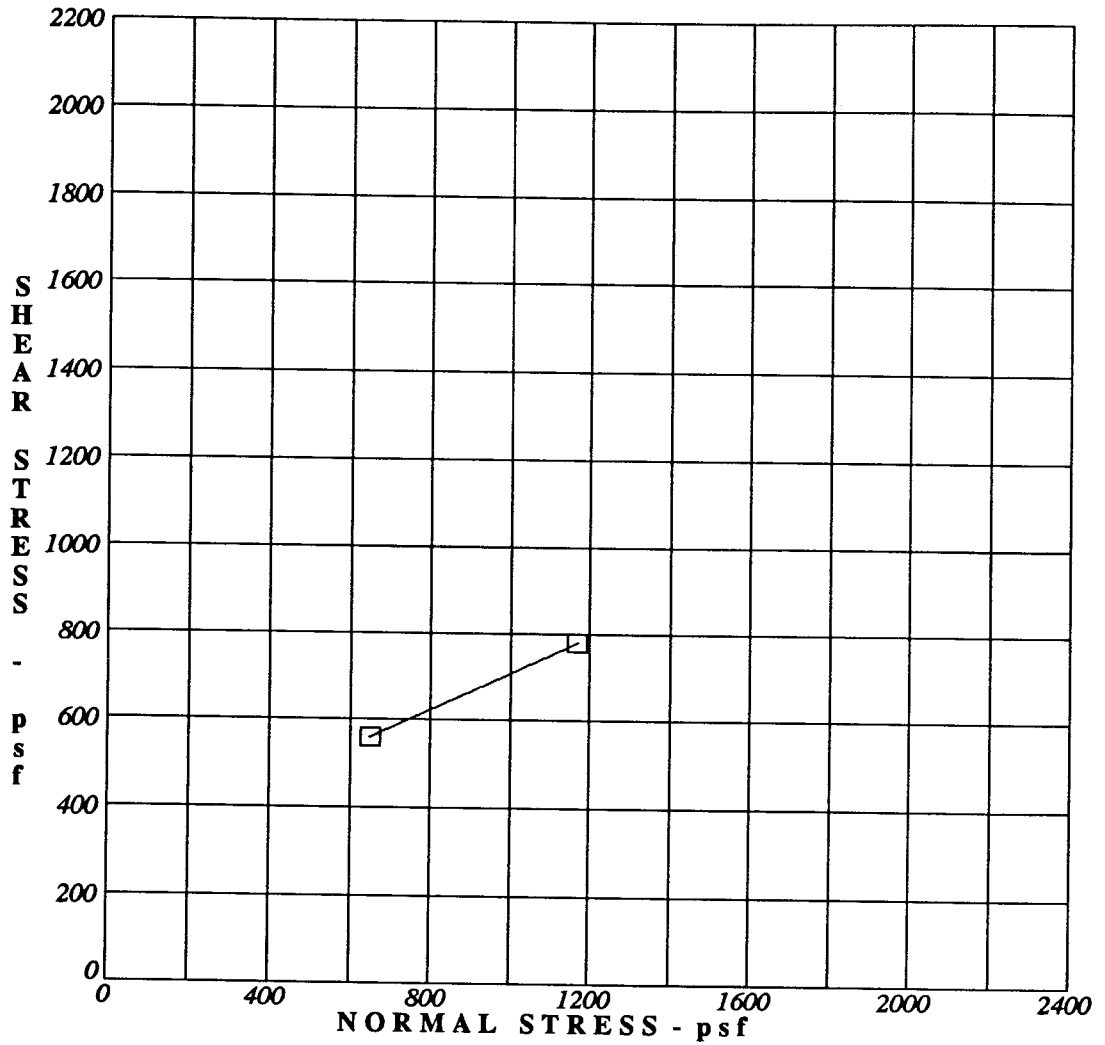
DRY DENSITY - pcf	90.3	89.7	96.1
WATER CONTENT - %	19.4	19.2	19.7
NORMAL STRESS - psf	630	1250	2220
MAXIMUM SHEAR - psf	550	1150	1910



DIRECT SHEAR TEST
 Solano Concrete Madison Plant
 Yolo County, California

PLATE
 19

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01



TEST TYPE: CD/WET/STAGED
 BORING NO: B-10
 DEPTH: 60.0 ft.
 SOIL DESCRIPTION: Dark Brown Sand (slightly disturbed)

FRICITION ANGLE = 23 deg.
 COHESION = 285.0 psf

DRY DENSITY - pcf	91.4	93.7	96.2
WATER CONTENT - %	22.9	22.0	23.3
NORMAL STRESS - psf	650	1170	2240
MAXIMUM SHEAR - psf	560	780	2000

KLEINFELDER

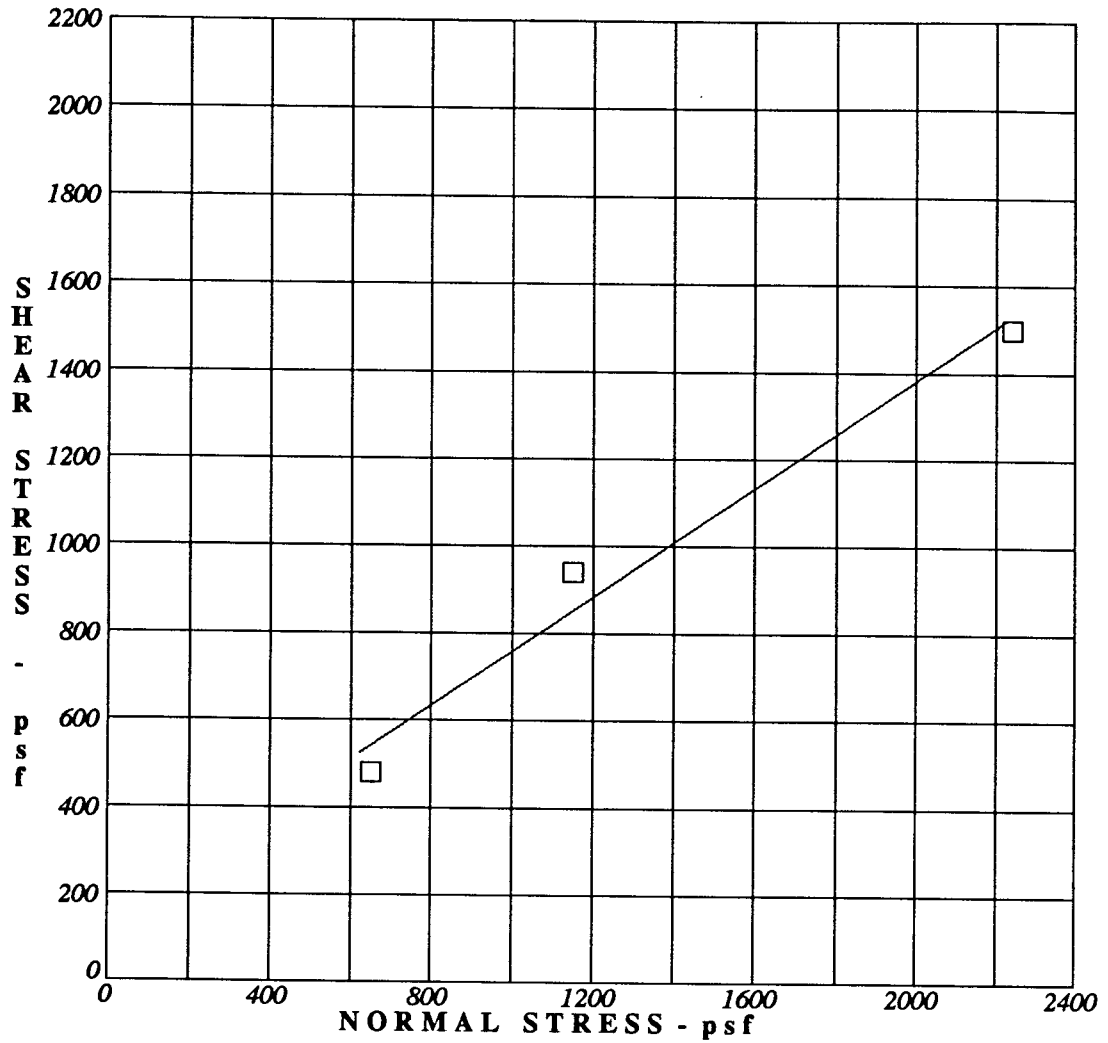
DIRECT SHEAR TEST
 Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE

20

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California



TEST TYPE: CD/WET/STAGED
 BORING NO: B-11
 DEPTH: 65.0 ft.
 SOIL DESCRIPTION: Brown-Gray Silty Sand (Slightly Disturbed)

FRICITION ANGLE = 32 deg.
 COHESION = 150.0 psf

DRY DENSITY - pcf	94	95.3	98.2
WATER CONTENT - %	17.3	17.1	17.3
NORMAL STRESS - psf	650	1150	2240
MAXIMUM SHEAR - psf	480	940	1500



KLEINFELDER

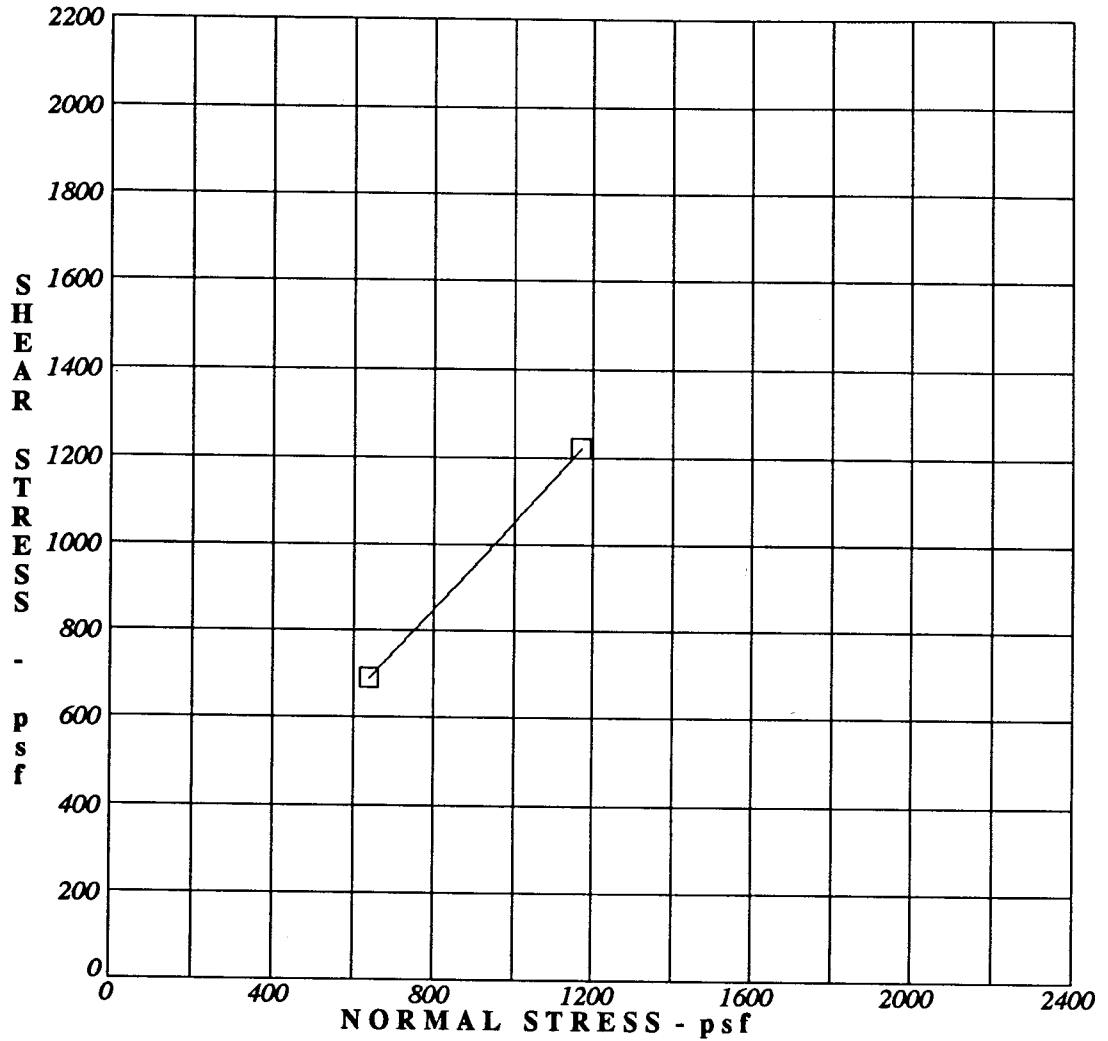
DIRECT SHEAR TEST
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE

21

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California



TEST TYPE: CD/WET/STAGED
 BORING NO: B-12
 DEPTH: 40.0 ft.
 SOIL DESCRIPTION: Brown Silty Sand (some pebbles)

FRICITION ANGLE = 46 deg.
 COHESION = 50.0 psf

DRY DENSITY - pcf	117.7	118.6	94.7
WATER CONTENT - %	13.5	13.8	27.2
NORMAL STRESS - psf	640	1170	2290
MAXIMUM SHEAR - psf	690	1220	4630

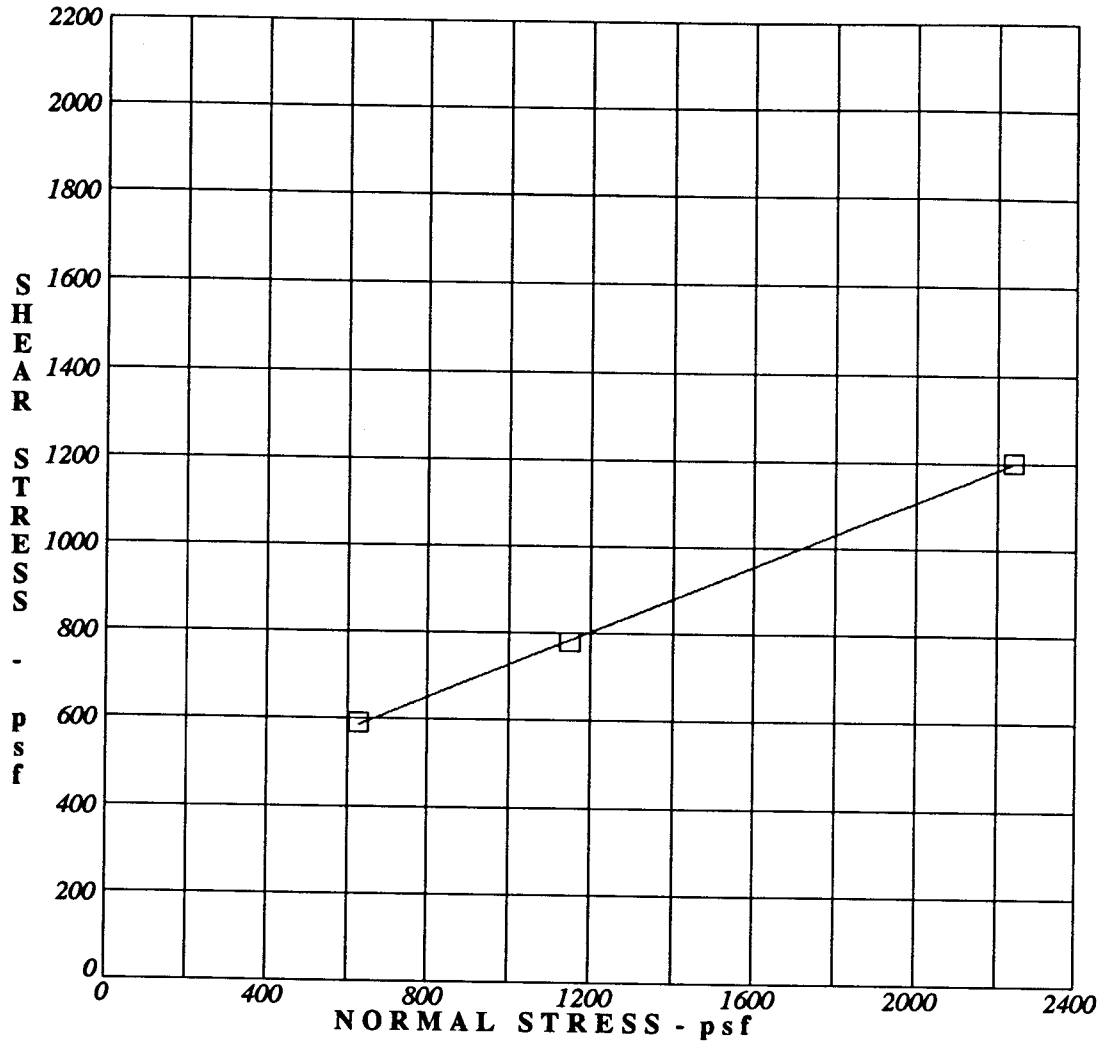
KLEINFELDER

DIRECT SHEAR TEST
Solano Concrete Madison Plant
Yolo County, California

PLATE

22

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01



TEST TYPE: CD/WET/STAGED
 BORING NO: B-13
 DEPTH: 40.0 ft.
 SOIL DESCRIPTION: Brown Sand (totally remolded)

FRICITION ANGLE = 21 deg.
 COHESION = 340.0 psf

DRY DENSITY - pcf	94.3	100.9	97.8
WATER CONTENT - %	18.1	16.0	15.8
NORMAL STRESS - psf	630	1150	2240
MAXIMUM SHEAR - psf	590	780	1200

KLEINFELDER

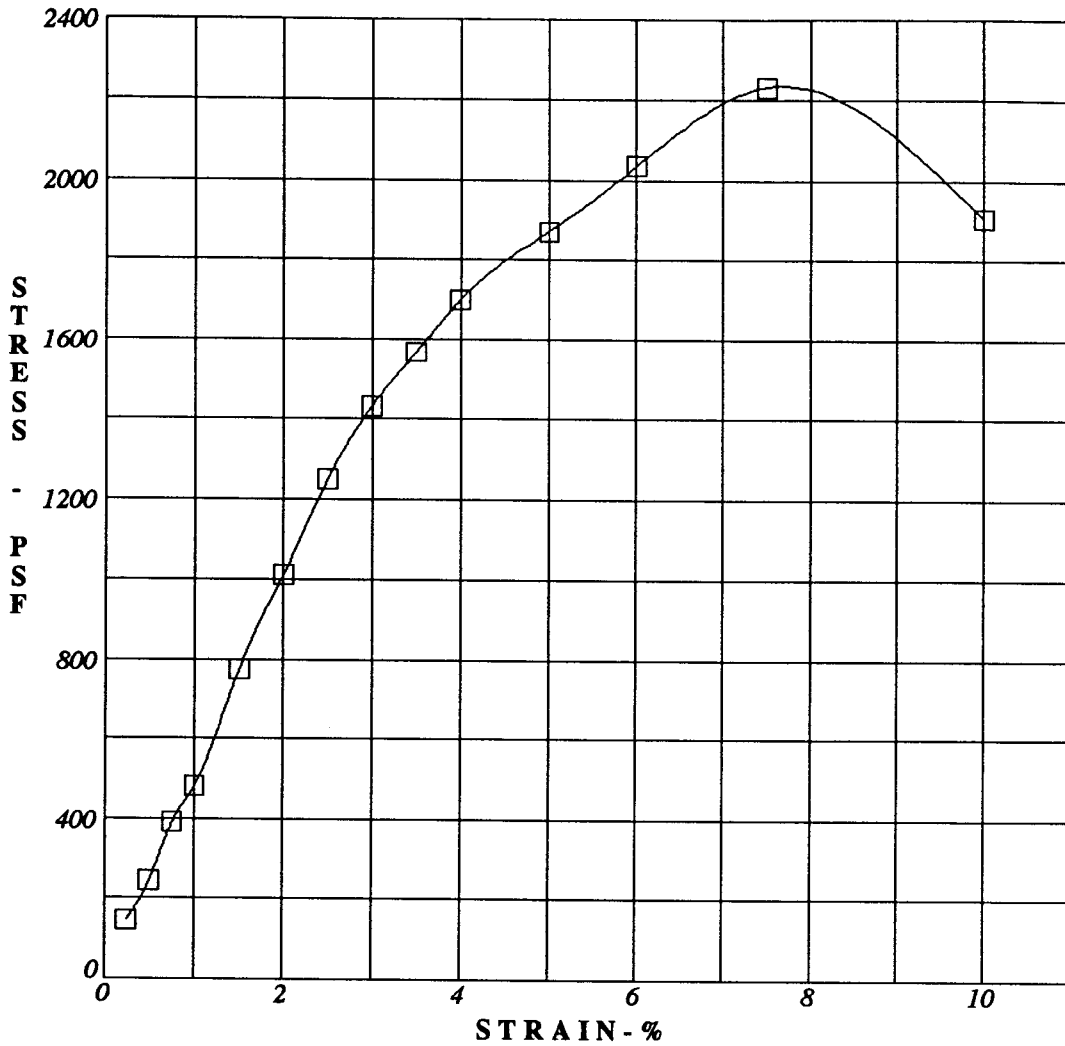
DIRECT SHEAR TEST
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE

23

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California



BORING NO: B-1

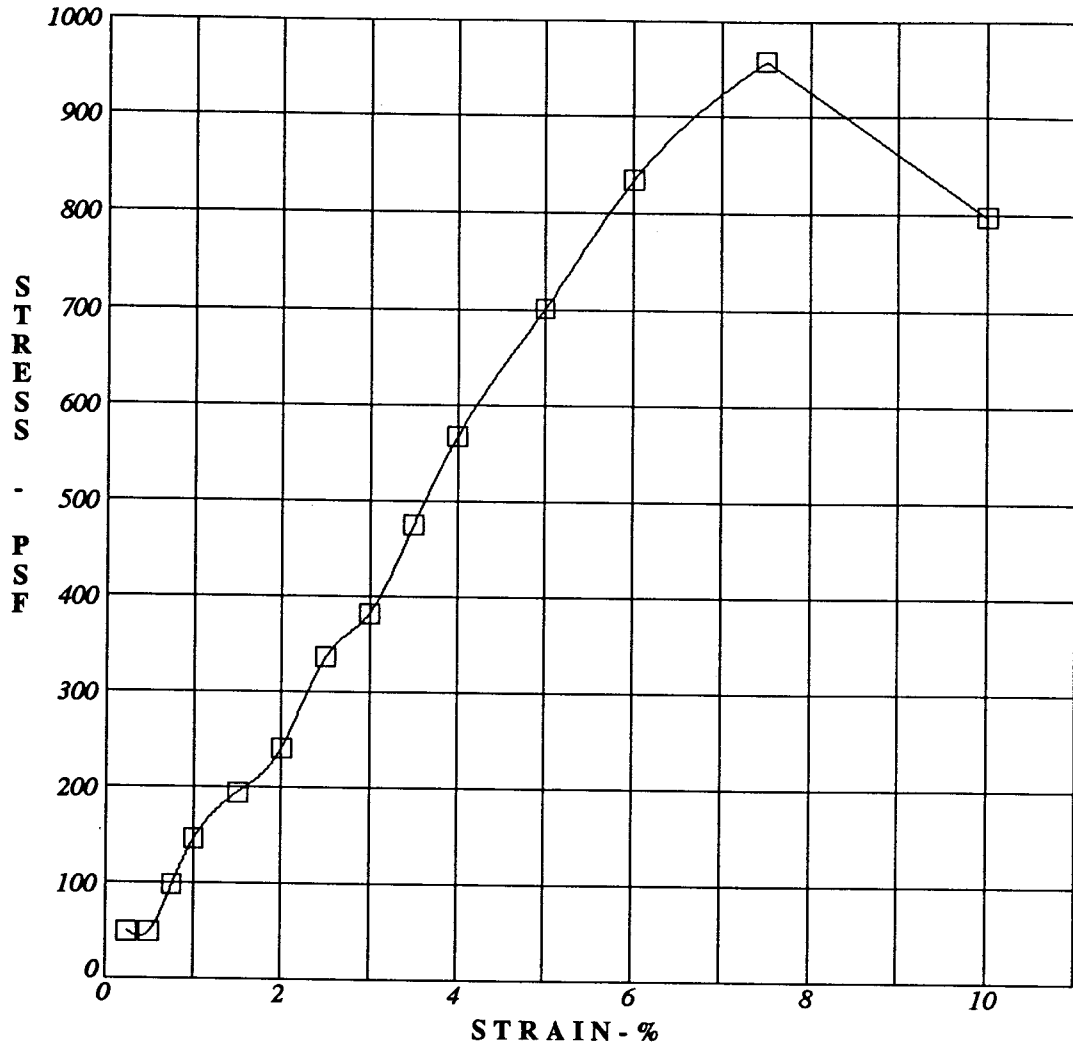
DRY DENSITY: 74.50 pcf

DEPTH: 70.0 ft

WATER CONTENT: 46.38 %

SOIL DESCRIPTION: Yellow Brown Silty Clay

MAX. UC STRENGTH = 2232 psf AT 7.50% STRAIN



BORING NO: B-1

DRY DENSITY: 78.90 pcf

DEPTH: 85.0 ft

WATER CONTENT: 38.22 %

SOIL DESCRIPTION: Olive Brown Silty Clay

MAX. UC STRENGTH = 957 psf AT 7.50% STRAIN



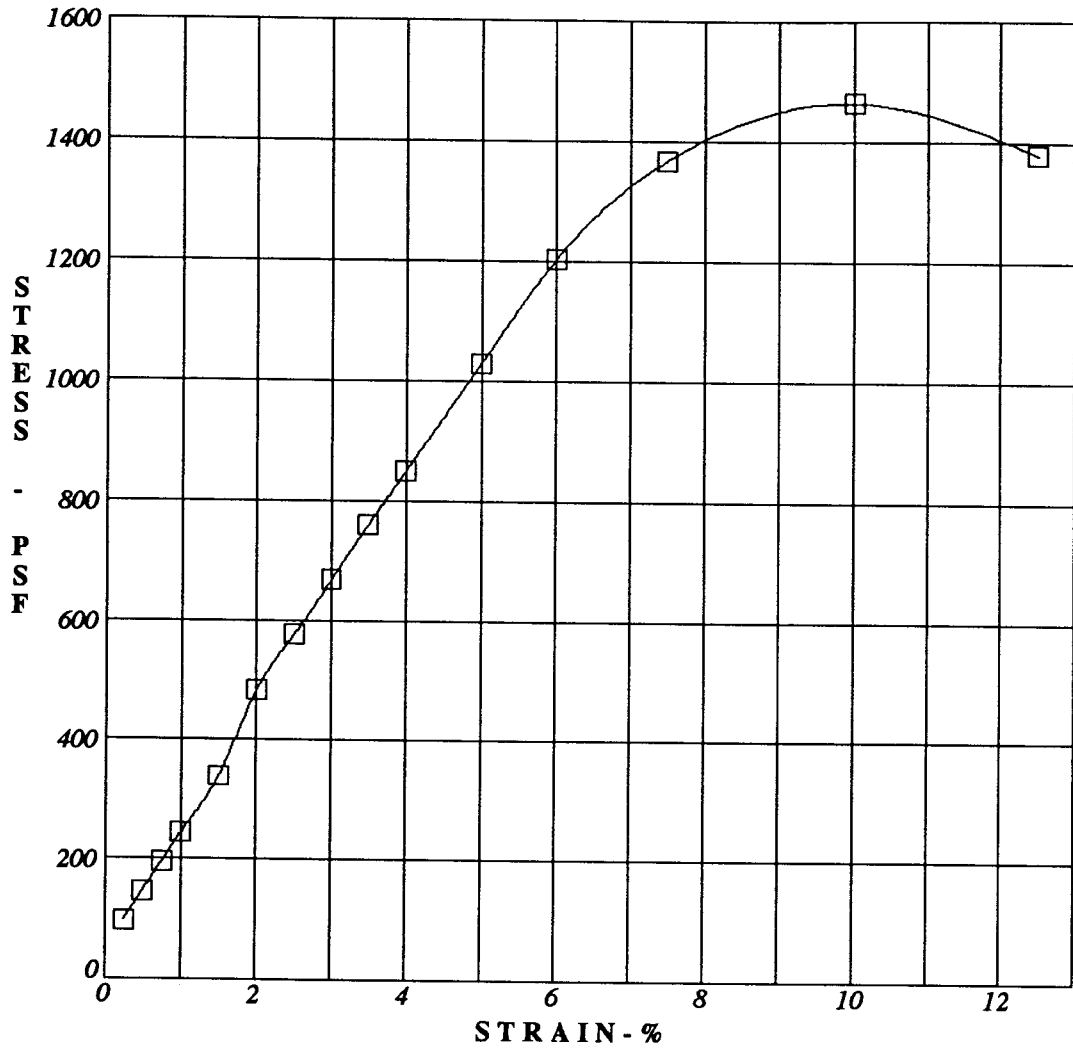
UNCONFINED COMPRESSION
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE

25

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California



BORING NO: B-2

DRY DENSITY: 75.90 pcf

DEPTH: 75.0 ft

WATER CONTENT: 43.68 %

SOIL DESCRIPTION: Gray Brown Silty Clay

MAX. UC STRENGTH = 1463 psf AT 10.00% STRAIN



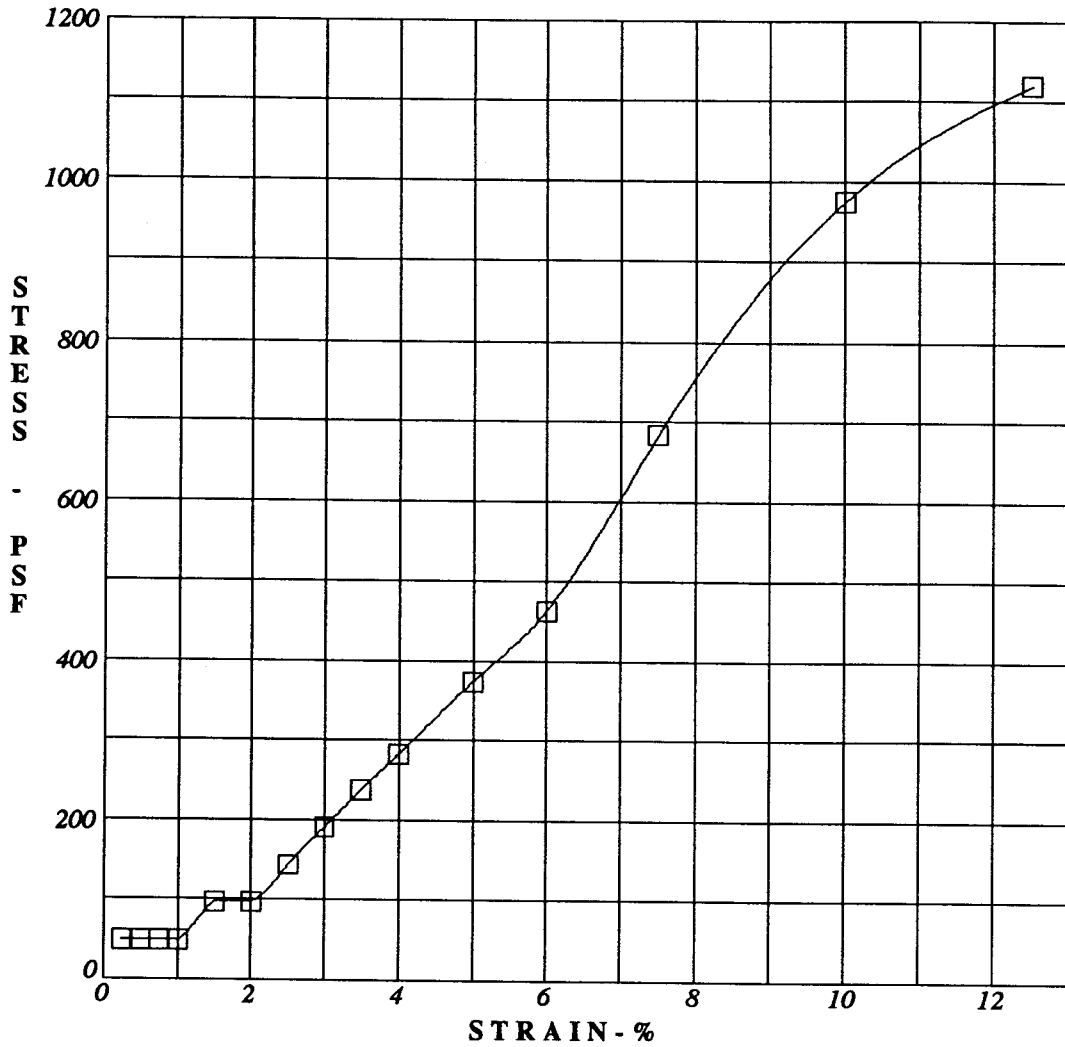
UNCONFINED COMPRESSION
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE

26

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California



BORING NO: B-7

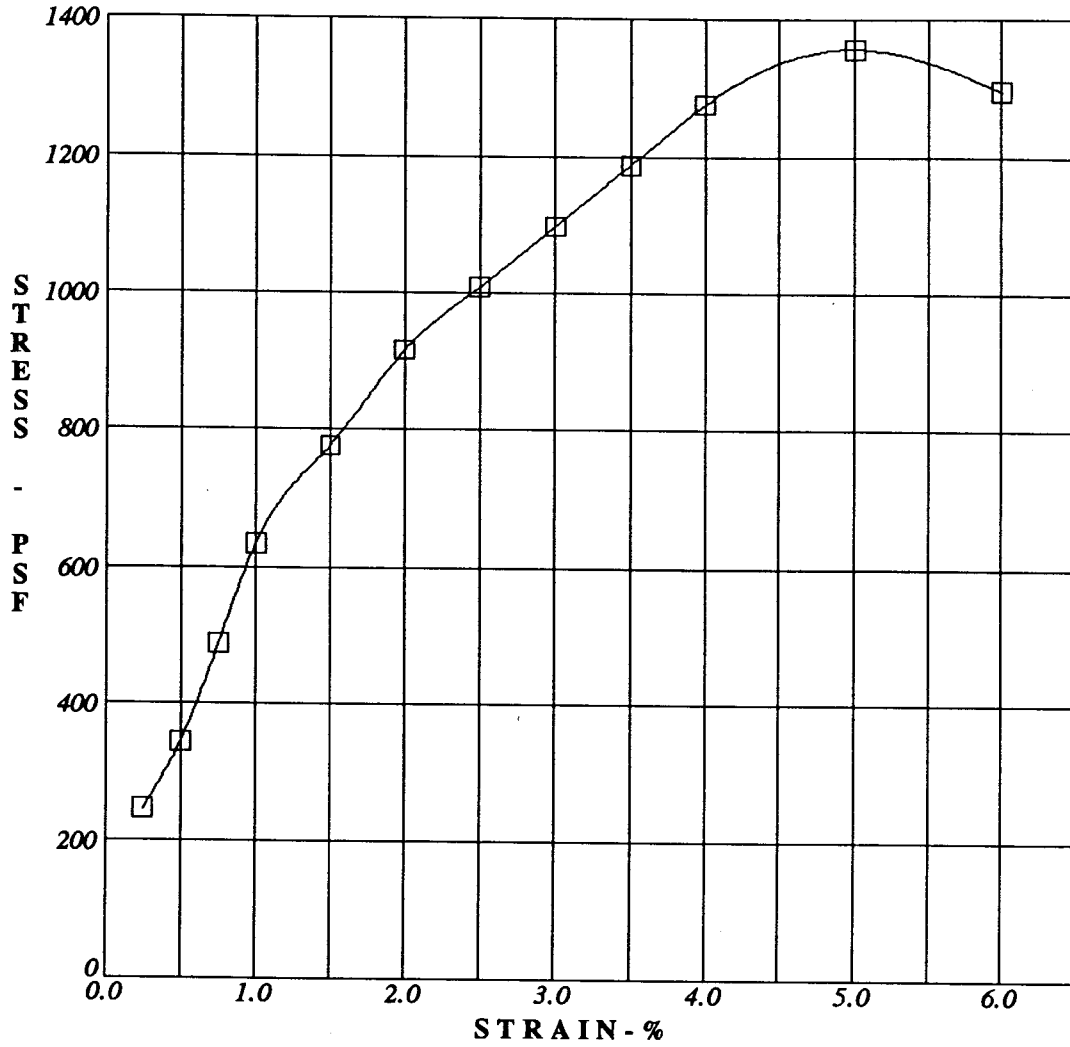
DRY DENSITY: 78.40 pcf

DEPTH: 75.0 ft

WATER CONTENT: 39.10 %

SOIL DESCRIPTION: Light Brown Silty Clay

MAX. UC STRENGTH = 1120 psf AT 12.50% STRAIN



BORING NO: B-9

DRY DENSITY: 89.30 pcf

DEPTH: 35.0 ft

WATER CONTENT: 31.29 %

SOIL DESCRIPTION: Blue-Gray Silty Clay

MAX. UC STRENGTH = 1356 psf AT 5.00% STRAIN



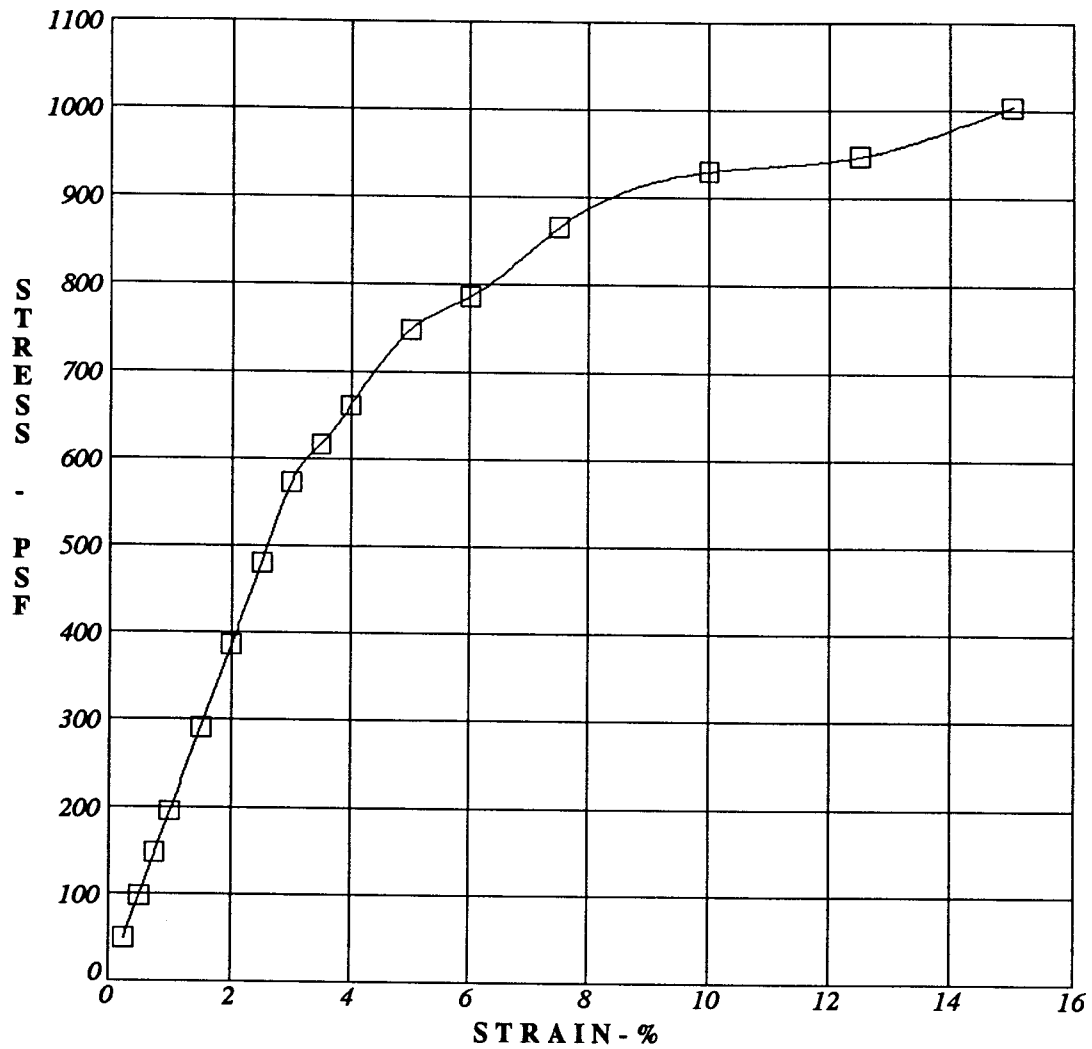
UNCONFINED COMPRESSION
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE

28

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California



BORING NO: B-10
 DEPTH: 45.0 ft
 SOIL DESCRIPTION: _____

DRY DENSITY: 89.50 pcf
 WATER CONTENT: 31.90 %

MAX. UC STRENGTH = 1004 psf AT 15.00% STRAIN



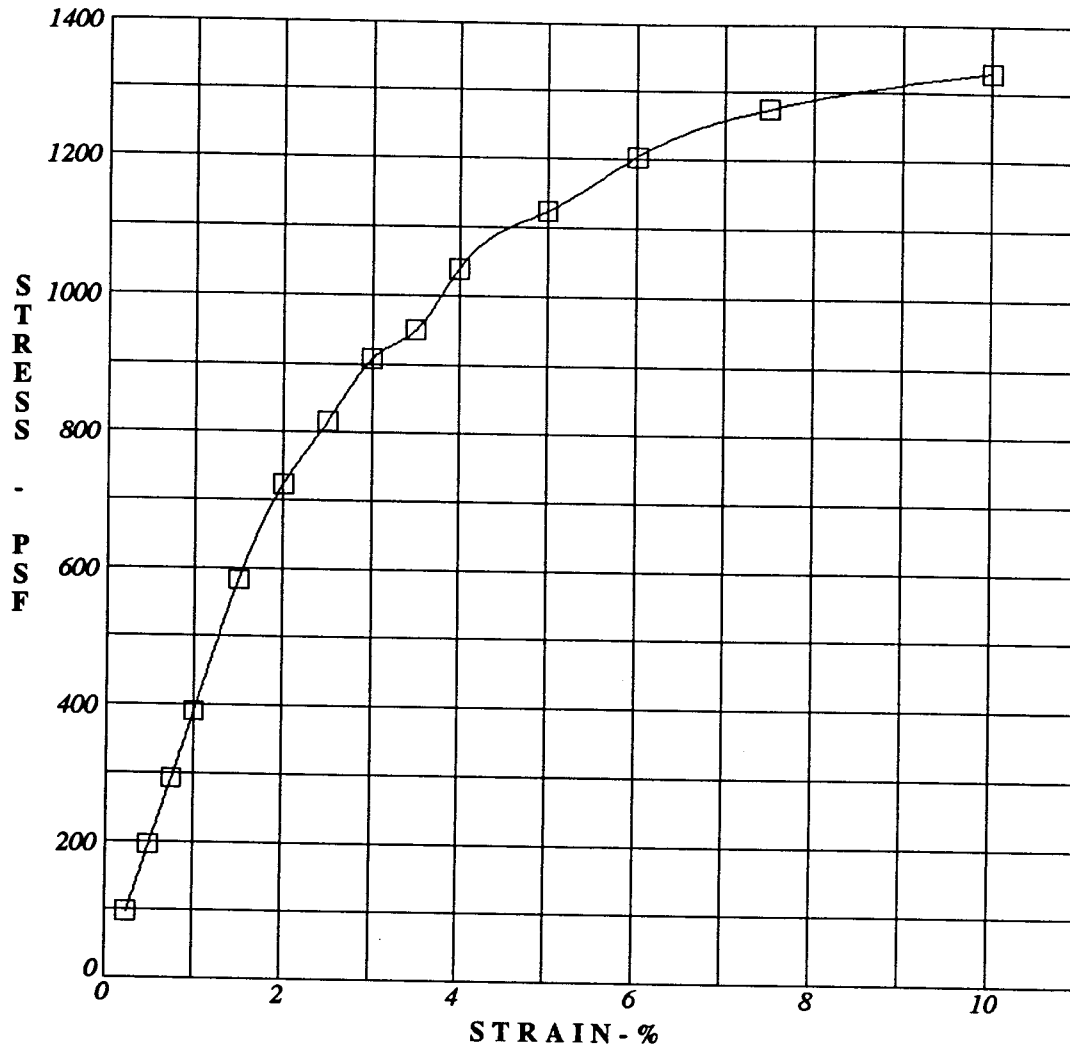
UNCONFINED COMPRESSION
 Solano Concrete Madison Plant

PLATE

29

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California



BORING NO: B-12

DRY DENSITY: 78.40 pcf

DEPTH: 50.0 ft

WATER CONTENT: 38.10 %

SOIL DESCRIPTION: Gray Clay

MAX. UC STRENGTH = 1330 psf AT 10.00% STRAIN



UNCONFINED COMPRESSION
Solano Concrete Madison Plant

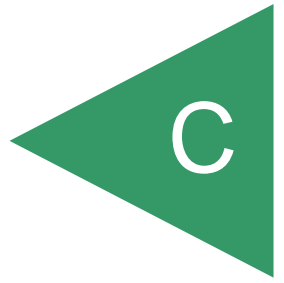
PLATE

30

PROJECT NO. 40-2695-01

Yolo County, California

APPENDIX



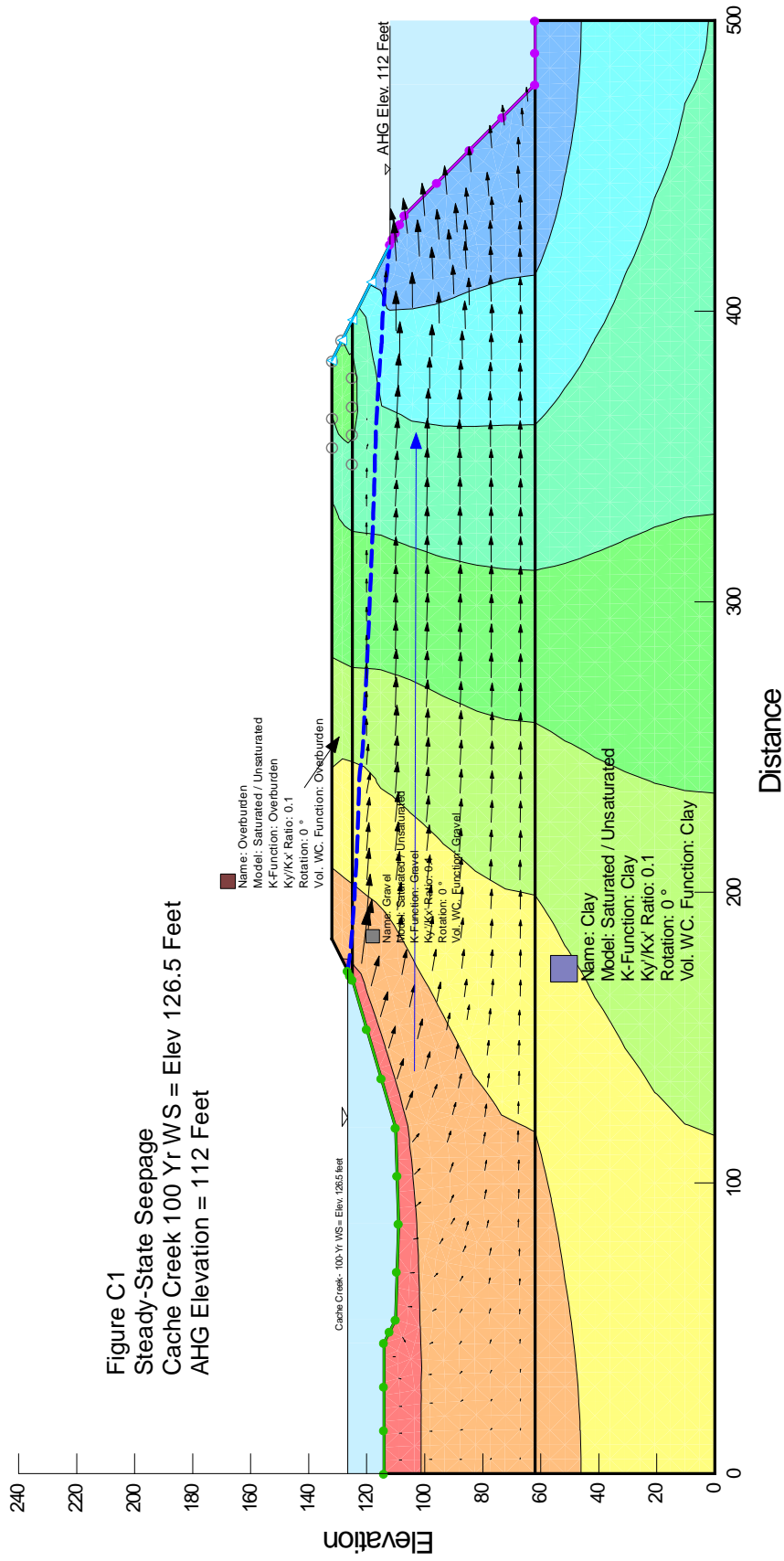
APPENDIX C

SLOPE STABILITY AND SEEPAGE ANALYSIS

The computer programs SLOPE/W and SEEP/W Version 7 distributed by Geo-Slope International were utilized to perform slope stability and seepage analyses. SEEP/W is a finite element analysis software product for analyzing groundwater seepage and excess-pore pressure dissipation problems within porous materials such as soil and rock. SLOPE/W uses conventional slope stability equations and a two-dimensional limit-equilibrium method to calculate the factor of safety against failure. For our analysis, the Morgenstern-Price Method with a circular failure mechanism was used. The Morgenstern-Price Method satisfies both moment and force equilibrium.

The computer program searches for the critical failure surface based on user-provided input parameters. For a circular failure search, a linear search of entry and exit locations is specified and the computer searches for the critical failure slip surface. Tabulated results of the factor of safety (FS) against failure for each slope configuration under the conditions of analysis (e.g. high groundwater, low groundwater, static, seismic, surficial and global) are summarized in Table 6.6. Graphical representations of the seepage analyses, potential critical failure surfaces, and parameters used for each analysis are presented on Figures C1 through C17.

Figure C1
 Steady-State Seepage
 Cache Creek 100 Yr WS = Elev 126.5 Feet
 AHG Elevation = 112 Feet



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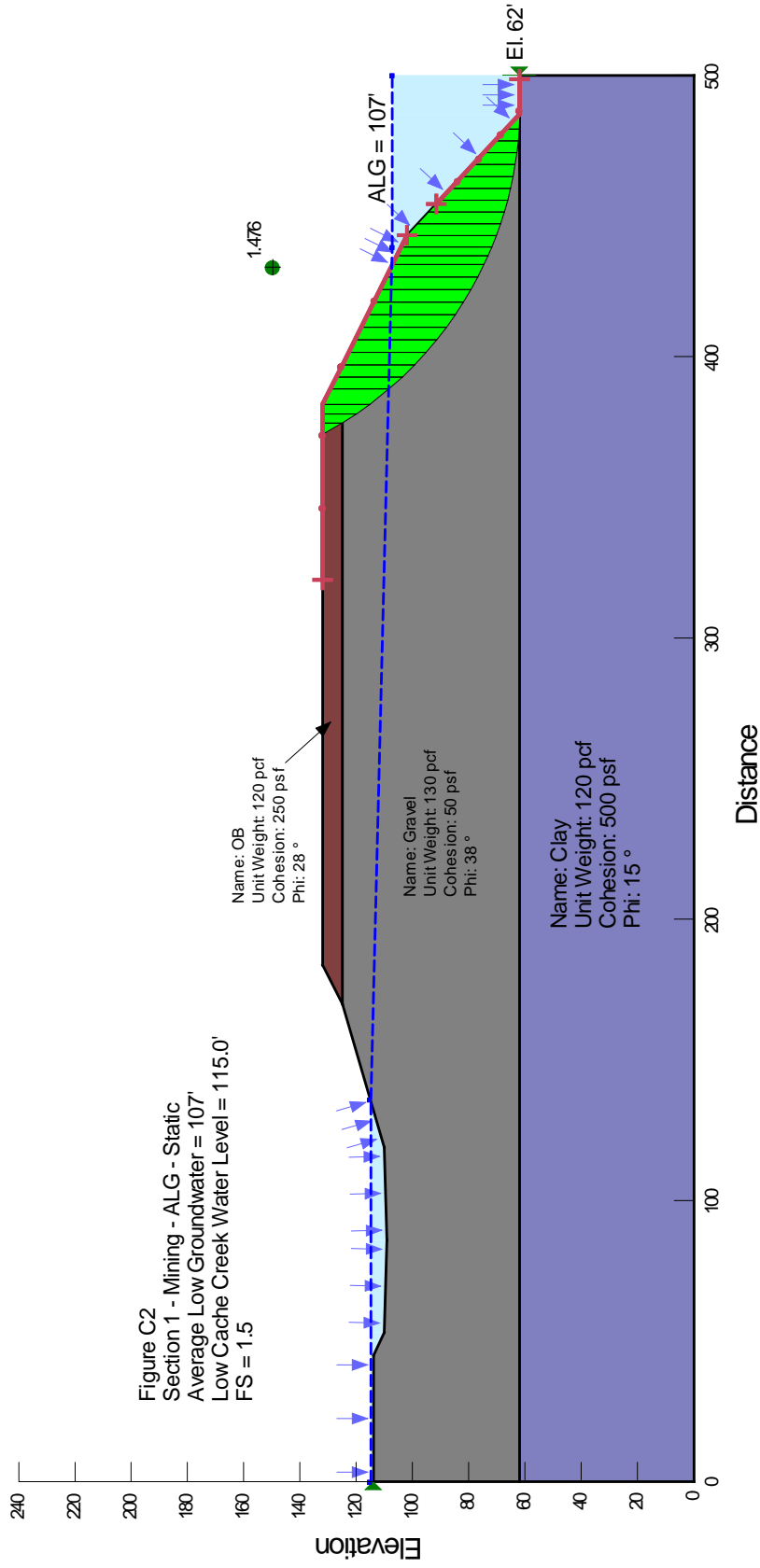
Seepage Analysis: Section 1

S1294-05-01

February 2018

Figure C1

Figure C2
 Section 1 - Mining - ALG - Static
 Average Low Groundwater = 107'
 Low Cache Creek Water Level = 115.0'
 FS = 1.5



Cemex Cache Creek

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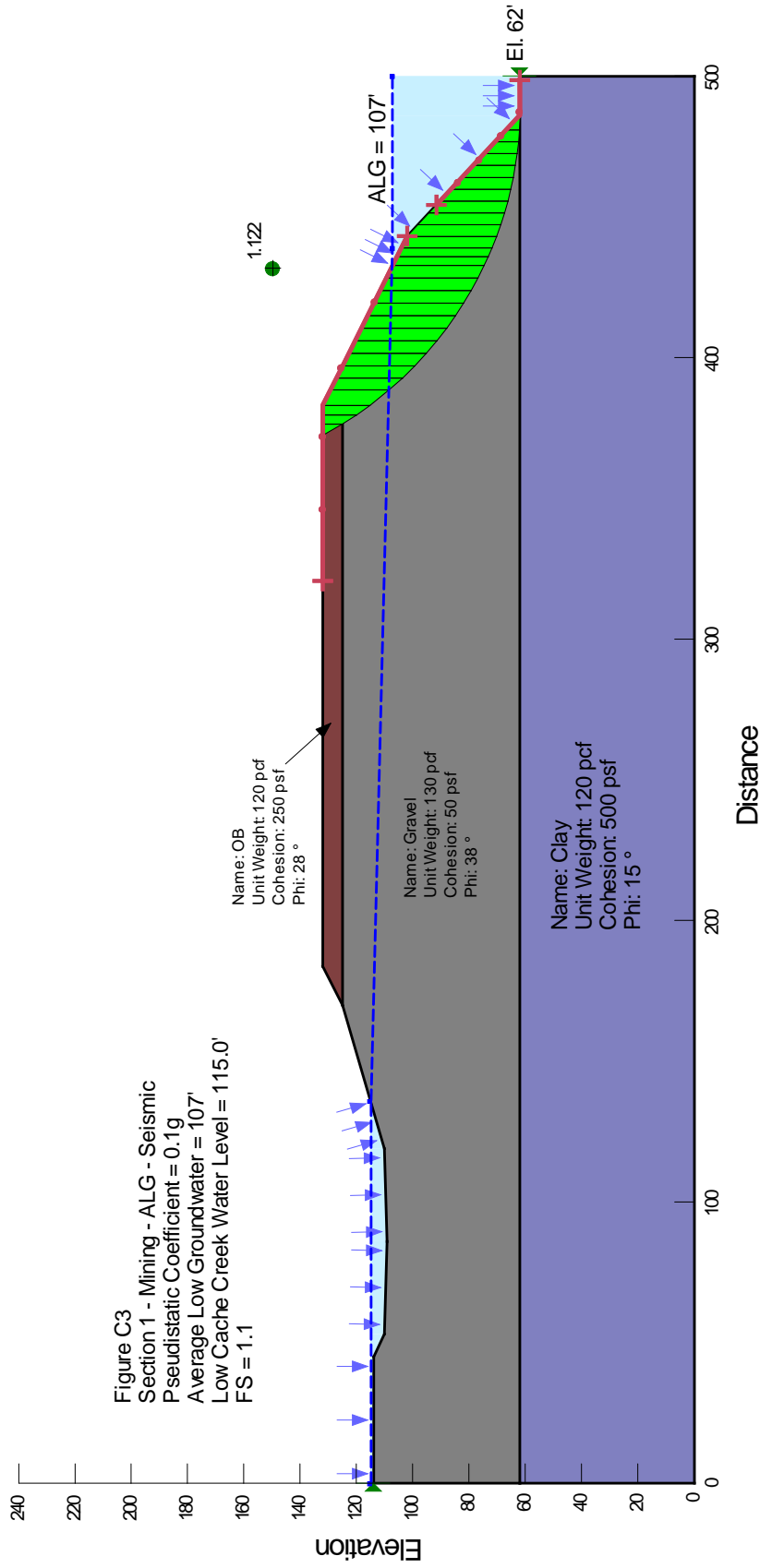
Slope Stability: Section 1

S1294-05-01

February 2018

Figure C2

Figure C3
 Section 1 - Mining - ALG - Seismic
 Pseudostatic Coefficient = 0.1g
 Average Low Groundwater = 107'
 Low Cache Creek Water Level = 115.0'
 FS = 1.1



Cemex Cache Creek

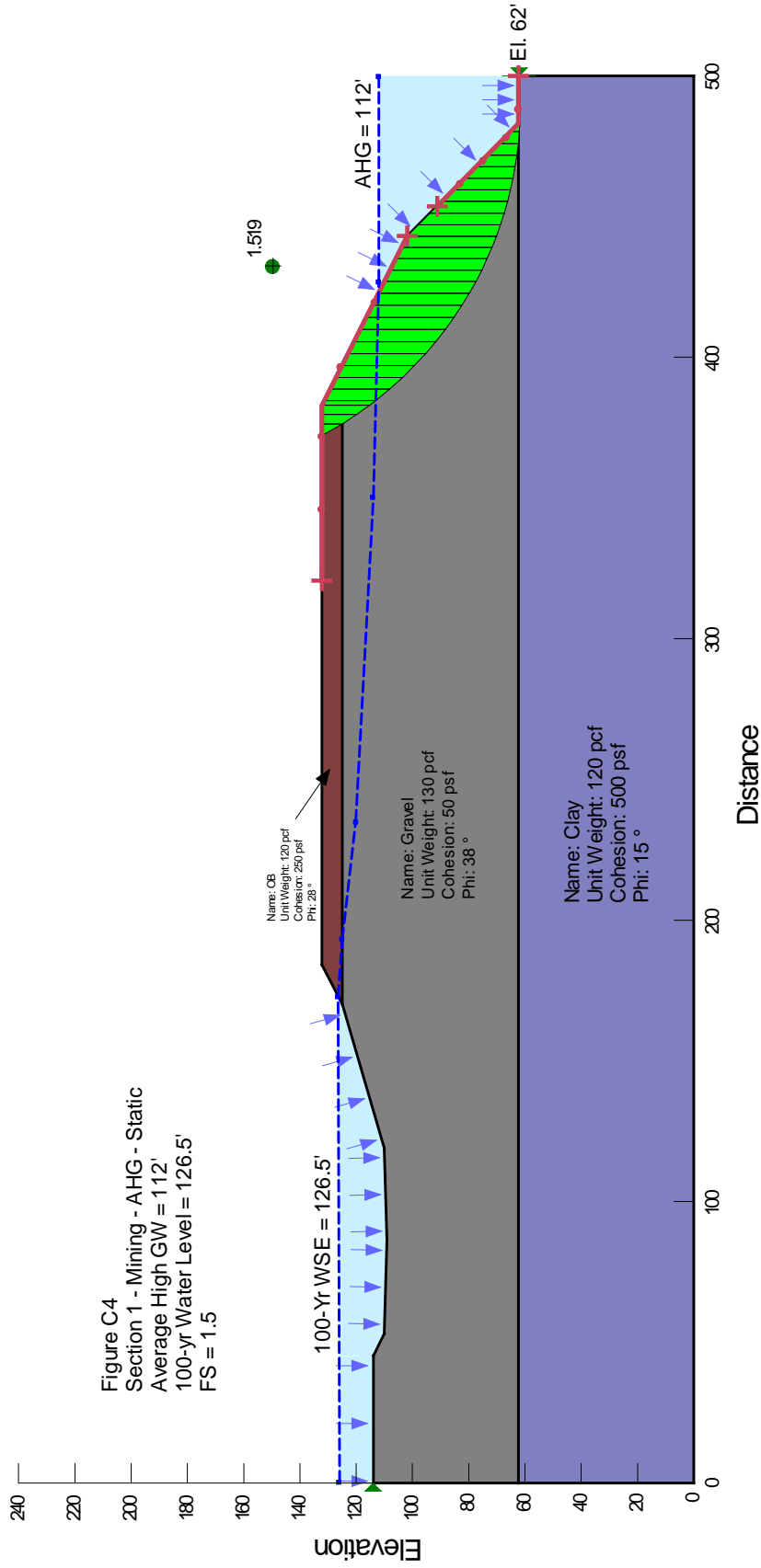
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Slope Stability: Section 1

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Figure C3



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Slope Stability: Section 1

S1294-05-01 February 2018 Figure C4

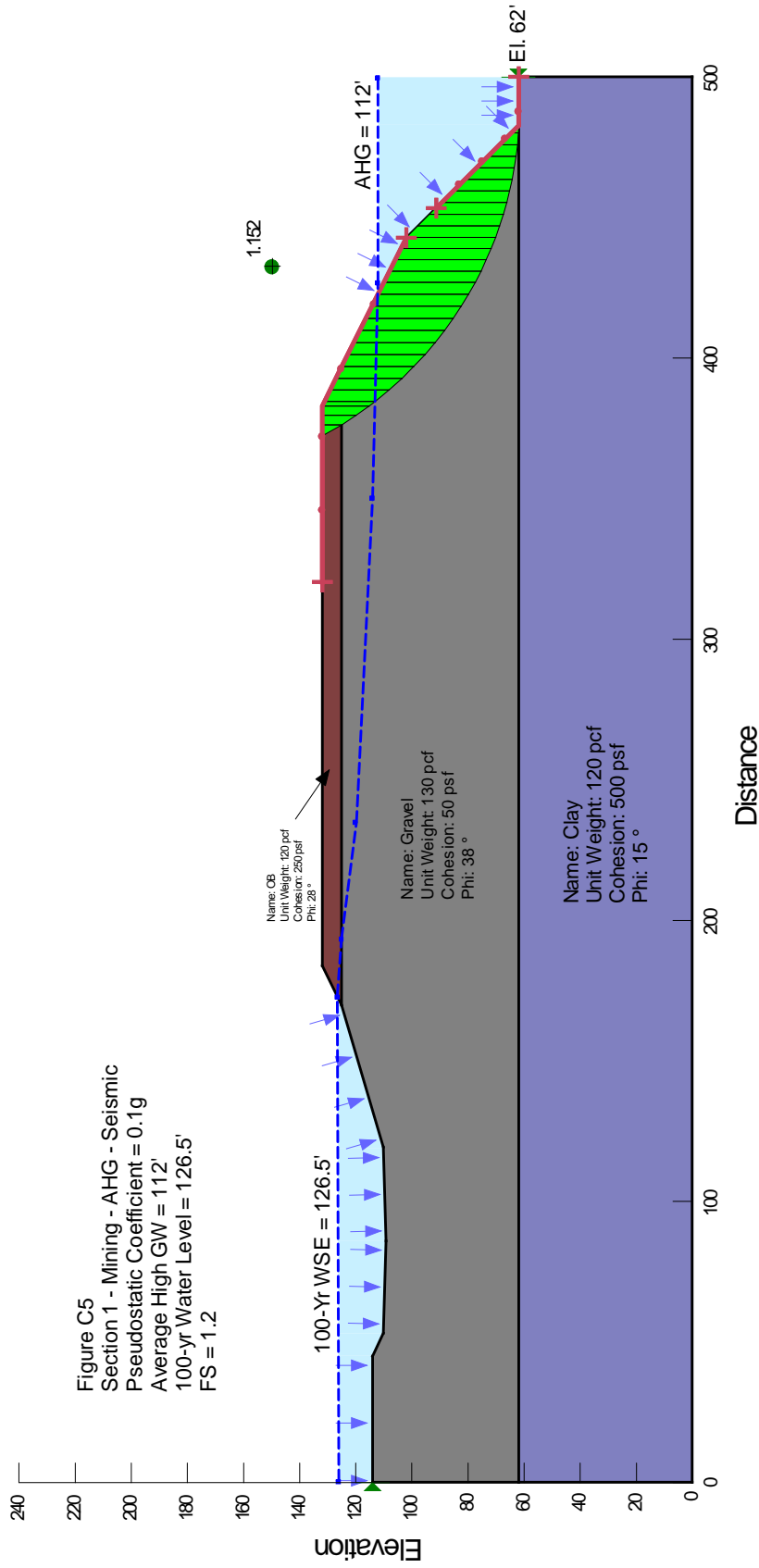


Figure C5
 Section 1 - Mining - AHG - Seismic
 Pseudostatic Coefficient = 0.1g
 Average High GW = 112'
 100-yr Water Level = 126.5'
 FS = 1.2



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Slope Stability: Section 1

S1294-05-01

February 2018

Figure C5

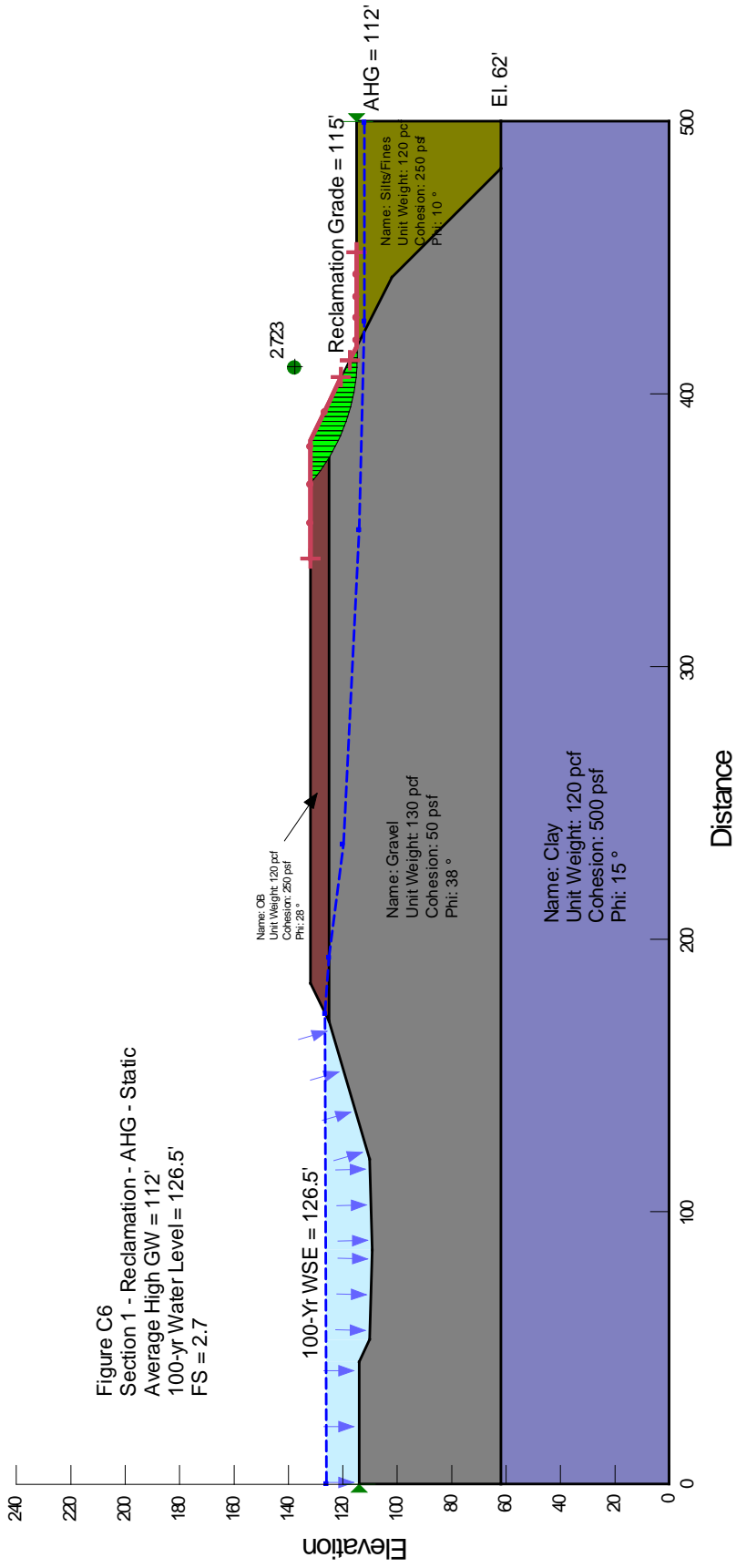


Figure C6
 Section 1 - Reclamation - AHG - Static
 Average High GW = 112'
 100-yr Water Level = 126.5'
 FS = 2.7



Cemex Cache Creek
 Yolo County,
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Slope Stability: Section 1

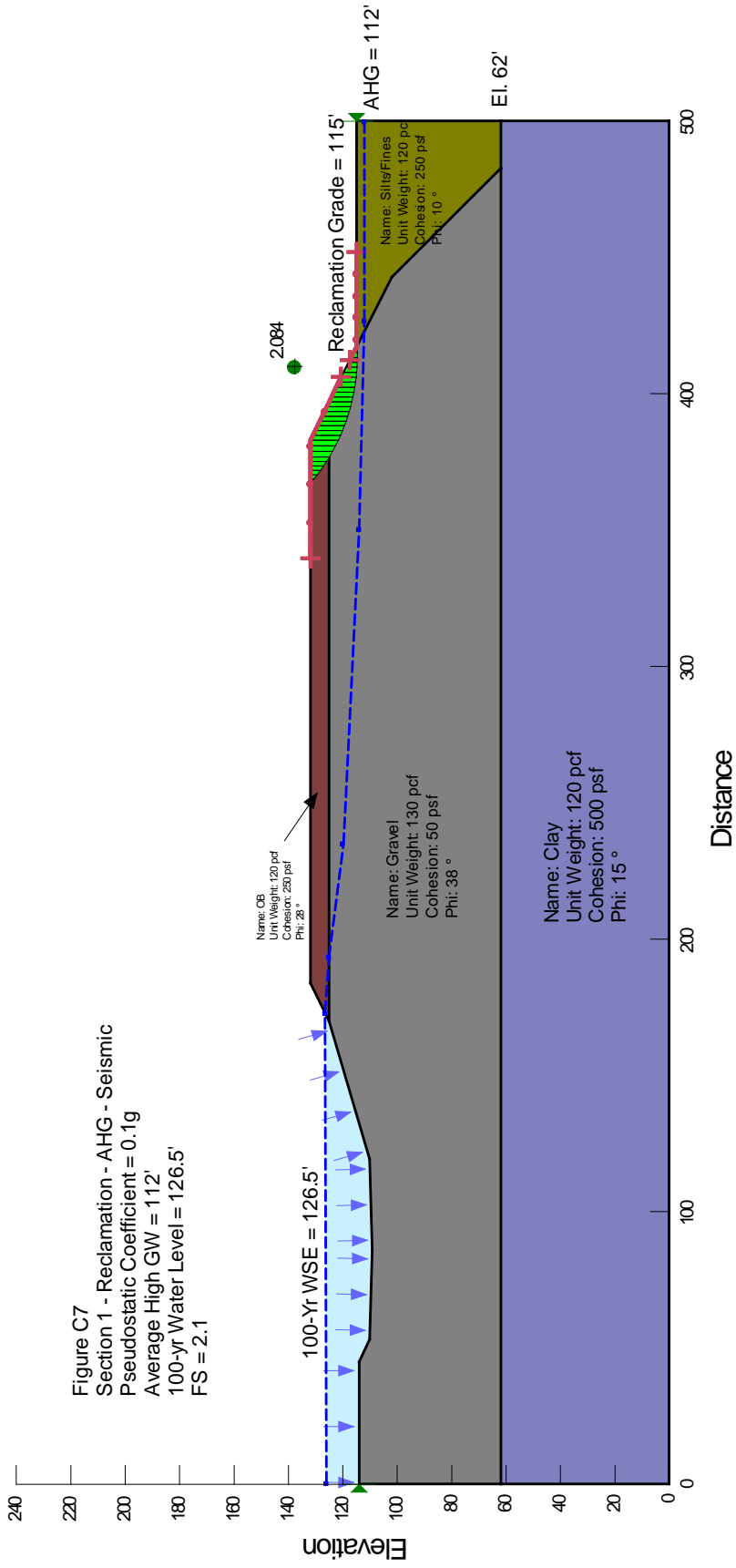


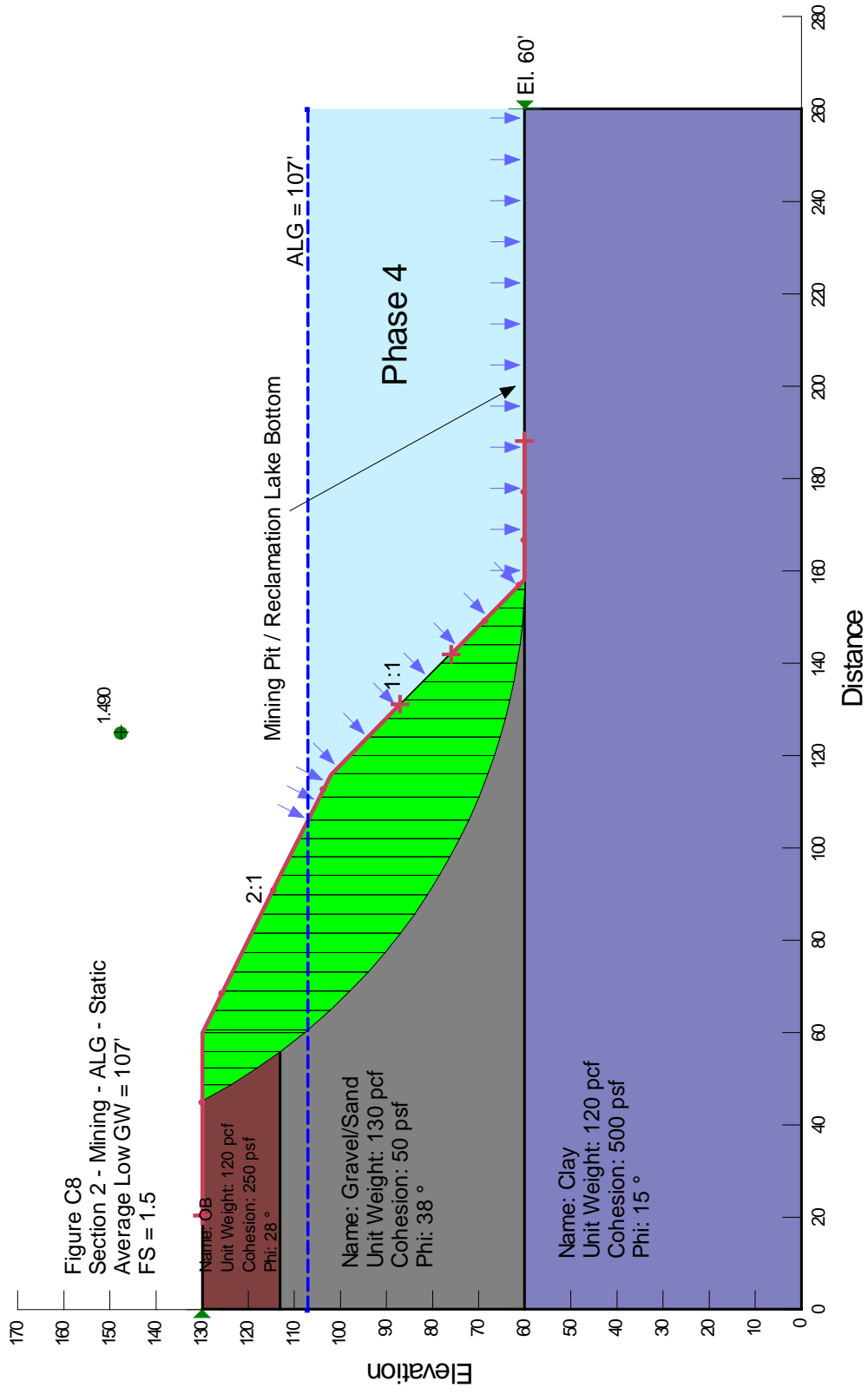
Figure C7
 Section 1 - Reclamation - AHG - Seismic
 Pseudostatic Coefficient = 0.1g
 Average High GW = 112'
 100-yr Water Level = 126.5'
 FS = 2.1



Cemex Cache Creek
 Yolo County,
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Slope Stability: Section 1

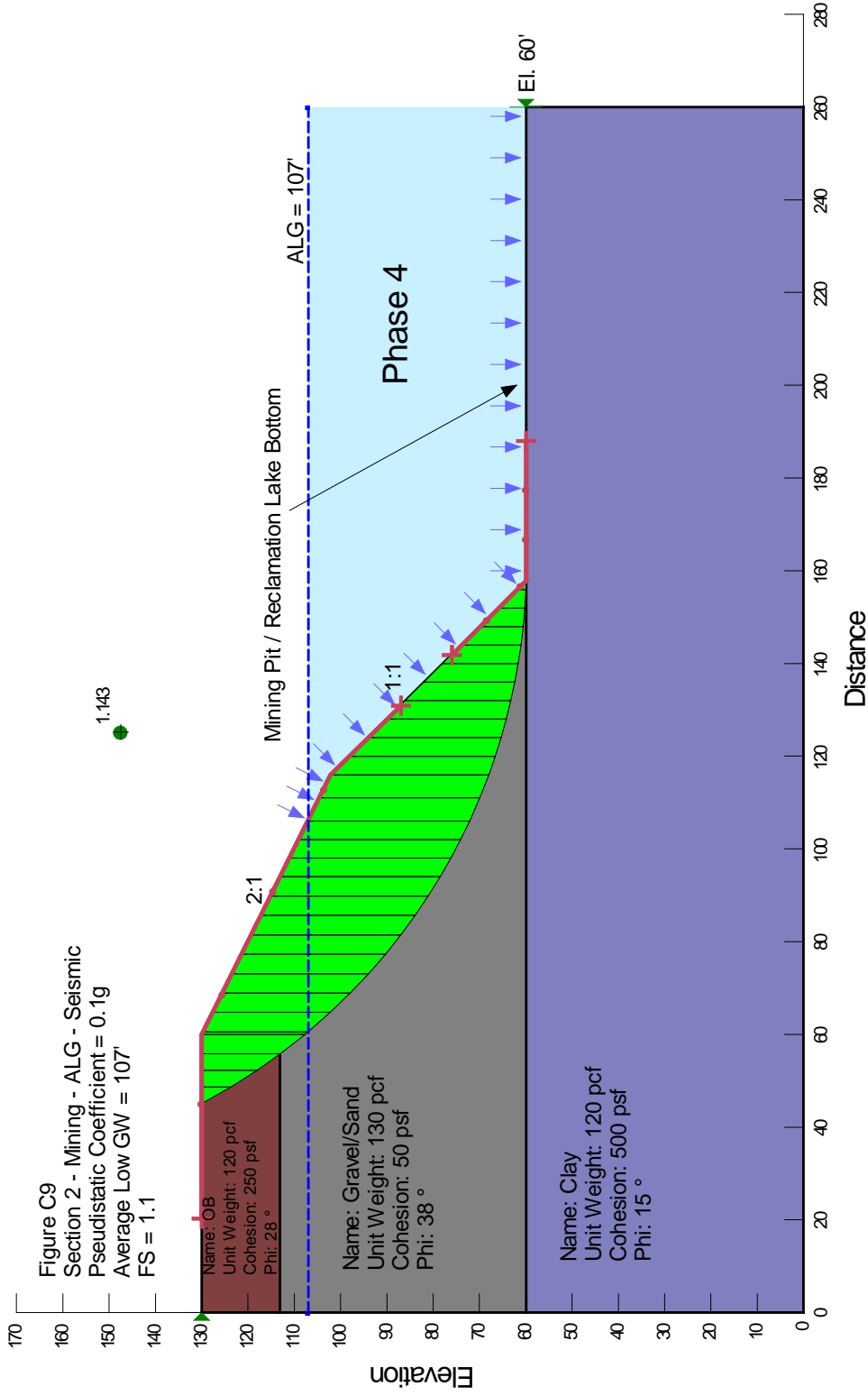
Figure C8
 Section 2 - Mining - ALG - Static
 Average Low GW = 107'
 FS = 1.5



Cemex Cache Creek
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Slope Stability: Section 2

Figure C9
 Section 2 - Mining - ALG - Seismic
 Pseudostatic Coefficient = 0.1g
 Average Low GW = 107'
 FS = 1.1



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Cemex Cache Creek

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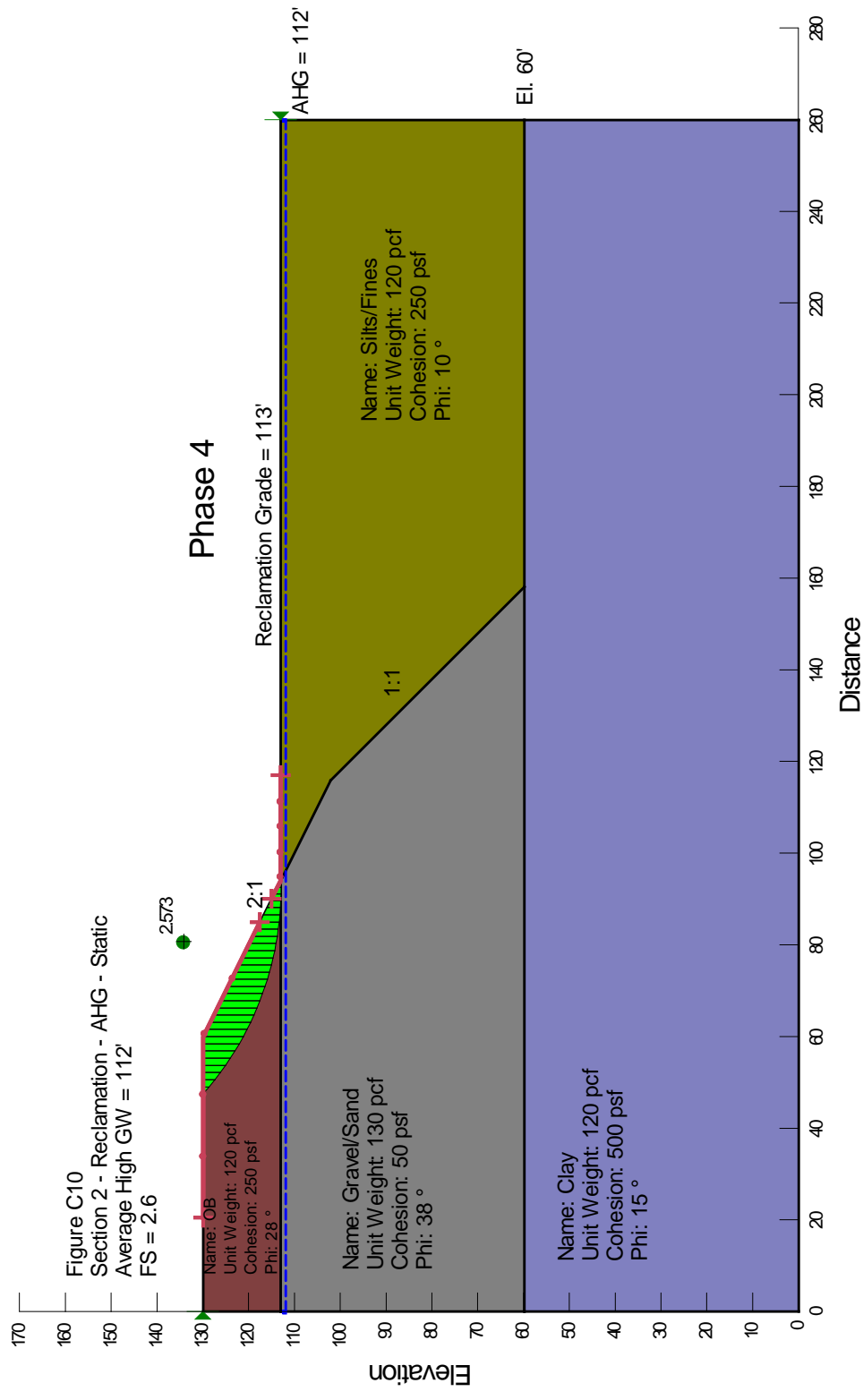
Slope Stability: Section 2

S1294-05-01

February 2018

Figure C9

Figure C10
 Section 2 - Reclamation - AHG - Static
 Average High GW = 112'
 FS = 2.6



Cemex Cache Creek

Yolo County,
 California

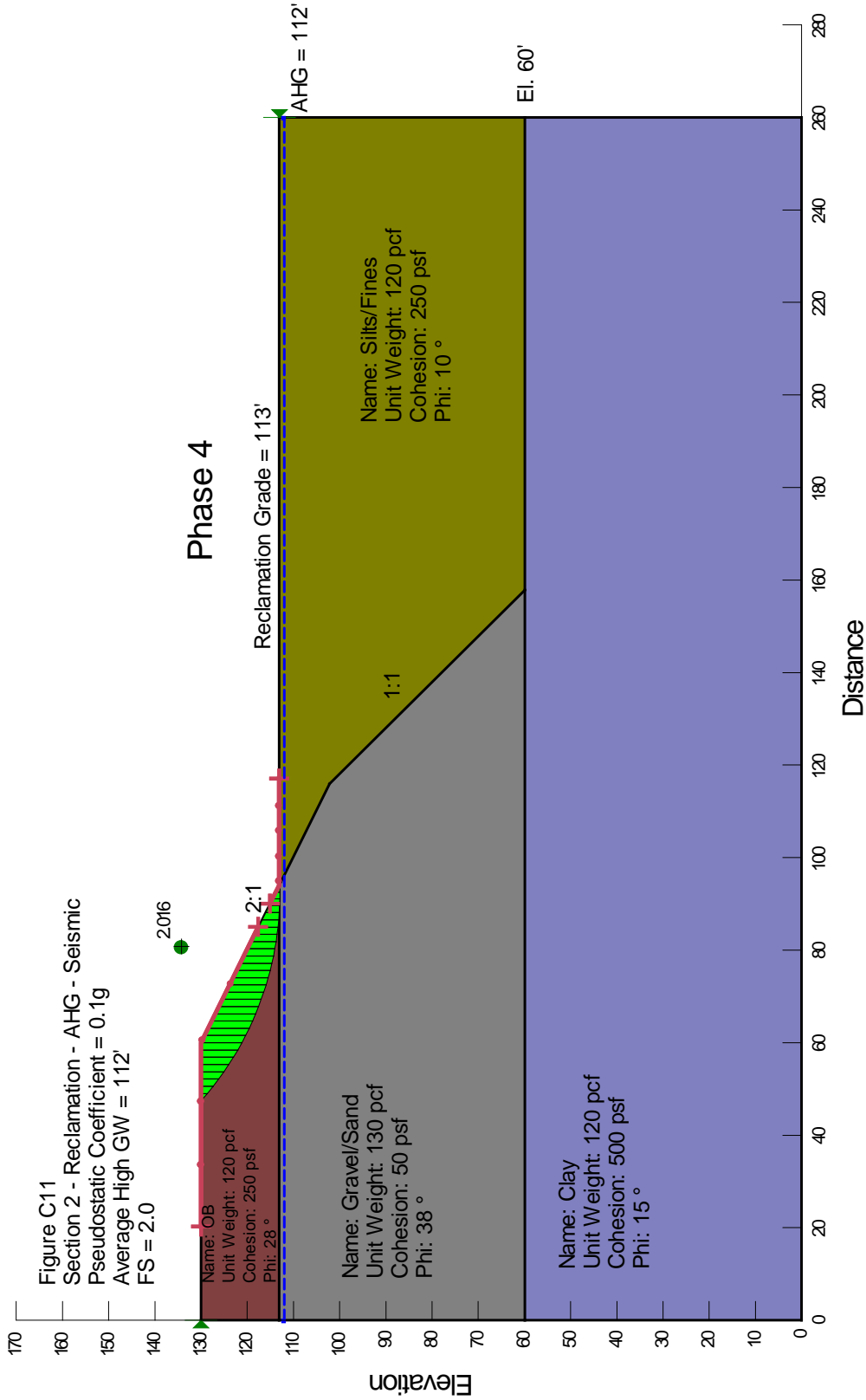
Slope Stability: Section 2

S1294-05-01

February 2018

Figure C10

Figure C11
 Section 2 - Reclamation - AHG - Seismic
 Pseudostatic Coefficient = 0.1g
 Average High GW = 112'
 FS = 2.0



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Cemex Cache Creek

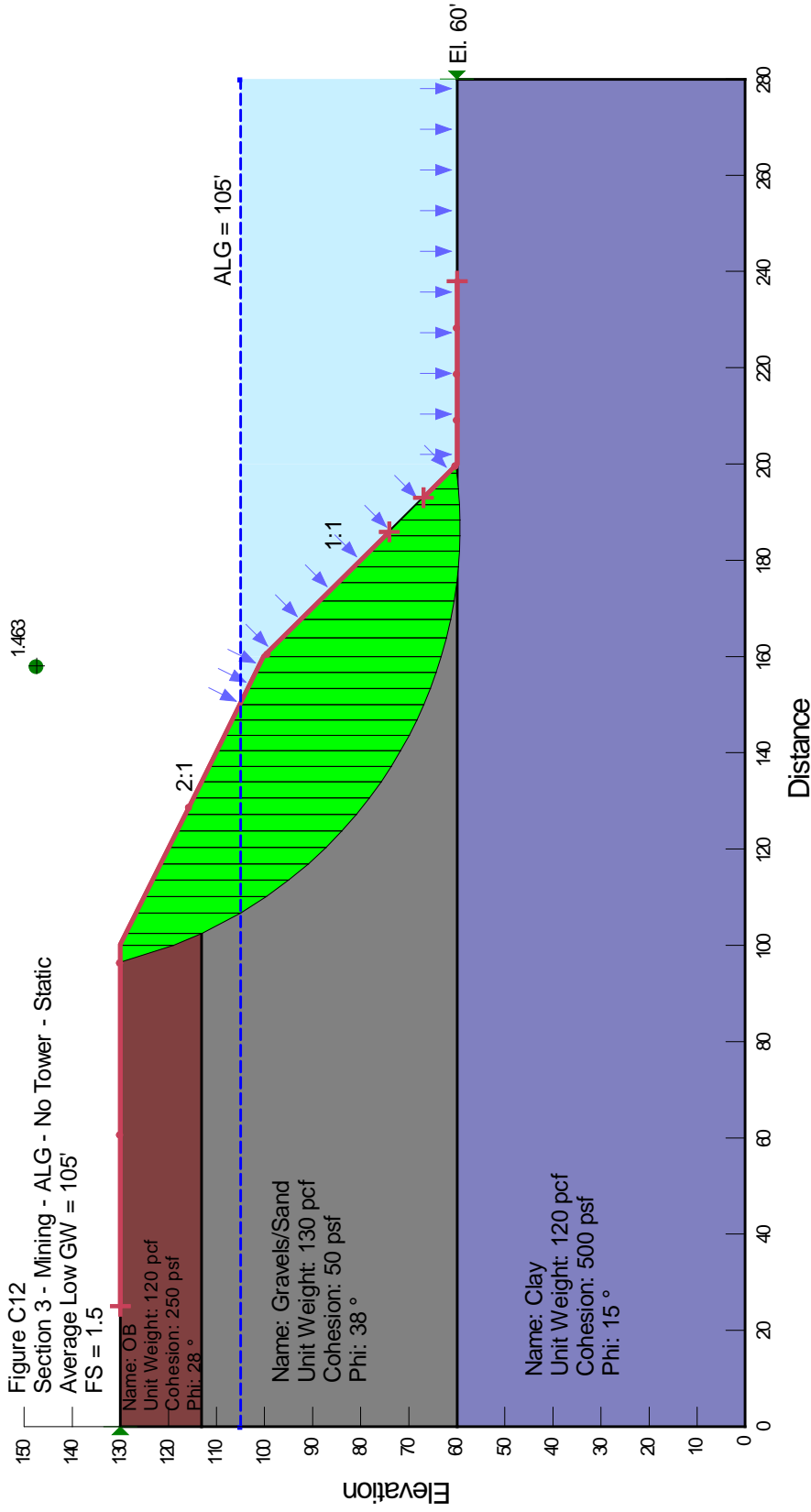

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Slope Stability: Section 2

S1294-05-01

February 2018

Figure C11

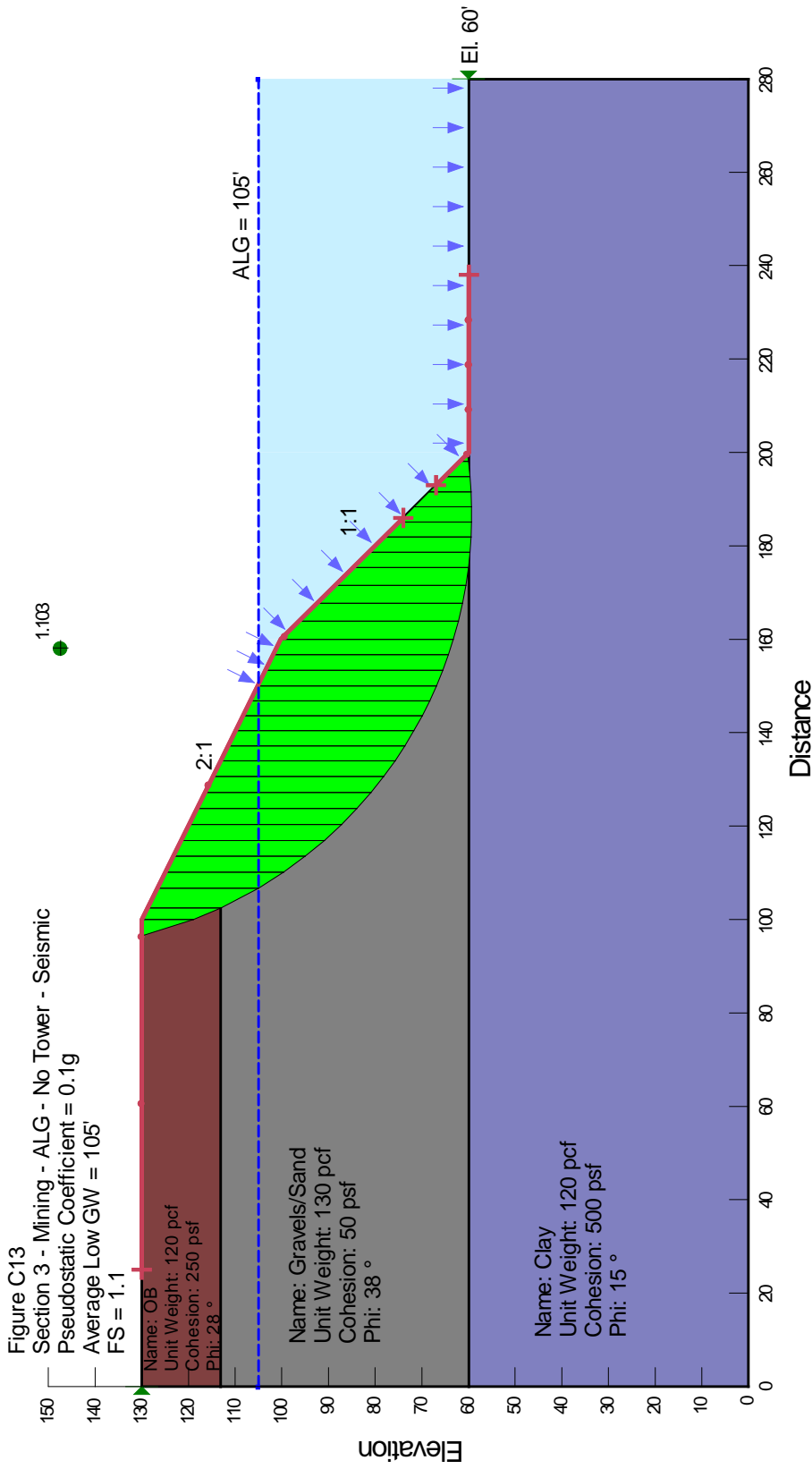



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Cemex Cache Creek
 Yolo County,
 California

Slope Stability: Section 3

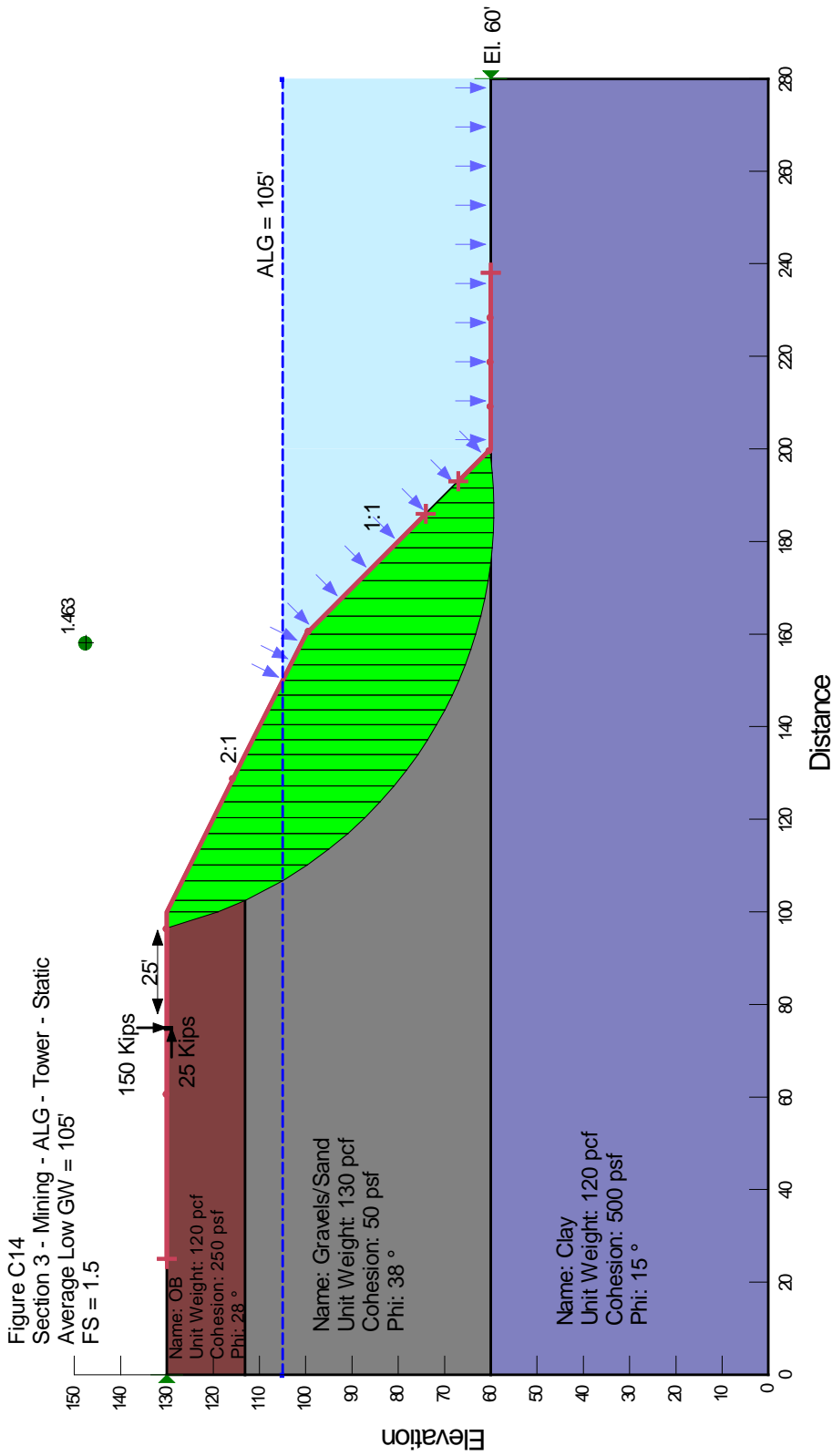
S1294-05-01 February 2018 Figure C12



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Cemex Cache Creek
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Slope Stability: Section 3



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Cemex Cache Creek

Yolo County,
 California

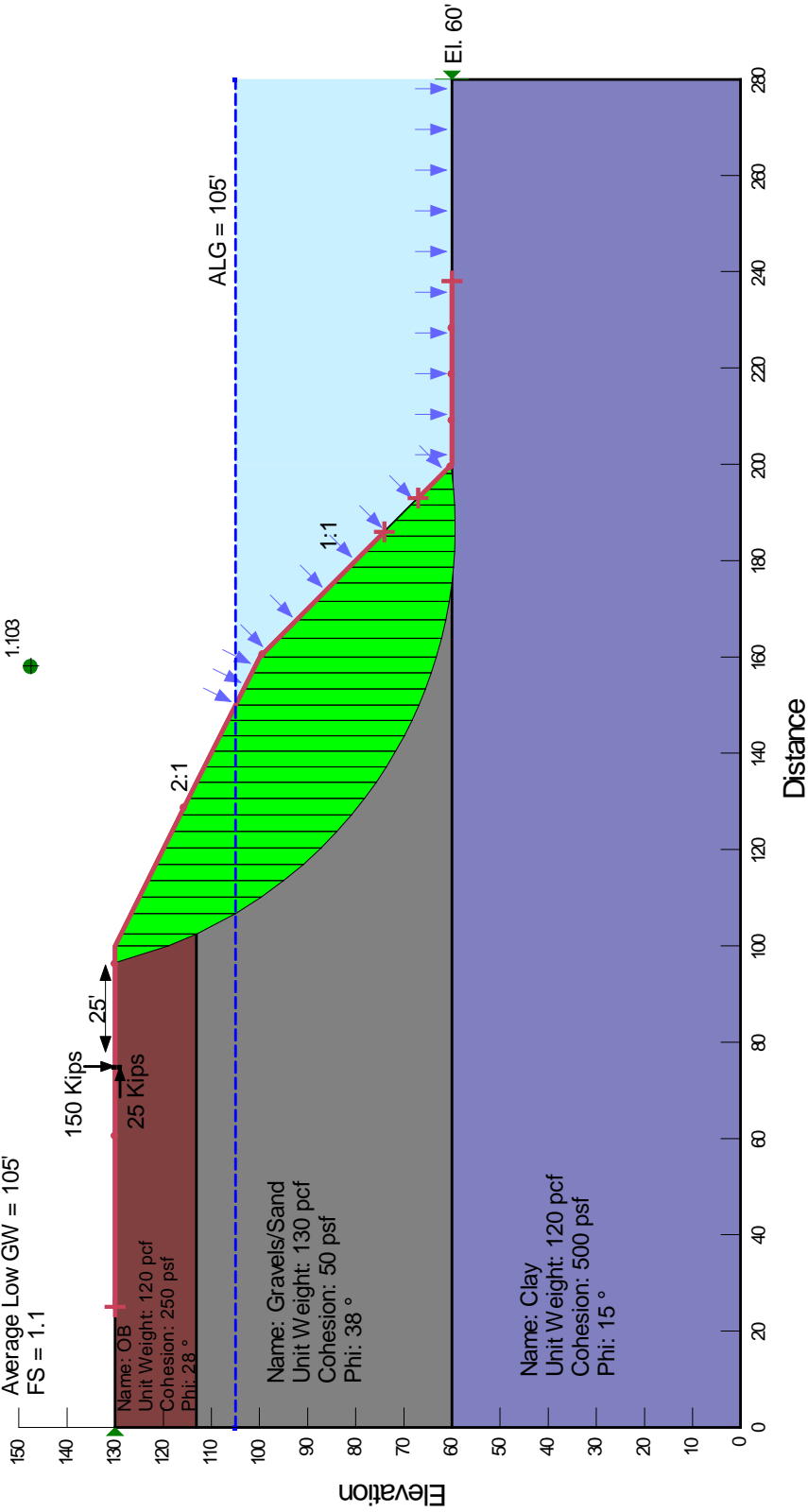
Slope Stability: Section 3

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Figure C14

Figure C15
 Section 3 - Mining - ALG - Tower - Seismic
 Pseudostatic Coefficient = 0.1g
 Average Low GW = 105'
 FS = 1.1

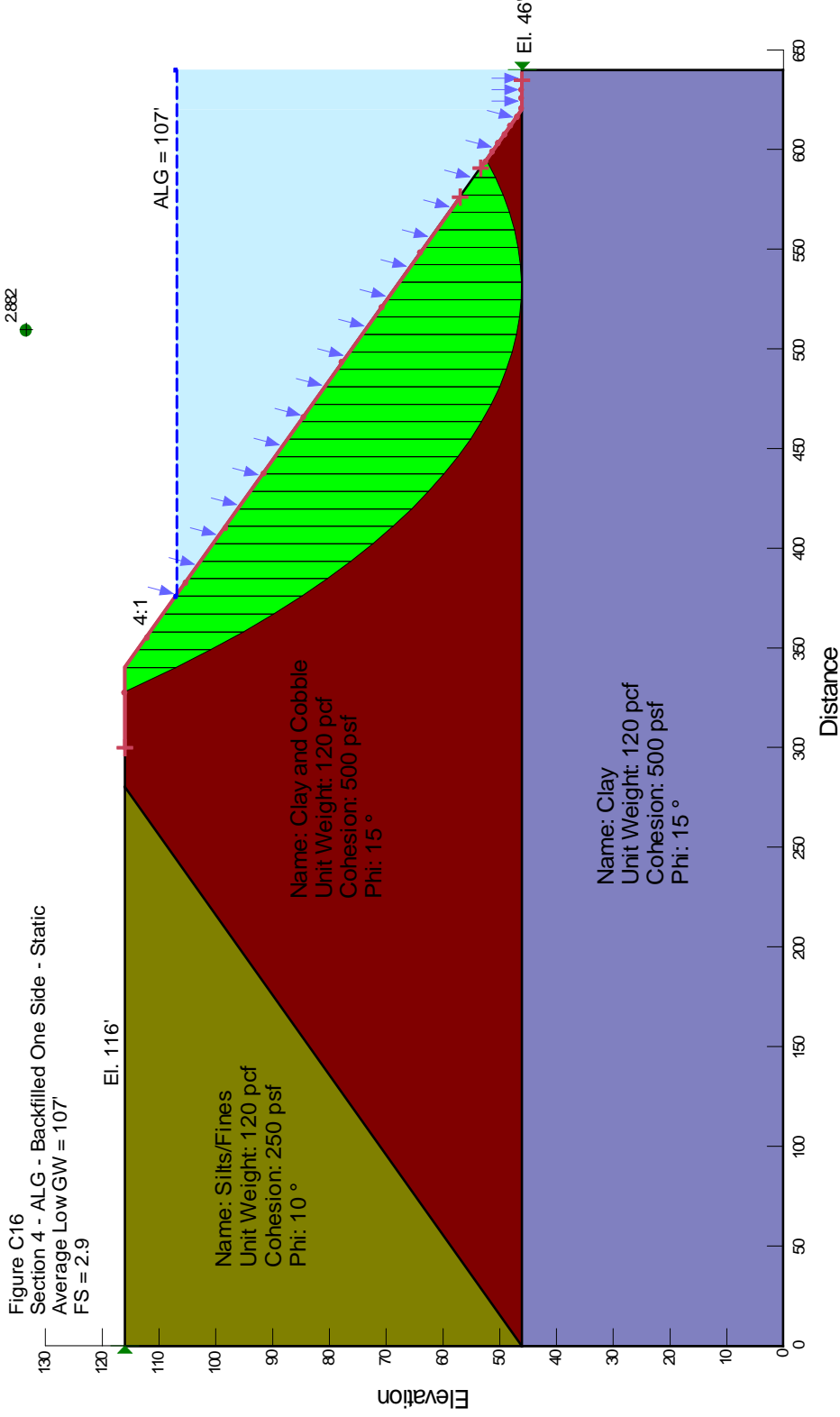



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S1294-05-01 February 2018 Figure C15

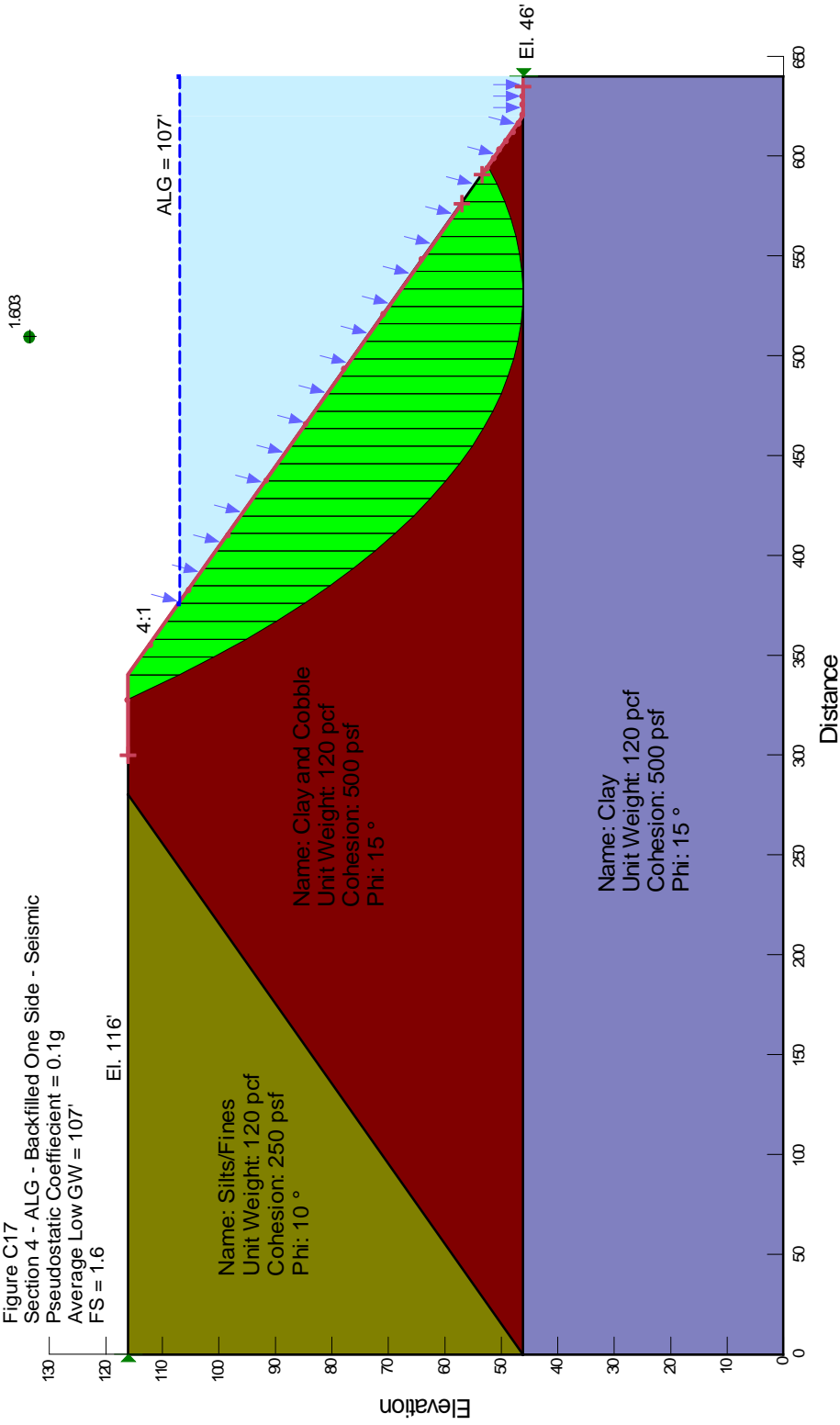
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Slope Stability: Section 4

S1294-05-01 February 2018 Figure C16

Figure C17
 Section 4 - ALG - Backfilled One Side - Seismic
 Pseudostatic Coefficient = 0.1g
 Average Low GW = 107'
 FS = 1.6



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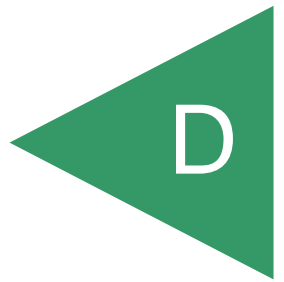
Slope Stability: Section 4

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Figure C17

APPENDIX



APPENDIX D
LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS

