

**Subsurface Exploration, Pavement
Recommendations, And Preliminary Foundation
Recommendations
Stoepler Tract
Northwest Corner of Weil Road & Marion Road
Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas**

Terradyne Project No.: A241069-R1

**Ms. Tonda Alexander
Meritage Homes
2722 West Bitters Road, Suite 200
San Antonio, Texas 78248**

May 29, 2024



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San Antonio, Texas 78248

Attn: Ms. Tonda Alexander

Re: **Subsurface Exploration, Pavement Recommendations, and Preliminary Foundation Recommendations**
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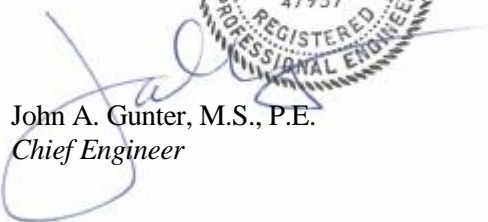
Dear Ms. Alexander:

Terradyne Engineering, Inc. Terradyne has completed a soil and foundation engineering report at the above referenced project site. The results of the exploration are presented in this report.

We appreciate and wish to thank you for the opportunity to service you on this project. Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can be of additional assistance during the Construction Materials Testing and Quality Control phases of construction.

Respectfully Submitted,

Terradyne Engineering, Inc.
Texas Firm Registration No. F-6799


John A. Gunter, M.S., P.E.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The soil conditions at the site of the proposed residential structures and roadways for Stoepler Tract at Northwest Corner of Weil Road & Marion Road in Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas were explored by drilling (34) borings to a maximum depth of approximately 25 feet below the existing ground surface elevation. Laboratory tests were performed on selected soil samples to evaluate the engineering characteristics of the soil strata encountered in the borings. This investigation is preliminary in nature and based on a very limited number of borings. The foundation design parameters presented in this report are for informational and comparative purposes only and should not be used for actual foundation design.

The results of the exploration, laboratory testing, and engineering evaluation indicate the soils underlying this site have low to high expansive characteristics. Following is a summary of the results:

- 1) The boring locations were selected by the geotechnical project manager and are shown on Figure 1. A potential vertical movement on the order of one (1) inch to five (5) inches was estimated at the existing grade level.
- 2) The Design Plasticity Index values are 12 to 76.
- 3) The borings generally encountered Fat Clay (CH), Lean Clay (CL), Limestone and Marl.
- 4) Groundwater seepage was not encountered in the borings at the time of the field exploration.

This report presents preliminary stiffened beam and slab foundation design parameters for the site prior to any cut and fill operations or soil modification procedures. Final design values after site work have occurred can be expected to vary.

Detailed descriptions of subsurface conditions, engineering analysis and design recommendations are included in this report.

This summary does not contain all the information that is included in the full report. The report should be read in its entirety to obtain a more complete understanding of the information provided. Any amendment and/or revisions per request **must** be issued in writing by Terradyne.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the preliminary subsurface exploration and foundation analysis for the proposed residential structures and roadways for Stoepler Tract in Guadalupe County, Texas. The services of Terradyne, were authorized on April 3, 2024 by Ms. Tonda Alexander, Director of Land Development of Meritage Homes by approving Terradyne proposal No: AP241078 dated April 3, 2024.

2.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF SERVICES

The purpose of the preliminary geotechnical investigation was to evaluate the subsurface materials and groundwater conditions of the site and provide geotechnical-engineering recommendations for the design and construction of new residential structures and roadways. The scope of services includes the following:

- 1) Drilling and sampling of (34) borings to a maximum depth of approximately 25 feet below the existing ground surface elevation;
- 2) Observation of the groundwater conditions during drilling operations;
- 3) Performing laboratory tests such as Atterberg limits and moisture content tests;
- 4) Review and evaluation of the field and laboratory test programs during their execution with modifications of these programs, when necessary, to adjust to subsurface conditions revealed by them;
- 5) Compilation, generalization and analysis of the field and laboratory data in relation to the project requirements;
- 6) Estimation of potential vertical movement;
- 7) Development of recommendations for the design, construction, and earthwork phases of project; and
- 8) Consultations with the Prime Professional and members of the design team on findings and recommendations; and preparation of a written geotechnical engineering report for use by the members of the design team in their preparation of design, contract documents, and specifications.

The Scope of Services did not include any environmental assessment for the presence or absence of wetlands and/or hazardous or toxic materials in the soil, surface water, groundwater, or air, in the proximity of this site. Any statements in this report or on the bore hole logs regarding odors, colors or unusual or suspicious items or conditions are strictly for the information of the client.

2.1 Site Description

The subject property is located on the northwest corner of Weil Road and Marion Road intersection in Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas. The subject site slopes moderately down towards the south with grass-covered ground. Borings B-1 through B-34 were drilled at/near the following GPS

location (Lat. 29.612829, Long. -98.164743). An aerial map of the GPS location is included in Figure 1-A.

3.0 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION

The field exploration to determine the engineering characteristics of the subsurface materials included a reconnaissance of the project site, drilling the borings, and recovering samples. A total of (34) borings were drilled to a maximum depth of 25 feet at the project site. Borings B-14, B-16, B-19 through B-21, B-30, B-31 and B-34 were terminated early due to shallow limestone encountered.

The soil borings were performed with a drilling rig equipped with a rotary head. Conventional solid stem continuous augers were used to advance the hole and samples of the subsurface materials were sampled using a two-inch O.D. split barrel sampler (ASTM D 1586), TEX 132-E Texas Cone Penetration Test (TCP), and Hand Auger. The samples were identified according to depth, encased in polyethylene plastic wrapping to protect against moisture loss, and transported to the laboratory in special containers.

3.1 Field Tests and Measurements

Penetration Tests: During the sampling procedures, standard penetration tests were performed in the borings in conjunction with the split-barrel sampling. The standard penetration value (N) is defined as the number of blows of a 140-pound hammer, falling thirty inches, required to advance the split-spoon sampler one-foot into the soil. The sampler is lowered to the bottom of the drill hole and the number of blows recorded for each of the three successive increments of six inches penetration. The "N" value is obtained by adding the second and third incremental numbers. The results of the standard penetration test indicate the relative density and comparative consistency of the soils, and thereby provide a basis for estimating the relative strength and compressibility of the soil profile components. The results of the penetration tests indicate the relative density and comparative consistency of the soils. TEX 132-E Texas Cone Penetration Test (TCP) was also used on selected borings. The TCP values are either the total number of blows necessary to drive the cone 12 inches or the distance the cone advances, in inches, in 100 blows. The results of the tests indicate the relative density and comparative consistency of the soils, and thereby provide a basis for estimating the relative strength and compressibility of the soil profile components. The sampling type and results of each test are indicated on the boring logs in the Illustration Section.

Water Level Measurements: Water level observations were made during the excavation operations and the results are noted on the boring logs. In relatively pervious soils, such as sandy soils, the indicated elevations are considered reliable groundwater levels. In relatively impervious soils, an accurate determination of the groundwater elevation may not be possible even after several days of observation. Seasonal variations, temperature and recent rainfall conditions may influence the level of the groundwater table and the volume of water encountered will depend on the permeability of the soils.

3.2 Boring Logs

A field log was prepared for each boring. The logs include information concerning the samples attempted and recovered, indications of the presence of material (such as calcareous clays, sandy clay, etc.) and groundwater observations. It also includes an interpretation of the subsurface conditions between samples. Therefore, these logs include both factual and interpretive information.

The final logs represent the interpretation of the contents of the field logs for the purpose delineated by the client. The final logs are included on Figures 2 through 35 in the Illustration Section. A key to classification terms and symbols used on the logs is presented on Figure 36.

3.3 Laboratory Testing Program

In addition to field exploration, a supplemental laboratory-testing program was conducted to determine additional pertinent engineering characteristics of the subsurface materials necessary in evaluating the design parameters of the soil. All phases of the laboratory testing program were conducted in general accordance with the indicated applicable ASTM Specifications as presented in Table No. 1.

Table No. 1 – Laboratory Testing Summary

Laboratory Test	Applicable Test Standard
Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, & Plasticity Index of Soil	ASTM D-4318
Moisture Content	ASTM D-2216
Material Finer than No. 200	ASTM D-1140

In the laboratory, each sample was examined and classified by a geotechnical engineer. As a part of this classification procedure, the natural water content of the soil samples was determined. Atterberg limit tests were performed on representative soil samples to determine the plasticity characteristics of the soil strata encountered. The results of these tests are presented on the appropriate boring logs and in the Illustrations.

3.4 General Subsurface Conditions

A review of the *Geologic Atlas of Texas, San Antonio Sheet*¹, indicates that this site is naturally underlain with the soils/rock of the Pecan Gap Chalk (Kpg). The Pecan Gap Chalk (Kpg) generally consists of chalk and chalky marl and is more calcareous westward. This formation weathers to form moderately deep soil and typically consists of clays, marly clays, and marl grading to chalk at depth. *Exogyra ponderosa* is common.

¹ Source: United States Geological Survey, Geologic Atlas of Texas [San Antonio Sheet], Bureau of Economic Geology, Texas Natural Resource Information System; <http://txpub.usgs.gov/DSS/texasgeology/> (Reprinted 1981).

The soils underlying this site may be grouped into four (4) generalized strata. The soil stratigraphy information and the engineering properties of the underlying soils based Terradyne's professional engineering experience are presented on the Boring Logs, Figures 2 through 35.

During the field investigation, subsurface water was not encountered in the borings during drilling. In addition, the soil samples were considered moist. Based upon this information and past projects in the surrounding areas of the site, groundwater is not anticipated to be major concern during construction activities. However, groundwater condition can fluctuate due to seasonal and climatic variations and may be encountered at shallow depths during high precipitation seasons.

4.0 FOUNDATION DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

Lot Drainage: How a lot is graded affects the accumulation of surface water around the slab. Most builders are aware of the importance of grading the soil away from structures so that rainwater does not collect and pond adjacent to the foundation. If allowed to accumulate next to the foundation, water may infiltrate the expansive soils underlying the foundation, which could cause the foundation to settle. Similarly, runoff from surface water drainage patterns and swales must not collect adjacent to foundation.

Topography: As it swells, soil heaves perpendicularly to the ground surface or slope, but as it shrinks, it recedes in the direction of gravity and gradually moves downslope in a sawtooth fashion over several shrink-swell cycles. In addition to this shrink-swell influence, soil will exhibit viscoelastic properties and creep downhill under the steady influence of the weight of the soil. Therefore, to avoid a structure constructed on a slope from moving downhill with the soil, it must be designed to compensate for this lateral soil influence.

Pre-Construction Vegetation: No vegetation was on a site prior to construction. Constructing over a desiccated soil can produce some dramatic instances of heave and associated structural distress and damage as it becomes wet.

Post-Construction Vegetation: The type, amount, and location of vegetation that has grown since construction can cause localized desiccation. Planting trees or large shrubs near a building can result in the loss of foundation support as the vegetation robs moisture from the foundation soil. Conversely, the opposite effect can occur if flowerbeds or shrubs are planted next to foundations and these beds are kept well-watered or flooded. This practice can result in swelling of the soil around the perimeter where the soil remains wet.

Summation: It is beyond the scope of this investigation to do more than point out the factors that may influence the amount and type of swell a slab-on-grade foundation may be subjected to during its lifetime. The design engineer must be aware of these factors in developing his design, using his engineering experience and judgment as a guide.

5.0 DESIGN ENGINEERING ANALYSIS

Foundation Design Considerations: Review of the borings and test data indicates that the following factors will affect the foundation designs and construction at this site:

- 1) The site at shallow depths is underlain by subsurface soils of low to high expansiveness in character. Structures supported at shallow depths will be subjected to potential vertical movement of one (1) inch to five (5) inches.
- 2) The strengths of the underlying soils are adequate to support the proposed structures.
- 3) Groundwater seepage was not encountered in the borings during drilling.

Vertical Movements: The potential vertical movement (PVR) for slab-on grade construction at this site has been estimated using the general guidelines presented in a) the Texas Department of Transportation Test Method TXDOT-124-E and b) based on Terradyne's experience with the swelling characteristics of the clays that are like those at the project site. The Texas Department of Transportation method utilizes the liquid limits and plasticity indices for soils in the seasonally active zone, estimated to be about twelve (12) to fifteen (15) feet in the project area.

The estimated PVR value provided is based on the proposed floor system applying a sustained surcharge load of approximately one pound per square inch on the subgrade materials. Potential vertical movement of one (1) inch to five (5) inches was estimated for average soil moisture conditions at the finish grade elevation. The PVR value is based on the current site grades. Higher PVR values than the above-mentioned value will occur in areas where water can pond for extended periods.

If the existing grade of the structures must be raised to attain finish grade elevation, select structural fill should be used, placed in lifts, and compacted as recommended under the section titled Select Structural Fill provided in this report.

6.0 FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

This investigation is a preliminary investigation and is based on a very limited number of borings. The design values provided in the report are for comparative purposes only and should not be used for actual design.

6.1 Stiffened Grid Type Beam and Slab Foundations

A stiffened grid type beam and slab foundation may be considered to support the proposed buildings provided the anticipated vertical movement will not impair the performance of the structures. It is desirable to design the foundation systems using an assumption that the beams carry the loads. An allowable bearing pressure of 2,000 pounds per square foot should be used for beams founded at a minimum depth of 12 inches below the existing undisturbed soils. If the existing grade of the structure must be raised to achieve design grade, select structural fill should be placed, compacted, and tested. An allowable bearing pressure of 2,500 pounds per square foot should be used for beams bearing on

a minimum of 12 inches of compacted select structural fill. Beams should be at least 12 inches deep and 10 inches wide to prevent local shear failure of the bearing soils. Design plasticity index values were evaluated at the boring locations and are presented below in Table No. 2.

Table No. 2 -Recommended Design Plasticity Indices

Stoepler Tract, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Boring	Design Plasticity Index
B20	13
B21	13
B22	15
B23	33
B24	33
B25	33
B26	33
B27	40
B28	40
B29	40
B30	16
B31	20
B32	44
B33	44
B34	24

6.2 Post-Tensioned Beam and Slab Foundation

A post-tensioned slab-on-grade foundation may also be considered to support the structures provided the anticipated movement will not impair the performance of the structures. Pertinent design parameters were evaluated and are presented in the following paragraphs.

Differential vertical movements should be expected for shallow type foundations at this site due to the expansive soil conditions that were encountered. Differential vertical movements have been estimated for both the center lift and edge lift conditions for post-tensioned slab-on grade construction at this site. These movements were estimated using the procedures and criteria discussed in the Post-Tensioning Institute Manual entitled "Design and Construction of Post-Tensioned Slabs-on-Ground", 3rd Edition. This procedure uses the soils data obtained from both the field and laboratory tests performed on the soil samples.

Differential vertical movements have been estimated for the center lift and edge lift conditions. The PTI Design Parameters are presented in Table No. 3. Refer to the Stiffened Grid Type Beam and Slab Foundation section for allowable bearing capacities.

Table No. 3- PTI 3rd Edition

Design Plasticity Index/PVR (inches)	Differential Vertical Movement, y_m Inches		Edge Moisture Variation Distance, e_m Feet	
	Center Lift	Edge Lift	Center Lift	Edge Lift
44/5*	--	--	7.5	3.4
40/4½*	2	2.2	7.5	3.4
24/3½	1.8	2.0	7.5	3.4
33/3	1.7	1.9	7.5	3.4
20/2½	1.5	1.7	7.5	3.4
16/2	1.4	1.6	7.5	3.4
15/1½	1.1	1.4	7.5	3.4
13/1	0.8	1.2	7.5	3.4

*Terradyne does not recommend designing the foundation utilizing a design PVR of four and one-half (4½) inches or greater. The level of risk associated with this movement should be discussed with the Structural Engineer and owner. Areas with PVR of four and one-half (4½) inches or greater will need subgrade modifications.

6.3 Lift Station Recommendations

Terradyne understands that proposed lift stations are planned to be installed 20 feet below the existing ground surface at the locations of borings B-34.

Bearing Pressure: Based on the subsurface condition, the base of the lift station may be placed to bear in the native rock/soils encountered in borings B-34. The foundation of lift station placed 20 feet below the existing ground surface in the limestone can be designed with an average net allowable bearing pressure of 5,000 psf. The proposed lift station at the location of boring B-34 encountered limestone and can be designed with an average net allowable bearing pressure of 5,000 psf.

Uplift Forces: Moisture variation in the expansive soils at this site can cause vertical movements of the subsurface soils. This potential vertical movement can mobilize uplift force along the shaft of a drilled well. The uplift force acting on the shaft may be estimated by using the Equation No. 1.

Equation No. 1: **$F_u = 12D$**
Where: F_u = Uplift force in kips
D = Diameter of the shaft in feet

The lift station may be installed via caisson method, in this case the soil contact will be very low due to annulus created during construction. Uplift forces can also be resisted by restoring the contact by grouting the annulus between wall and the soils. If the annulus is properly grouted, a

nominal allowable skin friction of 100 pounds per square foot may be used for computing uplift resistance. We recommend that the upper 5 feet of uplift resistance contributed from grouting be neglected due to potential construction disturbances.

Lateral Earth Pressure: The equivalent fluid density values were evaluated for various backfill materials. The lateral earth pressures can be calculated by multiplying the equivalent fluid density for the backfill type by the depth below the ground surface. These values are presented in Table No. 5 in section 6.7.

These equivalent fluid densities do not include the effect of seepage pressures, surcharge loads such as construction equipment, vehicular loads or future storage near the below-grade walls. The lateral pressure produced by surcharge may be computed as 50 percent of the vertical surcharge pressure applied as a constant pressure over the full depth of the buried structure. If sand backfill is used, a 1-foot-thick compacted clay seal should be placed at the top of the sand backfill to reduce the amount of infiltration of surface water.

If the lift station walls are not fixed at the top and can tilt forward to generate “active earth pressure” condition, the values under active condition shall be used. For rigid non-yielding walls which are part of the building, the values “at rest condition” shall be used. The compactive effort shall be controlled during backfill operations. Over compaction can produce lateral earth pressures in excess of at rest magnitudes. Compaction levels adjacent to below-grade walls shall be maintained between 95 and 98 percent of standard Proctor (ASTM D698) maximum dry density.

Groundwater was not encountered at the time of the field investigation. However, a proper drainage system should be established. It is suggested to design for hydrostatic water pressure on the outside of the walls. The backfill behind the wall shall be drained properly, if applicable. The simplest drainage system consists of a drain located near the bottom of the wall. The drain collects the water that enters the backfill and this may be disposed of through outlets along the base of the wall.

To ensure that the drains are not clogged by fine particles, they shall be surrounded by a granular filter. Despite a well-constructed toe drain, substantial water pressure may develop behind the wall if the backfill consists of clays or silts. A more satisfactory drainage system, consisting of a back drain of 12 inches to 24 inches width gravel may be provided behind the wall to facilitate drainage.

6.4 Detention Pond Recommendations

Table 4 below indicates typical Clay Liner Specifications. Terradyne should be on site during all construction activities. Based on the encountered soils in borings B-33, further testing by Terradyne will need to be performed during construction activities to determine if on-site construction materials follow the mentioned specifications.

Table No. 4: Typical Clay Liner Specifications

Property	Test Method	Unit	Specification
Permeability	ASTM D2434	Cm/sec	1×10^{-6}
Plasticity Index of Clay	ASTM D423 & D242	%	Not less than 15
Liquid Limit of Clay	ASTM D2216	%	Not less than 30
Clay Particles Passing	ASTM D422	%	Not less than 30
Clay Compaction	ASTM D2216	%	95% of Standard Proctor Density

It is important that any existing organic and compressible soils (the upper soils which contain organic materials such as leaves, roots, etc.) be removed and the exposed subgrade be properly prepared prior to placing structural fill for the detention pond areas. The subgrade shall be scarified to a depth of 8 inches and compacted prior to placement of structural fill.

Vegetation and all loose or organic material shall be stripped and removed from the site. Subsequent to stripping operations, the subgrade shall be proofrolled to identify soft zones. Any soft zone detected shall be removed to a firm subgrade soil and replaced with compacted satisfactory soils to reach design subgrade level. Upon the acceptance of proofrolling operations, the subgrade should be scarified to a minimum depth of 8 inches, moisture conditioned and compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D 698, the Standard Proctor, between optimum and 4 percentage points above optimum moisture content. The exposed subgrade shall not be allowed to dry out prior to placing structural fill.

Suitability of Structural Fill for Detention Pond

The soil used as structural fill for the detention basin shall have a plasticity index ranging between 20 to 40, with a minimum of 60 percent passing the No. 200 Sieve, and classified either a Lean Clay (CL) or Fat Clay (CH) . Detailed descriptions and laboratory test results of the soils are found in the boring logs in the Appendix.

Structural fill for the detention pond shall be placed in horizontal lifts a maximum of eight (8) inches in loose thickness, moisture conditioned between optimum and 4 percentage points above optimum moisture content, and mechanically compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D 698, the Standard Proctor.

Slope Protection

In order to protect the slope from erosion and to minimize groundwater influx during flooding, it is recommended that a good grass cover or sodding be established and maintained.

Detention Pond Slope

Based on the subsurface conditions in the detention pond areas and general local nearby requirements, the side slope of the detention pond be maintained no steeper than 3H:1V (3 Horizontal:1 Vertical). The depth of detention ponds was not known at the time of the soil's investigation.

Detention Pond Maintenance

Slope protection is important for the performance of the proposed detention ponds. Large trees and shrubs shall not be planted in the immediate vicinity of the detention pond since root systems can cause a substantial reduction in soil volume in the vicinity of the trees during dry periods. Normal maintenance shall include inspection of erosion control in order to protect the slope.

6.5 Utilities

Utilities, that project through slab-on-grade floors, should be designed with either some degree of flexibility or with sleeves to prevent damage to these lines should vertical movement occur.

6.6 Contraction, Control or Expansion Joints

Contraction, control and/or expansion joints should be designed and placed in various portions of the structure. Properly planned placement of these joints will assist in controlling the degree and location of material cracking that normally occurs due to soil movements, material shrinkage, thermal affects, and other related structural conditions.

6.7 Lateral Earth Pressure

Some retaining walls may be needed at the site. The equivalent fluid density values were evaluated for various backfill materials. These values are presented in Table No. .

Table No. 5 – Lateral Design Parameters

Backfill Material	Equivalent Fluid Density PCF		
	Active Condition	At Rest Condition	Passive Condition
a. Crushed Limestone	40	60	530
b. Clean Sand	40	60	360
c. Select Fill (PI ≤ 15)	65	85	265

These equivalent fluid densities do not include the effect of seepage pressures, surcharge loads such as construction equipment, vehicular loads, or future storage near the walls.

If the basement wall or cantilever retaining wall can tilt forward to generate “active earth pressure” condition, the values under active condition should be used. For rigid non-yielding walls which are part of the buildings, the values “at rest condition” should be used. The compactive effort should be controlled during backfill operations. Over compaction can produce lateral earth

pressures more than at rest magnitudes. Compaction levels adjacent to below-grade walls should be maintained between 95 and 98 percent of standard Proctor (ASTM D698) maximum dry density.

The backfill behind the wall should be drained properly. The simplest drainage system consists of a drain located near the bottom of the wall. The drain collects the water that enters the backfill and this may be disposed of through outlets along the base of the wall. To ensure that the drains are not clogged by fine particles, they should be surrounded by a granular filter. Despite a well-constructed toe drain, substantial water pressure may develop behind the wall if the backfill consists of clays or silts. A more satisfactory drainage system, consisting of a back drain of 12 inches to 24 inches width gravel may be provided behind the wall to facilitate to drainage.

The maximum toe pressure for wall footings founded a minimum depth of 12 inches into the clay soils should not exceed 1,200 pounds per square foot. An adhesion value of 840 pounds per square foot should be used to check against sliding for wall footings bearing on clay.

7.0 PAVEMENT GUIDELINES

7.1 General

Terradyne understand current plans are that the roadways will likely consist of flexible pavements. Therefore, we have prepared the following recommendations for the design and construction of flexible pavement systems. Terradyne understand the proposed pavements for these subdivision units will be designed and constructed in general accordance with the City of Santa Clara design standards. These guidelines require that streets be designed using the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) "Guide for Design of Pavement Structures".

7.2 Subgrade Design Considerations

Based on the subsurface information obtained at the soil borings drilled along the alignment of the proposed streets, the pavement subgrade soil profile generally consists of a stiff to hard FAT CLAY (CH) or Lean Clay (CL). As a part of any pavement design, the strength of the underlying subgrade must be taken into consideration. This is often accomplished by performing a laboratory California Bearing Ratio (CBR) test to approximate a soil resilient modulus which is utilized in the design. Based upon the findings of the exploratory borings and results of laboratory testing, Terradyne's experience with similar soils in nearby subdivision units, Terradyne have used a design CBR of approximately 2.0 for the pavements within this development. Per the FPDC, Local Streets are designed for a minimum traffic application of 35,000 18-kip ESALs. Collector Streets are designed for a minimum traffic application of 150,000 18-kip ESALs. The following pavement design parameters are required by the FPDC:

Table No. 6

Flexible Pavement Design Parameters	
Reliability, Local Streets, percent	70
Reliability, Collector Streets, percent	90
Initial Serviceability Index	4.2
Terminal Serviceability Index, Local	2.0
Terminal Serviceability Index, Collector	2.5
Standard Deviation	0.45

The Plasticity Index (PI) of the soils underlying the proposed street alignment were tested up to a value of 75. The above referenced County document states that roadbed soil having a PI greater than twenty (20) shall be chemically stabilized with lime.

7.3 Pavement Sections

Based on the data provided to Terradyne, the results of the field and laboratory testing, and the Guadalupe County guidelines, Terradyne have developed the following minimum structural numbers and structural design values for the pavement sections planned for this project.

Required Structural Number (SN) - Local Streets	= 2.45
Required Structural Number (SN) - Collector Streets	= 3.61
Design CBR Value	= 2.0
Item 340, Asphaltic Concrete Layer Coefficient	= 0.44
Item 247, Type A, Grade 1 or 2 Base Layer Coefficient	= 0.14
Item 260, Lime Stabilized Subgrade Layer Coefficient	= 0.08

Using the above information, the AASHTO design method, and Terradyne's understanding of the Guadalupe County Flexible Pavement Design Criteria, the following engineered flexible pavement sections are recommended. Options with and without geogrid subgrade reinforcement are presented.

Table No. 7- Design ESALs: 35,000
Recommended Flexible Pavement Sections- Local Streets

Flexible Pavement Section	Thickness in Inches	
	Alt 1	Alt 2
Hot Mix Asphaltic Concrete	2.0	2.0
Aggregate Base	8.0	8.0
Lime Stabilized Subgrade	8.0	--
Geogrid*	--	Yes
Compacted Subgrade	--	8.0

* A layer of geogrid equivalent to Tensar TX-HX5.5 should be placed between the subgrade and base course.

Table No. 8- Design ESALs: 150,000
Recommended Flexible Pavement Sections- Collector Streets

Flexible Pavement Section	Thickness in Inches		
	Alt 1	Alt 2	Alt 3
Hot Mix Asphaltic Concrete	2.0	2.0	3.0
Aggregate Base	15.0	15.0	12.0
Lime Stabilized Subgrade	8.0	--	8.0
Geogrid*	--	Yes	--
Compacted Subgrade	--	8.0	--

* A layer of geogrid equivalent to Tensar HX-5.5 should be placed between the subgrade and base course.

The pavement sections containing geogrid are considered to meet the indicated structural capacity. However, if these options will be considered, the County should first be consulted to determine their acceptance of the structural contribution of the geogrid in the pavement sections.

In any areas where pavements are to be constructed, vegetation and all loose or organic material should be stripped and removed from the site. After stripping operations, the subgrade should be proof-rolled with heavy sheep's-foot roller compactor a minimum of **three (3)-passes** to identify soft zones. Any soft zone detected should be removed to a firm subgrade soils and replaced with compacted suitable soils to reach subgrade level. Upon the acceptance of proof-rolling operations the subgrade should be scarified to a depth of six (6) inches, moisture conditioned and compacted to a 95 percent of maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D 698, between optimum and three (3)

percentage points above of optimum moisture content. The exposed subgrade should not be allowed to dry out prior to placing structural fill.

7.4 Base Course

Based on the survey of available materials in the area, a base course of crushed limestone aggregate or gravel appears to be the most practical material for asphalt pavement project. The base course should conform to Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation Standard Specification, Item 247, Type A, Grade 1 – 2. The overbuild of the base should be extended three (3) feet beyond the curb.

The base course should be moisture conditioned within ± 2 percentage points of optimum moisture content placed in lifts not exceeding 8-inches loose measure and compacted to at least 95 percent of maximum dry density as determined by test method TXDOT-113-E.

7.5 Asphaltic Concrete

The asphaltic concrete surface course should conform to Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT) Standard Specifications, Item 340, Type D the secondary asphalt course should consist of TxDOT Item 340, Type C. The asphaltic concrete should be compacted to between 92 and 97 percent of the theoretical density as determined by ASTM D 2041.

7.6 Lime Stabilized Subgrade

The lime stabilization of the subgrade should meet the performance standards found in TxDOT Item 260. In addition, graduation requirements outlined in Item 260, the lime stabilized clay should also have a minimum of 60 percent, on a weight basis, of the stabilized soil passing the No. 4 sieve at moisture content at or above optimum. The lime stabilized clay soil should have a **plasticity index equal to or less than 20** based on a dry method of sample preparation, ASTM D 421. The lime stabilized subgrade should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the standard Proctor maximum dry density ASTM D 698 between optimum and two (2) percentage points of optimum moisture content. Lime content of **six (6) percent** of the dry unit weight of the clays to be stabilized may be used for planning purposes (it should be verified by performing a lime series test at the time of construction). Using a value of 98 pcf for dry unit weight of clays, **35 lbs per square yard for eight (8) inches** depth stabilization is required. **Prior to the use of lime, the exposed subgrade should be tested for sulfate contents to determine the levels of sulfates are low enough for the use of lime.**

7.7 Perimeter Drainage

Perimeter protection must be provided so that water will not infiltrate into the pavement's flexible base or immediate subgrade. If this protection is not provided, Terradyne does not assume responsibility for the pavement integrity. Terradyne recommends one (1) of the following options for accomplishing this:

- Option 1 – Extended curb bearing a minimum of six (6) inches into the subgrade

- Option 2 –Minimum 10 mil polyurethane plastic placed over the subgrade prior to base placement that allows for the plastic to be placed in a manner to protect the base layer after curb has been placed.
- Option 3 – Moisture barrier that extends a minimum of six (6) inches into the subgrade that consists of a minimum six (6) inch wide trench filled with flowable fill.

Failure to provide this protection may cause pavement issues including cracking and potholing. This risk should be discussed with the owner and Civil Engineer for final decision.

8.0 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

8.1 Site Drainage

Terradyne recommend that an effective site drainage plan be devised by others prior to commencement of construction to provide positive drainage away from the foundation perimeters and off the site, both during and after construction.

8.2 Site Preparation

In any areas where soil-supported floor slabs are to be constructed, vegetation and all loose or organic material should be stripped and removed from the site. After stripping operations, the subgrade should be proof rolled to identify soft zones. Any soft zone detected should be removed to expose firm soil or rock and replaced with compacted suitable soils to reach subgrade level.

Select fill material used at this site should be clayey sand (SC), lean clay with gravel (CL) or clayey gravel (GC) with maximum liquid limit of 35 percent and plasticity index (PI) between five (5) and 20. The fill should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by TxDOT-113-E, within ± 2 percentage points of optimum moisture content.

8.3 Groundwater

In any areas where significant cuts (one foot or more) are made to establish final grades for building pads, attention should be given to possible seasonal water seepage that could occur through natural cracks and fissures in the newly exposed stratigraphy. Subsurface drains may be required to intercept seasonal groundwater seepage. The need for these, or other dewatering devices, on building pads should be carefully addressed during construction. Terradyne's office could be contacted to visually inspect final pads to evaluate the need for such drains.

Groundwater seepage may occur several years after construction if the rainfall rate or drainage changes in the vicinity of the project site. If seepage runoff occurs towards the residence, an engineer should be notified to evaluate its' effect and determine whether French Drains are required at the location.

8.4 Earthwork and Foundation Acceptance

Exposure to environment may weaken the soils at the foundation bearing level if the excavation remains open for long periods of time. Therefore, it is recommended that all foundation excavations are extended to final grade and the footings constructed as soon as possible to minimize potential damage to bearing soils or rock. The foundation bearing level should be free of loose soil; ponded water or debris and should be inspected and approved by the geotechnical engineer or his representative prior to concreting.

Foundation concrete should not be placed on soils that have been disturbed by rainfall or seepage. If the bearing soils are softened by surface water intrusion during exposure or by desiccation, the unsuitable soils must be removed from the foundation excavation and replaced prior to placement of concrete.

Subgrade preparation and fill placement operations should be monitored by the soils engineer or his representative. As a guideline, at least one in-place density test should be performed for each 2,500 square feet of compacted surface per lift. Any areas not meeting the required compaction should be re-compacted and retested until compliance is met.

9.0 DRAINAGE AND MAINTENANCE

Final drainage is very important for the performance of the structure. Landscaping, plumbing, and downspout drainage is also very important. It is vital that all roof drainage be transported away from the building so that no water ponds around the building which can result in soil volume change under the building. Plumbing leaks should be repaired as soon as possible to minimize the magnitude of moisture change under the slab. Large trees and shrubs should not be planted in the immediate vicinity of the structures, since root systems can cause a substantial reduction in soil volume in the vicinity of the trees during dry periods.

Adequate drainage should be provided to reduce seasonal variations in moisture content of foundation soils. All pavement and sidewalks within 10-feet of the structure should be sloped away from the structure to prevent ponding of water around the foundation. Final grades within 10-feet of the structure should be adjusted to slope away from structures preferably at a minimum slope of three (3) percent. Maintaining positive surface drainage throughout the life of the structure is essential.

In areas with pavement or sidewalks adjacent to the new structure, a positive seal must be provided and maintained between the structure and the pavement or sidewalk to minimize seepage of water into the underlain supporting soils. Post-construction movement of pavement and flat work is not uncommon. Maximum grades practical should be used for paving and flatwork to prevent areas where water can pond. In addition, allowances in final grades should take into consideration post construction movement of flatwork particularly if such movement would be critical. Normal

maintenance should include inspection of all joints in paving and sidewalks, etc. as well as re-sealing where necessary.

There are several factors, which relate to civil and architectural design and/or maintenance that can significantly affect future movements of the foundation and floor slab systems:

- 1) Where positive surface drainage cannot be achieved by sloping the ground surface adjacent to the building, a complete system of gutters and downspouts should carry runoff water a minimum of 10-feet from the completed structure;
- 2) Planters located adjacent to the structure should preferably be self-contained. Sprinkler mains should be located a minimum of five (5) feet from the building line;
- 3) Planter box structures placed adjacent to buildings should be provided with a means to assure concentrations of water are not available to the subsoil stratigraphy;
- 4) Large trees and shrubs should not be allowed closer to the foundation than a horizontal distance equal to roughly their mature height due to their significant moisture demand upon maturing;
- 5) Moisture conditions should be maintained “constant” around the edge of the slabs. Ponding of water in planters, in unpaved areas, and around joints in paving and sidewalks can cause slab movements beyond those predicted in this report; and
- 6) Roof drains should discharge on pavement or be extended away from the structures. Ideally, roof drains should discharge to storm sewers by closed pipe.

Trenches backfill for utilities should be properly placed and compacted as outlined in this report and in accordance with requirements of local City Standards. Since granular bedding backfill is used for most utility lines, the backfilled trench should be prevented from becoming a conduit and allowing an access for surface or subsurface water to travel toward the new structure. Concrete cut-off collars or clay plugs should be provided where utility lines cross building lines to prevent water traveling in the trench backfill and entering beneath the structure.

The PVR values estimated and stated under “Vertical Movements” are based on the provision that positive drainage shall be maintained to divert water away from the building. If this drainage is not maintained, the wetted front may occur below the assumed fifteen feet depth, and the resulting PVR may be two (2) to three (3) times greater than the stated values shown in this report. Utility leaks may also cause similar high movements to occur.

10.0 SHORING

Shoring of excavations and design of shoring systems are governed by federal, state, and local regulations. The design of shoring systems on this project is beyond the scope of Terradyne’s services. The owner or the contractor should retain a shoring design professional to design shoring systems for excavations on this site.

11.0 LIMITATIONS

The analysis and recommendations submitted in this report are based upon the data obtained from the (34) borings drilled at the site. This report is preliminary, and the values presented are for planning purposes only and should not be used for design. This report may not reflect the exact variations of the soil conditions across the site. The nature and extent of variations across the site may not become evident until construction commences. If variations appear evident, it will be necessary to re-evaluate Terradyne's recommendations after performing on-site observations and tests to establish the engineering significance of any variations. The project geotechnical engineer should review the final plan for the proposed building so that he may determine if changes in the foundation recommendations are required. The project geotechnical engineer declares that the findings, recommendations, or professional advice contained herein have been made and this report prepared in accordance with generally accepted professional engineering practice in the fields of geotechnical engineering and engineering geology. No other warranties are implied or expressed.

This report is valid until site conditions change due to disturbance (cut and fill grading) or changes to nearby drainage conditions or for three (3) years from the date of this report, whichever occurs first. Beyond this expiration date, Terradyne shall not accept any liability associated with the engineering recommendations in the report, particularly if the site conditions have changed. If this report is desired for use for design purposes beyond this expiration date, Terradyne highly recommend drilling additional borings so that Terradyne can verify the subsurface conditions and validate the recommendations in this report.

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Meritage Homes for the specific application of the proposed residential structures and roadways for Stoepler Tract in Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas.

APPENDIX



Site Latitude and Longitude

Proposed Stoepler Tract
Northwest Corner of Weil Road &
Marion Road
Santa Clara,
Guadalupe County, Texas



TERRADYNE
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Prepared By:
LD

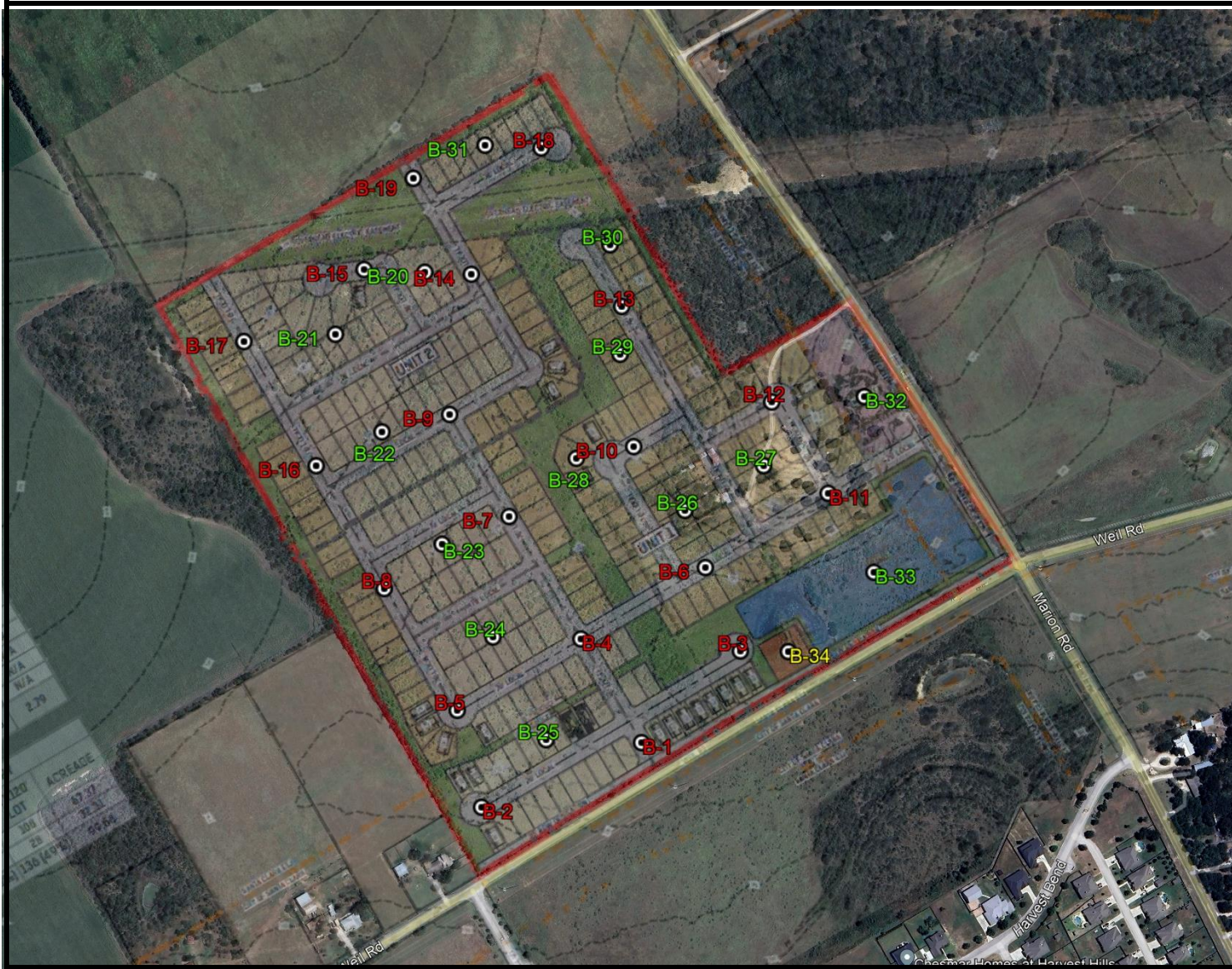
Scale:
Not to Scale

Project #
A241069

Verified By:
JAG

Date:
May 2024

Figure #
1-A



Approximate Location of Exploratory Borings

Proposed Stoepler Tract
Northwest Corner of Weil Road &
Marion Road
Santa Clara,
Guadalupe County, Texas



TERRADYNE
AUSTIN, TEXAS

Prepared By:
LD

Scale:
Not to Scale

Project #
A241069

Base Plan By:
Other

Date:
May 2024


Figure #
1-B

Project: **Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement**

Project Location: **Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas**

Terradyne Project Number: **A241069**

Log of Boring B1

Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay with Sand (CH) - dark gray, stiff	26		84	80	32	48		
2.5	14											
5	24			- brown to gray, very stiff	28							
7.5	37			- light brown, hard	20							
10	62				13							
10				End of Borehole								
15												
20												

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Figure 2

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B3</h2>
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Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - dark gray, stiff	23							
15												
31				- light brown to gray, hard	18							
37					17		92	69	21	48		
32					17							
10				End of Borehole								
15												
20												

Figure 4

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B4</h2>
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Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - dark gray, very stiff	21							
20												
				- brown to gray, hard	23							
39												
40					25							
				- light brown to gray, very stiff								
30					22		96	73	24	49		
10				End of Borehole								
15												
20												

Figure 5

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement	Log of Boring B5
Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Terradyne Project Number: A241069	

Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - dark gray, very stiff	22			88	31	57		
25												
44				- brown to gray, hard	20							
5												
71					18							
47				- light brown to gray, hard	14							
10				End of Borehole								
15												
20												

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Figure 6

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B6</h2>
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Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - dark gray, stiff								
14												
19				- brown to gray, very stiff	19			65	23	42		
29					18							
46				- light brown to gray, hard	16							
10				End of Borehole								
15												
20												

Figure 7

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B7</h2>
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Date(s) Drilled: May 9, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole: 10 feet bgs
Drilling Method: Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation: Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type: SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured: Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s): SPT	
Borehole Backfill: Soil Cuttings	Location: SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (THD)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, ksf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - dark gray, very stiff to hard	21							
5	17											
	52				20							
	68				18							
10	38			-light brown to gray, hard	16		95	67	23	44		
				End of Borehole								
15												
20												

Figure 8

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B8</h2>
---	--

Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

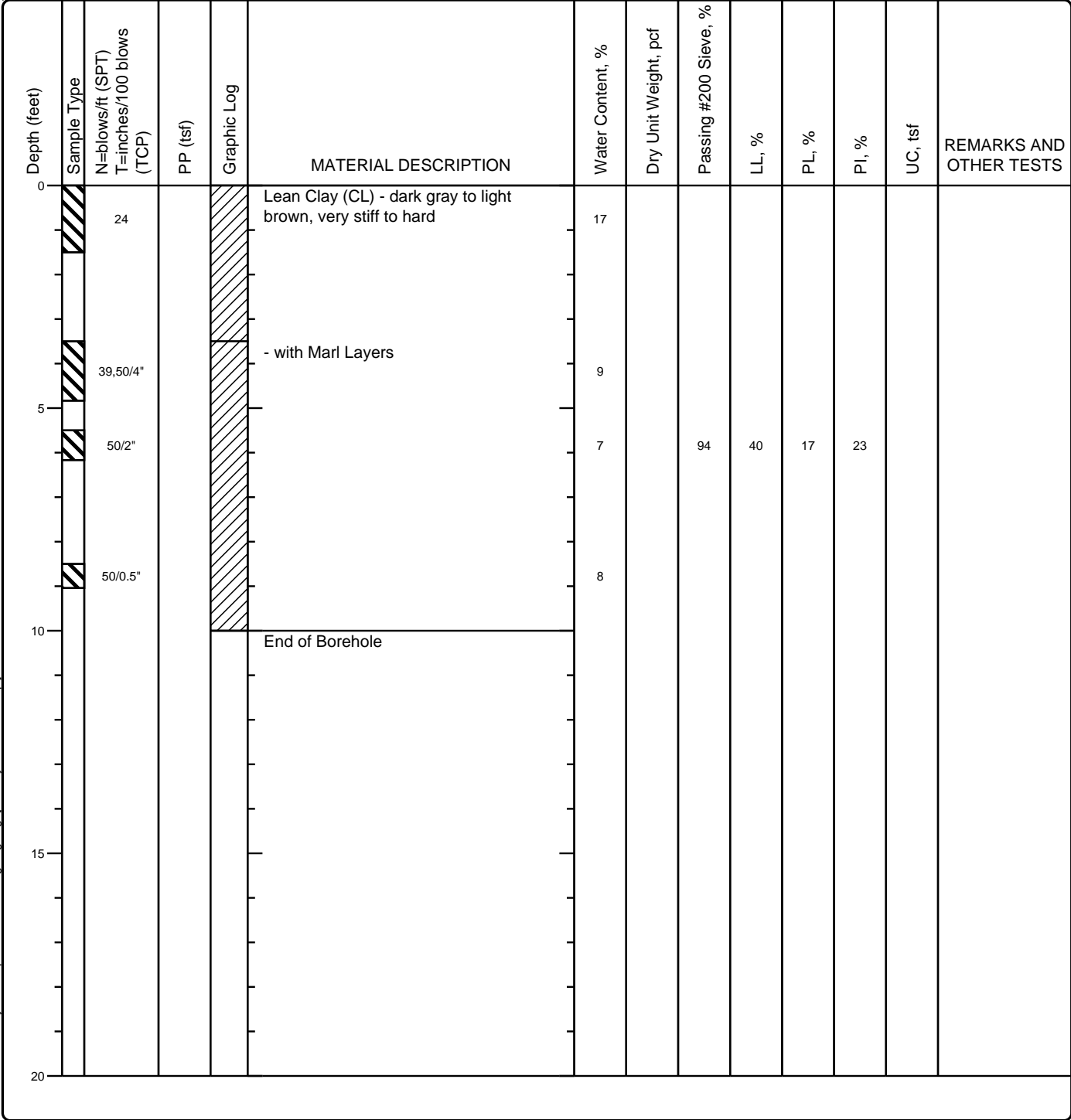


Figure 9

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B9</h2>
---	--

Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

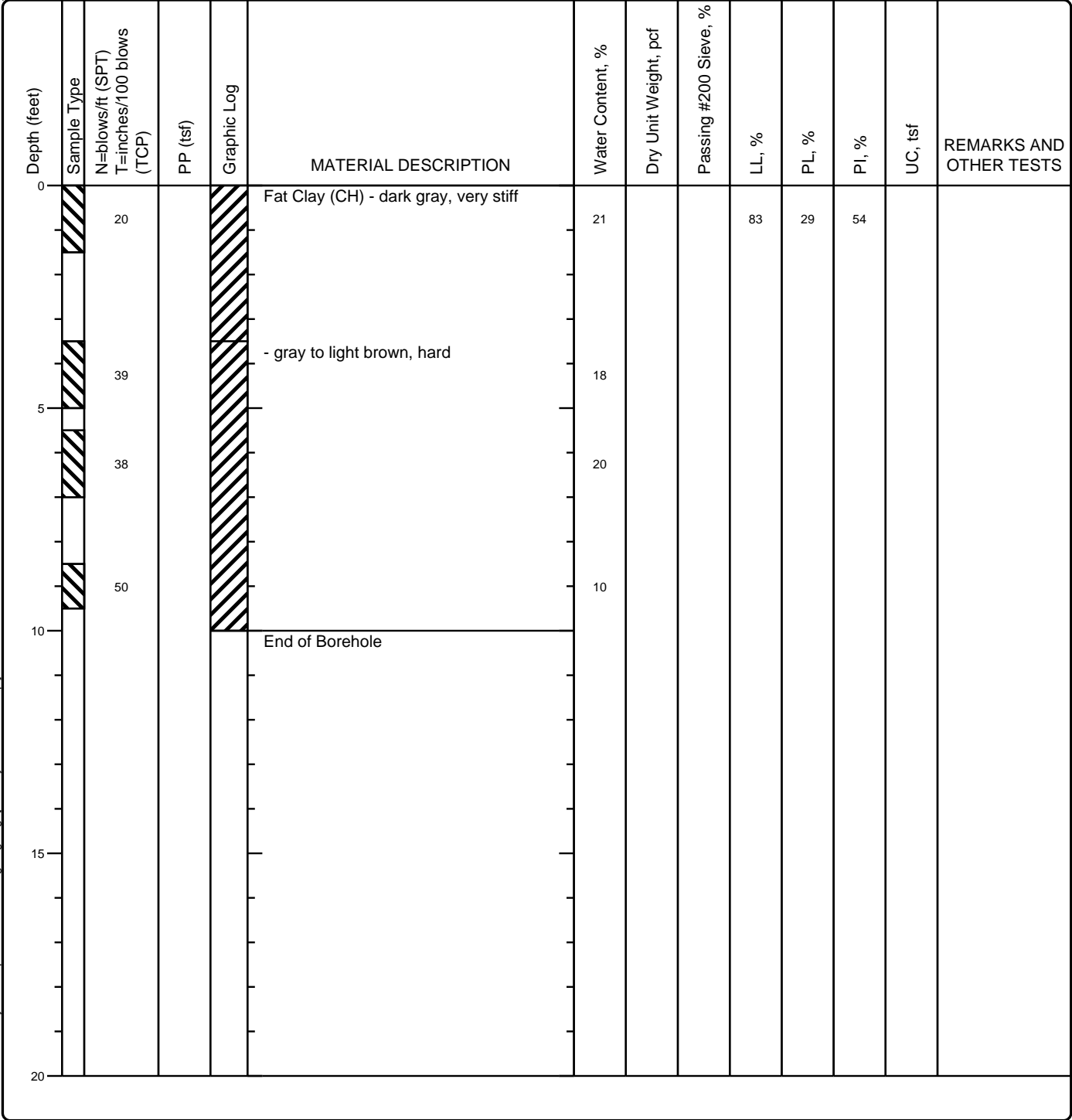



Figure 10

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement	Log of Boring B10
Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Terradyne Project Number: A241069	

Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Lean Clay (CL)- dark brown, very stiff	15							
22												
5				- light brown to gray, hard, with Marl layers	12							
79												
50/3"					11							
45,50/5"					11		96	39	17	22		
10				End of Borehole								
15												
20												

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Figure 11

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B11</h2>
---	---

Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

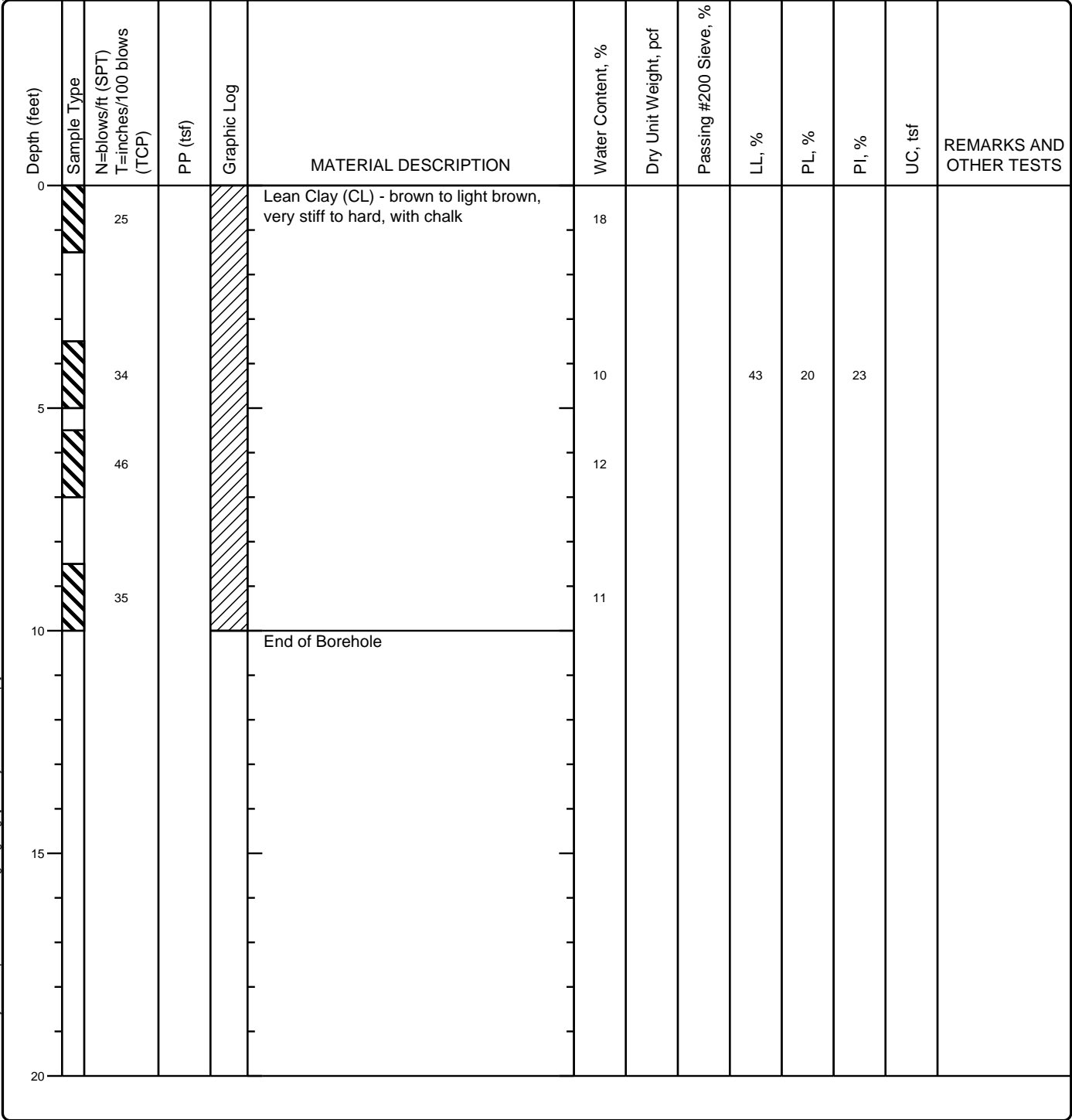


Figure 12

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B12</h2>
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Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

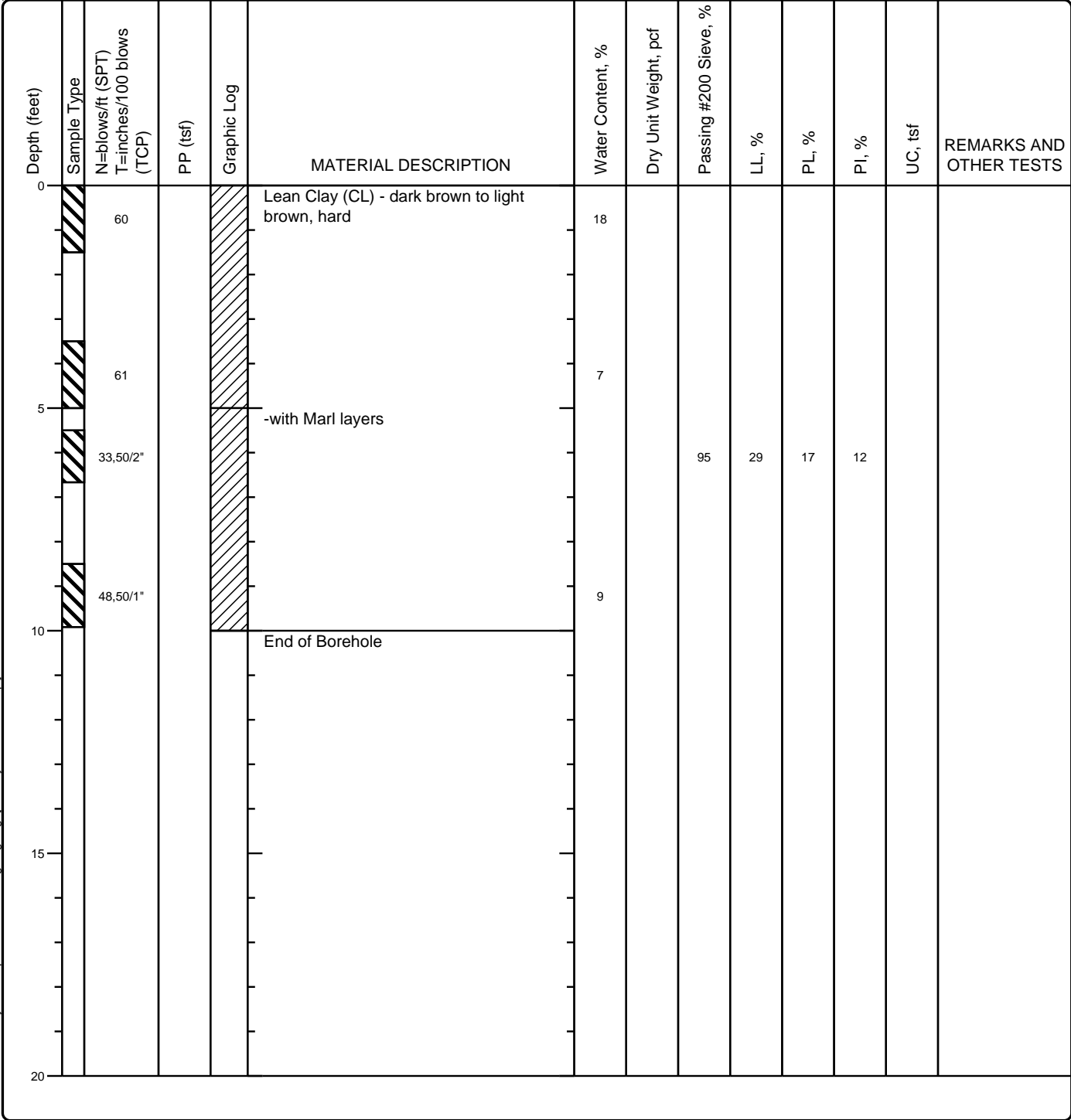


Figure 13

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B13</h2>
---	---

Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

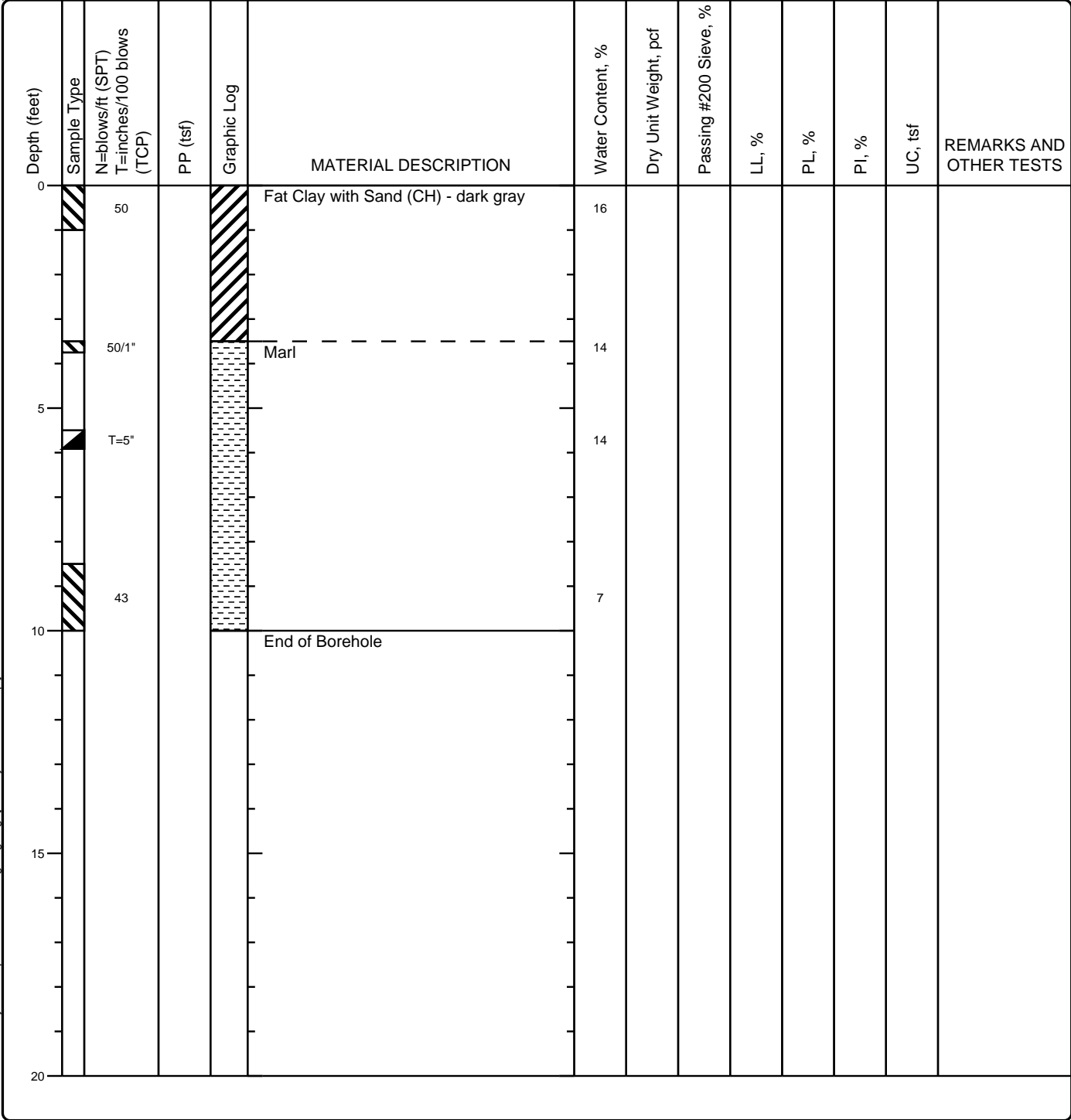



Figure 14


Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement	Log of Boring B14
Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Terradyne Project Number: A241069	

Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 9 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (THD)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, ksf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - black, very stiff				84	26	58		
	17											
	T=1.5"			Limestone	6							
5	T=0.5"				6							
	T=0"				7							
10				Auger Refusal @9-ft; End of Borehole								
15												
20												

Figure 15

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement	Log of Boring B15
Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Terradyne Project Number: A241069	


Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - black, very stiff to hard				88	35	53		
16												
50					10							
50/3"					9							
				Limestone								
T=1"					9							
10				End of Borehole								
15												
20												

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Figure 16

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement	Log of Boring B17
Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Terradyne Project Number: A241069	


Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Lean Clay (CL) - dark gray, very stiff	15			45	30	15		
	26											
	50/2"			Limestone	11							
5												
	T=1"				7							
	T=0.5"				5							
10				End of Borehole								
20												

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Figure 18

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement	Log of Boring B18
Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Terradyne Project Number: A241069	

Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 10 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - dark gray, very stiff to hard, with limestone fragments				89	13	76		
23												
34, 50/5"					10							
T=2"				Limestone	10							
T=1.5"					6							
10				End of Borehole								
15												
20												

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Figure 19

Project: **Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement**

Project Location: **Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas**

Terradyne Project Number: **A241069**

Log of Boring B19

Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 9 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (THD)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, ksf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - black, very stiff				78	35	43		
	18											
	T=1.5"			Limestone	8							
5					6							
	T=0.5"											
	T=0"				7							
10				Auger Refusal @9-ft; End of Borehole								
15												
20												


Figure 20

Project: **Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement**

Project Location: **Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas**

Terradyne Project Number: **A241069**


Log of Boring B20

Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 9 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (THD)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, ksf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Lean Clay (CL)- black, hard, with limestone fragments	19							
31												
80					9			42	20	22		
5				Limestone								
50/2"					8							
T=0.25"					8							
Auger Refusal @9-ft; End of Borehole												
10												
15												
20												

Figure 21


Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement	Log of Boring B22
Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Terradyne Project Number: A241069	

Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 15 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Lean Clay (CL) - dark brown, very stiff	17							
20												
65				- light brown to gray, hard			93	44	18	26		
5												
25,50/2"				Limestone	11							
T=3"					10							
10												
T=1.5"					10							
15				End of Borehole								
20												

Figure 23

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement	Log of Boring B23
Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Terradyne Project Number: A241069	

Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 15 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - dark gray, very stiff	19							
18												
32				- brown to gray, hard	23							
43					22							
62				- light brown, hard	13							
85							90	55	19	36		
15				End of Borehole								
20												

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Figure 24

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B24</h2>
---	---

Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole 15 feet bgs
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

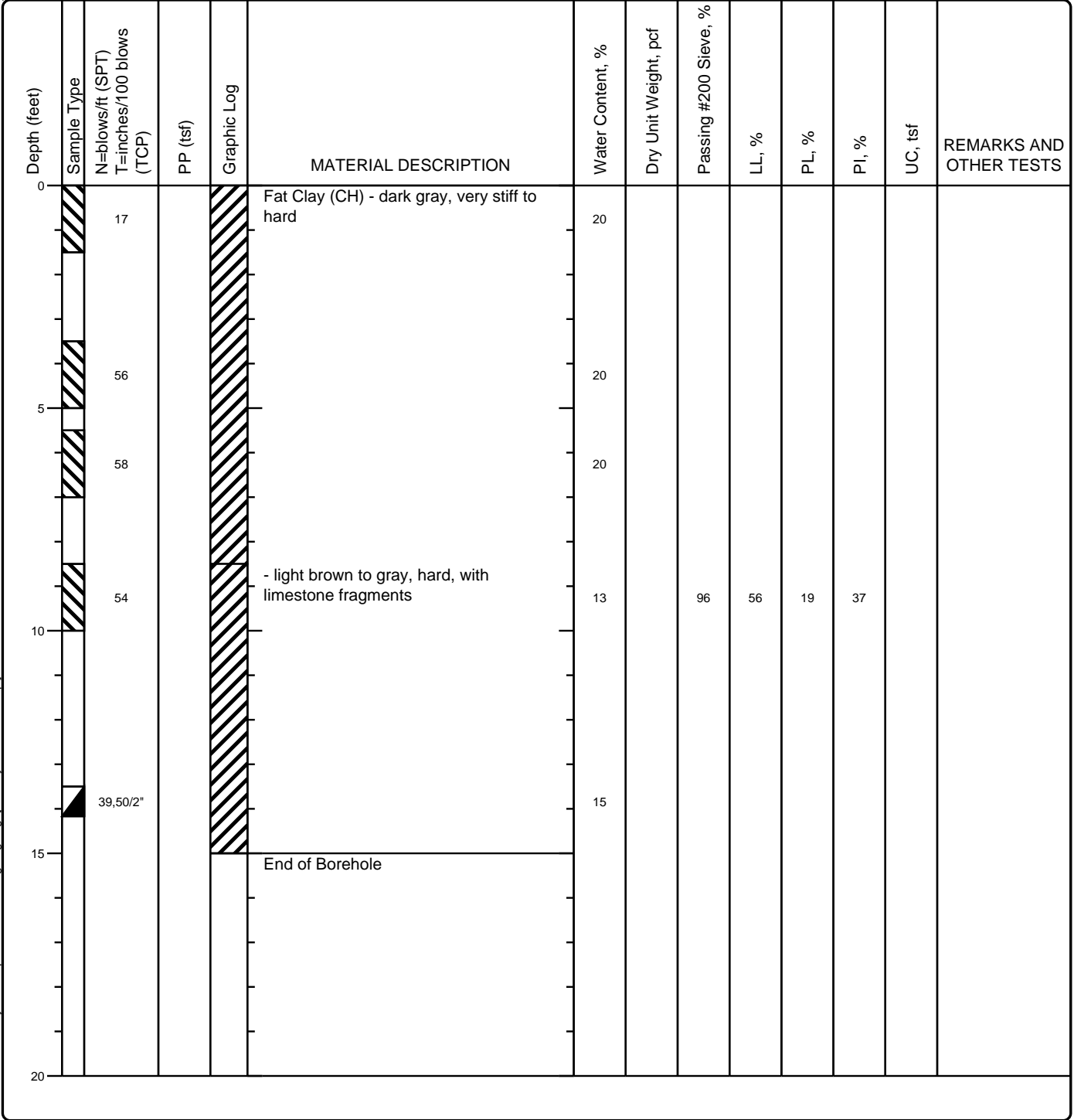


Figure 25

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement	Log of Boring B25
Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Terradyne Project Number: A241069	

Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 15 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - dark gray, very stiff	24							
15												
33				-brown to gray, hard								
5												
35					17			72	25	47		
47					16							
10												
68					17							
15				End of Borehole								
20												

Figure 26

Project: **Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement**

Project Location: **Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas**

Terradyne Project Number: **A241069**

Log of Boring B26

Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 15 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Lean Clay (CL) - black, very stiff	26							
20												
5				- brown to gray, hard	15							
68												
85					13							
10				- light brown to gray, hard, with limestone fragments	6		96	42	17	25		
40,50/3"												
50					11							
15				End of Borehole								
20												

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Figure 27

Project: **Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement**

Project Location: **Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas**

Terradyne Project Number: **A241069**

Log of Boring B27

Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 15 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) Auger, SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay with Sand (CH) - brown, very stiff	13							
26												
5				- yellowish tan, very stiff			84					
18												
10				- medium stiff	7							
8												
15				- very soft	9							
2												
15				End of Borehole								
20												

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Figure 28

Project: **Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement**

Project Location: **Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas**

Terradyne Project Number: **A241069**

Log of Boring B28

Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 15 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - dark gray, very stiff	19							
19	19											
5	67			- brown to gray, hard			89	68	23	45		
76	76				19							
10	79			- light brown to gray, hard, with limestone fragments	12							
15	37,50/3"				12							
15				End of Borehole								
20												

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Figure 29

Project: **Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement**

Project Location: **Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas**

Terradyne Project Number: **A241069**

Log of Boring B29

Date(s) Drilled May 9, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 15 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - black, hard				72	29	43		
43												
27												
5				- light brown, very stiff to hard	9							
48					15							
50/4"												
10				Marl								
50,50/1"												
8												
15				End of Borehole								
20												

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Figure 30

Project: **Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement**

Project Location: **Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas**

Terradyne Project Number: **A241069**

Log of Boring B31

Date(s) Drilled May 10, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 9 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (THD)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, ksf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - black, very stiff	19			79	33	46		
23												
50/2"				Limestone	10							
5												
T=0.5"					9							
T=0.25"					6							
10				Auger Refusal @9-ft; End of Borehole								
15												
20												

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Figure 32

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B32</h2>
---	---

Date(s) Drilled May 7, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole 15 feet bgs
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

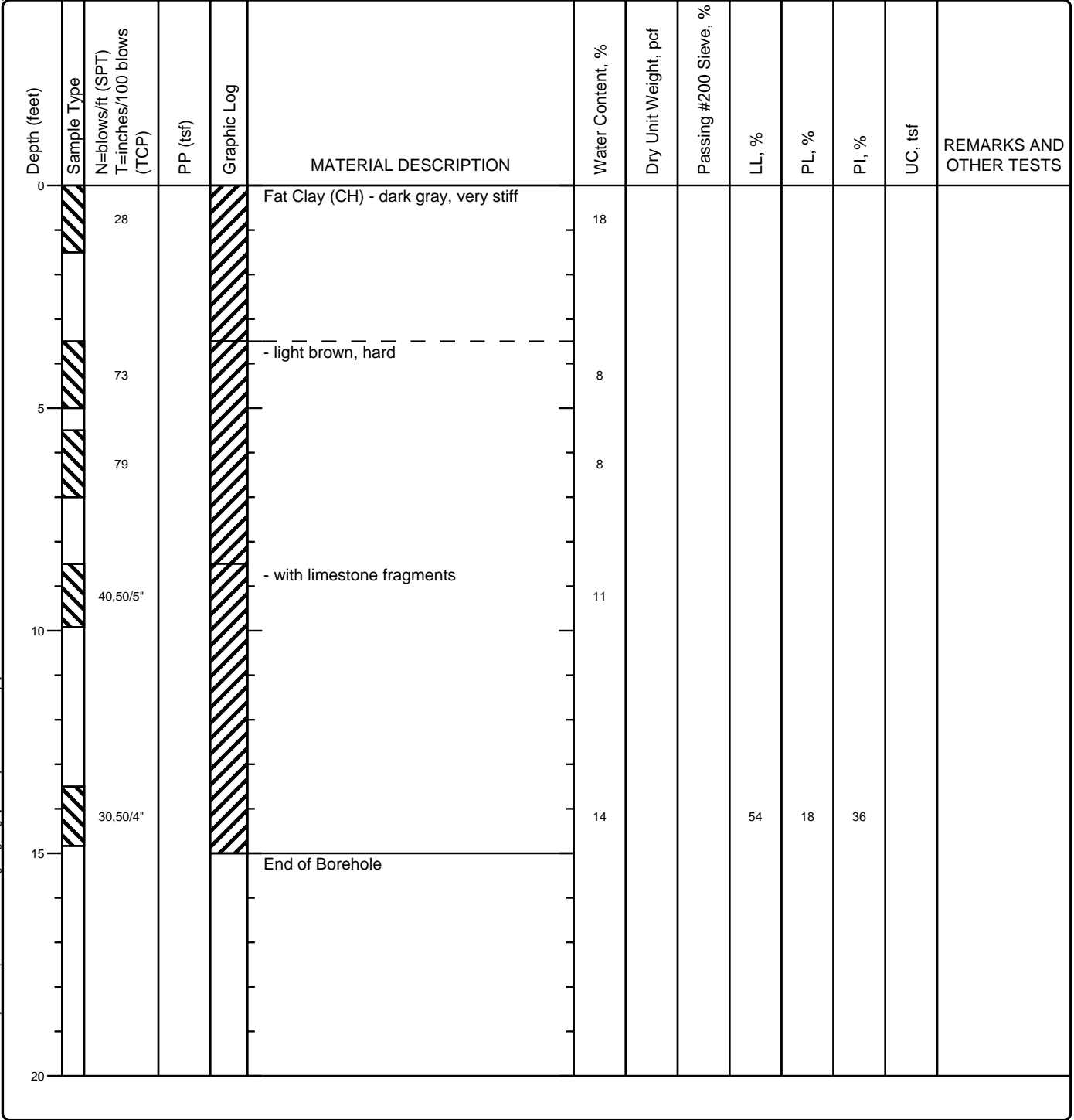


Figure 33

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas Terradyne Project Number: A241069	<h2 style="margin: 0;">Log of Boring B33</h2>
---	---

Date(s) Drilled: May 7, 2024		Total Depth of Borehole: 15 feet bgs
Drilling Method: Solid Stem Flight		Approximate Surface Elevation: Existing Ground Level
Drill Rig Type: SIMCO 1		
Groundwater Level and Date Measured: Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s): SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill: Soil Cuttings	Location: SEE BLP	

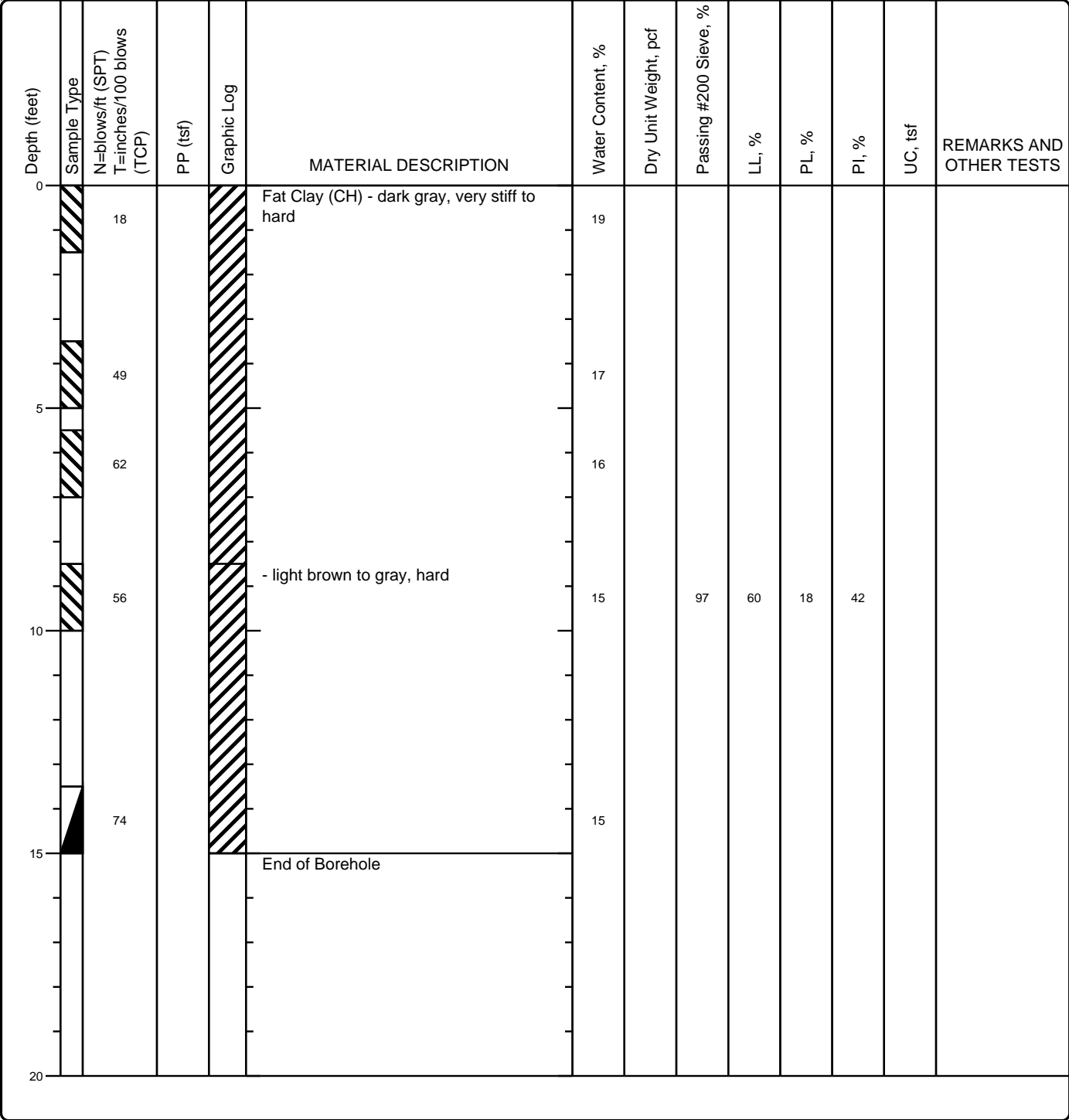



Figure 34

Project: Proposed Preliminary and Final Pavement	Log of Boring B34
Project Location: Stoepler Tract, Northwest Corner of Weil Rd & Marion Rd, Santa Clara, Guadalupe County, Texas	
Terradyne Project Number: A241069	

Date(s) Drilled May 7, 2024		
Drilling Method Solid Stem Flight		Total Depth of Borehole 19 feet bgs
Drill Rig Type SIMCO 1		Approximate Surface Elevation Existing Ground Level
Groundwater Level and Date Measured Not Encountered	Sampling Method(s) SPT, TCP	
Borehole Backfill Soil Cuttings	Location SEE BLP	

Depth (feet)	Sample Type N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Content, %	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Passing #200 Sieve, %	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
0				Fat Clay (CH) - dark gray, very stiff	19			83	26	57		
17	17											
50/0.5"	50/0.5"			Marl	11							
5												
T=2"	T=2"				12							
47, 50/0.5"	47, 50/0.5"				12							
10				Limestone								
T=1.5"	T=1.5"				11							
15												
T=0.75"	T=0.75"				10							
20				Auger Refusal @19-ft; End of Borehole								

Figure 35



Depth (feet)	Sample Type	N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP)	PP (tsf)	Graphic Log	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	Water Conte	Dry Unit We	Passing #20	LL, %	PL, %	PI, %	UC, tsf	REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

COLUMN DESCRIPTIONS

- 1** Depth (feet): Depth in feet below the ground surface.
- 2** Sample Type: Type of soil sample collected at the depth interval shown.
- 3** N=blows/ft (SPT) T=inches/100 blows (TCP) : N: Number of blows to advance SPT sampler 12 inches or distance shown, OR T: Penetration in inches of THD Cone for 100 blows
- 4** PP (tsf): The Relative Consistency of the soil, measured by Pocket Penetrometer in tons/square foot
- 5** Graphic Log: Graphic depiction of the subsurface material encountered.
- 6** MATERIAL DESCRIPTION: Description of material encountered. May include consistency, moisture, color, and other descriptive text.
- 7** Water Content, %: Water content of the soil sample, expressed as percentage of dry weight of sample.
- 8** Dry Unit Weight, pcf: Dry weight per unit volume of soil sample measured in laboratory, in pounds per cubic foot.
- 9** Passing #200 Sieve, %: The percent fines (soil passing the No. 200 Sieve) in the sample.
- 10** LL, %: Liquid Limit, expressed as a water content
- 11** PL, %: Plastic Limit, expressed as a water content.
- 12** PI, %: Plasticity Index, expressed as a water content.
- 13** UC, tsf: Unconfined compressive strength.
- 14** REMARKS AND OTHER TESTS: Comments and observations regarding drilling or sampling made by driller or field personnel.

FIELD AND LABORATORY TEST ABBREVIATIONS

SPT: Standard Penetration Test
 TCP: Texas Dept. of Transportation Cone Penetrometer Test
 LL: Liquid Limit, percent
 PL: Plastic Limit, percent
 PI: Plasticity Index, percent
 PP: Pocket Penetrometer
 UC: Unconfined compressive strength test, Qu, in ksf

TYPICAL MATERIAL GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

	Fat CLAY, CLAY w/SAND, SANDY CLAY (CH)		Limestone
	Lean CLAY, CLAY w/SAND, SANDY CLAY (CL)		Marl

TYPICAL SAMPLER GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

	Auger sampler		Grab Sample		Texas Cone Penetrometer
	Bulk Sample		2.5-inch-OD Modified California w/ brass liners		Shelby Tube (Thin-walled, fixed head)
	3-inch-OD California w/ brass rings		Pitcher Sample		
	CME Sampler		2-inch-OD unlined split spoon (SPT)		

OTHER GRAPHIC SYMBOLS

	Water level (at time of drilling, ATD)
	Water level (after waiting, AW)
	Minor change in material properties within a stratum
	Inferred/gradational contact between strata
	Queried contact between strata

GENERAL NOTES

- 1: Soil classifications are based on the Unified Soil Classification System. Descriptions and stratum lines are interpretive, and actual lithologic changes may be gradual. Field descriptions may have been modified to reflect results of lab tests.
- 2: Descriptions on these logs apply only at the specific boring locations and at the time the borings were advanced. They are not warranted to be representative of subsurface conditions at other locations or times.