

Preliminary Geotechnical and GeoHazards Report

Laurel Solar Site

NEC and SEC Diehl Road and Derrick Road

El Centro, California

Prepared for:

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May 2017

May 25, 2017

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San Francisco, CA 94108

Preliminary Geological and Geotechnical Hazard Evaluation
Laurel Solar Site
NEC and SEC of Derrick Road and Diehl Road
El Centro, California
LCI Project No. LE17082

Dear Mr. Kolta:

This preliminary geotechnical report and geologic hazards study is provided for preliminary site evaluation and permitting of the photo-voltaic solar farm at the approximately 171-acre project area located at the northeast and southeast corners of Derrick Road and Diehl Road approximately 7.5 miles west of El Centro, California.

Scope of Work

The scope of work consisted of a geologic and geotechnical hazards evaluation of the project site which addresses the following items:

1. General site geology.
2. Site location in relation to mapped earthquake faults and seismic zones.
3. Intensity of ground shaking at the site.
4. Potential for liquefaction, ground failure, and landslides at the site. No drilling will be conducted to determine potential for liquefaction settlement or soil analysis.
5. Soil corrosivity.
6. Plant growth suitability of the site soils.
7. Preliminary pavement structural sections.
8. Potential for flooding at the site from manmade facilities (dams, canals, etc.) and from natural storms.
9. Other potential geologic and geotechnical hazards.

Site Description

The project site is located at the northeast and southeast corners of Derrick Road and Diehl Road. The project site consists of 171-acres comprised of four agricultural fields currently in crop production. Dirt field roads bisect the southern portion of the site in an east-west direction and in a north-south direction. The Fig Drain, an earthen irrigation run-off water drainage ditch, forms the eastern boundary of the site. The Fig Drain is approximately 10 feet deep on the south and approximately 20 feet deep on the north. The Diehl Drain forms the western and northern boundaries of the site. Diehl Road, a paved rural road, crosses east-west through the center of the site. Derrick Road, a paved rural road, forms the western property boundary.

Existing solar facilities are located to the east, south and a portion of the western portion of the site. Agricultural fields are located adjacent to the north and northwestern portions of the site. The adjacent properties are approximately the same elevation as the project sites.

Site Geological Conditions

Site Geology: The project site is located in the Imperial Valley portion of the Salton Trough physiographic province. The Salton Trough is a topographic and geologic structural depression resulting from large scale regional faulting. The trough is bounded on the northeast by the San Andreas Fault and Chocolate Mountains and the southwest by the Peninsular Range and faults of the San Jacinto Fault Zone. The Salton Trough represents the northward extension of the Gulf of California, containing both marine and non-marine sediments since the Miocene Epoch. Tectonic activity that formed the trough continues at a high rate as evidenced by deformed young sedimentary deposits and high levels of seismicity. Figure 1 shows the location of the site in relation to regional faults and physiographic features.

The Imperial Valley is directly underlain by lacustrine deposits, which consist of interbedded lenticular and tabular silt, sand, and clay. Based on Unified Soil Classification System, the permeability of these soils is expected to be low to very low. The Late Pleistocene to Holocene lake deposits are probably less than 100 feet thick and derived from periodic flooding of the Colorado River which intermittently formed a fresh water lake (Lake Cahuilla).

Older deposits consist of Miocene to Pleistocene non-marine and marine sediments deposited during intrusions of the Gulf of California. Basement rock consisting of Mesozoic granite and Paleozoic metamorphic rocks are estimated to exist at depths between 15,000 - 20,000 feet.

Groundwater: The groundwater in the site area is brackish and typically encountered at a depth of between 5 to 10 feet below ground surface in the vicinity of the project site. There is uncertainty in the accuracy of short-term water level measurements, particularly in fine-grained soil. Groundwater levels may fluctuate with precipitation, irrigation of adjacent properties, drainage, and site grading. The groundwater level noted should not be interpreted to represent an accurate or permanent condition.

Onsite Wastewater Disposal: The near surface soils at the project site generally consist of silty clays and clays having a very low to low infiltration rate. The near surface soils are considered poor in supporting onsite septic systems and leach fields for wastewater disposal. Site specific studies will be required to determine that County Environmental Health standards are met in regard to soil percolation rates and separation of leach fields from groundwater.

Geological Hazards

Landsliding: No ancient landslides are shown on geologic maps of the region and no indications of landslides were observed during our site investigation. The hazard of landsliding is unlikely due to the relatively planar topography of the project site. There is a moderate potential for small slides to occur along the margins of the project site adjacent to the 10 to 20 feet deep Fig and Diehl Drain ditches.

Volcanic hazards: The site is not located proximal to any known volcanically active area and the risk of volcanic hazards is considered very low.

Tsunamis, seiches, and flooding: The site does not lie near any large bodies of water, so the threat of tsunamis, seiches, or other seismically-induced flooding is considered unlikely. The project site is located in FEMA Flood Zone X, an area determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain (FIRM Panel 06025C2050C).

Expansive soil: In general, much of the near surface soils within the project site consist of silty clays and clays having a high to very high expansion potential. The clay is expansive when wetted and can shrink with moisture loss (drying). Development of building foundations, concrete flatwork, and asphaltic concrete pavements should include provisions for mitigating potential swelling forces and reduction in soil strength, which can occur from saturation of the soil.

Corrosive Soils: The lacustrine site soils (lake bed deposits) are known to be corrosive. Typical remediation for the corrosive soil conditions consists of using concrete mixed with higher cement contents (6 sacks Type V Portland Cement) and low water-cement ratios (0.45 w/c ratio). Additionally, steel post corrosion protection is required, consisting of zinc coatings (galvanizing) or increased structural sections to compensate for metal loss due to corrosion.

Liquefaction/Seismic Settlements: Liquefaction is a potential design consideration because of possible saturated sandy substrata underlying the site. Liquefaction occurs when granular soil below the water table is subjected to vibratory motions, such as produced by earthquakes. With strong ground shaking, an increase in pore water pressure develops as the soil tends to reduce in volume. If the increase in pore water pressure is sufficient to reduce the vertical effective stress (suspending the soil particles in water), the soil strength decreases and the soil behaves as a liquid (similar to quicksand). Liquefaction can produce excessive settlement, ground rupture, lateral spreading, or failure of shallow bearing foundations.

Four conditions are generally required for liquefaction to occur:

- (1) the soil must be saturated (relatively shallow groundwater);
- (2) the soil must be loosely packed (low to medium relative density);
- (3) the soil must be relatively cohesionless (not clayey); and
- (4) groundshaking of sufficient intensity must occur to function as a trigger mechanism.

All of these conditions may exist to some degree at this site. Liquefaction settlement and ground fissures have been noted in the incised flood channel areas after strong seismic events. A site specific geotechnical investigation which includes liquefaction evaluation will be required at this site.

Seismic Hazards

The project site is located in the seismically active Imperial Valley of southern California with numerous mapped faults of the San Andreas Fault System traversing the region. The San Andreas Fault System is comprised of the San Andreas, San Jacinto, and Elsinore Fault Zones in southern California. The Imperial fault represents a transition from the more continuous San Andreas fault to a more nearly echelon pattern characteristic of the faults under the Gulf of California (USGS, 1990). We have performed a computer-aided search of known faults or seismic zones that lie within a 62 mile (100 kilometer) radius of the project site (Table 1).

A fault map illustrating known active faults relative to the site is presented on Figure 1, *Regional Fault Map*. A legend for the regional fault map is presented on Figure 2. The criterion for fault classification adopted by the California Geological Survey defines Earthquake Fault Zones along active or potentially active faults. An active fault is one that has ruptured during Holocene time (roughly within the last 11,000 years). A fault that has ruptured during the last 1.8 million years (Quaternary time), but has not been proven by direct evidence to have not moved within Holocene time is considered to be potentially active. A fault that has not moved during both Pleistocene and Holocene time (that is no movement within the last 1.8 million years) is considered to be inactive.

Review of the current Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone maps (CGS, 2000a) indicates that the nearest mapped Earthquake Fault Zone is an unnamed fault located approximately 2.5 miles west of the substation project site. Geologic mapping by the USGS (Rymer and others, 2011) of the Imperial Valley after the April 4, 2010 magnitude 7.2M_w El Mayor-Cucapah Earthquake indicates movement along several known and unknown faults west of the project site. Surface rupture on these faults is possible from future seismic events in the area.

The nearest mapped Earthquake Fault Zone is the Laguna Salada fault located approximately 9.9 miles southwest of the site and the Superstition Hills fault located approximately 7.8 miles northeast of the substation site.

Groundshaking. The primary seismic hazard at the project site is the potential for strong groundshaking during earthquakes along the Laguna Salada, Superstition Hills, and Imperial faults (Figure 2).

Site Acceleration: The project site is considered likely to be subjected to moderate to strong ground motion from earthquakes in the region. Ground motions are dependent primarily on the earthquake magnitude and distance to the seismogenic (rupture) zone. Accelerations also are dependent upon attenuation by rock and soil deposits, direction of rupture and type of fault; therefore, ground motions may vary considerably in the same general area.

CBC General Ground Motion Parameters: The 2016 CBC general ground motion parameters are based on the Risk-Targeted Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE_R). The U.S. Geological Survey “U.S. Seismic Design Maps Web Application” (USGS, 2017) was used to obtain the site coefficients and adjusted maximum considered earthquake spectral response acceleration parameters. The site soils have been classified as Site Class D (stiff soil profile).

Design spectral response acceleration parameters are defined as the earthquake ground motions that are two-thirds (2/3) of the corresponding MCE_R ground motions. Design earthquake ground motion parameters are provided in Table 2. A Risk Category I was determined using Table 1604.5 and the Seismic Design Category is D since S₁ is less than 0.75.

The Maximum Considered Earthquake Geometric Mean (MCE_G) peak ground acceleration (PGAM) value was determined from the “U.S. Seismic Design Maps Web Application” (USGS, 2017) for liquefaction and seismic settlement analysis in accordance with 2016 CBC Section 1803.5.12 and CGS Note 48 (PGAM = F_{PGA}*PGA). A PGAM value of 0.50g has been determined for this project site.

Surface Rupture: The project site does not lie within a State of California, Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone. Surface fault rupture at the project site is considered to be low.

Other Hazards

Hazardous Materials: The site is not located in proximity to any known hazardous materials (methane gas, tar seeps, hydrogen sulfide gas), and the risk of hazardous materials is considered very low.

Radon 222 Gas: Radon gas is not believed to be a potential hazard at the site. A report titled "California Statewide Radon Survey-Screening Results", dated November 1990 and published by the California State Department of Health Services, notes that Southern California showed a low risk of elevated radon levels, based on 2-day tests conducted from January through April 1990. Some of the reported testing was performed in Imperial County; however, no data was observed as being at or near the project site.

Naturally occurring asbestos: The site is not located in proximity to any known naturally occurring asbestos, and the risk of naturally occurring asbestos is considered very low.

Hydrocollapse: The site is dominantly underlain by clays that are not expected to collapse with the addition of water to the site. The risk of hydrocollapse is considered very low.

Regional Subsidence: Regional subsidence due to geothermal resource activities has not been documented in the area west of the New River; therefore, the risk of regional subsidence is considered low.

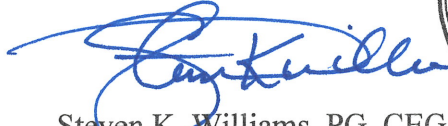
Conclusion

This preliminary report was prepared according to the generally accepted *geotechnical engineering standards of practice* that existed in Imperial County at the time the report was prepared. No express or implied warranties are made in connection with our services.

Our research did not reveal conditions that would preclude implementation of the proposed project provided site specific geotechnical investigations are conducted prior to site development to provide geotechnical criteria for the design and construction of this project.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide our findings and professional opinions regarding geologic and geotechnical hazards at the site. If you have any questions or comments regarding our findings, please call our office at (760) 370-3000.

Sincerely Yours;
Landmark Consultants, Inc.


Steven K. Williams, PG, CEG
Senior Engineering Geologist





Jeffrey O. Lyon, PE
President



Table 1
Summary of Characteristics of Closest Known Active Faults

Fault Name	Approximate Distance (miles)	Approximate Distance (km)	Maximum Moment Magnitude (Mw)	Fault Length (km)	Slip Rate (mm/yr)
Unnamed 1*	2.5	4.1			
Yuha*	4.5	7.2			
Unnamed 2*	4.9	7.8			
Shell Beds	7.4	11.8			
Superstition Hills	7.8	12.5	6.6	23 ± 2	4 ± 2
Yuha Well *	7.8	12.5			
Superstition Mountain	9.4	15.1	6.6	24 ± 2	5 ± 3
Laguna Salada	9.9	15.9	7	67 ± 7	3.5 ± 1.5
Vista de Anza*	11.0	17.5			
Imperial	13.0	20.8	7	62 ± 6	20 ± 5
Borrego (Mexico)*	13.6	21.7			
Painted Gorge Wash*	14.1	22.6			
Brawley *	14.5	23.2			
Ocotillo*	15.5	24.8			
Rico *	18.0	28.7			
Elsinore - Coyote Mountain	19.2	30.7	6.8	39 ± 4	4 ± 2
Elmore Ranch	21.2	33.9	6.6	29 ± 3	1 ± 0.5
Pescadores (Mexico)*	21.2	34.0			
Cerro Prieto *	22.3	35.7			
Cucapah (Mexico)*	23.5	37.6			
San Jacinto - Borrego	24.9	39.8	6.6	29 ± 3	4 ± 2
San Andreas - Coachella	41.6	66.5	7.2	96 ± 10	25 ± 5

* Note: Faults not included in CGS database.

Table 2
2016 California Building Code (CBC) and ASCE 7-10 Seismic Parameters

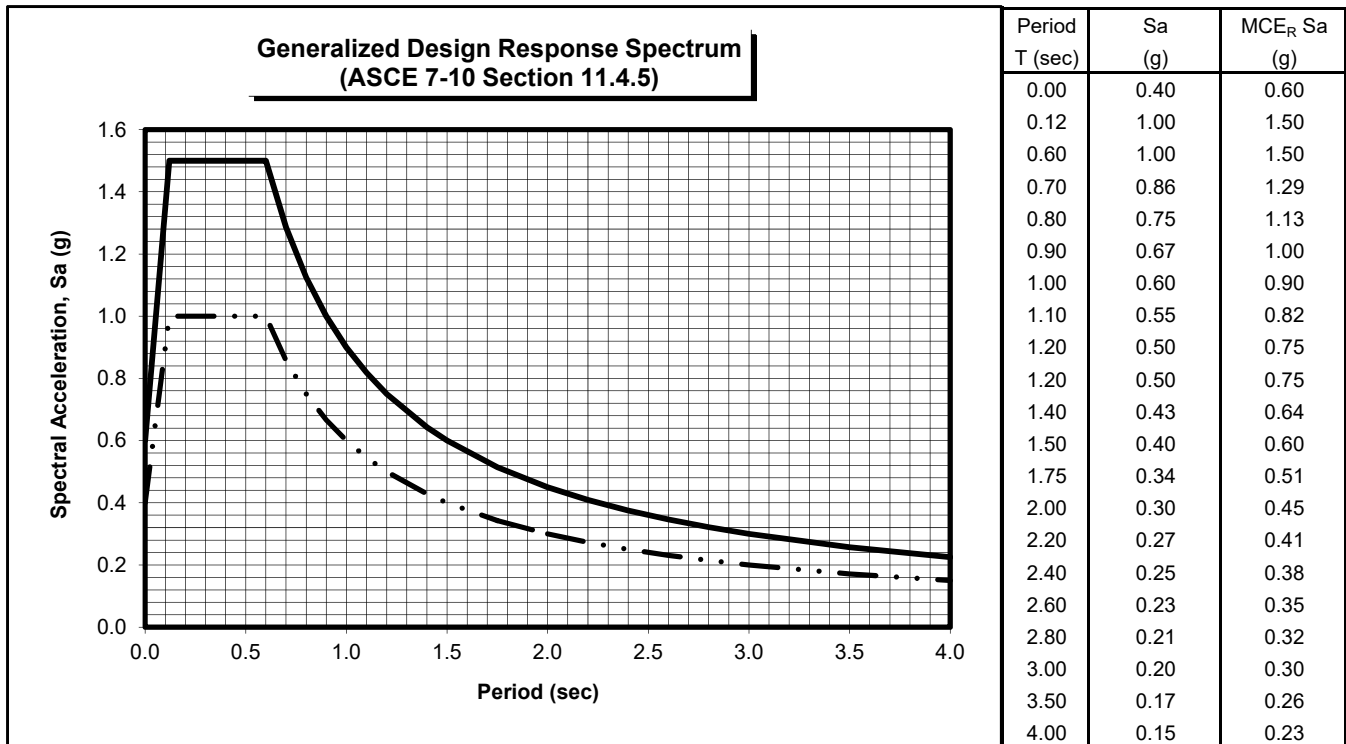
Soil Site Class:	D	<u>CBC Reference</u>
Latitude:	32.7490 N	Table 20.3-1
Longitude:	-115.7043 W	
Risk Category:	I	
Seismic Design Category:	D	

Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE) Ground Motion

Mapped MCE _R Short Period Spectral Response	S_s	1.500 g	Figure 1613.3.1(1)
Mapped MCE _R 1 second Spectral Response	S₁	0.600 g	Figure 1613.3.1(2)
Short Period (0.2 s) Site Coefficient	F_a	1.00	Table 1613.3.3(1)
Long Period (1.0 s) Site Coefficient	F_v	1.50	Table 1613.3.3(2)
MCE _R Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter (0.2 s)	S_{MS}	1.500 g	= F _a * S _s Equation 16-37
MCE _R Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter (1.0 s)	S_{MI}	0.900 g	= F _v * S ₁ Equation 16-38

Design Earthquake Ground Motion

Design Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter (0.2 s)	S_{DS}	1.000 g	= 2/3*S _{MS}	Equation 16-39
Design Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter (1.0 s)	S_{DI}	0.600 g	= 2/3*S _{MI}	Equation 16-40
	T_L	8.00 sec		ASCE Figure 22-12
	T_O	0.12 sec	= 0.2*S _{DI} /S _{DS}	
	T_S	0.60 sec	= S _{DI} /S _{DS}	
Peak Ground Acceleration	PGA_M	0.50 g		ASCE Equation 11.8-1



Design Response Spectra
 MCE_R Response Spectra



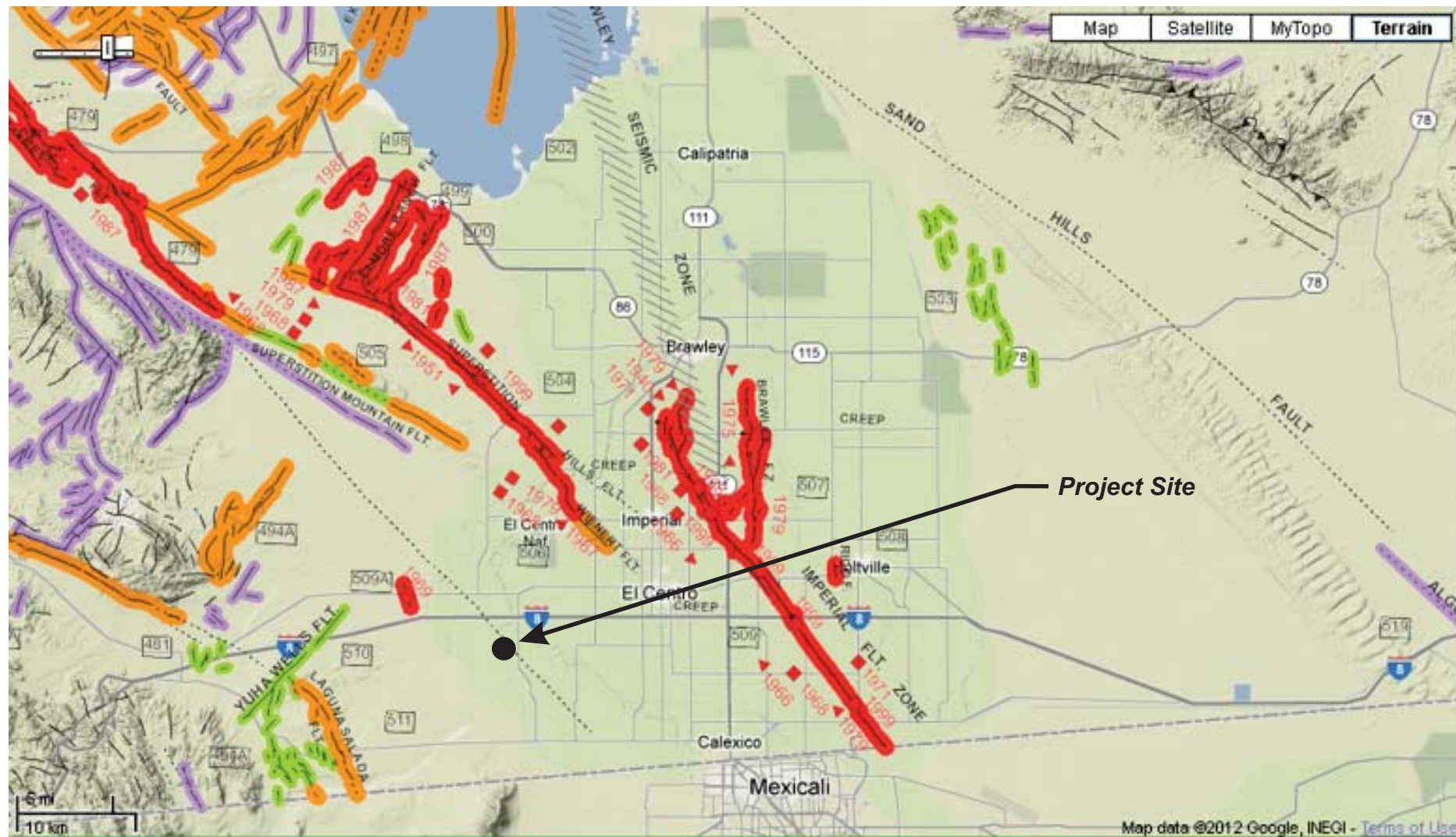
Source: California Geological Survey 2010 Fault Activity Map of California
<http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/FAM/faultactivitymap.html#>

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Regional Fault Map

Figure 1



Source: California Geological Survey 2010 Fault Activity Map of California
<http://www.quake.ca.gov/gmaps/FAM/faultactivitymap.html#>

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Map of Local Faults

Figure 2

EXPLANATION

Fault traces on land are indicated by solid lines where well located, by dashed lines where approximately located or inferred, and by dotted lines where concealed by younger rocks or by lakes or bays. Fault traces are queried where continuation or existence is uncertain. Concealed faults in the Great Valley are based on maps of selected subsurface horizons, so locations shown are approximate and may indicate structural trend only. All offshore faults based on seismic reflection profile records are shown as solid lines where well defined, dashed where inferred, queried where uncertain.

FAULT CLASSIFICATION COLOR CODE (Indicating Recency of Movement)



Fault along which historic (last 200 years) displacement has occurred and is associated with one or more of the following:

(a) a recorded earthquake with surface rupture. (Also included are some well-defined surface breaks caused by ground shaking during earthquakes, e.g. extensive ground breakage, not on the White Wolf fault, caused by the Arvin-Tehachapi earthquake of 1952). The date of the associated earthquake is indicated. Where repeated surface ruptures on the same fault have occurred, only the date of the latest movement may be indicated, especially if earlier reports are not well documented as to location of ground breaks.

(b) fault creep slippage - slow ground displacement usually without accompanying earthquakes.

(c) displaced survey lines.



A triangle to the right or left of the date indicates termination point of observed surface displacement. Solid red triangle indicates known location of rupture termination point. Open black triangle indicates uncertain or estimated location of rupture termination point.



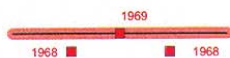
Date bracketed by triangles indicates local fault break.



No triangle by date indicates an intermediate point along fault break.



Fault that exhibits fault creep slippage. Hachures indicate linear extent of fault creep. Annotation (creep with leader) indicates representative locations where fault creep has been observed and recorded.



Square on fault indicates where fault creep slippage has occurred that has been triggered by an earthquake on some other fault. Date of causative earthquake indicated. Squares to right and left of date indicate terminal points between which triggered creep slippage has occurred (creep either continuous or intermittent between these end points).



Holocene fault displacement (during past 11,700 years) without historic record. Geomorphic evidence for Holocene faulting includes sag ponds, scarps showing little erosion, or the following features in Holocene age deposits: offset stream courses, linear scarps, shutter ridges, and triangular faceted spurs. Recency of faulting offshore is based on the interpreted age of the youngest strata displaced by faulting.



Late Quaternary fault displacement (during past 700,000 years). Geomorphic evidence similar to that described for Holocene faults except features are less distinct. Faulting may be younger, but lack of younger overlying deposits precludes more accurate age classification.







Quaternary fault (age undifferentiated). Most faults of this category show evidence of displacement sometime during the past 1.6 million years; possible exceptions are faults which displace rocks of undifferentiated Plio-Pleistocene age. Unnumbered Quaternary faults were based on Fault Map of California, 1975. See Bulletin 201, Appendix D for source data.

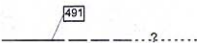














Pre-Quaternary fault (older than 1.6 million years) or fault without recognized Quaternary displacement. Some faults are shown in this category because the source of mapping used was of reconnaissance nature, or was not done with the object of dating fault displacements. Faults in this category are not necessarily inactive.

ADDITIONAL FAULT SYMBOLS

-  Bar and ball on downthrown side (relative or apparent).
-  Arrows along fault indicate relative or apparent direction of lateral movement.
-  Arrow on fault indicates direction of dip.
-  Low angle fault (barbs on upper plate). Fault surface generally dips less than 45° but locally may have been subsequently steepened. On offshore faults, barbs simply indicate a reverse fault regardless of steepness of dip.

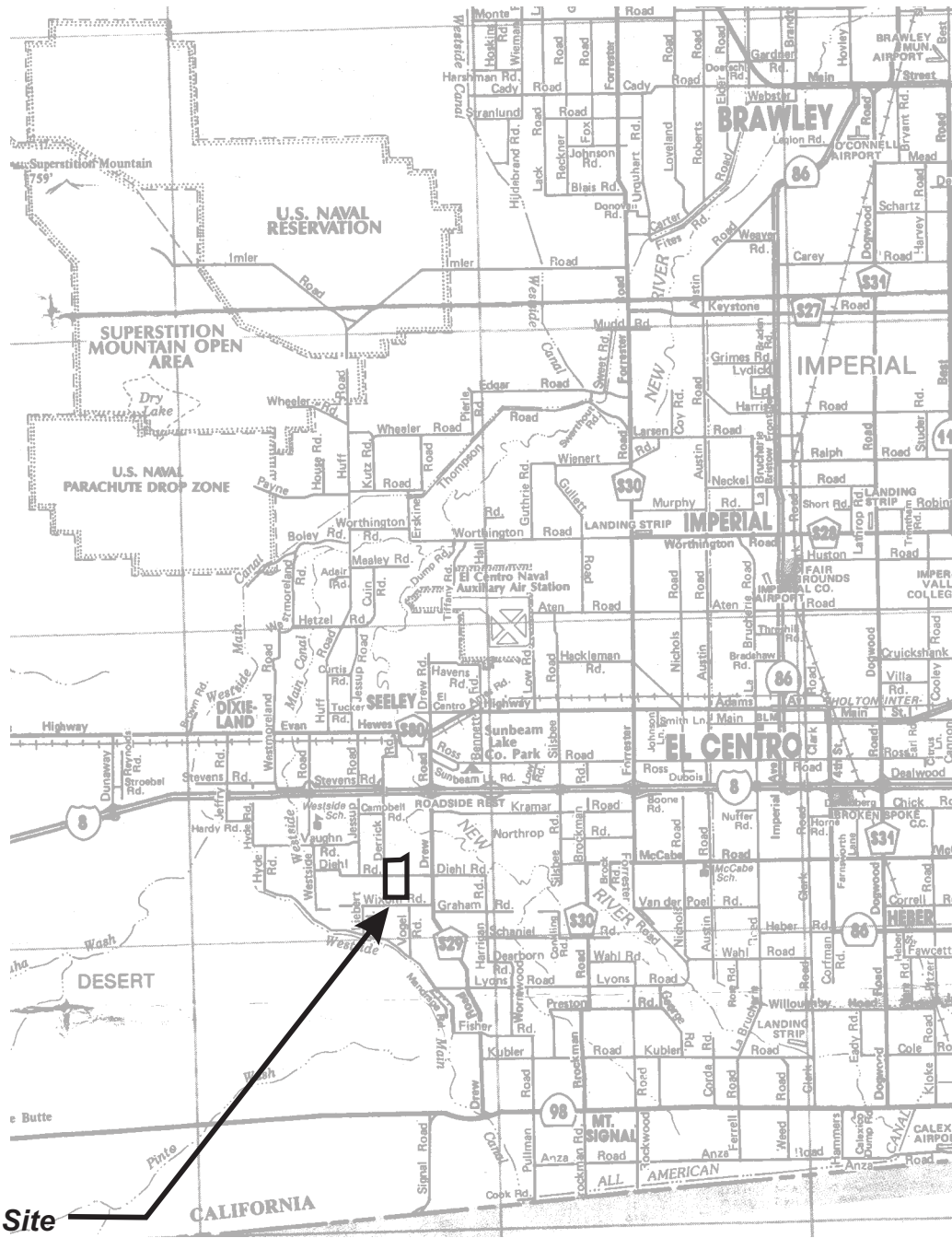
OTHER SYMBOLS

-  Numbers refer to annotations listed in the appendices of the accompanying report. Annotations include fault name, age of fault displacement, and pertinent references including Earthquake Fault Zone maps where a fault has been zoned by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. This Act requires the State Geologist to delineate zones to encompass faults with Holocene displacement.
-  Structural discontinuity (offshore) separating differing Neogene structural domains. May indicate discontinuities between basement rocks.
-  Brawley Seismic Zone, a linear zone of seismicity locally up to 10 km wide associated with the releasing step between the Imperial and San Andreas faults.

Geologic Time Scale		Years Before Present (Approx.)	Fault Symbol	Recency of Movement	DESCRIPTION	
					ON LAND	OFFSHORE
Quaternary	Late Quaternary	Historic			Displacement during historic time (e.g. San Andreas fault 1906). Includes areas of known fault creep.	
		Holocene			Displacement during Holocene time.	Fault offsets seafloor sediments or strata of Holocene age.
	Early Quaternary	Pleistocene			Faults showing evidence of displacement during late Quaternary time.	Fault cuts strata of Late Pleistocene age.
		Pleistocene			Undivided Quaternary faults - most faults in this category show evidence of displacement during the last 1,600,000 years; possible exceptions are faults which displace rocks of undifferentiated Plio-Pleistocene age.	Fault cuts strata of Quaternary age.
1,600,000*	Pre-Quaternary	4.5 billion (Age of Earth)			Faults without recognized Quaternary displacement or showing evidence of no displacement during Quaternary time. Not necessarily inactive.	Fault cuts strata of Pliocene or older age.

* Quaternary now recognized as extending to 2.6 Ma (Walker and Geissman, 2009). Quaternary faults in this map were established using the previous 1.6 Ma criterion.

APPENDIX A



Project Site

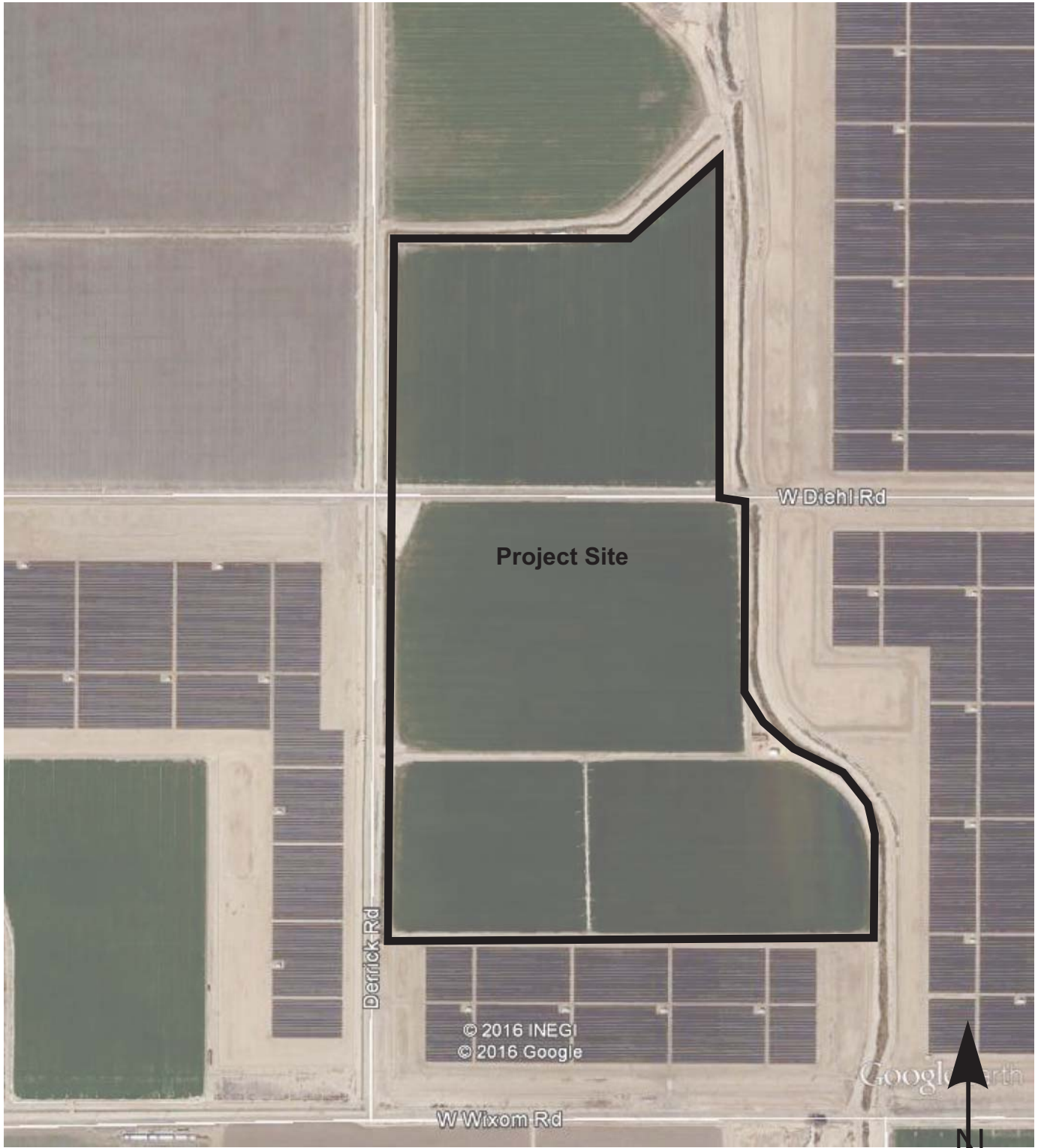
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Vicinity Map

Plate
A-1



Project Site

W Diehl Rd

Derrick Rd

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W Wixom Rd

Google Earth

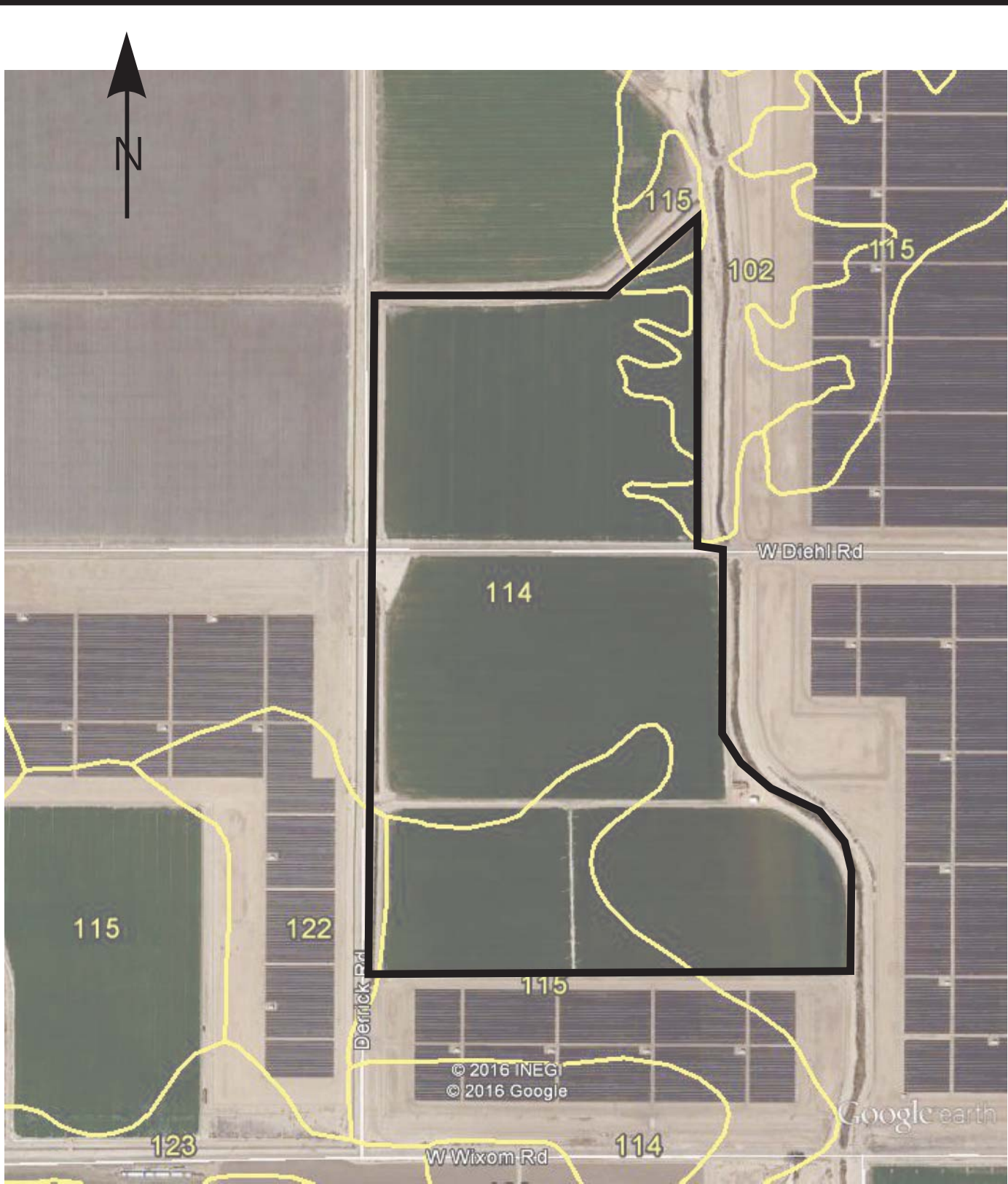


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Site Map

Plate
A-2



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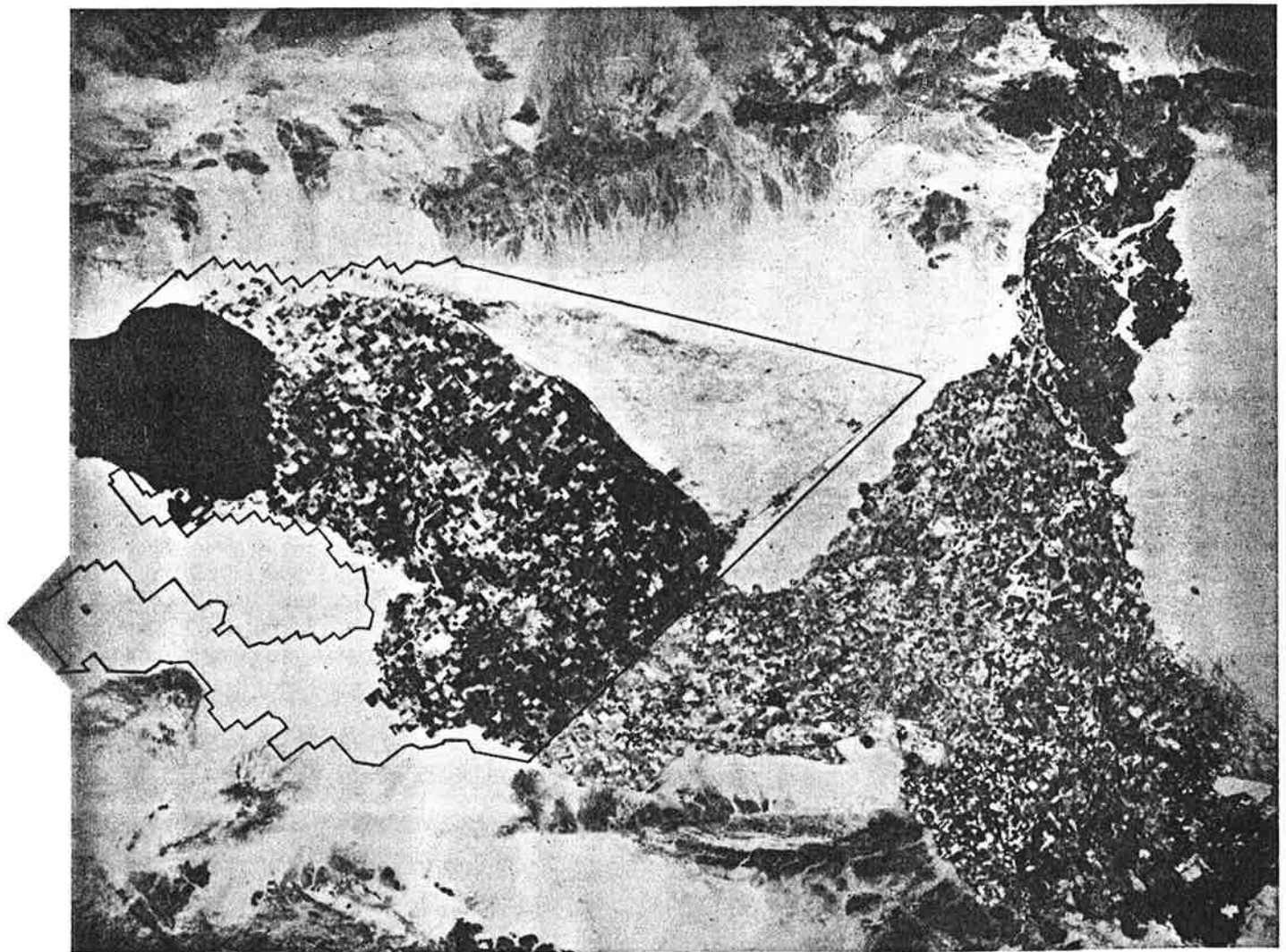
Project No.: LE17082

Soil Survey Map

Plate
A-3

Soil Survey of

**IMPERIAL COUNTY
CALIFORNIA
IMPERIAL VALLEY AREA**



United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service
in cooperation with
University of California Agricultural Experiment Station
and
Imperial Irrigation District

TABLE 11.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES

[The symbol > means more than. Absence of an entry indicates that data were not estimated]

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Frag-ments > 3 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct					Pct	
100-----	0-13	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	100	100	75-85	10-30	---	NP
Antho	13-60	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam.	SM	A-2, A-4	0	90-100	75-95	50-60	15-40	---	NP
101*:											
Antho-----	0-8	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	100	100	75-85	10-30	---	NP
	8-60	Sandy loam, fine sandy loam.	SM	A-2, A-4	0	90-100	75-95	50-60	15-40	---	NP
Superstition-----	0-6	Fine sand-----	SM	A-2	0	100	95-100	70-85	15-25	---	NP
	6-60	Loamy fine sand, fine sand, sand.	SM	A-2	0	100	95-100	70-85	15-25	---	NP
102*.											
Badland											
103-----	0-10	Gravelly sand---	SP, SP-SM	A-1, A-2	0-5	60-90	50-85	30-55	0-10	---	NP
Carsitas	10-60	Gravelly sand, gravelly coarse sand, sand.	SP, SP-SM	A-1	0-5	60-90	50-85	25-50	0-10	---	NP
104*											
Fluvaquents											
105-----	0-13	Clay loam-----	CL	A-6	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-45	15-30
Glenbar	13-60	Clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-45	15-30
106-----	0-13	Clay loam-----	CL	A-6, A-7	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-45	15-25
Glenbar	13-60	Clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-45	15-25
107*-----	0-13	Loam-----	ML, CL-ML, CL	A-4	0	100	100	100	70-80	20-30	NP-10
Glenbar	13-60	Clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	100	100	95-100	75-95	35-45	15-30
108-----	0-14	Loam-----	ML	A-4	0	100	100	85-100	55-95	25-35	NP-10
Holtville	14-22	Clay, silty clay	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-35
	22-60	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam.	ML	A-4	0	100	100	95-100	65-85	25-35	NP-10
109-----	0-17	Silty clay-----	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-35
Holtville	17-24	Clay, silty clay	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-35
	24-35	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam.	ML	A-4	0	100	100	95-100	65-85	25-35	NP-10
	35-60	Loamy very fine sand, loamy fine sand.	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0	100	100	75-100	20-55	---	NP
110-----	0-17	Silty clay-----	CH, CL	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-35
Holtville	17-24	Clay, silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-35
	24-35	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam.	ML	A-4	0	100	100	95-100	55-85	25-35	NP-10
	35-60	Loamy very fine sand, loamy fine sand.	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0	100	100	75-100	20-55	---	NP

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 11.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Frag-ments > 3 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct					Pct	
111*: Holtville-----	0-10	Silty clay loam	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-35
	10-22	Clay, silty clay	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-35
	22-60	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam.	ML	A-4	0	100	100	95-100	65-85	25-35	NP-10
Imperial-----	0-12	Silty clay loam	CL	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	40-50	10-20
	12-60	Silty clay loam, silty clay, clay.	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
112-----	0-12	Silty clay-----	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
Imperial	12-60	Silty clay loam, silty clay, clay.	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
113-----	0-12	Silty clay-----	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
Imperial	12-60	Silty clay, clay, silty clay loam.	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
114-----	0-12	Silty clay-----	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
Imperial	12-60	Silty clay loam, silty clay, clay.	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
115*: Imperial-----	0-12	Silty clay loam	CL	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	40-50	10-20
	12-60	Silty clay loam, silty clay, clay.	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
Glenbar-----	0-13	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-45	15-25
	13-60	Clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6, A-7	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-45	15-25
116*: Imperial-----	0-13	Silty clay loam	CL	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	40-50	10-20
	13-60	Silty clay loam, silty clay, clay.	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
Glenbar-----	0-13	Silty clay loam	CL	A-6, A-7	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-45	15-25
	13-60	Clay loam, silty clay loam.	CL	A-6	0	100	100	90-100	70-95	35-45	15-30
117, 118-----	0-12	Loam-----	ML	A-4	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-90	20-30	NP-5
Indio	12-72	Stratified loamy very fine sand to silt loam.	ML	A-4	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-90	20-30	NP-5
119*: Indio-----	0-12	Loam-----	ML	A-4	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-90	20-30	NP-5
	12-72	Stratified loamy very fine sand to silt loam.	ML	A-4	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-90	20-30	NP-5
Vint-----	0-10	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	95-100	95-100	70-80	25-35	---	NP
	10-60	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand.	SM	A-2	0	95-100	95-100	70-80	20-30	---	NP
120*: Laveen-----	0-12	Loam-----	ML, CL-ML	A-4	0	100	95-100	75-85	55-65	20-30	NP-10
	12-60	Loam, very fine sandy loam.	ML, CL-ML	A-4	0	95-100	85-95	70-80	55-65	15-25	NP-10

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 11.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

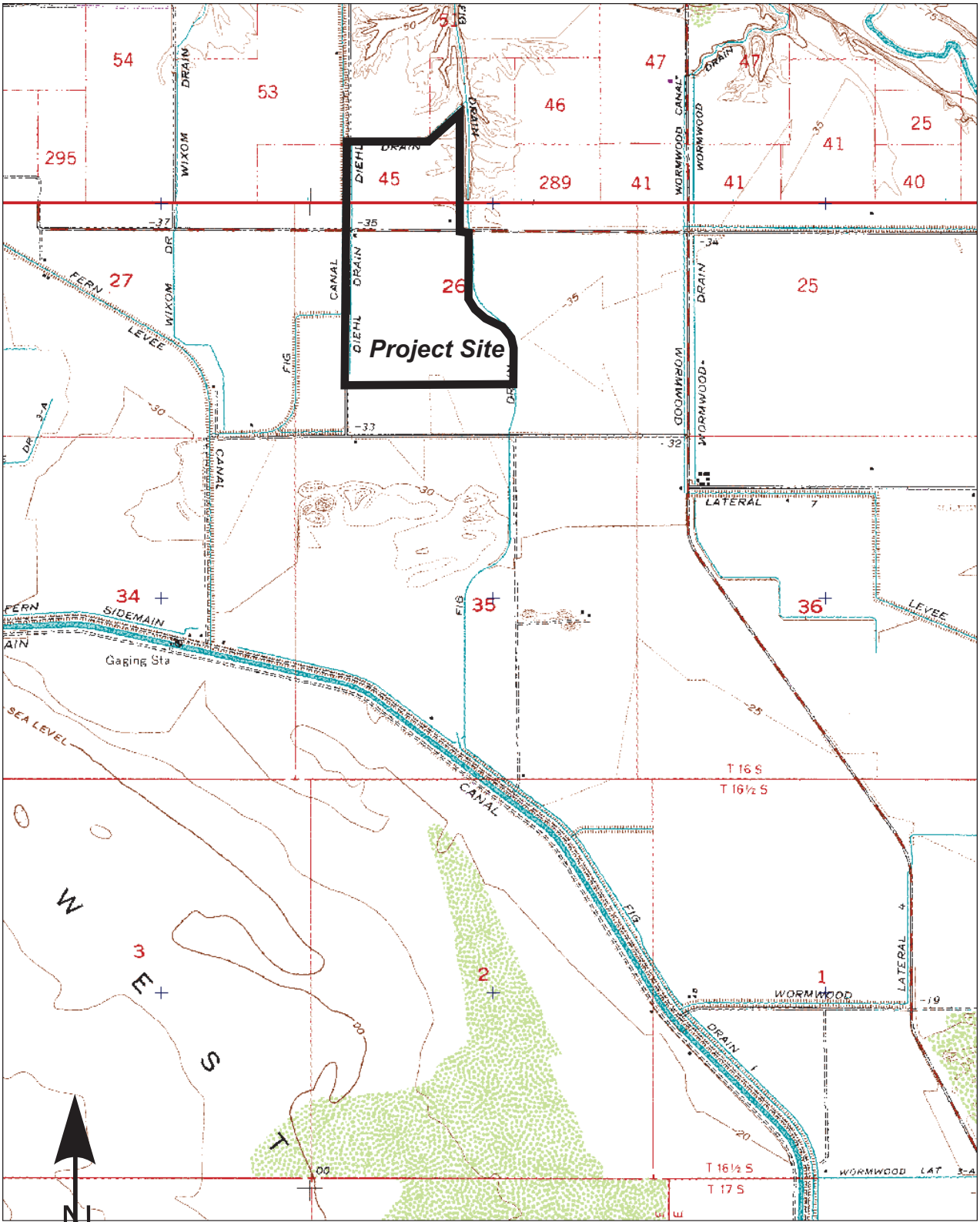
Soil name and map symbol	Depth In	USDA texture	Classification		Frag- ments > 3 inches Pct	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit Pet	Plas- ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
121----- Meloland	0-12	Fine sand-----	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	95-100	90-100	75-100	5-30	---	NP
	12-26	Stratified loamy fine sand to silt loam.	ML	A-4	0	100	100	90-100	50-65	25-35	NP-10
	26-71	Clay, silty clay, silty clay loam.	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-40
122----- Meloland	0-12	Very fine sandy loam.	ML	A-4	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	55-85	25-35	NP-10
	12-26	Stratified loamy fine sand to silt loam.	ML	A-4	0	100	100	90-100	50-70	25-35	NP-10
	26-71	Clay, silty clay, silty clay loam.	CH, CL	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-40
123*: Meloland-----	0-12	Loam-----	ML	A-4	0	95-100	95-100	95-100	55-85	25-35	NP-10
	12-26	Stratified loamy fine sand to silt loam.	ML	A-4	0	100	100	90-100	50-70	25-35	NP-10
	26-38	Clay, silty clay, silty clay loam.	CH, CL	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-40
	38-60	Stratified silt loam to loamy fine sand.	SM, ML	A-4	0	100	100	75-100	35-55	25-35	NP-10
Holtville-----	0-12	Loam-----	ML	A-4	0	100	100	85-100	55-95	25-35	NP-10
	12-24	Clay, silty clay	CH, CL	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-35
	24-36	Silt loam, very fine sandy loam.	ML	A-4	0	100	100	95-100	55-85	25-35	NP-10
	36-60	Loamy very fine sand, loamy fine sand.	SM, ML	A-2, A-4	0	100	100	75-100	20-55	---	NP
124, 125----- Niland	0-23	Gravelly sand---	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	90-100	70-95	50-65	5-25	---	NP
	23-60	Silty clay, clay, clay loam.	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	85-100	80-95	40-65	20-40
126----- Niland	0-23	Fine sand-----	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	90-100	90-100	50-65	5-25	---	NP
	23-60	Silty clay-----	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	85-100	80-95	40-65	20-40
127----- Niland	0-23	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	90-100	90-100	50-65	15-30	---	NP
	23-60	Silty clay-----	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	85-100	80-95	40-65	20-40
128*: Niland-----	0-23	Gravelly sand---	SM, SP-SM	A-2, A-3	0	90-100	70-95	50-65	5-25	---	NP
	23-60	Silty clay, clay, clay loam.	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	85-100	80-100	40-65	20-40
Imperial-----	0-12	Silty clay-----	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
	12-60	Silty clay loam, silty clay, clay.	CH	A-7	0	100	100	100	85-95	50-70	25-45
129*: Pits											
130, 131----- Rositas	0-27	Sand-----	SP-SM	A-3, A-1, A-2	0	100	80-100	40-70	5-15	---	NP
	27-60	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand.	SM, SP-SM	A-3, A-2, A-1	0	100	80-100	40-85	5-30	---	NP

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE 11.--ENGINEERING INDEX PROPERTIES--Continued

Soil name and map symbol	Depth	USDA texture	Classification		Frag-ments > 3 inches	Percentage passing sieve number--				Liquid limit	Plas-ticity index
			Unified	AASHTO		4	10	40	200		
	In				Pct					Pct	
132, 133, 134, 135-Rositas	0-9	Fine sand-----	SM	A-3, A-2	0	100	80-100	50-80	10-25	---	NP
	9-60	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand.	SM, SP-SM	A-3, A-2, A-1	0	100	80-100	40-85	5-30	---	NP
136-----Rositas	0-4	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-1, A-2	0	100	80-100	40-85	10-35	---	NP
	4-60	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand.	SM, SP-SM	A-3, A-2, A-1	0	100	80-100	40-85	5-30	---	NP
137-----Rositas	0-12	Silt loam-----	ML	A-4	0	100	100	90-100	70-90	20-30	NP-5
	12-60	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand.	SM, SP-SM	A-3, A-2, A-1	0	100	80-100	40-85	5-30	---	NP
138*: Rositas-----	0-4	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-1, A-2	0	100	80-100	40-85	10-35	---	NP
	4-60	Sand, fine sand, loamy sand.	SM, SP-SM	A-3, A-2, A-1	0	100	80-100	40-85	5-30	---	NP
Superstition-----	0-6	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	100	95-100	70-85	15-25	---	NP
	6-60	Loamy fine sand, fine sand, sand.	SM	A-2	0	100	95-100	70-85	15-25	---	NP
139-----Superstition	0-6	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	100	95-100	70-85	15-25	---	NP
	6-60	Loamy fine sand, fine sand, sand.	SM	A-2	0	100	95-100	70-85	15-25	---	NP
140*: Torriorthents											
Rock outcrop											
141*: Torriorthents											
Orthids											
142-----Vint	0-10	Loamy very fine sand.	SM, ML	A-4	0	100	100	85-95	40-65	15-25	NP-5
	10-60	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	95-100	95-100	70-80	20-30	---	NP
143-----Vint	0-12	Fine sandy loam	ML, CL-ML, SM, SM-SC	A-4	0	100	100	75-85	45-55	15-25	NP-5
	12-60	Loamy sand, loamy fine sand.	SM	A-2	0	95-100	95-100	70-80	20-30	---	NP
144*: Vint-----	0-10	Very fine sandy loam.	SM, ML	A-4	0	100	100	85-95	40-65	15-25	NP-5
	10-40	Loamy fine sand	SM	A-2	0	95-100	95-100	70-80	20-30	---	NP
	40-60	Silty clay-----	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-35
Indio-----	0-12	Very fine sandy loam.	ML	A-4	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-90	20-30	NP-5
	12-40	Stratified loamy very fine sand to silt loam.	ML	A-4	0	95-100	95-100	85-100	75-90	20-30	NP-5
	40-72	Silty clay-----	CL, CH	A-7	0	100	100	95-100	85-95	40-65	20-35

* See description of the map unit for composition and behavior characteristics of the map unit.

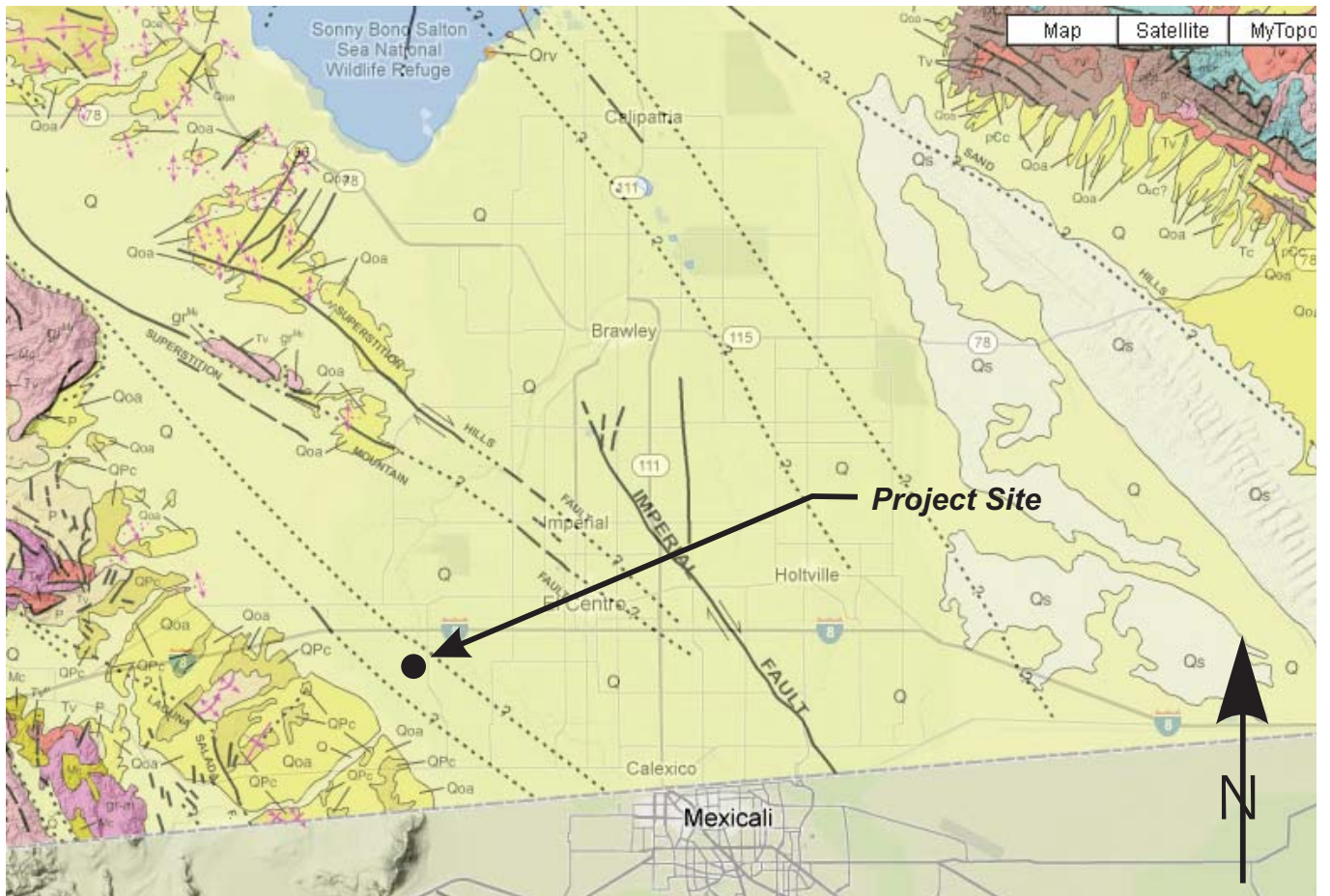


3-D TopoQuads Copyright © 1999 DeLorme Yarmouth, ME 04096 Source Data: USGS 700 ft Scale: 1: 24,000 Detail: 13-1 Datum: WGS84

LANDMARK
 Geo-Engineers and Geologists
 Project No.: LE17082

Topographic Map

**Plate
 A-4**



GEOLOGIC LEGEND

Quaternary Deposits

- Qs
- Q
- Qls
- Qg
- Qoa
- QPc

Quaternary Volcanic Rocks

- Qrv
- Qv

Tertiary Sedimentary Rocks

- Tc
- P
- M
- Mc
- Qc
- Qc
- Ec
- Ep

Tertiary Volcanic Rocks

- Tv
- Tv
- Ti

Tertiary Plutonic Rocks

- gr^{tr}

Mesozoic Sedimentary and Metasedimentary Rocks

- TK
- K
- Ku
- Kl
- KJf
- KJf_n
- KJf_s
- J
- R
- sch
- ls

Mesozoic Mixed Rocks

- gr-m

Mesozoic Metavolcanic Rocks

- Me-v
- mv

Mesozoic Plutonic Rocks

- gr^{ms}
- um
- gb
- gr

Paleozoic Sedimentary and Metasedimentary Rocks

- Pz
- Pm
- C
- D
- SO
- C

Paleozoic Mixed Rocks

- m

Paleozoic Metavolcanic Rocks

- Pzv

Paleozoic Plutonic Rocks

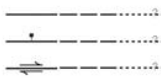
- gr^{ps}

Pre-Cambrian Rocks

- pC
- pCc
- gr^{pc}

SYMBOLS

Geologic boundary



Fault traces - solid where well located, dashed where approximately located or inferred, dotted where concealed, and queried where continuation or existence is uncertain. Ball and bar on downthrown side (relative or apparent). Arrows indicate direction of lateral movement (relative or apparent).

Thrust fault (barbs on upper plate).

Regional strike and dip of stratified rocks.

Regional strike and dip of stratified rocks (overtured).

Anticlinal fold.

Synclinal fold.

Monoclinal fold.

Site Location
 Lat N32.7279 Long: W-115.7040

LANDMARK

Geo-Engineers and Geologists

Project No.: LE17082

Regional Geologic Map

Plate
A-5

APPENDIX B

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