GEOTECHNICAL AND INFILTRATION EVALUATION

PROPOSED SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENTIAL TRACT DEVELOPMENT
WHITNEY 162 AND VALLEY CHURCH (80 LOTS) PROJECTS
ALESSANDRO BOULEVARD AND OLIVER STREET
MORENO VALLEY, RIVERSIDE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

PREPARED FOR

D. R. HORTON LOS ANGELES HOLDING COMPANY, INC.
2280 WARDLOW CIRCLE, SUITE 100
CORONA, CALIFORNIA 92878

PREPARED BY

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PROJECT NO. 2868-CR **SEPTEMBER 29, 2021**

GEOTEK

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September 29, 2021
Project No. 2868-CR

D. R. Horton Los Angeles Holding Company, Inc.
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Corona, California 92880

Attention: Ms. Megan Whieldon

Subject: Geotechnical and Infiltration Evaluation
Proposed Single-Family Residential Tract Development
Whitney 162 and Valley Church (80 Lots) Project
Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Dear Ms. Whieldon:

GeoTek, Inc. (GeoTek) is pleased to provide the results of this geotechnical and infiltration evaluation for the proposed project located in Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California. This report presents the results of GeoTek's evaluation, discussion of findings, and provides geotechnical recommendations for foundation design and construction.

Based upon review and evaluation, site development appears feasible from a geotechnical viewpoint provided that the recommendations included in this report are incorporated into the design and construction phases of the project.

The opportunity to be of service is sincerely appreciated. If you should have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact GeoTek.

Respectfully submitted,
GeoTek, Inc.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ENCLOSURES

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF SERVICES

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the geotechnical engineering and geologic conditions at the project site, as outlined in GeoTek's proposal P-0802021-CR, dated August 6, 2021. Services provided for this study included the following:

- Research and review of available geologic data and general information pertinent to the site,
- Site exploration consisting of the excavation, logging, and sampling of twelve (12) exploratory test borings extending to depths ranging from 16.5 to 51.5 feet below grade,
- Excavation of eight (8) additional borings to a depth of about five (5) feet below grade and performing an infiltration test in each boring,
- Laboratory testing of soil samples collected during the field investigation,
- Review and evaluation of site seismicity, and
- Preparation of this geotechnical report which presents GeoTek's findings, conclusions, and recommendations for this site.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION AND PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.1 SITE DESCRIPTION

The approximate 29-acre "L"-shaped project site is located adjacent to the southwest corner of Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street, in the City of Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California (See Figure 1). Access to the site is available from Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street, both paved, improved streets located adjacent to the northern and eastern boundaries of the site, respectively. Brodiaea Avenue, currently a dirt trail, froms the southern boundary of the site adjacent to existing single-family developments. Vacant land is located adjacent to the western boundary of the site.

Topographically, the site slopes gently downward to the southeast at an approximate two (2) percent gradient. Elevation of the northwestern portion of the the site is approximately 1,585 feet with approximately 30 feet of elevation differential across the site.

The site was vacant land at the time of the field exploration. The site appears to have been previously utilized for agriculture. The majority of the project site appears to have been disced for vegetation contraol but a light covering of grass and small brush was present in the northern portions of the site along with scattered domestic trees adjacent to edges of the property. A high-pressure natural gas lines trends in an east-west direction along the extension of Brodiaea Avenue.

2.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Based upon discussions with representatives of D. R. Horton, the project consists of two previously separated sites referred to as the "Whitney 162 Project" and the "Valley Church Project" (80 Lots). These projects are to be combined into one Tentative Tract Map.

In addition to the planned 242 single-family residential lots, associated planned improvements include street improvements, underground utilities, hardscaping and landscaping. Stormwater disposal is to be by means of water quality basins: three are planned on the Whitney 162 project site with one on the Valley Church project site. Based upon past experience, grading of the site will likely involve cuts and fills generally less than about five feet in height, not including any recommended remedial grading.

The proposed residential structures are anticipated to be of wood-frame construction, one- to two-stories in height, and incorporate conventional shallow foundations and concrete slab-on-grade floors. Sewage disposal will be by a public sewer. For the purposes of this report, it is assumed maximum column and wall loads will be about 50 kips and 2.5 kips per foot, respectively. Specific site development plans were not provided as of the date of this report. Once actual loads are known that information should be provided to GeoTek to determine if modifications to the recommendations presented in this report are warranted.

If site development differs from the assumptions made herein, the recommendations included in this report should be subject to further review and evaluation. Site development plans should be reviewed by GeoTek when they become available.

3. FIELD EXPLORATION AND LABORATORY TESTING

3.1 FIELD EXPLORATION

The field exploration for this report was conducted on September 2 and 3, 2021 and consisted of excavating twelve (12) geotechnical exploratory borings with a hollow-stem drill rig to depths ranging from about 16.5 to 51.5 feet below grade. The approximate locations of the GeoTek excavations are shown on the Exploration Location Map (Figure 2). A geologist from GeoTek logged the excavations and collected soil samples for use in subsequent laboratory testing. The logs of the exploratory borings are included in Appendix A.

Relatively undisturbed soil samples were recovered at various intervals in the geotechnical borings with a California sampler. The California sampler is a 3-inch outside diameter, 2.5-inch inside diameter, split barrel sampler lined with brass rings. The sampler was 18 inches long. The sampler conformed to the requirements of ASTM D 3550. A 140-pound automatic trip hammer was utilized, dropping 30 inches for each blow. The relatively undisturbed samples, together with bulk samples of representative soil types, were returned to the laboratory for testing and evaluation. The California sampler test data are presented on the boring logs in Appendix A. In Boring B-12 standard penetration tests (SPT) were performed with a 2.0-inch outside diameter, 1.5-inch inside diameter, split-barrel sampler. The sampler was 18 inches long. The inside diameter of the sampler shoe was 1.4 inches. The sampler was unlined. The sampler conformed to the requirements of ASTM D 1586. A 140-pound automatic trip hammer was utilized, dropping 30 inches for each blow. The sampler penetration test data are presented on the Log for Boring for Boring B-12.

<u>Percolation Testing</u>

In addition to the geotechnical exploratory borings, eight (8) percolation test borings (I-1 through I-8) were excavated in the areas of the proposed storm water management basins to depths of about 5 feet. Infiltration testing was conducted in these borings in general accordance County of Riverside guidelines. The infiltration tests consisted of drilling eight-inch diameter test holes to the desired depth and installing approximately two inches of gravel in the bottom of the holes. A three-inch diameter perforated PVC pipe, wrapped in a filter sock, was placed in the excavations and the annular space was filled with gravel to prevent caving within the borings. Water was then placed in the borings to presoak the holes and percolation testing was performed following the pre-soak period. Following presoaking, the percolation tests were performed which consisted of adding water to each test hole and measuring the water drop over a 10 to 30-minute period. The water drop was recorded for six test intervals

(10-minute readings) or twelve test intervals (30-minute readings). Water was added to the test holes after each test interval. The field percolation rates were then converted to an infiltration rate using the Porchet Method. The infiltration rates calculated using the Porchet Method are presented in the following table:

SUMMARY OF INFILTRATION RATES		
Boring	Depth of Test (Feet)	Infiltration Rate (Inches per hour)
I-1	5.0	1.76
I-2	5.0	1.39
I-3	5.0	1.03
I-4	5.0	1.14
I-5	5.0	1.45
I-6	5.0	1.45
I-7	5.0	0.91
I-8	5.0	1.03

The results of the conversions indicate infiltration rate range from about 0.91 to 1.76 inch per hour. Copies of the percolation data sheets and the Porchet infiltration rate conversion calculations are presented in Appendix C. No factors of safety were applied to the rates provided. Over the lifetime of the infiltration areas, the infiltration rates may be affected by sediment build up and biological activities, as well as local variations in near surface soil conditions. A suitable factor of safety should be applied to the field rate in designing the infiltration system.

It should be noted that the infiltration rates provided above were performed in relatively undisturbed on-site soils. Infiltration rates will vary and are mostly dependent on the underlying consistency of the site soils and relative density. Infiltration rates may be impacted by weight of equipment travelling over the soils, placement of engineered fill and other various factors. GeoTek assumes no responsibility or liability for the ultimate design or performance of the storm water facility.

3.2 LABORATORY TESTING

Laboratory testing was performed on selected relatively undisturbed ring and bulk samples collected during the field exploration. The purpose of the laboratory testing was to confirm the field classification of the materials encountered and to evaluate their physical properties for use in the engineering design and analysis. Results of the laboratory testing program along with a brief description and relevant information regarding testing procedures are included on the exploratory borings logs included in Appendix A and in Appendix B.

4. GEOLOGIC AND SOILS CONDITIONS

4.1 REGIONAL SETTING

The subject property is situated in the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges province is one of the largest geomorphic units in western North America. It extends approximately 975 miles south of the Transverse Ranges geomorphic province to the tip of Baja California. This province varies in width from about 30 to 100 miles. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean, on the south by the Gulf of California and on the east by the Colorado Desert Province.

The Peninsular Ranges are essentially a series of northwest-southeast oriented fault blocks. Several major fault zones are found in this province. The Elsinore Fault zone and the San Jacinto Fault zone trend northwest-southeast and are found near the middle of the province. The San Andreas Fault zone borders the northeasterly margin of the province.

More specific to the subject property, the site is located in an area geologically mapped to be underlain by alluvium (Dibblee, T.W., and Minch, J.A., 2003). No active faults are shown in the immediate site vicinity on the maps reviewed for the area.

4.2 GENERAL SOIL CONDITIONS

A brief description of the earth materials encountered is presented in the following section. Based on the site reconnaissance, the exploratory excavations and review of published geologic maps, the area investigated is locally underlain by fill that is over younger alluvium.

4.2.1 Fill

While not encountered in any of the exploratory borings, fill deposits are anticipated in areas adjacent to existing streets and within the high pressure gas line in the extension of Brodiaea Avenue along the southern boundary of the site. This fill is most likely from locally derived locations. Fill may be present within unexplored areas of the site.

4.2.2 Younger Alluvium

Younger alluvial soils were encountered in all the borings and extended to the maximum depths explored (51.5 feet). As encountered in the borings, the alluvium consisted of highly interbedded layers of sandy silts, silty sands, clayey sands, and relatively clean sands with variable amounts of gravel (ML, SM, SC and SP soil types based upon the Unified Soil Classification System).

Based on the laboratory test results, the near surface soils have a "very low" expansion potential (ASTM D 4829). Based on the laboratory test results, the near surface soils have a soluble sulfate content of less than 0.1 percent (ASTM D 4327). The test results are provided in Appendix B.

4.3 SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER

4.3.1 Surface Water

If encountered during earthwork operations, surface water on this site is the result of precipitation or possibly some minor surface run-off from the surrounding areas. Overall site area drainage varies due to the site topography and existing improvements. Provisions for surface drainage will need to be accounted for by the project civil engineer.

4.3.2 Groundwater

Groundwater was not encountered within any of the exploratory borings drilled at the site to the maximum depth drilled of 51.5 below the existing ground surface. Based on a review of groundwater depths noted on the State Department of Water Resources Water Data Library website, it is estimated the historic high groundwater depth is in excess of 100 feet below existing grade at the site. Based on the results of the field exploration, review of site area geomorphology and geology, groundwater is not anticipated to adversely affect the proposed improvements.

4.4 FAULTING AND SEISMICITY

4.4.1 Faulting

The geologic structure of the entire California area is dominated mainly by northwest-trending faults associated with the San Andreas system. The site is in a seismically active region. However, the site is not situated within a State of California designated *"Alquist-Priolo"* Earthquake Fault Zone. The County of Riverside indicates that the site is "not in a fault zone," "not in a fault line," having a "low to moderate" liquefaction potential, and is "susceptible" to subsidence. The nearest known active fault is the San Andreas fault located about 3.75 miles to the northeast.

4.4.2 Seismic Design Parameters

The site is located at approximately 33.9155 degrees West Latitude and -117.1850 degrees North Longitude. Site spectral accelerations (S_a and S_1) for 0.2 and 1.0 second periods for a Class "D" site, was determined from the SEAOC/OSHPD web interface that utilizes the USGS web services and retrieves the seismic design data and presents that information in a report format. Using the ASCE 7-16 option on the SEAOC/OSHPD website results in the values for S_{M1} and S_{D1} reported as "null-See Section 11.4.8" (of ASCE 7-16). As noted in ASCE 7-16, Section 11.4.8, a site-specific ground motion procedure is recommended for Site Class D when the value S_1 exceeds 0.2. The value S_1 for the subject site exceeds 0.2.

For a site Class D, an exception to performing a site-specific ground motion analysis is allowed in ASCE 7-16 where S_1 exceeds 0.2 provided the value of the seismic response coefficient, Cs, is conservatively calculated by Eq 12.8-2 of ASCE 7-16 for values of $T \leq 1.5Ts$ and taken as equal to 1.5 times the value computed in accordance with either Eq. 12.8-3 for $T_L \geq T > 1.5Ts$ or Eq. 12.8-4 for $T > T_L$.

The results, based on the 2015 NEHRP and the 2019 CBC, are presented in the following table assuming that the exception as allowed in ASCE 7-16 is applicable. If the exception is deemed not appropriate, a site-specific ground motion analysis will be required.

SITE SEISMIC PARAMETERS	
Mapped 0.2 sec Period Spectral Acceleration, S_s	1.887g
Mapped 1.0 sec Period Spectral Acceleration, S_1	0.743g
Site Coefficient for Site Class "D", F_a	1
Site Coefficient for Site Class "D", F_v	1.7
Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration for 0.2 Second, S_{MS}	1.887g
Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration for 1.0 Second, S_{M1}	1.263g
5% Damped Design Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter at 0.2 Second, S_{DS}	1.258g
5% Damped Design Spectral Response Acceleration Parameter at 1 second, S_{D1}	0.842g
Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA_M)	0.877g
Seismic Design Category	D

Final selection of the appropriate seismic design coefficients should be made by the project structural engineer based upon the local practices and ordinances, expected building response and desired level of conservatism.

4.5 LIQUEFACTION

Liquefaction describes a phenomenon in which cyclic stresses, produced by earthquake-induced ground motion, create excess pore pressures in relatively cohesionless soils. These soils may thereby acquire a high degree of mobility, which can lead to lateral movement, sliding, consolidation and settlement of loose sediments, sand boils and other damaging deformations. This phenomenon occurs only below the water table, but, after liquefaction has developed, the effects can propagate upward into overlying non-saturated soil as excess pore water dissipates.

The factors known to influence liquefaction potential include soil type and grain size, relative density, groundwater level, confining pressures, and both intensity and duration of ground shaking. In general, materials that are susceptible to liquefaction are loose, saturated granular soils having low fines content under low confining pressures.

The site is not designated as having the potential for liquefaction by the State of California; however, the County of Riverside indicates that the site has "low to moderate" liquefaction potential. The depth to groundwater at the site is estimated to be greater than 100 feet below grade. Based on the depth to groundwater, it is GeoTek's opinion that the potential for liquefaction at this site is very low.

4.6 OTHER SEISMIC HAZARDS

The potential for seismic densification (dry seismic settlement) resulting from seismic activity was assessed. For this analysis, the soil profile identified within Boring B-12, a ground acceleration (PGA_M) of 0.877g and a mean earthquake magnitude of 7.3. The ground acceleration and earthquake magnitude values were obtained from the USGS websites. The computer software program LiquefyPro Version 5 was utilized to estimate the dry seismic settlement potential.

The result of this analysis indicates a total seismic settlement of a little more than one inch. It is estimated a seismic differential settlement of ½ the total estimated settlement over a 40-foot span will occur. Based on the magnitudes of estimated seismic settlements, special mitigation or design is not considered necessary. However, the estimated seismic settlements should be considered in structural design. A copy of the computer output file for this analysis is presented in Appendix D.

Due to the general flat terrain, the potential for seismic induced landslides or lateral spreading is considered nil. The potential for secondary seismic hazards such as a seiche and tsunami is considered negligible due to site elevation and distance from an open body of water.

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 GENERAL

Development of the site appears feasible from a geotechnical engineering viewpoint. The following recommendations should be incorporated into the design and construction phases of development.

5.2 EARTHWORK CONSIDERATIONS

5.2.1 General

Earthwork and grading should be performed in accordance with the applicable grading ordinances of the County of Riverside, City of Moreno Valley and the 2019 California Building Code (CBC), and recommendations contained in this report. The Grading Guidelines included in Appendix F outline general procedures and do not anticipate all site-specific situations. In the event of conflict, the recommendations presented in the text of this report should supersede those contained in Appendix F.

5.2.2 Site Clearing

Initial site preparation should commence with removal of debris, deleterious materials and vegetation within the limits of the planned improvements. These materials should be properly disposed of off-site. Voids resulting from removing any materials should be replaced with engineered fill materials with expansion characteristics similar to the onsite materials.

5.2.3 Site Preparation

Due to the non-uniform nature and thickness of the near-surface undocumented fill and loose condition of the upper younger alluvium, it is recommended that the soils be removed beneath the planned building footprint of the proposed structure to a depth of at least 4 feet below existing natural (below existing fill) grade, or two (2) feet beneath the base of the proposed foundations, whichever is greater. Removal bottoms should be relatively uniform in soil type which is not visibly porous and having an in-place density of at least 85 percent of the soil's maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D 1557 test procedures. A representative of this firm should observe and approve the bottom of all remedial excavations. The lateral extent of this recommended over-excavation should extend at least 5 feet beyond the building or foundation limits.

Following site clearing operations, over-excavation and lowering of site grades, where necessary, it is recommended that the exposed subgrade soils beneath all surface improvements be proof rolled with a heavy rubber-tired piece of construction equipment approved by and in the presence of the geotechnical engineering representative. The proof rolling equipment should possess a minimum weight of 15 tons and proof rolling should include at least 4 passes, two in each perpendicular direction. All soil that ruts or excessively deflects during proof rolling should be removed as recommended by the GeoTek representative. Following proof rolling and removal of any unsuitable bearing soil, the exposed subgrade should be scarified to a depth of about 12 inches, be moisture conditioned to slightly above the soil's optimum moisture content and then be compacted to at least 90 percent of the soil's maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D-1557 test procedures.

5.2.4 Engineered Fill

The on-site soils are generally considered suitable for reuse as engineered fill provided they are free from vegetation, debris, oversized materials (6-inch diameter or greater) and other deleterious material. All areas should be brought to final subgrade elevations with fill materials that are placed and compacted in general accordance with minimum project standards. Engineered fill should be placed in 6- to 8-inch loose lifts, moisture conditioned to slightly above the optimum moisture content and compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 90 percent as determined by ASTM D-1557 test procedures.

If wet soils are encountered during remedial grading, methods for drying soils such as stockpiling or mixing with dry soils may be required to bring the soils to the required moisture content for placement as engineered fill. Placement of engineered fill should be observed and tested on a full-time basis by a GeoTek representative during grading activities.

5.2.5 Transition Lot Condition

Building pads graded with a cut/fill transition should be undercut to reduce the potential for differential settlement. The cut portion of the cut/fill transition should be undercut to a depth of at least 3 feet or one (1) foot below the deepest proposed footing, whichever is deeper, and be backfilled with a properly compacted engineered fill. The bottom of the undercut should be sloped at a minimum of 1 percent toward the adjacent lot area.

5.2.6 Oversized Rock Disposal

Although unlikely, oversized cobbles, boulders and rock fragments may be encountered during rough grading and utility trench operations. If encountered, on-site disposal of oversized materials is possible, provided the oversized materials are placed as recommended on Plate 4 within Appendix E. Alternatively, over-sized materials can be exported from the site.

5.2.7 Excavation Characteristics

Excavations in the on-site younger alluvium should be readily accomplished with heavy-duty earthmoving or excavating equipment in good operating condition. All excavations should be formed in accordance with current Cal-OSHA requirements.

5.2.8 Trench Excavations and Backfill

Temporary trench excavations within the on-site materials should be stable at a 1:1 inclination for short durations during construction and where cuts do not exceed 15 feet in height. Deeper temporary excavations should be reviewed by GeoTek prior to their planned excavation to determine if supplemental recommendations or analysis are warranted. It is anticipated that temporary cuts to a maximum height of 4 feet can be excavated vertically.

Trench excavations should conform to Cal-OSHA regulations. The contractor should have a competent person, per OSHA requirements, on site during construction to observe conditions and to make the appropriate recommendations.

Utility trench backfill should be compacted to at least 90 percent relative compaction (as determined by ASTM D-1557 test procedures). Under-slab trenches should also be compacted to project specifications. Where applicable, based on jurisdictional requirements, the top 12 inches of backfill below subgrade for road pavements should be compacted to at least 95 percent relative compaction. On-site materials may not be suitable for use as bedding material but should be suitable as backfill provided particles larger than 6 inches are removed.

Compaction should be achieved with a mechanical compaction device. Ponding or jetting of trench backfill is not recommended. If backfill soils have dried out, they should be properly moisture conditioned prior to placement in trenches.

5.2.9 Shrinkage and Bulking

For planning purposes, a shrinkage loss of about 15 to 25 percent is anticipated for the upper 1 foot of existing materials across the site, and 10 to 20 percent for the natural materials necessitating remedial grading and/or over-excavation below the upper 1 foot. Several factors will impact earthwork balancing on the site, including shrinkage, trench spoil from utilities and footing excavations, as well as the accuracy of topography. Shrinkage and bulking are primarily dependent upon the degree of compactive effort achieved during construction, depth of fill and underlying site conditions. A subsidence loss ranging from 0.1 to 0.2 foot is also estimated for the site. Subsidence will occur below the processed removal bottoms at the site.

Site balance areas should be available in order to adjust project grades, depending on actual field conditions at the conclusion of earthwork construction.

5.2.10 Grading Plan Review

Upon completion of the site grading plans, it is recommended that those plans be provided to GeoTek for review. Based on that review, some modifications to the recommendations provided in this report may be necessary.

5.3 DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

5.3.1 Foundation Design Criteria

Foundation design criteria for a conventional foundation system, in general conformance with the 2019 CBC, are presented herein. These are typical design criteria and are not intended to supersede the design by the structural engineer.

Based on the expansion index testing performed for this report and visual examination of the site soils, site soils possess a "very low" (0-20) expansion potential (ASTM D4829). Therefore, it is GeoTek's opinion that conventional foundations supported by engineered fill may be used for this site.

A summary of GeoTek's preliminary foundation design recommendations is presented in the table below:

Design Parameter	"Very Low" Expansion Potential (0≤EI≤20)
Foundation Depth or Minimum Perimeter Beam Depth (inches below lowest adjacent grade)	12 - One- and -two Stories
Minimum Foundation Width (Inches)*	12
Minimum Slab Thickness (actual)	4 inches
Minimum Slab Reinforcing	6" x 6" – W1.4/W1.4 welded wire fabric placed in middle of slab or No. 3 bars at 24-inch centers.
Minimum Footing Reinforcement	Two No. 4 Reinforcing Bars, one top and one bottom
Presaturation of Subgrade Soil (Percent of Optimum)	Minimum 100% to a depth of 12 inches prior to placement of concrete

*Code minimums per Table 1809.7 of the 2019 CBC.

It should be noted that the criteria provided are based on soil support characteristics only. The structural engineer should design the slab and beam reinforcement based on actual loading conditions.

The following criteria for design of foundations are preliminary and should be re-evaluated based on the results additional laboratory testing of samples obtained at/near finish pad grade.

5.3.1.1 An allowable bearing capacity of 2,000 pounds per square foot (psf) may be used for design of continuous and perimeter footings 12 inches deep and 12 inches wide, and pad footings 24 inches square and 12 inches deep. This allowable soil bearing capacity may be increased by 300 psf for each additional foot of footing depth and 300 psf for each additional foot of footing width to a maximum value of 4,000 psf. An increase of one-third may be applied when considering short-term live loads (e.g., seismic and wind loads).

5.3.1.2 Structural foundations should be designed in accordance with the 2019 CBC, and to withstand a total static settlement of 1 inch and maximum differential static settlement of one-half of the total settlement over a horizontal distance of 40 feet.

5.3.1.3 The passive earth pressure may be computed as an equivalent fluid having a density of 350 psf per foot of depth, to a maximum earth pressure of 2,500 psf for footings founded on engineered fill or competent native soil. A coefficient of friction between soil and concrete of 0.35 may be used with dead load forces. When combining passive pressure and frictional resistance, the passive pressure component should be reduced by one-third. The upper one foot of soil should be ignored in the passive pressure calculations unless the surface is covered with pavements.

5.3.1.4 A grade beam, a minimum of 12 inches wide and 12 inches deep, should be utilized across large entrances. The base of the grade beam should be at the same elevation as the bottom of the adjoining footings.

5.3.1.5 A moisture and vapor retarding system should be placed below slabs-on-grade where moisture migration through the slab is undesirable. Guidelines for these are provided in the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code (CALGreen) Section 4.505.2, the 2019 CBC Section 1907.1 and ACI 360R-10. The vapor retarder design and construction should also meet the requirements of ASTM E 1643. A portion of the vapor retarder design should be the implementation of a moisture vapor retardant membrane.

It should be realized that the effectiveness of the vapor retarding membrane can be adversely impacted as a result of construction related punctures (e.g., stake penetrations, tears, punctures from walking on the vapor retarder placed atop the underlying aggregate layer, etc.). These occurrences should be limited as much as possible during construction. Thicker membranes are generally more resistant to accidental puncture than thinner ones. Products specifically designed for use as moisture/vapor retarders may also be more puncture resistant. Although the CBC specifies a 6-mil vapor retarder membrane, it is GeoTek's opinion that a minimum 10 mil thick membrane with joints properly overlapped and sealed should be considered, unless otherwise specified by the slab design professional. The membrane should consist of Stego wrap or the equivalent.

Moisture and vapor retarding systems are intended to provide a certain level of resistance to vapor and moisture transmission through the concrete, but do not eliminate it. The acceptable level of moisture transmission through the slab is to a large extent based on the type of flooring used and environmental conditions. Ultimately, the vapor retarding system should be comprised of suitable elements to limited migration of water and reduce transmission of water vapor through the slab to acceptable levels. The selected elements should have suitable properties (i.e., thickness, composition, strength, and permeability) to achieve the desired performance level.

Moisture retarders can reduce, but not eliminate, moisture vapor rise from the underlying soils up through the slab. Moisture retarder systems should be designed and constructed in accordance with applicable American Concrete Institute, Portland Cement Association, Post-Tensioning Concrete Institute, ASTM and California Building Code requirements and guidelines.

GeoTek recommends that a qualified person, such as the flooring contractor, structural engineer, architect, and/or other experts specializing in moisture control within the building be consulted to evaluate the general and specific moisture and vapor transmission paths and associated potential impact on the proposed construction. That person (or persons) should provide recommendations relative to the slab moisture and vapor retarder systems and for migration of potential adverse impact of moisture vapor transmission on various components of the structures, as deemed appropriate.

In addition, the recommendations in this report and GeoTek's services in general are not intended to address mold prevention; since GeoTek, along with geotechnical consultants in general, do not practice in the area of mold prevention. If specific recommendations addressing potential mold issues are desired, then a professional mold prevention consultant should be contacted.

5.3.1.6 It is recommended that control joints be placed in two directions spaced approximately 24 to 36 times the thickness of the slab in inches. These joints are a widely accepted means to control cracks and should be reviewed by the project structural engineer.

5.3.2 Miscellaneous Foundation Recommendations

5.3.2.1 To reduce moisture penetration beneath the slab on grade areas, utility trench excavations should be backfilled with engineered fill, lean concrete or concrete slurry where they intercept the perimeter footing or thickened slab edge.

5.3.2.2 Soils from the footing excavations should not be placed in the slab-on-grade areas unless properly compacted and tested. The excavations should be free of loose/sloughed materials and be neatly trimmed at the time of concrete placement.

5.3.3 Foundation Setbacks

Minimum setbacks for all foundations should comply with the 2019 CBC or City of Moreno Valley requirements, whichever is more stringent. Improvements not conforming to these setbacks are subject to the increased likelihood of excessive lateral movements and/or differential settlements. If large enough, these movements can compromise the integrity of the improvements. The top outside edge of all footings should be set back a minimum of H/3 (where H is the slope height) from the face of any descending slope. The setback should be at least five feet and need not exceed 40 feet.

5.3.4 Soil Corrosivity

A soil corrosivity report was prepared for the project by GeoTek's sub-consultant HDR, Inc. The corrosivity report is included in Appendix E. In general, the report concluded that the soils are moderately corrosive to ferrous metals, aggressive to copper and provided mitigation recommendations for such conditions.

Soil Sulfate Content

The soil sulfate content was determined as part of the testing conducted for preparation of the soil corrosivity report (see Appendix E). The results indicate that the water-soluble sulfate result is less than 0.1 percent by weight, which is considered "negligible" as per Table 4.2.1 of ACI 318. Based on the test results and Table 4.3.1 of ACI 318, no special recommendations for concrete are required for this project due to soil sulfate exposure.

5.4 RETAINING AND GARDEN WALL DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

5.4.1.1 General Design Criteria

Recommendations presented in this report apply to typical masonry or concrete vertical retaining walls to a maximum height of up to six (6) feet. Additional review and recommendations should be requested for higher walls. These are typical design criteria and are not intended to supersede the design by the structural engineer.

Retaining wall foundations should be embedded a minimum of 18 inches into engineered fill. Retaining wall foundations should be designed in accordance with Section 5.3 of this report. Structural needs may govern and should be evaluated by the project structural engineer.

All earth retention structure plans, as applicable, should be reviewed by this office prior to finalization.

Earthwork considerations, site clearing and remedial earthwork for all earth retention structures should meet the requirements of this report, unless specifically provided otherwise, or more stringent requirements or recommendations are made by the designer. The backfill material placement for all earth retention structures should meet the requirement of Section 5.2.4 in this report.

In general, cantilever earth retention structures, which are designed to yield at least 0.001H, where H is equal to the height of the earth retention structure, may be designed using the "active" condition. Rigid earth retention structures (including but not limited to rigid walls, and walls braced at top, such as typical basement walls) should be designed using the "at-rest" condition.

In addition to the design lateral forces due to retained earth, surcharges due to improvements, such as an adjacent building or traffic loading, should be considered in the design of the earth retention structures. Loads applied within a 1:1 (horizontal:vertical) projection from the surcharge on the stem of the earth retention structure should be considered in the design.

Final selection of the appropriate design parameters should be made by the designer of the earth retention structures.

5.4.1.2 Cantilevered Walls

The recommendations presented below are for cantilevered retaining walls up to six (6) feet high. Active earth pressure may be used for retaining wall design, provided the top of the wall is not restrained from minor deflections. An equivalent fluid pressure approach may be used to compute the horizontal pressure against the wall. Appropriate fluid unit weights are given below for specific slope gradients of the retained material. These do not include other superimposed loading conditions such as traffic, structures, seismic events, or adverse geologic conditions.

ACTIVE EARTH PRESSURES	
Surface Slope of Retained Materials (horizontal:vertical)	Equivalent Fluid Pressure (pcf) Select Backfill* and Native Soils
Level	38
2:1	60

*The design pressures assume the backfill material has an expansion index less than or equal to 20. Backfill zone includes area between back of the wall to a plane (1:1 horizontal : vertical) up from bottom of the wall foundation (on the backside of the wall) to the ground surface.

For walls with a retained height greater than 6 feet, an incremental seismic pressure should be included into the wall design. Where needed, it is recommended that an equivalent fluid pressure of 20 pcf be included into the wall design to account for seismic loading conditions. This pressure may be applied as an inverted triangular distribution.

5.4.1.3 Retaining Wall Backfill and Drainage

The wall backfill should also include a minimum one (1) foot wide section of ¾- to 1-inch clean crushed rock (or an approved equivalent). The rock should be placed immediately adjacent to the back of the wall and extend up from a back drain to within approximately 24 inches of the finish grade. The upper 24 inches should consist of compacted on-site materials. The rock should be separated from the earth with filter fabric. The presence of other materials might necessitate revision to the parameters provided and modification of the wall designs. The backfill materials should be placed in lifts no greater than eight (8) inches in thickness and compacted to a minimum of 90% relative compaction as determined by ASTM D 1557 test procedures. Proper surface drainage needs to be provided and maintained.

As an alternative to the drain, rock and fabric, a pre-manufactured wall drainage product (example: Mira Drain 6000 or approved equivalent) may be used behind the retaining wall. The wall drainage product should extend from the base of the wall to within two (2) feet of the ground surface. The subdrain should be placed in direct contact with the wall drainage product.

Retaining walls should be provided with an adequate pipe and gravel back drain system to help prevent buildup of hydrostatic pressures. Backdrains should consist of a four (4)-inch diameter perforated collector pipe (Schedule 40, SDR 35, or approved equivalent) embedded in a minimum of one (1) cubic foot per linear foot of ¾- to 1-inch clean crushed rock or an approved equivalent, wrapped in filter fabric (Mirafi 140N or an approved equivalent). The drain system should be connected to a suitable outlet. Waterproofing of site walls should be performed where moisture migration through the walls is undesirable.

5.4.1.4 Restrained Retaining Walls

Retaining walls that will be restrained at the top that support level backfill or that have reentrant or male corners, should be designed for an equivalent at-rest fluid pressure of 60 pcf, plus any applicable surcharge loading. For areas of male or reentrant corners, the restrained wall design should extend a minimum distance of twice the height of the wall laterally from the corner, or a distance otherwise determined by the project structural engineer.

5.4.1.5 Other Design Considerations

- Wall design should consider the additional surcharge loads from superjacent slopes and/or footings, where appropriate.
- No backfill should be placed against concrete until minimum design strengths are evident by compression tests of cylinders.
- The retaining wall footing excavations, backcuts, and backfill materials should be approved by the project geotechnical engineer or their authorized representative.
- Positive separations should be provided in garden walls at horizontal distances not exceeding 20 feet.

5.5 PRELIMINARY PAVEMENT DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

No on-site earth material has been tested to determine a preliminary R-Value for pavement design. A R-Value of 40 is assumed for the determination of preliminary pavement sections for this report. The final design should be based on R-Value testing of the soil subgrade following completion of rough grading operations. Project streets should be designed in accordance with County of Riverside requirements when final Traffic Indices and R-Value test results of the subgrade soil are completed.

Pavement design for proposed on-site and off-site street improvements was conducted per Caltrans *Highway Design Manual* guidelines for flexible pavements. Based on Traffic Indices (TIs) specified by the City of Moreno Valley (Standard Plan MVSI-100A-1, approved 9/14/18) and using a design R-value of 40, the following preliminary sections were calculated:

PRELIMINARY PAVEMENT SECTIONS			
TI	R-Value	Thickness of Asphalt Concrete (inches)	Thickness of Aggregate Base (inches)
6.0 (Local Street, Modified Local Street)	40	3.6*	6*
7.0 (Collector)		3.6*	7
9.0 (Minor Arterial)		5.4*	9*

*Minimum pavement structural section per City of Moreno Valley Standards

The TIs used in the above pavement analysis and design were designated by the City of Moreno Valley for the indicated street types and should provide a pavement life of approximately 20

years with a normal amount of flexible pavement maintenance. Irrigation adjacent to pavements, without a deep curb or other cutoff to separate landscaping from the paving may result in premature pavement failure. Traffic parameters used for design were selected based upon engineering judgment and not upon information furnished to us such as an equivalent wheel load analysis or a traffic study.
The recommended pavement sections provided are intended as a minimum guideline and final selection of pavement cross section parameters should be made by the project civil engineer, based upon the local laws and ordinates, expected subgrade and pavement response, and desired level of conservatism. If thinner or highly variable pavement sections are constructed, increased maintenance and repair could be expected. Final pavement design should be checked by testing of soils exposed at subgrade (the upper 12 inches) after final grading has been completed.

Asphalt concrete and aggregate base should conform to current Caltrans Standard Specifications Section 39 and 26-1.02, respectively. As an alternative, asphalt concrete can conform to Section 203-6 of the current Standard Specifications for Public Work (Green Book). Crushed aggregate base or crushed miscellaneous base can conform to Section 200-2.2 and 200-2.4 of the Green Book, respectively. Pavement base should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the ASTM D1557 laboratory maximum dry density (modified proctor).

All pavement installation, including preparation and compaction of subgrade, compaction of base material, placement and rolling of asphaltic concrete, should be done in accordance with City of Moreno Valley specifications, and under the observation and testing of GeoTek and a City Inspector where required. Jurisdictional minimum compaction requirements in excess of the aforementioned minimums may govern.

Deleterious material, excessive wet or dry pockets, oversized rock fragments, and other unsuitable yielding materials encountered during grading should be removed. Once existing compacted fill are brought to the proposed pavement subgrade elevations, the subgrade should be proof rolled in order to check for a uniform and unyielding surface. The upper 12 inches of pavement subgrade soils should be scarified, moisture conditioned at or near optimum moisture content, and recompacted to at least 95 percent of the laboratory maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D1557 test procedures. If loose or yielding materials are encountered during construction, additional evaluation of these areas should be carried out by GeoTek. All pavement section changes should be properly transitioned.

5.6 CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION

5.6.1 General

Concrete construction should follow the 2019 CBC and ACI guidelines regarding design, mix placement and curing of the concrete. If desired, GeoTek could provide quality control testing of the concrete during construction.

5.6.2 Concrete Mix Design

As discussed in Section 5.3.5, no special recommendations for concrete are required for this project due to soil sulfate exposure. Additional testing should be performed during grading so that specific recommendations can be formulated based on the as-graded conditions.

5.6.3 Concrete Flatwork

Exterior concrete flatwork is often one of the most visible aspects of site development. They are typically given the least level of quality control, being considered “non-structural” components. Cracking of these features is common due to various factors. While cracking usually does not affect the structural performance of the concrete, it is unsightly. It is recommended that the same standards of care be applied to these features as to the structure itself.

Flatwork should consist of a minimum four-inch (actual) thick concrete and the use of temperature and shrinkage control reinforcement is suggested. The project structural engineer should provide final design recommendations.

5.6.4 Concrete Performance

Concrete cracks should be expected. These cracks can vary from sizes that are hairline to more than 1/8 inch in width. Most cracks in concrete while unsightly do not significantly impact long-term performance. While it is possible to take measures (proper concrete mix, placement, curing, control joints, etc.) to reduce the extent and size of cracks that occur, some cracking will occur despite the best efforts to minimize it. Concrete undergoes chemical processes that are dependent on a wide range of variables, which are difficult, at best, to control. Concrete, while seemingly a stable material, is subject to internal expansion and contraction due to external changes over time.

One of the simplest means to control cracking is to provide weakened control joints for cracking to occur along. These do not prevent cracks from developing; they simply provide a relief point for the stresses that develop. These joints are a widely accepted means to control cracks but are not always effective. Control joints are more effective the more closely spaced they are. GeoTek suggests that control joints be placed in two orthogonal directions and located a distance apart approximately equal to 24 to 36 times the slab thickness.

5.7 PLAN REVIEW AND CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATIONS

It is recommended that site grading, specifications, and foundation plans be reviewed by this office prior to construction to check for conformance with the recommendations of this report. It is also recommended that GeoTek representatives be present during site grading and foundation construction to observe and document for proper implementation of the geotechnical recommendations. The owner/developer should have GeoTek perform at least the following duties:

- Observe site clearing and grubbing operations for proper removal of all unsuitable materials.
- Observe and test bottom of removals prior to fill placement.
- Evaluate the suitability of on-site and import materials for fill placement and collect soil samples for laboratory testing where necessary.
- Observe the fill for uniformity during placement, including utility trench excavation backfill. Also, test the fill for density, relative compaction and moisture content.
- Observe and probe foundation excavations to confirm suitability of bearing materials with respect to density.

If requested, a construction observation and compaction report can be provided by GeoTek which can comply with the requirements of the governmental agencies having jurisdiction over the project. It is recommended that these agencies be notified prior to commencement of construction so that necessary grading permits can be obtained.

6. INTENT

It is the intent of this report to aid in the design and construction of the proposed development. Implementation of the advice presented in this report is intended to reduce risk associated with construction projects. The professional opinions and geotechnical advice contained in this report are not intended to imply total performance of the project or guarantee that unusual or variable conditions will not be discovered during or after construction.

The scope of GeoTek's evaluation is limited to the area explored that is shown on the Exploration Location Map (Figure 2). This evaluation does not and should in no way be construed to encompass any areas beyond the specific area of the proposed construction as indicated to GeoTek by the client. Further, no evaluation of any existing site improvements is included. The scope is based on GeoTek's understanding of the project and the client's needs, GeoTek's proposal (Proposal No. P-0802021-CR) dated August 6, 2021 and geotechnical engineering standards normally used on similar projects in this region.

7. LIMITATIONS

GeoTek's findings are based on site conditions observed and the stated sources. Thus, GeoTek's comments are professional opinions that are limited to the extent of the available data.

GeoTek has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the engineering at this time and location and science professions currently practicing under similar conditions in the jurisdiction in which the services are provided, subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report.

Since GeoTek's recommendations are based on the site conditions observed and encountered at the stated times and laboratory testing. Thus, GeoTek's conclusions and recommendations are professional opinions that are limited to the extent of the available data. Observations during construction are important to allow for any change in recommendations found to be warranted. These opinions have been derived in accordance with current standards of practice and no warranty of any kind is expressed or implied. Standards of care/practice are subject to change with time.

8. SELECTED REFERENCES

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Modified from Google Earth Pro Aerial Imagery

D.R. Horton Los Angeles Holding Company
Single-Family Residential Tract Development
APNs 486-260-003-7 and 486-260-004-8
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

GeoTek Project No. 2868-CR

NORTH

Figure 1

Site Location Map

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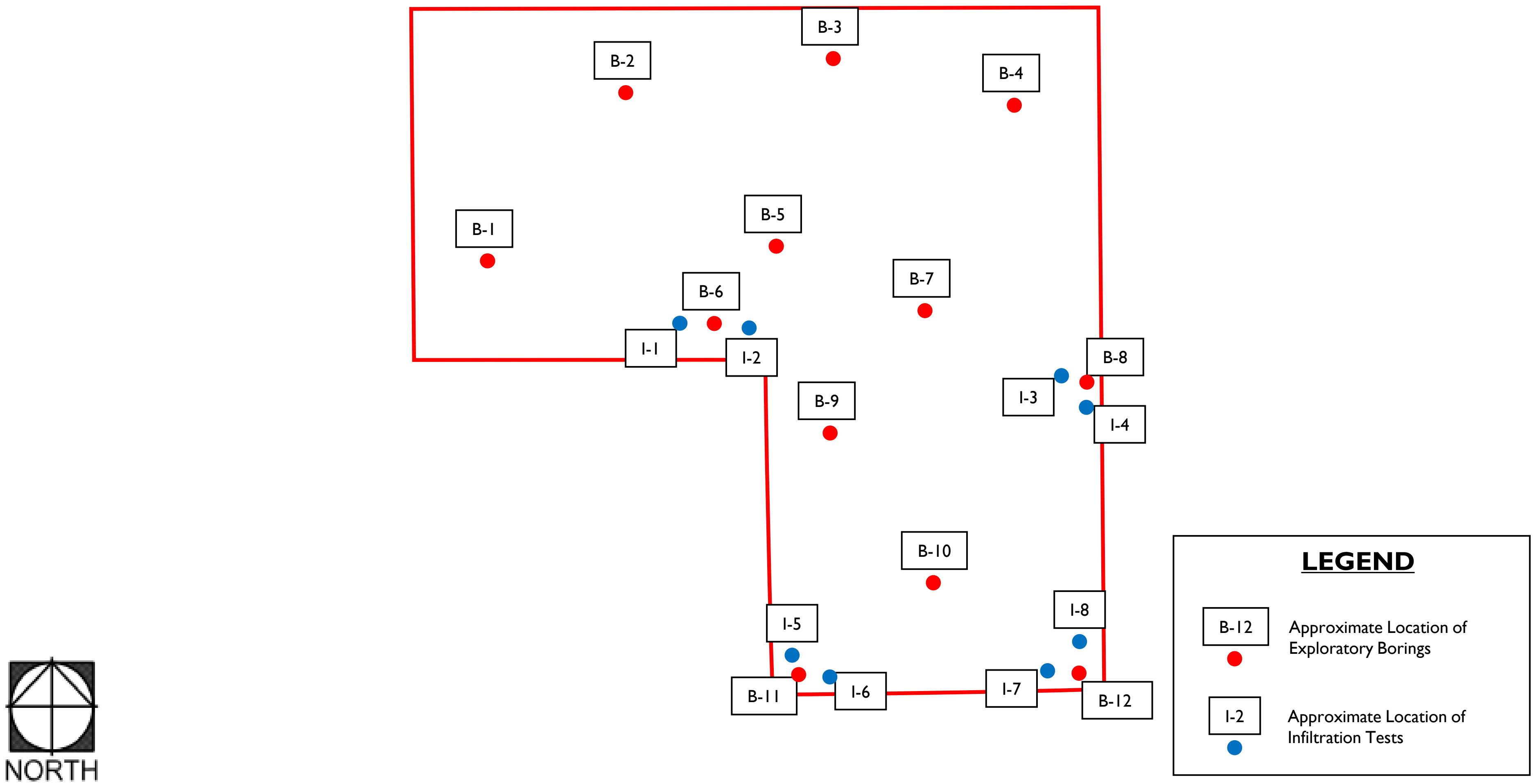

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Scale As Shown

Figure 2

Exploration Location Map

APPENDIX A

LOG OF EXPLORATORY BORINGS

Single-Family Residential Tract Development
Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
Project No. 2868-CR

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A - FIELD TESTING AND SAMPLING PROCEDURES

The Modified Split-Barrel Sampler (Ring)
The Ring sampler is driven into the ground at various depths in accordance with ASTM D 3550 test procedures. The sampler, with an external diameter of 3.0 inches, is lined with 1-inch long, thin brass rings with inside diameters of approximately 2.4 inches. The sampler is typically driven into the ground 12 or 18 inches with a 140-pound hammer free falling from a height of 30 inches. Blow counts are recorded for every 6 inches of penetration as indicated on the log of boring. The samples are removed from the sample barrel in the brass rings, sealed, and transported to the laboratory for testing.

Bulk Samples (Large)
These samples are normally large bags of earth materials over 20 pounds in weight collected from the field by means of hand digging or exploratory cuttings.

Bulk Samples (Small)
These are plastic bag samples which are normally airtight and contain less than 5 pounds in weight of earth materials collected from the field by means of hand digging or exploratory cuttings. These samples are primarily used for determining natural moisture content and classification indices.

B - BORING LOG LEGEND

The following abbreviations and symbols often appear in the classification and description of soil and rock on the log of borings:

SOILS	
USCS	Unified Soil Classification System
f-c	Fine to coarse
f-m	Fine to medium
GEOLOGIC	
B: Attitudes	Bedding: strike/dip
J: Attitudes	Joint: strike/dip
C: Contact line	
………..	Dashed line denotes USCS material change
———	Solid Line denotes unit / formational change
———	Thick solid line denotes end of boring

(Additional denotations and symbols are provided on the boring logs)

APPENDIX B

RESULTS OF LABORATORY TESTING

Single-Family Residential Tract Development
Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
Project No. 2868-CR

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SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TESTING

Classification
Soils were classified visually in general accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (ASTM Test Method D 2487). The soil classifications are shown on the logs of borings in Appendix A.

Collapse Test
Collapse tests were performed on selected samples of the site soils in general accordance with ASTM D 5333 test procedures. The results of this test are presented graphically in Appendix B.

Direct Shear
Shear testing was performed in a direct shear machine of the strain-control type in general accordance with ASTM D 3080 test procedures. The rate of deformation was approximately 0.035 inch per minute. The sample was sheared under varying confining loads in order to determine the coulomb shear strength parameters, angle of internal friction and cohesion. The tests were performed on soil samples remolded to approximately 90 percent of maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D 1557 test procedures. The shear test results are presented in Appendix B.

Expansion Index
Expansion Index testing was performed two soil samples. Testing was performed in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 4829. The results of the testing are provided below and in Appendix B.

Boring No.	Depth (ft.)	Description	Expansion Index	Classification
B-2	0-5	Sandy Silt	1	Very Low
B-12	0-5	Sandy Silt	2	Very Low

In-Situ Moisture and Density
The natural water content of sampled soils was determined in general accordance with ASTM D 2216 test procedures on samples of the materials recovered from the subsurface exploration. In addition, in-place dry density of the sampled soils was determined in general accordance with ASTM D 2937 test procedures on relatively undisturbed samples to measure the unit weight of the subsurface soils. Results of these tests are shown on the boring logs at the appropriate sample depths in Appendix A.

Moisture-Density Relationship
Laboratory testing was performed on two samples collected during the subsurface exploration. The laboratory maximum dry density and optimum moisture content for the soil type was determined in general accordance with ASTM D 1557 test procedures. The results are presented in Appendix B.

APPENDIX C

PERCOLATION DATA SHEETS & PORCHET CALCULATIONS

Single-Family Residential Tract Development
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Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
Project No. 2868-CR

APPENDIX D

SEISMIC SETTLEMENT ANALYSIS

Single-Family Residential Tract Development
Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street
Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California
Project No. 2868-CR

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APPENDIX E

SOIL CORROSION REPORT

Single-Family Residential Tract Development

Alessandro Boulevard and Oliver Street

Moreno Valley, Riverside County, California

Project No. 2868-CR

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APPENDIX F

GENERAL EARTHWORK GRADING GUIDELINES

Single-Family Residential Tract Development
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