Appendices

Appendix F1 Geotechnical Investigation Report Industrial and Business Parks

Appendices

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PRELIMNARY GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

for

AGUA MANSA COMMERCE PARK 1500 Rubidoux Boulevard Jurupa Valley, California

Prepared For:
Crestmore Redevelopment, LLC
1745 Shea Center Drive, Suite 190
Highlands Ranch, CO 80129

Prepared By:
Langan Engineering & Environmental Services
32 Executive Park, Suite 130
Irvine, California 92614

28 April 2017 700045403

LANGAN

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NGINEERING

CONTENTS

1.	Ir	ntroduction	. 1
2.	Р	Project Description	. 1
	2.1	Site Description	. 1
	2.2	Riverside Cement Plant Operational History	. 3
	2.3	Proposed Development	. З
3.	G	Geology	
	3.1	Document Review	. 3
	3.2	Regional Geologic Setting	. 3
	3.3		
	3.4		
	3.5	-	
	3.6	Aerial Photograph Review	. 8
	3.7		
4.	S	Subsurface Investigation	. e
	4.1	Laboratory Testing	11
5.	S	Subsurface Investigation results	11
	5.1	Groundwater Measurements	12
	5.2	Percolation Testing	12
	5.3	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
6.	G	Seotechnical Evaluation	14
	6.1	Seismic Evaluation	14
	6.2	Collapsible Soil Evaluation	15
	6.3	·	
	6.4	·	
7.	Р	Preliminary Foundation Recommendations	15
	7.1	Shallow Foundations	16
	7.2	Corrosion	16
8.	Δ	Additional Studies	17
9.	C	Construction Recommendations	17
10).	Owner and Contractor Obligations	18
11		Limitations	19
12	<u>.</u>	References	19
	12.	1 Publications	19
	12.	2 Plans	21
	12:	3 Reports	21

FIGURES

- Figure 1 Site Vicinity Map
- Figure 2 Boring and Trench Location Plan
- Figure 3 Geologic Map
- Figure 4a Quaternary Fault Map
- Figure 4b Quaternary Fault Map Legend
- Figure 5 Generalized Liquefaction Map
- Figure 6 Earthquake-Induced Landslide Map
- Figure 7 Generalized Subsurface Cross-Section A-A', B-B' and C-C'



TABLES

Table 1 – Summary of Laboratory Results

APPENDICES

Appendix A – EQSearch and USGS Reported Earthquakes

Appendix B – Boring Logs

Appendix C – Percolation Test Results

Appendix D – Test Pit Logs

Appendix E – Geophysical Investigation Report

Appendix F – Laboratory Results



1. INTRODUCTION

As requested by Crestmore Redevelopment, LLC, Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc. (Langan) has completed a preliminary geotechnical investigation for the proposed Agua Mansa Commerce Park (the Project). The services were performed in accordance with the Langan proposal for geotechnical engineering services, dated 27 May 2016 executed by Crestmore Redevelopment, LLC on 8 September 2016 and Contract Change Order for Additional Services, dated 21 March 2017.

Our services included:

- 1. Review of published geotechnical and geologic data about the site and region, including California Geologic Survey publications, historic mining data, and historic aerial photographs;
- 2. A limited geotechnical field investigation that included borings and test pits and geophysical surveys
- 3. A second geotechnical field investigation to investigate for presence of eolian sand in the northern portion of the site
- 4. Geotechnical laboratory testing
- 5. Preliminary evaluation of the data, and
- 6. Preparation of this preliminary report.

The purposes of this report are to: summarize our understanding of the current development plans, summarize our understanding of the geological and geotechnical aspects of the project, including existing conditions; summarize the results of the subsurface investigation and findings; and provide our geotechnical recommendations in support of the project entitlement efforts.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Description

The Project is proposed to be located within the existing Riverside Cement Plant facility which includes associated quarries and the former Crestmore Mine (the "Site") located at 1500 Rubidoux Boulevard, Jurupa Valley, Riverside County, California. The Site is approximately 205 acres and is bounded by Rubidoux Boulevard on the west, Rivino Road on the north, Hall Avenue and an industrial development on the east, and Agua Mansa Road and an industrial development on the south. The Site is transected by railroad tracks owned and operated by Union Pacific Railroad (UPRR). The Project encompasses an area of approximately 205 acres is located in the mid to northern portion of the Site. The location of the Site and proposed Project are shown in Figure 1.

Having been in operation since 1906 until the mid-1980s, the existing Riverside Cement Plant contains the cement plant, the former quarries (Wet Weather Quarry, Lonestar Quarry, Commercial Quarry and Chino Quarry), the former Crestmore Mine and various support buildings. The former quarries and mine were used for the mining of limestone minerals for cement production. Shallow below grade chambers associated with former cement plant and deeper below grade chambers associated with former mining operations are present below portions of the Site. The northern part of the Site is overlain by fill and is vegetated with shrubs, grass and trees. The remainder of the Site contains fill stockpiles including material stockpiles, berms and filled former quarry areas. Ground surface elevations vary from



approximately 835 feet above mean sea level (amsl)¹ to approximately 985 feet amsl.

The Wet Weather Quarry is located in the south-east end of the Project and elevations within the quarry vary between 835 to 945 feet amsl. The slopes within the Wet Weather Quarry have a maximum height of approximately 110 feet and have an approximate inclination of 3:4 (horizontal to vertical) or flatter.

The Lonestar Quarry was located west and adjacent to the Wet Weather Quarry however the Lonestar Quarry was filled in prior to 1976 as interpreted from stereographic photographs. Information on the filled in depth was not found.

The Commercial Quarry is located in the south-east end of the Site and was mined in the 1960s and early 1970s. The Commercial Quarry was filled in the mid-1970s however the fill material was subsequently mined in the late 1970s and the majority was removed and recovered by the late 1980s for mill or kiln feed supplement. Information on the filled in depth was not found. Elevations within the Commercial Quarry vary between 810 to 900 feet amsl.

Chino Quarry is located south of the Site and is flooded to an elevation of approximately 815 feet amsl. The ground surface elevation at the southern end of the Project, adjacent to the Chino Quarry, is approximately 915 feet amsl. The 100 foot high slope between the southern end of the Project and Chino Quarry has an approximate slope of 1:1 (horizontal to vertical) or flatter. Underground mining below the Chino Quarry started in 1930 and was designated as Crestmore Mine. From 1930 to 1954, the Block Caving method was used in underground mining and from 1955 to 1986, the Room and Pillar Underground Mining Methods were used. Underground mining ceased in 1986 and Crestmore Mine was allowed to flood. When mining was ceased, the entrance to the mine was at an approximate elevation of 650 feet amsl and the bottom of the mine was at an approximate elevation of 60 feet below mean sea level. The approximate mapped extent of the underground mining is shown on Figure 2.

Based on the various Riverside Cement Company maps that were reviewed the shallowest mine level is at an elevation of 572 feet amsl. Based on the maps titled "Crestmore Mine Plan" and "35 Level" by Riverside Cement Company dated 25 November 1968 and 17 January 1972, respectively, the lateral extent of mining extended north past Well 88-1 and near the northern end of the Material Storage Yard.

An adit (a passage from the surface in a mine) with a beltway was used to transport materials from the mine to the rock crushing plant. The adit is located in the southern portion of the Project. Based on the map "Crestmore Mine Plan" by Riverside Cement Company dated 25 November 1968, the adit is oriented south 22 degrees west (S22°W) for an approximate length of 570 feet, then orients S62°E for an approximate length of 1,068 feet and then orients N72°E for an approximate length of 625 feet to connect to the mine. It was reported that the below grade chamber had collapsed, but the depth or length of the collapse along the below grade chamber could not be confirmed.

Two on-site wells, identified as 60-1 and 88-1, that previously provided water in support of plant operations, remain on Site. Well 88-1 is non-operational and Well 60-1 is operational, continuing to feed the on-site water lines. Documentation regarding the construction of the groundwater wells was not available for review. The locations of the groundwater wells are shown in Figure 2.

[&]quot;Encumbrance Map, Vacant Commercial Property, Jurupa Valley, California" dated 2 March 2016



¹ Elevations are based on the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 (NGVD 1929) as referenced from DRC Engineering, Inc.

2.2 Riverside Cement Plant Operational History

Cement manufacturing operations began in 1914 and continued through 2015. Limestone mined from the quarries and Crestmore Mine was mixed with imported materials, and burned in rotary kilns to manufacture cement clinker. The cement clinker was then crushed to create cement, which was then packaged and shipped off-site. Cement Kiln Dust (CKD) was the primary by-product generated during the cement manufacturing process, and was comprised of material accumulated within the kilns that could not be reused in the process stream. Prior to the 1970s, CKD was hauled from the kilns using end-dump trucks and deposited at several locations throughout the Site. In the 1970s, a process was implemented for incorporating CKD into the final product thus eliminating its generation as a by-product, and some of the previously deposited CKD was recovered.

2.3 Proposed Development

Our understanding of the proposed project is based on documentation and exhibits provided by Crestmore Redevelopment, LLC, including a Draft Preliminary Site Plan dated 7 September 2016. Per the Draft Proposed Site Plan, the proposed Project consists of a commercial/ industrial development that includes up to 4 single story industrial buildings with a mezzanine level and a combined footprint of approximately 3.6 million square feet. Site development will require installation of new utilities, and mass grading that could include cuts of up to 35 feet and fills of up to 100 feet. The limits of the proposed Project are shown on Figure 2.

3. GEOLOGY

3.1 Document Review

Information that was reviewed included maps and websites from the United States Geological Survey's (USGS), California Geological Survey (CGS), Geologic Map by Thomas W. Dibblee, Jr. (Dibblee) County of Riverside, Department of Water Resources, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR).

Stereographic aerial photographs taken between 1949 and 1999 that showed the Riverside Cement Plant and a Site Assessment Report prepared by Ryan-Murphy dated 7 July 1995 were reviewed. The results of the review are summarized in Section 3.2 to 3.7.

3.2 Regional Geologic Setting

The Project is located within the fault-bounded, northwest-southeast trending Perris Block within the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province of California. The Perris Block is bounded in the east by the San Jacinto Fault Zone, the north by Cucamonga Fault Zone, and the west by Elsinore Fault Zone. According to the USGS maps (USGS 2006), the Perris Block is underlain by lithologically diverse prebatholithic metasedimentary rocks intruded by plutons of the Cretaceous age Peninsular Ranges batholith. Erosional depositional surfaces are developed on the Perris Block and thin to relatively thick sections of Quaternary age non-marine sediments discontinuously cover the basement rock.

3.3 Local Geologic Setting

The Project is located in the eastern end of the Jurupa Mountains on the south side of the San Bernardino Valley. The Santa Ana River drains the San Bernardino Valley towards the southwest and is approximately one-half mile east of the Project.

Based on our review of published geologic reports, maps and referenced geologic information, the Project is underlain by a variety of geologic units. USGS and CGS reports that the northeast



portion of the Project is underlain by Holocene to late Pleistocene age, eolian deposits (Qye) consisting of unconsolidated, gray to tan, massive, fine grained sand forming stabilized dunes; the northern portion of the Project is underlain by Holocene to late Pleistocene age, young alluvial fan deposits (Qyfl) consisting of unconsolidated, gray, cobbley and bouldery alluvium of Lytle Creek fan; the western, southern and eastern portion of the Project is underlain by two geologic units consisting of artificial fill and intermixed tonalite marble and schist. The artificial fill (Qaf) reportedly consists of uncompacted and undocumented fill from mining operations, cement kiln dust (CKD) and unconsolidated talus deposits. The intermixed tonalite, marble, and schist (KtPzms) are Cretaceous and Paleozoic age and consist of intermixed biotite-hornblende tonalite and coarse grained marble containing lesser amounts of biotite-quartz schist. The surficial geologic units shown within the former Riverside Cement Plant and Crestmore Mine property on Figure 3 are based on USGS and CGS maps and our interpretation of field conditions based on our field exploration.

Based on the information reviewed, quarrying and subsurface mining activities were initiated in 1906 to mine the limestone within the southern portion of the Site. Prior to quarrying, the limestone was present as two generally irregular, roughly parallel, lenticular limestone bodies dipping primarily east-northeast. The upper (shallower) and lower (deeper) limestone bodies are referred to as Sky Blue and Chino Limestones, respectively and were mineralogically similar. The limestone is coarsely crystalline, associated with metamorphosed sediments, enveloped and cut by intrusive igneous rocks and contact metamorphic minerals, including large masses of intrusive microcrystalline quartz monzonite porphyry and quartz monzonite pegmatites. Country rock within the boundary of the Site consists of Perris quartz-biotite diorite that becomes granodiorite. Quartz monzonite pegmatites occur commonly as dikes in the porphyry and country rock and extended generally less than 2 or 3 feet into the limestone. The most widespread contact rock is composed generally of grossularite garnet with and without diopside.

The shallower, Sky Blue limestone was an arcuate shaped body, enveloped and intruded by quartz diorite and intruded by quartz monzonite porphyry. The body was up to several hundred feet thick and dipped primarily east or northeast. Where the body was thinnest, the limestone was converted to contact rock. Two (2) facies were present within the limestone; a white limestone with localized yellow predazzite beds and a sky blue colored limestone present closer to the intrusive quartz monzonite porphyry and associated pegmatites.

The deeper, Chino limestone was generally composed of alternating bands of yellowish predazzite and white crystalline limestone with widely disseminated graphite flakes. The unit dipped up to 45 degrees east, was at least 2,000 feet long, and had irregular upper and lower surfaces. Banding ranged from few inches to a few feet thick.

3.4 Local Faulting

Langan reviewed the following publications and report as part of our geologic review regarding local faulting within the Site:

- Daly, John W., (1931), The Geology and Mineralogy of the Limestone Deposits at Crestmore, Riverside County, California, dated 1931 (Daly, 1931).
- Woodford, A. O., Crippen, R. A., and Garner, K. B., (1941), Section Across Commercial Quarry, Crestmore, California, American Mineralogist, Volume 26, pages 351-381 (Woodford et al, 1941).



• ERM-West, Inc., (1991), Technical Evaluation 9/30/90 EPA FIT Report, Riverside Cement Company, Crestmore Plant, dated November 1991 (ERM-West Report).

Plate 1 included in the Daly, 1931 report shows a northeast-southwest trending fault segment between the Commercial Quarry in the northeast and southwestern portion of the Chino Quarry to the southwest. The corresponding report text does not elaborate on this fault and alleges Daly (i) identified only a few small faults of which have no particular significance regarding the major geologic structure of the Site and (ii) did not find any large faults in the area mapped west of the quarries.

The Woodford, et al, 1941 report refers to "a prominent fault (?) running N50°E 70°SE" that extends into bedrock at Station 15 of Woodford, et al's Figure 3-Section Across the Commercial Quarry, 1940'. Additional information of this fault was not provided in this report.

Figures 2-1, 2-2, 2-5, and 3-2 included in the ERM-West Report shows a generally northwest-southeast trending fault in southwestern portion of the Chino Quarry. The corresponding report text does not elaborate on the nature or source of this fault.

Approximate locations of the faults reported by Daly and ERM-West are shown in Langan's Figure 3. The quality of Woodford, et al's Figure 3 does not allow for an accurate determination of the reported fault, thus the location of the fault reported by Woodford, et al is not shown in Langan's Figure 3.

USGS, CGS and Dibblee maps were also reviewed. No other local faults were mapped on the Site. Based on our review of the referenced publications it is our opinion active faulting (Holocene or younger) is not present within the Site.

3.5 Geologic Hazards

Our geologic hazard review was performed in general accordance with CGS "Special Publication 117A, Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California", and the 2016 edition of California Building Code (2016 CBC). The following subsections present the results of our review of geologic hazards as they pertain to the Project.

- Regional Faulting Recognized and mapped faults that are located within a 100-kilometer (km) radius of the Project based on the CGS "2010 Fault Activity Map of California" (Fault Activity Map) and "An Explanatory Text to Accompany the Fault Activity Map of California" (Explanatory Text) are shown on Figures 4a and 4b, respectively. Based on our review, the closest known fault to the Project is the Rialto-Colton Fault, located approximately 4 miles (6.4 km) northeast. The closest active fault is the San Jacinto Fault located approximately 5 miles northeast of the Project. An Inferred Fault near Fontana is located approximately 6 miles northwest of the Project. The Project's relative location to active faults is shown in Figure 4a and 4b.
 - Due to the Project's proximity to several nearby active faults, moderate to strong ground shaking could occur from an earthquake on any of the nearby fault(s).
- Regional Seismicity A search of the CGS earthquake catalog (updated through December 2016) using the EQSearch computer program, found that 82 earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 5.0 have occurred within a 100-km radius of the Project since 1800. In addition, a search of the USGS ANSS Comprehensive Earthquake Catalog (ComCat), updated through August 15, 2016, using a web-based Earthquake Archive Search and URL Builder tool, found that 48 earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 5.0 have occurred within a 100-km radius of the Project since 1900. A



summary of the *EQSearch* and USGS ANSS ComCat reported earthquake events are provided in Appendix A.

• <u>Surface Rupture</u> – Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones (APEFZ) are regulatory zones established by the CGS around active faults with the potential to cause surface rupture. The zones vary in width, however the average is approximately ¼ mile wide. The CGS has not published an APEFZ map containing the Project.

Per the Safety Element included in County of Riverside General Plan, Riverside County has zoned fault systems within Riverside County and require special studies be performed within the zones prior to development; per the Safety Element, the Project is not located in a County Fault Zone.

The City of Jurupa Valley California Draft 2017 General Plan states that there are no known active faults within the City of Jurupa Valley.

- <u>Liquefaction</u> Based on the County of Riverside General Plan, the Project is located in an area with shallow groundwater and susceptible sediments with low to moderate liquefaction susceptibility. The City of Jurupa Valley California Draft 2017 General Plan shows the east portion of the Project is located in an area with low liquefaction susceptibility and the western portion in an area with medium liquefaction susceptibility.
 - However, information from the Department of Water Resources, Water Data Library shows State Well Number 03S03W03A001S less than 100 feet north of the Project. Groundwater data was collected from 2012 to 2016 and the groundwater elevation was reported at approximately 825 feet amsl (depth of 137 feet). Therefore, the potential for soil liquefaction at the Project is anticipated to be low under the design earthquake. The design earthquake is defined in ASCE 7-10 as the earthquake effects that are two-thirds of the corresponding Maximum Considered Earthquake effects. The Project's relative location on the County of Riverside General Plan generalized liquefaction map is shown in Figure 5.
- <u>Lateral Spreading</u> Lateral spreading is a phenomenon in which surficial soil displaces along a shear zone that has formed within an underlying liquefied layer. The surficial blocks are transported downslope or in the direction of a free face, such as a slope, by earthquake and gravitational forces. The potential for liquefaction under the design earthquake is anticipated to be low and therefore the potential for lateral spreading is considered low.
- Seismic-Induced Ground Deformations Seismic-induced ground deformations include ground surface settlement and differential settlement resulting from liquefaction of saturated cohesionless soils and cyclic densification, or differential compaction, of unsaturated sands and gravels caused by earthquakes. The potential for liquefaction under the design earthquake is anticipated to be low however according to the geologic conditions within the Project, seismic-induced ground deformations induced by cyclic densification (dry seismic settlement) of artificial fill, young alluvial fan deposits and eolian deposits could occur. Additional information is in Section 6.2.
- <u>Earthquake-Induced Landslide Areas</u> Based on the County of Riverside General Plan and City of Jurupa Valley California Draft 2017 General Plan, the Project is not located within an 'Earthquake-Induced Landslide' area. Documented evidence of historic landslides was not observed at the Project, based on our site visits and our review of aerial photographs. The Project's location on the earthquake-induced landslide map is



shown in Figure 6.

- <u>Groundwater</u> The Department of Water Resources, Water Data Library shows State Well Number 03S03W03A001S less than 100 feet north of the Project. Groundwater data was collected from 2012 to 2016 and the groundwater elevation was reported at approximately 825 feet amsl (depth of 137 feet).
- <u>Flood Mapping</u> –According to Federal Emergency Management Agency FEMA's 'Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Number 06065C0045G', dated 28 August 2008, the Project is located in Other Areas Zone X, which is defined as an area determined to be outside the 0.2 percent annual chance floodplain.
- <u>Tsunami and Seiche</u> A tsunami is a long high sea wave caused by an earthquake, submarine landslide, or other disturbance. A seiche is oscillation of surface water in an enclosed or semi-enclosed basin such as a lake, bay, or harbor. The Project is not located within a potential tsunami or seiche inundation area; however, Chino Quarry is a lake and adjacent to the Project. The lake is approximately 200 feet in depth and the Project is approximately 100 feet higher than the water elevation. The potential for a seiche to overtop the Project is considered to be low.

Subsidence

- Land subsidence may be induced from withdrawal of oil, gas, or water from wells. Based on a search of the Division of Oil, Gas & Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) Well Finder online tool, the Project is not within a state-designated oil field. In addition, no active oil, gas, or geothermal wells are identified within the Project. According to our review of the available information from DOGGR, the likelihood of land subsidence caused by oil, gas, or water withdrawal from oil wells is not expected and need not be considered in design.
- The risk of subsidence from below grade adits below the proposed development will be presented in a separate report, if authorized.
- Collapsible Soils Collapsible soils, or soils susceptible to hydroconsolidation, are geologically young, unconsolidated, low-density, loose, dry soils commonly present in arid to semi-arid regions, such as Southern California. These soils generally occur within wind deposited sands or silts, alluvial fans, colluvial soils, stream banks, or residual mudflow soils. Collapsible soils have a porous structure. Once water is introduced, the porous structure collapses and the granular particles are rearranged. A rise in groundwater or increase in surface-water infiltration, combined with the weight of a structure or fill, can cause rapid settlement, resulting in cracking of foundations and walls. Based on the reported geologic conditions and subsurface information reviewed for the Project, soils potentially susceptible to significant hydroconsolidation are anticipated, additional information and recommendations are included in Section 6.2.
- Expansive Soils Expansive soils occur when the moisture content in the soil causes swelling or shrinking as a result of cyclic wet/dry weather cycles, installation of irrigation systems, change in landscape plantings, or changes in grading. Swelling and shrinking soils can result in differential movement of structures including floor slabs and foundations, and site work including hardscape, utilities, and sidewalks. Portions of the Site are underlain by alluvial soils which could have expansive clays, although expansive clays have not been identified on the Site yet. Additional discussion regarding expansive soil potential at the Site and recommendations are included in Section 6.3.



3.6 Aerial Photograph Review

Stereographic aerial photographs, from Continental Aerial Photo, taken between 1949 and 1999 showing the Project, Site and surrounding vicinity were reviewed for available information regarding historic conditions and any discernable topographic and/or geomorphic/geologic features. A summary of our interpretation of development within the Site based on the photographs is summarized below.

Aerial Photograph Year	Site Development Description
1949	The Site is developed with a circular tank believed to be a 6 million gallon fuel storage tank, industrial buildings, a rectangular depression believed to be the spray pond and parking lots in the north-western portion. The north-eastern and north-western corners of the Site are observed to be occupied by residential properties. The southern portion of the Site contains unpaved roads surrounding two quarries with steep slopes (Chino Quarry and the Wet Weather Quarry). The Chino Quarry is bounded by hillsides to the south-west and north-east and has irregular slopes with possible sloughing in the north and south ends. The Wet Weather Quarry is filled with water. A stockpile is observed east of the industrial buildings and is surrounded by unpaved roads and disturbed land.
1959	The Site extends past the margin of the photograph, thus the southern portion of the Site is not visible in the photograph. The Site has been developed with additional parking lots and industrial structures in the north-west and west portions. Mining in the quarries appears to have continued. The residential buildings in the north-western corner are no longer observed.
1967	The Site layout and types of equipment have been changed in the middle portion of the Site. A material storage yard, grey kilns, grey cement plant, white kilns and white cement plant are observed. The stockpile observed east of the industrial buildings in 1949 is no longer observed. A haul road is observed within Chino Quarry creating a loop in the excavation. The Wet Weather Quarry is observed to have less water and vegetation is present on the eastern slope. Some of the residential buildings in the north-eastern corner are no long observed. Mining in the quarries appears to have continued. No other significant changes are observed compared to 1959.
1968	A dark area is observed in the rectangular spray pond, mining in the quarries appears to have continued, and no other significant changes to the Site are observed from 1967.
1970	The north slope of the Chino Quarry appears to have been filled in with a gentler slope and mining in the quarries appears to have continued. No other significant changes to the Site are observed compared to 1968.
1976	A third quarry, believed to be the Commercial Quarry, is observed in the southern portion of the Site. The Commercial Quarry has haul roads creating a loop and entering into the quarry. The north-western end of the Wet Weather Quarry appears to have been filled with material and developed with a parking



Aerial Photograph Year	Site Development Description
	area and structures. The Wet Weather Quarry appears to have less water. Mining in the quarries appears to have continued. No other significant changes are observed compared to 1970.
1977	No liquid is observed in the Commercial Quarry. Mining in the western end of Chino Quarry appears to have created a steep slope. No other significant changes are observed compared to 1976.
1980	No significant changes to the Site are observed in the 1980 aerial photographs compared to 1979.
1986	The 6 million gallon fuel storage tank is no longer observed in the north-western portion of the Site, only a circular pad remains. Chino Quarry is filled with water and a stockpile is observed within the Project north of the Wet Weather Quarry. A stockpile is observed in the south end of the Commercial Quarry. A residential building is no longer observed in the north-eastern part of the Site. Grading is observed west of the Wet Weather Quarry. No other significant changes are observed compared to 1979.
1990	The stockpile south of the Commercial Quarry is no longer observed and the area appears to have been graded. The circular pad for the 6 million gallon storage tank is no longer observed and the area is vegetated. No other significant changes are observed compared to 1986.
1993	The stockpile north of the Wet Weather Quarry is observed to have vegetation. No other significant changes are observed compared to 1990. No significant changes are observed in the 1995 aerial photographs compared to 1993. In the 1999 aerial photograph, water is not observed in the Commercial Quarry. No other significant changes are observed in the 1999 aerial photograph compared to 1993.

3.7 Previous Investigation

Based on a Site Assessment Report prepared by Ryan-Murphy, nine soil borings were advanced using a Mobile B-53 drill rig and 8-inch hollow stem augers to a maximum depth of 45 feet to investigate the area of the former White Kiln Pipeline Leak. Two borings were advanced horizontally using a hand auger under the boiler building to a depth of 6 to 7 feet. Fill was encountered to a depth of 5 feet. Fill was generally underlain by alluvium consisting of clays and silty sands and was encountered to a depth that ranged from 20 to 40 feet. Decomposed granite was encountered below the fill and/or alluvium at a depth of 5 feet or greater below alluvium or fill. Standard Penetration Test (SPT) blow counts in clay varied from 5 to 48, SPT blow counts in silty sands varied from 17 to refusal and SPT blow counts in decomposed granite varied from 50 to refusal.

4. SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

Langan's preliminary geotechnical field investigation was performed in two phases. The first consisted of drilling thirteen (13) geotechnical borings, excavating 57 test pits, performing two (2) percolation tests, measurement of groundwater at existing wells, and a geophysical



investigation to investigate the subsurface conditions throughout the Site and obtain information about depth of filled in quarries and below grade chambers. The second phase of the investigation consisted of performing six (6) test pits in the northern portion of the Site to investigate the vertical and lateral extent of eolian sands.

Before performing the subsurface investigation, borings and test pits were located and marked by a field engineer from our office. Underground Service Alert of Southern California (DigAlert) was contacted to locate and mark known public underground utilities present within the public rights-of-way. In addition, a private utility-locating subcontractor performed subsurface utility check at the boring and test pit locations to confirm the locations were clear of subsurface utilities or obstructions. Additional details of our subsurface investigation are discussed below. See Figure 2 for approximate locations of borings, trenches and percolation tests.

Borings - Thirteen (13) borings, identified as LB-1 through LB-12 and ALB-10, were drilled between 19 and 26 September 2016 by Martini Drilling under full-time observation of a Langan field engineer. The borings were hand-augered to 5 feet below existing grade and subsequently drilled to depths ranging between approximately 31.5 and 61.5 feet below existing grade.

A truck-mounted drill rig and hollow-stem augers were used to advance the boreholes using conventional soil drilling techniques. Standard Penetration Tests (SPT)² and split spoon sampling were performed at select locations. California ring samples were collected at select locations using a 3.0-inch-outer-diameter split-barrel California sampler lined with 2.42-inch-inner-diameter brass rings in accordance with ASTM D3550. Soil samples were visually examined and classified in the field in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS); classifications were confirmed by reexamination in our office. Boring logs are attached in Appendix B. Excess cuttings were placed at the Site near each boring and borings were backfilled with cement grout. Borings that were drilled on top of pavement were patched with quick-dry concrete and dved black.

- Percolation Testing Percolation tests were performed in borings LB-4 and LB-9 at depths of 40 feet and 30 feet, respectively. The percolation tests were performed in general accordance with the methods presented in the "Design Handbook for Low Impact Development, Best Management Practices" by Riverside County Flood Control, Water Conservation District, dated September 2011. Percolation test results are attached in Appendix C.
- Tests Pits Fifty-seven test pits, identified as LT-2, LT-4, LT-5 through LT-6, LT-8 through LT-24, LT-26 through LT-36, LT-39 through LT-47, LT-CBermA, LT-MW1A, LT-MW1B, LT-MW1C, LT-SBermA, LT-SBermB, LT-EBermC, LT-EBermD, LT-NBermA, LT-NBermB, and LT-Sewer were excavated and logged as part of a Phase II Environmental Investigation at the Site. Test pits were excavated to depths that ranged from approximately 5 to 16 feet. The test pits were excavated by Dennis A. Lorton & Associates, Inc., using a Caterpillar 321C Excavator between 19 and 30 September

² The Standard Penetration Test is a measure of the soil density and consistency. The SPT N-value is defined as the number of blows required to drive a 2-inch outer diameter split-barrel sampler 12-inches or 3.0-inch-outer-diameter split-barrel California sampler lined with 2.42-inch-inner-diameter brass rings, after an initial penetration of 6 inches, using a 140-pound automatic hammer free falling of a height of 30-inches (ASTM D1586).





2016 under the full-time observation of a Langan field engineer. An additional six (6) test pits, identified as TP-1 through TP-6, were excavated to delineate eolian sand, if any in the northern portion of the Project. Test pits were excavated by Dennis A. Lorton & Associates, Inc., using a Caterpillar 321C Excavator on 10 April 2017 under the full-time observation of a Langan field geologist. Following completion of logging, the test pits were backfilled in lifts with excavated soil using the excavator. The tests areas will need to be re-excavated and backfilled as controlled fill as part of remedial grading. Refer to Figure 2 for approximate test pit locations. Test pit logs are attached in Appendix D.

- <u>Groundwater Measurements</u> The depth to groundwater was measured at two wells on 4 October 2016, an off-site well identified as MW-3 and a "Monitoring Well" in the northern portion of the Project. A summary of the groundwater measurements is provided in Section 5.1.
- <u>Geophysical Investigation</u> A geophysical investigation was performed by Spectrum Geophysics, Inc., to investigate the alignment and depth of the former conveyor below grade chamber and potential for below grade chamber(s) south of the proposed footprint of Building 1.

A p-wave seismic refraction study was performed in the area of the Wet Weather Quarry and Lonestar Quarry to identify the depth to bedrock. The geophysical investigation was performed on 3 to 6 October 2016. The geophysical investigation results are summarized in Section 5.3 and attached in Appendix E.

4.1 Laboratory Testing

A laboratory test program performed on select soil samples included the following tests:

- Expansion Index ASTM D4829
- Consolidation ASTM D2435
- Direct Shear ASTM D3080
- Sieve Analyses ASTM D422
- Percent Passing #200 Sieve Analyses – ASTM D1140
- Moisture Content and Density ASTM D2937
- Electrical Resistivity CTM 643
- Chloride Content CTM 422
- Sulfate Content CTM 417
- Soil pH CTM 643
- Modified Proctor Compaction ASTM D1557

Laboratory test results are included in Appendix F.

5. SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Borings and test pits generally indicated that subsurface conditions consisted of artificial fill, alluvial deposits, and weathered granitic rock. Generalized subsurface cross-sections are presented in Figure 7. Our interpretation of the subsurface conditions based on borings, test pits and laboratory test results is summarized below. Boring logs are attached in Appendix B.

- <u>artificial fill (Qaf)</u>: Artificial fill was observed throughout the Project extending from the ground surface to a depth of approximately 13 feet. Fill material consists of dry to moist, brown, silty fine to coarse sand with varying proportions of gravel and clay. In addition, fill stockpiles are present throughout the Site.
- <u>eolian deposits (Qye)</u>: As stated in Section 3.3, USGS and CGS maps showed eolian deposits in the northeastern portion of the Project. Eolian sand was not observed in the north and northeastern portion of the Project.



As stated in Section 3.3, USGS and CGS maps showed eolian deposits in the northeastern portion of the Project. Eolian sands are dune sand deposits which typically have a grain sizes in the fine to very fine sand range, with minimal fines. Sieve analyses of the sands encountered in the referenced area reported fines contents (% passing a #200 sieve) ranging from approximately 21 to 38 percent, which is outside the range that would be anticipated in an eolian sand. Therefore, eolian sand was not observed in the north and northeastern portion of the Site.

- <u>alluvial deposits</u>: Alluvial deposits generally underlie artificial fill and are white-tan to brown, moist, medium dense to very dense, fine to coarse sand and silty fine sand. Brown to orange-brown, firm to hard, sandy silt, silt and clay were also observed. Alluvial deposits were observed at depths that ranged from approximately 2.5 to 61.5 feet. SPT N-values typically ranged from 12 to 48 blows/foot.
- <u>weathered granitic rock</u>: Weathered granitic rock generally underlies the artificial fill and was white-gray to white-pink with some brown, dense to very dense, fine to coarse sand with some fine to coarse gravel. Weathered granitic rock was observed at depths that ranged from approximately 3 to 61.5 feet.

5.1 Groundwater Measurements

On October 4, 2016, field personnel measured the depth to groundwater at two on-site wells, identified as Monitoring Well and off-site well number MW-3. The locations of the wells are shown in Figure 2. The groundwater elevation at the Monitoring Well was approximately 818 feet amsl (approximate depth of 134 feet) and at well MW-3 the elevation was approximately 806 feet amsl (approximate depth of 84 feet). The elevations were recorded using a water level meter, the wells were not bailed prior to collecting measurements. Groundwater elevations may vary with time and season.

5.2 Percolation Testing

Based on the results of the percolation test, the calculated infiltration rate for each test is listed below.

Boring ID	Boring ID Test Depth (feet) LB-4 35-40		Infiltration Rate (inches/hour)		
LB-4			14.4		
LB-9	25-30	CL-SW	0.8		

Percolation test results are attached in Appendix C.

5.3 Geophysical Evaluation/Results

Based on the geophysical evaluation, high resistivity was detected along transect Lines 1RS, 2RS and 3RS. High values of resistivity can be an indication of a void space, such as below grade chambers, because essentially there is no path for the electrical current to travel across the void space. Therefore, electrical resistivity within a void space is very high (infinite) unless the void space is completely filled with water.

High values of electrical resistivity can also be an indication of an increase in grain size (e.g. coarse-grained materials such as gravel or cobbles have higher resistivity values than finer grained materials such as fine sands and silts). The station and depth at which high values of



resistivity were detected are listed below for each transect line along with an interpretation for each.

Transect Line	Station	Depth (Feet)	Interpretation			
Lille		(i eet)				
1RS	263 to 330	30 to 160	Based on the map titled "Air Flow Diagram Crestmore Mine" by Riverside Cement Company dated 10 January 1968, that shallowest mines were at an elevation of 440 feet amsl. The surface elevation along transect Line 1RS varies from 930 to 950. Therefore, the high value of resistivity is not believed to be associated with a below grade chamber. The high value of resistivity is possibly associated with debris such as concrete or a granitic intrusion.			
	582 to 687	30	Based on the map titled "Air Flow Diagram Crestmore Mine" by Riverside Cement Company dated 10 January 1968, that shallowest mines were at an elevation of 440 feet amsl. The surface elevation along transect Line 1RS varies from 930 to 950. Therefore, the high value of resistivity is not believed to be associated with a below grade chamber. The high value of resistivity is possibly associated with debris such as concrete or a granitic intrusion.			
0.00	40 to 70	10	As shown in Figure 2, an adit is located north of transect Line 2RS and the below grade chamber extends in a south west direction. The high value of resistivity is believed to have indicated the position of the below grade chamber.			
2RS	160 to 200	15 to 80	Based on field observations, the high value of resistivity is believed to have indicated the position of manholes and associated pipes.			
	200 to 300	40	Based on field observations, the high value of resistivity is believed to have indicated the position of manholes and associated pipes.			
	65 to 167	5	Based on field observations, the high value of resistivity is believed to have indicated the position of manholes and associated pipes.			
3RS	234 to 334	66	Based on field observations, the high value of resistivity is believed to have indicated the position of manholes and associated pipes.			
0110	372 to 390	30	Based on field observations, the high value of resistivity is believed to have indicated the position of manholes and associated pipes.			
	401 to 460	20	Based on field observations, the high value of resistivity is believed to have indicated the position of manholes and associated pipes.			



The results of the seismic refraction investigation are summarized in the table below.

Transect Line	Layer	Approximate Depth (Feet)	P-Wave Velocity (feet/second)	
	1	0 to 45	1,400	
1RF	2	20 to 100	2,400	
	3	Greater than 90	4,150	
	1	0 to 130	1,100 to 1,700	
2RF	0	Greater than 50	4,200	
		Greater than 130	11,000	

The geophysical investigation report is attached in Appendix E.

6. GEOTECHNICAL EVALUATION

Below is our evaluation of the following geotechnical issues:

- Seismic evaluation,
- Collapsible soils,
- Expansive soils and,
- Historic below grade chambers.

6.1 Seismic Evaluation

We understand the project's seismic structural design will be in accordance with the 2016 CBC and ASCE 7-10. The following seismic parameters are based on the 2016 CBC and ASCE 7-10. Based on the available subsurface information, and in accordance with the seismic provisions of these codes, the following parameters are recommended for preliminary seismic design:

- Mapped Spectral Accelerations S_s and S₁ of 1.500g and 0.608g, respectively.
- Site Class D
- Site Coefficients F_A and F_V of 1.0 and 1.5, respectively.
- Risk-Targeted Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE_R) spectral response acceleration parameters at short periods, S_{MS}, and at one-second period, S_{M1}, of 1.500g and 0.912g, respectively.
- Design Earthquake (DE) spectral response acceleration parameters at short period, S_{DS}, and at one-second period, S_{D1}, of 1.000g and 0.608g, respectively.
- MCE_R Geometric Mean Peak Ground Acceleration PGA_M of 0.561g.

Using the deaggregation of the probabilistic seismic hazard spectrum from the USGS 2008 Hazard Maps, the mean and modal earthquakes for the 2 percent probability of exceedance in 50 year event are 7.10M and 7.80M, respectively.

Based on the subsurface investigation results, the depth to groundwater was measured to be greater than 50 feet below the proposed building foundation elevations and therefore the potential for liquefaction is considered low.

An analysis was performed for dry seismic settlement at Boring LB-6 due to the thickness of loose sands. The analysis was based on the measured ground water depth of 137 feet. SPT N-values based on automatic hammers were corrected for theoretical hammer efficiency, fines contents and overburden pressure for this evaluation. A peak horizontal ground acceleration



(PGA) and maximum magnitude of 0.561g and 7.1, respectively were used in our analysis. Based on this evaluation, settlement of 0.35 inch is anticipated under seismic loading.

6.2 Collapsible Soil Evaluation

Potentially collapsible soils were encountered during drilling and samples were collected using a driven split-barrel California sampler. Collected samples may have higher values of collapse potential due to being disturbed with a driven sampler. Select samples were sent to a laboratory for measurement of collapse potential in accordance with ASTM D5333.

Based on the laboratory results, the collapse potential varies between 0.2 to 1.5 percent within the upper 20 feet and less than 0.5 percent for samples collected at greater depths. Samples that had a collapse potential greater than 1 percent were located in LB-4 and LB-8, approximately in the center of the proposed Project at depths of approximately 5 to 6½ feet and 15 to 16½ feet, respectively. Remedial grading should be performed as described in Section 9.0 to reduce the potential for settlement from collapsible soils. Remedial grading is anticipated to minimize settlement to approximately 0.8 inches in LB-8, assuming remedial grading of the upper 5 feet of alluvial deposits.

6.3 Expansive Soil Evaluation

Based on the field investigation, cohesive soil was not encountered within the upper 15 feet of borings. Cohesive soil was encountered in boring LB-5 at a depth of 15 to 16.5 feet and based on laboratory results, the material has a medium expansive potential. Boring LB-5 is within the proposed footprint of Building 1 however the proposed building pad elevation is approximately 14 feet higher than the potentially expansive soil and therefore has a low potential to affect building foundations. Although not encountered in the preliminary investigation, expansive soils are often found at sites underlain by alluvial soils; also, grading operations could result potentially expansive soils beneath the building pads. Further testing and evaluation should be performed during final design and following rough grading.

Boring	Depth (Feet)	Expansion Index	Sample Elevation (Feet)	Proposed Pad Elevation of Building 1 (Feet)	
LB-5	15 to 16.5	79	928	942	

6.4 Historic Below Grade Chambers

As stated in Section 2.1, the lateral extent of mining is shown to extend beneath the proposed footprint of Building 1. The mines were excavated in limestone rock with the shallowest at an elevation of 440 feet amsl and the deepest at an elevation of 60 feet below sea level. Further evaluation of the below grade chambers with respect to the proposed developed is planned for a separate study.

7. PRELIMINARY FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

From a geotechnical point of view, the Project is considered feasible provided the development is designed and constructed in accordance with the recommendations presented herein.

In general, any existing artificial fill, and the upper 5 feet of alluvial soils are considered unsuitable in their present state for support of the proposed structures and other improvements. Based on the preliminary boring and test pit observations and the conceptual grading plan, artificial fill could extend up to 15 feet below existing grade in portions of the Site.



These soils should be overexcavated and the proposed structures could be supported on shallow foundations bearing on compacted engineered fill. Overexcavated soil may be reused in the compacted engineered fill. As an alternative to overexcavation, alternative ground improvement methods, such as Rapid Impact Compaction, geopiers, or other methods could be evaluated.

7.1 Shallow Foundations

Provided grading is performed as recommended herein, a bearing value of 2,500 pounds per square foot (psf) may be used for continuous and isolated footings founded at a minimum depth of 24 inches below the lowest adjacent grade and having a minimum width of 12 inches and 24 inches, respectively. The bearing value may be increased by 250 psf and 500 psf for each additional foot in width and depth, respectively, up to a maximum value of 4,000 psf. Recommended allowable bearing values include both dead and live loads, and may be increased by one-third for wind and seismic forces.

Footing settlement of less than 1 inch and differential settlements of less than ½-inch over 50 feet is anticipated with foundations bearing on controlled compacted fill soil as described above. Based on Section 6.2, an estimated 1.3 percent collapse strain was calculated if 5 feet of alluvial deposits, within LB-8, became saturated with an estimated potential hydrocollapse of less than 1 inch. Seismic induced settlements are anticipated to be less than 1 inch.

Footing excavations should be performed using a backhoe bucket fitted with a smooth steel plate welded across the bucket teeth to minimize disturbance during excavation and to provide a smooth bearing surface.

The footing subgrades should be firm and unyielding inspected and approved by a qualified geotechnical engineer prior to steel placement or concrete placement.

Foundations should be constructed as soon as possible following subgrade approval. The contractor shall be responsible for maintaining the subgrade in its as approved condition (i.e. free of water, debris, etc.) until the footing is constructed.

Foundations bearing on appropriately prepared engineered fills can be designed to resist lateral sliding using a coefficient of friction equal, to 0.39. If the sliding resistance calculated using the above coefficient of friction is deemed insufficient, shear keys can be provided in the bearing material to provide supplemental sliding resistance. Should additional lateral resistance be required, we should be notified so we can perform additional analyses and develop supplemental recommendations to resist the intended loads.

7.2 Corrosion

Samples for corrosion testing were collected from the upper 5 feet of soil borings. Corrosion test results are listed and summarized below:

Sample ID	Resistivity (ohm-cm)		рН	1	Soluble Sulfate (ppm)		ide Content (ppm)
LB-1/B-1	11,000	Mildly	7.9	Basic	165	54	Low
LB-2/B-1	6,000	Moderately	6.9	Acidic	103	148	Low
LB-6/B-1	1,500	Corrosive	7.9	Basic	239	116	Low
LB-8/B-1	4,000	Moderately	7.3	Basic	91	104	Low
ALB-10/B-1	2,000	Corrosive	9.8	Basic	128	1,534	High



Based on the laboratory results, soluble sulfate concentration in soil is considered negligible and therefore concrete anticipated to be exposed to soil should be designed for negligible corrosive conditions according to the guidelines presented in the 2015 edition of American Concrete Institute Reinforced Concrete Design Manual (ACI 2015).

The upper 5 feet of soil has a high to low resistivity therefore ferrous metals anticipated to be exposed to soil should be designed for mildly to corrosive conditions. In general, results show that pH and chloride concentrations in the upper 5 feet are generally not corrosive except at ALB-10 where the pH is equal to 9.8 and chloride concentration exceeds 500 ppm and is therefore corrosive to steel (CalTrans 2015). A corrosion engineer should be consulted to review the test results, provide concrete corrosion protection recommendations or alternative piping material and confirm the suitability of on-site soils as compacted artificial fill for metallic subsurface utilities.

The upper 5 feet of soil near ALB-10 should not be used as fill within the upper 5 feet of the proposed building footprint to avoid corrosive soils affecting foundations and other structures.

8. ADDITIONAL STUDIES

Additional studies are recommended to confirm the following:

- Subsidence from below grade chambers and
- A final geotechnical study to confirm geotechnical recommendations.

9. CONSTRUCTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Prior to the commencement of mass excavation and grading, a meeting should be held at the Project with the owner, city inspector, excavation/grading contractor, civil engineer, and geotechnical consultant to discuss the work schedule and geotechnical aspects of the grading.

All vegetation and deleterious materials should be disposed of off-site prior to initiation of grading operations.

Soil overexcavation should extend laterally a distance equal to the depth of removal but no less than 5 feet beyond the limits of the structures. In addition, within building limits, existing soil should be removed and replaced as engineered fill (overexcavated) to a depth of at least 5 feet below bottom of the building foundations, to the bottom of artificial fill, or 5 feet below existing grade whichever is the greater depth. Beyond building limits, existing soil should be removed and replaced as engineered fill (overexcavated) to a depth of at least 2 feet below proposed grade. The actual depths of removal should be evaluated in the field by a representative of the geotechnical consultant based on actual conditions exposed during grading.

All surficial units consisting of artificial fill, upper 5 feet of alluvial soils, soil with roots and loose surficial soil are considered unsuitable for support of the proposed fills and improvements following removal of vegetation and deleterious materials. These materials should be overexcavated to expose competent soil. Environmentally unsuitable soils encountered during the excavation process should be properly disposed of off-site in accordance with all state and local regulations. Over-excavated soils, free of deleterious and environmentally unsuitable materials, may be reused as compacted fill. These surficial soil materials are anticipated to be relatively easy to excavate with conventional heavy earthmoving equipment. Most of these materials are below optimum moisture content and will require the addition of water to achieve proper compaction. On-site materials to be overexcavated are not anticipated to bulk and are anticipated to shrink approximately 10 percent.



All excavations should conform to the requirements of CAL/OSHA. Over-excavated materials, free of deleterious materials and approved by the geotechnical consultant, may be reused as compacted fill.

All over-excavation bottoms should be observed by the geotechnical consultant prior to fill placement. Prior to placement of fill material, the over-excavation bottom should be scarified to a depth of at least six inches, moisture conditioned to within 1 to 2 percent of optimum moisture content, and proof-rolled.

The geotechnical consultant should be provided with appropriate survey staking during grading to verify that depths and locations of recommended over-excavations have been achieved. Observations and detailed geologic mapping of over-excavations should be performed by the engineering geologist or geotechnical engineer to verify the anticipated conditions.

Any foundation remnants or construction debris associated with former structures or developments encountered within excavations should be fully removed, and any void spaces that may be created should be backfilled with approved compacted structural fill. Private sewage systems, if encountered during grading should be properly removed or abandoned in place in accordance with local codes. If sewages pits are abandoned in-place, they should be pumped clean, backfilled with gravel or clean sand and capped with a minimum of two feet of 2-sack slurry. The top of the slurry cap should be at 5 feet below proposed grade.

On-site excavated materials to be used as compacted fill should be placed in uniform lifts restricted to about 6 inches in thickness, moisture conditioned to near optimum moisture content, and then mechanically compacted. Compacted fill to be 50 feet thick or less should be compacted to at least 90 percent of maximum dry density as determined by ASTM Test Method D1557 (Modified Proctor compaction). Per the County of Riverside, Transportation and Land Management Agency compacted fill placed at depths greater than 50 feet thick should be compacted to at least 95 percent of maximum dry density as determined by ASTM Test Method D1557 (Modified Proctor compaction) and require a settlement monitoring program. Fill placement should be subject to controlled engineering inspection by the engineer. No fill material should be placed on areas where free water is standing or on surfaces which have not been approved by the engineer.

Fill slopes should be designed at a slope ratio of 2:1 (H:V) or flatter and be overbuilt and subsequently cut back to a compacted core. Fill slopes should be constructed with keyways, backcuts, and backdrains. Keyways should be a minimum of 15 feet wide for slopes up to 30 feet high and a minimum of ½ the slope height for slopes higher than 30 feet. Keyways should be tilted a minimum 2 percent towards the back of the keyway and embedded a minimum of 3 feet into competent material at the toe. Backcut benches should be excavated to expose competent material where fill is placed on slopes steeper than approximately 5:1 (horizontal:vertical).

If removals are limited by existing improvements or property lines, special grading techniques, such as slot cuttings or other acceptable design criteria may be required. Under such conditions, specific recommendations should be provided by the geotechnical consultant during review of final grading plan.

10. OWNER AND CONTRACTOR OBLIGATIONS

The Contractor is responsible for construction quality control, which includes satisfactorily constructing the foundation system and any associated temporary works to achieve the design



intent while not adversely impacting or causing loss of support to neighboring property, structures, utilities, roadways, etc. Construction activities that can alter the existing ground conditions such as excavation, fill placement, foundation construction, ground improvement, pile driving/drilling, dewatering, etc. can also induce stresses, vibrations, and movements in nearby structures and utilities, and disturb occupants. Contractors are solely responsible to ensure that their activities will not adversely affect the structures and utilities, and will not disturb occupants. Contractors must also take all necessary measures to protect the existing structures, utilities, etc. during construction.

11. LIMITATIONS

The conclusions and recommendations provided in this report result from our interpretation of the geotechnical conditions existing at the Site inferred from a limited number of borings, trenches, as well as architectural, and historical information provided by others. Actual subsurface conditions may vary. Recommendations provided are dependent upon one another and no recommendation should be followed independent of the others.

Any proposed changes in structures or their locations should be brought to Langan's attention as soon as possible so that we can determine whether such changes affect our recommendations. Information on subsurface strata shown on the logs and groundwater levels measured represent conditions encountered only at the locations indicated and at the time of investigation. If different conditions are encountered during construction, they should immediately be brought to Langan's attention for evaluation, as they may affect our recommendations.

This report has been prepared to assist the Owner, architect, and structural engineer in the design process and is only applicable to the design of the specific project identified. The information in this report cannot be utilized or depended on by engineers or contractors who are involved in evaluations or designs of facilities (including underpinning, grouting, stabilization, etc.) on adjacent properties which are beyond the limits of that which is the specific subject of this report.

Environmental issues (such as permitting or potentially contaminated soil and groundwater) are outside the scope of this study and should be addressed in a separate evaluation.

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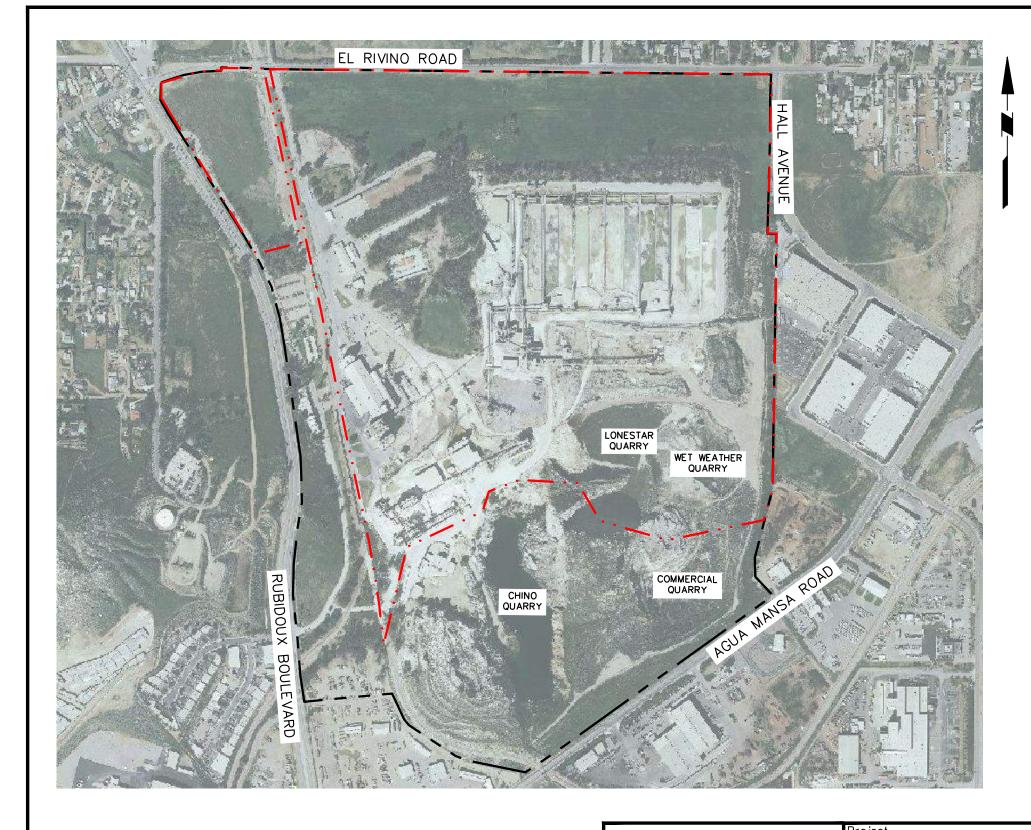
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FIGURES

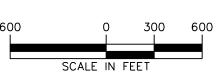


NOTES:

- I. BACKGROUND IMAGE REFERENCED FROM AERIAL DATADOORS DESKTOP ON 28 APRIL 2016.
- 2. APPROXIMATE SITE AND PROJECT LIMITS REFERENCED FROM PLAN TITLED "CRESTMORE REDEVELOPMENT, JURUPA VALLEY, CA PRELIMINARY SITE PLAN SCHEME A.01," PREPARED BY RGA OFFICE OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, DATED 11 MAY 2016.



APPROXIMATE LIMITS OF SITE



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n Engineering & Environmental Services.

AGUA MANSA COMMERCE PARK

JURUPA VALLEY
RIVERSIDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA

Figure Title

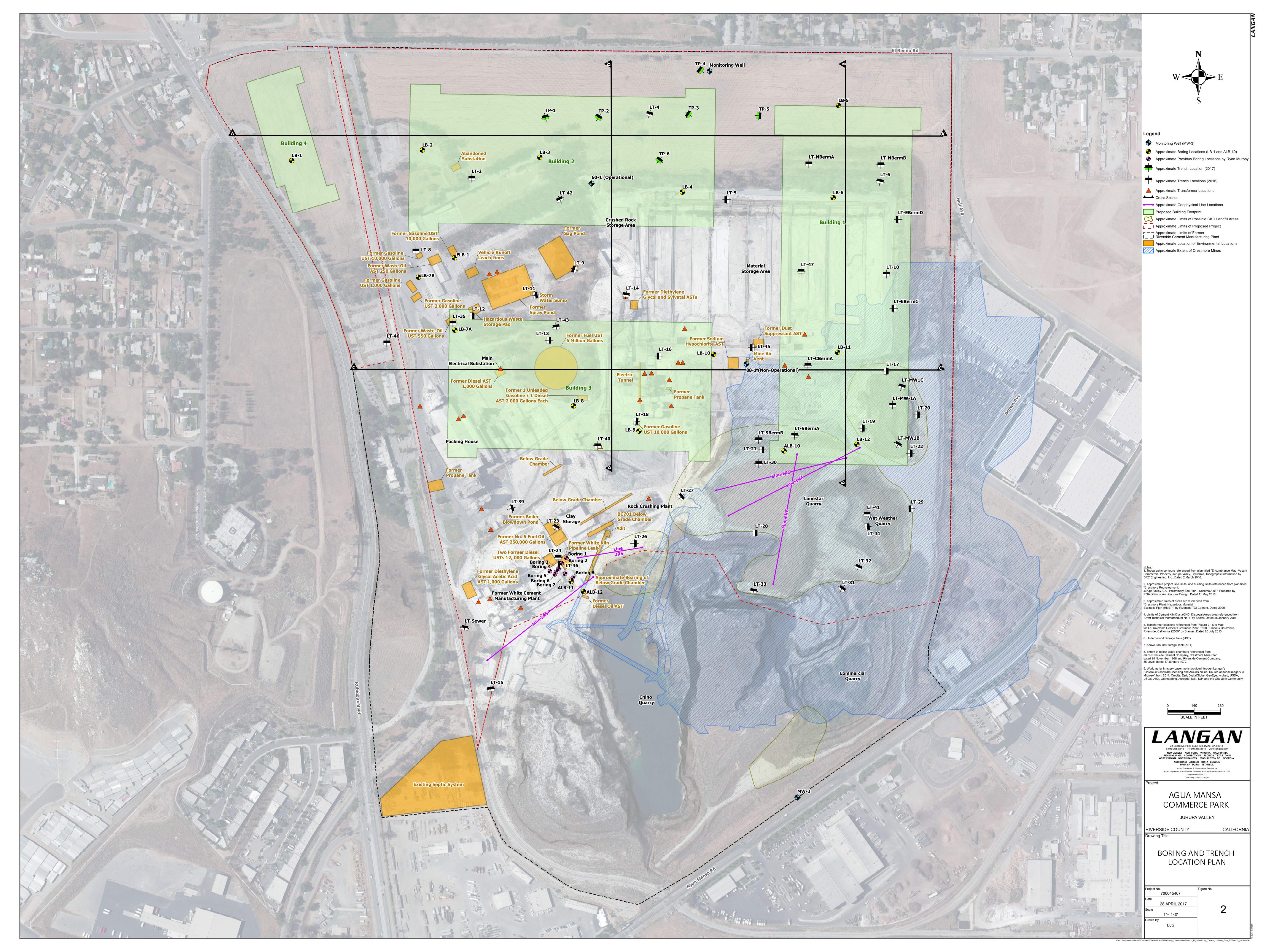
SITE LOCATION MAP

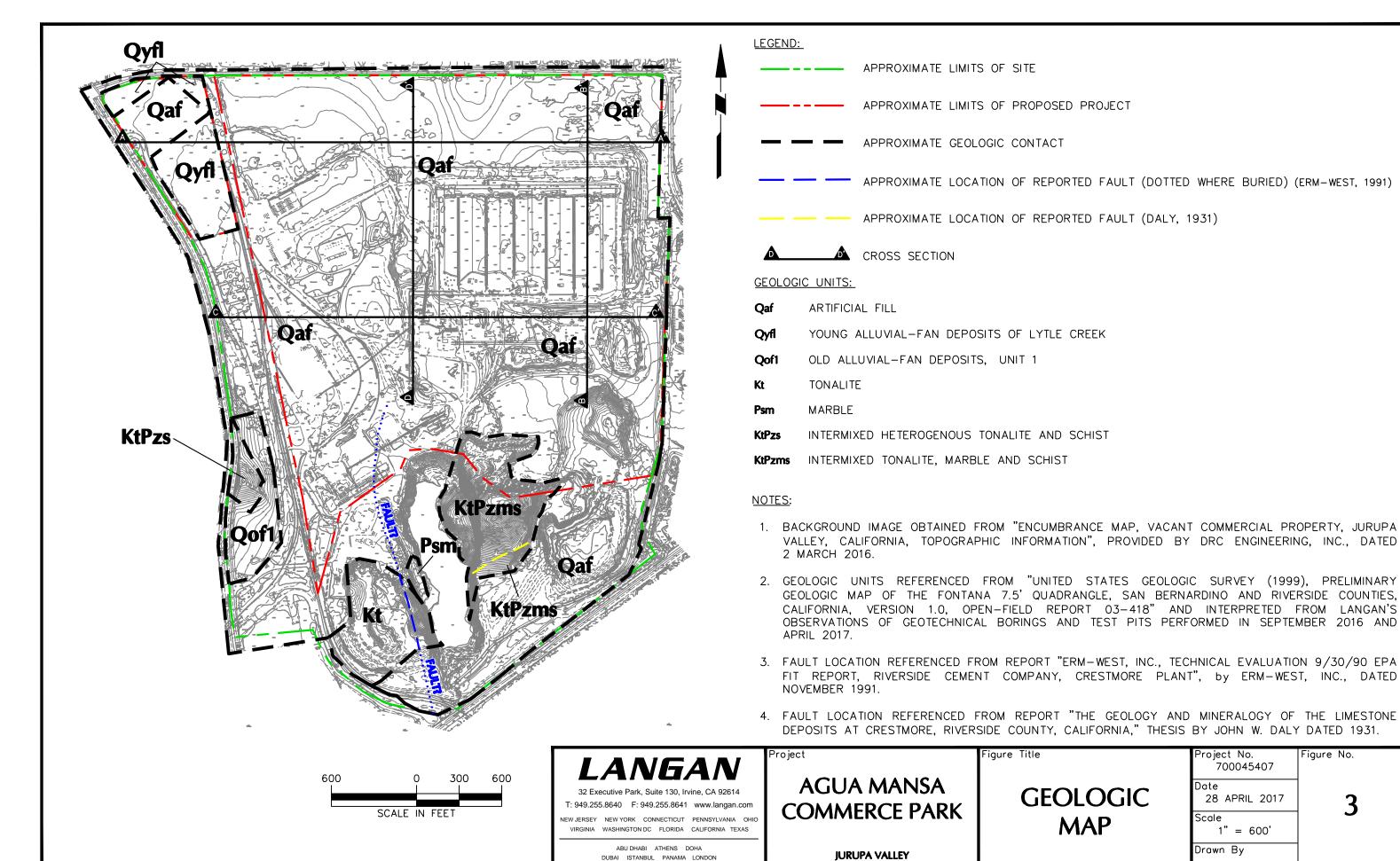
Project No. 700045403

Date 28 APRIL 2017

Scale 1" = 600'

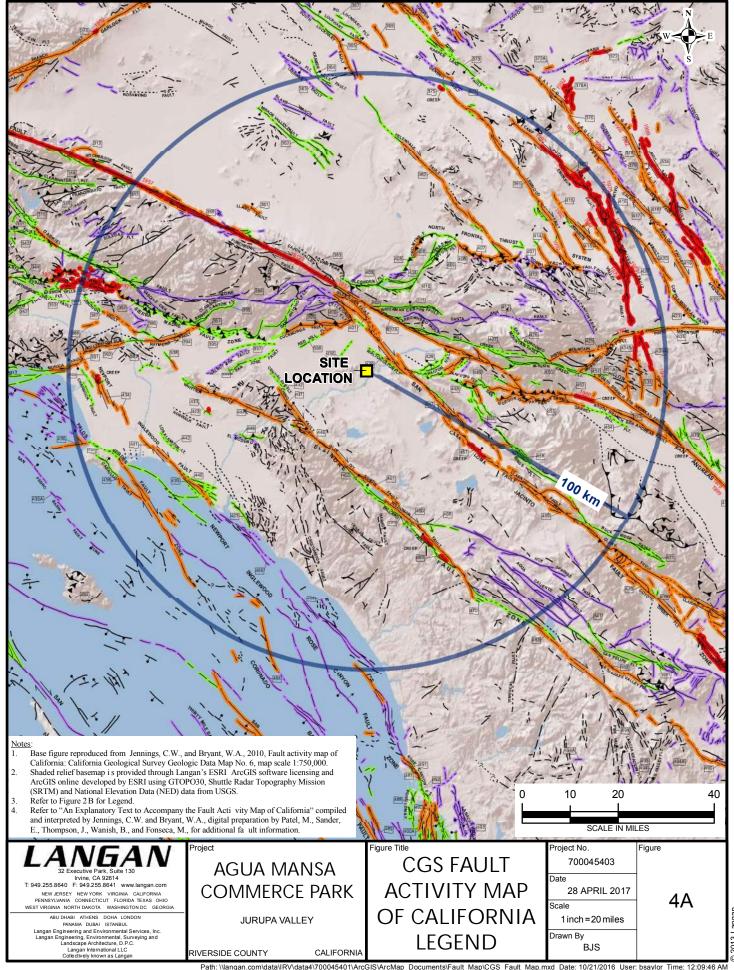
Drawn By dih





RIVERSIDE COUNTY

CALIFORNIA



LEGEND:

Site Location

Fault Age

The age classifications are based on geologic evidence to determine the youngest faulted unit and the oldest unfaulted unit along each fault of fault seciton

Historic

Holocene

Late Quaternary

Quaternary

____ 100 km

Pre Quaternary Faults

- fault, certain

--- fault, approx. located

······ fault, concealed

thrust fault, certain

*** thrust fault, approx. located, queried

fault, certain, barball

·--t-· fault, concealed, barball

- ¹ - fault, approx. located, barball

Quaternary Faults

— fault, certain

— fault, approx. located

--- fault, approx. located, queried

- 2 - fault, inferred, queried

····· fault, concealed

fault, concealed, queried

→ thrust fault, certain

··· thrust fault, concealed

— dextral fault, certain

--- dextral fault, approx. located

····· dextral fault, concealed

— sinistral fault, certain

--- sinistral fault, approx. located

sinistral fault, concealed

— thrust fault, certain (2)

—— thrust fault, approx. located (2)

····· thrust fault, concealed (2)

fault, solid, barball

-

- fault, dashed, barball

fault, dotted, barball

- dextral fault, solid, barball

fault, dotted, queried, ballbar

fault, dotted, queried, ballbar (2)

— fault, solid, dip

— fault, dashed, dip

····· fault, dotted, dip

- reverse fault, solid

reverse fault, dotted

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PANAMA DUBAI ISTANBUL
Langan Engineering and Environmental Services, Inc.
Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying and
Langan Engineering, Environmental, Surveying and
Langan international

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JURUPA VALLEY

RIVERSIDE COUNTY CALIFORNIA

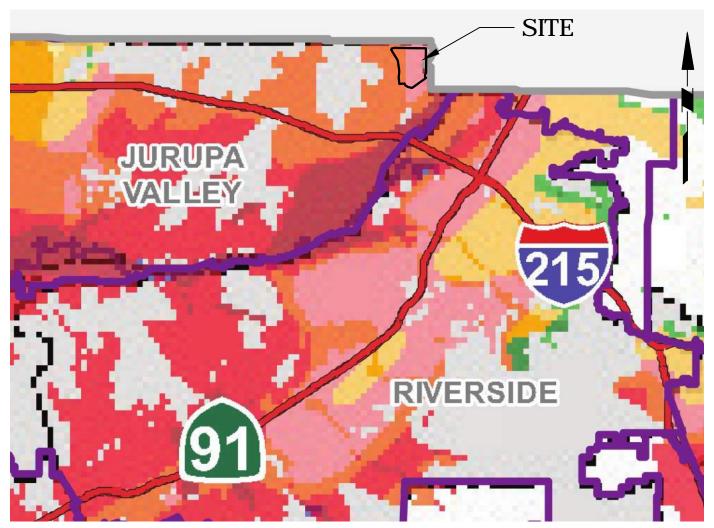
CGS FAULT
ACTIVITY MAP
OF CALIFORNIA
LEGEND

Project No.	Figure	
700045403		
Date		
28 APRIL 2017		4F
Scale		46
NOT TO SCALE		
Drawn By		

BJS

Path: \\langan.com\\data\\RV\\data4\700045401\ArcGIS\ArcMap_Documents\Fault_Map\CGS Fault Map Legend.mxd Date: 10/21/2016 User: bsaylor Time: 12:09:48 AM

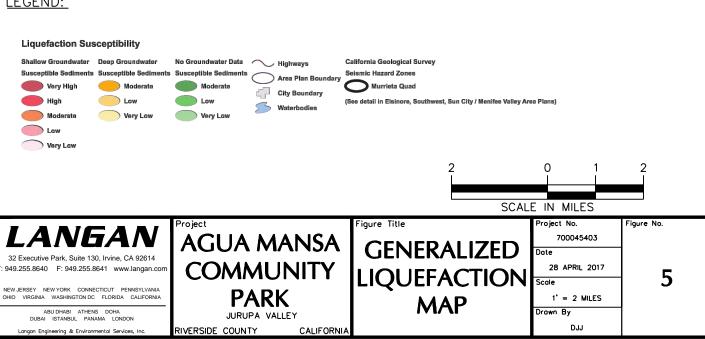
2013 Langan

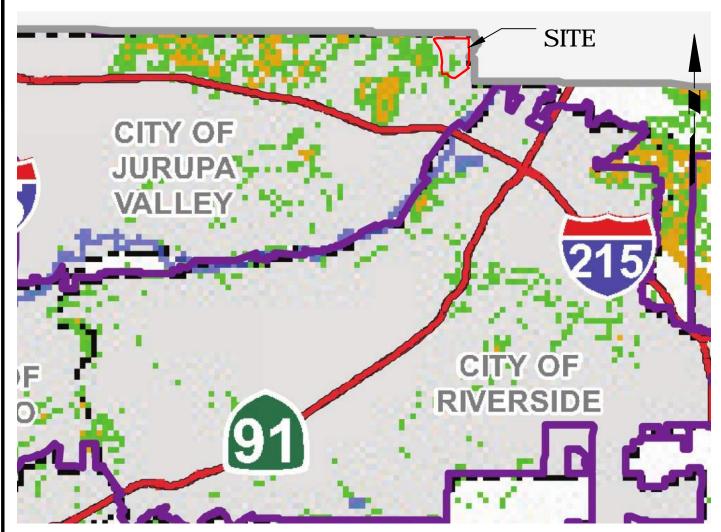


NOTES:

BACKGROUND REFERENCED FROM "COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN, SAFETY ELEMENT, GENERALIZED LIQUEFACTION - FIGURE S-3", DATED ON 8 DECEMBER 2015.

LEGEND:

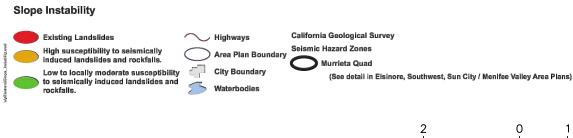




NOTES:

1. BACKGROUND REFERENCED FROM "COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE GENERAL PLAN, SAFETY ELEMENT, FIGURE S-4 - EARTHQUAKE-INDUCED SLOPE INSTABILITY MAP", DATED ON 8 DECEMBER 2015.

LEGEND:



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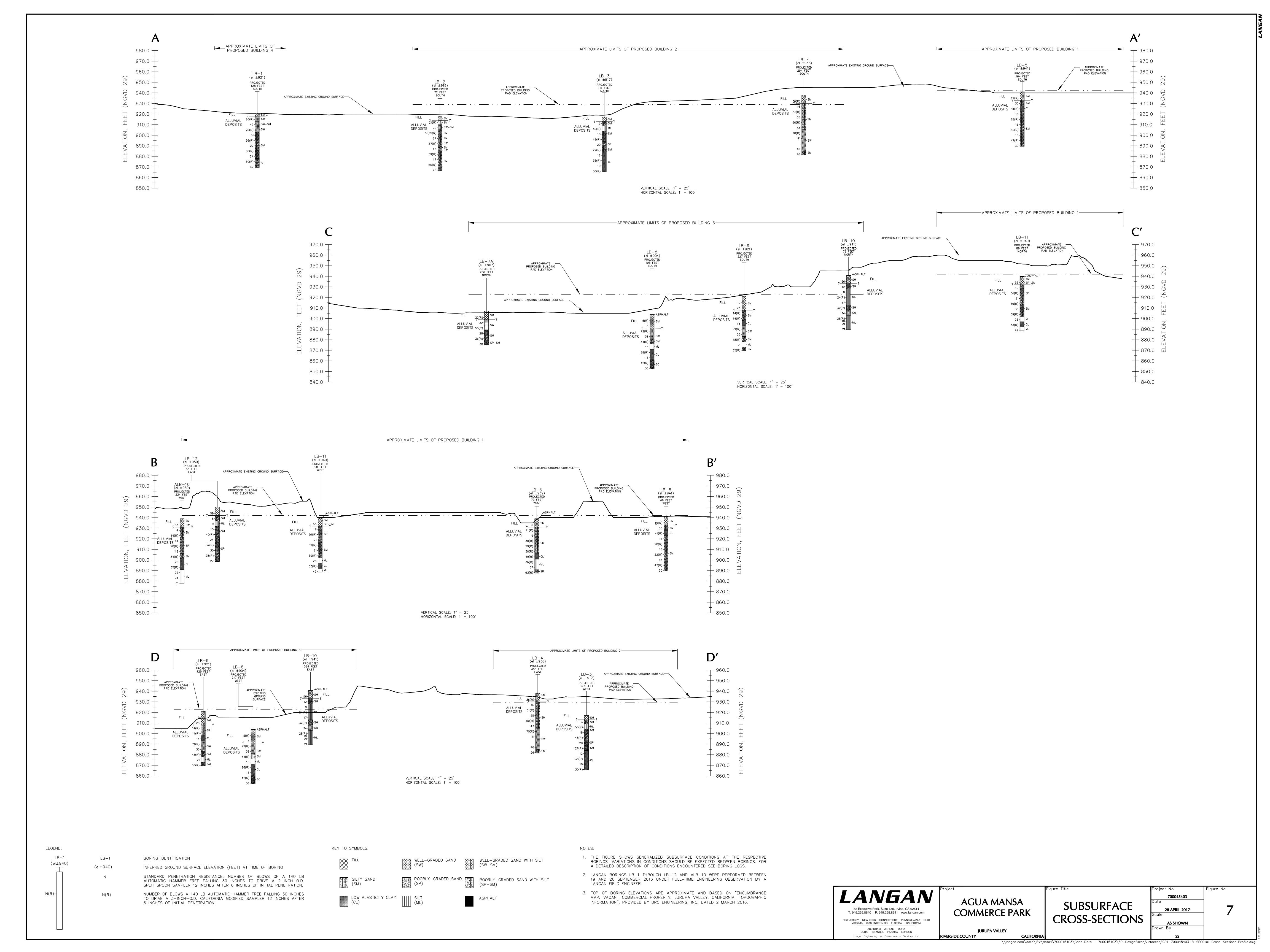
NEW JERSEY NEW YORK CONNECTICUT PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO VIRGINIA WASHINGTON DC FLORIDA CALIFORNIA

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JURUPA VALLEY RIVERSIDE COUNTY EARTHQUAKE INDUCED LANDSLIDE MAP

Project No.	Figure No.
700045403	
Date	
28 APRIL 2017	C
Scale	6
1' = 2 MILES	
Drawn By	
DJJ	

.



TABLES



					INDEX TESTS									STRE	NGTH				
BORING	SAMPLE	SAMPLE	SAMPI F	FIELD BLOW	WATER	G	RAIN SIZ	E		MINITIS	DRY UNIT	LOADING	PERCENT		T SHEAR TRENGTH)		T SHEAR STRENGTH)		
NO.	NO.	DEPTH (FT)	TYPE	COUNT (BLOW/FT)	CONTENT (%)	GRAVEL %	SAND %	FINES %	USCS SYMBOL ¹	NO. 200 SIEVE (%)	WEIGHT	SCHEDULE (KSF)	REMOLDED (%)	PEAK FRICTION ANGLE (φ)	PEAK COHESION (c)	ULTIMATE FRICTION ANGLE (φ)	ULTIMATE COHESION (c)	/COLLAPSE (%) ²	REMARKS
LB-1	S-2	10	SPT	47						10									
LB-1	S-3	15	CR	70 F6	1.5						121.6	1, 2, 4	Not Remolded	46	0	46	0		
LB-1 LB-1	S-5 S-7	25 35	CR CR	56 68	6.5 6.8						126.8 126.5								
LB-2	S-1	5	CR	21	3.8						120.5								
LB-2	S-2	10	SPT	20						8									
LB-2	S-3	15	CR	50/5"	1.3						118.5								
LB-2	S-4	20	SPT	27						16									
LB-2	S-5	25	CR	37	1.8	47	F.0	07	01.4		115.5								
LB-2 LB-3	S-6 S-1	30 5	SPT SPT	45 3		17	56	27	SM	18									
LB-3	S-2	10	CR	50	8.3					10	88.0								
LB-3	S-3	15	SPT	18	0.0			<u> </u>		49	33.0					<u> </u>			
LB-3	S-4	20	CR	48	17.1					66	110.3								
LB-3	S-8	30	CR	33	26.4						98.4								
LB-4	S-1	5	CR	36	2.5	0	65	35	SM		109.3							-1.2	
LB-4 LB-4	S-2 S-3	10 15	SPT CR	16 51	2.9	0	65	35	SM		105.3	1, 2, 4	Not Remolded	34	100	32	0	-0.2	
LB-4	S-5	25	CR	50	3.6						103.3	1, 2, 4	Not Herriolded	34	100	32	U	-0.2	
LB-4	S-7	35	CR	70	0.6						99.9								
LB-5	S-1	5	CR	19	3.3						111.4							-0.9	
LB-5	S-3	15	CR	41	28.3					93	94.4	1, 2, 4	Not Remolded	28	300	27	0	7.9	
LB-5	S-5	25	CR	28	3.6						102.0							-0.2	
LB-5 LB-6	S-7 S-1	35 5	CR SPT	32 6	7.5					48	112.0								
LB-6	S-1	10	CR	21	2.3					46	117.1								
LB-6	S-4	20	CR	30	3.0						111.9	1, 2, 4	Not Remolded	33	0	33	0		
LB-6	S-5	25	CR	29						29		, ,						-0.3	
LB-6	S-7	35	CR	49	15.4						105.0								
LB-6	S-8	40	CR	36						70									
LB-7A LB-7A	S-1 S-3	5 15	CR CR	22 55	4.3 1.1						117.5 120.0								
LB-7A	S-5	25	CR	36	4.7						110.8								
LB-7A	S-6	30	SPT	38	7.7	0	92	8	SP-SM		110.0								
LB-8	S-1	5	CR	5	16.4						100.8								
LB-8	S-3	15	CR	72	2.0						112.6	1, 2, 4	Not Remolded	36	400	36	0	-1.3	
LB-8	S-5	25	CR	44	1.9		10	01	N 41		111.1								
LB-8 LB-9	S-6	30	SPT	15	2.0	0	19	81	ML		103.5								
LB-9	S-3 S-4	5 15	CR CR	14 14	2.8 3.6			 			103.5	1, 2, 4	Not Remolded	32	100	32	0		
LB-9	S-9	45	SPT	21	5.0	9	11	80	ML		100.4	1, ∠, ↔	, voc nomolaea	52	100	52	 		
LB-10	S-4	20	CR	24	8.9						110.5								
LB-10	S-8	40	CR	28	18.3					87	108.3								
LB-11	S-1	5	SPT	55		0	90	10	SP-SM		45:-								
LB-11	S-5	25	CR	39	2.4			 			101.5								
LB-11 LB-12	S-7 S-5	35 25	CR CR	39 40	5.4 2.8			 			99.4 104.4	1, 2, 4	Not Remolded	36	200	33	0		
ALB-12	S-3	15	CR	14	6.3			 		16	94.7	1, 4, 4	. vot Hemolueu	50	200	55			
ALB-10	S-7	35	CR	34	4.6						100.8								
TP-1	Sample B	1	Bulk			1	61	38	SM						<u></u>				
TP-3	Sample A	3	Bulk			0	79	21	SM										
TP-6	Sample A	5	Bulk			0	50	50	CL										

- Notes:
 1. USCS symbol is based on results from sieve analysis, atterberg limits or visual classification.
 2. Samples with expansion potential have positive values (+) and collapse potential have negative values (-).
 3. Laboratory results are attached in Appendix F.



APPENDIX A EQSearch and USGS Reported Earthquakes

EQSEARCH Results - 1-9-2017.OUT

******** EQSEARCH * Version 3.00 * *******

ESTIMATION OF PEAK ACCELERATION FROM CALIFORNIA EARTHQUAKE CATALOGS

JOB NUMBER: 700045403

DATE: 01-09-2017

JOB NAME: Agua Mansa Commerce Park

EARTHQUAKE-CATALOG-FILE NAME: C:\Program Files (x86)\EQSEARCH\December 2016

Update\ALLQUAKE.DAT

MAGNITUDE RANGE:

MINIMUM MAGNITUDE: 5.00 MAXIMUM MAGNITUDE: 9.00

SITE COORDINATES:

SITE LATITUDE: 34.0302 SITE LONGITUDE: 117.3850

SEARCH DATES:

START DATE: 1800 END DATE: 2016

SEARCH RADIUS:

62.1 mi 99.9 km

ATTENUATION RELATION: 14) Campbell & Bozorgnia (1997 Rev.) - Alluvium UNCERTAINTY (M=Median, S=Sigma): M Number of Sigmas: 0.0

ASSUMED SOURCE TYPE: DS [SS=Strike-slip, DS=Reverse-slip, BT=Blind-thrust]

O Depth Source: A t Depth: 5.00 km Basement Depth: Campbell SSR: 0 Campbell SHR: 0

COMPUTE PEAK HORIZONTAL ACCELERATION

MINIMUM DEPTH VALUE (km): 3.0

EARTHQUAKE SEARCH RESULTS

raye	_								
FILE	 LAT. NORTH	 LONG. WEST	 DATE 	TIME (UTC) H M Sec	 DEPTH (km)	 QUAKE MAG.	SITE ACC. g	SITE MM INT.	APPROX. DISTANCE mi [km]
MGI MGI DMG DMG DMG DMG DMG DMG DMG DMG DMG DMG	34.0000 34.0000 34.2000 33.9000 34.2700 34.1400 34.3000 33.8000 33.7000 33.7000 33.7000 33.7000 33.7000 33.7500 34.1800 34.1800 34.2670 33.7500 34.2670 33.7500 34.2900 34.2900 33.9500 33.9500 33.9500 33.9500 33.9500 33.9500 34.2000 34.2000 34.2000 34.2000 34.2000 34.2000 34.3690 34.3690	117.5000 117.2500 117.4000 117.5400 117.5400 117.5000 117.6000 117.6000 117.6000 117.4000 117.4000 117.4000 117.5110 117.5110 117.6500 116.9200 116.8500 116.8500 116.8500 116.8500 116.8500 116.8000 116.8270 116.8270 116.8270 116.9200 116.8270 116.9200 116.8270 116.7210 116.7210 116.7210 116.7200 116.7000 118.0020 116.7000 118.0020 116.7000 118.0020	07/15/1905 12/16/1858 07/23/1923 07/22/1899 12/1970 02/28/1990 07/22/1899 09/20/1907 04/22/1918 07/29/2008 07/30/1894 05/13/1910 05/15/1910 05/15/1910 05/31/1938 12/25/1899 12/25/1899 12/25/1899 12/25/1891 00/24/1918 06/06/1918 00/28/1943 04/21/1918 06/28/1992 08/28/1899 08/28/1943 04/21/1918 06/28/1992 10/24/1935 06/28/1992 10/24/1935 06/28/1992 11/27/	10 0 0.0 73026.0 046 0.0 0 0.0 143053.0 234336.6 2032 0.0 154 0.0 2115 0.0 184215.7 512 0.0 620 0.0 1547 0.0 757 0.0 757 0.0 1547 0.0 757 0.0 1547 0.0 757 0.0 2433.9 034 3.6 34513.0 223225.0 2232 0.0 210505.8 719 9.0 040942.2 144321.0 215 0.0 204152.1 1448 7.6 150530.7 144152.6 014357.6 160057.5 1745 0.0 121910.6 1020857.5 1745 0.0 121910.6 1020857.5 104534.7 111636.0 144354.5 520 0.0 144220.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	7.00 6.25 5.50 6.00 5.40 5.20 6.50 6.00 5.30 6.00 5.50 6.00 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.50 5.30 5.30 	0.432 0.277 0.102 0.123 0.051 0.041 0.113 0.076 0.033 0.028 0.065 0.028 0.063 0.028 0.040 0.068 0.103 0.022 0.030 0.022 0.030 0.022 0.020 0.023 0.023 0.023 0.023 0.023 0.025 0.020 0.015 0.017 0.019 0.017 0.027	VIII	6.8(11.0) 6.9(11.1) 8.0(12.9) 11.8(18.9) 13.9(22.4) 18.8(30.2) 19.5(31.4) 19.7(31.8) 20.1(32.3) 20.1(32.4) 22.2(35.7) 22.8(36.7) 22.8(36.7) 22.8(36.7) 22.8(36.7) 24.0(38.6) 27.2(43.7) 27.9(44.9) 28.5(45.9) 28.5(45.9) 28.5(45.9) 29.3(47.2) 30.8(49.6) 31.1(50.1) 31.7(50.9) 31.7(51.0) 31.7(51.0) 31.7(51.0) 31.7(51.0) 31.7(51.5) 33.8(54.4) 34.1(54.8) 34.4(55.4) 34.5(55.5) 35.0(56.3) 35.3(56.7) 36.2(58.3) 36.4(58.5) 38.6(62.1) 38.7(62.3) 39.8(64.0) 40.9(65.8)

Page 2

		EQSEAR	CH Results	s - 1-9	1-2017	.OUT		
MGI	34.1000 118.1000	07/11/1855	415 0.0	0.0	6.30	0.035	V	41.2(66.3)
DMG	33.6170 117.9670	03/11/1933	154 7.8	0.0	6.30	0.032	V	43.9(70.7)
DMG	33.7500 118.0830	03/11/1933	230 0.0	0.0	5.10	0.012	III	44.4(71.5)
DMG	33.7500 118.0830	03/11/1933	910 0.0	0.0	5.10	0.012	III	44.4(71.5)
DMG	33.7500 118.0830	03/13/1933	131828.0	0.0	5.30	0.014	IV	44.4(71.5)
DMG	33.7500 118.0830	03/11/1933	323 0.0	0.0	5.00	0.011	III	44.4(71.5)
DMG	33.7500 118.0830	03/11/1933	2 9 0.0	0.0	5.00	0.011	III	44.4(71.5)
PAS	33.9980 116.6060	07/08/1986	92044.5	11.7	5.60	0.018	IV	44.6(71.8)
DMG	33.6830 118.0500	03/11/1933	658 3.0	0.0	5.50	0.016	IV	45.0(72.5)
DMG	33.7000 118.0670	03/11/1933	51022.0	0.0	5.10	0.012	III	45.3(72.8)

EARTHQUAKE SEARCH RESULTS

Page 2

FILE CODE	:	 LONG. WEST	 DATE 	TIME (UTC) H M Sec		 QUAKE MAG.	SITE ACC. g	SITE MM INT.	APPROX. DISTANCE mi [km]
DMG DMG DMG DMG T-A T-A MGI DMG DMG DMG DMG DMG DMG DMG DMG GSP GSP GSP DMG PAS DMG DMG PAS	33.6170 33.7830 33.5750 34.0000 34.0000 34.0170 34.0170 34.0170 34.0170 34.0170 34.3410 34.3410 34.3410 34.3410 34.3410 34.5190 34.5190 34.5190 34.5190 34.5190 34.6670 34.0670 34.0670	118.0170 118.1330 117.9830 118.2500 118.2500 118.2500 116.5000 116.5000 116.5000 116.5000 116.5000 116.5000 116.4310 116.4310 116.4360 116.4360 116.4360 116.3830 116.3330 116.3330	10 11 1933 10 10 1933 10 10 1933 10 10 1933 10 10 10 1935 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	19	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0		0.012 0.011 0.015 0.012 0.009 0.009 0.009 0.009 0.011 0.010 0.009 0.011 0.011 0.010 0.009 0.064 0.011 0.011 0.010 0.009 0.009	III	45.3(72.8) 46.1(74.2) 46.1(74.2) 46.5(74.9) 49.5(79.7) 49.5(79.7) 50.2(80.7) 50.6(81.5) 50.6(81.5) 50.6(81.5) 50.6(81.5) 52.0(83.7) 52.4(84.4) 53.4(85.9) 55.1(88.6) 55.5(89.3) 56.4(90.7) 56.7(91.2) 57.4(92.3) 57.5(92.5) 57.8(92.9) 58.1(93.5) 58.6(94.3) 60.2(96.9) 60.2(96.9) 60.9(97.9)
GSP GSP GSP PAS	33.9610 33.5080	116.3180 116.5140	08/21/1993 04/23/1992 10/31/2001 02/25/1980	045023.0	9.0 12.0 15.0 13.6	5.00 6.10 5.10 5.50	0.007 0.017 0.008 0.010	II IV II	60.9(98.0) 61.3(98.6) 61.6(99.2) 62.0(99.7)
. 75	, 55.5010	10. 3 - 30	02/23/1300	1 2017 3013	1 13.0	, 5.50	3.010		32.0(33.7)

-END OF SEARCH- 86 EARTHQUAKES FOUND WITHIN THE SPECIFIED SEARCH AREA.

TIME PERIOD OF SEARCH: 1800 TO 2016

EQSEARCH Results - 1-9-2017.OUT

LENGTH OF SEARCH TIME: 217 years

THE EARTHQUAKE CLOSEST TO THE SITE IS ABOUT 6.8 MILES (11.0 km) AWAY.

LARGEST EARTHQUAKE MAGNITUDE FOUND IN THE SEARCH RADIUS: 7.6

LARGEST EARTHQUAKE SITE ACCELERATION FROM THIS SEARCH: 0.432 g

COEFFICIENTS FOR GUTENBERG & RICHTER RECURRENCE RELATION:

a-value= 1.342 b-value= 0.399 beta-value= 0.920

TABLE OF MAGNITUDES AND EXCEEDANCES:

Earthquake | Number of Times | Cumulative Magnitude | Exceeded | No. / Year 0.39631 0.39631 4.0 86 4.5 86 0.39631 5.0 86 5.5 25 0.11521 6.0 16 0.07373 6.5 0.03226 3 0.01382 7.0 0.00461 7.5

TABLE A.1 - USGS ANSS COMPREHENSIVE CATALOG SEARCH RESULTS

					A
Date	Latitude	Longitude	Approxir Magnitude	ude	Approximate Distance from Site (km)
3/29/2014	33.933	-117.916	5.1	(Mw)	50
7/29/2008	33.949	-117.766	5.4	(Mw)	36
6/12/2005	33.533	-116.567	5.2	(Mw)	95
10/31/2001	33.508	-116.514	5.0	(Mw)	100
10/16/1999	34.240	-117.040	5.6	(Mb)	40
8/21/1993	34.029	-116.321	5.0	(MI)	99
12/4/1992	34.369	-116.898	5.3	(MI)	59
11/27/1992	34.340	-116.900	5.3	(MI)	57
9/15/1992	34.064	-116.361	5.3	(MI)	95
8/17/1992	34.195	-116.863	5.2	(MI)	52
7/1/1992	34.330	-116.464	5.3	(MI)	92
6/29/1992	34.105	-116.390	5.1	(Mc)	93
6/29/1992	34.105	-116.403	5.7	(MI)	92
6/28/1992	34.255	-116.912	5.3	(MI)	51
6/28/1992	34.203	-116.827	6.3	(Mw)	55
6/28/1992	34.162	-116.852	5.5	(MI)	52
6/28/1992	34.341	-116.511	5.4	(MI)	88
6/28/1992	34.115	-116.426	5.5	(MI)	90
6/28/1992	34.103	-116.425	5.0	(Mh)	90
6/28/1992	34.061	-116.473	5.0	(Mh)	85
6/28/1992	34.120	-116.323	5.7	(MI)	99
6/28/1992	34.131	-116.408	5.8	(MI)	91
6/28/1992	34.200	-116.437	7.3	(Mw)	90
4/23/1992	33.960	-116.317	6.1	(Mw)	100
6/28/1991	34.270	-117.993	5.8	(Mw)	61
2/28/1990	34.144	-117.697	5.5	(MI)	31
12/16/1988	33.979	-116.681	5.0	(MI)	66
12/3/1988	34.151	-118.130	5.0	(MI)	70
10/4/1987	34.074	-118.098	5.3	(MI)	66
10/1/1987	34.061	-118.079	5.9	(Mw)	64
7/8/1986	33.999	-116.608	6.0	(Mw)	73
3/15/1979	34.326	-116.416	5.2	(MI)	96
6/1/1979	34.512	-116.488	5.3	(MI)	99
9/12/1970	34.255	-117.534	5.2	(MI)	28
9/23/1963	33.704	-116.938	5.3	(MI)	56
12/4/1948	33.983	-116.331	6.0	(Mw)	98
7/25/1947	34.030	-116.406	5.2	(MI)	91
7/24/1947	33.994	-116.481	5.3	(MI)	85
6/12/1944	34.002	-116.699	5.2	(MI)	64
6/12/1944	33.989	-116.731	5.1	(MI)	62
8/29/1943	34.268	-116.968	5.3	(MI)	47
11/14/1941	33.791	-118.264	5.1	(MI)	86
5/18/1940	34.037	-116.307	5.2	(MI)	100
5/31/1938	33.699	-117.511	5.2	(MI)	39
3/11/1933	33.624	-118.001	5.3	(Mh)	73
3/11/1933	33.767	-117.985	5.0	(Mh)	63
3/11/1933	33.631	-118.000	6.4	(Mw)	72
4/21/1918	33.647	-117.433	6.7	(Mw)	43

Notes:

1. Earthquake Catalog Search results obtained from USGS ANSS Comprehensive Catalog on 11 October 2016.



APPENDIX B Boring Logs



LA	\V U	4/V	Log	of Boring			ALB-	10			Sheet	1	of	3
Project	Agua Mansa Commo	erce Park		Project No.			70004	15403						
Location	-			Elevation and	d Da	tum								
Drilling Compa	Jurupa Valley, Califo any	ornia		Date Started	I		Appro	x. 93	9 (NGV D		9) Finished			
Drilling Equipr	Martini Drilling			Completion [Denth	<u> </u>	9/2	3/16	R	ock F	Depth	9.	/23/16	
	CME 75 Truck Mour	nted Drill Rig		Completion	Depti		6	1.5 ft		OCK L	Эерип		-	
Size and Type	e of Bit 8-inch dia. Hollow St	tem Auger		Number of S	ampl	les	Disturl	bed	13	Und	disturbed	-	Core	_
Casing Diame	eter (in)	-	Casing Depth (ft)	Water Level	(ft.)		First		_	Cor	mpletion	-	24 HR. Y	_
Casing Hamm	ner_	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	Drilling Forer	man		_	olor					_	
Sampler		oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mod	Drop (in)	Field Engine	er	G	ene G	olar						
Sampler Ham	Mer Automatic	Weight (lbs) 140	Drop (III) 30		1	Si	ng So Sam	ng ple Da	ta					
MATERIAL SYMBOL (4t)		Sample Description	ı	Depth Scale	Number	Туре	Recov. (in)		•		(Drillir Fluid Lo		narks Depth of Cas ng Resistance	sing, e, etc.)
¬KXXXXX	FILL			0 -		ł								
Report Log	Tan, silty fine to co	oarse SAND, some gra	ivel, (SM), dry	- 1 -										
				- 2 -										
					B-1	¥								
4:01:32 PM				3 -		}								
1,802017,7				4 -		}								
				- 5 -										
	Dense, white-tan, coarse gravel, (SV	fine to coarse SAND, t V), dry	race silt, fine to		<u>-</u>	ا ا		18						
				6 -	S-1	SPT		15						
				7 -										
10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	0												bris enco	untered
S0/50	ALLUVIAL DEPOS	SITS									at 7.5	teet		
				9 =										
		5 4 04115		10 -										
	(SM), moist	fine to coarse SAND,	trace fine gravel,	Г	7	La E	17	2						
				11 -	(O)	SPT	2							
				12										
P D D				12										
				- 13 -										
				14 -										
5403/1	Modium donos ha	own trace pink silt fi	ao to modium	15			\perp							
70004		own, trace pink, silty fir fragments, (SM), mois			S-3	S.	8 4	9						
AIA4				_ 16 _	(0)									
				17										
¥ 1 ± ±921.1 1 ± ±921.1	0			18 -										
NLANGAN COMIDATAIRVIDATA4/700045403/ENGINEERRING DATA(GEOTECHNICALIG				19										
														



Log of Boring ALB-10 Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 939 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 20 Medium dense, tan-brown, fine SAND, (SP), moist SPT S-4 9 6 21 22 23 24 25 Medium dense, tan-brown, fine SAND, (SP), moist 10 26 18 27 1/6/2017 4:01:33 PM 28 29 30 Medium dense, tan-brown, fine SAND, (SP), moist S-6 11 32 33 34 35 Medium dense, tan-brown, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), moist S-7 18 CR14 36 20 37 38 39 Very stiff, brown, CLAY, some silt, trace fine sand, (CL), S-8 13 42 43



Log of Boring ALB-10 Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 939 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale 45 Very stiff, brown, CLAY, some silt, trace fine sand, (CL), S-9 moist CR 8 13 46 22 Pocket Penetrometer (PP) = 2.75 tsf 48 49 NLANGAN.COMDATANRVDATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:01:33 PM ... Report Log - LANGAN 50 Very stiff, brown, SILT, trace fine sand, (ML), moist S-10 6 19 52 53 54 55 S-11 12 56 Very stiff, brown, SILT, trace fine sand, (ML), moist 12 57 58 59 Very stiff, brown, SILT, trace fine sand, (ML), moist 18 14 ý 61 17 End of boring at 61.5 feet. 62 Boring backfilled with cement grout. Groundwater was not encountered. 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

	NGA	1/V	Log	of Boring	ALB	-11	-	Sheet	1	of	3
Project	Agua Mansa Comme	erce Park		Project No.	7000	45403					
Location	-			Elevation and Da		10-100					
Orilling Compar	Jurupa Valley, Califo	rnia		Date Started	Appro	ox. 897 (NO		29) Finished			
	Martini Drilling			Bate Started	9/2	26/16	Date	i iliisiled	9/2	26/16	
Orilling Equipme	ent			Completion Depth	1		Rock	Depth			
Size and Type	CME 75 Truck Moun	ted Drill Rig			Dietur	1.5 ft	Un	ndisturbed	l C	- ore	
	6-inch dia. Hollow St	em Auger	T	Number of Samp	es	14			-		
Casing Diamete	er (in) -		Casing Depth (ft)	Water Level (ft.)	First	_		mpletion		1 HR. ▼	_
Casing Hamme	er_	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	Drilling Foreman					,	_	
Sampler	2-inch O.D. Split Spo	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mo	d t	Field Engineer	Jeff Fra	azer					
Sampler Hamm		Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)		Sing So	ong					
				Donth -		nple Data			Rem	arks	
SYMBOL (tt)		Sample Description	า	Depth Scale	Type Recov. (in)	enetr resist 3L/6in		(Drilling Fluid Los		epth of Cas Resistance	ing,
+897.0	5 inch - Asphalt			0 <u>ž</u>		<u>т - ш</u>			.,9		
+896.6	FILL										
XXX	Brown fine to coar	rse SAND, some silt,	(SM), moist	1 - 1	НА						
XXX	2.0,		(=),	2 - 6	T						
XXX				F =							
894.0	WEATHERED GRA				4						
	WEATHERED ON	ANTIO ROOK		F ,]							
X,				- 4 -							
V ()	Vary dance, white	gray, some brown, fin	o to coarso SANI	5							
<i>\</i> }'\\	some fine gravel, ((SW), dry	e to coarse SAM), []-S	<u> </u>	22 50/6"					
1.7				6		00/0					
() _ /				7 -							
₹ {\}	Vary dance, white	gray, some brown, fin	o to cooree SANI	F =		17					
```\\`\\	some fine gravel, (	(SW), dry	e to coarse SANI	S,	SPT	17 44					
( <del>-                                   </del>				<u> </u>		50/4"					
シ//				9 =							
7.71	Manu danaabita	anari aanaa buarin fin	- to CANI	10 =							
	some fine gravel, (	gray, some brown, fin (SW), dry	e to coarse sant	$\mathbf{p}$ , $\mathbf{r}$ $\mathbf{r}$		35 50/3"					
$\langle \langle \langle \rangle    $				F 11 -							
``\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\				12							
(				F 1							
$\langle \rangle \rangle \rangle         \langle \langle \rangle \rangle  $	some fine gravel, (	gray, some brown, fin (SW), moist	e to coarse SANI	7, 13 - 8		45 50/5"					
( (						30/3					
``)_`\				<u> 14 - </u>							
( \				15	CDIII	F0/4F					
	Very dense, white- some fine gravel, (	gray, some brown, fin (SW), moist	e to coarse SANI	),   13 <u>+ 8-5</u>	CR -	50/4"					
1 1,3,3	, · · ·			16 =							
				F , =							
X.(1)				17 -							
`)`-)\	Very dense, white- some fine gravel, (	gray, some brown, fin SW), moist	e to coarse SANI	D, = S-69	SP 5	50/5"					
<b>(</b> \ \ \	222 gravor, (	( <i>)</i> , <del></del>		F =							
'/\( )				19							
K				E 3							



LANGAN.COM/DATA/IRV/DATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ

ALB-11 Log of Boring Sheet 2 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Approx. 897 (NGVD 29) Jurupa Valley, California Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale Very dense, white-gray, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine gravel, (SW), moist - S-7 CR 50/5" 21 22 23 24 25 Very dense, white-gray, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine gravel, (SW), moist 50/6" 26 27 1/6/2017 4:01:38 PM ... 28 29 S-9 CR 50/3" Very dense, white-gray, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine gravel, (SW), moist  $\,$ 31 32 33 Very dense, white-gray, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine gravel, (SW), moist  $\,$ -S-10SP 5 50/5" 36 37 38 39 Very dense, white-gray, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, S-11CR 50/5" some fine gravel, (SW), moist



Log of Boring **ALB-11** Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 897 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) Scale Very dense, white-gray, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine gravel, (SW), moist 3 50/3" 46 48 49 NLANGAN.COMIDATANRVIDATA4/7000454031ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:01:39 PM ... Report Log - LANGAN 50 50/3" No sample recovery. End of boring at 51.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout and surface patched with quick-dry concrete. 52 Groundwater was not encountered. 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

Project			Proi	ect No.				-12			Sheet	1	of		
	Agua Mansa Comme	erce Park						7000	4540	3					
Location	Jurupa Valley, Califo	ırnia		Elev	ation ar	nd Da		Δηηι	nv 80	97 (NG	: כוע	) ()			
Drilling Company	/	iriia		Date	Starte	d		<u> Appi</u>	UX. U	77 (140		Finished			
I Drilling Equipme	Martini Drilling			Con	npletion	Dentl	<u> </u>	9/	26/16		Rock	Depth	9/	26/16	
	CME 75 Truck Moun	ited Drill Rig			ipietion	Depti		Ę	51.5 ft		NOCK	Берит		_	
Size and Type of				Nun	nber of S	Samp	les	Distu	rbed	14	Un	disturbed	(	Core	
Casing Diameter		em Augei	Casing Depth (ft)	Wat	er Leve	l (ft.)		First			Co	mpletion	- :	24 HR.	
- Casing Hammer	-	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)		ng Fore			$\nabla$		-		<u></u>	-	Ā	
Sampler				1			Je	ff Fr	azer						
Sampler Hamme		oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mod Weight (lbs)	Drop (in) 30	Field	d Engine	eer	Qi	ng S	ona						
귛ㄱ	Automatic	140						Sar	nple Da	ata			Don	narks	
SYMBOL (tt)		Sample Description			Depth Scale	Number	Type	ecov.	Penetr. resist BL/6in			(Dri		TIATKS Depth of Cas g Resistanc	sing,
±897.0	8 inch - Asphalt				- 0 -	ž	-	ď -	ᇫᇎᇳ			Fluid	LOSS, Drillin	y Kesistanci	e, etc
+896.3				<u> </u>		1									
	<u>FILL</u>			þ	- 1 -	B-1									
	Brown, silty fine to gravel, (SM), mois	coarse SAND, some f	ine to coarse	F	- 2 -	]									
	5 , (			E		P-1	Η								
				Ė	- 3 -										
893.0				‡	- 4 -	1	}								
	WEATHERED GRA	ANITIC ROCK		E			<b> </b>								
18,51	Medium dense, wh	nite-pink, some brown,	fine to coarse	Ė	- 5 -				7						
	SAND, some fine t	to coarse gravel, (SW)	, moist	Ė	- 6 -	۶- ۲-	S	•	18						
7//				F		-			20						
77				E	- 7 -										
',')'	Loose, white-pink,	some brown, fine to coe gravel, (SW), moist	oarse SAND,	Ė	: - 8 -				4						
	some ine to coars	e graver, (GVV), moist		F	:	S-2	R	'	2						
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\				F	- 9 -				1						
( <del>( )</del>				E	: - 10 -										
	Medium dense, wh SAND, some fine t	nite-pink, some brown, to coarse gravel, (SW)	tine to coarse , moist	Ė		<u>ښ</u>	~		7						
(()				þ	- 11 -	S-3	CR	'	12 16						
(2)				E	: - 12 -										
1/2/	Very dense white	pink, some brown, fine	to coarea SAND	E	۱۲ .	<u> </u>			10						
<b>公</b>	some fine to coars	e gravel, (SW), moist	, to codisc SAND,	'	- 13 -	S-4	CR		12 32						
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\				F	- 14 -				50/5"						
7/1				E	14 -										
	Very dense, white-	pink, some brown, fine	to coarse SAND.	,	- 15 -	S-5	S.		45						
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	some fine to coars	e gravel, (SW), moist	- '-'	F		ώ	O		50/2"						
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\				E	- 16 -	1									
X (				E	- 17 -	1									
$\langle \rangle \rangle      $	Very dense, white-	pink, some brown, fine	to coarse SAND,	, þ		S-6	CR	-	50/5"						
X.(1)	some fine to coars	e gravel, (SW), moist		þ	- 18 <del>-</del>										
				F	- 19 <del>-</del>	]									
( \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \				F		1									



LANGAN COMIDATAIIRVIDATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\GINTLOGS\700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ .

ALB-12 Log of Boring Sheet 2 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Approx. 897 (NGVD 29) Jurupa Valley, California Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale Very dense, white-pink, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SW), moist - S-7 CR 50/5" 21 22 23 24 25 Very dense, white-pink, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, S-8\$P ☐ 3 50/6" some fine to coarse gravel, (SW), moist 26 27 28 29 Very dense, white-pink, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, S-9 CR 50/2" some fine to coarse gravel, (SW), moist 31 32 33 Very dense, white-pink, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, S-106PT 4 50/6" some fine to coarse gravel, (SW), moist 36 37 38 39 S-11CR - 50/4" Very dense, white-pink, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SW), moist



Log of Boring ALB-12 Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Approx. 897 (NGVD 29) Jurupa Valley, California Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale Very dense, white-pink, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SW), moist S-12SPT 4 50/4" 46 48 49 NLANGAN.COMDATANRVDATA4/7000454031ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:01:42 PM ... Report Log - LANGAN 50 50/3" Very dense, white-pink, some brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SW), moist 51 End of boring at 51.5 feet. 52 Boring backfilled with cement grout and surface patched with quick-dry concrete. Groundwater was not encountered. 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

L	4	NGA	<b>1/V</b>	Log	of Boring			ELB	B-1			Sheet	1	of	2
Project		A M O	David		Project No.			7000	45400	,					
Location		Agua Mansa Comme			Elevation ar	nd Da	tum		45403						
Drilling C	ompar	Jurupa Valley, Califo	rnia		Date Starte	d		Appro	ox. 91	1 (NGV	D 2 ate F	9) Finished			
		Martini Drilling						9/2	23/16				9/2	23/16	
Drilling E	quipm		tod Drill Dia		Completion	Dept	h	2	1.5 ft		ock [	Depth			
Size and	Туре		-		Number of S	Samn	les	Distur			Und	disturbed	С	ore	
Casing D	iamete	8-inch dia. Hollow Stor (in)	em Auger	Casing Depth (ft)				First		6	Cor	mpletion	- 2	4 HR.	-
Casing H	lamme	- r	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	Water Leve			First		-	Ţ		-	$ar{ar{\Lambda}}$	-
Sampler		-	-	-	-		G	ene C	Golar						
Sampler	Hamm	or .	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mod Weight (lbs)	Drop (in) 30	Field Engine	eer	C:	C							
		Automatic	140	30	1		51	ng So Sam	ong iple Da	ıta			<u> </u>		
SAN MATERIAL SYMBOL	Elev. (ft)		Sample Description		Depth Scale	Number	Type	Recov.	enetr. esist 3L/6in			(Drilling	Rem Fluid, D	epth of Cas Resistance	ing,
SAM MAT	+911.0	<u>FILL</u>			0 -	ž	<u> </u>	E 10	7 - m			1 Idia Los	3, Drilling	T COISTAILIC	, (10.)
$\overline{}$		<u> FILL</u>													
Report: Log					- 1 -										
<u> </u>					_ 2 -										
₹ <b>₩</b> ₩															
₽ 					- 3 -										
1/6/2017 4:01:44 PM					- 4 -	1									
<u> </u>		Loose, tan-brown,	silty fine SAND, (SM),	moist	<del>-</del> 5 -		I		2						
					- 6 -	۲-S	SPT	15	3						
						-	F		4						
					<del>-</del> 7 -										
INTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS GPJ	+903.0				8 -										
38/70(		ALLUVIAL DEPOS	<u>ITS</u>												
					_ 9 -	}									
					10 -										
		Dense, white-tan, f cobble, (SW), dry	ine to coarse SAND, s	ome gravel, trace		S-2	SPT	16	7 20						
					- 11 -	ý	S	-	17						
					12 -										
A A					:										
					_ 13 -	]									
					- 14 -										
					<u> </u>										
4540 		Dense, white-tan, f	ine to coarse, SAND,	some gravel, trace	15 -	1	H		21						
2002		cobble, (SW), dry			16 -	S-3	SPT	17	30						
**************************************						<u> </u>	LE		21						
					17	1									
T C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	+893.0				- <del>-</del> 18 -	1									
COM															
WANGAN COMIDATAURVIDATA4/700045403ENGINEERING DATAKGEOTECHNICALLG					19	1									
TAN THE STATE OF T					20										



Log of Boring ELB-1 Sheet of 2 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 911 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale 20 Medium dense, tan-brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist SPT S-4 7 21 12 22 23 24 25 Dense, tan-brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SW), dry 16 7 26 23 27 28 29 30 Dense, tan-brown, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), moist 11 VILANGAN.COM/DATAVIRV/DATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GP. S-6 19 31 26 +879.5 End of borning at 31.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout. 32 Groundwater was not encountered. 33 34 35 36 37 38 39

L	4	/V <i>U</i> /	1/V		L		Boring			LE	8-1			Sheet	1	of	3
Project		Agua Mansa Comme	erce Park				Project No.			700	04540	3					
Location		Jurupa Valley, Califo	rnia			E	Elevation an	nd Da				21 (NG	:VD 2	29)			
Drilling Co	ompan	y	THE				Date Started	b					Date	Finished		140/40	
Drilling Ed	quipme	Martini Drilling ent				C	Completion	Dept	h	9,	/19/16		Rock	Depth	٤	9/19/16	
Size and	Туре о		_				Number of S	2000	Jaa		51.5 ft urbed		Un	ndisturbed		- Core	
Casing Di	amete	8-inch dia. Hollow St	em Auger		Casing Depth (f	ft)	Vater Level		nes	First		11	Co	ompletion	-	24 HR.	-
Casing Ha	ammer	<del>-</del> ·	Weight (lbs)		Drop (in)	-	Orilling Fore	. ,		<u>  ¥</u>		-		<u>_</u>	-	$ar{ar{\Lambda}}$	-
Sampler		- 2-inch O.D. Split Spo	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal	l Mod		-	Field Engine	eer	G	ene	Golar						
Sampler I			Weight (lbs)	140	Drop (in)	30	Tota Engine	,	S	ing S				1			
SYM AN	Elev. (ft)		Sample Descri	ption			Depth Scale	Number	Туре		Penetr. da resist alda BL/6in C	ata		(Drillin Fluid Lo		marks Depth of Ca ng Resistanc	sing, e, etc.)
Ž WW	321.0	FILL					0 -										
		Tan, fine to coarse	SAND, some silt	t, trace	e gravel, (SM	), dry	1 -										
Report							2 -										
	918.0						- 3 -	<u>-</u>	¥								
1/6/2017 4:01:47 PM		ALLUVIAL DEPOS	<u>ITS</u>														
/6/2017 							- 4 -										
		Dense, tan, fine to	coarse SAND, tra	ace sil	t, trace grave	el,	5 -	-			3			No sa	mple	recovery.	
B		(SW), dry					6 -	S-1	CR		6						
								-			14						
INTLOGS/Y00045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ							F 7 -										
70004	913.0						- 8 -										
LOGS							9 -										
							10 -										
		Dense, tan, fine to (SW-SM), dry	coarse SAND, tra	ace sil	t, trace grave	el,		7	SPT	15	16 21						
							- 11 -	S	S		26						
TA/GE							12 -										
	908.0						- 13 -										
							14 -	1									
04540		Dense, tan, fine to	coarse SAND, tra	ace sil	t, some grav	el,	15				41						
A4/700		(SW), dry					16	S-3	CR	18	32 38						
W							17 -								I I		value - 4
ATANIR														Grave 17 fee		r at appro	ximately
	903.0_						- 18 -										
WLANGAN.COM/DATA/RAYDO145403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/C							19										
[   A							£ 20 =	_									



Log of Boring LB-1 Sheet 2 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Approx. 921 (NGVD 29) Jurupa Valley, California Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale 20 Dense, orange- brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, some SPT clay, trace gravel, (SM), moist S-4 8 16 21 15 22 23 24 25 Dense, orange-brown, silty fine to medium SAND, some 16 clay, trace gravel, (SM), moist 24 32 27 28 29 Medium dense, orange-brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, 10 «LANGAN.COM/DATA!\RV/DATA4/700045403\ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\GINTLOGS\700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ trace gravel, (SM), moist S-6 11 31 11 32 33 35 Dense, orange-brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SM), moist  $\,$ 11 18 S-7 CR 23 36 45 37 38 39 Medium dense, orange-brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, some clay, (SM), moist S-S 10 14 42



Log of Boring LB-1 Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 921 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 45 Dense, light brown, fine to medium SAND, trace silt, (SP), S-9 moist CR8 24 46 36 48 49 Report: Log - LANGAN 50 Dense, light brown, fine to medium SAND, trace silt, (SP), 10 S-10 21 21 -869.5 End of Borning at 51.5 feet. 52 Boring backfilled with cement grout. Groundwater was not encountered. NLANGAN, COMIDATANIRVIDATA4700045403/ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\GINTLOGS\700045403-GINT LOGS. GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:01:49 PM ... 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

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Project	Agua Mansa Commo	erce Park		Project I	No.		7000	04540	3					
Location	Jurupa Valley, Califo			Elevatio	n and Da	atum			18 (NGV	ע 20)				
Drilling Compa	ny	, inc		Date Sta	arted					ate Fini	ished		40/40	
Drilling Equipm	Martini Drilling nent			Complet	ion Dept	h	9/	/19/16	R	ock De	pth	9/	19/16	
Size and Type	CME 75 Truck Moun	ited Drill Rig		ļ				51.5 ft urbed		Undis	sturbed		- Core	
Casing Diamet	8-inch dia. Hollow St	em Auger	Casing Depth (ft)	Number		oles	First		10	Comp	oletion	- 2	4 HR.	-
Casing Hamme	-	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	Water L Drilling F			First $\underline{\nabla}$		-	<u> </u>		-	<u>Ā</u>	-
Sampler	-	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mod	-	Field En	ginoor	G	ene	Golar						
Sampler Hamn		Weight (lbs) 140	Drop (in) 30	Triela Eli	girieei	Si	ing S							
ANGAN (ft) +918.0		Sample Description		Dep Sca	ale   H	Type		Penetr. resist ald BL/6in Q	ata		(Drilling	Rem g Fluid, E s, Drilling	narks Depth of Cas g Resistance	sing, e, etc.)
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345403		ilty fine to coarse SAN	D, trace gravel,	E 19	5 = -	m	_ω	32						
4/7000	trace cobble, (SM)	, dry		E 10	8-3	S	18	50/5"						
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Log of Boring LB-2 Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Approx. 918 (NGVD 29) Jurupa Valley, California Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale 20 Medium dense, light brown, fine to coarse SAND, some silt, SPT trace gravel, (SM), dry S-4 12 12 21 15 22 23 24 25 Medium dense, light brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, trace 10 gravel, (SM), dry CR 14 26 23 27 28 29 30 Medium dense, brown, fine to medium SAND, some silt, some gravel, (SM), moist S-6 8 +887.0 31 Transition of soil type from 37 Medium dense, brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace silt, SM to SW in split spoon trace gravel, (SW), moist sample. 32 33 34 35 Dense, brown, silty fine SAND, trace clay, (SM), moist 18 S-7 CR 23 36 36 37 38 39 Medium dense, brown, silty fine to medium SAND, trace clay, (SM), moist S-S 42



Log of Boring LB-2 Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 918 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 45 Dense, brown, silty fine to medium SAND, trace clay, (SM), S-9 moist CR 8 20 46 40 48 49 . Report: Log - LANGAN 50 Medium dense, brown, silty fine to medium SAND, trace S-10 clay, (SM), moist 8 12 +866.5 End of Borning at 51.5 feet. 52 Boring backfilled with cement grout. Groundwater was not encountered. NLANGAN. COMIDATANRVIDATA4700045403/ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\GINTLOGS\700045403-GINT LOGS. GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:01:54 PM ... 53 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

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Project	Agua Mansa Comme	erce Park		Project No.			7000	)4540;	3					
Location	-			Elevation and	l Dat	um								
Drilling Compa	Jurupa Valley, Califo	ornia		Date Started			Appr	ox. 91	17 (NG\  C		:9) Finished			
	Martini Drilling	Alansa Commerce Park  Valley, California  Drilling  5 Truck Mounted Drill Rig  Sia. Hollow Stem Auger    Casing Depth (ft)		O la fi D	11-		9/	20/16			D	9/	20/16	
Drilling Equipn		nted Drill Ria		Completion D	epth	1	Ę	51.5 ft		KOCK I	Depth		_	
Size and Type	of Bit	-		Number of Sa	ampl	es	Distu		11	Un	disturbed	_ (	Core	
Casing Diame		iem Augei	Casing Depth (ft)	Water Level (	ft.)		First			Co	mpletion	- 2	24 HR.	
Casing Hamm	er_	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	Drilling Forem	nan		<u>¥</u>		-	1 -7	<u>_</u>	-	<u>Ā</u>	-
Sampler	2-inch O.D. Split Spo	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mod		Field Enginee	er	G	ene (	Golar						
Sampler Hamr		Weight (lhs)	Drop (in)	1 1010 211911100		Si	ng S							
SAN MATERIAL SYMBOL (tt)		Sample Description		Depth Scale	Number	Туре		Penetr. resist BL/6in Q aldu	ata		(Drillir Fluid Lo:		narks Depth of Ca g Resistanc	sing, e, etc.)
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<del> </del>	ALLUVIAL DEPOS			1										
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6	Loose, brown, fine	OAND, Some Sitt, (OIVI	), moist	6 -	S-1	SPT		1 1						
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5 8				7 =										
909.0 454 1009.0	)													
GS/70														
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2-Inch	Dense, brown, fine	ense, brown, fine sandy SILT, trace gravel, (ML), moist						17						
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Log of Boring LB-3 Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 917 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 20 Dense, brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist S-4 CR 20 21 28 22 23 24 25 Medium dense, brown, fine to medium SAND, (SP), wet 10 26 11 27 28 29 30 Medium dense, brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist S-6 10 31 17 32 33 35 Stiff, brown, CLAY, trace silt, (CL), moist 16 5 36 37 38 39 Very stiff, brown, CLAY, trace silt, (CL), moist S-8 CR 14 19 Pocket Penetrometer (PP) = 42 3.0 tsf



Log of Boring LB-3 Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 917 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 45 Stiff, brown, CLAY, trace silt, (CL), moist SPT S-9 18 46 6 48 49 50 Very Stiff, brown, CLAY, trace silt, (CL), moist S-10 CR 12 18 NLANGAN. COMIDATAIIRVIDATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS. GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:02:00 PM ... Report. +865.5 PP = 2.5 tsf End of boring at 51.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout. Groundwater was not encountered. 52 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

Project	A A 4	Project No.			7000	15.40	_							
Location	Agua Mansa Comm	erce Park		Elevation a	nd Da	itum	/000	)45403	3					—
	Jurupa Valley, Califo	ornia		Approx. 938 (NGVD 29)										
Drilling Compa	ny Martini Drilling			Date Starte	d		۵,	19/16		Date I	Finished	0	21/16	
Orilling Equipm	nent			Completion	Dept	h	9/	19/10		Rock	Depth	9/	21/10	
	CME 75 Truck Mour	nted Drill Rig						6.5 ft				1.	-	
Size and Type	8-inch dia. Hollow St	tem Auger		Number of	Samp	les	Distu	irbed	11	Un	disturbed	-	Core	_
Casing Diamet		<u> </u>	Casing Depth (ft)	Water Leve	l (ft.)		First		_	Co	mpletion	_ 2	24 HR. <b>V</b>	_
Casing Hamme	_ <del>-</del> er_	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	Drilling Fore	eman		<u>-¥</u>				<u>*</u>	-	<u> </u>	<u>-</u>
Sampler	2-inch ∩ D. Split Sp	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mod	1	Field Freein		G	ene (	Golar						
Sampler Hamn		Weight (lbs)	Dron (in)	Field Engine	eer	Si	ng S	ona						
4-	ratomatio	170	, , , , ,	<u> </u>			San	nple Da	ata			Don	norko	
SYMBOL (tt)		Sample Description	า	Depth Scale	Number	ype	(in)	Penetr. resist BL/6in			(Drillin	ng Fluid,	narks Depth of Cas og Resistance	sing,
+938.0				0 -	Ž	-	~ J	도프			Fluid Lo	ss, Drillin	ig Kesistance	e, etc
	<u>FILL</u>			Ē	}									
	Light brown, fine to (SM), dry	o coarse SAND, some	silt, trace gravel,	- 1 -	=	{								
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	Medium dense, lig gravel, (SM), dry	ght brown, silty fine SA	ND, trace fine	Ę	1	~	_	10						
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	Dense, tan, silty fi	ne SAND, (SM), dry		<u> </u>	=			10						
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Log of Boring LB-4 Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 938 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 20 Dense, tan, silty fine SAND, (SM), dry SPT S-4 16 13 21 22 22 23 24 25 Dense, tan, silty fine SAND, (SM), dry 11 20 26 30 27 28 29 30 Dense, tan, silty fine SAND, (SM), dry 11 /LANGAN.COM/DATA/IRV/DATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ S-6 19 31 24 32 33 35 Dense, tan, silty fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SM), 16 S-7 18 CR 30 36 Gravel layer at 36 feet. 40 37 38 39 Dense, tan, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SW), dry S-S 17 24 Stop drilling on 9/19/2016 at 41.5 feet for percolation test. 42 Continue drilling on 9/21/2016. 43 Gravel layer at 43.5 feet.



Log of Boring LB-4 Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 938 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Depth Scale Elev Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) 45 46 48 49 50 Dense, tan, fine to coarse SAND, (SW), dry 20 26 52 53 54 55 Medium dense, light brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist 11 VILANGAN.COM/DATAVIRV/DATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ S-10 10 14 56 12 +881. End of Boring at 56.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout. 57 Groundwater was not encountered. 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

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F	Project		Agua Mansa Commerce Park				Project No. 700045403											
ī	ocation	on Jurupa Valley, California						Elevation and Datum  Approx. 941 (NGVD 29)										
ı	Drilling Company  Martini Drilling						Date Started Date Finished											
ī	Orilling E	quipme	Martini Drilling ent				Co	ompletion	Dept	h	9.	/20/16		Rock	Depth	9	9/20/16	
Ļ	Size and	Type	CME 75 Truck Moun	ted Drill Rig								51.5 ft urbed		Hr	ndisturbed		- Core	
	Casing D		8-inch dia. Hollow St	em Auger	C	asing Depth (ft)	+	umber of		les			11		ompletion	-	24 HR.	-
L	Casing H		<u>-                                    </u>	Weight (lbs)		Drop (in)		ater Leve	` '		First		-		<u>V</u>	-	Ā	-
⊢	Sampler				- Mod	- Erop (III)	-				ene	Golar						
:	Sampler		2-inch O.D. Split Sponer  Automatic	Weight (lhs)	140	Drop (in) 30	Fie	eld Engin	eer	S	ing S	Song						
Ī	RIAL	Elev.						Depth	ē		Sa	mple Da	ata				marks	
LANGAN	MATERIAL SYMBOL	(ft) +941.0		Sample Descrip	tion			Scale	Number	Type	Reco (in)	Penetr. resist BL/6in			(Drilli Fluid Lo	ng Fluid oss, Drill	, Depth of Ca ing Resistand	asing, ce, etc.)
<u> </u>			FILL					0 -		,								
ort: Log			Light brown, silty fi	ne to medium SAN	ND, (SI	M), dry		1 -										
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45403\			Very stiff, light brow	wn, CLAY, trace sil	It. (CL)	, moist		15 -	-			9						
4\7000			, ,	, ,	, ,	•		16 -	S-3	S	18	15						
IILANGAN.COMIDATAIIRVIDATA4/700045403\ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\G								E	1			26			Pock	et Pen	etromete	r (PP) =
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Log of Boring LB-5 Sheet 2 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 941 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 20 Medium dense, light brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist SPT S-4 9 8 21 22 23 24 25 Medium dense, light brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist CR 10 26 18 27 28 29 30 Medium dense, brown, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), /LANGAN.COM/DATA/IRV/DATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ moist S-6 8 31 32 33 34 35 Medium dense, brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist S-7 9 CR 12 36 20 37 38 39 Medium dense, brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist S-8 6 42



Log of Boring LB-5 Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 941 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 45 Dense, brown, silty fine SAND, trace clay, (SM), moist S-9 CR 8 19 46 28 48 49 NLANGAN.COMIDATANRVIDATA4/7000454031ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:02:10 PM ... Report Log - LANGAN 50 Medium dense, brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist S-10 13 17 +889.5 End of boring at 51.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout. Groundwater was not encountered. 52 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

Project		Pro	ject No.												
Location	Agua Mansa Comm	erce Park	700045403  Elevation and Datum  Approx. 939 (NGVD 29)												
	Jurupa Valley, Califo	ornia						Appı	ox. 93						
Drilling Compa				Da	te Starte	d		0/	00/40		Date I	Finished	0	100140	
Drilling Equipn	Martini Drilling Drilling Equipment				mpletion	Dept	h	9/	20/16		Rock	Depth	9/	/20/16	
0: 17	CME 75 Truck Mour	nted Drill Rig							51.5 ft					-	
Size and Type	8-inch dia. Hollow S	tem Auger		Nu	mber of	Samp	les	Distu	irbed	11	Un	disturbed	-	Core	-
Casing Diame	eter (in)		Casing Depth (ft)	Wa	ater Leve	l (ft.)		First		_	Co	mpletion	_ [:	24 HR. <b>V</b>	_
Casing Hamm	ner_	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	Dri	lling Fore	man		_				<del>-</del>		=	
Sampler	2-inch O.D. Split Sp	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mod	<b>-</b>	Fie	ld Engin	eer	G	ene (	Golar						
Sampler Hami		Weight (lbs) 140	Drop (in) 30	7	ia Engin	JO1	Si	ing S	ong						
Blev.					Depth			Sar	nple Da	ata			Rer	narks	
(ft)		Sample Description			Scale	Number	Type	Recov (in)	Penetr. resist BL/6in			(Drilli Fluid Lo	ng Fluid, ss, Drillin	Depth of Cas	sing, e, etc.
+939.0	2.5 inch - Asphalt				_ 0 -	Z									
938.	4.0 Inch - Aggrega	ate Base		_/	- - - 1 -	1	}								
	FILL				- ' -		}								
	Brown, silty fine to	medium SAND, trace	gravel, (SM), dry		_ 2 -	1_									
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	Loose, brown, silty	y fine to medium SAND	), (SM), dry		- 5 - -		TĒ		2						
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	Medium dense, br	rown, silty fine SAND, (	SM), dry		10 - -	1			6						
					- 11 -	S-2	CR	18	8						
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	Loose, light brown	n, silty fine SAND, (SM)	, dry		15 - -		İ, E		3						
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Log of Boring LB-6 Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 939 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 20 Medium dense, light brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), dry S-4 CR12 21 18 22 23 24 25 Medium dense, light brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), dry 11 26 18 27 28 29 30 Medium dense, light brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), dry S-6 12 31 18 32 33 34 35 Hard, brown, silty CLAY, (CL), moist 13 S-7 9 CR 22 36 27 37 NLANGAN.COM\DATA\IRV\DATA4\700045403\ENGINEERING DATA 38 39 Very stiff, light brown, SILT, some fine sand, (ML), moist S-8 CR 12 24 42 43



Log of Boring LB-6 Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 939 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 45 Very stiff, light brown, fine sandy SILT, (ML), moist SPT S-9 9 17 46 20 48 49 Report: Log - LANGAN 50 Dense, tan, fine to medium SAND, (SP), moist S-10 CR 32 31 +887.5 End of boring at 51.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout and surface patched with quick-dry concrete. 52 NLANGAN, COMIDATANIRVIDATA4700045403/ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\GINTLOGS\700045403-GINT LOGS. GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:02:15 PM ... Groundwater was not encountered. 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

LA	NU	<b>4/V</b>	Log	of Boring	LB-7A		Sheet	1	of	2
Project	Asses Manage Comm	anaa Dank		Project No.	700045402					
Location	Agua Mansa Comm  Jurupa Valley, Califo			Elevation and Datur		7 (NCVD 1	20)			
Drilling Compa		Jilla		Date Started	Approx. 907		Finished			
Drilling Equipr	Martini Drilling			Completion Depth	9/22/16	Pock	Depth	9/2	22/16	
Drilling Equipi	CME 75 Truck Mour	nted Drill Rig		Completion Depth	31.5 ft	NOCK	Берит		_	
Size and Type	of Bit 8-inch dia. Hollow S	_		Number of Samples	Disturbed	6 Ur	ndisturbed	_ C	ore	
Casing Diame	ter (in)	tem / tager	Casing Depth (ft)	Water Level (ft.)	First	Co	ompletion		4 HR.	
Casing Hamm	er_	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	Drilling Foreman	<u>   <del>¥</del></u>	-	<u>¥</u>	-	<u> </u>	
Sampler	2-inch O.D. Split Sp	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mo	 d	Field Engineer	Gene Golar					
Sampler Hami		Weight (lbs)	Dron (in)		Sing Song					
MATERIAL SYMBOL (t)		Sample Descriptio	n	Depth sq sq	Recov. (in) Penetr. resist BL/6in	a	(Drillin Fluid Los	Rem	arks lepth of Cas Resistance	sing, e. etc.)
1 LANGAN (ft) +907.0	FILL			0 - 2	E E-W					
<u> </u>		medium SAND, trace	e clay (SM) moiet							
A Property of the Property of	Brown, sitty fine to	mediam ozneb, trace	olay, (OW), moist							
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PA PA				3 =						
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:	Madium danaa br	cours silty fine CAND	trace clay (CM)	5						
	moist	rown, silty fine SAND,	trace clay, (SIVI),	8-1-1-No	<b>8 8 8 8 8</b>					
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899.0 2	ALLUVIAL DEPOS	SITS								
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LIS				<u> </u>						
POP (********)	Dense, light browr (SW), dry	n, fine to coarse SANI	), some gravel,	10	4					
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				14						
3/E/V										
04540	Dense, tan, fine to	coarse SAND, some	gravel, (SW), dry	15	14					
V/7007				16 – 16 – 80 – 80 – 80 – 80 – 80 – 80 – 80 – 8	∞ 25					
DATA				ŧ " ‡+	30					
MERV				17 -						
DAT ************************************	<u> </u>			18 -						
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NGA				- 19 <del>-</del>						
<u> </u>				F ₂₀ -						



Log of Boring LB-7A Sheet 2 of 2 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 907 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev (ft) Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) Scale 20 Medium dense, tan, silty fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, SPT (SM), moist S-4 15 15 21 13 22 23 24 25 Medium dense, orange-brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist 14 CR 15 26 21 27 28 29 30 Dense, tan, fine to coarse SAND, trace silt, (SP-SM), moist VILANGAN.COM/DATAVIRV/DATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ S-6 19 31 19 +875.5 End of boring at 31.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout. 32 Groundwater was not encountered. 33 35 36 37 38 39

LA	NU	<b>4/V</b>	Log	of Bor	ing _			LB-	-7B			Sheet	1	of	3
Project	Agua Manaa Comm	oroo Dork		Projec	t No.			700/	04E40	2					
Location	Agua Mansa Comm  Jurupa Valley, Califo			Elevat	ion and	d Dat	tum		045400 rox 01	3  1 (NGV	ים מי	۵۱			
Drilling Compa		Jilla		Date S	Started			App	IUX. 9			inished			
Deillian Fassian	Martini Drilling				latian D	) 4l-		9/	/22/16		l. F	) th-	9/	22/16	
Drilling Equipn	nent CME 75 Truck Mour	ated Drill Pig		Compi	letion D	eptr	1		61.5 ft		OCK L	Depth			
Size and Type	of Bit	_		Numb	er of Sa	amnl	29		urbed		Unc	disturbed	(	Core	
Casing Diame	8-inch dia. Hollow Ster (in)	tem Auger	Casing Depth (ft)					First		13	Cor	npletion	- 2	24 HR.	-
Casing Hamm	-	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)		Level (			First		-	Ţ	<u></u>	-	Ā	-
Sampler	-	-	-				G	ene	Golar						
Sampler Hamr	mor	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mod Weight (lbs)	Dron (in)	Field E	Enginee	er	0:	6							
· ·	Automatic	140	30 Drop (III)	1			Sı	ng S Sa	Song mple Da	ata					
SAN MATERIAL SYMBOL (tt)		Sample Description		D	epth cale	Number	Туре		Penetr. resist BL/6in			(Drillir		narks Depth of Ca g Resistanc	sing,
2 +911.0		· · ·			0	Nur	1	Re	P. g. P.			Fluid Lo	ss, Drillin	g Resistanc	e, etc.)
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	<u>FILL</u>			F	1 =		ı								
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	Loose, light brown	, fine to coarse SAND,	(SW), moist	E	5 🖠		Ш		7						
9 8 8				F	<u>.                                    </u>	S-1	CR	.	9						
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OBS/1	ALLOVIAL DEI OC	<u>5110</u>		F	, =										
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	gravel, (SW), mois	ght brown, fine to coars st	e SAND, trace	F	7	-2	H اا	9	10 15						
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₹ <b> </b>	trace cobble, (SW	), moist		E	16	S-3	CR	'	41						
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Log of Boring LB-7B Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Approx. 911 (NGVD 29) Jurupa Valley, California Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale 20 Dense, light brown, fine to coarse, SAND, trace gravel, trace cobbles, (SW), moist SPT S-4 20 21 23 22 23 24 25 Dense, brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, trace 10 cobble, (SM), moist CR 17 26 27 27 28 29 30 Dense, brown, fine to coarse, clayey SAND, some silt, trace gravel, (SC), moist S-6 14 31 21 32 33 Medium dense, brown, clayey fine to coarse SAND, some silt, (SC), moist CR S-7 10 36 21 37 38 39 Stiff, orange -brown, CLAY, some fine to coarse sand, some silt, (CL), moist S-S 42



Log of Boring LB-7B Sheet of 3 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Approx. 911 (NGVD 29) Jurupa Valley, California Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale 45 Very dense, orange-brown, silty fine to medium SAND, S-9 trace clay, (SM), moist CR 39 46 36 48 49 50 Very dense, orange-brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, trace fine gravel, (SM), moist  $\,$ S-10\$P 5 50/5" 52 53 54 Very dense, tan-brown, fine to coarse SAND, some gravel, -S-11SPT 5 50/5" VILANGAN.COM/DATAVIRV/DATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ (SW), moist 56 58 59 Very dense, tan-brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine gravel, (SW), moist  $\,$ 50/5" 61 End of boring at 61.5 feet. 62 Boring backfilled with cement grout and surface patched with quick-dry concrete. Groundwater was not encountered. 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

Project	NL A			Log	of Bor Projec	-			LE	,-0			Sheet	1	of	
	Agua Mansa Comm	erce Park			1. 10,00	. 110.			700	04540	3					
ocation	_				Elevat	ion ar	d Da	tum								
Orilling Company	Jurupa Valley, Califo	ornia			Date 9	Starter	1		App	rox. 9	04 (NG		29) Finished			
	Martini Drilling				Date	olai let			9.	/22/16	,	Date	rinsned	9/	22/16	
Drilling Equipmen	nt				Comp	etion	Depth	1		,,,	<u> </u>	Rock	Depth			
	CME 75 Truck Mour	nted Drill Rig								61.5 f	t			12		
Size and Type of	i Bit 8-inch dia. Hollow Si	tem Auger			Numb	er of S	Samp	les	Dist	urbed	11	Un	disturbed	-	Core	_
Casing Diameter	(in)		Ca	sing Depth (ft)	Water	Level	(ft.)		First	:		Co	mpletion		24 HR. <b>V</b>	
- Casing Hammer	-	Weight (lbs)		Drop (in)	Drilling				<u>¥</u>		-		<u>L</u>	-	<u>Ā</u>	-
Sampler	•		<del>-</del>	-				G	ene	Golar						
Sampler Hamme	2-inch O.D. Split Sp	Weight (lbs)		Drop (in)	Field F	ngine	er									
	Automatic	TT G.g. it (120)	140	30	<del></del>		I	Si	ng S	Song mple D	ata					
SYMBOL (tt)		Sample Descrip	tion		D	epth	Jec	Φ					(5.11	Ren	narks	
H904.0		Sample Descrip	lion		8	cale	Number	Туре	Recc (in)	Penetr. resist BL/6in			Fluid L	ıng Fluid, L oss, Drillin	Depth of Cas g Resistance	sing, e, etc
+904.0	3 inch - Asphalt				<u></u>	0 -	<u> </u>	ł								
	FILL				- F	1	1	}								
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	Loose, brown, silty	fine SAND, trace	clay, (S	SM), moist	E	5 -				2	1					
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		fine to medium SA	AND, tr	ace clay, (SM),	, E	10 -		E		1	1					
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	ALLOVIAL DEPUS	<u>// 15</u>			E		1									
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******	Very dense, tan-bitrace cobbles, (SV	rown, fine to coarse	e SAND	), trace gravel,	F	10 -				16						
*.*.	uace connies, (3)	v _j , ur y			E	16 -	S-3	CR	18	30						
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*****					F	18 -	1									
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Log of Boring LB-8 Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 904 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Depth Scale Elev Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) 20 Dense, tan- brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, SPT (SW), dry S-4 12 18 21 20 22 23 24 25 Dense, tan-brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, 10 (SM), dry 21 26 23 27 1/6/2017 4:02:28 PM 28 29 30 700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ.. Stiff, brown, SILT, some fine sand, (ML), moist S-6 31 10 32 33 35 18 CR 13 36 Very stiff, brown, CLAY, trace silt, (CL), moist 15 Pocket Penetrometer (PP) = 37 3.75 tsf 38 39 Stiff, brown, CLAY, trace silt, (CL), moist S-S 5 42



Log of Boring LB-8 Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 904 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 45 Dense, brown, clayey fine to coarse SAND, trace silt, (SC), S-9 moist CR 8 16 46 26 48 49 50 Dense, brown, clayey fine to coarse, SAND, some silt, S-10 (SC), moist 18 17 . Report: I 21 +852.5 End of boring at 51.5 feet.
Boring backfilled with cement grout and surface patched 52 NLANGAN, COMIDATANIRVIDATA4700045403/ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\GINTLOGS\700045403-GINT LOGS. GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:02:29 PM ... with quick-dry concrete. Groundwater was not encountered. 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

Project				Project No.						
ocation	Agua Mansa Comm	erce Park		Elevation and Dat		45403				
	Jurupa Valley, Califo	ornia				ox. 921 (NO	SVD 2	29)		
rilling Compar	ny			Date Started			Date I	Finished	0/00/40	
Orilling Equipm	Martini Drilling ent			Completion Depth	9/ <u>2</u> 1	20/16	Rock	Depth	9/23/16	
	CME 75 Truck Mour	nted Drill Rig			5	0.1 ft			-	
Size and Type	of Bit 8-inch dia. Hollow S	tem Auger		Number of Sampl	es Distur	bed 11	Un	ndisturbed -	Core	_
Casing Diamete	er (in)	<u> </u>	Casing Depth (ft)	Water Level (ft.)	First	_	Co	ompletion	24 HR.	_
Casing Hamme	 er_	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	Drilling Foreman		<del>_</del>		<u>-</u>	<u> </u>	
Sampler	2-inch O.D. Split Sp	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mo	d	Field Engineer	Gene G	Solar				
Sampler Hamm		Weight (lbs)	Dron (in)	i leid Engineei	Sing So	ona				
<b>₫</b> Ճ <b>[</b> ].				D. II.	Sam	ple Data			Remarks	
SYMBOL (tt)		Sample Description	n	Depth Scale	Type Recov. (in)	esist ESist IL/6in		(Drilling F	Fluid, Depth of Ca Drilling Resistand	asing,
^{≥00} +921.0	EILI			0 1	, 15, 19	m		i iuiu Loss,	Drinning IVESISTALIA	
<b>XXX</b>	<u>FILL</u>			<u> </u>						
<b>XXX</b>	Brown, silty fine S	AND, trace clay, (SM)	, moist	<u> </u>						
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<b>XXX</b>	Medium dense, br gravel, (SM), mois	rown, silty fine SAND,	trace clay, trace	5 -		10				
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<b>XXX</b>	Medium dense br	rown, silty fine SAND,	(SM), moist	10		9				
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	ALLUVIAL DEPOS	<u> </u>		<u> </u>						
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	Medium dense, br	rown, silty fine SAND,	(SM), moist		1111	3				
				16 - 16	. R	5				
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Log of Boring LB-9 Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 921 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale 20 Medium dense, brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist S-4 CR 6 21 8 22 23 24 25 Stiff, brown, CLAY, some silt, (CL), moist 5 26 Layer of gravel encountered at 26.5 feet. 27 28 29 Stop drilling at 30 feet on 9/20/2016 for percolation Dense, tan-brown, fine to coarse SAND, (SW), moist 14 S-6 CR 27 test. 31 44 Continue drilling on 32 9/23/2016. 33 35 Dense, tan-brown, fine to coarse SAND, (SW), moist 12 S-7 16 36 17 37 38 39 Dense, tan-brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist 12 S-S CR 18 30 42



Log of Boring LB-9 Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 921 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Depth Scale Elev Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) 45 Stiff, tan-brown, SILT, trace fine to coarse sand, trace gravel, some clay (ML), moist SPT S-9 9 8 46 13 48 49 NLANGAN.COMDATANRVDATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:02:33 PM ... Report Log - LANGAN 50 Medium dense, tan-brown, silty fine SAND, trace clay, S-10 (SM), moist CR 14 21 +869.5 End of boring at 51.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout. Groundwater was not encountered. 52 53 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

1		4	/V <i>G</i> /	4/V		Log	of E	Boring			LB	-10			Sheet	1	of	3
P	roject		Agua Mansa Comm	orco Park			Pro	oject No.			700	04540	2					
L	ocation		Agua Mansa Comm	eice Paik			Ele	evation ar	ıd Da		700	04540	<u>ა</u>					
	rilling C		Jurupa Valley, Califo	ornia			Da	te Starte	ł		App	rox. 9	41 (NC		9) inished			
			Martini Drilling								9,	/21/16				9	/21/16	
D	rilling E			atad Drill Dia			Co	mpletion	Dept	h		51.5 ft	,	Rock I	Depth			
s	ze and	Type o					Nu	mber of S	Samo	les		urbed		Und	disturbed		Core	
С	asing D		8-inch dia. Hollow Str (in)	tem Auger	C	Casing Depth (ft)	+				First	:	12	Cor	mpletion	-	24 HR.	-
<u></u>	asing H	lammer	<u>-</u> -	Weight (lbs)		Drop (in)		ater Leve			$\nabla$		-	1	<u></u>	-	$ar{ar{\Lambda}}$	-
	ampler				- 	-	-			G	ene	Golar						
s	ampler		2-inch O.D. Split Speed Property Automatic	Weight (lbs)	2ai Mod	Drop (in) 30	_ Fie	eld Engine	er	Si	na S	Song						
H			Automatic		140						Sa	mple D	ata			Por	marks	
Z	MATERIAL SYMBOL	Elev. (ft)		Sample Des	cription			Depth Scale	Number	Type	(in)	Penetr. resist BL/6in			(Dril	ling Fluid,	Depth of Ca	ising,
LANGAN	≥"	+941.0 +940.7_	3 inch - Asphalt					0 -	ž	<u> </u>	α_	g - m			T Idia L	.033, Dillill	ig resistano	
7- 69- 8-			<u>FILL</u>					<u> </u>										
Report: 1	XXX		Grey-brown, silty f	fine to medium	SAND, so	ome fine to		'		}								
∹K≻	XXX		coarse gravel, trac	ce clay (SM), dr	У			2 -	_									
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<u>3</u>	$\ggg$		Very dense, brown	n, fine SAND, s	ome silt, i	(SM), moist		=	<b>-</b>	l E	15	23 36						
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[SAL			Medium dense, br	own, fine silty S	SAND, (SI	M), moist		- 10 -				5						
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<u>Б</u> .										E		5						
A I A								- 12 -										
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45403			Firm, brown, fine s	sandv SILT. (M	L). moist			15		┢		3						
17000			,	<i>y</i> , (	,,			16 -	S-3	SPT	18	4						
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COM								'										
\\LANGAN.COM\DATA\\RVIDATA4\700045403\ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\G								19 -										
[۲								E 20 -	_									



Log of Boring **LB-10** Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 941 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev Depth Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) Scale 20 Very stiff, brown, fine sandy SILT, trace clay, (ML), moist S-4 CR 8 11 21 13 22 23 24 Report: Log - LANGAN 25 Very stiff, brown, fine sandy SILT, trace clay, (ML), moist 8 26 27 28 29 30 Medium dense, brown, silty fine SAND, trace clay, (SM), 11 /LANGAN.COM/DATA/IRV/DATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS. GPJ moist S-6 16 31 16 32 33 35 Dense, light brown, fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SW), moist 18 S-7 15 36 19 37 38 39 Very stiff, brown, fine sandy SILT, some clay, (ML), moist S-S CR Pocket Penetrometer (PP) = 42 3.25 tsf Very stiff, brown, fine sandy SILT, (ML), moist 8 11



Log of Boring **LB-10** Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 941 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 45 Very stiff, brown, fine sandy SILT, (ML), moist SPT S-10 18 11 46 10 48 49 . Report: Log - LANGAN 50 Very stiff, fine sandy SILT, trace clay, (ML), moist 10 S-11 12 +889.5 End of boring at 51.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout and surface patched with quick-dry concrete. 52 NLANGAN, COMIDATANRVIDATA4700045403/ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\GINTLOGS\700045403-GINT LOGS. GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:02:37 PM ... Groundwater was not encountered. 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

LA	\V <b>U</b> /	<b>4/V</b>	Log	of Boring	LB-11		Sheet	1	of	3
Project	Asus Manas Carre	area Dark		Project No.	70004540	2				
Location	Agua Mansa Commo	erce Park		Elevation and Datu	70004540 m	3				
Drilling Course	Jurupa Valley, Califo	ornia		Data Otanta d	Approx. 9	40 (NGV	D 29) ate Finished			
Drilling Compa	my Martini Drilling			Date Started	9/21/16		ate Finished	9/2	1/16	
Drilling Equipm	nent			Completion Depth	0,21,10		ock Depth	0,2		
Size and Type	CME 75 Truck Mour	nted Drill Rig			51.5 ft Disturbed	:	Undisturbed	Cc	- ore	
	8-inch dia. Hollow St	tem Auger	10 : 0 : (6)	Number of Samples	S	11		-		-
Casing Diamer	ter (in) -		Casing Depth (ft)	Water Level (ft.)	First $\sum$	-	Completion	- 24	HR. <b>▼</b>	-
Casing Hamm	er_	Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	Drilling Foreman				•		
Sampler	2-inch O.D. Split Spo	oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mo		Field Engineer	Gene Golar					
Sampler Hamr	ner Automatic	Weight (lbs) 140	Drop (in) 30		Sing Song					
Blev.		0 1 5		Depth ច្ច	Sample D			Rema		
ш = 1		Sample Description	n	Depth Scale	Type Recov. (in) Penetr. resist BL/6in		(Drilling Fluid Los	g Fluid, De s, Drilling I	epth of Cas Resistance	sing, e, etc.)
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+939.3	FILL			1 1	}					
Report	Dark brown silty fi	ine to coarse SAND, t	race clay trace	F = 1						
	gravel, (SM), mois	tt	idoo olay, iidoo	[ 2 ]	.					
16/2017 4:02:40 PM				3 - 5						
?; \$										
5				4 =						
<u></u>	Very dense, brown	n, fine SAND, trace sil	t, (SP-SM), moist	5	36					
ğ XXX				6 - 7-8	36 30					
<u> </u>					25					
₹ 2				7 -						
\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	<u> </u>			8						
S/700	ALLUVIAL DEPOS	<u>SITS</u>								
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D										
CA	Medium dense, br	own, fine SAND, (SP)	, moist	10	4					
품					5 4 8 11					
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03/EN										
0454	Dense, brown, fine	e SAND, (SP), moist		15	8					
4/700				16 - 16 - 8	11111 1					
DATA				F 1-+	29					
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WLANGAN COM/DATA4/700045403/ENGNEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ				19						
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Log of Boring LB-11 Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 940 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 20 Medium dense, brown, fine SAND, (SP), moist SPT S-4 9 8 21 13 22 23 24 25 Medium dense, brown, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), 16 26 23 27 28 29 30 Medium dense, brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist 10 OMIDATA\IRVIDATA4\700045403\ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\GINTLOGS\700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ S-6 31 14 32 33 35 Medium dense, light brown, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), moist 18 S-7 CR 16 36 23 37 38 39 Very stiff, brown, SILT, some clay, (ML), moist S-S 8 15 42



Log of Boring LB-11 Sheet of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 940 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Depth Scale Elev Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) (ft) 45 Very stiff, brown, CLAY, some silt, (CL), moist S-9 CR 8 10 46 23 Pocket Penetrometer (PP) = 3.25 tsf 48 49 Report: Log - LANGAN 50 Hard, brown, SILT, some clay, (ML), moist 10 S-10 4 22 20 +888.5 End of boring at 51.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout and surface patched with quick-dry concerte 52 NLANGAN, COMIDATANRVIDATA4700045403/ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\GINTLOGS\700045403-GINT LOGS. GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:02:41 PM ... Ground water was not encountered. 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

		NG/	<b>4/V</b>	Lo	-	Boring			LB-	12			Sheet	1	of	3
Project	^	ngua Mansa Comme	oroo Park		Р	Project No.			7000	45403						
Location	F	igua Marisa Comme	erce Park		E	Elevation an	d Da		7000	45403	)					
Drilling C	J	urupa Valley, Califo	ornia			Date Started	1		Appro	ox. 95	0 (NG	SVD 2	29) Finished			
Drilling C		/lartini Drilling			٦	ale Startet	,		9/2	21/16		Date	i ii iisiieu	9,	/21/16	
Drilling E	quipmen	t			С	Completion I	Deptl	1				Rock	Depth			
Size and	Type of	ME 75 Truck Moun	ted Drill Rig					. 1	5 Distur	1.5 ft bed		Un	disturbed		- Core	
Casing D	8	-inch dia. Hollow St	tem Auger	Casing Depth (ft)		lumber of S	Samp	les			11		mpletion	-	24 HR.	-
Casing D	-	(111)			-   v	Vater Level			First <u>∑</u>		-	Ţ	Z.	-	<u>▼</u>	-
Casing H	ammer_		Weight (lbs)	Drop (in)	^D	Orilling Fore	man	G	ene G	2olar						
Sampler			oon/ 3 in O.D. Cal Mod		F	ield Engine	er	- 00	SIIC C	Julai						
Sampler I	Hammer	Automatic	Weight (lbs) 140	Drop (in)	)			Siı	ng So	ong nple Da	to		1			
MATERIAL SYMBOL	Elev.		Sample Description			Depth	per	Ф			la		(Deilli		narks	ain a
MATI	(ft) +950.0		Sample Description			Scale	Number	Туре	Reco	resist BL/6in			Fluid Lo	ing Fluia, oss, Drillin	Depth of Ca ng Resistanc	e, etc.)
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$\ggg$		Brown, silty fine S	SAND, trace gravel, (SN	1), moist		E 1 =										
XXX						2 -	B-1	ΑĦ								
						3 -	m i	⁻								
XXX						- 4 -										
$\ggg$						5 -										
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XXX						6 -	S-1	SPT	16	19						
$\ggg$									-	40						
XXX						7 -										
$\bowtie$	942.0					- 8 -										
		ALLUVIAL DEPOS	<u>SITS</u>													
						9 -										
						F 10										
		Loose, brown, silty	fine SAND, (SM), moi	st		10 -	~			2						
						11 -	S-2	SPT	17	2						
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		Stiff, brown, SILT,	trace fine sand, (ML), I	moist		15 -	~			2						
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	+932.0 <u> </u>					18 -										
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Log of Boring LB-12 Sheet 2 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 950 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 20 Medium dense, brown, silty fine SAND, (SM), moist SPT S-4 6 21 22 23 24 25 Medium dense, light brown, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), moist 15 26 25 27 28 29 30 Medium dense, light brown, fine SAND, (SP), moist /LANGAN.COM/DATA/IRV/DATA4/700045403/ENGINEERING DATA/GEOTECHNICAL/GINTLOGS/700045403-GINT LOGS.GPJ S-6 11 31 13 32 33 35 Medium dense, light brown, fine SAND, (SP), moist S-7 9 CR 14 36 23 37 38 39 Medium dense, light brown, fine SAND, (SP), moist S-S 13 17 42



Log of Boring LB-12 Sheet 3 of 3 Project Project No. Agua Mansa Commerce Park 700045403 Location Elevation and Datum Jurupa Valley, California Approx. 950 (NGVD 29) Sample Data Remarks Elev. (ft) Depth Scale Sample Description (Drilling Fluid, Depth of Casing, Fluid Loss, Drilling Resistance, etc.) 45 Medium dense, light brown, fine SAND, (SP), moist S-9 CR 8 12 46 26 48 49 . Report: Log - LANGAN 50 Medium dense, light brown, fine SAND, (SP), moist S-10 13 14 -898.5 End of boring at 51.5 feet. Boring backfilled with cement grout. Groundwater was not encountered. 52 NLANGAN, COMIDATANIRVIDATA4700045403/ENGINEERING DATA\GEOTECHNICAL\GINTLOGS\700045403-GINT LOGS. GPJ ... 1/6/2017 4:02:46 PM ... 53 54 55 56 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69

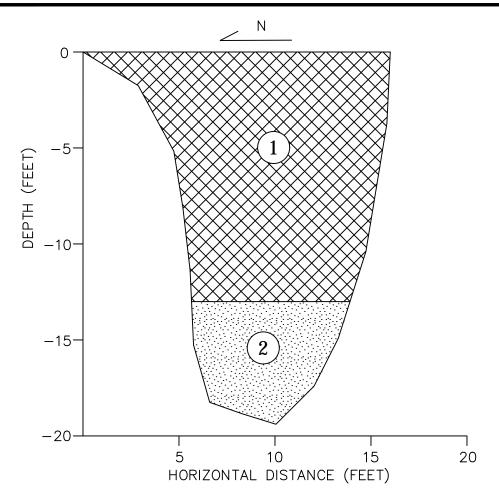
## **APPENDIX C Percolation Test Results**

#### LANGAN PERCOLATION TEST DATA SHEET 700045403 Project: Agua Mansa Commerce Park Project No.: Date of Test: 9/20/2016 Test Hole No.: LB-4 JAB Tested By: 40 Dense, tan, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SW), dry **USCS Soil Classification:** Depth of Test Hole (ft): Test Hole Diameter (in): 8 Casing Depth (ft): 40' PVC Pipe; Perforated in Bottom 5' Time of Initial Depth to Final Depth to Time Interval Change in Water Percolation Rate Infiltration Rate Time of Trial No. Date Water (Feet) Measurement Water (Feet) (in/hr) Measurement (min) Level (Feet) (in/min) Sandy soil criteria 1 9/20/2016 1:18 PM 34.80 1:33 PM 41.50 25 6.70 3.22 Sandy soil criteria 2 9/20/2016 1:39 PM 36.20 2:04 PM 41.50 25 5.30 2.54 9/20/2016 2:03 PM 31.60 2:13 PM 38.50 10 6.90 8.28 1 2 9/20/2016 2:18 PM 37.50 2:28 PM 40.60 10 3.10 3.72 3 9/20/2016 2:31 PM 36.00 2:41 PM 40.30 10 4.30 5.16 4 9/20/2016 2:45 PM 36.80 2:55 PM 40.50 10 3.70 4.44 5 9/20/2016 3:00 PM 35.90 3:10 PM 40.70 10 4.80 5.76 6 9/20/2016 3:13 PM 35.00 3:23 PM 40.00 10 5.00 6.00 14.4 1. Percolation test was performed in accordance with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District ' "Design Handbook for Low Impact Comments: Development Best Management Practices" dated September 2011. 2. Per the procedures for deep percolation tests in sandy soils, measurements were taken in 10-minute intervals for an hour after sandy soil criteria was met. 3. Weather: Partly cloudy, 85° F 4. Measurements were collected from the Top of Pipe = 41.5 Feet

#### LANGAN PERCOLATION TEST DATA SHEET 700045403 Project: Agua Mansa Commerce Park Project No.: Date of Test: 9/22/2016 Test Hole No.: LB-9 JAB Tested By: 30 **USCS Soil Classification:** Dense, tan-brown, fine to coarse SAND, (SW), moist Depth of Test Hole (ft): Test Hole Diameter (in): 8 Casing Depth (ft): 40' PVC Pipe; Perforated in Bottom 5' Time of Initial Depth to Final Depth to Time Interval Change in Water Percolation Rate Infiltration Rate Time of Trial No. Date Water (Feet) Measurement Water (Feet) (in/hr) Measurement (min) Level (Feet) (in/min) Sandy soil criteria 1 9/22/2016 8:59 AM 23.15 9:24 AM 24.30 25 1.15 0.55 Sandy soil criteria 2 9/22/2016 9:29 AM 22.80 9:54 AM 23.90 25 1.10 0.53 9/22/2016 9:54 PM 23.90 10:04 AM 24.20 10 0.30 0.36 1 9/22/2016 2 10:08 AM 23.50 10:18 AM 0.30 0.36 23.80 10 3 9/22/2016 10:22 AM 22.50 10:32 AM 23.10 10 0.60 0.72 4 9/22/2016 10:32 AM 23.10 10:42 AM 23.50 10 0.40 0.48 5 9/22/2016 23.50 0.40 0.48 10:42 AM 10:52 AM 23.90 10 6 9/22/2016 10:52 AM 23.90 11:02 AM 24.25 10 0.35 0.42 0.8 1. Percolation test was performed in accordance with the Riverside County Flood Control and Water Conservation District ' "Design Handbook for Low Impact Comments: Development Best Management Practices" dated September 2011 2. Per the procedures for deep percolation tests in sandy soils, measurements were taken in 10-minute intervals for an hour after sandy soil criteria was met. 3. Weather: Partly cloudy, 85°C 4. Measurements were collected from the Top of Pipe = 28.9 Feet

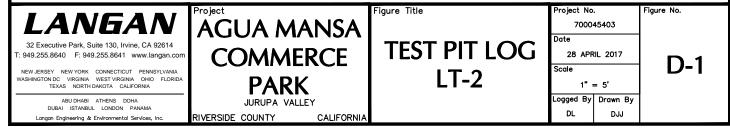
# APPENDIX D Test Pit Logs

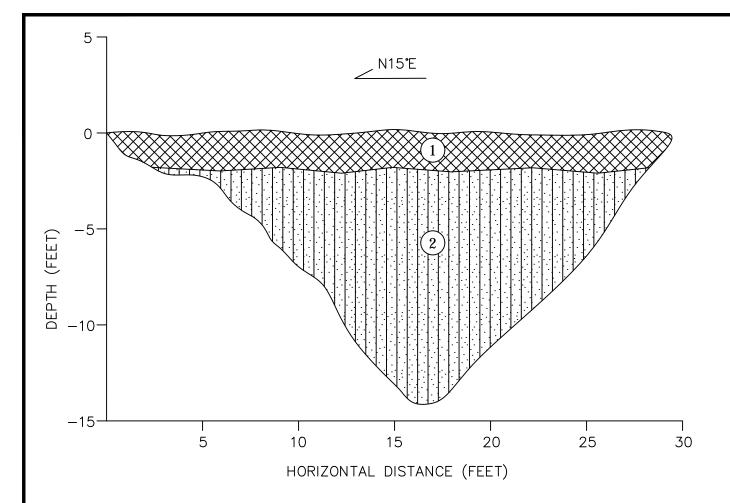




- 1 Tan, fine to medium SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [FILL]
- 2 Tan/light grey, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, trace cobbles, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

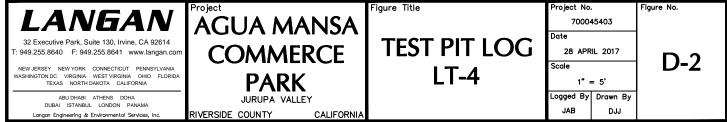
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 22 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

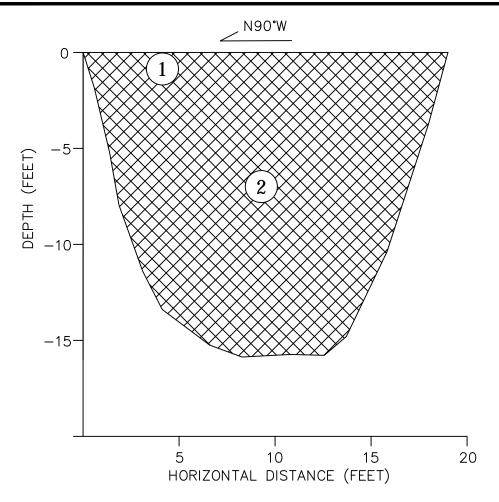




- Tan, silty fine SAND, (SM), dry, [FILL]
- Tan, silty fine SAND, (SM), dry, pinholes in sidewall observed at approximately 5 feet. [Alluvial Deposits]

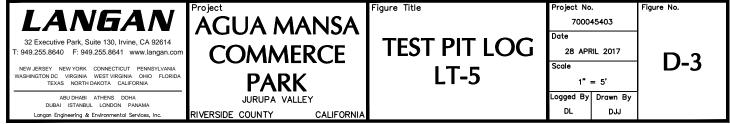
- REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 21 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

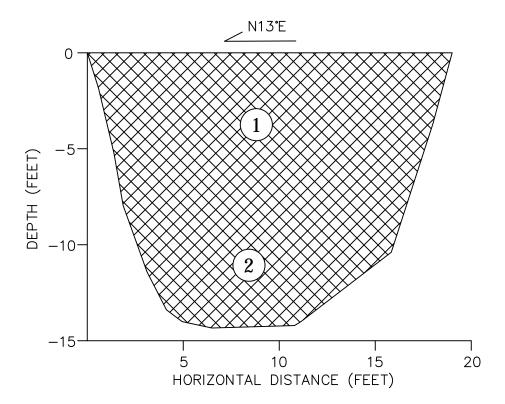




- 1 Light grey, SAND, (SP), partially cemented materials. [FILL]
- 2 Light brown, fine to medium SAND, (SP). [FILL]

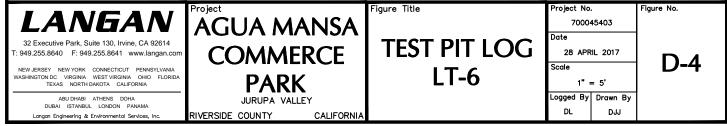
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

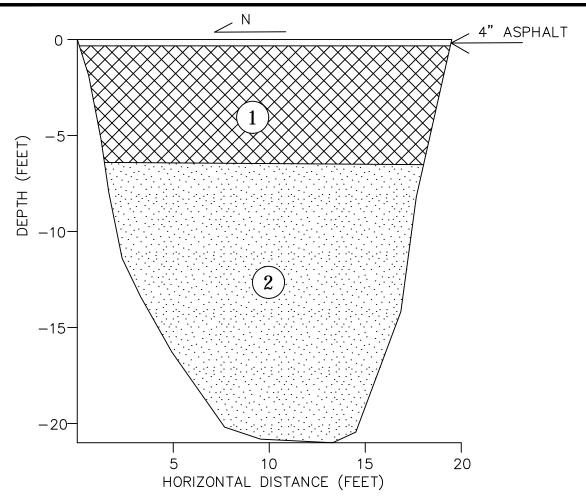




- (1) Light brown, fine to medium silty SAND, (SM). [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Tan/light grey, fine to medium SAND, trace gravel, trace cobbles (SP). [FILL]

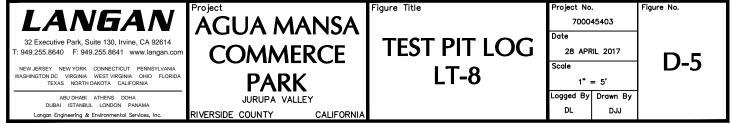
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

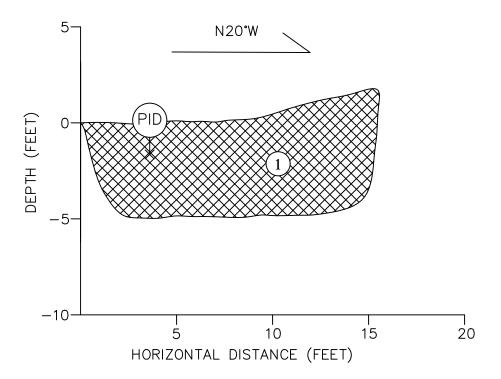




- 1 Tan/light brown, fine to medium silty SAND, (SM). [FILL]
- Tan/light brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel and cobbles, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

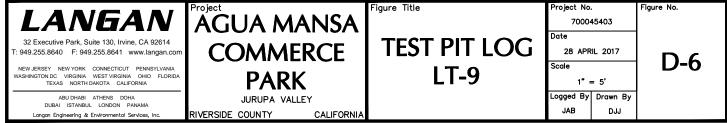
- REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 22 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

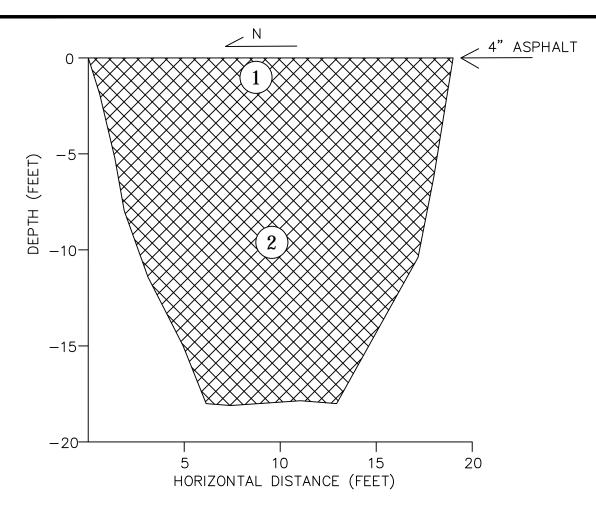




Brown-black, silty fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SM), dry, slight odor, vegetation within trench side walls, PID=10 parts per million, plastic debris. [FILL]

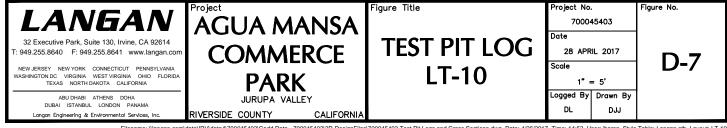
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 21 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

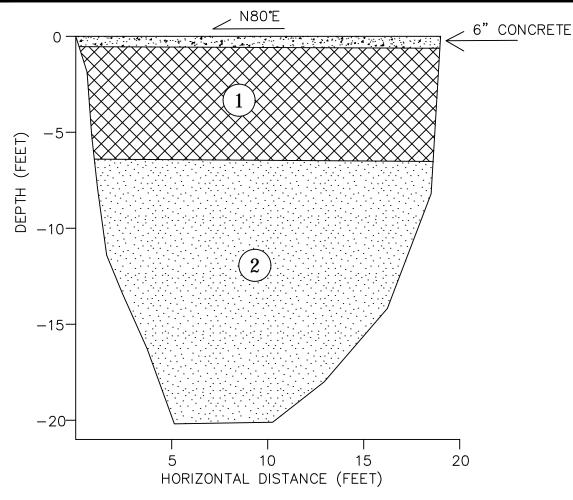




- (1) Light brown, fine to coarse SAND, (SP). [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Light brown, fine to medium SAND, trace silt and clay, (SP—SM). [FILL]

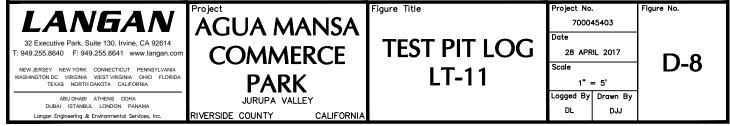
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

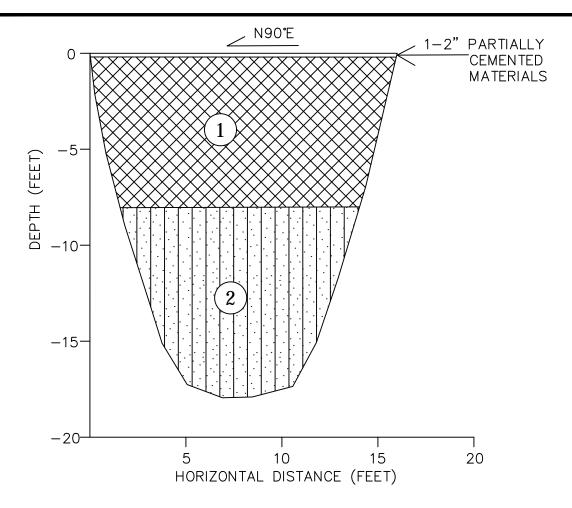




- $\widehat{\hspace{0.1in} 1}$  Tan, fine to coarse silty SAND, trace gravel, (SM). [FILL]
- Tan-grey, medium to coarse SAND, trace gravel, trace cobbles, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

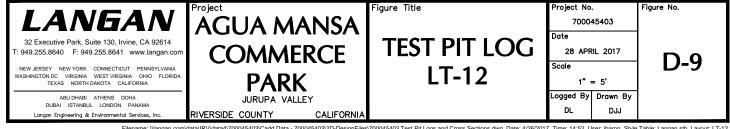
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 22 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

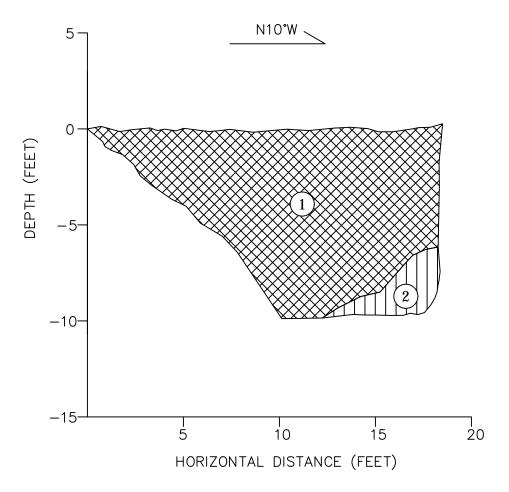




- Tan/light brown, fine to medium silty SAND, trace gravel, (SM). [FILL]
- Light brown, fine to coarse silty SAND, trace gravel and cobbles, (SM). [Alluvial Deposits]

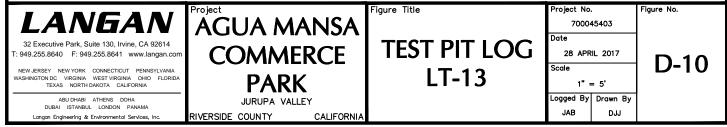
- REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 22 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

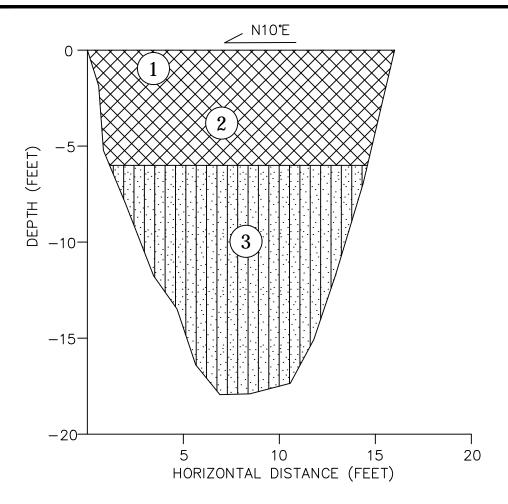




- Brown—tan, silty fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, some cobbles, (SM), dry, vegetation debris. [FILL]
- igg(2igg) Brown—tan, sandy SILT, fine sand, trace cobbles, (ML), moist. [Alluvial Deposits]

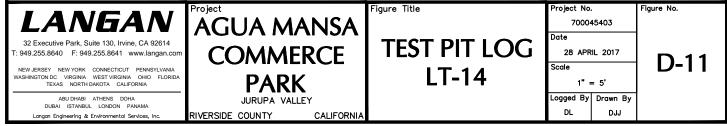
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 21 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

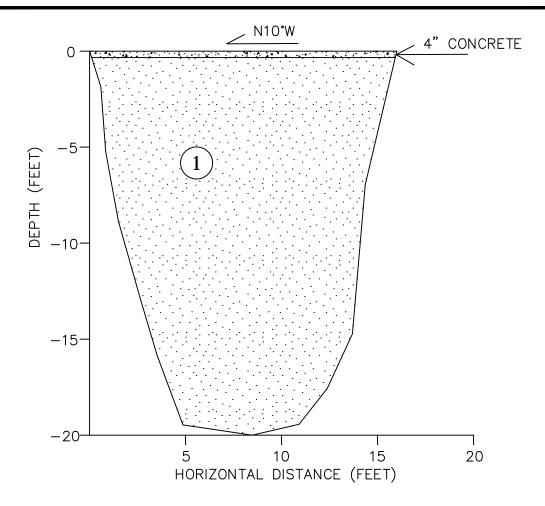




- 1 Light grey, partially cemented material. [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Tan, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [FILL]
- ig(3ig) Light brown, fine to medium silty SAND, (SM). [Alluvial Deposits]

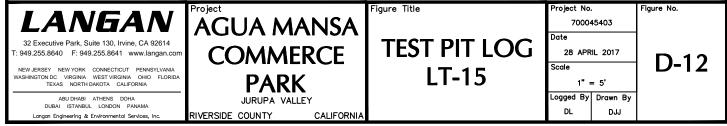
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

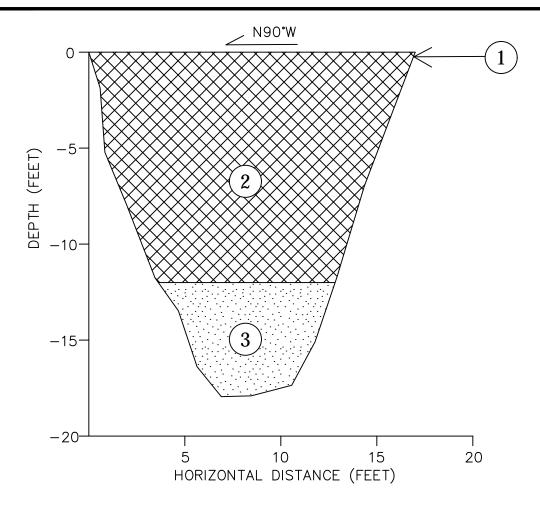




Tan/brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel and cobbles, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

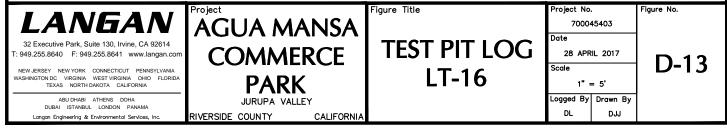
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

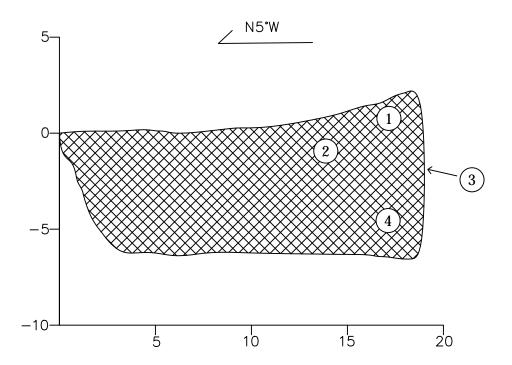




- 1 Light grey, partially cemented material. [FILL]
- ig(2ig) Tan, fine to coarse SAND, (SP). [FILL]
- (3) Light brown, fine to medium SAND, trace cobbles, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.



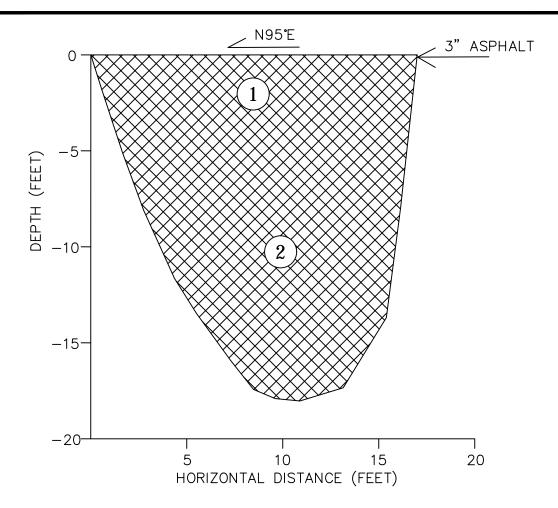


- ig(1ig) Tan, fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SW), dry. [FILL]
- 2 3" Asphalt. [FILL]
- $\overbrace{3}$  Gray, fine to coarse SAND, some fine gravel, (SW), dry. [FILL]
- $oxed{4}$  Brown, SILT, trace fine sand, (ML), moist. [FILL]

# NOTES:

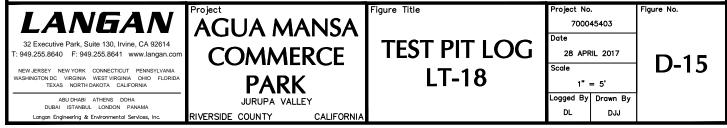
- REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

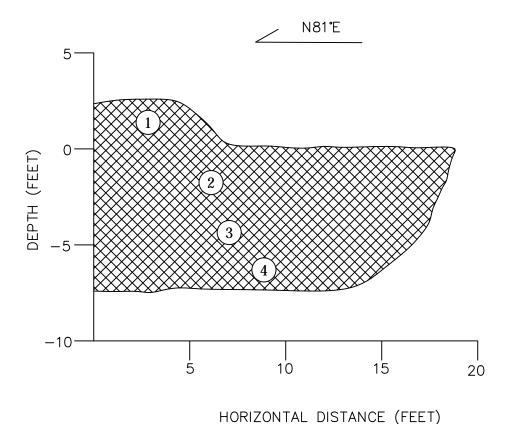
#### Figure Title Project No. Figure No. 700045403 **AGUA MANSA** 32 Executive Park, Suite 130, Irvine, CA 92614 **TEST PIT LOG** COMMERCE T: 949.255.8640 F: 949.255.8641 www.langan.com 28 APRIL 2017 **D-14** NEW JERSEY NEW YORK CONNECTICUT PENNSYLVANIA WASHINGTON DC VIRGINIA WEST VIRGINIA OHIO FLORIDA TEXAS NORTH DAKOTA CALIFORNIA LT-17 **PARK** ABU DHABI ATHENS DOHA DUBAI ISTANBUL LONDON PANAMA Logged By Drawn By JURUPA VALLEY JAB CALIFORNIA RIVERSIDE COUNTY Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, In-



- $\overbrace{1}$  Tan, fine to coarse SAND, (SP). [FILL]
- igg(2igg) Light brown, fine to medium SAND, trace cobbles, (SP). [FILL]

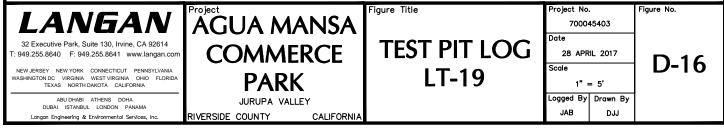
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

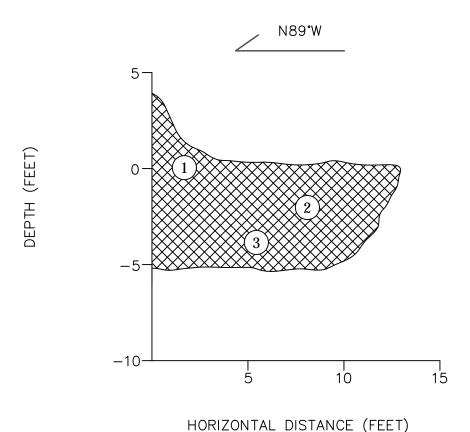




- ig(1ig) Tan, silty, fine to medium SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SM), dry. [FILL]
- ig(2ig) Tan fine to coarse SAND, some fine to medium gravel, cemented, (SW), dry. [FILL]
- (3) Tan, fine to medium SAND, (SP), dry. [FILL]
- 4 Reddish-brown, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), moist. [FILL]

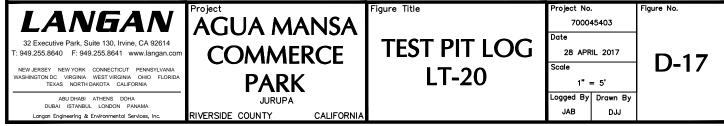
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.



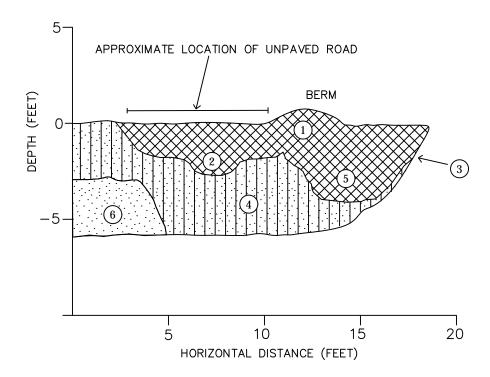


- $oxed{1}$  Tan/grey, fine to coarse SAND, some gravel, (SW), dry, cemented material. [FILL]
- 2 Dark brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, some gravel, (SM), moist, cemented material. [FILL]
- igg(3igg) Reddish—brown, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), moist. [FILL]

- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.



# N25℃



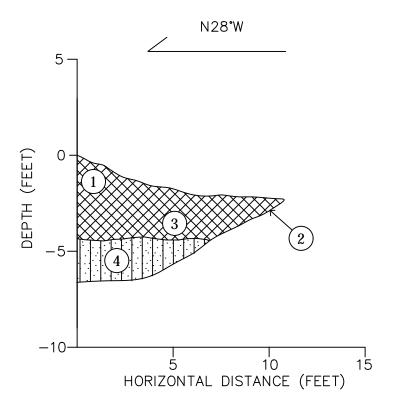
# TEST PIT DESCRIPTION:

- 1 Dark brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, some fine gravel, (SM), dry. [FILL]
- igg(2igg) Gray, fine to coarse GRAVEL, (GP), dry, cemented material. [FILL]
- (3) Pink, suspected CKD.
- $\overbrace{4}$  Brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SM), moist. [Alluvial Deposits]
- $\overbrace{5}$  Brown with white mottling, fine GRAVEL, (GP), cemented material. [FILL]
- $\bigcirc{6}$  Light gray, fine to medium SAND, (SP), dry.

## NOTES:

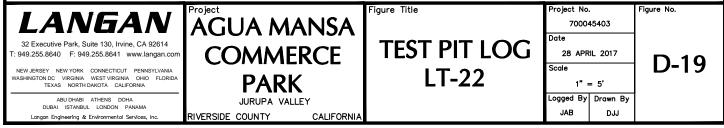
- REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

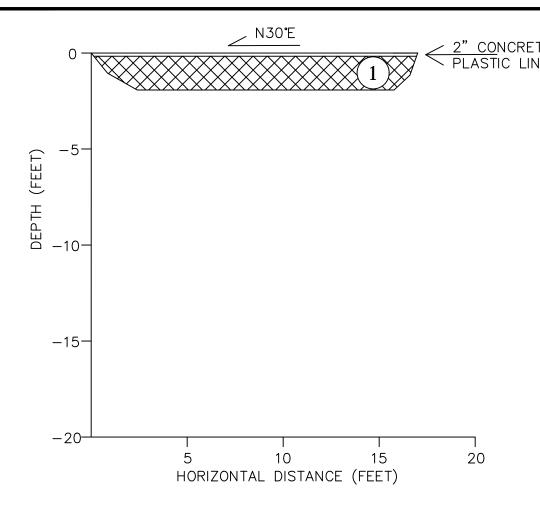
#### Figure Title Project No. Figure No. **AGUA MANSA** 700045403 32 Executive Park, Suite 130, Irvine, CA 92614 **TEST PIT LOG** COMMERCE 28 APRIL 2017 T: 949.255.8640 F: 949.255.8641 www.langan.com **D-18** Scale NEW JERSEY NEW YORK CONNECTICUT PENNSYLVANIA WASHINGTON DC VIRGINIA WEST VIRGINIA OHIO FLORIDA TEXAS NORTH DAKOTA CALIFORNIA LT-21 1" = 5' ABU DHABI ATHENS DOHA DUBAI ISTANBUL LONDON PANAMA Logged By Drawn By JURUPA VALLEY JAB RIVERSIDE COUNTY Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, In-CALIFORNIA



- $\overbrace{1}$  Tan, fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SW), dry. [FILL]
- ig(2ig) 3" thick asphalt and 4' aggregate base. [FILL]
- igg(3igg) Dark brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SM), moist. [FILL]
- $oxed{4}$  Reddish—brown, SILT, some fine sand, (SM), moist. [Alluvial Deposits]

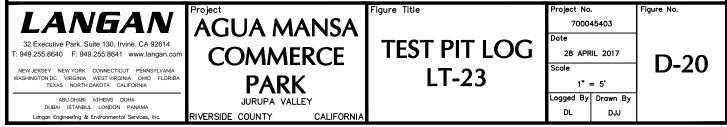
- REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 19 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

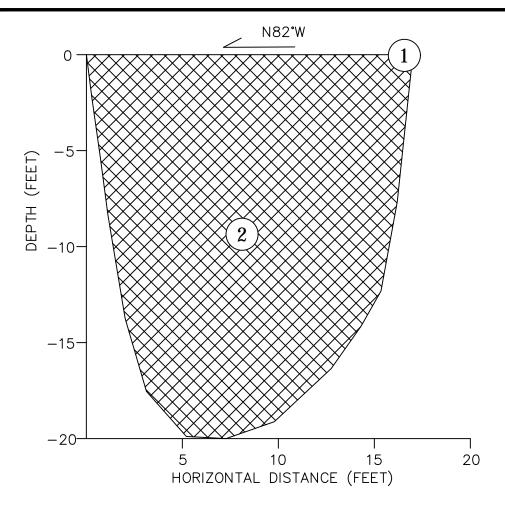




1 Tan, fine to coarse SAND, (SP). [FILL]
Encountered concrete at 2 feet

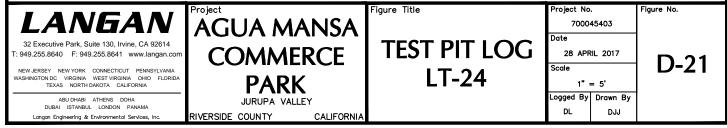
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 20 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

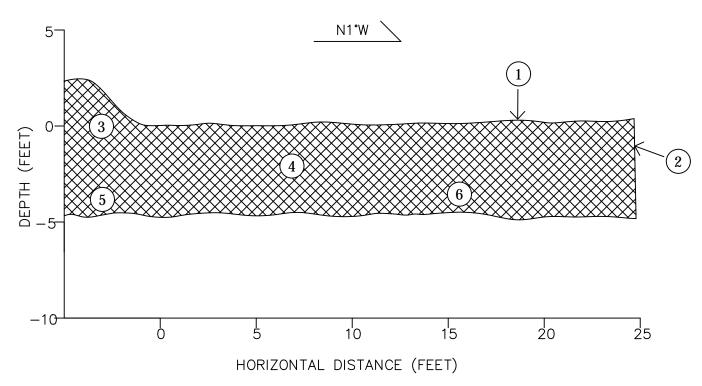




- (1) Cemented materials.
- $oxed{2}$  Brown, fine to coarse SAND, (SP). [FILL]

- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 23 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.





- ig(1ig) Brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SM), moist. [FILL]
- $\widehat{f 2}$  Pink, cemented and hardened material, trace fine sand, suspected CKD, dry. [FILL]
- (3) White, fine to coarse SAND, some silt, some fine to coarse gravel, (SM), dry. [FILL]
- $oxed{4}$  Red, clayey fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SC), moist. [FILL]
- $\left(5
  ight)$  White, SILT, trace fine sand, cemented, (ML), dry. [FILL]
- ig( 6 ig) Brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, some cobbles, (SM), moist. [FILL]

# NOTES:

Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, In-

- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 20 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING

CALIFORNIA

# LANGAN 32 Executive Park, Suite 130, Irvine, CA 92614 T: 949.255.8640 F: 949.255.8641 www.langan.com NEW JERSEY NEW YORK CONNECTICUT PENNSYLVANIA WASHINGTON DC VIRGINIA WEST VIRGINIA OHIO FLORIDA TEXAS NORTH DAKOTA CALIFORNIA DUBAI ISTANBUL LONDON PANAMA PARTICIPATION PANAMA PRO JECT AGU AMANSA COMMERCE PARK JURUPA VALLEY

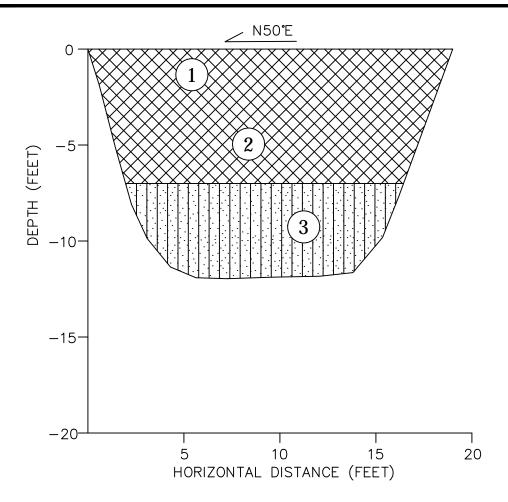
RIVERSIDE COUNTY

TEST PIT LOG LT-26

Figure Title

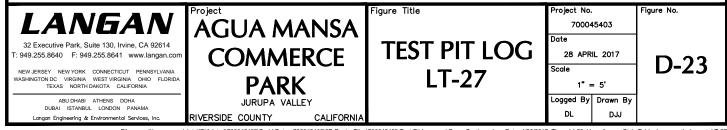
Project No.		Figure No.
700045403		
Date		
28 APRIL 2017		D 22
Scale		D-22
1" = 5'		
Logged By	Drawn By	
JAB	DJJ	

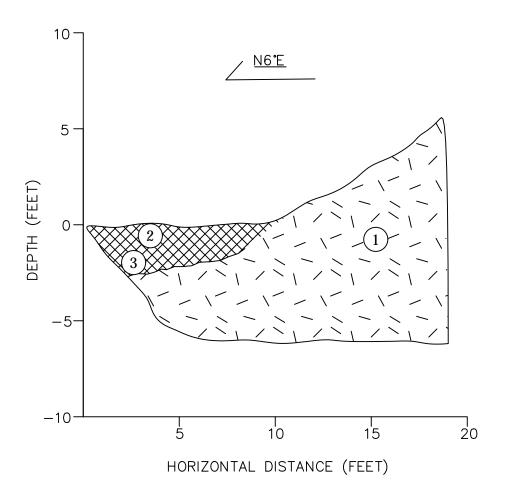
32016 Langan



- ig(1ig) Tan, fine to medium SAND, (SP), partially cemented materials. [FILL]
- 2 Light brown, fine to medium SAND, trace clay, (SC), partially cemented materials. [FILL]
- igg(3igg) Brown, fine to coarse silty SAND, trace gravel, (SM). [Alluvial Deposits]

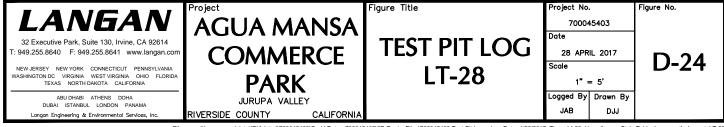
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 20 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

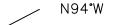


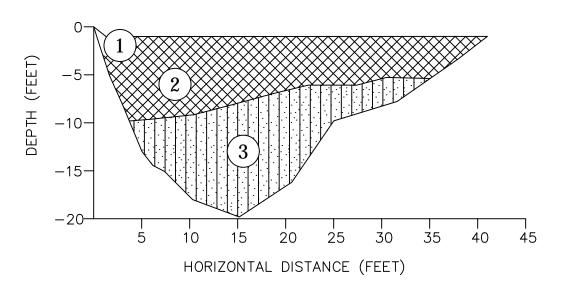


- $oxed{1}$  Brownish-white, decomposed granitic rock. [WEATHERED ROCK]
- $oxed{2}$  12" thick cement and concrete. [FILL]
- 3 Tan, fine SAND, (SP), dry (mixed with harden cement pink material suspected CKD). [FILL]

- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 19 SEPTMENBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.





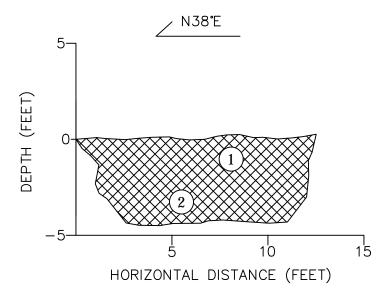


- $oxed{1}$  Light brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Tan, fine to medium SAND, (SP), and cement kiln dust (CKD). [FILL]
- $\overbrace{3}$  Light brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

# NOTES:

- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 23 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

#### Figure Title Project No. Figure No. AGUA MANSA 700045403 32 Executive Park, Suite 130, Irvine, CA 92614 **TEST PIT LOG COMMERCE** 28 APRIL 2017 T: 949.255.8640 F: 949.255.8641 www.langan.com **D-25** NEW JERSEY NEW YORK CONNECTICUT PENNSYLVANIA WASHINGTON DC VIRGINIA WEST VIRGINIA OHIO FLORIDA TEXAS NORTH DAKOTA CALIFORNIA LT-29 **PARK** 1" = 10' ABU DHABI ATHENS DOHA DUBAI ISTANBUL LONDON PANAMA Logged By Drawn By JURUPA VALLEY RIVERSIDE COUNTY Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, Inc CALIFORNIA

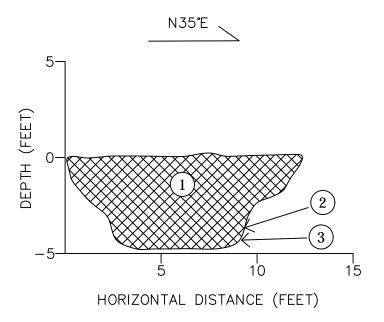


- Pink, silty fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, cemented, (SM), dry. [FILL]
- igg(2igg) Grey—brown cement, metal, wood and fabric. [FILL]

# NOTES:

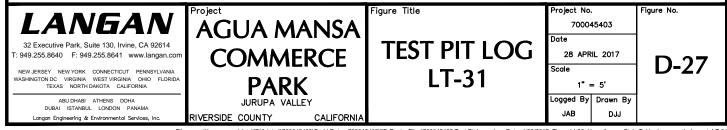
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 21 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

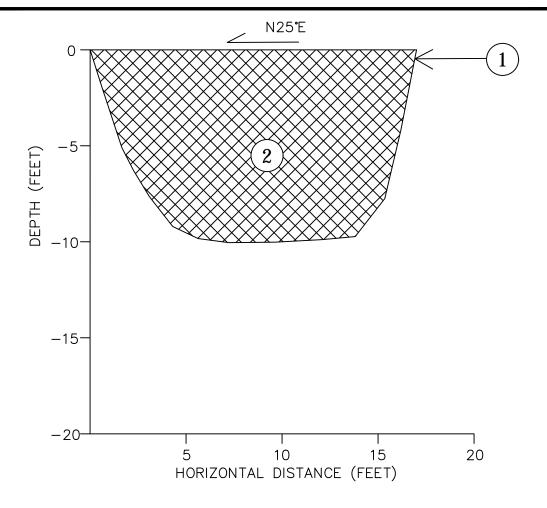
#### Figure Title Project No. Figure No. **AGUA MANSA** 700045403 **TEST PIT LOG** 32 Executive Park, Suite 130, Irvine, CA 92614 COMMERCE 28 APRIL 2017 T: 949.255.8640 F: 949.255.8641 www.langan.com **D-26** NEW JERSEY NEW YORK CONNECTICUT PENNSYLVANIA WASHINGTON DC VIRGINIA WEST VIRGINIA OHIO FLORIDA TEXAS NORTH DAKOTA CALIFORNIA LT-30 **PARK** Logged By Drawn By ABU DHABI ATHENS DOHA DUBAI ISTANBUL LONDON PANAMA JURUPA VALLEY JAB RIVERSIDE COUNTY Langan Engineering & Environmental Services, In-CALIFORNIA



- Pink—tan, silty fine to coarse SAND, some fine to coarse gravel, (SM), dry, plastic debris. [FILL]
- Pink, cement, brittle, crushed turns to very fine powder, suspected CKD, dry. [FILL]
- $oxed{3}$  Black-brown, silty fine to coarse SAND, (SM), dry. [FILL]

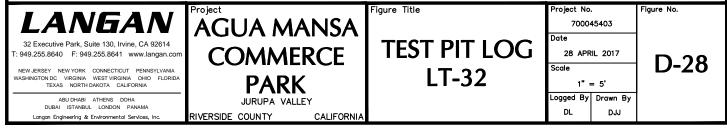
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 21 SEPTEMEBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

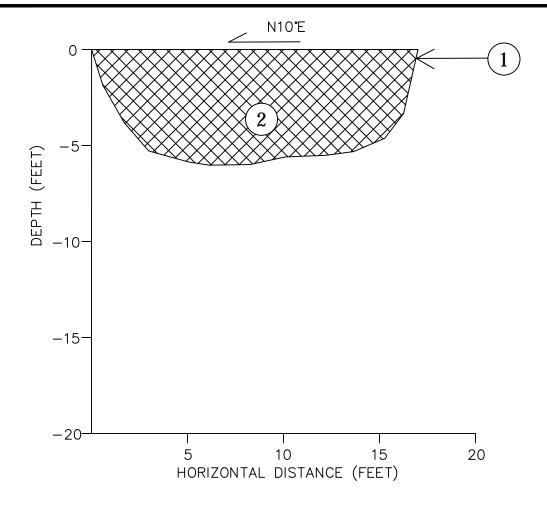




- 1 Light brown, fine to medium SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [FILL]
- Grey, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SP), partially cemented materials.  $\lceil \mathsf{FILL} \rceil$

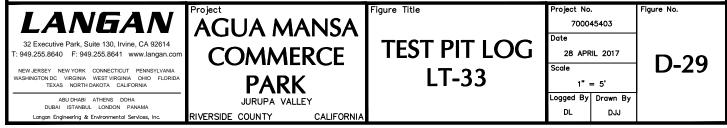
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 20 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

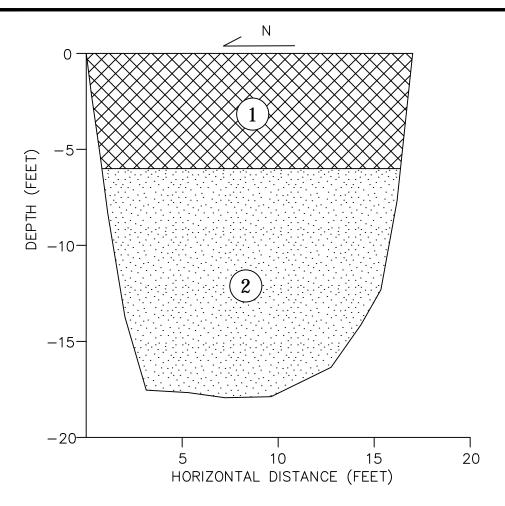




- 1 Tan, fine to medium SAND, (SP). [FILL]
- Tan, fine to medium SAND, trace gravel, (SP), partially cemented materials. [FILL]

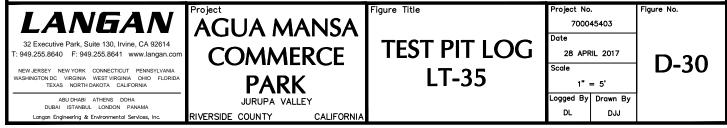
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 20 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

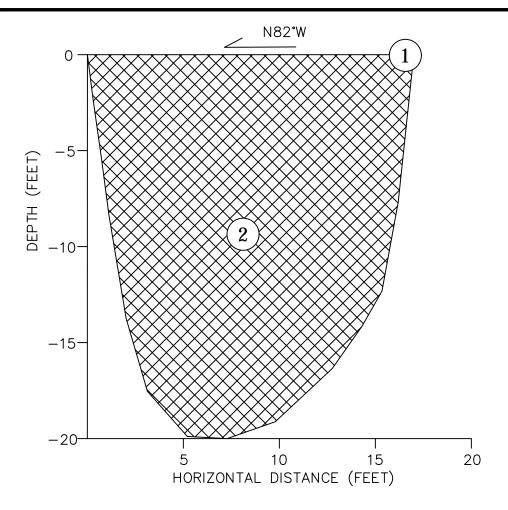




- 1 Tan, fine to medium SAND, tracel gravel, (SP). [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Gravelly SAND, trace cobbles, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

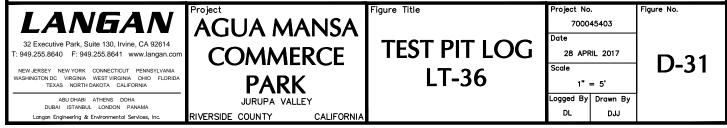
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 22 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

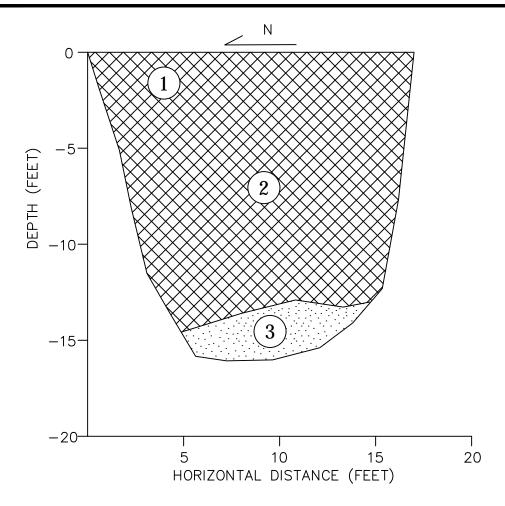




- (1) Cemented materials.
- $oxed{2}$  Brown, fine to coarse SAND, (SP). [FILL]

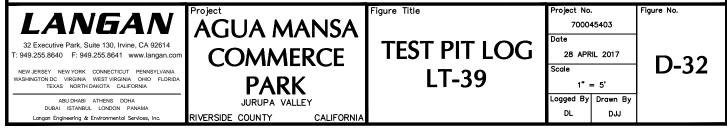
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 23 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

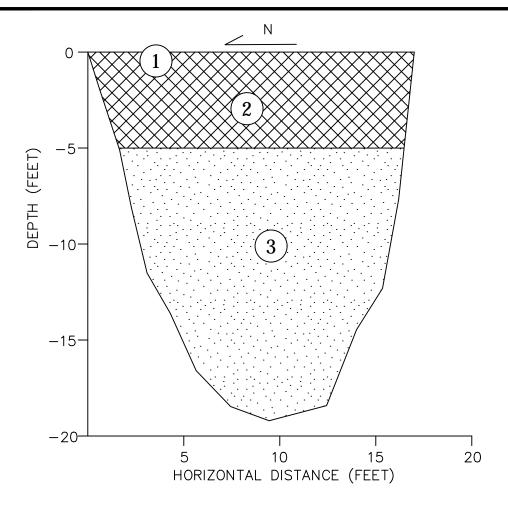




- 1 Tan/light grey, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [FILL]
- 2 Light brown, fine to coarse SAND, (SP). [FILL]
- $\overbrace{3}$  Light brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

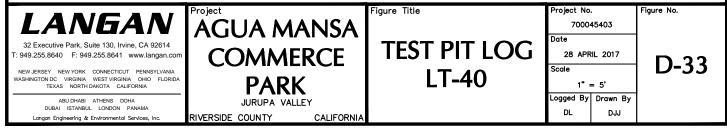
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

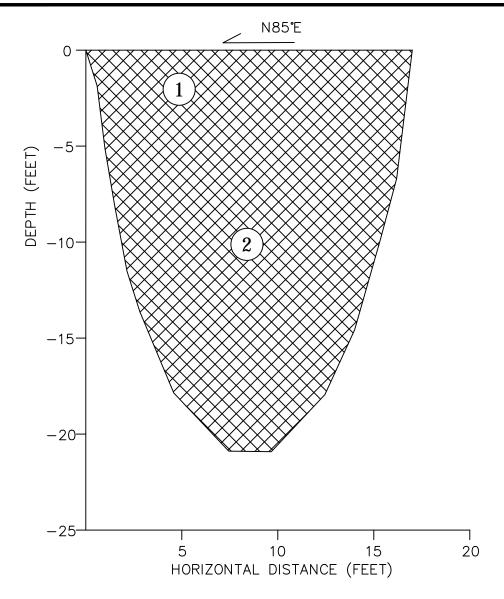




- $oxed{1}$  Light grey, partially cemented material.
- $\overbrace{2}$  Tan/grey, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel and cemented materials, (SP). [FILL]
- 3 Tan/grey, medium to coarse SAND, trace gravel and cobbles, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

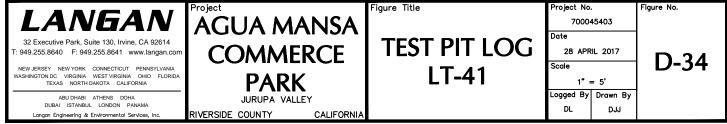
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 26 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

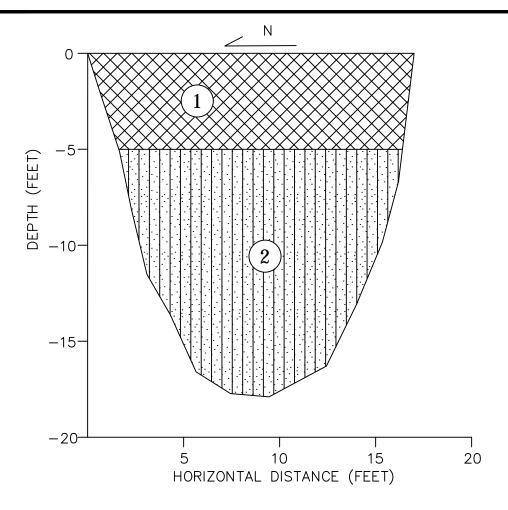




- $oxed{1}$  Light grey, partially cemented materials and cement kiln dust (CKD) layers. [FILL]
- ig(2ig) Tan/brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel and cobbles, (SP). [FILL]

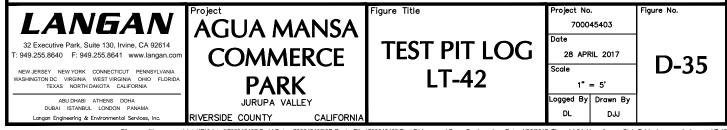
- REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

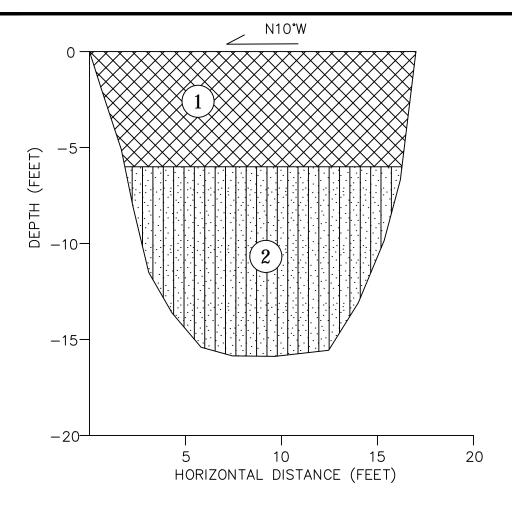




- $\overbrace{1}$  Tan, fine to coarse silty SAND, (SM). [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Tan, fine to coarse silty SAND, trace gravel, (SM). [Alluvial Deposits]

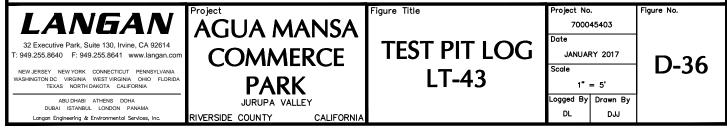
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 26 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

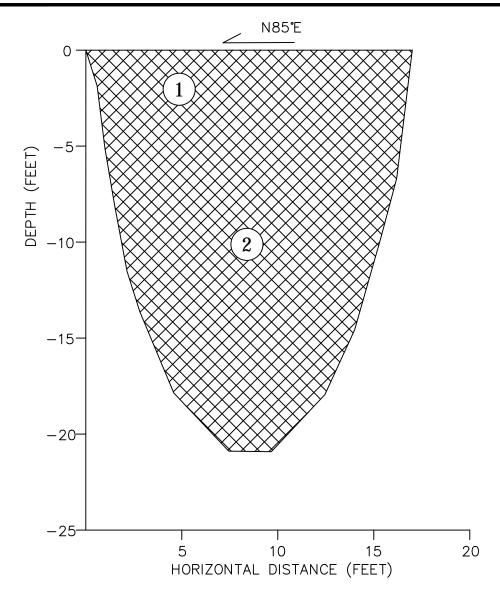




- 1 Tan, fine to medium silty SAND, (SM). [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Tan, fine to coarse silty SAND, (SM), trace gravel and cobbles. [Alluvial Deposits]

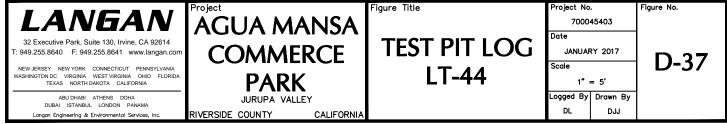
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 26 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

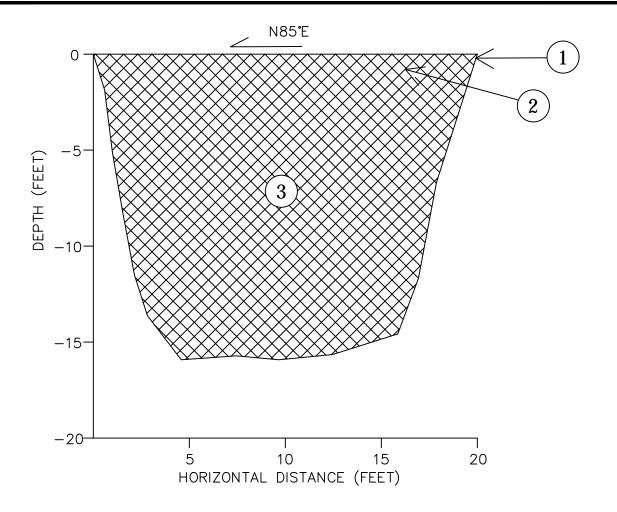




- $\overbrace{1}$  Light grey, partially cemented materials and cement kiln dust (CKD) layers. [FILL]
- ig(2ig) Tan/brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel and cobbles, (SP). [FILL]

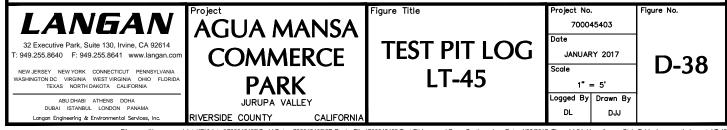
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

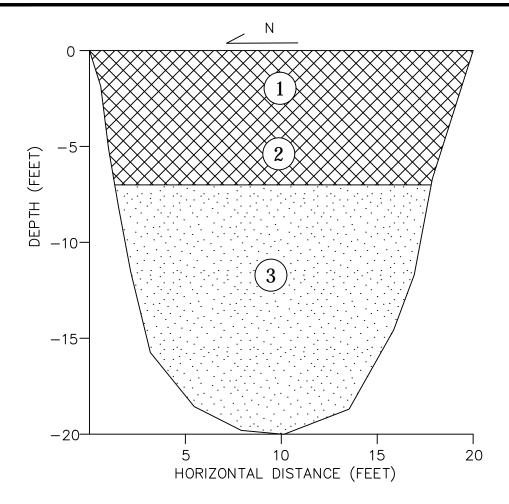




- (1) Cemented materials / asphalt
- (2) Brown, fine to medium SAND, (SP). [FILL]
- (3) Light brown, fine to medium SAND, trace clay and silt, (SM). [FILL]

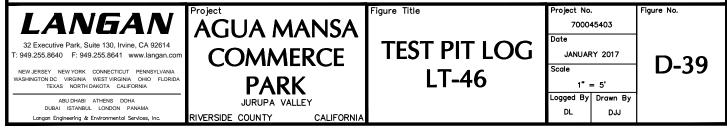
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

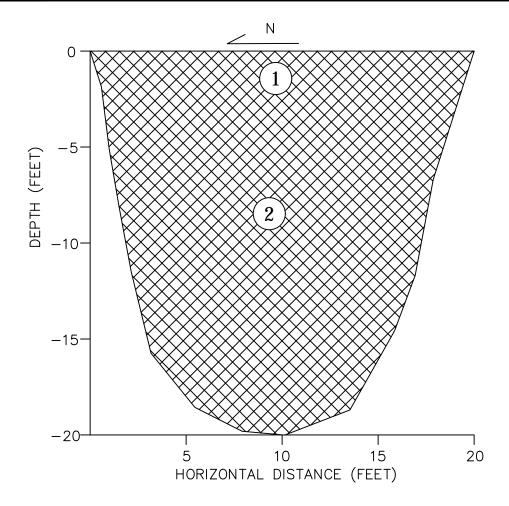




- 1 Tan/light brown, fine to medium SAND, (SP). [FILL]
- igg(2igg) Tan/light brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel and cobbles, (SP). [FILL]
- Tan/light brown, fine to medium SAND, trace gravel and cobbles, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

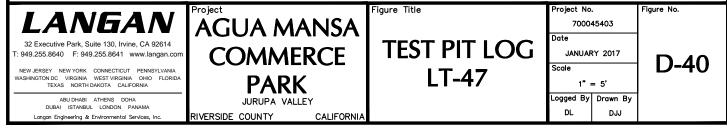
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

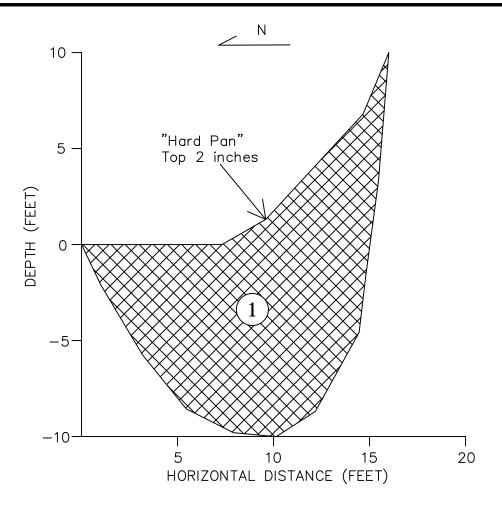




- 1 White/light grey, heavily cemented materials. [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Tan/brown, fine to medium SAND, trace silt and clay, (SM). [FILL]

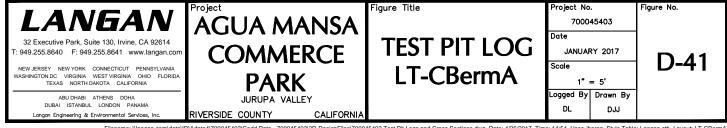
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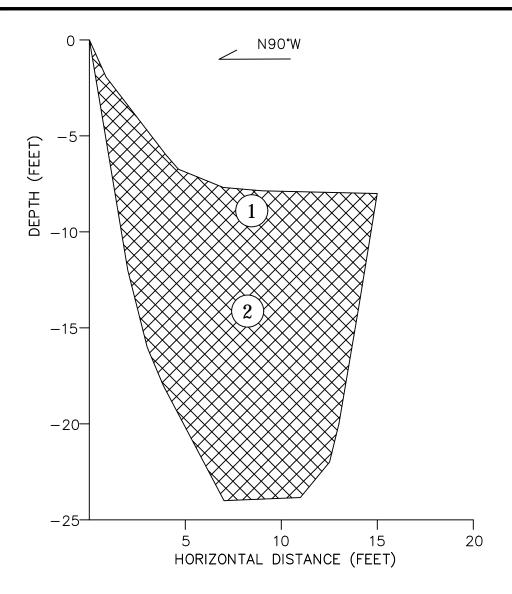




1) Tan, fine to coarse SAND, (SP). [FILL]

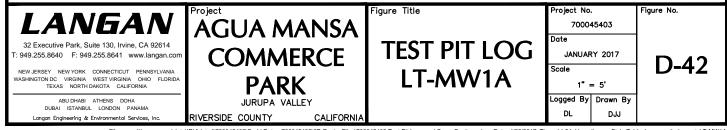
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 29 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

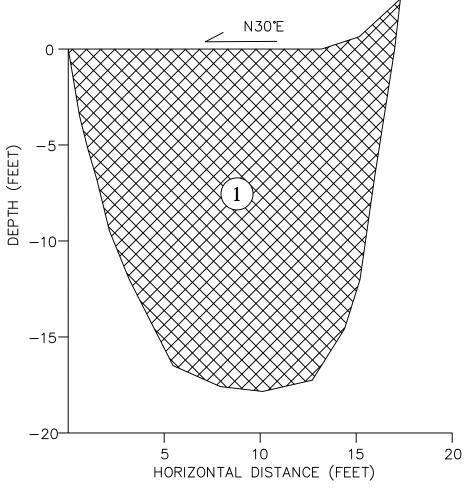




- 1 Light tan, fine silty SAND, (SM). [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Light tan, fine silty SAND, (SM), contains cement kiln dust pockets. [FILL]

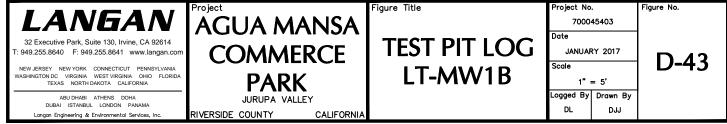
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 27 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

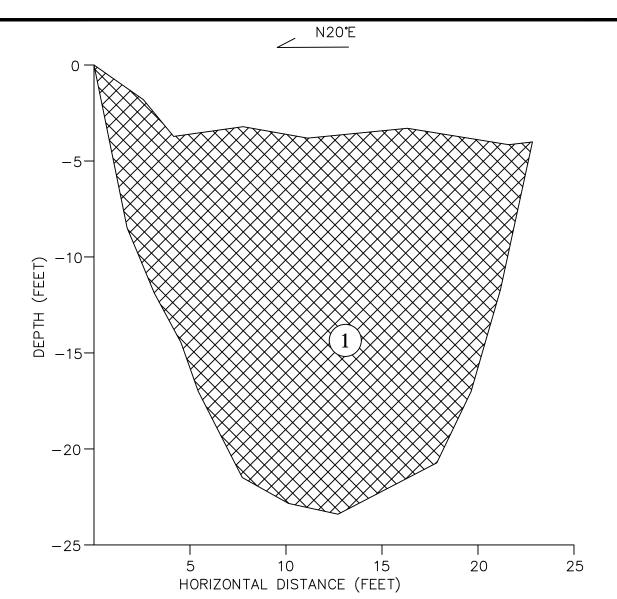




1 Light tan, fine silty SAND, (SM), contains cement kiln dust (CKD) pockets. [FILL]

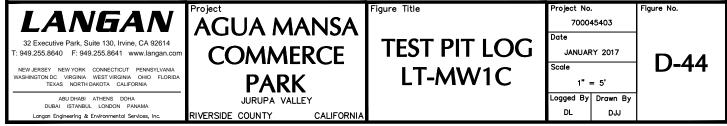
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 28 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

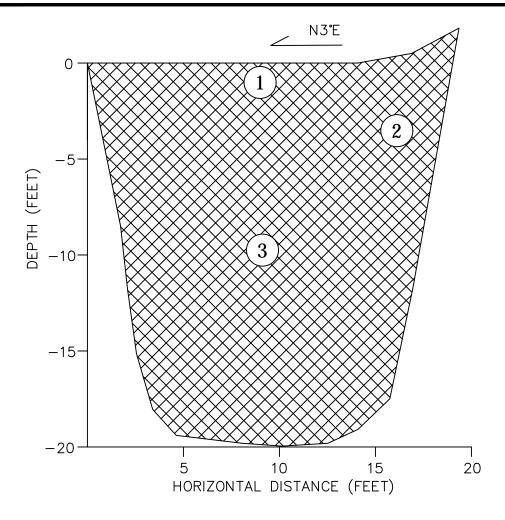




 $oxed{1}$  Tan, fine to medium silty SAND, (SM), some cement kiln dust pockets. [FILL]

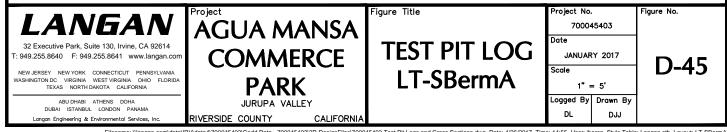
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 28 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

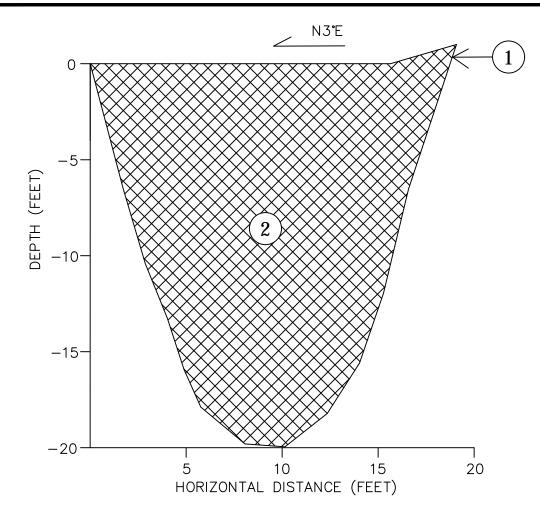




- $\overbrace{1}$  White/light grey, partially cemented material. [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Dark grey, fine to medium SAND, trace gravel and coal, (SP). [FILL]
- $\overbrace{3}$  Tan, fine to medium SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [FILL]

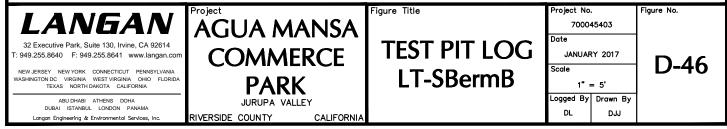
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 28 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AN LOGGING.

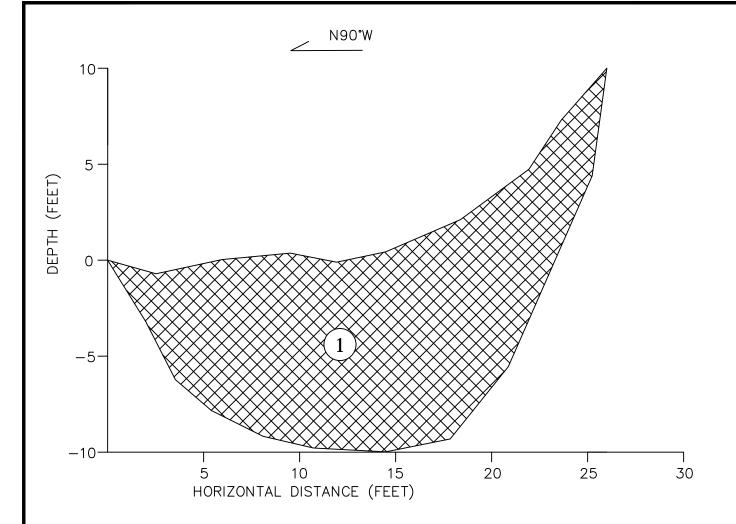




- 1 White/light grey, partially cemented material. [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Tan/light brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [FILL]

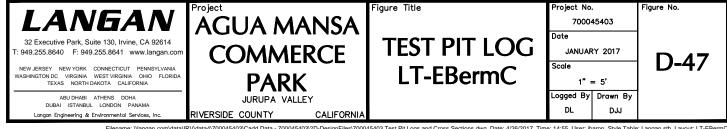
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 28 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AN LOGGING.

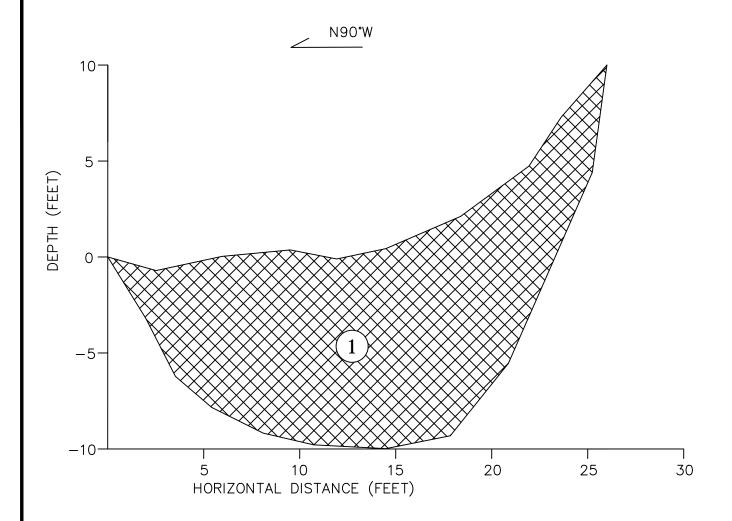




Tan, fine silty SAND, (SM), trace cement kiln dust (CKD). [FILL]

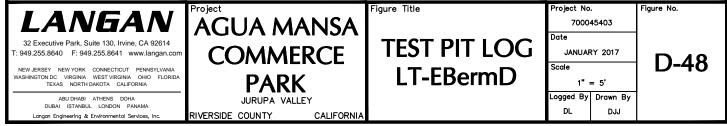
- REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 28 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

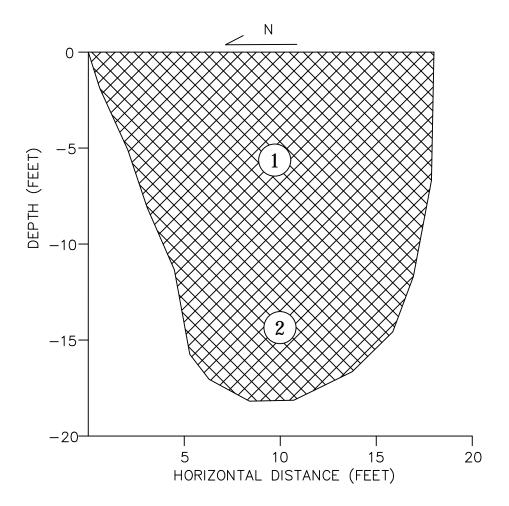




1 Tan, fine to medium silty SAND, (SM), trace cement kiln dust (CKD) pockets. [FILL]

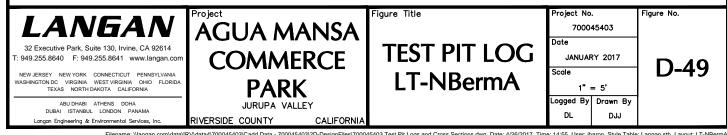
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 28 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

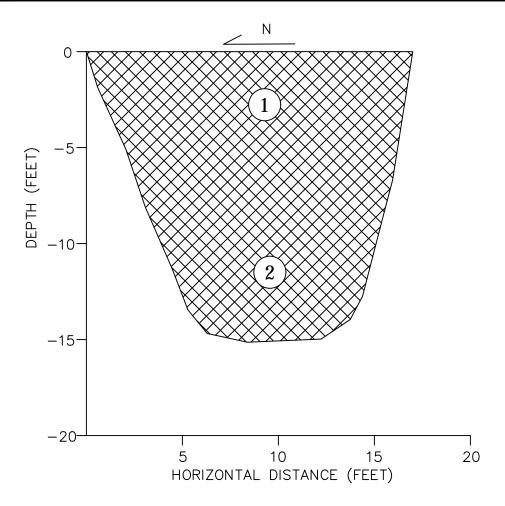




- Tan, fine silty SAND, (SM). [FILL]
- Tan, fine silty SAND, (SM), trace cement kiln dust (CKD). [FILL]

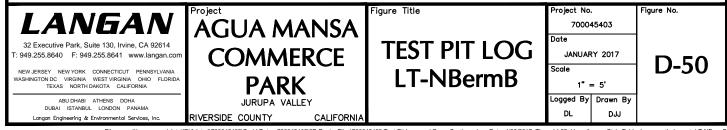
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 28 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

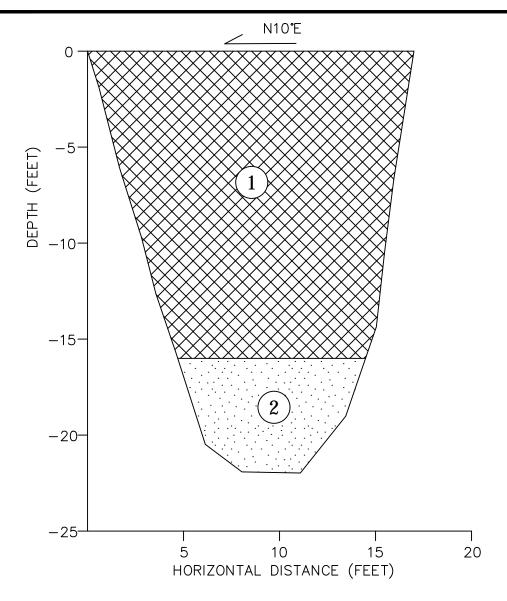




- 1 Light grey, fine to medium silty SAND, trace gravel, (SM). [FILL]
- $oxed{2}$  Tan, fine to medium silty SAND, (SM), trace cement kiln dust (CKD). [FILL]

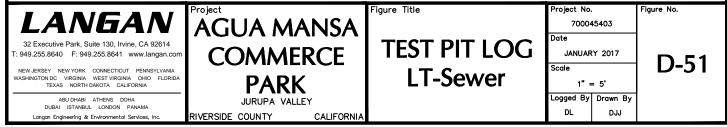
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 28 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

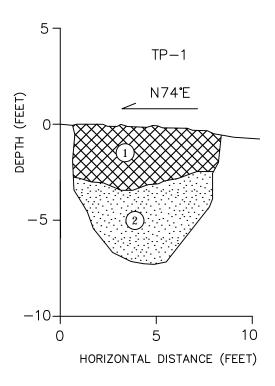




- 1 Light brown, fine to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [FILL]
- igg(2igg) Light brown, medium to coarse SAND, trace gravel, (SP). [Alluvial Deposits]

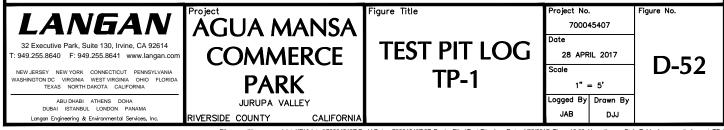
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 2 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 29 SEPTEMBER 2016 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

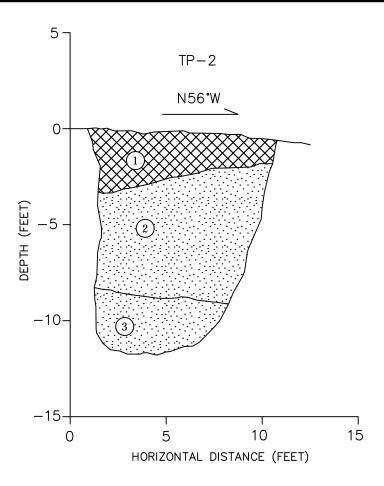




- 1 7.5YR 5/4, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), dry to slightly moist [FILL]
- 2 7.5YR 4/4, fine SAND, (SP), moist [Alluvial Deposit]

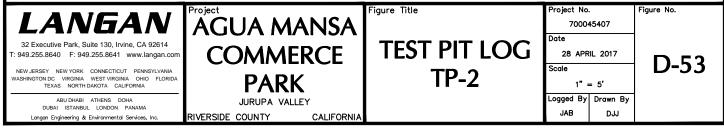
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 1 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 10 APRIL 2017 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

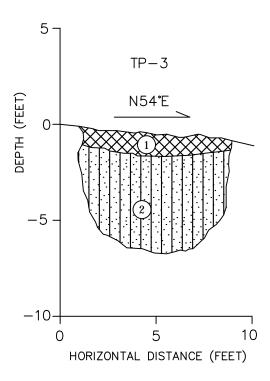




- 7.5YR 5/4, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), dry to slightly moist, scattered roots and rootlets [FILL]
- 2 7.5YR 4/4, fine SAND, (SP), moist [Alluvial Deposit]
- ③ 7.5YR 4/4, medium SAND, trace coarse sand, (SP), moist

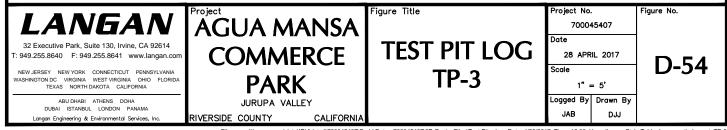
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 1 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 10 APRIL 2017 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

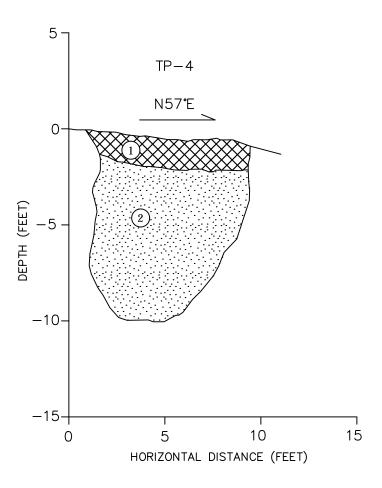




- (1) 7.5YR 5/4, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), dry to slightly moist [FILL]
- (2) 7.5YR 4/4, fine to medium SAND, some silt, (SM), moist [Alluvial Deposit]

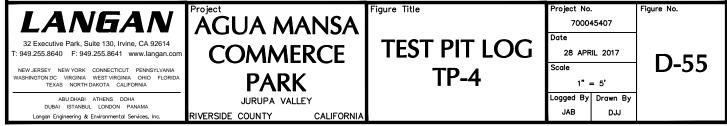
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 1 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 10 APRIL 2017 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

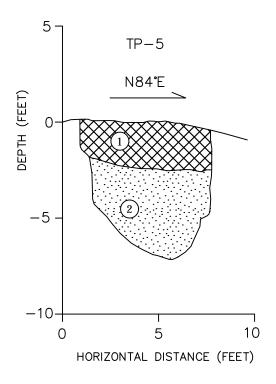




- ig(1ig) 7.5YR 5/4, silty fine to medium SAND, (SM), dry to slightly moist <code>[FILL]</code>
- 2 7.5YR 4/4, fine SAND, (SP), moist [Alluvial Deposit]

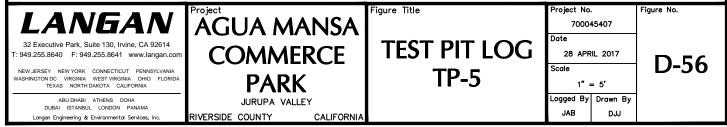
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 1 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 10 APRIL 2017 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.

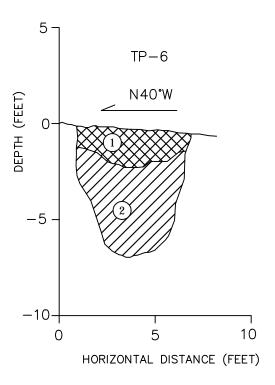




- 1 7.5YR 5/4, silty medium SAND, (SM), dry to slightly moist [FILL]
- (2) 7.5YR 5/6, medium SAND, trace coarse sand (SP), moist [Alluvial Deposit]

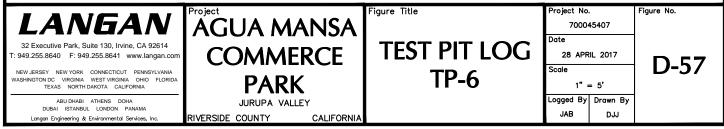
- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 1 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 10 APRIL 2017 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.





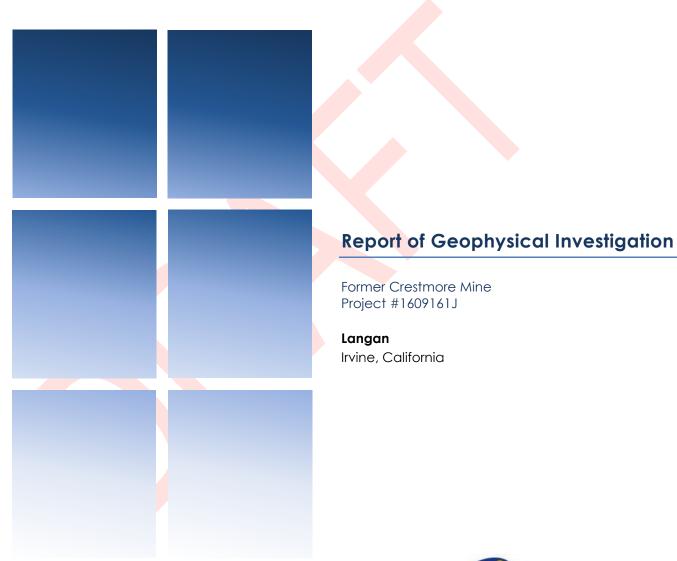
- 1 10YR 6/3, SILT, (ML), dry [FILL]
- 2 10YR 4/3, CLAY and fine SAND, (CL), slightly moist [Alluvial Deposit]

- 1. REFER TO FIGURE 1 FOR APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF TEST PITS.
- 2. TEST PIT WAS EXCAVATED ON 10 APRIL 2017 AND BACKFILLED AFTER OBSERVATION AND LOGGING.



# APPENDIX E Geophysical Investigation Report







3505 Cadillac Ave O-209A Costa Mesa, CA 92626 (714) 435-1073

### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Spectrum Geophysics was hired to conduct a geophysical investigation during September and October of 2016 at the Former Crestmore Mine in Jurupa Valley, California. The purpose of this investigation was twofold: The first task (Task #1) was to investigate for the presence of tunnels and shafts/adits associated with the former mine operation to a depth of 300 feet (where possible) to assess safety and proposed development concerns at the Site. The second task (Task#2) was to identify the depth to bedrock in the Wet Weather Quarry Area

To accomplish Task # 1 Spectrum collected electrical resistivity and induced polarization data along three transects: Line 1RS was 220 ground meters (722 ground feet) and ran southwest to northeast in the Wet Weather Quarry Area; this line was established to explore for the presence of tunnels that could extend north of the Wet Weather Quarry area. Line 2RS was 108 ground meters (354 ground feet) and ran WSW-ENE across the known tunnel shaft in the southern portion of the Site; this line was established in an attempt to image and delineate the tunnel connected to the known tunnel shaft. Line 3RS was 220 ground meters (722 ground feet) and ran northeast-southwest, beginning just northwest of the north edge of the Former Crestmore Mine and extending to the southwest along the road south of the former White Cement Manufacturing Plant, where it was terminated at the fence just east of the railroad tracks; this line was established to explore for the presence of tunnels running south of the White Cement Manufacturing Plant and west of the Former Crestmore Mine. The locations of these transects are indicated in Figure 1.

To accomplish Task # 2 Spectrum collected p-wave seismic refraction data along two transects in the Wet Weather Quarry area: Line 1RF was 775 ground feet and ran southwest to northeast in the Wet Weather Quarry area. Line 2RF was 775 ground feet and ran SSW-NNE in the Wet Weather Quarry area. The locations of these transects are indicated in Figure 1.

### Results of Surveys in the Wet Weather Quarry Area

Both the resistivity/IP and the seismic refraction data were useful in the Wet Weather Quarry Area. Based on a very high electrical resistivity response juxtaposed next to a low resistivity background material (assumed to be limestone) the electrical resistivity/IP data indicate the presence of a tunnel and possibly a shaft on Line 1RS in the Wet Weather Quarry Area. The p-wave seismic refraction data were able to detect the bottom of the quarry on Line 1 RF. The sections below contain a brief summary of the findings.



### EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Line 1RS

Electrical resistivity (upper image) and IP (lower image) profiles for Line 1RS are presented in Figure 2. The data indicate a high resistivity (7,000 Ohm-meters -dark red) feature with a response consistent with that of a vertical shaft between Stations 263 and 330 beginning at a depth of about 30 feet below ground surface (bgs) and extending to at least 160 feet bgs. It should be mentioned that there is a possibility that this high resistivity feature is associated with a vertical concrete column or a granitic intrusion instead of a vertical shaft; this could be confirmed by drilling. In addition to this, the data indicate the presence of a horizontal tunnel, as evidenced by an extremely high resistivity feature-dark red- between Stations 582 and 687 beginning at a depth of 30 feet bgs on Line 1 (Figure 2).

### Line 1RF

The seismic refraction profile for Line 1RF is presented in Figure 3. The data indicate a three-layer case, where Layer 1 is interpreted as the loose, weathered fill material at the Site and Layer 2 is slightly more consolidated and may contain cement kiln dust per conversations with Langan personnel. Layer 3 is interpreted as bedrock below the quarry, and has a velocity of 4,150 feet/s; the top of Layer 3 is encountered at about 140 feet bgs in the vicinity of Stations 350 to 550.

### Line 2RF

The data collected along Line 2RF are still being processed at the time of this summary.

### Results of Surveys in the Southern Portion of the Site

The resistivity/IP data were useful in the southern portion of the Site adjacent to the Former Crestmore Mine. Based on a very high electrical resistivity response juxtaposed next to a low resistivity background material the electrical resistivity/IP data confirm the presence of the known tunnel shaft and have identified several other tunnel or shaft-like features. The sections below contain a brief summary of the findings.

### Line 2RS

Electrical resistivity (upper image) and IP (lower image) profiles for Line 2RS are presented in Figure 4. The data indicate a steeply northeast dipping high resistivity (3,000 to 4,000 Ohm-meters -dark red) feature between Stations 160 and 200 on Line 2RS that begins about 15 feet below ground surface. This feature exhibits a response consistent with that of a



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

vertical shaft, and extends to at least 80 feet bgs; it is therefore interpreted to be associated with the known vertical shaft located just north of the center of Line 2RS. In addition to this, the data indicate the presence of a horizontal tunnel that connects to the shaft at about 40 feet bgs between Stations 200 and 300; this tunnel then appears to continue to the east (Figure 4). Another possible vertical shaft is indicated between Stations 40 and 70 as evidenced by the elevated resistivity (100 to 200 Ohm-meters) response over background.

### Line 3RS

Electrical resistivity (upper image) and IP (lower image) profiles for Line 3RS are presented in Figure 5. The data indicate several extremely high resistivity (over 10,000 Ohm-meters – dark brown) anomalies; these are all believed to be associated with shafts or tunnels, and they extend to depths of 50 to 100 feet bgs. The locations of these anomalies are identified in Figure 5 and are as follows:

- Between Stations 65 and 157 beginning about 5 feet bgs and dipping to the northeast
- Between Stations 234 and 334 beginning about 66 feet bgs at Station 234 and dipping to the northeast
- Between Stations 372 and 390 at about 30 feet bgs (may be a tunnel running perpendicular to Line 3)
- Between Stations 401 and 460 beginning about 20 feet bgs



## LIST OF FIGURES

### **LIST OF FIGURES**

FIGURE	TITLE
1	Geophysical Investigation Map
2	Resistivity and Induced Polarization Profiles – Line 1RS
3	Seismic Refraction Profile – Line 1RF
4	Resistivity and Induced Polarization Profiles – Line 2RS
5	Resistivity and Induced Polarization Profiles – Line 3RS







The Fisher M-Scope was used to investigate for the presence of near-surface buried metallic material and utilities at the Property. The M-Scope has a transmitter and a receiver at the ends of a short boom. The transmitter emits a radio-frequency source signal that induces a secondary magnetic field in metallic material in its immediate vicinity. The receiver measures the signal strength of this secondary magnetic field and emits an audible response, the volume and pitch of which increase in the presence of metallic material. The sensitivity of the M-Scope allows the precise identification of the lateral boundaries of a metallic object.

### 1.1 Utility Locators

A Radiodetection RD-400 Utility Locator and a Dynatel 500A Cable Locator were used at the Property to check for the presence of utilities associated with the existing oil wells, and to follow up on identified EM-31 anomalies. Utility locators are specifically designed to accurately locate and delineate metallic underground pipes and utilities. These locators are designed to detect the magnetic field resulting from an electric current flow on a line.

During the use of a locator, a transmitter emits a radio-frequency source signal that induces a secondary electromagnetic field in nearby utilities. A receiver unit measures the signal strength of this secondary magnetic field and emits an audible response to allow the precise location and tracing of the pipe, cable, or other conductor in which the signal is induced. If the utility is accessible, the source signal can be directly connected to it, which makes the secondary field much larger and more readily measurable. The line tracer is effective for the location of long, linear metallic objects.

#### 2.0 ELECTRICAL METHODS

Electrical resistivity and IP methods have historically been used in mineral exploration to identify buried ore bodies and disseminated sulfide deposits; however, more recently they have been used in environmental and groundwater studies.

### 2.1 **Resistivity**

The electrical resistivity of a material is a measure of the ease with which an electrical current can flow through that material. In the electrical resistivity method a DC circuit is established in the ground via cables and electrodes, and the ground acts as the resistor to complete the circuit. The resistivity method calculates the electrical resistance of the ground by sending a known amount of current through a known section of ground via electrodes and measuring the potential difference between two other electrodes some distance from the current electrodes.

A useful property of electrical resistivity for *dry* sedimentary soils and rocks is that an increase in grain size generally causes an increase in resistivity (e.g. coarse-grained materials such as gravel or cobbles have higher resistivity values than finer grained materials such as fine sands and silts).





Because the electrical resistivity of a material correlates well with grain size, this method can be used not only to identify lateral and vertical boundaries between different materials but also to identify the lithology of the material (e.g. sand vs. silt vs. clay). In sedimentary rocks, the bulk resistivity is approximately equal to the resistivity of the pore fluid divided by the fractional porosity, where electrical current flow through these materials is primarily electrolytic. As a result, permeable materials (such as coarse sands or sandstones) are typically less resistive (or more conductive) when *fully saturated* than when dry – making the electrical resistivity method useful for many groundwater applications. In addition, because ionic conduction is enhanced by the presence of dissolved salts in the pore fluid, soils and rocks saturated with saline or high-TDS groundwater will have significantly lower levels of resistivity than soils and rocks bearing fresh water.

In the case of attempting to transmit electrical current through a void space, such as a mine shaft or tunnel, essentially there is no path for the current to take across that void space. Therefore, the electrical resistivity of that void space is *very high (essentially infinite)* unless the void space is completely filled with water.

It is important to note that clay will also give rise to low resistivity measurements. While clay is not permeable, the presence of clay minerals in soil or rock will decrease the resistivity for two reasons: 1) because clay minerals can combine with water and 2) because clay minerals tend to ionize and contribute to the supply of free ions in a material, thereby providing another path for current to travel along. Because clays, in addition to high chloride/high TDS water, will give rise to low resistivity measurements, the polarization property of clays was used to discriminate clays from brackish or saline groundwater during this project. Clays generally polarize in the presence of an injected current because of the property of *membrane polarization*.

#### 2.2 **Induced Polarization**

The induced polarization method measures the ability of a material to polarize, or hold charge. IP is also known as "complex resistivity," or resistivity as a function of time (time domain IP) or frequency (spectral IP). In the time domain IP method used by the SuperSting, a known amount of current is injected into a section of ground via electrodes, the current is then turned off, and the voltage between two other electrodes some distance away is measured at specific time intervals (or gates) after current turn off during a specified integration time (in this case 2 seconds). For each measurement location, the measured residual voltage at each time gate is then normalized by the primary voltage, and the result is called chargeability, with units of mV/V or milliseconds (ms) and can be plotted on a decay curve. Electrical resistivity and IP data are typically displayed in 2D sections or profiles, where they supply lateral and vertical electrical resistivity/chargeability information about materials directly below a given transect (much like a road cut).

The chargeability of a material is based on its ability to polarize, or hold charge. IP is a surface phenomenon which takes place at the interface between an electrolyte and a mineral grain. The chargeability of a material depends on the salinity of the electrolyte, grain size distribution, ion exchange properties of the interface, thickness of the electrical double layer, current pulse duration and excitation frequency. Clays and disseminated mineral deposits tend to have higher





chargeability than sands or granites because they tend to have more free ions available. In time domain IP, certain layered earth situations where there is a sharp drop in resistivity with depth (such as in the case of resistive alluvium over materials bearing high salinity fluids) can cause the discharge current to flow in the opposite direction, resulting in negative chargeability values (Nabighian and Elliot 1976).

### **Res/IP Data Processing**

The data file saved for each transect was entered into the software program EarthImager® (Advanced Geosciences, Inc., 2010). This program reads the data file, which contains information such as electrode spacing, length of transect, number of repeat measurements per electrode, and type of resistivity/IP array. Once the data are read into EarthImager® each raw data set is reviewed for indication of erroneous or noisy data using interactive displays of several different measurement parameters, depending on the type of data. The resistivity data were reviewed for measured voltage, apparent resistivity, injected current, repeatability and geometric factor. The IP data were reviewed for measured voltage, apparent chargeability, voltage decay curve, and correlation coefficient. During this process care was taken to review cultural features such as utilities and vaults, so that noisy or suspect data points could be removed from the final measured resistivity and chargeability pseudosections. This final edited data file was then saved and used for the inversion procedure.

To carry out the inversion the final edited data file containing both the measured apparent resistivity pseudosection and the measured apparent chargeability pseudosection is read into EarthImager[®], topography information is read into the program and the data are then sorted into finite element blocks, where each block is assigned an initial resistivity/chargeability value. A forward modeling algorithm that uses a non-linear least squares optimization technique is used to first calculate synthetic apparent resistivity/apparent chargeability values that would be measured with the given array type for the starting model. The data are then jointly inverted using a non-linear inversion routine for resistivity and a linear inversion routine for the IP chargeability data, where the *synthetic calculated* apparent resistivity/apparent chargeability values are then compared with the *actual measured* apparent resistivity/apparent chargeability values, and the difference between the two used to improve the model to produce a resistivity/chargeability model that has a lower root-mean-square (RMS) error fit to the measured sections. The program advances through a series of iterations to improve the model until an acceptable error level is reached (usually 10% or less) or the inversion converges.

For each transect, the final product of the processing is two color-contoured model sections – one of resistivity and one of chargeability. The final fitting error between the *synthetic calculated* apparent resistivity/apparent chargeability pseudosection and the *actual measured* apparent resistivity/apparent chargeability pseudosection is represented as the RMS (root mean square) in percent.

It should be noted that the resolution of the resistivity/IP method decreases with increasing depth. Therefore, the finite element mesh becomes coarser with depth, providing lower resolution and a more generalized model. This tends to produce broadening and flattening along the lower



### METHODS

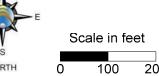
boundary. The highest resolution and most accurate depth conversion data are provided in the upper 30% of the model section, where the overall resolution is approximately one-half the unit electrode separation. In generation of the final model sections for Lines 1 and 2 and 3, one standard color scheme was used for resistivity and one standard color scheme was used for chargeability. This was done to facilitate interpretation and provide a means to compare the results from line to line.







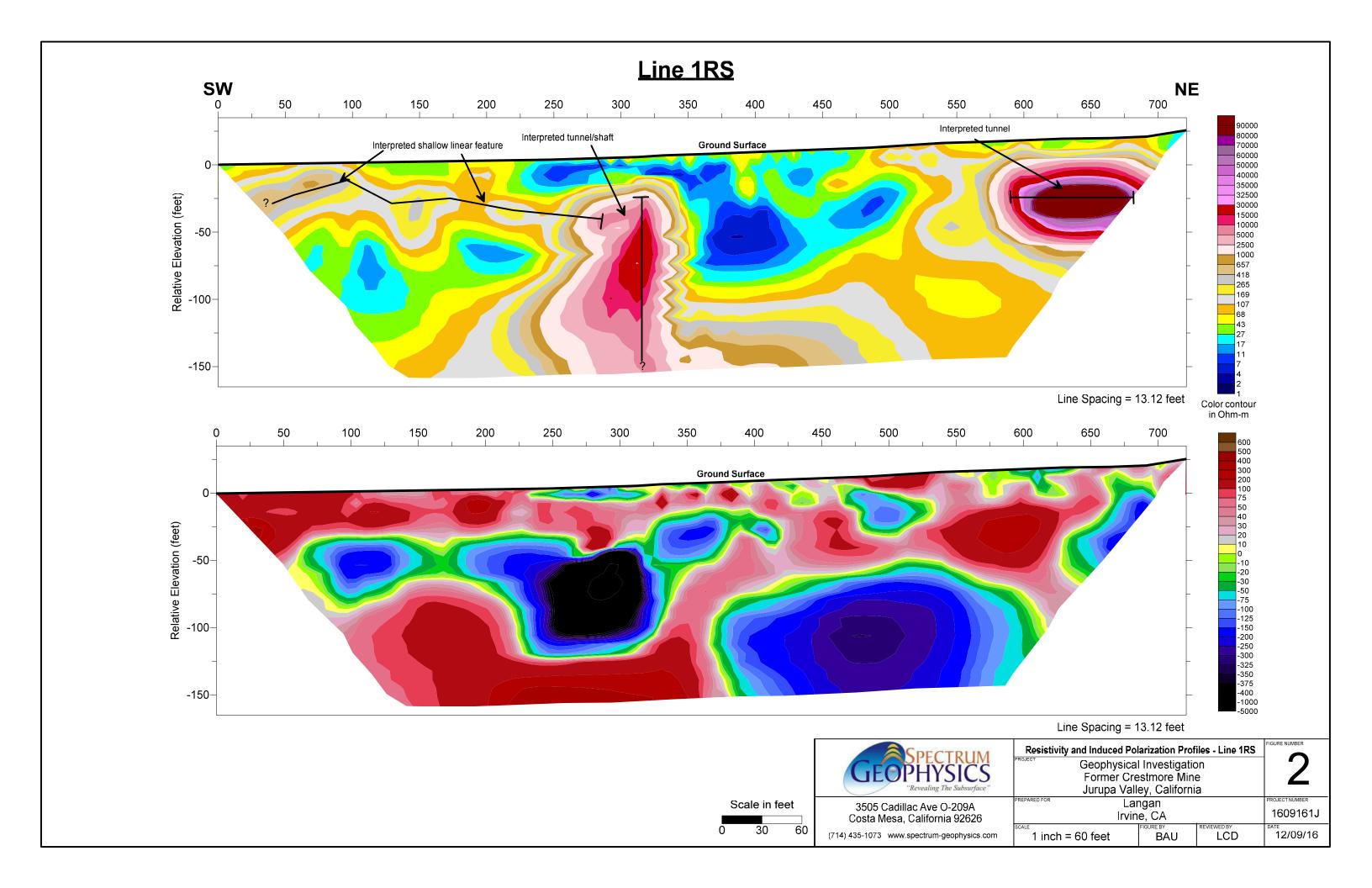




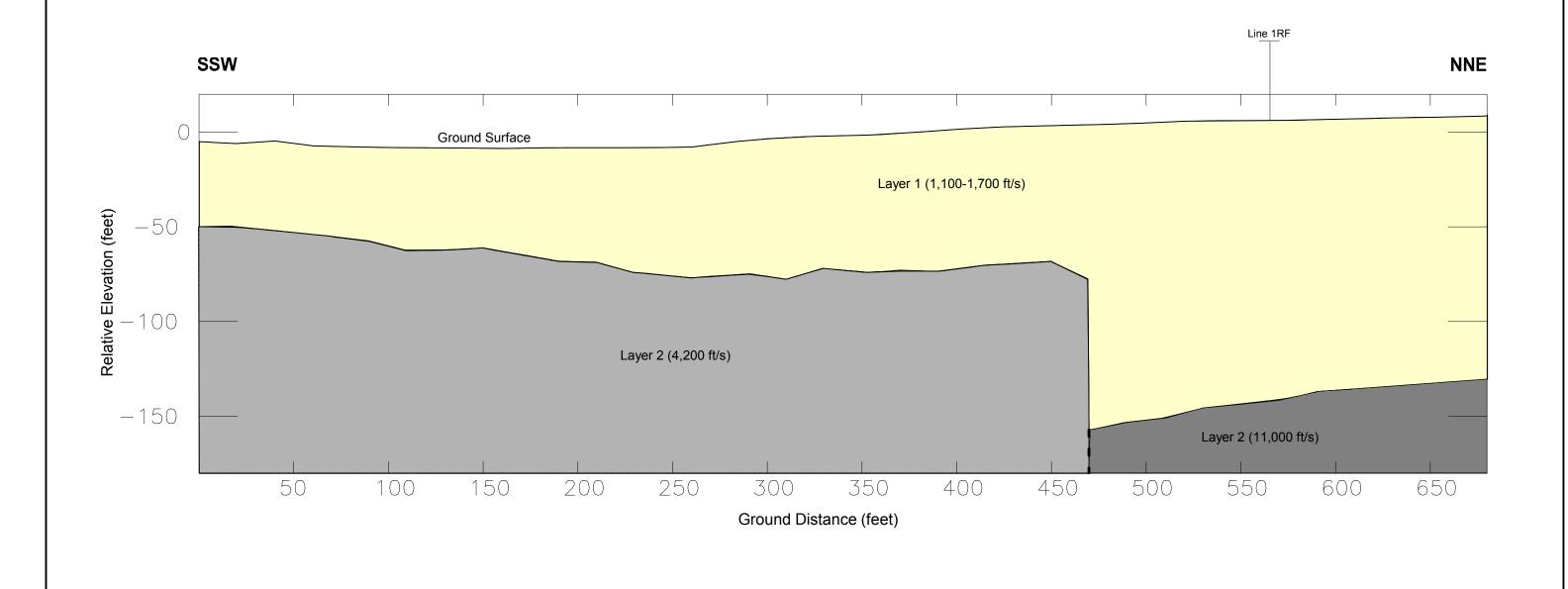
SPECTRUM GEOPHYSICS "Revealing The Subsurface"
3505 Cadillac Ave O-209A Costa Mesa, California 92626

(714) 435-1073 www.spectrum-geophysics.com

Geophysical Investigation Map	FIGURE NUMBER
Geophysical Investigation	1 <b>1</b> Λ
Former Crestmore Mine	
Jurupa Valley, California	• • •
PREPARED FOR Langan	PROJECT NUMBER
Irvine, CA	1609161J
1 inch = approx 200 feet BAU REVIEWED BY LCD	11/15/16

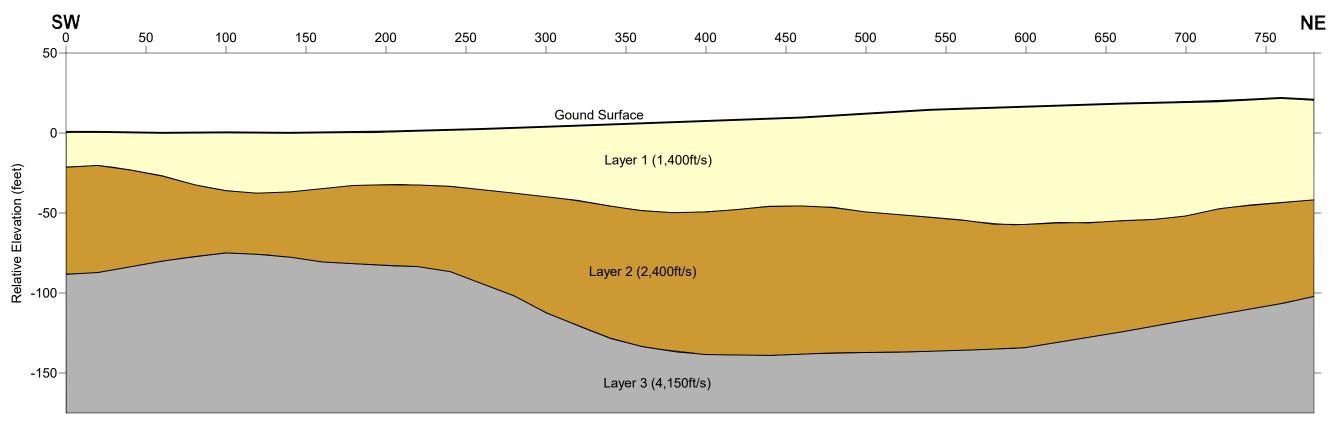


### Line 2RF



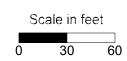
SPECTRUM GEOPHYSICS "Revealing The Subsurface"	Seismic Refraction Profile - Line 2RF  Geophysical Investigation Former Crestmore Mine Jurupa Valley, California		3A	
3505 Cadillac Ave O-209A Costa Mesa, California 92626	1	ngan ne, CA		1609161J
(714) 435-1073 www.spectrum-geophysics.com	1 inch = 50 feet	FIGURE BY BAU	REVIEWED BY LCD	12/29/16

### Line 1RF



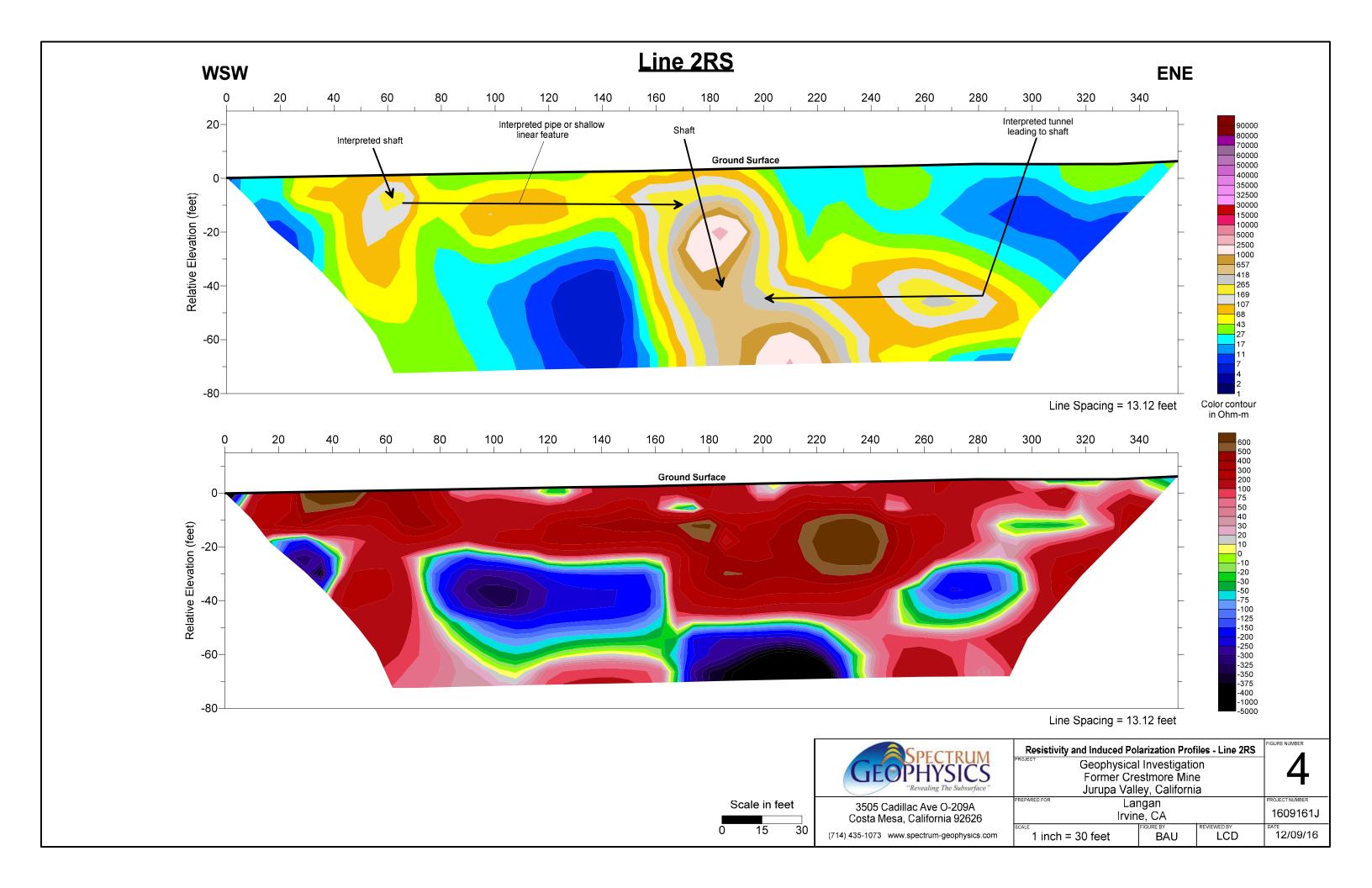
Geophone spacing = 20 feet

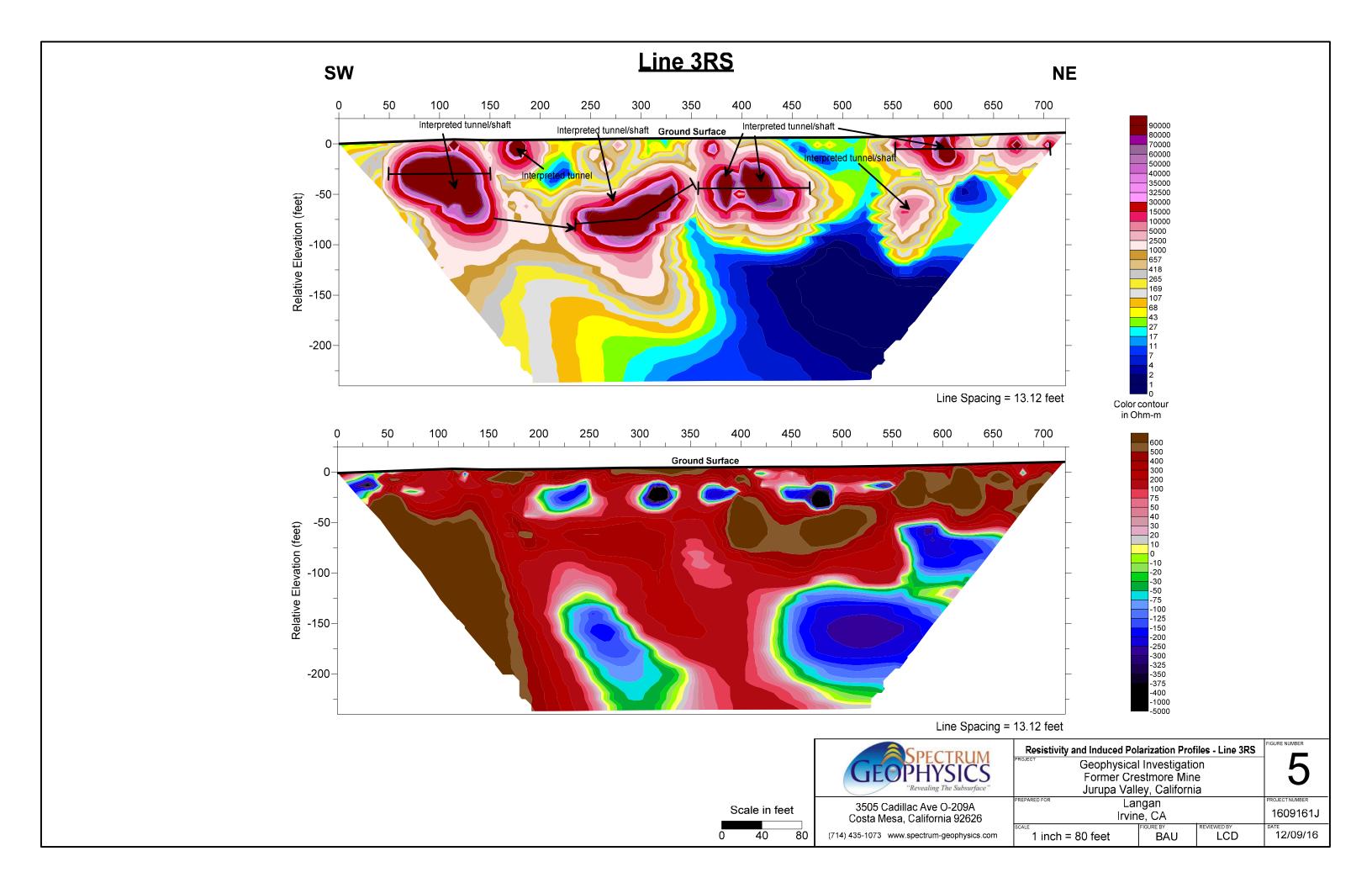






Seismic Refraction	Profile - Line	1RF	- IGURE NUMBER
Geophysical I	Investigatio	n	<b>'</b> '2
Former Cres	tmore Mine	9	J
Jurupa Valley	y, California	а	
FREPARED FOR Lang	gan		FROJECT NUMBER
Irvine	, CA		1609161
1 inch = 60 feet	BAU	REVIEWED BY LCD	11/15/1





# APPENDIX F Laboratory Results

### **DENSITY TESTS**

PROJECT Langan # 700045403 JOB NO. 2012-0057 BY LD DATE 10/05/16

Sample No.	LB-1/S-3	LB-1/S-5	LB-1/S-7	LB-2/S-1	LB-2/S-3	LB-2/S-5	LB-3/S-2	LB-3/S-4
Depth (ft)	15 - 16.5	25 - 26.5	35 - 36.5	5 - 6.5	15 - 16.5	25 - 26.5	10 - 11.5	20 - 21.5
Soil Type	Brown, F.C. Sand w. Gravel	Brown, F.M. Silty Sand	Brown, F.C. Silty Sand	Brown, F.C. Silty Sand w. Gravel	Brown, F.C. Silty Sand w. Gravel	Brown, F.C. Silty Sand w. Gravel	Brown, F. Sandy Silt	Brown, F. Silty Sand
Wet+Tare	578.3	1239.4	1240.0	Disturbed	943.5	928.7	636.4	997.8
No. Ring	3	6	6		5	5	4	5
% Water	1.5	6.5	6.8	3.8	1.3	1.8	8.3	17.1
Dry Density(pcf)	121.6	126.8	126.5		118.5	115.5	88.0	110.3
Pocket Pen.								
Sample No.	LB-3/S-8	LB-4/S-1	LB-4/S-3	LB-4/S-5	LB-4/S-7			
Depth (ft)	30 - 31.5	5 - 6.5	15 - 16.5	25 - 26.5	35 - 36.5			
Soil Type	Brown, Clay	Brown, F. Silty Sand	Brown, F. Silty Sand	Brown, F. Silty Sand	Brown, F.C. Silty Sand			
Wet+Tare	580.0	714.2	871.2	1077.1	988.4			
No. Ring	3	4	5	6	6			
% Water	26.4	2.5	2.9	3.6	0.6			
Dry Density(pcf)	98.4	109.3	105.3	108.9	99.9			
Pocket Pen.								



### **DENSITY TESTS**

PROJECT Langan # 700045403 JOB NO. 2012-0057 BY LD DATE 10/05/16

Sample No.	LB-5/S-1	LB-5/S-3	LB-5/S-5	LB-5/S-7	LB-6/S-2	LB-6/S-4	LB-6/S-7	
Depth (ft)	5 - 6.5	15 - 16.5	25 - 26.5	35 - 36.5	10 - 11.5	20 - 21.5	35 - 36.5	
Soil Type	Brown, F.M. Silty Sand	Brown, Clay	Brown, F. Silty Sand	Brown, Silty F. Sand	Brown, F. Silty Sand	Brown, F. Silty Sand	Brown, Silty Clay	
Wet+Tare	910.9	1137.4	855.2	1132.3	939.8	547.6	758.5	
No. Ring	5	6	5	6	5	3	4	
% Water	3.3	28.3	3.6	7.5	2.3	3.0	15.4	
Dry Density(pcf)	111.4	94.4	102.0	112.0	117.1	111.9	105.0	
Pocket Pen.								
Sample No.	LB-7A/S-1	LB-7A/S-3	LB-7A/S-5	LB-8/S-1	LB-8/S-3	LB-8/S-5		
Depth (ft)	5 - 6.5	15 - 16.5	25 - 26.5	5 - 6.5	15 - 16.5	25 - 26.5		
Soil Type	Brown, F. Silty Sand	Brown, F.M. Sand w. Gravel	Brown, F. Silty Sand	Brown, Silty F. Sand	Brown, F.C. Sand w. Gravel	Brown, F.C. Silty Sand w. Gravel		
Wet+Tare	764.8	948.8	733.6	1110.0	910.6	720.4		
No. Ring	4	5	4	6	5	4		
% Water	4.3	1.1	4.7	16.4	2.0	1.9		
Dry Density(pcf)	117.5	120.0	110.8	100.8	112.6	111.1		
Pocket Pen.								

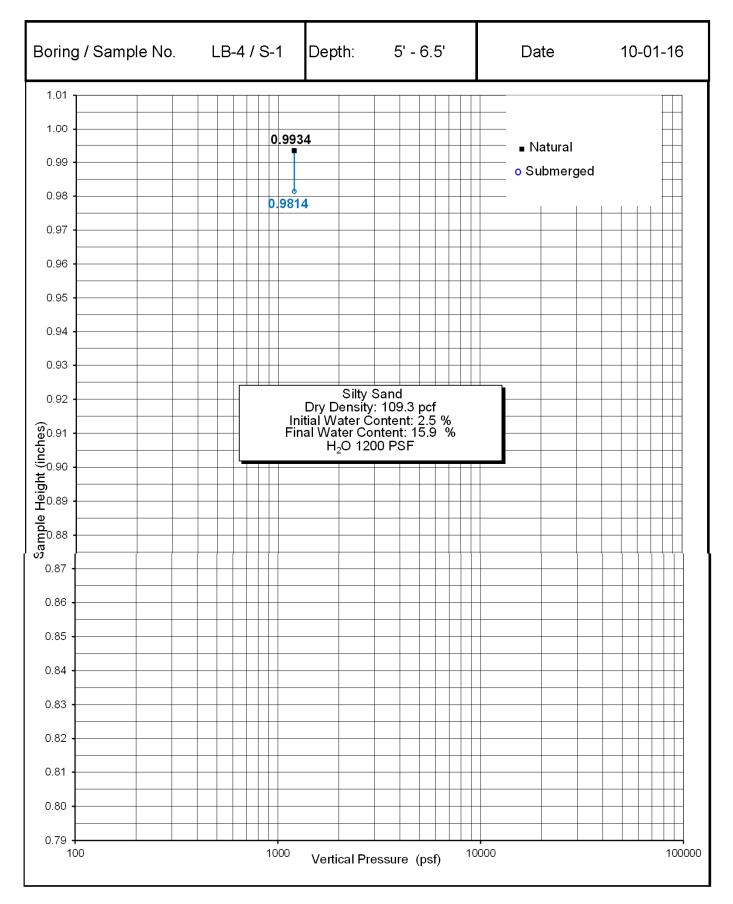


### **DENSITY TESTS**

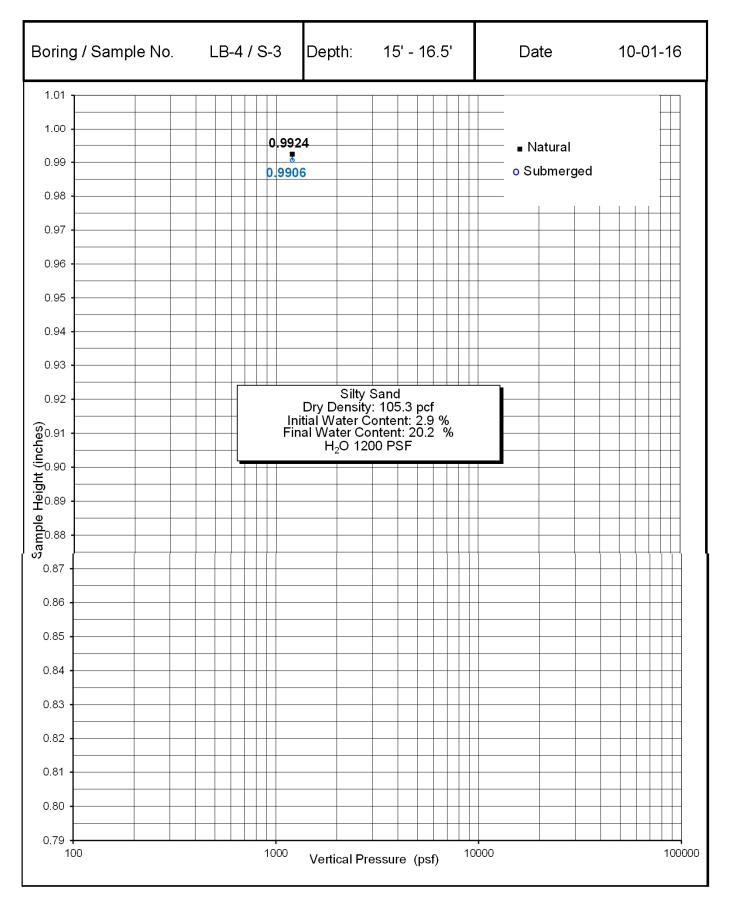
PROJECT Langan # 700045403 JOB NO. 2012-0057 BY LD DATE 10/05/16

Sample No.	LB-9/S-3	LB-9/S-4	LB-10/S-4	LB-10/S-8	LB-11/S-5	LB-11/S-7	LB-12/S-5	
Depth (ft)	15 - 16.5	20 - 21.5	20 - 21.5	40 - 41.5	25 - 26.5	35 - 36.5	25 - 26.5	
Soil Type	Brown, F. Silty Sand	Brown, F. Silty Sand	Brown, F. Sandy Silt	Brown, F. Sandy Silt	Brown, F.M. Silty Sand	Brown, F.M. Silty Sand	Brown, F.M. Silty Sand	
Wet+Tare	1031.2	876.4	1131.9	593.7	1014.1	1019.8	1038.3	
No. Ring	6	5	6	3	6	6	6	
% Water	2.8	3.6	8.9	18.3	2.4	5.4	2.8	
Dry Density(pcf)	103.5	105.4	110.5	108.3	101.5	99.4	104.4	
Pocket Pen.								
Sample No.	ALB-10/S-3	ALB-10/S-5	ALB-10/S-7					
Depth (ft)	15 - 16.5	25 - 26.5	35 - 36.5					
Soil Type	Brown,F.M. Silty Sand w. rock frmgts	No Sample Recovered	Brown, F.M. Silty Sand					
Wet+Tare	990.0		1024.7					
No. Ring	6		6					
% Water	6.3		4.6					
Dry Density(pcf)	94.7		100.8					
Pocket Pen.								

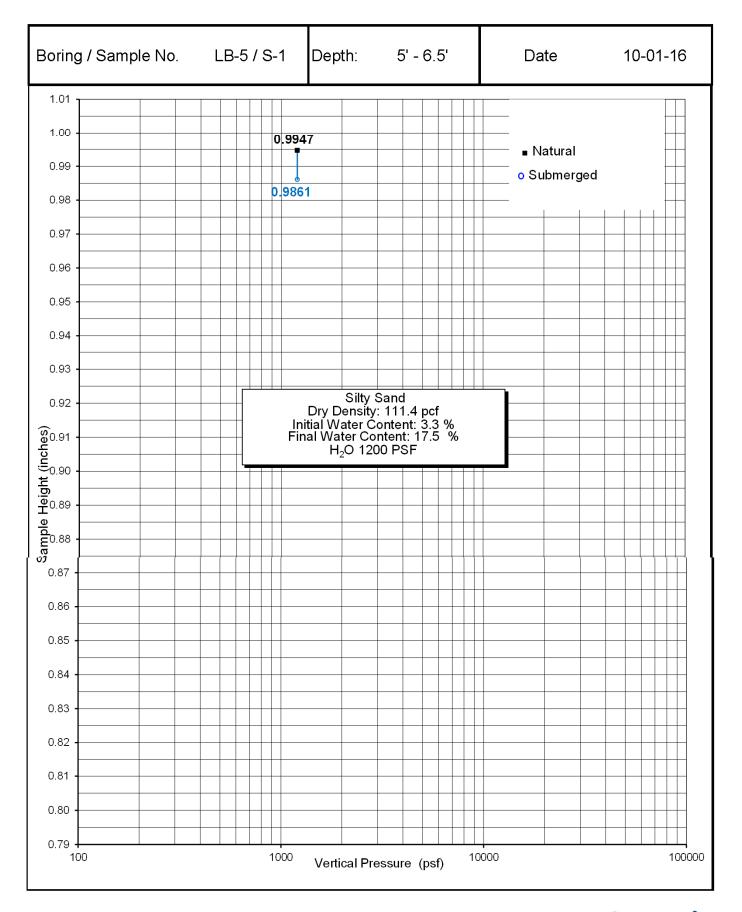




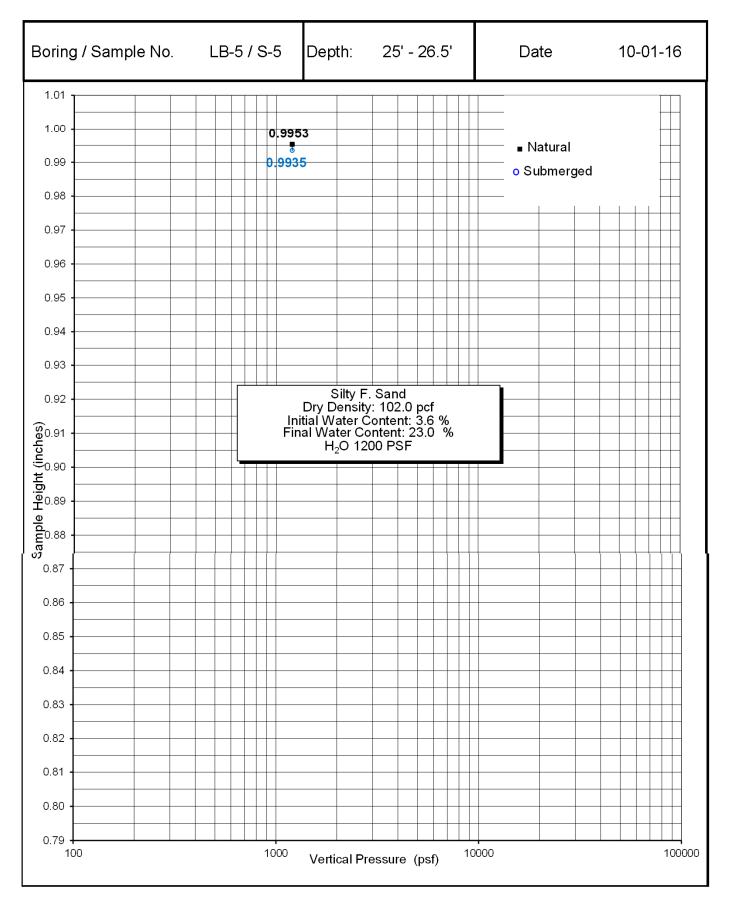




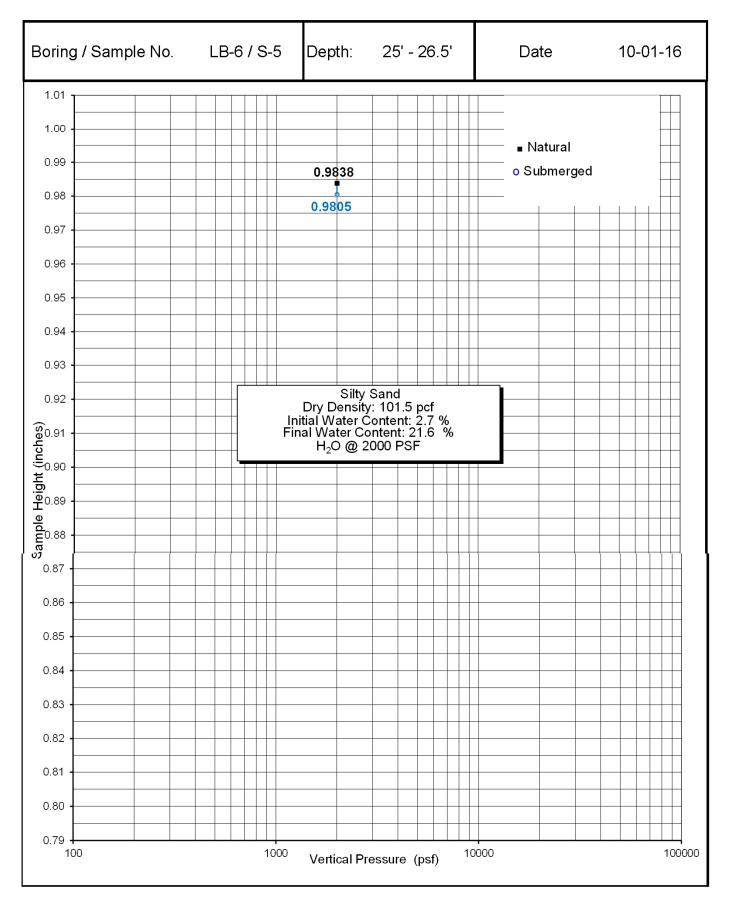




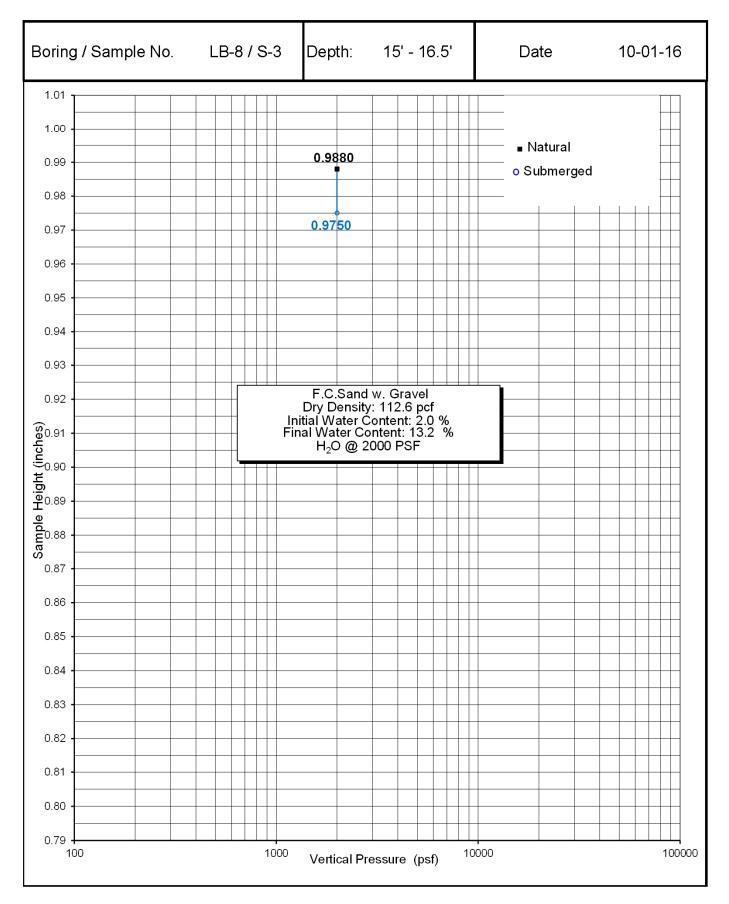














## **EXPANSION INDEX - UBC 18-2 & ASTM D 4829-88**

PROJECT	Langan #7	700045403				JOB NO. <u>2012-0057</u>		
Sample	LB-5 / S-3		Ву	LD	Sample		Ву	
Sta. No.		_			Sta. No.			
Soil Type	Brown, Cl	ay			Soil Type			
		<u></u>						
Date	Time	Dial Reading	Wet+Tare	556.2	Date	Dial Reading	Wet+Tare	
10/1/2016	13:35	0.1732	Tare	219.5			Tare	
		H2O	Net Weight	336.7			Net Weight	
10/2/2016	10:00	0.0945	% Water	17.0			% Water	
			Dry Dens.	87.2			Dry Dens.	
			% Max				% Max	
			Wet+Tare	620			Wet+Tare	
			Tare	219.5			Tare	
			Net Weight	400.5			Net Weight	
INDEX	79	7.9%	% Water	39.2	INDEX		% Water	
					<u> </u>			
Sample			By_		Sample		_ By_	
Sta. No.	-	_			Sta. No.			
Soil Type	-				Soil Type			
D :		D: 1 D	)A/ . T		D .	D: 1 D II	<del>.</del>	
Date		Dial Reading			Date	Dial Reading		
			Tare				Tare	
			Net Weight				Net Weight	
			% Water				% Water	
			Dry Dens.				Dry Dens.	
			% Max				% Max	
			Wet+Tare				Wet+Tare	
			Tare				Tare	
			Net Weight				Net Weight	
INDEX			% Water		INDEX		% Water	

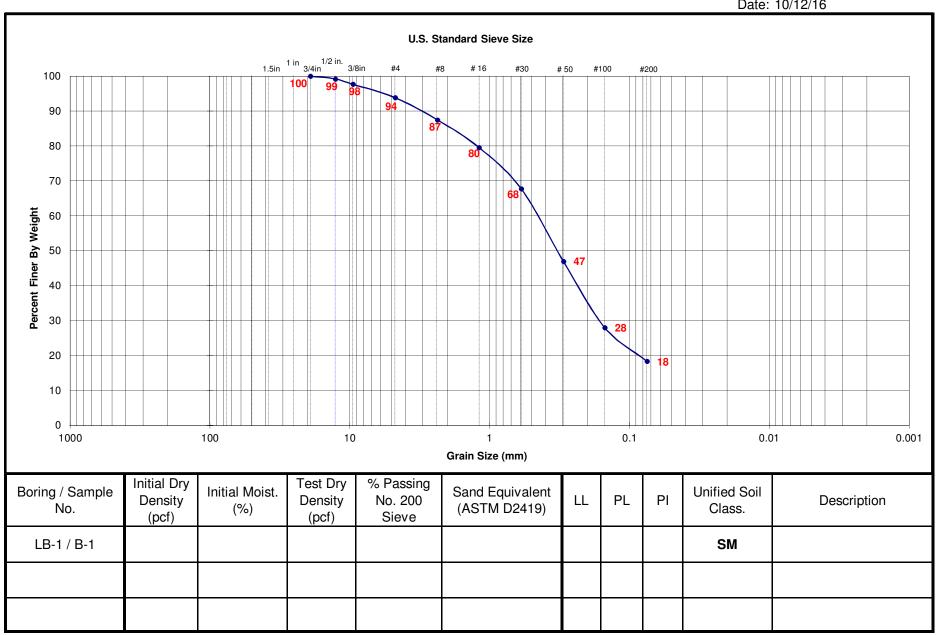


# WASH #200 SIEVE - ASTM D 1140-92

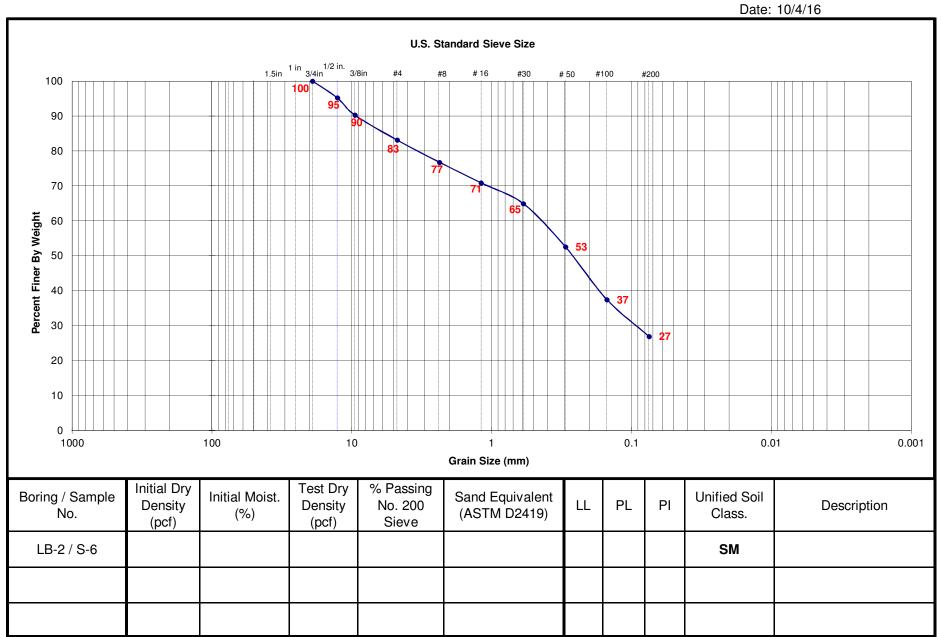
Job Name Langan # 700045403 Date 10-8-16

Job No.	2012-0057				By LD
Sample	LB-1 / S-2	Sample	LB-2 / S-2	Sample	LB-2 / S-4
Soil Type		Soil Type		Soil Type	
% water	0	% water	0	% water	0
Wet weight	261.6	Wet weight	286.9	Wet weight	266.6
Dry weight	261.6	Dry weight	286.9	Dry weight	266.6
+ 200 sieve	235.1	+ 200 sieve	263.2	+ 200 sieve	224.9
% Retained	89.9	% Retained	91.7	% Retained	84.4
%Pass. #200	10	%Pass. #200	8	%Pass. #200	16
_		_		_	_
Sample	LB-3 / S-1	Sample	LB-3 / S-3	Sample	LB-3 / S-9
Soil Type		Soil Type		Soil Type	
% water	11.1	% water	14.3	% water	0
Wet weight	224.9	Wet weight	232.5	Wet weight	195.9
Dry weight	202.5	Dry weight	203.5	Dry weight	195.9
+ 200 sieve	166	+ 200 sieve	104	+ 200 sieve	67.2
% Retained	82.0	% Retained	51.1	% Retained	34.3
%Pass. #200	18	%Pass. #200	49	%Pass. #200	66
	I	<u> </u>	I	<u> </u>	I
Sample	LB-5 / S-3	Sample	LB-6 / S-1	Sample	LB-6 / S-5
Soil Type		Soil Type		Soil Type	
% water	17.9	% water	5.2	% water	2.7
Wet weight	154.9	Wet weight	240.4	Wet weight	221.6
Dry weight	131.4	Dry weight	228.5	Dry weight	215.8
+ 200 sieve	9	+ 200 sieve	118.9	+ 200 sieve	154
% Retained	6.9	% Retained	52.0	% Retained	71.4
%Pass. #200	93	%Pass. #200	48	%Pass. #200	29
Sample	LB-6 / S-8	Sample	LB-10 / S-8	Sample	ALB-10 / S-3
Soil Type		Soil Type		Soil Type	
% water	4.2	% water	18.3	% water	6.3
Wet weight	235.2	Wet weight	180	Wet weight	225.4
Dry weight	225.7	Dry weight	152.2	Dry weight	212.0
+ 200 sieve	66.8	+ 200 sieve	19.2	+ 200 sieve	177.3
% Retained	29.6	% Retained	12.6	% Retained	83.6
%Pass. #200	70	%Pass. #200	87	%Pass. #200	16

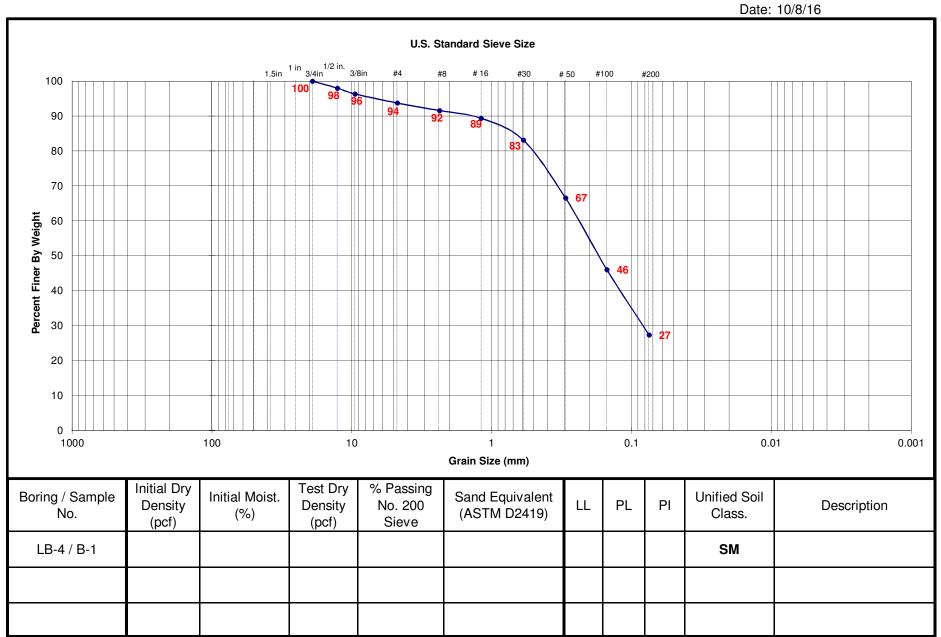




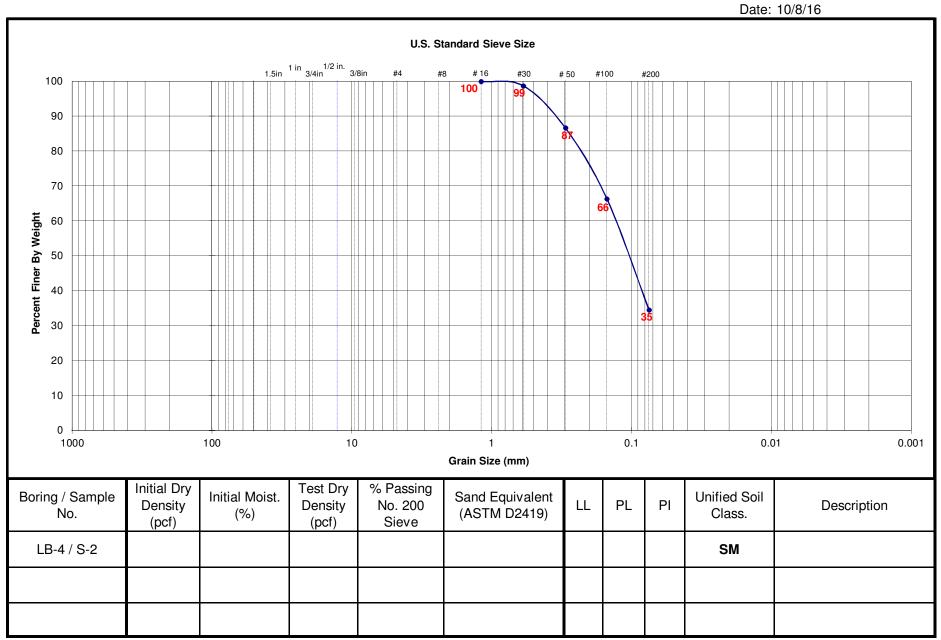




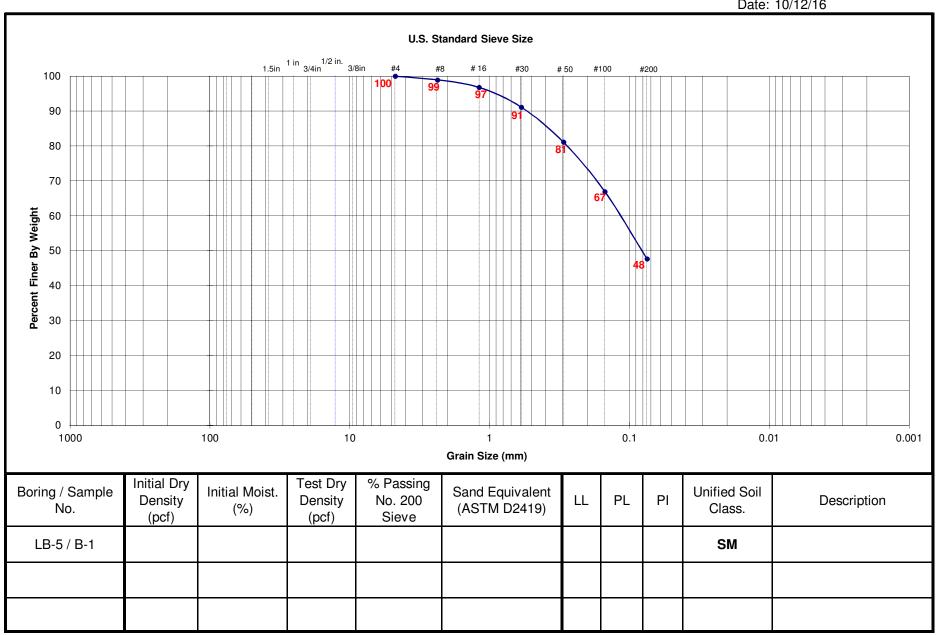




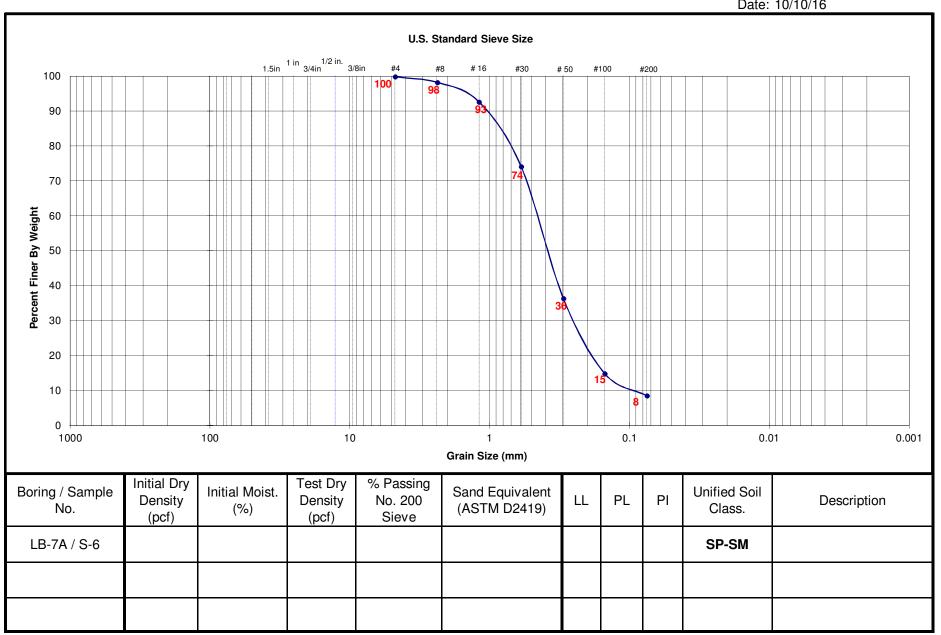




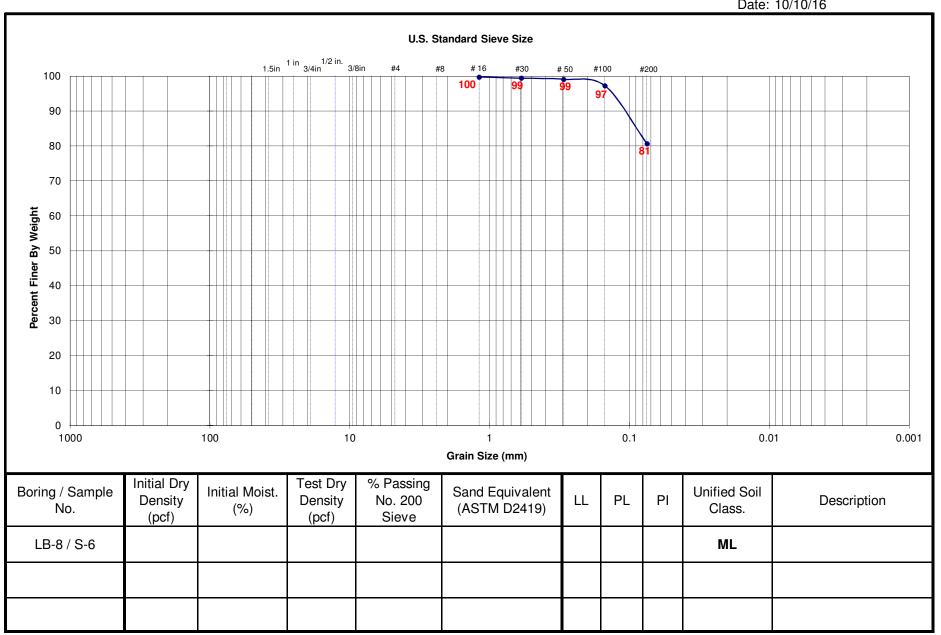




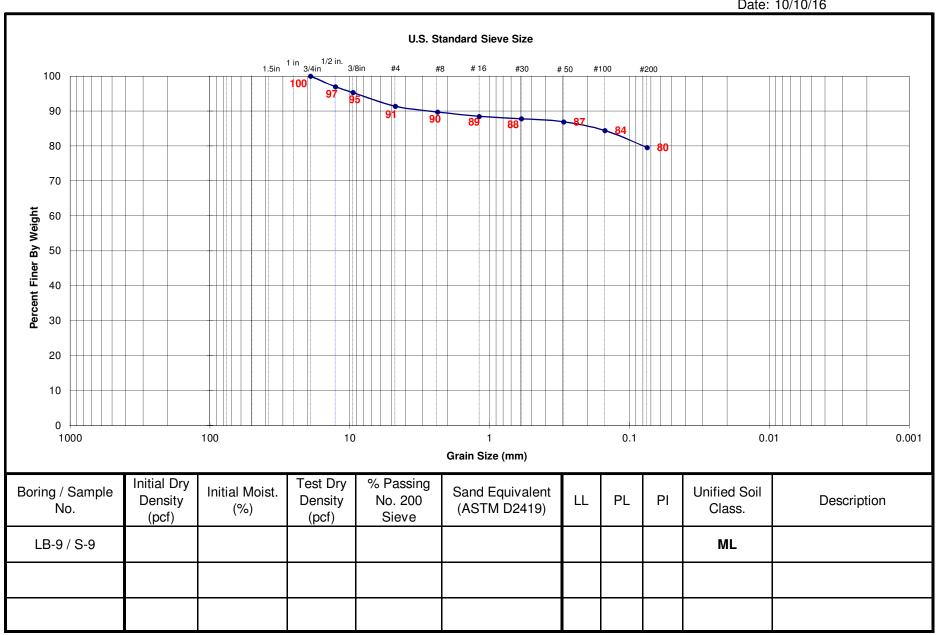




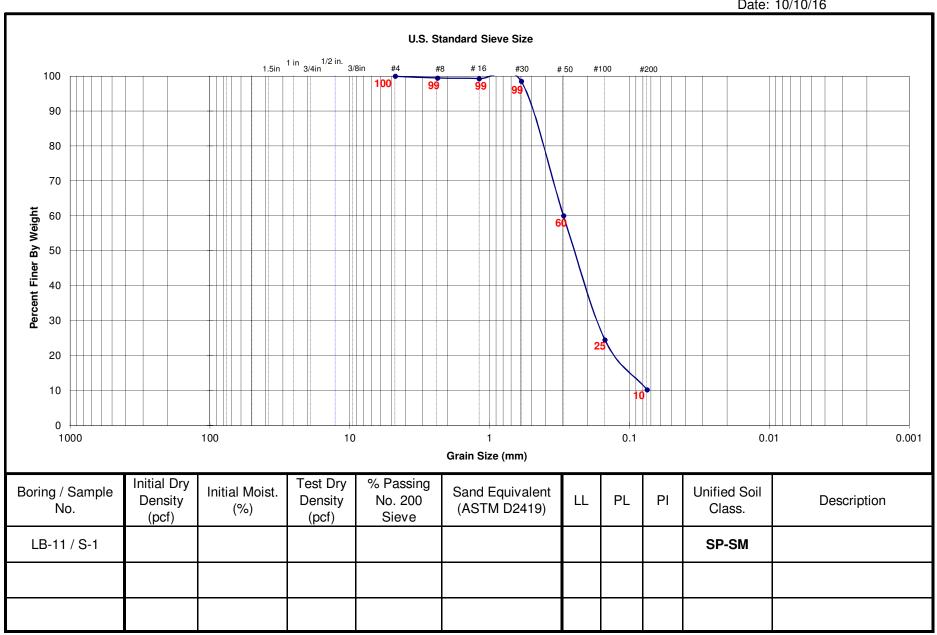














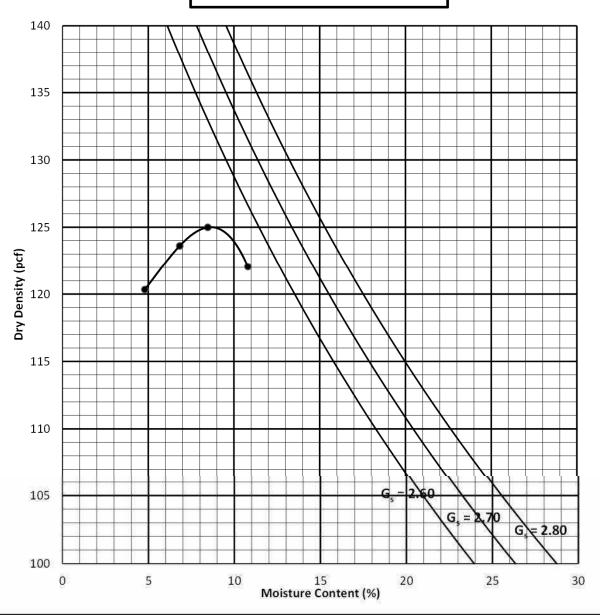
**Project:** Langan # 700045403 **GLA No.** 2012-0057

**Sample**: LB-1 / B-1 **Date**: 10/10/2016

**Description:** Brown, F.C. SAND w. silty w. F. Gravel **By:** LD

ASTM D1557   Method B	Volume (cf): 0.03333		# Blows: 25	# Layers: 5
Specimen	Α	В	С	D
Wet Weight (grs)	2045	2050	1997	1907
Wet Density (pcf)	135.3	135.6	132.1	126.1
Moisture Content (%)	10.8	8.5	6.8	4.8
Dry Density (pcf)	122.1	125.0	123.6	120.3

Max. Dry Density: 125.0 pcf Opt. Water Content: 8.5 %



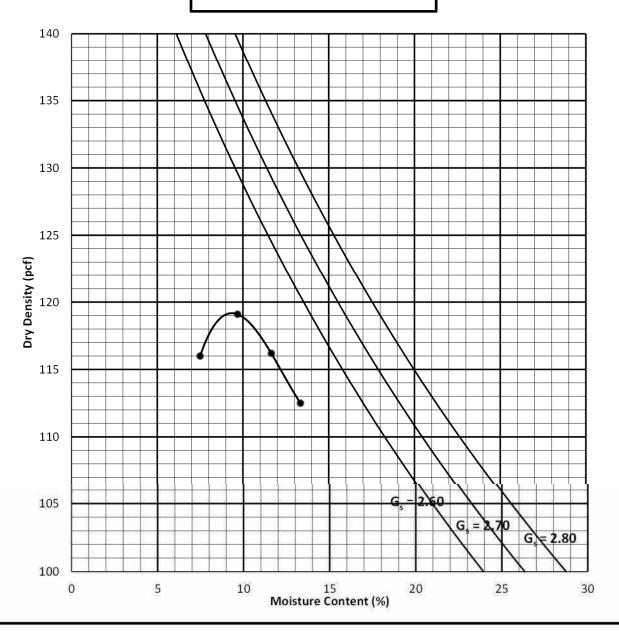
**Project:** Langan # 700045403 **GLA No.** 2012-0057

**Sample**: LB-3 / B-1 **Date**: 10/10/16

**Description:** Brown, F.M. Silty Sand w. Gravel **By:** LD

ASTM D1557   Method C	Volume (cf): 0.075		# Blows: 56	# Layers: 5
Specimen	Α	В	C	D
Wet Weight (lbs)	9.73	9.56	9.80	9.35
Wet Density (pcf)	129.7	127.5	130.6	124.7
Moisture Content (%)	11.6	13.4	9.7	7.5
Dry Density (pcf)	116.2	112.5	119.1	116.0

Max. Dry Density : 119.0 pcf Opt. Water Content: 9.5 %





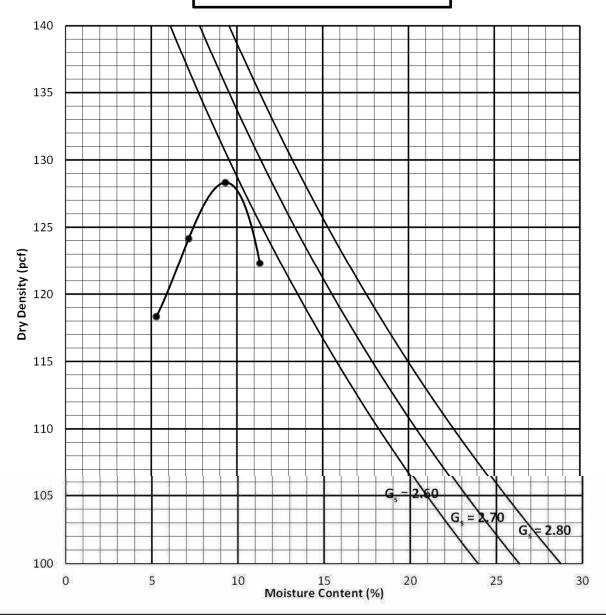
**Project:** Langan # 700045403 **GLA No.** 2012-0057

**Sample**: LB-5 / B-1 **Date**: 10/12/2016

**Description:** Brown, F.M. Silty Sand **By:** LD

ASTM D1557 N	1ethod A	Volume (cf): 0.03333		# Blows: 25	# Layers: 5
Specimen		Α	В	С	D
Wet Weight (grs	5)	2059	2121	2012	1884
Wet Density (pc	f)	136.2	140.3	133.1	124.6
Moisture Conte	nt (%)	11.3	9.3	7.2	5.3
Dry Density (pcf	f)	122.3	128.3	124.2	118.3

Max. Dry Density: 128.5 pcf Opt. Water Content: 9.5 %





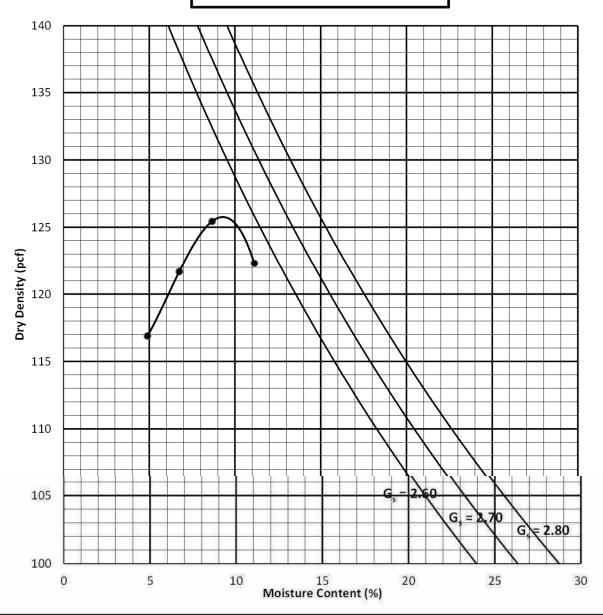
**Project:** Langan # 700045403 **GLA No.** 2012-0057

**Sample**: LB-6 / B-1 **Date**: 10/12/2016

**Description:** Brown, F.M. Silty Sand w. F. Gravel **By:** LD

ASTM D1557   Method B	Volume (cf): 0.03333		# Blows: 25	# Layers: 5
Specimen	Α	В	С	D
Wet Weight (grs)	2055	2061	1964	1854
Wet Density (pcf)	135.9	136.3	129.9	122.6
Moisture Content (%)	11.1	8.7	6.7	4.9
Dry Density (pcf)	122.3	125.4	121.7	116.9

Max. Dry Density: 125.5 pcf Opt. Water Content: 9.5 %



**Project**: Langan # 700045403 **GLA No.** 2012-0057

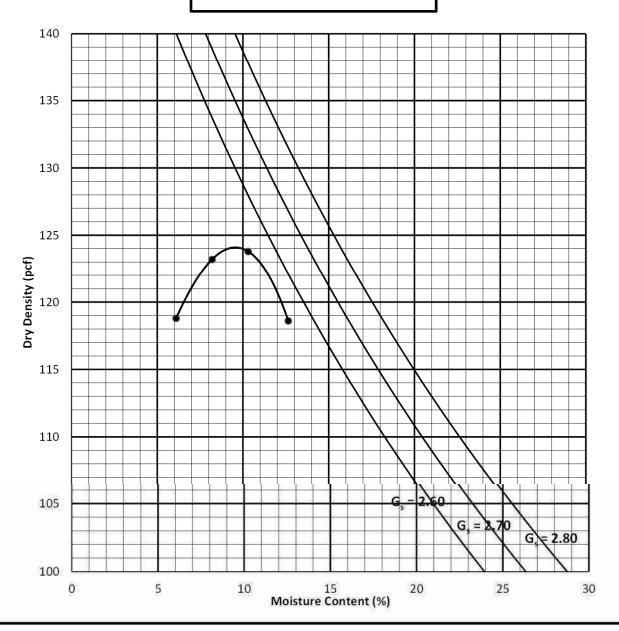
Sample: LB-10 / B-1 Date: 10/12/16

**Description:** Brown, F.M. Silty Sand w. Gravel & trace Clay

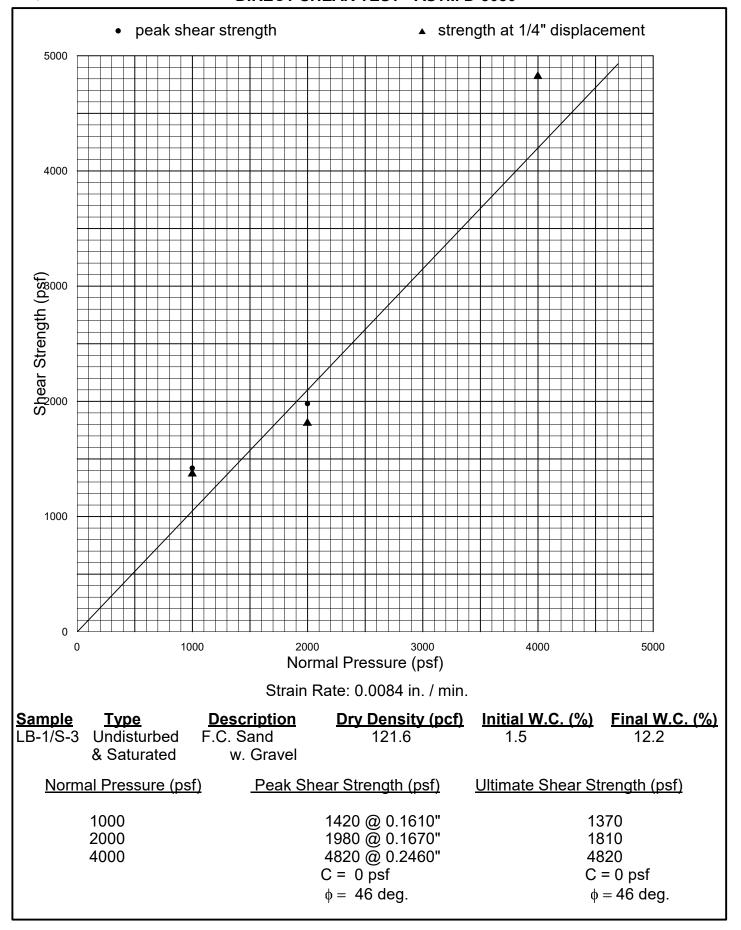
By: LD

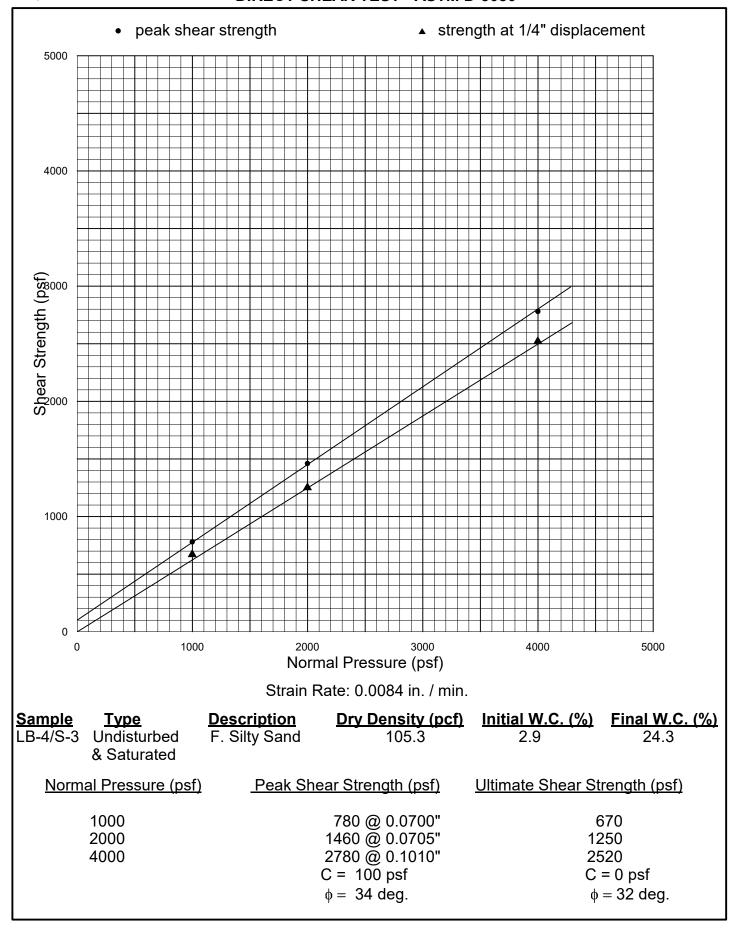
ASTM D1557   Method C	Volume (cf): 0.075		# Blows: 56	# Layers: 5
Specimen	Α	В	С	D
Wet Weight (lbs)	10.02	10.24	10.00	9.45
Wet Density (pcf)	133.6	136.6	133.3	126.0
Moisture Content (%)	12.6	10.3	8.2	6.1
Dry Density (pcf)	118.6	123.8	123.2	118.8

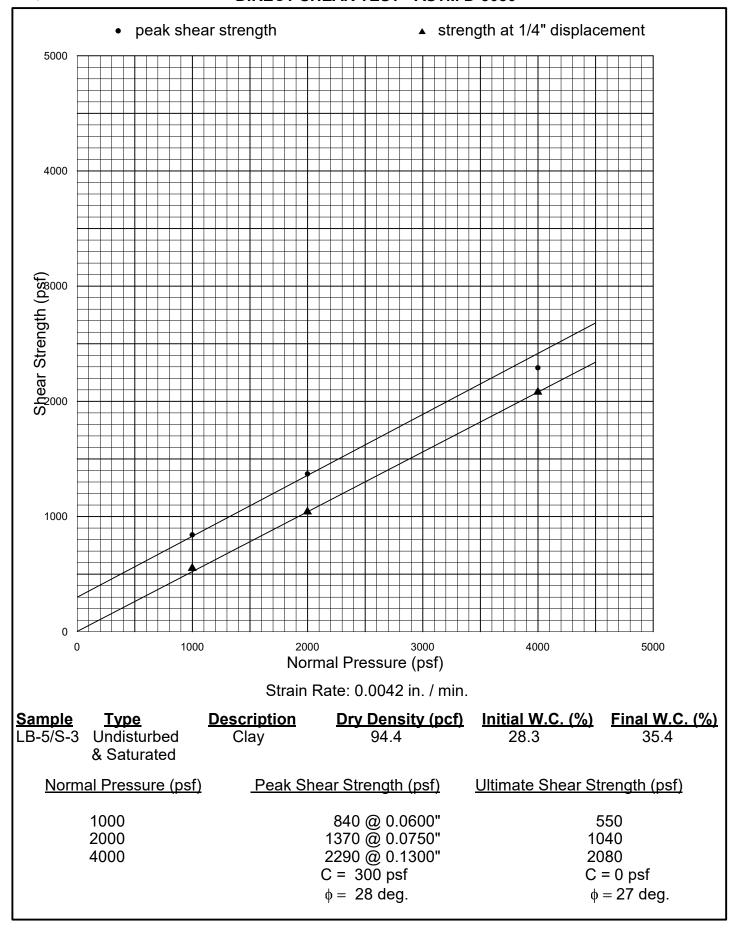
Max. Dry Density : 124.0 pcf Opt. Water Content: 9.5 %

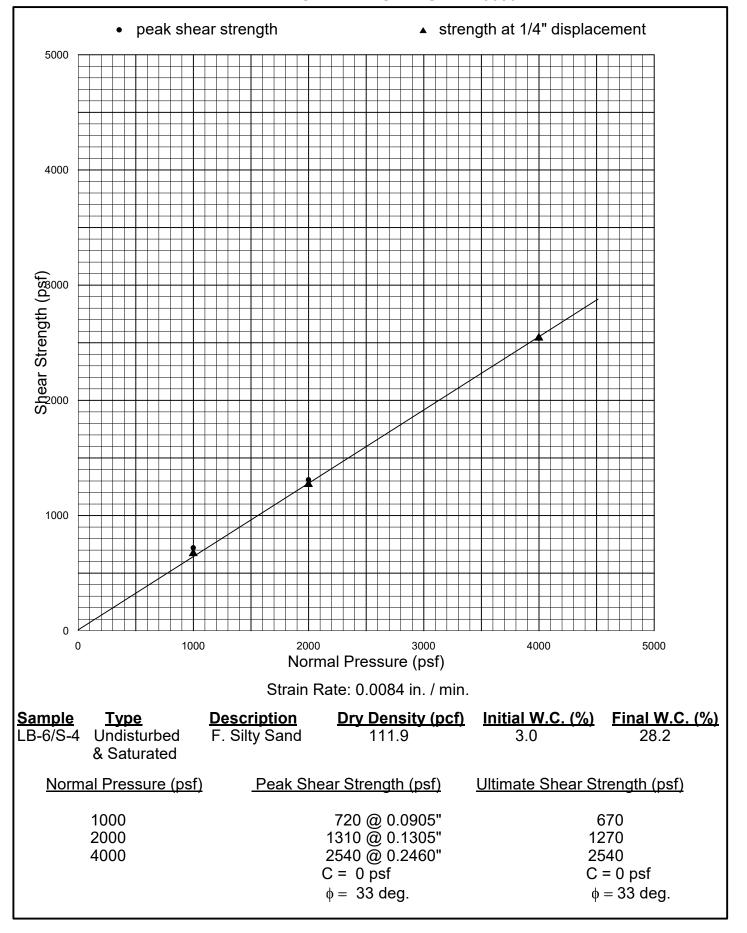


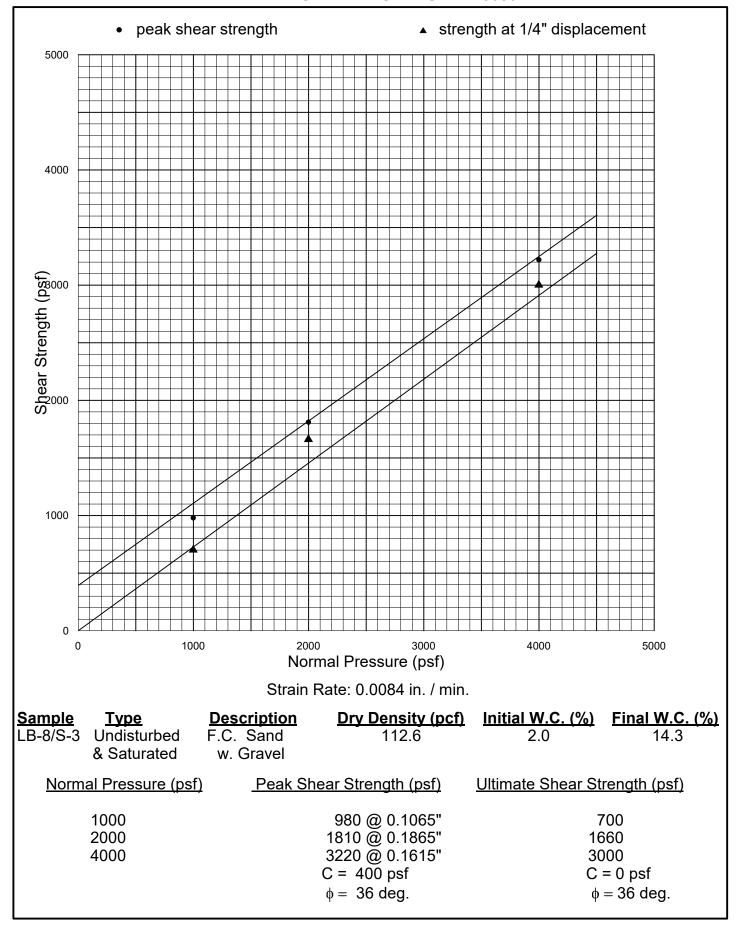


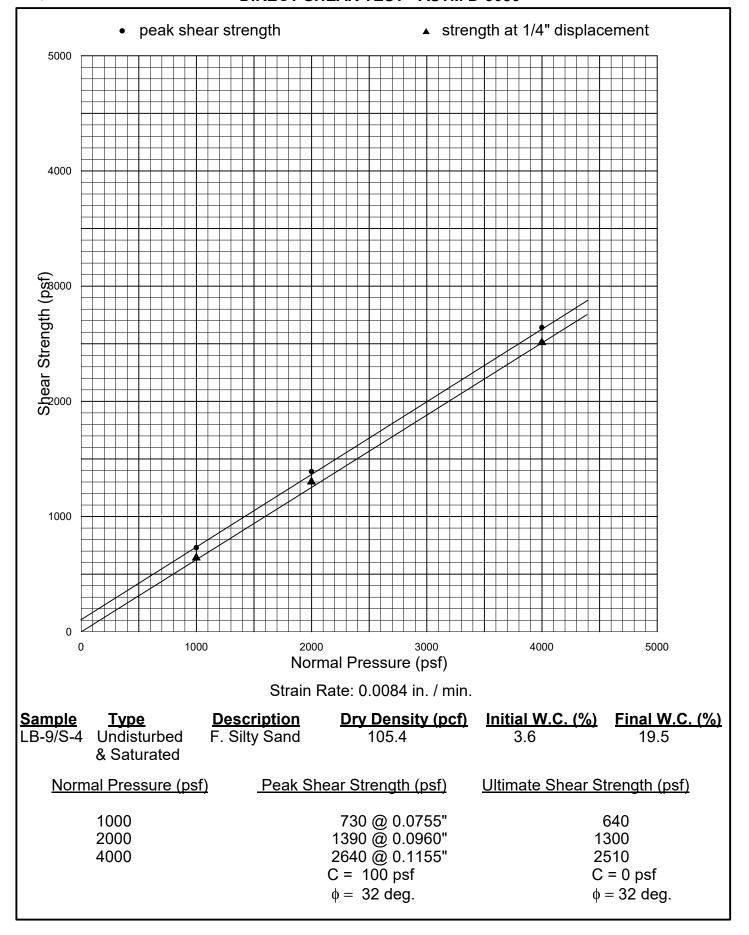


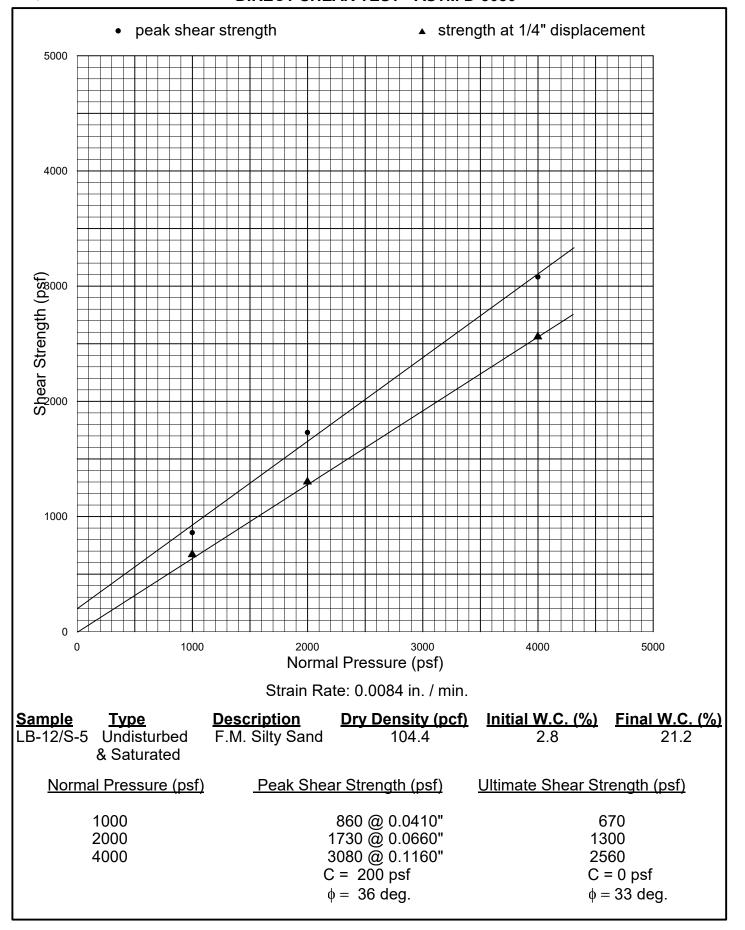










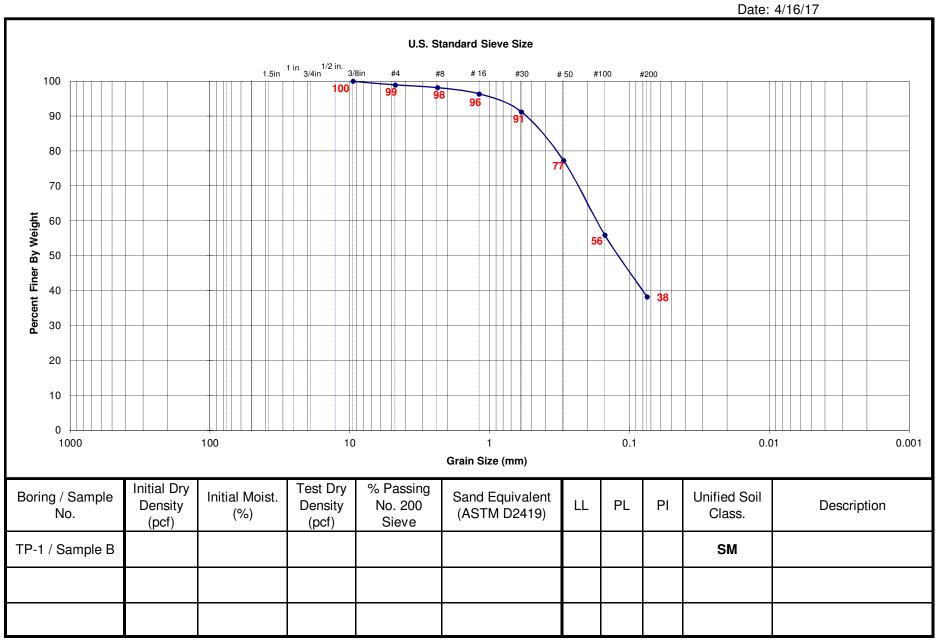


SOIL	<b>TEST</b>	RESU	JLTS
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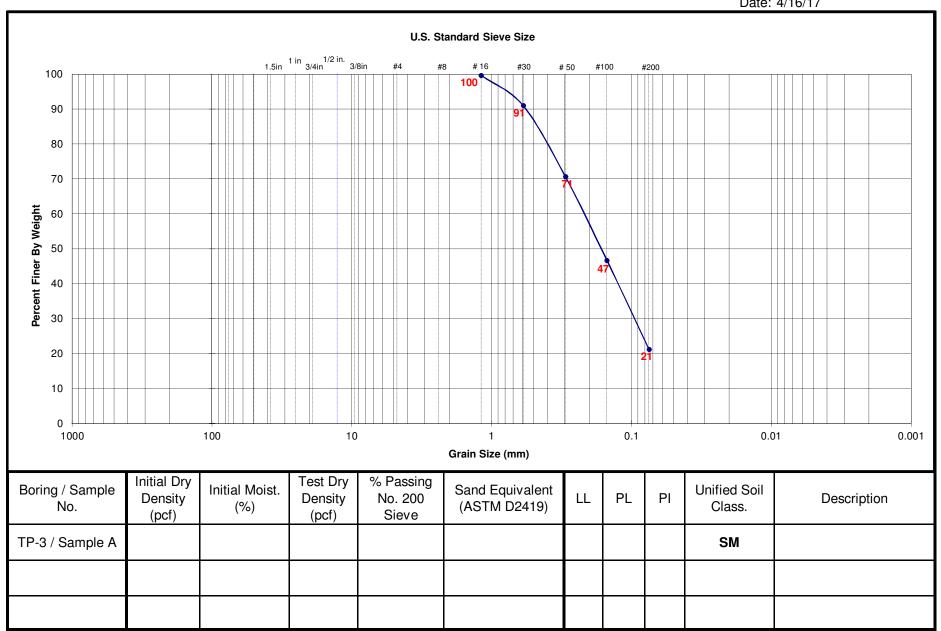
SAMPLE NO.:	LB-1 / B-1	LB-2 / B-1	LB-6 / B-1	LB-8 / B-1	ALB-10 / B-1
DESCRIPTION	F.C. Sand	Silty Sand	Silty Sand	Silty Sand	Silty Sand
DIRECT SHEAR TEST (type)					
Initial Moisture Content %					
Dry Density (pcf)					
Normal Stress (psf)					
Peak Shear Stress (psf)					
Ultimate Shear Stress (psf)					
Cohesion (psf)					
Internal Friction Angle (degrees)					
EXPANSION TEST UBC STD 18-2					
Initial Dry Density (pcf)					
Initial Moisture Content %					
Final Moisture Content %					
Pressure (psf)		<u> </u>			
Expansion Index Swell %					
CORROSIVITY TEST					
Resistivity (CTM643) (ohm-cm)	11000	6000	1500	4000	2000
pH (CTM643)	7.9	6.9	7.9	7.3	9.8
CHEMICAL TESTS					
Soluble Sulfate (CTM 417) (ppm)	165	103	239	91	128
Chloride Content (CTM 422) (ppm)	54	148	116	104	1534
Wash #200 Sieve (ASTM-1140) %					
Sand Equivalent (ASTM D2419)					







Date: 4/16/17





Date: 4/16/17

