Geotechnical Investigation US 6 Bridge over Garrison Street Lakewood, Colorado CDOT Project No. FBR 0063-046 (19478) RockSol Project No. 329.02 July 3, 2014



Prepared for: Colorado Dept. of Transportation, Region 1



Prepared by: RockSol Consulting Group, Inc. RockSol Consulting Group, Inc. Geotechnical Investigation US 6 Bridge over Garrison Street Lakewood, Colorado, CDOT Project No. FBR 0063-046 (19478) RockSol Project No. 329.02, July 3, 2014



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### 1.0 PROJECT PURPOSE AND DESCRIPTION

This report documents the geotechnical engineering investigation performed by RockSol Consulting Group, Inc. (RockSol) to assist with the bridge replacement of the existing threespan bridge structure, identified as the US 6 over Garrison Bridge (Structure No. F-16-ER). The new bridge structure is proposed as a single-span bridge over Garrison Street that will be slightly wider and longer than the existing bridge structure to accommodate wider shoulders within US 6 and to allow for new 8 foot wide sidewalks and 4 foot wide bike lanes along northbound and southbound Garrison Street.

Proposed construction phasing will include the construction of a temporary bridge to the south of the existing bridge structure and the construction of temporary retaining wall systems at the southwest and southeast quadrants of the overpass to allow westbound traffic to shift into the existing eastbound US 6 lanes while the westbound bridge section is removed and replaced.

Based on the as built plans ((1) Federal Aid Project No. F012-2(8), dated 1963; 2) Federal Aid Project No. U 006-6(2), dated 1972; and 3) Federal Aid Project NH 0062-011, dated 1999) provided by CDOT for the existing bridge structures, the original eastbound bridge structure (Structure No. F-16-ER) and westbound bridge structure (Structure No. F-16-EQ) foundation systems consist of steel piles at each abutment and treated timber piles at the pier locations. Six treated timber piles, approximately 12 inches in diameter, were driven at a batter angle of 2H:12V and connected with a pile cap at each column location. A median bridge structure was then constructed in 1973 between the existing eastbound and westbound bridge structures utilizing a steel pile foundation system at each column location and at the abutments.

The scope of work for this geotechnical investigation included:

- Preparing a drilling program to perform a subsurface investigation and implementing the program to collect soil samples for laboratory testing.
- Performing laboratory tests and analyzing the data.
- Preparing a geotechnical report presenting the field and laboratory data obtained, geological hazards, global stability analyses, and geotechnical recommendations for the proposed bridge structure and retaining walls.

The subsurface investigation program was conducted to obtain information on the subsurface soil, groundwater, and bedrock conditions for the proposed bridge structure and retaining walls. Surface and groundwater hydrology, hydraulic engineering, and environmental studies including contaminant characterization were not included in RockSol's scope of work.

### 2.0 PROJECT SITE CONDITIONS

The project is located in southern portion of Section 3 and the northern portion of Section 10 of Township 4 South, Range 69 West. Garrison Street is located west of Wadsworth Boulevard and east of Kipling Street in Lakewood, Colorado (see Figure 1, Site Vicinity Map). The existing US 6 bridge carries three lanes of traffic in each direction over Garrison Street and is approximately 90 feet in width. US 6 is presently surfaced with flexible pavement. The existing US 6 approach embankments are approximately 20 feet in height at the bridge abutments. Concrete slope paving (approximate 2H:1V slope) is present at each abutment with embankment side slopes of approximately 3H:1V to 4H:1V. Two existing cast-in-palce (CIP) retaining wall systems are located at the northwest and southeast quadrants of the interchange. The retaining wall located in the northwest quadrant ranges in exposed height from less than 1 foot to approximately 12 feet. The retaining wall located in the southeast quadrant ranges in



exposed height from approximately 3 feet to 20 feet. Embankment slopes of approximately 3H:1V to 4H:1V are present in the northeast and southwest quadrants of the interchange.

A mix of commercial and residential development borders the project area. Topography at the site generally consists of flat to mild slopes with a general trend of decreasing elevation to the north and east. Lakewood Gulch is located approximately 1,500 feet to the north and McIntyre Gulch is located approximately 1,800 feet to the south.

### 3.0 SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

In August and September 2013, RockSol drilled 13 boreholes to evaluate the subsurface conditions for the US 6 over Garrison Bridge Replacement project. The borehole locations are identified as BR-1 through BR-6, RW-1 through RW-5 and PV-1 through PV-2, as shown on Figure 2, Borehole Location Plan and Figures 2A through 2D, Engineering Geology Sheets. Boreholes BR-1 through BR-6 were drilled at the approximate location of the proposed bridge structure, Boreholes RW-1 through RW-5 were drilled to assist with retaining wall foundation recommendations, and Boreholes PV-1 and PV-2 were drilled to assist with pavement thickness recommendations. The boreholes were located by field survey provided by the project surveyor (HKS). Horizontal and vertical locations were then provided to RockSol for inclusion on the Borehole Location Plan and on the borehole logs.

Truck mounted CME-45 and CME-55 drill rigs were used for drilling and sampling. The boreholes were advanced using 4-inch outside diameter solid stem augers and 8 inch outside diameter hollow stem augers to maximum depths ranging from approximately 10 feet to 80 feet below existing grades. The boreholes were logged in the field by a representative of RockSol with the depth to groundwater noted at the time of drilling. A monitoring well was drilled and installed near Borehole BR-4 for the project environmental team (Pinyon Environmental). Except for the monitoring well, the boreholes were backfilled at the completion of drilling and groundwater level checks. Boreholes drilled within existing pavement were patched with concrete and asphalt patch mixes.

Subsurface materials were sampled and resistance of the soil to penetration of the sampler was performed using modified California barrel and standard split spoon samplers. The modified California barrel sampler has an outside diameter of approximately 2.5 inches and an inside diameter of 2 inches. The standard split spoon sampler used had an outside diameter of 2 inches and an inside diameter of 1%-inches. Brass tube liners were used with the modified California barrel sampler. Brass tube liners are not used with the standard split spoon sampler.

Penetration Tests were performed at selected intervals using both a standard rope-cathead lift system and an automatic lift system. Both hammer lift systems used a hammer weighing 140 pounds and falling 30 inches. The standard split spoon sampling method is the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) described by ASTM Method D-1586. Penetration Tests were performed using the modified California barrel sampler with a standard hammer weighing 140 pounds falling 30 inches per ASTM D3550. The modified California Barrel sampling method is similar to the SPT test with the difference being the sampler dimensions and the number of 6-inch intervals driven with the hammer. Correlation of blow counts obtained from a modified California sampler to blow counts obtained from a standard split spoon sampler is not available. However, it is RockSol's experience that blow counts obtained with the modified California sampler tend to be slightly greater than a standard split spoon sampler. Penetration resistance values (blow counts) were recorded for each sampling event. Blow counts, when properly evaluated, indicate the relative density or consistency of the soils.



Depths at which the samples were taken, the type of sampler used, and the blow counts that were obtained are shown on the Boring Logs for each borehole. Individual Borehole Logs are included in Appendix A. Engineering Geology Sheets for the project are included in Figures 2A through 2D.

### 4.0 LABORATORY TESTING

Soil samples retrieved from the borehole locations were examined by the project geotechnical engineer in the RockSol laboratory. Selected samples were tested and classified according to the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). The following laboratory tests were performed in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO), and current local practices:

- Natural Moisture Content (ASTM D-2216)
- Percent Passing No. 200 Sieve (ASTM D-1140)
- Liquid and Plastic Limits (ASTM D-4318)
- Dry Density (ASTM D-2937)
- Gradation (ASTM C-117 and C-136)
- Water Soluble Sulfate Content (CDOT CP-L 2103)
- Soil Classification (ASTM D-2487, ASTM D-2488, and AASHTO M145)
- Swell Test (ASTM D-4546)
- Water Soluble Chloride Content (AASHTO T291-91)
- Standard Test Method for pH of Soils (ASTM D4972-01)
- Soil Resistivity (ASTM G187 Soil Box)
- Unconfined Compressive Strength Test (ASTM D2166)

Laboratory test results were used to characterize the engineering properties of the subsurface material. For soil classification, RockSol conducted sieve analyses and Atterberg Limits tests.Swell tests were used to determine the swell or consolidation characteristics of the subsurface materials. Lab testing was also performed on selected samples to determine the water soluble sulfate content of subsurface materials to assist with cement type recommendations. Laboratory test results are presented in Appendix B and are also summarized on the Borehole Logs presented in Appendix A.

### 5.0 SUBGRADE CHARACTERIZATION

Subsurface conditions generally consist of silty to clayey sand and sandy clay fill material within the US 6 approach embankments at Garrison Street and native soils consisting of silty to clayey sand and sandy clay overlying sedimentary bedrock. The sedimentary bedrock consisted of claystone with sandstone layers in parts. Groundwater was encountered at depths ranging from 14 feet to 37 feet below existing grades during drilling operations. Descriptions of the surface and subsurface conditions encountered in the boreholes are provided below and are also summarized on the Borehole Logs presented in Appendix A.

### Roadway Pavement

Flexible pavement (asphalt) was encountered at the ground surface at eight borehole locations. Where flexible roadway pavement was encountered on US 6, the thickness generally ranged



from 6.0 inches to 9.5 inches. At Boreholes BR-1, BR-2, BR-5, PV-1, and RW-2 approximately 4.0 inches to 8.5 inches of flexible asphalt pavement was noted overlying 7.5 inches to 10.5 inches of rigid pavement. Aggregate base course material was not noted below the pavement sections. The pavement core recovered at Borehole BR-5 included a layer of asphalt pavement, 8¼ inches in thickness, over 8½ inches rigid pavement, which was over a layer of asphalt pavement approximately 3¼ inches in thickness.

### <u>Topsoil</u>

Topsoil was encountered at the ground surface at four borehole locations. The topsoil encountered was lightly organic sandy silt which supported a sparse covering of grasses and weeds. A topsoil thickness of approximately 3 inches to 6 inches was estimated based on field observations.

#### Fill Material

Beneath the pavement and topsoil, subsurface conditions encountered generally consisted of fill material to approximate depths ranging from 3 feet to 24 feet below existing grades and appears to be associated with the roadway embankment for US 6 over Garrison and the entrance and exit ramps for US 6. Fill material was not noted in Borehole BR-3. The fill material encountered generally consisted of medium stiff to very stiff sandy clay with gravel in parts. In Boreholes BR-2, BR-6, PV-1, and PV-2, fill material consisting of silty to clayey sand with gravel was encountered. A 2-foot layer of concrete debris was encountered at borehole location BR-2 at an approximate elevation of 5,502 feet, near the bottom of the embankment fill material.

Based on laboratory test results, the fill material encountered predominantly classified as A-6 soils by the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) soil classification system. A-7-6 soils were also encountered. A summary of laboratory test results with soil classifications is presented in Appendix B.

### Native Soils

Native soils encountered below the fill material or ground surface consisted of loose to dense silty to clayey sand with gravel in parts and stiff to hard sandy clay extending to elevations ranging from 5,455 feet to 5,460 feet where sedimentary bedrock was encountered.

### **Bedrock**

Sedimentary bedrock was encountered beneath the native soils in Boreholes BR-1 through BR-6 and RW-5 at elevations ranging from 5,455 feet to 5,461 feet during drilling operations. The bedrock generally consisted of very hard claystone. Very hard clayey sandstone and siltstone bedrock layers were also noted in Boreholes BR-1 through BR-6. Bedrock was not noted to the maximum depths drilled (approximately 10 feet to 50 feet) at Boreholes PV-1, PV-2 and RW-1 through RW-4.

### <u>Groundwater</u>

Groundwater was encountered in 11 boreholes at elevations ranging from 5,479 feet to 5,493 feet (approximate depths ranging from 14 feet to 37 feet below existing grades) during drilling operations. Groundwater was not encountered to the maximum depths drilled (approximately 10 feet below existing grades) at Boreholes PV-1 and PV-2.

A summary of the bedrock and groundwater elevations encountered is presented in Table 1. The approximate groundwater and bedrock elevations are rounded to the nearest one-half foot



and are based on the depth to groundwater and bedrock noted during drilling and sampling operations and the ground surface elevations provided by the project surveyor.

Based on the groundwater elevations presented in Table 1, there appears to be a decreasing gradient predominately to the east. Based on the bedrock elevations presented in Table 1, the bedrock surface elevation appears to be decreasing in the northeast direction.

Borehole	Ground Elevation (feet)	Groundwater Elevation (feet)	Bedrock Elevation (feet) Note 1
BR-1	5,520.8	5,487	5,459
BR-2	5,521.3	5,486	5,458
BR-3	5,501.2	5,485	5,458
BR-4	5497.8	5,483.5	5,455
BR-5	5,520.4	5,483	5,455
BR-6	5,501.1	5,483	5,460
RW-1	5,514.0	5,493	Not Encountered
RW-2	5,518.9	5,490	Not Encountered
RW-3	5,504.8	5,491	Not Encountered
RW-4	5,516.4	5,479	Not Encountered
RW-5	5,499.5	5,479.5	5,461

#### Table 1 – Approximate Groundwater and Bedrock Elevations

### **Expansive Soil Discussion**

Swell potential in the subgrade soils obtained within the upper 5 feet below existing and proposed pavement grades ranged from 0.0 percent (swell) to 1.8 percent (swell), when tested with a 200 pound per square foot (psf) surcharge, with the average swell less than 1 percent.

Swell potential in the subgrade soils obtained at a depth greater than 5 feet below existing and proposed grades ranged from -1.0 percent (consolidation) to 1.4 percent (swell), when tested with a 200-psf to 1,000-psf surcharge.

Based on the swell test data, the subgrade soils appear to possess a low swell potential and low consolidation potential. Based on our understanding of the proposed improvements for this project, it is RockSol's opinion that special earthwork requirements for swell mitigation is not deemed necessary for this project.

### Sulfate Resistance Discussion

Cementitious material requirements for concrete in contact with site soils or groundwater are based on the percentage of water soluble sulfate in either soil or groundwater that will be in contact with concrete constructed for this project. Mix design requirements for concrete exposed to water soluble sulfates in soils or water is considered by CDOT as shown in Table 2 and in the Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, dated 2011 (CDOT Table 601-2).



Table 2
Requirements to Protect Against Damage to Concrete
by Sulfate Attack from External Sources of Sulfate

Severity of sulfate exposure	Water-soluble sulfate (SO <sub>4</sub> ), in dry soil, percent	Sulfate (SO₄), in water, ppm	Water Cementitious Ratio, maximum	Cementitious Material Requirements
Class 0	0.00 to 0.10	0 to 150	0.45	Class 0
Class 1	0.11 to 0.20	151 to 1,500	0.45	Class 1
Class 2	0.21 to 2.0	1,500 to 10,000	0.45	Class 2
Class 3	2.01 or greater	10,001 or greater	0.40	Class 3

The concentration of water soluble sulfates measured in 21 soil samples obtained from RockSol's exploratory boreholes was less than 0.1 percent by weight. Based on the results of the water soluble sulfate testing, Exposure Class 0 is considered appropriate for concrete in contact with subgrade materials for the project.

### Corrosion Resistance Discussion

Water soluble chloride content, pH and electrical resistivity tests were performed on bulk samples obtained from the boreholes and are summarized in Table 3. The electrical resistivity analyses were performed in the RockSol laboratory using the soil box method (ASTM G-187).

Borehole	Sample Depth (feet)	AASHTO Soil Classification	Water Soluble Sulfate (%)	Water Soluble Chloride (%)	рН	CR Level
BR-1	19	-	0.00	0.01	7.3	0
BR-2	1.4 - 10	A-6(6)	0.02	0.06	7.3	1
BR-3	1.9 - 14	A-6(8)	0.00	0.01	6.9	0
BR-3	39	-	0.01	-	-	0
BR-3	49	A-7-5 (26)	0.01	-	-	0
BR-4	0 - 10	A-7-6 (14)	0.02	0.01	7.6	0
BR-4	4	-	0.00	-	-	0
BR-4	49	A-7-6 (37)	0.01	-	-	0
BR-5	1.25 - 10	A-7-6 (10)	0.01	0.07	7.2	1
BR-5	10 - 20	A-7-6 (16)	0.01	0.05	7.0	0
BR-6	4	-	0.01	-	-	0
BR-6	34	-	0.02	-	-	0
PV-1	1.25 - 10	A-7-6 (8)	0.00	0.06	7.7	1
PV-2	0.75 - 5	A-6 (19)	0.00			0
RW-1	14	-	0.00	-	-	0
RW-2	1 - 5	A-6 (4)	0.01	0.05	8.0	0
RW-2	14	-	0.01	-	-	0
RW-3	0 - 10	A-7-6 (9)	0.00	0.04	7.3	0
RW-3	2	A-4 (0)	0.00	-	-	0
RW-4	24	-	0.00	-	-	0
RW-5	4	-	0.00	-	-	0

### Table 3 – Corrosion Resistance Summary

Of the three variables (water soluble sulfate, water soluble chloride, and pH) that are used in determining the CR level, the water soluble chloride content appears to be the predominant component affecting the CR level selection. The water soluble sulfate and pH components do



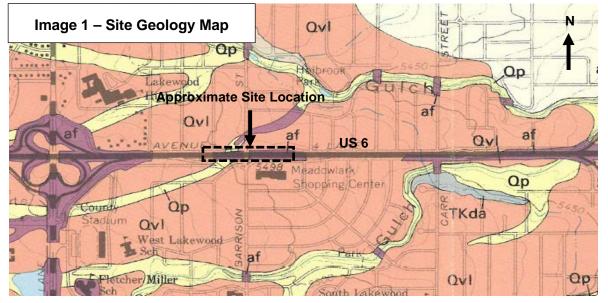
not appear to contribute to an elevated CR level selection. The CDOT CR levels attributed to tests performed on samples obtained from each borehole are presented in Table 3 of this report. CDOT CR levels range from CR0 to CR6 with CR0 being the lowest level. The current CDOT Pipe Materials Selection Policy can be accessed at the following link: http://www.coloradodot.info/business/designsupport/design-docs/cdot pipe selection policy/view.

In addition, seven electrical resistivity analyses were performed in the RockSol laboratory using the soil box method (ASTM G-187). Electrical resistivity testing was performed on bulk samples obtained within the upper 10 feet at borehole locations BR-2, BR-4, BR-5, PV-1, RW-2, RW-3 and was performed on bulk samples obtained within the upper 10 feet to 20 feet at Borehole BR-5. Based on the laboratory electrical resistivity test results (all seven less than 1,000 Ohm-cm), an aggressive corrosion condition for steel pipe and reinforcement bars is indicated for the project site based on criteria presented in Table 3.9 of FHWA report *FHWA0-IF-3-017, Geotechnical Engineering Circular No.7 – Soil Nail Walls.* The *Geotechnical Engineering Circular No.7 – Soil Nail Walls.* 

http://isddc.dot.gov/OLPFiles/FHWA/016917.pdf.

### 6.0 GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The project site is located between two gulches, Lakewwod Gulch and McIntyre Gulch, and approximately 3 miles south of the southern limits of the geologic floodplain of Clear Creek. Based on the 1979 USGS *Geologic Map of the Greater Denver Area, Front Range Urban Corridor* by Donald E. Trimble and Michael N. Machette (see Image 1 – Site Geology Map below, modified by RockSol), the site is underlain by Verdos Alluvium (QvI) generally consisting of boulder cobble gravel and artificial fill material (af) associated with the bridge approach embankments. Post-Piney and Piney Creek Alluvium (Qp), Loess (QI) and Broadway Alluvium (Qb) soil deposits are mapped to the south and north of the US 6 and Garrison interchange and generally consist of sands, gravels, silts, clays, and minor amounts of cobbles and boulders deposited by existing and historic stream flows.



Bedrock units are not mapped within the interchange area but the Denver Formation (Tkda) is mapped at or near the surface approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile to the east. Based on information



presented in the USGS geologic map and information obtained in the RockSol boreholes drilled for this investigation, the sedimentary bedrock encountered in the boreholes appear to be consistant with the Denver Formation. The Denver Formation generally consists of claystone, sandstone, siltstone, and conglomerate.

### 7.0 SEISMICITY DISCUSSION

RockSol boreholes terminated at depths less than 100 feet below the ground surface and shear wave velocity testing was not performed. Based on the subsurface conditions encountered and using the Method B procedure of AASHTO Table C3.10.3.1-1, it is RockSol's opinion that AASHTO Seismic Site Class D is appropriate for design of the US6 Bridge over Garrison Street structure. Soil conditions necessary for Site Class E and F were not encountered by RockSol. Shear wave velocity testing would be necessary to determine if Site Class C conditions, or higher, are present. Seismic design parameters for Seismic Site Class D are discussed below.

Seismic design parameters were obtained from the 2007 United States Geological Survey (USGS) Seismic Design Parameters CD (Version 2.10) using the AASHTO Earthquake Motion Parameters Program. The values provided are for a 7 percent probability of exceedance in 75 years. Interpolated values for Peak Ground Acceleration Coefficient (PGA), Spectral Acceleration Coefficient at Period 0.2 sec (S<sub>s</sub>), and Spectral Acceleration Coefficient at Period 1.0 sec (S<sub>1</sub>) were obtained using the latitude and longitude for the bridge structure.

The seismic acceleration coefficients obtained (data based on 0.05 degree grid spacing) are presented in Table 4.

Location (Latitude°/Longitude°)	Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA)	Spectral Acceleration Coefficient - S <sub>s</sub> (Period 0.2 sec)	Spectral Acceleration Coefficient - S <sub>1</sub> (Period 1.0 sec)
US6 Bridge over Garrison Street (39.725486°/-105.100224°)	0.061	0.130	0.034

### Table 4 – Seismic Acceleration Coefficients

The acceleration coefficients are then used to obtain Site Factors  $F_{pga}$ ,  $F_a$ , and  $F_v$  based on the defined Site Class as shown in Tables 3.10.3.2-1, 3.10.3.2-2, and 3.10.3.2-3 of the *AASHTO LRFD*. A summary of the Site Factor values are shown in Table 5.

### Table 5 – Seismic Site Factor Values

Bridge Location	<b>F<sub>pga</sub></b> (at zero-period on acceleration spectrum)	<b>F</b> <sub>a</sub> (for short period range of acceleration spectrum)	<b>F</b> <sub>v</sub> (for long period range of acceleration spectrum)
US6 Bridge over Garrison Street	1.60	1.60	2.40

Seismic Performance Zone determination is based on the value of the Acceleration Coefficient,  $S_{D1}$ , as determined by Eq. 3.10.4.2-6 of the AASHTO LRFD ( $S_{D1} = F_v \times S_1$ ).

Table 6 outlines the Seismic Zone determination and Acceleration Coefficient obtained for the proposed US 6 bridge structure over Garrison Street.



Bridge Location	Acceleration Coefficient (S <sub>D1</sub> )	Seismic Zone <sup>(1)</sup>	
US6 Bridge over Garrison Street	0.083	1	

#### Table 6 – Seismic Performance Zone

Note (1): Seismic Zone 1 is assigned when  $S_{D1} \leq 0.15$ .

### 8.0 BRIDGE FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the subsurface conditions encountered and the type of structure proposed, drilled shafts and driven piles are viable foundation options for the new US 6 over Garrison Bridge Structure and the temporary bridge structure. Preliminary geotechnical design parameters for the drilled shaft and driven pile foundation systems are presented in Sections 8.1 and 8.2.

### 8.1 Drilled Shafts Alternative

Drilled shafts will provide support by embedment into sedimentary bedrock. Based on the subsurface conditions encountered in RockSol's geotechnical investigation, it is anticipated that claystone bedrock will be the predominant type of bedrock encountered. It is also anticipated that sandstone bedrock will be encountered. For axial bearing, a minimum shaft penetration into competent bedrock of 10 feet is recommended for drilled shafts less than 5 feet in diameter. For drilled shafts 5 feet and greater in diameter, a minimum penetration into competent bedrock of 15 feet is recommended, the embedment length may be increased to provide additional resistance to lateral loads and to provide additional axial capacity. The minimum embedment criteria is provided to extend the shaft beyond the zone of weathering typically encountered at the surface of the sedimentary bedrock.

Drilled shaft diameters shall be sufficient to satisfy axial, bending, and lateral load resistance requirements. In addition, the shaft diameters shall be sufficient to allow for use of casing, if required, and placement of reinforcement with adequate concrete cover.

Based on our evaluation, recommended nominal (unfactored) base resistance and nominal (unfactored) side resistance values for the bedrock material are presented in Table 7 for use with Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) methods.

	Estimated	Nominal R	esistance	Allowable Capacity (ASD)		
	Competent Bedrock	(unfactored)		(Note 1)		
Location	Elevation	Base Resistance	Side Resistance	Bearing Resistance	Side Resistance	
	(feet)	(ksf)	(ksf)	(ksf)	(ksf)	
West Abutment	5,459 (North End) to		7.5	40	3.0	
West Abutment	5,458 (South End)	92				
East Abutment	5,455 (North End) to	52 7.5	40	3.0		
	5,460 (South End)					

### Table 7 - Base and Side Resistance Values for Drilled ShaftsUS 6 over Garrison Street

Due to the depth to bedrock at this bridge location, the side resistance is applicable to the entire portion of the shaft embedded in competent bedrock. Side resistance in the soil zone above competent bedrock should be neglected.



For LRFD strength limit state evaluation, a resistance factor of 0.50 is recommended for base/ tip resistance and a resistance factor of 0.50 is recommended for side resistance evaluation for redundant single shafts. For evaluation of uplift, a resistance factor of 0.35 is recommended for single shafts and 0.45 for multiple shafts acting as a group. Per AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design specifications (Sixth Edition) Section 10.5.5.2.4, the resistance factors for base/tip and side resistance should be reduced by 20 percent when applied to a single shaft supporting a bridge pier. Where the resistance factor is decreased in this manner, the redundancy factor ( $\eta_R$ ) provided in AASHTO Article 1.3.4 should be 1.0.

Additional design and construction considerations are listed below.

- (a) The construction of drilled shafts should follow the guidelines specified in the "CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (SSRBC), Section 503, 2011," and subsequent revisions. CDOT uses the FHWA document "Drilled Shafts: Construction Procedures and LRFD Design Methods, FHWA-NHI-10-016, May 2010" as a basis for their specifications.
- During construction of the drilled shafts, casing or slurry will be required to support the (b) excavation where groundwater exists and or where holes are unstable due to soil conditions. During drilling operations, groundwater was encountered at approximate elevations ranging from 5,483 feet to 5,486 feet, approximately 23 feet to 28 feet above the bedrock material. Caving conditions are anticipated in the native soils encountered at and below groundwater. Caving is not anticipated in the bedrock material. If casing is used for the "dry method" placement, water pressure may result in seepage of water around the bottom of the casing resulting in erosion of the bedrock materials. "Wet condition" placement is anticipated to be required for drilled shafts due to the length of the casing anticipated. If casing is used and is set into the bedrock material, the minimum embedment/penetration depth into bedrock should initiate from the bottom of the casing. Due to the presence of groundwater and soils anticipated to cave, cross-hole sonic logging (CSL) during construction is recommended for all drilled shafts. Where groundwater exists and or where holes are unstable due to soil conditions, CSL should be performed on the caissons to insure construction quality.
- (c) Prior to the placement of the concrete, the drilled shaft excavation, including the bottom should be cleaned of all loose material. For wet conditions (more than two inches of water), concrete placement by "tremie" methods should be used.
- (d) Lateral load capacity of the drilled shafts should be evaluated. Geotechnical parameters for evaluation of lateral load capacity are provided in Tables 8D and 9D.
- (e) All piers should be reinforced as required for resistance to axial, bending, lateral and uplift stresses.
- (f) Drilled shafts should be constructed at least four shaft diameters center to center. For closely spaced drilled shafts, the axial and lateral capacities should be appropriately reduced. Group action of drilled shafts should be analyzed on an individual basis to assess the appropriate reduction.

### 8.2 Driven Piles Alternative

Alternatively, the US 6 over Garrison Street structure, including the abutments, may be supported on driven steel H-piles (Grade 50 steel, or better required). RockSol recommends the piles be driven to practical refusal in the bedrock. Based on the subsurface conditions



encountered in our boreholes, practical refusal is estimated to occur within 5 feet of penetration into bedrock.

For the LRFD method, a nominal (ultimate) geotechnical capacity (combined skin and end bearing) of 36 kips per square inch multiplied by the steel cross section area (expressed in square inches) of the pile, can be used. A resistance factor of 0.65 is recommended for LRFD strength limit state design for axial compression when monitoring is performed on at least one pile per abutment using a Pile Driving Analyzer (PDA). During construction, pile driving shall be monitored per CDOT requirements per Section 502 of the "CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (SSRBC), 2011". Monitoring shall be conducted using a PDA to determine the condition of the pile, the efficiency of the hammer and the static bearing capacity of the pile, and to establish the pile driving criteria.

Additional design and construction considerations for driven piles are presented below.

- (a) Steel piling, pile driving equipment, and installation of the driven steel H-piles should follow the guidelines specified in "CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (SSRBC), Section 502, 2011".
- (b) Lateral load parameters presented in Tables 8D and 9D may be used for lateral load analysis. Battered piles may be used to resist the lateral loads. The battered piles inclination should be within one (1) horizontal to four (4) vertical.
- (c) RockSol anticipates that up to 5 feet of pile penetration into bedrock will be required to meet refusal criteria. The actual length of the piles should be determined during installation.
- (d) Center to center pile spacing should not be less than 30 inches or 2.5 pile diameters. For evaluation of horizontal pile foundation movement, the effects of group interaction shall be evaluated in accordance with AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specifications, Section 10.7.2.4.
- (e) Predrilling is not anticipated by RockSol based on the conditions encountered in our boreholes. If significant penetration (greater than 5 feet) into bedrock is necessary for lateral resistance requirements, pre-drilling may be required. Pile tips should be protected against damage using driving shoes during penetration into the sedimentary bedrock. Concrete debris was noted during drilling operations in Borehole BR-2 at an approximate elevation of 5,502 feet (19 feet below existing grade).
- (f) Potential damage to the property or adjacent structures during pile installation due to noise and vibrations should be evaluated.

### Idealized Profile – West Abutment - US 6 Bridge over Garrison Street

Based on subsurface conditions encountered, RockSol has prepared idealized profiles for the west and east abutments generally consisting of cohesive soil over cohesionless soil over claystone bedrock. The claystone bedrock can be considered as cohesive soil, not rock. The idealized soil profiles and the associated soil parameters are intended for use with FB-Multipier and L-Pile.

Idealized profiles are presented in Tables 8A through 8C and Tables 9A through 9C for the west and east abutments at the north side, mid-line, and south side of the abutment alignments. Soil parameters for the idealized profiles are presented in Tables 8D and 9D. Tables 8 and 9 were developed by RockSol based on conditions noted in Boreholes BR-1 through BR-6.



### Table 8A - US 6 over Garrison Street Idealized Profile - Abutment 1 (West Abutment) at North Side Groundwater Elevation: 5,487 feet

Elevation (feet)	Material Type	Idealized Soil Layer Number
5,520 to 5,484	cohesive – CLAY, stiff (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	1
5,484 to 5,459	cohesionless – Sand, medium dense (O'Neill's Sand)	2
Below 5,459	cohesive - CLAYSTONE, hard to very hard (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	3

### Table 8B - US 6 over Garrison Street Idealized Profile - Abutment 1 (West Abutment) at Mid-Line Groundwater Elevation: 5,486 feet

Elevation (feet)	Material Type	Idealized Soil Layer Number
5,519 to 5,486	cohesive – CLAY, stiff (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	1
5,486 to 5,458	cohesionless – Sand, medium dense (O'Neill's Sand)	2
Below 5,458	cohesive - CLAYSTONE, hard to very hard (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	3

## Table 8C - US 6 over Garrison StreetIdealized Profile - Abutment 1 (West Abutment) at South Side<br/>Groundwater Elevation: 5,485 feet

Elevation (feet)	Material Type	Idealized Soil Layer Number
5,501 to 5,485	cohesive – CLAY, stiff (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	1
5,485 to 5,464	cohesionless – Sand, medium dense (O'Neill's Sand)	2
5,464 to 5,458	cohesive – CLAY, stiff (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	1
Below 5,458	cohesive - CLAYSTONE, hard to very hard (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	3



Table 8D - US 6 over Garrison Street
Idealized Profile Soil Parameters - Abutment 1 (West Abutment)

		Idealized Soil Layer Number			
Soil Property	1	2	3		
Total Unit Weight, pcf	120	125	125		
Undrained Shear Strength, psf	1,500	-	5,000		
Strain, e <sub>50</sub> (%)	0.010	-	0.005		
Subgrade Modulus, pci (above water table)	500	100	1,000		
Subgrade Modulus, pci (below water table)	-	60	-		
Poisson's Ratio	0.40	0.30	0.25		
Elastic Modulus, psi	7,000	-	25,000		
Shear Modulus, ksi	2.5	0.40	10		
Young's Modulus, psf	-	150,000	-		
Angle of Internal Friction, degree's	-	32	-		

# Table 9A - US 6 over Garrison StreetIdealized Profile - Abutment 2 (East Abutment) at North SideGroundwater Elevation: 5,483.5 feet

Elevation (feet)	Material Type	Idealized Soil Layer Number
5,498 to 5,484	cohesive – CLAY, stiff (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	1
5,484 to 5,480	cohesionless – Sand, medium dense (O'Neill's Sand)	2
5,480 to 5,469	cohesive – CLAY, stiff (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay below Water Table)	1
5,469 to 5,455	cohesionless – Sand, medium dense (O'Neill's Sand)	2
Below 5,455	cohesive - CLAYSTONE, hard to very hard (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	3

### Table 9B - US 6 over Garrison Street Idealized Profile - Abutment 2 (East Abutment) at Mid-Line Groundwater Elevation: 5,483 feet

Elevation (feet)	Material Type	Idealized Soil Layer Number
5,519 to 5,482	cohesive – CLAY, stiff (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	1
5,482 to 5,455	cohesionless – Sand, medium dense (O'Neill's Sand)	2
Below 5,455	cohesive – CLAYSTONE and clayey SANDSTONE, hard to very hard (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	3



#### Table 9C - US 6 over Garrison Street Idealized Profile - Abutment 2 (East Abutment) at South Side Groundwater Elevation: 5,483 feet

Elevation (feet)	Material Type	Idealized Soil Layer Number
5,501 to 5,496	cohesionless – Sand, medium dense (O'Neill's Sand)	2
5,496 to 5,486	cohesive – CLAY, stiff (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	1
5,486 to 5,460	cohesive – CLAY, stiff (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Below Water Table)	1
Below 5,460	cohesive – CLAYSTONE and clayey SANDSTONE, hard to very hard (Reese and Welch's Stiff Clay Above Water Table)	3

### Table 9D - US 6 over Garrison Street Idealized Profile Soil Parameters - Abutment 2 (East Abutment)

	Idealized Soil Layer Number				
Soil Property	1	2	3		
Total Unit Weight, pcf	120	125	125		
Undrained Shear Strength, psf	1,500	-	5,000		
Strain, e <sub>50</sub> (%)	0.010	-	0.005		
Subgrade Modulus, pci (above water table)	500	100	1,000		
Subgrade Modulus, pci (below water table)	52	60	-		
Poisson's Ratio	0.40	0.30	0.25		
Elastic Modulus, psi	7,000	-	25,000		
Shear Modulus, ksi	2.5	0.40	10		
Young's Modulus, psf	-	150,000	-		
Angle of Internal Friction, degree's	-	32	-		

### 9.0 EMBANKMENT AND SITE GRADING

Where fill material is to be placed on existing slopes steeper than 4 (H):1 (V), benching must be performed to tie the new fill into the existing slope per 2011 CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction (CSSRBC), Section 203. Benching into the existing slopes shall allow sufficient bench width to accommodate placing and compaction equipment to operate in a horizontal orientation.

### 9.1 Material Specifications

The following material specifications are presented for earthwork on the project.

1. <u>Soil Embankment</u>: As stated in the 2011 CSSRBC, Section 203.03, material shall be soil predominately of materials smaller than No. 4 sieve in diameter, with a maximum particle size of less than 6 inches in diameter recommended. Soil embankment shall be constructed with moisture and density control. It is anticipated that material



excavated from the proposed cut slopes may be reused as embankment material; however, additional testing will need to be performed to confirm Project specifications.

- 2. <u>Retaining Wall Backfill:</u> Shall consist of granular material meeting CDOT Structure Backfill (Class 1) requirements presented in the 2011 CSSRBC Section 703.08 or CDOT Class 6 Aggregate Base Course presented in Section 703.03 of the 2011 CSSRBC.
- 3. <u>Unsuitable Material:</u> Vegetation, brush, sod, trash, and other deleterious substances shall not be placed in embankment, excavation backfill, or structural backfill.

### 9.2 Compaction Specifications

Compaction of fill materials should be achieved near optimum moisture content. A representative of the geotechnical engineer should observe and test fill placement operations. The minimum compaction recommended for specific applications is presented in Table 10.

AASHTO Classification	Minimum Relative Compaction (Percentage of MDD), %	Moisture Content (Deviation from OMC)
A-1, A-2-4, A-2-5, A-3,	95% of AASHTO T180	-2 to +2
A-2-6, A-2-7, A-4, A-5, A-6 and A-7	95% of AASHTO T99	-2 to +2

### Table 10 – Compaction Specifications

### 9.3 Subgrade Preparation

Prior to construction of foundations and embankments the underlying subgrade should be properly prepared by removal of all organic matter (topsoil), debris, loose material, and any deleterious material identified by the Project Engineer followed by scarification, moisture conditioning and recompaction. Unless otherwise specified, the minimum depth of scarification, moisture conditioning and re-compaction in all cases shall be 6 inches and compacting to a minimum of 95 percent of maximum dry density (MDD) as determined by AASHTO T99 (standard proctor) and moisture conditioned to within 2 percent of Optimum Moisture Content (OMC). Cobbles greater than 6 inches in diameter, if encountered, should be removed from the scarification zone.

### 10.0 OTHER DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Proper construction practices, in accordance with CDOT Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, should be followed during site preparation, earthwork, excavations, and embankment and retaining wall construction for the suitable long term performance of the proposed improvements. Excavation support should be provided to maintain onsite safety and the stability of excavations and slopes. Excavations shall be constructed in accordance with local, state and federal regulations including OSHA guidelines. The contractor must provide a competent person to determine compliance with OSHA excavation requirements. For preliminary planning, existing fill material and native soils may be considered as OSHA Type C soils.

The actual subsurface conditions between boring locations may vary from the information obtained at specific boring locations and described in this report.

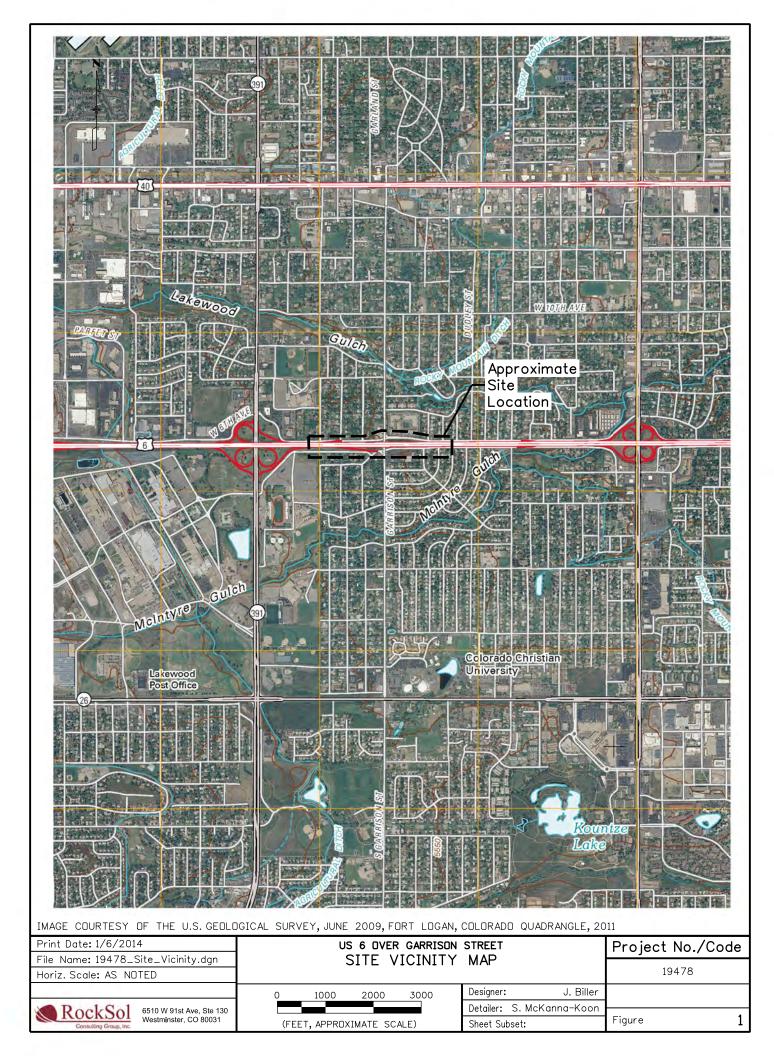


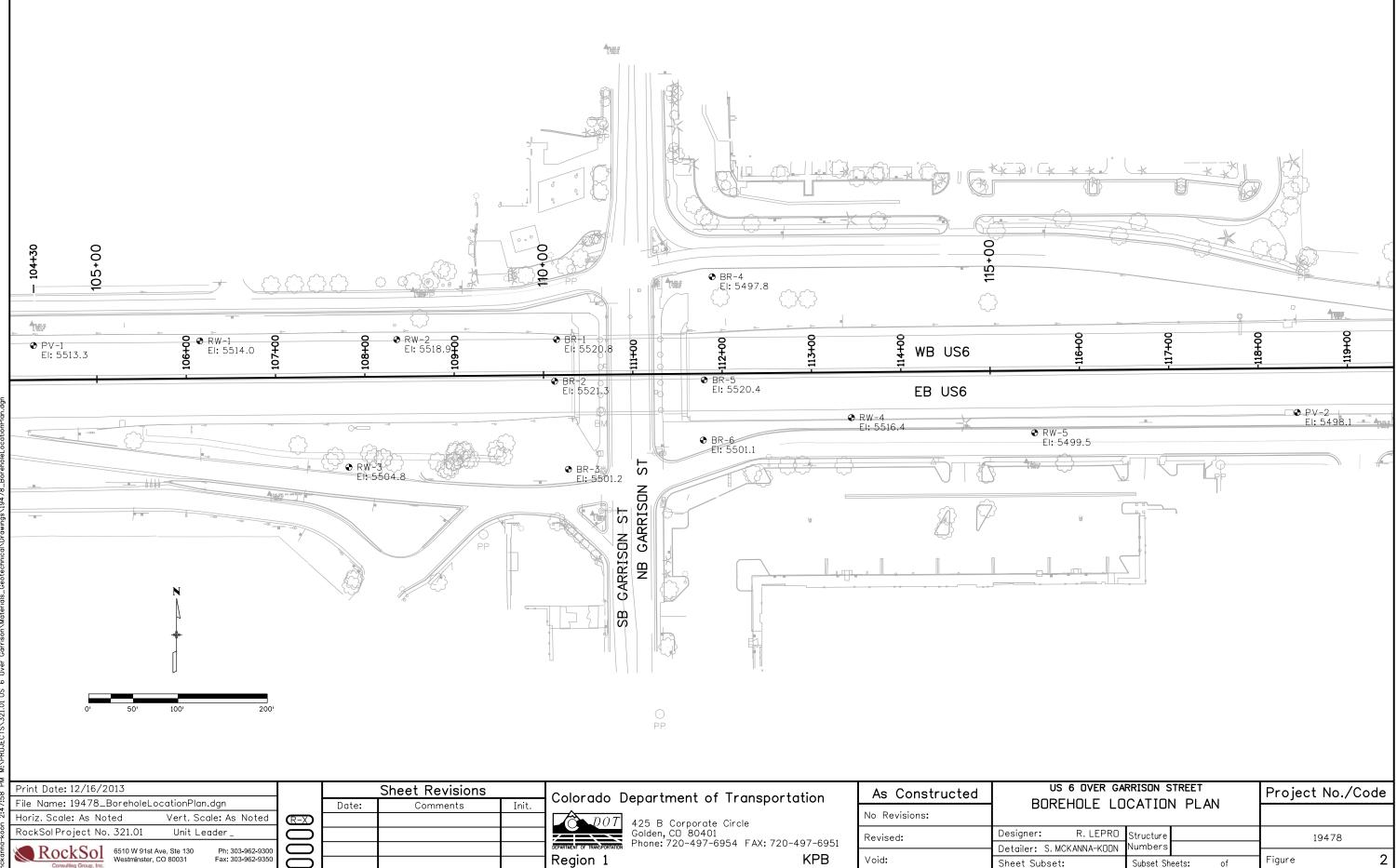
Surface drainage patterns may be altered during construction and surface drainage must be controlled to prevent excessive moisture infiltration into the subgrade soils at all retaining wall locations during and after construction. Concrete paved surface drainage swales are recommended at the top of all retaining walls and slopes to catch and transport surface drainage away from the walls and slopes.

Environmentally contaminated material, if encountered, should be characterized and removed under the direction of the project environmental consultant. Design and construction plans should be reviewed and onsite construction should be observed by the professional engineers.

### 11.0 LIMITATIONS

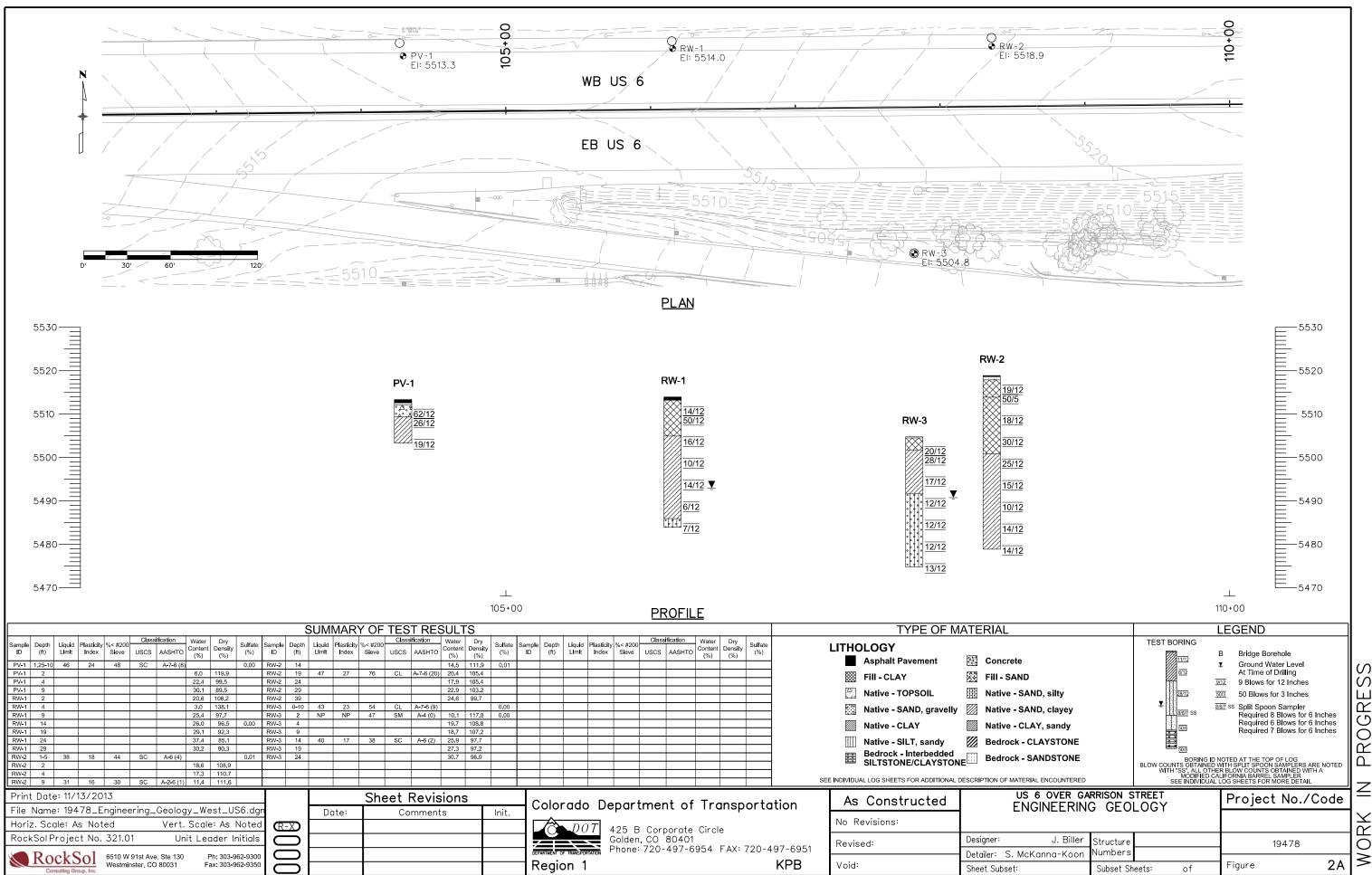
This geotechnical field investigation was conducted in general accordance with the scope of work. The geotechnical practices are similar to that used in the Colorado Front Range area with similar soil conditions and our understanding of the proposed work. This report has been prepared by RockSol for use by the Colorado Department of Transportation exclusively for the project described in this report. The report is based on our exploratory boreholes and does not take into account variations in the subsurface conditions that may exist between boreholes. Additional investigation is required to address such variation. If during construction activities, materials or water conditions appear to be different from those described herein, RockSol should be advised at once so that a re-evaluation of the recommendations presented in this report can be made. RockSol is not responsible for liability associated with interpretation of subsurface data by others.



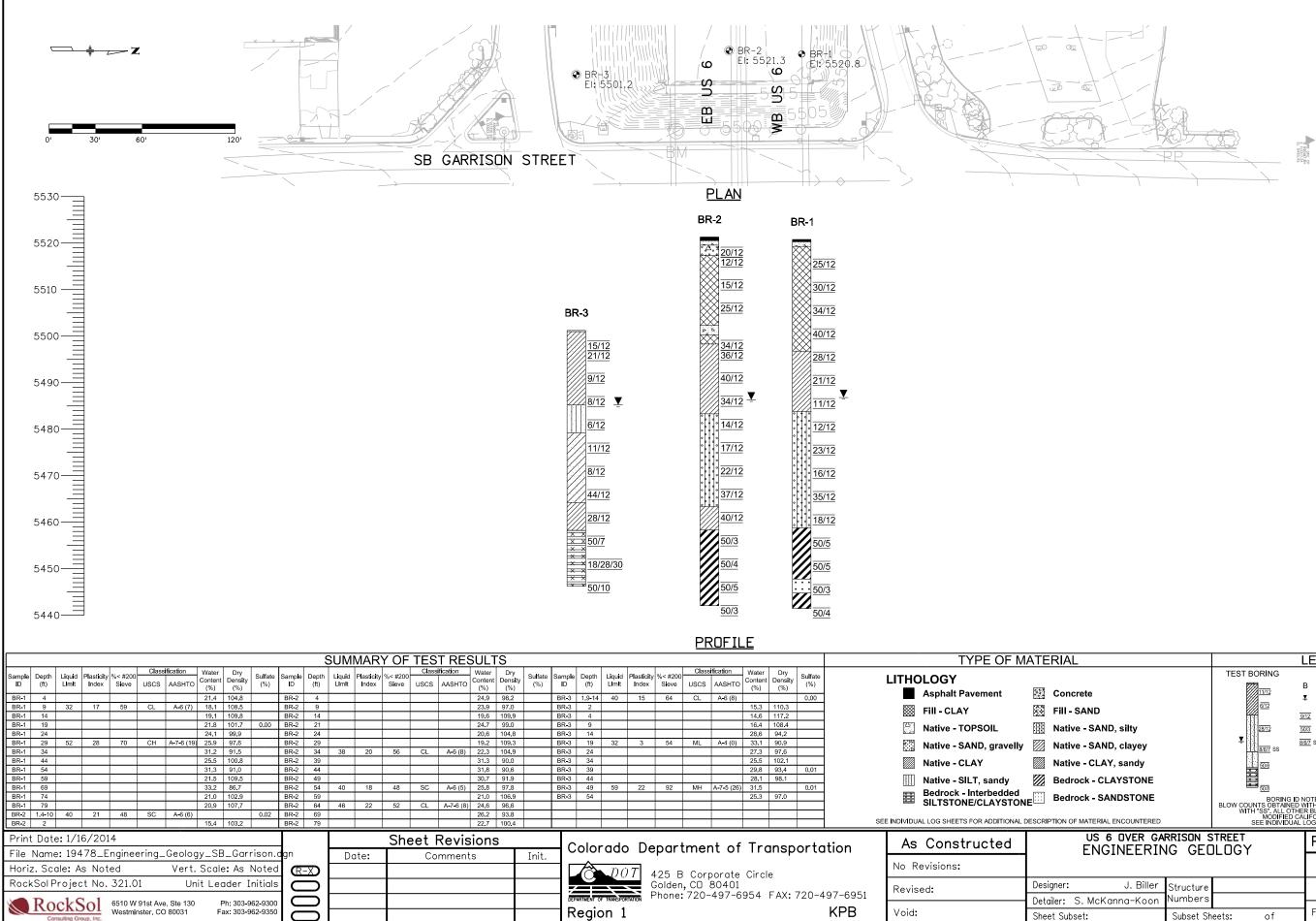


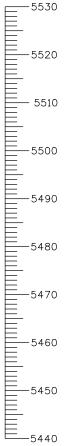
US 6 OVER GARRISON STREET BOREHOLE LOCATION PLAN			Project No./Code	
r: R. LEPRO			19478	
: S. MCKANNA-KOON	Numbers			1
Subset:	Subset Sh	eets: of	Figure 2	1

IN PROGRESS WORK

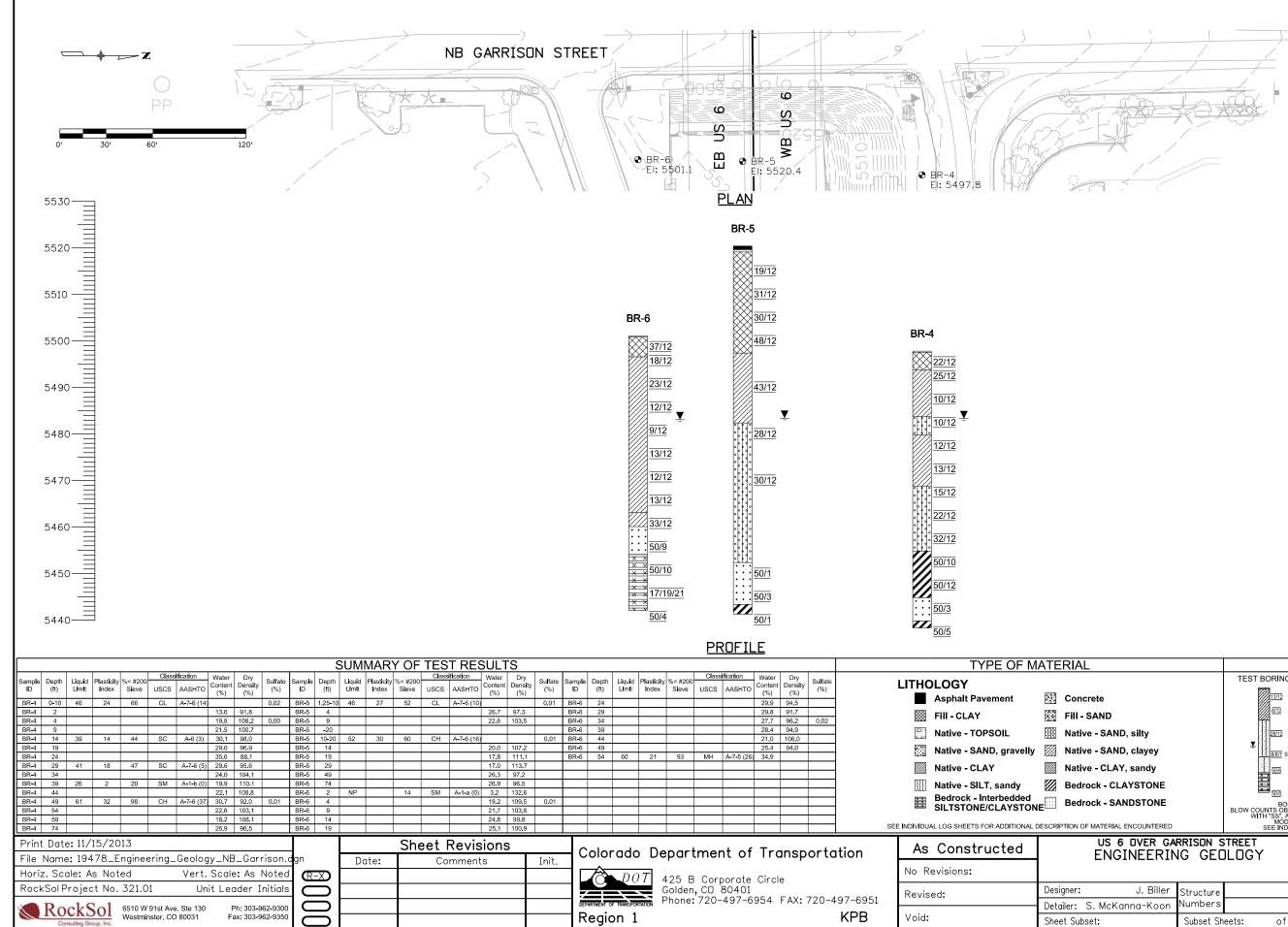


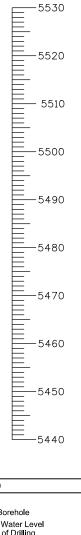
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		TEST BOF			52.110		
ncrete			1/12	B ⊈	Bridge Borehole Ground Water Level At Time of Drilling		S
- SAND				12	9 Blows for 12 Inches		S
tive - SAND, silty		2	8/12 50	0/3	50 Blows for 3 Inches		ГЦ.
tive - SAND, clayey			<u>8/6</u> 76/7 SS	<u>6/7</u> SS	Split Spoon Sampler Required 8 Blows for 6	Inches	PROGR
ive - CLAY, sandy			0/6		Required 6 Blows for 6 Required 7 Blows for 6		18
drock - CLAYSTONE			0/8		Trequired 7 Blows for 0	inones	
drock - SANDSTONE		-	BORING ID N		O AT THE TOP OF LOG		
OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED		WITH "S	S". ALL OTHEI MODIFIED CAI	r Blo Lifor	W COUNTS OBTAINED WIT NIA BARREL SAMPLER HEETS FOR MORE DETAIL	HA	ZI
US 6 OVER GAI ENGINEERIN				Ρ	roject No./(	Code	
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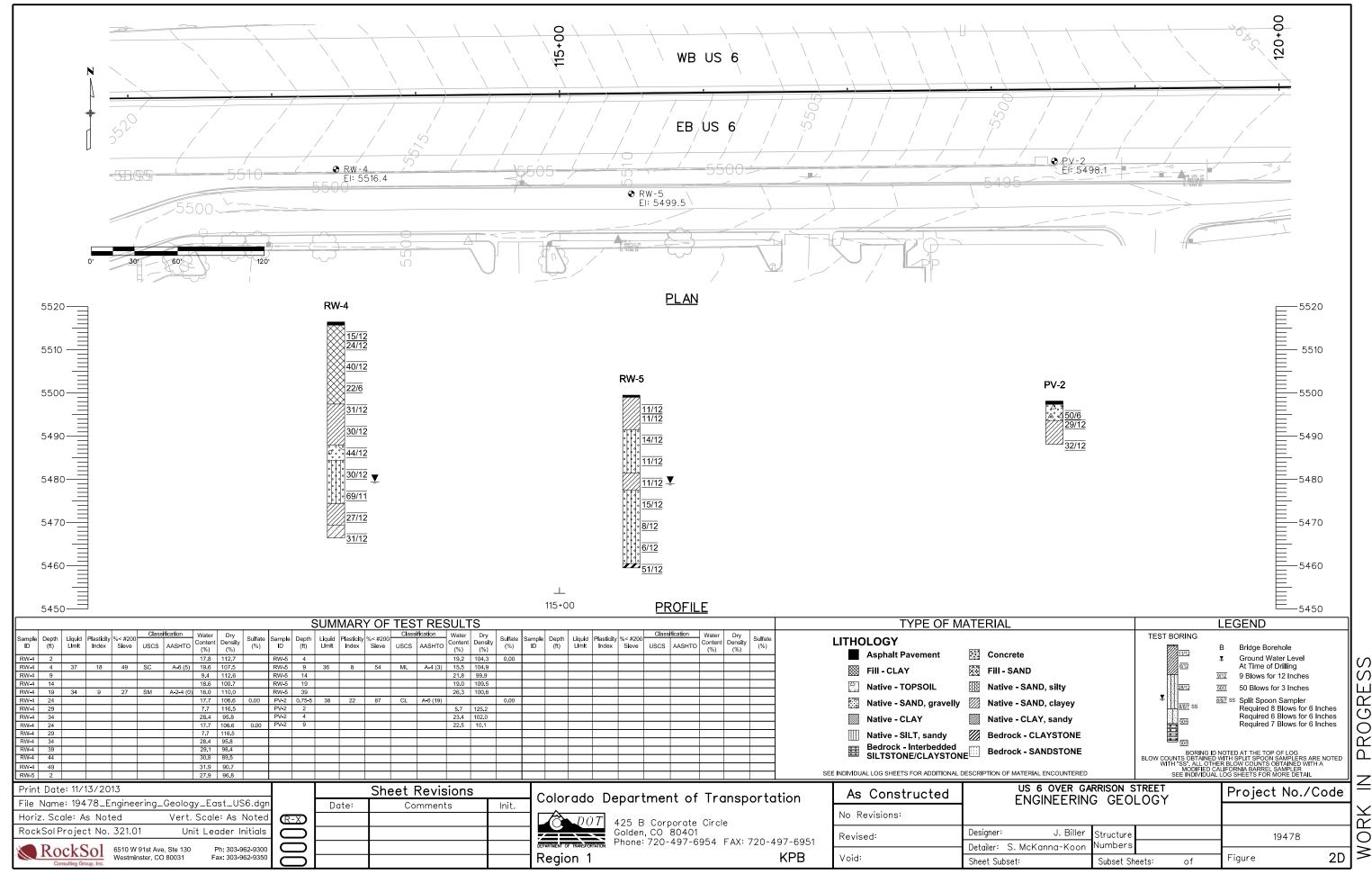




		TEST BORIN	G				
			E	3	Bridge Borehole		
crete		<u>11/12</u> 6/12	7		Ground Water Level At Time of Drilling		V
- SAND			9/1		9 Blows for 12 Inches		10
ive - SAND, silty		28/12	50.	/3	50 Blows for 3 Inches		L
ve - SAND, clayey		₹	<u>8/6</u> SS		Split Spoon Sampler Required 8 Blows for 6 Inches		ΙĊ
ve - CLAY, sandy		50/6			Required 6 Blows for 6 Inches Required 7 Blows for 6 Inches	s	כ
rock - CLAYSTONE							١٣
rock - SANDSTONE		BORING ID NOTED AT THE TOP OF LOG BLOW COUNTS OBTAINED WITH SPLIT SPOON SAMPLERS ARE NOTED				۵	
OF MATERIAL ENCOUNTERED		WITH "SS". MO	ALL OTHEF	R BLOV	W COUNTS OBTAINED WITH A NIA BARREL SAMPLER HEETS FOR MORE DETAIL		-
US 6 OVER GA				Pr	oject No./Cod	le	IN
J. Biller	Structure				19478		A U D N
S. McKanna-Koon	Numbers						$\geq$
oset:	Subset Sh	ieets: of	:	Fig	jure 2	C	>

LEGEND

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## Appendix A

### Legend and Individual Borehole Logs

	ulting Group, Inc.			LEGEND
CLIENT TSH, Inc.		PROJEC	TNAME US 6 over Garrison Final Design	
PROJECT NUMBER	329.02	PROJEC	TLOCATION Lakewood, CO	
LITHO	DLOGY			
	Asphalt Pavement		Concrete Pavement	
	Fill - CLAY	**** *****	Fill - SAND	
$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{1}}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$	TOPSOIL		Native - SAND, silty	
	Native - SAND, gravelly		Native - SAND, clayey	
	Native - CLAY		Native - CLAY, sandy	
	Bedrock - CLAYSTONE		Bedrock - SANDSTONE	

### SAMPLE TYPE



MODIFIED CALIFORNIA SAMPLER 2.5" O.D. AND 2" I.D. WITH BRASS LINERS INCLUDED

SPL 2" C NO

SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER 2" O.D. AND 1 3/8" I.D. NO LINERS

15/12 Indicates 15 blows of a 140 pound hammer falling 30 inches was required to drive the sampler 12 inches.

50/11 Indicates 50 blows of a 140 pound hammer falling 30 inches was required to drive the sampler 11 inches.

5,5,5 Indicates 5 blows, 5 blows, 5 blows of a 140 pound hammer falling 30 inches was required to drive the sampler 18 inches.

▼ GROUND WATER LEVEL NOTED AT THE TIME OF DRILLING

			ckSol sulting Group, Inc.							BC	RIN		E 1 C	
CLIEN	<b>т</b> <u>т</u> ѕ	H, Inc.	F	PROJECT N	IAME	US 6 ove	r Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJ		UMBER	<u>329.02</u>	PROJECT L	OCA	ION Lake	ewood,	СО						
DATE	STAR	TED _9/*	17/13 COMPLETED _9/17/13 0	GROUND E	LEVA	TION _ 552	0.8 ft							
DRILL	ING CO	ONTRAC	CTOR Dakota Drilling	NORTH 68	9860.	5			EAS	T <u>113</u>	3161.6			_
				BORING LO	CATI	<b>DN:</b> <u>US6</u>	WB Ou	Itside S	Shoulde	r West	of Ga	rrison		
		J. Bille												
NOTE	s				R DEP	<b>TH</b> <u>34.0 f</u>	t on 9/1	7/13	1	1	A.T.			
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)		LERBE TIMIT LIMIT LIMIT	3	FINES CONTENT (%)
5521	0		Asphalt Pavement, approximately 5"										<u> </u>	
			Concrete Pavement, approximately 10.25"											
· _			(Fill) CLAY, sandy with gravel in parts, moist, grey and by very stiff to hard	brown,										
5516	5		(US 6 Embankment)		MC	25/12	1.8		104.8	21.4				
<u>5511</u> 	<u>   10                                 </u>			M	MC	30/12	_		108.5	18.1	32	15	17	59.2
					MC	34/12	-		109.8	19 1				
<u>5506</u>  	 						_							
5501	20			H	MC	40/12	1	0.00	101.7	21.8				
 							_							
5496	25		(Native) CLAY, sandy, very moist to wet, light brown, ve to stiff	ery stiff	MC	28/12	-		99.9	24.1				
- – - – - – <u>5491</u> - –	  <u>30</u> 		,		MC	21/12	-		97.6	25.9	52	24	28	70.2
 5486	35		-	M	MC	11/12	1		91.5	31.2				

K	ŀ		<u>ckSol</u>							BC	RIN		E 2 C	
	<b>IT</b> _TSI		nsulting Group, Inc.				r Corrio	on Eir	aal Daai	<b>an</b>				
						US 6 ove			Idi Desi	gn				
									Υ.	Е %)	AT	rerbe Limits	RG	ENT
(tt) (tt) 5486	HL DEPTH 35	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION			BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX	FINES CONTENT (%)
			(Native) CLAY, sandy, very moist to wet, light brown, very to stiff (continued)	' stiff										
			(Native) SAND, silty to slightly clayey, wet, light brown, medium dense											
 _5481	40				МС	12/12	-							
 _5476_	45				мс	23/12	-		100.8	25.5				
 _5471	50				мс	16/12	-							
	55				мс	35/12			91.0	31.3				
 5461   5456  5456  5451  5446														
	60				мс	18/12			109.5	21.5				
			(Bedrock) CLAYSTONE, silty, slightly moist, brown and go very hard	rey,										
	65				MC ,	50/5								
 _5451_	70				MC_	50/5			86.7	33.2				
 5446			(Bedrock) SANDSTONE, clayey, slightly moist, brown, ver hard	ry	MC /	50/3			102.9	21.0				

1	I	Ro	ckSol					В	ORI	<b>: BR</b> E 3 C	
	NT <u>TS</u> Ect Ni		sulting Group, Inc. 329.02	PROJECT NAME				Design		 	
(ft) (ft) 6	HLL (#) 75	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS			(pcf) MOISTURE		S   ≻	FINES CONTENT
-			(Bedrock) CLAYSTONE, moist, grey, very hard				10	7 7 00			
			Bottom of hole at 79.3 feet.		50/4	2.4		7.7 20	9		

	I		ckSol nsulting Group, Inc.							BC	RIN		E 1 C	
CLIEN	<b>IT</b>			PROJEC	T NAME	US 6 ove	r Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJI		JMBER	329.02	PROJEC		FION Lake	wood,	СО						
DATE	STAR	TED _9/	(16/13 COMPLETED 9/16/13 0	GROUNE	) ELEVA	TION _552	1.3 ft							
DRILL	ING CO	ONTRAC	CTOR Dakota Drilling	NORTH	689813	7			EAS	T <u>113</u>	8159.5			_
DRILL	ING M	ethod	Solid Stem Auger HOLE SIZE _4"	BORING	LOCATI	<b>ON:</b> <u>EB U</u>	S 6, La	ne 1, \	Nest Si	ide of (	Sarriso	n		
LOGG	ED BY	J. Bille				R LEVELS:								
NOTE	s			<b>WAT</b>	ER DEP	TH <u>35.0 ft</u>	on 9/1	6/13	-	-				
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	I			FINES CONTENT
5521	0		Asphalt Pavement approximately 7.5"											ш
		A 4 4	Concrete Pavement approximately 9.5"					0.02			40	19	21	47.9
		**** ***** *****	(Fill) SAND, silty to slightly clayey, moist, brown, medium dense	m	мс	20/12	-		103.2	15.4	10			11.5
5516	5		(Fill) CLAY, with sand to sandy, very moist, brown and s stiff to very stiff	grey,	мс	12/12	0.2		98.2	24.9				
-			(US 6 Embankment)											
					мс	15/12			97.0	23.9				
<u>5511</u> 					WC.	13/12	-		97.0	23.9				
	15				мс	25/12	-		109.9	19.6				
- - 5501_	  		Concrete Debris											
			(Fill) CLAY, sandy, moist, brown, hard						99.0	24.7				
· -					мс	34/12	-							
5496	25		(Native) CLAY, sandy, moist, brown, hard		MC	36/12	-		104.8	20.6				
- - 5491_	  				мс	40/12	-		109.3	19.2				
	  <u>35</u>		Į		МС	34/12	-		104.9	22.3	38	18	20	56.1

K			ckSol nsulting Group, Inc.						BC	RIN		E 2 C	
CLIEN	NT <u>TS</u>			ROJECT NAME	US 6 ove	r Garris	on Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJ	ECT NI	JMBER	<u>329.02</u> F	ROJECT LOCA	FION Lake	ewood,	CO						
ELEVATION (ff)	DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	AT FIMIT	PLASTIC PLASTIC LIMIT		FINES CONTENT (%)
  _5481	40		(Native) SAND, silty to clayey, moist to wet, brown, med dense to dense	ium MC	14/12	-		90.0	31.3				
  _5476 	  45			МС	17/12	-		90.6	31.8				
 <u>5471</u> 	 			MC	22/12	-		91.9	30.7				
 _ <u>5466</u>	 55 			МС	37/12	-		97.8	25.8	40	22	18	47.6
  _ <u>5461</u>	 60		(Native) CLAY, sandy, very moist, brown, hard	MC	40/12	-		106.9	21.0				
<u>5461</u>	  - 65 -		(Bedrock) CLAYSTONE, sandy in parts, very moist, bro and grey, very hard	wn,	50/3	_		96.6	24.6	46	24	22	51.8
  <u>5451</u> 	  - 70			MC ,	50/4	, 1.4		93.8	26.2				
  <u>5446</u>	  75			MC_	50/5								
			Bottom of hole at 79.3 feet.	MC )	50/3			100.4	22.7				

		U	ockSol Insulting Group, Inc.							BC	RIN	N <b>G</b> : PAG	E 1 (	
CLIEN	<b>п</b> <u>т</u> е	SH, Inc.	mouning croup, no.	PROJE		US 6 ove	r Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJ	ECT N	UMBER	<u>329.02</u>	PROJE		FION Lake	ewood,	СО						
			0/3/13 COMPLETED 9/3/13	GROUN	D ELEVA	TION _550	1.2 ft							
			CTOR Dakota Drilling			1				T <u>113</u>				
LOGG	ED B	<b>r</b> _J. Bil	Solid Stem Auger HOLE SIZE _4"  Iler Embankment at west side of US 6 bridge over Garrison	GROUN		ON: <u>South</u> R LEVELS: TH <u>16.0 f</u> f			er of US	<u>6 and</u>	Garris	<u>on</u>		
_									L.	()		TERBE		NT
ELEVATION (ft)	o DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID		~	FINES CONTENT
5501	0		Topsoil, SILT, sandy, slightly moist, light brown, soft,											
· -	-		approximately 3" (Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy with clayey sand moist to very moist to wet, brown, stiff to medium stiff	n parts,	МС	15/12	2.7	0.00	110.3	15.3	40	25	15	63.8
	5				мс	21/12	2.7		117.2	14.6				
	- - - 10 -				мс	9/12	-0.3		108.4	16.4				
	- - _ 15 -		(Native) SILT, sandy and clayey in parts, wet, brown, I	oose	мс	8/12	-0.7		94.2	28.6				
  _5481_	- - _ 20				мс	6/12	-		90.9	33.1	32	29	3	54.4
 	-		(Native) SAND, clayey, wet, brown, medium dense											
<u>5476</u> 	25				мс	11/12	-0.4		97.6	27.3				
 _5471_ 	- 30 -				мс	8/12	-							
  5466	- - 35				мс	44/12	_		102.1	25.5				

K			ckSol nsulting Group, Inc.							BC	RI	NG : PAG	E 2 C	<b>2-3</b>
CLIEN	<b>т</b> <u>т</u> ѕ			ROJECT	NAME	US 6 over	Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJ		JMBER	_329.02 PF	ROJECT	LOCA	TION Lake	wood,	CO						
NOI	т	с Н			түре	V TS	AL (%)	E (%)	г wт.	JRE T (%)	AT	TERBE LIMITS	<u>}</u>	NTENT
9 ELEVATION 9 (ft)	G DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX	FINES CONTENT (%)
			(Native) SAND, clayey, wet, brown, medium dense (continued)											
			(Native) CLAY, sandy, weathered claystone, moist, grey, stiff	very										
5461	40				МС	28/12		0.01	93.4	29.8				
5456	  45	$\begin{array}{c} \times \times \times \\ \times \times \times \\ \times \times \times \\ \times \times \end{array}$	(Bedrock) CLAYSTONE with INTERBEDED SILTSTONE silty to sandy in parts, moist, grey brown, very hard		MC	50/7			98.1	28.1				
		$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $												
_5451_	50	$\begin{array}{c} \times \times \\ \times \times \end{array}$			SS	18/28/30		0.01		31.5	59	37	22	92.0
		$\begin{array}{c} \times \times \\ \times \times \\ \times \times \\ \times \times \\ \times \times \end{array}$												
					МС	50/10			97.0	25.3				
:			Bottom of hole at 54.8 feet.											

LOG - STANDARD US6 OVER GARRISON FINAL DESIGN.GPJ ROCKSOL TEMPLATE.GDT 7/2/14

		ockS								BC	RIN		E 1 C	
	IT_TSH, In			PRO IE		US 6 ove	r Garrie	son Fir	nal Desi	an				
		ER <u>329.02</u>				<b>FION</b> Lake				gn				
		9/4/13	COMPLETED _9/4/13			<b>TION</b> 549								
		RACTOR Dako		_		.7			EAS	T_113	3335.7			
DRILL	ING METH	OD Solid Stem	Auger HOLE SIZE _4"			ON: North								_
LOGG	ED BY _J.	Biller		GROUN		R LEVELS:								
NOTE	s			_ <b>_</b> wa	TER DEP	TH <u>14.5 f</u>	on 9/4	/13						
/ATION (ft)	oTH () PHIC	g			Е ТҮРЕ	DW NTS	ELL (%)	TE (%)	VIT WT. Sf)	TURE NT (%)	I		3	CONTENT (%)
G ELEVATION (ft) (ft)	o DEPTH (ft) GRAPHIC	2	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX	FINES CC
0100	- X		CLAY, sandy, moist, brown, soft, approxima	ately 3" in	-			0.02			46	22	24	66.2
 		(Fill) CLA	Y, sandy, moist, brown, very stiff	]	МС	22/12	-		91.8	13.6				
5493	5	(Native) C to stiff	CLAY, sandy, slightly moist to moist, brown	n, very stiff	мс	25/12	1.1	0.00	108.2	19.8				
  _5488	  - 10 				мс	10/12	-		100.7	21.5				
  <u>5483</u>		(Native) S	AND, silty to clayey, wet, brown, medium	dense	мс	10/12	-		98.0	30.1	39	25	14	44.3
  			CLAY, sandy with silty SAND in parts, mois wn to dark brown, very stiff	st to very	мс	12/12	-		96.9	29.0				
  _5473_	  - <u>-</u> - - <u>-</u> - 				мс	13/12	-		88.1	35.6				
  <u>5468</u> 			AND, silty to clayey with clay and gravel ir n, very stiff to dense	n parts,	мс	15/12	-		95.6	29.6	41	23	18	47.4
 5463	  35 ·				мс	22/12			104.1	24.0				

		Ro	ckSol						BC	DRI	N <b>G</b> : PAG	E 2 (	
LIEN	<b>IT</b> <u>TS</u>	Cor H, Inc.	nsulting Group, Inc.	ROJECT NAME				nal Desi	gn				
PROJ		JMBER	<b>F</b>	ROJECT LOCA	<b>FION</b> Lak	ewood,	CO		1				
	TH ()	0 HC		ЕТҮРЕ	W NTS	IAL (%)	TE (%)	ult WT.	rure NT (%)	AT		5	ONTENT
(II) (II) (II)	(ff) 32	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX	FINES CONTENT
-			(Native) SAND, silty to clayey with clay and gravel in par wet, brown, very stiff to dense (continued)	ts,									
- - 5458_	40			МС	32/12			110.1	19.9	26	24	2	20
-													
- - 5453_	45		(Bedrock) CLAYSTONE, sandy silty in parts, very moist, brown and grey, very hard	МС	50/10	_		108.8	22.1				
-													
_ 448_ _	50			МС	50/12	-	0.01	92.0	30.7	61	29	32	97
-			(Bedrock) SANDSTONE, clayey, slightly moist, light brov very hard		50/0			103.1	22.6				
5443_ 				► <u>MC</u>	50/3								
-	 		(Bedrock) CLAYSTONE, silty in parts, slightly moist, oliv brown grey, very hard Bottom of hole at 59.5 feet.	re MC	50/5			108.1	18.2				
			Bottom of hole at 59.5 feet.										
								96.5	26.9				

	onsulting Group, Inc.							BC	RIN		E 1 C	
CLIENT TSH, Inc.		PROJECT NA	ME	US 6 ove	r Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJECT NUMBER		PROJECT LC				CO						
	0/16/13 COMPLETED 10/1/13											
								T <u>113</u>				
LOGGED BY J. Bi	D <u>Solid Stem Auger</u> HOLE SIZE <u>4"</u>	BORING LOC GROUND WA WATER I	TER	LEVELS:			East Sid	e of Ga	arrison			
-		ц	1		(%	()	<u>н</u>	(%)		LIMITS		NT
(ft) (ft) (ft) (ft) (ft) (ft) (ft) (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE		BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID		PLASTICITY INDEX	FINES CONTENT
	Asphalt Pavement, approximately 8.25"											
	Concrete Pavement approximately 8.5" Asphalt Pavement, approximately 3.25" (Fill) CLAY, sandy, organics in parts, very moist, gr brown, very stiff to hard	rey and				0.01			46	19	27	52.2
5515 5	(US 6 Embankment)		ИС	19/12	0.3		97.3	26.7				
5510 10 			ИС	31/12	-	0.01	103.5	22.6	52	22	30	60.2
5505 15			ЛС	30/12	_		107.2	20.0				
5500 20			ЛС	48/12			111.1	17.8				
	(Native) CLAY, sandy, moist, brown, hard											
5495 25  												
5490 30 			ИС	43/12	-		113.7	17.0				

	I		ckSol nsulting Group, Inc.							BC	RIN		E 2 0	
CLIEN	IT <u>TSI</u>			PROJECT NA	ME	US 6 over	r Garris	on Fi	nal Desi	qn				
				PROJECT LO						Č				
(ft) 282 ELEVATION	(ft) 22	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE		BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	TA LIMIT LIMIT	LERBE LIMITS LIMIT LIMIT		FINES CONTENT (%)
			(Native) CLAY, sandy, moist, brown, hard (continued)											
			(Native) SAND, silty to clayey, wet, brown, medium de	nse										
5480	40				1C	28/12								
   _ 5475	  _ 45													
  _ 5470 	  				1C	30/12	-		97.2	26.3				
 _5465  	 <u>55</u> 													
  	60 													
_5455_  	<u>65</u>  		(Bedrock) SANDSTONE, clayey, moist, light brown, ve			5011								
 5460  5455  5455  5450  5450  5450	   75				1C /	50/1			96.5	26.9				

	Ro	ckSol						BC	RIN	NG : PAG	<b>BR</b> E 3 C	
CLIENT <u>TS</u>	Con H, Inc.	sulting Group, Inc.	ROJECT NAME				al Desi	gn				
PROJECT NU	UMBER	<u>329.02</u> F	ROJECT LOCAT	ION Lake	ewood, C	0						
HI H	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	TA LIMIT	LERBE LIMIT LIMIT LIMIT		FINES CONTENT
		(Bedrock) SANDSTONE, clayey, moist, light brown, very (continued)	/ hard									
		(Bedrock) CLAYSTONE, wet, grey, very hard										
		Bottom of hole at 79.1 feet.	MC	50/1								

5 (Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, moist to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff	LOCAT ELEVA 089747. OCATIO WATER	TION <u>Lak</u> TION <u>550</u> 7 ON: <u>Sout</u> R LEVELS:	<u>ewood,</u> )1.1 ft  h East	CO Corner 8/13 SORFATE (%)	EAS	T _113 6 and C CONTENT (%) 3.2	Garriso		S   ≻	FINES CONTENT
STARTED       9/3/13       COMPLETED       9/3/13       GROUND E         JNG CONTRACTOR       Dakota Drilling       NORTH       6         JNG METHOD       Solid Stem Auger       HOLE SIZE       4"       BORING LG         S	ELEVA S89747. OCATION WATER R DEP A MC MC	TION <u>550</u> 7 ON: <u>Sout</u> R LEVELS: TH <u>18.0 f</u> MO 37/12 18/12	2.1	Corner 3/13 SNIFFATE (%)	at US ( .LM LIM (Jod) 132.6	S and C WOISTURE CONTENT (%) 3.2				
ING CONTRACTOR _Dakota Drilling	BB9747. OCATIC WATER R DEPT JALL JALK MC MC	7 ON: <u>Sout</u> R LEVELS: TH <u>18.0 f</u> MOTO 37/12 18/12	h East t on 9/3 SMEIT BOLENTIAL (%) 2.1	SULFATE (%)	at US ( .LM LIM (Jod) 132.6	S and C WOISTURE CONTENT (%) 3.2				
ING METHOD _Solid Stem Auger HOLE SIZE _4" BORING LG   BED BY _J. Biller GROUND V   S WATERIAL DESCRIPTION   0 0   0 Topsoil, SILT, sandy, slightly moist, light brown, soft (Fill) SAND, silty with gravel, slightly moist, light brown, dense   5 (Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, moist to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff	OCATIC WATER R DEPT Jakk	ON: <u>Sout</u> R LEVELS: TH <u>18.0 f</u> MONO 37/12 18/12	h East t on 9/: SMEIT SMEIT 2.1	SULFATE (%)	at US ( .LM LIM (Jod) 132.6	S and C WOISTURE CONTENT (%) 3.2				
BED BY J. Biller   S WATE     H   E   D   O   O   Topsoil, SILT, sandy, slightly moist, light brown, soft   (Fill) SAND, silty with gravel, slightly moist, light brown, dense   5   (Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, moist to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff	WATER R DEPT Jake LABE MC MC	SLEVELS:           TH         18.0 f           MOTE         37/12           18/12         18/12	SWELL SWELL 2.1	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf) 132.6	C MOISTURE CONTENT (%)				
Heige       Description         0       Topsoil, SILT, sandy, slightly moist, light brown, soft         (Fill) SAND, silty with gravel, slightly moist, light brown, dense         5       (Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, moist to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff         10       10         15       15	SAMPLE TYPE WC	MON BRON 37/12 18/12	POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	132.6	3.2	LIQUID			
0       Topsoil, SILT, sandy, slightly moist, light brown, soft         (Fill) SAND, silty with gravel, slightly moist, light brown, dense         5       (Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, moist to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff         10       10         15       15	MC MC	37/12	2.1		132.6	3.2				
Topsoil, SILT, sandy, slightly moist, light brown, soft         (Fill) SAND, silty with gravel, slightly moist, light brown, dense         5       (Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, moist to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff         10         10         15	MC	18/12	_	0.01			NP	NP	NP	14.
<ul> <li>5</li> <li>(Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, moist to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff</li> </ul>	MC	18/12	_	0.01			NP	NP	NP	14.
<ul> <li>(Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, moist to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff</li> <li>10</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>10</li> <li>10</li></ul>	MC		_	0.01						
<ul> <li>(Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, moist to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff</li> <li>10</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>10</li> <li>10</li></ul>	MC		_	0.01	109.5	19.2				
<ul> <li>(Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, moist to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff</li> <li>10</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>15</li> <li>16</li> <li>17</li> <li>18</li> <li>19</li> <li>10</li> <li>10</li></ul>	MC		_	0.01	100.0	10.2				Į –
		12/12	-0.3		103.8 99.8					
	MC	9/12	-0.5		100.9					
			_							
25	MC	13/12	-0.3		94.5	29.9				
	МС	12/12	-1.0		91 7	29.8				
35										

	ŀ		ckSol nsulting Group, Inc.							BC	RIN	NG : PAG	E 2 0	<b>R-6</b> DF 2
CLIEN	<b>IT</b>			ROJECT NA	ME	US 6 over	Garris	on Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJI	ECT NI	JMBER	_329.02 P	ROJECT LO	CAT	TION Lake	wood,	со						
95 ELEVATION 99 (ft)	0EPTH (ft) 22	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TVPE		BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)			S  ≻	FINES CONTENT
			(Native) CLAY, sandy to very sandy, silty sandy in parts, to very moist, brown and grey, very stiff <i>(continued)</i>	, moist										
 5461	 		(Native) CLAY, weathered claystone, silty in parts, moist and brown, hard		ИС	33/12			94.9	28.4				
			(Bedrock) SANDSTONE, clayey, moist, light brown, very	y hard										
5456					ИС	50/9			106.0	21.0				
- – - – 5451	  50		(Bedrock) CLAYSTONE with INTERBEDED SILTSTON silty in parts, moist to very moist, brown, very hard		ИС	50/10			94.0	25.4				
_5446 					SS	17/19/21				34.9	60	39	21	93.3
			Bottom of hole at 59.3 feet.		MC ,	50/4								

			nsulting Group, Inc.							BC	DRII		<b>: P\</b> E 1 C	
CLIEN	<b>NT</b> <u>TS</u>			PROJE	CT NAME	US 6 ove	r Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJ		JMBER	329.02	PROJE		TION Lake	wood,	СО						
			0/17/13 COMPLETED 9/17/13			TION _ 551								
			CTOR Dakota Drilling	NORTH	689853	.7			EAS	<b>T</b> <u>112</u>	2576.0			
			Solid Stem Auger HOLE SIZE 4"			ON: WBL		oulder	600' W	est of	Garris	on Brid	dge	
			ler			R LEVELS: TH _None		ntered	on 9/17	/13				
											AT	TERBE	RG	F
NO	-	<u>ں</u>			SAMPLE TYPE	, w	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	(%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)		LIMITS	<b>S</b>	FINES CONTENT
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		⊣ ⊢ ⊢	BLOW COUNTS	VELL	SULFATE (%)	pcf)	ENT	⋳⊢	2⊢ ⊐	PLASTICITY INDEX	NOC %
LEV		GR/			MPI	ВÖ	SV	ULF.	7	NO	LIQUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	ASTICI	ES (
5513	0				s,		D D	S	ä	-õ		⊒	7	ЫN
		A. A. A.	Asphalt Pavement, approximately 7.25"		-									
	ļ .		<ul> <li>Concrete Pavement, approximately 7 1/8"</li> <li>(Fill) SAND, silty to clayey with gravel, moist, brown, v</li> </ul>	/ery	1			0.00			46	22	24	47.6
	Ļ.		dense	,	мс	62/12			119.9	6.0				
	÷ -	* A. A.												
_5508	5		(Native) CLAY, sandy, very moist to moist, brown, ver	y Sun	мс	26/12	0.0		99.5	22.4				
	+ -													
	+ -													
	+ -													
 5503	 10				мс	19/12			89.5	30.1				
- 5505	10	<i><i><i></i></i></i>	Bottom of hole at 10.0 feet.											
1														

ROJECT N	H, Inc.	sulting Group, Inc.           329.02           /1/13         COMPLETED 10/1/13	PROJECT LOCA	TION Lak	ewood,		nal Desi	gn				
RILLING C	ONTRAC	Solid Stem Auger HOLE SIZE 4"	NORTH 689778 BORING LOCAT	3.7 <b>10N:</b> _Shou	Ilder US			T <u>11</u>				_
		a	GROUND WATE			ntered	on 10/1	/13				
(ff) 0 DEPTH 0 086	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	TA FIMIL FIMIL		3	FINES CONTENT
	- 2. 2. . 2. 2. . 2. 2. . 2. 2. . 2. 2. . 2. 2. . 2. 2.	Asphalt Pavement, Approximately 7.5" (Fill) SAND, gravel, moist, black and dark brown, der		50/6	_	0.00	125.2	5.7	38	16	22	86
493 5		(Native) CLAY, with sand to sandy, moist, grey and b very stiff	orown, MC	29/12	0.7		102.0	23.4				

			ockSol Dinsulting Group, Inc.							BO	RIN		<b>RW</b> E 1 (	
CLIEN	<b>т</b> <u>т</u> з	H, Inc.		PROJE	CT NAME	US 6 ove	er Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	gn				
			329.02	PROJE	CT LOCAT	TION Lake	ewood,	СО						
			0/19/13 COMPLETED 9/19/13	_		TION 551								
			ACTOR Dakota Drilling							T <u>11</u> 2				
			D Solid Stem Auger HOLE SIZE 4"			<b>DN:</b> WB (		oulder	400' W	est of	Garris	on		
NOTE		<u>J. D</u>	ler			R LEVELS: TH <u>21.0 f</u>		0/13						
	•			04		<u></u>	1	0/10			AT	TERBE	RG	
Z		O			E E	(0	(%) -	(%)	Ţ.	щ%			<u>ş</u>	
(ft)	DEPTH (ft)	Hag	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		́́н щ	NUT	TIAL	Π	cl)	12 12 12		₽_	È×	NC
ELEVATION (ft)	DE (t	GRAPHIC LOG			SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	STIC JDE:	FINES CONTENT
団 5514	0				SA	-	PO	้ร	DR	≥0 0			PLASTICITY INDEX	
5514	U		Asphalt Pavement, approximately 9.25"											
+	⊢ .		(Fill) CLAY and SAND, sandy, silty to gravelly, very grey, stiff to very hard	moist,										
-	 _		5 - y, y a		мс	14/12	0.8		106.2	20.6				
5509	5				мс	50/12			138.1	3.0				
_														
_														
_														
_							_							
5504	10		(Native) CLAY, sandy to silty, moist to wet, dark gre brown, very stiff to stiff	y and	МС	16/12	0.0		97.7	25.4				
						40/40	0.5	0.00	00.5					
5499_	15				МС	10/12	0.5	0.00	96.5	26.0				
-														
-	_ ·													
-														
					мс	14/12	-		92.3	29.1				
5494_	20					14/12	-		02.0	20.1				
-			¥											
-	L .													
-	L .													
5489	- 25				мс	6/12	0.6		85.1	37.4				
2.00							1							
-	<b>-</b> .													
	_ ·													
			(Native) SAND, silty, very moist to wet, brown, loose	Э	1									
5484	30				мс	7/12			90.3	30.2				
			Bottom of hole at 30.0 feet.											
							1						1	

			nsulting Group, Inc.							BO	RIN		<b>RW</b> E 1 C	
CLIEN	<b>NT</b> _TS			PROJE	CT NAME	US 6 ove	r Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	gn				
			329.02			TION Lake								
DATE	STAR	TED _9	0/17/13 COMPLETED 9/19/13	GROUN	D ELEVA	TION _551	8.9 ft							
DRILL	ING C	ONTRA	CTOR _ Dakota Drilling	NORTH	689860	.4			EAS	T <u>11</u> 2	2982.7			_
DRILL	ING M	ETHOD	Solid Stem Auger HOLE SIZE _4"	BORING	LOCATI	ON: <u>WBL</u>	JS6 Sh	oulder	200' W	est of	Garris	son Bri	idge	
		J. Bil	ler			R LEVELS:								
NOTE	S	1 1		WA		TH None	Encour	ntered	on 9/17	/13			-00	
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)			s 	FINES CONTENT (%)
5519	0	A 6 5	Asphalt Pavement approximately 4"		-									
	+ -		Concrete Pavement, approximately 7.5"	/	-			0.01			38	20	18	43.9
			(Fill) CLAY, sandy, very moist, brown, very stiff to ha	ra	мс	19/12	0.5		108.9	18.6				
 5514	5				мс	50/5	0.7		110.7	17.3				
			<ul> <li>Hit concrete at approximately 5' and stopped drilling. location offset 5 feet northwest and drilled 9/19/2013 (Fill) SAND, silty to clayey with gravel, very sandy wit sand, moist, dark grey and brown, medium dense to be sand.</li> </ul>	h silty	-									
 <u>5509</u> 	 				мс	18/12	-		111.6	11.4	31	15	16	29.8
 _5504_ 	 				мс	30/12	0.0	0.01	111.9	14.5				
			(Native) CLAY, sandy to silty with silty sand in parts, moist to wet, brown, very stiff	very										
<u>5499</u> 	20				MC	25/12	_		105.4	20.4	47	20	27	76.1
  _5494_	25				мс	15/12	-		105.4	17.9				
					MC	10/12	-0.2		103.2	22.9				

	ŀ		ckSol nsulting Group, Inc.						BO	RIN	I <b>G :</b> PAG	<b>RW</b> E 2 C	<b>/-2</b> F 2
CLIEN	IT <u>TS</u>			PROJECT NAME	US 6 ove	r Garris	on Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJI	ECT NI	JMBER		PROJECT LOCA	TION Lake	ewood,	СО						
G ELEVATION	G DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	AT LIMIT LIMIT			FINES CONTENT (%)
			(Native) CLAY, sandy to silty with silty sand in parts, v moist to wet, brown, very stiff <i>(continued)</i>	ery MC	14/12	-		99.7	24.6				
_5479	40		Bottom of hole at 40.0 feet.	Wie	14/12	-		33.7	24.0				

			ockSol							BO	RIN	IG : PAG	<b>RW</b> E 1 C	
CLIEN	<b>т</b> <u>тs</u>		nsulting Group, Inc.	PROJEC	CT NAME	US 6 over	r Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJ		JMBER	329.02	PROJEC	CT LOCA	TION Lake	ewood,	СО						
DATE	STAR	<b>TED</b> _9	0/4/13 COMPLETED _9/4/13	GROUN	D ELEVA	TION _550	4.8 ft							
DRILL	ING CO	ontra	CTOR Dakota Drilling	NORTH	689717	.4			EAS	T <u>11</u> 2	2929.2	2		
			Solid Stem Auger HOLE SIZE 4"	BORING	LOCATI	ON: Off ra	amp for	m EB	6th to C	Garriso	n			
		J. Bill				R LEVELS:								
NOTE	s	<del>, ,</del>		<b>₩</b> WA		TH <u>14.0 ft</u>	: on 9/4	/2501	3	1				
z					Н		(%)	(%	Ŀ.			TERBE		FINES CONTENT (%)
ELEVATION (ft)	HT ~	GRAPHIC LOG			SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)		U	È.	LNC (
EVA (ft	DEPTH (ft)	LOR	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		IPLE	BLC	SWE	-FA-	N g	NE	LIQUID	MIT	ASTICI	000
ELI		G			SAN	0	0 T Q	SUI	DRY	ĕõ	19 =	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX	NE
5505	0		Topsoil, SAND, gravelly, slightly moist, brown, loose, approximately 6"					0.00			43	20	<u>م</u> 23	u⊥ 54.3
			(Fill) CLAY, sandy with gravel in parts, moist, dark br	own,										
			very stiff		мс	20/12		0.00	117.8	10.1	NP	NP	NP	46.9
			(Native) CLAY, sandy, moist, brown, very stiff				_							
5500	5				МС	28/12	1.4		108.8	19.7				
  <u>5495</u> 			_ (Native) SAND, silty to clayey with gravel, sandy with	clay in	мс	17/12	-0.1		107.2	18.7				
			parts, silty to clayey, very moist to wet, medium dense	е	мс	12/12	-0.4		97.7	25.9	40	23	17	38.2
5485	20				мс	12/12			97.2	27.3				
							-							
5480	25				МС	12/12			96.0	30.7				
   5475	  				мс	13/12	-							
			Bottom of hole at 30.0 feet.											

K			ckSol Isulting Group, Inc.							BO	RIN		<b>RW</b> E 1 C	
CLIEN	<b>IT</b> TS	H, Inc.		PROJEC		US 6 ove	r Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	an				
			329.02			TION Lake				J.				
DATE	STAR	TED _1(	0/1/13 COMPLETED 10/1/13	GROUNE	ELEVA	TION _551	6.4 ft							
DRILL	ING C	ONTRAC	CTOR Dakota Drilling	NORTH	689773.	0			EAS	T <u>113</u>	3491.7			
			Solid Stem Auger HOLE SIZE 4"	BORING	LOCATI	ON: Shou	lder Pa	ivemer	nt EB US	S6, 10	0' East	of Ga	rrison	St.
		/ <u>J. Bille</u>	ðr			R LEVELS: TH <u>37.0 f</u> t	10	14140						
NOTE	.ə				ER DEP	IT <u>37.01</u>	1				ΔΤ	FERBE	RG	
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)				FINES CONTENT (%)
5516	0		Asphalt Pavement, approximately 7.75"				<u>ш</u>						<u> </u>	Ē
			(Fill) CLAY, sandy with trace gravel, moist, grey and c brown, very stiff	dark	мс	15/12	0.1		112.7	17.8				
· _	- ·						0.1							
_ <u>5511</u>	5				MC	24/12	_		107.5	19.6	37	19	18	48.8
	10				мс	40/12	-		112.6	9.4				
 			Concrete rubble encountered between 16' and 19'		MC	22/6	-		100.7	18.6				
			(Native) CLAY, sandy, gravelly, moist, brown, very stil	ff	мс	31/12			110.0	16.0	34	25	9	27.1
	 				MC	30/12	-0.3	0.00	106.6	17.7				
	30		(Native) SAND, gravelly, moist, light brown, dense		МС	44/12	-		116.5	7.7				
			(Native) SAND, silty with clay, moist to wet, light brow medium dense to dense	/n,										
5481	35				MC	30/12	-0.2		95.8	28.4				

	I		ckSol isulting Group, Inc.						BO	RIN	I <b>G :</b> PAG	<b>RW</b> E 2 C	<b>/-4</b> )F 2
	IT <u>ts</u> i Ect Nu	H, Inc.	329.02	PROJECT NAME PROJECT LOCA				nal Desi	gn				
(ff) (ff) 2481	(ft) (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	AT FIMIT FIMIT	LERBE LIMIT LIMIT LIMIT		FINES CONTENT
			(Native) SAND, silty with clay, moist to wet, light brow medium dense to dense (continued)	n,									
5476 -	40			МС	69/11	_		98.4	29.1				
- - 5471_	  _ 45		(Native) CLAY, sandy, wet, light brown, very stiff	мс	27/12	_		89.5	30.8				
-	 		(Native) SAND, clayey, wet, light brown, medium dens	se									
5466_	50		Bottom of hole at 50.0 feet.					90.7	31.9				
						_							
				MC	31/12	_							

			nsulting Group, Inc.							BO	RIN		<b>RW</b> E 1 C	
CLIEN	IT <u>TS</u>	H, Inc.		PROJEC		US 6 ove	r Garris	son Fir	nal Desi	gn				
			329.02	PROJEC		TION Lake	ewood,	со						
DATE	STAR	TED 9	0/19/13 COMPLETED 9/19/13	GROUN	) ELEVA	TION _549	9.5 ft							
DRILL	ING CO	ontra	CTOR Dakota Drilling	NORTH	689755	.9			EAS	T <u>113</u>	3696.9			_
DRILL	ING M	ETHOD	Solid Stem Auger HOLE SIZE _4"	BORING	LOCATI	<b>ON:</b> <u>US6</u>	SE Fro	ntage	Road					
LOGG	ED BY	J. Bil	ler			R LEVELS:								
NOTE	S EB	US6 Fr	ontage Road, Inside Lane	<b>₩</b> WA	FER DEP	TH <u>20.5 f</u>	on 9/1	9/13						
ELEVATION (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	GRAPHIC LOG	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION		SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)			<u>}</u>	FINES CONTENT (%)
\∃ 13 5500	0 E	GR			SAMP	E O B	SV POTEN	SULF	DRY L	CONT	LIQUID	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX	FINES
			Asphalt Pavement, approximately 6"											
			(Native) CLAY, sandy, very moist, brown, stiff											
· -					MC	11/12	3.0		96.8	27.9				
· -						14/40		0.00	1010	10.0				
<u>5495</u> 	 				MC	11/12	0.1	0.00	104.3	19.2				
			(Native) SAND, silty, clayey in parts, very moist, brow medium dense	'n,	мс	14/12			104.9	15.5	36	28	8	54.3
_5490_ 	 						_							
5485	  15	-			МС	11/12	-		99.9	21.8				
· -			(Native) CLAY, sandy to silty, very moist, brown, stiff											
 5480_	 20				мс	11/12	-		109.5	19.0				
			<u>Y</u>				-							
			(Native) SAND, silty to clayey with sandy clay in parts moist to wet, brown, loose to medium dense	, very										
<u>5475</u> 	_ <u>25</u> 				MC	15/12	_							
	 _ 30				МС	8/12	-							
   5465	   <u>35</u>				мс	6/12	-							

	ckSol sulting Group, Inc.						BO	RIN	IG : PAG	<b>RW</b> E 2 C	<b>/-5</b> DF 2
CLIENT _T	sunning Group, me.	PROJECT NAME	US 6 ove	r Garris	on Fir	nal Desi	gn				
PROJECT	329.02	PROJECT LOCA					·				
HLdag (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t) (t)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	SWELL POTENTIAL (%)	SULFATE (%)	DRY UNIT WT. (pcf)	MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	LIQUID LIMIT	FLASTIC LIMIT LIMIT		FINES CONTENT
	(Native) SAND, silty to clayey with sandy clay in parts moist to wet, brown, loose to medium dense (continue	, very ed)									
5460 40	(Bedrock) CLAYSTONE, silty in parts, moist, brown a $\$ very hard	nd grey, MC	51/12	1		100.6	26.3				



# Appendix B

# Laboratory Test Results



PAGE 1 OF 5

CLIENT TSH, Inc.

PROJECT NUM	BER <u>329</u> .	02									PROJECT LOO		Lakewood, C	0				
Borehole	Depth	Liquid	Plastic	Plasticity	Swell Potential	%<#200	Clas	sification	Water Content	Dry Density	Unconfined Compressive	Sulfate	Resistivity	pН	Chlorides	F S=Standa	Proctor ard M=Mod	ified
Dorenoic	(ft)	Limit	Limit	Index	(%)	Sieve	USCS	AASHTO	(%)	(pcf)	Strength (psi)	(%)	(ohm-cm)		(%)	MDD	OMC	S/N
BR-1	4				1.8				21.4	104.8								
BR-1	9	32	15	17		59	CL	A-6 (7)	18.1	108.5								
BR-1	14								19.1	109.8								
BR-1	19								21.8	101.7		0.00		7.3	0.01			
BR-1	24								24.1	99.9								
BR-1	29	52	24	28		70	CH	A-7-6 (19)	25.9	97.6								
BR-1	34								31.2	91.5								
BR-1	44								25.5	100.8								
BR-1	54								31.3	91.0								
	59								21.5	109.5								
BR-1 BR-1	69								33.2	86.7	43.7							
	74								21.0	102.9								
BR-1 BR-1 BR-2	79				2.4				20.9	107.7								
	1.4-10	40	19	21		48	SC	A-6 (6)				0.02	370 oHM-CM @ 23.5%	7.3	0.06			
BR-2 BR-2 BR-2 BR-2 BR-2 BR-2 BR-2	2								15.4	103.2								
BR-2	4				0.2				24.9	98.2								
BR-2	9								23.9	97.0								
BR-2	14								19.6	109.9								
BR-2	21								24.7	99.0								
BR-2	24								20.6	104.8								
BR-2	29								19.2	109.3								
BR-2 BR-2	34	38	18	20		56	CL	A-6 (8)	22.3	104.9								
	39								31.3	90.0								
BR-2 BR-2 BR-2 BR-2 BR-2 BR-2	44								31.8	90.6								1
BR-2	49								30.7	91.9								1
BR-2	54	40	22	18		48	SC	A-6 (5)	25.8	97.8								1
BR-2	59								21.0	106.9								1
	64	46	24	22		52	CL	A-7-6 (8)	24.6	96.6								1
BR-2 BR-2	69				1.4			.,	26.2	93.8								1
BR-2	79								22.7	100.4								-



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CLIENT TSH, Inc.

#### PROJECT NUMBER 329.02

PROJECT NAME US 6 over Garrison Final Design

PROJECT LOCATION Lakewood, CO

FROJECT	NUNDER	329.	02		1					1		PROJECT LOU	ATION						
Boreho	ole D	epth	Liquid	Plastic	Plasticity	Swell Potential	%<#200	Clas	sification	Water Content	Dry Density	Unconfined Compressive	Sulfate	Resistivity	pН	Chlorides	F S=Standa	Proctor ard M=Modi	fied
Dorein		(ft)	Limit	Limit	Index	(%)	Sieve	USCS	AASHTO	(%)	(pcf)	Strength (psi)	(%)	(ohm-cm)		(%)	MDD	OMC	S/M
BR-	3 1.9	9-14	40	25	15		64	CL	A-6 (8)			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	0.00		6.9	0.01			
BR-	3	2				2.7				15.3	110.3								
BR-	3	4				2.7				14.6	117.2								
BR-	3	9				-0.3				16.4	108.4								
BR-	3	14				-0.7				28.6	94.2								
BR-	3	19	32	29	3		54	ML	A-4 (0)	33.1	90.9								
BR-	3 2	24				-0.4				27.3	97.6								
BR-	3	34								25.5	102.1								
BR-	3 :	39								29.8	93.4		0.01						
BR-	3 4	44								28.1	98.1								
BR-           BR-	3 4	49	59	37	22		92	MH	A-7-5 (26)	31.5			0.01						
BR-	3	54								25.3	97.0	83.0							
BR-	4 0	-10	46	22	24		66	CL	A-7-6 (14)				0.02	575 Ohm-cm @ 31.1%	7.6	0.01			
BR-	4	2								13.6	91.8								
BR-	4	4				1.1				19.8	108.2		0.00						
BR-	4	9								21.5	100.7								
BR-	4	14	39	25	14		44	SC	A-6 (3)	30.1	98.0								
BR-	4	19								29.0	96.9								
BR-	4 2	24								35.6	88.1								
BR-	4 :	29	41	23	18		47	SC	A-7-6 (5)	29.6	95.6								
BR-	4 :	34								24.0	104.1								
BR-	4 :	39	26	24	2		20	SM	A-1-b (0)	19.9	110.1								
BR-	4 4	44								22.1	108.8								
BR-	4 4	49	61	29	32		98	СН	A-7-6 (37)	30.7	92.0		0.01						
BR-	4	54								22.6	103.1								
BR-	4	59								18.2	108.1	65.7							
BR-	4	74								26.9	96.5								
BR-	5 1.2	25-10	46	19	27		52	CL	A-7-6 (10)				0.01	360 Ohm-cm @ 28.8%	7.2	0.07			
BR-	5	4				0.3				26.7	97.3								
BR-	5	9								22.6	103.5								



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CLIENT TSH, Inc.

PROJECT NUI	MBER 329	.02									PROJECT LOO	CATION	Lakewood, C	0				
Borehole	Depth	Liquid	Plastic	Plasticity	Swell Potential	%<#200	Clas	sification	Water Content	Dry Density	Unconfined Compressive	Sulfate	Resistivity	pН	Chlorides	F S=Standa	Proctor Ird M=Modi	ified
	(ft)	Limit	Limit	Index	(%)	Sieve	USCS	AASHTO	(%)	(pcf)	Compressive Strength (psi)	(%)	(ohm-cm)	· .	(%)	MDD	OMC	S/M
BR-5	10-20	52	22	30		60	CH	A-7-6 (16)				0.01	380 Ohm-cm @ 30.8%	7.0	0.05			
BR-5	14								20.0	107.2								
BR-5	19								17.8	111.1								
BR-5	29								17.0	113.7								
BR-5	49								26.3	97.2								
BR-5	74								26.9	96.5								
, BR-6	2	NP	NP	NP		14	SM	A-1-a (0)	3.2	132.6								
BR-6	4				2.1				19.2	109.5		0.01						
BR-6	9				1.2				21.7	103.8								
₽ BR-6	14				-0.3				24.8	99.8								
BR-6	19				-0.5				25.1	100.9								
BR-6	24				-0.3				29.9	94.5								
ଞ୍ଚୁ BR-6	29				-1.0				29.8	91.7								
g BR-6	34								27.7	96.2		0.02						
BR-6	39								28.4	94.9								
୍ଥ୍ୟ BR-6	44								21.0	106.0								
<sup>□</sup> <sub>₹</sub> BR-6	49								25.4	94.0	86.1							
BR-6	54	60	39	21		93	MH	A-7-5 (26)	34.9									
PV-1	1.25-10	46	22	24		48	SC	A-7-6 (8)				0.00	360 Ohm-cm @ 29.1%	7.7	0.06			
PV-1	2								6.0	119.9								
딸 PV-1	4				0.0				22.4	99.5								
ဖ္တိ PV-1	9								30.1	89.5								
ੁੱ PV-2	0.75-5	38	16	22		87	CL	A-6 (19)				0.00						
PV-2	2								5.7	125.2								
PV-2	4				0.7				23.4	102.0								
PV-2	9								22.5	10.1								
RW-1	2				0.8				20.6	106.2								
RW-1	4								3.0	138.1								
BR-6         BR-6           PV-1         PV-1           PV-1         PV-1           PV-1         PV-2           PV-2         PV-2           PV-2         PV-2           PV-2         RW-1           RW-1         RW-1           RW-1         RW-1	9				0.0				25.4	97.7								
RW-1	14				0.5				26.0	96.5		0.00						



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CLIENT TSH, Inc.

PROJECT N	IUMBER 329	.02									PROJECT LOC		Lakewood, C	0				
Borehole	Depth	Liquid	Plastic	Plasticity	Swell Potential	%<#200	Class	sification	Water Content	Dry Density	Unconfined Compressive	Sulfate	Resistivity	pН	Chlorides	F S=Standa	Proctor ard M=Modi	fied
	(ft)	Limit	Limit	Index	(%)	Sieve	USCS	AASHTO	(%)	(pcf)	Strength (psi)	(%)	(ohm-cm)	P.1	(%)	MDD	OMC	S/M
RW-1									29.1	92.3								
RW-1	24				0.6				37.4	85.1								
RW-1	29								30.2	90.3								
RW-2	1-5	38	20	18		44	SC	A-6 (4)				0.01	430 Ohm-cm @ 25.8%	8.0	0.05			
RW-2	2				0.5				18.6	108.9								
RW-2	4				0.7				17.3	110.7								
, RW-2	9	31	15	16		30	SC	A-2-6 (1)	11.4	111.6								
RW-2	14				0.0				14.5	111.9		0.01						
등 RW-2	19	47	20	27		76	CL	A-7-6 (20)	20.4	105.4								
RW-2 RW-2	24								17.9	105.4								
RW-2	29				-0.2				22.9	103.2								
ਸ਼ੂ RW-2	39								24.6	99.7								
RW-2 RW-3	0-10	43	20	23		54	CL	A-7-6 (9)				0.00	675 Ohm-cm @ 21.2%	7.3	0.04			
1 1 1 1 1 0	2	NP	NP	NP		47	SM	A-4 (0)	10.1	117.8		0.00						
RW-3 RW-3	4				1.4				19.7	108.8								
0 RW-3	9				-0.1				18.7	107.2								
a 	14	40	23	17	-0.4	38	SC	A-6 (2)	25.9	97.7								
RW-3 RW-3	19								27.3	97.2								
ଛି RW-3	24								30.7	96.0								
RW-4	2				0.1				17.8	112.7								
RW-3 RW-3 RW-4 RW-4 RW-4	4	37	19	18		49	SC	A-6 (5)	19.6	107.5								
g RW-4	9								9.4	112.6								
	14								18.6	100.7								
RW-4	19	34	25	9		27	SM	A-2-4 (0)	16.0	110.0								
RW-4 RW-4 RW-4 RW-4 RW-4 RW-4	24				-0.3				17.7	106.6		0.00						
RW-4	29								7.7	116.5								
RW-4	34				-0.2				28.4	95.8								
·  KVV-4	39								29.1	98.4								
RW-4 RW-4	44								30.8	89.5								
RW-4	49								31.9	90.7								

PAGE 5 OF 5

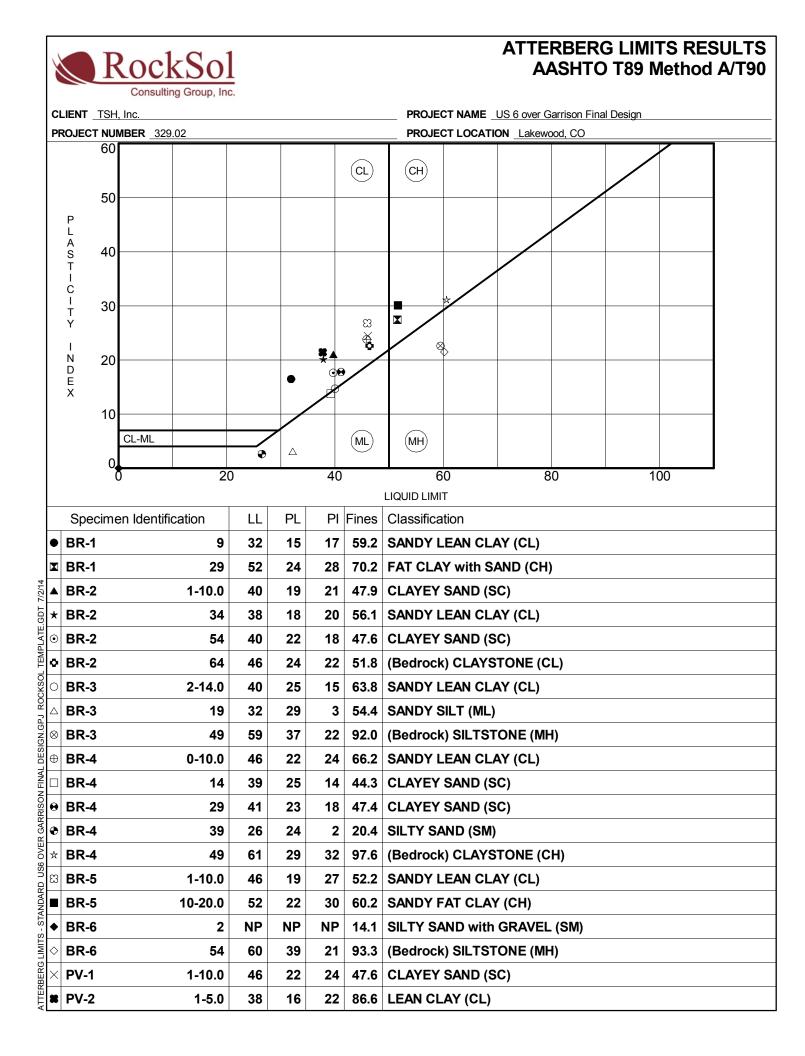
RockSol

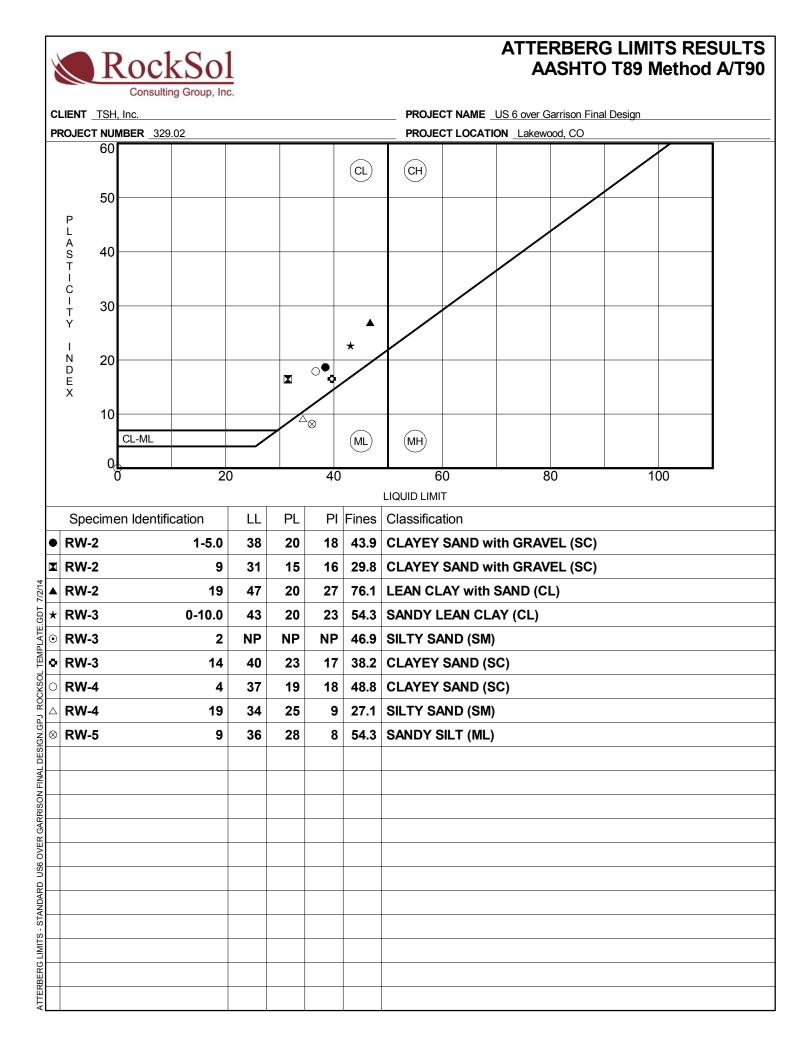
CLIENT TSH, Inc.

#### PROJECT NUMBER 329.02

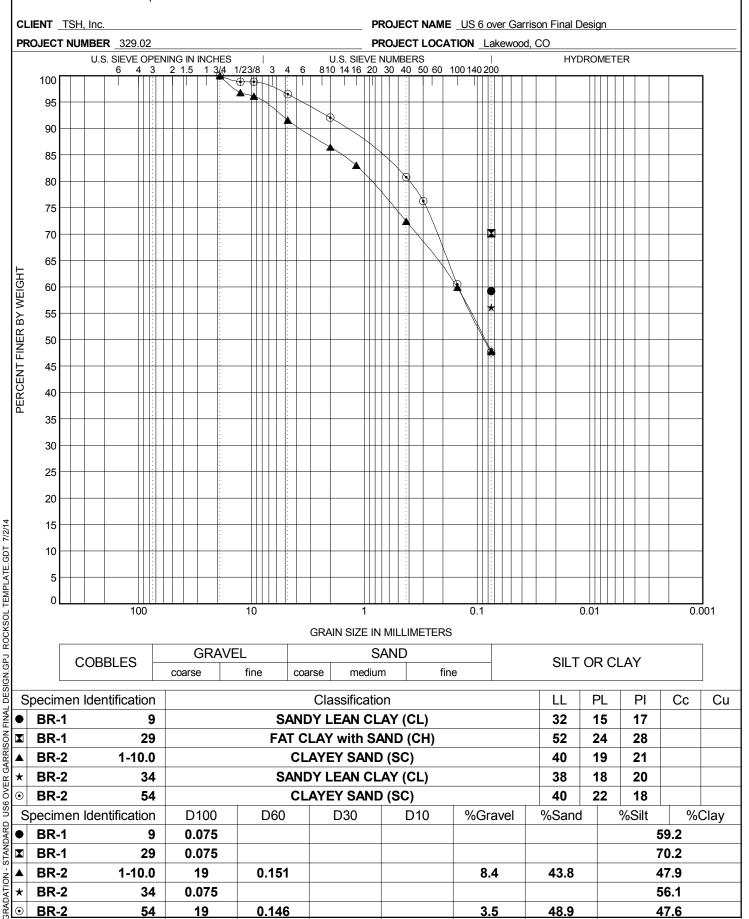
PROJECT LOCATION	Lakewood, CO

Devehole	Depth	Liquid	Plastic	Plasticity	Swell	%<#200	Class	ification	Water	Dry	Unconfined Compressive	Sulfate	Resistivity		Chlorides		Proctor ard M=Modi	fied
Borehole	(ft)	Limit	Limit	Index	Potential (%)	Sieve	USCS	AASHTO	Content (%)	Density (pcf)	Strength (psi)	(%)	(ohm-cm)	pН	(%)	MDD	OMC	S/M
RW-5	2				3.0				27.9	96.8								
RW-5	4				0.1				19.2	104.3		0.00						
RW-5	9	36	28	8		54	ML	A-4 (3)	15.5	104.9								
RW-5	14								21.8	99.9								
RW-5	19								19.0	109.5								
RW-5	39								26.3	100.6								





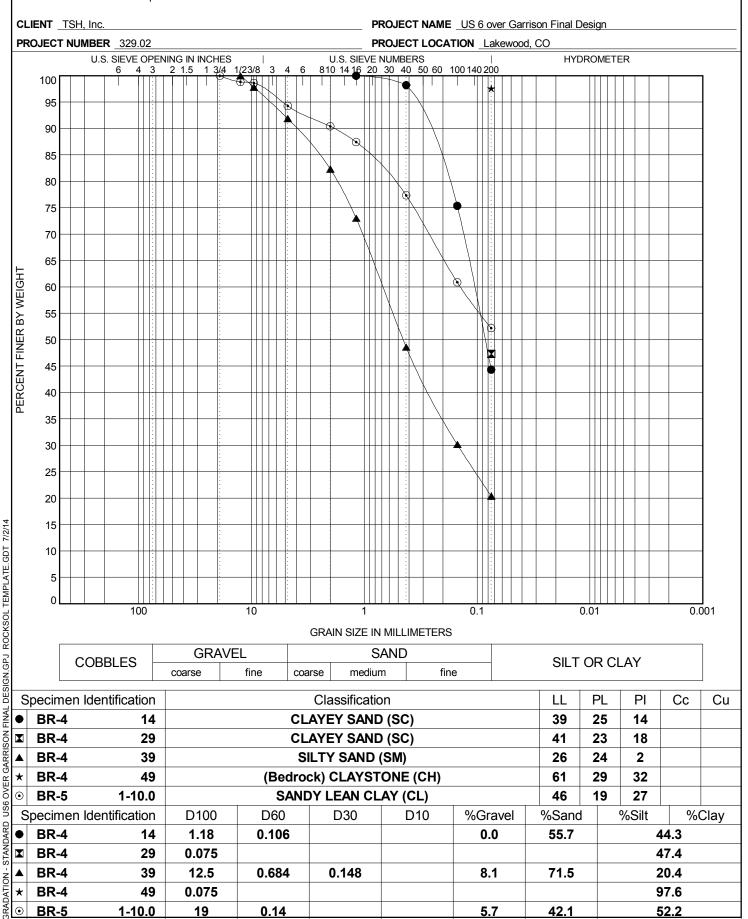




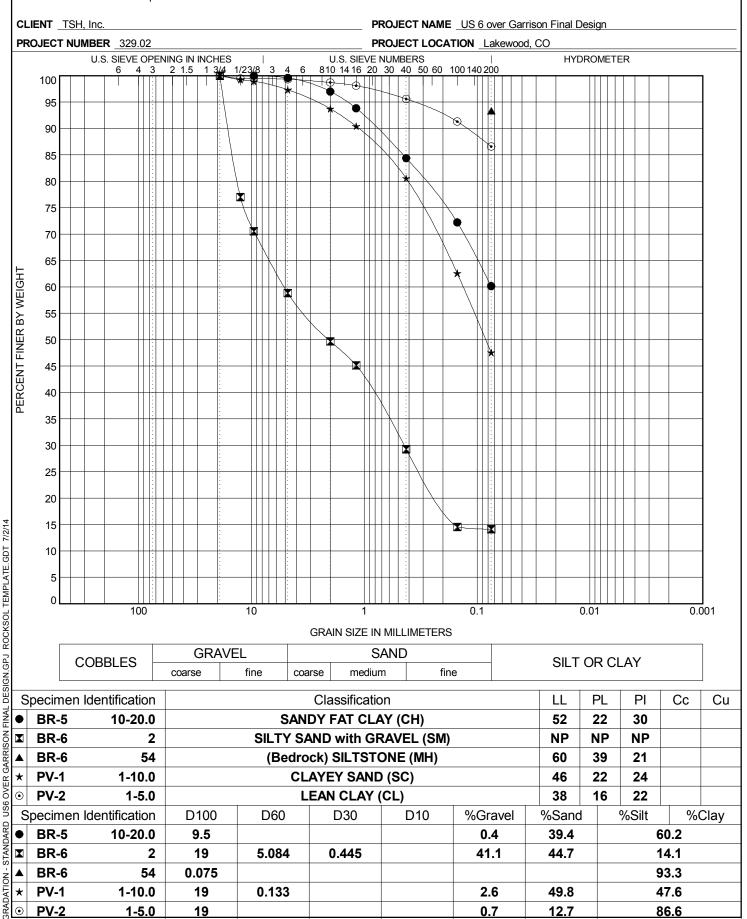


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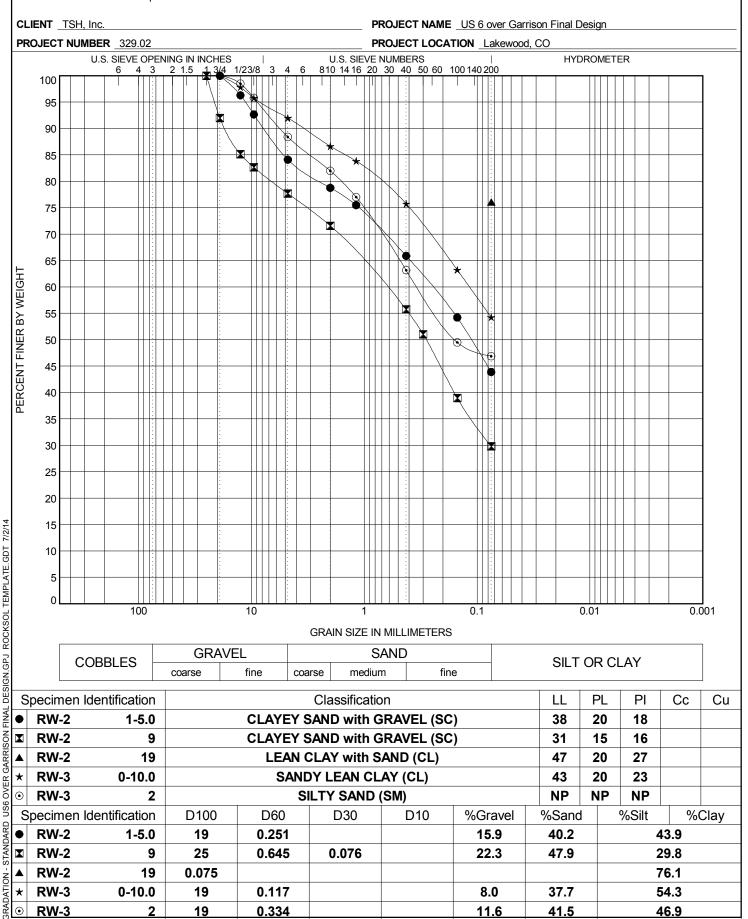














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