

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION DESERT INN SUPER ARTERIAL CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

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Attention:

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General

This report presents the results of our geotechnical investigation performed for the Desert Inn Super Arterial Underpass at Las Vegas Boulevard and pavement analyses along the Desert Inn alignment from Valley View Boulevard to Paradise Road.

The purposes of this investigation were to:

- O Evaluate the general nature and engineering properties of the subsurface soil at the site of the proposed improvements.
- o Identify potential geotechnical hazards to the proposed improvements.
- o Identify potentially unsuitable foundation soil conditions.
- o Identify foundation systems suitable for use at this site.
- o Perform analyses of groundwater conditions and methods of control.
- o Provide a discussion of anticipated site conditions affecting construction methods.

Our subsurface investigation included subsurface exploration, representative soil and water sampling, penetration tests, field permeability tests, laboratory testing, engineering analyses and preparation of this report.

1.2 Project Description

The proposed Desert Inn Super Arterial will consist of a six lane street linking Desert Inn Road between Valley View Boulevard and Paradise Road. The Super Arterial will cross over Interstate I-15, the Union Pacific Railroad and Industrial Road and then cross beneath Las Vegas Boulevard returning to grade near Channel 8 Drive. The

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bridge segments over I-15, the Union Pacific Railroad and Industrial Road were not a part of our geotechnical investigation for the proposed Super Arterial.

The proposed construction will include earth fill ramps leading to the bridges, earth retaining structures, and an underpass structure at Las Vegas Boulevard. Embankment heights on the order of 5 to 35 feet are anticipated. The road grade at Las Vegas Boulevard will be depressed approximately 25 feet below existing site grade.

We anticipate that cast-in-place concrete underpass walls, retaining walls, columns and post-tensioned bridge decks will be utilized for the structures. Earth retaining structures may be reinforced with metal strips or geotextiles to steepen fill slopes or carry part of the lateral earth pressure.

Foundation loads of approximately 40 to 60 kips per foot of wall are anticipated at the Las Vegas Boulevard underpass site with possible column or pier loads of approximately 400 to 600 kips.

Injection grouting and/or a curtain wall is anticipated surrounding the portion of the roadway depressed below the existing groundwater level.



2.0 FIELD EXPLORATION

The subsurface soil conditions at the project site were explored by drilling forty-three (43) borings to depths ranging from 10 to 61 feet below existing site grade. The borings were located approximately as shown on Plates 1 and 2.

The borings were located in the field by pacing from existing roads and structures. The coordinates and elevations were estimated from site plans provided by Louis Berger and Associates. The boring identification number, date drilled, approximate northing, easting and elevation are presented on the boring logs.

The borings were drilled with truck-mounted drill rigs equipped for soil sampling utilizing hollow stem, continuous flight auger, rotary air and rotary wash drilling methods. Representative soil samples were obtained from the borings using a standard split spoon (SPT) sampler with an inside diameter (ID) of 1-3/8 inch and an outside diameter (OD) of 2 inches. The sampler was driven with a 140 pound hammer free falling through a distance of 30 inches. Relatively "undisturbed" soil samples were obtained using a ring-lined California split spoon sampler (1.925 inch ID) and a 2.625 inch ID ring-lined sampler. The California split spoon sampler was driven with the 140 pound hammer. The 2.625 inch ID sampler was driven with a 350 pound hammer free-falling through a distance of 30 inches. The sampler driving resistance, expressed as "blows per inches of penetration", is presented on the boring logs at the respective sampling depths. The soil samples were classified and the consistency and moisture conditions were recorded by our field geologist during drilling. Representative soil samples from the borings were packaged and transported to our laboratory for

additional testing and evaluation, as appropriate. The log of subsurface conditions as encountered in each boring is presented on Plates A-1 through A-43 in Appendix A.

Five groundwater observation wells were constructed at the Las Vegas Boulevard Underpass site. Two of the wells were constructed in Boring B-5. The remaining wells were constructed in Borings B-28, B-31 and B-33. The observation well number, locations, depth to top of screened section, length of screened section, pipe diameter and date installed are presented in Table No. 2-1.

Table No. 2-1

Groundwater Observation Wells

Well <u>No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	Depth to Top of Screen (ft)	Screen <u>Length (ft)</u>	Diameter (inches)	Date <u>Installed</u>
MW-1	B-5	16	10	2	5-1-92
MW-2	B-5	33	15	2	5-1-92
MW-3	B-28	39	20	4	6-24-92
MW-4	B-31	46 .	10	2	6-18-92
MW-5	B-33	9.4	10	2	6-18-92



3.0 LABORATORY TESTING

Representative soil samples from the borings were tested in the laboratory to verify the field classification and evaluate pertinent engineering properties of the subsurface soils encountered.

The laboratory testing program was directed primarily toward soil index properties, grain size distribution, compressibility, shear strength and corrosivity. The laboratory testing program included:

- o One-hundred and fifty-one natural moisture content tests.
- o Ten dry density tests;
- o Fifty-one sieve analyses;
- o Fifty Atterberg Limits tests;
- o Four hydrometer test;
- o Twelve direct shear tests;
- o One consolidation test;
- o One expansion test;
- Three R-value tests;
- Two solubility tests;
- o One resistivity test; and
- o Five soil corrosivity analyses.

The moisture content and dry density test results are presented on the boring logs at the respective sampling depth. Other test results are presented on Plates B-1 through B-32 and Tables B-1 and B-2 in Appendix B.

The groundwater observation wells were developed and allowed to stabilize prior to sampling and field permeability testing. Water quality samples were obtained from



each well, packaged and shipped to National Environmental Testing, Inc. for analyses. Each well was protected with a locking cap. The laboratory test results are presented in Appendix C. Additional groundwater level measurement, water quality sampling, field permeability testing and/or pump tests could be performed at a later date, if requested.





4.0 GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS

4.1 Surface Conditions

The site of the proposed Desert Inn Road Super Arterial is heavily developed along the alignment. Natural surface gradients are on the order of one percent sloping downward toward the east and northeast. Surface gradients of approximately three percent occur near a mapped compaction fault west of I-15. Alterations to the natural ground surface by development presently controls the path of surface runoff. However, the general direction of surface runoff is from west to east. No active natural surface drainage channels cross the alignment. The proposed alignment follows the general alignments of Desert Inn Road, Stardust Drive and Desert Inn Road east of Las Vegas Boulevard. The surface elevation ranges from approximately 2150 feet MSL at Valley View Boulevard to 2040 feet MSL at Paradise Road.

4.2 Subsurface Conditions

Some fill was encountered in nearly all of the borings drilled for this investigation. The fill typically consisted of asphalt pavement underlain by base course gravel and sand to a depth of one to two feet. Some of the soils encountered to depths of four to six feet in the streets may consist of local native soils used as fill in utility trenches.

Native soils encountered during exploration at this site generally consisted of medium dense to very dense clayey sand, silty sand, sand, gravelly sand, silty gravel, clayey gravel and sandy gravel and medium stiff to very hard sandy clay and silty clay. Partially cemented and fully cemented soils (caliche and cemented sand and gravel) were encountered in 36 of the explorations for this investigation. The depth to cemented soils was quite variable across the site. The depth to the first layer of cemented soil and the cumulative thickness of cemented soil in each boring is tabulated in Table No. 4-1:

Table No. 4-1

Exploration <u>Number</u>	Depth to 1st Cemented <u>Laver (ft)</u>	Cumulative Thickness of Cemented <u>Soil (ft)</u>	Total Boring Depth (ft)
B-1 B-2 B-3 B-4 B-5 B-7 B-8 B-9 B-10 B-11 B-12 B-13 B-14 B-15 B-16 B-17 B-18 B-20 B-21 B-22 B-23 B-24 B-25 B-26 B-27 B-28 B-29 B-31 B-38 B-38 B-38 B-38 B-38 B-38 B-38 B-38	7 6-1/2 12 14 12-1/2 12 7 7 1-1/2 27 15-1/2 25 4 17 12 11-1/2 10-1/2 9 8 13 12-1/2 6 8 13 19-1/2 12-1/2 9 19 19 20 9 7-1/2 7-1/2 4 4 6-1/2 11	2-1/2 1 12-1/2 11 13-1/2 11 0 16 3 11-1/2 25-1/2 9 24 22 31 10 16 16 21 19 14 30 1-1/2 0 2-1/2 4-1/2 20-1/2 27-1/2 32 1-1/2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1	11.5 11 26.5 25.1 51.5 26 10.5 50.5 50.5 51 51 51 51 51 35.2 30.1 51 11.5 10 21.5 25.1 60.5 59 60 20.5 25.5 21.5 16.5 11.5

Groundwater was encountered in 31 of the 43 borings drilled for this investigation. The depth to groundwater as observed during drilling and as measured after drilling are presented in Table No. 4-2. The water levels measured in observation wells MW-1 through MW-5 and date of measurement are presented in Table No. 4-3.

Table No. 4-2

Boring <u>Number</u>	Depth to Water During Drilling (ft)	Depth to <u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>
B-1	Not encountered		
B-2	Not encountered		
B-3	20		
B-4	20		
B-5	20.5	14.0	5-1-92
B-7	Not encountered		
B-8	Not encountered		
B-9	15.5		
B-10	10.5		
B-11	19	17.1	7-2-92
B-12	22	16.1	7-2-92
B-13	21.5	16.5	7-1-92
B-14	22	16.4	7-2-92
B-15	19	15.9	7-1-92
B-16		17	6-27-92
B-17	21	15.8	6-10-92
B-18		15.8	7-1-92
B-19	18.5	15.8	7-1-92
B-20	19	15.8	7-1-92
B-21		15.0	6-6-92
B-22		14.9	6-6-92
B-23		15.4	6-12-92
B-24			
B-25			
B-26	15.5	10.0	
B-27		10.50	6-12-92
B-28	15.8	15.58	7-6-92
B-29	19	15.2	7-1-92
B-31	19.5	18.82	7-6-92
B-33	19.5	17.22	7-6-92
B-34	23	 ·	
B-35	20.5		
B-36	Not encountered		
B-37	Not encountered		
" -			

Table No. 4-2 (Continued)

Boring <u>Number</u>	Depth to Water During <u>Drilling (ft)</u>	Depth to <u>Water</u>	<u>Date</u>
B-38	Not encountered		
B-39	Not encountered		
B-40	8.25		
B-41	10	8	6-6-92
B-42	10	7.6	6-6-92
B-43	Not encountered		
B-44	Not encountered		
B-45	Not encountered		
B-46	Not encountered		

Table No. 4-3

Observation Well Water Level Data

Well <u>Number</u>	Date <u>Installed</u>	Water <u>Level (ft)</u>	<u>Date</u>
MW-1	5-1-92	20.5 14 14.95 15.15 15.16 15.37 15.34 15.32 15.34	5-1-92 5-1-92 5-5-92 5-28-92 6-4-92 7-10-92 7-18-92 7-19-92 7-21-92
MW-2	5-1-92	20.5 14 15.22 15.42 15.37 15.62 15.58 15.57 15.58	5-1-92 5-1-92 5-5-92 5-28-92 6-4-92 7-10-92 7-18-92 7-19-92
MW-3 *	6-24-92	15.8 15.58 15.52 15.41	6-24-92 7-6-92 7-10-92 7-21-92

Table No. 4-3 (Continued)

Well <u>Number</u>	Date <u>Installed</u>	Water <u>Level (ft)</u>	<u>Date</u>
MW-4	6-18-92	19.5 18.5 18.34 18.82 18.28 18.27 18.30 18.28	6-18-92 6-23-92 6-26-92 7-6-92 7-10-92 7-18-92 7-19-92
MW-5	6-18-92	19.5 17.0 17.2 17.22 17.74 17.72 17.47 17.54 17.66	6-18-92 6-23-92 6-26-92 7-6-92 7-10-92 7-17-92 7-18-92 7-19-92

Field permeability slug tests were performed in four of the five observation wells. The test results are presented in Appendix C on Plates C-1 through C-4. Water injection pump tests were performed in two of the five observation wells. The test procedure and test results are discussed in Section 6.2.2 of this report. Water samples from the five observation wells were tested for pH, total dissolved solids (TFR), turbidity, nitrate as N, total phosphorus as P and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as gasoline. The water quality test results are presented in Appendix C. The depth to groundwater was variable across the site with an overall gradient down toward the east. The gradient roughly paralleled the ground surface in the area of the Las Vegas Boulevard Underpass, however, the groundwater level was shallower west of I-15 and the groundwater surface was nearly flat in the area immediately east of Las Vegas Boulevard.



Groundwater should be considered a permanent feature at this site. The depth to groundwater should be expected to fluctuate seasonally and with changes in precipitation, irrigation, pumping and local recharge.



5.0 GENERAL SITE GEOLOGY

The site is located within the central portion of the Las Vegas Valley. The Las Vegas Valley is filled with Quaternary and Tertiary aged normally consolidated sediments derived from the surrounding mountains. The valley floor sediments consist of alluvial and playa deposits surrounded by progressively more steeply sloping alluvial aprons derived from erosion of the mountains surrounding the valley. The major source of the alluvium is the Spring Mountain Range located on the west side of the valley. Generally, the gradation of the sediments becomes progressively more fine grained with increasing distance from the source area and with decreasing elevation. The alluvial and playa sediments can be several thousand feet thick in this area. At this site the sediments appear to consist primarily of sand, clay and gravel deposits with extensive calcareous cementation.

5.1 Non-Tectonic Features

Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Bulletin 95 by John W. Bell (1981) titled "Subsidence in Las Vegas Valley" mapped numerous compaction fault scarps and fissure zones in the Las Vegas Valley. These features are generally associated with geologically recent subsidence activity. There are two compaction faults mapped on Plate 1 of Bulletin 95 within approximately one mile of the proposed improvements to Desert Inn Road discussed in this report. One of these compaction fault scarps crosses Desert Inn Road west of I-15 near Aldebaran Avenue. The nearest mapped fissure zone is located approximately 3-1/2 miles north of the site.

None of the compaction faults mapped near the project site are associated with large topographic relief. Topographic relief across the compaction fault near Aldebaran Avenue was on the order of four to six feet. Surficial evidence of areal settlement or



differential settlement across the compaction fault was not observed during our field work for this investigation. However, subsidence of a few inches to a few feet has been documented over the past 50 years in this area of the valley.

Compaction faults are not bedrock faults, although, the displacement may have been at least partially induced by earthquakes. The age of one of these escarpments, the Eglington scarp approximately eight to nine miles north of the site, has been dated at about 14,000 years old. The more recent differential settlement observed across the valley has been associated with fissuring and local land subsidence due to groundwater withdrawal from the principal aquifers. Because of continued groundwater withdrawal, some broad areal subsidence continues to occur in the valley. The occurrence of springs and shallow groundwater in the vicinity of mapped compaction faults is common in the Las Vegas Valley.

5.2 Tectonic Faulting and Seismicity

Numerous shocks of Richter magnitude 3.0 or greater have been recorded in the Las Vegas area. Most were a probable result of underground blasting (some as high as Richter magnitude 5.8) at the Nevada Test Site which remains the major source of seismic activity in the Las Vegas area. Tectonic shocks having epicenters within southern Nevada have been minimal.

The Las Vegas Valley is located in Seismic Zone 2-B as categorized in the Uniform Building Code. Zone 2-B represents a low to moderately active seismic area. The site is located in an area defined by the AASHTO Acceleration Coefficient Map of the United States⁵⁾ as having an acceleration coefficient between 0.10 and 0.20. No geologically recent (within the last 10,000 years) bedrock or tectonic faults are known

5-2



to transect the alluvium at this site. The nearest fault with evidence of possible geologically recent displacement is located at the base of Frenchman Mountain. This fault is approximately 8 miles east of the site.

No indications of significant differential subsidence or ground displacement which might adversely affect the project site were observed during our field exploration. However, continued areal subsidence is anticipated and should be considered in design of structures at this site.



6.0 ENGINEERING ANALYSES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 General

A wide variety of soil types, consistencies and subsurface moisture conditions were encountered along the Desert Inn Super Arterial alignment. Cemented deposits were encountered in 36 of the 43 explorations. The depth to cemented material ranged from 1-1/2 to 27 feet below existing site grade.

The native non-cemented soils encountered during exploration are suitable for moderate weight foundation loads such as earth embankments, underpass walls and retaining walls. Non-cemented soils at a few locations and elevations may be unsuitable for heavy column loads for settlement sensitive structures. However, the non-cemented soil encountered at or within 10 feet below anticipated foundation elevation at Las Vegas Boulevard would be suitable for the anticipated column loads when utilizing an allowable bearing pressure of 8000 psf. Higher bearing pressures may be appropriate on cemented soils as well as on non-cemented soils at many locations.

Based on discussions with the structural engineers, it is our understanding that foundation loads on the order of 40 to 60 kips per foot are anticipated and that lateral loads, other than earth pressures, will be on the order of 15 percent of the above referenced gravity load.

The following sections of this report present our opinions and analyses regarding the proposed site improvements. Regardless of the foundation systems used, the designer must recognize that some areal subsidence and consequently some differential movement will occur in the future across the site. The structures planned for this site must be designed to accommodate the differential movement. Based on limited historical data from the past approximately 50 years, areal differential subsidence



should be considered to be on the order of 1/4 inch per 100 lineal feet over a 10 to 15 year period. The rate of subsidence will be affected by local groundwater pumping and possibly other activities and use or construction in the area.

6.2 Site Preparation and Grading

6.2.1 Excavations

Deep excavations are anticipated in the vicinity of the Las Vegas Boulevard Underpass. A maximum excavation depth of approximately 35 to 40 feet may be necessary for a permanent dewatering and storm runoff sump. Excavations for the road bed will range in depth from 0 to approximately 28 feet. Excavation should not be particularly difficult in uncemented granular deposits from the surface to a depth of approximately 15 feet.

Excavation of cemented layers will probably require a backhoe mounted hydraulic hammer, crane and headache ball or explosives. Relatively thin cemented layers one to two feet thick could be excavated with a ripper tooth and heavy track vehicle in some cases. The use of explosives should be avoided if possible. Shock wave propagation could be unpredictable due to the variable thickness of caliche beds and discontinuities observed in the borings. Expansive grout placed in closely spaced boreholes could also be used to fracture cemented layers very close to vibration sensitive structures such as active water lines, sewer lines of the church east of the strip. However, we do not anticipate that use of a hydraulic hammer would present a serious risk to the church structure, provided caliche excavation does not approach closer than 15 feet from the structure.

Intact core samples of cemented soil were not obtained from the borings during our exploration. However, based on penetration test results, drilling characteristics, visual



examination of the cuttings and laboratory test results on samples of cemented deposits with similar penetration resistance and drilling characteristics, we anticipate that hard to very hard caliche and cemented sand and gravel strata at this site will exhibit an unconfined compressive strength in the range of 3 to 15 kips per square inch (ksi).

Excavations greater than 15 feet deep will probably require dewatering to stabilize the base of the excavation. Soft or pumping conditions should be expected if fine grained soil (fine sand, silt or clay) is encountered at depths greater than approximately 12 feet, depending upon the weight of the equipment and its vibrational characteristics.

6.2.2 Groundwater Control

Construction and long term dewatering requirements for the highway alignment established below the water table could be substantially reduced by constructing a low permeability curtain wall or other seepage cut off around the excavation perimeter. The seepage cut off should extend at least to the contact with the caliche bed which, based on the boring logs, appears to be continuous beneath the road and elevation. The approximate contact elevation of this strata at each Las Vegas Boulevard Underpass boring location is tabulated in Table No. 6-1.

The curtain wall could provide nearly complete cut-off of seepage. However, it is our understanding that some long-term seepage may be desirable with respect to storm drain pump maintenance. A full curtain wall surrounding the site would be expensive to construct and would not be required for construction purposes.

Field permeability tests were performed in each of the five observation wells. The tests were performed as "slug in" tests in MW-1, MW-2 and MW-4. The test was performed as a "bail" test in MW-3. The aquifer zone tested in MW-1 through MW-4 was essentially confined by overlying caliche beds. Observation well MW-5 was

established above the first caliche layer and is essentially unconfined. The well screen was only partially submerged at this location. A field permeability slug test was attempted in MW-5, however, the depth of the water in the well (2.3 feet) was insufficient to provide reliable data.

The slug test consisted of rapidly introducing (slug-in) or extracting (bailing) a relatively small slug of water from each well to produce a relatively small change in the water level in each well. The water level in each well was then recorded at short time intervals (1/4 minute) as the water level recovered to the level recorded prior to slug injection or extraction. The test data was evaluated by methods described by Bouwer (1978) and others to approximate the permeability of the aquifer. The slug test is a relatively crude but economical method of measuring field permeability. Permeability may also be indirectly estimated from sieve analyses test results using the D₁₀ grain size. Where D₁₀ represents the grain size at 10 percent finer on the grain size curve.

Table No. 6-1

Boring <u>Number</u>		Continuous ed Contact <u>Depth (ft)</u>
B-16 B-18 B-31 B-14 B-11 B-12 B-13 B-15 B-5 B-29 B-19	2042.5 2040 2048.5 2047.5 2044 2045.5 2045 2045 2043.5 2044.5 2042.5 2043.5	30.5 28 24 24 27 25.5 26 26 24-1/2 25.5 25.5
B-20 B-21 B-28 B-22 B-23	2044 2046 2044 2048.5	23.3 21 22 16.5



The confining caliche beds may be somewhat leaky, however, the water quality test results indicate significantly different concentrations of dissolved solids, nitrogen and phosphorous, between the five observation wells and three primary aquifers sampled 1) surface to first caliche layer, 2) aquifer confined by upper and lower caliche bed, 3) aquifer below second apparently contiguous caliche bed. Based on our discussions with Nevada Groundwater Regulatory Agencies and our evaluation of groundwater quality test results presented in Appendix C, we do not anticipate that special treatment of groundwater will be necessary prior to discharge to surface waters.

The field permeability test results are presented on Plates C-1 through C-4 in Appendix C and in Table No. 6-2.

Water injection pump tests were performed in observation wells MW-1 and MW-5. The tests were performed on July 21 and 19, 1992, respectively. The test consisted of pumping water into each well at a rate sufficient to maintain the water level at the top of the well. At MW-1, the injection head was maintained 18.3 feet (+/- 0.2 feet) above the static water level of 15.34 feet below existing grade. This injection head was maintained for a period of 2-1/2 hours. During the 2-1/2 hour test period the water level in MW-2 was observed to rise a total of 0.05 feet.

At MW-5, the injection head was maintained 17.2 feet above the static water level of 17.72 feet below existing grade. The injection head was maintained for a period of 3-1/2 hours.

The well recovery time and depth to water level data were recorded for each test. The test results indicate a field permeability of 1.2×10^{-3} cm/sec at MW-1 and 2.9×10^{-3} cm/sec at MW-5. The water level response in MW-2 to injection in MW-1 indicates that there is some communication between the two aquifers separated by a seven foot

6-5

thick caliche bed and the five to seven foot bentonite seal between the wells. The rate of water level rise in MW-2 at the start of the injection pump test was approximately 0.12 ft/hour. However, the rate had decreased to approximately 0.02 ft/hour after 2-1/2 hours. Treated as a falling head permeability test, the combined seven foot caliche layer, bentonite seal and any fractures in the caliche layer would indicate a vertical permeability across the strata on the order of 5×10^{-5} cm/sec in the immediate vicinity of Boring B-5.

During the two pump tests, no response was detected in the other observation wells at this site. The implied vertical permeability observed at MW-2 during the pump test in MW-1 should be evaluated with caution and could vary by at least one to two orders of magnitude.

The aquifer permeabilities evaluated by the two pump tests are presented in Table No. 6-3.

Table No. 6-2

Observation Well	Permeability (cm/sec)
MW-1 (B-5 @ 21')	1.7 x 10 ⁻³
MW-2 (B-5 @ 40.5')	2.9 x 10 ⁻⁴
MW-3 (B-28 @ 49')	2.9 x 10 ⁻⁴
MW-4 (B-31 @ 51')	2.9 x 10 ⁻⁵

Table No. 6-3

6-6

Pump Test	Permeability
<u>Well</u>	(cm/sec)
MW-1 (B-5 @ 21')	1.2 x 10 ⁻³
MW-5 (B-33 @ 14.4')	2.9 x 10 ⁻³



The subsurface soil profile, sieve analyses and field permeability tests indicate that an injection grout curtain wall to control seepage during and after construction may be suitable from engineering, construction, and economic perspectives. Overlying caliche and cemented sand and gravel beds may be difficult to excavate in a narrow trench. Excavating and hauling relatively large quantities of soil and rock could be quite disruptive to traffic, business, and tourist activity in this area.

Based on sieve analyses from the underpass vicinity, the non-cemented soils 15 to 30 feet below grade contained an average of 16.7 percent finer than a No. 200 sieve with median values of 13.2 and 13.8 percent and a range from 41.6 percent to 3.7 percent. Gravel and medium to coarse sands generally accept grout readily. Dense, fine sands and loose silts can usually be grouted but may cause difficulty. Dense silts should be expected to cause difficulty. Generally silty clays can not be effectively grouted. Well graded soil containing 20 percent or more silt should be expected to cause grouting difficulties. In general, poorly graded soils with a high percentage of material in a narrow grain size band will be more permeable than well graded soil with a wide range of particle sizes. Dense to very dense soils will typically exhibit a permeability on the order of magnitude slower than loose to medium dense soils. In addition, vertical permeability in a natural soil deposit should be expected to be one to three orders of magnitude slower than horizontal permeability. It should be noted that the soil gradation was extremely variable across narrow bands in the soil profile (see sieve analyses for Boring B-29 at 19 and 20 feet).

The field permeability test results would be representative of the horizontal permeability for the in-place density conditions and natural ordering of deposition.



The extent of a seepage curtain will be affected by economics as well as construction and long-term drainage requirements. Completely cutting off all seepage laterally, as well as from below, would probably be cost prohibitive and impractical. A partial grout curtain intercepting the thickest or most permeable areas might be adequate for construction. Design and construction of an injection grout seepage cut-off wall should involve a specialist in grouting. Some seepage and possible sumping of excavations should be expected during construction even with a well designed and constructed cut-off wall.

As an alternative to a full slurry trench or injection grout seepage cut-off around the excavation, other methods to control seepage in localized areas may be more economical. Based upon the slug tests and limited injection pump tests it appears the seepage into the excavation could be up to approximately 250 gallons per minute and could be expected to decrease with time. Water quality test results and monitor well response during one pump test indicate that irrigation water may be the primary source of shallow groundwater and that cemented layers provide at least a partial cut-off to vertical seepage.

Methods to reduce seepage in localized areas could include a partial grout curtain, injection grouting of limited extent or over-excavation in localized areas and placement of a lean concrete plug or an impermeable liner patch. The extent of necessary seepage control may not become apparent until construction proceeds.

Actual conditions will not be fully known until construction proceeds. Alternative construction methods to control seepage such as limited sections of curtain wall or overexcavation of granular pockets and filling with lean concrete or covering with an impermeable membrane to lengthen the seepage path may be more economical than a



full cut-off wall. The construction methods should be flexible as possible to take advantage of opportunities to limit the extent and expense of seepage control while providing a method to assure seepage control. The following recommendations for construction of an injection grout curtain are provided and should be applied in the unlikely event that large scale construction seepage control becomes necessary during construction.

Injection grout seepage cutoff walls are typically constructed as a series of rows of closely spaced injection wells. Injection well spacing is controlled by permeability, the grouting pressure, grout setting time for chemical grouts, and grout migration that can be achieved as well as the width or thickness of the curtain desired. Injection wells on two to six foot centers in two to four rows are commonly used. The grout injection pattern is also affected by the relative cost of drilling and injection and the cost of grout since the cost of drilling per foot is relatively linear compared with the required grout volume which increases quadratically with respect to well spacing for equivalent seepage reduction.

To prevent hydraulic fracturing, the grout injection pressure in non-cohesive soils should be limited to the approximate overburden pressure (1 psi per foot of depth). Where the grouted zone is overlain by cohesive soils or caliche layers, the injection pressure may be increased to 2-1/2 psi per foot of overburden beneath confining cohesive soils or 5 psi per foot of overburden beneath confining caliche layers with minimal risk of hydraulic fracturing. The referenced injection pressures do not consider pressure losses in the pumping and piping of the injection system. The restrictions on injection pressure are intended to reduce upheaval and hydraulic fracturing. In undeveloped areas, more than 20 feet from heave sensitive structures or



utilities, higher injection pressures could be safely used. Higher injection pressures and some hydraulic fracturing may be desirable to achieve improved grout migration and seepage cutoff.

Several grout materials could be considered at this site. These could include neat cement, bentonite, bentonite-cement mixtures, sodium silicate, chrome-ligin or resin grout. However, some chrome-ligin and resin grouts contain toxic chemicals and may not be acceptable at this site. Cement grouts are typically limited to gravel and coarse sand deposits. Bentonite grouts are suitable for most medium grained sands. Silicate grouts are suitable for most fine sand and coarser materials. Groutability with chrome-ligins and resins extends into the range of coarse silts.

The comparative ability of grouts to penetrate a formation is mainly a function of their relative viscosity. A maximum grout viscosity of ten centipoise (cp) is recommended. Some difficulty achieving good penetration should be expected in soil containing more than 15 percent fines with a 10 cp grout at this site.

A slurry wall could be constructed to control seepage. However, there would be several disadvantages at this site. Site congestion seriously impedes traffic, access to adjoining properties, and other local activities. Disposal of excavation spoils and used slurries in urban areas could be a problem. Cemented layers will be difficult to cut and may require a chisel tooth percussive hammer, work progress could be slow.

Slurry walls are typically constructed as a series of interlocking panels or a line of tightly spaced drilled shafts. Panel width is determined by the excavating equipment used.



6.2.3 Earth Embankment

Relatively high embankment fills are anticipated for the approach ramps west of the I15 bridge and east of the Industrial Road viaduct. Prior to placing fill, the existing
grade should be cleared and grubbed to remove existing vegetation, organics, loose fill,
debris, pavements, structures and disturbed soils. Existing buried utilities should be
relocated or evaluated with regard for the effects of increased pressure due to the
proposed fill.

After the site has been cleared, any pockets or areas of loose, soft or medium stiff soils should be overexcavated to expose medium dense or stiff undisturbed foundation soils. The area to receive fill should be scarified to a depth of six inches, moisture conditioned to achieve the optimum moisture content for compaction and compacted to at least 90 percent of the materials maximum dry density as established by ASTM Test Method D-1557.

Fill used in highway embankments should consist of structural fill as defined in Section 6.2.4 of this report. Structural fill should be placed in loose lifts eight inches or less in thickness and fully compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density as established by ASTM Test Method D-1557. The compaction requirements in embankment fills greater than ten feet in height should be increased to 95 percent of maximum dry density to minimize long-term settlement of the fill.

Embankment side slopes should be no steeper than 2:1 (horizontal:vertical). Where steeper side slopes are desired, metal or geotextile earth reinforcing materials could be considered. Alternatively, conventional cantilever retaining walls or crib structures could be used.





For purposes of metal strip, wire grid, geotextile or crib earth retaining system design, embankment fill consisting of silty sand, clayey sand or clayey gravel such as the native soils encountered at the underpass site may be assumed to have a nominal angle of internal friction of 25 degrees with a nominal cohesion of 500 psf. Select granular non-cohesive fill if used, may be assigned an angle of internal friction of 32 degrees with no cohesion for preliminary design purposes. Proposed off-site structural fill should be evaluated at the source to verify the appropriate design strength parameters prior to importation to the site.

6.2.4 Structural Fill

Structural fill for bridge approach ramps west of interstate I-15 and east of the Industrial Road viaduct should consist of low plasticity (PI less than 15), low solubility (solubility less than 5 percent) non-salt laden soils. Structural fill should be free of vegetation and debris and should contain no rocks or clumps larger than six inches in nominal diameter. However, clumps of caliche or cemented sand and gravel up to 18 inches in diameter could be used in embankment fills more than three feet below finish subgrade provided they are not nested and voids between oversize cemented clumps are filled with soil and properly compacted. Structural fill should be placed in eight inch loose lifts brought to optimum moisture content for compaction and compacted to at least 90 percent of maximum dry density as determined by ASTM Test Method D-1557. Higher compaction standards may be appropriate in deep fill sections to reduce long-term settlement.

We anticipate that on-site soil excavated for the Las Vegas Boulevard underpass may be used as structural fill. Some screening of oversized material and/or crushing may be



required to achieve the requirements for structural fill. Imported fill material should be approved at the source by Kleinfelder personnel prior to importing.

6.3 Retaining Walls

6.3.1 Lateral Earth Pressures

Conventional cantilevered retaining walls for approaches to the Las Vegas Boulevard Underpass, Industrial Road Viaduct, and Interstate I-15 Bridge with level backfill, no surcharge and no seepage or groundwater should be designed to resist lateral earth pressures in the active case. Retaining walls at Las Vegas Boulevard established more than 12 feet below existing grade should consider the effects of groundwater and positive measures should be taken to drain backfill soils. Alternatively, retaining walls must be designed to resist hydrostatic pressures.

Non-yielding foundation walls for the Las Vegas Boulevard Underpass should be designed to resist lateral earth pressures in the at-rest case. For seismic design analyses, a seismic lateral coefficient K_h of $K_h = A/2$ would be appropriate for yielding retaining walls. A seismic lateral coefficient of at least 1.5A is recommended for non-yielding abutments or retaining walls. Earth retaining structures should be designed to slide rather than rotate or tilt due to seismic loads, to the extent possible. The referenced seismic coefficient values (K_h) would be appropriate for analyses by the Mononobe-Okabe Method (AASHTO, 1983).

The appropriate active case and at-rest case lateral earth pressure will depend upon the backfill material used. An active case equivalent fluid density of 30 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) would be appropriate for backfill consisting of Clark County Type II aggregate base course or equivalent granular material. An active case equivalent fluid



density of 40 pcf would be appropriate where on-site silty sand, clayey sand, or clayey gravel is used as backfill.

The equivalent fluid density for the at-rest case should be increased to 42 pcf for Clark County Type II aggregate base course or equivalent granular soil. An at-rest equivalent fluid density of 74 pcf would be appropriate for on-site silty sand, clayey sand, or clayey gravel used as backfill.

Where the backfill will support surcharge loads, the horizontal load due to the surcharge may be taken as 0.30 times the surcharge load.

The above referenced lateral earth pressure design values assume that backfill is properly placed and compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density for the material used as established by ASTM Test Method D-1557. Temporary bracing and care should be used to avoid damage to wells during backfill placement and compaction. All backfill should be mechanically compacted with equipment suitable for the material used. Flooding or jetting of backfill should not be permitted. The lateral earth pressures assume proper surface and subsurface drainage will be maintained to prevent hydrostatic pressure build-up and that adequate backfill drainage including weepholes or drain pipes to a gravity discharge will be provided.

6.3.2 Resistance to Lateral Loads

Horizontal loads acting on foundations cast in open excavations against undisturbed native soil or properly placed and compacted fill will be resisted by friction acting along the base of the footing and by passive earth pressures against the loaded side of the footing. If design makes use of passive earth pressure against backfill, it is





important that a representative of Kleinfelder, inc. be present to monitor and test backfill placement and compaction.

The friction acting along the base of footings founded on suitable, undisturbed foundation soils or properly placed and compacted granular structural fill may be computed by using an allowable coefficient of friction of 0.40 with the normal dead load. Footings established on cemented deposits may be designed using an allowable coefficient of friction of 0.45 with the normal dead load. The allowable passive lateral earth pressure may be computed using an equivalent fluid with a density of 400 pcf for backfill consisting of Clark County Type II aggregate base. The passive case equivalent fluid density should be reduced to 350 pcf for clayey sand or equivalent native soil backfill. Passive pressure capacity in the upper foot should be ignored unless confined by concrete slab-on-grade or pavement. The backfill material designed to resist passive pressure should extend a distance of at least two times the wall height behind the wall.

6.4 Foundations

Conventional spread foundations would be appropriate for the proposed Las Vegas Boulevard Underpass, embankment retaining walls, and underpass approach retaining walls along the Desert Inn Road Alignment. The allowable bearing pressure will be somewhat variable along the alignment.

Shallow foundations for embankment retaining structures established two feet or more below final compacted subgrade on undisturbed native soil or properly placed and compacted structural fill may be designed for a maximum allowable net bearing

6-15





pressure of 3,000 psf. Shallow foundations established two to eight feet below final compacted subgrade may be designed for a maximum allowable net bearing pressure of 2,000 + 500*D (psf) where "D" is the depth below the lowest adjacent final compacted subgrade to the bottom of footings in feet.

Based on preliminary alignment profiles by Louis Berger and Associates, we anticipate the foundations for the Las Vegas Boulevard Underpass will bear on or within one to two feet of thick, fully cemented caliche or cemented sand and gravel layers. A maximum allowable net bearing pressure of 10,000 psf would be appropriate for design of foundations for the underpass which bear on the cemented soil. Foundations for the underpass which bear on non-cemented soil more than 18 feet below existing grade may be designed for a maximum allowable net bearing pressure of 8,000 psf.

Underpass approach retaining wall foundations established two feet or more below the lowest adjacent final compacted subgrade may be designed for a maximum net allowable bearing pressure of 3,500+800*D(ft.) psf up to a maximum pressure of 8,000 psf.

The ultimate bearing capacity for the above referenced foundation conditions may be taken as four times the allowable pressure stated for seismic, dynamic and wind load conditions.

For purposes of static foundation design analyses, a modulus of subgrade reaction of 200 pci would be appropriate for foundations which bear on properly placed and compacted structural fill as described in this report and native undisturbed non-





cemented soil. Foundations which bear on fully cemented soil may be evaluated using a modulus of vertical subgrade reaction of 500 pci.

Based upon Guide Specifications for Seismic Design of Highway Bridges (AASHTO, 1983), a Type II soil profile would be appropriate in conjunction with a site coefficient of S=1.2. The site is located in an area between acceleration coefficient contour lines of 0.10 and 0.20. An acceleration coefficient of A=0.15 would be appropriate for use at this site. A shear modulus of approximately 10,000 psi +/- 2,000 psi would be appropriate for use in seismic analysis. This value was determined at a depth of approximately five feet below adjacent grade for a shear strain of 0.001 percent, and would be applicable for both native soil and similar structural fill materials.

Based upon results of sieve analyses, Atterberg Limit test results, the depth to groundwater and the extent of cemented soil deposits encountered during drilling, the subsurface soils at this site are not considered to be susceptible to liquefaction due to either man-induced or earthquake induced shaking.

Prior to placing forms or pouring concrete, the footing excavation should be observed by a representative of Kleinfelder, Inc. to establish whether suitable bearing soils have been exposed and the bottom of excavations are free of loose and disturbed soils.

6.4.1 Settlement

Settlement of properly designed and constructed footings bearing on fully cemented deposits two or more feet below the lowest adjacent final compacted subgrade or top of paving should be about 1/2-inch or less.





Settlement of properly designed and constructed footings bearing on very stiff and/or dense native soil two feet or more feet below the lowest adjacent final compacted subgrade or top of paving should be about one inch or less.

6.5 Pavement Analyses and Design

It is our understanding that design average daily traffic (ADT) for the Desert Inn Arterial will be 70,000 vehicles per day (two-way on six lanes). For purposes of our design analyses, we have assumed that six percent of the traffic will be truck vehicles. We have also assumed that 70 percent of the traffic will use a single traffic lane each way.

Three R-value tests were performed on representative soil samples from below the anticipated road grade. The test results are presented on Plates B-29 through B-31 in Appendix B. A design R-value of 70 was used in pavement design west and east of the Las Vegas Boulevard underpass. However, due to groundwater and subsurface soil conditions at the underpass, we recommend that pavement sections established ten feet and more below existing grade at the underpass should be designed for an R-value of R=35 in conjunction with an underdrain layer. The structural pavement sections were designed in accordance with the 1986 AASHTO Guide to design of pavement structures. A design life of 20 years was assumed with a terminal serviceability index of 2.0. A reliability coefficient of 0.95 (95%) and a standard deviation value of 0.35 were used in pavement design. Asphaltic concrete was assigned a structural coefficient of 0.35. Clark County Type II aggregate base course was assigned a structural coefficient of 0.10.

Concrete pavement sections were designed for Portland cement-concrete (Clark County Class A, Modified, Air Entrained) having a 28-day compressive strength of 4,000 psi.

Cement treated base with a minimum 7-day compressive strength of 450 psi was considered in the design. The thickness of Clark County Type II aggregate base course and cement treated base was designed to provide a base for concrete with a minimum modulus of subgrade reaction of 300 pci.

Based on our analyses of the projected traffic, subgrade soil conditions and the above referenced design considerations, structural pavement sections for the Desert Inn Super Arterial and presented in Tables No. 6-4, 6-5, and 6-6.

Table 6-4

Flexible Pavement Structural Section Desert Inn Super Arterial West and East of Las Vegas Boulevard

Design Parameters

20-Year 18 kip ESAL	10.7 X 10 ⁶
Design R-Value (R)	70
Effective Resilient Modulus (Mr)	15,000 psi
Design Serviceability Loss (psi)	2.0
Design Structural Number (SN)	4.0

Asphalt Friction <u>Course</u>	Friction Asphaltic		Clark County Type II Aggregate <u>Base</u>
3/4 inch	đ	7 inches	16 inches

Table 6-5

Flexible Pavement Structural Section Desert Inn Super Arterial at Las Vegas Boulevard Ten Feet or More Below Existing Site Grade

Design Parameters

20-Year 18 kip ESAL	10.7 X 10 ⁶
Design R-Value (R)	35
Effective Resilient Modulus (Mr)	8,200 psi
Design Serviceability Loss (psi)	2.0
Design Structural Number (SN)	4.8

Asphalt Friction <u>Course</u>	Asphaltic <u>Concrete</u>	Clark County Type II Aggregate <u>Base</u>	Clark County 2 Inch Minus Drain Backfill
3/4 inch	9 inches	17 inches	12 inches

Table 6-6

Rigid Pavement Structural Section Desert Inn Super Arterial at Las Vegas Boulevard Ten Feet or More Below Existing Site Grade

Design Parameters

20-Year 18 kip ESAL	10.7×10^6
Design R-Value (R)	35
Effective Subgrade Modulus (K)	300 pci
Mean Modulus of Rupture (Sc)	650 psi
Load Transfer Coefficient (J)	3.2
Design Serviceability Loss (PSI)	2.0

Portland	Cement	Clark County Type II	Clark County
Cement	Treated	Aggregate	2 Inch Minus
<u>Concrete</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>Base</u>	Drain Backfill
10-1/2 inch	6 inches	6 inches	12 inches



Aggregate base course should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density as established by ASTM Test Method D-1557. Asphaltic concrete should be compacted to at least 92 percent of theoretical maximum specific gravity. Field and laboratory tests should be performed to establish whether applicable requirements have been met.

The gravel drain layer beneath pavements at the Las Vegas Boulevard Underpass should be separated from the underlying subgrade and overlying aggregate base course by a geotextile fabric designed to prevent migration of fines into the drain layer. The gravel drain layer should include a drain collection gallery connected to a sump and pump.

6.6 Moisture Protection

Long-term performance of foundations, retaining walls, and pavements will require that subgrade soils and backfill be protected against excessive water infiltration and/or saturation. Positive drainage away from foundations and retaining walls should be established and maintained. Weepholes and/or gravel collector and perforated drain pipe systems should be placed behind retaining walls to assume positive drainage. A collector drain system, including sump and pump, is recommended along the Desert Inn Road bed where it is established 12 feet or more below existing site grade. The road bed drain system should be continuous with the gravel drain layer underlying the structural pavement section. Drain systems should be constructed with a sealed sump and pump system designed to carry collected water to a gravity discharge well away from foundations.





6.7 Soil Corrosion

Based on the laboratory test results and our experience with previous studies nearby, the soils along the Desert Inn Road Alignment contain sulfate salts in sufficient concentrations to be considered corrosive to metal and concrete. All concrete in contact with soil should be formulated with Type V or equivalent sulfate resistant cement-concrete and should be place at a maximum four inch slump.

6.8 Construction Considerations

As previously discussed, hard cemented soils were encountered at many locations during our field exploration. We anticipate that excavations for the Las Vegas Boulevard Underpass will encounter numerous cemented layers at variable elevations. Thin layers may be broken-up by a ripper tooth and heavy tractor. However, thick layers will probably require a drop hammer or backhoe mounted hydraulic hammer. Drilling during our field exploration with continuous flight hollow-stem auger was slow and difficult, however, drilling by rotary-mud methods was relatively easy. Dewatering should be anticipated in excavations greater than 15 feet deep. The amount of dewatering required will depend on the extent and effectiveness of injection grout or slurry trench seepage cut-off walls.

A shrinkage factor of 5 to 10 percent should be anticipated for surficial medium dense to dense soils. Some bulking may occur with very dense soils and cemented materials.





7.0 CLOSURE

7.1 Limitations

The recommendations contained in this report are based on our field explorations, laboratory tests and our understanding of the proposed construction. The subsurface data used in the preparation of this report were obtained from the 43 borings advanced for this investigation. It is possible and likely that variations in the soil and groundwater conditions could exist between the points explored. The nature and extent of variation may not be evident until construction occurs. If any conditions are encountered at this site which are different from those described in this report, our firm should also be immediately notified so we may re-evaluate recommendations.

This report was prepared in accordance with the generally accepted standard of practice at the time the report was written. No warranty, express or implied is made.

It is the client's responsibility to see that all parties to the project including the Designer, Contractor, Subcontractors, etc. are made aware of this report in its entirety. The use of information contained in this report for bidding purposes should be done at the Contractor's option and risk.

This report may be used only by the client and only for the purposes stated, within a reasonable time from its issuance. Land use, site conditions (both on-site and off-site) or other factors may change over time, and additional work may be required with the passage of time. Any party other than the client who wishes to use this report shall notify Kleinfelder of such intended use. Based on the intended use of the report, Kleinfelder may require that additional work be performed and that an updated report be issued. Non-compliance with any of these requirements by the client or anyone else



will release Kleinfelder from any liability resulting from the use of this report by any unauthorized party.

7.2 Additional Services

The recommendations made in this report are based on the assumption that an adequate program of tests and observations will be made during the construction to verify compliance with these recommendations. These tests and observations should include, but not necessarily be limited to the following:

- o Observations and testing during site preparation and earthwork.
- o Observation and testing of structural fill placement.
- Observation of footing excavations.
- Observation and testing of concrete.
- Observation and testing of asphalt.
- o Consultation as may be required during construction.

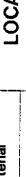
We also recommend that project plans and specifications be reviewed by us to verify compatibility with our conclusions and recommendations. Additional information concerning the scope and cost of these services can be obtained from our office.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service on this project. Should you have any questions regarding this report or wish to discuss additional services, please do not hesitate to contact us.



REFERENCES

- 1. Bulletin 95, "Subsidence in Las Vegas Valley", Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology by John W. Bell, 1981.
- Las Vegas Northwest Quadrangle Geologic Map, Jonathan C. Matti, Fred W. Bachhuber, Douglas M. Morton and John W. Bell, 1987. Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, Mackay School of Mines.
- 3. Geotechnical Investigation, High Speed Surface Transportation System, Clark County, Nevada, Kleinfelder Project 31-173302, February 1, 1990.
- 4. Groundwater Chemistry Changes Resulting From Stressed Aquifer Systems in Las Vegas Valley, Clark County, Nevada, by Kay Brothers and Terry Katzer, 1988.
- 5. AASHTO Guide Specifications for Design of Highway Bridges, 1983.



Approximate location of boring

Key:

MGM DESERT INN

Not to Scale

STRIP SHOPS

DRIVE

STARDUST HOTEL

B-17

STARDUST

∳#

B-16

B-33 (2)

GUARDIAN ANGEL CATHEDRAL

B-22

9B-23

⊕ B- 4

857

OHVAZINOS SVOJA SVI

FRONTIER HOTEL

. В 5

В-29 МОНОСО НОТЕ

€B-15

FUTURE SLYER SLIPPER HOTEL

A B-14

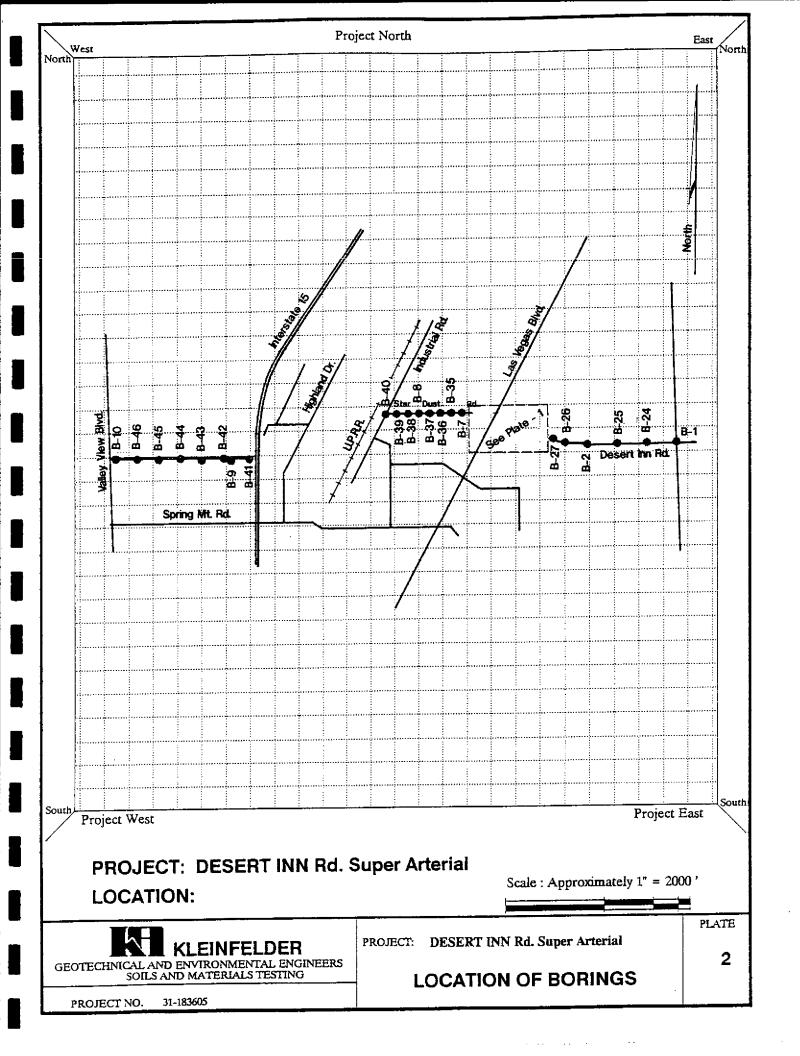
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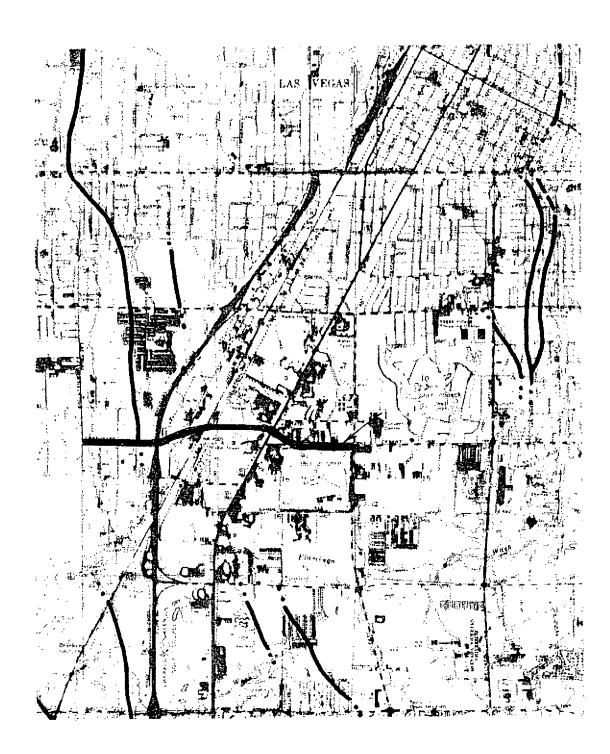
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⊕ B-31

B-13

B-19





From: Nevada Bureau of Mines & Geology Bulletin - 95, Plate - 1 (1981)



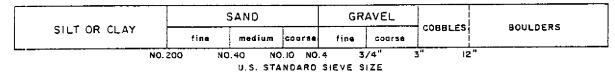
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N From Las Vegas NW Quadrangle Geologic Map, By: Matti, Bachhuber, Morton and Bell, (1987) Nevada Bureau of Mines and Geology, PLATE KLEINFELDER **GEOLOGIC SITE MAP** 31 - 183605 PROJECT NO.

	М	AJOR DIVI	SIONS	Group Symbols	TYPICAL NAMES
	CLEAN GRAVELS GRAVELS	GW	Well graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines		
IL S	is larger	GRAVELS More than 50%	Little or no fines	GP	Poorly graded gravels or gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines
SOIL	nitsit	of coarse part is larger than the	GRAVELS WITH FINES	GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures
INED	of material sieve	No. 4 sieve	Appreciable amount of fines	GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures
GRAIN	% of mat 200 sieve		CLEAN SANDS	sw	Well graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines
ARSE	than 50 % the No. 200	SANDS More than 50%	Little or no fines	SP	Poorly graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines
00				SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures
	No. 4 sieve Appreciable	Appreciable amount of fines	sc	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures	
	SILTS AND CLAYS SILTS AND CLAYS Liquid limit LESS than 50		ML	inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty or clayey fine sands or clayey silts with low plasticity	
011.8			CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays	
ED S			OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity	
GRAIN	o', o' the		мн	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty sails, elastic silts	
9	SILTS AND CLAY SILTS AND CLAY Liquid limit GREATER to		СН	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays	
Ê			он	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts	
	ніс	GHLY ORGANI	C SOILS	РТ	Peat and other highly organic soils

BOUNDARY CLASSIFICATIONS: Soils possessing characteristics of two groups are designated by combinations of group symbols.

PARTICLE SIZE LIMITS



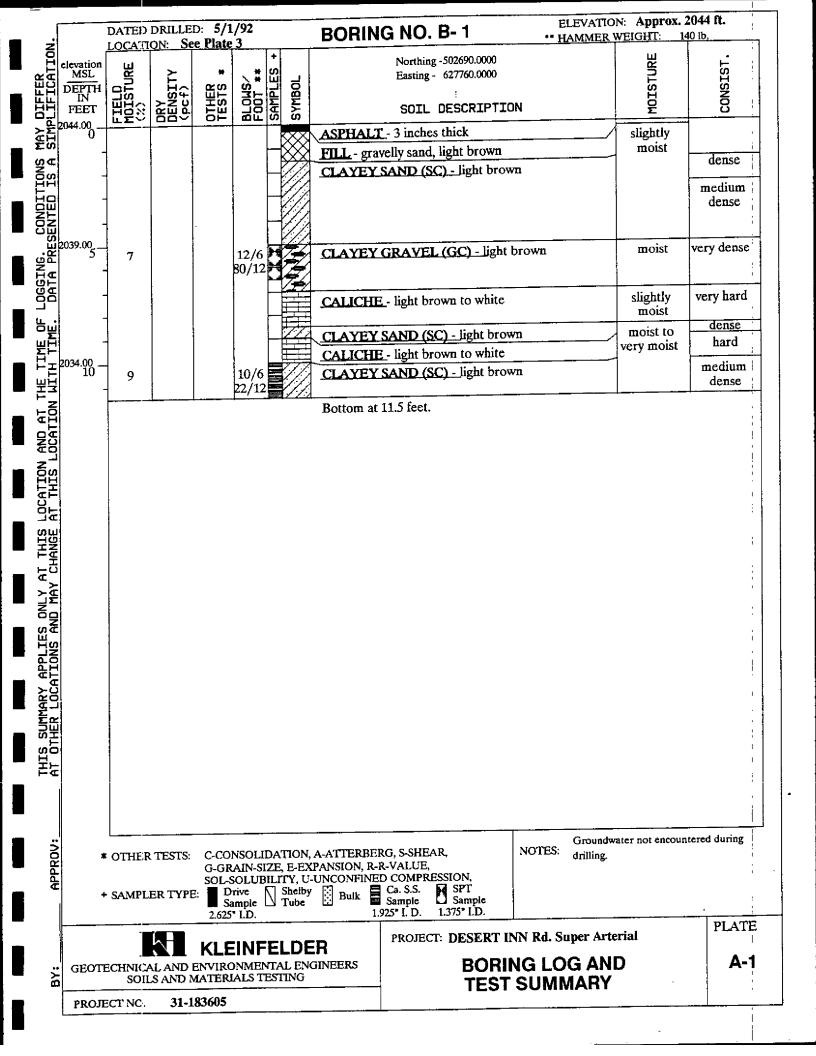
DESCRIPTIVE TERMS USED WITH SOILS

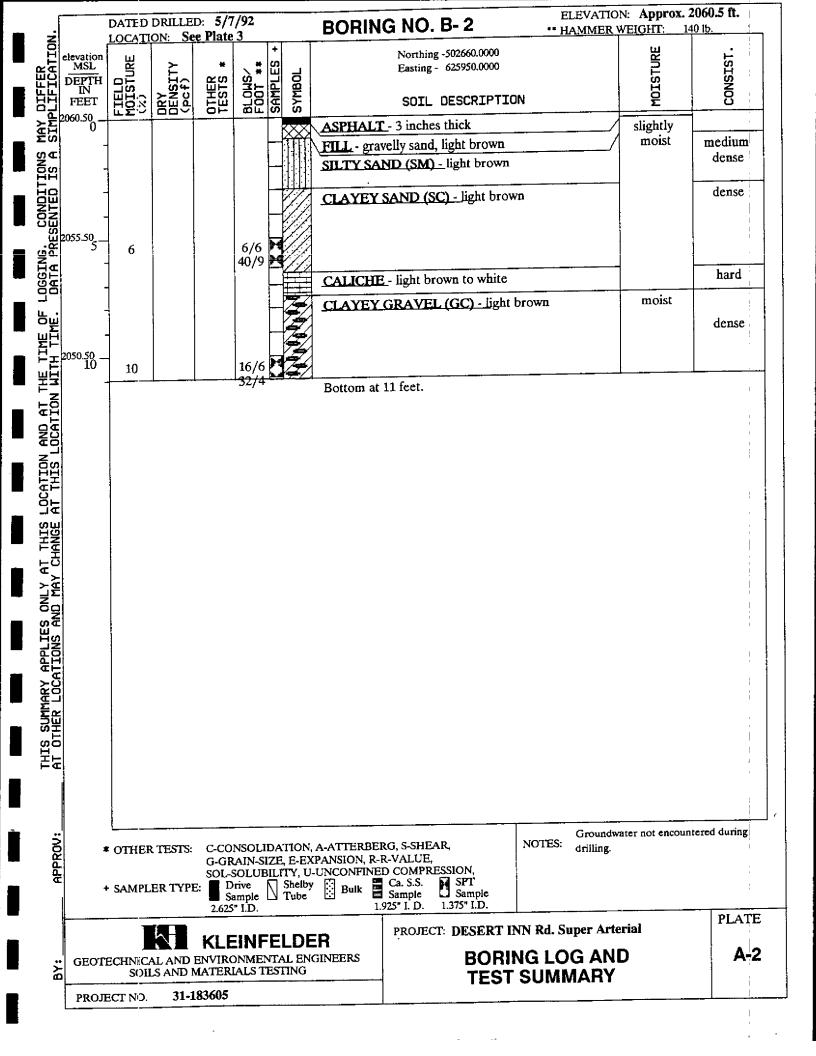
	CONSISTENCY		MOISTL	JRE CONTENT
	SILTS AND CLAYS	SANDS AND GRAVELS	WETTEST	_ Å wet
STRONGEST	very stiff stiff firm	very dense dense medium dense		very moist moist stightly moist
WEAKEST 🔻	soft	loose	DRIEST	♥ dry

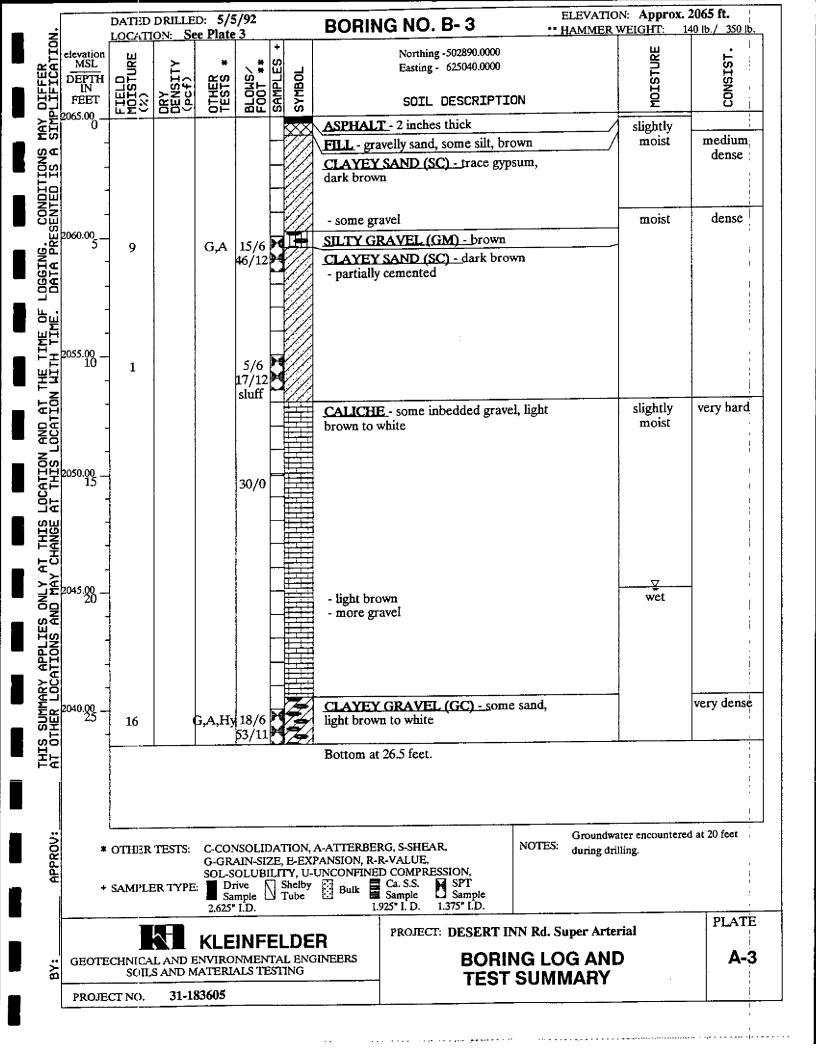
	CALICHE	CEMENTED SAND AND GRAVEL	IDENTIFICATION TEST USING KNIFE AND STANDARD GEOLOGIST'S HAMMER
STRONGEST A	very hard	very hard	Difficult to scratch or break
	hard	hard	Scratches leave only dust, requires many hammer blows to break
	moderately hard	moderately hard	Can be readily cut with knife and crumbles with several hammer blows
WEAKEST	partially cemented	partially cemented	Gouges easily with knife and crumbles readily with a few blows of a hammer

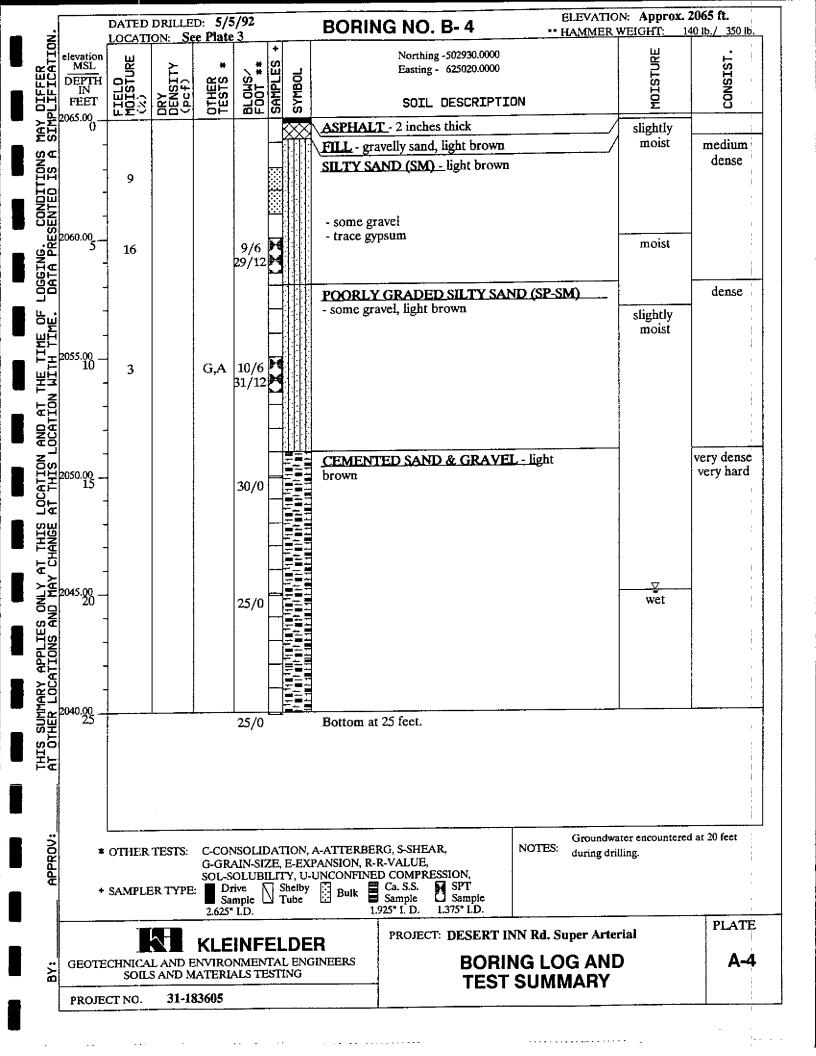
APPENDIX A

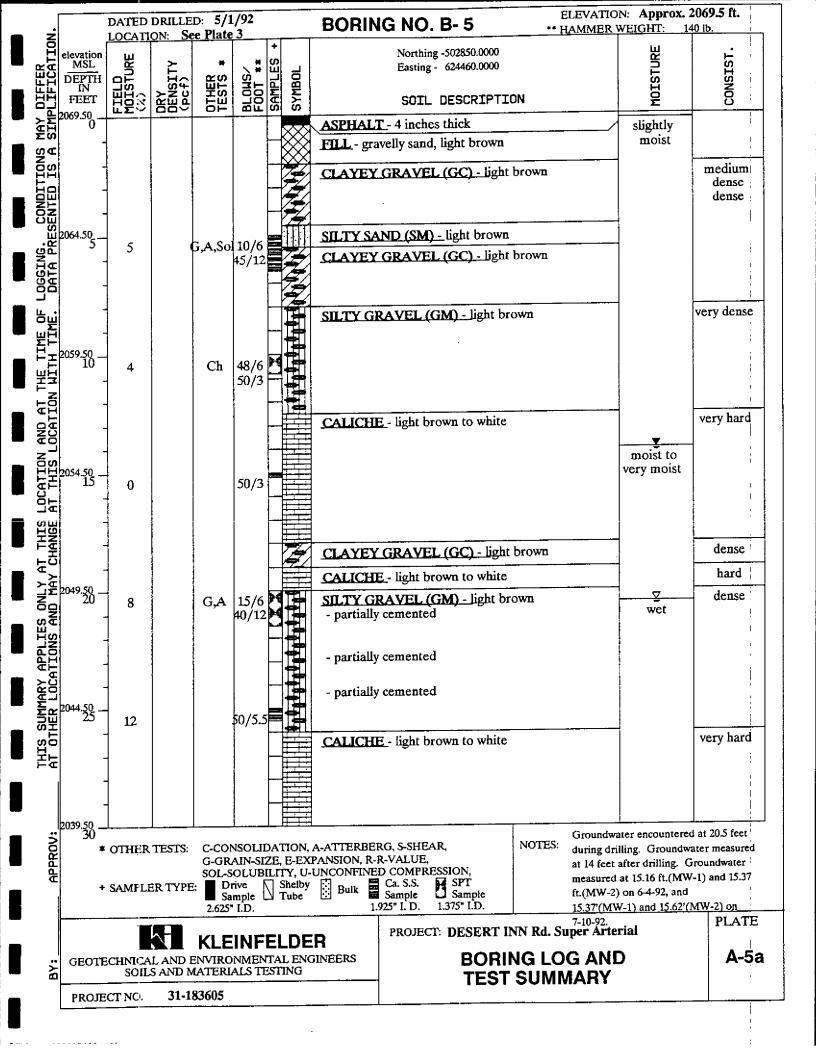
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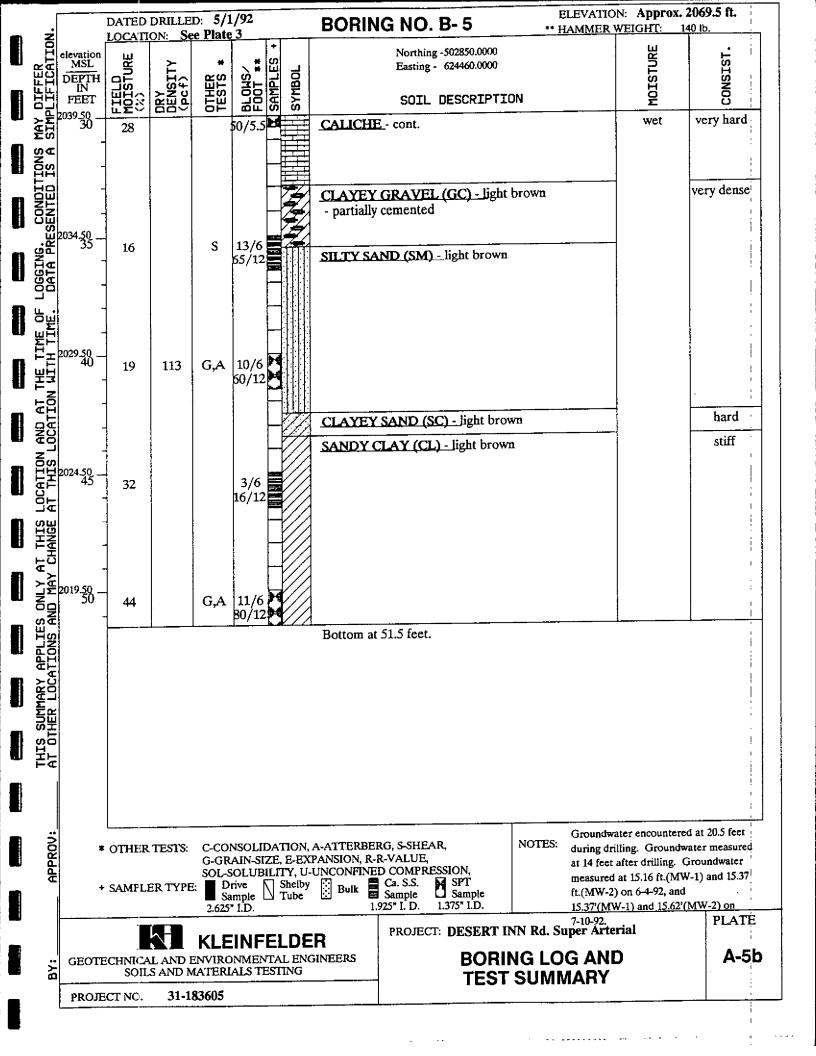


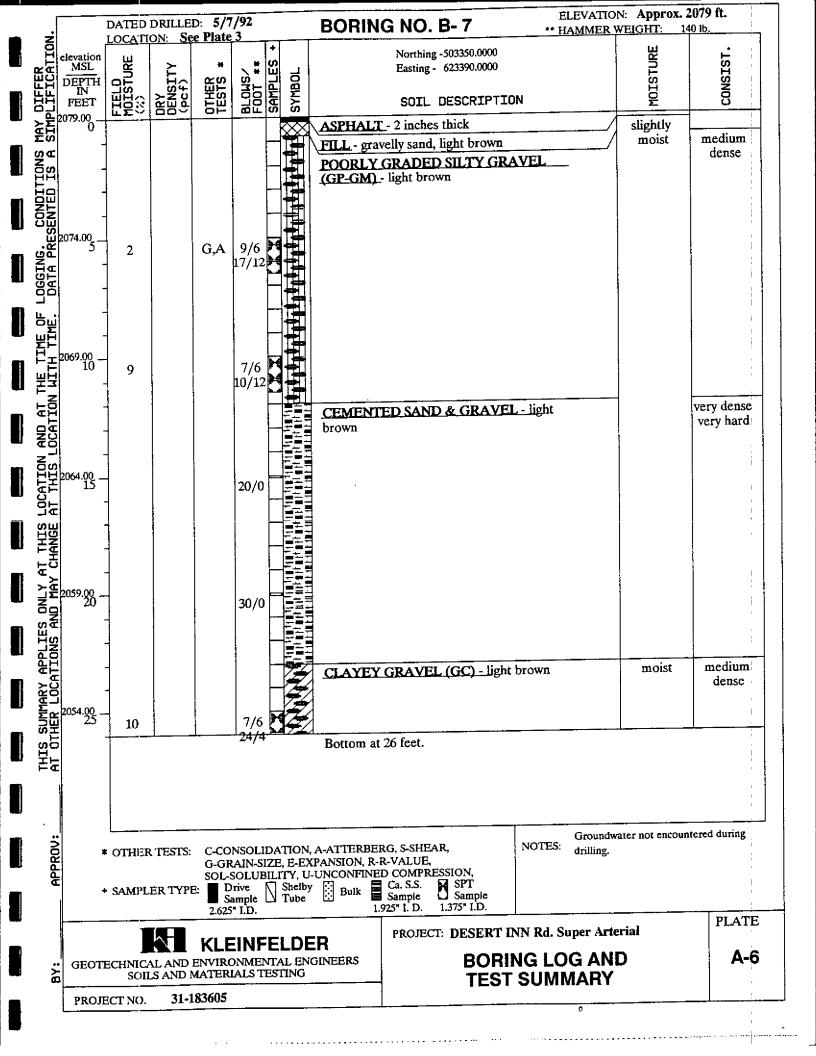


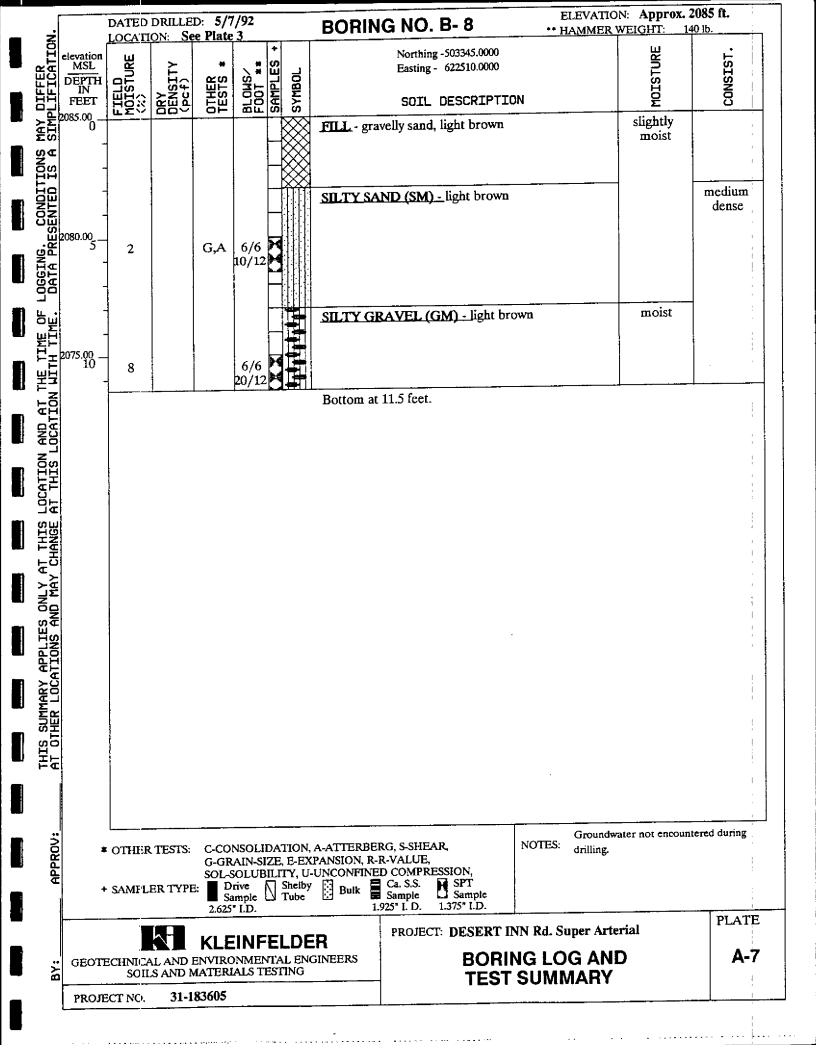


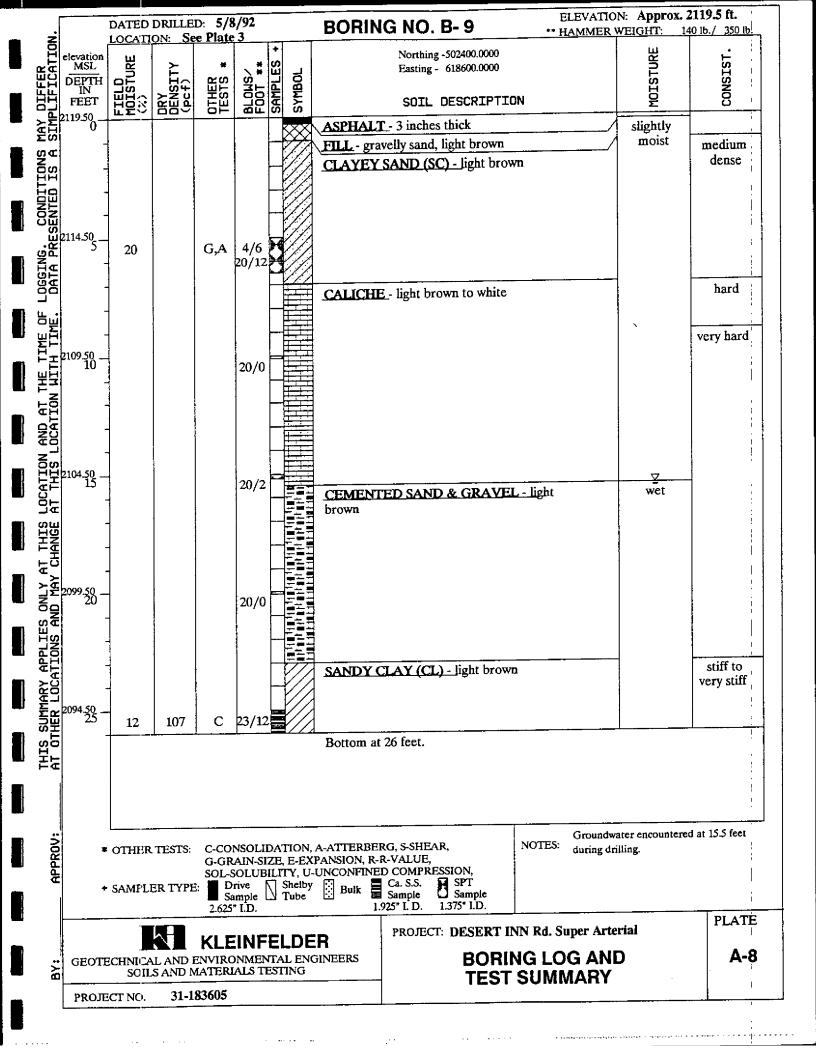


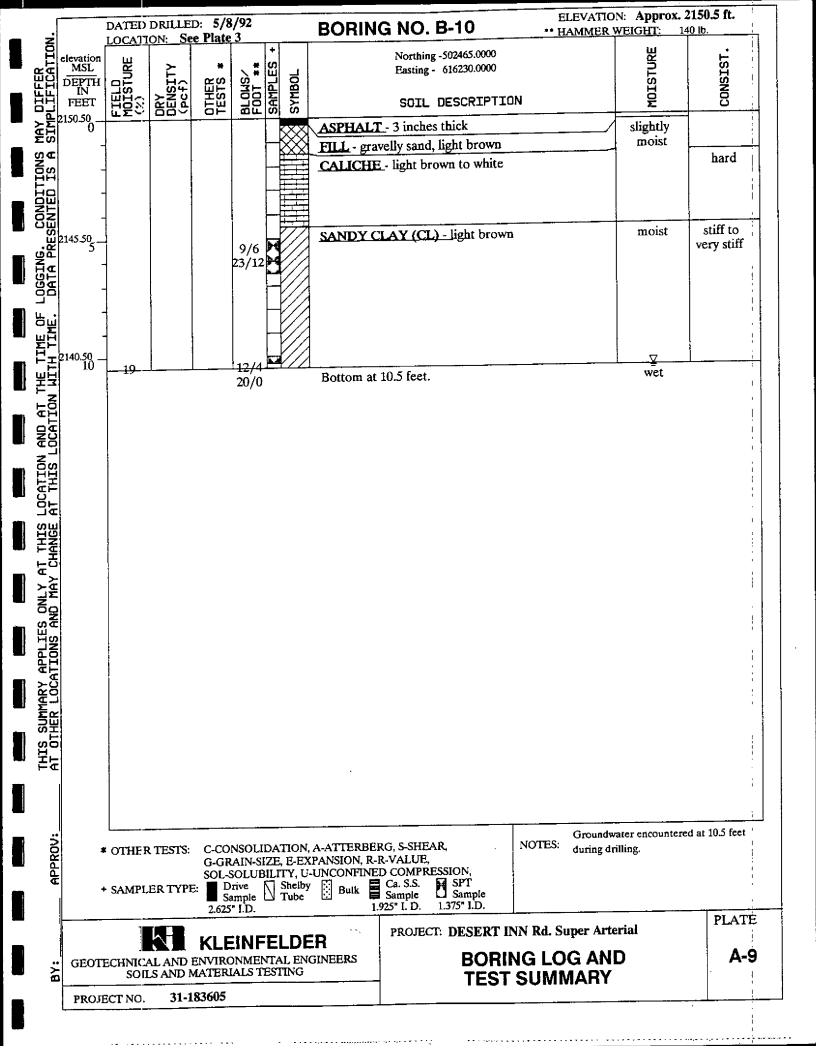


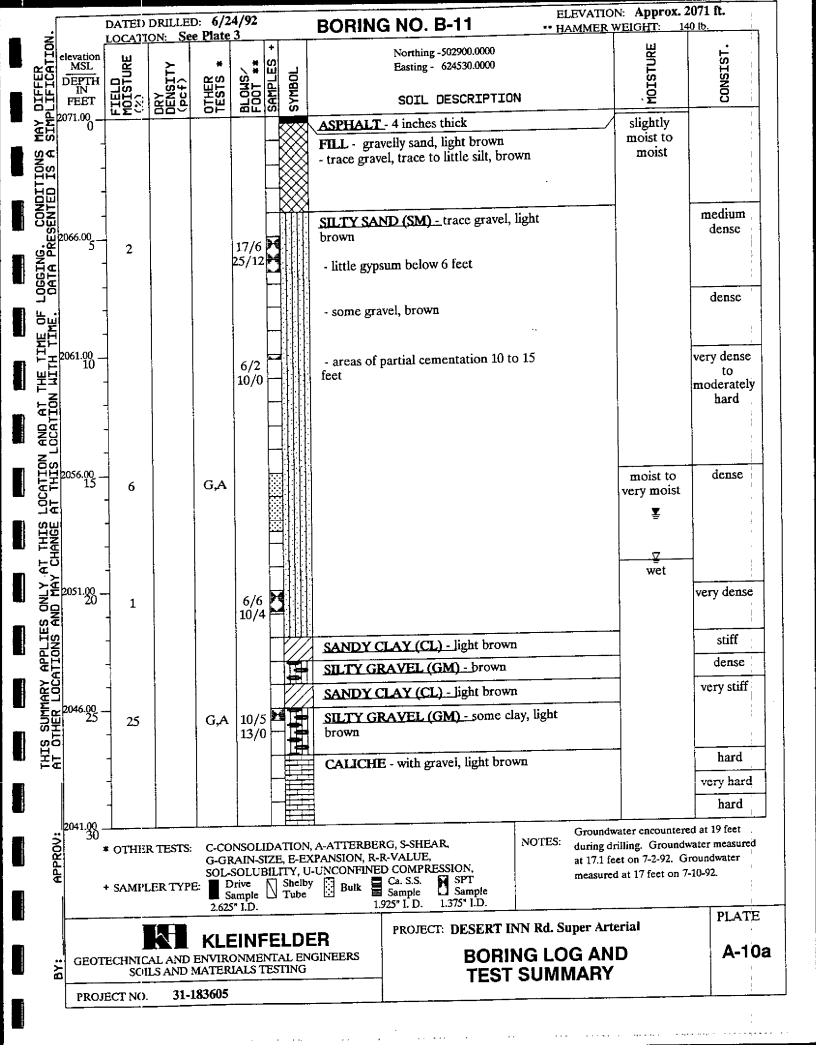


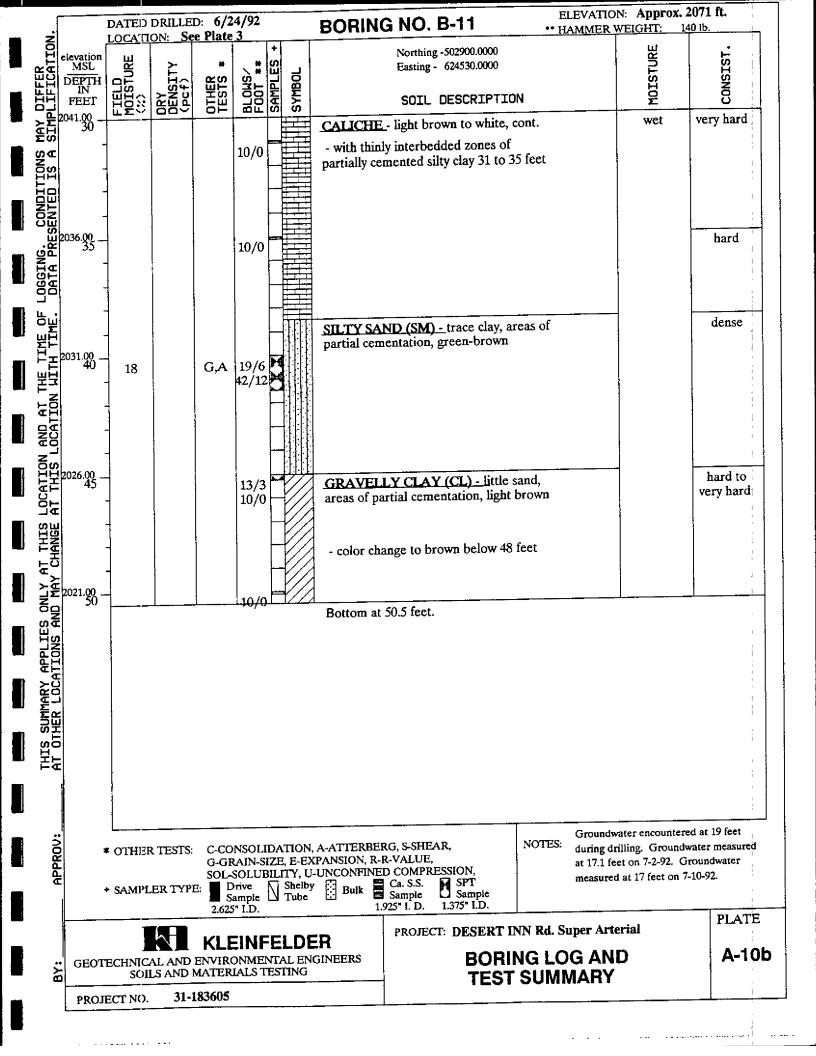


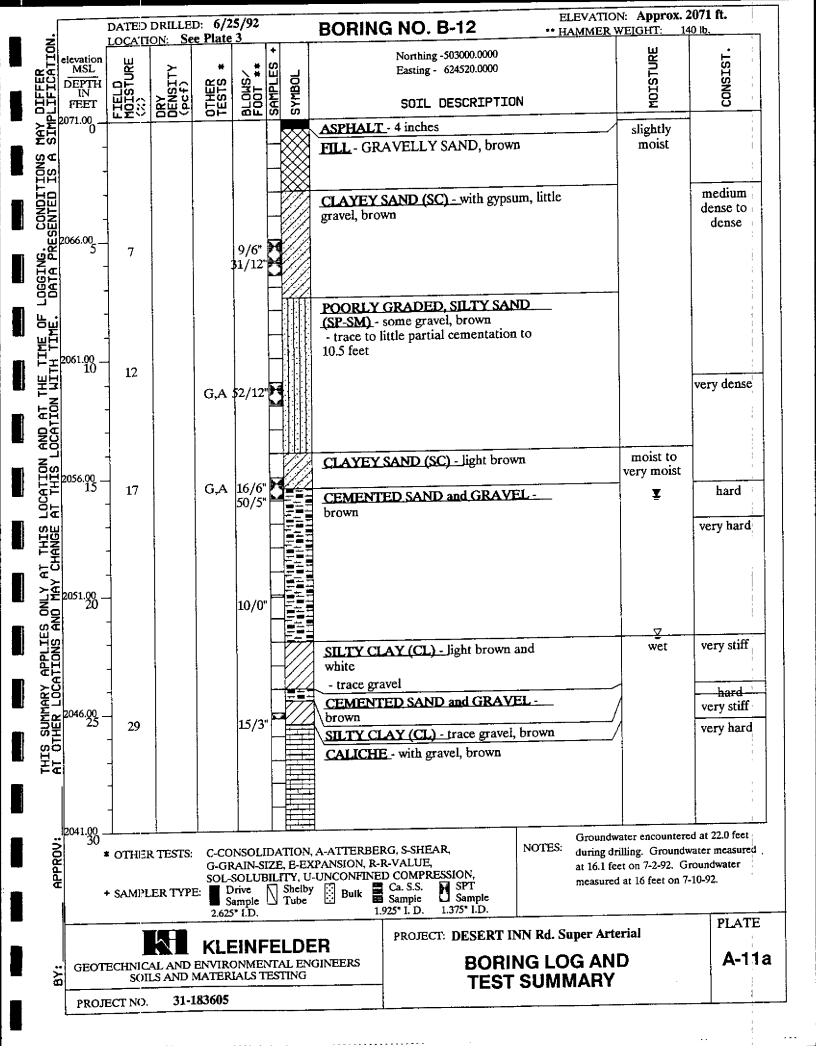


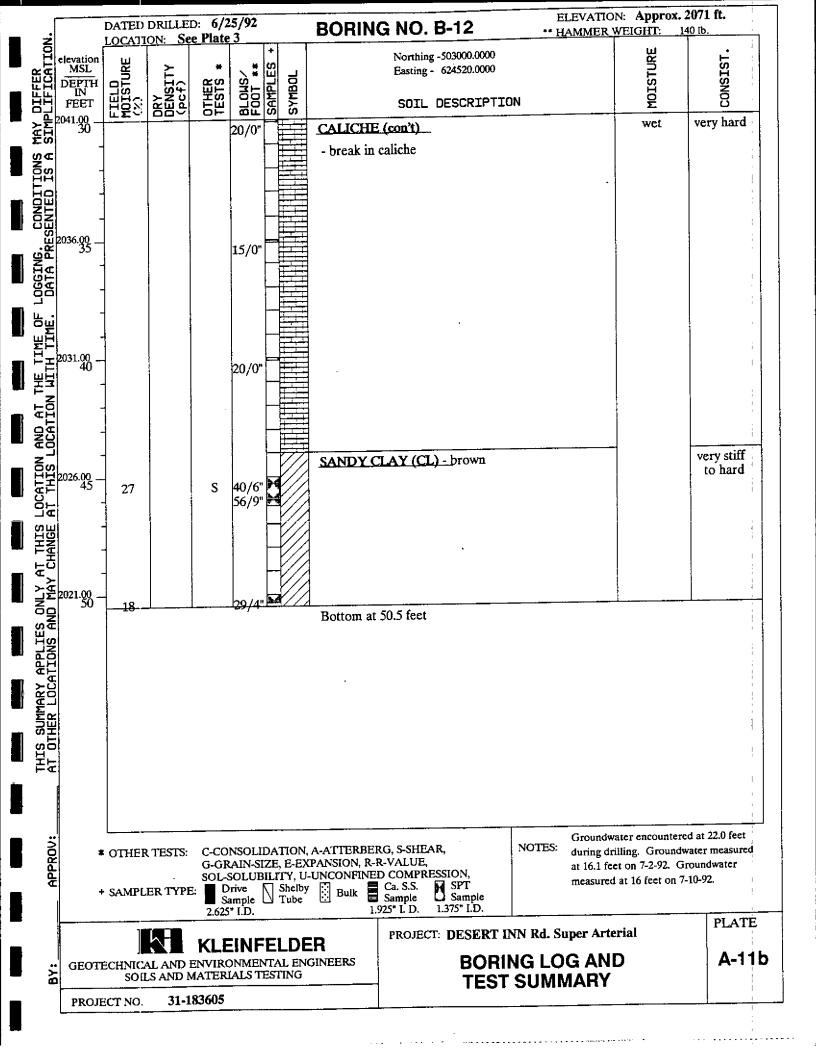


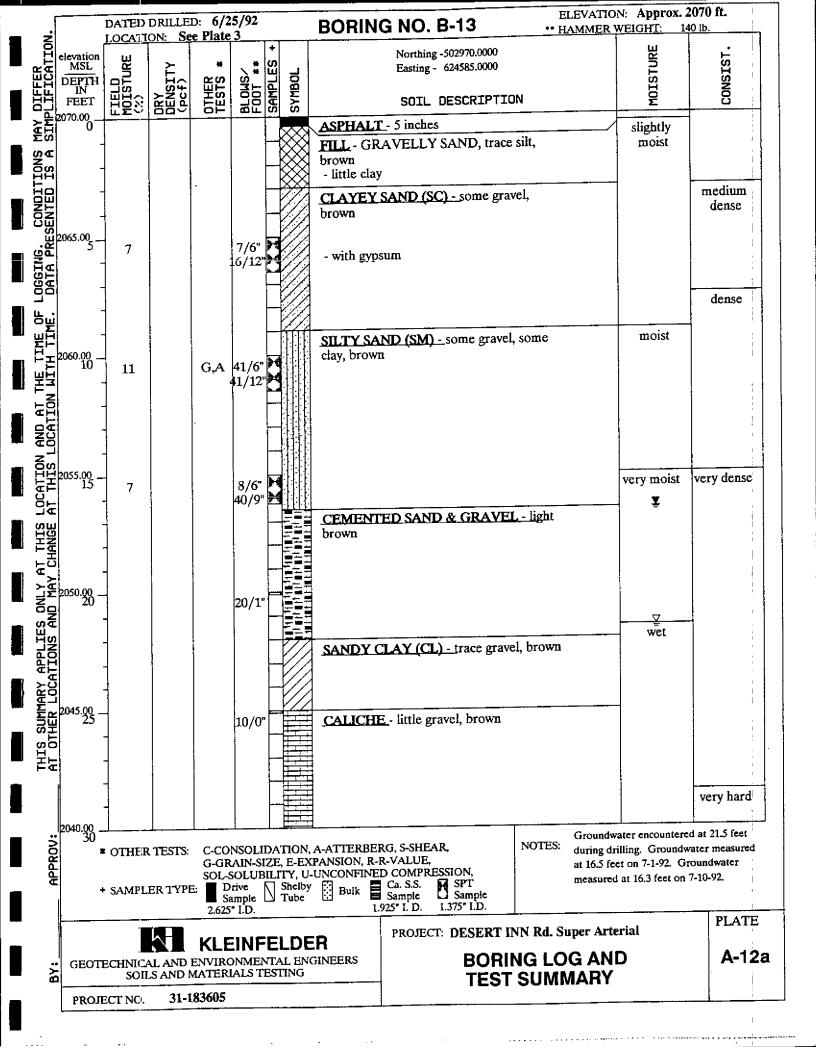


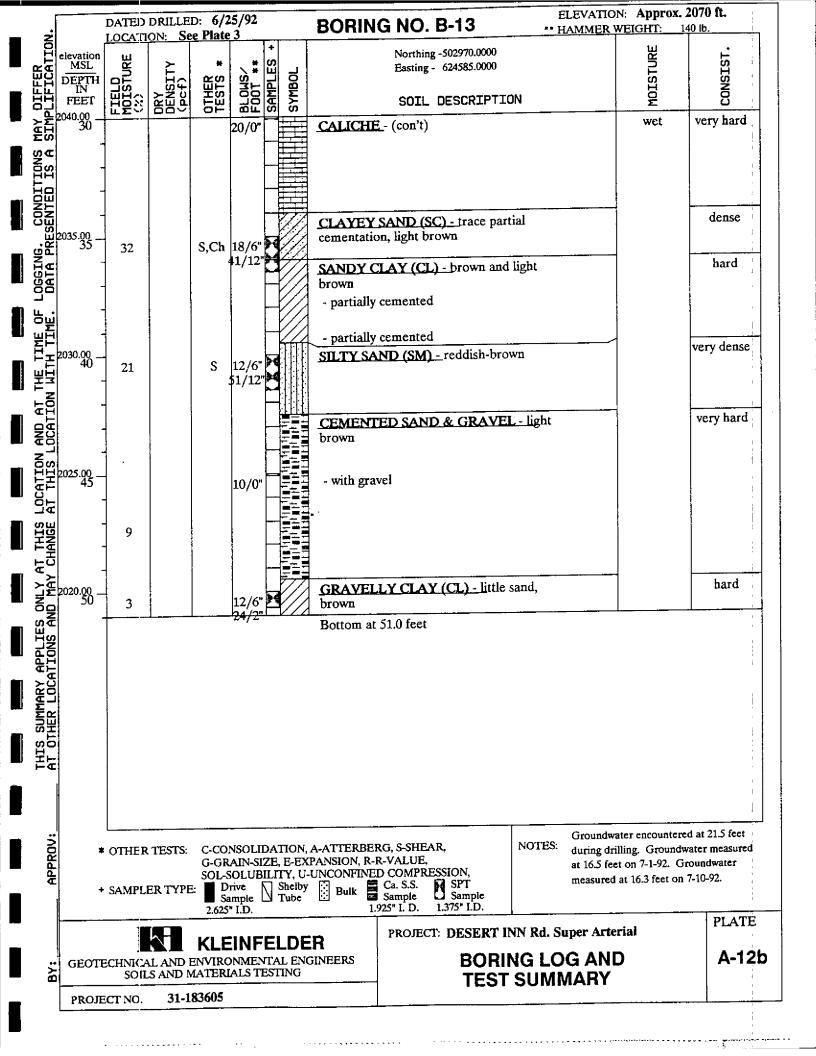


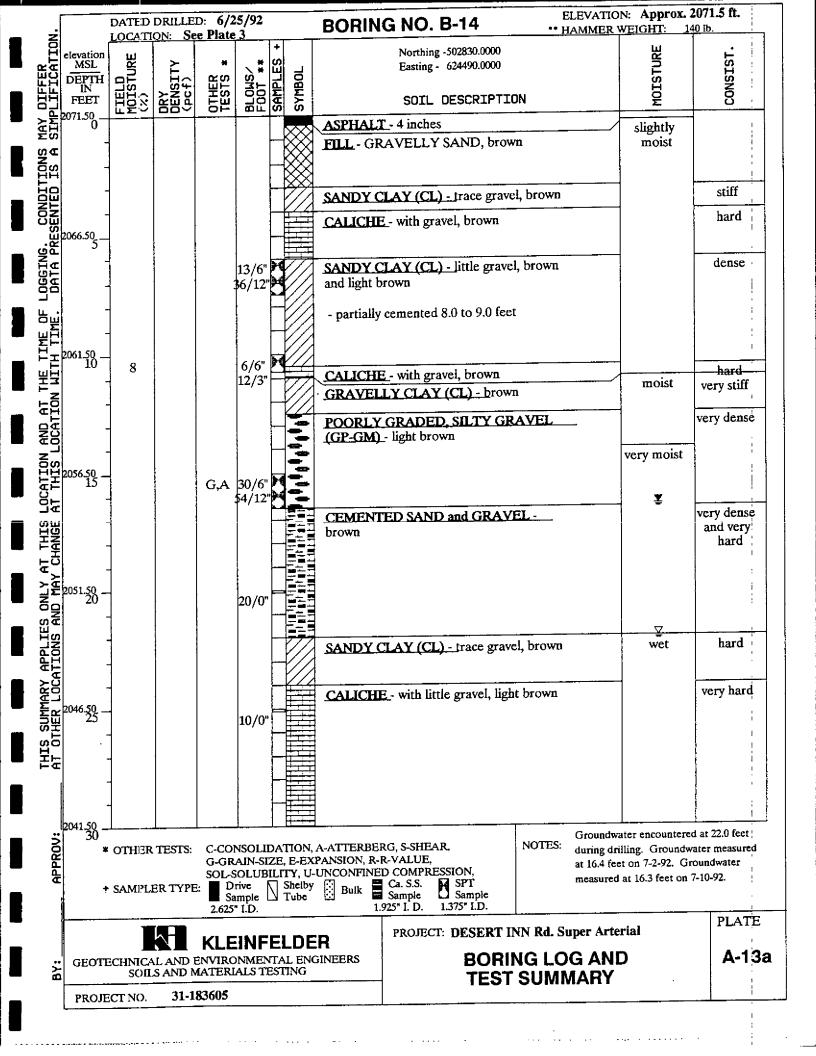


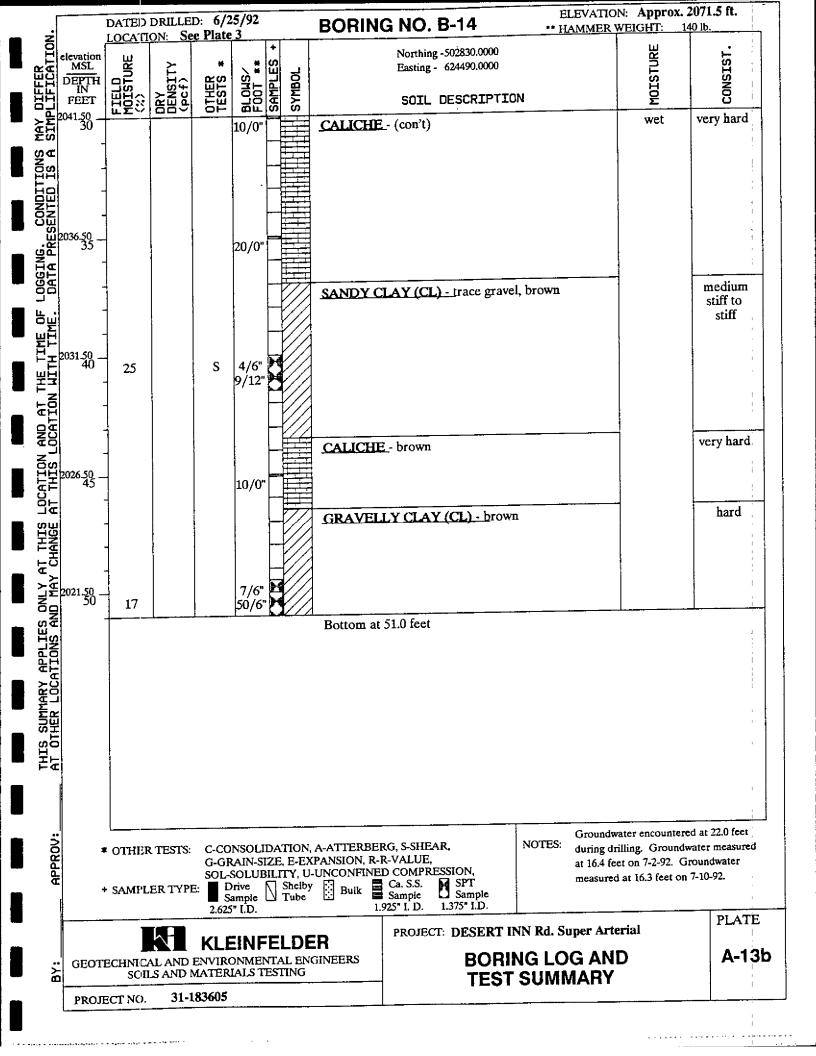


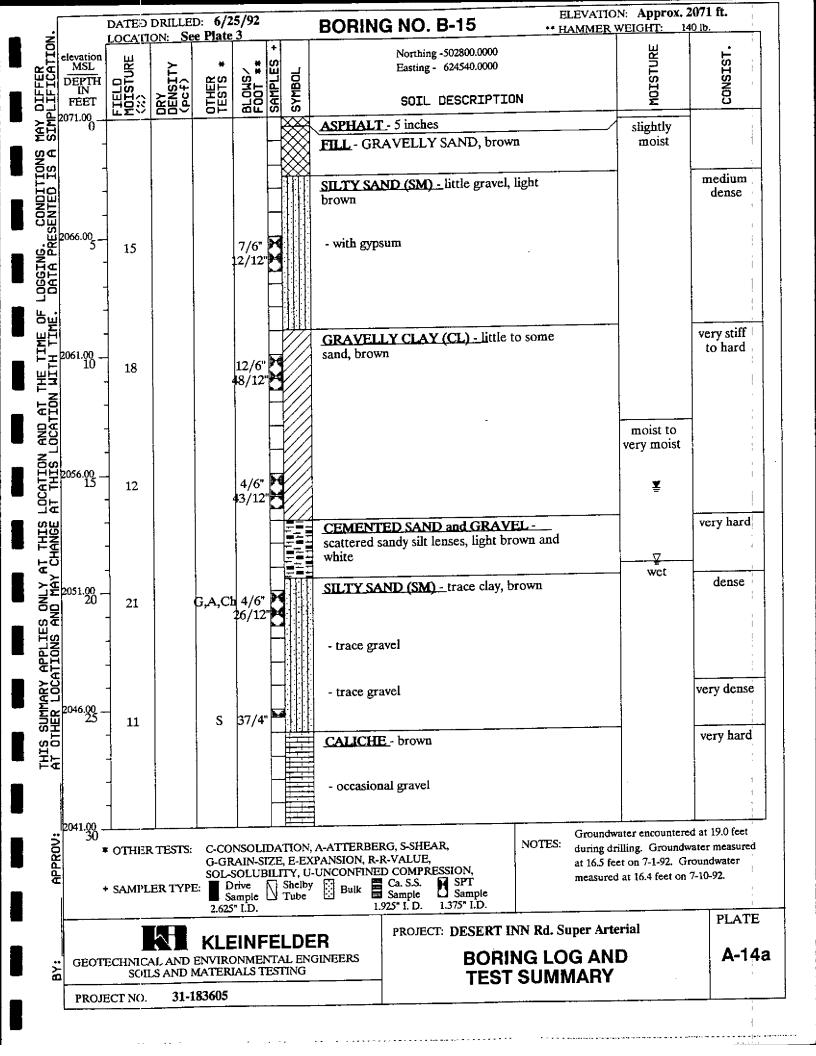


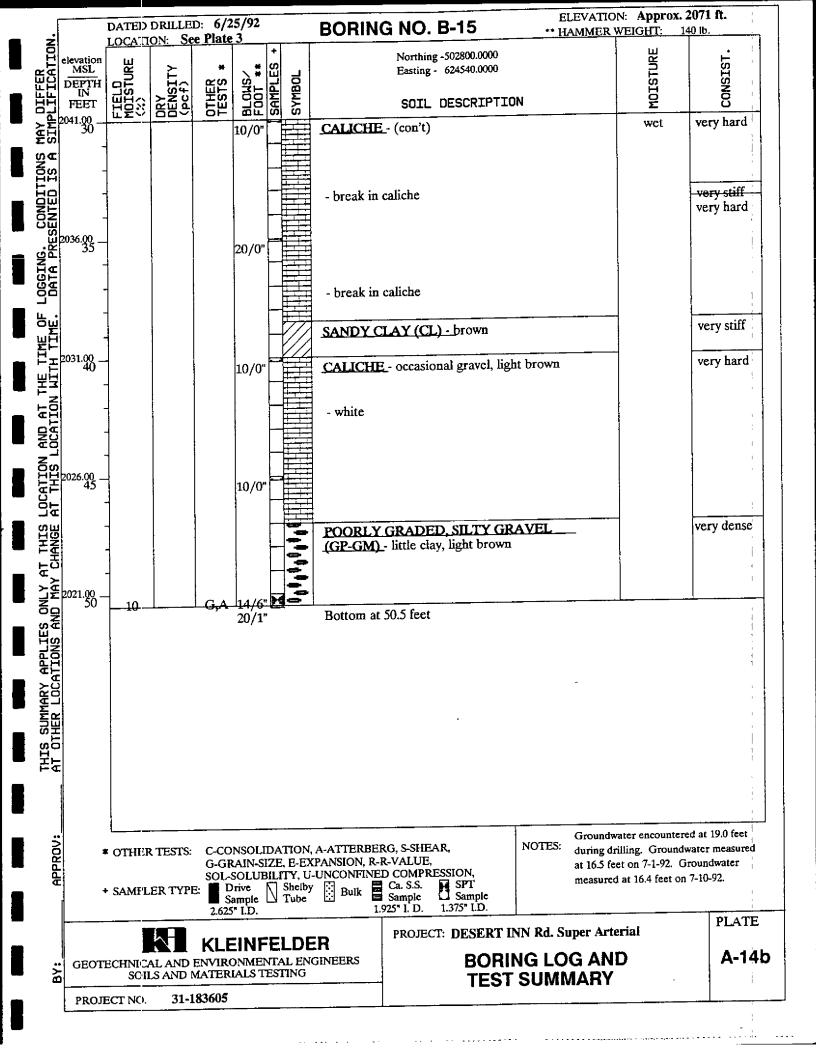


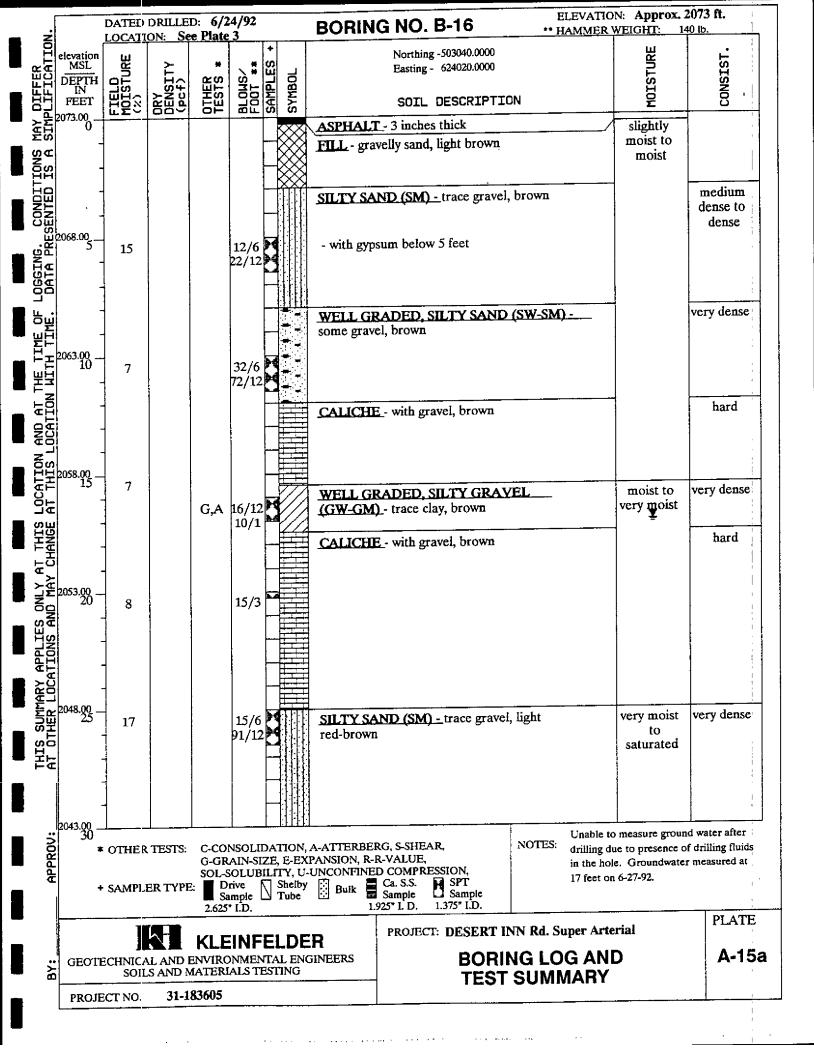


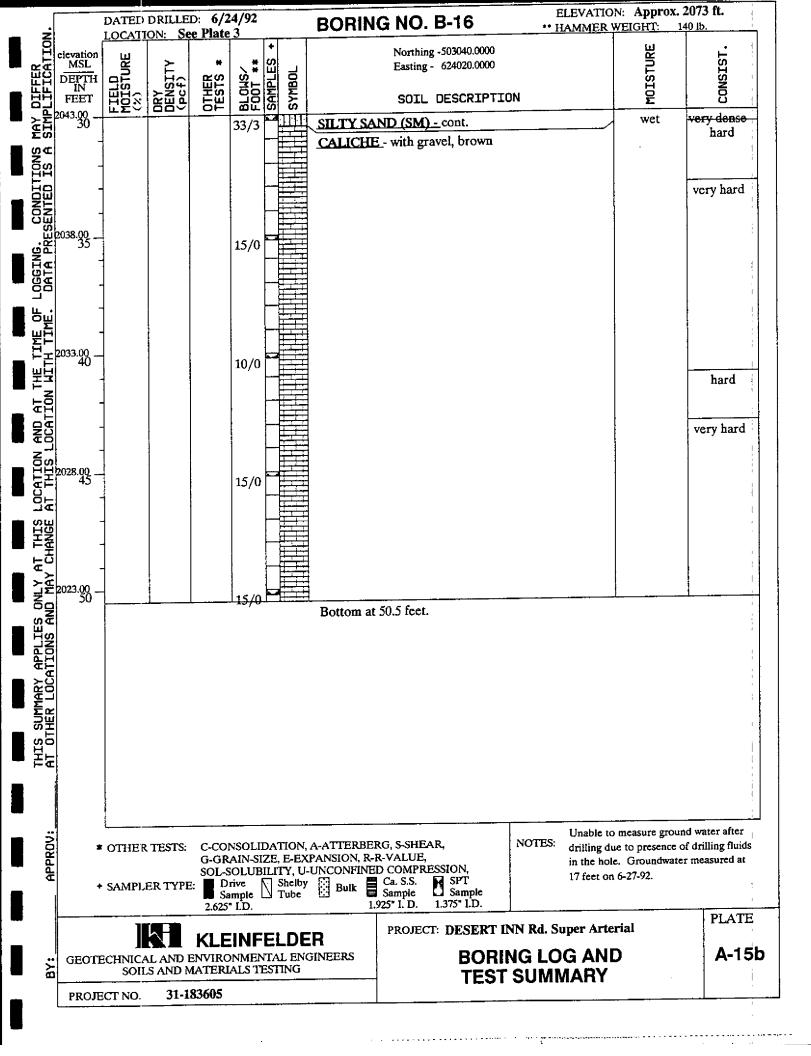


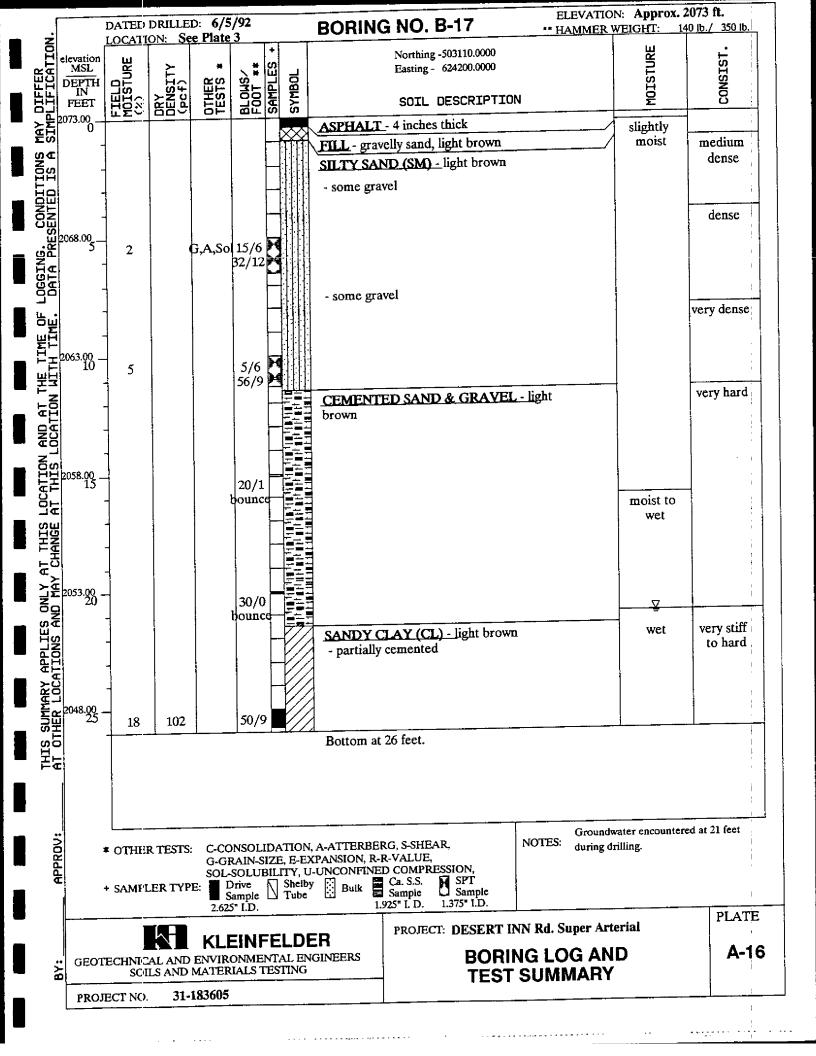


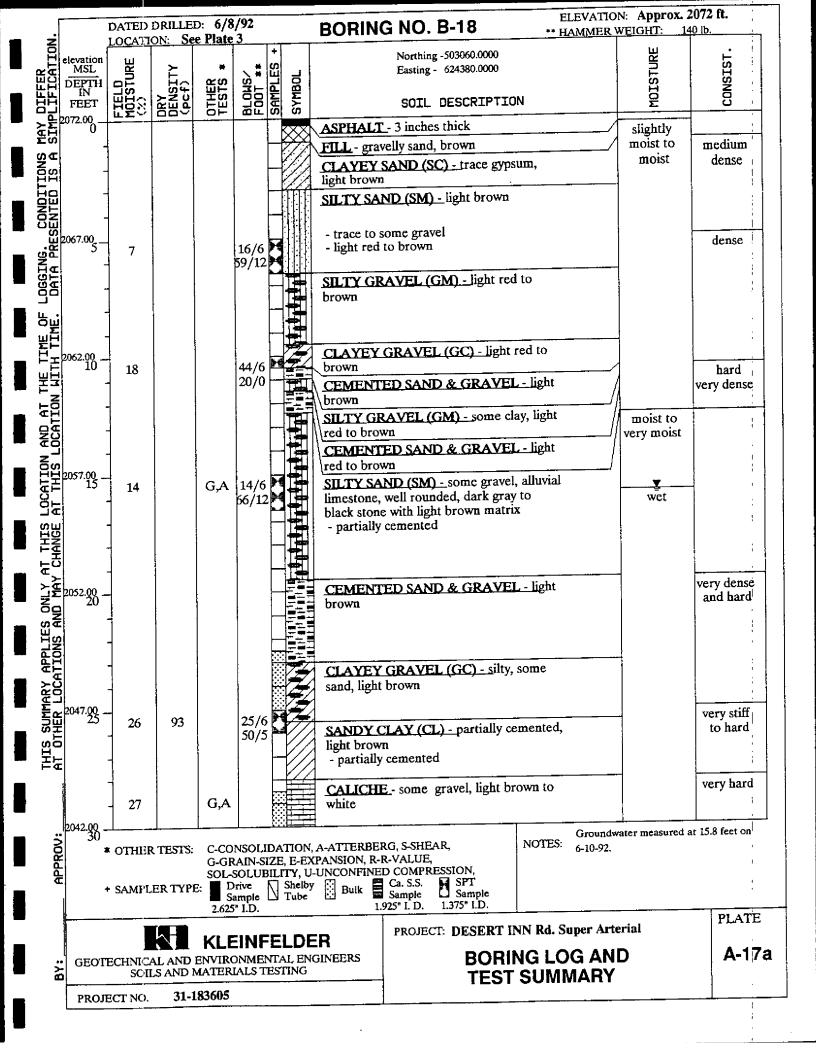


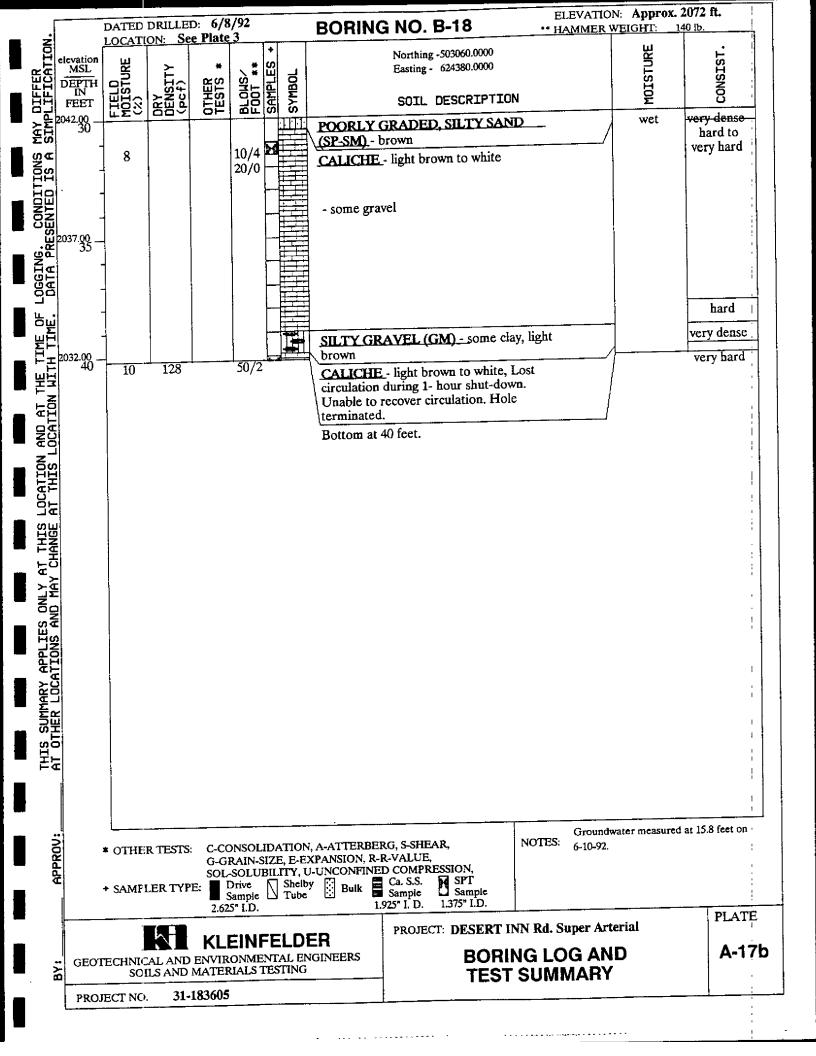


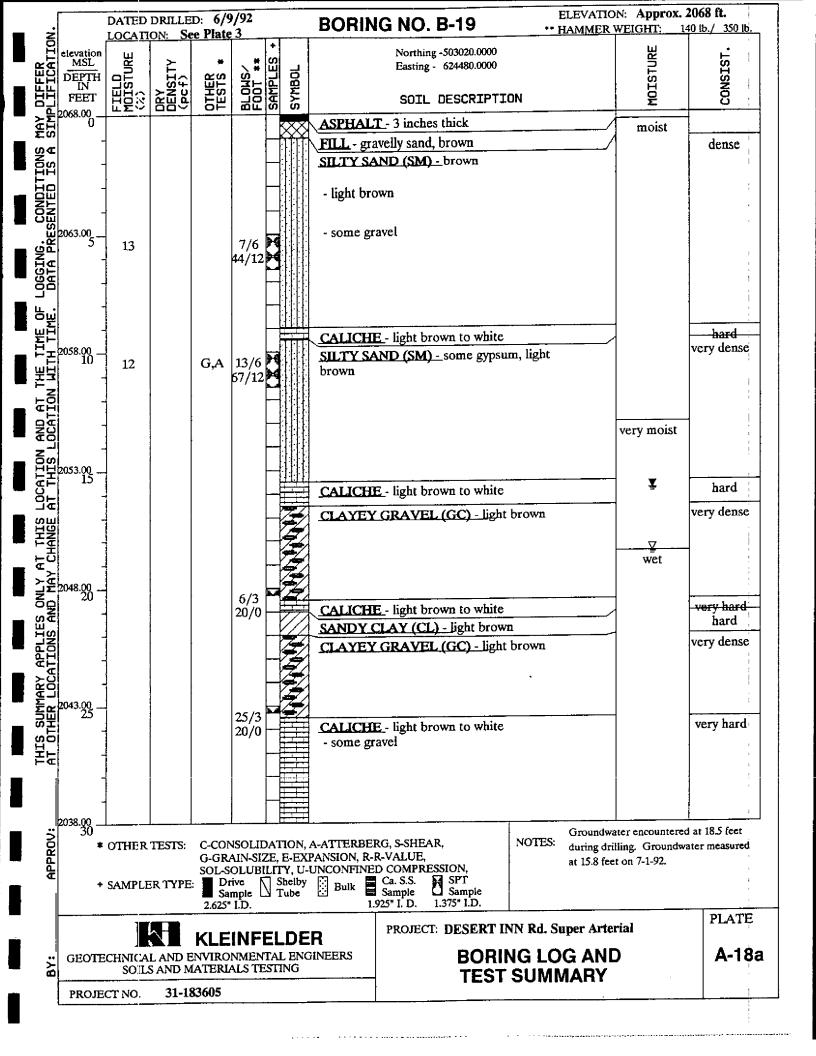


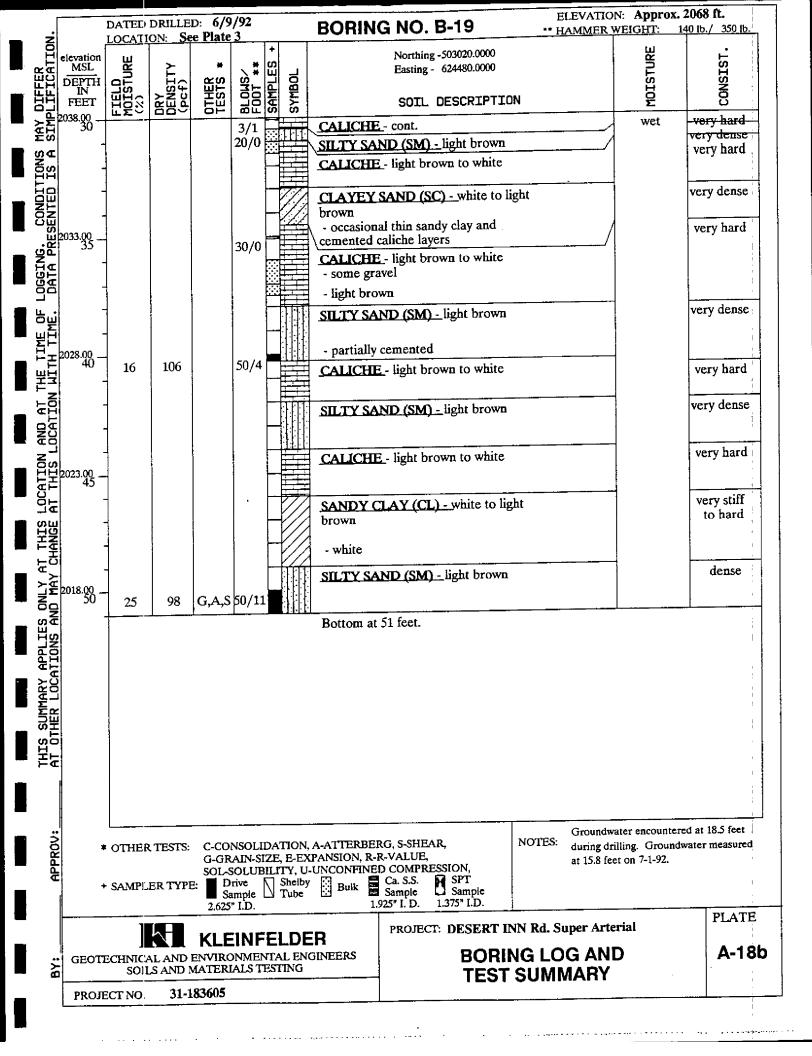


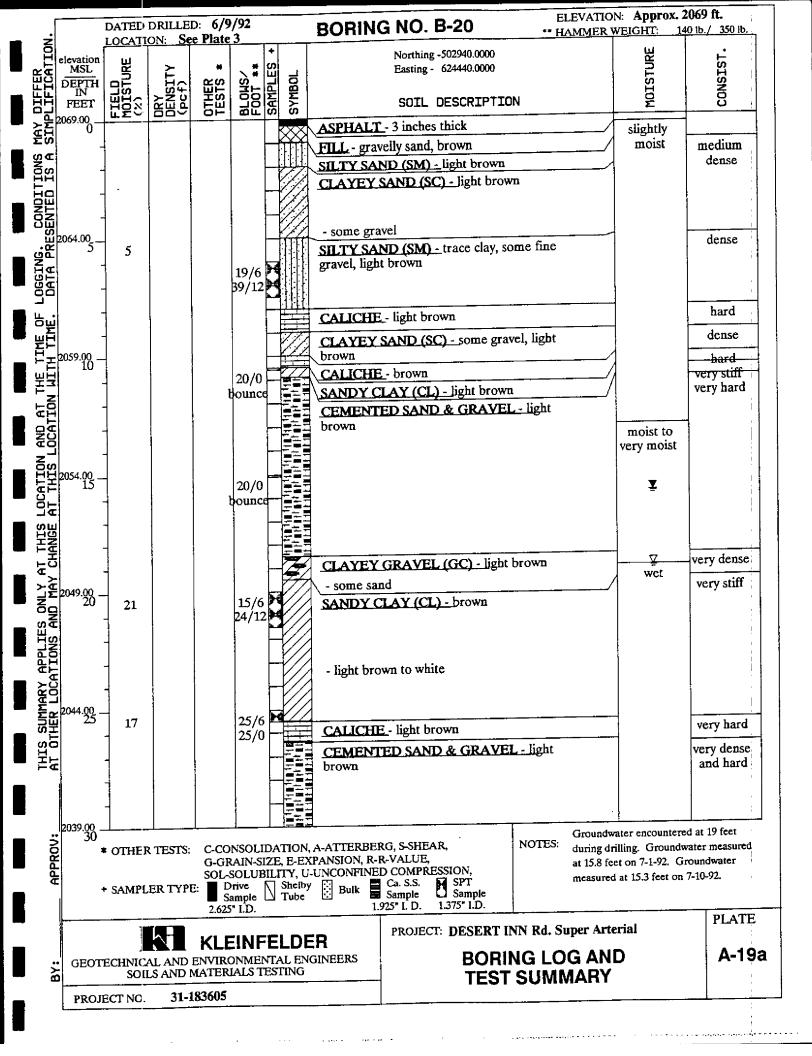


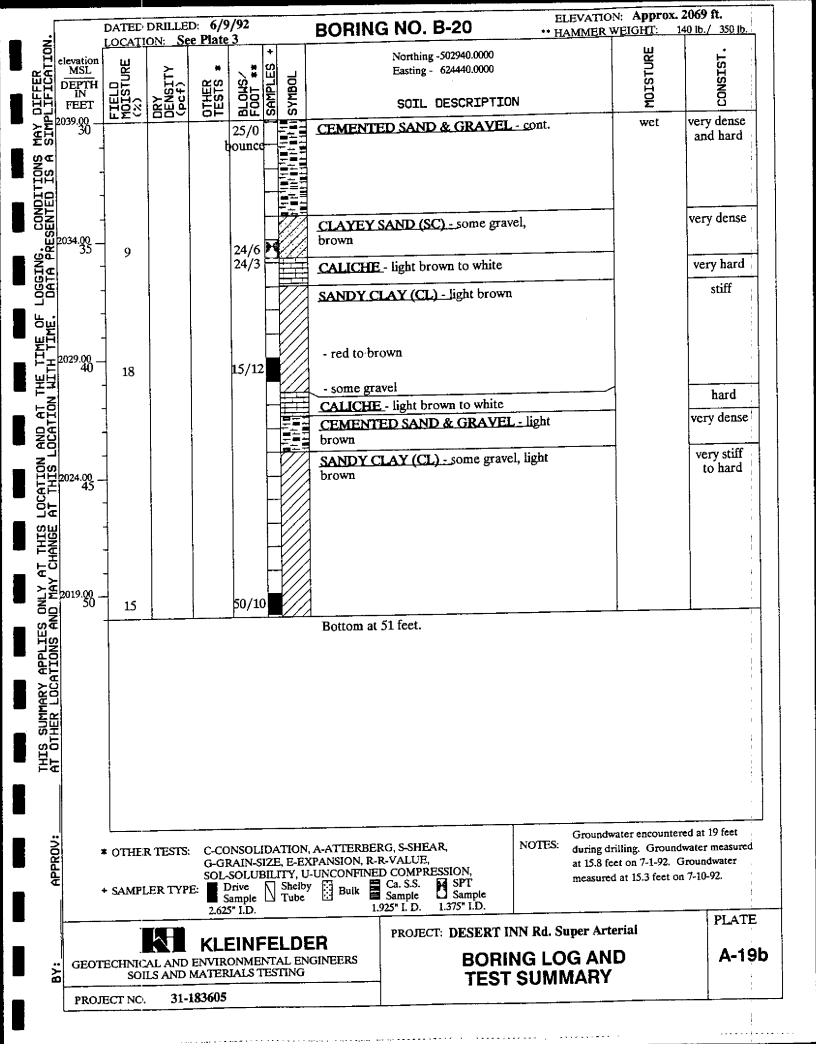


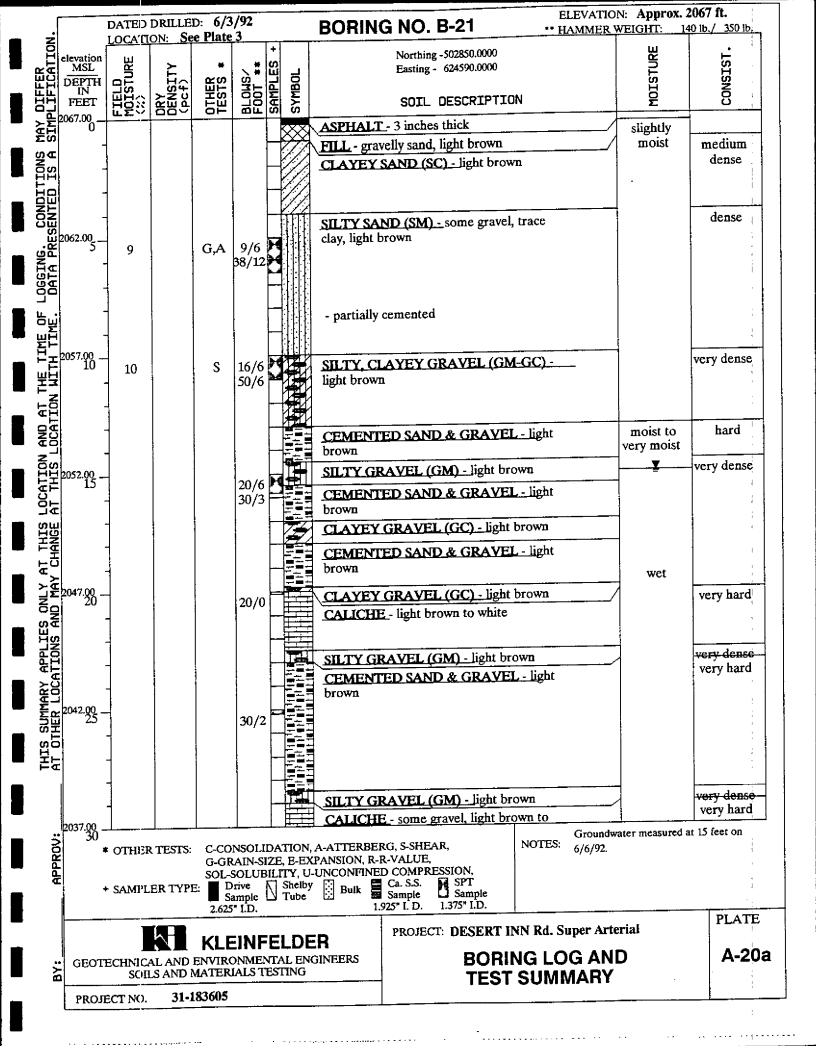




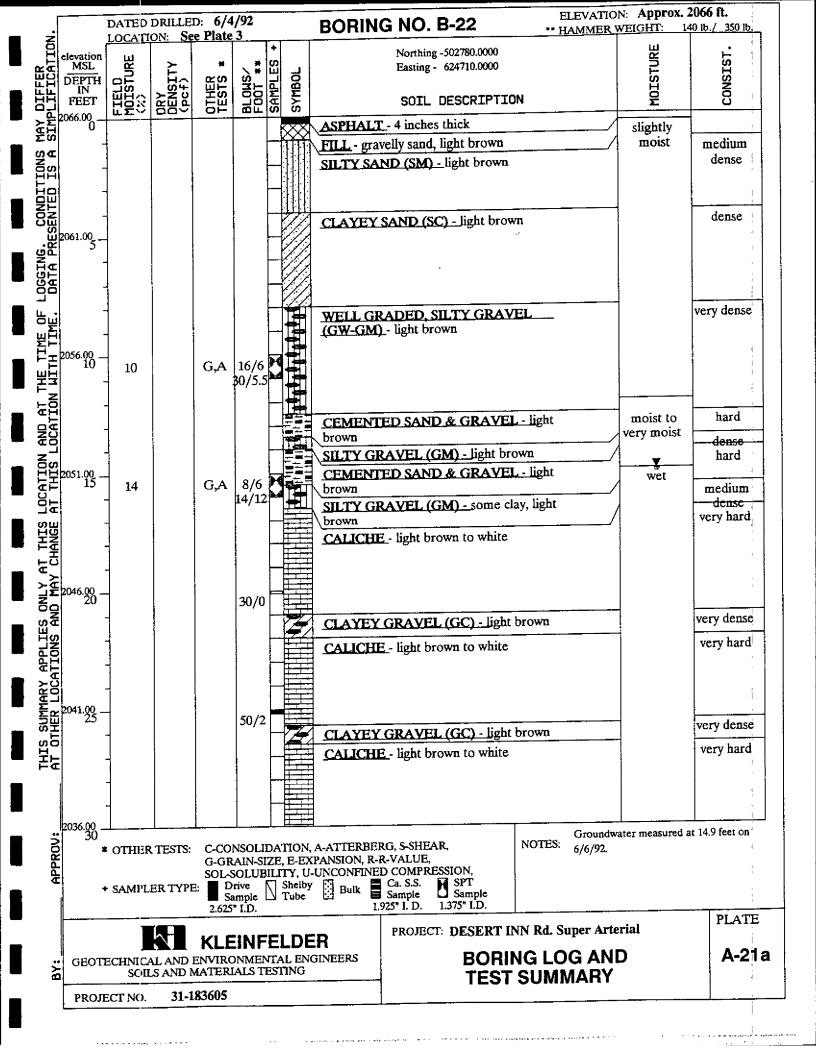


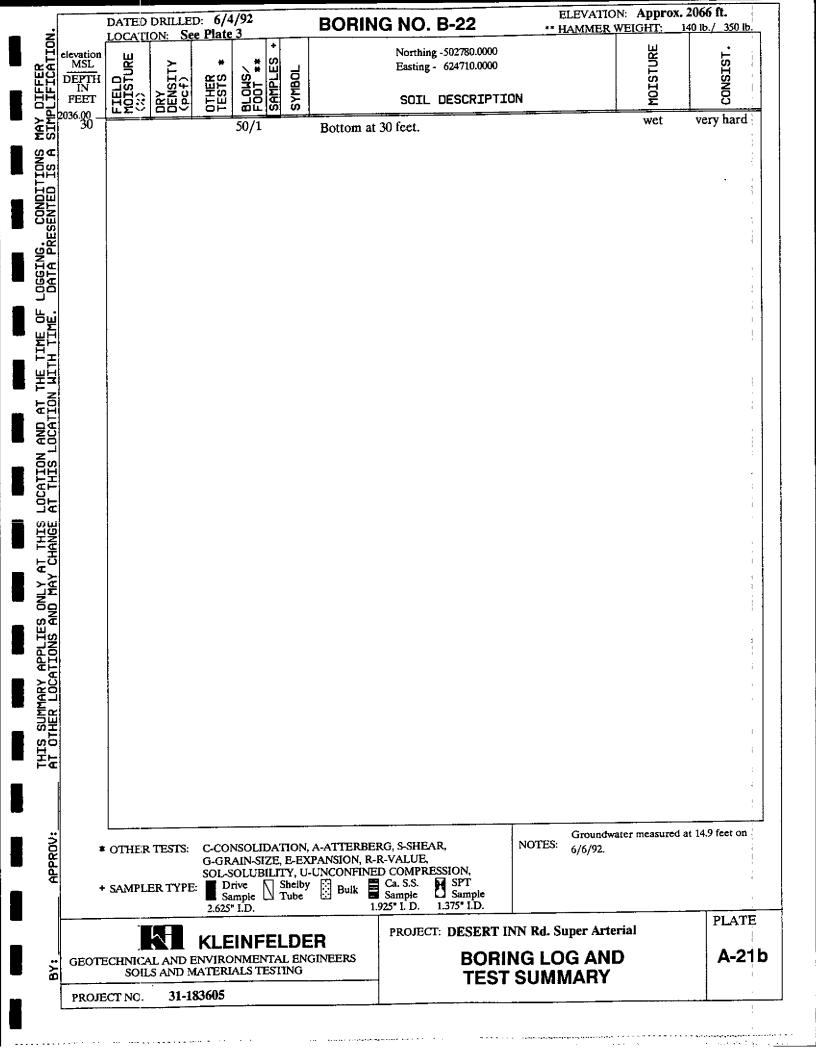


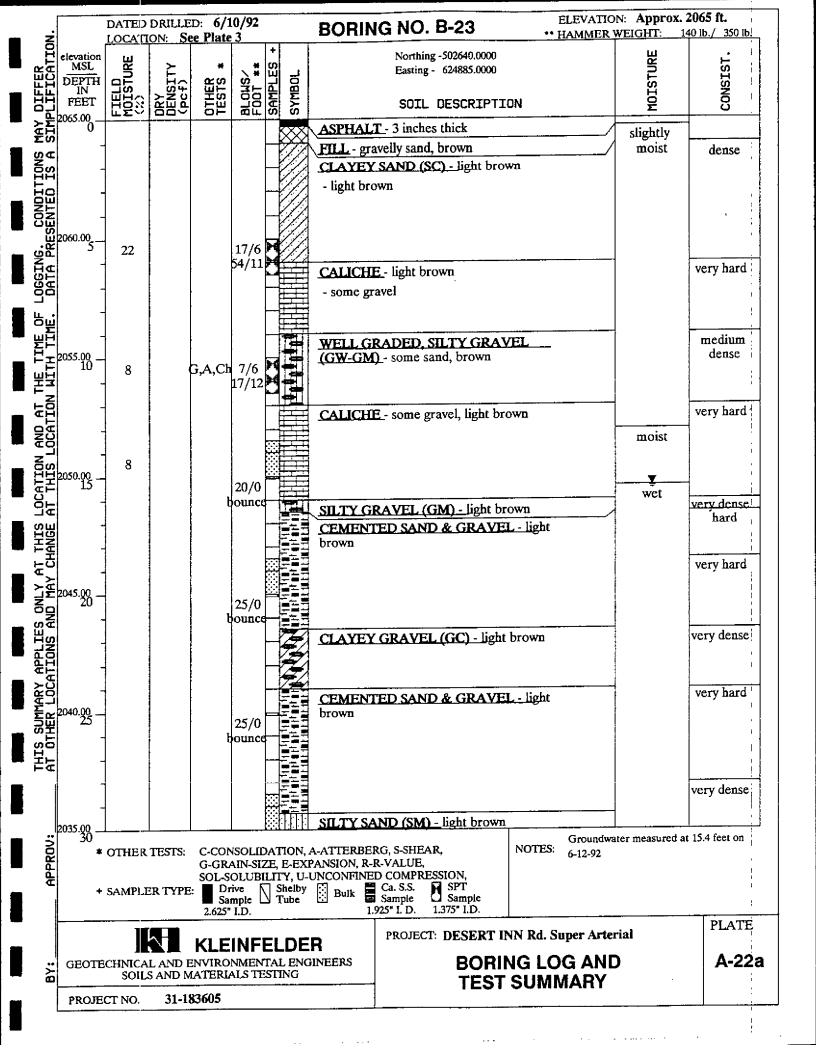


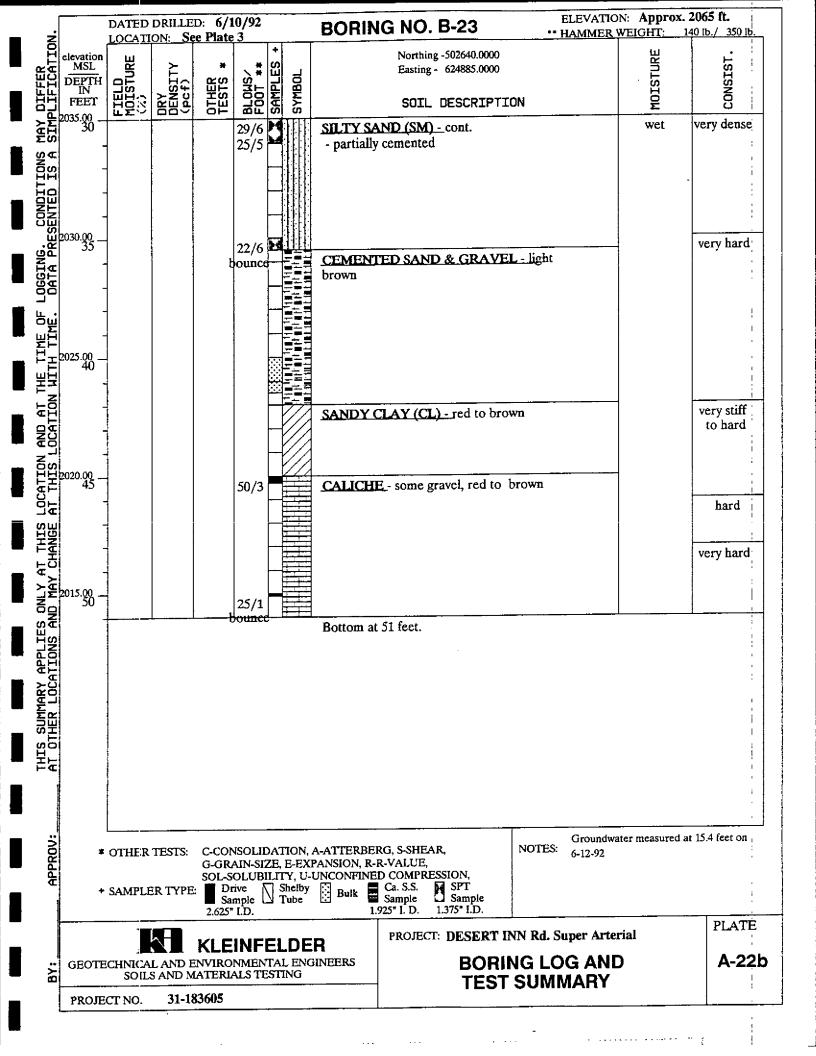


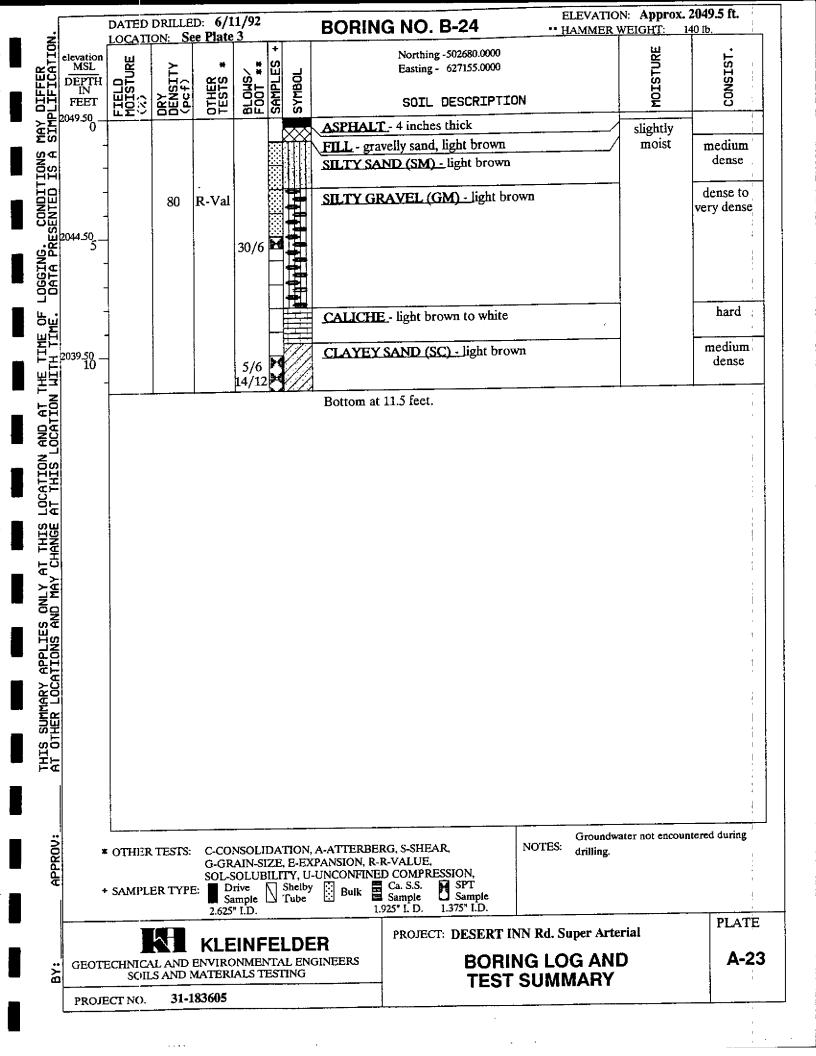
	DATED DRILLED: 6/3/92 LOCATION: See Plate 3						BORING NO. B-21			ELEVATION: Approx. 2067 ft. HAMMER WEIGHT: 140 lb./ 350 lb.			
JIFFER IFICATION.	elevation MSL DEPTH IN FEET 2037.00 — 30	· :	DENSITY NO (Pcf)	OTHER * DIA	BLOWS/ FOOT **	1 1		Northing -502850.0000 Easting - 624590.0000 SOIL DESCRIPT.			MOISTURE	CONSIST.	
CONDITIONS MAY C ENTED IS A SIMPL	2037.00 30 - - - - 2032.00 35			01	50/3	S H H H H H H H H H H	white CALICHE	cont.			wet	very hard	
THIS SUMMARY APPLIES ONLY AT THIS LOCATION AND AT THE TIME OF LOGGING. AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND MAY CHANGE AT THIS LOCATION WITH TIME. DATA PRE					50/2		Bottom at	35 feet.					
THIS SUMMA BY: APPROV: AT OTHER L	GEOT		L AND E	G-GR SOL-S Sol-S 2.625 KLE ENVIRO TATERI	AIN-SIZE SOLUBIL Prive I ample I " I.D.	E, E-EX ITY, U- Shelby Tube	Bulk 1.	R-VALUE, D COMPRESSION, Ca. S.S. SPT Sample Sample 225" I. D. 1.375" I.D. PROJECT: DESERT		Super Arte		PLATE A-20b	
	PROJ	ECT NO.	31-1	83605									

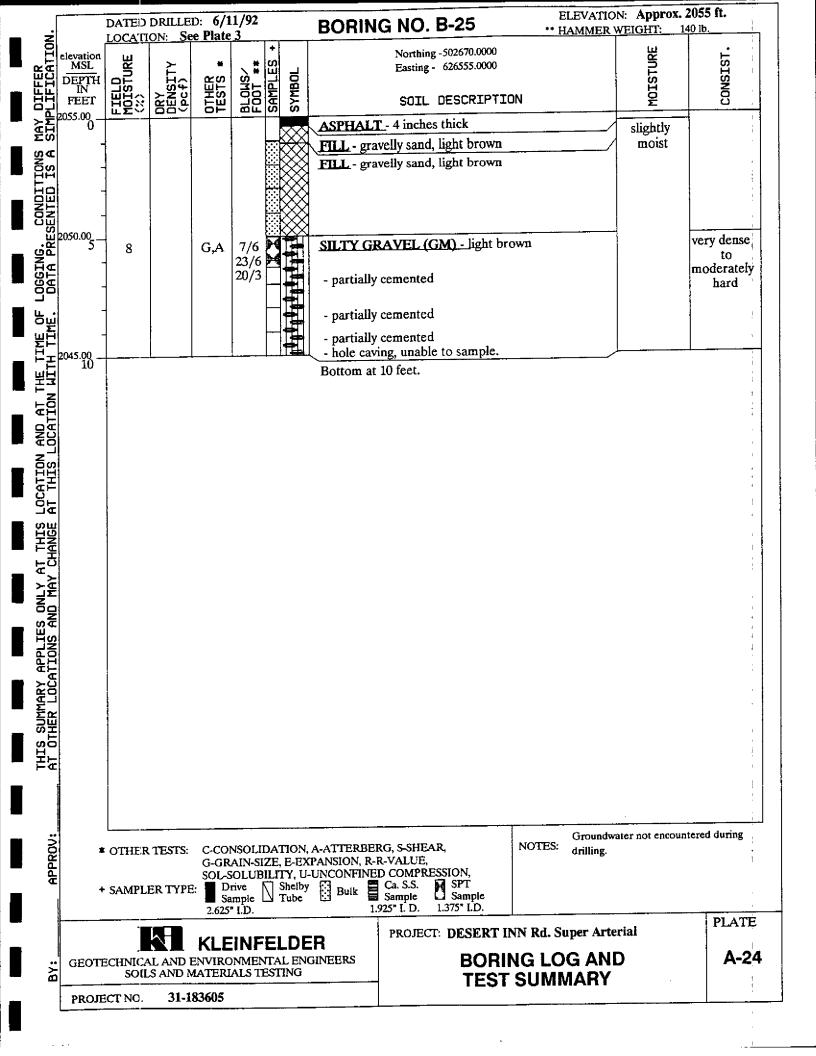


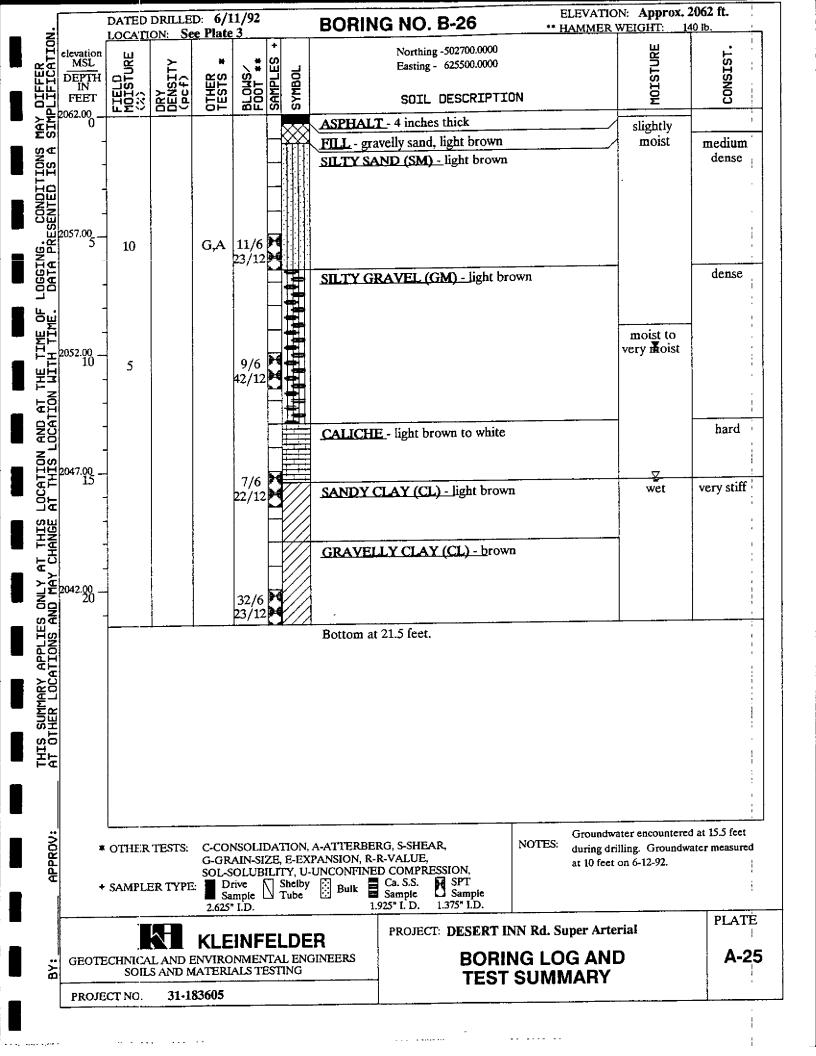


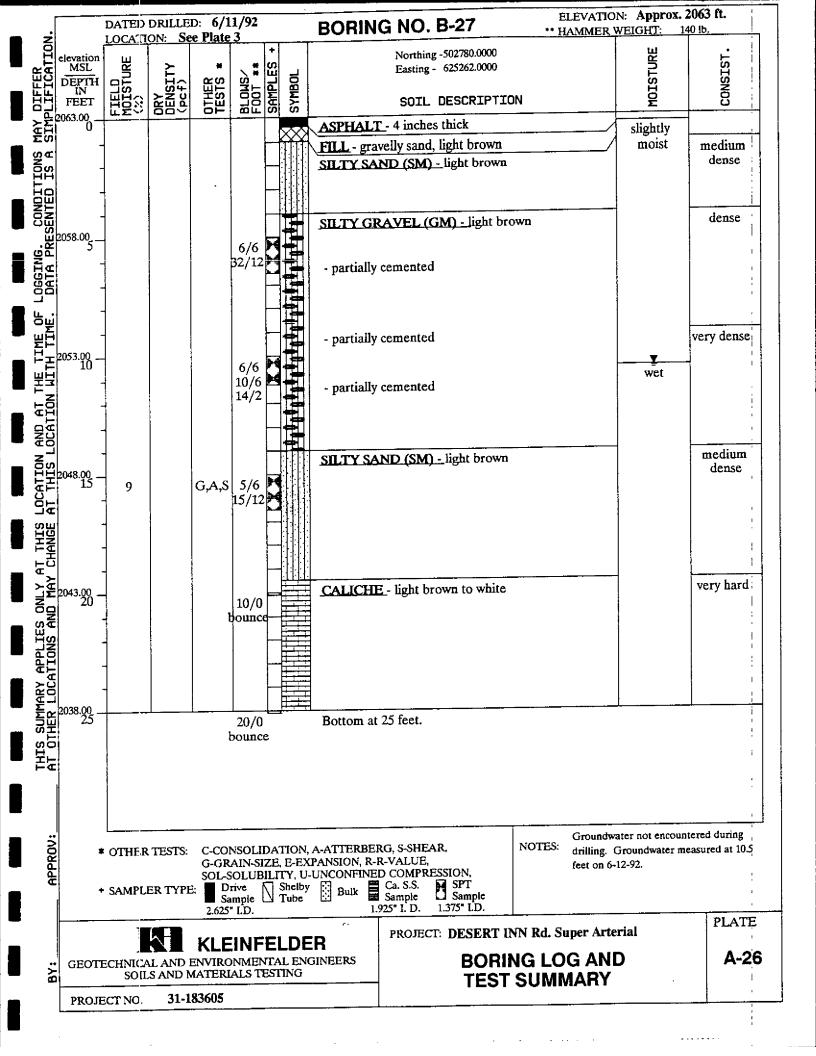


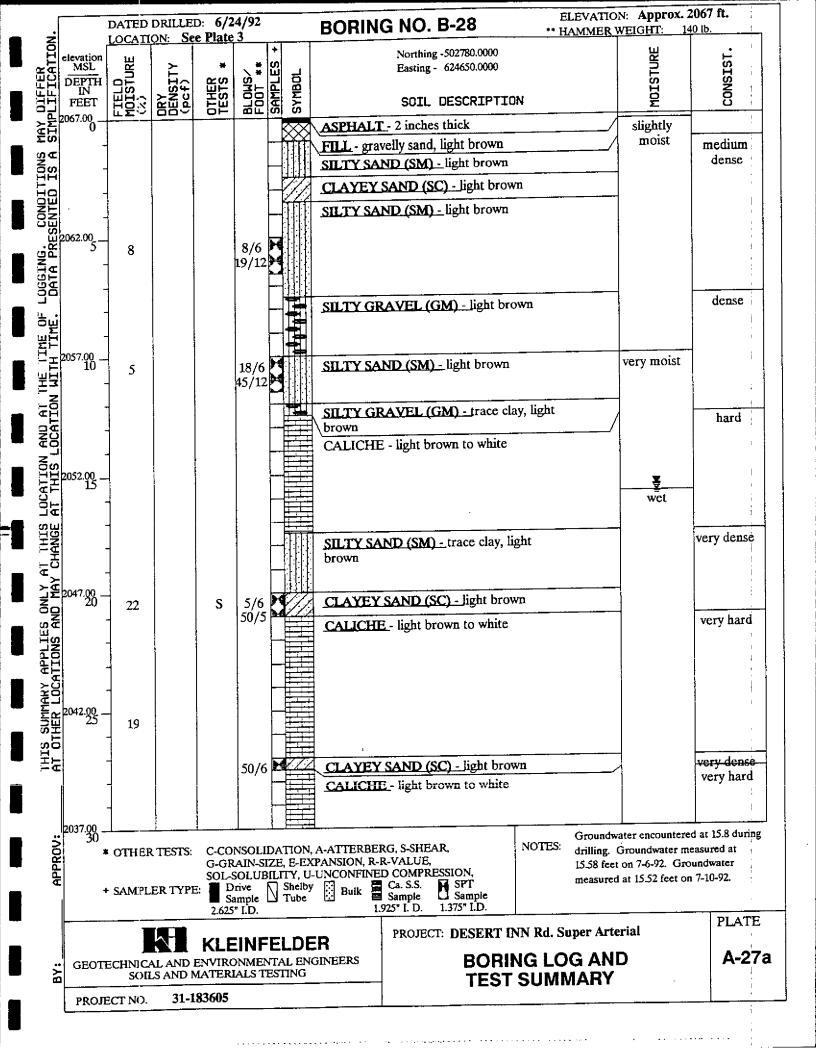


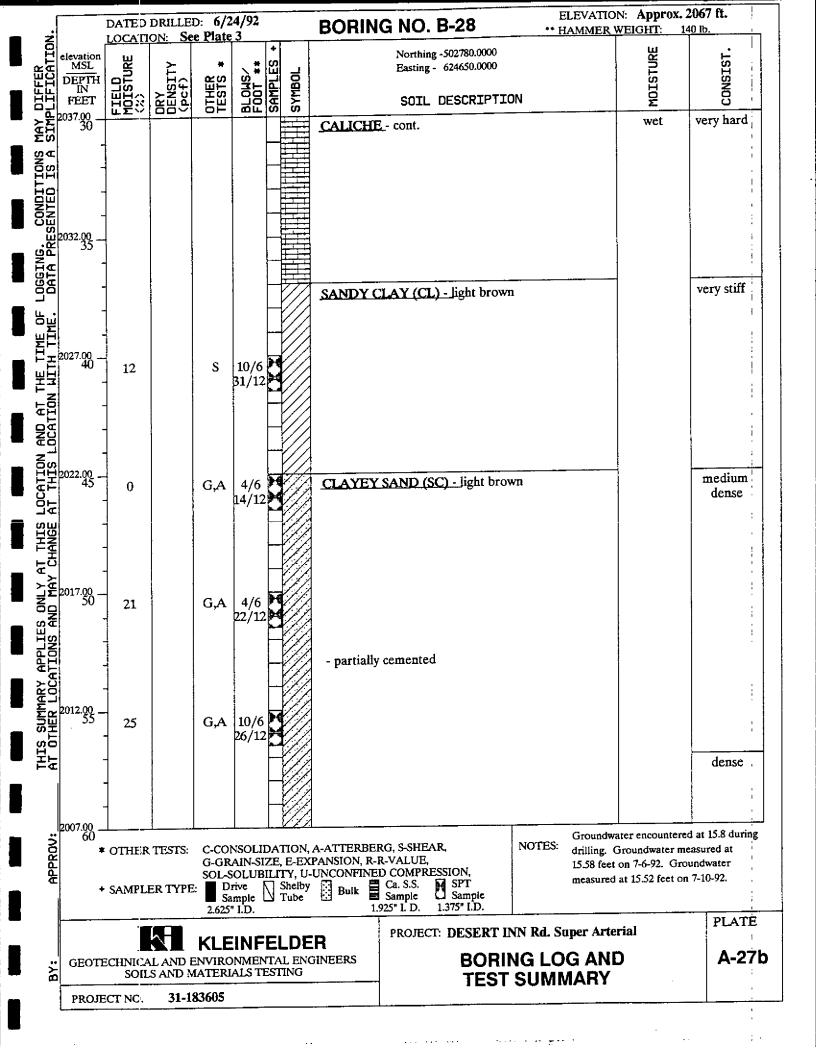




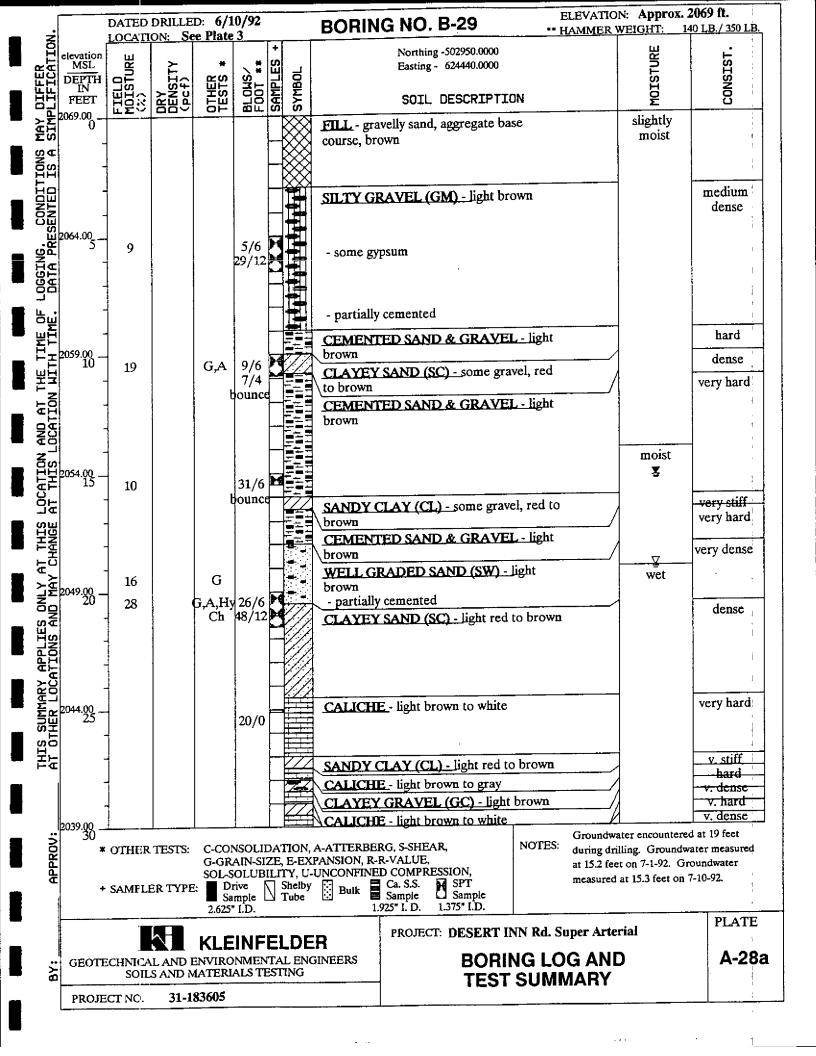


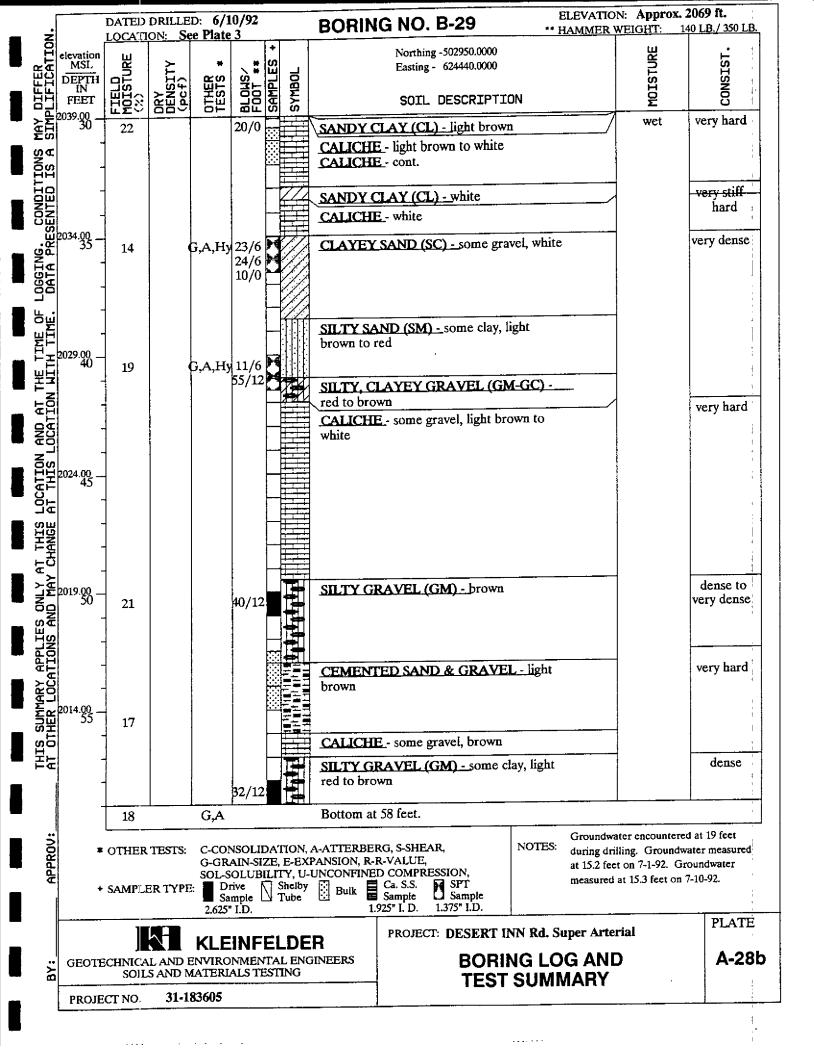


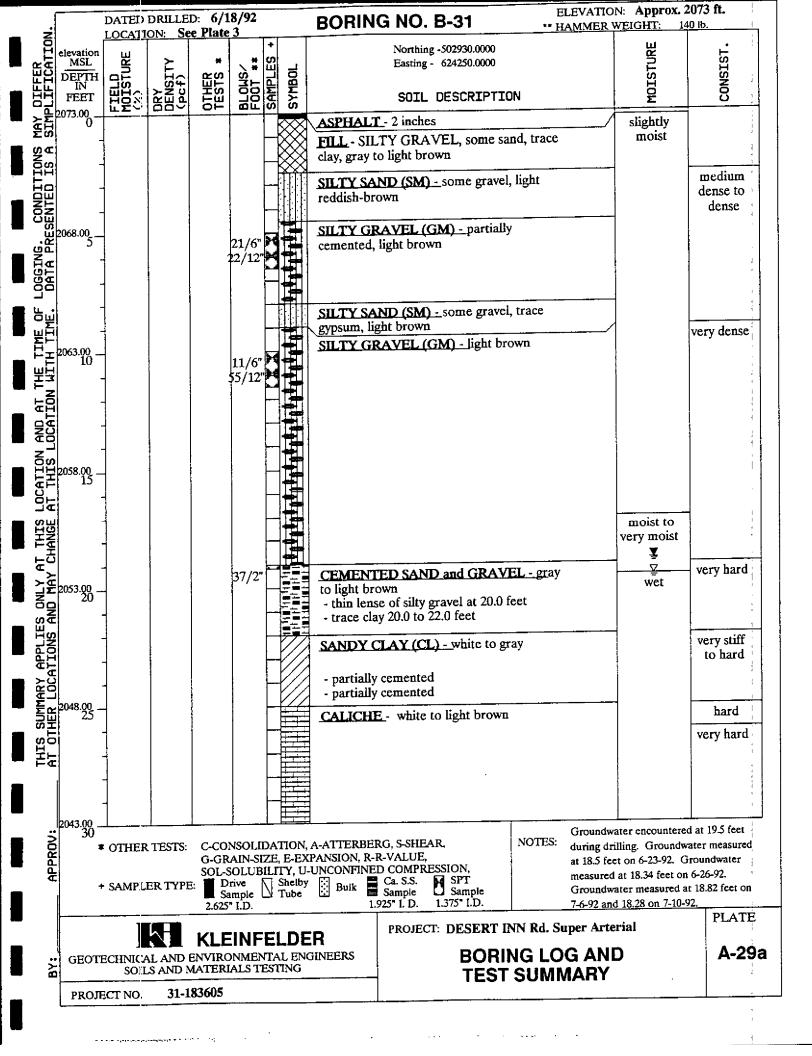


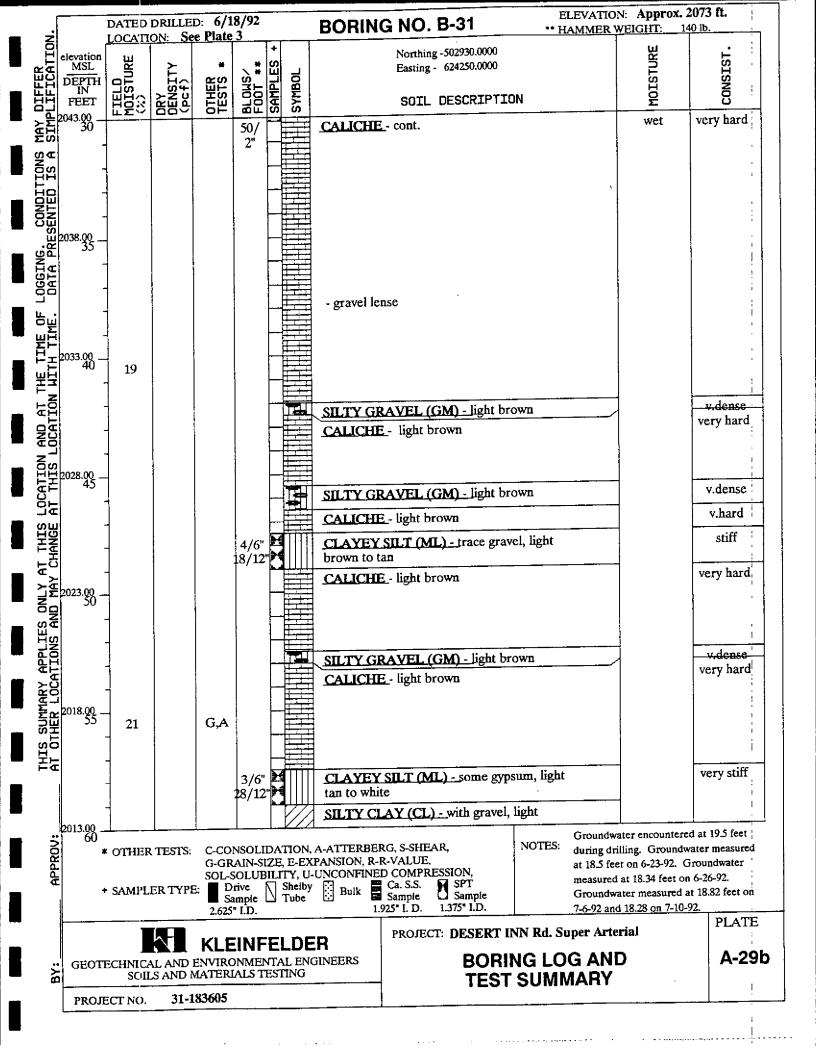


	DATED DRILLED: 6/24/92 LOCATION: See Plate 3							BORIN	G NO	. B-28		ELEVATION: Approx. 2067 ft. ** HAMMER WEIGHT: 140 lb.			
~ (द	elevation MSL	111		*	BLOWS/ FOOT **	LES +			Northi	ng -502780.0000 g - 624650.0000)	<u>-</u>	MOISTURE	CONSIST.	
PLIF	DEPTH IN FEET		ORY DENSITY (pcf)	OTHER TESTS		SAM	SYMBOL			DESCRIPT	TION		MO.	<u>5</u>	
					50/2			Bottom at	60.5 feet	•					
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APP	+	SAMPLE	R TYPE:	SOL-S	OLUB rive mple	ILIT ∏S	Y, U-U					measured			
			A.	2.625"	I.D.			1.9	925" I. D.	1.375" I.D. CT: DESERT	r inn Rd	. Super Arte	erial	PLATE	
BY:	GEOTI	ECHNICA SOLI S	L AND EIS AND MA	KLE NVIRO ATERL	NMEN	ΓAI	ENG	H GINEERS BORING				LOG AND			С
6 0.	PROJE	CT NO.	31-18							TES	SI SUN	MARY			

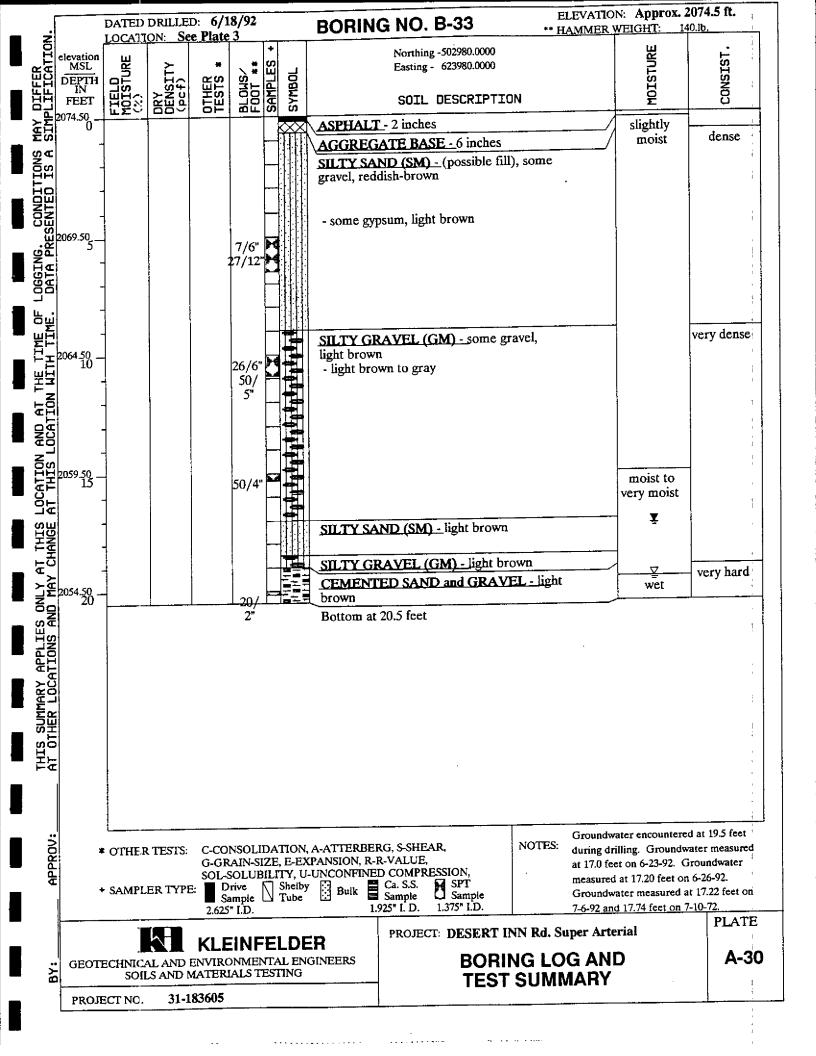


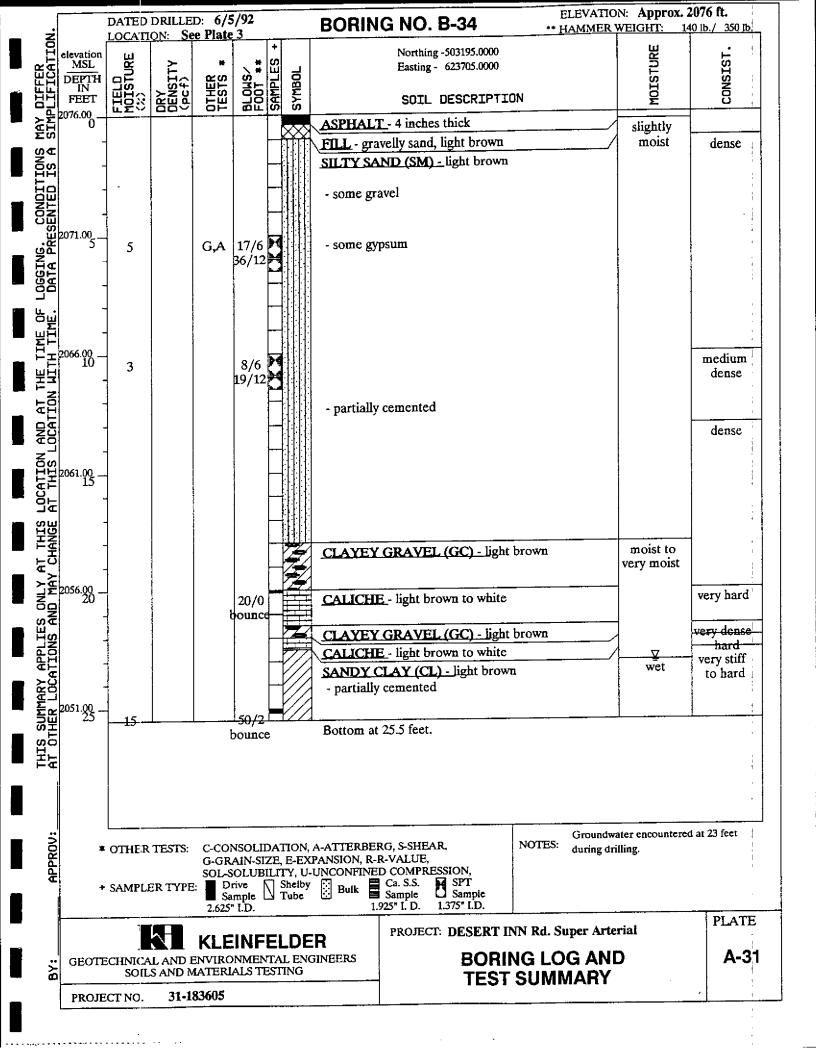


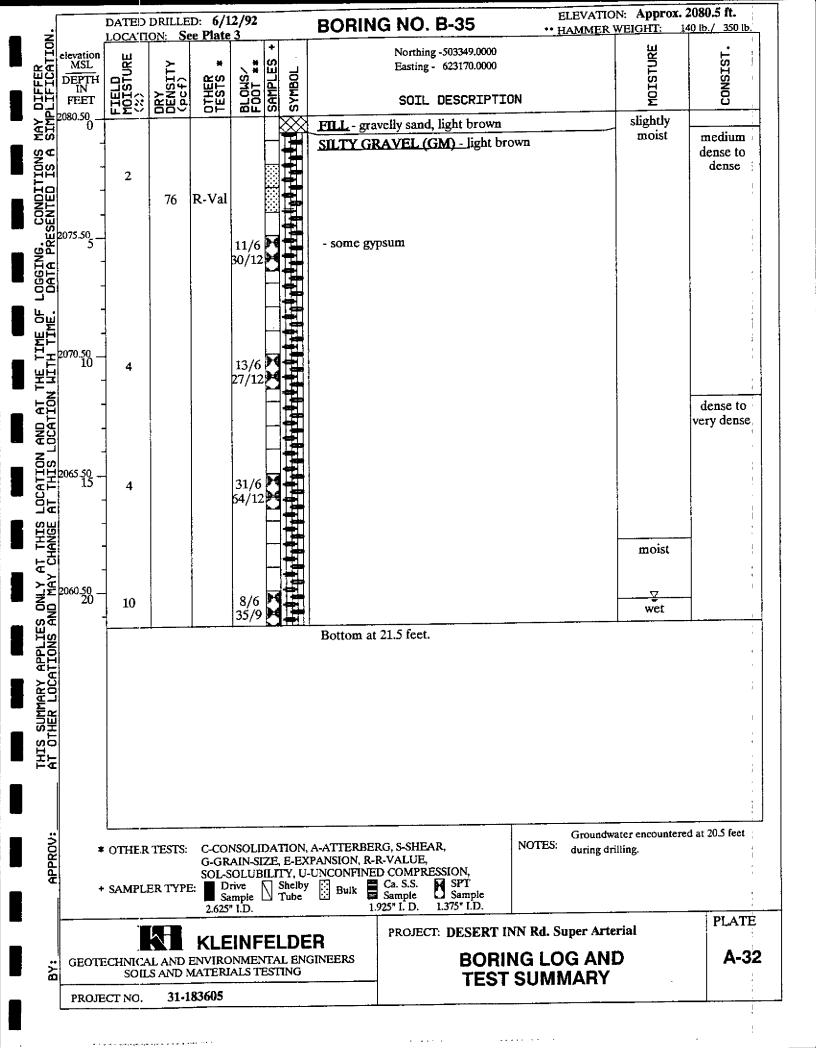


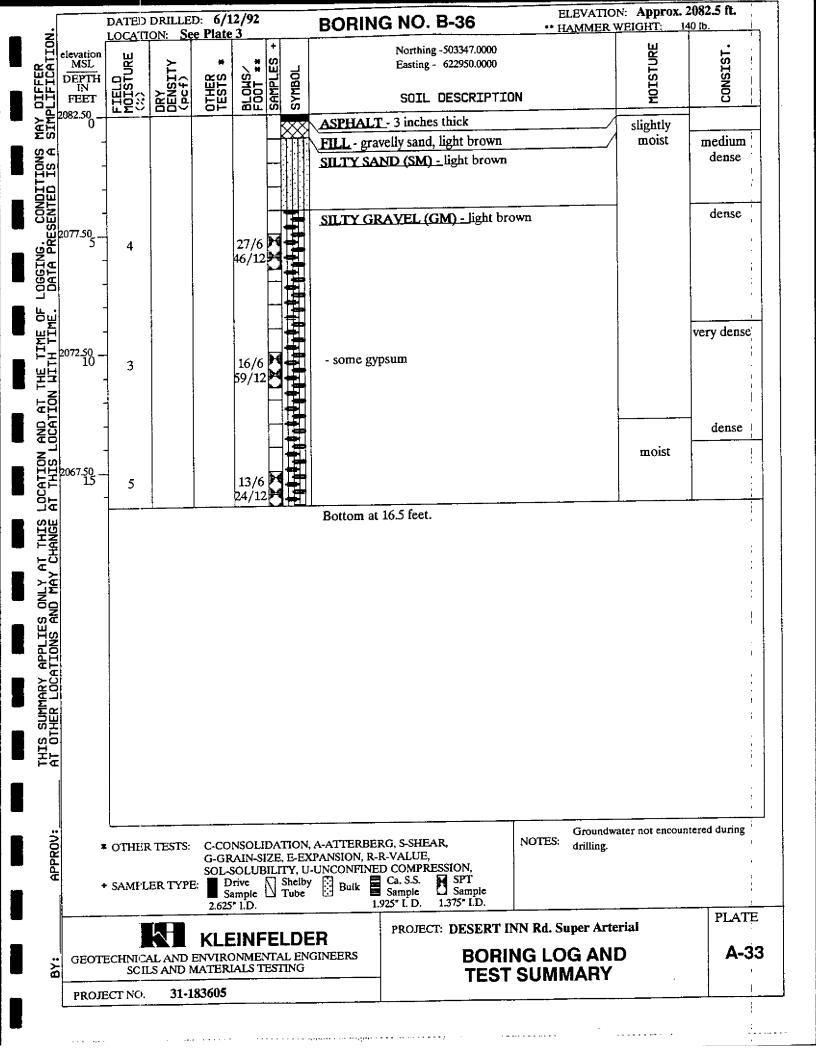


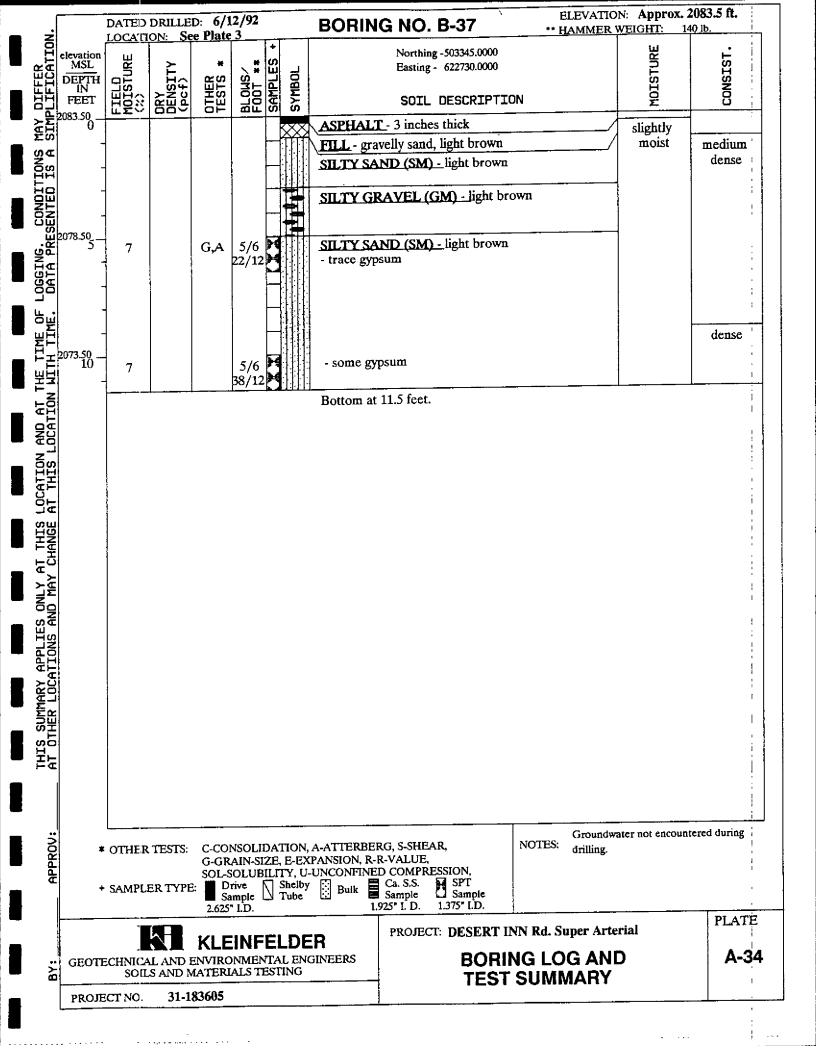
],		DATED DRILLED: 6/18/92 LOCATION: See Plate 3					BORI	NG NO	D. B-31	E H	ELEVATION: Approx. 2073 ft. HAMMER WEIGHT: 140 lb.				
MAY DIFFER SIMPLIFICATION	elevation MSL DEPTH	FIELD OF MOISTURE (2)	DRY DENSITY NO (Pcf)	*	*	SAMPLES +		Nort	hing -502930.0000 ing - 624250.0000			MOISTURE	CONSIST		
描	DEPTH IN FEET	EES:	CENS PC PC	OTHER TESTS	BLOWS/ FOOT	SAMPLE	5	SO:	IL DESCRIPTI	ON		<u> </u>	8		
- 1							brown Bottom	at 60.0 fe							
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:								DEDG CC	UEAD	NOTES:		vater encountered a			
APPROV:	1	* OTHE	R TESTS:	G-GR	AIN-SI	2E. E.	EXPANSION.	A-ATTERBERG, S-SHEAR, NO' ANSION, R-R-VALUE, UNCONFINED COMPRESSION,				at 18.5 feet on 6-23-92. Ground			
Œ		• SAMPL	ER TYPE	: 🔳 D	rive imple	She Tul	iby 🔯 Bulk	Bulk Ca. S.S. SPT Sample 1.925" I. D. 1.375" I.D.			measured at 18.34 feet on 6-26-92. Groundwater measured at 18.82 feet on 7-6-92 and 18.28 on 7-10-92.				
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								INN Rd. S	d. Super Arterial				
	GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINES SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING						ENGINEERS				LOG AND A-29				
B.		SOI! ECT NO.		83605	ALS II	ESTIN	<u> </u>		TES1	r sumi	MARY ———				
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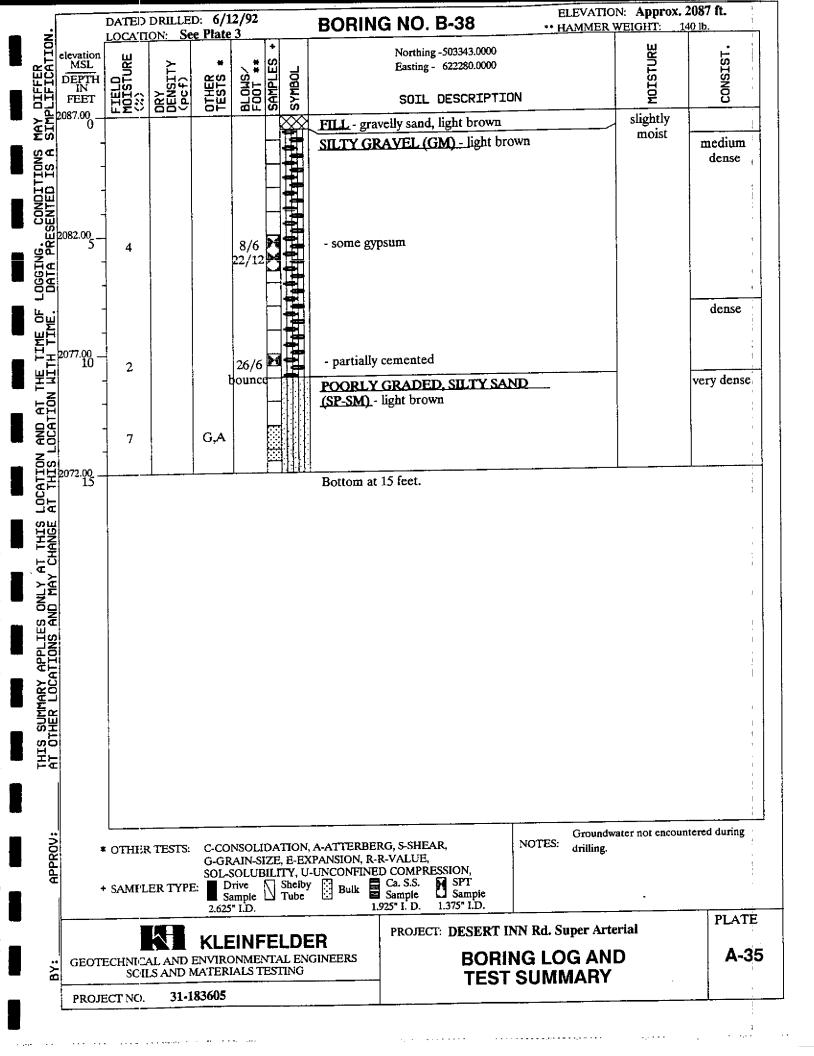


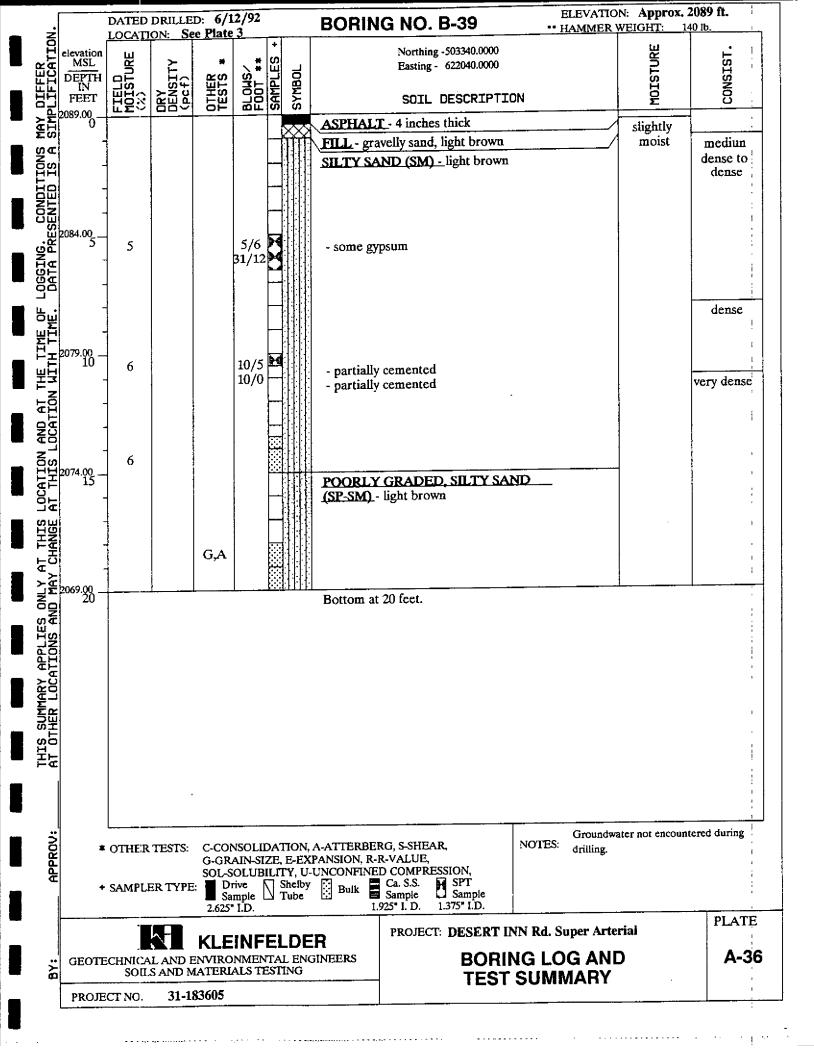


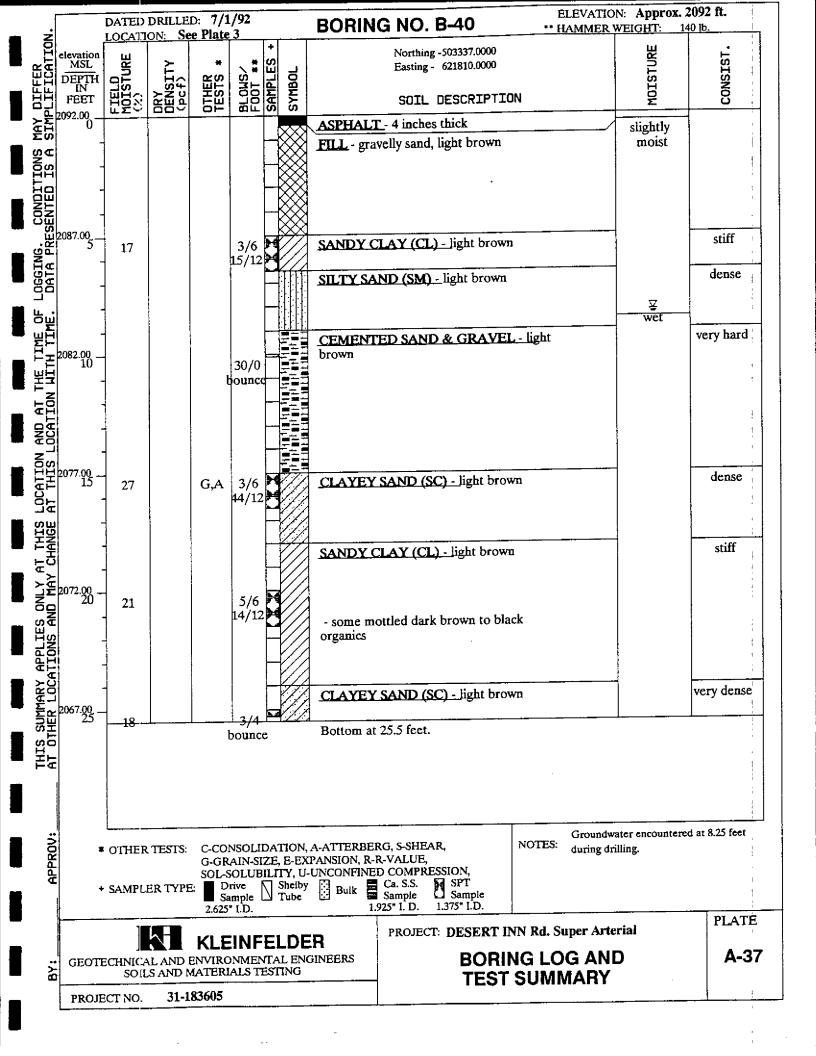


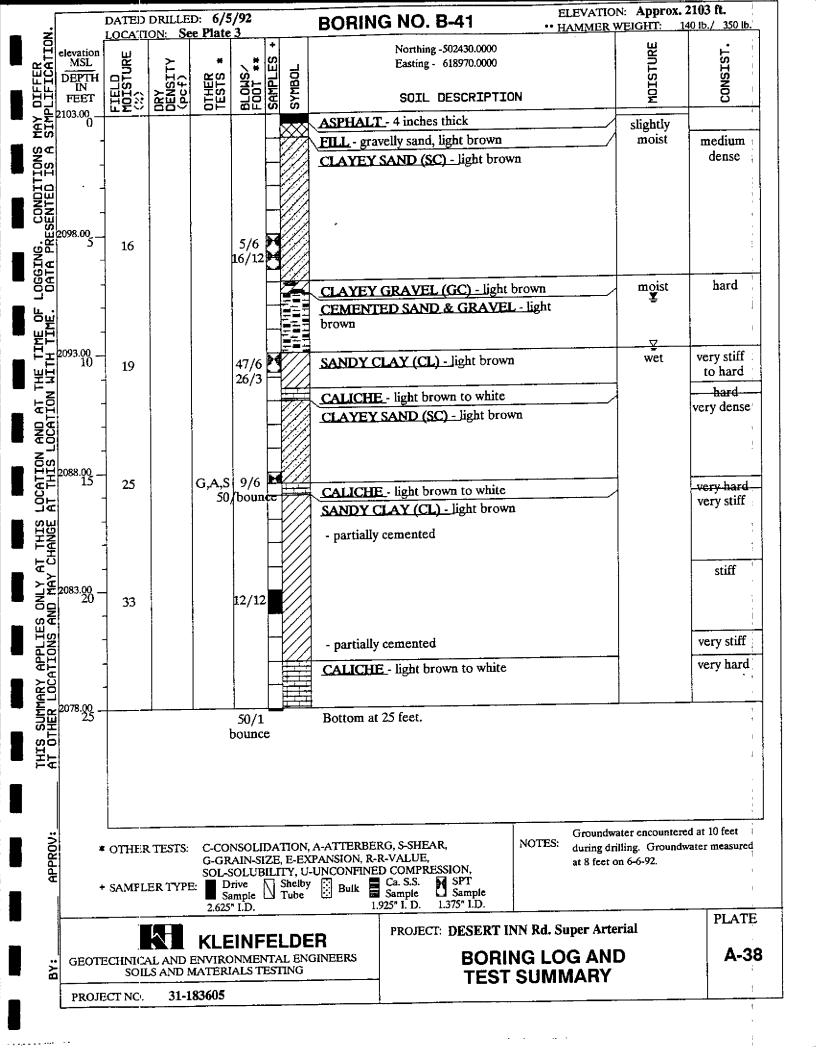


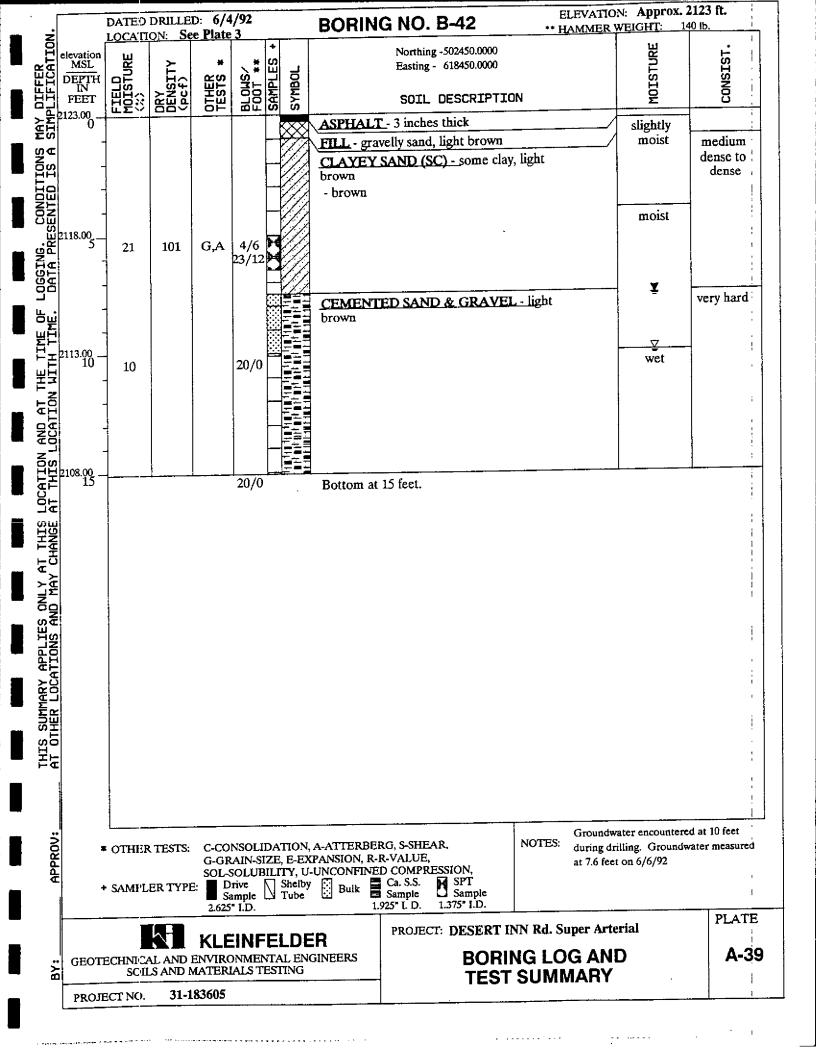


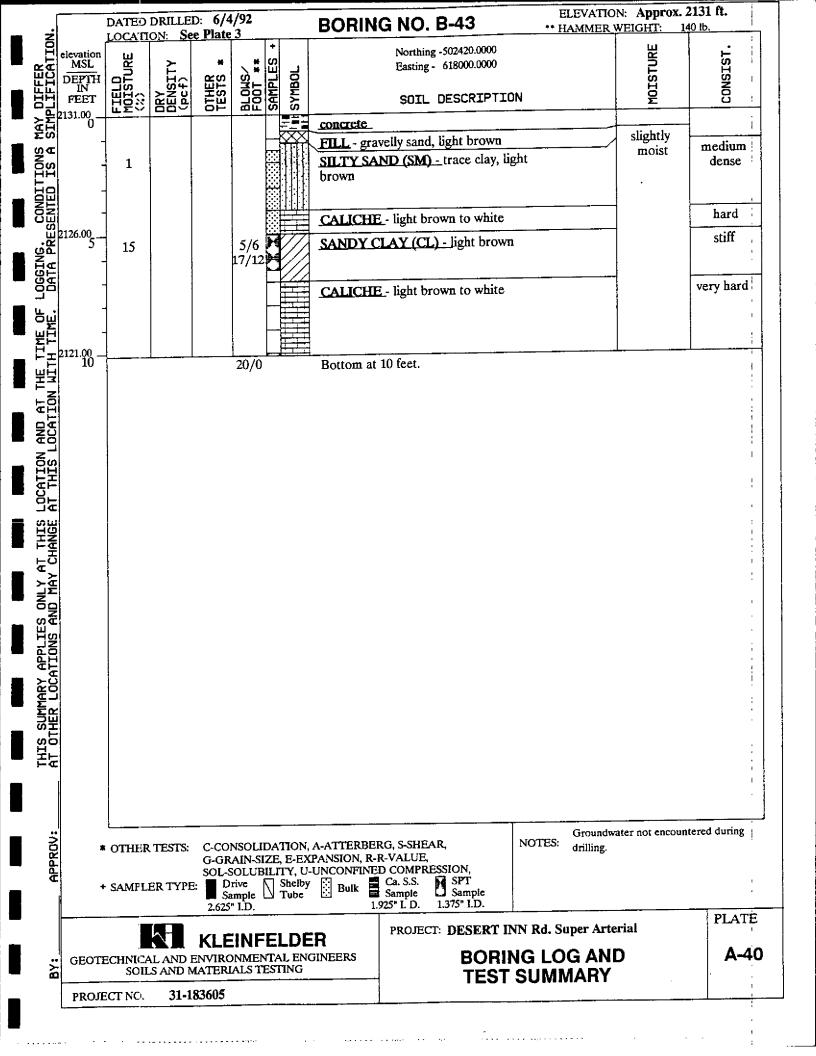


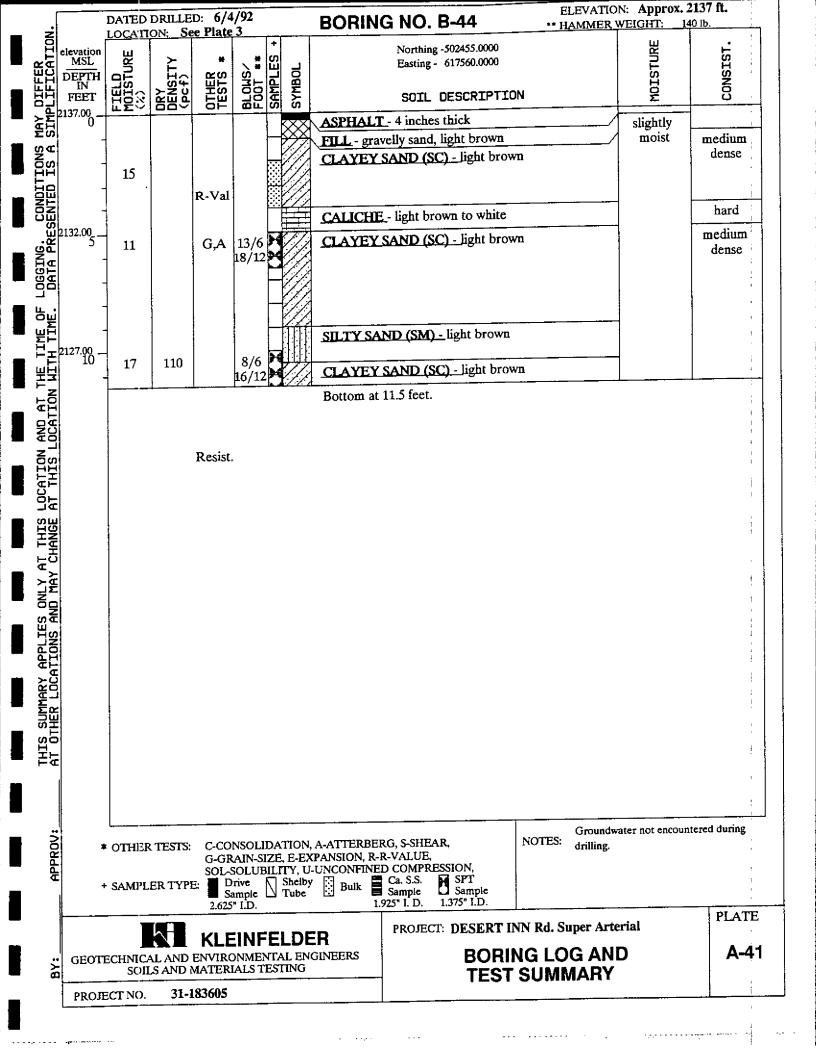


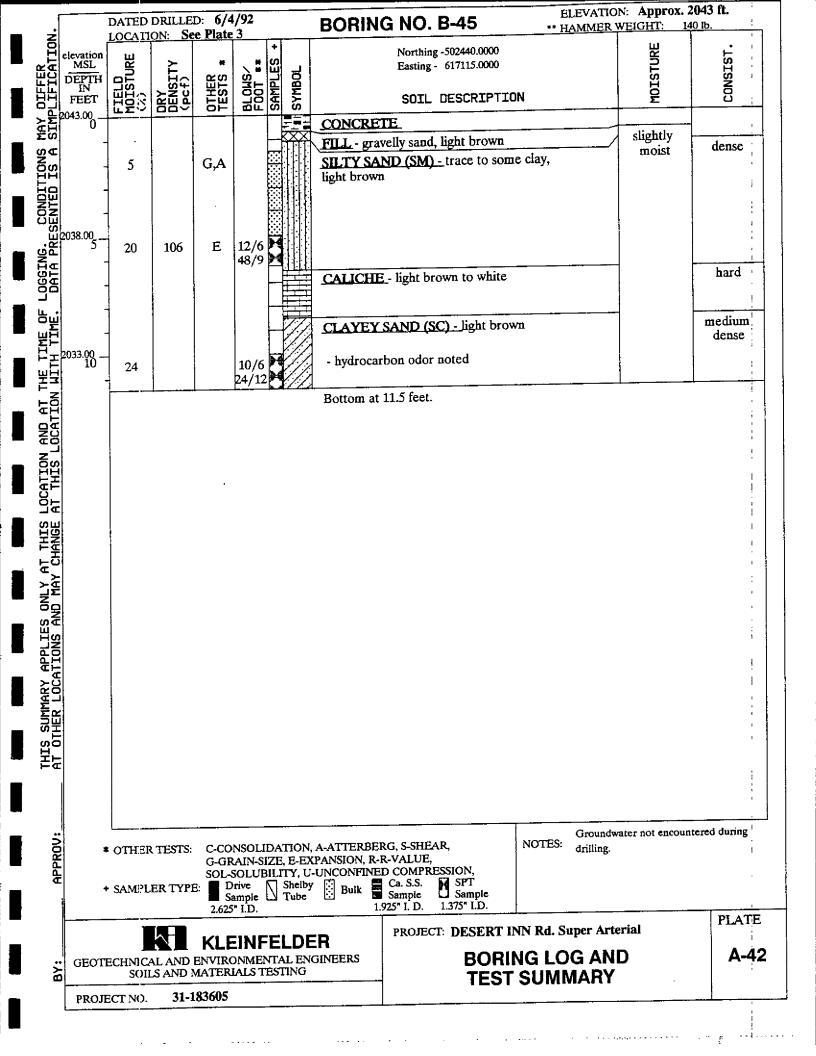


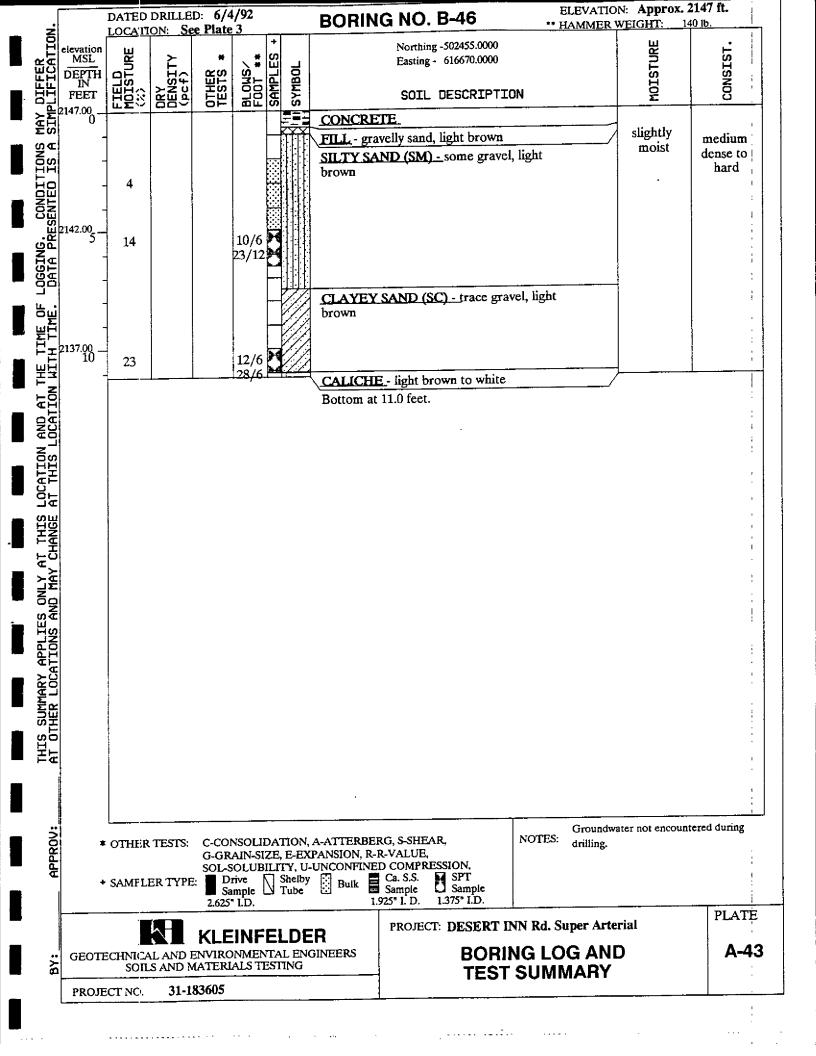




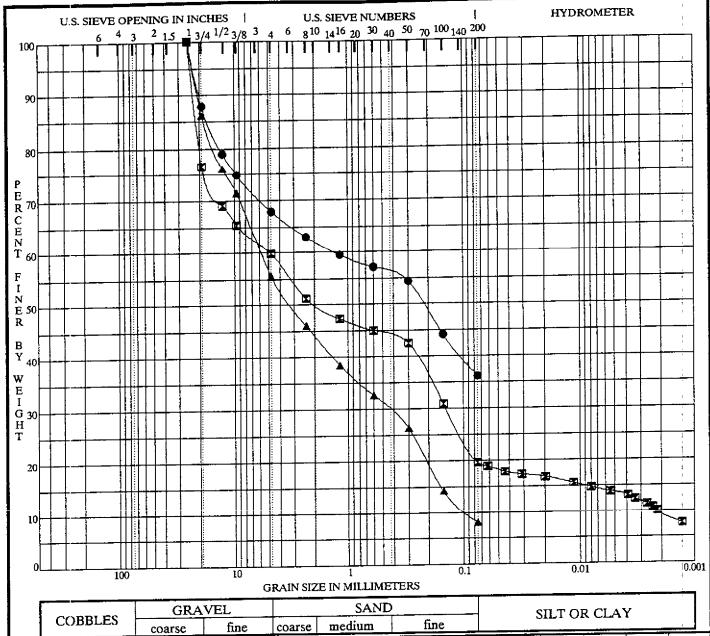








APPENDIX B



ı	66777.76	G	RAVEL SAIN				9	SILT OF	R CLA`	Y	
1	COBBLES		e fine	coarse	medium	fine					
E	oloration No. De	onth(ft)		Classific	ation		LL	PL	PI	Сс	Cu
	B- 3	5.0	Sì		VEL with SAND) (GM)	45	27	18		
		25.0	CLAYEY GRAVEL with SAND (GC)				32	21	11		
						GRAVEL (SP-SM)	NP	NP	NP	0.38	62,2
	<u>B- 4</u>	10.0	FOORLY ORAL	JED SAUL	J WILL DIDT GIG	0141-12-(<u></u>	

Fy	ploration No.	Depth(ft)	D100 (mm)	D60 (mm)	D30 (mm)	D10 (mm)	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
	B- 3	5.0	25.40	1.33			32.1	31.8	36	5.1
X	B- 3	25.0	25.40	4.87	0.142	0.0022	40.2	40.2	5.9	13.7
	B- 4	10.0	25.40	5.79	0.451	0.0931	44.5	47.4	8	.1 ;

-		
		KLEINFELDER
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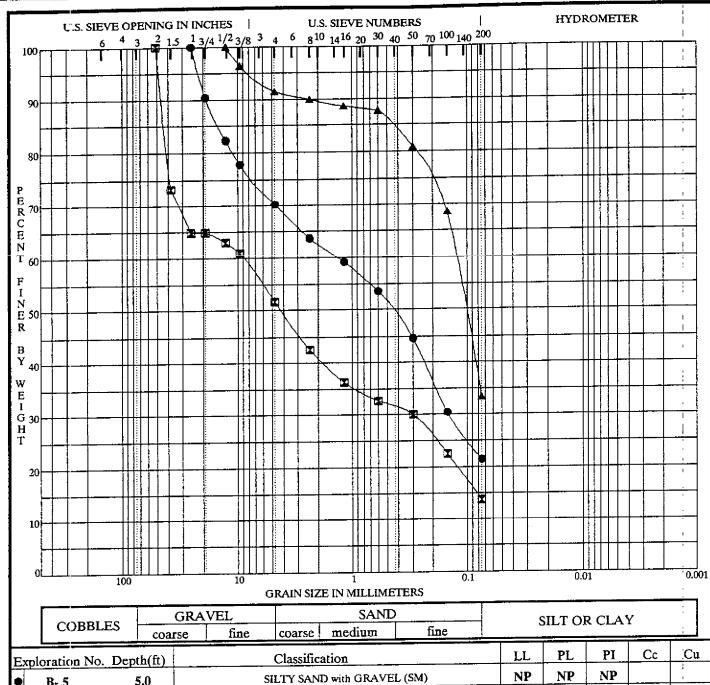
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT NO. 31-183605

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSES

PLATE



1	CORPTEC						1 1				
	COBBLES		fine coarse medium fine			fine		SILI O			<u> </u>
Ev	ploration No. D	enth(ft)		Classificati	on		LL	PL	PI	Сс	Cu
	B- 5	5.0		SILTY SAND	vith GRAVEI	, (SM)	NP	NP	NP		
	B- 5	20.0	5	SILTY GRAVE	EL with SAND	(GM)	18	16	2		<u> </u>
	B- 5	40.0		SILTY	SAND (SM)		NP	NP	NP		<u> </u>

Ex	ploration No.	Depth(ft)	D100 (mm)	D60 (mm)	D30 (mm)	D10 (mm)	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay_
•	B- 5	5.0	25.40	1.34	0.145		29.9	48.6	21	.5
	B- 5	20.0	50.80	8.85	0.300		48.4	37.8	13	.8
	B- 5	40.0	12.70	0.13			8.5	58.1	33	.4

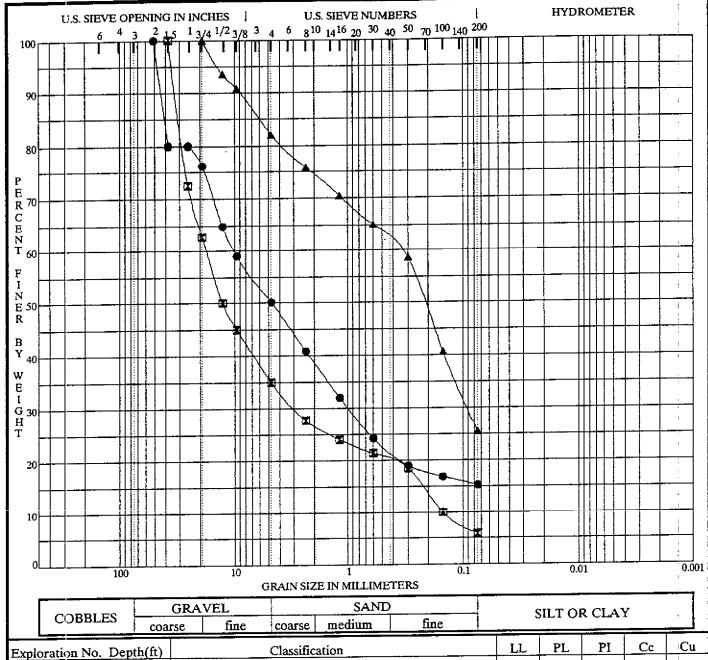
	KLEINFELDER
CHNICAL AN	DENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

GEOTEC SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT NO. 31-183605 PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSES

PLATE



	CORPLES -			JICAVEL									
ł	COBBLES		se	fine	coarse	medium	fine	`	SILT O				
Fx	ploration N	o. Den	th(ft)		<u> </u>	Classific	ation		LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
•	B- 5		0.0		5	ILTY GRA	VEL with SANI) (GM)	42	27	15		1
	B- 7		5.0	POO	RLY GRAJ	DED GRAV	EL with SILT a	nd SAND (GP-GM)	NP	NP	NP_	3.32	116.5
	▲ B-8 5.0				SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)				17	15	2		<u>'</u>
												-	1

E	xploration No.	Depth(ft)	D100 (mm)	D60 (mm)	D30 (mm)	D10 (mm)	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
•	B- 5	50.0	50.80	10.01	0.992		49.9	34.9	15.	2
Œ	B- 7	5.0	38.10	17.47	2.951	0.1500	65.1	29.0	5.9	9
_	B- 8	5.0	19.10	0.35	0.092		18.0	56.5	25.	5

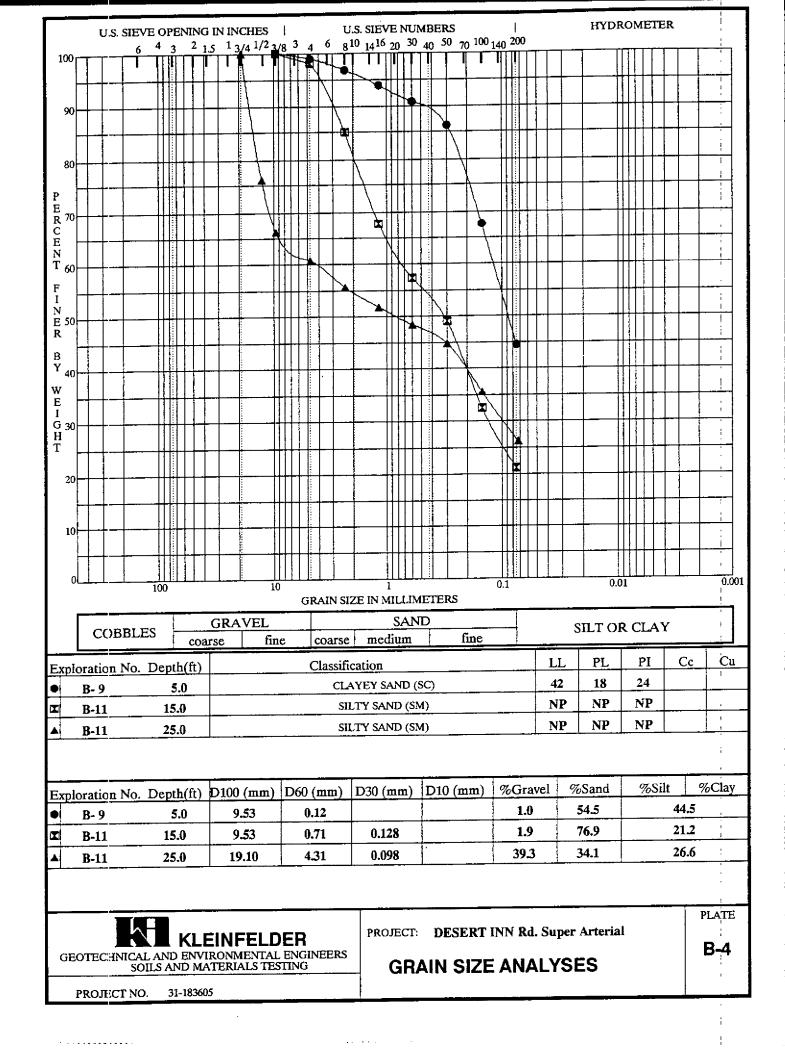
KLEINFELDER
TECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

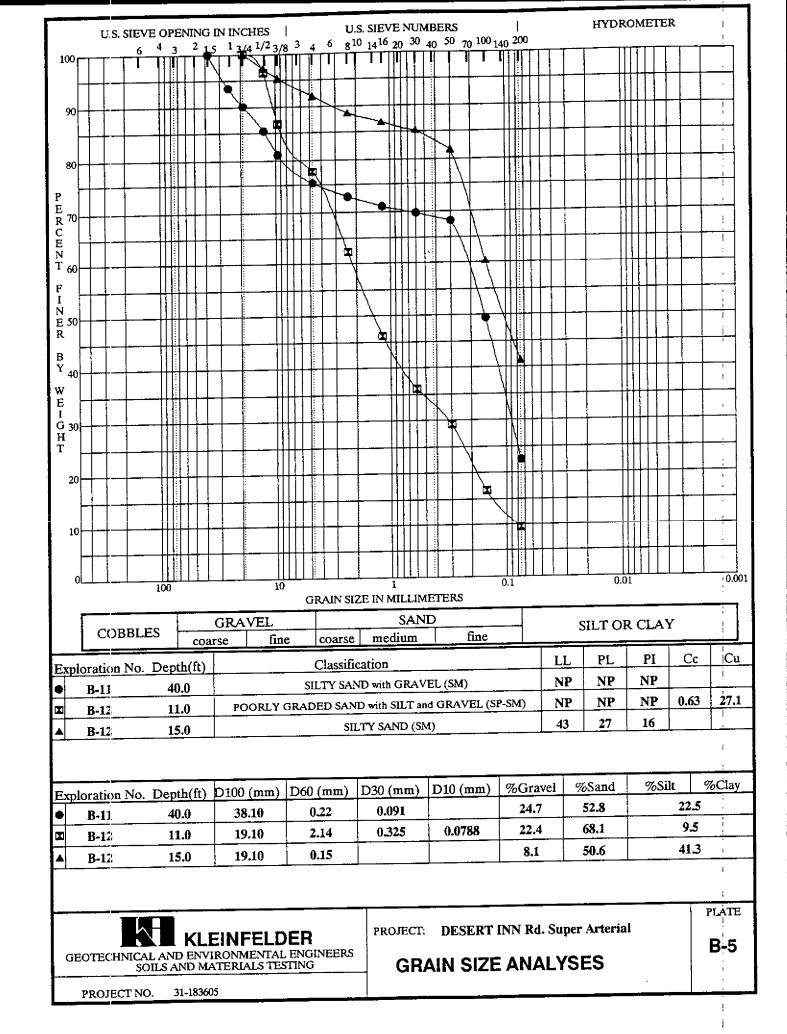
GEO1 SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

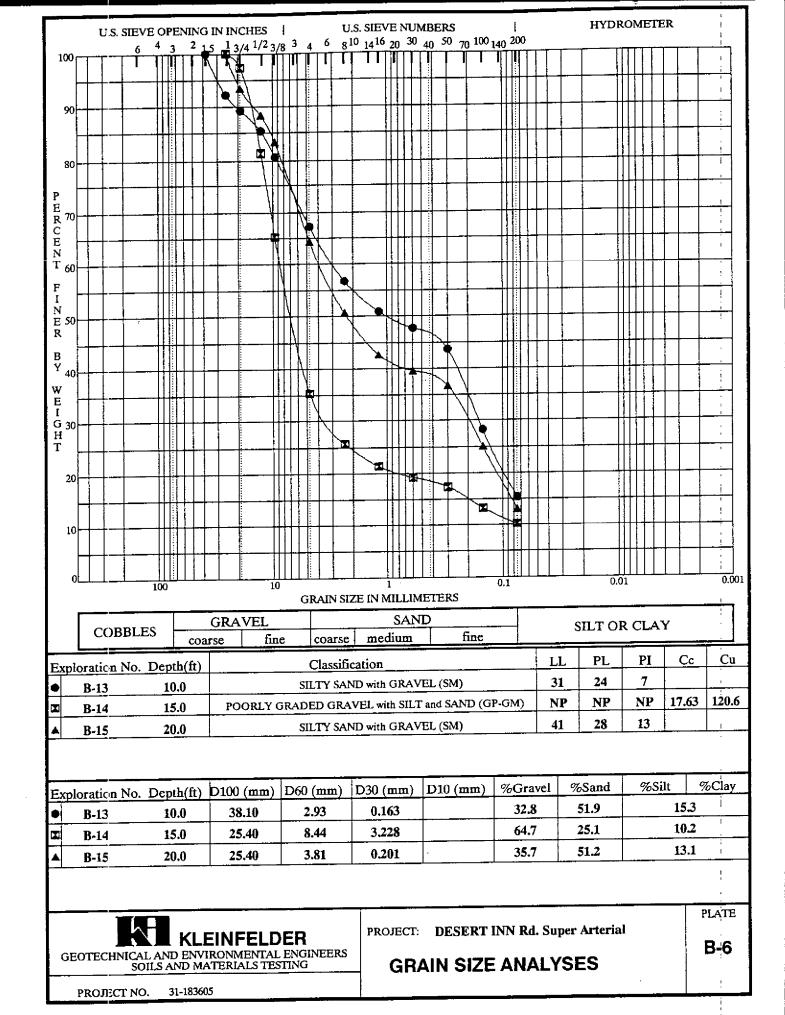
PROJECT NO. 31-183605 PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

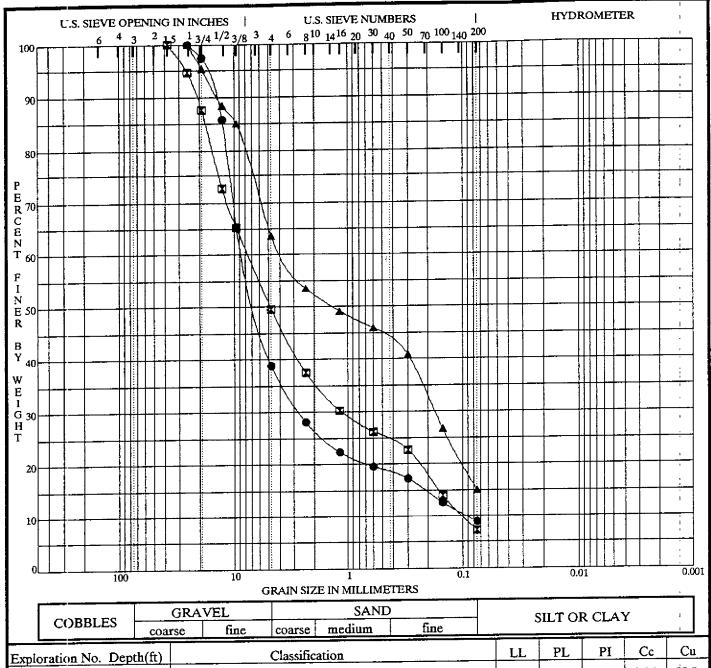
GRAIN SIZE ANALYSES

PLÁTE









	•	coar	se fine coarse medium line	-				
E.	mloration No	Denth(ft)	Classification	LL	PL	PI	Сс	Cu
	B-15	50.0	POORLY GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND (GP-GM)	NP	NP_	NP	9.36	89.8
Œ	B-16	16.0	WELL GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND (GW-GM)	NP_	NP	NP_	1.67	75.7
	B-17	5.0	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)	21	19	2	<u> </u>	

Ex	ploration No.	Depth(ft)	D100 (mm)	D60 (mm)	D30 (mm)	D10 (mm)	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
•	B-15	50.0	25.40	8.27	2.672	0.0922	61.2	29.9	8.	9
Œ	B-16	16.0	38.10	7.56	1.123	0.0998	50.4	42.4	7.	2
	B-17	5.0	25.40	3.70	0.176		36.4	48.6	15	.0

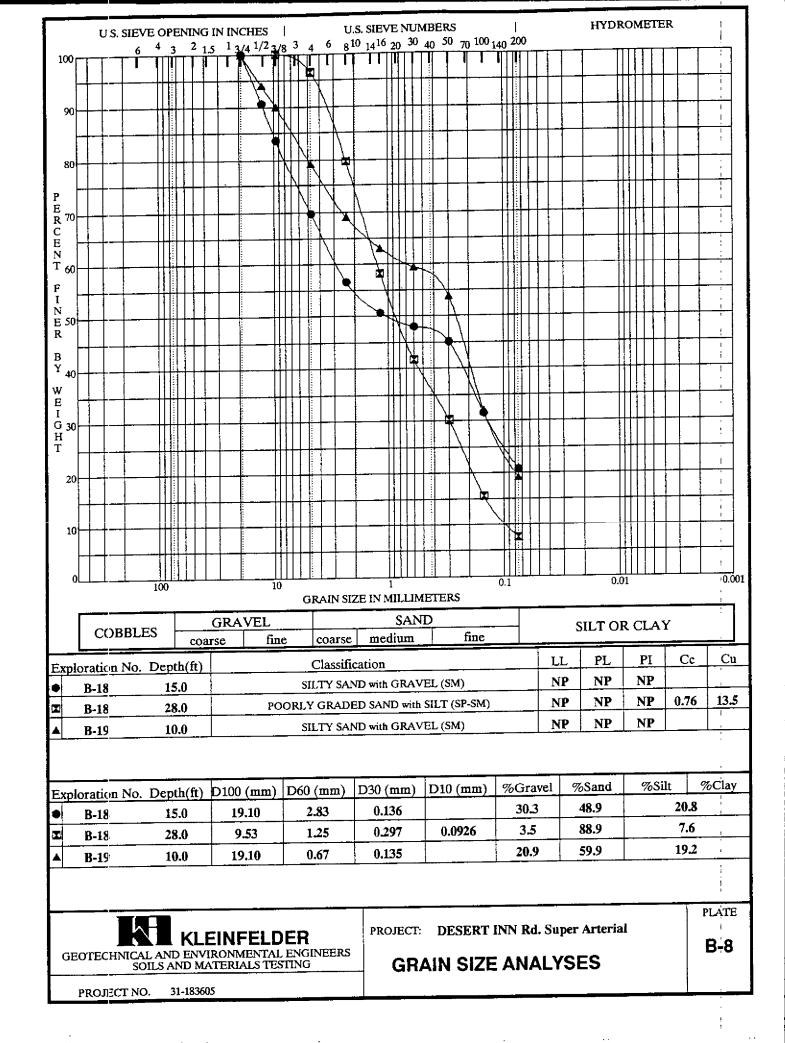
H	KLEINFELDER
	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

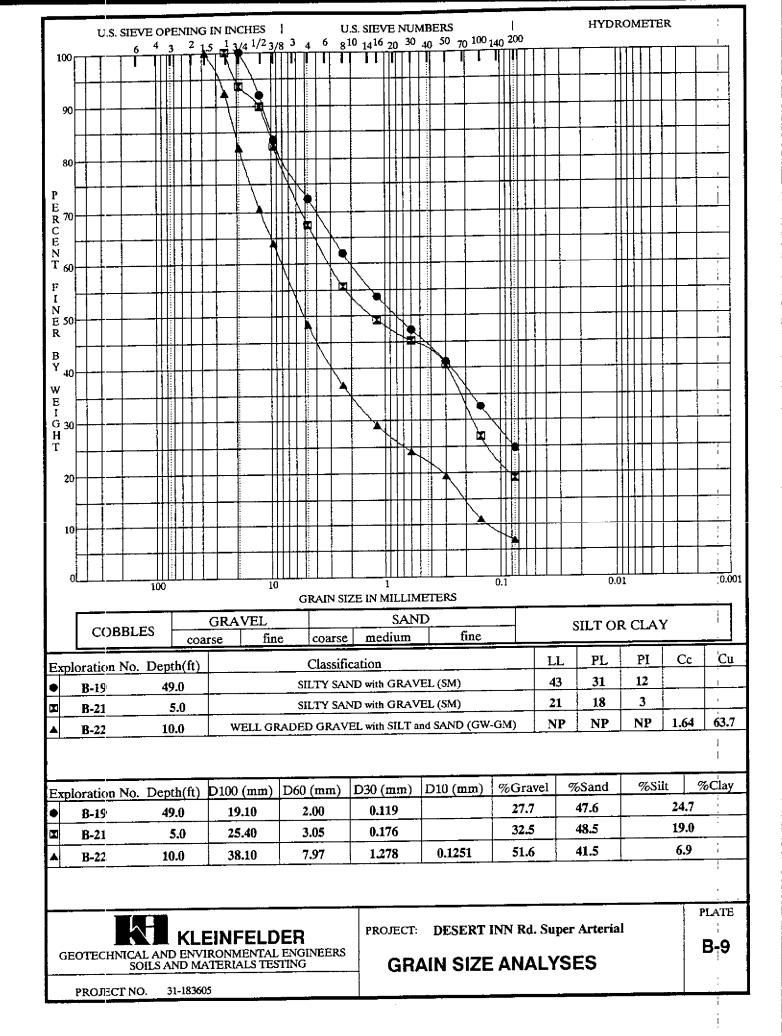
GEOTI SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

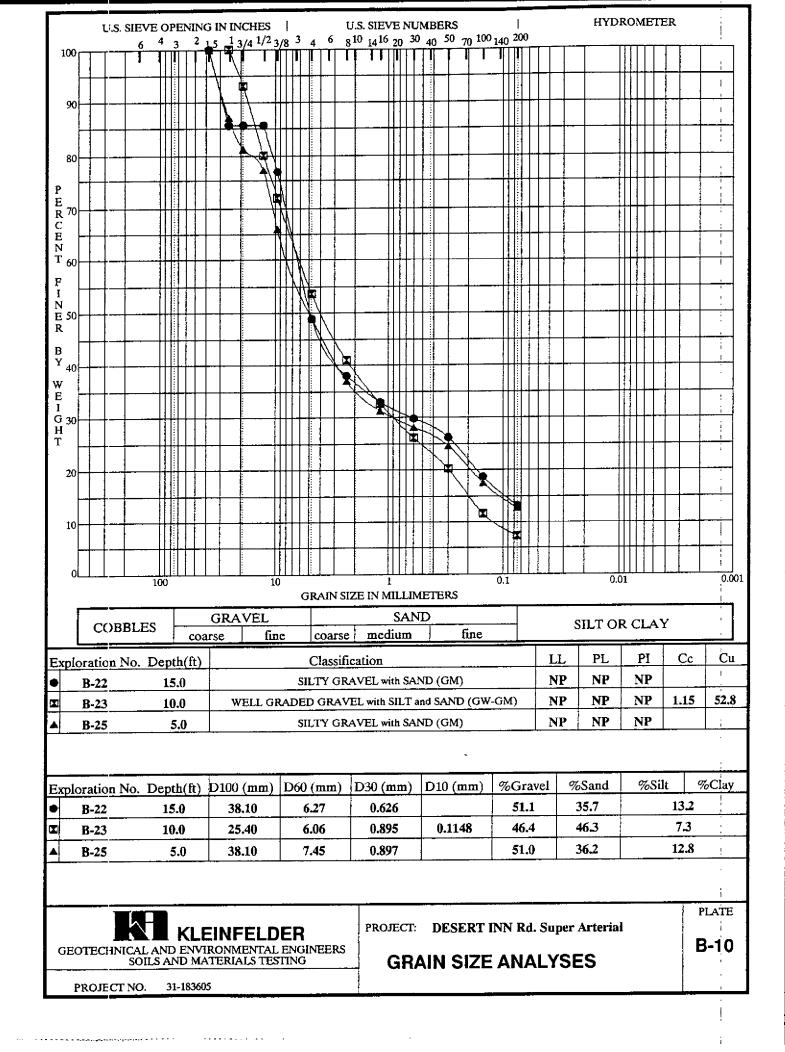
PROJECT NO. 31-183605 PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

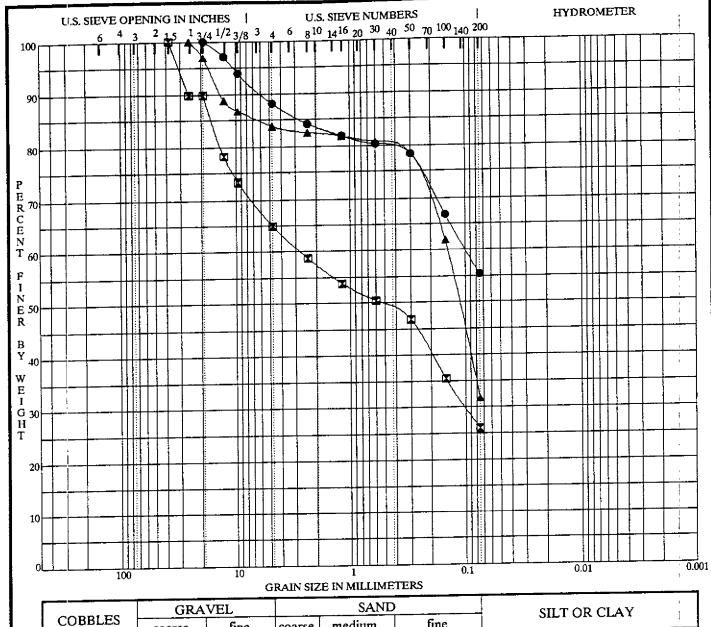
GRAIN SIZE ANALYSES

PLATE









		CORRIES GRA	RAVEL		SAND			SILT OR CLAY				
COBBLES		coarse	fine	e coarse medium fine								
	lanation No. De		Classific	LL	PL_	PI	Cc	Cu				
Exploration No. Depth(ft) B-26 5.0 B-27 15.0			SAN	39	26	13_ 9						
			CLAYEY SA	32	23							
X							32	19	13			
▲ I	▲ B-28 45.0			CLAYEY SAND with GRAVEL (SC)								

Fx	ploration No.	Depth(ft)	D100 (mm)	D60 (mm)	D30 (mm)	D10 (mm)	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
•	B-26	5.0	19.10	0.10			11.9	32.7	55	.4
	B-27	15.0	38.10	2.73	0.101		35.1	39.0	25	.9
	B-28	45.0	25.40	0.14			16.3	52.0	31	.7



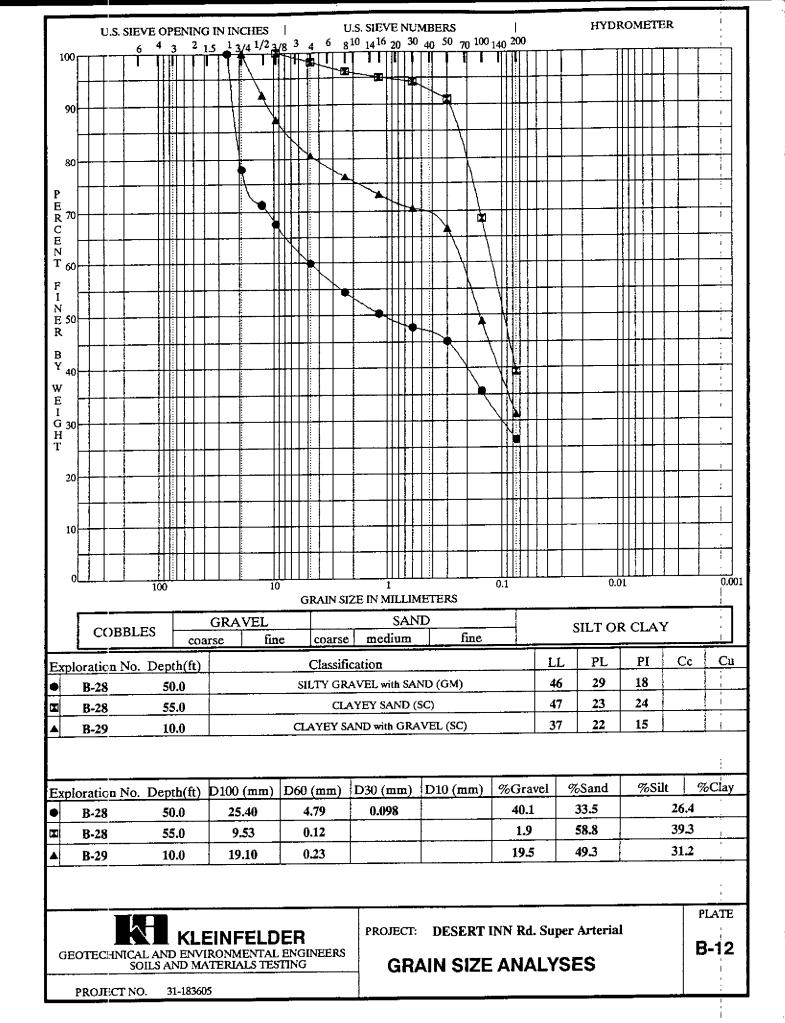
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

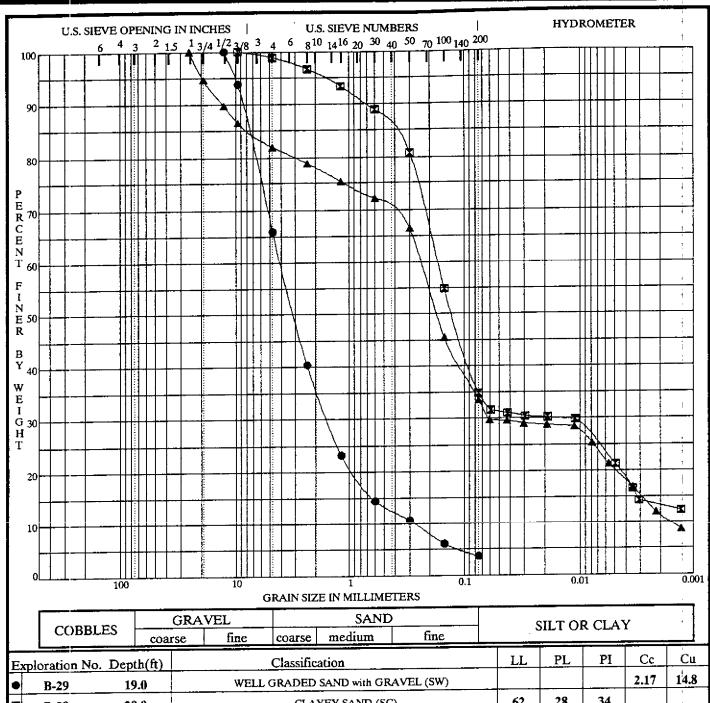
PROJECT NO. 31-183605

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSES

PLATE





Į.	COBBLES	coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine					
Ext	ploration No. D	Depth(ft)		Classific	cation		LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
	B-29	19.0	WEL	L GRADED	SAND with GR	AVEL (SW)				2.17	14.8
	B-29	20.0			AYEY SAND (SC		62	28	34		1
	B-29	35.0	(CLAYEY SA	AND with GRAVI	EL (SC)	27	16	11		1
		35.0									,

Ex	ploration No.	Depth(ft)	D100 (mm)	D60 (mm)	D30 (mm)	D10 (mm)	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
•	B-29	19.0	12.70	4.04	1.548	0.2735	34.1	62.2	3	7
×	B-29	20.0	9.53	0.17	0.015		1.1	64.1	13.5	21.3
	B-29	35.0	25.40	0.24	0.062	0.0016	18.0	48.5	13.3	20.2

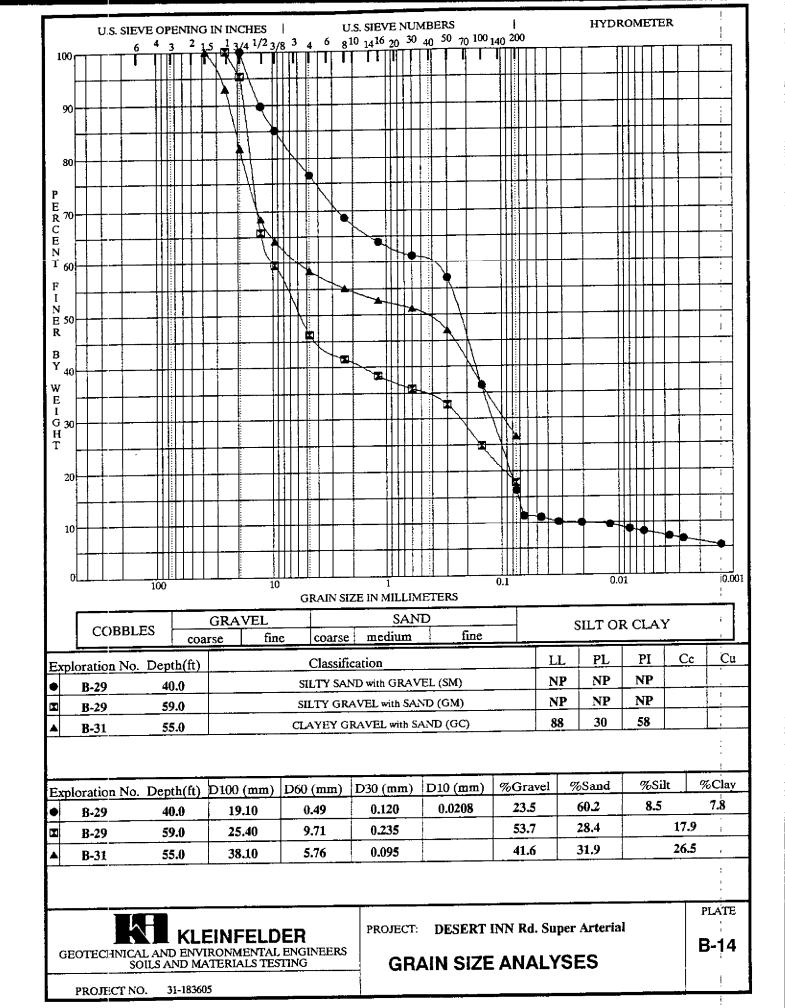
	KLEINFELDER
ECHNICAL AND	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

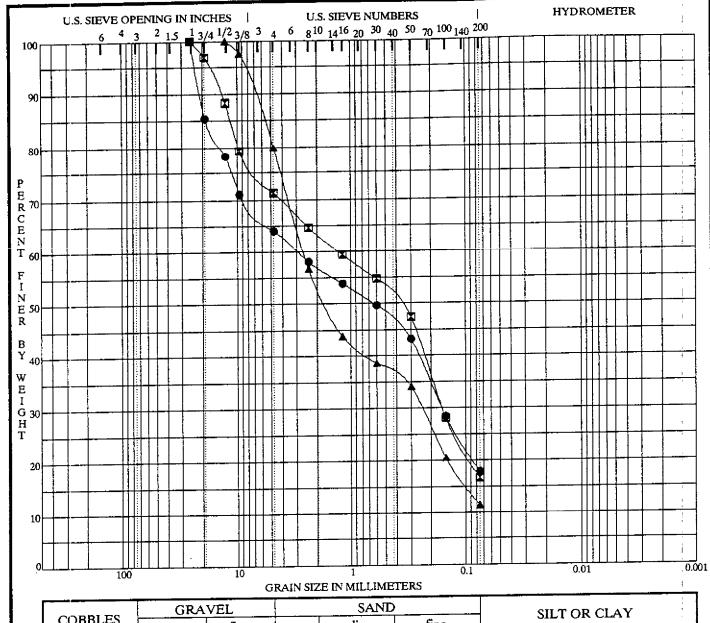
S GEOTE SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT NO. 31-183605 PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSES

PLATE





		G	RAVĒL	ļ	SAND			SILT O	R CLA	Y	,	
1	COBBLES	coarse	fine	fine coarse medium fine		fine	SIET SIC SIET					
	oloration No. Dep	sth(ft)		Classific	ation		LL	PL	PI	Сc	Cu	
EX	B-34	5.0			D with GRAVE	(SM)	20	18	2			
	B-37	5.0	 		D with GRAVE		NP	NP	NP			
	POORLY GRADED SAND with SILT and GRAVEL (SP-S						NP	NP	NP	0.32	37.2	

Ex	ploration No.	Depth(ft)	D100 (mm)	D60 (mm)	D30 (mm)	D10 (mm)	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
•	B-34	5.0	25.40	2.96	0.162		36.0	46.2	17	.8
	B-37	5.0	25.40	1,28	0.161		28.8	54.6	16	.6
	B-38	13.0	12.70	2.61	0.243		20.1	68.4	11	.5

	KLEINFELDER
TECHNICAL AND	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

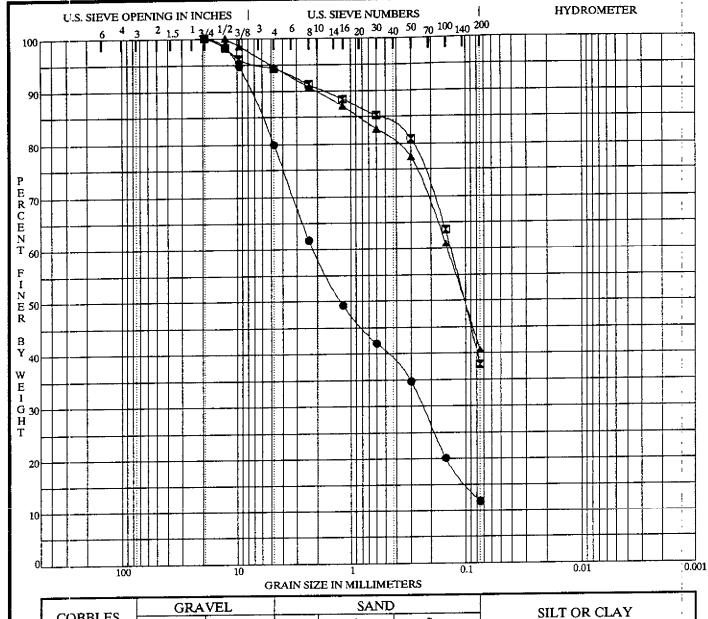
GEOT SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

31-183605 PROJECT NO.

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSES

PLATE



	CORRE	=5 [coarse	fine	coarse	medium	fine					
Fyr	loration No.	Denth	(ft)		Classific	ation		LL	PL	PI	Cc	Cu
	B-39	18.0	i	POORLY GRA	DED SANT) with SILT and	GRAVEL (SP-SM)	NP	NP	NP	0.38	30.5
	B-40	15.0	0		CLA	YEY SAND (SO	C)	38	19	19		<u> </u>
	R_41	15.0	n		CLA	YEY SAND (SO		35	18	17		

E	xploration No.	Depth(ft)	D100 (mm)	D60 (mm)	D30 (mm)	D10 (mm)	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt	%Clay
•	B-39	18.0	19.10	2.14	0.240		20.1	68.1	11	.8
Œ	B-40	15.0	19.10	0.14			5.7	56.4	37	.9
	B-41	15.0	12.70	0.15			5.4	54.0	40	.6

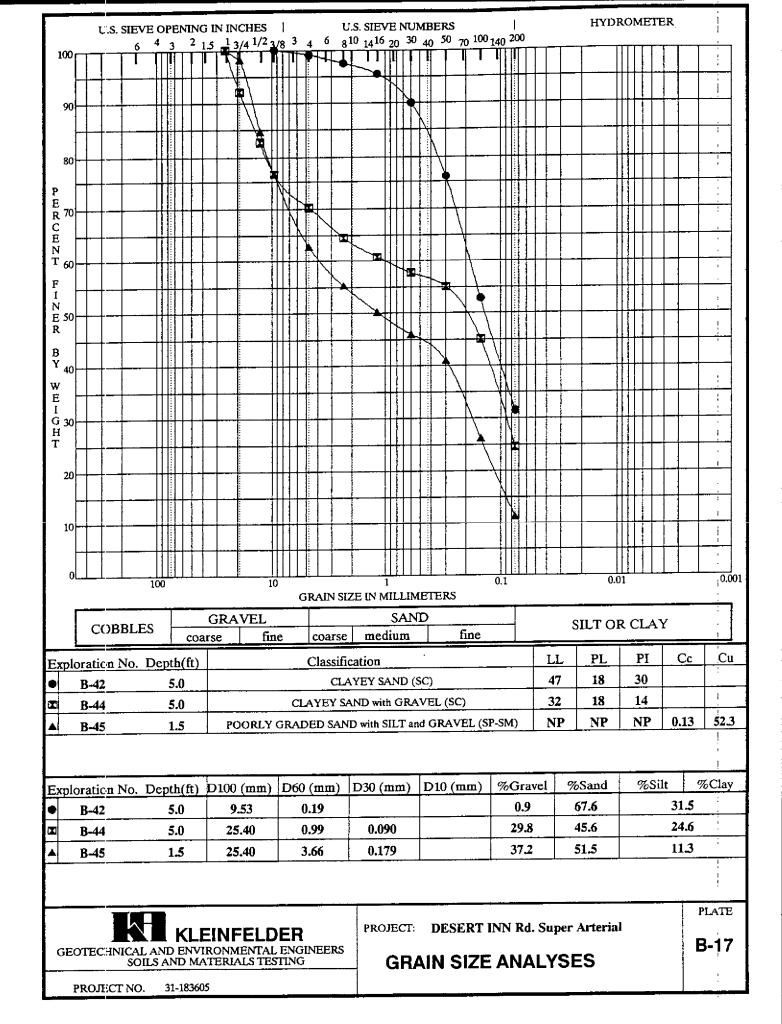
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CHNICAL AND	ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER	LS

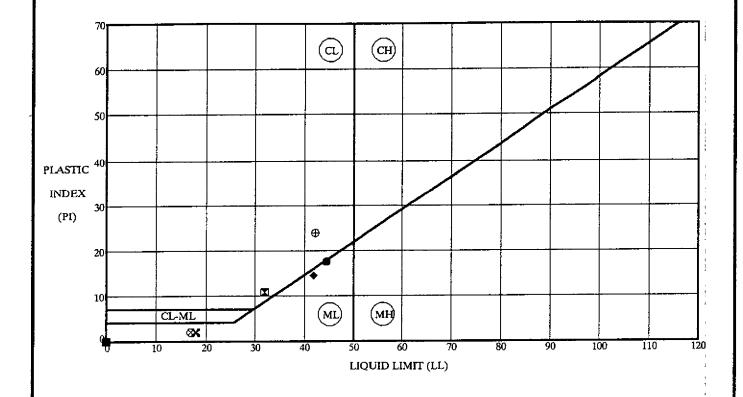
GEOTEC SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT NO. 31-183605 PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

GRAIN SIZE ANALYSES

PLATE





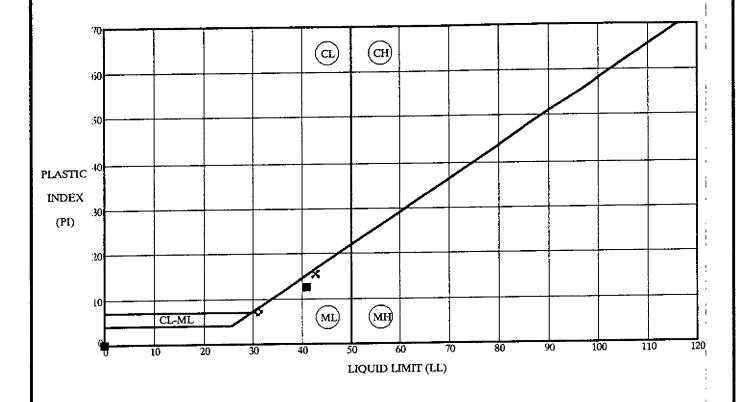
E	ploration No	. Depth(ft)	LL	PL	PI	Fines	Classification
•	B- 3	5.0	45	27	18	36.1	SILTY GRAVEL with SAND (GM)
•	B- 3	25.0	32	21	11	19.6	CLAYEY GRAVEL with SAND (GC)
	B- 4	10.0	NP	NP	NP	8.1	POORLY GRADED SAND with SILT and GRAVEL (SP-SM)
*	B- 5	5.0	NP	NP	NP	21.5	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
×	B- 5	20.0	18	16	2	13.8	SILTY GRAVEL with SAND (GM)
٥	B- 5	40.0	NP	NP	NP	33.4	SILTY SAND (SM)
•	B- 5	50.0	42	27	15	15.2	SILTY GRAVEL with SAND (GM)
	B- 7	5.0	NP	NP	NP	5.9	POORLY GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND (GP-GM)
8	B - 8	5.0	17	15	2	25.5	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
⊕	B- 9	5.0	42	18	24	44.5	CLAYEY SAND (SC)

GEOTECHNICAL A	KLEINFELDER AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS S AND MATERIALS TESTING
PROJECT NO.	31-183605

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

PLATE

ATTERBERG LIMITS TEST RESULTS



Ex	ploration No.	Depth(ft)	LL	PL	PI	Fines	Classification
•	B-11	15.0	NP	NP	NP	21.2	SILTY SAND (SM)
	B-11	25.0	NP	NP	NP		SILTY SAND (SM)
	B-11	40.0	NP	NP	NP	22.5	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
*	B-12	11.0	NP	NP	NP	9.5	POORLY GRADED SAND with SILT and GRAVEL (SP-SM)
×	B-12	15.0	43	27	16	41.3	SILTY SAND (SM)
o	B-13	10.0	31	24	7	15.3	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
•	B-14	15.0	NP	NP	NP	10.2	POORLY GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND (GP-GM)
	B-15	20.0	41	28	13	13.1	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
Ø	B-15	50.0	NP	NP	NP	8.9	POORLY GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND (GP-GM)
e l	B-16	16.0	NP	NP	NP	7.2	WELL GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND (GW-GM)

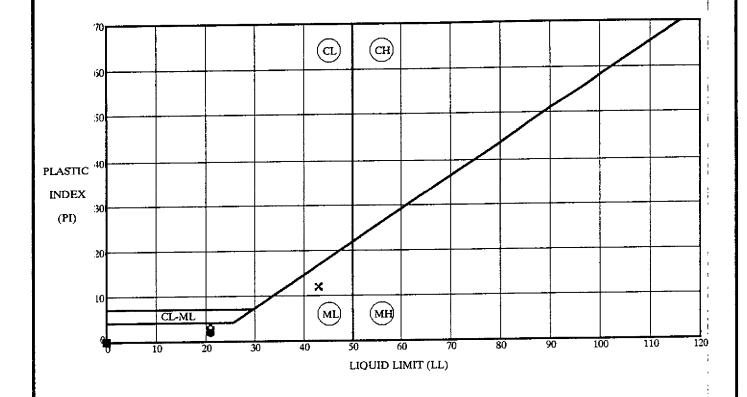
KLEINFELDER
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS

PROJECT:

DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

PLATE
B-19

ATTERBERG LIMITS
TEST RESULTS



Ex	ploration No.	Depth(ft)	LL	PL	PΙ	Fines	Classification
•	B-17	5.0	21	19	2	15.0	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
	B-18	15.0	NP	NP	NP	20.8	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
	B-18	28.0	NP	NP	NP	7.6	POORLY GRADED SAND with SILT (SP-SM)
*	B-19	10.0	NP	NP	NP	19.2	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
×	B-19	49.0	43	31	12	24.7	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
0	B-21	5.0	21	18	3	19.0	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
•	B-22	10.0	NP	NP	NP	6.9	WELL GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND (GW-GM)
	B-22	15.0	NP	NP	NP	13.2	SILTY GRAVEL with SAND (GM)
8	B-23	10.0	NP	NP	NP	7.3	WELL GRADED GRAVEL with SILT and SAND (GW-GM)
•	B-25	5.0	NP	NP	NP	12.8	SILTY GRAVEL with SAND (GM)

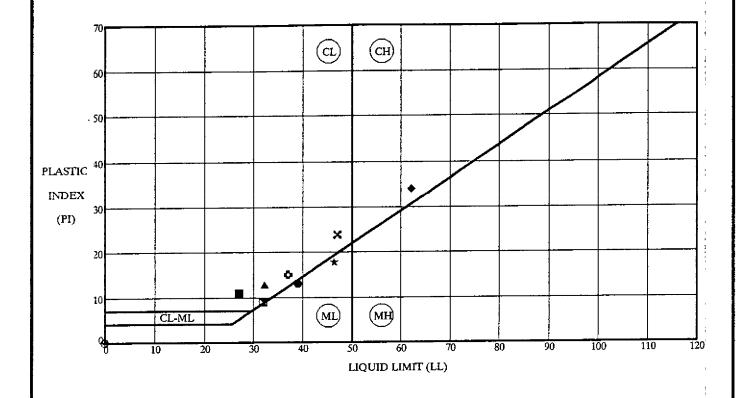
KLEINFELDER	
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEE: SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING	RS

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

B-20

PLATE

ATTERBERG LIMITS **TEST RESULTS**



Ex	ploration No	Depth(ft)	LL	PL	PI	Fines	Classification	:
•	B-26	5.0	39	26	13	55.4	SANDY SILT (ML)	
X	B-27	15.0	32	23	9	25.9	CLAYEY SAND with GRAVEL (SC)	, 1
A	B-28	45.0	32	19	13	31.7	CLAYEY SAND with GRAVEL (SC)	
*	B-28	50.0	46	29	18	26.4	SILTY GRAVEL with SAND (GM)	<u> </u>
×	B-28	55.0	47	23	24	39.3	CLAYEY SAND (SC)	
٥	B-29	10.0	37	22	15	31.2	CLAYEY SAND with GRAVEL (SC)	
•	B-29	20.0	62	28	34	34.8	CLAYEY SAND (SC)	I
	B-29	35.0	27	16	11	33.5	CLAYEY SAND with GRAVEL (SC)	
8	B-29	40.0	NP	NP	NP	16.3	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)	·
⊕	B-29	59.0	NP	NP	NP	17.9	SILTY GRAVEL with SAND (GM)	1

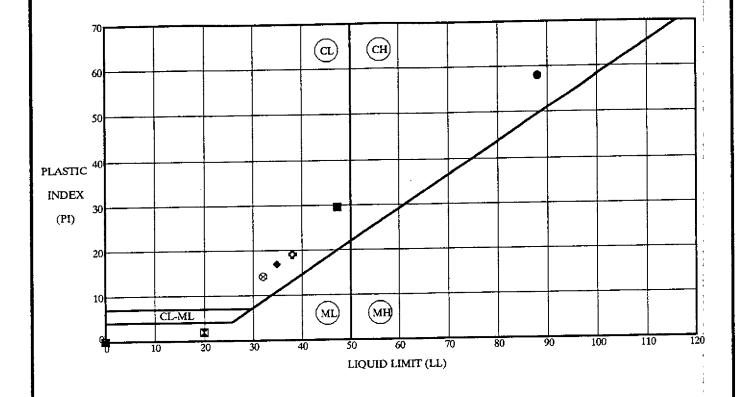
KLEINFELDER
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT NO. 31-183605

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

ATTERBERG LIMITS
TEST RESULTS

PLATE



Exq	ploration No.	Depth(ft)	LL	PL	PI	Fines	Classification
	B-31	55.0	88	30	58	26.5	CLAYEY GRAVEL with SAND (GC)
	B-34	5.0	20	18	2	17.8	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
	B-37	5.0	NP	NP	NP	16.6	SILTY SAND with GRAVEL (SM)
<u></u>	B-38	13.0	NP	NP	NP	11.5	POORLY GRADED SAND with SILT and GRAVEL (SP-SM)
×	B-39	18.0	NP	NP	NP	11.8	POORLY GRADED SAND with SILT and GRAVEL (SP-SM)
0	B-40	15.0	38	19	19	37.9	CLAYEY SAND (SC)
•	B-41	15.0	35	18	17	40.6	CLAYEY SAND (SC)
	B-42	5.0	47	18	30	31.5	CLAYEY SAND (SC)
8	B-44	5.0	32	18	14	24.6	CLAYEY SAND with GRAVEL (SC)
B	B-45	1.5	NP	NP	NP	11.3	POORLY GRADED SAND with SILT and GRAVEL (SP-SM)

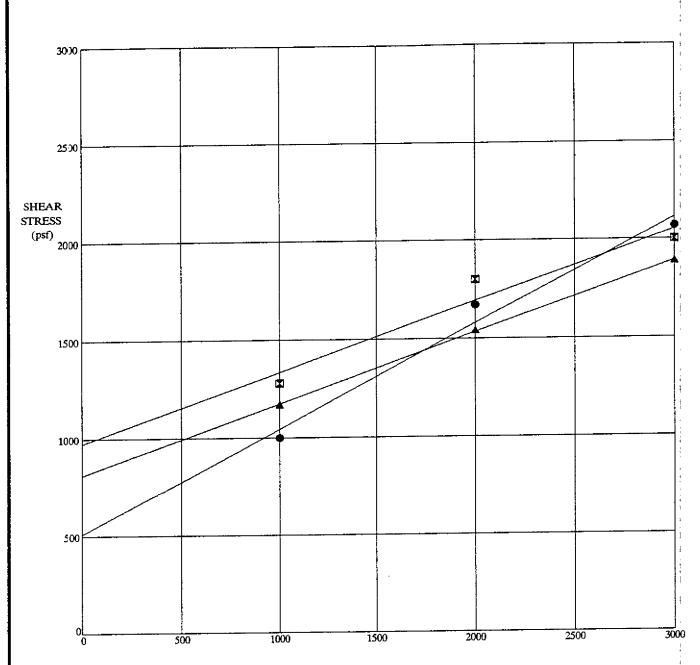
KLEINFELDER
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

ATTERBERG LIMITS
TEST RESULTS

PLATE

B-22



NORMAL STRESS (psf)

		PHI Angle	Cohesion	
Exploration No. Depth (ft.)	Soil Description	Degrees	(psf)	
● B-5 35.0	SILTY, CLAYEY SAND (SC-SM)	28	510	
☑ B-12 45.0	SANDY CLAY (CL)	20	973	
▲ B-13 35.0	CLAYEY SAND (SC)	20	813	

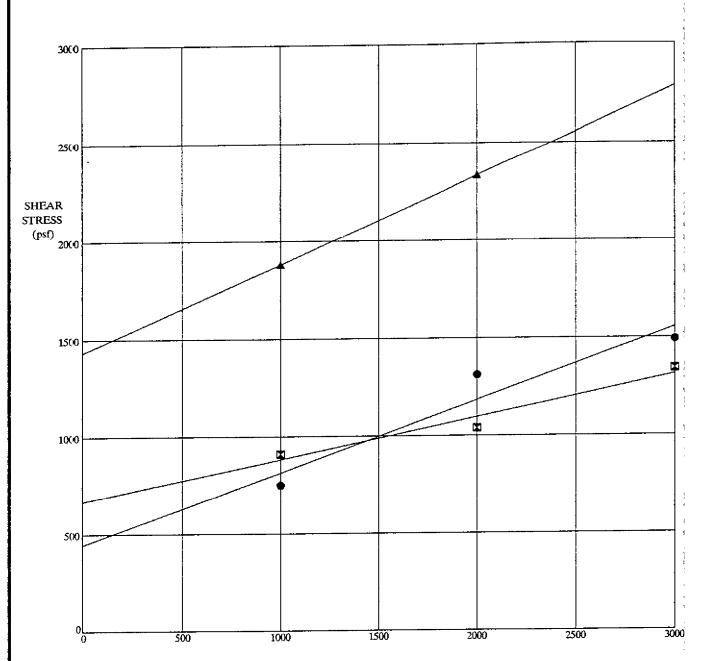
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GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

PLATE

B-23



NORMAL STRESS (psf)

		PHI Angle	Conesion
Exploration No. Depth (ft.)	Soil Description	Degrees	(psf)
● B-13 40.0	SILTY SAND (SM)	20	443
≖ B-14 40.0	SANDY CLAY (CL)	12	667
▲ R-15 25.0	SILTY SAND (SM)	30	1263

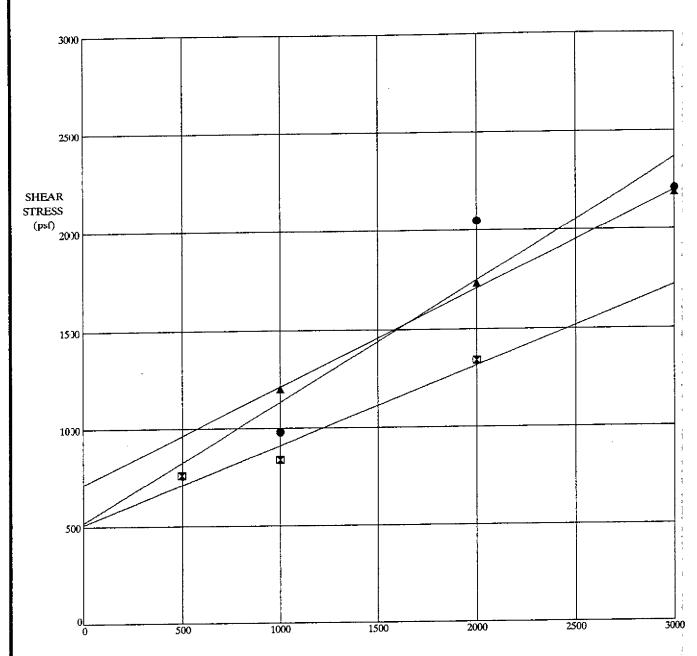
KLEINFELDER
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

PLATE

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

B-24



NORMAL STRESS (psf)

			PHI Angle	Cohesion
Exploration No. Dep	th (ft.)	Soil Description	Degrees	(psf)
● B-19 50		SILTY, CLAYEY SAND (SC-SM)	32	517
ጆ B-21 10	o sn	LTY, CLAYEY GRAVEL (GC-GM)	22	510
▲ B-27 15	0	SILTY SAND (SM)	26	717

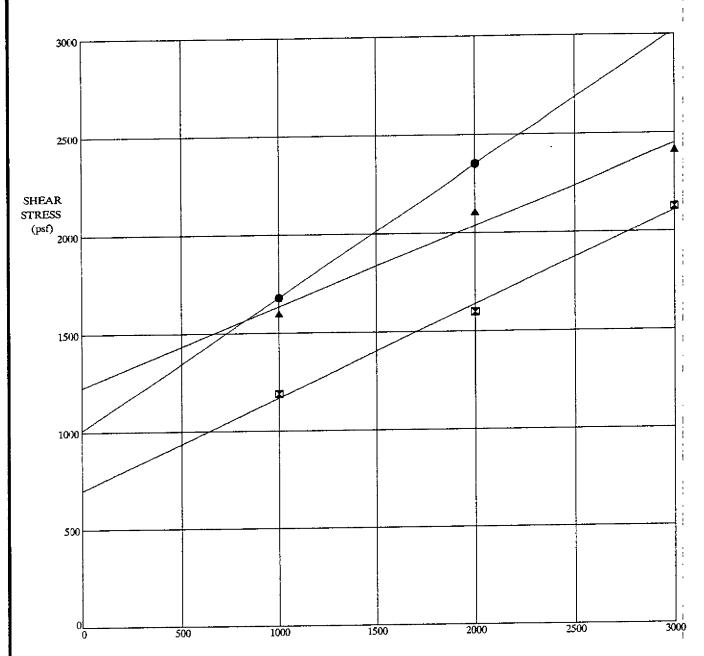
KLEINFELDER
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

B-25

PLATE



NOR	MAI	STRES	S (nsf)

		PHI Angle	Cohesion
Exploration No. Depth (ft.)	Soil Description	Degrees	(psf)
● B-28 20.0	SILTY SAND (SM)	35	983
☼ B-28 40.0	SANDY CLAY (CL)	25	700
▲ B-41 20.0	CLAYEY SAND (SC)	22	1230

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ECHNICAL AND	ENVIRONMENTAL	ENGINEERS

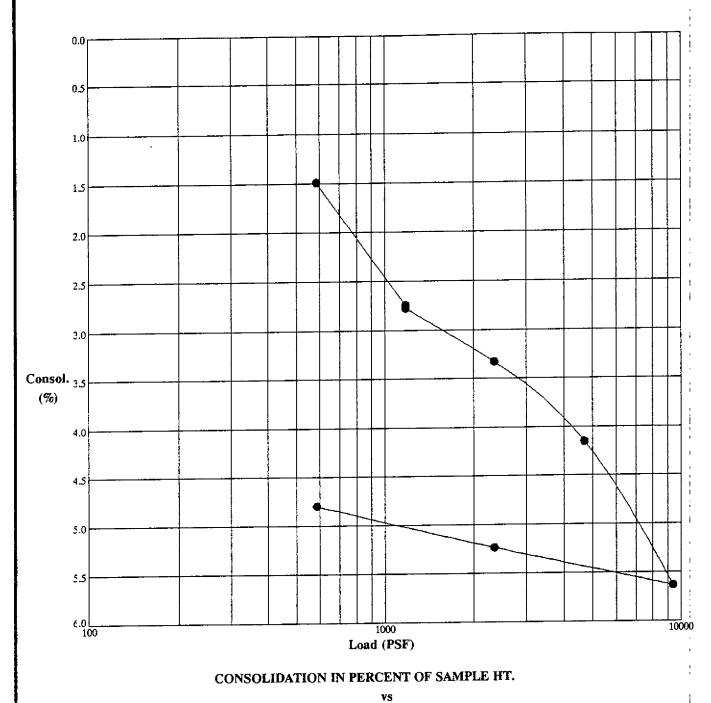
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT NO. 31-183605

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

DIRECT SHEAR TEST RESULTS

PLATE



LOAD IN POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT

Exploration No. Depth (ft.) Soil Description Density (pcf) Content (%)
B-9 25.0 SANDY CLAY (CL) 107 12

WATER ADDED @ 1170 psf

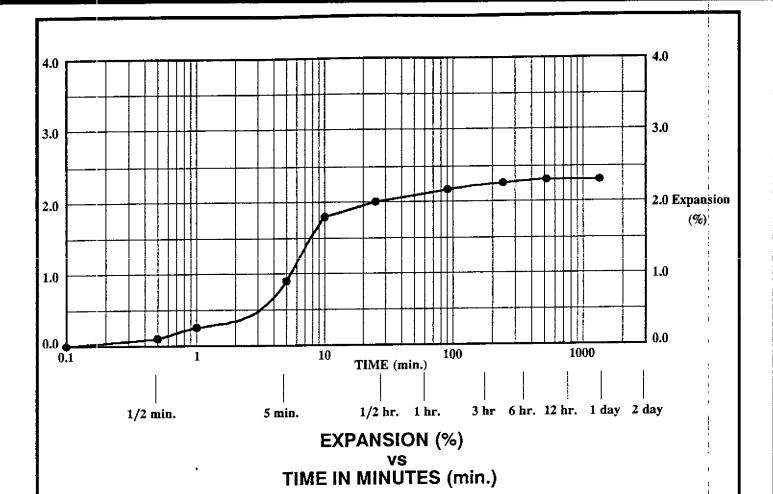


PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

CONSOLIDATION TEST DATA

PLATE

B-27



TEST CONDITIONS Dry Density (pcf) Moisture content (%) EXPANSION (%) Initial Final Initial Final Depth (ft.) @ 60 psf Surcharge Exploration No. 9 22 104 106 B-45 5.0 2.3 %

GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

B-28

PLATE

EXPANSION TEST RESULTS

DATE SAMPLED____

6-30-92

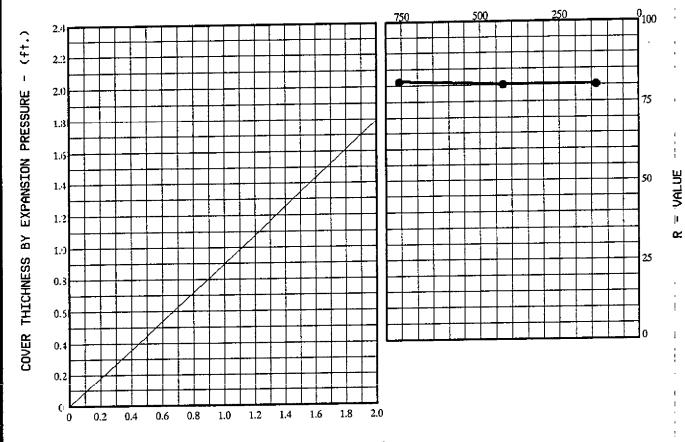
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION SILTY GRAVEL (GM)

SAMPLE LOCATION_

B-24 @ 3.0 ft.

TEST METHOD ASTM D-2844

EXUDATION PRESSURE - (psi.)



COVER THICKNESS BY EXUDATION PRESSURE ft

SPECIMEN	Α	В	С
EXUDATION PRESSURE (psi)	137	429	758
EXPANSION PRESSURE (psf)			
RESISTANCE VALUE - R	80	_80	81
% MOISTURE AT TEST (by weight)			
DRY DENSITY (pcf)			
R - VALUE @ 300 psi EXUDATION PRESSU	80		
R - VALUE BY EXPANSION PRESSURE (T			

GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

PLATE

RESISTANCE VALUE

PROJECT NO. 31-183605

DATE SAMPLED_

6-30-92

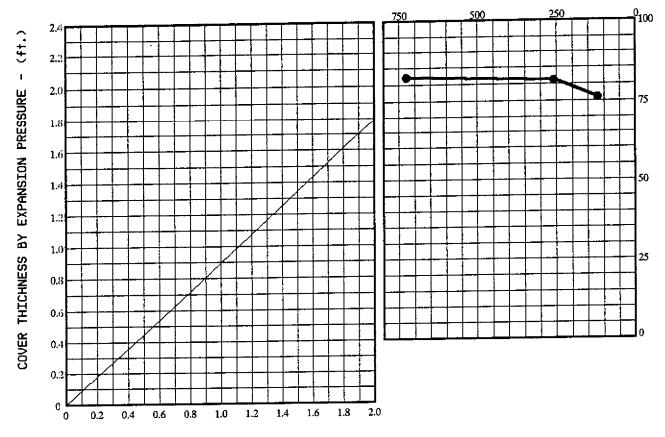
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION SILTY GRAVEL (GM)

SAMPLE LOCATION_

B-35 @ 3.0 ft.

EXUDATION PRESSURE - (psi.)

TEST METHOD ASTM D-2844



COVER THICKNESS BY EXUDATION PRESSURE ft

SPECIMEN	A	В	C
EXUDATION PRESSURE (psi)	121	260	728
EXPANSION PRESSURE (psf)			
RESISTANCE VALUE - R	76	81	82
% MOISTURE AT TEST (by weight)			
DRY DENSITY (pcf)			
R - VALUE @ 300 psi EXUDATION PRESS	81	<u> </u>	
R - VALUE BY EXPANSION PRESSURE	(TI=)		

GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

PLATE

-VALUE

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RESISTANCE VALUE

РКОЛЕСТ NO. 31-183605

DATE SAMPLED___

6-12-92

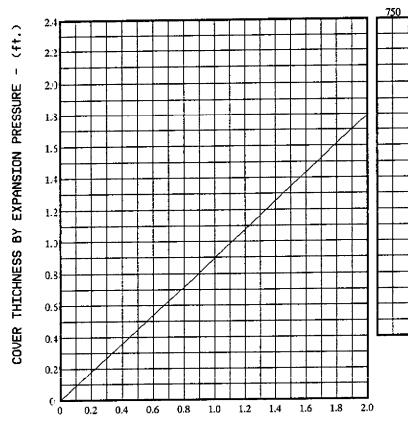
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION CLAYEY SAND (SC)

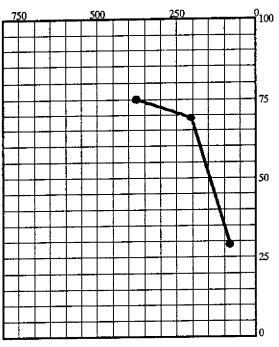
SAMPLE LOCATION

B-44 @ 3.0 ft.

TEST METHOD ASTM D-2844

EXUDATION PRESSURE - (psi.)





COVER THICKNESS BY EXUDATION PRESSURE ft

SPECIMEN	Α	В	С
EXUDATION PRESSURE (psi)	137	207	377
EXPANSION PRESSURE (psf)			
RESISTANCE VALUE - R	29	69	75
	<u> </u>		
% MOISTURE AT TEST (by weight)			
DRY DENSITY (pcf)			
R - VALUE @ 300 psi EXUDATION PRESSUE	73	. <u></u>	
R - VALUE BY EXPANSION PRESSURE (TI	=)		

GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT:

DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

PLATE

RESISTANCE VALUE

B-31

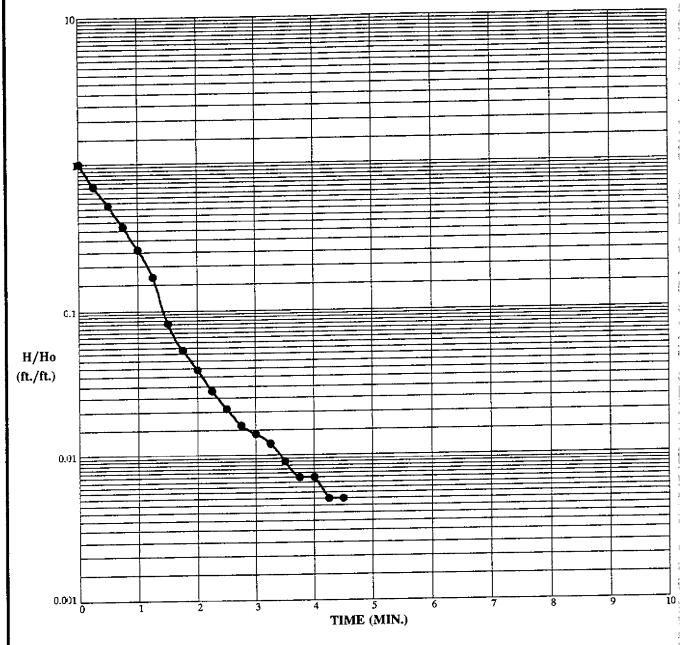
			Test R	

Exploration Number	Depth (feet)	Soil <u>Description</u>	Solubility Percent by Dry Weight	
B-5	5	Silty Sand (SM), light brown	5.5	
B-17	5	Silty Sandy (SM), light brown	4.2	

Table B-2:	Resistivity	Test Results
(Miller	r Soil Box l	Method)

Exploration Number	Depth (feet)	Soil <u>Description</u>	Resistivity Field Moisture <u>(ohm-cm)</u>	Saturated (ohm-cm)
B-44	10	Silty Sand (SM) light brown	9100	1430

APPENDIX -C



H/Ho (FEET/FEET)

TIME (MINUTES)

Depth (ft.) Exploration No. 21.0 B- 5

Soil Description SILTY GRAVEL (GM)

(cm/sec.) Permeability 0.001650

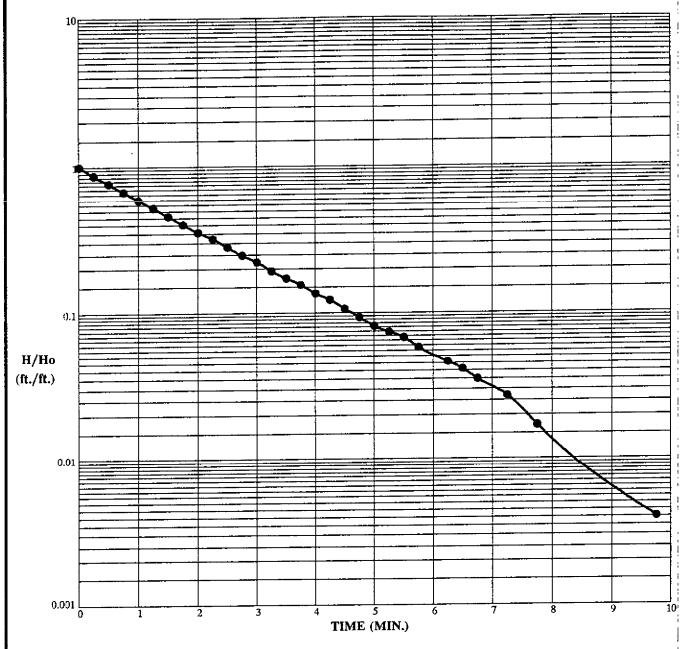
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

AQUIFER TEST DATA

PLATE C-1

PROJECT NO. 31-183605



H/Ho (FEET/FEET)

TIME (MINUTES)

Depth (ft.) Exploration No. B- 5

40.5

Soil Description

Permeability (cm/sec.)

0.000287

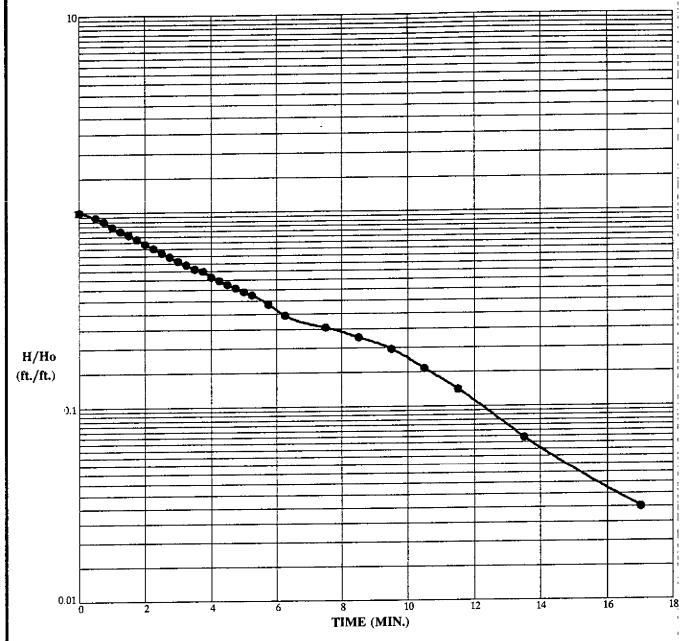
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

PLATE

AQUIFER TEST DATA

PROJECT NO. 31-183605 C-2



H/Ho (FEET/FEET)
vs
TIME (MINUTES)

Exploration No. Depth (ft.)

B-28 49.0

Soil Description
SANDY CLAY (CL)

Permeability (cm/sec.) 0.000290

GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

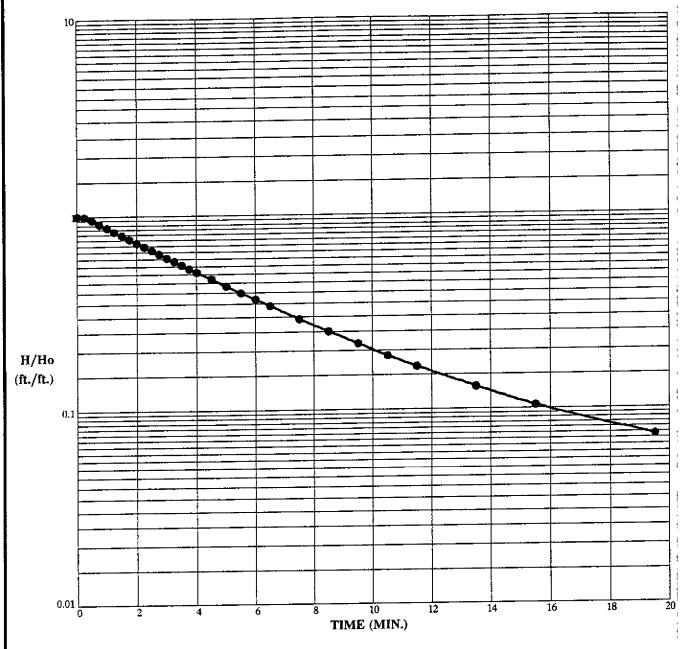
PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

AQUIFER TEST DATA

PLATE

C-3

PROJECT NO. 31-183605



H/Ho (FEET/FEET)
vs
TIME (MINUTES)

Exploration No. Depth (ft.)
B-31 51.0

Soil Description
SANDY CLAY (CL)

Permeability (cm/sec.) 0.000029

KLEINFELDER

CHAICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGIN

GEOTECHNICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS SOILS AND MATERIALS TESTING

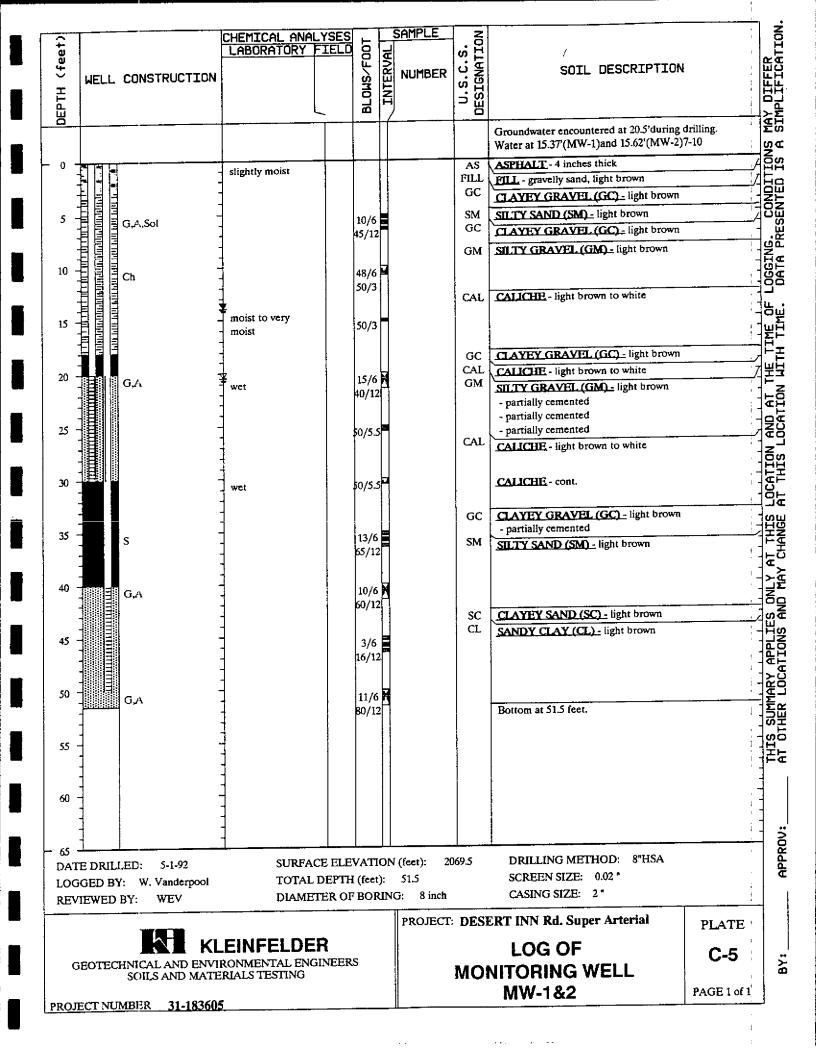
PROJECT NO. 31-183605

PROJECT: DESERT INN Rd. Super Arterial

AQUIFER TEST DATA

PLATE

C+4



טברוח יופפון	WELL CONSTRUCTION	CHEMICAL ANALYSES LABORATORY FIELD	BLOWS/F00T	INTERVAL	NUMBER	U.S.C.S. DESIGNATION	SOIL DESCRIPTION Groundwater encountered at 15.8' during drilling.	
							Groundwater encountered at 15.5 during drining. Groundwater measured at 15.58 feet on 7-6-92.	
n •				+		AS	ASPHALT - 2 inches thick	<u> </u>
,		slightly moist				FILL	FILL - gravelly sand, light brown	— <i>H</i>
			1			SM	SILTY SAND (SM) - light brown	
						SC	CLAYEY SAND (SC) - light brown	H
5 -			8/6 19/12			SM	SILTY SAND (SM) - light brown	
]	19/12			GM	SILTY GRAVEL (GM) - light brown	
			ļ				SILTY SAND (SM) - light brown	
0 -		very moist	18/6 45/12			SM		
	国]	[3,15			GM CAL	SHIY GRAVEL (GM) - trace clay, light brown CALICHE - light brown to white	<u>-</u> <u>-</u> - <u>-</u> - <u>-</u> - <u>-</u> - <u>-</u> - <u>-</u> -
-	를 를	<u>1</u>		11		"	CALICHE 1 light blown to winte	, -
5		wet						
	喜 喜]		$\ \cdot \ $		SM	SILTY SAND (SM) - trace clay, light brown	-
.0	ក្នុងក្នុងក្នុងក្នុងក្នុងក្នុងក្នុងក្នុង]	5/6			sc	CLAYEY SAND (SC) - light brown	17
	를 탈 ^s		50/5	Ĭ		CAL	CALICHE - light brown to white	
		1	1					1 -
25	<u>मिलिल</u> जिल्लाम]						- 1 -
_	물 물	1				sc	CIAYEY SAND (SC) = light brown	1
	昌昌	1	50/6	П		CAL	CALICHE - light brown to white	
30		1				"-	CALICHE - cont.	! -
,,,	<u> </u>	wet	}					1 -
	[]]						-
35	耳 冒	_		1		•		-
,,,		_					SANDY CLAY (CL) - light brown	+
		4		$\ \ $		CL	SANDI CLAT (CD): ngm orown	
40]	10/6					ļ.
	∄ Is	1	31/12	'n				
	1月1	4					``	· .
45]	4/6	M		sc	CLAYEY SAND (SC) - light brown	-i .
] 目 G,A	1	14/12			1		
		-						1
50	4 目 3 _	1	4/6					
	∱ 目 ∫ G.A	1	22/1:					
	↓ 目 1	_	′				- partially cemented	1
55	18/67	-	10/6	, M				
] GA	1	26/1					
		_						
60		-	50/2	۶Ħ			Bottom at 60.5 feet.	!
	1]	,-					
	+	1						1
65]	ii		ш 	- 40 -	0.7.0	DRILLING METHOD: 8"HSA	:
	TE DRILLED: 6-24-92	SURFACE ELF			. ()	067.0	SCREEN SIZE: 0.02 "	
	GGED BY: W. Vanderpool	TOTAL DEPTI			60.5		CASING SIZE: 0.02	1
RE'	VIEWED BY: WEV	DIAMETER O	r BOI	MIN.				
	W#**				PROJECT	: DES	ERT INN Rd. Super Arterial PLAT	$\mathbf{E}_{i}^{'}$
	KI KI	EINFELDER			1		LOG OF C-6	!
	GEOTECHNICAL AND ENV	RONMENTAL ENGINEEI	RS			MA	NITORING WELL	, !
	SOILS AND MAT	ERIALS TESTING			II.	IVIU	MITOUING AFFF	

WELL CONSTRUCTION	CHEMICAL ANALYSE LABORATORY FIEL		NUMBER	U.S.C.S. DESIGNATION	SOIL DESCRIPTION
					Citofilowater checomitered at 124 1 1 1 1
0	slightly moist			AS FILL SM	ASPHALT - 2 inches FILL - SILTY GRAVEL, some sand, trace clay, gray to light brown
	-	21/6"		GM	FILL - SILTY GRAVEL, some sand, trace clay, gray to light brown SILTY SAND (SM) - some gravel, light reddish-brown SILTY GRAVEL (GM) - partially cemented, light
		22/12		SM .	\brown
10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1		11/6" 7 55/12"		GM	SILTY SAND (SM) - some gravel, trace gypsum, light brown
早 中 15 日	-				SILTY GRAVEL (GM) light brown
मिन्तुम् जनसम्बद्धाः	moist to very	77/21		cgs	CEMENTED SAND and GRAVEL - gray to light
	wet	37/2"		CL	brown - thin lense of silty gravel at 20.0 feet
25	-			CAL	- trace clay 20.0 to 22.0 feet SANDY CLAY (CL) - white to gray
मित्रियोग मित्रियोग्याम्					- partially cemented - partially cemented CALICHE - white to light brown
30 - Hall Hall	wet	50/ 2"			CALICHE - cont.
10 15 20 25 30 35 40					- gravel lense
	1			GM CAL	
45 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15				GM	SILTY GRAVEL (GM) - light brown
国 - 		4/6" 8/12"		CAL ML CAL	CLAYEY SILT (ML) - trace gravel, light brown
				GM	CALICHE - light brown
55] G,A				CAL	CALICHE - light brown
60		3/6" X 28/12"		ML CL	MAYEY SILT (ML) - some gypsum, light tan to white SILTY CLAY (CL) - with gravel, light brown
					Bottom at 60.0 feet
DATE DRILLED: 6-18-92 LOGGED BY: W. Vanderpool REVIEWED BY: WEV	SURFACE E TOTAL DEP DIAMETER	TH (feet):	60.0 G: 8 inch)73.0	DRILLING METHOD: 8"HSA SCREEN SIZE: 0.02 " CASING SIZE: 2 "
TATE	LEMEN DED		PROJECT	DES	ERT INN Rd. Super Arterial PLATE
GEOTECHNICAL AND ENV	LEINFELDER TRONMENTAL ENGINE ERIALS TESTING	ERS		MO	LOG OF C-7 NITORING WELL
ROJECT NUMBER 31-1836	05				MW-4 PAGE 1 of 1

The second secon

DEPTH (feet)	WELL CONSTRUCTION	CHEMICAL ANALYSES LABORATORY FIELD	BLOWS/F00T	INTERVAL	NUMBER	U.S.C.S. DESIGNATION	SOIL DESCRIPTION	
							Groundwater encountered at 19.5'during Groundwater measured at 17.22' on 7-6-9	drilling. 2.
٠ اـــــــ	*			+		AS	ASPHALT - 2 inches	://
		slightly moist					AGGREGATE BASE - 6 inches	<u></u>
- 1						SM	SILTY SAND (SM) - (possible fill), some	e gravel,
5 🗜	-		7/6"	9			reddish-brown	i.
į		ļ	27/12"	Н			- some gypsum, light brown	1 -
							SILTY GRAVEL (GM) - some gravel, li	ght brown
10 -	: = [x]		26/6"			GM	- light brown to gray	giit 010wii :
4.7			50/					, -
- 1			5"					1 -
15 -	:目:(1	moist to very	50/4"	Ħ				; -
1:		moist				SM	SILTY SAND (SM) - light brown	
#		į Z				GM	SILTY GRAVEL (GM) - light brown	I
20 💾		wet	20/	Ħ		CGS	CEMENTED SAND and GRAVEL - Jig	tht brown
7	-	}	2"				Bottom at 20.5 feet	i -
1								! - ! -
25 🚽]						i <u>-</u> . •
4		<u> </u>						; -
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₆₅ ユ		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u></u>			DRILLING METHOD: 8"HSA	:
	DRILLED: 6-18-92	SURFACE ELE			(feet): 20 20.5	74.5	SCREEN SIZE: 0.02 "	
	ED BY: W. Vanderpool	TOTAL DEPTI DIAMETER O					CASING SIZE: 2 *	ì
KEVIE	EWED BY: WEV	DIAMETER			11			<u> </u>
					PROJECT	DESI	ERT INN Rd. Super Arterial	PLATE
	KL KL	EINFELDER					LOG OF	0.0
GE	OTECHNICAL AND ENVI	RONMENTAL ENGINEER	RS			BAO!	NITORING WELL	C-8
	SOILS AND MATE	RIALS TESTING			1	MOI	MW-5	PAGE 1 of 1



NET Pacific, Inc.

Client Name: Kleinfelder Client Ref.: 31-183605-011

NET Job No.: 92.0692

Date Reported: 06/11/1992

Sample Matrix: water

Date Taken: 05/28/1992 05/28/1992

Sample ID : B5S WATER B5D WATER

Lab No. : 45431 45432

ANALYTES/METHOD	RESULT	:S	R.L.	UNITS
Hq.	7.3	7.4		pH units
Tot. Dissolved Solids (TFR)	5,180	1,150	10	mg/L
Turbidity	17.0	3.50	0.05	NTU
Nitrate, as N	18	1.2	0.03	mg/L
Total Phosphorus, as P	0.60	0.05	0.02	mg/L
METHOD 8015 MOD. water for Gas				1
DATE ANALYZED	06-01-92	06-01-92		i
Reporting Limit Multiplier	1	1		1
as Gasoline	ND	ND	10	ug/L ,
Surrogate Spike				į
Bromofluorobenzene	110	101		% Rec.

Client Name: Kleinfelder Client Ref.: D.I./Super

NET Job No.: 92.0902

Date Taken: 07/06/1992 Date Reported: 07/09/1992

Sample ID : B-28

Lab No. : 46681

Sample Matrix: water

ANALYTES/METHOD	RESULTS	R.L.	UNITS
Hq	7.2		pH units
Tot. Dissolved Solids (TFR)	2,940	10	mg/L
Nitrate, as N	10.1	0.03	mg/L
Total Phosphorus, as P	18	0.02	mg/L
METHOD 8015 MOD. soil for Gas	,		
DATE EXTRACTED	07-09-92		
DATE ANALYZED	07-09-92		
Reporting Limit Multiplier	1		
as Gasoline	ND	1	mg/Kg
Surrogate Spike			
Bromofluorobenzene	97		% Rec.

Client Name: Kleinfelder Client Ref.: 31-183605-021

NET Job No.: 92.0875

Date Reported: 07/07/1992 Sample Matrix: Aqueous

Date Taken :

07/01/1992

07/01/1992

Sample ID :

MW-33

MW-31

Lab No. :

46536

46537

ANALYTES/METHOD		RESULTS		R.L.	UNITS
pH Tot. Dissolved Solids (Turbidity Nitrate, as N Total Phosphorus, as P	150.1 160.1 180.1	7.8 9,510 28 0.18 0.06	7.1 2,910 12 5.24 ND	10 0.05 0.03 0.05	pH units mg/L NTU mg/L mg/L
METHOD 8015 MOD. water DATE ANALYZED Reporting Limit Multip as Gasoline	8015	07-07-92 1 ND	07-07-92 1 ND	10	ug/L
Surrogate Spike Bromofluorobenzene	8015	115	113		% Rec

Atlas Chemical Testing Laboratories

2120 Western Avenue, Suite C-6 • Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 (702) 383-1199 • Fax (702) 383-4983

CHEMICAL PHYSICAL FORENSIC member of AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS

LABORATORY NO:

5061a

DATE: 6/1/92

SAMPLE:

Soil (1 sample)

MARKED:

183605-012

DATE RECEIVED:

5/29/92

SUBMITTED BY:

Kleinfelder, Inc.

6850 South Paradise Road

Las Vegas, NV 89119

REPORT OF DETERMINATION

SOIL CORROSIVITY ANALYSIS

The soil sample(s) that you submitted to our laboratory were analyzed for the standard corrosivity parameters. A 20.00 gram portion of each sample was agitated to equilibrium with 100.0 mL of ASTM Type I water. The resulting solution(s) were then analyzed by American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) and Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 15th Edition (Std. Meth.) procedures. The results that appear on the report page are for those SOLUTION(S). To convert a solution ppm (or mg/L) to a SOIL ppm (or mg/kg) for this extraction ratio multiply by five(5). To convert a soil ppm to a weight percent divide by ten thousand(10,000). The standard methods used for the determinations are as follows:

pH Value: glass electrode/silver-silver chloride reference/Std. Meth. 423. Oxidation-Reduction Potential: platinum electrode/silver-silver chloride reference/results reported referred to the standard hydrogen electrode/ASTM D 1498. Sulfate: Turbidimetric/Std. Meth. 426C. Sulfide: solutions - Methylene Blue/Std. Meth. 427C soils - sodium azide-potassium iodide detection prior to solution quantitation. Total Salts: Electrical Conductivity, factor empirically determined/Std. Meth. 205. Chloride: Argentometric/Std. Meth. 407A.

Respectfully submitted,

ATLAS CHEMICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

remely

Robert L. Summers Analytical Chemist

JUN 8 1992

ACT LAB NO: 5061a Kleinfelder, Inc.
PROJECT NO: 183605-012 6850 South Paradise Road
DATE: 6/1/92 Las Vegas, NV 89119

RORING	DEPTH (FEET)	pH VALUE	RED-OX (MV)	SULFATE CONCENTRATION (PPm)	SULFIDE CONCENTRATION (Ppm)	TOTAL SALTS CONCENTRATION (ppm)	CHLORIDE CONCENTRATION (ppm)
B-5	10	8.88	+542	1075	nil	1828	95
	Eully su HEMICAL			ATORIES			
Topu	12.50	auni	us				
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Analytic	cal Chem	ist					
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Atlas Chemical Testing Laboratories

2120 Western Avenue, Suite C-6 • Las Vegas, Nevada 89102 (702) 383-1199 • Fax (702) 383-4983

CHEMICAL PHYSICAL FORENSIC member of
AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR
TESTING MATERIALS

LABORATORY NO:

5135a

DATE: 7/8/92

SAMPLE:

Soil (4 samples)

MARKED:

183605-032

DATE RECEIVED:

7/8/92

SUBMITTED BY:

Kleinfelder, Inc.

6850 South Paradise Road

Las Vegas, NV 89119

REPORT OF DETERMINATION

SOIL CORROSIVITY ANALYSIS

The soil sample(s) that you submitted to our laboratory were analyzed for the standard corrosivity parameters. A 20.00 gram portion of each sample was agitated to equilibrium with 100.0 mL of ASTM Type I water. The resulting solution(s) were then analyzed by American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM) and Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater, 15th Edition (Std. Meth.) procedures. The results that appear on the report page are for those <u>SOLUTION(S)</u>. To convert a solution ppm (or mg/L) to a <u>SOIL</u> ppm (or mg/kg) for this extraction ratio multiply by five(5). To convert a soil ppm to a weight percent divide by ten thousand(10,000). The standard methods used for the determinations are as follows:

pH Value: glass electrode/silver-silver chloride reference/Std. Meth. 423. Oxidation-Reduction Potential: platinum electrode/silver-silver chloride reference/results reported referred to the standard hydrogen electrode/ASTM D 1498. Sulfate: Turbidimetric/Std. Meth. 426C. Sulfide: solutions - Methylene Blue/Std. Meth. 427C soils - sodium azide-potassium iodide detection prior to solution quantitation. Total Salts: Electrical Conductivity, factor empirically determined/Std. Meth. 205. Chloride: Argentometric/Std. Meth. 407A.

Respectfully submitted,

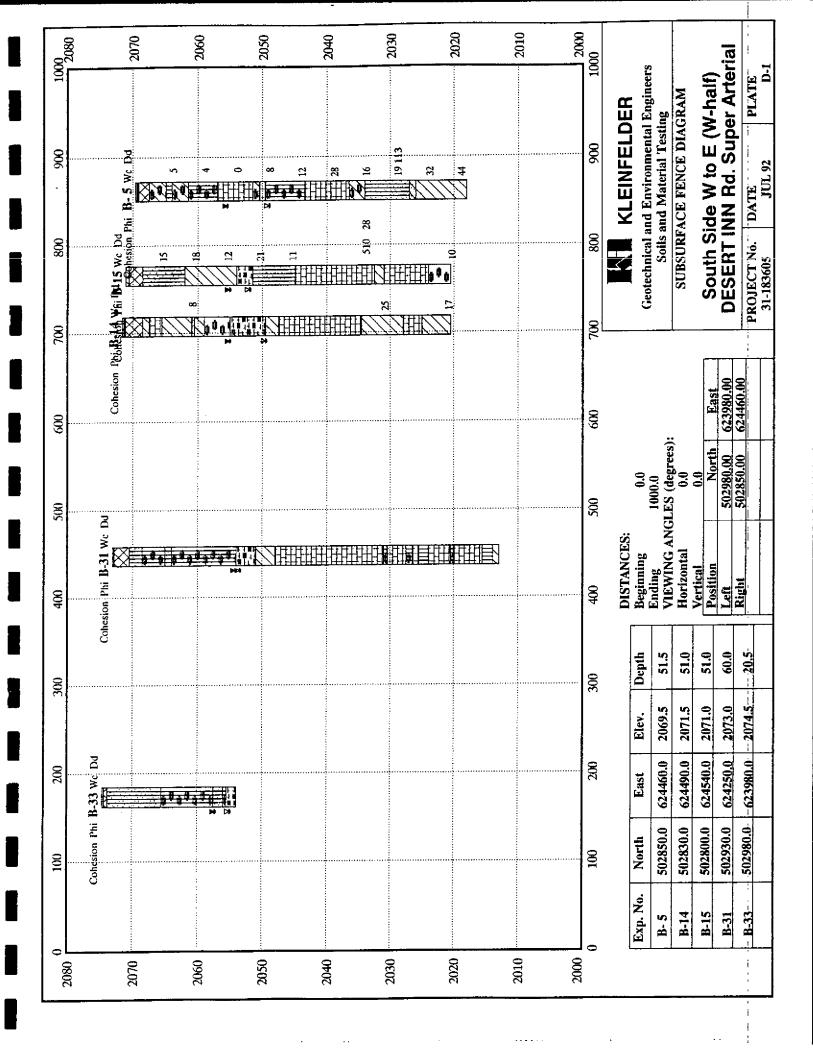
ATTLAS CHEMICAL TESTING LABORATORIES

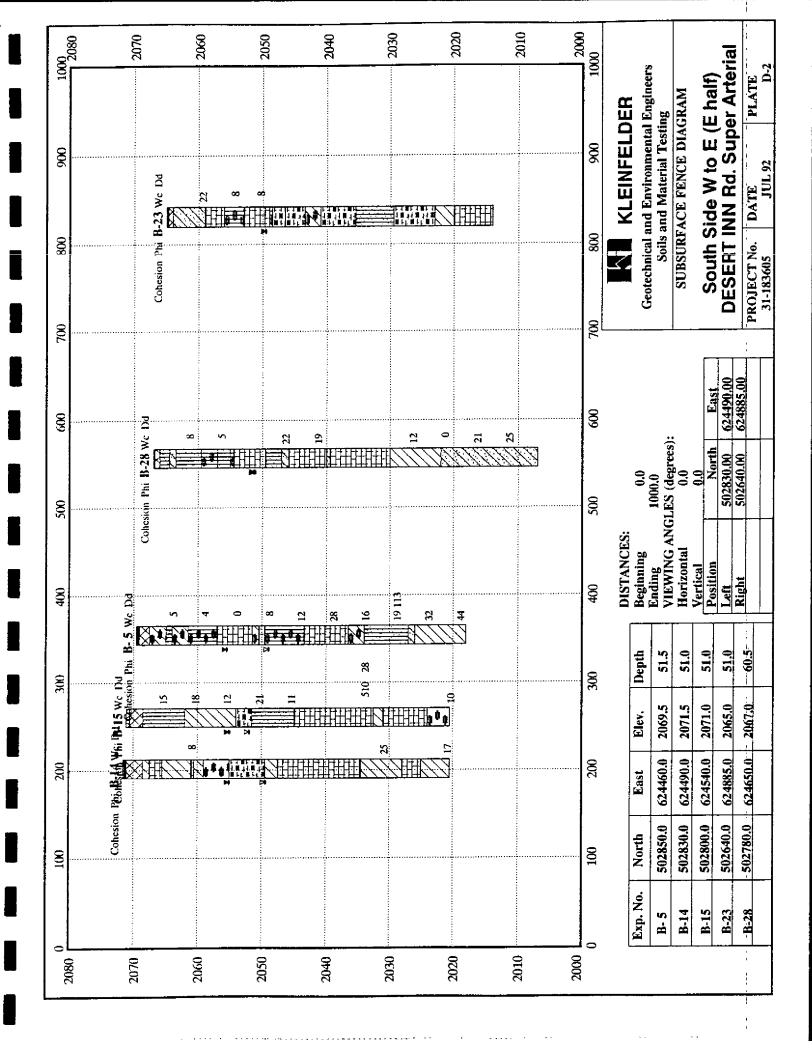
Robert L. Summers
Analytical Chemist

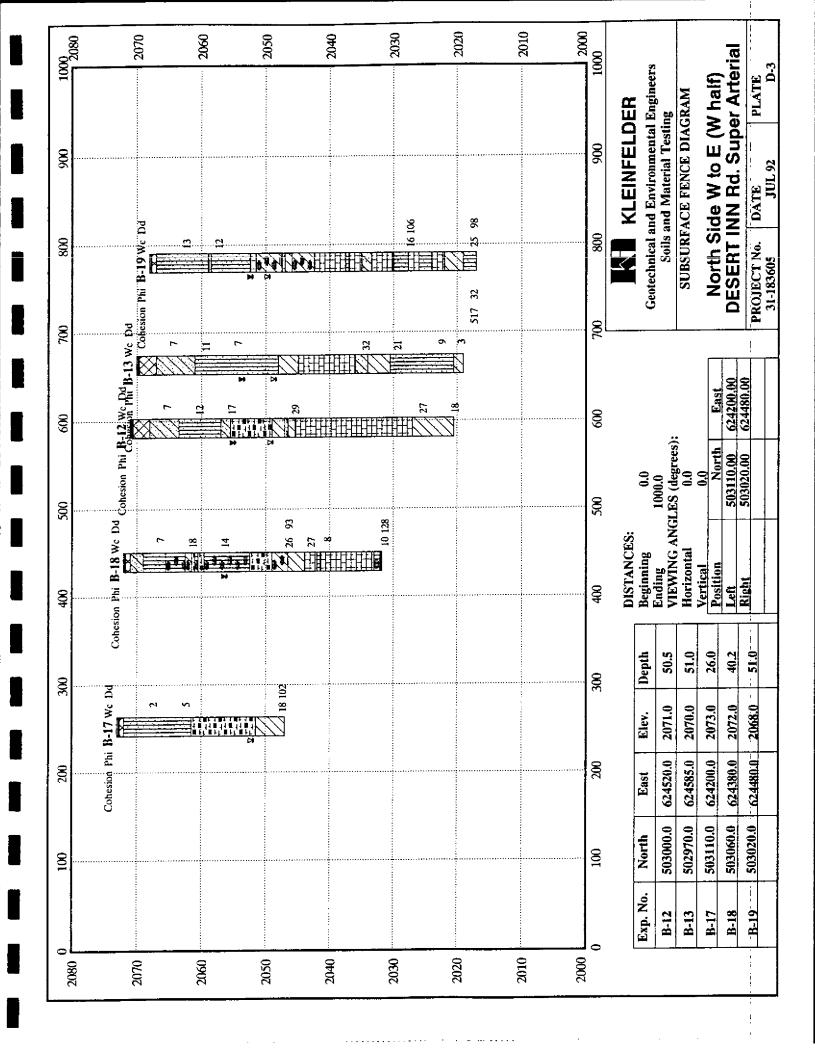
ACT LAB NO:	5135a	Kleinfelder, Inc.
PROJECT NO:	183605-032	6850 South Paradise Road
DATE:	7/8/92	Las Vegas, NV 89119

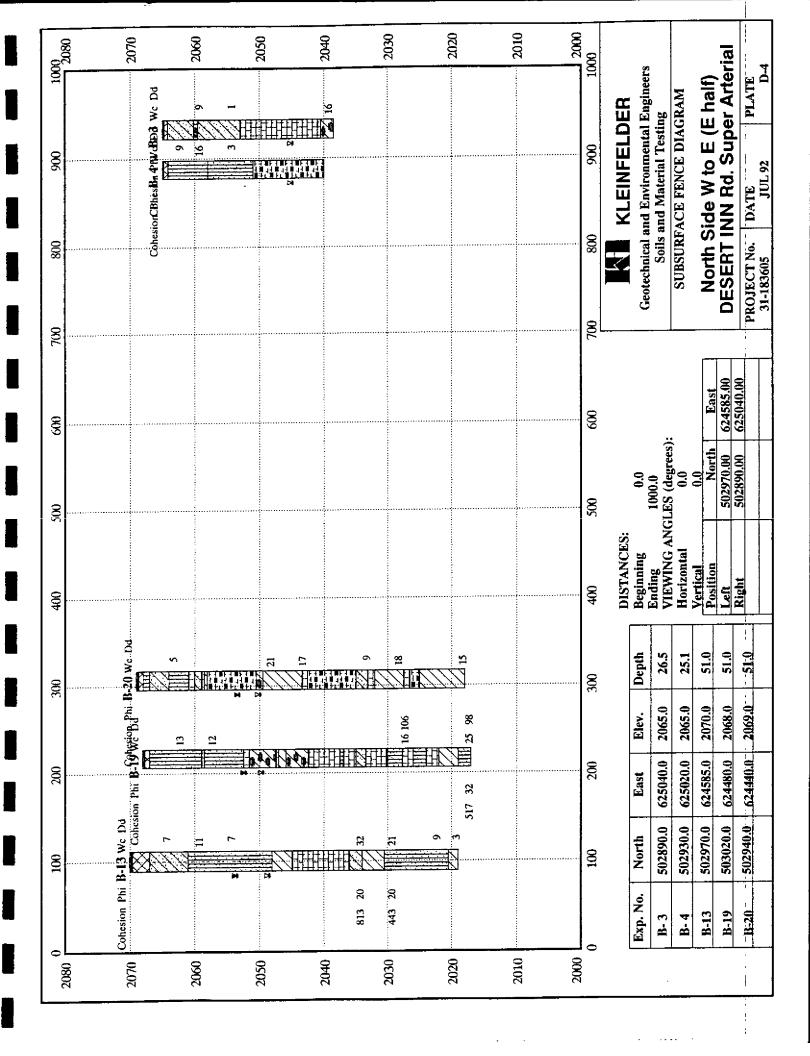
BORING	рертн (РЕЕТ)	PH	RED-OX (MV)	SULFATE CONCENTRATION (ppm)	SULFIDE CONCENTRATION (PPm)	TOTAL SALTS CONCENTRATION (ppm)	CHLORIDE CONCENTRATION (ppm)		
							25		
B-13	35	8.73_	+581	115	nil	317	25		
B-15	20	8.82	+594	130	nil	257	35		
B-23	10	8.56	+590	325	nil	692	15		
B-29	20	8.77	+575	88	nil	233	40		
ATLAS C	Respectfully submitted, ATLAS CHEMICAL TESTING LABORATORIES Robert L. Summers Analytical Chemist								

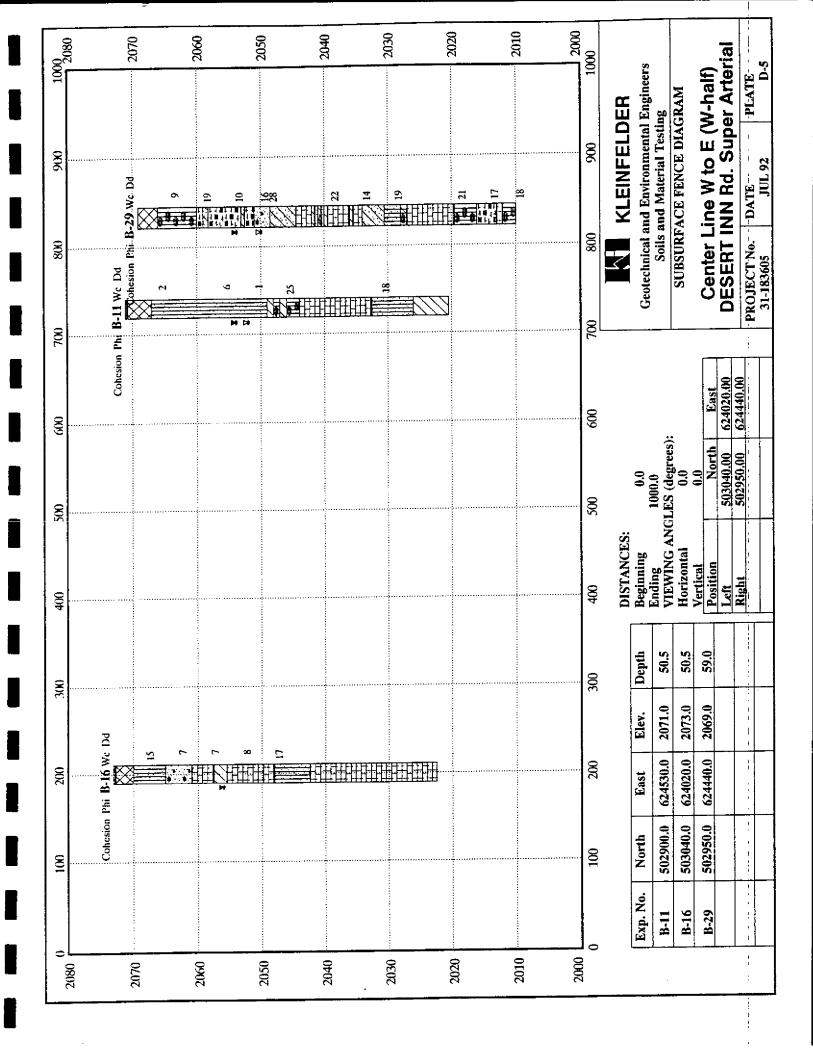
APPENDIX D

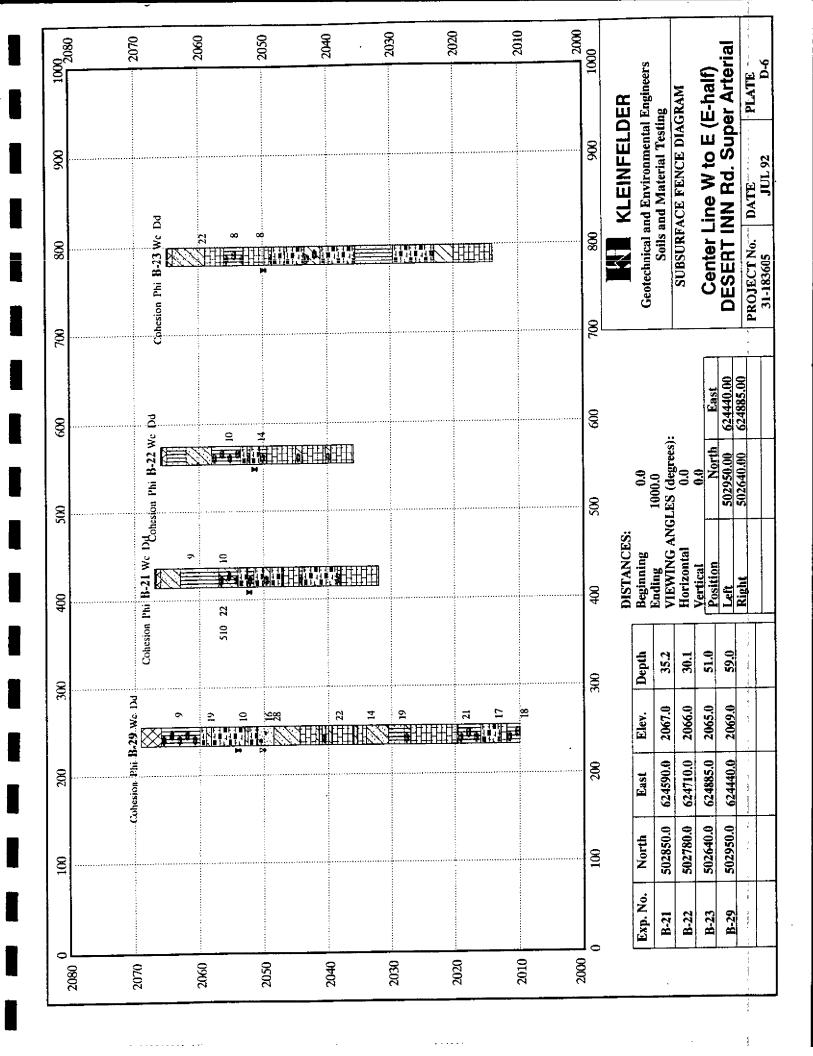












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