



Prepared for

San Diego Gas & Electric Company
8316 Century Park Court, CP52G
San Diego, California 92123

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT
230 kV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

Prepared by

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engineers | scientists | innovators

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Project Number SC0368-16

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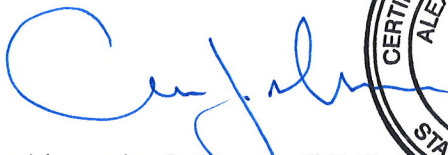
**Subject: Final Geotechnical Investigation
230 kV Underground
Sunrise Powerlink Project
Alpine, California**

Dear Ms. Frisbie:

Geosyntec Consultants (Geosyntec) is pleased to provide the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) the accompanying final geotechnical investigation for the proposed 230 kV underground portion of the Sunrise Powerlink Project in Alpine, California. This report presents our conclusions and recommendations pertaining to the project as well as the results of the field exploration program and laboratory testing.

We appreciate the opportunity to provide geotechnical consulting services to SDG&E on this important project. If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact the undersigned at (858) 674-6559

Sincerely,


Alexander J. Greene, C.E.G. 2249
Project Engineering Geologist





Steven M. Fitzwilliam, G.E. 2501
Associate



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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Terms of Reference

This report presents the results of the geotechnical investigation for the San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) proposed underground portion of the Sunrise Powerlink (SRPL) Project in the Alpine area of San Diego County, California (Site). This report was prepared by Messrs. Alexander Greene, C.E.G., and Steve Fitzwilliam, G.E. and has been reviewed by Mr. Ron Johnson, G.E., of Geosyntec Consultants (Geosyntec), in accordance with the peer review policies of the firm.

1.2 Project Description

We understand that SDG&E is proposing an approximately 6 mile, twin circuit 230 kV transmission line, to be placed underground in the Alpine area of San Diego County, California (Figure 1). The project entails construction of 40 vault structures, 2 sets of cable riser poles, an approximately 225 foot long trenchless (tunnel) segment beneath Interstate 8 (I-8), and the excavation of two utility trenches along the approximate 6 mile alignment. The eastern end of the underground alignment begins approximately 0.5 miles south of Alpine Blvd along the west side of Star Valley Road. From the eastern cable pole location, which marks the beginning of the underground segment, the route extends to the north across private property and curves to the west at Alpine Boulevard. The majority of the proposed underground segment extends along the major thoroughfare of Alpine Boulevard, sub-parallel to and south of I-8, from Star Valley Road to just west of Peutz Valley Road. West of Peutz Valley Road the proposed route turns to the north, crosses beneath I-8, and extends approximately 0.2 miles northeast before connecting with a proposed overhead transmission line at the western cable pole location. The proposed underground transmission line alignment is shown on Figure 2.

1.3 Purpose and Scope of Services

The purpose of our geotechnical investigation was to provide geotechnical engineering recommendations for the design and construction of the proposed underground segment of the transmission line through the Alpine area. The scope of the investigation was outlined in our proposal dated 18 February 2008, but due to County of San Diego restrictions pothole explorations were not completed at four of the vault pair structures (MH-14 through 17).

This geotechnical engineering report presents our findings, conclusions, and engineering recommendations for excavation and foundation design and includes seismic design parameters in accordance with the 2007 California Building Code [CBC, 2007] for the proposed project. Additionally, the report describes the anticipated subsurface conditions, geology, and a geological engineering evaluation of the potential geologic hazards. This report also provides discussions and recommendations regarding the following:

- Surface and subsurface conditions of the site;
- Earthwork and on-site grading;
- Rippability assessment for excavation of construction trenches;
- Appropriate foundation systems for the proposed cable poles;
- Earth pressures for retaining walls;
- Allowable foundation bearing pressures for shallow foundations and mat foundations;
- Soil parameters for design of foundation in accordance with the EPRI program MFAD; and
- Flexible pavements.

2. FIELD INVESTIGATION AND LABORATORY TESTING

The field and laboratory exploration program consisting of a site reconnaissance, geologic mapping, geophysical seismic refraction surveys, exploratory borings, potholing explorations, and a geotechnical laboratory testing. A summary of field explorations is presented in Table 1. Exploratory borings were advanced by Tri-County Drilling of San Diego, California and pothole explorations were performed by Underground Solutions Incorporated of San Diego, California. The geotechnical laboratory testing of soil samples was performed by G Force of San Diego, California and testing of rock core samples was performed by Sierra Testing Laboratories of El Dorado Hills, California. Samples collected for thermal resistivity testing were sent to the Geotherm USA laboratory in Dublin, California.

2.1 Pre-Field Activities

Prior to conducting field explorations, a site-specific health and safety plan (HASP) was prepared to protect Geosyntec personnel in accordance with Geosyntec and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements. Underground Service Alert (USA) was contacted to identify subsurface utilities at each of the areas to be investigated. Due to the high density of underground utilities along portions of Alpine Blvd., Geosyntec participated in several on-site meetings with utility locators to revise exploration locations as a result of potential conflicts with existing buried utilities. Additionally, six of the boring locations were potholed (excavated) via vacuum methods to confirm the locations of existing utilities prior to conducting field explorations. Per County of San Diego regulations, traffic control and excavation permits were obtained prior to the start of work for the locations of field explorations performed within the street right-of-way. Due to the rural location of the explorations, a boring permit waiver was obtained from the County of San Diego, Department of Environmental Health. In addition to the San Diego County permits, a Caltrans right-of-way permit was obtained for boring explorations along the proposed I-8 crossing.

2.2 Site Reconnaissance and Geologic Mapping

Site reconnaissance and geologic mapping was performed along the proposed alignment by a Certified Engineering Geologist (C.E.G.). The reconnaissance and mapping task consisted of mapping surficial exposures along the proposed alignment and utilization of aerial photography to determine areas of resistant bedrock for siting of geophysical surveys. Results from the surficial geologic mapping were used in combination with

geophysical surveys and boring explorations to characterize the subsurface along the proposed alignment. These geologic profiles are presented in Appendix A as Figures A-1 through A-28.

2.3 Seismic Refraction Surveys

Seventeen seismic refraction traverses were completed along the proposed alignment between 19 January and 28 April 2009. The seismic refraction surveys were performed using a Geometrics Smartseis 12-channel seismograph with 10-foot spacing between geophones along a 110-foot long spread. The surveys were primarily sited to assess stretches of the alignment where resistant rock might preclude conventional methods of excavation. The seismic refraction technique is based on the measurement of the time required for a shockwave to travel from a sourcepoint (shotpoint) to one or more co-linear sensors (geo-phones). The seismic source consisted of multiple sledgehammer blows to a steel groundplate. Shotpoints were nominally placed at points near the center of each line, at each end, and at offsets ranging from 25 to 50-feet beyond each end of the spread. The primary constraint on data quality was either wind or traffic noise. The data collected from the surveys was used to assess the excavation characteristics of the subsurface materials.

The seismic travel times were plotted on time-distance graphs and interpreted using time-term methods (the generalized reciprocal method). The resulting velocity profiles represent the rock and soil depths, and velocities that would account for the measured travel times. Basic assumptions inherent in this geophysical method include the expectation that velocity increases downward, that layers are relatively continuous and thick enough to be individually resolved, and that significant velocity differences are present between the layers of interest. The generally accepted value for depth accuracy is 20 percent. A summary of the geophysical data is presented in Table 2 and locations of the seismic refraction surveys and interpretive profiles are presented in Appendix A on Figures A-1, A-5 through A-7, A-11, A-14, A-19, A-21, A-23, A-24, A-26, and A-27. The individual travel-time plots presenting the first arrivals and velocities at each of the shot point locations are included in Appendix B.

2.4 Exploratory Borings

2.4.1 Vault Exploratory Borings

Twenty exploratory borings (B-1 through B-20), were advanced for the proposed vault locations between 7 October 2008 and 14 May 2009. The borings were advanced using

a truck-mounted CME-75 drill rig equipped with 8-inch diameter hollow-stem augers and a Dietrich 120 all terrain drill rig equipped with 10-inch diameter hollow-stem augers. The borings were advanced to depths ranging between 12 and 22 feet below ground surface (bgs). Equipment on the CME drill rig was converted for HQ rock coring when crystalline rock was encountered. One boring (B-10) required the utilization of HQ rock coring techniques from 11 to 18.3 feet bgs due to auger refusal on crystalline rock. The approximate locations of the borings are shown on the Site Plan (Figure 2) and on the geologic profiles in Appendix A. A summary of field explorations is presented in Table 1.

2.4.2 Interstate 8 Crossing Exploratory Borings

Three exploratory borings (I8-1 through I8-3) were advanced within the Caltrans right-of-way for the proposed trenchless crossing beneath I-8 between 1 and 2 December 2008. The borings were drilled using a truck-mounted CME-75 drill rig equipped with 8-inch diameter hollow-stem augers. The borings were advanced to depths ranging from approximately 26.5 to 35.5 feet bgs. The first several attempts to advance the I8-2 exploration met shallow refusal on oversize rock fragments in the fill prior to obtaining the total depth of 35.5 feet bgs. The approximate locations of the borings are shown on the Site Plan (Figure 2) and on the geologic profiles in Appendix A.

2.4.3 Cable Riser Pole Exploratory Borings

Two exploratory borings (CP-1 and CP-2) were advanced at the respective western and eastern cable riser pole locations between 5 March and 15 May 2009. The borings were drilled using a Dietrich 120 all-terrain drill rig equipped with 10-inch diameter hollow-stem augers and were advanced to respective depths of 49 and 53 feet, bgs. Equipment on the Dietrich ATV drill rig was converted for HQ coring techniques when sampling in crystalline rock resulted in no recovery. HQ rock coring techniques were utilized from depths of 14.5 to 49 feet bgs on the western cable pole location and from 10 to 53 feet bgs on the eastern cable pole location. The approximate locations of the borings are shown on the Site Plan (Figure 2) and on the geologic profiles in Appendix A.

2.4.4 Exploratory Borings Sampling and Logging

At each of the exploratory borings, soil samples were collected using a Standard Penetration Test or a 3-inch diameter, split-spoon California sampler using an automatic hammer (140-pound hammer falling approximately 30 inches). Bulk samples of the soil cuttings were also collected in buckets from exploratory borings at eight locations at the site. The soil samples from the borings were transported to either the

geotechnical or thermal testing laboratory for further laboratory testing and classification. Rock core samples recovered from the CP-1, CP-2, I8-1, and B-10 explorations were retrieved using a wireline core barrel. Core samples were logged in the field, placed in a core box at the time of drilling, and select samples of core were transported to a geotechnical laboratory for laboratory testing. The remainder of the core was retained at the San Diego North Geosyntec office.

Descriptions and visual classifications of the subsurface materials were logged by a geologist from our firm and subsurface descriptions were based on the recovered soil samples, soil cuttings, and rock core. The subsurface descriptions were developed in general accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard D2488 [ASTM, 2005]. A key to logs along with the individual boring logs are presented as Appendix C in this report. Sampling information, and other pertinent field data and observations are included on the boring logs.

2.5 Pothole Explorations

A total of 227 pothole explorations were performed between 29 September 2008 and 13 April 2009 along Alpine Blvd using a *VACMASTER 4000* vacuum truck. 142 of the pothole explorations were sited to confirm the presence of utilities at priority crossings. The priority utility locations were performed to assist with the spatial layout of the alignment and associated vaults at the project design level. One pothole was performed along the western side of a drainage crossing just west of the MH-11 vault to confirm the depth of crystalline bedrock. The remaining 84 potholes were sited at the individual vault locations between MH-2 through MH-13, MH-18, and MH-19. The MH-14 through MH-17 vault locations were not potholed due to County restrictions. The MH-1 and MH-20 vault locations were not potholed due to their remote location and lack of nearby utilities. At the 28 evaluated vault locations on the right and left circuits, three potholes were advanced in a diagonal alignment to “clear” the proposed vault excavation of unknown utilities. These explorations were advanced until refusal was encountered on weathered bedrock or the proposed excavation depth of the evaluated structure was obtained. Results from the potholing explorations were summarized in 5 separate reports by Underground Solutions dated 11 November and 16 December 2008 and 6 January, 6 April and 15 2009. These data reports are not included within this geotechnical report, but were transmitted separately to Black & Veatch and SDG&E.

2.6 Field Temperature Testing

Nineteen insitu field temperature tests were performed at 15 of the exploration locations (CP-1, B-1 through B-4, B-6, B-8, B-10, B-12, B-16 through B-18, and I8-1 through I8-3). At each location, the temperature testing was recorded within soil or completely weathered rock at approximate depths of 5, 10, or 15 feet bgs. A summary of testing results is presented in Table 3. The testing procedure generally consisted of advancing the hollow stem auger to the desired test depth, and prior to insertion of the temperature probe the augers were removed from the boring (to reduce additional heat transfer). The temperature probe, consisted of a PVC pipe with a soil thermometer (containing a 12-inch probe with 2-degree Fahrenheit increments) installed at one end. The device was placed down the open borehole and the thermometer was embedded into the bottom of the boring approximately 6 to 12 inches. The probe was left in place approximately 30 minutes, during which time the temperature was monitored approximately every 5 minutes and allowed to stabilize. At the end of the 30 minute period, the temperature was recorded and the probe was removed from the boring.

2.7 Laboratory Testing

2.7.1 Geotechnical Testing

Soil and rock core samples retrieved from the test borings were tested to verify field classifications and evaluate the physical and engineering properties of the subsurface materials. The laboratory tests were performed in general accordance with the testing procedures of ASTM or other generally accepted test methods. Laboratory testing included:

Laboratory Tests	ASTM Designation
Moisture Content/Dry Density	D2216 / D2937
Grain Size Analysis	D422
Laboratory Compaction	D1557
Corrosivity	Cal 643
R-value	D2844 / Cal 301
Unconfined Compression (Soil)	D2166
Unconfined Compression (Rock)	D4832 / D1633 / D2938

Corrosion tests for chloride and sulfate concentrations, resistivity, and pH were also performed on selected samples. The results of the laboratory testing program are presented in Appendix D and summarized in Table 4.

2.7.2 Thermal Resistivity Testing

Thermal analysis of the subsurface materials was performed on samples from 14 of the boring explorations (B-2, B-3, B-4, B-6, B-8, B-10, B-12, B-14, B16, B-17, B18, B-20, I8-2, and I8-3). Thirteen soil samples from the test borings were sent to the Geotherm Laboratory (the thermal testing laboratory subcontractor) and 11 soil samples were tested by Geosyntec in the field using a KD2 Pro Thermal Properties Analyzer. The samples were tested to record the thermal resistivity at various moisture contents in compliance with IEEE 442 specifications. The results of Geosyntec's thermal resistivity testing are summarized in Table 5, and data plots for the various samples are included in Appendix E. Results from the Geotherm laboratory testing along with the corresponding thermal dryout curves are also included in Appendix E.

3. SITE AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Our knowledge of the site conditions has been developed from a review of geologic literature, professional experience, and field and laboratory investigations performed for this study.

3.1 Geologic and Seismic Setting

The proposed underground portion of the SRPL extends across a portion of the western Peninsular Ranges physiographic province. Within the general site area the Peninsular Ranges is comprised of igneous and metamorphic rock collectively referred to as the Peninsular Range Batholith (PRB). The PRB is made up of bodies of early Cretaceous-age igneous rocks known as plutons, which formed beneath the surface of the earth from cooled magma. Subsequent uplift and erosion has exposed the crystalline granitic rocks which underlie the entire alignment (Figure 3). Previous regional geologic mapping within the western PRB has identified two distinct igneous bodies identified as the Las Bancas and Alpine plutons within the immediate site area, both of which are classified as tonalite [Todd, 2004].

The Peninsular Ranges is known to be seismically active and has experienced historic seismic shaking as a result of activity on both nearby and distant faults. The PRB is dominated by the regional northwest-southeast structure of the San Andreas transform zone which marks the tectonic plate boundary between the North American plate to the east and the Pacific plate to the west. Within the immediate site area, the seismic expression is controlled by the Elsinore and Rose Canyon fault zones situated at respective distances of 18.7 miles (30 km) east and 21.8 miles (35 km) west of the alignment. A regional fault and epicenter map is presented on Figure 4.

3.2 Surface Conditions

The majority of the proposed underground portion of the SRPL project generally extends along the existing asphalt paved roadway of Alpine Boulevard from Star Valley Road to west of Peutz Valley Road in the Alpine area of San Diego County. Subsurface explorations performed along Alpine Blvd indicate that much of the existing roadway is underlain by a remnant concrete surface associated with the Old Highway 80. The eastern end of the alignment extends across a short stretch of undeveloped private property and down a private degraded asphalt drive before intersecting Alpine Blvd. At the western end of the alignment the route deviates from Alpine Blvd., crosses beneath

I-8, and extends to the northeast down an undeveloped ridgeline above the El Capitan reservoir. Along the proposed route, the proposed alignment is bounded by open space and both residential and commercial properties. The ground surface along the proposed route generally slopes downward to the west and varies from a maximum elevation of approximately +2326 feet, Mean Sea Level (MSL) to +1170 feet, MSL.

3.3 Subsurface Conditions

The subsurface explorations performed along Alpine Blvd. encountered fill and residual soils, and tonalitic crystalline bedrock at depth. Within the limits of our explorations the fill soils ranged up to a maximum of 16.5 feet thick and generally consisted of fine to coarse sand with trace gravels and varying silt and clay content. Residual soils were typically encountered beneath the fill soils or at the ground surface and ranged up to a maximum of 6.5 feet thick. Within the limits of our explorations, the residual soils generally consisted of loose to dense, silty fine sand with gravel, to medium to very stiff, fine sandy silt and clay.

Variably weathered tonalite rock associated with the Las Bancas and Alpine plutons underlies the entire alignment at depth (Figure 3). Within the western PRB the tonalite exhibits a distinctive morphology, typically characterized by relatively low, rolling terrain with scattered dark gray outcrops and grayish soils (Walawender, 2000). A geologic reconnaissance of road cuts along the western portion of the alignment noted the presence of a localized weathering phenomenon known as “core stones” in the exposed crystalline bedrock. The core stones occur as resistant spheroidal boulders in a more weathered matrix and are highly variable in size ranging up to multiple feet in diameter.

Within the limits of our explorations, granitic rock was encountered between 2.5 and greater than 21.5 feet bgs. Typically, the weathered granitic rock was found within the upper 5 feet bgs. The weathering and strength profile of the crystalline rock generally ranged from completely to slightly weathered and extremely weak to very strong rock. Resistant granitic rock, which resulted in auger refusal, was only encountered in the CP-1, CP-2, B-7 and B-10 explorations at respective depths of 14.75, 10.0, 12.25 and 11.0 feet bgs.

3.4 Groundwater

Groundwater was encountered in exploration B-11 at a depth of 4.25 feet bgs and as a minor seep in exploration B-8 at a depth of approximately 15 feet bgs. Pothole

explorations performed at the MH-11L location and along the western margin of the proposed drainage crossing just west of MH-11 also encountered groundwater at respective depths of approximately 7 and 8 feet bgs. It is anticipated that perched groundwater may be encountered along the soil-bedrock interface as a result of seasonal conditions.

4. SEISMIC AND GEOLOGIC HAZARDS

4.1 Seismic Hazards

4.1.1 Fault Ground Rupture

Fault rupture is not considered to be a constraint to the underground portion of the SRPL studied within this investigation. The potential for fault surface rupture is generally considered to be significant along “active” faults (defined as exhibiting surface rupture within the past 11,000 years) and to a lesser degree along “potentially active” faults (surface rupture within the past 1.6 million years). A review of published geologic maps did not identify the presence of any active or potentially active faults crossing on or projecting near the project site. The nearest mapped active fault traces are approximately 18.7 miles (30 km) to the northeast of the project area within the Elsinore fault zone, and 21.8 miles (35 km) to the west-southwest within the Rose Canyon fault zone [Jennings, 1994]. Therefore it is our opinion that the potential for fault related surface rupture along the proposed project alignment is low.

4.1.2 Strong Ground Shaking

The project site is situated within a seismically-active region and will likely experience moderate to severe ground shaking in response to a large magnitude earthquake occurring on a local or more distant active fault during the expected lifespan for the proposed project. As a result, seismically-induced ground shaking in response to an earthquake occurring on a nearby active fault, such as the Elsinore or Rose Canyon fault zones is considered to be the major geologic hazard affecting the project. Other active faults in the vicinity include the Coronado Bank fault zone to the west and the San Jacinto fault zone to the east. These fault zones and their respective distance from the site and design Maximum Moment Magnitudes are presented below.

Fault Name	Distance and Direction from Site⁽¹⁾	Maximum Moment Magnitude⁽²⁾
Elsinore	18.7 miles (30 km) to northeast	7.1
Rose Canyon	21.8 miles (35 km) to southwest	6.9
Coronado Bank	34.8 miles (56 km) to southwest	7.4
San Jacinto	38.5 miles (62 km) to northeast	6.8

- (1) Distances from site noted are the closest distance to the surface trace or inferred projection of the fault as measured from the California Division of Mines and Geology (1998).
- (2) Maximum moment magnitude values reported by California Division of Mines and Geology [CDMG, 1998].

Specific seismic design recommendations are presented in the Design Recommendations section of this report. The location of regional faults and historic earthquake epicenters are shown on Figure 4.

USGS's National Seismic Hazards Mapping Program (USGS, 1996) performed a probabilistic seismic hazard assessment (PSHA) which included the continental United States. The USGS PSHA established ground motion parameters for soft rock/stiff soil conditions (NEHRP Site Class B-C; an average shear wave velocity in the top 100 feet of 2,500 feet per second) which are subject to modification (based on amplification effects) for hard rock and soft soil sites. Based on this mapping, the equivalent soft rock/stiff soil PGA at the site corresponding to a probability of exceedence of 10-percent in 50-years (a recurrence interval of 475-years) is about 0.19g. The equivalent soft rock/stiff soil PGA corresponding to a probability of exceedence of 2-percent in 50 years (a recurrence interval of 2,475 years) is about 0.35g.

4.1.3 Soil Liquefaction

Seismically-induced soil liquefaction can be described as a significant loss of strength and stiffness due to cyclic pore water pressure generation from seismic shaking or other large cyclic loading. The material types considered most susceptible to liquefaction are granular soils and low-plasticity fine grained soils which are saturated and loose to medium dense. Manifestations of soil liquefaction can include the loss of bearing capacity below foundations, surface settlements and tilting in level ground, and instabilities in areas of sloping ground. Soil liquefaction can also result in increased lateral and uplift pressures on buried structures. Lightweight or unrestrained buried structures may float upward to the ground surface during a liquefaction event.

Due to the relatively dense nature of the compacted fill, residual soil, and crystalline bedrock underlying the alignment and on the lack of permanent groundwater within the depths of recent borings (49 feet below the ground surface), the probability of soil liquefaction at the project site is very low.

4.1.4 Secondary Effects of Seismic Activity

The secondary effects of seismic activity resulting from ground shaking include liquefaction-induced settlement, lateral spreading, tsunamis and seiches. The probability of occurrence of each depends on the severity of earthquake, distance from the epicenter, faulting mechanism, topography, soil and groundwater conditions, and other factors.

Due to the very low potential for soil liquefaction, the potential for damage due to seismic settlement and lateral spreading is also considered very low.

Tsunamis are seismically-induced waves generated by sudden movements of the ocean bottom during submarine earthquakes, landslides, or volcanic activity. Seiches are similarly generated, but are waves in lakes or reservoirs. Based on the inland location, site elevation, and the location and lower elevation of the nearest large lake (El Capitan Reservoir), the potential for damage due to a tsunami or seiche is considered very low and does not constitute a significant developmental hazard for the underground portion of the project.

4.2 Geologic Hazards

4.2.1 Landslides and Slope Stability

In general, the crystalline bedrock along the alignment is not considered landslide prone and previous and current mapping efforts have not identified landslides along any portion of the proposed underground alignment. As a result landslides are not considered to constitute a significant developmental hazard for the underground portion of the project.

4.2.2 Expansive Soil

The results of laboratory testing performed by Geosyntec as part of this investigation, as well as our site reconnaissance, indicate that the near-surface soil is not considered expansive in accordance with California Building Code Section 1802A.3.2 [CBC, 2007].

4.2.3 Collapsible Soil

Collapsible soils are not present in significant quantities along the proposed alignment and do not constitute a significant hazard during project construction

4.2.4 Other Geologic Hazards

Other geologic hazards, including volcanic activity, are not considered to be a significant hazard given the geologic setting of the site.

5. DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations presented in this report are intended for the proposed underground portion of the SRPL Project in the Alpine area of San Diego County, California. Further, the recommendations presented are based on our understanding of the proposed project, site reconnaissance, field explorations, and laboratory testing performed for this investigation, and the reviewed reference documents. In our opinion, the site is suitable for the construction of the proposed project.

5.1 Soil Characteristics

Results of the current investigation indicate that the near-surface fill and natural deposits consist primarily of silty fine sand, poorly graded sand, and sandy gravel. A majority of the soils exposed along the alignment and encountered in the subsurface explorations performed for this project may be classified as having a low expansion potential.

The near-surface fill and weathered bedrock materials may be excavated with moderate to high effort using conventional heavy-duty excavating and grading equipment, such as a Caterpillar D-8 dozer, Caterpillar 245 excavator, or equivalent. Further discussion on excavatability of the subsurface soils is included in Section 6.2. The sandy soils are generally suitable for re-use as fill when recompacted. Although not anticipated, highly expansive clay soils, if encountered, should not be placed within the upper 36 inches of the subgrade for foundations or pavements. These soils should be compacted at depths in excess of 36 inches or exported from the site.

5.2 Trenchless Technology

A trenchless crossing is proposed where the underground alignment crosses under I-8 just west of Peutz Valley Road. We understand that an approximately 63-inch diameter reinforced concrete or HOBAS pipe is proposed for the I-8 crossing at approximately Station 22+23 to Station 20+13. Due to traffic considerations and California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) constraints along the I-8, trenchless construction techniques are planned for this crossing.

5.2.1 Trenchless Construction Methods

Several trenchless construction techniques may be appropriate for the trenchless pipeline segment for the approximately 210-foot trenchless crossing under I-8

including: auger boring, pipe jacking (jack & bore), microtunneling, and horizontal directional drilling (HDD).

5.2.1.1 Auger Boring

Auger boring is a trenchless method for installing a steel casing from a jacking pit to a receiving shaft by directly advancing a steel casing into the subsurface. HOBAS pipe and reinforced concrete pipe may also be used as casing or may be directly jacked as the final product pipe. With auger boring, soil and rock are excavated using continuous flight augers within the casing which transport the soil and rock cuttings (muck) through the casing back to the jacking pit for removal. Excavation at the face is performed using a cutting head attached to the augers. In general, auger boring is not considered a “steerable” trenchless method and pipeline segments between the jacking and receiving pits are straight. However rudimentary steering capability is possible with specialized equipment.

For this project the auger and cutting head should not be advanced beyond the leading edge of the casing unless cemented soil conditions or stable rock are encountered. If obstructions are encountered, the augers can be removed to allow manned access to the face for obstruction removal by manual methods such as jackhammering or drilling and splitting.

5.2.1.2 Pipe Jacking

Pipe jacking is an alternative trenchless method which typically involves hydraulically-jacking a steel or equivalent jackable pipe, such as reinforced concrete or HOBAS, from a jacking pit to a receiving shaft through the subsurface. Unlike auger boring, a steerable jacking shield at the leading edge of the pipe being jacked is typically used to excavate the face.

Excavation of the soil and rock at the leading edge of the jacking shield can be conducted manually with hand-held tools or mechanically with wheel-type or hydraulic excavators at the face. Open face shields are those without a system for pressure regulation at the face in order to prevent uncontrolled ground and groundwater inflow into the face, and wherein the excavation face is readily accessible by the workers. Open face shields are typically used in soil types with good stand-up time, or in soils that have been dewatered or otherwise prestabilized by ground improvement methods, such as grouting.

For open face shields used on pipe jacking projects, removal of excavated muck is typically done using small carts winched between the jacking shaft and the face. The process requires personnel entry into the pipe being jacked to operate excavation equipment. If obstructions are encountered, jackhammering or other hand-mining methods may be used to excavate the obstructions, cemented zones, or concretions.

5.2.1.3 Microtunneling

Microtunneling is a trenchless construction technique that uses a remotely controlled microtunnel boring machine at the face of the excavation combined with pipe jacking techniques to directly install a product pipe. In the United States, microtunneling generally refers to a tunneling techniques where personnel do not routinely enter the excavation to access the face of the microtunnel boring machine. Microtunnel excavations in the United States are commonly installed from 12 inches to 12 feet in diameter. Microtunneling directly installs the product pipe, which may consist of reinforced concrete pipe, steel pipe, HOBAS pipe, or other jackable pipe materials. Microtunneling is a steerable method, but is generally used for straight pipe alignments. If obstructions are encountered, the obstruction cannot generally be accessed from the excavation, but rather rescue shafts must be excavated. The pipeline alignment does not usually need to be dewatered except at the jacking and receiving pits.

5.2.1.4 Horizontal Directional Drilling

Horizontal directional drilling (HDD) is a steerable trenchless construction technique for installing a product pipe or casing using a hydraulically powered rotational drill rig. HDD is a three pass method consisting of first, drilling the pilot hole a predetermined alignment using a steerable cutting head that is controlled by rotation and pressure. Next, the hole is reamed to the desired final diameter (generally 1.5 times the diameter of the product pipe or the casing for pipe diameters of approximately 3 feet and 1.3 to 1.5 times the product pipe diameter for pipe diameters larger than 3 feet). And finally, pulling the product pipe or casing is pulled into the hole. The drill hole is supported by drilling mud during the process. HDD pipe usually consist of high-density polyethylene (HDPE), steel, or ductile iron pipe.

5.2.2 Anticipated Ground Conditions

Ground conditions along the proposed trenchless alignments are anticipated to consist of fill and weathered granitic rock. The fill and highly weathered granitic rock are anticipated to exhibit firm to slow raveling behavior in accordance with the Tunnelman's Ground Classification. The moderately weathered granitic rock is

anticipated to be moderately jointed rock in accordance with the Tunnelman's Ground Classification. Subsurface obstructions from buried debris in the fill materials may be encountered along the alignments that may be difficult to penetrate. Additionally, core stones within the granitic rock may be encountered. Unconfined compressive strength of select samples recovered from borings along the I-8 crossing at the approximate depth of the trenchless alignment ranged from 306 to 354 pounds per square inch (psi). However, laboratory test results for the unconfined compressive strengths of fresh granitic rock along the underground portion of the alignment were as high as 13,374 psi. The anticipated ground conditions along the trenchless crossing are depicted in Figure 5.

5.2.3 Trenchless Technology Selection

The contractor selected to perform the trenchless construction under I-8 may select a method from the four alternatives listed above based on the contractors own experience. However, rescue shafts will not be permitted to remove obstructions under the freeway, if encountered. As the diameter of the proposed trenchless construction is large enough to allow for personnel entry into the cased alignment and groundwater is not anticipated to be encountered, any of the four methods presented above is feasible. However, the final product pipe should be considered when selecting a trenchless construction method.

We understand that a reinforced concrete pipe or HOBAS pipe has been selected for the trenchless crossing. As the trenchless crossing passes beneath the Caltrans right-of-way, coordination with Caltrans by the engineering design consultant (Black & Veatch) should be performed to ensure that a steel casing is not required for the utility crossing.

The alignment drops at approximately 1 percent from approximately Station 20+13 to Station 22+23. An approximately 20-foot by 30-foot bore pit should be located at the downslope end of the trenchless crossing (Station 22+23). An approximately 10-foot by 20-foot receiving pit should be excavated at the upslope end of the trenchless crossing (Station 20+13). Excavation and construction of the receiving and bore pits should be performed in conformance with the recommendations provided in Sections 5.7, 6.1 and 6.2 of this report.

5.2.4 Settlement Monitoring

As the proposed trenchless alignments pass under existing roadways, settlement monitoring of the ground surface will be required. Settlement monument points should

be installed at the ground surface along the proposed alignments and monitoring during trenchless construction on a daily basis.

5.3 MFAD Parameters

We understand that deep foundations to support power poles, towers, and structures with high lateral loads will be designed using the EPRI computer programs Moment Foundation Analysis and Design (MFAD). We further understand that the design soil parameters for use with the MFAD program include:

- soil layer depths;
- groundwater depth;
- total unit weight;
- internal friction angle;
- cohesion;
- elastic pressuremeter modulus; and
- strength reduction factor.

Estimates of the required parameters were developed based on the results of our site reconnaissance, field exploration program, geotechnical laboratory testing, engineering analyses, empirical correlations, literature research, and our professional judgment. The estimated MFAD design parameters for the western and eastern cable poles are presented in Table 6. We recommend that a strength reduction factor of $r = 1.0$ be used in MFAD analyses and design of the deep foundations for the cable pole since thick deposits of soft, clayey materials are not anticipated at the site. The design parameters presented in this report in Table 6 are intended for use in the MFAD computer program. Pressuremeter testing was not performed as part of this project, and the elastic modulus values were obtained from correlations presented in the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) manual [EPRI, 1990]. Additional MFAD design recommendations for the cable pole at the east end of the underground portion of the alignment will be provided in an addendum report following the completion of field explorations at the cable pole location.

5.4 2007 CBC Seismic Design Considerations

Seismic design parameters were developed in accordance with Chapter 16 of the 2007 CBC. We recommend that the values listed below be used for design:

2007 CBC¹ Seismic Design Parameters (2% Probability of Exceedence in 50 years)	
Soil Class	D
Mapped Spectral Response Acceleration at 0.2s Period, S_s	1.07g
Mapped Spectral Response Acceleration at 1.0s Period, S_1	0.36g
Short Period Site Coefficient at 0.2s Period, F_a	1.07
Long Period Site Coefficient at 1.0s Period, F_v	1.682
Adjusted Spectral Response Acceleration at 0.2s Period, S_{MS}	1.15g
Adjusted Spectral Response Acceleration at 1.0s Period, S_{M1}	0.60g
Design Spectral Response Acceleration at 0.2s Period, S_{DS}	0.76g
Design Spectral Response Acceleration at 1.0s Period, S_{D1}	0.40g

¹ CBC, 2007, "California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 2, Vol. 2 of 2," Building Code (Based on 2006 International Building Code), California Building Standard Commission, Sacramento, California.

These are minimum values. The structural designer may utilize more conservative values at their discretion.

5.5 Seismic Qualification

Based on the IEEE Standard 693, "IEEE Recommended Practice for Seismic Design of Substations," prepared by IEEE Power Engineering Society, 2005, we recommend that a seismic qualification level of high be used in the design of equipment associated with the transmission line.

5.6 Corrosion Potential

The results of the corrosion testing performed are presented in Appendix D. Corrosion testing was performed on four discrete samples of the near-surface soils for this investigation. The results of the tests indicate the water soluble sulfate content of the soil were in the range of 0 to 100 parts per million (ppm). Sulfate contents in this range are generally considered to be negligible with respect to potential for sulfate attack of

concrete in accordance with Table 4.3.1 of the 2005 American Concrete Institute (ACI) Manual. Based on soil resistivity tests (between approximately 1,800 and 53,000 ohm-cm), metallic utility piping and conduits should be designed for a moderately corrosive to corrosive environment. A corrosion engineer should be consulted if additional corrosion information is needed.

5.7 Utility Trenches

The contractor should follow all CAL-OSHA guidelines for trenching and excavation construction for utility trenches. Further discussion on trench excavatability is provided in Section 6.2. For the purpose of this section of the report, backfill is defined as material placed in a trench starting 6 inches above the pipe, and bedding is all material placed in a trench below the backfill. Pipe trench backfill should conform to the recommendations presented in this report and Section 306 of the Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction (“Greenbook”). Unless concrete bedding is required around utility pipes, free-draining sand should be used as bedding. Sand bedding should be clean sand. Native sandy soils with a maximum particle size of ½ inch may be used for utility trench backfill. Backfilling trenches located under and adjacent to structural fill, foundations, concrete slabs and pavements should be placed in horizontal layers no more than 6 inches thick and compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 90 percent based on ASTM Test Procedure D-1557. Pavement and subgrade requirements provided in Section 5.8 should be incorporated for trench backfill. Compaction of backfill by water jetting should not be permitted.

5.8 Pavements

We recommend that the pavement sections at the project site such as the access road be designed for a Traffic Index (T.I.) selected by the project civil engineer. The pavement section should consist of asphalt concrete (AC) over Class 2 aggregate base (as defined in Section 26 of the Caltrans Standard Specifications) over properly prepared subgrade. The subgrade soils should be proof-rolled prior to placing the pavement section. AC and aggregate base should be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 95 percent. Based on laboratory testing performed for the project, we recommend the use of an R-value of 50 in design for the majority of the alignment. Within the vicinity of Boring B-14 (approximately Station 226+00 to 232+00) we recommend the use of an R-value of 12 in design due to the presence of clayey fill material that was used to span a pre-existing drainage. Based on the above assumptions, we recommend the following pavement sections for an R-value of 50:

TI	6	7	8	9	10
AC	Pavement Section (inches)				
	4	4	5	5	6
Base	4	5	5	8	8

We recommend the following pavement sections for an R-value of 12:

TI	6	7	8	9	10
AC	Pavement Section (inches)				
	5	5	7	8	9
Base	8	12	12	14	16

Additional pavement sections can be provided to evaluate the cost implications of using different base materials, or for full-depth AC. AC shall conform to the requirements for Dense Graded Asphalt Concrete as indicated in Section 39 of the latest edition of the Caltrans Standard Specifications.

Alternatively, Portland cement concrete (PCC) can be used for pavements where heavy truck traffic is anticipated. If PCC is used, we recommend that a minimum of 7½ inches of Class A PCC (per Caltrans Standard Specifications) be used over a subgrade surface that has been proof-rolled to identify and remove soft spots. We also recommend that concrete pavements be provided with expansion joints at regular intervals not exceeding every 15 feet each way.

6. CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Shoring

Internally braced or cantilevered shoring systems consisting of a trench shield, soldier piles and lagging, or sheet piles may be used to shore the vault excavations. Difficult drilling (and driving) should be anticipated in less weathered crystalline rock or where core stones are present.

Shored excavations should also be designed and constructed in accordance with current OSHA regulations; Table 7 provides the OSHA classification for the materials anticipated along the proposed alignment. The contractor's "Competent Person", in accordance with OSHA regulations, should confirm these soil classifications. Design of the shoring and bracing system is the responsibility of the contractor. The contractor should retain an engineer experienced in designing shoring systems. The shoring parameters presented in this report are for reference and preliminary design only; the contractor should develop his own parameters for final shoring design.

The shoring system should be designed to resist lateral earth pressures plus additional horizontal pressures imposed by adjacent surcharge loads. Cantilevered shoring should be designed to resist active lateral earth pressures as presented in Table 7. Tied-back or braced excavations should be designed to resist an at-rest earth pressure consisting of a uniform horizontal pressure as presented in Table 7. To account for construction and road traffic in adjacent areas, the actual wall heights on sides where traffic is expected should be increased 1.5 feet for the earth pressure calculations.

Lateral loads will also be imposed on the shoring due to loads placed adjacent to the shoring (i.e., crane tracks or stockpiled materials). The lateral stress imposed on shoring with loads immediately adjacent can be estimated as follows:

Depth Below Loaded Area	Lateral Pressure on Shoring Due to Adjacent Vertical Load
0	0
B/8	0.20q
B/4	0.15q
B/2	0.10q
B	0.05q
2B	0

Where B is the width of the loaded area (measured perpendicular to the shoring) and q is the surface pressure exerted by the load. These pressures can be assumed to act along a length equal to the length of the loading (measured parallel to the shoring).

Resistance to the lateral pressures can be provided by the passive soil pressure on the portions of the sheet piles or soldier piles embedded below the bottom of excavation and by bracing or anchor resistance. Allowable passive pressures against the embedded portion may be taken as equivalent to the pressure exerted by a fluid with a unit weight for each soil type encountered, presented in Table 7. To account for three-dimensional effects of passive resistance on soldier piles, the lateral pressure may be assumed to act on an area twice the soldier pile width.

6.2 Excavation Characteristics

Our evaluation of excavation characteristics is based on seismic refraction data and velocity correlations, drilling characteristics, and the proposed cut depths. The construction contractor should review this information along with other construction records from previous utility trenching within the area to assess excavation characteristics if available. The velocities obtained from the seismic refraction surveys were evaluated to determine the excavation characteristics within the proposed cut depths along the alignment. Within the proposed cut depths the seismic velocities ranged from 740 feet per second (fps) to 11,830 fps, averaging about 3,750 fps. A

summary of the seismic refraction surveys is presented in Table 2 and the seismic refraction travel time plots are presented in Appendix B.

Rippable conditions are defined in this report as excavation that produces practical production quantities of fill. Correlations between strength data, seismic velocities, and rippability are based on a combination of experience and approximate values delineated in the Caterpillar Performance Handbook [Caterpillar, 2006]. Industry accepted values for rippability of various material types at different seismic velocities is presented in Table B-1 of Appendix B.

The following section provides a preliminary assessment of trench excavation characteristics. The assessment assumes that the excavating equipment is well maintained and operating at factory-specified efficiencies. The choice of excavation method is often a function of economics, level of desired effort, logistics, quality and size of machinery used, permit conditions, and/or contractor convenience.

6.2.1 Trench Excavation

Trench excavation in surficial deposits (undocumented and engineered fill, residual soil, alluvium and colluvium) is expected to encounter little difficulty using modern trenching machines or backhoes. Trench excavations that require deeper penetration into crystalline bedrock should be performed with a large excavator. Data from the seismic refraction profiles assisted in evaluating rippability of portions of the alignment underlain by granitic rock. Local pipeline construction experience has shown that granitic materials with P-wave velocities up to about 4,500 feet per second are typically rippable with large excavators such as a Caterpillar 245 or equivalent (Stift and others, 1990). Materials with P-wave velocities greater than 4,500 feet per second may require blasting or use of pneumatic breakers. The rippable/non-rippable depth may vary significantly reflecting topographic, geologic, and equipment variability.

6.3 Construction Observation

Variations in subsurface conditions will likely be encountered during construction at the site. To permit correlation between the investigation data and the conditions encountered during construction, and to provide conformance with the plans and specifications as originally contemplated, we recommend that a geotechnical engineering consultant be retained to provide continuous observations of construction operations and to provide quality control testing of fill and backfill placement and compaction.

A California-registered Civil or Geotechnical Engineer should prepare a final report of earthwork testing and observation.

7. LIMITATIONS

The geotechnical investigation for this project provided for the observation of only a small portion of the pertinent subsurface conditions. The information provided herein is based on specific explorations and is of the assumption that soil conditions do not deviate appreciably from those encountered during the current field investigation. This geotechnical data report has been performed in accordance with current practices and the standard of care exercised by scientists and engineers performing similar tasks in this area. The conclusions contained in this report are based solely on the analysis of the conditions observed by Geosyntec personnel and as reported in the referenced geotechnical investigations for the project site. We cannot make any assurances concerning the completeness of the data presented to us.

No warranty, express or implied, is made regarding the professional opinions expressed in this report. Site grading and earthwork, subgrade preparation under concrete slabs and paved areas, utility trench backfill, and foundation excavations should be observed by a qualified engineer or geologist to verify that the site conditions area as anticipated. If actual conditions are found to differ from those described in the report, or if new information regarding the site is obtained, Geosyntec should be notified and additional recommendations, if required, will be provided. Geosyntec is not liable for any use of the information contained in this data report by persons other than SDG&E or their subconsultants, or the use of information in this report for any purposes other than referenced in this report without the expressed, written consent of Geosyntec.

8. REFERENCES

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TABLES

Geosyntec
consultants

Proposed Structure	Project Stationing	Boring Exploration Identification	Approximate Exploration Elevation (feet MSL)	Exploration Location ¹ (Latitude / Longitude)		Date of Exploration	Total Depth of Exploration (feet bgs)	Subsurface Conditions	Depth to Bedrock (feet bgs)	Field Testing
Riser Pole L	6+70.45	CP-1	1131	N32.85252	W116.80694	3/5/2009	49	Residual soil / Kgr	5.5	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths of 5 feet)
Riser Pole R	6+92.12									
Riser Pole L	334+72.50	CP-2	2274	N32.82891	W116.71928	5/15/2009	53	Residual soil / Kgr	0.5	
Riser Pole R	334+66.81									
MH-1L	14+24.61	B-1	1222	N32.85178	W116.80755	3/4/2009	20.5	Residual soil / Kgr	4	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths of 5 feet)
MH-1R	13+97.92									
MH-2L	26+25.16	B-2	1196	N32.84880	W116.80827	10/7/2008	15.5	Fill / Residaual Soil	15	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths of 5 and 10 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-2R	26+88.82									
MH-3L	42+89.31	B-3	1247	N32.84563	W116.80437	10/7/2008	15	Fill / Kgr	6	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths at 5 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-3R	44+00.00									
MH-4L	60+10.56	B-4	1350	N32.84348	W116.79998	10/7/2008	16.5	Fill	NA	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths of 5 and 10 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-4R	60+42.69									
MH-5L	79+15.01	B-5	1453	N32.84161	W116.79493	10/13/2008	14.5	Residual soil / Kgr	5	
MH-5R	78+21.06									
MH-6L	94+81.70	B-6	1532	N32.83971	W116.78950	10/9/2008	15.3	Fill / Kgr	5	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths at 5 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-6R	96+50.00									
MH-7L	111+42.89	B-7	1601	N32.83870	W116.78408	10/7/2008	12.3	Fill / Kgr	12	
MH-7R	114+50.00									
MH-8L	129+08.80	B-8	1674	N32.83788	W116.77946	10/9/2008	21.5	Fill / Residaual Soil	NA	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths of 5, 10, and 15 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-8R	132+09.99									
MH-9L	144+52.39	B-9	1759	N32.83737	W116.77402	10/9/2008	15	Fill / Residual soil / Kgr	5	
MH-9R	148+00.01									
MH-10L	160+30.60	B-10	1821	N32.83593	W116.76900	10/14/2008	18.3	Fill / Kgr	5	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths of 5 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-10R	162+75.27									
MH-11L	177+66.09	B-11	1862	N32.83533	W116.76315	10/10/2008	16.5	Fill / Kgr	16	
MH-11R	179+25.78									
MH-12L	192+79.27	B-12	1927	N32.83481	W116.75835	10/10/2008	15.5	Fill / Kgr	5	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths at 5 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-12R	196+86.06									
MH-13L	209+25.01	B-13	2000	N32.83457	W116.75283	10/9/2008	15.5	Fill / Residual soil / Kgr	10	
MH-13R	212+10.81									

TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF FIELD EXPLORATIONS
Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
Alpine, California

Proposed Structure	Project Stationing	Boring Exploration Identification	Approximate Exploration Elevation (feet MSL)	Exploration Location ¹ (Latitude / Longitude)		Date of Exploration	Total Depth of Exploration (feet bgs)	Subsurface Conditions	Depth to Bedrock (feet bgs)	Field Testing
MH-14L	226+78.16	B-14	2054	N32.83408	W116.74706	10/10/2008	15.3	Fill / Residual soil / Kgr	5	Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-14R	227+75.18									
MH-15L	240+94.48	B-15	2017	N32.83373	W116.74276	10/9/2008	16	Residual soil / Kgr	5.5	
MH-15R	244+00.83									
MH-16L	257+80.01	B-16	2029	N32.83301	W116.73747	10/13/2008	15.5	Residual soil / Kgr	5	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths at 5 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-16R	260+00.83									
MH-17L	273+08.09	B-17	2154	N32.83289	W116.73207	10/10/2008	16	Residual soil / Kgr	5.5	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths at 5 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-17R	275+12.43									
MH-18L	290+48.93	B-18	2188	N32.83358	W116.72693	10/13/2008	16	Fill / Kgr	5	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths at 5 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-18R	294+26.09									
MH-19L	309+09.90	B-19	2220	N32.83324	W116.72132	10/14/2008	10	Fill / Residual soil / Kgr	5	
MH-19R	313+29.83									
MH-20L	328+41.73	B-20	2311	N32.83044	W116.71885	5/14/2009	20.2	Residual soil / Kgr	2	Thermal Resistivity Testing
MH-20R	328+89.68									
I-8 Crossing (Boring Pit)	22+23.18	I8-1	1225	N32.84990	W116.80885	12/1/2008	34	Fill / Residual soil / Kgr	1.5	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths at 5 feet)
	21+93.91									
I-8 Crossing (Center)	21+18.46	I8-2	1228	N32.85015	W116.80857	12/2/2008	35.5	Fill / Residual soil / Kgr	31	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths at 5 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
	20+85.82									
I-8 Crossing (Receiving Pit)	20+13.73	I8-3	1231	N32.85046	W116.80831	12/2/2008	26.4	Fill	NA	Insitu Temp Testing in soil (Depths at 5 feet) Thermal Resistivity Testing
	19+77.72									

Notes:

1 - Coordinates in Lat/Lon decimal degrees - WGS 84 datum

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEYS
Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
Alpine, California

Refraction Survey Number	Stationing ¹	Refraction Survey ² End Points		Survey Line Direction	Velocity Layer	Approximate Depth Range ³ (feet bgs)	Seismic Velocity Range (Feet per Second)	Excavatability Assessment ⁴	Maximum Anticipated Cut Depth ⁵ (feet bgs)
		Latitude	Longitude						
SL-1	7+50	N32.85246	W116.80706	Fwd (N40W)	1	0 - 8	750 - 1210	rippable	14
					2	8 - 16	2970 - 3060	rippable	
					3	>16	3650 - 3950	rippable	
	6+30	N32.85165	W116.80683	Rev (S40E)	1	0 - 10	1060 - 1180	rippable	
					2	10 - 14	2630 - 2660	rippable	
					3	>14	3780 - 4000	rippable	
SL-2	14+10	N32.85165	W116.80764	Fwd (S10W)	1	0 - 6	910 - 960	rippable	7
					2	6 - 21	2220 - 2670	rippable	
					3	>21	4030	rippable	
	15+20	N32.85135	W116.80768	Rev (N10E)	1	0 - 4	740 - 1120	rippable	
					2	4 - 13	2180 - 2720	rippable	
					3	>13	3770 - 3940	rippable	
SL-3	16+55	N32.85100	W116.80769	Fwd (S5W)	1	0 - 7	1110	rippable	7
					2	7 - 18	2540 - 2800	rippable	
					3	>18	4020	rippable	
	17+65	N32.85068	W116.80772	Rev (N5E)	1	0 - 5	1060 - 1100	rippable	
SL-4	48+35	N32.84453	W116.80354	Fwd (N50W)	1	0 - 2	2910	rippable	7
					2	2 - 6	4370	rippable	
					3	6 - 13	6480	marginal	
					4	>13	10060 - 13350	non-rippable	
	47+20	N32.84472	W116.80382	Rev (S50E)	1	0 - 3	2830 - 3420	rippable	
					2	3 - 31	6880 - 8400	non-rippable	
					3	>31	35750	non-rippable	
SL-5	62+80	N32.84316	W116.79910	Fwd (S65E)	1	0 - 2	1230 - 1450	rippable	7
					2	2 - 17	3020 - 4300	rippable	
					3	>17	6440 - 8310	non-rippable	
	63+49	N32.84307	W116.79878	Rev (N65W)	1	0 - 3	1770 - 2430	rippable	
					2	3 - 13	3970	rippable	
					3	13 - 19	4330 - 5610	marginal	
SL-6	69+10	N32.84251	W116.79723	Fwd (S65E)	1	0 - 4	1280 - 1500	rippable	7
					2	4 - 9	4090 - 4500	rippable	
					3	9 - 15	5840	marginal	
					4	>15	12640	non-rippable	
	70+20	N32.84240	W116.79693	Rev (N65W)	1	0 - 4	2090	rippable	
					2	4 - 8	3170 - 4000	rippable	
					3	8 - 32	7060	non-rippable	
SL-6	70+20	N32.84240	W116.79693	Rev (N65W)	4	>32	15930 - 17860	non-rippable	

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEYS
Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
Alpine, California

Refraction Survey Number	Stationing ¹	Refraction Survey ² End Points		Survey Line Direction	Velocity Layer	Approximate Depth Range ³ (feet bgs)	Seismic Velocity Range (Feet per Second)	Excavatability Assessment ⁴	Maximum Anticipated Cut Depth ⁵ (feet bgs)
		Latitude	Longitude						
SL-7	80+80	N32.84121	W116.79379	Fwd (N65W)	1	0 - 6	2410 - 3030	rippable	12
					2	6 - 15	5530 - 6230	marginal	
					3	>15	11640 - 12330	non-rippable	
	79+68	N32.84132	W116.79414	Rev (S65E)	1	0 - 2	1480	rippable	
					2	2 - 8	4380 - 6980	marginal	
					3	>8	14050 - 14720	non-rippable	
SL-8	120+60	N32.83808	W116.78155	Fwd (N70W)	1	0 - 8	2450 - 2650	rippable	7
					2	>8	7380 - 8900	non-rippable	
					3	>8	7380 - 8900	non-rippable	
	119+40	N32.83817	W116.78185	Rev (S70E)	1	0 - 4	2050 - 2160	rippable	
					2	>4	7680 - 7720	non-rippable	
					3	>4	7680 - 7720	non-rippable	
SL-9	159+60	N32.83601	W116.76909	Fwd (S70E)	1	0 - 3	1020 - 1220	rippable	12
					2	3 - 12	2030 - 2640	rippable	
					3	>12	6030 - 6790	non-rippable	
	160+65	N32.83591	W116.76872	Rev (N70W)	1	0 - 6	1850 - 2310	rippable	
					2	6 - 29	6740 - 9310	non-rippable	
					3	>29	17750	non-rippable	
SL-10	223+45	N32.83429	W116.74850	Fwd (S75E)	1	0 - 3	1490 - 2820	rippable	7
					2	3 - 5	6000 - 8010	non-rippable	
					3	>5	8810 - 22870	non-rippable	
	224+55	N32.83423	W116.74815	Rev (N75W)	1	0 - 2	1400 - 2740	rippable	
					2	2 - 4	6360 - 7630	non-rippable	
					3	>4	11830	non-rippable	
SL-11	246+10	N32.83336	W116.74117	Fwd (S85E)	1	0 - 7	1010 - 1700	rippable	7
					2	>7	2900 - 5010	marginal	
					3	>7	2900 - 5010	non-rippable	
	247+20	N32.83331	W116.74081	Rev (N85W)	1	0 - 2	1150 - 1690	rippable	
					2	>2	3140 - 6200	marginal	
					3	>2	3140 - 6200	non-rippable	
SL-12	270+07	N32.83327	W116.73344	Fwd (N80E)	1	0 - 2	950 - 990	rippable	7
					2	2 - 9	2510 - 3080	rippable	
					3	9 - 20	3510 - 4740	rippable	
	271+19	N32.83333	W116.73312	Rev (S80W)	1	0 - 4	1350 - 3800	rippable	
					2	4 - 18	5030 - 5820	marginal	
					3	>18	10010 - 11580	non-rippable	
SL-13	278+95	N32.83268	W116.73072	Fwd (S85W)	1	0 - 1	2430	rippable	12
					2	1 - 12	4110 - 5560	marginal	
					3	>12	6620 - 8080	non-rippable	
	277+90	N32.83265	W116.73109	Rev (N85E)	1	0 - 1	1810 - 2270	rippable	
					2	1 - 11	3840 - 5540	marginal	
					3	>11	6510 - 11490	non-rippable	

TABLE 2
SUMMARY OF SEISMIC REFRACTION SURVEYS
Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
Alpine, California

Refraction Survey Number	Stationing ¹	Refraction Survey ² End Points		Survey Line Direction	Velocity Layer	Approximate Depth Range ³ (feet bgs)	Seismic Velocity Range (Feet per Second)	Excavatability Assessment ⁴	Maximum Anticipated Cut Depth ⁵ (feet bgs)
		Latitude	Longitude						
SL-14	309+64	N32.83329	W116.72103	Fwd (N85E)	1	0 - 2	2210 - 5430	rippable	14
					2	2 - 14	7570	non-rippable	
					3	>14	12560 - 12920	non-rippable	
	310+76	N32.83335	W116.72069	Rev (S85W)	1	0 - 2	4660	marginal	
					2	2 - 8	6900	non-rippable	
					3	>8	10260 - 12740	non-rippable	
SL-15	322+40	N32.83213	W116.71889	Fwd (S5E)	1	0 - 3	1010 - 2330	rippable	7
					2	3 - 23	3130 - 3190	rippable	
					3	>23	4990	marginal	
	323+50	N32.83184	W116.71892	Rev (N5W)	1	0 - 6	1410 - 1720	rippable	
					2	6 - 15	2480 - 3110	rippable	
					3	>15	3900 - 4480	rippable	
SL-16	329+20	N32.83030	W116.71893	Fwd (N20E)	1	0 - 5	1250 - 1380	rippable	13
					2	5 - 17	2650 - 3420	rippable	
					3	> 17	4380	rippable	
	328+10	N32.83057	W116.71881	Rev (S20W)	1	0 - 5	1040 - 1680	rippable	
					2	5 - 25	2750 - 3500	rippable	
					3	>25	4780 - 6240	marginal	
SL-17	Riser Pole	N32.82888	W116.71909	Fwd (E-W)	1	0 - 6	970 - 1280	rippable	14
					2	6 - 12	2180 - 2590	rippable	
					3	12 - 47	3040 - 3680	rippable	
	Riser Pole	N32.82888	W116.71945	Rev (W-E)	4	>47	6860	non-rippable	
					1	0 - 5	1140 - 1270	rippable	
					2	>5	2710 - 3220	non-rippable	

Notes:

1 - Approximate project stationing based on "Interstate 8 Alternate Plan and Profile-Left" dated 5/22/09 design sheets

2 - Surveyed end point of refraction survey lines coordinates in Lat/Lon decimal degree WGS 84 datum. Data collected in field

3 - Calculated depth of seismic refractor based on P-wave first arrival times using Snells Law

4 - Excavatability assessment based on correlations between seismic wave velocities and rippability using a Caterpillar 245 excavator (Stift, 1990)

5 - Maximum anticipated cut based on 100% design represented in "Interstate 8 Alternate Plan and Profile-Left" dated 5/22/09.

TABLE 3
SUMMARY OF INSITU TEMPERATURE TESTING
Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
Alpine, California

Structure ID	Boring ID	Insitu Temp Depth ¹ (feet bgs)	Insitu Temp (deg C) ²	Insitu Temp (deg F) ²	Geologic Unit	Subsurface Material	Sample ID	Comments
CP-West	CP-1	5.0 to 6.0	25.0	77	Residual Soil	silty medium to fine sand with trace subround gravel.	CP-1-1	
MH-1	B-1	5.0 to 6.0	21.1	70	Granitic rock	Medium to fine grained, completely weathered, very weak rock	B-1-1	
MH-2	B-2	5.0 to 6.0	28.9	84	Fill	silty fine to medium sand with trace gravel	B-2-2	
		10.0 to 11.0	25.6	78	Residual Soil	clayey fine sand with trace coarse sand	B-2-3	
MH-3	B-3	5.0 to 6.0	35.6	96	Granitic rock	medium to coarse grained, completely weathered, weak rock	B-3-1	Abnormally high temp may be result of high ambient air temperature
MH-4	B-4	5.0 to 6.0	28.9	84	Fill	silty fine sand with trace fine gravels	B-4-1	
		10.0 to 11.0	31.1	88	Fill	silty fine sand with clay and trace gravel	B-4-2	
MH-6	B-6	5.0 to 6.0	44.4	112	Granitic rock	coarse grained, completely weathered, very weak rock	B-6-1B	Abnormally high temp may be result of heat transfer from drilling
MH-8	B-8	5.0 to 6.0	31.1	88	Fill	fine to medium grained sand with trace coarse sand and gravels	B-8-1B	
		10.0 to 11.0	24.4	76	Fill	fine to medium grained sand with trace coarse sand and gravels	B-8-2B	
		15.0 to 16.0	21.7	71	Residual Soil	silty to clayey fine sand	B-8-3B	
MH-10	B-10	5.0 to 6.0	33.3	92	Granitic rock	coarse grained, completely weathered, extremely weak rock	B-10-1B	Abnormally high temp may be result of high ambient air temperature
MH-12	B-12	5.0 to 6.0	37.8	100	Granitic rock	coarse grained, completely weathered, extremely weak to weak rock	B-12-1B	Abnormally high temp may be result of heat transfer from drilling
MH-16	B-16	5.0 to 6.0	30.0	86	Dioritic rock	fine to medium grained, highly to moderately weathered, weak rock	B-16-1A	
MH-17	B-17	5.0 to 6.0	38.9	102	Granitic rock	fine to medium grained, completely weathered, very weak to extremely weak rock	B-17-1B	Abnormally high temp may be result of heat transfer from drilling
MH-18	B-18	5.0 to 6.0	30.0	86	Granitic rock	medium grained, completely weathered, extremely weak rock 2/1), highly organic silty medium to fine sand and poorly graded	B-18-1A	
I-8 Crossing	I8-1	5.0 to 6.0	31.7	89	Granitic rock	coarse grained, highly weathered, very weak to weak rock.	I8-1-1	
	I8-2	5.0 to 6.0	30.0	86	Fill	granite derived, poorly graded medium to fine grained sand with gravel	I8-2-1	
	I8-3	5.0 to 6.0	23.3	74	Fill	poorly graded medium to very fine sand with clay and gravel	I8-3-1	

Notes:

1: Approximate depth interval of insitu material tested

2: Insitu temperature of subsurface material after 30 minutes of recording in open borehole.

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY TESTING
Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
Alpine, California

Exploration Location	Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Number	Moisture Content ² (%)	Dry Density ² (pcf)	Laboratory Compaction		Grain Size Analyses ¹		Unconfined Compressive Strength (psi)	R-value	Corrosivity ⁴			
					Moisture Content ³ (%)	Maximum Density ³ (pcf)	Gravel (%)	Passing #200 sieve (%)			pH	Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Sulfate %	Chloride %
B-1	5.5-5.8	B-1-1	10.2											
B-1	10.5-10.9	B-1-2					0	32						
B-1	15.0-15.3	B-1-3	6.5											
B-2	0.0-5.0	B-2-1			6.5	138.0	4	16		78	7.0	6,143	<0.001	0.003
B-2	6.0-6.5	B-2-2	7.0	109.0								121 / 222 ⁵		
B-2	11.0-11.5	B-2-3	9.6	93.2			0	48						
B-3	6.0-6.5	B-3-1	3.3	123.2										
B-4	6.0-6.5	B-4-1	7.0	109.0								96 / 197 ⁵		
B-4	11.0-11.5	B-4-2	8.2	103.0										
B-5	5.0-6.0	B-5-2	1.7				19	11						
B-6	6.0-6.5	B-6-1A	4.0	123.0								137 / 179 ⁵		
B-7	0.0-5.0	B-7-1			7.0	137.0	3	16		76	7.6	5,265	<0.001	0.002
B-8	6.0-6.5	B-8-1A	9.4	108.0										
B-8	6.0-6.5	B-8-1B	10.0	118.0								78 / 134 ⁵		
B-8	11.0-11.5	B-8-2B	9.0	109.0								69 / 171 ⁵		
B-8	15.5-16.0	B-8-3A	15.4	109.5			1	38						
B-10	5.0-5.5	B-10-1A	11.8	112.4										
B-10	11.25-12.0	B-10-1	0.1						1,114					
B-10	14.0-14.75	B-10-2	0.1						13,374					
B-11	5.0-6.0	B-11-2	20.9				1	25						
B-12	5.5-6.0	B-12-1A	14.4	106.5										
B-12	6.0-6.5	B-12-1B	16.0	110.0								71 / 186 ⁵		
B-13	5.0-6.0	B-13-2	11.5				0	35						
B-14	0.0-5.0	B-14-1			8.0	133.0	0	40		12	8.4	1,823	0.001	0.002
B-14	5.0-5.5	B-14-2	3.7	129.1										
B-16	6.0-6.5	B-16-1B	7.8	119.1										
B-17	5.0-5.5	B-17-1A	8.9	97.0			3	30						
B-17	5.5-6.0	B-17-1B	11.0	113.0								89 / 168 ⁵		
B-18	5.5-6.0	B-18-1A	11.0	106.0								144 / 245 ⁵		
B-18	6.0-6.5	B-18-1B	13.7	114.7										
B-19	0.0-5.0	B-19-1			7.0	137.0	5	28		59	8.3	2,801	0.006	0.002

TABLE 4
SUMMARY OF GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY TESTING
Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
Alpine, California

Exploration Location	Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Number	Moisture Content ² (%)	Dry Density ² (pcf)	Laboratory Compaction		Grain Size Analyses ¹		Unconfined Compressive Strength (psi)	R-value	Corrosivity ⁴			
					Moisture Content ³ (%)	Maximum Density ³ (pcf)	Gravel (%)	Passing #200 sieve (%)			pH	Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Sulfate %	Chloride %
CP-1	5.0-5.5	CP-1-1	7.7											
CP-1	10.5-11.0	CP-1-4					0	19						
CP-1	14.0-14.75	CP-1-3	5.5											
CP-1	46.0-46.5	CP-1-2	2.8						306					
CP-2	13.5-14.0	CP-2-2	2.5						190					
CP-2	29.0-29.5	CP-2-3	8.5						15					
CP-2	36.0-36.5	CP-2-4	14.9						30					
I8-1	26.5-27.25	I8-1-1	2.4						354					
I8-1	32.5-33.0	I8-1-2	1.2						447					
I8-2	10.5-11.0	I8-2-2A	6.9	116.0			4	13						
I8-2	21.0-21.5	I8-2-6	21.8	104.7										
I8-2	31.0-31.5	I8-2-5	8.7	115.2										
I8-3	5.5-6.0	I8-3-1A	10.1	107.6										
I8-3	15.5-16.0	I8-3-3A	3.5	128.0										
I8-3	26.0-26.5	I8-3-5	12.0	119.0			1	21						

Notes:

¹ Analysis performed in general accordance with ASTM D 422-63 (02)

² Analysis performed in general accordance with ASTM D 2937-04

³ Analysis performed in general accordance with ASTM 1557-02

⁴ Analysis performed in general accordance with California Test Method 643

⁵ First reported value represents analyses performed at as-received moisture content. Second value represents analyses performed at dry condition.

TABLE 5
SUMMARY OF THERMAL RESISTIVITY TESTING
Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
Alpine, California

Sample ID	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Test Date	Sample Weight (g)	Moisture Content (%)	Thermal Conductivity (w/mK)	Thermal Resistivity (cmC/w)	Sample Temperature (deg C)	Insitu Temperature (deg C)	Notes
B-2-3	11.0 to 11.5	10/8/2008	746.3	10.5	0.915	109.3	23.24	26	
		10/8/2008	745.3	10.3	0.699	143.0	22.02		
		10/20/2008	745.3	10.3	0.743	134.6	20.94		
		10/22/2008	740.3	9.6	0.843	118.7	20.16		
		10/27/2008	675.6	0	0.426	234.8	23.15		
B-3-1	6.0 to 6.5	10/8/2008	928.8	5.0	0.760	131.7	23.04	36	
		10/8/2008	928.8	5.0	0.688	145.4	21.92		
		10/20/2008	927.8	4.9	0.614	163.0	21.21		
		10/22/2008	925.8	4.7	0.613	163.3	20.18		
		10/27/2008	884.6	0	0.221	453.1	22.65		
B-4-2	11.0 to 11.5	10/8/2008	821.2	9.6	0.710	140.8	22.20	31	
		10/8/2008	822.2	9.7	0.594	168.4	21.63		
		10/20/2008	821.2	9.6	0.578	173.1	21.23		
		10/22/2008	814.2	8.7	0.429	233.2	19.79		
		10/27/2008	749.2	0	0.263	379.8	22.71		
B-8-1A	5.5 to 6.0	10/10/2008	875.3	11.5	0.678	147.4	22.20	31	
		10/20/2008	875.3	11.5	0.593	168.6	21.17		
		10/22/2008	867.3	10.5	0.345	289.9	19.58		
		10/27/2008	784.8	0	0.164	609.0	22.85		
B-8-3A	15.5 to 16.0	10/10/2008	932.0	17.0	1.177	85.0	22.02		
		10/20/2008	928.0	16.5	1.139	87.8	20.86		
		10/22/2008	920.0	15.5	0.722	138.5	19.59		
		10/27/2008	796.3	0	0.155	645.6	22.98		
B-10-1A	5.0 to 5.5	10/15/2008	926.1	13.9	1.680	59.5	21.11	33	
		10/20/2008	925.1	13.8	1.018	98.2	20.80		
		10/22/2008	918.1	12.9	1.556	64.3	19.51		
		10/27/2008	813.2	0	0.396	252.4	23.15		
B-12-1A	5.5 to 6.0	10/15/2008	897.6	17.8	5.622	17.8	21.43	38	
		10/20/2008	896.6	17.6	0.828	120.8	20.99		
		10/22/2008	886.6	16.3	0.880	113.6	19.68		
		10/27/2008	762.2	0	0.488	204.9	23.35		
B-14-2	5.0 to 5.5	10/15/2008	973.0	5.9	1.110	90.1	21.30		
		10/20/2008	972.0	5.8	1.045	95.7	21.22		
		10/22/2008	967.0	5.3	0.890	112.4	20.09		
		10/27/2008	918.7	0	0.269	372.2	23.00		
B-16-1B	6.0 to 6.5	10/15/2008	959.9	11.1	4.330	23.1	22.14	30	6cm sensor used
		10/20/2008	958.9	10.9	1.628	61.4	21.47		
		10/22/2008	955.9	10.6	5.538	18.1	20.28		
		10/27/2008	864.4	0	0.055	1806.0	24.04		
B-17-1A	5.0 to 5.5	10/15/2008	760.0	15.2	0.914	109.4	21.90	39	6cm sensor used
		10/20/2008	759.0	15.0	0.604	165.5	21.42		
		10/22/2008	754.0	14.3	0.512	195.4	20.27		
		10/27/2008	659.8	0	0.067	1498.0	23.00		
B-18-1B	6.0 to 6.5	10/15/2008	969.1	16.0	1.494	66.9	21.32	30	
		10/20/2008	969.1	16.0	1.668	60.0	21.32		
		10/22/2008	957.1	14.6	1.598	62.6	19.61		
		10/27/2008	835.2	0	1.164	85.9	23.62		

NOTE:

Tests performed by Geosyntec with a KD2 Pro Thermal Properties Analyzer using a 10cm sensor unless noted otherwise.

TABLE 6
RECOMMENDED MFAD DESIGN PARAMETERS
Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
Alpine, California

Depth (feet)	Material Type	Unit Weight (pcf)	Friction Angle (degrees)	Cohesion (psf)	E _{pmt} (ksi)	Shear Strength Reduction Factor, α
Western Riser Pole						
0 to 6	Residual Soil (SM/SP)	120	32	50	1.5	1.0
6 to 15	Tonalite (Augered)	135	35	0	6	1.0
> 15	Tonalite (Cored)	140	40	0	13	1.0
Eastern Riser Pole						
0 to 5	Residual Soil (SM/SP)	120	32	50	1.5	1.0
5 to 10	Tonalite (Augered)	135	35	0	4	1.0
> 10	Tonalite (Cored)	140	40	0	9	1.0

Note: The top 1-foot of soil should not be used in design.

E_{pmt} = Modulus of deformation as would be determined from a pressuremeter test.

α = Shear strength reduction factor

TABLE 7
OSHA MATERIALS CLASSIFICATION FOR SHORED EXCAVATIONS
Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
Alpine, California

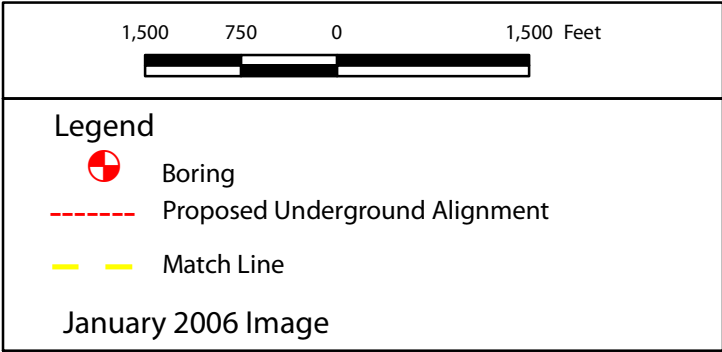
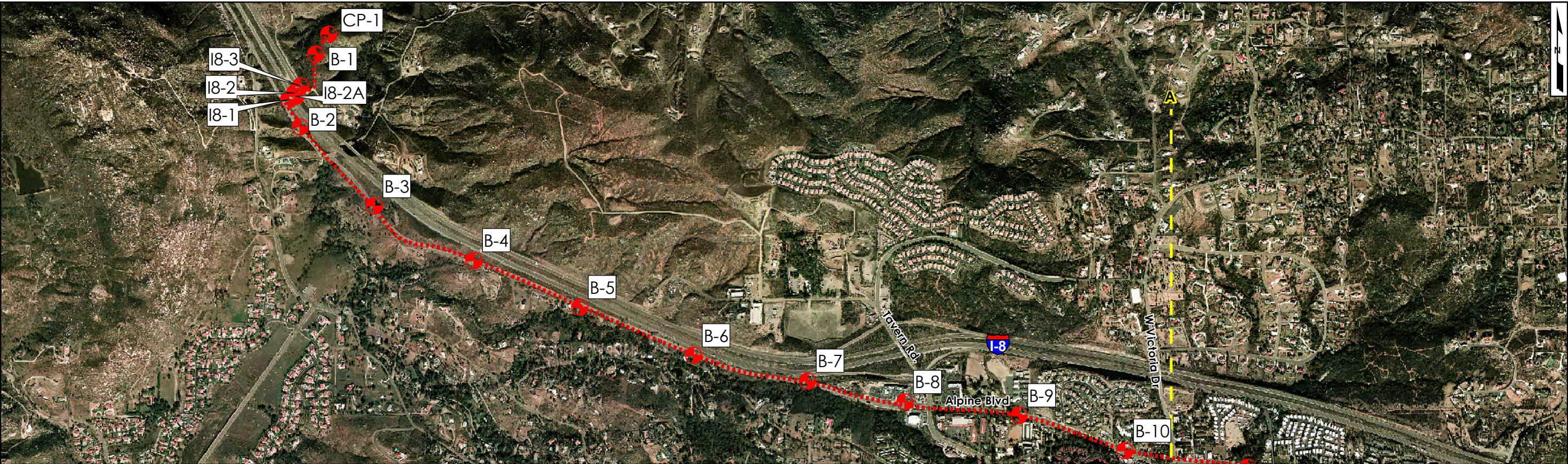
Material Type	OSHA Classification ⁽¹⁾	Temporary Slope Inclination (horizontal:vertical)	Lateral Earth Pressures ⁽²⁾		
			Active Case ⁽³⁾ pcf (kg/m ³)	At-rest Case ⁽⁴⁾ psf (kg/m ²)	Passive Resistance pcf (kg/m ³)
Fill/Residual Soil	C	1.5 : 1	37 (600)	24H (120H)	350 (5,600)
Colluvium	C	1.5 : 1	33 (530)	22H (110H)	400 (6,400)
Granitic Rock (moderately to completely weathered)	C	1.5 : 1	33 (530)	22H (110H)	400 (6,400)
Granitic Rock (fresh to moderately weathered)	A	0.75 : 1	28 (450)	18H (90H)	450 (7,200)

Notes:

- 1 - Classifications are for planning purposes and require field verification during construction
- 2 - Values assume a level backfill and no hydrostatic pressure
- 3 - Equivalent fluid weight
- 4 - Uniform horizontal pressure
- 5 - H represents the height of retained earth

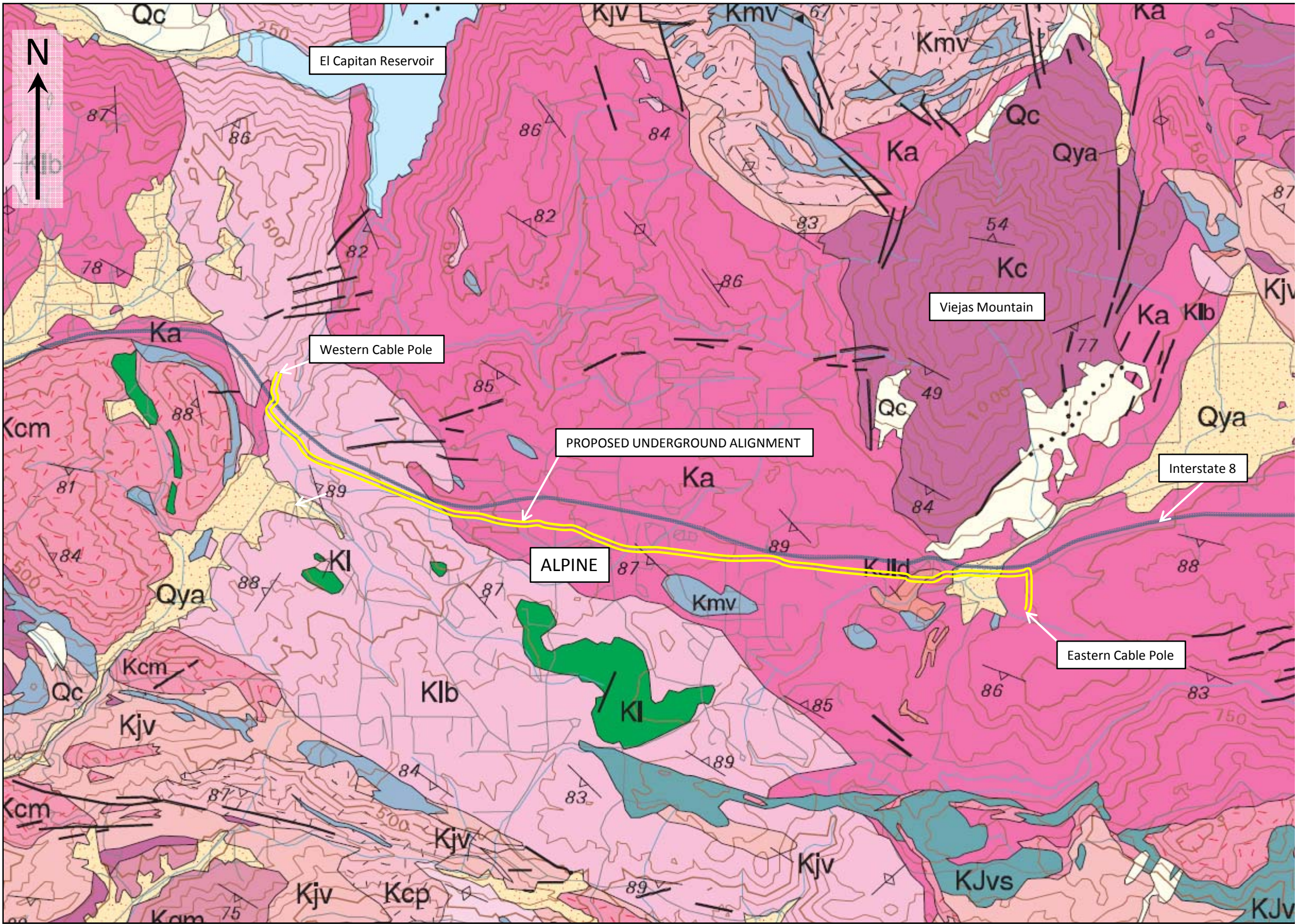
FIGURES





Site Plan And Exploration Location Sunrise Powerlink Project 230 kV Underground Alpine, California		Figure 2
San Diego	June 2009	

P:\GIS\0308 - SDGE\Task 1.4 - Sunrise\SitePlan AndExploration.mxd, January 2006, 1:408



DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

- Qya Young Alluvium
- Qc Colluvium
- Kl Lusardi Formation (Late Cretaceous)
- Klb Tonalite of Las Bancas (Early Cretaceous)
- Kc Cuyamaca Gabbro (Early Cretaceous)
- Kcm Corte Madera Monzogranite (Early Cretaceous)
- Kcp Chiquito Peak Monzogranite (Early Cretaceous)
- Kjv Japatul Valley Tonalite (Early Cretaceous)
- Ka Tonalite of Alpine (Early Cretaceous)
- Kld Leucocratic dikes (Late Cretaceous and Late Jurassic)
- Kmv Metavolcanic rocks(Early Cretaceous)
- KJvs Metavolcanic and metasedimentary rocks (Cretaceous and Jurassic)

Strike and dip of bedding

- ⊕ Horizontal
- 20° Inclined

Strike and dip of foliation, primary igneous

- 50° Inclined
- ⊕ Vertical



- Contact—Solid where accuracy of location ranges from well located to approximately located; dashed where very poorly located or inferred. Color change without a contact shown is a scratch boundary
- Fault—Solid where accurately located, dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed. Arrow and number indicate direction and amount of dip.
- Anticline—Solid where accurately located, dashed where approximately located, dotted where concealed.
- Syncline—Solid where accurately located, dotted where concealed, dashed where inferred.

Reference: Todd, V.R., 2004. "Preliminary Geologic Map of the El Cajon 30' x 60' Quadrangle, Southern California", California Geological Survey Open-File Report 2004-1361, Southern California Areal Mapping Project, version 1.0. Original map scale 1:100,000.

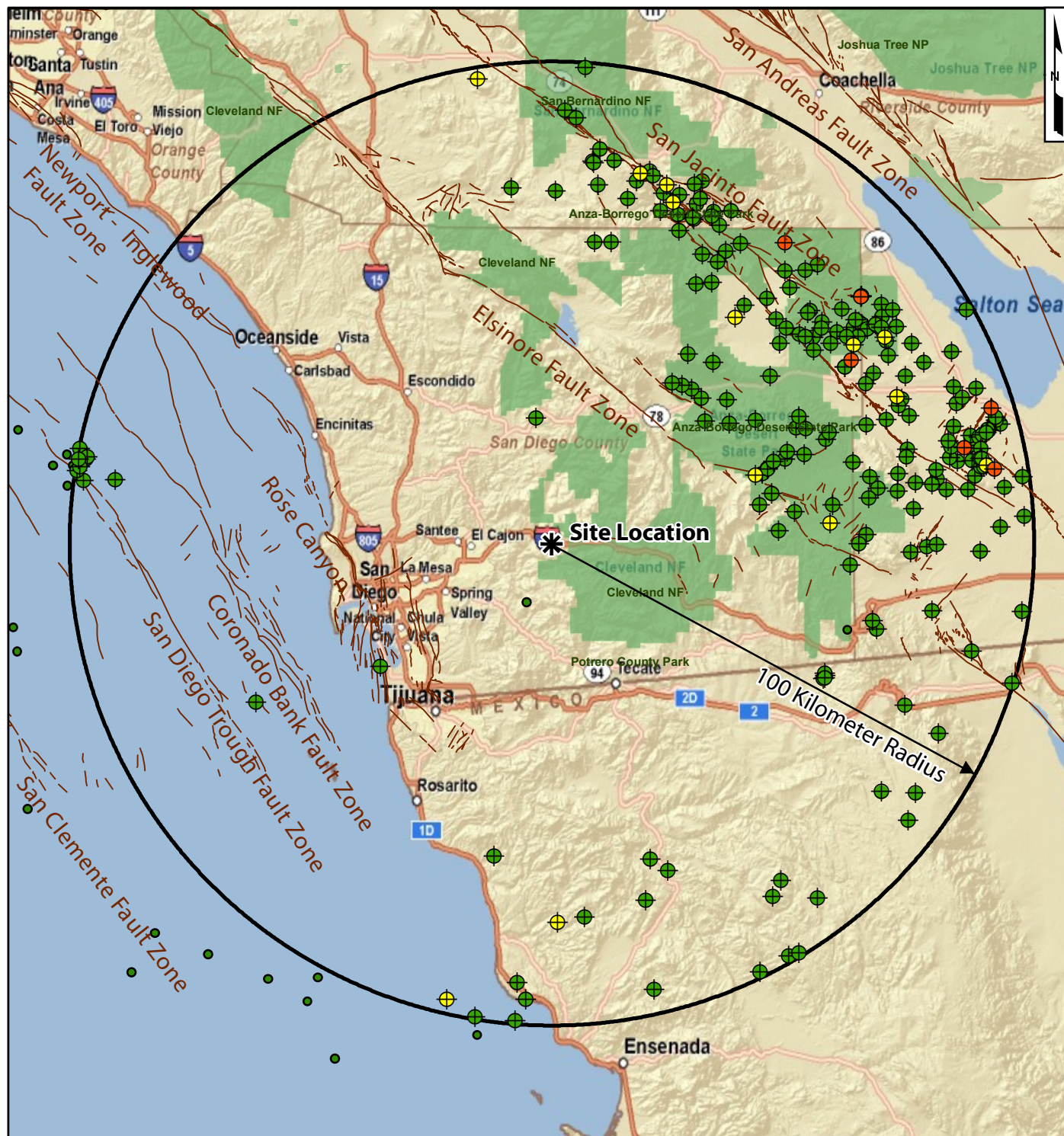
Regional Geologic Map
Sunrise Powerlink Project
230kV Underground – Alpine, California

Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: May 2009

PROJECT NO. SC0368-16-05

Figure
3



ESRI_StreetMap_World_2D

Legend

Reported Earthquake Magnitudes 1932 - 2008

- ◆ 4.0 - 4.99
- ◆ 5.0 - 5.99
- ◆ 6.0 - 6.6

— Fault

Data Source: Southern California Earthquake Data Center

Image Source: ArcOnline NGS_Topo_US_2D

Regional Fault and Epicenter Map Sunrise Powerlink Project 230 kV Underground Alpine, California

Geosyntec
consultants

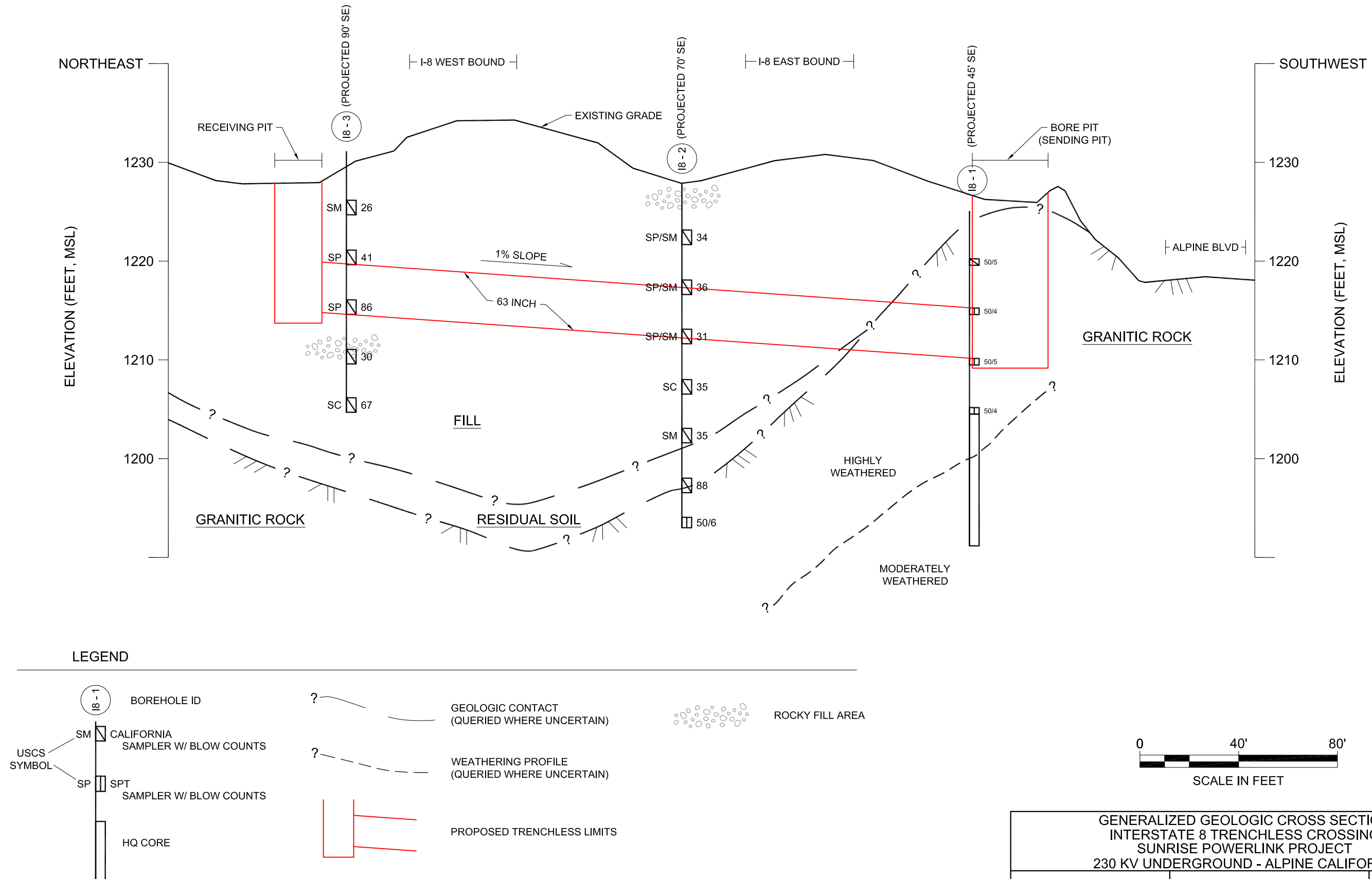
Figure

4

San Diego

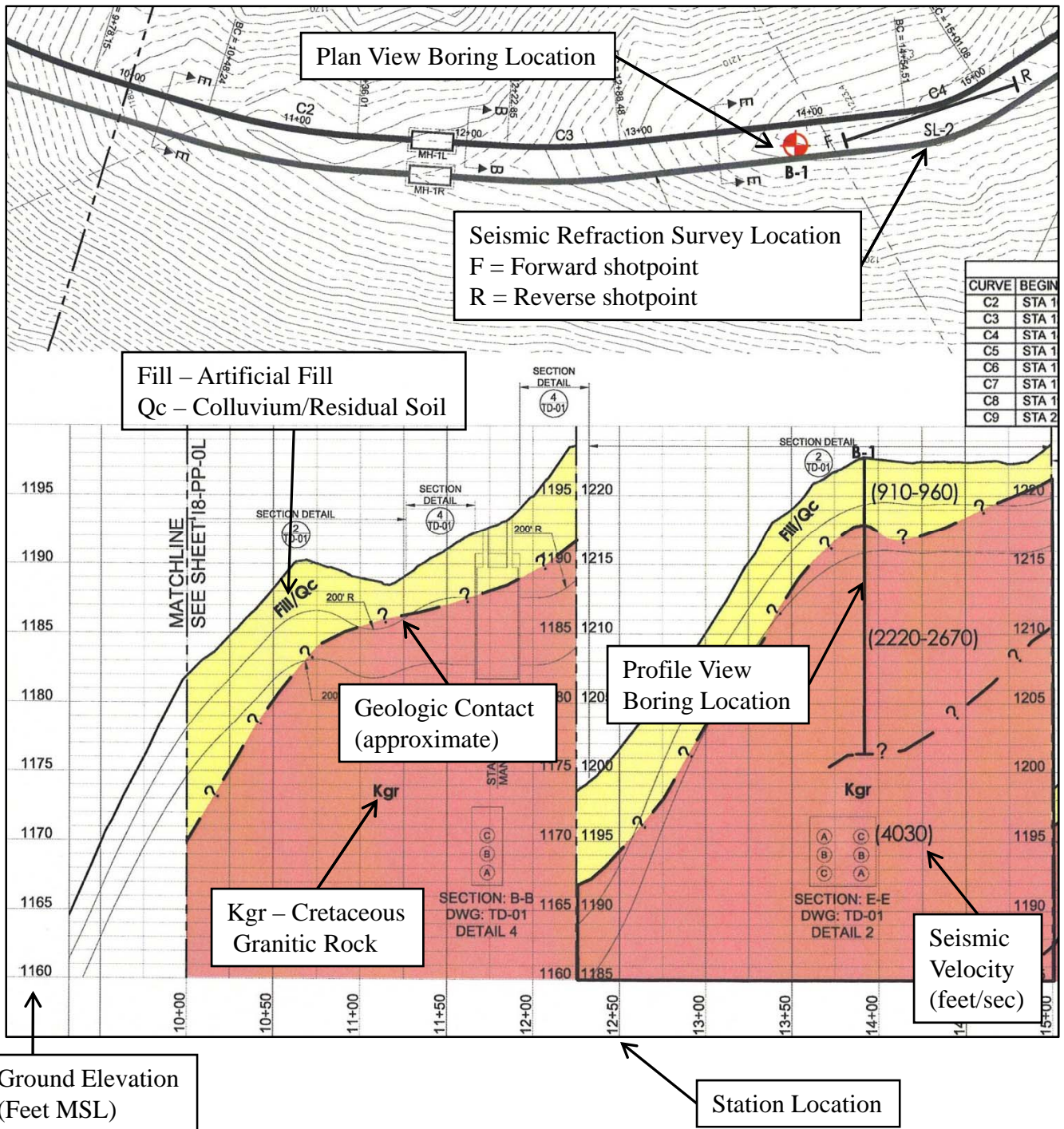
May 2009

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APPENDIX A

Geologic Profiles



Note: Interpreted geologic profiles presented along Left (Northern) alignment. Subsurface interpretation may vary along Right (Southern) alignment. Base plan and profile from 100 percent design drawings dated May 22, 2009.

KEY – GEOLOGIC PROFILES

SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND

ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: JUNE 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

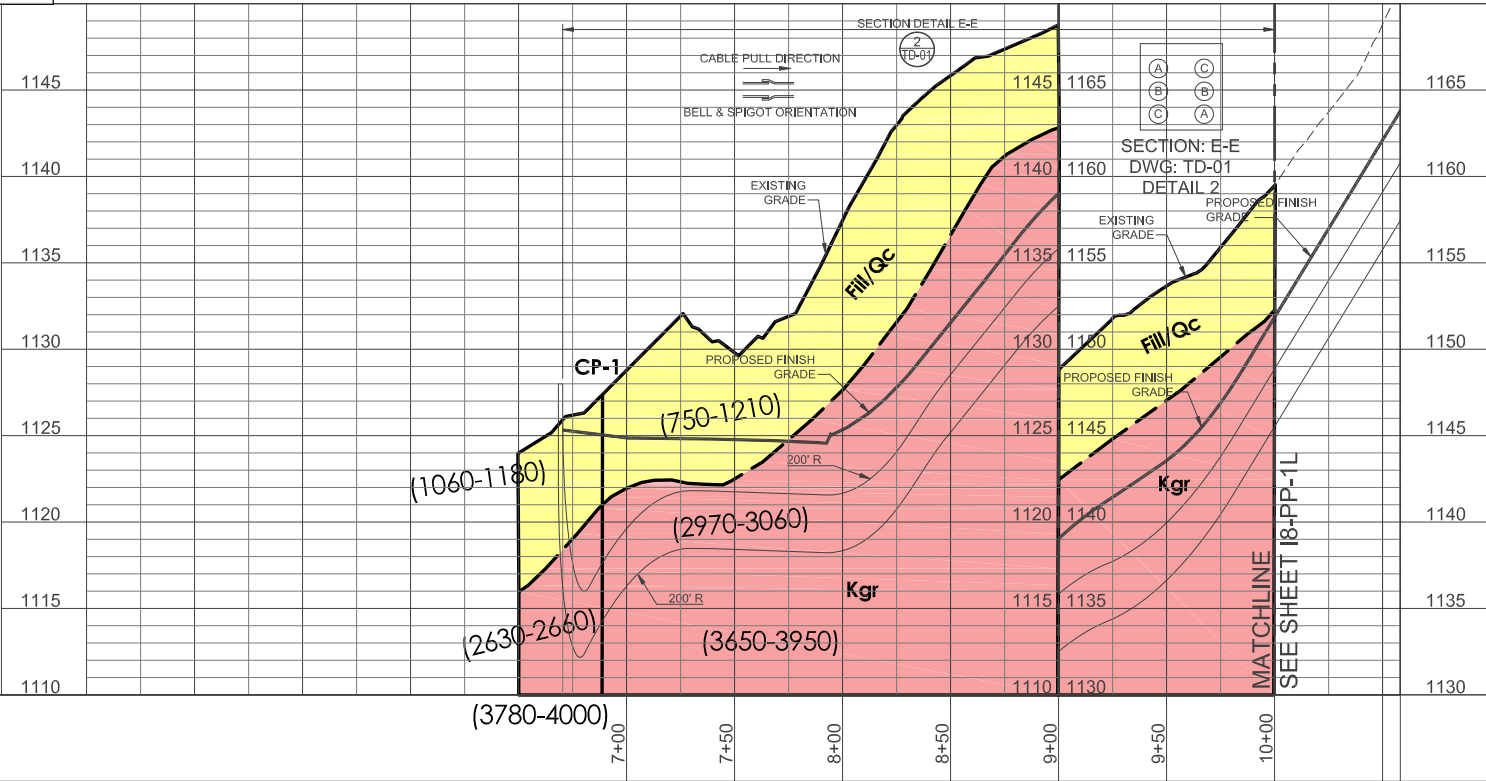
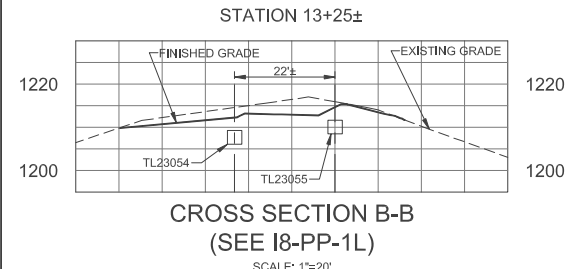
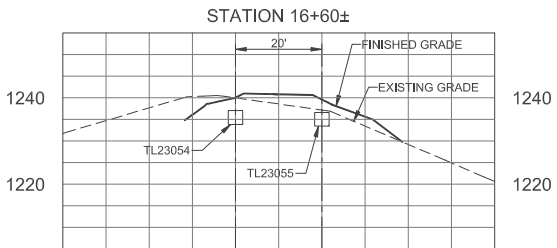
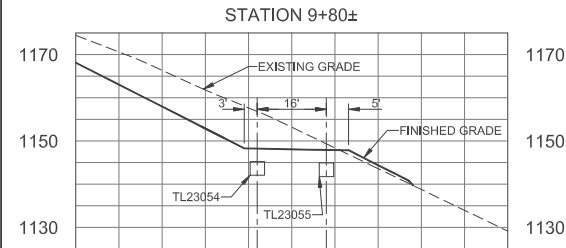
FIGURE
A-1

230KV XLPE UG CABLE

MANHOLE NO. OR CABLE TERMINATION		CONDUCTOR SIZE	CIRCUIT LENGTH IN FEET
FROM	TO		
TOP A PHASE RISER STRUCTURE	MH 1L	4000 kcmil	894 (R to MH + 140)
MH 1L	MH 2L	4000 kcmil	1201
MH 2L	MH 3L	4000 kcmil	1664
MH 3L	MH 4L	4000 kcmil	1721
MH 4L	MH 5L	4000 kcmil	1904
MH 5L	MH 6L	4000 kcmil	1567
MH 6L	MH 7L	4000 kcmil	1661
MH 7L	MH 8L	4000 kcmil	1766
MH 8L	MH 9L	4000 kcmil	1544
MH 9L	MH 10L	4000 kcmil	1578
MH 10L	MH 11L	4000 kcmil	1735
MH 11L	MH 12L	4000 kcmil	1513
MH 12L	MH 13L	4000 kcmil	1646
MH 13L	MH 14L	4000 kcmil	1753
MH 14L	MH 15L	4000 kcmil	1416
MH 15L	MH 16L	4000 kcmil	1686
MH 16L	MH 17L	4000 kcmil	1528
MH 17L	MH 18L	4000 kcmil	1741
MH 18L	MH 19L	4000 kcmil	1861
MH 19L	MH 20L	4000 kcmil	1932
MH 20L	TOP A PHASE RISER STRUCTURE	4000 kcmil	771 (MH to R + 140)
TOTAL CIRCUIT LENGTH			33,082

NOTE:
1. FINISHED GRADE BY OTHERS.

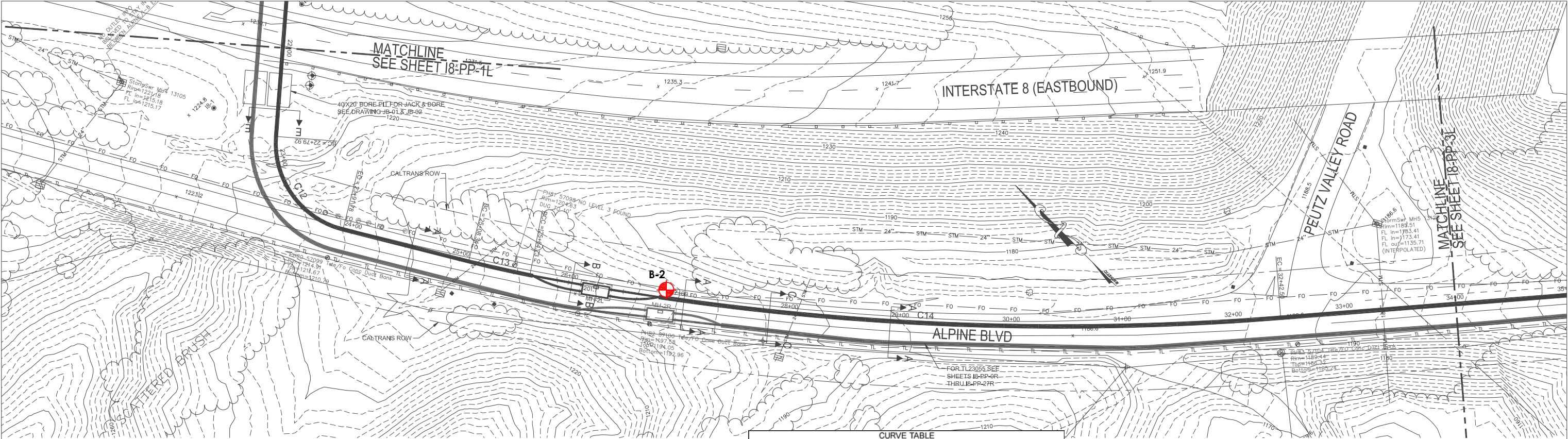
CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	BEGIN CURVE	END CURVE	LENGTH	ANGLE	RADIUS	TANGENT
C1	STA 7+39.51	STA 7+95.31	55.80	15d59'3"	200	28.08
C2	STA 8+66.13	STA 12+29.08	362.95	74d0'18"	281	211.77



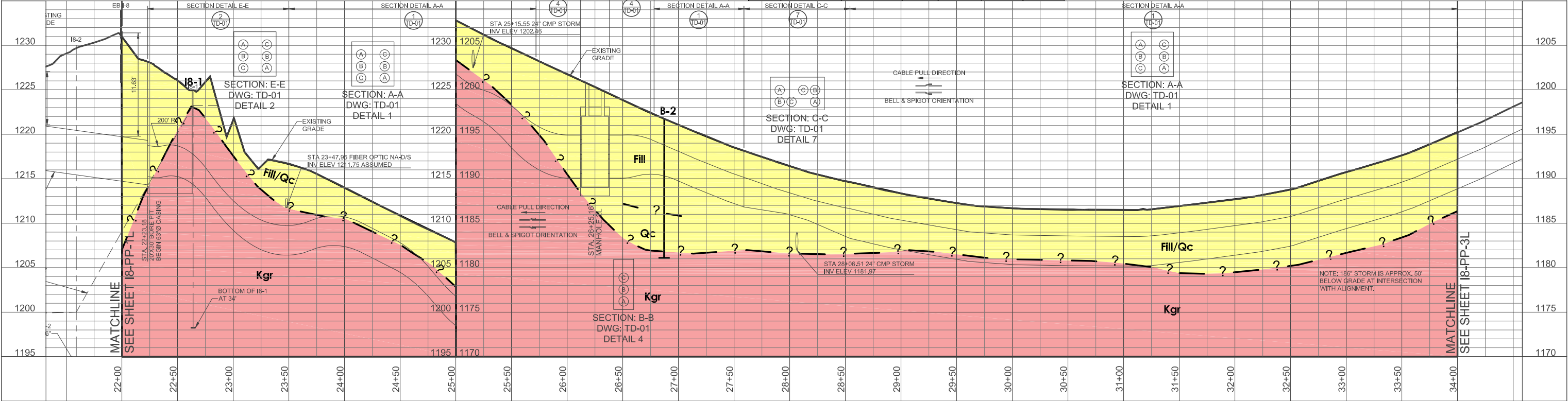
NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG “LEFT” (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT.
SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MY VARY ALONG PARALLEL “RIGHT” (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND
PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

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CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	BEGIN CURVE	END CURVE	LENGTH	ANGLE	RADIUS	TANGENT
C12	STA 22+79.92	STA 23+91.78	111.85	80d6'36"	80	67.26
C13	STA 25+08.34	STA 25+64.73	56.39	3d13'52"	1000	28.20
C14	STA 25+64.73	STA 32+42.50	677.76	15d31'59"	2500	340.97



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET				DRAWN CHKD APPVD DATE APPVD DATE				REV BUDGET				DRAWN CHKD APPVD DATE APPVD DATE			
CHANGE				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION SDG&E				CHANGE				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION SDG&E			

0 40' HORIZONTAL SCALE

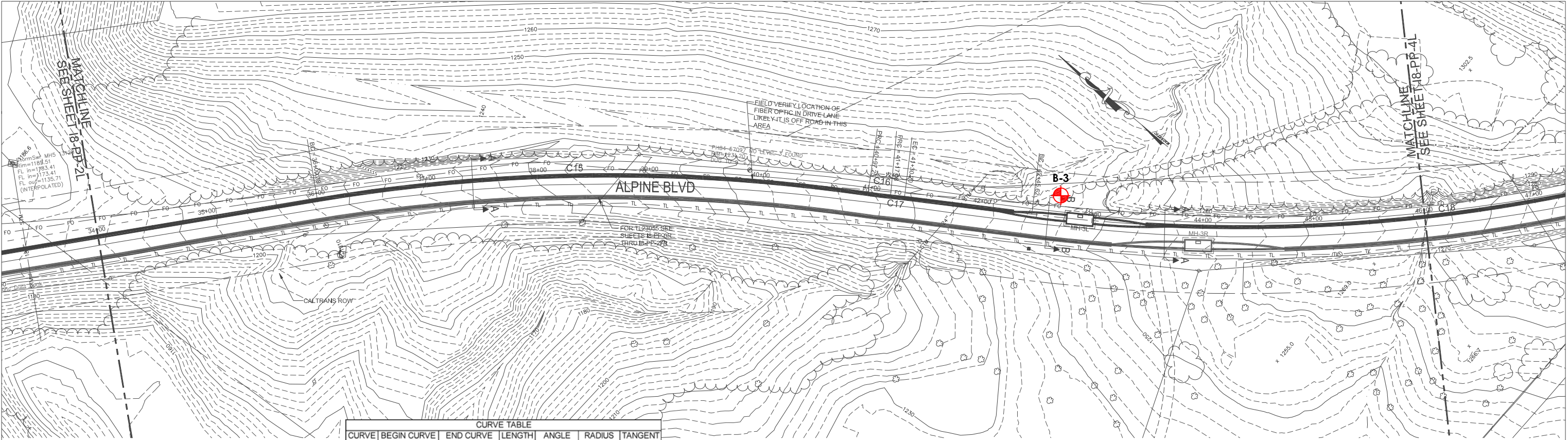
0 5' VERTICAL SCALE

SDGE SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC
TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

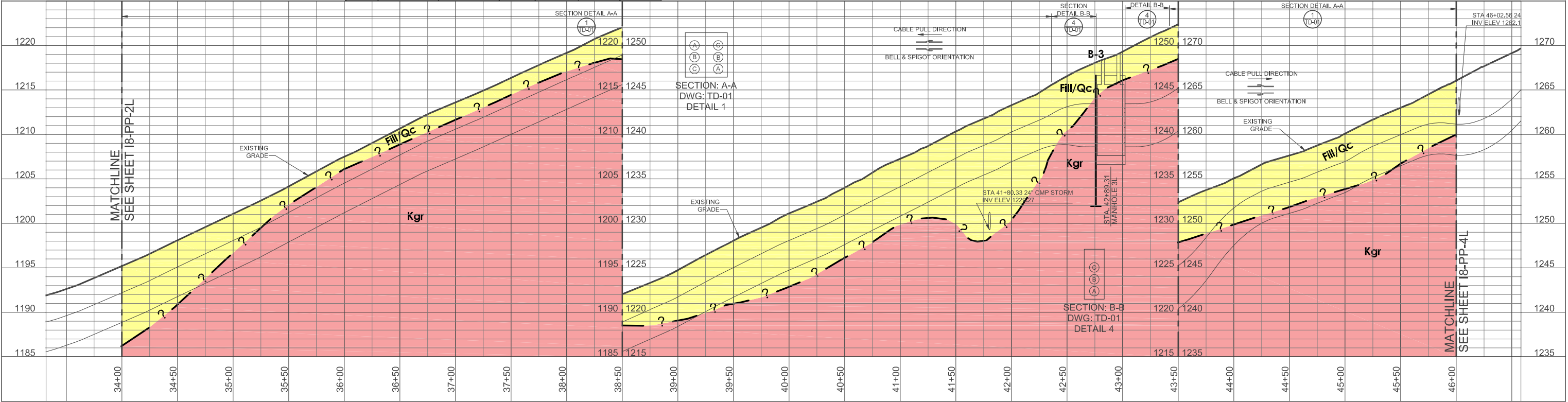
PLAN AND PROFILE
TL23054

INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE
TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230kV
STA 22+00 TO STA 34+00

SHEET: 3 - 28 18-PP-2L






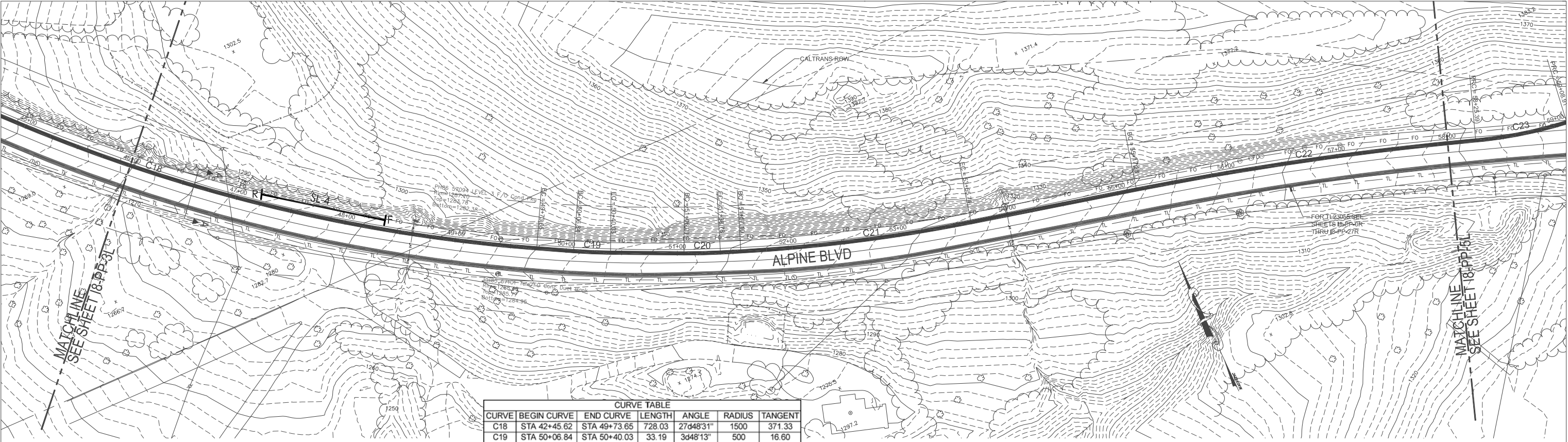
CURVE TABLE					
CURVE	BEGIN CURVE	END CURVE	LENGTH	ANGLE	RADIUS
C15	STA 36+00.08	STA 40+97.25	497.17	17d48'13"	1600
C16	STA 40+97.25	STA 41+17.68	20.43	2d55'36"	400
C17	STA 41+17.68	STA 41+30.20	12.52	1d47'34"	400
C18	STA 42+45.62	STA 49+73.65	728.03	27d48'31"	1500



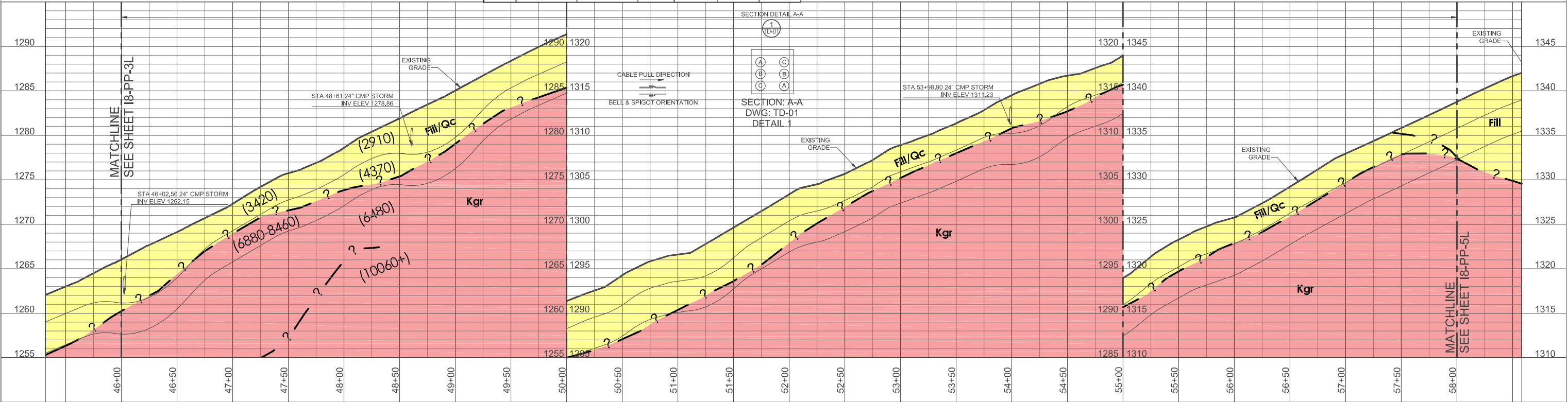
NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

										C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS	WJB	JL	-	3/03/09			 HORIZONTAL SCALE 1"=40'	 SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC <i>TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING</i>	INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230kV STA 34+00 TO STA 46+00	SHEET: 4 - 28	18-PP-3L																		
									B 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE	WJB	JL	-	2/17/09																										
D 04138	7008400	100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB	JL	-	5/22/09				A 04138 7008400 PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW ISSUE	WJB	JL	-						8/07/08																	
REV	BUDGET	CONST ORDER	CHANGE			DRAWN	CHK'D	APPV'D	DATE	APPV'D	DATE	BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION			SDG&E			REV	BUDGET	CONST ORDER	CHANGE			DRAWN	CHK'D	APPV'D	DATE	APPV'D	DATE	BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION			SDG&E			 VERTICAL SCALE 1"=5'	PLAN AND PROFILE TL23054		



CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	BEGIN CURVE	END CURVE	LENGTH	ANGLE	RADIUS	TANGENT
C18	STA 42+45.62	STA 49+73.65	728.03	27d48'31"	1500	371.33
C19	STA 50+06.84	STA 50+40.03	33.19	3d48'13"	500	16.60
C20	STA 51+06.03	STA 51+38.78	32.75	3d45'10"	500	16.38
C21	STA 51+57.10	STA 53+65.74	208.64	7d58'10"	1500	104.49
C22	STA 55+17.28	STA 58+25.39	308.11	5d53'4"	3000	154.19
C23	STA 58+25.39	STA 59+08.91	83.52	11d57'50"	400	41.91



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET CONST ORDER				DRAWN CHK'D APPV'D DATE APPV'D DATE				A 04138 7008400 PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW ISSUE				WJB JL - 2/17/09			
CHANGE				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				CHANGE				WJB JL - 8/07/08			
				SDG&E								DRAWN CHK'D APPV'D DATE APPV'D DATE			
												BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION			
												SDG&E			

0 40' HORIZONTAL SCALE

0 5' VERTICAL SCALE

SDGE

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

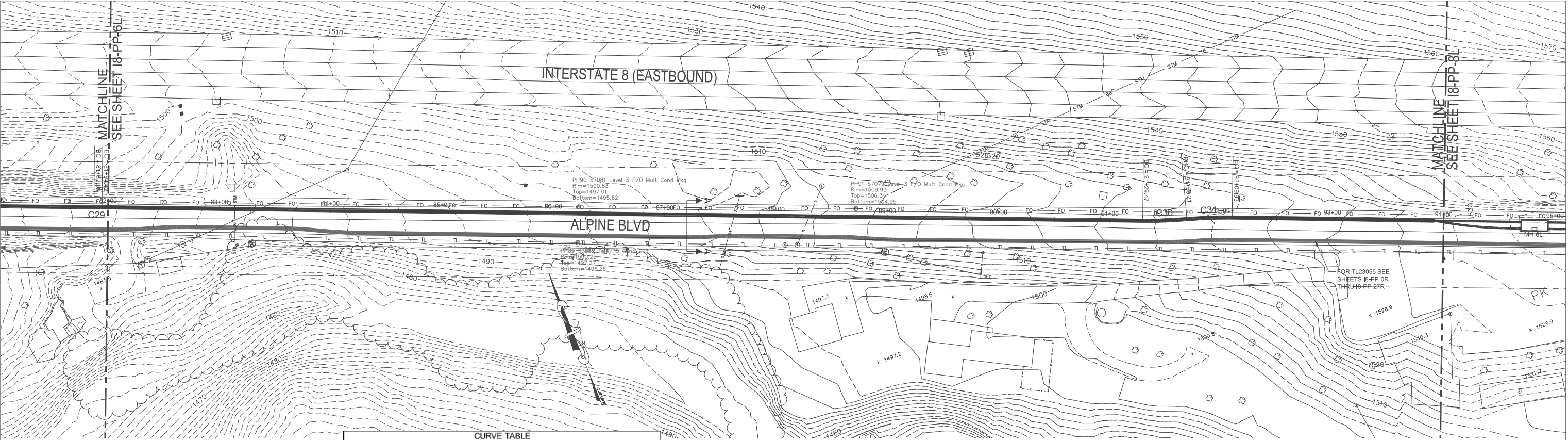
PLAN AND PROFILE

TL23054

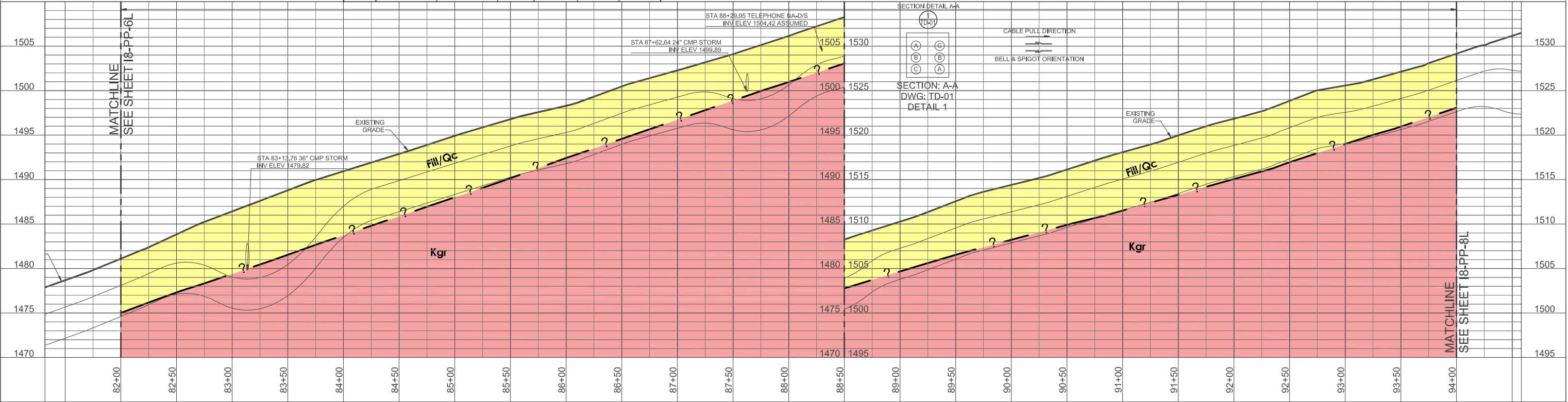
INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE
TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230KV
STA 46+00 TO STA 58+00

SHEET: 5 - 28

I8-PP-4L



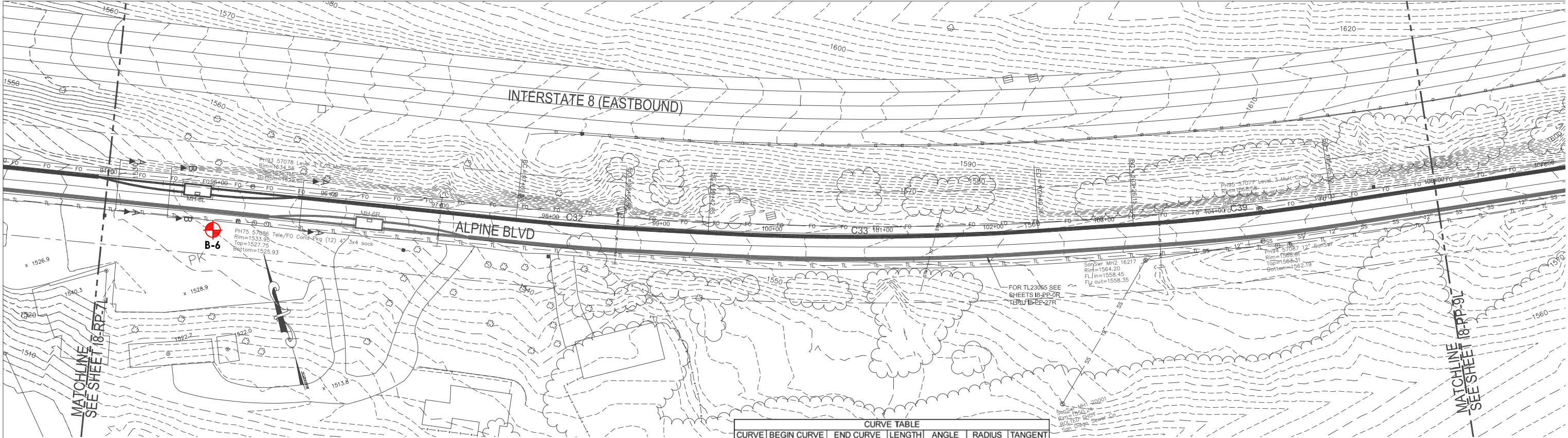
CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	BEGIN CURVE	END CURVE	LENGTH	ANGLE	RADIUS	TANGENT
C29	STA 81+87.28	STA 81+94.42	7.14	0d12'16"	2000	3.57
C30	STA 91+29.47	STA 91+69.21	39.74	5d41'32"	400	19.89
C31	STA 91+69.21	STA 92+09.93	40.72	5d49'57"	400	20.38



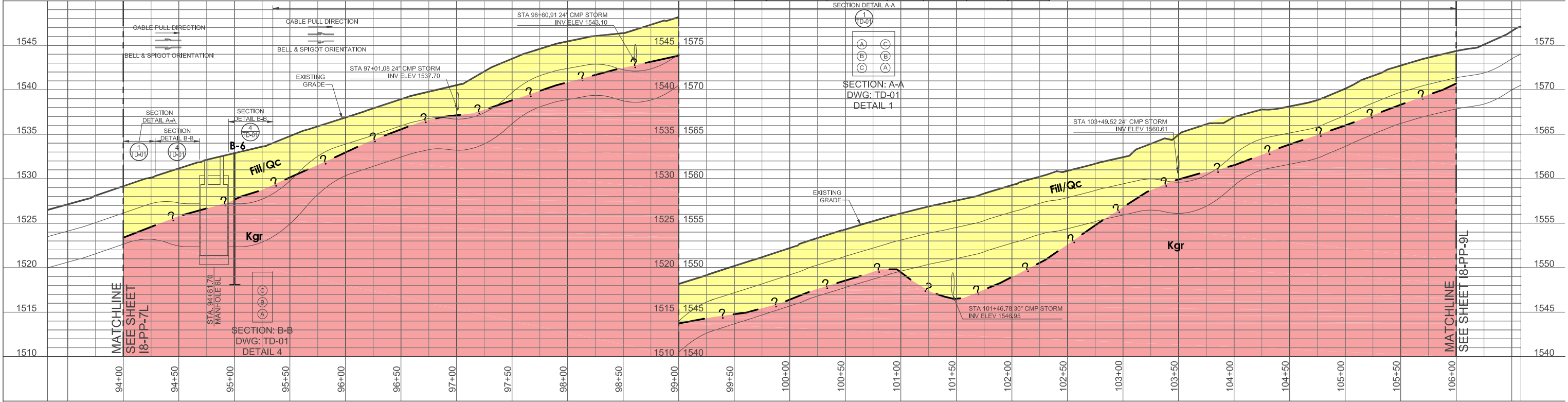
NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

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CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	BEGIN CURVE	END CURVE	LENGTH	ANGLE	RADIUS	TANGENT
C32	STA 97+69.35	STA 98+66.58	97.23	2d47'8"	2000	48.63
C33	STA 100+84.42	STA 102+40.38	297.44	6d52'18"	2480	148.90
C34-C38 REMOVED FROM ALIGNMENT						
C39	STA 103+26.15	STA 105+05.92	179.77	4d54'18"	2100	89.94



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT.
SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND
PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET CONST ORDER CHANGE				DRAWN CHKD APPVD DATE APPVD DATE				REV BUDGET CONST ORDER CHANGE				DRAWN CHKD APPVD DATE APPVD DATE			
BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E			

0 40' 1"=40'

0 5' 1"=5'

HORIZONTAL SCALE

VERTICAL SCALE

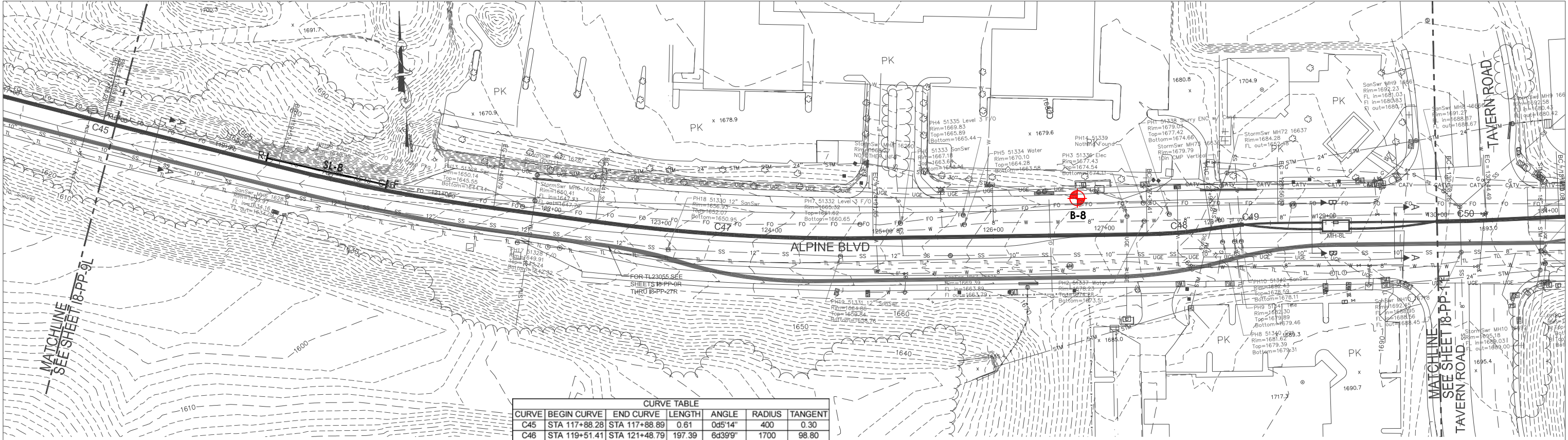
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SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC
TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

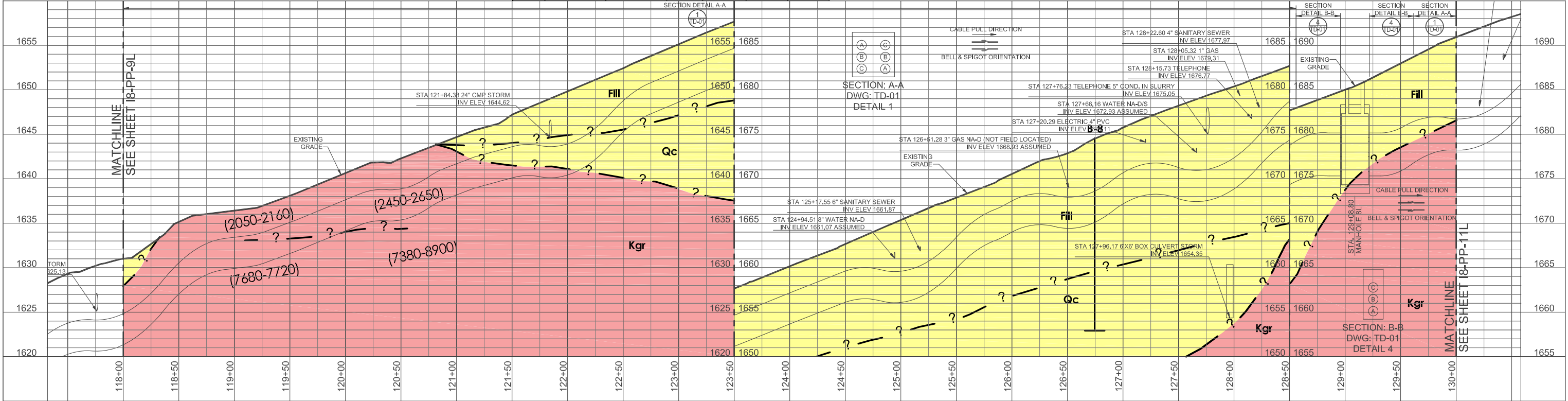
PLAN AND PROFILE
TL23054

INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE
TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230KV
STA 94+00 TO STA 106+00

SHEET: 9 - 28 18-PP-8L



CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	BEGIN CURVE	END CURVE	LENGTH	ANGLE	RADIUS	TANGENT
C45	STA 117+88.28	STA 117+88.89	0.61	0d5'14"	400	0.30
C46	STA 119+51.41	STA 121+48.79	197.39	6d39'9"	1700	98.80
C47	STA 122+41.35	STA 124+91.85	250.50	8d26'34"	1700	125.48
C48	STA 127+38.41	STA 127+96.58	58.17	8d19'56"	400	29.14
C49	STA 127+96.58	STA 128+56.80	60.22	8d37'34"	400	30.17
C50	STA 130+08.18	STA 130+44.49	36.32	2d4'51"	1000	18.16



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET				DRAWN CHK'D APPV'D DATE APPV'D DATE				REV BUDGET				DRAWN CHK'D APPV'D DATE APPV'D DATE			
CONST ORDER				CHANGE				CHANGE				CHANGE			
BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E			

0 40' 1"=40'

0 5' 1"=5'

HORIZONTAL SCALE

VERTICAL SCALE

SDGE

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

PLAN AND PROFILE

TL23054

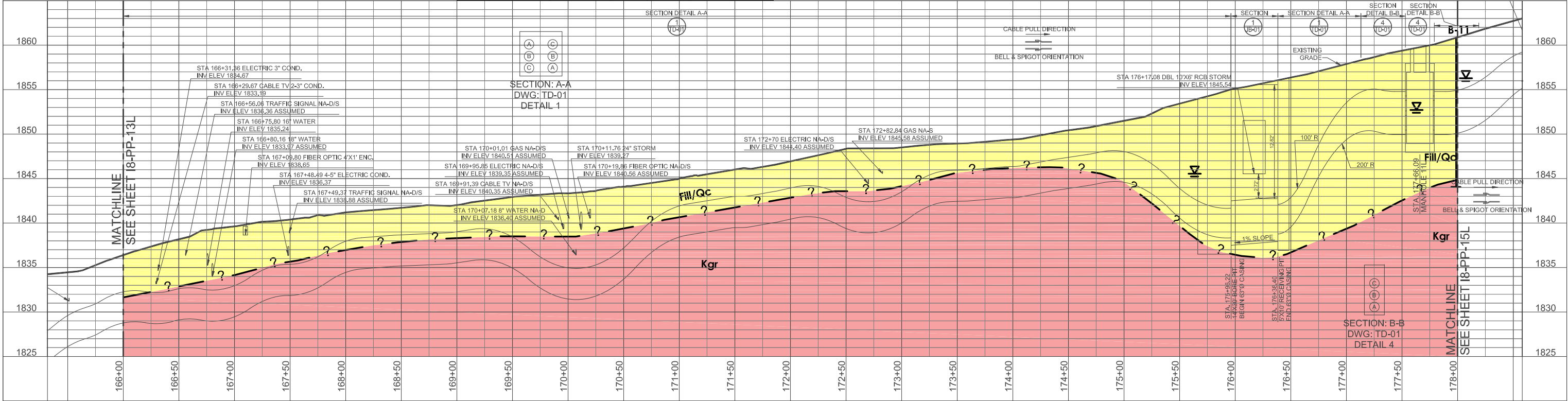
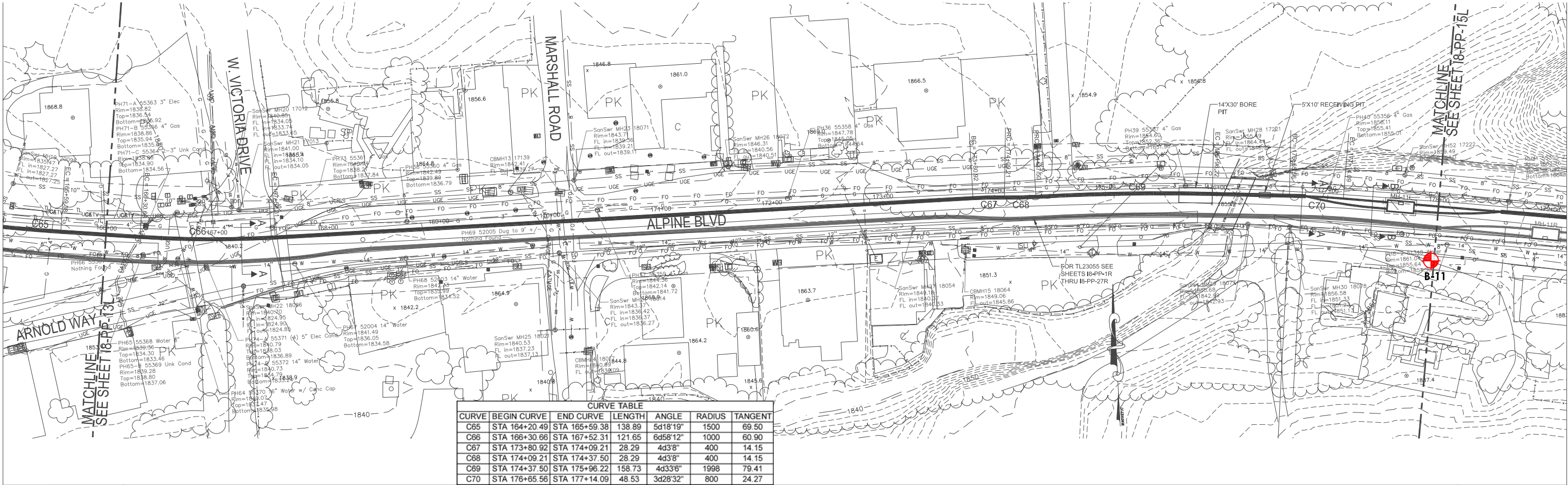
INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE

TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230KV

STA 118+00 TO STA 130+00

SHEET: 11 - 28

18-PP-10L



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET				CONST ORDER				CHANGE				PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW ISSUE			
CHANGE				DATE				DATE				DATE			
BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E			

0 40' 1"=40'

0 5' 1"=5'

HORIZONTAL SCALE

VERTICAL SCALE

SDGE

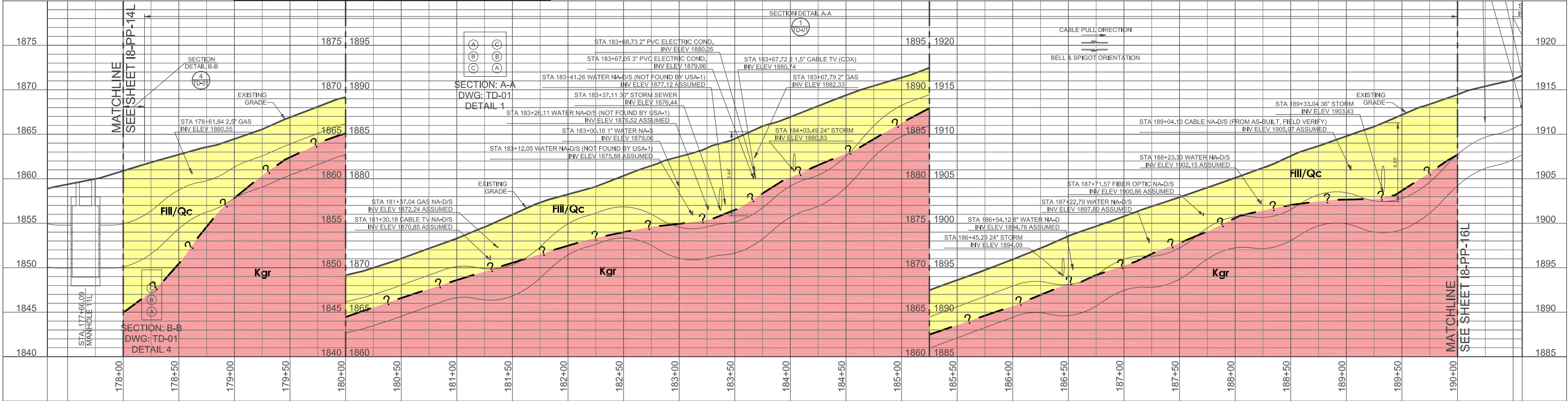
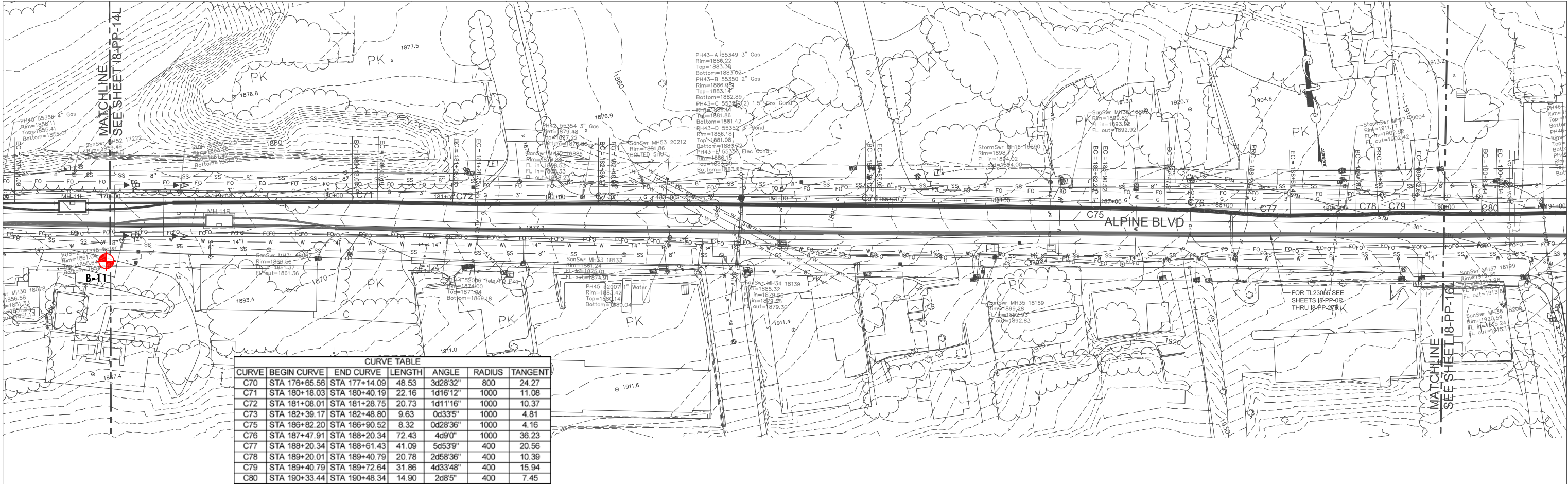
SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

PLAN AND PROFILE

TL23054

INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230KV STA 166+00 TO STA 178+00

SHEET: 15 - 28 I8-PP-14L



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET				DRAWN CHKD APPVD DATE APPVD DATE				A 04138 7008400 PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW ISSUE				WJB JL - 2/17/09			
CONST ORDER				CHANGE				CHANGE				WJB JL - 8/07/08			
				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION SDG&E								DRAWN CHKD APPVD DATE APPVD DATE			
												BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION SDG&E			

0 40' 1"=40'

0 5' 1"=5'

HORIZONTAL SCALE

VERTICAL SCALE

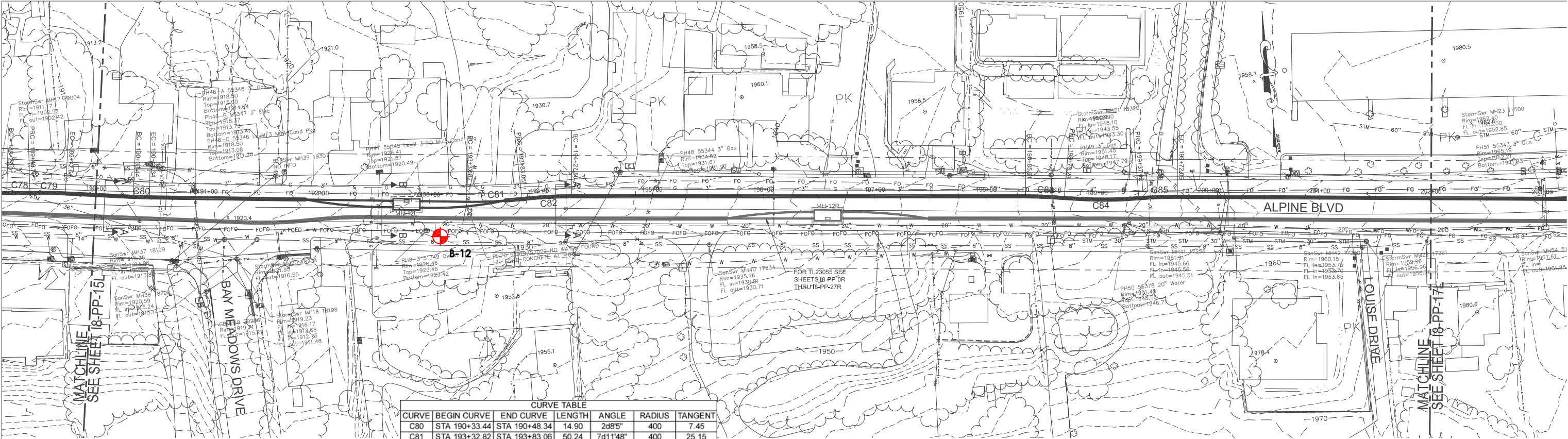
SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

PLAN AND PROFILE

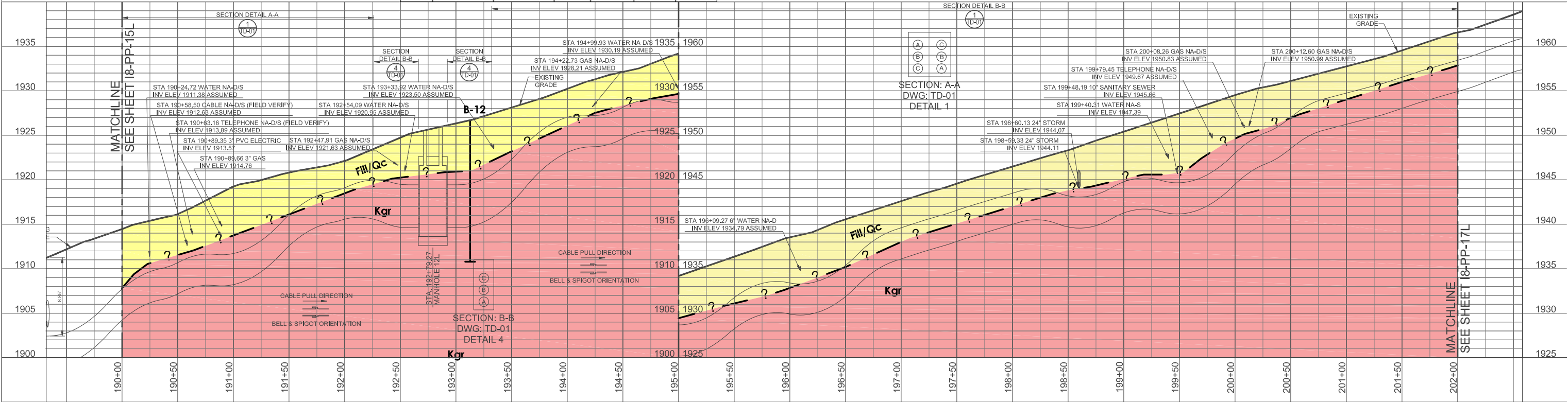
TL23054

INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230KV STA 178+00 TO STA 190+00

SHEET: 16 - 28 I8-PP-15L



CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	BEGIN CURVE	END CURVE	LENGTH	ANGLE	RADIUS	TANGENT
C80	STA 190+33.44	STA 190+48.34	14.90	2d8'5"	400	7.45
C81	STA 193+32.82	STA 193+83.06	50.24	7d11'48"	400	25.15
C82	STA 193+83.06	STA 194+27.80	44.75	6d24'35"	400	22.40
C83	STA 198+35.61	STA 198+70.28	34.67	4d57'58"	400	17.35
C84	STA 198+70.28	STA 199+37.42	67.14	9d37'2"	400	33.65
C85	STA 199+37.42	STA 199+72.09	34.67	4d57'58"	400	17.35



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET				DRAWN CHKD APPVD DATE APPVD DATE				REV BUDGET				DRAWN CHKD APPVD DATE APPVD DATE			
CONST ORDER				CHANGE				CHANGE				CHANGE			
BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E			

0 40' 1"=40'

0 5' 1"=5'

HORIZONTAL SCALE

VERTICAL SCALE

SDGE

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

PLAN AND PROFILE

TL23054

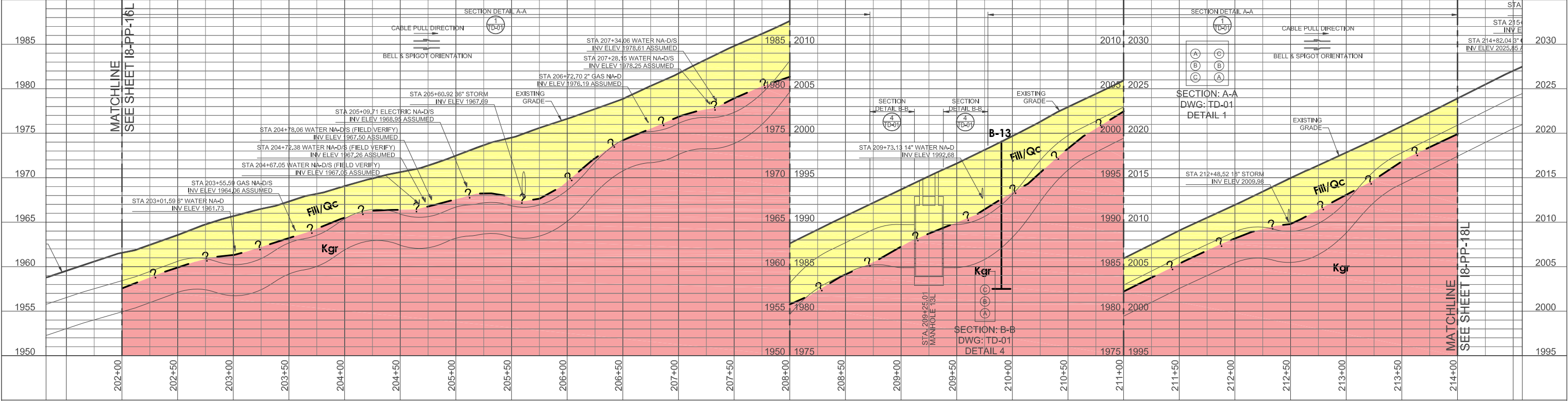
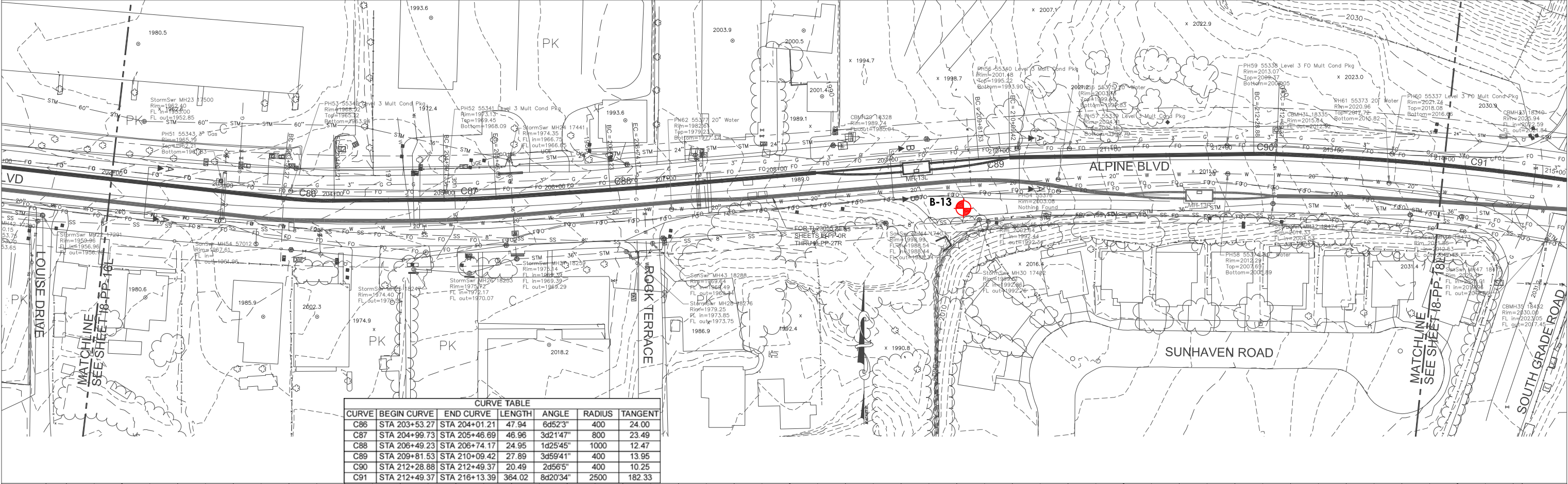
INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE

TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230kV

STA 190+00 TO STA 202+00

SHEET: 17 - 28

18-PP-16L



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG “LEFT” (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT.
SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MY VARY ALONG PARALLEL “RIGHT” (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND
PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET				DRAWN CHKD APPVD DATE APPVD DATE				REV BUDGET				DRAWN CHKD APPVD DATE APPVD DATE			
CONST ORDER				CHANGE				CHANGE				CHANGE			
				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION			

0 40'

1"=40'

HORIZONTAL SCALE

0 5'

1"=5'

VERTICAL SCALE

SDGE

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

PLAN AND PROFILE

TL23054

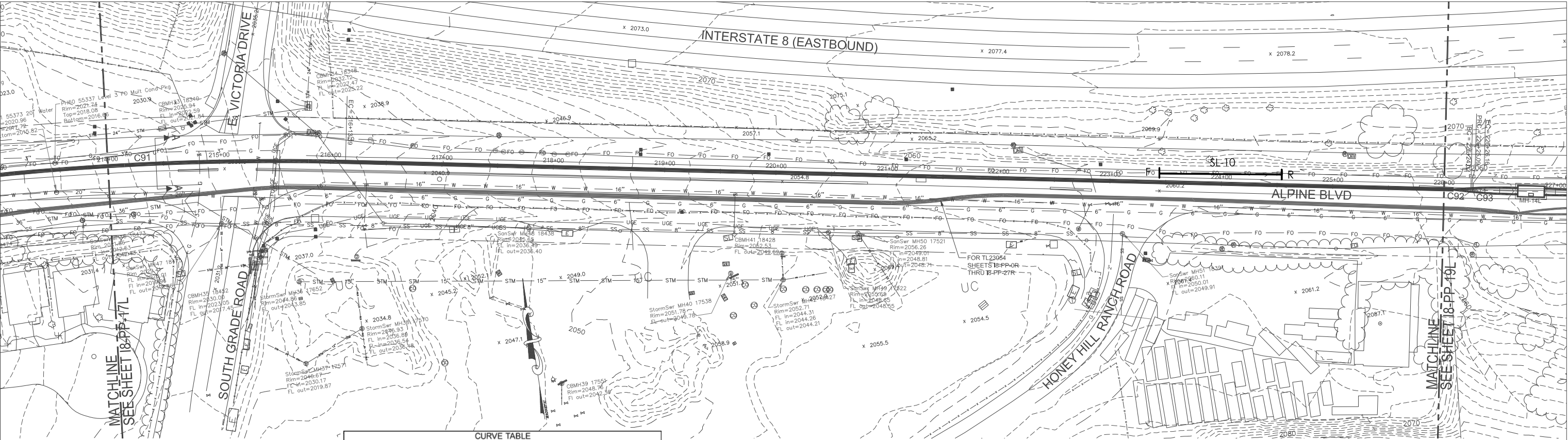
INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE

TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230kV

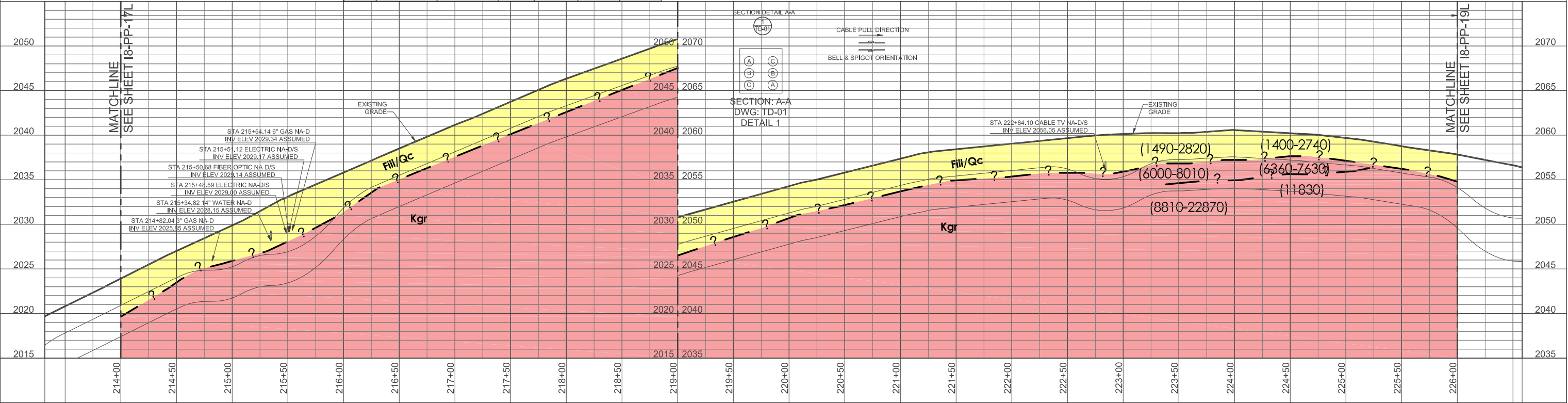
STA 202+00 TO STA 214+00

SHEET: 18 - 28

18-PP-17L



CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	BEGIN CURVE	END CURVE	LENGTH	ANGLE	RADIUS	TANGENT
C91	STA 212+49.37	STA 216+13.39	364.02	8d20'34"	2500	182.33
C92	STA 226+24.02	STA 226+25.09	1.07	0d9'12"	400	0.54
C93	STA 226+25.09	STA 226+26.16	1.07	0d9'12"	400	0.54



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET CONST ORDER CHANGE				DRAWN CHK'D APPV'D DATE APPV'D DATE				REV BUDGET CONST ORDER CHANGE				DRAWN CHK'D APPV'D DATE APPV'D DATE			
BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E			

0 40' 1"=40'

0 5' 1"=5'

HORIZONTAL SCALE

VERTICAL SCALE

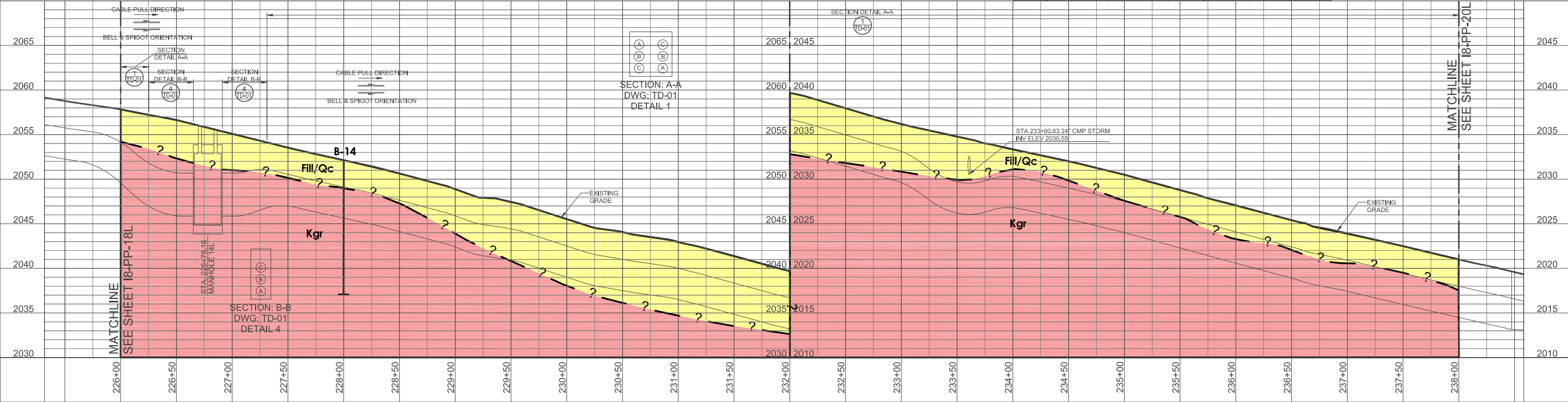
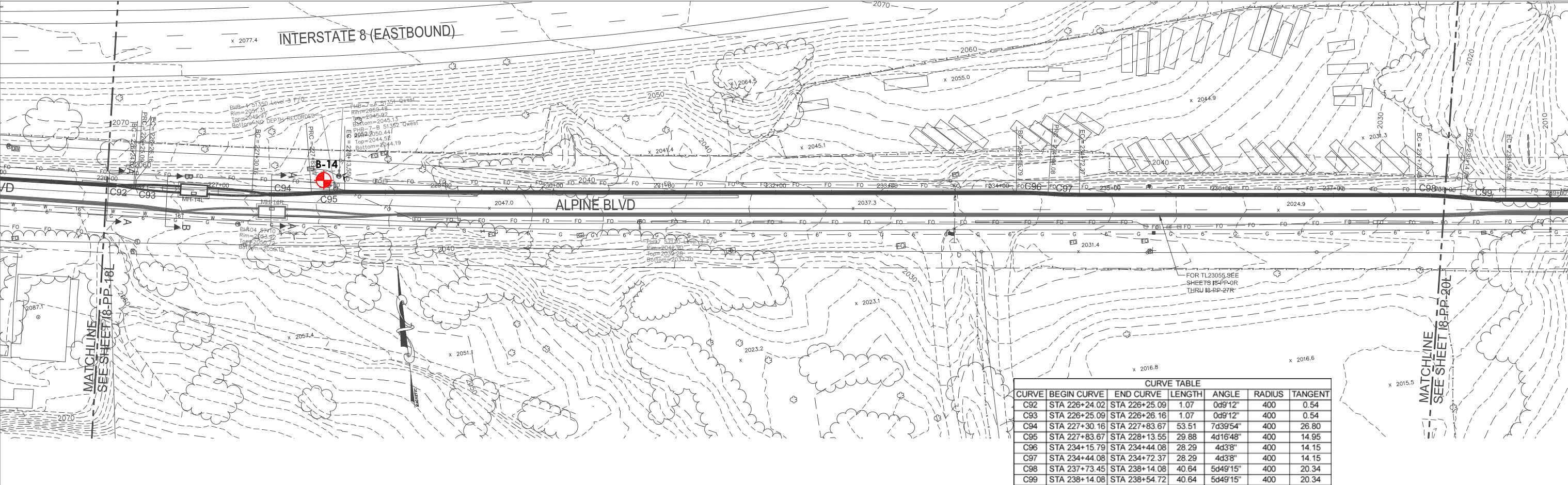
SDGE

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC
TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

PLAN AND PROFILE
TL23054

INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE
TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230KV
STA 214+00 TO STA 226+00

SHEET: 19 - 28 18-PP-18L



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET CONST ORDER CHANGE				DRAWN CHK'D APPV'D DATE APPV'D DATE				REV BUDGET CONST ORDER CHANGE				DRAWN CHK'D APPV'D DATE APPV'D DATE			
BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E			

0 40' HORIZONTAL SCALE

1"=40'

0 5' VERTICAL SCALE

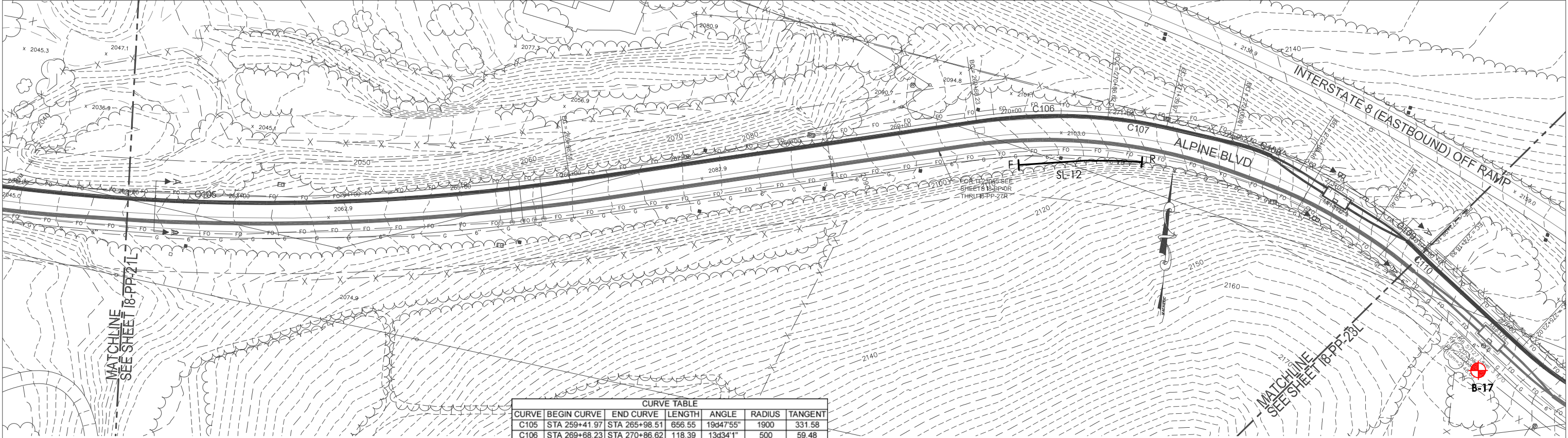
1"=5'

SDGE SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

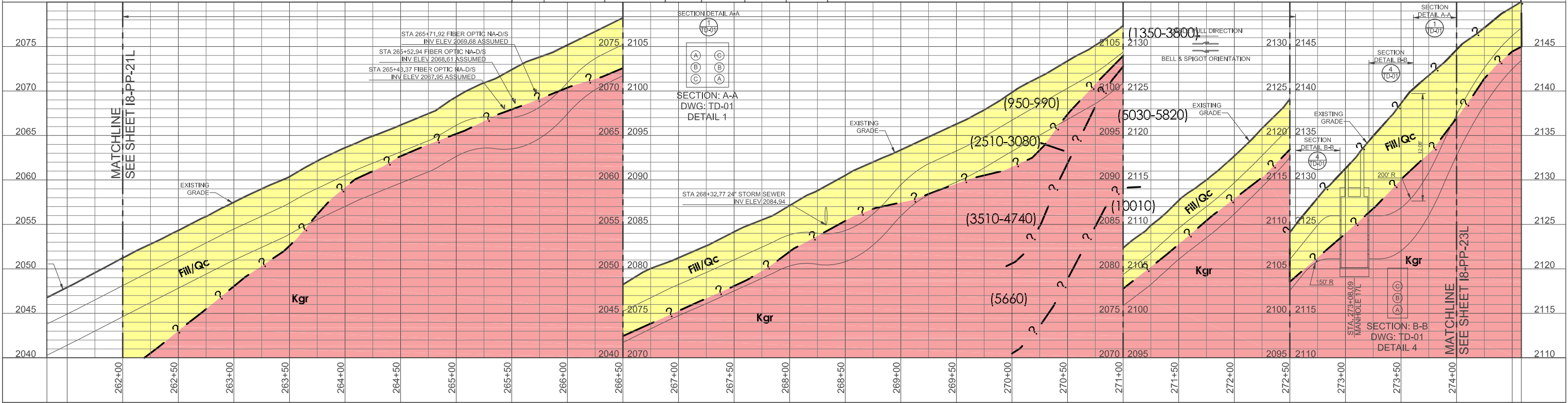
PLAN AND PROFILE TL23054

INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230kV STA 226+00 TO STA 238+00

SHEET: 20 - 28 18-PP-19L



CURVE TABLE						
CURVE	BEGIN CURVE	END CURVE	LENGTH	ANGLE	RADIUS	TANGENT
C105	STA 259+41.97	STA 265+98.51	656.55	19d47'55"	1900	331.58
C106	STA 269+68.23	STA 270+86.62	118.39	13d34'1"	500	59.48
C107	STA 270+86.62	STA 271+39.97	53.35	7d38'30"	400	26.71
C108	STA 272+00.01	STA 272+66.46	66.45	19d2'10"	200	33.53
C109	STA 273+50.46	STA 273+98.15	47.69	13d39'47"	200	23.96
C110	STA 273+98.15	STA 274+18.23	20.08	2d52'35"	400	10.04



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

D		04138	7008400	100% COMPLETE ISSUE		WJB	JL	-	5/22/09			C	04138	7008400	90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS	WJB	JL	-	3/03/09		
REV		BUDGET	CONST ORDER	CHANGE		DRAWN	CHKD	APPVD	DATE	APPVD	DATE	REV	BUDGET	CONST ORDER	CHANGE	DRAWN	CHKD	APPVD	DATE	APPVD	DATE
						BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION		SDG&E								BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION		SDG&E			

0 40'

1"=40'

HORIZONTAL SCALE

0 5'

1"=5'

VERTICAL SCALE

SDGE

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

PLAN AND PROFILE

TL23054

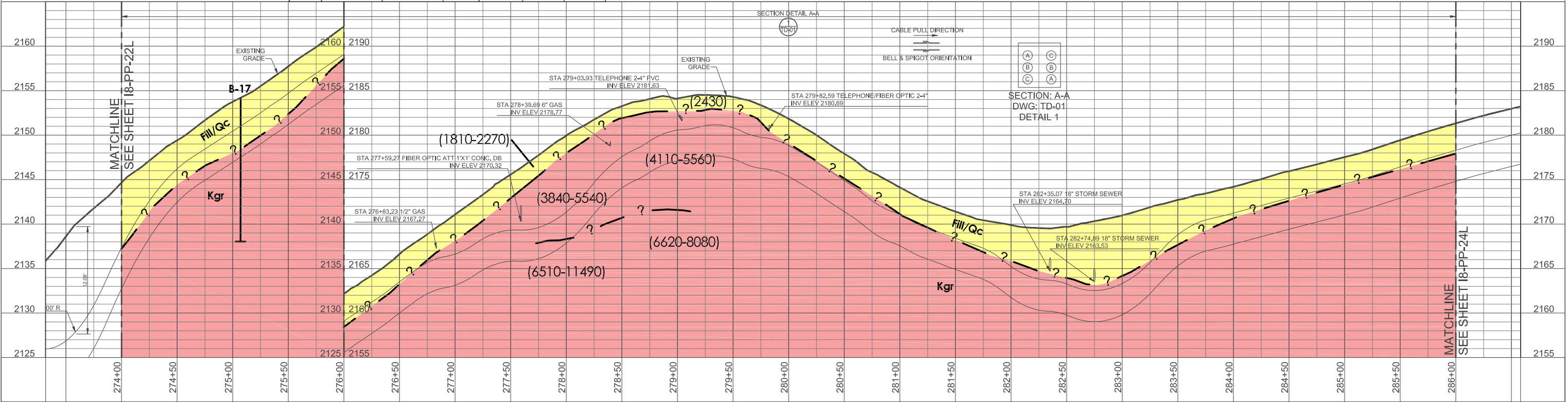
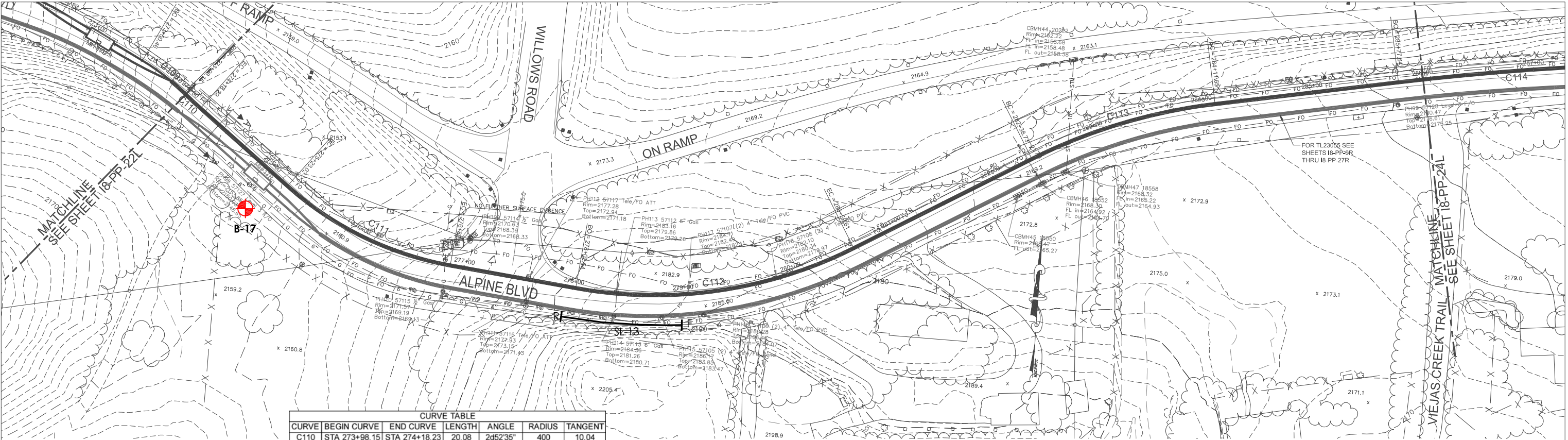
INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE

TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230kV

STA 262+00 TO STA 274+00

SHEET: 23 - 28

18-PP-22L



NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET CONST ORDER CHANGE				DRAWN CHKD APPYD DATE APPYD DATE				A 04138 7008400 PRELIMINARY CLIENT REVIEW ISSUE				WJB JL - 2/17/09			
BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E				REV BUDGET CONST ORDER CHANGE				WJB JL - 8/07/08			
												DRAWN CHKD APPYD DATE APPYD DATE			
												BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION			
												SDG&E			

0 40'

1"=40'

HORIZONTAL SCALE

0 5'

1"=5'

VERTICAL SCALE

SDGE

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

PLAN AND PROFILE

TL23054

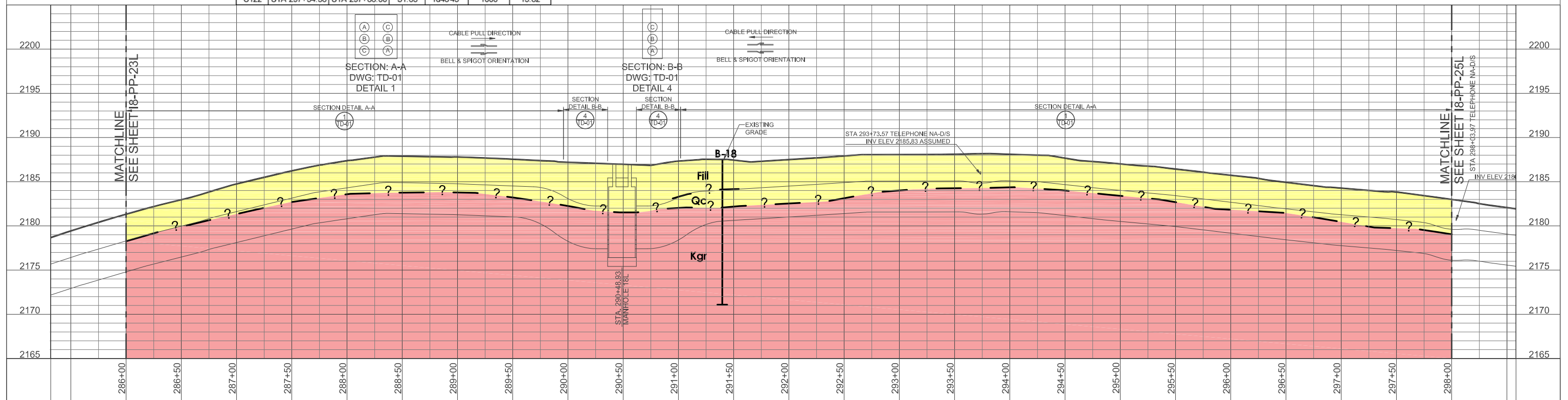
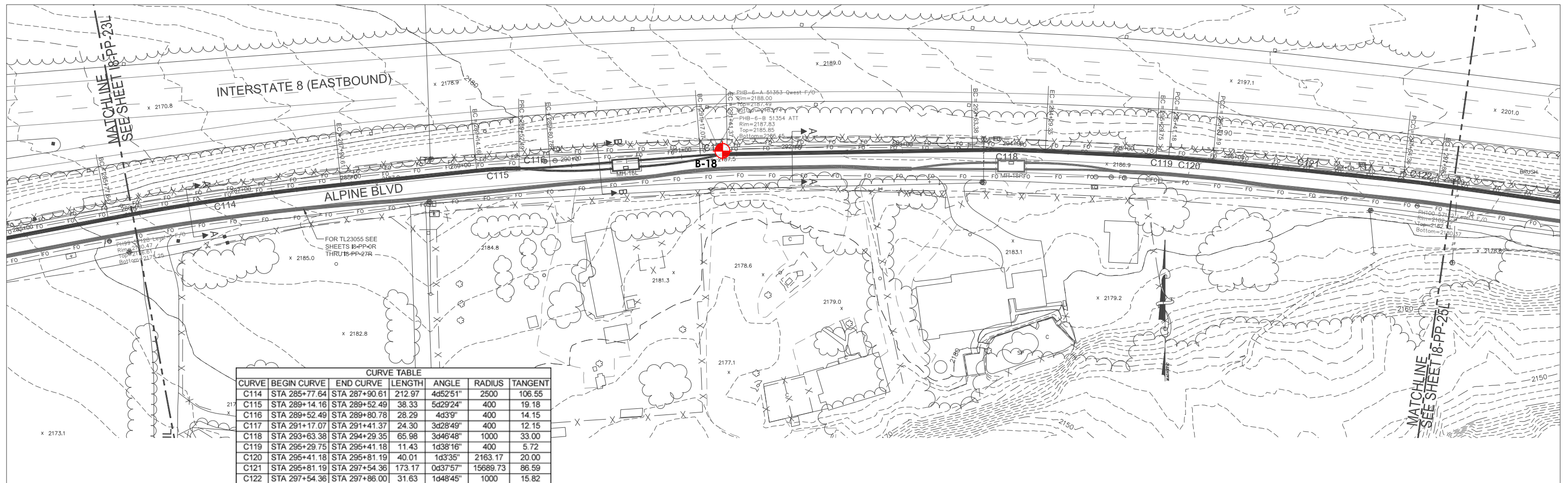
INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE

TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230kV

STA 274+00 TO STA 286+00

SHEET: 24 - 28

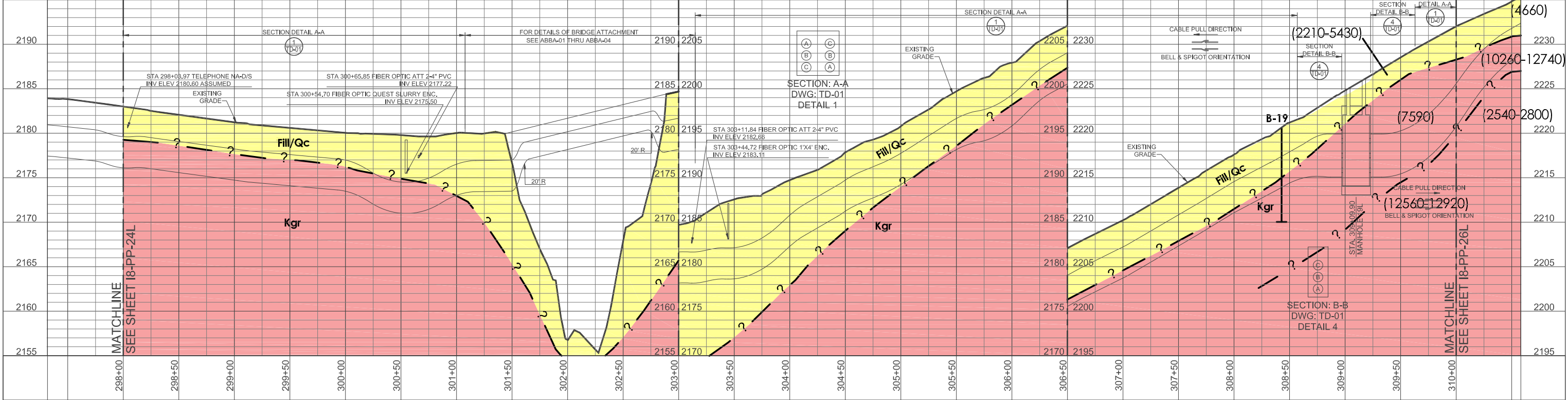
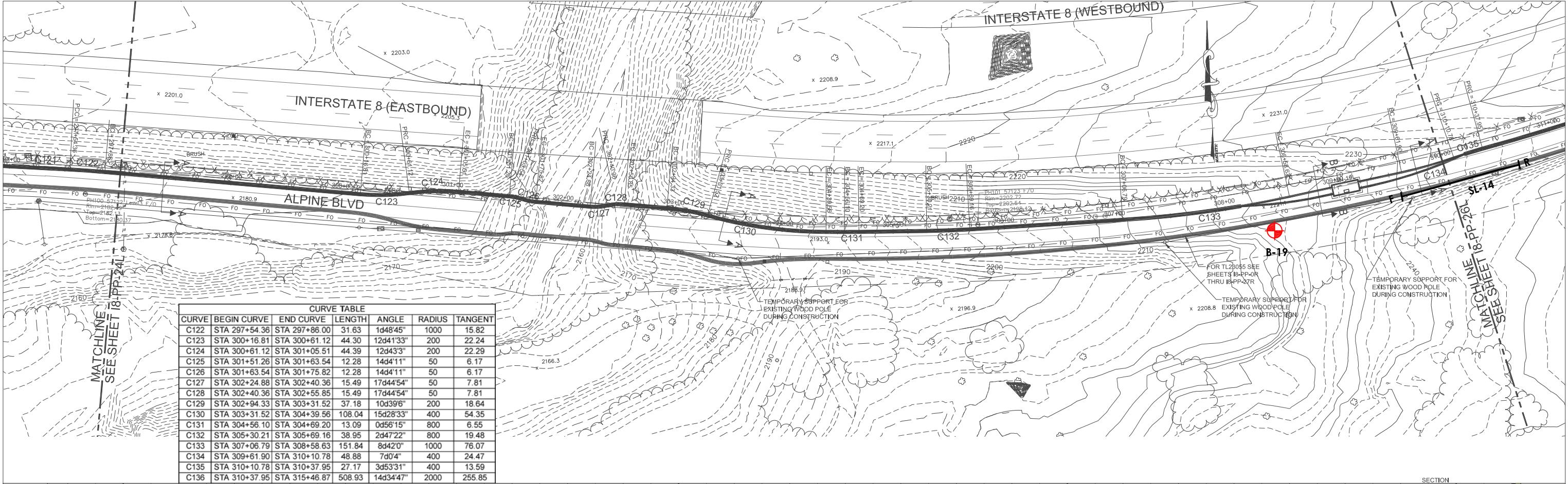
I8-PP-23L

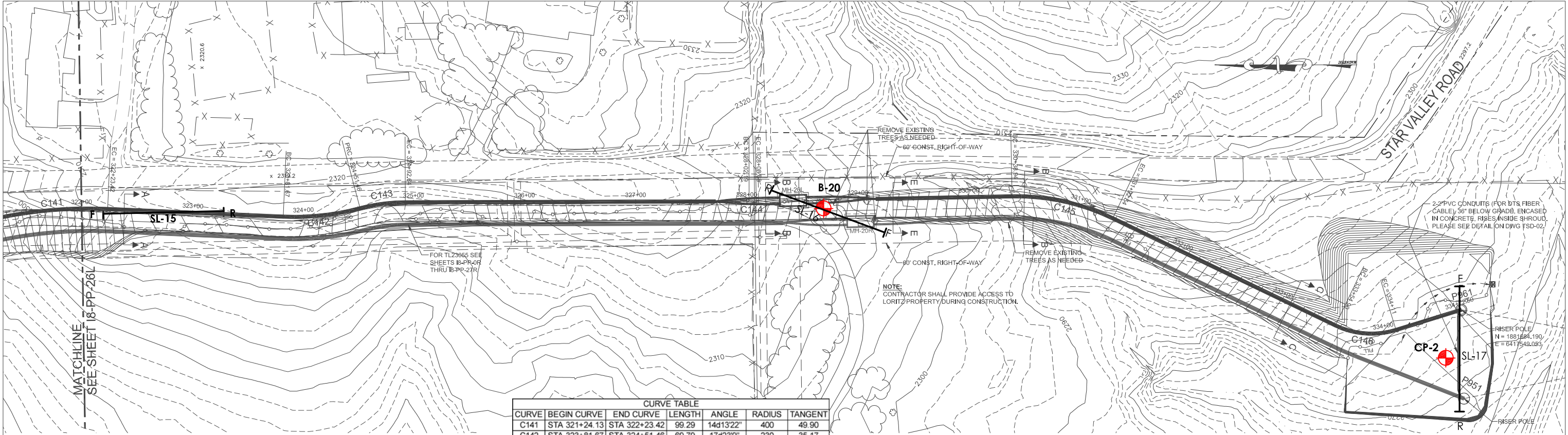


NOTE: INTERPRETED GEOLOGIC PROFILES PRESENTED ALONG "LEFT" (NORTHERN) ALIGNMENT. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS MAY VARY ALONG PARALLEL "RIGHT" (SOUTHERN) ALIGNMENT. BASE PLAN AND PROFILE DRAWING FROM 100 PERCENT DESIGN DRAWINGS DATED MAY 22, 2009.

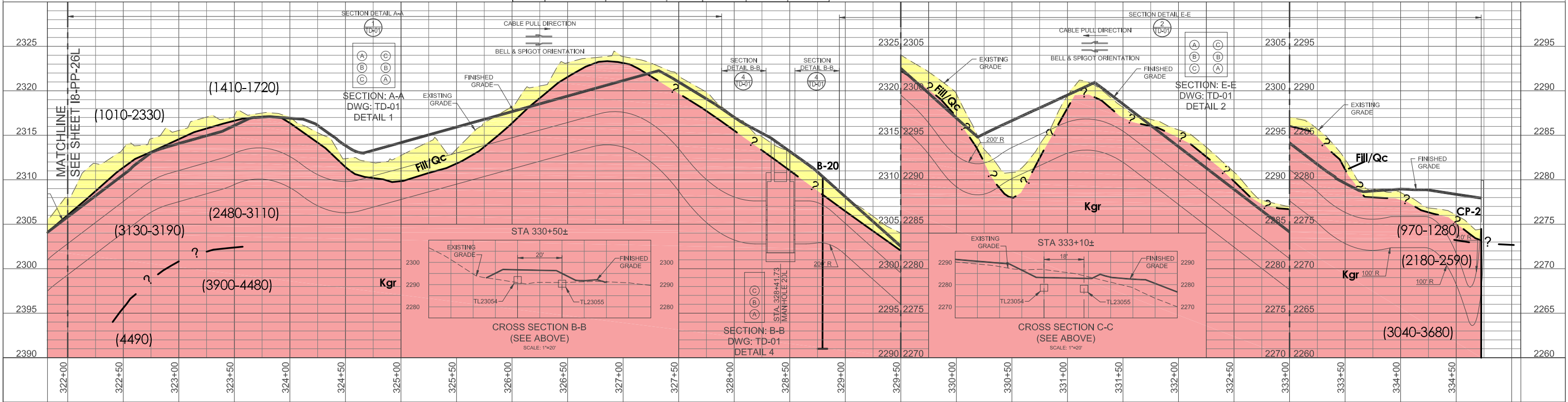
NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

[illegible]





NOTE:
1. FINISHED GRADE BY OTHERS.



NOT TO BE USED
FOR CONSTRUCTION

D 04138 7008400 100% COMPLETE ISSUE				WJB JL - 5/22/09				C 04138 7008400 90% COMPLETE ISSUE - REVISED PER CLIENT COMMENTS				WJB JL - 3/03/09			
REV BUDGET CONST ORDER CHANGE				DRAWN CHK'D APPV'D DATE APPV'D DATE				REV BUDGET CONST ORDER CHANGE				DRAWN CHK'D APPV'D DATE APPV'D DATE			
BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E				BLACK & VEATCH CORPORATION				SDG&E			

0 40'

1"=40'

HORIZONTAL SCALE

0 5'

1"=5'

VERTICAL SCALE

SDGE

SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC

TRANSMISSION ENGINEERING

PLAN AND PROFILE

TL23054

INTERSTATE 8 ALTERNATE

TL23054 - UNDERGROUND 230kV

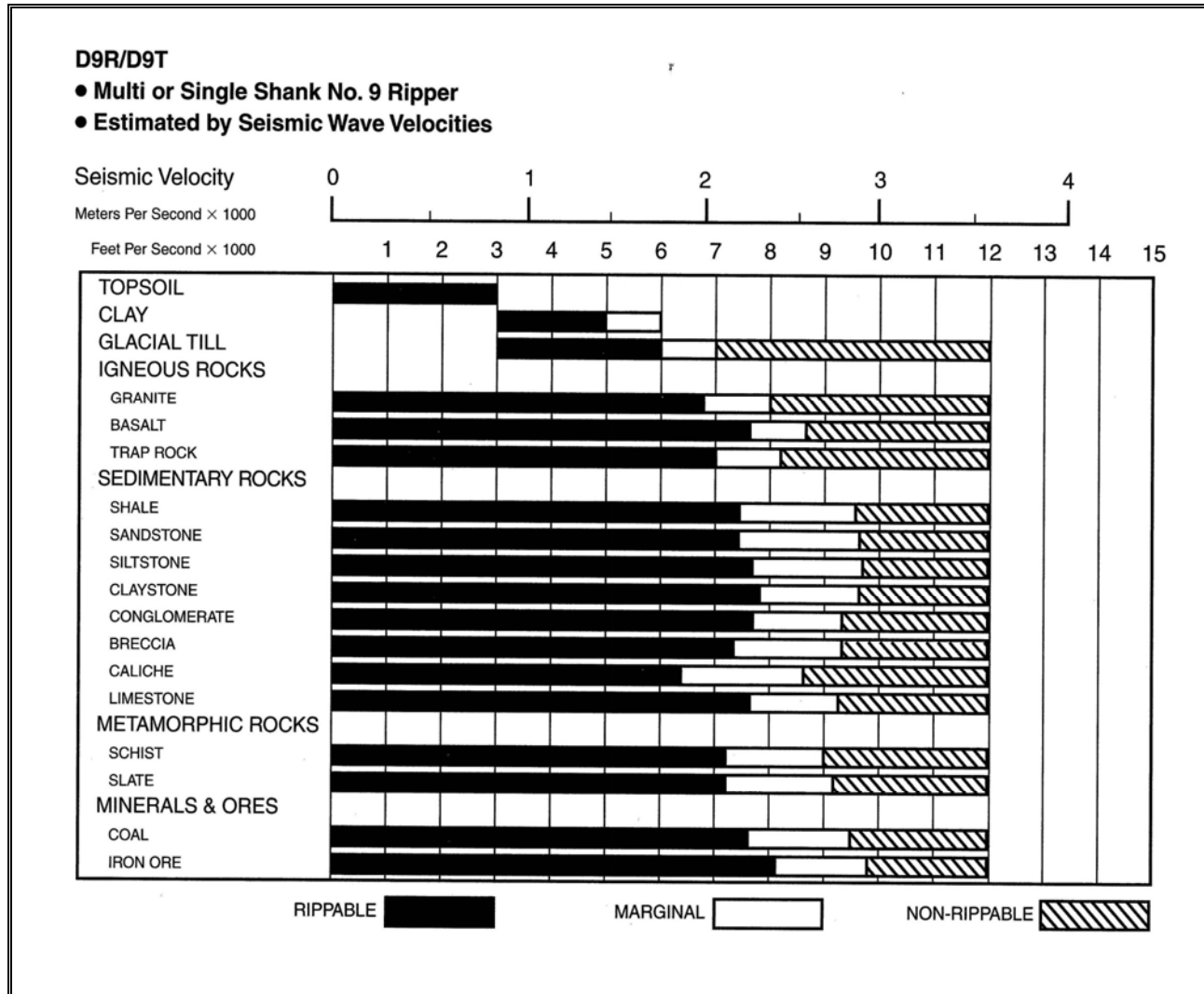
STA 322+00 TO STA 334+72.50

SHEET: 28 - 28 I8-PP-27L

APPENDIX B

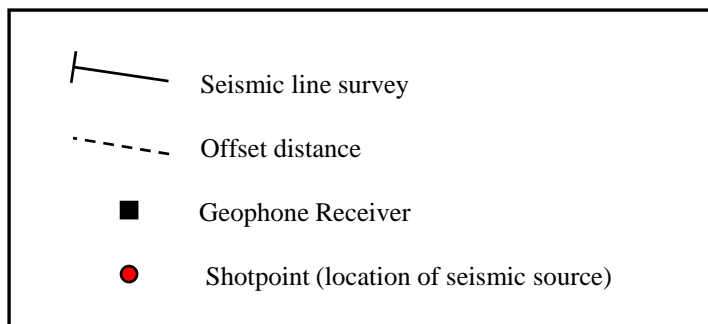
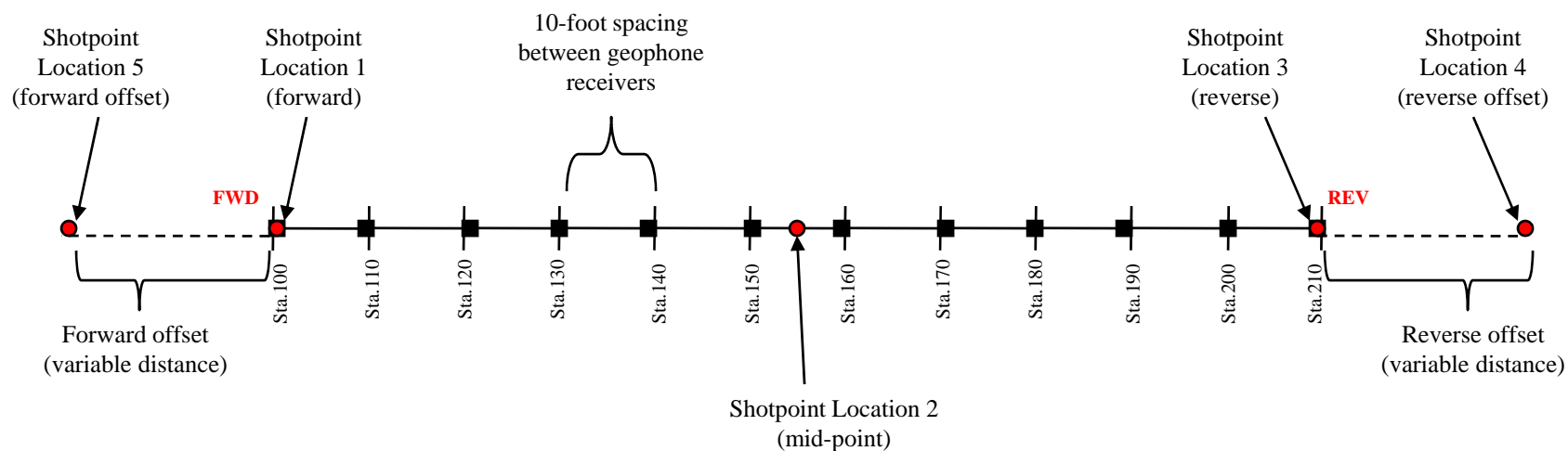
Seismic Refraction Travel Time Plots

TABLE B-1
SEISMIC VELOCITY AND RIPPABILITY CORRELATION
 Sunrise Powerlink Project - 230 kV Underground
 Alpine, California



Excavatability assessment based on correlations between seismic wave velocities and rippability of various materials using a Single Shank No. 9 ripper on a D9N dozer (Caterpillar, 2006)

PLAN VIEW OF TYPICAL 12 CHANNEL SEISMIC SURVEY CONFIGURATION



LEGEND - SEISMIC REFRACTION FIELD SURVEY SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

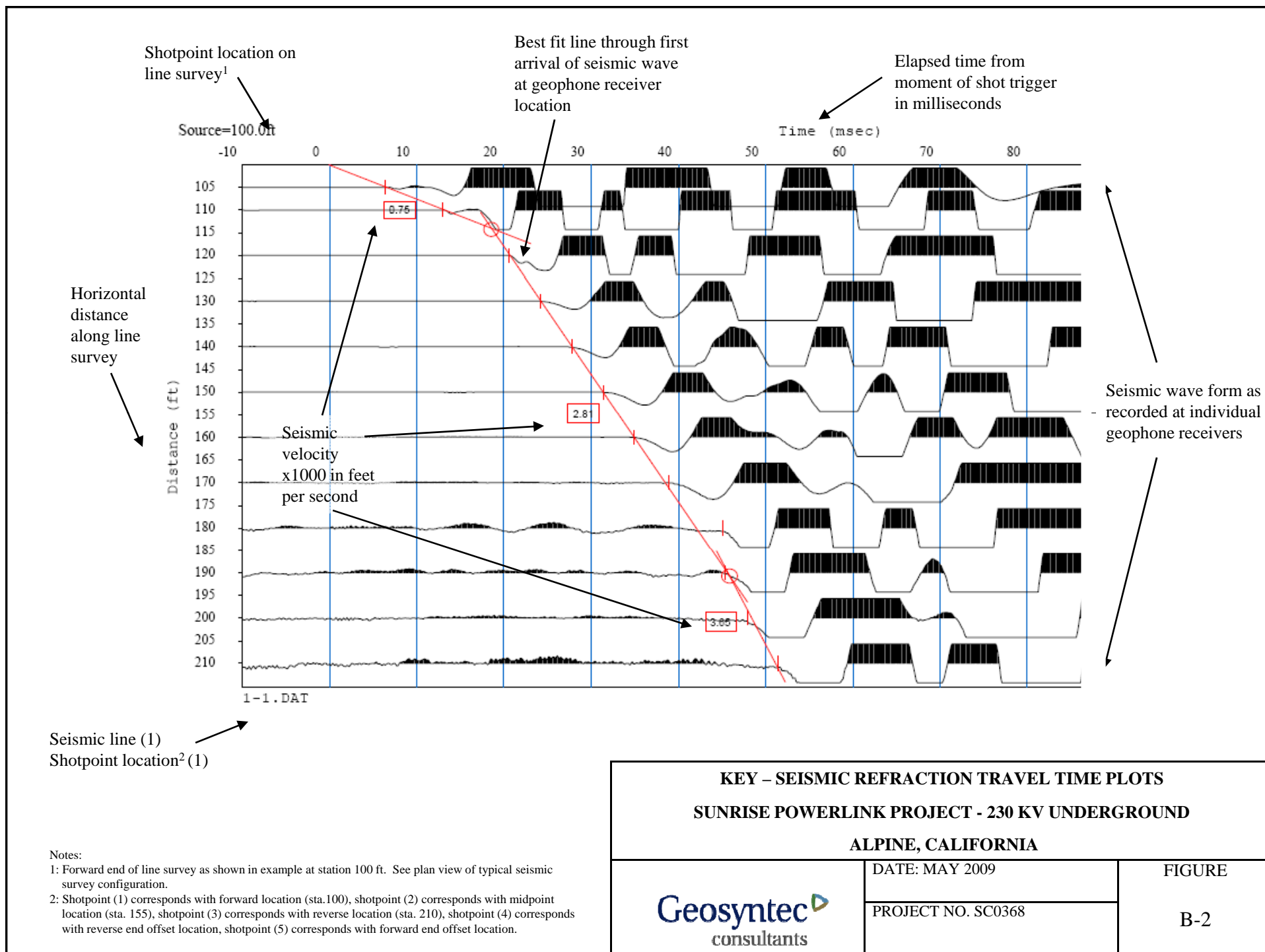
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009


PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE

B-1

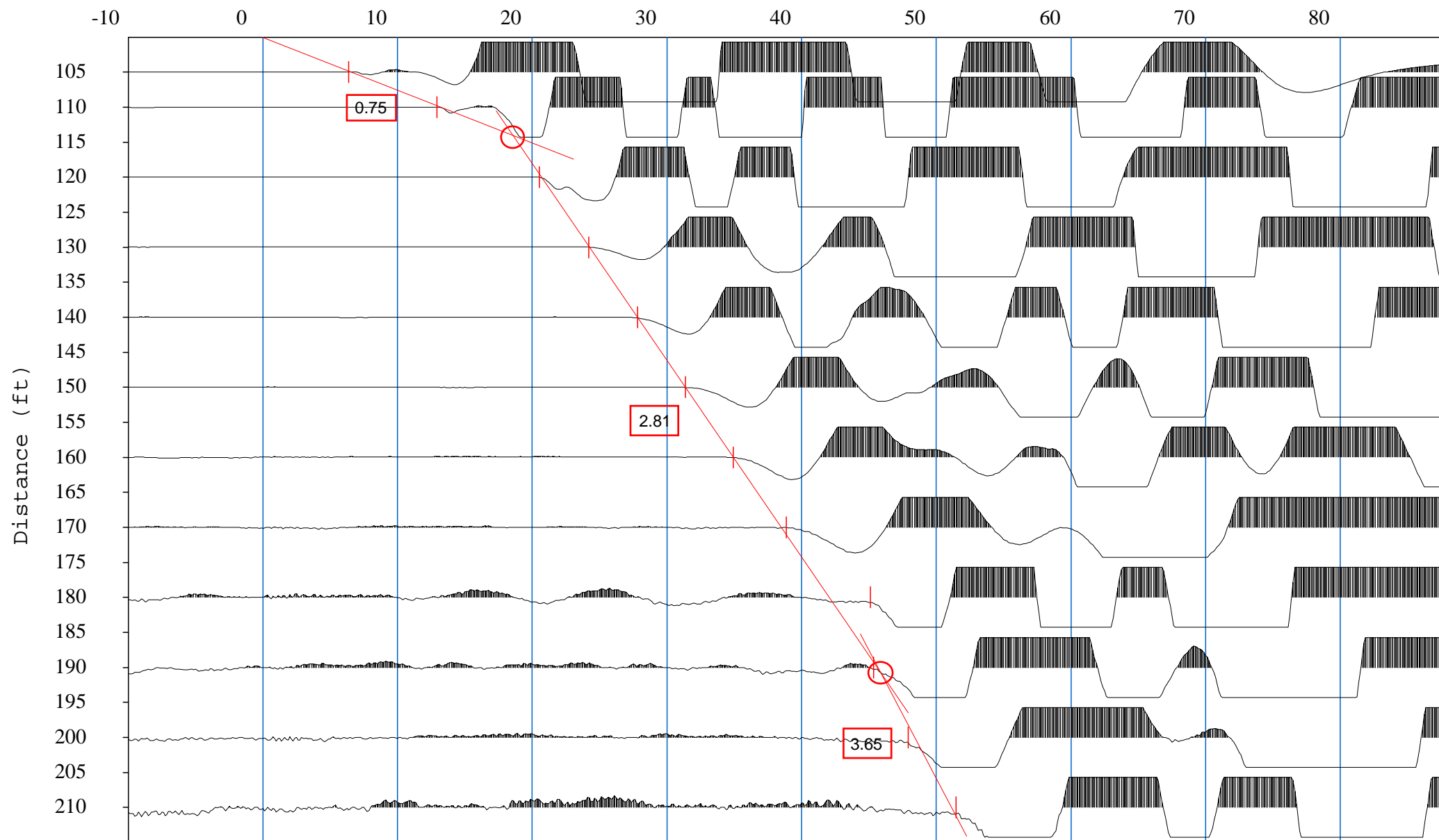




<p>SEISMIC LINE 1</p> <p>SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND</p> <p>ALPINE, CALIFORNIA</p>		
<p>Geosyntec  consultants</p>	DATE: MAY 2009	<p>FIGURE</p> <p>B-3</p>
	PROJECT NO. SC0368	

Source=100.0ft

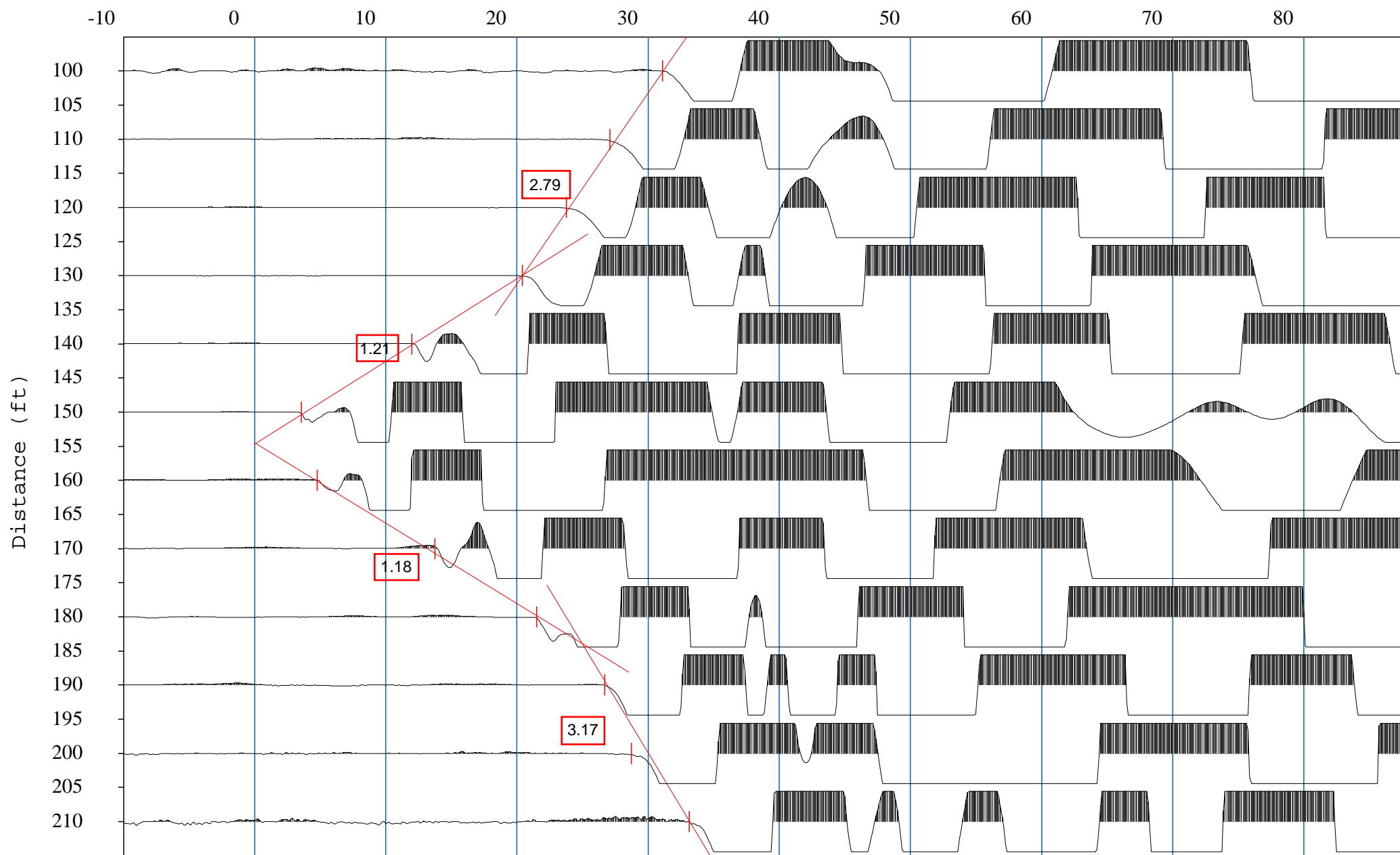
Time (msec)



1-1.DAT

Source=155.0ft

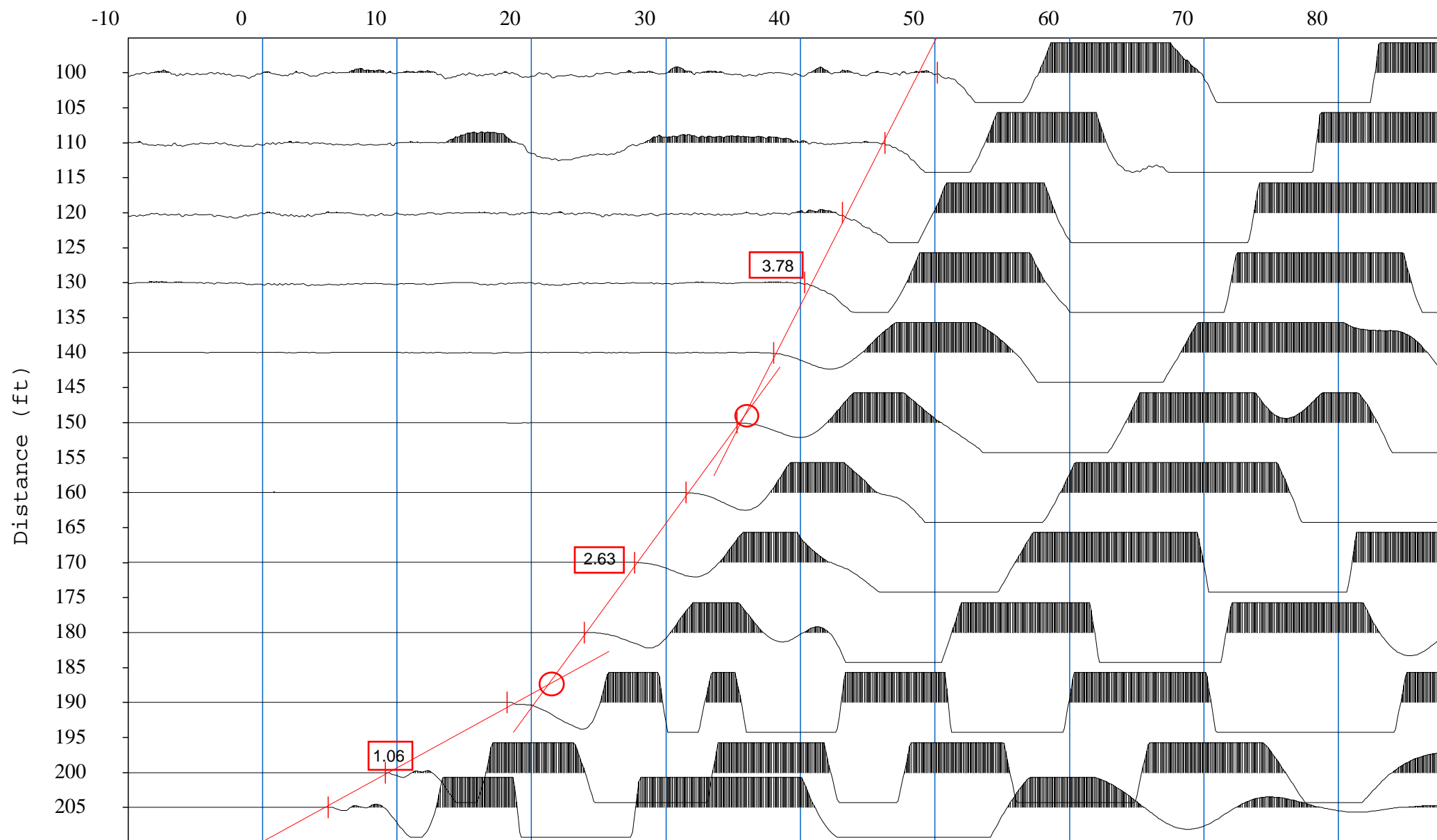
Time (msec)



1-2.DAT

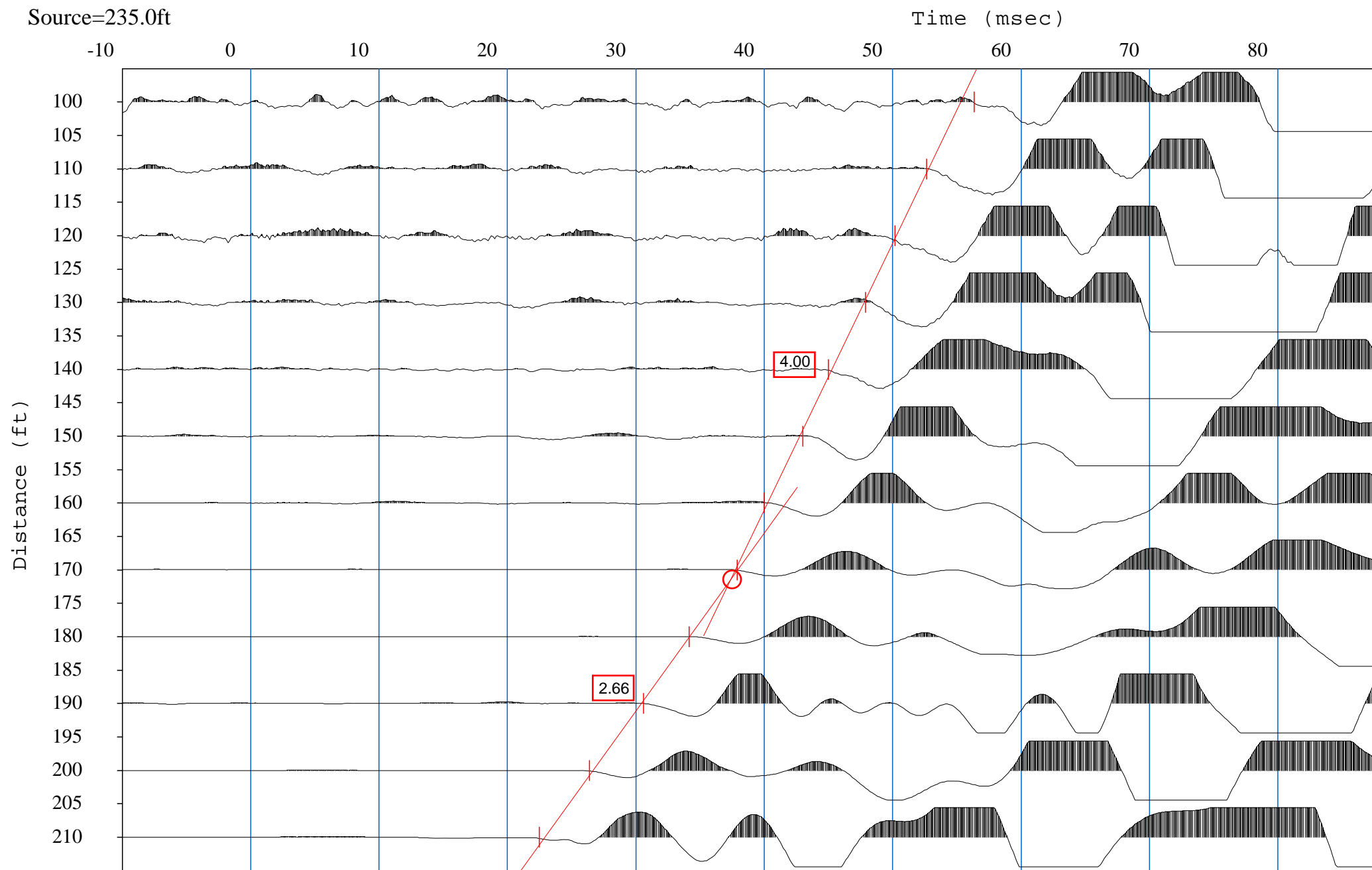
Source=210.0ft

Time (msec)



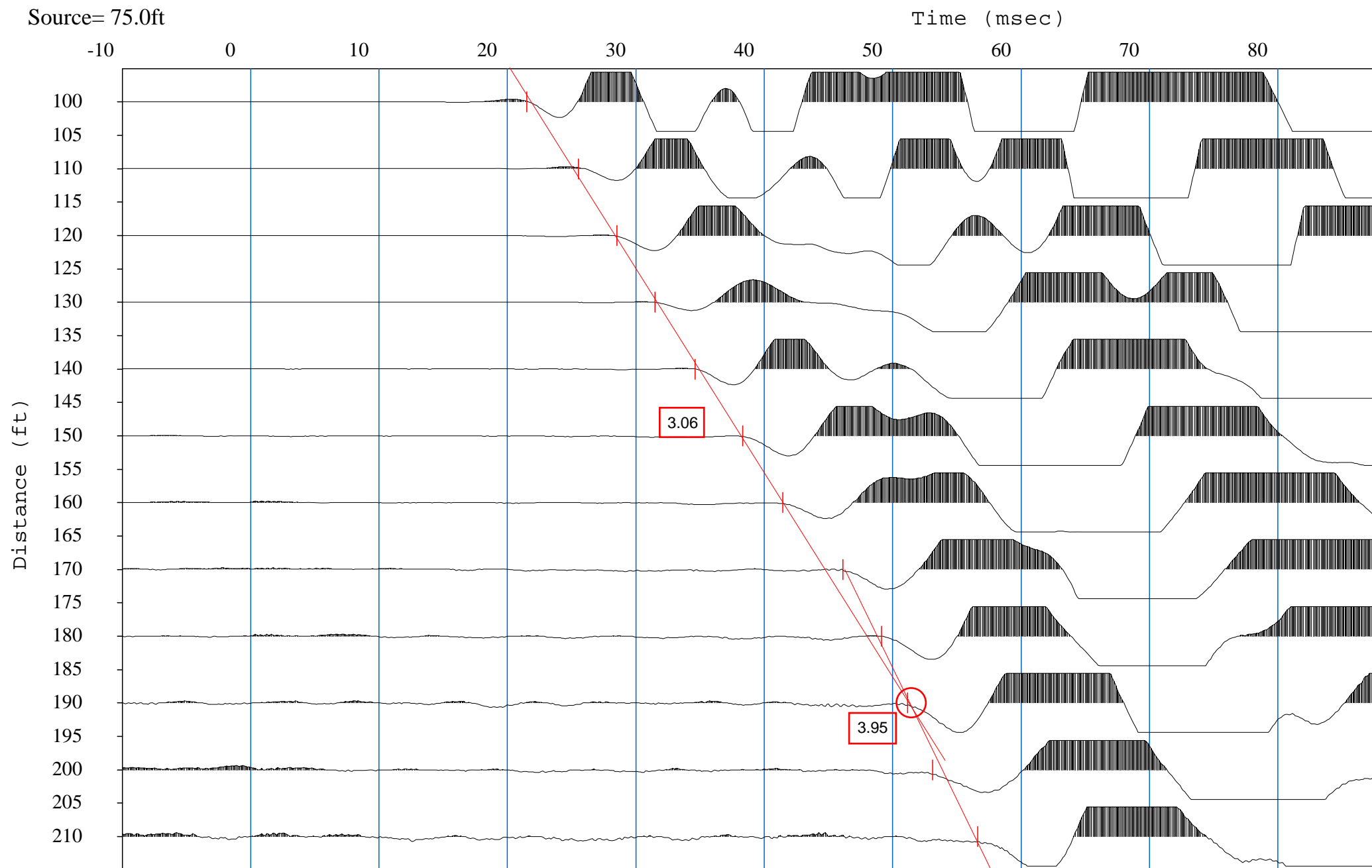
1-3.DAT

Source=235.0ft



1-4.DAT

Source= 75.0ft



1-5.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 2
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

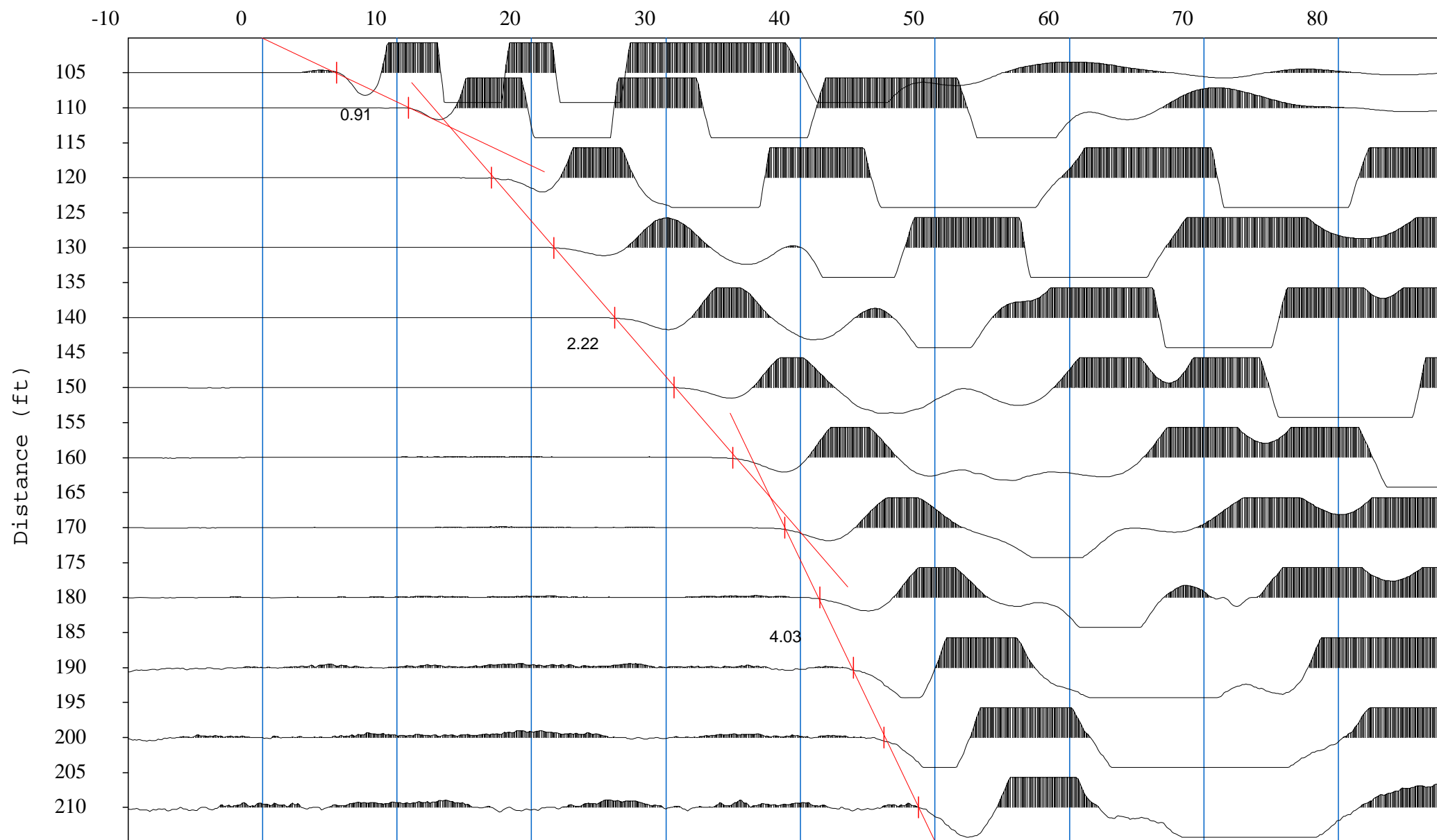
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
B-4

Source=100.0ft

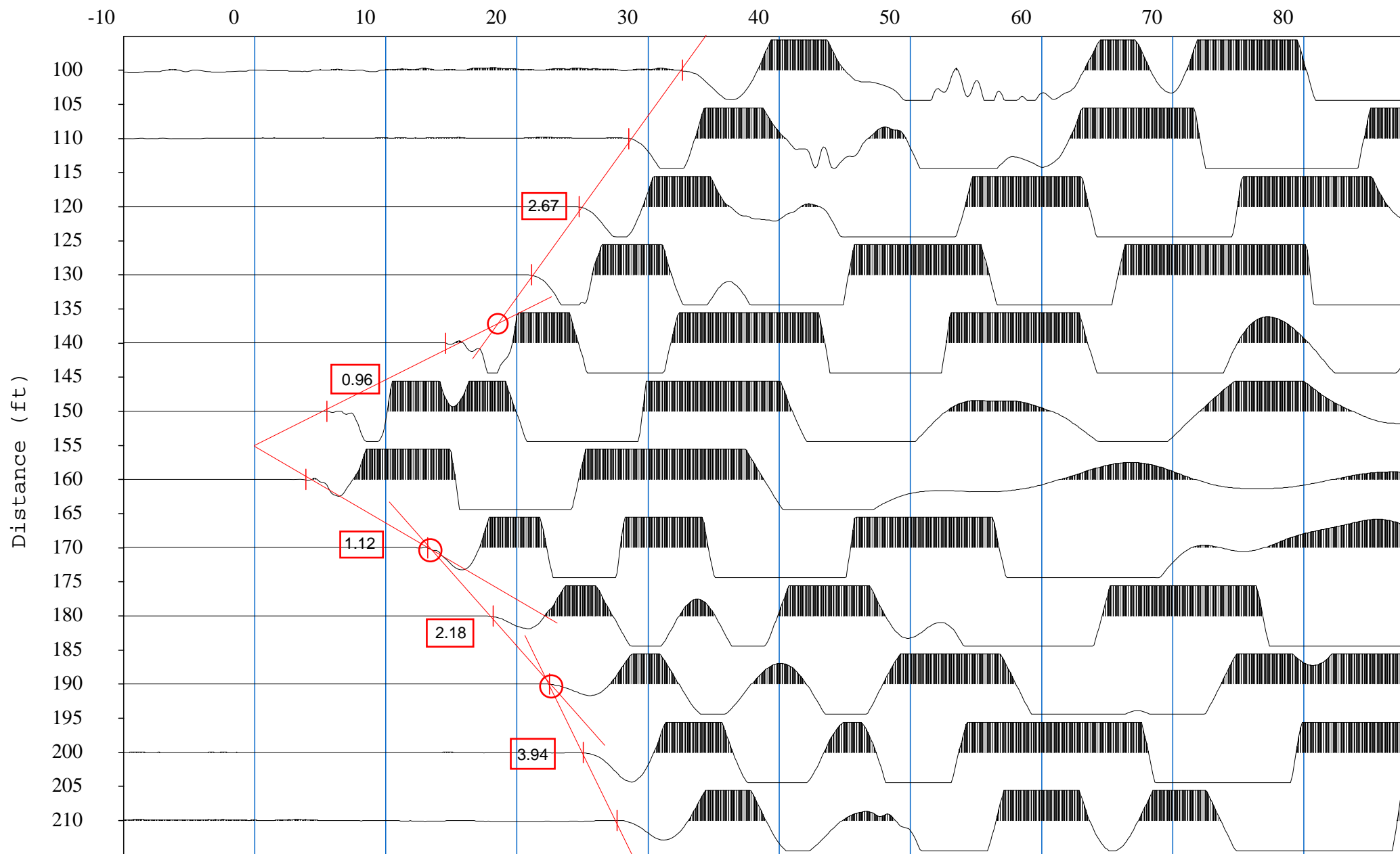
Time (msec)



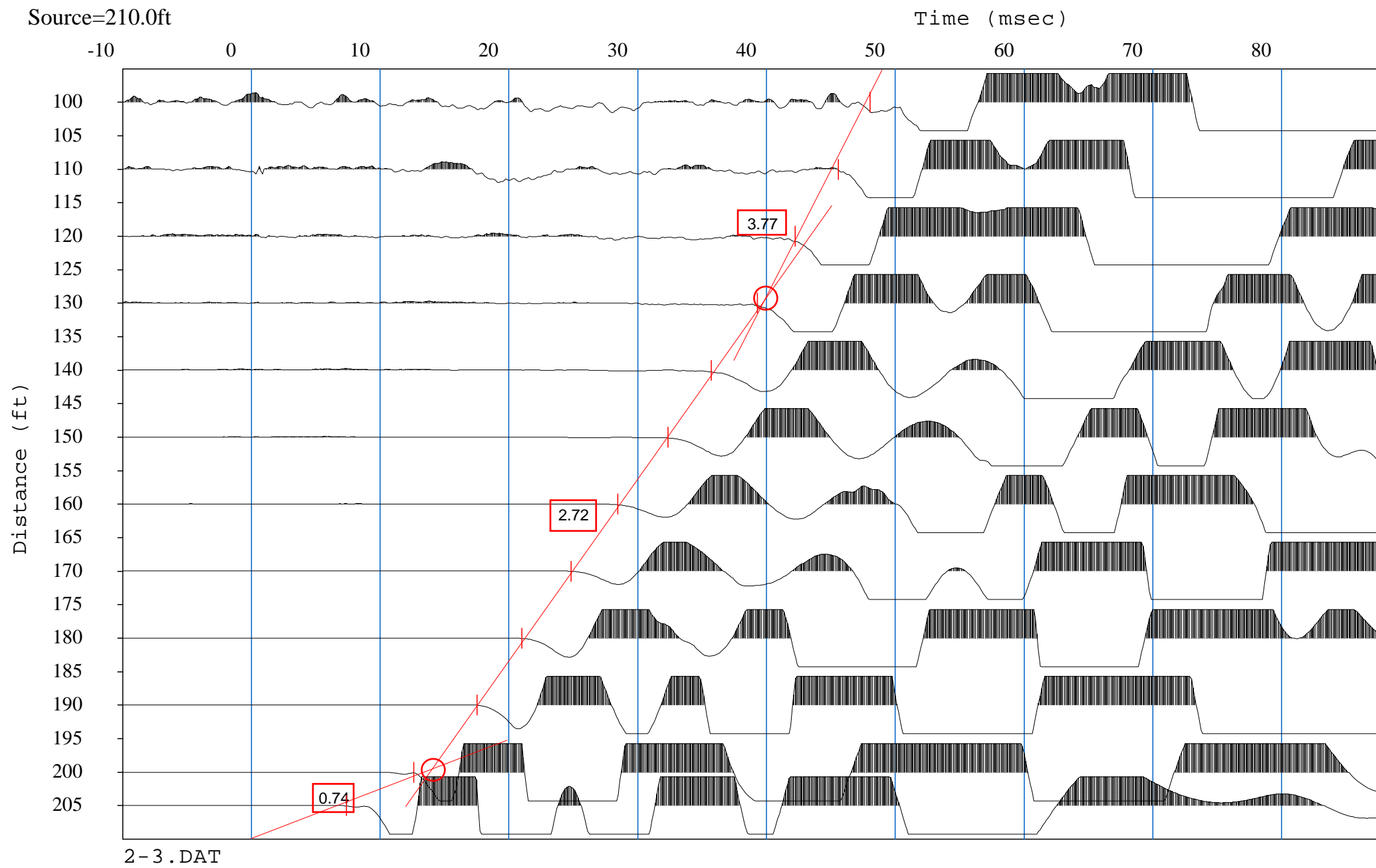
2-1.DAT

Source=155.0ft

Time (msec)



Source=210.0ft

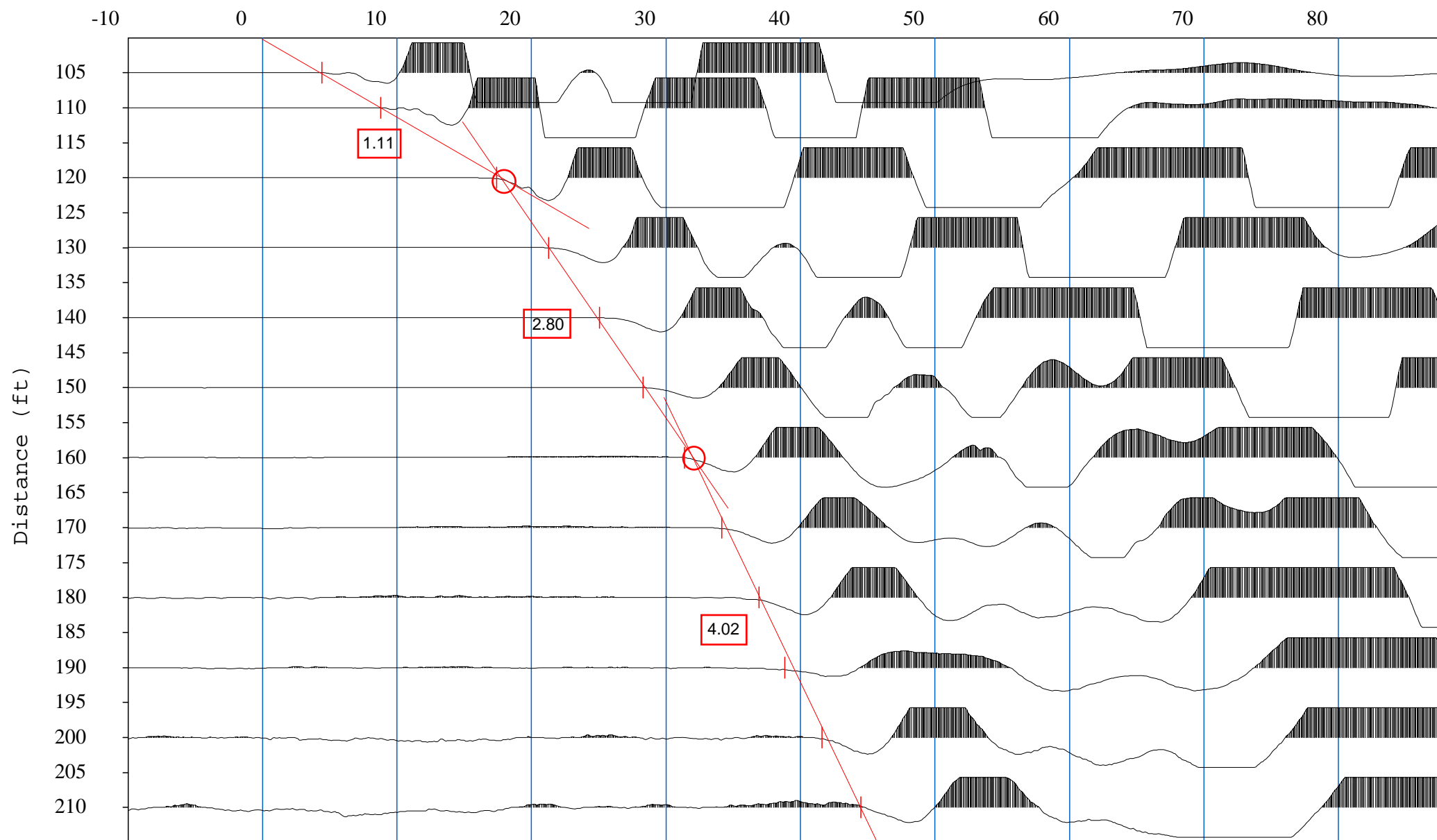




SEISMIC LINE 3		
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND		
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA		
Geosyntec consultants	DATE: MAY 2009	FIGURE B-5
	PROJECT NO. SC0368	

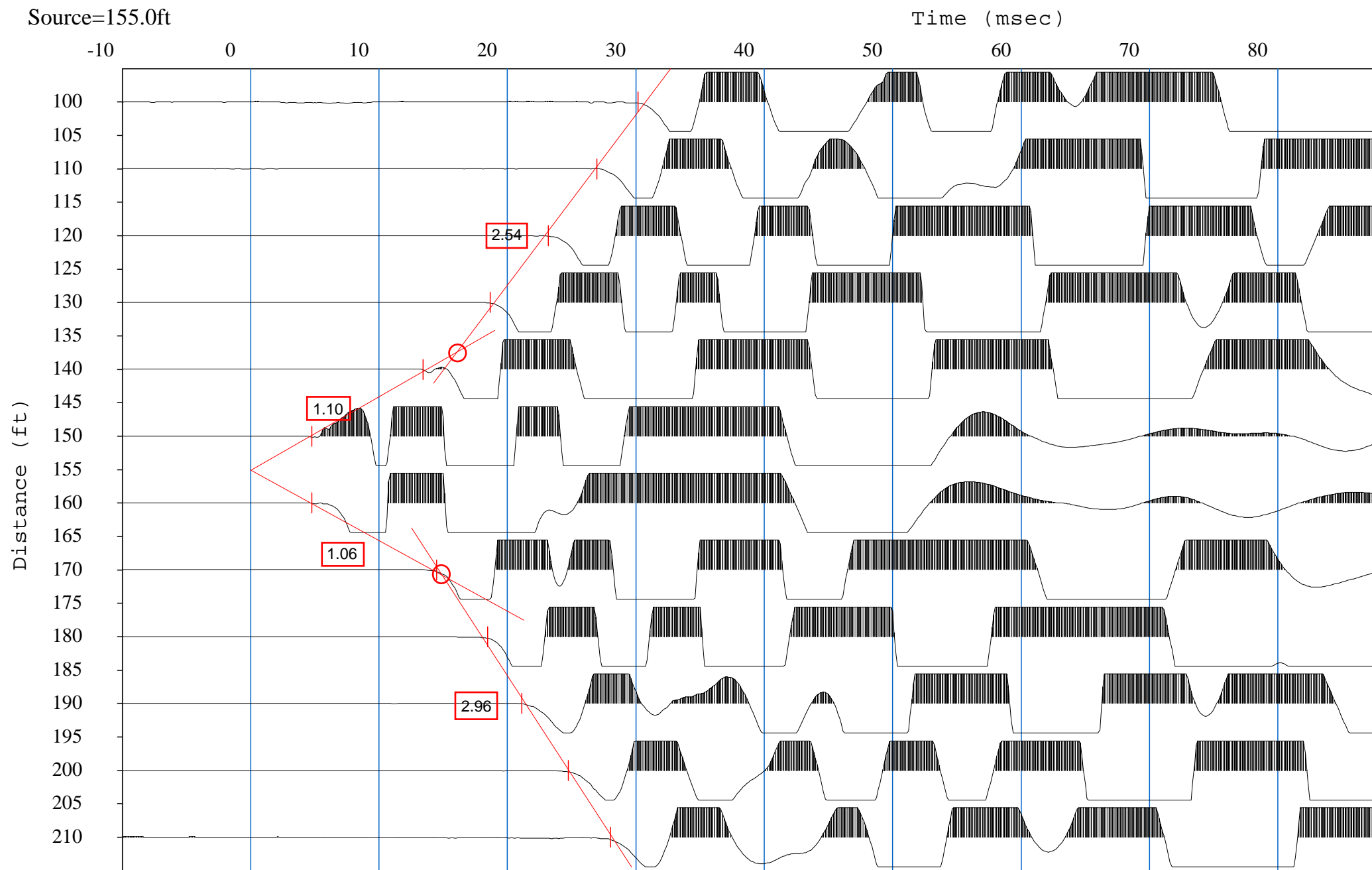
Source=100.0ft

Time (msec)



3-1.DAT

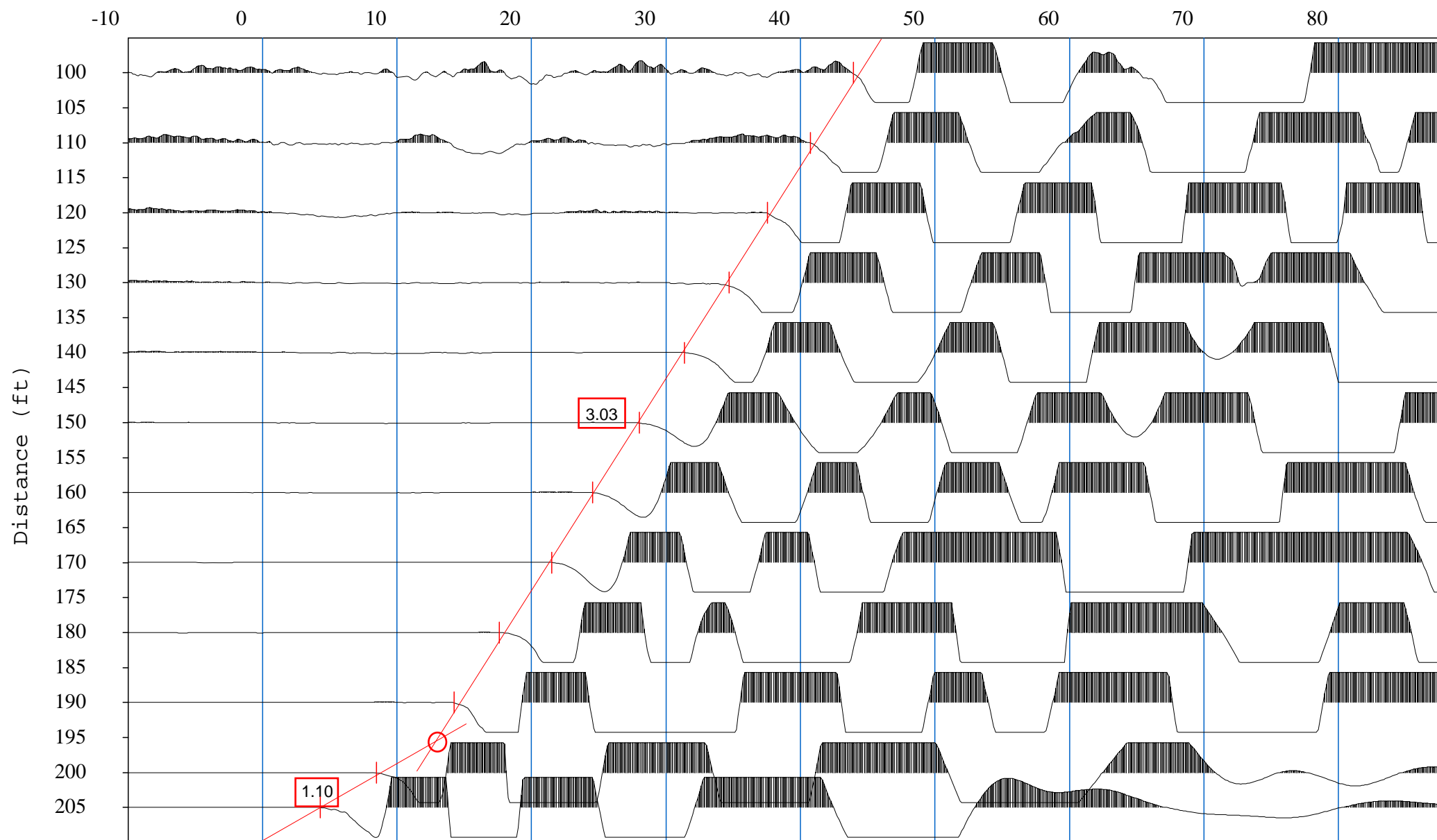
Source=155.0ft



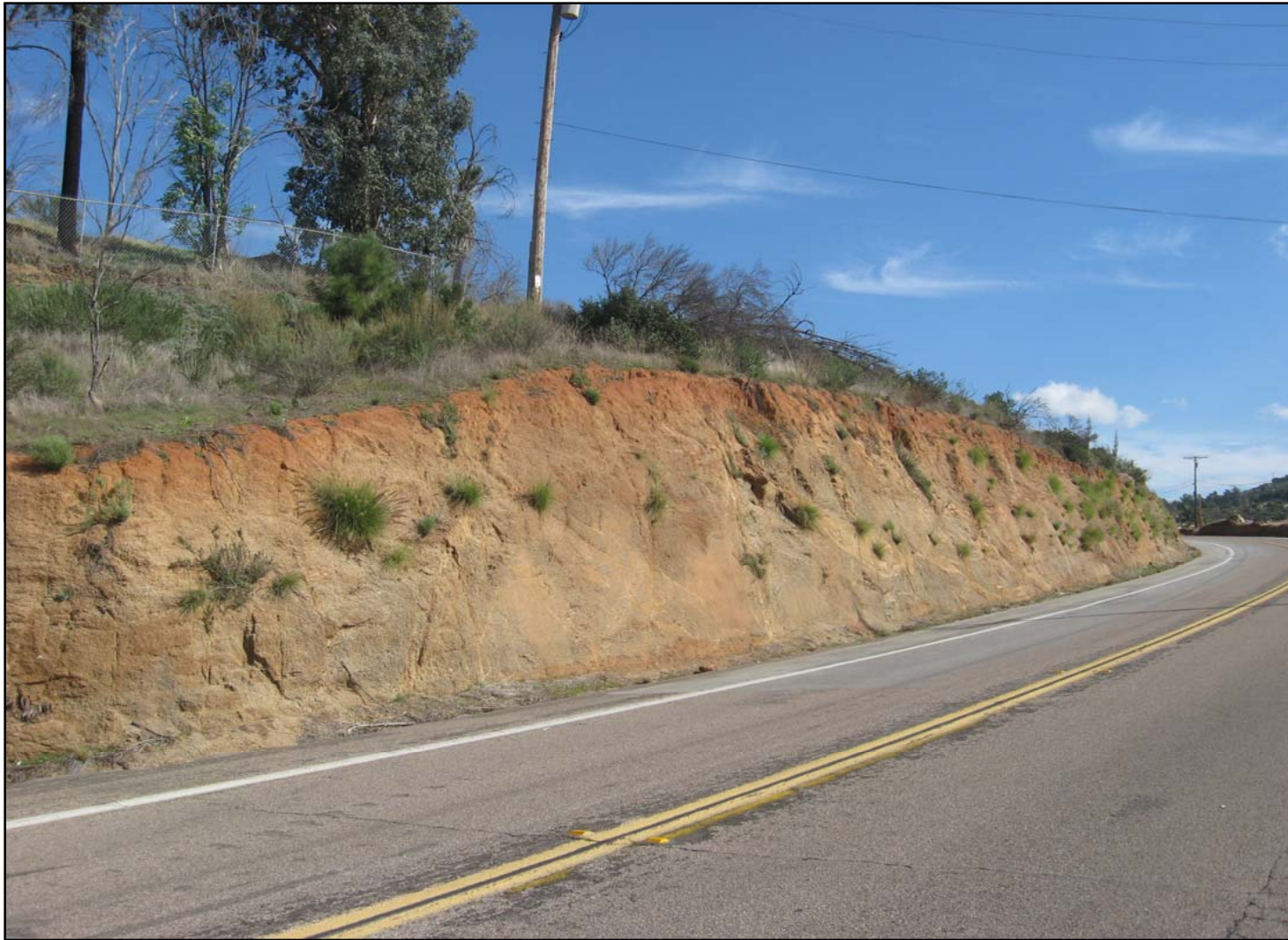
3-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft

Time (msec)



3-3.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 4
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

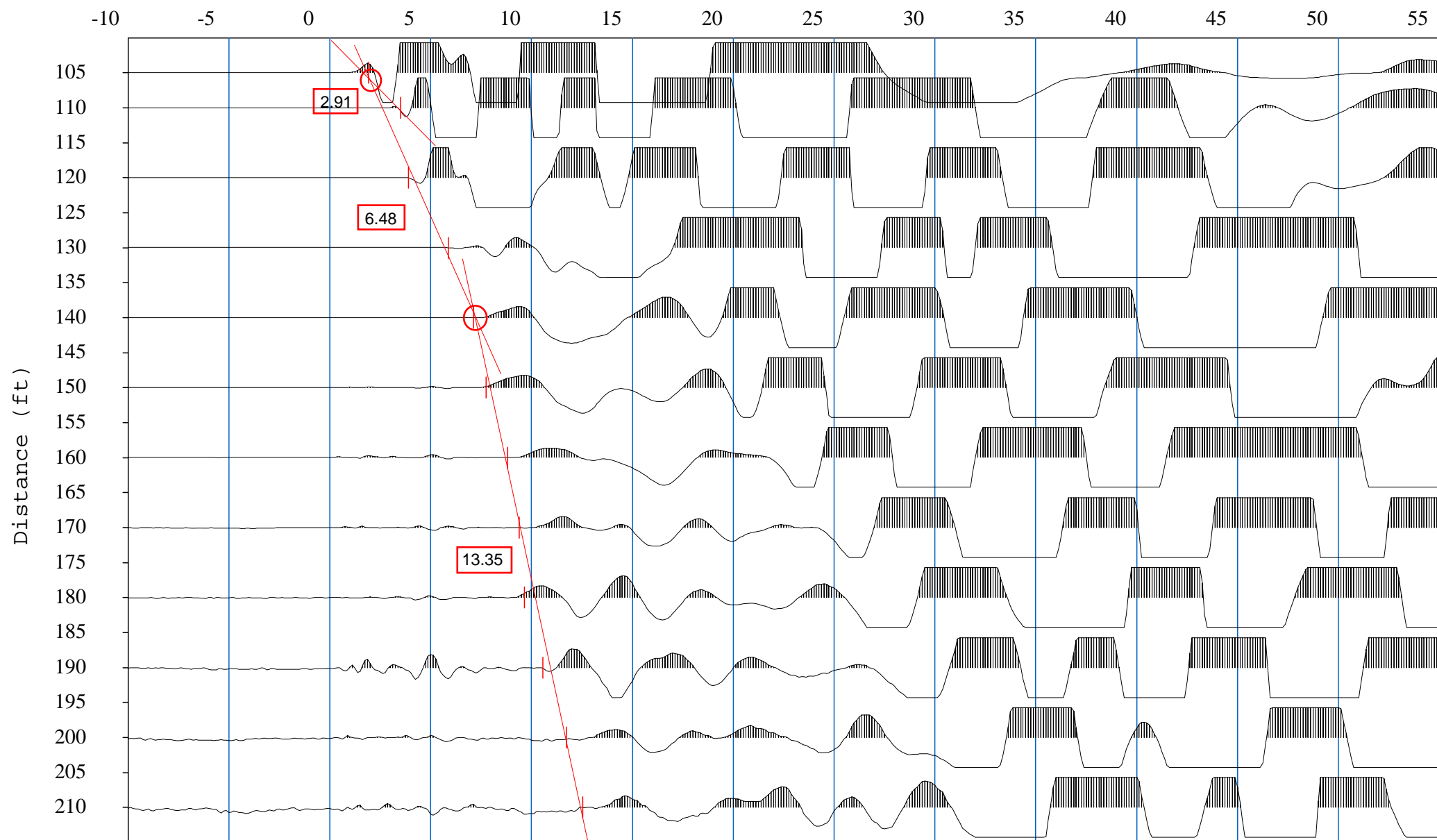
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
B-6

Source=100.0ft

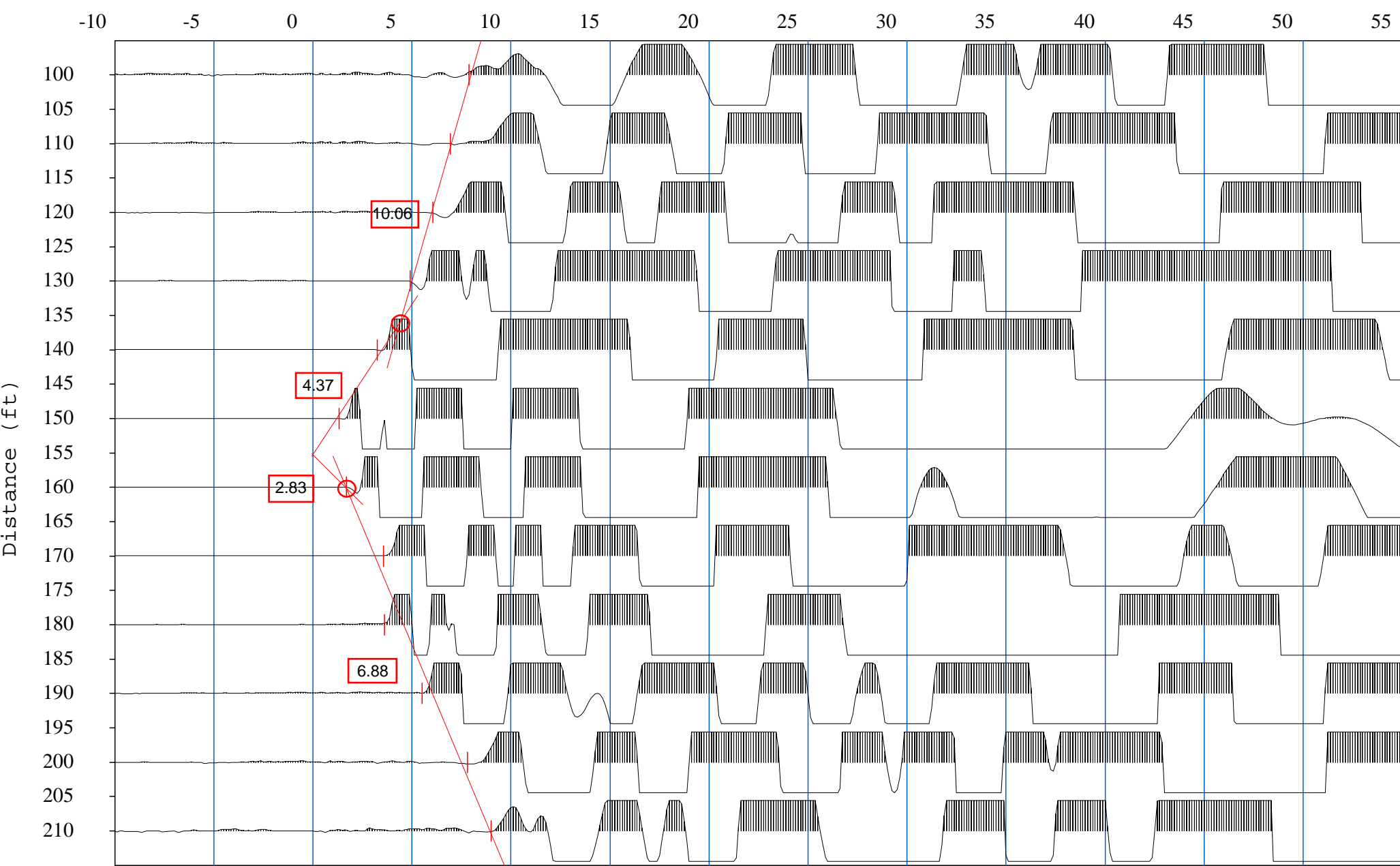
Time



4-1.DAT

Source=155.0ft

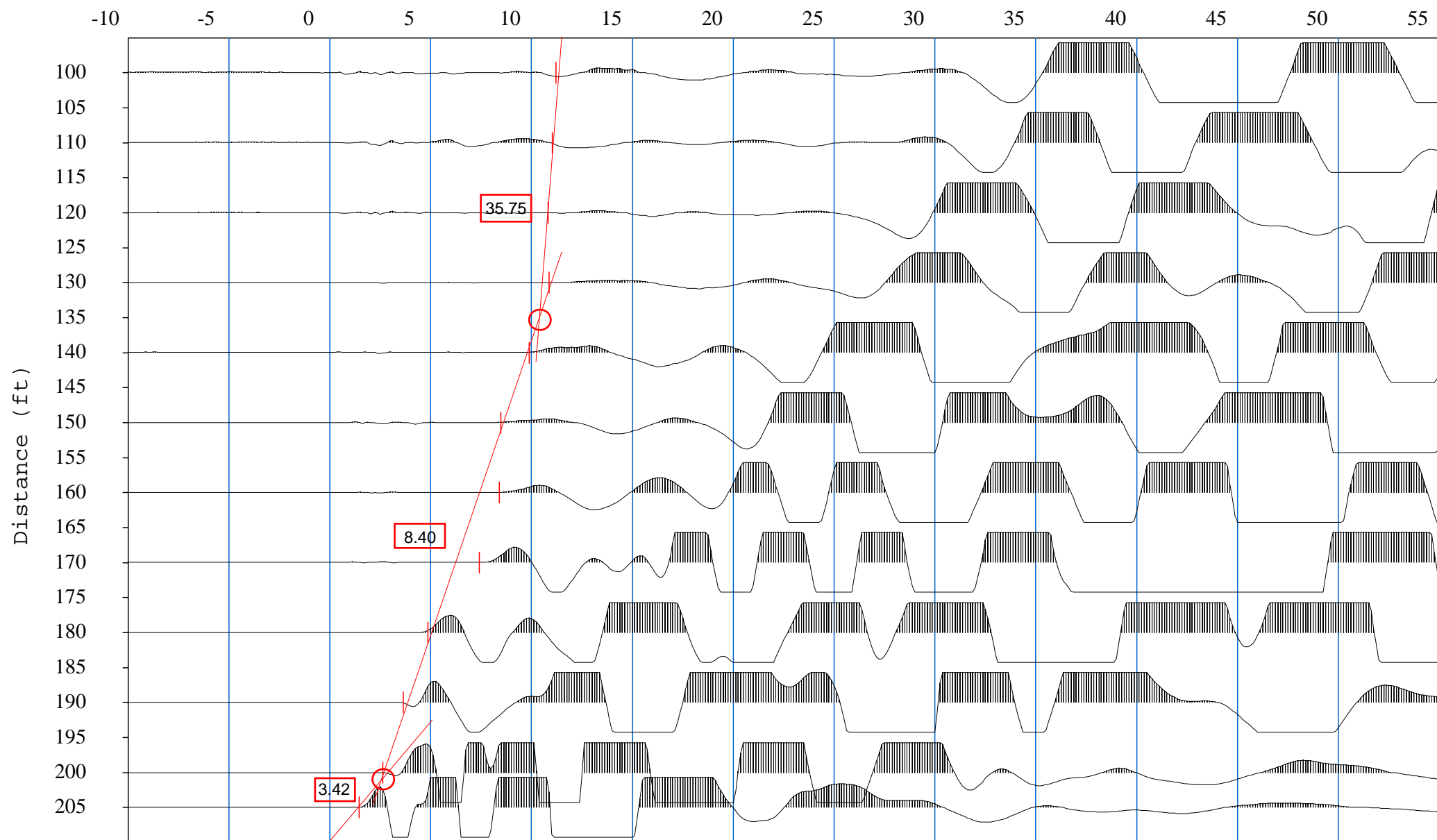
Time



4-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft

Time



4-3.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 5
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

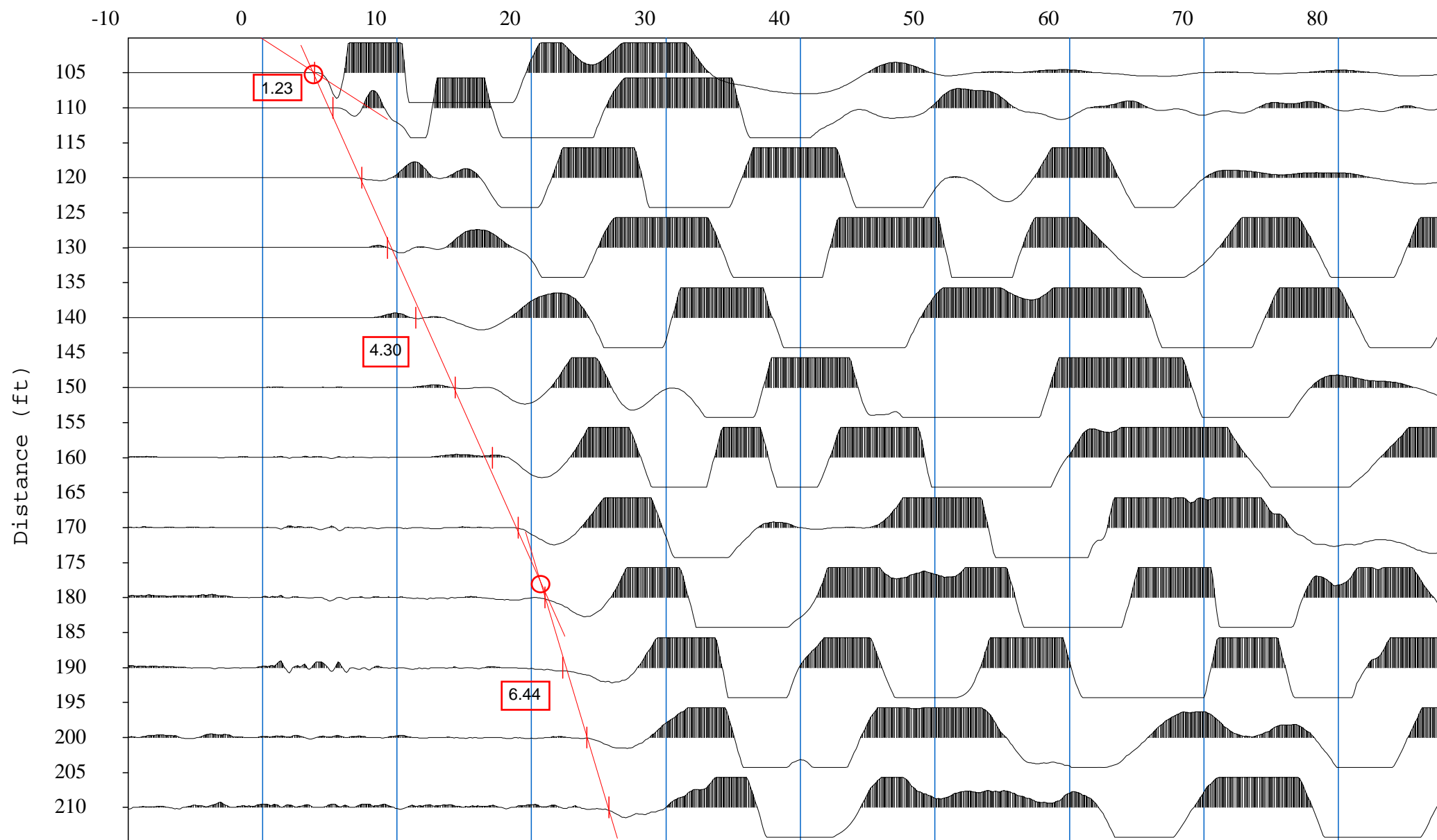
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
B-7

Source=100.0ft

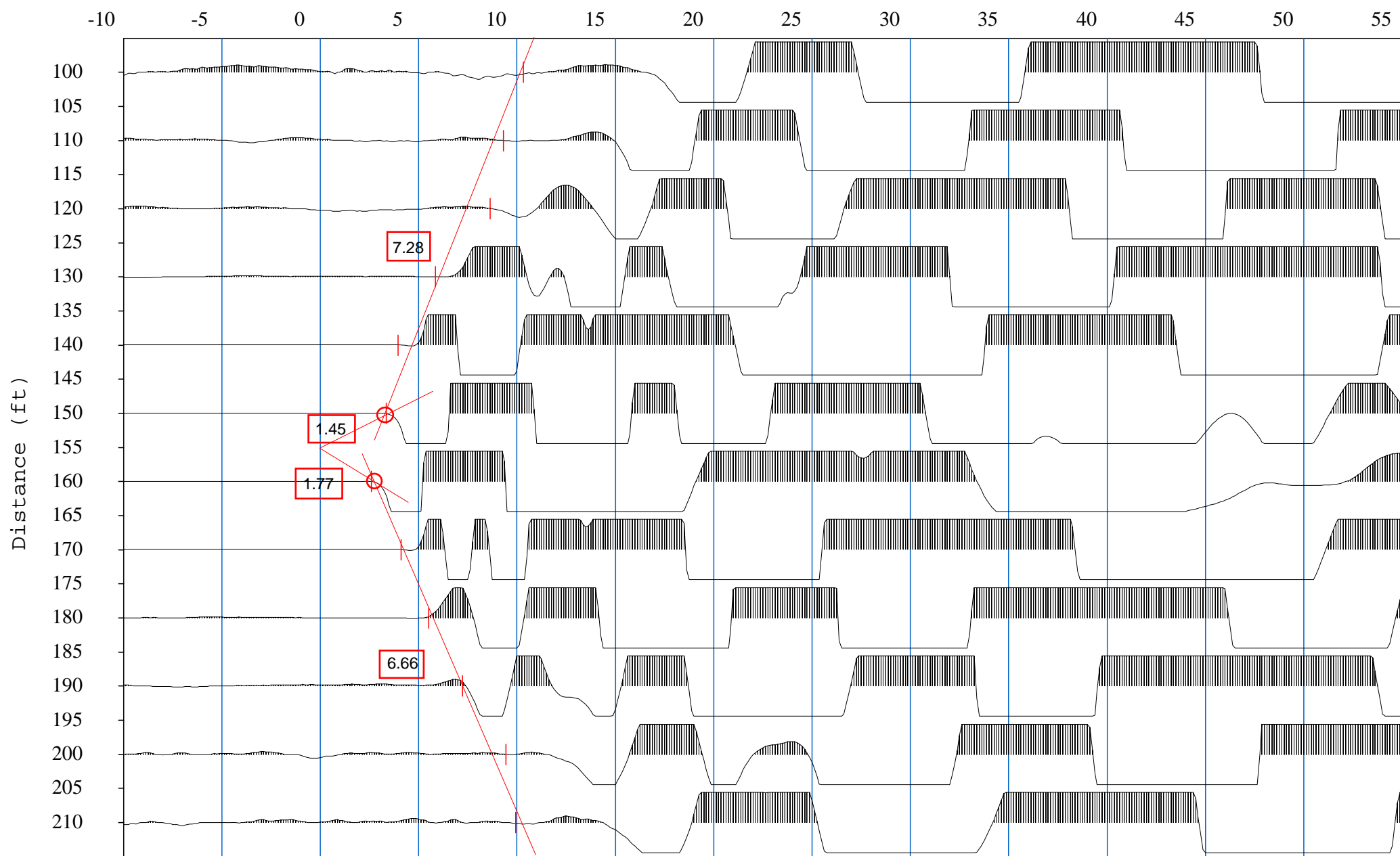
Time (msec)



5-1.DAT

Source=155.0ft

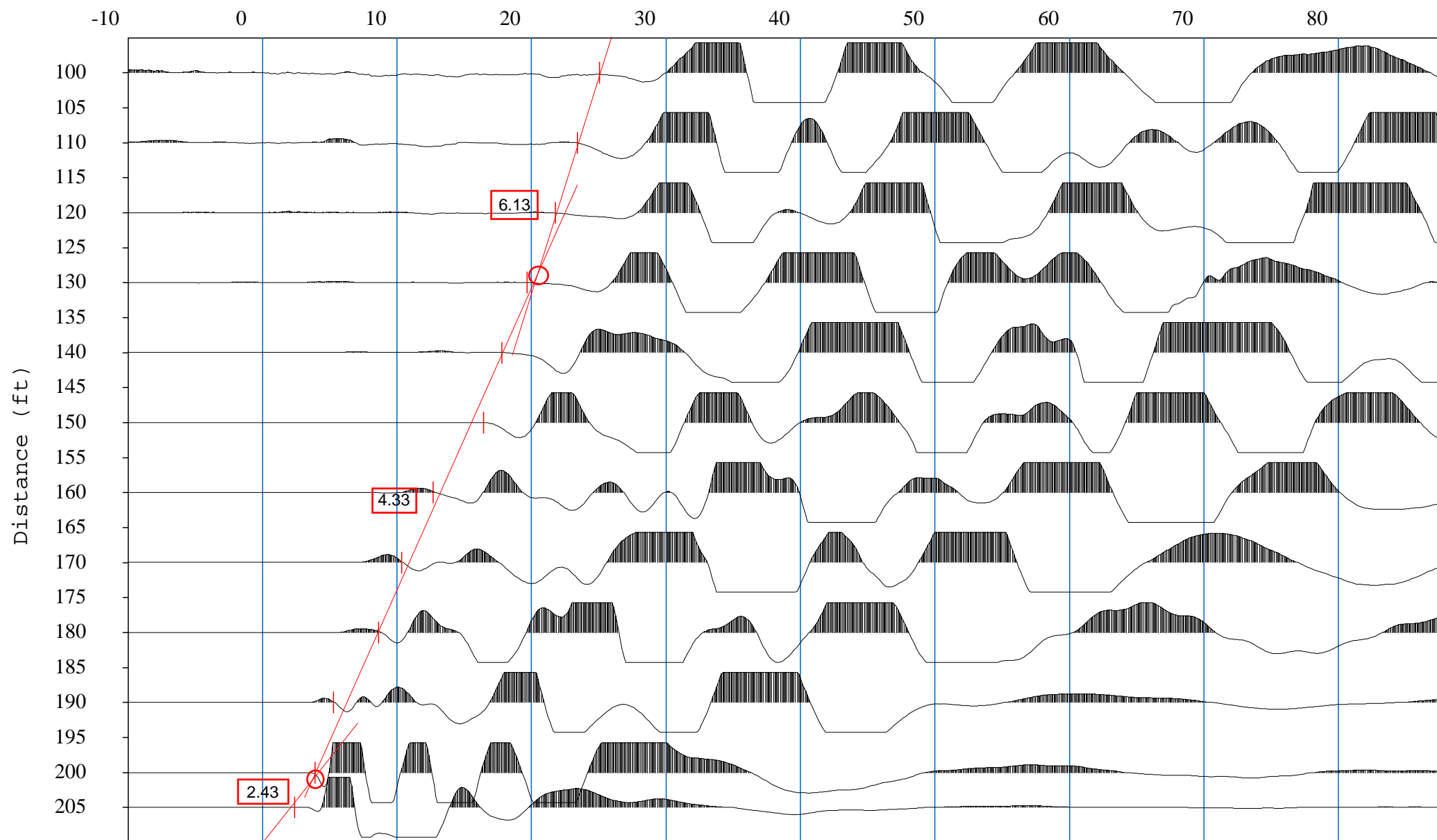
Time



5-2.DAT

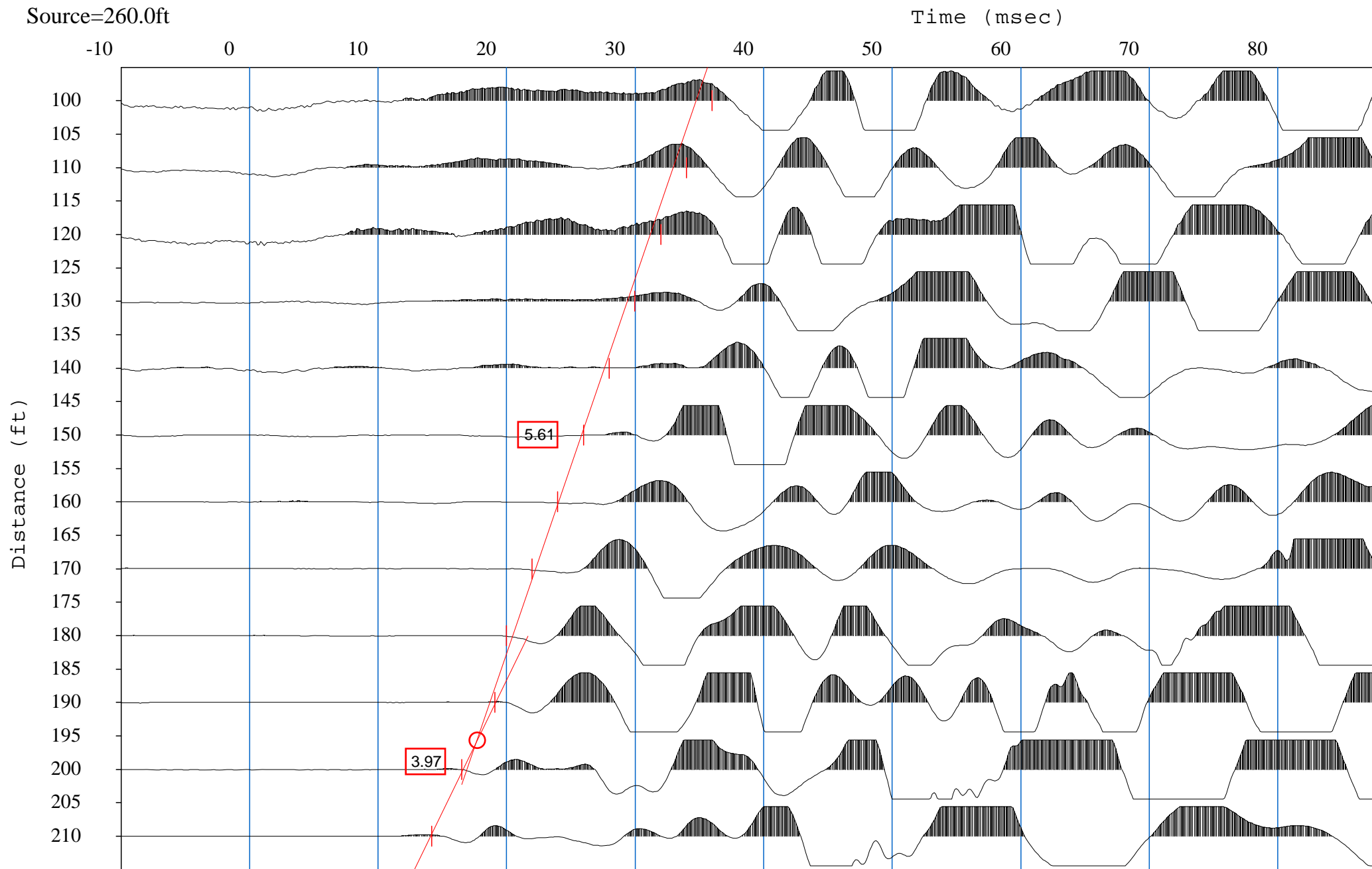
Source=210.0ft

Time (msec)

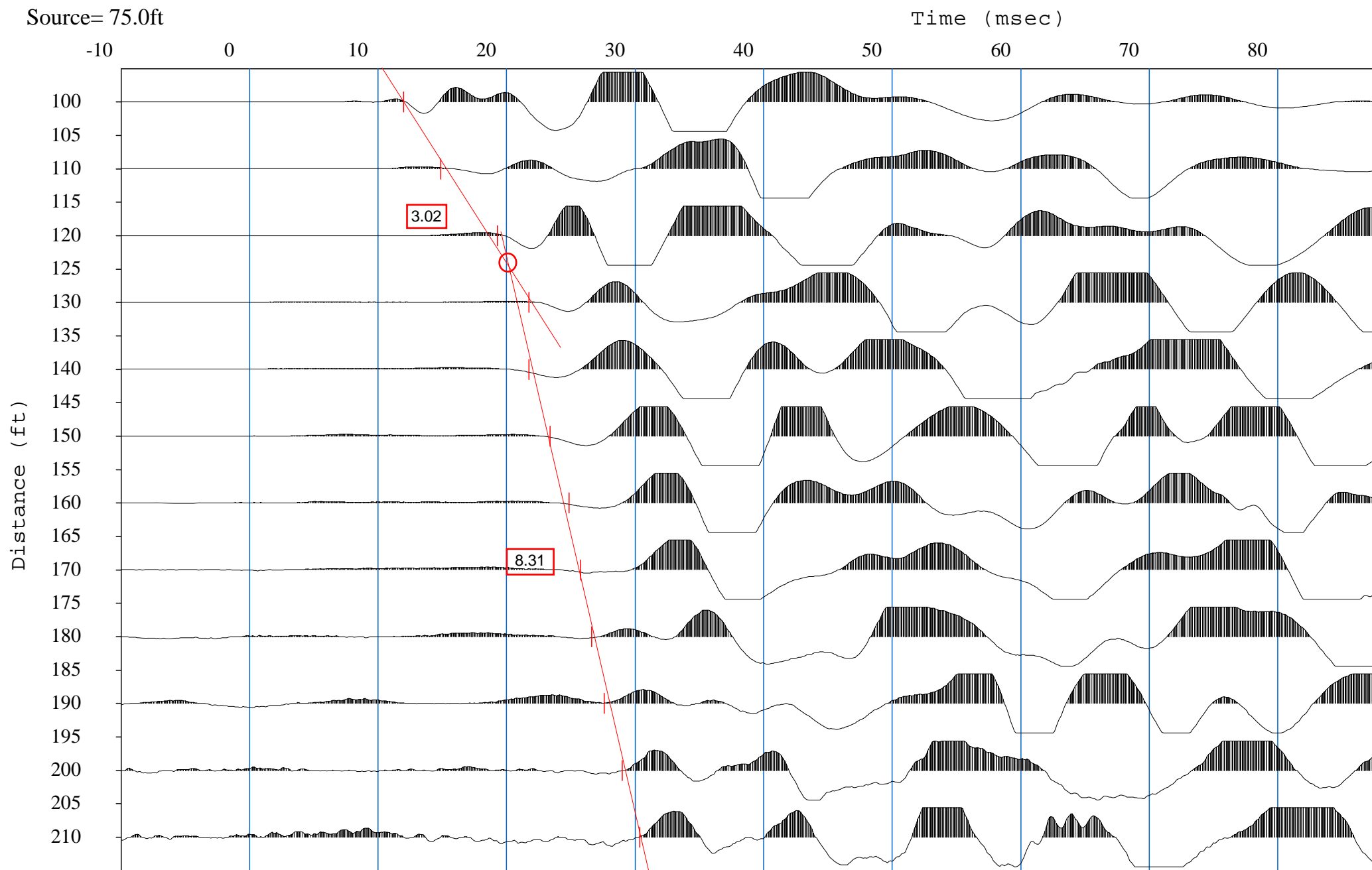


5-3.DAT

Source=260.0ft



Source= 75.0ft



5-5.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 6
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

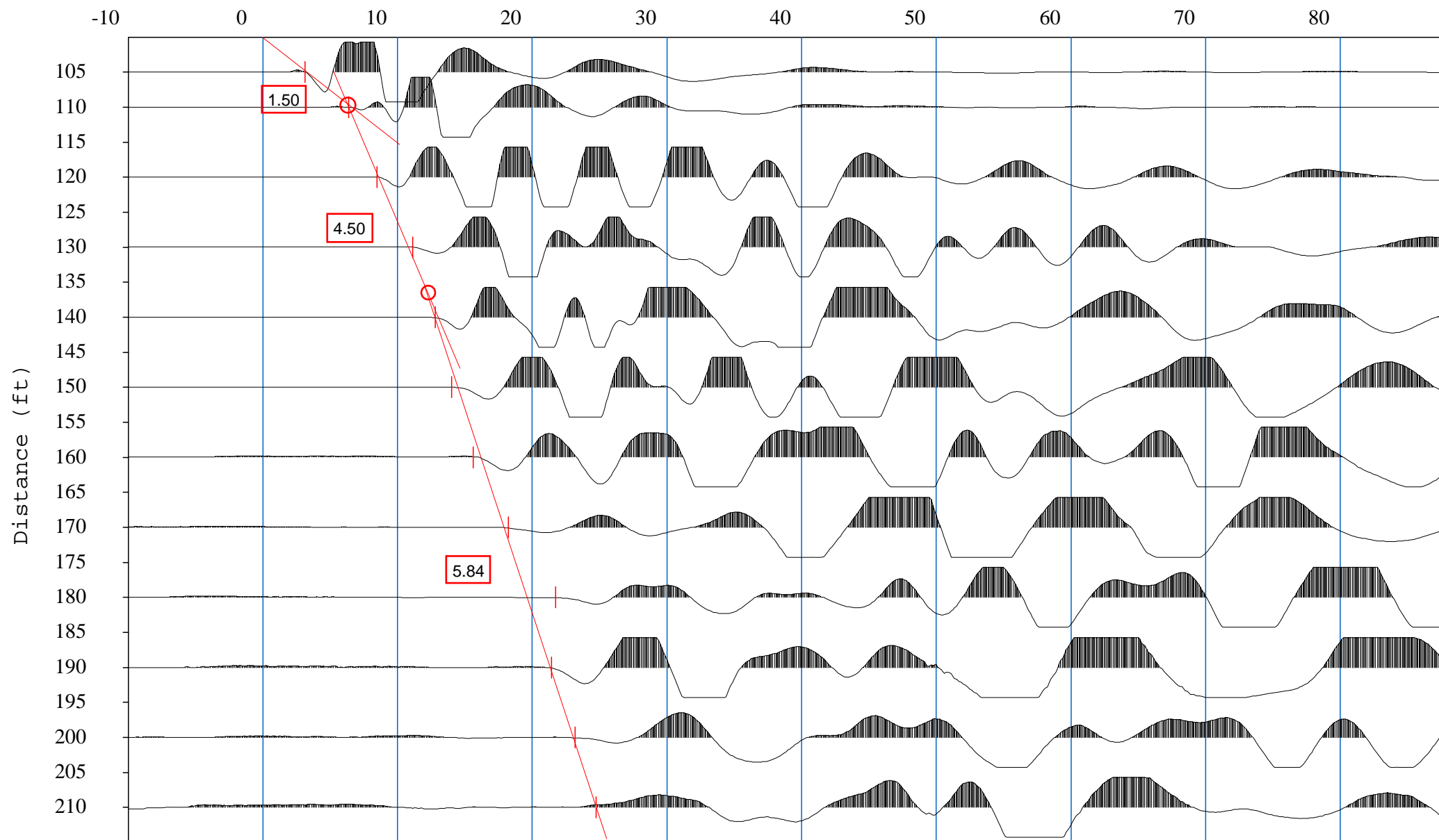
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
B-8

Source=100.0ft

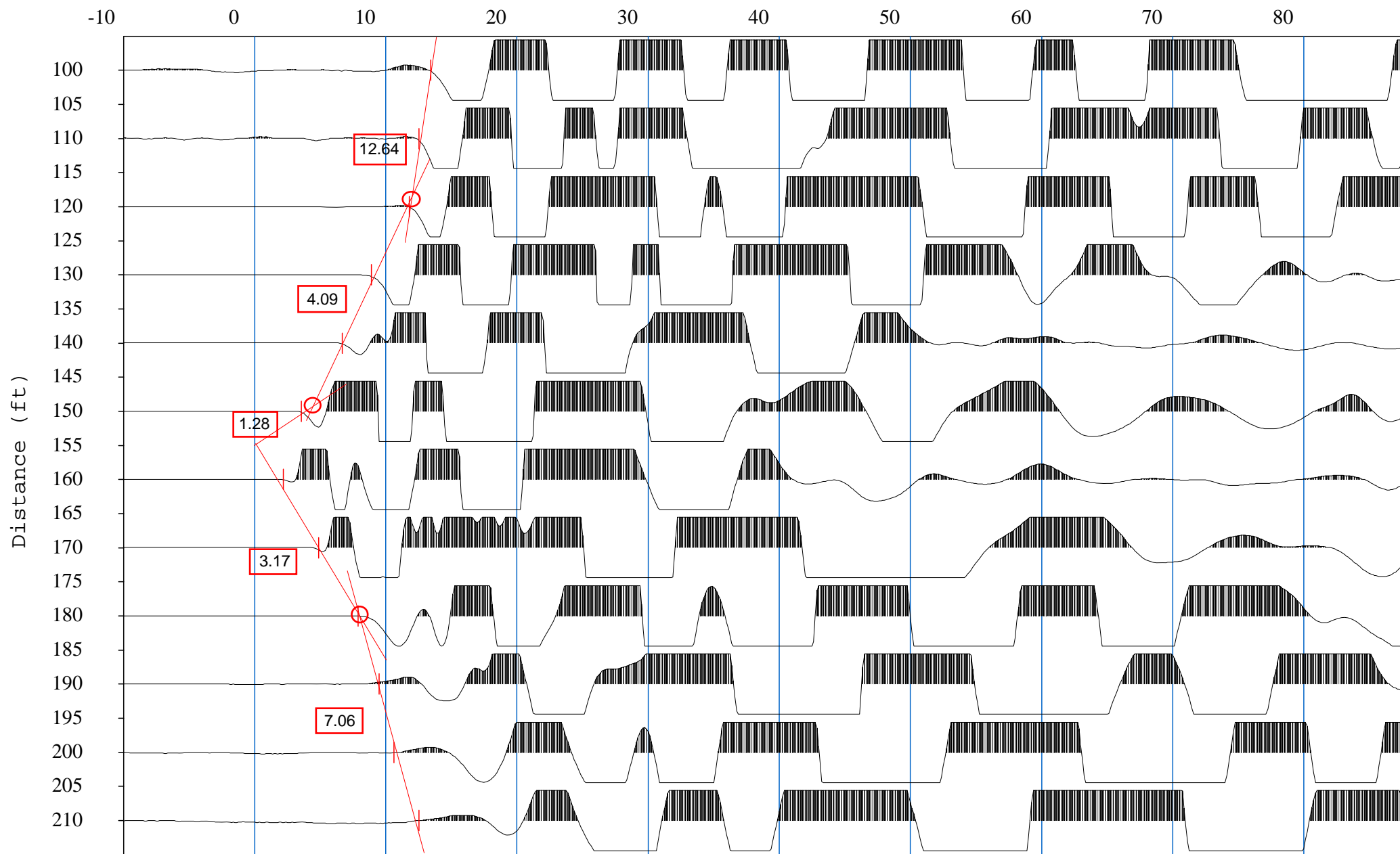
Time (msec)



6-1.DAT

Source=155.0ft

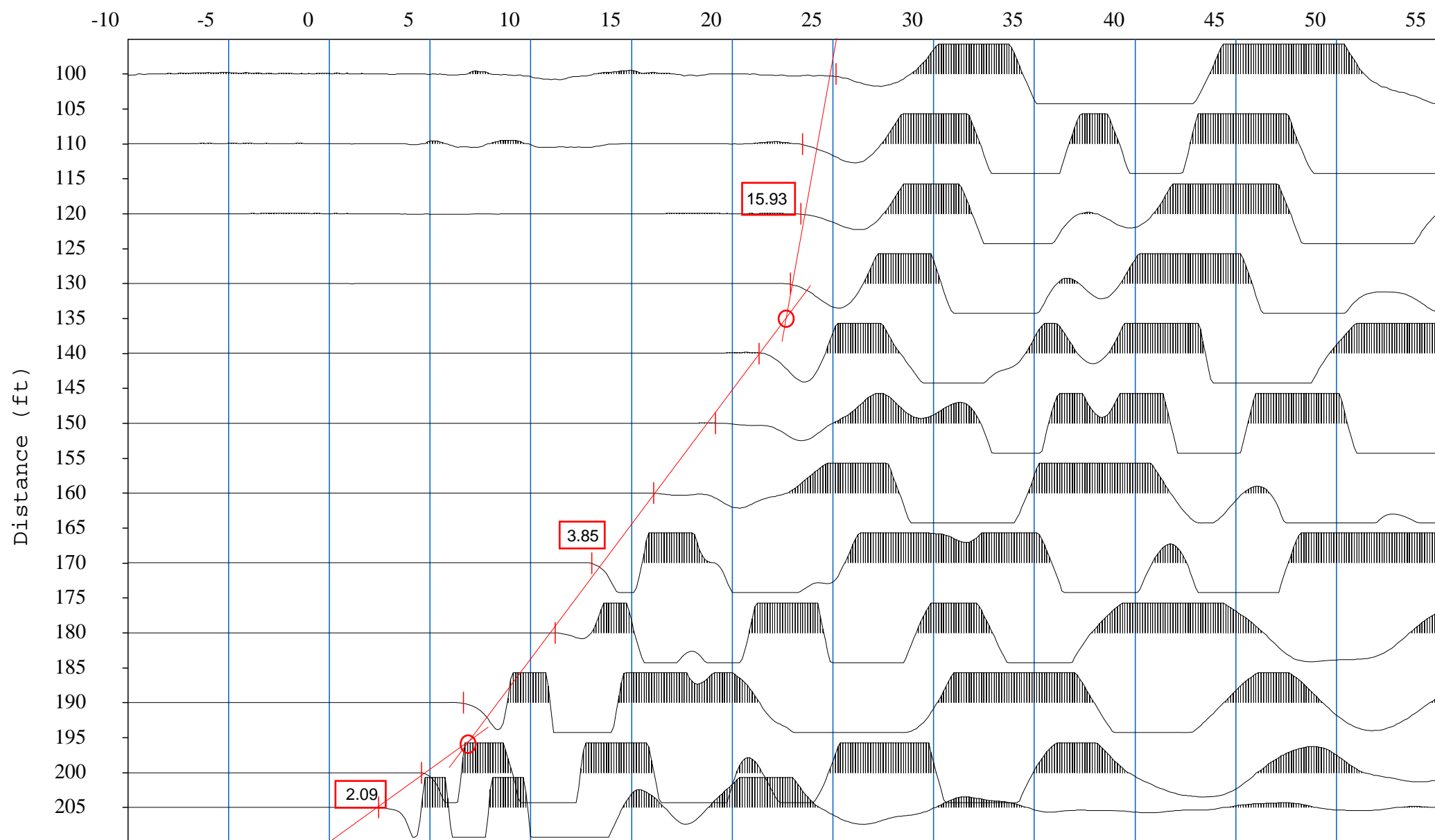
Time (msec)



6-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft

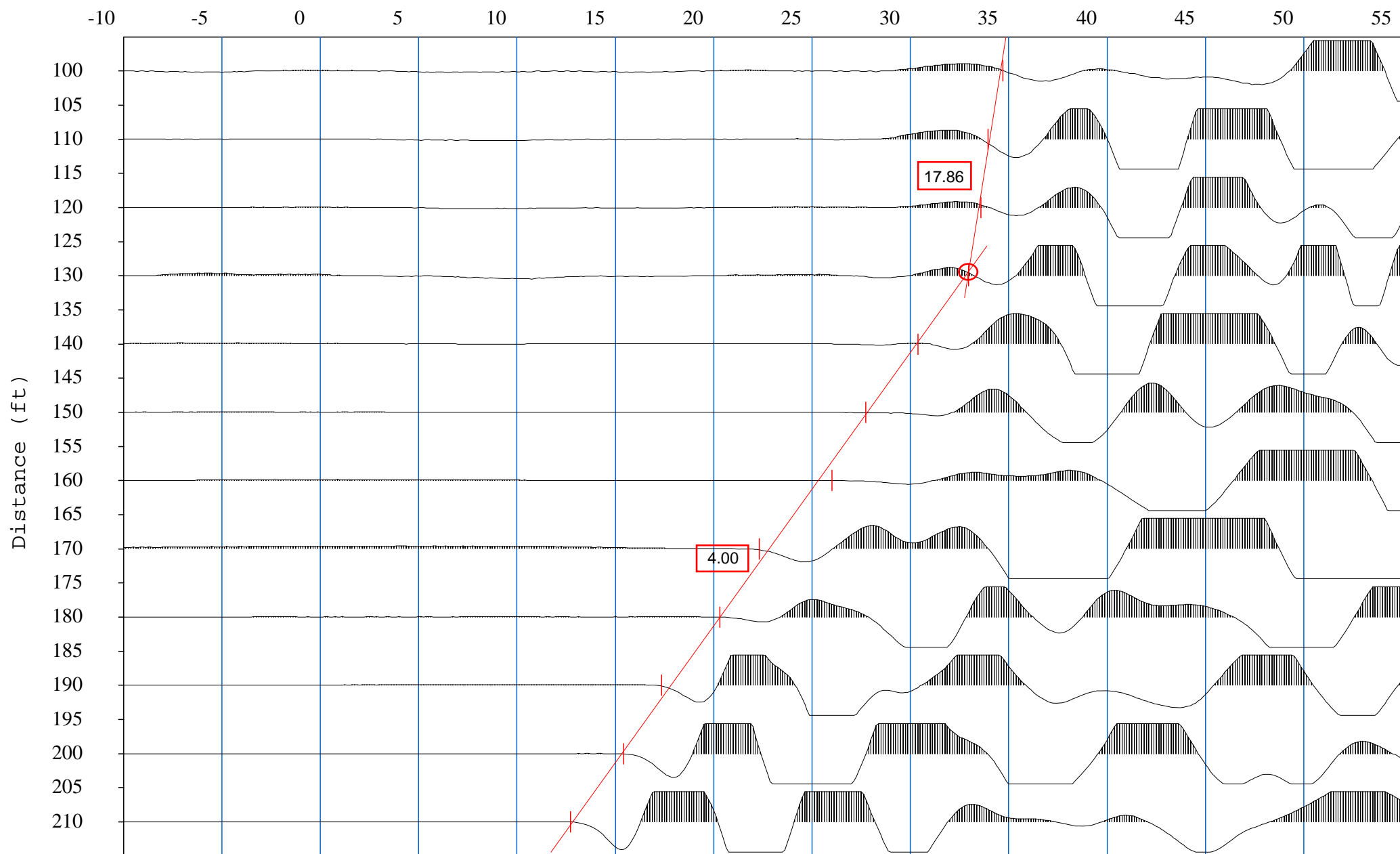
Time



6-3.DAT

Source=260.0ft

Time



6-4.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 7
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

Geosyntec
 consultants

DATE: MAY 2009

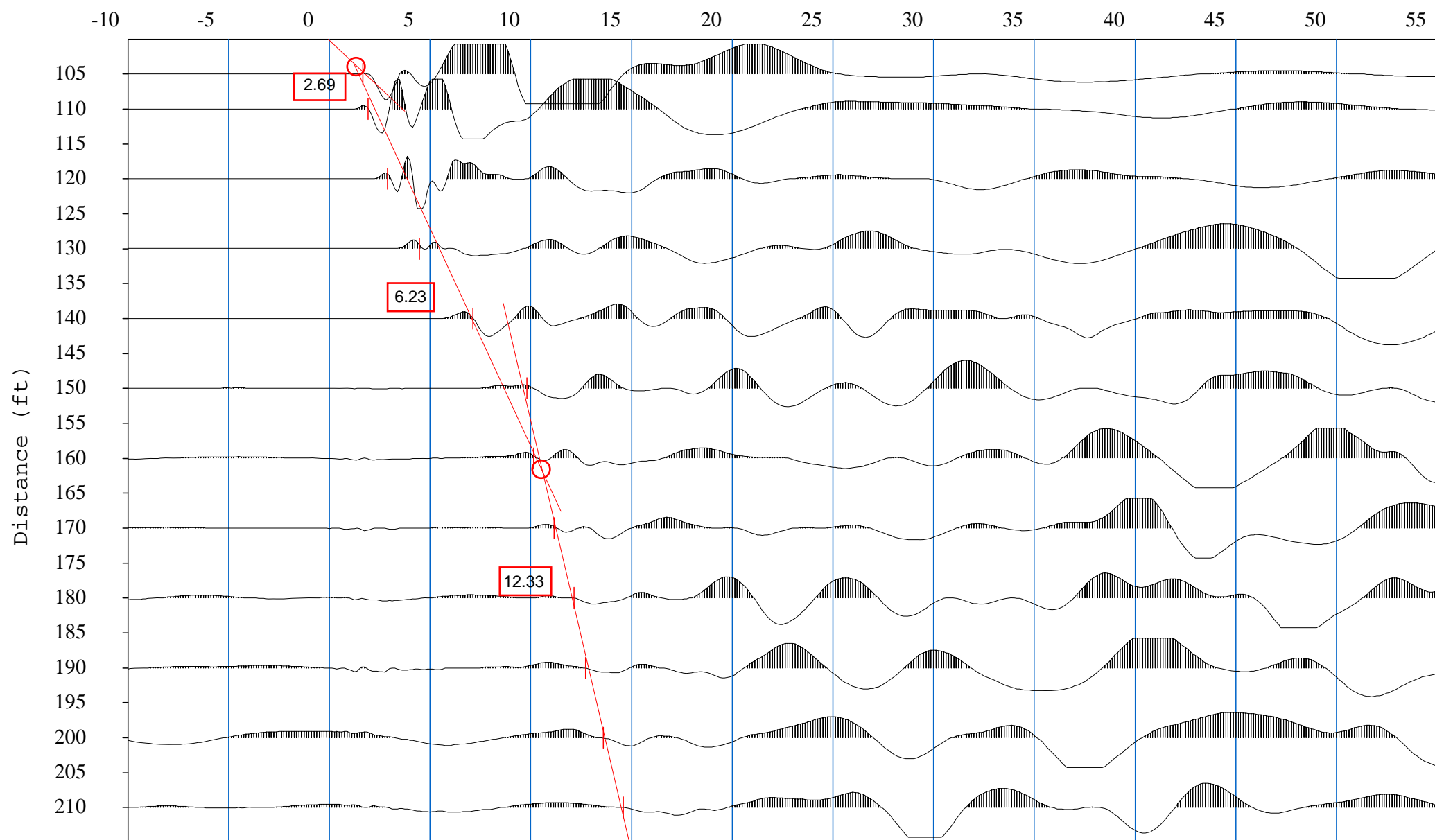
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE

B-9

Source=100.0ft

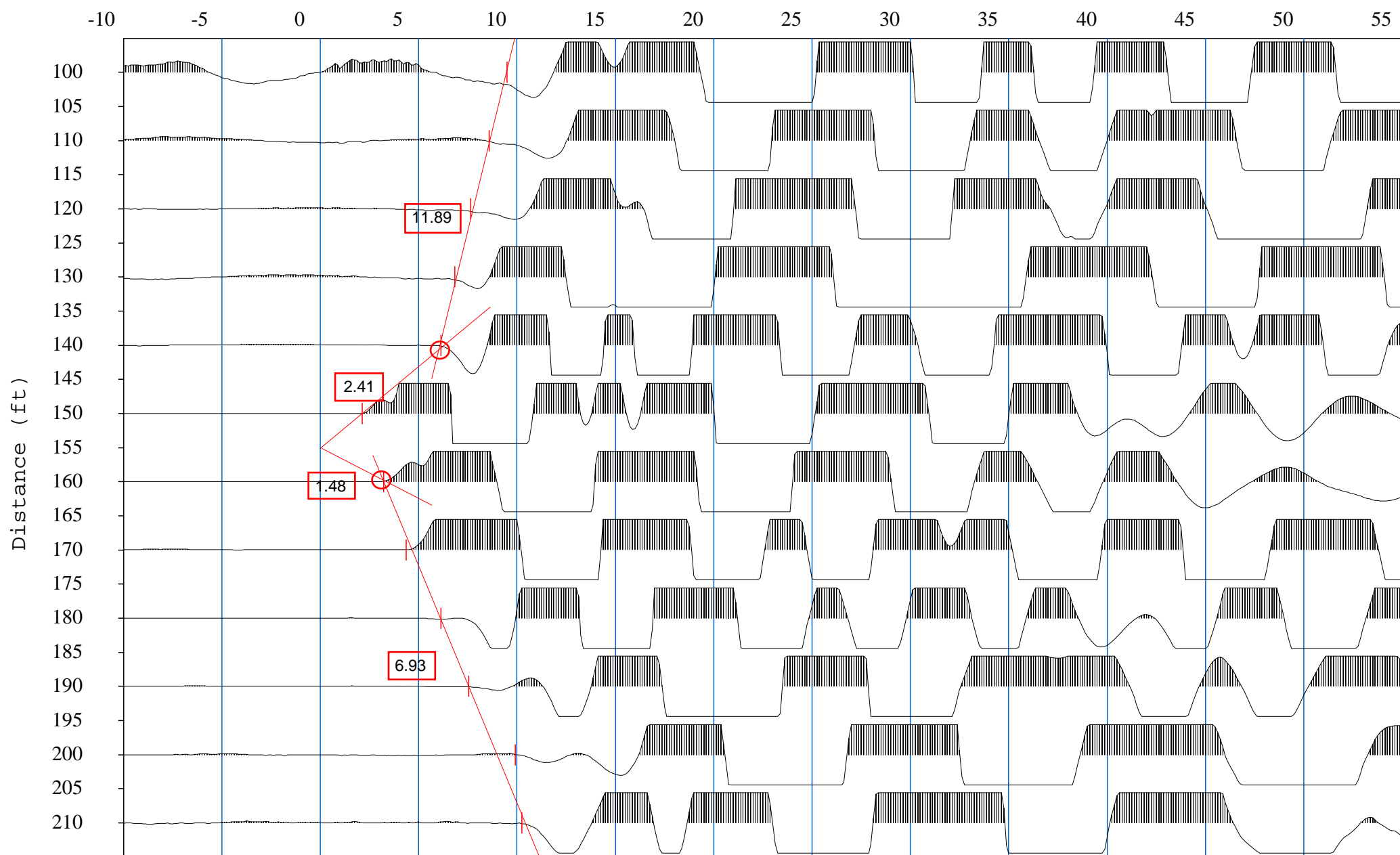
Time



7-1.DAT

Source=155.0ft

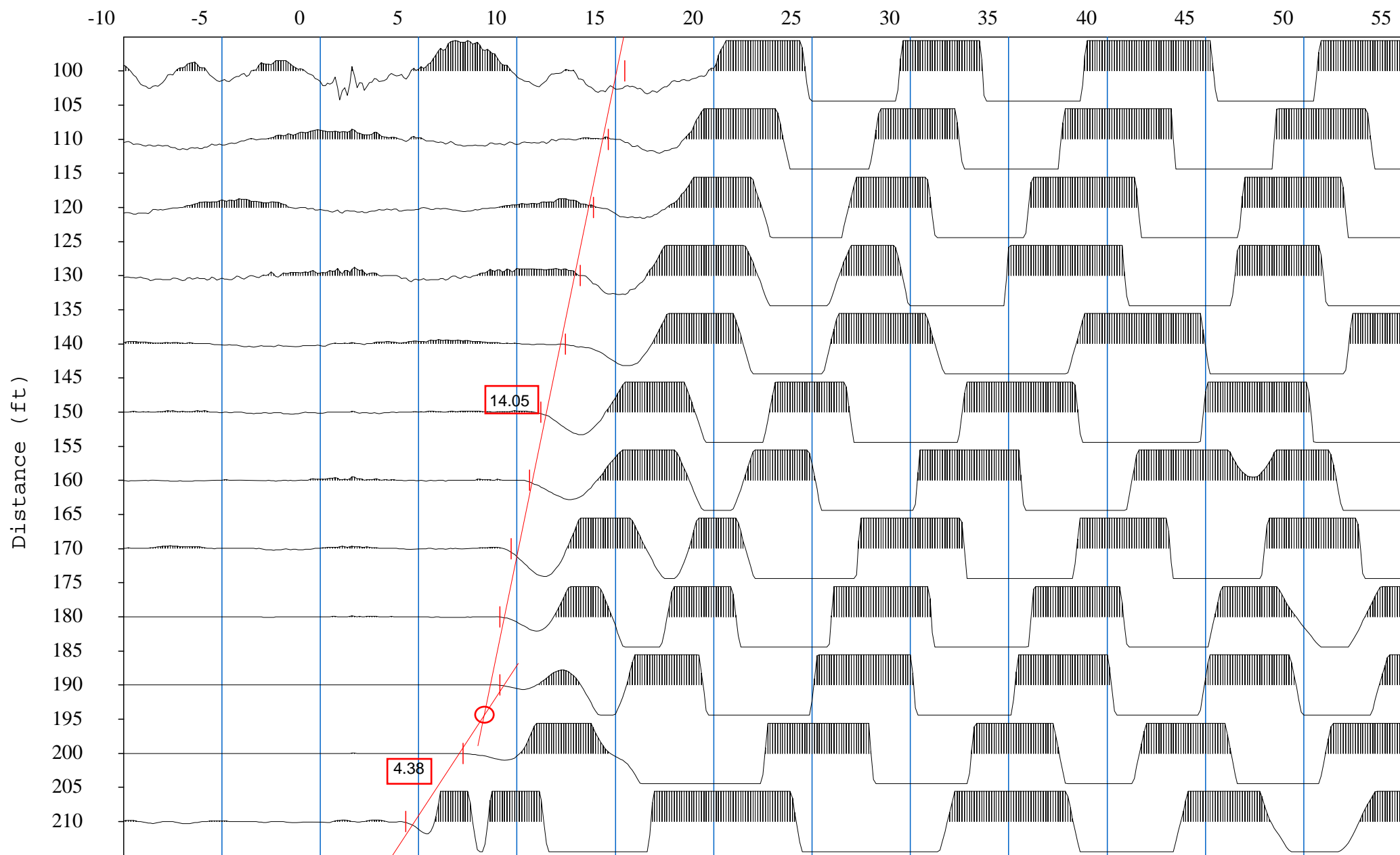
Time



7-2.DAT

Source=217.0ft

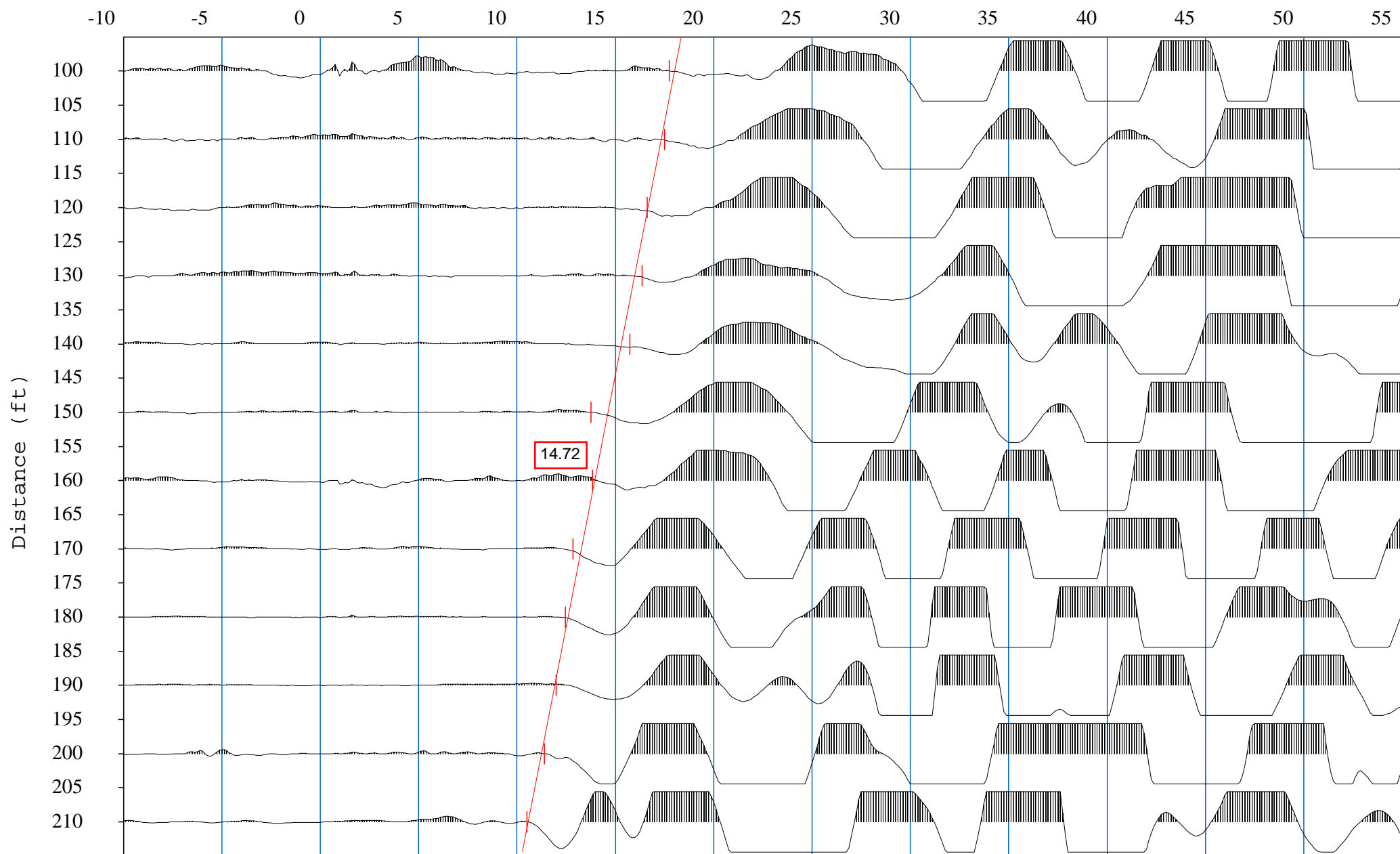
Time



7-3.DAT

Source=245.0ft

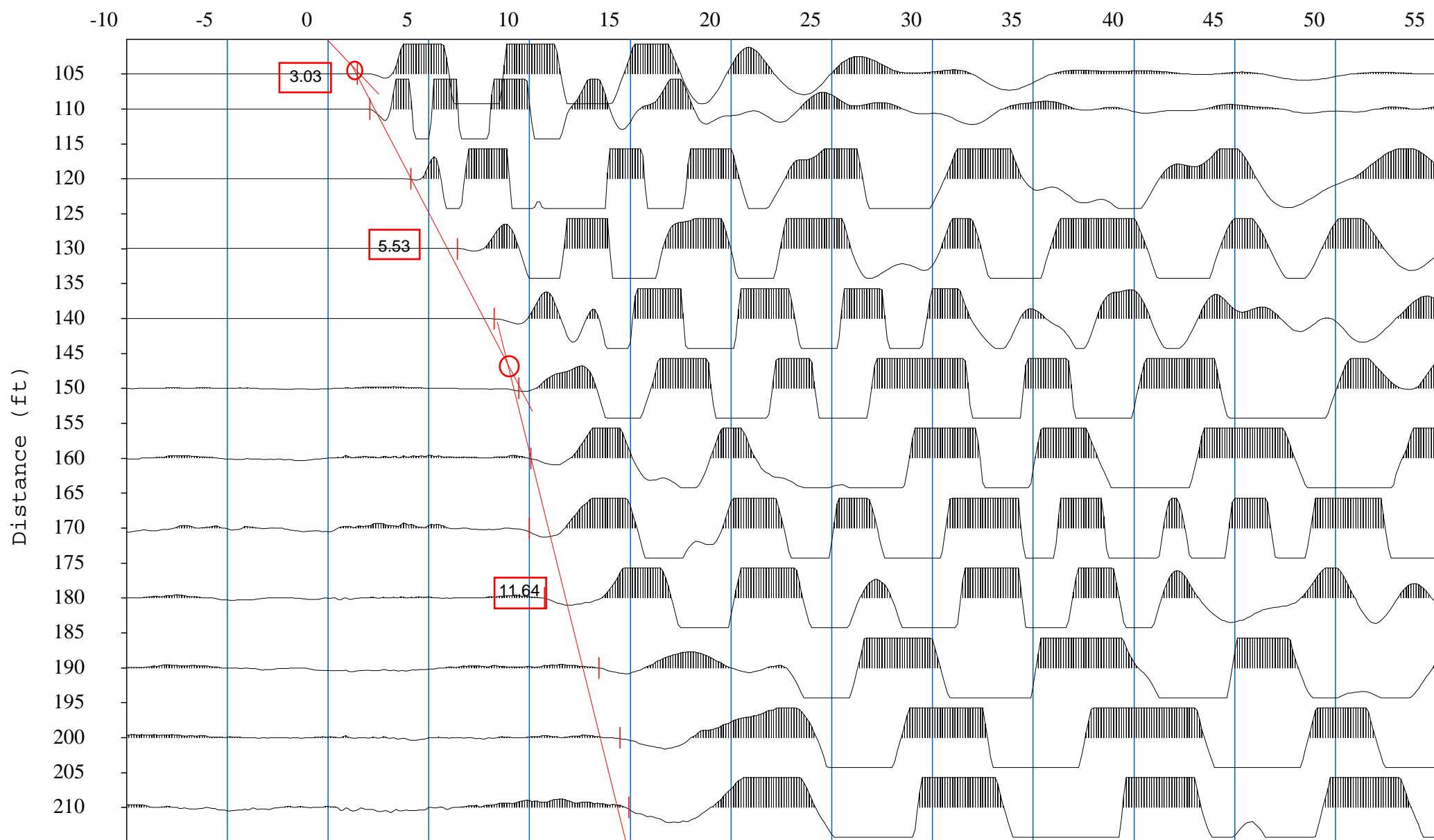
Time



7-4.DAT

Source=100.0ft

Time



7-5.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 8
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

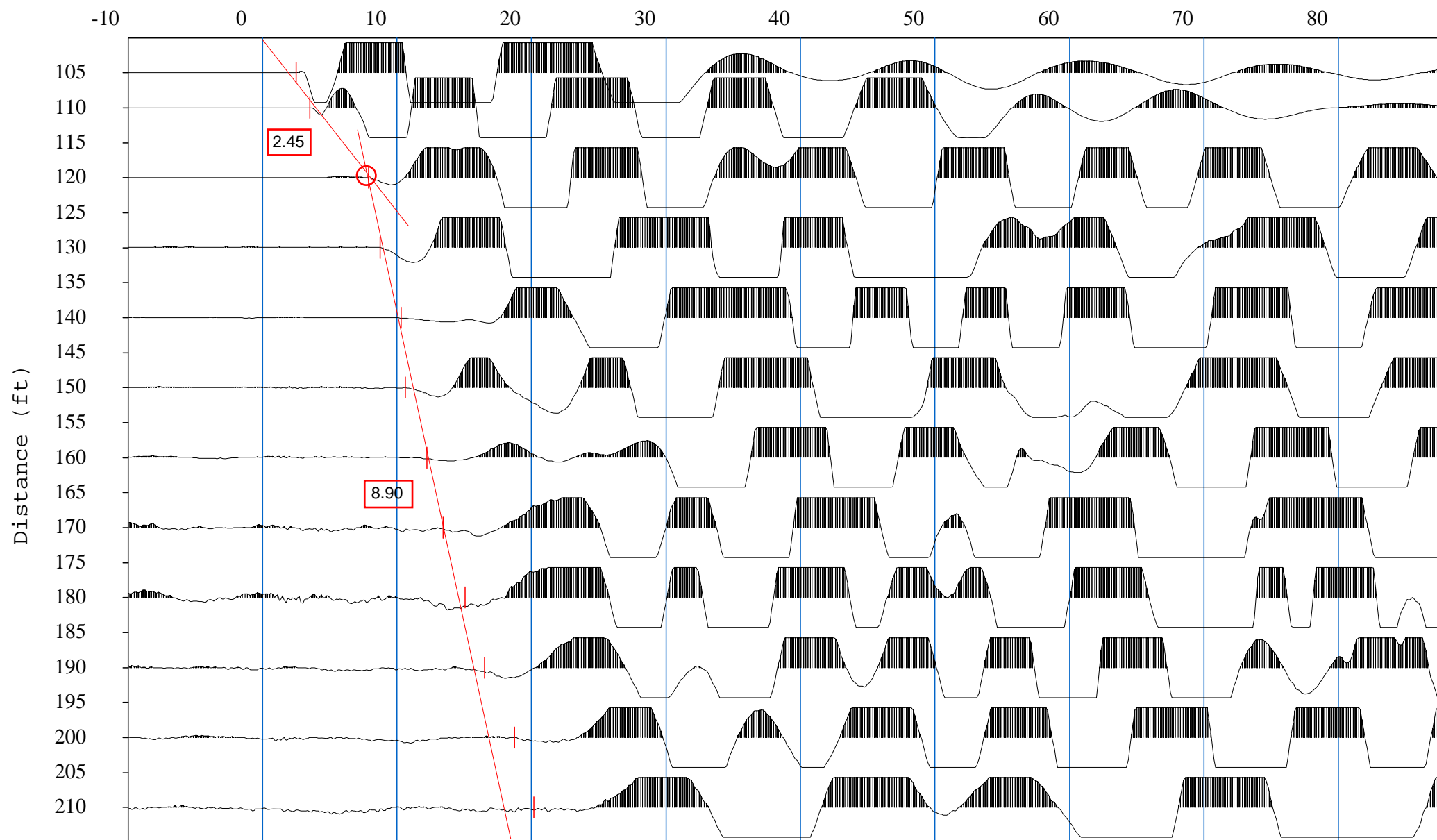
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
B-10

Source=100.0ft

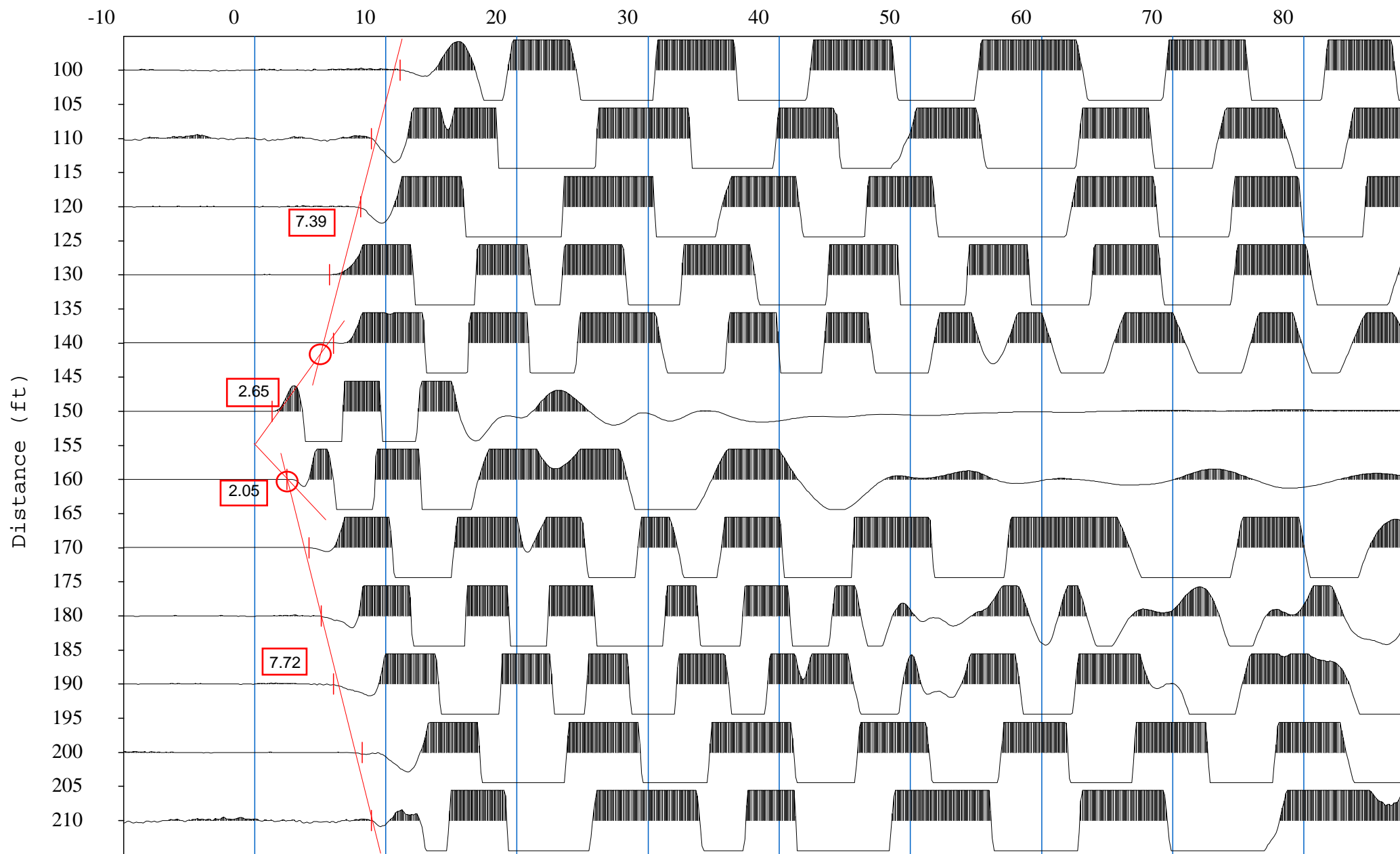
Time (msec)



8-1.DAT

Source=155.0ft

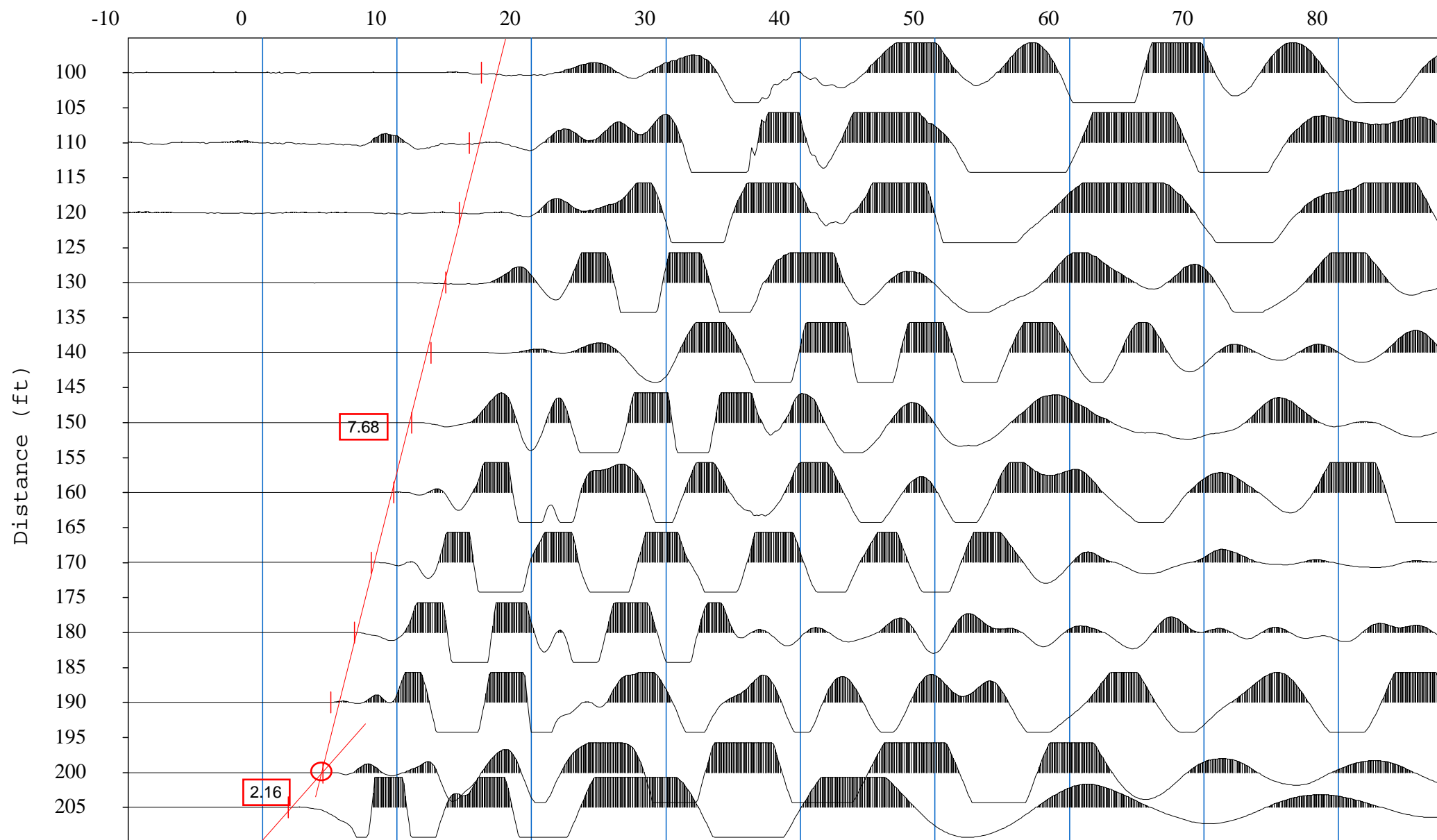
Time (msec)



8-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft

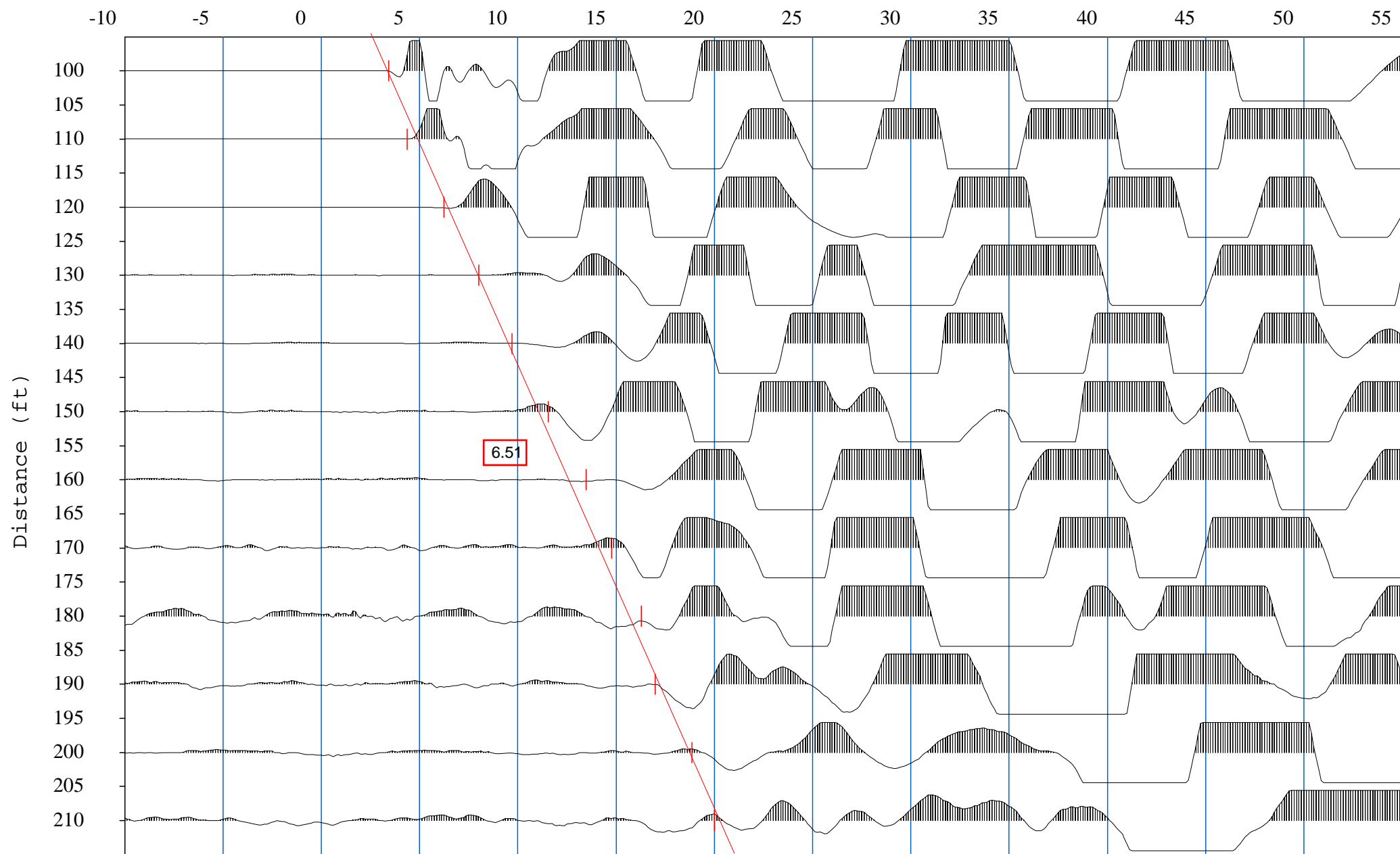
Time (msec)



8-3.DAT

Source= 75.0ft

Time



8-5.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 9
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

Geosyntec 
 consultants

DATE: MAY 2009

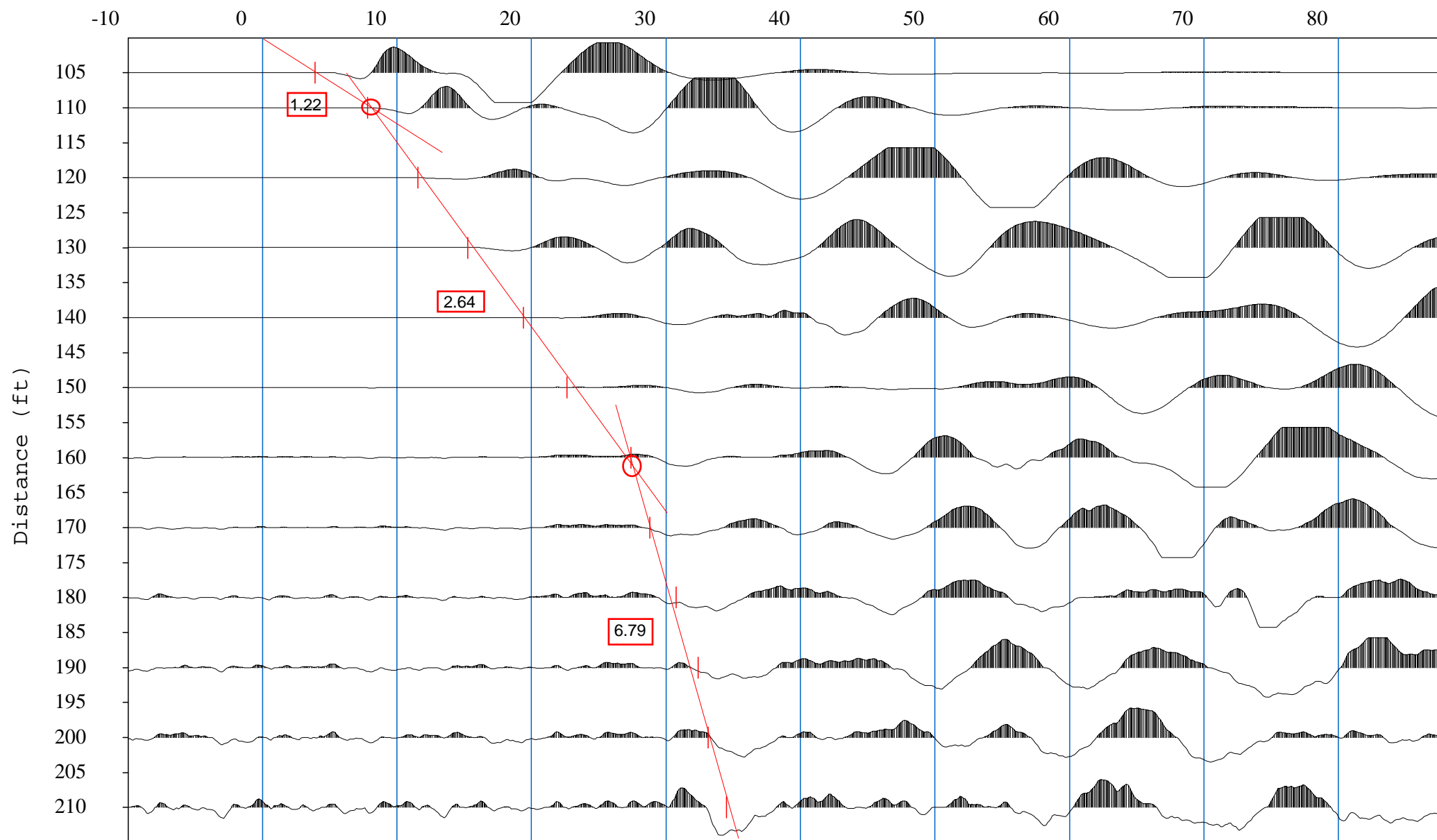
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE

B-11

Source=100.0ft

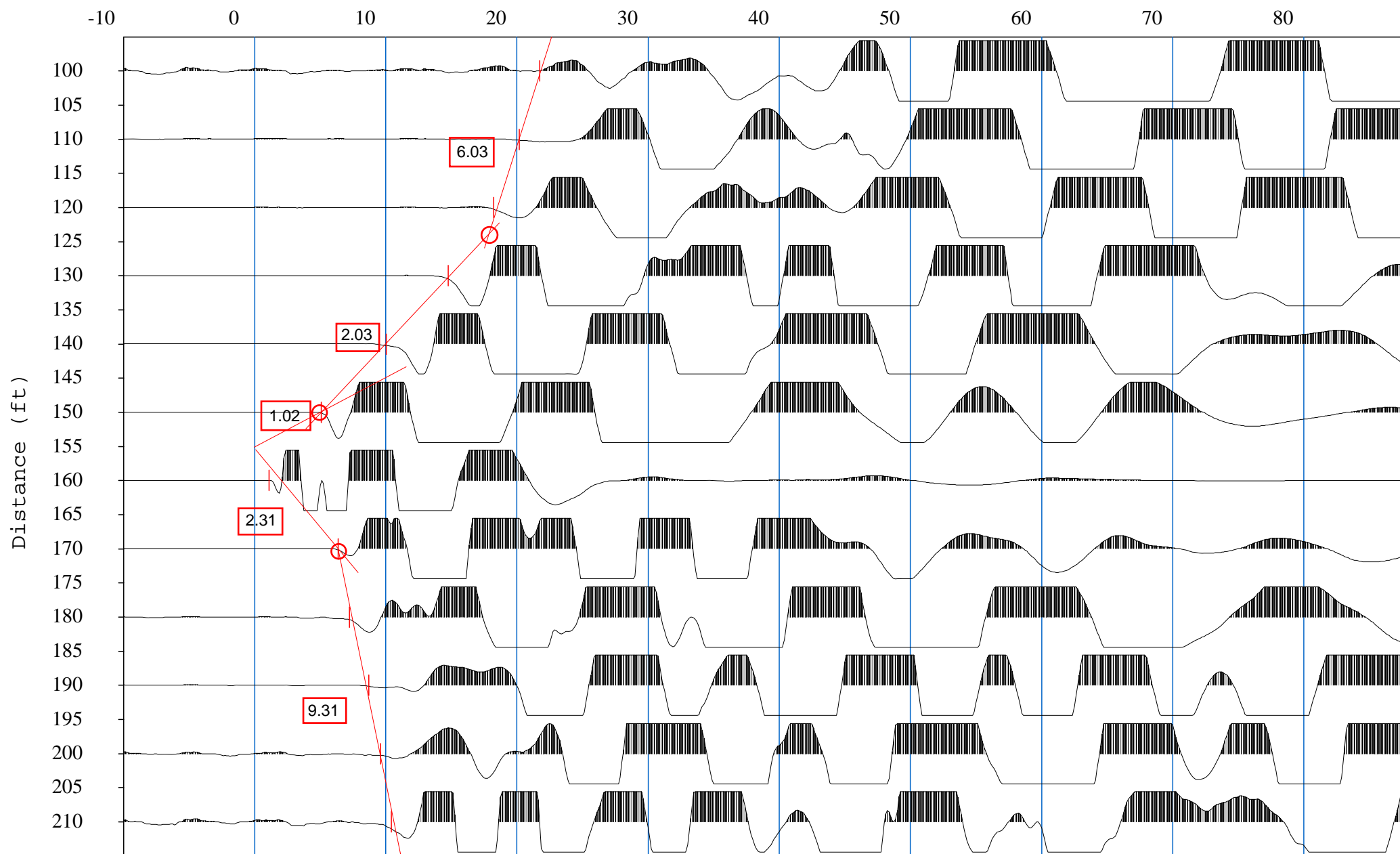
Time (msec)



9-1.DAT

Source=160.0ft

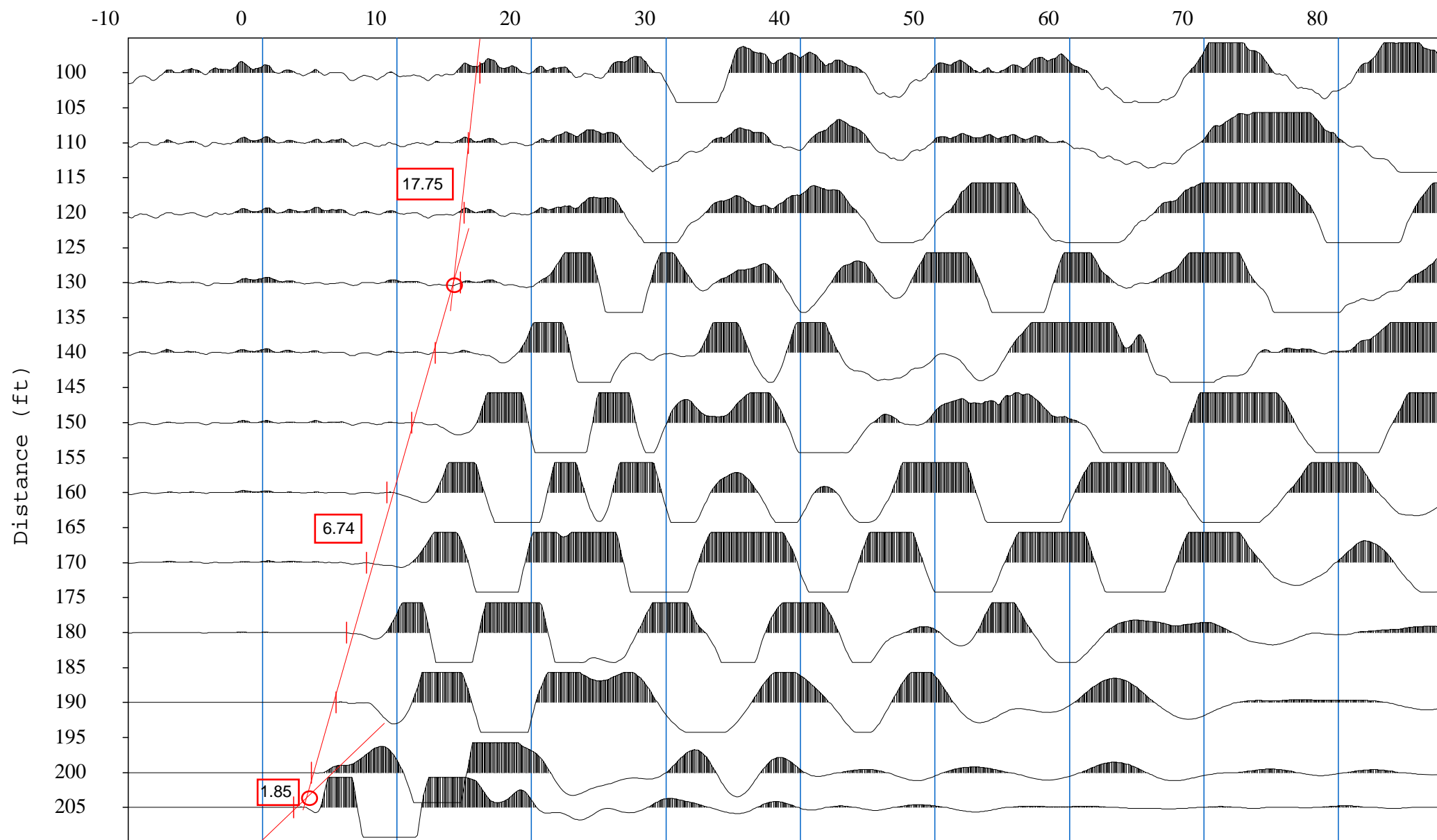
Time (msec)



9-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft

Time (msec)



9-3.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 10
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

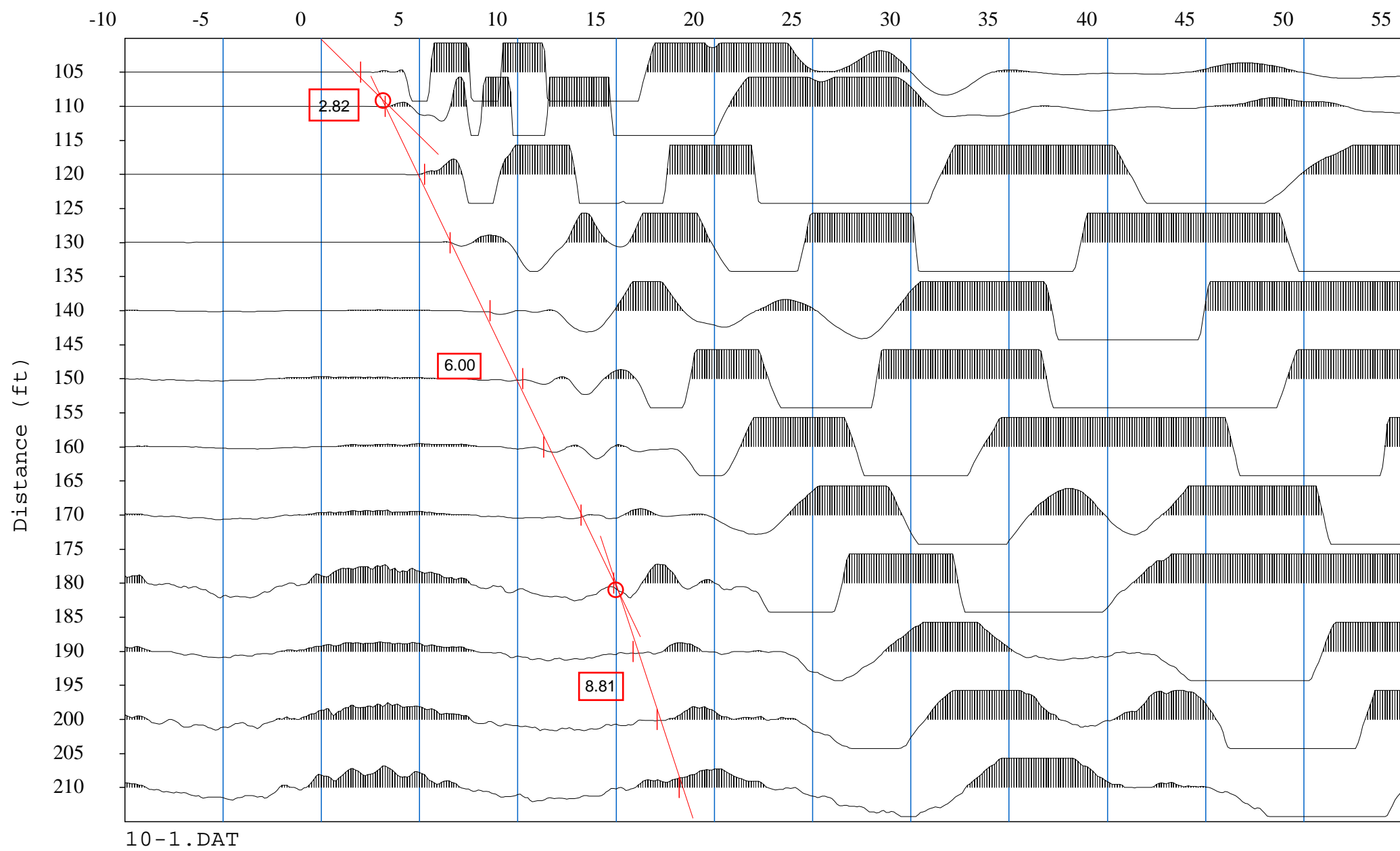
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
B-12

Source=100.0ft

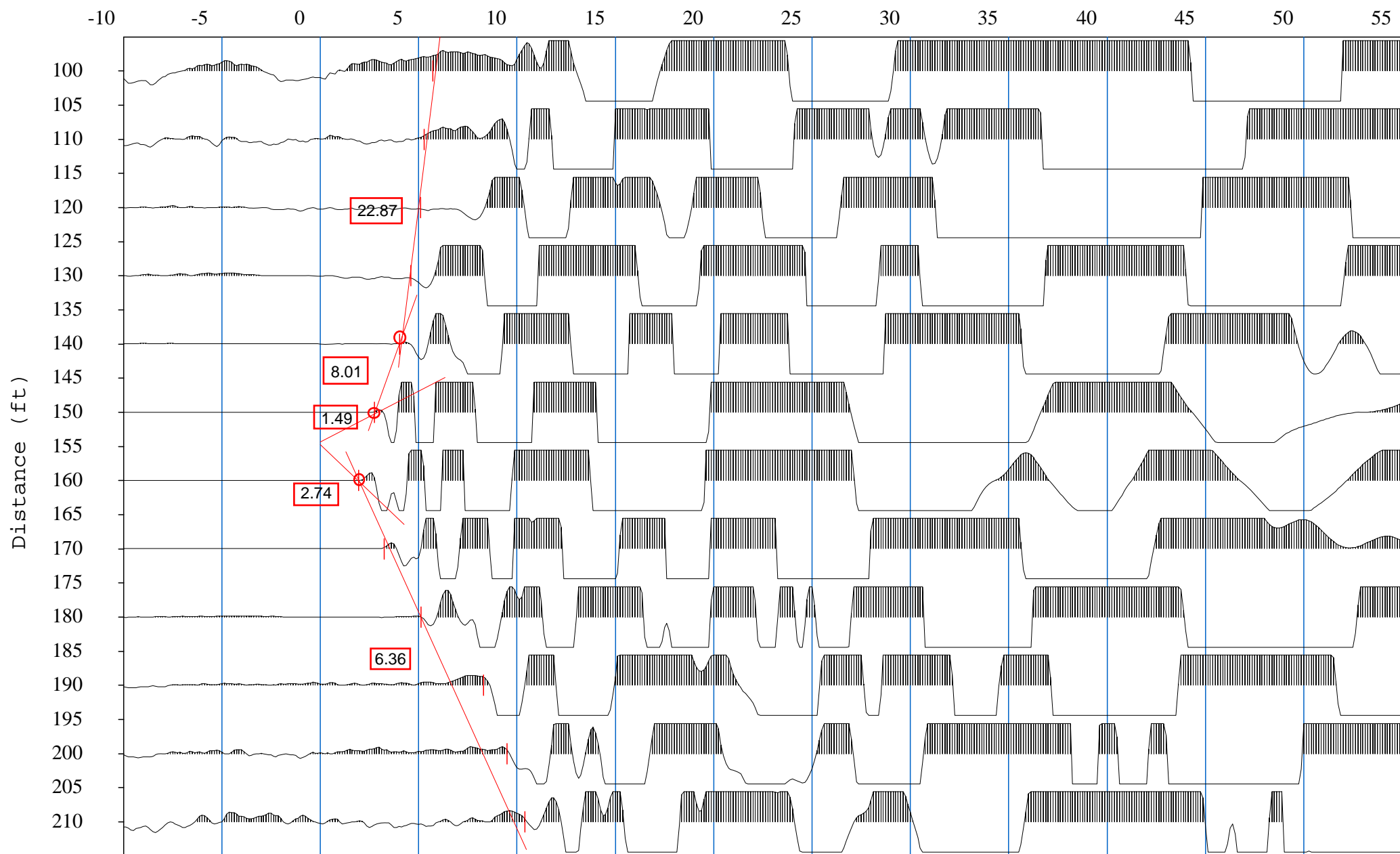
Time



10-1.DAT

Source=155.0ft

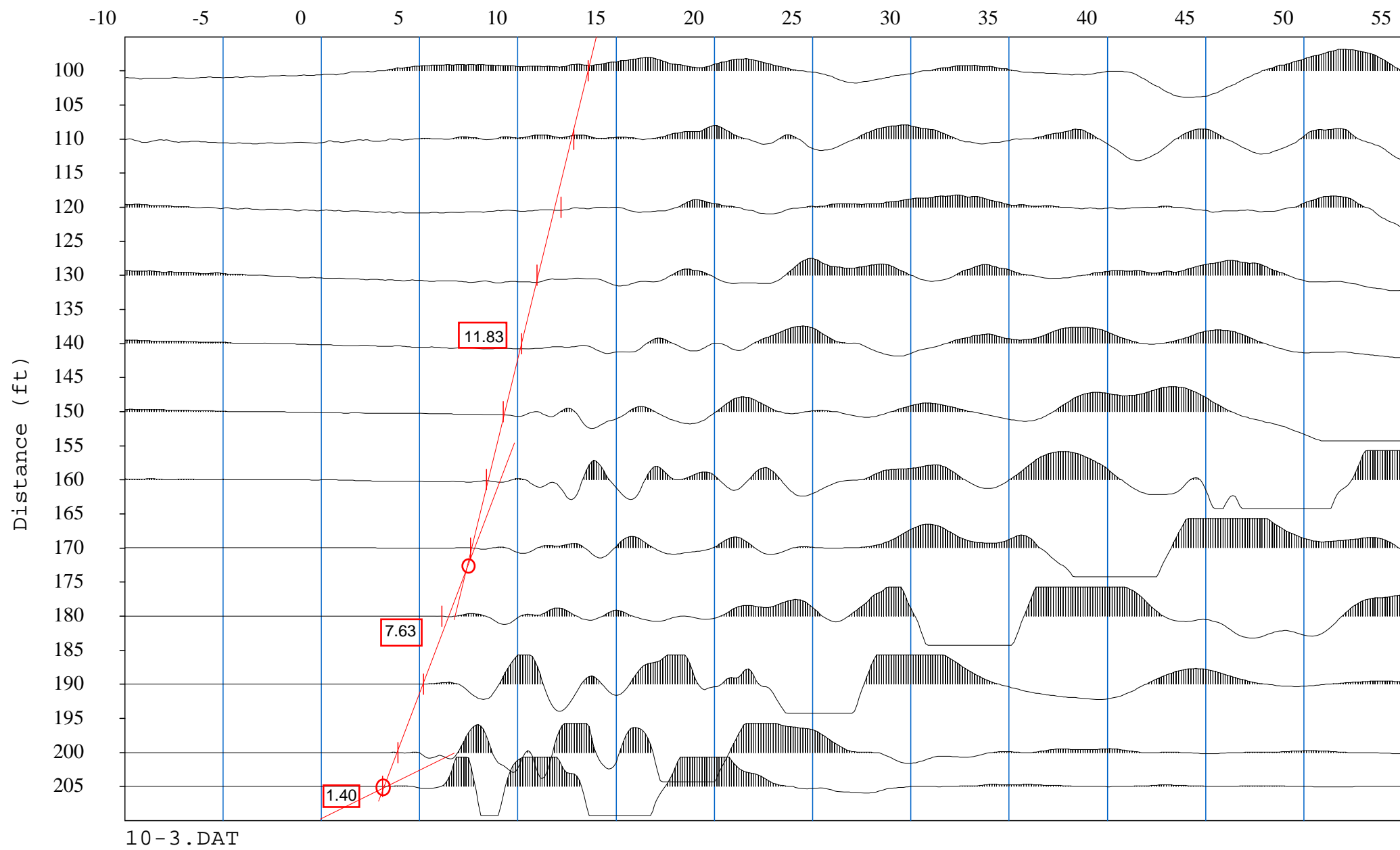
Time



10-2.DAT

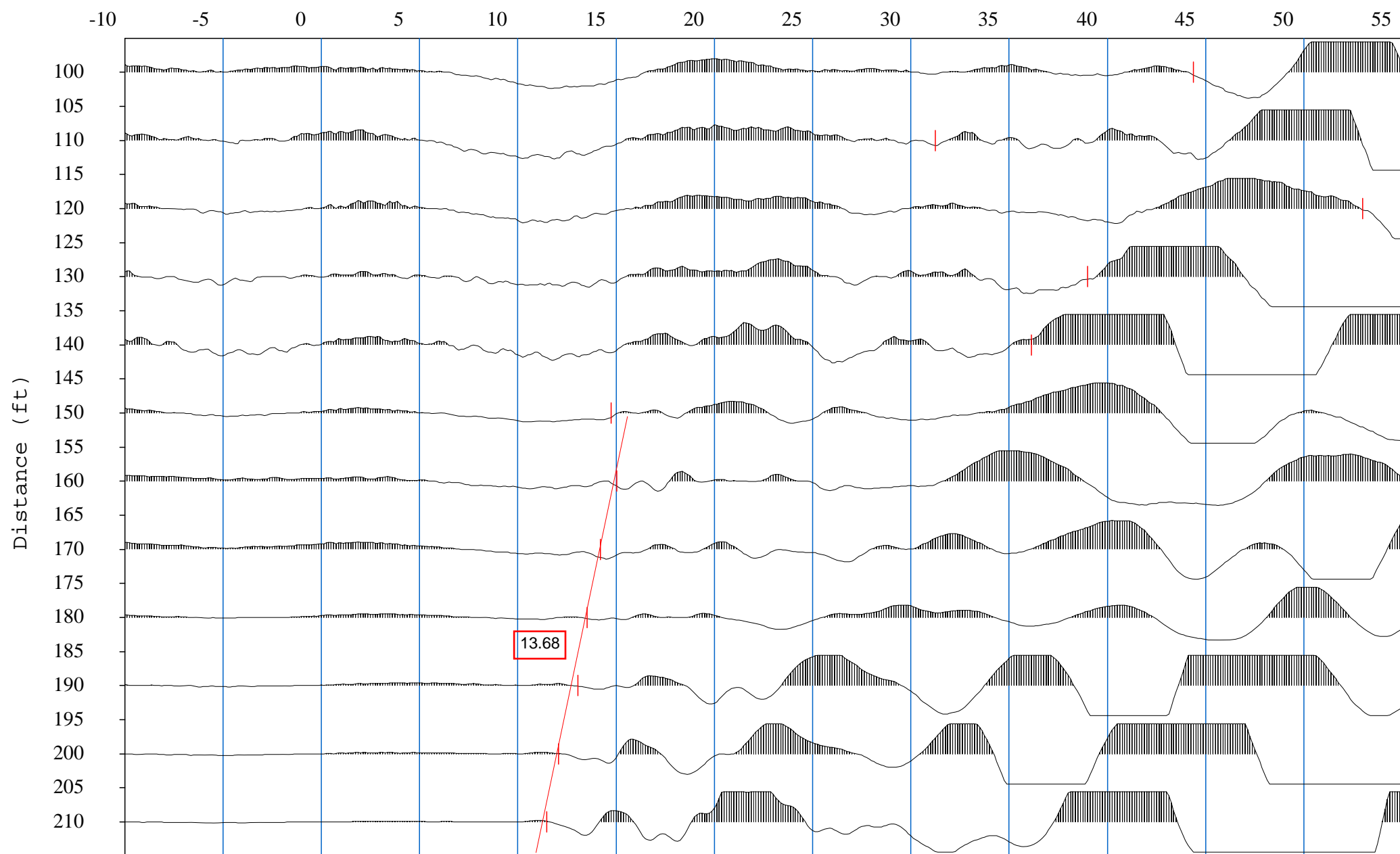
Source=210.0ft

Time



Source=260.0ft

Time



10-4.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 11
 SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
 ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

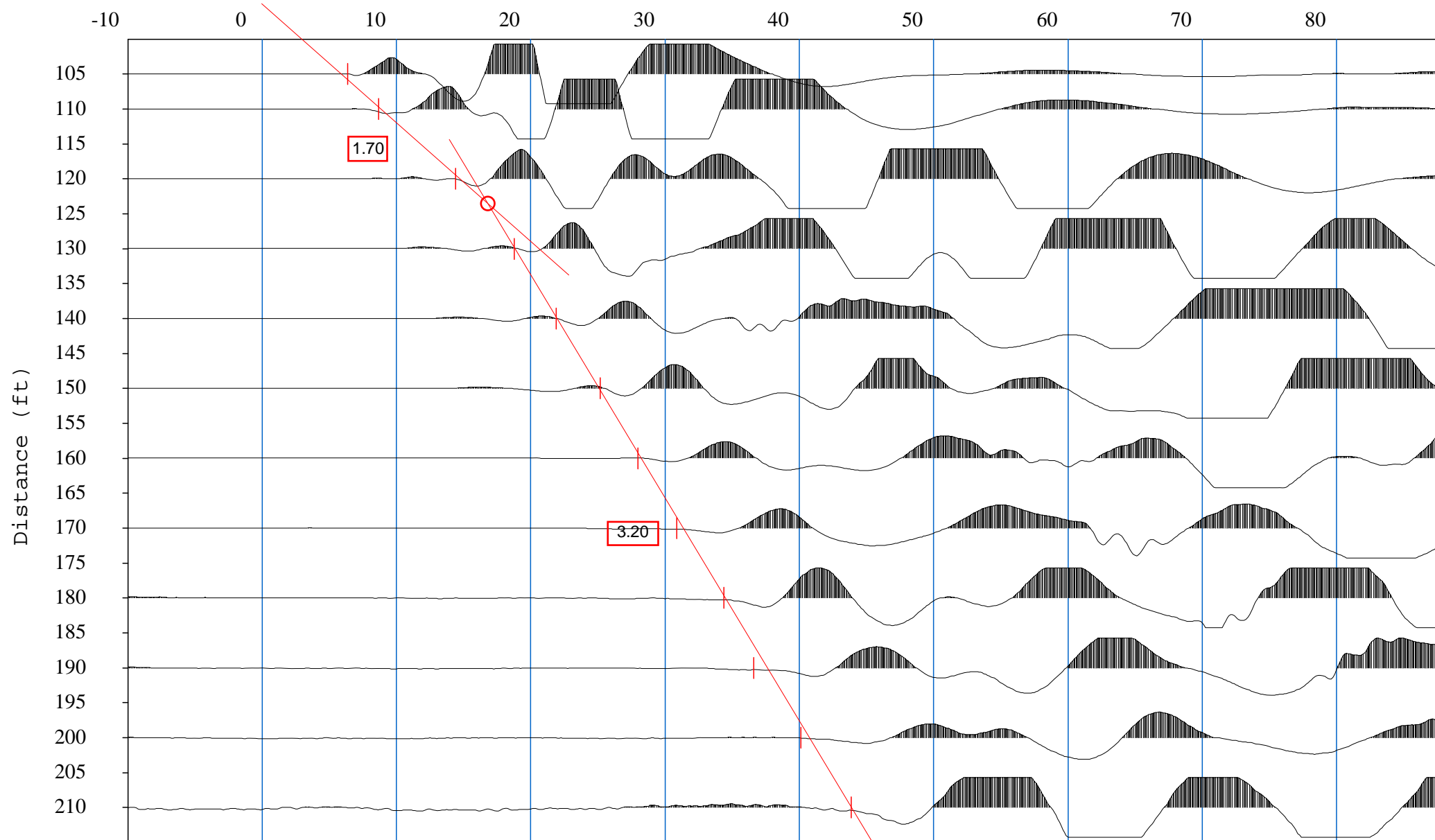
Geosyntec 
 consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
 PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
 B-13

Source=100.0ft

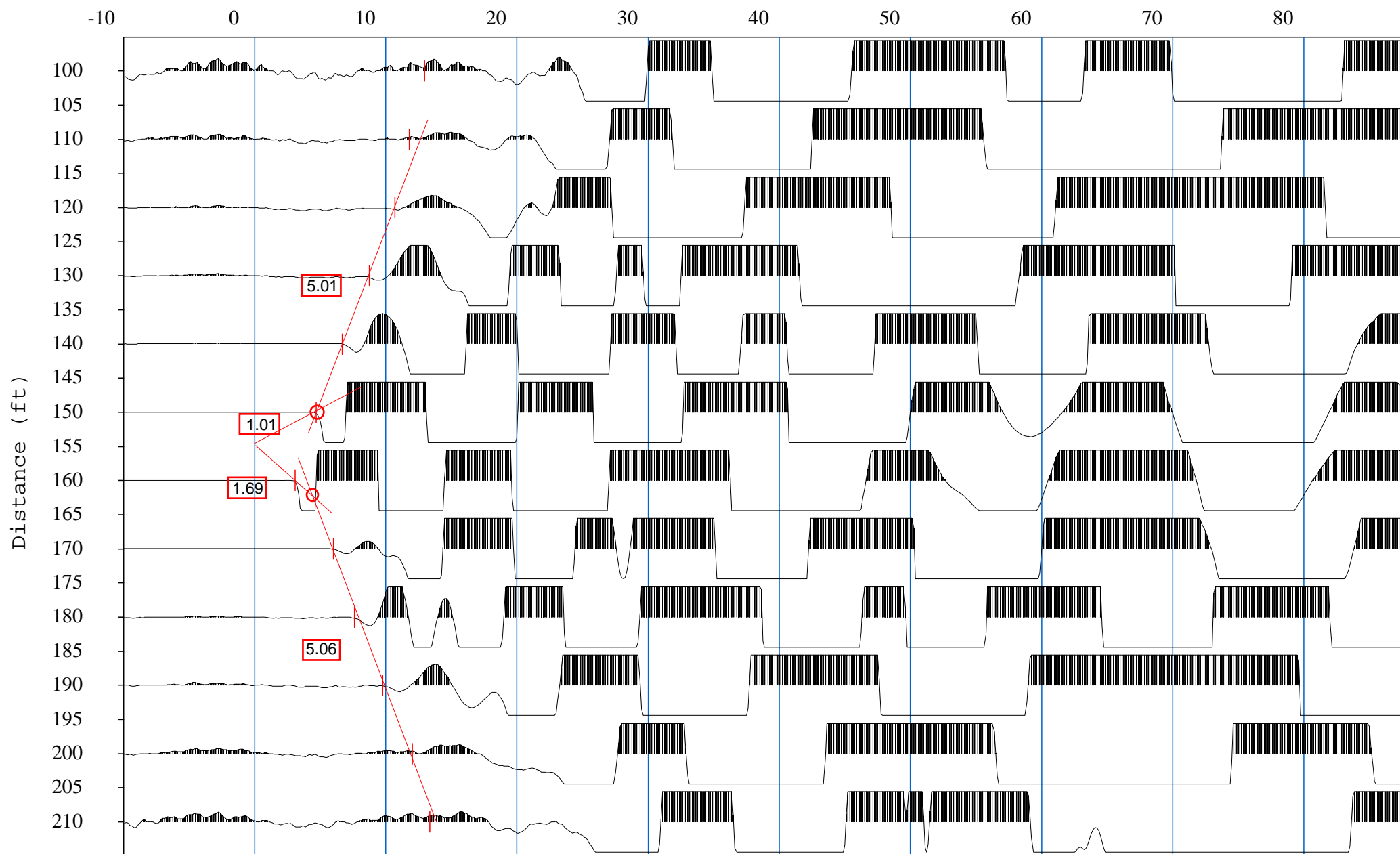
Time (msec)



11-1.DAT

Source=155.0ft

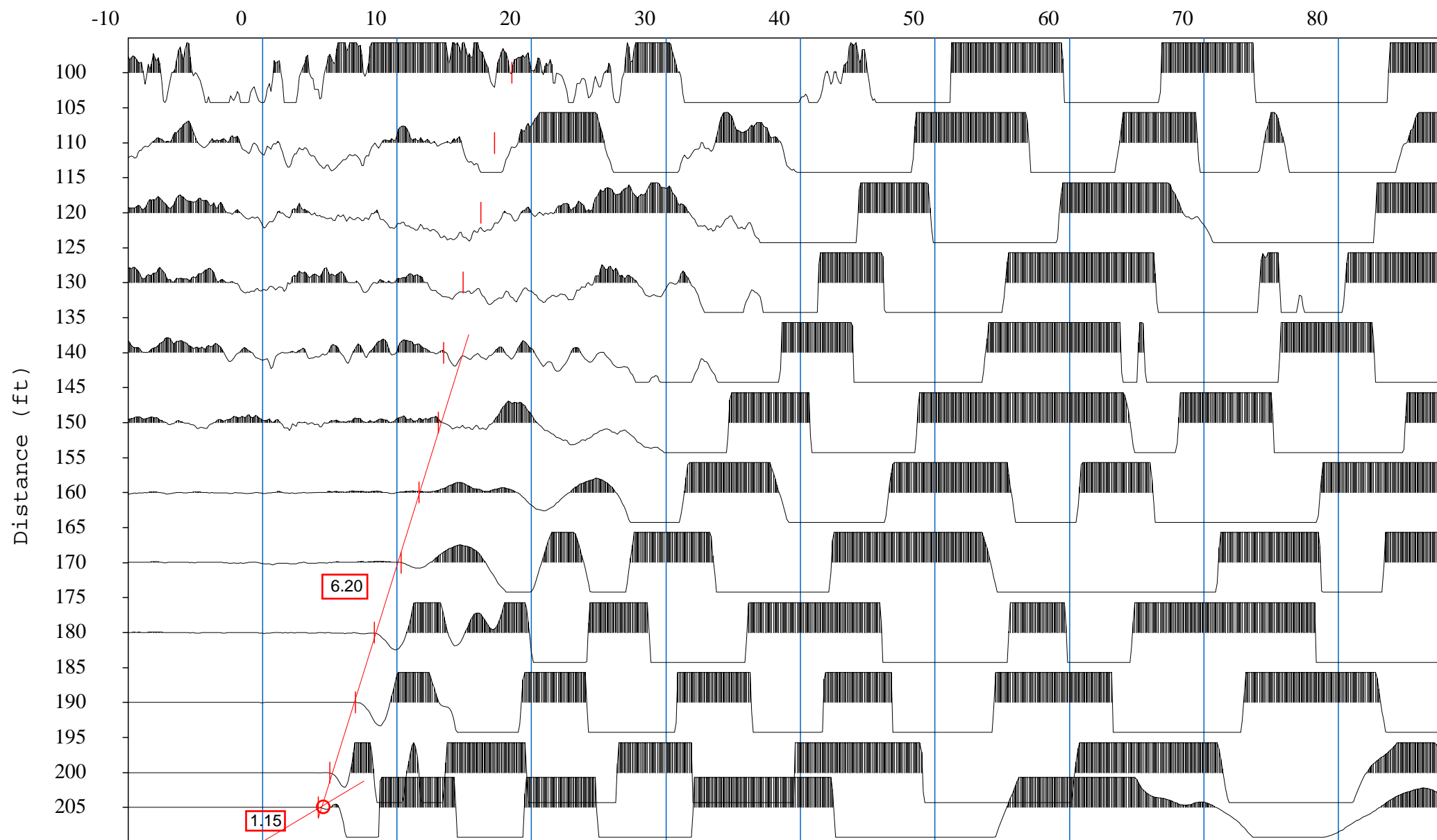
Time (msec)



11-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft

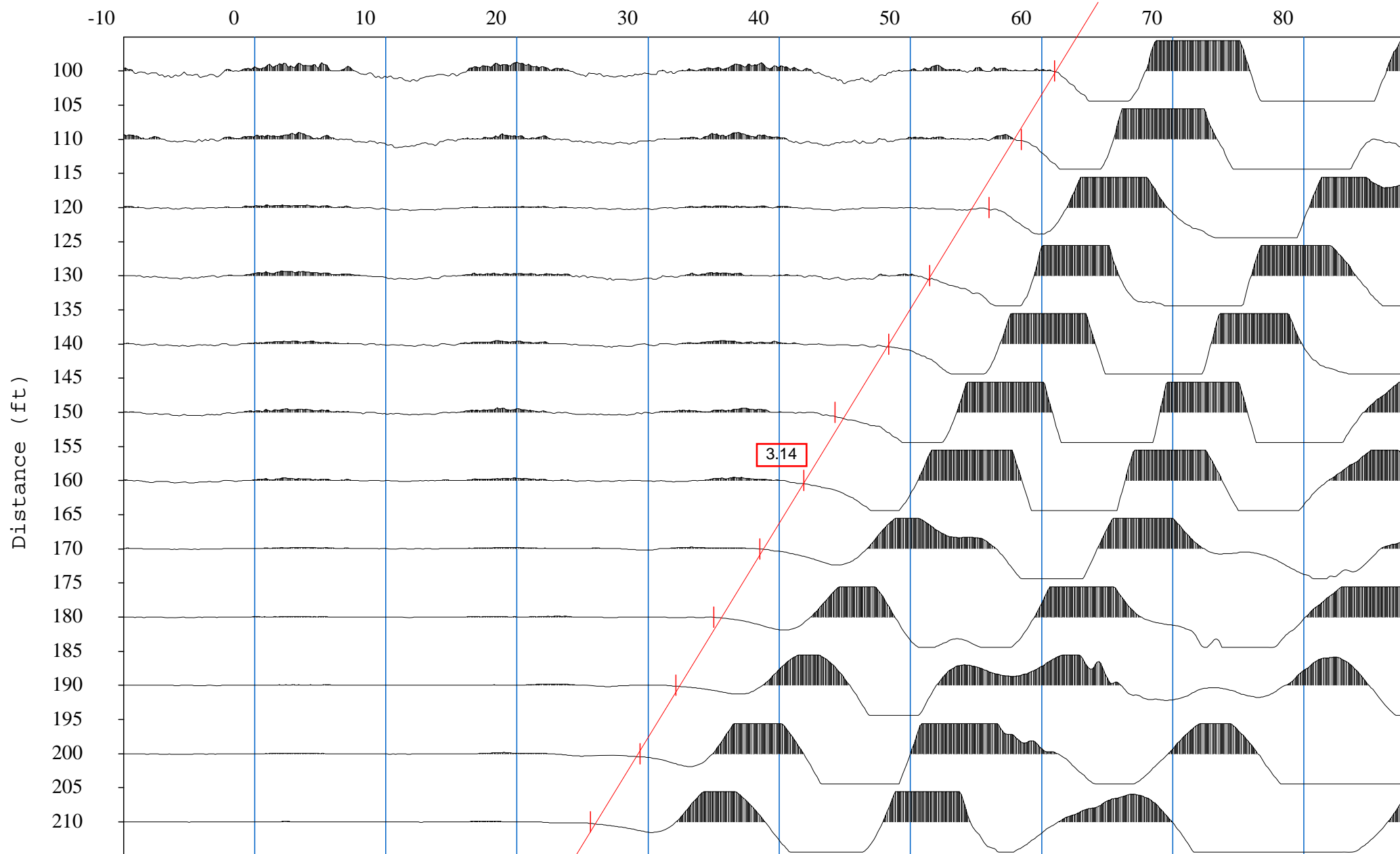
Time (msec)



11-3.DAT

Source=260.0ft

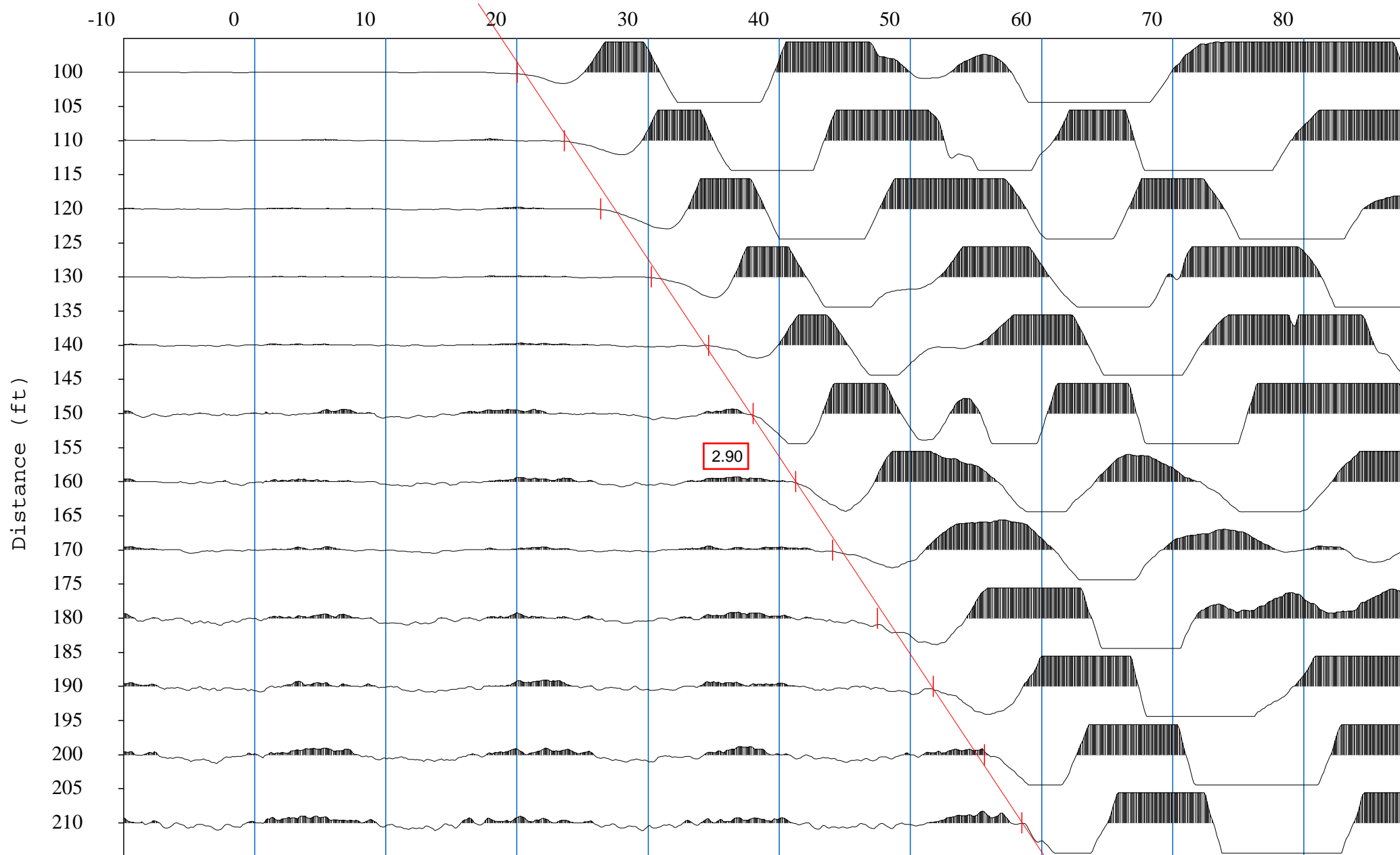
Time (msec)



11-4.DAT

Source= 50.0ft

Time (msec)



11-5.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 12
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

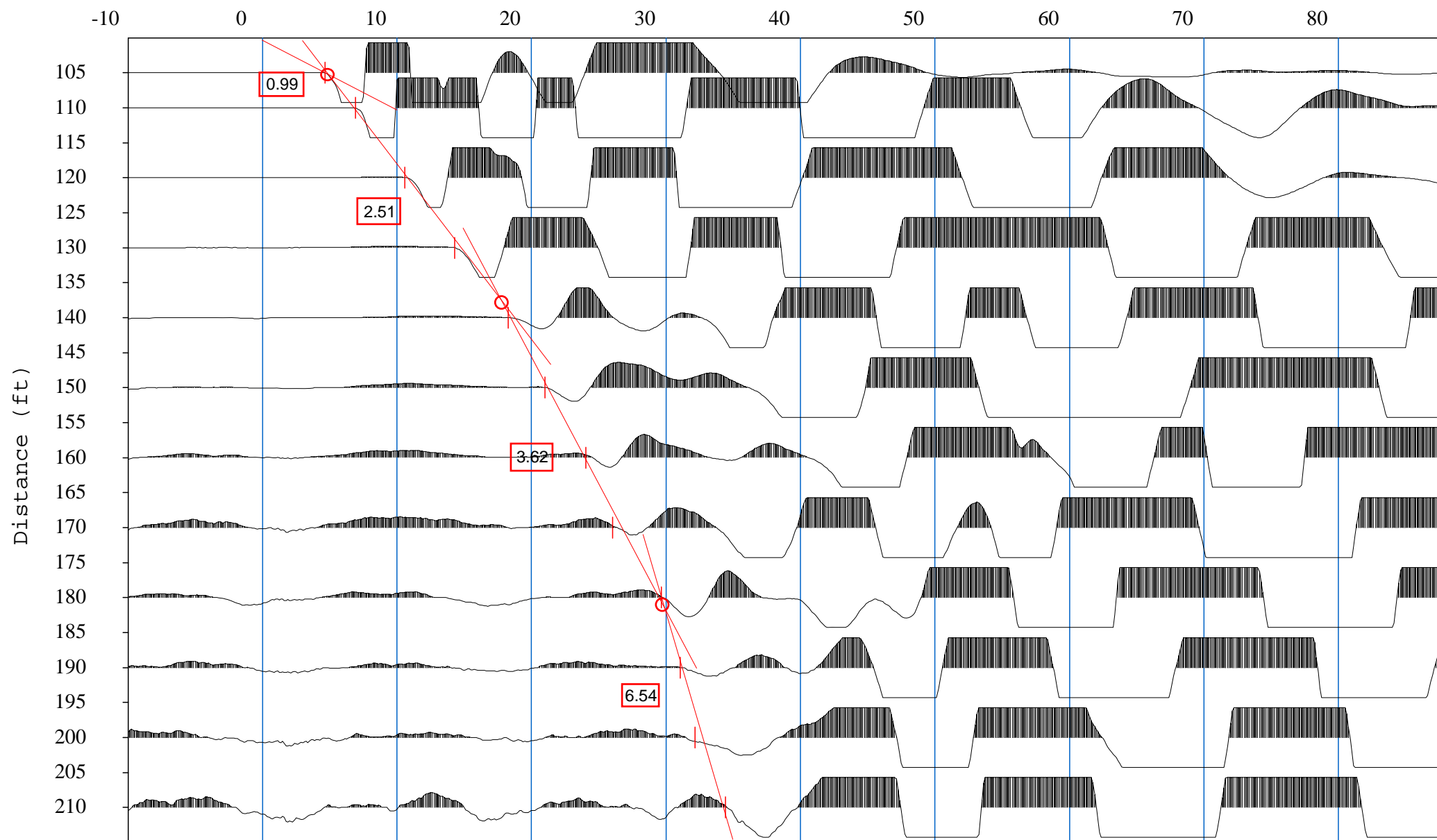
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
B-14

Source=100.0ft

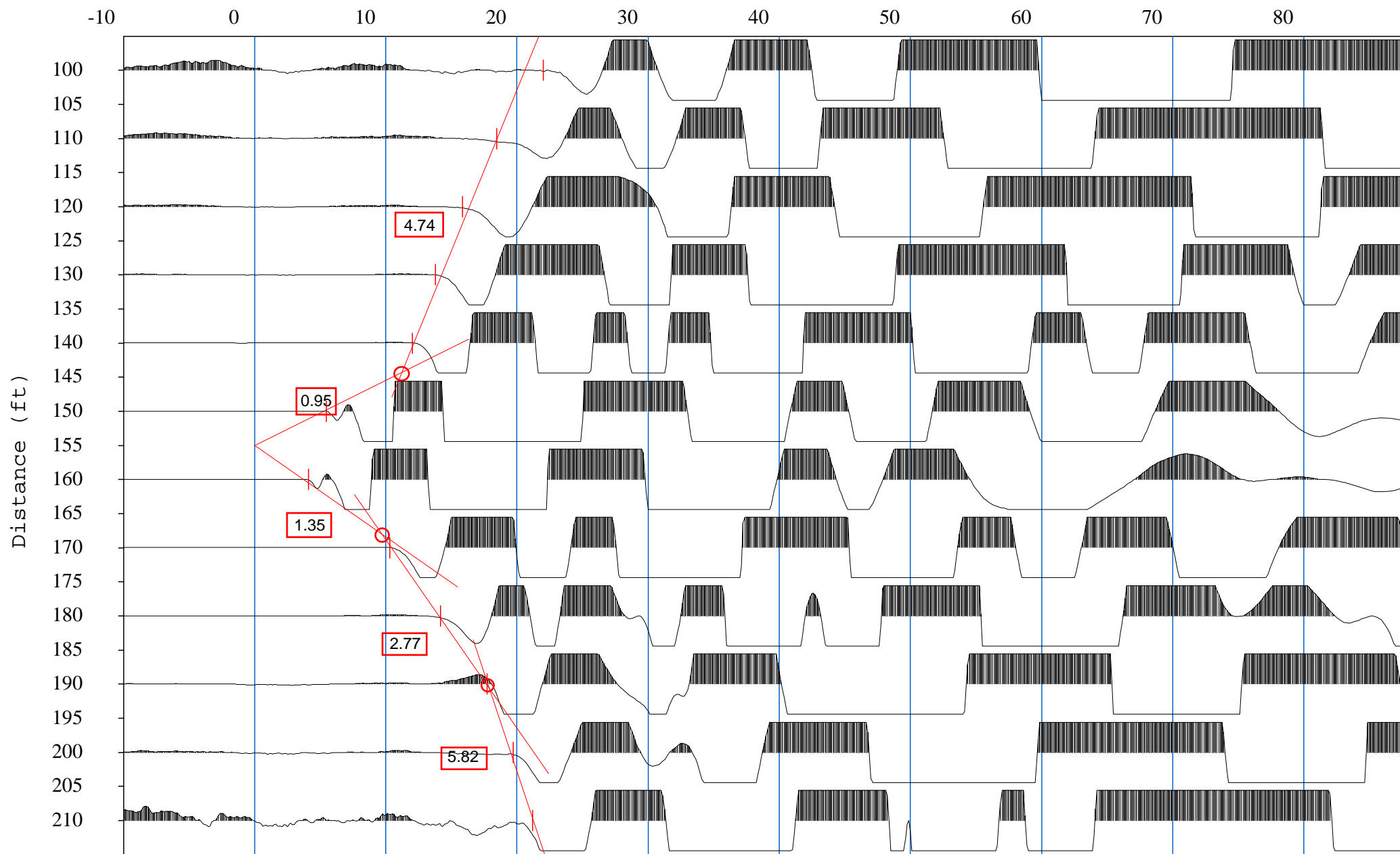
Time (msec)



12-1.DAT

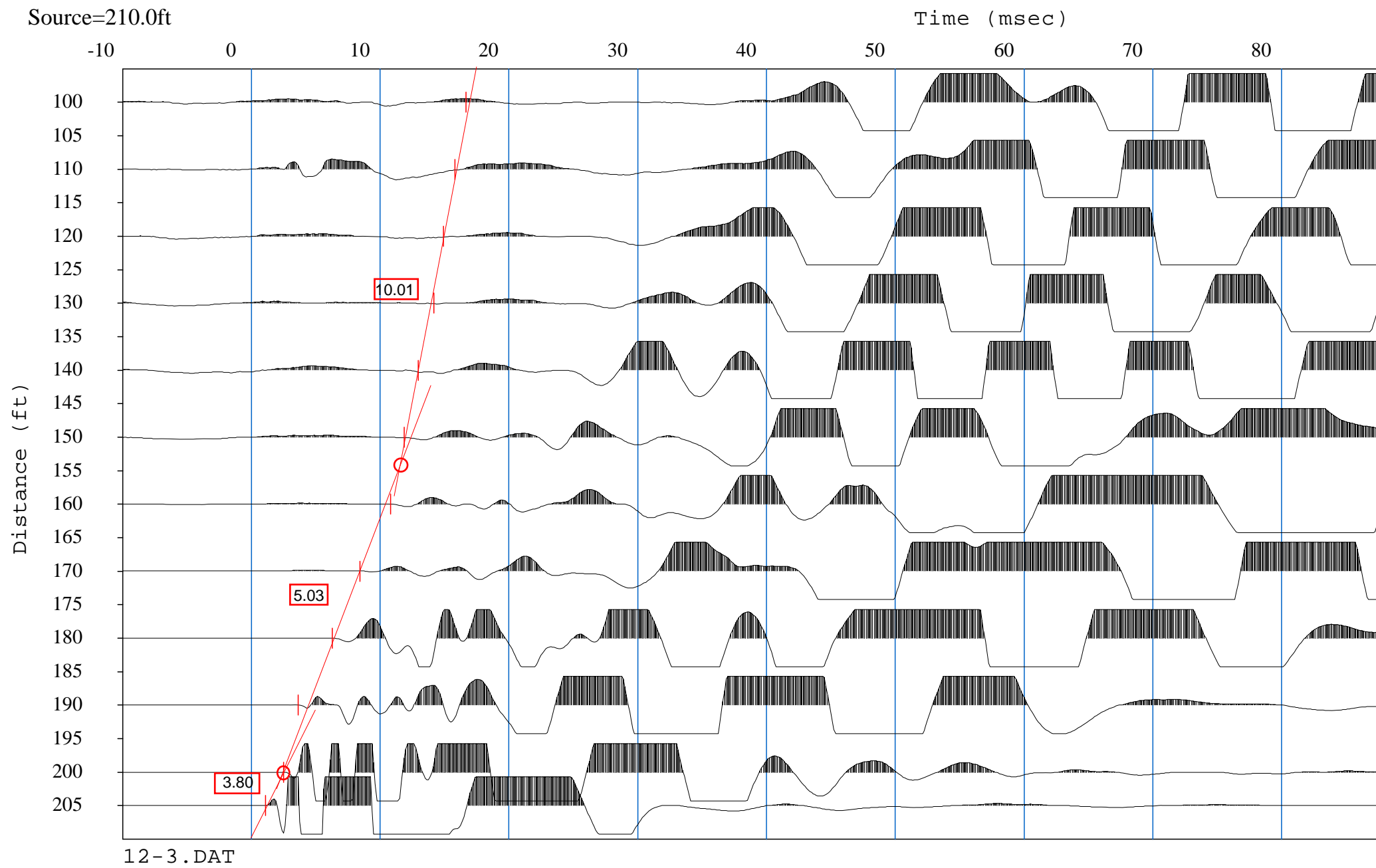
Source=155.0ft

Time (msec)



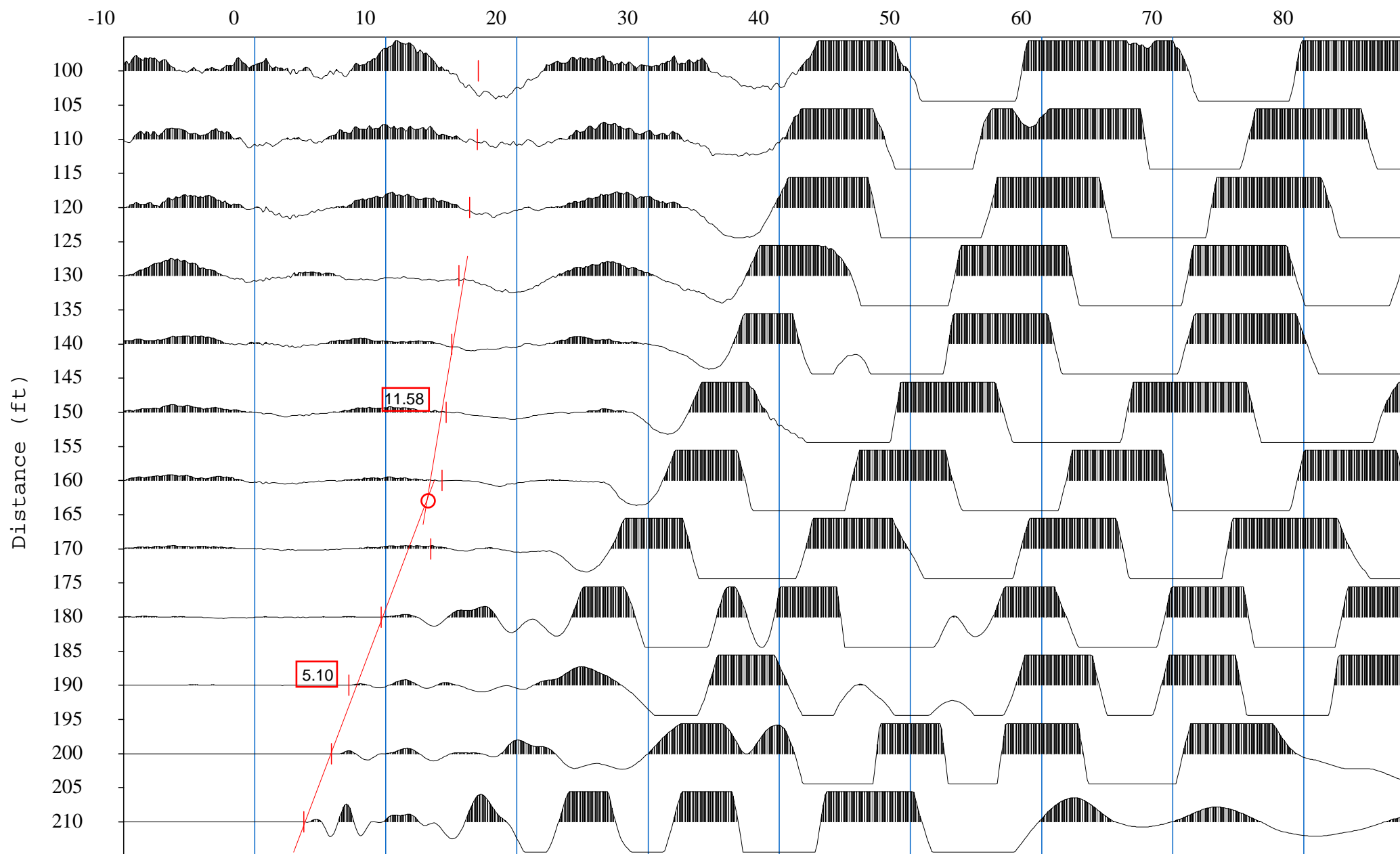
12-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft



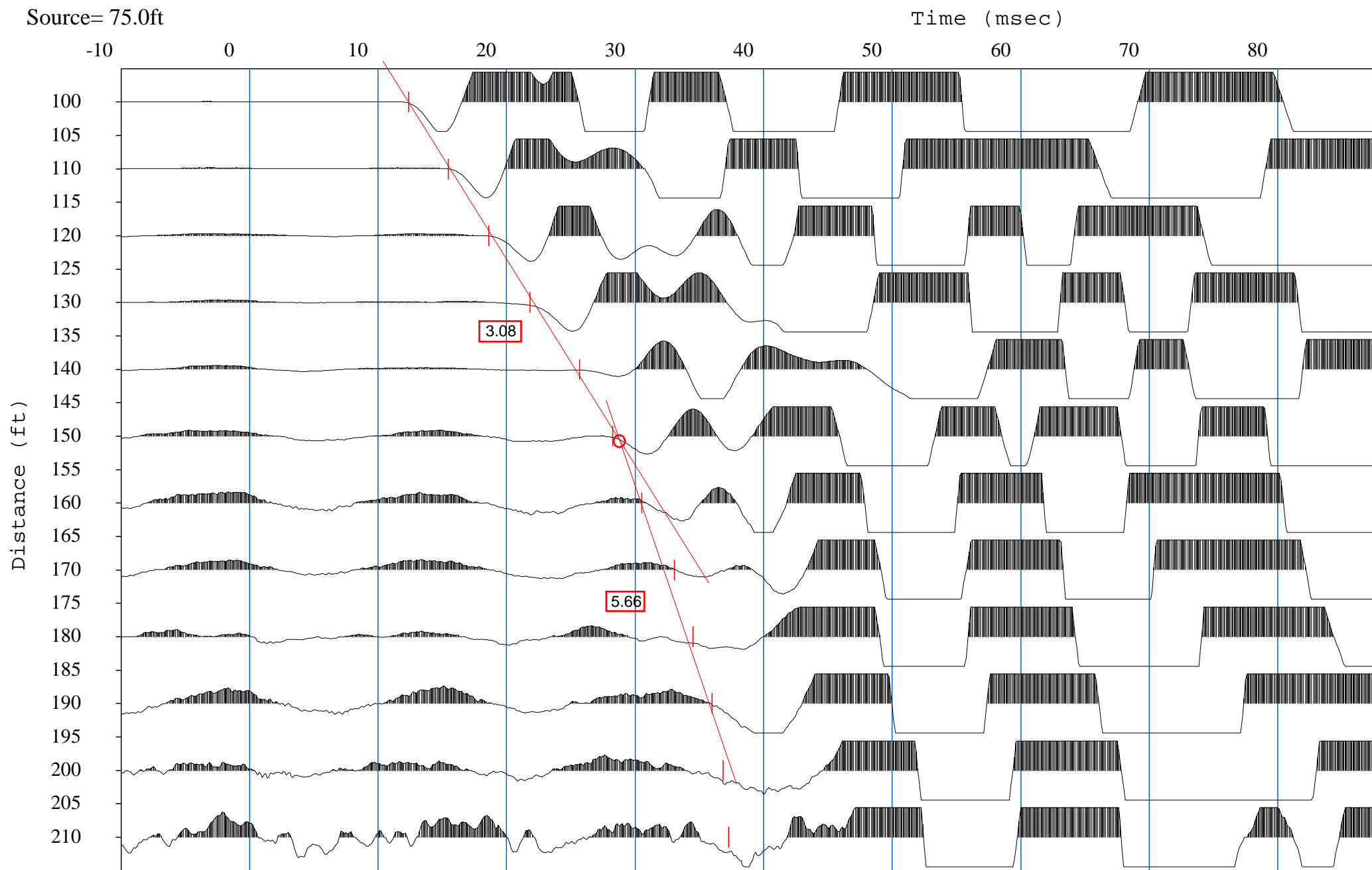
Source=235.0ft

Time (msec)



12-4.DAT

Source= 75.0ft



12-5.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 13
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

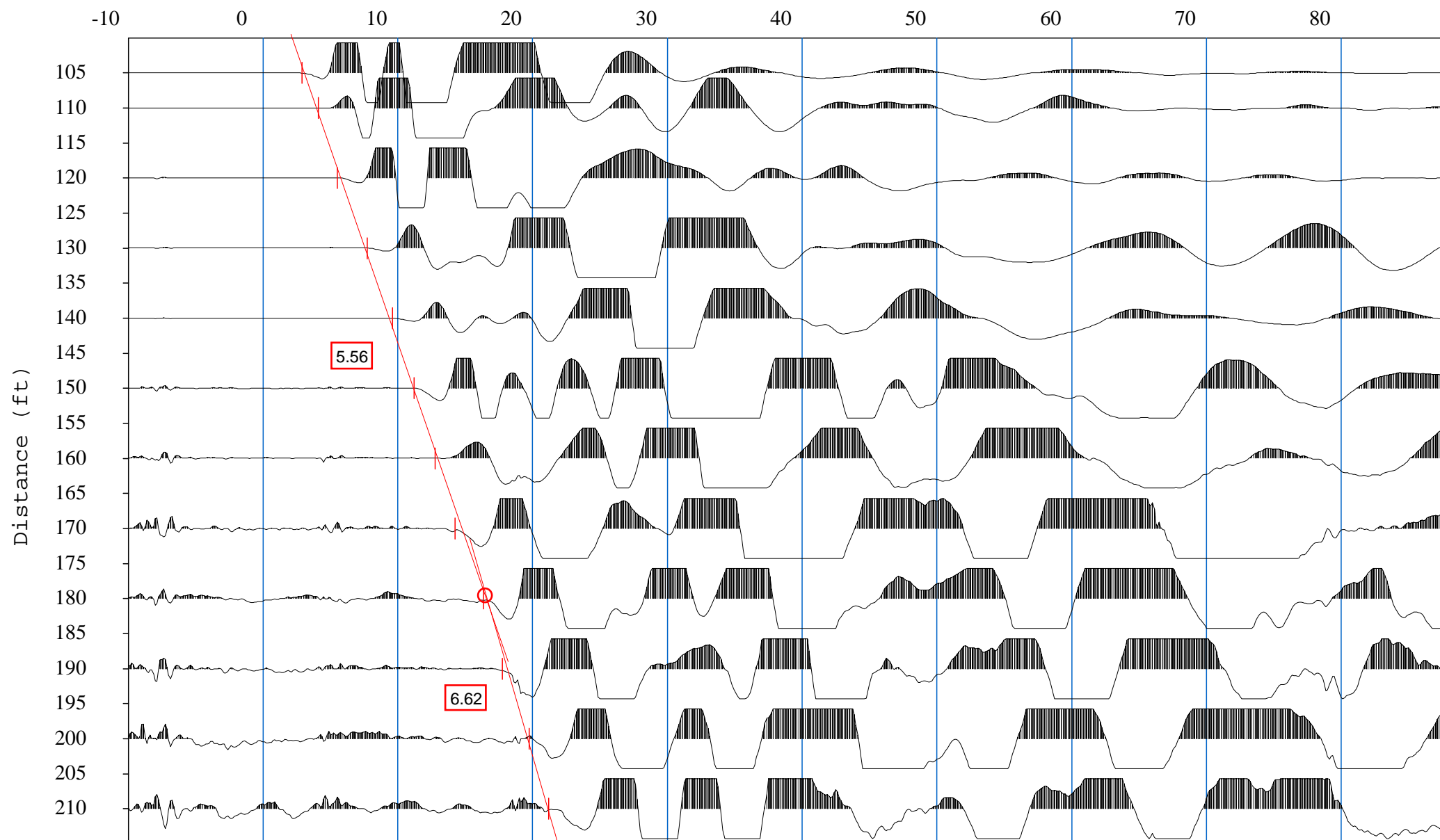
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
B-15

Source=100.0ft

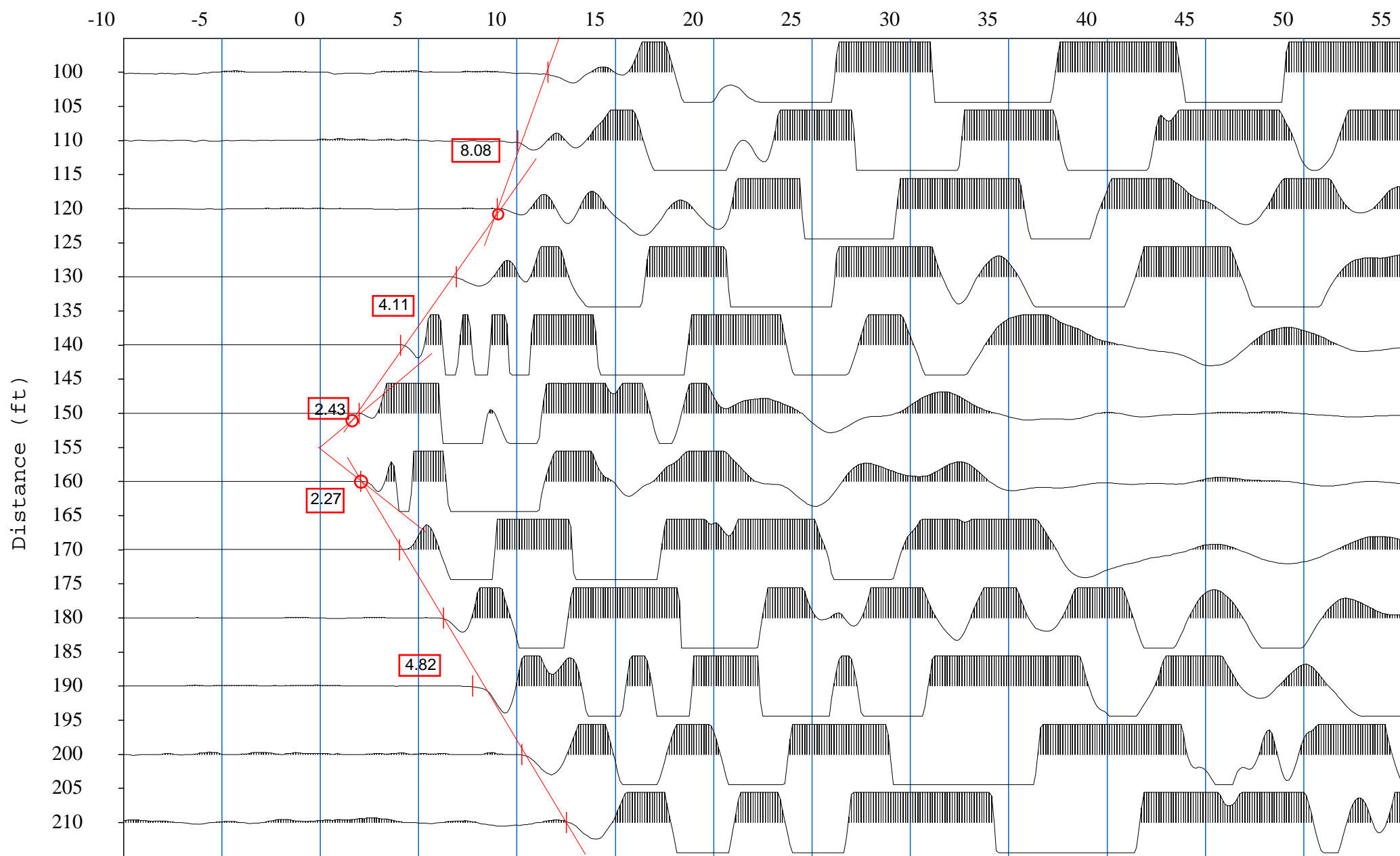
Time (msec)



13-1.DAT

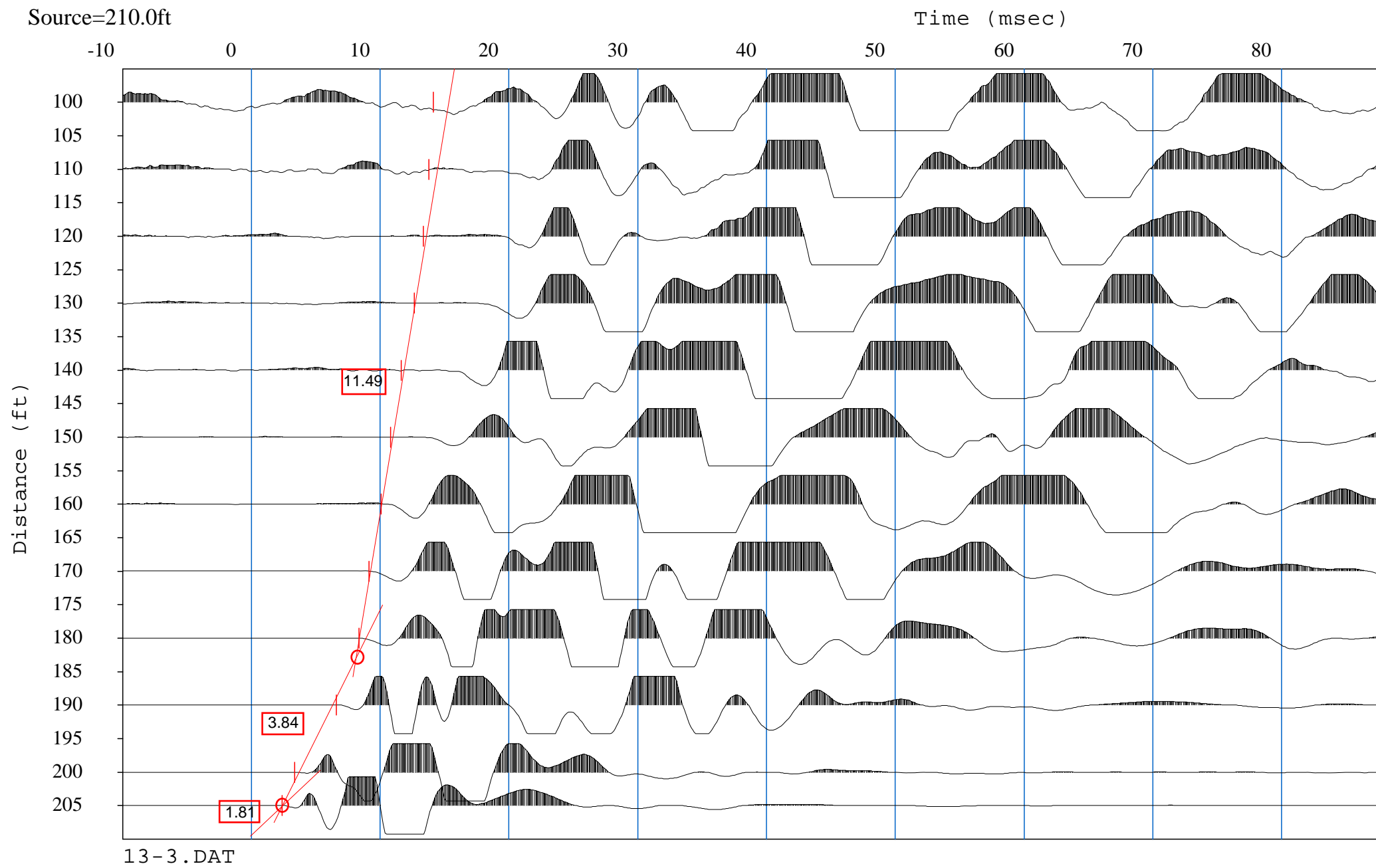
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Time



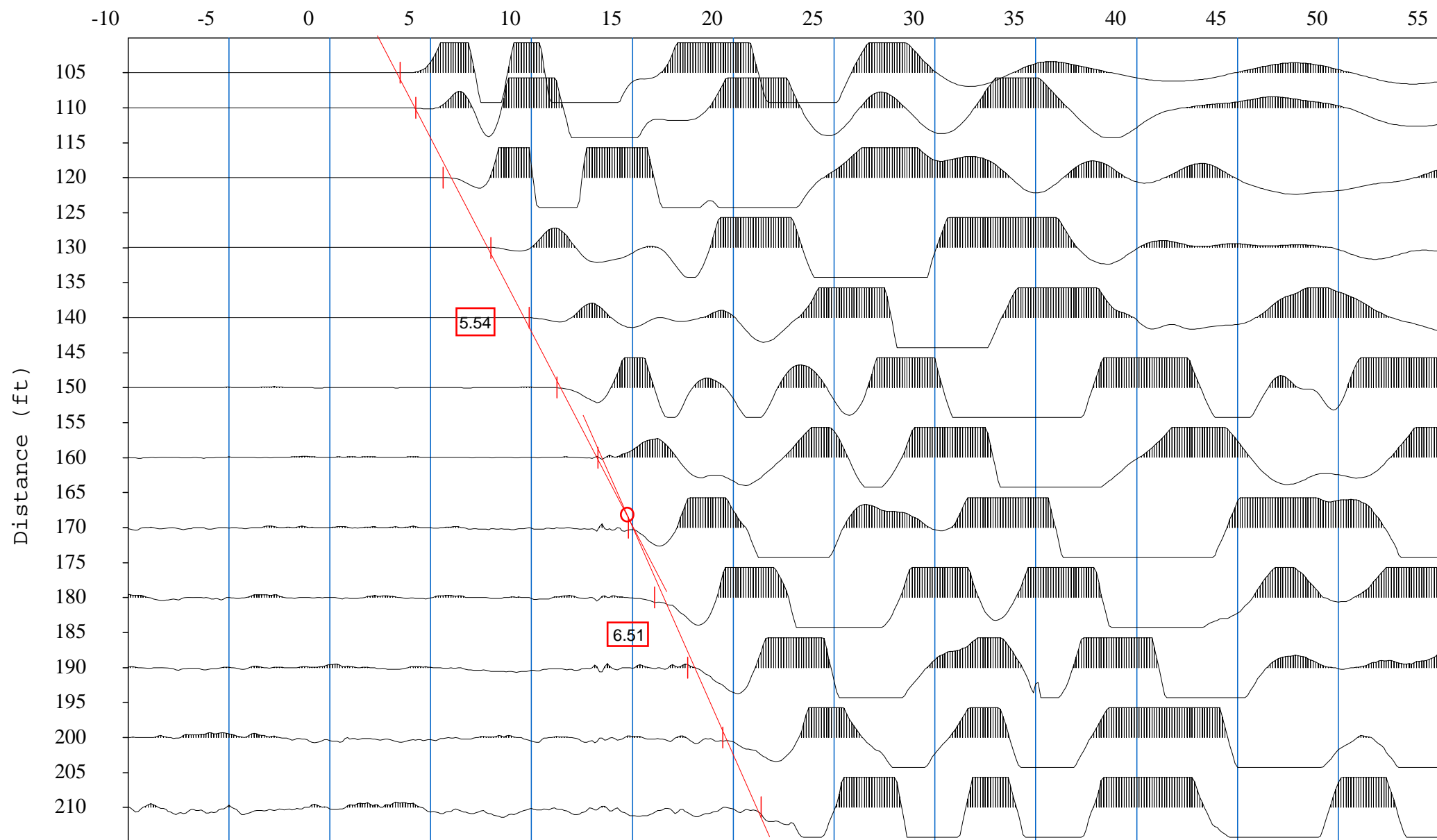
13-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft



Source=100.0ft

Time



13-4.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 14
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

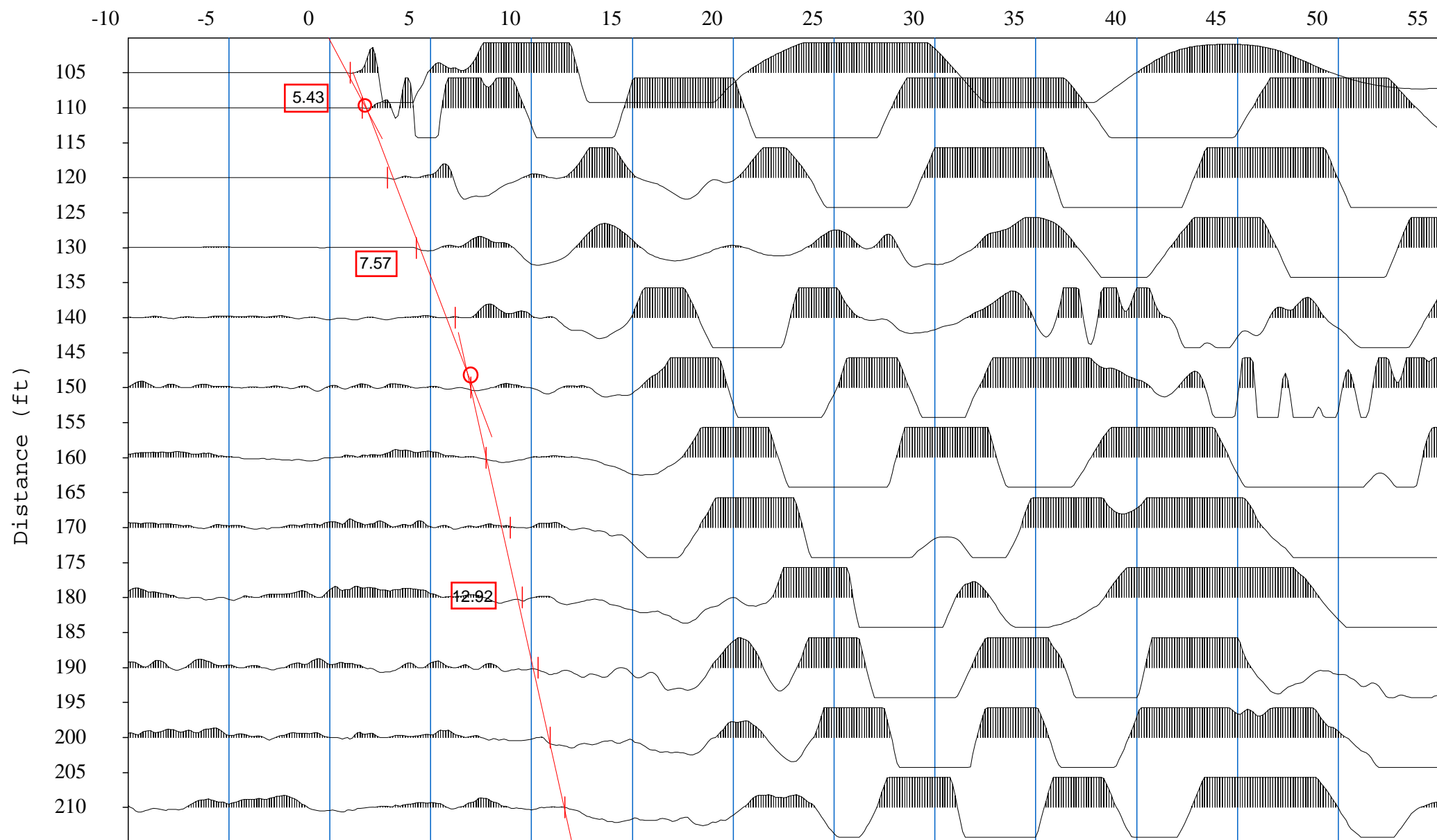
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
B-16

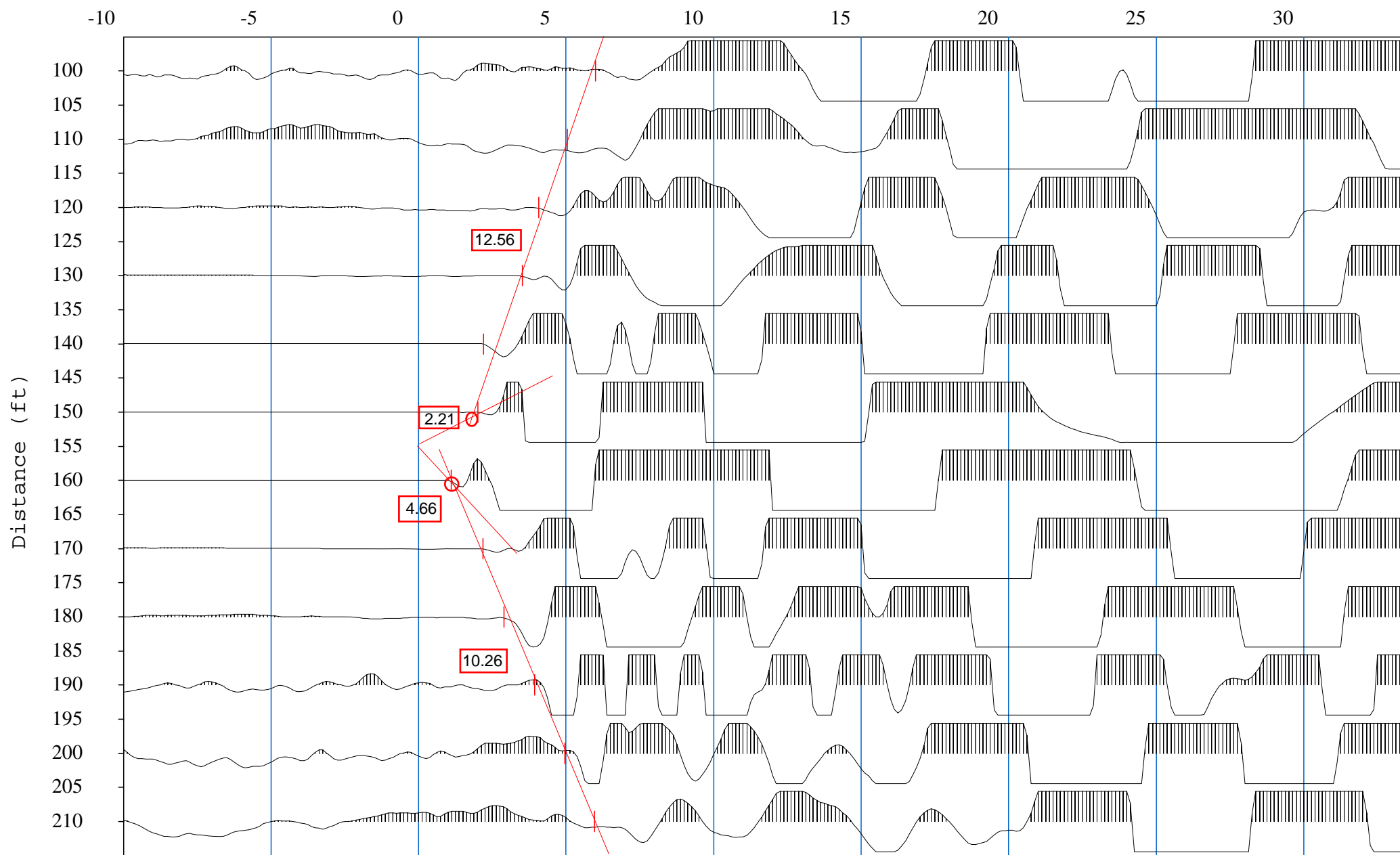
Source=100.0ft

Time



14-1.DAT

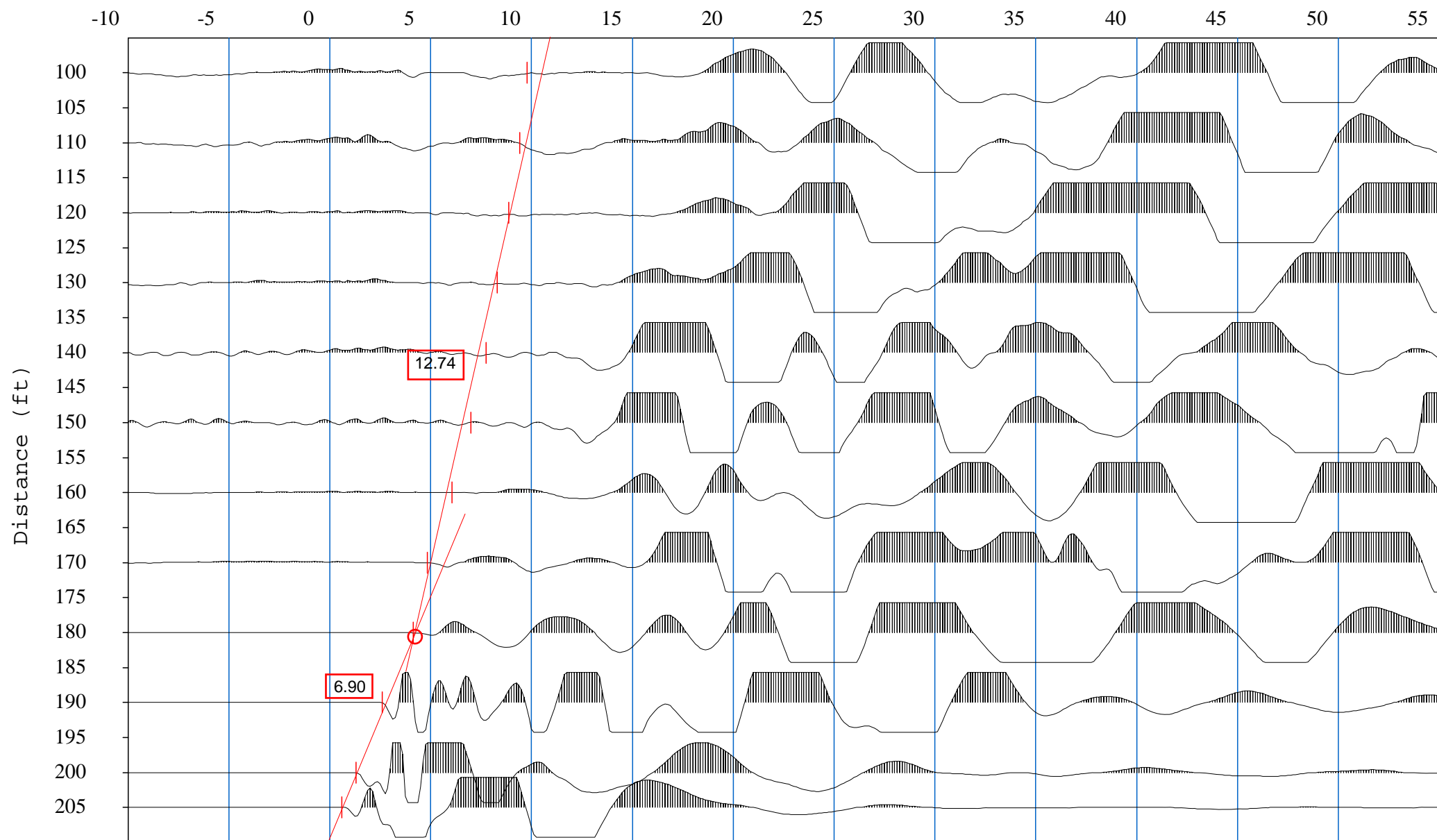
Source=155.0ft



14-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft

Time



14-3.DAT



SEISMIC LINE 15
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

Geosyntec 
 consultants

DATE: MAY 2009

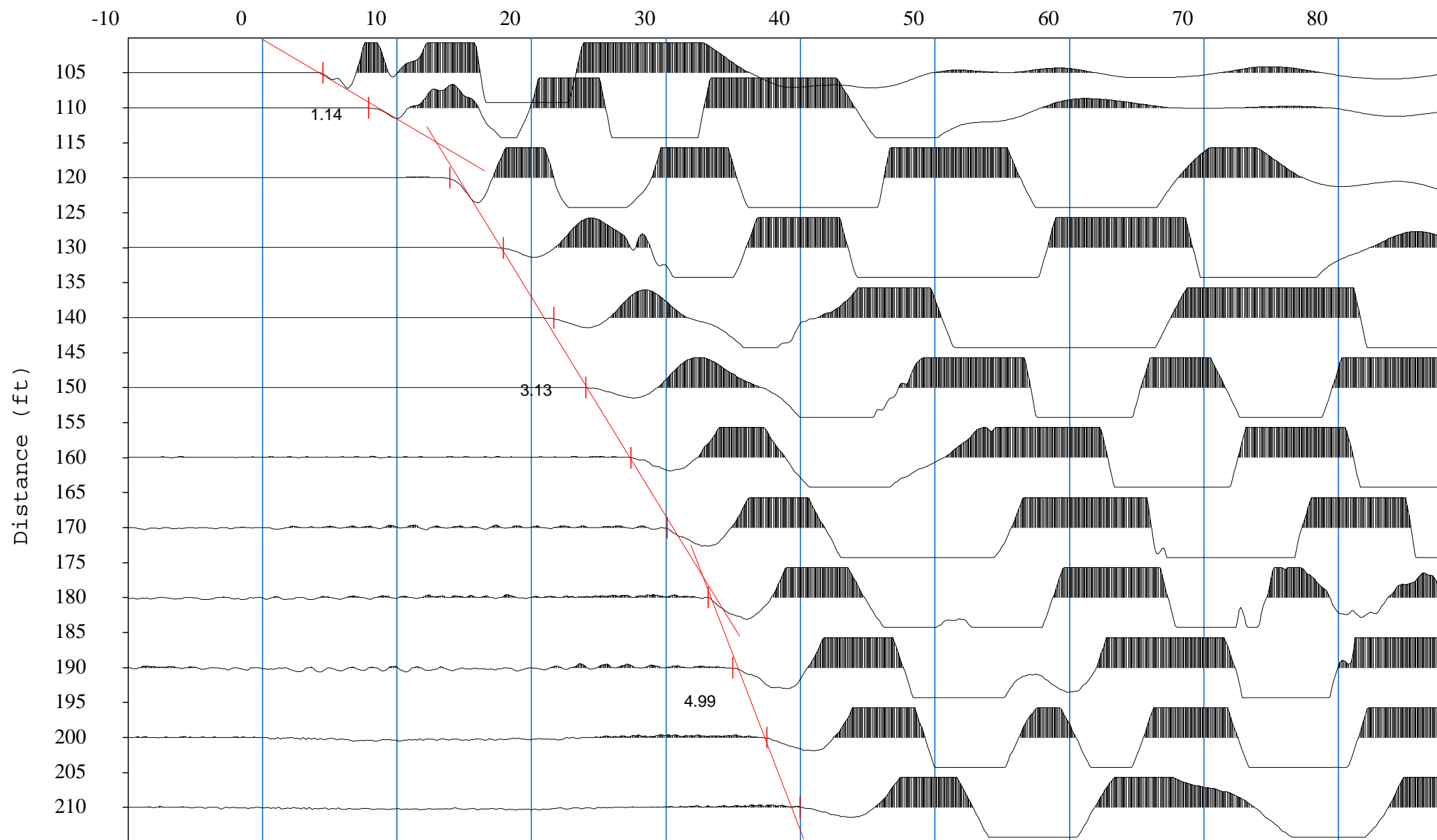
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE

B-17

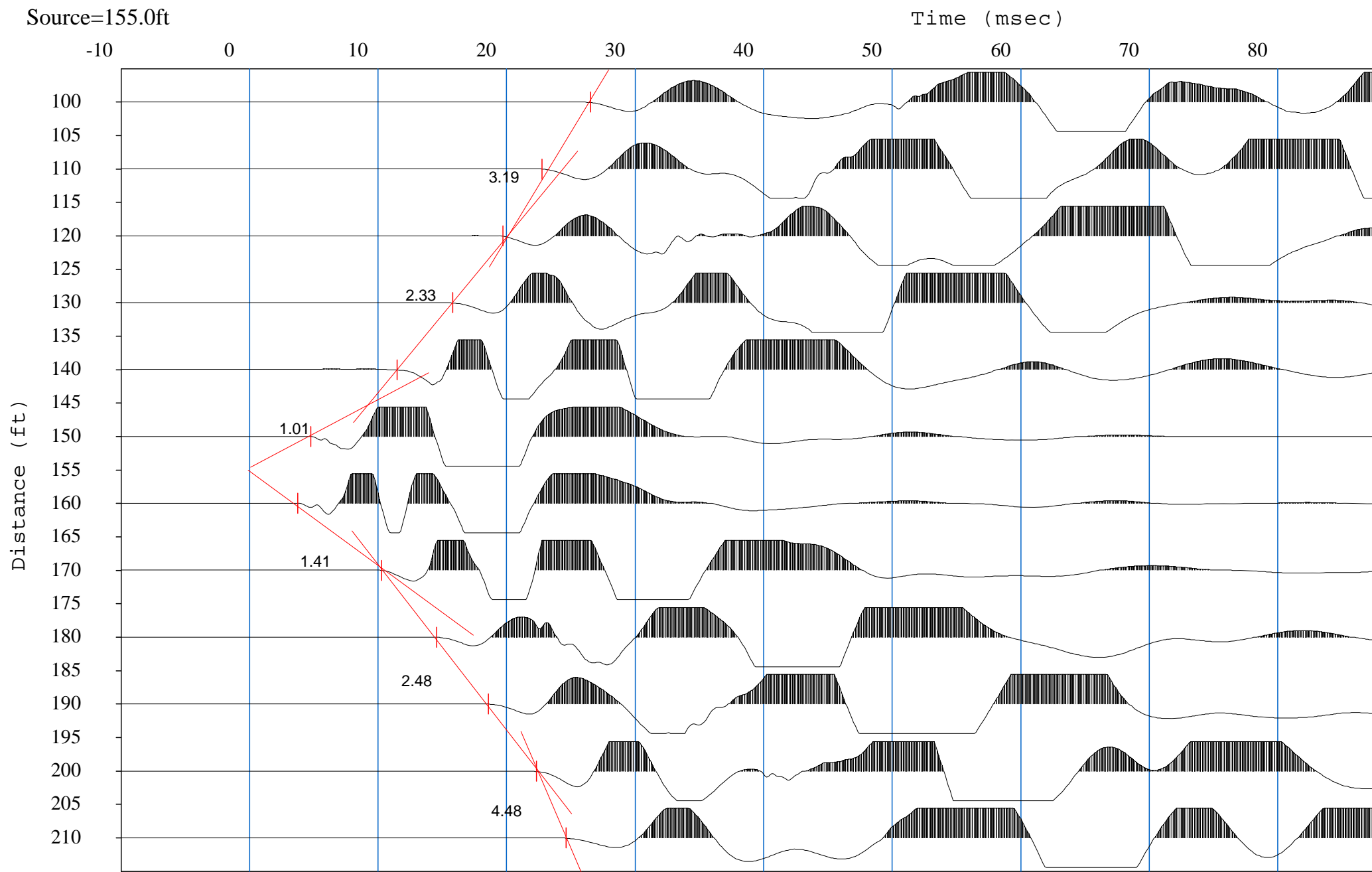
Source=100.0ft

Time (msec)



15-1.DAT

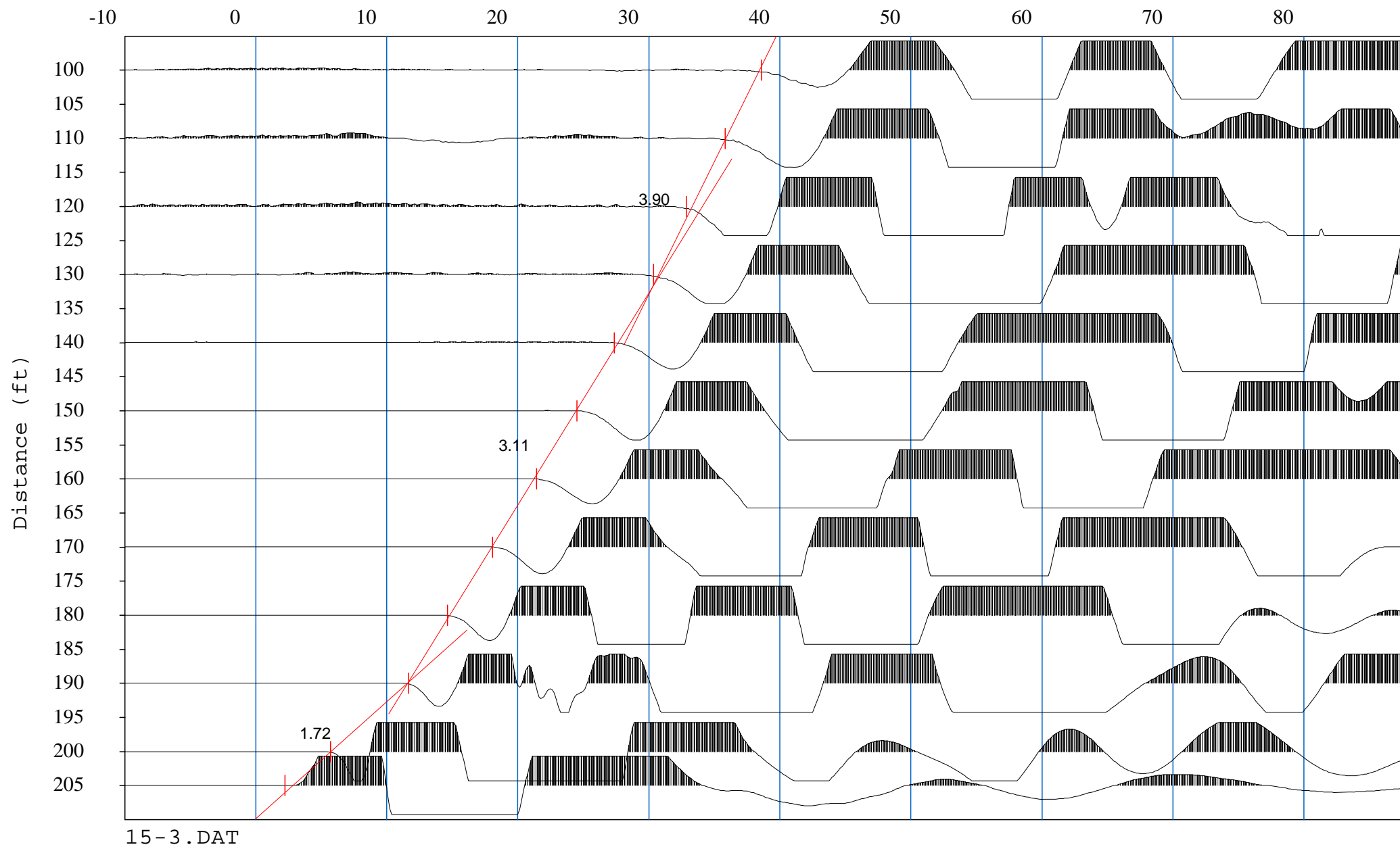
Source=155.0ft



15-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft

Time (msec)





SEISMIC LINE 16
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

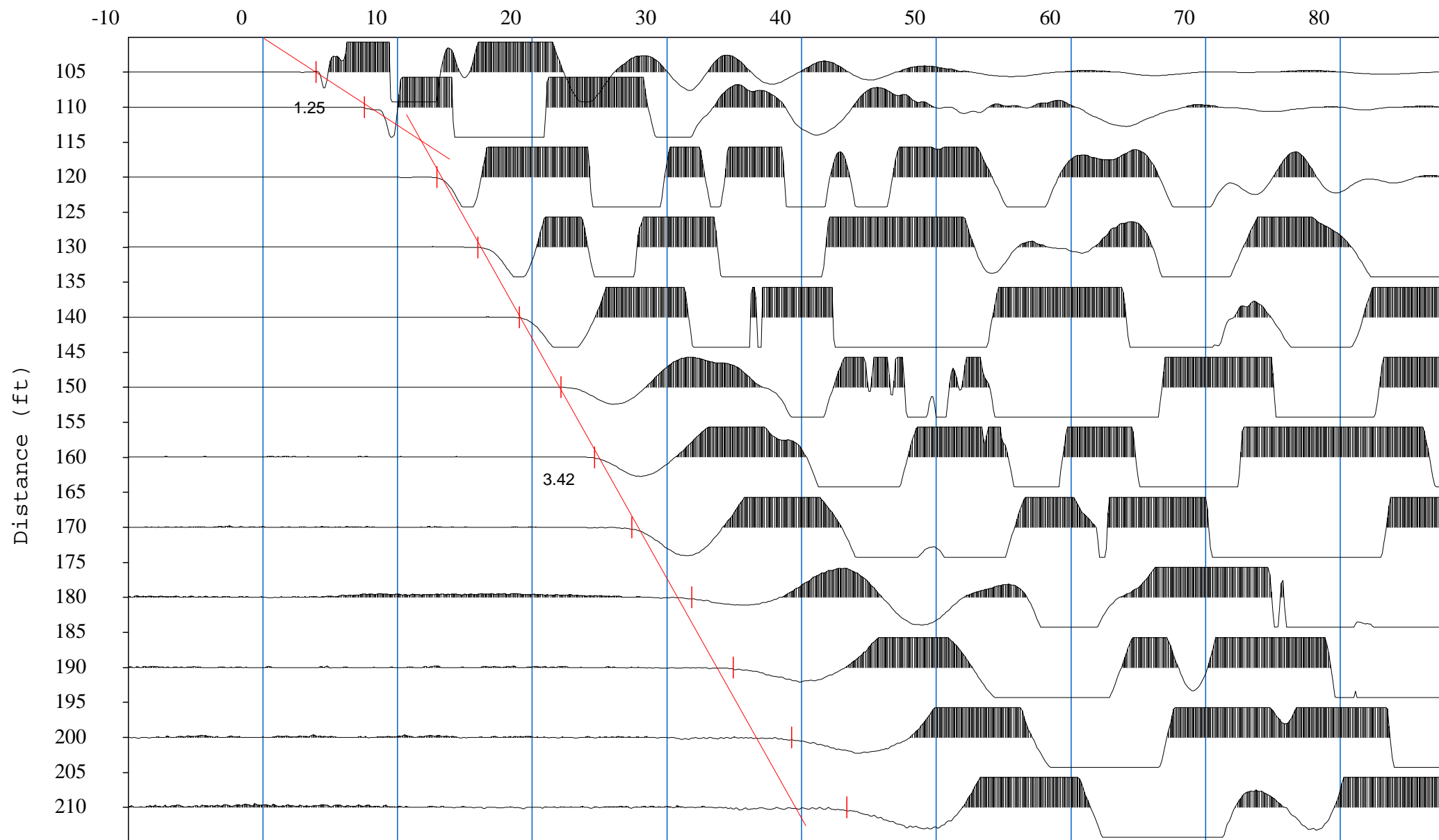
Geosyntec
consultants

DATE: MAY 2009
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE
B-18

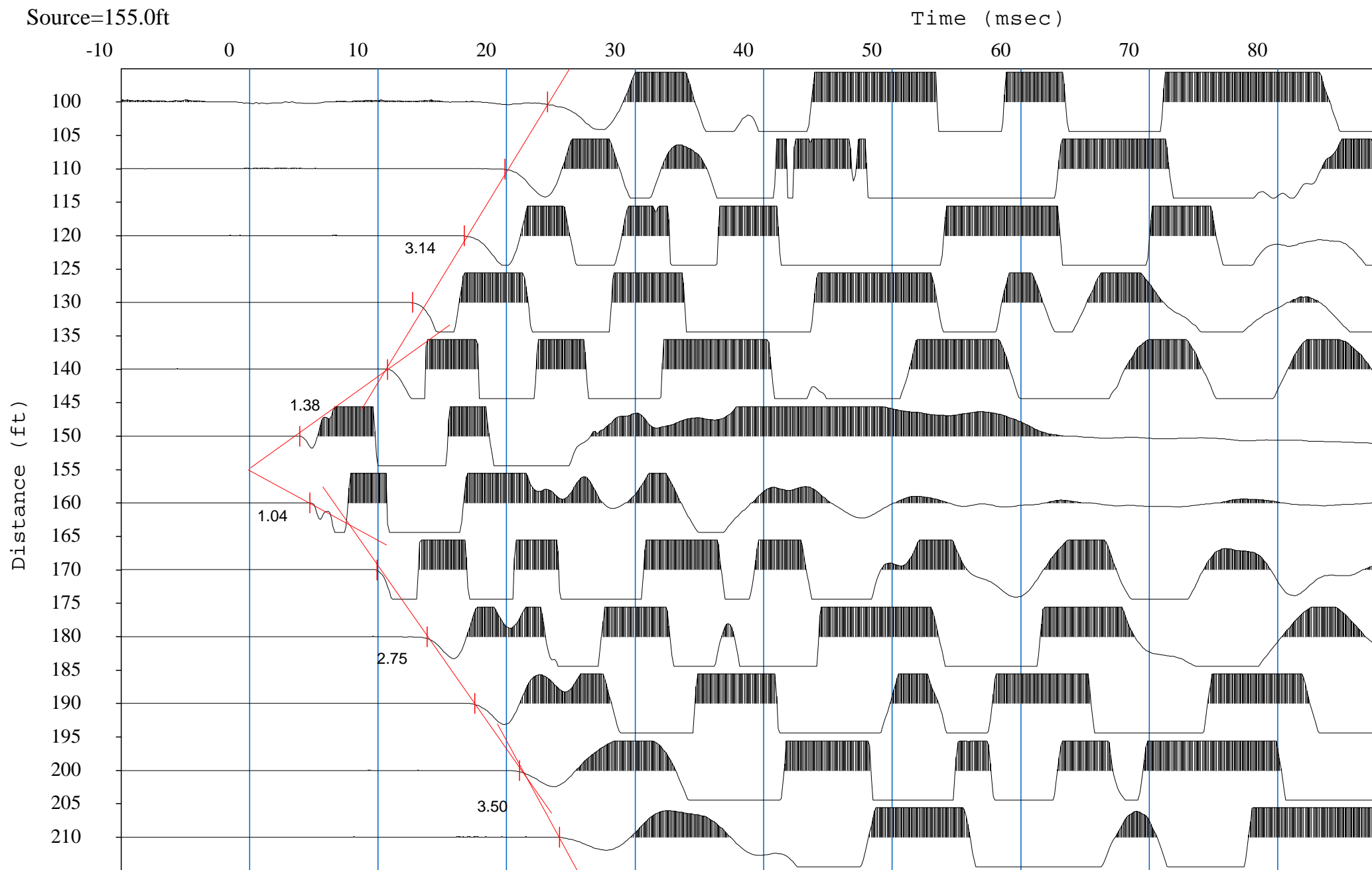
Source=100.0ft

Time (msec)



16-1.DAT

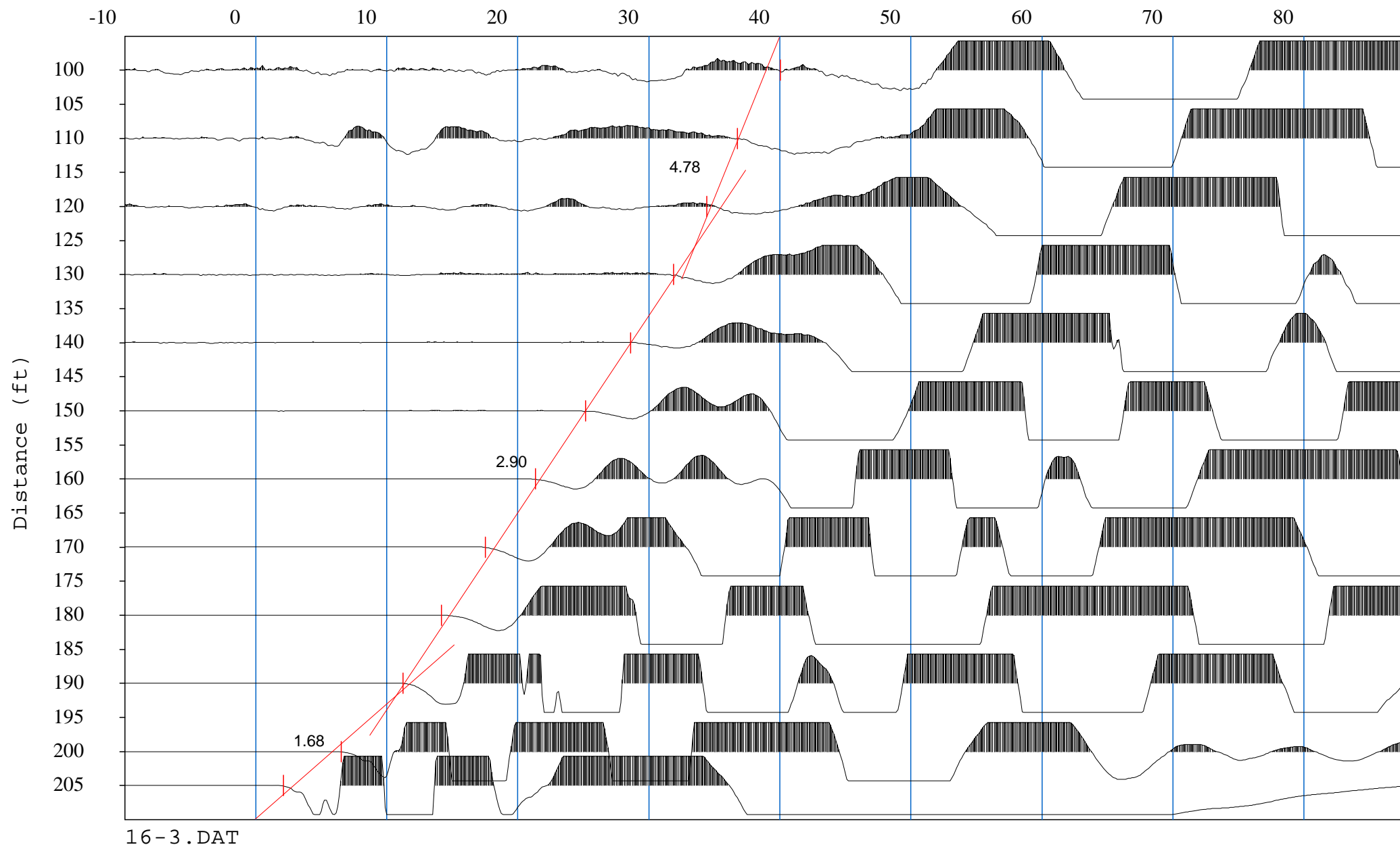
Source=155.0ft



16-2.DAT

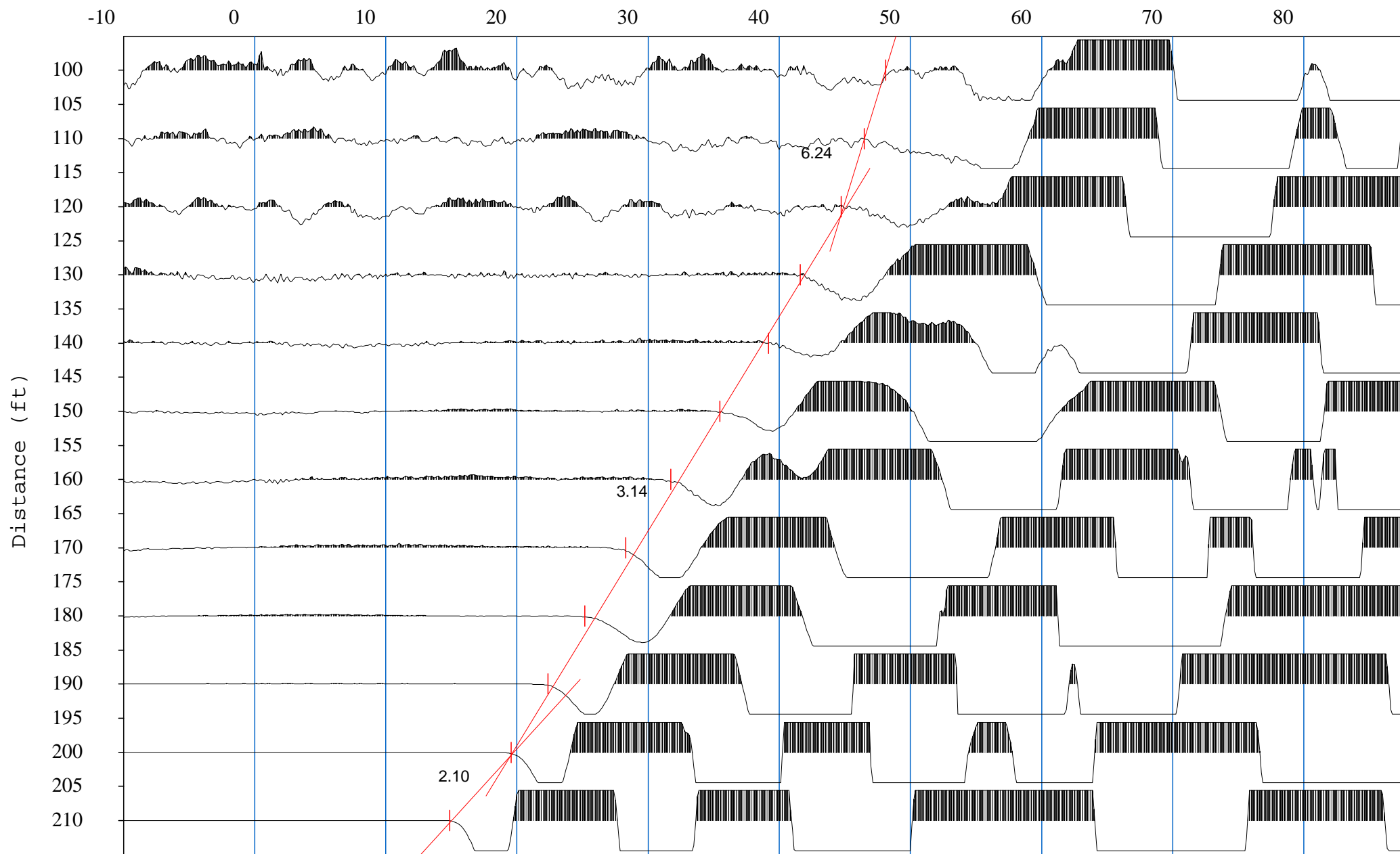
Source=210.0ft

Time (msec)



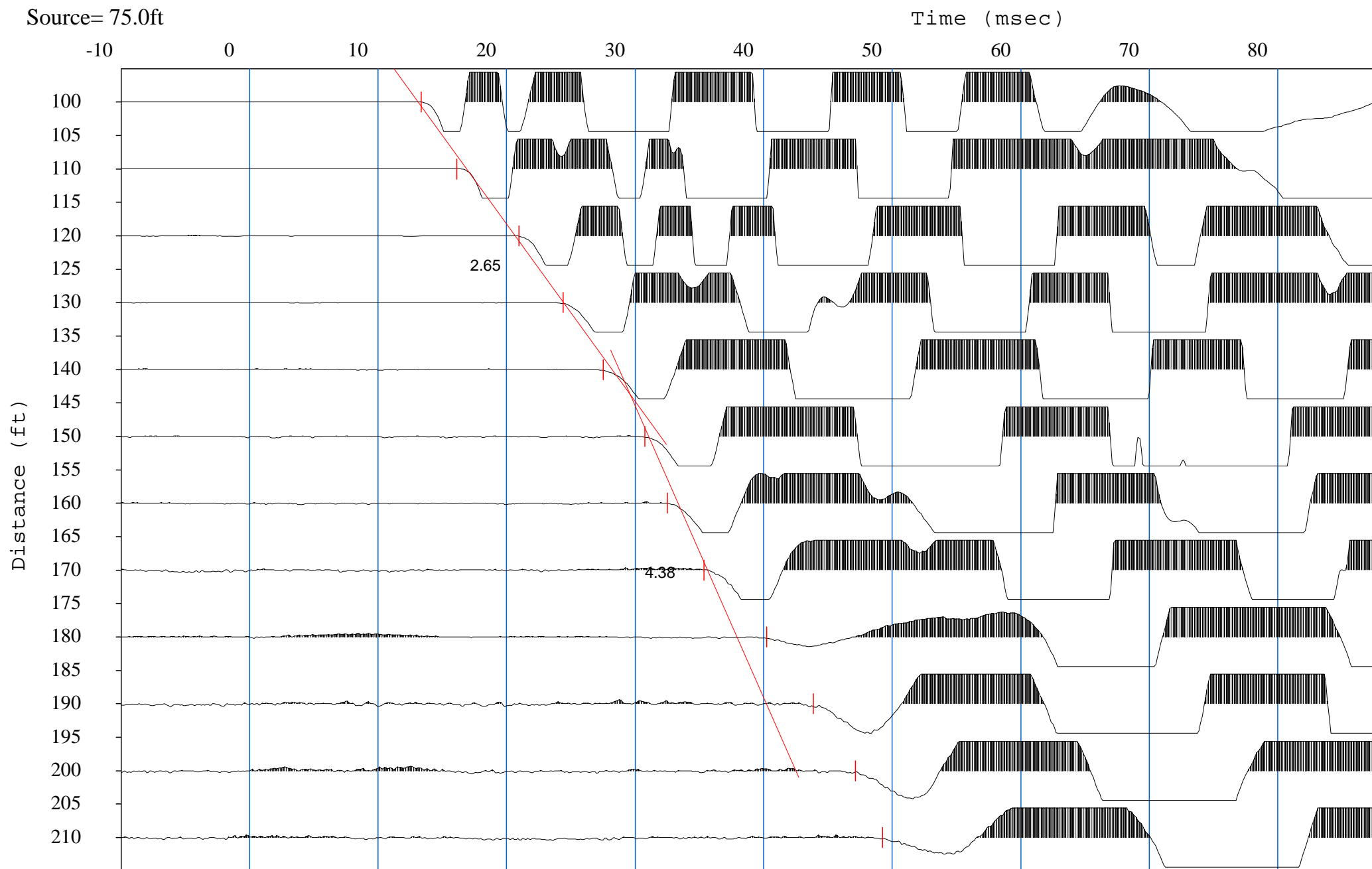
Source=235.0ft

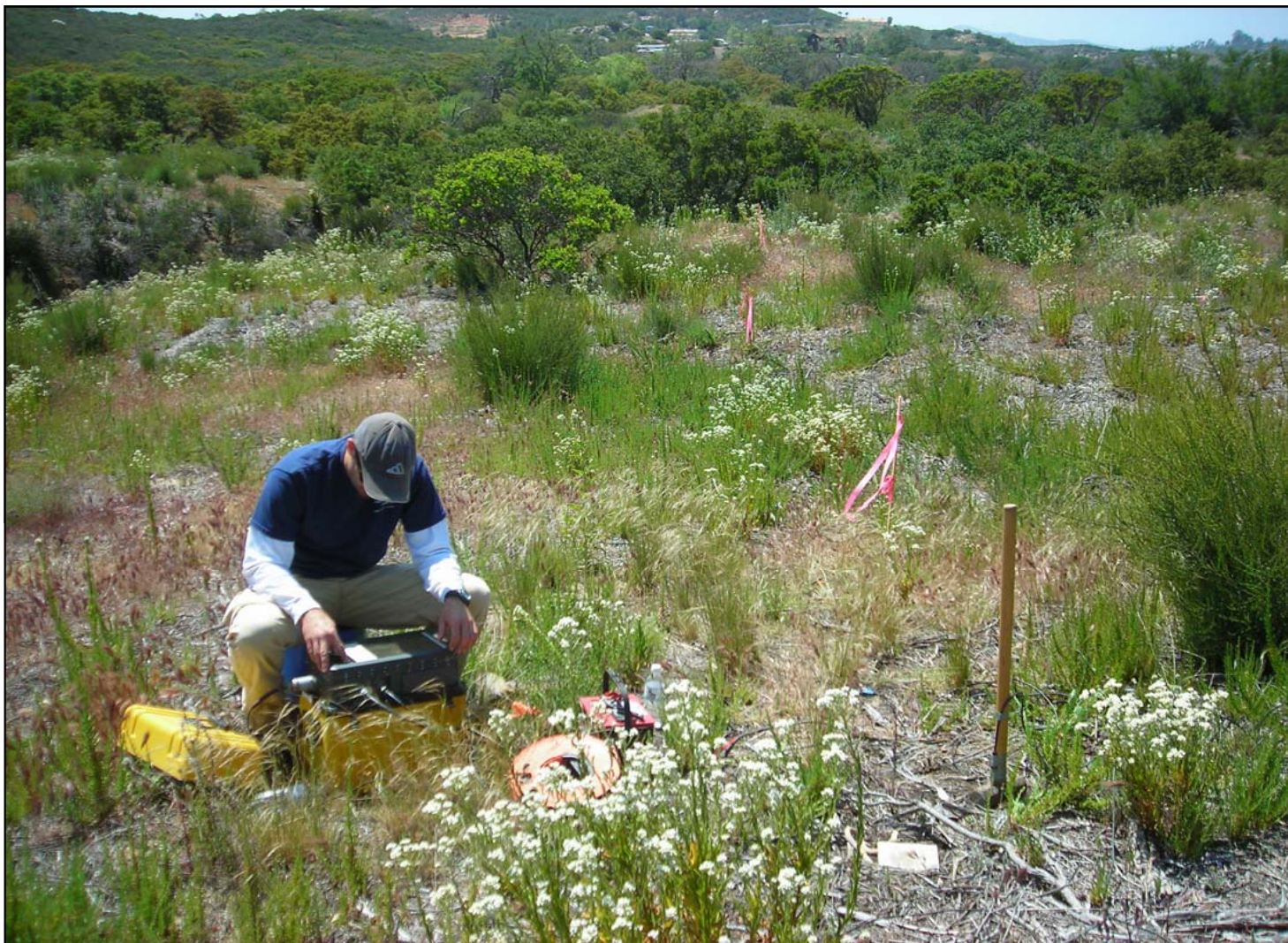
Time (msec)



16-4.DAT

Source= 75.0ft





SEISMIC LINE 17
SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND
ALPINE, CALIFORNIA

Geosyntec
 consultants

DATE: MAY 2009

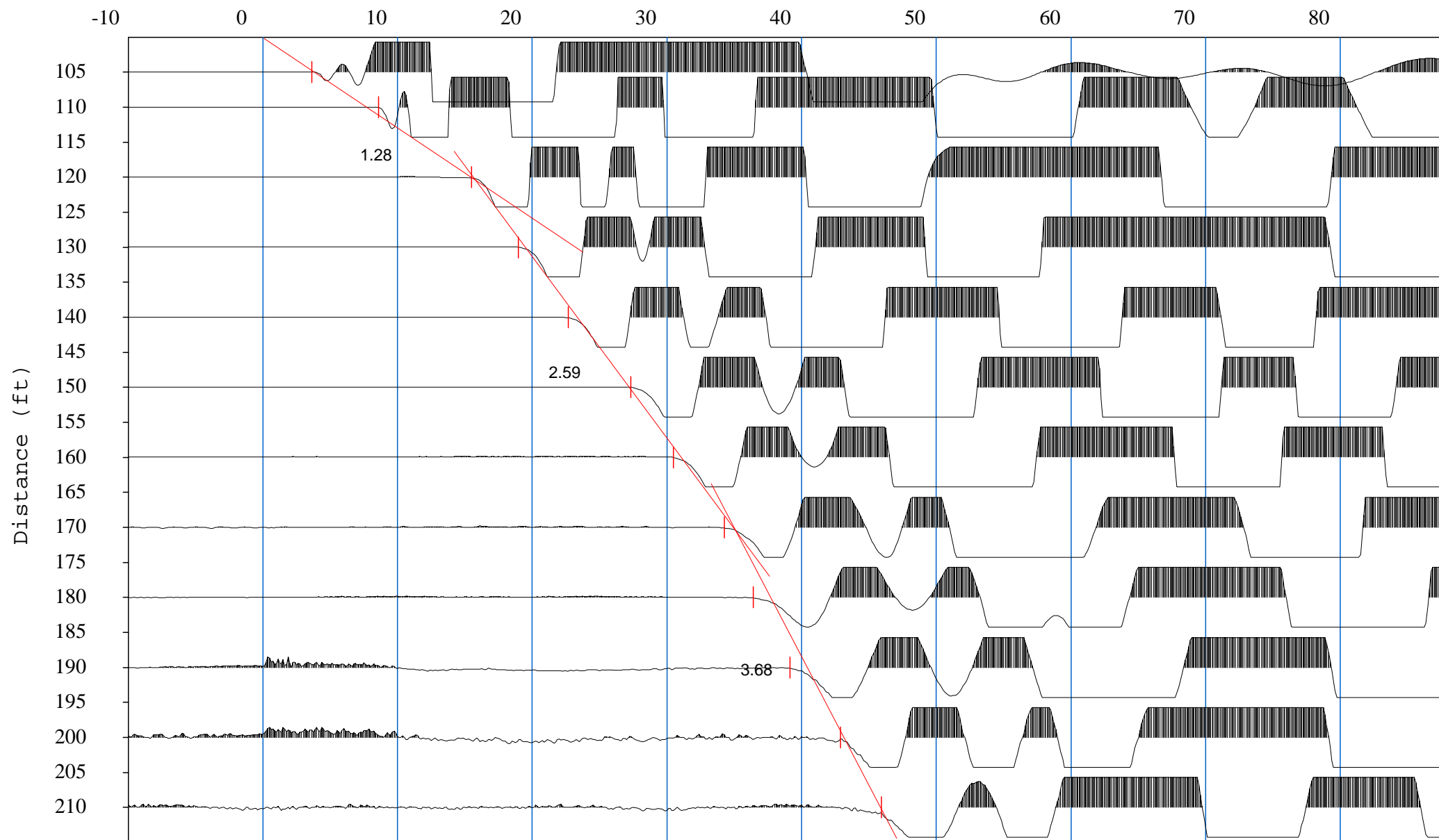
PROJECT NO. SC0368

FIGURE

B-19

Source=100.0ft

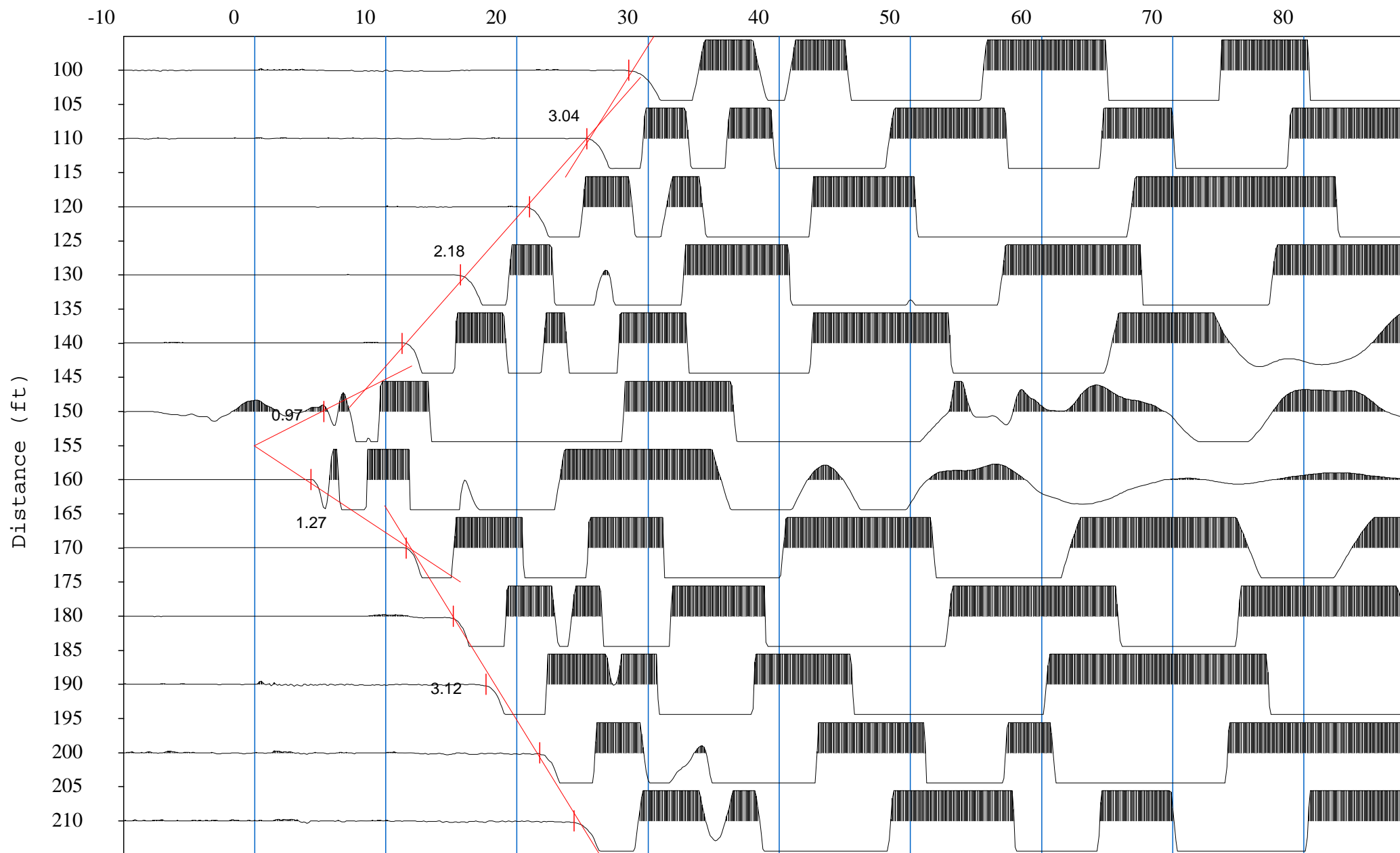
Time (msec)



17-1.DAT

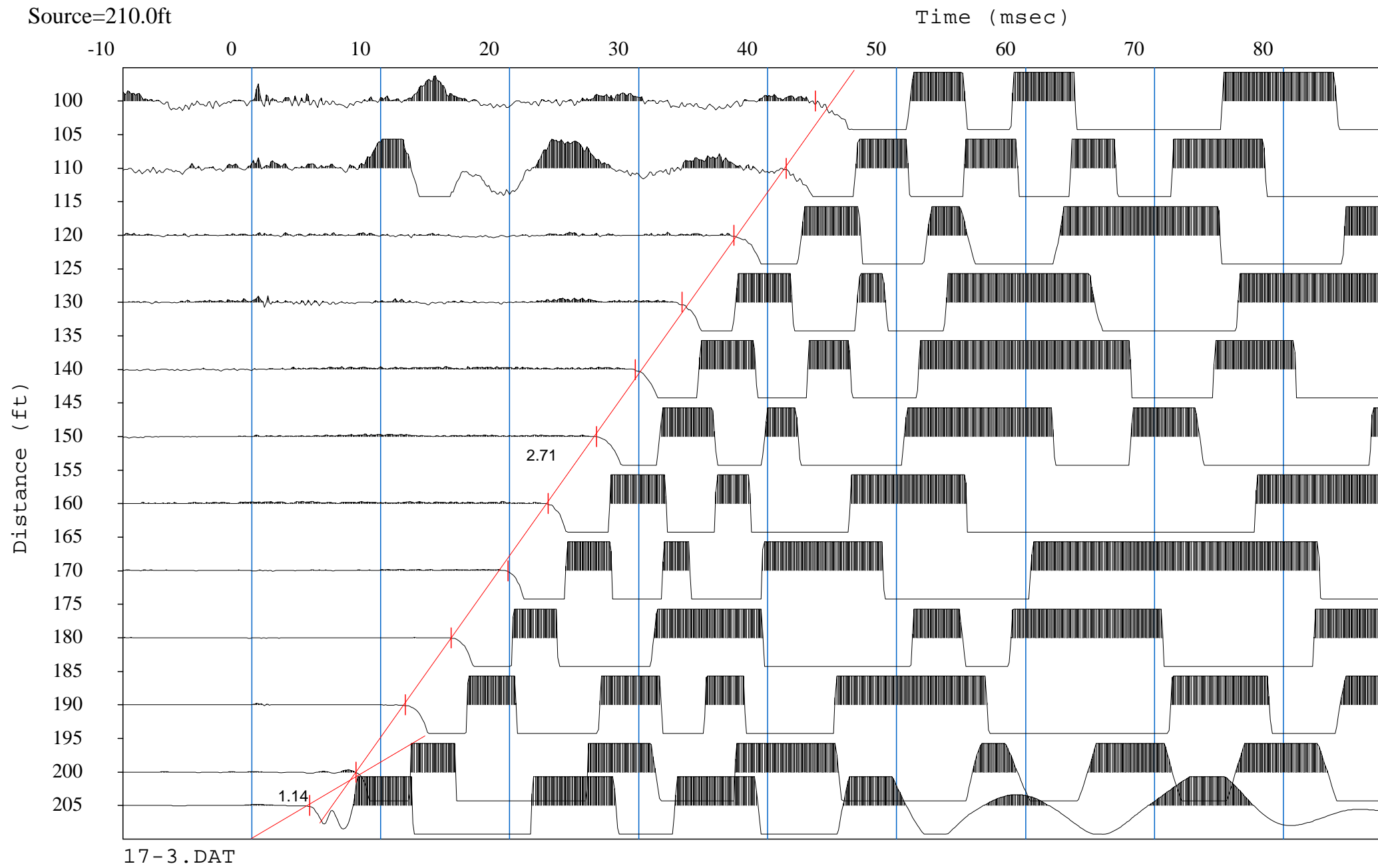
Source=155.0ft

Time (msec)



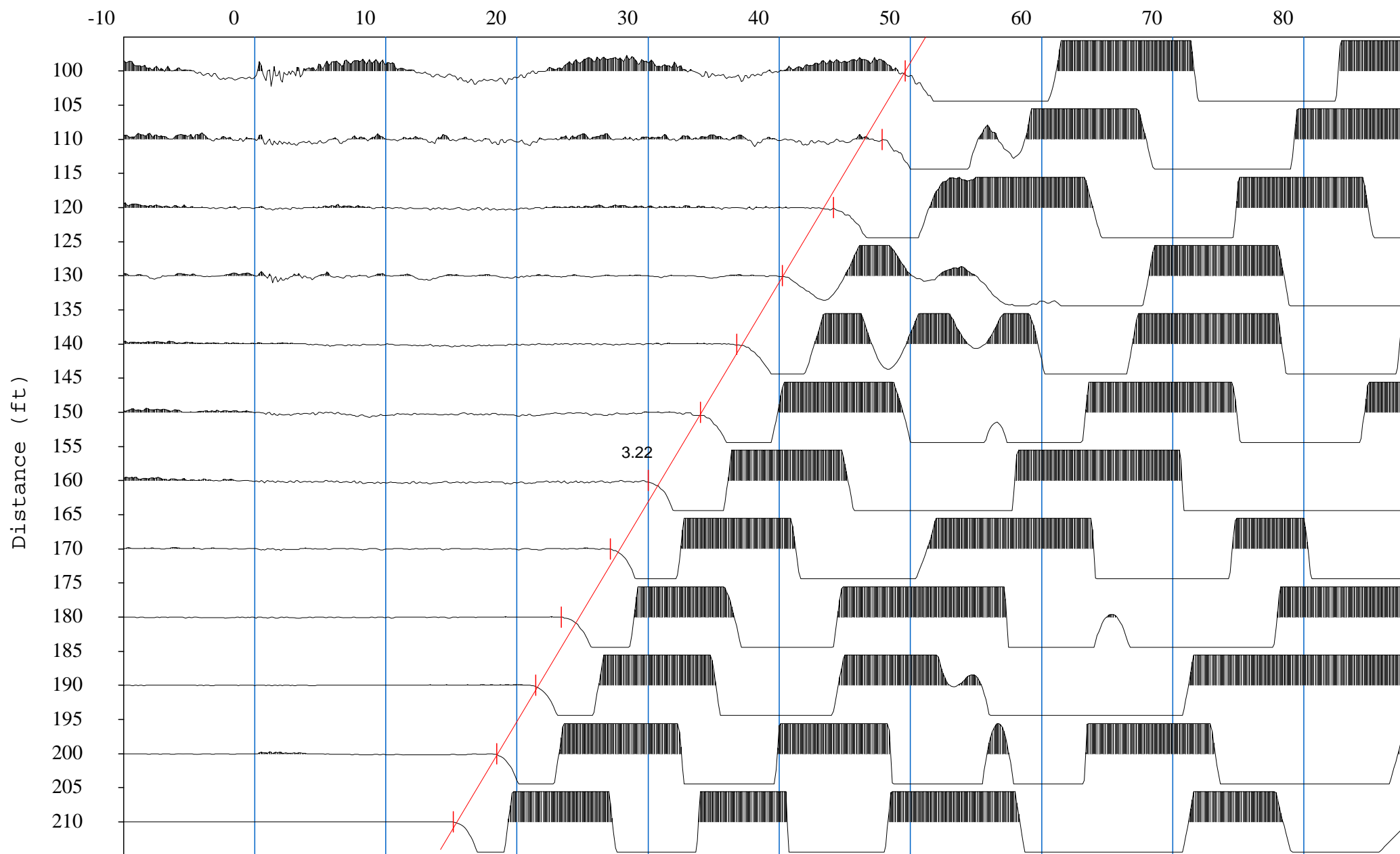
17-2.DAT

Source=210.0ft



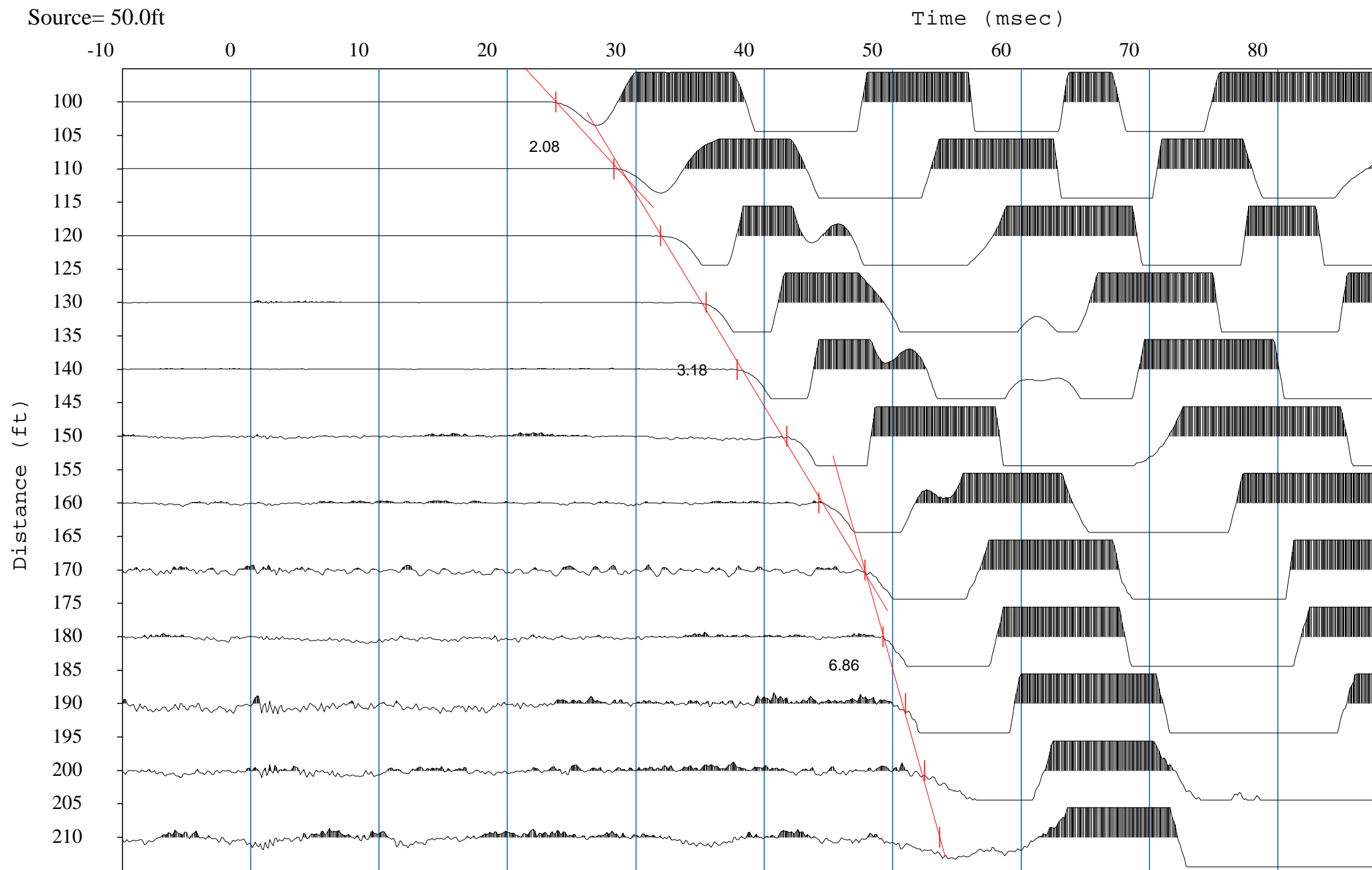
Source=235.0ft

Time (msec)



17-4.DAT

Source= 50.0ft



17-5.DAT

APPENDIX C

Logs of Field Explorations

KEY SHEET - CLASSIFICATIONS AND SYMBOLS
















GS FORM:
KEY 09/99

EMPIRICAL CORRELATIONS WITH STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE N VALUES *

	N VALUE * (BLOWS/FT)	CONSISTENCY	UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/SQ FT)		N VALUE * (BLOWS/FT)	RELATIVE DENSITY
FINE GRAINED SOILS	0 - 2	VERY SOFT	<0.25	COARSE GRAINED SOILS	0 - 4	VERY LOOSE
	3 - 4	SOFT	0.25 - 0.50		5 - 10	LOOSE
	5 - 8	FIRM	0.50 - 1.00		11 - 30	MEDIUM DENSE
	9 - 15	STIFF	1.00 - 2.00		31 - 50	DENSE
	16 - 30	VERY STIFF	2.00 - 4.00		>50	VERY DENSE
	31 - 50	HARD	>4.00			
	>50	VERY HARD				

* ASTM D 1586; NUMBER OF BLOWS OF 140 POUND HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES TO DRIVE A 2 IN. O.D., 1.4 IN. I.D. SAMPLER ONE FOOT.

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOL CHART

MAJOR DIVISIONS			SYMBOLS		DESCRIPTIONS	
COARSE GRAINED SOILS	GRAVEL AND GRAVELLY SOILS	CLEAN GRAVELS		GW	WELL-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
		LITTLE OR NO FINES		GP	POORLY GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
	MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION RETAINED ON NO.4 SIEVE	GRAVELS WITH FINES		GM	SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND-SILT MIXTURES	
		APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES		GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND-CLAY MIXTURES	
	SAND AND SANDY SOILS	CLEAN SANDS		SW	WELL GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
		LITTLE OR NO FINES		SP	POORLY GRADED SANDS, GRAVELLY SANDS, LITTLE OR NO FINES	
	MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL COARSER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	MORE THAN 50% OF COARSE FRACTION PASSING NO.4 SIEVE	SANDS WITH FINES		SM	SILTY SANDS, SAND-SILT MIXTURES
			APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF FINES		SC	CLAYEY SANDS, SAND-CLAY MIXTURES
FINE GRAINED SOILS	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 SLIGHT PLASTICITY	
				CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS	
				OL	ORGANIC SILTS AND ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY	
	MORE THAN 50% OF MATERIAL FINER THAN NO. 200 SIEVE SIZE	SILTS AND CLAYS	LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50		MH	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SANDY OR SILTY SOILS, ELASTIC SILT
					CH	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY, FAT CLAYS
					OH	ORGANIC CLAYS OF MEDIUM TO HIGH PLASTICITY, ORGANIC SILTS
	HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS				PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENT

NOTE: DUAL SYMBOLS USED FOR BORDERLINE CLASSIFICATIONS

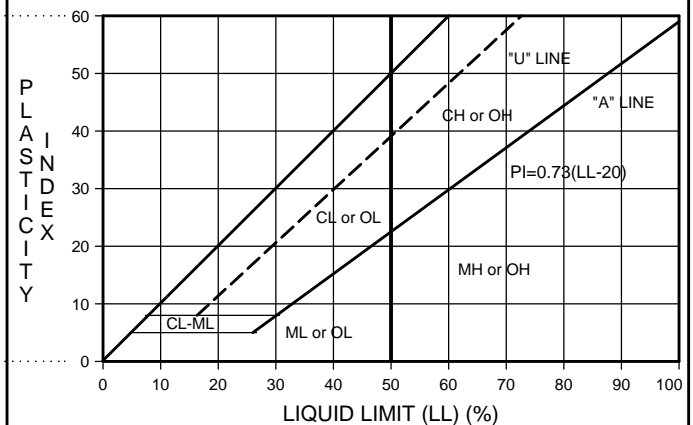
PARTICLE SIZE IDENTIFICATION

BOULDERS	>300 mm
COBBLES	75 - 300 mm
GRAVEL: COARSE	19.0 - 75 mm
GRAVEL: FINE	4.75 - 19 mm
SAND: COARSE	2.00 - 4.75 mm
SAND: MEDIUM	0.425 - 2.00 mm
SAND: FINE	0.075 - 0.425 mm
SILT	0.075 - 0.002 mm
CLAY	<0.002 mm

WELL GRADED - HAVING WIDE RANGE OF GRAIN SIZES AND APPRECIABLE
AMOUNTS OF ALL INTERMEDIATE PARTICLE SIZES

POORLY GRADED - PREDOMINANTLY ONE GRAIN SIZE, OR HAVING A RANGE OF
SIZES WITH SOME INTERMEDIATE SIZES MISSING

PLASTICITY CHART



OTHER MATERIAL SYMBOLS

Siltstone	Sand
Sandstone	Silt
Siltstone/Claystone	Silty Sand
Claystone	Evaporite
Shale	Artificial Fill
Siltstone/Sandstone	Debris Fill
Conglomerate	Asphalt
Granitic	Concrete

WELL SYMBOLS

HYDRATED BENTONITE CHIPS
BENTONITE CEMENT GROUT
FILTER PACK
CONCRETE
NATIVE/SLOUGH
CENTRAL-IZER

SAMPLER AND OTHER SYMBOLS

BULK SAMPLE	Water Level at Time Drilling, or as Shown
SPLIT SPOON	Static Water Level
STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	MSL: Mean Sea Level
SHELBY TUBE	AGS: Above Ground Surface
CALIFORNIA SAMPLE	BGS: Below Ground Surface
CORE	BTOC: Below Top of Casing
	HSA: Hollow Stem Auger

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Residual Soil: Loose, moist, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), silty medium to fine sand (SM) with trace subround gravel. @ 1' becomes olive brown (2.5Y 4/4), silty fine sand with trace subround gravel.		1130						13:55	Hollow-stem auger 0-14.75'
2			1129							
3			1128							
4			1127							
5			1126						14:00	
6	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Light gray (N7) to moderate yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), coarse to fine grained, completely weathered, very weak rock.		1125			40/50/4"				Insitu temperature test, T=77 degrees F.
7			1124							
8			1123							
9			1122							
10	Becomes highly to completely weathered.		1121						14:42	
11			1120			22/50/5"			14:45	
12			1119							
13			1118							
14			1117						15:05	
15	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dusky yellowish brown (10YR 2/2) to light gray (N7), coarse to medium grained, highly to completely weathered, extremely weak rock.		1116			26/50/3"	95		15:08	Switch to coring 14.75-49.0' RQD: 8 Runtime 7 min.
16			1115							
17			1114							
18			1113							
19	No Recovery from 19 to 24 ft.		1112				0		15:37	
20			1111						15:45	
21			1110							RQD: 0 Runtime 7 min.
22			1109							
23			1108							
24			1107						15:52	
25	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Light gray (N7), coarse grained, moderately weathered, very weak rock, joints 40 degrees, narrow, clay filled, wavy.		1106				94		15:57	
26			1105							RQD: 87 Runtime 10 min.
27			1104							
28			1103							
29			1102						16:07	
30			1101				64		16:13	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.85252
EQUIPMENT Dietrich 120 **LONGITUDE** 116.80694
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger / Coring **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 10" / 4" **BEARING** -----
LOGGER D. Baumwirt **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 13, 09

REMARKS: Western Cable Pole.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
31	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Light gray (N7) with orange mottling, coarse grained, highly weathered, extremely weak rock, joints 35 degrees, narrow, with spotty clay and pyrite infilling, wavy.	/ \	1100							RQD: 51 Runtime 9 min.
32			1099							
33			1098							
34			1097						16:22	
35			1096				84		16:29	
36	Becomes medium gray (N5), coarse grained, moderately to highly weathered, extremely weak rock, joints 30 degrees.	/ \	1095							RQD: 38 Runtime 8 min.
37			1094							
38			1093							
39			1092						16:37	
40			1091				90		16:41	
41	Becomes jointed 15 degrees, wide with spotty clay infilling, irregular.	/ \	1090							RQD: 53 Runtime 10 min.
42			1089							
43			1088							
44			1087						16:51	
45			1086				92		16:55	
46	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Medium gray (N5), coarse grained, moderately to highly weathered, medium strong to very weak rock, joints 40 degrees, narrow, with spotty iron infilling, wavy.	/ \	1085							RQD: 86 Runtime 9 min.
47			1084							
48			1083							
49			1082						17:04	
	Bottom of boring at 49' bgs									
	Boring backfilled with grout to surface.									

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.85252
EQUIPMENT Dietrich 120 **LONGITUDE** 116.80694
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger / Coring **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 10" / 4" **BEARING** -----
LOGGER D. Baumwirt **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 13, 09

REMARKS: Western Cable Pole.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS



Boring CP-1, Depth Interval 14.75 to 30.0 ft bgs (Elevation 1116.75 to 1101 feet MSL)




Boring CP-1, Depth Interval 30.0 to 42.0 ft bgs (Elevation 1101 to 1089 feet MSL)

<p>CORE PHOTOGRAPHS BORING CP-1 SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND ALPINE, CALIFORNIA</p>		
<p>Geosyntec consultants</p>	DATE: MAY 2009	<p>FIGURE C-1</p>
	PROJECT NO. SC0368	



Boring CP-1, Depth Interval 42.0 to 49.0 ft bgs (Elevation 1089 to 1082 feet MSL)

<p align="center">CORE PHOTOGRAPHS BORING CP-1 SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND ALPINE, CALIFORNIA</p>		
	DATE: MAY 2009	FIGURE C-1
	PROJECT NO. SC0368	

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Residual Soil: Medium dense, moist, olive brown (2.5 YR 4/4), fine to coarse silty sand (SM).		2273						13:25	
2	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Yellowish brown to very dark gray (10YR 5/6 - 3/1), fine to coarse grained, completely to highly weathered, extremely to very weak rock.	\\	2272							
3		\\	2271							
4		\\	2270							
5		\\	2269	CP-2-1 (5'-5.5')		50/5"	33	n/a	13:34	
6	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark yellowish brown to very dark gray (10YR 4/6 - 3/1), highly to moderately weathered, very weak to weak rock. Moderately fractured with moderately wide, planar joints 50-70 degrees, with clay infilling and moderate fracture spacing.	\\	2268						13:45	
7		\\	2267							
8		\\	2266							
9		\\	2265							
10		\\	2264			50/4"	22		13:50	
11		\\	2263						14:40	Switch to HQ core at 10.0 ft.
12		\\	2262	R1			100			RQD=13
13		\\	2261						14:50	
14		\\	2260						15:05	
15		\\	2259							
16		\\	2258	R2			100			RQD=36
17	@ 16' Becomes dark yellowish brown to very dark gray (2.5YR 5/6 - 3/1), with narrow to moderately wide, wavy joints 55-75 degrees, containing clay and iron infilling, and moderate fracture spacing.	\\	2257							
18	@ 18' Becomes completely weathered, extremely weak rock, with abundant vertical and near vertical healed fractures, 50-90 degrees.	\\	2256						15:17	
19		\\	2255						15:25	
20		\\	2254							
21		\\	2253	R3			85			RQD=0
22		\\	2252							
23	@ 23' Becomes massive	\\	2251						15:37	
24		\\	2250	R4			50		15:50	RQD=0
25		\\	2249							
26		\\	2248							
27		\\	2247							
28		\\	2246						16:05	
29		\\	2245						5/14/09	
30		\\	2244						08:40	
									5/15/09	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.82891
EQUIPMENT Dietrich 120 **LONGITUDE** 116.71928
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger / Coring **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 8" HSA / 4" HQ core **BEARING** -----
LOGGER R. Gray **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 21, 09

REMARKS: Eastern Cable Pole.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
31	Granitic Rock (Leucocratic Tonalite): Dark yellowish brown to pale yellow (10YR 5/6 - 2.5 YR 2/4), fine to coarse grained, completely weathered, extremely weak rock. Highly fractured with very narrow to moderately wide, planar to irregular joints 45-90 degrees with clay and iron infilling, surface stain and filled, close to moderate fracture spacing.	/ \	2243	R5			100		09:00 09:08	RQD=0
32			2242							
33			2241							
34			2240							
35	Sheared zone @ 35.5' becomes predominantly clay to completely weathered rock.	/ \	2239	R6			88		09:29 09:30	RQD=0 @ 36.5' Color change in drill fluids.
36			2238							
37			2237							
38			2236							
39		/ \	2235	R7			46		09:40 09:53	RQD=0
40			2234							
41			2233							
42			2232							
43	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark yellowish brown to very dark gray (10YR 4/6 - 3/1), completely weathered, extremely weak rock. Contains moderately wide to narrow, wavy to planar joints 55-60 degrees with clay and iron infilling, close fracture spacing.	/ \	2231						10:06 10:15	RQD=0
44			2230							
45			2229							
46			2228	R8			100		10:29	RQD=0
47		/ \	2227							
48			2226							
49			2225							
50	From 50.2'-50.6' becomes weak rock with localized healed fractures and joints 60-70 degrees.	/ \	2224	R9			100			RQD=0
51			2223							
52			2222							
53			2221							
	Bottom of boring at 53' bgs Boring backfilled with bentonite grout									

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.82891
EQUIPMENT Dietrich 120 **LONGITUDE** 116.71928
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger / Coring **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 8" HSA / 4" HQ core **BEARING** -----
LOGGER R. Gray **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 21, 09

REMARKS: Eastern Cable Pole.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS


BORING LOG NO WELL (ALEX) NO SIG SC0368-14.GPJ GEOSNTEC.GDT 5/21/09



Boring CP-2, Depth Interval 10.5 to 18.6 ft bgs (Elevation 2263.5 to 2255.4 feet MSL)



Boring CP-2, Depth Interval 18.6 to 31.0 ft bgs (Elevation 2255.4 to 2243 feet MSL)


<p>CORE PHOTOGRAPHS BORING CP-2 SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND ALPINE, CALIFORNIA</p>		
	DATE: MAY 2009	<p>FIGURE C-2</p>
	PROJECT NO. SC0368	



Boring CP-2, Depth Interval 31.0 to 44.2 ft bgs (Elevation 2243 to 2229.8 feet MSL)



Boring CP-2, Depth Interval 44.2 to 53.0 ft bgs (Elevation 2229.8 to 2221 feet MSL)

<p align="center">CORE PHOTOGRAPHS BORING CP-2 SUNRISE POWERLINK PROJECT - 230 KV UNDERGROUND ALPINE, CALIFORNIA</p>		
	DATE: MAY 2009	<p align="center">FIGURE C-2</p>
	PROJECT NO. SC0368	

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Residual Soil: Loose, moist, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), silty medium to fine sand (SM) with trace subround gravel. @ 1' becomes olive brown (2.5Y 4/4), silty fine sand.		1221						9:32	
2			1220							
3			1219							
4			1218							
5	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Light gray (N7), medium to fine grained, completely weathered, very weak rock.		1217	B-1-1		22/ 50/4"			9:40	In situ temperature test, T=70 degrees F.
6			1216							
7			1215							
8			1214							
9			1213							
10	Becomes moderate yellowish brown (10YR 4/4).		1212	B-1-2		20/ 50/5"			10:25	
11			1211						10:28	
12			1210							
13			1209							
14			1208							
15			1207	B-1-3		50/5"			10:38	Poor recovery with Cal Sampler.
16			1206						10:41	Retried with SPT Sampler: Poor recovery.
17			1205							
18			1204							
19			1203							
20			1202	B-1-4		50/5"			10:55	
	Bottom of boring at 20.5' bgs									
	Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.								10:57	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT Dietrich 120
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 10"
LOGGER D. Baumwirt
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

LATITUDE 32.85178
LONGITUDE 116.80755
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----

REMARKS: MH-1

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Fill: Moist, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), silty fine to medium sand (SM) with coarse sand and trace angular fine gravel.		1195	B-2-1						
2			1194							
3			1193							
4			1192							
5	Becomes brown (10YR 4/3), no fine gravel.		1191							
6			1190	B-2-2		16/17/14	100		10:10	Insitu temperature test, T=84 degrees F (28.9 degrees C).
7			1189							
8			1188							
9			1187							
10			1186	B-2-3						
11	Residual Soil: Medium dense, moist, dark yellow brown (10YR 4/6), clayey fine sand with trace coarse sand [SC].		1185			6/7/13	100		10:45	Insitu temperature test, T=78 degrees F (25.6 degrees C).
12			1184							
13			1183							
14			1182							
15			1181	B-2-4						
	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Moderate brown to moderate yellowish brown, coarse grained, completely weathered, weak rock.					40/50/2"	44		10:50 10:56	
	Bottom of boring at 15' 8" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.									

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray

LATITUDE 32.84880
LONGITUDE 116.80827
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-2

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	2" Asphalt over Class II base.		1246						10:46	
2	Residual Soil: Medium dense, moist, dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4), silty fine sand (SM) with trace sub-angular fine gravel.		1245							
3			1244							
4			1243							
5			1242							
6	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark yellow brown (10YR 4/2) to dusky yellowish brown (10YR 2/2), medium to coarse grained, completely weathered, weak rock.		1241	B-3-1		15/24/39	100		12:20	Insitu temperature test, T=96 degrees F (35.6 degrees C).
7			1240							
8			1239							
9			1238							
10	No recovery 3" slough.		1237	B-3-2		50/3"	17		12:33	No density changes noted by driller.
11			1236							
12			1235							
13			1234							
14			1233							
15	Bottom of boring at 15' 2" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.		1232	B-3-3		50/2"	11		12:35	No density changes noted by driller.

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray

LATITUDE 32.84563
LONGITUDE 116.80437
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-3

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Fill: Moist, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/4), silty fine sand (SM), micaceous and non-plastic.		1349						13:20	
2			1348							
3			1347							
4			1346							
5			1345	B-4-1		10/10/10	100		13:52	Insitu temperature test, T=84 degrees F (28.9 degrees C).
6	Becomes brown (7.5YR 4/4) with trace angular fine gravel.		1344							
7			1343							
8			1342							
9	Moist, dark brown (7.5YR 3/3), silty fine sand (SM) with clay and trace gravel.		1341							
10			1340	B-4-2		8/7/6	100		14:32	Insitu temperature test, T=88 degrees F (31.1 degrees C).
11			1339							
12			1338							
13	Increasing clay content.		1337							
14			1336							
15	Moist dark brown (7.5YR 3/4), clayey fine sand (SC) with few fine granitic gravels. Micaceous.		1335	B-4-3		9/11/15	100		14:39	
16			1334							
Bottom of boring at 16' 6" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.										

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray
LATITUDE 32.84348
LONGITUDE 116.79998
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS:MH-4

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
	3" Asphalt over 6" concrete			B-5-1					10:47	
1	<u>Residual Soil</u> : Medium dense, moist, dark brown (10YR 3/3), silty fine sand [SM], non-plastic and micaceous.		1452							
2			1451							
3			1450							
4			1449							
5	<u>Granitic Rock (Tonalite)</u> : Medium gray (N5) to dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), medium grained, completely to slightly weathered, very weak to strong rock.		1448	B-5-2		12/14/21	67			Baggie sample.
6			1447							
7			1446							
8			1445							
9			1444							Becomes harder to drill.
10	Becomes very strong rock. Only small fragments of rock slough collected.		1443	B-5-3		50/3"	17			No sample collected due to low recovery.
11			1442							
12			1441							
13			1440							
14			1439							
15	Bottom of boring at 15' 2" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.		1438	B-5-4		50/2"	11		11:18	Becomes very hard to drill.






CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.84161
EQUIPMENT CME-75 **LONGITUDE** 116.79493
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 8" **BEARING** -----
LOGGER R. Gray **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-5

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	6" Asphalt. Fill: Moist, dark yellow brown (10YR 4/4), silty fine to medium sand (SM), non-plastic and micaceous.		1531						12:00	
2			1530							
3			1529							
4			1528							
5			1527							
6	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2) to light brown (5YR 5/6), coarse grained, completely weathered, very weak rock.		1526	B-6-1		30/50/3"	44		12:35	Insitu temperature test, T=112 degrees F (44.4 degrees C). B-6-1A: (5.5' - 6') B-6-1B: (6' - 6.5')
7			1525							
8			1524							
9			1523							
10	Becomes dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2) to moderate brown (5YR 4/4), coarse grained, completely to moderately weathered, weak rock.		1522	B-6-2		31/50/3"	44		12:56	
11			1521							
12			1520							
13			1519							
14			1518							
15			1517	B-6-3		50/3"	0		13:00	
	Bottom of boring at 15' 3" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.									

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.83971
EQUIPMENT CME-75 **LONGITUDE** 116.78950
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 8" **BEARING** -----
LOGGER R. Gray **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-6

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Fill: Moist, brown (10YR 4/3), silty fine to medium sand (SM) with fine to medium gravel and trace angular coarse sand.		1600	B-7-1					15:12	
2			1599							
3			1598							
4			1597							
5	Becomes moist, olive brown (2.5Y 4/2).		1596	B-7-2		3/4/12	100		15:22	Baggie sample.
6			1595							
7			1594							
8	Moist, dark brown (10YR 3/3), silty sand (SM) with fine to medium gravel.		1593							Drilling becomes easier.
9			1592							
10			1591	B-7-3		3/3/5	100		15:25	
11			1590							
12	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Medium to dark gray (N4 to N5), medium grained, slightly to moderately weathered, strong rock. Bottom of boring at 12' 3" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.		1589							Becomes very hard to drill.

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray
LATITUDE 32.83870
LONGITUDE 116.78408
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-7

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	6" Asphalt. Fill: Moist, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), silty fine to medium sand (SM) with trace coarse sand.		1673						8:51	
2			1672							
3			1671							
4			1670							
5	Increase in sub-angular gravel.		1669	B-8-1		4/5/9	100		9:30	Insitu temperature test, T=88 degrees F (31.1 degrees C). B-8-1A: (5.5' - 6') B-8-1B: (6' - 6.5')
6			1668							
7			1667							
8			1666							
9			1665							
10	Gravels become more angular.		1664	B-8-2		5/4/3	44		10:08	Insitu temperature test, T=76 degrees F (24.4 degrees C). B-8-2A: (10.5' - 11') B-8-2B: (11' - 11.5')
11			1663							
12			1662							
13			1661							
14			1660							
15	Residual Soil: Loose, wet, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/3), silty to clayey fine sand [SM/SC].		1659	B-8-3		1/1/5	100			Groundwater seep. Insitu temperature test, T=71 degrees F (21.7 degrees C). B-8-3A: (15.5' - 16'), sample saturated. B-8-3B: (16' - 16.5'), sample saturated. Drilling became slightly tougher.
16			1658							
17			1657							
18			1656							
19			1655							
20	Becomes very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), with trace coarse sand and subrounded fine gravel.		1654	B-8-4		8/10/12	100			
21	Bottom of boring at 21' 6" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.		1653						10:26	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.83788
EQUIPMENT CME-75 **LONGITUDE** 116.77946
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 8" **BEARING** -----
LOGGER R. Gray **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-8

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BORING LOG NO WELL (ALEX) NO SIG SC0368-14.GPJ GEOSNTEC.GDT 5/12/09

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Fill: Moist, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4), silty fine grained sand (SM).		1758	B-9-1					11:10	
2			1757							
3			1756							
4	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2) to dusky brown (5YR 2/2), coarse grained, completely weathered, extremely weak rock.		1755			6/6/8	100			
5			1754	B-9-2						
6			1753							
7			1752							
8			1751							
9			1750							
10			1749							
11	Becomes dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1) to moderate brown (5YR 3/4) (oxidation), coarse grained, completely weathered, weak rock.		1748	B-9-3						
12			1747							
13			1746							
14			1745							
15	1" recovered rock flour and granitic fragments. Medium light gray (N6) to medium gray (N5), highly weathered, weak rock. Bottom of boring at 15' 1" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.		1744	B-9-4		50/1"	0		11:27	No sample collected.

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.83737
EQUIPMENT CME-75 **LONGITUDE** 116.77402
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 8" **BEARING** -----
LOGGER R. Gray **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-9

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	6" Asphalt		1820						11:35	Hand auger to 3.5' bgs.
2	Residual Soil: Medium dense, moist, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), silty fine gravel with fine sand [GM]. Contains decomposed granitic subrounded to angular gravel.		1819							
3	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2) to light brown (5YR 6/4), coarse grained, completely to highly weathered, very weak rock.		1818							
4			1817							Hollow stem auger 3.5' - 11'
5	Becomes completely weathered, extremely weak rock.		1816	B-10-1		4/44/50/2'	100		12:19	Insitu temperature test, T=92 degrees F (33.3 degrees C). B-10-1A: (5' - 5.5') B-10-1B: (5.5' - 6')
6			1815							
7			1814							
8			1813							
9	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Becomes medium light gray (N9) to medium dark gray (N4), coarse grained, fresh rock (slightly weathered at fractures), strong, slightly fractured. Joints 15 to 45 degrees, very narrow, trace iron oxide surface staining, planar to stepped, moderately wide spacing.		1812							Drilling encounters competent rock.
10			1811							
11			1810				100		11:12	Refusal with HSA on 10 Oct. 2008 at 11', resume drilling with HQ coring on 14 Oct. 2008. RQD=89
12			1809							
13			1808							
14			1807							
15			1806				100		11:41	
16			1805						12:04	
17			1804							RQD=100
18			1803							
	Bottom of boring at 18' 3" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.								12:36	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.83593
EQUIPMENT CME-75 **LONGITUDE** 116.76900
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger / Coring **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 8" / 4" **BEARING** -----
LOGGER R. Gray **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-10

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	6" Asphalt Fill: Moist, very dark brown (7.5YR 2.5/2), silty fine sand (SM) with trace coarse sand. Micaceous.		1861	B-11-1					8:59	
2			1860							
3			1859							
4			1858							
5			1857							
6	Becomes wet, very dark gray (7.5 YR 3/1), silty fine to medium sand with trace sub-rounded fine gravel.		1856	B-11-2		1/2/1	100			Baggie, sample saturated.
7			1855							
8			1854							
9			1853							
10	Dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), poorly graded, fine to coarse sand with silt (SP-SM), medium to rapid dilatancy. Micaceous.		1852	B-11-3		3/5/8	100			Baggie, sampler dripping.
11			1851							
12			1850							
13			1849							
14			1848							Drilling becomes more difficult.
15			1847							
16	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Greenish black (5G 2/1) to light brown (5YR 5/6), coarse grained, completely weathered, extremely weak rock. Bottom of boring at 16' 6" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.		1846	B-11-4		9/24/35	100		9:16	Baggie.
									9:16	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray

LATITUDE 32.83533
LONGITUDE 116.76315
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-11

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BORING LOG NO WELL (ALEX) NO SIG SC0368-14.GPJ GEOSNTEC.GDT 5/12/09

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	6" Asphalt		1926						10:06	
2	Fill: Moist, very dark gray (10YR 3/1), fine sandy lean clay (CL).		1925							
3			1924							
4			1923							
5	Residual Soil: Medium stiff, moist, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), medium to coarse sandy clay [CL].		1922	B-12-1		20/26/37	100		10:37	Insitu temperature test, T=100 degrees F (37.8 degrees C). B-12-1A: (5.5' - 6') B-12-1B: (6' - 6.5')
6	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Yellowish orange (10YR 6/6) to dusky yellowish brown (10YR 2/2), coarse grained, completely weathered, extremely weak to weak rock. Becomes dusky yellowish brown (10YR 2/2) to moderate brown (5YR 3/4) completely weathered weak rock.		1921							
7			1920							
8			1919							
9			1918							
10	Becomes dusky yellowish brown (10YR 2/2) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4).		1917	B-12-2		32/50/4"	67		10:52	Sampler wet. Baggie sample.
11			1916							
12			1915							
13			1914							
14			1913							
15			1912	B-12-3		50/6"	33			Sampler wet.
	Bottom of boring at 15' 6" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.								11:00	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray
LATITUDE 32.83481
LONGITUDE 116.75835
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-12

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	4" Asphalt		1999	B-13-1						
2	Fill: Moist, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), silty to clayey fine sand (SM/SC) with trace sub-rounded coarse grained sand and angular fine gravel.		1998							
3			1997							
4			1996							
5			1995							
6	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark brown (7.5YR 3/3), medium grained completely weathered, extremely weak rock.		1994	B-13-2		4/3/4	100		13:48	Baggie sample.
7			1993							
8			1992							
9			1991							
10	Pale yellowish brown (10YR 6/2) to light olive gray (5Y 6/1), coarse grained, completely weathered, extremely weak rock.		1990	B-13-3		13/22/31	100		14:03	Baggie sample.
11			1989							
12			1988							
13			1987							
14			1986							
15	Becomes moderate yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to olive black (5YR 2/1), coarse grained, completely weathered, weak rock.		1985	B-13-4		50/5"	28		14:12	Baggie sample.
Bottom of boring at 15' 5" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.										

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray
LATITUDE 32.83457
LONGITUDE 116.75283
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-13

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Fill: Moist, olive brown (2.5Y 4/4), clayey fine sand (SC), contains some mica.		2053	B-14-1					13:30	Hand auger to 5' to clear utilities.
2			2052							
3			2051							
4	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Pale yellowish brown (10YR 6/2) to moderate yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), coarse grained, completely weathered, extremely weak rock.		2050			44/50/4"	67			
5	Becomes greenish black (5GY 2/1) to grayish orange (10YR 7/4), coarse grained, completely weathered, very weak rock.		2049	B-14-2						
6			2048							
7			2047							
8			2046							
9			2045							
10	Becomes very weak to weak rock.		2044	B-14-3					14:03	
11			2043							
12			2042							
13			2041							
14			2040							
15	Becomes medium gray (N5) to dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1), strong rock.		2039	B-14-4		50/3"	17		14:10	No sample collected.
	Bottom of boring at 15' 3" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.									

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray

LATITUDE 32.83408
LONGITUDE 116.74706
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-14

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Residual Soil: Medium dense, moist, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4), fine sandy lean clay [CL].		2016	B-15-1		8/7/7	100		14:55	
2			2015							
3			2014							
4			2013							
5			2012							
6	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Moderately yellowish brown (10YR 5/4) to dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2), coarse grained, completely weathered, extremely weak rock.		2011	B-15-2		32/50/2"	44	14:58		
7			2010							
8			2009							
9			2008							
10			2007							
11			Becomes medium dark gray (N4) to moderate brown (5YR 3/4), coarse grained, completely weathered, very weak rock.							2006
12			2005							
13			2004							
14			2003							
15			2002							
16	Becomes medium dark gray (N4) to brownish black (5YR 2/1), coarse grained, completely to highly weathered weak rock.	2001	B-15-3		29/50/4"	35				
	Bottom of boring at 15' 10" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.									

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray

LATITUDE 32.83373
LONGITUDE 116.74276
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-15

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	4" Asphalt Residual Soil: Dense, moist, dark brown (7.5YR 3/2), silty fine to medium sand [SM], with trace fine angular gravel.		2028						12:37	
2			2027							
3			2026							
4			2025							
5			2024	B-16-1		15/24/38	100		13:13	Insitu temperature test, T=86 degrees F (30.0 degrees C). B-16-1A: (5.5' - 6') B-16-1B: (6' - 6.5')
6	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Moderate brown (5YR 4/4) to dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), fine to medium grained, highly to moderately weathered, weak to medium strong rock.		2023							
7			2022							
8			2021							
9			2020							
10	Becomes pale yellowish brown (10YR 6/2) to dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), medium grained, moderately weathered, medium strong to strong rock.		2019	B-16-2		50/6"	33			
11			2018							
12			2017							
13			2016							
14			2015							
15	Becomes medium dark gray (N4) to moderate yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), medium grained, medium strong to strong rock. Bottom of boring at 15' 5" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.		2014	B-16-3		50/5"	28		13:35	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray

LATITUDE 32.83301
LONGITUDE 116.73747
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-16

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Residual Soil: Very stiff, moist, strong brown (7.5YR 4/6), lean clay with fine sand [CL], medium to low plasticity.		2153						14:48	
2			2152							
3			2151							
4			2150							
5	Becomes silty fine to medium sand.		2149	B-17-1		50/2"	67			Insitu temperature test, T=102 degrees F (38.9 degrees C). B-17-1A: (5' - 5.5') B-17-1B: (5.5' - 6')
6	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6) to moderate yellowish brown (10YR 5/4), fine to medium grained, completely weathered, very weak to extremely weak rock.		2148							
7			2147							
8			2146							
9			2145							
10	Becomes greenish black (5G 2/1) to light brown (5YR 6/4).		2144	B-17-2		17/39/50/5"	100			Baggie sample.
11			2143							
12			2142							
13			2141							
14			2140							
15	Becomes dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6) to light gray (N7), medium grained, completely to highly weathered, extremely weak to very weak rock.		2139	B-17-3		22/50/5"	67			Baggie sample.
	Bottom of boring at 15' 11" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.								15:36	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray

LATITUDE 32.83289
LONGITUDE 116.73207
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-17

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	6" Asphalt and Class II base. Fill: Moist, brown (10YR 4/3) silty fine to medium sand (SM) with trace coarse sand.		2187						14:10	Hand augered to 4' prior to drilling.
2			2186							
3			2185							
4	Residual Soil: Very stiff, moist, dark reddish brown (5YR 3/2), fine sandy lean clay [CL], contains trace mica.		2184							
5			2183							
6	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6) to moderate brown (5YR 4/4), medium grained, completely weathered, extremely weak rock.		2182	B-18-1		4/12/21	100		15:31	Insitu temperature test, T=86 degrees F (30.0 degrees C). B-18-1A: (5.5' - 6') B-18-1B: (6' - 6.5')
7			2181							
8			2180							
9			2179							
10	Becomes dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2) to pale yellowish brown (10YR 6/2), medium grained, completely to highly weathered, weak rock.		2178	B-18-2		42/50/1"	32			
11			2177							
12			2176							
13			2175							
14			2174							
15			2173	B-18-3		3/5/50/5"	94			
16			2172							
	Bottom of boring at 16' 5" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.								15:50	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray

LATITUDE 32.83358
LONGITUDE 116.72693
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-18

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Fill: Moist, grayish brown (10YR 5/2), silty to clayey fine to coarse sand (SM/SC) with trace fine angular gravel.		2219	B-19-1					9:05	
2			2218							
3			2217							
4			2216							
5	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2) to dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6), coarse grained, completely weathered, very weak to weak rock.		2215	B-19-2		4/8/13	100			
6	Becomes dark yellowish orange (10YR 6/6) to greenish black (5G 2/1), coarse grained, highly to moderately weathered, weak rock.		2214							
7			2213							
8			2212							
9	Becomes greenish black (5G 2/1) to moderately brown (5YR 3/4), completely weathered, very weak rock.		2211	B-19-3		50/4"	22			No sample collected.
10	Bottom of boring at 10' bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.		2210							Refusal at 10' bgs.

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER R. Gray
LATITUDE 32.83324
LONGITUDE 116.72132
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 12, 09

REMARKS: MH-19

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Residual Soil: Dense to medium dense, moist, strong brown (7.5YR 4/6), fine grained silty sand (SM).		2310						10:25	
2	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Light olive brown to grayish brown (2.5Y 5/4 - 2.5 Y 5/2), fine to coarse grained, completely weathered, extremely weak rock.		2309							
3			2308							
4			2307							
5			2306	B-20-1 (5.0'-5.5')		50/5"	33		10:33	
6			2305						11:27	
7			2304	B-20-2 (7.0')						
8			2303							
9	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Brownish yellow to very dark gray (10YR 6/6 - 10YR 3/1), coarse grained, highly weathered, extremely weak to very weak rock.		2302							
10			2301	B-20-3 (10.0'-10.5')		50/5.5"	33		11:31	
11			2300						11:41	
12			2299							
13			2298							
14			2297							
15			2296	B-20-4 (15.0'-16.5')		12/20/49	83		11:46	
16			2295						11:54	
17			2294							
18			2293							
19	@ 18' Becomes less weathered, weak rock.		2292							Slow drilling at 18' bgs.
20	Bottom of boring at 20' 2" bgs Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings		2291	B-20-5 (20.0'-20.17')		50/2"	11		12:01	

BORING LOG NO WELL (ALEX) NO SIG SC0368-14.GPJ GEOSNTEC.GDT 5/21/09






























CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.83044
EQUIPMENT Dietrich 120 **LONGITUDE** 116.71885
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 8" **BEARING** -----
LOGGER R. Gray **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 21, 09

REMARKS: MH-20

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Fill: Moist, brown (10YR 4/3), poorly graded coarse to fine sand with silt (SP-SM) and trace ~1/4" sub-rounded gravel. Becomes very dense, moist, light olive brown (2.5 Y 5/3), silty coarse to medium sand with trace gravel.		1224						8:40	Hollow-stem auger 0-20'.
2	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1) to olive gray (5Y 3/2), coarse grained, highly weathered, very weak to weak rock.		1223							
3			1222							
4			1221							
5			1220	18-1-1		50/5"	100		8:45	Insitu temperature test, T=89 degrees F.
6			1219							
7			1218							
8			1217							
9			1216							
10			1215	18-1-2		50/4"	50		9:45	Sample retained.
11			1214							
12			1213							
13			1212							
14			1211							
15			1210	18-1-3		50/5"	0		9:54	
16			1209							
17			1208							
18			1207							
19			1206							
20			1205	18-1-4		50+	0		10:09	Switch to HQ coring. Sample retained.
21			1204				50			
22	Becomes highly to moderately weathered, weak to medium strong rock, moderately to highly fractured.		1203						10:55	RQD: 15 Run time: 10 min
23			1202							
24			1201				80		11:05	
25			1200						11:17	

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.84990
EQUIPMENT CME-75 **LONGITUDE** 116.80885
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger / Coring **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 8" HSA / 4" HQ core **BEARING** -----
LOGGER D. Baumwirt **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 12, 09

REMARKS: Southern shoulder of I-8 eastbound.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:

SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BORING LOG NO WELL (ALEX) NO SIG SC0368-14.GPJ GEOSNTEC.GDT 5/12/09

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
26	Slight increase in strength, becomes highly to moderately fractured with joint sets at 50 degrees, narrow, spotty, infilled with: iron, sand and pyrite. Wavy surface.	/ \	1199							
27		/ \	1198							RQD: 20 Run time: 11 min
28	Joints 70 degrees, narrow, spotty, infilled with: iron, sand, and pyrite. Wavy surface.	/ \	1197							
29		/ \	1196				100		11:28	
30		/ \	1195						11:37	
31	Joints 45 degrees, narrow, spotty, infilled with: iron, sand, and pyrite. Wavy surface.	/ \	1194							RQD: 34 Run time: 11 min
32		/ \	1193							
33	Joints 75 degrees, moderately wide, spotty, infilled with: iron and pyrite. Wavy surface.	/ \	1192							
34	Bottom of boring at 34' bgs	/ \	1191						11:48	
	Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.									

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling **LATITUDE** 32.84990
EQUIPMENT CME-75 **LONGITUDE** 116.80885
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger / Coring **ANGLE** Vertical
DIAMETER 8" HSA / 4" HQ core **BEARING** -----
LOGGER D. Baumwirt **REVIEWER** A. Greene **PRINTED** May 12, 09

REMARKS: Southern shoulder of I-8 eastbound.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Fill: Moist, brown (10YR 4/3), poorly graded medium to fine sand (SP) with 1/4" to 1" sub-angular gravel and trace sub-angular cobbles.		1227						9:35	Hollow-stem auger to total depth.
2			1226							
3			1225							
4			1224							
5	Moist, dark grayish brown (10YR 4/2), granite derived, medium to fine sand with silt (SP/SM) and trace 1/4" sub-angular gravel.		1223	I8-2-1		10/14/20	100		9:37	Insitu temperature test, T=86 degrees F. Retained 2 tubes: I8-2-1A I8-2-1B
6			1222							
7			1221						10:22	
8			1220							
9			1219	I8-2-2		9/15/21	100			Retained 2 tubes: I8-2-2A I8-2-2B
10			1218							
11			1217						10:35	
12			1216						10:39	
13			1215	I8-2-3		13/13/18	100			Retained 2 tubes: I8-2-3A I8-2-3B
14			1214							
15			1213							
16			1212							
17			1211	I8-2-4		12/20/15	100		10:48	
18			1210							
19			1209							
20			1208							
21	Becomes interbedded with dense, moist, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), clayey fine sand with trace gravel and black (10YR 2/1), organic-rich, poorly graded, medium to fine grained sand with trace organic debris.		1207							
22			1206						10:57	
23			1205							
24			1204							
25			1203							

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER D. Baumwirt
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 13, 09

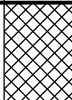

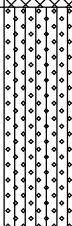
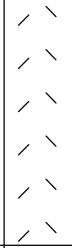



LATITUDE 32.85015
LONGITUDE 116.80857
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----

REMARKS: Eastbound I-8 median.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
26	Contains chunks of weathered granite in a matrix of black (10YR 2/1), poorly graded medium to fine grained sand.		1202	I8-2-5		10/17/18	100			
27	Residual Soil: Very dense, moist, dark greenish gray (5GY 4/1), silty fine sand (SM) with fine gravels and organic (wood) debris [SM].		1201						11:13	
28			1200							
29			1199							
30	Granitic Rock (Tonalite): Dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2), medium grained, highly weathered, very weak rock.		1198	I8-2-6		23/38/50+			11:30	
31			1197						11:40	
32			1196							
33			1195							
34			1194							
35			1193							
		I8-2-7		50+				11:54 11:58		
		Bottom of boring at 35' 6" bgs								
	Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.									

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER D. Baumwirt
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 13, 09

LATITUDE 32.85015
LONGITUDE 116.80857
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----

REMARKS: Eastbound I-8 median.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

GS FORM:
BORE 1/99

BOREHOLE RECORD

DEPTH (ft)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION	SYMBOLIC LOG	ELEVATION (ft)	SAMPLES					TIME	COMMENTS
				NUMBER	TYPE	BLOW COUNTS	% RECOVERY	PID READING		
1	Fill: Moist, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), poorly graded medium to very fine sand with clay (SP-SC) and <1/4" sub-round gravel.		1230						13:10	
2										
3										
4										
5			Contains interbedded with medium dense, moist, black (10YR 2/1), highly organic silty medium to fine sand and poorly graded medium to very fine sand with clay and trace gravel.		1226	I8-3-1		8/11/15	100	13:13
6	1225									
7	1224									
8	1223									
9	1222									
10	Moist, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4), granite-derived, poorly graded, medium to fine sand (SP-SC) with trace clay and <1/4" sub-rounded gravel.		1221	I8-3-2		15/20/21	100	13:59	Retained 2 tubes: I8-3-1A I8-3-1B Retained 2 tubes: I8-3-2A I8-3-2B	
11			1220							
12			1219							
13			1218							
14			1217							
15	Moist, very dark grayish brown (10YR 3/2), granite-derived, poorly graded medium to fine sand (SP) with some 1" sub-angular gravel and abundant mica.		1216	I8-3-3		17/40/46	100	14:13	Retained 2 tubes: I8-3-3A I8-3-3B	
16			1215							
17			1214							
18			1213							
19			1212							
20	3" granite cobble encountered.		1211	I8-3-4		5/11/19	100	14:53	Retained 2 tubes: I8-3-4A I8-3-4B	
21			1210							
22			1209							
23			1208							
24			1207							
25	Becomes moist, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), granite derived, medium to fine grained sand with silt and inclusions of highly weathered granite.		1206	I8-3-5		17/32/35	100	15:00		
26			1205							
	Bottom of boring at 26" 5" bgs									
	Boring backfilled with native soil cuttings with surface completion of hydrated bentonite, asphalt, or concrete.									

CONTRACTOR Tri-County Drilling
EQUIPMENT CME-75
DRILL MTHD Hollow Stem Auger
DIAMETER 8"
LOGGER D. Baumwirt
REVIEWER A. Greene
PRINTED May 13, 09

LATITUDE 32.85046
LONGITUDE 116.80831
ANGLE Vertical
BEARING -----

REMARKS: Northern shoulder of westbound I-8.

COORDINATE SYSTEM:
SEE KEY SHEET FOR SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

APPENDIX D


Geotechnical Laboratory Testing

Soil Density and Moisture Content

Lab No.	6898	6900	6901	6903		
Boring No.	B-1	B-1	CP-1	CP-1		
Depth, ft.	5.5' - 5.8'	15.0' - 15.3'	5.0' - 5.5'	14.0' - 14.75'		
Moisture Content, %	10.2	6.5	7.7	5.5		
Dry Density, pcf	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		

Lab No.						
Boring No.						
Depth, ft.						
Moisture Content, %						
Dry Density, pcf						

Reviewed by:


John Inlow, Lab Manager

Soil Density and Moisture Content

Lab No.	6588	6589	6590	6593	6594	6595
Boring No.	B-2-3	B-3-1	B-4-2	B-8-1A	B-8-3A	B-10-1A
Depth, ft.	11.0' - 11.5'	6.0' - 6.5'	11.0' - 11.5'	6.0' - 6.5'	15.5' - 16.0'	5.0' - 5.5'
Moisture Content, %	9.6	3.3	8.2	9.4	15.4	11.8
Dry Density, pcf	93.2	123.2	103.0	108.0	109.5	112.4

Lab No.	6619	6622	6623	6624	6625	
Boring No.	B-12-1A	B-14-2	B-16-1B	B-17-1A	B-18-1B	
Depth, ft.	5.5' - 6.0'	5.0' - 5.5'	6.0' - 6.5'	5.0' - 5.5'	6.0' - 6.5'	
Moisture Content, %	14.4	3.7	7.8	8.9	13.7	
Dry Density, pcf	106.5	129.1	119.1	97.0	114.7	

reviewed by:




 John Inlow, Lab Manager


Soil Density and Moisture Content

Lab No.	6709	6710	6711	6712	6713	6714
Boring No.	I8-2-2A	I8-2-4	I8-2-6	I8-3-1A	I8-3-3A	I8-3-5
Depth, ft.	10.5' - 11.0'	21.0' - 21.5'	31.0' - 31.5'	5.5' - 6.0'	15.5' - 16.0'	26.0' - 26.5'
Moisture Content, %	6.9	21.8	8.7	10.1	3.5	12.0
Dry Density, pcf	116.0	104.7	115.2	107.6	128.0	119.0

Lab No.						
Boring No.						
Depth, ft.						
Moisture Content, %						
Dry Density, pcf						

Reviewed by:


John Inlow, Lab Manager



In-Situ Moisture Content of Rock / Soil

ASTM D2216

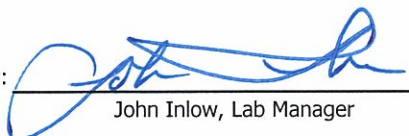
Date Sampled: 10/8/2008
Date Submitted: 10/20/2008
Sample Location: Various (See below)

By: Client
By: Client

Test Results

Lab No.	Location	In-Situ Moisture Content, %
6591	B-5-2 @ 5.0' - 6.0'	1.7
6596	B-11-2 @ 5.0' - 6.0'	20.9
6620	B-13-2 @ 5.0' - 6.0'	11.5

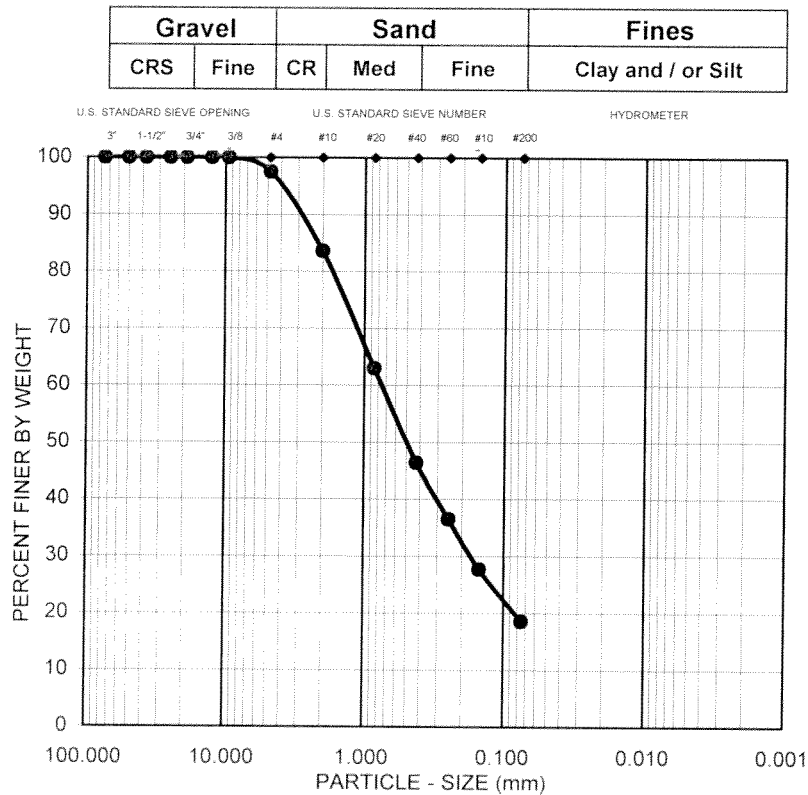
Reviewed by:


John Inlow, Lab Manager

Sieve Analysis

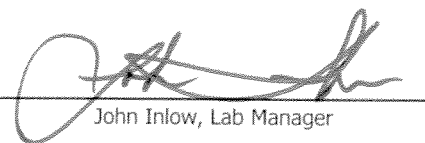
(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6902
Date Sampled: 3/9/2009 By: Client
Date Submitted: 3/11/2009 By: Client
Sample Location: CP-1 @ 10.5' - 11.0'
Sample Description: Silty sand



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	100			
3/8"	100			
#4	97			
#10	84			
#20	63			
#40	46			
#60	36			
#100	28			
#200	19			

Plasticity Index			
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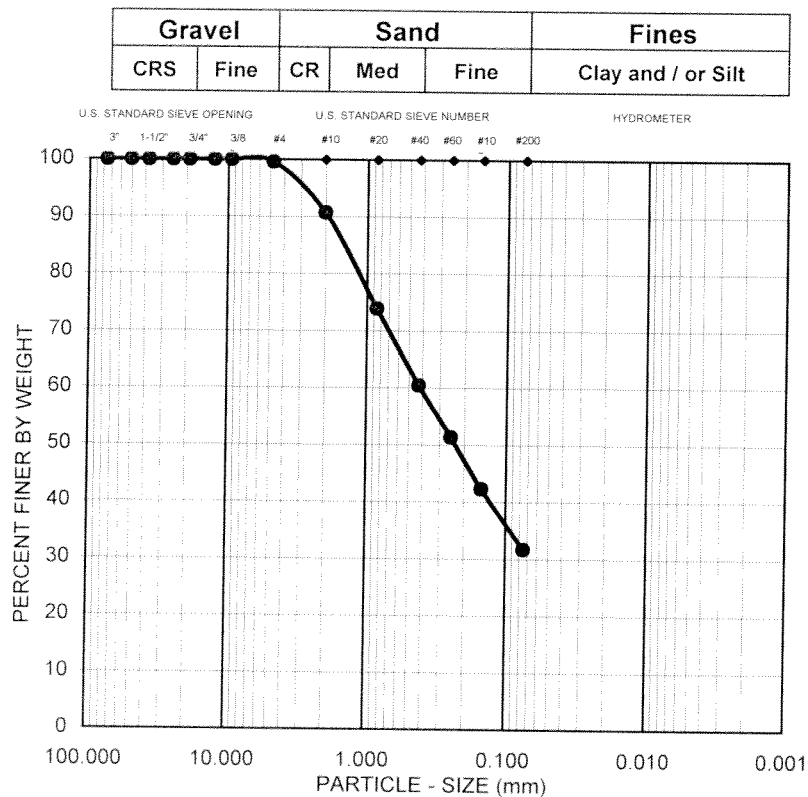
Reviewed by: 
John Inlow, Lab Manager



Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

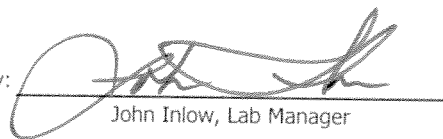
G Force Lab No. 6899
 Date Sampled: 3/9/2009 By: Client
 Date Submitted: 3/11/2009 By: Client
 Sample Location: B-1 @ 10.5' - 10.9'
 Sample Description: Clayey sand



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	100			
3/8"	100			
#4	100			
#10	91			
#20	74			
#40	60			
#60	51			
#100	42			
#200	32			

Plasticity Index			
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Reviewed by:

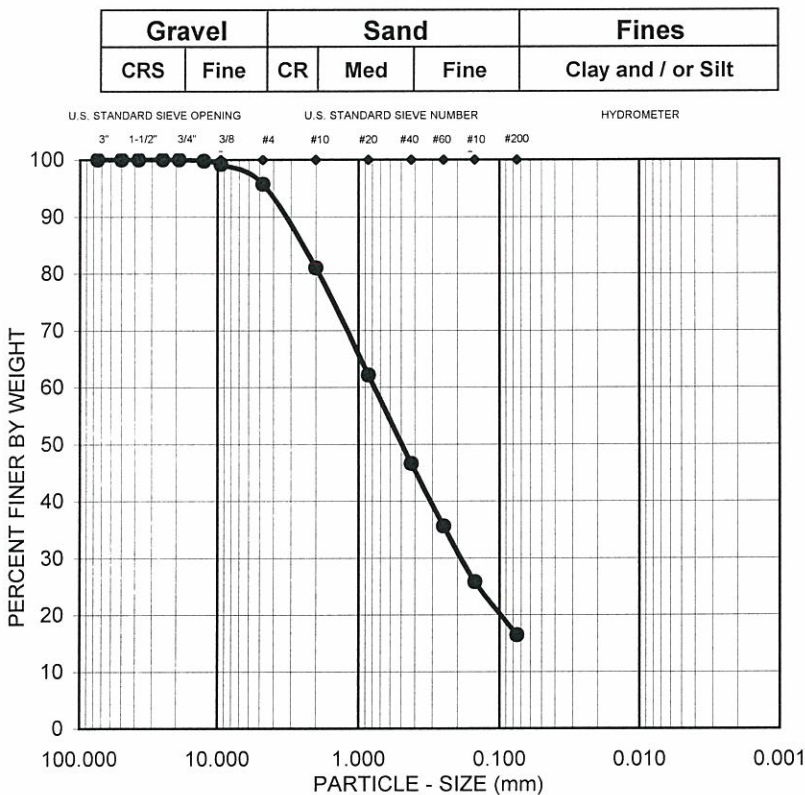

 John Inlow, Lab Manager



Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6587
 Date Sampled: 10/8/2008 By: Client
 Date Submitted: 10/20/2008 By: Client
 Sample Location: B-2-1 @ 0' - 5.0'
 Sample Description: Silty sand



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	100			
3/8"	99			
#4	96			
#10	81			
#20	62			
#40	47			
#60	36			
#100	26			
#200	16			

Plasticity Index			
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Reviewed by: 
 John Inlow, Lab Manager



Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6588

Date Sampled: 10/8/2008

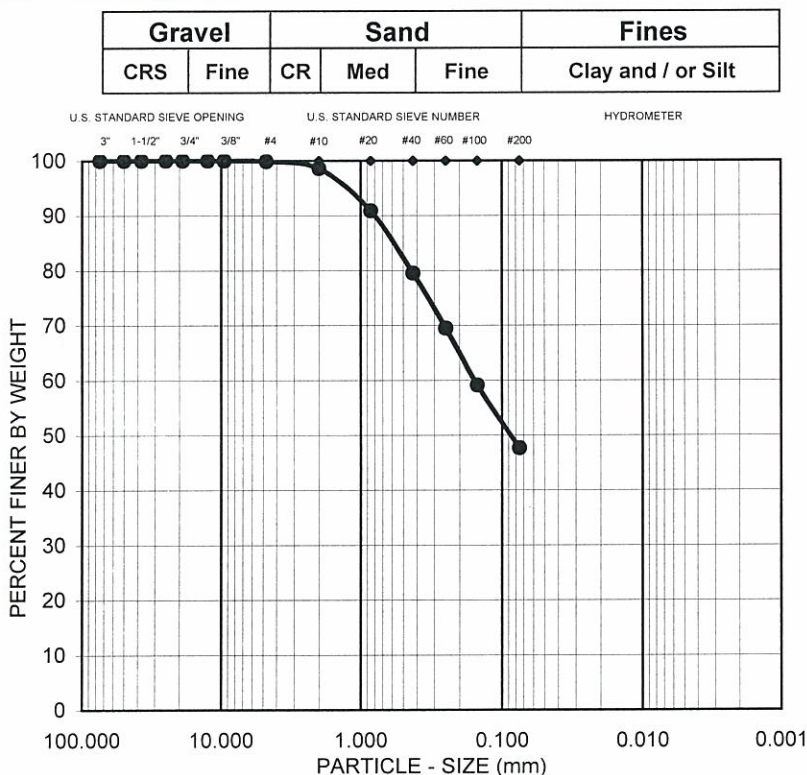
By: Client

Date Submitted: 10/20/2008

By: Client

Sample Location: B-2-3 @ 11.0' - 11.5'

Sample Description: Clayey sand



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	100			
3/8"	100			
#4	100			
#10	99			
#20	91			
#40	80			
#60	69			
#100	59			
#200	48			

Plasticity Index	N/A		
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Reviewed by:


 John Inlow, Lab Manager

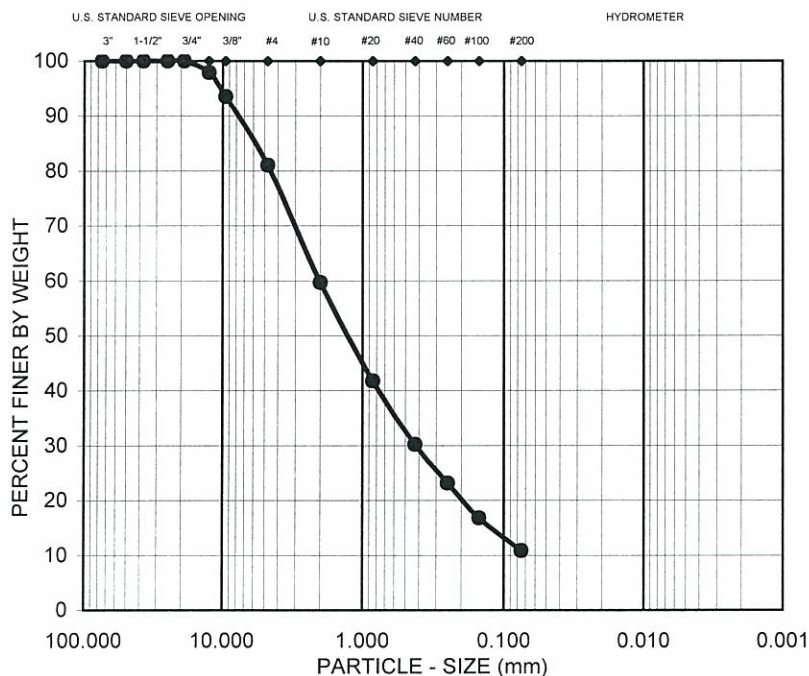


Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6591
 Date Sampled: 10/8/2008 By: Client
 Date Submitted: 10/20/2008 By: Client
 Sample Location: B-5-2 @ 5.0' - 6.0'
 Sample Description: Silty sand

Gravel		Sand			Fines
CRS	Fine	CR	Med	Fine	Clay and / or Silt



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	98			
3/8"	94			
#4	81			
#10	60			
#20	42			
#40	30			
#60	23			
#100	17			
#200	10.8			

Plasticity Index	N/A		
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Reviewed by:

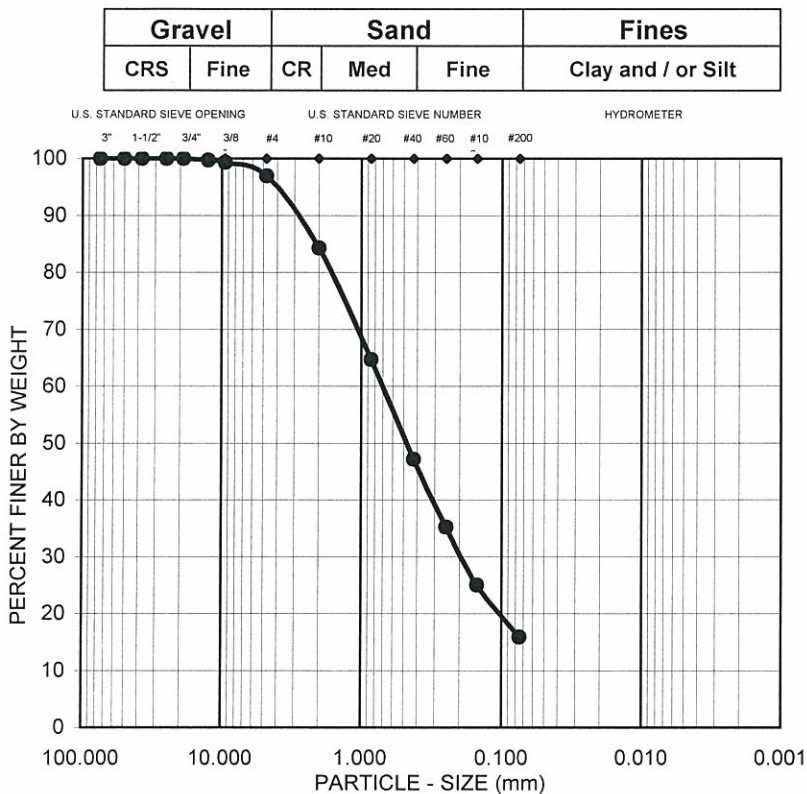

 John Inlow, Lab Manager



Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6592
 Date Sampled: 10/8/2008 By: Client
 Date Submitted: 10/20/2008 By: Client
 Sample Location: B-7-1 @ 0' - 5.0'
 Sample Description: Silty sand



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	100			
3/8"	99			
#4	97			
#10	84			
#20	65			
#40	47			
#60	35			
#100	25			
#200	16			

Plasticity Index			
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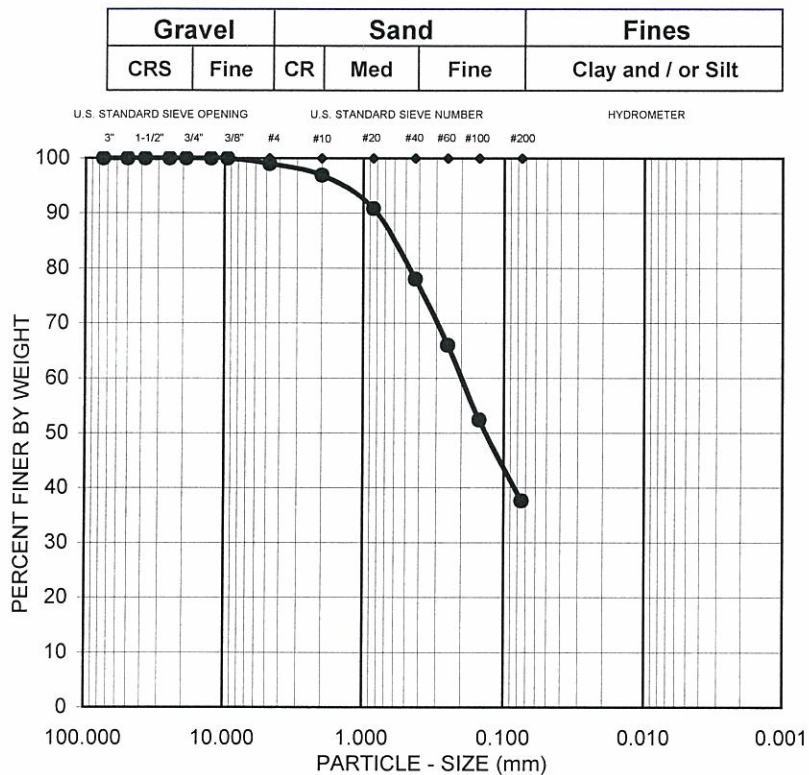
Reviewed by: 
 John Inlow, Lab Manager



Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6594
 Date Sampled: 10/8/2008 By: Client
 Date Submitted: 10/20/2008 By: Client
 Sample Location: B-8-3A @ 15.5' - 16.0'
 Sample Description: Silty, clayey sand



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	100			
3/8"	100			
#4	99			
#10	97			
#20	91			
#40	78			
#60	66			
#100	52			
#200	38			

Plasticity Index	N/A		
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Reviewed by:

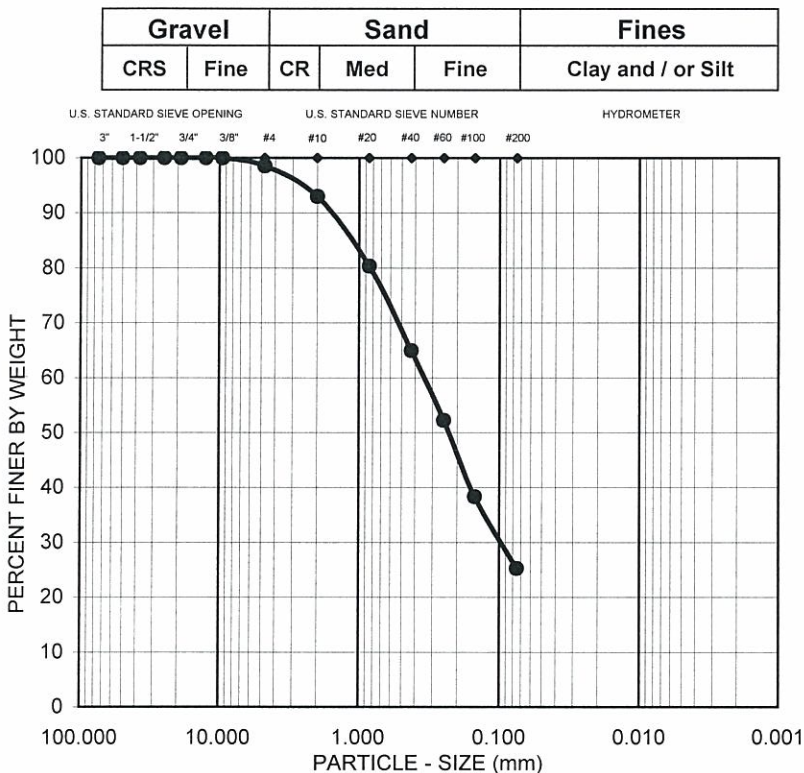

 John Inlow, Lab Manager



Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)


G Force Lab No. 6596
 Date Sampled: 10/8/2008 By: Client
 Date Submitted: 10/20/2008 By: Client
 Sample Location: B-11-2 @ 5.0' - 6.0'
 Sample Description: Silty sand



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	100			
3/8"	100			
#4	99			
#10	93			
#20	80			
#40	65			
#60	52			
#100	38			
#200	25			

Plasticity Index	N/A		
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Reviewed by:

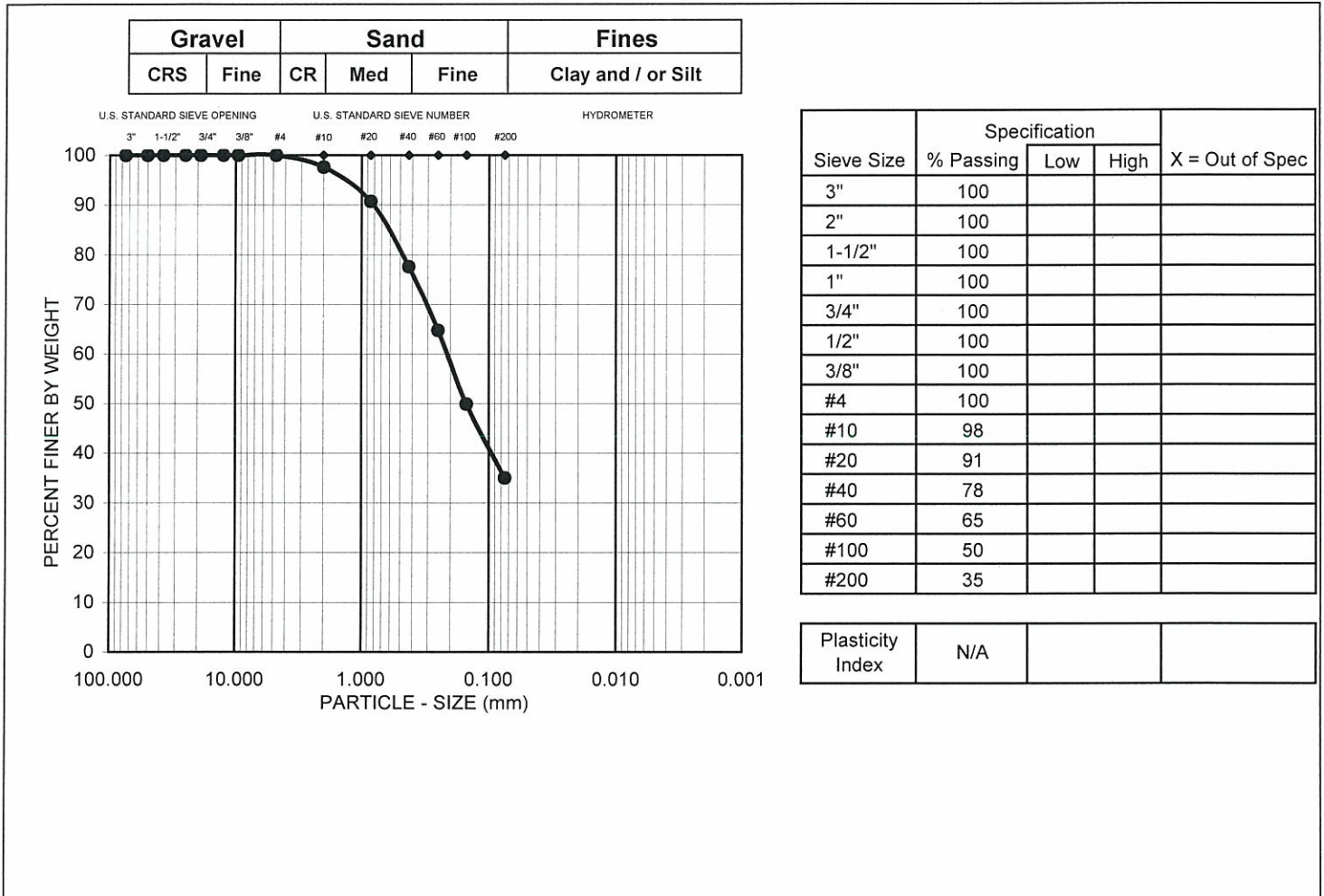

 John Inlow, Lab Manager

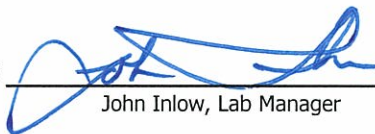


Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6620
 Date Sampled: 10/8/2008 By: Client
 Date Submitted: 10/20/2008 By: Client
 Sample Location: B-13-2 @ 5.0' - 6.0'
 Sample Description: Silty, clayey sand



Reviewed by: 
 John Inlow, Lab Manager



Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6621

Date Sampled: 10/8/2008

By: Client

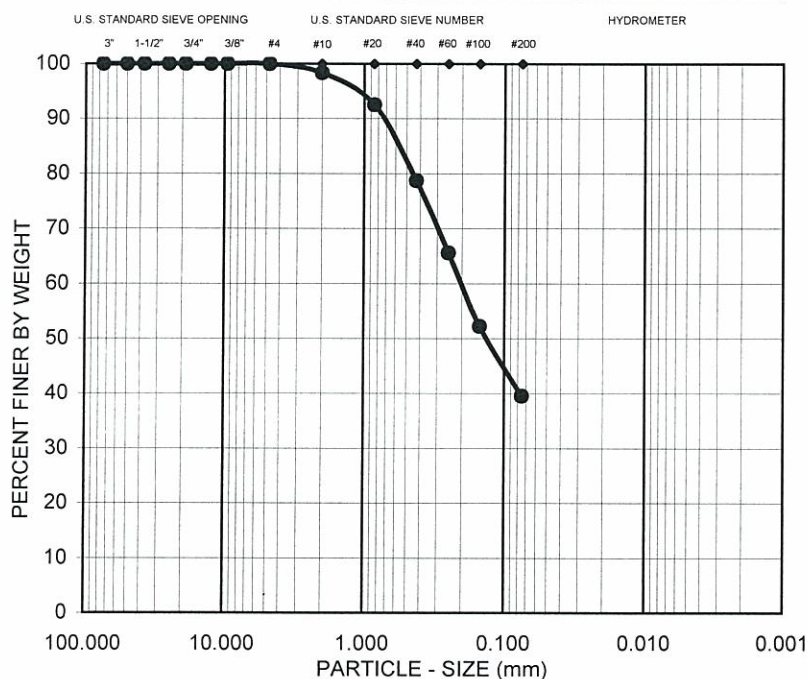
Date Submitted: 10/20/2008

By: Client

Sample Location: B-14-1 @ 0' - 5.0'

Sample Description: Clayey sand

Gravel		Sand			Fines
CRS	Fine	CR	Med	Fine	Clay and / or Silt



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	100			
3/8"	100			
#4	100			
#10	98			
#20	93			
#40	79			
#60	66			
#100	52			
#200	40			

Plasticity Index	N/A		
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Reviewed by:


 John Inlow, Lab Manager

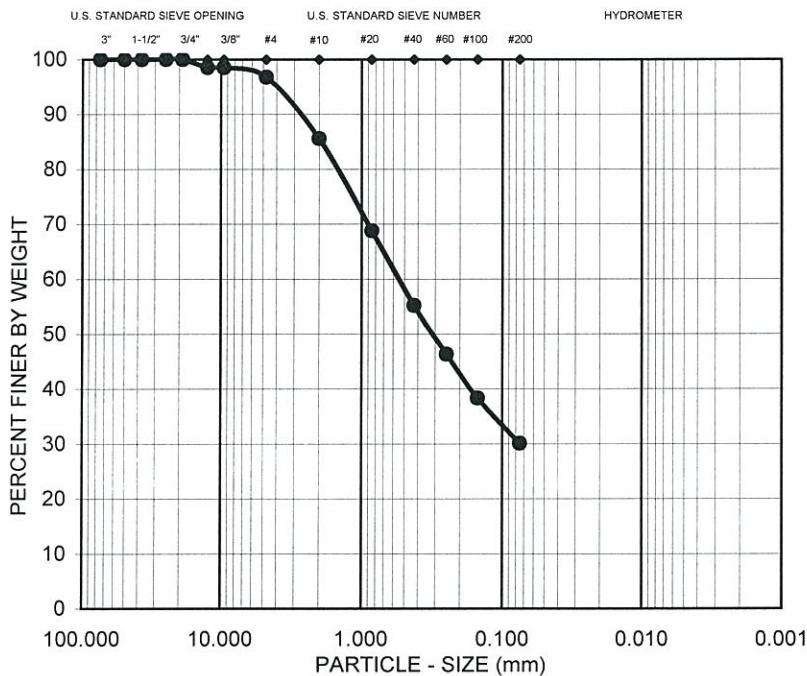


Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6624
 Date Sampled: 10/8/2008 By: Client
 Date Submitted: 10/20/2008 By: Client
 Sample Location: B-17-1A @ 5.0' - 5.5'
 Sample Description: Silty sand

Gravel		Sand			Fines
CRS	Fine	CR	Med	Fine	Clay and / or Silt



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	99			
3/8"	99			
#4	97			
#10	86			
#20	69			
#40	55			
#60	46			
#100	38			
#200	30			

Plasticity Index	N/A		
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Reviewed by:


 John Inlow, Lab Manager

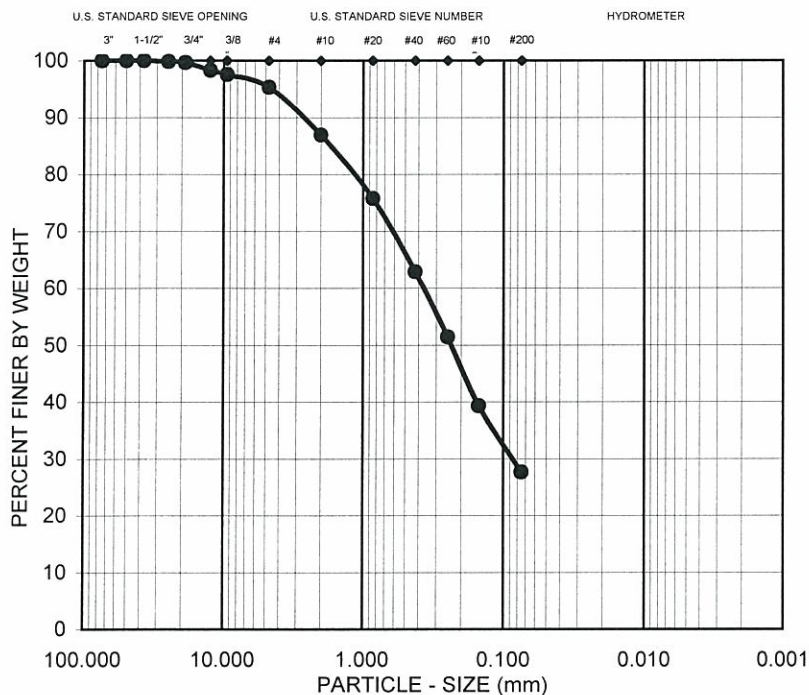


Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6626
 Date Sampled: 10/8/2008 By: Client
 Date Submitted: 10/20/2008 By: Client
 Sample Location: B-19-1 @ 0' - 5.0'
 Sample Description: Silty, clayey sand

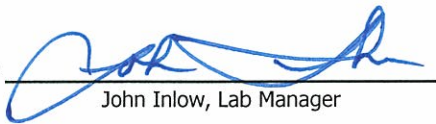
Gravel		Sand			Fines
CRS	Fine	CR	Med	Fine	Clay and / or Silt



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	98			
3/8"	98			
#4	95			
#10	87			
#20	76			
#40	63			
#60	51			
#100	39			
#200	28			

Plasticity Index			
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Reviewed by:


 John Inlow, Lab Manager



Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

G Force Lab No. 6709

Date Sampled: 12/1/2008

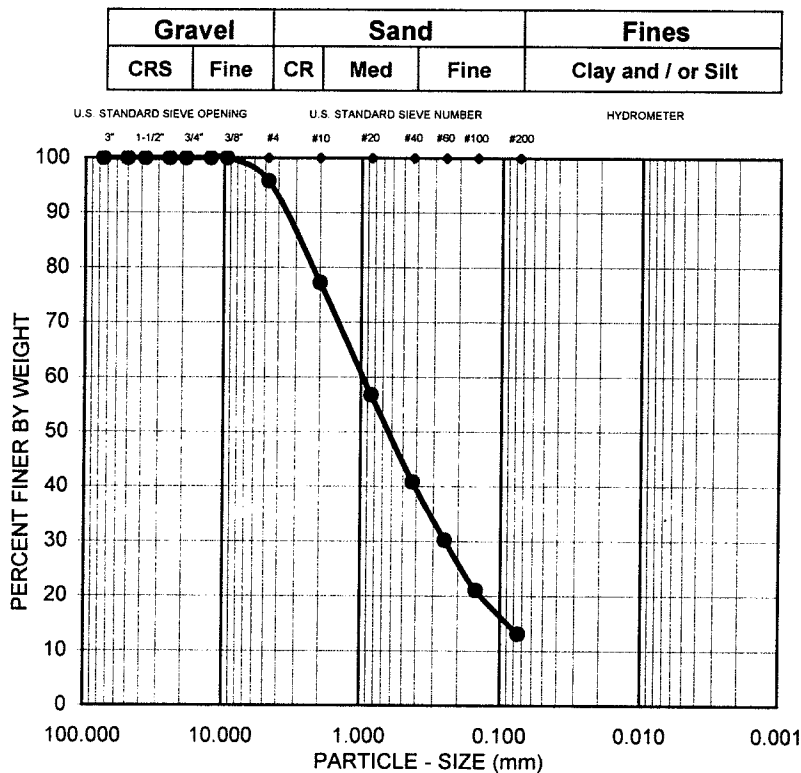
Date Submitted: 12/10/2008

Sample Location: I8-2-2A @ 10.5' - 11.0'

Sample Description: Silty sand

By: Client

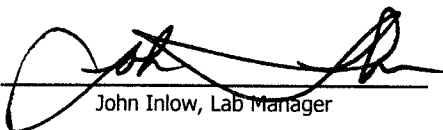
By: Client



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	100			
3/8"	100			
#4	96			
#10	77			
#20	57			
#40	41			
#60	30			
#100	21			
#200	13			

Plasticity Index	N/A		
------------------	-----	--	--

Reviewed by:

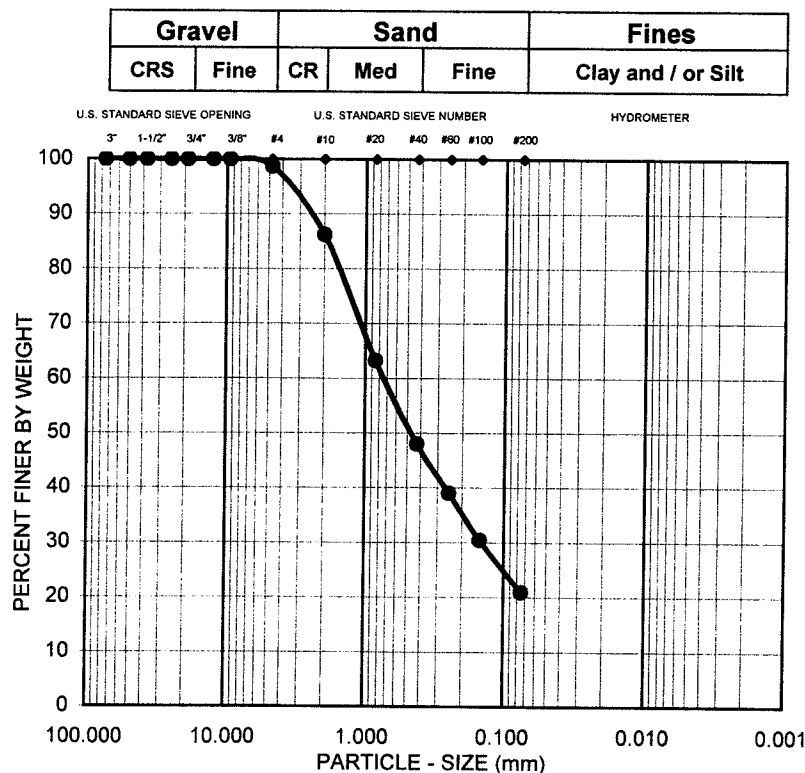

John Inlow, Lab Manager



Sieve Analysis

(ASTM C422)

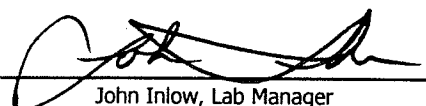
G Force Lab No. 6714
Date Sampled: 12/1/2008 By: Client
Date Submitted: 12/10/2008 By: Client
Sample Location: I8-3-5 @ 26.0' - 26.5'
Sample Description: Silty sand



Sieve Size	% Passing	Specification		X = Out of Spec
		Low	High	
3"	100			
2"	100			
1-1/2"	100			
1"	100			
3/4"	100			
1/2"	100			
3/8"	100			
#4	99			
#10	86			
#20	63			
#40	48			
#60	39			
#100	30			
#200	21			

Plasticity Index	N/A		
------------------	-----	--	--

Reviewed by:


John Inlow, Lab Manager



LABORATORY COMPACTION CURVE

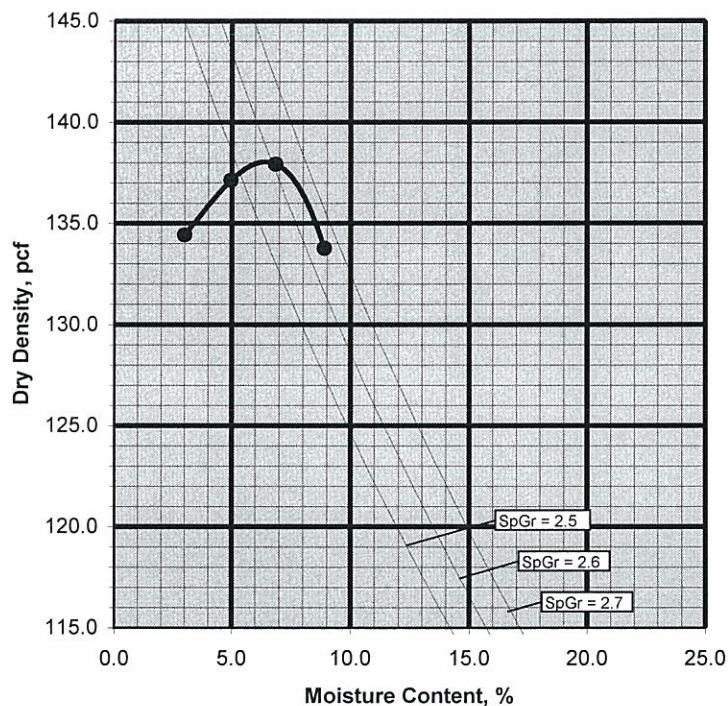
G Force Lab No.: **6587**
Sample Location: **B-2-1**
Soil Description: **Brown silty medium to fine sand**
Source of Soil: **Not submitted**

Depth, ft.: **0' - 5.0'**

Test Designation: **ASTM D1557** Method **A**
% +3/4" **0** % +3/8" **1** % + #4 **4**
Oversize Correction Applied? **No**
Method of Sample Preparation: **Wet**
Type of Rammer Used: **Manual**

M/D Curve No. 1

Laboratory Compaction Curve



Test Results

Maximum Density, pcf	138.0
Optimum Moisture, %	6.5

Oversize Corrected Results

Maximum Density, pcf	
Optimum Moisture, %	

Reviewed by:

John Inlow, Lab Manager



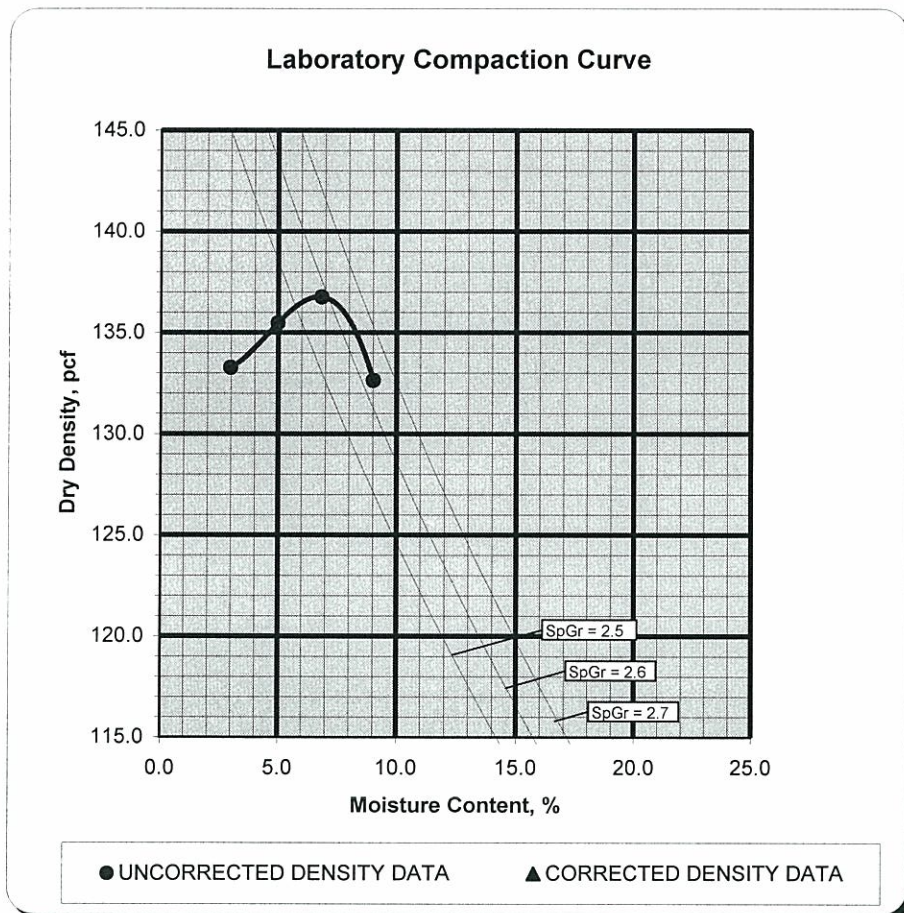
LABORATORY COMPACTION CURVE

G Force Lab No.: **6592**
Sample Location: **B-7-1**
Soil Description: **Brown silty medium to fine sand**
Source of Soil: **Not submitted**

Depth, ft.: **0' - 5.0'**

Test Designation: **ASTM D1557** Method **A**
% +3/4" **0** % +3/8" **1** % + #4 **3**
Oversize Correction Applied? **No**
Method of Sample Preparation: **Wet**
Type of Rammer Used: **Manual**

M/D Curve No. 2



Test Results

Maximum Density, pcf	137.0
Optimum Moisture, %	7.0

Oversize Corrected Results

Maximum Density, pcf	
Optimum Moisture, %	

Reviewed by:


John Inlow, Lab Manager



LABORATORY COMPACTION CURVE

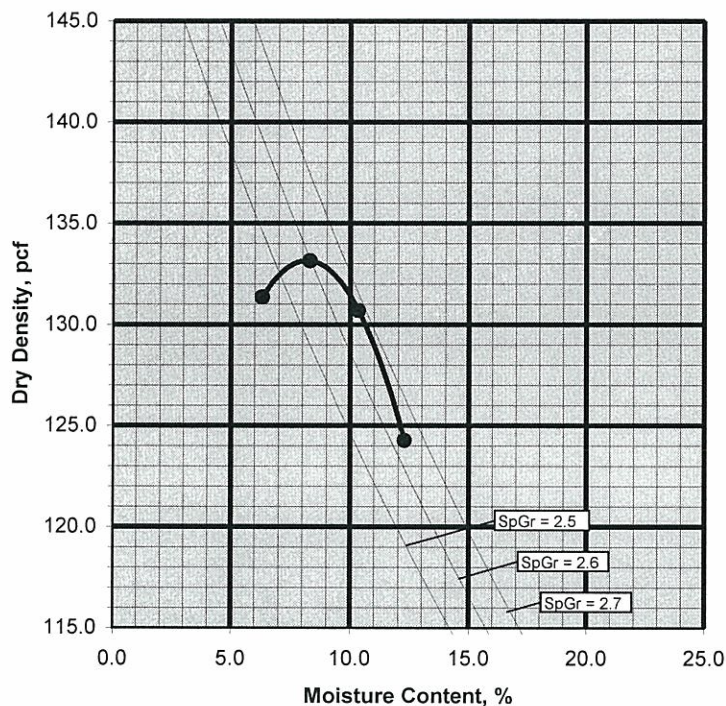
G Force Lab No.: **6621**
Sample Location: **B-14-1**
Soil Description: **Brown clayey fine sand**
Source of Soil: **Not submitted**

Depth, ft.: **0' - 5.0'**

Test Designation: **ASTM D1557** Method **A**
% +3/4" **0** % +3/8" **0** % + #4 **0**
Oversize Correction Applied? **No**
Method of Sample Preparation: **Wet**
Type of Rammer Used: **Manual**

M/D Curve No. 3

Laboratory Compaction Curve



Test Results

Maximum Density, pcf	133.0
Optimum Moisture, %	8.0

Oversize Corrected Results

Maximum Density, pcf	
Optimum Moisture, %	

Reviewed by:


John Inlow, Lab Manager



LABORATORY COMPACTION CURVE

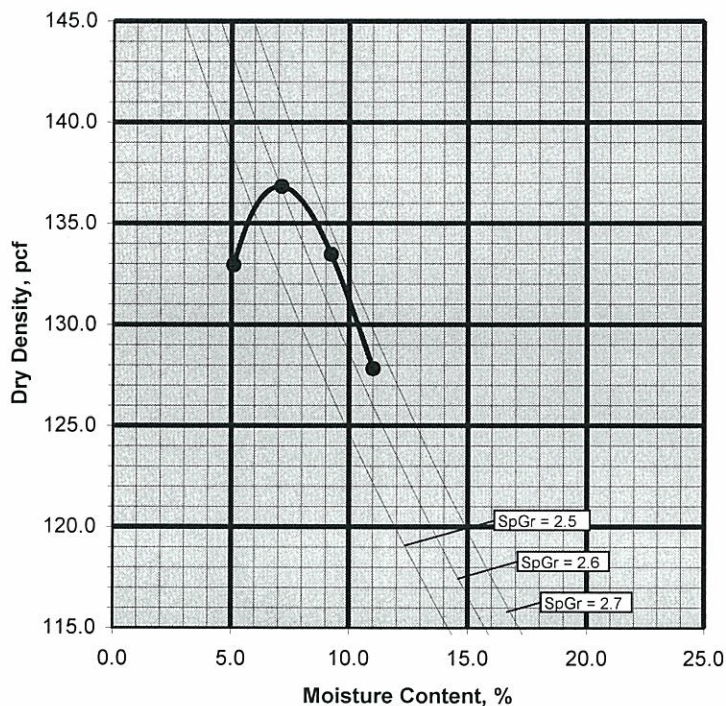
G Force Lab No.: **6626**
 Sample Location: **B-19-1**
 Soil Description: **Brown silty, clayey fine sand**
 Source of Soil: **Not submitted**

Depth, ft.: **0' - 5.0'**

Test Designation: **ASTM D1557** Method **A**
 % +3/4" **0** % +3/8" **2** % + #4 **5**
 Oversize Correction Applied? **No**
 Method of Sample Preparation: **Wet**
 Type of Rammer Used: **Manual**

M/D Curve No. 4

Laboratory Compaction Curve



● UNCORRECTED DENSITY DATA

▲ CORRECTED DENSITY DATA

Test Results

Maximum Density, pcf	137.0
Optimum Moisture, %	7.0

Oversize Corrected Results

Maximum Density, pcf	
Optimum Moisture, %	

Reviewed by:

John Inlow
 John Inlow, Lab Manager



UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH



Project Name: Sunrise Power Link

Client: Geosyntec Consultants

Project No.: 09-142

Report Date: April 2, 2009

Material Type: Core

Depth: 46-46.5

Date Cast: n/a

Date Tested: 4/2/09

Test Method: ASTM D4832, D1633, D2938

Age, Days: n/a

Moisture Condition At Testing: Ambient

Test Results

Sample ID.	Sample Location	Diameter, in.	Height, in.	Wet Unit Weight, pcf	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	Unconfined Compressive Strength, psi
CP-1-2		2.40	4.7	139.4	135.6	2.8	306



UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH



Project Name: Sunrise Powerlink

Client: Geosyntec Consultants

Project No.: 09-168

Report Date: May 26, 2009

Material Type: core

Depth: 13.5-14

Date Cast: n/a

Date Tested: 5/26/09

Test Method: ASTM D4832, D1633, D7012

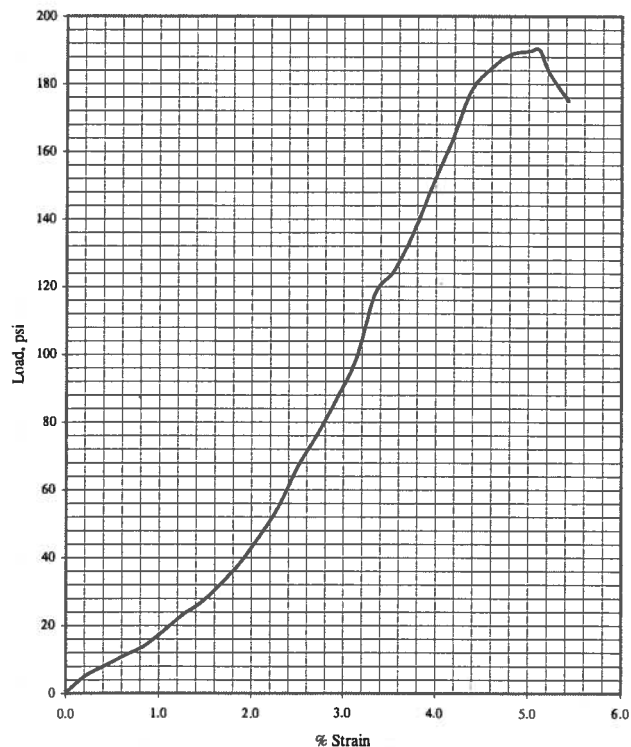
Age, Days: n/a

Moisture Condition At Testing: Ambient

Test Results

Sample ID.	Sample Location	Diameter, in.	Height, in.	Wet Unit Weight, pcf	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	Unconfined Compressive Strength, psi
CP-2-2		2.38	4.8	148.8	145.1	2.5	190

Unconfined Compression Stress Strain



UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH



Project Name: Sunrise Powerlink

Client: Geosyntec Consultants

Project No.: 09-168

Report Date: May 26, 2009

Material Type: core

Depth: 29-29.5

Date Cast: n/a

Date Tested: 5/26/09

Test Method: ASTM D4832, D1633, D7012

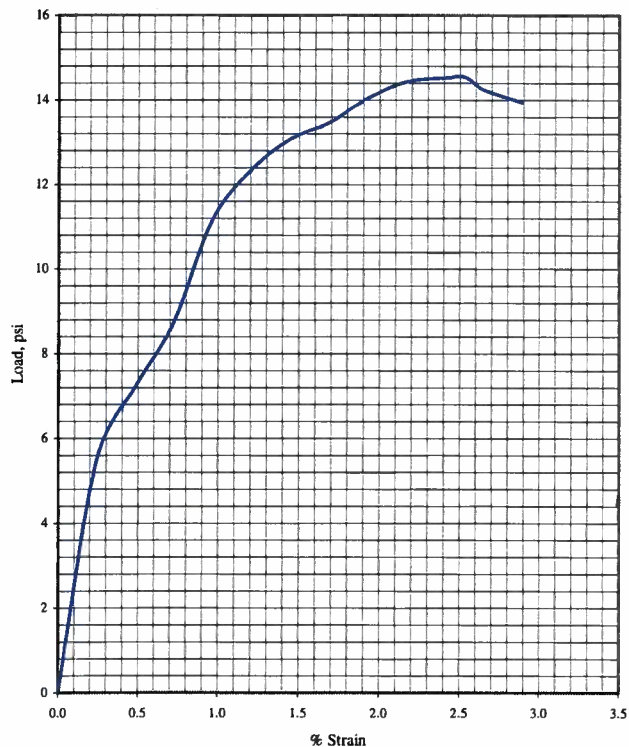
Age, Days: n/a

Moisture Condition At Testing: Ambient

Test Results

Sample ID.	Sample Location	Diameter, in.	Height, in.	Wet Unit Weight, pcf	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	Unconfined Compressive Strength, psi
CP-2-3		2.43	4.2	140.1	129.1	8.5	15

Unconfined Compression Stress Strain



UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH



Project Name: Sunrise Powerlink

Client: Geosyntec Consultants

Project No.: 09-168

Report Date: May 26, 2009

Material Type: core

Depth: 36-36.5

Date Cast: n/a

Date Tested: 5/26/09

Test Method: ASTM D4832, D1633, D7012

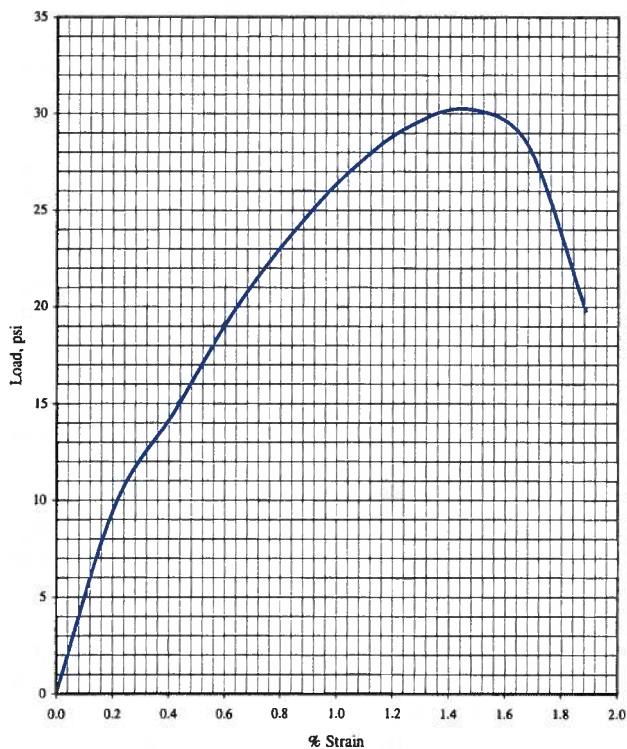
Age, Days: n/a

Moisture Condition At Testing: Ambient

Test Results

Sample ID.	Sample Location	Diameter, in.	Height, in.	Wet Unit Weight, pcf	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	Unconfined Compressive Strength, psi
CP-2-4		2.37	4.8	131.1	114.1	14.9	30

Unconfined Compression Stress Strain



UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH



Project Name: Sunrise Power Link

Client: Geosyntec Consultants

Project No.: 09-142

Report Date: April 2, 2009

Material Type: Core

Depth: 26.5-27.25

Date Cast: n/a

Date Tested: 4/2/09

Test Method: ASTM D4832, D1633, D2938

Age, Days: n/a

Moisture Condition At Testing: Ambient

Test Results

Sample ID.	Sample Location	Diameter, in.	Height, in.	Wet Unit Weight, pcf	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	Unconfined Compressive Strength, psi
I8-1-1		2.40	4.5	154.9	151.3	2.4	354



Before



After

UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH



Project Name: Sunrise Power Link

Client: Geosyntec Consultants

Project No.: 09-142

Report Date: April 2, 2009

Material Type: Core

Depth: 32.5-33.0

Date Cast: n/a

Date Tested: 4/2/09

Test Method: ASTM D4832, D1633, D2938

Age, Days: n/a

Moisture Condition At Testing: Ambient

Test Results

Sample ID.	Sample Location	Diameter, in.	Height, in.	Wet Unit Weight, pcf	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	Unconfined Compressive Strength, psi
I8-1-2		2.38	4.4	155.2	153.3	1.2	447



Before



After

UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH



Project Name: Sunrise Power Link

Client: Geosyntec Consultants

Project No.: 09-142

Report Date: April 2, 2009

Material Type: Core

Depth: 11.25-12.0

Date Cast: n/a

Date Tested: 4/2/09

Test Method: ASTM D4832, D1633, D2938

Age, Days: n/a

Moisture Condition At Testing: Ambient

Test Results

Sample ID.	Sample Location	Diameter, in.	Height, in.	Wet Unit Weight, pcf	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	Unconfined Compressive Strength, psi
B-10-1		2.40	4.5	168.2	168.1	0.1	1114



Before



After

UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH



Project Name: Sunrise Power Link

Client: Geosyntec Consultants

Project No.: 09-142

Report Date: April 8, 2009

Material Type: Core

Depth: 14-14.75

Date Cast: n/a

Date Tested: 4/8/09

Test Method: ASTM D4832, D1633, D2938

Age, Days: n/a

Moisture Condition At Testing: Ambient

Test Results

Sample ID.	Sample Location	Diameter, in.	Height, in.	Wet Unit Weight, pcf	Dry Unit Weight, pcf	Moisture Content, %	Unconfined Compressive Strength, psi
B-10-2		2.40	4.7	171.2	171.0	0.1	13374



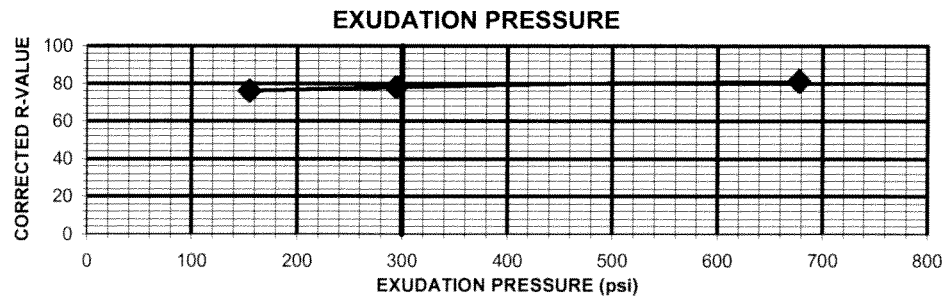
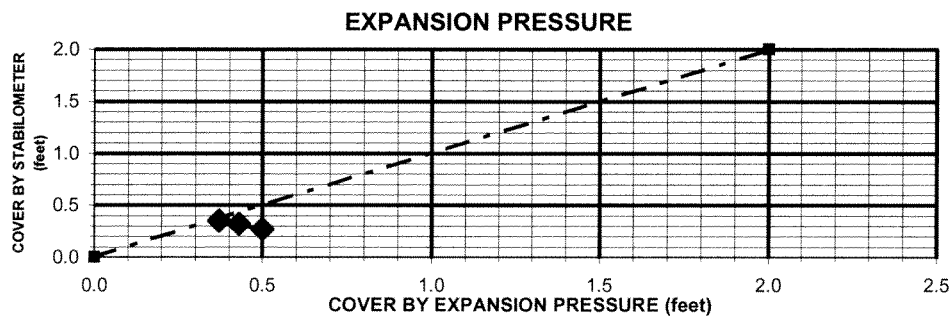
R-VALUE TEST REPORT

DEM PROJECT NO.
CLIENT
CLIENT REFERENCE
CLIENT'S PROJECT OR WORK ORDER NUMBER
SAMPLE LOCATION
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION
SOURCE OF MATERIAL
SAMPLED BY

10125-1008039.000
G Force
GF12709, G Force lab # 6587
Sunrise Powerlink, Alpine Route
B-2-1 @ 0-5'
Black Silty Sand (SM)
n/a
Client

DATE RECEIVED	11/5/2008
LAB NUMBER	1230
REPORT DATE	11/20/2008

LABORATORY TEST DATA	1	2	3
Compactor Pressure (psi)	350	350	350
Moisture at Compaction (%)	8.5	8.0	7.6
Compacted Dry Density (pcf)	132.1	133.7	133.6
Cover Thickness by Expansion Pressure (feet)	0.37	0.43	0.50
Cover Thickness by Stabilometer (feet)	0.35	0.32	0.27
Exudation Pressure (psi)	155	294	678
R-Value (corrected)	76	78	81



ASSUMED TRAFFIC INDEX 4.5
R-VALUE BY EXUDATION 78
R-VALUE BY EXPANSION -

R-VALUE AT EQUILIBRIUM	78
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ENGINEER: FRANK N. MELO, EIT

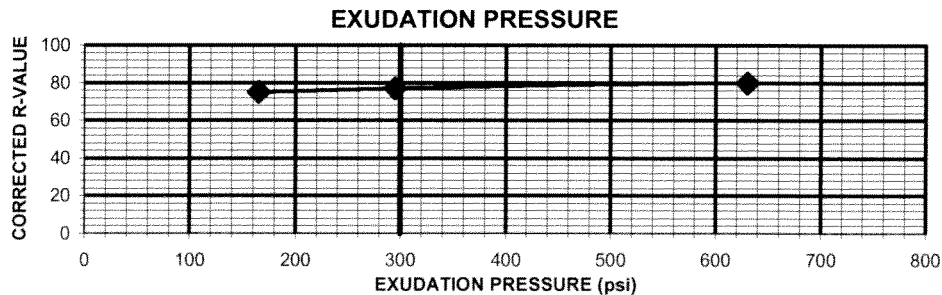
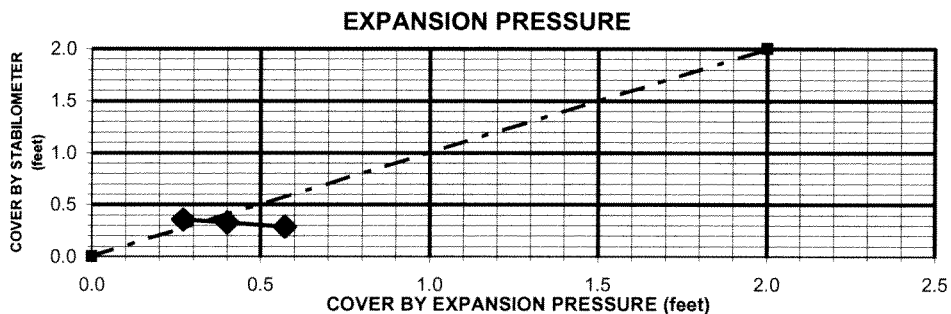
Frank N. Melo

R-VALUE TEST REPORT

DEM PROJECT NO. **10125-1008039.000**
 CLIENT **G Force**
 CLIENT REFERENCE **GF12709, G Force lab # 6592**
 CLIENT'S PROJECT OR WORK ORDER NUMBER **Sunrise Powerlink, Alpine Route**
 SAMPLE LOCATION **B-7-1 @ 0-5'**
 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION **Very Dark Gray Silty Sand (SM)**
 SOURCE OF MATERIAL **n/a**
 SAMPLED BY **Client**

DATE RECEIVED	11/5/2008
LAB NUMBER	1231
REPORT DATE	11/20/2008

LABORATORY TEST DATA	1	2	3
Compactor Pressure (psi)	350	350	350
Moisture at Compaction (%)	8.6	8.2	7.8
Compacted Dry Density (pcf)	131.5	132.7	132.3
Cover Thickness by Expansion Pressure (feet)	0.27	0.40	0.57
Cover Thickness by Stabilometer (feet)	0.36	0.33	0.29
Exudation Pressure (psi)	165	295	630
R-Value (corrected)	75	77	80



ASSUMED TRAFFIC INDEX **4.5**
 R-VALUE BY EXUDATION **77**
 R-VALUE BY EXPANSION **76**
R-VALUE AT EQUILIBRIUM **76**

ENGINEER: FRANK N. MELO, EIT

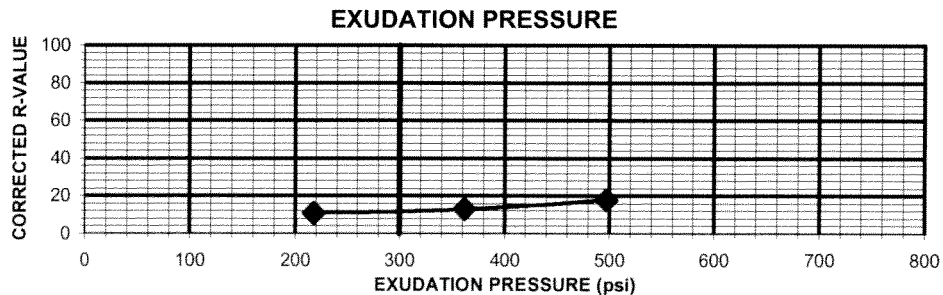
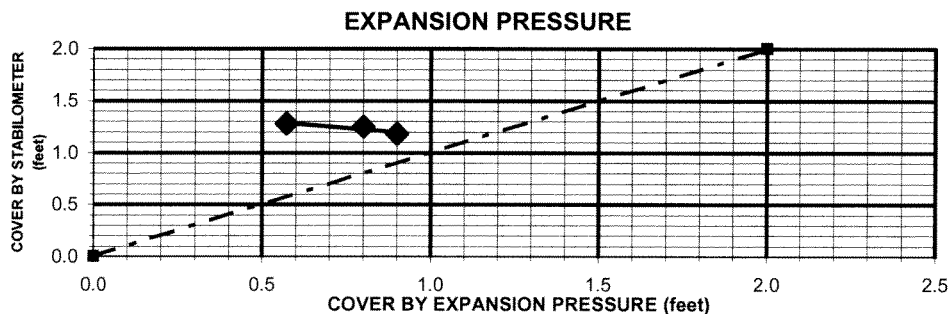
Frank N. Melo

R-VALUE TEST REPORT

DEM PROJECT NO. 10125-1008039.000
CLIENT G Force
CLIENT REFERENCE GF12709, G Force lab # 6621
CLIENT'S PROJECT OR WORK ORDER NUMBER Sunrise Powerlink, Alpine Route
SAMPLE LOCATION B-14-1 @ 0-5'
SAMPLE DESCRIPTION Olive Brown Sandy Silt (ML)
SOURCE OF MATERIAL n/a
SAMPLED BY Client

DATE RECEIVED	11/5/2008
LAB NUMBER	1232
REPORT DATE	11/20/2008

LABORATORY TEST DATA	1	2	3
Compactor Pressure (psi)	240	100	210
Moisture at Compaction (%)	11.4	12.2	13.1
Compacted Dry Density (pcf)	130.2	127.3	124.8
Cover Thickness by Expansion Pressure (feet)	0.90	0.80	0.57
Cover Thickness by Stabilometer (feet)	1.18	1.25	1.28
Exudation Pressure (psi)	497	362	218
R-Value (corrected)	18	13	11



ASSUMED TRAFFIC INDEX	4.5
R-VALUE BY EXUDATION	12
R-VALUE BY EXPANSION	-
R-VALUE AT EQUILIBRIUM	12

ENGINEER: FRANK N. MELO, EIT

Frank N. Melo

R-VALUE TEST REPORT

DEM PROJECT NO.

10125-1008039.000

CLIENT

G Force

DATE RECEIVED 11/5/2008

CLIENT REFERENCE

GF12709, G Force lab # 6626

LAB NUMBER 1233

CLIENT'S PROJECT OR WORK ORDER NUMBER

Sunrise Powerlink, Alpine Route

REPORT DATE 11/20/2008

SAMPLE LOCATION

B-19-1 @ 0-5'

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Very Dark Grayish Brown Silty Sand (SM)

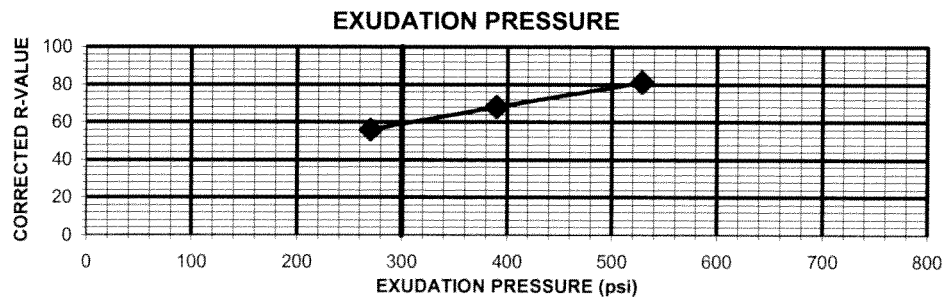
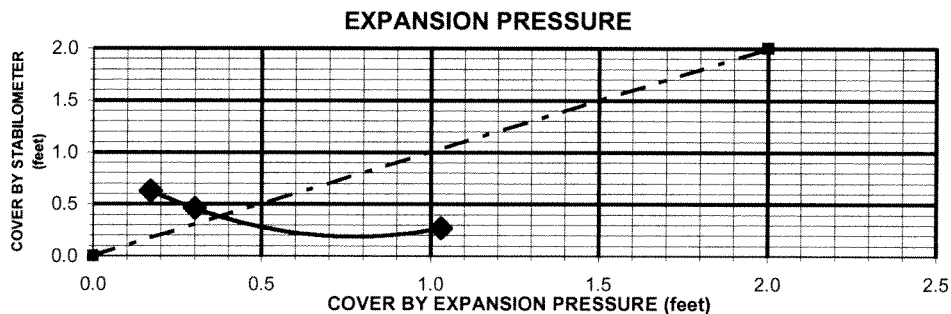
SOURCE OF MATERIAL

n/a

SAMPLED BY

Client

LABORATORY TEST DATA	1	2	3
Compactor Pressure (psi)	350	350	350
Moisture at Compaction (%)	8.9	9.3	9.8
Compacted Dry Density (pcf)	132.1	132.8	132.7
Cover Thickness by Expansion Pressure (feet)	1.03	0.30	0.17
Cover Thickness by Stabilometer (feet)	0.27	0.46	0.63
Exudation Pressure (psi)	529	390	270
R-Value (corrected)	81	68	56



ASSUMED TRAFFIC INDEX

4.5

ENGINEER: FRANK N. MELO, EIT

R-VALUE BY EXUDATION

59

R-VALUE BY EXPANSION

71

R-VALUE AT EQUILIBRIUM

59

Frank N. Melo

Corrosivity of Soils

(California Test Method 643)

G Force Lab No. 6587

Date Sampled: 10/8/2008

By: Client

Date Submitted: 10/20/2008

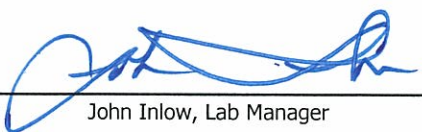
By: Client

Sample Location: B-2-1 @ 0' - 5.0'

Sample Description: Silty medium to fine sand

pH	7.0
Minimum Resistivity, ohm-cm	6143
Sulfate Content, %	Less than 0.001
Chloride Content, %	0.003

Reviewed by:


John Inlow, Lab Manager

Corrosivity of Soils

(California Test Method 643)

G Force Lab No. 6592
Date Sampled: 10/8/2008 By: Client
Date Submitted: 10/20/2008 By: Client
Sample Location: B-7-1 @ 0' - 5.0'
Sample Description: Silty medium to fine sand

pH	7.6
Minimum Resistivity, ohm-cm	5265
Sulfate Content, %	Less than 0.001
Chloride Content, %	0.002

Reviewed by:



John Inlow, Lab Manager



Corrosivity of Soils

(California Test Method 643)

G Force Lab No. 6621

Date Sampled: 10/8/2008

By: Client

Date Submitted: 10/20/2008

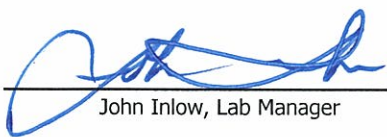
By: Client

Sample Location: B-14-1 @ 0' - 5.0'

Sample Description: Clayey fine sand

pH	8.4
Minimum Resistivity, ohm-cm	1823
Sulfate Content, %	0.001
Chloride Content, %	0.002

Reviewed by:


John Inlow, Lab Manager

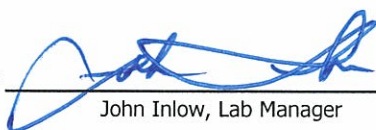
Corrosivity of Soils

(California Test Method 643)

G Force Lab No. 6626
Date Sampled: 10/8/2008 By: Client
Date Submitted: 10/20/2008 By: Client
Sample Location: B-19-1 @ 0' - 5.0'
Sample Description: Silty, clayey fine sand

pH	8.3
Minimum Resistivity, ohm-cm	2801
Sulfate Content, %	0.006
Chloride Content, %	0.002

Reviewed by:



John Inlow, Lab Manager

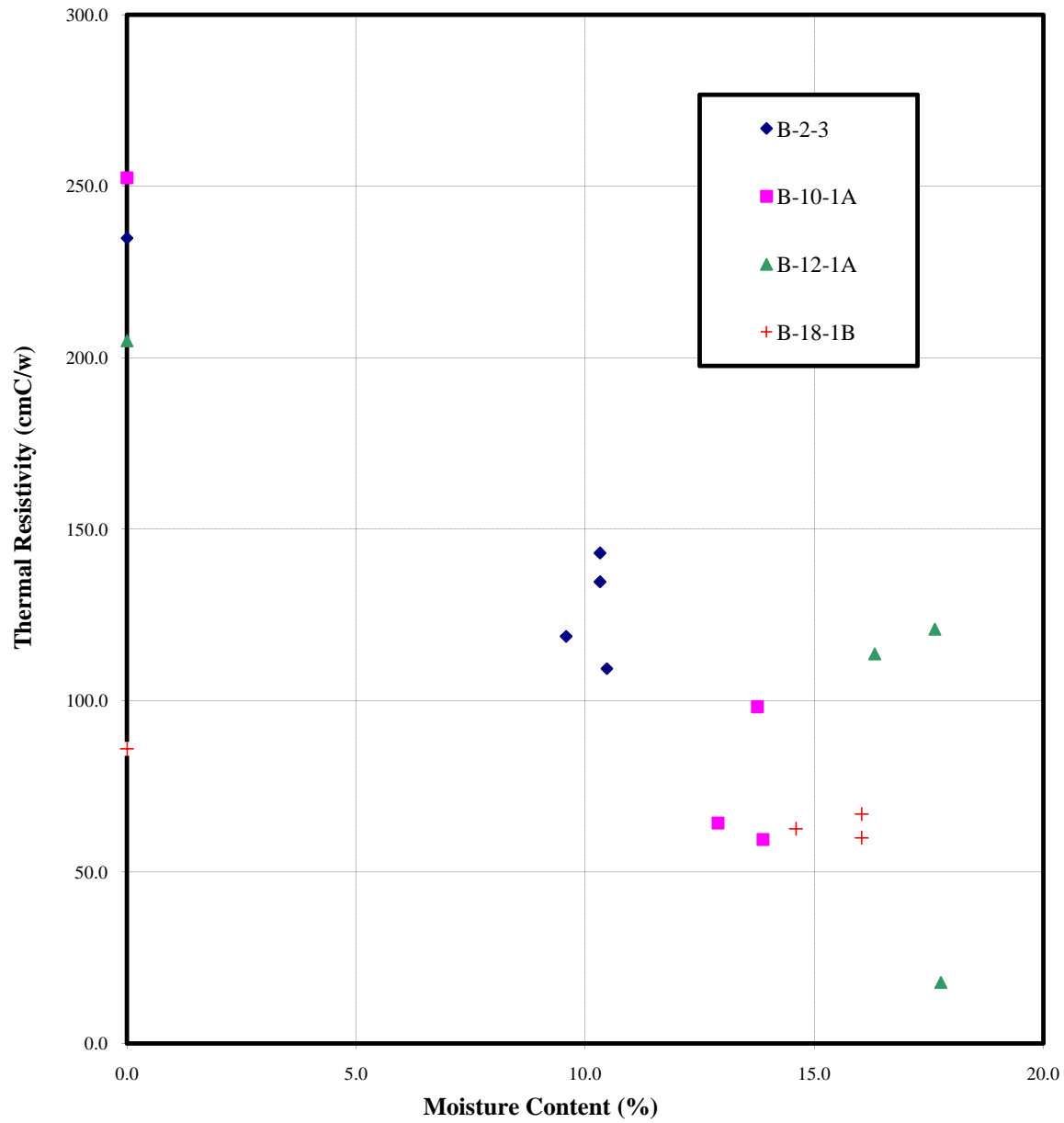


APPENDIX E

Thermal Resistivity Testing

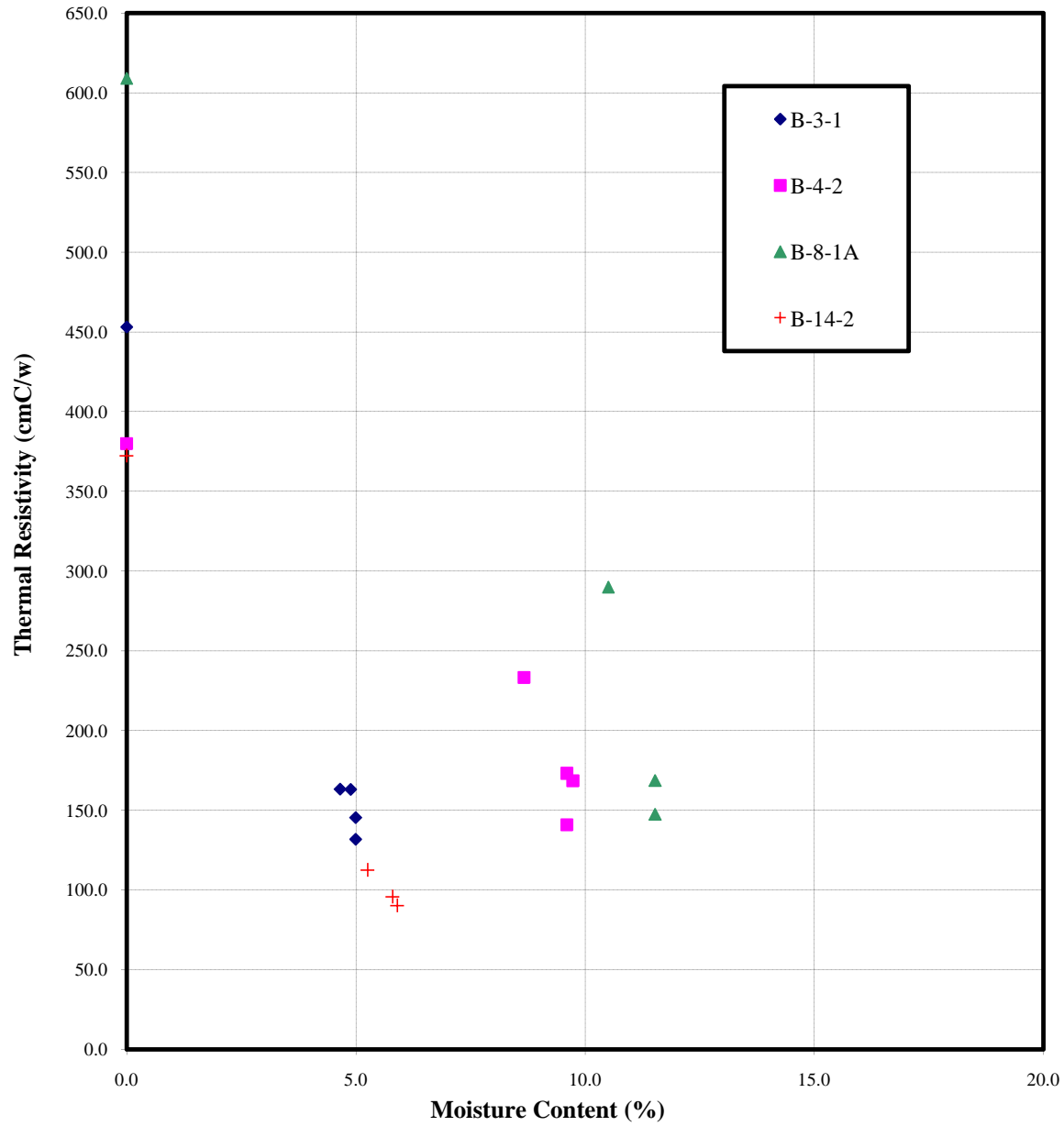
APPENDIX E
THERMAL DRYOUT CURVES
Sunrise Powerlink 230 kV Underground

THERMAL DRYOUT CURVE # 1

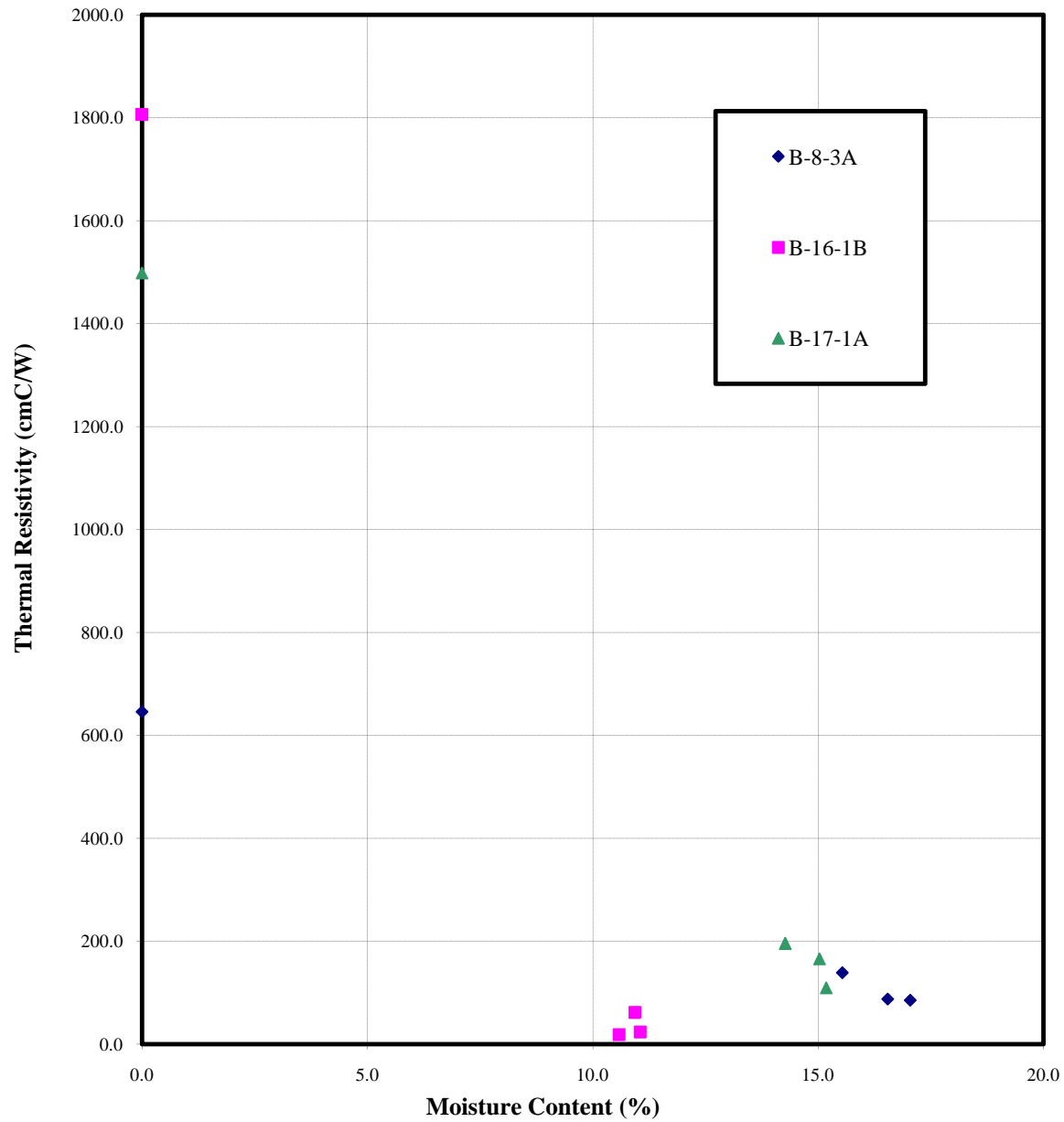


APPENDIX E
THERMAL DRYOUT CURVES
Sunrise Powerlink 230 kV Underground

THERMAL DRYOUT CURVE # 2



THERMAL DRYOUT CURVE # 3





GEO THERM INC.

email: geotherm@geotherm.net

P.O. Box: 742
Aurora, Ontario
CANADA
L4G 4J9
Tel: 905-727-6448
Fax: 905-727-4325

March 22, 2009

Black & Veatch Corporation

11401 Lamar Avenue

Overland Park, KS 66211

Attn: Forest (Lei) Rong, P.E., P. Eng.

Re: Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, CA

We are pleased to submit this test report of thermal dryout characterization conducted on the eight (8) native soil samples from the referenced project. These were taken in brass ring liners of California sampler.

Test Procedure and Equipment: A laboratory type thermal probe was installed central and vertical in each sample. A series of thermal resistivity measurements were made in stages, with moisture contents ranging from the “as received” to the totally dry condition. The tests were conducted in accordance with IEEE standard-442. The results are tabulated below and the thermal dryout curves are given in **Figures 1 & 2**.

Sample ID, Description, Moisture Content, Dry Density and Thermal Resistivity

Location	Sample Date	Depth (ft)	Visual Description	Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W)		M/C (%)	Dry Density (pcf)
				Wet	Dry		
B-2-2	10/7/08	6 to 6.5	Brown silty sand	121	222	7	109
B-4-1	10/7/08	6 to 6.5	Red/Brown clayey sandy silt	96	197	7	109
B-6-1A	10/9/08	6 to 6.5	Mottled gray brown silty sand (weathered stone?)	137	179	4	123
B-8-1B	??	6 to 6.5	Red/Brown clayey sandy silt (weathered stone?)	78	154	10	118



Location	Sample Date	Depth (ft)	Visual Description	Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W)		M/C (%)	Dry Density (pcf)
				Wet	Dry		
B-8-2B	10/9/08	11 to 11.5	Brown weathered rock	69	171	9	109
B-12-1B	10/10/08	6 to 6.5	Mottled brown weathered rock	71	186	16	110
B-17-1B	10/10/08	5.5 to 6	Brown gravelly sand	89	168	11	113
B-18-1A	10/13/08	5.5 to 6	Brown clayey sandy silt (fill?)	144	245	11	106

Comments: The following are the revised comments based on our discussions during the conference call and the additional information you provided.

Cable Installation and Effective Resistivity: We understand the cables are to be installed in concrete duct-bank that will be overlaid with a Fluidized Thermal Backfill (FTB) envelope extending close to the surface. We assumed the **dry** thermal resistivity of the concrete and FTB to be no higher than **70 C-cm/W** and **100 C-cm/W** respectively. In this case, the drying of the native soil (trench wall), and its influence on the cable rating will be minimal. As a result, the ‘effective thermal resistivity’ (duct-bank, FTB and native soil) will be less **100 C-cm/W**. This can be verified by an ampacity program; taking into account the thermal resistivity of various components and its thickness.

Native Soil: Although the thermal resistivity of the native soil samples from 2 locations was measured to be **~140 C-cm/W**, we believe the in-situ values at these locations may be no higher than **~100 C-cm/W**. This comment is based on the soil description, moisture content, density, SPT blow-counts and some evidence of soil disturbance as a result of sampling and shipping. The soil disturbance (reduction in density) influences the dry thermal resistivity significantly. For example: if the difference in the thermal resistivity of the soil in moist condition is 10 units (C-cm/W), the difference in dry condition will be more than 50 units. **Since we did not have any in-situ thermal resistivity values, we could not ‘adjust’ the dryout curves for such samples.**

Ambient Temperature: The values of the ambient temperatures reported by others are relatively higher than expected. This could be the result of the heat generated by the soil drilling process; especially for drier and dense soils. The technique and instrumentation used for these measurements could also be a factor. For the earth ambient temperature at a depth of ~10-ft below grade (even under asphalt cover) should not be higher than 20 C. **This can have been verified by conducting in-situ thermal resistivity measurements.**



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Jack & Bore Crossings: We understand the diameter of these borings is ~60-inches. This is quite large and thus the heat-flux experienced by the native soil at these crossings will be very low; minimizing the possibility of soil drying. This is based on the assumption that the casing is filled with low a grout or filler of low thermal resistivity.

Backfill (grouting) of Jack & Bore Casing: We understand **HOBAS** pipe is to be used to line these crossings and to contain the cable conduits. Based on the drawing of such crossings, we suggest the annular space around the cable conduits and other components in the casing be filled with a grout of low thermal resistivity. This will mitigate the potential 'hot-spot'.

We will be pleased to design a grout best suited for these crossings; taking into consideration the thermal, strength and flow requirements. The component materials will be sourced from local ready-mix concrete suppliers.

Please contact us if you have any questions, wish to discuss any part of this report or if we can be of further assistance.

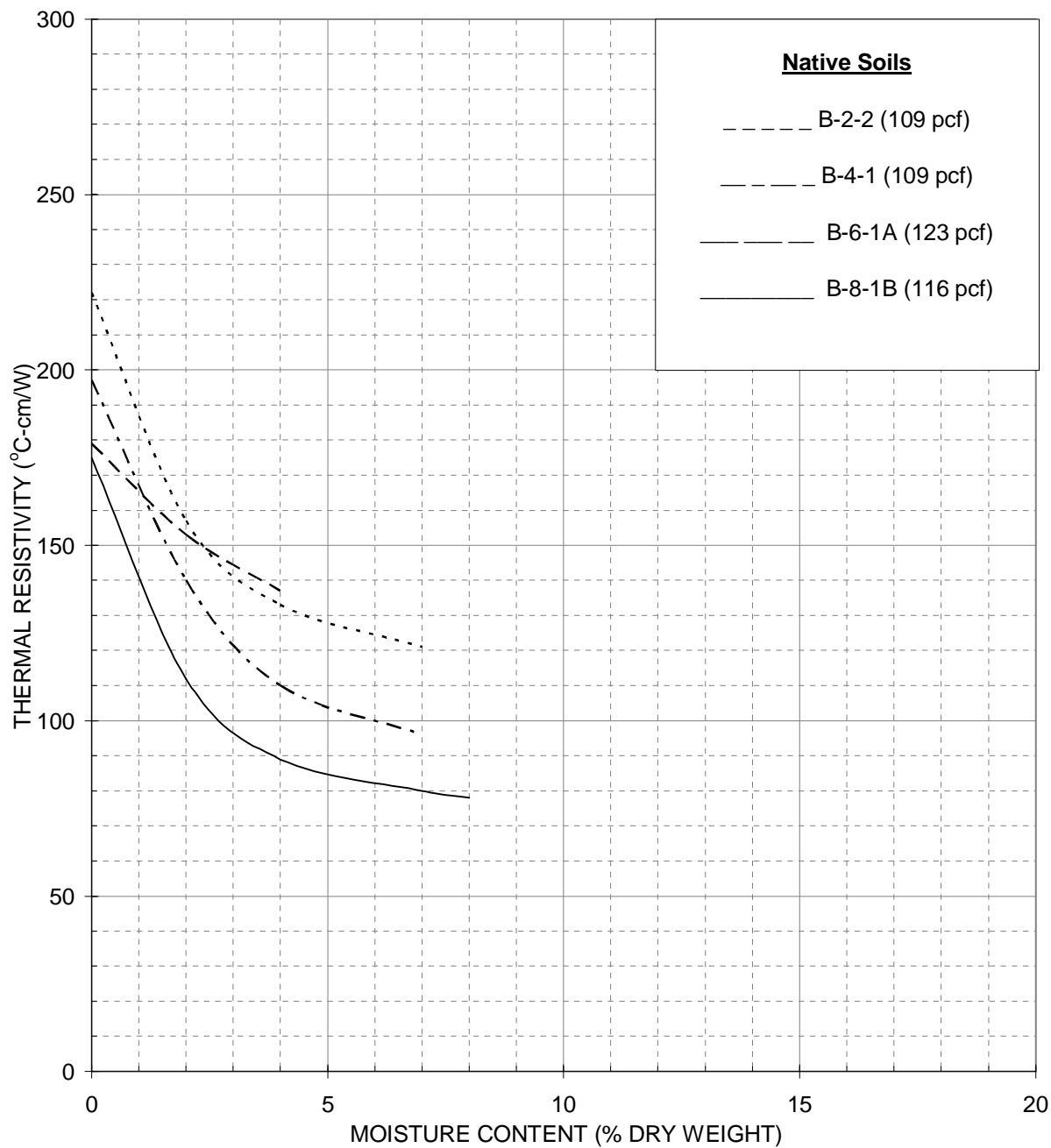
Yours truly

Geotherm Inc.

Deepak Parmar
President



THERMAL DRYOUT CURVES



Black & Veatch Construction

Thermal Analysis of Native Soils

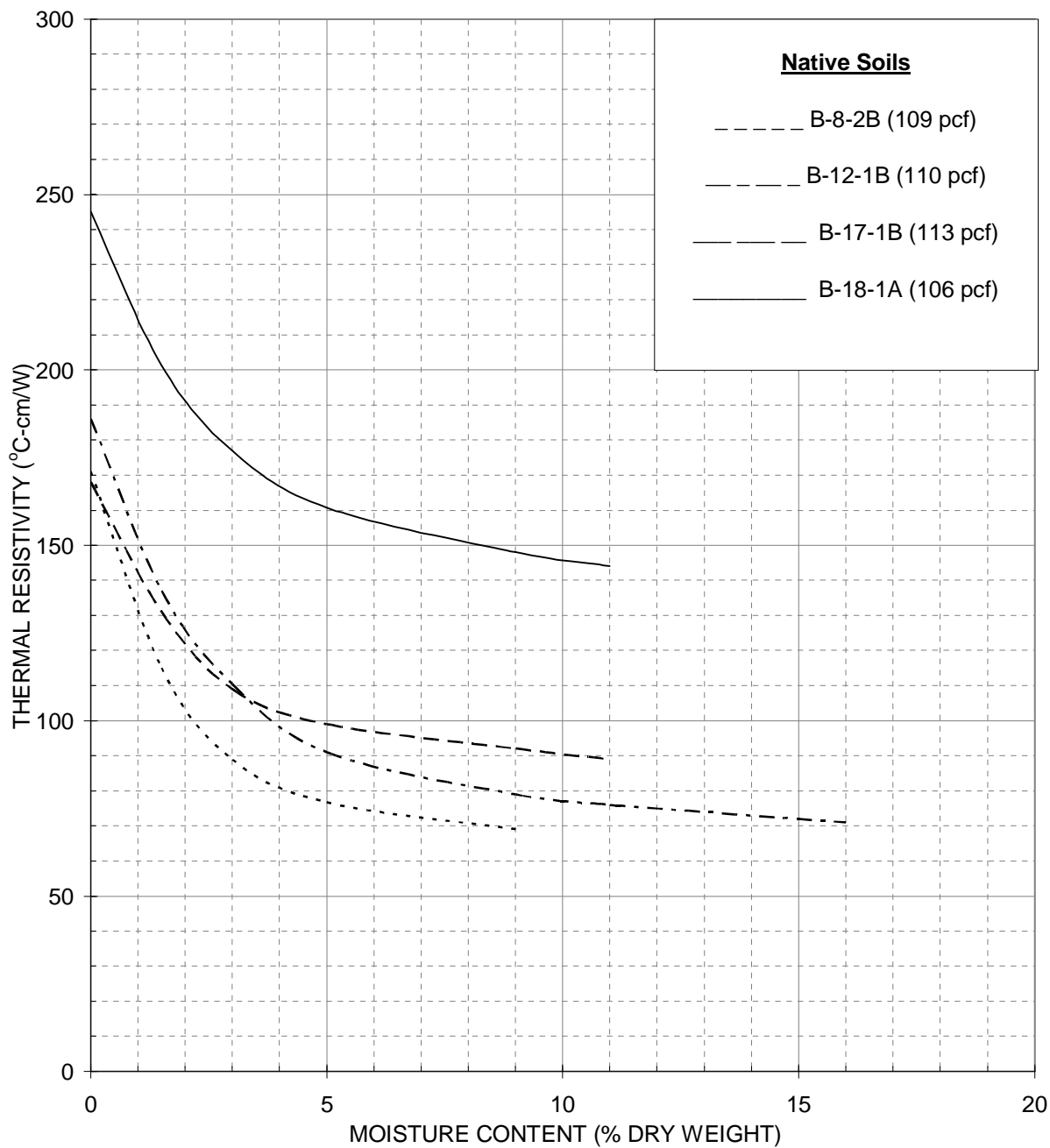
Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, CA.

November 2008

Figure 1



THERMAL DRYOUT CURVES



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Thermal Analysis of Native Soils

Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, CA.

November 2008

Figure 2



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November 7, 2008

Black & Veatch Corporation
11401 Lamar Avenue
Overland Park, KS 66211
Attn: Forest (Lei) Rong, P.E., P. Eng.

Re: Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples
Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, CA

We are pleased to submit this test report of thermal dryout characterization conducted on the eight (8) native soil samples from the referenced project. These were taken in brass ring liners of California sampler. Since these are undisturbed tube samples, the moisture content and density would be representative of the field conditions (in-situ).

Test Procedure and Equipment:

A laboratory type thermal probe was installed central and vertical in each sample. A series of thermal resistivity measurements were made in stages, with moisture contents ranging from the "**as received**" to the totally dry condition. The tests were conducted in accordance with IEEE standard-442; using our Thermal Property Analyzer Model TPA2000. The thermal dryout curves are given in **Figures 1 & 2**.

Sample ID, Description, Moisture Content, Dry Density and Thermal Resistivity:

Location	Sample Date	Depth (ft)	Visual Description	Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W)		M/C (%) (in-situ)	In-situ Dry Density (pcf)
				As Received	Dry (0%)		
B-2-2	10/7/08	6 to 6.5	Brown silty sand	121	222	7	109
B-4-1	10/7/08	6 to 6.5	Red/Brown clayey sandy silt	96	197	7	109
B-6-1A	10/9/08	6 to 6.5	Mottled gray brown silty sand (weathered stone?)	137	179	4	123

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Location	Sample Date	Depth (ft)	Visual Description	Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W)		M/C (%) (in-situ)	In-situ Dry Density (pcf)
				As Received	Dry (0%)		
B-8-1B	10/9/08	6 to 6.5	Red/Brown clayey sandy silt (weathered stone?)	78	175	8	116
B-8-2B	10/9/08	11 to 11.5	Brown weathered rock	69	171	9	109
B-12-1B	10/10/08	6 to 6.5	Mottled brown weathered rock	71	186	16	110
B-17-1B	10/10/08	5.5 to 6	Brown gravelly sand	89	168	11	113
B-18-1A	10/13/08	5.5 to 6	Brown clayey sandy silt (fill?)	144	245	11	106

Comments: For all practical purpose, in-situ thermal resistivity of ~**150 C-cm/W** will apply. This is based on the relatively high values at locations B-2, B-6 and B-18. For other locations, a value of ~ **100 C-cm/W** will apply.

Cable Trench Backfill: If the cables are installed in a concrete ductbank, the native soil can be used as a backfill above the ductbank provided it is installed at dry density of not less than 115 pcf or 95% of standard Proctor density.

Please contact us if you have any questions, wish to discuss any part of this report or if we can be of further assistance.

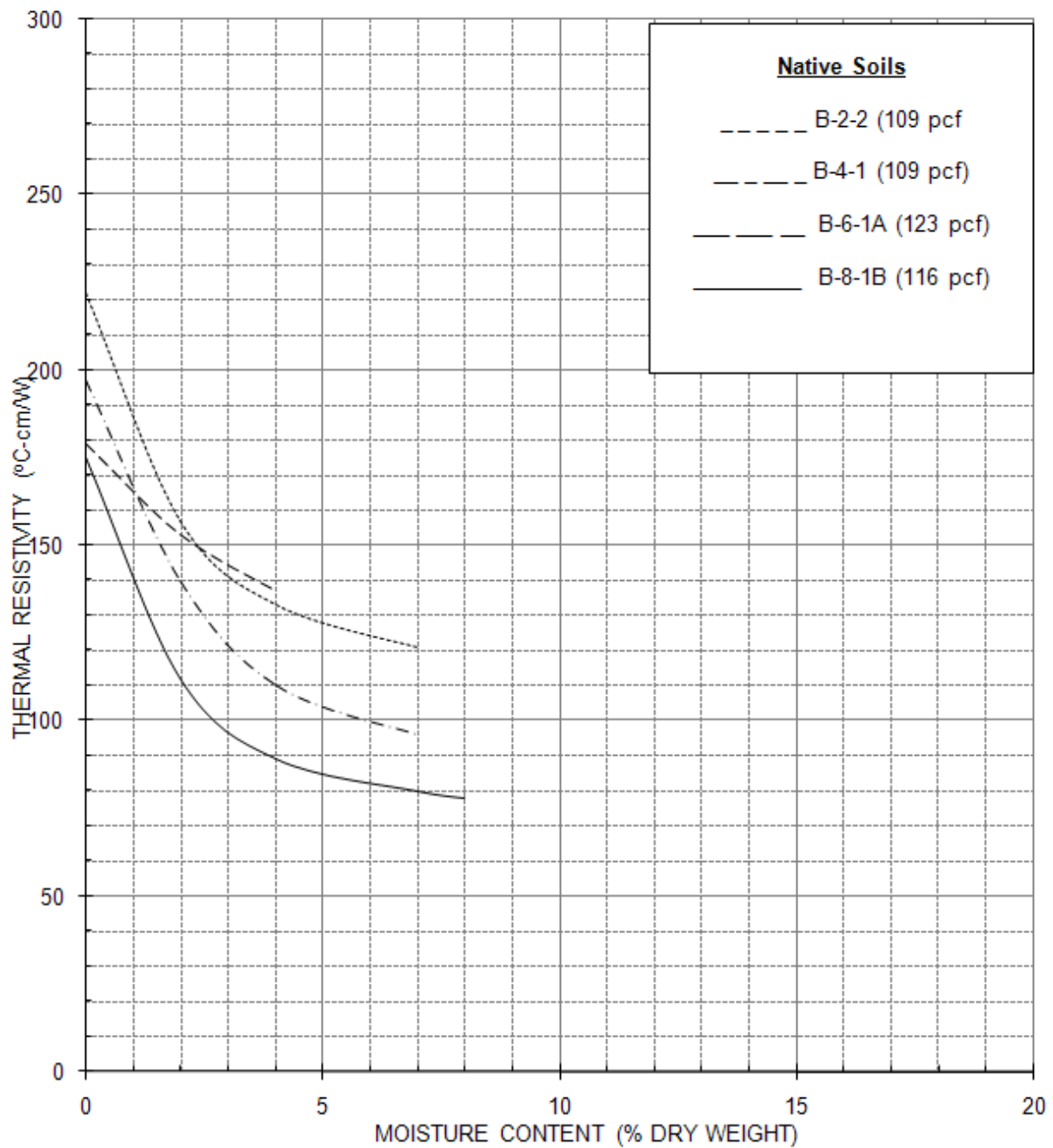
Geotherm USA

Nimesh Patel

Please Note: All samples will be disposed of after 15 days from date of report



THERMAL DRYOUT CURVES



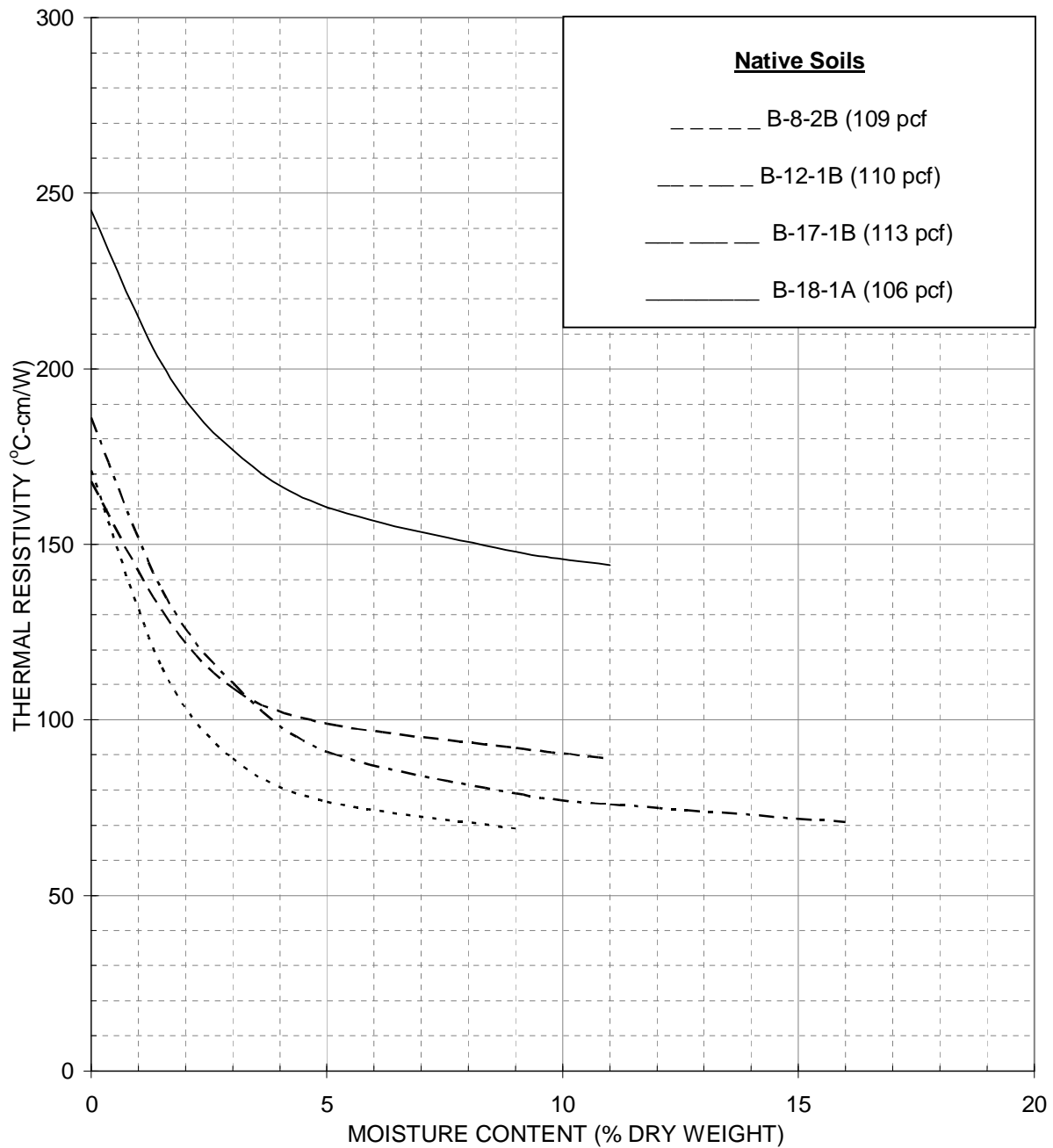
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Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples

Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, CA



THERMAL DRYOUT CURVES



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Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples

Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, CA

November 2008

Figure 2



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December 23, 2008

Black & Veatch Corporation

11401 Lamar Avenue
Overland Park, KS 66211

Attn: Forest (Lei) Rong, P.E., P. Eng.

**Re: Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples
Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, CA**

We are pleased to submit this test report of thermal dryout characterization conducted on the three (3) native soil samples from the referenced project. These were undisturbed tube samples taken on December 2, 2008, in nominal 2 ½" stainless steel liners of California sampler and are believed to be at the field (in-situ) moisture content and density.

Test Procedure and Equipment: A laboratory type thermal probe was installed central and vertical in each sample. A series of thermal resistivity measurements were made in stages, with moisture contents ranging from the "**as received**" to the totally dry condition. The tests were conducted in accordance with IEEE standard-442; using our Thermal Property Analyzer Model TPA2000. The results are tabulated below and the thermal dryout curves are given in **Figure 1**.

Sample ID, Description, Moisture Content, Dry Density and Thermal Resistivity:

Location	Sample Date	Depth (ft)	Visual Description	Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W)		In-situ M/C (%)	In-situ Dry Density (pcf)
				As rcvd	Dry (0%)		
I8-2-2B	12/2/08	11	Dark gray-brown fine-medium sand some gravel	138	272	5.3	122
I8-3-2B	12/2/08	11	Dark yellow-brown fine-medium sand some gravel	95	190	12.3	116
I8-3-3B	12/2/08	16	Dark gray-brown fine-medium sand some gravel	95	205	4.1	125

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Comments:

For all practical purpose, in-situ thermal resistivity of **140 C-cm/W** can be used for the soil at location I8-2 and **95 C-cm/W** for location I8-3 respectively.

Cable Trench Backfill:

If the cables are installed in a concrete ductbank, the native soil can be used as the backfill above the ductbank provided it is installed at dry density of not less than 95% of standard Proctor density.

Please contact us if you have any questions, wish to discuss any part of this report or if we can be of further assistance.

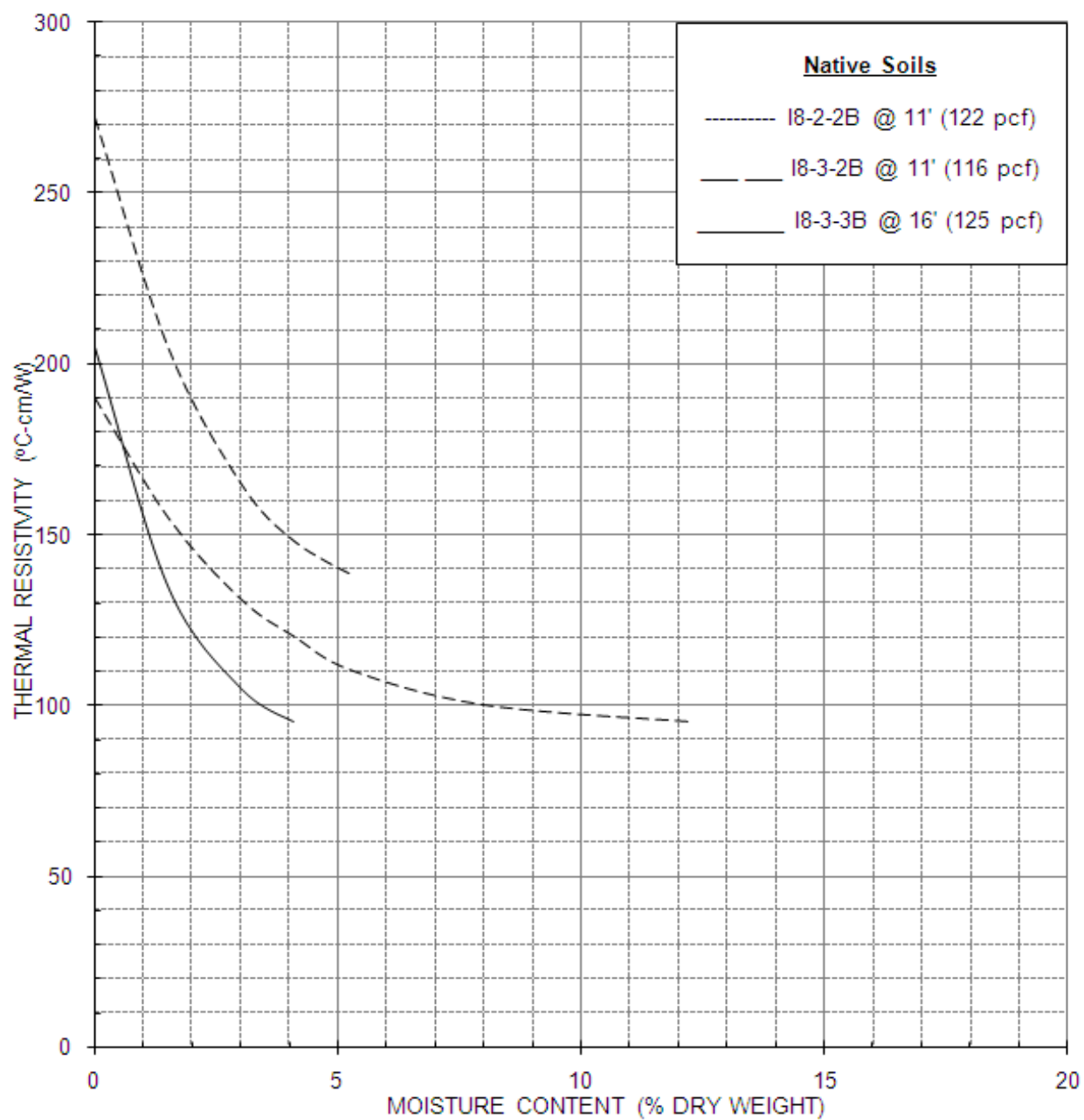
Geotherm USA

Nimesh Patel

Please Note: All samples will be disposed of after 15 days from date of report



THERMAL DRYOUT CURVES



Black & Veatch Construction

Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples

Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, CA

December 2008

Figure 1



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June 2, 2009

Black & Veatch Corporation

11401 Lamar Avenue
Overland Park, KS 66211

Attn: Forest (Lei) Rong, P.E., P. Eng.

**Re: Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples
Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, CA**

We are pleased to submit this test report of thermal dryout characterization conducted on the two (2) native soil samples from the referenced project. These were undisturbed tube samples taken on May 14, 2009, in nominal 2½" diameter stainless steel liners of California sampler and are believed to be at the field (in-situ) moisture content and density.

Test Procedure and Equipment: A laboratory type thermal probe was installed central and vertical in each sample. A series of thermal resistivity measurements were made in stages, with moisture contents ranging from the "**as received**" to the totally dry condition. The tests were conducted in accordance with IEEE standard-442; using our Thermal Property Analyzer Model TPA2000. The results are tabulated below and the thermal dryout curves are given in **Figure 1**.

Sample ID, Description, Moisture Content, Dry Density and Thermal Resistivity

Location	Sample Date	Depth (ft)	Visual Description	Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W)		In-situ M/C (%)	In-situ Dry Density (pcf)
				As rcvd	Dry (0%)		
B-20	5/14/09	5' – 5.5'	Gray silty sand	135	299	4.3	101
B-20	5/14/09	10' – 10.5	Gray-brown silty sand (coarse @ 10.5')	120	271	4.3	108

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Comments:

We understand that the driller's B/H logs indicate that these samples have been disturbed somewhat. We agree with this statement based on the soil description and the measured dry density. Non-cohesive soils (granular, sand, silt) are prone to become loose (less dense) as result of vibration and pounding when split-spoon or California sampler is driven by drop-hammer technique. Undisturbed tube samples are normally collected when cohesive clayey soils are encountered and the tube sampler is 'pushed' and not 'driven'.

We would estimate in-situ dry density of these samples to be not less than 110 pcf (~95% of the standard Proctor density). At this density, the in-situ thermal resistivity at 4.3% moisture content would be no higher than less then **100 C-cm/W**. This could have been confirmed if in-situ thermal resistivity measurements were made.

Please contact us if you have any questions, wish to discuss any part of this report or if we can be of further assistance.

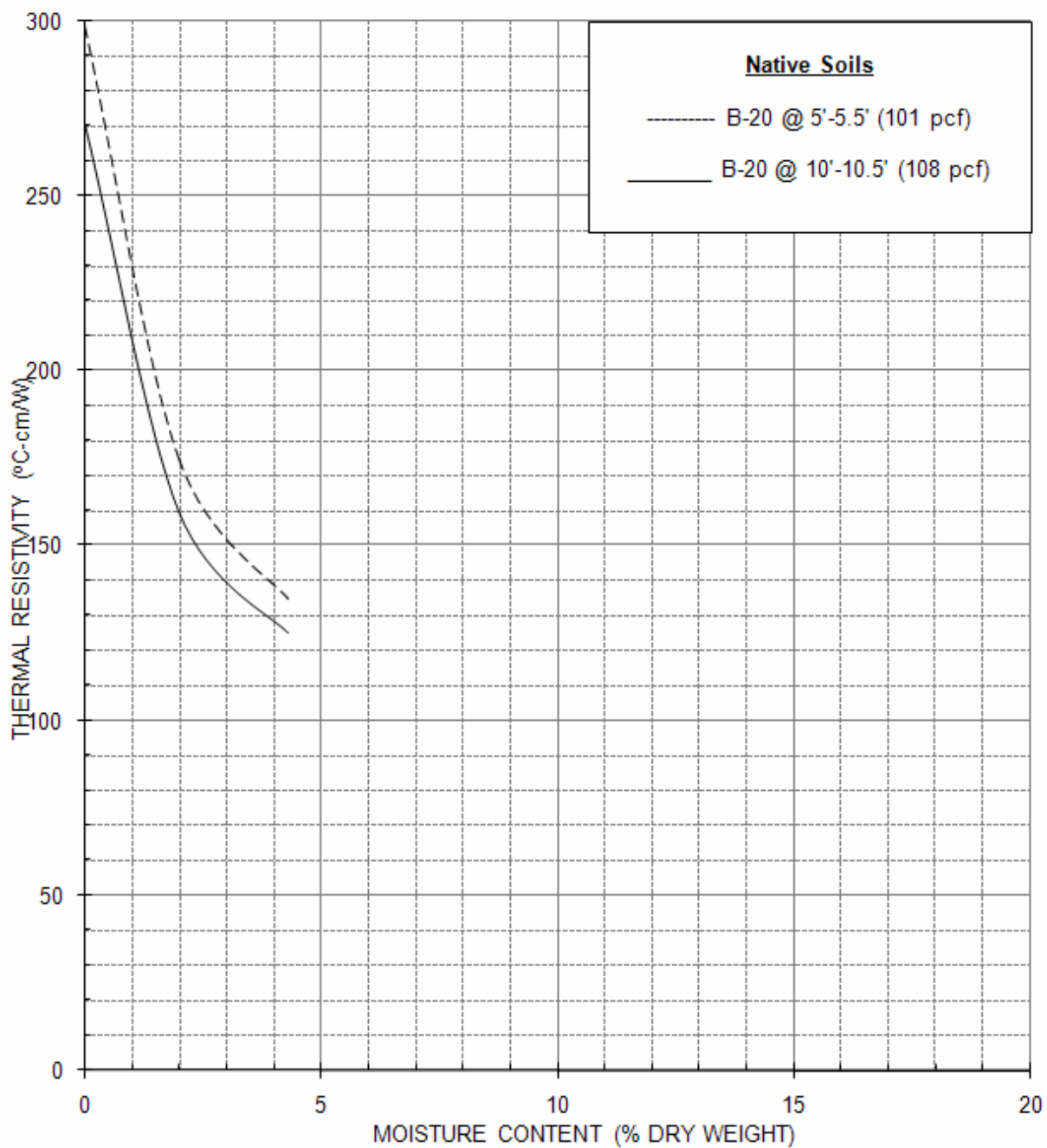
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Nimesh Patel

Please Note: All samples will be disposed of after 15 days from date of report



THERMAL DRYOUT CURVES



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Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples

Sunrise Powerlink Project, San Diego, CA