

January 30, 2018

Powder Cat Townhomes, LLC c/o Mr. David Orr 11180 Sunrise Valley Drive, #300 Reston, VA 20191

IGES Project No. 02579-001

- Subject: Supplemental Subsurface Assessment Copper Crest West Townhomes Summit Powder Mountain Resort Weber County, Utah
- Reference: IGES, Inc., 2017a, Geotechnical and Geologic Hazard Investigation, Copper Crest West, Summit Powder Mountain Resort, Weber County, Utah, Project No. 01628-022, dated January 16, 2017

Mr. Orr:

As requested, IGES has conducted a supplemental subsurface assessment to further evaluate subsurface conditions for the remaining units of the Copper Crest West Townhomes. The purpose of our work is to further quantify the elevation of various geologic units within the footprint of the townhomes, provide data with which the Client can more accurately estimate quantities with respect to over-excavation, and to provide supplemental recommendations for foundations, as warranted by the new data. The following letter provides a summary of our findings, conclusions, and recommendations.

Method of Study

On January 9, 2018, Mr. Peter Doumit, P.G. and Mr. David Glass, P.E., of IGES visited the site to assess further assess the subsurface conditions at the site. At the time of our visit IGES met with Mr. Tyler Orr, the Client's representative. Also on site was Mr. Greg Chambers, the excavator subcontracting for the Client. Several test pit locations had been surveyed and located with stakes by the project surveyor; elevation control was also provided.

At, or approximately near the pre-determined locations, test pits were excavated down to bedrock (Wasatch Formation). Utilizing a survey rod and known elevation points, the elevation of various earth strata was recorded, including:

- Contact between undocumented fill and underlying colluvium
- Contact between colluvium and bedrock

Since the presence of utilities precluded the ability to excavate the test pits at all of the exact pre-marked locations, for each test pit the location where the strata elevations were obtained was recorded with a hand-held GPS device.

Findings

The findings are summarized on the test pit logs/fence diagrams, attached. On the diagrams, the elevations of the various strata are recorded. Figure 1, attached, provides a *Geotechnical Map*, illustrating the locations of the test pits. These test pits have been located on the map based on GPS units and comparison with a Google Earth image – the project civil engineer should verify the accuracy of test pit location. It should be noted that the data obtained from Test Pit 4 was inconclusive, since this area appears to expose mostly fill from a utility trench.

To visualize the depth to various strata with respect to the proposed foundations, five crosssections were prepared, designated A-A' through E-E', shown on Figure 1. Information regarding the elevation of the bottom of footings was evaluated based on Sheets S1.01, S1.02, S1.11, and S1.12 (Foundation Plans), prepared by Studio MA, dated June 1, 2017. The resultant cross-sections are illustrated on Sheet 1, attached. These sections illustrate the locations of footings with respect to the various strata contacts – the ground surface is not shown.

The building footprint is overlain by a few feet of undocumented fill. Underlying the fill, we observed coarse colluvium. This unit was of variable character, grading from clayey gravel to gravel and cobbles with minimal matrix material. For some colluvium, voids could be seen between the cobble-size rocks – this likely represents a buried talus deposit. This material appeared loose, and readily raveled from the test pit walls. Also, topsoil was observed underlying the undocumented fill; the thickness of the topsoil was variable, ranging from negligible to as much as 10 inches locally.

Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on our observations, placing the proposed townhomes on conventional spread footings is feasible. However, at some locations, the depth of undocumented fill underlying proposed foundations is as deep as 3½ feet. In many locations, the foundations are underlain by a sliver of undocumented fill, and only partially penetrate into the underlying colluvium. At the currently proposed footing elevations, IGES does not anticipate the footings will bear directly on bedrock, except perhaps at very localized areas.

In consideration of our findings, IGES recommends the following:

- a) All undocumented fill and topsoil shall be removed from beneath structural elements. Removals shall extend 1 foot horizontally for every foot of depth below the bottom footing elevation.
- b) All foundation elements shall be underlain by a minimum of 2 feet of structural fill. It should be noted that the depth of structural fill may be greater, depending on the required over-excavation to remove deleterious earth materials, upwards of 4 feet in limited areas should be anticipated.
- c) Structural fill (as defined in IGES, 2017) shall consist of a coarse, granular material excavated site material is largely expected to meet this criterion. Material classifying as topsoil is not suitable for use as structural fill; this material, where encountered, should be segregated, and must be kept out of the soil stockpiles to be utilized as structural fill.
- d) In consideration that the entire structure will be supported by a relatively uniform bearing stratum (granular structural fill), the allowable bearing capacity may be

increased to 3,700 psf. This is for live plus dead loads; the allowable bearing capacity may be increased by 1/3 for transient loads such as wind or seismic.

- e) Prior to placement of structural fill, the exposed subgrade shall be compacted in-place to approximately 92% of the Modified Proctor (ASTM D1557).
- f) An IGES representative should observe the foundation subgrade prior to placement of structural fill to assess removal of deleterious earth materials (undocumented fill, topsoil).

All other recommendations presented in our referenced geotechnical report remain valid and should be implemented into the design and construction of the project, except as superseded herein.

Closure

We appreciate the opportunity to provide you with our services. If you have any questions please contact the undersigned at your convenience (801) 748-4044.

Respectfully Submitted,



David A. Glass, P.E. Senior Geotechnical Engineer

Attachment:

Figure 1 – Geotechnical Map Test Pit Logs/Fence Diagram Sheet 1 – Geotechnical Cross-Sections











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Ground surface not shown



MARK



APPROXIMATE GRAPHICAL SCALE: 1 INCH = 10 FEET (24X36 ONLY)



COPPER CREST WEST TOWNHOMES SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN RESORT WEBER COUNTY, UTAH CONCEPTUAL CROSS-SECTIONS

	PLOT DATE: JAN 28, 2018					
	DESIGNED BY:	DAG	JAN 28,	2018	PLOT S	SCALE
	DRAWN BY:	DAG	JAN 28,	2018	1=	-1
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				1"=10'		
	IGES PROJECT NO.		SHEET	NO.	1	REV.
	0213			1	N/A	