



Appendix A

Otay Ranch Resort Village, Technical Review and Summary Memorandum



SoilWorks

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MEMORANDUM

March 24, 2010

SW PN 131-000-01

To: T&B Planning
Mr. Jeramey Harding
Mr. David Ornelas

From: Larry E. Fanning, CEG
Daniel J. Morikawa, GE

Subject: Otay Ranch Resort Village Mineral Resources Evaluation - Update and Executive Summary Memorandum
Otay Ranch Resort Village, San Diego County, California

Primary References:

- 1) GeoCon Inc., 2010 "Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation, Otay Ranch Resort Village, San Diego County, California..." dated March 8, 2010, project no. G1012-52-01A.
- 2) Neblett & Associates, Inc. "<Draft> Updated Mineral Resource Evaluation Study, Otay Ranch Resort Village, San Diego County, California" dated June 23, 2009, project no. 362-000-02.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Ornelas,

As requested, SoilWorks Earth Sciences Group (SoilWorks, Inc.) has completed our limited review of the Reference 1 GeoCon report with regard to aspects of Mineral Resources Evaluation (MRE), as well as providing an update to the Reference 2 draft document prepared by Neblett & Associates, Inc. The purpose of this memorandum is to present an overview of the potential for mineral resources on and within the vicinity of the Otay Ranch Resort Village, including the presence or possibility of commercially viable mineral and/or aggregate commodities. This memorandum is of an executive

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summary overview nature, and is considered supplemental to the draft MRE prepared by Neblett & Associates (Reference 2), authored by the undersigned.

Project Location and Setting

The proposed Otay Ranch Resort Village occupies approximately 1,870 acres of gentle to rugged, steep hill/ridge and valley terrain within the Jamul Mountains, along the north-northeastern margin of the Lower Otay Lake. Access to the Project site is obtained from Otay Lakes Road. The Project site is presently undeveloped except for unimproved dirt roads.

Elevations across the proposed graded portions of the Project site range from approximately 500 feet to 915 feet above sea level. Within the proposed graded areas, there is approximately 415 feet of relief from the canyon bottoms along Otay Lakes Road northward where development adjoins the steep terrain of the Preserve area occupying the northern portion of the Project site. Outside the proposed graded areas to the north and northeast, the terrain becomes steeper and generally increases in elevation. The northeasterly-most portion of the Project site is particularly rugged and includes ridge areas with elevations up to approximately 1,650-feet above mean sea level. The main drainages generally flow south and southwest into Lower Otay Lake.

The current proposed grading scheme includes 1,738 single-family residential lots, one multi-family lot, one mixed-use lot, one school lot, eight park lots, 26 open space lots, 30 HOA open space lots, one resort site and numerous associated roads. Much of the northerly portion of the project site and larger drainage areas are currently left as open space habitat preserve.

It is important to note that the Otay Ranch Resort Village is a portion of the Otay Ranch development, which is a major focus of expansion for residential, retail and commercial uses in the County of San Diego.

Land Use Designation

According to the San Diego County General Plan (County of San Diego, 1979), the southern portion of the property is zoned as a Specific Plan Area (SPA) and the northern portion of the property is an Impact Sensitive area. Public/Semi-Public Lands occur to the south. Multiple Rural Use land occurs to the east. The General Plan is currently being revised (County of San Diego, 2008). No lands designated as extractive use land (S82, 25) are indicated on the existing General Plan or the Draft General Plan Update.

Geologic Setting

The Project site lies within the transition area between the coastal plain of San Diego County and northwestern Baja California and the foothills of the Peninsular Ranges, in the western region of the Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province. The Peninsular Ranges geomorphic province extends from approximately Riverside, California, south to central Baja California, Mexico.

The stratigraphy of the coastal plain of San Diego County and northwestern Baja California consists of a thick sequence of relatively undisturbed Upper Cretaceous, Eocene, Oligocene, Miocene, Pliocene, and Pleistocene sedimentary rocks underlain by Peninsular Ranges batholith and pre-batholith rocks. The coastal plain sedimentary units lie unconformably on basement rock of the Peninsular Ranges batholith and pre-batholithic rocks.

The Project site is on the Santa Ana structural block, which extends southeast from the central Transverse Ranges to beyond the United States-Mexico border region. The Santa Monica-Raymond Hill fault forms the approximate northern boundary of the Santa Ana block. In southern California, the Newport-Inglewood-Rose Canyon and Whittier-Elsinore fault systems form the southwest and northeast boundaries of the Santa Ana block, respectively.

Geologic Units

The bedrock units underlying the Project site include the Santiago Peak Volcanics (KJsp), the Unnamed Fanglomerate Deposits (Tfg)/Otay Fanglomerate (Tof), and the Otay Formation (To). Surficial units include alluvium (Qal), colluvium and soil (no map symbols) and undocumented artificial fill (af).

Santiago Peak Volcanics (KJsp)

The Santiago Peak Volcanics form the rocky, steep and rugged hills and ridges in the north-northeastern half of the Project site. At the Project site, the Santiago Peak Volcanics generally consist of hard to very hard andesitic volcanoclastics. Outcrops show jointing, weak foliations and spherical fracturing. The contact between the Santiago Peak Volcanics and the Unnamed Fanglomerate Deposits is a nonconformity. The contact is fairly well-defined on aerial photographs. In map view, the contact is sinuous and roughly trends northwest through the middle of the Project site.

Unnamed Fanglomerate Deposits (Tfg)/Otay Fanglomerate (Tof)

The Unnamed Fanglomerate Deposits (as identified in the N&A 2005 study) form gentle slopes in the south-southwestern portion of the Project site.

This unit identification is interchangeable with updated mapping identifying it as “Otay Formation Fanglomerate” facies (aka “Otay Fanglomerate”), and are collectively identified in this report as Fanglomerate Deposits. The unit is covered by soil throughout the Project site and thus surface exposures are rare. Test pit exposures show the unit generally consists of a moderately hard, gravel and cobble conglomerate with a clayey sand matrix. Boulder conglomerate, sandy and gravelly bentonites, and fine to coarse-grained sandstone exist locally. Rough estimates indicate the Fanglomerate Deposits can have up to approximately 15 to 20% gravel, 20 to 40% cobble and 5 to 15% boulder, locally. The Fanglomerate Deposits are mottled and colors include orangish brown, pale greenish brown, yellowish brown and gray. Locally the matrix is soft and very bentonitic. In general, the Fanglomerate Deposits are massive/chaotic to weakly bedded.

Otay Formation (To)

Regional geologic map indicate that the Otay Formation forms local thin caps on the Fanglomerate Deposits in the southwestern portion of the Project site. Although this unit was not directly observed to outcrop or was encountered in the subsurface exploration of the Project site as a distinct unit, it may be present in a weathered indistinct form having a soil-like to fanglomeritic appearance. Based on this firm’s experience in the Chula Vista area, the Otay Formation at the Project site most likely consists of gravelly sandstones, sandstones and siltstones with local bentonitic lithologies.

Alluvium (Qal)

Alluvium exists within drainage courses throughout the Project site. The alluvium is typically dark brown and consists of fine- to coarse-grained clayey sand and silty sand with abundant gravel, cobbles and boulders. The alluvium is moderately dense, slightly moist to moist, rooted, and porous. Rough estimates indicate the alluvium can have up to approximately 5 to 40% gravel, 15 to 20% cobbles and 5 to 15% boulders, locally. Based upon the subsurface exploration and mapping, the alluvium occurs as localized deposits approximately 2 feet to over 6 feet thick (i.e. in defined drainages) throughout the Project site. Deeper alluvium most likely exists in the mouths of the drainages near the Lower Otay Lake. Exploration in these areas was limited due to access issues. These areas should be explored at the grading plan review stage. Alluvium differs from

the fanglomerate units on-site in that it is both much younger and has only limited consolidation – as well as being generally limited to drainage areas.

Colluvium, no map symbol

Colluvium exists on lower slope areas throughout the Project site. The colluvium is typically dark brown to gray brown and consists of fine- to coarse-grained clayey sand and silty sand with abundant gravel, cobbles and boulders. The percentages of gravel, cobbles and boulders are similar to those of the alluvium. The colluvium is moderately dense, slightly moist to moist, rooted, and porous. Based upon the subsurface exploration and mapping, the alluvium is approximately 2 to 5 feet thick throughout the Project site.

Soil, no map symbol

Soil mantles the majority of the Project site, and is typically dark brown to gray brown and consists of fine- to coarse-grained clayey sand and silty sand with gravel, cobbles and boulders. The soil is moderately dense, slightly moist to moist, rooted, and porous. Based upon the subsurface exploration and mapping, the soil is typically 2 to 3 feet thick throughout the Project site.

Artificial fill (af)

Artificial fill was placed at various locations in the Project site to form berm fills for reservoirs and to span drainages for dirt roads. Several fills for Otay Lakes Road exist along the southern boundary of the Project site. Material for the various fills was most likely derived locally and probably consists of the sedimentary and alluvial materials discussed above. Field observations and estimates from topographic maps suggest the fills are up to approximately 15 to 30 feet in depth.

Structure

Aerial photographs show a strong northwest trending structural grain across the Project site and local region within the Santiago Peak Volcanics. The main structural grain is cross-cut by northwest and northeast trending joint systems.

The Fanglomerate Deposits are massive/chaotic to weakly bedded, primarily as a function of their mechanisms of deposition, and therefore bedding was not readily measurable. The Otay Formation was not distinctly exposed at the surface or observed in the subsurface explorations, and

consequently, bedding was not measured. Regional mapping of the Project site shows that bedding within the Otay Formation generally dips gently southwest in the area of the Otay Ranch Resort Village.

Holocene faults were not identified in published reports. Site mapping, aerial photo analysis, and subsurface exploration did not encounter evidence of active faulting on the Project site.

Landslides

Literature review, site mapping, aerial photo analysis, and subsurface exploration indicate that landslides do not exist on or adjacent to the Project site.

Surface Water and Groundwater

Surface water was observed within one small man-made reservoir within the southern-central portion of the Project site. Surface water also was observed in the drainage north and adjacent to Otay Lakes Road in the southern-central portion of the Project site. Subsurface water was not observed during the field investigation except in test-pit NT-33 in the canyon bottom near Otay Lakes Road (Neblett & Associates, 2004).

Economic Geology Considerations

Mineral Resource Potential

The State, through the Surface Mining and Reclamation Act (SMARA), has established criteria for thresholds of significance of mineral deposits on a regional level. These threshold are:

- a) The deposits are composed of material that is suitable as a marketable commodity (i.e. PCC aggregate).
- b) The deposits meet a minimum value of \$12,500,000.

The State has also established criteria with respect to mineral resource zone (MRZ) classifications. The following criteria are excerpted from California Division of Mines and Geology's (CDMG) Special Publication 51 (CDMG/California State Mining and Geology Board, 2000). The guidelines for establishing the Mineral Resource Zones per the CDMG (1996) are as follows:

MRZ-1: Areas where available geologic information indicates that little likelihood exists for the presence of significant mineral resources.

- MRZ-2a:** Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic data indicate that significant measured or indicated resources are present. As shown on the California Mineral Land Classification Diagram (see below), MRZ-2 is divided on the basis of both degree of knowledge and economic factors. Areas classified MRZ-2a contain discovered mineral deposits that are either measured or indicated reserves as determined by such evidence as drilling records, sample analysis, surface exposure, and mine information. Land included in the MRZ-2a category is of prime importance because it contains known economic mineral deposits.
- MRZ-2b:** Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic information indicates that significant inferred resources are present. For this report, areas classified MRZ-2b contain discovered mineral deposits that are significant inferred Resources as determined by their lateral extension from proven deposits or their similarity to proven deposits. Further exploration work could result in upgrading areas classified MRZ-2b to MRZ-2a.
- MRZ-3a:** Areas containing known mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resource significance. Further exploration work within these areas could result in the reclassification of specific localities into MRZ-2a or MRZ-2b categories. As shown on the California Mineral Land Classification Diagram, MRZ-3 is divided on the basis of knowledge of economic characteristics of the resources.
- MRZ-3b:** Areas containing inferred mineral occurrences of undetermined mineral resource significance. Land classified MRZ-3b represents areas in geologic settings that appear to be favorable environments for the occurrence of specific mineral deposits. Further exploration work could result in the reclassification of all or part of these areas into the MRZ-2a or MRZ-2b categories (from CDMG open-file report 96-04).

The classification by the CDMG is based upon the presence or absence of significant concrete-grade aggregate deposits which require no beneficiation other than crushing, washing and screening.

The Project site is not within a designated MRZ.

Existing Mineral Resource Facilities in the Vicinity of the Site

Based on a review of published data, discussions with the State Mining and Geology Board, review of County of San Diego websites and other information, and our experience and internal information, the following is a list of mining operations within roughly 7-miles of the Project site that equal or exceed the thresholds of significance.

Vulcan – Daley Corp

(Jamul Quarry): Vulcan Materials Co., in coordination with California Commercial Asphalt, has operated a quarry/aggregate plant on the south bank of Dulzura Canyon, near the confluence of Jamul, Cedar, and Dulzura Creeks, about 1 mile upstream (east) of the Lower Otay Lake. The facility is about 148-acres in size. The aggregate is sourced in the Santiago Peak Volcanics. This is the closest operation to the Otay Ranch Resort Village. This site is not listed on Figure 3 of the Guidelines for Determining Significance document (San Diego County, 2008a). This Quarry is no longer in operation.

East County Materials Co.

Hesters Granite Quarry: This operation is located to the north of the Otay Ranch Resort Village in Jamacho Valley off the north bank of Sweetwater Creek. The operation mines boulders of weathered hornblende gabbro. The more extremely weathered material is sold as decomposed granite, the harder boulders are broken up and/or crushed for use as rip-rap and crushed aggregate. This site is approximately seven miles north of the Project site and about 100-acres in size.

CalMat Co. / HG Fenton Material Co.

Sloan Canyon Sand: The Sloan Canyon facility mines sand products from the channel of the Sweetwater River. Several areas of opportunity exist along this river valley (Jamacho – Sweetwater Valley) as well as several to the north along the valley/river channels for the San Diego River and its major tributaries. This Quarry is no longer in operation.

Otay Valley Rock LLC

Rock Mountain Quarry: This operation is located adjacent to the lower Otay River valley located to the south and west of the project site. The quarry is situated in the “hard rock” of the Santiago Peak Volcanics. It produces aggregate crushed from the volcanics. The facility is approximately 580-acres. The adjacent Otay River valley has been zoned

to be of a character similar to those of the Sweetwater and San Diego River as showing significant viable alluvial and rock based product reserves.

Onsite Economic Geology

With the exception of the historic limestone mines, the mining in the immediate vicinity has been limited to the development of aggregate from alluvial sources or from quarries in the canyon sidewalls of channels. No mining is known to have occurred directly onsite, as indicated by reconnaissance and research of the available literature.

GeoCon indicates that some of the on-site materials may be suitable for aggregate. In their Reference 1 report, they make the following statements (pg 27, Section 9.7):

"We understand that the development plans may include processing the on-site rock and cobble materials to manufacture construction materials including aggregate road base and crushed rock. Major deposits of aggregate quality Metavolcanic Rock and cobble within the Fanglomerate Deposit and to a lesser extent the Otay Formation exist at the site."

"We performed laboratory testing on samples of the onsite rock and cobble materials to evaluate the suitability for reuse as construction materials including aggregate base and crushed rock. We performed laboratory testing including Apparent Specific Gravity, Absorption, and Density (ASTM C128); Durability Index (California Test 229); and LA Abrasion (ASTM C131) on samples of Metavolcanic Rock (KJmv) and cobble with the Fanglomerate Deposits. The results of our laboratory tests are presented in Appendix D and indicate that the tested rock materials generally meet the *Standard Specifications for Public Works Construction (Greenbook)*"

Although there are some reserves present onsite that may be made available as a result of the proposed grading, we take exception to 1) the use of the term "major deposits" which has commercial implications, and 2) that the "deposits" are of a nature that can be readily extracted without

significant and arduous processing - rather, they are present interspersed with low quality or non-viable materials and/or require blasting / excavation, segregation, or otherwise. For purposes of supplementation of onsite construction needs, however, some quantities of aggregate can be viably developed incidentally to the proposed grading operations for the project. This is discussed further in the following sections.

Mineral Resource Impact Analysis - Commercial Mineral Resources

General Discussion

Based on our direct experience with the Project site, which included air-track hammer borings, refraction seismic surveys, and geologic field mapping, in general, the Santiago Peak metavolcanics vary in hardness, lithology and/or degree of weathering, especially within the upper 20 to 50 ft. \pm of the surface. The physical and probable lithologic characteristics vary with depth reflecting the various volcanic flows and susceptibility to weathering.

The fanglomerate is an alluvial outwash material which is predominately crudely structured silty to clayey sands with variable anastomosing deposits of gravelly, cobbly and bouldery material. The larger sized fractions are variable with respect to composition and weathering, and appear to account for less than half to one-third of the total volume of this unit onsite.

Below are engineering geologic considerations limiting the Project site viability for mineral resources:

- The various lava/magma flow structures, possible volcanic tuffaceous interbeds, weathered condition of the upper portions, and probable presence of detrimental alteration minerals such as epidote and chlorite, all indicate that the metavolcanics will probably not be suitable for economic development as PCC aggregate or Class I base.
- The weathered "halo" of the metavolcanics rocks to significant depths, as demonstrated in air hammer borings, and shallow refraction seismic lines indicate that there may be some materials suitable for PCC-aggregate and Class I base present below the weathering halo which may be relatively free of detrimental alteration minerals. These materials would require a deep excavation with excessive overburden to remove and stockpile and thus would be uneconomical.

- The fanglomerate contains a relatively low percentage of clasts of a size and character that could be utilized commercially compared to the volume of non-suitable or undersized clasts, and especially the soil matrix. Segregation and processing would be arduous and uneconomical, and would produce significant waste. This unit also blankets a large portion of the Project site, and would be a thick overburden with respect to access to crystalline rocks which may underlay it.
- Infrastructure, especially water and its disposal, is not readily available to support a mining operation within the Project site limits.
- Much of the Project site is geometrically oriented such that a large scale mining operation would be visible from Otay Lakes and the associated scenic drive corridors. It is unlikely that the visual impacts and related degradation created by a large scale mining operation could be feasibly mitigated.
- Alluvial channel soils, which could be sand and fine aggregate prospects, are very limited in occurrence and extent onsite and tend to have deleterious quantities of silts and clays, and are typically within protected habitat areas.
- The South Coast Materials Company mine produces PCC-grade aggregate in nearby San Marcos/San Elijo Hills. Both metavolcanic and granitic rocks have been mined here since 1988. Plant personnel indicated that the metavolcanics were not of acceptable quality alone to meet PCC-grade requirements and some road base requirements. A mixture of approximately 50% of granitic material with the metavolcanics was required to meet specifications. The proposed Project site lacks exposures or near surface occurrences of granitic rock for blending and beneficiation of the metavolcanics. Based upon the beneficiation process requiring the Santiago Peak metavolcanics to be mixed with approximately 50% granitic materials to meet PCC-grade aggregate and Class I road base specifications for the South Coast Materials Aggregate Plant, mining the Project site bedrock unit would be infeasible. Since granitic materials do not exist on-site except as cobbles and boulders within the fanglomerate materials, importing of appropriate granitics to mix with the metavolcanics would be required. Such import and blending operations would be costly and otherwise infeasible.

Guidelines for Determination of Significance

The project is not within a classified mineral resource zone. The Project site is within 1,300 feet of an MRZ-2 zone, but is not within 1,300 feet of an active mining operation. No significant Quaternary alluvial deposits occur on-site. No known sand and gravel mines, quarry or gemstone deposits occur on-site. Based on a review of the Project, it is highly unlikely that construction materials on the order of \$12,500,000 are present on-site. Therefore, the Project would not result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Methodology

The Project does not contribute to the loss of a resource through encroachment of incompatible land uses directly adjacent or nearby a known active mineral resource. The nearest mine to the Project site is the Vulcan-Daley Corp mine. This mine is not active. Also, based on aerial photograph review, the area of the mining quarry is over 1,300 feet from the proposed Otay Ranch Resort Village site.

Land Use Compatibility

No known economically developable mineral resources occur on-site. Therefore, the proposed development will not adversely impact on-site mineral resources. Potential economic mineral resources do not occur within 1,300 feet of the Project site. Therefore site development will not adversely impact off-site mineral deposits.

Marketability

Marketable mineral deposits do not occur on-site.

Minimum Dollar Value

Marketable mineral deposits exceeding the minimum dollar values designated by the DMG do not occur on-site.

Significance of Impacts Prior to Mitigation

No significant on-site or off-site impacts to mineral resources will occur as a result of the proposed Project and its intended land uses. The Project site is not within an area designated as a mineral resource zone, nor is it zoned for mineral uses on the County of San Diego General Plan (County of San Diego, 1979). The Vulcan-

Daley Corp mine is the nearest MRZ-2 mine to the Project site. Based on aerial photographs, mining operations are over 1,300 feet away from the proposed project.

Mitigation Measures and Design Considerations

Based on a review of impacts, no mitigation measures are warranted.

Conclusions

The following may be concluded, based on our study and understanding of the Project site, with regard to the evaluation of mineral resources on the Otay Ranch Resort Village:

- The Project site has had no historic mining activity.
- The Project site lacks either appropriate geologic materials or structure for significant mining opportunities.
- Jurisdictional controls on the property, namely development plans and habitat preserve, preclude mining activities.
- Both the local applicable governmental bodies and the owner/developer intend to develop the land into a combination of residential community and wildlife preserve. This is consistent with the planning for the surrounding area.
- No new information was encountered in our review of the Reference 1 Geocon updated study relative to that contained in their prior 2009 study that supported the presence of commercially viable mineral deposits.

The proposed development of the Otay Ranch Village Resort consists of single-family and multi-family homes, various streets and other improvements, and designated open space, and is consistent with the regional and local planning agencies and compatible with surrounding land uses. Any mining operation within this parcel would have detrimental effects on the future development of the Project site as well as the existing nearby residential community. It is our opinion that the proposed development plan for the Otay Ranch Resort Village complies with the State Lands Commission's policy of managing State Lands to the best use possible and exceeds any possible mineral use.

The Project site has no known historic mining use, lacks well developed alluvial sand/gravel deposits, and the bedrock is either a rocky fanglomerate or variable (heterogeneous) Santiago Peak Volcanics. Although there may be some opportunity to obtain rock and aggregate materials in the course of grading (Geocon, 2009), the quantities of these materials are expected to be limited to those which could be utilized

by the Project internally to supplement importation of these materials from off-site for construction.

It is our experience that, given the geochemical and weathering variability of these types of meta-volcanic rocks, quality control would be a significant issue with respect to commercial mining viability. Further, it is our experience that these rocks likely contain a variety of mineral constituents that have adverse long-term weathering and reactivity (i.e. PCC CAS reactions) behaviors.

As stated elsewhere, in the course of grading, some limited quantities of rock and related aggregate materials that may be adequate for processing may be generated. Much of this is anticipated to be in the form of oversized particles unsuitable for placement within engineered fills. This material may be processed using on-site portable facilities for crushing and sorting into rip-rap, coarse aggregate, and landscape stone to supplement material that would be hauled from offsite commercial suppliers.

Given the high percentage of low grade metavolcanics and depth of weathering, the depth of silty/clayey overburden created by mantlings of fanglomerate and related soils, and the adjacent and on-site new/proposed subdivisions, it is our professional opinion that the Otay Ranch Resort Village site does not contain commercially valuable minerals. It is our recommendation, in accordance with CDMG SP 51 (CDMG, 2000) that the Otay Ranch Resort Village be designated MRZ 1 (No Mineral Resource Significance).

Closure

This memorandum was prepared based on review of the referenced materials described herein and our experience with this and similar projects. No supplemental exploration work was performed. This memorandum was prepared as an executive summary for use by the named client. The memorandum and associated study was performed by Mr. Larry E. Fanning, CEG, and Mr. Daniel J. Morikawa, GE. Mr. Fanning serves as President of SoilWorks, Inc., and is a California Registered Professional Geologist, a Registered Environmental Assessor and a Certified Engineering Geologist - and was a governor appointed member to the California State Mining and Geology Board and has also served on and received commendations by the California State Board of Registration for Geologists and Geophysicists as a Subject Matter Expert. Mr. Daniel J. Morikawa, Chief Engineer of SoilWorks, Inc. is a licensed Professional Civil Engineer and Geotechnical Engineer with extensive construction, grading, and laboratory background.

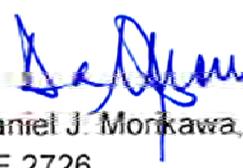
This study was performed based on the protocols described herein, and are similar to the approach of other competent and experienced geotechnical consultants practicing on similar projects. No other warranty is made or implied. Should additional information become available that suggests a difference from that described herein, we should be allowed to review and comment on such, and as applicable, provide revised or amended discussion, conclusions, and/or recommendations.

The opportunity to be of service to T&B Planning is appreciated. As always, please do not hesitate to call or write with questions or comments.

Respectfully Submitted,
SoilWorks Earth Sciences Group



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