

STORM DRAINAGE REPORT

For:

RIVER TRAIL APARTMENTS

1617 E Main Ave

Puyallup, Washington

Prepared By:

Ted Dimof, P.E.

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BRH Job No. 2022068

Date: September 8th, 2022

Revised November 16, 2022

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1.0 – PROJECT OVERVIEW

The River Trail Apartments project proposes to replace the existing parking lot and concrete walk. The site is located at 1617 E Main Ave, parcel #0420262058.

The existing site is developed with a building and parking lot. The site is level with a slight slope towards the paved driveway to the west.

The total amount of new and replaced hard surface is 4,866 square feet (SF), triggering Minimum Requirements 1-5.

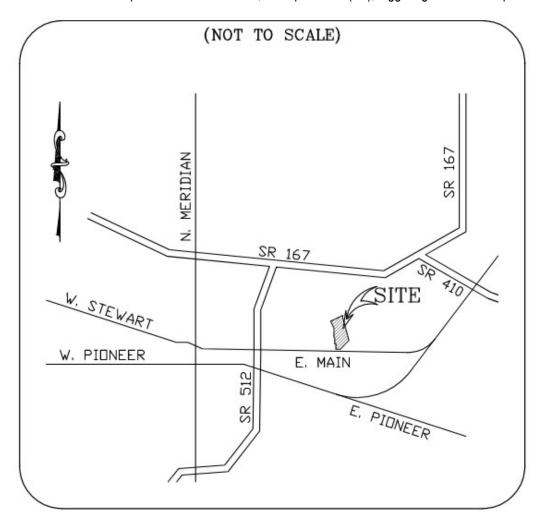


Figure 1.1 – Vicinity Map

2.0 - MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

Stormwater Code and Engineering Standards
This project will use the 2014 Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington.

Minimum Requirements Analysis

To establish the minimum requirements for this project, the "Flow Chart for Determining Requirements for Redevelopments" was used. The site adds/replaces 4,866 SF of new and replaced hard surface, therefore, minimum requirements 1 through 5 apply.

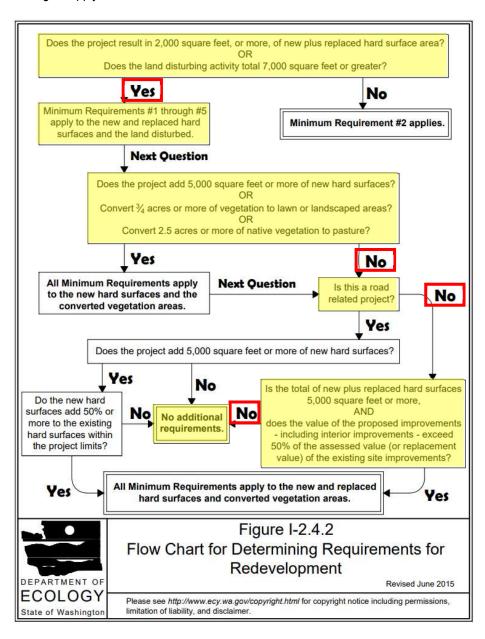


Figure 2.1 – Minimum Requirements for New Developments

1. Preparation of Stormwater Site Plans

A stormwater site plan has been developed per ECY standards and is included in **APPENDIX C.** of this report.

2. Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPPs)

A SWPPP has been completed and included in this submittal. See **SECTION 4.0** of this report in accordance with ECY standards.

3. Source Control of Pollution

Not applicable. There will be no outdoor storage of fertilizers, pesticides, equipment, or materials that will allow pollutants to enter the stormwater system.

4. Preservation of Natural Drainage Systems and Outfalls

The proposed grading on-site will be designed to preserve existing drainage patterns. Stormwater will continue to drain to the east into the paved driveway and eventually into Puget Sound via the Puyallup River.

5. On-Site Stormwater Management

The 2,000 SF impervious surface threshold has been exceeded and On-Site Stormwater Management will be required. List #1 was applied to all replaced hard surfaces on-site. See **SECTION 5.0** of this report.

3.0 - SITE AND BASIN ASSESSMENT

3.1 - Phased Off-site Analysis

The project site drains to the Puyallup River, a tributary of the Puget Sound. There is no off-site drainage that enters the site.

3.2 - Sub-Basin Description

The site currently discharges to the west and the proposed project will connect to the existing storm drain in the paved driveway to the west. Stormwater from the driveway travels south to the main in E Main St, where it eventually discharges to the Puyallup River.

3.3 - Soils/Infiltration Rates

Field testing by Merit Engineering determined the subsurface soil conditions of the site. The soil on-site from top to bottom consists of organic, silty topsoil (OL), silt (ML), sand (SP), and gravelly sand (SW). Because the soils types near the surface of the site are prohibitive towards infiltration, it is assumed that infiltration is infeasible. See **APPENDIX B** for full report.

3.4 - Critical Areas

The site is identified to have a high liquefaction potential and lies within the "100-500 year frequency" for volcanic hazards but is suitable for the proposed project if recommendations in the geotechnical report are followed. See **APPENDIX B** for the full report.

3.5 - Assessment Summary

A Basin map has been completed and can be found in APPENDIX A of this report.

3.6 - Facility Sizing and Downstream Analysis

The entirety of storm drainage on-site is proposed to drain to a new catch basin in the parking lot. Water then drains to a catch basin in the paved driveway and discharges south to an existing storm main located in E Main St. No detention is required for the site.

4.0 - STORMWATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN (SWPPP)

Refer to the SWPPP report submitted separately.

5.0 – ON-SITE STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

The purpose of MR-5 is to design the site to retain as much stormwater on-site as possible using various BMPs described in Volume I of the 2014 SWMMWW. List #1 has been used to determine BMP feasibility for each replaced hard surface.

List #1: On-Site SW BMPs for project triggering MR 1-5:

The site consists of 4,866 sf of new and replaced hard surface, including the proposed parking lot pavement and concrete walkway, and 1,830 sf of landscape.

Lawn and Landscaped Areas:

1. Post-Construction Soil: All landscaping is proposed to have amended soils per BMP T5.13.

Roofs:

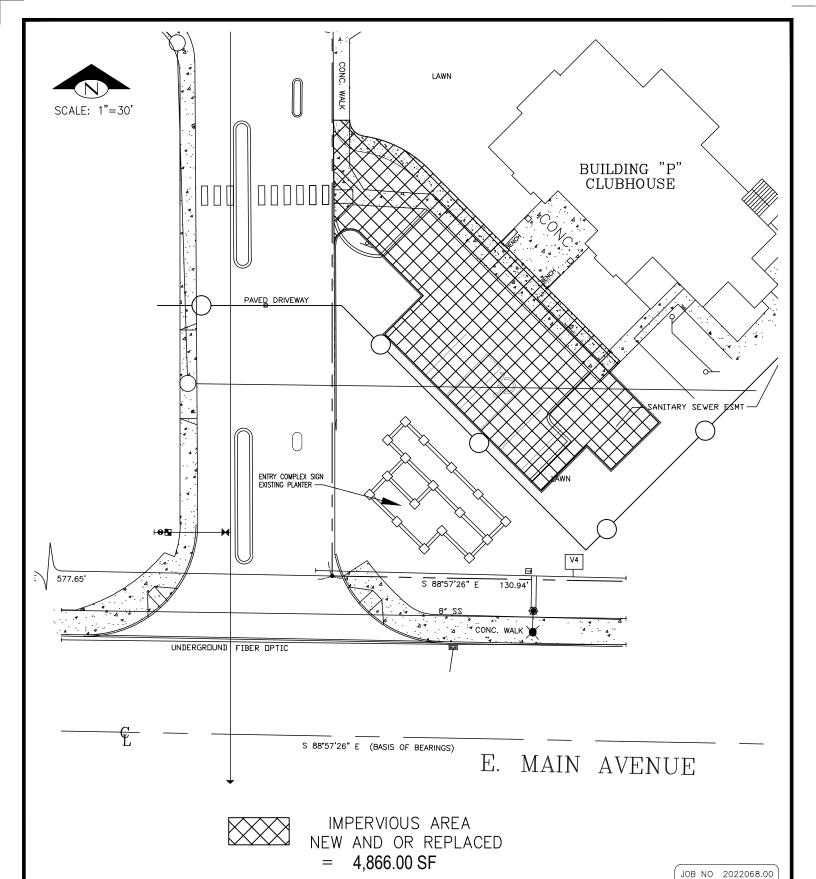
1. Not applicable.

Hard Surfaces:

Parking Pavement and Concrete Walkway:

- 1. Full Dispersion: This BMP is infeasible for the site due to lack of a vegetated flow path.
- Permeable Pavement: According to the geotechnical report, the topsoil on-site consists of dark brown and silty soil
 and the layer underlaying the topsoil is brown to gray clayey silt. Both soil types are prohibitive to infiltration,
 therefore making this BMP infeasible.
- 3. Rain Gardens: Infeasible due to site constraints
- 4. Bioretention: Infeasible due to site constraints
- 5. Sheet Flow Dispersion: Infeasible due to site constraints
- 6. Concentrated Flow Dispersion: Infeasible due to site constraints

APPENDIX A





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EXISTING AREA REPLACEMENT

1617 EAST MAIN AVENUE RIVER TRAIL APARTMENTS

PUYALLUP

WASHINGTON

AS NOTED

WPG

TFD

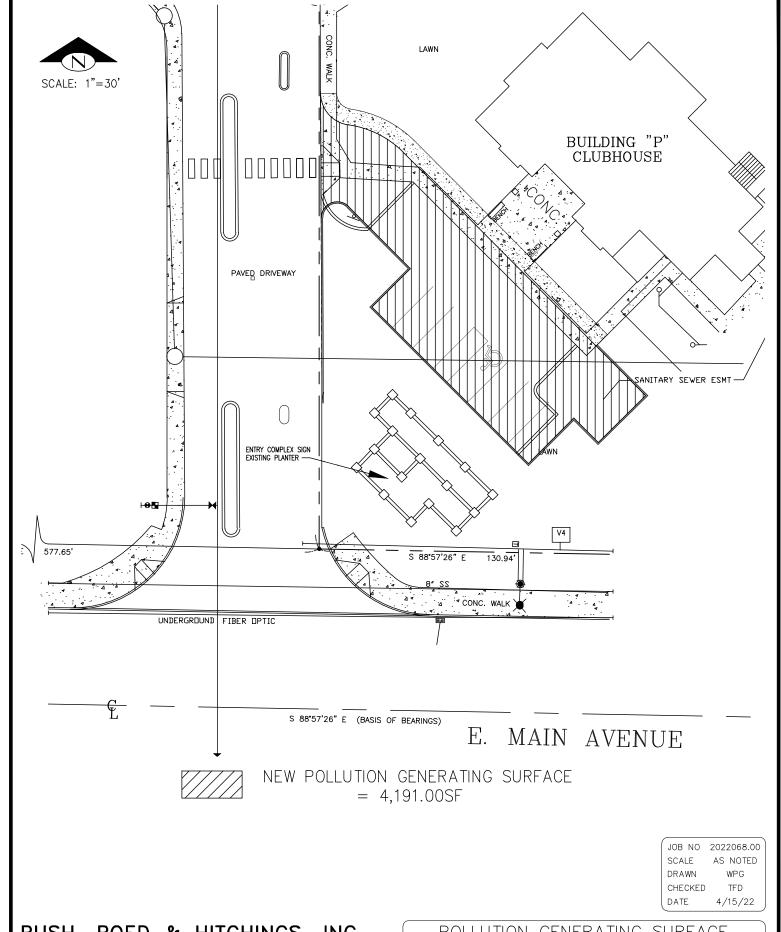
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SCALE

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DATE

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POLLUTION GENERATING SURFACE

1617 EAST MAIN AVENUE

PUYALLUP

RIVER TRAIL APARTMENTS WASHINGTON

APPENDIX B



GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORTS

Barovic Property 1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington



Prepared for:

American Property Development 110- 110th Avenue NE, Suite 550 Bellevue, Washington 98004

> November 19, 2003 Project No. KF0630361

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November 19, 2003 Project No. KF0630361

Mr. Greg Borrego American Property Development, Inc. 110-110th Avenue NE, Suite 550 Bellevue, WA 98004

Re:

Geotechnical Investigation

Barovic Property

1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington

Dear Greg:

At your request we have conducted a geotechnical investigation for the above referenced project. The following geotechnical report represents the results of our field study and derives conclusions on the feasibility of development on the site.

Thank you for this opportunity to work with you on this project. Please contact us if you have any questions about this report.

Sincerely,

Austin X. Huang, Ph.D., P.E.

Principal

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING REPORT

Barovic Property 1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington

Report Prepared for:

American Property Development, Inc. 110 – 110th Avenue NE, Suite 550 Bellevue, WA

by



Austin X. Huang, Ph.D., P.E. Principal

Project No. KF0630361 November 19, 2003

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1. INTRODUCTION

American Property Development of Bellevue, Washington, requested Merit Engineering, Inc. to conduct a geotechnical engineering investigation for construction of the proposed Phase I Development of the Barovic Property in Puyallup, Washington. The project site is located at approximately 1600 East Main Avenue, in the city of Puyallup, Washington. The project area and vicinity is shown in Figure A-1 and the site plan with test pit locations in Figure A-2 in the Appendix.

We understand that the proposed structures will be light weight wood-framed 3-story apartment buildings with associated roads and parking.

The objective of this study was to investigate the subsurface soil and groundwater conditions at the proposed project site, derive conclusions, and provide recommendations for design of foundations to support the proposed structures.

2. SCOPE

The scope of work for this study is in compliance with our proposal (#PKD0216306) dated April 24th, 2003 and included:

- Conduct 2 test borings to maximum depth of 30';
- Conduct 7 test pits to maximum depth of 10';
- Log soil and groundwater conditions;
- Perform laboratory soil index test if necessary;
- Perform engineering analysis
- Prepare this engineering report addressing:
 - (1) surface conditions;
 - (2) subsurface conditions;
 - (3) groundwater conditions; and

Provide Recommendations for:

- (4) foundation design parameters,
- (5) structural fill and compaction criteria,
- (6) foundation retaining wall design parameters,
- (7) drainage,
- (8) site grading, and
- (9) pavement design parameters.

3. SITE INVESTIGATION

3.1 Surface Conditions

The property is currently being used as cropland with strawberries and corn as the principle crops. It is bordered to the north by the Puyallup River and to the east by Linden Golf & Country Club. It is bordered to the south by several commercial businesses (across East Main Avenue), and to the west by a small strip mall and a Safeway store.

3.2 Subsurface Conditions

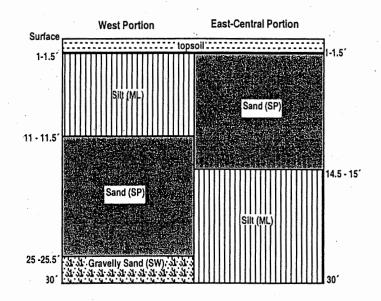
Subsurface soil and groundwater conditions at the project site were explored by conducting seven (7) test pits and two (2) test borings in the areas of the proposed buildings and parking lots. Procedures for test pit and boring excavations included soil sample collection, and logging soil and groundwater conditions.

Soil logs and SPT (Standard Penetration Test⁺) results are presented in the Appendix (Figures B-1 through B-9). The descriptions of the soil symbols and classification used in this report also are presented in the Appendix (Figure B-0). As shown in the following schematic drawing, the soils at this site consist of, from top to bottom:

- a. Organic, silty topsoil (OL);
- b. Silt (ML)
- c. Sand (SP)
- d. Gravelly sand (SW)

a. Topsoil (OL)

Dark brown, silty topsoil with abundant root structure was found to a depth of 15" to 18"



⁺ SPT consists of driving a split-barrel sampler of 1.5" ID (*Inside Diameter*) and 2"OD (*Outside Diameter*) 18" into ground using a 140 pounds hammer with 30" of free fall. The number of blows for last one foot of penetration is obtained as blow count, N which is correlated with the strength properties of soil.

in all test pits and test borings. It was generally dry.

b. Silt (ML)

Brown to gray clayey silt occurs at approximately the same depths (~1-1.5′) throughout the west half of the site. Clayey silt was found around 15′ on the east-central portion of the site. The silt is semi-cohesive with a low plasticity index and varied from soft to very stiff in consistency.

c. Sand (SP)

Brown to gray, very fine to coarse-grained sands were found throughout the entire substratum in all seven test pits and both test borings. The sands are mostly poorly graded and loosely to densely compacted. Sands found between 6' and 10' depth on the western portion of the site were found at approximately 1' below the surface on the east-central portion of the property.

d. Gravelly sand (SW)

Gray to brown gravelly sand was found on the west portion of the property at 25 to 25.5'. The gravelly sand is well graded.

3.3. Geologic Background

The project area is located in a level area, approximately 200' from the Puyallup River. Holocene alluvium is the primary sediment located at the subject property. The fine-grained, silty nature of the on site soils indicate that they were likely deposited in a low energy environment, probably a floodplain. The project location is located within the FIRM 100-year floodplain.

Critical Areas Ordinance (CAO) maps were reviewed for the subject property with the intent of identifying possible geologic hazards associated with the property. The map identified a

"High" liquefaction (seismic) potential associated with the property. The property also lies within the "100 - 500 year frequency" of volcanic hazard occurrence.

3.4. Surface and Ground Water Conditions

Moist soils were observed below 3' in all of the test pits and throughout test borings. The water table was encountered at different depths for each test boring. Test boring B-1 located in the northwest portion of the property encountered groundwater at 16'. The water table depth was 8' below surface at test boring B-2 located on the east-central portion of the property. During test pit excavation, the water table was encountered at 9' below surface. At the time of test pit excavation, monitoring wells located on the property were measured for static water levels. Water level data indicated average water levels at 10-12' below the property surface.

Surface water was not observed during our field investigation on October 20th, 2003.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Sandy soils with groundwater were found in test pit investigation, which is suspicious for liquefaction[‡] during a seismic event. Therefore, 2 test borings were drilled with field SPT tests. Laboratory test on soil grain size distribution and soil index classifications were also performed in order to determine liquefaction potential at the site.

We also understand that the site will be graded so that the buildings will be above 100-year flood level, complying with local building codes requirement.

Based on the field and laboratory test results, our analysis revealed the following two scenarios:

[‡] Liquefaction is a phenomenon associated primarily with saturated cohesionless soils under zero effective stress. Effective stress equal the confining pressure of the soil minus pore water pressure. When saturated cohesionless soils undergo cyclic seismic loading, the induced excessive pore pressure cannot dissipate and thus grows larger. When the pore pressure becomes equal to the confining pressure from the overburden load, the effective stress of the soil becomes zero and therefore, the soil looses its strength or stiffness and becomes liquefied. This will consequently result in the settlement of buildings or ground breaking.

- a. West portion (Test Boring #1): The sandy soils are approximately 12' below the surface and the groundwater is 16' below the surface, plus the blow count numbers are high. Therefore, liquefaction potential is low under the design seismic event.
- b. East central portion (Test Boring #2): Sandy soil below the groundwater table is a thin layer of approximately 6', which will be overlain by approximately 8' to 10' of compacted dense native and import structural fill that is non-liquefiable.

According to National Research Council Committee on Earthquake Engineering (1985), such a thick layer of non-liquefiable overburden will suppress liquefaction from ground breaking and therefore catastrophic damage to structures.

Therefore, we conclude, based on this investigation, that the site is suitable for the proposed project if the recommendations in this report are followed.

4.1 Site Preparation and Grading

We recommend stripping the top soils from the areas of the proposed building and parking lot. We recommend grading the exposed subgrade away from footing and slab-on-grade locations to minimize the potential for accumulation of surface water. We anticipate that soil excavation can be accomplished with conventional equipment (excavators or bulldozers).

Due to the fine-grained, moisture-sensitive nature of the on-site soil, we recommend that site work be done during an extended period of dry weather. Significant additional costs and construction difficulty could be incurred if work proceeds in wet weather.

A temporary cut slope at the basement construction site without support should be no steeper than 2:1 (Horizontal to Vertical). We recommend that we evaluate the site conditions for suitable cut slope during site excavation. Temporary shoring will be required for excavation near or below the groundwater level.

We recommend compacting the native subgrade sand at the east-central portion to at least 95% of the ASTM D-1557 maximum dry density.

We recommend that we observe and verify site excavation to suitable soil stratum, observe proof-roll, test to verify imported fill materials, and observe and test compaction of structural fill materials.

4.2 Foundation Design Parameters

We understand that the site will be re-graded and import structural fill will be placed on the property. Therefore, footings will be on either the import structural fill or compacted native soils.

All perimeter footings should be at least 18 inches below the final outside grade for frost protection. The base width of the footings shall be between 12 and 24 inches for continuous, and between 2 and 3 feet for isolated, spread footings.

Under the condition of satisfying the above recommendation, an allowable soil bearing pressure of 1,000 psf (pounds per square foot) and 1,500 psf are recommended for native soils and import fill with thickness equal or greater than the width of the footing, respectively. The bearing pressure recommended may be increased by ½ for transient wind or seismic loads.

Assuming construction of the proposed structure is accomplished as recommended above, we estimate the total settlement of the foundations should be in the order of 1" and differential settlement between two adjacent load-bearing components will be about ½-inch. Most settlement will occur immediately during construction when loads are applied.

We recommend proof-rolling the native soils and structural fill before placement of footings with a loaded dump truck to reveal soft or yielding surficial soils. Any soft subgrade soils encountered during site excavation or exposed during proof-rolling should be removed and replaced with structural fill as recommended in the Structural Fill section of this report.

We recommend that we review those portions of the plans and specifications that pertain to earthwork and foundations to ensure that they are consistent with the recommendations in this report. We recommend that we verify footing excavation to suitable soil stratum, test to verify imported fill materials, and observe and test compaction of structural fill.

4.3 Seismic Design Parameters

The project site is located in Seismic Zone 3 according to UBC (*Uniform Building Code*). UBC maps the United States into 4 seismic zones. Zone 1 to 4 represent area having the least to the most earthquake activities. The soil profile at the site may be defined as S_D , representing a soil profile with dense or stiff soil conditions, where the soil depth exceeds 200 feet.

1992 SDCLU (Seattle Department of Construction and Land Use) recommends that design criteria for soil bearing capacity consider a one in 100 year seismic event, an earthquake ground motion that has a 40% probability of exceedance in 50 years. The analysis should be based on a near crustal event having an assumed magnitude of 6.5 and occurring directly below the site. For such an event, SDCLU allows use of a minimum value of horizontal peak ground acceleration of 0.17g and 0.20g (g is acceleration due to gravity) for firm glacial till and alluvial fill, respectively. These values are considered to be reasonable for engineering design at northwest Washington area. Therefore, we recommend using a minimum value of horizontal peak ground acceleration of 0.20g for the soils at the site.

4.4 Slab-On-Grade Floor

The slab-on-grade-floor may be supported on the building pads prepared as recommended above. At least 4-inches of crushed rock should be placed between the slab and the slab subgrade as a capillary break. Thicker section of capillary break material may be required due to the effect of wet weather conditions on earthwork construction should construction proceed in wet weather.

A vapor barrier visquine should be placed between the slab and the capillary break material. An additional 1 to 2 inches of sand may be placed on top of the vapor barrier if desired to aid in concrete curing. In addition, use of a commercial concrete slab sealant for moisture protection may prove to be very helpful.

4.5 Foundation Drainage

We understand that the site will be drained by surrounding drain system in the subject property as a whole and the area surrounding buildings will be paved impermeable surface, therefore, perimeter footing drain may not be necessary under this circumstance. Roof downspouts should be tightlined to a storm drain system. In addition, the site should be graded so that surface water runoff is directed to catch basins that are attached to a storm sewer drain.

4.6 Lateral Earth Pressures

We recommend placing structural fill behind retaining walls. The horizontal thickness of the fill should be at least ½ the height of the wall. For the structural fill as recommended in the Structural Fill section of this report with a level ground, the parameters of the lateral earth pressures are listed in the Table 1.

TABLE 1. Lateral Earth Pressures Parameters

Soils	Active, Ka	Passive, K _p	At Rest, K _o	
Structural Fills	0.28	3.54	0.44	
Equivalent Fluid Pressure* (pcf):				
Structural Fills	34 .	425	53	

^{*}The equivalent fluid pressure is the product of lateral earth pressure coefficient and the unit weight of the soil.

Design of subsurface walls should include appropriate lateral load due to adjacent surcharge. Under uniform surcharge q_0 , lateral load due to a uniformly distributed lateral pressure σ , should be added to active and at rest soil lateral pressure, respectively as defined in the following equation:

$$\sigma = \begin{cases} K_a q_o \\ K_o q_o \end{cases}$$

for active case for at rest case

A coefficient of base friction of 0.55 and 0.45 may be used between concrete and structural fill and between concrete and native sand, respectively. However, if passive pressures are used in conjunction with frictional resistance to determine lateral resistance to sliding, only ½ the value of passive pressure presented above should be used since larger strains are required to mobilize passive soil resistance as compared to frictional resistance.

4.7 Structural Fill

Structural fill should be placed on a firm, horizontal subgrade in about 10- inch thick loose lifts and compacted to at least 95% of the ASTM D-1557 maximum dry density for footings, grade slab, parking and road, and sidewalks.

Backfill immediately behind retaining walls or adjacent to foundation stem walls should be compacted to about 90% of the ASTM D-1557 maximum dry density. Care must be taken to avoid over-compaction immediately behind walls. Backfill behind retaining walls must be free draining material.

It is important that plumbing and utility trenches be properly backfilled. Backfill in the trenches should meet the appropriate compaction criteria described above.

We recommend that the imported structural fill meet the specification - 9-03.12 (1) B, APWA/DOT, 1991 that is typical in this area as base granular materials with exception that percent passing U.S. No. 200 Sieve shall not exceed 5% and all materials smaller than 4". The imported structural fill should be well graded granular material conforming to the following gradation:

Table 2. Specification of Imported Fill Materials

Sieve Size	Percent Passing by weight
4" Square	100
1/4" Square	25 min.
U.S. No. 200	5.0 max.
Dust Ratio % Passing U.S. No. 200 % Passing U.S. No. 40	⅔ max.
Sand Equivalent	30 min.

4.8 Pavement Design Parameters

Pavement for roads and parking must be placed over the firm subgrade - the firm sandy soil or on import structural fill. The recommended pavement design parameters for the clay soils at the site and imported structural fill as recommended in the Structural Fill section of this report are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Soil Parameters for Pavement Design

Soil	CBR ¹	R ² (California)	k ³ (psi/in)
Native Soils	4.8	28	85
Structural Fill	6.7	34	95

- 1. California Bearing Ratio
- 2. Hyeem's Resistance
- 3. Subgrade Modulus

In Table 3, the CBR values were estimated on the basis of soil classifications while R and k values were determined from correlation between CBR and R values, and between R and k, respectively.

We recommend compacting the base course to a minimum 95% of ASTM D-1557 maximum dry density. Efforts should be made to limit the amount of water entering the base course in order to prevent the road base from saturation so as to assure the pavement durability.

Frost damage sometimes affects pavement in this area where moist silty subgrade is encountered. To fully protect against this type of damage, a pavement section including granular base must extend to a depth of at least 18-inches total. However, thinner sections may be used if occasional damage is acceptable in return for the more economical pavement section.

We recommend asphalt concrete be Class B aggregate material conforming to local Standard Specifications for Road, Bridge, and Municipal Construction.

Construction equipment having loads greater than those expected on the asphalt pavement should be avoided on the parking areas. A haul road or increased pavement section should be installed to allow heavier construction equipment movement.

5. GENERAL CONDITIONS

The recommendations provided herein are based on our understanding of the project at this time. We expect the on-site soil conditions to reflect our findings, however, some variations may occur. Should soil conditions be encountered that cause concerns and/or are not discussed herein, Merit Engineering Inc. should be contacted immediately to determine if additional or alternate recommendations are required.

We recommend that we review those portions of the plans and specifications that pertain to earthwork and foundations to ensure that they are consistent with the recommendations in this report. We recommend that we verify site excavation to suitable soil stratum, observe proof-roll, verify imported fill materials, and observe and test compaction of structural fill.

This report is prepared for American Property Development, Bellevue, Washington for the specific application to the proposed Barovic Phase 1 development. The project site is located at 1600 East Main Avenue, in the city of Puyallup, Washington as shown in Figures A1 and A2 in the Appendix. This report is completed in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices in this area. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made.

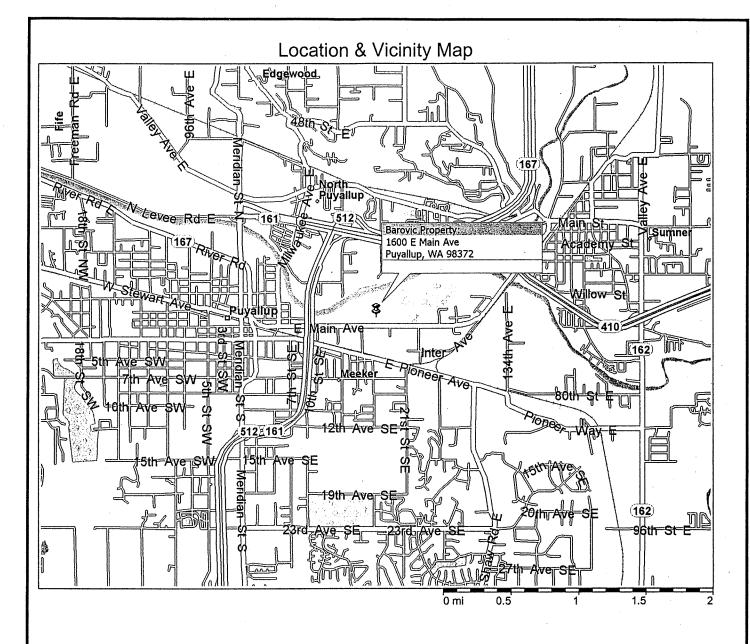
This report is instrument of our professional service, and we (Merit Engineering, Inc.) shall retain an ownership and property interest therein. We grant American Property Development, Inc. a license to use the instrument of our professional service for the purpose of constructing the above mentioned proposed structure. We do not permit reuse or modification of this document for application to a different structure other than the one proposed at the site or to another property because soil and subsurface conditions are unique and site specific for different locations.

APPENDIX ·

Subsurface conditions at the site were investigated by conducting 7 test pits to a maximum depth of 10 feet on July 1st, 2003 and 2 test borings to a maximum depth of 30 feet on October 20th, 2003

The locations of the test pits and borings were determined by a representative from Merit Engineering Inc. and are shown approximately on the Site Plan (Figure A-2) presented in the Appendix. Depths referred to in the soil logs in this report are relative to the existing ground surface at the time of the field investigation.

The description of subsurface conditions is based on the observations made at the site at the time of the field investigation in conjunction with laboratory test results conducted in Merit Engineering's laboratory. Soil logs are presented in Figures B-1 through B-9. The soils observed in the site were classified using the USCS (*Unified Soils Classification System*) in accordance with ASTM D-2488-69 and ASTM D 2487. This classification system is also presented in the Appendix (Figure B-0).



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Page 1

PROJECT NO. KF0630361

PROJECT LOCATION & VICINITY MAP

DATE: 11/6/03

Figure A-1

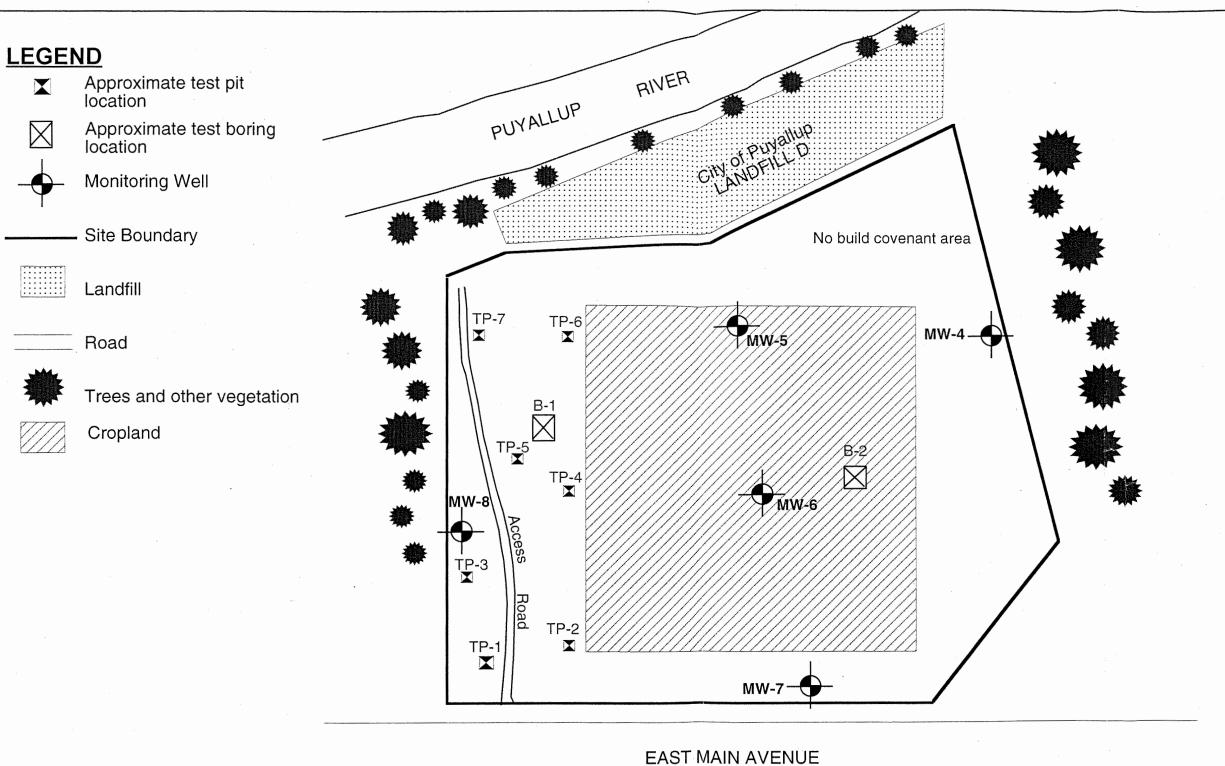
Barovic Property 1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington

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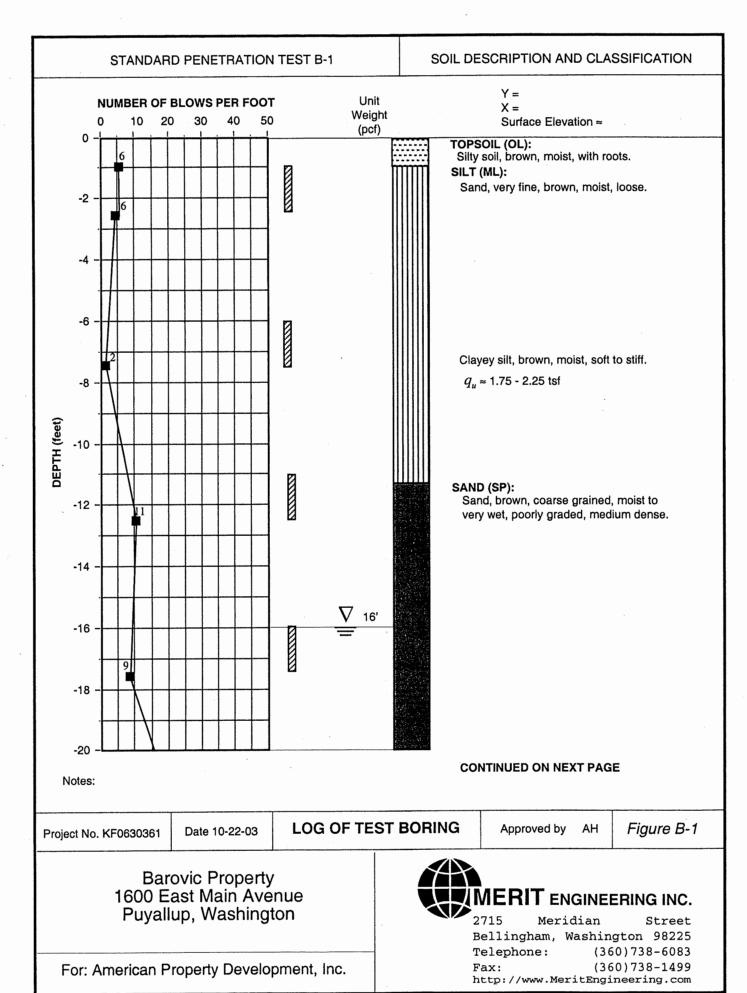
Barovic Property 1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington		SITE PLAN		
		PROJECT NO.	DATE	APPROVED BY
For: American Property Development, Inc.		KF0630361	10-29-03	A.X.H.
Figure A-2 Scale: not to scale		Note:		



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	UNIFIE	D SOIL C	LAS	SIF	CATIO	ON SYS	STEM
	MAJOR D	IVISIONS		DESCRIPTION			
sieve	GRAVELS	Gravels with less than 5% fines Gravels with more than		GW	Well graded gravels, gravel-sand m		vel-sand mixtures
	more than 50%			GP	Poorly grad	ded gravels, g	ravel-sand mixtures
SOILS 1 #200	coarse fraction is larger than No. 4 sieve size			GM	Silty grave	is, gravel-sand	d-silt mixtures
GRAINED SOILS retained on #200 sieve	140. 4 SIGVE SIZE	12% fines		GC	Clayey gra	vels, gravel-sa	and-clay mixtures
SE GR/)% reta	SANDS	Sands with less than		sw	Well grade	d sands, grav	elly sands
COARSE more than 50%	more than 50%	5% fines		SP	Poorly grad	ded sands, gra	avelly sands
more t	coarse fraction is smaller than No. 4 sieve size	Sands with more than		SM	Silty sands	, sand-silt mix	tures
		12% fines		sc	Clayey sar	nds, sand-clay	mixtures
ieve	AN OT IIS	ID CLAYS		ML	clayey fine	sands, or clay	e sands, rock flour, silty or yey silts with slight plasticity
SOILS g #200 s		less than 50		CL			medium plasticity, gravelly clays, or lean clays
NED S assing				OL	OL Organic clays and organic silty clays of low plasticity		
GRAI 50% p	HINE GRAINED SOILS The chan 50% passing #500 sieve than 50% passing #500 sieve #500 sie			МН		ilts, micaceous s, elastic silts	s or diatomacious fine, sandy
FINE e than 5	SILTS ANI Liquid Limits gi			СН	Inorganic o	alays of high pl	lasticity, fat clays
mor	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			ОН	Organic cla	ays of medium	to high plasticity, organic silts
	HIGHLY ORGANIC	SOILS	4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	PT	Peat and o	ther highly org	ganic soils
	UNCONTROLLE	D FILL		Uncontrolled, with highly variable constituents			
			LEG	ENI)		
	SAI	MPLE				SYN	MBOL
SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER				$\frac{\nabla}{=}$	GROUNDW	VATER TABLE	
SHELBY TUBE SAMPLER				q _u		METER READING per square foot)	
	2715 Mer		eet	,	SOIL CL	.ASSIFIC	CATION & LEGEND
Bellingham, Washington 98225 Telephone: (360)738-6083 Fax: (360)738-1499 http://www.MeritEngineering.com						Figure B-0	



STANDARD PENETRATION TEST B-1 SOIL DESCRIPTION AND CLASSIFICATION Y = NUMBER OF BLOWS PER FOOT Moisture Unit X = Content Weight 10 20 30 40 50 Surface Elevation ≈ (%)(pcf) -20 -22 -24 SAND (SW): Gravelly sand, brown-gray, well graded, wet, -26 dense. <u> 1</u>20 Boring terminated at 27.5' -28 DEPTH (feet) -30 -32 -34 -36 -38

Project No. KF0630361

Notes:

Date 10-22-03

LOG OF TEST BORING

Approved by AH

Figure B-1b

Barovic Property 1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington

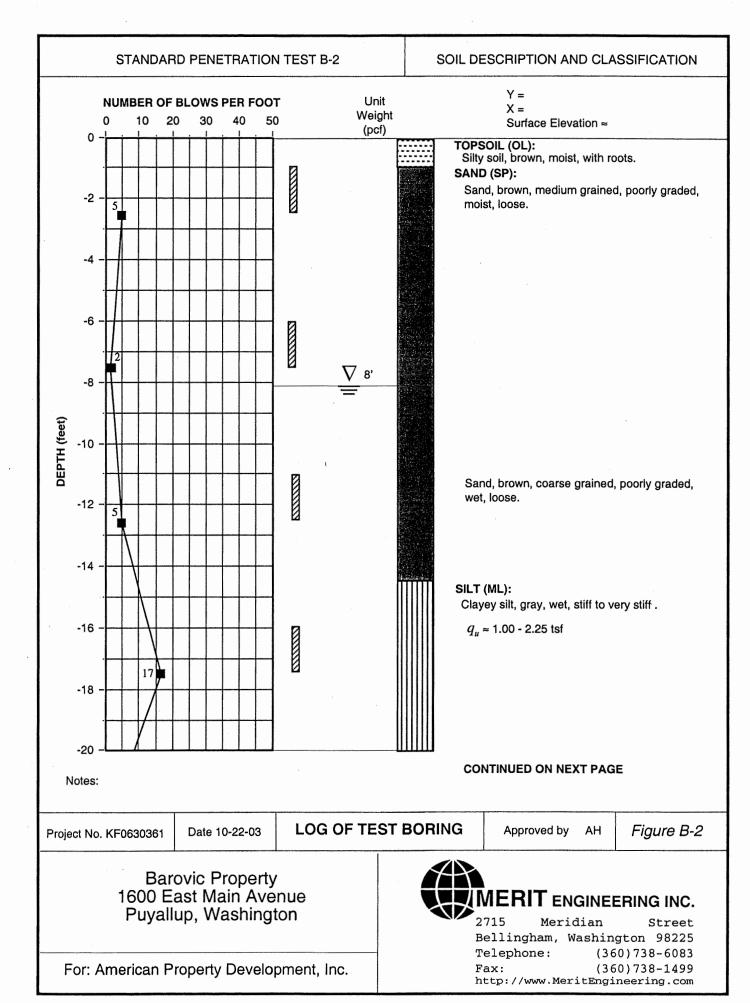
For: American Property Development, Inc.

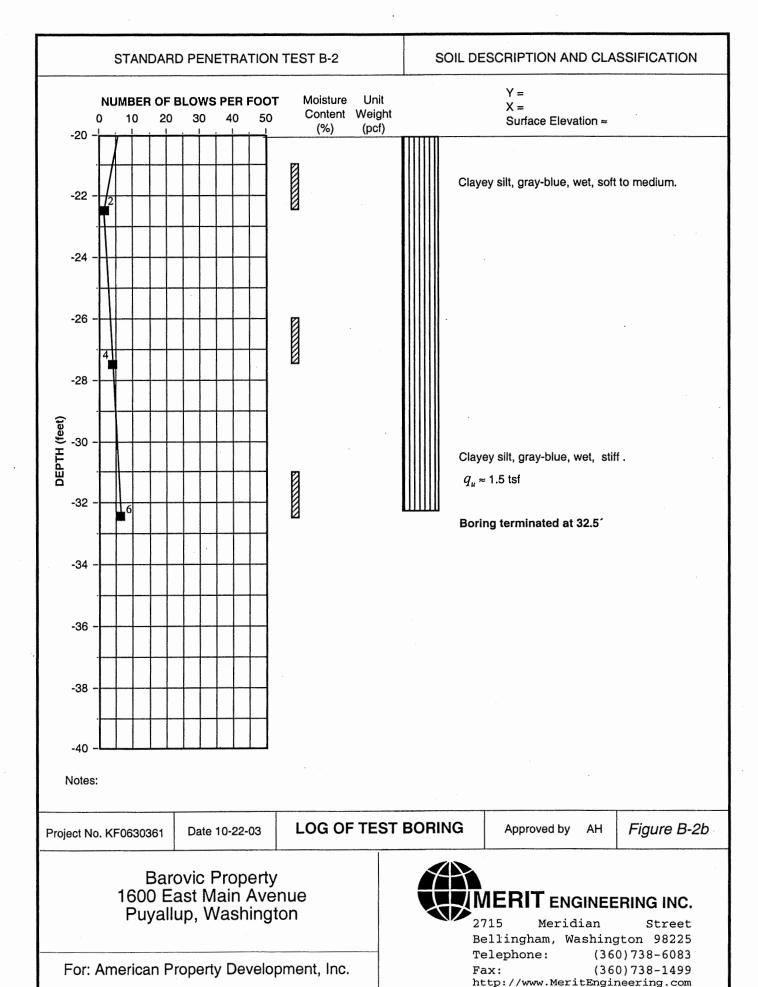


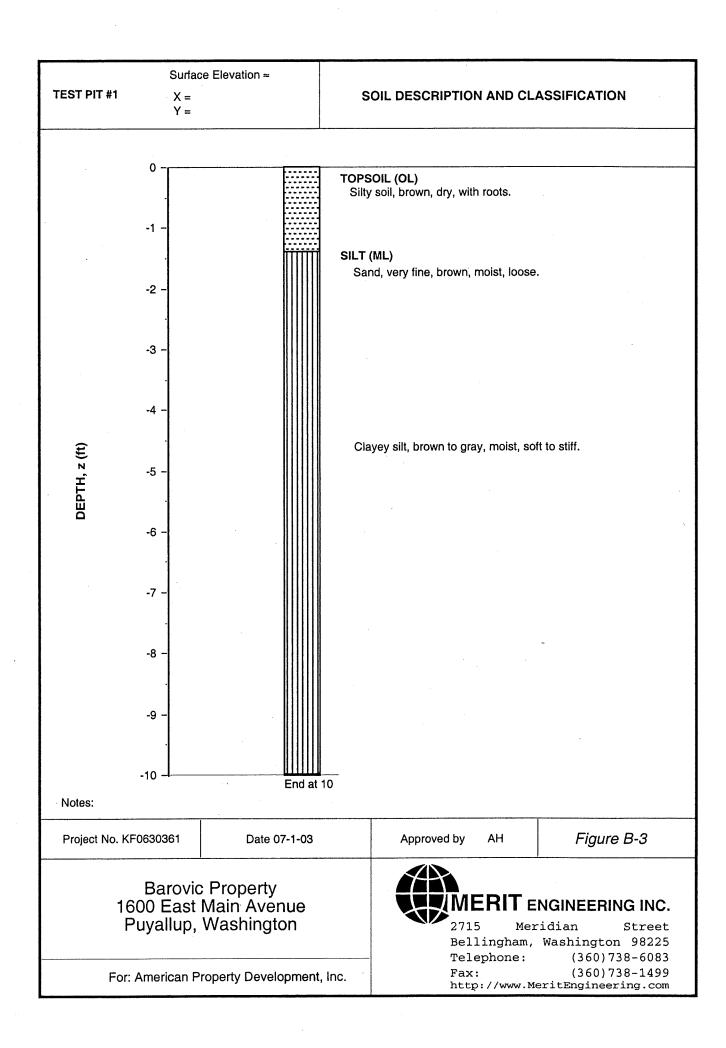
2715 Meridian Street Bellingham, Washington 98225 Telephone: (360)738-6083

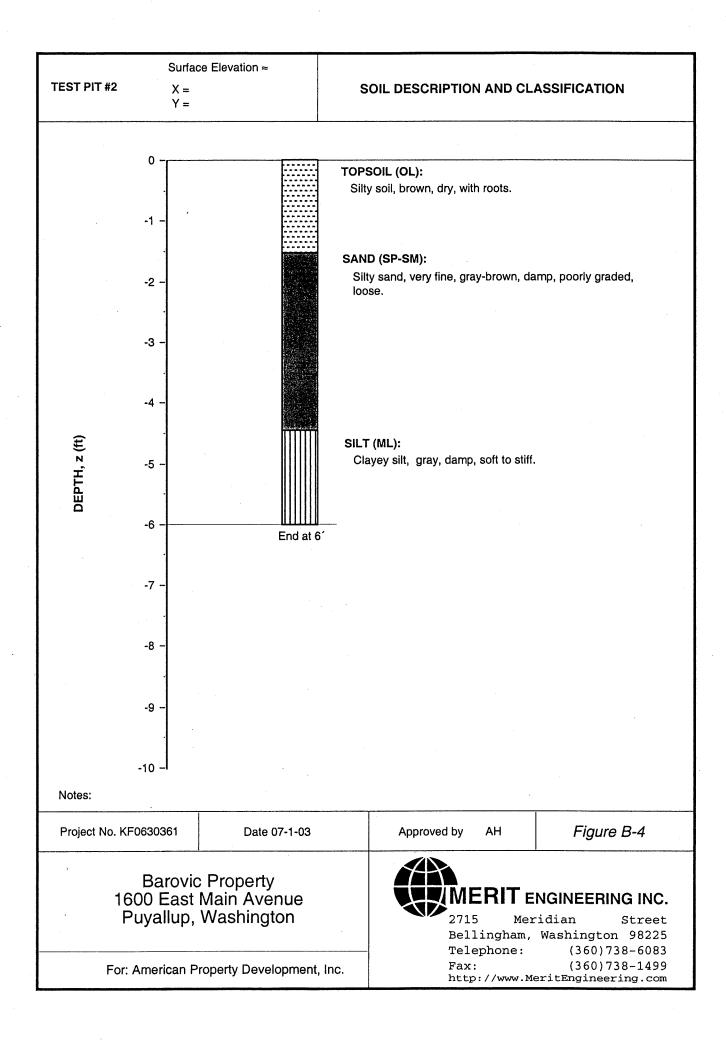
Fax: (360)738-1499

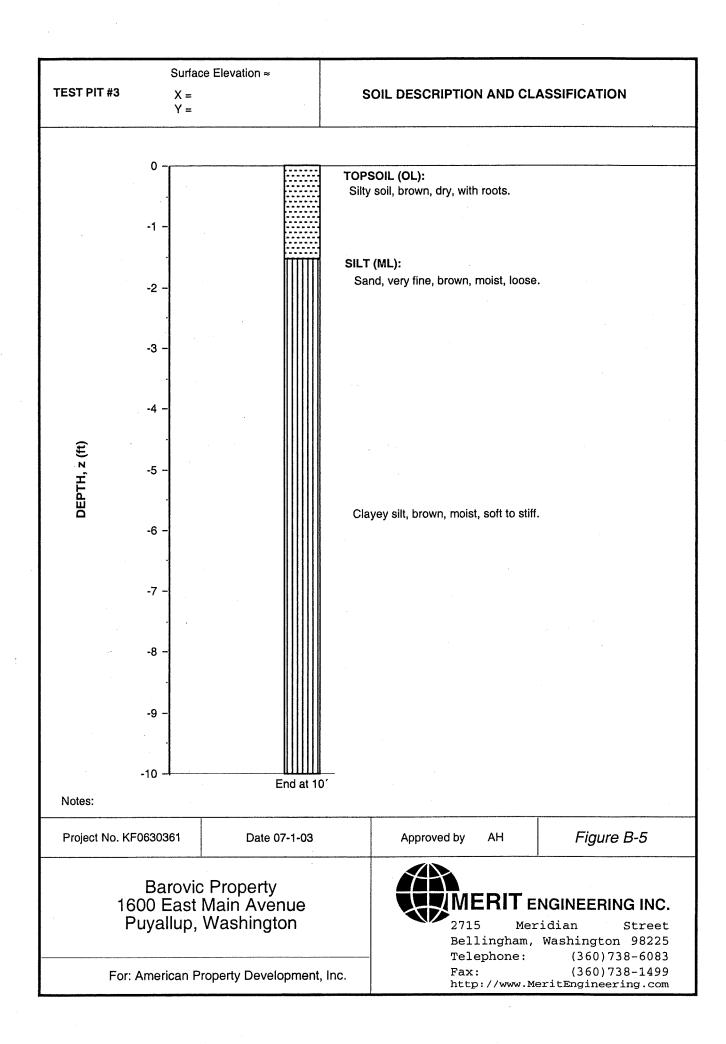
http://www.MeritEngineering.com

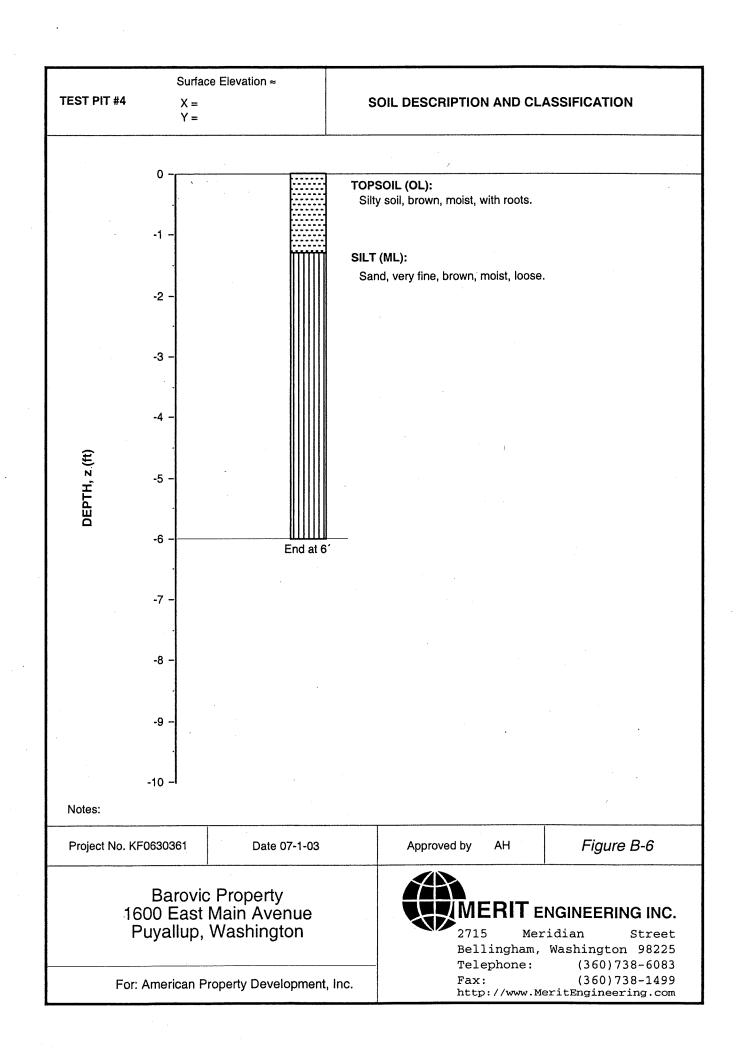


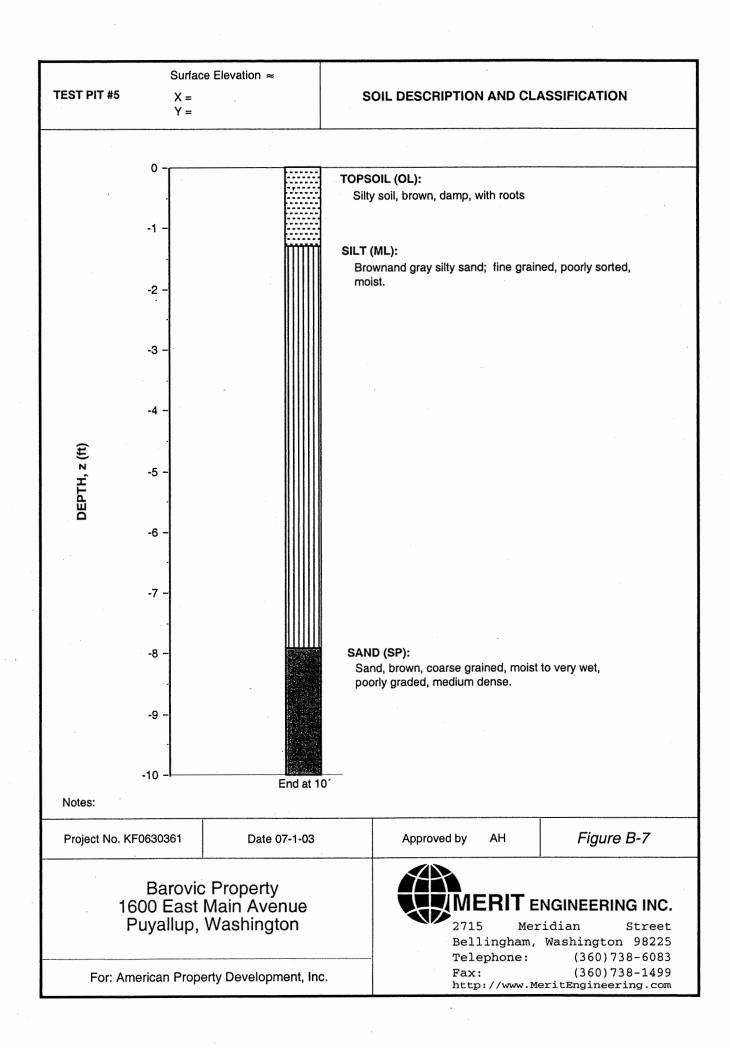


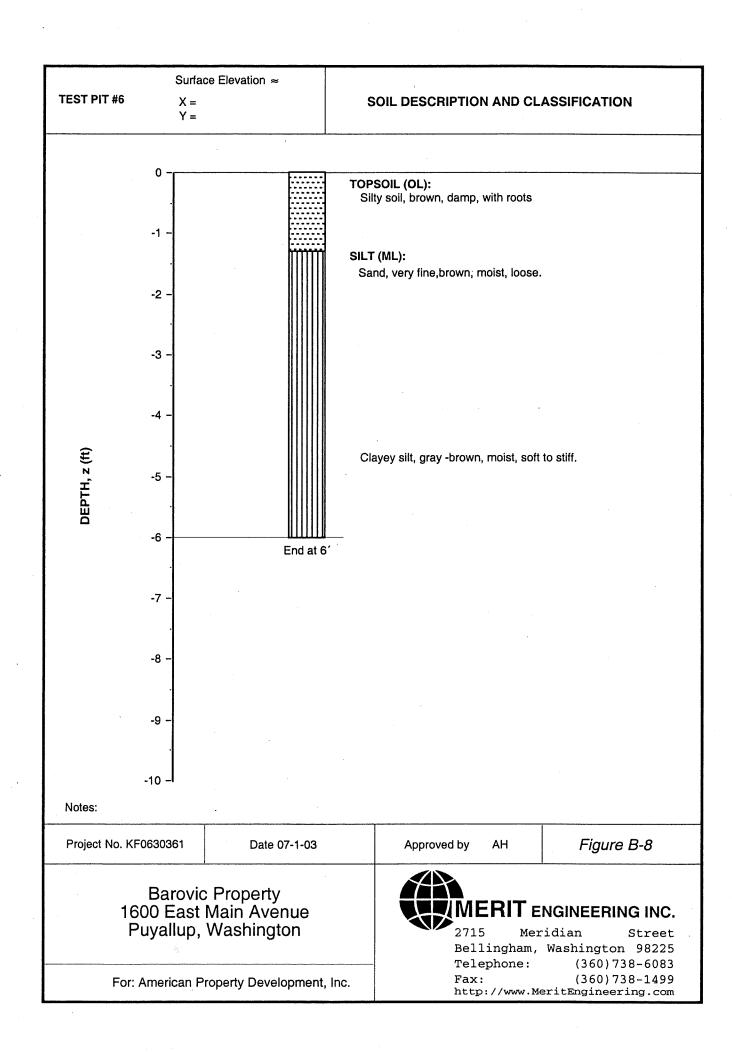




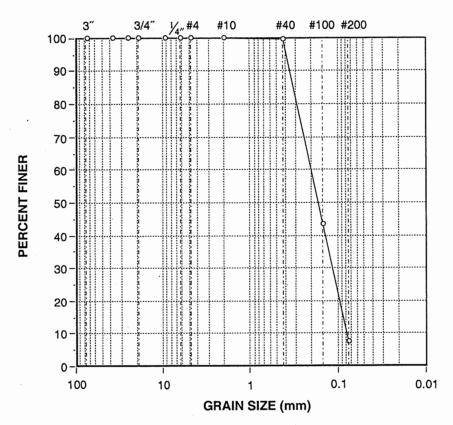








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SAMPLE SOURCE: Test Pit #2

SAMPLE DEPTH:

SOIL TYPE:

Silty, Poorly Graded Sand (SP-SM)

ASTM D 2487

SIEVE SIZE	% PASSING
3″	100.00
1-1/2"	100.00
1″	100.00
3/4"	100.00
3/8"	100.00
1/4″	100.00
#4	100.00
#10	100.00
#20	100.00
#40	99.52
#60	,
#100	43.25
#200	7.30

Project No. KF0630361

Date 7-2-03

LABORATORY TESTS

Approved by AH

Figure C-1

Barovic Property 1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington

For: American Property Development

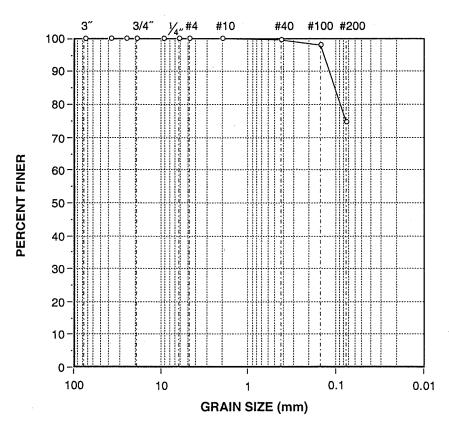


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Fax:

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http://www.MeritEngineering.com



SAMPLE SOURCE: Test Pit #4

SAMPLE DEPTH: 4

SOIL TYPE:

Inorganic Silt (ML)

ASTM D 2487

SIEVE SIZE	% PASSING		
3″	100.00		
1-1/2″	100.00		
1″	100.00		
3/4″	100.00		
3/8″	100.00		
1/4″	100.00		
#4	100.00		
#10	100.00		
#20	100.00		
#40	99.60		
#60			
#100	97.96		
#200	74.41		

Project No. KF0630361

Date 7-2-03

LABORATORY TESTS

Approved by

AH

Figure C-2

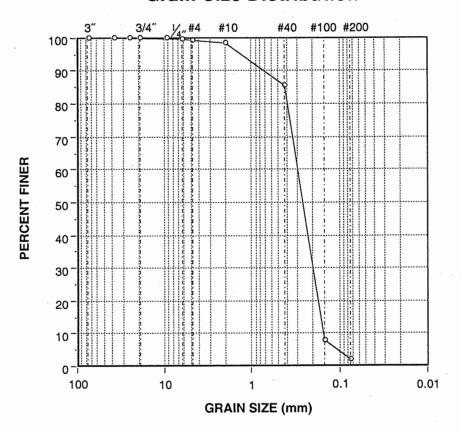
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For: American Property Development, Inc.



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SAMPLE SOURCE:

Test Boring B-2

SAMPLE DEPTH:

7.5′

SOIL TYPE:

Sand, poorly graded (SP)

ASTM D 2487

SIEVE SIZE	% PASSING		
3″	100.00		
1-1/2″	100.00		
1″	. 100.00		
3/4"	100.00		
3/8"	100.00		
1/4″	99.6		
#4	99.24		
#10	98.41		
#20			
#40	85.54		
#60			
#100	7.8		
#200	2.08		
,,200	2.00		

Project No. KF0630361

Date 10-22-03

LABORATORY TESTS

Approved by

Figure C-3

Barovic Property 1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington

For: American Property Development, Inc.



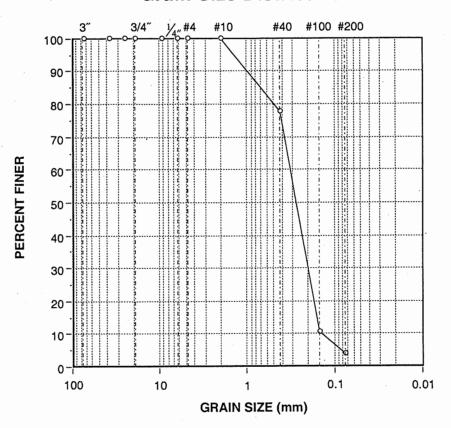
2715 Meridian Street Bellingham, Washington 98225 Telephone: (360)738-6083

AH

Fax:

(360)738-1499

http://www.MeritEngineering.com



SAMPLE SOURCE: Test Boring B-1

SAMPLE DEPTH:

17.5

SOIL TYPE:

Sand, poorly graded (SP)

ASTM D 2487

SIEVE SIZE	% PASSING		
3″	100.00		
1-1/2"	100.00		
1″	100.00		
3/4"	100.00		
3/8"	100.00		
1/4″	100.00		
#4	100.00		
#10	99.83		
#20			
#40	77.72		
#60			
#100	10.51		
#200	4.0		

Project No.KF0630361

Date 10-22-03

LABORATORY TESTS

Approved by

Figure C-4

Barovic Property 1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington

For: American Property Development, Inc.



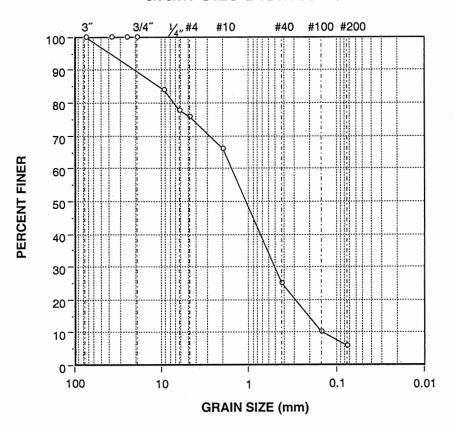
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Fax:

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SAMPLE SOURCE: Test Boring B-1

SAMPLE DEPTH: 27.5

SOIL TYPE:

Gravelly sand, well graded (SW)

ASTM D 2487

SIEVE SIZE	% PASSING
3″	100.00
1-1/2"	100.00
1″	100.00
3/4"	100.00
3/8"	83.9
1/4″	77.72
#4	75.66
#10	66.0
#20	
#40	25.0
#60	
#100	9.96
#200	5.75

Project No.KF0630361

Date 10-22-03

LABORATORY TESTS

Approved by AH

Figure C-5

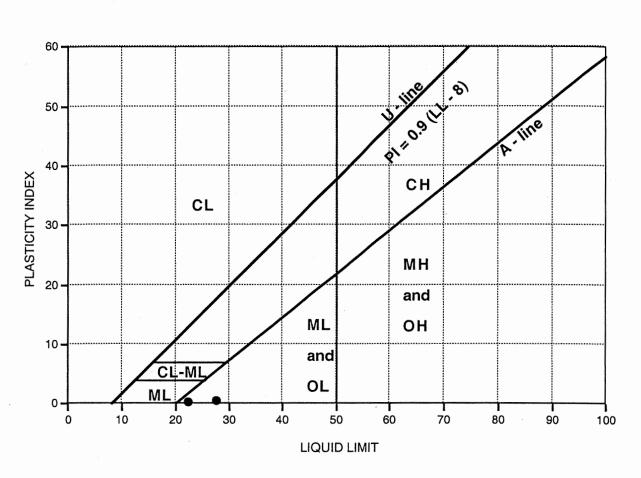
Barovic Property 1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington

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ATTERBERG LIMITS

Sample Depth (feet)	Plastic Limit, PL	Liquid Limit, LL	Plasticity Index, PI	Liquidity Index, LI
7.5	27.65	28.1	0.45	~
22.5	22.40	22.0	0.40	~
	,			

where: PI = LL - PL

 ω_n = natural water content of the soil.

$$LI = \frac{\omega_n - PL}{PI}$$

Project No. KF0630361

Date 10-28-03

LABORATORY TEST

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Figure C-6

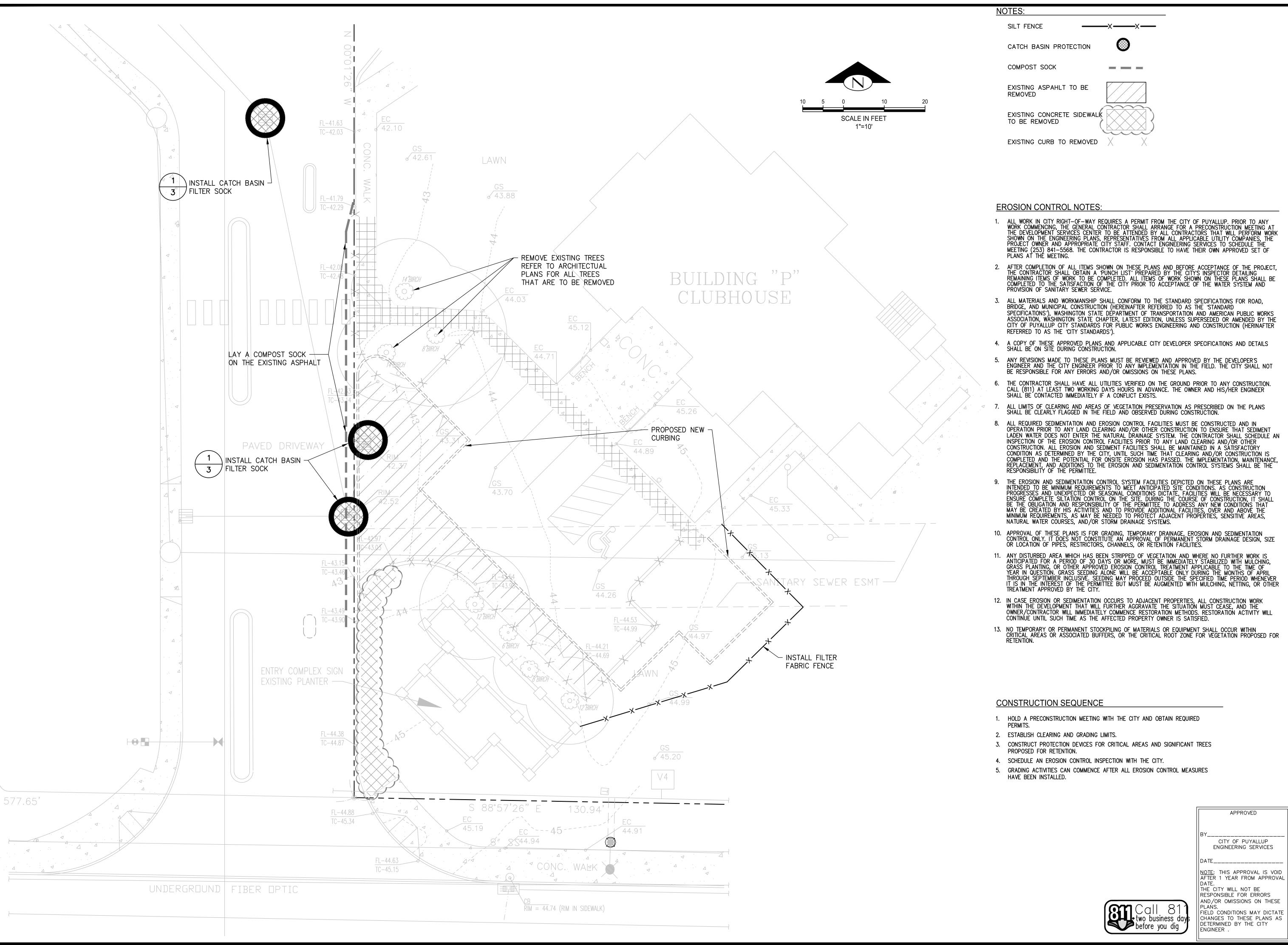
Barovic Property 1600 East Main Avenue Puyallup, Washington

For: American Property Development, Inc.



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Bellingham, Washington 98225
Telephone: (360)738-6083
Fax: (360)738-1499
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APPENDIX C









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AVENUE ME ME

APPROVED

CITY OF PUYALLUP ENGINEERING SERVICES

NOTE: THIS APPROVAL IS VOID AFTER 1 YEAR FROM APPROVAL

AND/OR OMISSIONS ON THESE

FIELD CONDITIONS MAY DICTATE

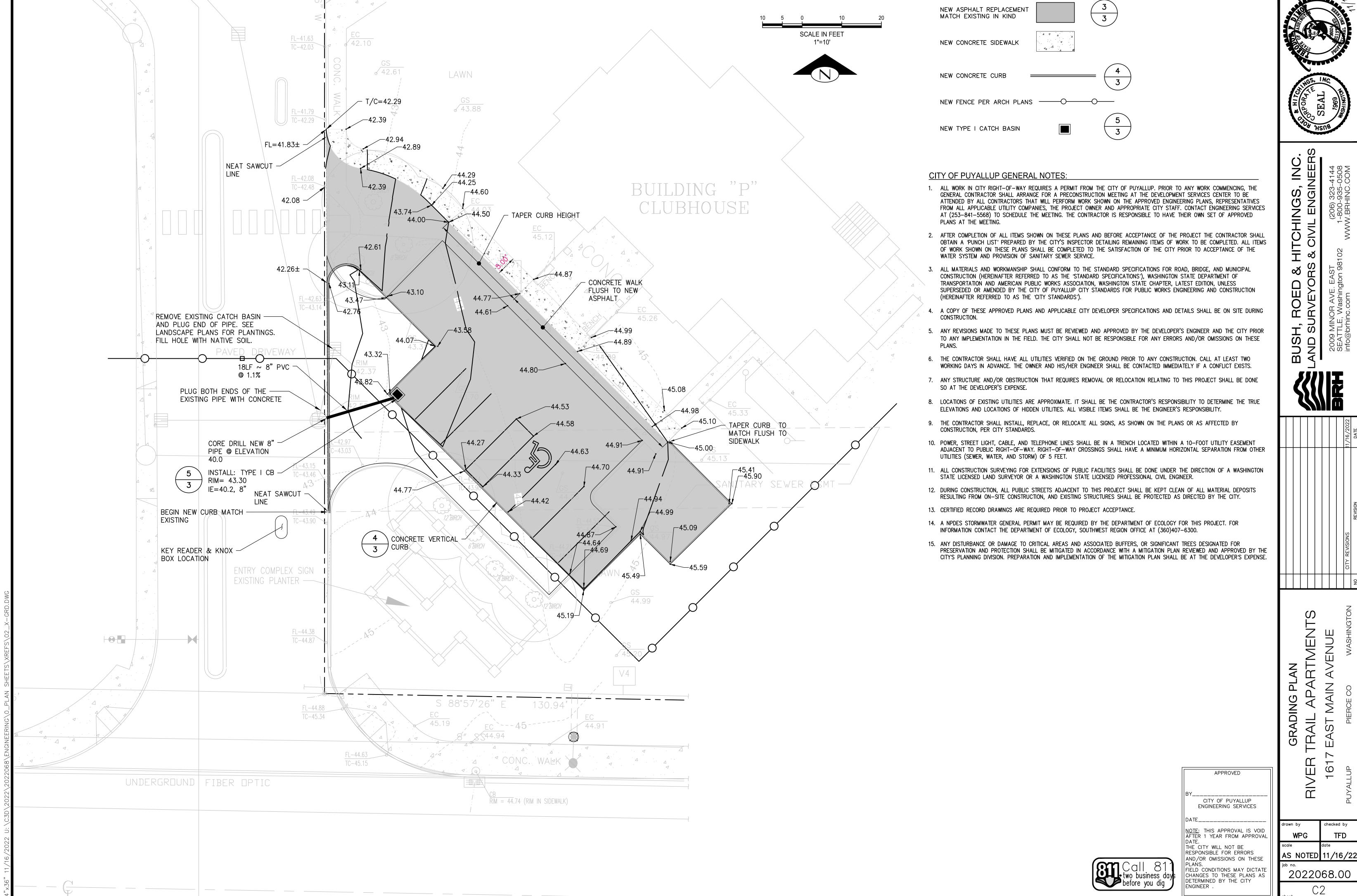
CHANGES TO THESE PLANS AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY

THE CITY WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE FOR ERRORS

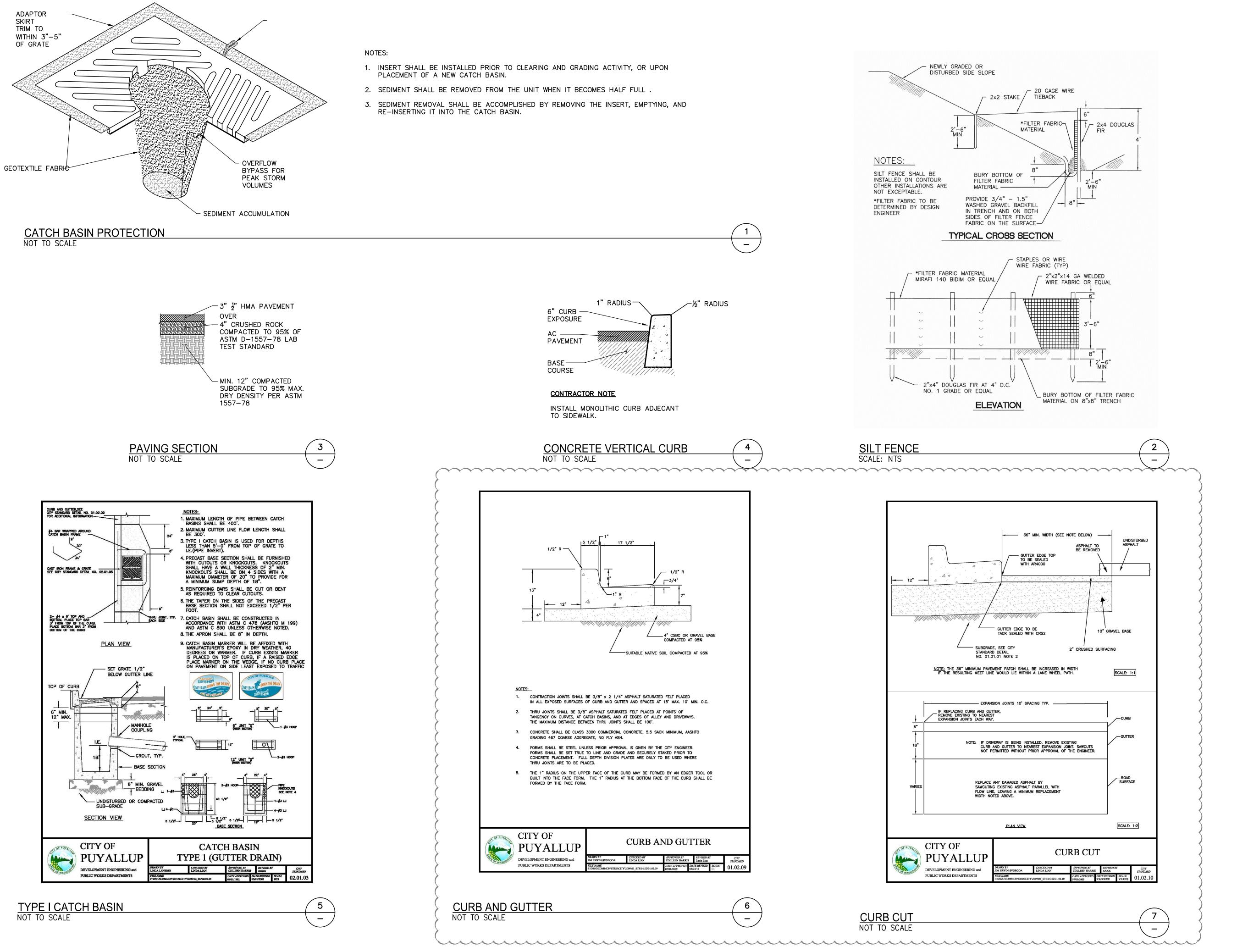
ENGINEER

checked by AS NOTED 11/16/22 2022068.00

two business days before you dia



LEGEND:



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APPROVED

CITY OF PUYALLUP ENGINEERING SERVICES

NOTE: THIS APPROVAL IS VOID AFTER 1 YEAR FROM APPROVAL

THE CITY WILL NOT BE

checked by TFD AS NOTED 11/16/22 2022068.00

RESPONSIBLE FOR ERRORS AND/OR OMISSIONS ON THESE Call 81 two business days before you dig FIELD CONDITIONS MAY DICTATE CHANGES TO THESE PLANS AS DETERMINED BY THE CITY before you dig ENGINEER .