

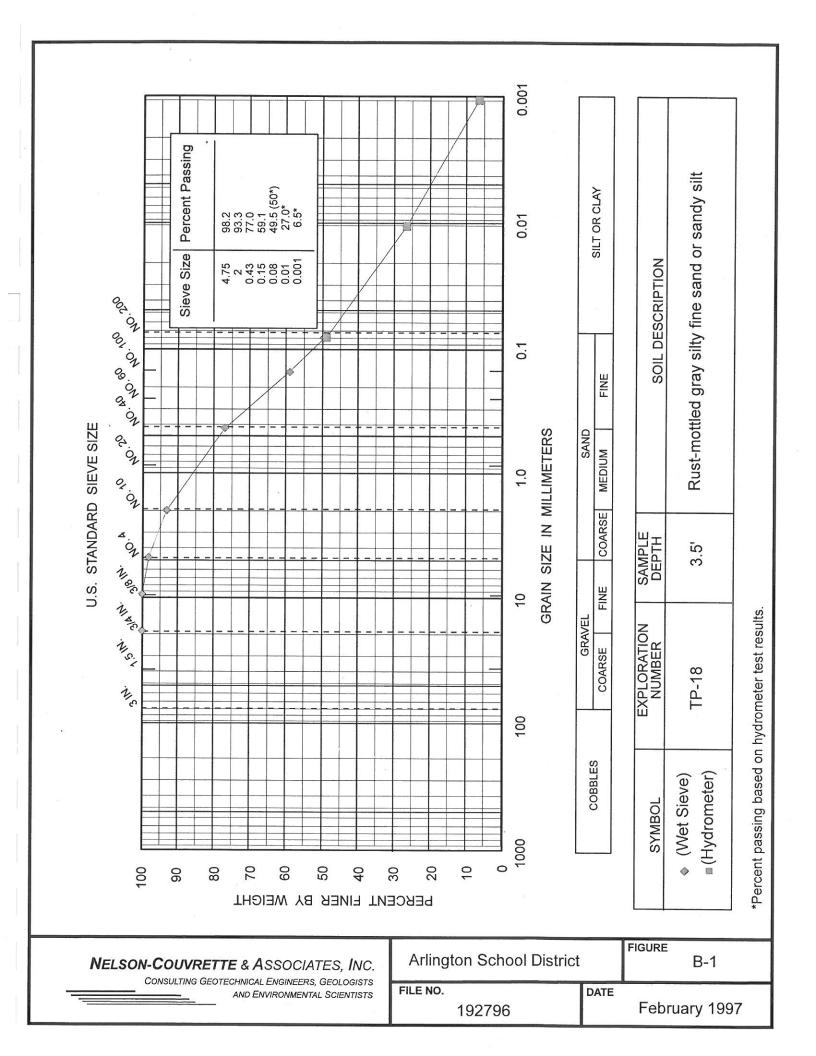
APPENDIX B LABORATORY TESTING

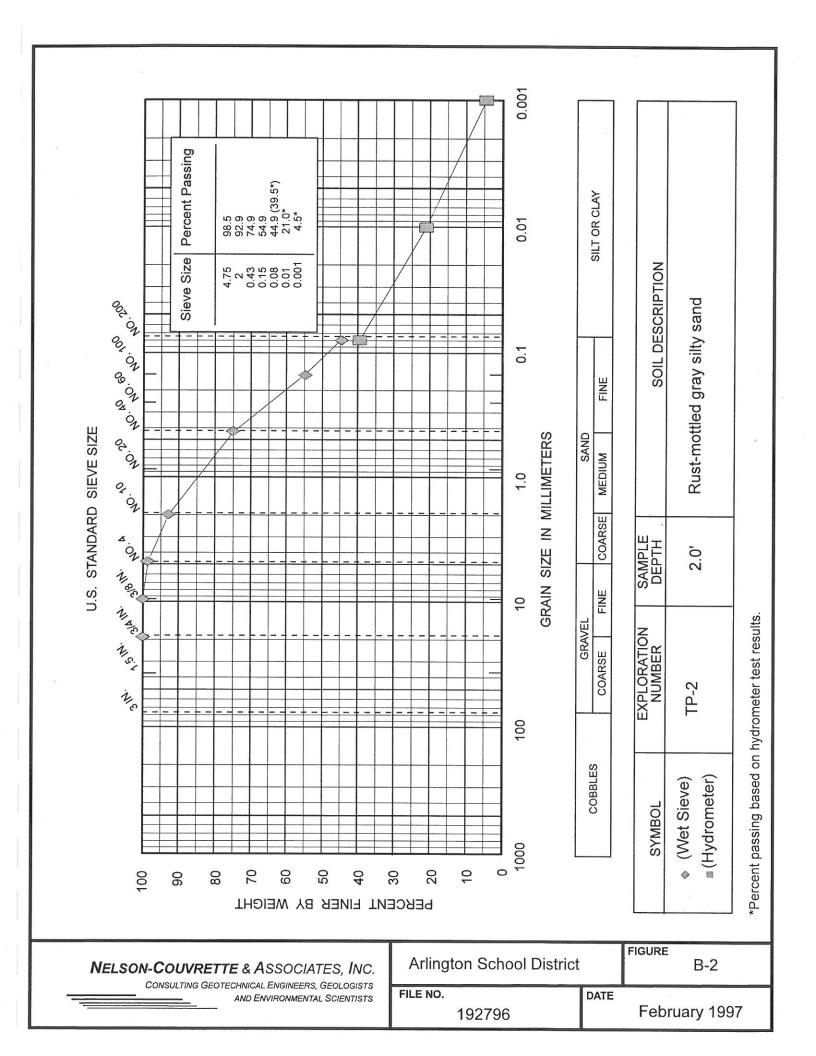
The purpose of our laboratory testing program is to establish the engineering properties of the mudflow deposit. The testing included grain size analysis, including both sieve and hydrometer testing, Atterburg Limits tests, direct shear and consolidation testing. The grain size testing was primarily intended to evaluate the quantity of the fine (material passing the No. 200 sieve) content of the soil. The percent fines will provide an indication of the soils workability during construction and its sensitivity to moisture. Clay content also provides an indication of its workability. In general, the more fines the more difficult the material is to work with. The higher the clay content, as opposed to silt content, again the more difficult the material is to work with. Clay content is estimated by the amount finer than the 0.002 mm as shown on the hydrometer plots. Clays have different properties depending on their type. The Atterburg limit tests are used to evaluate the mechanical properties of the clays.

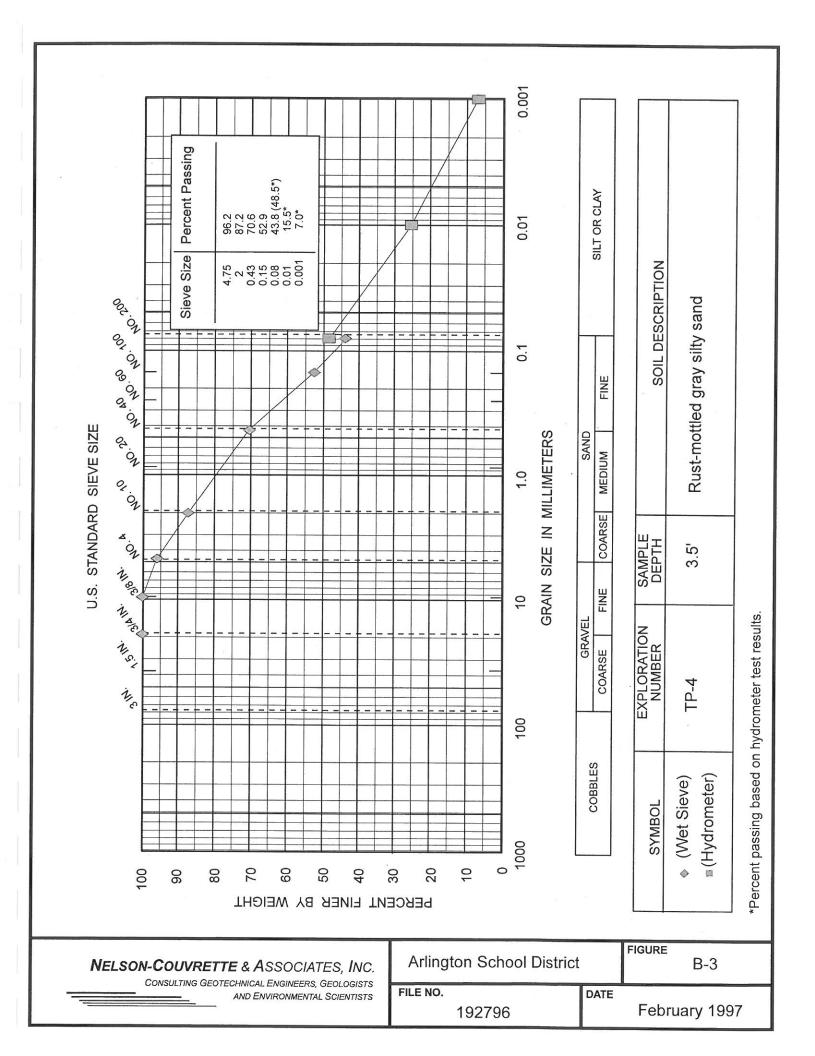
The results of the grain size tests are presented in Figures B-1 through B-3. These test indicate that the fines content of the mudflow can vary from 40 to 50 percent with clay content from 10 to 13 percent. The mechanical properties of the mudflow, as determined by the Atterberg Limit tests indicate that it is a low plastic material. The results of the Atterberg Limit tests are shown on Figure B-4.

The direct shear tests required some interpretation of the data, as typical plots did not "break" in the classical fashion. We suspect that this is in part due to the small pebbles within the soil matrix. The tests were interpreted by taking the first indication of the stress strain curve deviating from straight line as the yield point of the soil. Using this data, a normal stress versus shear stress plot was developed. This plot provided a shear strength of the soil at about 27 degrees. This value is appropriate for a silt type soil, which indicates that with respect to shear strength the mudflow will behave more like a silt than a sand. The shear strength plot is shown on Figure B-5.

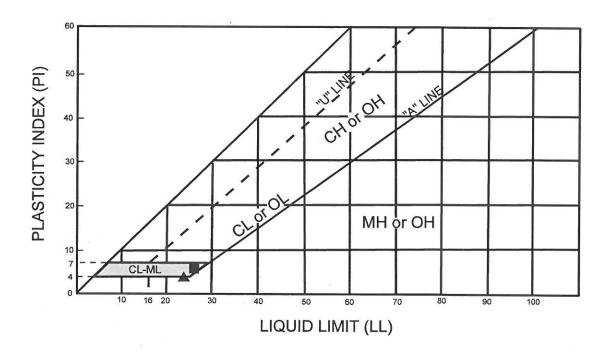
A consolidation test was run on what was considered to be the "softest" sample retrieved from the field. This is considered conservative with respect to evaluating potential settlement of the mudflow. The consolidation test plot is presented in Figure B-6. An engineering consolidation coefficient of 0.03 was determined from this graph. This value is expected to calculate settlements within normal building tolerances, providing it is not disturbed and the recommendations provided in the text of this report are followed.





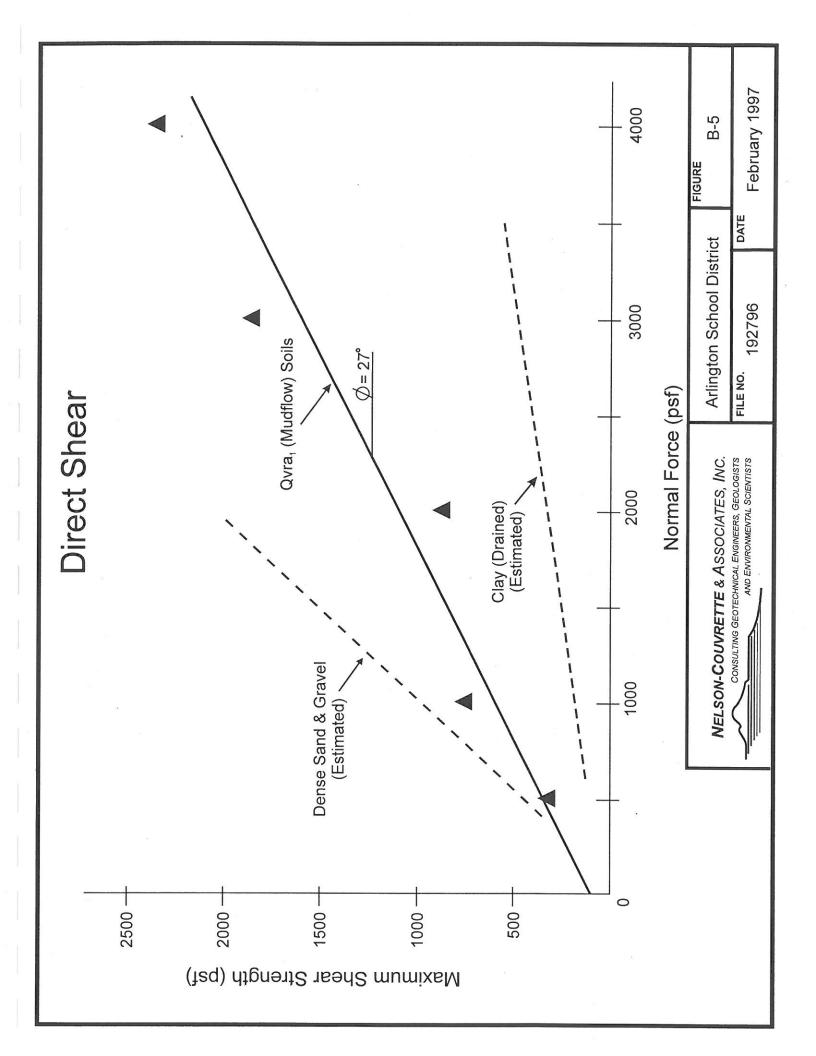


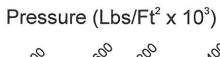
ATTERBERG LIMITS

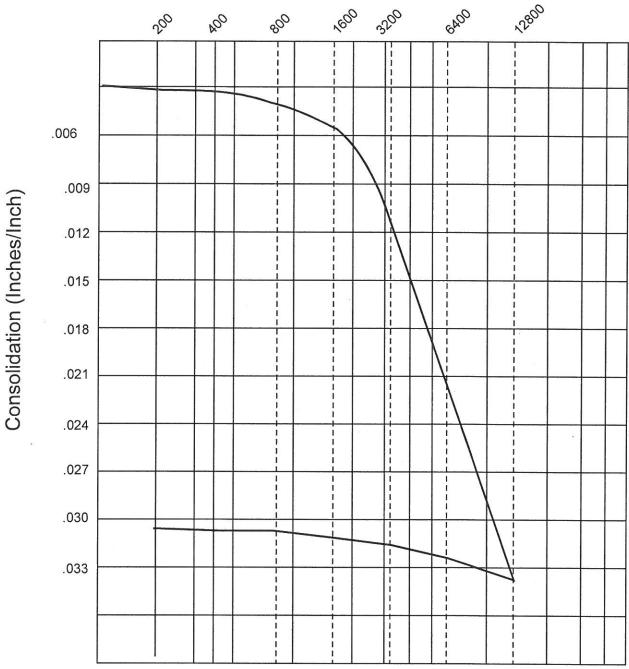


Symbol	Sample	Plastic Limit	Liquid Limit	Plasticity Index	USC Symbol
2	TP-2 @ 2.0'	32.8	24.3	-8.5	SM
	TP-4 @ 3.5'	20.3	26.0	5.7	SM
A	TP-18 @ 2.0'	20.0	23.8	3.8	SM

NELSON-COUVRETTE & ASSOCIATES, INC.	Arlington School Distric	et	FIGURE B-4
CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS	FILE NO. 192796	DATE	February 1997







Symbol	Exploration Number	Sample Depth	U.S.C.S.	Moisture Content
	B-3	4.5-6.0	SM	22.3% Before Test 18.3% After Test

NELSON-COUVRETTE & ASSOCIATES, INC.

Arlington School District

B-6

CONSULTING GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERS, GEOLOGISTS

AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTISTS

FILE NO. 192796

DATE

FIGURE

February 1997