Diamond Tail Solar Facility Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Near NM 14 and NM 301

December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Prepared for:

PCR Investments SP4, LLC 1334 Brittmoore Road, Suite 2407 Houston, Texas 77043

Nationwide Terracon.com

Facilities Environmental Geotechnical ■ Materials

6805 Academy Parkway West NE Albuquerque, New Mexico 87109 P (505) 797-4287 **Terracon.com**

December 1, 2023

PCR Investments SP4, LLC 1334 Brittmoore Road, Suite 2407 Houston, Texas 77043

Attn: Ms. Cynthia Schuchner – Chief Construction and Engineering Director Phone: (832) 941-2460 Email: cschuchner@pcr.energy

Re: **Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility Near NM 14 and NM 301 Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico Terracon Project No. 66225144**

Dear Ms. Schuchner:

Terracon Consultants, Inc. (Terracon) has completed the Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering services for the above-referenced project. This study was performed in general accordance with revised Terracon Proposal No. P66225144 dated December 21, 2022. This report presents the findings of the subsurface exploration and provides preliminary geotechnical engineering recommendations concerning earthwork and the design and construction of solar panel foundations for the proposed project.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. If you have any questions concerning this report, or if we may be of further service, please contact us.

Sincerely,

SME Review By: Matthew R. Kleinholz, P.E. (AZ)

Lautiane

Laura Varone

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Table of Contents

Page Number

Table of Contents (cont.)

Attachments

[Field Exploration Results](#page-46-0)

Site Location Exploration Plan-Borings Exploration and Testing Procedures General Notes Unified Soil Classification System Boring Logs

[Laboratory Test Results](#page-87-0)

Laboratory Testing Procedures Atterberg Limits Results Grain Size Distribution Moisture-Density Relationship Results Corrosion Testing Results Summary of Laboratory Results

[Thermal Resistivity Test Results](#page-46-0)

Thermal Resistivity Test Procedures Thermal Resistivity Test Data

[Field Soil Electrical Resistivity Test Data](#page-46-0)

Field Soil Electrical Resistivity Test Procedures Field Soil Electrical Resistivity Test Location Plan Field Soil Electrical Resistivity Test Data

[Test Pile Driving Data](#page-160-0)

Test Pile Installation Details

Pile Load Test Zoning Plan Test Pile Driving Records

[Pile Load Test Results](#page-168-0)

Load Test Procedure Details Tension Load Test Results Lateral Load Test Results Compression Load Test Results

Note: This report was originally delivered in a web-based format. **Blue Bold** text in the report indicates a referenced section heading. The PDF version also includes hyperlinks which direct the reader to that section and clicking on the **Lierracon** logo will bring you back to this page. For more interactive features, please view your project online at **client.terracon.com**.

Introduction

This report presents the results of our subsurface exploration and preliminary geotechnical engineering services performed for the proposed Diamond Tail Solar Facility project to be located near NM 14 and NM 301 in Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico. The approximate location of the project is shown on the attached Site Location map in the **[Field](#page-43-0) [Exploration Results](#page-43-0)** attachment of this report.

The purpose of these services was to provide information and preliminary geotechnical engineering recommendations relative to:

- Subsurface soil conditions Groundwater conditions
- Site preparation and earthwork Seismic considerations
-
-
-
-
-
- Thermal resistivity $\qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad$ Electrical resistivity for grounding design
- Pile load test results Foundation design and construction
- Unpaved access roads Metal and concrete corrosion considerations

Our geotechnical engineering scope of work for this project included the following:

- A total of 37 test borings drilled to depths between approximately 8 feet to $30\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the existing ground surface (bgs);
- Field electrical resistivity (FER) testing at 19 locations;
- Pile load testing at 18 locations that included 18 axial compression load tests, 36 axial tensile load tests, and 36 lateral load tests;
- A total of 14 laboratory thermal resistivity test (TRT) dry-out curves performed by Geotherm USA;
- Corrosion testing performed on bulk samples obtained at 12 locations;
- Laboratory index testing of soil samples;
- Preliminary geotechnical engineering analysis; and
- Preparation of this preliminary report.

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Project Description

Our understanding of the project conditions is as follows:

Terracon should be notified if any of the above information is inconsistent with the planned construction, as modifications to our recommendations may be necessary.

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Site Conditions

The following description of site conditions is derived from our site visit in association with the field exploration and our review of publicly available topographic maps.

Geotechnical Characterization

Subsurface Conditions

Specific conditions encountered at each boring location are indicated on the individual boring logs presented in the **[Field Exploration Results](#page-43-0)** attachment of this report. Stratification boundaries on the boring logs represent the approximate location of changes in soil types; in-situ, the transition between materials may be gradual. Based on conditions encountered in the borings, subsurface conditions at the project site can be generalized as follows:

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Note: Auger refusal occurred in borings B-08, 11, 12, and 24 at depths in the range between 8 to 12 feet below the existing surface.

Groundwater Observations

Groundwater was not observed in any of the test borings at the time of our field exploration, nor when checked upon completion of drilling and excavation. These observations represent groundwater conditions at the time of the field exploration and may not be indicative of other times, or at other locations. Groundwater conditions can change with varying seasonal and weather conditions, and other factors.

Proctor Testing Results

Fourteen (14) Standard Proctor tests (ASTM D698) were performed on representative samples of the subsurface soils at depths of about 0 to 5 feet BGS. The maximum dry density and optimum water content results were used for the laboratory thermal resistivity.

1. The proctor results from B-01 were excluded from calculations due anomalous results that are not representative of a clay material.

Laboratory Thermal Resistivity

Twenty-eight (28) laboratory thermal resistivity tests were performed on fourteen (14) samples by Geotherm USA of the subsurface soils at depths of about 0 to 5 feet BGS. The tests were performed on samples remolded at approximately 85% and 90% of maximum dry density and near optimum moisture as determined by the Standard Proctor (ASTM

D698) in accordance with IEEE Standard 442-2017. The test procedures, location, and individual laboratory thermal resistivity dry-out curves are provided in the **[Laboratory Test](#page-43-0) [Results](#page-43-0)** attachment of this report and are summarized in the table below:

Laboratory Thermal Resistivity Test Results Summary

1. The "Remolded Wet" samples were tested near their optimum moisture content.

2. The "Dry" samples were tested at a moisture content near 0%.

Field Soil Electrical Resistivity

Field measurements of soil electrical resistivity were performed between February 27 and August 2, 2023.

Field measurements of soil resistivity were performed in general accordance with ASTM Test Method G 57, and IEEE Standard 81, using the Wenner Four-Electrode Method. The approximate soil resistivity test locations are shown in the Field Soil Electrical Resistivity Test Data attachment of this report.

The soil resistivity measurements were performed using an LRI Ultra MiniRes. For the solar array areas, the Wenner arrangement (equal electrode spacing) was used with the "a" spacing of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 feet. For the substation, the Wenner arrangement (equal electrode spacing) was used with the "a" spacing of 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, and 300 feet. The testing was performed in both north-south and east-west and/or northwest-southeast and northeast-southwest orientations at each location. The "a"

spacing is generally considered to be the depth of influence of the test. Results of the field soil resistivity measurements are summarized in the table below along with detailed measurements presented in tabular form in the **Field Soil Electrical Resistivity Test Data** attachment of this report. The summary of the test results is outlined below:

Laboratory Corrosion Testing

The following table lists the results of laboratory pH, soluble sulfate, sulfides, soluble chloride, oxidation-reduction potential (Red-Ox), total salts, and minimum electrical resistivity. The values may be used to estimate potential corrosive characteristics of the on-site soils with respect to contact with the various underground materials which will be used for project construction.

Corrosivity Test Results Summary

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Corrosivity Test Results Summary

Zierracon

Results of soluble sulfate testing indicate that samples of the on-site soils tested classify as S0 according to Table 19.3.1.1 of Section 318 of the American Concrete Institute (ACI) Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete. Therefore, the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Type I or I/II portland cement is considered suitable for concrete at the site in contact with similar soluble sulfate concentrations. Concrete should be designed in accordance with the provisions of the ACI Building Code Requirements for Structural Concrete, Section 318, Chapter 19.

As discussed in Section 10.7.5 of the AASHTO LRFD Bridge Manual, 8th Edition, 2017, states the following soil or site conditions should be considered as indicative of potential corrosion deterioration for steel piles/members:

■ Soil electrical resistivity less than 2,000 ohm-cm

- pH less than 5.5
- pH between 5.5 and 8.5 with high organic content
- Sulfate concentration greater than 1,000 ppm (mg/kg)

These test results are provided to assist in determining the type and degree of corrosion protection that may be required. We recommend that a National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) certified corrosion professional be retained to analyze the need for corrosion protection and to design appropriate protective measures, if required.

Imported fill materials may have significantly different properties than the site materials noted above and should be evaluated if expected to be in contact with metals used for construction.

Seismic Site Class

The seismic design requirements for buildings and other structures are based on Seismic Design Category. Site Classification is required to determine the Seismic Design Category for a structure. The Site Classification is based on the upper 100 feet of the site profile defined by a weighted average value of either shear wave velocity, standard penetration resistance, or undrained shear strength in accordance with Section 20.4 of ASCE 7 and the International Building Code (IBC). During this geotechnical field exploration, soil borings were completed at the site to a maximum depth of about 30½ feet. Section 1613.2.2 of the IBC states that **Seismic Site Classification D** shall be used where the soil properties are not known in sufficient detail. Additional deeper borings and/or a sitespecific seismic evaluation using geophysical methods would be required to further define the seismic site class.

Pile Load Testing (PLT) Program

Summary of Pile Load Testing

Terracon completed a full-scale pile load testing (PLT) program that included:

- Directing the installation of a group of three (3) test piles at 18 locations in the solar array area.
- Performing full-scale testing under axial tensile loads for two (2) test piles in each group (36 tests) in the solar array area.
- Performing full-scale testing under lateral loads for two (2) test piles in each group (36 tests) in the solar array area.
- Performing full-scale testing under axial compressive loads for one (1) test pile at 18 locations (18 tests) in the solar array area.

A summary of the total drive times and load test results is provided below. A summary of the installation procedures and drive time graphs are included in the **[Test Pile Driving](#page-159-0) [Data](#page-159-0)** section of this report.

Summary of Pile Load Test Results

The individual pile load test results are provided in the **[Pile Load Test Results](#page-168-0)** section of this report. Because field load testing is exploratory, the maximum test deflection limit (up to about 1 inch) is higher than the design deflection limits used to determine the unit skin friction, end bearing, and estimated lateral soil properties discussed later in this report. The table provided below summarizes test pile location, embedment depth, total drive time, and the loads measured at the design deflection limit considered for the axial and lateral analyses in this report (¼-inch of vertical displacement and ½-inch of lateral displacement):

Pile Load Test Results Summary

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Pile Load Test Results Summary

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Pile Load Test Results Summary

1. The ">" sign indicates the maximum test load was achieved prior to reaching the noted deflection.

PV Array Field Foundations –Preliminary Recommendations

Geotechnical Considerations

We anticipate the PV panels will be supported by driven piles, while inverters may be supported on mat foundations and/or driven piles. The proposed structure types and loading information was not available at the time of this report. Settlement and strength parameters were analyzed using soil compressibility properties derived from the SPT borings along with the results of the pile load testing program.

Results of the pile load tests indicate that driven steel piles should be suitable for support of the planned solar panels. We have provided preliminary geotechnical engineering parameters in this report to assist the designers of production piles.

Based on the results of the axial and lateral pile load testing program, we have partitioned the site into three (3) zones for axial parameters and two (2) zones for lateral parameters. Each pile load test (PLT) location was assigned into either Zone 1, 2, or 3 based on the axial test performance/results, and into either Zone A or B based on the lateral test performance/results. The project site was then zoned by matching test locations by their axial and lateral group. The resulting zones are then designated as A1, A2, A3, B1, B2, and B3 where the zone numbers correspond to the axial parameter zone and the zone letter corresponds to the lateral parameter zone. The following table presents the results of the designated zones determined on the site:

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Maps of these designated zones are provided on the attached Pile Load Test Zoning Designation Plans in the **[Pile](#page-159-0) Load Test Results** attachment of this report.

It should be noted that the axial compression testing performance varied significantly across the site and was unpredictable, therefore allowable end-bearing value were provided in a range. When carrying out the design-level geotechnical field exploration and pile load testing program, additional testing (beyond what is required to supplement the preliminary program) should be performed to better characterize the subsurface and pile compressive capacity performance.

As part of the overall quality control program, the time rate of installation (seconds per foot of embedment) should be recorded during production pile driving. As a direct extension of the design process, additional "proof" testing should be performed on a representative number of production posts that do not meet the minimum installation rate criteria outlined in this report.

Possible obstructions (very dense, hard, gravelly, and moderately to strongly cemented soils) that could impede the installation of the piles were observed within the upper 10 feet (and generally below a depth of about 5 feet) in some of the borings. Although pile refusal was not encountered during our preliminary pile installation program, refusal during production pile installation may occur.

Preliminary Solar Panel Support Pile Design Recommendations

Preliminary Axial Capacity Recommendations

The axial uplift capacity of driven piles may be estimated based on skin friction developed along the perimeter of the pile, while the compression capacity may be estimated using the skin friction and end bearing. When determining embedment depths, the perimeter of a wide flange beam should be taken as twice the sum of the flange width and section depth. The upper 1 foot of soil or the scour depth for each pile should be neglected in the axial capacity analyses.

The ultimate axial capacity of driven steel piles may be calculated using skin friction and end bearing values as presented in the following tables for each individual axial zone:

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Axial Design Parameters

1. The upper 1 foot of pile embedment should be ignored when considering the axial capacity of driven steel piles.

2. The minimum factor of safety to be applied for embedment depths up to 8 ft. should be 1.5.

3. The minimum factor of safety to be applied for embedment depths greater than 8 ft. should be 2.0.

4. Due to the significantly variable pile performance observed during the compression load testing program, an ultimate end-bearing value has been provided as a range.

The ultimate unit skin friction is based on the results of the uplift load testing.

The above values are to be used in the following equations to obtain the ultimate uplift or compression load capacity of a pile:

 $Q_{all (compressive)} = ((Q_{all (end)}) / FS) + ((H \times P \times q_s) / FS)^*$

 $Q_{all (uplift)} = (H \times P \times q_s) / FS^*$

 Q_{ult} = Ultimate uplift or compression capacity of pile (lbs.)

 $Q_{ult (end)} =$ Ultimate end bearing per table above (lbs.)

 $H =$ Depth of embedment of pile (ft)

 $P = Box$ perimeter of pile. (i.e., W6x9 = 1.64 ft.)

 q_s = Ultimate skin friction per table above (psf)

*Note, the upper 1 foot should be subtracted from the layer thickness (H) for the first layer.

An example calculation to determine the allowable capacity for a W6x9 pile in tension and founded at a depth of 9 feet in the area of Axial Zone 1 would be as follows:

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

$$
Q_{allowable\ (uplift)}=\frac{\left(8-1\right) x\, 1.64\ x\, 325}{1.5}+\frac{\left(9-8\right) x\, 1.64\ x\, 325}{2}=2,753\ lbs
$$

The above ultimate skin friction and end bearing values are applicable for piles that are driven for a minimum of 2 seconds per foot for a 5-foot embedment using equipment similar to a GAYK Model HRE 4000 equipped with a hydraulic hammer. If a smaller or larger drive hammer is used, we recommend Terracon be consulted to determine the minimum drive time based on the proposed equipment to be used for driving of the piles.

Piles should have a minimum center-to-center spacing of at least 3 times their largest cross-sectional dimension to prevent reduction in the axial capacities due to group effects.

Final pile design shall be completed by an engineer licensed in the State of New Mexico based upon information contained in this geotechnical engineering report and independent pile load testing.

Preliminary Lateral Capacity Recommendations

Lateral load response of pile foundations was calculated using the computer program LPILE 2022, by Ensoft, Inc. The stiffness of the pile and the stress-strain properties of the surrounding soils determine the lateral resistance of the foundation. We modeled the lateral response of the tested piles to evaluate L-Pile input parameters for each zone. Recommended L-Pile input parameters lateral load analysis for driven pile foundations are shown in the following table:

1. See Subsurface Profile in [Geotechnical Characterization](https://terracon4-my.sharepoint.com/personal/amohammadhosseini_terracon_com/Documents/Desktop/On%20going/Solar/N4215204%20-%20Emerald%20Green/N4215204%20-%20Emerald%20Green%20-%20PLT%20and%20PEA.docx#GeotechnicalCharacterization) for more details on Stratigraphy.

2. LPILE estimates values of static lateral subgrade modulus (K) and strain modulus (ε50) based on soil properties. We recommend using LPILE spring stiffness default values for both K and ε50 because the p-multiplier presented in the table below was determined with the software default values.

The lateral load test results were varied between the different locations and embedment depths at the site. Therefore, we are providing the following table of p-multiplier values that should be used for the corresponding zone and embedment depth:

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

P-Multipliers

1. For piles embedded at depths between 5 and 8 feet, the P Multiplier should be interpolated between the P Multiplier of 5 and 8-foot embedment piles.

2. For depths greater than 8 feet, use the P-Multiplier value for 8 feet.

Lateral analyses were performed using LPILE to generate a load versus deflection curve that generally matched the results of the field load tests for each group and each embedment depth. The shear load was applied at approximately 3.5 feet above the ground surface. The effective unit weights, cohesions, and friction angles were based on the subsurface conditions observed from the borings. The cohesions, friction angles, effective unit weights, and p-multipliers were then adjusted (by trial-and-error method) such that the applied load resulted in a deflection value that matched the load test results. Please note that this procedure was based on only one discrete set of data determined at about six inches from the ground surface during the field load testing. These results should be used for LPILE analysis only using the 2022 version of LPILE. These parameters are only applicable to piles installed a minimum of 5 feet below grade. In our evaluation, the piles were modeled as a Steel AISC Section Strong Axis with a yield stress of 50 ksi.

The structural engineer should evaluate the moment capacity of the pile as part of their structural evaluation. Piles should have a minimum center-to-center spacing of at least five times their largest cross-sectional dimension in the direction of the lateral loads, or the lateral capacities should be reduced due to group effects. If piles will be spaced closer than five times their largest cross-sectional dimension, we should be notified to provide supplemental recommendations regarding resistance to lateral loads.

Preliminary Driven Pile Construction Considerations

Based on the field exploration and laboratory testing, it is our opinion that the soils on the site are suitable for pile installation into native soils. We do not expect pre-drilling will be required. However, possible obstructions (very dense or hard soils and gravelly soils) that could impede the installation of the piles were observed within the upper 10 feet within some of the borings.

Mat / Slab Foundations for Support of Inverters

We understand the main foundation component in the array area will include driven pile foundations for support of solar arrays and inverter structures. In general, small, lightly loaded, inverter structures may also be supported on isolated mat/slab foundation systems.

If the site has been prepared in accordance with the requirements noted in the **[PV Solar](#page-21-0) Array Field – [Earthwork Recommendations](#page-21-0)** section of this report, the mat/slab foundations should be designed based on the criteria outlined the following table:

Design Parameters – Compressive Loads

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Item Description

- 1. The maximum net allowable bearing pressure is the pressure in excess of the minimum surrounding overburden pressure at the footing base elevation.
- 2. Values provided are for maximum loads noted in **[Project Description](#page-6-0)**. Additional geotechnical consultation will be necessary if higher loads are anticipated.
- 3. Finished grade is defined as the lowest adjacent grade within 5 feet of the perimeter of the foundation.
- 4. It is common to reduce the k-value to account for dimensional effects of largely loaded areas. Where k_c is the corrected or design modulus value and b is the mat width (short dimension) or tributary loaded area.
- 5. Differential settlements are noted for equivalent-loaded foundations and bearing elevation as measured over a span of 40 feet.

Foundations should be reinforced as necessary to reduce the potential for distress caused by differential foundation movement. The use of joints at openings or other discontinuities in walls is recommended.

Foundation excavations should be observed by the geotechnical engineer. If the soil conditions encountered differ significantly from those presented in this report, supplemental recommendations will be required.

Shallow Foundation Construction Considerations

As noted in the **PV Solar Array Field – [Earthwork Recommendations](#page-21-0)** section of this report, the foundation excavations should be evaluated under the direction of the Geotechnical Engineer. The base of all foundation excavations should be free of water and loose soil, prior to placing concrete. Concrete should be placed soon after excavating to reduce bearing soil disturbance. Care should be taken to prevent wetting or drying of the bearing materials during construction. Excessively wet or dry material or any loose/disturbed material in the bottom of the footing excavations should be removed/reconditioned before foundation concrete is placed.

PV Solar Array Field – Preliminary Earthwork Recommendations

The site work conditions will be largely dependent on the weather conditions and the contractor's means and methods in controlling surface drainage and protecting the subgrade. The near surface clay soils encountered across portions of the project site may become unstable with increases in moisture content or due to repetitive traffic. Stabilization may be required to improve the workability. Site preparation where mat foundations will be installed should include clearing and grubbing, installation of a site drainage system (if necessary), and subgrade preparation. Site preparation is not necessary in the PV Array field or where inverters will be supported on driven piles except to improve site drainage where necessary.

The following paragraphs present our considerations and recommendations for the PV Array Field portion of the site and subgrade preparation.

The following presents recommendations for site preparation, excavation, subgrade preparation and placement of engineered fills on the project. The recommendations presented for design and construction of earth supported elements including foundations and roadways are contingent upon following the recommendations for the PV array field portion of the site is outlined in this section.

Earthwork on the project should be observed and evaluated by Terracon. The evaluation of earthwork should include observation and testing of engineered fill, subgrade preparation, foundation bearing soils, and other geotechnical conditions exposed during the construction of the project.

Site Preparation

Strip and remove existing vegetation, debris, and other deleterious materials from proposed access road areas, and any proposed mat foundations supporting invertors. Vegetation should be cleared from the site at the location of mat foundations supporting invertors and roadway areas. Exposed surfaces should be free of mounds and depressions which could prevent uniform compaction in proposed array panel, invertor, and access road areas.

Stripped materials consisting of vegetation and organic materials should be wasted from the site. If it is necessary to dispose of organic materials on-site, they should be placed in nonstructural areas.

Subgrade Preparation

Mat/slab foundations may be supported on subgrade soils scarified, moisture conditioned and re-compacted to a minimum depth of 12 inches extending laterally 24 inches beyond edge of foundations. The foundation supporting soils should be moisture conditioned to within +/- 3% of optimum moisture content and should be compacted to a minimum of 95% of the maximum density determined in accordance with Standard Proctor criteria, ASTM D698. If new mat/slab foundations are in close proximity of each other, the subgrade preparation for the entire footprint that covers the new mat/slab foundations should be completed at the same time.

Subgrade soils beneath roadways should be scarified, moisture conditioned and compacted to a minimum depth of 12 inches. The moisture content and compaction of subgrade soils should be maintained until roadway construction.

Exposed areas which will receive fill, once properly cleared and benched where necessary, should be scarified to a minimum depth of 12 inches, moisture conditioned, and compacted.

Exposed surfaces should be free of mounds and depressions which could prevent uniform compaction.

Fill Material Type

All fill materials should be inorganic soils free of vegetation, debris, and fragments larger than four inches in size. Pea gravel or other similar non-cementitious, poorly-graded materials should not be used as fill or backfill without the prior approval of the geotechnical engineer.

Clean on-site soils or approved imported materials may be used as fill material for the following:

1. Controlled, compacted fill should consist of approved materials that are free of organic matter, debris, and oversized materials. A sample of each material type should be submitted to the geotechnical engineer for evaluation.

Imported soils (if required) for use as fill material in foundation and slab areas should conform to low volume change materials as indicated in the following specifications:

Percent Finer by Weight Gradation (ASTM C 136)

*Measured on a sample compacted to approximately 95 percent of the ASTM D698 maximum dry density at about 2 percent below optimum water content. The sample is confined under a 100 psf surcharge and submerged/inundated.

Engineered fill should be placed and compacted in horizontal lifts, using equipment and procedures that will produce recommended moisture contents and densities throughout the lift. Fill lifts should not exceed 10 inches loose thickness.

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Compaction Requirements

Engineered fill should meet the following compaction and moisture requirements:

- 1. The moisture content and compaction should be measured for each lift of engineered fill during placement. Should the results of the in-place density tests indicate the specified moisture or compaction limits have not been met, the area represented by the test should be reworked and retested as required until the specified moisture and compaction requirements are achieved.
- 2. The Standard Proctor is generally used and accepted as common practice locally, therefore, recommendations for compaction will be based on the Standard Proctor test.

Earthwork Factors

The earthwork factors are based on a comparison of the in-situ dry densities from ring samples to the density of bulk samples compacted to 98, 95, 90, and 85 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D698. The estimated shrinkage of the upper roughly 5 feet of the site soils when used as compacted fill is presented in the table below:

Note: Positive numbers are shrink, while negative numbers are swell. All values are in percent.

These estimates are general in nature, and are based on our experience, limited data from our field exploration, and the soil conditions we encountered at the site. Earthwork factors may vary dependent upon the actual subsurface conditions, which may include variations in soil gradations and gravel contents.

Grading and Drainage

Adequate drainage should be provided at the site to reduce the likelihood of an increase in moisture content of the foundation soils. The site should be graded to shed water and avoid ponding over the subgrade.

Earthwork Construction Considerations

It is anticipated that shallow excavations for the proposed construction can be primarily accomplished with conventional earthmoving equipment. Soft, loose, or caving soils may be encountered in shallow excavations. However, very dense, hard and cemented soils, if encountered, will likely require additional effort or the use of specialized heavy-duty equipment to facilitate excavation and removal. Consideration should be given to obtaining a unit price for difficult excavation in the contract documents for the project.

The on-site clay and silt soils may pump or become unstable or unworkable at high water contents. Workability may be improved by scarifying and drying. Overexcavation of wet zones and replacement with granular materials may be necessary. Lightweight earthwork equipment may be required to reduce subgrade pumping.

Upon completion of filling and grading, care should be taken to maintain the subgrade moisture content prior to construction of the access roads. Construction traffic over the completed subgrade should be avoided to the extent practical. The site should also be graded to prevent ponding of surface water on the prepared subgrades or in excavations. If the subgrade should become desiccated, saturated, or disturbed, the affected material should be removed, or these materials should be scarified, moisture conditioned, and re-compacted prior to access road construction.

The individual contractors are responsible for designing and constructing stable, temporary excavations (including utility trenches) as required to maintain stability of both the excavation sides and bottom. Excavations should be sloped or shored in the interest of safety following local, and federal regulations, including current OSHA excavation and trench safety standards.

Terracon should be retained during the construction phase of the project to observe earthwork and to perform necessary tests and observations during subgrade preparation; proof-rolling;

placement and compaction of controlled compacted fills; backfilling of excavations to the completed subgrade.

Construction Observation and Testing

The earthwork efforts should be observed and tested by a representative of the Geotechnical Engineer. Observation and testing should include documentation of removal of vegetation and topsoil, proofrolling, and mitigation of soft/unstable areas delineated by the proofroll. Field density tests should be conducted during placement and compaction of engineered fill. The testing frequency should be in accordance with the following table.

The Geotechnical Engineer may require additional tests as considered necessary to check on the uniformity of compaction. No additional layers of fill should be placed until the field density test results indicate that the specified density has been obtained.

In areas of foundation excavations, the bearing subgrade should be evaluated under the direction of the Geotechnical Engineer. In the event unanticipated conditions are encountered, the Geotechnical Engineer should prescribe mitigation options.

In addition to the documentation of the essential parameters necessary for construction, the continuation of the Geotechnical Engineer into the construction phase of the project provides the continuity to maintain the Geotechnical Engineer's evaluation of subsurface conditions, including assessing variations and associated design changes.

Substation, Switching Station, and BESS – Preliminary Recommendations for Design and Construction

Geotechnical Overview

We would expect several small structures to house equipment and provide storage to be constructed as part of the switching station, BESS and substation portion of the project. The proposed structure types and loading information were not available at the time of this report. Settlement potential was analyzed using soil compressibility properties derived from the SPT boring drilled in the planned location and assumed structural loads. We estimate total settlements will be less than one inch provided column loads are less than 150 kips and the applied bearing pressure of small, isolated slabs or mats is less than about 1,500 psf. Shallow foundation systems for support of lightly loaded buildings and equipment pads will be acceptable provided these maximum loads are not exceeded. Once loading for these ancillary structures is better known, detailed settlement analyses can be performed to confirm shallow foundation acceptability.

Proposed substation structures may also be supported as direct embed poles or poles supported on drilled shaft foundations designed using the soil properties presented in this report. Drilled shafts and direct embed poles should be designed and constructed in accordance with the **[Preliminary Drilled Shaft Foundation Design](#page-30-0)** section of this report.

All shallow foundations in the proposed substation and BESS areas should be supported on a minimum 2 to 3 feet of engineered fill consisting of on-site soils as outlined in the **Switching Station, Substation & BESS – [Preliminary Earthwork Recommendations](#page-38-0)** section of this report.

Preliminary Shallow Foundations Design Recommendations

We understand within the switching station, BESS and substation that some equipment may be supported on mat/slab foundations, while other structures may be supported on shallow footing foundations. Provided the site has been prepared in accordance with the requirements noted in the **[Switching Station, Substation & BESS](#page-38-0) – Preliminary [Earthwork Recommendations](#page-38-0)** section of this report, the following design parameters are applicable for shallow foundations for proposed lightly loaded structures and related structural elements.

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

- 1. The recommended net allowable bearing pressure is the pressure in excess of the minimum surrounding overburden pressure at the footing base elevation. It assumes any unsuitable soils, if encountered, will be replaced with compacted structural fill.
- 2. The maximum net allowable bearing pressure is the pressure in excess of the minimum surrounding overburden pressure at the footing base elevation. The allowable bearing pressure may be increased by one-third when considering the alternative load combinations of Section 1605.3.2 of the 2018 International Building Code, however, it should not be increased when loads are determined by the basic allowable stress design load combinations of Section 1605.3.1.
- 3. It is common to reduce the k-value to account for dimensional effects of large loaded areas. Where kc is the corrected or design modulus value and b is the mat width (short dimension) or tributary loaded area.
- 4. If larger dimensions are required for foundations, additional recommendations may be required to limit total settlements.
- 5. Required for the allowable bearing pressure, erosion protection and to reduce the effects of seasonal moisture variations in the subgrade soils.
- 6. The foundation settlement will depend upon the variations within the subsurface soil profile, the structural loading conditions, the embedment depth of the footings, the thickness of compacted fill, and the quality of the earthwork operations. Footings should be proportioned to relatively constant dead-load pressure in order to reduce differential movement between adjacent footings.
- 7. Use of passive earth pressures require the sides of the excavation for the spread footing foundation to be nearly vertical and the concrete placed neat against these vertical faces or that the footing forms be removed and compacted structural fill be placed against the vertical footing face. The passive earth pressure does not include any factor of safety, assumes drained conditions, and is not applicable for submerged soils/hydrostatic loading. Additional recommendations may be necessary if such conditions are to be included in the design.

Footings, foundations, and walls should be reinforced as necessary to reduce the potential for distress caused by differential foundation movement. The use of joints at openings or other discontinuities in walls is recommended.

Foundation excavations should be observed by the Geotechnical Engineer. If the soil conditions encountered differ significantly from those presented in this report, Terracon should be contacted to provide additional evaluation and supplemental recommendations.

The base of all foundation excavations should be free of water and loose soil, prior to placing concrete. Concrete should be placed soon after excavating to reduce bearing soil disturbance. Care should be taken to prevent wetting or drying of the bearing materials during construction. Excessively wet or dry material or any loose/disturbed material in the bottom of the foundation excavations should be removed/reconditioned before foundation concrete is placed.

Preliminary Drilled Shaft Foundation Design

Drilled Shaft Design Parameters

Structures in the switching station, substation and BESS area can be supported on drilled shaft foundation systems. Soil design parameters are provided below in the **Drilled Shaft Design Summary** table for the design of drilled shaft foundations. The values presented for allowable side friction and end bearing include a factor of safety.

Drilled Shaft Design Summary¹

- 1. Design capacities are dependent upon the method of installation and quality control parameters. The values provided are estimates and should be verified when installation protocol have been finalized.
- 2. See Subsurface Profile in **[Geotechnical Characterization](#page-7-1)** for more details on stratigraphy.
- 3. The effective weight of the shaft can be added to uplift load resistance to the extent permitted by IBC.
- 4. Values presented include a factor of safety of 2.0 for skin friction and 3.0 for end-bearing. Skin frictions should be neglected for direct embed poles.
- 5. The full end bearing pressure is applicable for drilled shafts embedded a minimum of one shaft diameter into the bearing stratum. For example, to use the full end bearing pressure below a depth of 10 feet, the bottom of a 3-foot diameter shaft must be founded at 13 ft. or greater.
- 6. Not recommended to be used due to potential ground disturbance and frost depth.

Drilled shaft foundations should have a minimum shaft diameter of 30 inches and minimum embedment depth of 6 feet or 3D, whichever depth is greater. Post-construction settlements of drilled shafts designed and constructed as described in this report are estimated to be less than about 0.5 inch. Differential settlement between individual shafts is expected to be half of the total settlement.

Additionally, all drilled shafts should be reinforced full-depth for the applied axial, lateral and uplift stresses imposed.

Axial Loading Group Effects

Drilled shaft should have a minimum (center-to-center) spacing of three diameters. Closer spacing may require a reduction in axial load capacity. Axial capacity reduction can be determined by comparing the allowable axial capacity determined from the sum of individual piles in a group versus the capacity calculated using the perimeter and base of the pile group acting as a unit. The lesser of the two capacities should be used in design.

Spacing closer than 3D (where D is the diameter of the shaft) is not recommended, due to potential for the installation of a new shaft disturbing an adjacent installed shaft, likely resulting in axial capacity reduction. Disturbance can be reduced by sequencing of the construction of the shafts, drilling one at a time and allowing a minimum of 24 hours between shaft construction to allow the concrete to set up.

Drilled Shaft Lateral Loading

The following table lists input values for use in LPILE analyses. Such analysis should be considered if lateral loads are anticipated. Modern versions of LPILE provide estimated default values of k^h and E⁵⁰ based on strength and are recommended for the project. Since deflection or a service limit criterion will most likely control lateral capacity design, no safety/resistance factor is included with the parameters.

1. See Subsurface Profile in **[Geotechnical Characterization](#page-7-1)** for more details on Stratigraphy.

- 2. Definition of Terms:
	- Su: Undrained shear strength
	- : Internal friction angle
	- **'**: Effective unit weight
- 3. Not recommended to be used due to potential ground disturbance and frost depth.

Lateral Loading Group Effects

When shafts are used in groups, the lateral capacities of the shafts in the second, third, and subsequent rows of the group should be reduced as compared to the capacity of a single, independent shaft. Guidance for applying p-multiplier factors to the p values in the p-y curves for each row of drilled shaft foundations within a shaft group are as follows:

- 1. Spacing in the direction of loading. $D =$ shaft diameter
- 2. For the case of a single row of piles supporting a laterally loaded grade beam, group action for lateral resistance of piles would need be considered when spacing is less than three pile diameters (measured center-to-center).

3. See adjacent figure for definition of front, second and third rows.

For the case of a single row of shafts supporting a laterally loaded grade beam, group action for lateral resistance of shafts would need to be considered when spacing is less than three shaft diameters (measured center-to-center).

Spacing closer than 3D (where D is the diameter of the shaft) is not recommended, due to potential for the installation of a new shaft disturbing an adjacent installed shaft, likely resulting in axial capacity reduction. Disturbance can be reduced by sequencing of the construction of the shafts, drilling one at a time and allowing a minimum of 24 hours between shaft construction to allow the concrete to set up.

Drilled Shaft Construction Considerations

Drilling of foundations to design depths up to 50 feet should be possible with conventional drilling equipment using single flight power augers. However, drilling into very dense granular materials may require additional effort to facilitate removal of materials for drilled shaft excavations.

Due to dry nature of the sandy soils, caving soils are likely to be encountered, which could require the use of temporary casing or drilling slurry in order to advance the drilled shafts

to design depth. Casing should be installed for the full shaft depth if downhole inspection and clean out is required. Shaft concrete should be placed immediately after completion of drilling and cleaning. If shaft concrete cannot be placed in dry conditions, a tremie should be used for concrete placement. Due to potential sloughing and raveling, foundation concrete quantities may exceed calculated geometric volumes.

Where casing is used for drilled shaft construction, it should be withdrawn in a slow continuous manner maintaining a sufficient head of concrete to prevent infiltration of water or the creation of voids in the concrete. The concrete should have a relatively high fluidity when placed in cased holes or through a tremie. Concrete with slump in the range of 6 to 8 inches is recommended.

Free-fall concrete placement in drilled shaft excavations will only be acceptable in dry holes and if provisions are taken to avoid striking the concrete on the sides of the hole or reinforcing steel. The use of a bottom-dump hopper, or an elephant's trunk discharging near the bottom of the hole where concrete segregation will be minimized, is recommended.

Shaft bearing surfaces should be cleaned prior to concrete placement. A representative of the geotechnical engineer should inspect the bearing surface and shaft configuration. If the soil conditions encountered differ significantly from those presented in this report, supplemental recommendations will be required.

The drilled shaft installation process should be performed under the direction of the Geotechnical Engineer. The Geotechnical Engineer should document the shaft installation process including soil and groundwater conditions encountered, consistency with expected conditions, and details of the installed shaft.

Switching Station, Substation and BESS – Preliminary Earthwork Recommendations

General

It is anticipated that excavations for the proposed construction can be accomplished with conventional earthmoving equipment. The individual contractor(s) is responsible for designing and constructing stable, temporary excavations, as required to maintain stability of both the excavation sides and bottoms. Excavations should be sloped or shored in the interest of safety following local and federal regulations, including current OSHA excavation and trench safety standards.

The following presents recommendations for site preparation, excavation, subgrade preparation and placement of engineered fills on the project. The recommendations

presented for design and construction of earth supported elements including foundations and roadways are contingent upon following the recommendations outlined in this section.

Earthwork on the project should be observed and evaluated by Terracon. The evaluation of earthwork should include observation and testing of engineered fill, subgrade preparation, foundation bearing soils, and other geotechnical conditions exposed during the construction of the project.

Site Preparation

Strip and remove existing vegetation, debris, and other deleterious materials from proposed access road areas, and any proposed structures and equipment storage building areas. Any native trees, tree stumps, and large vegetation should be cleared from the site at the location of mat foundations supporting invertors and roadway areas. Exposed surfaces should be free of mounds and depressions which could prevent uniform compaction.

Stripped materials consisting of vegetation and organic materials should be wasted from the site. If it is necessary to dispose of organic materials on-site, they should be placed in non-structural areas.

Subgrade Preparation

In shallow footings and mat/slab foundation areas for the substation and BESS structures, remove and recompact the existing soils to a minimum depth of 2 to 3 feet below the foundation bottom. Removal should extend a minimum of 3 feet beyond the edges of the foundation. The moisture content and compaction of subgrade soils should be maintained until slab construction. If new mat/slab foundations are in close proximity of each other, the subgrade preparation for the entire footprint that covers the new mat/slab foundations should be completed at the same time.

Exposed areas which will receive fill, once properly cleared and benched where necessary, should be scarified to a minimum depth of 10 to 12 inches, moisture conditioned, and compacted. Exposed surfaces should be free of mounds and depressions which could prevent uniform compaction.

Fill Material Type

All fill materials should be inorganic soils free of vegetation, debris, and fragments larger than four inches in size. Pea gravel or other similar non-cementitious, poorly-graded materials should not be used as fill or backfill without the prior approval of the geotechnical engineer.

Clean on-site soils or approved imported materials may be used as fill material for the following:

1. Controlled, compacted fill should consist of approved materials that are free of organic matter, debris, and oversized materials. A sample of each material type should be submitted to the geotechnical engineer for evaluation.

Imported soils (if required) for use as fill material in foundation and slab areas should conform to low volume change materials as indicated in the following specifications:

*Measured on a sample compacted to approximately 95 percent of the ASTM D698 maximum dry density at about 2 percent below optimum water content. The sample is confined under a 100 psf surcharge and submerged/inundated.

Engineered fill should be placed and compacted in horizontal lifts, using equipment and procedures that will produce recommended moisture contents and densities throughout the lift. Fill lifts should not exceed 10 inches loose thickness.
Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Fill Compaction Requirements

Engineered fill should meet the following compaction and moisture requirements:

- 1. The moisture content and compaction should be measured for each lift of engineered fill during placement. Should the results of the in-place density tests indicate the specified moisture or compaction limits have not been met, the area represented by the test should be reworked and retested as required until the specified moisture and compaction requirements are achieved.
- 2. The Standard Proctor is generally used and accepted as common practice locally, therefore, recommendations for compaction will be based on the Standard Proctor test.

Grading and Drainage

Positive drainage should be provided during construction and maintained throughout the life of the substation site. Infiltration of water into foundation excavations should be prevented during construction. Backfill against foundations should be well compacted to the specified densities outlined in this report.

Earthwork Construction Considerations

It is anticipated that shallow excavations for the proposed construction can be accomplished with conventional earthmoving equipment. Soft, loose, or caving soils may be encountered in shallow excavations. However, very dense, hard and cemented soils, if encountered, will likely require additional effort or the use of specialized heavy-duty equipment to facilitate excavation and removal.

The on-site clay soils may pump or become unstable or unworkable at high water contents. Workability may be improved by scarifying and drying. Overexcavation of wet zones and replacement with granular materials may be necessary. Lightweight earthwork equipment may be required to reduce subgrade pumping.

Upon completion of filling and grading, care should be taken to maintain the subgrade moisture content prior to construction of the access roads. Construction traffic over the completed subgrade should be avoided to the extent practical. The site should also be graded to prevent ponding of surface water on the prepared subgrades or in excavations. If the subgrade should become desiccated, saturated, or disturbed, the affected material should be removed, or these materials should be scarified, moisture conditioned, and recompacted prior to access road construction.

The individual contractors are responsible for designing and constructing stable, temporary excavations (including utility trenches) as required to maintain stability of both the excavation sides and bottom. Excavations should be sloped or shored in the interest of safety following local, and federal regulations, including current OSHA excavation and trench safety standards.

Terracon should be retained during the construction phase of the project to observe earthwork and to perform necessary tests and observations during subgrade preparation; proof-rolling; placement and compaction of controlled compacted fills; backfilling of excavations to the completed subgrade.

Construction Observation and Testing

The earthwork efforts should be observed and tested by a representative of the Geotechnical Engineer. Observation and testing should include documentation of removal of vegetation and topsoil, proofrolling, and mitigation of soft/unstable areas delineated by the proofroll. Field density tests should be conducted during placement and compaction of engineered fill. The testing frequency should be in accordance with the following table.

The Geotechnical Engineer may require additional tests as considered necessary to check on the uniformity of compaction. No additional layers of fill should be placed until the field density test results indicate that the specified density has been obtained.

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

In areas of foundation excavations, the bearing subgrade should be evaluated under the direction of the Geotechnical Engineer. In the event unanticipated conditions are encountered, the Geotechnical Engineer should prescribe mitigation options.

In addition to the documentation of the essential parameters necessary for construction, the continuation of the Geotechnical Engineer into the construction phase of the project provides the continuity to maintain the Geotechnical Engineer's evaluation of subsurface conditions, including assessing variations and associated design changes.

Gravel-Surfaced Drives

General Comments

Roadway designs are provided for the traffic conditions and roadway life conditions as noted the **[Project Description](#page-46-0)** and in the following sections of this report. A critical aspect of roadway performance is site preparation. Roadway designs noted in this section are contingent upon the site being prepared as recommended in the **[PV Solar Array Field](#page-21-0) – [Earthwork Recommendations](#page-21-0)** section of this report. Additionally, our recommendations are based on *Chapter 4 Low-Volume Road Design* found in the 1993 AASHTO Guide for Design of Pavement Structures.

Design Parameters

We understand unpaved access roads are planned throughout the site. The unpaved road sections for post-construction use have been developed based on the laboratory testing and assumptions as shown in the following table:

Aggregate Roadway Design Parameters

1. ESAL = 18 kips Equivalent Single Axle Load

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Access Road Sections

As a minimum, we recommend the following minimum component thicknesses for unpaved access roads:

Typical Unpaved Road Section – Post Construction Traffic

We would consider the above roadway section appropriate for light passenger truck maintenance vehicles but should be suitable to support access for a single fire truck in the event of an emergency.

A concern regarding the use of permeable aggregate materials in large roadway areas is that surface water cannot be drained over the surface before it permeates through the aggregate surfacing, which would create a condition where the subgrade soils in moisture content. If the subgrade soils do become elevated in moisture content, the overall performance of the aggregate surfaced roadway areas will be reduced and could result in excessive rutting and may require maintenance or reconstruction of the gravel surface roadway. To help direct surface water over the aggregate surface, we suggest surface slopes of 2% to 3% be constructed and maintained. Surface drainage should be directed away from the roadway areas, and no ponding of water should be allowed on the paved surface or adjacent to the edges of the roadway areas.

We understand compacted native soils for the surface of some interior roadways may be constructed on the project. It is our opinion that unsurfaced roadways are anticipated to require frequent maintenance to perform under the anticipated light and temporary traffic loading. At a minimum the subgrade soils beneath compacted native soil roadways should be scarified, moisture conditioned and compacted to a minimum depth of 12 inches but could be extended deeper where clearing and grubbing of existing vegetation disturbs the subgrade soils to greater depths.

Access Roadway Design and Construction Considerations

The roadway subgrade, if prepared early in the project, should be carefully evaluated as the time for construction approaches. We recommend the roadway area be stripped of existing topsoil/organic subsoil, or otherwise unsuitable material, rough graded, and compacted with a heavy roller compactor without vibration, before being proof-rolled with a loaded tandem-axle dump truck. Particular attention should be paid to high traffic areas that were rutted and disturbed during construction, and areas where backfilled trenches are located. Areas, where unsuitable conditions are located, should be repaired by replacing the materials with properly compacted fill. When proof-rolling/subgrade

stabilization has been completed to the satisfaction of Terracon, the aggregate base course may be placed.

Aggregate and native surfaced drives, regardless of the section thickness or subgrade preparation measures, will require on-going maintenance and repairs to keep it in a serviceable condition. It is not practical to design a gravel section of sufficient thickness that on-going maintenance will not be required. This is due to the porous nature of the gravel that will allow precipitation and surface water to infiltrate and soften the subgrade soils, and the limited near surface strength of unconfined gravel that makes it susceptible to rutting. When potholes, ruts, depressions, or yielding subgrades develop, they must be addressed as soon as possible in order to avoid major repairs.

Maintenance should consist of periodic grading with a road grader. Typical repairs could consist of placing additional gravel in ruts or depressed areas. Potholes and depressions should not be filled by blading adjacent ridges or high areas into the depression areas. New material should be added to the depressed areas as they develop.

Additional Study

For design-level recommendations, we recommend the following minimum quantities of explorations, field tests, and pile load tests. Based on the opinion of the electrical engineer(s) performing the conduit design, and/or grounding system design, supplemental laboratory thermal resistivity and field electrical resistivity tests should be performed. A suggested frequency is provided in the list below. Depending on the corrosion engineer's opinion, supplemental laboratory corrosion tests should be performed. A suggested frequency is provided in the list below:

- One exploration per 25 acres
- One set of pile load tests (uplift, compression, and lateral) per 50 acres
- One field electrical resistivity test per 50 acres
- One laboratory corrosion test per 50 acres
- One laboratory thermal resistivity test per 100 acres

We recommend the scope performed for this preliminary geotechnical exploration be supplemented to bring the number of borings and pile load tests up to design level frequencies outlined above as part of performing a design level geotechnical exploration for the project.

The number of corrosion suite testing, field electrical resistivity and thermal resistivity testing should also be increased to design level frequencies as part of a design level geotechnical engineering report, however, the final frequencies are considered flexible as the risk associated with performing less than the frequencies outlined above would be the decision of the engineer(s) using these test results to perform their analyses.

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

General Comments

Our analysis and opinions are based upon our understanding of the project, the geotechnical conditions in the area, and the data obtained from our site exploration. Variations will occur between exploration point locations or due to the modifying effects of construction or weather. The nature and extent of such variations may not become evident until during or after construction. Terracon should be retained as the Geotechnical Engineer, where noted in this report, to provide observation and testing services during pertinent construction phases. If variations appear, we can provide further evaluation and supplemental recommendations. If variations are noted in the absence of our observation and testing services on-site, we should be immediately notified so that we can provide evaluation and supplemental recommendations.

Our Scope of Services does not include either specifically or by implication any environmental or biological (e.g., mold, fungi, bacteria) assessment of the site or identification or prevention of pollutants, hazardous materials or conditions. If the owner is concerned about the potential for such contamination or pollution, other studies should be undertaken.

Our services and any correspondence are intended for the sole benefit and exclusive use of our client for specific application to the project discussed and are accomplished in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices with no third-party beneficiaries intended. Any third-party access to services or correspondence is solely for information purposes to support the services provided by Terracon to our client. Reliance upon the services and any work product is limited to our client and is not intended for third parties. Any use or reliance of the provided information by third parties is done solely at their own risk. No warranties, either express or implied, are intended or made.

Site characteristics as provided are for design purposes and not to estimate excavation cost. Any use of our report in that regard is done at the sole risk of the excavating cost estimator as there may be variations on the site that are not apparent in the data that could significantly effect excavation cost. Any parties charged with estimating excavation costs should seek their own site characterization for specific purposes to obtain the specific level of detail necessary for costing. Site safety and cost estimating including excavation support and dewatering requirements/design are the responsibility of others. Construction and site development have the potential to affect adjacent properties. Such impacts can include damages due to vibration, modification of groundwater/surface water flow during construction, foundation movement due to undermining or subsidence from excavation, as well as noise or air quality concerns. Evaluation of these items on nearby properties are commonly associated with contractor means and methods and are not addressed in this report. The owner and contractor should consider a preconstruction/precondition survey of surrounding development. If changes in the nature, design, or location of the project are planned, our conclusions and recommendations shall not be considered valid unless we review the changes and either verify or modify our conclusions in writing.

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Attachments

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Field Exploration Results

Proposal for Geotechnical Engineering Services Diamond Tail Solar Facility | New Mexico November 13, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Site Location

Proposal for Geotechnical Engineering Services Diamond Tail Solar Facility | New Mexico November 13, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Exploration Plan – Boring Locations

Exploration and Testing Procedures

Field Exploration

The field exploration on the project consisted of the following exploration plan. The approximate boring locations are shown on the Exploration Plan in the **[Field Exploration](#page-43-0) [Results](#page-43-0)** attachment, and the location and depth of the borings are summarized in the following table:

Note: Auger refusal occurred in borings B-08, 11, 12, and 24 at depths in the range between 8 to 12 feet below the existing surface due to cemented material

Boring Elevations: Terracon personnel provided the boring layout using handheld GPS equipment (estimated horizontal accuracy of about ±15 feet) and referencing existing site features. Approximate ground surface elevations were obtained using Google Earth Pro. If a more precise boring and layout or elevations are desired, we recommend borings be surveyed.

Boring Procedures: The borings conducted by Terracon were advanced with a truck-mounted CME-55 drill rig utilizing a 7-inch outside diameter hollow-stem augers. Borings conducted by EDI were advanced with a truck-mounted CME-75 drill rig utilizing an 8-inch outside diameter hollow stem augers. At selected intervals, samples of the subsurface materials were taken at each boring location by driving split-spoon (SPT) or ring-lined barrel samplers in general accordance with ASTM Standards. In the split-barrel sampling procedure, a standard 2-inch outer diameter split-barrel sampling spoon is driven into the ground by a 140-pound automatic hammer falling a distance of 30 inches. The number of blows required to advance the sampling spoon the last 12 inches of a normal 18-inch penetration is recorded as the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) resistance value. The SPT resistance values, also referred to as N-values, are indicated on the boring logs at the test depths. A 3-inch O.D. split-barrel sampling spoon with a 2.5-inch I.D. ring lined sampler was also used for sampling in the upper ten feet in the soil borings. Ringlined, split-barrel sampling procedures are similar to standard split spoon sampling procedure; however, blow counts are typically recorded for 6-inch intervals for a total of 12 inches of penetration.

A bulk sample of subsurface materials from 1 to 5 feet bgs were obtained from all the borings. Groundwater was not encountered during the field exploration. For safety purposes, the borings were backfilled with auger cuttings after their completion.

The sampling depths, penetration distances, and other sampling information was recorded on the field boring logs. These field logs included visual classifications of the materials observed during drilling and excavation, and our interpretation of the subsurface conditions between samples. Final boring logs were prepared from the field logs. The final boring logs represent the Geotechnical Engineer's interpretation of the field logs and include modifications based on observations and tests of the samples in our laboratory.

GENERAL NOTES

DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

DESCRIPTIVE SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Soil classification is based on the Unified Soil Classification System. Coarse Grained Soils have more than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; their principal descriptors are: boulders, cobbles, gravel or sand. Fine Grained Soils have less than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; they are principally described as clays if they are plastic, and silts if they are slightly plastic or non-plastic. Major constituents may be added as modifiers and minor constituents may be added according to the relative proportions based on grain size. In addition to gradation, coarse-grained soils are defined on the basis of their in-place relative density and fine-grained soils on the basis of their consistency.

Unless otherwise noted, Latitude and Longitude are approximately determined using a hand-held GPS device. The accuracy of such devices is variable. Surface elevation data annotated with +/- indicates that no actual topographical survey was conducted to confirm the surface elevation. Instead, the surface elevation was approximately determined from topographic maps of the area.

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF SAND AND GRAVEL GRAIN SIZE TERMINOLOGY

< 15

Weight

> 30

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF FINES

Major Component of Sample Boulders Cobbles Gravel Sand Silt or Clay

Over 12 in. (300 mm) 12 in. to 3 in. (300mm to 75mm) 3 in. to #4 sieve (75mm to 4.75 mm) #4 to #200 sieve (4.75mm to 0.075mm
Passing #200 sieve (0.075mm)

Particle Size

PLASTICITY DESCRIPTION

Term Non-plastic Low Medium High

Plasticity Index 0 1 - 10 11 - 30 > 30

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Unified Soil Classification System

- **A** Based on the material passing the 3-inch (75-mm) sieve. If field sample contained cobbles or boulders, or both, add "with
- cobbles or boulders, or both" to group name. **^C** Gravels with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: GW-GM wellgraded gravel with silt, GW-GC well-graded gravel with clay, GP-GM
- poorly graded gravel with silt, GP-GC poorly graded gravel with clay. **D** Sands with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: SW-SM well-graded sand with silt, SW-SC well-graded sand with clay, SP-SM poorly
- graded sand with silt, SP-SC poorly graded sand with clay. 2

$$
E \text{ Cu} = D_{60}/D_{10} \text{ Cc} = \frac{(D_{\text{av}})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}
$$

- **F** If soil contains ≥ 15% sand, add "with sand" to group name.
- **^G** If fines classify as CL-ML, use dual symbol GC-GM, or SC-SM.
- **^H** If fines are organic, add "with organic fines" to group name.
- **I** If soil contains ≥ 15% gravel, add "with gravel" to group name.
- **J** If Atterberg limits plot in shaded area, soil is a CL-ML, silty clay.
- **^K** If soil contains 15 to 29% plus No. 200, add "with sand" or "with gravel," whichever is predominant.
- **L** If soil contains ≥ 30% plus No. 200 predominantly sand, add "sandy" to group name.
- **^M** If soil contains ≥ 30% plus No. 200, predominantly gravel, add "gravelly" to group name.
- **^N** PI ≥ 4 and plots on or above "A" line.
- **^O** PI < 4 or plots below "A" line.
- **^P** PI plots on or above "A" line.
- **^Q** PI plots below "A" line.

Boring Log No. B-23

Facilities | Environmental | Geotechnical | Materials

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Laboratory Test Results

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Laboratory Testing Procedures

The project engineer reviewed the field data and assigned laboratory tests. The laboratory testing program included the following types of tests:

- Moisture content of soil by mass (ASTM D2216)
- In-situ dry density (unit weight) (ASTM D2937)
- Atterberg Limits (ASTM D4318)
- Sieve Analysis (ASTM D422)
- Laboratory Moisture-Density Relationships (Standard Proctor) (ASTM D698)

The laboratory testing program also included review of soil samples by an engineer. Based on the results of our field and laboratory programs, we described and classified the soil samples in general accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System.

Corrosivity Testing: A total of 12 samples of the near surface soils obtained from the PV array area at the boring locations were tested in the laboratory for the following properties in general accordance with the corresponding standards:

- pH Analysis (ASTM G51)
- Chloride (ASTM D512)
- Sulfate (ASTM C1580)
- Sulfide Content (ASTM D4658)
- Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ASTM D1498)
- Total Salts (ASTM D1125)
- Minimum Electrical Resistivity Testing (ASTM G187)

Atterberg Limit Results

ASTM D4318

Liquid Limit

Atterberg Limit Results

ASTM D4318

Liquid Limit

Atterberg Limit Results

ASTM D4318

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136

ASTM D4546

ASTM D4546

ASTM D4546

ASTM D4546

Axial Strain (%)

ASTM D4546

750 Pilot Road, Suite F Las Vegas, Nevada 89119 (702) 597-9393

Client

Project

PCR Investments SP4 LLC **CONTAING THE CONTAINS CONTAINERTY** Diamond Trail Solar Facility

Sandoval and Sante Fe Counties, NM

Sample Submitted By: Terracon (66)

Date Received: Lab No.: 23-0301

N. Canger

Analyzed By

Engineering Technician III Nathan Campo

The tests were performed in general accordance with applicable ASTM and AWWA test methods. This report is exclusively for the use of the client indicated above and shall not be reproduced except in full without the written consent of our company. Test results transmitted herein are only applicable to the actual samples tested at the location(s) referenced and are not necessarily indicative of the properties of other apparently similar or identical materials.
750 Pilot Road, Suite F Las Vegas, Nevada 89119 (702) 597-9393

Client

Project

PCR Investments SP4 LLC **CONTAING THE CONTAINGLISH** Diamond Trail Solar Facility Sandoval and Sante Fe Counties, NM

Sample Submitted By: Terracon (66)

Date Received: Lab No.: 23-0301

N. Congr

Analyzed By

Nathan Campo Engineering Technician III

The tests were performed in general accordance with applicable ASTM and AWWA test methods. This report is exclusively for the use of the client indicated above and shall not be reproduced except in full without the written consent of our company. Test results transmitted herein are only applicable to the actual samples tested at the location(s) referenced and are not necessarily indicative of the properties of other apparently similar or identical materials.

750 Pilot Road, Suite F Las Vegas, Nevada 89119 (702) 597-9393

Project

Client

PCR Investments SP4 LLC **CONTAING THE CONTAINGLISH** Diamond Trail Solar Facility Sandoval and Sante Fe Counties, NM

Sample Submitted By: Terracon (66)

Date Received: Lab No.: 23-0301

N. Congr

Analyzed By

Nathan Campo Engineering Technician III

The tests were performed in general accordance with applicable ASTM and AWWA test methods. This report is exclusively for the use of the client indicated above and shall not be reproduced except in full without the written consent of our company. Test results transmitted herein are only applicable to the actual samples tested at the location(s) referenced and are not necessarily indicative of the properties of other apparently similar or identical materials.

SUMMARY OF LABOR
In-Situ Properties Classification **FRESULTS**
Expansion Testing Corrosivity
 Expansion Testing Corrosivity Soil Class. The Situ Properties Classification Expansion Testing Corrosivity

No. (ft.) Class. The Dry Density Water Passing Atterberg Limits

B-13 0.0 - 1.5 SC 19 2

B-13 0.1 - 4.0 SC 19 2 Classification

Passing Atterberg Limits

#200

Sieve (%) LL PL PI THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. SOIL PROPERTIES 2 66225144 DIAMOND TRAIL SOLAR.GPJ TERRACON_DATATEMPLATE.GDT 11/13/23 USCS | In-Situ Properties 1113/7 Properties Classification Expansion Testing Corrosivity

No. (ft.) Soil Dry Density Water Passing Atterberg Limits

B-13 0.0-1.5 SC 19

B-13 0.1-4.0 SC 19

B-13 2.5-4.0 SC 4 23 27 19 8 Borehole **Depth** Soil Remarks No. (ft.) Class. Dry Density Water #200 Atterberg Limits Swell (%)

B-13 0.0 - 1.5 SC 19

B-13 0.1 - 4.0 SC 19

B-13 2.5 - 4.0 SC 4 23 27 19 8

B-13 5.0 - 6.0 SP-SM 106 3 Passing Atterberg Limits
—————————————————Swell (%) (f^t) No. Dry Density **Water** pH Resistivity Sulfates Chlorides PLATE.GDT Consolidation (%) Class. $\frac{4200}{\text{level } }$ 8-13 0.0 - 1.5 SC 19

8-13 0.1 - 4.0 SC 19

8-13 2.5 - 4.0 SC 4 23 27 19 8

8-13 5.0 - 6.0 SP-SM 106 3

8-13 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 2 (pcf) Content $\left(\% \right)$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{\#}200 \\ \text{Sieve} \ (\%) \end{array}$ (ohm-cm) (ppm) (ppm) PI 8-13 0.0-1.5 SC 19

8-13 0.1-4.0 SC 19

8-13 2.5-4.0 SC 4 23 27 19 8

8-13 5.0-6.0 SP-SM 106 3

8-13 7.5-9.0 SP-SM 2

8-13 7.5-9.0 SP-SM 2

8-13 10.0-11.5 SP-SM 2 **DATATEM** 8-13 10.1 - 4.0 SC

B-13 2.5 - 4.0 SC 14 23 27 19 8

B-13 5.0 - 6.0 SP-SM 106 3

B-13 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 2

B-13 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 2

B-13 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 2

B-13 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 2

B-13 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1 8-13 2.5 - 4.0 SC 4 23 27 19 8

8-13 5.0 - 6.0 SP-SM 106 3

8-13 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 2

8-13 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 2

8-13 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

8-13 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

8-13 15.0 - 16.5 SP 3 8-13 5.0 - 6.0 SP-SM 106 3

8-13 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 2

8-13 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 2

8-13 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

8-13 15.0 - 16.5 SP 3

8-14 0.0 - 1.5 CL 6 RACON 8-13 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 2

8-13 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 2

8-13 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

8-13 15.0 - 16.5 SP 3

8-14 0.0 - 1.5 CL 6

8-14 0.2 - 5.0 CL 59 31 16 15 8-13 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 2

8-13 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

8-13 15.0 - 16.5 SP 3

8-14 0.0 - 1.5 CL 6

8-14 0.2 - 5.0 CL 59 31 16 15

8-14 2.5 - 4.0 CL 10 \overline{a} 8-13 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

8-13 15.0 - 16.5 SP 3

8-14 0.0 - 1.5 CL 6

8-14 0.2 - 5.0 CL 6 59 31 16 15

8-14 2.5 - 4.0 CL 10

8-14 5.0 - 6.0 CL 110 5 8-13 15.0 - 16.5 SP 3

8-14 0.0 - 1.5 CL 6

8-14 0.2 - 5.0 CL 59 31 16 15

8-14 2.5 - 4.0 CL 10

8-14 5.0 - 6.0 CL 110 5

8-14 7.5 - 9.0 CL 7 56 34 16 18 8-14 0.0 - 1.5 CL 6

8-14 0.2 - 5.0 CL 59 31 16 15

8-14 2.5 - 4.0 CL 10

8-14 5.0 - 6.0 CL 110 5

8-14 7.5 - 9.0 CL 7 56 34 16 18

8-14 10.0 - 11.4 SP-SM 3 **DTRAIL** 8-14 0.2-5.0 CL 59 31 16 15

8-14 2.5-4.0 CL 10

8-14 5.0-6.0 CL 110 5

8-14 7.5-9.0 CL 7 56 34 16 18

8-14 10.0-11.4 SP-SM 3

8-14 12.5-14.0 SP-SM 4 8-14 2.5 - 4.0 CL 10

8-14 5.0 - 6.0 CL 110 5

8-14 7.5 - 9.0 CL 7 56 34 16 18

8-14 10.0 - 11.4 SP-SM 3

8-14 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 4

8-14 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 4

8-14 15.0 - 15.5 SP-SM 2 **DIAMON** 8-14 5.0 - 6.0 CL 110 5

8-14 7.5 - 9.0 CL 7 56 34 16 18

8-14 10.0 - 11.4 SP-SM 3

8-14 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 4

8-14 15.0 - 15.5 SP-SM 2

8-15 0.0 - 1.5 CL 17 \overline{A} 8-14 7.5 - 9.0 CL 7 56 34 16 18

8-14 10.0 - 11.4 SP-SM 3

8-14 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 4

8-14 15.0 - 15.5 SP-SM 2

8-15 0.0 - 1.5 CL 17

8-15 2.5 - 3.5 CL 94 3

1.4 @ 500psf 8-14 10.0 - 11.4 SP-SM 3

B-14 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 4

B-14 15.0 - 15.5 SP-SM 2

B-15 0.0 - 1.5 CL 17

B-15 2.5 - 3.5 CL 94 3

B-15 5.0 - 6.5 CL 6 53 34 19 15

A-15 5.0 - 6.5 CL 6 53 34 19 15 ္ဘ 8-14 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 4

8-14 15.0 - 15.5 SP-SM 2

8-15 0.0 - 1.5 CL 17

8-15 2.5 - 3.5 CL 94 3

8-15 5.0 - 6.5 CL 6 53 34 19 15

8-15 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6 6 53 34 19 15 8-14 15.0 - 15.5 SP-SM 2

8-15 0.0 - 1.5 CL 17

8-15 2.5 - 3.5 CL 94 3

8-15 5.0 - 6.5 CL 6 53 34 19 15

8-15 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6 53 34 19 15

8-15 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6 53 34 19 15

8-15 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6 53 34 19 15 8-15 0.0 - 1.5 CL 17

8-15 2.5 - 3.5 CL 94 3

8-15 5.0 - 6.5 CL 6 53 34 19 15

8-15 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-15 10.0 - 11.5 CL 5

8-15 10.0 - 11.5 CL 5

8-15 12.5 - 14.0 CL 6

8-15 12.5 - 14.0 CL 6 č 8-15 2.5 3.5 CL 94 3

8-15 5.0 6.5 CL 6 53 34 19 15

8-15 7.5 9.0 CL 6

8-15 10.0 - 11.5 CL 5

8-15 12.5 - 14.0 CL 6

8-15 12.5 - 14.0 CL 6

8-15 12.5 - 14.0 CL 6

8-15 13.0 - 16.5 CL 13 1.4 @ 500psf \overline{C} 8-15 5.0 - 6.5 CL 6 53 34 19 15

8-15 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-15 10.0 - 11.5 CL 5

8-15 12.5 - 14.0 CL 6

8-15 15.0 - 16.5 CL 13

8-16 0.0 - 1.5 SC 15 ă 8-15 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-15 10.0 - 11.5 CL 5

8-15 12.5 - 14.0 CL 6

8-15 15.0 - 16.5 CL 13

8-16 0.0 - 1.5 SC 15

8-16 0.1 - 4.0 SC 15

8-16 0.1 - 4.0 SC 8-15 10.0 - 11.5 CL 5

8-15 12.5 - 14.0 CL 6

8-15 15.0 - 16.5 CL 13

8-16 0.0 - 1.5 SC 15

8-16 0.1 - 4.0 SC 15

8.2 556 23 97 2

EMARKS **DRIGINAL** SFPARATED **REMARKS** 1. Dry Density and/or moisture determined from one or more rings of a multi-ring sample. $\underline{\mathsf{u}}$ 2. Visual Classification.
3. Submerged to approx VALID I 3. Submerged to approximate saturation. 4. Expansion Index in accordance with ASTM D4829-95. LOG IS NOT 5. Air-Dried Sample PROJECT: Diamond Tail Solar Facility **PROJECT NUMBER: 66225144 BORING** SITE: Near NM 14 and NM 301 CLIENT: Conifer Power Company LLC **6805 Academy Pkwy West NE** Santa Fe, NM Jacksonville, FL **Albuquerque, NM THIS PH. 505-797-4287 FAX. 505-797-4288**

SUMMARY OF LABOR
In-Situ Properties Classification **FRESULTS**
Expansion Testing Corrosivity Prehole Depth USCS In-Situ Properties Classification Exercise Classification Exercise Classification Exercise Classification Exercise Classification Exercise Class Clas Classification

Passing Atterberg Limits

#200

Sieve (%) LL PL PL

40 THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. SOIL PROPERTIES 2 66225144 DIAMOND TRAIL SOLAR.GPJ TERRACON_DATATEMPLATE.GDT 11/13/23 USCS | In-Situ Properties Soll Class. The Situ Properties Classification Expansion Testing Corrosivity

No. (ft.) Class. The Dry Density Water and Passing Atterberg Limits

B-19 7.5 - 9.0 GC-GM 3 12 25 19 6

B-19 10.0 - 11.5 GC-GM 2 2 25 19 6

B-19 $11/13$ Borehole **Depth** Soil Remarks B-19 12.5 - 14.0 GC-GM 0 2

B-19 12.5 - 14.0 GC-GM 0 2 Passing Atterberg Limits
—————————————————Swell (%) (f^t) No. Dry Density **Water** pH Resistivity Sulfates Chlorides PLATE.GDT Consolidation (%) Class. $\frac{4200}{\text{level } }$ 8-19 7.5 - 9.0 GC-GM 3 12 25 19 6

8-19 10.0 - 11.5 GC-GM 3 12 25 19 6

8-19 10.0 - 11.5 GC-GM 2 2

8-19 12.5 - 14.0 GC-GM 0 2

8-19 15.0 - 15.7 GC-GM 1 1

8-20 0.0 - 1.5 CL 16 \int (pcf) Content $%$ $\begin{array}{c|c} \text{#200} \\ \text{Sieve (%)} \end{array}$ (ohm-cm) (ppm) (ppm) PI 8-19 7.5 - 9.0 GC-GM 3 12 25 19 6

B-19 10.0 - 11.5 GC-GM 2

B-19 12.5 - 14.0 GC-GM 0

B-19 15.0 - 15.7 GC-GM 1

B-20 0.0 - 1.5 CL 16

B-20 0.1 - 5.0 CL 63 35 19 16

8.6 737 34 50 **DATATEM** 8-19 10.0 - 11.5 GC-GM 2

8-19 12.5 - 14.0 GC-GM 0

8-19 15.0 - 15.7 GC-GM 1

8-20 0.0 - 1.5 CL 16

8-20 0.1 - 5.0 CL 16 83 35 19 16 8.6 737 34 50

8-20 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 11 8 9 11 8-19 12.5 - 14.0 GC-GM 0

B-19 15.0 - 15.7 GC-GM 1

B-20 0.0 - 1.5 CL 16 63 35 19 16 8.6 737 34 50

B-20 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 11 8

B-20 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 23 8-19 15.0 - 15.7 GC-GM 1

8-20 0.0 - 1.5 CL 16

8-20 0.1 - 5.0 CL 63 35 19 16

8-20 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 11

8-20 5.0 - 6.5 CL 10 61 45 22 23

8-20 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 6 ACON 8-20 0.0 - 1.5 CL 16

8-20 0.1 - 5.0 CL 63 35 19 16

8.6 737 34 50

8-20 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 11

8-20 5.0 - 6.5 CL 10 61 45 22 23

8-20 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 6

8-20 10.0 - 11.5 GW 1 8-20 0.1 - 5.0 CL 63 35 19 16

B-20 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 11

B-20 5.0 - 6.5 CL 10 61 45 22 23

B-20 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 6

B-20 10.0 - 11.5 GW 1

B-20 10.5 - 14.0 GW 1

B-20 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1 idč 8-20 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 11

B-20 5.0 - 6.5 CL 10 61 45 22 23

B-20 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 6

B-20 10.0 - 11.5 GW 1

B-20 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

B-20 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

B-20 15.0 - 16.4 GW 1 8-20 5.0 - 6.5 CL 10 61 45 22 23

8-20 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 6

8-20 10.0 - 11.5 GW 1

8-20 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

8-20 15.0 - 16.4 GW 1

8-21 0.0 - 1.5 CL 14 8-20 7.5 - 9.0 SP-SM 6

B-20 10.0 - 11.5 GW 1

B-20 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

B-20 15.0 - 16.4 GW 1

B-21 0.0 - 1.5 CL 14

B-21 0.1 - 4.0 CL 14

B-21 0.1 - 4.0 CL **DTRAIL** 8-20 10.0 - 11.5 GW 1

8-20 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

8-20 15.0 - 16.4 GW 1

8-21 0.0 - 1.5 CL 14

8-21 0.1 - 4.0 CL 14

8-21 2.5 - 4.0 CL 9 65 30 16 14

8.2 1340 14 47 2

8-21 2.5 - 4.0 CL 9 65 30 16 14 8-20 12.5 - 14.0 GW 1

8-20 15.0 - 16.4 GW 1

8-21 0.0 - 1.5 CL 14

8-21 0.1 - 4.0 CL 9 65 30 16 14

8-21 2.5 - 4.0 CL 9 65 30 16 14

8-21 5.0 - 6.0 SM 102 6 **DIAMON** 8-20 15.0 - 16.4 GW 1

8-21 0.0 - 1.5 CL 14

8-21 0.1 - 4.0 CL 9 65 30 16 14

8-21 2.5 - 4.0 CL 9 65 30 16 14

8-21 5.0 - 6.0 SM 102 6

8-21 7.5 - 9.0 SM 7 \overline{A} 8-21 0.0 - 1.5 CL 14

8-21 0.1 - 4.0 CL 8 65 30 16 14

8-21 2.5 - 4.0 CL 9 65 30 16 14

8-21 5.0 - 6.0 SM 102 6

8-21 7.5 - 9.0 SM 7

8-21 7.5 - 9.0 SM 7

8-21 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4 8-21 10.1 - 4.0 CL 1 9 65 30 16 14

8-21 2.5 - 4.0 CL 1 9 65 30 16 14

8-21 5.0 - 6.0 SM 102 6

8-21 7.5 - 9.0 SM 7

8-21 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4

8-21 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4

8-21 12.5 - 14.0 SM 1 1 š 8-21 2.5 - 4.0 CL 9 65 30 16 14

8-21 5.0 - 6.0 SM 102 6

8-21 7.5 - 9.0 SM 7

8-21 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4

8-21 12.5 - 14.0 SM 1

8-21 12.5 - 14.0 SM 1

8-21 15.0 - 16.5 SM 1

8-21 15.0 - 16.5 SM 1 2.3 @ 500psf8-21 15.0 - 6.0 SM 102 6

8-21 17.5 - 9.0 SM 1

8-21 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4

8-21 12.5 - 14.0 SM 1

8-21 15.0 - 16.5 SM 1

8-22 0.5 - 5.0 CL 60 29 19 10 8-21 7.5 - 9.0 SM 7

8-21 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4

8-21 12.5 - 14.0 SM 1

8-21 15.0 - 16.5 SM 1

8-22 0.5 - 5.0 CL 60 29 19 10

8-22 2.5 - 4.0 CL 8 8-21 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4

8-21 12.5 - 14.0 SM 1

8-21 15.0 - 16.5 SM 1

8-22 0.5 - 5.0 CL 60 29 19 10

8-22 2.5 - 4.0 CL 8

8-22 5.0 - 6.0 SM 89 6

8-22 5.0 - 6.0 SM 89 6 \overline{C} 8-21 12.5 - 14.0 SM 1

8-21 15.0 - 16.5 SM 1

8-22 0.5 - 5.0 CL 60 29 19 10

8-22 2.5 - 4.0 CL 8

8-22 5.0 - 6.0 SM 89 6

8-22 7.5 - 9.0 SM 6 50 NP NP NP 뉴 8-21 15.0 - 16.5 SM 1

8-22 0.5 - 5.0 CL 60 29 19 10

8-22 2.5 - 4.0 CL 8

8-22 5.0 - 6.0 SM 89 6

8-22 7.5 - 9.0 SM 6 50 NP NP NP

8-22 10.0 - 11.5 SM 7 8-22 0.5 - 5.0 CL 60 29 19 10

8-22 2.5 - 4.0 CL 8

8-22 5.0 - 6.0 SM 89 6

8-22 7.5 - 9.0 SM 6 50 NP NP NP

8-22 10.0 - 11.5 SM 7

8-22 10.0 - 11.5 SM 7 **DRIGINAL** SFPARATED **REMARKS** 1. Dry Density and/or moisture determined from one or more rings of a multi-ring sample. $\underline{\mathsf{u}}$ 2. Visual Classification.
3. Submerged to approx VALID I 3. Submerged to approximate saturation. 4. Expansion Index in accordance with ASTM D4829-95. 30RING LOG IS NOT 5. Air-Dried Sample PROJECT: Diamond Tail Solar Facility **PROJECT NUMBER: 66225144** SITE: Near NM 14 and NM 301 CLIENT: Conifer Power Company LLC **6805 Academy Pkwy West NE** Santa Fe, NM Jacksonville, FL **Albuquerque, NM THIS PH. 505-797-4287 FAX. 505-797-4288**

SUMMARY OF LABOR
In-Situ Properties Classification **FRESULTS**
Expansion Testing Corrosivity Soil Depth Soil Dry Density Water Passing Atterberg Limits

B-22 12.5 - 14.0 SC 6 22 15.0 - 16.5 SC 7 Classification

Passing Atterberg Limits

#200

Sieve (%) LL PL PI THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. SOIL PROPERTIES 2 66225144 DIAMOND TRAIL SOLAR.GPJ TERRACON_DATATEMPLATE.GDT 11/13/23 USCS | In-Situ Properties Soll Class. The Situ Properties Classification Expansion Testing Corrosivity

No. (ft.) Class. The Diversity Water and Passing Atterberg Limits

B-22 12.5 - 14.0 SC 6 6 22 15.0 - 16.5 SC 7 22

B-23 2.5 - 3.5 CL 87 5 14.2 $11/13$ Borehole **Depth** Soil Remarks B-23 2.5 - 3.5 CL 87 5

B-23 2.5 - 3.5 CL 87 5

B-23 5.0 - 6.5 CL 87 5 Passing Atterberg Limits (f^t) No. Dry Density **Water** pH Resistivity Sulfates Chlorides PLATE.GDT Consolidation (%) Class. $\frac{4200}{\text{level } }$ B-22 12.5 - 14.0 SC 6

B-22 15.0 - 16.5 SC 6

B-23 2.5 - 3.5 CL 87 5

B-23 5.0 - 6.5 CL 9 60 30 21 9

B-23 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6 (pcf) Content $\left(\% \right)$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{\#}200 \\ \text{Sieve} \ (\%) \end{array}$ (ohm-cm) (ppm) (ppm) PI 8-22 12.5 - 14.0 SC 6

8-22 15.0 - 16.5 SC 7

8-23 2.5 - 3.5 CL 87 5

8-23 5.0 - 6.5 CL 9 60 30 21 9

8-23 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-23 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-23 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 3 **DATATEM** 8-22 15.0 - 16.5 SC 7

8-23 2.5 - 3.5 CL 87 5

8-23 5.0 - 6.5 CL 9 60 30 21 9

8-23 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-23 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 3

8-23 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 3

8-23 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2 8-23 2.5 3.5 CL 87 5

8-23 5.0 - 6.5 CL 9 60 30 21 9

8-23 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-23 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 3

8-23 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2

8-23 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2

8-23 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2 8-23 5.0 - 6.5 CL 9 60 30 21 9

8-23 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-23 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 3

8-23 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2

8-23 15.0 - 16.5 SP-SM 1

8-24 2.5 - 4.0 CL 9 61 45 22 23 ACON 8-23 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-23 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 3

8-23 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2

8-23 15.0 - 16.5 SP-SM 1

8-24 2.5 - 4.0 CL 9 61 45 22 23

8-24 5.0 - 6.0 CL 98 6 8-23 10.0 - 11.5 SP-SM 3

B-23 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2

B-23 15.0 - 16.5 SP-SM 1

B-24 2.5 - 4.0 CL 9 61 45 22 23

B-24 5.0 - 6.0 CL 98 6

B-24 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

B-24 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6 ā 8-23 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2

8-23 15.0 - 16.5 SP-SM 1

8-24 2.5 - 4.0 CL 9 61 45 22 23

8-24 5.0 - 6.0 CL 98 6

8-24 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-24 10.0 - 11.5 CL 2 8-23 15.0 - 16.5 SP-SM 1

B-24 2.5 - 4.0 CL 98 6

B-24 5.0 - 6.0 CL 98 6

B-24 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

B-24 10.0 - 11.5 CL 2

B-25 2.5 - 4.0 SP 7 8-24 2.5 - 4.0 CL 98 6

8-24 5.0 - 6.0 CL 98 6

8-24 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-24 10.0 - 11.5 CL 2

8-25 2.5 - 4.0 SP 7

8-25 5.0 - 6.5 ML 6 56 31 26 5 **DTRAIL** 8-24 5.0 - 6.0 CL 98 6

8-24 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-24 10.0 - 11.5 CL 2

8-25 2.5 - 4.0 SP 7

8-25 5.0 - 6.5 ML 6 56 31 26 5

8-25 7.5 - 9.0 SC 10 8-24 7.5 - 9.0 CL 6

8-24 10.0 - 11.5 CL 2

8-25 2.5 - 4.0 SP 7

8-25 5.0 - 6.5 ML 6 56 31 26 5

8-25 7.5 - 9.0 SC 10

8-25 7.5 - 9.0 SC 10

8-25 10.0 - 11.5 SC 9 AMON 8-24 10.0 - 11.5 CL 2

8-25 2.5 - 4.0 SP 7

8-25 5.0 - 6.5 ML 6 56 31 26 5

8-25 7.5 - 9.0 SC 10

8-25 10.0 - 11.5 SC 9

8-25 10.0 - 11.5 SC 9

8-25 12.5 - 14.0 SC 8 à \overline{A} 8-25 2.5 - 4.0 SP 7

8-25 5.0 - 6.5 ML 6 56 31 26 5

8-25 7.5 - 9.0 SC 10

8-25 10.0 - 11.5 SC 9

8-25 12.5 - 14.0 SC 8

8-25 12.5 - 14.0 SC 8

8-25 15.0 - 16.5 SC 3 8-25 5.0 - 6.5 ML 6 56 31 26 5

8-25 7.5 - 9.0 SC 10

8-25 10.0 - 11.5 SC 9

8-25 12.5 - 14.0 SC 8

8-25 15.0 - 16.5 SC 3

8-26 0.1 - 2.1 GC 8

8-26 0.1 - 2.1 GC င္တ 8-25 7.5 - 9.0 SC 10

8-25 10.0 - 11.5 SC 9

8-25 12.5 - 14.0 SC 8

8-25 15.0 - 16.5 SC 3

8-26 0.1 - 2.1 GC 8

8-26 0.1 - 2.1 GC 8

8-26 2.5 - 3.5 GC 3 8-25 10.0 - 11.5 SC 9

8-25 12.5 - 14.0 SC 8

8-25 15.0 - 16.5 SC 3

8-26 0.1 - 2.1 GC 3

8-26 2.5 - 3.5 GC 3

8-26 2.5 - 3.5 GC 3

8-26 5.0 - 6.5 GC 100 3 15 29 16 13 8-25 12.5 - 14.0 SC 8

8-25 15.0 - 16.5 SC 3

8-26 0.1 - 2.1 GC 8

8.6 1273 22 72 2

8-26 2.5 - 3.5 GC 3

8-26 5.0 - 6.5 GC 100 3 15 29 16 13

8-26 7.5 - 9.0 GC 1 8-26 15.0 - 16.5 SC 3

8-26 0.1 - 2.1 GC 3

8-26 2.5 - 3.5 GC 3

8-26 5.0 - 6.5 GC 100 3 15 29 16 13

8-26 7.5 - 9.0 GC 1

8-26 7.5 - 9.0 GC 1

8-26 10.0 - 11.5 SC 7 \overline{C} B-26 10.0 - 11.5 SC 7 ² 뉴 8-26 2.5 - 3.5 GC 3

8-26 5.0 - 6.5 GC 100 3 15 29 16 13

8-26 7.5 - 9.0 GC 1

8-26 10.0 - 11.5 SC 7

8-26 12.5 - 14.0 SM 3

8-27 2.5 - 3.5 SM 98 2

8-27 2.5 - 3.5 SM 98 2 8-26 5.0 - 6.5 GC 100 3 15 29 16 13

8-26 7.5 - 9.0 GC 1

8-26 10.0 - 11.5 SC 7

8-26 12.5 - 14.0 SM 3

8-27 2.5 - 3.5 SM 98 2

1, 2

EMARKS NIPIRIC SFPARATED **REMARKS** 1. Dry Density and/or moisture determined from one or more rings of a multi-ring sample. 2. Visual Classification.
3. Submerged to approx VALID I 3. Submerged to approximate saturation. 4. Expansion Index in accordance with ASTM D4829-95. LOG IS NOT 5. Air-Dried Sample PROJECT: Diamond Tail Solar Facility **PROJECT NUMBER: 66225144 BORING** SITE: Near NM 14 and NM 301 CLIENT: Conifer Power Company LLC **6805 Academy Pkwy West NE** Santa Fe, NM Jacksonville, FL **Albuquerque, NM THIS PH. 505-797-4287 FAX. 505-797-4288**

SUMMARY OF LABOR
In-Situ Properties Classification **EXPORTS**
Expansion Testing Corrosivity
Expansion Testing Soil Class. The Situ Properties Classification Expansion Testing Corrosivity

No. (ft.) Class. The Dry Density Water Passing Atterberg Limits

B-31 7.5 - 9.0 SC 6 2 31 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4 33 NP NP NP Classification

Passing Atterberg Limits

#200

Sieve (%) LL PL PI THIS BORING LOG IS NOT VALID IF SEPARATED FROM ORIGINAL REPORT. SOIL PROPERTIES 2 66225144 DIAMOND TRAIL SOLAR.GPJ TERRACON_DATATEMPLATE.GDT 11/13/23 USCS | In-Situ Properties 1113/7 Prehole Depth Soil Classification E

No. (ft.) Soil Class. Prensity Water

B-31 7.5 - 9.0 SC 6

B-31 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4 33 NP NP NP

B-31 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2 Borehole **Depth** Soil Remarks B-31 7.5 - 9.0 SC 6

B-31 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2 2

B-31 Passing Atterberg Limits
—————————————————Swell (%) (f^t) No. Dry Density **Water** pH Resistivity Sulfates Chlorides PLATE.GDT Consolidation (%) Class. $\frac{4200}{\text{level } }$ $B-31$ 7.5 - 9.0 SC 6
 $B-31$ 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4 33 NP NP NP
 $B-31$ 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2
 $B-31$ 15.0 - 16.5 SM 5
 $B-32$ 0.5 - 5.0 CL 62 35 16 19
 $B-32$ 0.5 - 5.0 CL 62 35 16 19 \int (pcf) Content $\left(\% \right)$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{\#}200 \\ \text{Sieve} \ (\%) \end{array}$ (ohm-cm) (ppm) (ppm) PI 8-31 7.5 - 9.0 SC 6

8-31 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4 33 NP NP NP

8-31 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2

8-31 15.0 - 16.5 SM 5

8-32 0.5 - 5.0 CL 62 35 16 19

8-32 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 4

8-32 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 4 뎙 8-31 10.0 - 11.5 SM 4 33 NP NP NP

8-31 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2

8-31 15.0 - 16.5 SM 5

8-32 0.5 - 5.0 CL 62 35 16 19

8-32 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 4

8-32 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 4

8-32 5.0 - 6.5 CL 5 **TATAT** 8-31 12.5 - 14.0 SP-SM 2

8-31 15.0 - 16.5 SM 5

8-32 0.5 - 5.0 CL 62 35 16 19

8-32 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 4

8-32 5.0 - 6.5 CL 98 4

8-32 5.0 - 6.5 CL 5

8-32 7.5 - 9.0 ML 8 53 NP NP NP 8-31 15.0 - 16.5 SM 5

8-32 0.5 - 5.0 CL 62 35 16 19

8-32 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 4

8-32 5.0 - 6.5 CL 5

8-32 7.5 - 9.0 ML 8 53 NP NP NP

8-32 10.0 - 11.5 SM 2 RACON 8-32 0.5 - 5.0 CL 62 35 16 19

8-32 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 4

8-32 5.0 - 6.5 CL 5

8-32 7.5 - 9.0 ML 8 53 NP NP NP

8-32 10.0 - 11.5 SM 2

8-32 10.0 - 11.5 SM 2

8-32 10.0 - 11.5 SM 2

8-32 12.5 - 14.0 SM 3 8-32 2.5 - 3.5 CL 98 4

8-32 5.0 - 6.5 CL 5

8-32 7.5 - 9.0 ML 8 53 NP NP NP

8-32 10.0 - 11.5 SM 2

8-32 12.5 - 14.0 SM 3

8-32 12.5 - 14.0 SM 3

8-32 15.0 - 16.5 SM 5 idč 8-32 5.0 - 6.5 CL 5

8-32 7.5 - 9.0 ML 8 53 NP NP NP

8-32 10.0 - 11.5 SM 2

8-32 12.5 - 14.0 SM 3

8-32 15.0 - 16.5 SM 5

8-33 0.1 - 5.1 SM 46 NP NP NP 8-32 7.5-9.0 ML

B-32 10.0-11.5 SM 2

B-32 12.5-14.0 SM 3

B-32 15.0-16.5 SM 5

B-33 0.1-5.1 SM 46 NP NP NP

B-33 2.5-4.0 SM 5 8-32 10.0 - 11.5 SM 2

8-32 12.5 - 14.0 SM 3

8-32 15.0 - 16.5 SM 5

8-33 0.1 - 5.1 SM 46 NP NP NP

8-33 2.5 - 4.0 SM 5

8-33 2.5 - 4.0 SM 5

8-33 5.0 - 6.0 CL 100 2 63 33 17 16 **DTRAIL** 8-32 12.5 - 14.0 SM 3

8-32 15.0 - 16.5 SM 5

8-33 0.1 - 5.1 SM 46 NP NP NP

8-33 2.5 - 4.0 SM 5

8-33 5.0 - 6.0 CL 100 2 63 33 17 16

8-33 7.5 - 9.0 CL 4 8-32 15.0 - 16.5 SM 5

8-33 0.1 - 5.1 SM 46 NP NP NP

8-33 2.5 - 4.0 SM 5

8-33 5.0 - 6.0 CL 100 2 63 33 17 16

8-33 7.5 - 9.0 CL 4

8-33 10.0 - 11.5 CL 4 **DIAMON** 8-33 0.1 - 5.1 SM 46 NP NP NP

8-33 2.5 - 4.0 SM 5

8-33 5.0 - 6.0 CL 100 2 63 33 17 16

8-33 7.5 - 9.0 CL 4

8-33 10.0 - 11.5 CL 4

8-33 10.0 - 11.5 CL 4

8-33 12.5 - 14.0 SM 5 \overline{A} 8-33 2.5 - 4.0 SM 5

8-33 5.0 - 6.0 CL 100 2 63 33 17 16

8-33 7.5 - 9.0 CL 4

8-33 10.0 - 11.5 CL 4

8-33 12.5 - 14.0 SM 5

8-33 12.5 - 14.0 SM 5

8-33 15.0 - 16.5 SM 2 8-33 5.0 - 6.0 CL 100 2 63 33 17 16

8-33 7.5 - 9.0 CL 4

8-33 10.0 - 11.5 CL 4

8-33 12.5 - 14.0 SM 5

8-33 15.0 - 16.5 SM 2

8-34 0.0 - 5.0 CL-ML 64 23 17 6 š 8-33 7.5 - 9.0 CL

8-33 10.0 - 11.5 CL 4

8-33 12.5 - 14.0 SM 5

8-33 15.0 - 16.5 SM 2

8-34 0.0 - 5.0 CL-ML 64 23 17 6

8-34 2.5 - 3.5 CL-ML 108 6 8-33 10.0 - 11.5 CL 4

8-33 12.5 - 14.0 SM 5

8-33 15.0 - 16.5 SM 2

8-34 0.0 - 5.0 CL-ML 64 23 17 6

8-34 2.5 - 3.5 CL-ML 108 6

8-34 2.5 - 3.5 CL-ML 108 6

8-34 5.0 - 6.5 CL-ML 6 8-33 12.5 - 14.0 SM 5

8-33 15.0 - 16.5 SM 2

8-34 0.0 - 5.0 CL-ML 64 23 17 6

8-34 2.5 - 3.5 CL-ML 108 6

8-34 5.0 - 6.5 CL-ML 6

8-34 5.0 - 6.5 CL-ML 6

8-34 7.5 - 9.0 ML 7 60 29 24 5 8-33 15.0 - 16.5 SM 2

8-34 0.0 - 5.0 CL-ML 108 6

8-34 2.5 - 3.5 CL-ML 108 6

8-34 5.0 - 6.5 CL-ML 6

8-34 7.5 - 9.0 ML 7 60 29 24 5

8-34 7.5 - 9.0 ML 7 60 29 24 5

8-34 10.0 - 11.5 SC 5 \overline{C} 8-34 0.0 - 5.0 CL-ML 64 23 17 6

8-34 2.5 - 3.5 CL-ML 108 6

8-34 5.0 - 6.5 CL-ML 6

8-34 7.5 - 9.0 ML 7 60 29 24 5

8-34 10.0 - 11.5 SC 5

8-34 10.0 - 11.5 SC 5

8-34 12.5 - 14.0 SC 3 뉴 8-34 2.5 - 3.5 CL-ML 108 6

8-34 5.0 - 6.5 CL-ML 6

8-34 7.5 - 9.0 ML 7 60 29 24 5

8-34 10.0 - 11.5 SC 5

8-34 12.5 - 14.0 SC 3

8-34 12.5 - 14.0 SC 3

8-34 15.0 - 16.5 SM 2 8-34 5.0 - 6.5 CL-ML 6

8-34 7.5 - 9.0 ML 7 60 29 24 5

8-34 10.0 - 11.5 SC 5

8-34 12.5 - 14.0 SC 3

8-34 15.0 - 16.5 SM 2

2

EMARKS **DRIGINAL** SFPARATED **REMARKS** 1. Dry Density and/or moisture determined from one or more rings of a multi-ring sample. 2. Visual Classification.
3. Submerged to approx VALID IF 3. Submerged to approximate saturation. 4. Expansion Index in accordance with ASTM D4829-95. LOG IS NOT 5. Air-Dried Sample PROJECT: Diamond Tail Solar Facility **PROJECT NUMBER: 66225144 BORING** SITE: Near NM 14 and NM 301 CLIENT: Conifer Power Company LLC **6805 Academy Pkwy West NE** Santa Fe, NM Jacksonville, FL **Albuquerque, NM THIS PH. 505-797-4287 FAX. 505-797-4288**

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Thermal Resistivity Test Results

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Laboratory Thermal Resistivity Testing Procedures

Laboratory thermal resistivity testing was performed by Geotherm on soil samples obtained during our field explorations from a depth of approximately 0 to 5 feet below the existing ground surface. The thermal resistivity testing was performed in general accordance with the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) standard 442-2017. A total of two dry-out curves were performed at each of the 14 thermal resistivity test locations. The dry-out curves were developed from bulk soil samples re-compacted to 85% and 90% of the Standard Proctor criteria (ASTM D698) at the optimum moisture content and dried to near 0% moisture.

21239 FM529 Rd., Bldg. F Cypress, TX 77433 Tel: 281-985-9344 Fax: 832-427-1752 info@geothermusa.com http://www.geothermusa.com

September 19, 2023

Terracon 6805 Academy Pkwy. West NE Albuquerque, NM 87109 **Attn: Stenson Lee**

Re: Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples Diamond Trail Solar Facility – Santa Fe, NM (Project No. 66225144)

The following is the report of thermal dryout characterization tests conducted on fourteen (14) samples of native soil from the referenced project sent to our laboratory.

Thermal Resistivity Tests: The samples were tested at the 'optimum' moisture content and 85% and 90% of the standard Proctor dry density *provided by Terracon.* The tests were conducted in accordance with the IEEE standard 442-2017. The results are tabulated below and the thermal dryout curves are presented in **Figures 1 to 14.**

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

COOL SOLUTIONS FOR UNDERGROUND POWER CABLES THERMAL SURVEYS, CORRECTIVE BACKFILLS & INSTRUMENTATION

Serving the electric power industry since 1978

Please contact us if you have any questions or if we can be of further assistance.

Geotherm USA Nimesh Patel

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Terracon (Project No. 66225144) Diamond Trail Solar Facility - Santa Fe, NM **Thermal Analysis of Native Soil Samples**

September 2023

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Field Soil Electrical Resistivity Test Data

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Field Soil Electrical Resistivity Test Procedures

Field measurements of soil electrical resistivity were performed between February and August 2023. Field measurements of soil electrical resistivity were performed in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D6431, using the Wenner Four-Electrode. The Wenner arrangement (equal electrode spacing) was used with the following "a" spacings:

- 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, and 50 feet at 18 locations within the solar array area
- 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 300

The "a" spacing is generally considered to be the depth of influence of the test. Where practical, the testing was performed in both a north-south and an east-west orientation at each location.

Proposal for Geotechnical Engineering Services Diamond Tail Solar Facility | New Mexico November 13, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Exploration Plan – Field Electrical Resistivity Locations

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM July 2023 Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Diamond Tail Solar ■ Albuquerque, NM September 2023 ■ Terracon Project No.66225144

$$
\rho = \frac{4\pi aR}{1 + \frac{2a}{\sqrt{a^2 + 4b^2}} - \frac{a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}}
$$

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Test Pile Driving Data

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Test Pile Installation Details

We completed a full-scale pile load testing (PLT) program that included:

- Directing the installation of a group of three test piles at 18 locations in the solar array area.
- Performing full-scale testing under axial tensile loads for two test piles in each group (36 tests) in the solar array area.
- Performing full-scale testing under lateral loads for two test piles in each group (36 tests) in the solar array area.
- Performing full-scale testing under axial compressive loads for one test pile at 18 locations (18 tests) in the solar array area.

These activities are further described in the following sections.

Pile Location Procedures

The pile load test locations were established in the field by using a hand-held GPS (accurate to about 15 feet) and existing site features as reference points. The mapped test locations should be considered accurate only to the degree implied by the means and methods used to define them.

Test Pile Installation

The test piles consisted of wide-flange steel W6x9 sections. A group of three test piles were installed at each of the 18 test locations across the project site. The test piles have been identified using an alphanumeric system. The pile identification system for each location begins with "PLT" and is followed by the number corresponding to the test pile group location followed by the letter "A", "B", or "C". The "A" piles were installed to a depth of 5 feet and were tested for tension and lateral capacity. The "B" piles were installed to a depth of 8 feet and were tested for tension and lateral capacity. The "C" piles were installed to a depth of 5 feet and were tested for compression only.

The pile driving operation was performed with a track-mounted GAYK Model HRE 4000 with a hydraulic hammer. The time rate of installation was recorded with a stopwatch. The total time required to advance each pile to its specified embedment depth was recorded and is summarized in the following graphs and table.

Proposal for Geotechnical Engineering Services Diamond Tail Solar Facility | New Mexico November 13, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Exploration Plan – Pile Load Test Zoning Plan

TEST PILE DRIVING RECORDS

66225144 - Diamond Tail Solar

NOTES:

Piles advanced with a track mounted GAYK-HRE 1000 on February 8, 2023.

66225144 - Diamond Tail Solar

NOTES:

Piles advanced with a track mounted GAYK-HRE 1000 on February 8, 2023.

66225144 - Diamond Tail Solar

NOTES:

Piles advanced with a track mounted GAYK-HRE 1000 on February 8, 2023.

66225144 - Diamond Tail Solar

NOTES:

Piles advanced with a track mounted GAYK-HRE 1000 on February 8, 2023, February 9, 2023, and February 11, 2023.

66225144 - Diamond Tail Solar

NOTES:

Piles advanced with a track mounted GAYK-HRE 1000 on February 9, 2023 and February 11, 2023.

66225144 - Diamond Tail Solar

NOTES:

Piles advanced with a track mounted GAYK-HRE 1000 on February 11, 2023.

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Pile Load Test Results

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Pile Load Testing Procedures

The procedures used for our Pile Load Testing (PLT) program are summarized below.

Testing Under Axial Tensile ("pull-out") Load

A total of 36 piles, two piles at each PLT location, were tested under axial tensile ("pullout") load. Please note that test piles with the designations "A" and "B" were tested under axial tensile load. Piles with the designation "A" were all embedded 5 feet below the ground surface, and piles with the designation "B" were all embedded to 6 feet below the ground surface.

The "pull-out" load reaction was supported using Terracon's proprietary 20-kip tripod frame supported at an appropriate lateral distance from the pile. A hydraulic jack and pump were used to apply the test loads using chains and other accessories all rated for at least a 10-ton safe working capacity. Deflections were measured with digital dial gauges with magnetic bases. Loads were measured with a 25-kip electronic dynamometer.

The axial tension load was applied in load increments of 500 lbs. to a maximum of 10,000 lbs. or until the pile reached ¾-inch of axial displacement. Axial displacement measurements were taken at the end of application of each load increment. Each load increment was sustained for about 60 seconds and the stabilized deflection readings of both indicator gauges were recorded.

A reference beam was temporarily constructed adjacent to each pile at a height of 6-inches and supported an appropriate distance from the test pile using stabilized supports. Deflections were measured from the reference beams with digital gauges and loads were measured with a Digital Dynamometer 25-kip electronic load cell. The gauges and load cell were read, and the data was recorded manually by Terracon field personnel.

Testing Under Lateral Load

After testing under axial tensile load, the piles at each location were then tested under lateral load as described below.

A total of 36 piles, two piles in each test location, were tested under lateral load. Only test piles with the designations "A" and "B" were tested under lateral load. Piles with the designation "A" were all embedded 5 feet below the ground surface, and piles with the designation "B" were all embedded 8 feet below the ground surface. As the test piles were installed in-line with each other, the piles were connected together to provide a reaction for the opposite pile and tested simultaneously in the strong axis direction.

For lateral testing, the pair of piles were pulled toward each other, and the deflections of each pile were measured. The load for the lateral tests was applied at about 42 inches above the ground surface against the strong axis of the posts. The loads were applied in

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

500 lbs. increments in 5 cycles from 0 pounds to the ultimate lateral load of 7,000 lbs. or the limits of the soil capacity, whichever occurred first for each test pile. The limit of soil capacity during the lateral test is defined as movement in excess of 1-inch at 6 inches above the ground surface. Each load increment was held for at least 60 seconds and the stabilized deflection readings of both indicator gauges were recorded.

Deflections were measured from the reference beams with digital gauges and loads were measured with a Digital Dynamometer 25-kip electronic load cell. The gauges and load cell were read, and the data was recorded manually by Terracon field personnel.

Testing Under Axial Compressive Load

One pile at each PLT location was tested under axial compressive load. Please note that test piles with the designation "C" were tested under axial compressive load. Piles with the designation "C" were all embedded 5 feet below the ground surface.

A Komatsu 210 trackhoe was mobilized to the site to provide a reaction for the applied vertical compression test loads. A load cell was placed on the top of the pile, and a hydraulic cylinder (jack) was placed above the load cell and under the excavator counterweight.

The loads were applied in 500 lbs. increments up to a load of 13,000 lbs. or until the pile reached ¾-inch of axial displacement. Each load increment was held for about 60 seconds and the stabilized deflection reading of both indicator gauges was recorded.

A steel reference beam was temporarily constructed adjacent to each pile at a height of 6 inches and supported an appropriate distance from the test pile using stabilized supports. Axial deflections were measured from the reference beams with digital dial gauges and loads were measured with a digital weight indicator connected to a load cell. The gauges and load cell were read, and the data was recorded manually by Terracon field personnel.

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Axial Tension Test Results

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-1A

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-1B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 31.7 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-2A

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-2B

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-3A

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-3B

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-4A

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-4B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 28.9 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-5A

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-5B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 35.7 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-6A

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 21.8 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-6B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 41.9 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-7A

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 33.7 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-7B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 76.2 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-8A

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-8B

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-9A

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 37.7 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-9B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 80.1 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-10A

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 15.4 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-10B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 280.2 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-11A

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 40.7 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-11B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 88.5 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-12A

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-12B

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-13A

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 23.3 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-13B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 45.2 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-14A

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-14B

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-15A

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 16.5 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-15B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 22.9 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-16A

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 26.5 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-16B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 92.5 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-17A

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-17B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 36.7 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-18A

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 29.3 29,000

Tension Load Test Result for PLT-18B

Elastic Modulus [ksi.]: Drive Time [sec.]: 22.8 29,000

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Lateral Test Results

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-1A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 20.3

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-1B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 31.7

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-2A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 15.6

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-2B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 22.7

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-3A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 20.2

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-3B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 62.1

dierracon

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-4A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 13.7

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-4B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 28.9

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-5A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 14.5

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-5B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 35.7

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-6A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 21.8

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-6B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 41.9

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-7A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 33.7

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-7B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 76.2

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-8A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 11.9

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-8B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 14.5

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-9A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 37.7

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-9B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 80.1

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-10A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 15.4

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-10B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 280.2

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-11A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 40.7

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-11B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 88.5

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-12A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 25.6

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-12B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 87.2

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-13A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 23.3

⁻ \leftrightarrow Lateral - Gauges at 6-inches aboce ground surface

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-13B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 45.2

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-14A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 12.6

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-14B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 62.7

⁻ \leftrightarrow Lateral - Gauges at 6-inches aboce ground surface

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-15A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 16.5

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-15B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 22.9

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-16A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 26.5

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-16B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 92.5

-⊖-Lateral - Gauges at 6-inches aboce ground surface

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-17A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 12.1

-⊖-Lateral - Gauges at 6-inches aboce ground surface

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-17B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 36.7

⁻⊖-Lateral - Gauges at 6-inches aboce ground surface

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-18A

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 29.3

-⊖-Lateral - Gauges at 6-inches aboce ground surface

Lateral Load Test Results for PLT-18B

Lateral Design Load [lbs.]: 7,000 Drive Time [sec.]: 22.8

-⊖-Lateral - Gauges at 6-inches aboce ground surface

Preliminary Geotechnical Engineering Report

Diamond Tail Solar Facility | Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties, New Mexico December 1, 2023 | Terracon Project No. 66225144

Axial Compression Test Results

Facilities | Environmental | Geotechnical | Materials

