



Report of Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation

Proposed Madison County Solar Power Plant London, Madison County, Ohio

Latitude 39.858881° N
Longitude 83.342829° W

Prepared for:

First Solar, Inc.
350 West Washington Street
Suite 600
Tempe, Arizona 85282

G2 Project No. 173483
December 20, 2017



December 20, 2017

Mr. Brian Tretbar, P.E.
First Solar, Inc.
350 West Washington Street, Suite 600
Tempe, Arizona 85282

Re: Report of Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation
Proposed Madison County Solar Power Plant
London, Madison County, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483

Dear Mr. Tretbar:

We have completed the Preliminary Geotechnical Investigation for the proposed Madison County Solar Power Plant located in London, Madison County, Ohio. This report presents the results of our observations, on-site testing and analyses, and our recommendations for site preparation, foundation design, and construction considerations as they relate to the geotechnical conditions beneath the site.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to First Solar, Inc. and look forward to discussing the recommendations presented. In the meantime, if you have any questions regarding the report or any other matter pertaining to the project, please call us.

Sincerely,

G2 Consulting Group, LLC

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jeffrey D. Crow".

Jeffrey D. Crow
Staff Engineer

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "David L. Wanlass".

David L. Wanlass
Project Manager

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce J. Wilberding".

Bruce J. Wilberding, P.E.
Project Consultant

JDC/DLW/BJW/cjb

Enclosures



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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The site is divided into two areas, one larger area located north of Big Plain Circleville Road and the other smaller area located south of Big Plain Circleville Road. The irregularly shaped site is identified on the attached Geotechnical Test Location Plan, Plate No. 1, in relation to the surrounding area. The northern portion is approximately 1,710 acres, and the southern portion is approximately 370 acres with a total area of approximately 2,080 acres. The development will include large areas of solar photovoltaic panel arrays that will be supported on galvanized steel W6x7 or W6x9 driven posts extending approximately 5 to 9 feet below grade.

The development will include numerous auxiliary systems and structures designed to convert the collected energy to electricity and transmit the electricity off site. The auxiliary systems and structures may include power conversion enclosures, transformers and overhead power transmission lines; however, these have not as yet been identified or laid out. Most of the other structures are typically supported on shallow spread footing foundations or mat foundations. The power transmission monopoles are supported on drilled cast-in-place concrete pier foundations. The development is also anticipated to include underground utilities, site surface drainage features, gravel surfaced site roads and paved access roads.

Final design grades were not available at the time of this report; however, we anticipate proposed site grades are expected to be generally similar to existing grades. Existing grades range from Elevation 932 feet to 990 feet, but earthwork will include minor to moderate grade cuts and fill placement to correct grade disparities and to prepare structure pads, pavement subgrades and site drainage excavations. At the time of this report, no other specific project or structural information regarding the proposed development was available for review.

SCOPE OF SERVICES

The field operations, laboratory testing, and engineering report preparation were performed under the direction and supervision of a licensed professional engineer. Our services were performed according to generally accepted standards and procedures in the practice of geotechnical engineering. Our scope of services for this project was as follows:

1. G2 installed a total of eight (8) galvanized W6x9 steel test posts (two at each designated test area) to depths ranging from 5 to 9 feet below existing ground surface within the proposed solar array fields.
2. G2 excavated four (4) test pits (one at each designated test area) to depths ranging from 8 to 9 feet below existing grade to observe the subsurface conditions, perform in-situ testing and collect soil samples for further testing.
3. G2 performed in-situ thermal resistivity testing at three depths within the four (4) test pits. In addition, laboratory thermal resistivity testing was performed on forty-five (45) remolded soil samples obtained from the same test pits.
4. G2 performed field and laboratory electrochemical testing and analyses to determine the soil electrical resistivity and soil chemical corrosivity.
5. G2 performed laboratory testing, including Standard Proctor, California Bearing Ratio (CBR), grain-size distribution (sieve analyses), Atterberg limits, expansion index, moisture content, dry density, organic matter content determinations (loss-on-ignition), and visual engineering classification on representative samples obtained from the test pits.
6. G2 prepared this engineering report. The report includes geotechnical design recommendations based on the encountered and tested geotechnical conditions at the site. The report includes geotechnical engineering recommendations for site preparation and design of foundations, floor slabs and pavements.

FIELD OPERATIONS

First Solar, Inc. and G2 Consulting Group, LLC (G2) selected the number, depths and locations of the test pits and test posts based on the features of the proposed development and site access conflicts. A G2 representative staked the proposed test locations in the field at the approximate locations indicated on the attached Geotechnical Test Location Plan, Plate No. 1.

Post Load Testing

Test Post Installation

G2 obtained new 10-foot long galvanized steel W6x9 test posts. G2 precut each of the eight (8) proposed test posts to 1 foot longer than the proposed embedment depths of 5, 6, 8 and 9 feet. A 1-1/4-inch diameter hole, centered 2-3/4 inches below the top of the post, was precut through each beam web to provide a connection point for the post tension test apparatus. The following post properties were assumed for the W6x9 test posts:

| Property | Value |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| Depth | 5.90 inches |
| Flange Width - bf | 3.94 inches |
| Flange Thickness - tf | 0.215 inches |
| Web Thickness - tw | 0.170 inches |
| Moment of Inertia - Ix | 16.4 in ⁴ |
| Section Area - A | 2.68 in ² |
| Young's Modulus, Es | 29 ksi |
| Yield Stress - Fy | 50 ksi |
| Hot Dip Galvanization | 3 mils |

A John Deere 310K backhoe fitted with an Okada TOP60B hydraulic impact hammer, having an operating weight of 1,190 pounds, a rated drive energy of 1,250 ft-lbs, and adjustable impact rate of 730 to 970 BPM, was used to drive each test post to the final test embedment depth. A proprietary drive head was used with the impact hammer to maintain post head seating and alignment. During driving operations, post plumbness was monitored and adjusted as needed.



Backhoe and Vibratory Hammer Used for Post Installation



The following table presents the test post locations and embedment depths.

| Post No. | Latitude (deg) | Longitude (deg) | Embedment Depth (ft) |
|----------|----------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| PT-1A | 39.858881 | -83.342829 | 6 |
| PT-1B | 39.858881 | -83.342829 | 9 |
| PT-2A | 39.850962 | -83.325841 | 5 |
| PT-2B | 39.850962 | -83.325841 | 8 |
| PT-3A | 39.846586 | -83.344411 | 5 |
| PT-3B | 39.846586 | -83.344411 | 8 |
| PT-4A | 39.839922 | -83.319817 | 6 |
| PT-4B | 39.839922 | -83.319817 | 9 |

Actual continuous drive times were between 1 and 2 minutes; however, periodic plumbness checks and adjustments resulted in installation times of up to 15 minutes. The estimated rate of installation varied from 2 to 4 inches of penetration per second during variable driving resistance with the low and high vibratory hammer settings on.

During installation, relative drivability of each test post was observed as follows:

| Test Post | Pushed with Vibratory Off | | Driven on Low Vibratory Setting | | Driven on High Vibratory Setting | |
|-----------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | From (ft) | To (ft) | From (ft) | To (ft) | From (ft) | To (ft) |
| PT-1A | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | n/a | n/a |
| PT-1B | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6-1/2 | 6-1/2 | 9 |
| PT-2A | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | n/a | n/a |
| PT-2B | 0 | 2-1/2 | 2-1/2 | 5 | 5 | 8 |
| PT-3A | 0 | 5 | 5 | 5 | n/a | n/a |
| PT-3B | 0 | 6-1/2 | 6-1/2 | 8 | n/a | n/a |
| PT-4A | 0 | 2 | 2 | 4-1/2 | 4-1/2 | 6 |
| PT-4B | 0 | 2-1/2 | 2-1/2 | 5-1/2 | 5-1/2 | 9 |

The web and flanges of the top and bottom of each post were examined for damage that may have resulted during the installation process. The following table presents a summary of these observations. Please see the Post Head Photographic Documentation Figure Nos. 13 through 16 in Appendix A.

| Post No. | Relative Degree of Damage | |
|----------|---------------------------|----------------|
| | Top of Post | Bottom of Post |
| PT-1A | Little | None |
| PT-1B | Little | None |
| PT-2A | Minor | None |
| PT-2B | Little | None |
| PT-3A | Minor | None |
| PT-3B | Little | None |
| PT-4A | Minor | None |
| PT-4B | Minor | None |

The noted damage to the tops of the posts can be characterized as minor to little deformation of the flanges on one or both sides of the post web, and is primarily attributed to adjustments to the alignment of the driving helmet during driving operations.

Post Tension Load Test

Tension post load tests were performed in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D3689 method of testing for Deep Foundations under Static Axial Tensile Load. A fabricated steel reaction beam was supported on wood cribbing above the test post. An Enerpac hydraulic load jack, with a rated capacity of 30 tons, was used to apply a tensile load to the top of the test post. A Measurement Specialties, Inc. wireless pressure transducer with a pressure range up to 5,000 psi and accuracy of 0.25 percent was fitted to the manual hydraulic pump and calibrated to the jack load. The resulting jack loads during the load test were transmitted wirelessly and displayed on a hand-held computer.

Two (2) Motionics BlueDial wireless digital dial gauges with a resolution of 0.0005 inches were mounted to opposing sides of the post web using magnetic bases. Two steel L-channel reference beams were supported above grade adjacent to opposing sides of the test post and perpendicular to the reaction beam. The dial gauges were extended to a vertical position over and in contact with the reference beams. In addition, supplementary test data was manually recorded from the digital gauge displays in conjunction with the wireless transmission.



Post Tension Load Test Setup

The proposed load sequence was provided by First Solar, Inc. Each post was incrementally loaded to the design load of 2,000 pounds. Once this load was reached, the post was unloaded and each post was loaded until tension load failure was experienced (greater than 0.25 inches of deflection). The posts were then loaded until approximately 1 inch of deflection occurred. Finally, the posts were unloaded and reloaded to determine the load at which 0.5 inch of additional deflection occurs after failure of the post had already been experienced to evaluate residual post capacity. Incremental load hold times were generally maintained for approximately 1 minute; however, a 5-minute hold time was observed at the design load of 2,000 pounds to evaluate post creep. A tension load greater than 10,000 pounds was applied at PT-4B prior to reaching a deflection of 0.25-inch; therefore, the test was terminated due to the high loading condition. Post load test results are presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 18 through 25.

Post Lateral Load Test

Lateral post load tests were performed on each of the installed test posts in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D3966 method of testing for Deep Foundations under Lateral Load. A John Deere 310K backhoe was used as a lateral reaction against the test post load in an effort to provide better resistance against the lateral loads. The fabricated steel reaction beam was placed between the front of the dozer and the test post, and was supported at-grade. The load jack was seated and leveled with wooden shims as necessary to assure the lateral load was applied to the post side flange face approximately three (3) inches above grade.

An Enerpac hydraulic load jack, with a rated capacity of 30 tons, was used to apply a lateral load to the side of the test post. A Measurement Specialties, Inc. wireless pressure transducer with a pressure range up to 5,000 psi and accuracy of 0.25 percent was fitted to the manual hydraulic pump and calibrated to the jack load. The resulting jack loads during the load test were transmitted wirelessly and displayed on a hand-held computer.

Two (2) Motionics BlueDial wireless digital dial gauges with a resolution of 0.0005 inches were mounted using magnetic bases to opposing sides of the post web at the ground surface. A steel L-channel reference beam was supported above grade perpendicular to the load direction adjacent to the non-load side of the test post. The dial gauges were extended to a horizontal position parallel to the load jack and in contact with the side of the reference beam. In addition, supplementary test data was manually recorded from the digital gauge displays in conjunction with the wireless transmission.



Post Lateral Load Test Setup

The proposed load sequence was provided by First Solar, Inc. The Procedure B - Cyclic Loading Schedule was generally followed. Each post was laterally loaded in cyclical steps until it experienced load failure (greater than 0.5 inches deflection). The posts were then unloaded and reloaded to attempt to determine the load at which approximately 1 inch of deflection occurs. Incremental load hold times were maintained for approximately 1 minute. At PT-4B the load test was terminated before a deflection of 1 inch could be reached due to high load resistance (greater than 10,000 pounds). Post load test results are presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 18 through 25.



Test Pits at Test Post Areas

Test pits were excavated near each of the proposed test post areas within the solar panel array field. The test pits were excavated using a John Deere 310K, rated at 70 HP and equipped with a 24-inch wide bucket.

The test pits extended to depths of 8 to 9 feet below the existing ground surface. During excavation operations, a log of the encountered subsurface conditions was maintained for each test pit, including changes in stratigraphy and groundwater levels, where observed. Bulk samples of the excavated soils were obtained and placed in sealed containers in the field for further laboratory testing and classification. In addition, relatively undisturbed Shelby tube soil samples of the upper soils between the ground surface and a depth of one foot were obtained by pushing the tubes into the ground surface using the backhoe. The Shelby tube samples were sealed in the field and transported to our laboratory for determination of the in-situ soil density and moisture content of the upper soils.

After completion of the excavation operations, the test pits were backfilled with the excavated soils. No controlled compaction of the backfill was performed during backfilling operations. The final test pit logs are based on the field logs, laboratory test results and laboratory soil classification. The test pit logs are presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 1 through 4. Photographic documentation of the test pit conditions is presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 5 through 8.

In-Situ Soil Thermal Resistivity Testing

During test pit excavation, in-situ thermal resistivity testing was performed at all of the test pit locations. In general, the in-situ tests were performed on undisturbed soils exposed in the test pit wall at 2-foot, 3-foot and 4-foot depths below ground surface. Thermal resistivity testing was performed using a KD2 Pro Thermal Properties Analyzer in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D5334 method of testing. In-situ thermal resistivity test results are presented in Appendix A, Figure No. 26.

Soil Electrical Resistivity Testing

In-situ soil electrical resistivity tests were performed at each of the test post areas. The testing was performed following the Wenner four-pin test procedure (ASTM G57-06) using a Nilsson Model 400 resistivity meter with steel probes. At all test post areas, the pins were set at a spacing of 2, 4, 6 and 8 feet. The results of the electrical resistivity tests are presented in Appendix A, Figure No. 27.

LABORATORY TESTING

General

Representative soil samples were subjected to geotechnical and chemical laboratory testing to determine soil parameters pertinent to site preparation and foundation and pavement design. An experienced geotechnical engineer classified the samples in general conformance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS). Geotechnical laboratory testing included Standard Proctor compaction, California Bearing Ratio (CBR), grain-size distribution (sieve analysis), Atterberg limits, expansion index, soil thermal resistivity, dry densities, organic matter content (loss-on-ignition), and natural moisture content. Chemical laboratory testing included determinations of soil pH, chloride content, sulfate content and oxidation-reduction (redox) potential.

Additionally, unconfined compressive strengths were determined using a spring-loaded hand penetrometer device. The hand penetrometer estimates the unconfined compressive strength to a maximum of 4-1/2 tons per square foot (tsf) by measuring the resistance of the soil sample to the penetration of a calibrated spring-loaded cylinder.

Geotechnical Testing

The thermal resistivity of remolded soil samples within a range of moisture contents was determined for bulk soil samples obtained at depths ranging from 2 to 4 feet within each test pit. The results were used to plot the Thermal Resistivity Dryout curves for each sample. To do this, a One-point Standard Proctor density was determined for each sample at its as-received moisture content. The remolded densities equal to 85 percent of the maximum density value were determined for each soil sample. In addition, the remolded density equal to 95 percent of the maximum density value was determined for the samples obtained from TP-1. Remolded samples at 85 and 95 percent were prepared at approximate moisture contents of 0 percent, 2 percent and as-received moisture contents for each sample. The thermal resistivity of each of the forty-five (45) remolded samples was determined using a KD2 Pro Thermal Properties Analyzer in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D5334 method of testing. The complete results of the thermal resistivity testing on remolded soil samples and the corresponding "Thermal Dryout Curves" are presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 28 through 31.

Standard Proctor tests were performed for four (4) bulk soil samples obtained from the test pits at depth intervals ranging between the ground surface and 4 feet below the ground surface. The Standard Proctor tests were performed in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D698 method of testing. The results of the Standard Proctor tests, including the maximum dry densities and optimum moisture contents, are presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 32 through 35.

The CBR value of compacted soils was determined for two (2) bulk soil samples obtained from the test pits at depth intervals ranging between the ground surface and 4 feet below the ground surface for use in pavement design. The CBR tests were performed in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D1883 method of testing. The results of the CBR tests are presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 36 and 37.

Grain-size distribution analyses (sieve analyses) were performed on three (3) samples obtained from the test pits at depth intervals ranging between 2 and 8 feet below the ground surface. The sieve analyses were performed in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D422 method of testing. The results of the sieve analyses are presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 38.

Atterberg limit determinations were performed on three (3) samples obtained from the test pits at depth intervals ranging between 1 feet and 6 feet below the ground surface. The Atterberg limit determinations were performed in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D4138 method of testing. The Atterberg limits are presented in Appendix A, Figure No. 39

The in-situ (natural) moisture content, dry density, and organic matter content were determined for each relatively undisturbed Shelby tube drive-cylinder sample obtained between the ground surface and 1 foot below ground surface at each of the four (4) test pits. Natural moisture content determinations were performed in accordance with the ASTM D2216 method of testing. The organic matter content of representative samples was determined in accordance with ASTM Test Method D2974, "Standard Test Methods for Moisture, Ash, and Organic Matter of Peat and Other Organic Soils". A summary of the drive-cylinder sample test results is presented in Appendix A, Figure No. 40. The results of the drive-cylinder sample test results and the bulk sample moisture content test results are indicated on the test pit logs at the depths the samples were obtained.

Expansion Index testing was performed on two (2) bulk sample obtained from the test pits at a depth of 5 to 6 feet for evaluation of swell potential of the on-site soils for use as engineered fill. The expansion index test was performed in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D4829 method of testing. The results of the expansion index test are presented in Appendix A, Figure No. 41.

Chemical Testing

Chemical tests were performed on samples of soils obtained between the depths of 2 and 3 feet from within each of the four (4) test pits. Chemical testing was performed on our behalf by Russell Corrosion Consultants, LLC located in Columbia, Maryland. Each of the tested samples was tested for the following:

| Tested Soil Parameter | Test Method |
|-------------------------------|------------------|
| pH | ASTM G51-95 2005 |
| Chloride Content | ASTM D512-10 |
| Sulfate Content | ASTM D516-07 |
| Oxidation-Reduction Potential | SM 2580-B Mod. |

The complete results of the chemical testing are presented in Appendix B.

SITE CONDITIONS

The site is divided into two areas, one larger area located north of Big Plain Circleville Road and the other smaller area located south of Big Plain Circleville Road. The irregularly shaped site is identified on the attached Geotechnical Test Location Plan, Plate No. 1, in relation to the surrounding area. The northern portion is approximately 1,710 acres, and the southern portion is approximately 370 acres with a total area of approximately 2,080 acres. The site currently has minor to moderate grade changes with elevations ranging between 932 feet and 990 feet; however, these elevation changes typically occur over large distances resulting in a site that seems relatively flat.

Currently, most of the site is primarily active agricultural land with corn and/or hay fields in the adjacent areas. An existing overhead electrical power transmission line runs alongside Big Plain Circleville Road. The surrounding properties are similarly primarily agricultural.



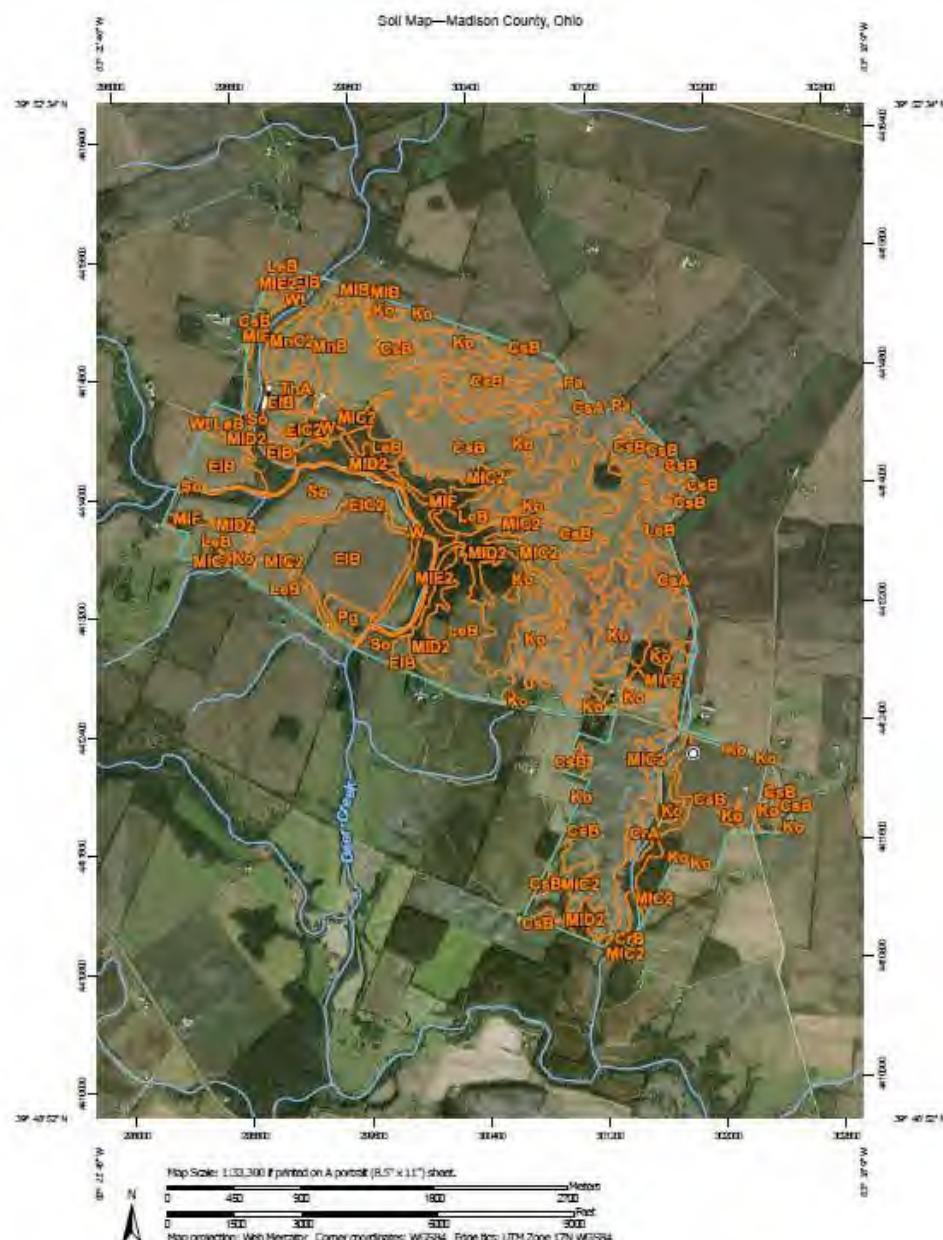
View from North Area of Site (Near TP-2) Facing East

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Regional and Site Geology

Madison County in Ohio lies within the Salina Group geological formation. Per the United States Geological Survey (USGS), this formation consists of gray dolomite, which is laminated to thin bedded. Occasional thin beds and laminae of dark gray shale and anhydrite and/or gypsum are also present within the area. Brecciated zones are also present locally.

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) soil survey, the near surface soils across the site consist predominantly of various types of silt, silty clay, and clay loam soils. Surface slopes generally range from 0 to 6 percent.



Site Seismicity

Based on the 2015 International Building Code, our familiarity with soil conditions in the area, and our engineering judgement, structures may be designed for seismic loading conditions on the basis of the following seismic coefficients and classifications. Once additional information is obtained from deeper soil borings or other geotechnical investigations, the Site Class assumed below shall be confirmed.

- Site Class D – Stiff Soil Profile
- Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration
 - At short periods (S_s) = 0.125g
 - At one second period (S_1) = 0.063g
- Maximum Considered Earthquake Spectral Response Acceleration (adjusted for site class)
 - At short periods (S_{MS}) = 0.200g
 - At one second period (S_{MI}) = 0.151g
- Five Percent Damped Design Spectral Response Acceleration
 - At short periods (S_{DS}) = 0.133g
 - At one second period (S_{DI}) = 0.101g

Subsurface Soil Conditions

Approximately 12 to 22 inches of dark gray and dark brown fat clay tilled earth with trace organic matter is present at the ground surface of each test pit location. This soil is identified as tilled earth that has resulted from agricultural operations on site. The tilled earth is stiff in consistency with unconfined compressive strengths ranging from 2,000 to 2,500 pounds per square foot (psf), natural moisture contents ranging from 22 to 32 percent, organic matter contents ranging from 3.9 to 7.3 percent, and dry densities ranging from 85 to 96 pounds per cubic foot (pcf). The liquid limit is 54 percent and the plasticity index is 33 percent.

Native brown and gray fat clay and sandy clay underlie the tilled earth within each test pit and extends to the explored depths of tests pits TP-1 through TP-3 and to approximately 7 feet below ground surface within TP-4. The fat clay is stiff to very stiff in consistency with unconfined compressive strengths ranging from 3,000 to 7,500 psf, a liquid limit of 55 percent, a plasticity index of 35, and natural moisture contents ranging from 13 to 26 percent. The expansion index of the fat clay is 9, which is indicative of slight expansion potential. The sandy clay is stiff to very stiff in consistency with unconfined compressive strengths ranging from 2,000 to 4,000 psf, a liquid limit of 49 percent, a plasticity index of 27, and natural moisture contents ranging from 22 to 30 percent. The expansion index of the sandy clay is 35, which is indicative of moderate expansion potential.

Clayey sand underlies the sandy clay within TP-4 and extends to the explored depth. An isolated layer of clayey sand is present within test pit TP-1 between 3 and 4 feet. The clayey sand appears to be loose with natural moisture contents ranging from 13 to 26 percent.

The Test Pit Logs, Figure Nos. 1 through 4, are presented in Appendix A. The soil profiles described above are generalized descriptions of the conditions encountered at the exploration locations. Additional photographic documentation of the conditions at each test pit location is presented on Figure Nos. 5 through 8 in Appendix A. General Notes Terminology defining the nomenclature used on the test pit logs and elsewhere in this report are presented on Figure No. 17, Appendix A.

The stratification depths shown on the test pit logs represent the soil conditions at the exploration locations. Variations may occur between exploration locations. Additionally, the stratigraphic lines represent the approximate boundary between soil types. The transition may be more gradual than what is shown. G2 has prepared the logs on the basis of laboratory classification and testing as well as field logs of the soils encountered.

Groundwater Conditions

Groundwater seepage was encountered during excavation operations at depths ranging from 4 to 5-1/2 feet within test pits TP-1, TP-2 and TP-4; however, no measurable groundwater was observed upon completion of excavation operations within these test pits. No groundwater was observed during or upon completion of excavation operations within TP-3. Test pit excavations were not left open long enough to identify the long-term static groundwater level. Fluctuations in perched and long-term groundwater levels should be anticipated due to seasonal variations and following periods of prolonged precipitation.

Thermal Resistivity

During test pit excavations, in-situ thermal resistivity (Rho) testing was performed at all of the test pit locations. In general, the tests were performed on undisturbed soils exposed in the test pit wall at 2-foot, 3-foot and 4-foot depths below ground surface. Thermal resistivity testing was performed using a KD2 Pro Thermal Properties Analyzer in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D5334 method of testing. The complete results of the in-situ thermal resistivity tests are presented in Appendix A, Figure No. 35. A summary of the test results is presented in the following table:

| Location | Depth (ft) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| TP-1 | 2 | 79.5 |
| | 3 | 70.9 |
| | 4 | 72.2 |
| TP-2 | 2 | 76.8 |
| | 3 | 71.2 |
| | 4 | 74.7 |
| TP-3 | 2 | 69.2 |
| | 3 | 63.4 |
| | 4 | 62.9 |
| TP-4 | 2 | 76.1 |
| | 3 | 76.4 |
| | 4 | 72.2 |

In addition to in-situ testing, laboratory testing to determine the thermal resistivity (Rho) of remolded soil samples prepared across a range of moisture contents was performed on bulk soil samples obtained at depths ranging between 2 and 4 feet within each test pit. The results were used to plot the Thermal Resistivity Dryout curves for each sample. To do this, a One-point Standard Proctor density was determined for each sample at its as-received moisture content. The remolded densities equal to 85 percent of the maximum density value were determined for each soil sample. In addition, the remolded density equal to 95 percent of the maximum density value was determined for the samples obtained from TP-1.

Remolded samples were then prepared at approximate moisture contents of 0 percent, 2 percent and as-received moisture content (between 16.5 and 27.0 percent) for each sample. The thermal resistivity of each of the forty-five (45) remolded samples was determined using a KD2 Pro Thermal Properties Analyzer in general conformance with the procedures described in the ASTM D5334 method of testing.

The thermal resistivity (Rho) values of all samples remolded to 85 percent compaction at 2 percent moisture content averaged 467 °C-cm/W and ranged between 426 and 600 °C-cm/W. The Rho values of all samples remolded to 95 percent compaction at 2 percent moisture content averaged 449 °C-cm/W and ranged between 430 and 481 °C-cm/W. The complete results of the thermal resistivity testing on remolded soil samples and the corresponding "Thermal Dryout Curves" are presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 37 through 48. A summary of the Rho test results is presented in the following table:

| Location | Depth (ft) | Compaction Percentage | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
|----------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| TP-1 | 2 | 85% | 84.6 | 0.0 | 736 |
| | | | 84.6 | 2.0 | 544 |
| | | | 84.6 | 24.6 | 120 |
| | 3 | 95% | 94.6 | 0.0 | 584 |
| | | | 94.6 | 2.0 | 436 |
| | | | 94.6 | 24.6 | 92 |
| | | 85% | 87.0 | 0.0 | 747 |
| | | | 87.0 | 2.0 | 512 |
| | | | 87.0 | 25.3 | 147 |
| | 4 | 95% | 97.3 | 0.0 | 638 |
| | | | 97.3 | 2.0 | 430 |
| | | | 97.3 | 25.3 | 91 |
| | | 85% | 82.2 | 0.0 | 768 |
| | | | 82.2 | 2.0 | 566 |
| | | | 82.2 | 27.0 | 108 |
| TP-2 | 2 | 85% | 91.9 | 0.0 | 614 |
| | | | 91.9 | 2.0 | 481 |
| | | | 91.9 | 27.0 | 89 |
| | 3 | 85% | 82.8 | 0.0 | 792 |
| | | | 82.8 | 2.0 | 600 |
| | | | 82.8 | 24.8 | 107 |
| | 4 | 85% | 96.7 | 0.0 | 655 |
| | | | 96.7 | 2.0 | 458 |
| | | | 96.7 | 16.5 | 118 |
| TP-3 | 2 | 85% | 91.1 | 0.0 | 612 |
| | | | 91.1 | 2.0 | 426 |
| | | | 91.1 | 19.8 | 99 |
| | 3 | 85% | 86.4 | 0.0 | 611 |
| | | | 86.4 | 2.0 | 459 |
| | | | 86.4 | 22.1 | 86 |
| | 4 | 85% | 84.2 | 0.0 | 742 |
| | | | 84.2 | 2.0 | 554 |
| | | | 84.2 | 24.1 | 144 |
| TP-4 | 2 | 85% | 85.3 | 0.0 | 655 |
| | | | 85.3 | 2.0 | 493 |
| | | | 85.3 | 23.2 | 122 |
| | 3 | 85% | 80.6 | 0.0 | 676 |
| | | | 80.6 | 2.0 | 485 |
| | | | 80.6 | 26.7 | 122 |
| | 4 | 85% | 87.0 | 0.0 | 663 |
| | | | 87.0 | 2.0 | 476 |
| | | | 87.0 | 22.5 | 142 |

Corrosion Potential

In-Situ Soil Electrical Resistivity

In-situ soil electrical resistivity was performed at each of the test post areas. The complete results of the in-situ soil electrical resistivity tests are presented in Appendix A, Figure No. 27. A summary of the test results is presented in the following table:

| | Depth 0-2ft ohm-cm | Depth 0-4ft ohm-cm | Depth 0-6ft ohm-cm | Depth 0-8ft ohm-cm |
|---------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Minimum | 2,230 | 2,834 | 2,843 | 3,064 |
| Maximum | 5,649 | 6,683 | 7,411 | 7,736 |
| Average | 3,238 | 3,897 | 4,194 | 4,452 |
| Median | 2,537 | 3,035 | 3,260 | 3,504 |

The test results indicate that the electrical resistivities of the soils extending to a depth of 8 feet range between 2,230 and 7,736 ohm-cm. Based on the test results, the upper soils to within the range of proposed post embedment depths should generally be considered moderately corrosive to corrosive based on the standard limits in the table below.

| Soil Corrosivity | Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm) |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| Extremely/Very Corrosive | Less than 1,000 |
| Corrosive | 1,000 to 5,000 |
| Moderately Corrosive | 5,000 to 10,000 |
| Mildly Corrosive | Over 10,000 |

Laboratory Soil Electrical Resistivity

In addition to in-situ testing, laboratory testing to determine the soil electrical resistivity (ohm-cm) of remolded soil samples prepared at as-received and saturated moisture conditions was performed on bulk soil samples obtained at depths ranging between 2 and 3 feet within each test pit. The testing was performed on our behalf by Russell Corrosion Consultants, LLC (Columbia, MD). The test results indicate that the electrical resistivities of the soils at depths between 2 and 3 feet range between 1,600 and 3,000 ohm-cm. Based on the test results, the upper soils should generally be considered corrosive based on the standard limits in the table above. A summary of the test results is presented in the following table:

| Location | Remolded Soil Electrical Resistivity (ohm-cm) | |
|----------|---|---------------------------------|
| | As-Received Moisture Condition | Saturated Moisture Condition |
| TP-1 | 1,700 | 1,600 |
| TP-2 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| TP-3 | 3,000 | 2,900 |
| TP-4 | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Average | 2,375 | 2,325 |

Soil Chemical Corrosivity

Laboratory chemical tests were performed on soil samples obtained from each of the test pits between the depths of 2 and 3 feet. The testing was performed on our behalf by Russell Corrosion Consultants, LLC (Columbia, MD). The testing included soil pH, chloride content, sulfate content, and oxidation-

reduction potential (redox).

The complete results of chemical testing are presented in Appendix B. A summary of the test results is presented in the following table:

| Location | pH | Sulfates (ppm) | Chlorides (ppm) | Redox Potential, Eh (mV) |
|----------|-----|----------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| TP-1 | 7.1 | ND | 68 | 344 |
| TP-2 | 7.6 | ND | 46 | 331 |
| TP-3 | 5.8 | ND | 45 | 425 |
| TP-4 | 7.0 | ND | 45 | 372 |
| Average | 6.9 | ND | 51 | 368 |

ND = Non-Detectable

pH

The measured pH values range from 5.8 to 7.6 with an average of 6.9, indicating the soils are slightly acidic to slightly basic. Based on these results, the pH values of the on-site soils suggest the soils could show little to no corrosion to buried metallic structures or pipelines.

Sulfate Content

High contents of sulfates of sodium, calcium, potassium and magnesium can contribute to soil corrosivity based on the following standard limits:

| Soil Corrosivity | Sulfate Content (ppm) |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| Negligible | Less than 150 |
| Moderate | 150 to 1,500 |
| Severe | 1,500 to 10,000 |
| Very Severe | Over 10,000 |

The sulfate content of the on-site soils were non-detectable, indicating there should not be an increase in corrosion rates of buried metallic structures or pipelines due to sulfate content.

Chloride Content

Typically, chloride ion contents greater than 150 ppm are indicative of contaminated soils that could potentially be corrosive to metal. The chloride content of the on-site soils range from 45 to 68, indicating there is negligible potential increase in corrosion rates of buried metallic structures or pipelines due to chloride ion content.

Oxidation-Reduction Potential

The oxidation-reduction potential of soils identifies the potential for anaerobic bacterial corrosion. Redox potentials and their relationship to potential soil corrosivity are presented in the following table:

| Soil Corrosivity | Redox Potential (mV) |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Very Corrosive | Less than 100 |
| Moderately Corrosive | 100 to 200 |
| Slightly Corrosive | 200 to 400 |
| Non-corrosive | Over 400 |



The measured redox potentials range from 331 to 425. These test results indicate there should be a slight potential increase in corrosion rates of buried metal structures or pipelines due to anaerobic bacterial corrosion near the test pit locations.

DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

Earthwork

Site and Subgrade Preparation

Earthwork operations are expected to consist of removing the existing vegetation and organic soils, cutting existing soils or placing engineered fill to achieve proposed site design grades and minimize severe surface undulations within proposed solar panel areas, excavating for foundations and underground utilities, and preparing the subgrade for support of access and maintenance drives. G2 recommends all earthwork operations be performed in accordance with specifications that have been prepared by an Ohio licensed professional engineer and be properly monitored in the field by qualified technical personnel under the direction of a licensed engineer.

At the beginning of the earthwork operations, all vegetation and their root mass should be grubbed from proposed construction areas and disposed of off site. No distinct topsoil layer was observed at the test pit locations due to past agricultural tilling of the surface layer; however, some topsoil should be anticipated at other non-tilled areas within the project site. Where buildings or auxiliary structures supported on shallow spread footing foundations or mat foundations are planned, the full depth of any existing topsoil or tilled earth shall be completely undercut from within the structure footprints. Where site roads and access drives are planned, any topsoil or tilled earth containing more than 5 percent organic matter shall be completely undercut. Where solar panel arrays are planned, any topsoil or tilled earth containing more than 10 percent organic matter shall be completely undercut. Mass grading should generally be achievable using conventional earth moving equipment. Sheep-foot roller compaction equipment should be used for all compaction operations using on-site cohesive soils.

We anticipate the subgrade soils will consist of primarily of sandy clay and fat clay. These native soils are extremely prone to instability due to fluctuations in moisture content and will become very unstable during prolonged precipitation periods. As such, we recommend site grading operations be performed during the drier low-precipitation months of August through October.

Once the proposed subgrade has been exposed, and prior to placement of engineered fill and/or construction of pavement sections, the exposed subgrade in proposed pavement and auxiliary structure areas should be thoroughly proof-rolled using a heavy rubber-tired vehicle, such as a fully-loaded dump truck or front-end loader, and should be visually evaluated for instability and/or unsuitable conditions. Any unstable or unsuitable areas noted should be undercut and replaced with engineered fill.

Fill Materials and Placement

The on-site cohesive soils have a moderate potential for shrinkage or swelling with decreases or increases in moisture content. Any structures that are highly sensitive to shrink or swell movement should not be supported directly on engineered fill prepared from on-site cohesive soils. If the native fat clay and sandy clay is to be used as engineered fill, we recommend it be lime treated to improve the soil stability and resistance to shrink and swell. Alternatively, consideration should be given to supporting sensitive structures on at least a 2-foot thick layer of imported non-cohesive granular engineered fill.

Engineered fill should consist of pre-approved environmentally clean soils, and should be free of organic matter, frozen soil clods or other harmful material. Engineered fill should also have a liquid limit less than 30 percent and a plasticity index of less than 12 percent. Frozen material should not be used as fill, nor should fill be placed on a frozen subgrade. Engineered fill should be placed in uniform horizontal layers, not more than 9 inches in loose thickness. The engineered fill should be compacted

to achieve a density of at least 95 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by the Modified Proctor compaction test (ASTM D 1557). If lime-treated soil is used as engineered fill, the treated soil should be moisture conditioned to within 3 percent above the optimum moisture content. If non-cohesive granular fill soils are imported to the site for use as engineered fill or aggregate base material for roadways, the granular fill should be compacted at moisture contents that are within 3 percent above or below its optimum moisture content.

Excavation Slopes and Support

For open cut temporary excavations where space is available, temporary unsurcharged slopes may be sloped back without shoring at 3/4 units horizontal to 1 unit vertical (3/4H:1V) within the existing native stiff to very stiff sandy clay and fat clay. Any excavations within the existing loose clayey sand should be sloped no steeper than 1H:1V. Where sloped excavations are used, the tops of the slopes should be barricaded to prevent vehicles and storage loads within 5 feet of the tops of the slopes. If materials are stored or equipment is operated near an excavation, shoring and slopes must be designed to resist the additional lateral pressure due to the surcharge loads. Berms are recommended along the tops of slopes as necessary to prevent runoff water from entering the excavations and eroding the slope faces.

Where sloped excavations are not possible, shoring may be required to support vertical cuts that extend below a depth of 5 feet. For design of multi-level braced or tied-back shoring, we recommend the use of a rectangular distribution of lateral earth pressure. It may be assumed that the retained soils with a level surface behind the braced shoring will exert a lateral pressure equal to $24H$ in pounds per square foot, where H is the height of the shoring in feet. For design of single-level braced or tied back shoring and cantilevered shoring, a trapezoidal distribution of lateral earth pressure may be used. It may be assumed that the retained soils with a level surface behind cantilevered shoring will exert a lateral pressure equal to that developed by a fluid with a density of 40 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) for soils above water level. If construction traffic or material storage is allowed within 10 feet of the vertical excavation, a uniform lateral pressure of 250 pounds per square foot should be added to the design lateral loads.

All excavations should be safely sheeted, shored, sloped, or braced in accordance with local or federal OSHA requirements. If material is stored or equipment is operated near an excavation, stronger shoring must be used to resist the extra pressure due to the superimposed loads and should be evaluated by an experienced professional engineer registered in the State of Ohio. Care should always be exercised when excavating near existing roadways or utilities to avoid undermining them. In no case should excavations extend below the level of adjacent existing structures unless underpinning is planned.

Foundations

General

As previously noted, the soil conditions consist of approximately 12 to 22 inches of fat clay tilled earth underlain by native clayey sand, sandy clay, and fat clay and extend to the explored depths. The undisturbed native clayey sand, sandy clay, and fat clay are generally conducive to support of shallow foundation types such as shallow spread footings and mat foundations for auxiliary systems and structures that may be proposed for use at this development. It is critical to understand that once the native sandy clay and fat clay soils have been disturbed by excavation or construction traffic, the native clay soils are no longer suitable for reuse or recompaction as engineered fill beneath foundations; therefore, every attempt should be made to excavate foundations neat and place foundation concrete as soon as practical to prevent such disturbance.

The undisturbed native clay soils will also generally provide suitable support for embedded shallow driven pile foundations that support solar array panels; however, some minor pile foundation deflection should be expected when the surrounding soil shrinks or swells during moisture fluctuations. Deep soil borings would be required to evaluate deeper drilled pile or drilled pier foundations where required.

Solar Array Driven Embedded Post Foundations

Field Post Load Tests

During our field investigation, eight (8) W6x9 galvanized steel test posts were driven to depths ranging between 5 and 9 feet below the existing ground surface using a 1,000-ft-lb hydraulic impact hammer. Two (2) posts were driven at each of the four (4) test locations identified on the Geotechnical Test Location Plan. The distance between test posts at each given location was approximately 20 feet. Actual continuous drive times were generally between 1 and 2 minutes. The web and flanges of the post heads experienced minor to little damage during the test post installation operations. Upon removal of the posts, no observable damage to the post tips was noted.

At all the test post locations, both tension post load tests and lateral post load tests were performed on the installed posts. The load tests were performed on the following day the posts were installed. The complete results of the post load tests are presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 18 through 25. The following tables present summaries of the tensile and lateral loads measured at the indicated deflections.

A tension load greater than 10,000 pounds was applied at PT-4B prior to reaching a deflection of 0.25-inch; therefore, the test was terminated due to the high loading condition. Similarly, the lateral load test was terminated at PT-4B before a deflection of 1 inch could be reached due to high load resistance (greater than 10,000 pounds).

| Post No. | Post Embedment Depth (feet) | Uplift Load (lbs) | | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | | Load @ 0.25-inch Deflection | Load @ 0.50-inch Deflection | Load @ 1.0-inch Deflection | Maximum Recorded Load During Initial Load Sequence | Reload @ 0.50-inch Deflection |
| PT-1A | 6 | 3,360 | 3,530 | 3,160 | 3,668 @ 0.31 in. | 3,230 |
| PT-1B | 9 | 5,280 | 5,520 | 5,420 | 5,573 @ 0.28 in. | 4,790 |
| PT-2A | 5 | 3,650 | 3,950 | 4,200 | 4,229 @ 1.05 in. | 4,264 |
| PT-2B | 8 | 6,000 | 7,440 | 7,380 | 7,458 @ 0.35 in. | 7,000 |
| PT-3A | 5 | 6,070 | 6,760 | 7,580 | 7,638 @ 1.04 in. | 7,030 |
| PT-3B | 8 | 7,230 | 7,580 | 6,410 | 7,909 @ 0.36 in. | 5,660 |
| PT-4A | 6 | 3,940 | 4,070 | 3,940 | 4,133 @ 0.28 in. | 3,320 |
| PT-4B | 9 | >10,000 | -- | -- | 10,205 @ 0.06 in. | -- |

Notes: 1) Tension Load Acceptance Criteria is 0.25-inch deflection

| Post Test Area | Post Embedment Interval (feet) | Estimated Ultimate Uplift Capacity (pounds per foot of depth) |
|----------------|--------------------------------|---|
| PT-1A & 1B | 3 to 6 | 1,140 |
| | 6 to 9 | 1,200 |
| PT-2A & 2B | 2-1/2 to 6 | 1,150 |
| | 6 to 8 | 1,210 |
| PT-3A & 3B | 1-1/2 to 6 | 1,180 |
| | 6 to 8 | 1,220 |
| PT-4A & 4B | 2 to 7 | 1,160 |
| | 7 to 9 | 950 |

Notes: 1) Values assume cohesive soil conditions.

2) Values only applicable to the subsurface conditions at the specific test area and are limited to the maximum test pit excavations.

3) Initial top of post embedment interval based on Maximum Recorded Load During Initial Load Sequence.

| | | Lateral Load (lbs) | | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Post No. | Post Embedment Depth (feet) | Load @ 0.25-inch Deflection | Load @ 0.5-inch Deflection | Load @ 1.0-inch Deflection | Maximum Recorded Load |
| PT-1A | 6 | 2,900 | 4,060 | 5,170 | 5,424 @ 1.12 in. |
| PT-1B | 9 | 3,210 | 5,240 | 7,350 | 7,513 @ 1.04 in. |
| PT-2A | 5 | 2,480 | 3,560 | 4,860 | 4,944 @ 1.04 in. |
| PT-2B | 8 | 2,690 | 3,930 | 6,190 | 6,857 @ 1.15 in. |
| PT-3A | 5 | 2,870 | 4,240 | 6,190 | 6,512 @ 1.11 in. |
| PT-3B | 8 | 3,020 | 4,980 | 8,300 | 8,824 @ 1.10 in. |
| PT-4A | 6 | 3,640 | 4,800 | 6,690 | 7,044 @ 1.11 in. |
| PT-4B | 9 | 4,970 | 8,470 | >10,000 | 10,122 @ 0.62 in. |

Note: Lateral Load Acceptance Criteria is 0.50-inch deflection

LPILE Analyses

LPILE analyses were performed using LPILE Plus (version 2016.9.10) to “reverse model” the observed deflections at the applied lateral loads. Stiff Clay without Free Water and Cemented Silt soil models were assumed based on the observed soil conditions at each test location.

The appropriate soil parameters, including cohesion, friction angle, E50, soil modulus, and soil unit weight were adjusted until 1/2 inch of deflection was approximated at the actual applied lateral load observed in the field for 1/2 inch of deflection. The detailed LPILE analyses for each of the eight (8) lateral load tests are presented in Appendix A, Figure Nos. 42 through 49.

The resulting modeled soil parameters based on the actual 1/2-inch deflection and load conditions are presented below:

| Post No. (Depth) | Modeled LPILE Parameters @ 1/2-inch Deflection | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| | Depth (ft) | LPILE Soil Type | Cohesion (psf) | ϵ_{50} | Phi (deg) | k (pci) | Unit Weight (pcf) |
| PT-1A | 0 to 3 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 1,420 | 0.0072 | -- | -- | 130 |
| | 3 to 4 | Silt (c- ϕ) | 250 | 0.0080 | 30 | 400 | 130 |
| | 4 to 6 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 1,000 | 0.0100 | -- | -- | 135 |
| | 6 to 9 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 3,500 | 0.0050 | -- | -- | 130 |
| PT-1A | 0 to 3 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 1,250 | 0.0109 | -- | -- | 130 |
| | 3 to 4 | Silt (c- ϕ) | 250 | 0.0100 | 30 | 400 | 130 |
| | 4 to 6 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 1,000 | 0.0100 | -- | -- | 135 |
| | 6 to 9 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 3,500 | 0.0050 | -- | -- | 130 |
| PT-2A | 0 to 5 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 2,280 | 0.0300 | -- | -- | 130 |
| | 5 to 6 | Silt (c- ϕ) | 250 | 0.0100 | 20 | 400 | 130 |
| | 6 to 8 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 2,000 | 0.0100 | -- | -- | 135 |
| PT-2B | 0 to 5 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 1,200 | 0.0157 | -- | -- | 125 |
| | 5 to 6 | Silt (c- ϕ) | 250 | 0.0100 | 20 | 400 | 130 |
| | 6 to 8 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 2,000 | 0.0100 | -- | -- | 135 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|------------------|--|--------------|------------------|----------|----------|------------|
| PT-3A | 0 to 1 1 to 8 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 725 2,250 | 0.0070 0.0043 | -- -- | -- -- | 100 135 |
| PT-3B | 0 to 1 1 to 8 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 725 2,250 | 0.0150 0.0157 | -- -- | -- -- | 100 135 |
| PT-4A | 0 to 2 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 1,200 | 0.0200 | -- | -- | 120 |
| | 2 to 5-1/2 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 2,975 | 0.0200 | -- | -- | 135 |
| | 5-1/2 to 7 | Silt (c-φ) | 1,500 | 0.0040 | 25 | 440 | 130 |
| | 7 to 9 | Silt (c-φ) | 750 | 0.0040 | 30 | 500 | 130 |
| PT-4B | 0 to 2 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 2,000 | 0.0030 | -- | -- | 120 |
| | 2 to 5-1/2 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 3,500 | 0.0027 | -- | -- | 135 |
| | 5-1/2 to 7 | Silt (c-φ) | 1,500 | 0.0040 | 25 | 440 | 130 |
| | 7 to 9 | Silt (c-φ) | 750 | 0.0040 | 30 | 500 | 130 |

The soil parameters resulting from the 1/2-inch model were then used to calculate the model deflections based on actual test loads for 1/4-inch and 1-inch deflections to determine relative model concurrence.

| 0.5-inch Deflection Model | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Post No. (Depth) | Actual Load @ 0.25-inch Deflection (lbs) | Modeled Deflection @ Actual Load (in) | Actual Load @ 1-inch Deflection (lbs) | Modeled Deflection @ Actual Load (in) | Relative Model Concurrence |
| PT-1A (6 ft) | 2,900 | 0.19 | 5,170 | 1.44 | Fair |
| PT-1B (9 ft) | 3,210 | 0.23 | 7,350 | 1.27 | Very Good |
| PT-2A (5 ft) | 2,480 | 0.14 | 4,860 | 1.61 | Fair |
| PT-2B (8 ft) | 2,690 | 0.23 | 6,190 | 1.74 | Fair |
| PT-3A (5 ft) | 2,870 | 0.15 | 6,190 | 4.35 | Poor |
| PT-3B (8 ft) | 3,020 | 0.20 | 8,300 | 1.58 | Good |
| PT-4A (6 ft) | 3,640 | 0.27 | 6,690 | 2.46 | Fair |
| PT-4B (9 ft) | 4,970 | 0.19 | >10,000 | 0.70 | Good |

Given the significantly different soil conditions present in the vicinity of TP-4 compared to the other three test locations (TP-1 through TP-3) where substantially more consistent soil conditions are present, we recommend the use of two sets of composite LPILE soil parameters for use in preliminary design evaluation of the lateral capacity of driven steel posts with embedment depths to 9 feet:

In the vicinity of test locations TP-1 through TP-3, we recommend the use of the following composite LPILE soil parameters:

| Depth (ft) | LPILE Soil Type | Cohesion (psf) | ϵ_{50} | Phi (deg) | k (pci) | Unit Weight (pcf) |
|------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| 0 to 4 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 1,260 | 0.0250 | -- | -- | 130 |
| 4 to 5 | Silt (c-φ) | 250 | 0.0095 | 20 | 400 | 130 |
| 5 to 9 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 2,580 | 0.0150 | -- | -- | 135 |

In the vicinity of test location TP-4, we recommend the use of the following composite LPILE soil parameters:

| Depth (ft) | LPILE Soil Type | Cohesion (psf) | ϵ_{50} | Phi (deg) | k (pci) | Unit Weight (pcf) |
|------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|
| 0 to 2 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 2,000 | 0.0030 | -- | -- | 120 |
| 2 to 5-1/2 | Stiff Clay w/o F.W. | 3,500 | 0.0027 | -- | -- | 135 |
| 5-1/2 to 7 | Silt (c-φ) | 1,500 | 0.0040 | 25 | 440 | 130 |
| 7 to 9 | Silt (c-φ) | 750 | 0.0040 | 30 | 500 | 130 |

International Building Code Analyses

We evaluated the lateral capacity of the tested posts based on International Building Code (IBC) 2012. For shallow post foundations, IBC Equation 18-1, Section 1807.3 suggests the following equation:

$$d = 0.5A \left\{ 1 + \left[1 + \left(\frac{4.36h}{A} \right) \right]^{1/2} \right\}$$

where:

$$A = 2.34P/(S_1 b)$$

b = diagonal dimension of square post (ft)

d = depth of embedment in earth (ft), not over 12 feet

h = distance from ground surface to point of application of P (ft)

P = applied lateral force (lbs)

S_1 = lateral soil-bearing pressure (psf)

The diagonal dimension of the post (b) has been calculated from the width and depth of W6x9 post. The depth of embedment (d) is the installed depth of the particular test post (5 to 9 feet). The distance from the ground surface to the point of load application (h) was measured during field operations. The applied lateral force (P) is the actual load at which 1/2-inch deflection occurred during the load test.

Equation 18-1 above was then solved for the ultimate lateral soil bearing pressure (S_1), and is presented below. The S_1 term is identified as an ultimate value, since it is based on the actual load applied during the load test. The lateral bearing pressure (psf/ft) was calculated by taking the lateral soil bearing pressure (S_1) over the length of the post influenced by the lateral load. The length of the post influenced by the lateral load was approximated from the LPILE model for each test location and is the depth at which the deflection of the embedded post approaches zero. No factor of safety was applied in the calculation of any of the values presented below.

| Post No. | Diagonal dimension of post, b (ft) | Depth of Embedment, d (ft) | Distance from ground surface to load point, h (ft) | Lateral load, P (lbs) | Ultimate lateral soil-bearing pressure, S_1 (psf) | Influenced Post Length, LPILE Estimate (ft) | Ultimate lateral bearing pressure (psf/ft) |
|----------|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|-----------------------|---|---|--|
| PT-1A | 0.59 | 6 | 0.25 | 4,060 | 2,800 | 6 | 466 |
| PT-1B | 0.59 | 9 | 0.25 | 5,240 | 2,370 | 5-1/2 | 430 |
| PT-2A | 0.59 | 5 | 0.25 | 3,560 | 2,970 | 5 | 594 |
| PT-2B | 0.59 | 8 | 0.25 | 3,930 | 2,010 | 6 | 335 |
| PT-3A | 0.59 | 5 | 0.25 | 4,240 | 3,540 | 5 | 708 |
| PT-3B | 0.59 | 8 | 0.25 | 4,980 | 2,550 | 6 | 425 |
| PT-4A | 0.59 | 6 | 0.25 | 4,800 | 3,310 | 6 | 551 |
| PT-4B | 0.59 | 9 | 0.25 | 8,470 | 3,840 | 5 | 768 |

Mat Foundations

Thickened monolithic concrete slabs or mat foundations for equipment pads and precast enclosures may be supported on a properly prepared subgrade as recommended in the Earthwork section of this report. Mat foundations should bear at a minimum depth of 3 feet below the final adjacent grade. Mat foundations constructed on native undisturbed stiff or very stiff sandy clay or fat clay soils may be designed using an average modulus of subgrade reaction (k_s) of up to 55 pounds per cubic inch (pci).

The recommended k_s modulus values are based on an assumed 1-foot square plate loading surface. For determination of the allowable subgrade modulus values (k_s) for actual mat foundation dimensions of mats bearing on sand soils, we recommend the use of the following relationship:

$$k_s = k_1 [(B+1)/2B]^2$$

where B equals the least mat foundation width.

Spread and Continuous (Strip) Footing Foundations

The existing native undisturbed stiff to very stiff clay soils, loose clayey sand soils, lime treated clay engineered fill or imported non-cohesive granular engineered fill, placed in accordance with the recommendations presented in the Earthwork section of this report, are generally suitable for support of shallow spread footing foundations beneath proposed auxiliary systems and structures. Continuous wall and isolated column spread footing foundations bearing on native undisturbed soils or engineered fill may be designed based on a net allowable soil bearing pressure of 3,000 psf for foundations bearing at least 3 feet below the final adjacent grade.

Exterior footings must extend to a minimum depth of 3 feet below finished grade elevations for protection against frost penetration. Interior footings may bear at shallower depths provided adequate bearing soils are present. Continuous wall or strip foundations should be at least 16 inches in width and isolated column spread foundations should be at least 30 inches in their least dimension. We recommend all foundations be suitably reinforced to minimize the effects of differential settlements associated with local variations in subgrade conditions. If the recommendations outlined in this report are adhered to, total settlement of individual spread footing foundations and differential settlement between adjacent spread footing foundations should be less than 1 inch and 1/2 inch, respectively.

Floor Slabs

Building slab-on-grade concrete floor slabs may be supported on undisturbed native soils, lime treated clay engineered fill or imported non-cohesive granular engineered fill, provided the fill soils meet the recommendations outlined in the Site and Subgrade Preparation section of this report. A maximum subgrade modulus (k_s) of up to 55 pounds per cubic inch (pci) may be used in the design of floor slabs supported on grade.

We recommend that at least 4 inches of clean coarse sand or crushed pea gravel be placed between the subgrade and the bottom of the floor slab for use as a capillary break to reduce moisture transmission through the concrete floors and to reduce the potential for concrete curling. If moisture sensitive floor coverings are planned, or if greater protection against vapor transmission is desired, a vapor barrier consisting of 10-mil plastic sheeting or equivalent may be placed on the sand layer beneath floor slabs. The floor slab should be isolated from the foundation system to allow for independent movement.

Lateral Earth Pressures

Lateral loads on shallow spread footing and mat foundations may be resisted by the combined passive resistance of the adjacent soils and the soil frictional resistance beneath the foundations. The allowable passive resistance of undisturbed native soils or engineered fill may be assumed to be equal to the

pressure developed by a fluid with a density of 300 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) up to a maximum of 3,000 psf.

An allowable frictional resistance factor of 0.4 may be used along the bottoms of shallow spread footing or mat foundations. A one-third increase in the passive resistance values may be used for temporary wind or seismic loads. Uplift loads on spread footing foundations may be resisted by the foundation concrete weight plus the weight of the soil backfill placed over the spread footing foundation.

Pavements and Roadways

Compacted Native Soils Construction and Access Road Design Recommendations

It is anticipated that certain roads will be constructed by compacting the native soils for use during the construction phase and as preparation for final access roads for the development. The most severe traffic conditions will occur during the construction phase. We recommend the construction of all final pavements be delayed until after construction of all other development features. During site construction operations and during preparation of final access and maintenance roads, instability of the native soils will likely develop, particularly during and following precipitation events.

The near-surface soils generally consist of 12 to 22 inches of fat clay tilled earth soil underlain by native sandy clay or fat clay. Laboratory test data for the fat clay tilled earth and native sandy clay and fat clay indicate a California Rearing Ratio (CBR) values equal to 2.1 percent and 2.2 percent at 95 percent compaction, and 0.9 percent and 1.3 percent at 90 percent compaction. The Plasticity Index ranges between 27 and 35 percent, and the Expansion Index ranges between 9 and 35. Given the low CBR values and high plasticity and shrink/swell characteristics of the fat clay tilled earth and native sandy clay that is predominantly present across the site, compacted native soil roadways will not generally provide consistent support for construction and site service vehicles. During and following precipitation events, the native clay soils will become unstable and slippery. Under these conditions, any wheeled vehicle traffic will cause moderate to severe disturbance to the compacted native soils, resulting in rutting and difficult passage. During extended periods of warm and dry weather, the upper few inches of the exposed native fat clay surface will shrink and harden; however, the underlying disturbed clay may remain unstable for heavier traffic.

If it is necessary or desired to attempt to use the native soils for temporary roadway access, we recommend the roadway subgrade be initially prepared as described in the Site and Subgrade Preparation section of this report. Where proof rolling identifies areas of instability, the subgrade should be scarified to at least a depth of 12 inches and moisture conditioned (typically manipulation and drying in the sun will be required) to within 3 percent above the soil's optimum moisture content, as determined by the Standard Proctor test (ASTM D698). After moisture conditioning, the scarified soil should be recompacted to at least 95 percent of the soil's maximum density, as determined by the Standard Proctor test (ASTM D698). It should be anticipated that frequent maintenance, reconditioning and recompaction of native soil roadways will be required.

In order to provide improved support for construction traffic and appropriate preparation for permanent roadways, we recommend the native soils be stabilized using either lime treatment methods or by the placement of a crushed aggregate surface layer. Lime treatment of the upper 12 to 18 inches of the roadway subgrade will reduce the plasticity and shrink/swell properties of the sandy clay and fat clay soils. Further evaluation will be required during the final geotechnical investigation to determine the recommended quantity of lime needed to adequately modify the clay soils. For estimating purposes, approximately 7 percent hydrated lime addition may be required to properly modify the sandy clay and fat clay characteristics.

Alternatively, subgrade stabilization for improved temporary and permanent roadway support may be performed by placing a minimum 12-inch thick layer of 1-inch by 3-inch (1x3) crushed concrete or gravel over the exposed subgrade after the roadway subgrade is initially prepared as described in the Site and

Subgrade Preparation section of this report. If greater stability is required, such as along heavily traveled construction routes, a layer of biaxial geogrid may be placed beneath the layer of 1x3 crushed concrete or gravel. The geogrid may consist of Tensar BX1100, or approved equal. The crushed 1x3 should be compacted to a stable and unyielding condition using a minimum 15-ton roller compactor.

We assume that entrance, perimeter and internal maintenance road pavement sections will be constructed over and supported on subgrade soils consisting of one or more of the following soils:

- Existing fat clay tilled earth with less than 5 percent organic matter, which has been proof-rolled and prepared as outlined in the Site Preparation section of this report
- Native undisturbed sandy clay and fat clay, which has been proof-rolled and prepared as outlined in the Site Preparation section of this report
- Granular engineered fill, which has been placed and compacted as outlined in the Site Preparation section of this report
- Lime-treated sandy clay and fat clay engineered fill, which has been placed and compacted as outlined in the Site Preparation section of this report

Aggregate Base Roadway Design Recommendations

We assume that perimeter and internal maintenance roads will consist of a compacted aggregate base pavement section placed over and supported on a prepared soil subgrade as previously described. We performed pavement design analyses for the proposed gravel roadways in accordance with the AASHTO design procedures for low traffic volume aggregate surface pavements. For purposes of our evaluation, we have estimated 25-year traffic loads of 10,000 equivalent single-axle 18 kip loads (ESALs) for the perimeter and internal maintenance roads after construction is complete. Based on our analyses we recommend the following section for internal maintenance roads:

| Perimeter and Internal Maintenance Roads – Aggregate Pavement | |
|---|-----------|
| Material Type | Thickness |
| ODOT Crushed Aggregate Base Course | 8 inches* |

*Assumes clay subgrade has been stabilized as recommended.

Entrance Road Pavement Design Recommendations

General

We assume the entrance road will consist of either flexible bituminous concrete (hot-mix asphalt) or rigid Portland cement concrete (PCC) placed over compacted aggregate base. The entrance road pavement requires the design be based on HS-20 truck loadings. No other design traffic conditions were provided. For purposes of our evaluation, we have estimated 25-year traffic loads of 25,000 ESALs for the entrance road.

As noted previously, the CBR of the native soils and tilled earth ranges between 2.1 and 2.2 at 95 percent compaction and the expansion index ranges between 9 and 35. Based on these results, an effective CBR value of 2 percent would generally be appropriate for use in pavement design at this site. If a CBR value of 2 percent were used in pavement design, the resulting flexible and rigid pavement sections would be inordinately thick and expensive. We recommend, therefore, that the native soil subgrade be lime treated or stabilized with a layer of 1x3 crushed concrete or gravel as previously described. Provided the subgrade is prepared and stabilized as recommended to a minimum depth of 12 inches, an effective CBR of 7 percent and an effective Resilient Modulus (M_R) of 7,000 psi may be preliminarily assumed. The actual CBR and M_R values of lime treated soil should be determined during the final geotechnical investigation phase.

Bituminous Concrete Flexible Pavement Design Recommendations

In accordance with AASHTO pavement design criteria for flexible bituminous concrete pavements, we have assumed a terminal serviceability of 2.0, standard deviations of 0.45 for bituminous concrete pavements, and a reliability of 85 percent. We performed pavement design analyses for the proposed pavements in accordance with the AASHTO design procedures for bituminous concrete pavements. Based on our analyses we recommend the following pavement section for the entrance road:

| Entrance Road | Thickness |
|--|--------------|
| Bituminous Concrete Pavement | |
| ODOT Asphalt Concrete Surface Course, Type 1 | 1-1/2 inches |
| ODOT Asphalt Concrete Intermediate/Leveling Course, Type 1 | 2 inches |
| ODOT Crushed Aggregate Base Course | 7 inches |

We recommend regular timely maintenance be performed on the bituminous pavements to reduce the potential deterioration associated with moisture infiltration through surface cracks. The owner should be prepared to seal the cracks with a hot-applied elastic crack filler as soon as possible after cracking develops and as often as necessary to block the passage of water to the subgrade soils.

Portland Cement Concrete Rigid Pavement Design Recommendations

In accordance with AASHTO rigid Portland cement concrete pavement design criteria, we have assumed a terminal serviceability of 2.0, standard deviations of 0.35 for rigid pavements, and a reliability of 85 percent. For purposes of this design we have assumed an effective modulus of subgrade reaction (k) of 50 psi/in and a drainage factor (Cd) of 1.2. We performed pavement design analyses for the proposed rigid pavement roadways in accordance with the AASHTO design procedures for rigid pavements. Based on our analyses we recommend the following section for maintenance roads:

| Entrance Road – Portland Cement Concrete Pavement | |
|---|-----------|
| Material Type | Thickness |
| ODOT Portland Cement Concrete Pavement | 6 inches |
| ODOT Crushed Aggregate Base Course | 6 inches |

GENERAL COMMENTS

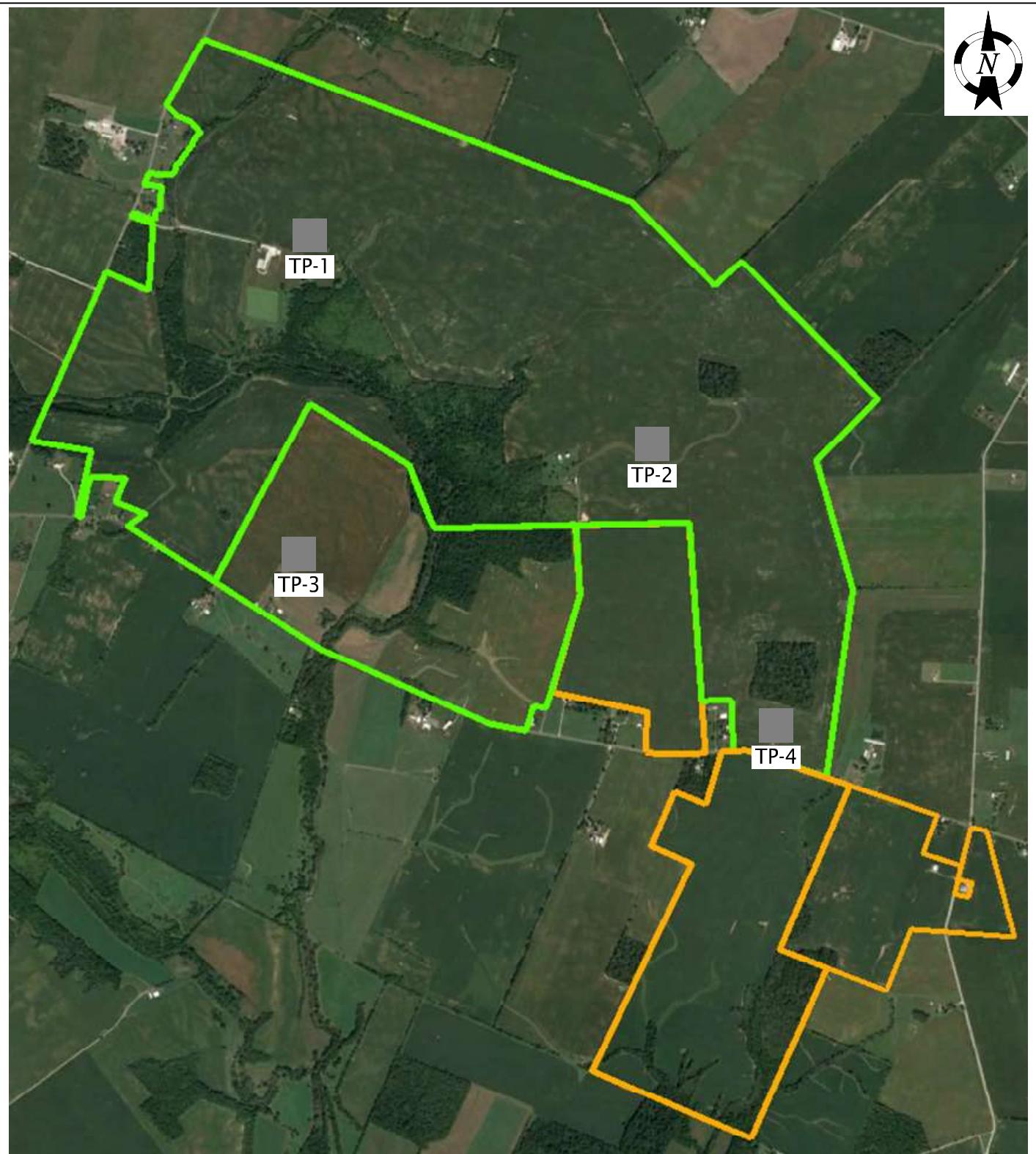
G2 has formulated the evaluations and recommendations presented in this report relative to site preparation and foundations on the basis of data provided to them relating to the location, type, and grade for the proposed site. Any significant change in this data should be brought to G2's attention for review and evaluation with respect to the prevailing subsurface conditions.

The scope of the present investigation was limited to evaluation of subsurface conditions for the support of the proposed structures and pavements and other related aspects of the development. No environmental or hydrogeological testing or analyses were included in the scope of this investigation. If changes occur in the design, location, or concept of the project, the conclusions and recommendations contained in this report are not valid unless G2 Consulting Group, LLC reviews the changes. G2 Consulting Group, LLC will then confirm the recommendations presented herein or make changes in writing.

G2 has based the analyses and recommendations submitted in this report upon the data from test pits and post load tests performed at the approximate locations shown on the Geotechnical Test Location Plan, Plate No. 1. This report does not reflect variations that may occur between the actual test locations and the actual structure locations. The nature and extent of any such variations may not become clear until the time of construction. If significant variations then become evident, it may be necessary for G2 to re-evaluate the report recommendations.



Soil conditions at the site could vary from those generalized on the basis of tests performed at specific locations. It is, therefore, recommended that G2 Consulting Group, LLC be retained to provide geotechnical engineering services during the site preparation, excavation, and foundation construction phases of the proposed project. This is to observe compliance with the design concepts, specifications, and recommendations. Also, this allows design changes to be made in the event that subsurface conditions differ from those anticipated prior to the start of construction.



Geotechnical Test Location Plan

Madison County Solar
London, Madison County, Alabama

Test Pit / Test Pile locations performed by
G2 Consulting Group, LLC on December 1 and
December 2, 2017



CONSULTING GROUP

Project No. 173483

Drawn by: JDC

Date: 12-22-17

Scale: NTS Plate No. 1

APPENDIX A
Geotechnical Data

Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant

Test Pit No. TP-1

Project Location: London, Madison County, Ohio



CONSULTING GROUP

G2 Project No. 173483

Latitude: 39.858881° Longitude: -83.342829°

| SUBSURFACE PROFILE | | | SOIL SAMPLE DATA | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| ELEV. (ft) | PRO- FILE | GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: 961.0 ft ± | DEPTH (ft) | SAMPLE TYPE/NO. | DRY DENSITY (PCF) | MOISTURE CONTENT (%) | PERCENT COMPACTION | UNCOF. COMP. ST. (PSF) |
| | | Tilled Earth: Stiff to Very Stiff Dark Gray Fat Clay with trace sand and organic matter (22 inches) (Organic Content @ 6 inches = 6.2%) | | ST-0 | 94.0 | 25.1 | | 2500* |
| | | | 1.8 | BS-1 | | | | 4500* |
| | | Stiff Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay with trace gravel | 3.0 | BS-2 | | 27.1 | | 4000* |
| | | Loose Mottled Brown and Gray Clayey Sand with trace silt, frequent clay lumps | 4.0 | BS-3 | | | | 3500* |
| 956.0 | | Stiff Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay with trace gravel | 5 | BS-4 | | 25.8 | | |
| | | | 6.0 | BS-5 | | 22.2 | | 2000* |
| | | | BS-6 | | | | | 2500* |
| | | Very Stiff Brown Fat Clay with trace sand and gravel | BS-7 | | | 21.5 | | 5000* |
| | | | BS-8 | | | | | 7000* |
| 951.0 | | End of Test Pit @ 9 ft | 9.0 | BS-9 | | | | 7000* |
| | | | 10 | | | | | |

Total Depth: 9 ft

Excavation Date: December 2, 2017

Inspector: J. Crow, EIT

Contractor: G2 Consulting Group, LLC

Operator: R. Kurdyla

Excavation Equipment:

John Deere 310K EP Backhoe

Water Level Observation:

Water seepage at 4 feet during excavation operations;
dry upon completion

Notes:

* Calibrated Hand Penetrometer

Excavation Backfilling Procedure:

Test Pits backfilled with excavated spoils

Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant

Test Pit No. TP-2

Project Location: London, Madison County, Ohio



CONSULTING GROUP

G2 Project No. 173483

Latitude: 39.850962° Longitude: -83.325841°

SUBSURFACE PROFILE

SOIL SAMPLE DATA

| ELEV. (ft) | PRO- FILE | GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: 980.0 ft ± | DEPTH (ft) | SAMPLE TYPE/NO. | DRY DENSITY (PCF) | MOISTURE CONTENT (%) | PERCENT COMPACTION | UNCOF. COMP. ST. (PSF) |
|---------------|--------------|--|---------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| | | Tilled Earth: Stiff to Very Stiff Dark Gray Fat Clay with trace sand and organic matter (18 inches) (Organic Content @ 6 inches = 5.9%) | | ST-0 | 96.0 | 25.0 | | 2500* |
| | | | 1.5 | BS-1 | | | | 5000* |
| | | | | BS-2 | | | | 3500* |
| | | | | BS-3 | | 21.6 | | 4500* |
| | | | | BS-4 | | | | 4000* |
| 975.0 | ▽ | | 5.0 | BS-5 | | 13.6 | | 3000* |
| | | Stiff Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay with trace gravel, frequent sand seams | 6.0 | BS-6 | | | | 3500* |
| | | | | BS-7 | | | | 6000* |
| | | Very Stiff Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay with trace sand and gravel | 8.0 | BS-8 | | | | 7000* |
| | | End of Test Pit @ 8 ft | 10 | | | | | |
| 970.0 | | | | | | | | |

Total Depth: 8 ft

Excavation Date: December 1, 2017

Inspector: J. Crow, EIT

Contractor: G2 Consulting Group, LLC

Operator: R. Kurdyla

Excavation Equipment:

John Deere 310K EP Backhoe

Water Level Observation:

Water seepage at 5 feet during excavation operations;
dry upon completion

Notes:

* Calibrated Hand Penetrometer

Excavation Backfilling Procedure:

Test Pits backfilled with excavated spoils

Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant

Test Pit No. TP-3

Project Location: London, Madison County, Ohio



CONSULTING GROUP

G2 Project No. 173483

Latitude: 39.846586° Longitude: -83.344411°

| SUBSURFACE PROFILE | | | SOIL SAMPLE DATA | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--|---|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| ELEV. (ft) | PRO- FILE | GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: 945.0 ft ± | DEPTH (ft) | SAMPLE TYPE/NO. | DRY DENSITY (PCF) | MOISTURE CONTENT (%) | PERCENT COMPACTION | UNCOF. COMP. ST. (PSF) |
| 945.0 | | <p>Tilled Earth: Stiff to Very Stiff Dark Brown Fat Clay with trace sand and roots (12 inches) (Organic Content @ 6 inches = 3.9%)</p> <p>Very Stiff Brown Fat Clay with little sand</p> <p>End of Test Pit @ 8 ft</p> | 1.0 5 8.0 10 | ST-0 | 88.0 | 22.3 | | 2000* |
| | | | | BS-1 | | | | 4000* |
| | | | | BS-2 | | 22.3 | | 5000* |
| | | | | BS-3 | | | | 5000* |
| | | | | BS-4 | | 25.5 | | 5000* |
| | | | | BS-5 | | | | 6000* |
| | | | | BS-6 | | 15.0 | | 6000* |
| | | | | BS-7 | | | | 7500* |
| | | | | BS-8 | | | | 7000* |

Total Depth: 8 ft

Excavation Date: December 1, 2017

Inspector: J. Crow, EIT

Contractor: G2 Consulting Group, LLC

Operator: R. Kurdyla

Excavation Equipment:

John Deere 310K EP Backhoe

Water Level Observation:

Dry during and upon completion of excavation operations

Notes:

* Calibrated Hand Penetrometer

Excavation Backfilling Procedure:

Test Pits backfilled with excavated spoils

Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant

Test Pit No. TP-4

Project Location: London, Madison County, Ohio



CONSULTING GROUP

G2 Project No. 173483

Latitude: 39.839922° Longitude: -83.319817°

| SUBSURFACE PROFILE | | | SOIL SAMPLE DATA | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--|------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| ELEV. (ft) | PRO- FILE | GROUND SURFACE ELEVATION: 983.0 ft ± | DEPTH (ft) | SAMPLE TYPE/NO. | DRY DENSITY (PCF) | MOISTURE CONTENT (%) | PERCENT COMPACTION | UNCOF. COMP. ST. (PSF) |
| | | Tilled Earth: Stiff to Very Stiff Dark Gray Fat Clay with trace sand and organic matter (20 inches) (Organic Content @ 6 inches = 7.3%) | | ST-0 | 85.0 | 32.0 | | 2500* |
| | | | 1.7 | BS-1 | | | | 5500* |
| | | | | BS-2 | | | | 7000* |
| | | | | BS-3 | | 25.9 | | 7000* |
| | | | | BS-4 | | | | 7500* |
| 978.0 | | Very Stiff Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay with trace sand and gravel | 5 | BS-5 | | | | 6500* |
| | | | 5.5 | BS-6 | | 30.2 | | 3500* |
| | | Stiff Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay with trace gravel, frequent sand seams | 7.0 | BS-7 | | | | 3000* |
| | | | | BS-8 | | 12.9 | | |
| | | Loose Brown Clayey Sand with trace silt and gravel, frequent clay lumps | 9.0 | BS-9 | | | | |
| | | End of Test Pit @ 9 ft | 10 | | | | | |
| 973.0 | | | | | | | | |

Total Depth: 9 ft

Excavation Date: December 1, 2017

Inspector: J. Crow, EIT

Contractor: G2 Consulting Group, LLC

Operator: R. Kurdyla

Excavation Equipment:

John Deere 310K EP Backhoe

Water Level Observation:

Water seepage at 5-1/2 feet during excavation operations; dry upon completion

Notes:

* Calibrated Hand Penetrometer

Excavation Backfilling Procedure:

Test Pits backfilled with excavated spoils



Test Pit Photographic Documentation
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



Test Pit ID: TP-1
Test Pit Depth: 9 feet
Date: December 2, 2017
Field Engineer(s): Jeff Crow, E.I.T.
Reece Kurdyla, E.I.T.

Figure No. 5



Test Pit Photographic Documentation
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



Test Pit ID: TP-2
Test Pit Depth: 8 feet
Date: December 1, 2017
Field Engineer(s): Jeff Crow, E.I.T.
Reece Kurdyla, E.I.T.

Figure No. 6



Test Pit Photographic Documentation
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



Test Pit ID: TP-3
Test Pit Depth: 8 feet
Date: December 1, 2017
Field Engineer(s): Jeff Crow, E.I.T.
Reece Kurdyla, E.I.T.



Test Pit Photographic Documentation
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



Test Pit ID: TP-4
Test Pit Depth: 9 feet
Date: December 1, 2017
Field Engineer(s): Jeff Crow, E.I.T.
Reece Kurdyla, E.I.T.



PT-1 - Looking North



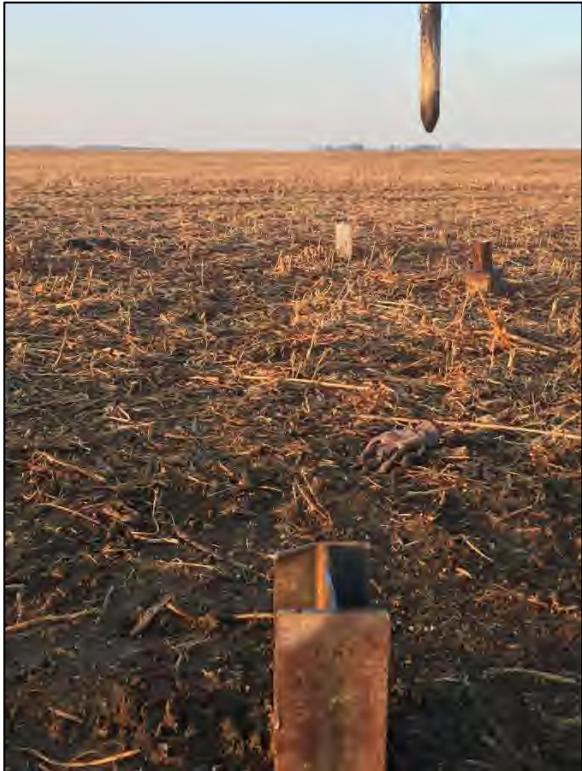
PT-1 - Looking East



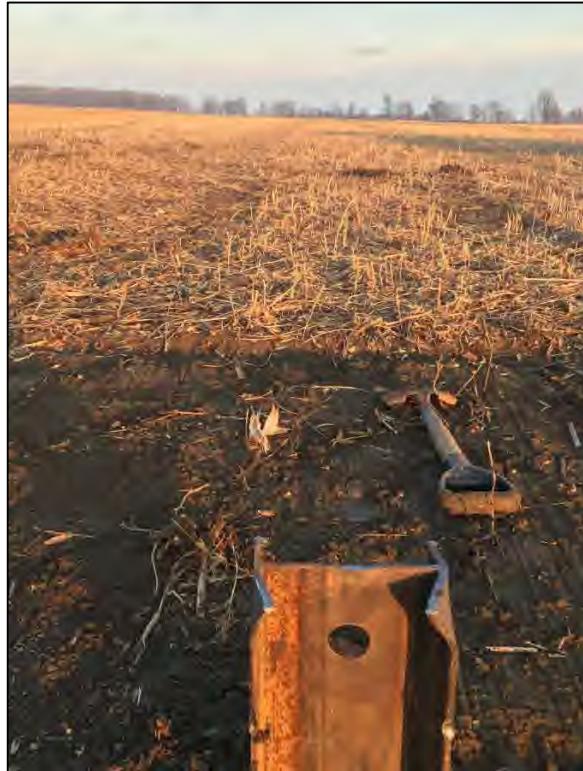
PT-1 - Looking West



PT-1 - Looking South



PT-2 - Looking North



PT-2 - Looking East



PT-2 - Looking West



PT-2 - Looking South



PT-3 - Looking North



PT-3 - Looking East



PT-3 - Looking West



PT-3 - Looking South



PT-4 - Looking North



PT-4 - Looking East



PT-4 - Looking West



PT-4 - Looking South

Post Head Photographic Documentation
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



PT-1A (Top)



PT-1A (Bottom)



PT-1B (Top)



PT-1B (Bottom)

Post Head Photographic Documentation
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



PT-2A (Top)



PT-2A (Bottom)



PT-2B (Top)



PT-2B (Bottom)



PT-3A (Top)



PT-3A (Bottom)



PT-3B (Top)



PT-3B (Bottom)



PT-4A (Top)



PT-4A (Bottom)



PT-4B (Top)



PT-4B (Bottom)



GENERAL NOTES TERMINOLOGY

Unless otherwise noted, all terms herein refer to the Standard Definitions presented in ASTM 653.

PARTICLE SIZE

| | |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| Boulders | - greater than 12 inches |
| Cobbles | - 3 inches to 12 inches |
| Gravel | - Coarse - Fine |
| Sand | - Coarse - Medium - Fine |
| Silt | - 0.005mm to 0.074mm |
| Clay | - Less than 0.005mm |

CLASSIFICATION

The major soil constituent is the principal noun, i.e. clay, silt, sand, gravel. The second major soil constituent and other minor constituents are reported as follows:

| Second Major Constituent (percent by weight) | Minor Constituent (percent by weight) |
|---|--|
| Trace - 1 to 12% | Trace - 1 to 12% |
| Adjective - 12 to 35% | Little - 12 to 23% |
| And - over 35% | Some - 23 to 33% |

COHESIVE SOILS

If clay content is sufficient so that clay dominates soil properties, clay becomes the principal noun with the other major soil constituent as modifier, i.e. sandy clay. Other minor soil constituents may be included in accordance with the classification breakdown for cohesionless soils, i.e. silty clay, trace sand, little gravel.

| Consistency | Unconfined Compressive Strength (psf) | | Approximate Range of (N) |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | Below 500 | 500 - 1,000 | |
| Very Soft | Below 500 | 0 - 2 | |
| Soft | 500 - 1,000 | 3 - 4 | |
| Medium | 1,000 - 2,000 | 5 - 8 | |
| Stiff | 2,000 - 4,000 | 9 - 15 | |
| Very Stiff | 4,000 - 8,000 | 16 - 30 | |
| Hard | 8,000 - 16,000 | 31 - 50 | |
| Very Hard | Over 16,000 | Over 50 | |

Consistency of cohesive soils is based upon an evaluation of the observed resistance to deformation under load and not upon the Standard Penetration Resistance (N).

COHESIONLESS SOILS

| Density Classification | Relative Density % | Approximate Range of (N) |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| Very Loose | 0 - 15 | 0 - 4 |
| Loose | 16 - 35 | 5 - 10 |
| Medium Compact | 36 - 65 | 11 - 30 |
| Compact | 66 - 85 | 31 - 50 |
| Very Compact | 86 - 100 | Over 50 |

Relative Density of cohesionless soils is based upon the evaluation of the Standard Penetration Resistance (N), modified as required for depth effects, sampling effects, etc.

SAMPLE DESIGNATIONS

- AS - Auger Sample - Cuttings directly from auger flight
- BS - Bottle or Bag Samples
- S - Split Spoon Sample - ASTM D 1586
- LS - Liner Sample with liner insert 3 inches in length
- ST - Shelby Tube sample - 3 inch diameter unless otherwise noted
- PS - Piston Sample - 3 inch diameter unless otherwise noted
- RC - Rock Core - NX core unless otherwise noted

STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (ASTM D 1586) - A 2.0 inch outside-diameter, 1-3/8 inch inside-diameter split barrel sampler is driven into undisturbed soil by means of a 140-pound weight falling freely through a vertical distance of 30 inches. The sampler is normally driven three successive 6-inch increments. The total number of blows required for the final 12 inches of penetration is the Standard Penetration Resistance (N).



**CONSULTING
GROUP**

Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 1A

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 6 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/2/2017

| Tension Load Test | | | | | | Lateral Load Test | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) | | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 1 | 631 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 2 | 1 | 813 | 0.028 | 0.017 | 0.022 |
| 3 | 1 | 1057 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 3 | 1 | 1257 | 0.056 | 0.043 | 0.049 |
| 4 | 1 | 1711 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0.033 | 0.009 | 0.021 |
| 5 | 1 | 2051 | 0.007 | 0.009 | 0.008 | 5 | 1 | 1268 | 0.063 | 0.042 | 0.052 |
| 6 | 5 | 2203 | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.016 | 6 | 1 | 1728 | 0.102 | 0.081 | 0.091 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.015 | 0.017 | 0.016 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.036 | 0.014 | 0.025 |
| 8 | 1 | 2193 | 0.017 | 0.019 | 0.018 | 8 | 1 | 1502 | 0.092 | 0.069 | 0.080 |
| 9 | 1 | 3668 | 0.310 | 0.312 | 0.311 | 9 | 1 | 2133 | 0.156 | 0.133 | 0.144 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.300 | 0.295 | 0.297 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.046 | 0.025 | 0.035 |
| 11 | 1 | 3138 | 1.033 | 1.040 | 1.036 | 11 | 1 | 2158 | 0.161 | 0.130 | 0.146 |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | 1.030 | 1.028 | 1.029 | 12 | 1 | 2571 | 0.213 | 0.180 | 0.196 |
| Reset Gauge to Zero | | | | | | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0.054 | 0.028 | 0.041 |
| 13 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 14 | 1 | 2671 | 0.239 | 0.190 | 0.215 |
| 14 | 1 | 3262 | 0.500 | 0.510 | 0.505 | 15 | 1 | 3042 | 0.300 | 0.242 | 0.271 |
| 15 | 0 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0.077 | 0.045 | 0.061 |
| | | | | | | 17 | 1 | 3226 | 0.341 | 0.265 | 0.303 |
| | | | | | | 18 | 1 | 3951 | 0.508 | 0.397 | 0.452 |
| | | | | | | 19 | 1 | 4199 | 0.621 | 0.501 | 0.561 |
| | | | | | | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0.214 | 0.116 | 0.165 |
| | | | | | | 21 | 1 | 4964 | 1.010 | 0.811 | 0.910 |
| | | | | | | 22 | 1 | 5424 | 1.009 | 1.220 | 1.115 |
| | | | | | | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0.408 | 0.562 | 0.485 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |



Tension Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 1A

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 6 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/2/2017

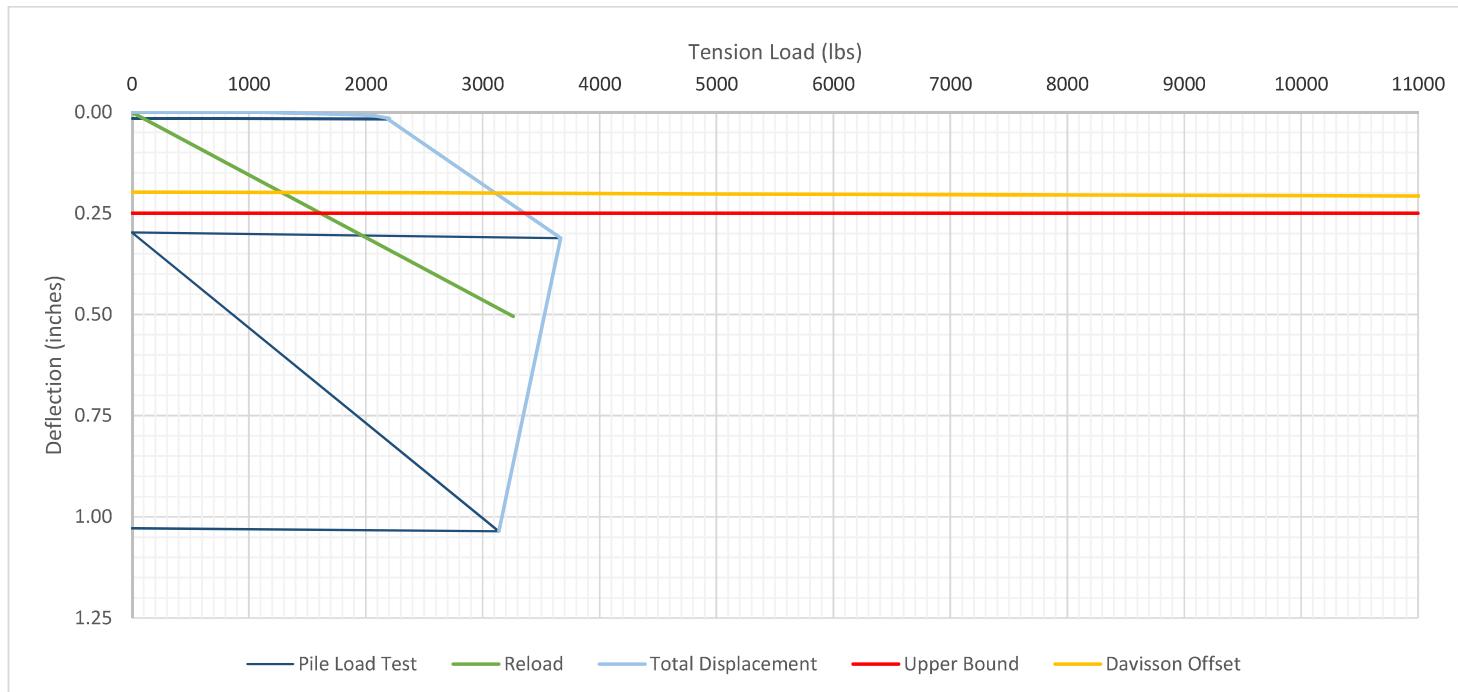


Figure No. 18B



Lateral Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 1A

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 6 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/2/2017

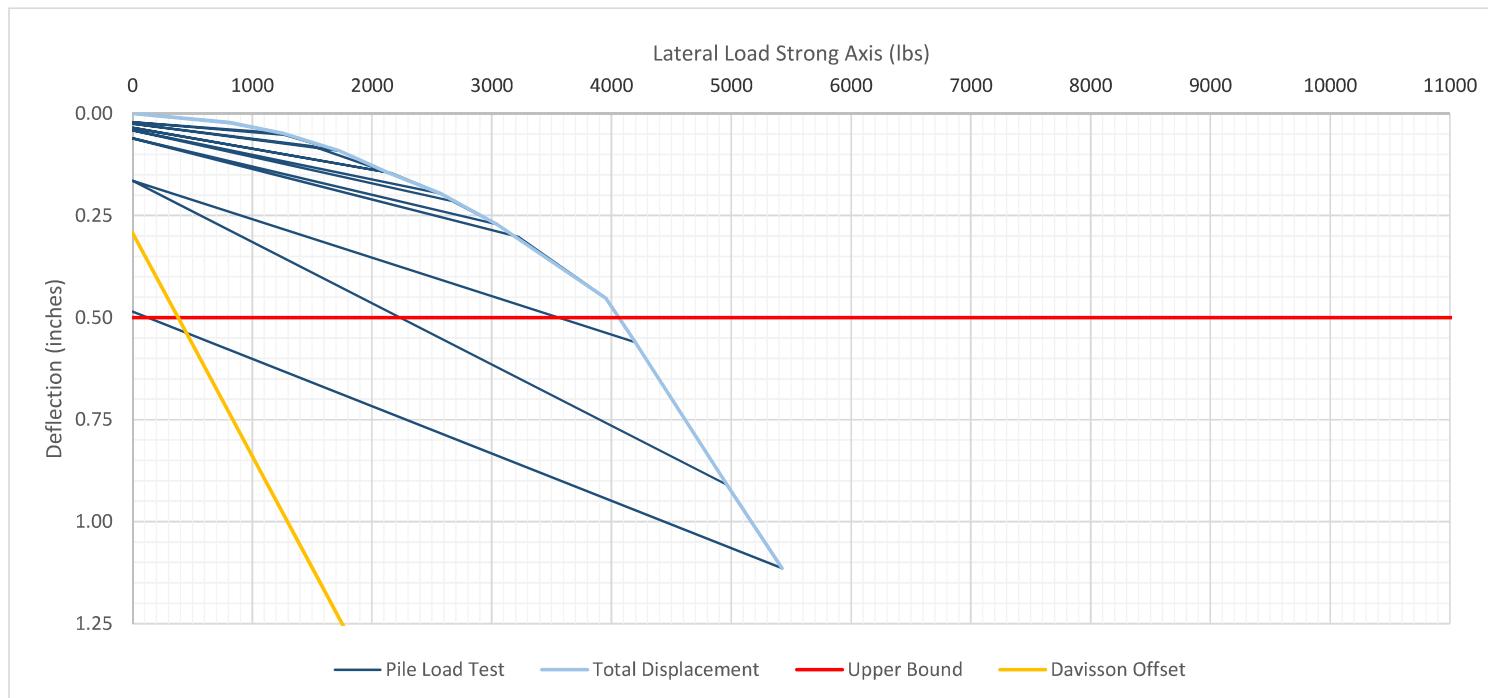


Figure No. 18C



**CONSULTING
GROUP**

Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 1B

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 9 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/2/2017

| Tension Load Test | | | | | | Lateral Load Test | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) | | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 1 | 775 | 0.000 | 0.011 | 0.006 | 2 | 1 | 773 | -0.002 | 0.013 | 0.006 |
| 3 | 1 | 1334 | 0.000 | 0.011 | 0.006 | 3 | 1 | 1057 | -0.002 | 0.013 | 0.006 |
| 4 | 1 | 2072 | 0.000 | 0.011 | 0.006 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 5 | 5 | 2255 | 0.001 | 0.011 | 0.006 | 5 | 1 | 1271 | 0.009 | 0.092 | 0.051 |
| 6 | 1 | 0 | 0.002 | 0.011 | 0.006 | 6 | 1 | 1570 | 0.007 | 0.113 | 0.060 |
| 7 | 1 | 2374 | 0.002 | 0.011 | 0.006 | 7 | 1 | 0 | -0.038 | 0.113 | 0.038 |
| 8 | 1 | 5573 | 0.268 | 0.282 | 0.275 | 8 | 1 | 1620 | 0.038 | 0.127 | 0.082 |
| 9 | 1 | 0 | 0.275 | 0.258 | 0.266 | 9 | 1 | 2012 | 0.063 | 0.149 | 0.106 |
| 10 | 1 | 5409 | 1.037 | 1.040 | 1.038 | 10 | 1 | 0 | -0.043 | 0.149 | 0.053 |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 1.037 | 1.040 | 1.038 | 11 | 1 | 2380 | 0.135 | 0.210 | 0.172 |
| Reset Gauge to Zero | | | | | | 12 | 1 | 2570 | 0.162 | 0.208 | 0.185 |
| 13 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 13 | 1 | 0 | -0.059 | 0.071 | 0.006 |
| 13 | 1 | 5258 | 0.551 | 0.547 | 0.549 | 14 | 1 | 2561 | 0.195 | 0.176 | 0.185 |
| 14 | 1 | 0 | 0.560 | 0.538 | 0.549 | 15 | 1 | 3189 | 0.224 | 0.263 | 0.244 |
| | | | | | | 16 | 1 | 0 | -0.058 | 0.118 | 0.030 |
| | | | | | | 17 | 1 | 3267 | 0.249 | 0.280 | 0.264 |
| | | | | | | 18 | 1 | 5219 | 0.472 | 0.521 | 0.496 |
| | | | | | | 19 | 1 | 5420 | 0.506 | 0.561 | 0.533 |
| | | | | | | 20 | 1 | 0 | -0.057 | 0.219 | 0.081 |
| | | | | | | 21 | 1 | 7513 | 1.064 | 1.014 | 1.039 |
| | | | | | | 22 | 1 | 0 | 0.087 | 0.237 | 0.162 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure No. 19A



Tension Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 1B

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 9 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/2/2017



Figure No. 19B



Lateral Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 1B

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 9 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/2/2017

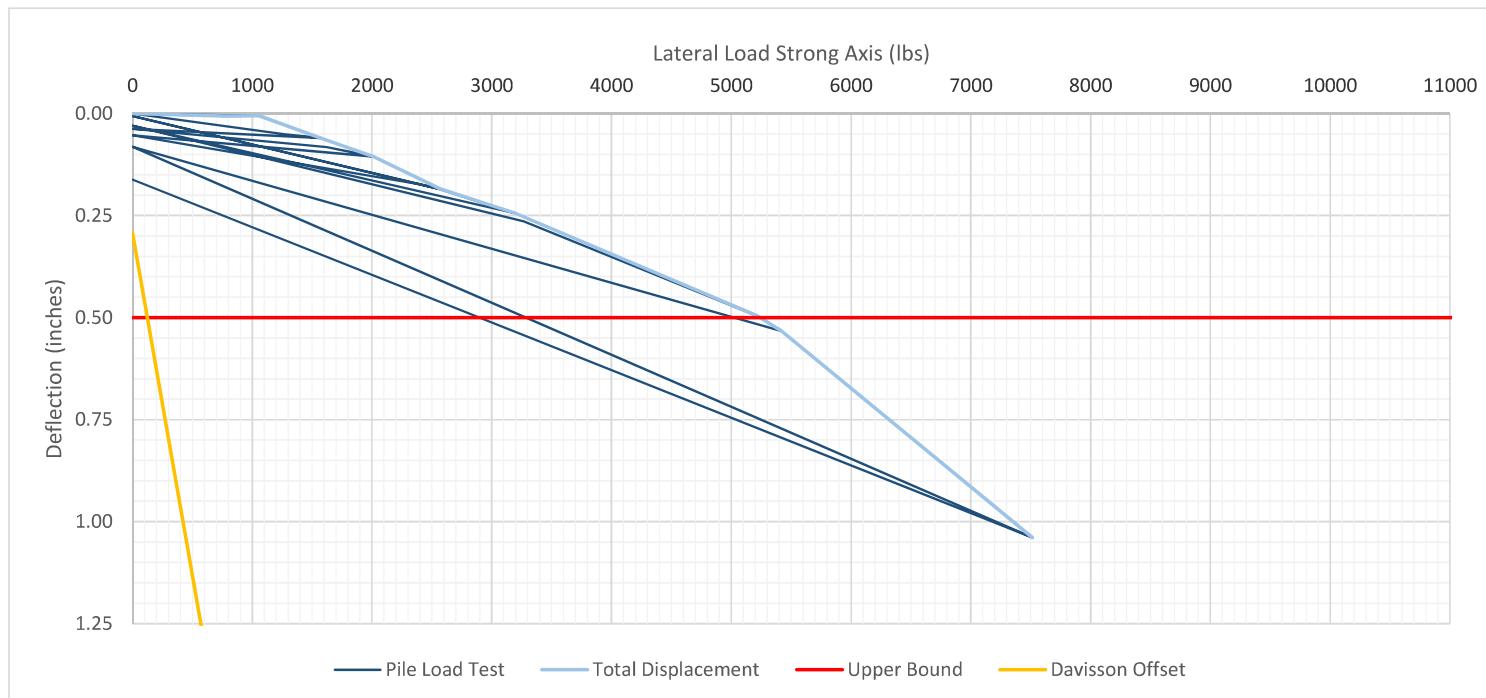


Figure No. 19C



**CONSULTING
GROUP**

Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 2A

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 5 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.850962°, -83.325841°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017

| Tension Load Test | | | | | | Lateral Load Test | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) | | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 1 | 590 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2 | 1 | 687 | 0.025 | 0.011 | 0.018 |
| 3 | 1 | 1119 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 3 | 1 | 1397 | 0.109 | 0.064 | 0.086 |
| 4 | 1 | 1542 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 0.004 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0.037 | 0.021 | 0.029 |
| 5 | 1 | 2070 | 0.015 | 0.011 | 0.013 | 5 | 1 | 1521 | 0.128 | 0.078 | 0.103 |
| 6 | 5 | 2145 | 0.026 | 0.021 | 0.023 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0.040 | 0.019 | 0.029 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.022 | 0.021 | 0.022 | 7 | 1 | 1852 | 0.169 | 0.119 | 0.144 |
| 8 | 1 | 2580 | 0.044 | 0.037 | 0.040 | 8 | 1 | 2292 | 0.232 | 0.190 | 0.211 |
| 9 | 1 | 3849 | 0.297 | 0.281 | 0.289 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0.070 | 0.038 | 0.054 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.274 | 0.268 | 0.271 | 10 | 1 | 2019 | 0.211 | 0.177 | 0.194 |
| 11 | 1 | 4229 | 1.054 | 1.046 | 1.050 | 11 | 1 | 2526 | 0.268 | 0.244 | 0.256 |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | 1.061 | 1.022 | 1.042 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0.087 | 0.045 | 0.066 |
| Reset Gauge to Zero | | | | | | 13 | 1 | 2632 | 0.296 | 0.280 | 0.288 |
| 13 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 14 | 1 | 3040 | 0.377 | 0.376 | 0.377 |
| 14 | 1 | 4264 | 0.499 | 0.502 | 0.500 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0.153 | 0.075 | 0.114 |
| 15 | 1 | 0 | 0.498 | 0.502 | 0.500 | 16 | 1 | 3256 | 0.417 | 0.413 | 0.415 |
| | | | | | | 17 | 1 | 3689 | 0.538 | 0.538 | 0.538 |
| | | | | | | 18 | 1 | 0 | 0.240 | 0.145 | 0.193 |
| | | | | | | 19 | 1 | 4944 | 1.027 | 1.044 | 1.035 |
| | | | | | | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0.540 | 0.410 | 0.475 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |



Tension Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 2A

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 5 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.850962°, -83.325841°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017



Figure No. 20B

Lateral Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 2A

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 5 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.850962°, -83.325841°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017

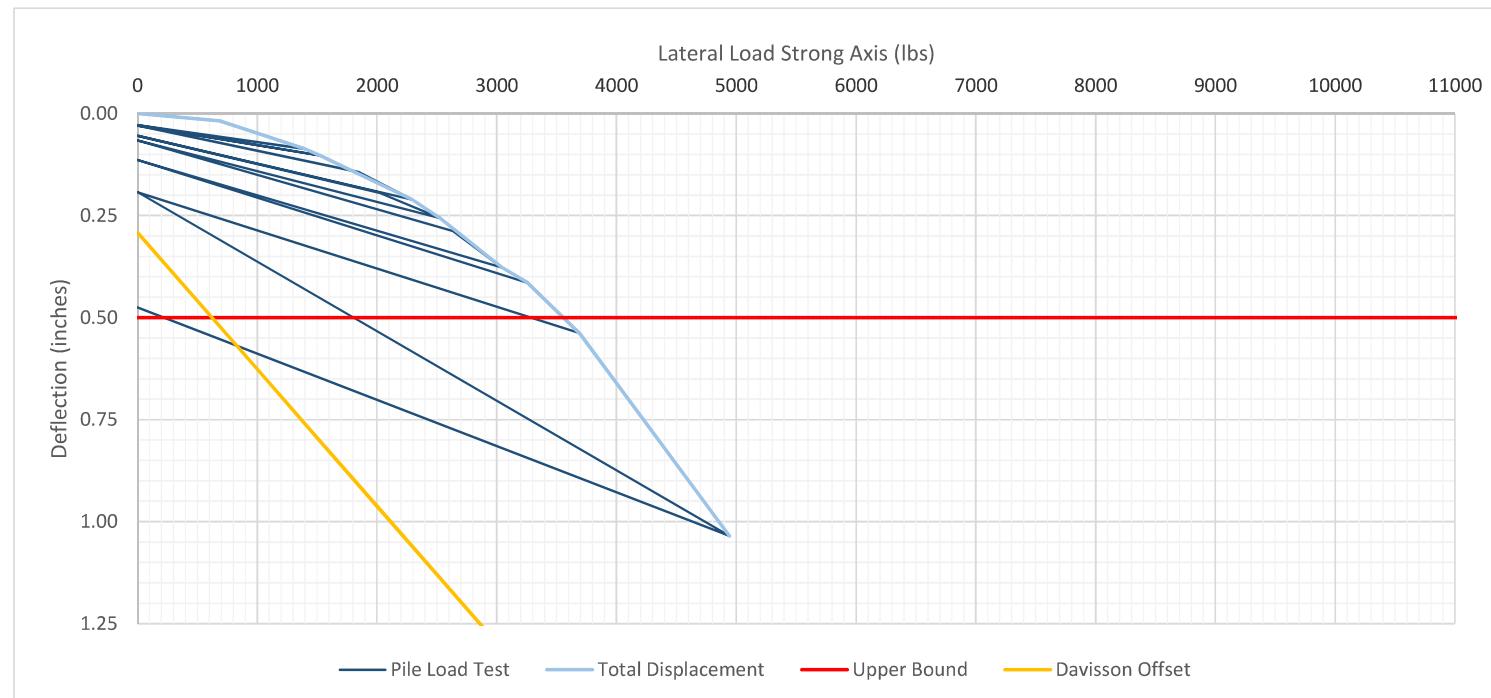


Figure No. 20C



**CONSULTING
GROUP**

Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 2B

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 8 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.850962°, -83.325841°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017

| Tension Load Test | | | | | | Lateral Load Test | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) | | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 1 | 663 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2 | 1 | 915 | -0.003 | 0.095 | 0.046 |
| 3 | 1 | 1231 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3 | 1 | 1309 | 0.027 | 0.139 | 0.083 |
| 4 | 1 | 1663 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 4 | 1 | 0 | -0.041 | 0.111 | 0.035 |
| 5 | 1 | 2166 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 5 | 1 | 1737 | 0.033 | 0.183 | 0.108 |
| 6 | 5 | 2031 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 6 | 1 | 0 | -0.055 | 0.121 | 0.033 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.005 | 0.000 | 0.002 | 7 | 1 | 1630 | 0.048 | 0.207 | 0.127 |
| 8 | 1 | 2495 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 8 | 1 | 2004 | 0.048 | 0.212 | 0.130 |
| 9 | 1 | 7458 | 0.420 | 0.286 | 0.353 | 9 | 1 | 0 | -0.060 | 0.133 | 0.037 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.420 | 0.267 | 0.344 | 10 | 1 | 2154 | 0.089 | 0.275 | 0.182 |
| 11 | 1 | 7362 | 1.221 | 1.014 | 1.118 | 11 | 1 | 2550 | 0.089 | 0.306 | 0.198 |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | 1.224 | 0.994 | 1.109 | 12 | 1 | 0 | -0.076 | 0.182 | 0.053 |
| Reset Gauge to Zero | | | | | | 13 | 1 | 2752 | 0.138 | 0.412 | 0.275 |
| 13 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 14 | 1 | 3073 | 0.162 | 0.446 | 0.304 |
| 14 | 1 | 7318 | 0.521 | 0.525 | 0.523 | 15 | 1 | 0 | -0.094 | 0.210 | 0.058 |
| 15 | 1 | 0 | 0.540 | 0.499 | 0.519 | 16 | 1 | 3091 | 0.160 | 0.491 | 0.326 |
| | | | | | | 17 | 1 | 3787 | 0.268 | 0.670 | 0.469 |
| | | | | | | 18 | 1 | 4589 | 0.365 | 0.924 | 0.645 |
| | | | | | | 19 | 1 | 0 | -0.155 | 0.382 | 0.113 |
| | | | | | | 20 | 1 | 5093 | 0.400 | 1.104 | 0.752 |
| | | | | | | 21 | 1 | 6857 | 0.606 | 1.695 | 1.150 |
| | | | | | | 22 | 1 | 0 | -0.170 | 0.710 | 0.270 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure No. 21A



Tension Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 2B

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 8 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.850962°, -83.325841°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017



Figure No. 21B



Lateral Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 2B

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 8 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.850962°, -83.325841°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017

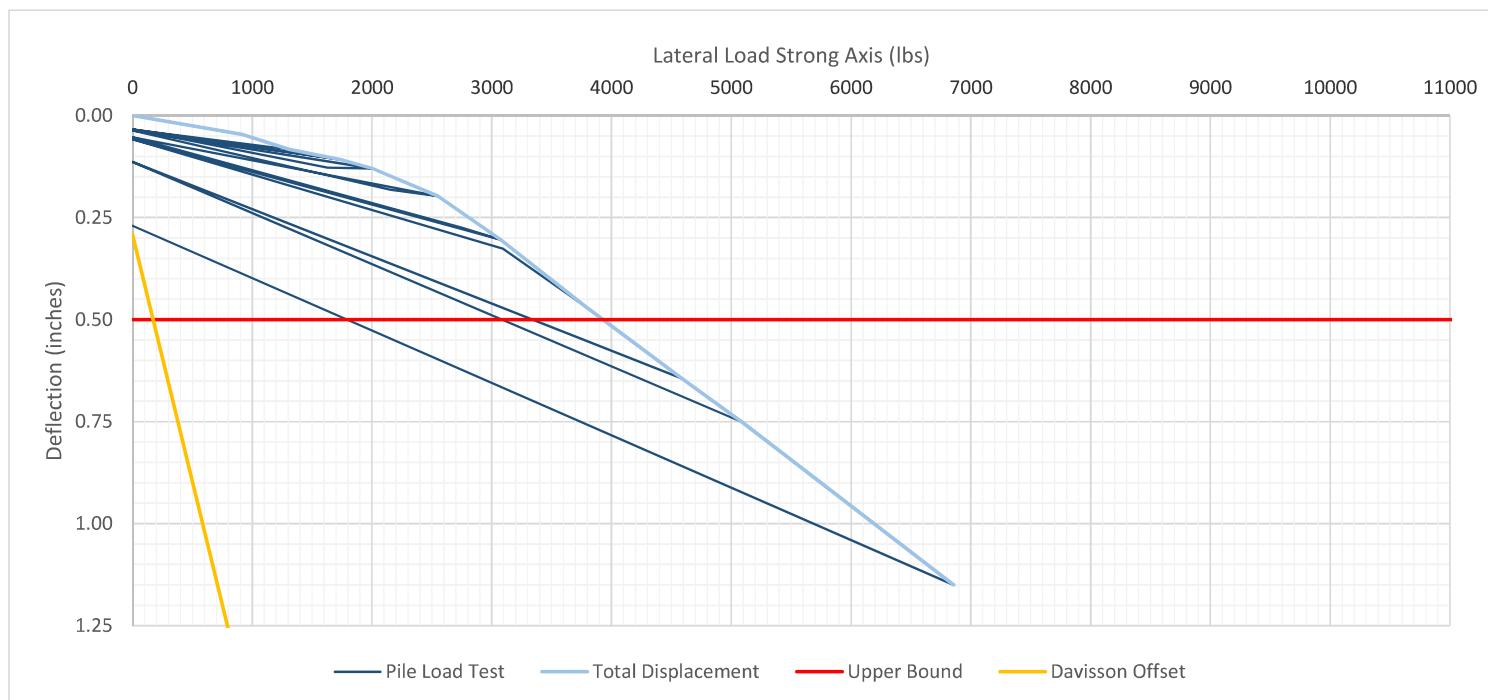


Figure No. 21C



**CONSULTING
GROUP**

Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 3A
 Post Size: W6x9
 Depth Driven: 5 feet
 GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name: Madison County Solar
 Project Number: 173483
 Test Date: 12/1/2017

| Tension Load Test | | | | | | Lateral Load Test | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) | | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 1 | 862 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2 | 1 | 675 | 0.080 | -0.030 | 0.025 |
| 3 | 1 | 1358 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 3 | 1 | 1270 | 0.160 | -0.032 | 0.064 |
| 4 | 1 | 1719 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0.023 | -0.010 | 0.007 |
| 5 | 1 | 2225 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 5 | 1 | 1506 | 0.167 | -0.027 | 0.070 |
| 6 | 5 | 2167 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0.027 | -0.002 | 0.013 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.006 | 0.003 | 7 | 1 | 1755 | 0.173 | 0.027 | 0.100 |
| 8 | 1 | 2349 | 0.002 | 0.007 | 0.004 | 8 | 1 | 2109 | 0.245 | 0.069 | 0.157 |
| 9 | 1 | 6383 | 0.264 | 0.279 | 0.271 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0.034 | 0.033 | 0.033 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.262 | 0.274 | 0.268 | 10 | 1 | 2291 | 0.249 | 0.082 | 0.165 |
| 11 | 1 | 7638 | 1.030 | 1.042 | 1.036 | 11 | 1 | 2662 | 0.297 | 0.143 | 0.220 |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | 1.027 | 1.049 | 1.038 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 0.051 | 0.046 | 0.048 |
| Reset Gauge to Zero | | | | | | 13 | 1 | 2735 | 0.300 | 0.163 | 0.231 |
| 13 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 14 | 1 | 3039 | 0.341 | 0.208 | 0.275 |
| 14 | 1 | 7540 | 0.543 | 0.530 | 0.536 | 15 | 1 | 0 | 0.073 | 0.053 | 0.063 |
| 15 | 1 | 0 | 0.530 | 0.535 | 0.532 | 16 | 1 | 3358 | 0.390 | 0.264 | 0.327 |
| | | | | | | 17 | 1 | 4011 | 0.519 | 0.387 | 0.453 |
| | | | | | | 18 | 1 | 4634 | 0.655 | 0.503 | 0.579 |
| | | | | | | 19 | 1 | 0 | 0.203 | 0.153 | 0.178 |
| | | | | | | 20 | 1 | 5959 | 1.014 | 0.831 | 0.923 |
| | | | | | | 21 | 1 | 6512 | 1.199 | 1.017 | 1.108 |
| | | | | | | 22 | 1 | 0 | 0.511 | 0.408 | 0.459 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure No. 22A



Tension Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 3A

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 5 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017

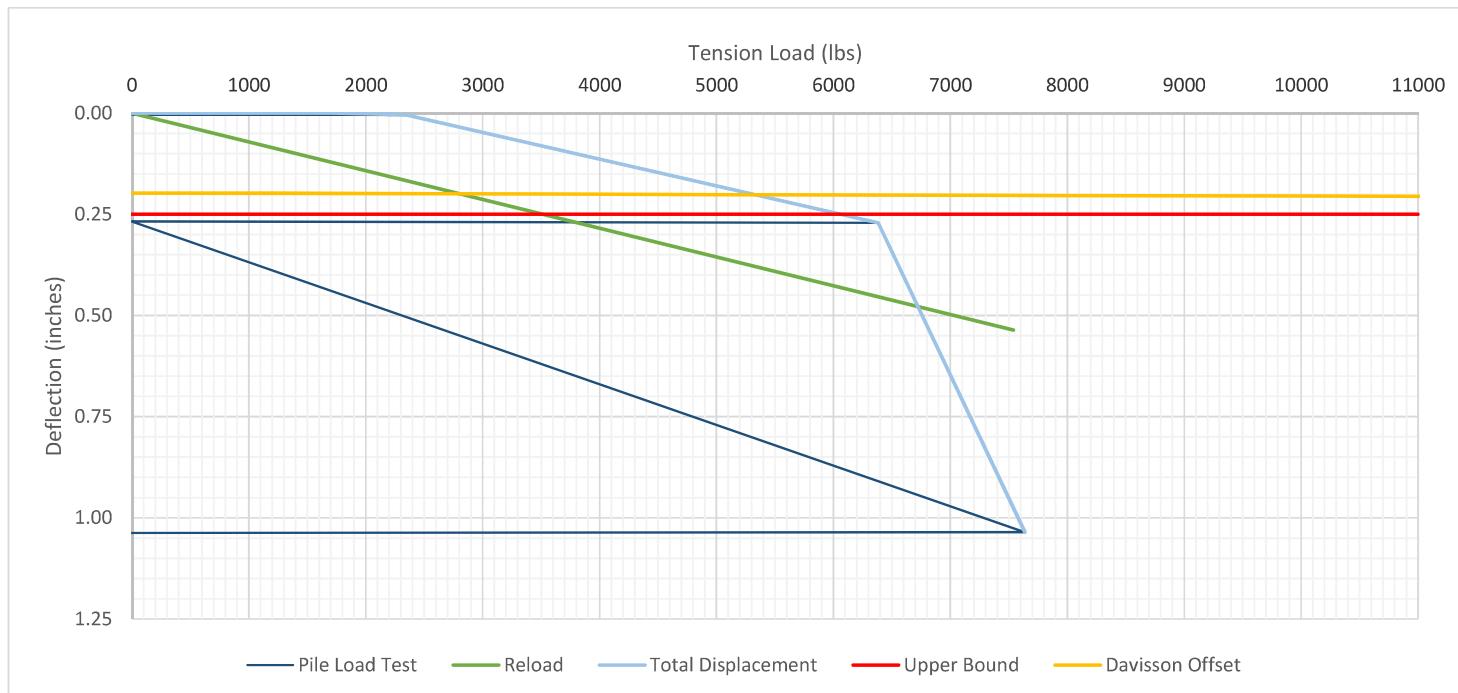


Figure No. 22B



Lateral Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 3A
Post Size: W6x9
Depth Driven: 5 feet
GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name: Madison County Solar
Project Number: 173483
Test Date: 12/1/2017

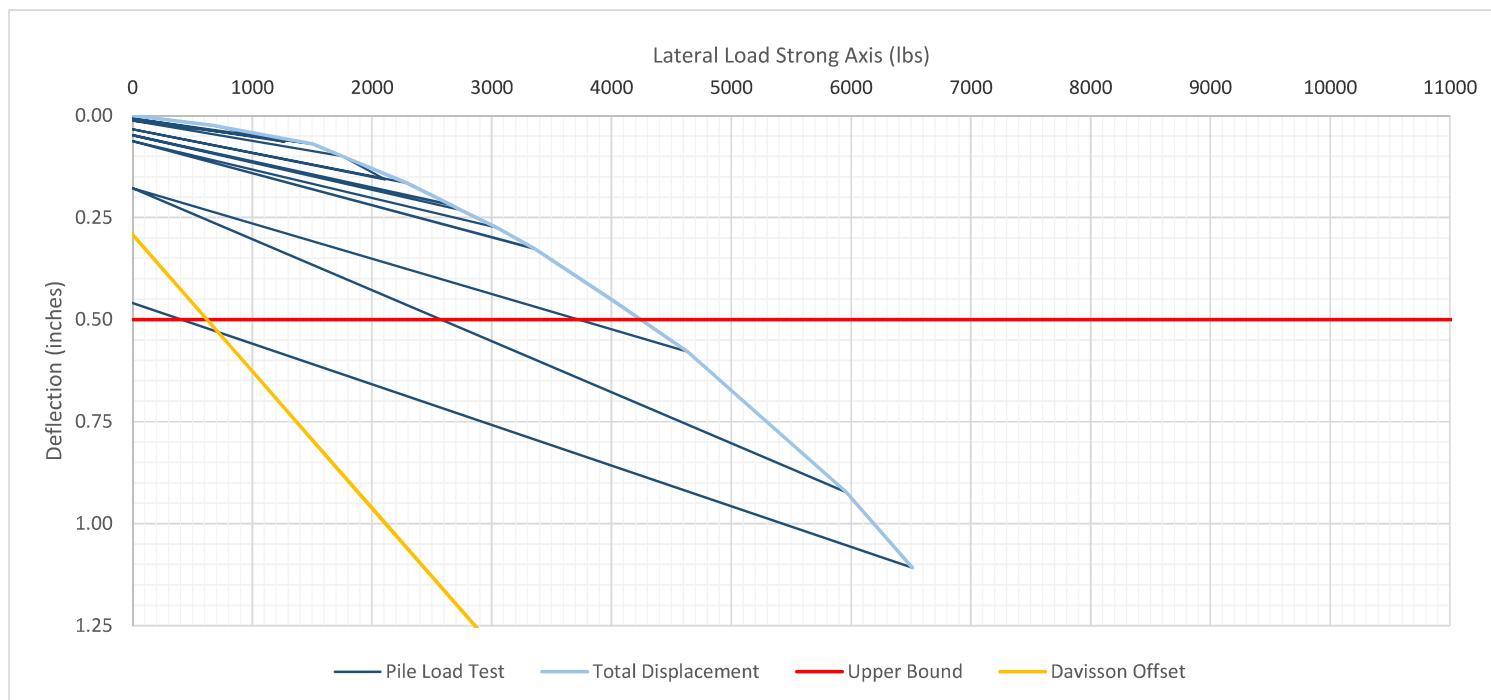


Figure No. 22C



**CONSULTING
GROUP**

Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 3B
 Post Size: W6x9
 Depth Driven: 8 feet
 GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name: Madison County Solar
 Project Number: 173483
 Test Date: 12/1/2017

| Tension Load Test | | | | | | Lateral Load Test | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) | | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 1 | 858 | 0.001 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2 | 1 | 645 | -0.056 | 0.105 | 0.025 |
| 3 | 1 | 1294 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 3 | 1 | 1147 | -0.041 | 0.162 | 0.061 |
| 4 | 1 | 1596 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 4 | 1 | 0 | -0.033 | 0.064 | 0.016 |
| 5 | 1 | 2256 | 0.004 | 0.001 | 0.002 | 5 | 1 | 1081 | -0.041 | 0.155 | 0.057 |
| 6 | 5 | 2154 | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.004 | 6 | 1 | 1617 | -0.001 | 0.212 | 0.105 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.004 | 7 | 1 | 0 | -0.028 | 0.072 | 0.022 |
| 8 | 1 | 2490 | 0.002 | 0.006 | 0.004 | 8 | 1 | 1764 | 0.022 | 0.225 | 0.123 |
| 9 | 1 | 7145 | 0.189 | 0.283 | 0.236 | 9 | 1 | 2012 | 0.042 | 0.247 | 0.145 |
| 10 | 1 | 7909 | 0.309 | 0.406 | 0.357 | 10 | 1 | 0 | -0.021 | 0.078 | 0.028 |
| 11 | 1 | 0 | 0.332 | 0.353 | 0.343 | 11 | 1 | 2210 | 0.072 | 0.270 | 0.171 |
| 12 | 1 | 6473 | 0.930 | 1.032 | 0.981 | 12 | 1 | 2500 | 0.109 | 0.294 | 0.201 |
| 13 | 1 | 6108 | 1.034 | 1.132 | 1.083 | 13 | 1 | 0 | -0.012 | 0.079 | 0.034 |
| 15 | 1 | 0 | 1.065 | 1.102 | 1.083 | 14 | 1 | 2632 | 0.125 | 0.301 | 0.213 |
| Reset Gauge to Zero | | | | | | 15 | 1 | 3001 | 0.154 | 0.342 | 0.248 |
| 16 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0.004 | 0.070 | 0.037 |
| 17 | 1 | 6245 | 0.519 | 0.585 | 0.552 | 17 | 1 | 3368 | 0.192 | 0.383 | 0.288 |
| 18 | 1 | 0 | 0.541 | 0.544 | 0.543 | 18 | 1 | 4308 | 0.286 | 0.534 | 0.410 |
| | | | | | | 19 | 1 | 6424 | 0.548 | 0.841 | 0.695 |
| | | | | | | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0.105 | 0.104 | 0.105 |
| | | | | | | 21 | 1 | 7805 | 0.819 | 1.005 | 0.912 |
| | | | | | | 22 | 1 | 8824 | 1.013 | 1.178 | 1.095 |
| | | | | | | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0.228 | 0.160 | 0.194 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |



Tension Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 3B

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 8 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017

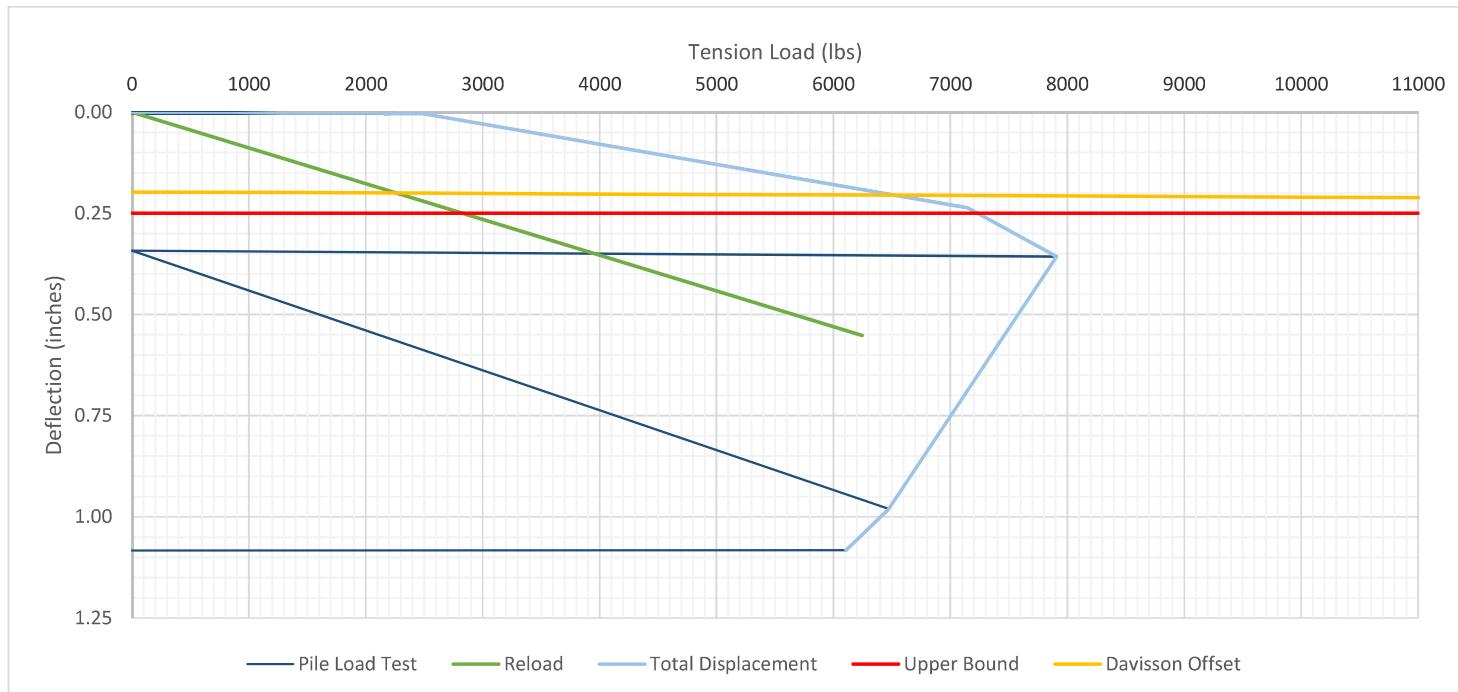


Figure No. 23B



Lateral Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 3B
Post Size: W6x9
Depth Driven: 8 feet
GPS Test Coordinates: 39.858881°, -83.342829°

Project Name: Madison County Solar
Project Number: 173483
Test Date: 12/1/2017

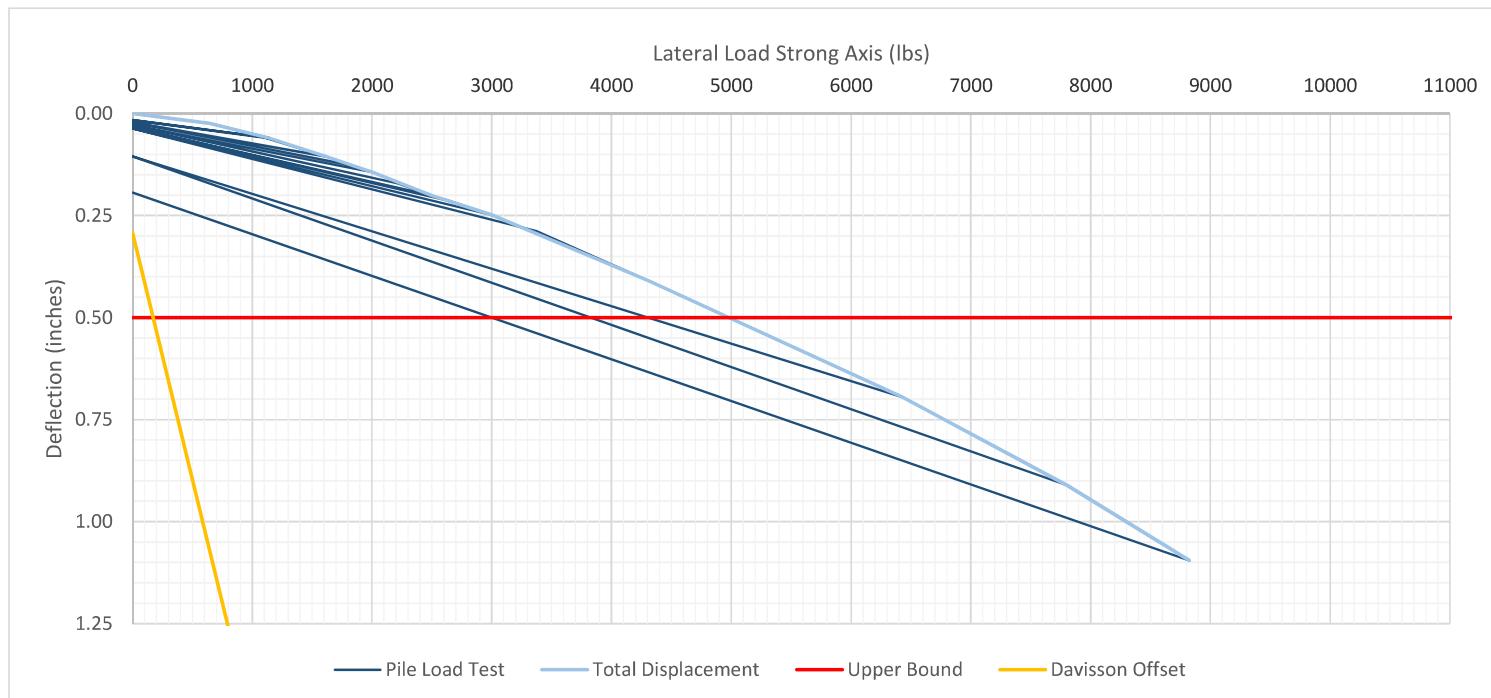


Figure No. 23C



**CONSULTING
GROUP**

Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 4A
 Post Size: W6x9
 Depth Driven: 6 feet
 GPS Test Coordinates: 39.839922°, -83.319817°

Project Name: Madison County Solar
 Project Number: 173483
 Test Date: 12/1/2017

| Tension Load Test | | | | | | Lateral Load Test | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) | | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 1 | 605 | 0.002 | 0.000 | 0.001 | 2 | 1 | 859 | 0.007 | 0.001 | 0.004 |
| 3 | 1 | 1145 | 0.003 | 0.005 | 0.004 | 3 | 1 | 1074 | 0.007 | 0.020 | 0.013 |
| 4 | 1 | 1657 | 0.006 | 0.009 | 0.008 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0.007 | 0.013 | 0.010 |
| 5 | 1 | 2039 | 0.009 | 0.013 | 0.011 | 5 | 1 | 1383 | 0.022 | 0.053 | 0.038 |
| 6 | 5 | 2058 | 0.024 | 0.016 | 0.020 | 6 | 1 | 1580 | 0.041 | 0.064 | 0.052 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.024 | 0.016 | 0.020 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.001 | 0.033 | 0.017 |
| 8 | 1 | 2476 | 0.027 | 0.022 | 0.025 | 8 | 1 | 1685 | 0.047 | 0.070 | 0.059 |
| 9 | 1 | 4133 | 0.265 | 0.294 | 0.280 | 9 | 1 | 2107 | 0.067 | 0.120 | 0.093 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.258 | 0.274 | 0.266 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.004 | 0.051 | 0.027 |
| 11 | 1 | 3927 | 1.032 | 1.077 | 1.054 | 11 | 1 | 2305 | 0.102 | 0.142 | 0.122 |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | 1.031 | 1.053 | 1.042 | 12 | 1 | 2644 | 0.125 | 0.160 | 0.142 |
| Reset Gauge to Zero | | | | | | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0.025 | 0.049 | 0.037 |
| 15 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 14 | 1 | 2961 | 0.168 | 0.170 | 0.169 |
| 16 | 1 | 3517 | 0.518 | 0.541 | 0.529 | 15 | 1 | 3184 | 0.188 | 0.181 | 0.184 |
| 17 | 1 | 0 | 0.513 | 0.511 | 0.512 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0.018 | 0.060 | 0.039 |
| | | | | | | 17 | 1 | 3759 | 0.258 | 0.277 | 0.268 |
| | | | | | | 18 | 1 | 4378 | 0.297 | 0.473 | 0.385 |
| | | | | | | 19 | 1 | 5187 | 0.535 | 0.681 | 0.608 |
| | | | | | | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0.123 | 0.241 | 0.182 |
| | | | | | | 21 | 1 | 5966 | 0.646 | 0.928 | 0.787 |
| | | | | | | 22 | 1 | 7044 | 1.015 | 1.193 | 1.104 |
| | | | | | | 23 | 1 | 0 | 0.356 | 0.939 | 0.647 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |

Figure No. 24A



Tension Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 4A

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 6 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.839922°, -83.319817°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017



Figure No. 24B



Lateral Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 4A

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 6 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.839922°, -83.319817°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017

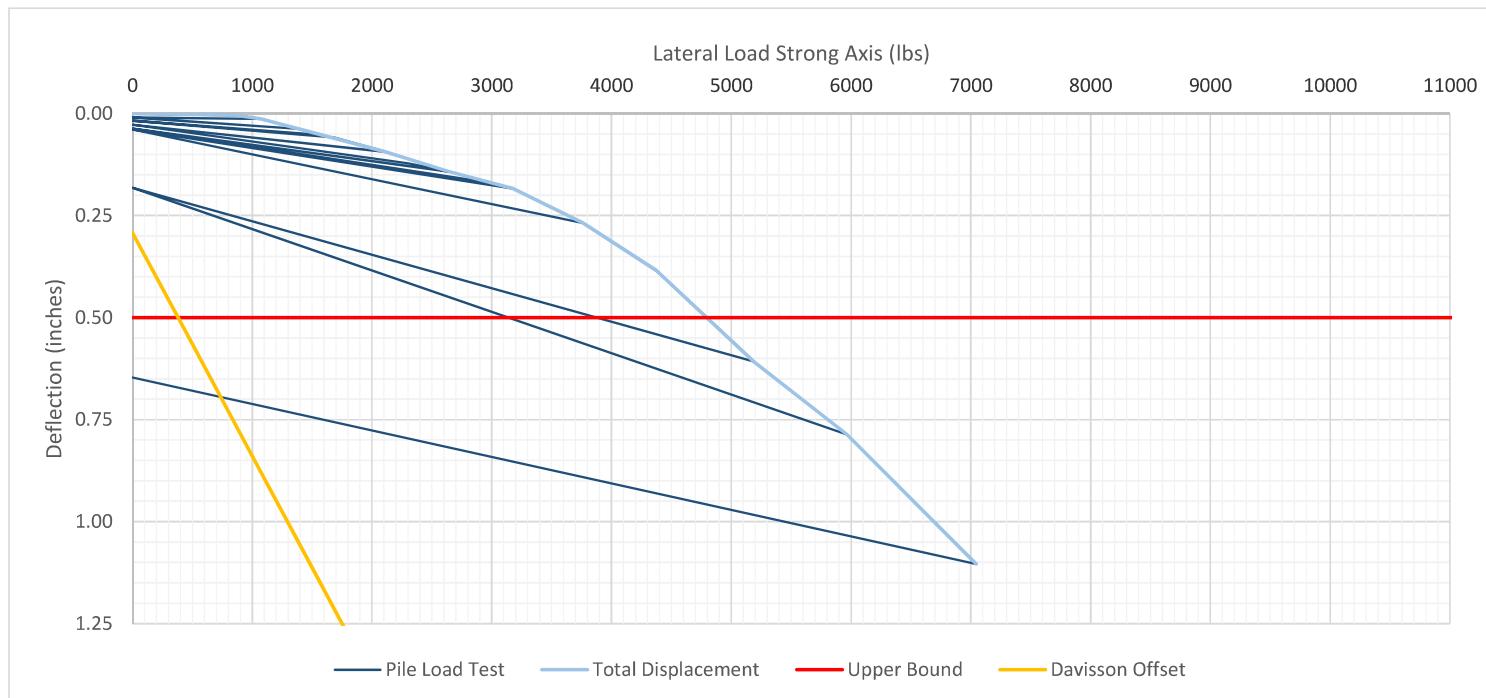


Figure No. 24C



**CONSULTING
GROUP**

Post Load Test Results

Test Location:

4B

Post Size:

W6x9

Depth Driven:

9 feet

GPS Test Coordinates:

39.839922°, -83.319817°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017

| Tension Load Test | | | | | | Lateral Load Test | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) | | Hold Time (min) | Load (lbs) | Deflection Gauge #1 (inches) | Deflection Gauge #2 (inches) | Average Deflection (inches) |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 |
| 2 | 1 | 653 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0.000 | 2 | 1 | 814 | 0.017 | -0.004 | 0.007 |
| 3 | 1 | 1146 | 0.000 | 0.003 | 0.002 | 3 | 1 | 1187 | 0.031 | 0.001 | 0.016 |
| 4 | 1 | 1781 | 0.000 | 0.004 | 0.002 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0.025 | -0.005 | 0.010 |
| 5 | 1 | 2059 | 0.000 | 0.008 | 0.004 | 5 | 1 | 1289 | 0.037 | 0.002 | 0.019 |
| 6 | 5 | 2149 | 0.005 | 0.027 | 0.016 | 6 | 1 | 1628 | 0.068 | 0.032 | 0.050 |
| 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.005 | 0.027 | 0.016 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0.026 | 0.000 | 0.013 |
| 8 | 1 | 2137 | 0.006 | 0.028 | 0.017 | 8 | 1 | 1708 | 0.067 | 0.030 | 0.049 |
| 9 | 1 | 10205 | 0.024 | 0.088 | 0.056 | 9 | 1 | 2042 | 0.083 | 0.042 | 0.062 |
| 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.025 | 0.069 | 0.047 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0.029 | 0.000 | 0.014 |
| | | | | | | 11 | 1 | 2186 | 0.086 | 0.042 | 0.064 |
| | | | | | | 12 | 1 | 2564 | 0.115 | 0.066 | 0.090 |
| | | | | | | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0.029 | 0.002 | 0.016 |
| | | | | | | 14 | 1 | 2630 | 0.120 | 0.075 | 0.097 |
| | | | | | | 15 | 1 | 3031 | 0.148 | 0.096 | 0.122 |
| | | | | | | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0.033 | 0.010 | 0.021 |
| | | | | | | 17 | 1 | 3469 | 0.192 | 0.125 | 0.158 |
| | | | | | | 18 | 1 | 4519 | 0.263 | 0.173 | 0.218 |
| | | | | | | 19 | 1 | 10122 | 0.813 | 0.423 | 0.618 |
| | | | | | | 20 | 1 | 0 | -0.055 | -0.046 | -0.050 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | | |



Tension Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 4B

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 9 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.839922°, -83.319817°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017

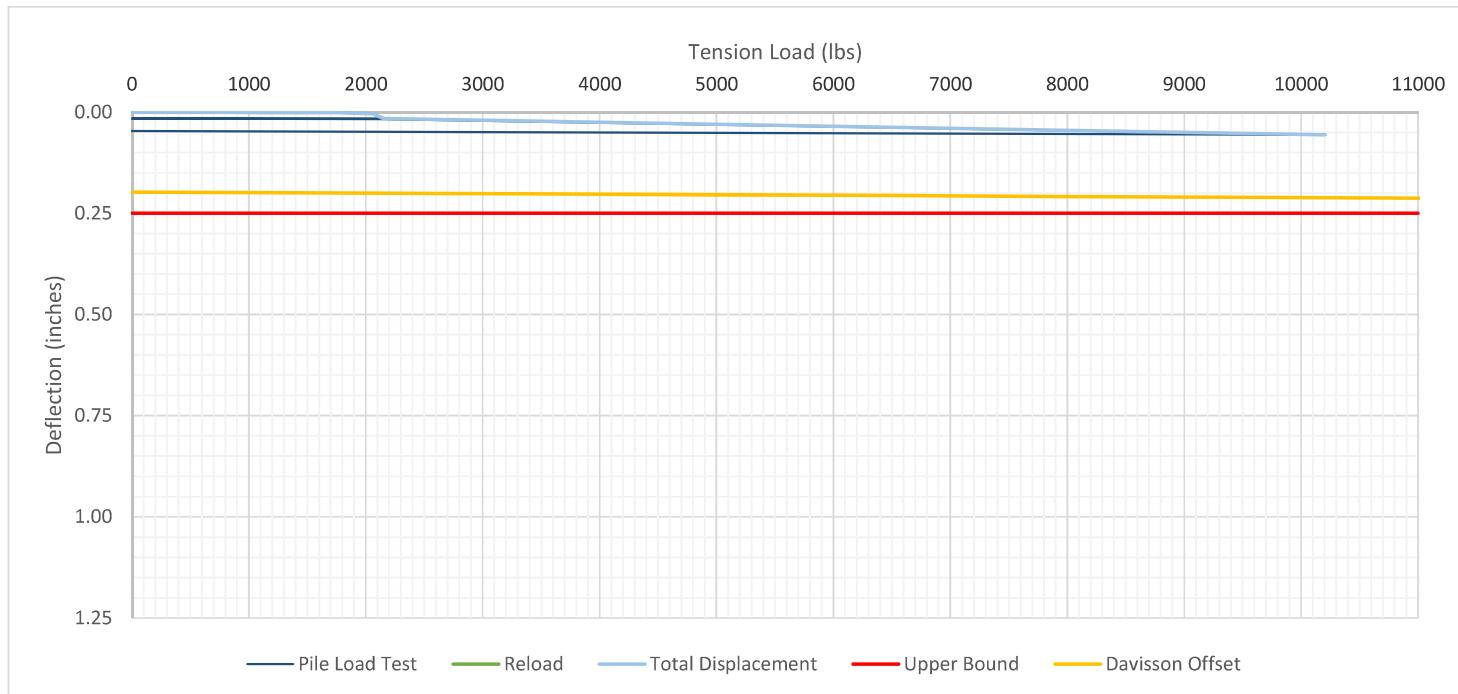


Figure No. 25B



Lateral Post Load Test Results

Test Location: 4B

Post Size: W6x9

Depth Driven: 9 feet

GPS Test Coordinates: 39.839922°, -83.319817°

Project Name:

Madison County Solar

Project Number:

173483

Test Date:

12/1/2017

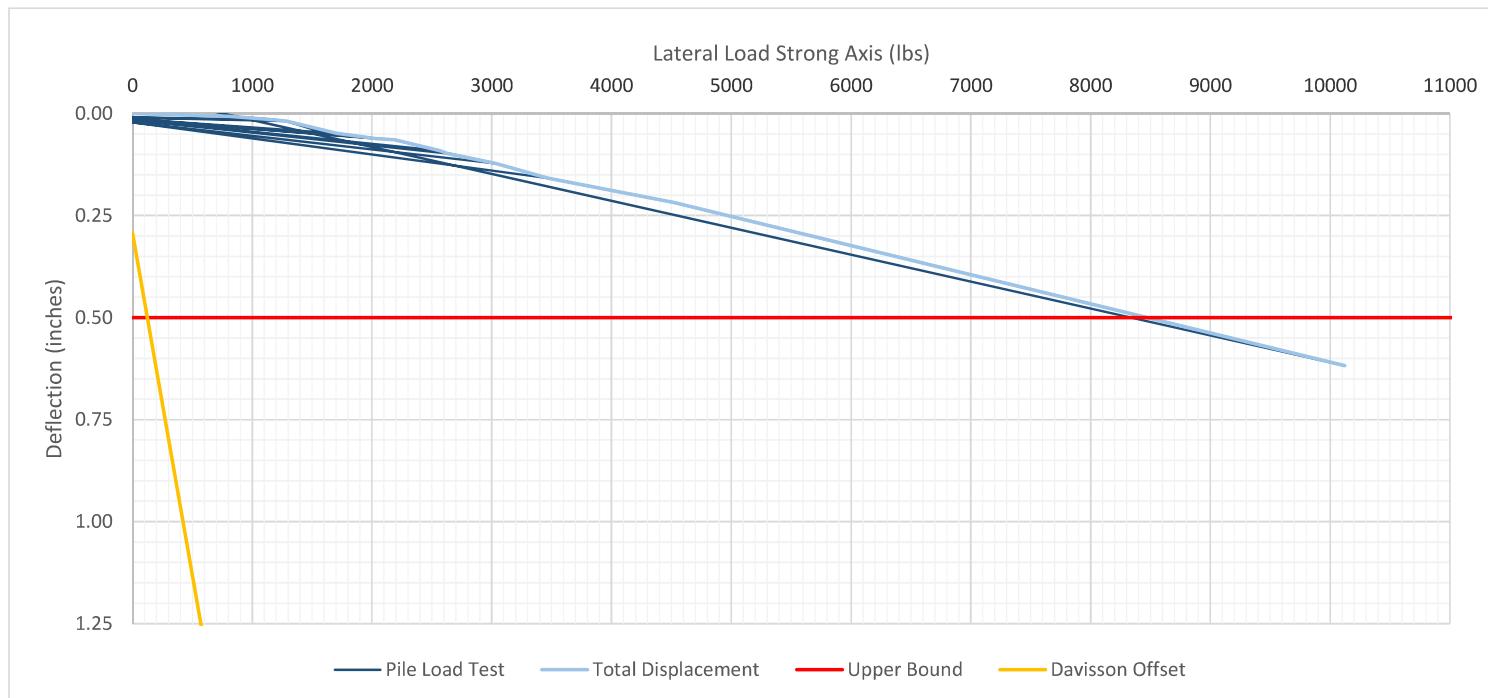


Figure No. 25C



In-Situ Thermal Resistivity

| Test Pit No. | Depth (ft) | Thermal Resistivity ($^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{cm}/\text{W}$) | Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) | Soil Classification |
|--------------|------------|---|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| TP-1 | 2 | 79.5 | 7.9 | Sandy Clay |
| TP-1 | 3 | 70.9 | 7.8 | Sandy Clay |
| TP-1 | 4 | 72.2 | 10.2 | Clayey Sand |
| TP-2 | 2 | 76.8 | 10.7 | Fat Clay |
| TP-2 | 3 | 71.2 | 11.1 | Fat Clay |
| TP-2 | 4 | 74.7 | 10.8 | Fat Clay |
| TP-3 | 2 | 69.2 | 10.6 | Fat Clay |
| TP-3 | 3 | 63.4 | 11.0 | Fat Clay |
| TP-3 | 4 | 62.9 | 10.3 | Fat Clay |
| TP-4 | 2 | 76.1 | 8.2 | Fat Clay |
| TP-4 | 3 | 76.4 | 9.3 | Fat Clay |
| TP-4 | 4 | 72.2 | 9.5 | Fat Clay |



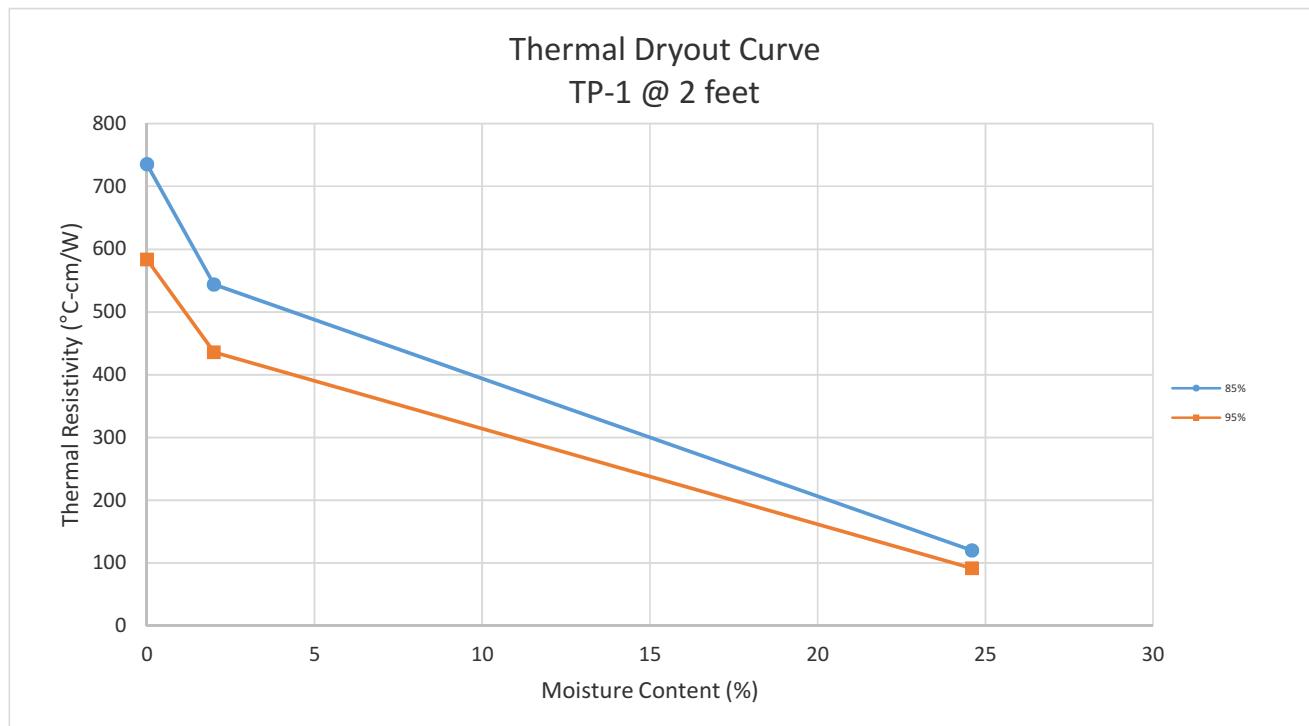
In-situ Electrical Resistivity (ohm-cm)
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483

| Location Number | GPS Coordinates | | 0 to 2 ft. | 0 to 4 ft. | 0-6 ft. | 0-8 ft. |
|-----------------|-----------------|------------|------------|------------|---------|---------|
| | Latitude | Longitude | | | | |
| PT-1 | 39.858881 | -83.342829 | 2,843 | 2,987 | 3,389 | 3,561 |
| PT-2 | 39.850962 | -83.325841 | 2,230 | 2,834 | 3,131 | 3,447 |
| PT-3 | 39.846586 | -83.344411 | 5,649 | 6,683 | 7,411 | 7,736 |
| PT-4 | 39.839922 | -83.319817 | 2,230 | 3,083 | 2,843 | 3,064 |
| MINIMUM | | | 2,230 | 2,834 | 2,843 | 3,064 |
| MAXIMUM | | | 5,649 | 6,683 | 7,411 | 7,736 |
| AVERAGE | | | 3,238 | 3,897 | 4,194 | 4,452 |
| MEDIAN | | | 2,537 | 3,035 | 3,260 | 3,504 |

Figure No. 27



Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483

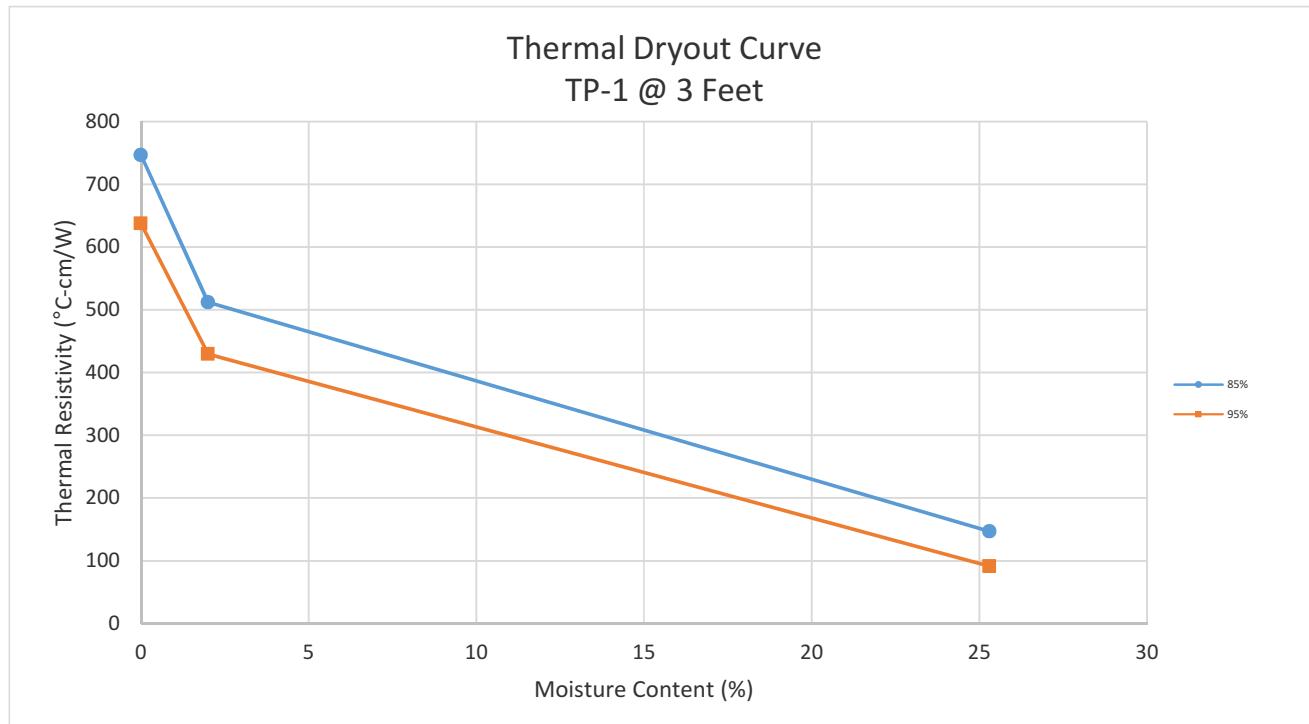


| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-1 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 85% | 84.6 | 0.0 | 736 |
| TP-1 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 85% | 84.6 | 2.0 | 544 |
| TP-1 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 85% | 84.6 | 24.6 | 120 |

| 95% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-1 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 95% | 94.6 | 0.0 | 584 |
| TP-1 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 95% | 94.6 | 2.0 | 436 |
| TP-1 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 95% | 94.6 | 24.6 | 92 |



Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483

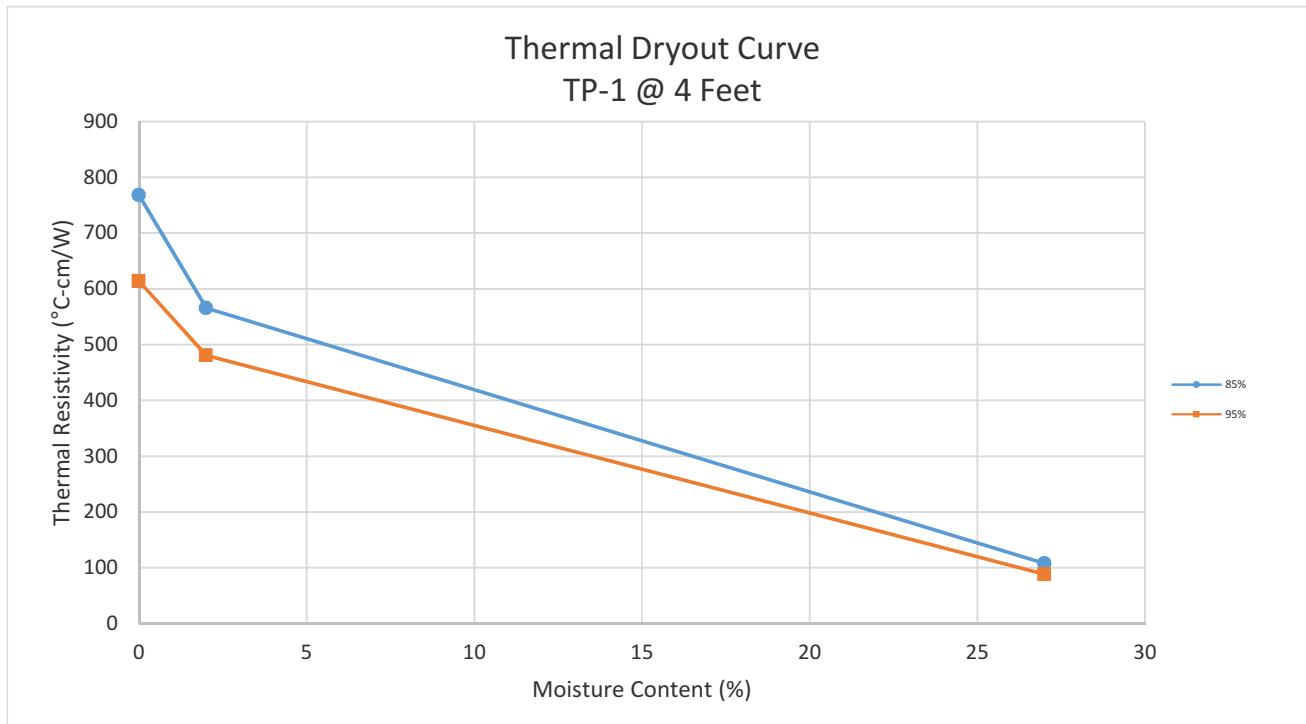


| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-1 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 85% | 87.0 | 0.0 | 747 |
| TP-1 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 85% | 87.0 | 2.0 | 512 |
| TP-1 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 85% | 87.0 | 25.3 | 147 |

| 95% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-1 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 95% | 97.3 | 0.0 | 638 |
| TP-1 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 95% | 97.3 | 2.0 | 430 |
| TP-1 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Sandy Clay | Remolded 95% | 97.3 | 25.3 | 91 |



Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483

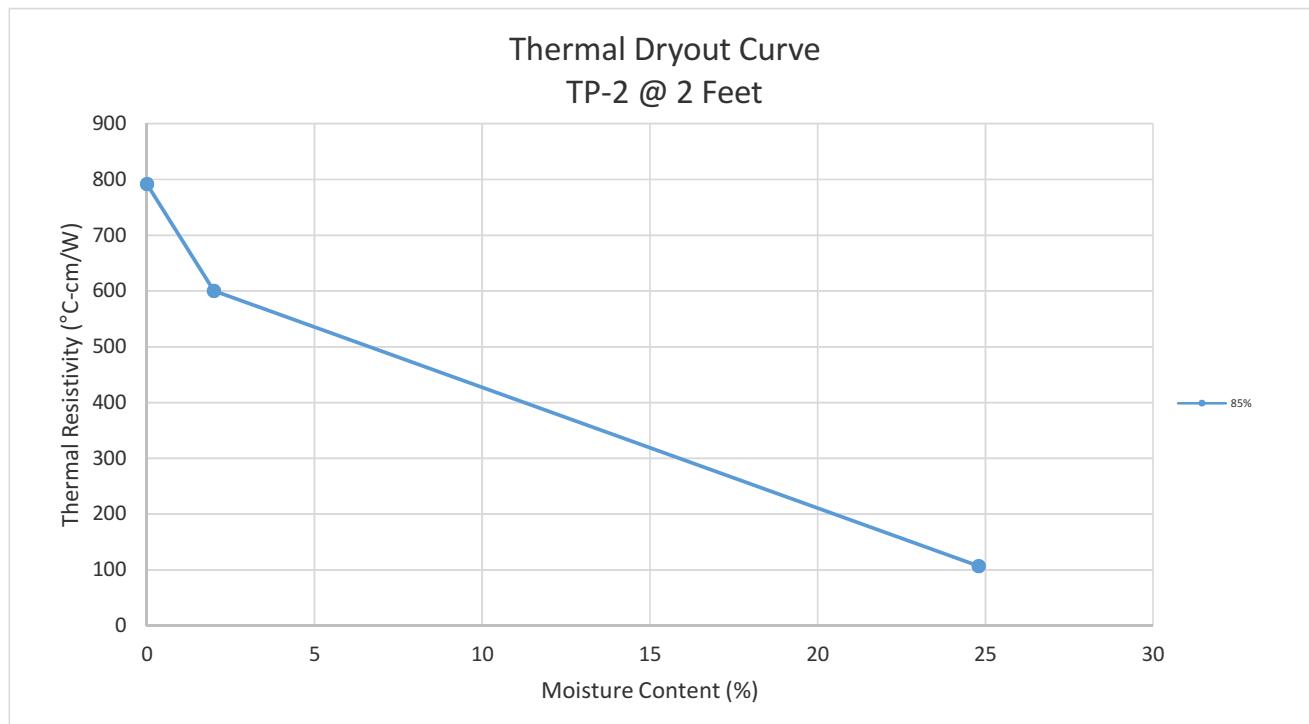


| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-1 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Clayey Sand | Remolded 85% | 82.2 | 0.0 | 768 |
| TP-1 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Clayey Sand | Remolded 85% | 82.2 | 2.0 | 566 |
| TP-1 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Clayey Sand | Remolded 85% | 82.2 | 27.0 | 108 |

| 95% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-1 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Clayey Sand | Remolded 95% | 91.9 | 0.0 | 614 |
| TP-1 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Clayey Sand | Remolded 95% | 91.9 | 2.0 | 481 |
| TP-1 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Clayey Sand | Remolded 95% | 91.9 | 27.0 | 89 |



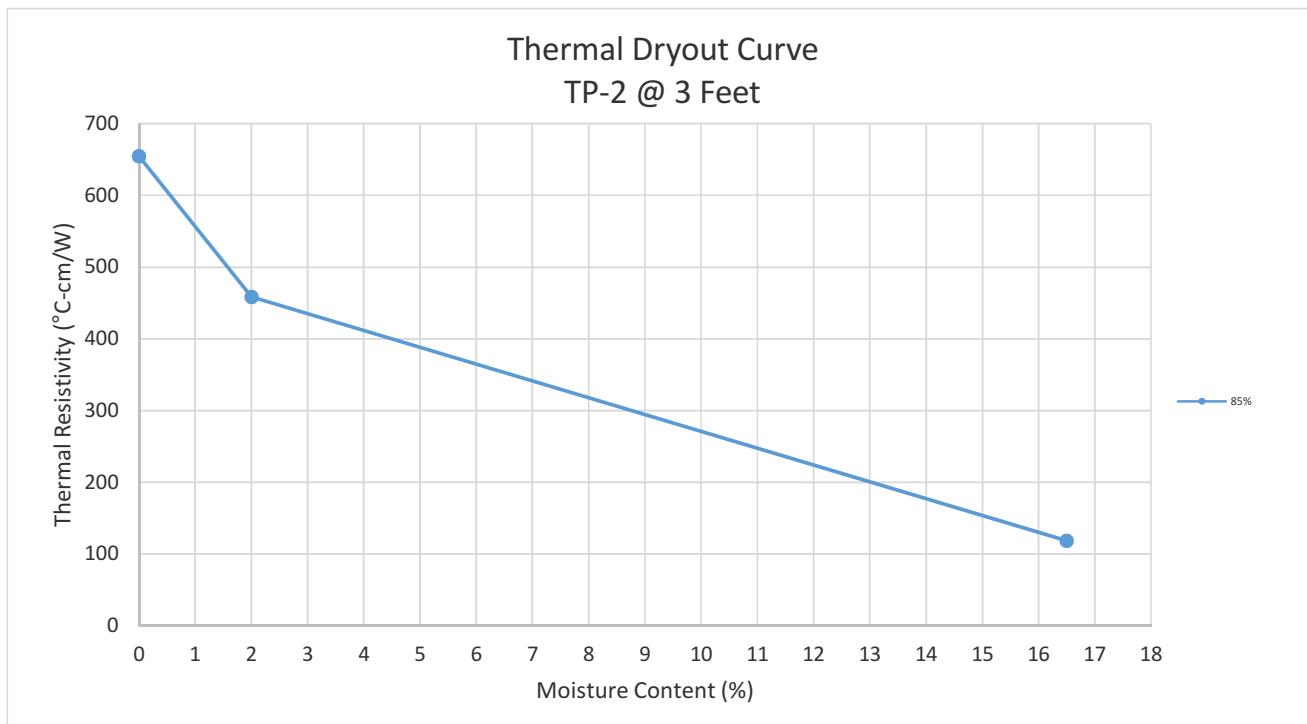
Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-2 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 82.8 | 0.0 | 792 |
| TP-2 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 82.8 | 2.0 | 600 |
| TP-2 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 82.8 | 24.8 | 107 |



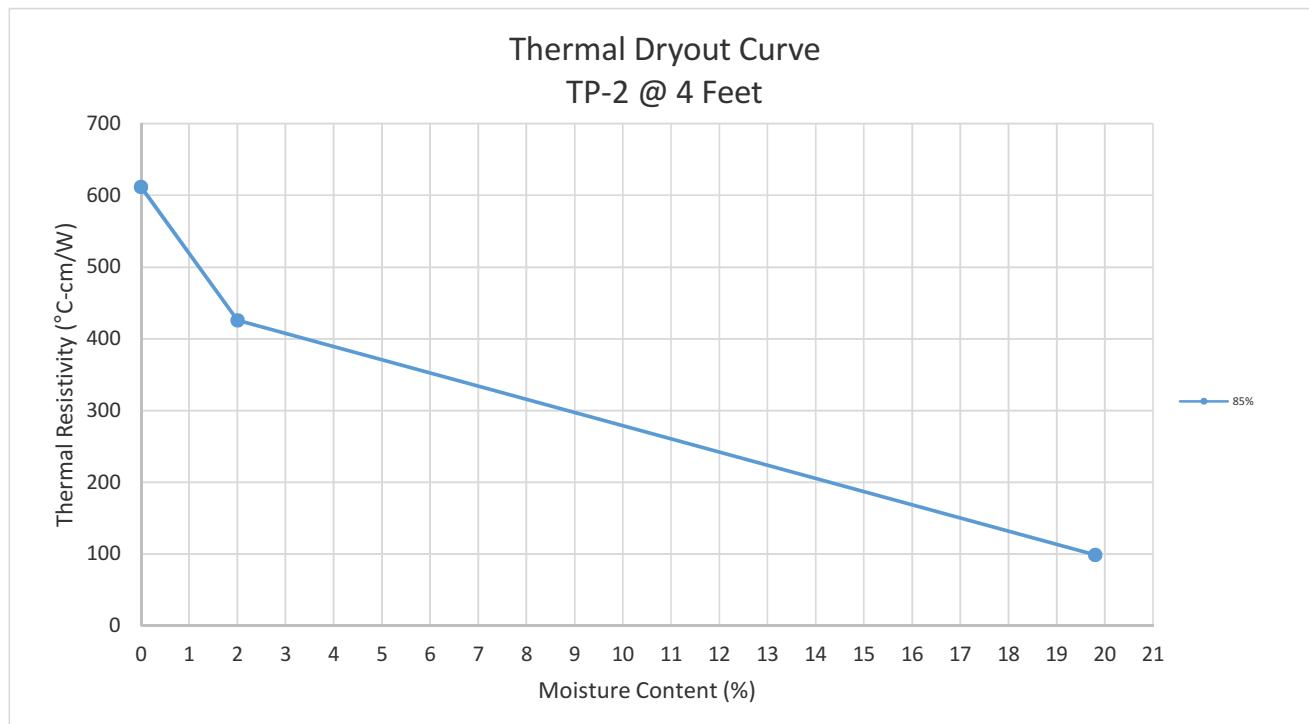
Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity ($^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{cm}/\text{W}$) |
| TP-2 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 96.7 | 0.0 | 655 |
| TP-2 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 96.7 | 2.0 | 458 |
| TP-2 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 96.7 | 16.5 | 118 |



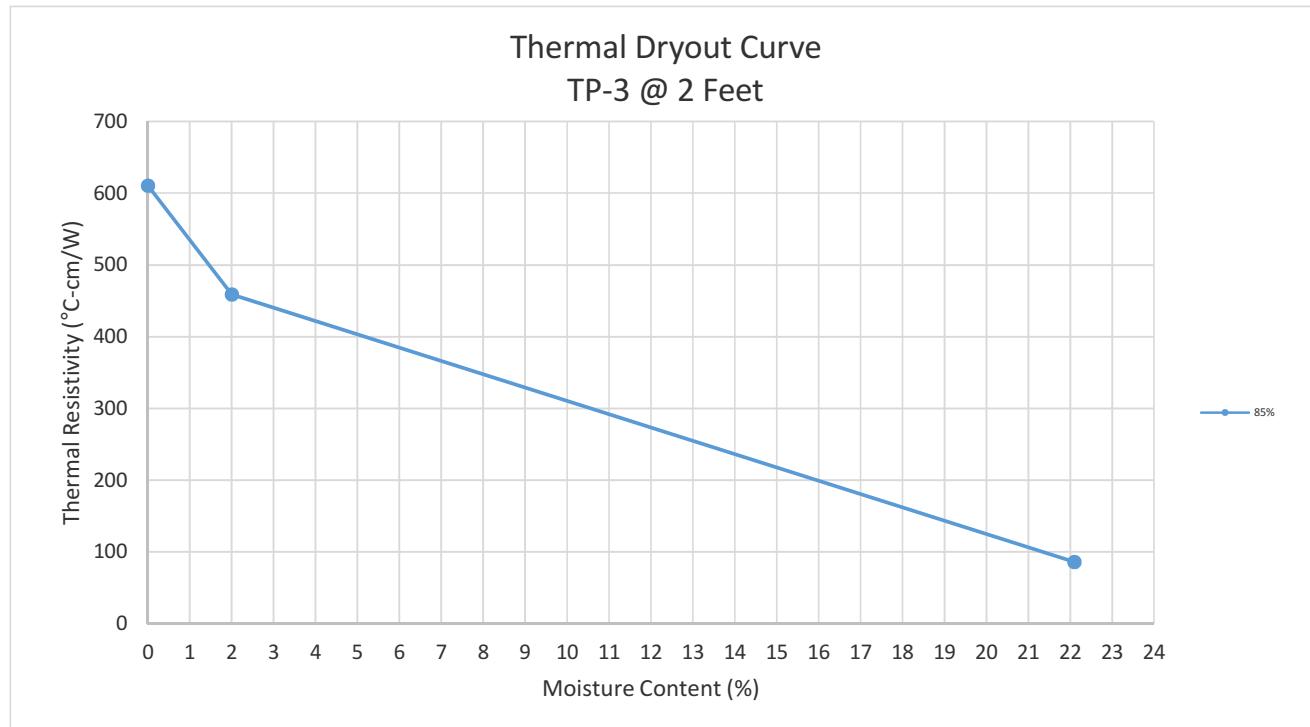
Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity ($^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{cm}/\text{W}$) |
| TP-2 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 91.1 | 0.0 | 612 |
| TP-2 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 91.1 | 2.0 | 426 |
| TP-2 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 91.1 | 19.8 | 99 |



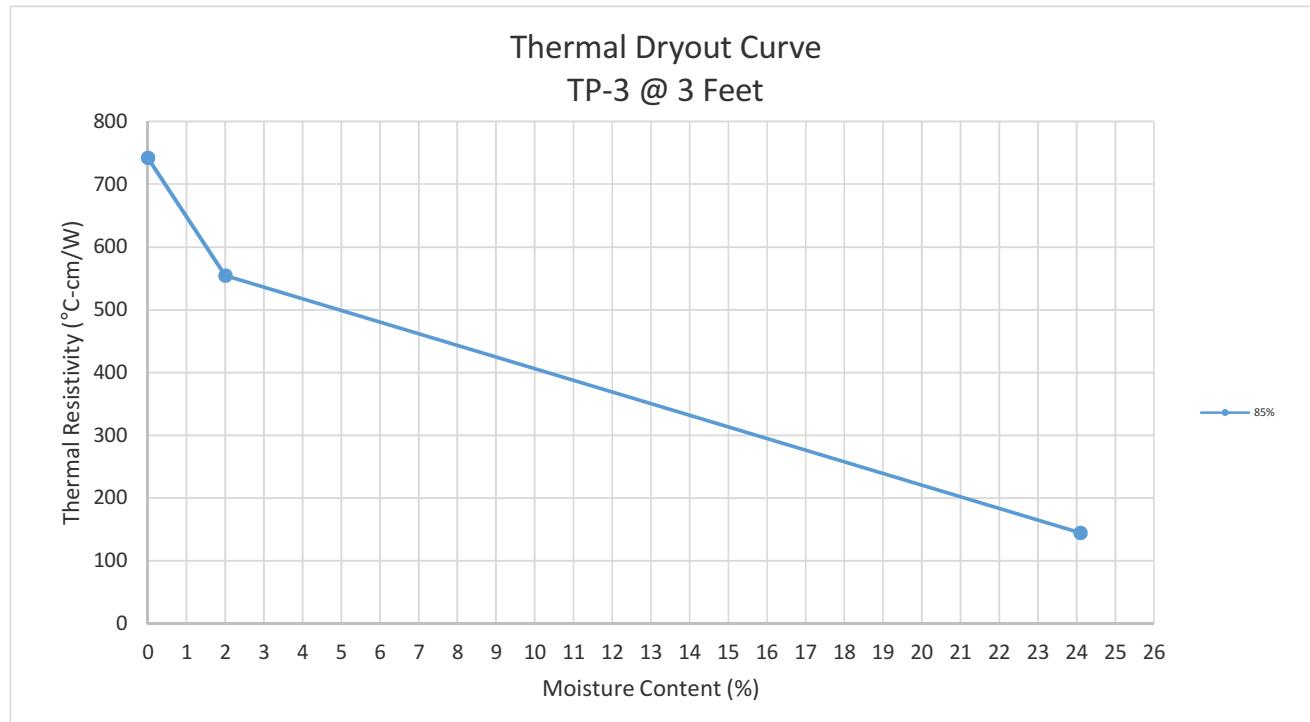
Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-3 @ 2 feet | Brown Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 86.4 | 0.0 | 611 |
| TP-3 @ 2 feet | Brown Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 86.4 | 2.0 | 459 |
| TP-3 @ 2 feet | Brown Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 86.4 | 22.1 | 86 |



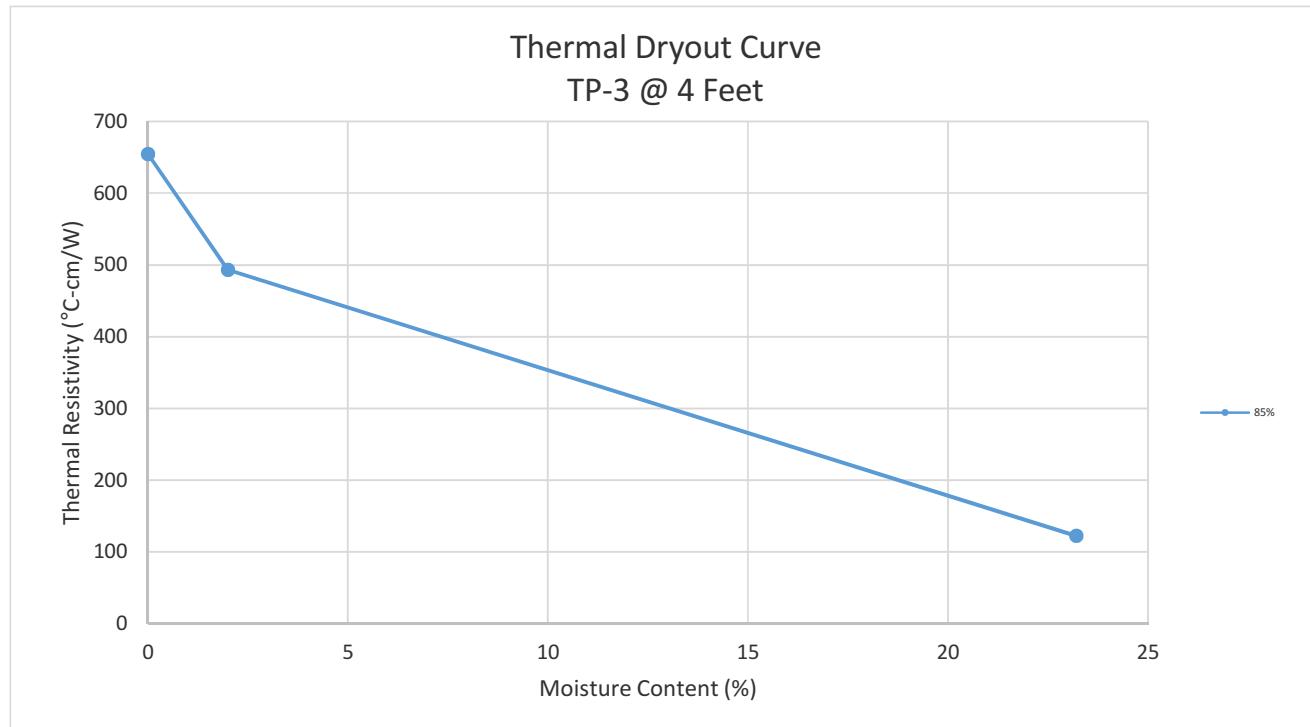
Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity ($^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{cm}/\text{W}$) |
| TP-3 @ 3 feet | Brown Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 84.2 | 0.0 | 742 |
| TP-3 @ 3 feet | Brown Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 84.2 | 2.0 | 554 |
| TP-3 @ 3 feet | Brown Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 84.2 | 24.1 | 144 |



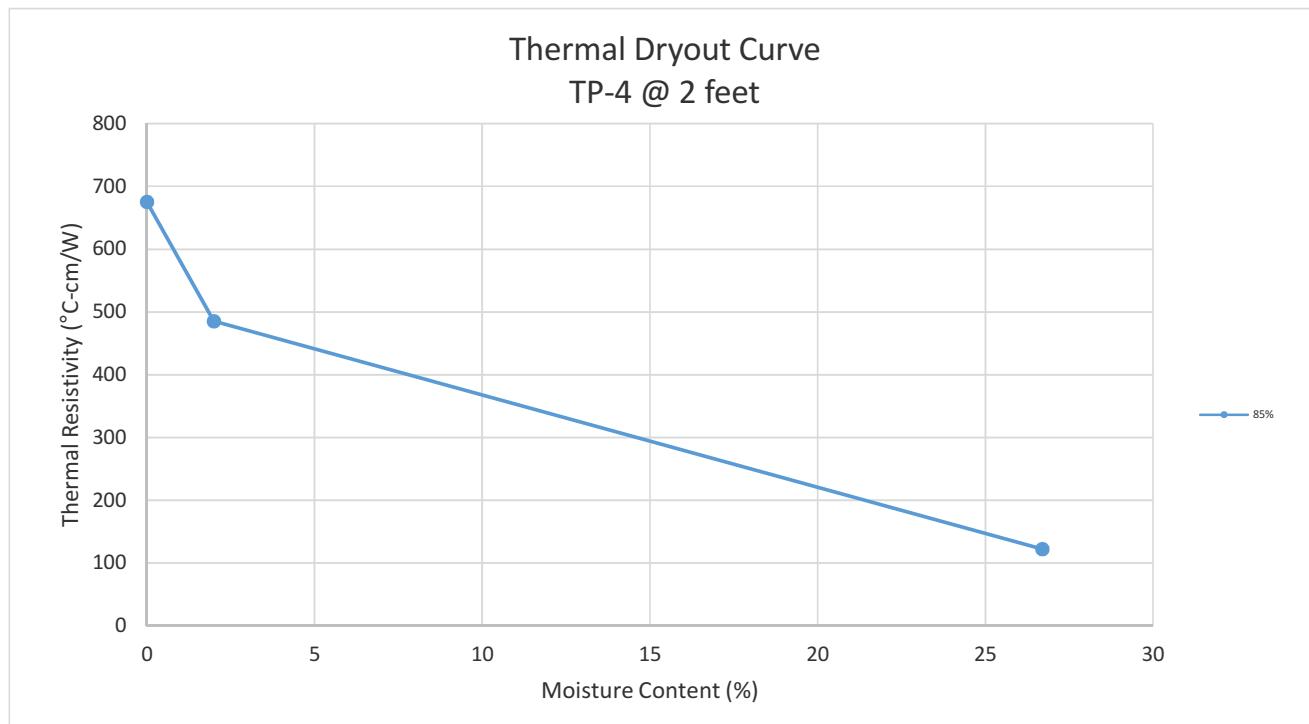
Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-3 @ 4 feet | Brown Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 85.3 | 0.0 | 655 |
| TP-3 @ 4 feet | Brown Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 85.3 | 2.0 | 493 |
| TP-3 @ 4 feet | Brown Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 85.3 | 23.2 | 122 |



Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483

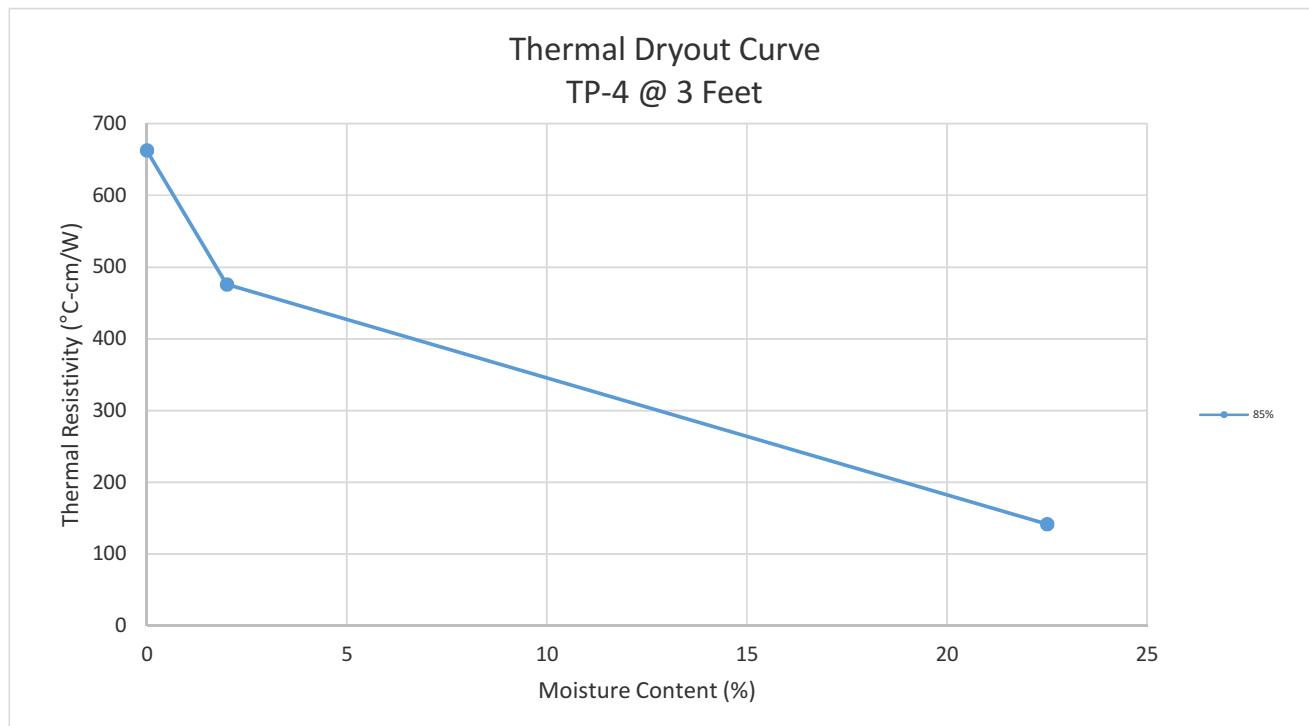


| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-4 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 80.6 | 0.0 | 676 |
| TP-4 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 80.6 | 2.0 | 485 |
| TP-4 @ 2 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 80.6 | 26.7 | 122 |

Figure No. 31a



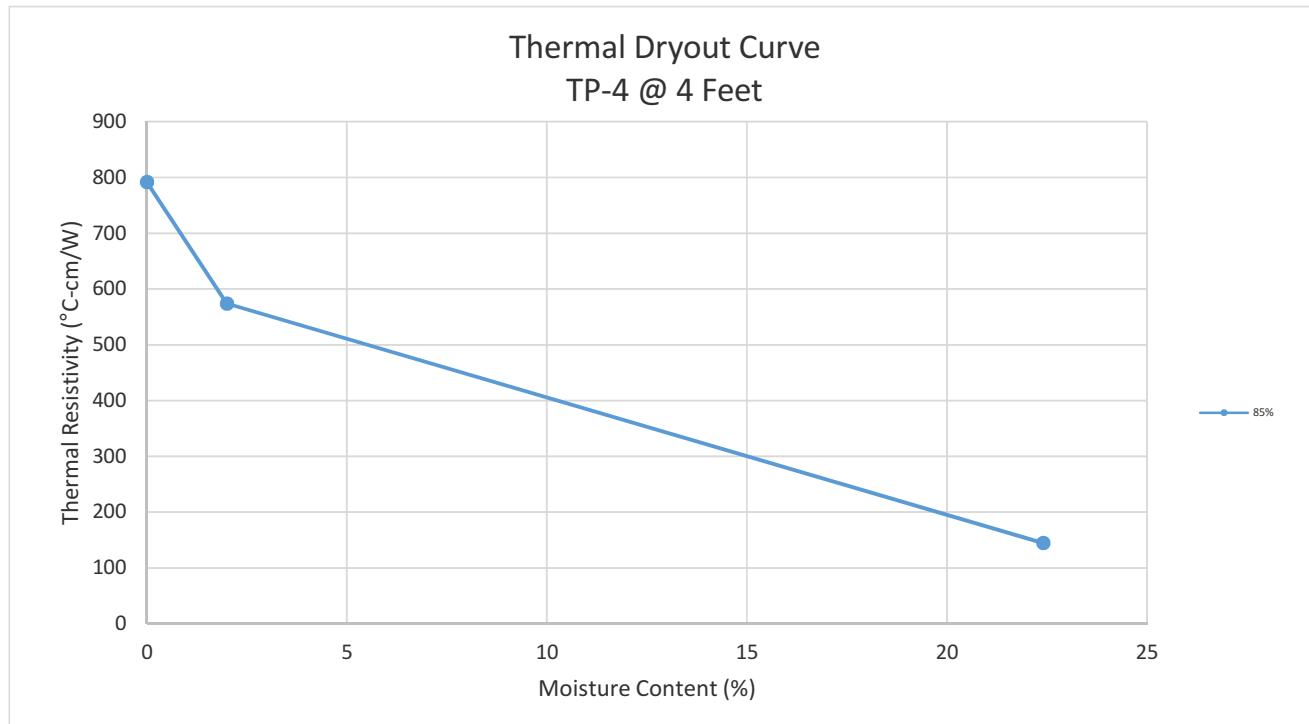
Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity (°C-cm/W) |
| TP-4 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 87.0 | 0.0 | 663 |
| TP-4 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 87.0 | 2.0 | 476 |
| TP-4 @ 3 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 87.0 | 22.5 | 142 |



Thermal Resistivity Dryout Curve
Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483



| 85% Compaction | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|
| Location | Sample Description | Specimen | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Thermal Resistivity ($^{\circ}\text{C}\cdot\text{cm}/\text{W}$) |
| TP-4 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 87.7 | 0.0 | 792 |
| TP-4 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 87.7 | 2.0 | 574 |
| TP-4 @ 4 feet | Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay | Remolded 85% | 87.7 | 22.4 | 145 |

ASTM D698

D03 - Standard Proctor



Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant Job No.: 173483
 Location of Project: London, Madison County, Ohio Boring No.: TP-1 Sample No.: ---
 Description of Soil: Dark Gray Fat Clay Depth of Sample: 0FT - 1FT
 Tested By: K. Crow Date of Testing: 12/7/2017
 Blows/Lift: 25 No. of Lifts: 3 Wt. of Hammer, lb: 5.5
 Mold Dia., in: 4 Mold Ht., in: 4.584 Mold Vol., ft³: 0.0333
 Test Method: A Prep. Method (Select One): Wet
 Type of Hammer (Select One): Manual Specific Gravity, G_s: 2.6 Est.?/Known?: ---

Split Data

| | |
|---|---------|
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Total Sample, g: | 10000.0 |
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Test Fraction, g: | 10000.0 |
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Oversize Fraction, g: | 0.0 |
| Oven Dry Mass of Oversize Fraction, g: | 0.0 |
| Oversize Fraction, % (P _o): | 0.0 |
| Test Fraction, % (P _f): | 100.0 |

| Sieve Designation | Mass Retained,g | Cum. Retained, % | Passing, % |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| 3/4 inch | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 3/8 inch | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| No. 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |

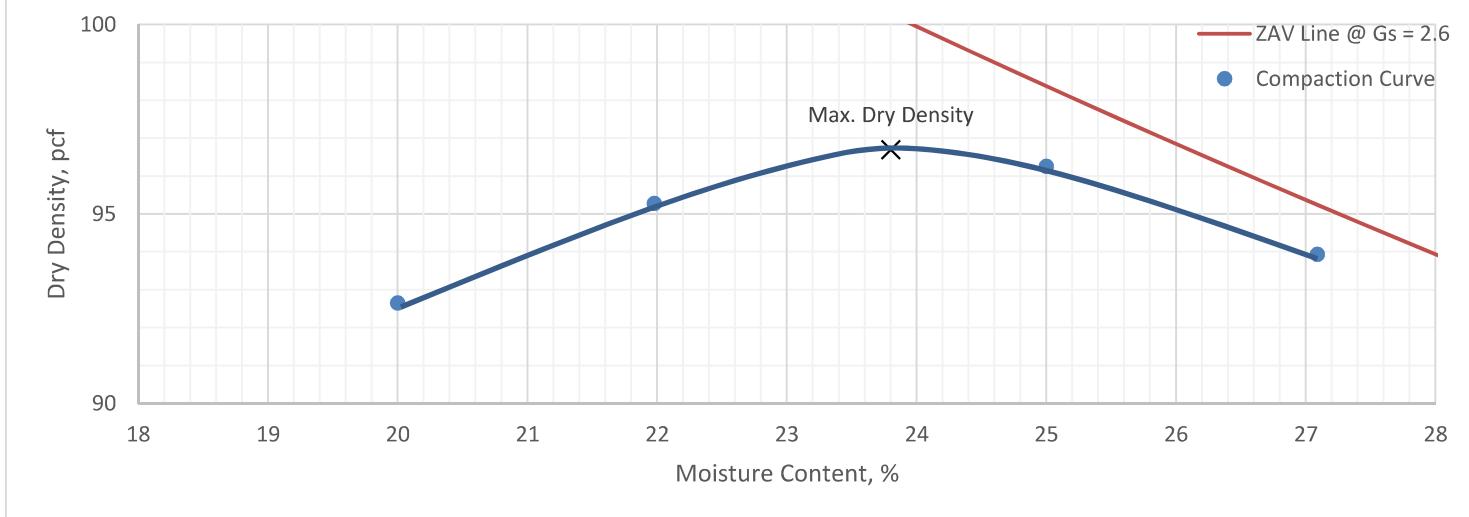
Water Content Determinations

| Point No.: | As Recd. | Test Fraction | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------|----------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Tare ID: | A | B | C | D | E | F | |
| Tare Mass, g: | 0.00 | 8.20 | 8.10 | 8.00 | 8.10 | 8.40 | |
| Tare + Wet Soil, g: | 10000.00 | 55.20 | 208.50 | 157.30 | 182.10 | 233.60 | |
| Tare + Dry Soil, g: | 10000.00 | 51.30 | 175.10 | 130.40 | 147.30 | 185.60 | |
| Water Content , %: | 0.0 | 9.0 | 20.0 | 22.0 | 25.0 | 27.1 | --- |

Density Determinations

| Point No.: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Target Moisture, %: | 20 | 22 | 23 | 27 | |
| Actual Moisture, %: | 20.0 | 22.0 | 25.0 | 27.1 | --- |
| Mold, g: | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | |
| Wet Soil + Mold, g: | 5875.2 | 5951.4 | 6013.4 | 5999.2 | |
| Wet Density, pcf: | 111.2 | 116.2 | 120.3 | 119.4 | --- |
| Dry Density, pcf: | 92.7 | 95.3 | 96.3 | 93.9 | --- |
| Corrected Dry Density, pcf: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Corrected Water Content, %: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Compaction Curve



Optimum Moisture, %: 23.8

Max. Dry Density, pcf: 96.7

ASTM D698

D03 - Standard Proctor



Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant Job No.: 173483
 Location of Project: London, Madison County, Ohio Boring No.: TP-2 Sample No.: ---
 Description of Soil: Mottled Brown and Gray Fat Clay Depth of Sample: 2FT - 4FT
 Tested By: K. Crow Date of Testing: 12/7/2017
 Blows/Lift: 25 No. of Lifts: 3 Wt. of Hammer, lb: 5.5
 Mold Dia., in: 4 Mold Ht., in: 4.584 Mold Vol., ft³: 0.0333
 Test Method: A Prep. Method (Select One): Wet
 Type of Hammer (Select One): Manual Specific Gravity, G_s: 2.6 Est.?/Known?: ---

Split Data

| | |
|---|---------|
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Total Sample, g: | 10000.0 |
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Test Fraction, g: | 10000.0 |
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Oversize Fraction, g: | 0.0 |
| Oven Dry Mass of Oversize Fraction, g: | 0.0 |
| Oversize Fraction, % (P _o): | 0.0 |
| Test Fraction, % (P _f): | 100.0 |

| Sieve Designation | Mass Retained,g | Cum. Retained, % | Passing, % |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| 3/4 inch | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 3/8 inch | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| No. 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |

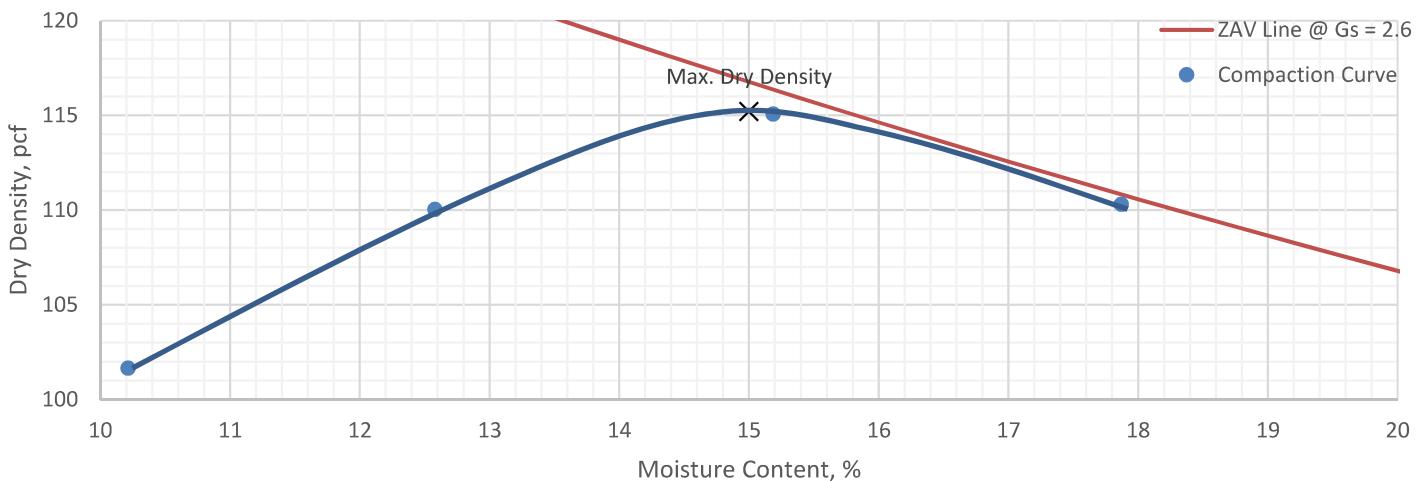
Water Content Determinations

| Point No.: | As Recd. | Test Fraction | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------|----------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Tare ID: | A | B | C | D | E | F | |
| Tare Mass, g: | 0.00 | 8.20 | 8.30 | 8.30 | 8.20 | 8.10 | |
| Tare + Wet Soil, g: | 10000.00 | 56.33 | 244.60 | 241.90 | 244.10 | 300.30 | |
| Tare + Dry Soil, g: | 10000.00 | 49.55 | 222.70 | 215.80 | 213.00 | 256.00 | |
| Water Content , %: | 0.0 | 16.4 | 10.2 | 12.6 | 15.2 | 17.9 | --- |

Density Determinations

| Point No.: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Target Moisture, %: | 11 | 13 | 15 | 18 | |
| Actual Moisture, %: | 10.2 | 12.6 | 15.2 | 17.9 | --- |
| Mold, g: | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | |
| Wet Soil + Mold, g: | 5888.0 | 6067.1 | 6198.2 | 6160.0 | |
| Wet Density, pcf: | 112.0 | 123.9 | 132.5 | 130.0 | --- |
| Dry Density, pcf: | 101.6 | 110.0 | 115.1 | 110.3 | --- |
| Corrected Dry Density, pcf: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Corrected Water Content, %: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Compaction Curve



Optimum Moisture, %: 15.0

Max. Dry Density, pcf: 115.2

ASTM D698

D03 - Standard Proctor



| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|-----|
| Project Name: | Madison County Solar Power Plant | | Job No.: | 173483 | | |
| Location of Project: | London, Madison County, Ohio | | Boring No.: | TP-3 | Sample No.: | --- |
| Description of Soil: | Brown Fat Clay | | Depth of Sample: | 2FT - 4FT | | |
| Tested By: | K. Crow | | Date of Testing: | 12/7/2017 | | |
| Blows/Lift: | 25 | No. of Lifts: | 3 | Wt. of Hammer, lb: | 5.5 | |
| Mold Dia., in: | 4 | Mold Ht., in: | 4.584 | Mold Vol., ft ³ : | 0.0333 | |
| Test Method: | A | | Prep. Method (Select One): | Wet | | |
| Type of Hammer (Select One): | Manual | | Specific Gravity, G _s : | 2.6 | Est.?/Known? | |

Split Data

| | |
|---|---------|
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Total Sample, g: | 10000.0 |
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Test Fraction, g: | 10000.0 |
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Oversize Fraction, g: | 0.0 |
| Oven Dry Mass of Oversize Fraction, g: | 0.0 |
| Oversize Fraction, % (P _o): | 0.0 |
| Test Fraction, % (P _f): | 100.0 |

| Sieve Designation | Mass Retained,g | Cum. Retained, % | Passing, % |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| 3/4 inch | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 3/8 inch | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| No. 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |

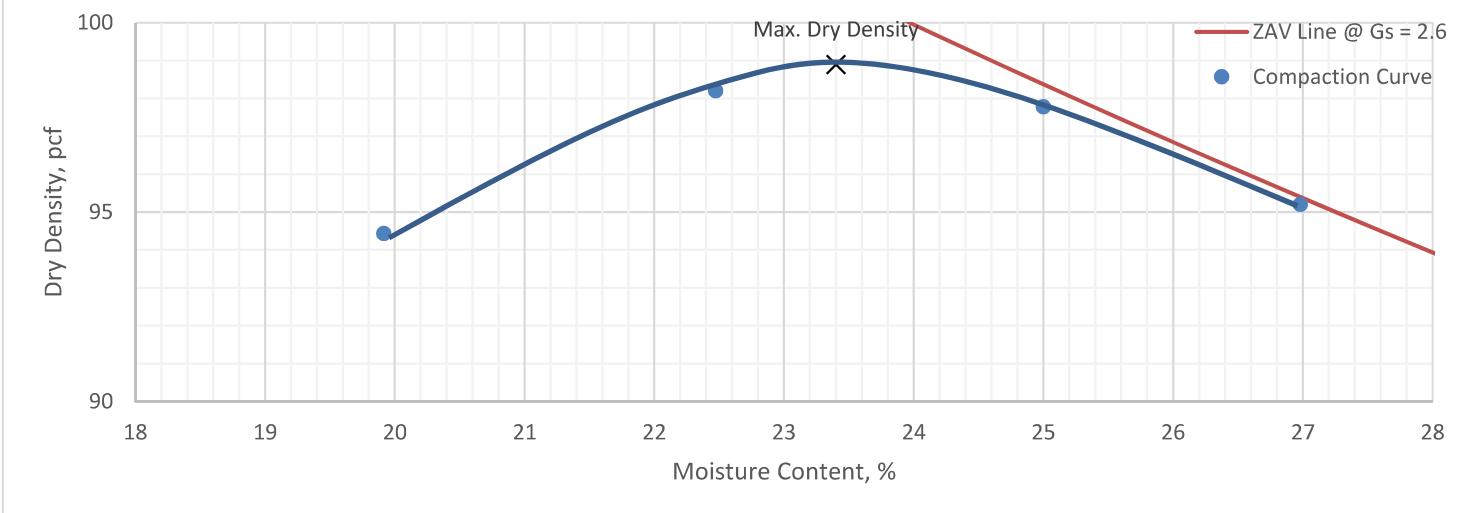
Water Content Determinations

| Point No.: | As Recd. | Test Fraction | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------|----------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Tare ID: | A | B | C | D | E | F | |
| Tare Mass, g: | 0.00 | 8.20 | 8.20 | 8.10 | 8.20 | 8.20 | |
| Tare + Wet Soil, g: | 10000.00 | 65.33 | 179.20 | 164.50 | 232.70 | 232.70 | |
| Tare + Dry Soil, g: | 10000.00 | 55.30 | 150.80 | 135.80 | 187.80 | 185.00 | |
| Water Content , %: | 0.0 | 21.3 | 19.9 | 22.5 | 25.0 | 27.0 | --- |

Density Determinations

| Point No.: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Target Moisture, %: | 20 | 22 | 25 | 27 | |
| Actual Moisture, %: | 19.9 | 22.5 | 25.0 | 27.0 | --- |
| Mold, g: | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | |
| Wet Soil + Mold, g: | 5906.3 | 6012.6 | 6042.2 | 6022.0 | |
| Wet Density, pcf: | 113.2 | 120.3 | 122.2 | 120.9 | --- |
| Dry Density, pcf: | 94.4 | 98.2 | 97.8 | 95.2 | --- |
| Corrected Dry Density, pcf: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Corrected Water Content, %: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Compaction Curve



Optimum Moisture, %: 23.4

Max. Dry Density, pcf: 98.9

ASTM D698

D03 - Standard Proctor



| | | | | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------|
| Project Name: | Madison County Solar Power Plant | | Job No.: | 173483 | |
| Location of Project: | London, Madison County, Ohio | | Boring No.: | TP-4 | Sample No.: |
| Description of Soil: | Dark Gray Fat Clay | | Depth of Sample: | 0FT - 1FT | |
| Tested By: | K. Crow | | Date of Testing: | 12/7/2017 | |
| Blows/Lift: | 25 | No. of Lifts: | 3 | Wt. of Hammer, lb: | 5.5 |
| Mold Dia., in: | 4 | Mold Ht., in: | 4.584 | Mold Vol., ft ³ : | 0.0333 |
| Test Method: | A | | Prep. Method (Select One): | Wet | |
| Type of Hammer (Select One): | Manual | | Specific Gravity, G _s : | 2.6 | Est.?/Known? |

Split Data

| | |
|---|---------|
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Total Sample, g: | 10000.0 |
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Test Fraction, g: | 10000.0 |
| Initial Air Dried Mass of Oversize Fraction, g: | 0.0 |
| Oven Dry Mass of Oversize Fraction, g: | 0.0 |
| Oversize Fraction, % (P _o): | 0.0 |
| Test Fraction, % (P _f): | 100.0 |

| Sieve Designation | Mass Retained,g | Cum. Retained, % | Passing, % |
|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------|
| 3/4 inch | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| 3/8 inch | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |
| No. 4 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 100.00 |

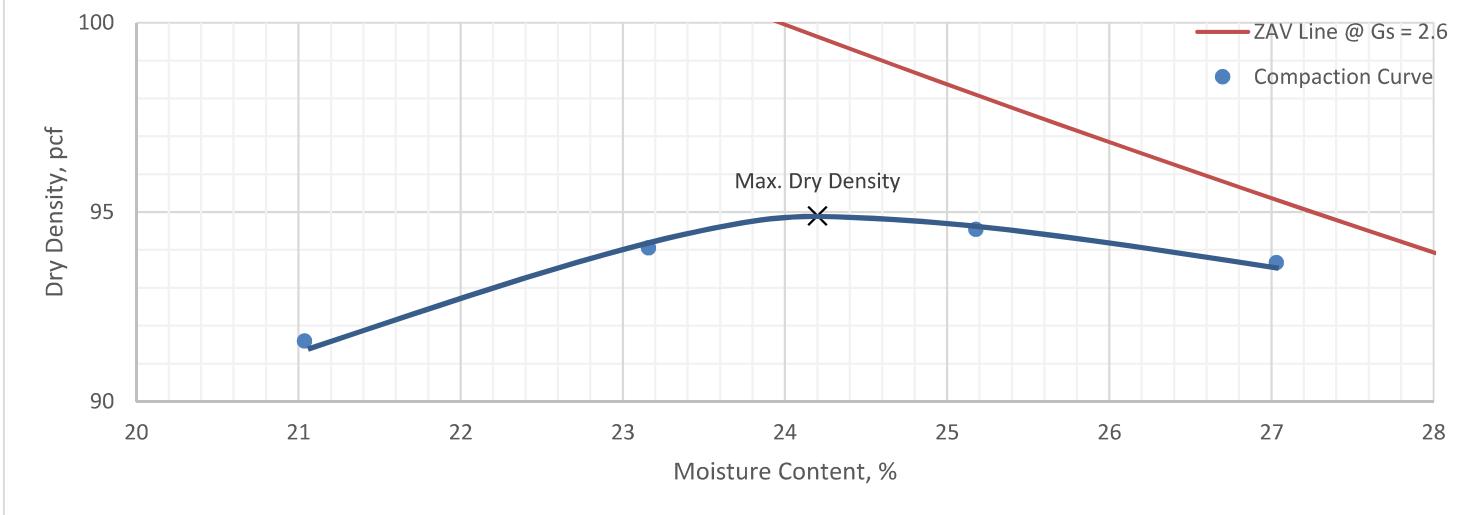
Water Content Determinations

| Point No.: | As Recd. | Test Fraction | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---------------------|----------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Tare ID: | A | B | C | D | E | F | |
| Tare Mass, g: | 0.00 | 8.20 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.20 | |
| Tare + Wet Soil, g: | 10000.00 | 65.33 | 201.90 | 160.10 | 237.20 | 266.20 | |
| Tare + Dry Soil, g: | 10000.00 | 55.30 | 168.20 | 131.50 | 191.10 | 211.30 | |
| Water Content , %: | 0.0 | 21.3 | 21.0 | 23.2 | 25.2 | 27.0 | --- |

Density Determinations

| Point No.: | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|-----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-----|
| Target Moisture, %: | 21 | 23 | 25 | 27 | |
| Actual Moisture, %: | 21.0 | 23.2 | 25.2 | 27.0 | --- |
| Mold, g: | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | 4194.0 | |
| Wet Soil + Mold, g: | 5870.3 | 5945.5 | 5983.5 | 5993.2 | |
| Wet Density, pcf: | 110.9 | 115.8 | 118.3 | 119.0 | --- |
| Dry Density, pcf: | 91.6 | 94.1 | 94.5 | 93.7 | --- |
| Corrected Dry Density, pcf: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Corrected Water Content, %: | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

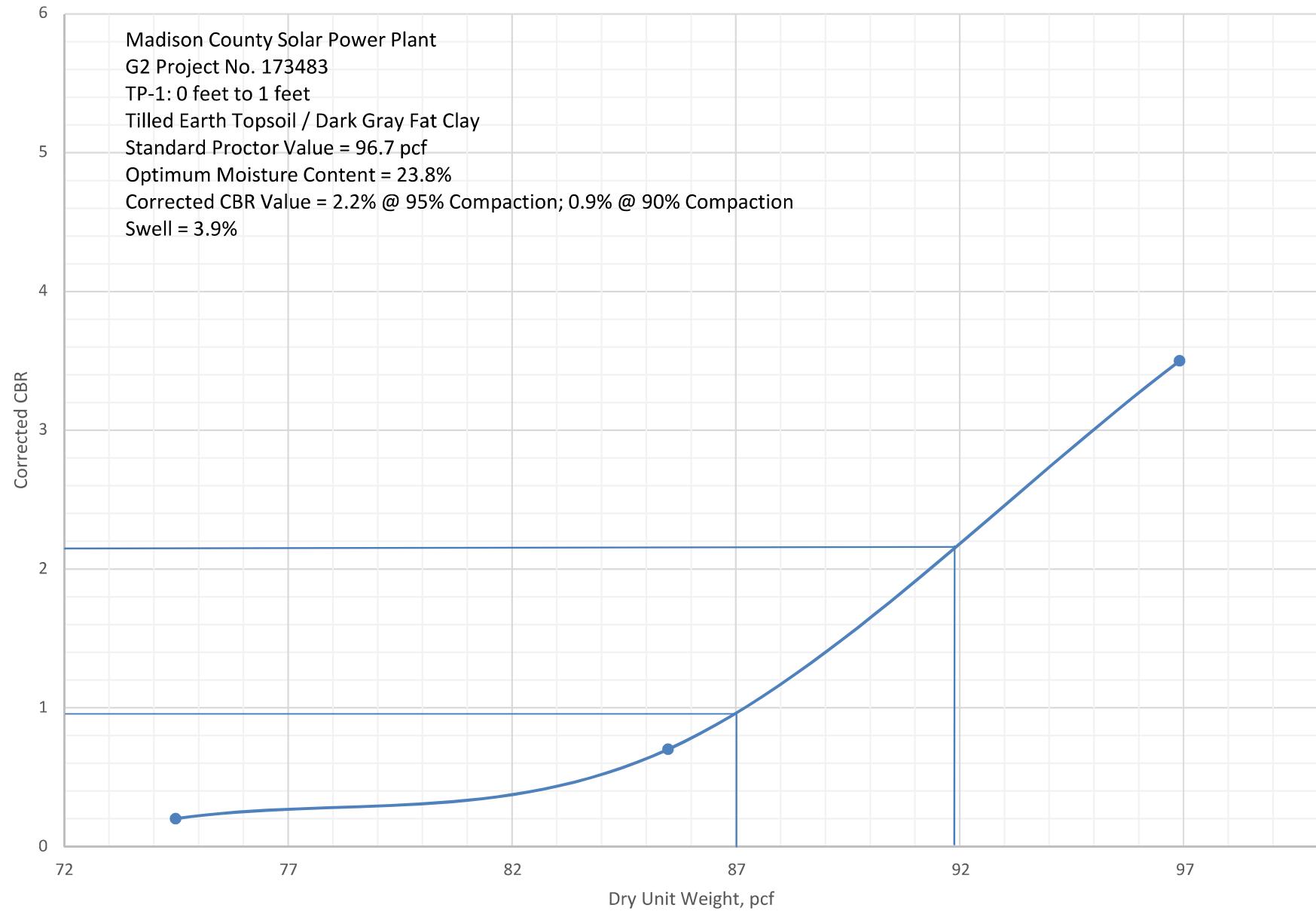
Compaction Curve



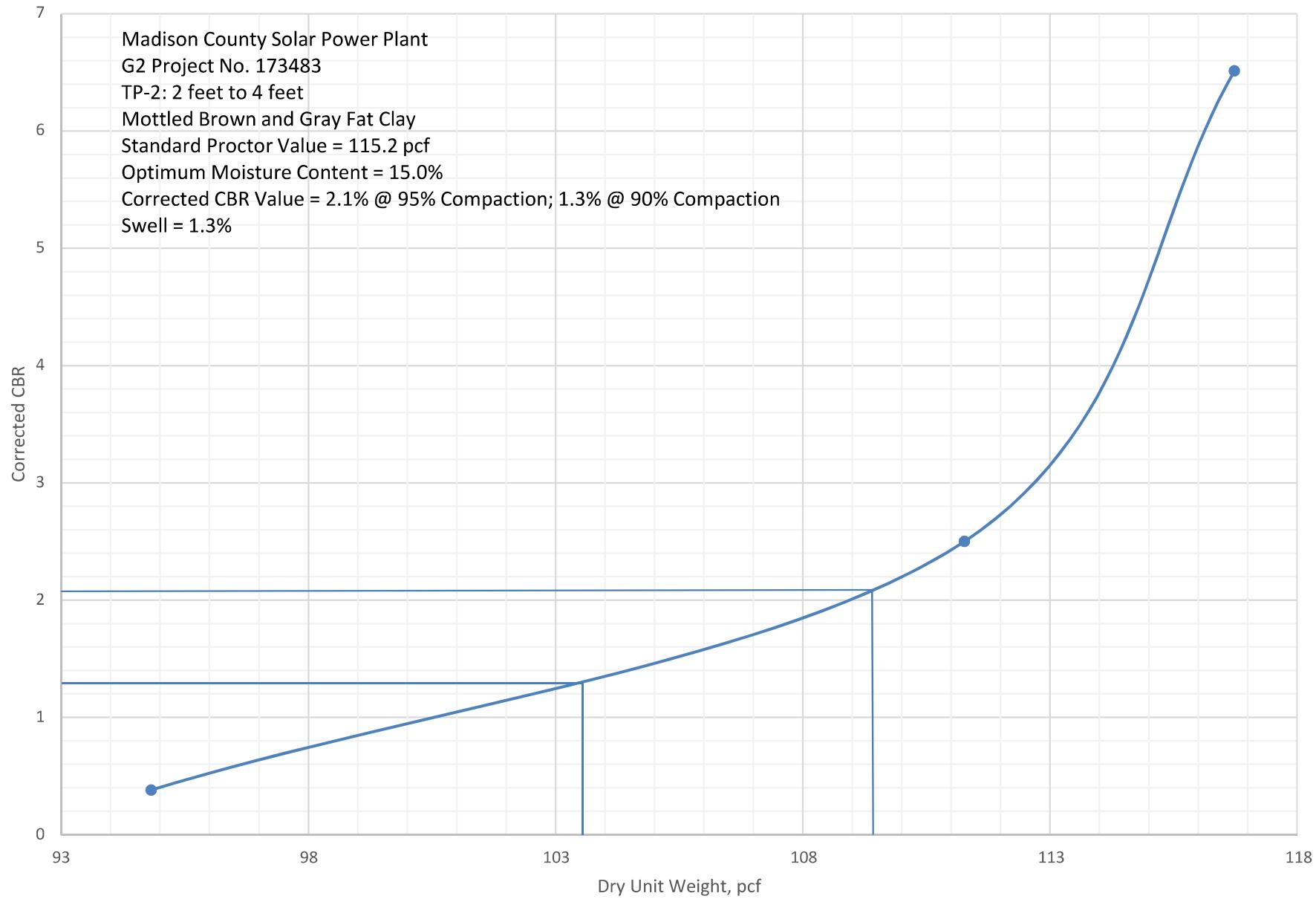
Optimum Moisture, %: 24.2

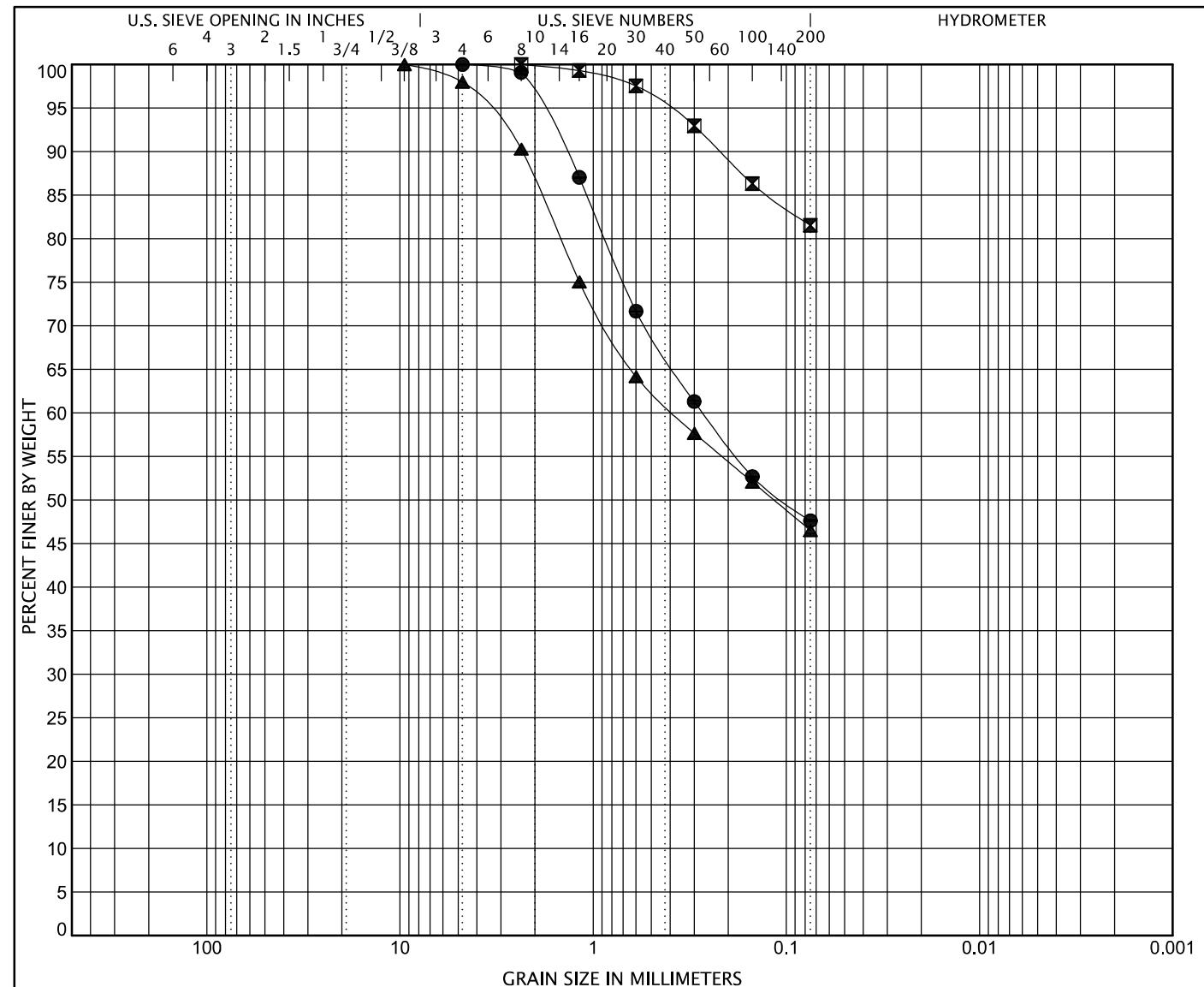
Max. Dry Density, pcf: 94.9

Dry Density vs. CBR



Dry Density vs. CBR





| COBBLES | GRAVEL | | SAND | | | SILT OR CLAY | | |
|---------|--------|------|--------|--------|------|--------------|--|--|
| | coarse | fine | coarse | medium | fine | | | |

| Specimen ID | Description | | | | | LL | PL | PI | Cc | Cu |
|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|----|----|----|----|----|
| ● TP-1 BS-4 | Mottled Brown and Gray Clayey Sand with trace silt | | | | | | | | | |
| ◻ TP-3 BS-2 | Brown Fat Clay with little sand | | | | | | | | | |
| ▲ TP-4 BS-8 | Brown Clayey Sand with trace silt and gravel | | | | | | | | | |

| Specimen ID | D100 | D60 | D30 | D10 | %Gravel | %Sand | %Silt | %Clay |
|-------------|------|-------|-----|-----|---------|-------|-------|-------|
| ● TP-1 BS-4 | 4.75 | 0.27 | | | 0.0 | 52.4 | | 47.6 |
| ◻ TP-3 BS-2 | 2.36 | | | | 0.0 | 18.5 | | 81.5 |
| ▲ TP-4 BS-8 | 9.5 | 0.384 | | | 2.0 | 51.5 | | 46.5 |

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant

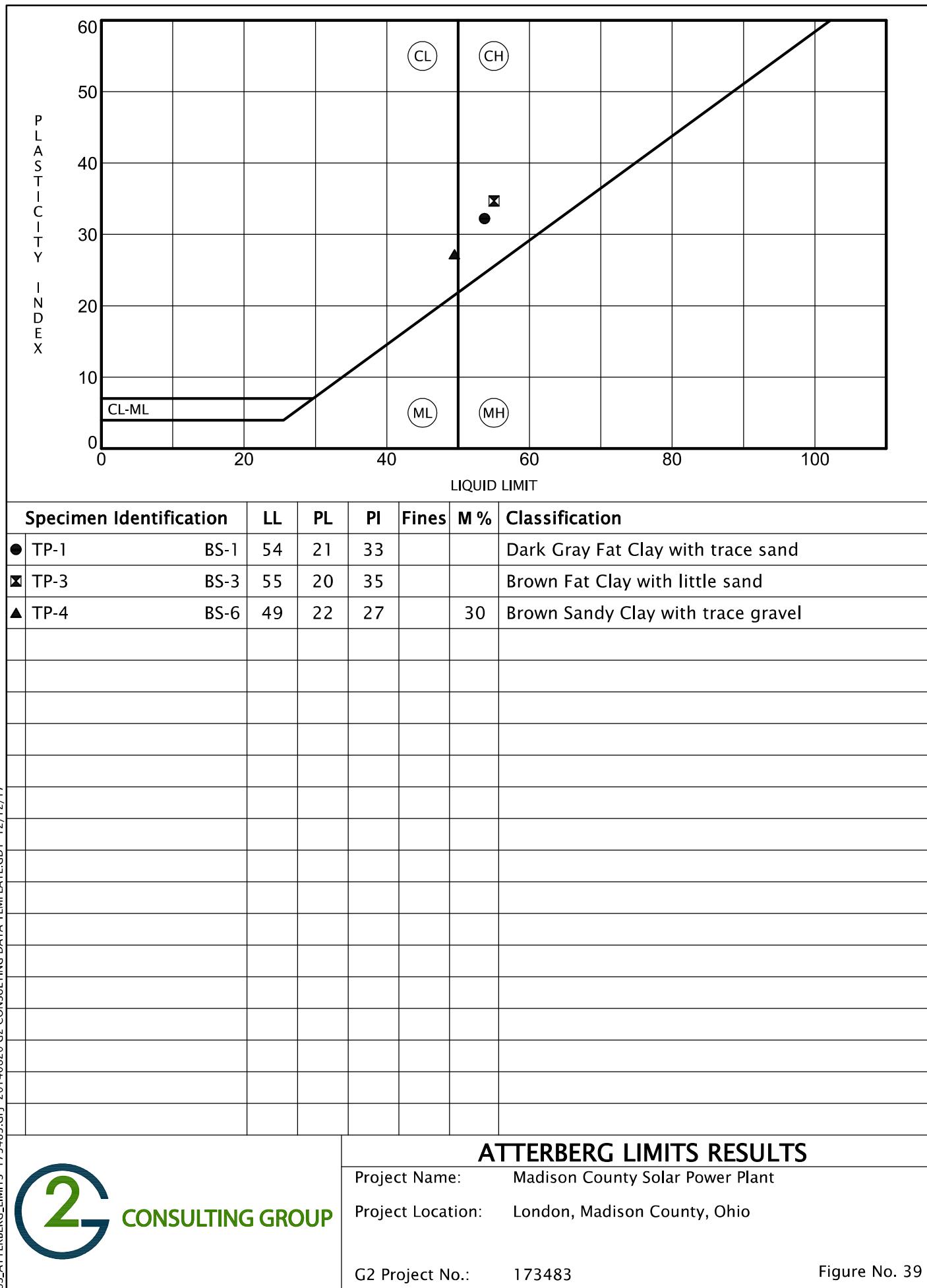
Project Location: London, Madison County, Ohio

G2 Project No.: 173483

Figure No. 38



CONSULTING GROUP





Madison County Solar, London, Ohio
G2 Project No. 173483

Summary of Dry Density Results

| Test Pit No. | Depth (ft) | Dry Density (pcf) | Moisture Content (%) | Soil Classification |
|--------------|------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| TP-1 | 1 | 94.0 | 25.1 | Tilled Earth: Fat Clay |
| TP-2 | 1 | 96.0 | 25 | Tilled Earth: Fat Clay |
| TP-3 | 1 | 88.0 | 22.3 | Tilled Earth: Fat Clay |
| TP-4 | 1 | 85.0 | 32.0 | Tilled Earth: Fat Clay |

Dry density samples obtained via Shelby tube method (ASTM D2937)

G2 Consulting Group, LLC



ASTM D4829 - Standard Test Method for Expansion Index of Soils

| | | | |
|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Project | Madison County Solar Power Plant | Job No. | 173483 |
| Location | Lyons, Georgia | Date of Testing | 12/20/2017 |
| Tested By | J. Crow, EIT / N. Zaporski, EIT | Checked By | D. Wanlass |

| Test Pit No. | TP-2 | TP-3 | | |
|---|------------|----------|--|--|
| Sample No. | BS-6 | BS-6 | | |
| Depth (ft) | 5-6 | 5-6 | | |
| Soil Description | Sandy Clay | Fat Clay | | |
| Initial Moisture Content (%) | 15.5 | 10.4 | | |
| Initial Degree of Saturation (%) | 51 | 51 | | |
| Initial Dry Density (pcf) | 92.5 | 107.8 | | |
| Initial Height of Speciment (in) | 1.0000 | 1.0000 | | |
| Consolidation Pressure (psf) | 144 | 144 | | |
| Initial Dial Reading (in) | 0.8005 | 0.6420 | | |
| Final Dial Reading (in) | 0.8350 | 0.6510 | | |
| Final Moisture Content (%) | 27.2 | 20.2 | | |
| Expansion Index | 35 | 9 | | |

Notes: Soil samples were air-dried and milled through a No. 4 sieve prior to wetting. Wetted soils were allowed to hydrate for a period not less than 16 hours.

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LPILE for Windows, Version 2016-09.011

Analysis of Individual Piles and Drilled Shafts
Subjected to Lateral Loading Using the p-y Method
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Files Used for Analysis

Path to file locations:
\2017 Geotechnical\003-Ann Arbor\173483 (p) Madison Co Solar OH - FS\Report & Analyses\LPILE\

Name of input data file:
1A - 6 ft.lp9d

Name of output report file:
1A - 6 ft.lp9o

Name of plot output file:
1A - 6 ft.lp9p

Name of runtime message file:
1A - 6 ft.lp9r

Date and Time of Analysis

Date: December 18, 2017 Time: 10:33:21

Problem Title

Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant

Job Number: 173483

Client: First Solar, Inc.

Engineer: J. Crow

Description: 1A - 6FT

Program Options and Settings

Computational Options:

- Use unfactored loads in computations (conventional analysis)
- Engineering Units Used for Data Input and Computations:

- US Customary System Units (pounds, feet, inches)

Analysis Control Options:

- Maximum number of iterations allowed = 500
- Deflection tolerance for convergence = 1.0000E-05 in
- Maximum allowable deflection = 100.0000 in
- Number of pile increments = 100

Loading Type and Number of Cycles of Loading:

- Static loading specified

- Use of p-y modification factors for p-y curves not selected
- Analysis uses layering correction (Method of Georgiadis)
- Layering correction is not computed if soil above is of same type
- No distributed lateral loads are entered
- Loading by lateral soil movements acting on pile not selected
- Input of shear resistance at the pile tip not selected
- Computation of pile-head foundation stiffness matrix not selected
- Push-over analysis of pile not selected
- Buckling analysis of pile not selected

Output Options:

- Output files use decimal points to denote decimal symbols.
- Values of pile-head deflection, bending moment, shear force, and soil reaction are printed for full length of pile.
- Printing Increment (nodal spacing of output points) = 1
- No p-y curves to be computed and reported for user-specified depths
- Print using wide report formats

 Pile Structural Properties and Geometry

Number of pile sections defined = 1
 Total length of pile = 6.250 ft
 Depth of ground surface below top of pile = 0.2500 ft

Pile diameters used for p-y curve computations are defined using 2 points.

p-y curves are computed using pile diameter values interpolated with depth over the length of the pile. A summary of values of pile diameter vs. depth follows.

| Point No. | Depth Below Pile Head feet | Pile Diameter inches |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 0.000 | 3.9400 |
| 2 | 6.250 | 3.9400 |

 Input Structural Properties for Pile Sections:

Pile Section No. 1:

Section 1 is an elastic pile
 Cross-sectional Shape = Strong H-Pile
 Length of section = 6.250000 ft
 Flange Width = 3.940000 in
 Section Depth = 5.900000 in
 Flange Thickness = 0.215000 in
 Web Thickness = 0.170000 in
 Section Area = 2.680000 sq. in
 Moment of Inertia = 16.400000 in⁴
 Elastic Modulus = 29000000. psi

 Ground Slope and Pile Batter Angles

Ground Slope Angle = 0.000 degrees
 = 0.000 radians
 Pile Batter Angle = 0.000 degrees
 = 0.000 radians

 Soil and Rock Layering Information

The soil profile is modelled using 4 layers

Layer 1 is stiff clay without free water

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 0.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 3.250000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 1420. psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 1420. psf
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.007170
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.007170

Layer 2 is cemented silt with cohesion and friction

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 3.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 4.250000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 250.000000 psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 250.000000 psf
 Friction angle at top of layer = 30.000000 deg.
 Friction angle at bottom of layer = 30.000000 deg.
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.008000
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.008000
 Subgrade k at top of layer = 400.000000 pci
 Subgrade k at bottom of layer = 400.000000 pci

Layer 3 is stiff clay without free water

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 4.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 6.250000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 135.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 135.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 1000.000000 psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 1000.000000 psf
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.010000
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.010000

Layer 4 is stiff clay without free water

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 6.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 9.500000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 3500. psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 3500. psf
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.005000
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.005000

(Depth of the lowest soil layer extends 3.250 ft below the pile tip)

Summary of Input Soil Properties

| Layer Layer Num. | Soil Type Name (p-y Curve Type) | Layer Depth ft | Effective Unit Wt. pcf | Undrained Cohesion psf | Angle of Friction deg. | E50 or km | kpy pci |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Stiff Clay | 0.2500 | 130.0000 | 1420. | -- | 0.00717 | -- |
| | w/o Free Water | 3.2500 | 130.0000 | 1420. | -- | 0.00717 | -- |
| 2 | Cemented | 3.2500 | 130.0000 | 250.0000 | 30.0000 | 0.00800 | 400.0000 |
| | Silt | 4.2500 | 130.0000 | 250.0000 | 30.0000 | 0.00800 | 400.0000 |
| 3 | Stiff Clay | 4.2500 | 135.0000 | 1800.0000 | -- | 0.01000 | -- |
| | w/o Free Water | 6.2500 | 135.0000 | 1800.0000 | -- | 0.01000 | -- |
| 4 | Stiff Clay | 6.2500 | 130.0000 | 3500. | -- | 0.00500 | -- |
| | w/o Free Water | 9.5000 | 130.0000 | 3500. | -- | 0.00500 | -- |

Static Loading Type

Static loading criteria were used when computing p-y curves for all analyses.

Pile-head Loading and Pile-head Fixity Conditions

Number of loads specified = 3

| Load No. | Load Type | Condition 1 | Condition 2 | Axial Thrust Force, lbs | Compute Top y vs. Pile Length |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | V = 2900. lbs | M = 0.000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |
| 2 | 1 | V = 4060. lbs | M = 0.000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |
| 3 | 1 | V = 5170. lbs | M = 0.000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |

V = shear force applied normal to pile axis

M = bending moment applied to pile head

y = lateral deflection normal to pile axis

S = pile slope relative to original pile batter angle

R = rotational stiffness applied to pile head

Values of top y vs. pile lengths can be computed only for load types with specified shear loading (Load Types 1, 2, and 3).

Thrust force is assumed to be acting axially for all pile batter angles.

Computations of Nominal Moment Capacity and Nonlinear Bending Stiffness

Axial thrust force values were determined from pile-head loading conditions

Number of Pile Sections Analyzed = 1

Pile Section No. 1:

Moment-curvature properties were derived from elastic section properties

Layering Correction Equivalent Depths of Soil & Rock Layers

| Layer No. | Top of Layer Below Pile Head | Equivalent Top Depth Below Grnd Surf | Same Layer Type As Layer Above | Layer is Rock or Rock Layer | F0 Integral for Layer lbs | F1 Integral for Layer lbs |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 | 0.2500 | 0.00 | N.A. | No | 0.00 | 7569. |
| 2 | 3.2500 | 4.4626 | No | No | 7569. | 3779. |
| 3 | 4.2500 | 5.0502 | No | No | 11348. | 5903. |
| 4 | 6.2500 | 6.0000 | No | No | 17250. | N.A. |

Notes: The F0 integral of Layer n+1 equals the sum of the F0 and F1 integrals for Layer n. Layering correction equivalent depths are computed only for soil types with both shallow-depth and deep-depth expressions for peak lateral load transfer. These soil types are soft and stiff clays, non-liquefied sands, and cemented c-phi soil.

Computed Values of Pile Loading and Deflection
for Lateral Loading for Load Case Number 1

Pile-head conditions are Shear and Moment (Loading Type 1)

Shear force at pile head = 2900.0 lbs
Applied moment at pile head = 0.0 in-lbs
Axial thrust load on pile head = 0.0 lbs

| Depth feet | Deflect. inches | Bending Moment in-lbs | Shear Force lbs | Slope radians | Total Stress psi* | Bending Stiffness in-lb ² | Soil Res. p lb/inch | Soil Spr. Es*h lb/inch | Distrib. Lat. Load lb/inch |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0.00 | 0.1911 | 0.00 | 2900. | -0.00565 | 0.00 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.06250 | 0.1868 | 2175. | 2900. | -0.00565 | 261.2652 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.1250 | 0.1826 | 4350. | 2900. | -0.00565 | 522.5305 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.1875 | 0.1783 | 6525. | 2900. | -0.00564 | 783.7957 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 1A - 6 ft.lp9o | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|--|--|--|
| 4.2500 | -0.06777 | 51622. | -3977. | -0.02517 | 6201. | 4.76E+08 | 71.9566 | 796.2973 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.3125 | -0.08662 | 48660. | -3905. | -0.02509 | 5845. | 4.76E+08 | 119.2320 | 1032. | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.3750 | -0.1054 | 45764. | -3814. | -0.02502 | 5497. | 4.76E+08 | 125.2301 | 891.0189 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.4375 | -0.1241 | 42939. | -3718. | -0.02495 | 5158. | 4.76E+08 | 130.4582 | 788.1334 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.5000 | -0.1428 | 40187. | -3618. | -0.02488 | 4827. | 4.76E+08 | 135.1120 | 799.4678 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.5625 | -0.1615 | 37512. | -3515. | -0.02482 | 4586. | 4.76E+08 | 139.3190 | 647.1187 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.6250 | -0.1801 | 34915. | -3409. | -0.02476 | 4194. | 4.76E+08 | 143.1673 | 596.3265 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.6875 | -0.1986 | 32398. | -3301. | -0.02471 | 3892. | 4.76E+08 | 146.7205 | 554.0432 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.7500 | -0.2171 | 29964. | -3189. | -0.02466 | 3599. | 4.76E+08 | 150.6262 | 518.2209 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.8125 | -0.2356 | 27614. | -3076. | -0.02462 | 3317. | 4.76E+08 | 153.1210 | 487.4297 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.8750 | -0.2541 | 25350. | -2960. | -0.02457 | 3045. | 4.76E+08 | 156.0338 | 460.6388 | 0.00 | | | |
| 4.9375 | -0.2725 | 23174. | -2842. | -0.02454 | 2784. | 4.76E+08 | 158.7877 | 437.0856 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.0000 | -0.2909 | 21088. | -2722. | -0.02450 | 2533. | 4.76E+08 | 161.4015 | 416.1927 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.0625 | -0.3092 | 19092. | -2600. | -0.02447 | 2293. | 4.76E+08 | 163.8908 | 397.5147 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.1250 | -0.3276 | 17188. | -2476. | -0.02444 | 2065. | 4.76E+08 | 166.2688 | 380.7019 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.1875 | -0.3459 | 15378. | -2350. | -0.02441 | 1847. | 4.76E+08 | 168.5464 | 365.4760 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.2500 | -0.3642 | 13663. | -2223. | -0.02439 | 1641. | 4.76E+08 | 170.7331 | 351.6123 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.3125 | -0.3825 | 12044. | -2094. | -0.02437 | 1447. | 4.76E+08 | 172.8371 | 338.9274 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.3750 | -0.4007 | 10522. | -1964. | -0.02435 | 1264. | 4.76E+08 | 174.8653 | 327.2701 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.4375 | -0.4190 | 9098. | -1832. | -0.02434 | 1093. | 4.76E+08 | 176.8241 | 316.5143 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.5000 | -0.4372 | 7774. | -1699. | -0.02432 | 933.7850 | 4.76E+08 | 178.7187 | 306.5545 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.5625 | -0.4555 | 6550. | -1564. | -0.02431 | 786.7948 | 4.76E+08 | 180.5540 | 297.3010 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.6250 | -0.4737 | 5428. | -1428. | -0.02430 | 652.0044 | 4.76E+08 | 182.3343 | 288.6776 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.6875 | -0.4919 | 4408. | -1290. | -0.02430 | 529.5341 | 4.76E+08 | 184.0632 | 280.6188 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.7500 | -0.5102 | 3492. | -1152. | -0.02429 | 419.5007 | 4.76E+08 | 185.7443 | 273.0683 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.8125 | -0.5284 | 2681. | -1012. | -0.02429 | 322.0178 | 4.76E+08 | 187.3806 | 265.9769 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.8750 | -0.5466 | 1975. | -870.6430 | -0.02428 | 237.1959 | 4.76E+08 | 188.9749 | 259.3020 | 0.00 | | | |
| 5.9375 | -0.5648 | 1375. | -728.3289 | -0.02428 | 165.1428 | 4.76E+08 | 190.5295 | 253.0061 | 0.00 | | | |
| 6.0000 | -0.5830 | 882.1324 | -584.8627 | -0.02428 | 105.9635 | 4.76E+08 | 192.0469 | 247.0563 | 0.00 | | | |
| 6.0625 | -0.6012 | 497.4986 | -440.2717 | -0.02428 | 59.7605 | 4.76E+08 | 193.5291 | 241.4233 | 0.00 | | | |
| 6.1250 | -0.6194 | 221.7249 | -294.5815 | -0.02428 | 26.6340 | 4.76E+08 | 194.9780 | 236.0813 | 0.00 | | | |
| 6.1875 | -0.6376 | 55.6263 | -147.8166 | -0.02428 | 6.6819 | 4.76E+08 | 196.3952 | 231.0073 | 0.00 | | | |
| 6.2500 | -0.6558 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.02428 | 0.00 | 4.76E+08 | 197.7824 | 113.0903 | 0.00 | | | |

* The above values of total stress are combined axial and bending stresses.

Output Summary for Load Case No. 3:

| | | |
|----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Pile-head deflection | = | 1.43642835 inches |
| Computed slope at pile head | = | -0.03272947 radians |
| Maximum bending moment | = | 97185. inch-lbs |
| Maximum shear force | = | 5170. lbs |
| Depth of maximum bending moment | = | 2.68750000 feet below pile head |
| Depth of maximum shear force | = | 0.66250000 feet below pile head |
| Number of iterations | = | 66 |
| Number of zero deflection points | = | 1 |

Summary of Pile-head Responses for Conventional Analyses

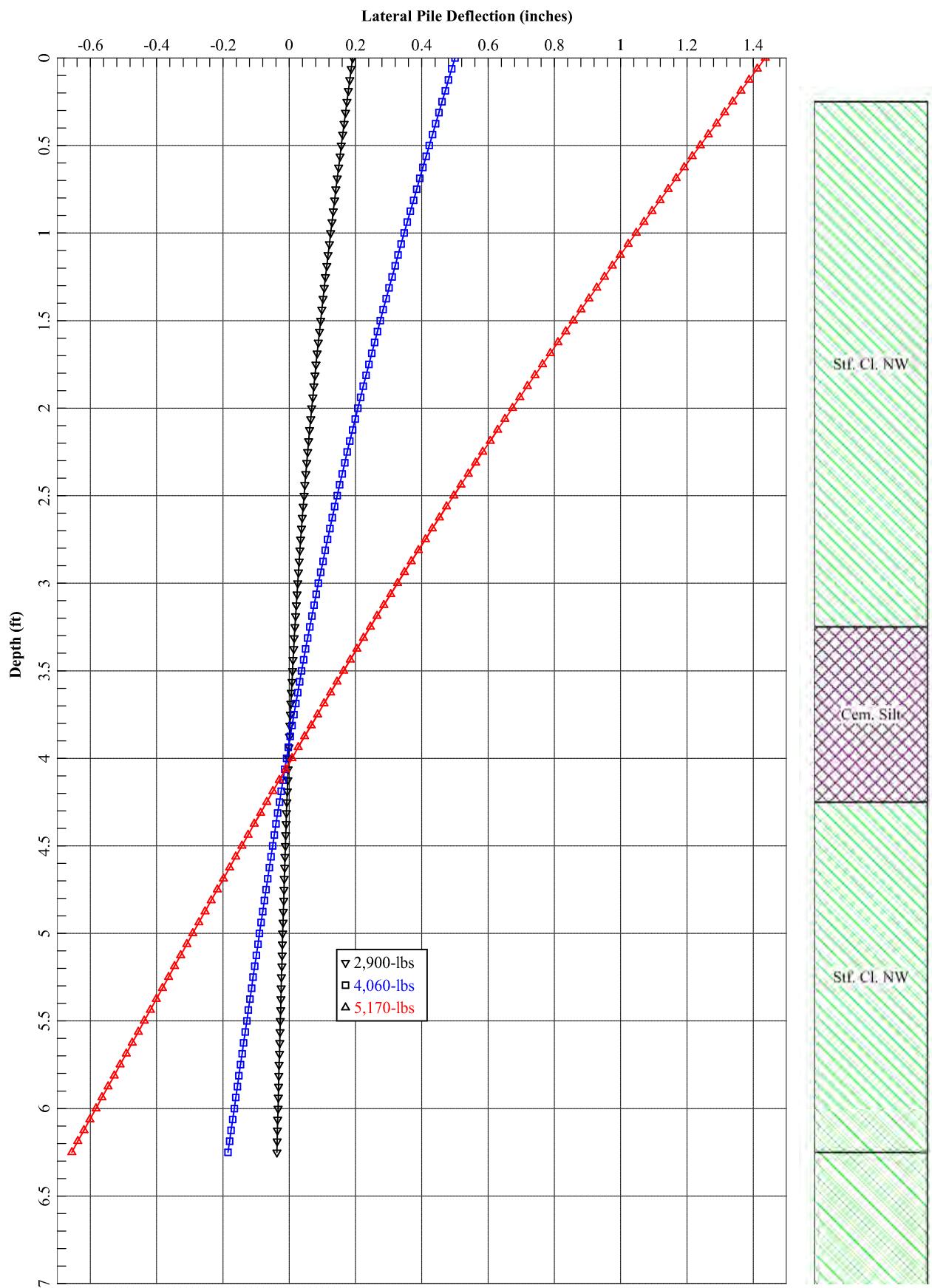
Definitions of Pile-head Loading Conditions:

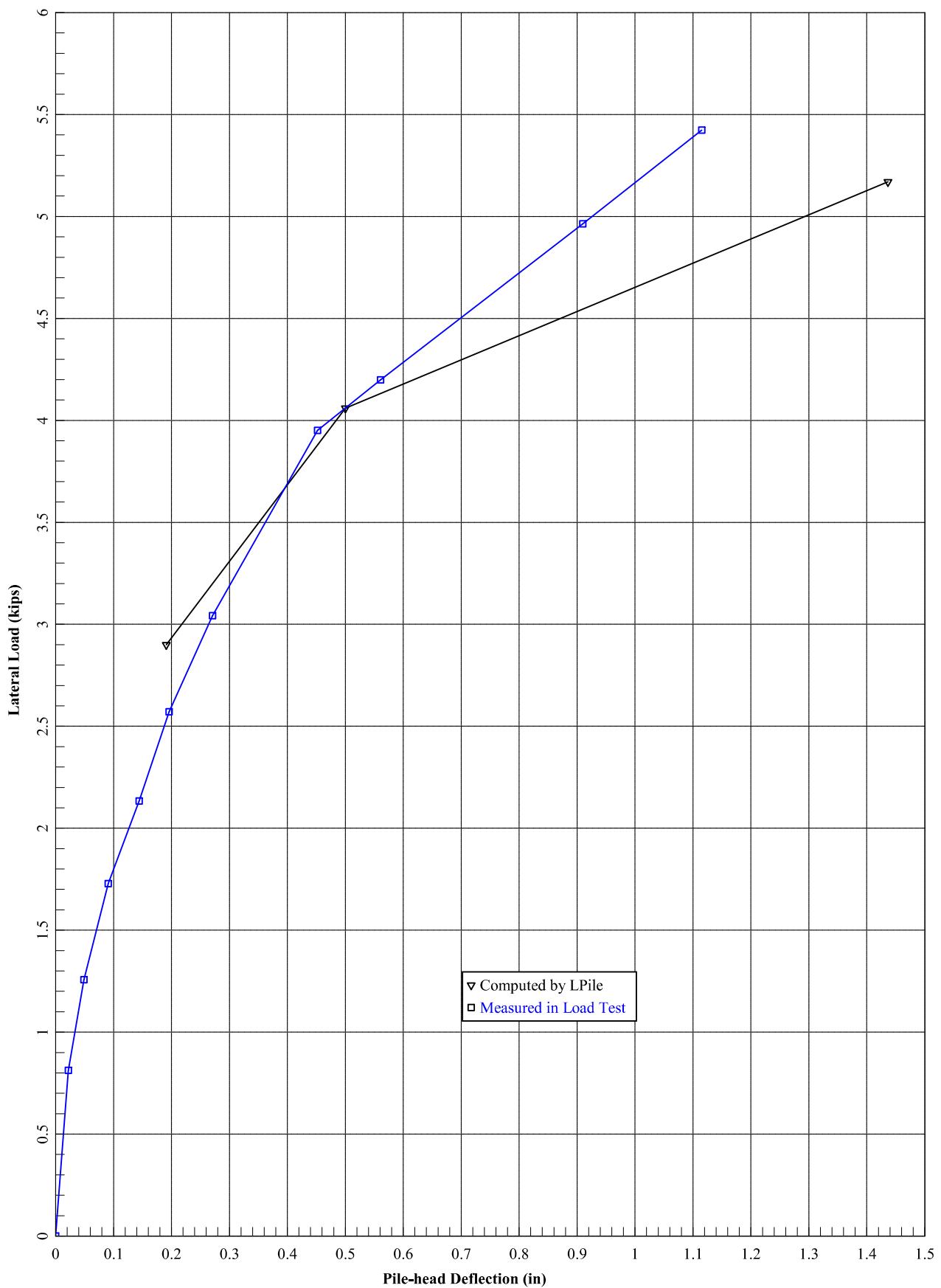
Load Type 1: Load 1 = Shear, V, lbs, and Load 2 = Moment, M, in-lbs
 Load Type 2: Load 1 = Shear, V, lbs, and Load 2 = Slope, S, radians
 Load Type 3: Load 1 = Shear, V, lbs, and Load 2 = Rot. Stiffness, R, in-lbs/rad.
 Load Type 4: Load 1 = Top Deflection, y, inches, and Load 2 = Moment, M, in-lbs
 Load Type 5: Load 1 = Top Deflection, y, inches, and Load 2 = Slope, S, radians

| Load | Load | Load | Axial | Pile-head | Pile-head | Max Shear | Max Moment |
|------|-------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Case | Type | Pile-head | Type | Pile-head | Loading | Deflection | Rotation |
| No. | 1 | Load 1 | 2 | Load 2 | lbs | inches | radians |
| 1 | V, lb | 2900. | M, in-lb | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.1911 | -0.00565 |
| 2 | V, lb | 4060. | M, in-lb | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.5000 | -0.01294 |
| 3 | V, lb | 5170. | M, in-lb | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.4364 | -0.03273 |
| | | | | | | | |

Maximum pile-head deflection = 1.4364283543 inches
 Maximum pile-head rotation = -0.0327294699 radians = -1.875260 deg.

The analysis ended normally.





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LPILE for Windows, Version 2016-09.011

Analysis of Individual Piles and Drilled Shafts
Subjected to Lateral Loading Using the p-y Method
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Files Used for Analysis

Path to file locations:
\Users\Jcrow\Desktop\LPILE\

Name of input data file:
1B - 9 ft.lp9d

Name of output report file:
1B - 9 ft.lp9o

Name of plot output file:
1B - 9 ft.lp9p

Name of runtime message file:
1B - 9 ft.lp9r

Date and Time of Analysis

Date: December 14, 2017 Time: 10:43:22

Problem Title

Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant

Job Number: 173483

Client: First Solar, Inc.

Engineer: J. Crow

Description: 1B - 9FT

Program Options and Settings

Computational Options:

- Use unfactored loads in computations (conventional analysis)
- Engineering Units Used for Data Input and Computations:

- US Customary System Units (pounds, feet, inches)

Analysis Control Options:

- Maximum number of iterations allowed = 500
- Deflection tolerance for convergence = 1.0000E-05 in
- Maximum allowable deflection = 100.0000 in
- Number of pile increments = 100

Loading Type and Number of Cycles of Loading:

- Static loading specified

- Use of p-y modification factors for p-y curves not selected
- Analysis uses layering correction (Method of Georgiadis)
- Layering correction is not computed if soil above is of same type
- No distributed lateral loads are entered
- Loading by lateral soil movements acting on pile not selected
- Input of shear resistance at the pile tip not selected
- Computation of pile-head foundation stiffness matrix not selected
- Push-over analysis of pile not selected
- Buckling analysis of pile not selected

Output Options:

- Output files use decimal points to denote decimal symbols.
- Values of pile-head deflection, bending moment, shear force, and soil reaction are printed for full length of pile.
- Printing Increment (nodal spacing of output points) = 1
- No p-y curves to be computed and reported for user-specified depths
- Print using wide report formats

 Pile Structural Properties and Geometry

Number of pile sections defined = 1
 Total length of pile = 9.250 ft
 Depth of ground surface below top of pile = 0.2500 ft

Pile diameters used for p-y curve computations are defined using 2 points.

p-y curves are computed using pile diameter values interpolated with depth over the length of the pile. A summary of values of pile diameter vs. depth follows.

| Point No. | Depth Below Pile Head feet | Pile Diameter inches |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 0.000 | 3.9400 |
| 2 | 9.250 | 3.9400 |

 Input Structural Properties for Pile Sections:

Pile Section No. 1:

Section 1 is an elastic pile
 Cross-sectional Shape = Strong H-Pile
 Length of section = 9.250000 ft
 Flange Width = 3.940000 in
 Section Depth = 5.900000 in
 Flange Thickness = 0.215000 in
 Web Thickness = 0.170000 in
 Section Area = 2.680000 sq. in
 Moment of Inertia = 16.400000 in⁴
 Elastic Modulus = 29000000. psi

 Ground Slope and Pile Batter Angles

Ground Slope Angle = 0.000 degrees
 = 0.000 radians
 Pile Batter Angle = 0.000 degrees
 = 0.000 radians

 Soil and Rock Layering Information

The soil profile is modelled using 4 layers

Layer 1 is stiff clay without free water

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 0.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 3.250000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 1250. psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 1250. psf
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.010900
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.010900

Layer 2 is cemented silt with cohesion and friction

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 3.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 4.250000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 250.000000 psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 250.000000 psf
 Friction angle at top of layer = 30.000000 deg.
 Friction angle at bottom of layer = 30.000000 deg.
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.010000
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.010000
 Subgrade k at top of layer = 400.000000 pci
 Subgrade k at bottom of layer = 400.000000 pci

Layer 3 is stiff clay without free water

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 4.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 6.250000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 135.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 135.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 1000.000000 psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 1000.000000 psf
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.010000
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.010000

Layer 4 is stiff clay without free water

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 6.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 9.500000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 3500. psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 3500. psf
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.005000
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.005000

(Depth of the lowest soil layer extends 0.250 ft below the pile tip)

Summary of Input Soil Properties

| Layer Layer Num. | Soil Type Name (p-y Curve Type) | Layer Depth ft | Effective Unit Wt. pcf | Undrained Cohesion psf | Angle of Friction deg. | E50 or km | kpy pci |
|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 | Stiff Clay | 0.2500 | 130.0000 | 1250. | -- | 0.01000 | -- |
| | w/o Free Water | 3.2500 | 130.0000 | 1250. | -- | 0.01000 | -- |
| 2 | Cemented | 3.2500 | 130.0000 | 250.0000 | 30.0000 | 0.01000 | 400.0000 |
| | Silt | 4.2500 | 130.0000 | 250.0000 | 30.0000 | 0.01000 | 400.0000 |
| 3 | Stiff Clay | 4.2500 | 135.0000 | 1800.0000 | -- | 0.01000 | -- |
| | w/o Free Water | 6.2500 | 135.0000 | 1800.0000 | -- | 0.01000 | -- |
| 4 | Stiff Clay | 6.2500 | 130.0000 | 3500. | -- | 0.00500 | -- |
| | w/o Free Water | 9.5000 | 130.0000 | 3500. | -- | 0.00500 | -- |

Static Loading Type

Static loading criteria were used when computing p-y curves for all analyses.

Pile-head Loading and Pile-head Fixity Conditions

Number of loads specified = 3

| Load No. | Load Type | Condition 1 | Condition 2 | Axial Thrust Force, lbs | Compute Top y vs. Pile Length |
|-------------|--------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | V = 3210. lbs | M = 0.000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |
| 2 | 1 | V = 5240. lbs | M = 0.000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |
| 3 | 1 | V = 7350. lbs | M = 0.000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |

V = shear force applied normal to pile axis

M = bending moment applied to pile head

y = lateral deflection normal to pile axis

S = pile slope relative to original pile batter angle

R = rotational stiffness applied to pile head

Values of top y vs. pile lengths can be computed only for load types with specified shear loading (Load Types 1, 2, and 3).

Thrust force is assumed to be acting axially for all pile batter angles.

Computations of Nominal Moment Capacity and Nonlinear Bending Stiffness

Axial thrust force values were determined from pile-head loading conditions

Number of Pile Sections Analyzed = 1

Pile Section No. 1:

Moment-curvature properties were derived from elastic section properties

Layering Correction Equivalent Depths of Soil & Rock Layers

| Layer No. | Top of Layer Below Pile Head | Equivalent Top Depth Below Grnd Surf | Same Layer Type As Layer Above | Layer is Rock or Rock Layer | F0 Integral for Layer | F1 Integral for Layer |
|--------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 | 0.2500 | 0.00 | N.A. | No | 0.00 | 6686. |
| 2 | 3.2500 | 4.2710 | No | No | 6686. | 3779. |
| 3 | 4.2500 | 4.7515 | No | No | 10465. | 5927. |
| 4 | 6.2500 | 6.7515 | Yes | No | 16392. | N.A. |

Notes: The F0 integral of Layer n+1 equals the sum of the F0 and F1 integrals for Layer n. Layering correction equivalent depths are computed only for soil types with both shallow-depth and deep-depth expressions for peak lateral load transfer. These soil types are soft and stiff clays, non-liquefied sands, and cemented c-phi soil.

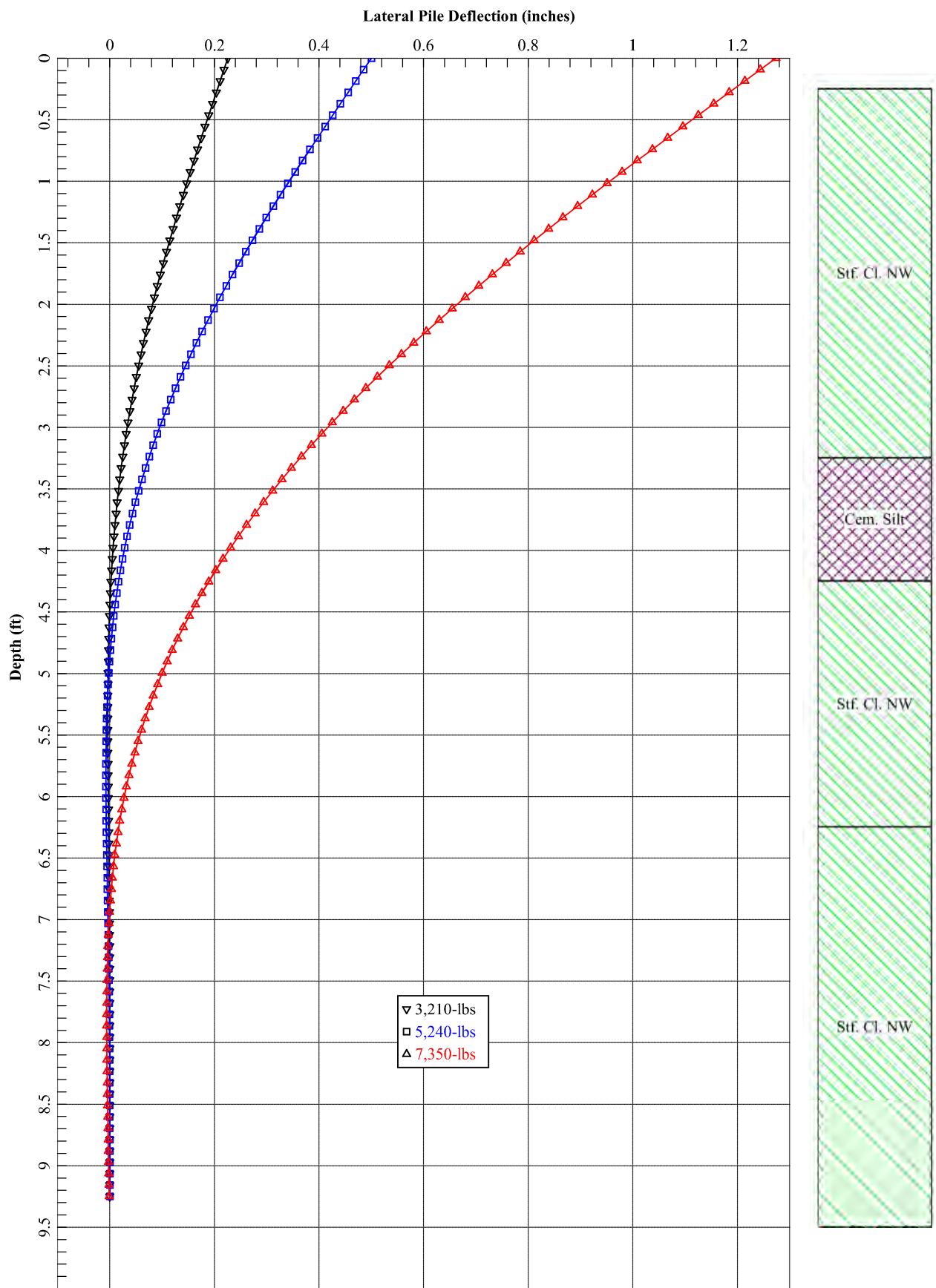
Computed Values of Pile Loading and Deflection
for Lateral Loading for Load Case Number 1

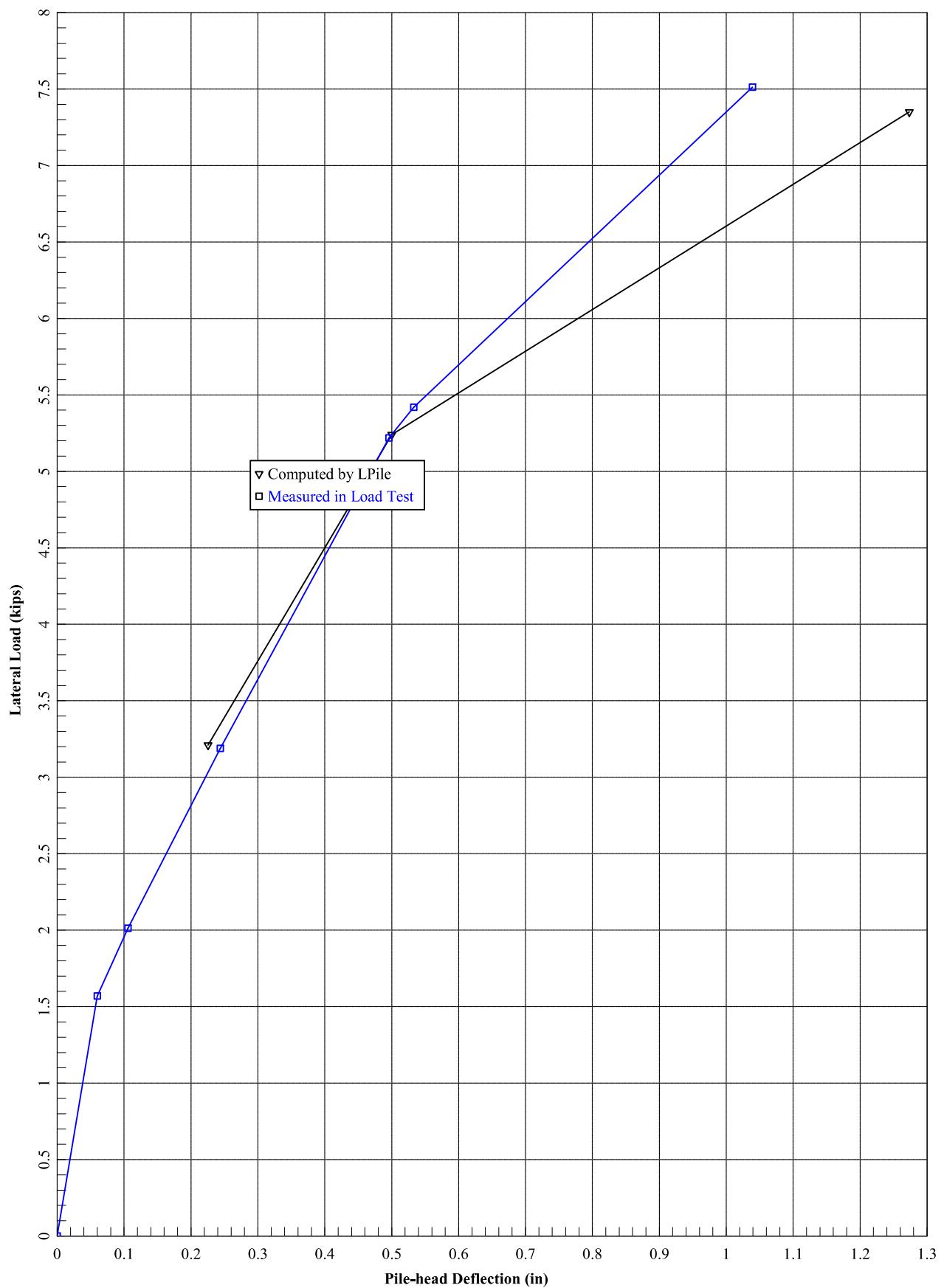
Pile-head conditions are Shear and Moment (Loading Type 1)

Shear force at pile head = 3210.0 lbs
Applied moment at pile head = 0.0 in-lbs
Axial thrust load on pile head = 0.0 lbs

| Depth feet | Deflect. inches | Bending Moment in-lbs | Shear Force lbs | Slope radians | Total Stress psi* | Bending Stiffness in-lb ² | Soil Res. p lb/inch | Soil Spr. Es*h lb/inch | Distrib. Lat. Load lb/inch |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0.00 | 0.2256 | 0.00 | 3210. | -0.00658 | 0.00 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.09250 | 0.2183 | 3563. | 3210. | -0.00658 | 428.0065 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.1850 | 0.2110 | 7126. | 3210. | -0.00657 | 856.0130 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

0.2775 0.2037 10689. 3176. -0.00655 1284. 4.76E+08 -61.1097 332.9963 0.00





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LPILE for Windows, Version 2016-09.011

Analysis of Individual Piles and Drilled Shafts
Subjected to Lateral Loading Using the p-y Method
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Files Used for Analysis

Path to file locations:
\2017 Geotechnical\003-Ann Arbor\173483 (p) Madison Co Solar OH - FS\Report & Analyses\LPILE\

Name of input data file:
2A - 5 ft.lp9d

Name of output report file:
2A - 5 ft.lp9o

Name of plot output file:
2A - 5 ft.lp9p

Name of runtime message file:
2A - 5 ft.lp9r

Date and Time of Analysis

Date: December 18, 2017 Time: 10:36:39

Problem Title

Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant

Job Number: 173483

Client: First Solar, Inc.

Engineer: J. Crow

Description: 2A - 5FT

Program Options and Settings

Computational Options:

- Use unfactored loads in computations (conventional analysis)

Engineering Units Used for Data Input and Computations:

- US Customary System Units (pounds, feet, inches)

Analysis Control Options:

- Maximum number of iterations allowed = 500
- Deflection tolerance for convergence = 1.0000E-05 in
- Maximum allowable deflection = 100.0000 in
- Number of pile increments = 100

Loading Type and Number of Cycles of Loading:

- Static loading specified

- Use of p-y modification factors for p-y curves not selected
- Analysis uses layering correction (Method of Georgiadis)
- Layering correction is not computed if soil above is of same type
- No distributed lateral loads are entered
- Loading by lateral soil movements acting on pile not selected
- Input of shear resistance at the pile tip not selected
- Computation of pile-head foundation stiffness matrix not selected
- Push-over analysis of pile not selected
- Buckling analysis of pile not selected

Output Options:

- Output files use decimal points to denote decimal symbols.
- Values of pile-head deflection, bending moment, shear force, and soil reaction are printed for full length of pile.
- Printing Increment (nodal spacing of output points) = 1
- No p-y curves to be computed and reported for user-specified depths
- Print using wide report formats

 Pile Structural Properties and Geometry

Number of pile sections defined = 1
 Total length of pile = 5.250 ft
 Depth of ground surface below top of pile = 0.2500 ft

Pile diameters used for p-y curve computations are defined using 2 points.

p-y curves are computed using pile diameter values interpolated with depth over the length of the pile. A summary of values of pile diameter vs. depth follows.

| Point No. | Depth Below Pile Head feet | Diameter inches |
|-----------|----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | 0.000 | 3.9400 |
| 2 | 5.250 | 3.9400 |

 Input Structural Properties for Pile Sections:

Pile Section No. 1:

Section 1 is an elastic pile
 Cross-sectional Shape = Strong H-Pile
 Length of section = 5.250000 ft
 Flange Width = 3.940000 in
 Section Depth = 5.900000 in
 Flange Thickness = 0.215000 in
 Web Thickness = 0.170000 in
 Section Area = 2.680000 sq. in
 Moment of Inertia = 16.400000 in⁴
 Elastic Modulus = 29000000. psi

 Ground Slope and Pile Batter Angles

Ground Slope Angle = 0.000 degrees
 = 0.000 radians
 Pile Batter Angle = 0.000 degrees
 = 0.000 radians

 Soil and Rock Layering Information

The soil profile is modelled using 3 layers

Layer 1 is stiff clay without free water

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 0.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 5.250000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 2280. psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 2280. psf
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.030020
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.030020

Layer 2 is cemented silt with cohesion and friction

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 5.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 6.250000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 250.000000 psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 250.000000 psf
 Friction angle at top of layer = 20.000000 deg.
 Friction angle at bottom of layer = 20.000000 deg.
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.010000
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.010000
 Subgrade k at top of layer = 400.000000 pci
 Subgrade k at bottom of layer = 400.000000 pci

Layer 3 is stiff clay without free water

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 6.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 8.500000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 135.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 135.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 2000. psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 2000. psf
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.010000
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.010000

(Depth of the lowest soil layer extends 3.250 ft below the pile tip)

 Summary of Input Soil Properties

| Layer Num. | Soil Type Name (p-y Curve Type) | Layer Depth ft | Effective Unit Wt. pcf | Undrained Cohesion psf | Angle of Friction deg. | E50 or krm | kpy pci |
|------------|------------------------------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|---------|
| 1 | Stiff Clay | 0.2500 | 130.0000 | 2280. | -- | 0.03002 | -- |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|----------|---------|------------------|
| | | | | | | 2A - 5 ft.lp90 |
| 2 | w/o Free Water | 5.2500 | 130.0000 | 2280. | -- | 0.03002 -- |
| | Cemented | 5.2500 | 130.0000 | 250.0000 | 20.0000 | 0.01000 400.0000 |
| | Silt | 6.2500 | 130.0000 | 250.0000 | 20.0000 | 0.01000 400.0000 |
| 3 | Stiff Clay | 6.2500 | 135.0000 | 2000. | -- | 0.01000 -- |
| | w/o Free Water | 8.5000 | 135.0000 | 2000. | -- | 0.01000 -- |

Static Loading Type

Static loading criteria were used when computing p-y curves for all analyses.

Pile-head Loading and Pile-head Fixity Conditions

Number of loads specified = 3

| Load No. | Load Type | Condition 1 | Condition 2 | Axial Thrust Force, lbs | Compute Top y vs. Pile Length |
|----------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | V = 2480. lbs | M = 0.0000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |
| 2 | 1 | V = 3560. lbs | M = 0.0000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |
| 3 | 1 | V = 4860. lbs | M = 0.0000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |

V = shear force applied normal to pile axis

M = bending moment applied to pile head

y = lateral deflection normal to pile axis

S = pile slope relative to original pile batter angle

R = rotational stiffness applied to pile head

Values of top y vs. pile lengths can be computed only for load types with specified shear loading (Load Types 1, 2, and 3).

Thrust force is assumed to be acting axially for all pile batter angles.

Computations of Nominal Moment Capacity and Nonlinear Bending Stiffness

Axial thrust force values were determined from pile-head loading conditions

Number of Pile Sections Analyzed = 1

Pile Section No. 1:

Moment-curvature properties were derived from elastic section properties

Layering Correction Equivalent Depths of Soil & Rock Layers

| Layer No. | Top of Layer Below Pile Head ft | Equivalent Top Depth Below Grnd Surf ft | Same Layer Type As Layer Above | Layer is Rock or is Below Rock Layer | F0 Integral for Layer lbs | F1 Integral for Layer lbs |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 0.2500 | 0.00 | N.A. | No | 0.00 | 25158. |
| 2 | 5.2500 | 5.0000 | No | No | 25158. | 0.00 |
| 3 | 6.2500 | 6.0000 | No | No | 0.00 | N.A. |

Notes: The F0 integral of Layer n+1 equals the sum of the F0 and F1 integrals for Layer n. Layering correction equivalent depths are computed only for soil types with both shallow-depth and deep-depth expressions for peak lateral load transfer. These soil types are soft and stiff clays, non-liquefied sands, and cemented c-phi soil.

Computed Values of Pile Loading and Deflection
for Lateral Loading for Load Case Number 1

Pile-head conditions are Shear and Moment (Loading Type 1)

Shear force at pile head = 2480.0 lbs
Applied moment at pile head = 0.0 in-lbs
Axial thrust load on pile head = 0.0 lbs

| Depth X feet | Deflect. y inches | Bending Moment in-lbs | Shear Force lbs | Slope S radians | Total Stress psi* | Bending Stiffness in-lb ² | Soil Res. p lb/inch | Soil Spr. Es'h lb/inch | Distrib. Lat. Load 1b/inch | 1b/inch |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 0.00 | 0.1447 | 5.99E-07 | 2480. | -0.00435 | 7.19E-08 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.05250 | 0.1420 | 1562. | 2480. | -0.00435 | 187.6785 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.1050 | 0.1393 | 3125. | 2480. | -0.00435 | 375.3571 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.1575 | 0.1365 | 4687. | 2480. | -0.00435 | 563.0356 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.2100 | 0.1338 | 6250. | 2480. | -0.00434 | 750.7141 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.2625 | 0.1311 | 7812. | 2456. | -0.00433 | 938.3927 | 4.76E+08 | -76.8567 | 369.4620 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.3150 | 0.1283 | 9344. | 2407. | -0.00432 | 1122. | 4.76E+08 | -78.5542 | 385.6367 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.3675 | 0.1256 | 10845. | 2357. | -0.00430 | 1303. | 4.76E+08 | -80.2240 | 402.3491 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.4200 | 0.1229 | 12313. | 2306. | -0.00429 | 1479. | 4.76E+08 | -81.8657 | 419.6252 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.4725 | 0.1202 | 13750. | 2254. | -0.00427 | 1652. | 4.76E+08 | -83.4789 | 437.4924 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.5250 | 0.1175 | 15153. | 2201. | -0.00425 | 1820. | 4.76E+08 | -85.0631 | 455.9797 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.5775 | 0.1149 | 16523. | 2147. | -0.00423 | 1985. | 4.76E+08 | -86.6179 | 475.1179 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.6300 | 0.1122 | 17858. | 2091. | -0.00421 | 2145. | 4.76E+08 | -88.1428 | 494.9394 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.6825 | 0.1096 | 19158. | 2035. | -0.00418 | 2301. | 4.76E+08 | -89.6375 | 515.4788 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.7350 | 0.1069 | 20422. | 1979. | -0.00416 | 2453. | 4.76E+08 | -91.1014 | 536.7725 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.7875 | 0.1043 | 21651. | 1921. | -0.00413 | 2601. | 4.76E+08 | -92.5341 | 558.8596 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.8400 | 0.1017 | 22842. | 1862. | -0.00410 | 2744. | 4.76E+08 | -93.9351 | 581.7811 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.8925 | 0.09915 | 23997. | 1802. | -0.00407 | 2883. | 4.76E+08 | -95.3041 | 605.5811 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.9450 | 0.09659 | 25113. | 1742. | -0.00404 | 3017. | 4.76E+08 | -96.6464 | 630.3063 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 2A - 5 ft. I.p9o | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|--|
| 4.3575 | -0.1743 | 17249. | -3089. | -0.03108 | 2072. | 4.76E+08 | 245.9663 | 889.2010 | 0.00 | |
| 4.4100 | -0.1938 | 15351. | -2932. | -0.03106 | 1844. | 4.76E+08 | 252.5993 | 820.9751 | 0.00 | |
| 4.4625 | -0.2134 | 13554. | -2771. | -0.03104 | 1628. | 4.76E+08 | 258.7437 | 763.8665 | 0.00 | |
| 4.5150 | -0.2329 | 11860. | -2606. | -0.03102 | 1425. | 4.76E+08 | 264.4758 | 715.2678 | 0.00 | |
| 4.5675 | -0.2525 | 10270. | -2438. | -0.03101 | 1234. | 4.76E+08 | 269.8551 | 673.3401 | 0.00 | |
| 4.6200 | -0.2720 | 8788. | -2266. | -0.03099 | 1056. | 4.76E+08 | 274.9285 | 636.7470 | 0.00 | |
| 4.6725 | -0.2915 | 7415. | -2092. | -0.03098 | 890.6563 | 4.76E+08 | 279.7339 | 604.4925 | 0.00 | |
| 4.7250 | -0.3111 | 6152. | -1914. | -0.03097 | 739.8383 | 4.76E+08 | 284.3023 | 575.8180 | 0.00 | |
| 4.7775 | -0.3306 | 5003. | -1733. | -0.03097 | 600.9748 | 4.76E+08 | 288.6594 | 550.1351 | 0.00 | |
| 4.8300 | -0.3501 | 3968. | -1556. | -0.03096 | 476.6736 | 4.76E+08 | 292.8267 | 526.9799 | 0.00 | |
| 4.8825 | -0.3696 | 3050. | -1365. | -0.03096 | 366.3333 | 4.76E+08 | 296.8228 | 505.9815 | 0.00 | |
| 4.9350 | -0.3891 | 2249. | -1176. | -0.03095 | 270.1444 | 4.76E+08 | 300.6631 | 486.8395 | 0.00 | |
| 4.9875 | -0.4086 | 1567. | -985.7563 | -0.03095 | 188.2900 | 4.76E+08 | 304.3614 | 469.3077 | 0.00 | |
| 5.0400 | -0.4281 | 1007. | -792.8847 | -0.03095 | 120.9466 | 4.76E+08 | 307.9293 | 453.1826 | 0.00 | |
| 5.0925 | -0.4476 | 568.4560 | -597.8032 | -0.03095 | 68.2840 | 4.76E+08 | 311.3772 | 438.2944 | 0.00 | |
| 5.1450 | -0.4671 | 253.6328 | -400.5844 | -0.03095 | 30.4669 | 4.76E+08 | 314.7141 | 424.4999 | 0.00 | |
| 5.1975 | -0.4866 | 63.7196 | -201.2958 | -0.03095 | 7.6541 | 4.76E+08 | 317.9481 | 411.6778 | 0.00 | |
| 5.2500 | -0.5061 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.03095 | 0.00 | 4.76E+08 | 321.0863 | 199.8623 | 0.00 | |

* The above values of total stress are combined axial and bending stresses.

Output Summary for Load Case No. 3:

Pile-head deflection = 1.61386736 inches
 Computed slope at pile head = -0.03702388 radians
 Maximum bending moment = 79531. inch-lbs
 Maximum shear force = 4860. lbs
 Depth of maximum bending moment = 2.3100000 feet below pile head
 Depth of maximum shear force = 0.000000 feet below pile head
 Number of iterations = 47
 Number of zero deflection points = 1

----- Summary of Pile-head Responses for Conventional Analyses -----

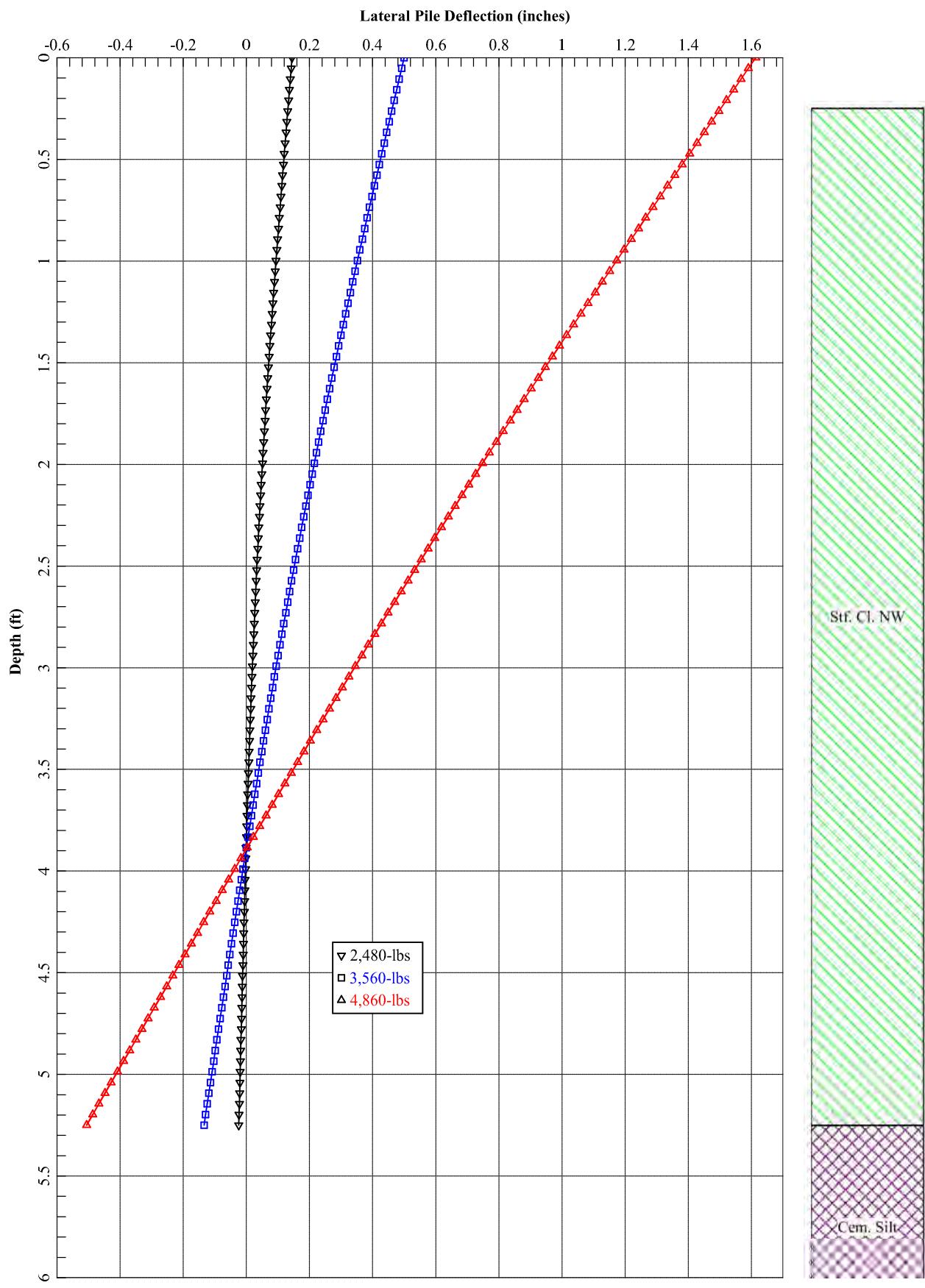
Definitions of Pile-head Loading Conditions:

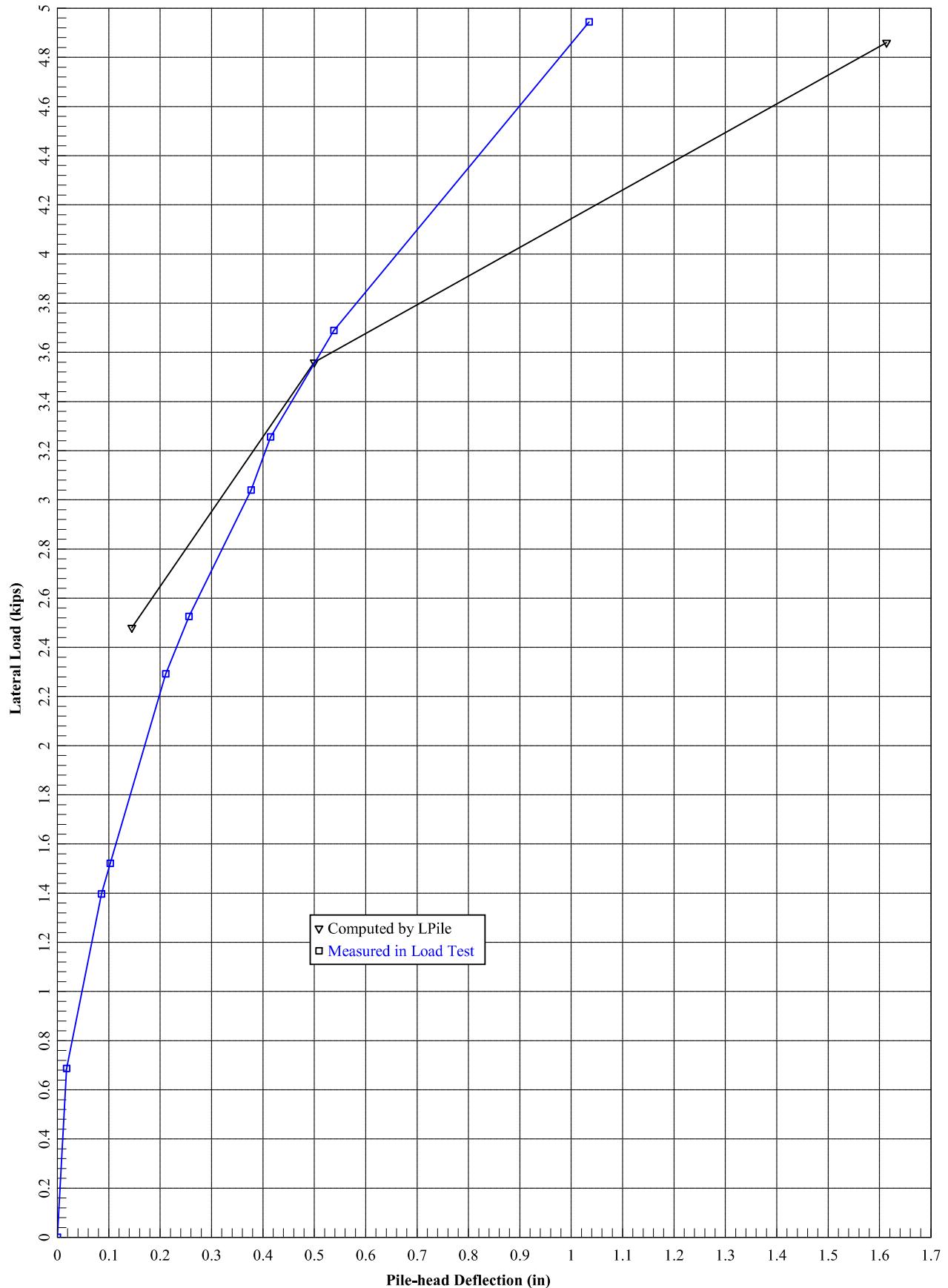
Load Type 1: Load 1 = Shear, V, lbs, and Load 2 = Moment, M, in-lbs
 Load Type 2: Load 1 = Shear, V, lbs, and Load 2 = Slope, S, radians
 Load Type 3: Load 1 = Shear, V, lbs, and Load 2 = Rot. Stiffness, R, in-lbs/rad.
 Load Type 4: Load 1 = Top Deflection, y, inches, and Load 2 = Moment, M, in-lbs
 Load Type 5: Load 1 = Top Deflection, y, inches, and Load 2 = Slope, S, radians

| Load Case Type No. | Load No. 1 | Load Type | Load Case Type No. 2 | Axial Loading | Pile-head Deflection | Pile-head Rotation | Max in Pile | Shear in Pile | Max Moment in-lbs |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 | V, lb | 2480. M, in-lb | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.1447 | -0.00435 | 2480. | 39430. | |
| 2 | V, lb | 3560. M, in-lb | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.4998 | -0.01252 | 3560. | 57851. | |
| 3 | V, lb | 4860. M, in-lb | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.6139 | -0.03702 | 4860. | 79531. | |

Maximum pile-head deflection = 1.6138673614 inches
 Maximum pile-head rotation = -0.0370238836 radians = -2.121312 deg.

The analysis ended normally.





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LPILE for Windows, Version 2016-09.011

Analysis of Individual Piles and Drilled Shafts
Subjected to Lateral Loading Using the p-y Method
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Files Used for Analysis

Path to file locations:
\2017 Geotechnical\003-Ann Arbor\173483 (p) Madison Co Solar OH - FS\Report & Analyses\LPILE\

Name of input data file:
2b - 8 ft.lp9d

Name of output report file:
2b - 8 ft.lp9o

Name of plot output file:
2b - 8 ft.lp9p

Name of runtime message file:
2b - 8 ft.lp9r

Date and Time of Analysis

Date: December 18, 2017 Time: 10:36:59

Problem Title

Project Name: Madison County Solar Power Plant

Job Number: 173483

Client: First Solar, Inc.

Engineer: J. Crow

Description: 2B - 8FT

Program Options and Settings

Computational Options:

- Use unfactored loads in computations (conventional analysis)

Engineering Units Used for Data Input and Computations:

- US Customary System Units (pounds, feet, inches)

Analysis Control Options:

- Maximum number of iterations allowed = 500
- Deflection tolerance for convergence = 1.0000E-05 in
- Maximum allowable deflection = 100.0000 in
- Number of pile increments = 100

Loading Type and Number of Cycles of Loading:

- Static loading specified

- Use of p-y modification factors for p-y curves not selected
- Analysis uses layering correction (Method of Georgiadis)
- Layering correction is not computed if soil above is of same type
- No distributed lateral loads are entered
- Loading by lateral soil movements acting on pile not selected
- Input of shear resistance at the pile tip not selected
- Computation of pile-head foundation stiffness matrix not selected
- Push-over analysis of pile not selected
- Buckling analysis of pile not selected

Output Options:

- Output files use decimal points to denote decimal symbols.
- Values of pile-head deflection, bending moment, shear force, and soil reaction are printed for full length of pile.
- Printing Increment (nodal spacing of output points) = 1
- No p-y curves to be computed and reported for user-specified depths
- Print using wide report formats

 Pile Structural Properties and Geometry

Number of pile sections defined = 1
 Total length of pile = 8.250 ft
 Depth of ground surface below top of pile = 0.2500 ft

Pile diameters used for p-y curve computations are defined using 2 points.

p-y curves are computed using pile diameter values interpolated with depth over the length of the pile. A summary of values of pile diameter vs. depth follows.

| Point No. | Depth Below Pile Head feet | Pile Diameter inches |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 0.000 | 3.9400 |
| 2 | 8.250 | 3.9400 |

 Input Structural Properties for Pile Sections:

Pile Section No. 1:

Section 1 is an elastic pile
 Cross-sectional Shape = Strong H-Pile
 Length of section = 8.250000 ft
 Flange Width = 3.940000 in
 Section Depth = 5.900000 in
 Flange Thickness = 0.215000 in
 Web Thickness = 0.170000 in
 Section Area = 2.680000 sq. in
 Moment of Inertia = 16.400000 in⁴
 Elastic Modulus = 29000000. psi

 Ground Slope and Pile Batter Angles

Ground Slope Angle = 0.000 degrees
 = 0.000 radians
 Pile Batter Angle = 0.000 degrees
 = 0.000 radians

 Soil and Rock Layering Information

The soil profile is modelled using 3 layers

Layer 1 is stiff clay without free water

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 0.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 5.250000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 125.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 125.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 1200. psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 1200. psf
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.015650
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.015650

Layer 2 is cemented silt with cohesion and friction

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 5.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 6.250000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 130.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 250.000000 psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 250.000000 psf
 Friction angle at top of layer = 20.000000 deg.
 Friction angle at bottom of layer = 20.000000 deg.
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.010000
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.010000
 Subgrade k at top of layer = 400.000000 pci
 Subgrade k at bottom of layer = 400.000000 pci

Layer 3 is stiff clay without free water

Distance from top of pile to top of layer = 6.250000 ft
 Distance from top of pile to bottom of layer = 8.500000 ft
 Effective unit weight at top of layer = 135.000000 pcf
 Effective unit weight at bottom of layer = 135.000000 pcf
 Undrained cohesion at top of layer = 2000. psf
 Undrained cohesion at bottom of layer = 2000. psf
 Epsilon-50 at top of layer = 0.010000
 Epsilon-50 at bottom of layer = 0.010000

(Depth of the lowest soil layer extends 0.250 ft below the pile tip)

 Summary of Input Soil Properties

| Layer Num. | Soil Type Name (p-y Curve Type) | Layer Depth ft | Effective Unit Wt. pcf | Undrained Cohesion psf | Angle of Friction deg. | E50 or krm | kpy pci |
|------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|------------|
| 1 | Stiff Clay | 0.2500 | 125.0000 | 1200. | -- | 0.01565 | -- |

| | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|----------|---------|------------------|
| | | | | | | 2b - 8 ft.lp90 |
| 2 | w/o Free Water | 5.2500 | 125.0000 | 1200. | -- | 0.01565 -- |
| | Cemented | 5.2500 | 130.0000 | 250.0000 | 20.0000 | 0.01000 400.0000 |
| | Silt | 6.2500 | 130.0000 | 250.0000 | 20.0000 | 0.01000 400.0000 |
| 3 | Stiff Clay | 6.2500 | 135.0000 | 2000. | -- | 0.01000 -- |
| | w/o Free Water | 8.5000 | 135.0000 | 2000. | -- | 0.01000 -- |

Static Loading Type

Static loading criteria were used when computing p-y curves for all analyses.

Pile-head Loading and Pile-head Fixity Conditions

Number of loads specified = 3

| Load No. | Load Type | Condition 1 | Condition 2 | Axial Thrust Force, lbs | Compute Top y vs. Pile Length |
|----------|-----------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | V = 2690. lbs | M = 0.0000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |
| 2 | 1 | V = 3930. lbs | M = 0.0000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |
| 3 | 1 | V = 6190. lbs | M = 0.0000 in-lbs | 0.000000 | No |

V = shear force applied normal to pile axis

M = bending moment applied to pile head

y = lateral deflection normal to pile axis

S = pile slope relative to original pile batter angle

R = rotational stiffness applied to pile head

Values of top y vs. pile lengths can be computed only for load types with specified shear loading (Load Types 1, 2, and 3).

Thrust force is assumed to be acting axially for all pile batter angles.

Computations of Nominal Moment Capacity and Nonlinear Bending Stiffness

Axial thrust force values were determined from pile-head loading conditions

Number of Pile Sections Analyzed = 1

Pile Section No. 1:

Moment-curvature properties were derived from elastic section properties

Layering Correction Equivalent Depths of Soil & Rock Layers

| Layer No. | Top of Layer Below Pile Head ft | Equivalent Top Depth Below Grnd Surf ft | Same Layer Type As Layer Above | Layer is Rock or is Below Rock Layer | F0 Integral for Layer lbs | F1 Integral for Layer lbs |
|-----------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 | 0.2500 | 0.00 | N.A. | No | 0.00 | 13348. |
| 2 | 5.2500 | 9.3933 | No | No | 13348. | 1715. |
| 3 | 6.2500 | 3.8098 | No | No | 15062. | N.A. |

Notes: The F0 integral of Layer n+1 equals the sum of the F0 and F1 integrals for Layer n. Layering correction equivalent depths are computed only for soil types with both shallow-depth and deep-depth expressions for peak lateral load transfer. These soil types are soft and stiff clays, non-liquefied sands, and cemented c-phi soil.

Computed Values of Pile Loading and Deflection
for Lateral Loading for Load Case Number 1

Pile-head conditions are Shear and Moment (Loading Type 1)

Shear force at pile head = 2690.0 lbs
Applied moment at pile head = 0.0 in-lbs
Axial thrust load on pile head = 0.0 lbs

| Depth X feet | Deflect. y inches | Bending Moment in-lbs | Shear Force lbs | Slope S radians | Total Stress psi* | Bending Stiffness in-lb ² | Soil Res. p lb/inch | Soil Spr. Es'h lb/inch | Distrib. Lat. Load 1b/inch | 1b/inch |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------|
| 0.00 | 0.2336 | -6.46E-07 | 2690. | -0.00617 | 7.77E-08 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.08250 | 0.2275 | 2663. | 2690. | -0.00617 | 319.8968 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.1650 | 0.2214 | 5326. | 2690. | -0.00616 | 639.7935 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.2475 | 0.2153 | 7989. | 2690. | -0.00615 | 959.6903 | 4.76E+08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.3300 | 0.2092 | 10652. | 2663. | -0.00613 | 1280. | 4.76E+08 | -55.4647 | 262.4815 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.4125 | 0.2031 | 13261. | 2607. | -0.00610 | 1593. | 4.76E+08 | -57.4199 | 279.8354 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.4950 | 0.1971 | 15814. | 2549. | -0.00607 | 1900. | 4.76E+08 | -59.3224 | 297.9999 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.5775 | 0.1911 | 18308. | 2489. | -0.00604 | 2199. | 4.76E+08 | -61.2013 | 317.0304 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.6600 | 0.1852 | 20742. | 2428. | -0.00600 | 2492. | 4.76E+08 | -63.0256 | 336.9868 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.7425 | 0.1792 | 23115. | 2364. | -0.00595 | 2777. | 4.76E+08 | -64.8043 | 357.9334 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.8250 | 0.1734 | 25242. | 2299. | -0.00590 | 3054. | 4.76E+08 | -66.5367 | 379.9403 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.9075 | 0.1676 | 27668. | 2233. | -0.00585 | 3323. | 4.76E+08 | -68.2217 | 403.0829 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 0.9900 | 0.1618 | 29845. | 2164. | -0.00579 | 3585. | 4.76E+08 | -69.8583 | 427.4434 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1.0725 | 0.1561 | 31953. | 2094. | -0.00572 | 3838. | 4.76E+08 | -71.4457 | 453.1108 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1.1550 | 0.1505 | 33992. | 2023. | -0.00565 | 4083. | 4.76E+08 | -72.9829 | 480.1819 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1.2375 | 0.1449 | 35959. | 1950. | -0.00558 | 4319. | 4.76E+08 | -74.4689 | 508.7622 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1.3200 | 0.1394 | 37852. | 1876. | -0.00550 | 4547. | 4.76E+08 | -75.9028 | 538.9667 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1.4025 | 0.1340 | 39672. | 1806. | -0.00542 | 4765. | 4.76E+08 | -77.2356 | 570.9210 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 1.4850 | 0.1287 | 41416. | 1723. | -0.00534 | 4975. | 4.76E+08 | -78.6103 | 604.7626 | 0.00 | 0.00 |

| 2b - 8 ft. I.p9o | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|------|--|
| 6.8475 | -0.07637 | 41586. | -4712. | -0.01161 | 4995. | 4.76E+08 | 231.0718 | 2995. | 0.00 | |
| 6.9300 | -0.08783 | 37035. | -4479. | -0.01153 | 4449. | 4.76E+08 | 239.2873 | 2697. | 0.00 | |
| 7.0125 | -0.09926 | 32718. | -4238. | -0.01146 | 3930. | 4.76E+08 | 246.6870 | 2462. | 0.00 | |
| 7.0950 | -0.1105 | 28643. | -3991. | -0.01139 | 3441. | 4.76E+08 | 253.4363 | 2270. | 0.00 | |
| 7.1775 | -0.1218 | 24816. | -3737. | -0.01134 | 2981. | 4.76E+08 | 259.6543 | 2111. | 0.00 | |
| 7.2600 | -0.1330 | 21244. | -3477. | -0.01129 | 2552. | 4.76E+08 | 265.4297 | 1976. | 0.00 | |
| 7.3425 | -0.1441 | 17932. | -3211. | -0.01125 | 2154. | 4.76E+08 | 270.8304 | 1860. | 0.00 | |
| 7.4250 | -0.1552 | 14885. | -2941. | -0.01122 | 1788. | 4.76E+08 | 275.9096 | 1760. | 0.00 | |
| 7.5075 | -0.1663 | 12109. | -2665. | -0.01119 | 1455. | 4.76E+08 | 280.7100 | 1671. | 0.00 | |
| 7.5900 | -0.1774 | 9608. | -2385. | -0.01117 | 1154. | 4.76E+08 | 285.2659 | 1592. | 0.00 | |
| 7.6725 | -0.1884 | 7386. | -2101. | -0.01115 | 887.2458 | 4.76E+08 | 289.6058 | 1522. | 0.00 | |
| 7.7550 | -0.1995 | 5449. | -1812. | -0.01113 | 654.4913 | 4.76E+08 | 293.7534 | 1458. | 0.00 | |
| 7.8375 | -0.2105 | 3799. | -1519. | -0.01112 | 456.3208 | 4.76E+08 | 297.7284 | 1400. | 0.00 | |
| 7.9200 | -0.2215 | 2441. | -1222. | -0.01112 | 293.2023 | 4.76E+08 | 301.5476 | 1348. | 0.00 | |
| 8.0025 | -0.2325 | 1378. | -922.0386 | -0.01111 | 165.5855 | 4.76E+08 | 305.2253 | 1300. | 0.00 | |
| 8.0850 | -0.2435 | 615.2358 | -618.1090 | -0.01111 | 73.9933 | 4.76E+08 | 308.7738 | 1255. | 0.00 | |
| 8.1675 | -0.2545 | 154.6225 | -310.7251 | -0.01111 | 18.5736 | 4.76E+08 | 312.2036 | 1214. | 0.00 | |
| 8.2500 | -0.2655 | 0.00 | 0.00 | -0.01111 | 0.00 | 4.76E+08 | 315.5239 | 588.2739 | 0.00 | |

* The above values of total stress are combined axial and bending stresses.

Output Summary for Load Case No. 3:

Pile-head deflection = 1.73659467 inches
 Computed slope at pile head = -0.03116759 radians
 Maximum bending moment = 163843. inch-lbs
 Maximum shear force = 6190. lbs
 Depth of maximum bending moment = 3.71250000 feet below pile head
 Depth of maximum shear force = 0.08250000 feet below pile head
 Number of iterations = 62
 Number of zero deflection points = 1

Summary of Pile-head Responses for Conventional Analyses

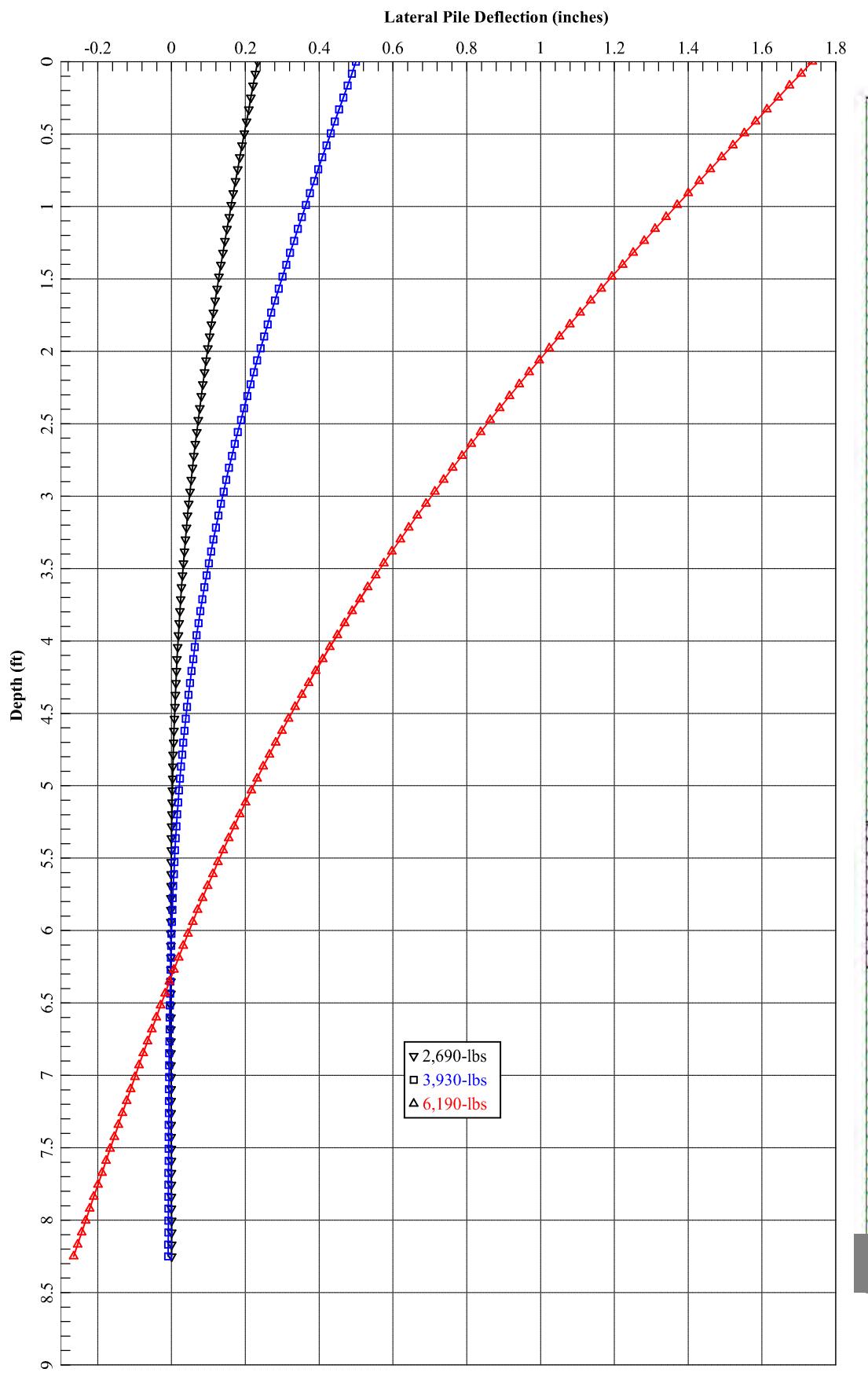
Definitions of Pile-head Loading Conditions:

Load Type 1: Load 1 = Shear, V, lbs, and Load 2 = Moment, M, in-lbs
 Load Type 2: Load 1 = Shear, V, lbs, and Load 2 = Slope, S, radians
 Load Type 3: Load 1 = Shear, V, lbs, and Load 2 = Rot. Stiffness, R, in-lbs/rad.
 Load Type 4: Load 1 = Top Deflection, y, inches, and Load 2 = Moment, M, in-lbs
 Load Type 5: Load 1 = Top Deflection, y, inches, and Load 2 = Slope, S, radians

| Load Case Type No. | Load No. 1 | Load Type | Load 2 | Axial Loading | Pile-head Deflection | Pile-head Rotation | Max in Pile | Shear in Pile | Max Moment |
|--------------------|------------|----------------|--------|---------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Case Type | Pile-head | Pile-head | Load 2 | lbs | inches | radians | lbs | in-lbs | |
| 1 | V, lb | 2690. M, in-lb | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.2336 | -0.00617 | 2690. | 58805. | |
| 2 | V, lb | 3930. M, in-lb | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.4999 | -0.01161 | 3930. | 96700. | |
| 3 | V, lb | 6190. M, in-lb | 0.00 | 0.00 | 1.7366 | -0.03117 | 6190. | 163843. | |

Maximum pile-head deflection = 1.7365946684 inches
 Maximum pile-head rotation = -0.0311675854 radians = -1.785771 deg.

The analysis ended normally.



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Summary: Application Exhibit S (Part 1-2) electronically filed by Mr. Michael J. Settineri on behalf of Big Plain Solar, LLC