SHANNON ENGINEERING, INC.

SUMMARY LETTER ON THE FEASIBILITY REPORT ON
INDIVIDUAL ONSITE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS FOR
VAL MORITZ VILLAGE, BLOCK 4, FILING 1

The homeowner's association of Val Moritz Village requested an engineering review of each of the 147 lots in the subdivision. This is to be in sufficient detail to determine the feasibility of using individual onsite wastewater systems (OWS) employing advanced treatment technologies. Each lot is approximately 1 acre in size, and the small size of the lots complicates the use of individual onsite wastewater systems in this subdivision.

The fundamental issue confronting the lot owners of Val Moritz Village is how to return their well water to the ground after it has been used for household needs. We have found the soil in this subdivision to not be receptive to typical septic tank effluent. However, by "cleaning up" the septic tank effluent through advanced treatment, this same soil will accept the wastewater over years of service. Therefore, it is important to apply only effluent that is sufficiently free of organics and suspended solids to the types of soils we have found at Val Moritz Village.

This first Report addresses the 18 lots in Block 4 of Filing 1. Our exploration of soil profile pits and upper soil horizon percolation or infiltration testing data indicate that it is feasible to apply treated septic tank effluent such as AdvanTex filtrate, or wastewater cleaned to the same or better quality, in a shallow drain field or drip irrigation system. These systems are now economically reasonable, and are routinely being approved by Grand County.

Detailed OWS designs will be required for each lot prior to obtaining building permits. Since each lot will have its own well, it is crucial that the placement of wells and OWS components be addressed from a multi-lot perspective. Otherwise, some lot owners may find that their neighbors have rendered a particular lot "un-build-able" due to setback conflicts. Proper planning and the judicious location of wells and OWS components will avoid this problem.

Advanced treatment, though somewhat more expensive than conventional wastewater systems, will be more environmentally sound. In considering the subdivision as a whole, advanced treatment will reduce the levels of nitrogen introduced into the soils and, in the long run, reduce the risks of well water contamination from compounds of nitrogen and phosphorous. In a similar vein, it would be prudent for the homeowner's association to consider adopting covenants that will reduce the potential wastewater loading for the entire subdivision by establishing a limit on the maximum number of bedrooms per home. The principle at work: the lower the wastewater loading, the lower the long term risks of contamination. Since the number of bedrooms or dwelling size is the main indicator of potential wastewater flows, limiting the number of bedrooms will therefore limit the overall wastewater loading.

Prepared by:

Randal F. George

9/1/03

PO Box 156, Galesburg, MI 49053-156 Phone: (269) 665-7440 Fax: (269) 665-7441
or PO Box 983, Kremmling, CO 80459 Phone & Fax: (970) 724-0247

FEASIBILITY REPORT
ON
INDIVIDUAL ONSITE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS
FOR
VAL MORITZ VILLAGE
BLOCK 4, FILING 1

SCOPE

The homeowner's association of Val Moritz Village in Grand County, Colorado has investigated possible alternatives for handling the anticipated wastewater of individual homes on the 148 lots in the subdivision. Each lot is approximately 1 acre in size. The small size of the lots, high clay content soils, and some high groundwater situations complicate the use of individual wastewater systems in this subdivision. Consequently, the conventional individual onsite wastewater system (OWS) will not work here. A centralized community sewer system was explored, and although not impractical, it would be quite expensive and probably require adjudicating water issues. The traditional approach in dealing with these conditions by utilizing individual mound systems would work in many cases, but the slope of some lots, the area required for a mound, the negative aesthetic impacts, and the costs of imported materials make the mound an undesirable solution to the challenge at hand. Relatively recently however, advanced treatment and shallow dispersal technologies have become available that are affordable, reliable, and approved for use for individual homes. These treatment techniques sufficiently clean septic tank effluent to allow application at very shallow soil depths and into higher clay content soils exhibiting slow percolation rates.

The homeowner's association desires an engineering review of each lot in sufficient detail to determine the feasibility of employing advanced treatment technologies to provide individual onsite wastewater systems. It is understood that further detailed OWS designs will be required to complete the process for each lot prior to obtaining a building permit. Without specific details on the configuration of each house, it would be premature to design an OWS for a particular lot. Additionally, during the build-out of the subdivision, advanced treatment OWS technologies may improve; which might render early designs obsolete. Since each lot will have its own well, it is crucial that the placement of wells and OWS components be addressed from a multi-lot perspective. Otherwise, some lot owners may find that their neighbors have rendered a particular lot "un-build-able" due to setback conflicts.

GENERAL FINDINGS AND COMMENTS

In our investigation of the 18 lots in Block 4 of Filing 1 of the Val Moritz Subdivision we found no compelling reasons to preclude the use of onsite wastewater systems for each lot. These systems will require advanced treatment of the septic tank

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or PO Box 983, Kremmling, CO 80459 Phone & Fax: (970) 724-0247

effluent and application to the soil at shallow depths. Proper planning and the judicious location of each OWS will allow each lot to have individual wells and proper setbacks from the OWS components. Advanced treatment, though more expensive than conventional wastewater systems, will be more environmentally sound. In considering the subdivision as a whole, advanced treatment will reduce the levels of nitrogen introduced into the soils, and, in the long run, reduce the risks of well water contamination.

In a similar vein, it would be prudent for the homeowner's association to consider adopting covenants that will reduce the potential wastewater loading for the entire subdivision by establishing a limit on the maximum number of bedrooms per lot. The principle at work: the lower the wastewater loading, the lower the risks of contamination. Since the number of bedrooms is the main indicator of potential wastewater flows, limiting the number of bedrooms will therefore limit the overall wastewater loading.

ADVANCED SEPTIC TANK EFFLUENT TREATMENT

As mentioned above, the site conditions at Val Moritz Village preclude the use of conventional onsite wastewater systems that employ only a septic tank and drain field. Development of the lots in this subdivision will take several years, and the OWS technology will improve over time. However, there are existing, economically viable systems for the advanced treatment of residential septic tank effluent that will allow application to an onsite drain field. There are several manufactures of these types of systems. We have had good success with the AdvanTex recirculating non-woven textile media filter system provided by Orenco Systems, Inc. (OSI). Several of these systems have been installed in Grand County, and the Board of Health has approved them for use on sites with difficult soil conditions. Appendix A outlines the advantages of this system. Appendix B provides comments on why the AdvanTex system is more desirable than some of the other types of treatment approaches that have historically been employed. As technology improves, we may find that other advanced treatment systems will prove to be superior to the AdvanTex system; however, our assertion that the residential wastewater for the lots in Val Moritz Village can be feasibly managed onsite is based upon achieving or surpassing the level of treatment provided by the OSI AdvanTex system. As a minimum, "advanced treatment" as used in this report means producing wastewater that exceeds the NSF secondary effluent standards and achieves a 50 to 70% reduction in nitrogen in the septic tank effluent stream.

SOIL ABSORPTION AND DISPERSAL

The fundamental issue confronting the lot owners of Val Moritz Village is how to return their well water to the ground after it has been used for household needs. The soil in this subdivision is generally not receptive to typical septic tank effluent (STE). The organic materials and suspended solids in STE readily create an environment that clogs the minute pores in clay soils. By "cleaning up" the STE through advanced treatment, the same soil will accept the wastewater over years of service. Therefore, the first important factor is to apply only effluent that is sufficiently free of organics and suspended solids.

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The second important factor is the use of shallow drain fields or drip irrigation to disperse the treated effluent back into the soil. A shallow drain field consists of a series of trenches approximately 1 ft. wide and 1 ft. deep with void space created by inverted sections of 12" diameter irrigation pipe cut in half. In this void space or chamber there are distribution lateral pipes of 1" to 1.5" diameter with orifices for dispersing the effluent evenly along the length of each trench. Typically we are designing these systems with 100 to 150 ft. of trench per bedroom. The length and layout of the trenches will depend upon the soil and the size of the home at that particular lot. Drip irrigation dispersal systems employ a bed of tubes with emitters that distribute the treated effluent directly into the soil over a relatively large area. On most lots, we have found that the upper soil horizon will readily accept the treated effluent. By applying the treated effluent in the upper soil horizon we gain several main advantages over applying directly into the soil horizons with high clay content.

1. The use of trenches or drip irrigation spreads the effluent over a much larger area than would a conventional infiltration bed.
2. The treated effluent will be polished further by the natural processes that occur as it flows through the upper soil horizon.
3. The treated effluent will spread out in the upper soil horizon before reaching the clay soil horizon. This effectively increases the area to which it is applied and lowers the application rate to the clay soil horizon.
4. The natural interface between the upper and clay soil horizons is not disturbed. Root penetrations and irregularities in this interface will greatly facilitate the movement of the effluent into the clay soil.
5. Vegetation rooted in the upper soil horizon will draw some of the moisture away from the clay soils below.
6. Shallow trenches are narrow and can be installed using smaller equipment. This results in less tree removal and less general disturbance to the lot.
7. Shallow drain fields are more economical to construct than deeper ones.
8. Advanced treatment coupled with shallow drain fields will allow for adequate separation in the case of higher groundwater.

The principal concern that we hear regarding shallow drain fields or drip irrigation systems is the fear of freezing. These systems are designed to drain at the end of each dosing cycle and have been used in climates that have more severe freezing problems than Grand County. In addition to shallow systems that have been functioning properly here for several winters, they have been successfully used in Alaska, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The third important factor is pressure micro dosing. Pressure dosing extends the life of the drain field by spreading out the organic loading over the entire filed. By applying small doses, saturated soil conditions are avoided. This enhances the further treatment of the effluent and increases the acceptance of the moisture into the clay soil horizon. It improves adsorption of phosphates by minimizing saturated flow and channeling in the soil pores.

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This Feasibility Report addresses the 18 lots in Block 4 of Filing 1. Attached is soil profile information and upper soil horizon percolation or infiltration testing data. These indicate that it is feasible to apply AdvanTex filtrate, or wastewater cleaned to the same or better quality, in a shallow drain field or drip irrigation system. We have concern for those few areas where the upper more permeable soil horizons are less than 1'-4" in total depth. Particular care will be required on all lots during the installation of the shallow drain fields to insure that the bottoms of the trenches do not dive into the extremely low permeability soil horizon. If the more permeable upper soil horizon should prove to be too shallow in spots, the trenches will need to be kept in the permeable horizon and imported fill added over the trenches to provide proper top cover.

One other challenge presented itself on some lots. There was high groundwater. This would have been a problem if conventional OWS approaches were being seriously considered. The level of treatment provided by the AdvanTex or equivalent systems will allow for the application of the treated effluent at sufficiently shallow depths to provide adequate separation from observed groundwater levels.

Prepared by:

Randal F. George

Approved by:

David H. Shannon, P. E.
Shannon Engineering, Inc.
Colorado Registration Number 30183

Shannon Engineering, Inc.
PO Box 156, Galesburg, MI 49053-156 Phone: (269) 665-7440 Fax: (269) 665-7441
or PO Box 983, Kremmling, CO 80459 Phone & Fax: (970) 724-0247

APPENDIX A: Orenco Systems, Inc AdvanTex System

A specific example of the type of advanced effluent treatment that is available today is the Orenco Systems, Inc. AdvanTex system. The AdvanTex system passed the National Sanitation Foundation ANSI/NSF Standard 40, Class 1 tests for treatment of residential wastewater. These systems are also approved for advanced treatment of septic tank effluent by the Grand County Board of Health.

The following table indicates the properties of residential wastewater and treated effluent from the proposed OSI AdvanTex system. It also gives figures for the requirements under Article IX of the Colorado ISDS regulations for dispersal of effluent in various ways.

As can be seen from these figures on the table below, the effluent from the AdvanTex system would be "clean" enough to dispose of on the surface if human contact were restricted and certainly sufficient to disperse in a sub-surface manner even where the soil is unsuitable for normal soil absorption bed.

	Typical Screened Septic Tank Residential Wastewater	Surface Disposal Where Human Contact Is Possible - Article IX	Surface Disposal Protected From Human Contact - Article IX	Sub-surface Disposal In Unsuitable Soils - Article IX	OSI AdvanTex System Effluent
BOD_5 mg/l	130	<20	<20	<60	≤5
TSS mg/l	30	<40	<40	<40	≤5
Tot. N mg/l	65				≤32*
Coliform cts/100ml	10^6	<25	<500		≈1000
Oil & Grease mg/l	20				<10

* The amount of nitrogen removal may be limited by the alkalinity of the water source.

Table A-1 - Effluent Characteristics

It is documented in the literature that residential wastewater that has been treated in the OSI AdvanTex - AX system is relatively "clean." It surpasses secondary treatment criteria. However, the AdvanTex system will not remove sufficient fecal coliform to allow for discharge directly into streams or to the surface unprotected. This system will utilize

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shallow trenches or drip irrigation techniques for a sub-surface soil absorption field to remove the coliform still remaining in the filtrate effluent. Additionally, the level of nitrogen in the treated effluent is substantially reduced. The use of the AdvanTex units is expected to result in a substantial reduction in the total nitrogen in the wastewater stream of the subdivision. This is a definite environmental benefit.

OSI's system was selected because of their history of providing high quality systems for over 20 years. There are over 150 AdvanTex based onsite wastewater systems that have already been installed in Colorado and hundreds more around the country. The ability of SCG Enterprises, Inc. of Wheatridge, Colorado to provide remote monitoring of the pump controls and tank high-level indicators gives confidence that we will have warning if the wastewater flows exceed design limits. Periodic onsite monitoring of the effluent quality by SCG's approved service provider for Grand County will give confidence that the system is performing properly.

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APPENDIX B: Onsite Wastewater Treatment Alternatives

Several alternatives for treatment were considered. Recirculating media filter technology is proven and has been used for decades. The OSI AdvanTex units are modular, facilitating installation flexibility. With these units, the quality of the media textile is controlled in the factory, and it may be easily cleaned as needed or replaced if it becomes necessary. They have passes NSF testing and are approved for use by the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment and by the Grand County Board of Health.

The practicality of using a "package treatment plant" for clusters of homes was also considered. This type of OWS is relatively expensive for this level of wastewater flow. These systems typically require frequent monitoring by specially trained operators and often require attention to the many mechanical components. Seasonal shutdown/startup may also prove problematic.

The use of a recirculating or single pass sand filter to accomplish the pretreatment of the effluent was considered. The variability of the media, its cost, installation challenges, and the difficulty of replacing media when needed again directed us toward the textile media system.

Mound systems constructed from imported materials could also be employed for these lots. The mound systems have the same disadvantages as sand filters, but with increased difficulty of installation, and they tend to be unsightly.

Therefore, the AdvanTex approach has several advantages.

1. The treatment units are modular and compact requiring only a small footprint for installation. Disruption of the rest of the lot is kept to a minimum. The light weight units are easy to transport and install on difficult-to-access sites.
2. The quality of the filtration media is assured in the AdvanTex systems. Sand media of proper quality is difficult to find, expensive to haul, and requires skilled placement by the installing contractor in order to function properly.
3. Once installed, sand media can be serviced only by replacement. This is difficult and costly. The non-woven textile media in the AdvanTex modules can be easily removed for cleaning or replacement should it become necessary.
4. Sand filters and mounds are constructed onsite with locally available materials. The effectiveness of the treatment is greatly influenced by the knowledge and ability of the installing contractor. AdvanTex units are factory assembled and then installed by authorized service providers.

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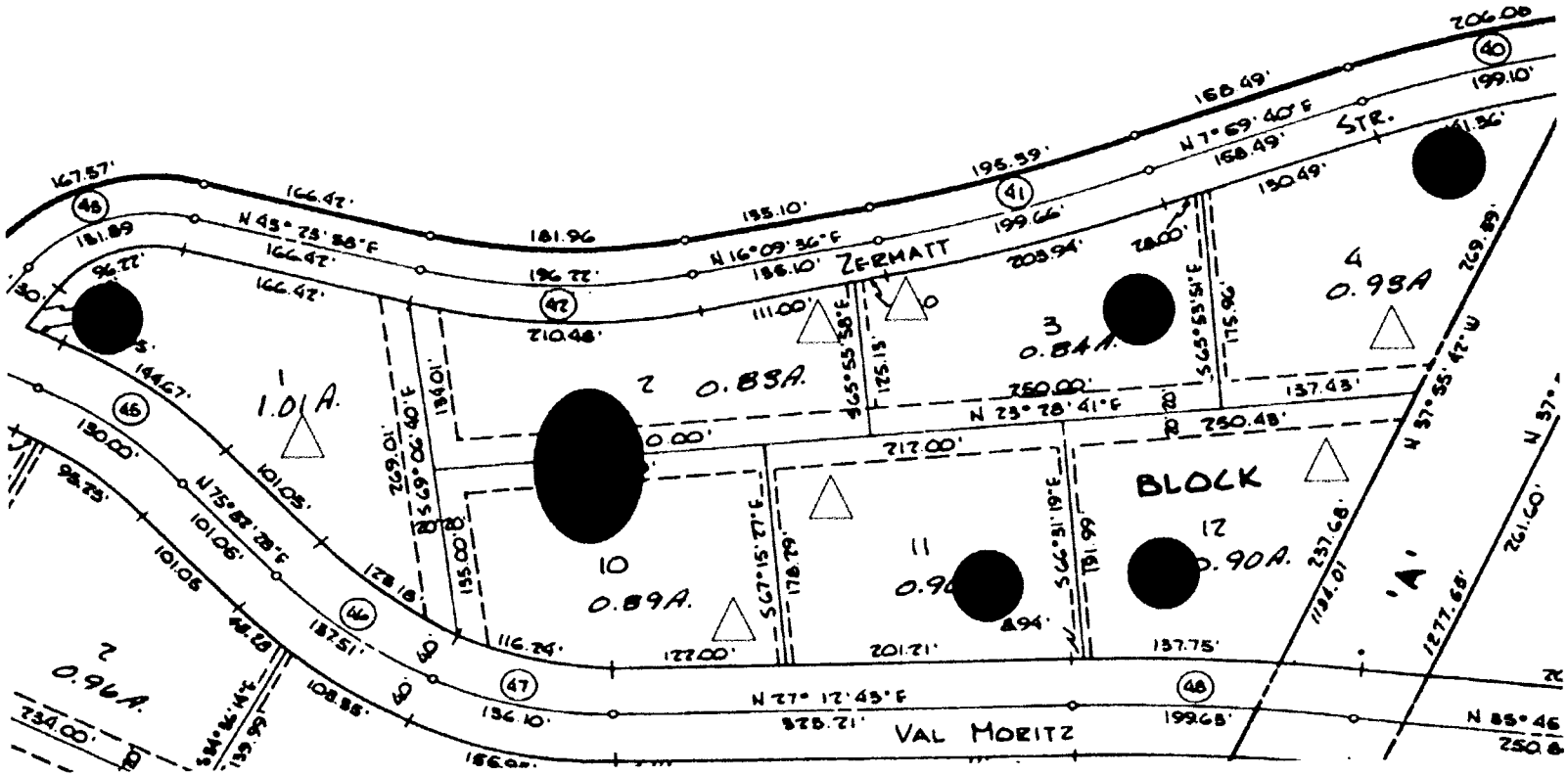
Indicates the location of the soil profile holes and general area of percolation tests.

Indicates probable well locations.

Filing 1, Block 4
Val Moritz Village



Filing 1, Block 4
Val Moritz Village

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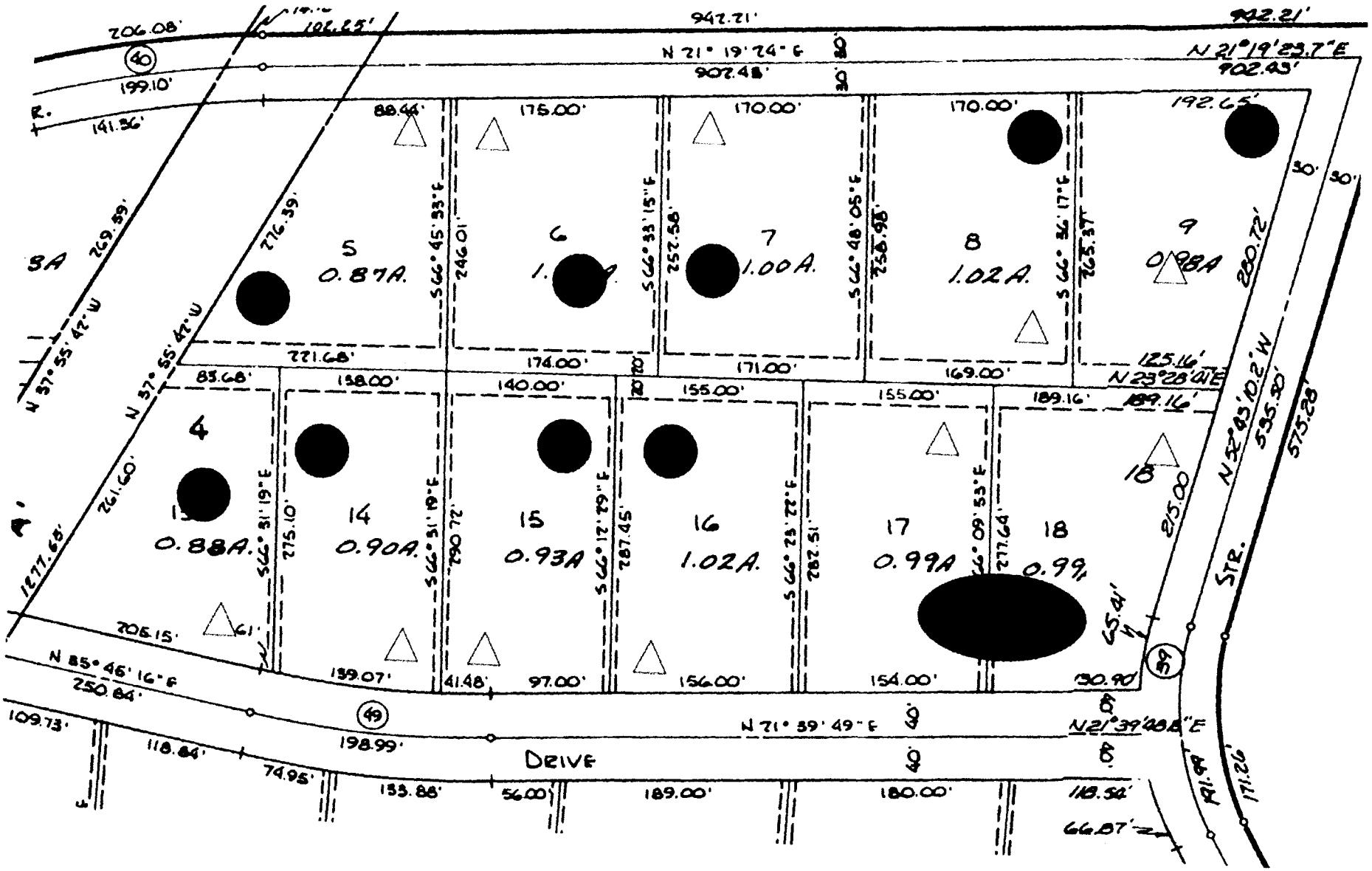

Val Moritz Village, Filing 1, Block 4

Lot	Avg. Perc. (min./in.)	cm of fall in Perc. Hole #1	cm of fall in Perc. Hole #2	cm of fall in Perc. Hole #3	Time	Avg. Depth
1		1.4	1.3	0.9	15	15
	33	27	29	42		
2		0.4	0.9	0.5	15	16
	71	95	42	76		
3		0.8	0.7	0.8	15	15
	50	48	54	48		
4		0.5	0.4	2.4	10	14
	42	51	64	11		
5		0.8	0.9	0.6	15	16
	51	48	42	64		
6		1	1.1	1	10	15
	25	25	23	25		
7		0.4	0.9	0.8	10	14
	41	64	28	32		
8						
9		1	0.9	1	10	14
	26	25	28	25		
10		0.7	0.6	0.7	15	16
	57	54	64	54		
11		0.5	0.5	1	10	13
	42	51	51	25		
12		0.5	0.6	0.5	10	14
	48	51	42	51		
13		0.6	0.7	1.5	15	16
	48	64	54	25		
14		0.9	0.8	1.4	15	15
	39	42	48	27		
15		2	1.5	1.7	10	16
	15	13	17	15		
16		0.9	1.1	1.1	10	15
	25	28	23	23		
17		0.4	0.7	0.3	10	14
	61	64	36	85		
18		0.5	0.5	0.4	10	16
	55	51	51	64		

Infiltration Test Acceptance w/o puddling (gal./ft.^{2}/day):	For Lot 8
	3

Infiltration Test Acceptance w/o puddling (gal./ft.^{2}/day):	For Lots 11 & 12
	3

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 1

Profile Hole Observed: 7/9/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD				
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 1'-4"	1'-4" - 6'-0"
			Topsoil	
TEXTURE			Sandy Clay Loam	Sandy Clay w/some gravel.
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 10%	≈ 15%
				Fractured Sandstone
	Size			To 22"
	Shape			Angular and Sub-Angular
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Moderate	Moderate to Firm
	Size		Fine	Fine to Medium
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**			
		Stickiness	Slightly Sticky	Somewhat Sticky
		Plasticity	Slightly Plastic	Somewhat Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable
	Dry			
		Consistence	Weak	Weak
		Cementation	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 5/2	10 YR 8/2 to 10 YR 6/8
	Description		Grayish Brown	Pale Brown o Brownish Yellow
	Mottling		None	None
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	Moist

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Lake Creek Loam

GROUND COVER: Pine, grasses, forbs.

SLOPE: 8% at a bearing of 305°

PERCOLATION RATE: 33 min./in. Avg Depth (in.) 15

NOTES: Refusal at 6' due to rock.

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 2

Profile Hole Observed: 6/18/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD						
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 0'-8"	0'-8" - 2'-2"	2'-2" - 4'-6"	4'-6" - 8'-0"
			Topsoil			
TEXTURE			Pine Duff and Loam	Fine Sand	Clayey Sand to Sandy Clay	Clayey Sand to Sandy Clay
ROCK FRAGMENTS	% Rock		< 10%	≈ 25%	≈ 25%	< 10%
				Fractured Sandstone	Fractured Sandstone	
	Size			To 22"	To 22"	
	Shape			Sub-Angular	Sub-Angular	
SOIL STRUCTURE	Degree		Compound	Simple	Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular	Granular	Sub-Angular to Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Moderate	Weak	Weak	Moderate
	Size		Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	Wet					
		Stickiness	Not Sticky	Not Sticky	Somewhat Sticky	Sticky
		Plasticity	Not Plastic	Not Plastic	Somewhat Plastic	Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable	Friable	Firm
	Dry					
		Consistence	Weak	Weak	Moderate	Firm
		Cementation	None	None	None	None
COLOR	Munsell		10 YR 4/2	10 YR 7/3	10 YR 7/3	10 YR 6/6 to 5 Y 6/12
	Description		Dark Grayish Brown	Very Pale Brown	Very Pale Brown	Brownish Yellow to Light Olive Gray
	Mottling		None	None	Some	Yes
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None	Slightly Moist	Water at 6.5'

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Lake Creek Loam

GROUND COVER: Pine, juniper, grasses, forbs.

SLOPE: 12% at a bearing of 330°

PERCOLATION RATE: 71 min./in. Avg Depth (in.) 16

NOTES: Profile hole on the property line with Lot 10.

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 3

Profile Hole Observed: 6/18/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD					
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 1'-4"	1'-4" - 3'-6"	3'-6" - 8'-0"
			Topsoil		
TEXTURE			Loam	Fine Sandy Clay	Sandy Clay
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 10%	< 10%	< 10%
					Fractured Sandstone
	Size				To 8"
	Shape				Sub-Angular
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Weak	Firm	Moderate
	Size		Fine	Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**				
		Stickiness	Slightly Sticky	Sticky	Somewhat Sticky
		Plasticity	Slightly Plastic	Plastic	Somewhat Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable	Friable
	Dry				
		Consistence	Weak	Firm	Moderate
		Cementation	None	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 3/1	10 YR 7/2 to 10 YR 7/6	10 YR 7/2
	Description		Very Dark Gray	Light Gray to Yellow	Light Gray
	Mottling		None	None	Some
OBSERVED MOISTURE			Moist	Moist	Water at 8'

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimarron Loam or Lake Creek Loam

GROUND COVER: Grasses, forbs, rabbit brush.

SLOPE: 10% at a bearing of 320°

PERCOLATION RATE: 50 min./in. Avg Depth (in.) 15

NOTES:

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 4

Profile Hole Observed: 7/9/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD				
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 1'-2"	1'-2" - 6-0"
			Topsoil	
TEXTURE			Loam	Coarse Clayey Sand to Coarse Sandy Clay w/ some gravel
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 10%	< 10%
	Size			18"
	Shape			Sub-angular
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Moderate	Weak to Firm
	Size		Fine	Fine to Medium
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**			
		Stickiness	Slightly Sticky	Slightly to Somewhat Sticky
		Plasticity	Not Plastic	Slightly to Moderately Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable
	Dry			
		Consistence	Weak	Weak to Firm
		Cementation	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 2/1	5 YR 5/6
	Description		Black	Yellowish Brown
	Mottling		None	Yes
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimarron Loam

GROUND COVER: Grasses, forbs, rabbit brush.

SLOPE: 8% at a bearing of 310°

PERCOLATION RATE: 42 min./in. Avg Depth (in.) 14

NOTES:

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 5

Profile Hole Observed: 6/18/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD				
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 1'-8"	1'-8" - 8'-0"
			Topsoil	
TEXTURE			Loam to Clay Loam	Clay Loam
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 5%
	Size			
	Shape			
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Moderate	Moderate
	Size		Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**			
		Stickiness	Somewhat Sticky	Somewhat Sticky
		Plasticity	Somewhat Plastic	Somewhat Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable
	Dry			
		Consistence	Weak	Firm
		Cementation	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 3/1	5 YR 7/4
	Description		Very Dark Gray	Pink
	Mottling		None	None
OBSERVED MOISTURE			Moist	Groundwater at 5'

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimarron Loam

GROUND COVER: Grasses, forbs, rabbit brush.

SLOPE: 10% at a bearing of 310°

PERCOLATION RATE: 51 min./in. Avg Depth (in.) 16

NOTES:

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 6

Profile Hole Observed: 6/22/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD				
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 1'-6"	1'-6" - 6'-0"
			Topsoil	
TEXTURE			Loam	Silty Clay
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 5%
	Size			
	Shape			
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular	Angular & Platy
	Grade		Moderate	Firm to Hard
	Size		Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**			
		Stickiness	Slightly Sticky	Sticky
		Plasticity	Slightly Plastic	Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Firm
	Dry			
		Consistence	Weak	Firm to Hard
		Cementation	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 5/2	10 Y 7/1 to 2.5 Y 8/1 to 10 YR 6/8
	Description		Grayish Brown	Greenish Gray to White to Brownish Yellow
	Mottling		None	Yes
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimmaron Loam

GROUND COVER: Grasses, forbs, sagebrush, rabbit brush, potentella.

SLOPE: 4% at a bearing of 240°

PERCOLATION RATE: 25 min./in. Avg. Depth (in.): 15

NOTES:

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 7

Profile Hole Observed: 6/22/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD				
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 2'-1"	2'-1" - 7'-0"
			Topsoil	
TEXTURE			Loam & Sandy Clay Loam	Sandy Clay
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 5%
	Size			
	Shape			
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Weak	Firm to Hard
	Size		Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**			
		Stickiness	Slightly Sticky	Sticky
		Plasticity	Slightly Plastic	Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Firm
	Dry			
		Consistence	Weak	Firm to Hard
		Cementation	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 4/2	7.5 YR 4/6
	Description		Dark Grayish Brown	Strong Brown
	Mottling		None	Yes
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimmaron Loam

GROUND COVER: Grasses, forbs, sagebrush, rabbit brush, potentella.

SLOPE: 4% at a bearing of 290°

PERCOLATION RATE: 41 min./in. Avg. Depth (in.): 14

NOTES:

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 8

Profile Hole Observed: 6/28/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD				
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 1'-8"	1'-8" - 8'-0"
			Topsoil	
TEXTURE			Coarse Sandy Loam to Coarse Sandy Loamy Clay	Coarse Sandy Clay
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 5%
	Size			
	Shape			
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Moderate	Moderate
	Size		Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**			
		Stickiness	Slightly Sticky	Somewhat Sticky
		Plasticity	Slightly Plastic	Somewhat Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable
	Dry			
		Consistence	Modeerate	Firm
		Cementation	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 6/3	7.5 YR 6/3
	Description		Pale Brown	Light Brown
	Mottling		None	None
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimmaron Loam

GROUND COVER: Grasses, forbs, sagebrush, rabbit brush, potentella.

SLOPE: 4% at a bearing of 290°

PERCOLATION RATE: n/a min./in. Avg. Depth (in.): n/a

NOTES: Acceptable Infiltration Test at 3 gal./ft.^{2}/day

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 9

Profile Hole Observed: 6/28/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD				
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 1'-6"	1'-6" - 8'-0"
			Topsoil	
TEXTURE			Coarse Sandy Clay Loam	Coarse Sandy Clay
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 5%
	Size			
	Shape			
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Moderate	Firm to Hard
	Size		Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**			
		Stickiness	Somewhat Sticky	Somewhat Sticky
		Plasticity	Somewhat Plastic	Somewhat Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable
	Dry			
		Consistence	Moderate	Firm
		Cementation	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 6/2	7.5 YR 6/6
	Description		Light Brownish Gray	Reddish Yellow
	Mottling		None	None
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimmaron Loam

GROUND COVER: Grasses, forbs, sagebrush.

SLOPE: 8% at a bearing of 130°

PERCOLATION RATE: 26 min./in. Avg. Depth (in.): 14

NOTES:

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 10

Profile Hole Observed: 6/18/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD						
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 0'-8"	0'-8" - 2'-2"	2'-2" - 4'-6"	4'-6" - 8'-0"
			Topsoil			
TEXTURE			Pine Duff and Loam	Fine Sand	Clayey Sand to Sandy Clay	Clayey Sand to Sandy Clay
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 10%	≈ 25%	≈ 25%	< 10%
				Fractured Sandstone	Fractured Sandstone	
	Size			To 22"	To 22"	
	Shape			Sub-Angular	Sub-Angular	
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Simple	Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular	Granular	Sub-Angular to Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Moderate	Weak	Weak	Moderate
	Size		Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**					
		Stickiness	Not Sticky	Not Sticky	Somewhat Sticky	Sticky
		Plasticity	Not Plastic	Not Plastic	Somewhat Plastic	Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable	Friable	Firm
	Dry					
		Consistence	Weak	Weak	Moderate	Firm
		Cementation	None	None	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 4/2	10 YR 7/3	10 YR 7/3	10 YR 6/6 to 5 Y 6/12
	Description		Dark Grayish Brown	Very Pale Brown	Very Pale Brown	Brownish Yellow to Light Olive Gray
	Mottling		None	None	Some	Yes
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None	Slightly Moist	Water at 6.5'

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Lake Creek Loam

GROUND COVER: Pine, juniper, grasses, forbs.

SLOPE: 12% at a bearing of 330°

PERCOLATION RATE: 57 min./in. Avg. Depth (in.): 16

NOTES: Profile hole on the property line with Lot 2.

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 11

Profile Hole Observed: 6/22/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD					
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 0'-10"	0'-10" - 3'-3"	3'-3" - 5'-5"
			Topsoil		
TEXTURE			Pine Duff and Loam	Sandy Clay	Fine Sand to Sandy Loam
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 5%	≈ 10%
	Size				To 6"
	Shape				Sub-Angular
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound	Simple
	Shape		Sub-Angular	Sub-Angular Blocky	Granular
	Grade		Moderate	Firm	Weak
	Size		Fine	Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**				
		Stickiness	Not Sticky	Sticky	Not Sticky
		Plasticity	Not Plastic	Plastic	Not Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Firm	Friable
	Dry				
		Consistence	Weak	Weak	Weak
		Cementation	None	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 3/1	10 YR 6/3	10 YR 7/8 to 10 YR 8/6
	Description		Very Dark Gray	Pale Brown	Yellow
	Mottling		None	Some	None
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None	Slightly Moist

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Lake Creek Loam

GROUND COVER: Pine, juniper, grasses, forbs, some small aspen trees.

SLOPE: 8% at a bearing of 315°

PERCOLATION RATE: 42 min./in. Avg. Depth (in.): 13

NOTES: Acceptable Infiltration Test for Lots 11 & 12 at 3 gal./ft.^{2}/day

Weathered bedrock at 5'-5"

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 12

Profile Hole Observed: 6/22/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD						
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 0'-10"	0'-10" - 3'-10"	3'-10" - 5'-6"	5'-6" - 6'-6"
			Topsoil			
TEXTURE			Pine Duff and Loam	Fine Sand	Clayey Sand to Sandy Clay	Clayey Sand to Sandy Clay
ROCK FRAGMENTS	% Rock		< 5%	< 5%	< 5%	< 5%
	Size					
	Shape					
SOIL STRUCTURE	Degree		Compound	Compound	Compound	Simple
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky	Granular
	Grade		Moderate	Firm	Firm	Weak
	Size		Fine	Fine	Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	Wet					
		Stickiness	Not Sticky	Sticky	Sticky	Not Sticky
		Plasticity	Not Plastic	Plastic	Plastic	Not Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Firm	Firm	Weak
	Dry					
		Consistence	Weak	Hard	Hard	Weak
		Cementation	None	None	None	None
COLOR	Munsell		10 YR 4/2	10 R 3/4	5 Y 7/1	10 YR 6/6
	Description		Dark Grayish Brown	Dusky Red	Light Gray	Brownish Yellow
	Mottling		None	Some	Some	None
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None	Slightly Moist	Slightly Moist

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimmaron Loam or Lake Creek Loam

GROUND COVER: Pine, juniper, grasses, forbs, some small aspen trees.

SLOPE: 10% at a bearing of 300°

PERCOLATION RATE: 48 min./in. Avg. Depth (in.): 14

NOTES: Acceptable Infiltration Test for Lots 11 & 12 at 3 gal./ft.^{2}/day

Weathered bedrock at 6'-6"

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 13

Profile Hole Observed: 6/18/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD				
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 1'-8"	1'-8" - 8'-0"
			Topsoil	
TEXTURE			Loam to Clay Loam	Clay Loam
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 5%
	Size			
	Shape			
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Moderate	Moderate
	Size		Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**			
		Stickiness	Somewhat Sticky	Somewhat Sticky
		Plasticity	Somewhat Plastic	Somewhat Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable
	Dry			
		Consistence	Weak	Firm
		Cementation	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 3/1	5 YR 7/4
	Description		Very Dark Gray	Pink
	Mottling		None	None
OBSERVED MOISTURE			Moist	Groundwater at 5'

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimarron Loam

GROUND COVER: Grasses, forbs, rabbit brush.

SLOPE: 10% at a bearing of 310°

PERCOLATION RATE: 48 min./in. Avg Depth (in.) 16

NOTES:

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 14

Profile Hole Observed: 6/18/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD				
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 1'-8"	1'-8" - 8'-0"
			Topsoil	
TEXTURE			Loam to Clay Loam	Sandy Clay Loam to Sandy Clay
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 5%
	Size			
	Shape			
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Moderate	Moderate
	Size		Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**			
		Stickiness	Somewhat Sticky	Somewhat Sticky
		Plasticity	Somewhat Plastic	Somewhat Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable
	Dry			
		Consistence	Weak	Firm
		Cementation	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 3/1	5 YR 7/4
	Description		Very Dark Gray	Pink
	Mottling		None	None
OBSERVED MOISTURE			Moist	Very Damp Below 5'

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimarron Loam

GROUND COVER: Grasses, forbs, rabbit brush.

SLOPE: 10% at a bearing of 310°

PERCOLATION RATE: 39 min./in. Avg Depth (in.) 15

NOTES:

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 15

Profile Hole Observed: 6/6/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD				
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 2'-0"	2'-0" - 8'-0"
			Topsoil	
TEXTURE			Sandy Loam to Sandy Clay Loam	Fine Sand to Sandy Loam
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 10%
	Size			To 18"
	Shape			Sub-Angular
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Granular
	Grade		Weak to Moderate	Weak
	Size		Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**			
		Stickiness	Somewhat Sticky	Not Sticky
		Plasticity	Somewhat Plastic	Not Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable
	Dry			
		Consistence	Weak	Weak
		Cementation	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 5/2	10 YR 7/2
	Description		Grayish Brown	Light Gray
	Mottling		None	Yes
OBSERVED MOISTURE			Moist	Moist at 8'

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimarron Loam

GROUND COVER: Grasses, forbs, sagebrush, rabbit brush, potentella.

SLOPE: 8% at a bearing of 250°

PERCOLATION RATE: 15 min./in. Avg Depth (in.) 16

NOTES:

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 16

Profile Hole Observed: 6/6/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD					
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 2'-0"	2'-0" - 3'-6"	3'-6" - 8'-0"
			Topsoil		
TEXTURE			Sandy Loam	Sandy Clay	Sand & Sandy Loam
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 5%	< 5%
	Size			To 12"	
	Shape			Sub-Angular	
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular	Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular to Granular
	Grade		Weak	Moderate	Weak
	Size		Fine	Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**				
		Stickiness	Not Sticky	Somewhat Sticky	Not Sticky
		Plasticity	Not Plastic	Somewhat Plastic	Not Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable	Friable
	Dry				
		Consistence	Weak	Moderate	Weak
		Cementation	None	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 4/2	10 YR 7/3	10 YR 6/8 to 10 YR 6/4
	Description		Very Dark Grayish Brown	Very Pale Brown	Brownish Yellow to Light Yellowish Bronw
	Mottling		None	None	None
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None	None

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimmaron Loam

GROUND COVER: Some pines, grasses, forbs, sagebrush, rabbit brush, potentella.

SLOPE: 8% at a bearing of 250°

PERCOLATION RATE: 25 min./in. Avg. Depth (in.): 15

NOTES:

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 17

Profile Hole Observed: 6/18/2003

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD					
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 1'-1"	1'-1" - 4'-6"	4'-6" - 5'-6"
			Topsoil		
TEXTURE			Loam	Fine Sand to Sandy Loam	Fine Sandy Clay Loam
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 10%	< 10%	< 10%
	Size		To 10"	To 10"	To 10"
	Shape		Sub-Angular	Sub-Angular	Sub-Angular
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound & Granlar	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular	Sub-Angular	Sub-Angular
	Grade		Weak	Weak	Weak
	Size		Fine	Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**				
		Stickiness	Not Sticky	Not Sticky	Slightly Sticky
		Plasticity	Not Plastic	Not Plastic	Slightly Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable	Friable
	Dry				
		Consistence	Weak	Weak	Moderate
		Cementation	None	None	None
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 3/1	10 YR 6/3	10 YR 7/8 to 10 YR 8/6
	Description		Very Dark Gray	Pale Brown	Yellow
	Mottling		None	None	None
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None	None

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimmaron Loam

GROUND COVER: Pine, grasses, forbs, some small aspen trees.

SLOPE: 8% at a bearing of 280°

PERCOLATION RATE: 61 min./in. Avg. Depth (in.): 14

NOTES: Profile hole on the property line with lot 18.
Weathered bedrock at 5'-0"

SOIL PROFILE INFORMATION

Val Moritz Village
Filing 1, Block 4, Lot 18

Profile Hole Observed: **6/28/2003**

U.S.D.A. SOIL CLASSIFICATION METHOD					
		DEPTH	0'-0" - 0'-6"	0'-6" - 1'-8"	1'-8" - 5'-0"
			Topsoil		
TEXTURE			Loam	Sandy Clay Loam	Sandy Clay
ROCK FRAGMENTS	**% Rock**		< 5%	< 5%	< 5%
	Size				
	Shape				
SOIL STRUCTURE	**Degree**		Compound	Compound	Compound
	Shape		Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky	Sub-Angular Blocky
	Grade		Weak	Moderate	Firm
	Size		Fine	Fine	Fine
CONSISTENCE	**Wet**				
		Stickiness	Not Sticky	Slightly Sticky	Slightly Sticky
		Plasticity	Not Plastic	Slightly Plastic	Slightly Plastic
	Moist		Friable	Friable	Firm
	Dry				
		Consistence	Weak	Firm	Hard
		Cementation	None	None	Yes
COLOR	**Munsell**		10 YR 3/3	10 YR 7/2	10 YR 6/8
	Description		Dark Brown	Light Gray	Brownish Yellow
	Mottling		None	None	Yes
OBSERVED MOISTURE			None	None	None

According to the U.S.D.A. S.C.S. Grand County Soil Survey - This area is likely to be: Cimmaron Loam

GROUND COVER: Pine, aspen, grasses, forbs.

SLOPE: 10% at a bearing of 305°

PERCOLATION RATE: 55 min./in. Avg. Depth (in.): 16

NOTES: Profile hole on the property line with lot 17.
Weathered bedrock at 5'-6"