BP10.R040.

SF-890093

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	BP10.R040.1	1	14

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS** GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

## STRUCTURE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY UNION

SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 93 ON SR 1937 (OLD PAGELAND-MARSHVILLE RD.) OVER HANEY BRANCH

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PERSONNEL

S.N. PATTERSON, G.I.T.

C. ODOM

D. UNDERWOOD

INVESTIGATED BY \_CG2, PLLC

DRAWN BY M. BREWER, P.E.

SUBMITTED BY <u>CG2</u>, PLLC

DATE SEPTEMBER 2022

### **CAUTION NOTICE**

THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION ON WHICH IT IS BASED WERE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDY, PLANNING AND DESIGN, AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION OR PAY PURPOSES. THE VARIOUS FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA AVAILABLE MAY BE REVIEWED OR INSPECTED IN RALEIGH BY CONTACTING THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT AT 1(99) 707-850. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

CENERAL SOIL AND ROCK STRATA DESCRIPTIONS AND INDICATED BOUNDARIES ARE BASED ON A GEOTECHNICAL INTERPRETATION OF ALL AVAILABLE SUBSURFACE DATA AND MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN BORINGS OR BETWEEN SAMPLED STRATA WITHIN THE BOREHOLE. THE LABORATORY SAMPLE DATA AND THE IN SITU (INP-PLACE) TEST DATA CAN BE RELIED ON ONLY TO THE DEGREE OF RELIABILITY INHERENT IN THE STANDARD TEST METHOL. THE OBSERVED WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS ARE AS RECORDED AT THE TIME OF THE INVESTIGATION, THESE WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS MAY VARY CONSIDERABLY WITH TIME ACCORDING TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLUDING TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION AND WIND, AS WELL AS OTHER NON-CLIMATIC FACTORS.

THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED THAT DETAILS SHOWN ON THE SUBSURFACE PLANS ARE PRELIMINARY ONLY AND IN MANY CASES THE FINAL DESIGN DETAILS ARE DIFFERENT. FOR BIDDING AND CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES, REFER TO THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND DOCUMENTS FOR FINAL DESIGN INFORMATION ON THIS PROJECT. THE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE SUFFICIENCY OR ACCURACY OF THE INVESTIGATION MADE, NOR THE INTERPRETATIONS MADE, OR OPINION OF THE DEPARTMENT AS TO THE TYPE OF MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED. THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED TO MAKE SUCH INDEPENDENT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS AS HE DEEM NECESSARY TO SATISFY HIMSELF AS TO CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED TO THE PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE NO CLAIM FOR ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION OR FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ANY REASON RESULTING FROM THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT THE SITE DIFFERING FROM THOSE INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION.

NOTES:

I. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT IMPLIED OR GUARANTEED BY THE N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS ACCURATE NOR IS IT CONSIDERED PART OF THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS OR CONTRACT FOR THE PROJECT.

BY HAVING REQUESTED THIS INFORMATION, THE CONTRACTOR SPECIFICALLY MAIVES ANY CLAIMS FOR INCREASED COMPENSATION OR EXTENSION OF TIME BASED ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CONDITIONS INDICATED HEREIN AND THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS AT THE PROJECT SITE.



**CHARLOTTE, NC 28227** (980) 339-8684



D. Matthew Brewer09/15/2022

-386129C0AGNAGURE

**DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED** 

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
BP10.R040.1	2

# NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

## SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS (PAGE 1 OF 2)

										(PA	4GE	1 OF 2)				
				SOI	L DE	SCR	IPTI	ON				GRADATION				
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER AND YIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM D1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM, BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:											WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE.  UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE.  GAP-GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLE SIZES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES.					
CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE,										ANGULARITY OF GRAINS						
VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6  SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION										THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.						
GENERAL	5		AR MATER		A UV			LASSIF MATERIALS				MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION				
CLASS.		≤ 35%	Passing •	200)		(>3	5% PAS	SING #200)	OF	RGANIC MATERI	IALS	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
GROUP CLASS.	A-1 A-1-a A-1-b	A-3	A-2-4 A-	A-2 2-5 A-2-6	A-2-7	A-4	A-5	A-6 A-7 A-7-5 A-7-6	A-1, A-2 A-3	A-4, A-5 A-6, A-7		COMPRESSIBILITY				
SYMBOL	000000000000000000000000000000000000000						7.7.7					SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE				
	50 MX								GRANULAR	SILT- CLAY	MUCK,	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL				
	30 MX 50 MX 15 MX 25 MX		35 MX 35	MX 35 M	x 35 MX	36 MN	36 MN	36 MN 36 MI	SOILS	SOILS	PEAT	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS OTHER MATERIAL				
MATERIAL										1		TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10%				
PASSING *40 LL PI	_ 6 MX	– NP						40 MX 41 MN	LITT	S WITH 'LE OR ERATE	HIGHLY	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20% MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35% HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE				
GROUP INDEX	0	0	0	4	МХ	8 MX	12 MX	16 MX NO M	AMOU	NTS OF	ORGANIC SOILS	GROUND WATER				
USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS	STONE FRAGS. GRAVEL. AND SAND	FINE SAND		OR CLAY		SIL SOI		CLAYEY SOILS		GANIC TTER		✓ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING  STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS				
GEN, RATING									FAIR TO			→ PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA				
AS SUBGRADE			ENT TO GO				FAIR TO		POOR	POOR	UNSUITABLE	SPRING OR SEEP				
		P1 0F 4						SUBGROUP I				MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS				
PRIMARY	SOIL TYPE		COMPACTI					STANDARD RESISTENC NLUE)		GE OF UNC PRESSIVE S (TONS/F1	STRENGTH	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES				
GENERA	LLY		VERY I				4 T(					SOIL SYMBOL  SOIL SYMBOL  SUPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION				
GRANUL MATERI	AL		MEDIUM	DENSE			10 TI	30		N/A		ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING COME PENETROMETER				
(NON-CO	DHESIVE)		VERY I	DENSE			> !	50								
GENERA	LLY		VERY SOI				< 2 T			< 0.25 0.25 TO		INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY ————————————————————————————————————				
SILT-CI MATERI			MEDIUM STI				4 T 8 T			0.5 TO 1 1 TO 2		INFERRED ROCK LINE MONITORING WELL TEST BORING WITH CORE				
(COHES)			VERY HAI	STIFF			15 T	30		2 TO 4		TTTTT ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY $\triangle$ PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION — SPT N-VALUE				
				EXTU	₹E 0	R GF		SIZE		/ -		RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS				
U.S. STD. SI				4	10	40		60 20				UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIFIED EXCAV				
OPENING (M	R CO	BBLE	GF	RAVEL	2.00	COARS	SE.	0.25 0.0 FIN SAN	E	SILT	CLAY	SHALLOW UNDERCUT SHALLO				
(BLDR.		COB.)		GR.)		(CSE. S	SD.)	(F S		(SL.)	(CL.)	ABBREVIATIONS				
GRAIN MI SIZE IN			75 3		2.0		(	<b>).</b> 25	0.05	0.005	5	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS WEA WEATHERED				
		OIL	MOIS	TURE	- CI	ORRE	LAT	ION OF	TERMS	;		CL CLAY  MOD MODERATELY  7 - UNIT WEIGHT  CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST  NP - NON PLASTIC  7 - DRY UNIT WEIGHT				
	MOISTURE TERBERG LI	SCALE		FIEL	D MOIS	STURE			FIELD MO		SCRIPTION	CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS				
LL _	LIQUID	1 7147			ATURAT	ED -			IQUID; VERY			OPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST				
PLASTIC RANGE (PI) PL				- WE	ET - (W	<b>v</b> ()			REQUIRES		)	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL FRAGS FRAGMENTS W - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING HJ HIGHLY Y - VERY RATIO				
PL L OM				- M(	DIST -	(M)		SOLID; AT	OR NEAR O	PTIMUM MO	DISTURE	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT				
	SHRINK	AGE L	.IMIT	- PF	RY - (D	n			ADDITIONAL		D	ORILL UNITS:  CME-45C  CLAY BITS  HAMMER TYPE:  X AUTOMATIC MANUAL				
								ATTAIN OP	TIMUM MOI	STURE		CME-55    G* CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER   CORE SIZE:   X 8* HOLLOW AUGERS   D-R   D-H				
PLASTICITY										CME EEGA						
NON	I PLASTIC			PI	_ASTIC	ITY IN 0-5	DEX (	<u> </u>	<u>D</u>	RY STRENG VERY LOW		TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS				
SLI	GHTLY PLAS DERATELY P		С			6-15 16-25				SLIGHT MEDIUM		VANE SHEAR TEST X CASING W/ ADVANCER HAND TOOLS:				
	HLY PLASTI					OR MO	DRE			HIGH		POST HOLE DIGGER  PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE STEEL TEETH HAND AUGER				
					C	OLOR						X DIFDRICH D-50 TRICONE TUNGCARB. SOUNDING ROD				
	TIONS MAY ODIFIERS SU											X CORE BIT VANE SHEAR TEST				

## NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

## SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS (PAGE 2 OF 2)

ROCK DESCRIPTION HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. AN INFERRED ROCK LINE INDICATES THE LEVEL AT WHICH NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION BY A SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL. THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK.

ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES 2 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED. FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.

FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.

COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC. CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR) COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP) WEATHERING FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN, CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE. (V SLI.) ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO SLIGHT 1 INCH, OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS. (SLI.) MODERATE SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY, ROCK HAS DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED WITH FRESH ROCK. ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH MODERATELY SEVERE (MOD, SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. ROCK GIVES "CLUNK" SOUND WHEN STRUCK. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT SEVERE REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. (SEV.) IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR VERY SEVERE (V SEV.) VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</u> ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND COMPLETE SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS, QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS ROCK HARDNESS CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES VERY HARD SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK. CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED HARD TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN. MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK, GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED

MEDIUM

CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED Ø.Ø5 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT.

CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES I INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE

POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.

SOFT

CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS

FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN

PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.

VERY

CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES I INCH

OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY

FINGERNAIL.

BY MODERATE BLOWS.

FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING TERM TERM THICKNESS SPACING VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET 3 TO 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET 1.5 - 4 FEET 0.16 - 1.5 FEET WIDE THINLY BEDDED
VERY THINLY BEDDED
THICKLY LAMINATED MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET CLOSE VERY CLOSE 0.03 - 0.16 FEET 0.008 - 0.03 FEET LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET

INDURATION

FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.

FRIABLE

RUBBING WITH FINCER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS;
GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.

GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE;
BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.

INDURATED

GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE;
DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.

EXTREMELY INDURATED

SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE;
SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.

#### TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.

AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.

ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.

ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, SUCH AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.

 $\frac{\text{ARTESIAN}}{\text{HICH IT}}$  - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE.

CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.

COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.

 $\overline{ ext{DIKE}}$  - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.

DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.

 $\underline{\text{DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH)}}$  - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.

 $\underline{\text{FAULT}}$  - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.

FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.

 $\frac{\text{FLOAT}}{\text{PARENT}} - \text{ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.}$ 

JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.

 $\underline{\texttt{LEDGE}}$  - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.

LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.

MOTILED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.

PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.

 $\underline{\text{RESIDUAL (RES.)}} \; \text{SOIL} \; \; \text{-SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.}$ 

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (ROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.

SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.

 $\underline{\text{SILL}}$  - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, THAT HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.

 $\underline{\text{SLICKENSIDE}}$  - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.

STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR BPF) OF A 140 LB. HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL WITH A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER, SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.

STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.

STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.

TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.

BENCH MARK; BM2: N = 437,261.9970 E = 1,585,273.8410

SET R/R SPIKE IN 48\* RED OAK

ELEVATION: 487.70 FEET

NOTES:

ROADWAY PLANS PROVIDED BY NCDOT ON 8/14/2022 FIAD = FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING

DATE: 8-15-14

BP10.R040.1 **2B** 

### NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS** GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

## SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SUPPLEMENTAL LEGEND. GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) TABLES

SUPPLEMENTAL LEGEND, GEOLO FROM AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE  AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-1 — Determination of GSI for Join	DES	IGN SPE	CIFICATI	ONS (PAC	GE 1 OF	2)
GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) FOR JOINTED ROCKS (Hoek and Marinos, 2000)  From the lithology, structure and surface conditions of the discontinuities, estimate the average value of GSI. Do not try to be too precise. Quoting a range from 33 to 37 is more realistic than stating that GSI = 35. Note that the table does not apply to structurally controlled failures. Where weak planar structural planes are present in an unfavorable orientation with respect to the excavation face, these will dominate the rock mass behaviour. The shear strength of surfaces in rocks that are prone to deterioration as a result of changes in moisture content will be reduced if water is present. When working with rocks in the fair to very poor categories, a shift to the right may be made for wet conditions. Water pressure is dealt with by effective stress analysis.	SURFACE CONDITIONS	VERY GOOD Very rough, fresh unweathered surfaces	33 COOD Sendh, slightly weathered, iron stained Sourfaces	FAIR Smooth, moderately weathered and altered surfaces	POOR Slickensided, highly weathered surfaces with compact coatings or fillings or angular fragments	<b>VERY POOR</b> Slickensided, highly weathered surfaces with soft clay coatings or fillings
STRUCTURE		DEC	REASING SI	JRFALE UUA	ALIIY ==	<b>&gt;</b>
INTACT OR MASSIVE - intact rock specimens or massive in situ rock with few widely spaced discontinuities	CES	90 80			N/A	N/A
BLOCKY - well interlocked undisturbed rock mass consisting of cubical blocks formed by three intersecting discontinuity sets	 F ROCK PIECE(		70 60			
VERY BLOCKY - interlocked, partially disturbed mass with multi-faceted angular blocks formed by 4 or more joint sets	    -  -		5	jo		
BLOCKY/DISTURBED/SEAMY - folded with angular blocks formed by many intersecting discontinuity sets. Persistence of bedding planes or schistosity	INTE			40	30	
DISINTEGRATED - poorly inter- locked, heavily broken rock mass with mixture of angular and rounded rock pieces	DECREASING				20	
LAMINATED/SHEARED - Lack of blockiness due to close spacing of weak schistosity or shear planes	\ <u>\</u>	N/A	N/A			10

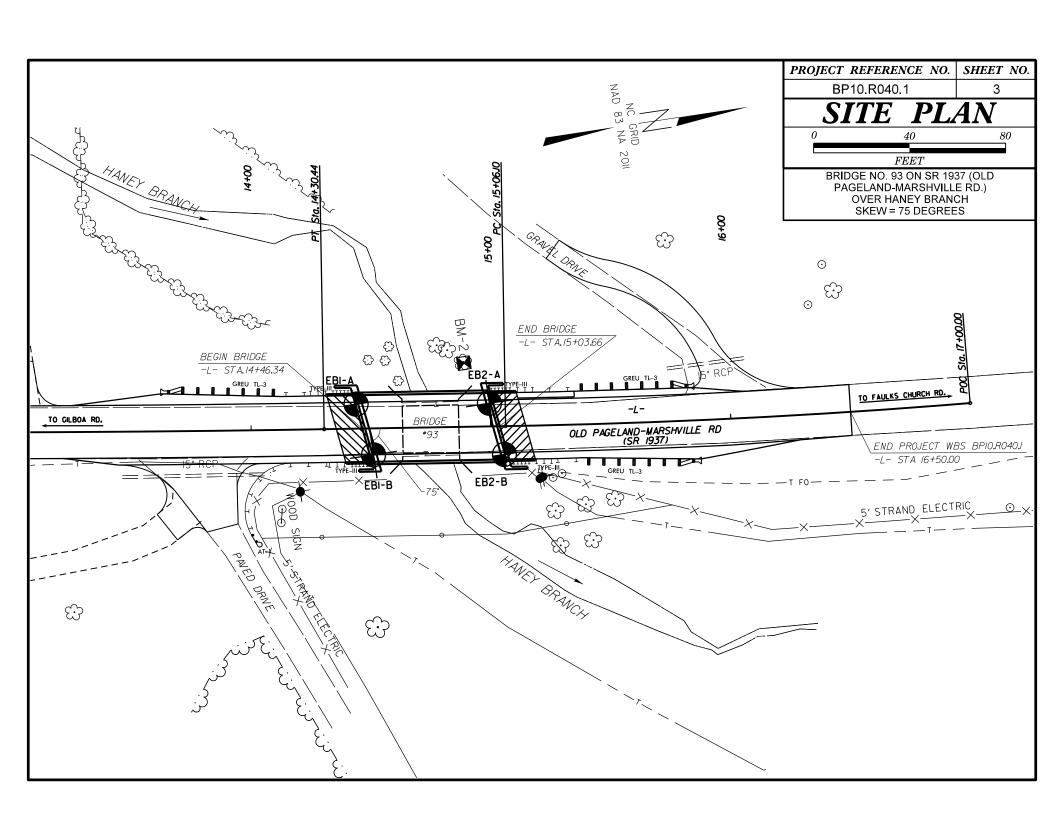
PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
BP10.R040.1	2C

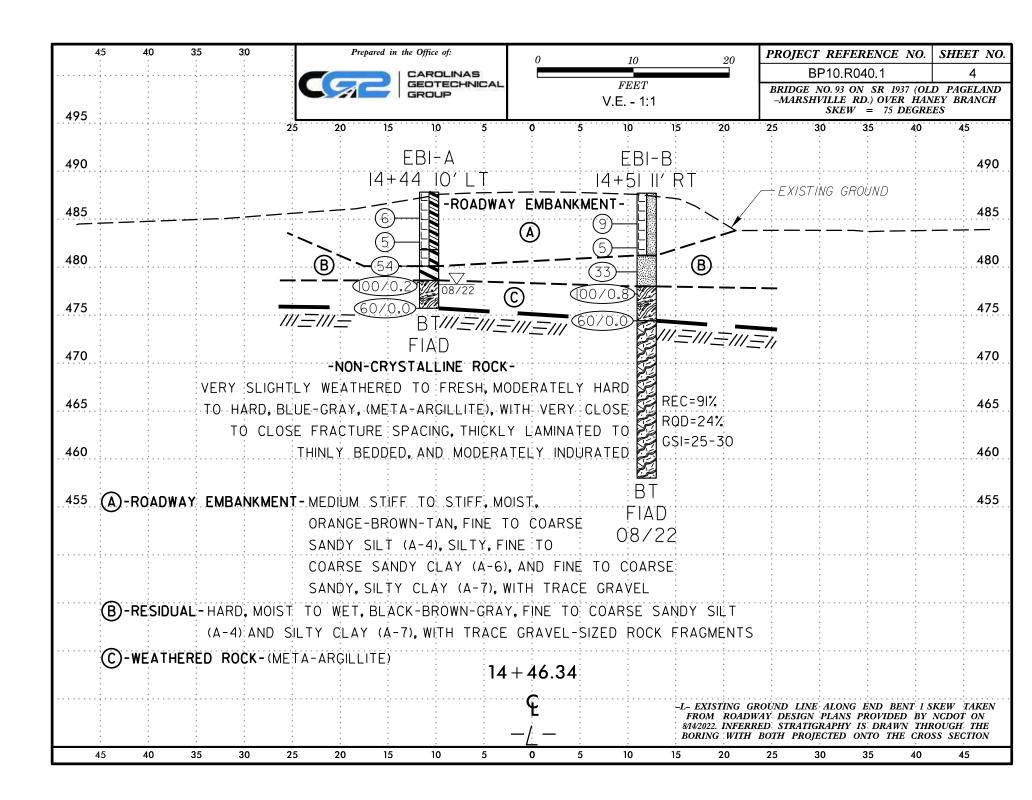
## NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

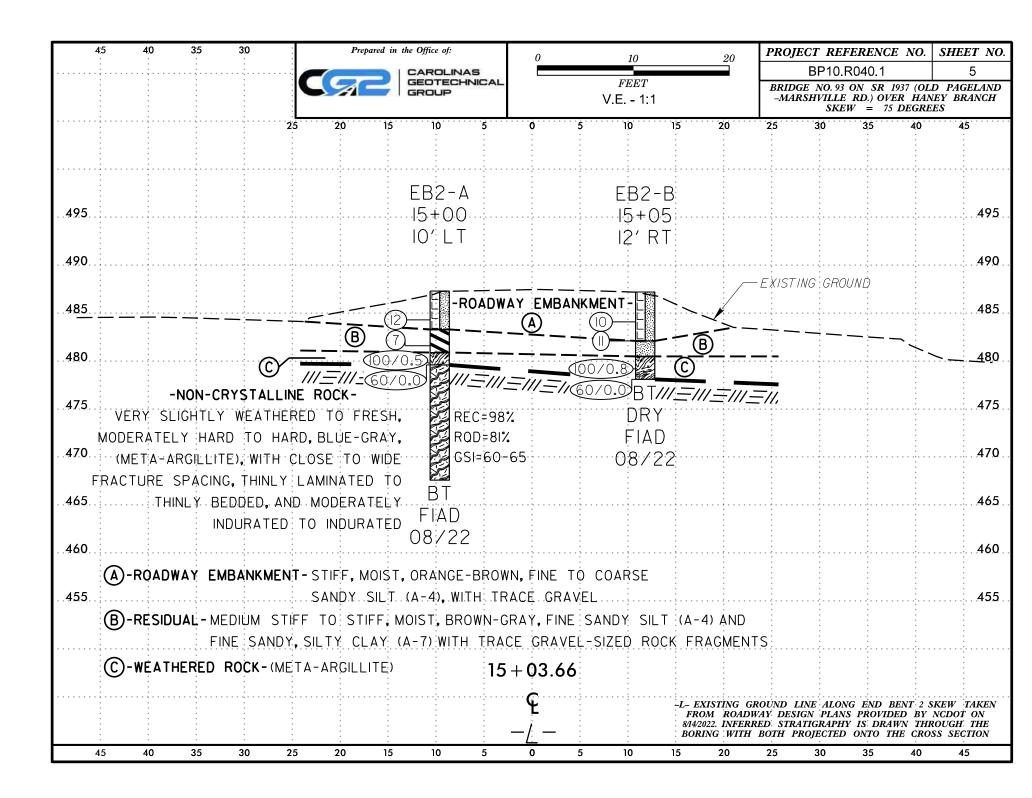
## SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

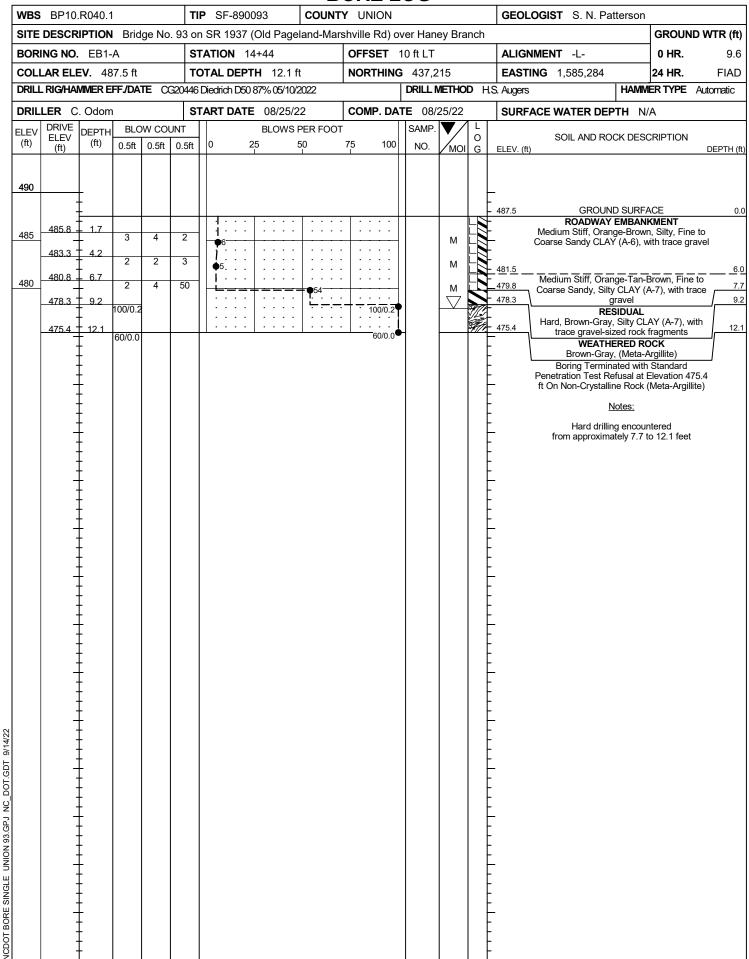
SUPPLEMENTAL LEGEND, GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) TABLES FROM AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS (PAGE 2 OF 2)

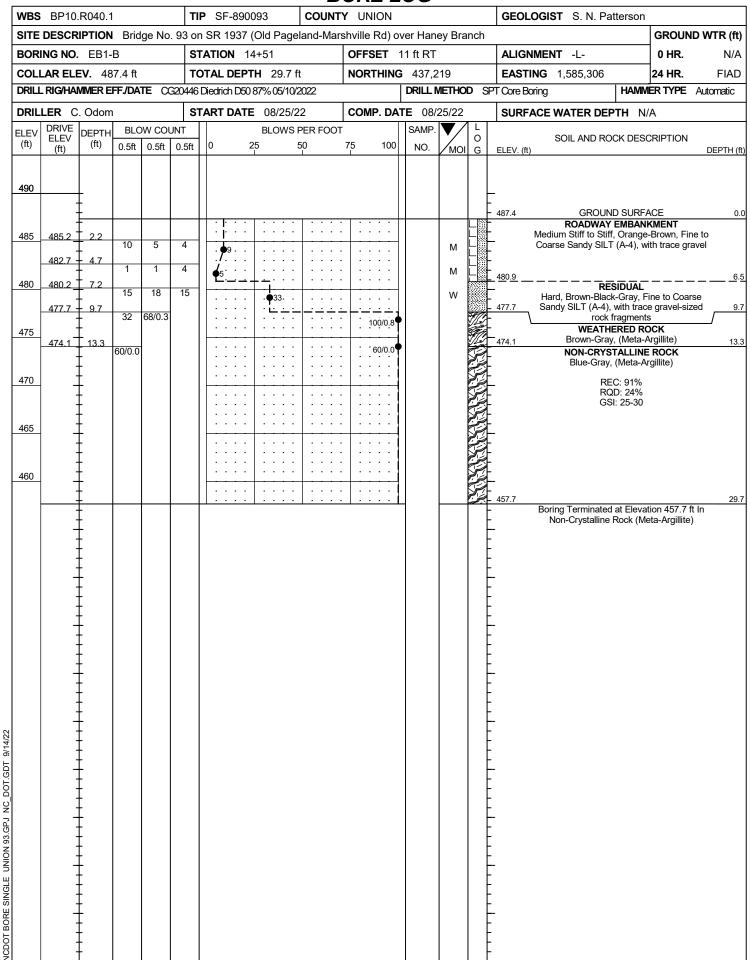
FROM $AASHTO$ $LRFD$ $BRIDGE$ $DESIGN$ AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-2 — Determination of GSI for Tectonically De					•
GSI FOR HETEROGENEOUS ROCK MASSES SUCH AS FLYSCH (Marinos, P and Hoek E., 2000)					
From a description of the lithology, structure and surface conditions (particularly of the bedding planes), choose a box in the chart. Locate the position in the box that corresponds to the condition of the discontinuities and estimate the average value of GSI from the contours. Do not attempt to be too precise. Quoting a range from 33 to 37 is more realistic than giving GSI = 35. Note that the Hoek-Brown criterion does not apply to structurally controlled failures. Where unfavourably oriented continuous weak planar discontinuities are present, these will dominate the behaviour of the rock mass. The strength of some rock masses is reduced by the presence of groundwater and this can be allowed for by a slight shift to the right in the columns for fair, poor and very poor conditions. Water pressure does not change the value of GSI and it is dealt with by using effective stress analysis.  COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE	Φ <del>-</del> <u>-</u>	GOOD - Rough, slightly weathered surfaces	FAIR - Smooth, moderately weathered and altered surfaces	POOR - Very smooth, occasionally slickensided surfaces with compact coatings or fillings with angular fragments	VERY POOR - Very smooth, slicken- sided or highly weathered surfaces with soft clay coatings or fillings
A. Thick bedded, very blocky sandstone The effect of pelitic coatings on the bedding planes is minimized by the confinement of the rock mass, in shallow tunnels or slopes these bedding planes may cause structurally controlled instability.	70 60	A			
B. Sand- stone with stone and siltstone in similar amounts  C. Sand- solve and solve a		50 B 40	C I	E	
C.D.E. and G - may be more or less folded than illustrated but this does not change the strength. Tectonic deformation, faulting and loss of continuity moves these categories to F and H.			30	F/ 20	
G. Undisturbed silty or clayey shale with or without a few very thin sandstone layers  The first of clay. Thin layers of sandstone are transformed into small rock pieces.			<b>\$</b>		10
─────────────────────────────────────					DATE: 8-19-16









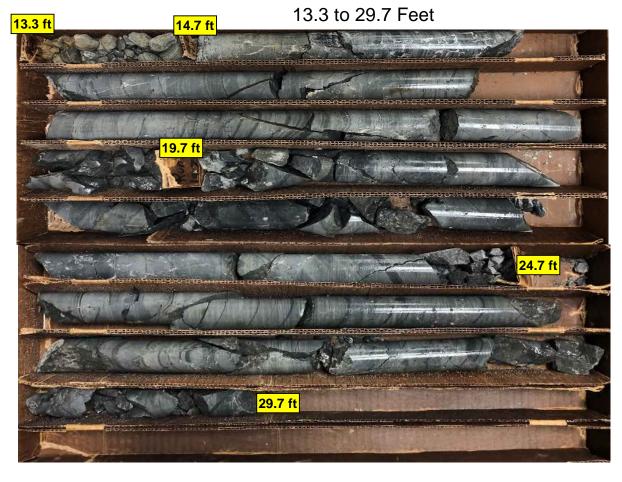


					_			-			RE LUG				
WBS	BP10	.R040.	1		TIP	SF-89	90093	С	OUNT	Υι	INION	GEOLOGIST S. N. Pa	tterson		
SITE	DESCR	RIPTION	<b>I</b> Bric	dge No. 9	3 on S	R 193	7 (Old Pa	agelan	d-Mar	shvil	e Rd) over Haney Brand	ch		GROUN	ND WTR (ft)
BORI	NG NO	. EB1	-B		STATION 14+51						FSET 11 ft RT	ALIGNMENT -L-		0 HR.	N/A
COLLAR ELEV. 487.4 ft					тот	AL DE	<b>PTH</b> 29	.7 ft		NO	<b>RTHING</b> 437,219	<b>EASTING</b> 1,585,306		24 HR.	FIAD
DRILL	. RIG/HA	MMER E	FF./DA	TE CG20	)446 Die	edrich D	50 87% 05	/10/202	2		DRILL METHOD	SPT Core Boring	HAMME	R TYPE	Automatic
DRIL	LER C	. Odon	า		STA	RT DA	<b>TE</b> 08/2	5/22		СО	<b>MP. DATE</b> 08/25/22	SURFACE WATER DEF	TH N/	4	
CORE	E SIZE	NQ					<b>N</b> 16.41								
ELEV	RUN ELEV	DEPTH		DRILL RATE	REC.	UN RQD	SAMP.	REC.	RATA RQD	L		DESCRIPTION AND REMARK	S		
(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(Min/ft)	(ft) %	(ft) %	NO.	(ft) %	(ft) %	Ğ	ELEV. (ft)				DEPTH (f
174.05	474.1 472.7	13.3 14.7	1.4	N=60/0 0	(0.5)	(0.0)		(15.0)	(3.9)		474.1	Begin Coring @ 13.3 ft NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK	(		13.
	472.7	<u>+ 14.7</u> +	5.0	N=60/0.0 4:11/1.0 0:55/0.4	36%	0%		91%	24%		_ Very Slightly W	/eathered to Fresh, Moderately Hate), with Very Close to Close Fracti	rd to Hard		ay,
470	_	‡		5:46/1.0 4:37/1.0 2:50/1.0 2:54/1.0 2:56/1.0	(5.0) 100%	(2.2) 44%					Lamina	ated to Thinly Bedded, and Modera	ately Indur	ated	•
	467.7	19.7		2:54/1.0 2:56/1.0	(1.0)	(0.0)					- -	GSI: 25-30			
465		‡	5.0	3:24/1.0 3:52/1.0 5:25/1.0	(4.8) 96%	(0.6) 12%					- -				
	460.7	† ,, ,		3:04/1.0							<del>-</del> -				
	462.7	24.7	5.0	3:26/1.0 4:28/1.0	(4.7)	(1.1)					- -				
460	-	‡		4:34/1.0 4:43/1.0	94%	22%					- <del>-</del>				
	457.7	29.7		3:18/1.0 2:24/1.0							- - 457.7	minated at Elevation 457.7 ft In No	O1-III	DI-	29
		Ŧ									- Boring ren	(Meta-Argillite)	ri-Crystall	ne Rock	
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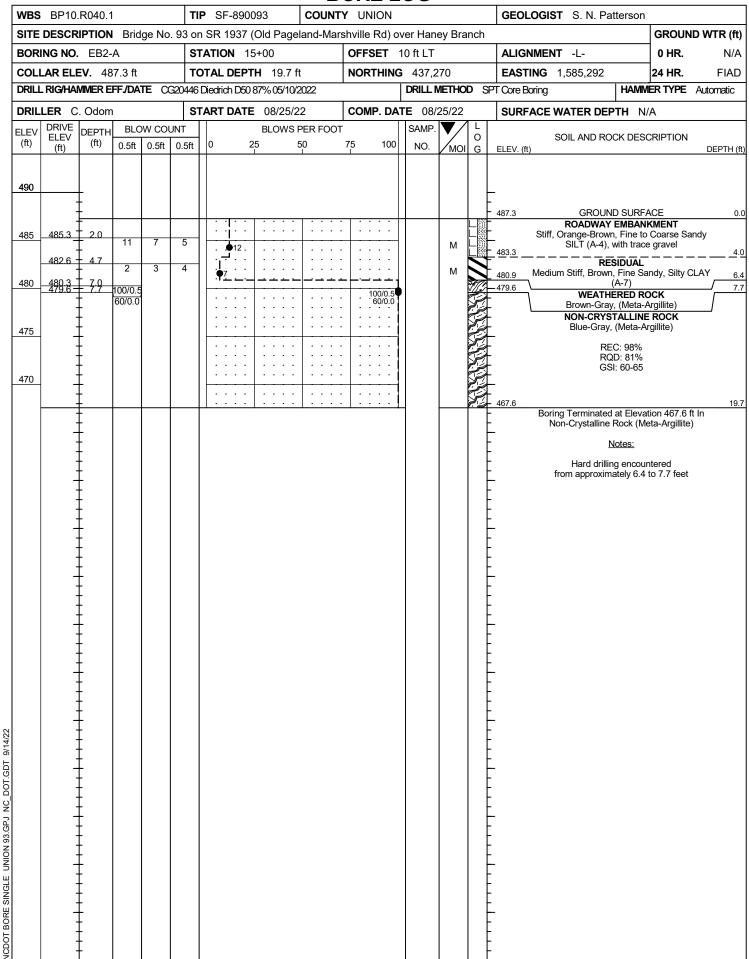
## Bridge No. 93 on SR 1937 over Haney Branch Union County, NC Rock Core Photographs

**Boring: EB1-B** 





**FEET** 



## GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

									<u>C</u>	<b>O</b> F	E LOG	
WBS	BP10.	R040.1			TIP	SF-89	90093	С	OUNT	Υ	ON <b>GEOLOGIST</b> S. N. Patterson	
SITE	DESCR	IPTION	Brid	lge No. 9	3 on S	R 193	7 (Old Pa	agelan	d-Mar	_		UND WTR (f
BORING NO. EB2-A					STATION 15+00						ET 10 ft LT ALIGNMENT -L- 0 HF	R. N/
	AR ELE						<b>PTH</b> 19			NO	HING 437,270 EASTING 1,585,292 24 HF	
RILL	RIG/HAI	MMER E	FF./DA	TE CG20	446 Die	drich D	50 87% 05/	/10/2022	2		DRILL METHOD SPT Core Boring HAMMER TYP	PE Automatic
DRIL	LER C	. Odom	1		STAI	RT DA	<b>TE</b> 08/2	25/22		СО	P. DATE 08/25/22 SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A	
ORI	SIZE	NQ			TOT	AL RU	<b>N</b> 12.0 f					
LEV (ft)	RUN ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	RUN (ft)	DRILL RATE (Min/ft)	REC. (ft)	JN RQD (ft) %	SAMP. NO.	STR REC. (ft) %	RQD (ft) %	LOG	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	DEPTH
79.57	479.6 - 477.6 -	- 7.7 - 9.7	2.0	N=60/0.0 6:27/1.0 6:02/1.0	(1.8) 90%	(1.8) 90%		(11.8) 98%	(9.7) 81%		Begin Coring @ 7.7 ft  79.6 NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK  Very Slightly Weathered to Fresh, Moderately Hard to Hard, Blue-	-Grav.
475	-	-	5.0	4:47/1.0 3:12/1.0 3:10/1.0 4:02/1.0	(5.0) 100%	(4.7)					(Meta-Argillite), with Close to Wide Fracture Spacing, Thinly Lamin Thinly Bedded, and Moderately Indurated to Indurated	ated to
470	472.6 - -	14.7	5.0	3:48/1.0 3:01/1.0	(5.0) 100%	(3.2) 64%					GSI: 60-65	
+70	467.6 -	19.7		2:38/1.0 2:27/1.0 2:33/1.0 2:50/1.0							67.6  Boring Terminated at Elevation 467.6 ft In Non-Crystalline Roo	19
	-	_									(Meta-Argillite)	∍ <b>n</b>
	-	-									<u>Notes:</u> Hard drilling encountered	
	-	-									from approximately 6.4 to 7.7 feet	
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## Bridge No. 93 on SR 1937 over Haney Branch Union County, NC Rock Core Photographs

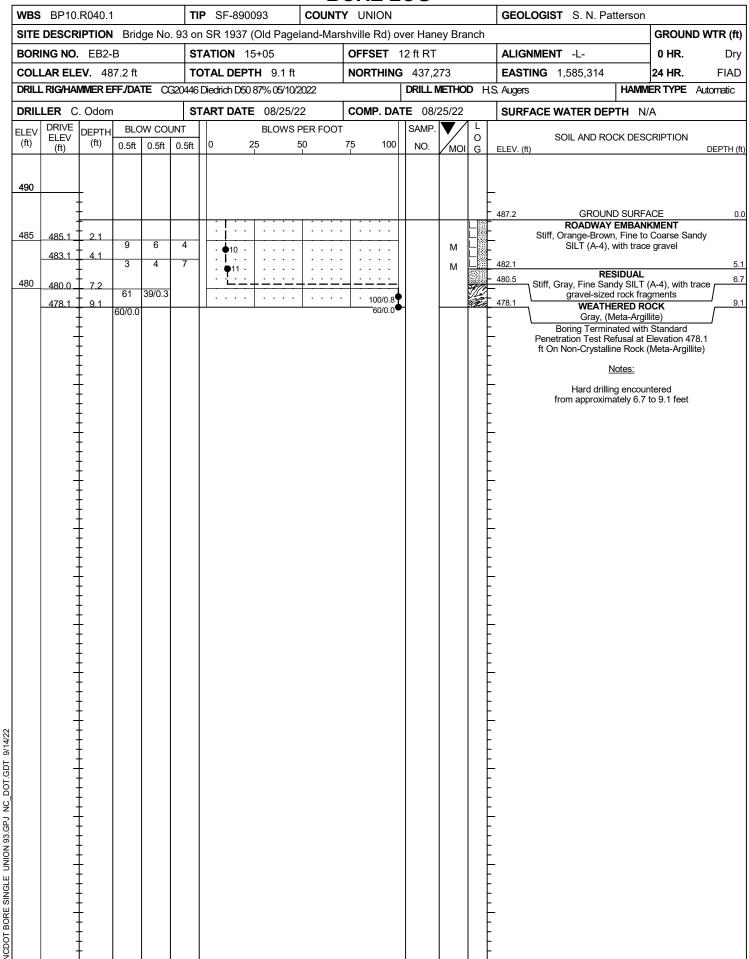
**Boring: EB2-A** 

7.7 to 19.7 Feet





**FEET** 



I	SITE PHO	TOS
	BP10.R040.1	14
	PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.



Photo #1: Bridge 093 End Bent 1 looking north(upstation) towards End Bent 2



Photo #1: Bridge 093 End Bent 2 looking south (downstation) towards End Bent 1