

REFERENCE: SF-600101

PROJECT: 17BP.13.R.184

SEE SHEET 3 FOR PLAN SHEET LAYOUT
AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION

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

**ROADWAY
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION**

COUNTY MITCHELL
PROJECT DESCRIPTION BRIDGE 101 OVER BIG
CRABTREE CREEK ON SR 1002 (CRABTREE ROAD)

INVENTORY

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<u>LINE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>PLAN</u>
-L-	10+00 - 24+39.27	4 - 5
-Y-	10+00 - 10+81.21	4

CROSS SECTIONS

<u>LINE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>SHEETS</u>
-L-	11+00	6
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STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	SF-600101	1	

CAUTION NOTICE

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 - BY HAVING REQUESTED THIS INFORMATION, THE CONTRACTOR SPECIFICALLY WAIVES 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.

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DATE JUNE 2023

Prepared in the Office of:



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NC REGISTERED GEOLOGIC FIRM: G-367



























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Abner F. Riggs, Jr. 08/11/2023

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**DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL
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NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
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: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6	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.	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:	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. ARTESIAN - 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. CORE RECOVERY (REC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. 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. DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH. 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. FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL. FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM. FORMATION (FM) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD. JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED. 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. MOTTLED (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. RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK. ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD) - 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 EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK. 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. SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE. STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS IN OR BPF) OF A 140 LB. HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL WITH A 2 INCH O.D. 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 (SRQD) - 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.
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	WEATHERED ROCK (WR)  NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	
MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.	CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)  FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)  FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	
COMPRESSION SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP)  COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.	WEATHERING	
PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	GROUND WATER  WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING  STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS  PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA  SPRING OR SEEP	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. VERY SLIGHT (V SL.) 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. SLIGHT (SL.) ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS. MODERATE (MOD.) 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. MODERATELY SEVERE (MOD. SEV.) 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 AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. ROCK GIVES "CLUNK" SOUND WHEN STRUCK. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL SEVERE (SEV.) ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF VERY SEVERE (V SEV.) 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 VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS. QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS. SAPROLITE IS ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS  ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION  SOIL SYMBOL  ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT  INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY  INFERRED ROCK LINE  ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY  DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES  TEST BORING  SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION  CONE PENETROMETER TEST  SOUNDING ROD  TEST BORING WITH CORE  SPT N-VALUE		
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS	RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS  UNDERCUT  UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNSUITABLE WASTE  UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK		
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE	ABBREVIATIONS AR - AUGER REFUSAL BT - BORING TERMINATED CL - CLAY CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST CSE - COARSE DMT - DILATOMETER TEST DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST e - VOID RATIO F - FINE FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS FRAC. - FRACTURED, FRACTURES FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS HL - HIGHLY MED. - MEDIUM MICA - MICACEOUS MOD. - MODERATELY NP - NON PLASTIC ORG. - ORGANIC PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAP. - SAPROLITIC SD. - SAND, SANDY SL. - SILT, SILTY SLI. - SLIGHTLY TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL w - MOISTURE CONTENT V - VERY VST - VANE SHEAR TEST WEA. - WEATHERED UNIT WEIGHT DRY UNIT WEIGHT SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS S - BULK SS - SPLIT SPOON ST - SHELBY TUBE RS - ROCK RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO		
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT		
PLASTICITY	INDURATION		
COLOR	FRACTURE SPACING	BEDDING	NOTES: FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YELLOW-BROWN, BLUE-GRAY). MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.	FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. MODERATELY INDURATED 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.	BENCH MARK: TOP OF BORING ELEVATIONS ESTIMATED USING PROJECT PROVIDED TIN FILE: B5158_Is_tnl.tin; DATED: 03/13/2023 ELEVATION: N/A FEET	

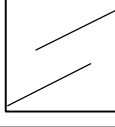
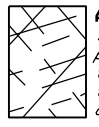
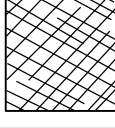




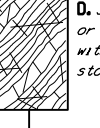
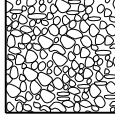
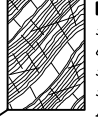
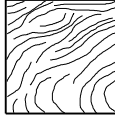

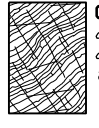

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

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

AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-1 — Determination of GSI for Jointed Rock Mass (Marinos and Hoek, 2000)

AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-2 — Determination of GSI for Tectonically Deformed Heterogeneous Rock Masses (Marinos and Hoek, 2000)

GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) FOR JOINTED ROCKS (Hoek and Marinos, 2000)		SURFACE CONDITIONS					GSI FOR HETEROGENEOUS ROCK MASSES SUCH AS FLYSCH (Marinos, P and Hoek E., 2000)		SURFACE CONDITIONS OF DISCONTINUITIES (Predominantly bedding planes)				
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.		VERY GOOD Very rough, fresh unweathered surfaces	GOOD Rough, slightly weathered, iron stained surfaces	FAIR Smooth, moderately weathered and altered surfaces	POOR Slickensided, highly weathered surfaces with compact coatings or fillings or angular fragments	VERY POOR Slickensided, highly weathered surfaces with soft clay coatings or fillings	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.		VERY GOOD - Very Rough, fresh unweathered surfaces	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, slickensided or highly weathered surfaces with soft clay coatings or fillings
STRUCTURE		DECREASING SURFACE QUALITY →					COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE						
 INTACT OR MASSIVE - intact rock specimens or massive in situ rock with few widely spaced discontinuities		90			N/A	N/A	 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					
 BLOCKY - well interlocked undisturbed rock mass consisting of cubical blocks formed by three intersecting discontinuity sets		80					 B. Sandstone with thin inter-layers of siltstone	60					
 VERY BLOCKY - interlocked, partially disturbed mass with multi-faceted angular blocks formed by 4 or more joint sets			70				 C. Sandstone and siltstone in similar amounts	50					
 BLOCKY/DISTURBED/SEAMY - folded with angular blocks formed by many intersecting discontinuity sets. Persistence of bedding planes or schistosity			60				 D. Siltstone or silty shale with sandstone layers	40					
 DISINTEGRATED - poorly interlocked, heavily broken rock mass with mixture of angular and rounded rock pieces			50				 E. Weak siltstone or clayey shale with sandstone layers	30					
 LAMINATED/SHEARED - Lack of blockiness due to close spacing of weak schistosity or shear planes			40				 F. Tectonically deformed, intensively folded/faulted, sheared clayey shale or siltstone with broken and deformed sandstone layers forming an almost chaotic structure	20					
			30				 G. Undisturbed silty or clayey shale with or without a few very thin sandstone layers	10					
			20				 H. Tectonically deformed silty or clayey shale forming a chaotic structure with pockets of clay. Thin layers of sandstone are transformed into small rock pieces.						
			10										
		N/A	N/A										

→ Means deformation after tectonic disturbance

09/08/23

CONTRACT: 17BP.13.R.184 TIP PROJECT: SF-600101

CONTRACT: 17BP.13.R.184

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

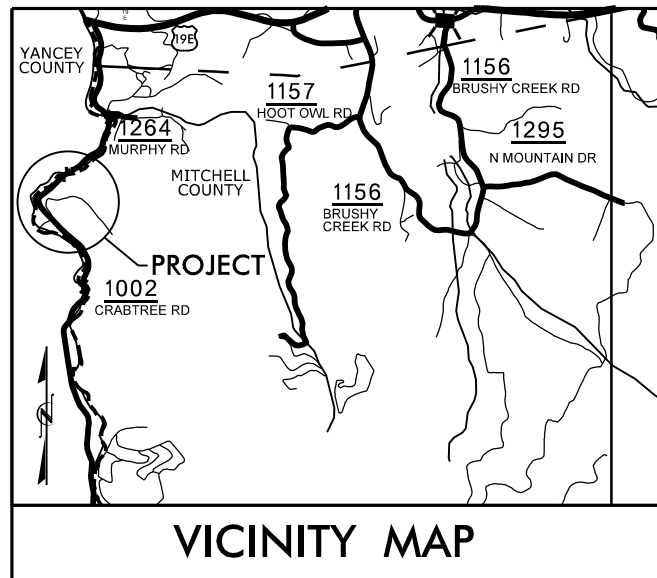
MITCHELL COUNTY

LOCATION: REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 600101 OVER BIG CRABTREE CREEK ON SR 1002 (CRABTREE RD.)

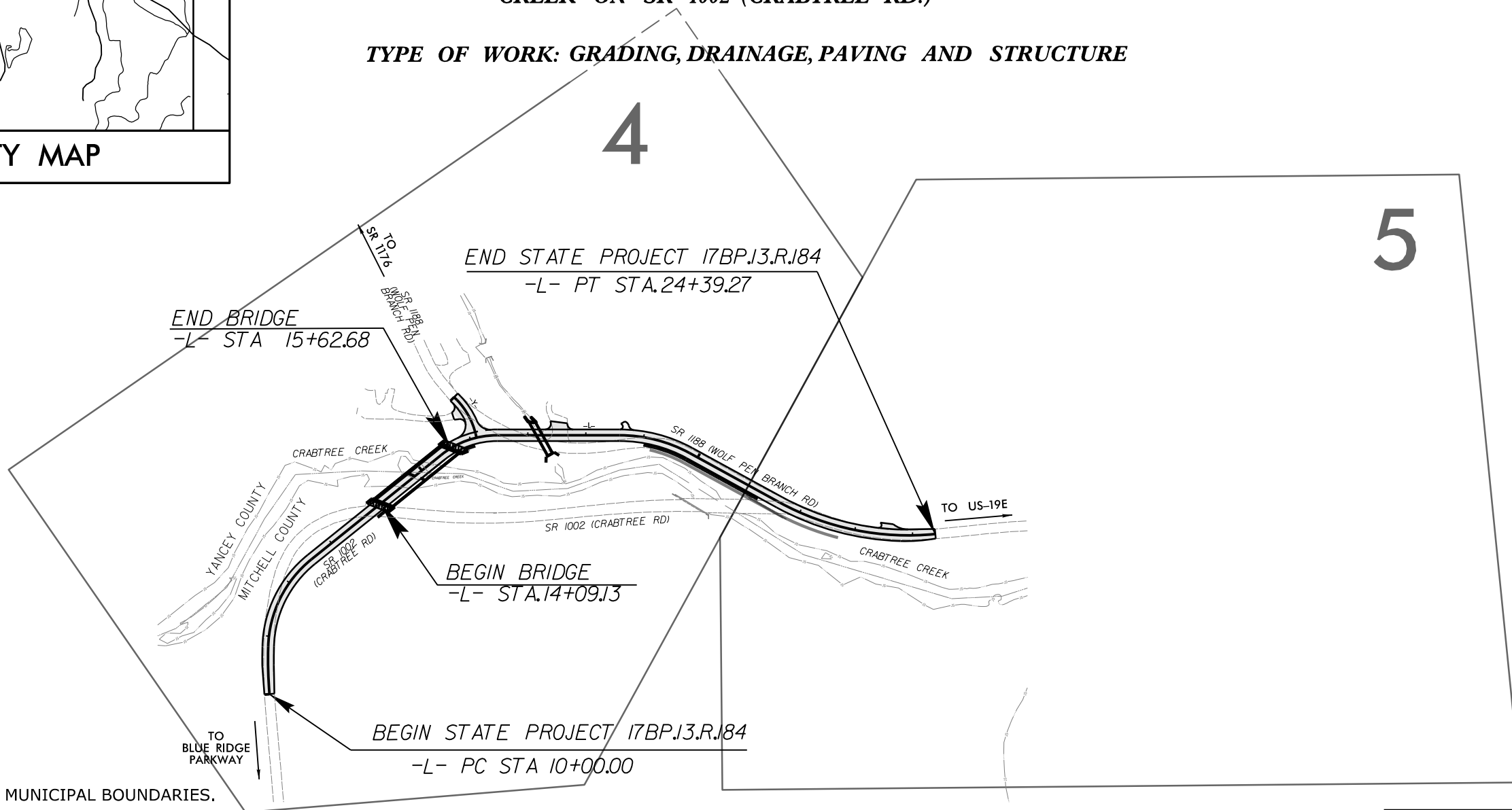
TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, DRAINAGE, PAVING AND STRUCTURE

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	17BP.13.R.184	3	
STATE PROJ. NO.	F.A. PROJ. NO.	DESCRIPTION	
17BP.13.R.184		PE,RW,UTIL,CON	

RW PLANS



VICINITY MAP

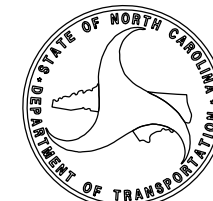


THIS PROJECT IS NOT WITHIN MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES.

CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE PERFORMED TO THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY METHOD II.

DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

<p>GRAPHIC SCALES</p> <p>50 25 0 50 100 PLANS</p> <p>50 25 0 50 100 PROFILE (HORIZONTAL)</p> <p>10 5 0 10 20 PROFILE (VERTICAL)</p>	<p>DESIGN DATA</p> <p>ADT 2016 = 554 ADT 2036 = 708 K = 12 % D = 60 % T = 15 % * V = 30 MPH * TTST = 2 DUAL = 13 FUNC CLASS = Rural Local</p>	<p>PROJECT LENGTH</p> <p>LENGTH OF ROADWAY PROJECT 17BP.13.R.184 = .244 MILES LENGTH OF STRUCTURE PROJECT 17BP.13.R.184 = .029 MILES TOTAL LENGTH OF PROJECT 17BP.13.R.184 = .273 MILES</p>	<p>Prepared In the Office of:</p> <p>KCI KCI ASSOCIATES OF N.C., P.A. 4505 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 400 Raleigh, NC 27609 Phone (919) 783-9214 NC Firm License No. C-0764</p>	<p>Plans Prepared For:</p> <p>DIVISION 13 55 Orange Street Asheville, NC 28801</p>	<p>HYDRAULICS ENGINEER</p> <p>_____ P.E.</p>
			<p>2018 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS</p> <p>RIGHT OF WAY DATE: JULY 2024</p> <p>LETTING DATE: JUNE 2025</p> <p>NCDOT CONTACT:</p>	<p>CHARLES L. FLOWE, P.E. KCI ROADWAY PRACTICE LEAD</p> <p>BEN R. CRAWFORD, P.E. KCI ROADWAY PROJECT MANAGER</p> <p>EDDIE DOUGLAS NCDOT DIVISION 13</p>	<p>ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER</p> <p>_____ P.E.</p>



Date: June 30, 2023

WBS Number: 17BP.13.R.184

TIP Number: SF-600101

County: Mitchell

Description: Bridge 101 over Big Crabtree Creek on SR 1002 (Crabtree Road)

Subject: Roadway Geotechnical Report - Inventory

Project Description

The project is located along SR 1002 (Crabtree Road) and SR 1188 (Wolfe Pen Branch Road) in Mitchell County, North Carolina. We understand that the project will consist of construction of 0.248 miles of new roadway realignment and widening for Crabtree Road (-L-) and new drive access for Wolfe Pen Branch Road (-Y1-). This work will also include the construction of a retaining wall, a culvert, and a 2-span bridge structure. The project corridor is in a rural residential setting with some of the surrounding land being undeveloped.

The geotechnical subsurface investigation was performed in April 2023. The site was investigated with a total of twenty-two (22) standard penetration test (SPT) borings and two (2) hand auger borings. The hand auger borings were performed at locations that could not be easily accessed by the drill rig to depths of 3.5 to 7.0 feet beneath the surface. Standard penetration test (SPT) borings were advanced using a Geoprobe 3230DT drill rig equipped with a recently calibrated automatic hammer. SPT borings were advanced utilizing hollow stem augers, wash boring, NW casing advancer and NQ2 coring techniques to depths of 8.6 to 53.5 feet beneath the surface.

Representative soil samples were collected in the field for visual classification and selected samples were submitted for laboratory analysis by Terracon’s soil testing laboratory. Laboratory testing was performed in a NCDOT materials and testing certified laboratory in accordance with the AASHTO Soil Classification System.

The following alignments were investigated by soil testing and visual reconnaissance:

<u>Alignment</u>	<u>Stations (±)</u>
-L-	10+00 to 24+39
-Y1-	10+00 to 10+81

Physiography and Geology

The site is located within the Eastern Blue Ridge Physiographic Province and is part of the Tugaloo terrane west of Spruce Pine, North Carolina. The Tugaloo terrane is intensely deformed and metamorphosed. It spans the eastern portions of the Blue Ridge Physiographic Province into the western section of the Piedmont. Topography in the area is rolling to steep. The existing elevations along the investigated corridor range from approximately 2,540 feet to 2592 feet.

Geologically, the site is located within the Blue Ridge Belt and Alligator Back Formation. As mapped on the North Carolina Geologic Map 1985, the underlying rock formation at this site consist of metamorphic rocks of Late Proterozoic Age (100 to 542 million years old). Based on the recovered rock samples, previous mapping and our knowledge of the local geology, the parent rock is interpreted to be predominately gneiss. These rocks typically weather in an irregular pattern with deep residual soils overlying saprolite to bedrock. The typical residual profile consists of finer grain clays and silts near the ground surface which gradually transition to coarser and denser material with depth and contain varying amounts of mica.

Soil Properties

Soils encountered during this investigation are separated into four categories based on their origin. The soils encountered consist of roadway embankment fill, alluvial soils, and residual soil and rock materials.

Roadway embankment soils were encountered along the existing roadways of Crabtree Road and Wolfe Pen Branch Road. The roadway embankment soils appear to be reworked near-by residual soils. The roadway embankment soils extend to a depth of at least 13.0 feet beneath the ground surface. The roadway embankment soils consist of slightly plastic, very soft to soft, moist to wet, silty to fine to coarse sandy clay (A-6, A-7-6) and slightly plastic, very soft to medium stiff, moist to saturated, clayey silt (A-5). Layers of very loose to medium dense, moist to saturated, coarse to fine sand-gravel and silty fine to coarse sand (A-2-4, A-2-5, A-1-b) with trace to little gravel and micaceous were also encountered within the roadway embankments. The plasticity indices of the clayey soils range from 6 to 13 with 41 to 47 percent passing the #200 sieve and natural moisture contents of 25.2 to 43.1 percent based on laboratory testing.

Alluvial soils are present adjacent to Big Crabtree Creek on along Crabtree Road and Wolfe Pen Branch Road as indicated by the alluvial boundary area shown on the plan sheets. Approximately 5.5 to 14.5 feet of alluvial soils are present below about elevations 2553.1 and 2562.1 feet adjacent to Big Crabtree Creek. These soils consist primarily of slightly plastic, very soft to stiff, saturated, fine sandy silt (A-4). Layers of very loose to very dense, moist to saturated, coarse to fine sand-gravel, coarse to fine sand, and silty coarse to fine sand (A-1-b, A-3, A-2-4) were also encountered within the alluvial materials. The plasticity index of the silty soils tested was 6 with 39 percent passing the #200 sieve and a natural moisture content of 26.2 percent.

Residual soils are present at the surface and beneath the roadway embankment soils, asphalt pavement sections, and alluvial soils. The residual soils have weathered irregularly ranging in depths from 2.5 feet to greater than boring termination depths of 19.0 feet. The residual soils can be generalized as moderately plastic, medium stiff to stiff, moist to wet, silty clay (A-7-6, A-7-5) and sands consisting of very loose to very



dense, moist to wet, silty to clayey coarse to fine sands, coarse to fine sand-gravel (A-2-4, A-2-5, A-2-6, A-2-7, A-1-b). The plasticity indices of the clayey soils range from 19 to 20 with 46 to 47 percent passing the #200 sieve and natural moisture contents of 24.9 to 28.7 percent based on laboratory testing.

Rock Properties

Weathered rock was encountered during the roadway investigation. It originates from the underlying crystalline rock (gneiss). Weathered rock is present at depths of 3.4 feet to 29.4 feet beneath the ground surface, on the -L- alignment, at elevations of approximately 2,527 to 2,571 feet.

Crystalline rock was encountered during the roadway investigation and consists of gneiss. Refer to the “Areas of Geotechnical Interest” for areas of rock which may impact grading operations. Crystalline rock is present at depths of 6.0 feet to 33.5 feet beneath the ground surface, on the -L- alignment, at elevations of approximately 2,523 to 2,555 feet.

Groundwater

In general, the corridor drains to Big Crabtree Creek throughout the project site. In these areas groundwater was encountered at depths as shallow as 6.0 feet to 13.2 feet below the existing ground surface, approximate elevations 2,546 to 2,553 feet. The depth of groundwater, beneath the ground surface, will fluctuate with seasonal precipitation and may occur at higher levels at other times of the year above less permeable clayey soils and rock materials.

Areas of Special Geotechnical Interest

1) Very Soft to Soft Wet Soils- Very soft to soft wet near surface soils which have the potential to cause embankment stability/settlement problems occur through the following sections:

<u>Alignment</u>	<u>Stations (±)</u>
-L-	15+63 to 16+35
-L-	16+75 to 17+25
-L-	18+75 to 19+75
-L-	21+25 to 21+75
-L-	22+50 to 23+00

A discussion of these soft wet alluvial near surface soils is located above in the section titled “Soil Properties”.

2) Groundwater- High water tables, seasonal high ground water, as well as, potential perched groundwater were encountered at the following locations:

<u>Alignment</u>	<u>Station (±)</u>
-L-	16+25 to 16+75
-L-	19+25 to 19+75

3) Groundwater Well– A groundwater well located within and close to the project corridor is at the following location:

<u>Alignment</u>	<u>Station (±)</u>	<u>Offset (ft.)</u>
-L-	18+50	26 LT

4) Crystalline Rock– The following locations were found to contain rock within 6 feet of grade:

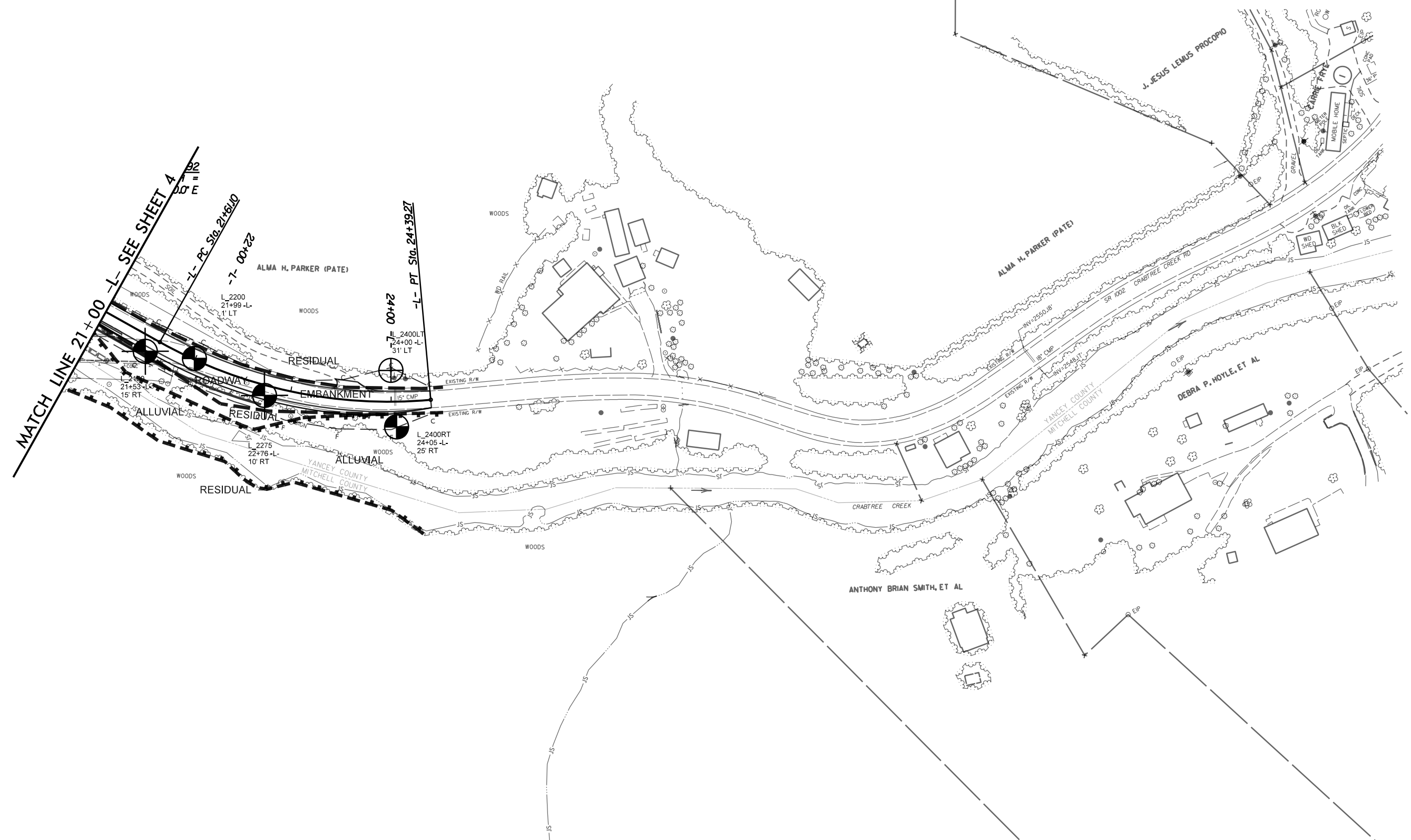
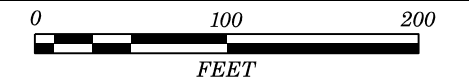
<u>Alignment</u>	<u>Stations (±)</u>
-L-	13+50 to 14+09
-L-	17+25 to 17+75
-L-	19+25 to 23+50

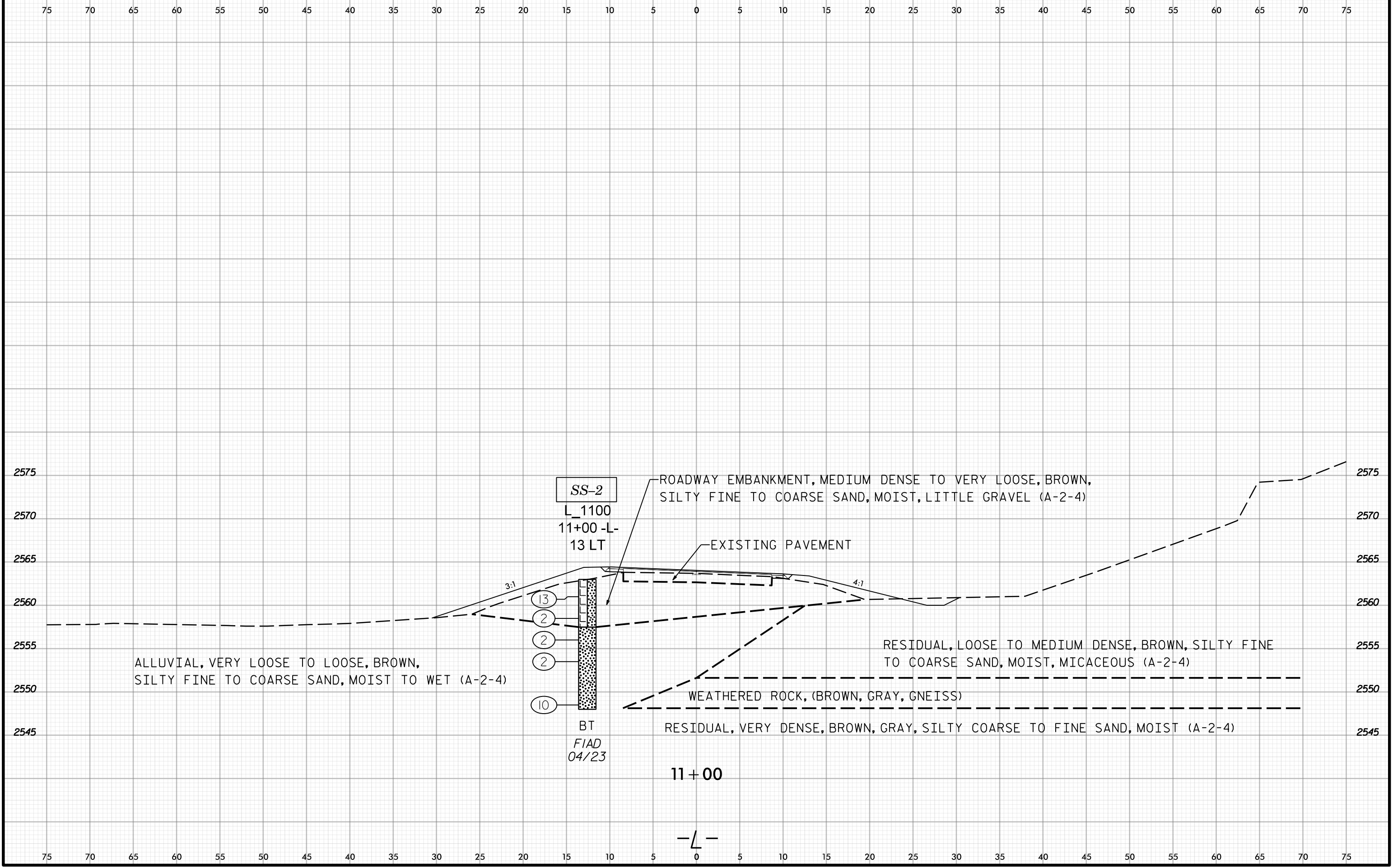
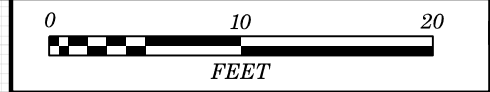
Sincerely,
Terracon Consultants, Inc.

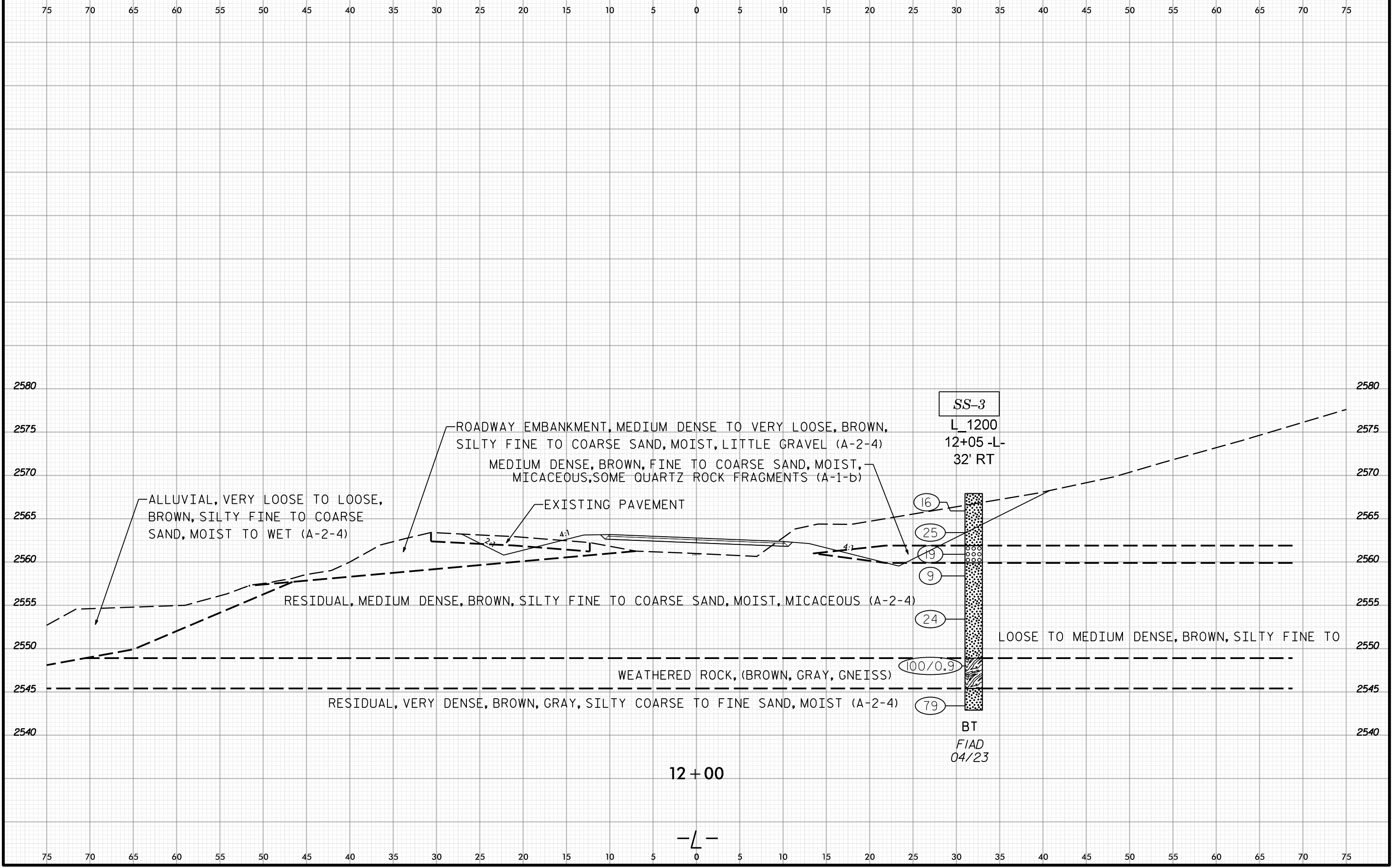
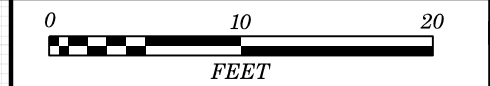


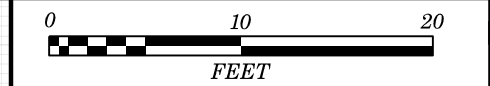
Hiba Almulla
Engineering Assistant

Abner F. Riggs Jr. P.E.
Senior Geotechnical Engineer
N. C. Registration No. 14155

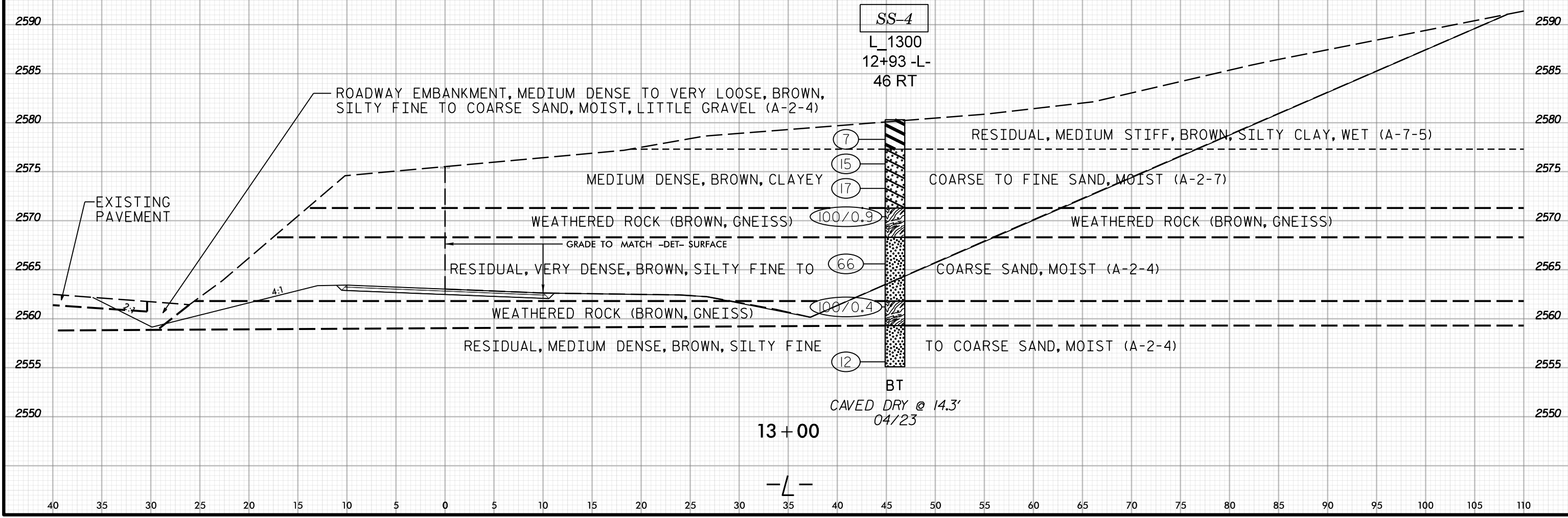




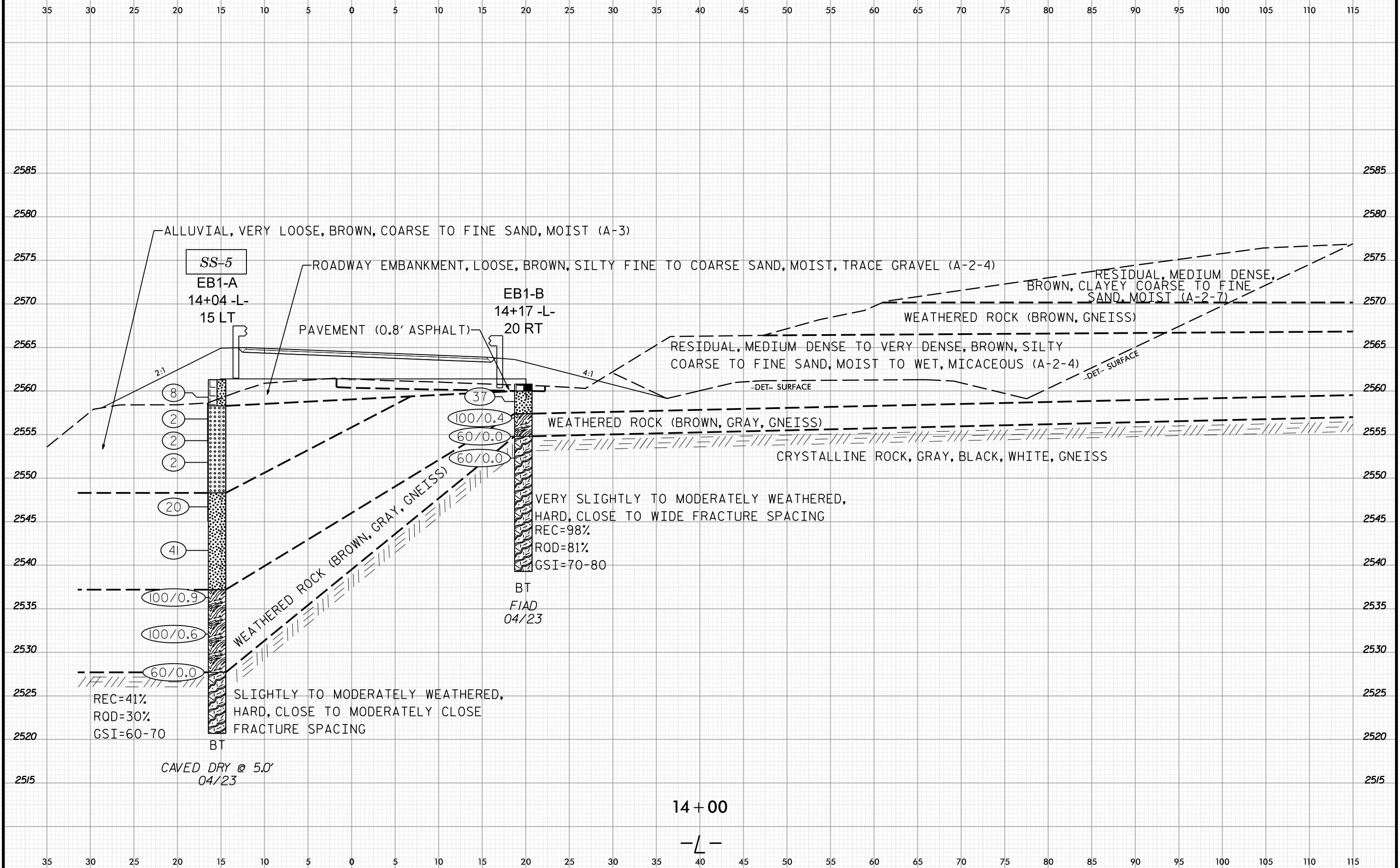
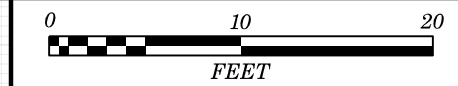


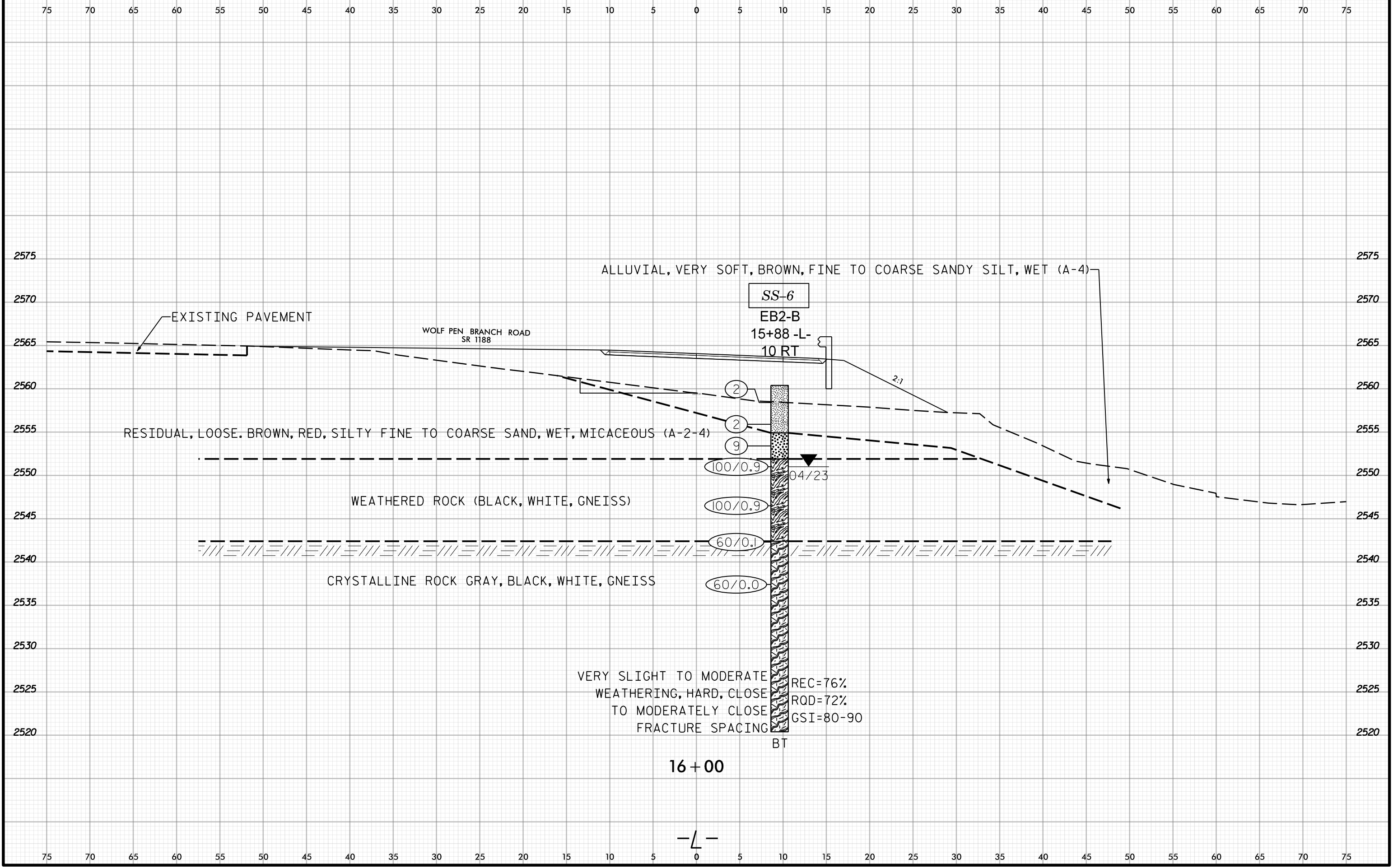
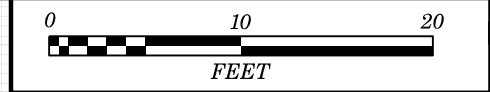


40 35 30 25 20 15 10 5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 80 85 90 95 100 105 110



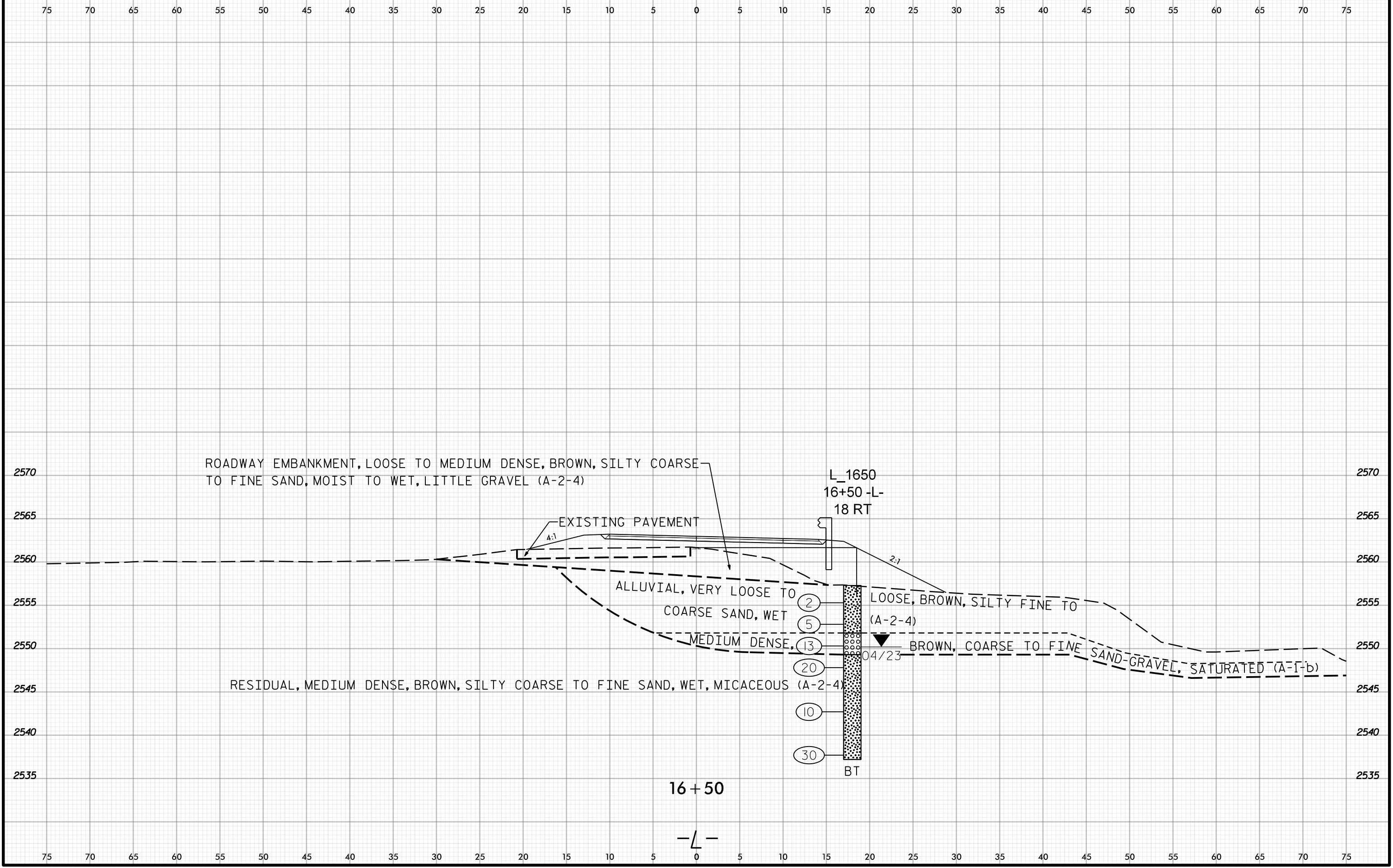
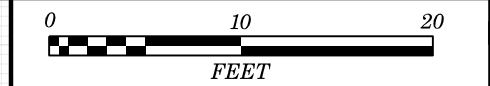
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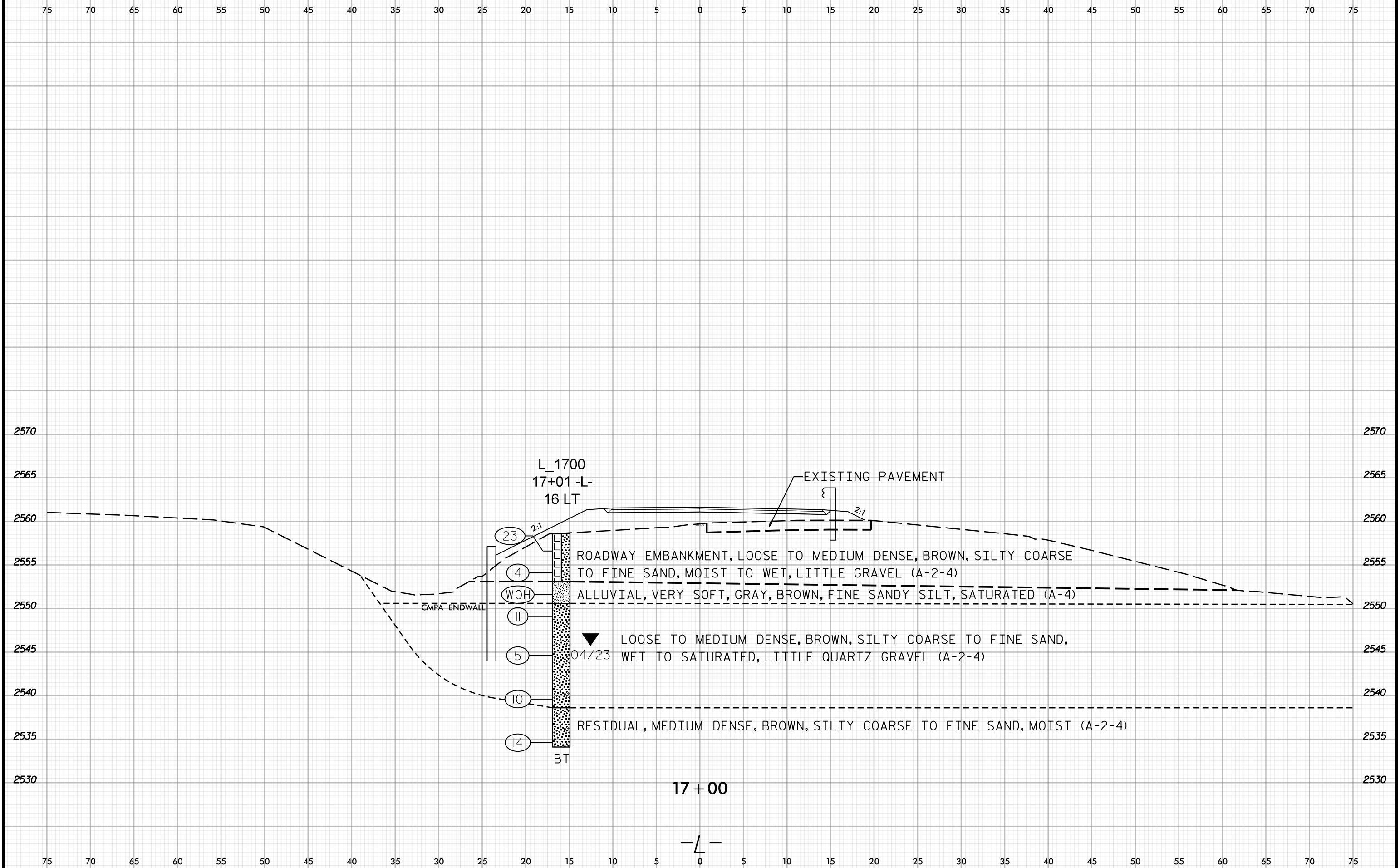
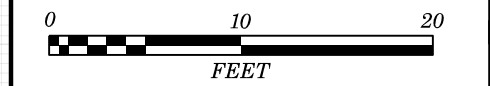
16+00

—L—



16 + 50

-L-



L_1700
17+01 -L-
16 LT

EXISTING PAVEMENT

CMPA ENDWALL

ROADWAY EMBANKMENT, LOOSE TO MEDIUM DENSE, BROWN, SILTY COARSE TO FINE SAND, MOIST TO WET, LITTLE GRAVEL (A-2-4)

ALLUVIAL, VERY SOFT, GRAY, BROWN, FINE SANDY SILT, SATURATED (A-4)

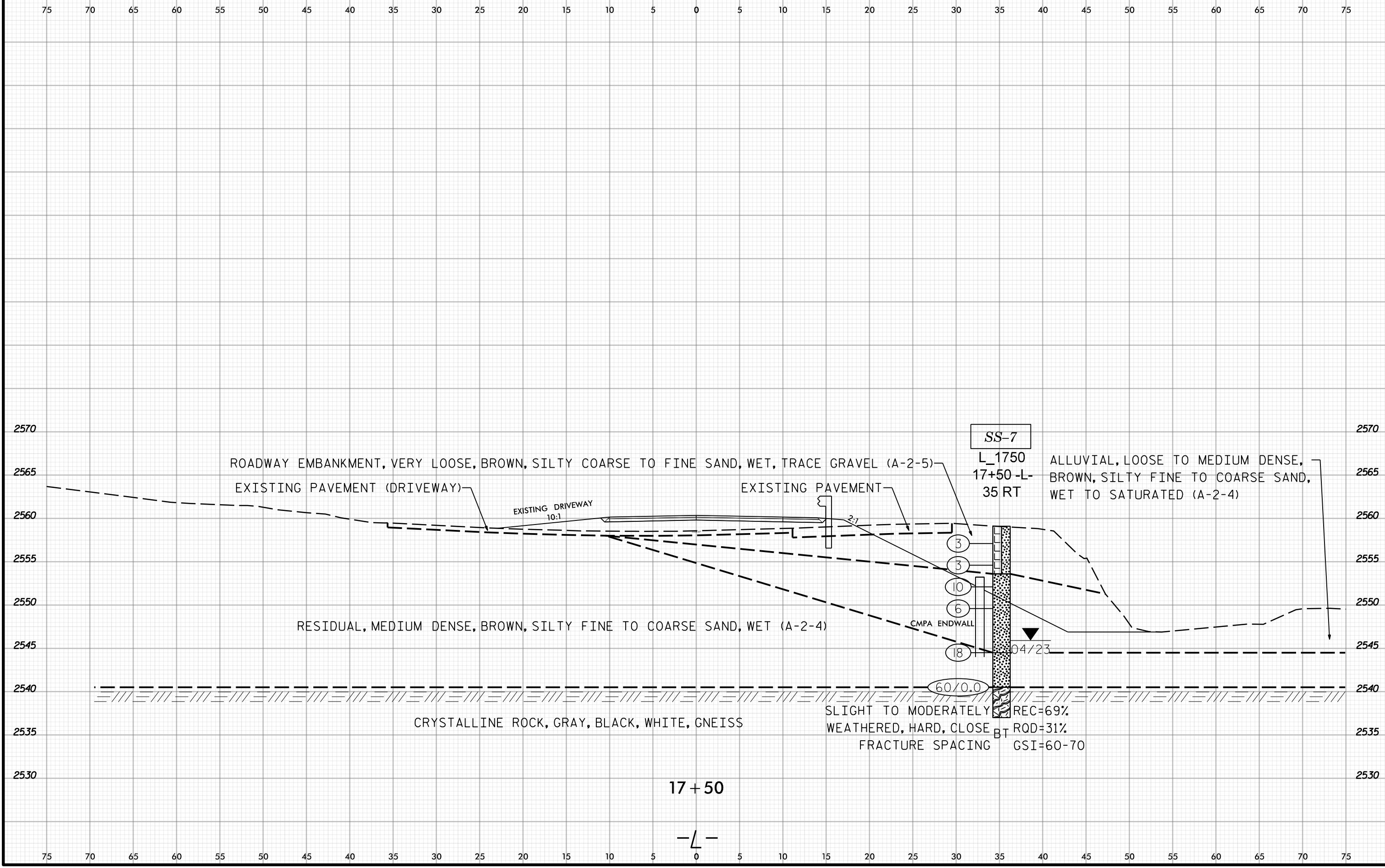
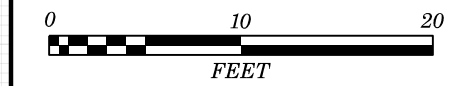
▼ 04/23 LOOSE TO MEDIUM DENSE, BROWN, SILTY COARSE TO FINE SAND, WET TO SATURATED, LITTLE QUARTZ GRAVEL (A-2-4)

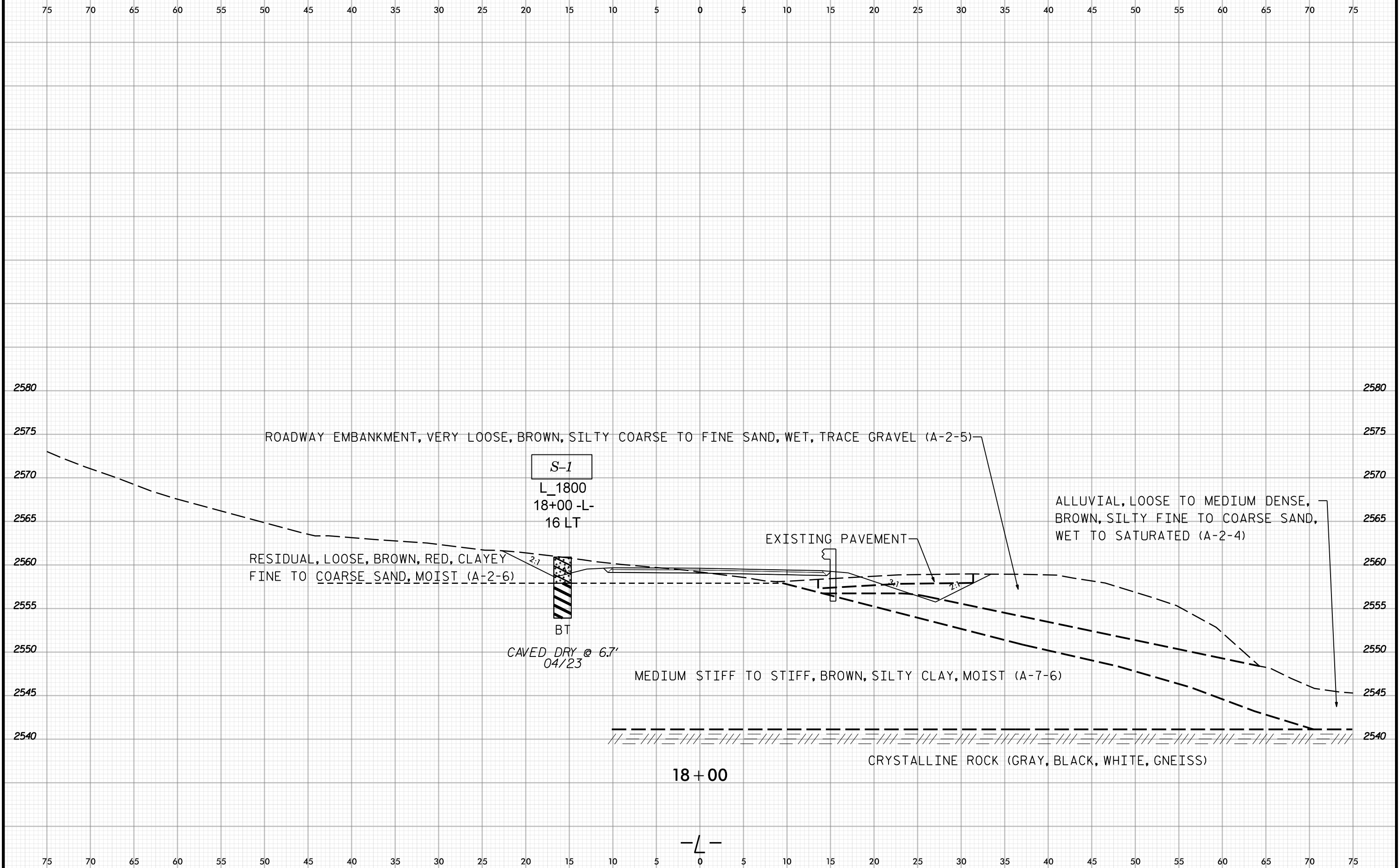
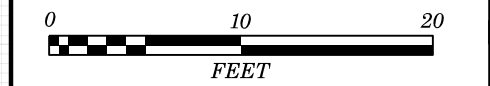
RESIDUAL, MEDIUM DENSE, BROWN, SILTY COARSE TO FINE SAND, MOIST (A-2-4)

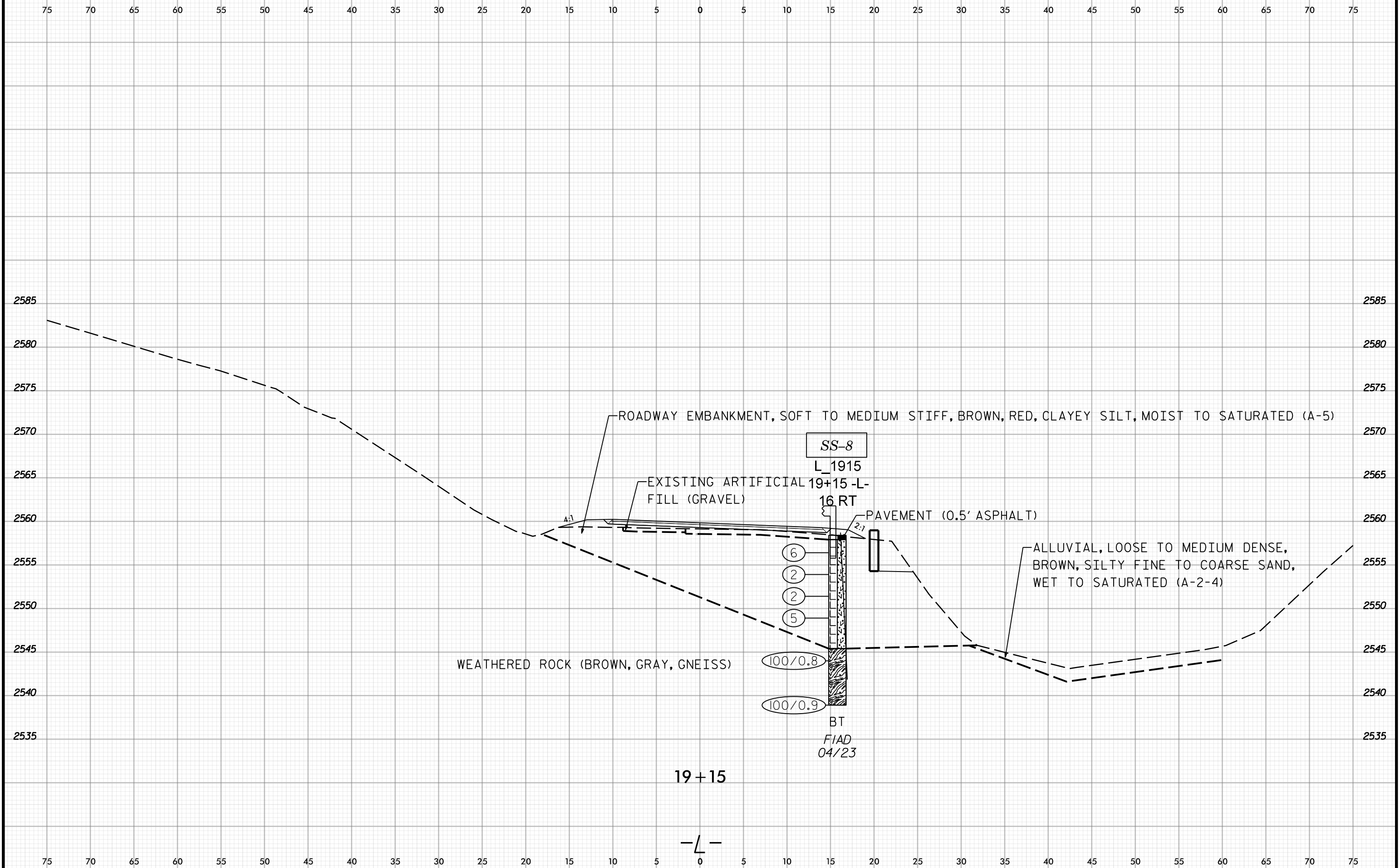
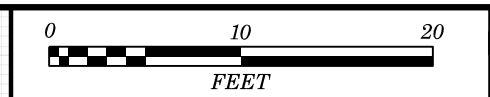
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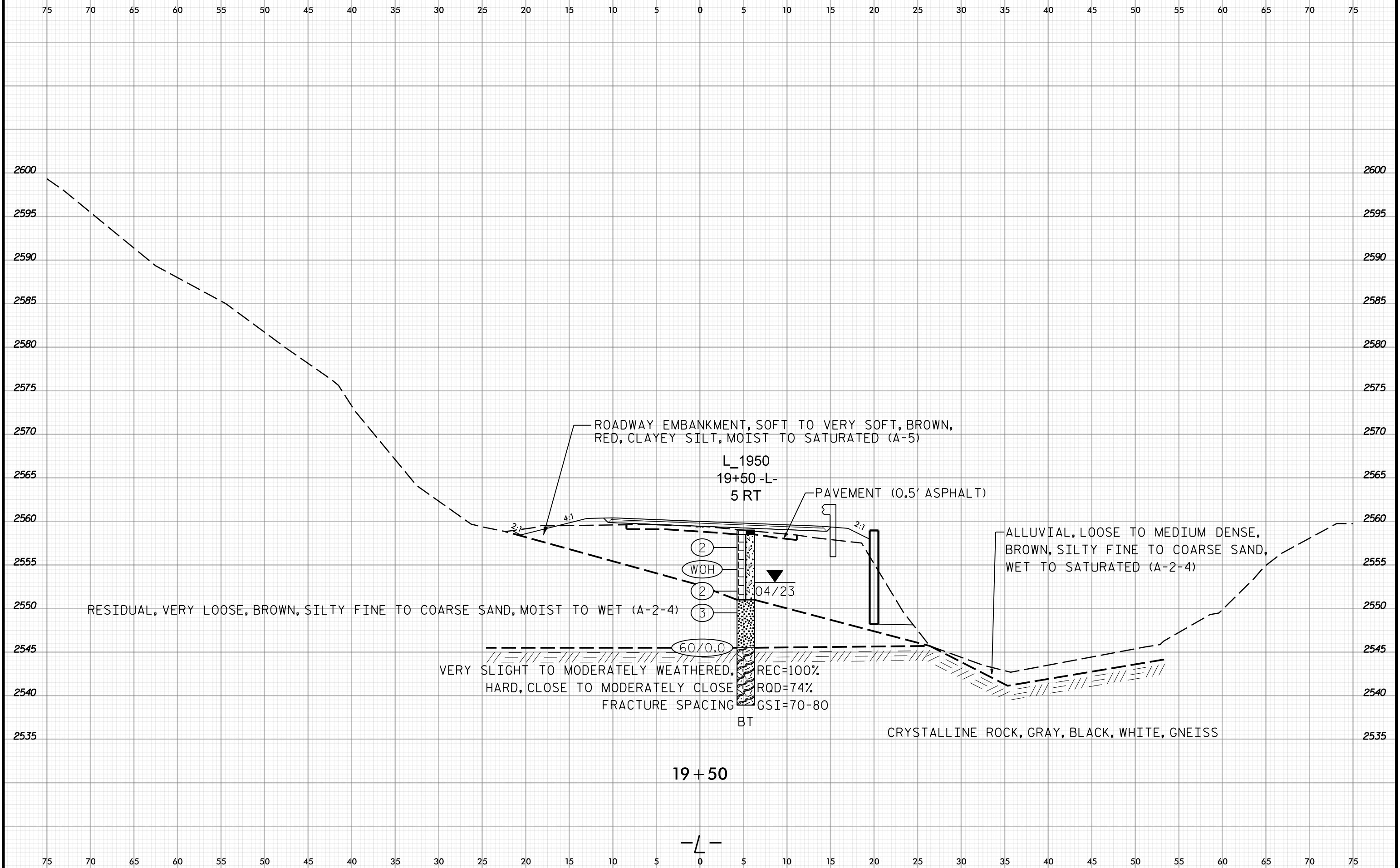
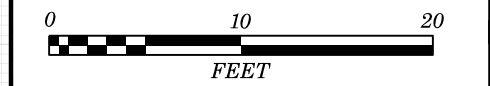
17+00

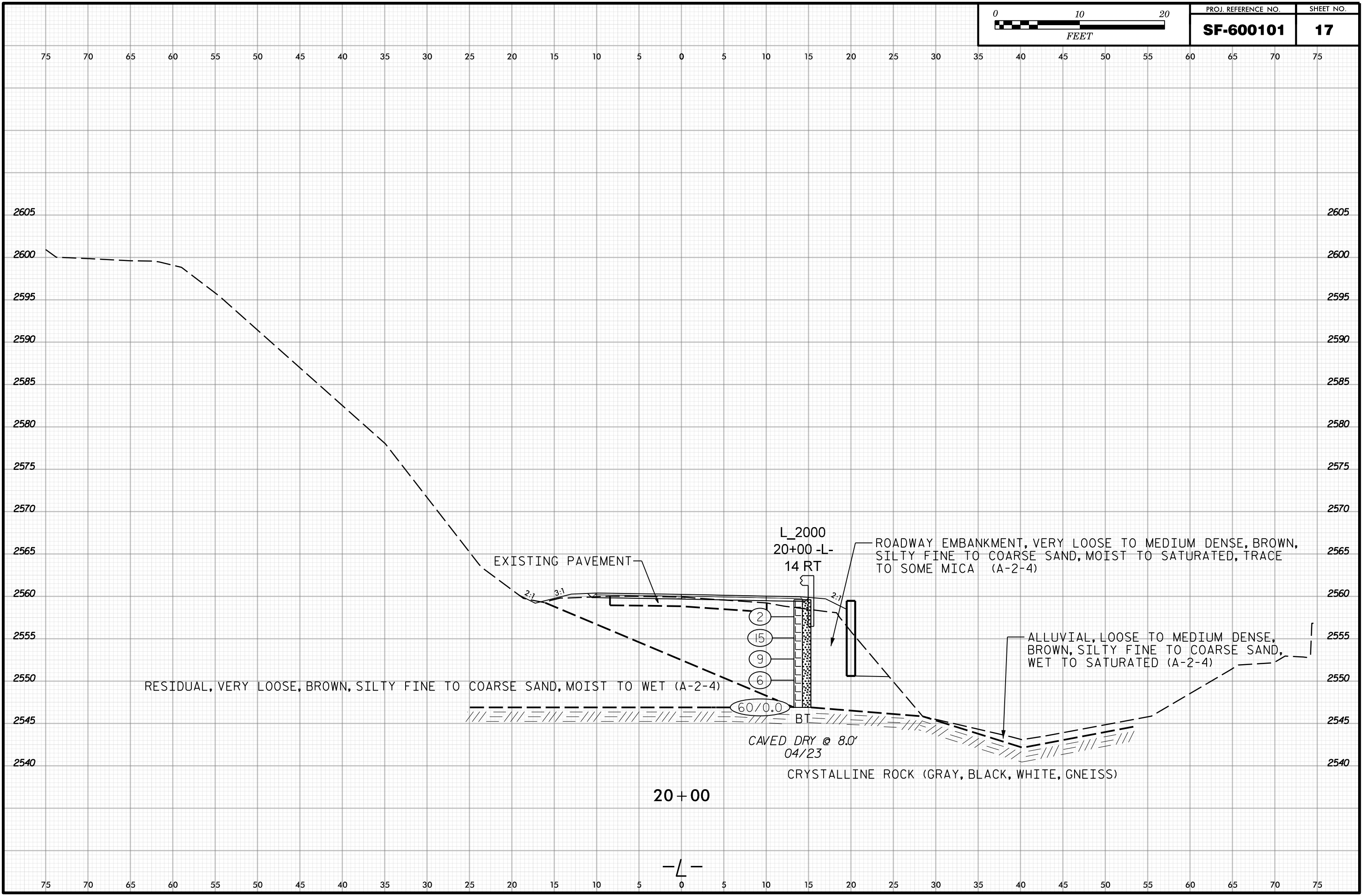
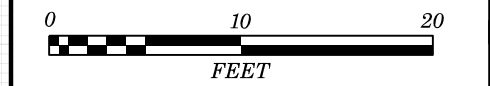
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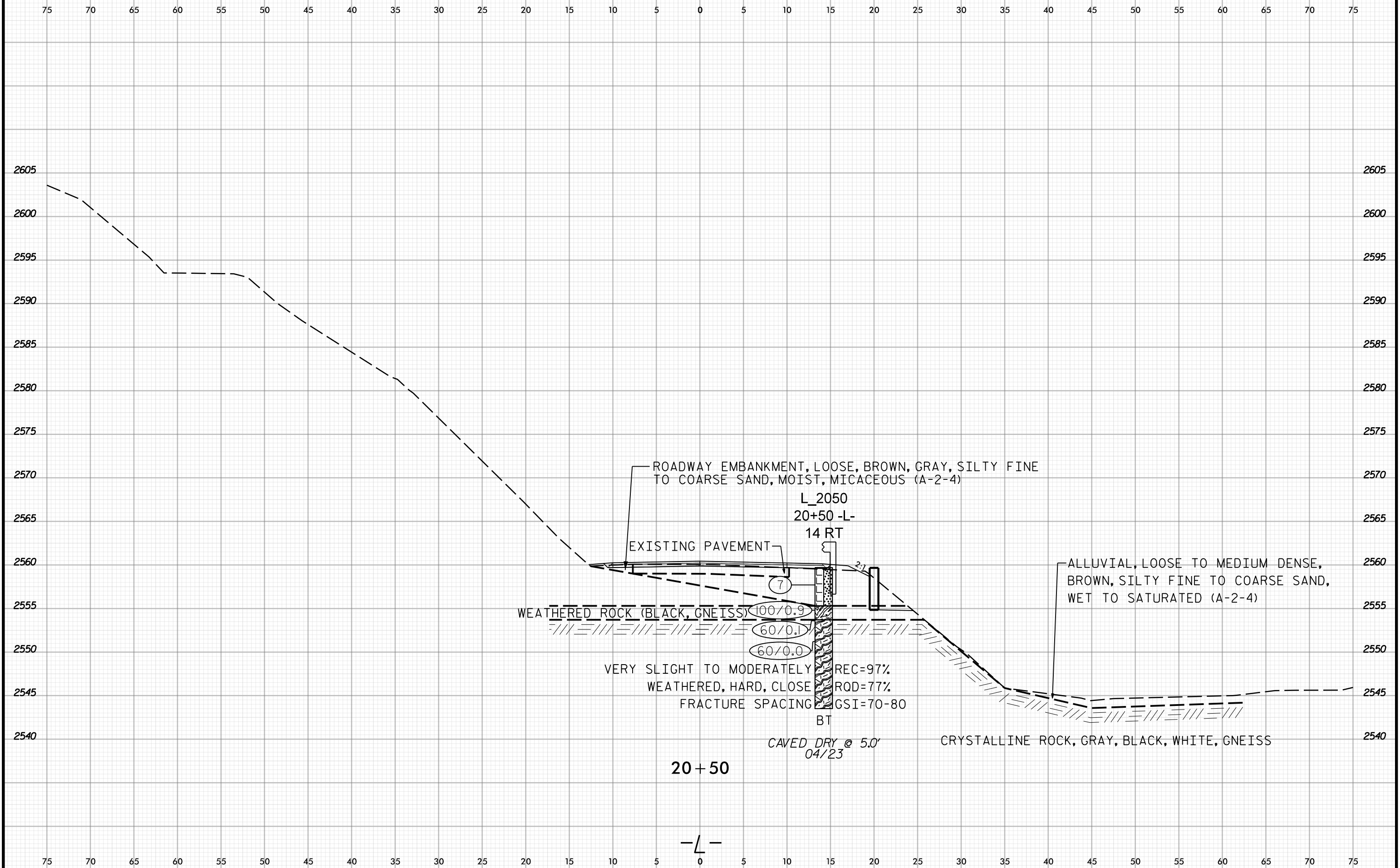
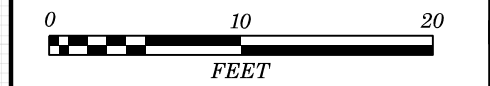






20+00

-L-



ROADWAY EMBANKMENT, LOOSE, BROWN, GRAY, SILTY FINE TO COARSE SAND, MOIST, MICACEOUS (A-2-4)

L_2050
20+50 -L-
14 RT

EXISTING PAVEMENT

ALLUVIAL, LOOSE TO MEDIUM DENSE, BROWN, SILTY FINE TO COARSE SAND, WET TO SATURATED (A-2-4)

WEATHERED ROCK (BLACK, GNEISS)

100/0.9

60/0.1

60/0.0

VERY SLIGHT TO MODERATELY WEATHERED, HARD, CLOSE FRACTURE SPACING
REC=97%
RQD=77%
GSI=70-80

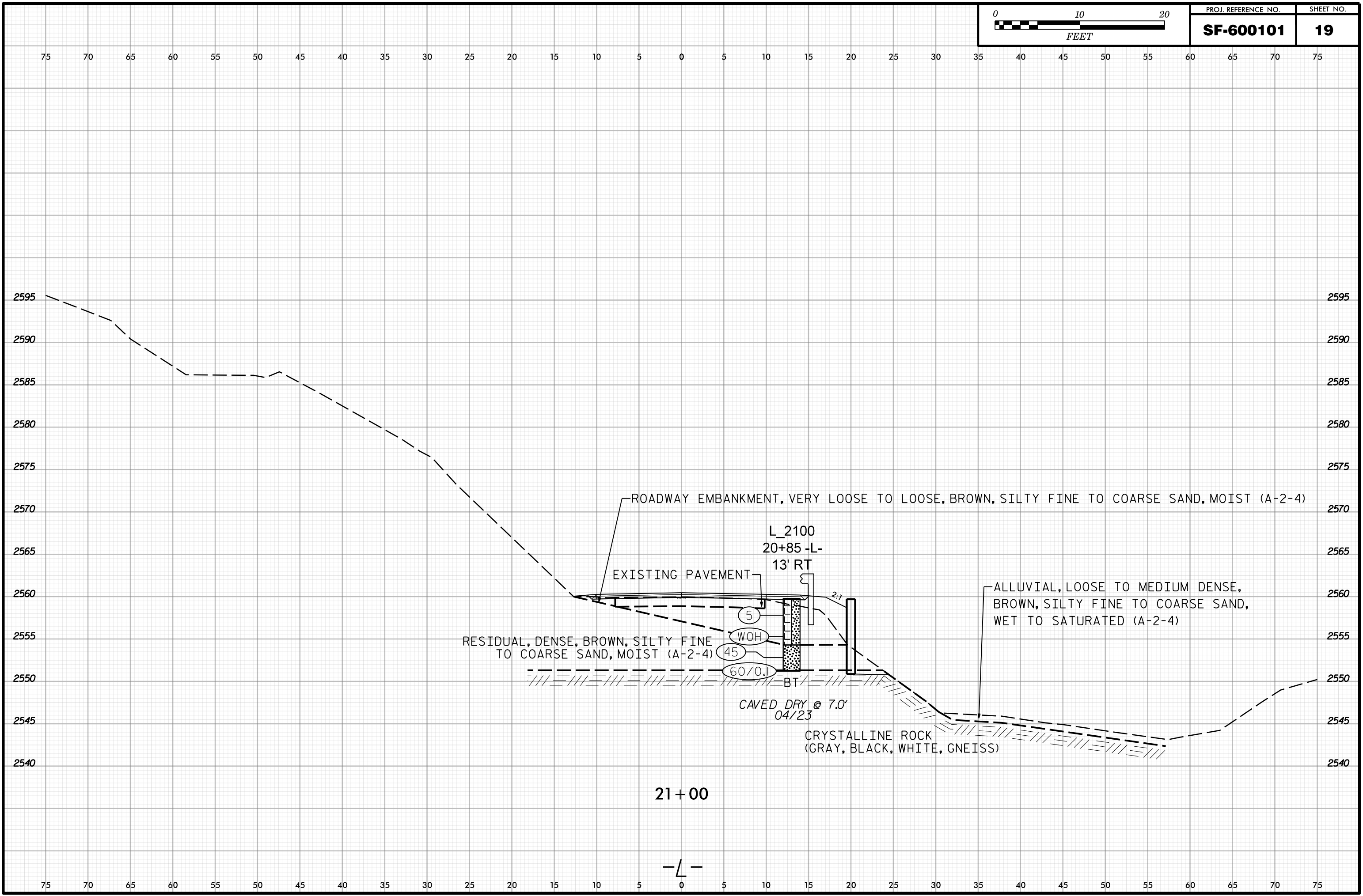
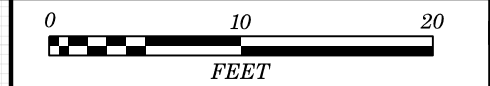
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CAVED DRY @ 5.0'
04/23

CRYSTALLINE ROCK, GRAY, BLACK, WHITE, GNEISS

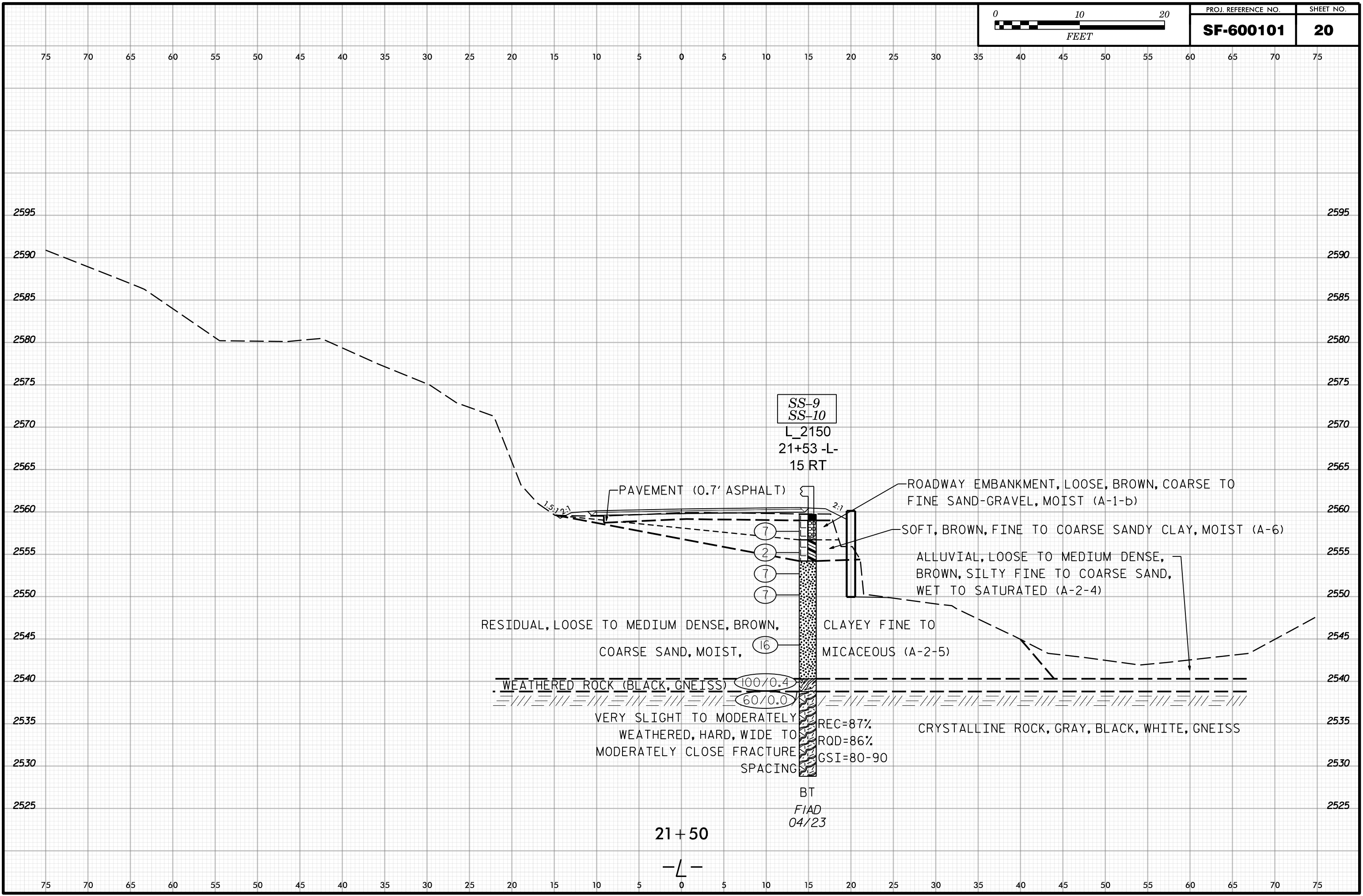
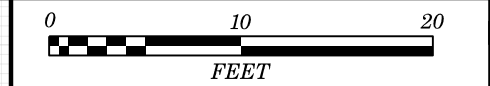
20+50

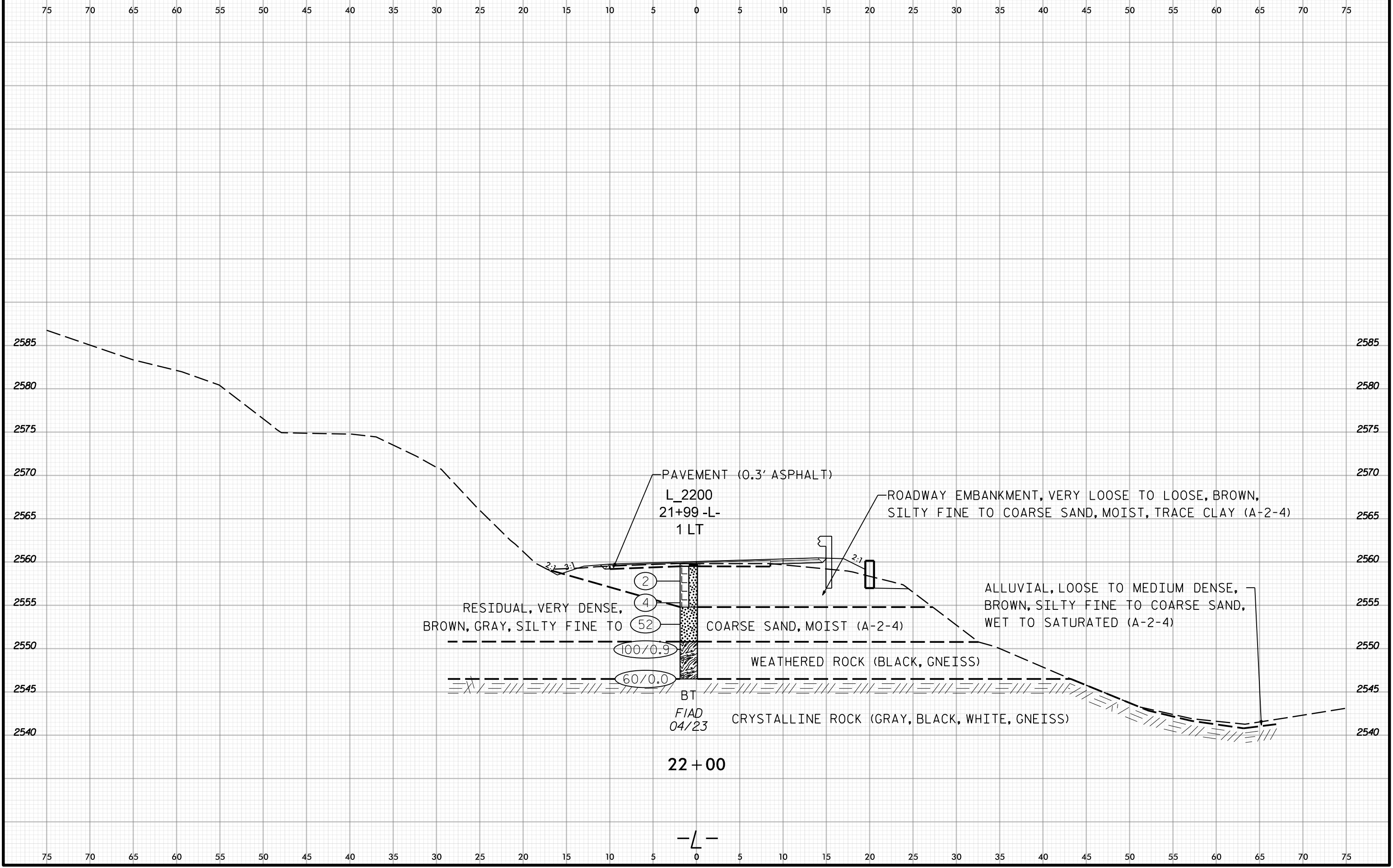
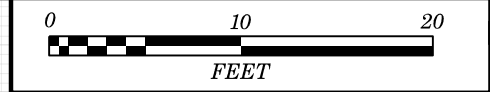
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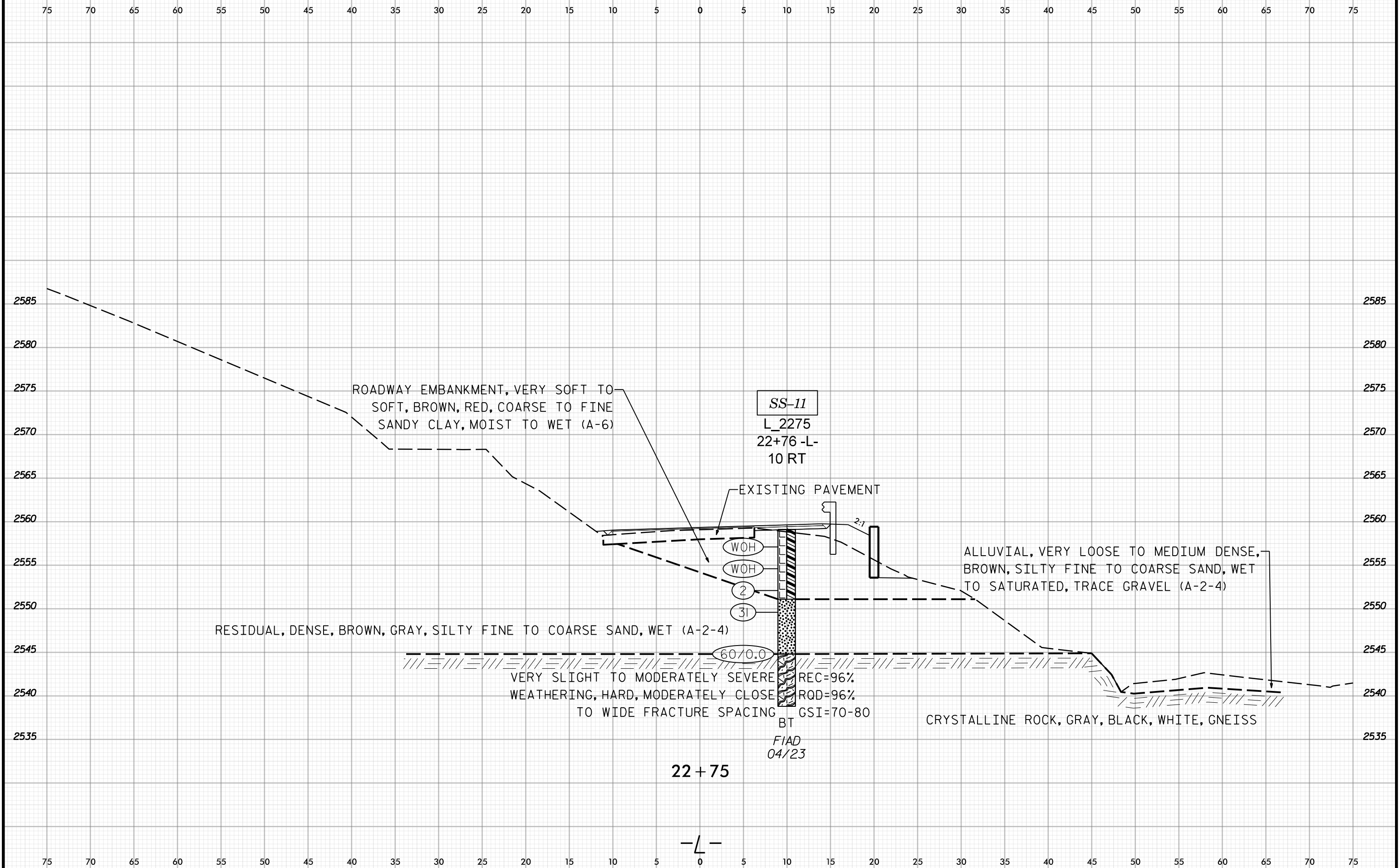
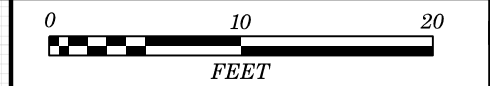


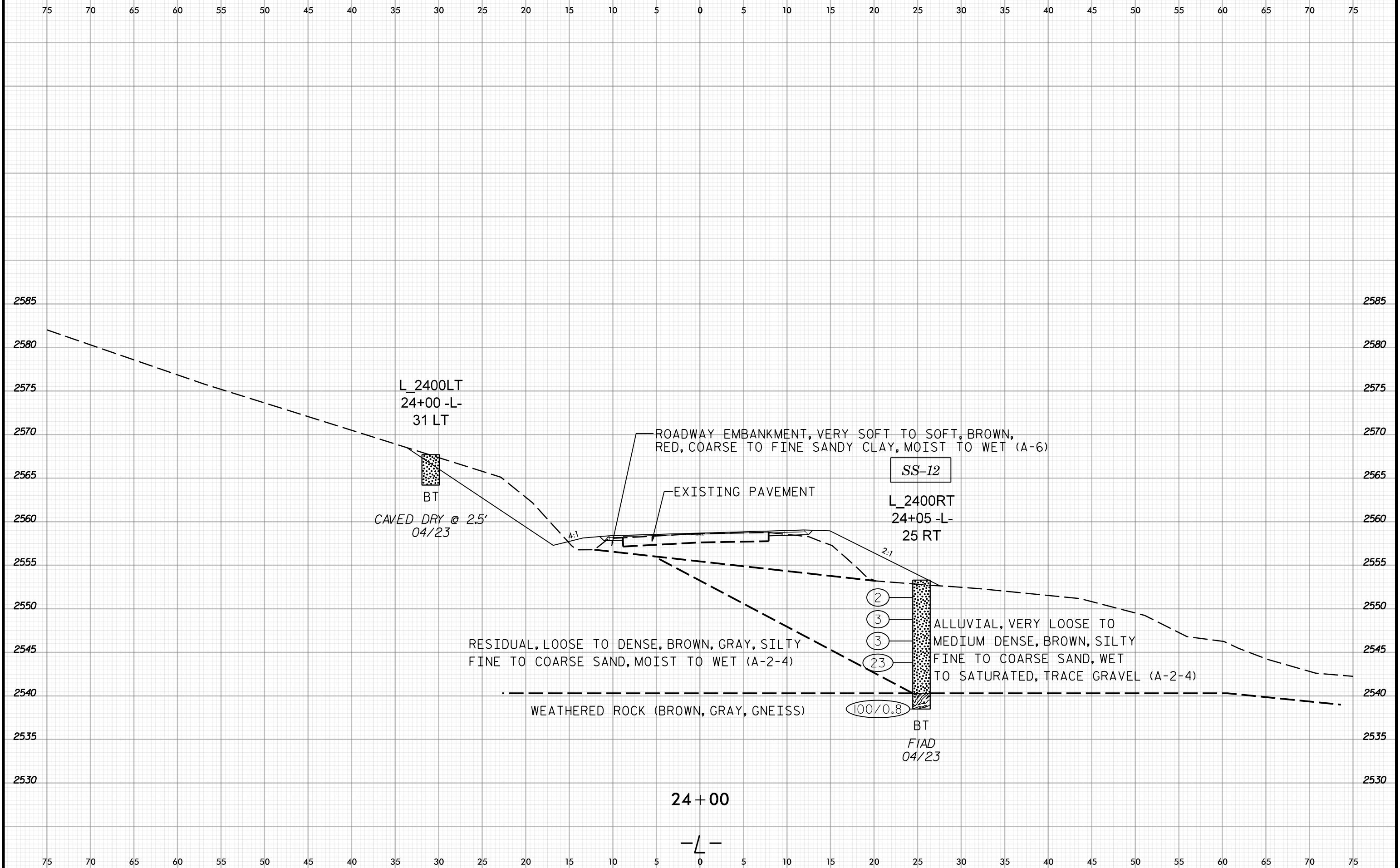
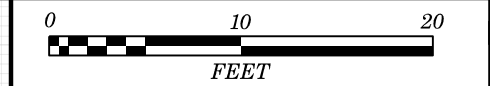
21+00

-L-



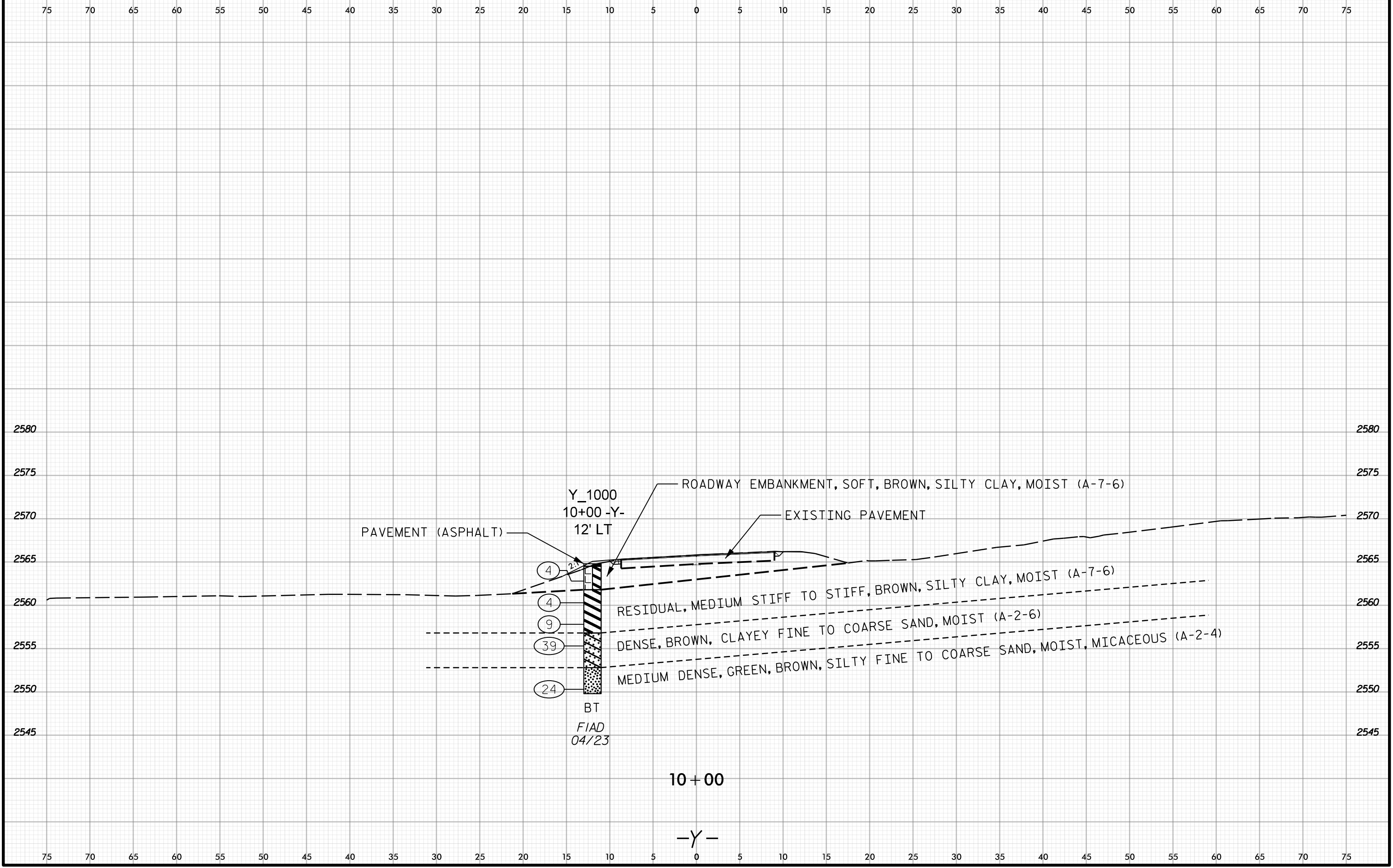
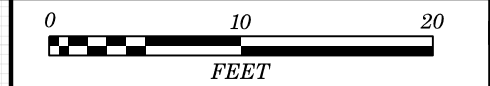






24+00

-L-



Y_1000
10+00 -Y-
12' LT

PAVEMENT (ASPHALT)

ROADWAY EMBANKMENT, SOFT, BROWN, SILTY CLAY, MOIST (A-7-6)

EXISTING PAVEMENT

RESIDUAL, MEDIUM STIFF TO STIFF, BROWN, SILTY CLAY, MOIST (A-7-6)

DENSE, BROWN, CLAYEY FINE TO COARSE SAND, MOIST (A-2-6)

MEDIUM DENSE, GREEN, BROWN, SILTY FINE TO COARSE SAND, MOIST, MICACEOUS (A-2-4)

- (4)
- (4)
- (9)
- (39)
- (24)

BT
FIAD
04/23

10+00

-Y-

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	SF-600101	25	

PROJECT: 17BP.13.R.184

REFERENCE: SF-600101

APPENDIX A
BORING LOG - EB2-A
LABORATORY TESTING SUMMARY

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 17BP.13.R.184		TIP SF-600101		COUNTY MITCHELL		GEOLOGIST MARPLES, Z.											
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE 101 OVER BIG CRABTREE CREEK ON SR 1002 (CRABTREE ROAD)							GROUND WTR (ft)										
BORING NO. EB2-A		STATION 15+63		OFFSET 13 ft LT		ALIGNMENT -L-	0 HR. N/A										
COLLAR ELEV. 2,562.1 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 23.7 ft		NORTHING 794,761		EASTING 1,067,352	24 HR. Caved										
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE TER2101 Geoprobe 3230DT 91% 01/20/2023				DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary		HAMMER TYPE Automatic											
DRILLER DUGGINS, W.		START DATE 04/03/23		COMP. DATE 04/03/23		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A											
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG MOI	L O G	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION			
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100				ELEV. (ft)	DEPTH (ft)		
2565																	
																2,562.1 GROUND SURFACE 0.0	
2560	2,561.1	1.0	1	4	8								M			2,559.1 ALLUVIAL STIFF, MEDIUM DENSE, BROWN, FINE TO COARSE SANDY SILT, MOIST (A-4) 3.0	
	2,558.6	3.5	15	35	50								SS-13 M			2,556.6 VERY DENSE, BROWN, COARSE SAND-GRAVEL, MOIST, MICACEOUS (A-1-b) 5.5	
2555	2,556.1	6.0	19	28	21								M			RESIDUAL	
	2,553.6	8.5	12	18	11								M			VERY LOOSE TO VERY DENSE, BROWN, SILTY FINE TO COARSE SAND, MOIST (A-2-4)	
2550																	
	2,548.4	13.7	7	14	16								M				
2545																	
	2,543.4	18.7	4	1	1								M				
2540																	
	2,538.4	23.7	60/0.0							60/0.0						2,538.4 Boring Terminated WITH STANDARD PENETRATION TEST REFUSAL at Elevation 2,538.4 ft ON CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GNEISS) 23.7	
																	CAVED DRY @ 5.0'

NCDOT BORE SINGLE SF600101_GEO_RDWY.GPJ_NC_DOT.GDT 6/27/23

