STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	BP14.R004	1	18

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

STRUCTURE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

HAYWOOD COUNTY PROJECT DESCRIPTION REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 430382 ON SR 1835 (ISRAEL ROAD) OVER DUTCH COVE CREEK

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18	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

INVESTIGATED BY RIGGS, Jr., A. F. FIELDS, W. D. DRAWN BY ___ RIGGS, Jr., A. F. CHECKED BY _ ALEXANDER, M. J. SUBMITTED BY _ DECEMBER 2021 DATE _

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Prepared in the Office of: rrac Consulting Engineers and Scientists

PERSONNEL DEGON, A. N. DUGGINS, W. T. MARPLES, Z. JOHNSON, C. D. (NCDOT) CHEEK, D. O. (NCDOT)

2401 BRENTWOOD ROAD, SUITE 107 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27604 NC REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM: F-0869 NC REGISTERED GEOLOGIC FIRM: C-367



Matt llexander 5/17/2022 18774C886B9544A

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

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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 (PAGE 1 OF 2)

SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL S CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATIED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUDER AND YELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTH DISBAS. SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM, BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTITIONS TEACHER THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMA AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANDOLLARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SLITY CLAW, MOIST WITH INTERFECEDED FINE SAND LARGE, A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION GENERAL CLASS. GRANULAR MATERIALS (\$ 352, PASSING **200) (> 352, PASSING **200) (PASSING	TELY THE SAME SIZE. OR MORE SIZES.
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATIED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER AND YELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTH DIS68). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM, BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: CONSISTENCY, COLID, FIXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTITIONS TEST FOR EXAMPLE, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SLITY CLAY, WOST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION GENERAL CLASS. GROUP A-1 A-3 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-1, A-2 A	TELY THE SAME SIZE. OR MORE SIZES.
AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANOULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SLITY CLAY, WOIST WITH INTERPEDED FINE SAND LAYER, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION GENERAL CLASS. GRANULAR MATERIALS (\$ 357, PASSING *2000) CLASS. GRANULAR MATERIALS (\$ 357, PASSING *2000) CLASS. GRANULAR MATERIALS (\$ 357, PASSING *2000) CLASS. A-1-0 A-1 A-3 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 SYMBOL CLASS. A-1-0 A-1 A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-7, A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 SYMBOL CLASS. A-1-0 A-1 A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 SYMBOL COMPRESSIBLE LL \ 31 MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIG COMPRESSIBLE LL \ 31 MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIG COMPRESSIBLE LL \ 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL \ 31 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL \ 50 PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	THE TERMS:
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUB	
CLASS. (≤ 35, PASSING *200) SIT-CLET INTERRIES ORGANIC MATERIALS MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNATURE. GROUP 0.1 0.45S. A-1 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4 0.4	
GROUP CLASS. A-1-a A-2 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 A-6, A-7 COMPRESSIBILITY SYMBOL SOURCE S	ETC.
SYMBOL 6000000000000000000000000000000000000	
2 PASSING 18 58 MX CRANULAR SILT- CLAY MUCK, PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	
*10 50 MX GRANULAR SILT- MUCK, PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	50
AND THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY	
TRACE OF ORCANIC MATTER 2 27 2 TRACE	MATERIAL 1 - 10%
PASSING *40 LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE	10 - 20%
LL 48 MX 41 MN 48 MX 41 MX	20 - 35% 35% AND ABOVE
GROUP INDEX 0 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NO MX AND MX SOLLS SOLLS	
USUAL TYPES STONE FRAGS. FINE STITY OF CLAVEY STITY CLAVEY MATTER WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER	DRILLING
MATERIALS SAND SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS SOILS SOILS SOILS	
GEN. RATING AS SUBGRADE EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR POOR UNSUITABLE	RING STRATA
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30 ; PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30	
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY PENETATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (N-VALUE) (TONS/FT ²) TONS/FT ²) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION STRUCTURES	
GENERALLY VERY LOOSE < 4 CRANUL OR SOIL SYMBOL SYMBOL STATE TEST BORING STATE OF THE TEST BORIN	SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION
GRANUL AR MEDIUM DENSE 10 TO 30 N/A ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER AUGER BORING (NON-COHESIVE) VERY DENSE > 50	CONE PENETROMETER TEST
VERY SOFT < 2 < 0.25 — INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY — CORE BORING	SOUNDING ROD
GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5 SILT-CLAY MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 0.5 TO 1.0 TIETS INFERRED ROCK LINE MY MONITORING WELL	TEST BORING
MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2 CONSTRUCT STIFF 15 TO 20 A MANUAL CONTROL OF THE PROPERTY A PIEZOMETER	WITH CORE - SPT N-VALUE
HARD > 30 > 4 INSTALLATION	SIT IN VALUE
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS US SID SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270 XX UNDERSULT ZZ UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - [7.78] UNCLASS	RIEIED EXCAVATION -
OPENING (MM) 4.76 2.00 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053 □ UNDERLUI	SIFIED EXCAVATION - ABLE, BUT NOT TO BE I THE TOP 3 FEET OF
	MENT OR BACKFILL
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.095 AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST -	VANE SHEAR TEST
CL - CLAY MOD - MODERATELY γ - I	WEATHERED JNIT WEIGHT
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS OPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC OSIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE OURS FOR SISTEN MOISTURE CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC	DRY UNIT WEIGHT
(ATTERBERG LIMITS) DESCRIPTION GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAM	MPLE ABBREVIATIONS
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - (SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST -	SPLIT SPOON SHELBY TUBE
RANGE < - WEI - (W)	ROCK RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL CALIFORNIA BEARING
PLASTIC LIMIT HIGHLY V - VERY MOIST (M) SOLID-AT OR NEAR ORTHINIM MOISTURE EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	RATIO T
UM — UPTIMUM MUISTURE DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TO CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUT	
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE G*CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER CORE SIZE	
PLASTICITY V CME-550X UARD FACED SINCED BITS	⊔"
NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW TUNG,-CARBIDE INSERTS	
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT VANE SHEAR TEST X CASING V/ ADVANCER HAND TOO	LS: T HOLE DIGGER
HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH PORTABLE HOIST X TRICONE 21% STEEL TEETH X HAN	D AUGER
COLOR TRICONE TRICONE TRICONE SOU	NDING ROD
	E SHEAR TEST

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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 (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 WEATHREED ROCK. ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES 3 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED. FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IONEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, ONEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.

FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YELD 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)

SHELL BEDS, WEATHERING

ERESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER

COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK

SOFT

ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN, VERY SLIGHT CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS II 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. SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN MODERATE

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 (SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENOTH 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

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. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF 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 KNIFF OR PICK, GOLIGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED BY MODERATE BLOWS.

CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. MEDIUM CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.

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 1 INCH CHINGE CHANCE WITH ANIFE. CHIN BE EXCAVATED MEADILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES I INCH OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY FINGERNAIL.

FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING

TERM TERM THICKNESS SPACING VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET 3 TO 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET 1.5 - 4 FEET 0.16 - 1.5 FEET THICKLY BEDDED WIDE MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET THINLY BEDDED VERY THINLY BEDDED THICKLY LAMINATED 0.03 - 0.16 FEET 0.008 - 0.03 FEET CLOSE Ø.16 TO 1 FOOT VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET 0.008 THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET

INDURATION

FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. BURBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS: GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. MODERATELY INDURATED

GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; INDURATED 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.

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

CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE. $\underline{\text{COLLUVIUM}}$ - 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.

- 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.

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

- 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.

 $\underline{\text{FLOAT}}$ - 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.

 $\underline{\texttt{LEDGE}}$ - 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.

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 (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 EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.

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

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 - F OR SLIP PLANE. - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT

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: SEE NOTES BELOW

ELEVATION: FEET

FTAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING

(BL-4) ALUMINUM DISK IN GROUND NEXT TO GRAVEL ROAD, STA.-L- 11+70.12, 11.6639' LT, ELEV, 2,590.38' N-666,621; E-865,028

(BL-5) STA. -L-14+47.30, 5.9957' LT, ELEV. 2,582.18' N-666,699; E-865,290

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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	S 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. STRUCTURE	SURFACE CONDITIONS	VERY GOOD Very rough, fresh unweathered surfaces	COOD Rough, slightly weathered, iron stained Surfaces	AS FAIR D Smooth, moderately weathered and altered surfaces	P POOR Slickensided, highly weathered surfaces with compact coatings or fillings or angular fragments	
INTACT OR MASSIVE - intact rock specimens or massive in situ rock with few widely spaced discontinuities	CES	90			N/A	N/A
BLOCKY - well interlocked undisturbed rock mass consisting of cubical blocks formed by three intersecting discontinuity sets	- ROCK PIECE!		70 60			
VERY BLOCKY - interlocked, partially disturbed mass with multi-faceted angular blocks formed by 4 or more joint sets	RLOCKING OF			50		
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		N/A	N/A			10

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET NO.

BP14.R004

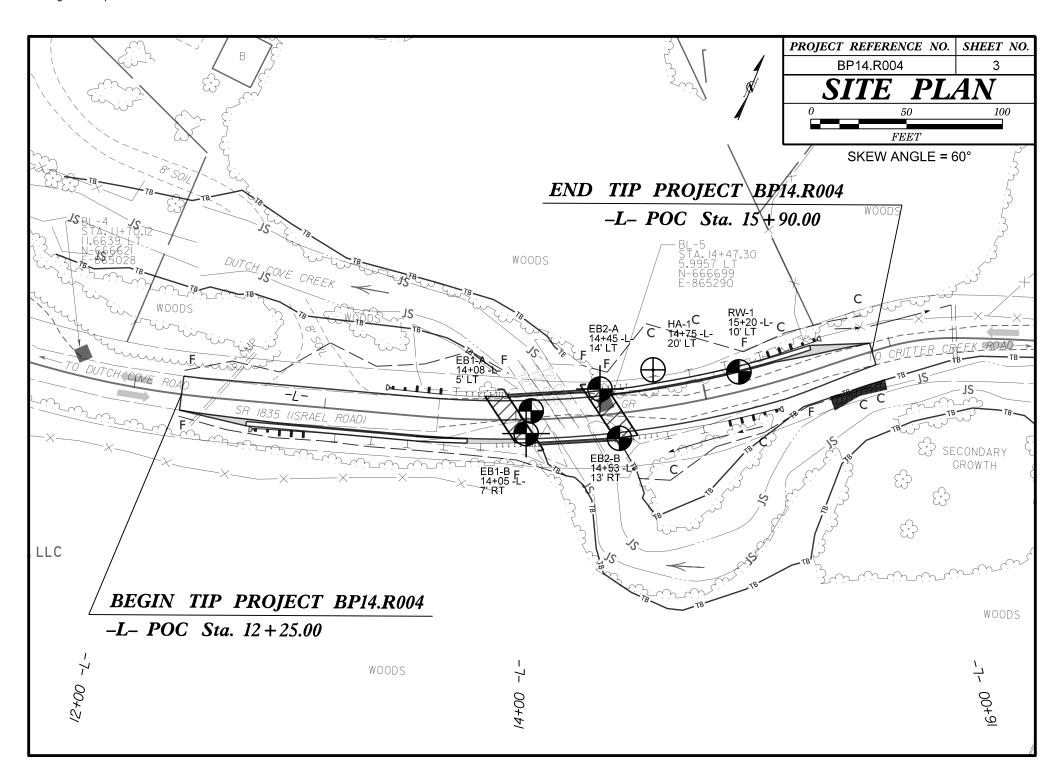
2C

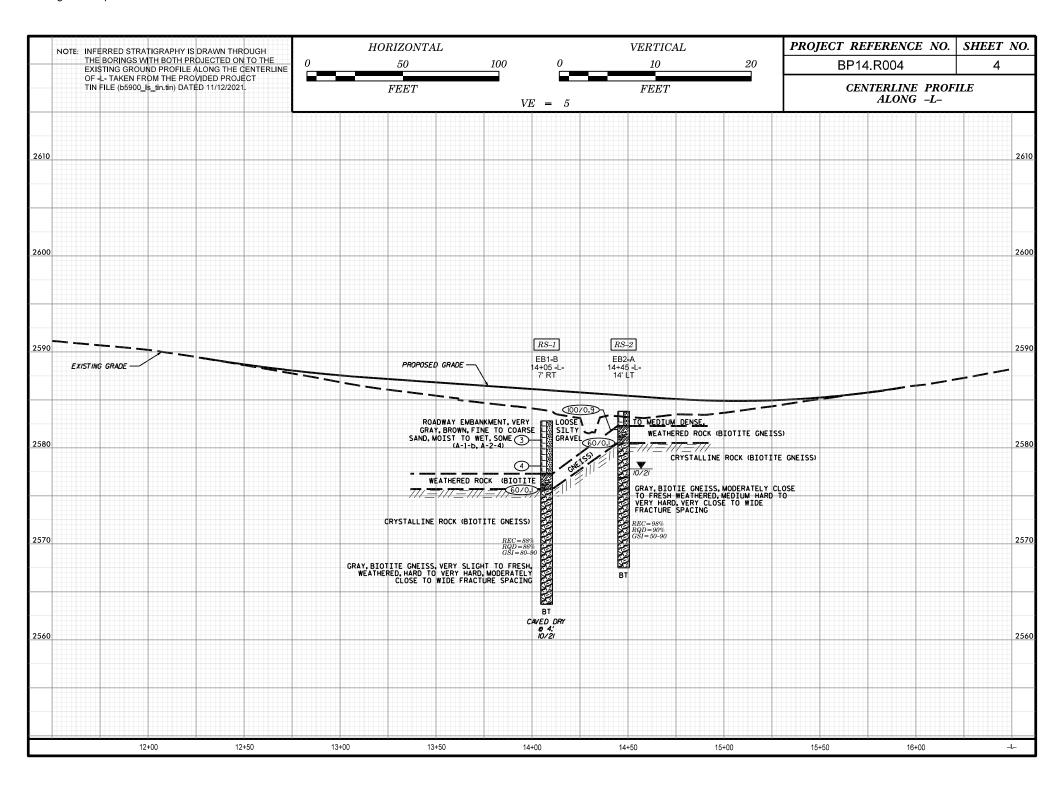
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

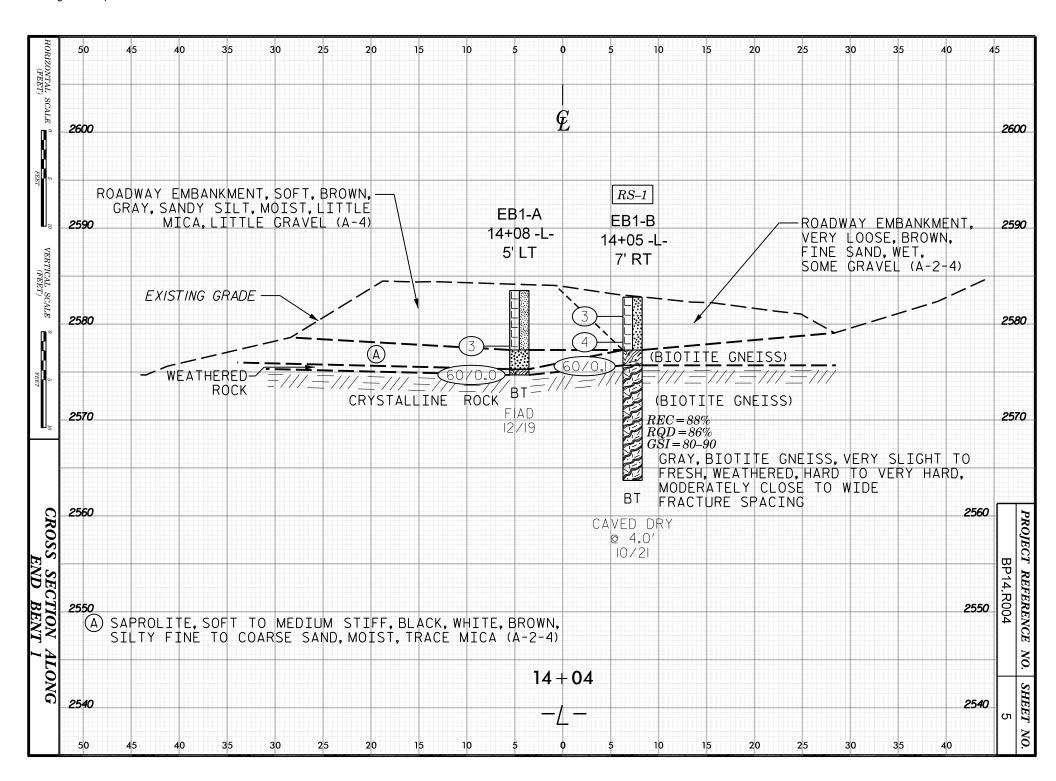
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

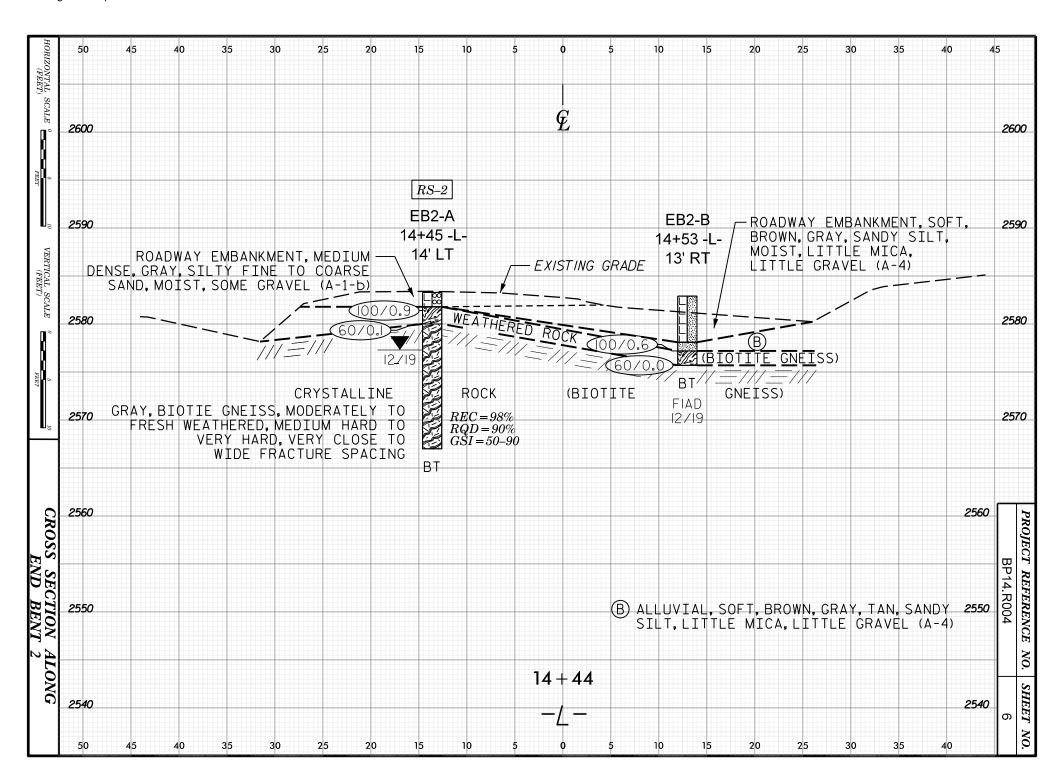
SUPPLEMENTAL LEGEND, GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) TABLES FROM AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS (PAGE 2 OF 2)

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.	7 7	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
COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE					, ,
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 with inter- layers of siltstone amounts C. Sand- stone and siltstone or silty shale with sand- stone layers shale with sandstone layers		50 B 40	C [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 content of clay. This layers of sandstone are transformed into small rock pieces.			\$		10
─────────────────────────────────────					

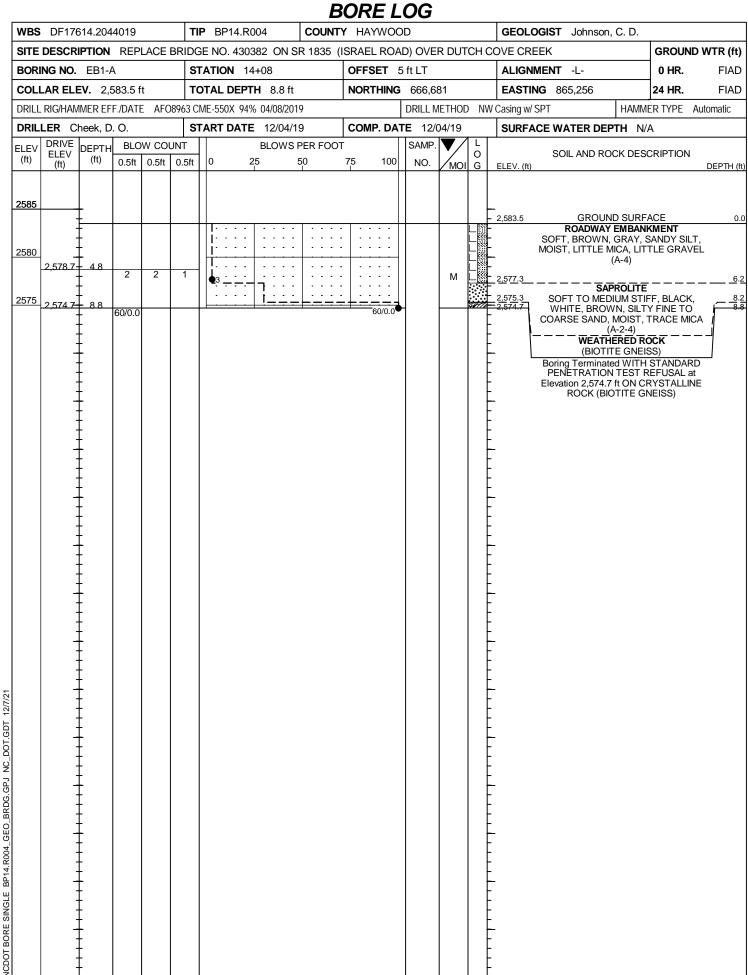








SHEET 7 OF 18

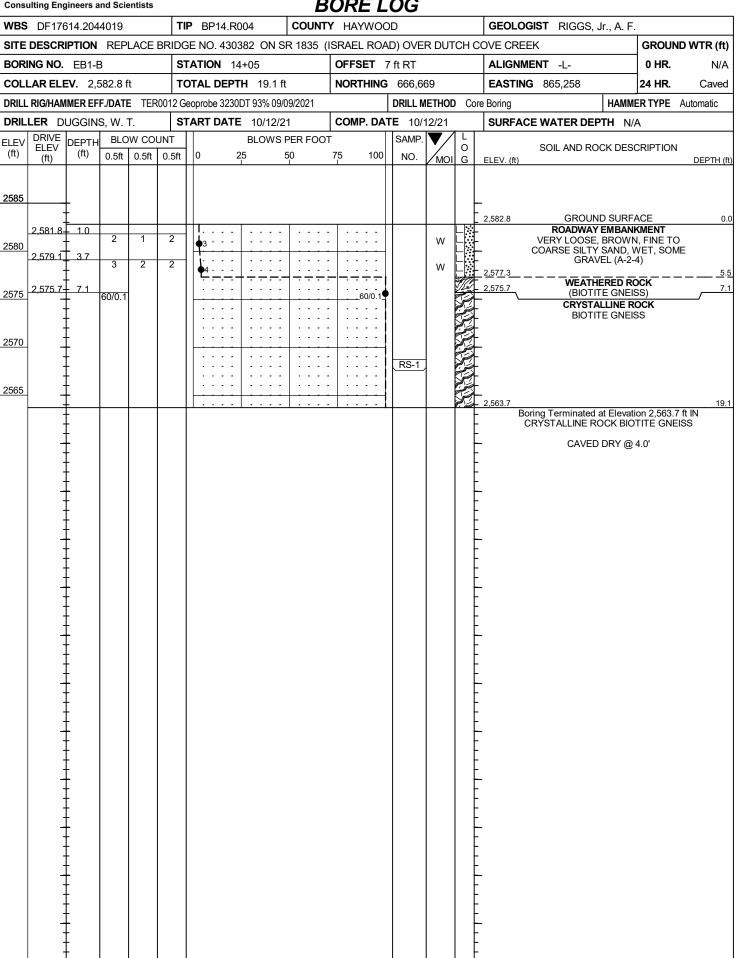




BRDG.GPJ NC DOT.GDT

ICDOT BORE SINGLE BP14.R004 GEO

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG





				Scientist	,							RE L				1				
				14019			BP14.					IAYWOC					IST RIGGS,	Jr., A. F.	1	
					LACE BR				N SR 1	835 (_			ER DUT	CH C	OVE CREE			-	ND WTR (f
BORI	NG N	0.	EB1-	В		STA	TION	14+05			OF	FSET 7	ft RT			ALIGNME	NT -L-		0 HR.	N/
COLL	AR E	LE	V. 2,	582.8	ft	TOT	AL DE	PTH 19.	1 ft		NC	RTHING	RTHING 666,669 EASTING 865,258 24			THING 666,669 EASTING 865,258 24 HF			24 HR.	Cave
DRILL	RIG/H	AMN	VER EF	F./DAT	E TER00	12 Geop	robe 32	30DT 93%	09/09/2	021			DRILL	METHO	D Core	Boring		HAMM	ER TYPE	Automatic
DRILI	LER	DU	JGGIN	S, W.	T.	STAI	RT DA	TE 10/1	2/21		CC	MP. DA	TE 10	/12/21		SURFACE	WATER DEF	PTH N/	A	
CORE	E SIZE	E 1	VQ2			TOT	AL RUI	N 12.0 f												
LEV (ft)	RUN ELE\ (ft)	, [DEPTH (ft)	RUN (ft)	DRILL RATE (Min/ft)	REC. (ft) %	JN RQD (ft) %	SAMP. NO.	REC. (ft)	RATA RQD (ft) %	LOG	ELEV. (1	ft)		DI	ESCRIPTION	N AND REMAR	K S		DEPTH
5 <u>75</u> .7																Begin Co	ring @ 7.1 ft			
2570 ·	2,575 2,570 2,565	.7	12.1	5.0	0:52/1.0 2:29/1.0 2:45/1.0 2:35/1.0 2:35/1.0 2:15/1.0 2:36/1.0 2:24/1.0 2:22/1.0 2:25/1.0	(5.0) 100%	(5.0) 100%	RS-1	(10.5) 88%	(10.3) 86%		- 2,575.7 		MODE		CRYSTA GRAY, BIO SLIGHT TO HARD TO LY CLOSE T 1 JO 1 JO 1 JO	ALLÍNÉ ROCK OTITE GNEISS OFRESH WEAT D VERY HARD, O WIDE FRAC' IINT @ 30° IINT @ 50° IINT @ 90° SI=80-90	HERED,		
-	2,563	.7+	19.1		2:53/1.0	100%	100%					_ 2,563.7	Bo	ring Ter	minated	d at Elevation	n 2,563.7 ft IN C	RVSTAL	LINE BOO	1
		Ŧ										-	ь	illig i ei	minated	BIOTI	TE GNEISS	INTOTAL	LINL NOC	
			•									- - - -				CAVED	DRY @ 4.0'			
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PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET NO. BP14.R004 10

CORE PHOTOGRAPHS
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 430382 ON
SR 1835 (ISRAEL ROAD) OVER DUTCH COVE CREEK ÉB1-B **BOX 1 OF 2** 7.1' TO 16.8'











GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORF I OG

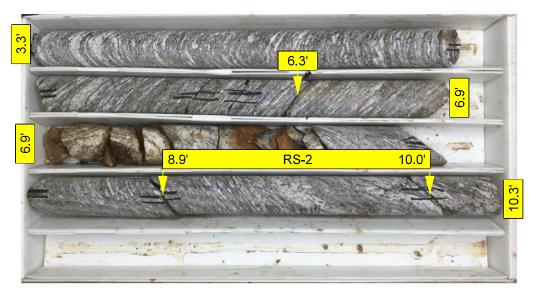
	Ilting Engineers		entists						ORE L							
	DF17614.204				IP BP											
			LACE					R 1835 (-	R DUT	TCH (D WTR (f
BORI	NG NO. EB2-	A		S	TATIO	N 14+	+45		OFFSET	14 ft LT			ALIGNMENT -L-		0 HR.	1.
COLL	.AR ELEV. 2,	583.8	ft	T	OTAL I	DEPTH	l 16.3 f	t	NORTHING	666,70)5		EASTING 865,285		24 HR.	6.
RILL	RIG/HAMMER EF	F./DAT	E TER	0012 G	Seoprobe	3230D	T 93% 09/	09/2021		DRILL M	ETHO	D Co	re Boring	HAMMEI	R TYPE	Automatic
	LER DUGGIN	S, W.	T.	S	TART I	DATE	10/12/2	:1	COMP. DA	TE 10/1	2/21		SURFACE WATER DEPT	H N/A		
LEV	DRIVE DEPTH	'——	w col					PER F001		SAMP.	lacktriangledown/		SOIL AND ROC	K DESCI	RIPTION	
(ft)	(ft) (ft)	0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25)	50	75 100	NO.	/MOI	l G	ELEV. (ft)			DEPTH
585													 _ 2,583.8	CLIDEA	∩E	
	2,582.8 1.0	6	94/0.4		 						М	L)8	ROADWAY E	MBANK	MENT	TO (===
580 -	2,580.6 3.2				::				100/0.9		IVI		- 2,580.5 COARSE SAND, MC	DIST, SO	ME GRA	10 /
300	‡	60/0.1							60/0.1		_		- (A: - WEATHE	·1-b) RED RO		
	‡				: :	: :					_		(BIOTITE	GNEIS	S)	
575	‡												CRYSTAL BIOTITE	E GNEIS		
	İ				: :	::				RS-2			<u>.</u>			
	Ŧ												-			
570	‡							ļ · · · · ·	+				- -			
	<u>‡</u>				11				1				- 2,567.5			1
	‡												Boring Terminated at CRYSTALLINE RO	: Elevatio CK BIOT	n 2,567.5 ITE GNEI	ft IN SS
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WBS	DF17	614.204	14019		TIP	BP14.	.R004	С	OUNT	Υ⊢	IAYWO	DD	GEOLOGIST RIGGS,	Jr., A. F		
SITE	DESCR	IPTION	REP	LACE BR	IDGE	NO. 43	30382 Of	N SR 1	835 (ISR/	AEL ROA	AD) OVER DUTCH (COVE CREEK		GROUN	ID WTR (ft)
BOR	ING NO.	EB2-	A		STA	ΓΙΟN	14+45			OF	FSET	14 ft LT	ALIGNMENT -L-		0 HR.	1.3
COL	LAR EL	EV . 2,	583.8 1	ft	тот	AL DE	PTH 16.	3 ft		NO	RTHING	666,705	EASTING 865,285		24 HR.	6.0
DRILL	. RIG/HAN	MER EF	F./DAT	E TER001	12 Geop	robe 32	30DT 93%	09/09/2	021			DRILL METHOD Co	re Boring	HAMM	ER TYPE	Automatic
DRIL	LER D	UGGIN	S, W.	T.	STAI	RT DA	TE 10/1	2/21		СС	MP. DA	TE 10/12/21	SURFACE WATER DE	PTH N/	A	
COR	E SIZE	NQ2			TOTA	AL RU	N 13.0 f	t					•			
ELEV (ft)	RUN ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	RUN (ft)	DRILL RATE (Min/ft)	REC. (ft) %	JN RQD (ft) %	SAMP. NO.	STF REC. (ft) %	RATA RQD (ft) %	L O G	ELEV. (DESCRIPTION AND REMAR	KS		DEPTH (f
2580,5													Begin Coring @ 3.3 ft			,
258U	2,580.5	3.3	3.0	1:35/1.0 1:35/1.0	(2.8) 93%	(2.8) 93%		(12.8) 98%	(11.7) 90%		2,580.5 		CRYSTALLINE ROCK SNEISS, VERY SLIGHT TO F	RESH W	'FATHERF	3.: FD
<u>2575</u>	2,577.5	<u> </u>	5.0	1:40/1.0 1:35/1.0 1:28/1.0 2:01/1.0 2:05/1.0 1:37/1.0	(5.0) 100%	(3.9) 78%	RS-2	-	0070		- - - - -	HARD TO VERY H. BETWEEN 6.9'-8 VERY C	ARD, MODERATELY CLOSE SPACING (NO JOINTS GSI=80-90 .1' MODERATELY WEATHE LOSE TO CLOSE FRACTUP PLE JOINTS 3@ 40°, 4@15°	E TO WID) RED, ME RE SPACI	E FRACT DIUM HAF	URE
<u>2570</u>	2,567.5	16.3	0.0	1:24/1.0 2:53/1.0 2:43/1.0 2:40/1.0	100%	100%					- - 2,567.5		GSI=50-60			16.
												Boring Terminate	ed at Elevation 2,567.5 ft IN C BIOTITE GNEISS	RYSTAL	LINE ROC	K

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET NO. BP14.R004 13

CORE PHOTOGRAPHS
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 430382 ON
SR 1835 (ISRAEL ROAD) OVER DUTCH COVE CREEK EB2-A **BOX 1 OF 2** 3.3' TO 10.3'





EB2-A **BOX 2 OF 2**

10.3' TO 16.3'



FEET

SHEET 14 OF 18

DRILLER Cheek, D. O. START DATE 12/04/19 COMP. DATE 12/04/19 SURFACE WATER DEPTH	GROUND WTR 0 HR. F 24 HR. F IAMMER TYPE Automat I N/A
STATION 14+53 OFFSET 13 ft RT ALIGNMENT -L-	0 HR. F 24 HR. F IAMMER TYPE Automat I N/A DESCRIPTION
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE AF08963 CME-550X 94% 04/08/2019 DRILL METHOD NW Casing w/ SPT H DRILLER Cheek, D. O. START DATE 12/04/19 COMP. DATE 12/04/19 SURFACE WATER DEPTH	24 HR. F IAMMER TYPE Automat I N/A DESCRIPTION
DRILLER Cheek, D. O. START DATE 12/04/19 COMP. DATE 12/04/19 SURFACE WATER DEPTH ELEV (ft) (ft) (ft) 0.5ft	IAMMER TYPE Automat N/A DESCRIPTION
DRILLER Cheek, D. O. START DATE 12/04/19 COMP. DATE 12/04/19 SURFACE WATER DEPTH ELEV (ft)	N/A DESCRIPTION
DEPTH BLOW COUNT BLOWS PER FOOT SAMP. Color	DESCRIPTION
2580 2580 2580 2580 2580 2580 2580 2580	
2580 2580 2580 2580 2580 2580 2580 2580	
2.578.3 5.1 5 95/0.1 2.576.2 7.2 60/0.0 60/0	IBANKMENT
ROCK (BOTTI	RAY, SANDY SILT, A, LITTLE GRAVEL 4) VIAL RAY, TAN, SANDY TTLE GRAVEL (A-4) ED ROCK SENEISS) WITH STANDARD EST REFUSAL at DN CRYSTALLINE



NCDOT BORE SINGLE BP14.R004_GEO_BRDG.GPJ NC_DOT.GDT 12/7/21

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORF I OG

SHEET 15 OF 18

/BS	DF176	14.204	4019		TI	IP_	BP14.R004	COUNT	Y HAYWOO	DD			GEOLOGIST DEGEON, A. N.	
ITE	DESCRI	PTION	REPI	LACE	BRIDO	GE I	NO. 430382 Of	N SR 1835 (SRAEL ROA	D) OVE	R DUT	СНС	OVE CREEK	GROUND WTR (1
ORI	NG NO.	HA-1			S	TAT	TION 14+75		OFFSET 2	20 ft LT			ALIGNMENT -L-	0 HR. D
OLL	AR ELE	V. 2,5	591.7 f	t	Т	OT/	AL DEPTH 5.0) ft	NORTHING	666,7	25		EASTING 865,307	24 HR. FIA
RILL	RIG/HAM	MER EF	F./DATE	N/A					I	DRILL M	IETHOD) Har	id Auger HAMM	ER TYPE N/A
RILI	LER N/	A			S	TAF	RT DATE 10/1	3/21	COMP. DA	TE 10/	13/21		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/	A
_EV	DRIVE ELEV	DEPTH	BLO	w col	UNT	П	BLOV	VS PER FOOT		SAMP.	V /	L	COULAND DOOK DEG	CDIDTION
ft)	(ft)	(ft)	0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft] o) 25	50	75 100	NO.	МОІ	O G	SOIL AND ROCK DESC	CRIPTION DEPTH
						П								
595														
	-	-										F	•	
	1	-											2,591.7 GROUND SURF	ACE
590	1	-				l⊢						<u> </u>	 LOOSE, RED- BROWN, 	
	1	-											SAND, MOIST, TRACE OR ROCK FRAGMENTS	S (A-2-4)
	1	-				H				-		-	2,586.7 Boring Terminated BY AUG	GER REFUSAL
	1	-											at Elevation 2,586.7 ft ON C ROCK (BIOTITE GI	
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SHEET 16 OF 18

WBS	DF17	614.20	14019		TI	P BP	14.R00)4	COUNT	Y HAYW	100)			GEOLO	GIST DEGEO	N, A. N.		
SITE	DESCR	IPTION	REP	PLACE	BRIDO	SE NO	. 43038	32 ON S					R DUT	CH C	OVE CRE	 ≣K		GROUND	WTR (ft
	ING NO.						N 15+			OFFSE					1	ENT -L-		0 HR.	
	LAR ELI			ft				6.1 ft		NORTH			40			3 865,349		24 HR.	FIAI
	RIG/HAN									1		DRILL M		NV (V Casing w/ S		I HAMIV	J IER TYPE AL	
	LER C					-		10/13/2		COMP.						E WATER DEI			
LEV	DRIVE	DEPTH	_	ow co					PER FOO			SAMP.	_	L	1				
(ft)	ELEV (ft)	(ft)	` 	0.5ft	1	О	25		50	7 5 1	100	NO.	моі	O G	ELEV. (ft)	SOIL AND RC	OCK DES	CRIPTION	DEPTH
2585															2,584.9	GROUN	ID SURF	ACE	
	2,583.9	1.0	2	3	4	1.					-				-	ROADWAY LOOSE, RED-E			
	2,581.2	3.7				. .									- - 2,580.7	SAND, TRAC	E MICA,	GRAVEL,	
2580	2.578.9	6.0	5	20	17			—	+ : : :		\exists				2,578.9 2,578.8	RE	SIDUAL		
	-,070.0		60/0.1							60/	0.1				2,578.8	DENSE, RED-E SAND, TRACE	MICA, M	OIST (A-2-4)	
		Ŧ														CRYSTA (GRAY, BI	ALLINE F OTITE G		
		Ŧ														Boring Terminat PENETRATION	ed WITH	STANDARD	
		Ŧ													-	Elevation 2,578. ROCK (BIG	8 ft IN CI	RYSTALLINE	
	_	Ŧ													-	ROCK (BI	JIIIEG	NEISS)	
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UNCONFINED COMPRESSION (ASTM D7012 Method C)

Project: (BP14.R004) DF17614.2044019

Description: Bridges No. 430382 over Dutch Cove Creek on SR 1835 (Israel Road)

County: Haywood, North Carolina

F. A. ID No.: N/A

TERRACON Project No.: 70215210
Tested By: MY (Geotechnics)
Reviewed By: MPS (Geotechnics)

Report Date: October 26 2021



Daning No	Sample ID.	Depth	Dimensions, in.		Specific Gravity	Area	Unit Weight	Loading Rate	Maximum	Strength	Moisture	Dook Tyme (CCI*)
Boring No.	Sample ID.	(ft)	Length	Diameter	Specific Gravity	(in ²)	(lbs/ft ³)	(lb/sec)	Load (lbs)	(psi)	(%)	Rock Type (GSI*)
EB1-B	RS-1	14.1 - 14.9	4.60	2.00	2.695	3.14	168.2	211	37,860	12,080	0.05	Biotite Gneiss (80-90)
EB2-A	RS-2	8.9 - 10.0	4.58	1.99	2.822	3.12	176.1	211	17,020	5,450	0.18	Biotite Gneiss (80-90)

NOTES: *GEOLOGIC STRENGTH INDEX

Effective (as received) unit weight

Loading rates were selected to target reaching failure between 2 and 15 minutes.

ASTM D4543-08 Standard Practice for Preparing Rock Core as Cylindrical Test Specimens and Verifying Conformance to Dimensional and Shape Tolerance Section 1.2 - "Rock is a complex engineering material that can vary greatly as a function of lithology, stress history, weathering, moisture content and chemistry, and other natural geologic processes. As such, it is not always possible to obtain or prepare rock core specimens that satisfy the desirable tolerances given in this practice. Most commonly, this situation presents itself with weaker, more porous, and poorly cemented rock types and rock types containing significant or weak (or both) structural features. For these and other rock types which are difficult to prepare, all reasonable efforts shall be made to prepare a specimen in accordance with this practice and for the intended test procedure. However, when it has been determined by trial that this is not possible, prepare the rock specimen to the closest tolerances practicable and consider this to be the best effort and report it as such and if allowable or necessary for the intended test, capping the ends of the specimen as discussed in this practice is permitted."





PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET NO. BP14.R004 18

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 430382 ON
SR 1835 (ISRAEL ROAD) OVER DUTCH COVE CREEK



FROM END BENT 1 LOOKING NORTHEAST TOWARD END BENT 2



FROM END BENT 2 LOOKING SOUTHWEST TOWARD END BENT 1