	AE OF INVESTIG	N SHEET LAYOUT Ation	STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS	
LINE	NIS <u>STATION</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT	
-L- -LDET-	IO+85 TO 19+58 IO+85 TO 19+57	4-5 4-5	ROADWAY	
CROSS	SECTIONS		SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION	
$\frac{LINE}{-1}$	<u>STATION</u> II+75 TO I8+00	<u>SHEETS</u> 6-9	COUNTY BRUNSWICK	
		0-3	PROJECT DESCRIPTION <u>BRIDGE NO. 202 ON -L- (SR 13</u> 57)	
•			OVER MULBERRY BRANCH AT STA. 14+60.00	
			INVENTORY	
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1/BF.J.K.81				
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4				

STATE STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO. NO. TOTAL SHEETS 9 N.C **B-5540** 1

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 (99) 707-6850. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA AVAIL

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 UNI-FLACE) TEST DATA CAN BE RELIED ON ONLY TO THE DECREE OF RELIABILITY INHERENT IN THE STANDARD TEST METHOD. 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 YARY CONSIDERABLY WITH THE ACCORDING TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLUDING TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION AND WIND, AS WELL AS OTHER NON-CLIMATIC FACTORS.

THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CALITORIED 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 WARANT OR GUARANTEE THE SUFFICIENCY OR ACCURACY OF THE INVESTIGATION MADE, NOR THE INTERPRETATIONS MADE, OR OPNION OF THE DEPARTMENT AS TO THE TYPE OF MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION STO BE ENCOUNTERED. THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED TO MAKE SUCH INDEPENDENT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS AS HE DEEMS NECESSARY TO SATISTY HIMSELF AS TO CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED ON THE PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE NO CLAIM FOR ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION OF FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ANY REASON RESULTING FROM THE ACTUAL CONDENSATIONS FOR ANY EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ANY RESON RESULTING FOR 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. 2. BY HAVING REQUESTED THS 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.

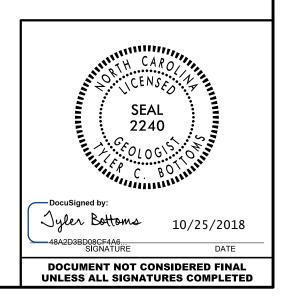
PERSONNEL

C.J. CORNETTE

R.E. SMITH

J.M. EDMONDSON

INVESTIGATED BY _______ DRAWN BY _____C.J. CORNETTE CHECKED BY ______. D.N. ARGENBRIGHT SUBMITTED BY ______. DATE SEPTEMBER 2018



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

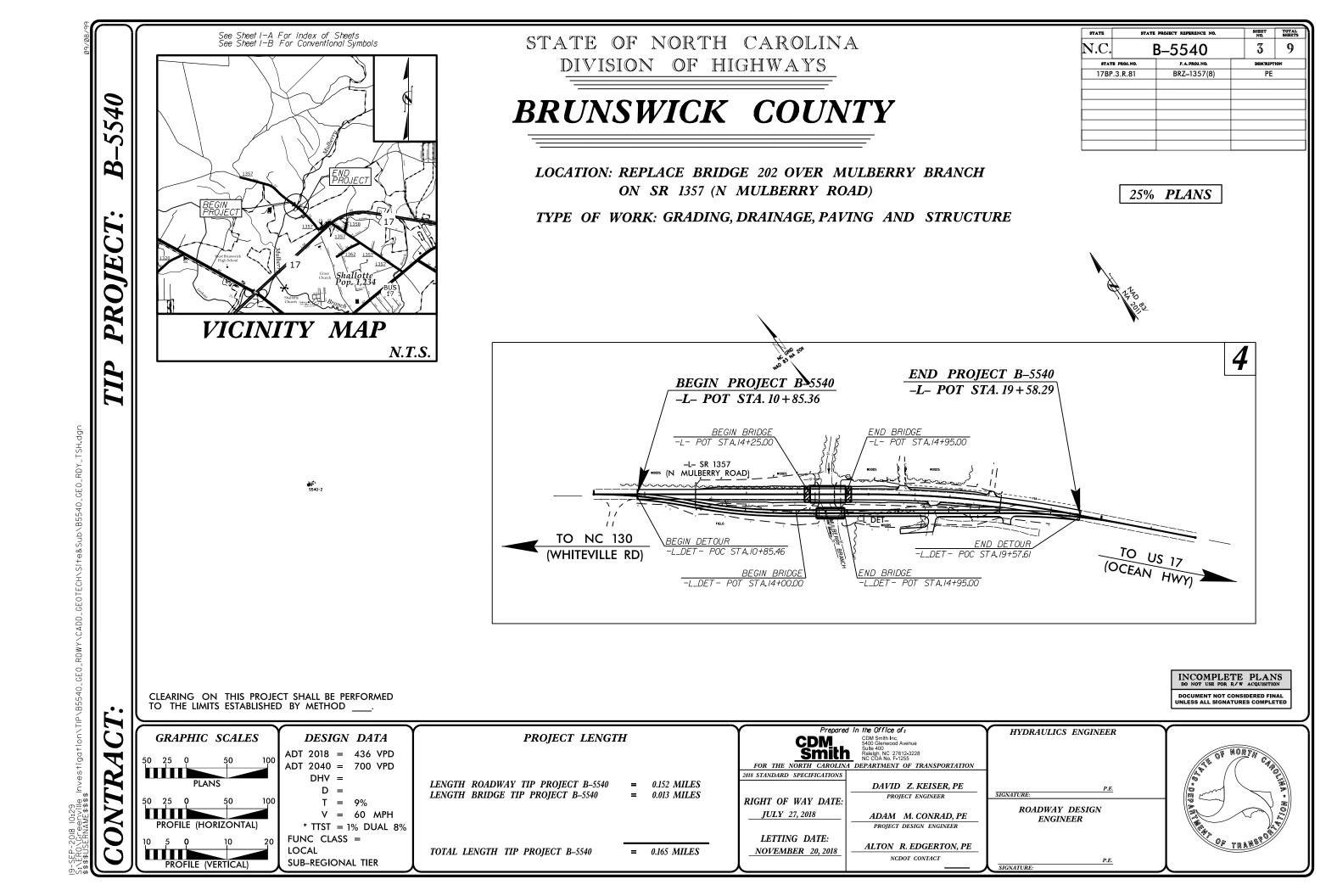
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN	WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE.	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.	ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.
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	UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE.	SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION BY A SPLIT SPON SAMPLER EMULATO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60	AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.
IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:	GAP-GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLE SIZES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES.	BLOWS IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK.	ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.
CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE,	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS	ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:	ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING
VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6	THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDRESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS:	WEATHERED NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES >	A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, SUCH AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	ROCK (WR) 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT
GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	CRYSTALLINE	WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND
CLASS. (≤ 35% PASSING *200) (> 35% PASSING *200) UNDHINC PHATERIALS	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC.	ROCK (CR) WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE,	SURFACE.
GROUP A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5	ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.		CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.
CLASS. A-1-0 A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-7-5 A-3 A-6, A-7		NON-CRYSTALLINE SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD FILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM
SYMBOL DOODODOOD	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50	COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD	OF SLOPE.
7 PASSING	HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	SEDIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED	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.
"10 50 MX GRANULAR SILT- LAY MUCK,	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL		DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT
*40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN SULLS SOLLS SOLLS PEAT	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY	WEATHERING	ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.
•200 15 MX 25 MX 10 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN	ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10%	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE
MATERIAL PASSING •40	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20%		HORIZONTAL.
	MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35%	VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN. (V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF	DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE
PI 6 MX NP 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN MODERATE HIGHLY	HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.
GROUP INDEX 0 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NO MX AMOUNTS OF SOLLS	GROUND WATER	SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE
USUAL TYPES STONE ERACS URGANIC	✓ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING	(SLI.) 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR	SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.
OF MAJOR GRAVEL, AND SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS	STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER <u>24</u> HOURS	CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.
MATERIALS SANU		MODERATE SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN (MOD.) GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY, ROCK HAS	FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIG1NAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.
GEN. RATING EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABLE		DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED	
	- O-M- Spring or seep	WITH FRESH ROCK.	FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ;PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30		MODERATELY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	SEVERE AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH (MOD.SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. ROCK GIVES 'CLUNK' SOUND WHEN STRUCK.	J <u>OINT</u> - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO
CONSISTENCY (N-VALUE) (TONS/FT ²)	WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION > OF ROCK STRUCTURES	SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT	ITS LATERAL EXTENT.
VERY LOOSE < 4		(SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED	LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.
GENERALLY LOOSE 4 TO 10 GRANULAR LOOSE 4 TO 20	SOIL SYMBOL	TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF	MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS
MATERIAL MEDIUM DENSE 10 10 30 N/A			USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.
(NON-COHESIVE) VERY DENSE > 50		VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE SEVERE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK	PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE
VERY SOFT < 2 < 0.25	INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY CORE BORING • SOUNDING ROD	(V SEV.) REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR	OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.
GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5		VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</u>	RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.
SILT-CLAY MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 0.5 TO 1.0 MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2	TEST BOAND	COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND	ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (ROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF
(COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4	TTTTT ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY A PIEZOMETER - SPT N-VALUE	SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS. QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS. SAPROLITE IS ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE
HARD > 30 > 4	INSTALLATION		RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE	RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS	ROCK HARDNESS	SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270	INDEDGUT / UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - 전쟁 UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION -	VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND
OPENING (MM) 4.76 2.00 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053	UNDERCUI UNSUITABLE WASTE	HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED	RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, THAT HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO
DOW DED COARSE FINE OU T	SHALLOW UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF UNDERCUT ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.
BUULDER LUBBLE GRAVEL SAND SAND SILI LLAY		MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK. GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE	SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT
(CSE. SD.) (F SD.) (SL.) (CL.)	ABBREVIATIONS	HARD EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED	OR SLIP PLANE.
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST	BY MODERATE BLOWS.	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR BPF) OF
SIZE IN. 12 3	BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS WEA WEATHERED CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY γ - UNIT WEIGHT	MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES I INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE	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
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC γ_{d} - DRY UNIT WEIGHT	POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC	SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS	STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY
(ATTERBERG LIMITS) DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY	DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST <u>SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS</u> DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK	FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN	TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY	e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON	PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.	<u>STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SROD)</u> - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY
(SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE	F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE	VERY CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES 1 INCH SOFT OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY	THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
	- FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK	FINGERNAIL.	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
RANGE - WET - (W) SEMISULID; REDUIRES DRYING TO	FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL FRAGS FRAGMENTS w - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	
(PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT	HI HIGHLY V - VERY RATIO	TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS	BENCH MARK: ELEVATIONS OBTAINED FROM FILE B5540_ls_tnl_171023.tin_
	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET	BM #2 N: 88063, E: 2182891 ELEVATION: 17.36 FEET
OM _ OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET	
SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT	X CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL	CLOSE Ø.16 TO 1 FOOT VERY THINLY BEDDED Ø.03 - Ø.16 FEET	NOTES:
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE		VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET	FIAD : FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING
	CME-55	THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	
PLASTICITY			
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH	CME-550 HARD FACED FINGER BITS	FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.	
NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW	TUNGCARBIDE INSERTS	FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS: GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.	
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM	VANE SHEAR TEST X CASING V/ ADVANCER HAND TOOLS:		
HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH		MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE: BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.	
COLOR			
		INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.	
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YELLOW-BROWN, BLUE-GRAY).	VANE SHEAR TEST		
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.	Image:	EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REGULAED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-14

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.



2





STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER GOVERNOR

September 18, 2018

State Project:	17BP.3.R.81 (B-5540)
F.A. Project:	BRZ-1357(8)
County:	Brunswick
Description:	Bridge No. 202 on -L- (SR 1357) over Mulberry Branch

Subject: Geotechnical Inventory Report

Project Description

This project begins in the town of Shallotte in Brunswick County, 2050 feet north of the intersection of US 17 and SR 1357 (N. Mulberry Road) and extends south along N. Mulberry Road (-L-) for approximately 873 feet across Mulberry Branch. This geotechnical investigation was confined to the areas of proposed construction.

Fieldwork was conducted in August of 2018. Hand auger borings were completed at various offsets along the project corridor. SPT borings from the structure subsurface inventory report are included. Representative soil samples were collected for visual classification in the field and for laboratory analysis by the Materials and Tests unit.

The following alignment was investigated:

Line	

 $Station(\pm)$

10+85 to 19+58

-L-

Areas of Special Geotechnical Interest

- 1) The entire project was found to exhibit seasonal high ground water.
- 2) The following sections contain cohesive soils which have the potential to cause embankment/subgrade and or slope stability problems during construction:

Line

 $Station(\pm)$

-L--L-

11+80 to 14+62 16+75 to 17+25

Mailing Address: NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT -EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE 1570 MAIL SERVICE CENTER RALEIGH, NC 27699-1570

Telephone: (919) 662-4710 Customer Service: 1-877-368-4968

Website: www.ncdot.gov

Location. 3301 JONES SAUSAGE RD. SUITE 100 GARNER, NC 27529 3) The following section contains organic soils which have the potential to cause embankment/subgrade and or slope stability problems during construction:

Line

-L-

This project corridor is located within the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. Topography along the project is nearly flat to gently sloping. Natural ground elevations range from $10\pm$ to $27\pm$ feet above sea level.

Surficial soils in this area are generally classified as alluvial sediments.

Ground water data was collected in August of 2018 while investigating the bridge approach. Ground water elevations ranged from $17\pm$ to $22\pm$ feet above sea level.

Soils encountered within this project area have been divided into two categories: Roadway Embankment and alluvial.

Roadway embankment soils were found along the existing N. Mulberry Road corridor. Where encountered it was composed of $1\pm$ to $7\pm$ feet of very loose to loose sand (A-2-4).

feet of soft sandy silt with trace organic content (A-4), $1\pm$ to $10\pm$ feet of very loose to loose sand and sand returned organic contents ranging from 4.1% to 4.3%.

JAMES H. TROGDON, III SECRETARY

 $Station(\pm)$

14+12 to 14+43

Physiography and Geology

Ground Water

Soils

Soils identified as alluvial are composed of $2\pm$ feet of loose sand with little organic content (A-2-4), $2\pm$ (A-2-4, A-3), and $1\pm$ to $4\pm$ feet of very soft to soft sandy clay (A-6). Organic samples taken within the silt

