	STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N	I.C.	SF-280459	1	7

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

STRUCTURE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY	DAVIDSON					
PROJECT DESCR	IPTION <u>REPLACE EXISTING BRIDGE</u>					
	SR 2160 (SMITH DRIVE) WITH A					
NEW	ALUMINUM BOX CULVERT					

CONTENTS

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1	TITLE SHEET
2, 2A	LEGEND (SOIL & ROCK)
3	SITE PLAN
4 - 6	BORE LOGS
7	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

INVESTIGATED BY ___STICKNEY, J. K. FIELDS. W. D. DRAWN BY __ BEVERLY, J. E. CHECKED BY __ MILLER, K. B. SUBMITTED BY _ **APRIL** 2019 DATE _____

PERSONNEL STICKNEY, J. K. SMITH, C. L.

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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 ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

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

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DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
SF-280459	2

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

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

	(IAGE 1 OF 2)														
SOIL DESCRIPTION								PTI	ON				GRADATION		
BE PENE ACCORD IS	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 (MASHTO T 206, ASTM DISBOS, 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						D.OR R AND TO T	WEATHERE YIELD LE 206, ASTM GENERALLY	SS THAN 10 D1586). SOI INCLUDE T	Ø BLOWS F L CLASSIF HE FOLLOW	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. ANGULARITY OF GRAINS				
AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE,						UCTUR	E, PLASTIC	ITY, ETC. FO	R EXAMPLE	THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS:					
VERY STIFF,GRAY,SILTY CLAY,MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS,HIGHLY PLASTIC,A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION												ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.			
GENERAL	GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS ORGANIC MATERIALS							-CLAY	MATERIALS			MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC.			
GROUP	A-1	(≥ 35% A-3	. rhbbli		-2	-	A-4	6-5 A-5	A-6 A-7	A-1, A-2	A-4, A-5		ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.		
CLASS.	A-1-a A-1-t	,	A-2-4	A-2-5	A-2-6	A-2-7	201252-201		A-7-5 A-7-1	A-3	A-6, A-7		COMPRESSIBILITY		
SYMBOL		4			**	88		17.1					SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE		
% PASSING *10	50 MX									GRANULAR	SILT-	MUCK,	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL		
*40 *200	30 MX 50 M 15 MX 25 M	X 51 MN X 10 MX	35 MX	35 MX	35 MX	35 MX	36 MN	36 MN	36 MN 36 M	SOILS N	CLAY SOILS	PEAT	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL		
MATERIAL PASSING *40													TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3%. 3 - 5%. TRACE 1 - 10%. LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5%. 5 - 12%. LITTLE 10 - 20%.		
LL PI	_ 6 MX	– NP							40 MX 41 M 11 MN 11 M	LITI	S WITH TLE OR	HIGHLY	MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35% HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE		
GROUP INDEX	0	0	+	0	+		_	_	16 MX NO M	MUL	erate Ints of	ORGANIC	GROUND WATER		
USUAL TYPES	STONE FRAGS		,	SILTY OF	R CLAY	γ	SIL		CLAYEY	OR OR	GANIC ITTER	SOILS	✓ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING		
OF MAJOR MATERIALS	GRAVEL, AND SAND	SAND		RAVEL			SOII		SOILS				lacksquare static water level after 24 hours		
GEN. RATING AS SUBGRADE		EXCEL	LENT T	0 G000				FAIR TO) POOR	FAIR TO POOR	POOR	UNSUITABLE			
		P1 0F								IS > LL - 30	1	1	SPRING OR SEEP		
		\top				NLY			SENES STANDARD		IGE OF UNI	CONFINED	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS		
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE		\perp	COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY				PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (N-VALUE) (TONS/FT ²)				PRESSIVE	STRENGTH	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/825 DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES		
GENERA GRANIII			VERY LOOSE LOOSE					4 T() 1Ø				SOIL SYMBOL SIDE INDICATOR SPIT OMT TEST BORING SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION		
GRANULAR MATERIAL (NON-COHESIVE)			1	UM DE DENSE RY DEN				10 TI 30 T	0 50		N/A		ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER AUGER BORING COME PENETROMETER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING TEST		
CENES			٧E	RY SO				<	2		< 0.25		— INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY - CORE BORING SOUNDING ROD		
SILT-C	GENERALLY SILT-CLAY		SOFT MEDIUM STIFF					2 T	0 8		0.25 TO 0.5 TO	1.0	=### INFERRED ROCK LINE MONITORING WELL TEST BORING WITH CORE		
	MATERIAL (COHESIVE)		STIFF VERY STIFF					8 TO 15 15 TO 30 > 30			1 TO 2		↑↑↑↓↑↑ ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY △ PIEZOMETER		
				HARD TE>	<u>(TU</u> F	RE OF	GF		³⁰ SIZE		> 4		RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS		
U.S. STD. SI OPENING (M				4 4.7		10 2 . 00	40 0.42		60 20 0.25 0.0				UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE		
BOULDE (BLDR.	R C	OBBLE		GRAV (GR	ΈL		COARS SAND	SE)	0.25 0.0 FII SA	ND ND	SILT (SL.)	CLAY (CL.)	SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL ABBREVIATIONS		
GRAIN M			75			2.0	JJE . 3		0. 25	0.05	0.00	15	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST		
SIZE IN		CCT	3	107.	יחר			1 4 -	TON CT				BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS WEA WEATHERED CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY Z - UNIT WEIGHT		
SOIL	MOISTURE	SOIL SCAL		1511		CU D MOIS				TERMS			CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC $\hat{\gamma}_{ extsf{q}}$ - DRY UNIT WEIGHT CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC		
	TERBERG L				DE	SCRIPTI	ON			R FIELD MO			DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST <u>SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS</u> DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK		
			_			TURATE SAT.)	υ -			_IQUID; VER OW THE GR			e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE		
PLASTIC LIQUID		D LIMIT					SEMISOLID, DEGLIDES DOVING TO					0	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL		
(PI) PL	RANGE (PI) PL PLASTIC		MIT	_	- WE	(W)	ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE						FRAGS FRAGMENTS		
OM OPTIMUN				E	- MO	IST - (M)		SOLID; AT	OR NEAR O	R NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE		EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:		
SL SHRINK		KAGE	E LIMIT						REQUIRES	ADDITIONAL	DITIONAL WATER TO		CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL		
	- DRY - (U) ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE								CME-55 G*CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER CORE SIZE: X 8*HOLLOW AUGERS -B -H						
	PLASTICITY PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH							PII		CME-550 HARD FACED FINGER BITS					
	N PLASTIC				PL		0-5	טבא (ו	1.1/	<u> </u>	VERY LO	W	TUNG,-CARBIDE INSERTS		
MO	MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM						VANE SHEAR TEST CASING W/ ADVANCER HAND TOOLS: CASING POST HOLE DIGGER								
HIC	HLY PLAS	TIC					R MO				HIGH		PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE*STEEL TEETH HAND AUGER		
							LOR						CME-550X TRICONE TUNGCARB. SOUNDING ROD		
										D. YELLOW-E DESCRIBE			CORE BIT VANE SHEAR TEST		

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

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

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

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

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

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

COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC. CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR) COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP) WEATHERING FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN, CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE. (V SLI.) ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO SLIGHT 1 INCH, OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS. (SLI.) 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 REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. (SEV.) IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR VERY SEVERE (V SEV.) VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BP</u>F 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 ROCK HARDNESS CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES VERY HARD SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK. CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED HARD TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN. MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK, GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED BY MODERATE BLOWS. MEDILIM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOLIGED ALAS INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIEF OR PICK POINT. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES I INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE HARD

OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE, CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY B FINGERNAIL. FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING TERM TERM THICKNESS SPACING VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET 3 TO 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET 1.5 - 4 FEET 0.16 - 1.5 FEET THINLY BEDDED
VERY THINLY BEDDED
THICKLY LAMINATED MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET 0.03 - 0.16 FEET 0.008 - 0.03 FEET VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET

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.

CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE, CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK, PIECES 1 INCH

POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.

SOFT

VERY

WIDE

INDURATION

FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. RUBBING WITH FINGER EREES NUMEROUS GRAINS. GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE: MODERATELY INDURATED BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE: INDURATED DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER. SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE: EXTREMELY INDURATED 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. 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.

 $\underline{\text{DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH)}}$ - 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.

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

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.

 $\underline{\text{LEDGE}}$ - 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 IMPERVINIS STRATIM 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.

<u>SAPROLITE (SAP.)</u> - 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 - I - 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.

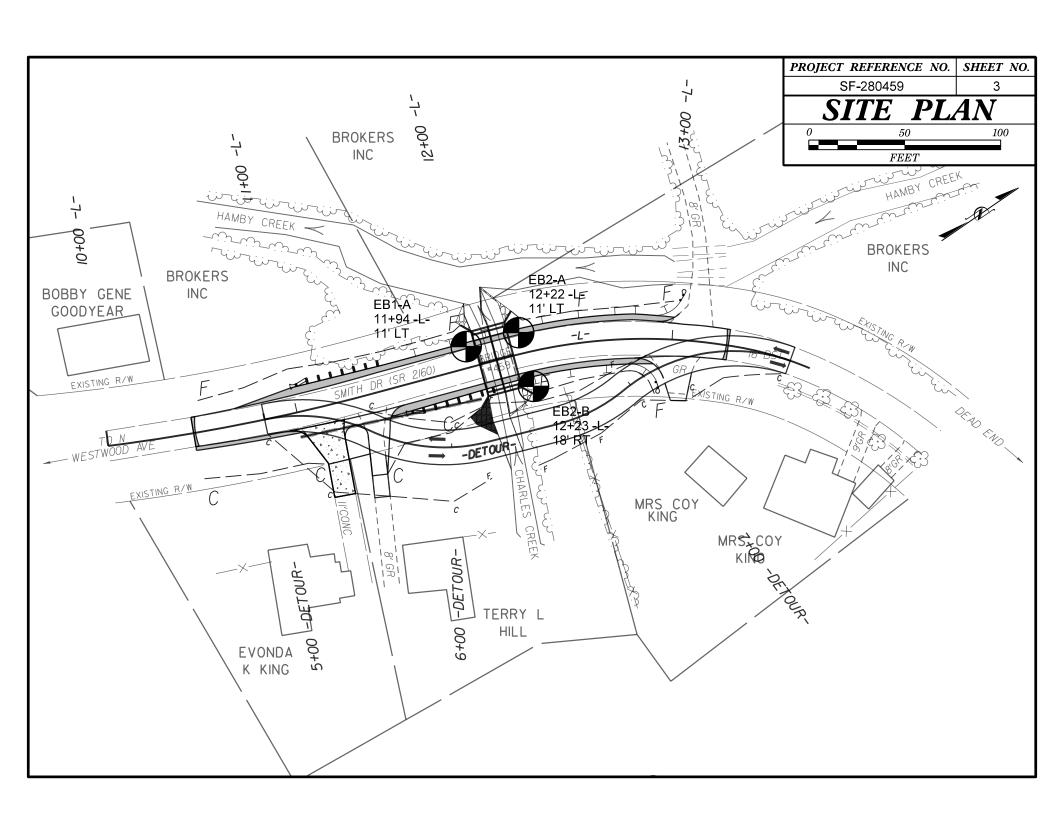
STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.

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

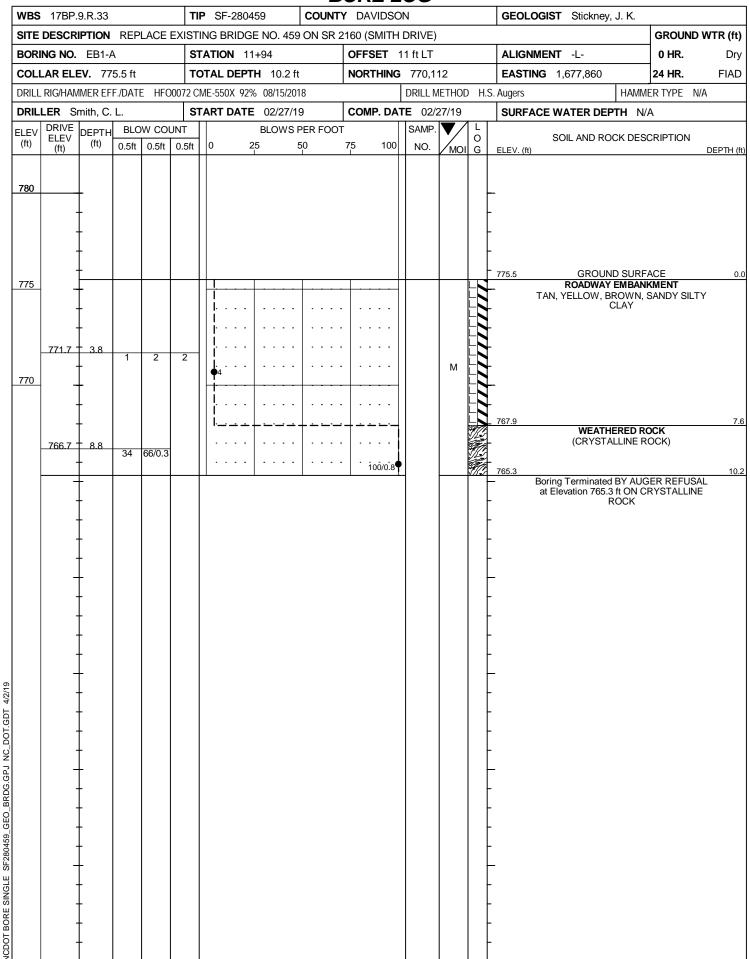
BENCH MARK: TBM SET DURING INVESTIGATION AND SURVEYED BY LOCATIONS AND SURVEY ELEVATION: 774.83 FEET

FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING

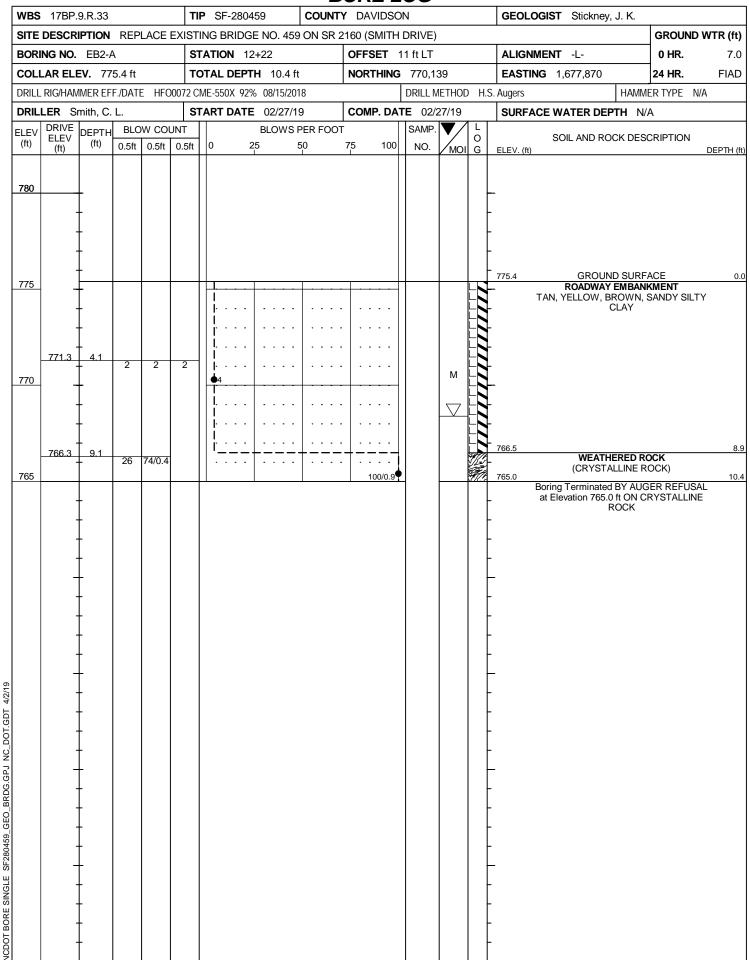
DATE: 8-15-14



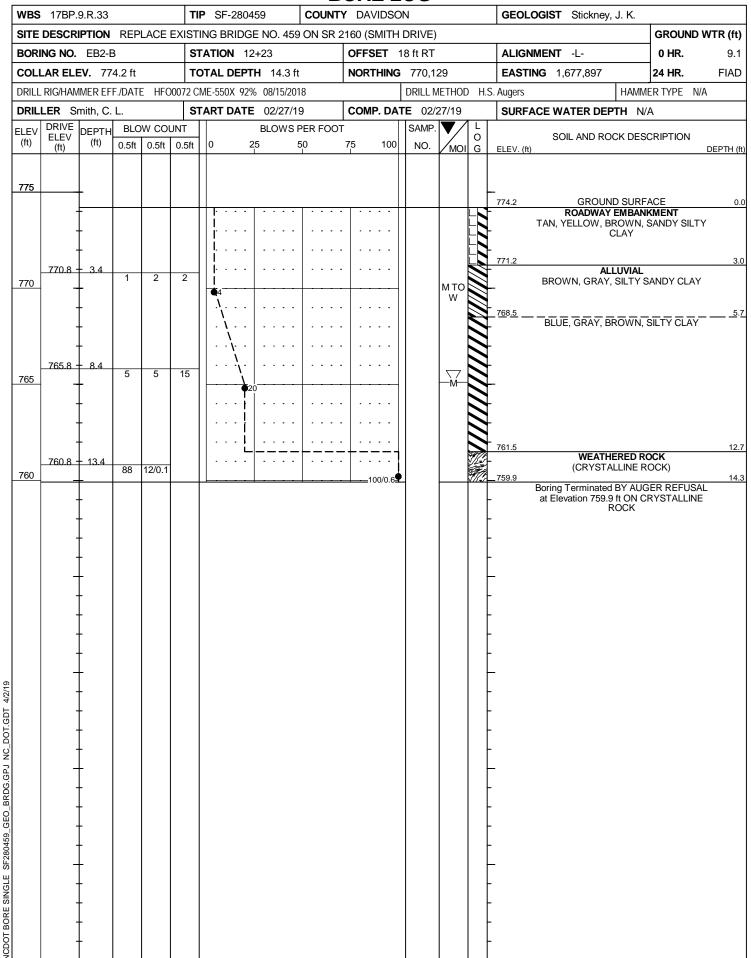
GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG



PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
SF-280459	7

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
REPACE EXISTING BRIDGE NO. 459
ON SR 2160 (SMITH DRIVE)



SR 2160 (SMITH DRIVE) LOOKING FROM END BENT 2 TOWARD END BENT 1



LOOKING DOWNSTREAM TOWARD BRIDGE NO. 459