

REFERENCE: SF-120239

PROJECT: 17BP.10.R.139

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	SF-120239	1	14

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

STRUCTURE
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY CABARRUS
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 239 ON SR 1006
(MT. PLEASANT RD. S) OVER ADAMS CREEK

CONTENTS

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3	SITE PLAN
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PERSONNEL
J.K. STICKNEY
C.L. SMITH
B.E. FOSTER

INVESTIGATED BY C.R. LAVENDER III
DRAWN BY J.E. BEVERLY
CHECKED BY K.B. MILLER
SUBMITTED BY K.B. MILLER
DATE MARCH 2020

CAUTION NOTICE

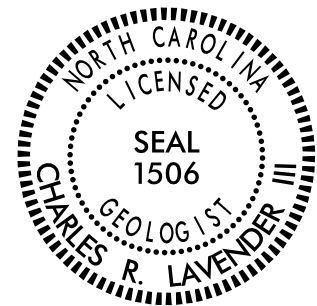
THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION ON WHICH IT IS BASED WERE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDY, PLANNING AND DESIGN, AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION OR PAY PURPOSES. THE VARIOUS FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA AVAILABLE MAY BE REVIEWED OR INSPECTED IN RALEIGH BY CONTACTING THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT AT (919) 707-6850. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

GENERAL 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 (IN-PLACE) TEST DATA CAN BE RELIED ON ONLY TO THE DEGREE 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 VARY CONSIDERABLY WITH TIME ACCORDING TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLUDING TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION AND WIND, AS WELL AS OTHER NON-CLIMATIC FACTORS.

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NOTES:

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



DocuSigned by:





Charles R. Lavender III
8EEA8D1BB2E48... DATE

DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL
UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

**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		TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
<p>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:</p>		<p>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 (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 (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.</p>
WEATHERED ROCK (WR)		NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.
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.
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		
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. <i>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL</i>
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. <i>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF</i>
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. <i>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</i>
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.
ROCK HARDNESS		
VERY HARD		CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.
HARD		CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.
MODERATELY HARD		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.
MEDIUM HARD		CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PIECES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.
SOFT		CAN BE GROOVED 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 SOFT		CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES 1 INCH OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY FINGER NAIL.
FRACTURE SPACING		BEDDING
TERM	SPACING	TERM THICKNESS
VERY WIDE	MORE THAN 10 FEET	VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET
WIDE	3 TO 10 FEET	THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET
MODERATELY CLOSE	1 TO 3 FEET	THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET
CLOSE	0.16 TO 1 FOOT	VERY THINLY BEDDED 0.03 - 0.16 FEET
VERY CLOSE	LESS THAN 0.16 FEET	THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET
		THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET
INDURATION		
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.
		<p>BENCH MARK: BL-4 @ -BL- STA. II+03.85 N 599019.628, E 1571470.595 ELEVATION: 526.91 FEET</p>
		<p>NOTES: FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING</p>
		DATE: 8-15-14

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
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SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

**SUPPLEMENTAL LEGEND, GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) TABLES
 FROM AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS (PAGE 1 OF 2)**

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

**GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) FOR
 JOINTED ROCKS (Hoek and Marinos, 2000)**

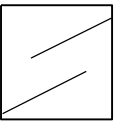
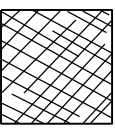
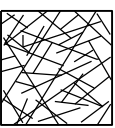

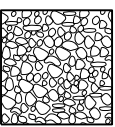
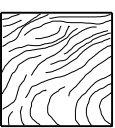
From the lithology, structure and surface conditions of the discontinuities, estimate the average value of GSI. Do not try to be too precise. Quoting a range from 33 to 37 is more realistic than stating that GSI = 35. Note that the table does not apply to structurally controlled failures. Where weak planar structural planes are present in an unfavorable orientation with respect to the excavation face, these will dominate the rock mass behaviour. The shear strength of surfaces in rocks that are prone to deterioration as a result of changes in moisture content will be reduced if water is present. When working with rocks in the fair to very poor categories, a shift to the right may be made for wet conditions. Water pressure is dealt with by effective stress analysis.

SURFACE CONDITIONS

VERY GOOD Very rough, fresh unweathered surfaces	GOOD Rough, slightly weathered, iron stained surfaces	FAIR Smooth, moderately weathered and altered surfaces	POOR Slackensided, highly weathered surfaces with compact coatings or fillings or angular fragments	VERY POOR Slackensided, highly weathered surfaces with soft clay coatings or fillings
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DECREASING SURFACE QUALITY →

STRUCTURE

	INTACT OR MASSIVE - intact rock specimens or massive in situ rock with few widely spaced discontinuities
	BLOCKY - well interlocked undisturbed rock mass consisting of cubical blocks formed by three intersecting discontinuity sets
	VERY BLOCKY - interlocked, partially disturbed mass with multi-faceted angular blocks formed by 4 or more joint sets
	BLOCKY/DISTURBED/SEAMY - folded with angular blocks formed by many intersecting discontinuity sets. Persistence of bedding planes or schistosity
	DISINTEGRATED - poorly interlocked, heavily broken rock mass with mixture of angular and rounded rock pieces
	LAMINATED/SHEARED - Lack of blockiness due to close spacing of weak schistosity or shear planes

DECREASING INTERLOCKING OF ROCK PIECES ↓

90				N/A	N/A
80					
	70				
		60			
			50		
				40	
					30
					20
					10
N/A	N/A				

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

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

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.

SURFACE CONDITIONS OF DISCONTINUITIES (Predominantly bedding planes)

VERY GOOD - Very Rough, fresh unweathered surfaces

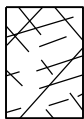
GOOD - Rough, slightly weathered surfaces

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

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.



B. Sandstone with thin inter-layers of siltstone



C. Sandstone and siltstone in similar amounts



D. Siltstone or silty shale with sandstone layers



E. Weak siltstone or clayey shale with sandstone layers

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**.



F. Tectonically deformed, intensively folded/faulted, sheared clayey shale or siltstone with broken and deformed sandstone layers forming an almost chaotic structure

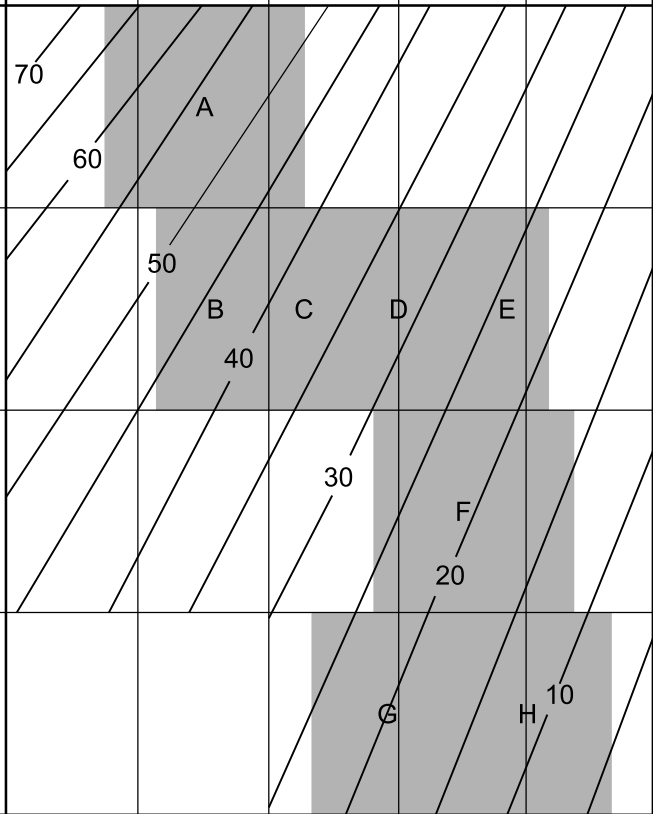


G. Undisturbed silty or clayey shale with or without a few very thin sandstone layers

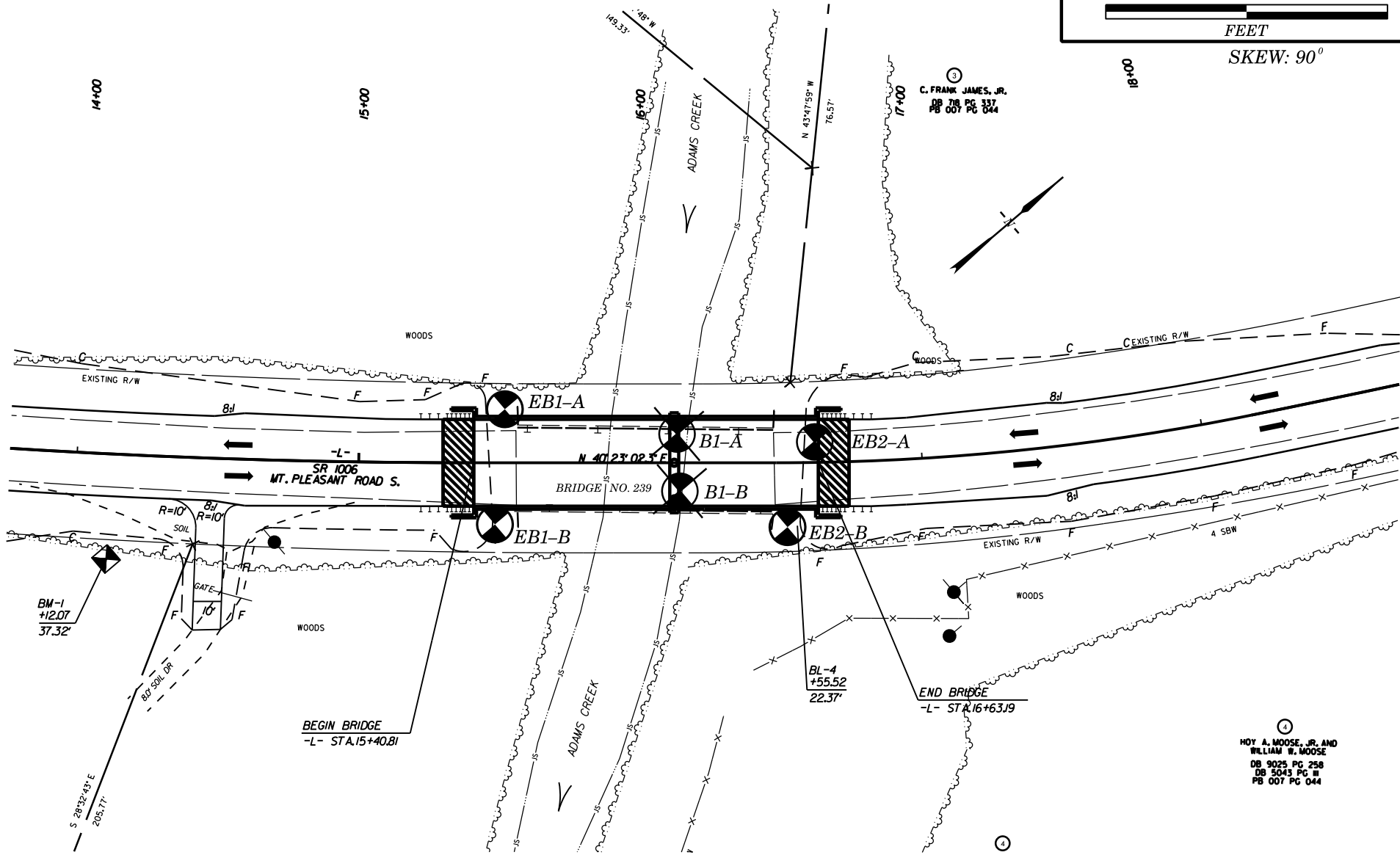


H. Tectonically deformed silty or clayey shale forming a chaotic structure with pockets of clay. Thin layers of sandstone are transformed into small rock pieces.

➔ Means deformation after tectonic disturbance



PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
SF-120239	3
SITE PLAN	
SKEW: 90°	



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 17BP.10.R.139			TIP SF-120239			COUNTY CABARRUS			GEOLOGIST Stickney, J. K.						
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 239 ON SR 1006 (MT. PLEASANT RD. S) OVER ADAMS CREEK									GROUND WTR (ft)						
BORING NO. EB1-A			STATION 15+52			OFFSET 19 ft LT			ALIGNMENT -L-						
COLLAR ELEV. 526.8 ft			TOTAL DEPTH 11.2 ft			NORTHING 598,967			EASTING 1,571,372						
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE HFC0072 CME-550X 84% 05/15/2015						DRILL METHOD H.S. Augers			HAMMER TYPE Automatic						
DRILLER Smith, C. L.			START DATE 03/02/16			COMP. DATE 03/02/16			SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A						
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG MOI	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100					
530															
525	522.8	4.0	3	4	5									526.8	0.0
520	517.8	9.0	17	83/0.3										521.8	5.0
														517.8	9.0
														515.6	11.2

NCDOT BORE SINGLE SF120239_GEO_BH_BRD0239.GPJ NC_DOT.GDT 3/9/20

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 17BP.10.R.139		TIP SF-120239		COUNTY CABARRUS		GEOLOGIST Stickney, J. K.											
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 239 ON SR 1006 (MT. PLEASANT RD. S) OVER ADAMS CREEK							GROUND WTR (ft)										
BORING NO. EB1-B		STATION 15+48		OFFSET 22 ft RT		ALIGNMENT -L-											
COLLAR ELEV. 527.1 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 10.0 ft		NORTHING 598,938		EASTING 1,571,401											
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE HFC0072 CME-550X 84% 05/15/2015				DRILL METHOD H.S. Augers		HAMMER TYPE Automatic											
DRILLER Smith, C. L.		START DATE 03/02/16		COMP. DATE 03/02/16		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	DEPTH (ft)		
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100							
530																	
															527.1	GROUND SURFACE	0.0
																ROADWAY EMBANKMENT Red and Brown, Sandy Silty Clay	
525															522.2		4.9
	523.2	3.9				8	4	4								RESIDUAL Tan and Yellow, Silty Sandy Clay	
520																	
	518.2	8.9				52	48/0.1								518.2		8.9
															517.1	WEATHERED ROCK (Meta-Argillite)	10.0
																Boring Terminated by Auger Refusal at Elevation 517.1 ft on Non-Crystalline Rock (Meta-Argillite)	

NCDOT BORE SINGLE SF120239_GEO_BH_BRD0239.GPJ NC_DOT.GDT 3/9/20

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT


BORE LOG

WBS 17BP.10.R.139			TIP SF-120239			COUNTY CABARRUS			GEOLOGIST Stickney, J. K.								
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 239 ON SR 1006 (MT. PLEASANT RD. S) OVER ADAMS CREEK									GROUND WTR (ft)								
BORING NO. B1-A			STATION 16+13			OFFSET 10 ft LT			ALIGNMENT -L-								
COLLAR ELEV. 514.4 ft			TOTAL DEPTH 22.0 ft			NORTHING 599,008			EASTING 1,571,418								
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE HFC0070 CME-550X 79% 12/16/2019						DRILL METHOD NW Casing w/ Core			HAMMER TYPE Automatic								
DRILLER Smith, C. L.			START DATE 02/17/20			COMP. DATE 02/17/20			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)		
515															514.4	GROUND SURFACE	0.0
	512.6	1.8													512.6	ALLUVIAL Brown-Gray Silty Sand With Gravel And Cobbles	1.8
510			60/0.0												511.2	NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK Moderately Severely Weathered Meta-Argillite	3.2
505																NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK Light To Dark Gray Meta-Argillite REC=97%, RQD=79% GSI=88-90	
500																	
495																	
															492.4	Boring Terminated at Elevation 492.4 ft in Non-Crystalline Rock (Meta-Argillite)	22.0

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CORE LOG

WBS 17BP.10.R.139				TIP SF-120239		COUNTY CABARRUS			GEOLOGIST Stickney, J. K.		
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 239 ON SR 1006 (MT. PLEASANT RD. S) OVER ADAMS CREEK										GROUND WTR (ft)	
BORING NO. B1-A				STATION 16+13		OFFSET 10 ft LT			ALIGNMENT -L-		0 HR. N/A
COLLAR ELEV. 514.4 ft				TOTAL DEPTH 22.0 ft		NORTHING 599,008			EASTING 1,571,418		24 HR. N/A
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE HFO0070 CME-550X 79% 12/16/2019						DRILL METHOD NW Casing w/ Core			HAMMER TYPE Automatic		
DRILLER Smith, C. L.				START DATE 02/17/20		COMP. DATE 02/17/20			SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A		
CORE SIZE NX				TOTAL RUN 18.8 ft							
ELEV (ft)	RUN ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	RUN (ft)	DRILL RATE (Min/ft)	RUN		STRATA		L O G	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	DEPTH (ft)
					REC. (ft) %	RQD (ft) %	REC. (ft) %	RQD (ft) %			
511.2	511.2	3.2	4.8		(4.8)	(4.1)	(18.3)	(14.9)		Begin Coring @ 3.2 ft NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK Light To Dark Gray, Very Slight To Fresh Weathering, Hard Meta-Argillite, With Close To Moderately Close Fracture Spacing GSI=88-90	3.2
510	506.4	8.0	5.0		100%	85%	97%	79%			
505	501.4	13.0	5.0		(5.0)	(4.4)					
500	496.4	18.0	4.0		100%	88%					
495	492.4	22.0	4.0		(4.5)	(2.5)					
					(4.0)	(3.9)					22.0
					100%	98%				Boring Terminated at Elevation 492.4 ft in Non-Crystalline Rock (Meta-Argillite)	


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GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG

WBS 17BP.10.R.139			TIP SF-120239			COUNTY CABARRUS			GEOLOGIST Stickney, J. K.							
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 239 ON SR 1006 (MT. PLEASANT RD. S) OVER ADAMS CREEK										GROUND WTR (ft)						
BORING NO. B1-B			STATION 16+14			OFFSET 10 ft RT			ALIGNMENT -L-							
COLLAR ELEV. 515.6 ft			TOTAL DEPTH 19.9 ft			NORTHING 598,996			EASTING 1,571,434							
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE HFC0070 CME-550X 79% 12/16/2019						DRILL METHOD NW Casing w/ Core			HAMMER TYPE Automatic							
DRILLER Smith, C. L.			START DATE 02/17/20			COMP. DATE 02/17/20			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)	
520																
515														515.6	GROUND SURFACE	0.0
														514.6	ALLUVIAL Brown-Gray Silty Sand With Gravel And Cobbles	1.0
	512.7	2.9												511.6	NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK Moderately Severely Weathered Meta-Argillite	4.0
510			60/0.0													
505																
500																
														495.7	Boring Terminated at Elevation 495.7 ft in Non-Crystalline Rock (Meta-Argillite)	19.9

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GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT CORE LOG

WBS 17BP.10.R.139			TIP SF-120239			COUNTY CABARRUS			GEOLOGIST Stickney, J. K.			
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 239 ON SR 1006 (MT. PLEASANT RD. S) OVER ADAMS CREEK									GROUND WTR (ft)			
BORING NO. B1-B			STATION 16+14			OFFSET 10 ft RT			ALIGNMENT -L-			
COLLAR ELEV. 515.6 ft			TOTAL DEPTH 19.9 ft			NORTHING 598,996			EASTING 1,571,434			
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE HFO0070 CME-550X 79% 12/16/2019						DRILL METHOD NW Casing w/ Core			HAMMER TYPE Automatic			
DRILLER Smith, C. L.			START DATE 02/17/20			COMP. DATE 02/17/20			SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A			
CORE SIZE NX			TOTAL RUN 15.9 ft									
ELEV (ft)	RUN ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	RUN (ft)	DRILL RATE (Min/ft)	RUN		STRATA		L O G	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	DEPTH (ft)	
					REC. (ft) %	RQD (ft) %	REC. (ft) %	RQD (ft) %				
511.6	511.6	4.0	0.9		(0.9)	(0.9)	(15.1)	(10.7)		<p style="text-align: center;">Begin Coring @ 4.0 ft NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK Light To Dark Gray, Slightly Weathered To Fresh, Hard Meta-Argillite With Close To Wide Fracture Spacing GSI=88-90 (from 7.1' - 9.9' Rock Is Moderately Weathered With Very Close Fracture Spacing, GSI=55-60)</p>	4.0	
510	510.7	4.9	5.0		100%	100%	95%	67%			4.0	
	505.7	9.9			(4.5)	(0.5)						
	505.7		5.0		90%	10%						
505					(4.8)	(4.6)						
	500.7	14.9			96%	92%						
500			5.0		(4.9)	(4.7)						
	495.7	19.9			98%	94%						
											19.9	
Boring Terminated at Elevation 495.7 ft in Non-Crystalline Rock (Meta-Argillite)												

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GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 17BP.10.R.139		TIP SF-120239		COUNTY CABARRUS		GEOLOGIST Stickney, J. K.										
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 239 ON SR 1006 (MT. PLEASANT RD. S) OVER ADAMS CREEK							GROUND WTR (ft)									
BORING NO. EB2-A		STATION 16+62		OFFSET 7 ft LT		ALIGNMENT -L-										
COLLAR ELEV. 527.4 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 15.5 ft		NORTHING 599,044		EASTING 1,571,452										
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE HFO0070 CME-550X 79% 12/16/2019				DRILL METHOD NW Casing w/ Advancer		HAMMER TYPE Automatic										
DRILLER Smith, C. L.		START DATE 02/15/20		COMP. DATE 02/15/20		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A										
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG MOI	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)		
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100						
530																
														527.4	GROUND SURFACE	0.0
															ROADWAY EMBANKMENT Red-Brown Sandy Silty Clay	
525														523.4		4.0
	523.1	4.3		2	2	2									ALLUVIAL Tan-Orange Sandy Silty Clay	
520														520.5		6.9
	518.1	9.3		20	24	51									RESIDUAL Tan-Brown Sandy Silty Clay	
515																
	513.1	14.3												513.1		14.3
				100/0.4										511.9	WEATHERED ROCK Gray Severely Weathered Meta-Argillite	15.5
															Boring Terminated with Casing Advancer Refusal at Elevation 511.9 ft on Non-Crystalline Rock (Meta-Argillite)	

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GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

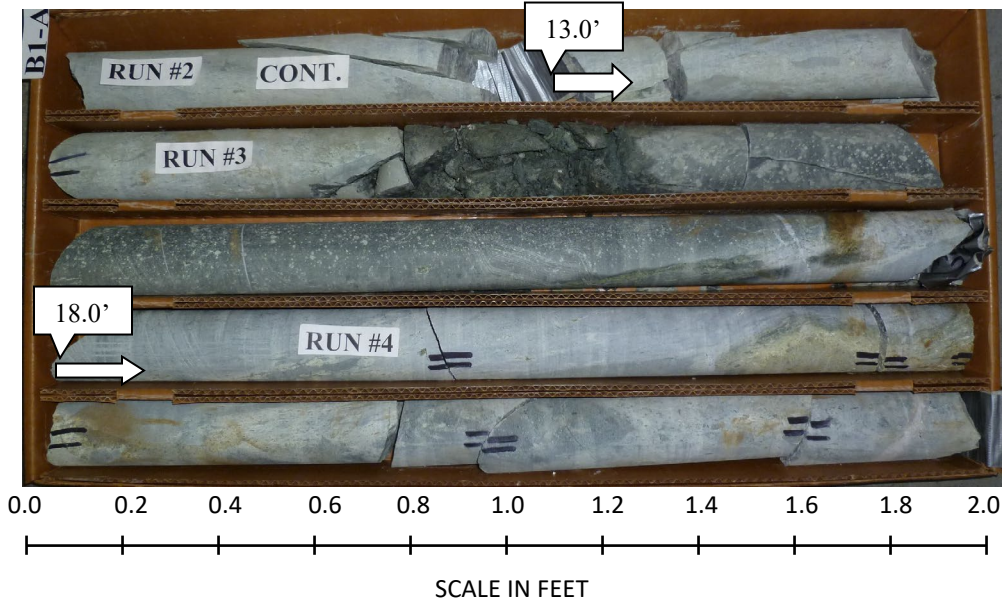
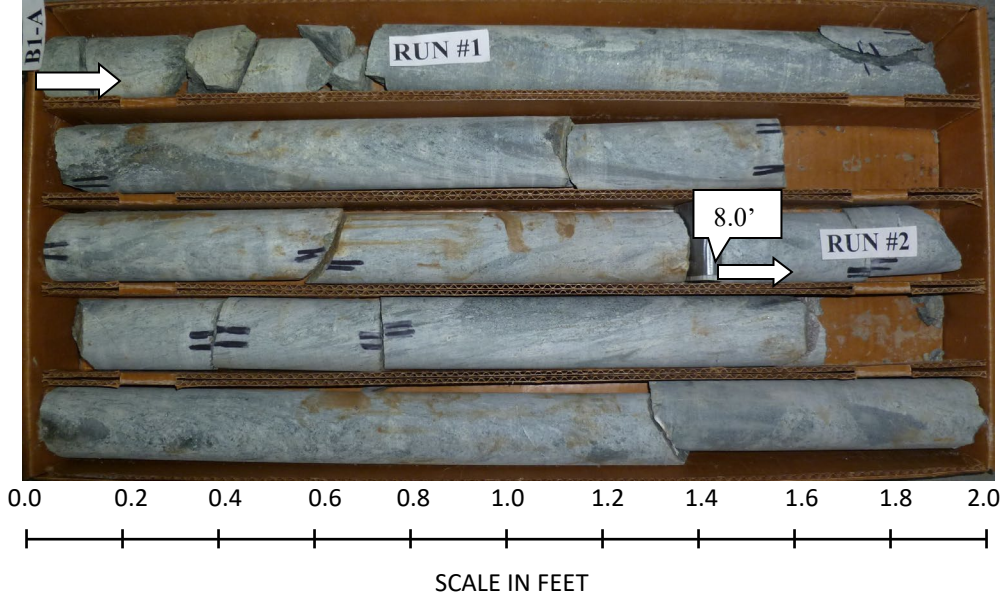
BORE LOG

WBS 17BP.10.R.139			TIP SF-120239			COUNTY CABARRUS			GEOLOGIST Stickney, J. K.						
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 239 ON SR 1006 (MT. PLEASANT RD. S) OVER ADAMS CREEK									GROUND WTR (ft)						
BORING NO. EB2-B			STATION 16+52			OFFSET 23 ft RT			ALIGNMENT -L-						
COLLAR ELEV. 527.1 ft			TOTAL DEPTH 12.9 ft			NORTHING 599,017			EASTING 1,571,469						
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE HFC0072 CME-550X 84% 05/15/2015						DRILL METHOD H.S. Augers			HAMMER TYPE Automatic						
DRILLER Smith, C. L.			START DATE 03/02/16			COMP. DATE 03/02/16			SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A						
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG MOI	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100					
530															
525	523.2	3.9	4	3	2								M	527.1 GROUND SURFACE 0.0 ROADWAY EMBANKMENT Red and Brown, Sandy Silty Clay	
520	518.2	8.9	2	2	20								D	522.2 RESIDUAL 4.9 Tan and Yellow, Silty Sandy Clay	
515														516.7 WEATHERED ROCK 10.4 (Meta-Argillite)	
														514.2 Boring Terminated by Auger Refusal at Elevation 514.2 ft on Non-Crystalline Rock (Meta-Argillite) 12.9	

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CORE PHOTOGRAPHS:
Bridge No. 239 on SR 1006 (Mt. Pleasant Rd. S) over
Adams Creek
B1-A: -L- Station 16+13, 10 ft LT

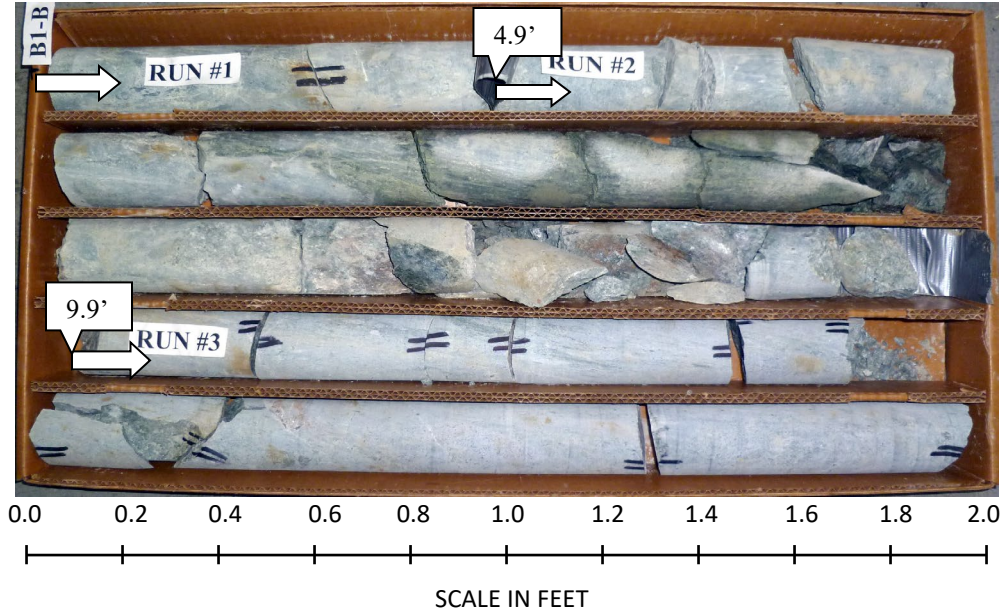
Begin core
at 3.2'



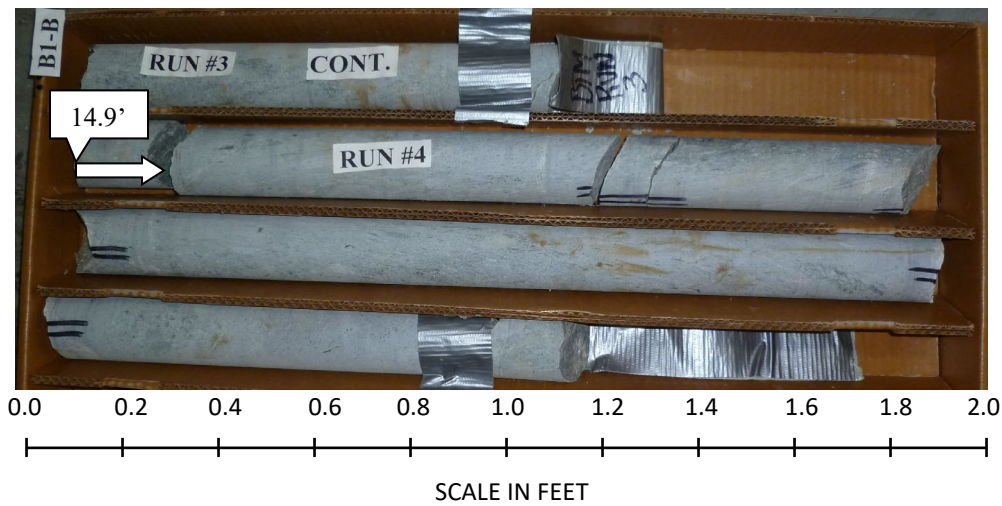
End core
at 22.0'

CORE PHOTOGRAPHS:
Bridge No. 239 on SR 1006 (Mt. Pleasant Rd. S) over
Adams Creek
B1-B: -L- Station 16+14, 10 ft RT

**Begin core
at 4.0'**



**End core
at 19.9'**



Bridge No. 239 on SR 1006 (Mt. Pleasant Rd. South) over Adams Creek SITE PHOTO



Photo: View looking EB1 toward EB2, Creek flows Lt to Rt