-490001 REFERENCE

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BP.14.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

STRUCTURE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

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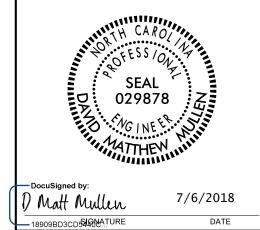
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B. WORLEY, PG
J. BARE

NVESTIGATED BY
DRAWN BY DMM DS
CHECKED BY JCK JE
SUBMITTED BY JCK
DATE



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NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS		
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS ELIGHT POWER AUGER AND VIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT	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.		
ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM D1586). SDIL CLASSIFICATION	<u>UNIFORMLY GRADED</u> - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. <u>GAP-GRADED</u> - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLE SIZES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES.	SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION BY A SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER EQUAL TO 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: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS	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.		
AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE,	THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS:	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	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	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	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	ROCK (WR) 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	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		
GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS ORGANIC MATERIALS CLASS. (≤ 35% PASSING *200) (> 35% PASSING *200) ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC.	CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, CANSISC RORPED COLUMN TYPE	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.	UNCLES, UNDERSO, SCRIST, ETC.	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.		
CLASS. A-1-a A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-7-6 A-3 A-6, A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY	POCK (NCP)	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM		
SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50	ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC. 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 SIL1" MUCK,	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	CP) SHELL BEDS, ETC. WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT		
*40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN SOILS SO	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER	ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.		
MATERIAL	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10%	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.		
PASSING #40 SOILS WITH	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20% 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,	DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE		
LL - - 48 MX 41 MN 48 MX 41 MN 48 MX 41 MN 48 MX 41 MN LITTLE OR HIGHLY	HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	(V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.		
CROLIP INDEX A A A A MY 8 MY 12 MY 16 MY NO MY AMOLINES OF ORGANIC	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 FRACS ORGANIC SUILS	✓ 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 GADE AND SAND SOILS SOILS	▼ STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS	CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.		
MATERIALS SANU	✓ PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA	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 ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.		
GEN. RATING EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABLE		DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED	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	─────────────────────────────────────	WITH FRESH ROCK.	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE		
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	MODERATELY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL SEVERE AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION, ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH	FIELD.		
COMPACTNIESS OR RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED	TT 25 (425	(MOD. SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. ROCK GIVES 'CLUNK' SOUND WHEN STRUCK.	JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.		
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE CONSISTENCY PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (N-VALUE) (TONS/FT ²)	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/02/5 DIP & DIP DIRECTION WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO		
VERY LOOSE 4.4	SPT C SURPE INDICATOR	SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT (SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED	ITS LATERAL EXTENT.		
CRANII AP LOOSE 4 TO 10	SOIL SYMBOL DPT DMT TEST BORING INSTALLATION	TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN.	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		
MATERIAL MEDIUM DENSE 10 10 30 N/A	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING TEST	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE	USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.		
(NON-COHESIVE) VERY DENSE > 50	THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT THOUGH BURNING TEST	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 ————————————————————————————————————	(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 SILT-CLAY MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 0.5 TO 1.0	INFERRED ROCK LINE MN MONITORING WELL TEST BORING	VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</u> COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND	RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.		
MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2	WITH CORE	SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS, QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS	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		
(COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4 HARD > 30 > 4	→ → → → → ← ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY \(\triangle \) FIEZUMETER \(\triangle \) SPT N-VALUE	ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	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		
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270		VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK, BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK,	ROCK. 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	UNSUITABLE WASTE ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE	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		
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL COARSE FINE SILT CLAY	SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.		
(BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (CSE. SD.) (F SD.) (SL.) (CL.)	ABBREVIATIONS	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 OR SLIP PLANE.		
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST	HARD EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED 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	MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT.	A 140 LB. HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL		
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY 7 - UNIT WEIGHT	HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE	WITH A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.		
SOLI MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE	CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC γ_d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC	POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. 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 GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST <u>SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS</u>	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	DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON	PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.	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		
(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.		
PLASTIC CONTROL TO SEMICOL TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PLASTIC CONTROL TO SEMICOL TO SEMICAL T	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FINGERNAIL.	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.		
RANGE SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	FRAGS FRAGMENTS W - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	BENCH MARK: BL-3		
(PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	HI HIGHLY V - VERY RATIO	TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS			
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET	ELEVATION: 3109.23 FEET		
SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT	DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET	NOTES:		
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO	CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL	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			
- DRY - (D) ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	CME-55 6* CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER CORE SIZE:	THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET			
PLASTICITY	X 8* HOLLOW AUGERS	INDURATION			
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH	CME-550 HARD FACED FINGER BITS X-N XWL	FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.			
	X TUNGCARBIDE INSERTS	RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; FRIABLE GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.			
NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW		DEATER DECK BY THE MEDITAL DISTATES SHOWED.			
NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM	Y CASING X WY ADVANCER	CDAING CAN BE CERARATED FROM CAMPLE WITH CTET DOORS			
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT	X CASING X W/ ADVANCER POST HOLE DIGGER	MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.			
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM	X CASING X W/ ADVANCER POST HOLE DIGGER	MUDERATELY INDURATED BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.			
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH COLOR	X CASING X W/ ADVANCER POST HOLE DIGGER	BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.			
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH	X CASING X W/ ADVANCER POST HOLE DIGGER	MUDERATELY INDURATED BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. ORAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE:	DATE: 8-15-1		

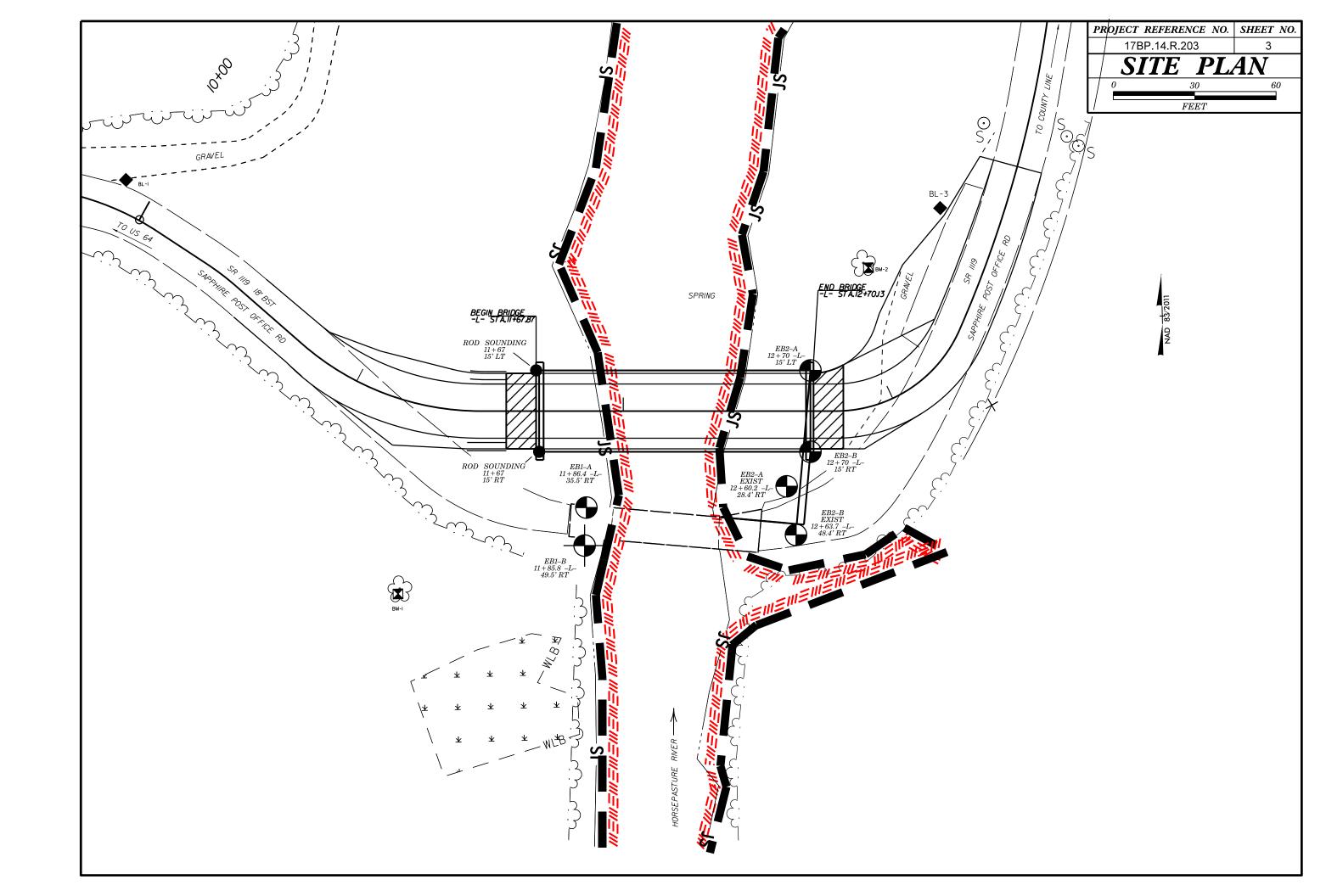
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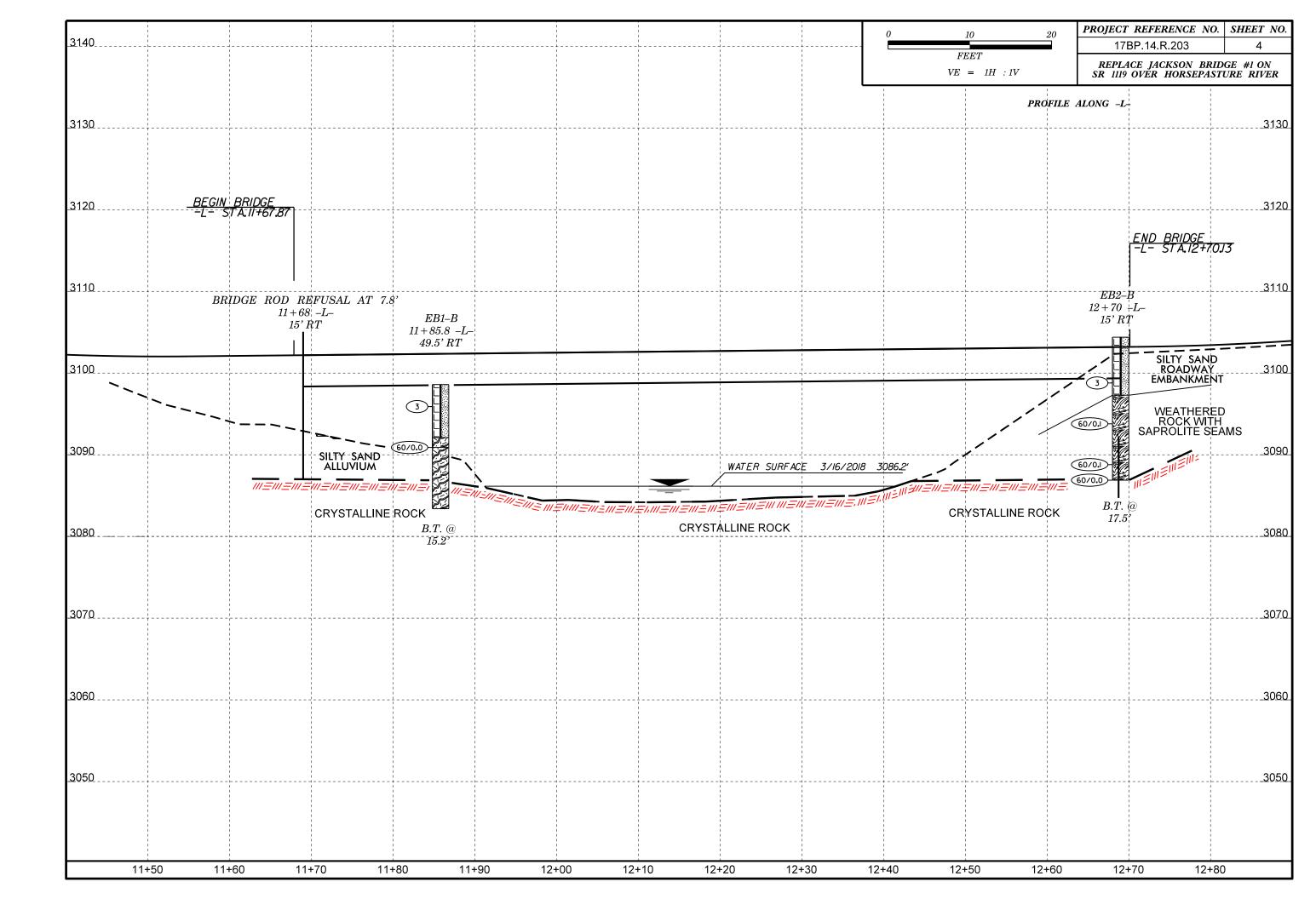
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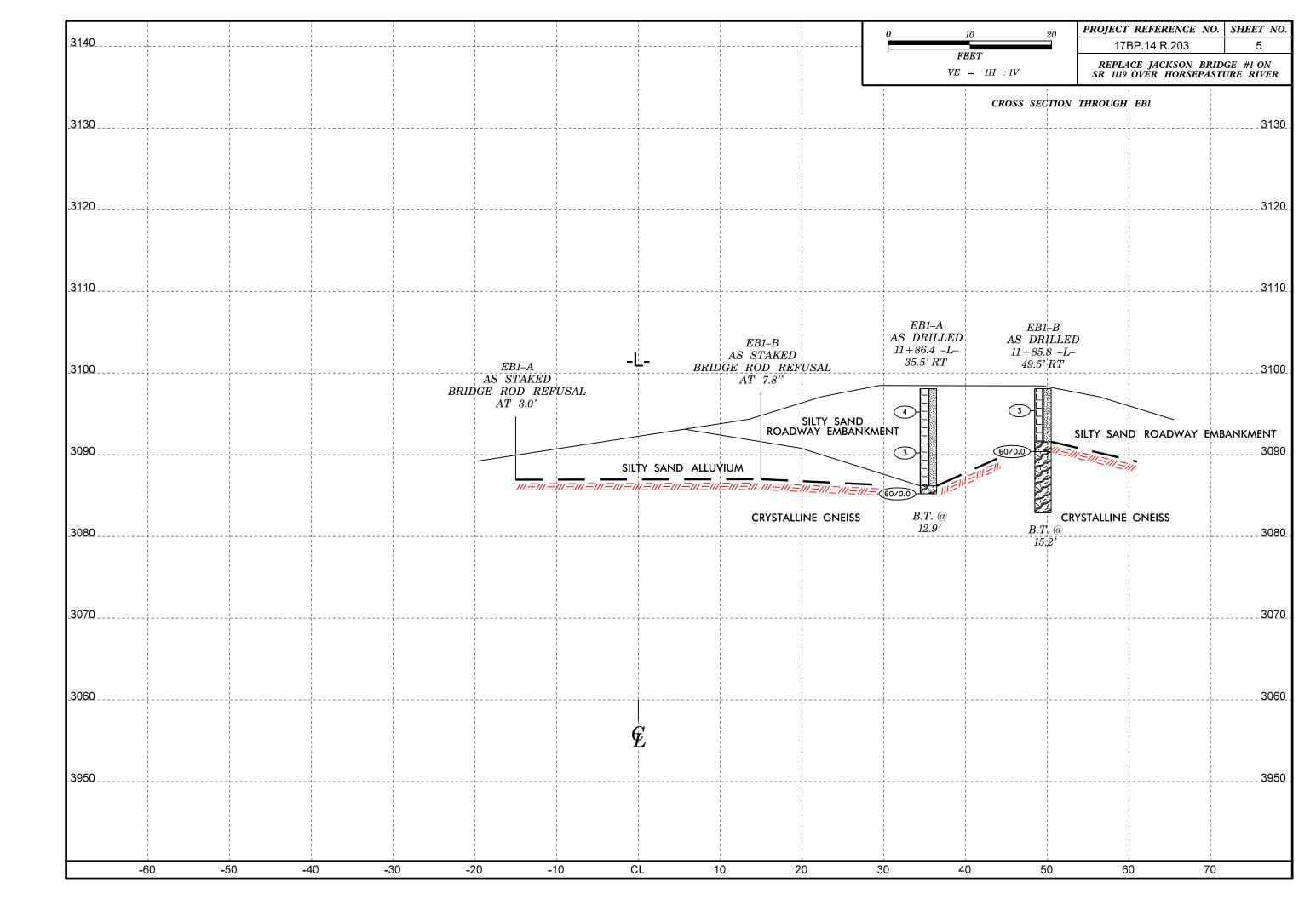
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

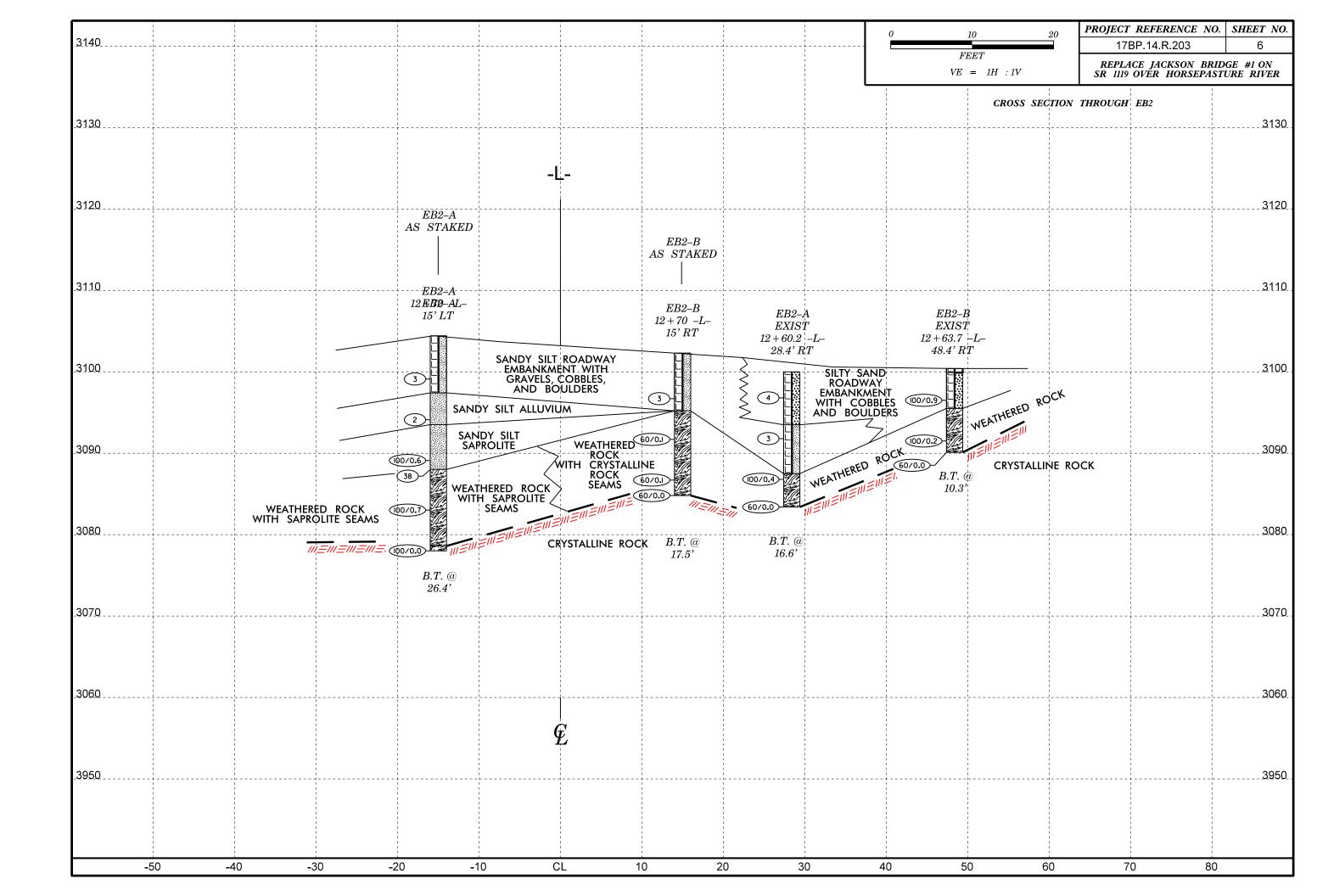
SUPPLEMENTAL LEGEND, GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) TABLES

FROM AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-1 — Determination of GSI for Jointed Rock Mass (Marinos and Hoek, 2000) AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-2 — Determination of GSI for Tectonically Deformed Heterogeneous Rock Masses (Marinos and Hoek, 2000) GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) FOR GSI FOR HETEROGENEOUS ROCK MASSES SUCH AS FLYSCH (Marinos. P and Hoek E., 2000) JOINTED ROCKS (Hoek and Marinos, 2000) faces From a description of the lithology, structure and POOR - Very smooth, slicken-l or highly weathered surfaces soft clay coatings or fillings From the lithology, structure and surface y weathered surf ngs or fillings ats occasionally es with compac with angular conditions of the discontinuities, estimate the average value of GSI. Do not try to and surface conditions (particularly of the bedding planes), choose a box in the chart. Locate the planes) be too precise. Quoting a range from 33 to 37 is more realistic than stating that GSI = 35. Note that the table does not Ō position in the box that corresponds to the condition weathered of the discontinuities and estimate the average value ther of GSI from the contours. Do not attempt to be too eď, apply to structurally controlled failures. Where weak planar structural planes are precise. Quoting a range from 33 to 37 is more realistic than giving GSI = 35. Note that the weather slightly present in an unfavorable orientation SURFACE CONDITIONS (DISCONTINUITIES (Predominantly beddir smooth, c surface: fillings highly coating Hoek-Brown criterion does not apply to structurally with respect to the excavation face, these will dominate the rock mass controlled failures. Where unfavourably oriented behaviour. The shear strength of surfaces continuous weak planar discontinuities are present, in rocks that are prone to deterioration slightly es these will dominate the behaviour of the rock mass. POOR Slickensided, h with compact or angular fra Rough, as a result of changes in moisture content will be reduced if water is POOR - Very s slickensided coatings or f fragments GOOD -thered The strength of some rock masses is reduced by the GOOD rough, presence of groundwater and this can be allowed for present. When working with rocks in the by a slight shift to the right in the columns for fair, fair to very poor categories, a shift to th, r GOOD - I surfaces FAIR - weather the right may be made for wet conditions. GOOD Rough, s surface poor and very poor conditions. Water pressure does VERY | sided with s VERY Very FAIR Smoot alter VERY Slicke With Water pressure is dealt with by effective not change the value of GSI and it is dealt with by stress analysis. using effective stress analysis. STRUCTURE DECREASING SURFACE QUALITY COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE INTACT OR MASSIVE - intact A. Thick bedded, very blocky sandstone 90 rock specimens or massive in N/A N/A The effect of pelitic coatings on the bedding planes is minimized by the confinement of situ rock with few widely spaced PIECES discontinuities the rock mass. In shallow tunnels or slopes these bedding planes may cause structurally 80 controlled instability. 60 BLOCKY - well interlocked undisturbed rock mass consisting of cubical blocks formed by three intersecting discontinuity sets 50 C. Sand-D. Siltstone E. Weak 60 siltstone stone with stone and or silty shale or clayey С thin inter siltstone with sand-/B lauers of in similar stone lauers shale with VERY BLOCKY - interlocked. amounts sands tone siltstone 40 partially disturbed mass with 50 multi-faceted angular blocks formed by 4 or more joint sets INTERL C. D. E. and G - may be more or F. Tectonically deformed. BLOCKY/DISTURBED/SEAMY -30 less folded than illustrated but intensively folded/faulted, folded with angular blocks this does not change the strength. sheared clayey shale or siltstone formed by many intersecting Tectonic deformation, faulting and with broken and deformed CREASING loss of continuity moves these discontinuity sets. Persistence sandstone layers forming an 30 categories to F and H. of bedding planes or schistosity lmost chaotic structure 20 DISINTEGRATED - poorly interlocked, heavily broken rock mass 20 G. Undisturbed silty H. Tectonically deformed silty with mixture of angular and or clayey shale with or clayey shale forming a 10 rounded rock pieces or without a few very chaotic structure with pockets of clay. Thin layers of thin sandstone layers sandstone are transformed into small rock pieces. 10 LAMINATED/SHEARED - Lack of blockiness due to close spacing N/A N/A → Means deformation after tectonic disturbance of weak schistosity or shear planes DATE: 8-19-16

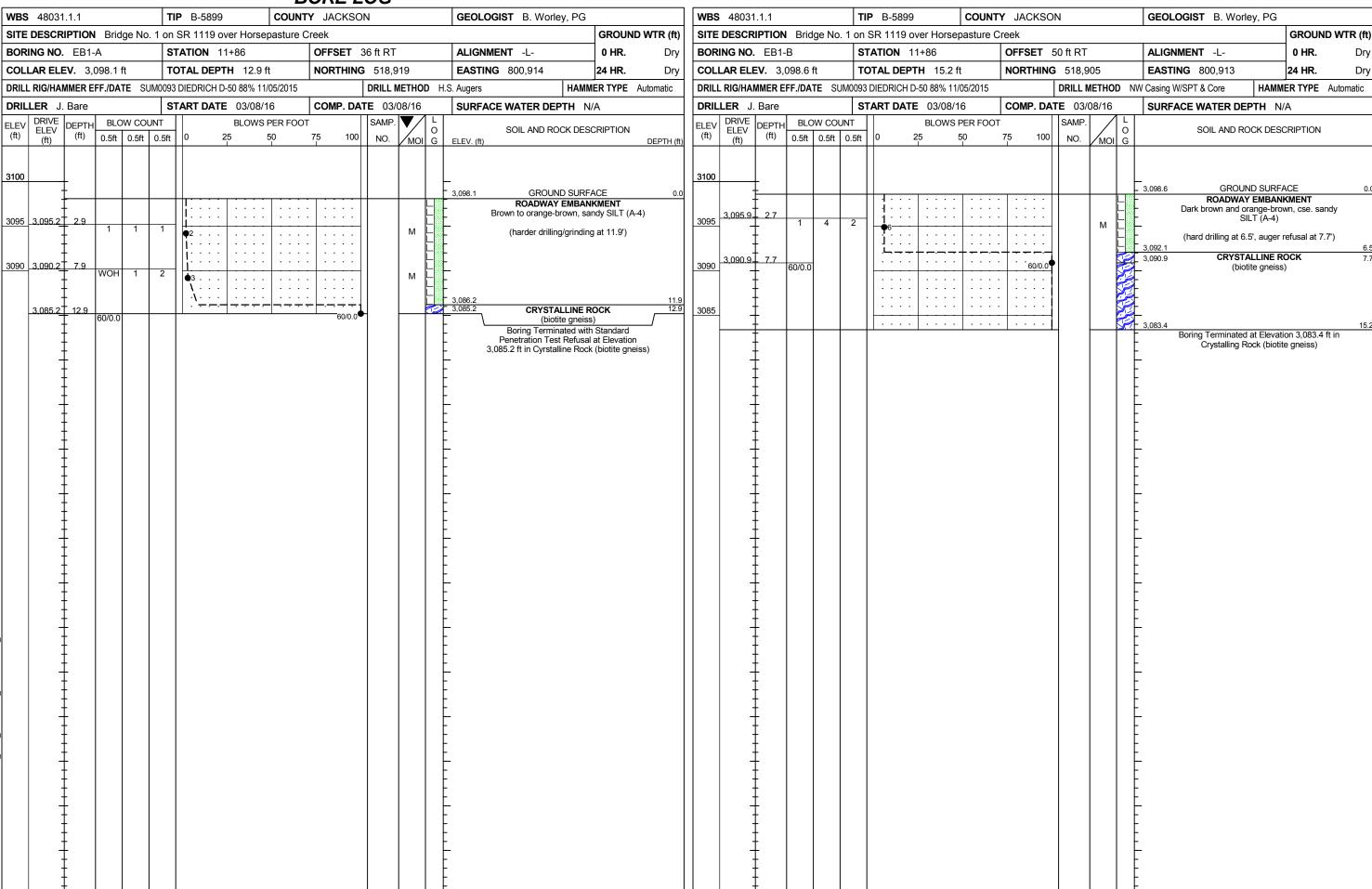








GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT CORE LOG

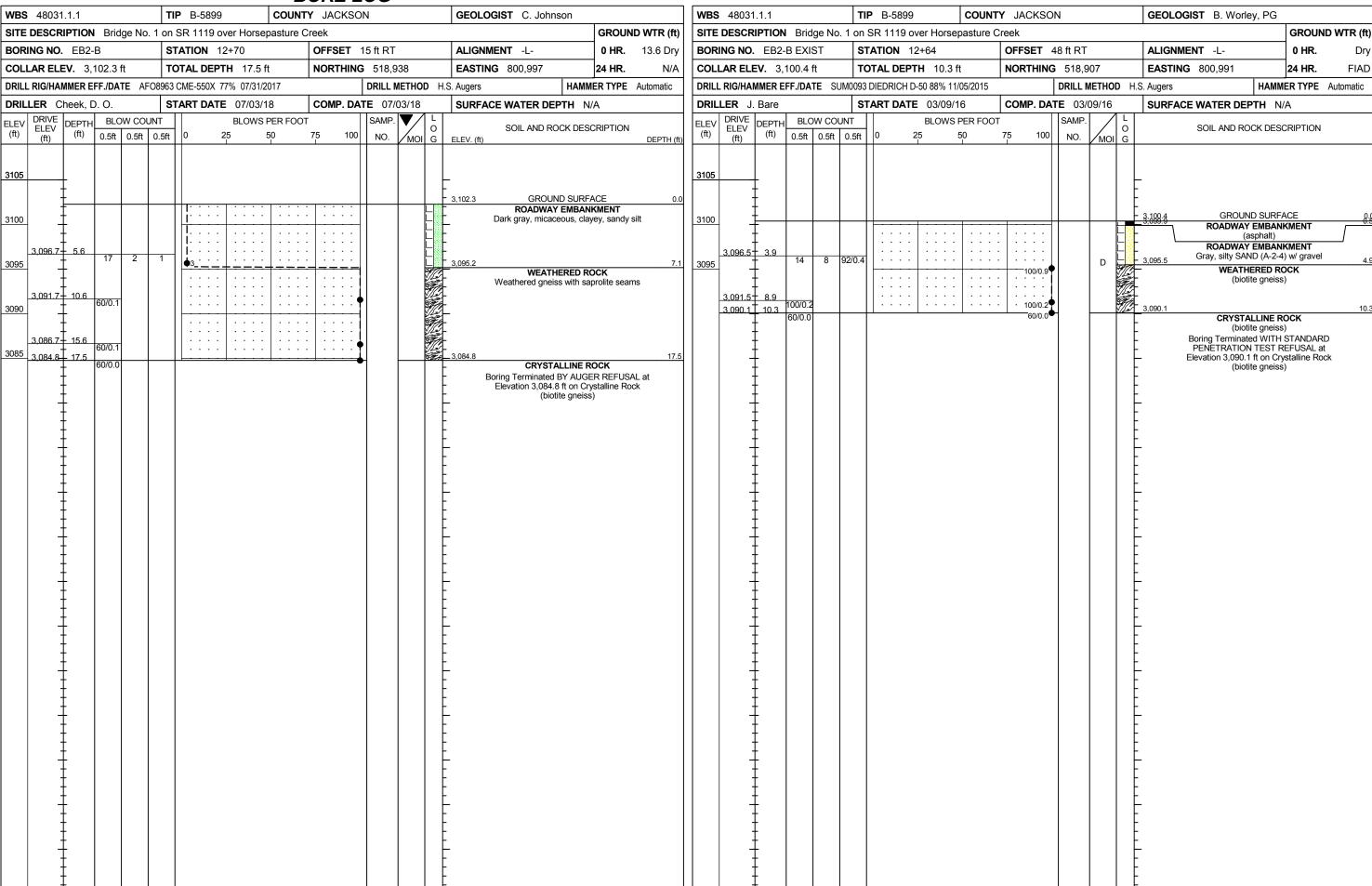
									C	U	RE LUG				
WBS	4803	1.1.1			TIP	B-589	9	С	OUNT	Υ.	IACKSON	GEOLOGIST B. World	ey, PG		
SITE	DESCR	RIPTION	I Bric	dge No. 1	on SF	R 1119	over Hor	sepas	sture C	reel	(GROUN	ID WTR (ft)
BOR	ING NO	. EB1-	-A		STA	TION	11+86			OF	FSET 36 ft RT	ALIGNMENT -L-		0 HR.	Dry
COL	LAR EL	EV . 3,	098.1	ft	тот	AL DE	PTH 12	.9 ft		NC	PRTHING 518,919	EASTING 800,914		24 HR.	Dry
DRILL	RIG/HA	MMER E	FF./DA	TE SUM	0093 DII	EDRICH	I D-50 88%	11/05/2	2015		DRILL METHOD H.S	S. Augers	HAMM	ER TYPE	Automatic
DRIL	LER J	. Bare			STA	RT DA	TE 03/0	8/16		СС	OMP. DATE 03/08/16	SURFACE WATER DE	PTH N/	A	
COR	E SIZE	N/A													
ELEV	RUN	DEPTH	RUN	DRILL	RI	UN L ROD	SAMP.	STF	RATA	L		SECONDITION AND DELAND	·		
(ft)	ELEV (ft)	(ft)	(ft)	RATE (Min/ft)	(ft) %	UN RQD (ft) %	NO.	(ft) %	(ft) %	G	ELEV. (ft)	DESCRIPTION AND REMARK	KS		DEPTH (f
098.09												Ground Surface			
		Ŧ								L		ROADWAY EMBANKMEN	Т		
3095	-	Ŧ		N=2						L	<u> </u>				
		-								L					
3090		Ŧ								L					
	-	Ŧ		N=3						L					
		Ŧ								L	3,086.2				11.9
	-	Ŧ		N=60/0.0							3,085.2 Boring Terminated v	CRYSTALLINE ROCK with Standard Penetration Te	st Refusa	ıl at Flevat	12.9
		Ŧ									3,085.	.2 ft in Cyrstalline Rock (biotit	e gneiss)		
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SHEET 8

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG

		RE LOG										
WBS 48031.1.1	TIP B-5899 COUNTY J		GEOLOGIST C. Johnson	WBS 48031				NTY JACKSO	N	GEOLOGIST B. Worl		
	on SR 1119 over Horsepasture Creek		GROUND WTR (1					SR 1119 over Horsepastur				GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. EB2-A			ALIGNMENT -L-	0 HR . N/A	BORING NO. EB2-A EXIST			TATION 12+60	OFFSET 28 ft RT		ALIGNMENT -L-	0 HR. Dry
COLLAR ELEV. 3,104.4 ft				24 HR. FIAD	COLLAR ELE			OTAL DEPTH 16.6 ft	NORTHING		EASTING 800,988	24 HR. Dry
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE AFOR		DRILL METHOD NW	-	ER TYPE Automatic				3 DIEDRICH D-50 88% 11/05/2019		DRILL METHOD		HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRILLER Cheek, D. O.			SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/	/A	DRILLER J.			TART DATE 03/08/16		TE 03/08/16	SURFACE WATER DE	PTH N/A
ELEV CHIP CHIP CHIP CHIP CHIP CHIP CHIP CHIP		SAMP. L OO NO. MOI G E	SOIL AND ROCK DESC	CRIPTION DEPTH (ft)	(ft) ELEV (ft)	PE:	0.5ft 0.5ft	BLOWS PER FO	75 100	SAMP. NO. MOI	G	OCK DESCRIPTION
3105 3100 3,099.1 5.3 3 2 3095 3,094.1 10.3 2 1 3090 3,089.1 15.3 3 2 1 3090 3,089.1 15.3 60 40/0.1	5ft 0 25 50 75	100 NO. MOI G E	ROUND SURFA ROADWAY EMBANI Roadway embankment with g and boulders 3,097.4 ALLUVIAL dark gray sandy 3,093.5 SAPROLITE dark gray sandy	DEPTH (ft) ACE 0.0 KMENT gravels, cobbles, 7.0 silt 10.9 silt CCK gneiss CCK Standard at Elevation	LLL V ELEV	(ft) 0.5ft		0 25 50	75 100	NO. MOI	G 3,100.0 GROUT ROADWAY Brown, silty SANL Small	ID SURFACE (EMBANKMENT) (A-2-4) w/ cobbles and ll boulders 6.5 andy SILT (A-4) (IERED ROCK ite gneiss) ALLINE ROCK ite gneiss) ated with Standard st Refusal at Elevation selline Rock (biotite gneiss)
NCDOT BORE DOUBLE 178P.14.R.203_GEO_BRDG0001											- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG



CORE PHOTOGRAPHS

EB1-B

BOX 1 of 1: 7.7 - 15.2 FEET

GEOLOGIC STRENGTH INDEX (GSI): 60-70





FEET