

plasticity, and N-values averaging less than 10 blows per interval (BPI). Abundant amounts of clays were encountered along alignment -L- from Station 250+10 to 260+00 and Station 270+00 to 289+00, and additionally along alignment -Y8- Station 36+90 to 70+00. These clays and sand/silt clay mixtures (A-6 and A-7) exhibited poor to fair engineering properties with N-values averaging approximately 8 BPI, soil moisture average of approximately 35%, and passing the 200 sieve at approximately 75% on average. Granular materials (A-2, A-3, and to a lesser extent A-4) typically underlie the sandy clay soils at a depth of approximately two to three meters BLS. Fill depths along this portion of the project average approximately two meters with the highest fill depth of eight meters on alignment -L- at Station 128+00.

**6.0 GROUND WATER**

Ground water data was collected during March and April 1999. Departure from normal rainfall amounts for March were approximately -1.0" and approximately +2.0" for April. The surficial water table along the majority of the project corridor typically lies between 0.2m and 1.5m BLS. Base flow was typically observed in the numerous drainage ditches and creeks, indicating that these pathways are actively draining the area. During wet seasons or after significant rainfall, ground water may be within 0.5 meter of the existing ground surface or stand at the surface in areas not bisected by drainage ditches and creeks. Elevations of ground water observed in the deeper (greater than six meters BLS) borings were consistently higher than those of the shallow borings within the vicinity. Increasing hydrostatic pressure with depth may account for this observed condition. This feature should not present adverse effects on the roadway portion of the construction project.

**7.0 REFERENCES**

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