

NOTE: SEE SHEET 2A FOR PLAN SHEET LAYOUT AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION

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

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	B-5331	1	7
STATE PROJ. NO.	F.A. PROJ. NO.	DESCRIPTION	
46045.1.1	BRZ-1849(1)	P.E.	
		RAW & UTIL.	

CONTENTS

LINE	STATION	PLAN	PROFILE
-L-	12+55 TO 17+15	4	5

ROADWAY  
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

PROJ. REFERENCE NO. 46045.1.1 (B-5331) F.A. PROJ. BRZ-1849(1)  
COUNTY COLUMBUS  
PROJECT DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 269 ON SR 1849 OVER BIG BRANCH

INVENTORY

CROSS SECTIONS

LINE	STATION	SHEET
-L-	13+00 TO 14+50	6
-L-	16+00 TO 17+00	7

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 1951 707-6850. NEITHER THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, NOR THE FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES, OR SOIL TEST DATA ARE 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.

THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED 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 WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE SUFFICIENCY OR ACCURACY OF THE INVESTIGATION MADE, NOR THE INTERPRETATIONS MADE, OR OPINION OF THE DEPARTMENT AS TO THE TYPE OF MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED. THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED TO MAKE SUCH INDEPENDENT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS AS HE DEEMS NECESSARY TO SATISFY HIMSELF AS TO CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED ON THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE NO CLAIM FOR ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION OR FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ANY REASON RESULTING FROM THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT THE SITE DIFFERING FROM THOSE INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION.

CONTRACT: 46045.1.1 ID: B-5331

PERSONNEL

C.M. WRIKE

R.E. SMITH

D.G. PINTER

INVESTIGATED BY T.C. BOTTOMS

CHECKED BY D.N. ARGENBRIGHT

SUBMITTED BY D.N. ARGENBRIGHT

DATE NOVEMBER 2013

DocuSigned by:  
Tyler Bottoms  
48A2D3BD08CF4A6...



DRAWN BY: C.P. TURNER

NOTE - THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT IMPLIED OR GUARANTEED BY THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS BEING ACCURATE NOR IT IS CONSIDERED TO BE PART OF THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, OR CONTRACT FOR THE PROJECT.

NOTE - 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.

**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																																																																																																																														
<p>SOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE 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 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T208, ASTM D-1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY SHALL INCLUDE: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLES:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HEAVY PLASTIC, A-7-6</i></p>	<p><b>WELL GRADED</b> - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE. <b>UNIFORM</b> - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. (ALSO POORLY GRADED)</p> <p><b>GAP-GRADED</b> - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ANGULARITY OF GRAINS</b></p> <p>THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: <b>ANGULAR</b>, <b>SUBANGULAR</b>, <b>SUBROUNDED</b>, OR <b>ROUNDED</b>.</p>	<p>HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL. 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 6.1 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><b>WEATHERED ROCK (WR)</b>  NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES &gt; 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.</p> <p><b>CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)</b>  FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.</p> <p><b>NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)</b>  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.</p> <p><b>COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP)</b>  COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.</p>	<p><b>ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.)</b> - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.</p> <p><b>AQUIFER</b> - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.</p> <p><b>ARENACEOUS</b> - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.</p> <p><b>ARGILLACEOUS</b> - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.</p> <p><b>ARTESIAN</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>CALCAREOUS (CALC.)</b> - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.</p> <p><b>COLLUVIUM</b> - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.</p> <p><b>CORE RECOVERY (REC.)</b> - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p><b>DIKE</b> - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.</p> <p><b>DIP</b> - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.</p> <p><b>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH)</b> - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.</p> <p><b>FAULT</b> - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.</p> <p><b>FISSILE</b> - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.</p> <p><b>FLOAT</b> - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.</p> <p><b>FLOOD PLAIN (FP)</b> - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.</p> <p><b>FORMATION (FM)</b> - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.</p> <p><b>JOINT</b> - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.</p> <p><b>LEDGE</b> - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.</p> <p><b>LENS</b> - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.</p> <p><b>MOTTLED (MOT.)</b> - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.</p> <p><b>PERCHED WATER</b> - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.</p> <p><b>RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL</b> - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.</p> <p><b>ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>SAPROLITE (SAP.)</b> - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.</p> <p><b>SILL</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>SLICKENSIDE</b> - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.</p> <p><b>STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT)</b> - NUMBER OF BLOWS (IN 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.</p> <p><b>STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.)</b> - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p><b>STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SRQD)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>TOPSOIL (TS.)</b> - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.</p>																																																																																																																														
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>GENERAL CLASS.</th> <th colspan="4">GRANULAR MATERIALS (&lt; 35% PASSING #200)</th> <th colspan="4">SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (&gt; 35% PASSING #200)</th> <th colspan="4">ORGANIC MATERIALS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>GROUP CLASS.</th> <th>A-1</th> <th>A-3</th> <th>A-2</th> <th>A-4</th> <th>A-5</th> <th>A-6</th> <th>A-7</th> <th>A-1, A-2</th> <th>A-4, A-5</th> <th>A-6, A-7</th> <th colspan="3"></th> </tr> <tr> <th>SYMBOL</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <th>% PASSING</th> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <th>LIQUID LIMIT</th> <td>6 MX</td> <td>NP</td> <td>10 MX 41 MN 10 MX 11 MN</td> <td>10 MX 41 MN 10 MX 11 MN</td> <td>10 MX 41 MN 10 MX 11 MN</td> <td>10 MX 41 MN 10 MX 11 MN</td> <td>10 MX 41 MN 10 MX 11 MN</td> <td colspan="3">SOILS WITH LITTLE OR MODERATE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td colspan="2">HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS</td> </tr> <tr> <th>GROUP INDEX</th> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4 MX</td> <td>8 MX</td> <td>12 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>No MX</td> <td colspan="3"></td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <th>USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS</th> <td>STONE FRAGS, GRAVEL, AND SAND</td> <td>FINE SAND</td> <td>SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND</td> <td>SILTY SOILS</td> <td>CLAYEY SOILS</td> <td colspan="3"></td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> <tr> <th>GENERAL AS A SUBGRADE</th> <td colspan="3">EXCELLENT TO GOOD</td> <td colspan="2">FAIR TO POOR</td> <td>FAIR TO POOR</td> <td>POOR</td> <td colspan="2">UNSATURABLE</td> <td colspan="3"></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ; PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS &gt; LL - 30</p>	GENERAL CLASS.	GRANULAR MATERIALS (< 35% PASSING #200)				SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (> 35% PASSING #200)				ORGANIC MATERIALS				GROUP CLASS.	A-1	A-3	A-2	A-4	A-5	A-6	A-7	A-1, A-2	A-4, A-5	A-6, A-7				SYMBOL														% PASSING	10 40 200	10 40 200	10 40 200	10 40 200	10 40 200	10 40 200	10 40 200	10 40 200	10 40 200	10 40 200				LIQUID LIMIT	6 MX	NP	10 MX 41 MN 10 MX 11 MN	10 MX 41 MN 10 MX 11 MN	10 MX 41 MN 10 MX 11 MN	10 MX 41 MN 10 MX 11 MN	10 MX 41 MN 10 MX 11 MN	SOILS WITH LITTLE OR MODERATE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATTER			HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS		GROUP INDEX	0	0	0	4 MX	8 MX	12 MX	16 MX	No MX						USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS	STONE FRAGS, GRAVEL, AND SAND	FINE SAND	SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND	SILTY SOILS	CLAYEY SOILS							GENERAL AS A SUBGRADE	EXCELLENT TO GOOD			FAIR TO POOR		FAIR TO POOR	POOR	UNSATURABLE					<p style="text-align: center;"><b>MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION</b></p> <p>MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>COMPRESSIBILITY</b></p> <p>SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE      LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 31      MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE      LIQUID LIMIT EQUAL TO 31-50      HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE      LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th></th> <th>GRANULAR SOILS</th> <th>SILT-CLAY SOILS</th> <th>OTHER MATERIAL</th> </tr> <tr> <td>TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td>2 - 3%</td> <td>3 - 5%</td> <td>TRACE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td>3 - 5%</td> <td>5 - 12%</td> <td>LITTLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY ORGANIC</td> <td>5 - 10%</td> <td>12 - 20%</td> <td>SOME</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIGHLY ORGANIC</td> <td>&gt;10%</td> <td>&gt;20%</td> <td>HIGHLY</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>GROUND WATER</b></p> <p> WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING</p> <p> STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS</p> <p> PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA</p> <p> SPRING OR SEEP</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS</b></p> <p> ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION</p> <p> SOIL SYMBOL</p> <p> ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT</p> <p> INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY</p> <p> INFERRED ROCK LINE</p> <p> ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY</p> <p> DIP &amp; DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES</p> <p> SPT TEST BORING</p> <p> AUGER BORING</p> <p> CORE BORING</p> <p> MONITORING WELL</p> <p> PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION</p> <p> SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION</p> <p> SOUNDING ROD</p>		GRANULAR SOILS	SILT-CLAY SOILS	OTHER MATERIAL	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER	2 - 3%	3 - 5%	TRACE	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER	3 - 5%	5 - 12%	LITTLE	MODERATELY ORGANIC	5 - 10%	12 - 20%	SOME	HIGHLY ORGANIC	>10%	>20%	HIGHLY	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>WEATHERING</b></p> <p><b>FRESH</b> - ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.</p> <p><b>VERY SLIGHT (V SL.)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>SLIGHT (SL.)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>MODERATE (MOD.)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>MODERATELY SEVERE (MOD. SEV.)</b> - 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></p> <p><b>SEVERE (SEV.)</b> - 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, YIELDS SPT N VALUES &gt; 100 BPF</i></p> <p><b>VERY SEVERE (V SEV.)</b> - ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT THE MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE SUCH THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF THE ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <i>IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES &lt; 100 BPF</i></p> <p><b>COMPLETE</b> - 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.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ROCK HARDNESS</b></p> <p><b>VERY HARD</b> - CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.</p> <p><b>HARD</b> - CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.</p> <p><b>MODERATELY HARD</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>MEDIUM HARD</b> - CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.</p> <p><b>SOFT</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>VERY SOFT</b> - 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.</p>
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BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.</p> <p><b>HARD</b> - CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.</p> <p><b>MODERATELY HARD</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>MEDIUM HARD</b> - CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.</p> <p><b>SOFT</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>VERY SOFT</b> - CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. 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GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.</p> <p><b>MODERATELY INDURATED</b> - GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.</p> <p><b>INDURATED</b> - GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.</p> <p><b>EXTREMELY INDURATED</b> - SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.</p>	TERM	SPACING	VERY WIDE	MORE THAN 10 FEET	WIDE	3 TO 10 FEET	MODERATELY CLOSE	1 TO 3 FEET	CLOSE	0.16 TO 1 FEET	VERY CLOSE	LESS THAN 0.16 FEET	TERM	THICKNESS	VERY THICKLY BEDDED	> 4 FEET	THICKLY BEDDED	1.5 - 4 FEET	THINLY BEDDED	0.16 - 1.5 FEET	VERY THINLY BEDDED	0.03 - 0.16 FEET	THICKLY LAMINATED	0.008 - 0.03 FEET	THINLY LAMINATED	< 0.008 FEET																																																												
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SPACING</b></p> <p>DRILL UNITS: <input type="checkbox"/> MOBILE B- _____</p> <p>ADVANCING TOOLS: <input type="checkbox"/> CLAY BITS</p> <p>HAMMER TYPE: <input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC    <input type="checkbox"/> MANUAL</p> <p>CORE SIZE: <input type="checkbox"/> B- _____</p> <p>HAND TOOLS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POST HOLE DIGGER</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>TERMS AND DEFINITIONS</b></p> <p><b>ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.)</b> - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.</p> <p><b>AQUIFER</b> - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.</p> <p><b>ARENACEOUS</b> - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.</p> <p><b>ARGILLACEOUS</b> - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.</p> <p><b>ARTESIAN</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>CALCAREOUS (CALC.)</b> - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.</p> <p><b>COLLUVIUM</b> - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.</p> <p><b>CORE RECOVERY (REC.)</b> - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p><b>DIKE</b> - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.</p> <p><b>DIP</b> - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.</p> <p><b>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH)</b> - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.</p> <p><b>FAULT</b> - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.</p> <p><b>FISSILE</b> - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.</p> <p><b>FLOAT</b> - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.</p> <p><b>FLOOD PLAIN (FP)</b> - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.</p> <p><b>FORMATION (FM)</b> - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.</p> <p><b>JOINT</b> - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.</p> <p><b>LEDGE</b> - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.</p> <p><b>LENS</b> - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.</p> <p><b>MOTTLED (MOT.)</b> - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.</p> <p><b>PERCHED WATER</b> - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.</p> <p><b>RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL</b> - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.</p> <p><b>ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>SAPROLITE (SAP.)</b> - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.</p> <p><b>SILL</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>SLICKENSIDE</b> - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.</p> <p><b>STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT)</b> - NUMBER OF BLOWS (IN 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.</p> <p><b>STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.)</b> - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p><b>STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SRQD)</b> - 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.</p> <p><b>TOPSOIL (TS.)</b> - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.</p>																																																																																																																
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PAT MCCRORY  
GOVERNOR

ANTHONY J. TATA  
SECRETARY

November 4, 2013

STATE PROJECT: 46045.1.1 (B-5331)  
F.A. PROJECT: BRZ-1849(1)  
COUNTY: Columbus  
DESCRIPTION: Bridge No. 269 on SR 1849 over Big Branch  
SUBJECT: Geotechnical Inventory

**Project Description**

This project is located in Columbus County on SR 1849 (Delco Prosper Rd.) approximately 200 feet south of the intersection with Big Branch Rd. Proposed construction consists of widening and raising the grade of SR 1849 to accommodate the bridge replacement over Big Branch. This geotechnical investigation was confined to the areas of proposed construction.

Fieldwork for this project was conducted in October of 2013. Hand auger borings were completed and 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. Subsurface profile and selected cross sections of this alignment are included in this report.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station(±)</u>
-L-	12+55 to 17+15

**Areas of Special Geotechnical Interest**

- 1) The following section contains cohesive soils which have the potential to cause embankment stability and/or long term settlement problems:

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station(±)</u>
-L-	15+45 to 16+45

MAILING ADDRESS:  
NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT  
1589 MAIL SERVICE CENTER  
RALEIGH NC 27699-1589

TELEPHONE: 919-250-4088  
FAX: 919-250-4237  
Website: [www.ncdot.org/doh](http://www.ncdot.org/doh)

LOCATION:  
CENTURY CENTER COMPLEX  
ENTRANCE B-2  
1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE  
RALEIGH NC

- 2) The following section contains organic soils which have the potential for embankment stability and/or subgrade problems during construction.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station(±)</u>
-L-	14+10 to 17+15

- 3) The entire project was found to exhibit seasonal high ground water.

**Physiography and Geology**

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 31± feet above sea level along the bed of Big Branch to 37± feet above sea level along the existing SR 1849 embankment.

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

**Ground Water**

Ground water data was collected in October of 2013, during a time of normal precipitation. Ground water elevations ranged from 31± to 33± feet above sea level.

**Soils**

Soils within this project area have been divided into two categories: roadway embankment and alluvial.

Roadway Embankment soils were encountered along existing SR 1849. These soils are comprised of 1± to 5 or more feet of loose sand (A-2-4).

Alluvial soils were encountered beneath the embankment and within the floodplain of Big Branch. They are comprised of 1± to 6± feet of loose sand (A-2-4), 1± to 4± feet of soft sandy silt (A-4), and 1± to 4± feet of little to moderately organic sand. Laboratory analysis of these soils show organic percentages varying from 3 to 8 percent.

Respectfully Submitted,  
  
Tyler C. Bottoms, L.G.  
Project Engineering Geologist



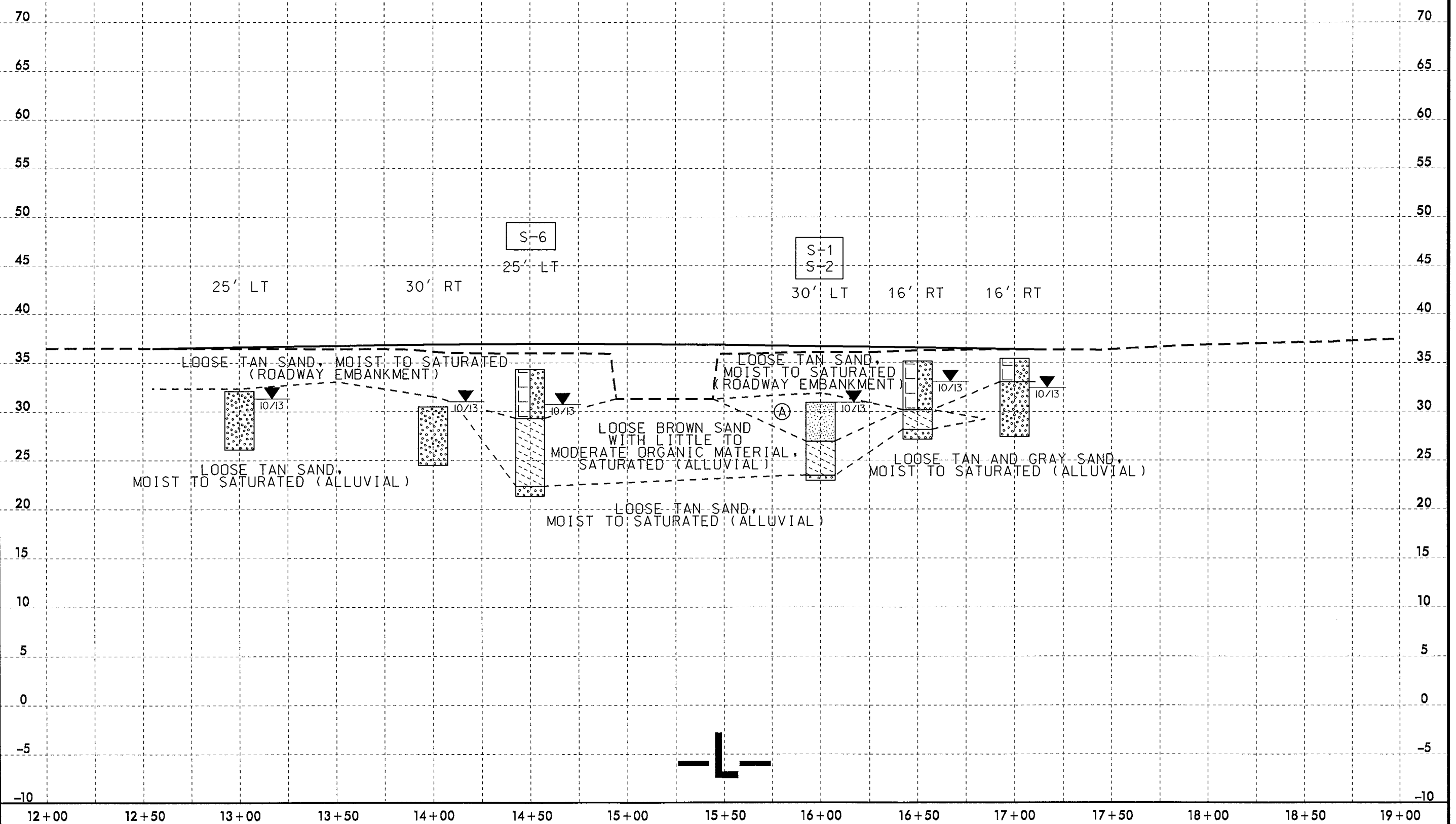
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PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
B-5331	5
ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER	HYDRAULICS ENGINEER
INCOMPLETE PLANS DO NOT USE FOR ACQUISITION PRELIMINARY PLANS DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION	

## SOIL TEST RESULTS

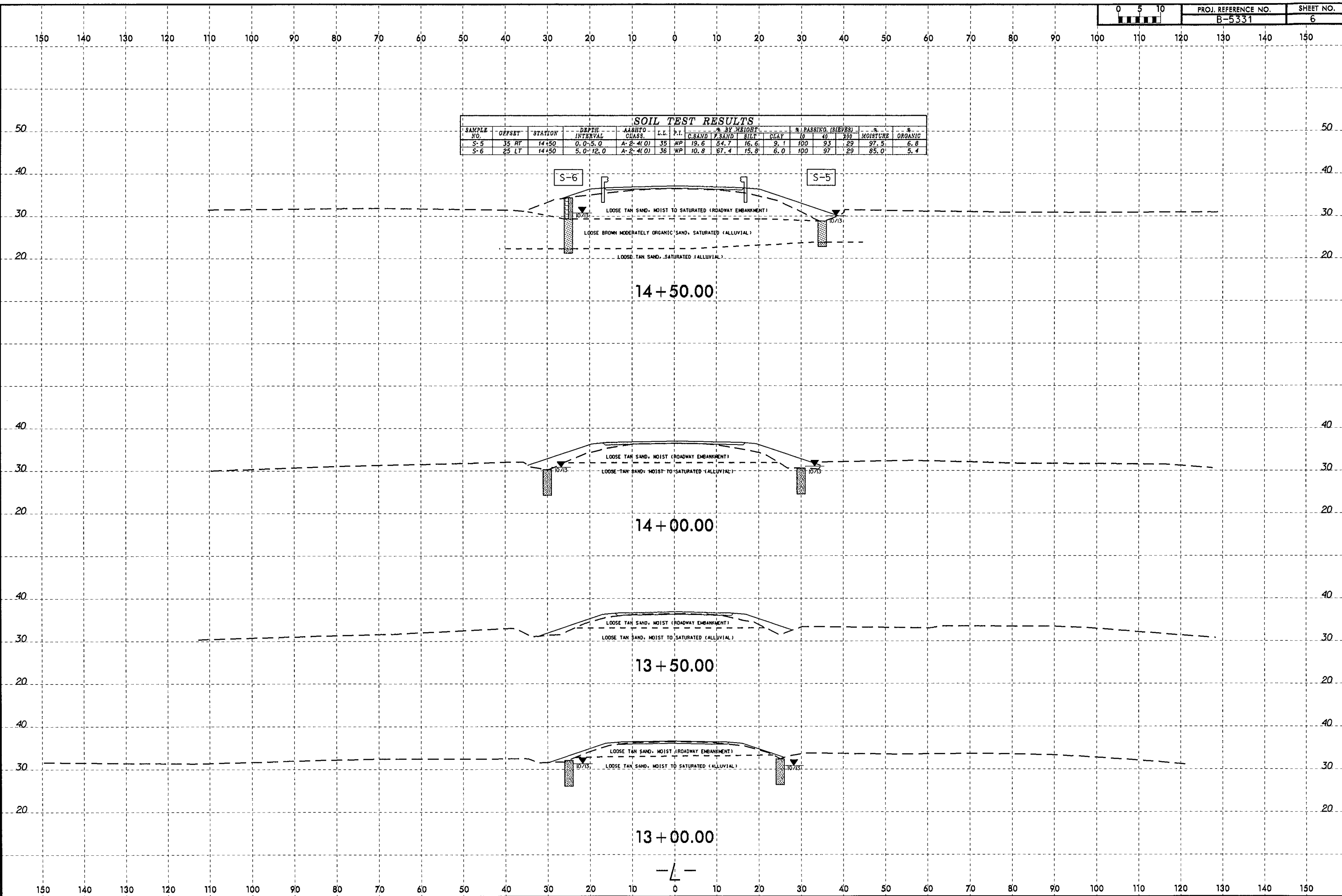
SAMPLE NO.	OFFSET	STATION	DEPTH INTERVAL	AASHTO CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	% BY WEIGHT				% PASSING (SIEVES)			% MOISTURE	% ORGANIC
							C.SAND	F.SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40	200		
S-6	25 LT	14+50	5.0-12.0	A-2-4(0)	36	NP	10.8	67.4	15.8	6.0	100	97	29	85.0	5.4
S-1	30 LT	16+00	0.0-4.0	A-4(0)	18	NP	7.9	53.6	22.5	16.1	100	97	46	24.3	-
S-2	30 LT	16+00	4.0-7.5	A-2-4(0)	37	NP	14.4	64.7	12.9	8.1	100	98	25	155.1	8.2

Ⓐ SOFT TAN CLAYEY SANDY SILT AND SANDY SILT, WET (ALLUVIAL)



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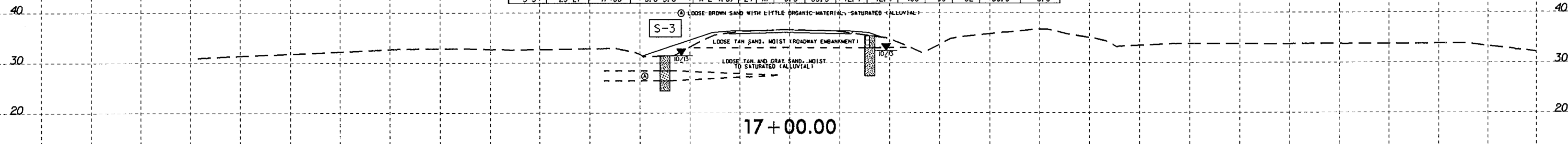
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SAMPLE NO.	OFFSET	STATION	DEPTH INTERVAL	AASHTO CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	% BY WEIGHT				% PASSING (SIEVES)		% MOISTURE	% ORGANIC	
							C.SAND	F.SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40			
S-5	35 RT	14+50	0.0'-5.0'	A-2-4(0)	35	WP	19.6	84.7	16.6	9.1	100	93	29	97.5	6.8
S-6	25 LT	14+50	5.0'-12.0'	A-2-4(0)	36	WP	10.8	67.4	15.8	6.0	100	97	29	85.0	5.4



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SAMPLE NO.	OFFSET	STATION	DEPTH INTERVAL	AASHTO CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	% BY WEIGHT				% PASSING (SIEVES)		% MOISTURE	% ORGANIC	
							C. SAND	F. SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40			200
S-3	25 LT	17+00	3.0-5.0	A-2-4(0)	21	NP	61.3	69.5	12.1	12.1	100	99	32	33.9	3.0



SOIL TEST RESULTS															
SAMPLE NO.	OFFSET	STATION	DEPTH INTERVAL	AASHTO CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	% BY WEIGHT				% PASSING (SIEVES)		% MOISTURE	% ORGANIC	
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S-2	30 LT	16+00	4.0-7.5	A-2-4(0)	37	NP	14.4	64.7	12.9	18.1	100	98	25	155.1	8.2
S-4	25 RT	16+00	0.0-3.0	A-4(0)	21	2	9.1	41.3	27.5	22.2	100	96	57	36.0	-

