

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	B-4771	1	6

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

ROADWAY
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY JOHNSTON
PROJECT DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 11 ON -L-
(SR 1201) OVER MILL CREEK

REFERENCE: B-4771

PROJECT: 38543

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PERSONNEL

- C. D. CZAJKA
- H. R. CONLEY
- J. R. MATULA
- O. B. OTI
- D. G. PINTER

INVESTIGATED BY J. L. PEDRO
DRAWN BY J. L. PEDRO
CHECKED BY N. T. ROBERSON
SUBMITTED BY N. T. ROBERSON
DATE JUNE 2016

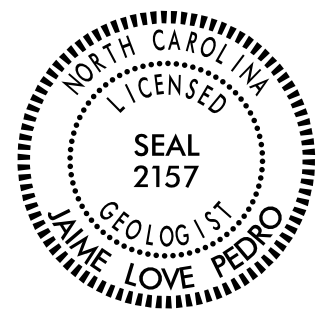
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DocuSigned by:
Jaime Love Pedro 6/3/2016
B93571039B86485 SIGNATURE DATE

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)

SOIL DESCRIPTION										GRADATION									
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 (AASHTO T 206, ASTM D1586). 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 AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6										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.									
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION										ANGULARITY OF GRAINS									
GENERAL CLASS. GRANULAR MATERIALS (≤ 35% PASSING #200) SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (> 35% PASSING #200) ORGANIC MATERIALS										MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION									
GROUP CLASS. A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-3 A-4, A-5 A-6, A-7										MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.									
SYMBOL										COMPRESSIBILITY									
% PASSING #10 #40 #200										SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50									
MATERIAL PASSING #40 LL PI										PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL									
GROUP INDEX										ORGANIC MATERIAL GRANULAR SOILS SILT - CLAY SOILS OTHER MATERIAL									
USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS										GROUND WATER									
GEN. RATING AS SUBGRADE										WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA SPRING OR SEEP									
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS										MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS									
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE) RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT ²)										ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL SYMBOL ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY INFERRED ROCK LINE ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES TEST BORING AUGER BORING CORE BORING MONITORING WELL PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION CONE PENETROMETER TEST SOUNDING ROD TEST BORING WITH CORE SPT N-VALUE									
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE										RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS									
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM)										UNDERCUT SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNSUITABLE WASTE UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL									
GRAIN SIZE										ABBREVIATIONS									
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS										AR - AUGER REFUSAL BT - BORING TERMINATED CL - CLAY CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST CSE. - COARSE DMT - DILATOMETER TEST DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST e - VOID RATIO F - FINE FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS FRAC. - FRACTURED, FRACTURES FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS HI. - HIGHLY MED. - MEDIUM MICA - MICACEOUS MOD. - MODERATELY NP - NON PLASTIC ORG. - ORGANIC PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAP. - SAPROLITIC SD. - SAND, SANDY SL. - SILT, SILTY SLI. - SLIGHTLY TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL w - MOISTURE CONTENT v - VERY VST - VANE SHEAR TEST WEA. - WEATHERED γ - UNIT WEIGHT γ _d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS S - BULK SS - SPLIT SPOON ST - SHELBY TUBE RS - ROCK RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO									
PLASTICITY										EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT									
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH										DRILL UNITS: <input type="checkbox"/> CME-45C <input type="checkbox"/> CME-55 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME-550 <input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST <input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE HOIST <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____ ADVANCING TOOLS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLAY BITS <input type="checkbox"/> 6" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8" HOLLOW AUGERS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HARD FACED FINGER BITS <input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS <input type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> W/ ADVANCER <input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE _____ * STEEL TEETH <input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE _____ * TUNG-CARB. <input type="checkbox"/> CORE BIT <input type="checkbox"/> _____ HAMMER TYPE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC <input type="checkbox"/> MANUAL CORE SIZE: <input type="checkbox"/> -B _____ <input type="checkbox"/> -H _____ <input type="checkbox"/> -N _____ HAND TOOLS: <input type="checkbox"/> POST HOLE DIGGER <input type="checkbox"/> HAND AUGER <input type="checkbox"/> SOUNDING ROD <input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST <input type="checkbox"/> _____									
COLOR										DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YELLOW-BROWN, BLUE-GRAY). MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.									

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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.</p> <p>AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.</p> <p>ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.</p> <p>COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.</p> <p>DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.</p> <p>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.</p> <p>FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.</p> <p>FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.</p> <p>FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.</p> <p>FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.</p> <p>FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.</p> <p>JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.</p> <p>LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.</p> <p>LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.</p> <p>MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.</p> <p>PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.</p> <p>RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.</p> <p>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 RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p>SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.</p> <p>STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - 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>STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL</u>	
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. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF</u>	
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. <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 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.	
		BENCH MARK:
		ELEVATION: FEET
NOTES:		
THIS PROJECT WAS DRILLED IN MARCH 2010 UNDER TIP - M-0423D.		
BORING LOCATIONS WERE DETERMINED USING GPK FILE DATED 2/25/2016.		
BORING ELEVATIONS WERE DETERMINED USING TIN FILE DATED 6/18/2015.		

June 1, 2016

STATE PROJECT: 38543.1.1 (B-4771)
FEDERAL PROJECT: BRZ-1200 (6)
COUNTY: Johnston

DESCRIPTION: Bridge No.11 on SR 1201 (Richardson Bridge Rd.) over Mill Creek

SUBJECT: Geotechnical Report – Inventory

The Geotechnical Engineering Unit has completed a limited subsurface investigation for this project and presents the following inventory. No plans, profiles, or cross-sections will be submitted for this roadway project.

Project Description

The project consists of the replacement of Bridge No. 11 on SR 1201 (Richardson Bridge Rd.) over Mill River. The total length of the roadway portion of the project is 0.06 miles. A literature review of surrounding projects, site visit, and geotechnical investigation was conducted during May of 2016. Several probes were performed at selected locations along the -L- alignment. Representative soil samples were collected for visual classification in the field.

Physiography & Geology

The project is located less than a quarter mile north of the Johnston and Wayne County line and 4.0 miles east of the town of Bentonville. The project is in the generally flat to slightly rolling terrain of the Coastal Plain Physiographic Province. Geologically, the site is characterized by recent alluvial deposits associated with Mill Creek and sands and clays associated with the Cretaceous-aged Black Creek Formation.

Soil Properties

Soils encountered at the site include Roadway Embankment, alluvial, and Coastal Plain soils. The soils consist of granular and cohesive materials.

Roadway Embankment soils consist of tan and brown, loose to medium dense, moist to wet, silty and clayey sand (A-2-4 and A-2-6). These materials vary in depth from 4.0 to 5.0 feet. Alluvial soils deposited by Mill Creek consist of tan, brown, white, and gray, very loose to loose, silty sand (A-2-4) with some medium stiff, moist, silty clay (A-7). These soils are present across the entire project and range in thickness from 10.0 to 16.0 feet. Coastal Plain soils consist of gray, stiff to hard, moist to wet, silty and sandy clay (A-7-6, A-6) interbedded with medium dense, sand and clayey sand (A-3, A-2-6).

Groundwater

Groundwater measurements were taken during periods of above average rainfall. Groundwater was found within 5.0 feet of the natural ground surface, and is anticipated to be similar to the water elevation of the Mill Creek.



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 38543.1.1	TIP B-4771	COUNTY JOHNSTON	GEOLOGIST Czajka, C. D.
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 11 ON -L- (SR 1201, RICHARDSON BRIDGE RD.) OVER MILL CREEK			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. EB1-A	STATION 15+91	OFFSET 16 ft LT	ALIGNMENT -L-
COLLAR ELEV. 87.7 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 75.3 ft	NORTHING 580,209	EASTING 2,233,688
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE RFO0067 CME-550X 86% 02/09/2015		DRILL METHOD H.S. Augers	HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRILLER Conley, H. R.	START DATE 02/25/10	COMP. DATE 02/25/10	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A

ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	MOI	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION			
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100				ELEV. (ft)	DEPTH (ft)		
90															87.7	GROUND SURFACE	0.0
85	83.9	3.8	2	2	2								M		83.2	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT BROWN, CLAYEY SAND	4.5
80	78.9	8.8	2	1	2								W			ALLUVIAL LIGHT BROWN, ORANGE AND WHITE, SILTY COARSE SAND-	
75	73.9	13.8	3	3	2								W				
70	68.9	18.8	4	2	8								W				
65	63.9	23.8	8	8	10								W		67.2	COASTAL PLAIN WHITE, FINE SAND	20.5
60	58.9	28.8	4	5	9								W		62.7	BLUE TO GRAY, SANDY CLAY	25.0
55	53.9	33.8	8	12	11								M				
50	48.9	38.8	4	5	10								M				
45	43.9	43.8	5	5	6								M		45.6	GRAY, SILTY CLAY	42.1
40	38.9	48.8	6	7	11								M		40.6	GRAY, SANDY CLAY	47.1
35	33.9	53.8	10	12	19								M		35.6	DARK GRAY, SILTY CLAY	52.1
30	28.9	58.8	14	23	29								M				
25	23.9	63.8	12	14	23								M				
20	18.9	68.8	13	12	17								M				
15	13.9	73.8	7	10	14								M		16.6	GRAY, SANDY CLAY	71.1
													M		12.4	Boring Terminated at Elevation 12.4 ft IN COASTAL PLAIN (SANDY CLAY)	75.3

NCDOT BORE SINGLE B4771_GEO_BH.GPJ_NC_DOT.GDT 6/1/16

