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

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<u>PLAN</u>

COUNTY <u>SAMPSON</u>

PROJECT DESCRIPTION <u>REPLACE BRIDGE NOS. 325, 326</u> AND 327 ON -L- (SR 1409) OVER LITTLE

COHARIE CREEK AND OVERFLOW

INVENTORY

STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO. B-4637

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 (99) 707-6550. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

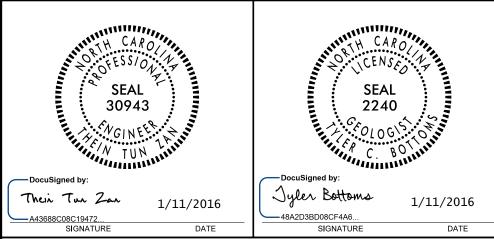
GENERAL SOIL AND ROCK STRATA DESCRIPTIONS AND INDICATED BOUNDARIES ARE BASED ON A GEOTECHNICAL INTERPRETATION OF ALL AVAILABLE SUBSURFACE DATA AND MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN BORINGS OR BETWEEN SAMPLED STRATA WITHIN THE BOREHOLE. THE LABORATORY SAMPLE DATA AND 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 MICHATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION. THESE WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS MAY VARY CONSIDERABLY WITH TIME ACCORDING TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS MICHATED RECORDS.

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 TO MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED. THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED TO MAKE SUCH INDEPENDENT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS AS HE DEEMS NECESSARY TO SATISTY HIMSELF AS TO CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED ON THE 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.

- TES:
 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.

INVESTIGATED BY TC BOTTOMS DRAWN BY _TC_BOTTOMS CHECKED BY __DN ARGENBRIGHT SUBMITTED BY __DN ARGENBRIGHT

PERSONNEL JK CRENSHAW RE SMITH



DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET NO.

B-4637

2

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 FIGHT POWER AUGER AND YIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM D1580S, SOIL CLASSIFICATION, AND TO LEASE PENETRATION TEST ASSIST OF THE STANDARD SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC., FOR EXAMPLE, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SULTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS (≤ 35% PASSING *200) SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (S) SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (S	GRADATION 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. ANGULARITY OF GRAINS THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: ANGULAR SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED. MINERAL OGICAL COMPOSITION MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE. COMPRESSIBLITY SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL ORGANIC MATERIAL ORGANIC MATERIAL TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10% HODERATELY BOALD ONE AND THE MATERIAL TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% MODERATELY DOWN	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: WEATHERED ROCK (WR) NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED. CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) NON-CRYSTALLINE FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GMEISS, GABRO, SCHIST, ETC. NON-CRYSTALLINE SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK (NCR) FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YELD SPT REFUSAL IS TESTED. COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL FORK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, ETC. WEATHERING FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN,	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS 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 SUBFACE. 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. COBE 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
LL	HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE GROUND WATER 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	(V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE. SLIGHT (SLI.) 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.) 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 ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL	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
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY RANGE OF STANDARD COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT ²) RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT ²) COMPRE	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL SYMBOL ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY MW MONITORING WELL PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION TEST BORING SOUNDING ROD TEST BORING WITH CORE PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION SOUNDING ROD TEST BORING WITH CORE PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION SOUNDING ROD TEST BORING WITH CORE PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION SPI N-VALUE	SEVERE (MOD. SEV.) 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. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL SEVERE (SEV.) ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARITZ 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. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT IN VALUES > 100 BPF VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARITZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE SEVERE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK (V SEV.) REMAINING, SAPPOLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT IN VALUES < 100 BPF COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT IN VALUES < 100 BPF 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.	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. MOTILED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTILING 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 (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.
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	UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNSUITABLE WASTE UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK ABBREVIATIONS AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VEA - VEATHERED CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY CPT - COME PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC C - VOID RATIO C - VOID RATIO F - FINE FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE FOSS FORSTILIFEROUS SLI - SILT, SILTY ST - SHECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	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 EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK, HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED BY MODERATE BLOWS. MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED 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. SOFT 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. VERY 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 FINGERNAIL.	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. SILTKENSIDE - 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 (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. TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
(P) ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	FRAGS FRAGMENTS	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	BENCH MARK:
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT - DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE PLASTICITY	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE: CME-45C CLAY BITS AUTOMATIC MANUAL CME-55 8' HOLLOW AUGERS CORE SIZE: 8' HOLLOW AUGERS	TERM	ELEVATION: FEET NOTES:
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) NON PLASTIC SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-5 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH 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.	CME-55Ø	FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. RUBBING WITH FINCER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; CENTLE 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 SHAPP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE;	
HOUSE ILLES SOUTH AS EXOTHE DAINE, STITEMACH, ETC. MAC USED TO DESCRIBE METERMANUE.	X PUSH PROBE	SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-1

See Sheet 1A For Index of Sheets STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA See Sheet 1B For Conventional Symbols DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS 1411 SAMPSON COUNTY PROJECT 1485 1407 LOCATION: REPLACE BRIDGE 325 OVER LITTLE COHARIE CREEK OVERFLOW AND BRIDGES 326 AND 327 OVER LITTLE M COHARIE CREEK ON SR 1409 (OLD SALEMBURG RD) TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, PAVING, DRAINAGE, AND STRUCTURES IEC. VICINITY MAP K NOT TO SCALE OFF SITE DETOUR ----BEGIN TIP PROJECT B-4637 END TIP PROJECT B-4637 -L- STA. 21+50.00 –L− STA. 10 + 50.00 END BRIDGE -L- STA. 15 + 95.00 +/-END BRIDGE BEGIN BRIDGE BEGIN BRIDGE

N.C. 3 15B-4637 BRZ-1409 (12) 33808.1.2

SHEET NO.

INCOMPLETE PLANS PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION

GRAPHIC SCALES PROFILE (HORIZONTAL) PROFILE (VERTICAL)

DESIGN DATA

CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHOULD BE PREFORMED TO THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY METHOD

ADT 2017 = 590ADT 2037 = 935K = 11 %

D = 55 %T = 5 % *

V = 60 MPH* (TTST 1% + DUALS 4%) FUNC CLASS = RURAL LOCAL SUBREGIONAL TIER

PROJECT LENGTH

LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT B-4637 = .154 MI LENGTH STRUCTURE TIP PROJECT B-4637 = .054 MI

TOTAL LENGTH OF TIP PROJECT B-4637 = .208 MI

Prepared in the Office of: **DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**

1000 Birch Ridge Dr., Raleigh NC, 27610 2012 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

RIGHT OF WAY DATE: NOVEMBER 18, 2016

LETTING DATE: **NOVEMBER 21, 2017**

GARY R. LOVERING, PE

SUSAN C. LANCASTER, PE

HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

ROADWAY DESIGN **ENGINEER**

SIGNATURE:





PAT McCRORY

NICHOLAS J. TENNYSON
Secretary

January 7, 2016

 STATE PROJECT:
 33808.1.2 (B-4637)

 F.A. PROJECT:
 BRZ-1409(12)

 COUNTY:
 Sampson

DESCRIPTION: Replace Bridge Nos 325, 326 and 327 on -L- (SR 1409) over Little Coharie

Creek and Overflow

SUBJECT: Geotechnical Inventory

Project Description

This project is located in Sampson County on SR 1409 (Old Salemburg Road) within the floodplain of Little Coharie Creek. Proposed construction consists of widening SR 1409 to accommodate the replacement of Bridge Numbers 325, 326 and 327. This geotechnical investigation was confined to the areas of proposed construction.

Fieldwork for this project was conducted during December of 2015. Hand auger borings and push probes were completed and representative soil samples were collected for visual classification in the field.

The following alignment was investigated. The subsurface profile and selected cross sections of this alignment are included in this report.

<u>Line</u> Station(\pm)
-L- 10+50 to 21+50

Areas of Special Geotechnical Interest

- 1) The entire project was found to exhibit seasonal high ground water.
- 2) The entire project contains cohesive and organic soils which have the potential to cause embankment/subgrade and or slope stability problems during construction.



State of North Carolina | Department of Transportation | Geotechnical Engineering Unit | Eastern Regional Office 3301 Jones Sausage Road, Suite 100, Garner, NC 27529 | 1570 Mail Service Center, Raleigh, NC 27699-1570 919 662 4710

Sheet 3A of 13

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 $102\pm$ feet above sea level along the existing SR 1409 embankment to $95\pm$ feet above sea level in the bed of Little Coharie Creek.

Surficial soils in this area are generally classified as alluvial.

Ground Water

Ground water data was collected in December of 2015, during a time of normal precipitation. Ground water elevations ranged from $94\pm$ to $96\pm$ 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 1409. These soils are comprised of 2 to $6\pm$ feet of loose sand (A-2-4, A-3) and $2\pm$ feet of soft silty clay (A-7-6).

Alluvial soils were encountered beneath the roadway embankment and in the floodplain of Little Coharie Creek. They are comprised of 1 to $5\pm$ feet of soft sandy and clayey silt (A-4, A-5) with organic contents ranging from 11% to 13% and very loose muck (A-2-4) with an organic content of 12%. Alluvial sand and clay underlie the organic soils. Moisture contents of the alluvial soils varied from 34% to 76%.

