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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

ROADWAY SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY ANSON /STANLY

PROJECT DESCRIPTION REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 030070

OVER ROCKY RIVER ON US-52

INVENTORY

STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO. 9 B-4407

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 (919) 707-6850. 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 SORINGS OR BETWEEN SAMPLED STRATA WITHIN THE BOREHOLE. THE LABORATORY SAMPLE DATA AND THE IN SITU INN-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 INTERRETATIONS 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 HINSELF AS TO CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED OF 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.

- IES:
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 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.

PERSONNEL JAY STICKNEY CHAD SMITH GREG THILL INVESTIGATED BY __J.E. BEVERLY

SUBMITTED BY K.B. MILLER DATE JANUARY 2019

DRAWN BY _ J.E. BEVERLY CHECKED BY _K.B. MILLER



DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL **UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED**

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET NO. 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 FLIGHT POWER AUGER AND YIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT	<u>WELL GRADED</u> - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE. <u>UNIFORMLY GRADED</u> - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE.	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). SOIL CLASSIFICATION	GAP-GRADED - 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 BLOWS IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN	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	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, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6	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 A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, SUCH AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.		
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	WEATHERED VILVA NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT		
CENERAL CRANIII AR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	FINE TO COARSE CRAIN ICNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT	WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND		
CLASS. (≤ 35% PASSING *200) (> 35% PASSING *200) ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC.	CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	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.	NON-CRYSTALLINE FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.		
CLASS. A-1-6 A-1-6 A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-7-6 A-3 A-6, A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31	ROCK (NCR) SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.		
SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000	MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50	COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD	CORE RECOVERY (REC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED		
7. PASSING	HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50 PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	SEDIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.	BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.		
*40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN SOILS CLAY PEAT		- WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.		
אורו פל אורו אור אורו אורו אורו אורו אורו אורו	ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE		
MATERIAL PASSING *40	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3%. 3 - 5%. TRACE 1 - 10%. LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5%. 5 - 12%. LITTLE 10 - 20%.	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN.	HORIZONTAL.		
LL - 40 MX 41 MN 501L5 WITH	MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35% HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	(V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF	DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.		
PI 6 MX NP 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 12 MX 12 MX 11 MN 11 MN MODERATE DECANIC	GROUND WATER	OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE		
GROUP INDEX W W 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NU MX AMUUNIS UF SOILS		SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO (SLI.) 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR	SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.		
USUAL TITES STUME FRADS. FINE SILTY OR CLAYEY SILTY CLAYEY MATTER	WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING	CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.		
MATERIALS SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS	STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER <u>24</u> HOURS	MODERATE SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN	FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM		
GEN, RATING EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABLE		(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	PARENT MATERIAL.		
AS SUBGRADE PIOR A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ;PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30	- SPRING OR SEEP	WITH FRESH ROCK.	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	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.		
COMPACTNESS OR RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED	- D	(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 (TONS/FT ²)	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) ### ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) ### SOIL DESCRIPTION ### OF ROCK STRUCTURES	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO		
VERY LODGE	1 ₩ - spi - scope words to	(SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED	ITS LATERAL EXTENT. LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.		
GENERALLY LOOSE 4 TO 10	SOIL SYMBOL OPT ONT TEST BORING INSTALLATION OPT ONT OPT OPT ONT OPT O	TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. IF TESTED. WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF	MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTTLING IN SOILS		
MATERIAL MEDIUM DENSE 10 TO 30 N/A MATERIAL DENSE 30 TO 50	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER	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		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 OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.		
VERY SOFT < 2 < 0.25 GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5	- INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY - CORE BORING SOUNDING ROD	(V SEV.) 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>	RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.		
SILT-CLAY MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 0.5 TO 1.0	INFERRED ROCK LINE MONITORING WELL TEST BORING WITH CORE	COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND	ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (ROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF		
MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2 (COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4	A PIEZOMETER	SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS. QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS. SAPROLITE IS ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. SAPPOLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARE		
HARD > 30 > 4	INSTACLATION	ROCK HARDNESS			
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE	RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS	VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES	ROCK.		
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270	UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE	SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	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	SHALLOW UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF	HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, THAT HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLE THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.		
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL SAND SAND (SL) (CL)	GINDERCOT CONTRACTOR ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE NOCK	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		
(CSE, SD.) (F SD.)	ABBREVIATIONS	HARD EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK, HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED	OR SLIP PLANE.		
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005 SIZE IN. 12 3	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS WEA WEATHERED	BY MODERATE BLOWS. MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT.	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		
	CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY γ - 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		
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE COURSE TO A MOISTURE OF SCALE	CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC $\gamma_{ m d}$ - DRY UNIT WEIGHT CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC	POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS. 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>	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	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 (SRQD) - 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 SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FINGERNAIL.	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.		
	FRAGS FRAGMENTS ω - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	BENCH MARK: BORING ELEVATIONS DERIVED FROM ROADWAY TIN FILE		
(PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT	HI HIGHLY V - VERY RATIO	TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET	"B4407 LS TNL.TIN" DATED 12-3-18		
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET	ELEVATION: FEET		
SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT	CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL	MODERATELY CLOSE	NOTES:		
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	C. CONTINUOUS SUICHT AUGER	VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET	FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING		
	CME-55 CURE SIZE:	THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET INDURATION			
PLASTICITY		FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.			
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW		DIRDING WITH FINCED EDECK NUMBEROUS CRAINS.			
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT	VANE SHEAR TEST VANE SHEAR TEST HAND TOOLS:	FRIABLE GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.			
MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH	CASING W/ ADVANCER POST HOLE DIGGER	MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE;			
COLOR	PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE STEEL TEETH HAND AUGER	BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.			
COLON	TRICONE TUNG,-CARB. SOUNDING ROD	INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.			
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YELLOW-BROWN, BLUE-GRAY).	CORE BIT VANE SHEAR TEST	CHARD HAMMED DI ONE DECITION TO DREAM CAMBLE.			
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.		EXTREMELY INDURATED SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-14		

See Sheet 1A For Index of Sheets - PROJECT LOCATION ANSONVILLE VICINITY MAP (N.T.S.)

BEGIN TIP PROJECT B-4407

-L-STA.11+50.00

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

ANSON /STANLY COUNTIES

LOCATION: REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 030070 OVER ROCKY RIVER ON US-52

TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, DRAINAGE, PAVING, AND STRUCTURE

STATE	STATE		NO.		SHEETS				
N.C.	E		3		9				
STAT	B PROJ. NO.	P. A. PROJ. NO.		ON					
38	356.1.2	NA	PE						
38	356.1.2	NA	R/W	ILITIES					
38	356.1.2	NA		CONST.					

SUBMITTAL: S01R

REVISED 25% ROADWAY PLANS

DATE: 07–30–18

BEGIN BRIDGE TO NORWOOD END BRIDGE

END TIP PROJECT B-4407 -L-STA.45+65.00

> PRELIMINARY PLANS
> DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION INCOMPLETE PLANS
> DO NOT USE FOR R/W ACQUISITION

CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE PERFORMED TO THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY METHOD.

GRAPHIC SCALES PROFILE (HORIZONTAL) PROFILE (VERTICAL)

DESIGN DATA ADT 2015 = 3900 ADT 2040 = 4900 D = 60%T = 22%*TTST = 8% DUAL = 14% FUNCT. CLASS = PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL

REGIONAL TIER

DESIGN EXCEPTION REQUIRED FOR MAXIMUM VERTICAL GRADE -L- STA. 34+35.00 TO 43+75.00

THERE IS NO CONTROL OF ACCESS ON THIS PROJECT. THIS PROJECT IS NOT WITHIN ANY MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES.

PROJECT LENGTH

LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT B-4407 = 0.548 MI LENGTH STRUCTURE TIP PROJECT B-4407 = 0.099 MI TOTAL LENGTH OF TIP PROJECT B-4407 = 0.647 MI

Prepared in the Office of:

VAUGHN & MELTON 1318-F PATTON AVE. ASHEVILLE NC, 28806 FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

2018 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS REECE SCHULER, PE, PLS RIGHT OF WAY DATE:

MAY XX, 2017

MAY XX, 2020

LETTING DATE:

JOHN LANSFORD, PE

HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

SIGNATURE:

ROADWAY DESIGN **ENGINEER**

M

ROIE



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER GOVERNOR JAMES H. TROGDON, III
SECRETARY

January 14, 2018

STATE PROJECT: 38356.1.2 (B-4407)

COUNTY: Anson / Stanly

DESCRIPTION: Replace Bridge No. 70 over Rocky River on US 52

SUBJECT: Geotechnical Inventory Report

Project Description:

This report presents the findings for proposed construction of the roadway approaches associated with Bridge No. 70 over Rocky River on US 52 at the Anson / Stanly County line. Proposed bridge relocation to the east will result in realignment with improvements to US 52. Total length of proposed roadway is 0.647 miles.

The geotechnical field investigation was conducted in November of 2018. An ATV mounted CME 550 drill machine with automatic drop hammer was utilized to perform 10 borings along the project corridor. No borings were performed in the first 1,200 feet due to the fact that the property contains artifacts with historical significance.

Areas of Special Geotechnical Interest:

1) *Groundwater:*

No groundwater was encountered close to proposed grade in any boring location. Groundwater however, is within 1-2 feet of natural ground in portions of the floodplain adjacent to Rocky River.

2) Non-Crystalline Rock:

Rock was encountered in two of our boring locations but is well below proposed grade.

3) High Plasticity Soils: (PI's 26 and greater)

No high PI clays were encountered during the course of this investigation.

4) Alluvial Soils:

Alluvial soils are prevalent in the floodplain adjacent to Rocky River. These soils tend to be soft and wet near the ground surface and consist of sandy clayey silt (A-4) and sandy silty clay (A-6, A-7-6). Coarser sandy soils are sometimes found deeper in the stratigraphic sequence.

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Location: CENTURY CENTER COMPLEX ENTRANCE B-2 1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE RALEIGH NC 5) Debris / Construction Waste:

A surficial area of debris consisting of concrete, glass, metal, cans, and bottles lies between -L-station 37+90 and 38+10. Extent of the pile is 40 feet across at station 38+00 and approximately 12 feet high.

Physiography and Geology:

Geologically the project area lies along the southern border of the Carolina Slate Belt bisecting the Anson – Stanly County line. Underlying parental rock types are likely Ceonzoinc age meta-mudstone and meta-argillite. The US geologic map also indicates underlying rock types on the Anson side of the bridge could be Triassic age silt and sandstone.

Topography in the project vicinity is gently rolling and surrounded by woodlands and open farmland. The main watercourse / drainage feature is Rocky River. A substantial floodplain lies adjacent to the river. Elevation ranges from a low of 185 feet at the river to close to 280 feet by project end.

Soil Properties:

1) Residual Soils:

These soils are derived from in place weathering of parent materials. They occur in a variety of consistencies, classifications, and stratigraphic sequences. Residual soils are further subdivided into clays, silts, and sands.

Clay soils consist of soft to very stiff sandy silty clay (A-7-5, A-7-6). Plasticity ranges between 11 and 25. Clay is found near surface and at depth.

Silts consist of medium stiff to hard clayey silt (A-4, A-5). Silts occur in all depth ranges.

Sand is comprised of loose to dense silty clayey sand (A-2-6, A-2-7). Sand was encountered at depth in the subsoil profile.

2) Alluvial Soils:

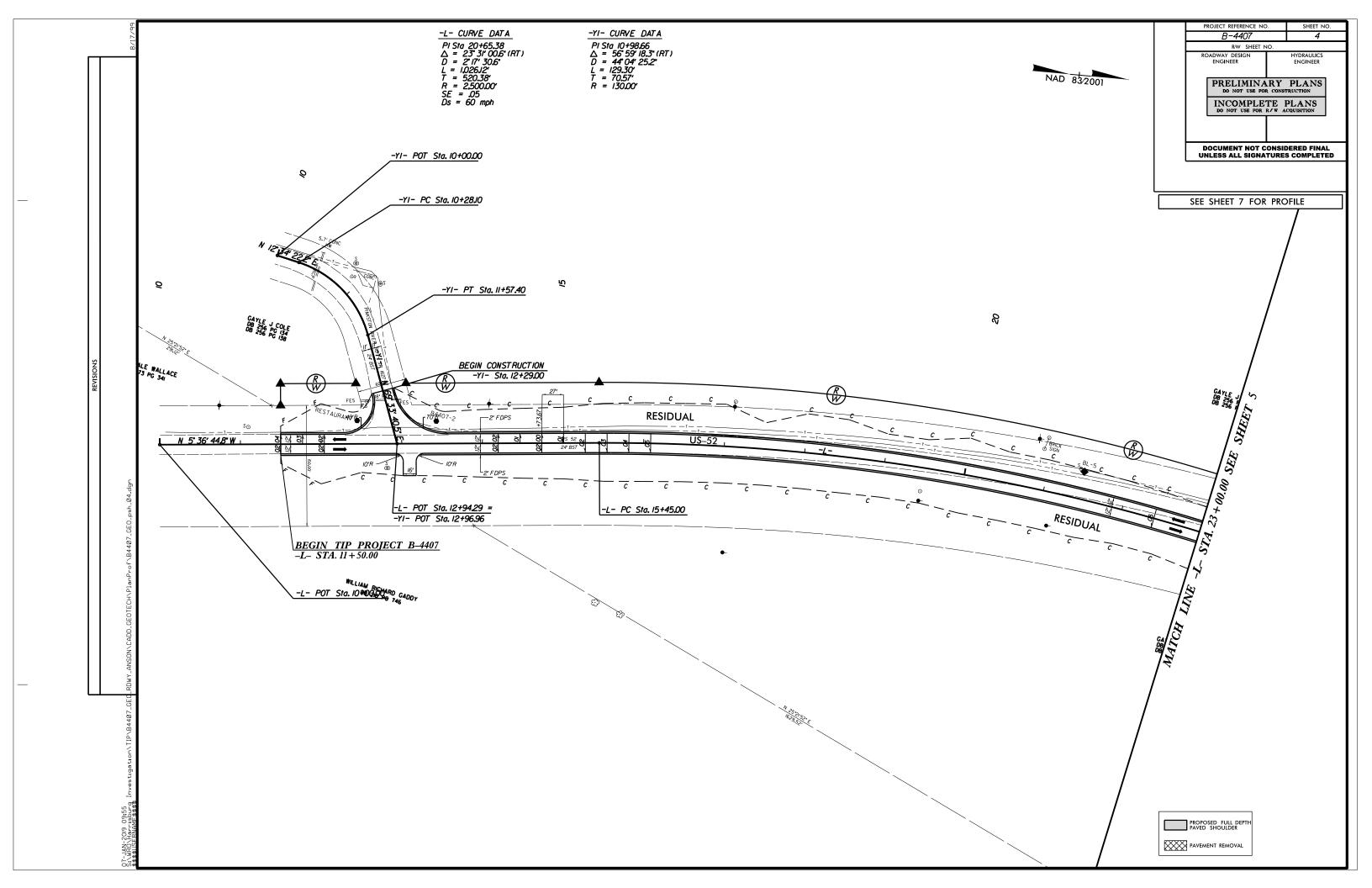
Alluvial soils originate from water transportation and deposition in a floodplain environment. Alluvial deposits along the project corridor are the direct product of the Rocky River. Alluvial soils adjacent to the

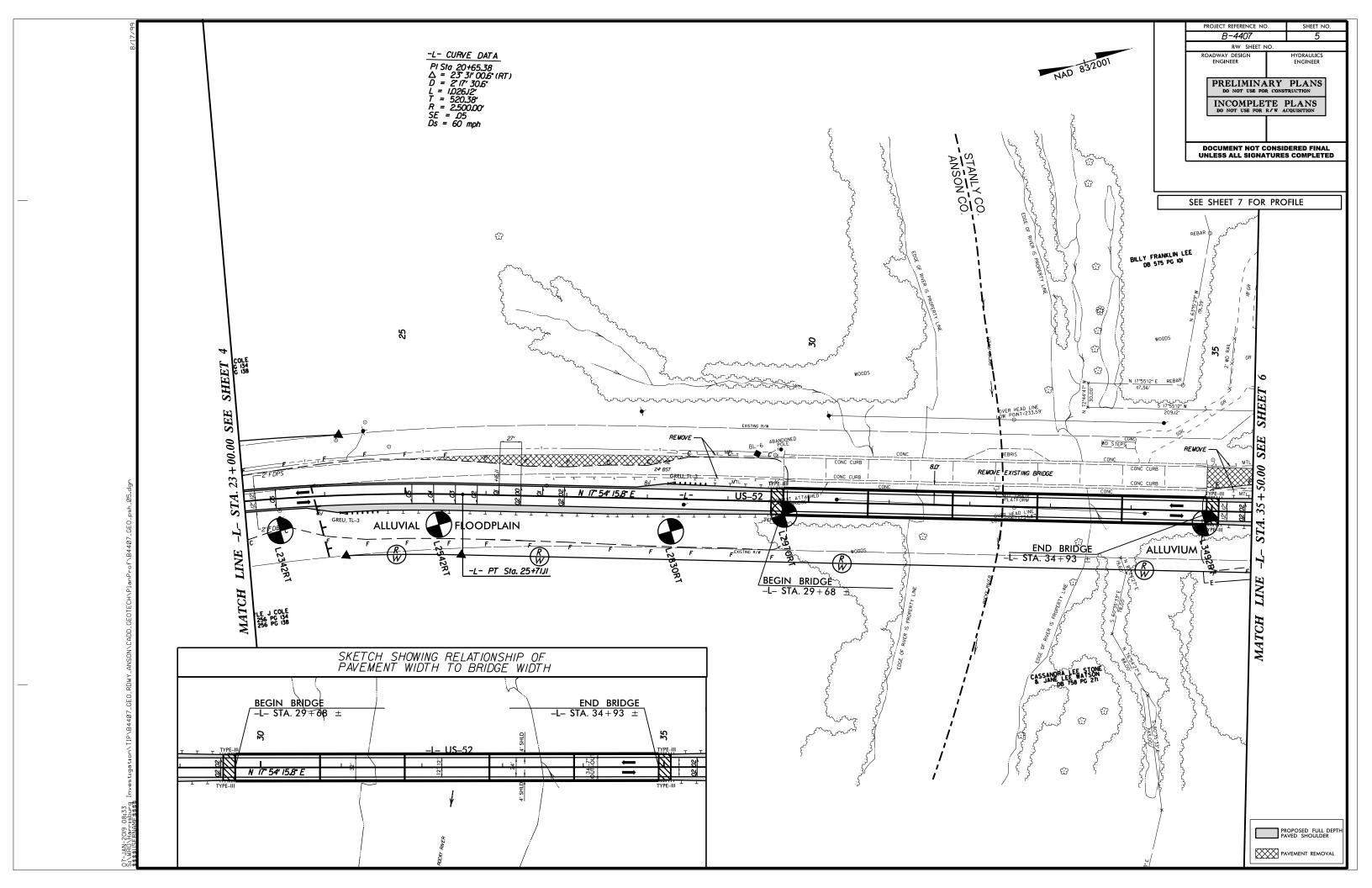
river were noted to extend as deep as 19.4 feet below ground surface. Alluvial soil types have a tendency to be soft at the surface and increase in stiffness and density with depth. Alluvium is comprised of sandy clayey silt (A-4), silty sandy clay (A-6), and silty coarse sand with gravel (A-1-b).

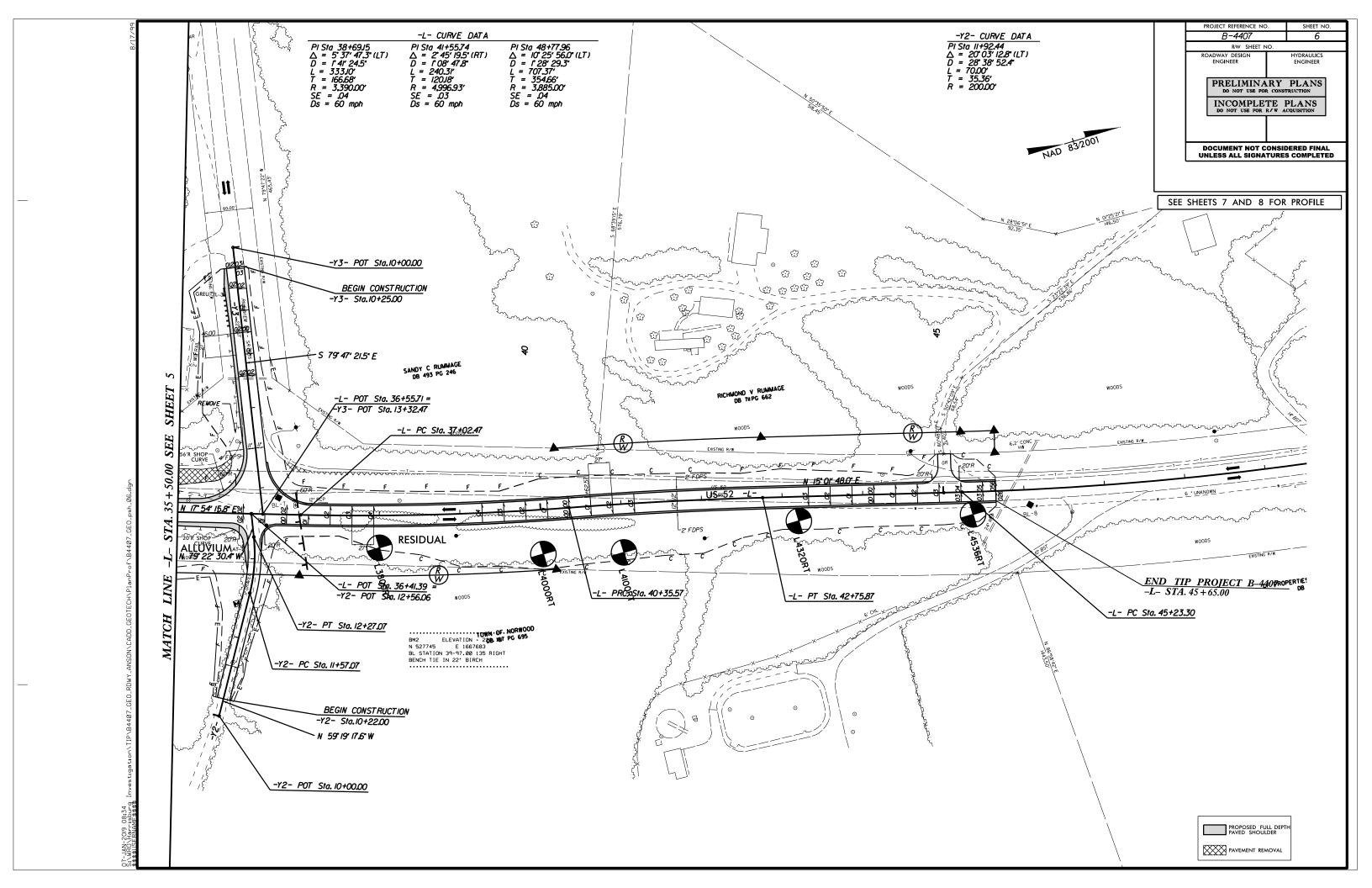
3) Fill Soils:

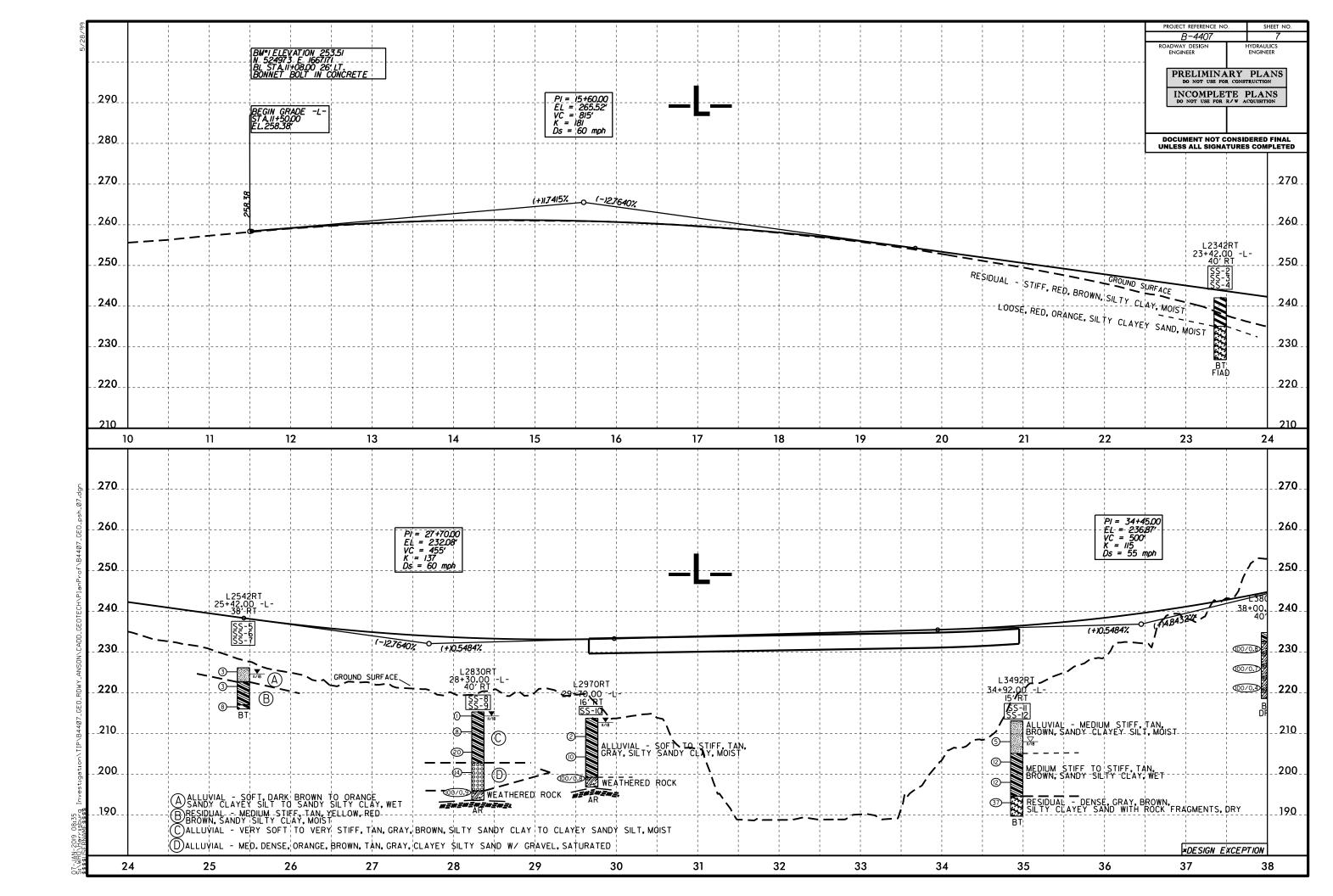
Roadway embankment fill soils are present beneath existing US 52 and its connectors. Roadway fill soils were not sampled during this investigation but are likely comprised of local parent soils which consist of clayey silts and silty clays.

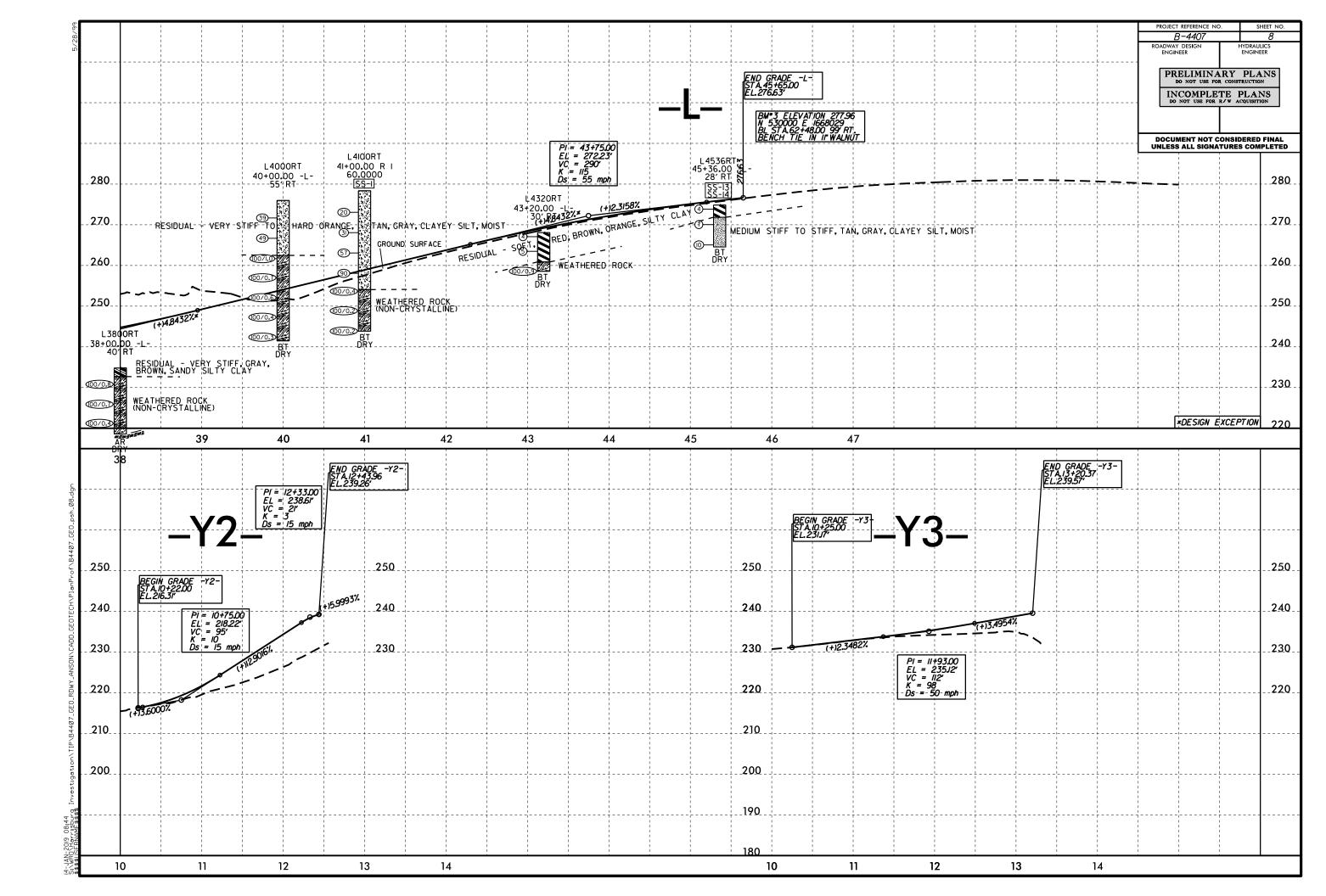
Prepared by: J.E. Beverly, Project Geological Engineer SHEET 3B 38356.1.2 (B-4407) Inventory











SOIL TEST RESULTS															
SAMPLE			DEPTH	AASHTO			% BY WEIGHT			% PASSING (SIEVES)			%	%	
NO.	OFFSET	STATION	INTERVAL	CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	C.SAND	F.SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40	200	MOISTURE	ORGANIC
SS-1	60	41+00	4.3-5.8	A-5(7)	41	4	2.4	8.5	60.8	28.3	100	99	94	-	-
SS-2	40	23+42	0.0-1.5	A-7-6(16)	45	22	11.9	15.5	16.0	56.5	100	96	75	-	-
SS-3	40	23+42	3.7-5.2	A-7-6(14)	48	25	17.2	22.0	20.5	40.4	100	97	63	-	-
SS-4	40	23+42	8.7-10.2	A-2-7(1)	41	17	51.9	12.9	15.0	20.2	77	43	30	-	-
SS-5	38	25+42	0.0-1.5	A-4(3)	24	9	18.8	22.0	31.0	28.3	100	92	63	-	-
SS-6	38	25+42	3.6-5.1	A-6(10)	35	17	12.1	15.7	29.8	42.4	95	89	72	-	-
SS-7	38	25+42	8.6-10.1	A-7-6(12)	43	17	15.9	12.1	29.6	42.4	96	86	72	-	-
SS-8	40	28+30	7.9-10.4	A-6(1)	26	13	37.3	22.4	16.0	24.2	92	70	40	-	-
SS-9	40	28+30	13.9-15.4	A-1-b(0)		NP	73.7	12.5	5.8	8.1	87	43	14	-	-
SS-10	16	29+70	3.5-5.0	A-6(10)	33	14	6.3	16.5	36.8	40.4	100	98	81	-	-
SS-11	15	34+92	9.1-10.6	A-6(11)	34	14	1.4	23.6	36.6	38.3	100	99	84	-	-
SS-12	15	34+92	17.1-20.6	A-2-6(0)	33	14	30.1	21.8	17.9	30.3	44	34	23	-	-
SS-13	28	45+36	0.0-1.5	A-7-5(8)	41	11	19.6	3.4	44.7	32.3	89	74	69	-	-
SS-14	28	45+36	3.8-5.3	A-4(7)	38	7	11.9	1.8	52.0	34.3	98	88	85	-	-

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