7000-BR-REFERENCE

67002

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

CONTENTS

SHEET NO. **DESCRIPTION** TITLE SHEET LEGEND (SOIL & ROCK) 2Α SUPPLEMENTAL LEGEND (GSI) SITE PLAN PROFILES 4-6 7-8 CROSS SECTIONS 9-14 BORE LOGS & CORE REPORTS

CORE PHOTOGRAPHS

STRUCTURE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY ASHE	
PROJECT DESCRIPTION <u>REPLACE BRIDGE #8 ON NC 1</u>	94
OVER NORTH FORK NEW RIVER	
SITE DESCRIPTION	

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	BR-0002	1	18

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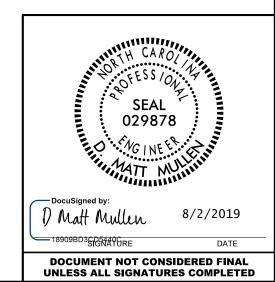
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PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
BR-0002	2

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

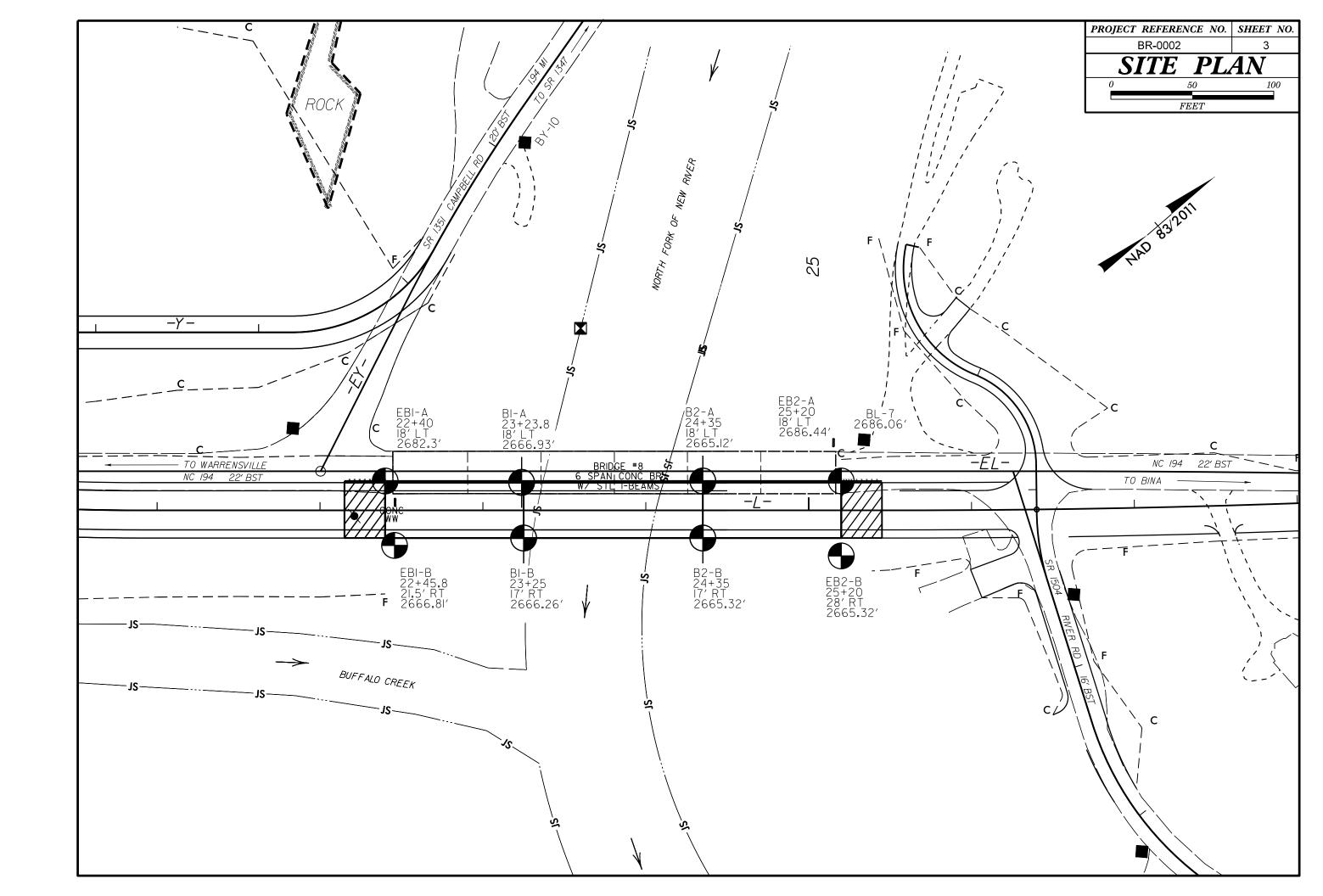
SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER AND YIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT	WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE. UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE.	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.	ALLUYIUM (ALLUY.) - 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	AOUIFER - 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 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 SLIT-CLAY MATERIALS	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	THE TO COARSE CRAIN ICNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC POCK 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, ONEISS, 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-a A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-7-5 A-7-6 A-3 A-6, A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31	ROCK (NCR) SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YELLD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.
SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000	MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SEDIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL, ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED	CORE RECOVERY (REC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED
7. PASSING SILT- GRANULAR SILT- CLAY MUCK,	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	(CP) SHELL BEDS, ETC. WEATHERING	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
*40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN PEAT *200 15 MX 25 MX 10 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 50 MN	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER	ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.
MATERIAL	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10%	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.
PASSING #40 SOILS WITH	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20% MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35%	VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN,	DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE
LL 48 MX 41 MN LITTLE OR LITTLE OR HIGHLY PI 6 MX NP 118 MX 118 MX 11 MN 118 MX 18 MX 11 MN 118 MN MODERATE HIGHLY	HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	(V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.
GROUP INDEX 0 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NO MX AMOUNTS OF SOILS	GROUND WATER	SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE
USUAL TYPES STONE FRAGS. EINE SILTY OR CLAYEY SILTY CLAYEY MATTER	✓ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING	(SLI.) 1 INCH, OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.
OF MAJOR GRAVEL, AND SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS	▼ STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS	MODERATE SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS, IN	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES. FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM
GEN. RATING FUCUL FAIR TO COOD FAIR TO DOOD HAWKIITADD	<u> </u>	(MOD.) GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY. ROCK HAS	PARENT MATERIAL.
AS SUBGRADE EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABLE	<u>:</u>	DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED WITH FRESH ROCK.	FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ;PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30	- O∭► SPRING OR SEEP	MODERATELY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	SEVERE AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION, ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH	FIELD.
COMPACTNESS OR RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED	POADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION	(MOD. SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK, ROCK GIVES 'CLUNK' SOUND WHEN STRUCK. IF IESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL	JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE CONSISTENCY PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (N-VALUE) (TONS/FT ²)	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) DIP & DIP DIRECTION WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES	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 ITS LATERAL EXTENT.
GENERALLY VERY LOOSE < 4	SOIL SYMBOL SPT DAT TEST BORING SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION	(SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED	LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.
GRANULAR LUUSE 4 10 100 GRANULAR MEDILIM DENSE 10 TO 300 N/A		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 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.
VERT DENSE / JW		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	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
HARD > 30 > 4	INSTALLATION SPIN-VALUE	ROCK HARDNESS	RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE	RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS	VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES	SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270	UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION -	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 STEET OF STREET OF	HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY, HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED	RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, THAT HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL COARSE FINE SILT CLAY	UNDERCUT ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT
(BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (CSE. SD.) (F SD.) (SL.) (CL.)	ABBREVIATIONS	MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK. GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE 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	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST	BY MODERATE BLOWS.	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR BPF) OF
SIZE IN. 12 3	BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS WEA WEATHERED CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY 7 - UNIT WEIGHT	MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE	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
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC 70- DRY UNIT WEIGHT	POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE (ATTERBERG LIMITS) DESCRIPTION GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS	SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK, CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS	STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY
	DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK	FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.	TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. STRATA ROCK DUALITY DESIGNATION (SROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK DUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY (SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE	e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON	VERY CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES 1 INCH	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
LL LIOUID LIMIT	F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK	SOFT OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY FINGERNAIL.	THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
PLASTIC SEMISOLID: REQUIRES DRYING TO	FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
(PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT	FRAGS FRAGMENTS	TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS	BENCH MARK: BL-7
	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET	ELEVATION: 2686.06 FEET
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET	
SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT	X CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL	CLOSE 0.16 TO 1 FOOT VERY THINLY BEDDED 0.03 - 0.16 FEET	NOTES:
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	6' CONTINUOUS ELIGHT AUGER	VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	
DI ACTICITY	CORE SIZE: X 8*HOLLOW AUGERS	INDURATION	1
PLASTICITY		FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.	1
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW	TUNG -CARRIDE INSERTS	RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS;	
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT	VANE SHEAR TEST X CASING X W/ ADVANCER HAND TOOLS:	GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.	
MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH	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.	
CULUR	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 CHE DECLIERED TO DREAM CAMBLE.	
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.		EXTREMELY INDURATED SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-1

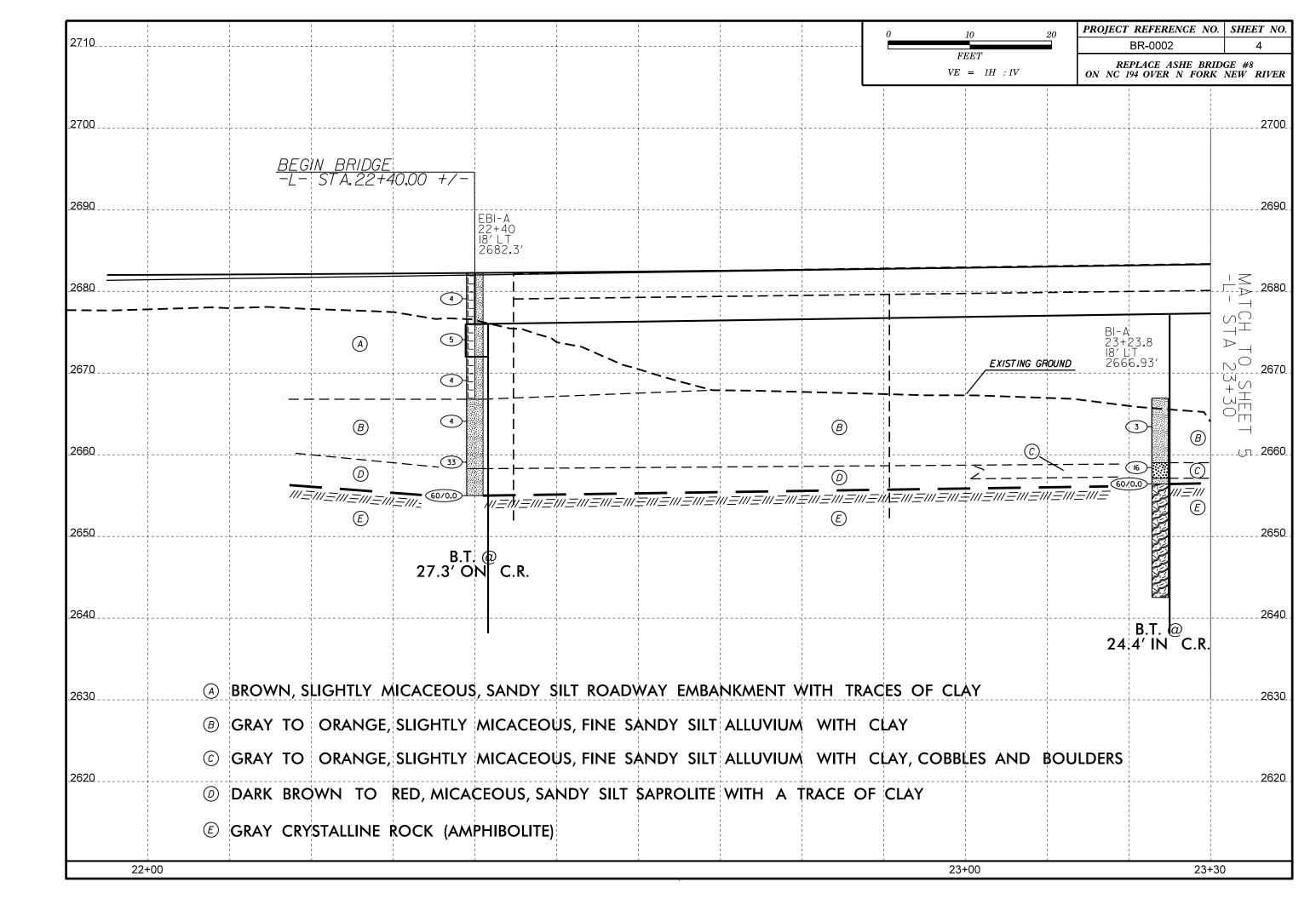
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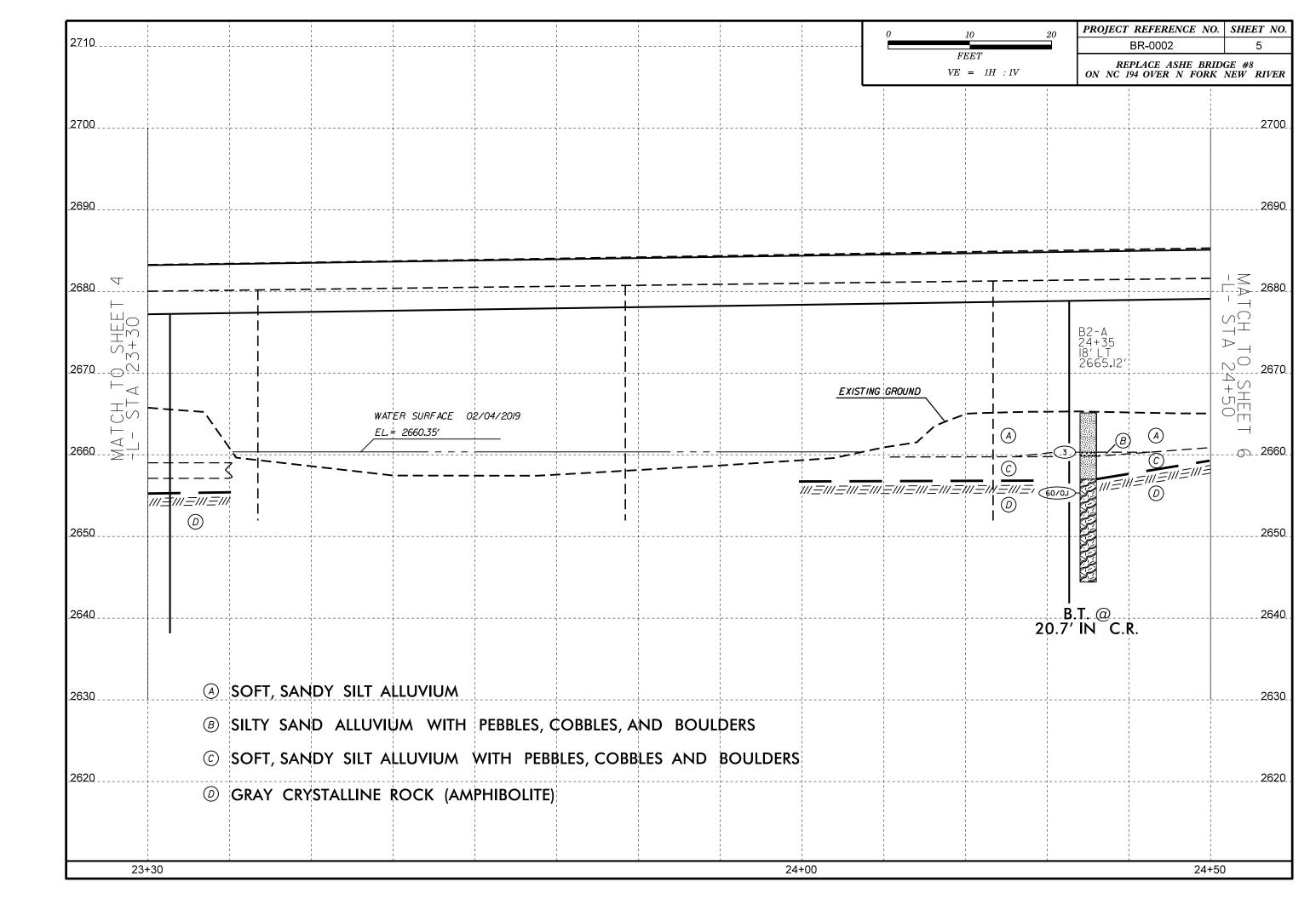
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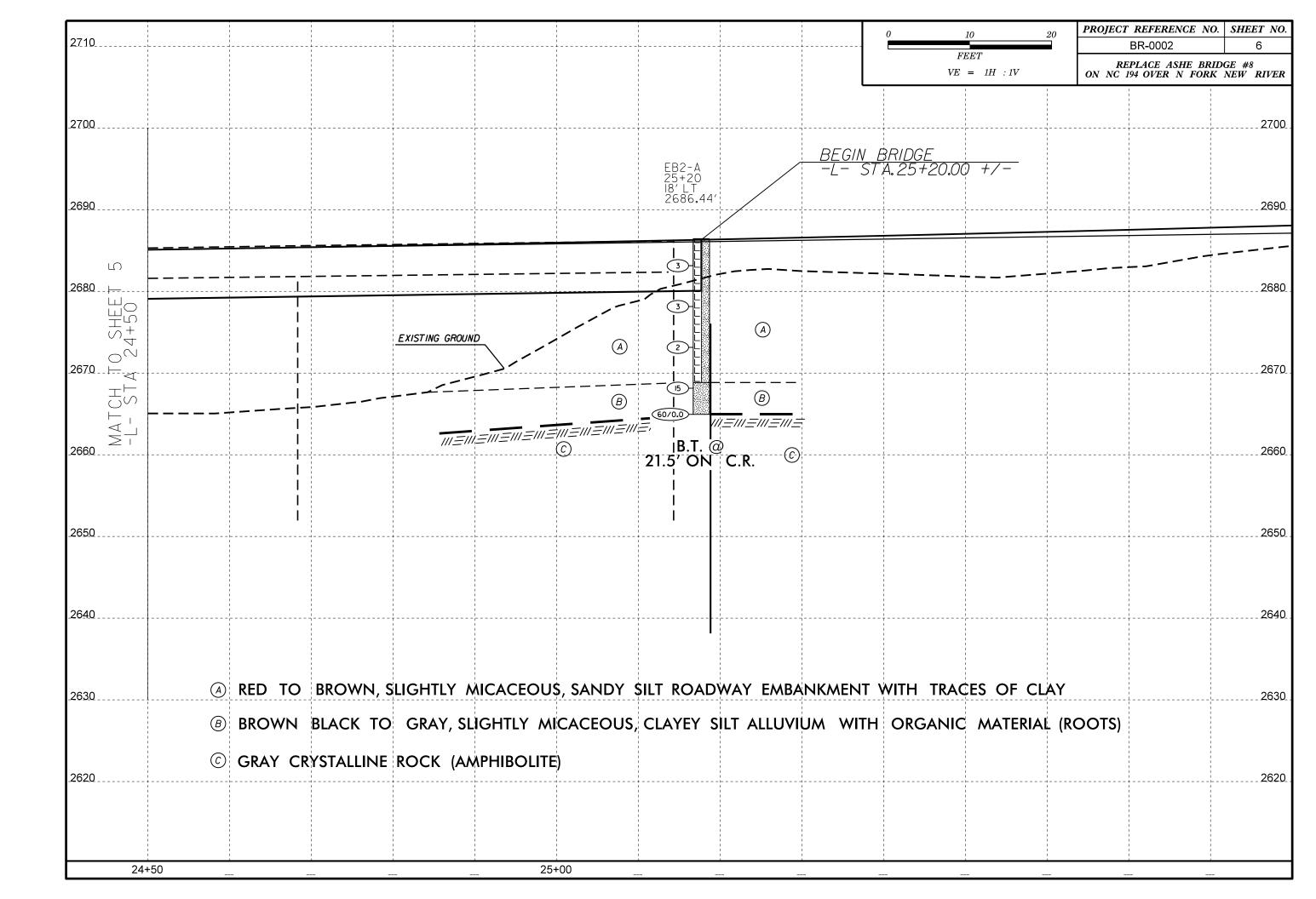
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

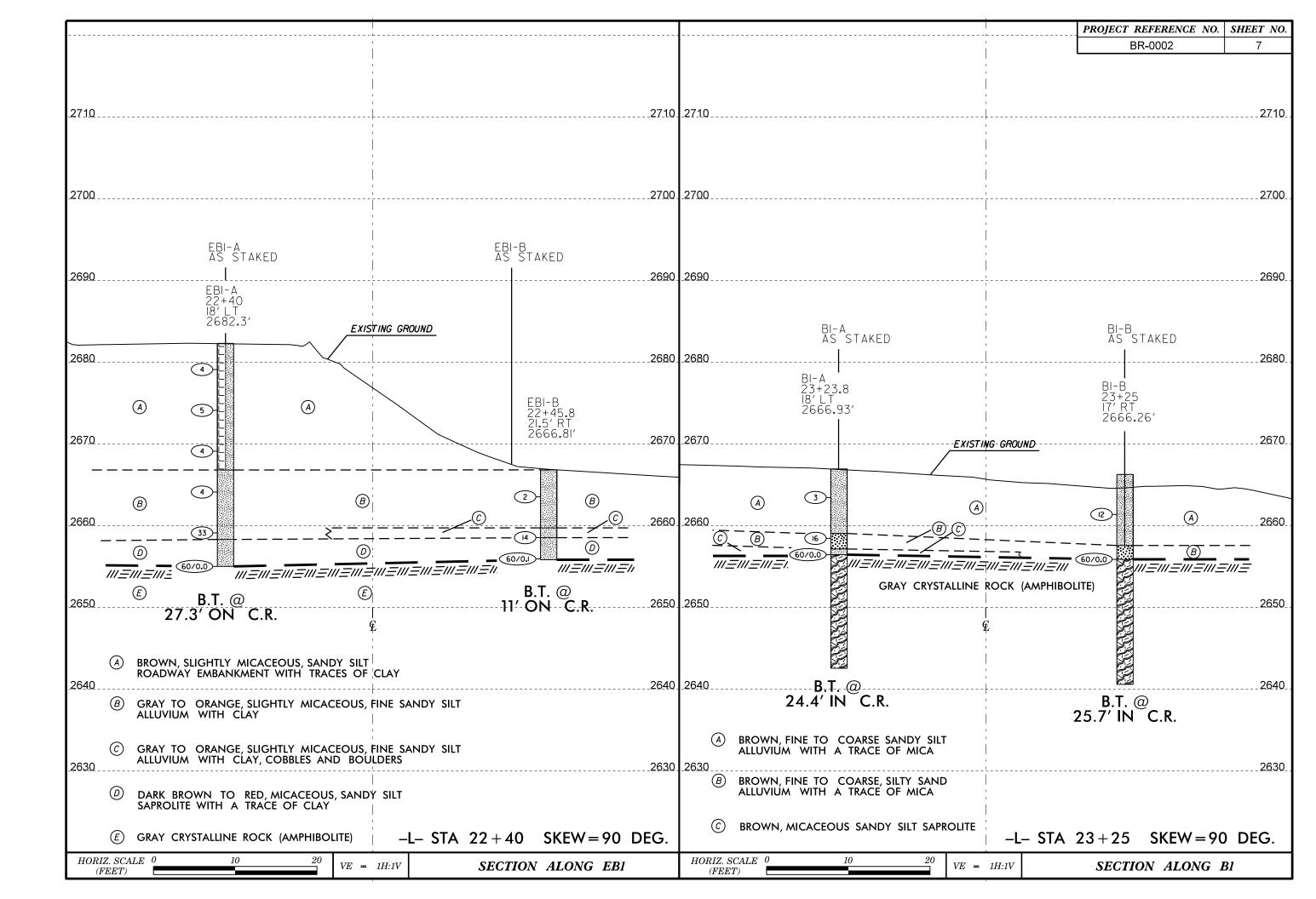
AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-1 — Determination of GSI for Join	ted Rock Mass (Ma	rinos and Hoek, 2000)			AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-2 — Determination of GSI for Tectonically Def	ormed Heterogeneous Rock	< Masses (Marını	os and Hoek,	, 2000)
GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI)FOR JOINTED ROCKS (Hoek and Marinos, 2000)	8 9 0	p	8 9	8 0 0	GSI FOR HETEROGENEOUS ROCK MASSES SUCH AS FLYSCH (Marinos.P and Hoek E., 2000)				
From the lithology, structure and surface conditions of the discontinuities, estimate the average value of GSI. Do not try to be too precise. Quoting a range from 33 to 37 is more realistic than stating that GSI = 35. Note that the table does not apply to structurally controlled failures. Where weak planar structural planes are present in an unfavorable orientation with respect to the excavation face, these will dominate the rock mass behaviour. The shear strength of surfaces in rocks that are prone to deterioration as a result of changes in moisture content will be reduced if water is present. When working with rocks in the fair to very poor categories, a shift to the right may be made for wet conditions. Water pressure is dealt with by effective stress analysis.	SURFACE CONDITIONS VERY GOOD Very rough, fresh unweathered surfa	GOOD Rough, slightly weathered, iron stained surfaces FAIR Smooth, moderately weathered and altered surfaces	POOR Slickensided, highly weathered surfac with compact coatings or fillings or angular fragments	VERY POOR Slickensided, highly weathered surf with soft clay coatings or fillings	From a description of the lithology, structure and surface conditions (particularly of the bedding planes), choose a box in the chart. Locate the position in the box that corresponds to the condition of the discontinuities and estimate the average value of GSI from the contours. Do not attempt to be too precise. Quoting a range from 33 to 37 is more realistic than giving GSI = 35. Note that the Hoek-Brown criterion does not apply to structurally controlled failures. Where unfavourably oriented continuous weak planar discontinuities are present, these will dominate the behaviour of the rock mass. The strength of some rock masses is reduced by the presence of groundwater and this can be allowed for by a slight shift to the right in the columns for fair, poor and very poor conditions. Water pressure does not change the value of GSI and it is dealt with by using effective stress analysis.	VERY GOOD - Very Rough, fresh unweathered surfaces GOOD - Rough, slightly weathered surfaces	. Smooth, modera	POOR - Very smooth, occasionally slickensided surfaces with compact coaings or fillings with angular fragments	VERY POOR - Very smooth, slicken- sided or highly weathered surfaces with soft claim continues or fillings
STRUCTURE	DE	CREASING SURFACE O	JALITY 💳	⇒	COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE				
INTACT OR MASSIVE - intact rock specimens or massive in situ rock with few widely spaced discontinuities	90 80 80		N/A	N/A	A. Thick bedded, very blocky sandstone The effect of pelitic coatings on the bedding planes is minimized by the confinement of the rock mass. In shallow tunnels or slopes these bedding planes may cause structurally controlled instability.	70 A			
BLOCKY - well interlocked undisturbed rock mass consisting of cubical blocks formed by three intersecting discontinuity sets	OF ROCK F	70 60			B. Sand- stone with stone and thin inter- siltstone siltstone siltstone with sand- siltstone siltstone	50 B	C)) /E	
VERY BLOCKY - interlocked, partially disturbed mass with multi-faceted angular blocks formed by 4 or more joint sets	OCKING	50			layers of shale with stone layers shale with sandstone layers	40	/ / /	/ / -	
BLOCKY/DISTURBED/SEAMY - folded with angular blocks formed by many intersecting discontinuity sets. Persistence of bedding planes or schistosity	ASING INTERL	40	30		C.D.E. and G - may be more or less folded than illustrated but this does not change the strength. Tectonic deformation, faulting and loss of continuity moves these categories to F and H.		30	F 20	
DISINTEGRATED - poorly inter- locked, heavily broken rock mass with mixture of angular and rounded rock pieces	DECREK		20		G. Undisturbed silty or clayey shale with or without a few very thin sandstone layers G. Undisturbed silty or clayey shale forming a chaotic structure with pockets of clay. Thin layers of within sandstone are transformed		\$	/ /	10
LAMINATED/SHEARED - Lack of blockiness due to close spacing of weak schistosity or shear planes	V N/A	N/A		10	Means deformation after tectonic disturbance				

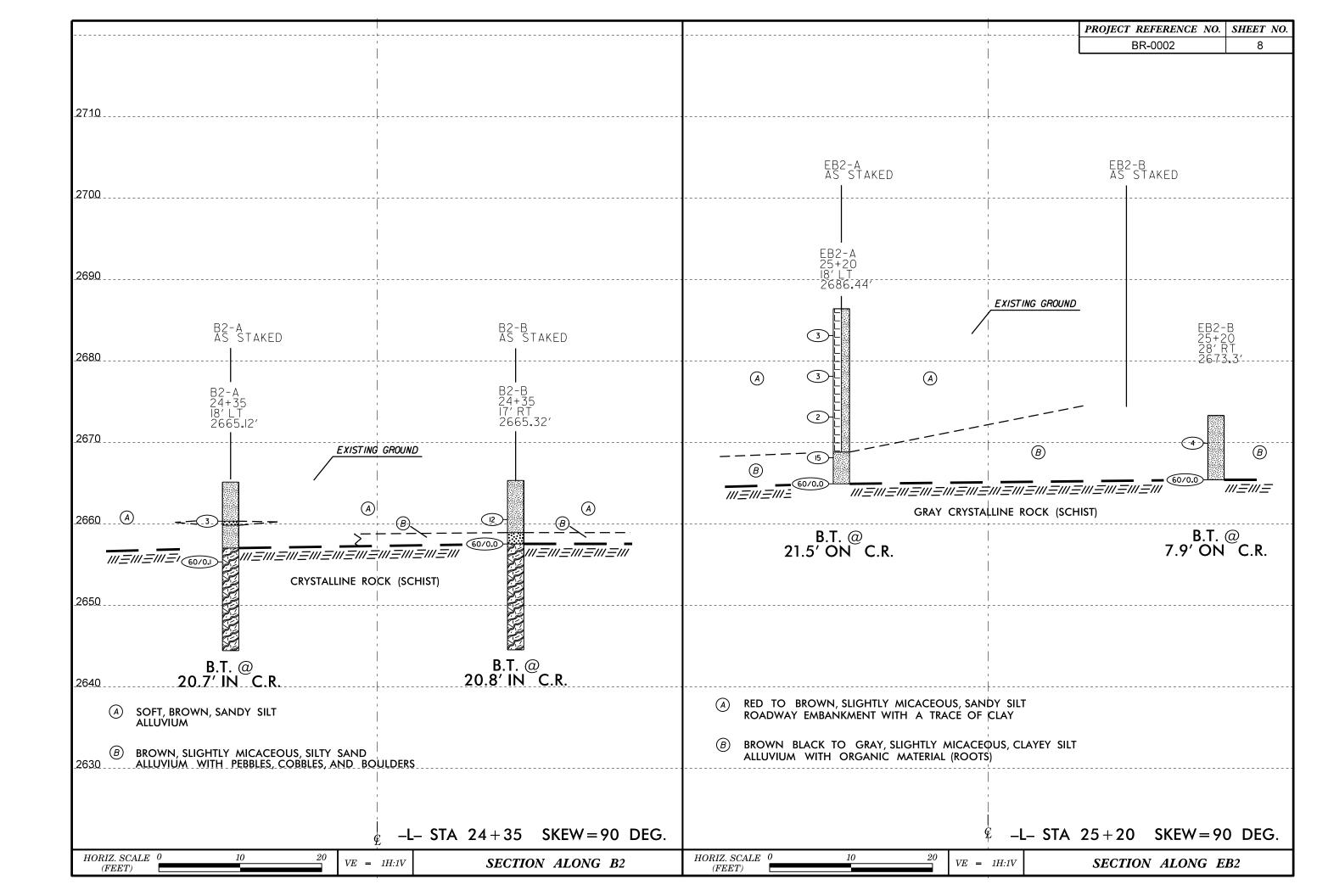


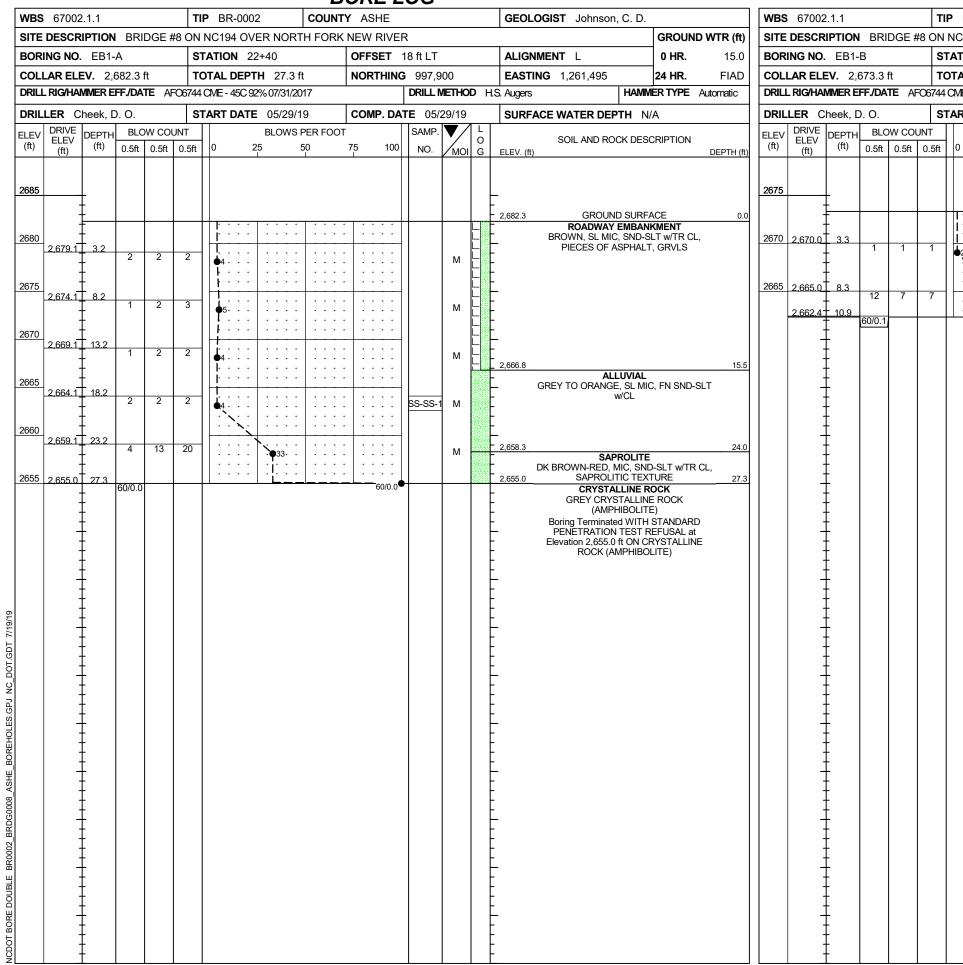


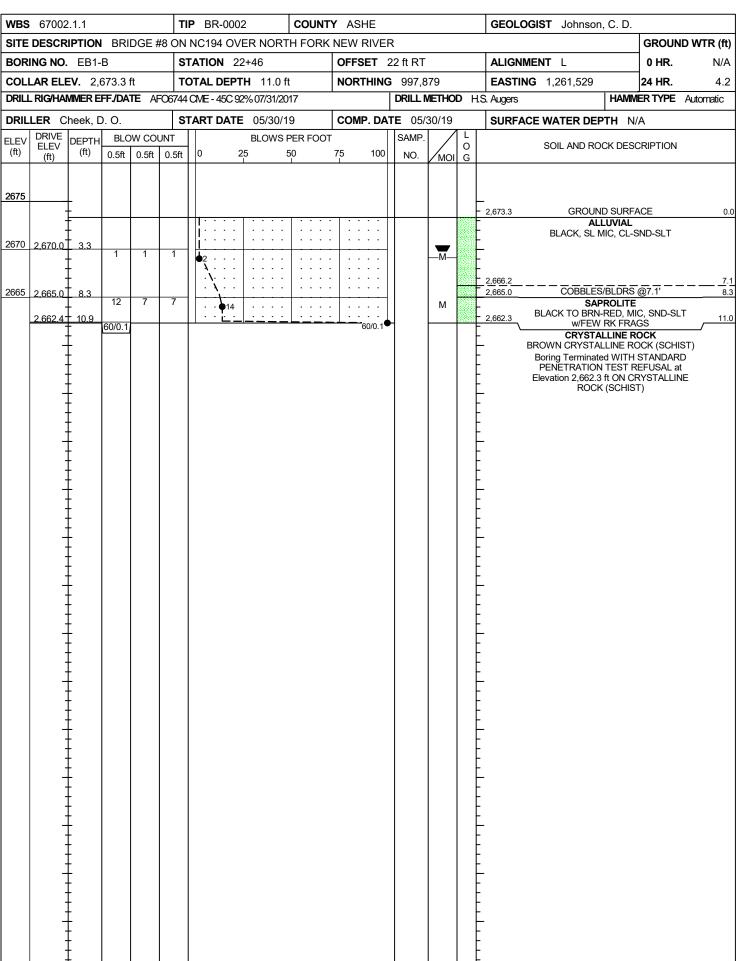












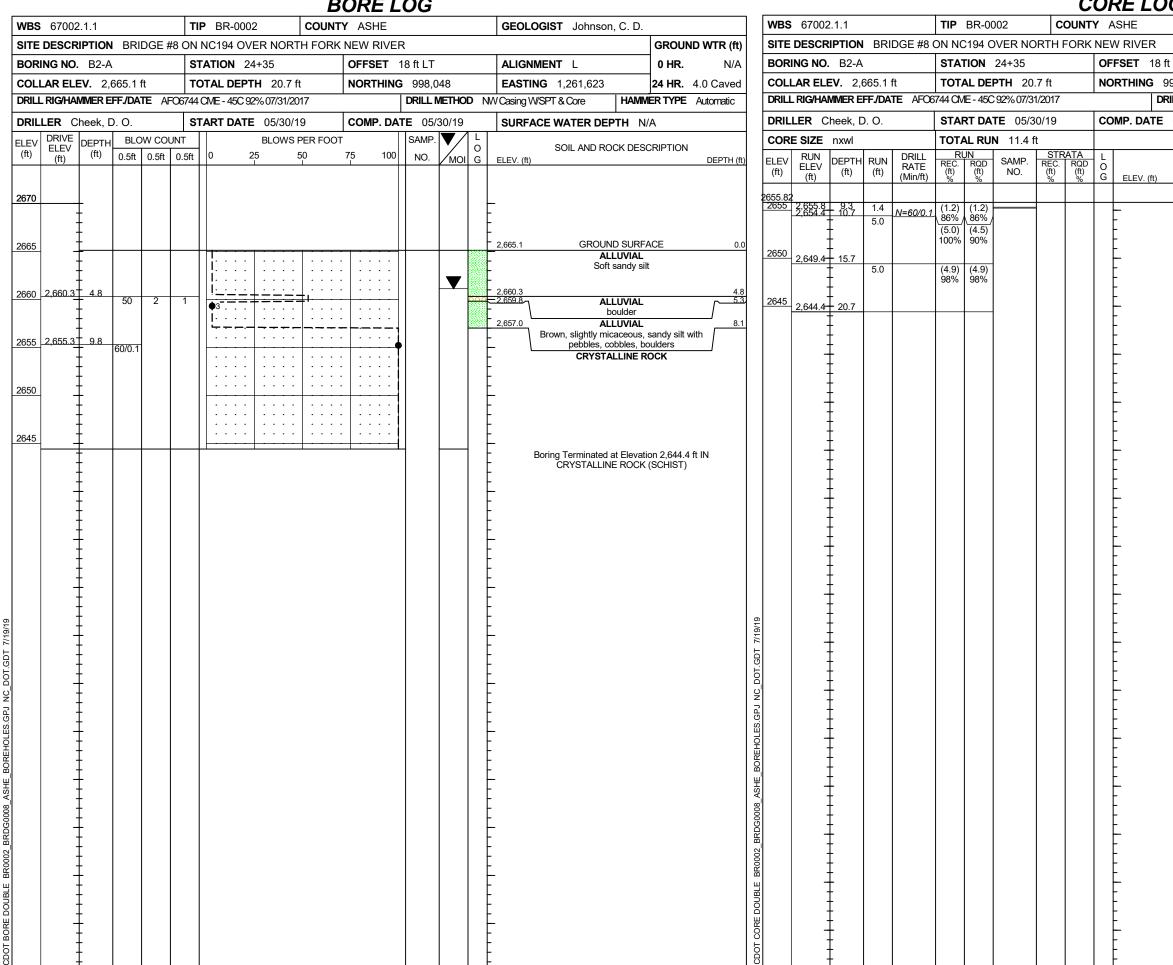
GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT
BORE LOG

		BORE LOG											JRE LUG		
WBS 67002.1.1	TIP BR-0002 COUN	NTY ASHE	GEOLOGIST Johnson, C. D.			67002.1.1			TIP BR-				' ASHE	GEOLOGIST Johnson, C	
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE #	8 ON NC194 OVER NORTH FOR	RK NEW RIVER		ID WTR (ft)		DESCRIPTION					ORTH F				GROUND WTR (f
BORING NO. B1-A	STATION 23+24	OFFSET 18 ft LT	ALIGNMENT L 0 HR.	N/A	BOR	ING NO. B1-A		8	STATION	23+24			OFFSET 18 ft LT	ALIGNMENT L	0 HR. N//
COLLAR ELEV. 2,666.9 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 24.4 ft	NORTHING 997,963		6.0 Caved		LAR ELEV. 2,0				EPTH 24			NORTHING 997,963	EASTING 1,261,551	24 HR. 6.0 Cave
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF/DATE AF	06744 CME - 45C 92% 07/31/2017	DRILL METHOD	W Casing W/SPT & Core HAMMER TYPE	Automatic	DRILL	L RIG/HAMMER E	FF./DATE	AFO674	14 CME - 45	SC 92% 07/3	31/2017		DRILL METH	OD NW Casing W/SPT & Core	HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRILLER Cheek, D. O.	START DATE 05/30/19	COMP. DATE 05/30/19	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A		DRIL	LER Cheek, D). O.		START D	ATE 05/3	30/19		COMP. DATE 05/30/19	SURFACE WATER DEPTI	H N/A
ELEV DRIVE DEPTH BLOW COU	NT BLOWS PER FO	OT SAMP.	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION		COR	E SIZE nxwl				JN 13.9	ft				
(ft) (ft) (ft) 0.5ft 0.5ft	0.5ft 0 25 50		ELEV. (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEV	RUN DEPTH	INDIN	DRILL RATE F	RUN REC. RQD	SAMP.	REC.	RQD	L O G ELEV. (ft)	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	
					(ft)	(ft) (ft)	(ft)	Min/ft)	(ft) (ft) % %	NO.	(ft) %	(ft) %	G ELEV. (ft)		DEPTH
2670					2656.43	3 2 656 4 10 5	20 14	-60/0.01/	(2.6) (2.0)					Begin Coring @ 10.5 ft CRYSTALLINE ROCK	10
			CDOLIND SUBFACE	0.0	2655	2,656.4 10.5	3.9	=00/0.0 (92% 77%)			2,656.4	CRYSTALLINE ROCK	110
2665	<u> </u>		2,666.9 GROUND SURFACE ALLUVIAL	0.0		2,652.5 14.4	5.0		(5.0) (4.7)				_		
2,663.4 7 3.5		 	Brown, fine to coarse sandy silt with a tr of mica	race	2650]	3.0	1	(5.0) (4.7) 00% 94%	;			_		
2 2	1 43	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	-			2,647.5 + 19.4							GSI 80) - 90	
2660			-	7.0		+	5.0	((5.0) (4.7) 00% 94%)			_		
2,658.4 8.5 8 9	7		2,659.0 ALLUVIAL 2,657.1 Drawn fine to express eith cound with a tr	7.9	2645]"	00 /0 94%	<u>'</u>			F		
2,656.4 10.5 60/0.0	□ · · · • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		2,657.1 Brown, fine to coarse silty sand with a tr	race 9.6 10.5		2,642.5 24.4				-			L Boring T	erminated at Elevation 2.642.5 ft IN CRY	STALLINE ROCK
1			SAPROLITE Brown, micaceous silty sand			1 1								erminated at Elevation 2,642.5 ft IN CRYS (SCHIST)	
			CRYSTALLINE ROCK			‡							ţ		
2650			<u> </u>			‡							-		
			-			‡							-		
2645			-			‡							-		
+			-			‡							-		
			Boring Terminated at Elevation 2,642.5 CRYSTALLINE ROCK (SCHIST)	ft IN		‡							-		
			CRYSTALLINE ROCK (SCHIST)			‡							-		
			-			‡							-		
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			F	1/2		‡							-		
			F	9	2	‡							-		
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			F	99.8	5	‡							-		
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NCDOT BORE DOUBLE BR0002_BRDG0008_ASHE_BOREHOLES.GPJ NC_DOT.GDT 7/19/19			F	0	5	‡							Ļ		
			F	000	3	‡							ţ		
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	67002					P BR				COU							GEOLOGIST Johnson, C. D.
	DESCRI			DGE #					ORTI	H FOF							GROUND WTR (f
	IG NO.			_		TATIO					_			7 ft RT			ALIGNMENT L 0 HR. N/A
	AR ELE					OTAL I					N	ORT	HING	997,9			EASTING 1,261,577 24 HR. 6.
	RIG/HAN			IE A												א ט	W Casing W/SPT & Core HAMMER TYPE Automatic
	ER C					ART	DATE					ОМР	. DAT	E 05/3	30/19	1 , 1	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A
	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	0.5ft	0.5ft	JNT 0.5ft	0	2	BLO 25	WS P	ER FO	OT 75		100	SAMP. NO.	MOI	C G	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION
670	-	- - - -					· · ·				• • •						
	2,661.4	- - - - 4.9	2	2	10										_		Brown, slightly micaceous sandy silt with pebbles and rock fragments
660	-	- - -	2	2	10		12	- :- :-	· ·			· ·			_		
555	2,655.9	<u>- 10.4</u> - - -	60/0.0						!	· ·						1.000	Brown, slightly micaceous silty sand with pebbles, cobbles, boulders CRYSTALLINE ROCK
550	-	- - -															
345	† + +	- - -															- - - -
		- - - -										 					- - - - Boring Terminated at Elevation 2,640.6 ft IN - CRYSTALLINE ROCK (SCHIST)

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

									C	<u>;0</u>	RE L	.OG					
WBS	67002	2.1.1			TIP	BR-00	002	C	OUNT	Y A	ASHE			GEOLOGIST Johnson	, C. D.		
SITE	DESCR	IPTION	BRI	DGE #8 (ON NC	C194 C	VER NO	RTH I	ORK	NΕ\	W RIVER					GROUN	D WTR (ft)
BOR	ING NO.	B1-B			STA	ΓΙΟΝ	23+25			OF	FSET 1	7 ft RT		ALIGNMENT L		0 HR.	N/A
COL	LAR ELE	EV . 2,0	366.3	ft	TOT	AL DE	PTH 25.	7 ft		NC	ORTHING	997,942		EASTING 1,261,577		24 HR.	6.5
DRIL	RIG/HAI	VIMER E	FF/DA	TE AFO6	744 CIV	Æ - 45C	92% 07/3	1/2017				DRILL METHO	DD NW	Casing W/SPT & Core	HAMM	ER TYPE	Automatic
DRIL	LER C	heek, D). O.		STAF	RT DA	TE 05/3	0/19		CC	OMP. DAT	E 05/30/19		SURFACE WATER DEF	PTH N/	A	
COR	E SIZE	nxwl			TOTA	AL RUI	1 15.3 f										
ELEV (ft)	RUN ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	RUN (ft)	DRILL RATE (Min/ft)	REC. (ft) %	JN RQD (ft) %	SAMP. NO.	STR REC. (ft) %	ATA RQD (ft) %	L O G			DI	ESCRIPTION AND REMARK	s		
2655.8	3													Begin Coring @ 10.4 ft CRYSTALLINE ROCK			
2655	2,655.9 <u></u>	10.4	5.3	N=60/0.0	(4.8) 91%	(4.2) 79%					2,655.9			CRYSTALLINE ROCK			10.4
	-	ŀ									E						
2650	2,650.6-	15.7	5.0		(F.O)	(4.7)					F						
	-	F	5.0		(5.0) 100%	(4.7) 94%					F						
	-	‡ <u></u>									F	GSI 80 -	90				
2645	2,645.6-	20.7	5.0		(5.0)	(4.9)					<u></u>						
	-	‡			100%	98%					Ė						
	2,640.6-	25.7									_						
	-	‡									-	Boring Te	erminated	d at Elevation 2,640.6 ft IN CI (SCHIST)	RYSTALL	INE ROCK	
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GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

				GE	OIE	CH			L BURING REF RE LOG	ORI			12
WBS 67002.1	.1		TIP	BR-00	002	C	OUNT			GEOLOGIST Johnson, O	D. D.		
SITE DESCRIP		DGE #8 (OUN	D WTR (ft)
BORING NO.					24+35				FSET 18 ft LT	ALIGNMENT L	0 H		N/A
COLLAR ELEV	. 2,665.1 f	it			PTH 20.	7 ft		-	PRTHING 998,048	EASTING 1,261,623	24 F	IR.	4.0 Caved
DRILL RIG/HAMIN	/IER EFF./DA	TE AFO6	744 CM	IE - 45C	92% 07/31	1/2017			DRILL METHOD NW	Casing W/SPT & Core	HAMMER T	/PE	Automatic
DRILLER Che	ek, D. O.		STAF	RT DA	TE 05/3	0/19		СО	MP. DATE 05/30/19	SURFACE WATER DEPT	H N/A		
CORE SIZE n	xwl		TOTA	AL RUI	1 11.4 f	t			-				
(ft) (ft)	EPTH RUN (ft) (ft)	DRILL RATE (Min/ft)	REC. (ft) %	JN RQD (ft) %	SAMP. NO.	STR REC. (ft) %	ATA RQD (ft) %	L O G	DI ELEV. (ft)	ESCRIPTION AND REMARKS			DEPTH (ft)
655.82 2655 2,655.8	9.3 14		(1.2)	(1.2)					Cor	ntinued from previous page	e		
2655.82 2655 2.655.8 2.654.4 2645 2.644.4	5.0	N=60/0.1	(1.2) 86% (5.0) 100% (4.9) 98%	(1.2) 86% (4.5) 90% (4.9) 98%					GSI 80 - 90	ntinued from previous page	9		

											ם		\ <u></u>	LUG						
WBS	67002	2.1.1			TII	P BF	R-000	2		COU	NTY	ASI	HE				GEOLOGIST Johnson, C	-		
SITE	DESCR	IPTION	BRI	DGE #	#8 ON	NC19	4 OV	ER N	IORT	H FOF	RK N	NEW I	RIVEF	₹				GRO	DUND W	TR (ft)
BOR	ING NO.	B2-B			SI	ATIO	N 2	4+35				OFFS	ET 1	7 ft RT			ALIGNMENT L	0 H	IR.	N/A
COL	LAR ELE	EV. 2,6	665.3	ft	TC	OTAL	DEP1	ΓH 2	0.8 ft			NOR	HING	998,0	25		EASTING 1,261,649	24 H	IR.	5.3
DRILL	_RIG/HAI	VIMER E	FF./DA	TE AF	O6744	CME -	45C 9	2%07/	/31/201	17				DRILL I	VETHO	D NV	/Casing W/SPT & Core H	AMMER TY	PE Auto	omatic
DRIL	LER C	heek, [). O.		ST	ART	DATE	E 05	/30/19	9		COMI	P. DA	TE 05/	30/19		SURFACE WATER DEPTH	I N/A		
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLC 0.5ft	0.5ft	-	0	2	BLC 25		PER FC		75 	100	SAMP. NO.	MOI	L O G	SOIL AND ROCK	DESCRIPT	ION	
2670	-	-														 - -				
2665	-	ļ															2,665.3 GROUND S	URFACE		0.0
2000	-	-				T										_	ALLUV Brown, sandy silt with		trace of	
2660	2,660.5	4.8	4	6	9		.		: :		: :				•	=	clay		liace of	6.4
2655	2,657.5 - -	7.8	60/0.0					-	÷÷	-:-:-	 -	-∷ -	: - : -			2000	2,657.5 ALLUV Brown, silty sand with c	obbles and	boulders	7.8
	- - -															-				
2650	- - -	<u> </u>					• •				: :					- -				
2645	-										: : —						Boring Terminated at E CRYSTALLINE R	levation 2,6	44.5 ft IN	

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

									(C	RE L	.OG					10
WBS 67002.1.1 TIP BR-0002 CO							OUNT	Y A	ASHE			GEOLOGIST Johnson, C. D.					
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE #8 ON NC194 OVER NORTH FORK								ORK	NE	W RIVER	1			GROUN	D WTR (ft)		
BORING NO. B2-B STATION 24+35										OF	FSET 1	0 HR.	N/A				
COLLAR ELEV. 2,665.3 ft TOTAL DEPTH 20.8 ft										NC	RTHING	998,025		EASTING 1,261,649		24 HR.	5.3
DRILL	RIG/HAI	VIMER E	FF/DA	TE AFO	744 CIV	Æ - 45C	92% 07/3	1/2017				DRILL METH	OD NW	/Casing W/SPT & Core	HAMIN	ER TYPE	Automatic
DRIL	LER C	heek, D). O.		STAF	RT DA	TE 05/3	0/19		CC	OMP. DAT	E 05/30/19	9	SURFACE WATER DE	PTH N	/A	
COR	E SIZE	nxwl					N 13.0 f										
ELEV (ft)	RUN ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	RUN (ft)	DRILL RATE (Min/ft)	REC. (ft) %	JN RQD (ft) %	SAMP. NO.	STR REC. (ft) %	ATA RQD (ft) %	L O G			D	ESCRIPTION AND REMAR	KS		
2657.52	2												Co	ntinued from previous p	age		
2655	2,657.5- -	l	3.0		(2.9) 97%	(2.9) 97%					- 2,657.5 -			CRYSTALLINE ROCK			7.8
2000	2,654.5	10.8	5.0		(4.9)	(4.7)					-						
	-	ļ			98%	94%					ļ.						
2650	2,649.5	15.8									-	G	SI 80 - 9	90			
	-	ļ.	5.0		(4.5) 90%	(4.1) 82%					ļ.						
2645	-	ļ.									Ė						
2040	2,644.5	20.8									-	Boring T	erminated	d at Elevation 2,644.5 ft IN	CRYSTALI	INE ROCK	
	-	ļ									-			(SCHIST)			
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Dry

FIAD

GROUND WTR (ft)

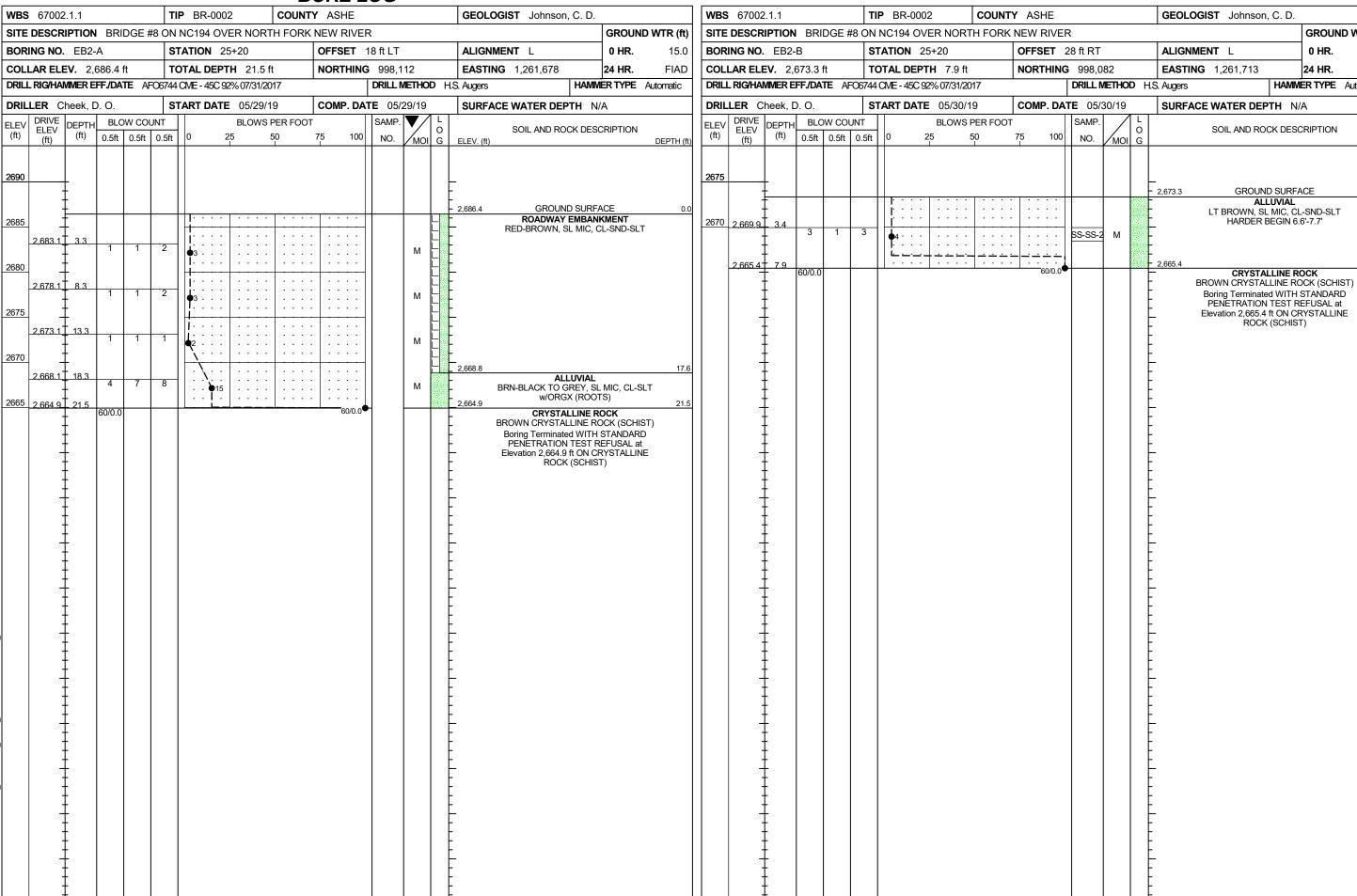
0 HR.

24 HR.

ALLUVIAL

ROCK (SCHIST)

HAMMER TYPE Automatic



B1-A

BOX 1 OF 2: 10.5 - 19.4 FEET GSI 80 - 90

B1-A

BOX 2 OF 2: 19.4 - 24.4 FEET GSI 80 - 90



FEET





B1-BBOX 1 OF 2: 10.4 - 20.2 FEET
GSI 80 - 90

B1-BBOX 2 OF 2: 20.2 - 25.7 FEET
GSI 80 - 90





B2-A

BOX 1 OF 2: 9.3 - 17.5 FEET GSI 80 - 90

B2-A

BOX 2 OF 2: 17.5 - 20.7 FEET GSI 80 - 90





B2-BBOX 1 OF 2: 7.8 - 15.8 FEET
GSI 80 - 90

B2-BBOX 2 OF 2: 15.8 - 20.8 FEET
GSI 80 - 90





BR-0002REFERENCE **CONTENTS**

DESCRIPTION

LEGEND (SOIL & ROCK)

TITLE SHEET

CROSS SECTIONS

SITE PLAN

BORE LOGS

PROFILES

SHEET NO.

4-7

8-12

13-15

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

STRUCTURE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY ASHE

PROJECT DESCRIPTION REPLACE ASHE BRIDGE #8 ON NC 194 OVER NORTH FORK OF NEW RIVER

SITE DESCRIPTION RETAINING WALL #1 -L- STA 15+00 - 20+00 OFFSET 26.5'RT STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO. 15 **67002.1.**1

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 1991 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 STIU (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 NIDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS ARE AS RECORDED AT THE TIME OF THE INVESTIGATION. THESE WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS MOY LAW CONSIDERABLY WITH TIME ACCORDING TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLUDING TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION AND WIND, AS WELL AS OTHER NON-CLIMATIC FACTORS.

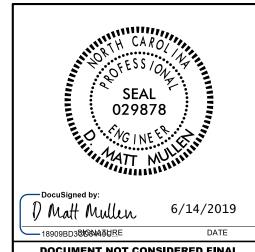
THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED THAT DETAILS SHOWN ON THE SUBSURFACE PLANS ARE PRELIMINARY ONLY AND IN MANY CASES THE FINAL DESIGN DETAILS ARE DIFFERENT. FOR BIDDING AND CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES, REFER TO THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND DOCUMENTS FOR FINAL DESIGN INFORMATION ON THIS PROJECT. THE DEPARTMENT 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 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.

- NOTES:

 1. 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.

 2. 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.

C.D. JOHNSON D.O. CHEEK C.J. COFFEY DRAWN BY $_$ $\boldsymbol{D}.\boldsymbol{M}.\boldsymbol{M}.$ CHECKED BY <u>J.C. KUHNE</u> SUBMITTED BY J.C. KUHNE DATE __6/13/2019



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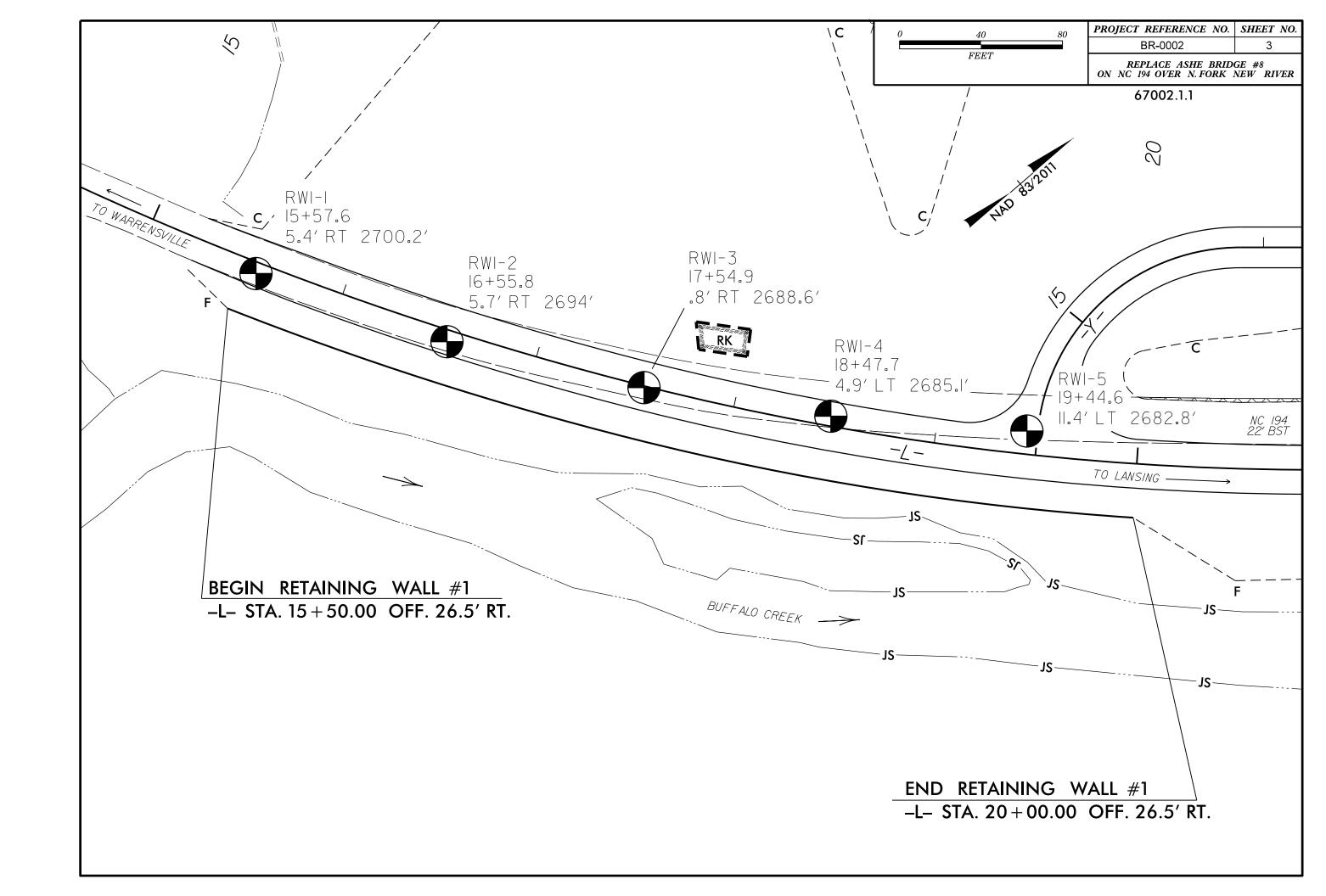
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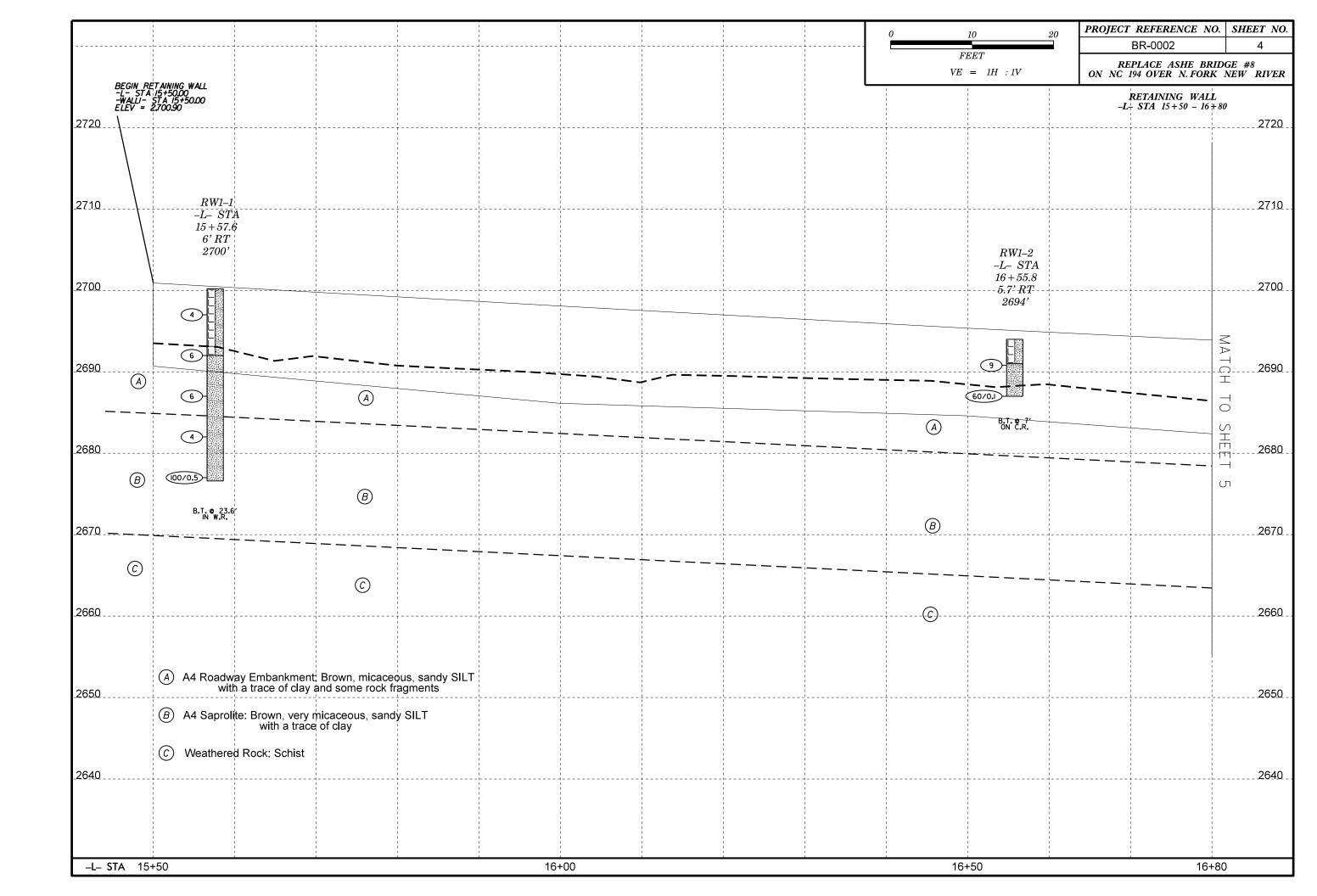
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

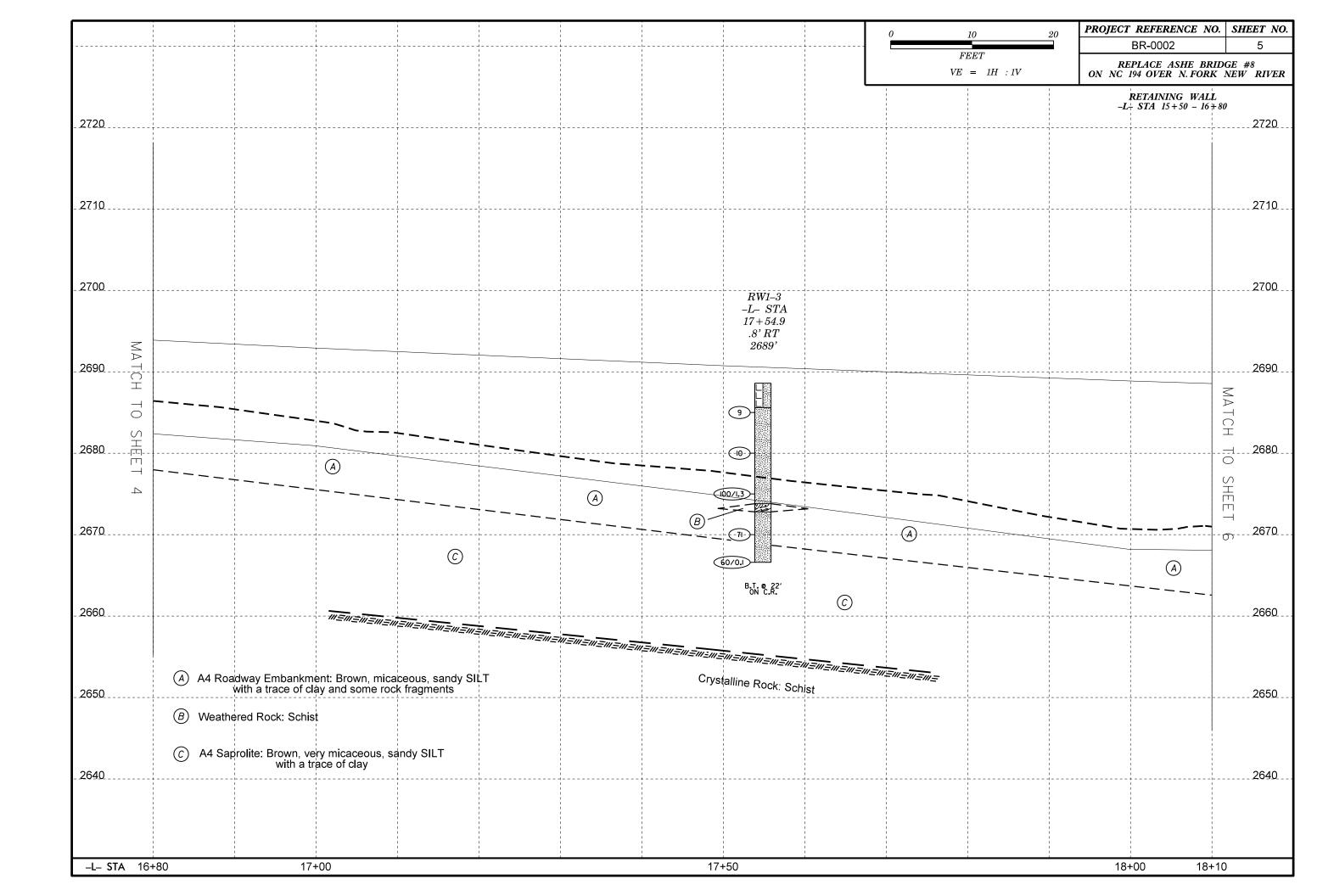
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

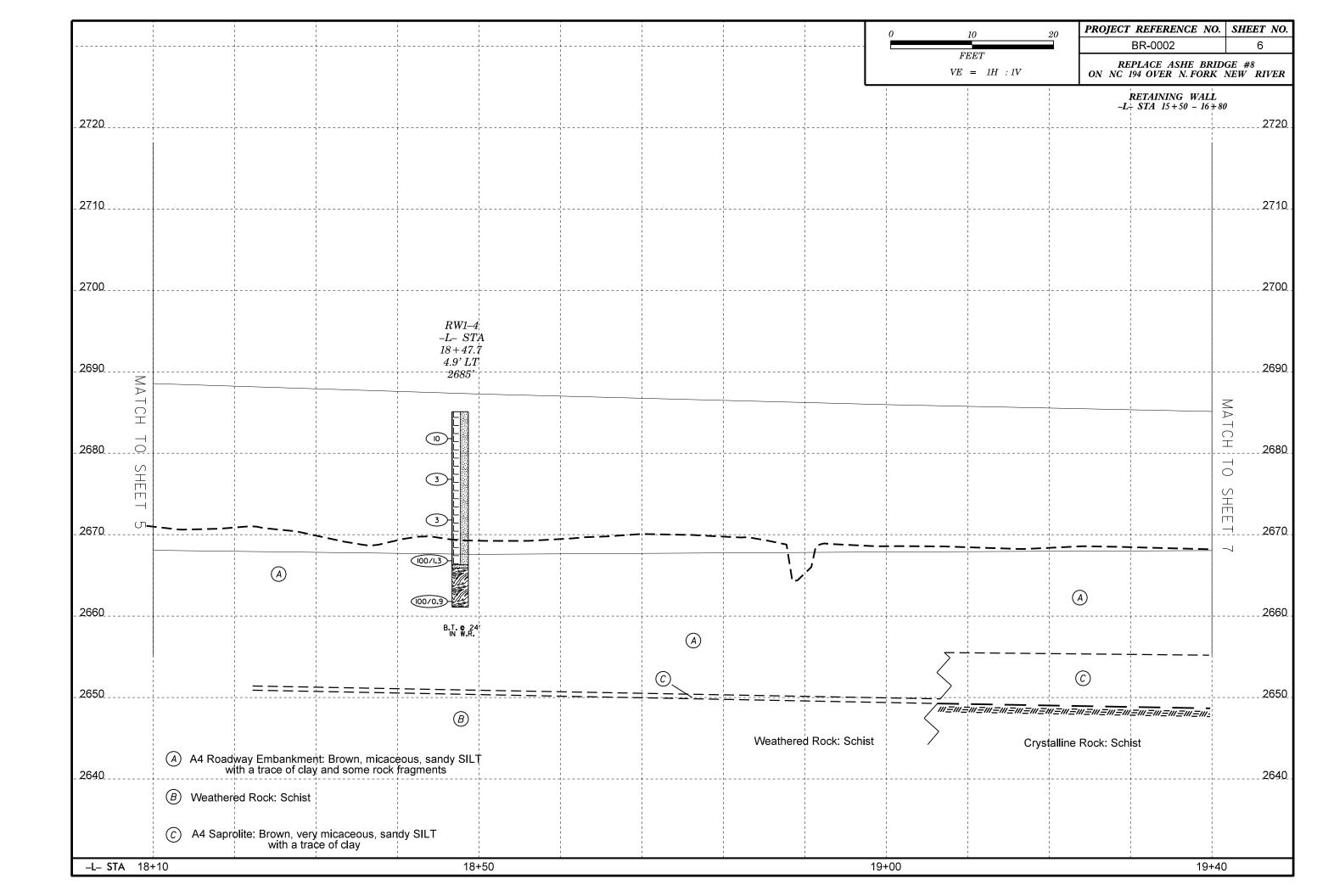
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

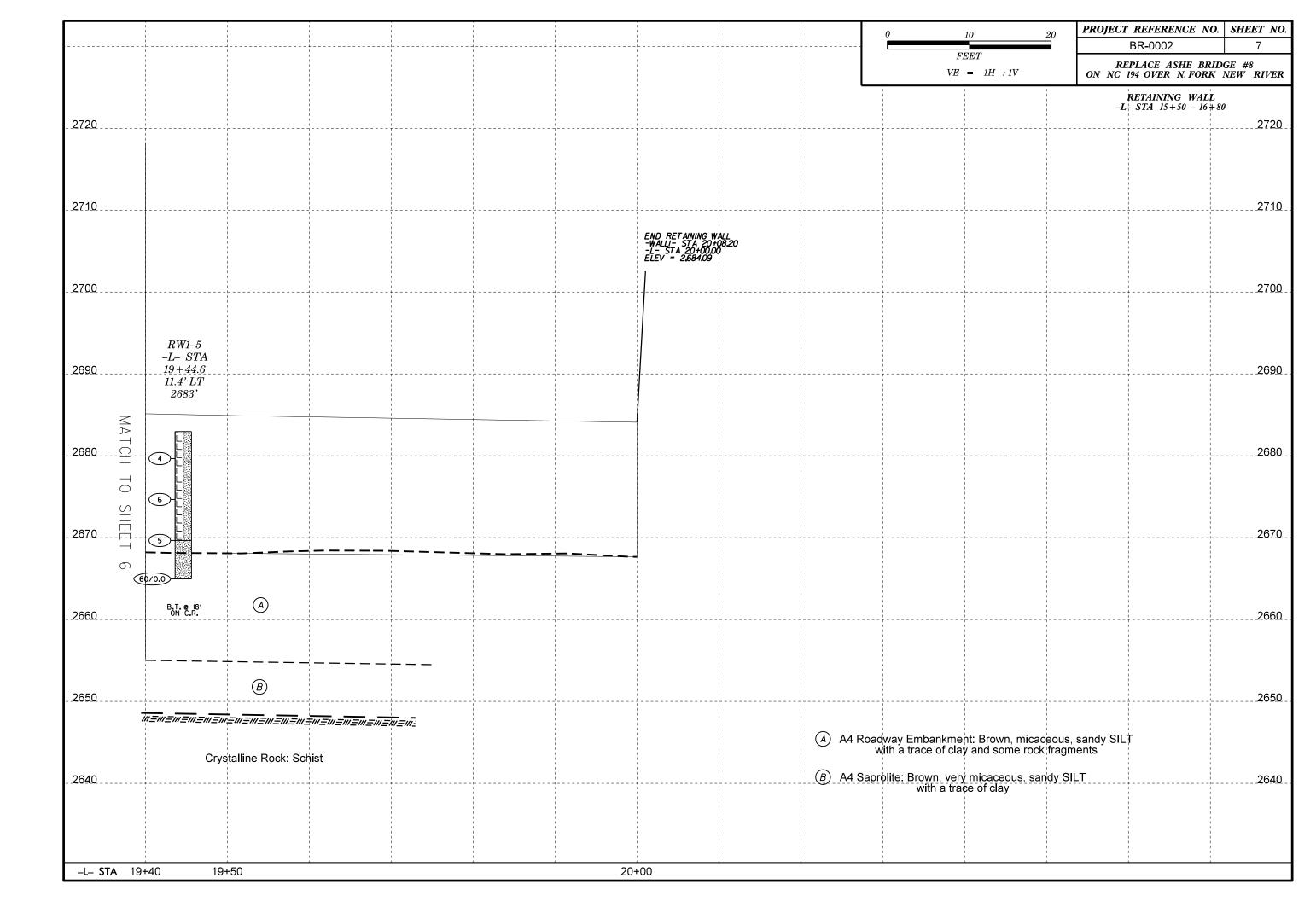
SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS ELICHT POWER AUGER AND YIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT	<u>WELL GRADED</u> - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE.	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	<u>UNIFORMLY GRADED</u> - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. <u>GAP-GRADED</u> - 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	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	BLOWS IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN 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,	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
VERY STIFF,GRAY,SILTY CLAY,MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS,HIGHLY PLASTIC,A-7-6	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	WEATHERED NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES >	A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, SUCH AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS GROUND MATERIALS	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	ROCK (WR) 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED. FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT	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
CLASS. (≤ 35% PASSING *200) (> 35% PASSING *200) ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC.	ROCK (CP) WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE,	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.	UNEISS, CHEBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.
CLASS. A-1-a A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-3 A-6, A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY	BOOK (NICE) SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YELLD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.
SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50	ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC. 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
% PASSING Stu T-	HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	SEDIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.	BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
*10 50 MX GRANULAR CLAY MUCK, ** *40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN SOILS CONS PEAT	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT
■200 15 MX 25 MX 10 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER	ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.
MATERIAL	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10% LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20%	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.
PASSING *40 - 40 MX 41 MN 40 MX 41 M	MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35%	VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN, (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
PI 6 MX NP 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 11 MN MODERATE HIGHLY	HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.
GROUP INDEX 0 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NO MX AMOUNTS OF SOILS	GROUND WATER	SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.
USUAL TYPES STONE FRAGS. ORGANIC ORGA		(SLI.) 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.
OF MAJOR GRAYEL, AND MATERIALS SAND SAND GRAYEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS	▼ STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 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	PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA	(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 PUUR	SPRING OR SEEP	WITH FRESH ROCK.	FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ;PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MODERATELY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	SEVERE AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH (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 COMPACINESS OF PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO
(N-VALUE) (TUNS/FIT)	WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION FROCK STRUCTURES	SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT (SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED	ITS LATERAL EXTENT.
GENERALLY VERY LOOSE < 4 LOOSE 4 TO 10	SOIL SYMBOL OPT DMT TEST BORING SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION	TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN.	LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.
GRANULAR MEDIUM DENSE 10 TO 30 N/A	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF	MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.
(NON-COHESIVE) DENSE 30 TO 50 VERY DENSE > 50	THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT TEST	VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE 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
VERY SOFT < 2 < 0.25	— INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY — CORE BORING ■ SOUNDING ROD	(V SEV.) REMAINING, SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR	OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.
GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5 SILT-CLAY MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 0.5 TO 1.0	INFERRED ROCK LINE MONITORING WELL TEST BORING	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	RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.
MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2	WITH CURE	SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS, QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS	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
(COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4 HARD > 30 > 4	***** ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY \(\triangle \tri	ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	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 ROCK.
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270	XX UNDERCUT // UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - TX UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION -	VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES 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	UNSUITABLE WASTE ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE	HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY, HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED	RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, THAT HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL COARSE FINE SILT CLAY	SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - COSED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.
(BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (CSE. SD.) (F SD.) (SL.) (CL.)	ABBREVIATIONS	MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK. GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE HARD EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED	SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST	BY MODERATE BLOWS.	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR BPF) OF
SIZE IN. 12 3	BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS WEA WEATHERED	MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT.	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
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY 7 - UNIT WEIGHT CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC 7 - DRY UNIT WEIGHT	HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES I INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC	SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS	STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY
(ATTERBERG LIMITS) DESCRIPTION SOIDE FOR TIELE MOISTONE DESCRIPTION	DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK	FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT, SMALL, THIN PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.	TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY (SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE	e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON	VERY CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES 1 INCH	LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY
LL _ LIQUID LIMIT	F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK	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	FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FINGERNAIL. FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	TOPSOIL (TS,) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
(PI) PLASTIC LIMIT	FRAGS FRAGMENTS	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS	BENCH MARK: N/A ELEVATION DERIVED FROM DTM
	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET	ELEVATION: FEET
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID: AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET	
SL _ SHRINKAGE LIMIT	X CME-45C CLAY BITS AUTOMATIC MANUAL	CLOSE 0.16 TO 1 FOOT VERY THINLY BEDDED 0.03 - 0.16 FEET	NOTES:
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	6 CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER CORE SIZE:	VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	
PLASTICITY	CORE 51ZE: X 8' HOLLOW AUGERS	INDURATION	1
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH	CME-550 HARD FACED FINGER BITS X -N XWL	FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.]
NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW	TUNGCARBIDE INSERTS	FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS;	
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM	VANE SHEAR TEST CASING WY ADVANCER HAND TOOLS:	GENILE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.	
HIGHLY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH	POST HOLE DIGGER	MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.	
COLOR	TRISCUE ATTING CARD	CRAINS ARE DISCISLED TO SERARATE WITH STEEL PROPE.	
DECEMBRICAN INCLUDE COLOR OF COLOR CAMPINATIONS (TAN DES VELLO), DOCUMENTATIONS	CORE BIT SOUNDING ROD VANE SHEAR TEST	INDURATED DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.	
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.	VANE SHEAK 1EST	EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE;	
		SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-1

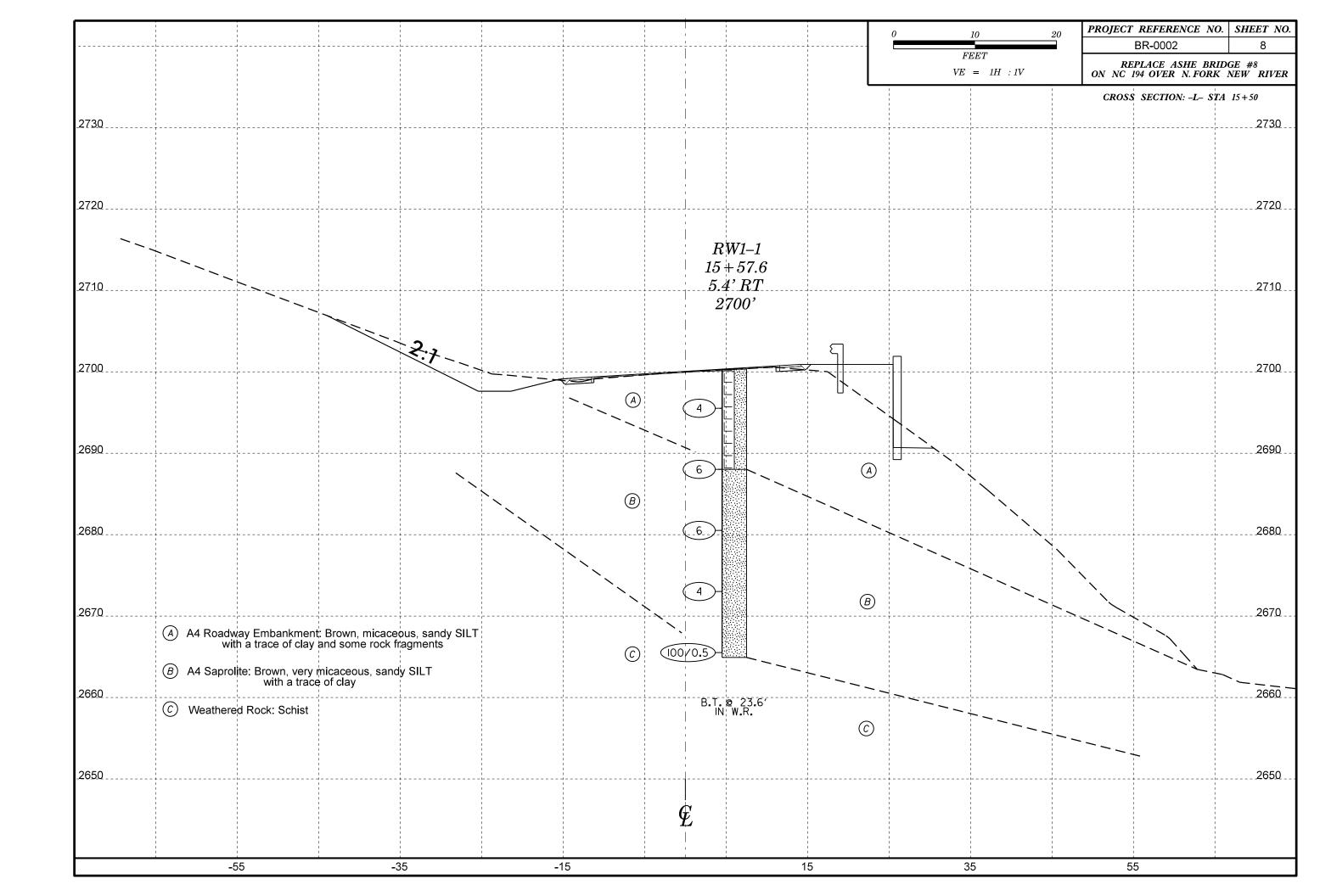


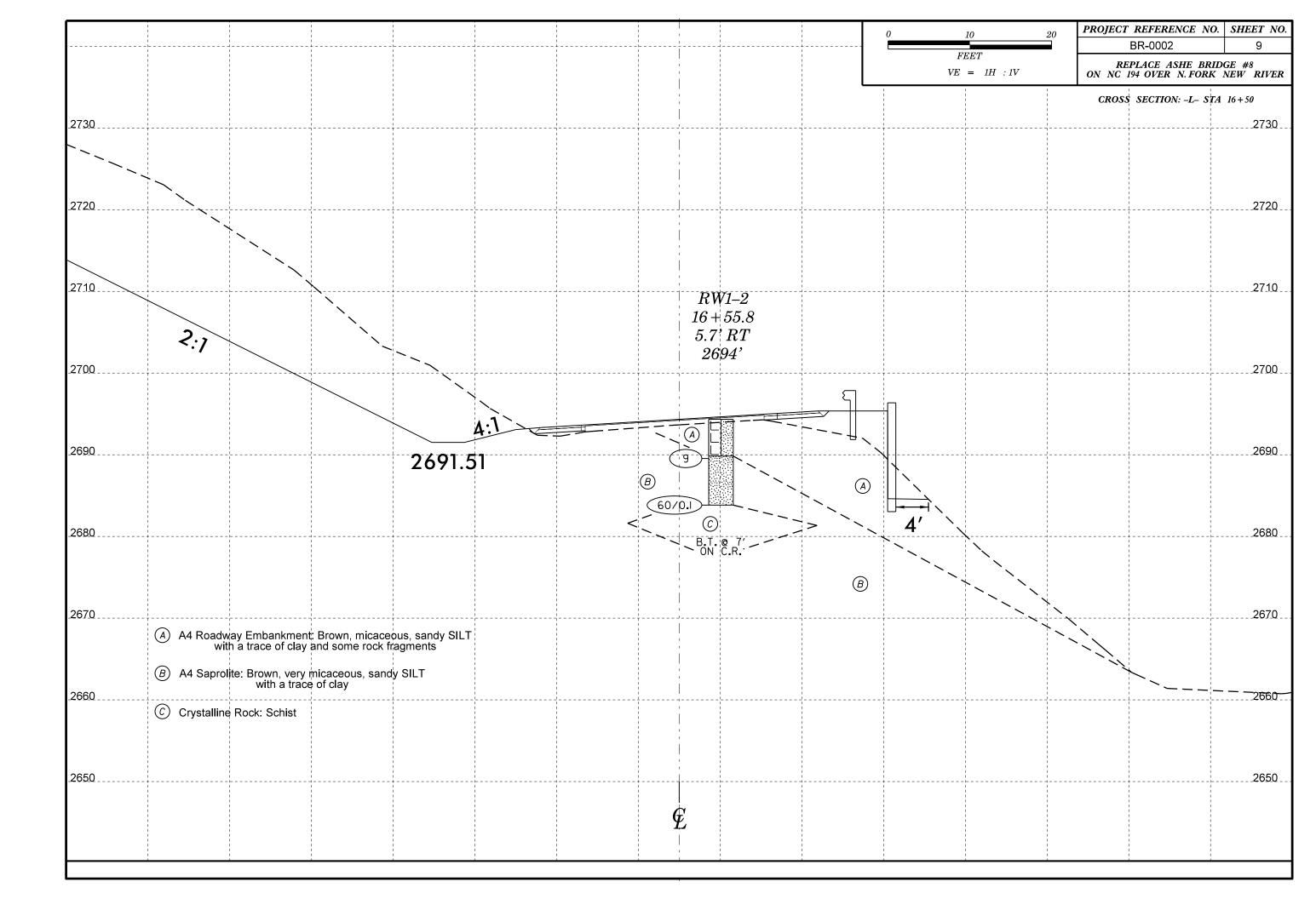


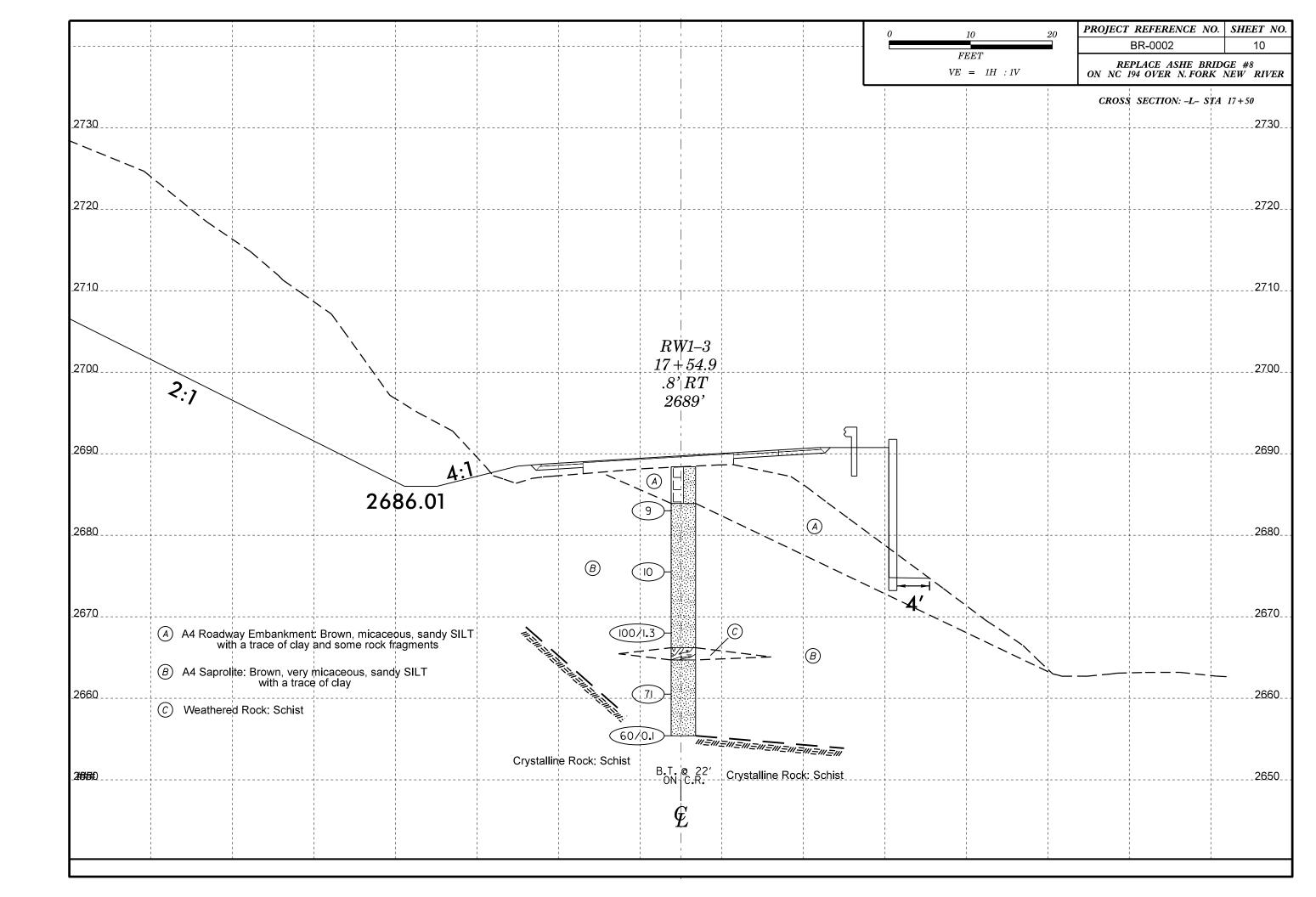


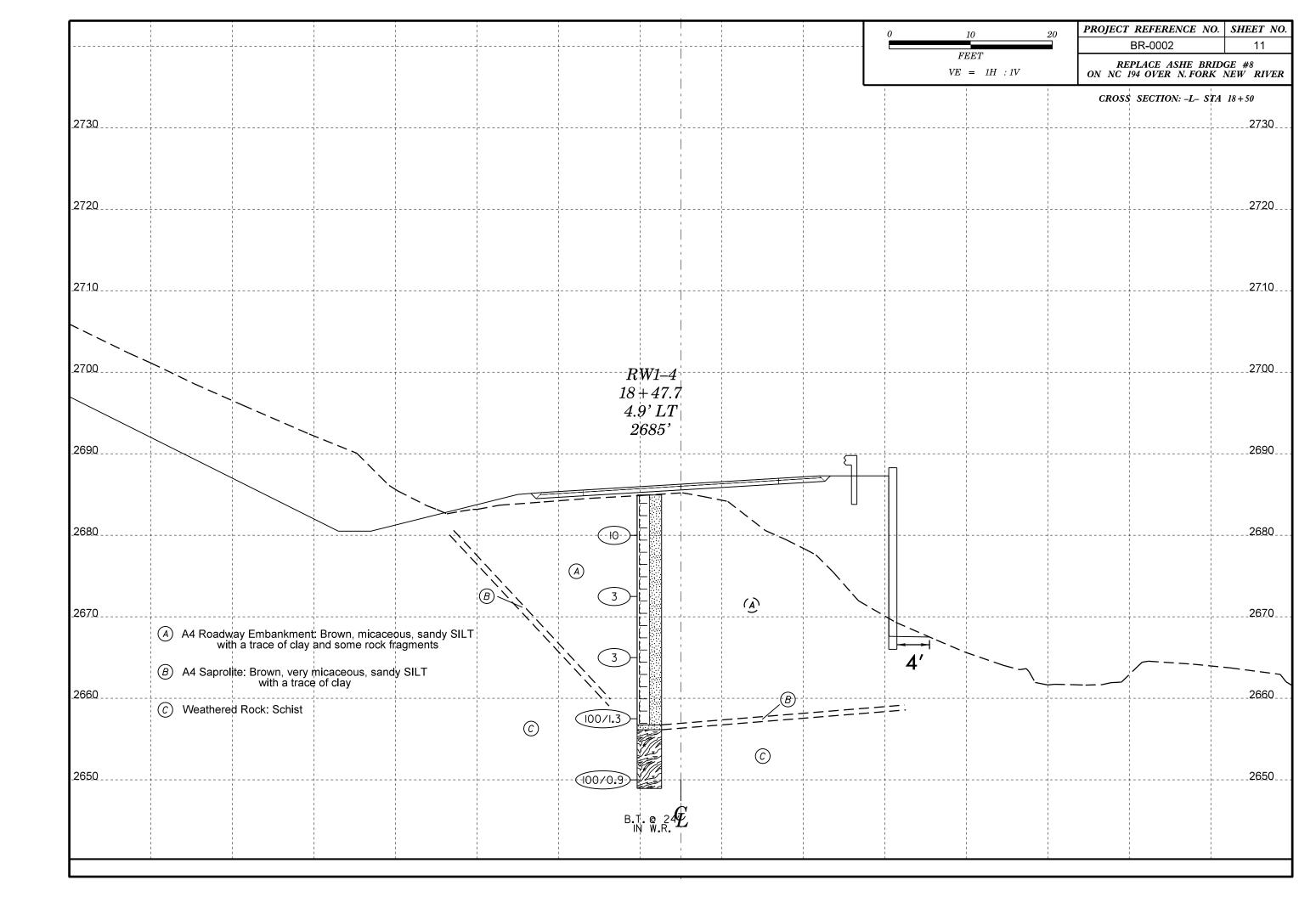


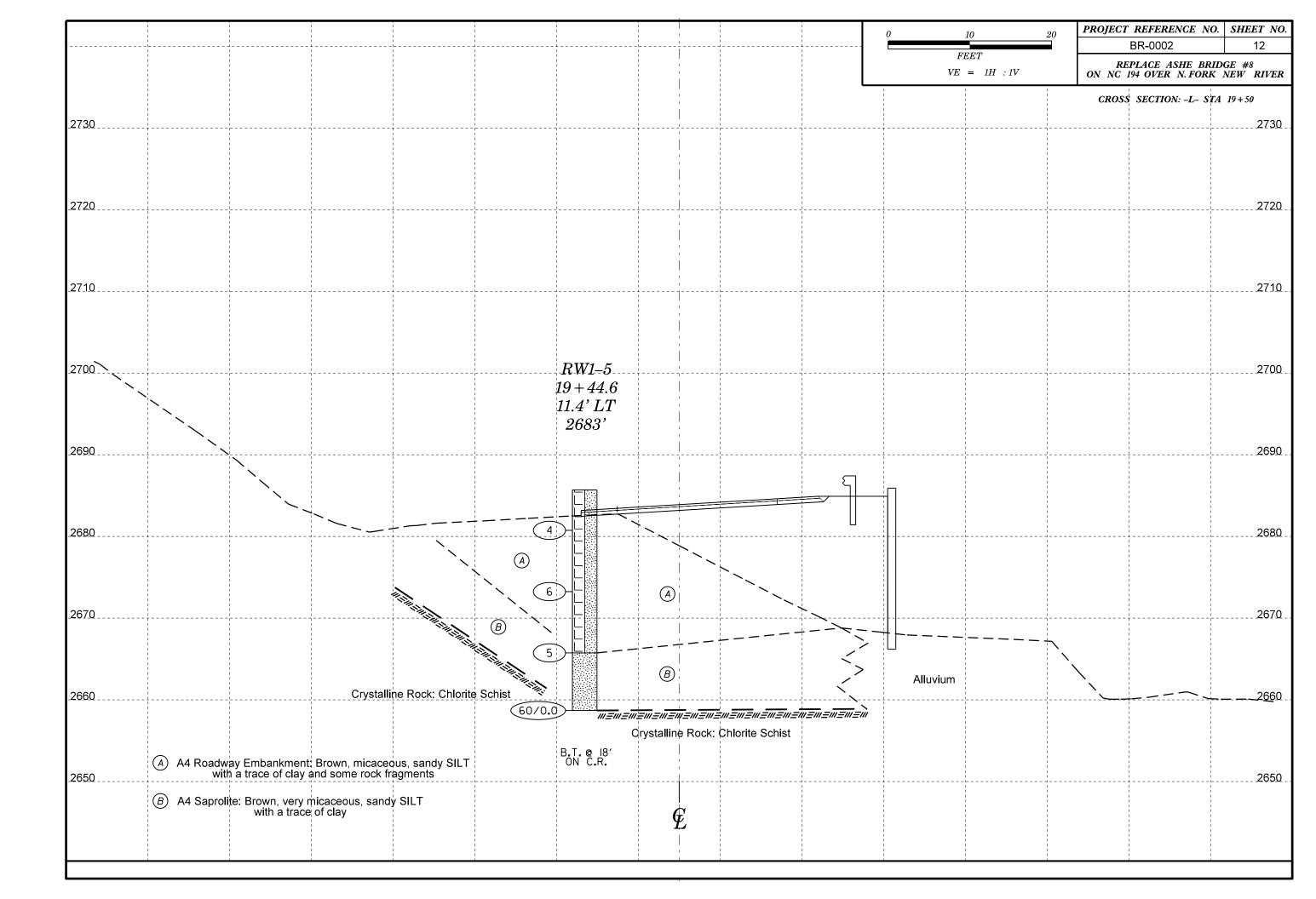


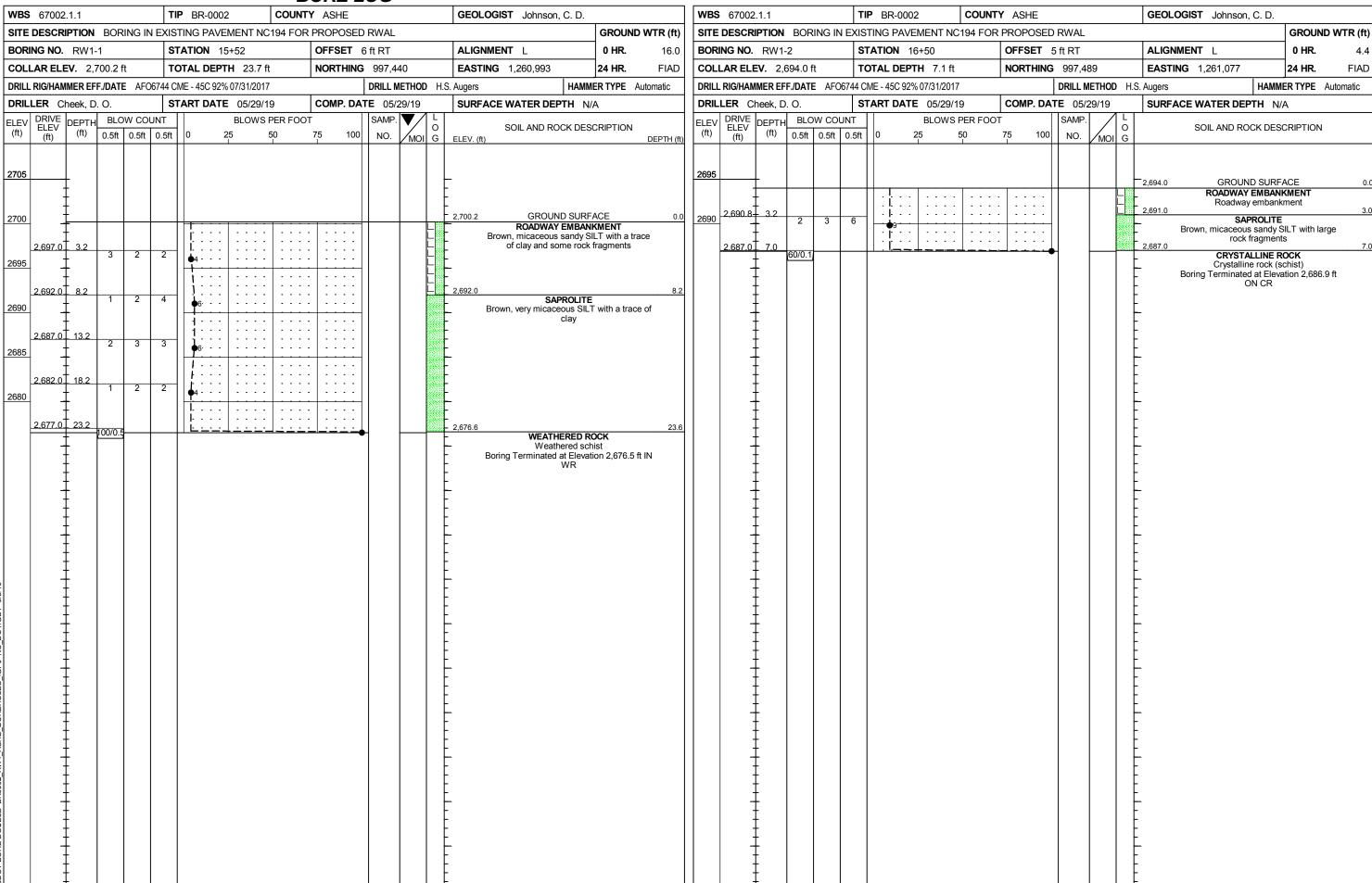


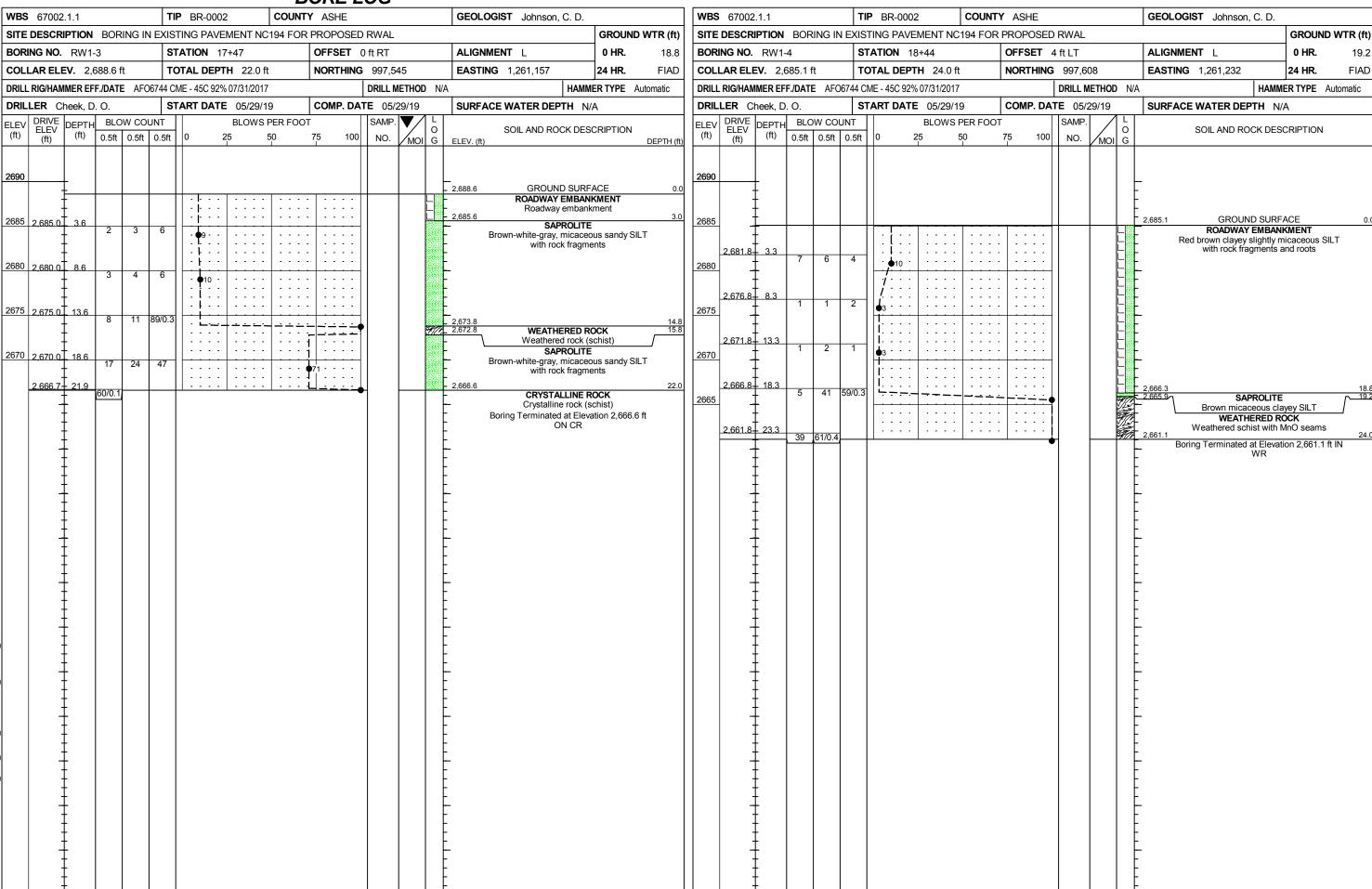












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WBS	67002	2.1.1			TII	P BR-	0002	2		cou	NTY	ASH	ΗE					GEOLOGIST Johnson, C. D.
SITE DESCRIPTION BORING IN EXISTING PAVEMENT NC194 FOR							OR F	ROP	OSED	RWA	L			GROUND WTR (ft)				
BOR	NG NO.	RW1-	5		ST	ATION	l 19	+35				OFFS	SET 4	4 ft LT				ALIGNMENT L 0 HR. 15.5
COL	LAR EL	EV. 2,6	82.8 f	t	тс	OTAL D	EPT	H 18	3.0 ft			NORT	THING	997	,672			EASTING 1,261,295 24 HR. FIAD
DRILL	. RIG/HAN	MER EF	F./DATE	. AFC	 06744 CI	ME - 45C	92%	07/31/	/2017					DRILL	. METH	OD	N/A	HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRIL	LER C	heek, D	. O.		ST	ART D	ATE	05/	29/19	 }		COMI	P. DA	TE 0:	5/29/19	9		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A
LEV	DRIVE ELEV	DEPTH		w co						ER FO	OOT			SAM	P. V		L	
(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	2	5	5	0	7	'5 	100	NO	. /м	OI	O G	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION ELEV. (ft) DEPTH (ft)
685		-															-	- 2,682.8 GROUND SURFACE 0.
680		+				L . -			: :		: :		: :			l I		ROADWAY EMBANKMENT Brown micaceous sandy SILT with a trace of clay, roots, and a few gravels
	2,679.5	3.3	2	2	2	4										į	E	- or day, roots, and a few gravers
		<u> </u>														į		
675	2,674.5	8.3	1	2	4	1.											<u> </u>	-
		-	'	2		6										į		
670		Ŧ										: :				į		0.000.5
	2,669.5	13.3	1	2	3	5											F	-2,669.5 13. SAPROLITE
		‡				[]											F	Brown gray, micaceous clayey silt with some rock fragments
665	2,664.8	18.0	60/0.0			_نـــ				· ·				\downarrow				_2,664.8 18. CRYSTALLINE ROCK
																		Boring Terminated at Elevation 2,664.8 ft ON CR

SHEET 15



March 24, 2020

Mr. John Pilipchuk, LG, PE and Ms. Christina Bruinsma, PG Geotechnical Engineering Unit North Carolina Department of Transportation 1020 Birch Ridge Drive Raleigh, NC 27610

RE: REPORT ON GEOPHYSICAL STUDY

Proposed Retaining Wall Location by Buffalo Creek, Warrensville, NC

ESP Project No. GR22.323

WBS Number: 67002.1.1
TIP Number: BR-0002
Project ID: 35254
County: ASHE

Description: Replace Bridge No. 040008 over North Fork New River on NC194

Site Description: Retaining Wall, -L- Sta. 15+00 to 20+00

Dear Mr. Pilipchuk and Ms. Bruinsma:

ESP Associates, Inc. (ESP) is pleased to submit this report on our geophysical study of the subject site. This work was performed in accordance with your Request for Proposal dated February 12, 2020 and our cost proposal dated February 21, 2020. The Notice to Proceed (NTP) was received on February 27, 2020.

We appreciate the opportunity to assist you during this phase of the project. If you should have any questions concerning this report, or if we may be of further assistance, please contact us.

Sincerely,

ESP Associates, Inc.

Edward D. Billington, PG Senior Geologist/Geophysicist

EDB/PMW/JS

4/2/2020

not considered Final unless all signatures are completed...

DocuSigned by

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Figure 2	Data Collection Photographs
Figure 3	Site Plan with Seismic Line Locations
Figure 4	Seismic Line 1 Velocity Model
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Figure 6	NCDOT GEU Soil and Rock Legend

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment A Soil Test Boring Logs Provided by the NCDOT Attachment B Final Survey Report

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The North Carolina Department of Transportation (NCDOT) is planning to replace Bridge No. 040008 over the North Fork New River on NC194 (Figure 1). The project will require realignment of the two-lane highway from NW School Road to the bridge, and the construction of a retaining wall next to Buffalo Creek. The retaining wall is planned to be approximately 500 feet long, extending from -L- Sta. 15+00 to 20+00. Since the planned location of the retaining wall was too steep to allow drilling to explore for bedrock depths, the NCDOT requested that ESP perform a geophysical investigation to assess the approximate depth to bedrock. Based on the 1985 Geologic Map of North Carolina, the bedrock at the site is identified as an amphibolite (Zata), described as equigranular, massive to well foliated, interlayered, rarely discordant, metamorphosed intrusive to extrusive mafic rock; may include metasedimentary rock.

2.0 SITE OBSERVATIONS

ESP performed a site visit with NCDOT personnel on February 5, 2020 to assess the feasibility of performing work on the slope. The slope distance from the guard rail to the creek appeared to range from about 40 to 75 feet. In some places, the slope appeared to be approximately 1H:1V. There was a narrow strip of grass between the edge of pavement and the guard rail and occasionally a narrow soil bench on the slope side of the guard rail. The upper part of the slope was fairly open with tall grass and briars while the lower part of the slope was lightly wooded with briars. Boulders and some apparent rock outcrops were visible on the lower slope and at the creek level.

3.0 FIELD METHODS

ESP performed field work at the planned retaining wall location on March 3 through 6, and on March 9, 2020. The work consisted of seismic refraction data collection on March 3 through 5, driving "bridge rods" on March 6, and surveying the location of stakes for the seismic lines and bridge rod locations on March 9. Photographs of the site and of the seismic data collection are shown on Figure 2.

3.1 Seismic Refraction

ESP collected seismic refraction data along 6 lines: Line 1 was located along the approximate planned retaining wall location, and Lines 2 through 6 were oriented down the slope starting at the edge of pavement (Figure 3). The work was performed by Edward Billington, PG, Ryan Pastrana, GIT, and Chase Hallenbeck of ESP.

The seismic data were collected using a 24-channel system consisting of a Geode seismograph, 8Hz geophones spaced 5 feet apart, and a 16-pound sledgehammer striking a steel plate on the ground as the energy source. Four 115-foot long arrays using 24 geophones were employed for Line 1. Due to the length of the slope, 9 to 10 geophones were used for the slope lines with array lengths of 40 to 45 feet. Some lines or portion of lines required hand clearing. Noise from passing

vehicles affected the data although we tried to not collect data when cars and trucks were passing. Due to the steepness of the slope, the personnel working on the slope used a safety rope to help prevent falls. Wooden stakes were placed at 50-foot intervals along Line 1, and at the top, bottom, and significant slope changes on Lines 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

3.2 Bridge Rods

ESP drove bridge rods at the intersections of Line 1 with Lines 2, 3, 5, and 6 on March 6 (Figure 3). The slope at Line 4 was too steep for driving rods. The work consisted of driving 5-foot long half-inch steel rods with a 16-pound slide hammer approximately vertically down into the ground until refusal. Couplers were used when more than one rod was needed. Refusal was defined as 100 blows with less than an inch penetration. Notes were recorded as to the relative softness or hardness of the materials that were driven through with the rods. Wooden stakes were placed to mark the location of the rod drives.

3.3 Location Surveys

On March 9, ESP surveyed the locations and elevations of the wooden stakes placed to mark the seismic line locations and rod drives. The work was performed by a 3-person survey crew utilizing conventional survey equipment. The surveyed points were added to the MicroStation site plan and used to draw the approximate location of the seismic lines and rod drives (Figure 3). More information regarding the survey task is provided in the final survey report (Attachment B).

4.0 DATA ANALYSIS

4.1 Seismic Refraction Velocity Models

The processing steps for the seismic refraction data analysis consisted of assigning geometry, picking the arrival times of refracted energy at each geophone (first breaks), creating an elevation model from the survey point data, then performing a tomographic inversion of the arrival time data to develop a compressional wave velocity model for each line (Figures 4 and 5). The velocities are presented in feet per second (ft/s).

4.2 Bridge Rods and Soil Test Borings Data

The bridge rod and soil test boring data are listed in Table 1 and are superimposed on the velocity models on Figures 4 and 5. The soil test borings were performed by the NCDOT prior to ESP's work on this project (Attachment A).

4.3 Location Survey Data

The results of the location surveys were added to the MicroStation site plan on Figure 3.

5.0 DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

The velocity models were correlated with the rod drives to assess the approximate depth to weathered rock and to crystalline rock. Based on this evaluation, we made the following generalized definitions.

Compressional Wave Velocity (ft/s)	Corresponding Material Type ¹
Less than 3500	Fill and Residual Soil
3500 to 7500	Weathered Rock, WR
7500 or more ²	Crystalline Rock, CR

¹Material type as categorized by the NCDOT GEU; see Figure 6.

The velocity model for Line 1 indicates that the depth to weathered rock is approximately 20 feet from STA 15+00 to 17+00. After STA 17+00, the depth to weathered rock decreases to 10 feet or less. At rod drive BR-01 on the alluvial bench, the material was soft until almost refusal at 4.7 feet below ground surface (bgs). Based on the seismic velocities, it appears that BR-01 refused on crystalline rock, so there appears to be little to no weathered rock in the vicinity of BR-01; this would be expected for an alluvial stream bank where the stream had previously scoured down to bedrock.

Due to the slope distance from the guard rail to the creek, the length of the arrays for Lines 2 through 6 were too short to obtain sufficient refracted arrivals from crystalline rock, resulting in velocity models that probably do not represent the true velocity structure of the subsurface. Although there is not a satisfactory match between the velocity model for Line 1 and the models for Lines 2 through 6 where they intersect, the models for Lines 2 through 6 do indicate that the depth to weathered rock decreases from STA 15+00 to STA 20+00, supporting the interpretation of Line 1, and they show a reasonable correlation with the adjacent RW1 soil test borings.

6.0 LIMITATIONS

These services have been provided to the NCDOT in accordance with generally accepted guidelines for performing geophysical surveys. It is recognized that the results of geophysical surveys are non-unique and subject to interpretation. Further, the seismic refraction method is an averaging technique; it is likely that there are bedrock highs and lows that are not imaged by this method.

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²7500 ft/s is the approximate limit of rippability for metamorphic rock (Handbook of Ripping, February 2000, 12th Edition, Caterpillar Inc., Peoria, IL).

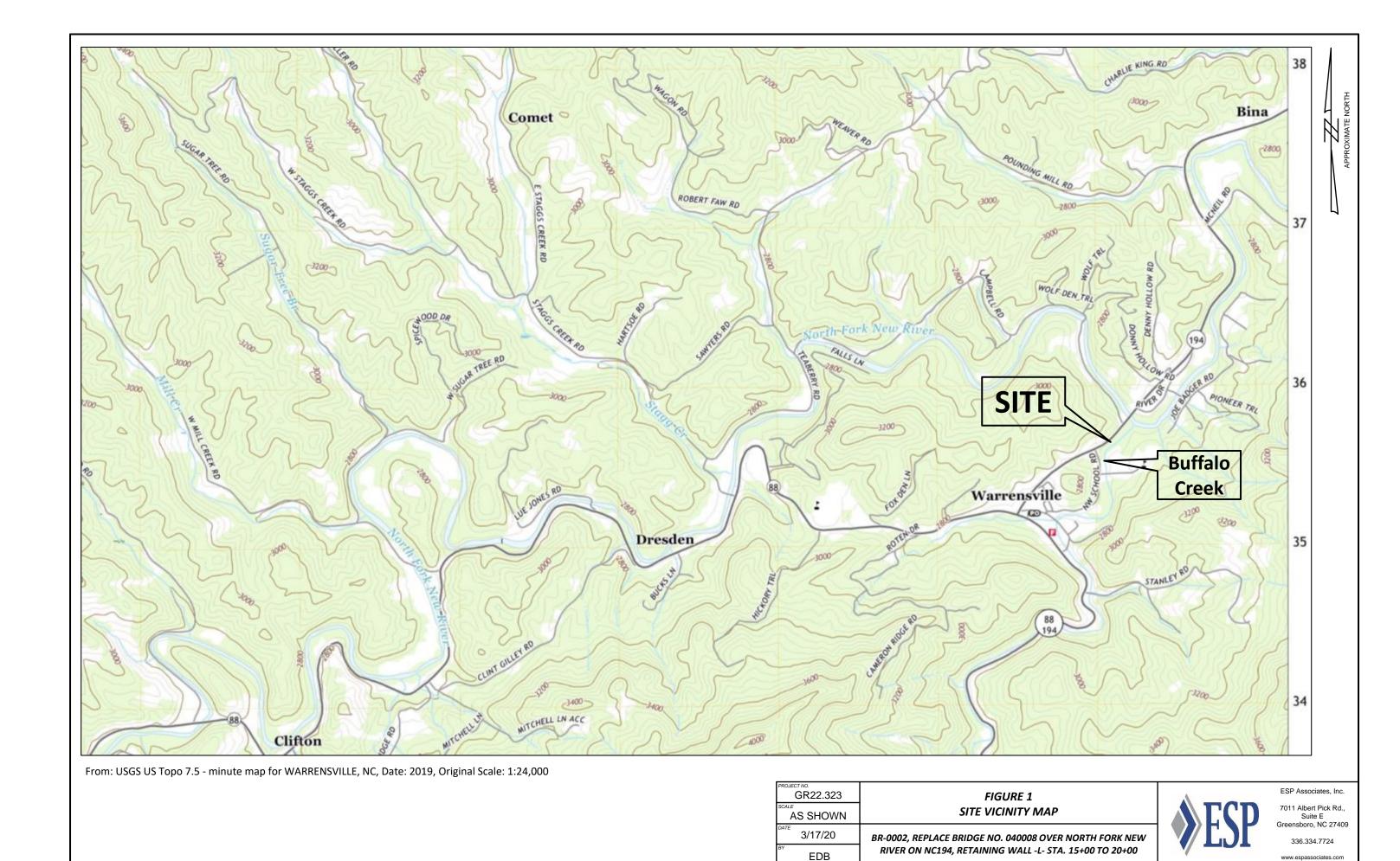
TABLES

TABLE 1
BRIDGE ROD AND BORING INFORMATION

Bridge Rod or Boring*	Station & Offset (-WALL1-)	Location on Seismic Line (Line, Station)	Refusal Depth (feet bgs)	Comments
BR-01	19+55 1' LT	Intersection of Line 1 and Line 2; Line 1 458'	4.7	0.0' – 4.5' - Soft 4.5' – 4.7' - Firm
BR-02	18+51 1' RT	Intersection of Line 1 and Line 3; Line 1, 353'	8.3	0.0' – 6.1' - Soft 6.1' – 8.3' - Firm
BR-03	18+50 8' RT	Line 3, 40'	6.7	0.0' – 5.5' - Soft 5.5' – 6.7' - Firm
BR-04	16+59 3' LT	Line 5, 15'	16.7	0.0' – 13.2' - Soft 13.2' – 16.7' - Firm
BR-05	15+51 7' LT	Line 6, 10'	21.8	0.0' – 11.9' - Soft 11.9' – 16.3' - Firm 16.3' – 21.8' - Hard
RW1-1*	15+56 21' LT	Near start of Line 6	-	Weathered Rock from 23.2' - 23.7' Boring Terminated in Weathered Rock
RW1-2*	16+58 21' LT	Near start of Line 5	7.1	Boring Terminated on Crystalline Rock (probable boulder, not bedrock)
RW1-3*	17+58 26' LT	Near start of Line 4	22.0	Weathered Rock and Hard Silt (N=71) from 14.8' - 22.0' Boring Terminated on Crystalline Rock
RW1-4*	18+53 31' LT	Near start of Line 3	-	Weathered Rock from 19.2' - 24.0' Boring Terminated in Weathered Rock
RW1-5*	19+52 38' LT	Near start of Line 2	18.0	Boring Terminated on Crystalline Rock

^{*}Borings completed prior to ESP's work. Boring data provided by NCDOT.

FIGURES





A. Photograph of site, looking downstream (northeast).



C. Photograph of seismic line being set up on slope.



B. Photograph of site, looking upstream (southwest).

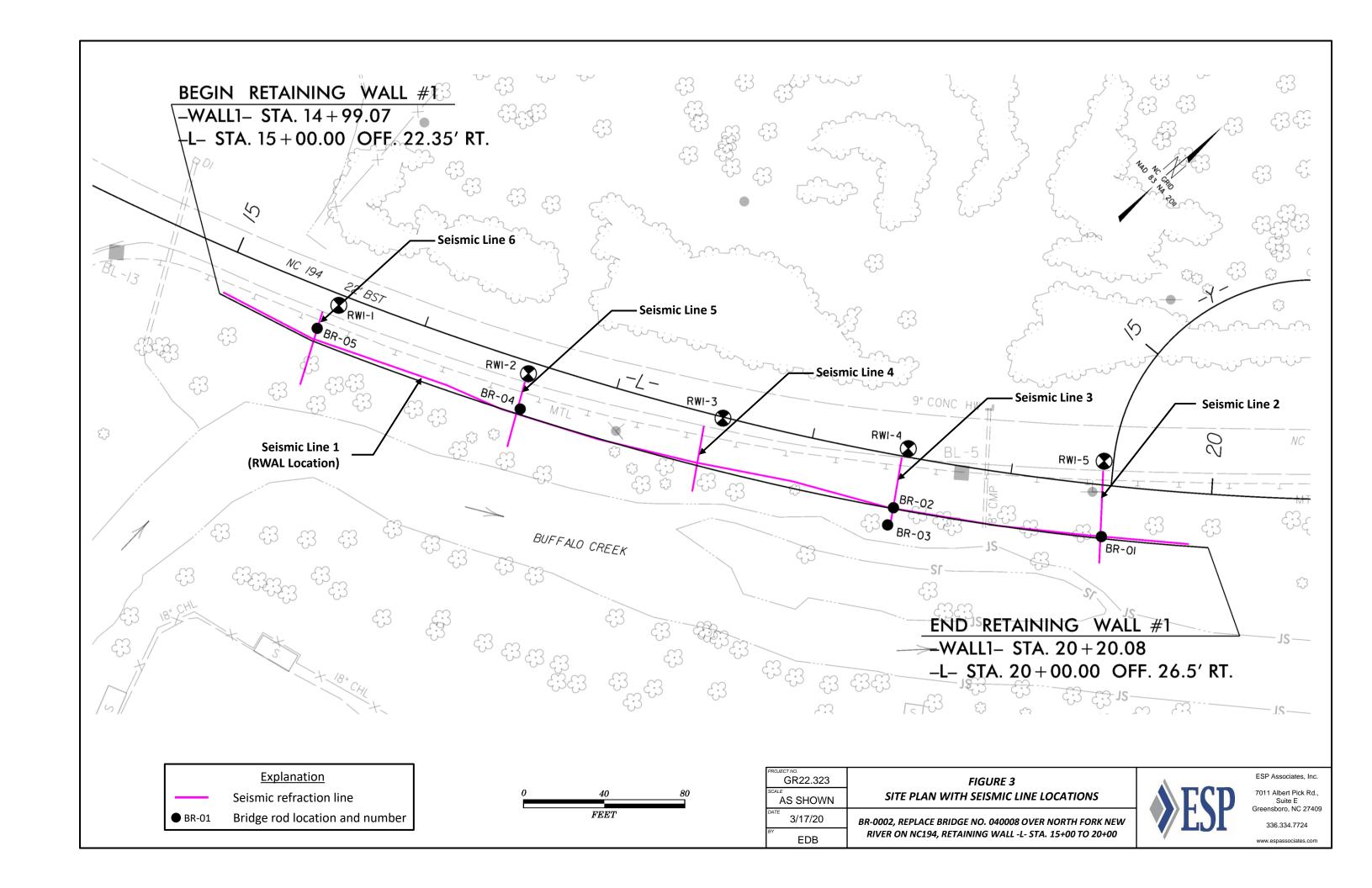


D. Photograph of seismic refraction data collection with sledgehammer source.

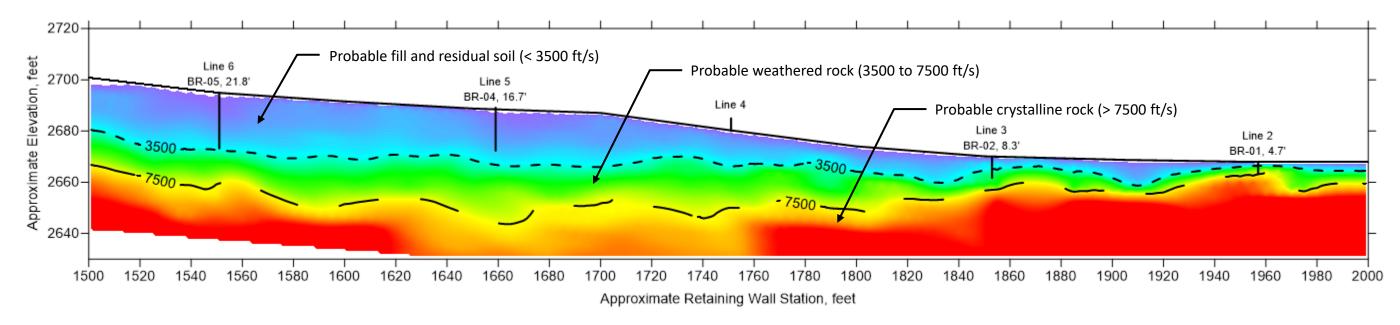
o. R22.323	FIGURE 2	Λ
N/A	DATA COLLECTION PHOTOGRAPHS	A) EC
3/17/20	BR-0002, REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 040008 OVER NORTH FORK NEW	
	RIVER ON NC194, RETAINING WALL -L- STA. 15+00 TO 20+00	7 —

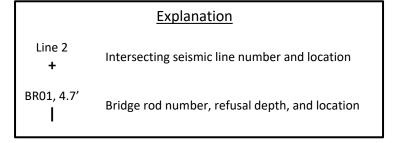


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SEISMIC LINE 1 VELOCITY MODEL





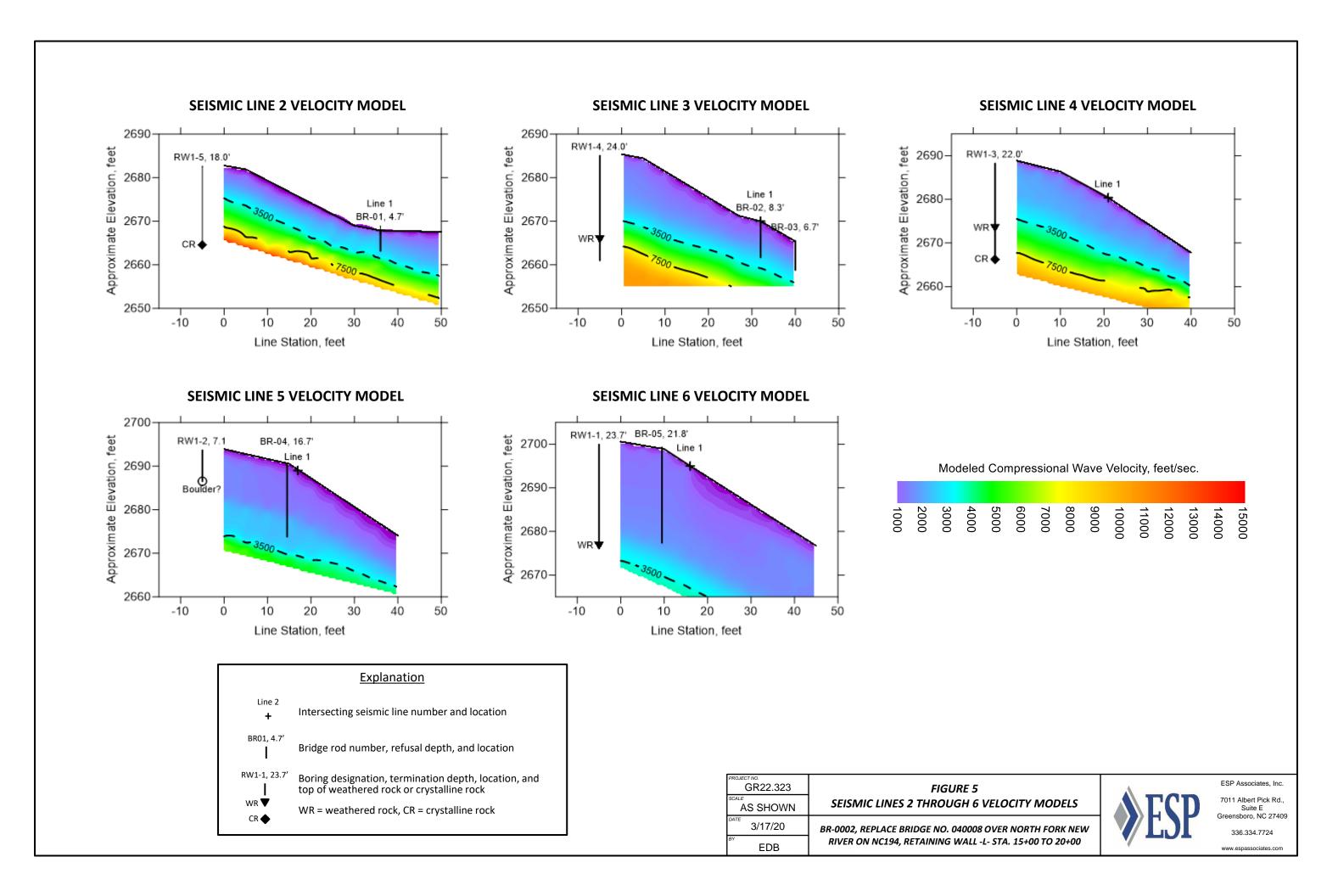
Modeled Compressional Wave Velocity, feet/sec.

1000	2000	3000	4000	5000	6000	7000	8000	9000	10000	11000	12000	13000	14000	15000

GR22.323	FIGURE 4
AS SHOWN	SEISMIC LINE 1 VELOCITY MODEL
3/17/20	BR-0002, REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 040008 OVER NORTH FORK NEW
EDB	RIVER ON NC194, RETAINING WALL -L- STA. 15+00 TO 20+00



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PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET NO. 6

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

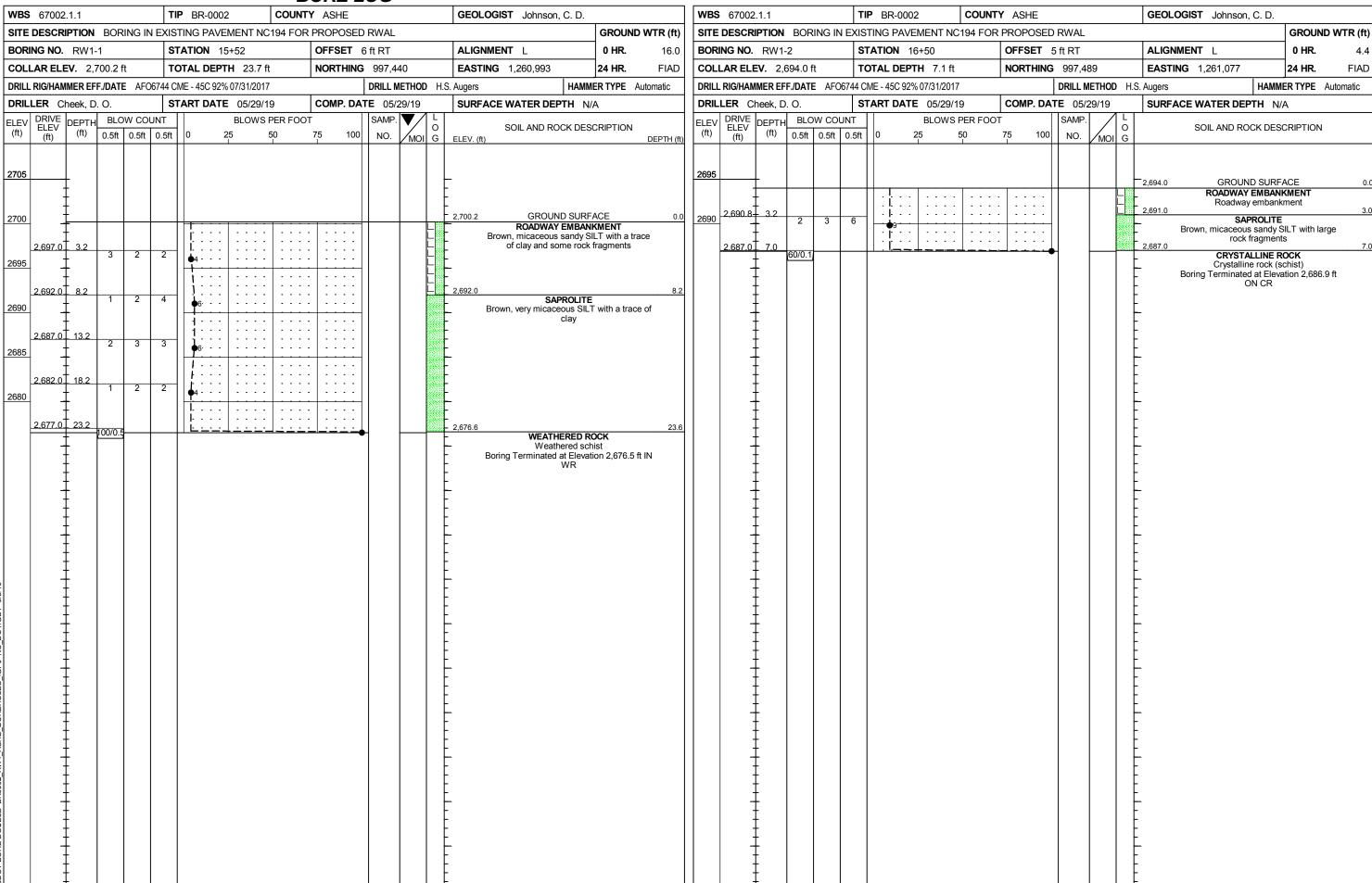
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

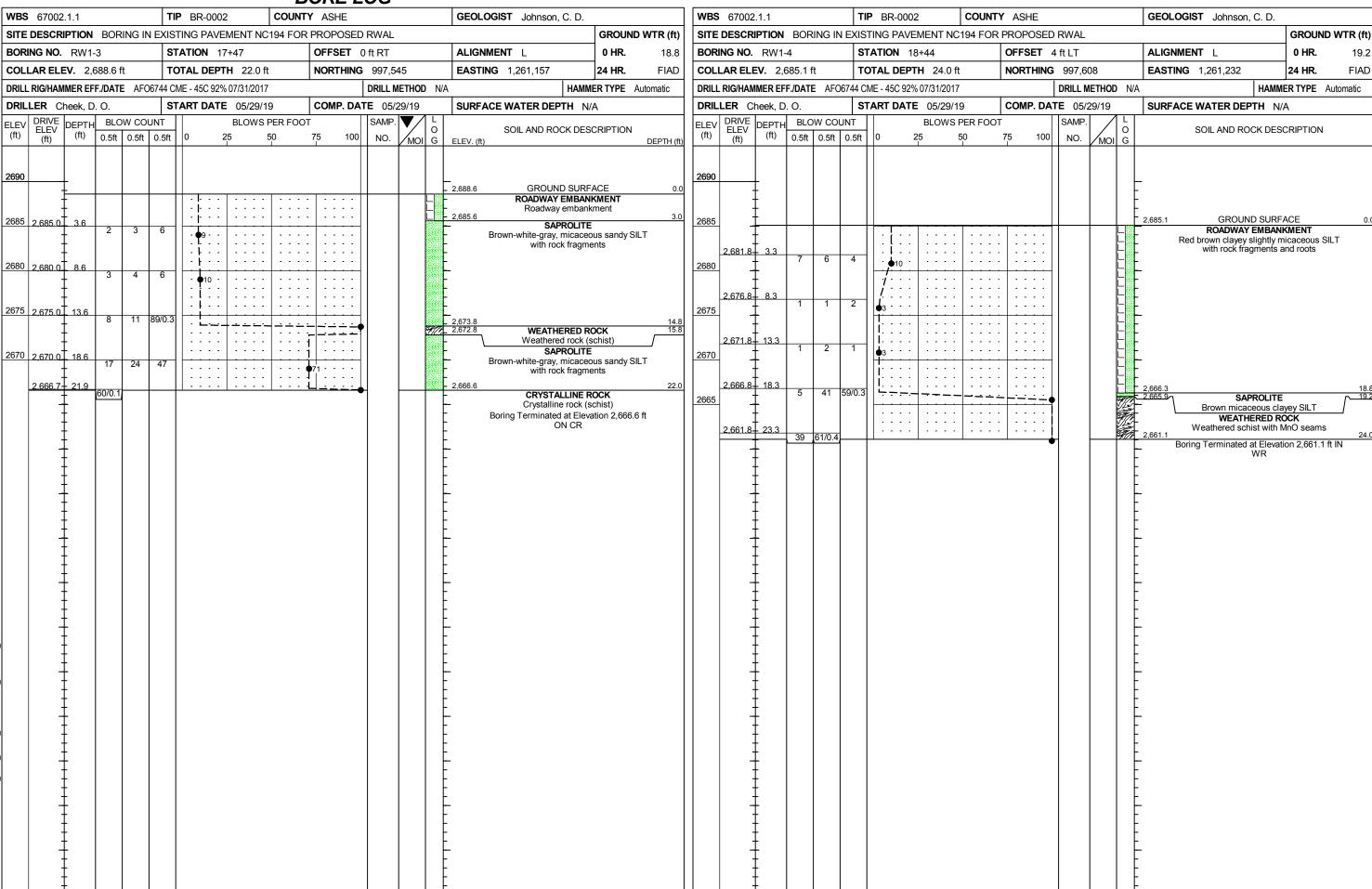
SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER AND YIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT	WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE. UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE.	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.	ALLUYIUM (ALLUY.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.
ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM DI586), SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM, BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:	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.
CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS	REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK. ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:	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:	WEATHERED WON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES >	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. MINISPAL OCICAL COMPOSITION	ROCK (WR) 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT
GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS CLASS. (≤ 35% PASSING =200) (> 35% PASSING =200) ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAQLIN, ETC.	CRYSTALLINE CRYSTALLINE WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE,	WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND 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.	GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.
CLASS. A-1-a A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-3-6 A-3 A-6, A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY	NON-CRYSTALLINE SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YELLD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM
SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50	COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD	OF SLOPE.
7. PASSING	HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	SEDIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL, ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.	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.
*18 58 MX GRANULAR CLAY MUCK, *48 38 MX 58 MX 51 MN SOILS PEAT	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT
*200 15 MX 25 MX 10 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER	ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK. 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.	HORIZONTAL.
LL - 48 MX 41 MN LITTLE OR HIGHLY PI 6 MX NP 18 MX 18 MX 11 MN 18 MX 18 MX 11 MN 11 MN MOCRATE HIGHLY	MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35% HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN, (V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	<u>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH)</u> - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH,
GROUP INDEX 0 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NO MX AMOUNTS OF UNDANIL	GROUND WATER	SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.
USUAL TYPES STONE FRAGS. FINE SILTY OR CLAYEY SILTY CLAYEY MATTER	✓ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING	(SLI.) 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.
OF MAJOR GRAYEL AND SAND GRAYEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS	▼ STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 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	PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA	(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 SUBLIMADE POUR	SPRING OR SEEP	WITH FRESH ROCK.	FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM,
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ;PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30 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	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.
COMPACTNIESS OF RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED	TT 25,425	(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 (N-VALUE) (TONS/FT ²)	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) DIP & DIP DIRECTION WITH 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 ITS LATERAL EXTENT.
GENERALLY VERY LOOSE < 4	SPT ST POPING SLOPE INDICATOR	(SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED	LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.
GRANULAR LUUSE 4 IU IV	VST PMT UNSTREEMTION	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 DENSE 30 TO 50	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING TEST	VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE	USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.
VERY DENSE > 50 VERY SOFT < 2	INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY - CORE BORING SOUNDING ROD	SEVERE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK (V SEV.) REMAINING, SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR	PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.
GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5	MW C TEST BORING	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 MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2	INFERRED ROCK LINE MONITORING WELL WITH CORE	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	ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (ROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF
(COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4 HARD > 30 > 4	TTTTT ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY A PIEZOMETER ON SPT N-VALUE	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.
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 4 10 40 60 200 270		VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	ROCK. 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	USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF	HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED	RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, THAT HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL COARSE FINE SILT CLAY	SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS. SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT
(BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (CSE. SD.) (F SD.) (SL.) (CL.)	ABBREVIATIONS	MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK. GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE 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.	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 7- UNIT WEIGHT	MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES I 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 COURS FOR THE AMOUNT OF TERMS	CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC 7d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC	POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.
(ATTERBERG LIMITS) OESCRIPTION GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS	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	STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY 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 (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
(SAT,) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE	F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK	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 CEMICOLID PEGUIPES DOVING TO	FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FINGERNAIL.	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
RANGE CPI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT	FRAGS FRAGMENTS	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS	BENCH MARK:
	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET	ELEVATION: FEET
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT	DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET	
PEGLIBES ADDITIONAL WATER TO	CME-45C CLAY BITS AUTOMATIC MANUAL	CLOSE 0.16 TO 1 FOOT VERY THINLY BEDDED 0.03 - 0.16 FEET	NOTES:
- DRY - (D) ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	CME-55 G* CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER CORE SIZE:	VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	
PLASTICITY	8* HOLLOW AUGERS	INDURATION	
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH	CME-550 HARD FACED FINGER BITS	FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.	
NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT	VANE SHEAR TEST UNGCARBIDE INSERTS	FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE,	
MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM	CASING W/ ADVANCER POST HOLE DIGGER	MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE;	
HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH	PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE*STEEL TEETH HAND AUGER	BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.	
COLOR	TRICONE TUNGCARB, X 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). MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.	CORE BIT VANE SHEAR TEST	SHADD HAMMED BLOWS DECITION TO BREAK SAMPLE.	
HODICIENS SOUR HS LIURI, DHNN, SINEMNEU, EIG, ARE USED ID DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.		EXTREMELY INDURATED SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-1

ATTACHMENT A SOIL TEST BORING LOGS PROVIDED BY THE NCDOT

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG

												JI NI		UG	•			
WBS	67002	2.1.1			TII	P BR-	0002	2		cou	NTY	ASH	ΗE					GEOLOGIST Johnson, C. D.
SITE	DESCR	IPTION	BOR	ING IN	N EXIS	TING P	AVE	MENT	ΓNC′	194 F0	OR F	ROP	OSED	RWA	L			GROUND WTR (ft)
BOR	NG NO.	RW1-	5		ST	ATION	l 19	+35				OFFS	SET 4	4 ft LT				ALIGNMENT L 0 HR. 15.5
COL	LAR EL	EV. 2,6	82.8 f	t	тс	OTAL D	EPT	H 18	3.0 ft			NORT	THING	997	,672			EASTING 1,261,295 24 HR. FIAD
DRILL	. RIG/HAN	MER EF	F./DATE	. AFC	 06744 CI	ME - 45C	92%	07/31/	/2017					DRILL	. METH	OD	N/A	HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRIL	LER C	heek, D	. O.		ST	ART D	ATE	05/	29/19	 }		COMI	P. DA	TE 0:	5/29/19	9		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A
LEV	DRIVE ELEV	DEPTH		w co						ER FO	OOT			SAM	P. V		L	
(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	2	5	5	0	7	'5 	100	NO	. /м	OI	O G	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION ELEV. (ft) DEPTH (ft)
685		-															-	- 2,682.8 GROUND SURFACE 0.
680		+				L . -			: :		: :		: :			l I		ROADWAY EMBANKMENT Brown micaceous sandy SILT with a trace of clay, roots, and a few gravels
	2,679.5	3.3	2	2	2	4										į	E	- Or day, roots, and a few gravers
		<u> </u>														į		
675	2,674.5	8.3	1	2	4	1											<u> </u>	-
		-	'	2		6										į		
670		Ŧ										: :				į		0.000.5
	2,669.5	13.3	1	2	3	5											F	-2,669.5 13. SAPROLITE
		‡				[]											F	Brown gray, micaceous clayey silt with some rock fragments
665	2,664.8	18.0	60/0.0			_نـــ				· ·				\downarrow				_2,664.8 18. CRYSTALLINE ROCK
																		Boring Terminated at Elevation 2,664.8 ft ON CR

SHEET 15

ATTACHMENT B FINAL SURVEY REPORT (ESP)



March 17, 2020

ESP Associates, Inc. 7011 Albert Pick Road, Suite E Greensboro, NC 27409

FINAL SURVEY REPORT March 17th, 2020

TIP# BR-0002

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Replace Bridge 040008 over North Fork New River on NC 194 Retaining Wall -L- Sta. 15+00 to 20+00- Retaining Wall Geophysical Survey

PROJECT NUMBER: 35254

COUNTY: Ashe

L&S #: 67002.1.1

CONSULTANT: ESP Associates, Inc.

7011 Albert Pick Road Suite E, Greensboro, N.C. 27409

Contact: John P. Scoville III, PLS, CFS

DATE OF SURVEY: 3-9-2020 through 3-10-2020

DATUM DESCRIPTION:

The following Datum Description was supplied by the NCDOT as developed by others.

THE LOCALIZED COORDINATE SYSTEM DEVELOPED FOR THIS PROJECT IS BASED ON THE NAD 83 NSRS (2011) NORTH CAROLINA STATE PLANE GRID COORDINATES ESTABLISHED BY NCDOT FOR MONUMENT "R5832-BL 43" WITH GRID COORDINATES OF:

NORTHING:

996047.666 (s FT)

EASTING:

1259229.395 (s FT)

THE AVERAGE COMBINED FACTOR USED ON THIS PROJECT (GROUND TO GRID) IS: 0.99997244

ALL LINEAR DISTANCES ARE LOCALIZED HORIZONTAL DISTANCES. THE VERTICAL DATUM FOR THIS PROJECT IS NAVD 88

> ESP Associates, Inc. 7011Albert Pick Road, Suite E Greensboro, NC 27409

PROJECT LIMITS:

• The limits for this project were supplied by NCDOT to ESP geophysical group and defined as the extents of the proposed retaining wall from -L- Sta. 15+00 to Sta. 20+00 26.5' right to include the existing roadway and down existing slope to Buffalo creek.

BASELINE FILE:

Project Control for Baselines was supplied by NCDOT in filename BR0002 ncdot fs.dgn.

SAFETY:

- ESP survey personnel conducted a PRE JOB Briefing to go over safety concerns at a location outside of traffic concerns adjacent to the project. Signing positions were determined as well as a discussion of proposed procedures and project objectives.
- ESP set signs out at both ends of the work area along highway 194 as well at intersecting New School Road and Cambell Road
- ESP utilized a 3 man crew to accomplish the work along the existing guardrail while one man acted as flagger/lookout for the operation.
- The work plan went well and the work was accomplished accordingly.

DTM DATA:

The project was laid out by the ESP Geophysical group as part of their work in collecting geophysical data in the area of the proposed retaining wall.

ESP's survey group identified several baseline monuments in the vicinity of the project and verified the relationship of the baseline monuments with each other both horizontally and vertically to ensure the data being utilized was correct. Utilizing conventional survey equipment, ESP verified the points being utilized, established additional control points along the existing guardrail and located the following items to aid the geophysical survey for the project.

- Existing borings in the pavement RW1-1 through RW 1-5
- Bridge Rods- BR-01 through BR-05
- EP points at assumed zero station of cross section lines 1 through 5 as established by the geophysical layout.
- Downslope locations of slope breaks and other points as established by the geophysical layout.

Baseline monuments and additional control points were surveyed to a horizontal and vertical accuracy of +/- 0.01'. Borings, rod locations, slope breaks and other points were surveyed to a horizontal and vertical accuracy of +/- 0.10'

THE FOLLOWING FILES WERE TRANSMITTED TO ESP GEOPHYSICAL GROUP:

• GR22.323 TASK 2 ALL.CSV

This csv file contains all of the coordinates established from the survey of the above listed items and including the NCDOT baseline monuments utilized and verified in the survey process.

Completed by: John P. Scoville III, PLS March 17th, 2020

Sincerely,

ESP Associates, Inc.

John P. Scoville III, PLS, CFS

Survey Manager