SEE SHEET 3 FOR PLAN SHEET LAYOUT AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION **CONTENTS**

TITLE

LABORATORY TESTS RESULTS

SUMMARY

SOIL TEST BORING LOG

6900-

REFERENCE

6901

O

APPENDICES APPENDIX

<u>XSC</u> **PROFILE** <u>LINE</u> **STATION** <u>PLAN</u> 12+40.00 to 26+50.00 6-17 -LDET-10+40.00 to 23+33.02 6-17

SHEETS

18-19

20-21

5

ROADWAY SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

COUNTY **_CASWELL**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 160001 ON US 158 OVER COUNTRY LINE CREEK

INVENTORY

STATE PROJECT REPERENCE NO. 23 BR-0069

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) 707-6805. 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 BORCHOLE. THE LABORATORY SAMPLE DATA AND THE IN SITU IN-PLACETIEST DATA CAN BE RELIED ON ONLY TO THE DEGREE OF RELIABILITY INHERENT IN THE STANDARD TEST METHOL. THE OBSERVED WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE OR 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 AN PREASON RESULTING FROM THE AUTUAL CONDITIONS FOR AN PREASON RESULTING FROM THE AUTUAL 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.

P.M. WEAVER

C.R. PASTRANA

P.B. GONZALEZ Summit Design &

Engineering

INVESTIGATED BY ESP Associates, INC.

DRAWN BY _P.B. GONZALEZ

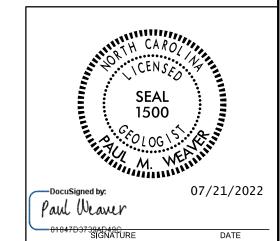
CHECKED BY P.M. WEAVER

SUBMITTED BY <u>ESP</u> Associates, INC.

DATE <u>June</u> 2022



ESP ASSOCIATES. INC. 7011 ALBERT PICK RD GREENSBORO, NC 27409 WWW.ESPASSOCIATES.COM



DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

PROJECT REPERENCE NO. SHEET NO.

BR-0069
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.	ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.
ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM D1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:	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 WALLES AND THE CHEET DIVIDED HIS POLLOWS:	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.	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 ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	CRYSTALLINE CRYSTA	WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE.
LLASS. (\$\leq 35.4 PASSING *200) (> 35.4 PASSING *200)	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.	ROCK (CR) WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED, ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.
GROUP A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 CLASS. A-1-0 A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-3 A-6, A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY	NON-CRYSTALLINE FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM
SYMBOL 0000000000	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31	ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	OF SLOPE.
7. PASSING	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 BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
■10 50 MX GRANULAR SILI- MUCK,	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	(CP) SHELL BEDS, ETC. WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT
*40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN PEAT SOILS SOILS	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 40 MX 41 MN LITTLE OR LITTLE OR MX NP 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 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 SOLIS	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. 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.	SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE. 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
CEN PATING		(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	SPRING OR SEEP	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 SUBCROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ;PI OF A-7-6 SUBCROUP IS > LL - 30	<u> </u>	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	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 COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY RANGE OF STANDARD 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/FT-)	WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION OF ROCK 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	SOIL SYMBOL SOIL SYMBOL SUPPLINT 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 MATERIAL DENSE 30 TO 50	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT TEST	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) VERY DENSE > 50	THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT 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 MN MONITORING WELL TEST BORING	VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BFF</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	A PIFTOMETER	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	TTT ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY INSTALLATION SPT N-VALUE	ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE	RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS	ROCK HARDNESS 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	UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIF	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 STILLING ASSISTED EXCAVATION - 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 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. 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
(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 0.005 0.005	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM YST - 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
SIZE IN. 12 3	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. 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	CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC $\gamma_{ m d}$ - DRY UNIT WEIGHT	POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	TO OR LESS THAN Ø.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE 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 (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 PLOUID LIMIT	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FINGERNAIL.	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
RANGE - WET - (W) SEMISULIDE REQUIRES DRING TO	FRAGS FRAGMENTS W - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	BENCH MARK: TIN FILE "br0069_Is_tin.tin" WAS USED TO DETERMINE
(PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	HI HIGHLY V - VERY RATIO	TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET	GROUND ELEVATION FOR ALL BORINGS
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 1 TO 3 FEET THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET CLOSE 0.16 TO 1 FOOT VERY THINLY BEDDED 0.03 - 0.16 FEET	NOTES:
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	6. CONTINUOUS ELICHT AUGER	VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET	F.I.A.D. FILLED IN AFTER DRILLING
	CME-55 CONTINUOUS FLIGHT HOUSE CORE SIZE: -B -H	THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET INDURATION	1
PLASTICITY		FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.	1
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW	TUNG -CARRIDE INSERTS	RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS;	
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT	VANE SHEAR TEST CASING WY ADVANCER HAND TOOLS:	GENILE BLUW BY HAMMER DISINTEURATES 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; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.	
COLOR	TRICOUS	CDAING ADE DIEETCH T TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL DROPE.	
	X CME 550X	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.	CORE BIT VANE SHEAR TEST	EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE;	
		SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-1

BR-0069 **PROJEC**

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ONTRA

9/2022 3:10:01PM Projects/2020 (IN\SI4.300 (NCDOT 2020-2022

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

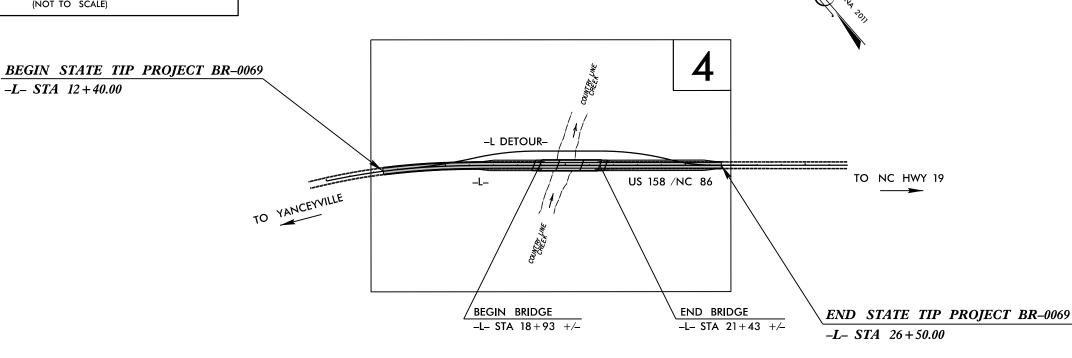
CASWELL COUNTY

N.C. 3 23 BR-0069 67069.1.1 PE N/A

LOCATION: BRIDGE NO. 160001 OVER COUNTRY LINE CREEK ON

US 158 /NC 86

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



THIS IS CONTROLLED OF ACCESS PROJECT.

See Sheet 1B For Conventional Symbols

PROJECT

VICINITY MAP (NOT TO SCALE)

-L-STA 12 + 40.00

158 86

PLANS

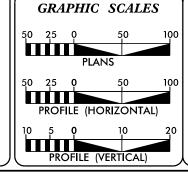
APPROVED

25%

)158

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

INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR R/W ACQUISITION DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED



DESIGN DATA

ADT 2023 = 8,525ADT 2043 = 10,025

K = TBD %= TBD %

= 10 % * V = 60 MPH

* TTST = 6% DUAL 4% FUNC CLASS = PRINCIPAL RURAL ARTERIAL -REGIONAL TIER

PROJECT LENGTH

= 0.220 LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT BR-0069 LENGTH STRUCTURE TIP PROJECT BR-0069 = 0.047TOTAL LENGTH TIP PROJECT BR-0069 = 0.267

RIGHT OF WAY DATE: MAY 2, 2022

LETTING DATE: APRIL 18, 2023

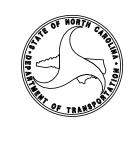
2018 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

Prepared for NCDOT in the Office of:

moffatt & nichol

TRENT HUFFMAN, P.E. GRAY MODLIN, P.E. PROJECT DESIGN ENGINEER DAVID STUTTS, P.E.

HYDRAULICS ENGINEER ROADWAY DESIGN **ENGINEER** moffatt & nichol



June 9, 2022

STATE PROJECT NO.: 67069.1.1
TIP: BR-0069
COUNTY: Caswell

DESCRIPTION: Replace Bridge 160001 on US 158 over Country Line Creek

SUBJECT: Geotechnical Report – Roadway Inventory

Project Description

This proposed project is located on the east side of Yanceyville, North Carolina. The project begins at -L- (US 158) Station 12+40.00 and continues to -L-Station 26+50.00. The total length of the project is 0.267 miles. The existing -L- within the project corridor is generally a two-lane road. The project area is undeveloped.

The proposed project construction consists of the following:

- The replacement of the existing bridge on the -L- alignment over Country Line Creek
- The construction of a detour roadway (-LDET-) on the north side of the existing -L- alignment
- The construction of an approximately 170-foot-long detour bridge on the north side of the existing -L-alignment between approximately -LDET- Stations 16+25 and 17+95
- Widening of -L-

The proposed maximum new embankment fill heights are approximately 20 feet. The maximum cuts proposed for the project are approximately 22 feet.

The drainage along the project is generally handled by side ditches.

This geotechnical investigation was confined to the areas of proposed construction.

Initial site scoping was performed on April 20, 2022. The field investigation was performed from April 28, 2022 to May 2, 2022. Standard Penetration Test borings were advanced with a CME 550X drilling machine equipped with an automatic hammer. Three borings were performed via hand auger with Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) testing due to inaccessibility to machine drilling equipment. Representative soil samples were collected for visual classification in the field and for laboratory analyses.

The following alignments were investigated. Subsurface cross sections of the -L- alignment (which also show the -LDET- alignment), as well as a subsurface profile for -LDET-, are included in this report:

Alignment	Station (±)
-L-	12+40.00 to 26+50.00
-LDET-	10+40.00 to 23+33.02

Physiography and Geography

The project corridor is located in the Milton Belt of the Piedmont physiographic province. "The Milton Belt is characterized by strongly foliated gneiss and schist, commonly with compositional layering and having felsic

composition; quartzite, calc-silicate gneiss, and marble are minor units" (*The Geology of the Carolinas*, Horton and Zullo, 1991). Gneiss and schist of the Milton belt may overlie mafic intrusive rocks of the Charlotte Belt along part of the boundary with the Charlotte Belt. Sillimanite and kyanite zones of regional metamorphism comprise the majority of the Milton Belt and the eastern boundary with the Carolina Slate Belt is a lithologic discontinuity with locally sheared rocks indicating that the boundary may be a fault zone. Existing evidence suggest that the rocks of the Milton Belt are mainly Precambrian in age with metamorphosis and deformation occurring during the early to middle Paleozoic. According to the Geologic Map of North Carolina, 1985, the rock underlying the project corridor consists of biotite gneiss and schist which is inequigranular and magacrystic with abundant potassic feldspar and garnet, and that it is interlayered and gradational with calc-silicate rock, sillimanite-mica schist, mica schist, and amphibolite with small masses of granitic rock. The weathered rock encountered in some of the soil test borings performed for the project indicates that the underlying rock at the project site if biotite gneiss.

The topography along the project corridor generally consists of rolling hills. The roadways along US 158 (-L-) and along the proposed -LDET- slope down from each end of the project to the bridge over Country Line Creek with elevations ranging from approximately 460 feet (MSL) to approximately 405 feet (MSL) at the bottom of the creek. The project grading work west of Country Line Creek will primarily consist of cut while the grading work east of the creek will primarily consist of fill.

Soil Properties

Soils encountered within this project area have been divided into four categories: roadway embankment, alluvial soils, residual soils, and weathered rock.

Alluvial material is present outside of the existing roadway embankment on the east side of the existing bridge over County Line Creek (the existing embankment was constructed within the Country Line Creek floodplain). The alluvium ranges in thickness from less than 1 foot to approximately 2 feet. The alluvial materials encountered consist of soft to medium stiff sandy silt (A-4), and of very loose silty sand (A-2-4).

Roadway embankment is present on the east side of Country Line Creek. The roadway embankment ranges in thickness from approximately 8 feet to 19 feet and consist of very stiff silty clay (A-7-5), and of loose to dense sand and gravel (A-1-b) and silty sand (A-2-4).

Residual soils were encountered in all the borings drilled for this project. The residual soils consist of very loose to very dense silty sand (A-2-4) and of medium stiff to hard sandy silt (A-4) and silty clay (A-7-6). Plasticities within the cohesive residual soils range from non-plastic to moderately plastic with laboratory plasticity index results ranging from 3 to 16.

Weathered rock classified as Biotite Gneiss was encountered underlying the residual soils within the depths explored in 7 of the borings drilled as part of this investigation. The top of the weathered rock was encountered at depths ranging from 4.0 feet to 24.0 feet below the existing ground surface and at elevations ranging from 468.0 feet to 443.6 feet above sea level.

Rock Properties

Crystalline rock classified as Biotite Gneiss with Granitic Rock was encountered underlying the weathered rock in 6 borings drilled as part of this investigation. The depth to the top of the crystalline rock ranged from 6.0 feet to 23.1 feet and at elevations ranging from 466.0 feet to 444.4 feet above sea level. The crystalline rock was visible in areas of existing cut on the left side of the existing roadway west of Country Line Creek and was

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encountered at depths within the borings that will affect project roadway construction based on the 25 percent project plans.

Groundwater Properties

Groundwater data was collected in April and May 2022. Groundwater was not encountered in the borings drilled on the west side of Country Line Creek but was encountered in the borings on the east side of Country Line Creek. Water depths at the time of drilling was recorded in all of the borings but a 24-hour water reading was only obtainable in one boring (LDET_1800). The groundwater depths ranged from approximately 4 feet to 16 feet below the existing ground surface which corresponds with groundwater elevations ranging from approximately 413 to 408 feet above sea level. Groundwater was not encountered within 6 feet of the proposed grade in any boring.

Areas of Special Geotechnical Interest

1) The following areas contains loose sands or soft cohesive material at the base of proposed embankments which have the potential to cause embankment, subgrade, and/or slope stability problems during construction:

Alignment	$STA(\pm)$ to $STA(\pm)$	Offset (±)
-LDET-	17+50 to 22+25	20' left to 120'+ left
-L-	22+25 to 23+25	50' right to 70'+ right

2) The following area contains wet to saturated soils at the base of proposed embankments which have the potential to cause embankment, subgrade, and/or slope stability problems during construction:

Alignment	STA (±) to STA (±)	Offset (±)
-LDET-	17+50 to 22+25	20' left to 120'+ left

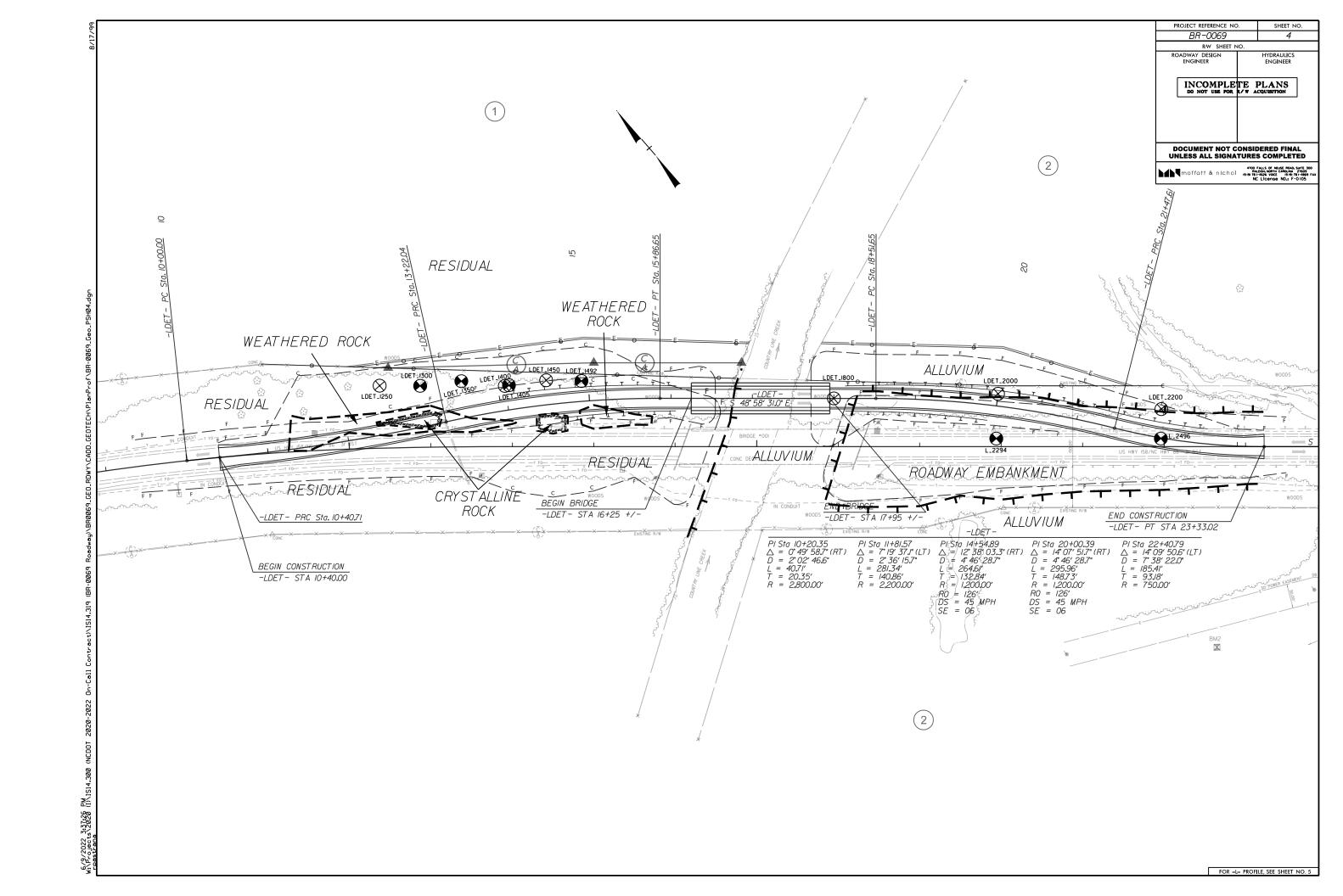
3) The following areas contain rock above or within 6 feet of the proposed grade:

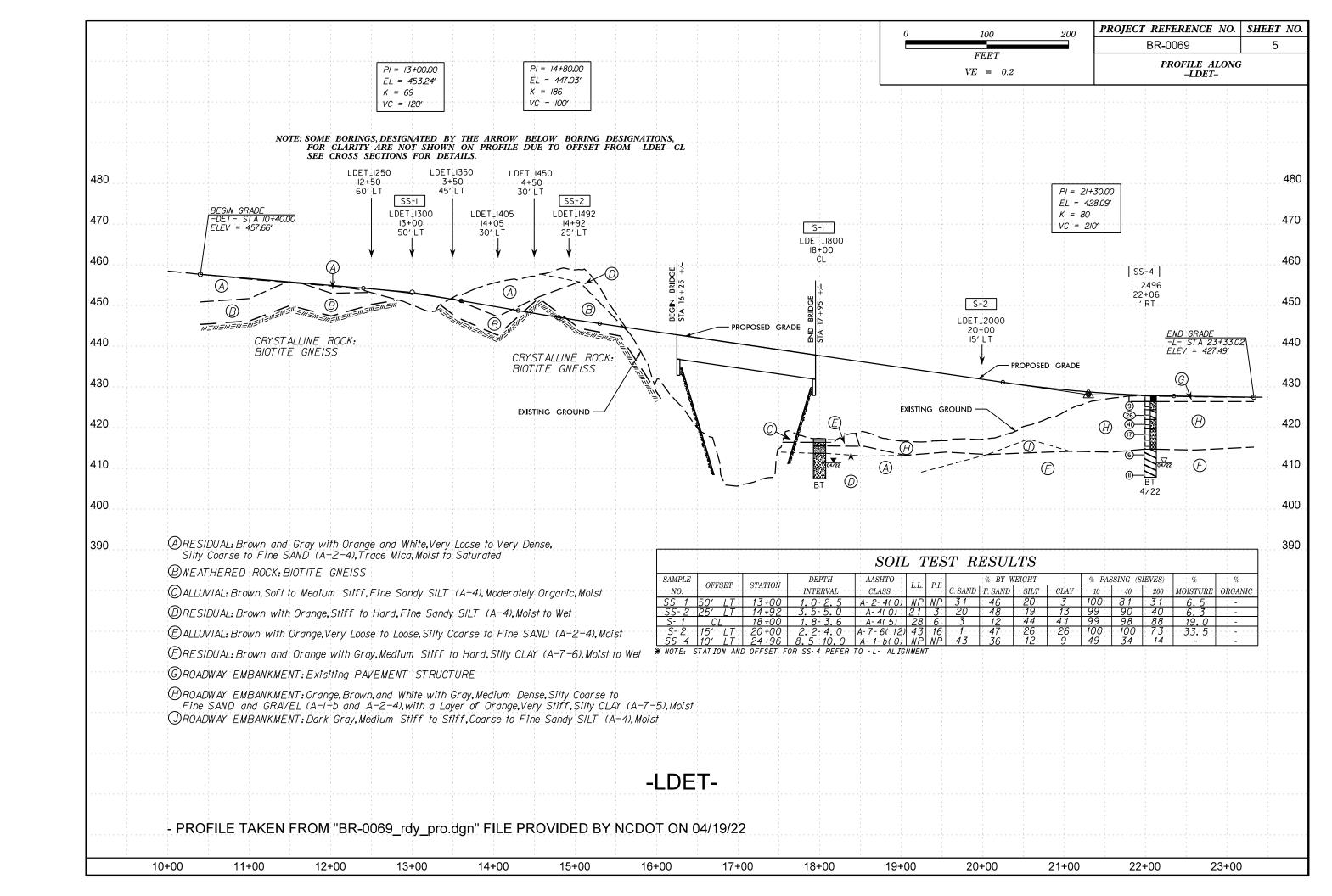
Alignment	STA (±) to STA (±)	Offset (±)				
-LDET-	10+40 to 16+25	Across extents of construction				
-L-	12+40 to 19+25	Across extents of construction				

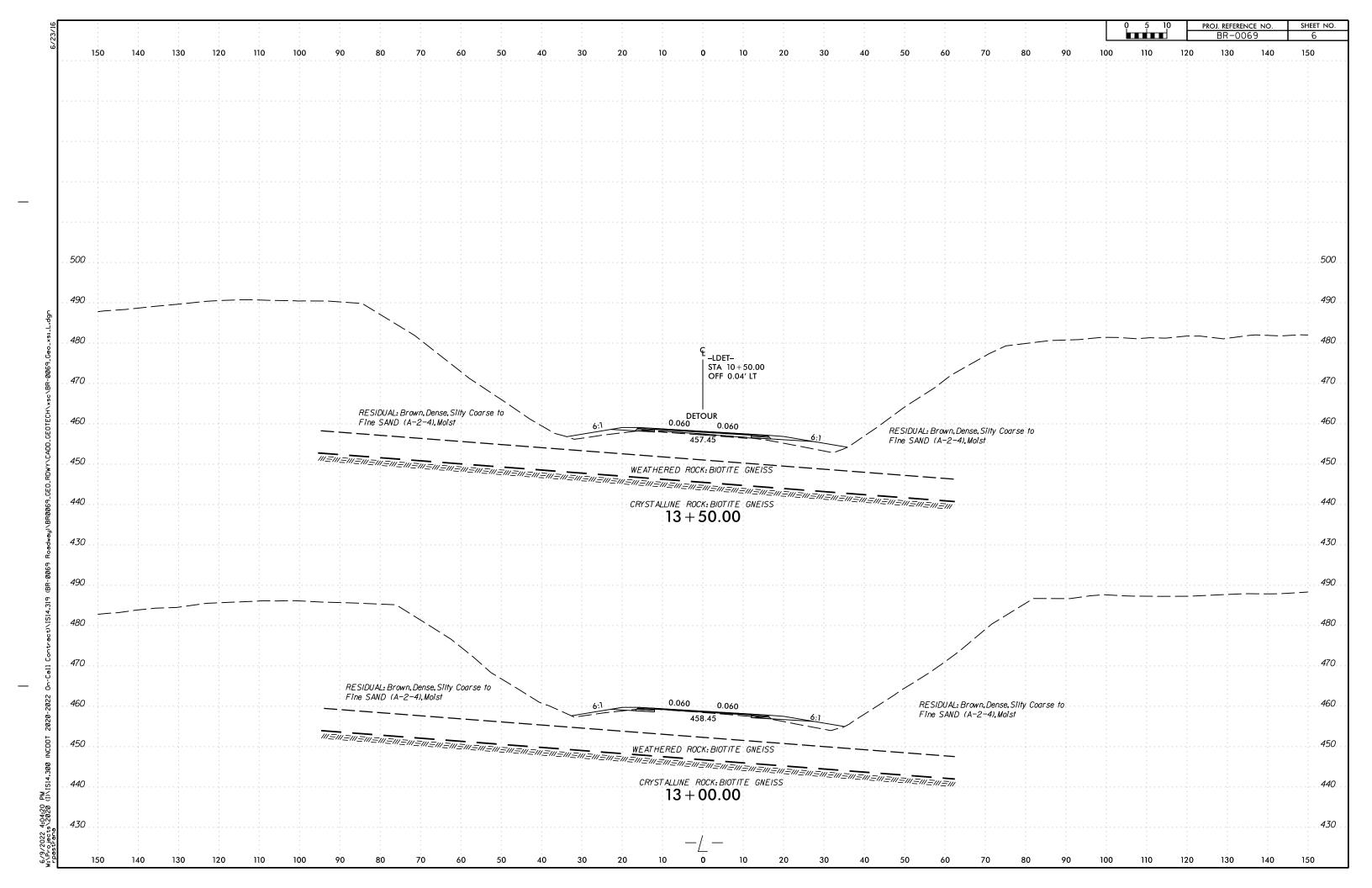
Water Wells

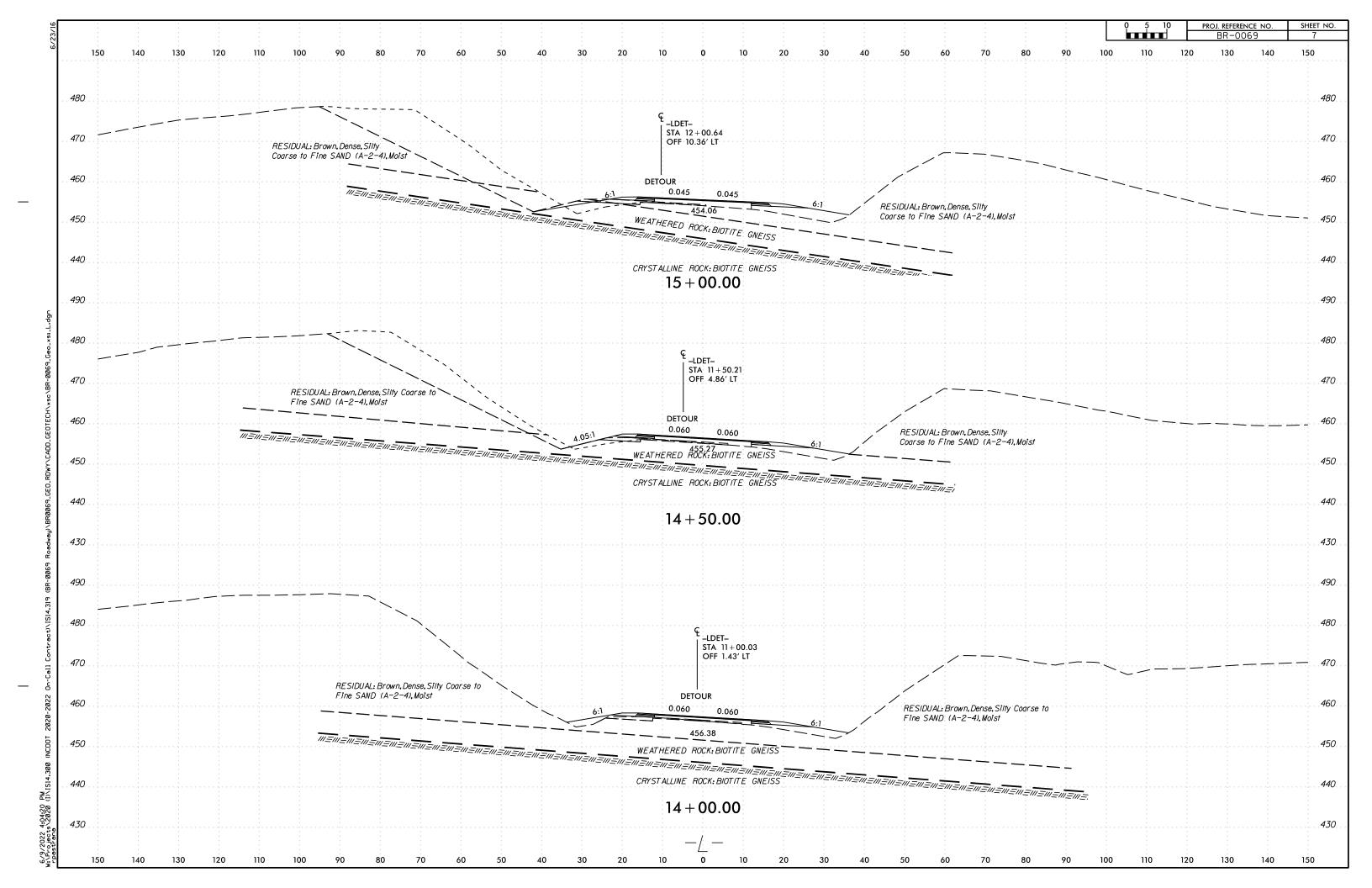
No water wells were identified within or adjacent to the proposed right-of-way on the plans provided to ESP or by ESP personnel in the field.

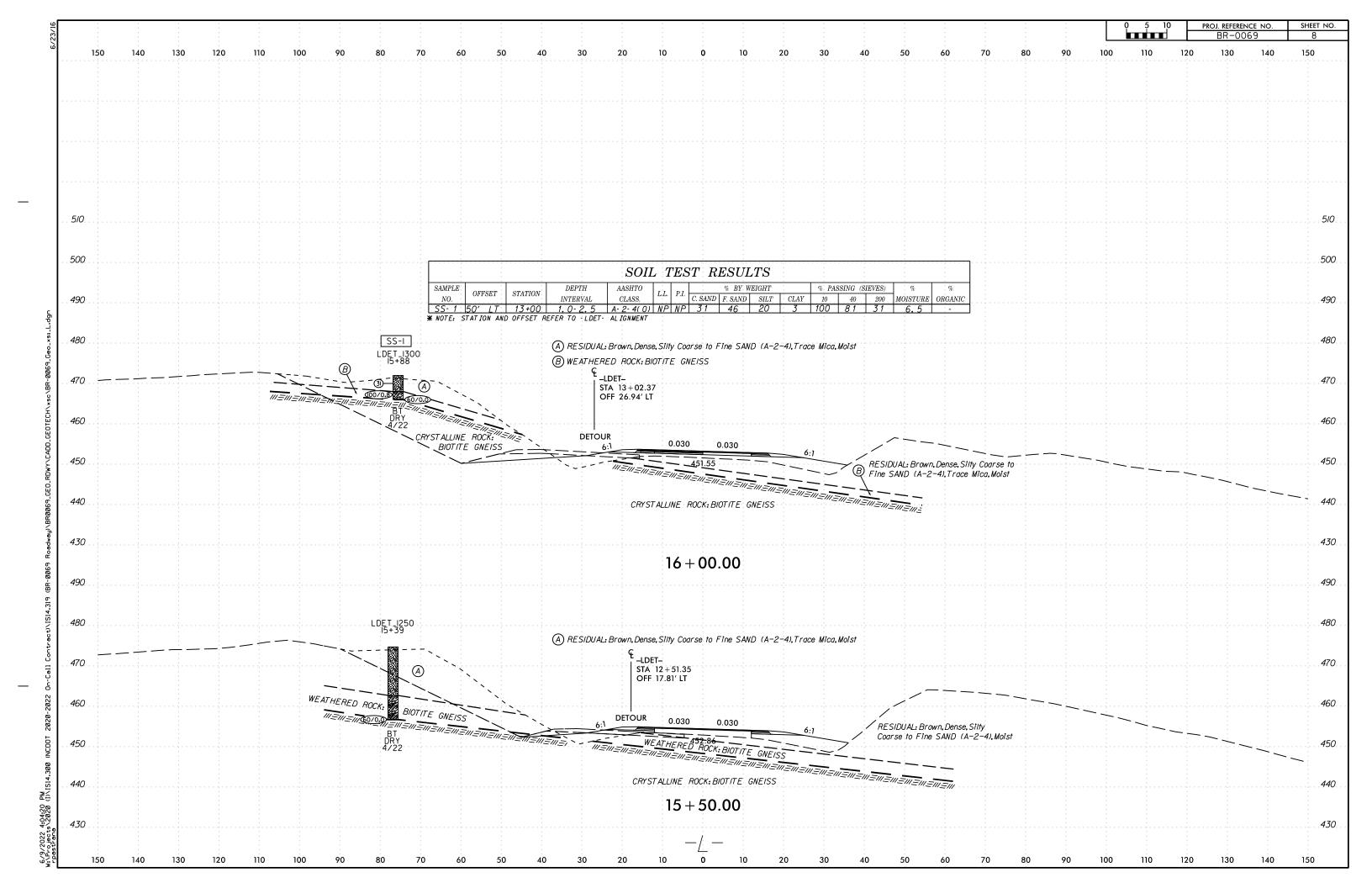
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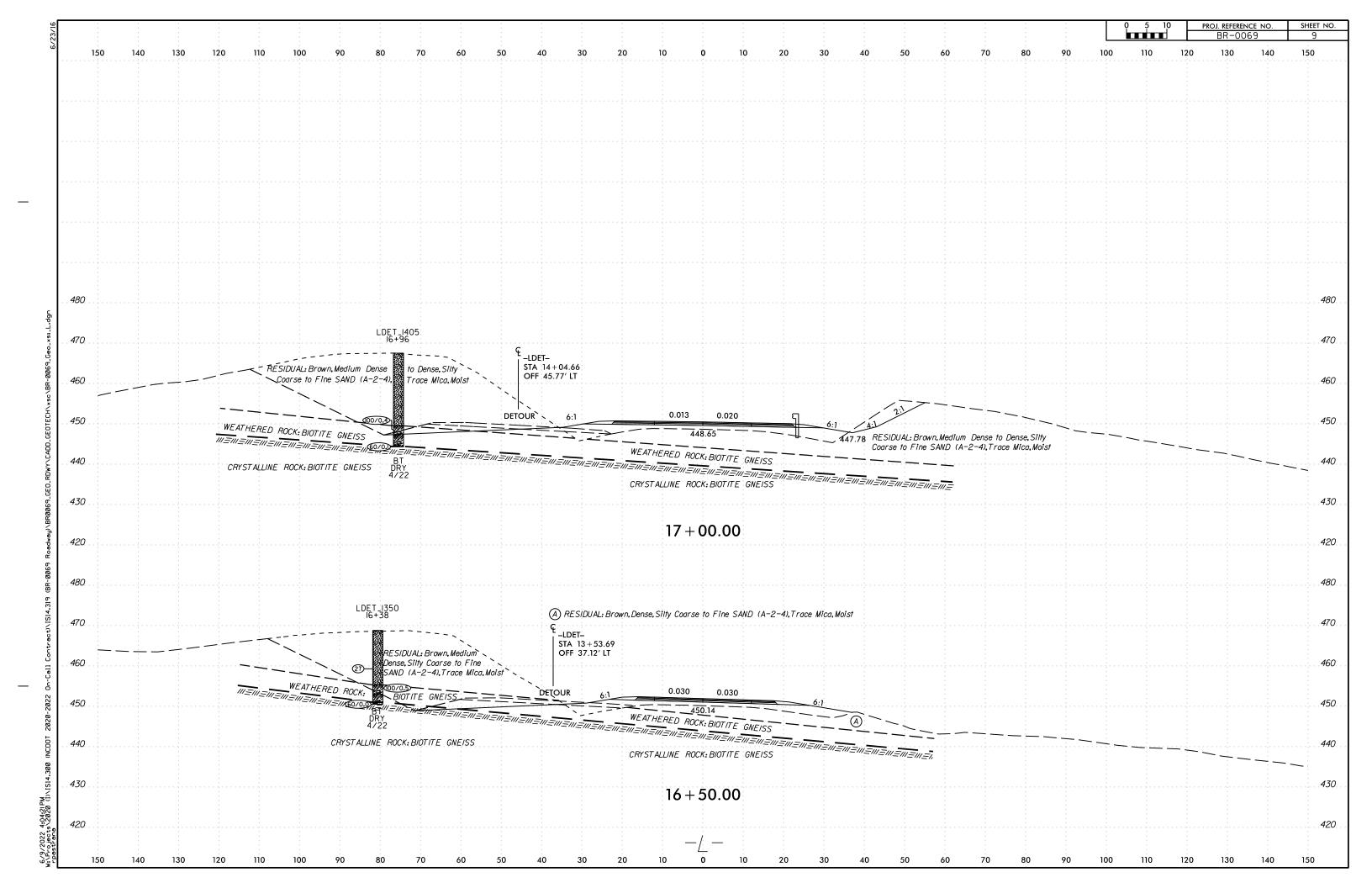


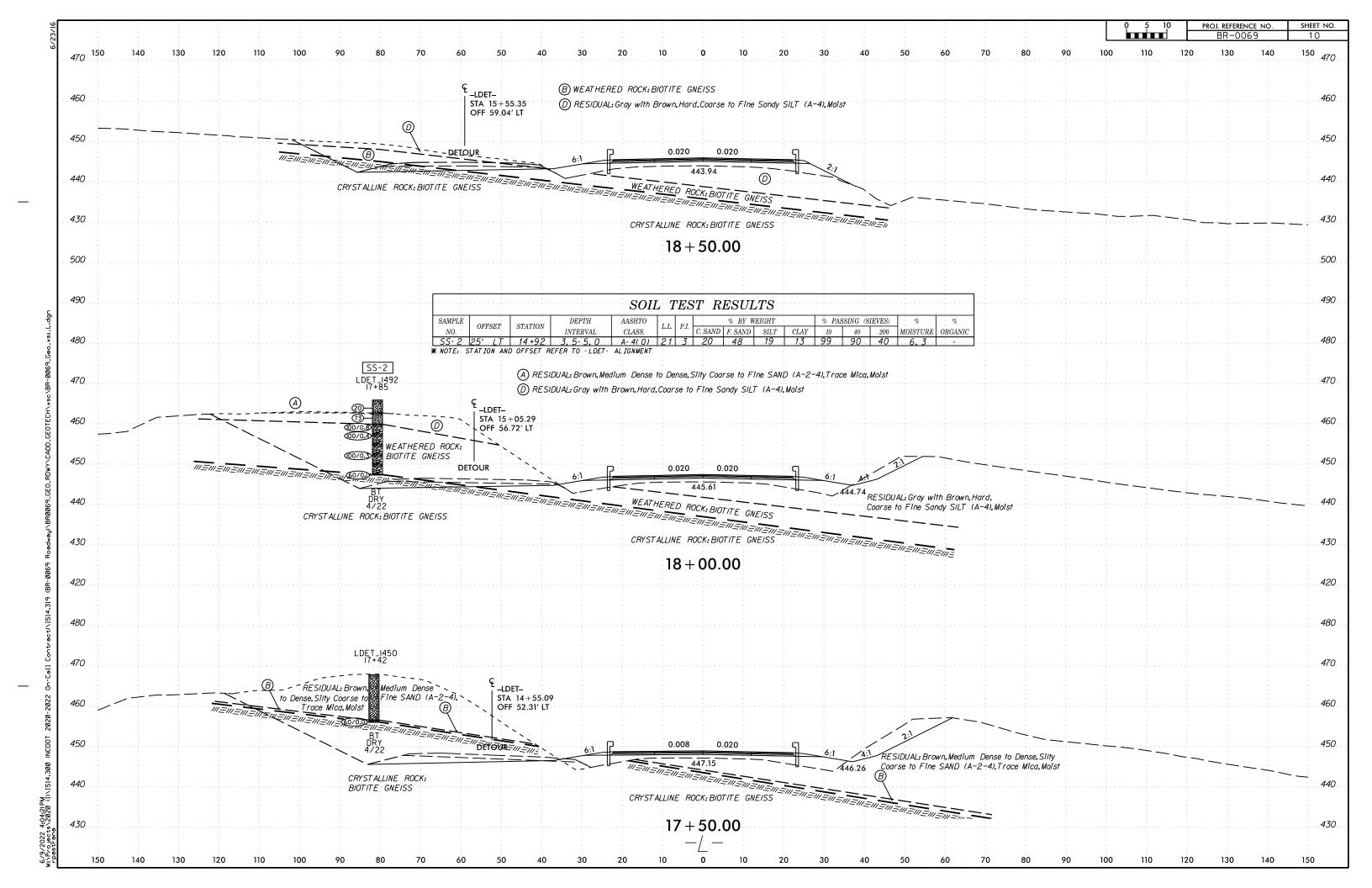


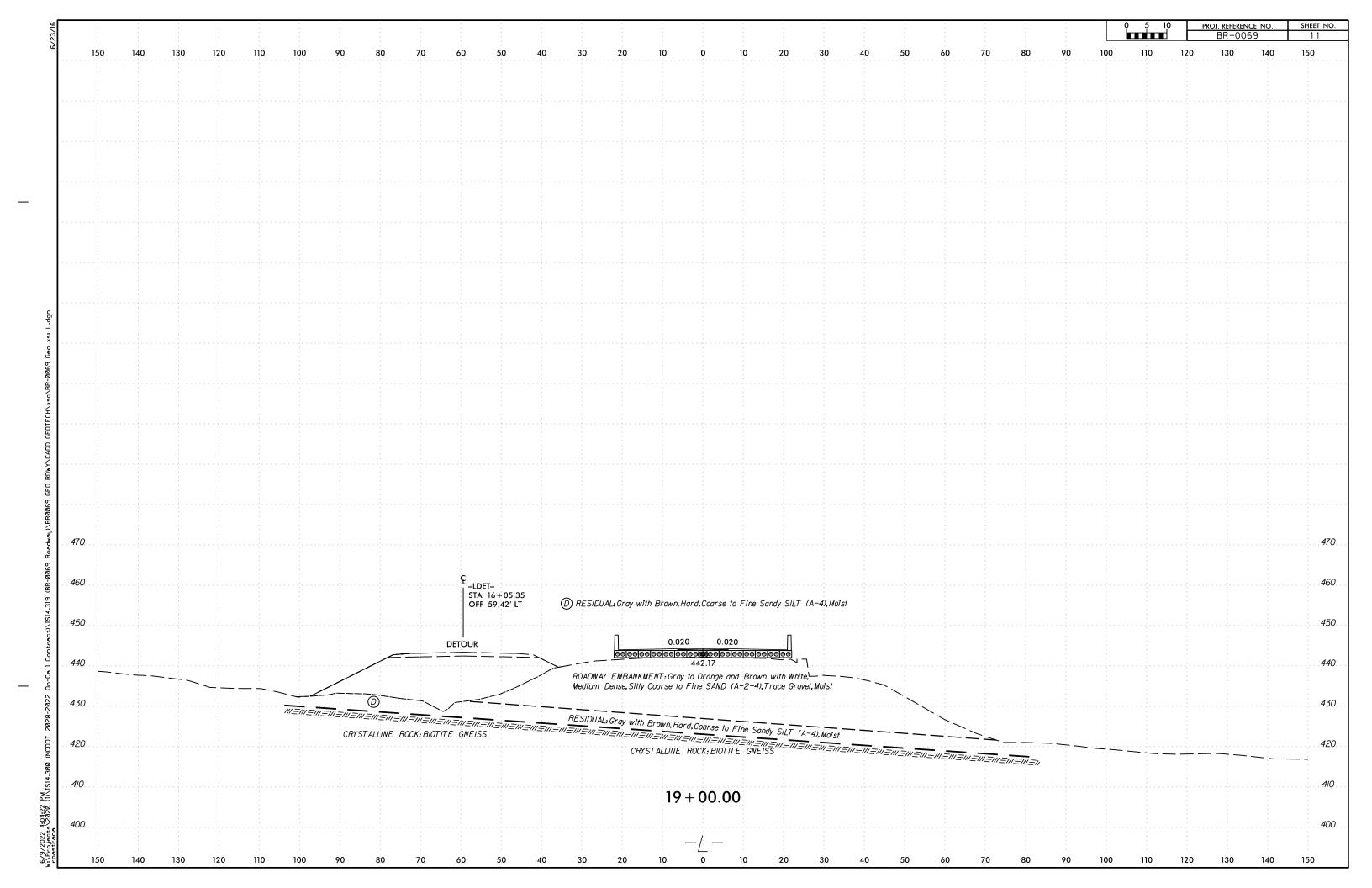


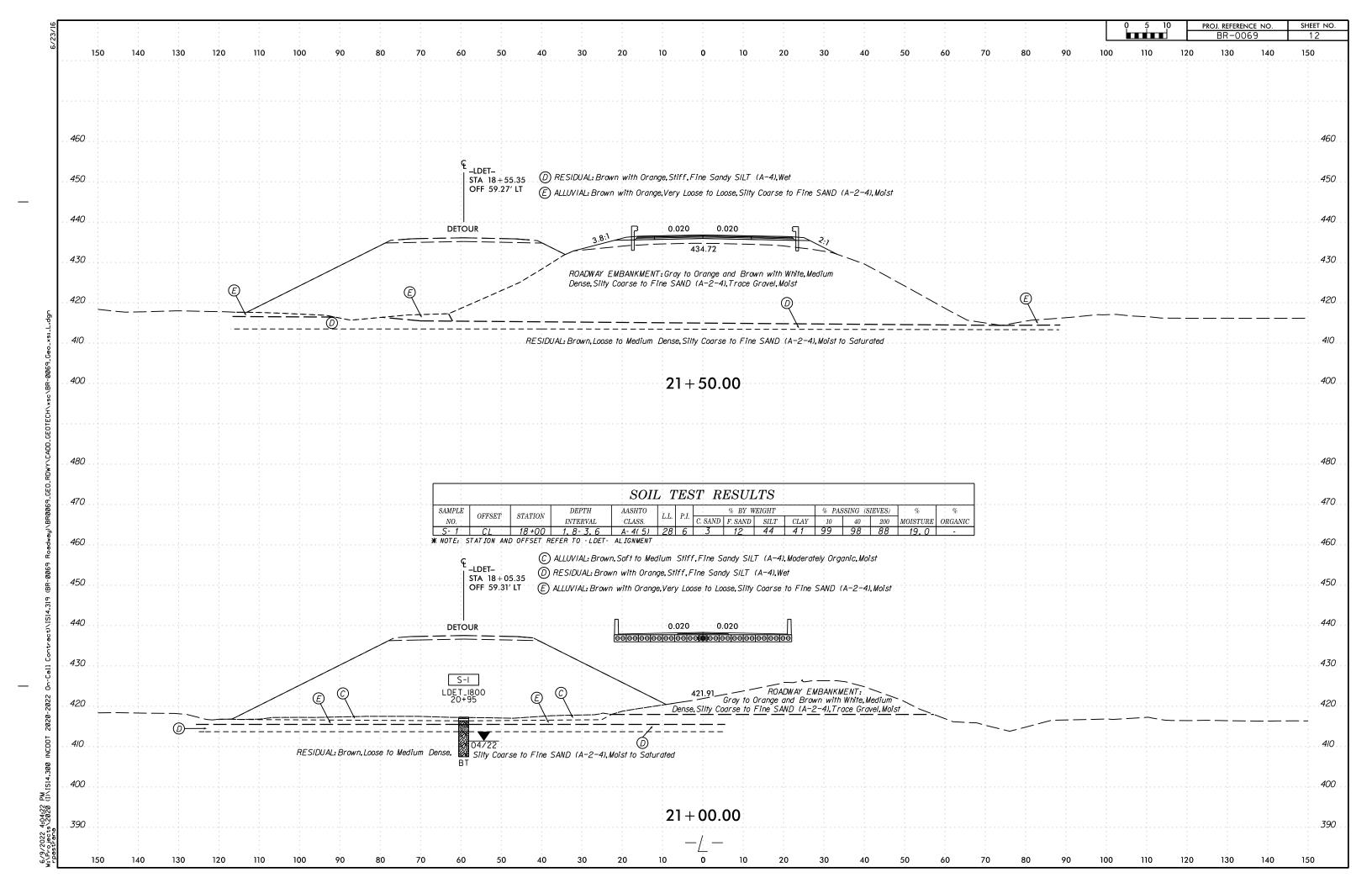


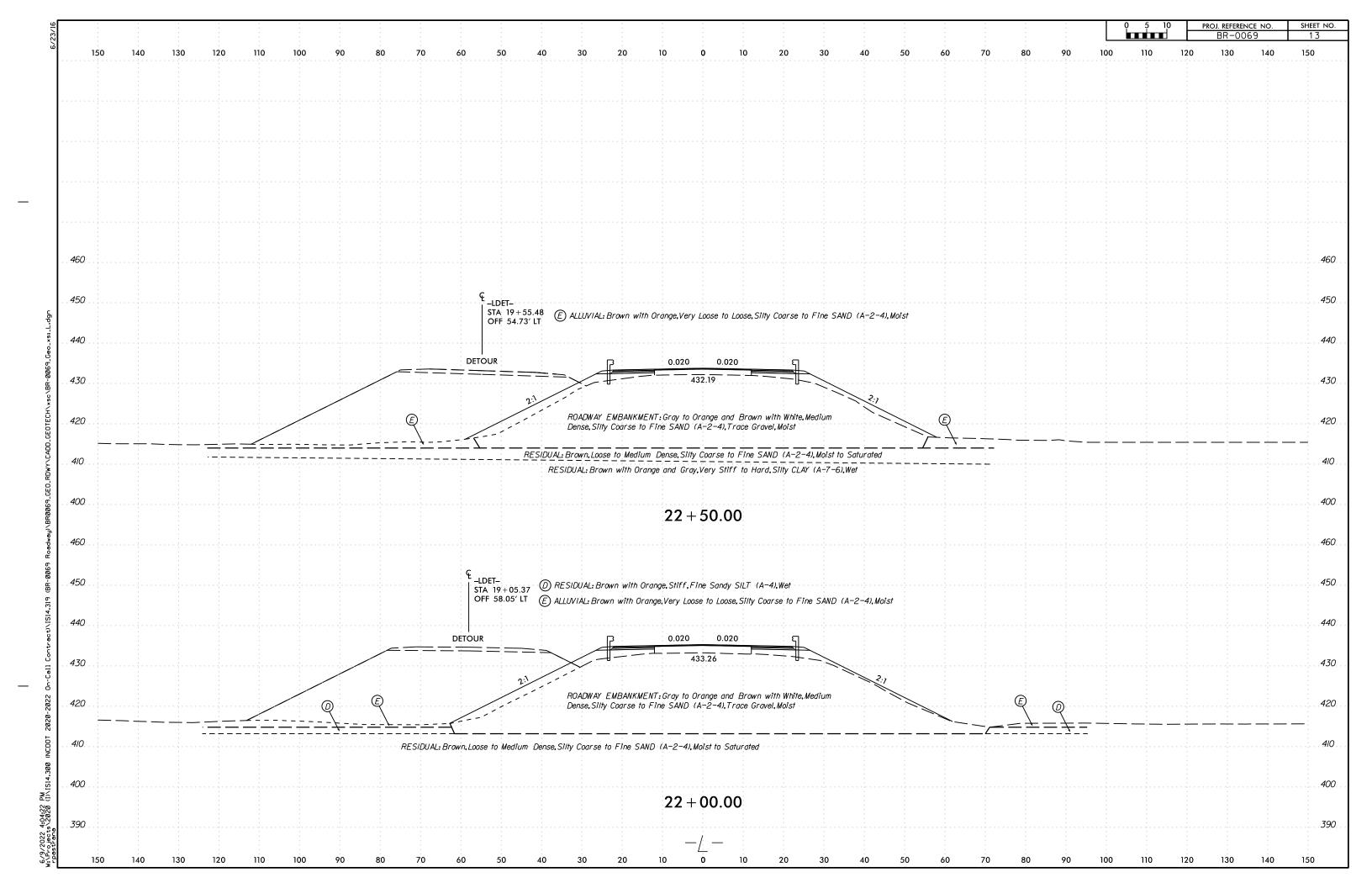


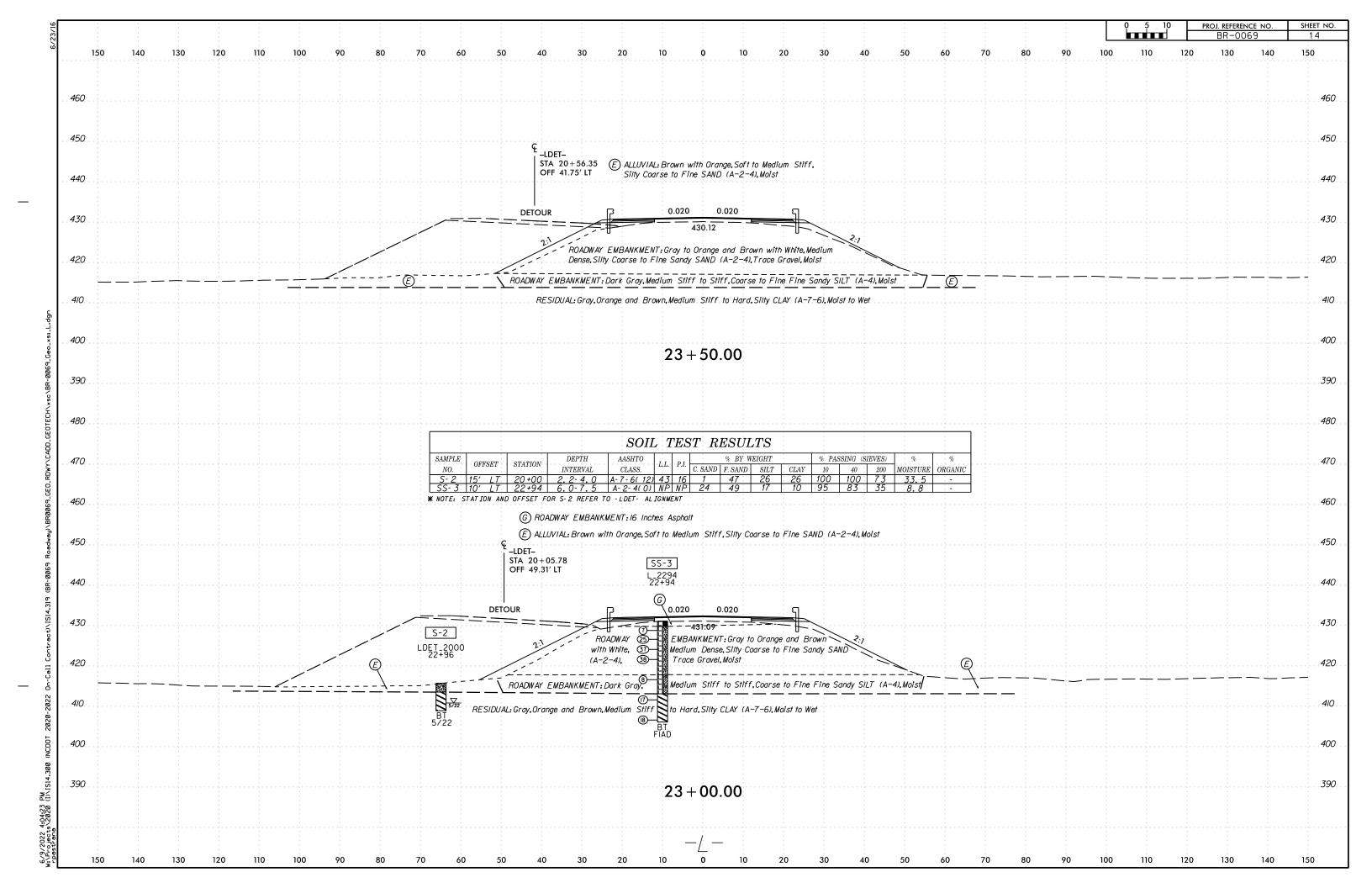


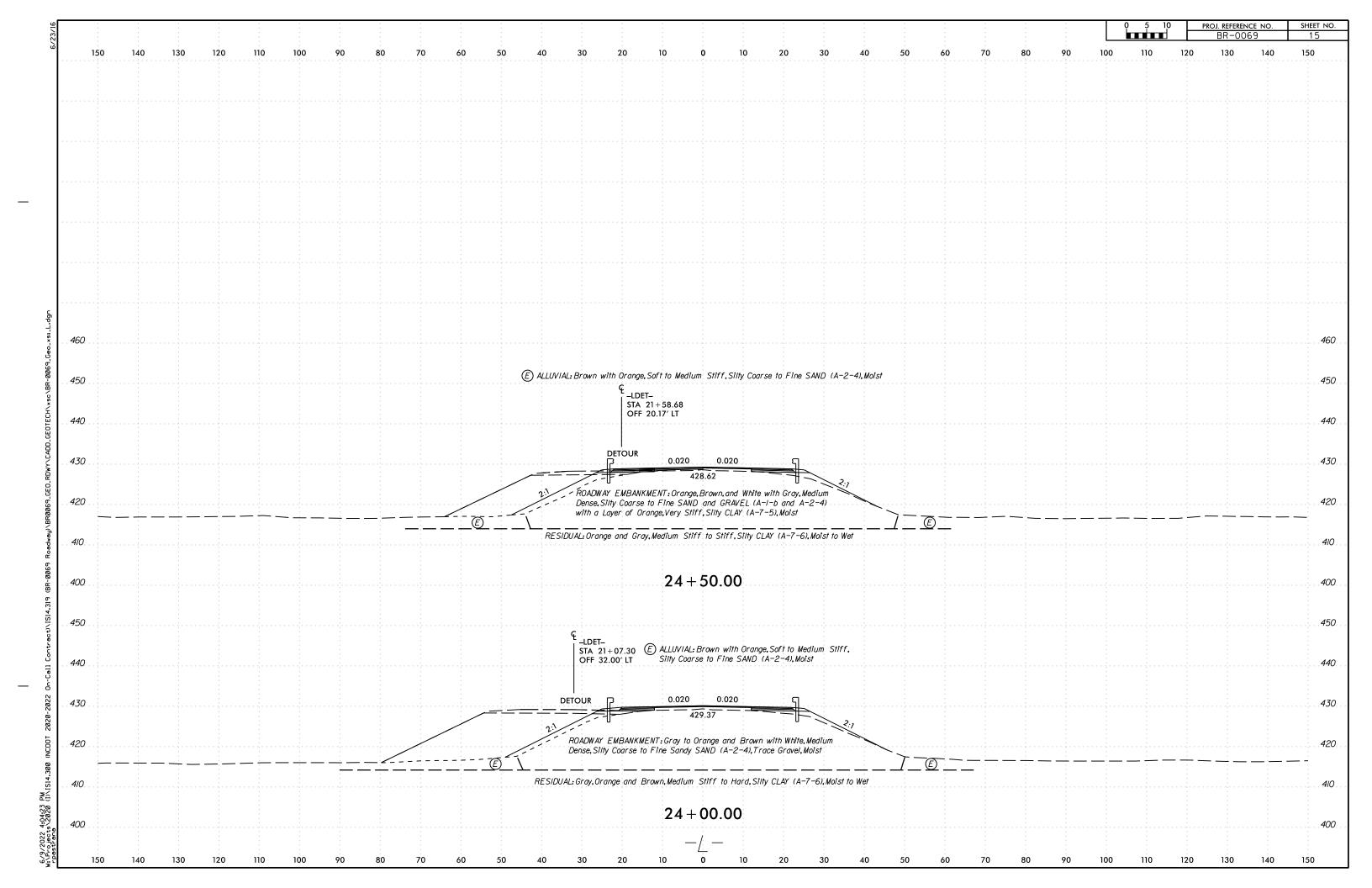


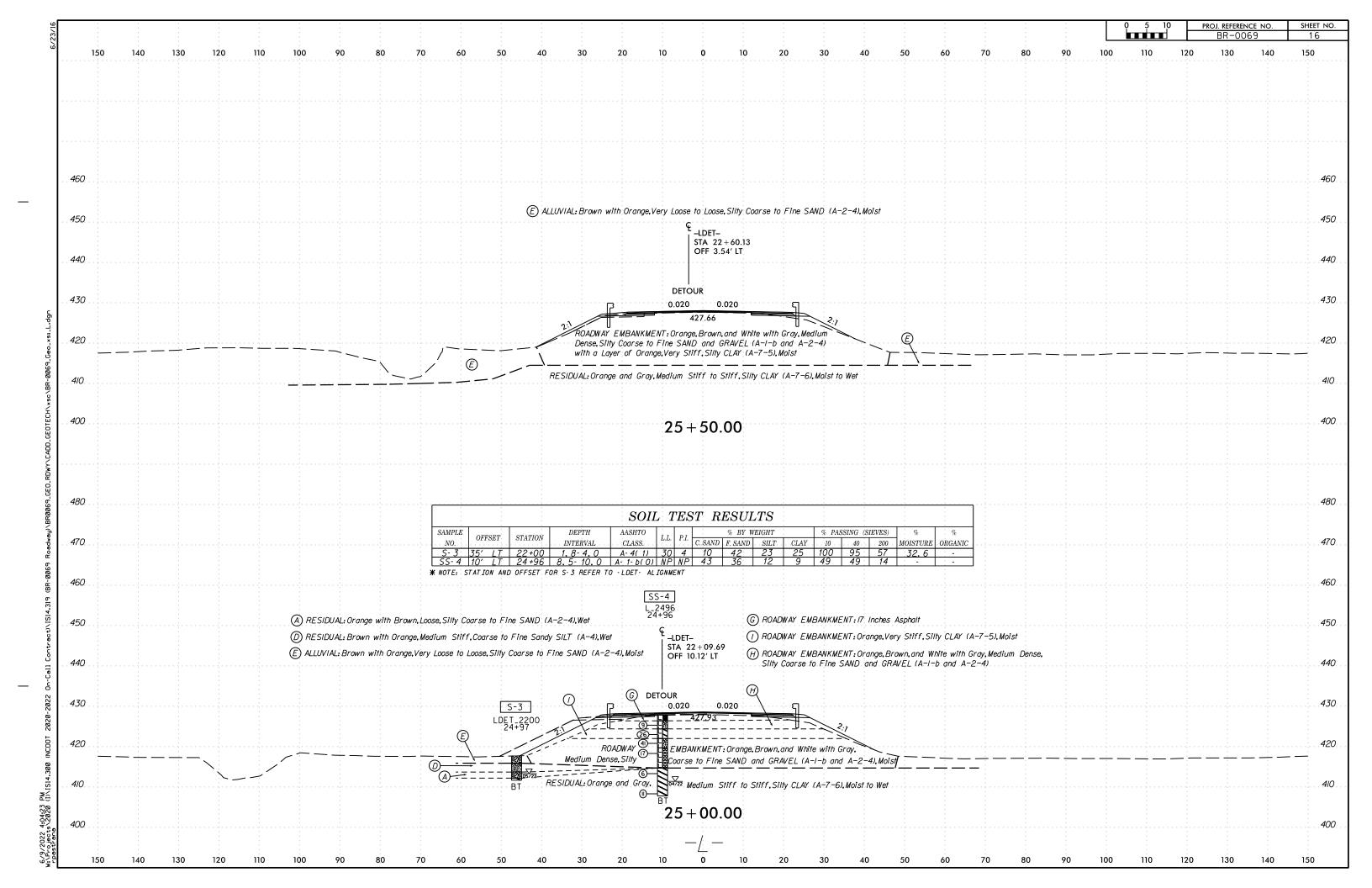


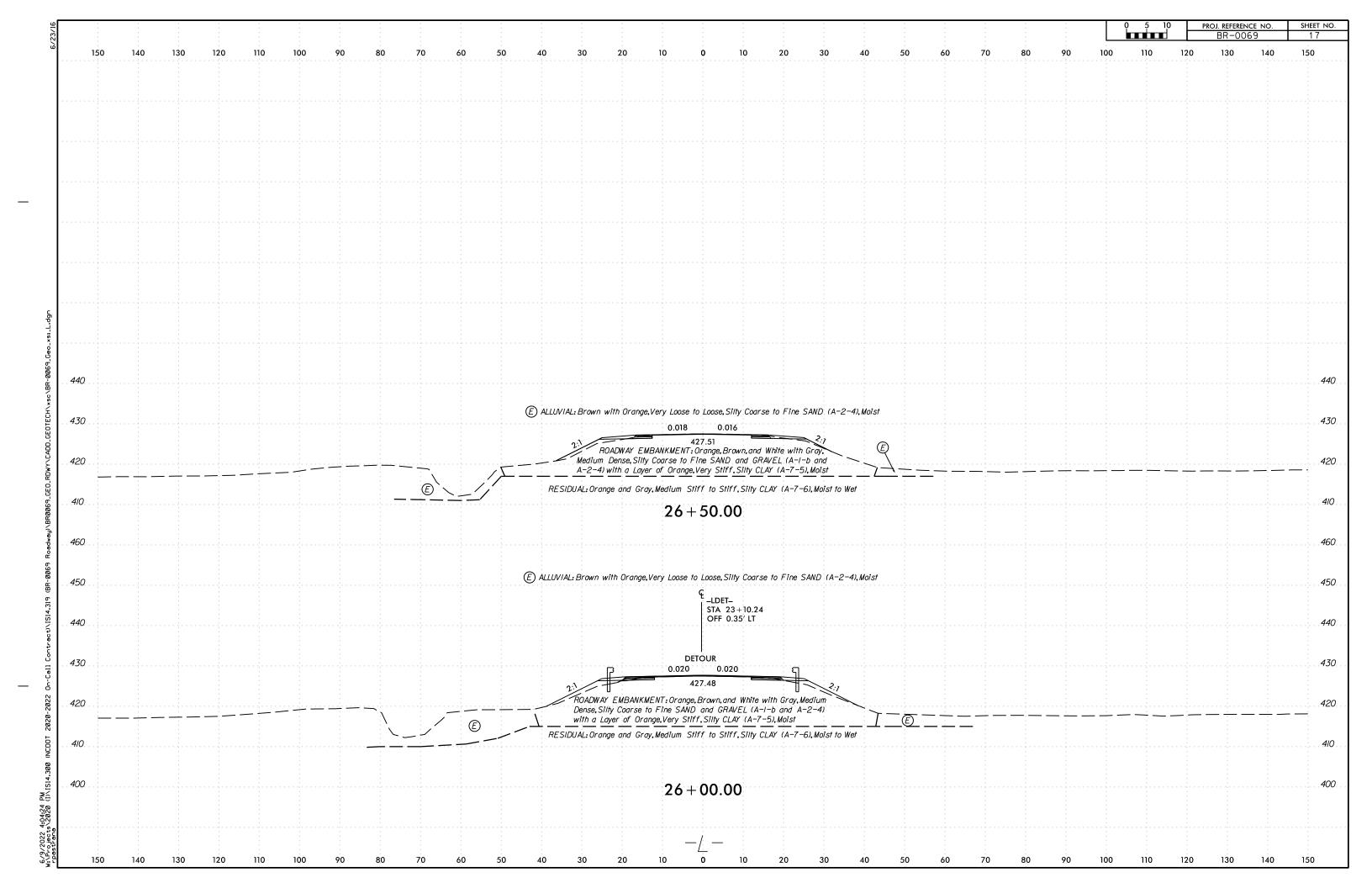












PROJECT REFERENCE NO. 18 BR-0069 NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT BR-0069

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

APPENDIX A LABORATORY TESTS RESULTS SUMMARY



REFERENCE:



SOILS LABORATORY TESTS RESULTS

WBS NO.: 67069.1.1

TIP NO.: BR-0069

COUNTY: Caswell

SITE DESCRIPTION: Replace Bridge No. 160001 on US 158 Over Country Line Creek

BORING	SAMPLE	BORING	DEPTH	AASHTO	N	L.L	P.I.	% BY WEIGHT				% PASSING SIEVES			%	%
NO.	NO.	LOCATION	INTERVAL (FT)	CLASS				CSE. SAND	F. SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40	200	MOISTURE	ORGANIC
LDET_1300	SS-1	-LDET- STA. 13+00, 50' LT	1.0-2.5	A-2-4 (0)	31	NP	NP	31	46	20	3	100	81	31	6.5	-
LDET_1492	SS-2	-LDET- STA. 14+92, 25' LT	3.5-5.0	A-4 (0)	73	21	3	20	48	19	13	99	90	40	6.3	-
LDET_1800	S-1	-LDET- STA. 18+00, CL	1.8-3.6	A-4 (5)	*13	28	6	3	12	44	41	99	98	88	19.0	-
LDET_2000	S-2	-LDET- STA. 20+00, 15' LT	2.2-4.0	A-7-6 (12)	*5	43	16	1	47	26	26	100	100	73	33.5	-
L_2294	SS-3	-L- STA. 22+94, 10' LT	6.0-7.5	A-2-4 (0)	37	NP	NP	24	49	17	10	95	83	35	8.8	-
LDET_2200	S-3	-LDET- STA. 22+00, 35' LT	1.8-4.0	A-4 (1)	*6	30	4	10	42	23	25	100	95	57	32.6	-
L_2496	SS-4	-L- STA. 24+96, 10' LT	8.5-10.0	A-1-b (0)	17	NP	NP	43	36	12	9	49	34	14	-	-

*Note: Inferred N-Value from DCP

Certification No. 144-02-0718

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NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

APPENDIX B SOIL TEST BORING LOG

REFERENCE: BR-0069

OIECT: 67069



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG

	_	ORE LUG	1	
WBS 67069.1.1	TIP BR-0069 COUN	TY CASWELL	GEOLOGIST Gonzales, P.B.	
SITE DESCRIPTION Replace	ce Bridge 160001 on US 158 over Cou	ntry Line Creek		GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. LDET_1400	STATION 14+00	OFFSET 30 ft LT	ALIGNMENT -LDET-	0 HR. Dry
COLLAR ELEV. 467.6 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 30.0 ft	NORTHING 966,492	EASTING 1,912,164 2	4 HR. Dry
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE	SUM3123 CME-550X 86% 11/2/2021	DRILL METHOD H.S	S. Augers HAMMER	R TYPE Automatic
DRILLER Moseley, M.	START DATE 04/29/22	COMP. DATE 04/29/22	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A	
ELEV DRIVE DEPTH BLOW	COUNT BLOWS PER FOO 5ft 0.5ft 0 25 50		SOIL AND ROCK DESCR	
465			. 467.6 GROUND SURFAC RESIDUAL Brown, Medium Dense to December 10 Coarse to Fine SAND, Trace	ense. Siltv
460				
455				
145				
140			WEATHERED ROC BIOTITE GNEISS Note: Possible Rock Layer fro	;
			Boring Terminated at Elevatio Weathered Rock: BIOTITE	
†				

SHEET 21