

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	17BP.14.R.96	1	7

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

STRUCTURE
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

PROJ. REFERENCE NO. 17BP.14.R.96 F.A. PROJ. _____
COUNTY HAYWOOD
PROJECT DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 315 ON SR 1396
OVER STEVENS CREEK

SITE DESCRIPTION _____

CONTENTS

<u>SHEET</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	TITLE SHEET
2, 2A	LEGEND
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PERSONNEL

DC ELLIOTT

DO CHEEK

CJ COFFEY

INVESTIGATED BY DC ELLIOTT

CHECKED BY JC KUHNE

SUBMITTED BY JC KUHNE

DATE 10/3/13

CAUTION NOTICE

THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION ON WHICH IT IS BASED WERE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARING THE SCOPE OF WORK TO BE INCLUDED IN THE REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL. THE VARIOUS FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES, AND SOIL TEST DATA AVAILABLE MAY BE REVIEWED OR INSPECTED IN RALEIGH BY CONTACTING THE N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT AT (919) 707-6850. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES, AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

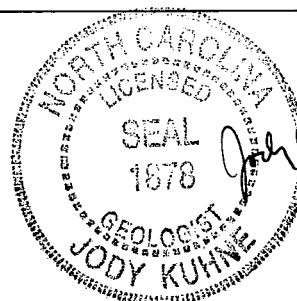
SOIL AND ROCK BOUNDARIES WITHIN A BOREHOLE ARE BASED ON GEOTECHNICAL INTERPRETATION UNLESS ENCOUNTERED IN A SAMPLE. INTERPRETED BOUNDARIES MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN SAMPLED STRATA, AND BOREHOLE INFORMATION MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN BORINGS. THE LABORATORY SAMPLE DATA AND THE IN SITU (IN-PLACE) TEST DATA CAN BE RELIED ON ONLY TO THE DEGREE OF RELIABILITY INHERENT IN THE STANDARD TEST METHOD. THE OBSERVED WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS ARE AS RECORDED AT THE TIME OF THE INVESTIGATION. THESE WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS MAY VARY CONSIDERABLY WITH TIME ACCORDING TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLUDING TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION, AND WIND, AS WELL AS OTHER NON-CLIMATIC FACTORS.

THE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE SUFFICIENCY OR ACCURACY OF THE INVESTIGATION 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.

NOTE - THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT IMPLIED OR GUARANTEED BY THE N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS BEING ACCURATE NOR IT IS CONSIDERED TO BE PART OF THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, OR CONTRACT FOR THE PROJECT.

NOTE - 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.

DRAWN BY: DC ELLIOTT

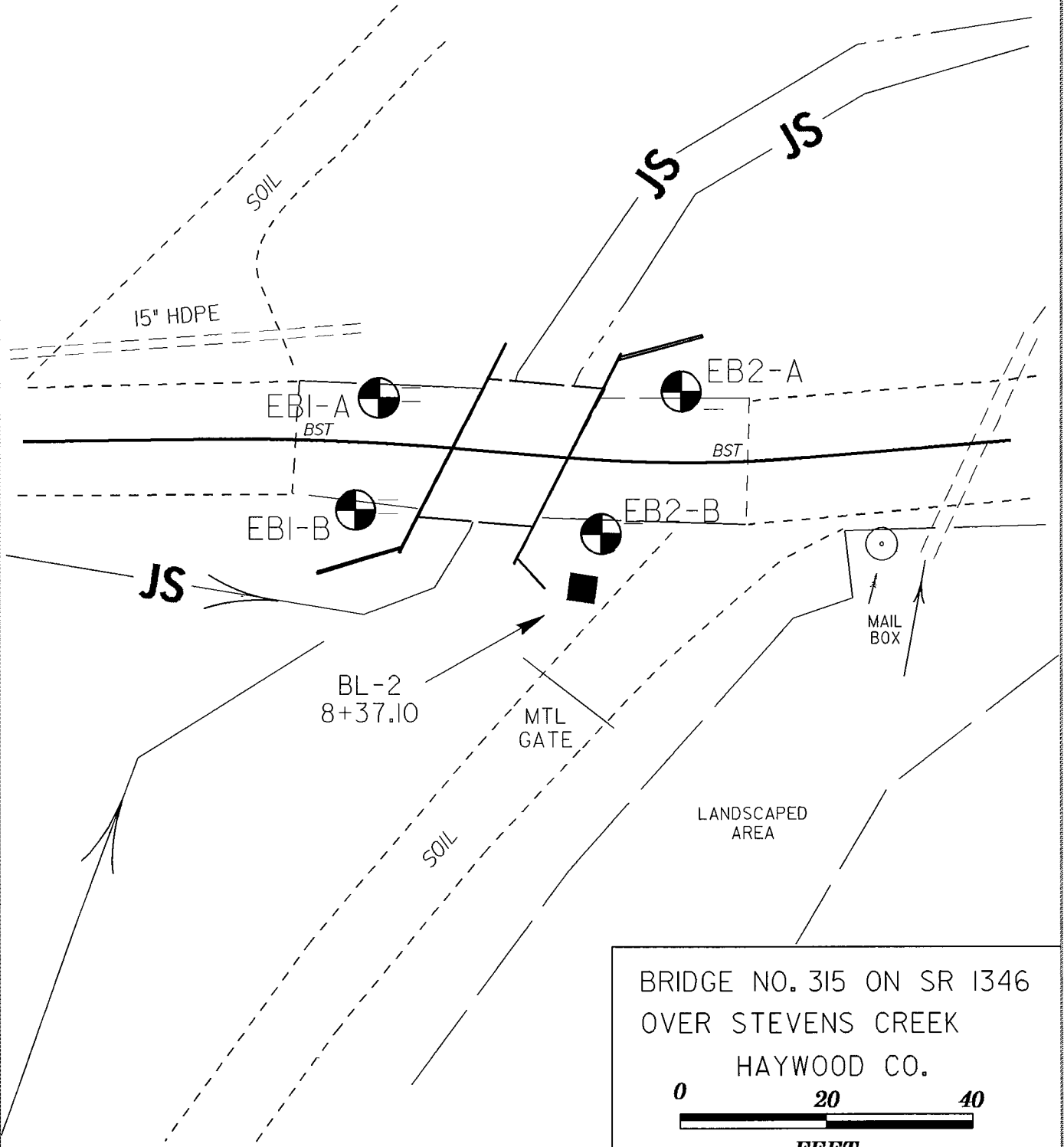
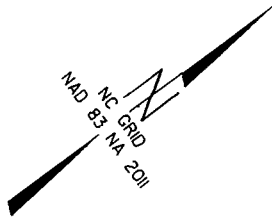


NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

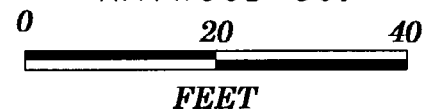
ROCK DESCRIPTION		TERMS AND DEFINITIONS																											
HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL. AN INFERRED ROCK LINE INDICATES THE LEVEL AT WHICH NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION BY A SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS. IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK. ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:		<u>ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.)</u> - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER. <u>AQUIFER</u> - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA. <u>ARENACEOUS</u> - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND. <u>ARGILLACEOUS</u> - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC. <u>ARTESIAN</u> - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE. <u>CALCAREOUS (CALC.)</u> - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE. <u>COLLUVIUM</u> - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE. <u>CORE RECOVERY (REC.)</u> - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. <u>DIKE</u> - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK. <u>DIP</u> - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL. <u>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH)</u> - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH. <u>FAULT</u> - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE. <u>FISSILE</u> - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES. <u>FLOAT</u> - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL. <u>FLOOD PLAIN (FP)</u> - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM. <u>FORMATION (FM.)</u> - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD. <u>JOINT</u> - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED. <u>LEDGE</u> - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT. <u>LENS</u> - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS. <u>MOTTLED (MOT.)</u> - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE. <u>PERCHED WATER</u> - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM. <u>RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL</u> - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK. <u>ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD)</u> - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. <u>SAPROLITE (SAP.)</u> - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK. <u>SILL</u> - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, THAT HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS. <u>SLICKENSIDE</u> - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE. <u>STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT)</u> - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR BPF) OF A 140 LB. HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL WITH A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS. <u>STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.)</u> - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. <u>STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SROD)</u> - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. <u>TOPSOIL (TS.)</u> - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.																											
WEATHERED ROCK (WR)  NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED. CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)  FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC. NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)  FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC. COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP)  COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.																													
WEATHERING																													
FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. VERY SLIGHT (V SL.) ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN. CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE. SLIGHT (SL.) ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS. MODERATE (MOD.) SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY. ROCK HAS DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED WITH FRESH ROCK. MODERATELY SEVERE (MOD. SEV.) ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. ROCK GIVES 'CLUNK' SOUND WHEN STRUCK. <i>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL</i> SEVERE (SEV.) ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. <i>IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF</i> VERY SEVERE (V SEV.) ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT THE MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE SUCH THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF THE ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <i>IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</i> COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS. QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS. SAPROLITE IS ALSO AN EXAMPLE.																													
ROCK HARDNESS																													
VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN. MODERATELY HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK. GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED BY MODERATE BLOWS. MEDIUM HARD CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PIECES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. SOFT CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. VERY SOFT CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES 1 INCH OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY FINGER NAIL.																													
FRACTURE SPACING <table><tr><th>TERM</th><th>SPACING</th></tr><tr><td>VERY WIDE</td><td>MORE THAN 10 FEET</td></tr><tr><td>WIDE</td><td>3 TO 10 FEET</td></tr><tr><td>MODERATELY CLOSE</td><td>1 TO 3 FEET</td></tr><tr><td>CLOSE</td><td>0.16 TO 1 FEET</td></tr><tr><td>VERY CLOSE</td><td>LESS THAN 0.16 FEET</td></tr></table>		TERM	SPACING	VERY WIDE	MORE THAN 10 FEET	WIDE	3 TO 10 FEET	MODERATELY CLOSE	1 TO 3 FEET	CLOSE	0.16 TO 1 FEET	VERY CLOSE	LESS THAN 0.16 FEET	BEDDING <table><tr><th>TERM</th><th>THICKNESS</th></tr><tr><td>VERY THICKLY BEDDED</td><td>> 4 FEET</td></tr><tr><td>THICKLY BEDDED</td><td>1.5 - 4 FEET</td></tr><tr><td>THINLY BEDDED</td><td>0.16 - 1.5 FEET</td></tr><tr><td>VERY THINLY BEDDED</td><td>0.03 - 0.16 FEET</td></tr><tr><td>THICKLY LAMINATED</td><td>0.008 - 0.03 FEET</td></tr><tr><td>THINLY LAMINATED</td><td>< 0.008 FEET</td></tr></table>		TERM	THICKNESS	VERY THICKLY BEDDED	> 4 FEET	THICKLY BEDDED	1.5 - 4 FEET	THINLY BEDDED	0.16 - 1.5 FEET	VERY THINLY BEDDED	0.03 - 0.16 FEET	THICKLY LAMINATED	0.008 - 0.03 FEET	THINLY LAMINATED	< 0.008 FEET
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THINLY LAMINATED	< 0.008 FEET																												
INDURATION																													
FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.																													
FRIABLE		RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.																											
MODERATELY INDURATED		GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.																											
INDURATED		GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.																											
EXTREMELY INDURATED		SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.																											

BENCH MARK: BL 2: -EL- STA. 13+23 17.47 RT			
ELEVATION: 2837.80 FT.			
NOTES:			

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N.C.	17BP.14.R.96	3	7

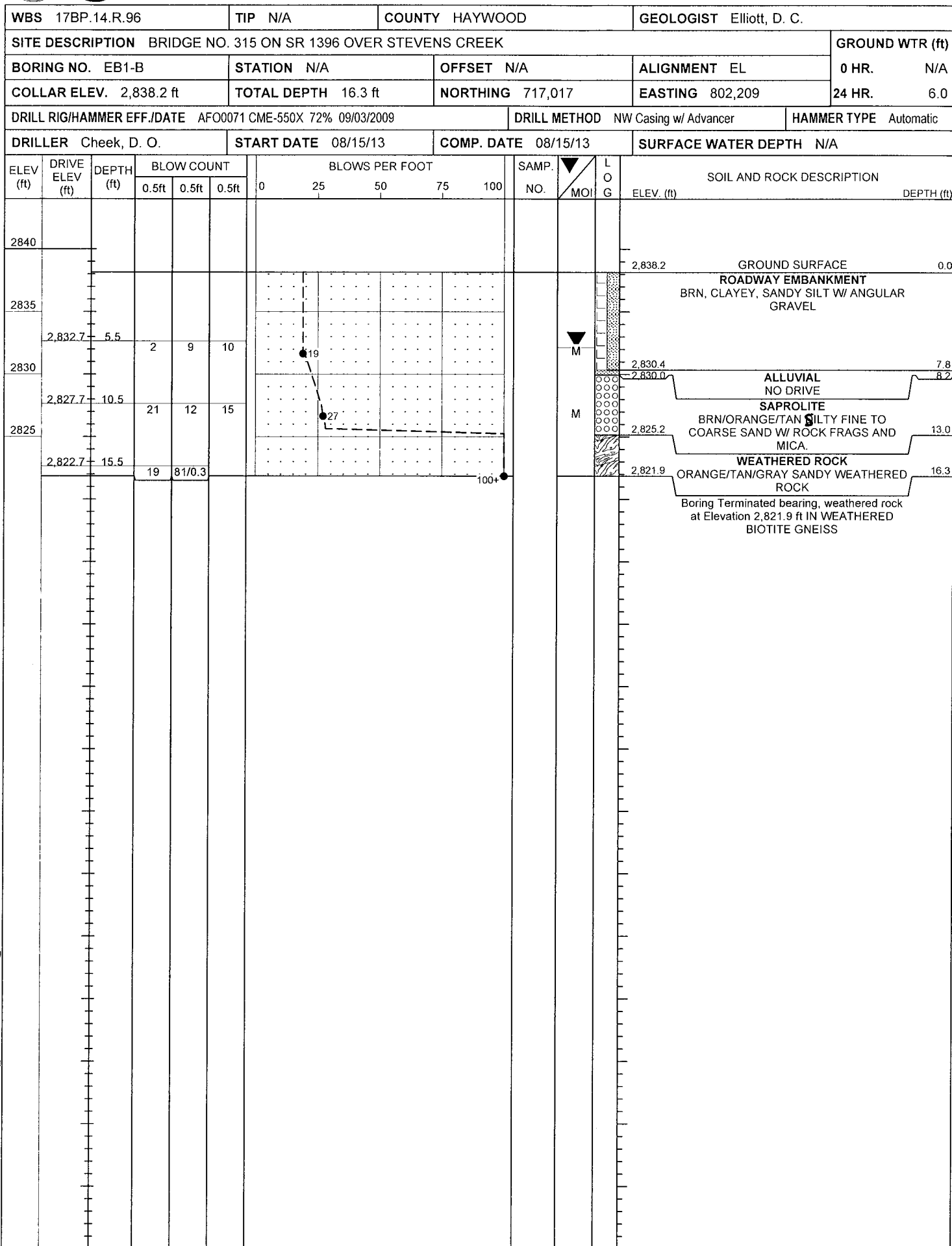


BRIDGE NO. 315 ON SR 1346
OVER STEVENS CREEK
HAYWOOD CO.





WBS 17BP.14.R.96			TIP N/A			COUNTY HAYWOOD			GEOLOGIST Elliott, D. C.					
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 315 ON SR 1396 OVER STEVENS CREEK									GROUND WTR (ft)					
BORING NO. EB1-A			STATION N/A			OFFSET N/A			ALIGNMENT EL					
COLLAR ELEV. 2,838.4 ft			TOTAL DEPTH 15.1 ft			NORTHING 717,028			EASTING 802,198					
									0 HR. N/A					
									24 HR. Dry					
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE AFO0071 CME-550X 72% 09/03/2009						DRILL METHOD NW Casing w/ Advancer			HAMMER TYPE Automatic					
DRILLER Cheek, D. O.			START DATE 08/13/13			COMP. DATE 08/13/13			SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A					
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100			ELEV. (ft)	DEPTH (ft)
2840														
2835	2,833.3	5.1	1	2	6								2,838.4	0.0
2830	2,828.3	10.1	11	16	12								2,831.5	6.9
2825	2,823.3	15.1	60/0.0										2,826.4	12.0
													2,824.6	13.8
													2,823.3	15.1
			</											





NCDOT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

BORELOG REPORT

SHEET

717

WBS 17BP.14.R.96		TIP N/A		COUNTY HAYWOOD		GEOLOGIST Elliott, D. C.						
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 315 ON SR 1396 OVER STEVENS CREEK						GROUND WTR (ft)						
BORING NO. EB2-B		STATION N/A		OFFSET N/A		ALIGNMENT EL						
COLLAR ELEV. 2,837.0 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 14.9 ft		NORTHING 717,042		EASTING 802,232						
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE AFO0071 CME-550X 72% 09/03/2009						DRILL METHOD NW Casing w/ Advancer						
DRILLER Cheek, D. O.						HAMMER TYPE Automatic						
START DATE 08/13/13		COMP. DATE 08/13/13		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A								
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT		SAMP. NO.	MOI	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100	ELEV. (ft)	DEPTH (ft)
2840												
											2,837.0	0.0
2835											GROUND SURFACE	
	2,832.5	4.5									ROADWAY EMBANKMENT	
			4	4	10						BRN/GRAY SILTY FINE TO COARSE SAND, MICA.	
2830											2,829.6	7.4
	2,827.5	9.5									WEATHERED ROCK	
			25	75/0.5							ORANGE/GRAY/BRN SAND	
2825												
	2,822.5	14.5									2,822.1	14.9
			100/4								Boring Terminated bearing, WEATHERED ROCK at Elevation 2,822.1 ft IN WEATHERED BIOTITE GNEISS	