

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station</u>
-L-LT	96+45 – 97+13
-L-RT	96+44 – 96+99
-L-RT	103+12 – 104+13
-Y11-REV	20+00 – 20+60
-Y11-DET	18+73 – 19+38
-RP-B	4+10 – 4+30
-RP-C	3+15 – 4+17
-Y7-DET	14+09 – 14+80

- 4) Artificial Fill: Artificial fill was found at the following locations within the proposed right of way and consists of a dam for a hog waste lagoon.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station</u>
-L-LT	99+55 – 101+00
-L-	99+55 – 101+35
-RP-D	2+60 – 3+50

- 5) Hard Rock: Hard rock was found to be above or within 2 meters of grade at the following locations.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station</u>
-L-	65+75 – 66+30
-L-	106+50 – 107+70
-Y11-REV	25+40

Hard rock was also found within a proposed channel change at the following location.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station</u>
-Y11-REV	25+00

- 6) Pond: A man-made pond is within the proposed construction limits at the following location.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Offset</u>
-Y11-REV	23+00 – 23+60	2 m RT – 51m RT

- 7) Water Wells: Water wells were located within the proposed construction limits at the following locations.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Offset</u>
-L-	65+14	46 m RT
-L-	65+44	29 m LT
-L-	67+80	28 m RT
-L-	78+02	33 m LT
-L-	78+44	34 m LT

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station</u>	<u>Offset</u>
-L-	78+62	28 m RT
-RP-B	4+49	19 m RT
-RP-B	5+35	4 m LT
-Y11-REV	17+02	38 m RT

- 8) Hog Waste Lagoon: A hog waste lagoon is present at the following location and contains highly organic waste which is a biological hazard. Special handling of this material will be required.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station</u>
-L-LT	99+55 – 101+00
-L-	99+55 – 101+35
-RP-D	2+60 – 3+50

Physiography and Geology

The project is located south of Clayton near the boundary of the Piedmont Physiographic Province and the Coastal Plain Province. The eastern fifth of the project has topography typical of the Piedmont with gently rolling terrain and wide, well defined stream valleys although some smaller stream valleys are narrow and incised. The western portion of the project has topography more typical of the Coastal Plain Province with flatter terrain and very wide meandering stream valleys. The project is drained by several unnamed tributaries to White Oak Creek and Little Creek, which flow into the Neuse River southeast of the project. Geologically, metamorphosed granitic rocks of the Raleigh Belt underlie the project.

Soils Properties

Soils present on this project are separated into four major categories based on origin. These categories are residual, Coastal Plain, alluvial, artificial fill, and roadway embankment.

Residual soils are most prevalent on the eastern end of the project and are derived from the weathering of the metamorphic rocks underlying the project. These soils are generally red-brown to orange-brown to tan silty and sandy clay (A-6, A-7) and sandy silt (A-4). Tan silty sand (A-2-4) and red-brown to tan clayey silt (A-5) were present in isolated locations. The clays have low to high plasticity indices (11 to 50) generally decreasing with depth.

Coastal Plain soils are most prevalent on the western end of the project. These soils appear to be mainly tertiary deposits but have the appearance of the Middendorf Formation in the vicinity of -Y7- (Corbett Rd.). These soils consist of red-brown to tan to gray silty and sandy clay (A-6, A-7-5, A-7-6) and silty and clayey sands (A-2-4, A-2-6, A-2-7). Coarse sands (A-1-b) and sandy and clayey silts (A-4, A-5) were also present in isolated locations. The Coastal Plain clays have low to high plasticity indices (11 to 46) but were generally below 26 throughout the project.