

CONTRACT: C201444 ID: B-4113

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	21+00 to 25+00			6,7
	28+50 to 30+00			8
-DRI-	10+00 to 12+18	4	5	9,10

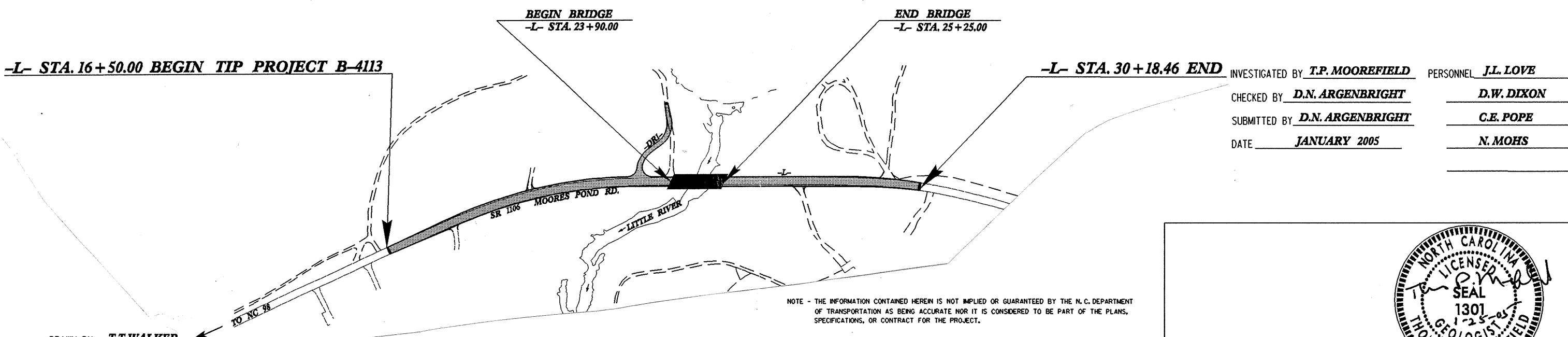
NOTE: SEE SHEET 2A FOR PLAN SHEET LAYOUT AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION

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

ROADWAY
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

STATE PROJECT 33468.1 I.D. NO. B-4113
 F.A. PROJECT BRZ-1106(3)
 COUNTY FRANKLIN
 PROJECT DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 15
ON SR 1106 (MOORES POND ROAD)
OVER LITTLE RIVER

INVENTORY



DRAWN BY: T.T. WALKER

NOTE - THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT IMPLIED OR GUARANTEED BY THE N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS BEING ACCURATE NOR IS IT 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.

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	B-4113	1	10
STATE PROJ. NO.	F.A. PROJ. NO.	DESCRIPTION	
33468.1.1	BRZ-1106(3)	P.E.	
33468.2.1	BRZ-1106(3)	RW & UTIL.	
33468.3.1	BRZ-1106(3)	CONST.	

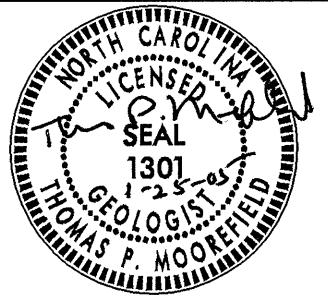
CAUTION NOTICE

THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION ON WHICH IT IS BASED WAS 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 UNIT @ (919) 250-4088. NEITHER THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, NOR THE FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES, OR SOIL TEST DATA IS 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 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 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 INTERPRETATIONS 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 THIS 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.

INVESTIGATED BY T.P. MOOREFIELD PERSONNEL J.L. LOVE
 CHECKED BY D.N. ARGENBRIGHT D.W. DIXON
 SUBMITTED BY D.N. ARGENBRIGHT C.E. POPE
 DATE JANUARY 2005 N. MOHS



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
GEOTECHNICAL UNIT

ID	STATE PROJECT NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
B-4113	33468.1.1	2	10

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SOIL DESCRIPTION		GRADATION		ROCK DESCRIPTION		TERMS AND DEFINITIONS																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p>SOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS WHICH CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER, AND WHICH YIELDS LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T206, ASTM D-1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM AND BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY SHALL INCLUDE: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>VERY STIFF, GRAY SILTY CLAY, MOST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6</i></p>		<p>WELL GRADED: INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE UNIFORM. INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. (ALSO POORLY GRADED)</p> <p>POORLY GRADED</p> <p>GAP-GRADED: INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES.</p> <p>THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS ARE DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: <u>ANGULAR</u>, <u>SUBANGULAR</u>, <u>SUBROUNDED</u>, OR <u>ROUNDED</u>.</p>		<p>HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WHEN 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:</p>		<p>ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.</p> <p>AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.</p> <p>ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.</p> <p>ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.</p> <p>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 SURFACE.</p> <p>CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS WHICH CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.</p> <p>COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.</p> <p>DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.</p> <p>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.</p> <p>FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.</p> <p>FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.</p> <p>FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.</p> <p>FLOOD PLAIN (F.P.) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.</p> <p>FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.</p> <p>JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.</p> <p>LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.</p> <p>LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.</p> <p>MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.</p> <p>PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.</p> <p>RESIDUAL SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.</p> <p>ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (R.Q.D.) - 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.</p> <p>SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL WHICH RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.</p> <p>SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, WHICH HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.</p> <p>SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.</p> <p>STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR B.P.F.) 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 LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PENETRATION WITH 60 BLOWS.</p> <p>STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p>STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (S.R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY: TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 10 CENTIMETERS DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p>TOPSOIL (T.S.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																								
<p style="text-align: center;">SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">GENERAL CLASS.</th> <th colspan="7">GRANULAR MATERIALS (35% PASSING #200)</th> <th colspan="7">SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (75% PASSING #200)</th> <th colspan="3">ORGANIC MATERIALS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>A-1</th> <th>A-1-b</th> <th>A-3</th> <th colspan="2">A-2</th> <th>A-4</th> <th>A-5</th> <th>A-6</th> <th>A-7</th> <th>A-1, A-2</th> <th>A-2-e</th> <th>A-3</th> <th>A-4, A-5</th> <th>A-6, A-7</th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <td>GROUP CLASS.</td> <td>A-1-a</td> <td>A-1-b</td> <td>A-2-4</td> <td>A-2-5</td> <td>A-2-6</td> <td>A-2-7</td> <td>A-4</td> <td>A-5</td> <td>A-6</td> <td>A-7</td> <td>A-1, A-2</td> <td>A-2-e</td> <td>A-3</td> <td>A-4, A-5</td> <td>A-6, A-7</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>SYMBOL</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>% PASSING</td> <td>50 MX</td> <td>30 MX</td> <td>50 MX</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>LIQUID LIMIT</td> <td>6 MX</td> <td>N.P.</td> <td>10 MX</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td>10 MN</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLASTIC INDEX</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4 MX</td> <td>8 MX</td> <td>12 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>GROUP INDEX</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4 MX</td> <td>8 MX</td> <td>12 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS</td> <td colspan="2">STONE FRAGS. GRAVEL AND SAND</td> <td>FINE SAND</td> <td colspan="2">SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND</td> <td colspan="2">SILTY SOILS</td> <td colspan="2">CLAYEY SOILS</td> <td colspan="3">SOILS WITH LITTLE OR MODERATE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td colspan="3">HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GEN. RATING AS A SUBGRADE</td> <td colspan="7">EXCELLENT TO GOOD</td> <td colspan="3">FAIR TO POOR</td> <td>FAIR TO POOR</td> <td>POOR</td> <td>UNSATURABLE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">P.I. OF A-7-5 ≤ L.L. - 30 + P.I. OF A-7-6 > L.L. - 30</p>		GENERAL CLASS.	GRANULAR MATERIALS (35% PASSING #200)							SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (75% PASSING #200)							ORGANIC MATERIALS			A-1	A-1-b	A-3	A-2		A-4	A-5	A-6	A-7	A-1, A-2	A-2-e	A-3	A-4, A-5	A-6, A-7				GROUP CLASS.	A-1-a	A-1-b	A-2-4	A-2-5	A-2-6	A-2-7	A-4	A-5	A-6	A-7	A-1, A-2	A-2-e	A-3	A-4, A-5	A-6, A-7			SYMBOL																		% PASSING	50 MX	30 MX	50 MX	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN		LIQUID LIMIT	6 MX	N.P.	10 MX	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN	10 MN		PLASTIC INDEX	0	0	0	4 MX	8 MX	12 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX		GROUP INDEX	0	0	0	4 MX	8 MX	12 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX	16 MX		USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS	STONE FRAGS. GRAVEL AND SAND		FINE SAND	SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND		SILTY SOILS		CLAYEY SOILS		SOILS WITH LITTLE OR MODERATE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATTER			HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS			GEN. RATING AS A SUBGRADE	EXCELLENT TO GOOD							FAIR TO POOR			FAIR TO POOR	POOR	UNSATURABLE					<p style="text-align: center;">MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION</p> <p>MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">COMPRESSIBILITY</p> <p>SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 30</p> <p>MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT 31-50</p> <p>HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">WEATHERED ROCK (WR)</p> <p>NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)</p> <p>FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)</p> <p>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.</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP)</p> <p>COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.</p>	
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<p style="text-align: center;">PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ORGANIC MATERIAL</th> <th colspan="2">GRANULAR SOILS</th> <th colspan="2">SILT-CLAY SOILS</th> <th colspan="2">OTHER MATERIAL</th> </tr> <tr> <th>2 - 3%</th> <th>3 - 5%</th> <th>5 - 12%</th> <th>12 - 20%</th> <th>TRACE</th> <th>1 - 10%</th> </tr> <tr> <td>TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td>2 - 3%</td> <td>3 - 5%</td> <td>5 - 12%</td> <td>12 - 20%</td> <td>TRACE</td> <td>1 - 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td>3 - 5%</td> <td>5 - 12%</td> <td>5 - 12%</td> <td>12 - 20%</td> <td>LITTLE</td> <td>10 - 20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY ORGANIC</td> <td>5 - 10%</td> <td>12 - 20%</td> <td>5 - 12%</td> <td>12 - 20%</td> <td>SOME</td> <td>20 - 35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIGHLY ORGANIC</td> <td>>10%</td> <td>>20%</td> <td>>20%</td> <td>>20%</td> <td>HIGHLY</td> <td>35% AND ABOVE</td> </tr> </table>		ORGANIC MATERIAL	GRANULAR SOILS		SILT-CLAY SOILS		OTHER MATERIAL		2 - 3%	3 - 5%	5 - 12%	12 - 20%	TRACE	1 - 10%	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER	2 - 3%	3 - 5%	5 - 12%	12 - 20%	TRACE	1 - 10%	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER	3 - 5%	5 - 12%	5 - 12%	12 - 20%	LITTLE	10 - 20%	MODERATELY ORGANIC	5 - 10%	12 - 20%	5 - 12%	12 - 20%	SOME	20 - 35%	HIGHLY ORGANIC	>10%	>20%	>20%	>20%	HIGHLY	35% AND ABOVE	<p style="text-align: center;">GROUND WATER</p> <p> WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING.</p> <p> STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS.</p> <p> PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE OR WATER BEARING STRATA</p> <p> SPRING OR SEEPAGE</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">WEATHERING</p> <p>FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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></p> <p>SEVERE (SEV.) ALL ROCKS 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 B.P.F.</i></p> <p>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 B.P.F.</i></p> <p>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.</p>																																																																																																																																																	
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CONTRACT: TIP: B-4113

See Sheet 1-A For Index of Sheets
See Sheet 1-B For Conventional Symbols

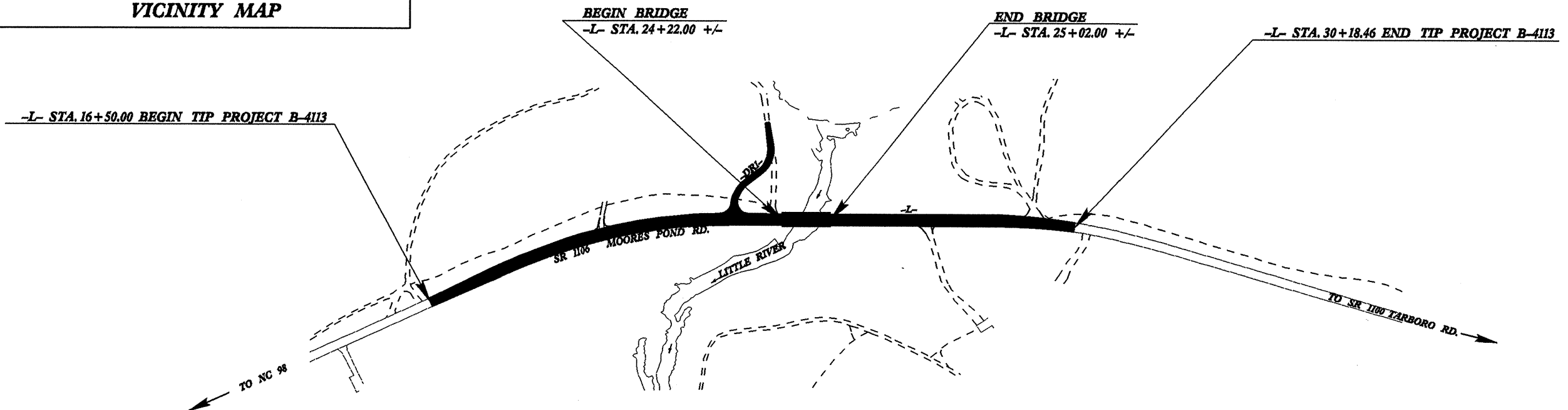
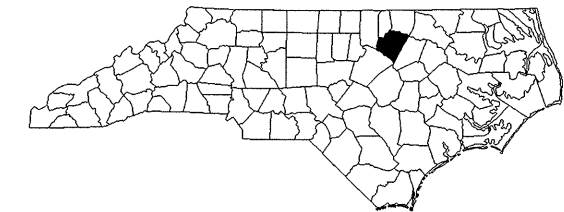
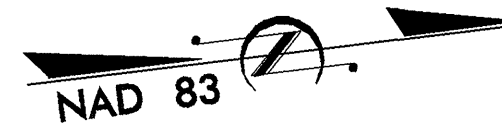
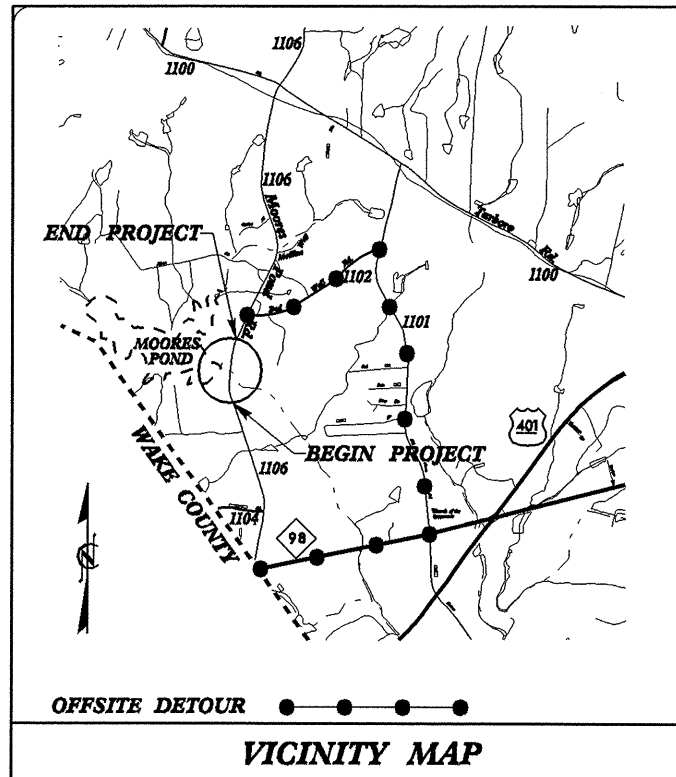
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

FRANKLIN COUNTY

LOCATION: BRIDGE NO. 15 OVER LITTLE RIVER AND
APPROACHES ON SR 1106 (MOORES POND RD.)

TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, PAVING, DRAINAGE AND STRUCTURE

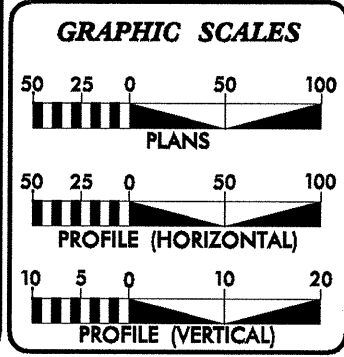
STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	B-4113	2A	10
STATE PROJ. NO.	P.A. PROJ. NO.	DESCRIPTION	
33468.1.1	BRZ-1106(3)	P.E.	
33468.2.1	BRZ-1106(3)	RW & UTIL.	



CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE PERFORMED TO THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY METHOD ____.
THIS PROJECT IS NOT WITHIN ANY MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES.

** DESIGN EXCEPTIONS FOR HORIZONTAL ALIGNMENT, VERTICAL ALIGNMENT,
AND VERTICAL STOPPING SIGHT DISTANCE ARE REQUIRED.

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



DESIGN DATA

ADT 2005 =	1167
ADT 2025 =	2000
DHV =	13 %
D =	60 %
* T =	3 %
** V =	60 MPH
* TTST 1 %	DUAL 2 %
FUNC CLASS =	RURAL LOCAL

PROJECT LENGTH

LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT B-4113 =	0.244 MILES
LENGTH STRUCTURE TIP PROJECT B-4113 =	0.015 MILES
TOTAL LENGTH OF TIP PROJECT B-4113 =	0.259 MILES

Prepared in the Office of:
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
1000 Birch Ridge Dr., Raleigh NC, 27610

2002 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS	
RIGHT OF WAY DATE:	GLENN W. MUMFORD, P.E. PROJECT ENGINEER
September 17, 2004	
LETTING DATE:	JEFFREY L. TEAGUE, E.I. PROJECT DESIGN ENGINEER
September 20, 2005	

HYDRAULICS ENGINEER

P.E.

ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER

P.E.

**DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA**

P.E.

STATE DESIGN ENGINEER
**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION**

APPROVED
DIVISION ADMINISTRATOR

DATE



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Michael F. Easley
GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 25201, RALEIGH, N.C. 27611-5201

Lyndo Tippet
SECRETARY

January 31, 2005

STATE PROJECT: 33468.1.1 (B-4113)
FEDERAL PROJECT: BRZ-1106(3)
COUNTY: Franklin
DESCRIPTION: Bridge No. 15 on SR 1106 (Moore's Pond Road) over Little River
SUBJECT: Geotechnical Report – Inventory

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project consists of the approaches to a proposed replacement bridge over Little River located at the site of the existing bridge. The project is approximately 0.26 miles in length. The grade is being raised approximately 3 feet at each end of the bridge.

The subsurface investigation was conducted during September of 2004 using a CME-550 drill machine with an automatic hammer. Three auger borings were performed in the proposed cut slopes. Representative soil samples were collected for visual classification in the field. A single core boring was undertaken on the -DR1- alignment. The following base lines were investigated:

Line	Station
-L-	16+50 to 30+18
-DR1-	10+00 to 12+18

AREAS OF SPECIAL GEOTECHNICAL INTEREST

1) Hard Rock: Hard rock was encountered at the following locations:

Alignment	Station	Offset
-L-	22+00 to 24+50	LT
-L-	29+00	RT
-DR1-	10+00 to 12+18	LT & RT

Excavation of hard rock may require blasting (for further details see the discussion of Rock Properties below).

PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The project is located in the eastern half of the Piedmont physiographic province, approximately 5 miles southeast of the town of Youngsville. The general area is rural, with scattered single-family homes and farms located along Moore's Pond Road. The areas adjacent to the site are wooded.

A stone and concrete dam is located on Little River, approximately 190 feet upstream from the existing bridge. The dam is approximately 15 feet in height and is founded on granite bedrock. The secretary of the Maltonia Fishing Club, which owns the dam and the surrounding property, estimates the dam to be 150 years old.

Geologically, the project is located within the Rolesville Granite suite of the Raleigh Belt. Soils are derived from the weathering of the underlying granitic bedrock.

SOIL PROPERTIES

Roadway Embankment Soils: Embankment fill soil occurs at both ends of the existing bridge and is approximately 6 to 8 feet in thickness. The fill soil most likely consists of sandy soil from the nearby slope cuts.

Alluvial Soils: The alluvial soil within the Moore's River channel and adjacent areas is estimated to be one to two feet in thickness. The alluvial soil most likely consists of silty sand eroded from the surrounding granite bedrock.

Residual Soils: The residual soils are derived from the in-place weathering of the underlying granitic bedrock. The residual soil consisted of dense, dry, moist, sand (AASHTO classification of A-2-4).

ROCK PROPERTIES

Weathered rock was encountered in two of the four borings. Weathered rock occurs at the ground surface within the existing cut slope left of -L- Sta. 21+25 to 23+50 and in the vicinity of the -DR1- alignment. The weathered rock is derived from the underlying granitic bedrock. Crystalline rock occurs beneath the weathered rock. Core was retrieved from a single boring on the -DR1- alignment. The rock core consisted of white, slightly weathered to fresh, close fractured, hard granite. Core recovery in the granite bedrock ranged from 76% to 80%. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) values ranged from 56 to 48%.

GROUNDWATER

Groundwater was not encountered in any of the borings. Surface water elevation in the Little River was estimated at 339 feet at the time of this investigation.

WATER WELL

A water well is located at -L- Sta. 29+46/49' RT, approximately 5 feet outside of the proposed Right of Way and approximately 12 feet from the top of the cut slope.

Prepared by,

Thomas P. Moorefield, LG
Project Geologist

Volumes in Cubic Yards

PROJECT: B-4113

COUNTY: FRANKLIN

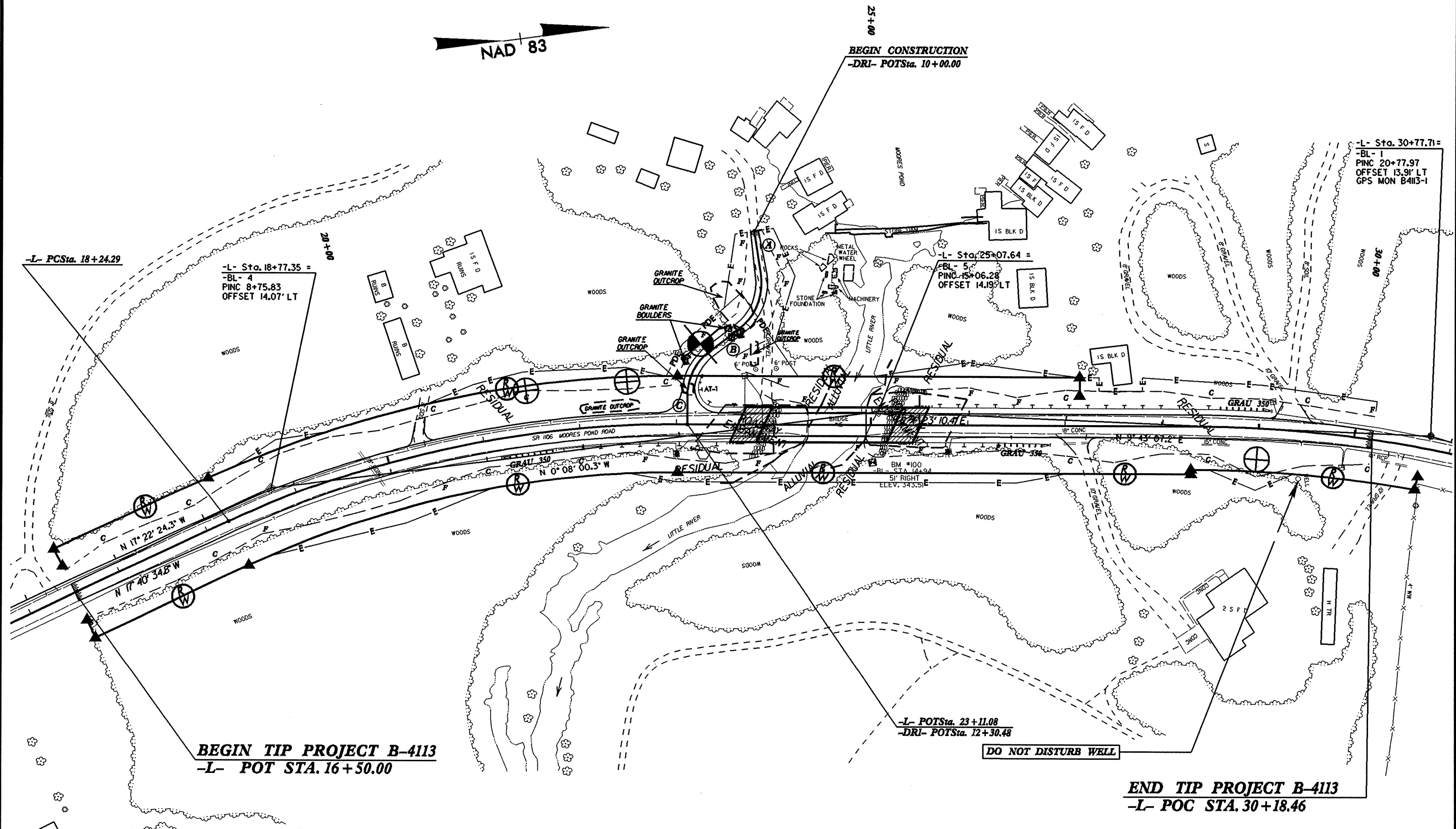
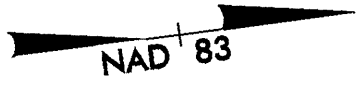
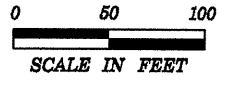
DATE: 8/05

COMPILED BY: KMD

CHECKED BY: RCB 10/05

SHEET 1 OF 1

STATION	STATION	EXCAVATION				EMBANKMENT				BORROW	WASTE			
		TOTAL UNCLASS.	ROCK	UNDERCUT	UNSUIT. UNCLASS.	SUITABLE UNCLASS.	TOTAL	ROCK	EARTH		EMBANK. (+) 20%	ROCK	SUITABLE	UNSUIT.
-L-														
16+50.00	23+90.00	889	95			794	885	95	790	1,043	154		0	0
	End Bent 1	0	0			0	17	0	17	20	20		0	0
	End Bent 2	0	0			0	16	0	16	19	19		0	0
25+25.00	30+18.46	543	0			543	438	0	438	526	0		17	17
	SUBTOTAL	1,432	95			1,337	1,356	95	1,261	1,608	193		17	17
-DRI-														
10+00.00	12+18.48	20	5			15	240	5	235	287	267		0	0
	SUBTOTAL	20	5			15	240	5	235	287	267		0	0
	TOTAL	1,452	100			1,352	1,596	100	1,496	1,895	460		17	17
	Loss Due to C&G	-300				-300					300			
	Est. Shoulder Material						785		785	942	942			
	Waste in Lieu of Borrow										-17		-17	-17
	Unclassified Structure Excavation in Lieu of Borrow										-522			
	PROJECT TOTALS	1,152	100			1,052	2,381	100	2,281	2,837	1,163		0	0
	Est. 5% to Replace Topsoil on Borrow Pit										58			
	GRAND TOTALS	1,152	100			1,052	2,381	100	2,281	2,837	1,221		0	0
	SAY	1,200									1,300			
EST. UNDERCUT = 400 CU. YDS.														
EST. DRAINAGE DITCH EXCAVATION = 187 CU. YDS.														



BEGIN TIP PROJECT B-4113
-L- POT STA. 16+50.00

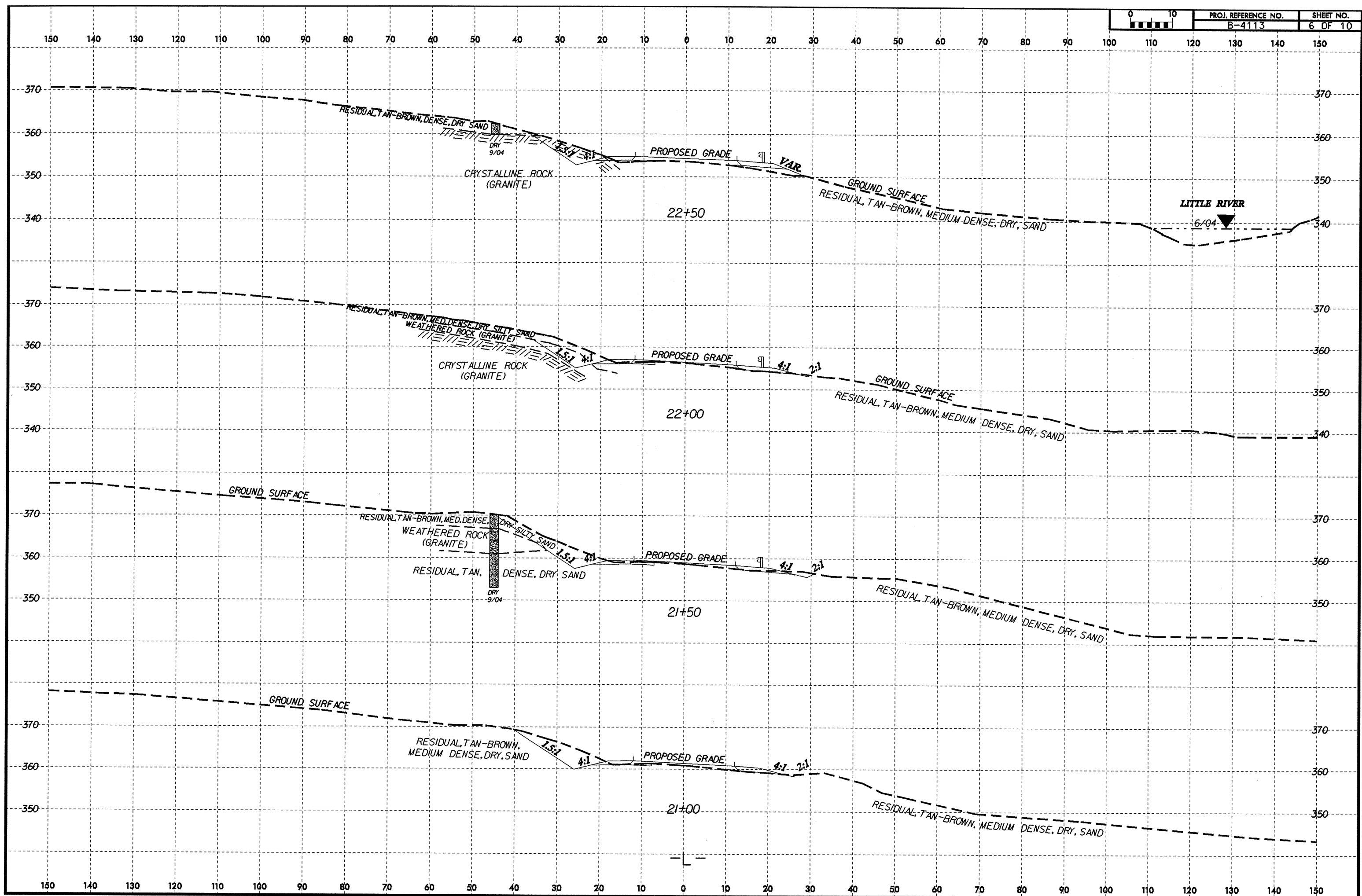
BEGIN CONSTRUCTION
-DRI- POTSta. 10+00.00

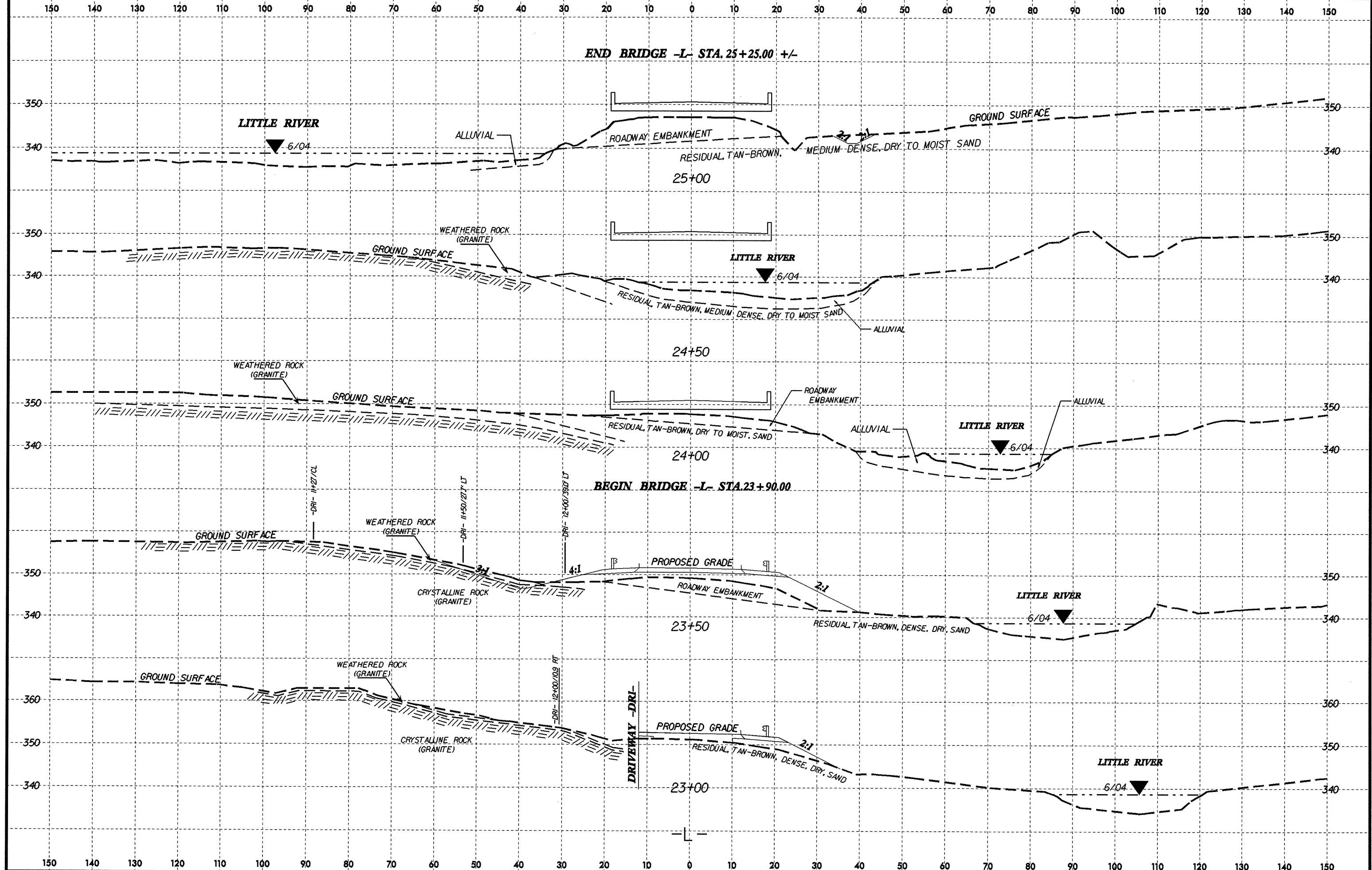
-L- POTSta. 23+11.08
-DRI- POTSta. 12+30.48

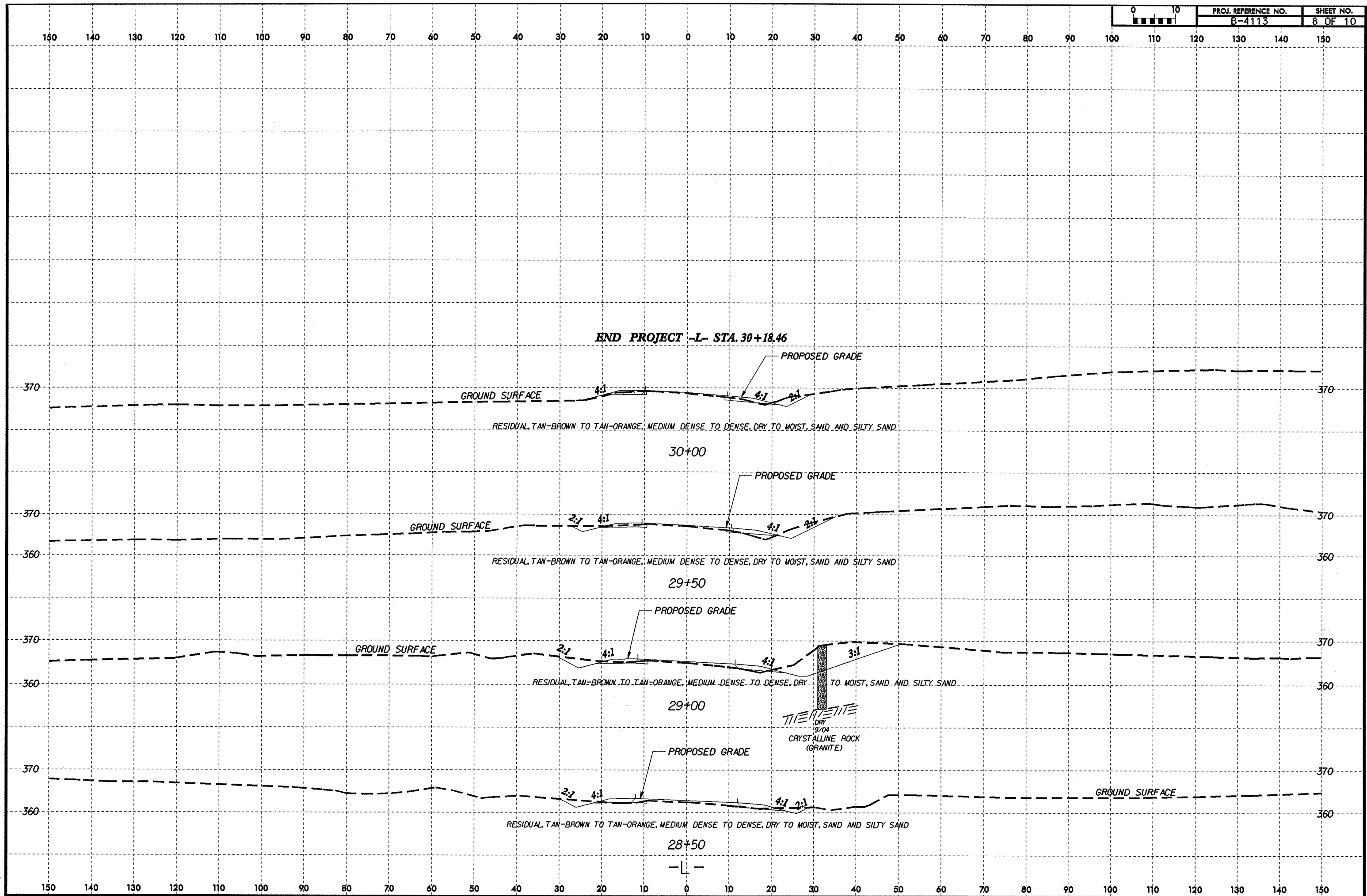
DO NOT DISTURB WELL

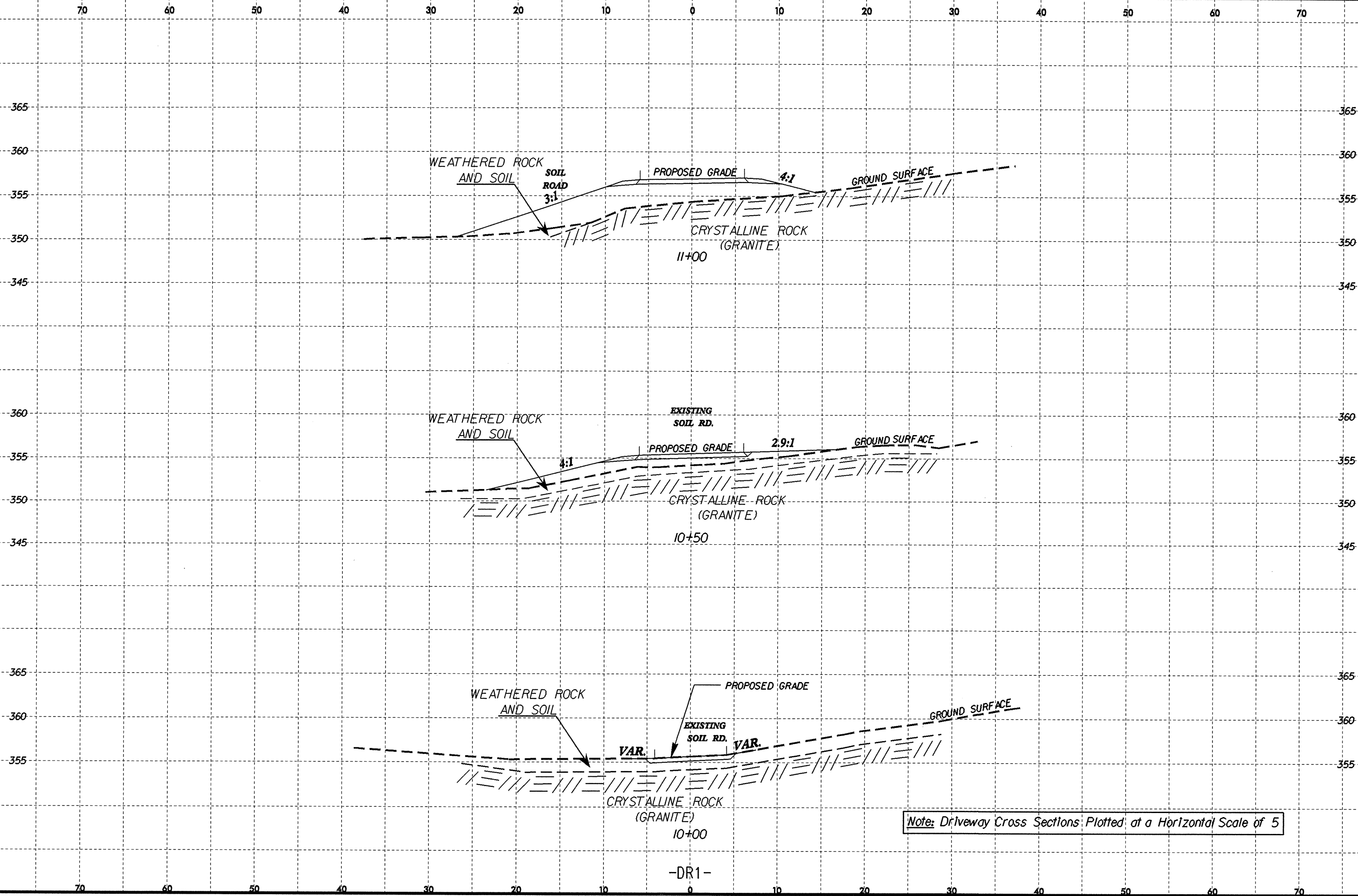
END TIP PROJECT B-4113
-L- POC STA. 30+18.46

NOTES:
1.) FOR -L- AND -DRI- PROFILES SEE SHEET 5

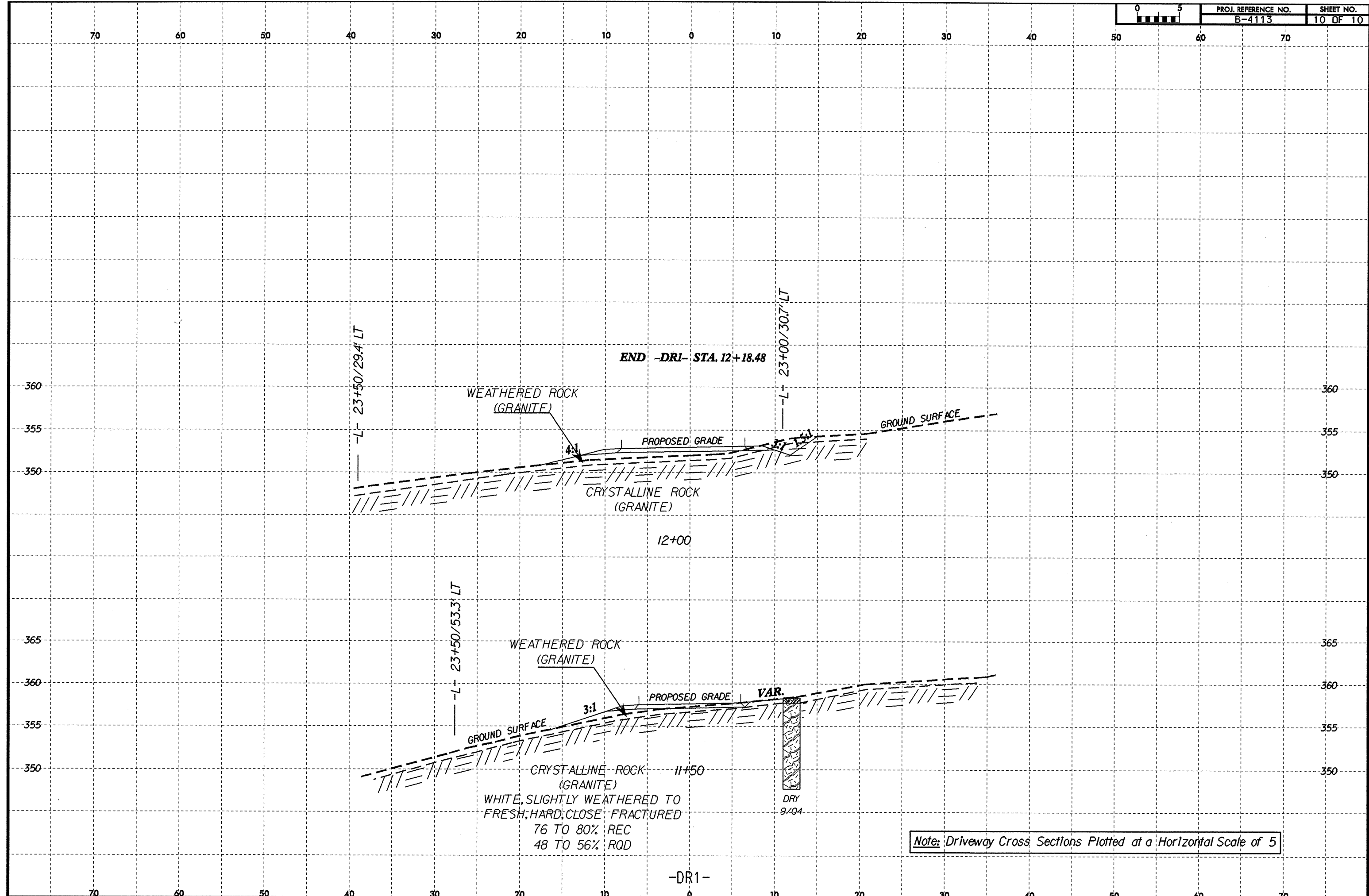








Note: Driveway Cross Sections Plotted at a Horizontal Scale of 5



END -DRI- STA. 12+18.48

-L- 23+50/29.4' LT

-L- 23+00/30.7' LT

WEATHERED ROCK
(GRANITE)

PROPOSED GRADE

GROUND SURFACE

CRYSTALLINE ROCK
(GRANITE)

12+00

-L- 23+50/53.3' LT

WEATHERED ROCK
(GRANITE)

PROPOSED GRADE

VAR.

GROUND SURFACE

CRYSTALLINE ROCK
(GRANITE)

11+50

WHITE, SLIGHTLY WEATHERED TO
FRESH; HARD; CLOSE FRACTURED
76 TO 80% REC
48 TO 56% RQD

DRY
9/04

Note: Driveway Cross Sections Plotted at a Horizontal Scale of 5'

-DR1-