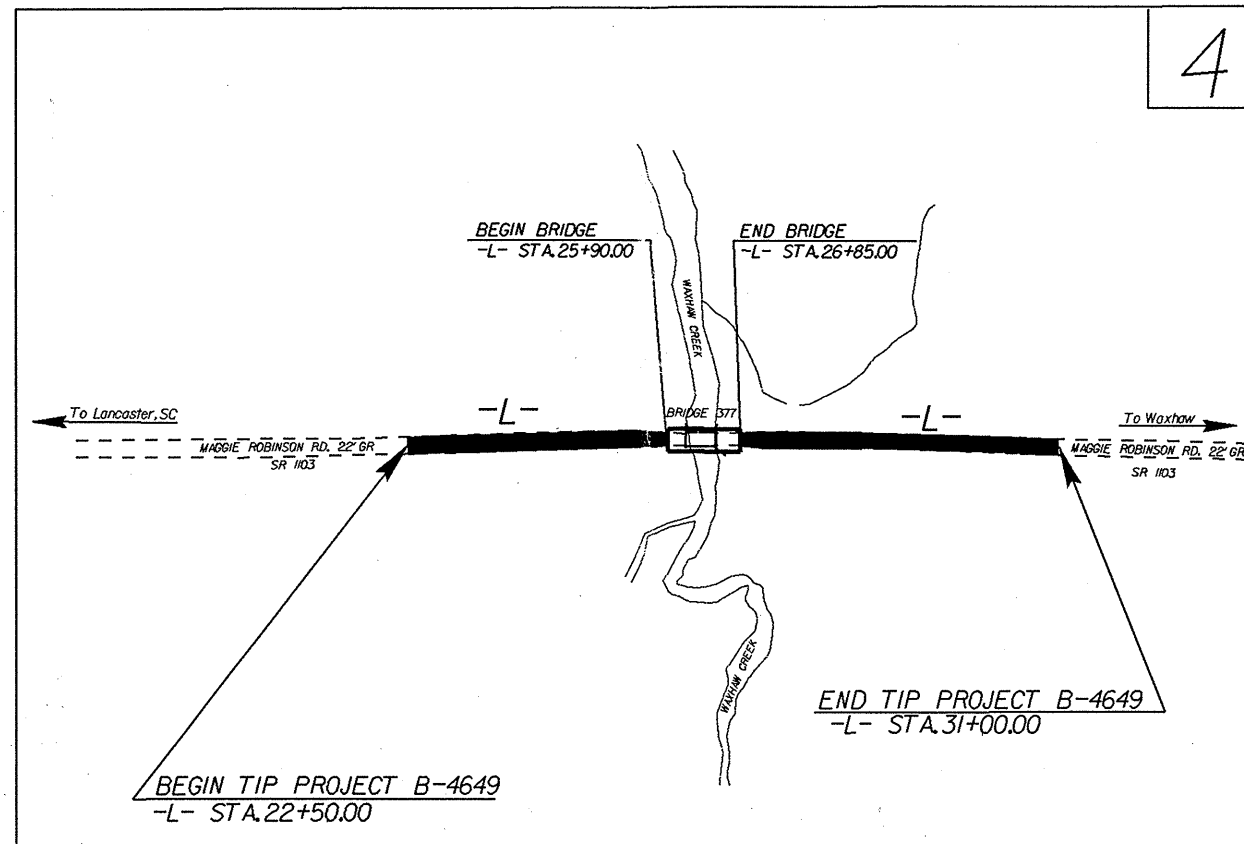


**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION**  
**DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**  
**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT**

**ROADWAY**  
**SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION**

PROJ. REFERENCE NO. 33815.1.1 (B-4649) F.A. PROJ. \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY UNION  
 PROJECT DESCRIPTION BRIDGE 377 ON SR 1103 OVER WAXHAW CREEK

**INVENTORY**



STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	B-4649	1	5
STATE PROJ. NO.	F.A. PROJ. NO.	DESCRIPTION	
33815.1.1	BRZ-1103(16)	P.E.	
33815.2.1	BRZ-1103(16)	R/W UTIL	
33815.3.1	BRZ-1103(16)	CONST.	

**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 (919) 250-4088. NEITHER THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, NOR THE FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES, OR SOIL TEST DATA ARE 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.

**CONTRACT: C201930 ID: B-4649**

PERSONNEL

STICKNEY

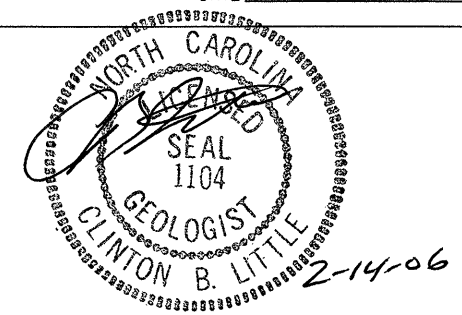
C. SMITH

INVESTIGATED BY LITTLE

CHECKED BY \_\_\_\_\_

SUBMITTED BY LITTLE

DATE FEB. 06



DRAWN BY: C. LITTLE

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.

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

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. B-4649	SHEET NO. 2
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**SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION**

**SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS**

SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
SOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE 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 ACCORDING TO STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (ASTM D-1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY SHALL INCLUDE: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE: <i>VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HARD PLASTIC, A-7-6</i>	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) GAP-GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES.  THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	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:  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 BEES, ETC.	ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER. AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA. ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND. 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. 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. CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE. COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE. 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. DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK. DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL. DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH. FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE. FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES. FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLOGGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL. FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM. FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD. JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED. LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT. LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS. MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE. PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM. RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK. 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 RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK. SILL - 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. SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE. 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 WITH A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS. STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. 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 THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
<b>SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION</b> GENERAL CLASS. GRANULAR MATERIALS (<= 35% PASSING #200) SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (> 35% PASSING #200) ORGANIC MATERIALS GROUP CLASS. A-1, A-3, A-2, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7, A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7 SYMBOL  % PASSING: 10, 40, 200 (50, 100, 200 MX, 30, 60, 100 MN, 15, 30, 60, 100 MN) LIQUID LIMIT PLASTIC INDEX: 6 MX, NP, 40 MX, 41 MN, 10 MX, 11 MN, 10 MX, 11 MN, 10 MX, 11 MN, 10 MX, 11 MN GROUP INDEX: 0, 0, 0, 4 MX, 8 MX, 12 MX, 16 MX, No MX USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS: STONE FRAGS, GRAVEL, AND SAND; FINE SAND; SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND; SILTY SOILS; CLAYEY SOILS GENERATING AS A SURGRADE: EXCELLENT TO GOOD; FAIR TO POOR; POOR; UNSUITABLE PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS <= LL - 30; PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30	<b>MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION</b> MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.  <b>COMPRESSIBILITY</b> SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT EQUAL TO 31-50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50  <b>PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL</b> ORGANIC MATERIAL GRANULAR SOILS SILT - CLAY OTHER MATERIAL TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10% LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20% MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35% HIGHLY ORGANIC >10% >20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	<b>WEATHERING</b> 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 &gt; 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 &lt; 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.	<b>GROUND WATER</b> ▽ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING ▽ STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS ▽ PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA ○ SPRING OR SEEP  <b>MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS</b>  ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL SYMBOL ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY INFERRED ROCK LINE ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES SOUNDING ROD  SPT DMT VST PHT TEST BORING S - BULK SAMPLE SS - SPLIT SPOON SAMPLE ST - SHELBY TUBE SAMPLE RS - ROCK SAMPLE RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL SAMPLE CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO SAMPLE AUGER BORING CORE BORING MONITORING WELL PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION SPT N-VALUE SPT REFUSAL
<b>CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS</b> PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE) RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT <sup>2</sup> ) GENERALLY GRANULAR MATERIAL (NON-COHESIVE) VERY LOOSE, LOOSE, MEDIUM DENSE, DENSE, VERY DENSE <4, 4 TO 10, 10 TO 30, 30 TO 50, >50 N/A GENERALLY SILT-CLAY MATERIAL (COHESIVE) VERY SOFT, MEDIUM STIFF, STIFF, VERY STIFF, HARD <2, 2 TO 4, 4 TO 8, 8 TO 15, 15 TO 30, >30 <0.25, 0.25 TO 0.50, 0.5 TO 1.0, 1 TO 2, 2 TO 4, >4	<b>TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE</b> U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM) 4, 10, 40, 60, 200, 270 4.76, 2.00, 0.42, 0.25, 0.075, 0.053 BOULDER (BLD.) COBBLE (COB.) GRAVEL (GR.) COARSE SAND (CSE, SD.) FINE SAND (F SD.) SILT (SL.) CLAY (CL.) GRAIN SIZE MM 305, 75, 2.0, 0.25, 0.05, 0.005 IN. 12, 3	<b>ROCK HARDNESS</b> 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 PEICES 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.	<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> AR - AUGER REFUSAL BT - BORING TERMINATED CL - CLAY CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST CSE - COARSE DMT - DILATOMETER TEST DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST F - FINE FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS FRAC. - FRACTURED, FRACTURES FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS HL - HIGHLY MED. - MEDIUM MICA - MICACEOUS MOD. - MODERATELY NP - NON PLASTIC ORG. - ORGANIC PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAP. - SAPROLITIC SD. - SAND, SANDY SL. - SILT, SILTY SLI. - SLIGHTLY TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL M - MOISTURE CONTENT V - VERY VST - VANE SHEAR TEST WEA. - WEATHERED W - UNIT WEIGHT W <sub>d</sub> - DRY UNIT WEIGHT
<b>SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS</b> SOIL MOISTURE SCALE (ATTERBERG LIMITS) FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION LL - LIQUID LIMIT - SATURATED - (SAT.) USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE PL - PLASTIC LIMIT - WET - (W) SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE OM - OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE SL - SHRINKAGE LIMIT - DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	<b>EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT</b> DRILL UNITS: MOBILE B-51, BK-51, CME-45C, CME-550, PORTABLE HOIST, OTHER ADVANCING TOOLS: CLAY BITS, 6" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER, 8" HOLLOW AUGERS, HARD FACED FINGER BITS, TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS, CASING W/ ADVANCER, TRICONE STEEL TEETH, TRICONE TUNG-CARB., CORE BIT, OTHER HAMMER TYPE: AUTOMATIC, MANUAL CORE SIZE: B, N, H HAND TOOLS: POST HOLE DIGGER, HAND AUGER, SOUNDING ROD, VANE SHEAR TEST, OTHER	<b>FRACATURE SPACING</b> 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  <b>BEDDING</b> 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	<b>INDURATION</b> 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.
<b>PLASTICITY</b> NONPLASTIC LOW PLASTICITY MED. PLASTICITY HIGH PLASTICITY PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH VERY LOW SLIGHT MEDIUM HIGH	<b>COLOR</b> 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.	<b>FRACATURE SPACING</b> 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  <b>BEDDING</b> 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	<b>INDURATION</b> 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.
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

MICHAEL F. EASLEY  
GOVERNOR

LYNDO TIPPETT  
SECRETARY

February 14, 2006

STATE PROJECT: 33815.1.1 (B-4649)  
FEDERAL PROJECT:  
COUNTY: Union  
DESCRIPTION: Bridge 377 on SR 1103 over Waxhaw Creek  
SUBJECT: Geotechnical Report - Inventory

**PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

This is a small bridge replacement project located in extreme south-western Union county, near the South Carolina state line. The existing roadway is a 22' gravel surface. The existing bridge is a 40' single span on abutments. This report covers the approaches to the proposed replacement structure. The project runs from south to north, from Station 23+00 to 31+00 -L-.

The Geotechnical Investigation consisted of a reconnaissance, and a single Standard Penetration Test boring located seven feet ahead of the existing end of bridge, on the left shoulder of the existing roadway. The boring was conducted in May, 2004 as part of a preliminary Geo-Environmental investigation.

**SOILS**

Roadway Fill:

The existing embankment soil encountered was brown medium stiff micaceous silty clay (A-7). Thickness was about 7.5 feet.

Alluvial Soils:

The floodplain is about 300 feet wide, from approximately Station 25 to 28. Very soft alluvial sandy silt was encountered below roadway fill down to approximate elevation 472. The alluvium rests on weathered rock.

Residual Soils:

Residual soils were not sampled but appear similar to the roadway fill soils discussed above.

**Subsurface Plans**

**We are not preparing roadway subsurface plans. The log for the preliminary test boring is attached. Structure Subsurface plans will be submitted separately. The Structure Investigation has not been conducted as of this date.**

Respectfully submitted,

Clint Little  
Regional Geologist

**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
GEOTECHNICAL UNIT BORING LOG**

PROJECT NO 33815.1.1	ID B-4649	COUNTY UNION	GEOLOGIST STICKNEY
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE 377 ON SR 1103 OVER WAXHAW CREEK			GND WATER
BORING NO B4649 PRELIM	NORTHING 0.00	EASTING 0.00	0 HR 6.10ft
ALIGNMENT -L-	BORING LOCATION 26+62.000	OFFSET 15.00ft LT	24 HR 6.10ft
COLLAR ELEV 492.00ft	TOTAL DEPTH 20.90ft	START DATE 5/11/04	COMPLETION DATE 05/11/04
DRILL MACHINE CM3 550	DRILL METHOD ROTARY W/O MUD	HAMMER TYPE AUTOMATIC	
SURFACE WATER DEPTH		DEPTH TO ROCK 0.00ft	Log B4649_PRELIM, Page 1 of 1

ELEV	DEPTH	BLOW CT			PEN (ft)	BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMPLE NO	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	
		6in	6in	6in		0	25	50	75	100				
492.00														
490.00	5.50	1	2	2	1.0							SS-1	ROADWAY FILL BROWN MICACEOUS SILTY CLAY	
	10.50	0	0	0	1.0							SS-2	ALLUVIAL GRAY SANDY SILT	
480.00	15.50	1	1	2	1.0									
471.10	20.50	100			0.1								CRYSTALLINE ROCK MAFIC META-VOLCANIC	

AUGER REFUSAL AT 20.9'  
(COLLAR ELEVATION APPROXIMATE)