

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	33828.1.1 (B-4673)	1	8

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

STRUCTURE
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

PROJ. REFERENCE NO. 33828.1.1 (B-4673) F.A. PROJ. BRZ-1728(2)
COUNTY WAYNE
PROJECT DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 120 ON SR 1728 OVER WALNUT CREEK (LAKE WACKENA) AT -L- STATION 18+49

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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.

PROJECT: 33828.1.1
ID: B-4673

PERSONNEL

J.R. SWARTLEY

R.E. SMITH

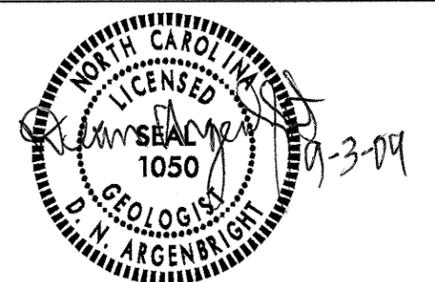
J.M. EDMONDSON

INVESTIGATED BY J.R. SWARTLEY

CHECKED BY D.N. ARGENBRIGHT

SUBMITTED BY D.N. ARGENBRIGHT

DATE SEPTEMBER, 2009



DRAWN BY: C.R. SUMNER, J.R. SWARTLEY

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.

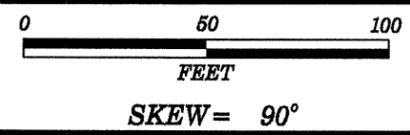
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PROJECT REFERENCE NO. B-4673 SHEET NO. 2 OF 8

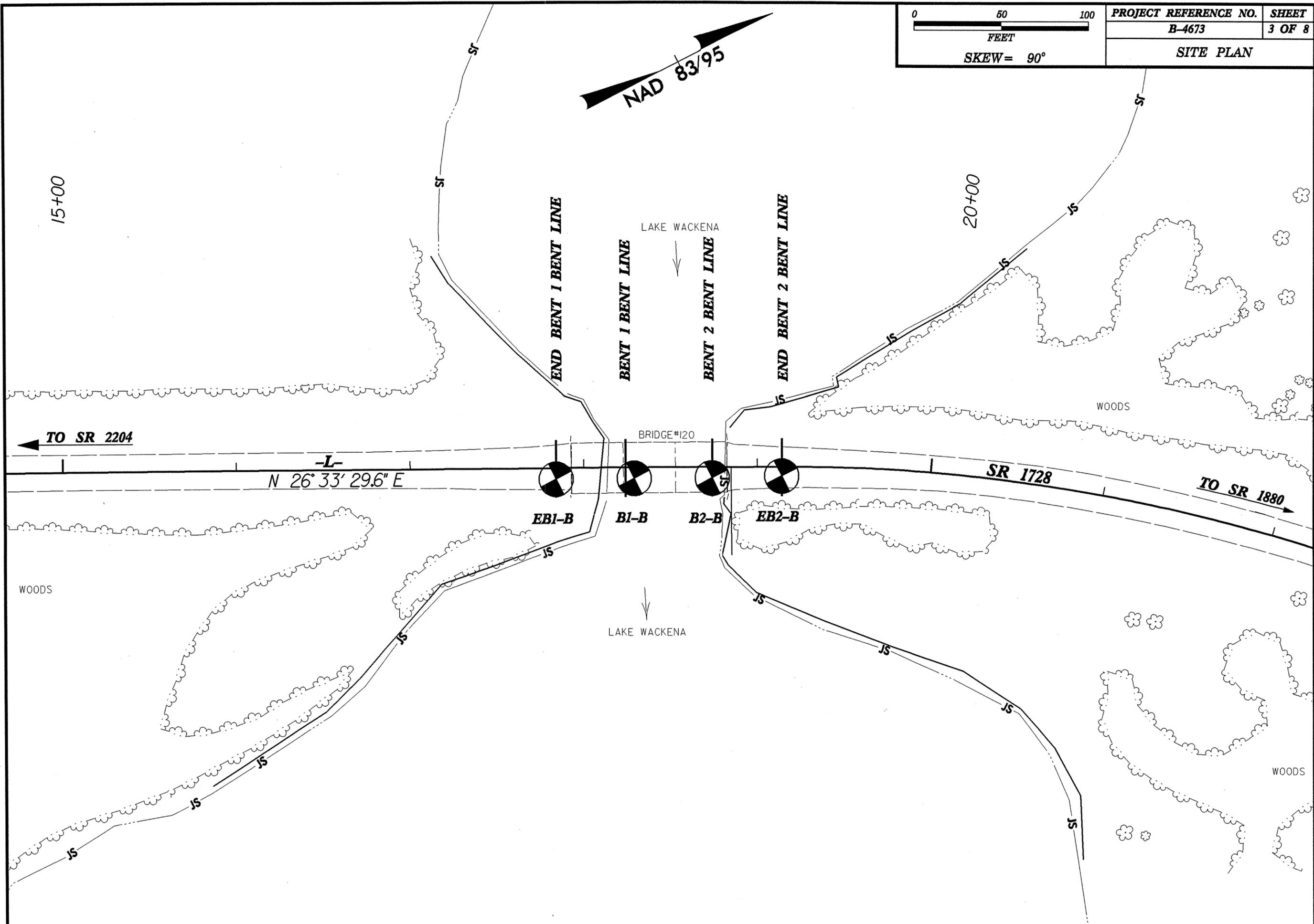
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

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 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:</p> <p align="center"><i>VERY STIFF, SANDY CLAY, MOST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGH 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) GAP-GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES.</p> <p align="center">ANGULARITY OF GRAINS</p> <p>THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.</p>		<p>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:</p>		<p>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 DISLODGED 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.</p>																																																																																										
<p align="center">SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>GENERAL CLASS.</th> <th colspan="2">GRANULAR MATERIALS (≤ 35% PASSING #200)</th> <th colspan="2">SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (> 35% PASSING #200)</th> <th colspan="2">ORGANIC MATERIALS</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> </tr> <tr> <td>SYMBOL</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>% PASSING</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> <td>10 40 200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LIQUID LIMIT</td> <td>50 MX 30 MX 15 MX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLASTIC INDEX</td> <td>6 MX</td> <td>NP</td> <td>40 MX 10 MX</td> <td>41 MX 10 MX</td> <td>42 MX 10 MX</td> <td>43 MX 10 MX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GROUP INDEX</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4 MX</td> <td>8 MX</td> <td>12 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS</td> <td>STONE FRAGS, GRAVEL, AND SAND</td> <td>FINE SAND</td> <td>SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND</td> <td>SILT SOILS</td> <td>CLAYEY SOILS</td> <td>GRAVELLY SILT-CLAY SOILS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GEN. 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RATING AS A SUBGRADE	EXCELLENT TO GOOD		FAIR TO POOR		POOR	UNSATURABLE	<p 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 align="center">COMPRESSIBILITY</p> <p>SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE</p> <p>LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 31 LIQUID LIMIT EQUAL TO 31-50 LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50</p>		<p align="center">PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>ORGANIC MATERIAL</th> <th>GRANULAR SOILS</th> <th>SILT - CLAY SOILS</th> <th>OTHER MATERIAL</th> </tr> <tr> <td>TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td>2 - 3%</td> <td>3 - 5%</td> <td>TRACE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY ORGANIC</td> <td>3 - 5%</td> <td>5 - 12%</td> <td>LITTLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY ORGANIC</td> <td>5 - 10%</td> <td>12 - 20%</td> <td>SOME</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIGHLY ORGANIC</td> <td>>10%</td> <td>>20%</td> <td>HIGHLY</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>35% AND ABOVE</td> </tr> </table>		ORGANIC MATERIAL	GRANULAR SOILS	SILT - CLAY SOILS	OTHER MATERIAL	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER	2 - 3%	3 - 5%	TRACE	MODERATELY ORGANIC	3 - 5%	5 - 12%	LITTLE	MODERATELY ORGANIC	5 - 10%	12 - 20%	SOME	HIGHLY ORGANIC	>10%	>20%	HIGHLY				35% AND ABOVE	<p 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 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></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 BPF</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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<p align="center">GROUND WATER</p> <p>▽ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING</p> <p>▽ STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS</p> <p>▽ PM PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA</p> <p>○ SPRING OR SEEP</p>		<p align="center">MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS</p> <p>ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION</p> <p>SOIL SYMBOL</p> <p>ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT</p> <p>INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY</p> <p>INFERRED ROCK LINE</p> <p>ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY</p> <p>DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES</p> <p>SOUNDING ROD</p> <p>SPT OPT TEST BORING</p> <p>AUGER BORING</p> <p>CORE BORING</p> <p>MONITORING WELL</p> <p>PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION</p> <p>SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION</p> <p>SPT N-VALUE</p> <p>SPT REFUSAL</p>		<p align="center">ROCK HARDNESS</p> <p>VERY HARD: CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.</p> <p>HARD: CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>MEDIUM HARD: CAN BE GROUDED 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.</p> <p>SOFT: CAN BE GROUDED 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.</p> <p>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.</p>																																																																																												
<p align="center">TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM)</th> <th>4</th> <th>10</th> <th>40</th> <th>60</th> <th>200</th> <th>270</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>4.76</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>0.42</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.075</td> <td>0.053</td> </tr> </table> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>BOULDER (BLDR.)</th> <th>COBBLE (COB.)</th> <th>GRAVEL (GR.)</th> <th>COARSE SAND (CSE. SD.)</th> <th>FINE SAND (F SD.)</th> <th>SILT (SL.)</th> <th>CLAY (CL.)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>GRAIN SIZE</td> <td>MM 305 IN. 12</td> <td>75 3</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.005</td> </tr> </table>		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 (BLDR.)	COBBLE (COB.)	GRAVEL (GR.)	COARSE SAND (CSE. SD.)	FINE SAND (F SD.)	SILT (SL.)	CLAY (CL.)	GRAIN SIZE	MM 305 IN. 12	75 3	2.0	0.25	0.05	0.005	<p align="center">ABBREVIATIONS</p> <p>AR - AUGER REFUSAL BT - BORING TERMINATED CL - CLAY CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST CSE - COARSE DMT - DILATOMETER TEST DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST e - VOID RATIO F - FINE FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS FRAC. - FRACTURED, FRACTURES FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS</p> <p>HL - HIGHLY MED. - MEDIUM MICA - MICA MOD. - MODERATELY NP - NON PLASTIC ORG. - ORGANIC PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAP. - SAPROLITIC SD. - SAND, SANDY SL. - SILT, SILTY SLI. - SLIGHTLY TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL</p> <p>w - MOISTURE CONTENT v - VERY VST - VANE SHEAR TEST WEA. - WEATHERED γ - UNIT WEIGHT γ_d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT</p>		<p align="center">EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT</p> <p>DRILL UNITS:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> MOBILE B- <input type="checkbox"/> BK-51 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME-45B <input type="checkbox"/> CME-550 <input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE HOIST</p> <p>ADVANCING TOOLS:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> CLAY BITS <input type="checkbox"/> 6" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER <input type="checkbox"/> 8" HOLLOW AUGERS <input type="checkbox"/> HARD FACED FINGER BITS <input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> W/ ADVANCER <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRICONE 2 15/16" STEEL TEETH <input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE _____ TUNG-CARB. <input type="checkbox"/> CORE BIT</p> <p>HAMMER TYPE:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC <input type="checkbox"/> MANUAL</p> <p>CORE SIZE:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> -B <input type="checkbox"/> -N <input type="checkbox"/> -H</p> <p>HAND TOOLS:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> POST HOLE DIGGER <input type="checkbox"/> HAND AUGER <input type="checkbox"/> SOUNDING ROD <input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST</p>		<p align="center">FRACTURE SPACING</p> <table border="1"> <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> <p align="center">BEDDING</p> <table border="1"> <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> <p align="center">INDURATION</p> <p>FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.</p> <p>FRIABLE: RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.</p> <p>MODERATELY INDURATED: GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.</p> <p>INDURATED: GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.</p> <p>EXTREMELY INDURATED: SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.</p>		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	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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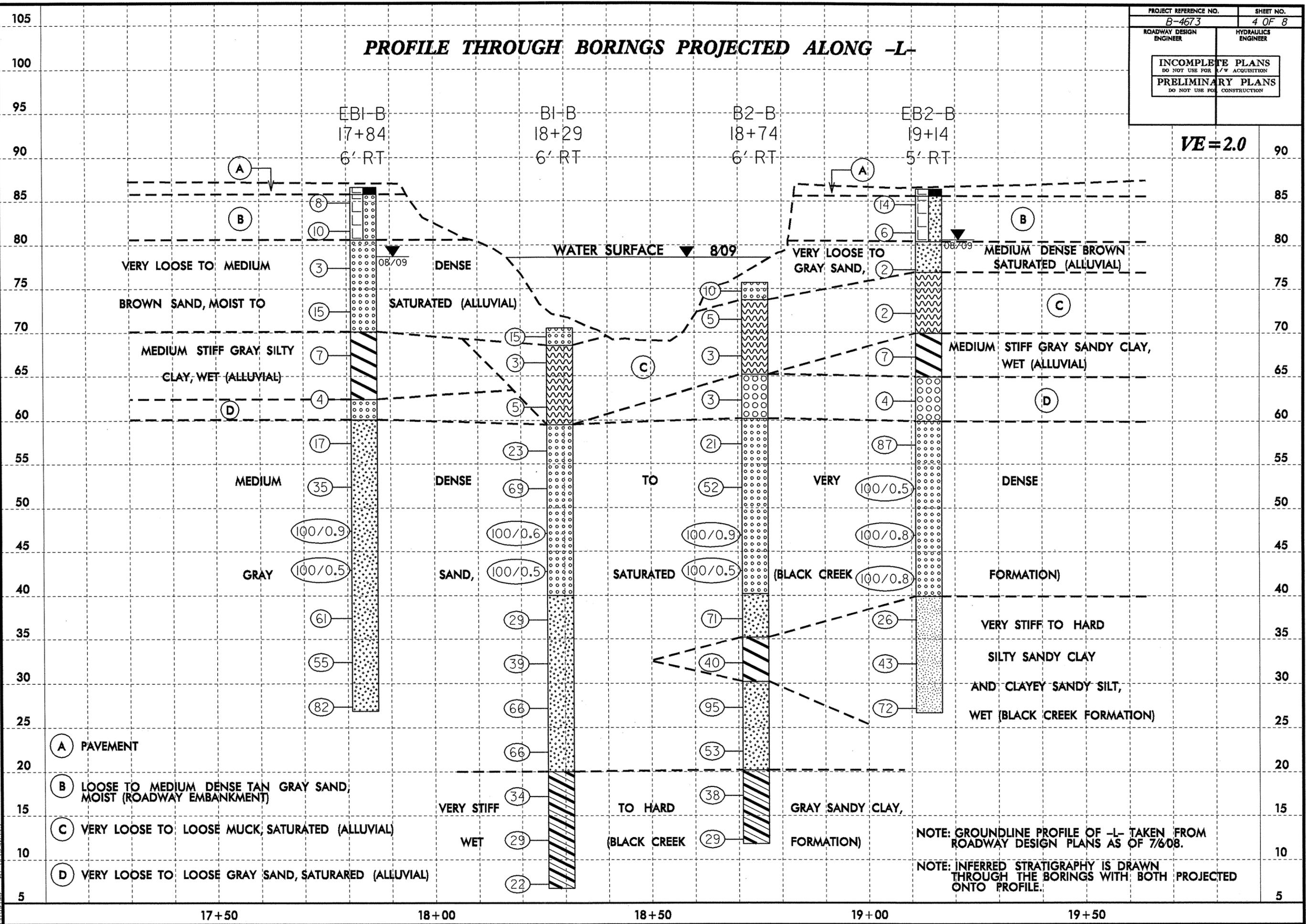


PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET
B-4673	3 OF 8
SITE PLAN	



PROFILE THROUGH BORINGS PROJECTED ALONG -L-

VE = 2.0



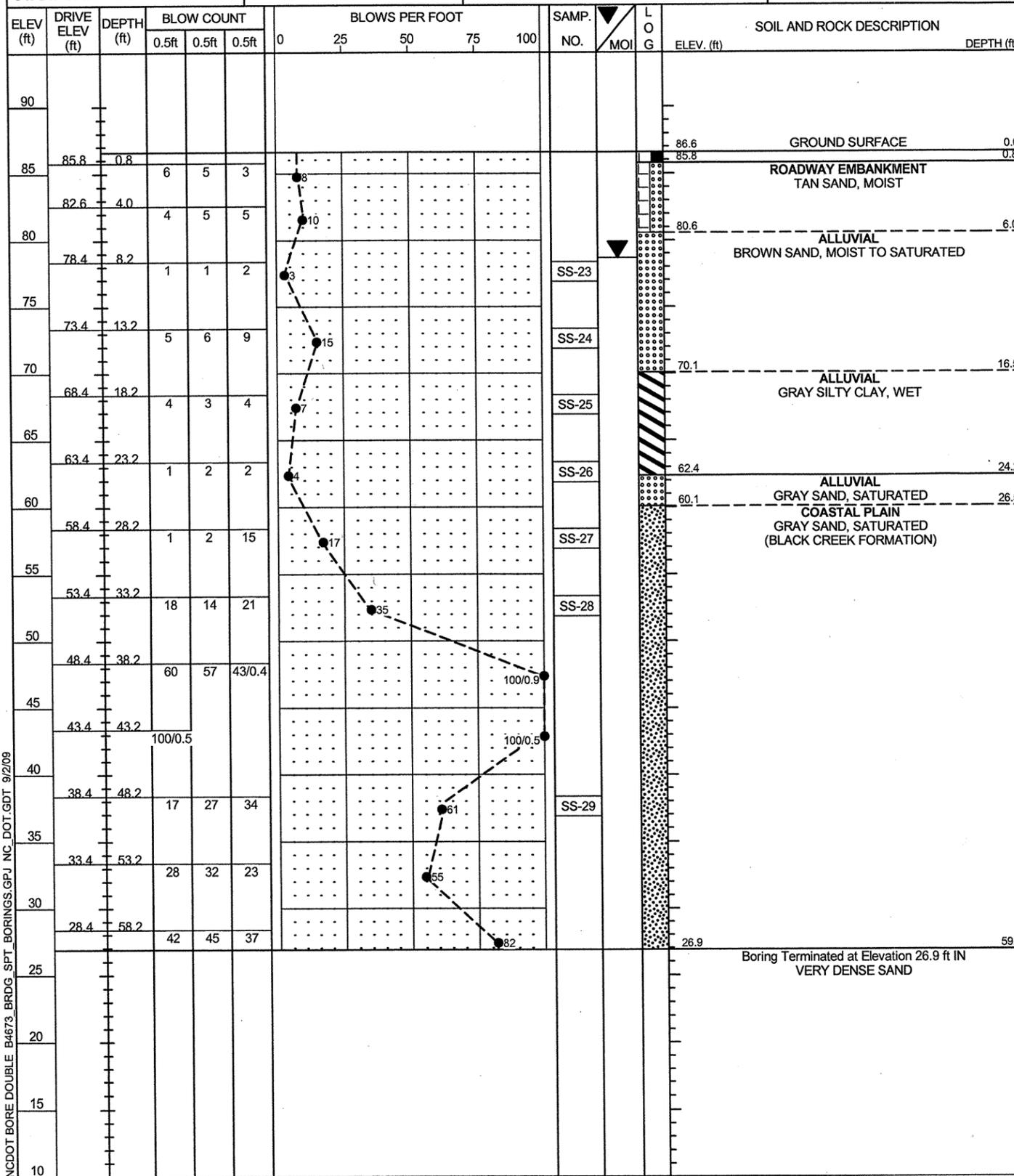
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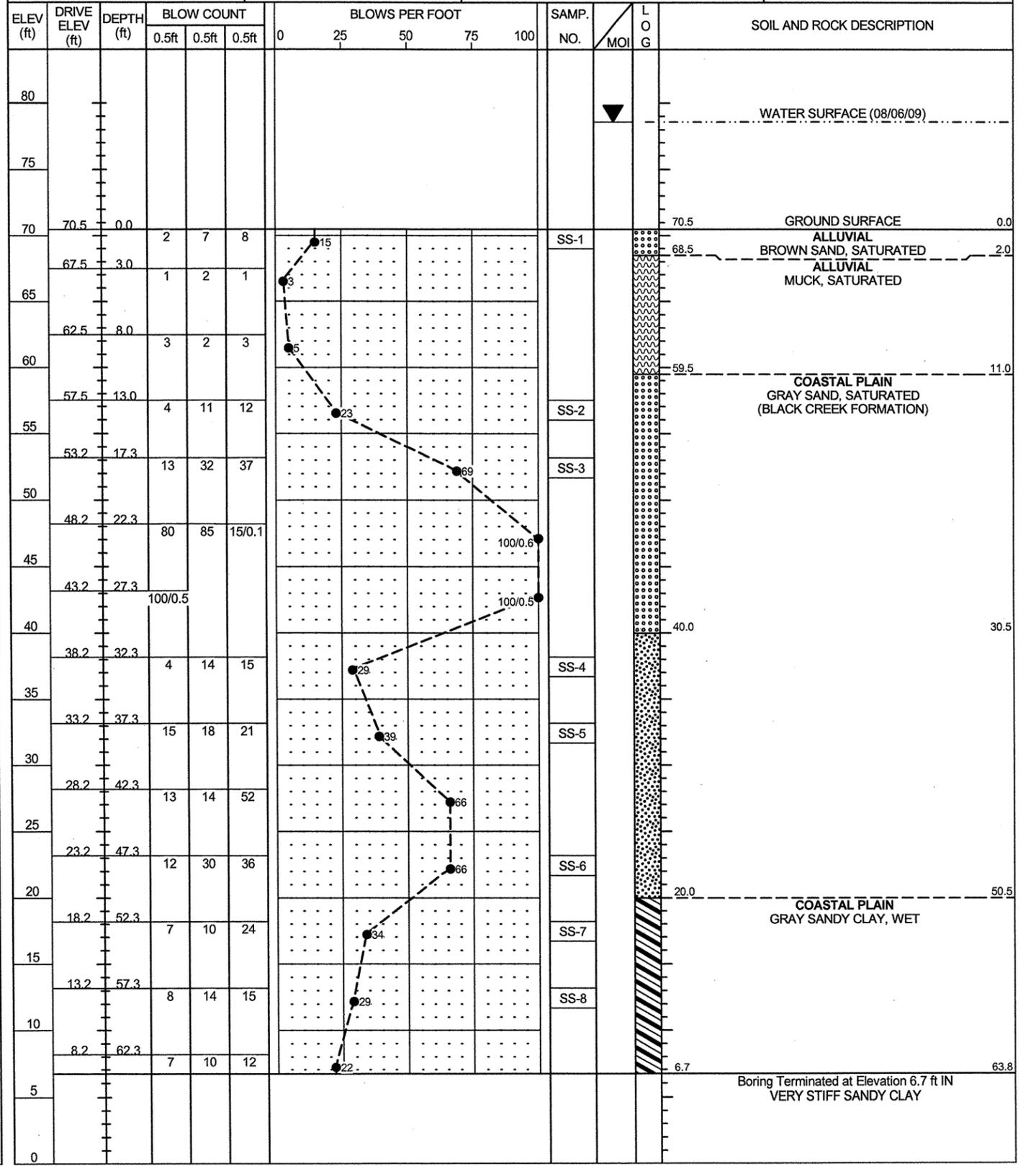
NCDOT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

BORELOG REPORT

PROJECT NO. 33828.1.1	ID. B-4673	COUNTY WAYNE	GEOLOGIST Swartley, J. R.
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 120 ON -L- (SR 1728) OVER WALNUT CREEK (LAKE WACKENA)			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. EB1-B	STATION 17+84	OFFSET 6ft RT	ALIGNMENT -L-
COLLAR ELEV. 86.6 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 59.7 ft	NORTHING 571,817	EASTING 2,333,089
DRILL MACHINE CME-45B	DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary	HAMMER TYPE Automatic	
START DATE 08/10/09	COMP. DATE 08/10/09	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A	DEPTH TO ROCK N/A



PROJECT NO. 33828.1.1	ID. B-4673	COUNTY WAYNE	GEOLOGIST Swartley, J. R.
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 120 ON -L- (SR 1728) OVER WALNUT CREEK (LAKE WACKENA)			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. B1-B	STATION 18+29	OFFSET 6ft RT	ALIGNMENT -L-
COLLAR ELEV. 70.5 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 63.8 ft	NORTHING 571,858	EASTING 2,333,109
DRILL MACHINE CME-45B	DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary	HAMMER TYPE Automatic	
START DATE 08/06/09	COMP. DATE 08/06/09	SURFACE WATER DEPTH 8.1ft	DEPTH TO ROCK N/A



NCDOT BORE DOUBLE B4673 BRDG. SPT. BORINGS.GPJ NC DOT.GDT 9/2/09

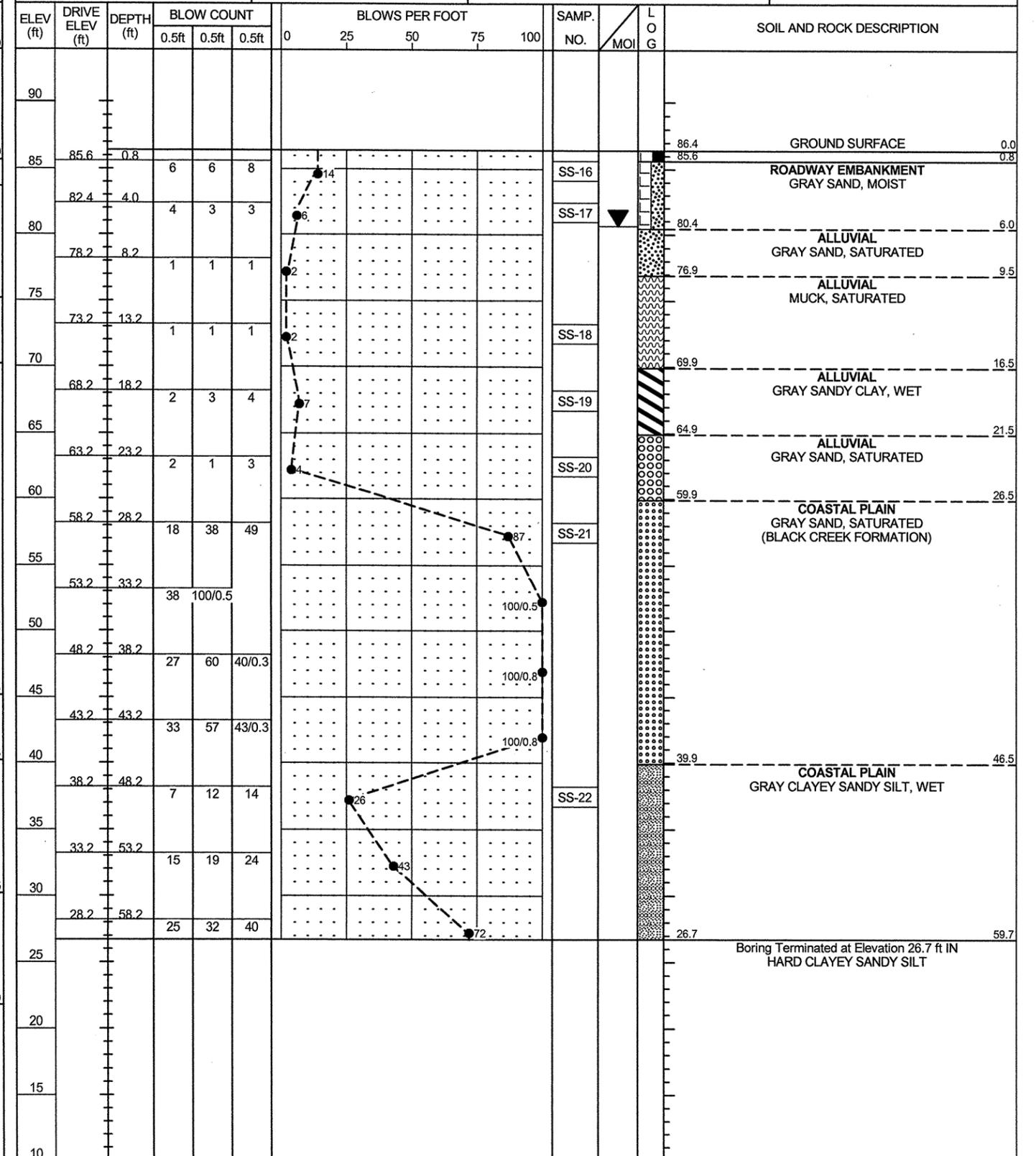
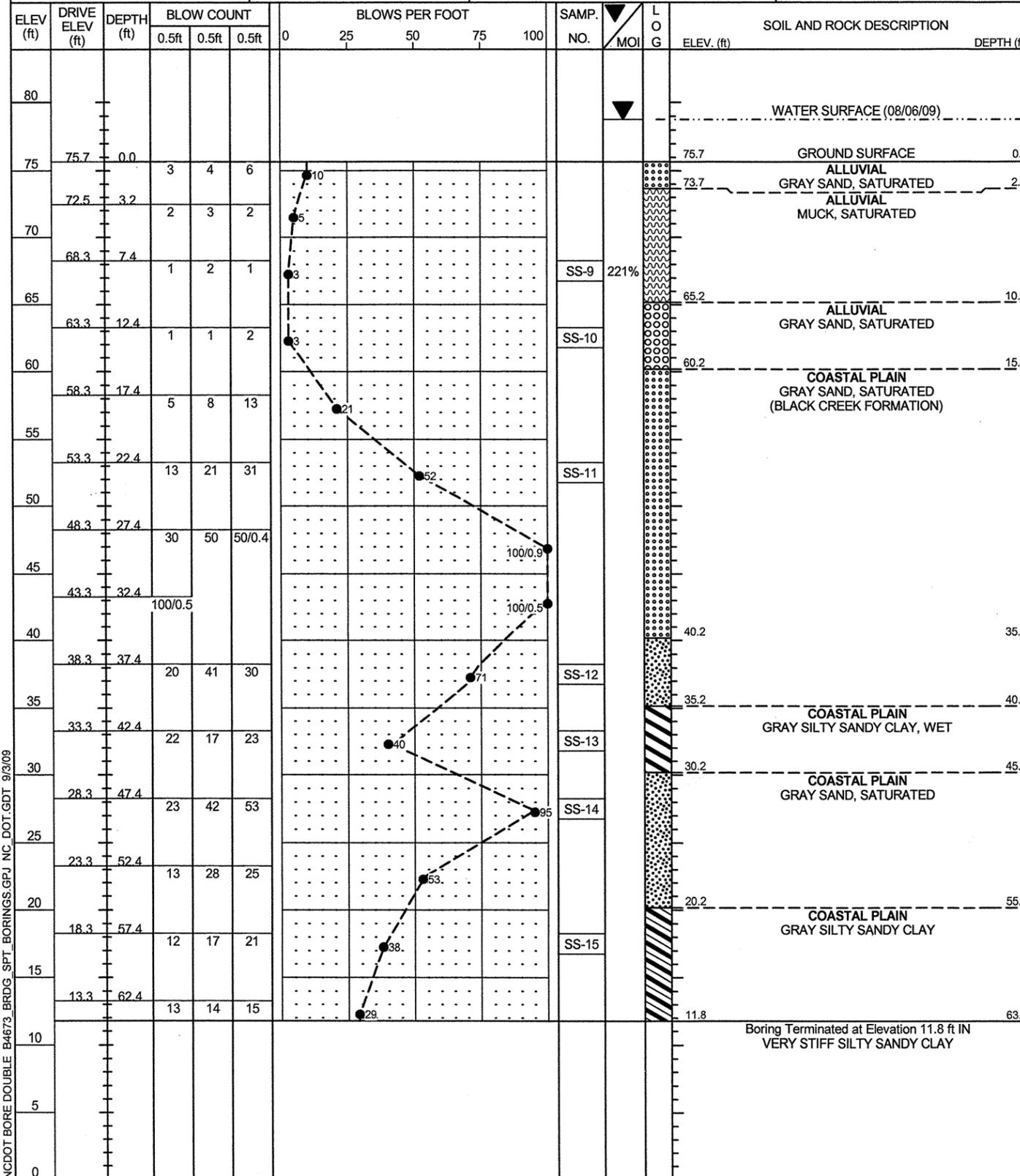


NCDOT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

BORELOG REPORT

PROJECT NO. 33828.1.1	ID. B-4673	COUNTY WAYNE	GEOLOGIST Swartley, J. R.
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 120 ON -L- (SR 1728) OVER WALNUT CREEK (LAKE WACKENA)			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. B2-B	STATION 18+74	OFFSET 6ft RT	ALIGNMENT -L-
COLLAR ELEV. 75.7 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 63.9 ft	NORTHING 571,898	EASTING 2,333,129
DRILL MACHINE CME-45B	DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary	HAMMER TYPE Automatic	
START DATE 08/06/09	COMP. DATE 08/07/09	SURFACE WATER DEPTH 3.1ft	DEPTH TO ROCK N/A

PROJECT NO. 33828.1.1	ID. B-4673	COUNTY WAYNE	GEOLOGIST Swartley, J. R.
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 120 ON -L- (SR 1728) OVER WALNUT CREEK (LAKE WACKENA)			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. EB2-B	STATION 19+14	OFFSET 5ft RT	ALIGNMENT -L-
COLLAR ELEV. 86.4 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 59.7 ft	NORTHING 571,934	EASTING 2,333,146
DRILL MACHINE CME-45B	DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary	HAMMER TYPE Automatic	
START DATE 08/10/09	COMP. DATE 08/10/09	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A	DEPTH TO ROCK N/A



NCDOT BORE DOUBLE B4673 BRDG_SPT BORINGS.GPJ NC DOT.GDT 9/3/09

33828.1.1

B-4673

BRIDGE NO. 120 ON SR 1728 OVER WALNUT CREEK (LAKE WACKENA) AT -L- STA. 18+49

EB1-B SOIL TEST RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	OFFSET	STATION	DEPTH INTERVAL	AASHTO CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	% BY WEIGHT				% PASSING (SIEVES)			% MOISTURE	% ORGANIC
							C.SAND	F.SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40	200		
SS-23	6 RT	17+84	8.2-9.7	A-3(0)	16	NP	60.6	31.7	3.6	4.0	100	81	9	-	-
SS-24	6 RT	17+84	13.2-14.7	A-3(0)	22	NP	63.6	29.7	2.6	4.0	91	59	7	-	-
SS-25	6 RT	17+84	18.2-19.7	A-7-6(48)	75	46	1.2	8.1	20.0	70.7	97	96	91	-	-
SS-26	6 RT	17+84	23.2-24.2	A-3(0)	25	NP	82.8	7.7	1.4	8.1	100	55	10	-	-
SS-27	6 RT	17+84	28.2-29.7	A-2-4(0)	26	5	51.1	29.3	5.5	14.1	100	79	20	-	-
SS-28	6 RT	17+84	33.2-34.7	A-2-4(0)	25	NP	14.7	73.3	5.9	6.1	100	99	14	-	-
SS-29	6 RT	17+84	48.2-49.7	A-2-4(0)	28	NP	2.4	78.8	10.7	8.1	100	99	23	-	-

B1-B SOIL TEST RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	OFFSET	STATION	DEPTH INTERVAL	AASHTO CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	% BY WEIGHT				% PASSING (SIEVES)			% MOISTURE	% ORGANIC
							C.SAND	F.SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40	200		
SS-1	6 RT	18+29	1.0-1.5	A-3(0)	25	NP	60.6	32.3	3.0	4.0	100	83	8	-	-
SS-2	6 RT	18+29	13.0-14.5	A-3(0)	21	NP	64.1	27.4	1.4	7.1	100	77	9	-	-
SS-3	6 RT	18+29	17.3-18.8	A-3(0)	21	NP	58.2	37.5	2.3	2.0	100	86	6	-	-
SS-4	6 RT	18+29	32.3-33.8	A-2-4(0)	27	NP	14.3	60.9	13.6	11.1	100	91	28	-	-
SS-5	6 RT	18+29	37.3-38.8	A-2-4(0)	23	NP	37.1	52.7	5.2	5.1	100	93	12	-	-
SS-6	6 RT	18+29	47.3-48.8	A-2-4(0)	26	NP	1.5	78.3	9.1	11.1	100	100	26	-	-
SS-7	6 RT	18+29	52.3-53.8	A-6(14)	39	21	1.8	34.3	21.4	42.4	100	99	75	-	-
SS-8	6 RT	18+29	57.3-58.8	A-6(5)	38	15	7.3	47.5	14.9	30.3	81	77	50	-	-

B2-B SOIL TEST RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	OFFSET	STATION	DEPTH INTERVAL	AASHTO CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	% BY WEIGHT				% PASSING (SIEVES)			% MOISTURE	% ORGANIC
							C.SAND	F.SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40	200		
SS-9	6 RT	18+74	7.4-8.9	A-2-5(0)	50	NP	33.1	52.7	10.1	4.0	76	69	12	221.1	17.8
SS-10	6 RT	18+74	12.4-13.9	A-1-b(0)	24	5	82.9	7.4	1.6	8.1	99	50	10	-	-
SS-11	6 RT	18+74	22.4-23.9	A-3(0)	25	NP	40.5	55.5	2.0	2.0	100	94	5	-	-
SS-12	6 RT	18+74	37.4-38.9	A-2-4(0)	28	NP	4.9	73.9	11.0	10.1	100	98	25	-	-
SS-13	6 RT	18+74	42.4-43.9	A-7-6(23)	55	36	1.0	34.3	24.2	40.4	100	100	69	-	-
SS-14	6 RT	18+74	47.4-48.9	A-2-4(0)	26	NP	20.9	69.3	5.8	4.0	98	94	12	-	-
SS-15	6 RT	18+74	57.4-58.9	A-6(10)	40	16	4.6	38.8	22.2	34.3	100	97	68	-	-

EB2-B SOIL TEST RESULTS

SAMPLE NO.	OFFSET	STATION	DEPTH INTERVAL	AASHTO CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	% BY WEIGHT				% PASSING (SIEVES)			% MOISTURE	% ORGANIC
							C.SAND	F.SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40	200		
SS-16	5 RT	19+14	1.0-2.3	A-2-4(0)	20	2	59.4	23.2	3.2	14.1	96	64	19	-	-
SS-17	5 RT	19+14	4.0-5.5	A-2-4(0)	14	NP	50.8	30.5	8.6	10.1	98	70	21	-	-
SS-18	5 RT	19+14	13.2-14.7	A-2-4(0)	37	NP	46.6	36.1	10.3	7.1	99	85	19	-	-
SS-19	5 RT	19+14	18.2-19.7	A-7-6(9)	53	30	26.1	16.0	11.5	46.5	73	60	45	-	-
SS-20	5 RT	19+14	23.2-24.7	A-1-b(0)	23	NP	87.0	5.3	0.7	7.1	95	43	8	-	-
SS-21	5 RT	19+14	28.2-29.7	A-3(0)	23	NP	32.6	61.3	4.0	2.0	100	98	8	-	-
SS-22	5 RT	19+14	48.2-49.7	A-4(4)	40	9	9.7	40.6	29.5	20.2	96	92	57	-	-

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**FIELD
 SCOUR REPORT**

WBS: 33828.1.1 TIP: B-4673 COUNTY: WAYNE

DESCRIPTION(1): BRIDGE NO. 120 ON SR 1728 OVER WALNUT CREEK (LAKE WACKENA)

EXISTING BRIDGE

Information from: Field Inspection Microfilm _____ (reel _____ pos: _____)
 Other (explain) _____

Bridge No.: 120 Length: 89' Total Bents: 4 Bents in Channel: 1 Bents in Floodplain: 3
 Foundation Type: TIMBER PILES

EVIDENCE OF SCOUR(2)

Abutments or End Bent Slopes: NONE NOTED

Interior Bents: NONE NOTED

Channel Bed: NONE NOTED

Channel Bank: NONE NOTED

EXISTING SCOUR PROTECTION

Type(3): 1.) WOODEN ABUTMENT WALLS 2.) RIP RAP ON END SLOPES

Extent(4): 1.) 3' TO 4' OUTSIDE EDGE OF BRIDGE 2.) 10' OUTSIDE EDGE OF BRIDGE

Effectiveness(5): EFFECTIVE

Obstructions(6): NONE

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1 Describe the specific site's location, including route number and body of water crossed.
- 2 Note scour evidence at existing end bents or abutments (e.g. undermining, sloughing, degradations).
- 3 Note existing scour protection (e.g. rip rap).
- 4 Describe extent of existing scour protection.
- 5 Describe whether or not the scour protection appears to be working.
- 6 Note obstructions such as dams, fallen trees, debris at bents, etc.
- 7 Describe the channel bed material based on observation and/or samples. Include any lab results with report.
- 8 Describe the channel bank material based on observation and/or samples. Include any lab results with report.
- 9 Describe the material covering the banks (e.g. grass, trees, rip rap, none).
- 10 Determine the approximate floodplain width from field observation or a topographic map.
- 11 Describe the material covering the floodplain (e.g. grass, trees, crops).
- 12 Use professional judgement to specify if the stream is degrading, aggrading, or static.
- 13 Describe potential and direction of the stream to migrate laterally during the bridge's life (approx. 100 years).
- 14 Give the design scour elevation (DSE) expected over the life of the bridge (approx. 100 years). This elevation can be given as a range across the site, or for each bent. Discuss the relationship between the Hydraulics Unit theoretical scour and the DSE. If the DSE is dependent on scour counter measures, explain (e.g. rip rap armoring on slopes). The DSE is based on the erodability of materials, giving consideration to the influence of joints, foliation, bedding characteristics, % core recovery, % RQD, differential weathering, shear strength, observations at existing structures, other tests deemed appropriate, and overall geologic conditions at the site.

DESIGN INFORMATION

Channel Bed Material(7): MUCK AND SAND

Channel Bank Material(8): SAND

Channel Bank Cover(9): TREES, SHRUBS

Floodplain Width(10): 1000'

Floodplain Cover(11): TREES, SHRUBS

Stream is(12): Aggrading _____ Degrading _____ Static

Channel Migration Tendency(13): NONE

Observations and Other Comments: _____

DESIGN SCOUR ELEVATIONS(14)

Feet Meters _____

BENTS

B1	B2												
58.5	59.7												

Comparison of DSE to Hydraulics Unit theoretical scour:
 GEOTECHNICAL ANALYSIS INDICATES THE DESIGN SCOUR ELEVATION IS 5 TO 8.5 FEET HIGHER THAN THE THEORETICAL 100 YR. SCOUR PROVIDED BY THE HYDRAULICS UNIT.

SOIL ANALYSIS RESULTS FROM CHANNEL BED AND BANK MATERIAL

Bed or Bank													
Sample No.													
Retained #4													
Passed #10													
Passed #40													
Passed #200													
Coarse Sand													
Fine Sand													
Silt													
Clay													
LL													
PI													
AASHTO													
Station													
Offset													
Depth													

See Sheet 7,
 "Soil Test Results",
 for samples:
 SS-9 (CHANNEL BED)
 SS-1, SS-23 (CHANNEL BANK)

Reported by: Jarett Swartley Date: 8/5/2009
 Jarett Swartley