

REFERENCE: 250129 & 250130

PROJECT: 41665

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

STRUCTURE
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY CUMBERLAND
 PROJECT DESCRIPTION DIVISION 6 - I-95 BUSINESS
AND US 301 ROADWAY IMPROVEMENTS

SITE DESCRIPTION DUAL BRIDGES NO. 129 & NO. 130
ON I-95 BUSINESS LOOP OVER US 301

CONTENTS

<u>SHEET NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	TITLE SHEET
2	LEGEND
3	SITE PLAN
4-5	CROSS SECTIONS
6-9	BORE LOGS
10	LABORATORY SUMMARY SHEET
11	SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	41665	1	11

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) 707-6850. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT 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.

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- NOTES:
1. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT IMPLIED OR GUARANTEED BY THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS ACCURATE NOR IS IT CONSIDERED PART OF THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS OR CONTRACT FOR THE PROJECT.
 2. 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.

PERSONNEL

WERITZ, M. A.

TURNAGE, J. R.

HOEVEN, J. H.

INVESTIGATED BY TERRACON CONSULTANTS

DRAWN BY FIELDS, W. D.

CHECKED BY RIGGS, JR., A. F.

SUBMITTED BY TERRACON CONSULTANTS

DATE NOVEMBER 2017

Prepared in the Office of:

Terracon
 Consulting Engineers & Scientists
 2401 BRENTWOOD ROAD, SUITE 107
 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27604
 PHONE: (919) 873-2211 FAX: (919) 873-9555
 NC REGISTERED FIRM: F-0869



DocuSigned by:

Abner Riggs

11/9/2017

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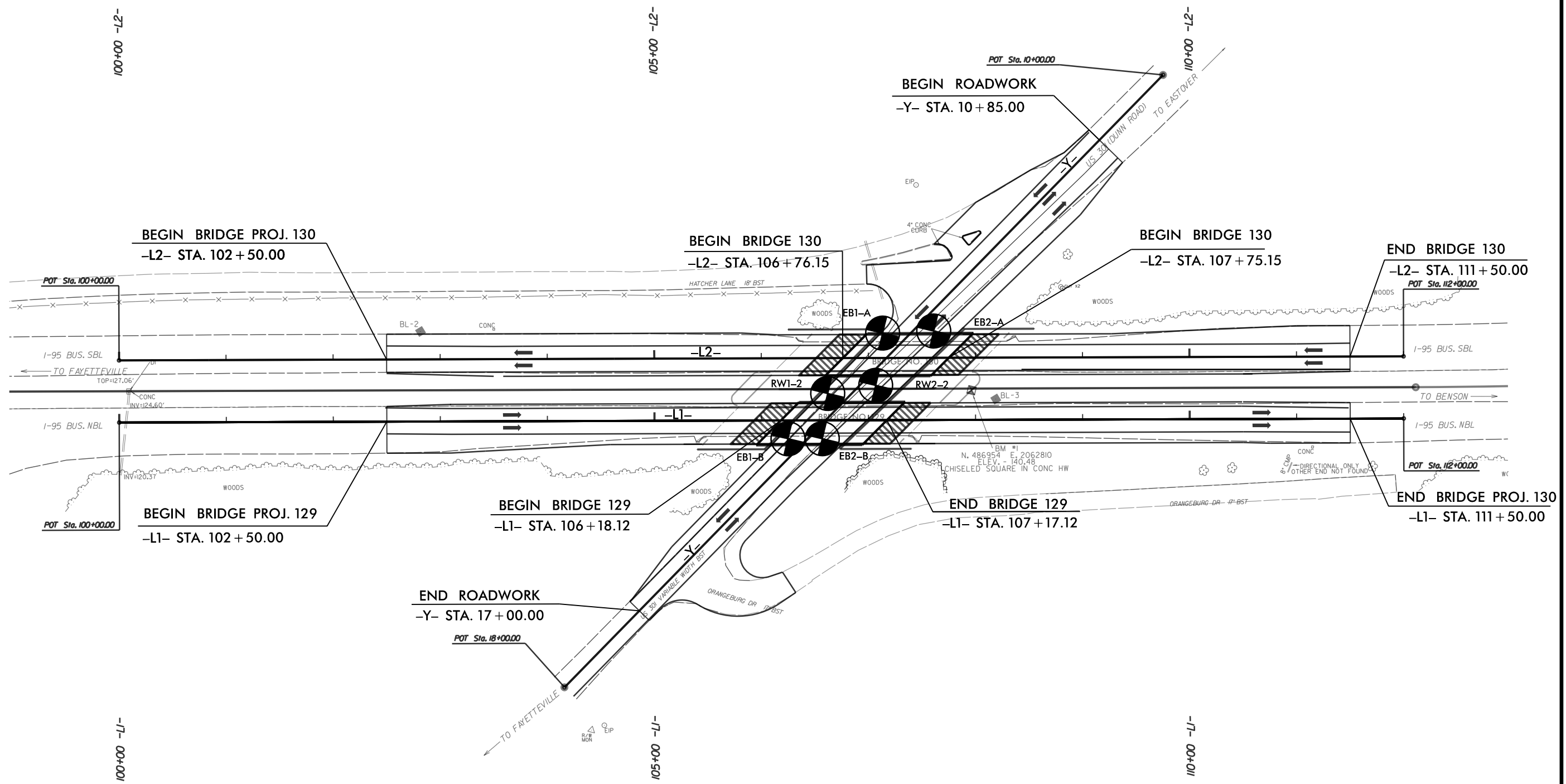
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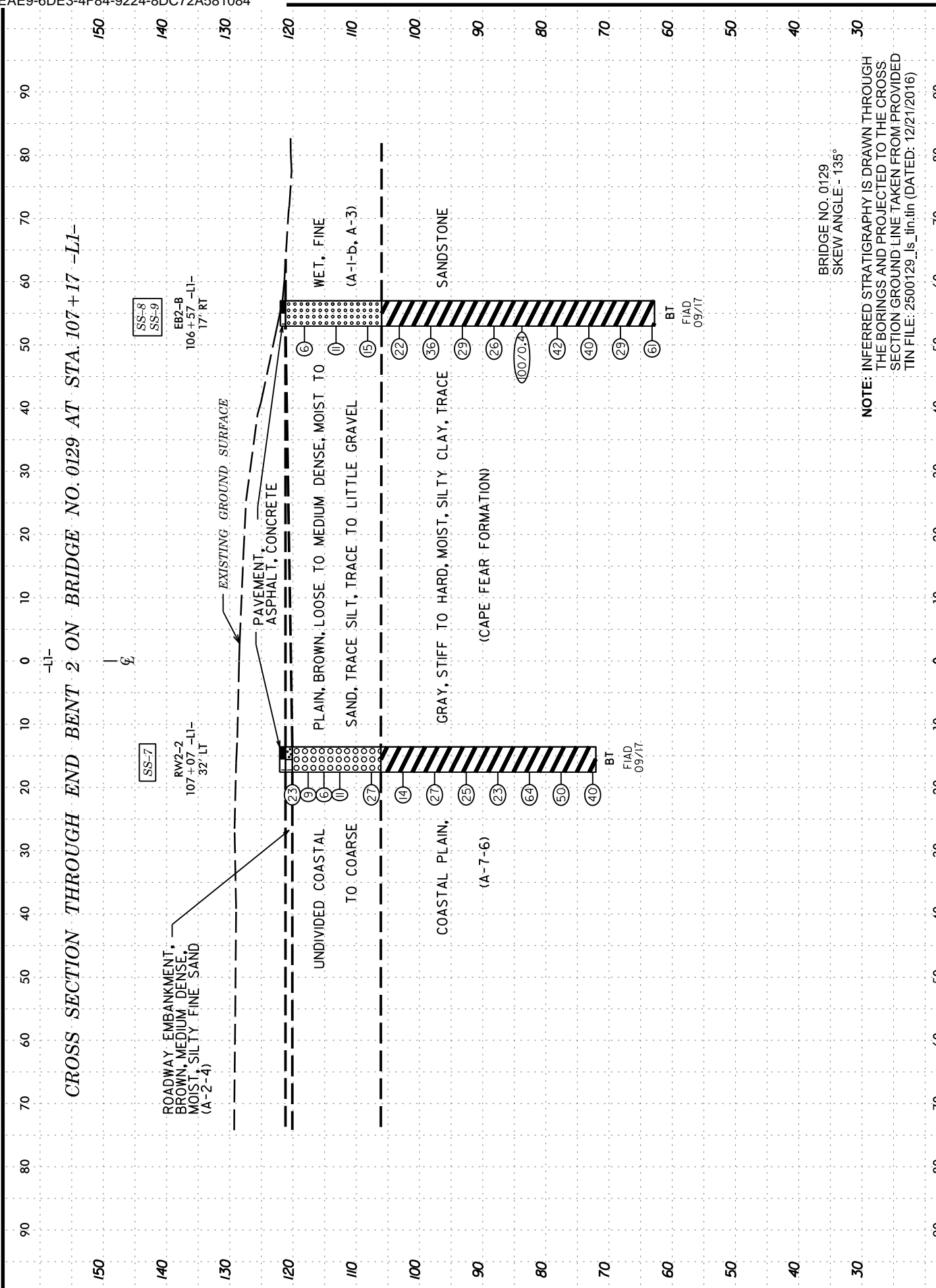
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
<p>SOIL IS CONSIDERED 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 THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM D1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE, <i>VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6</i></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p align="center">SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>GENERAL CLASS.</th> <th colspan="6">GRANULAR MATERIALS (≤ 35% PASSING #200)</th> <th colspan="6">SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (> 35% PASSING #200)</th> <th colspan="3">ORGANIC MATERIALS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>GROUP CLASS.</th> <th colspan="2">A-1</th> <th colspan="2">A-3</th> <th colspan="2">A-2</th> <th colspan="2">A-4</th> <th colspan="2">A-5</th> <th colspan="2">A-6</th> <th colspan="2">A-7</th> <th colspan="3">A-1, A-2</th> </tr> <tr> <th>SYMBOL</th> <td colspan="2">A-1-a</td> <td colspan="2">A-1-b</td> <td colspan="2">A-2-4</td> <td colspan="2">A-2-5</td> <td colspan="2">A-2-6</td> <td colspan="2">A-2-7</td> <td colspan="2">A-4</td> <td colspan="2">A-5</td> <td colspan="2">A-6, A-7</td> </tr> <tr> <th>% PASSING</th> <td colspan="2">50 MX</td> <td colspan="2">30 MX</td> <td colspan="2">15 MX</td> <td colspan="2">25 MX</td> <td colspan="2">51 MN</td> <td colspan="2">35 MX</td> <td colspan="2">35 MX</td> <td colspan="2">35 MX</td> <td colspan="2">36 MN</td> </tr> <tr> <th>MATERIAL PASSING #40</th> <td colspan="2">LL</td> <td colspan="2">PI</td> <td colspan="2">NP</td> <td colspan="2">40 MX</td> <td colspan="2">41 MN</td> <td colspan="2">41 MN</td> <td colspan="2">41 MN</td> <td colspan="2">40 MX</td> <td colspan="2">41 MN</td> </tr> <tr> <th>GROUP INDEX</th> <td colspan="2">0</td> <td colspan="2">0</td> <td colspan="2">0</td> <td colspan="2">4 MX</td> <td colspan="2">8 MX</td> <td colspan="2">12 MX</td> <td colspan="2">16 MX</td> <td colspan="2">NO MX</td> <td colspan="2">HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS</td> </tr> <tr> <th>USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS</th> <td colspan="2">STONE FRAGS. GRAVEL AND SAND</td> <td colspan="2">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="2">SOILS WITH LITTLE OR MODERATE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td colspan="2">HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td colspan="2"></td> </tr> <tr> <th>GEN. RATING AS SUBGRADE</th> <td colspan="6">EXCELLENT TO GOOD</td> <td colspan="6">FAIR TO POOR</td> <td colspan="2">FAIR TO POOR</td> <td colspan="2">POOR</td> <td colspan="2">UNSUITABLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ; PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <p align="center">CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>PRIMARY SOIL TYPE</th> <th>COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY</th> <th>RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE)</th> <th>RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT²)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>GENERALLY GRANULAR MATERIAL (NON-COHESSIVE)</td> <td>VERY LOOSE LOOSE MEDIUM DENSE DENSE VERY DENSE</td> <td>< 4 4 TO 10 10 TO 30 30 TO 50 > 50</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GENERALLY SILT-CLAY MATERIAL (COHESIVE)</td> <td>VERY SOFT SOFT MEDIUM STIFF STIFF VERY STIFF HARD</td> <td>< 2 2 TO 4 4 TO 8 8 TO 15 15 TO 30 > 30</td> <td>< 0.25 0.25 TO 0.5 0.5 TO 1.0 1 TO 2 2 TO 4 > 4</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <p align="center">TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM)</th> <td>4</td> <td>10</td> <td>40</td> <td>60</td> <td>200</td> <td>270</td> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <td>4.75</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>0.42</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.075</td> <td>0.053</td> </tr> <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</td> <td>305</td> <td>75</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>IN.</td> <td>12</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.005</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <p align="center">SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>SOIL MOISTURE SCALE (ATTERBERG LIMITS)</th> <th>FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION</th> <th>GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION</th> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">LL PLASTIC RANGE (PI) PL</td> <td>LIQUID LIMIT</td> <td>- SATURATED - (SAT.) USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PLASTIC LIMIT</td> <td>- WET - (W) SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">OM SL</td> <td>OPTIMUM MOISTURE SHRINKAGE LIMIT</td> <td>- MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <p align="center">PLASTICITY</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>NON PLASTIC</th> <th>SLIGHTLY PLASTIC</th> <th>MODERATELY PLASTIC</th> <th>HIGHLY PLASTIC</th> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0-5</td> <td>6-15</td> <td>16-25</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td>26 OR MORE</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>VERY LOW</td> <td>SLIGHT</td> <td>MEDIUM</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>HIGH</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <p align="center">COLOR</p> <p>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.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <p align="center">GRADATION</p> <p>WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE. UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. GAP-GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLE SIZES 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: <u>ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.</u></p> <p align="center">MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION</p> <p>MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.</p> <p align="center">COMPRESSIBILITY</p> <p>SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 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 1 - 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td>3 - 5%</td> <td>5 - 12%</td> <td>LITTLE 10 - 20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY ORGANIC</td> <td>5 - 10%</td> <td>12 - 20%</td> <td>SOME 20 - 35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIGHLY ORGANIC</td> <td>> 10%</td> <td>> 20%</td> <td>HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE</td> </tr> </table> <p align="center">GROUND WATER</p> <p> 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</p> <p align="center">MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS</p> <p> ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL SYMBOL ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT INFERRERD SOIL BOUNDARY INFERRERD ROCK LINE ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY</p> <p> DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES SPT TEST BORING AUGER BORING CORE BORING MONITORING WELL PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION</p> <p> SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION CONE PENETROMETER TEST SOUNDING ROD TEST BORING WITH CORE SPT N-VALUE</p> <p align="center">RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS</p> <p> UNDERCUT SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNSUITABLE WASTE UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL</p> <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 HI. - 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 w - MOISTURE CONTENT V - VERY VST - VANE SHEAR TEST WEA. - WEATHERED UNIT WEIGHT DRY UNIT WEIGHT SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS S - BULK SS - SPLIT SPOON ST - SHELBY TUBE RS - ROCK RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <p align="center">ROCK DESCRIPTION</p> <p>HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. 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>WEATHERED ROCK (WR) NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 PHYLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.</p> <p>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.</p> <p align="center">WEATHERING</p> <p>FRESH - ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. VERY SLIGHT (IV SLI.) - 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 (SLI.) - 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. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL</u> 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. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF</u> VERY SEVERE (IV SEV.) - ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</u> 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> <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. 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 GROVED 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.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FRACTURE SPACING</th> <th colspan="2">BEDDING</th> </tr> <tr> <th>TERM</th> <th>SPACING</th> <th>TERM</th> <th>THICKNESS</th> </tr> <tr> <td>VERY WIDE</td> <td>MORE THAN 10 FEET</td> <td>VERY THICKLY BEDDED</td> <td>4 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WIDE</td> <td>3 TO 10 FEET</td> <td>THICKLY BEDDED</td> <td>1.5 - 4 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY CLOSE</td> <td>1 TO 3 FEET</td> <td>THINLY BEDDED</td> <td>0.16 - 1.5 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLOSE</td> <td>0.16 TO 1 FOOT</td> <td>VERY THINLY BEDDED</td> <td>0.03 - 0.16 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VERY CLOSE</td> <td>LESS THAN 0.16 FEET</td> <td>THICKLY LAMINATED</td> <td>0.008 - 0.03 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <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 MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.</p> <p>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.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <p align="center">EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>DRILL UNITS:</th> <th>ADVANCING TOOLS:</th> <th>HAMMER TYPE:</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CME-45C</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CLAY BITS</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC <input type="checkbox"/> MANUAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CME-55</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 6" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CME-550</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 8" HOLLOW AUGERS</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HARD FACED FINGER BITS</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE HOIST</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-50 (TER373)</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> W/ ADVANCER</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE <input type="checkbox"/> STEEL TEETH</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRICONE 2% <input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARB.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CORE BIT</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3/4" HOLLOW STEM AUGER</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4"> <p align="center">TERMS AND DEFINITIONS</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, SUCH 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 DISLOADED 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="right">BENCH MARK: BY-2, N=486,477.58, E=2,062,458.96</p> <p align="right">ELEVATION: 120.92 FEET</p> <p>NOTES: FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING</p> </td> </tr> </table>				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			SYMBOL	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		% PASSING	50 MX		30 MX		15 MX		25 MX		51 MN		35 MX		35 MX		35 MX		36 MN		MATERIAL PASSING #40	LL		PI		NP		40 MX		41 MN		41 MN		41 MN		40 MX		41 MN		GROUP INDEX	0		0		0		4 MX		8 MX		12 MX		16 MX		NO MX		HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS		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 SUBGRADE	EXCELLENT TO GOOD						FAIR TO POOR						FAIR TO POOR		POOR		UNSUITABLE		PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ; PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30				<p align="center">CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>PRIMARY SOIL TYPE</th> <th>COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY</th> <th>RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE)</th> <th>RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT²)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>GENERALLY GRANULAR MATERIAL (NON-COHESSIVE)</td> <td>VERY LOOSE LOOSE MEDIUM DENSE DENSE VERY DENSE</td> <td>< 4 4 TO 10 10 TO 30 30 TO 50 > 50</td> <td>N/A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GENERALLY SILT-CLAY MATERIAL (COHESIVE)</td> <td>VERY SOFT SOFT MEDIUM STIFF STIFF VERY STIFF HARD</td> <td>< 2 2 TO 4 4 TO 8 8 TO 15 15 TO 30 > 30</td> <td>< 0.25 0.25 TO 0.5 0.5 TO 1.0 1 TO 2 2 TO 4 > 4</td> </tr> </table>				PRIMARY SOIL TYPE	COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY	RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE)	RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT ²)	GENERALLY GRANULAR MATERIAL (NON-COHESSIVE)	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 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 0.5 0.5 TO 1.0 1 TO 2 2 TO 4 > 4	<p align="center">TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM)</th> <td>4</td> <td>10</td> <td>40</td> <td>60</td> <td>200</td> <td>270</td> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <td>4.75</td> <td>2.00</td> <td>0.42</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.075</td> <td>0.053</td> </tr> <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</td> <td>305</td> <td>75</td> <td>2.0</td> <td>0.25</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>IN.</td> <td>12</td> <td>3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>0.005</td> </tr> </table>				U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM)	4	10	40	60	200	270		4.75	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.)	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MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.</p>				<p align="center">GRADATION</p> <p>WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE. UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. GAP-GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLE SIZES 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: <u>ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.</u></p> <p align="center">MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION</p> <p>MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.</p> <p align="center">COMPRESSIBILITY</p> <p>SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 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 1 - 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td>3 - 5%</td> <td>5 - 12%</td> <td>LITTLE 10 - 20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY ORGANIC</td> <td>5 - 10%</td> <td>12 - 20%</td> <td>SOME 20 - 35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIGHLY ORGANIC</td> <td>> 10%</td> <td>> 20%</td> <td>HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE</td> </tr> </table> <p align="center">GROUND WATER</p> <p> 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</p> <p align="center">MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS</p> <p> ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL SYMBOL ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT INFERRERD SOIL BOUNDARY INFERRERD ROCK LINE ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY</p> <p> DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES SPT TEST BORING AUGER BORING CORE BORING MONITORING WELL PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION</p> <p> SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION CONE PENETROMETER TEST SOUNDING ROD TEST BORING WITH CORE SPT N-VALUE</p> <p align="center">RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS</p> <p> UNDERCUT SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNSUITABLE WASTE UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL</p> <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 HI. - 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 w - MOISTURE CONTENT V - VERY VST - VANE SHEAR TEST WEA. - WEATHERED UNIT WEIGHT DRY UNIT WEIGHT SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS S - BULK SS - SPLIT SPOON ST - SHELBY TUBE RS - ROCK RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO</p>				ORGANIC MATERIAL	GRANULAR SOILS	SILT - CLAY SOILS	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	<p align="center">ROCK DESCRIPTION</p> <p>HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. 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>WEATHERED ROCK (WR) NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 PHYLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.</p> <p>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.</p> <p align="center">WEATHERING</p> <p>FRESH - ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. VERY SLIGHT (IV SLI.) - 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 (SLI.) - 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. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL</u> 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. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF</u> VERY SEVERE (IV SEV.) - ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</u> 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> <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. 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 GROVED 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.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FRACTURE SPACING</th> <th colspan="2">BEDDING</th> </tr> <tr> <th>TERM</th> <th>SPACING</th> <th>TERM</th> <th>THICKNESS</th> </tr> <tr> <td>VERY WIDE</td> <td>MORE THAN 10 FEET</td> <td>VERY THICKLY BEDDED</td> <td>4 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WIDE</td> <td>3 TO 10 FEET</td> <td>THICKLY BEDDED</td> <td>1.5 - 4 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY CLOSE</td> <td>1 TO 3 FEET</td> <td>THINLY BEDDED</td> <td>0.16 - 1.5 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLOSE</td> <td>0.16 TO 1 FOOT</td> <td>VERY THINLY BEDDED</td> <td>0.03 - 0.16 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VERY CLOSE</td> <td>LESS THAN 0.16 FEET</td> <td>THICKLY LAMINATED</td> <td>0.008 - 0.03 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <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 MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.</p> <p>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.</p>				FRACTURE SPACING		BEDDING		TERM	SPACING	TERM	THICKNESS	VERY WIDE	MORE THAN 10 FEET	VERY THICKLY BEDDED	4 FEET	WIDE	3 TO 10 FEET	THICKLY BEDDED	1.5 - 4 FEET	MODERATELY CLOSE	1 TO 3 FEET	THINLY BEDDED	0.16 - 1.5 FEET	CLOSE	0.16 TO 1 FOOT	VERY THINLY BEDDED	0.03 - 0.16 FEET	VERY CLOSE	LESS THAN 0.16 FEET	THICKLY LAMINATED	0.008 - 0.03 FEET			THINLY LAMINATED	< 0.008 FEET	<p align="center">EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th>DRILL UNITS:</th> <th>ADVANCING TOOLS:</th> <th>HAMMER TYPE:</th> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CME-45C</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CLAY BITS</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC <input type="checkbox"/> MANUAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CME-55</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 6" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CME-550</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 8" HOLLOW AUGERS</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HARD FACED FINGER BITS</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE HOIST</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-50 (TER373)</td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> W/ ADVANCER</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE <input type="checkbox"/> STEEL TEETH</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRICONE 2% <input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARB.</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> CORE BIT</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3/4" HOLLOW STEM AUGER</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				DRILL UNITS:	ADVANCING TOOLS:	HAMMER TYPE:	<input type="checkbox"/> CME-45C	<input type="checkbox"/> CLAY BITS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC <input type="checkbox"/> MANUAL	<input type="checkbox"/> CME-55	<input type="checkbox"/> 6" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER		<input type="checkbox"/> CME-550	<input type="checkbox"/> 8" HOLLOW AUGERS		<input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> HARD FACED FINGER BITS		<input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE HOIST	<input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> D-50 (TER373)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> W/ ADVANCER			<input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE <input type="checkbox"/> STEEL TEETH			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TRICONE 2% <input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARB.			<input type="checkbox"/> CORE BIT			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3/4" HOLLOW STEM AUGER											<p align="center">TERMS AND DEFINITIONS</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, SUCH 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 DISLOADED 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="right">BENCH MARK: BY-2, N=486,477.58, E=2,062,458.96</p> <p align="right">ELEVATION: 120.92 FEET</p> <p>NOTES: FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING</p>			
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<p align="center">GRADATION</p> <p>WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE. UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. GAP-GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLE SIZES 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: <u>ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.</u></p> <p align="center">MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION</p> <p>MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.</p> <p align="center">COMPRESSIBILITY</p> <p>SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 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 1 - 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td>3 - 5%</td> <td>5 - 12%</td> <td>LITTLE 10 - 20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY ORGANIC</td> <td>5 - 10%</td> <td>12 - 20%</td> <td>SOME 20 - 35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HIGHLY ORGANIC</td> <td>> 10%</td> <td>> 20%</td> <td>HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE</td> </tr> </table> <p align="center">GROUND WATER</p> <p> 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</p> <p align="center">MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS</p> <p> ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL SYMBOL ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT INFERRERD SOIL BOUNDARY INFERRERD ROCK LINE ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY</p> <p> DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES SPT TEST BORING AUGER BORING CORE BORING MONITORING WELL PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION</p> <p> SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION CONE PENETROMETER TEST SOUNDING ROD TEST BORING WITH CORE SPT N-VALUE</p> <p align="center">RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS</p> <p> UNDERCUT SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNSUITABLE WASTE UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL</p> <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 HI. - 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 w - MOISTURE CONTENT V - VERY VST - VANE SHEAR TEST WEA. - WEATHERED UNIT WEIGHT DRY UNIT WEIGHT SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS S - BULK SS - SPLIT SPOON ST - SHELBY TUBE RS - ROCK RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO</p>				ORGANIC MATERIAL	GRANULAR SOILS	SILT - CLAY SOILS	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																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
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<p align="center">ROCK DESCRIPTION</p> <p>HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. 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>WEATHERED ROCK (WR) NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 PHYLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.</p> <p>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.</p> <p align="center">WEATHERING</p> <p>FRESH - ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. VERY SLIGHT (IV SLI.) - 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 (SLI.) - 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. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL</u> 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. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF</u> VERY SEVERE (IV SEV.) - ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</u> 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> <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. 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 GROVED 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.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th colspan="2">FRACTURE SPACING</th> <th colspan="2">BEDDING</th> </tr> <tr> <th>TERM</th> <th>SPACING</th> <th>TERM</th> <th>THICKNESS</th> </tr> <tr> <td>VERY WIDE</td> <td>MORE THAN 10 FEET</td> <td>VERY THICKLY BEDDED</td> <td>4 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WIDE</td> <td>3 TO 10 FEET</td> <td>THICKLY BEDDED</td> <td>1.5 - 4 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY CLOSE</td> <td>1 TO 3 FEET</td> <td>THINLY BEDDED</td> <td>0.16 - 1.5 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLOSE</td> <td>0.16 TO 1 FOOT</td> <td>VERY THINLY BEDDED</td> <td>0.03 - 0.16 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VERY CLOSE</td> <td>LESS THAN 0.16 FEET</td> <td>THICKLY LAMINATED</td> <td>0.008 - 0.03 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <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 MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.</p> <p>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.</p>				FRACTURE SPACING		BEDDING		TERM	SPACING	TERM	THICKNESS	VERY WIDE	MORE THAN 10 FEET	VERY THICKLY BEDDED	4 FEET	WIDE	3 TO 10 FEET	THICKLY BEDDED	1.5 - 4 FEET	MODERATELY CLOSE	1 TO 3 FEET	THINLY BEDDED	0.16 - 1.5 FEET	CLOSE	0.16 TO 1 FOOT	VERY THINLY BEDDED	0.03 - 0.16 FEET	VERY CLOSE	LESS THAN 0.16 FEET	THICKLY LAMINATED	0.008 - 0.03 FEET			THINLY LAMINATED	< 0.008 FEET																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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<p align="center">TERMS AND DEFINITIONS</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, SUCH 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 DISLOADED 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="right">BENCH MARK: BY-2, N=486,477.58, E=2,062,458.96</p> <p align="right">ELEVATION: 120.92 FEET</p> <p>NOTES: FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. 41665.7A	SHEET NO. 3
Terracon Consulting Engineers & Scientists	
2401 BRENTWOOD ROAD, SUITE 107 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27604 PHONE: (919) 873-2211 FAX: (919) 873-9555 NC REGISTERED FIRM: F-0869	
0 100 200 F E E T	



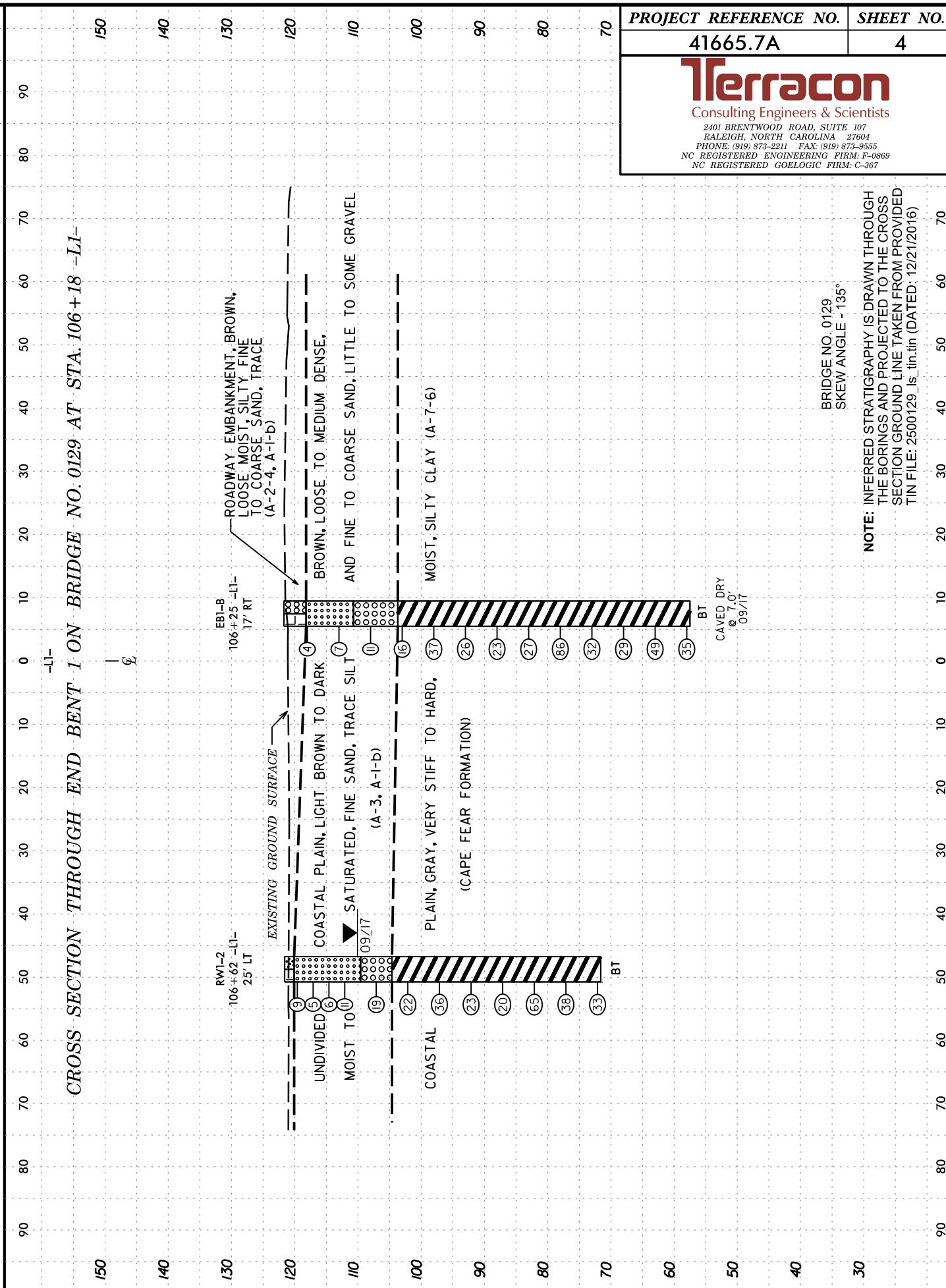
PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
41665.7A	4
 Consulting Engineers & Scientists 2401 BRENTWOOD ROAD, SUITE 107 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27604 PHONE: (919) 873-2211 FAX: (919) 873-9555 NC REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM: F-0869 NC REGISTERED GEOLOGIC FIRM: C-367	



HORIZ. SCALE 0 20 40 (FEET)

VE = 1:1

CROSS SECTION THROUGH END BENT 2 AT STA. 107+17 -L1-



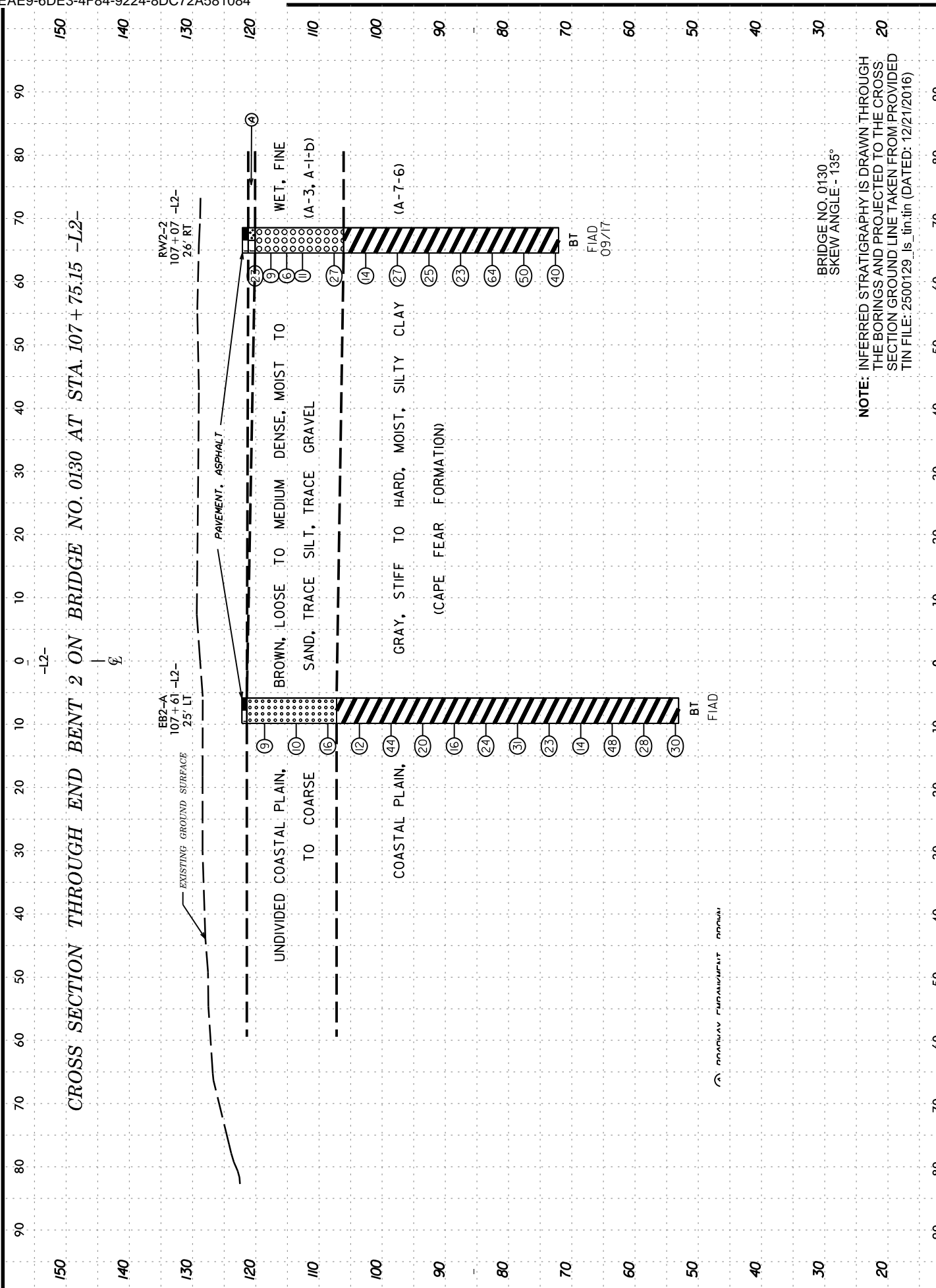
HORIZ. SCALE 0 20 40 (FEET)

VE = 1:1

CROSS SECTION THROUGH END BENT 1 AT STA. 106+18 -L1-

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
41665.7A	5

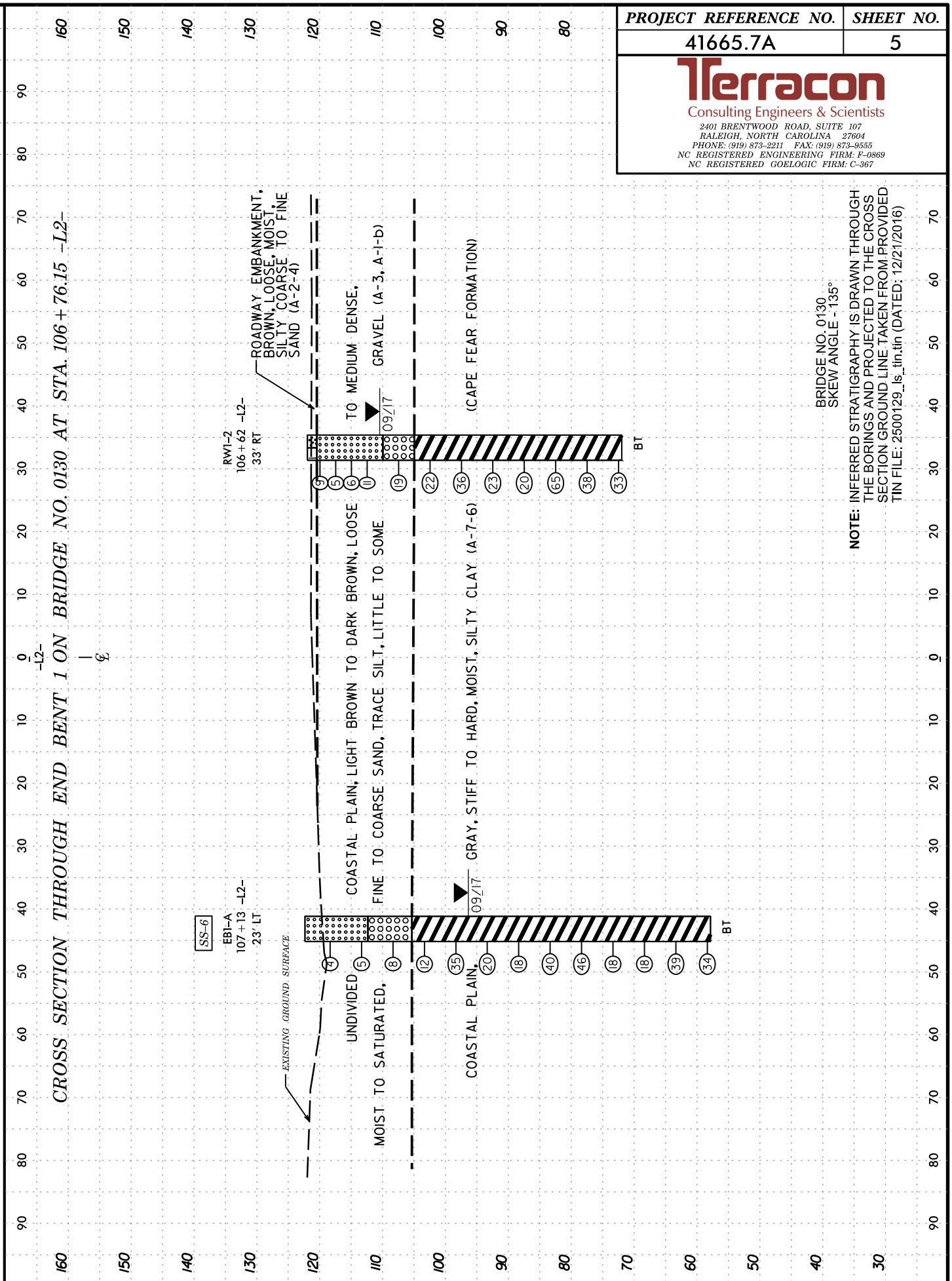
Terracon
 Consulting Engineers & Scientists
 2401 BRENTWOOD ROAD, SUITE 107
 RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27604
 PHONE: (919) 873-2211 FAX: (919) 873-9555
 NC REGISTERED ENGINEERING FIRM: F-0869
 NC REGISTERED GEOLOGIC FIRM: C-367



HORIZ. SCALE 0 20 40 (FEET)

VE = 1:1

CROSS SECTION THROUGH END BENT 2 AT STA. 107 + 75 -L2-



HORIZ. SCALE 0 20 40 (FEET)

VE = 1:1

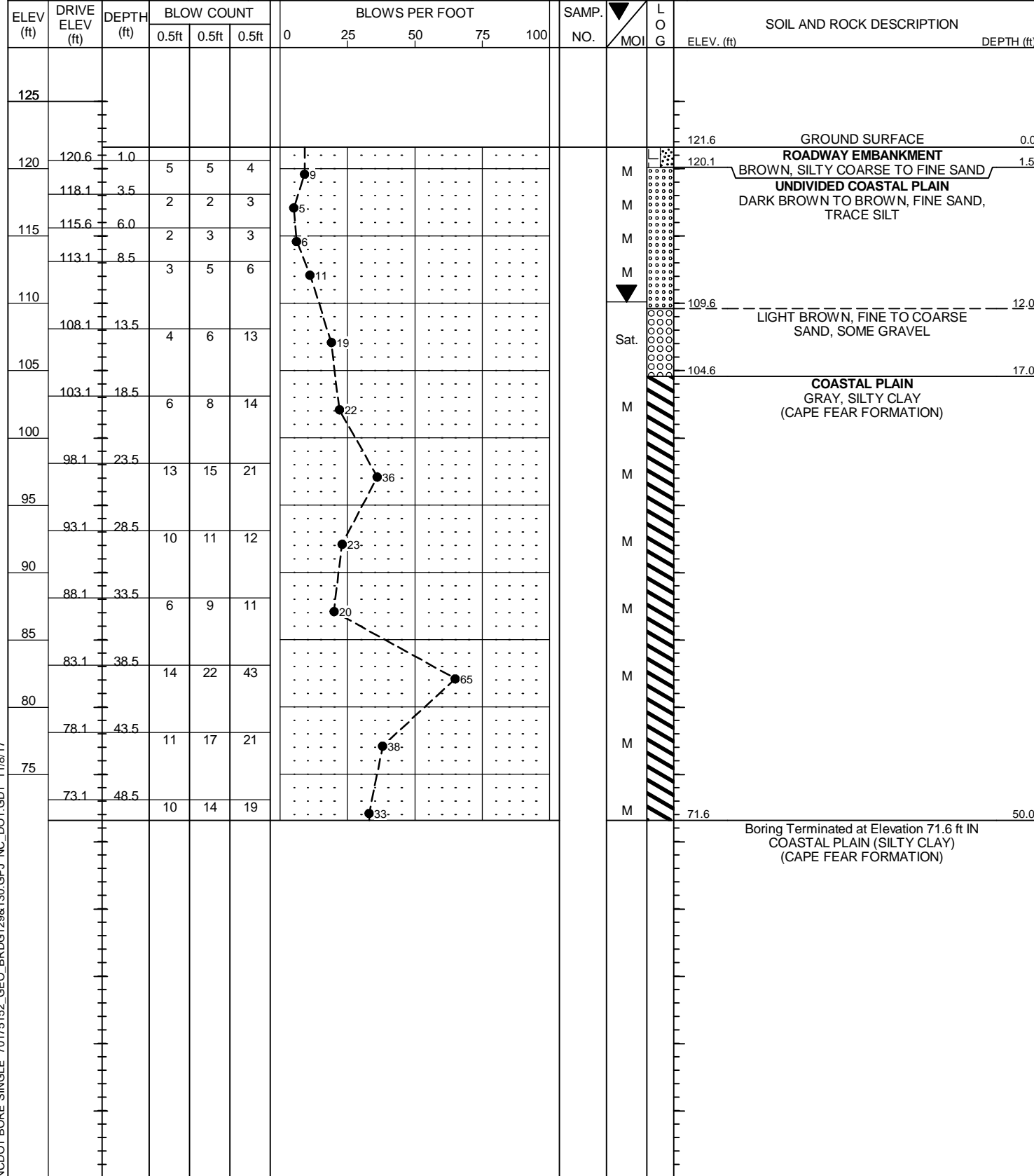
CROSS SECTION THROUGH END BENT 1 AT STA. 106 + 76 -L2-



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 41665.7A	TIP NA	COUNTY CUMBERLAND	GEOLOGIST WERITZ, M. A.
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGES NO. 129 & 130 ON I-95 BUS LOOP, OVER U.S. 301 (DUNN ROAD)			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. RW1-2	STATION 106+62	OFFSET 25 ft LT	ALIGNMENT -L1-
COLLAR ELEV. 121.6 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 50.0 ft	NORTHING 486,920	EASTING 2,062,680
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE TER373 DIEDRICH D-50 99% 03/09/2017		DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary	HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRILLER TURNAGE, J. R.	START DATE 09/21/17	COMP. DATE 09/21/17	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A

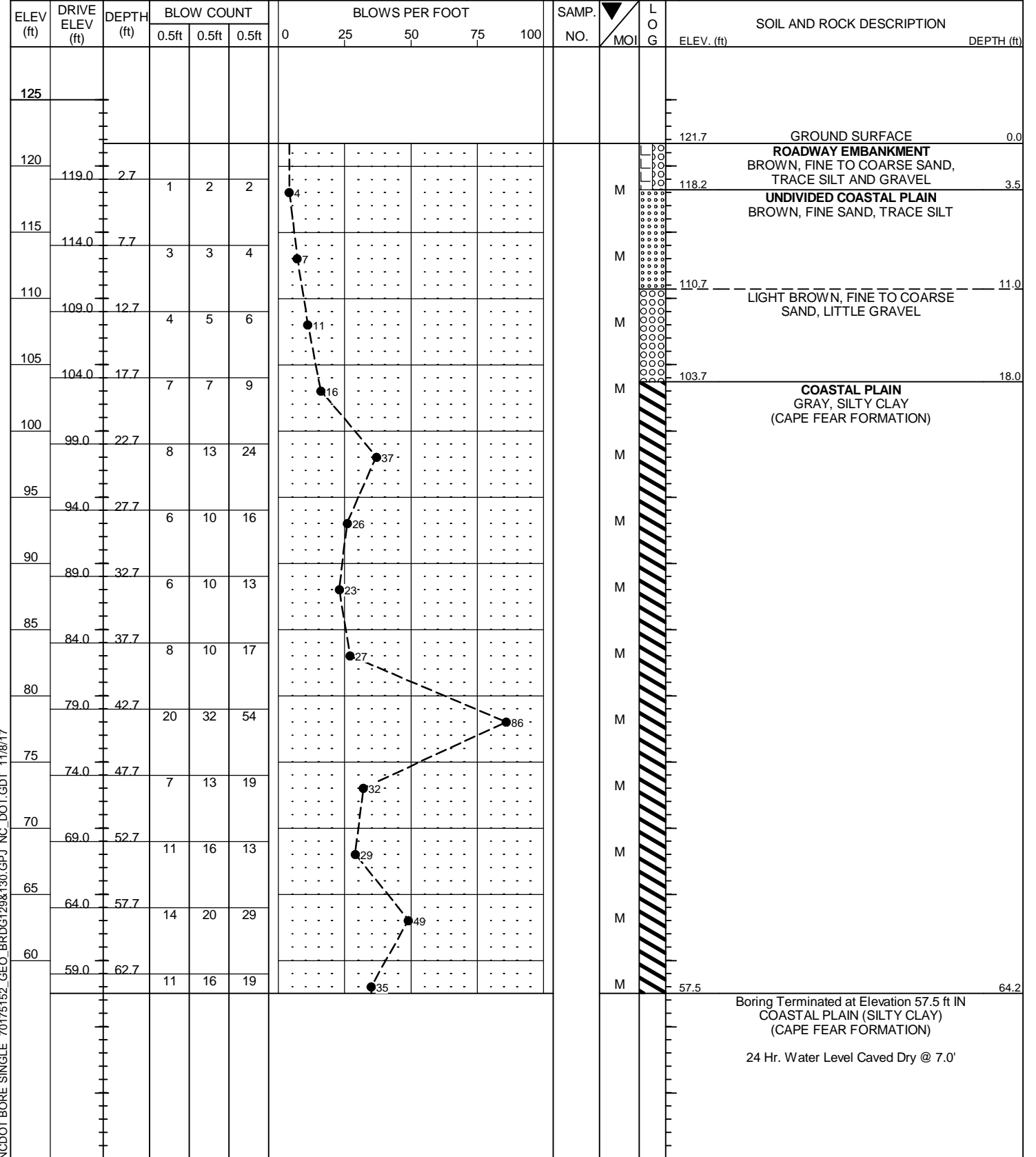


NCDOT BORE SINGLE 70175152_GEO_BRDG129&130.GPJ_NC_DOT.GDT 11/8/17

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 41665.7A	TIP NA	COUNTY CUMBERLAND	GEOLOGIST WERITZ, M. A.
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGES NO. 129 & 130 ON I-95 BUS LOOP, OVER U.S. 301 (DUNN ROAD)			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. EB1-B	STATION 106+25	OFFSET 17 ft RT	ALIGNMENT -L1-
COLLAR ELEV. 121.7 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 64.2 ft	NORTHING 486,871	EASTING 2,062,654
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE TER373 DIEDRICH D-50 99% 03/09/2017		DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary	HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRILLER TURNAGE, J. R.	START DATE 09/21/17	COMP. DATE 09/21/17	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A



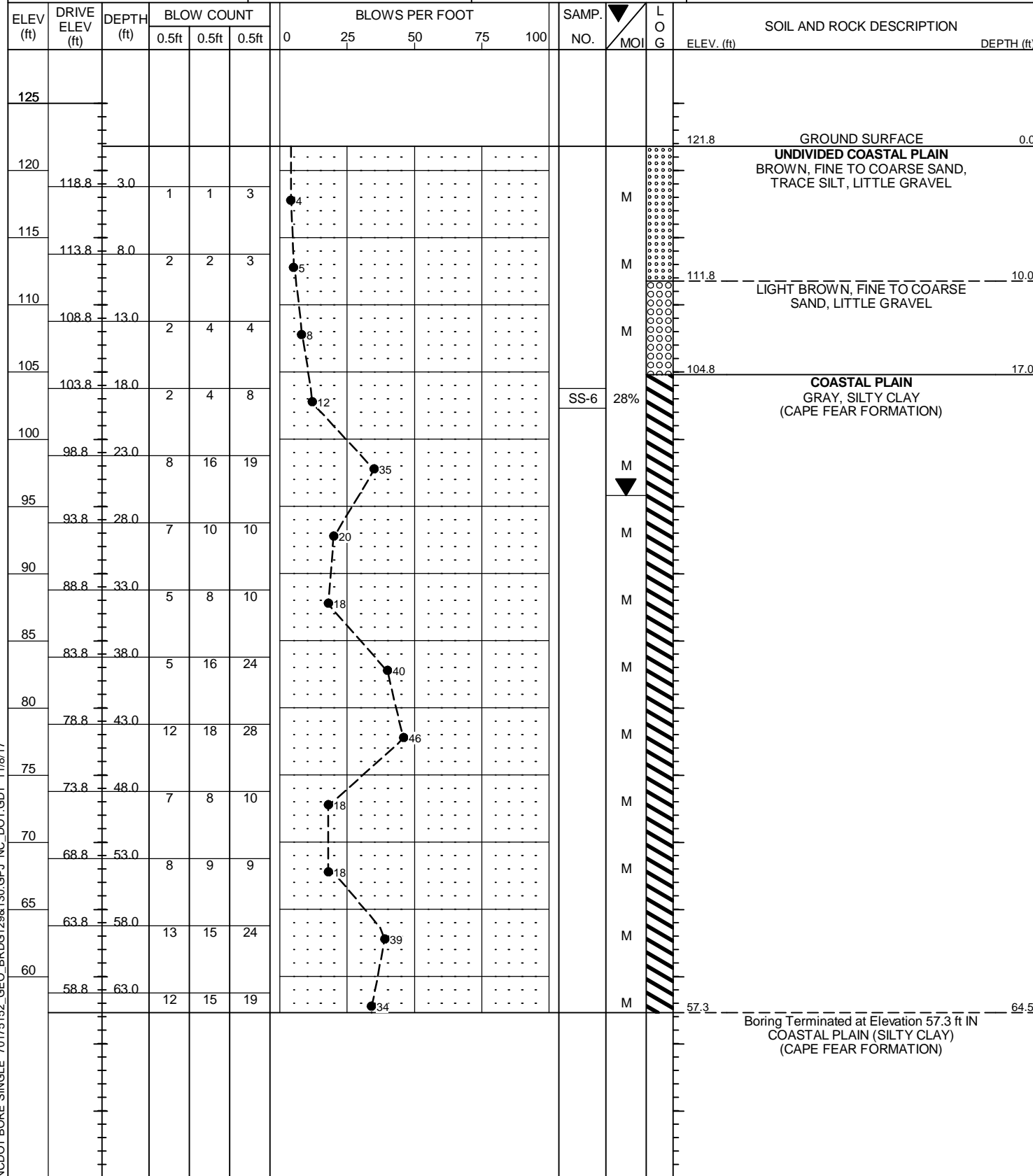
NCDOT BORE SINGLE 70175152_GEO_BRDG129&130.GPJ_NC_DOT.GDT 11/8/17



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 41665.7A	TIP NA	COUNTY CUMBERLAND	GEOLOGIST WERITZ, M. A.
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGES NO. 129 & 130 ON I-95 BUS LOOP, OVER U.S. 301 (DUNN ROAD)			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. EB1-A	STATION 107+13	OFFSET 23 ft LT	ALIGNMENT -L2-
COLLAR ELEV. 121.8 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 64.5 ft	NORTHING 486,987	EASTING 2,062,717
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE TER373 DIEDRICH D-50 99% 03/09/2017		DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary	HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRILLER TURNAGE, J. R.	START DATE 09/21/17	COMP. DATE 09/21/17	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A

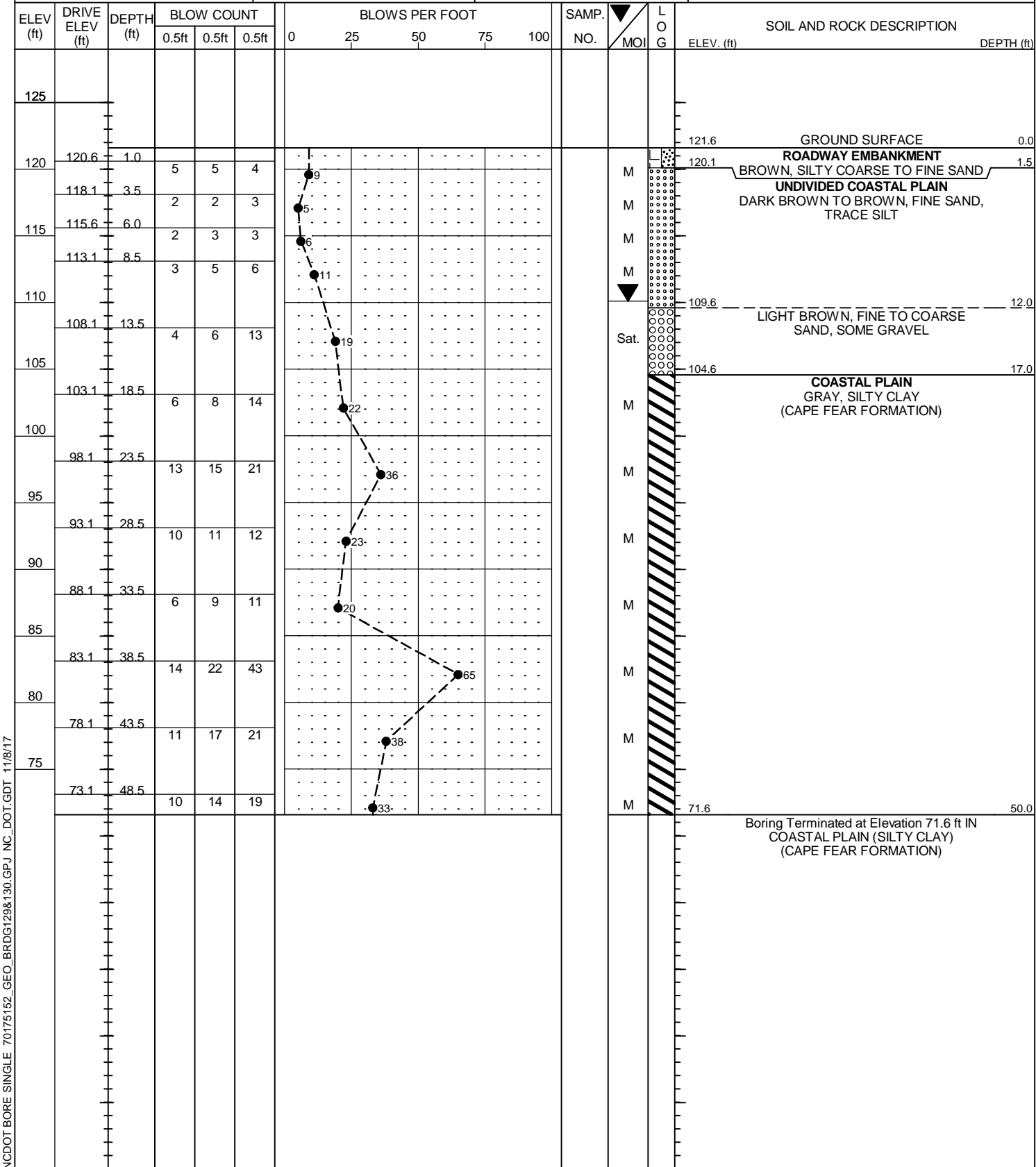


NCDOT BORE SINGLE 70175152_GEO_BRDG129&130.GPJ_NC_DOT.GDT 11/8/17

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 41665.7A	TIP NA	COUNTY CUMBERLAND	GEOLOGIST WERITZ, M. A.
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGES NO. 129 & 130 ON I-95 BUS LOOP, OVER U.S. 301 (DUNN ROAD)			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. RW1-2	STATION 106+62	OFFSET 33 ft RT	ALIGNMENT -L2-
COLLAR ELEV. 121.6 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 50.0 ft	NORTHING 486,920	EASTING 2,062,680
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE TER373 DIEDRICH D-50 99% 03/09/2017		DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary	HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRILLER TURNAGE, J. R.	START DATE 09/21/17	COMP. DATE 09/21/17	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A



NCDOT BORE SINGLE 70175152_GEO_BRDG129&130.GPJ_NC_DOT.GDT 11/8/17

Boring Terminated at Elevation 71.6 ft IN
COASTAL PLAIN (SILTY CLAY)
(CAPE FEAR FORMATION)

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
BRIDGES NO. 129 & 130 ON I-95 BUSINESS LOOP OVER US 301 (DUNN ROAD)



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 1: WEST APPROACH TO END BENT NO. 1 BETWEEN -L1- AND -L2- ALIGNMENTS, LOOKING EAST



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 3: ON -Y- ALIGNMENT, SOUTH OF -L1- AND -L2- ALIGNMENTS, LOOKING NORTH



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 2: ON -Y- ALIGNMENT, NORTH OF -L1- AND -L2- ALIGNMENTS, LOOKING SOUTH



PHOTOGRAPH NO. 4: EAST APPROACH TO END BENT NO.2 BETWEEN -L1- AND -L2- ALIGNMENTS, LOOKING WEST