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AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION **CONTENTS** <u>LINE</u> **STATION** <u>PLAN</u> 12+85 - 68+27.48 4-8 -YI-10+00 - 14+13.81 -Y7-10+00 - 16+08.87 10+00 - 14+91.11 -DRWYI-10+00 - 15+26.46

TITLE

A PAVEMENT INVESTIGATION RESULTS 14-21 LABORATORY RESULTS

APPENDICES

APPENDIX

SEE SHEET 3 FOR PLAN SHEET LAYOUT

PROFILE

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

ROADWAY SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY MACON

PROJECT DESCRIPTION US 23/US 441 FROM US 64 TO SR 1652 (WIDE HORIZON DRIVE)/SR 1152 (BELDEN CIRCLE)

INVENTORY

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
V.C.	R-5734A	1	29

CAUTION NOTICE

THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION ON WHICH IT IS BASED WERE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARING THE SCOPE OF WORK TO BE INCLUDED IN THE REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL. 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 (1991) 707-8050. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

SOIL AND ROCK BOUNDARIES WITHIN A BOREHOLE ARE BASED ON GEOTECHNICAL INTERPRETATION UNLESS ENCOUNTERED IN A SAMPLE, INTERPRETED BOUNDARIES MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN SAMPLED STRATA AND BOREHOLE INFORMATION MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN BORINGS, 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 INTERRETATIONS 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 THE 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.

- NOTES:

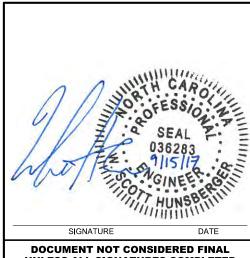
 1. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT IMPLIED OR GUARANTEED BY THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS ACCURATE NOR IS IT CONSIDERED PART OF THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS OR CONTRACT FOR THE PROJECT.

 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.

GOODNIGHT, D. J. LANE, R. W. TRIGON EXP. **SUMMIT** INVESTIGATED BY __DJG/RWL DRAWN BY _ HUNSBERGER, W. S. CHECKED BY HAMM, J. R. SUBMITTED BY FALCON

DATE SEPTEMBER 2017

PERSONNEL



UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

REFERENCE

50192

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET N

R-5734A

2

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION WELL CRADED - INDICATES A COOR REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE	ROCK DESCRIPTION HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED, AN INFERRED	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
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	<u>WELL GRADED</u> - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE. <u>UNIFORMLY GRADED</u> - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE.	ROCK LINE INDICATES THE LEVEL AT WHICH NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL.	ALLUVIUM (ALLUV,) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.
ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM DI586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM, BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:	GAP-GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLE SIZES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES.	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	AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.
CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS	REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK, ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:	ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.
AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6	THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS:	SI//BI//A	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.
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	WEATHERED VILLY NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > ROCK (WR) 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT
GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	CRYSTALLINE CRYSTA	WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND
LLASS. (\$\(\sigma\) 35/. PASSING "200) (> 35/. PASSING "200)	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.	ROCK (CR) WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	SURFACE.
GROUP A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 CLASS. A-1- A-1- A-1- A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-3-4 A-3-5 A-6, A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY	NON-CRYSTALLINE - FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE. COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM
999999999999999999999999999999999999999	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31	ROCK (NCR) SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	OF SLOPE.
SYMBOL 0000000000	MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SEDIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL, ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED	CORE RECOVERY (REC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED
7. PASSING SILT- MUCK,	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	(CP) SHELL BEDS, ETC.	BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
#40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN SOILS CLAY PEAT	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY	- WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.
-200 15 MX 25 MX BI MX 25 MX 25 MX 25 MX 25 MX 35 MX 36 MX 36 MX 36 MX 36 MX	ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE
MATERIAL PASSING *40	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10% LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20%	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN,	HORIZONTAL.
LL 40 MX 41 MN 40 MX 41 MN 40 MX 41 MN 40 MX 41 MN 50115 WITH	MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35%	(V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF	DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE
PI 6 MX NP 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN MODERATE ORGANIC	HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH,
GROUP INDEX U U 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NU MX AMOUNTS UP-	GROUND WATER	SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO (SLI.) 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.
USUAL TYPES STUNE FRAUS. FINE SILTY OR CLAYEY SILTY CLAYEY MATTER	WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING	CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.
MATERIALS SAND SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS	STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS	MODERATE SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN	FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM
GEN. RATING EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR POOR UNSUITABLE		(MOD.) 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	PARENT MATERIAL.
AS SUBURADE PUUR	SPRING OR SEEP	WITH FRESH ROCK.	FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ; PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30		MODERATELY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	SEVERE AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH (MOD. SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK, ROCK GIVES "CLUNK" SOUND WHEN STRUCK.	JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTINESS OF PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO
M-VHLUE? (TUNSZET)	with soil description of rock structures	SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT	ITS LATERAL EXTENT.
GENERALLY VERY LOOSE < 4 CONTROL LOOSE	SOIL SYMBOL OPT ONT TEST BORING SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION	(SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN.	LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.
MATERIAL MEDIUM DENSE 10 TO 30 N/A	I 南	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF	MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.
(NON-COHESIVE) DENSE 30 TO 50 VERY DENSE > 50	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER TEST	VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE SEVERE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK	PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE
VERY SOFT	— INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY — CORE BORING SOUNDING ROD	(V SEV.) REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR	OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.
GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5	TEST BORING	VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</u>	RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.
SILT-CLAY MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 0.5 TO 1.0 MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2	INFERRED ROCK LINE "MONITORING WELL WITH CORE	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	ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (ROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF
(COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4	PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION SPT N-VALUE	ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
HARD > 30 > 4 TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE	RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS	ROCK HARDNESS	SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT
		VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK, BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES	ROCK,
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270 OPENING (MM) 4.76 2.00 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053	UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNSUITABLE WASTE ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE	SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	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
COARSE FINE	SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL SAND SAND (SL) (CL)		MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK. GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE	SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT
(USE, SU.) (F SU.)	ABBREVIATIONS	HARD EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED BY MODERATE BLOWS.	OR SLIP PLANE.
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005 SIZE IN. 12 3	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS WEA WEATHERED	MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT.	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
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY 7 - UNIT WEIGHT	HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE	WITH A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION EQUAL
SOU MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE	CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC 7 _d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC	POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS. STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY
(ATTERBERG LIMITS) OESCRIPTION GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS	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	TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY	DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON	PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.	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
(SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE	F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE	VERY CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK, PIECES I INCH SOFT OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE, CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY	THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
PLASTIC CONTROL IN DEPUTIES DRAINS TO	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK FRACT - FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FINGERNAIL.	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
RANGE - WET - (W) SEMISULIDE REQUIRES DRYING TO	FRAGS FRAGMENTS W - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	BENCH MARK: BORING ELEVATIONS TAKEN FROM *.TIN FILE
(PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	HI HIGHLY V - VERY RATIO	TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS	SENSON HIMMA BOUNTO ELEPTRICATO PARCELLA PARCELL
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET	ELEVATION: FEET
SL _ SHRINKAGE LIMIT	DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET	NOTES:
REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO	CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL	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	FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING
- DRY - (D) ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	CME-55 G* CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER CORE SIZE:	THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	THE THEE WINDOWN TELL OF TELL DIVIETING
PLASTICITY	X 8* HOLLOW AUGERS	INDURATION	
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH	CME-550 HARD FACED FINGER BITS	FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.	
NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW	TUNGCARBIDE INSERTS	RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; FRIABLE GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.	
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM	VANE SHEAR TEST CASING W/ ADVANCER HAND TOOLS:	CRAINC CAN BE CERARATER FROM CAMPLE WITH CIFEL PROPE.	
HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH	PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE STEEL TEETH HAND AUGER	MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.	
COLOR	TRICONE 'TUNG-CARE December 200	CRAINS ARE DISCISSED TO CERARATE WITH CIEFL PROPE.	
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN. RED. YELLOW-BROWN, BLUE-GRAY).	X MOBILE B-57 CORE BIT VANE SHEAR TEST	INDURATED DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.	
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.	X CME-450	EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE;	
	[A] CME-40U	SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-1-

See Sheet 1-A For Index of Sheets See Sheet 1-B For Conventional Plan Sheet Symbols SHEET TOTAL NO. SHEETS STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA Stantec $\overline{
m N.C.}$ 29 R-5734A 1 DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS 50192.1.1 P.E. Suite 300 Raleigh, NC 27606 Tel. (919) 851-6866 Fax. (919) 851-7024 MACON COUNTY License No. F-0672 3 V LOCATION: US 441 (GEORGIA ROAD) FROM SR 1652 (WIDE HORIZON RD.)/SR 1152 (BELDEN CIRCLE) TO US 64 TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, PAVING, DRAINAGE, CULVERTS, AND SIGNALS VICINITY MAP NAD 83/2011 BEGIN TIP PROJECT R-5734A STA. 17 + 10.00 -L-US 441 (GEORGIA RD) END TIP PROJECT R-5734A STA. 68 + 27.48 -L-US 441 (GEORGIA RD), BEGIN CONSTRUCTION -Y3- STA. 14+00.00 <u>BEGIN CONSTRUCTION</u> -Y6- STA. 10+68.12 BEGIN CONSTRUCTION --Y8- STA. 11 + 40.59 BEGIN CONSTRUCTION
-YI- STA. 20 + 72.39 BEGIN CONSTRUCTION
-Y9- STA. 11+51.23 5 4 0 8 BELDEN CIR GEORGIA ROAD US 23/441 GEORGIA ROAD TO FRANKLIN **∠** END CONSTRUCTION -Y4- STA. II+II.19 END CONSTRUCTION -Y7- STA. 13 + 78.71 UPGRADED SIGNAL END CONSTRUCTION -Y5- STA. 10 + 85.82 BEGIN CONSTRUCTION
-RPD- STA 12+00.00 A PORTION OF THIS PROJECT IS WITHIN THE MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES OF THE TOWN OF FRANKLIN. INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR R/W ACQUISITION CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE PERFORMED TO THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY METHOD II. THIS IS A NO CONTROL OF ACCESS PROJECT WITH FULL CONTROLLED ACCESS BEING LIMITED TO POINTS AS SHOWN ON THE PLANS. HYDRAULICS ENGINEER **GRAPHIC SCALES** DESIGN DATA PROJECT LENGTH Stantec Consulting Services Inc. 801 Jones Franklin Road Suite 300 Raleigh, NC 27606 ADT 2020 = 26,600Stantec LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT R-5734A = 0.969 MILES ADT 2040 = 34,200Tel. (919) 851-6866 Fax. (919) 851-7024 www.stantec.com License No. F-0672 TOTAL LENGTH TIP PROJECT R-5734A = 0.969 MILES for the North Carolina Department of Transportation 2012 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS STANTEC CONTACT RIGHT OF WAY DATE: ROADWAY DESIGN V = 50 MPHSTEVE SMALLWOOD, P.E. **ENGINEER** PROFILE (HORIZONTAL) AUGUST 21, 2017 * (TTST = 3% + DUALS 4%) FUNC CLASS = ARTERIALNCDOT DIVISION 14 CONTACT: LETTING DATE: PROFILE (VERTICAL) AUGUST 21, 2018 MAC MCDOWELL



Roadway Subsurface Investigation Report - Inventory

US 23/ US 441 From US 64 to SR 1652 (Wide Horizon Dr.)/ SR 1152 (Belden Circle)

Macon County, North Carolina

WBS: 50192.2.1 TIP: R-5734A

Falcon Project No.: G15060.00

Prepared for:

Stantec 801 Jones Franklin Road, Suite 300 Raleigh, NC 27606

Submitted by:
Falcon Engineering, Inc.
1210 Trinity Road, Suite 110
Cary, North Carolina 27513
(919) 871-0800
www.falconengineers.com

August 31, 2017

www.FalconEngineers.com

SHEET 3A 50192.2.1 (R-5734A)

 WBS:
 50192.2.1

 TIP:
 R-5734A

 COUNTY:
 Macon

DESCRIPTION: US 23 / US 441 From US 64 to SR 1652 (Wide Horizon Dr.) / SR

1152 (Belden Circle)

SUBJECT: Roadway Subsurface Investigation – Inventory

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project consists of approximately 0.97 miles of proposed widening and improvements along US-441 (-L-, Georgia Road) in Franklin, Macon County, North Carolina. Various turn lanes, sidewalks, and U-turn bulbs will be added along -L-, in addition to intersection improvements and widening along various Y-lines, and one new alignment (-DRWY1-).

Also included in this project is a retaining wall structure along -Y1- (right), and a culvert extension near station 19+50 -L-. Investigation data for the retaining wall and culvert extension are incorporated into this report.

The investigation was conducted in two mobilizations; the first from March 6th to 9th, 2017 and the second from July 13th to 14th, 2017 in general accordance with our Scope and Fee Estimates for Geotechnical Investigation and Engineering Services. The recommendations provided in this report are based solely on our site reconnaissance, soil test borings and laboratory test data, engineering evaluation of these data, and generally accepted soil and foundation engineering practices and principles.

A total of twenty-nine (29) Standard Penetration Test (SPT) borings were drilled for the proposed roadway alignments. All mechanical borings were drilled using a CME-450 or Mobile B-57 ATV drill rig equipped with 2 ¼-inch inside diameter hollow-stem augers, and SPT testing was performed with an automatic hammer. Representative soil samples, collected with a split-barrel sampler or hand auger, were selected for laboratory testing to verify visual field classifications. In addition, bulk samples were collected for standard Proctor compaction and California Bearing Ratio (CBR) testing. Ten (10) pavement core borings were performed as part of this investigation, and in-situ CBR testing was performed using Kessler Dynamic Cone Penetrometer to depths of up to three feet below subgrade.





The following alignments, totaling approximately 1.4 miles were explicitly investigated. Other minor Y-lines and driveways are included on the project but improvements are not anticipated to be significant enough to warrant investigation.

Alignment	Station (ft)
-L- (US 441)	17+10.00—68+27.48
-Y1- (Belden Circle)	10+00.00—14+13.81
-Y7- (Siler Rd)	10+00.00—16+08.87
-LPD-	10+00.00—14+91.11
-DRWY1-	10+00.00—15+26.46

AREAS OF SPECIAL GEOTECHNICAL INTEREST

I. The following locations contain very soft to soft/very loose soils with an N-value less than 4 near the ground surface:

<u>Alignment</u>	Station (ft)
-L-	23+25 to 26+00

II. Alluvial soils were encountered near the following locations. The potential for wet, soft or organic soils should be anticipated at these locations:

Alignment	Station (ft)
-L-	21+50 to 23+50
-L-	27+50 to 34+50

Isolated alluvial soils are likely to exist elsewhere on the site between borings in proximity to natural waterways.

III. Artificial fill was encountered at the following locations:

<u>Alignment</u>	Station (ft)
-L-	17+57
-L-	47+50 to 51+00
-DRWY1-	14+02

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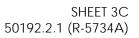
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SHEET 3B 50192.2.1 (R-5734A)

IV. Roadway Embankment was encountered at the following locations:

<u>Alignment</u>	<u>Station (ft)</u>
-L-	18+50 to 39+05
-Y7-	13+05
-LPD-	11+00 to 13+50







PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

The project site is in the Blue Ridge Belt Physiographic Province of North Carolina. According to the *Geologic Map of North Carolina* (1985), the site is underlain by two major geologic units of the Coweeta Group (**ZYba** and **ZYbn**) in the Blue Ridge Belt Physiographic Provence. These units are of the Middle/Late Proterozoic Peroiod. The site is bound on the north and south by the Coweeta Group (**ZYba**) which is noted to consist of Amphibiolite – equigranular, massive to well foliated, rarely discordant, metamorphosed intrusive to extrusive mafic rock and may include metasedimetary rock. The majority of the middle of the site consists of a different unit of the Coweeta Group (**ZYbn**). This unit consists of Biotite Gneiss – migmatitic; interlayered and gradational with bitotite-garnett gneiss and amphibiolite; locally abundant quartz and alumino-silicates.

Existing site topography is typical of North Carolina's mountain region. The site lies predominantly within a valley centered around Cartoogechaye Creek, which empties into the Little Tennessee River approximately 2/3 mile east of the site. US 441 crosses both Catoogechaye Creek, and one of its tributaries with the project limits. To the south of Cartoogechaye Creek the site is relatively flat as US 441 follows and crosses the tributary, and to the north the site slopes moderately upward away from the valley and toward the US 64 exit which is the northern project terminus.

Although frequent and large exposed rock outcroppings are common in the mountain region, no such features were observed at the site. Some rock is present within stream beds, but was not observed exposed in upland areas of the site.

SOIL PROPERTIES

A variety of soils were encountered along the project, including artificial fill, existing roadway embankments, alluvial deposits, and residual soils. Areas where soils at the ground surface are of a unique origin (i.e. not residual soils) are approximately delineated on the boring location plans based on subsurface conditions encountered in nearby borings, and various topographical, vegetative, or other visual surface features.

Topsoil and rootmat was encountered in grassy, brushy, and wooded areas ranging in thickness from 0.3 to 0.7 feet, and typically on the order of 0.4 feet.

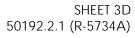
Artificial Fill soils were encountered at the ground surface beneath and adjacent to existing roadways. These consist of up to 3 to 20 feet of moist, very loose to loose, silty sand (A-2-4) and moist to wet, very soft to medium stiff, sandy silt and sandy and silty clay (A-4, A-5, A-7).

Roadway Embankment soils were encountered at the ground surface beneath and adjacent to existing roadways. These consist of up to 3 to 12 feet of moist, very loose to dense, silty sand (A-2-4) and moist, soft to very stiff, sandy silt (A-4, A-5, A-7).

Alluvial soils were encountered at the ground surface near the historic floodplains of natural waterways and presumably extend beneath nearby roadway embankments at the locations encountered. These soils extended to depths of up to approximately 16 feet from ground surface and consist of moist to wet, very soft to medium stiff sandy silt and silty clay (A-4, A-5, A-7) and wet, medium dense silty and clayey sand (A-2-4, A-1-b, with trace amounts of organic material.

Residual soils were encountered at the ground surface, or beneath artificial fill, roadway embankments or alluvial deposits. These soils consist of moist to wet, loose to dense, silty sand (A-2-4, A-2-5) and soft to stiff, sandy clay and silt, clayey silt and silty clays (A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7).







GROUNDWATER PROPERTIES

Groundwater levels were measured at the time of boring completion, and in many cases after a waiting period of at least 24 hours. Borings drilled within and in close proximity to existing roadways, and within residential or commercial areas were backfilled immediately after completion due to safety considerations.

US23 / US441 crosses both Cartoogechaye Creek and one of its tributaries within the project limits. Flowing water was observed in both locations at the time of the investigation. Detailed groundwater measurements are included in the attached subsurface profiles and cross sections, and noted areas of shallow groundwater are included in the Areas of Special Geotechnical Interest earlier in this report.

ADDITIONAL LABORATORY TESTING

The following bulk samples were obtained:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Location</u>	Depth(ft)	<u>Test</u>
BS-1	28+70, 59' LT, -L-	1.0 – 8.0	California Bearing Ratio, Standard Proctor
BS-2	49+81, 52'RT, -L-	1.0 – 7.0	California Bearing Ratio, Standard Proctor
BS-3	13+05, 45'LT, -L-	1.0 – 8.5	California Bearing Ratio, Standard Proctor

Classification test results for bulk samples are included in the subsurface profiles and cross sections and Standard Proctor and California Bearing Ratio (CBR) data is attached in the Appendix.

CLOSING

Falcon appreciates the opportunity to have provided our geotechnical engineering services for the above referenced project. If you have any questions concerning the contents of this report or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

FALCON ENGINEERING, INC.

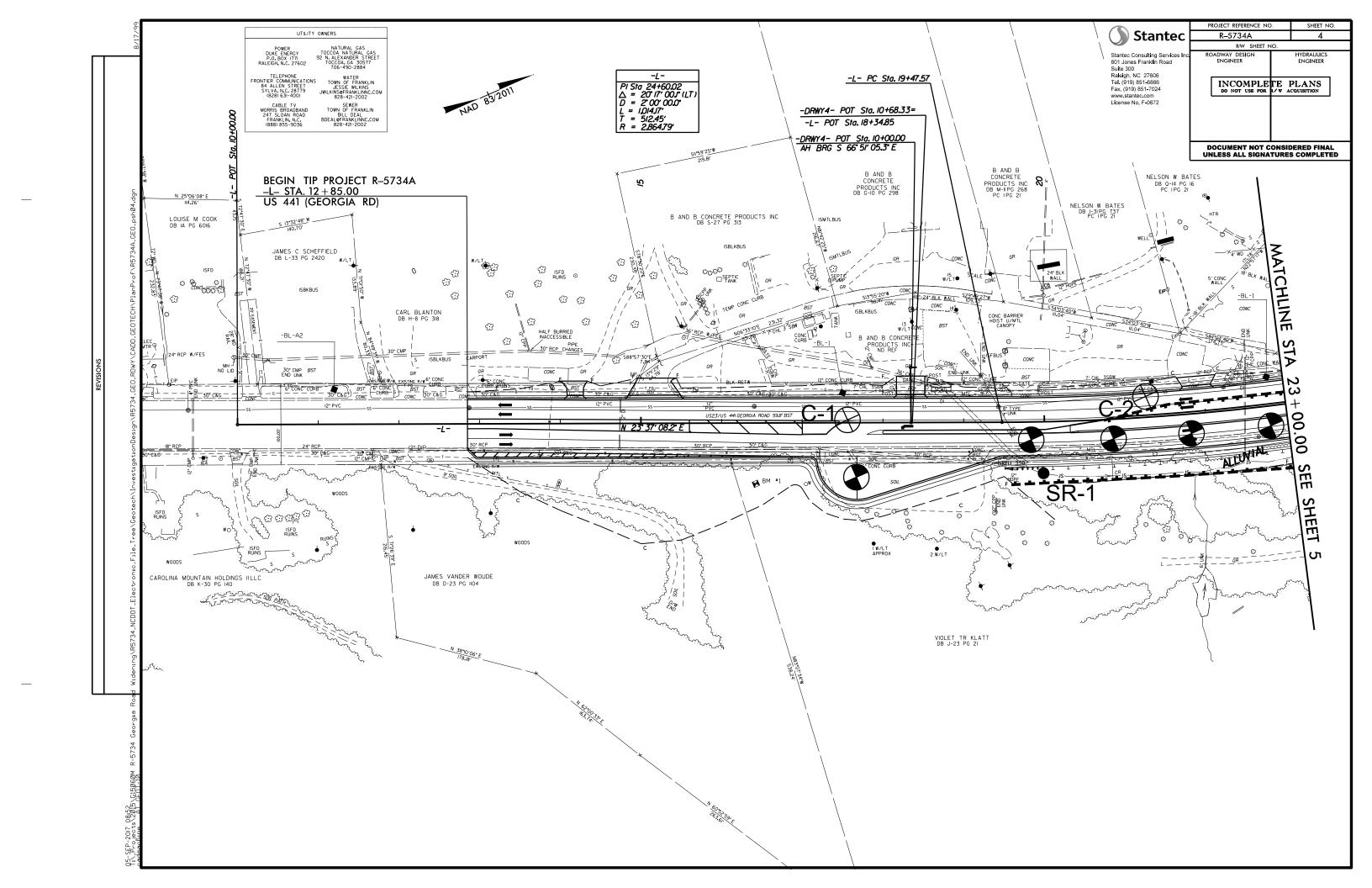
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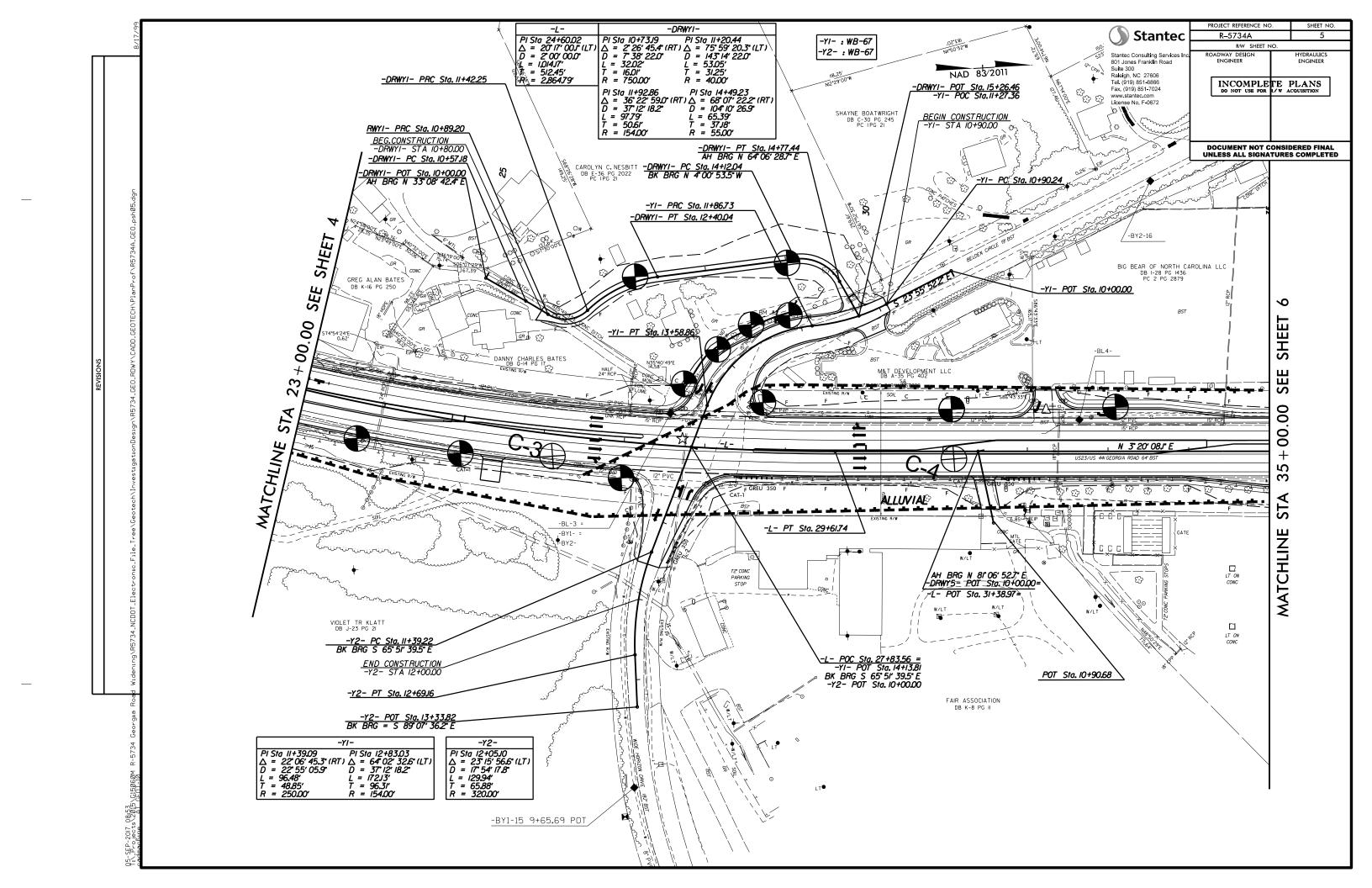
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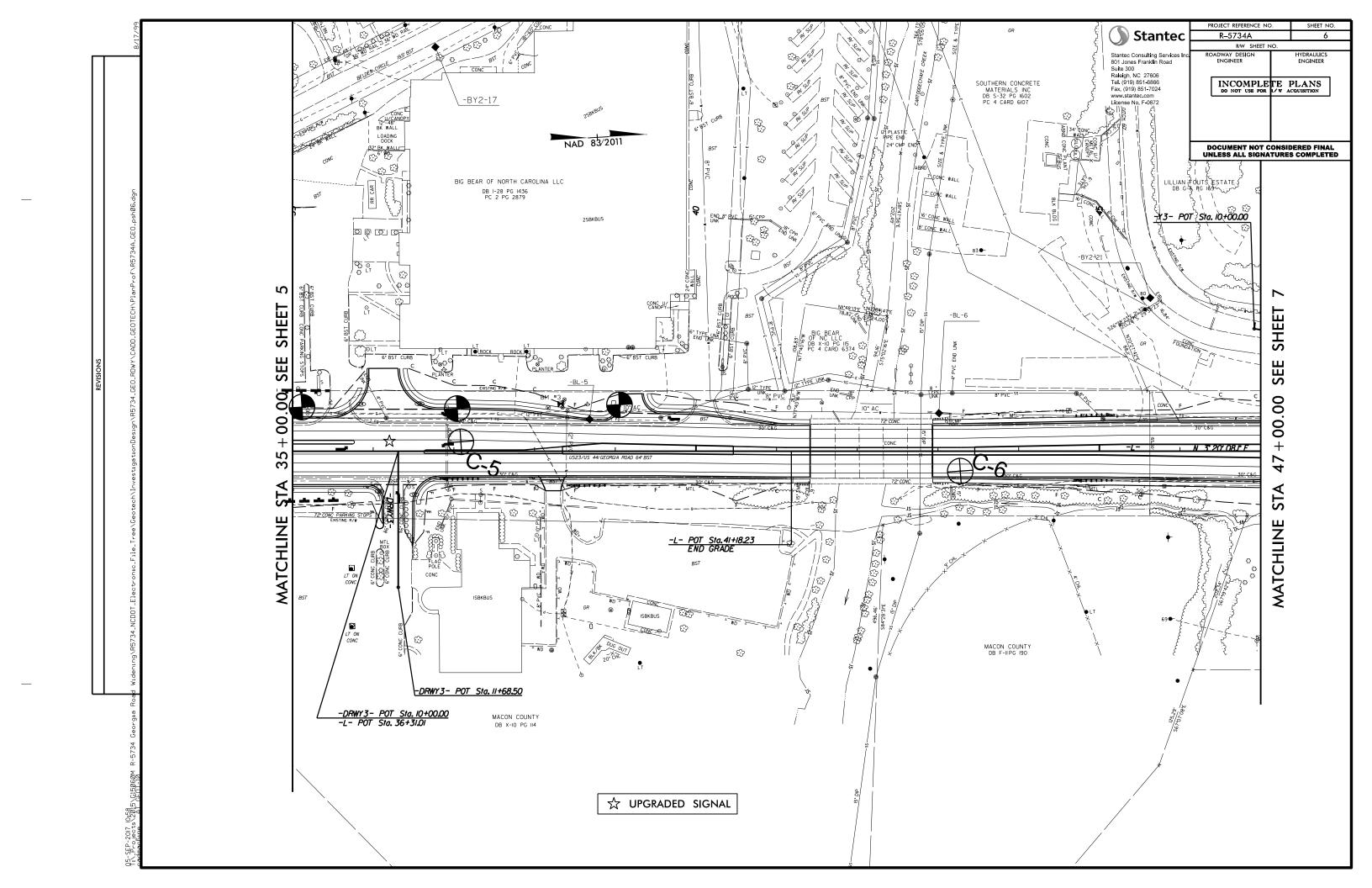
W. Scott Hunsberger, PE Geotechnical Engineer

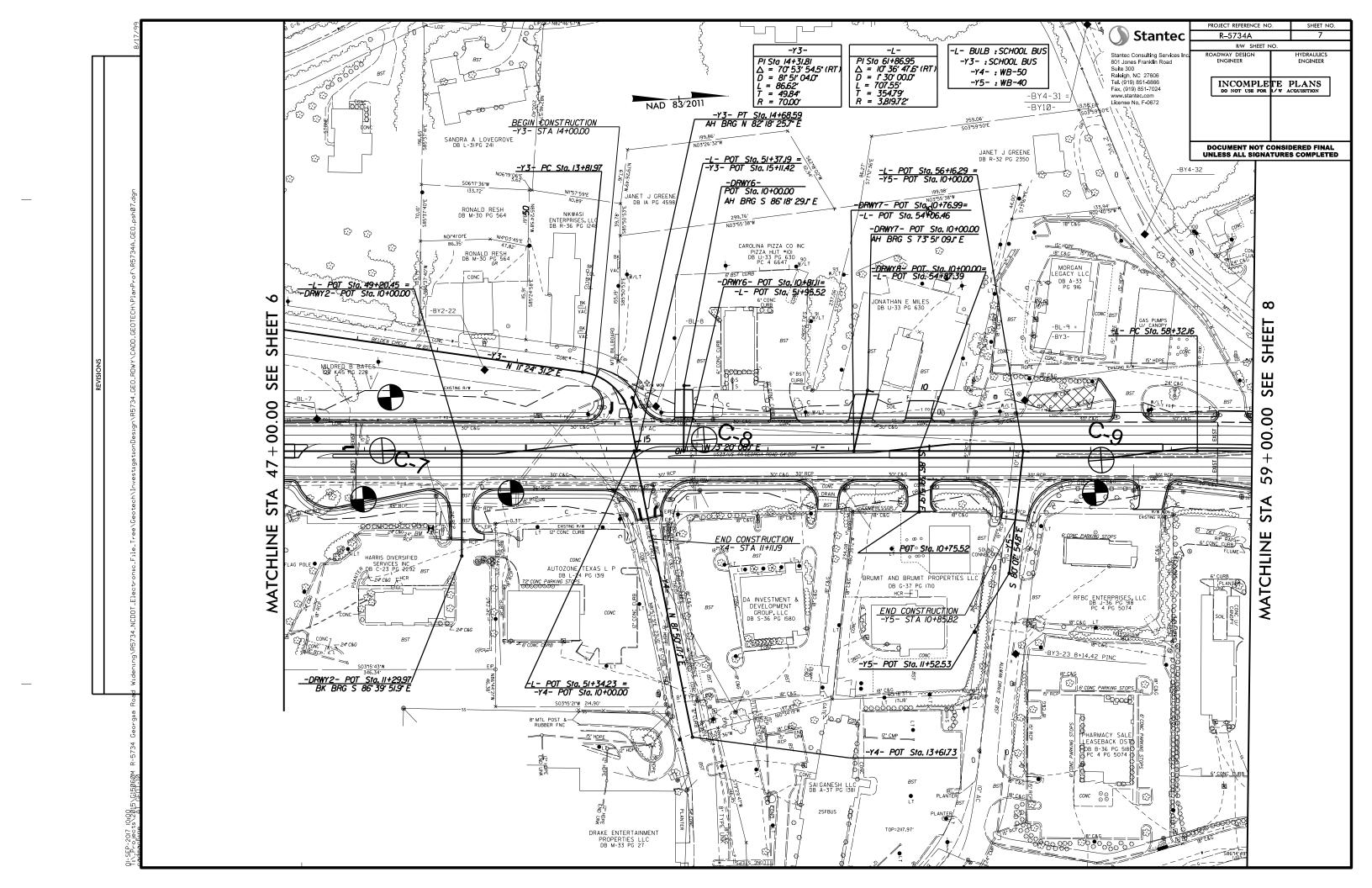
Jeremy R. Hamm, PE Geotechnical Engineering Manager

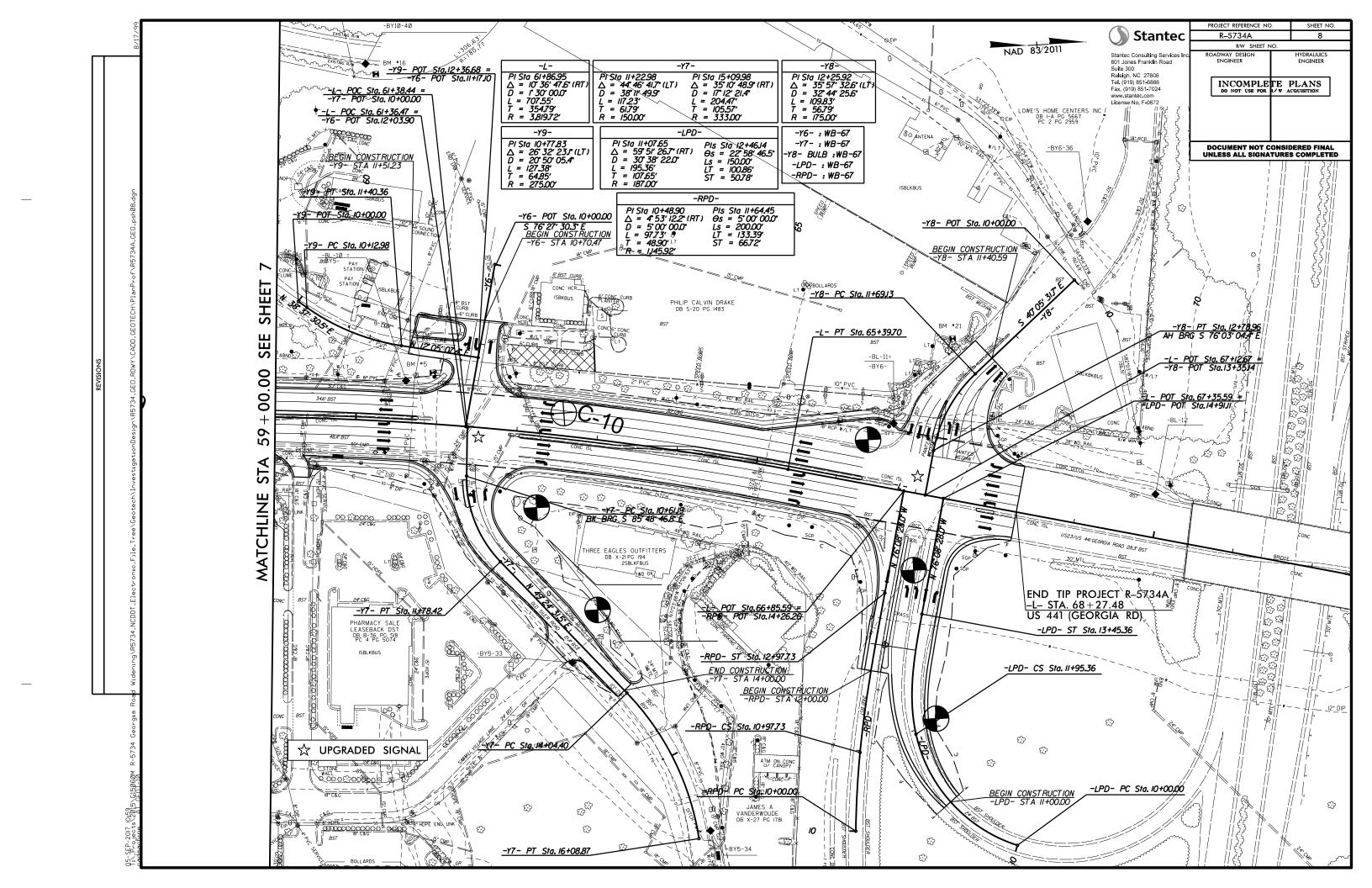


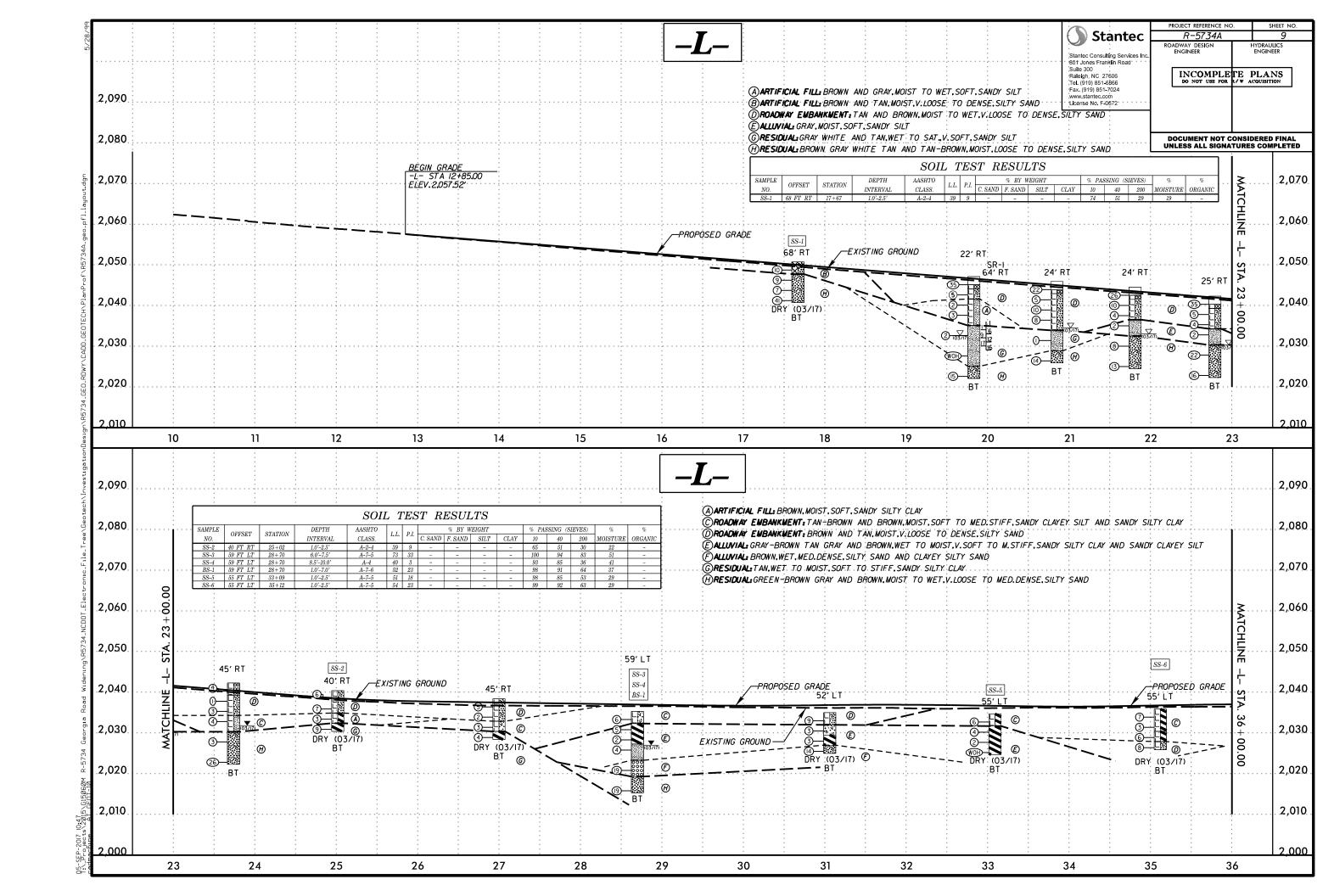


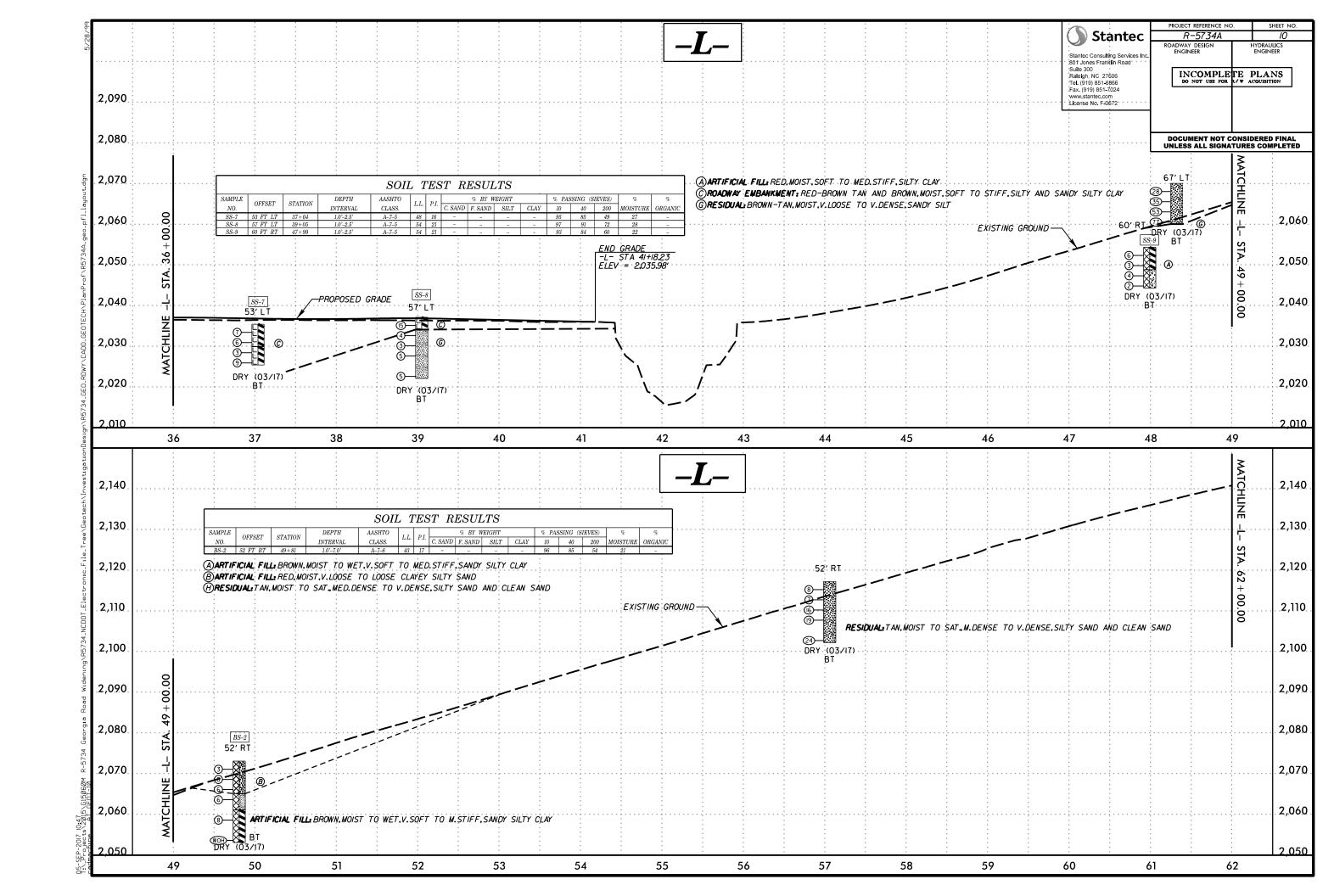


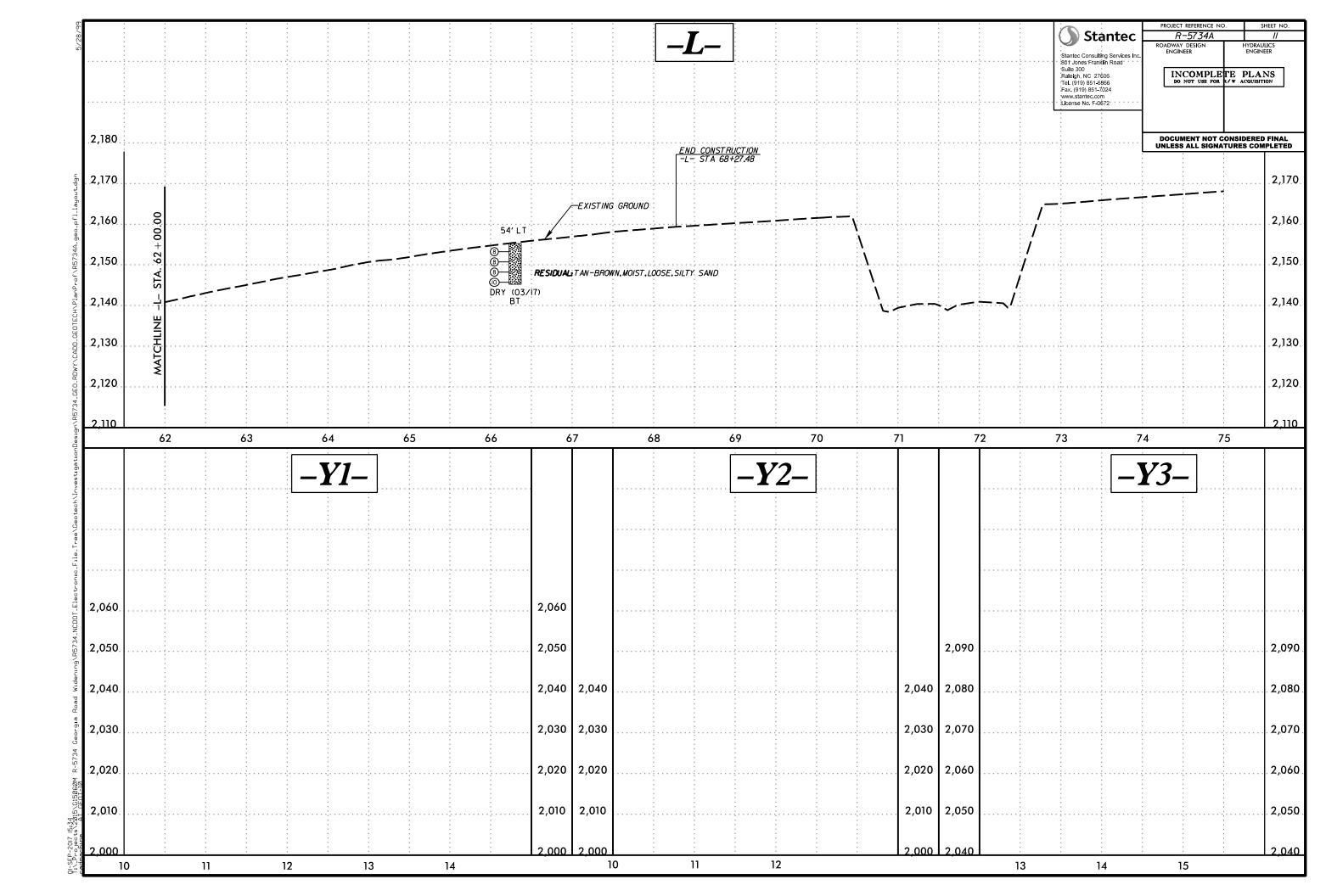


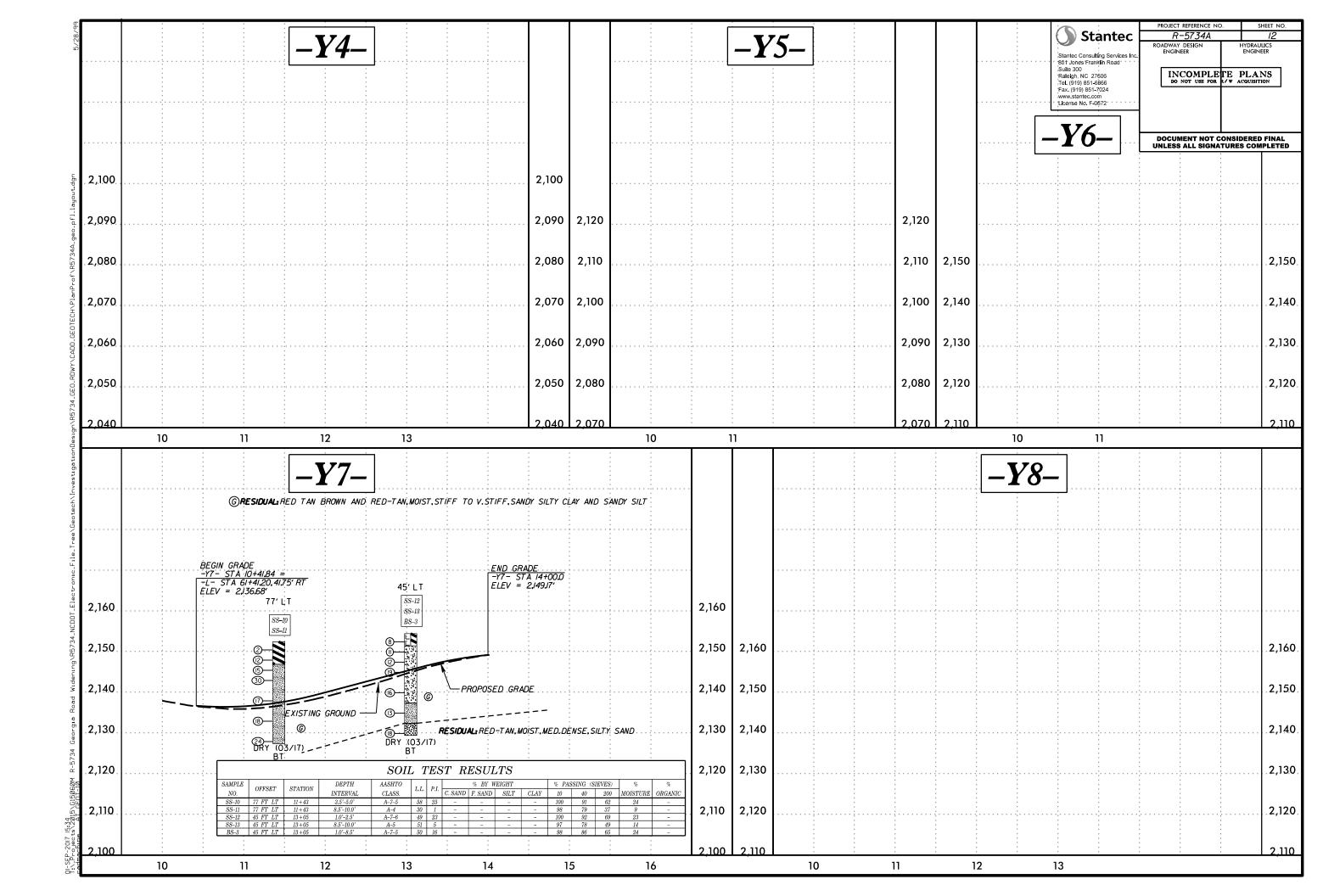


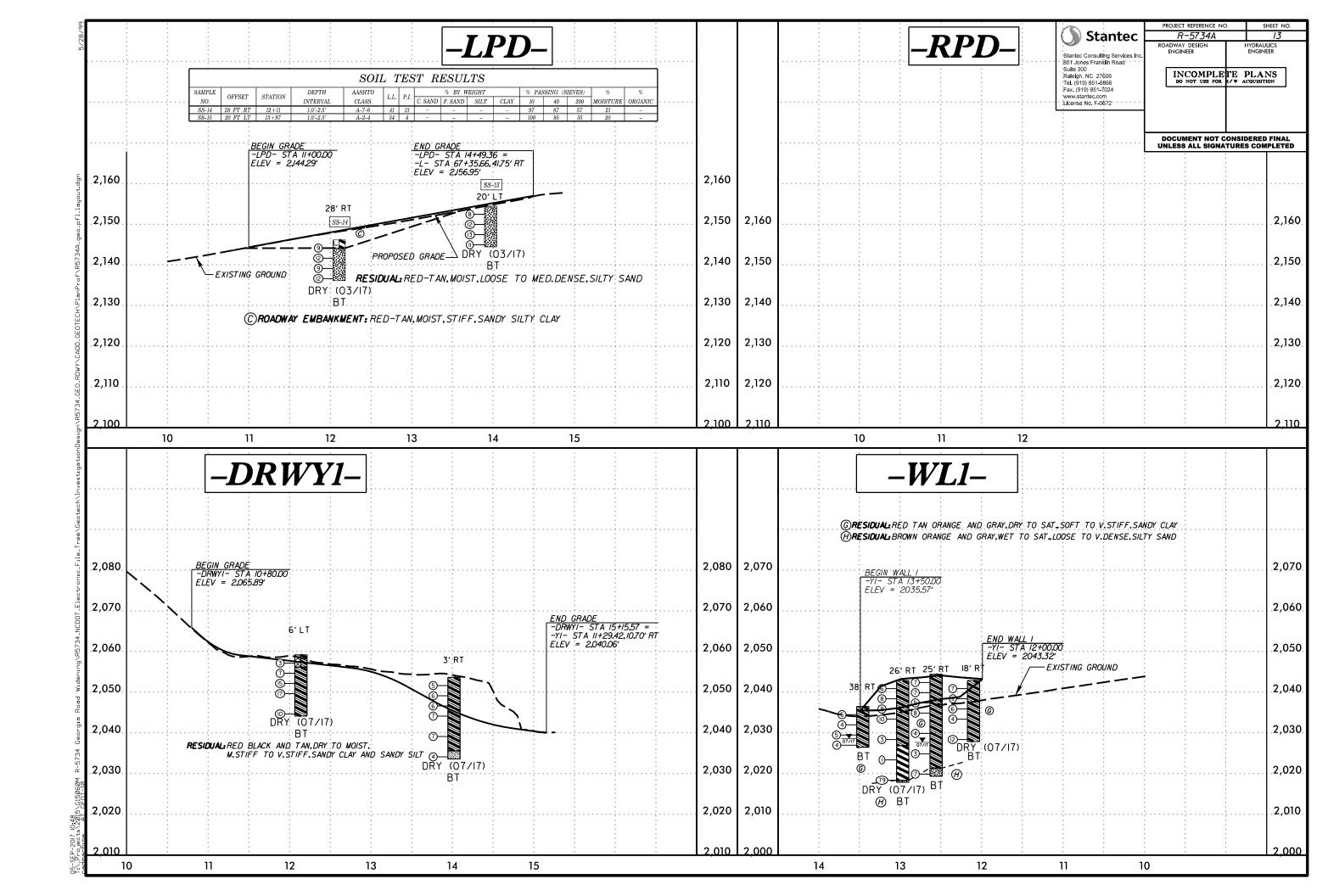












PROJECT REFERENCE NO. R-5734A 14 NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION APPENDIX A PAVEMENT INVESTIGATION RESULTS REFERENCE: 50192

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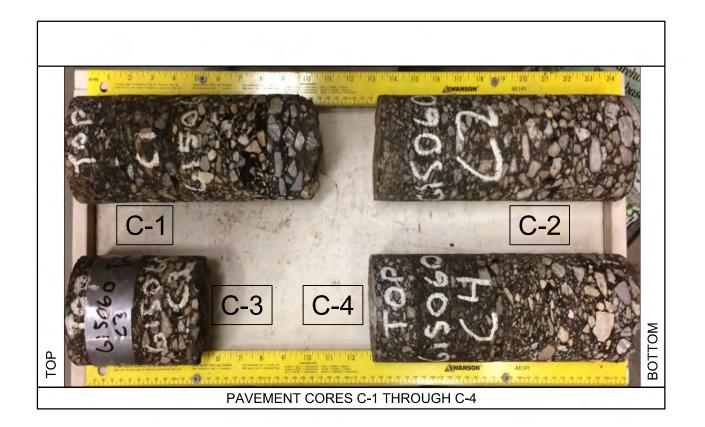
PAVEMENT SECTION AND SUBGRADE CONDITION SUMMARY

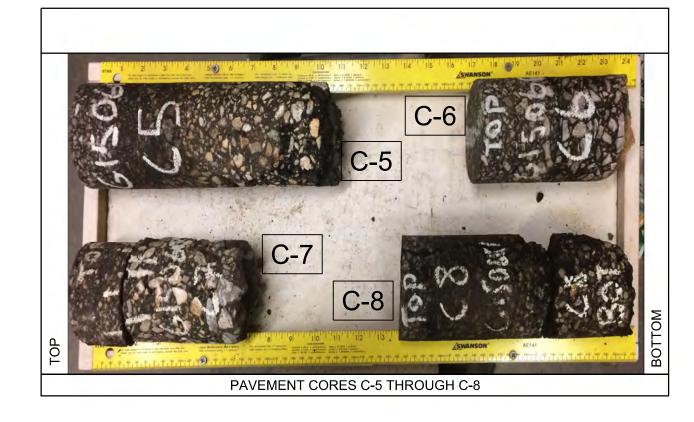
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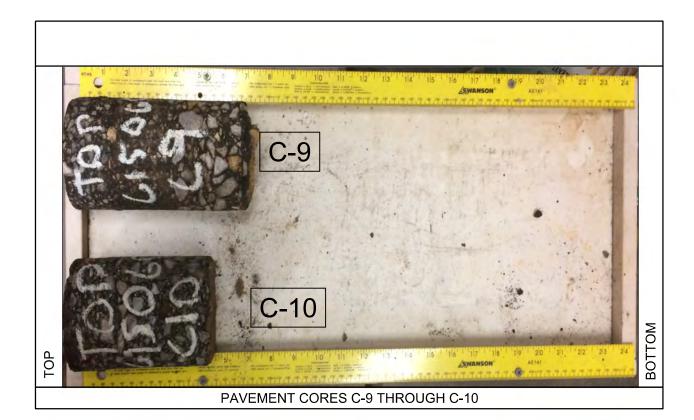
MACON COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA WBS: 50192.2.1; TIP: R-5734A

Falcon Project No.: G15060.00

TEST LOCATION PAVEMENT SECTION THICKNESS (INCHES) SUBGRADE								
NAME	STATION	OFFSET	LANE	HMA	AGGREGATE BASE	TOTAL	IN-SITU CBR	NOTES
C-1	17+56 -L-	4' LT	CENTER	10.00	12.00	22.00	25	-
C-2	21+27 -L-	26' LT	SOUTHBOUND	11.00	14.00	25.00	6	-
C-3	26+14 -L-	27' RT	NORTHBOUND	5.50	9.00	14.50	10	-
C-4	31+09 -L-	9' RT	NORTHBOUND	11.00	9.00	20.00	10	-
C-5	37+09 -L-	12' LT	SOUTHBOUND	11.00	5.50	16.50	6	-
C-6	43+28 -L-	25' RT	NORTHBOUND	6.00	11.00	17.00	15	-
C-7	48+22 -L-	CL	CENTER	11.00	11.00	22.00	12	-
C-8	52+21 -L-	14' LT	SOUTHBOUND	9.00	12.00	21.00	9	-
C-9	57+13 -L-	11' RT	NORTHBOUND	7.00	11.00	18.00	25	-
C-10	62+55 -L-	28' LT	SOUTHBOUND	5.50	13.50	19.00	13	-
REPRESENTATIVE AVERAGE		8.70	10.80	19.50	N/A	-		



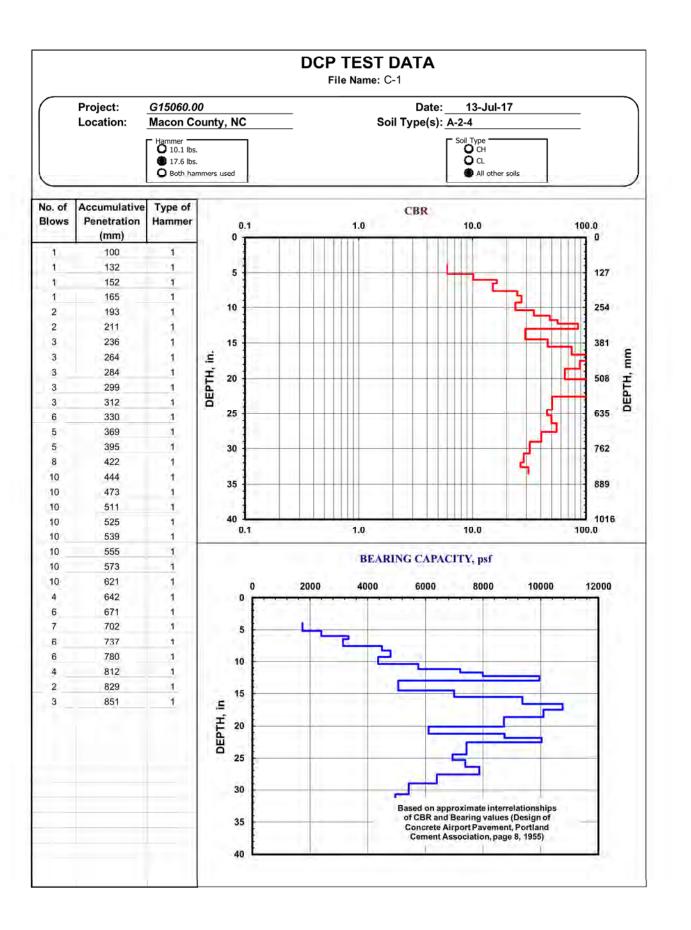


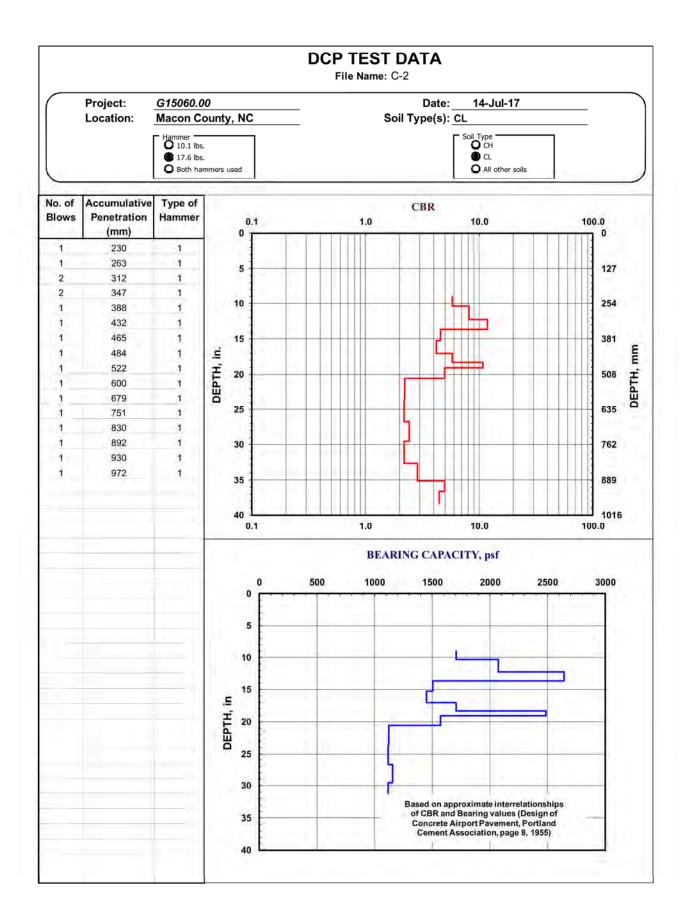


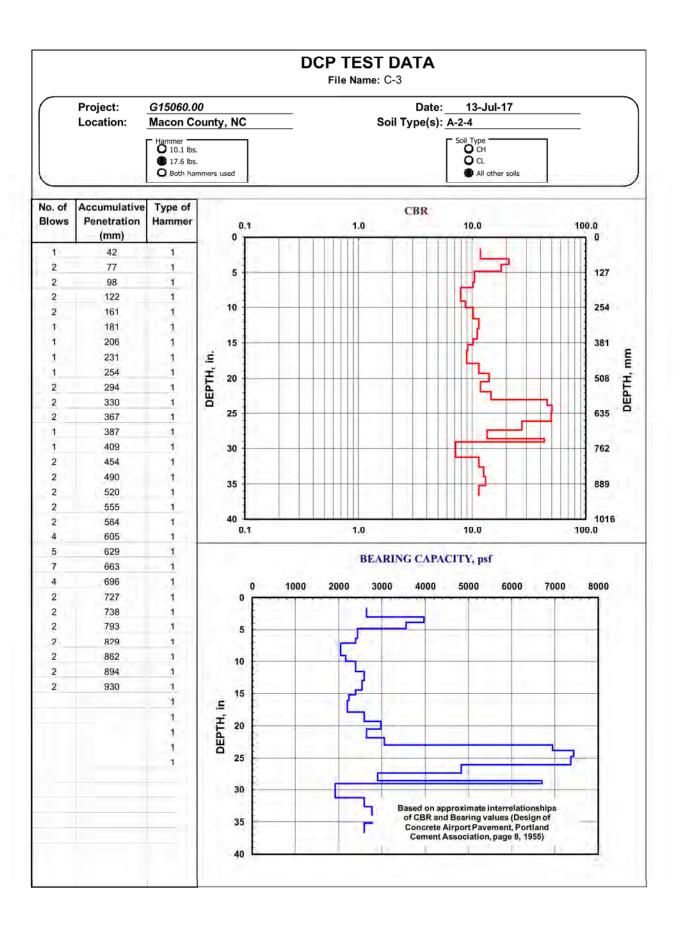


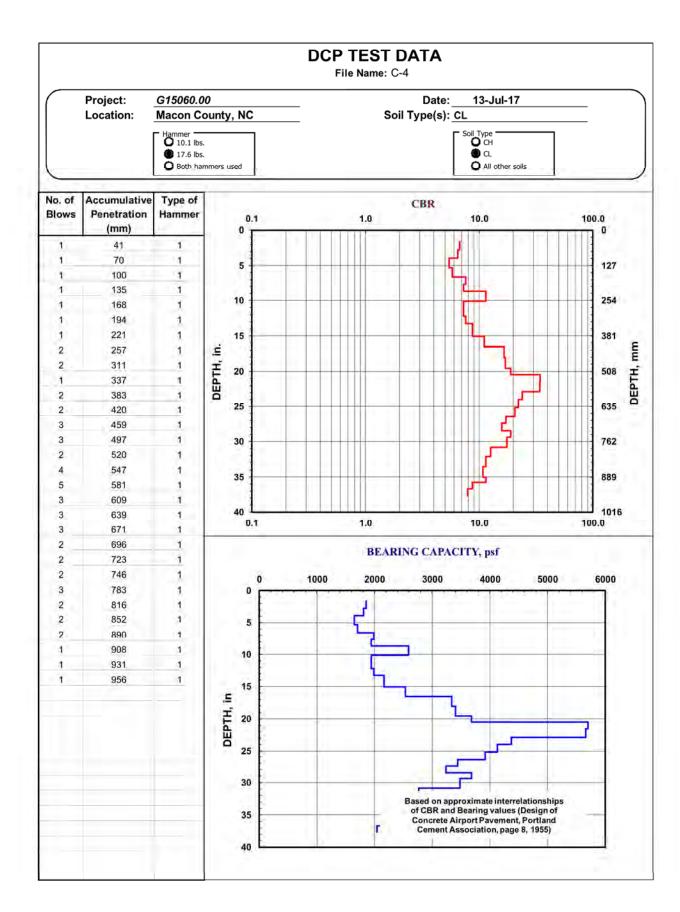
PAVEMENT CORE PHOTOGRAPHS

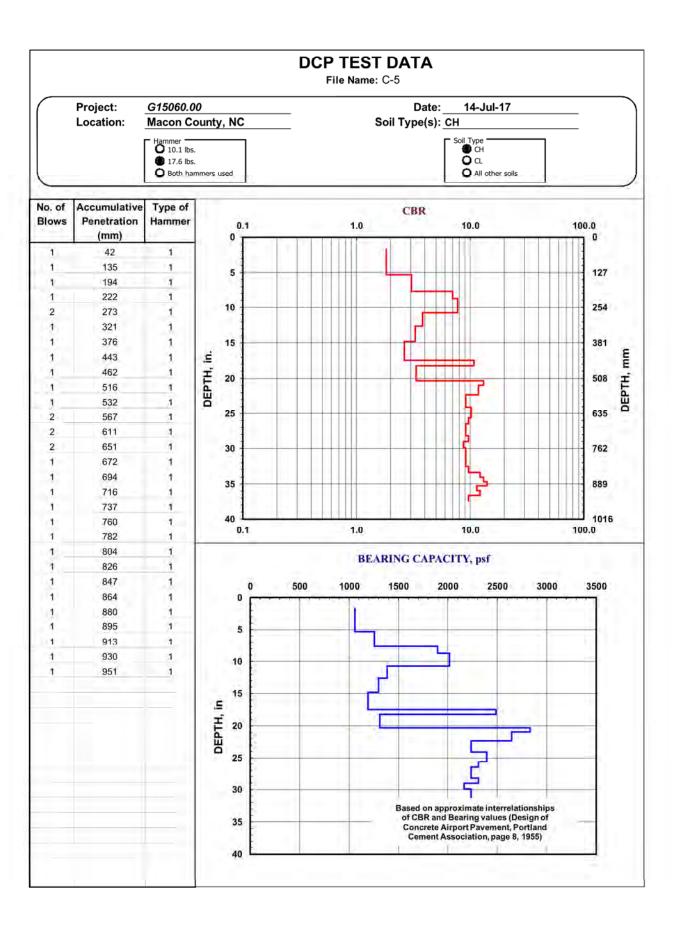
US 23/ US 441 FROM US 64 TO SR 1652 (WIDE HORIZON DR.)/ SR 1152 (BELDEN CIRCLE) MACON COUNTY, NC TIP NO.: R-5734A FALCON PROJECT NO.: G15060.00

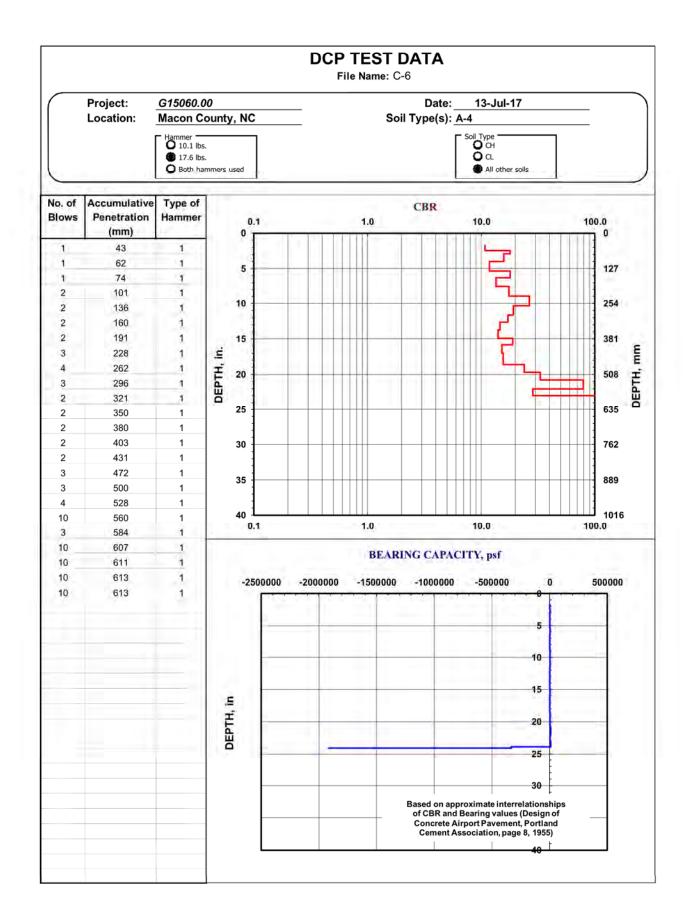


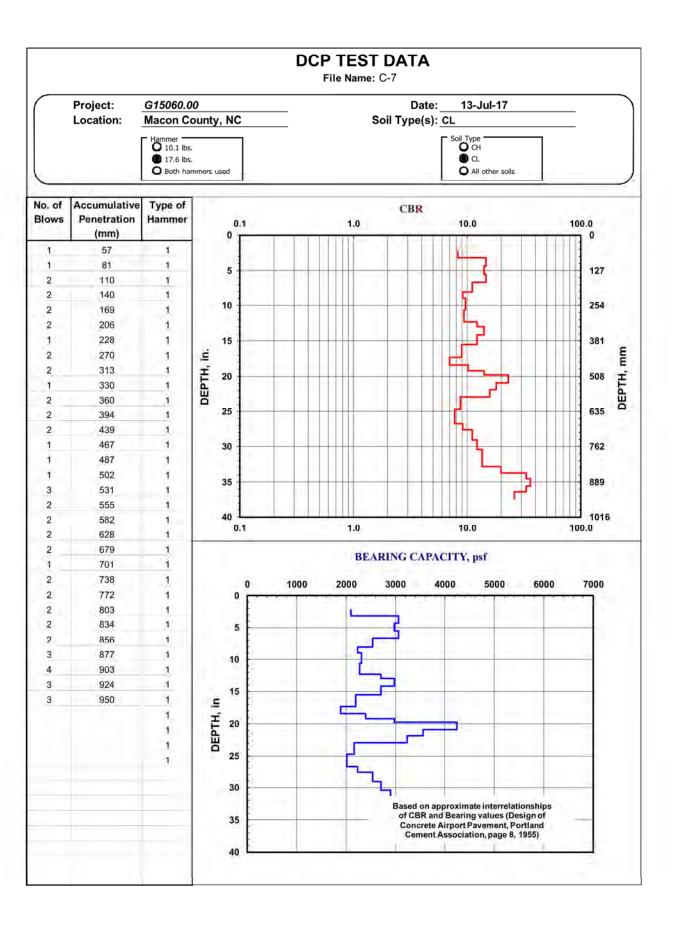


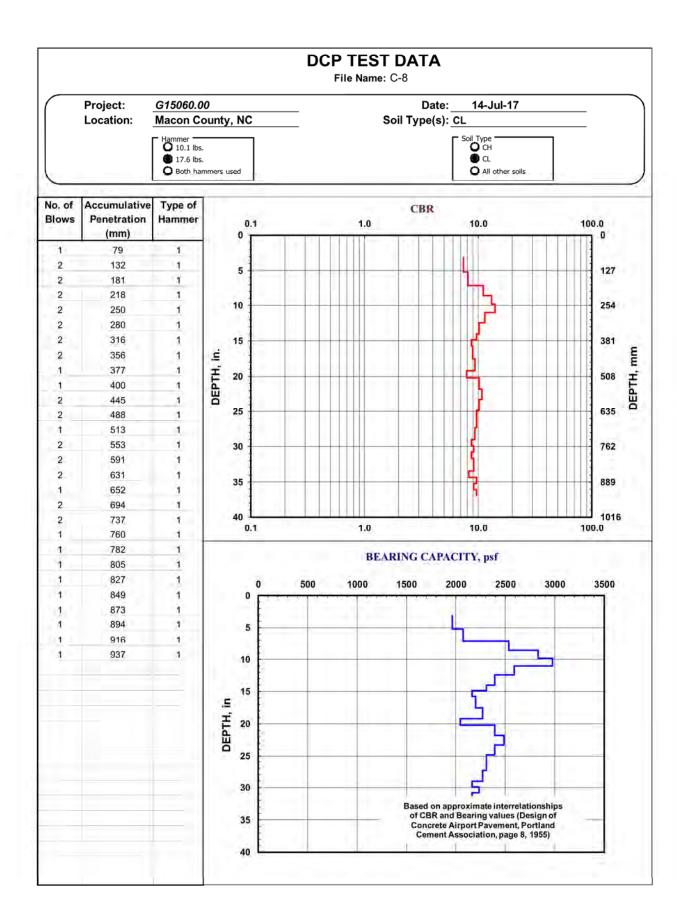


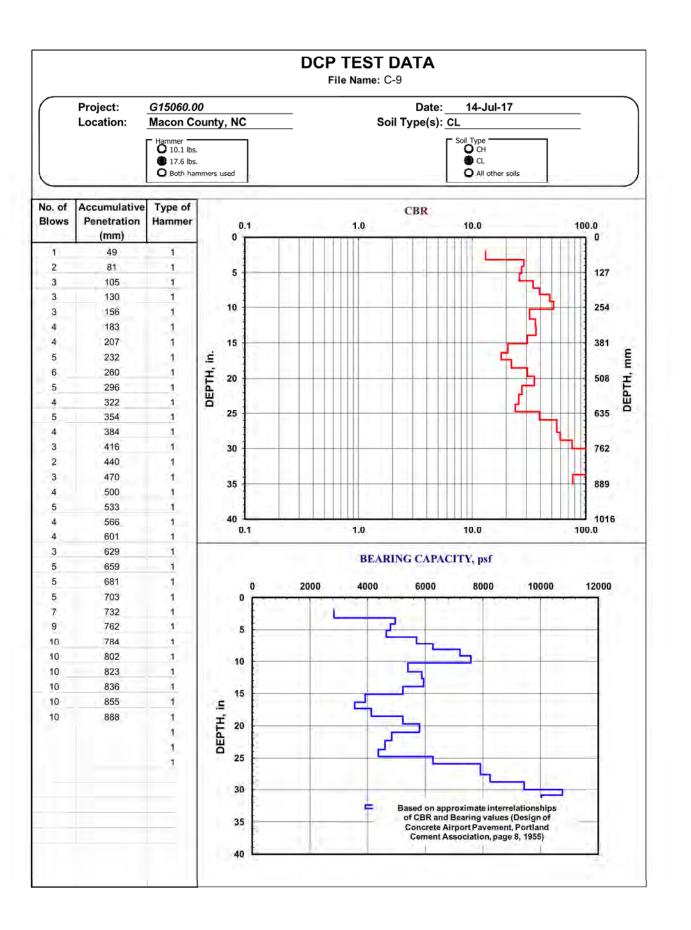


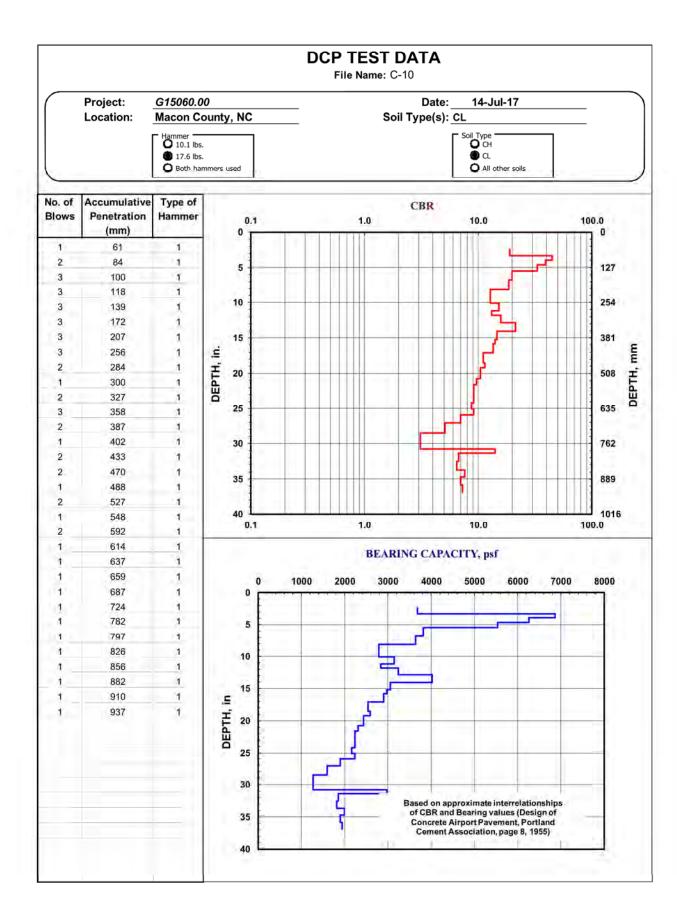










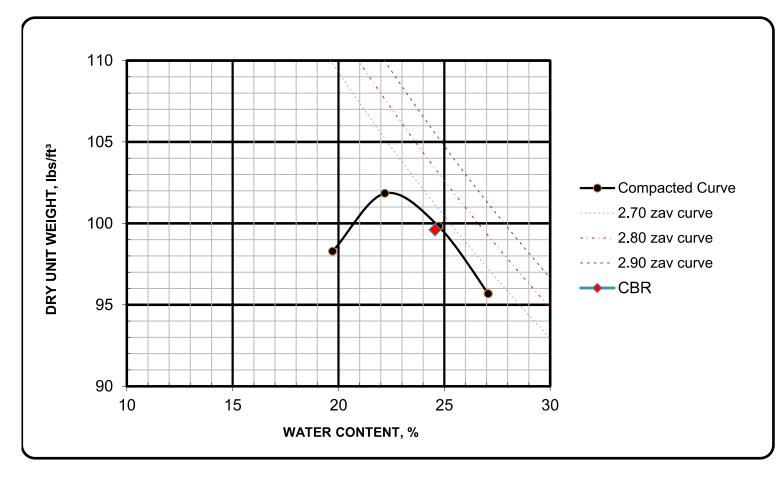


PROJECT REFERENCE NO. R-5734A 22 NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION APPENDIX B LABORATORY RESULTS REFERENCE: 50192

REPORT OF MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONS OF SOILS USING A 5.5-LB RAMMER AND A 12-IN. DROP Performed in general accordance with AASHTO T 99, Method A May 5, 2017



PROJECT NAME: R-5734 Georgia Road Widening PROJECT NUMBER: G15060.01 SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: B-09, BS-1, 1-8' VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Brown clay



MAXIMUM DENSITY, Ibs/ft³: 101.9 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT, %: 22.4

AS-RECEIVED WATER CONTENT: 36.8
LIQUID LIMIT: 52

PLASTIC LIMIT: 29

PLASTICITY INDEX: 23
PERCENT FINER NO. 200 63.9

AASHTO CLASSIFICATION: A-7-6 (14)

REMARKS:

Document ID: BS-1 Laboratory Compaction

REVIEWED BY: John Railly

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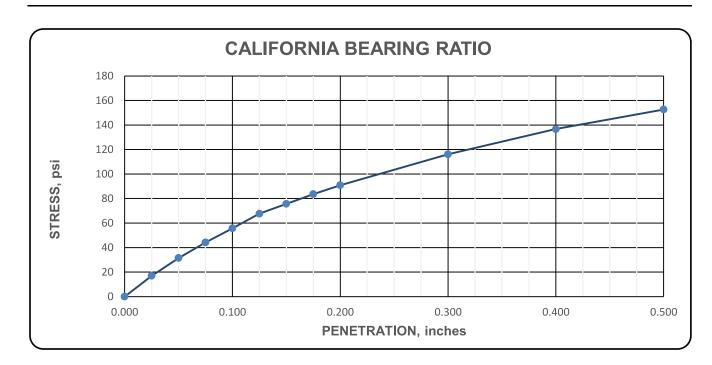
Page 1 of 1

REPORT OF CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO (CBR) AASHTO T 193



PROJECT NAME: R-5734 Georgia Road Widening

PROJECT NUMBER: G15060.01 SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: B-09, BS-1, 1-8'



Bearing Ratio: at 0.1 inches of penetration: 5.6 at 0.2 inches of penetration: 6.1

Compaction Method: AASHTO T 99, AASHTO T 193: 5.1.1

Maximum Dry Unit Weight, lbs/ft³: 101.9 Optimum Water Content, %: 22.4 Compacted Dry Unit Weight, lbs/ft³: 99.6

Compacted Water Content, %: 24.6 Surcharge, lbs: 10
Compaction Percentage: 97.7 Immersion period, hours: 96

Water Content, Top one-inch after test, %: 26.2 Swell, %: 0.3

Remarks: Soaked specimen

Reviewed by: John Lailly

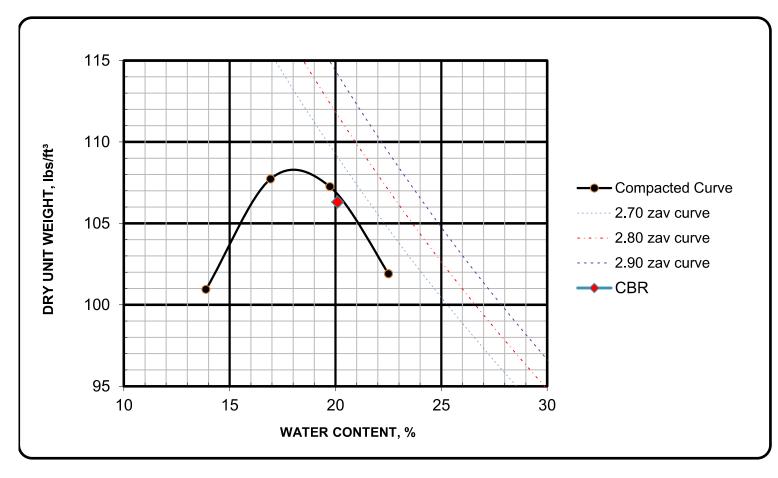
Document ID: BS-1 CBR

Falcon Engineering 1210 Trinity Rd. Suite 110 Raleigh, NC 27607 Page 1 of 1
Telephone: 919-871-0800 Fax: 919-871-0803 www.falconengineers.com

REPORT OF MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONS OF SOILS USING A 5.5-LB RAMMER AND A 12-IN. DROP Performed in general accordance with AASHTO T 99, Method A May 5, 2017



PROJECT NAME: R-5734 Georgia Road Widening PROJECT NUMBER: G15060.01 SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: B-17, BS-2, 1-7' VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Dark red clay



MAXIMUM DENSITY, Ibs/ft³: 108.3 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT, %: 18.0

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AS-RECEIVED WATER CONTENT: 21.4
LIQUID LIMIT: 43

PLASTIC LIMIT: 26

PLASTICITY INDEX: 17
PERCENT FINER NO. 200 53.9
AASHTO CLASSIFICATION: A-7-6 (7)

REMARKS:

Document ID: BS-2 Laboratory Compaction

REVIEWED BY: John Railly

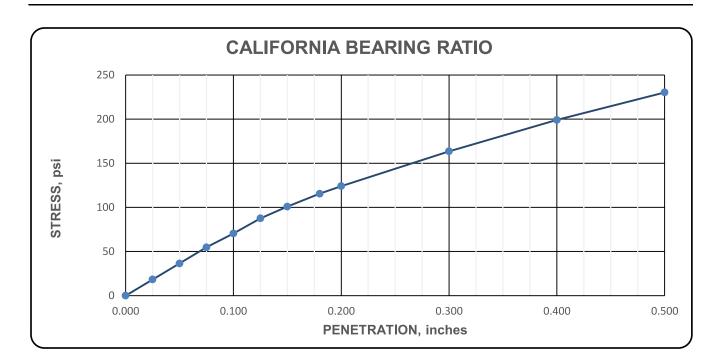
Page 1 of 1

REPORT OF CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO (CBR) AASHTO T 193



PROJECT NAME: R-5734 Georgia Road Widening

PROJECT NUMBER: G15060.01 SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: B-17, BS-2, 1-7'



Bearing Ratio: at 0.1 inches of penetration: 7.0 at 0.2 inches of penetration: 8.3

Compaction Method: AASHTO T 99, AASHTO T 193: 5.1.1

Maximum Dry Unit Weight, lbs/ft³: 108.3 Optimum Water Content, %: 18.0 Compacted Dry Unit Weight, lbs/ft³: 106.3

Compacted Water Content, %: 20.1 Surcharge, lbs: 10 Compaction Percentage: 98.2 Immersion period, hours: 96

Water Content, Top one-inch after test, %: 22.4 Swell, %: 0.2

Remarks: Soaked specimen

Reviewed by: John Railly

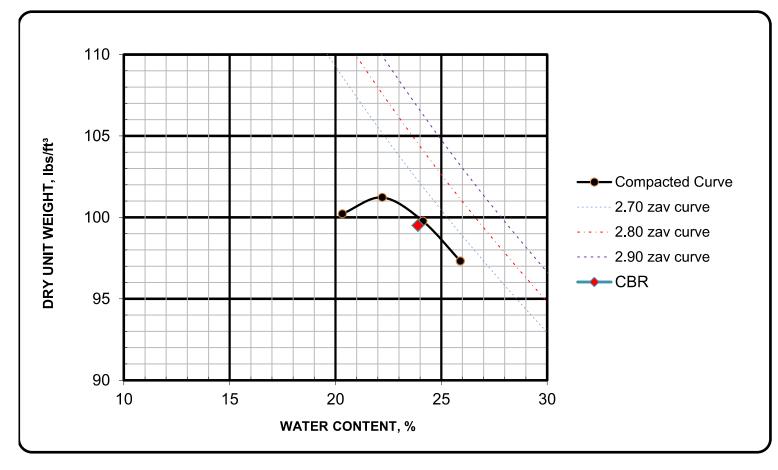
Document ID: BS-2 CBR

Falcon Engineering 1210 Trinity Rd. Suite 110 Raleigh, NC 27607 Page 1 of 1
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REPORT OF MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONS OF SOILS USING A 5.5-LB RAMMER AND A 12-IN. DROP Performed in general accordance with AASHTO T 99, Method A May 5, 2017



PROJECT NAME: R-5734 Georgia Road Widening PROJECT NUMBER: G15060.01 SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: B-21, BS-3, 1-8.5' VISUAL DESCRIPTION: Light red brown clay



MAXIMUM DENSITY, Ibs/ft³: 101.2 OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT, %: 22.1

AS-RECEIVED WATER CONTENT: 23.7

LIQUID LIMIT: 50

PLASTIC LIMIT: 34
PLASTICITY INDEX: 16

PERCENT FINER NO. 200 65.0

AASHTO CLASSIFICATION: A-7-5 (11)

REMARKS:

Document ID: BS-3 Laboratory Compaction

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REVIEWED BY: John Rail

Page 1 of 1

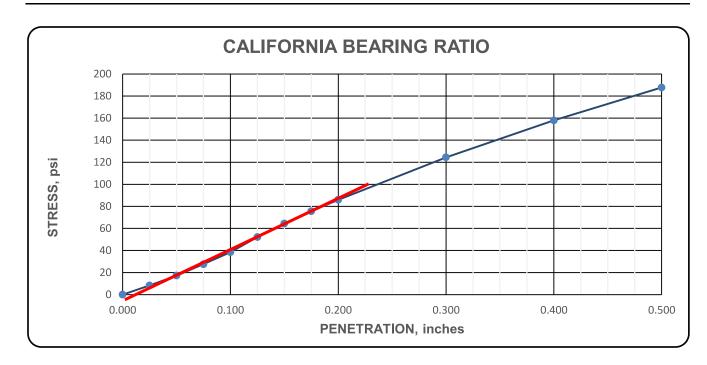
REPORT OF CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO (CBR)

AASHTO T 193



PROJECT NAME: R-5734 Georgia Road Widening

PROJECT NUMBER: G15060.01 SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION: B-21, BS-3, 1-8.5'



Bearing Ratio: at 0.1 inches of penetration: 4.2 at 0.2 inches of penetration: 5.9

Compaction Method: AASHTO T 99, AASHTO T 193: 5.1.1

Maximum Dry Unit Weight, lbs/ft³: 101.2 Optimum Water Content, %: 22.1 Compacted Dry Unit Weight, lbs/ft³: 99.5

Compacted Water Content, %: 23.9 Surcharge, lbs: 10 Compaction Percentage: 98.3 Immersion period, hours: 96

Water Content, Top one-inch after test, %: 32.4 Swell, %: 1.9

Remarks: Soaked specimen

Reviewed by: John Railly

Document ID: BS-3 CBR

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