SEE SHEET 3 FOR PLAN SHEET LAYOUT STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS CONTENTS** GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT <u>LINE</u> **STATION PROFILE** <u>PLAN</u> II+50 - 45+65 7 - 8 **ROADWAY** - - -4 - 6 SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION SAMPLE RESULTS : 440 SHEET 9 COUNTY ANSON /STANLY PROJECT DESCRIPTION <u>**REPLACE BRIDGE**</u> NO. 030070 Ŕ **OVER ROCKY RIVER ON US-52** REFERENCE **INVENTORY** 56 \mathbf{m} Ś m PROJEC

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	B-4407	1	9

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PERSONNEL
JAY STICKNEY
CHAD SMITH
GREG THILL
INVESTIGATED BY
DRAWN BY
CHECKED BY K.B. MILLER
SUBMITTED BY K.B. MILLER
DATEJANUARY 2019



NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

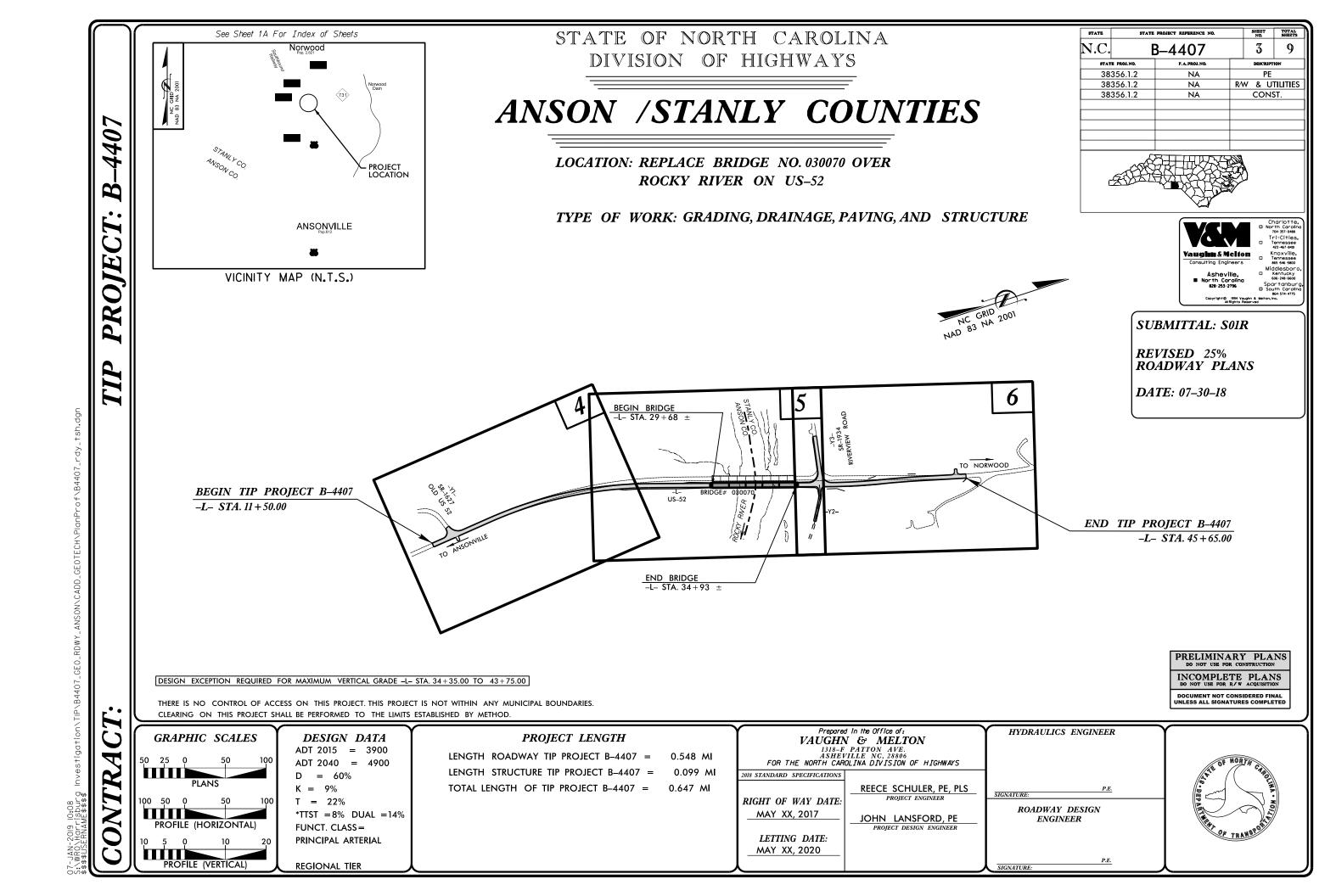
SOIL DESCRIPTION							G	RADATION		ROCK DESCRIPTION									
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLICHT POWER AUGER AND YIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM DI586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM, BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING; CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO C LASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE,							ER FOOT CATION NG: RS SUCH	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. ANGULARITY OF GRAINS							NDICATE L IS PEN ON-COAS D BY A	S THE LEVE NETRATION E STAL PLAIN ZONE OF WE	L AT WHICH NON-CO BY A SPLIT SPOON S MATERIAL, THE TF EATHERED ROCK.	WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TEST JASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL WOULD YIELG SAMPLER EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN Ø, ANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK	
	AS MINERALUGICAL CUMPUSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FUR 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:							ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:				
	SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION							ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED. MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION										FOOT IF TESTED.	
GENERAL CLASS.		GRANULAR MATE ≤ 35% PASSING			(MATERIALS ASSING \$200)	OF	GANIC MATER	IALS	MINERAL NA		Z, FELDSPAR, MICA, 1		CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)						
GROUP	A-1	A-3	A-2		A-6 A-7	A-1, A-2	A-4, A-5		ARE USED IN	V DESC		IN THEY ARE CONSIL	JERED OF SI	GNIFICANCE.			<u> 22.22</u>	GNEISS, GABBRO, S	GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COAST
c	A-1-a A-1-b	A-2-4	-2-5 A-2-6 A-2		A-7-5. A-7-6	A-3	A-6, A-7		SL IG	HTLY C	CUMPRESSIBLE	PRESSIBILITY	LL < 31		NON-CRYSTAL ROCK (NCR)	LINE	EEF		CK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL JDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ET
SYMBOL									MODE	RATELY	Y COMPRESSIE		LL = 31 LL > 50	- 50	COASTAL PLA SEDIMENTARY				SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT DCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SAND
	50 MX					GRANULAR	SILT- CLAY	MUCK.				AGE OF MATER			(CP)			SHELL BEDS, ETC	
	30 MX 50 MX 15 MX 25 MX		85 MX 35 MX 35 M	1х 36 МN 36 М	N 36 MN 36 MN	SOILS	SOILS	PEAT	ORGANIC MATERIAL	_	GRANULAR <u>SOILS</u>	SILT - CLAY SOILS	OTHE	R MATERIAL	FRESH	ROCK F			NTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK
MATERIAL PASSING #40 LL PI	6 MX		41 MN 40 MX 41 M 0 MX 11 MN 11 M				S WITH Le or	HIGHLY	TRACE OF ORGANIC M LITTLE ORGANIC MAT MODERATELY ORGANIC HIGHLY ORGANIC	TER	2 - 3% 3 - 5% 5 - 10% > 10%	3 - 5% 5 - 12% 12 - 20% > 20%	TRACE LITTLE SOME HIGHLY	1 - 10% 10 - 20% 20 - 35% 35% AND ABOVE	VERY SLIGHT (V SLI.)	HAMMEF ROCK G CRYSTA	R IF CRYSTAI GENERALLY FI ALS ON A BRI	LLINE. RESH, JOINTS STAINE OKEN SPECIMEN FACE	D,SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY (SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER F
GROUP INDEX	0	0 0	4 MX				ERATE NTS OF	ORGANIC				UND WATER			SLIGHT		CRYSTALLINE GENERALLY FI		D AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO R
USUAL TYPES S OF MAJOR MATERIALS	STONE FRAGS. GRAVEL, AND SAND		TY OR CLAYEY AVEL AND SAND	SILTY SOILS	CLAYEY SOILS	ORC	GANIC TTER	SOILS				BORE HOLE IMMEDIA		RILLING	(SLI.)	1 INCH. CRYSTA	ALS ARE DUL	S MAY CONTAIN CLAY L AND DISCOLORED. (. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASION CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMME DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECT
GEN. RATING		EXCELLENT TO	c000	EAIR	to poor	FAIR TO	POOR	UNSUITABLE		PER	CHED WATER,	SATURATED ZONE, OF	R WATER BE	RING STRATA	(MOD.)	GRANIT	OID ROCKS.M	10ST FELDSPARS ARE	DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLI SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGT
AS SUBGRADE			GROUP IS ≤ LL			POOR	FUUN	UNSUTHBLE	- O-M-	SPR!	ING OR SEEP						RESH ROCK.	THEFTER BLOWS HID	SHOWS STOKE LENKE LOSS OF STRENGT
						> LL - 30			-		MISCELL	ANEOUS SYMB	OLS		MODERATELY SEVERE				OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE L
PRIMARY S		COMPAC	TNESS OR		- STANDARD	RAN	GE OF UNC PRESSIVE S				NT (PE) 25/	025 DIP & DIP DIF			(MOD. SEV.)			ATED WITH A GEOLOG <u>YIELD SPT REFUSAL</u>	IST'S PICK. ROCK GIVES *CLUNK* SOUND
GENERAL	LY	VERY	STENCY LOOSE	(N-	(4 TO 10		(TONS/F					→ OF ROCK STRL		SLOPE INDICATOR	SEVERE (SEV.)	ALL RO REDUCE	DCK EXCEPT (ED IN STRENO	QUARTZ DISCOLORED GTH TO STRONG SOIL.	OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND I . IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN.
GRANUL# MATERIA		MEDIU	M DENSE	10	TO 30 TO 50		N/A			ILL (AF		AUGER BORING		CONE PENETROMETER		<u>IF TES</u>	STED, WOULD	YIELD SPT N VALUES	<u>> 100 BPF</u>
(NON-CO		VERY VER	DENSE SOFT	>	50 < 2		< 0.25		THAN ROADWA				•	TEST SOUNDING ROD	VERY SEVERE (V SEV.)	BUT MA REMAIN	ASS IS EFFEC	CTIVELY REDUCED TO ITE IS AN EXAMPLE (OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS A SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS C DF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THA MAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N</u>
GENERAL SILT-CL MATERIA (COHESI)	AY AL	MEDIU	OFT M STIFF IIFF STIFF	4 8	TO 4 TO 8 TO 15 TO 30		0.25 TO 0.5 TO 1 TO 2 2 TO 4	1.0 ?	INFERRED ROC			PIEZOMETER	-	_ TEST BORING WITH CORE — SPT N-VALUE	COMPLETE	ROCK R SCATTE	REDUCED TO	SOIL. ROCK FABRIC N	NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY AY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGER
		н	ARD	>	30		> 4					INSTALLATION						ROCK I	HARDNESS
			TEXTURE									NDATION SYME		SIFIED EXCAVATION -	VERY HARD				ARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMEN
U.S. STD. SIE OPENING (MM			4 10 4.76 2.00	40 0.42	60 200 0.25 0.075					∠⊿ un	NCLASSIFIED I NSUITABLE WA	ISTE L	ACCEP الاستية	ABLE, BUT NOT TO BE	HARD			WS OF THE GEOLOGIS	T'S PICK. DNLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER B
BOULDE	R CO	BBLE	GRAVEL	COARSE SAND	F INE SAND		SILT	CLAY	SHALLOW UNDERCUT			EXCAVATION - EGRADABLE ROCK		MENT OR BACKFILL		TO DET	TACH HAND S	PECIMEN.	
(BLDR.) GRAIN MM	305	75	(GR.) 2.0	(CSE. SD.)	0.25		(SL.) Ø.005	(CL.)	AR - AUGER REFUSAL		MED.	REVIATIONS		- VANE SHEAR TEST	MODERATELY HARD	EXCAVA		D BLOW OF A GEOLOG	GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES D SIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE D
SIZE IN.		3				150140			BT - BORING TERMINATED CL CLAY	J	MOD.	- MICACEOUS - MODERATELY	γ-	- WEATHERED UNIT WEIGHT	MEDIUM HARD	CAN BE	E EXCAVATED	IN SMALL CHIPS TO	S DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD
	MOISTURE	SCALE	STURE -	DISTURE	GUIDE FOR F			SCRIPTION	CPT - CONE PENETRATION CSE COARSE DMT - DILATOMETER TES		ORG	NON PLASTIC - ORGANIC - PRESSUREMETER T		DRY UNIT WEIGHT	SOFT	CAN BE		GOUGED READILY BY	KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN E BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POIN
			- SATURA (SAT.		USUALLY LIG FROM BELOW				DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRA e - VOID RATIO F - FINE	TION T	SD SL	- SAPROLITIC SAND, SANDY SILT, SILTY	ST -	SPLIT SPOON SHELBY TUBE	VERY SOF T	CAN BE	E CARVED WIT		SSURE. CAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATC
PLASTIC RANGE {			- WET -	(W)	SEMISOLID; F)	 FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS FRAC FRACTURED, FRAC FRAGS FRAGMENTS 	TURES	TCR - w - M	SLIGHTLY - TRICONE REFUSAL MOISTURE CONTENT		ROCK RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL - CALIFORNIA BEARING		FINGER			BEDDING
(FI) PL L		C LIMIT							HI HIGHLY			ON SUBJEC		RATIO	TERM VERY WIDE	F	MOR	<u>SPACING</u> E THAN 10 FEET	TERM VERY THICKLY BEDDED
		M MOISTURE AGE LIMIT	- MOIST	- (M)	SOLID; AT O				DRILL UNITS:	ADVA	ANCING TOOLS		HAMMER	-	WIDE MODERATE CLOSE		3 ISE 1	3 TO 10 FEET 1 TO 3 FEET .16 TO 1 FOOT	THICKLY BEDDED THINLY BEDDED Ø. VERY THINLY BEDDED Ø.
			- DRY -	(D)	REQUIRES AU			D			6" CONTINUOL	JS FLIGHT AUGER	CORE SI		VERY CLO	SE	LESS	THAN 0.16 FEET	THICKLY LAMINATED 0.0 THINLY LAMINATED
			PLA	STICITY					CME-55	X			в_	🗌 -н					RATION
			PLAST	ICITY INDEX	(PI)	D	RY STREN		Х СМЕ-550			FINGER BITS	<u> п-</u> м _				OCKS, INDUR		ENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, H
SLI	PLASTIC CHTLY PLAS ERATELY P			0-5 6-15 16-25			VERY LOW SLIGHT MEDIUM	1	VANE SHEAR TEST		TUNGCARBI	DE INSERTS	HAND TO		FRIABL	_E		GENTLE BLOW	BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE
	HLY PLASTI			6 OR MORE			HIGH		PORTABLE HOIST			STEEL TEETH		ST HOLE DIGGER ND AUGER	MODER	ATELY !	INDURATED	BREAKS EASI	BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH S _Y WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.
<u> </u>				COLOR								• TUNGCARB.		UNDING ROD	INDURA	ATED			DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL) BREAK WITH HAMMER.
			OR OR COLOR T, DARK, STREA								CORE BIT			NE SHEAR TEST	EXTRE	MELY IN	NDURATED		R BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPL KS ACROSS GRAINS.

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.



2

	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
ED. AN INFERRED	ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.
D SPT REFUSAL. .1 FOOT PER 60	AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.
IS OFTEN	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
YT N VALUES >	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
OCK THAT NCLUDES GRANITE.	WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE.
AL PLAIN IF TESTED. IC.	<u>CALCAREOUS (CALC.)</u> - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE. <u>COLLUVIUM</u> - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.
MAY NOT YIELD	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.
	$\underline{\text{DIKE}}$ - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.
RINGS UNDER	$\overline{\text{DIP}}$ - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.
COATINGS IF OPEN. HAMMER BLOWS IF	DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.
OCK UP TO AL FELDSPAR	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.
ER BLOWS. TS. IN	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES. FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM
AY. ROCK HAS H AS COMPARED	PARENT MATERIAL.
H AS LUMPAKED	FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.
FELDSPARS DULL LOSS OF STRENGTH	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.
WHEN STRUCK.	<u>JOINT</u> - 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
EVIDENT BUT	LEDGE - A SACLFLIKE RIDGE OF PROJECTION OF ROLK WHOSE TRICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.
ARE KAOLINIZED	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.
RE DISCERNIBLE DF STRONG ROCK	PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE
T ONLY MINOR VALUES < 100 BPF	OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.
IN SMALL AND	RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.
RS. SAPROLITE IS	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.
NS REQUIRES	SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.
BLOWS REQUIRED	<u>SILL</u> - 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.
DEEP CAN BE DETACHED	$\underline{\text{SLICKENSIDE}}$ - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.
OR PICK POINT. D BLOWS OF THE	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.
N FRAGMENTS NT. SMALL, THIN	STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
. PIECES 1 INCH HED READILY BY	STRATA ROCK OUALITY DESIGNATION (SROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK OUALITY 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.
THICKNESS	BENCH MARK: BORING ELEVATIONS DERIVED FROM ROADWAY TIN FILE "B4407 LS TNL.TIN" DATED 12-3-18
4 FEET 1.5 - 4 FEET	ELEVATION: FEET
.16 - 1.5 FEET	NOTES:
03 - 0.16 FEET 108 - 0.03 FEET	FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING
< 0.008 FEET	
EAT, PRESSURE, ETC.	
TEEL PROBE;	
PROBE;	
.E;	
	DATE: 8-15-14





STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

ROY COOPER GOVERNOR JAMES H. TROGDON, III Secretary

January 14, 2018

STATE PROJECT:	38356.1.2 (B-4407)
COUNTY:	Anson / Stanly
DESCRIPTION:	Replace Bridge No. 70 over Rocky River on US 52

SUBJECT: Geotechnical Inventory Report

Project Description:

This report presents the findings for proposed construction of the roadway approaches associated with Bridge No. 70 over Rocky River on US 52 at the Anson / Stanly County line. Proposed bridge relocation to the east will result in realignment with improvements to US 52. Total length of proposed roadway is 0.647 miles.

The geotechnical field investigation was conducted in November of 2018. An ATV mounted CME 550 drill machine with automatic drop hammer was utilized to perform 10 borings along the project corridor. No borings were performed in the first 1,200 feet due to the fact that the property contains artifacts with historical significance.

Areas of Special Geotechnical Interest:

1) *Groundwater:*

No groundwater was encountered close to proposed grade in any boring location. Groundwater however, is within 1-2 feet of natural ground in portions of the floodplain adjacent to Rocky River.

- 2) *Non-Crystalline Rock:* Rock was encountered in two of our boring locations but is well below proposed grade.
- 3) *High Plasticity Soils: (PI's 26 and greater)* No high PI clays were encountered during the course of this investigation.
- 4) Alluvial Soils:

Alluvial soils are prevalent in the floodplain adjacent to Rocky River. These soils tend to be soft and wet near the ground surface and consist of sandy clayey silt (A-4) and sandy silty clay (A-6, A-7-6). Coarser sandy soils are sometimes found deeper in the stratigraphic sequence.

Mailing Address: NC DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT 1589 MAIL SERVICE CENTER RALEIGH NC 27699-1589 Telephone: 919-707-6850 Fax: 919-250-4237 Customer Service: 1-877-368-4968

Website: www.ncdot.gov

Location: CENTURY CENTER COMPLEX ENTRANCE B-2 1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE RALEIGH NC Debris / Construction Waste: A surficial area of debris consisting of concrete, glass, metal, cans, and bottles lies between -L-station 37+90 and 38+10. Extent of the pile is 40 feet across at station 38+00 and approximately 12 feet high.

Physiography and Geology:

Geologically the project area lies along the southern border of the Carolina Slate Belt bisecting the Anson – Stanly County line. Underlying parental rock types are likely Ceonzoinc age meta-mudstone and meta-argillite. The US geologic map also indicates underlying rock types on the Anson side of the bridge could be Triassic age silt and sandstone.

Topography in the project vicinity is gently rolling and surrounded by woodlands and open farmland. The main watercourse / drainage feature is Rocky River. A substantial floodplain lies adjacent to the river. Elevation ranges from a low of 185 feet at the river to close to 280 feet by project end.

Soil Properties:

1) Residual Soils:

These soils are derived from in place weathering of parent materials. They occur in a variety of consistencies, classifications, and stratigraphic sequences. Residual soils are further subdivided into clays, silts, and sands.

Clay soils consist of soft to very stiff sandy silty clay (A-7-5, A-7-6). Plasticity ranges between 11 and 25. Clay is found near surface and at depth.

Silts consist of medium stiff to hard clayey silt (A-4, A-5). Silts occur in all depth ranges.

Sand is comprised of loose to dense silty clayey sand (A-2-6, A-2-7). Sand was encountered at depth in the subsoil profile.

2) Alluvial Soils:

Alluvial soils originate from water transportation and deposition in a floodplain environment. Alluvial deposits along the project corridor are the direct product of the Rocky River. Alluvial soils adjacent to the

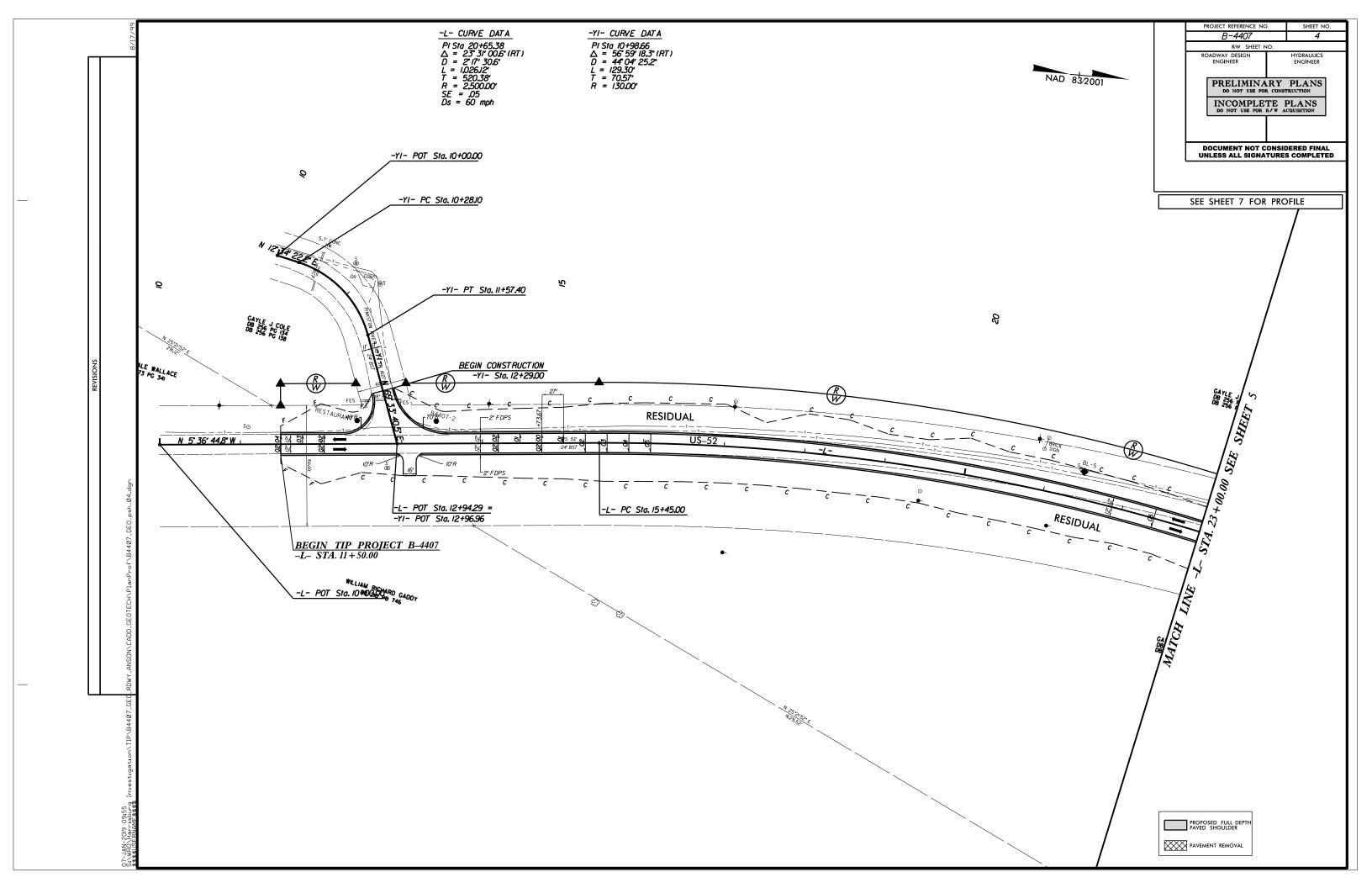
SHEET 3A

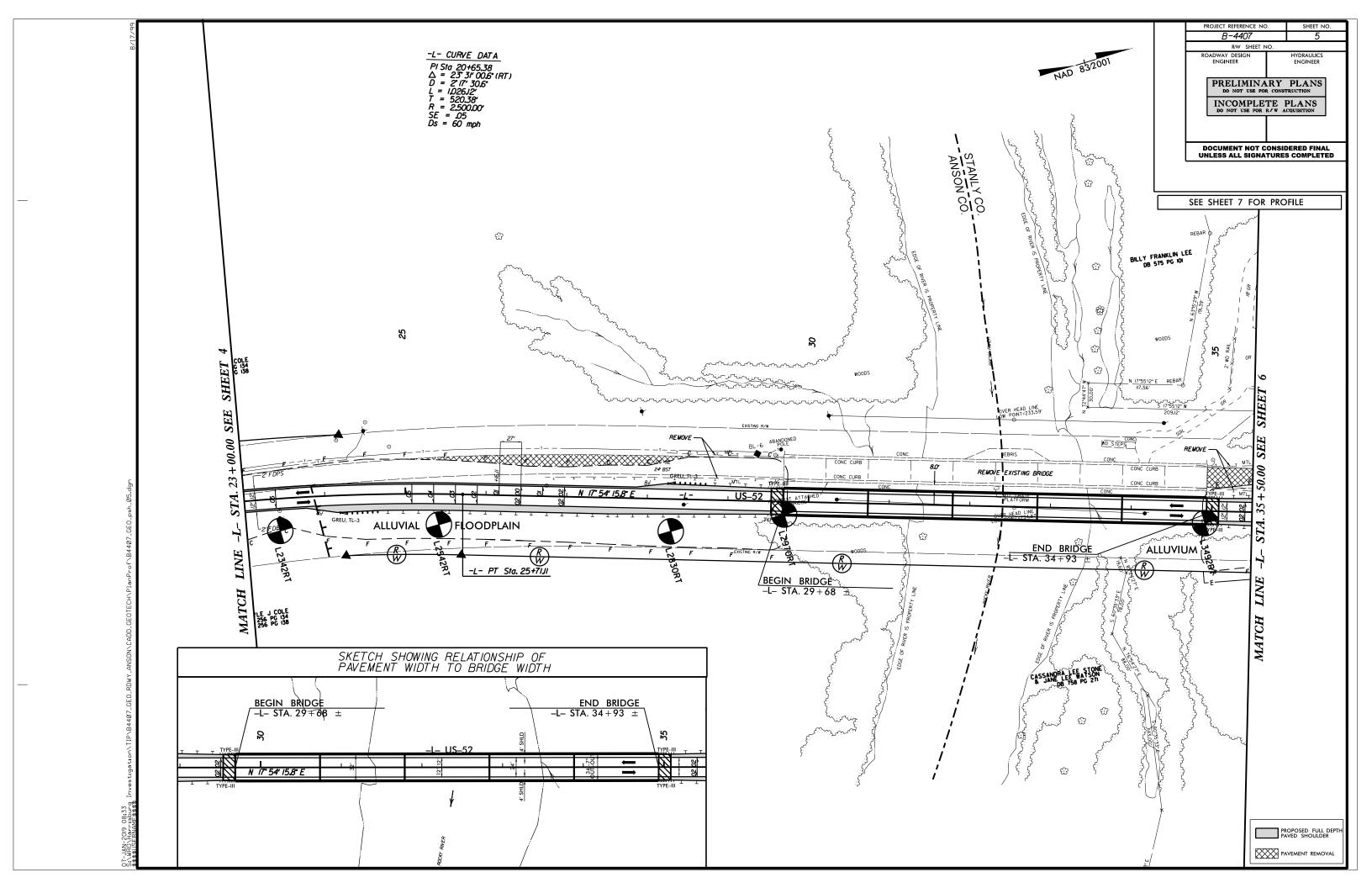
river were noted to extend as deep as 19.4 feet below ground surface. Alluvial soil types have a tendency to be soft at the surface and increase in stiffness and density with depth. Alluvium is comprised of sandy clayey silt (A-4), silty sandy clay (A-6), and silty coarse sand with gravel (A-1-b).

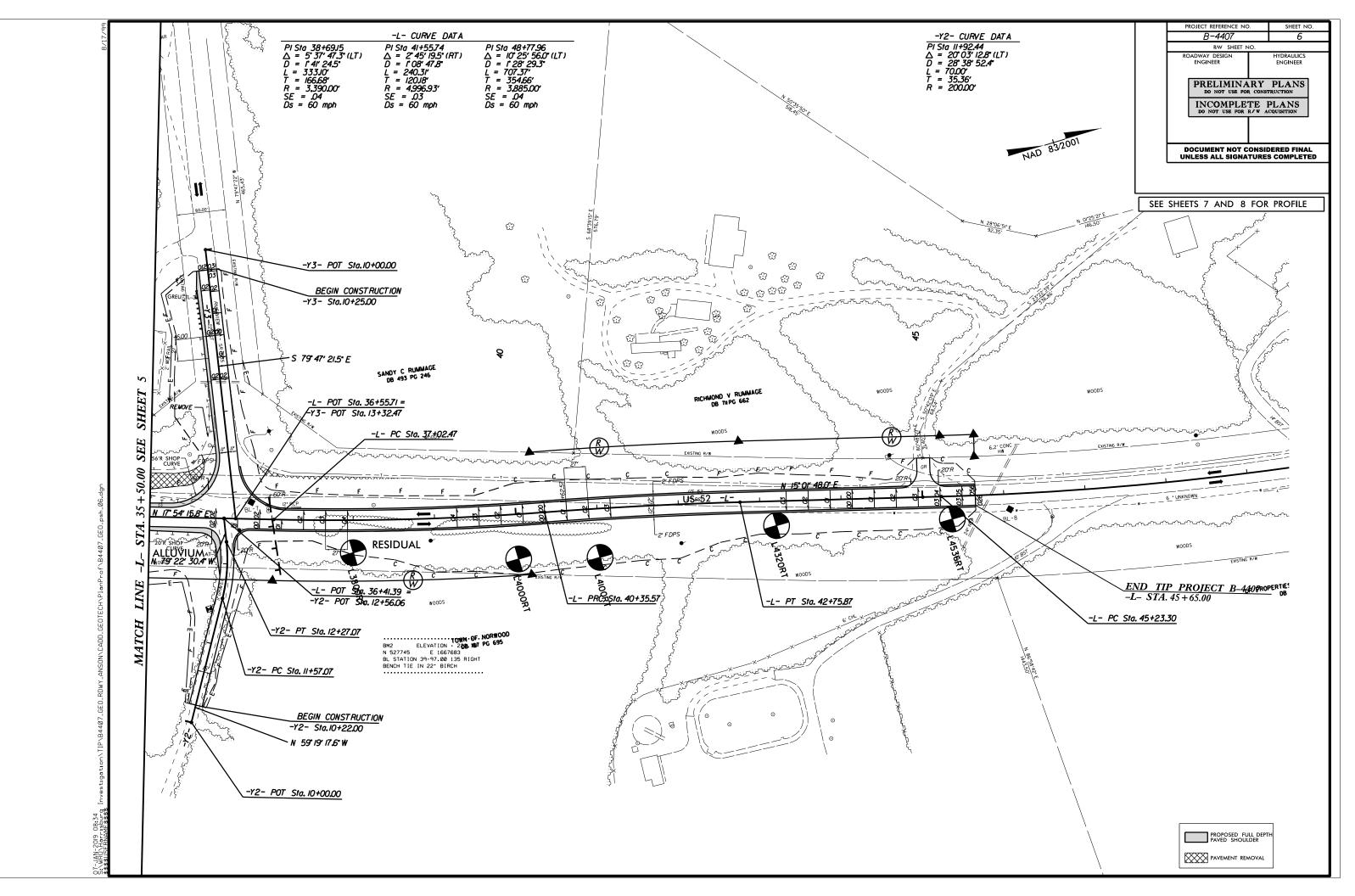
3) Fill Soils:

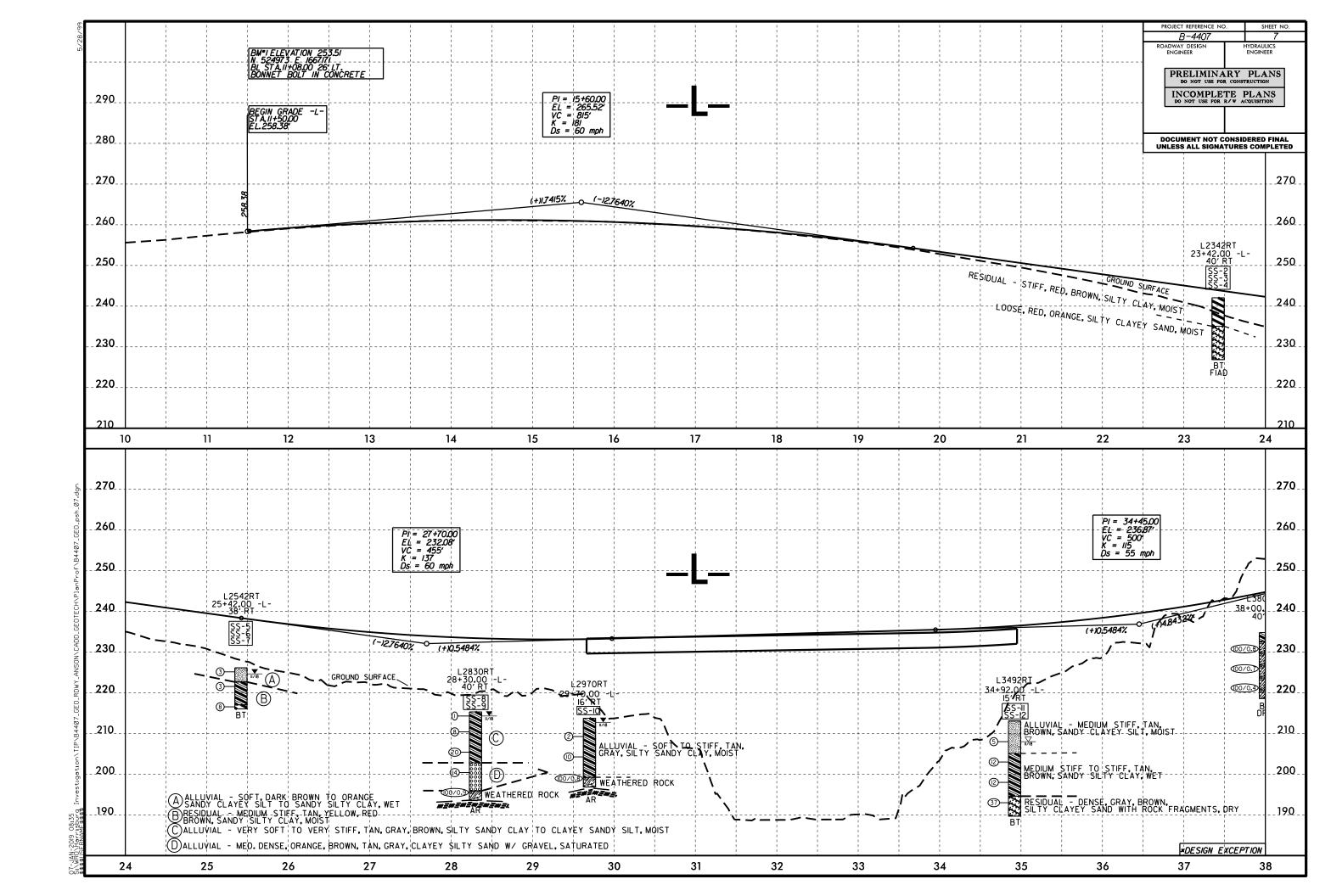
Roadway embankment fill soils are present beneath existing US 52 and its connectors. Roadway fill soils were not sampled during this investigation but are likely comprised of local parent soils which consist of clayey silts and silty clays.

Prepared by: J.E. Beverly, Project Geological Engineer SHEET 3B 38356.1.2 (B-4407) Inventory

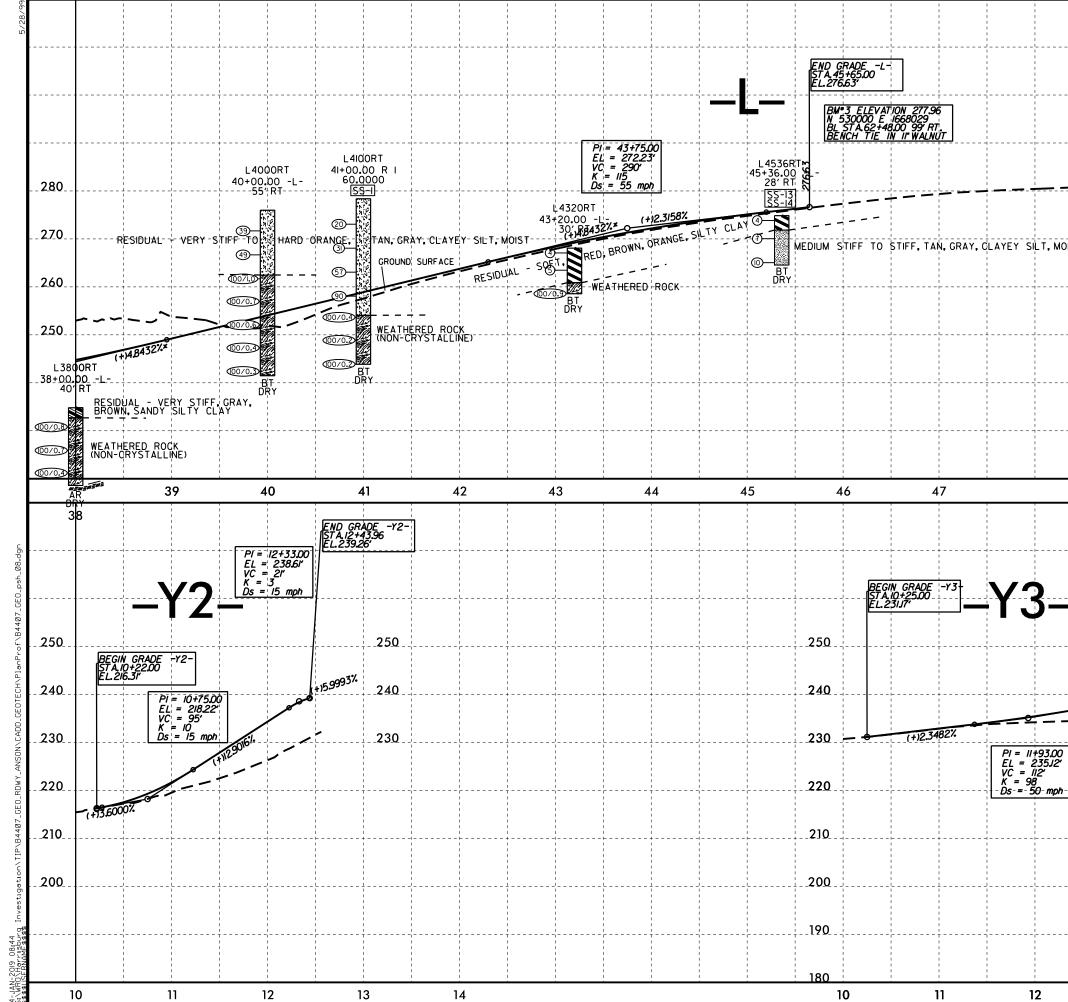








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			S	OIL Z	TE.	ST	RE	SUL	TS.						
SAMPLE			DEPTH	AASHTO				% BY W	/EIGHT		% PAS	SING (S	IEVES)	%	%
NO.	OFFSET	STATION	INTERVAL	CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	C.SAND	F.SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40	200	MOISTURE	ORGANIC
SS-1	60	41+00	4.3-5.8	A-5(7)	41	4	2.4	8.5	60.8	28.3	100	99	94	-	-
SS-2	40	23+42	0.0-1.5	A-7-6(16)	45	22	11.9	15.5	16.0	56.5	100	96	75	•	•
SS-3	40	23+42	3.7-5.2	A-7-6(14)	48	25	17.2	22.0	20.5	40.4	100	97	63	-	•
SS-4	40	23+42	8.7-10.2	A-2-7(1)	41	17	51.9	12.9	15.0	20.2	77	43	30	-	•
SS-5	38	25+42	0.0-1.5	A-4(3)	24	9	18.8	22.0	31.0	28.3	100	92	63	-	•
SS-6	38	25+42	3.6-5.1	A-6(10)	35	17	12.1	15.7	29.8	42.4	95	89	72	-	•
SS-7	38	25+42	8.6-10.1	A-7-6(12)	43	17	15.9	12.1	29.6	42.4	96	86	72	-	•
SS-8	40	28+30	7.9-10.4	A-6(1)	26	13	37.3	22.4	16.0	24.2	92	70	40	-	•
SS-9	40	28+30	13.9-15.4	A-1-b(0)		NP	73.7	12.5	5.8	8.1	87	43	14	-	•
SS-10	16	29+70	3.5-5.0	A-6(10)	33	14	6.3	16.5	36.8	40.4	100	98	81	-	•
SS-11	15	34+92	9.1-10.6	A-6(11)	34	14	1.4	23.6	36.6	38.3	100	99	84	-	-
SS-12	15	34+92	17.1-20.6	A-2-6(0)	33	14	30.1	21.8	17.9	30.3	44	34	23	-	-
SS-13	28	45+36	0.0-1.5	A-7-5(8)	41	11	19.6	3.4	44.7	32.3	89	74	69	-	-
SS-14	28	45+36	3.8-5.3	A-4(7)	38	7	11.9	1.8	52.0	34.3	98	88	85	-	-

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