

REFERENCE: BR-0039

PROJECT: 67039

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

STRUCTURE
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY NASH
PROJECT DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 0224 ON WATSON
SEED FARM ROAD OVER I-95

CONTENTS

<u>SHEET NO.</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	TITLE SHEET
2	LEGEND (SOIL & ROCK)
2A	SUPPLEMENTAL LEGEND (GSI)
3	SITE PLAN
4	PROFILE(S)
5, 6	CROSS SECTION(S)
7-10	BORE LOG(S) & CORE REPORT(S)
11	CORE PHOTOGRAPHS
12	ROCK TEST RESULTS

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	BR-0039	1	12

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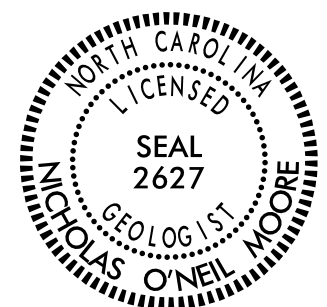
INVESTIGATED BY N.O. MOORE

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DATE SEPTEMBER 2019



DocuSigned by:
Nicholas O'Neil Moore 10/22/2019

8636AEA785 SIGNATURE DATE

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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, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6</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>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>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 DISLOGGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL. FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM. FORMATION (FM) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD. JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED. LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT. LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS. MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE. PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM. RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK. ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD) - 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>									
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION										ANGULARITY OF GRAINS										WEATHERED ROCK (WR)										CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)									
<p>THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.</p>										<p>MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.</p>										<p>NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.</p>										<p>FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.</p>									
MINERALOGICAL COMPRESSION										NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)										COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP)										WEATHERING									
<p>SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50</p>										<p>FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.</p>										<p>VERY SLIGHT (V.SL.) ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN. CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.</p>										<p>SLIGHT (SL.) ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.</p>									
PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL										GROUND WATER										MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS										ROCK HARDNESS									
<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>										<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>ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL SYMBOL ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY INFERRED ROCK LINE ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY</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 GROUDED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PIECES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. SOFT CAN BE GROUDED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. 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>									
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE										RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS										ABBREVIATIONS										FRACTURE SPACING									
<p>U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM) 4 10 40 60 200 270 4.76 2.00 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053</p>										<p>UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNSUITABLE WASTE UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE BUT NOT TO BE USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK</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 FRAG. - 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 w - UNIT WEIGHT w_d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT S - BULK SS - SPLIT SPOON ST - SHELBY TUBE RS - ROCK RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO</p>										<p>TERM SPACING THICKNESS VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET 4 FEET WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET 1.5 - 4 FEET MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET 0.16 - 1.5 FEET CLOSE 0.16 TO 1 FOOT 0.03 - 0.16 FEET VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET < 0.008 FEET</p>									
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS										EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT										INDURATION										NOTES:									
<p>SOIL MOISTURE SCALE (ATTERBERG LIMITS) FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION LL - LIQUID LIMIT - SATURATED - (SAT.) USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE PL - PLASTIC LIMIT - WET - (W) SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE OM - OPTIMUM MOISTURE SHRINKAGE LIMIT - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE SL - - DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE</p>										<p>DRILL UNITS: CME-45C CME-55 CME-550 VANE SHEAR TEST PORTABLE HOIST ADVANCING TOOLS: CLAY BITS 6" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER 8" HOLLOW AUGERS HARD FACED FINGER BITS TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS CASING w/ ADVANCER TRICONE *STEEL TEETH TRICONE *TUNG-CARB. CORE BIT HAMMER TYPE: AUTOMATIC MANUAL CORE SIZE: -B -H -N HAND TOOLS: POST HOLE DIGGER HAND AUGER SOUNDING ROD VANE SHEAR TEST</p>										<p>FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER. EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.</p>										<p>BENCH MARK: BL-104 REBAR WITH CAP AT -L- STA. 32+36, 15' RT ELEVATION: 143.02 FEET</p>									
PLASTICITY										INDURATION										INDURATION										INDURATION									
<p>NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH</p>										<p>FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER. EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.</p>										<p>FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER. EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.</p>										<p>FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER. EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.</p>									
COLOR										INDURATION										INDURATION										INDURATION									
<p>DESCRIPTORS 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>										<p>FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER. EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.</p>										<p>FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER. EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.</p>										<p>FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER. EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.</p>									

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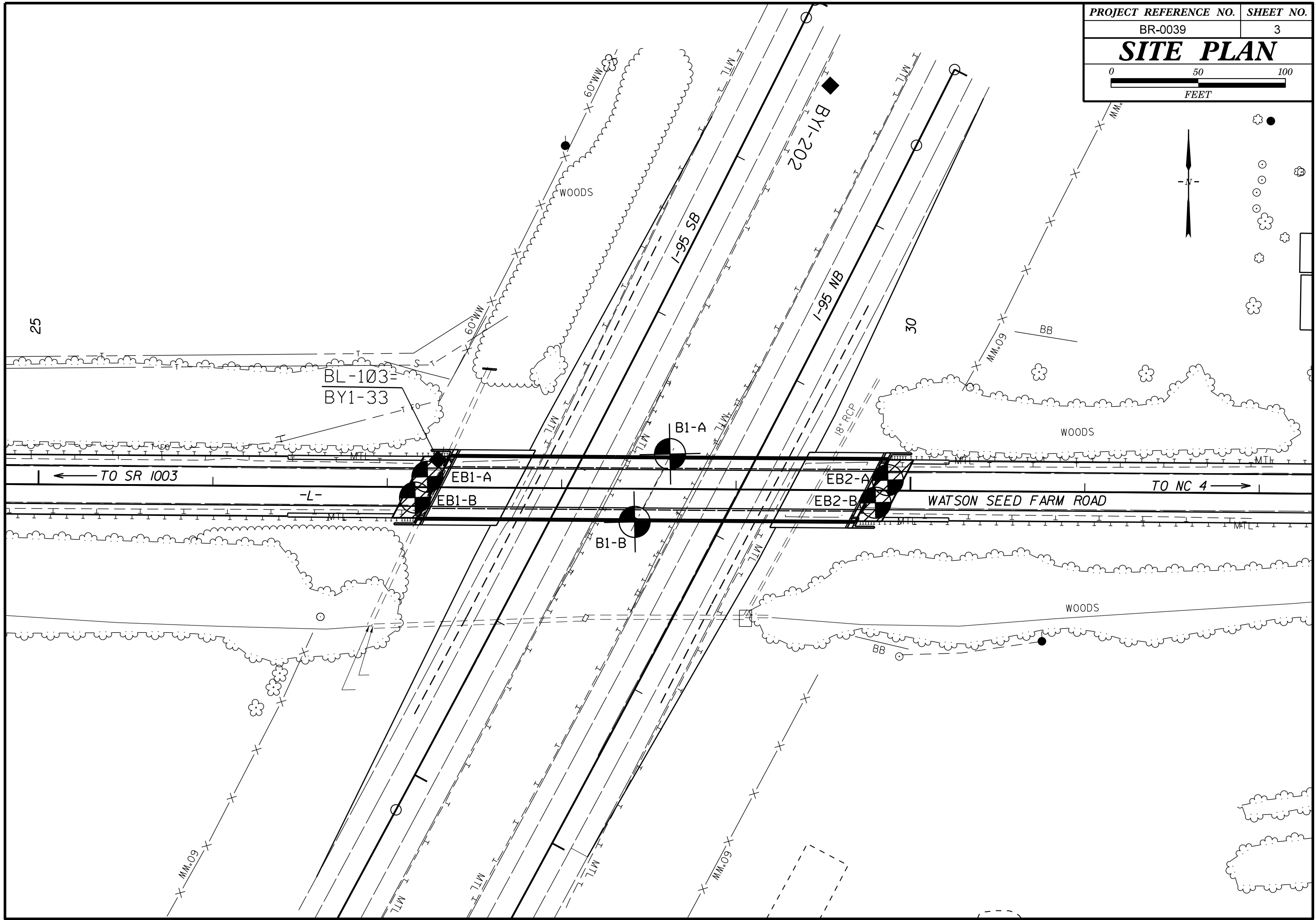
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

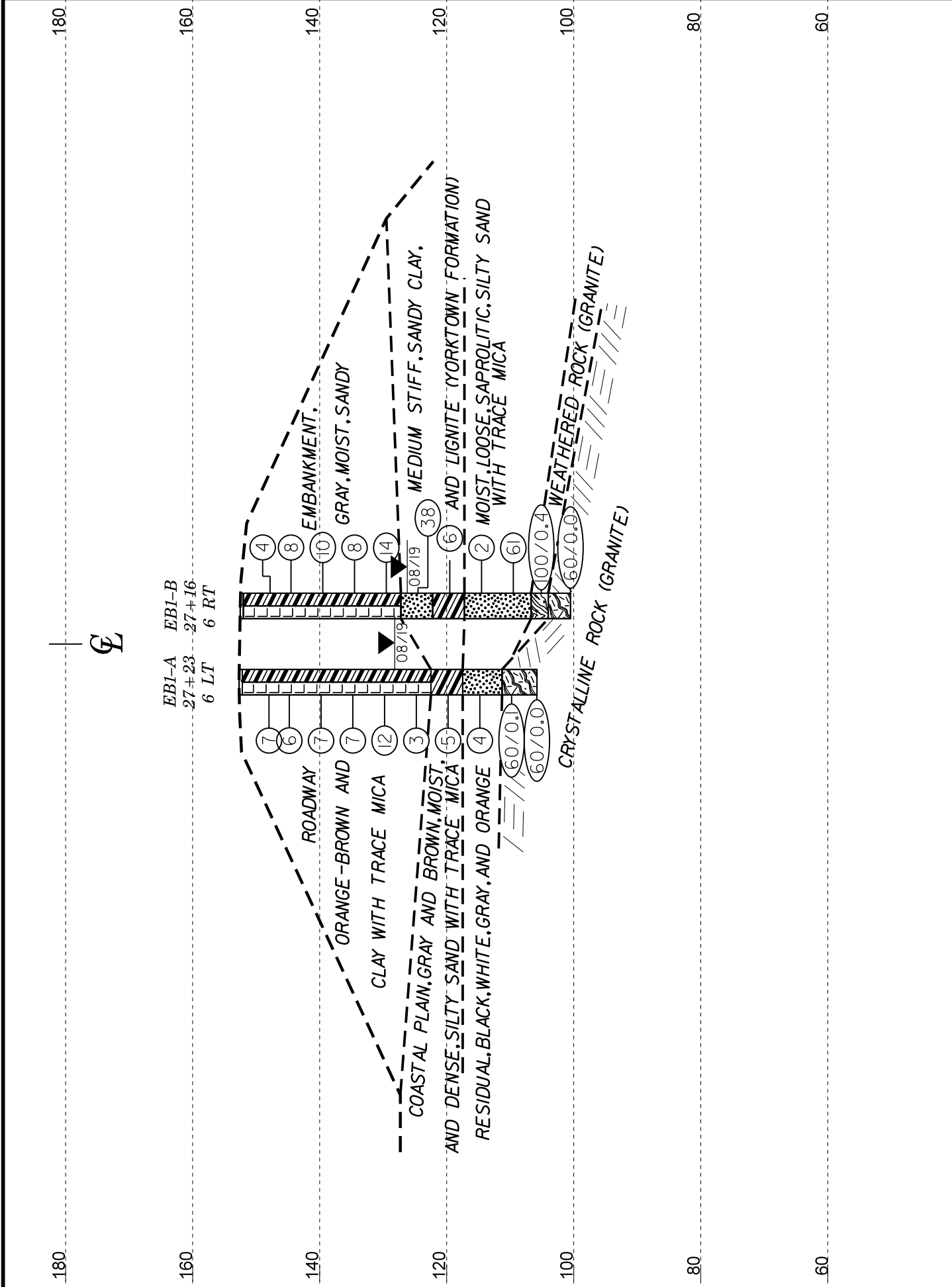
SUPPLEMENTAL LEGEND, GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) TABLES
FROM AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS

AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-1 — Determination of GSI for Jointed Rock Mass (Marinos and Hoek, 2000)

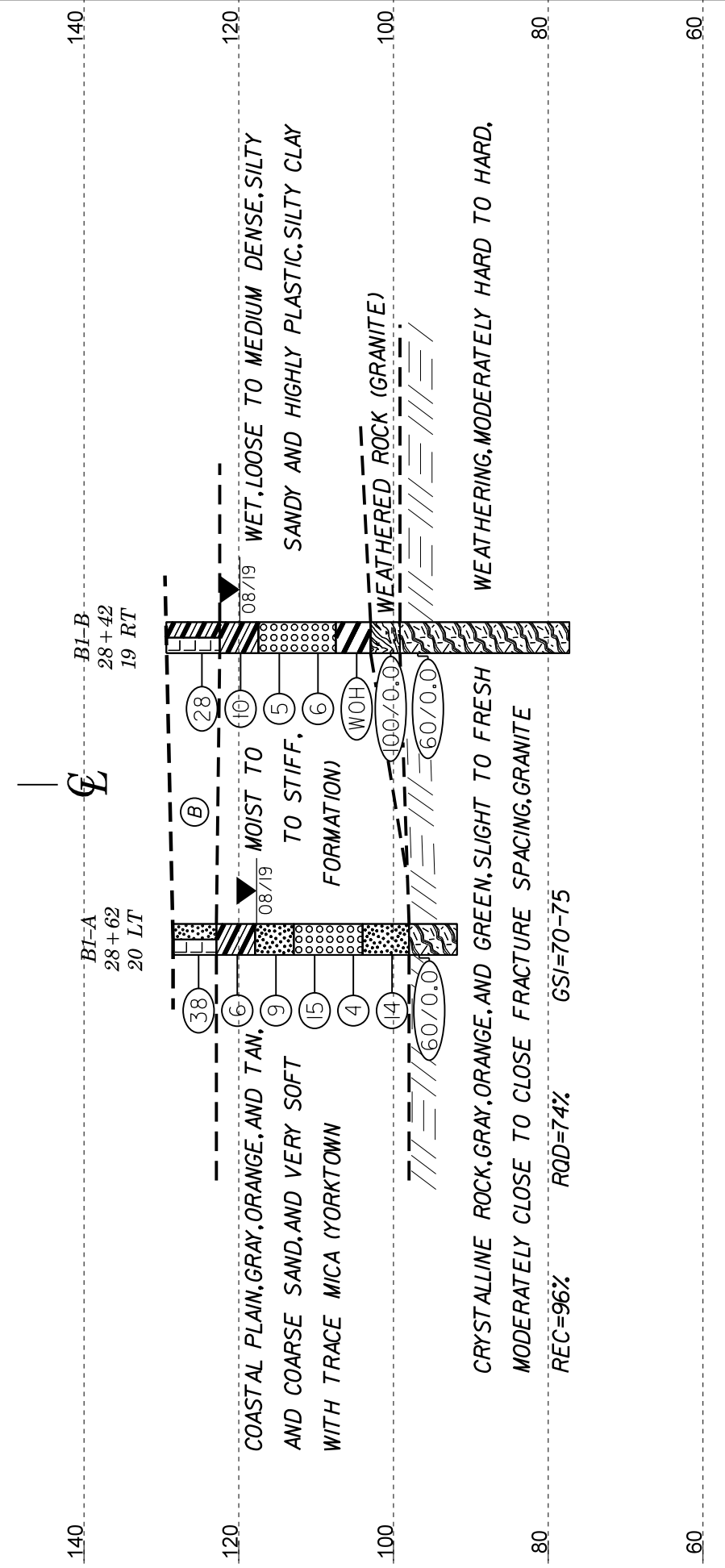
AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-2 — Determination of GSI for Tectonically Deformed Heterogeneous Rock Masses (Marinos and Hoek, 2000)

<p>GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) FOR JOINTED ROCKS (Hoek and Marinos, 2000)</p> <p>From the lithology, structure and surface conditions of the discontinuities, estimate the average value of GSI. Do not try to be too precise. Quoting a range from 33 to 37 is more realistic than stating that GSI = 35. Note that the table does not apply to structurally controlled failures. Where weak planar structural planes are present in an unfavorable orientation with respect to the excavation face, these will dominate the rock mass behaviour. The shear strength of surfaces in rocks that are prone to deterioration as a result of changes in moisture content will be reduced if water is present. When working with rocks in the fair to very poor categories, a shift to the right may be made for wet conditions. Water pressure is dealt with by effective stress analysis.</p> <p>STRUCTURE</p>	<p>SURFACE CONDITIONS</p> <p>VERY GOOD Very rough, fresh unweathered surfaces</p> <p>GOOD Rough, slightly weathered, iron stained surfaces</p> <p>FAIR Smooth, moderately weathered and altered surfaces</p> <p>POOR Slickensided, highly weathered surfaces with compact coatings or fillings or angular fragments</p> <p>VERY POOR Slickensided, highly weathered surfaces with soft clay coatings or fillings</p> <p>DECREASING SURFACE QUALITY →</p>					<p>GSI FOR HETEROGENEOUS ROCK MASSES SUCH AS FLYSCH (Marinos, P and Hoek E., 2000)</p> <p>From a description of the lithology, structure and surface conditions (particularly of the bedding planes), choose a box in the chart. Locate the position in the box that corresponds to the condition of the discontinuities and estimate the average value of GSI from the contours. Do not attempt to be too precise. Quoting a range from 33 to 37 is more realistic than giving GSI = 35. Note that the Hoek-Brown criterion does not apply to structurally controlled failures. Where unfavourably oriented continuous weak planar discontinuities are present, these will dominate the behaviour of the rock mass. The strength of some rock masses is reduced by the presence of groundwater and this can be allowed for by a slight shift to the right in the columns for fair, poor and very poor conditions. Water pressure does not change the value of GSI and it is dealt with by using effective stress analysis.</p> <p>SURFACE CONDITIONS OF DISCONTINUITIES (Predominantly bedding planes)</p> <p>VERY GOOD - Very Rough, fresh unweathered surfaces</p> <p>GOOD - Rough, slightly weathered surfaces</p> <p>FAIR - Smooth, moderately weathered and altered surfaces</p> <p>POOR - Very smooth, occasionally slickensided surfaces with compact coatings or fillings with angular fragments</p> <p>VERY POOR - Very smooth, slickensided or highly weathered surfaces with soft clay coatings or fillings</p>	
<p>DECREASING INTERLOCKING OF ROCK PIECES</p> <p>↓</p> <p>INTACT OR MASSIVE - intact rock specimens or massive in situ rock with few widely spaced discontinuities</p> <p>BLOCKY - well interlocked undisturbed rock mass consisting of cubical blocks formed by three intersecting discontinuity sets</p> <p>VERY BLOCKY - interlocked, partially disturbed mass with multi-faceted angular blocks formed by 4 or more joint sets</p> <p>BLOCKY/DISTURBED/SEAMY - folded with angular blocks formed by many intersecting discontinuity sets. Persistence of bedding planes or schistosity</p> <p>DISINTEGRATED - poorly interlocked, heavily broken rock mass with mixture of angular and rounded rock pieces</p> <p>LAMINATED/SHEARED - Lack of blockiness due to close spacing of weak schistosity or shear planes</p>	<p>90</p> <p>80</p> <p>70</p> <p>60</p> <p>50</p> <p>40</p> <p>30</p> <p>20</p> <p>10</p> <p>N/A</p> <p>N/A</p>					<p>COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE</p> <p>A. Thick bedded, very blocky sandstone. The effect of pelitic coatings on the bedding planes is minimized by the confinement of the rock mass. In shallow tunnels or slopes these bedding planes may cause structurally controlled instability.</p> <p>B. Sandstone with thin inter-layers of siltstone</p> <p>C. Sandstone and siltstone in similar amounts</p> <p>D. Siltstone or silty shale with sandstone layers</p> <p>E. Weak siltstone or clayey shale with sandstone layers</p> <p>F. Tectonically deformed, intensively folded/faulted, sheared clayey shale or siltstone with broken and deformed sandstone layers forming an almost chaotic structure</p> <p>G. Undisturbed silty or clayey shale with or without a few very thin sandstone layers</p> <p>H. Tectonically deformed silty or clayey shale forming a chaotic structure with pockets of clay. Thin layers of sandstone are transformed into small rock pieces.</p> <p>→ Means deformation after tectonic disturbance</p>	<p>70</p> <p>60</p> <p>50</p> <p>40</p> <p>30</p> <p>20</p> <p>10</p> <p>A</p> <p>B</p> <p>C</p> <p>D</p> <p>E</p> <p>F</p> <p>G</p> <p>H</p>





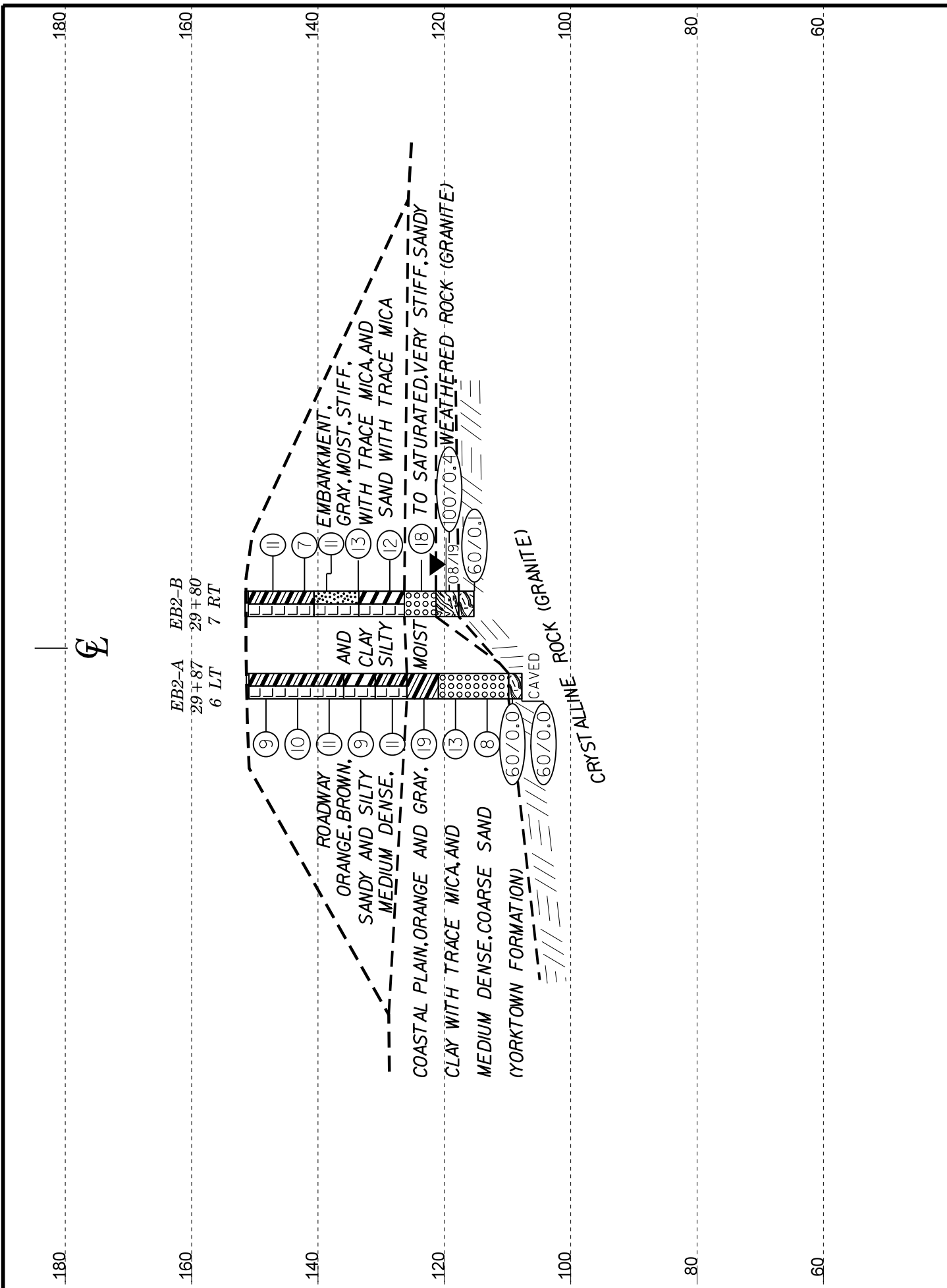
HORIZ. SCALE 0 20 40 (FEET) VE = 1:1 CROSS SECTION OF END BENT 1 AT -L- STATION 27+20 SKEW = 63



HORIZ. SCALE 0 20 40 (FEET) VE = 1:1 CROSS SECTION OF BENT 1 AT -L- STATION 28+52 SKEW = 63

(B) ROADWAY EMBANKMENT, DARK BROWN AND GRAY, MOIST, VERY STIFF, SANDY CLAY WITH TRACE GRAVEL, AND DENSE, SILTY SAND

REC=96% ROD=74% GSI=70-75



HORIZ. SCALE 0 20 40 (FEET)
 VE = 1:1
CROSS SECTION OF END BENT 2 AT
-L- STATION 29+84 SKEW = 63

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 67039.1.1		TIP BR-0039		COUNTY NASH		GEOLOGIST Moore, N. O.										
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 224 ON WATSON SEED FARM ROAD OVER I-95							GROUND WTR (ft)									
BORING NO. EB1-A		STATION 27+23		OFFSET 6 ft LT		ALIGNMENT -L-										
COLLAR ELEV. 152.7 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 46.9 ft		NORTHING 848,325		EASTING 2,350,485										
DRILL RIGHAMMER EFF./DATE RFC0074 CME-55 80% 03/08/2019		DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary		HAMMER TYPE Automatic												
DRILLER Pinter, D. G.		START DATE 08/28/19		COMP. DATE 08/28/19		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A										
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION			
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100						
155														152.7 152.2	GROUND SURFACE (ASPHALT)	0.0 0.9
150	149.0	3.7	3	3	4								M	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT ORANGE-BROWN AND GRAY, SANDY CLAY WITH TRACE MICA		
145	145.8	6.9	1	2	4								M			
140	140.8	11.9	3	3	4								M			
135	135.8	16.9	4	3	4								M			
130	130.8	21.9	3	5	7								M			
125	125.8	26.9	WOH	1	2								M			
120	120.8	31.9	2	2	3								M	COASTAL PLAIN DARK GRAY AND BROWN, SANDY CLAY WITH TRACE LIGNITE AND MICA (YORKTOWN FORMATION)	30.2	
115	115.8	36.9	WOH	2	2								M	RESIDUAL BLACK AND WHITE, SAPROLITIC, SILTY SAND WITH TRACE MICA	35.2	
110	110.8	41.9	60/0.1										M	CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GRANITE)	41.4	
	105.8	46.9	60/0.0											Boring Terminated WITH STANDARD PENETRATION TEST REFUSAL at Elevation 105.8 ft IN CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GRANITE)	46.9	

WBS 67039.1.1		TIP BR-0039		COUNTY NASH		GEOLOGIST Moore, N. O.										
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 224 ON WATSON SEED FARM ROAD OVER I-95							GROUND WTR (ft)									
BORING NO. EB1-B		STATION 27+16		OFFSET 6 ft RT		ALIGNMENT -L-										
COLLAR ELEV. 152.5 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 52.0 ft		NORTHING 848,314		EASTING 2,350,477										
DRILL RIGHAMMER EFF./DATE RFC0074 CME-55 80% 03/08/2019		DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary		HAMMER TYPE Automatic												
DRILLER Pinter, D. G.		START DATE 08/28/19		COMP. DATE 08/28/19		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A										
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION			
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100						
155														152.5 152.0	GROUND SURFACE (ASPHALT)	0.0 0.9
150	148.8	3.7	3	2	2								M	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT ORANGE-BROWN AND GRAY, SANDY CLAY WITH TRACE MICA AND SAND LENSES		
145	145.5	7.0	1	3	5								M			
140	140.5	12.0	2	4	6								M			
135	135.5	17.0	3	4	4								M			
130	130.5	22.0	3	5	9								M			
125	125.5	27.0	3	10	28								M	COASTAL PLAIN DARK GRAY, SILTY SAND WITH TRACE MICA AND LIGNITE (YORKTOWN FORMATION)	25.3	
120	120.5	32.0	3	3	3								M	LIGHT GRAY AND BROWN, SANDY CLAY WITH TRACE MICA	30.3	
115	115.5	37.0	1	1	1								M	RESIDUAL GRAY AND ORANGE, SAPROLITIC, SILTY SAND WITH TRACE MICA	35.3	
110	110.5	42.0	25	43	18								M			
105	105.5	47.0	100/0.4										M	WEATHERED ROCK (GRANITE)	45.8	
	100.5	52.0	60/0.0											CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GRANITE)	48.5	
														Boring Terminated WITH STANDARD PENETRATION TEST REFUSAL at Elevation 100.5 ft IN CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GRANITE)	52.0	

NCDOT BORE DOUBLE BR0039_GEO_BRDG_BH.GPJ_NC_DOT.GDT 9/18/19

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT CORE LOG

WBS 67039.1.1		TIP BR-0039		COUNTY NASH		GEOLOGIST Moore, N. O.										
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 224 ON WATSON SEED FARM ROAD OVER I-95							GROUND WTR (ft)									
BORING NO. B1-A		STATION 28+62		OFFSET 20 ft LT		ALIGNMENT -L-										
COLLAR ELEV. 128.5 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 36.7 ft		NORTHING 848,336		EASTING 2,350,624										
DRILL RIGHAMMER EFF./DATE RFO0074 CME-55 80% 03/08/2019		DRILL METHOD Core Boring		HAMMER TYPE Automatic												
DRILLER Pinter, D. G.		START DATE 08/22/19		COMP. DATE 08/22/19		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A										
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)		
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100						
130														128.5	GROUND SURFACE	0.0
	126.2	2.3	4	15	23								M	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT GRAY AND BROWN, SILTY SAND		
125														122.9	COASTAL PLAIN LIGHT GRAY AND BROWN, SANDY CLAY WITH TRACE MICA (YORKTOWN FORMATION)	5.6
120	121.2	7.3	2	2	4								M	ORANGE AND TAN, SILTY SAND	10.6	
115	116.2	12.3	4	4	5								W	LIGHT GRAY AND ORANGE, COARSE SAND	15.6	
110	111.2	17.3	2	8	7								W	RESIDUAL BLACK AND GRAY, SAPROLITIC, SILTY SAND WITH TRACE MICA	24.5	
105	106.2	22.3	3	2	2								W	CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GRANITE)	30.5	
100	101.2	27.3	4	5	9								M	GRAY AND ORANGE, SLIGHT TO VERY SLIGHT WEATHERING, HARD, CLOSE TO MODERATELY CLOSE FRACTURE SPACING, GRANITE	33.6	
95	97.7	30.8	60/0.0											91.8	Boring Terminated at Elevation 91.8 ft IN CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GRANITE)	36.7

WBS 67039.1.1		TIP BR-0039		COUNTY NASH		GEOLOGIST Moore, N. O.						
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 224 ON WATSON SEED FARM ROAD OVER I-95							GROUND WTR (ft)					
BORING NO. B1-A		STATION 28+62		OFFSET 20 ft LT		ALIGNMENT -L-						
COLLAR ELEV. 128.5 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 36.7 ft		NORTHING 848,336		EASTING 2,350,624						
DRILL RIGHAMMER EFF./DATE RFO0074 CME-55 80% 03/08/2019		DRILL METHOD Core Boring		HAMMER TYPE Automatic								
DRILLER Pinter, D. G.		START DATE 08/22/19		COMP. DATE 08/22/19		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A						
CORE SIZE N				TOTAL RUN 3.1 ft								
ELEV (ft)	RUN ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	RUN (ft)	DRILL RATE (Min/ft)	RUN		SAMP. NO.	STRATA		LOG	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	DEPTH (ft)
					REC. (ft) %	RQD (ft) %		REC. (ft) %	RQD (ft) %			
94.89											Begin Coring @ 33.6 ft	
	94.9	33.6	1.7	00:47/0.7	(1.7)	(1.7)		(2.9)	(2.5)		GRAY AND ORANGE, SLIGHT TO VERY SLIGHT WEATHERING, HARD, CLOSE TO MODERATELY CLOSE FRACTURE SPACING, GRANITE	33.6
	93.2	35.3		02:03/1.0	100%	100%		94%	81%			
	91.8	36.7	1.4	01:47/1.0	(1.2)	(0.8)					Boring Terminated at Elevation 91.8 ft IN CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GRANITE)	36.7
				00:40/0.4	86%	57%						

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NCDOT BORE DOUBLE BR0039_GEO_BRDG_BH.GPJ_NC_DOT.GDT 9/23/19

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT CORE LOG

WBS 67039.1.1		TIP BR-0039		COUNTY NASH		GEOLOGIST Moore, N. O.										
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 224 ON WATSON SEED FARM ROAD OVER I-95							GROUND WTR (ft)									
BORING NO. B1-B		STATION 28+42		OFFSET 19 ft RT		ALIGNMENT -L-										
COLLAR ELEV. 129.4 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 52.1 ft		NORTHING 848,297		EASTING 2,350,603										
DRILL RIGHAMMER EFF./DATE RFC0074 CME-55 80% 03/08/2019				DRILL METHOD Core Boring		HAMMER TYPE Automatic										
DRILLER Pinter, D. G.		START DATE 08/22/19		COMP. DATE 08/26/19		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A										
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)		
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100						
130														129.4	GROUND SURFACE	0.0
															ROADWAY EMBANKMENT DARK BROWN AND GRAY, SANDY CLAY WITH TRACE GRAVEL	
125	125.8	3.6	7	13	15								M	122.5		6.9
															COASTAL PLAIN LIGHT GRAY, SANDY CLAY WITH TRACE MICA (YORKTOWN FORMATION)	
120	120.8	8.6	3	4	6								M	117.5		11.9
															LIGHT GRAY AND ORANGE, COARSE SAND	
115	115.8	13.6	3	2	3								W			
110	110.8	18.6	3	2	4								W			
105	105.8	23.6	WOH	WOH	WOH								M	107.5		21.9
															DARK GRAY-GREEN, HIGHLY PLASTIC, SILTY CLAY WITH TRACE MICA	
100	100.8	28.6	100/0.4											103.0		26.4
															WEATHERED ROCK (GRANITE)	
95	96.9	32.5	60/0.0											99.2		30.2
															CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GRANITE)	
90														90.8		38.6
															SLIGHT TO FRESH WEATHERING, MODERATELY HARD TO HARD, MODERATELY CLOSE TO CLOSE FRACTURE SPACING	
85															GRANITE	
															GSI = 70-75 REC = 96% RQD = 74%	
80														77.3		52.1
															Boring Terminated at Elevation 77.3 ft IN CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GRANITE)	

WBS 67039.1.1		TIP BR-0039		COUNTY NASH		GEOLOGIST Moore, N. O.						
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 224 ON WATSON SEED FARM ROAD OVER I-95							GROUND WTR (ft)					
BORING NO. B1-B		STATION 28+42		OFFSET 19 ft RT		ALIGNMENT -L-						
COLLAR ELEV. 129.4 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 52.1 ft		NORTHING 848,297		EASTING 2,350,603						
DRILL RIGHAMMER EFF./DATE RFC0074 CME-55 80% 03/08/2019				DRILL METHOD Core Boring		HAMMER TYPE Automatic						
DRILLER Pinter, D. G.		START DATE 08/22/19		COMP. DATE 08/26/19		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A						
CORE SIZE NWD4				TOTAL RUN 13.5 ft								
ELEV (ft)	RUN ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	RUN (ft)	DRILL RATE (Min/ft)	RUN		SAMP. NO.	STRATA		LOG	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	DEPTH (ft)
					REC. (%)	RQD (%)		REC. (%)	RQD (%)			
90.76	90.8	38.6	1.0	03:03/1.0	(0.9)	(0.9)		(13.0)	(10.0)		Begin Coring @ 38.6 ft	
	89.8	39.6	4.5	02:47/1.0	90%	90%		96%	74%		SLIGHT TO FRESH WEATHERING, MODERATELY HARD TO HARD, MODERATELY CLOSE TO CLOSE FRACTURE SPACING	38.6
				03:39/1.0	(4.5)	(3.1)						
				05:17/1.0	100%	69%					GRANITE	
85	85.3	44.1	4.5	06:00/1.0							GSI = 70-75	
				07:26/0.5	(4.5)	(3.5)				RS-1		
				02:38/1.0	100%	78%						
				04:37/1.0								
				05:48/1.0								
				08:29/1.0								
80	80.8	48.6	3.5	07:42/0.5	(3.1)	(2.0)				RS-2		
				08:18/1.0	89%	57%						
				06:15/1.0								
				10:56/1.0								
				16:04/0.5								
											Boring Terminated at Elevation 77.3 ft IN CRYSTALLINE ROCK (GRANITE)	52.1

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NCDOT CORE DOUBLE BR0039_GEO_BRDG_BH.GPJ_NC_DOT.GDT 9/23/19

GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

BORE LOG

WBS 67039.1.1		TIP BR-0039		COUNTY NASH		GEOLOGIST Moore, N. O.										
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 224 ON WATSON SEED FARM ROAD OVER I-95							GROUND WTR (ft)									
BORING NO. EB2-A		STATION 29+87		OFFSET 6 ft LT		ALIGNMENT -L-										
COLLAR ELEV. 151.3 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 43.6 ft		NORTHING 848,318		EASTING 2,350,749										
DRILL RIGHAMMER EFF./DATE RFC0074 CME-55 80% 03/08/2019		DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary		HAMMER TYPE Automatic												
DRILLER Pinter, D. G.		START DATE 08/27/19		COMP. DATE 08/27/19		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A										
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG MOI	LOG G	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100						
155																
150	149.2	2.1	3	4	5								M		151.3	0.0
145	144.2	7.1	3	4	6								M		150.8	0.0
140	139.2	12.1	5	5	6								M		140.6	10.9
135	134.2	17.1	3	4	5								M		135.9	15.4
130	129.2	22.1	3	4	7								M		130.9	20.4
125	124.2	27.1	7	9	10								M		125.9	25.4
120	119.2	32.1	4	8	5								Sat.		120.9	30.4
115	114.2	37.1	3	3	5								Sat.		109.8	41.5
110	109.2	42.1	60/0.0												107.7	43.6
	107.7	43.6	60/0.0													

WBS 67039.1.1		TIP BR-0039		COUNTY NASH		GEOLOGIST Moore, N. O.										
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 224 ON WATSON SEED FARM ROAD OVER I-95							GROUND WTR (ft)									
BORING NO. EB2-B		STATION 29+80		OFFSET 7 ft RT		ALIGNMENT -L-										
COLLAR ELEV. 151.5 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 36.2 ft		NORTHING 848,305		EASTING 2,350,741										
DRILL RIGHAMMER EFF./DATE RFC0074 CME-55 80% 03/08/2019		DRILL METHOD Mud Rotary		HAMMER TYPE Automatic												
DRILLER Pinter, D. G.		START DATE 08/27/19		COMP. DATE 08/27/19		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A										
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG MOI	LOG G	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100						
155																
150	148.1	3.4	3	5	6								M		151.5	0.0
145	143.1	8.4	3	3	4								M		151.0	0.0
140	139.6	11.9	5	5	6								M		140.6	10.9
135	134.6	16.9	5	7	6								M		133.5	18.0
130	129.6	21.9	5	5	7								M		130.9	20.4
125	124.6	26.9	4	8	10								M		125.9	25.4
120	119.6	31.9	100/0.4										Sat.		120.9	30.4
115	115.3	36.2	60/0.1										Sat.		109.8	41.5

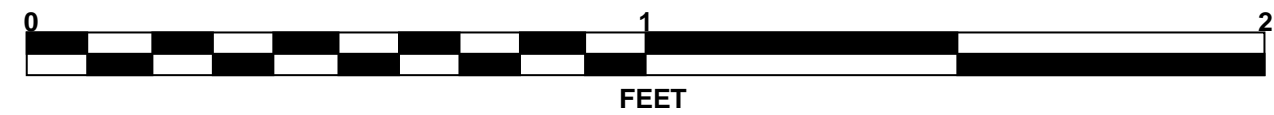
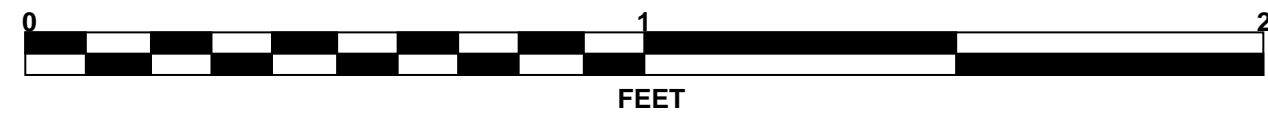
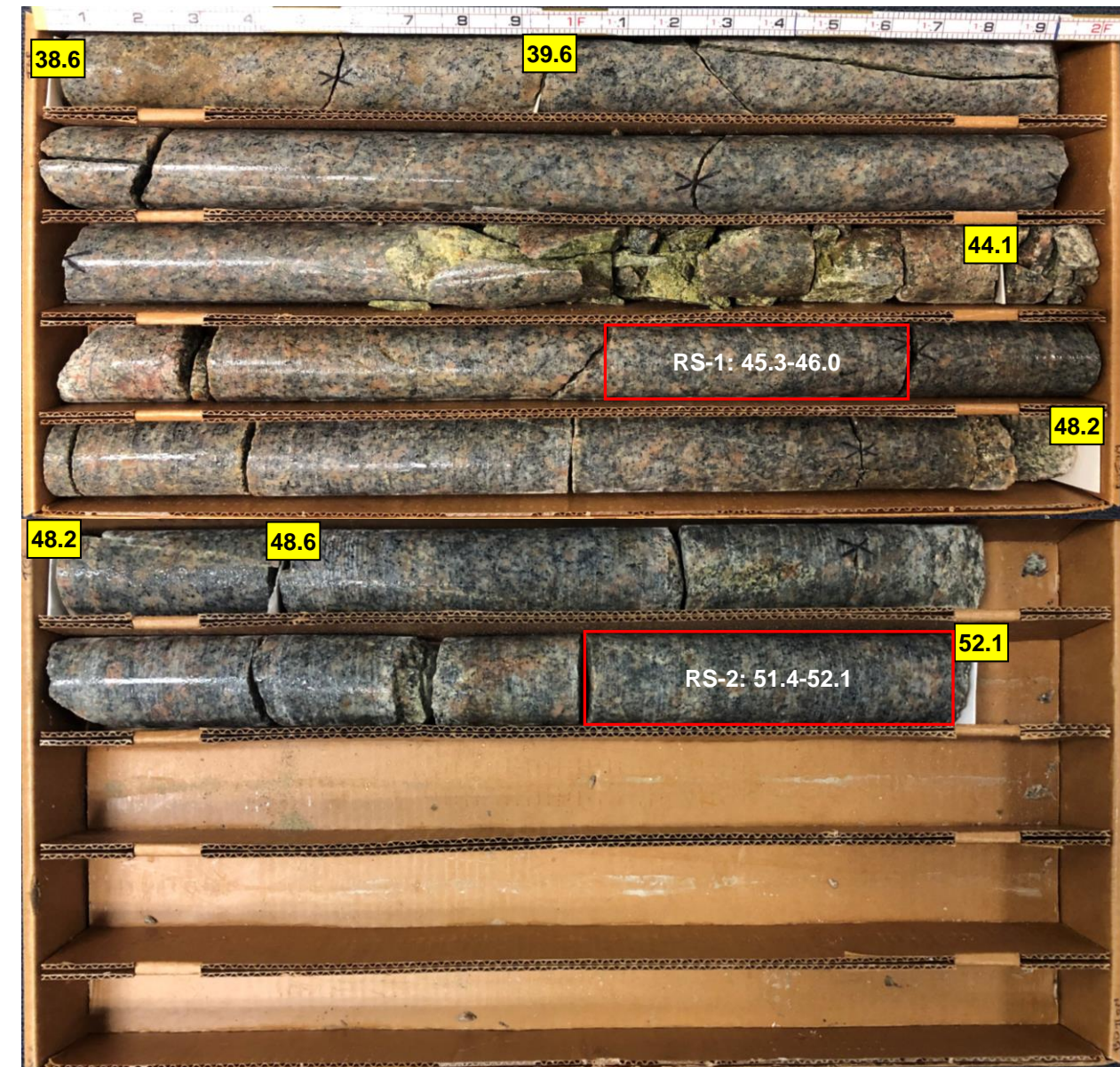
NCDOT BORE DOUBLE BR0039_GEO_BRDG_BH.GPJ_NC_DOT.GDT 9/18/19

CORE PHOTOGRAPHS

B1-A
BOX 1: 33.6-36.7 FEET



B1-B
BOXES 1 & 2: 11.8 - 32.3 FEET



PROJ. NO. - 67039.1.1
ID NO. - BR-0039
COUNTY - NASH

BI-B

ROCK TEST RESULTS											
SAMPLE NO.	DIAMETER IN	SPECIMEN HEIGHT IN	AREA IN ²	H/D RATIO	WEIGHT IBF	UNIT WEIGHT IBF/FT ³	ULTIMATE IBF	ULTIMATE KSI	ULTIMATE CORRECTED KSI	40% ULT. LOAD IBF	SEC MOD @ 40% MPSI
RS-1	2.00	3.90	3.142	1.95	1.10	155.1	54600	17.370	17.31	21800	10.24
RS-2	2.00	3.93	3.142	1.97	1.13	158.2	45800	14.580	14.55	18320	12.21