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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS** GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

CONTENTS

SHEET NO.

4-5

9-20

DESCRIPTION

TITLE SHEET LEGEND (SOIL, ROCK, GSI) SITE PLAN PROFILES CROSS SECTIONS BORE LOGS & CORE PHOTOS

STRUCTURE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY **FORSYTH**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION WINSTON-SALEM BELTWAY FROM US 421 /I-40 BUS TO I-40

SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 723 ON SR 4315 (KERNERSVILLE RD) OVER WINSTON-SALEM NORTHERN BELTWAY

STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO. U-2579AB 20

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CENERAL SOIL AND ROCK STRATA DESCRIPTIONS AND INDICATED BOUNDARIES ARE BASED ON A GEOTECHNICAL INTERPRETATION OF ALL AVAILABLE SUBSURFACE DATA AND MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN BORNICS OR BETWEEN SAMPLED STRATA WITHIN THE BORCHOLE. THE LABORATORY SAMPLE DATA AND THE IN SITU UIN-PLACE) TEST DATA CAN BE RELIED ON ONLY TO THE DEGREE OF RELIABILITY INHERENT IN THE STANDARD TEST METHOD. THE OBSERVED WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS ARE AS RECORDED AT THE TIME OF THE INVESTIGATION. THESE WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS MAY VARY CONSIDERABLY WITH TIME ACCORDING TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLUDING TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION AND WIND, AS WELL AS OTHER NON-CLIMATIC FACTORS.

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NOTES:

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

2. BY HAVING REQUESTED THIS INFORMATION, THE CONTRACTOR SPECIFICALLY WAIVES ANY CLAIMS FOR INCREASED COMPENSATION OR EXTENSION OF TIME BASED ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CONDITIONS INDICATED HEREIN AND THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS AT THE PROJECT SITE.

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DRAWN BY	
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SUBMITTED BY	RK&K, LLP

P. CARY



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PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET NO.

U-2579AB

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	ROCK DESCRIPTION	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 ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (MASHTO T 206, ASTM D1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, WOISTURE, ASAPTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PETTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE,	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 THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDRESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS:	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 Ø.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:	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
VERY STIFF, GRAY, SULTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, MIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED. MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	WEATHERED NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	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
CENERAL CRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS DUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE. COMPRESSIBILITY SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31	CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEGUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GMEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC. NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR) FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YELLD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	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.
SYMBOL	MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50 PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SEDIMENTARY ROCK SEDIMENTARY ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED (CP) SHELL BEDS, ETC.	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.
*40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL	WEATHERING FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER	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
MATERIAL PASSING *40 LL	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	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. VERY SLIGHT (V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	HORIZONTAL. DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.
GROUP INDEX 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NO MX USUAL TYPES STONE FRACS. OF MAIDR CRAVEL AND FINE SILTY OR CLAYEY SILTY CLAYEY MATTER MOUCHARLE ORGANIC SOILS ORGANIC MATTER	GROUND WATER WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING	SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO (SLI) I INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	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.
MATERIALS SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS GEN.RATING AS SUBGRADE EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABLE	STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS \textstyle \te	MODERATE (MOD.) SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY. ROCK HAS DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED	FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL. FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ; PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30 CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS	SPRING OR SEEP MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	WITH FRESH ROCK. MODERATELY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELOSPARS DULL 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.	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.
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY PER CONSISTENCY PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY PER CONSISTENCY (N-VALUE) COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT²) GENERALLY LOOSE 4 TO 10	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL SYMBOL	NOU. SEV.) IN CHAIN BE EXAMINATED WITH A DECUCION'S PICK. ROCK GIVES CLOWN SOUND WHEN STRUCK. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SYT REFUSAL. SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOUL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAQLINIZED TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAMMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN.	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.
DHANULAR	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER TEST ONE PENETROMETER TEST ONE PENETROMETER TEST SOUNDING ROD	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE SEVERE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STAIDS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK (V SEV.) REMAINING, SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR	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.
VERY SOFT < 2 < 0.25	INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY TIFET INFERRED ROCK LINE MM MONITORING WELL TEST BORING WITH CORE TIFET INSTALLATION SPT N-VALUE	VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES (100 BPF</u> COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS. QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	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.
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 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 COARSE FINE	UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNSUITABLE WASTE UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	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.	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.
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL SAND SAND SILT CLAY (BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (CSE. SD.) (F SD.) (SL.) (CL.)	ABBREVIATIONS	MODERATELY 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	<u>SLICKENSIDE</u> - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005 SIZE IN. 12 3 SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS WEA WEATHERED CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY 7 - UNIT WEIGHT CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC 7 - DRY UNIT WEIGHT	BY MODERATE BLOWS. MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE/ISPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR BPF) OF A 140 LB, HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF I 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.
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC ORD - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK	SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT, SMALL, THIN PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.	STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY (SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE PLASTIC CHARGE ID REQUIRES PRYING TO	e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK	VERY CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES 1 INCH SOFT OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY FINGERNAIL.	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.
BANGE - WET - (W) SEMISOLIU; REGUIRES DRYING TO	FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL FRAGS FRAGMENTS W - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	BENCH MARK: N/A
(PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT	HI HIGHLY V - VERY RATIO EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	TERM	ELEVATION: N/A FEET
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	X CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL 6' CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER CME-55 CME-55 CME-55	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 FEET THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	NOTES: FIAD = FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING BORING COLLAR ELEVATIONS DETERMINED USING SURVEY-GRADE GPS
PLASTICITY PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH	B*HOLLOW AUGERS	INDURATION FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.	
NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT	VANE SHEAR TEST TUNGCARBIDE INSERTS CASING W/ ADVANCER HAND TOOLS:	FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.	
MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH COLOR	PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE STEEL TEETH HAND AUGER	MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.	
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YELLOW-BROWN, BLUE-GRAY).	TRICONE	INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.	
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.		EXTREMELY INDURATED SHAPP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-14

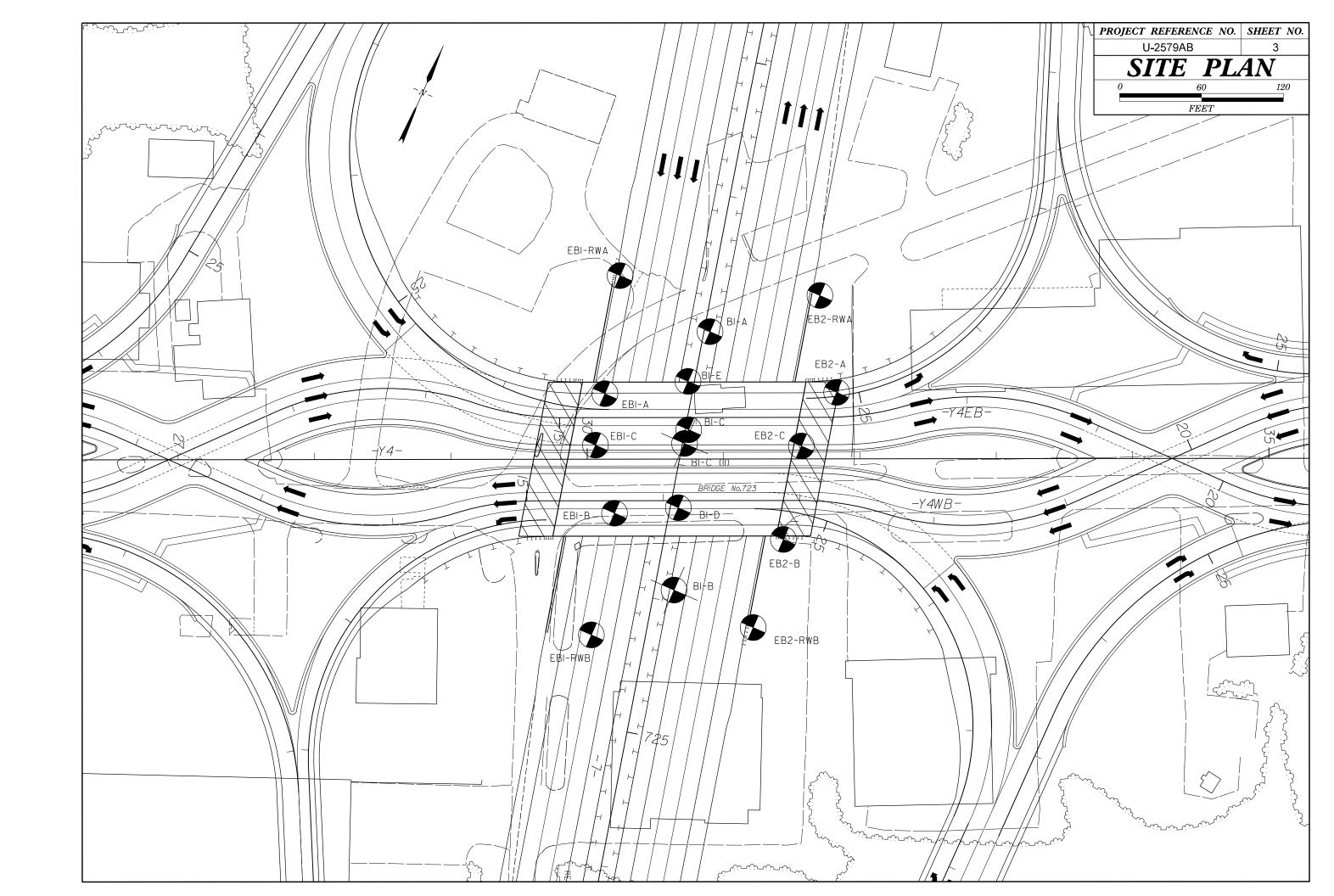
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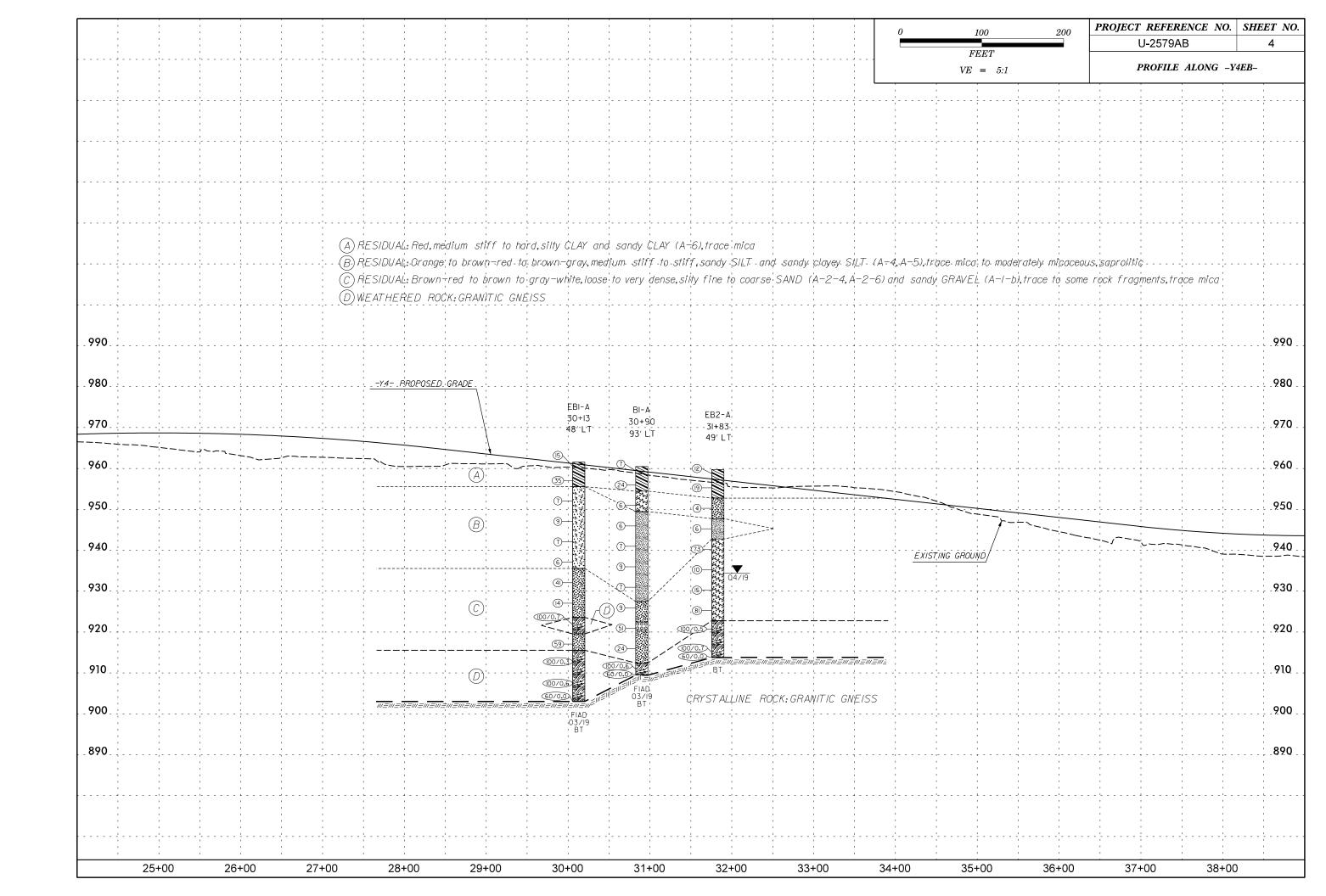
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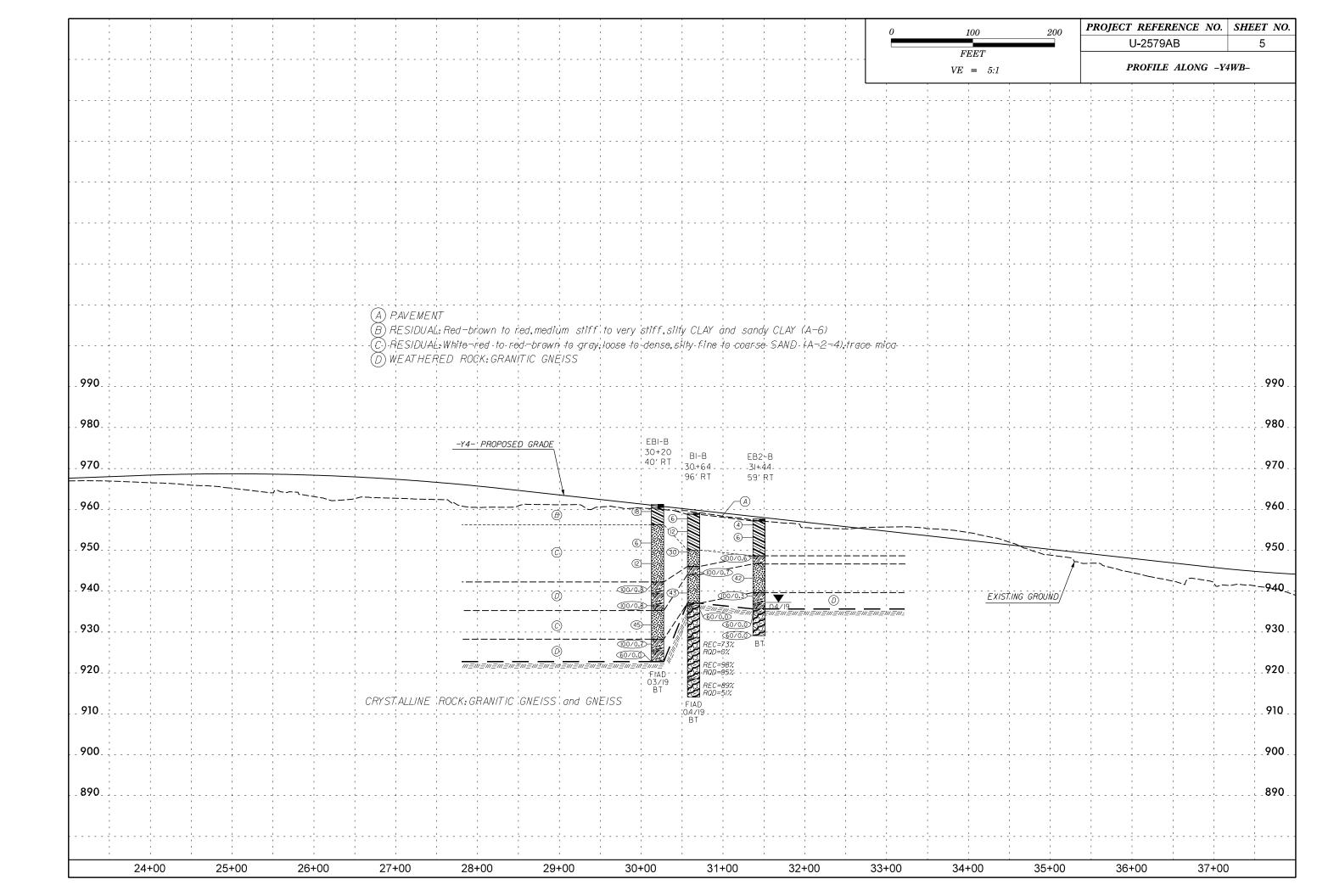
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

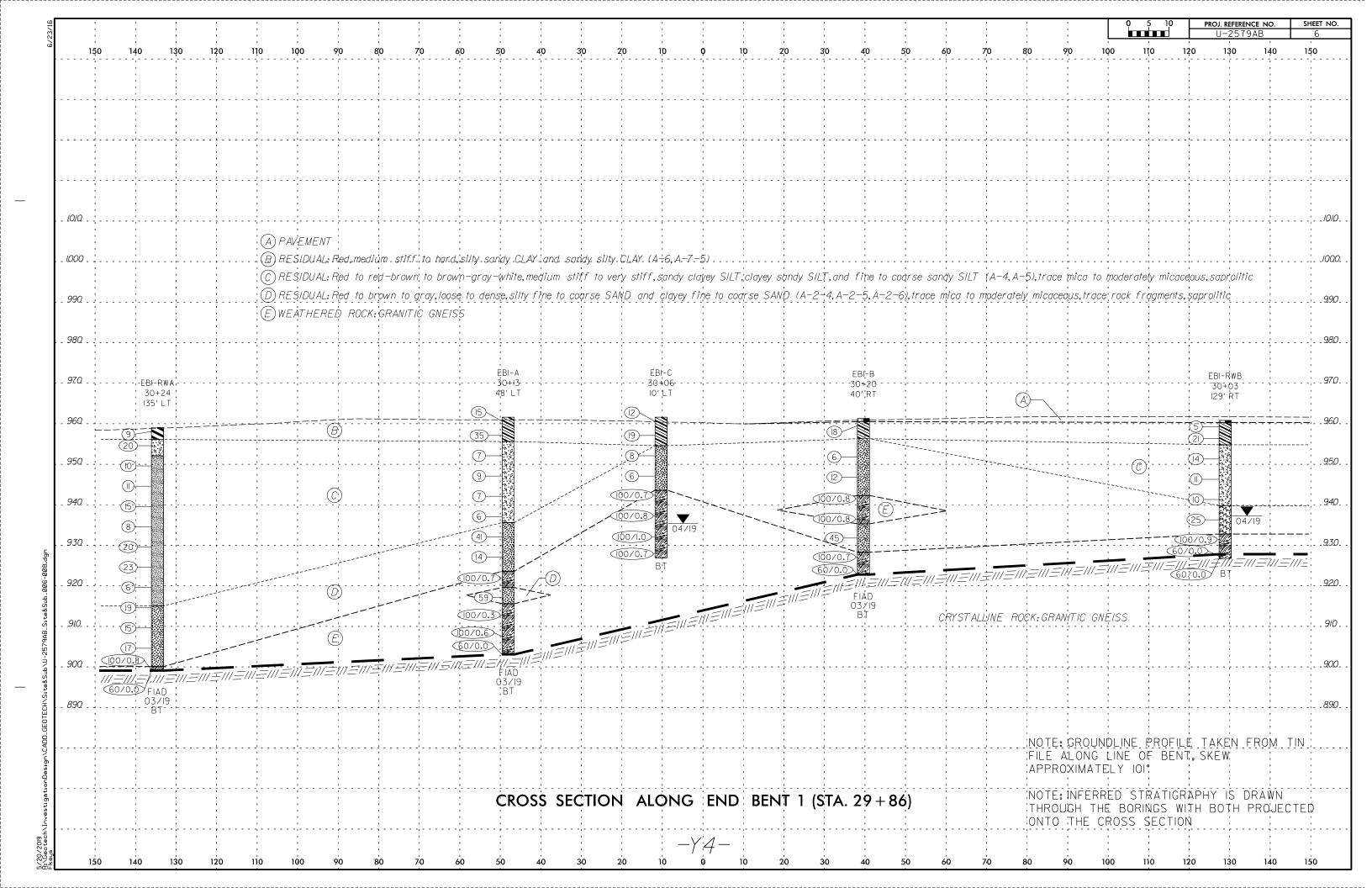
SUPPLEMENTAL LEGEND, GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) TABLES

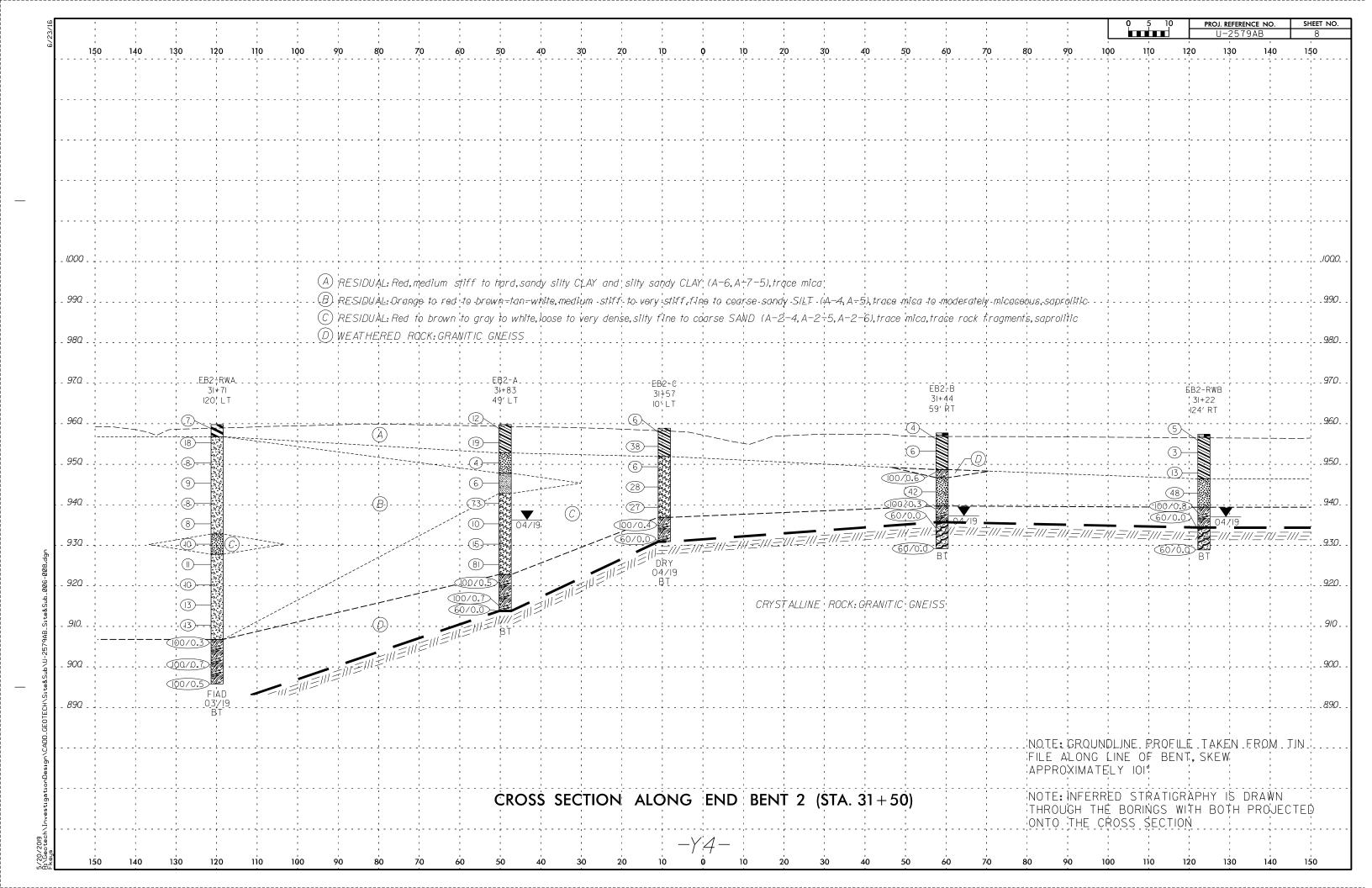
FROM AASHTO LRFD BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-1 — Determination of GSI for Jointed Rock Mass (Marinos and Hoek, 2000) AASHTO LRFD Figure 10.4.6.4-2 — Determination of GSI for Tectonically Deformed Heterogeneous Rock Masses (Marinos and Hoek, 2000) GEOLOGICAL STRENGTH INDEX (GSI) FOR GSI FOR HETEROGENEOUS ROCK MASSES SUCH JOINTED ROCKS (Hoek and Marinos, 2000) AS FLYSCH (Marinos. P and Hoek E., 2000) red surface fillings From a description of the lithology, structure and From the lithology, structure and surface and surface conditions (particularly of the bedding conditions of the discontinuities, estimate faces the average value of GSI. Do not try to planes), choose a box in the chart. Locate the VERY POOR - Very smooth, slick sided or highly weathered surf with soft clay coatings or fill planes) weather be too precise. Quoting a range from 33 position in the box that corresponds to the condition 9 to 37 is more realistic than stating that of the discontinuities and estimate the average value ther weather GSI = 35. Note that the table does not apply to structurally controlled failures. of GSI from the contours. Do not attempt to be too precise. Quoting a range from 33 to 37 is more ensided, highly wearsoft clay coatings Where weak planar structural planes are bedding slightly realistic than giving GSI = 35. Note that the present in an unfavorable orientation SURFACE CONDITIONS C DISCONTINUITIES (Predominantly beddin Hoek-Brown criterion does not apply to structurally with respect to the excavation face, moderately surfaces these will dominate the rock mass controlled failures. Where unfavourably oriented behaviour. The shear strength of surfaces continuous weak planar discontinuities are present, in rocks that are prone to deterioration slightly es these will dominate the behaviour of the rock mass. Rough, as a result of changes in moisture ery or t The strength of some rock masses is reduced by the content will be reduced if water is presence of groundwater and this can be allowed for POOR present. When working with rocks in the GOOD - Resurfaces by a slight shift to the right in the columns for fair, SURFACE fair to very poor categories, a shift to FAIR -weather the right may be made for wet conditions. poor and very poor conditions. Water pressure does FAIR Smoot alter VERY Very G00D Rough surfa Water pressure is dealt with by effective not change the value of GSI and it is dealt with by stress analysis. using effective stress analysis. DECREASING SURFACE QUALITY STRUCTURE COMPOSITION AND STRUCTURE INTACT OR MASSIVE - intact A. Thick bedded, very blocky sandstone rock specimens or massive in 90 N/A N/A The effect of pelitic coatings on the bedding planes is minimized by the confinement of situ rock with few widely spaced PIECES discontinuities the rock mass. In shallow tunnels or slopes these bedding planes may cause structurally 80 controlled instability. 60 BLOCKY - well interlocked undisturbed rock mass consisting ROCK of cubical blocks formed by three intersecting discontinuity sets B. Sand-stone wi thin inte 50 D. Siltstone C. Sand-60 or silty shale stone with stone and siltstone С /E thin inter siltstone with sandor clayey shale with /B lauers of in similar stone lauers VERY BLOCKY - interlocked, INTERLOCKING sands tone silts tone amounts 40 partially disturbed mass with 50 multi-faceted angular blocks formed by 4 or more joint sets C, D, E, and G - may be more or . Tectonically deformed, BLOCKY/DISTURBED/SEAMY -30 less folded than illustrated but intensively folded/faulted, folded with angular blocks this does not change the strength. sheared clayey shale or sıltstone formed by many intersecting Tectonic deformation, faulting and with broken and deformed ASING discontinuity sets. Persistence loss of continuity moves these sandstone layers forming an 30 categories to F and H. of bedding planes or schistosity almost chaotic structure 20 DECRE DISINTEGRATED - poorly interlocked, heavily broken rock mass 20 G. Undisturbed silty H. Tectonically deformed silty with mixture of angular and or clayey shale with or clayey shale forming a 10 rounded rock pieces or without a few very chaptic structure with pockets of clay. Thin layers of thin sandstone layers sandstone are transformed nto small rock pieces. 10 LAMINATED/SHEARED - Lack of blockiness due to close spacing N/A N/A → Means deformation after tectonic disturbance of weak schistosity or shear planes DATE: 8-19-16

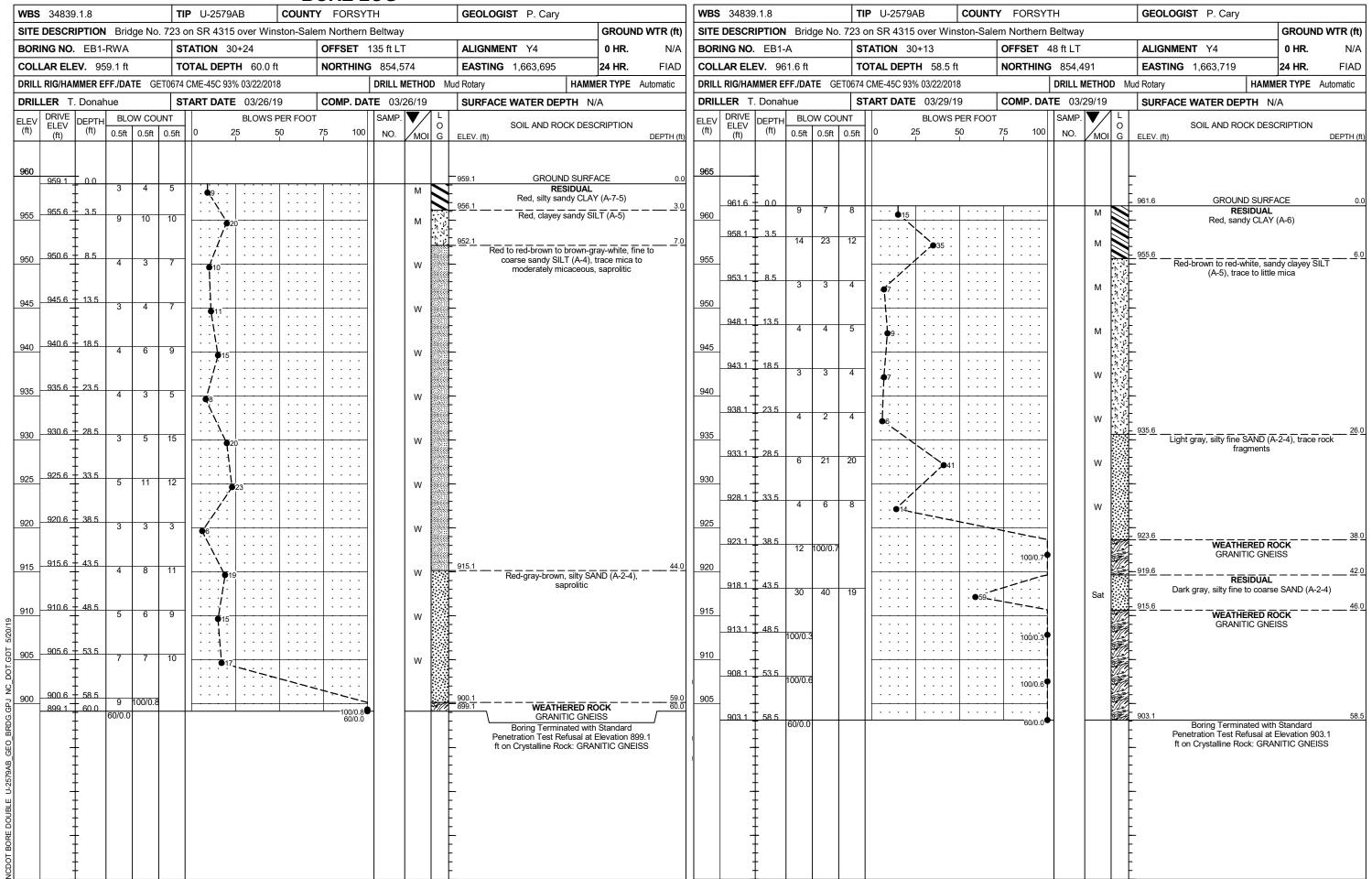


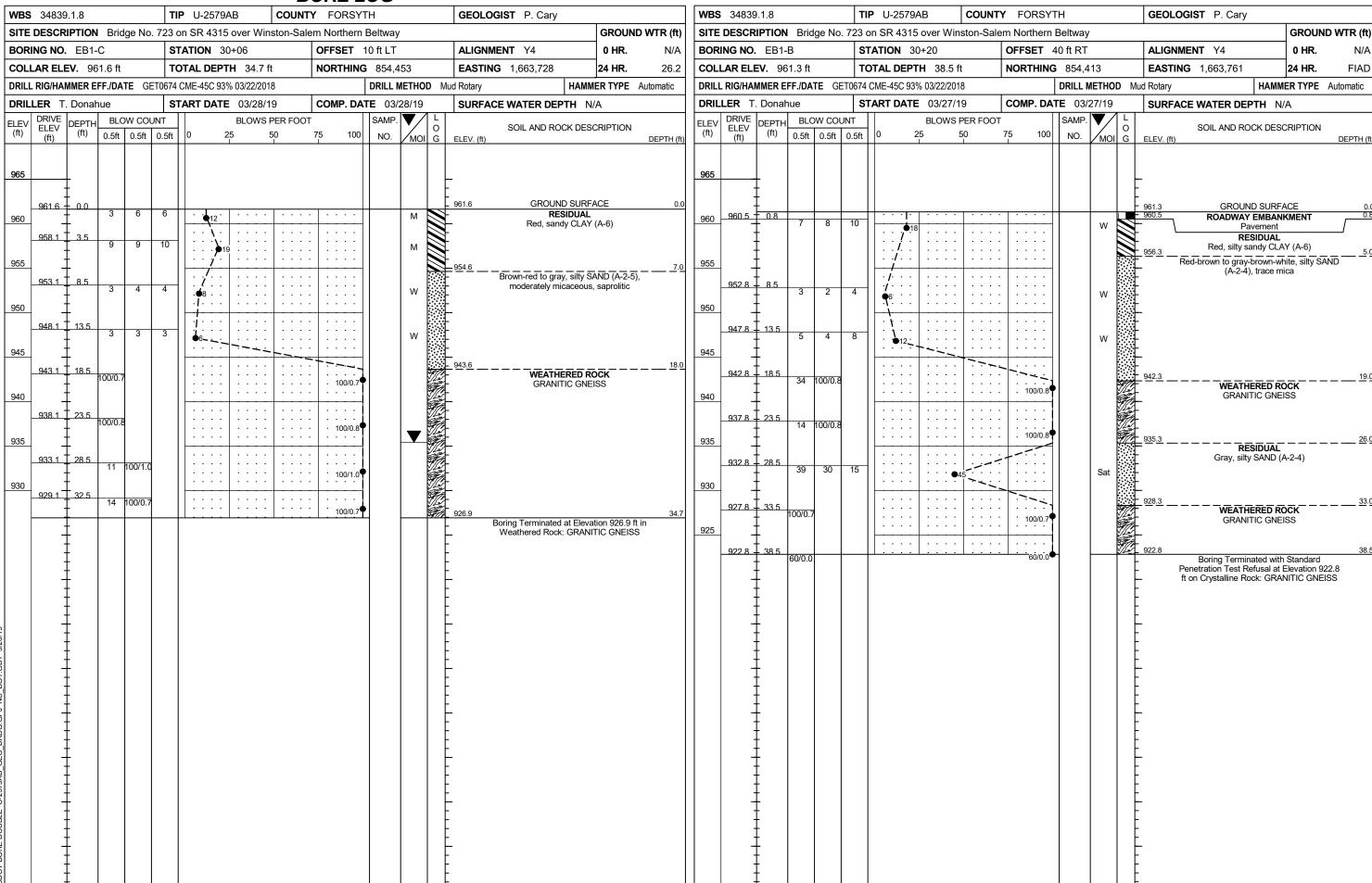


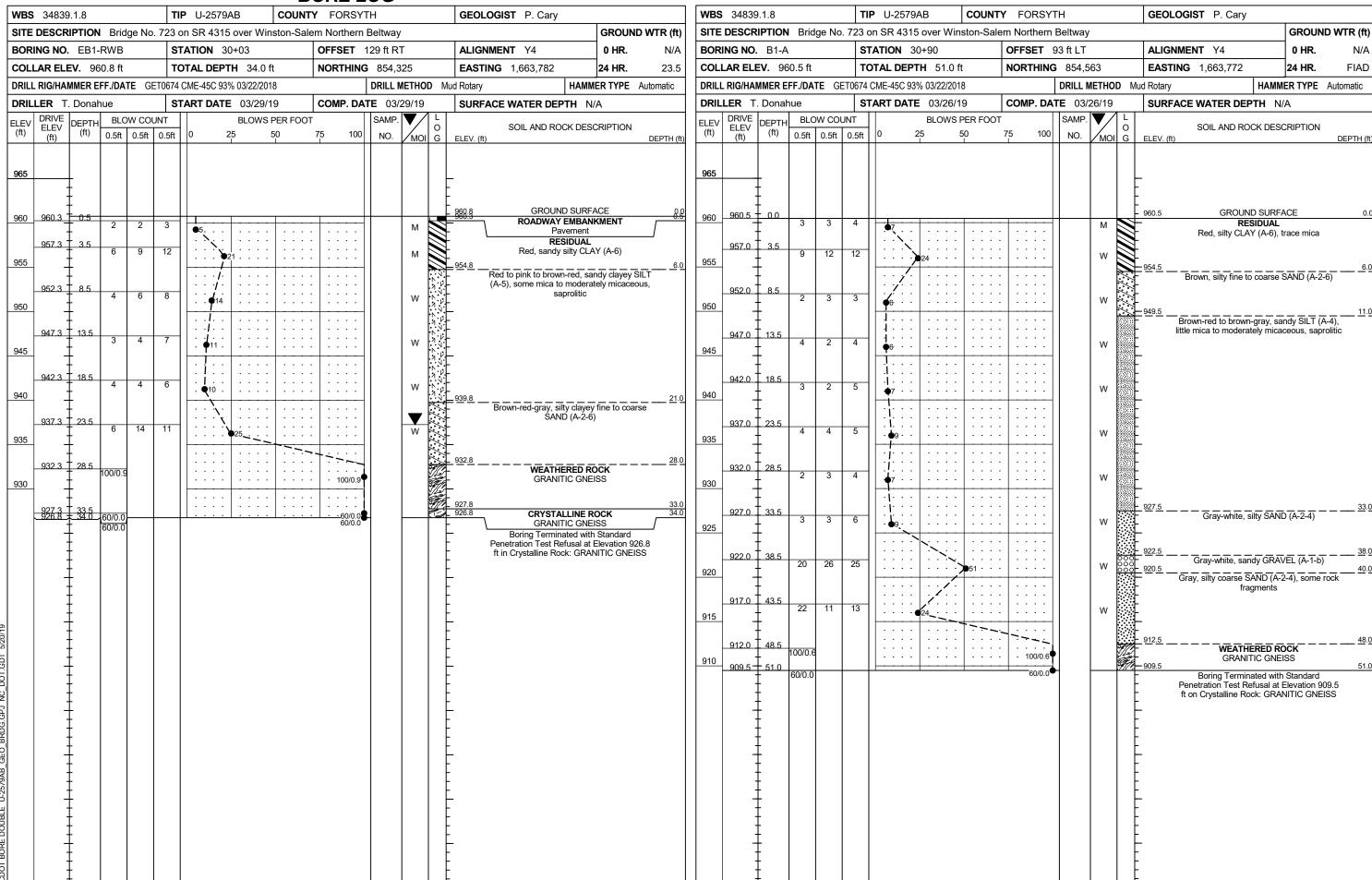


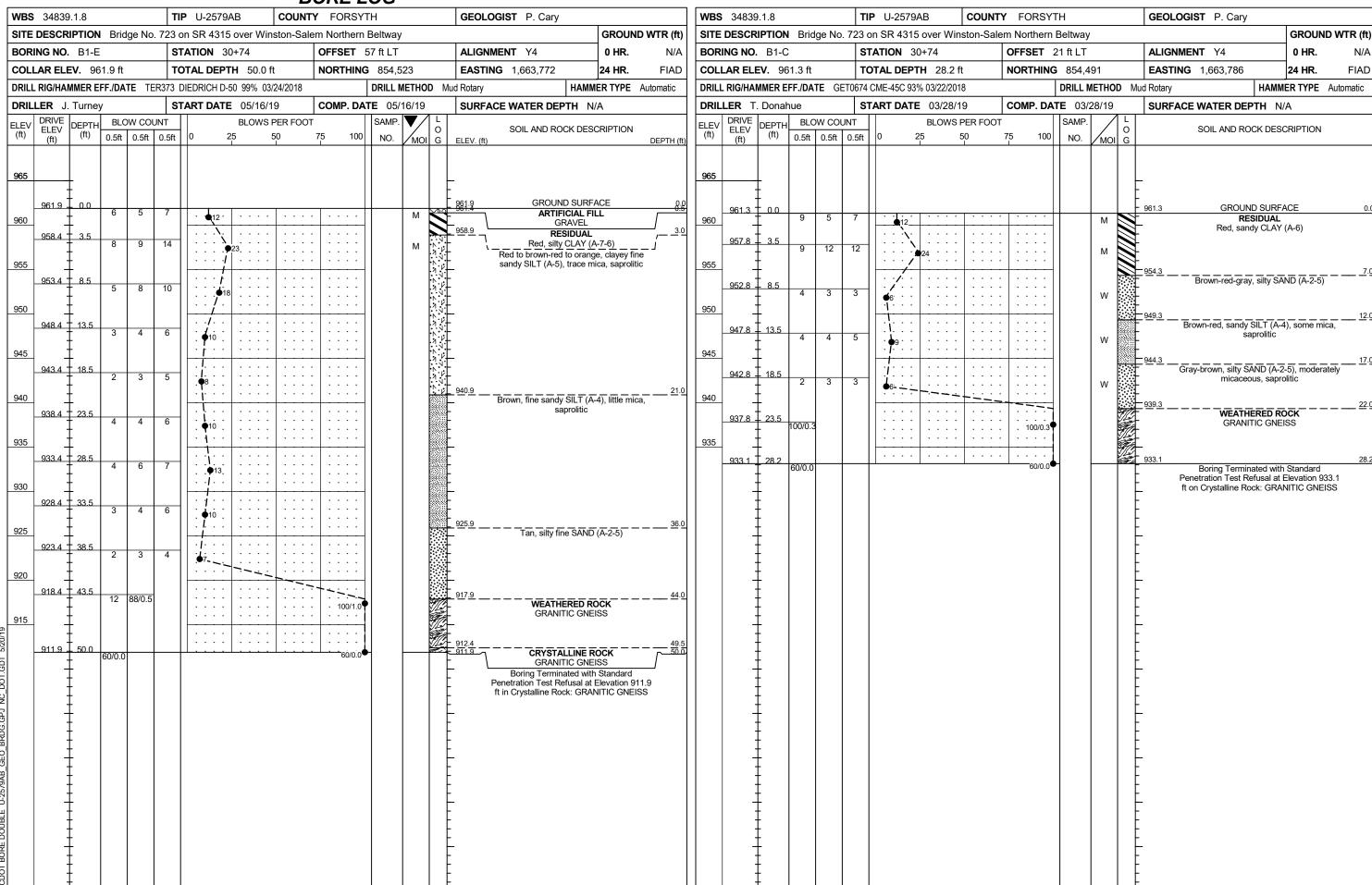












		BORE LOG	1						(CORE LOG		
WBS 34839.1.8	TIP U-2579AB COUN	ITY FORSYTH	GEOLOGIST P. Cary		WBS 3483			TIP U-2579		ITY FORSYTH	GEOLOGIST P. Cary	
SITE DESCRIPTION Bridge No.	723 on SR 4315 over Winston-Sa	alem Northern Beltway	1	GROUND WTR (ft)	SITE DESC	RIPTION B	ridge No. 723	3 on SR 431	5 over Winston-Sa	alem Northern Beltway		GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. B1-C (II)	STATION 30+71	OFFSET 11 ft LT	ALIGNMENT Y4	0 HR. N/A	BORING N	O. B1-C (II)	!	STATION 3	30+71	OFFSET 11 ft LT	ALIGNMENT Y4	0 HR. N/A
COLLAR ELEV. 960.7 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 50.5 ft	NORTHING 854,481	EASTING 1,663,788	24 HR. FIAD		LEV. 960.7		TOTAL DEP		NORTHING 854,481	EASTING 1,663,788	24 HR. FIAD
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE GE		DRILL METHOD Mu	, '	MER TYPE Automatic		AMMER EFF./[DRILL METHOD		MMER TYPE Automatic
DRILLER T. Donahue	START DATE 04/02/19	COMP. DATE 04/02/19	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N	I/A		T. Donahue			E 04/02/19	COMP. DATE 04/02/19	SURFACE WATER DEPTH	N/A
ELEV (ft) DRIVE ELEV (ft) DEPTH (ft) 0.5ft 0.5ft		75 400 7 0	SOIL AND ROCK DES		CORE SIZE		I DDIII	RUN RUN	I QTDATA			
(ft) (ft) (11) 0.5ft 0.5ft	0.511 0 20 00	75 100 NO. MOI G	ELEV. (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	ELEV RUN (ft) ELEV	DEPTH RU (ft) (ft	N RATE	REC. RQD (ft) (ft) %	SAMP. REC. RQI NO. (ft) (ft)	D O	DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS	
					(11)	 `) (Min/ft)	% %	<u>%</u> %	G ELEV. (ft)	De alla Ocalia a O 04 5 ft	DEPTH (ft)
965			-		936.19 935 836.2	3 24.5 1.0		(0.8) (0.8)			Begin Coring @ 24.5 ft CRYSTALLINE ROCK	
						5.0	2:15/1.0	83% 75% (2.3) (1.8) 47% 35%		GRANITIC GNEI	SS, very slight to slightly weathered, very close fracture spacing <i>(contin</i>)	very hard to hard, nued)
960			960.7 GROUND SURF - RESIDUAL		020	+ 20.5	0:47/1.0 2 0:07/1.0 0:12/1.0	47% 35%				20.5
			Red, sandy CLAY	(A-6)	930 930.2	2 † 30.5	0:47/1.0	(0.8) (0.0)	(5.3) (1.1 48% 10%	930.2 1) GRANITIC GNEISS	S, slightly to moderately weathered, ha	ard to medium hard,
055						‡	0:45/1.0 0:18/1.0 0:24/1.0	1/% 0%	48% 10%	% F	close to very close fracture spacing	
955			953.7		925 925.2	2 35.5	l 0:24/1.0 l	(2.2) (0.4)				
			Brown-red-gray, silty SA	AND (A-2-5)		5.0	1:13/1.0	(3.3) (0.4) 67% 8%				
950 +			-		000	2 + 40.5	1:00/1.0 1:54/1.0					
		· · · · · ·	948.7 Brown-red, sandy Sl	ILT (A-4)	920 920.2	2 40.5	2:08/1.0 2:25/1.0 2:18/1.0	(4.7) (2.8)	(0.5)	919.2	00 5111 5111 11	41.5
045		· · · · · ·				<u> </u>	l 2:49/1.0 l	93% 56%	(8.5) (6.4 94% 71%	4) GRANITIC GNEI	SS, very slight to slightly weathered, v close fracture spacing	very nard to nard,
945		- 	-		915 915.2	45.5	2:16/1.0 2:26/1.0	(5.0) (2.2)				
942.7 + 18.0 4 3		· · · · · ·	942.7 RESIDUAL	<u> </u>		† 5.0	2:45/1.0 (2:16/1.0 1 2:24/1.0	100% 66%				
940 +			Dark gray, silty SAND (A-2 saprolitic		910.3	2 + 50.5	2:37/1.0 2:37/1.0 2:23/1.0			910.2		50 5
937.7 + 23.0		A N//=/1	938.7 WEATHERED R		910.2	30.5	2.23/1.0				ed at Elevation 910.2 ft in Crystalline F GNEISS	Rock: GRANITIC
936.2 + 24.5 100/0.3 60/0.0		· · · 100/0.3 · · · · 60/0.0	936.7 GRANITIC GNE CRYSTALLINE F			‡					GINEISS	
+			GRANITIC GNEISS, very s weathered, very hard to har	rd. close to verv		‡						
			close fracture sp REC=63%	acing		‡						
930 +			930.2 RQD=38% GRANITIC GNEISS, slightl	30.5		‡						
‡			weathered, hard to mediun very close fracture	n hard, close to		‡						
925			REC=48% - RQD=10%			‡						
			- KQD-10%			‡						
						‡						
920			919.2	41.5		Ŧ						
			GRANITIC GNEISS, very s weathered, very hard to har			7				F		
915			spacing _ REC=94%			Ŧ				F		
61/02/19			RQD=71%			-				[-		
			040.0	50.5		<u> </u>						
TG0.1			Boring Terminated at Eleva	ation 910.2 ft in		<u> </u>				E		
			Crystalline Rock: GRANI	ITIC GNEISS		Ī						
Ž +			_			<u> </u>						
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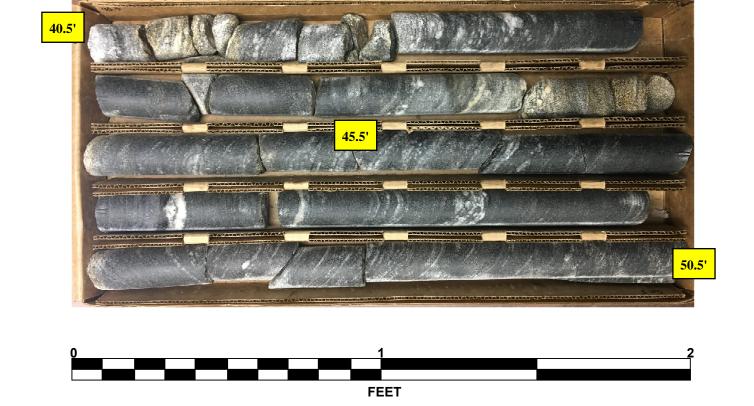
CORE PHOTOGRAPHS

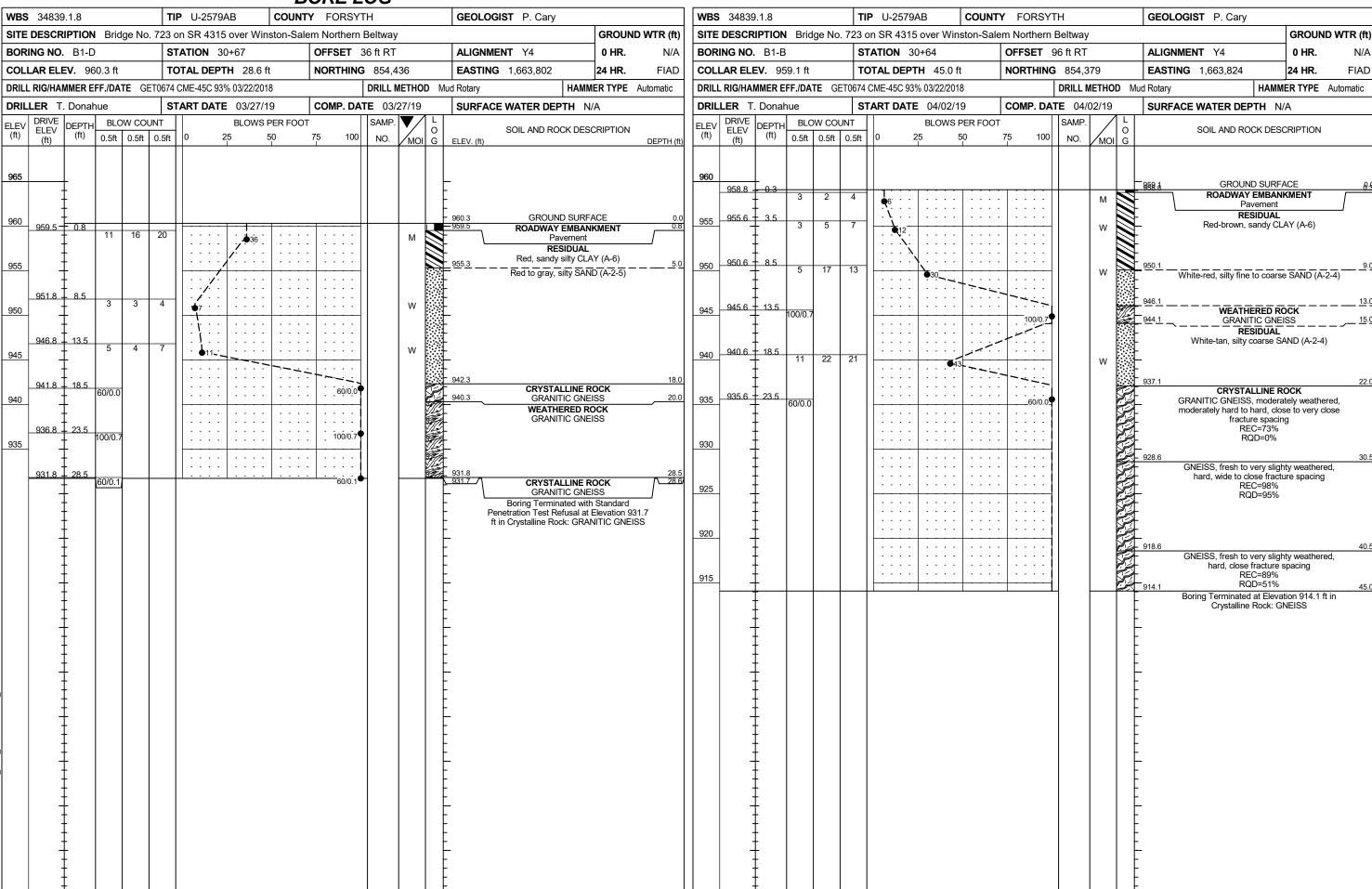
B1-C (II)BOX 1 OF 2: 24.5 - 40.5 FEET

B1-C (II)BOX 2 OF 2: 40.5 - 50.5 FEET



FEET





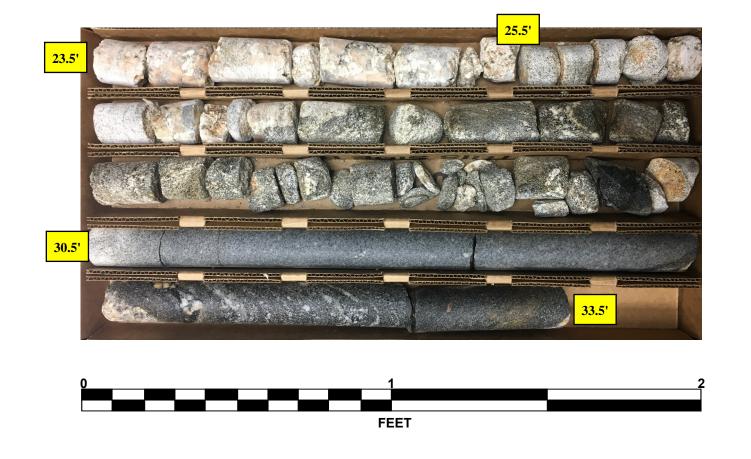
											KE LUG	1			
	34839					U-257					FORSYTH	GEOLOGIST P. Cary		1	
				lge No. 7	_			Vinsto	n-Sale	_	orthern Beltway	1		1	D WTR (ft)
BOR	ING NO	. B1-B	3		STA	TION	30+64			OF	FSET 96 ft RT	ALIGNMENT Y4		0 HR.	N/A
COLI	LAR ELI	EV . 95	59.1 ft		TOT	AL DE	PTH 45	.0 ft		NO	RTHING 854,379	EASTING 1,663,824		24 HR.	FIAD
DRILL	RIG/HA	MMER E	FF./DA	TE GETO	674 CN	IE-45C 9	93% 03/22	2018			DRILL METHOD Mu	d Rotary	HAMM	ER TYPE	Automatic
DRIL	LER T	. Donal	hue		STAI	RT DA	TE 04/0	2/19		СО	MP. DATE 04/02/19	SURFACE WATER DE	PTH N/	Ά	
COR	E SIZE	NQ			TOT	AL RUI	N 21.5 f								
ELEV	RUN ELEV	DEPTH		DRILL RATE	REC. (ft)	JN RQD	SAMP.	STR REC.	ATA RQD	0 -	Г	ESCRIPTION AND REMAR	KS		
(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(Min/ft)	(ft) %	RQD (ft) %	NO.	(ft) %	(ft) %	Ğ	ELEV. (ft)	- LOOKII TIOTY WE TEND IT			DEPTH (ft)
93 <u>5.5</u> 8	935.6 _	23.5	0.0	N-60/0.0	(4.5)	(0.0)				2		Begin Coring @ 23.5 f			
	933.6	25.5	2.0	N=60/0.0 5:38/1.0 1:52/1.0	(1.5) 75%	(0.0) 0%						CRYSTALLINE ROCK moderately weathered, mode		d to hard, c	lose
Ì		Ŧ	5.0	1:54/1.0 1:36/1.0 0:54/1.0 1:34/1.0	(3.6) 72%	(0.0) 0%					to ve	ry close fracture spacing (co	ntinued)		
930	020 6	20.5		0:54/1.0							-				20.5
Ì	928.6	30.5	5.0	2:39/1.0 0:52/1.0	(4.8)	(4.5)		(9.8)	(9.5) 95%		- 928.6 - GNEISS, fresh to	very slighty weathered, hard	wide to cl	ose fracture	30.5
925		Ŧ		1:00/1.0 1:19/1.0	96%	90%		98%	95%		-	spacing			
	923.6	35.5		4:01/1.0 2:21/1.0	(= -)	(= -)					- •				
		‡	5.0	1:22/1.0 1:56/1.0	(5.0) 100%	(5.0) 100%					- -				
920	-	‡ ,, ,		2:09/1.0 2:46/1.0							- -				
	918.6	40.5	4.5	3:00/1.0 3:49/1.0	(4.0)	(2.3)		(4.0)	(2.3) 51%		- 918.6 - GNEISS, fresh to v	very slighty weathered, hard,	close frac	ture spacin	40.5 g
915		‡		3:32/1.0 2:06/1.0	89%	51%		89%	51%		<u>.</u>				
010	914.1	45.0		2:31/1.0 1:30/0.5	 						914.1	d at Elevation 914.1 ft in Crys	stalline Ro	rk: GNEISS	45.0
		‡									-	. at 2.01a.a 01,1		J	
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SHEET 16

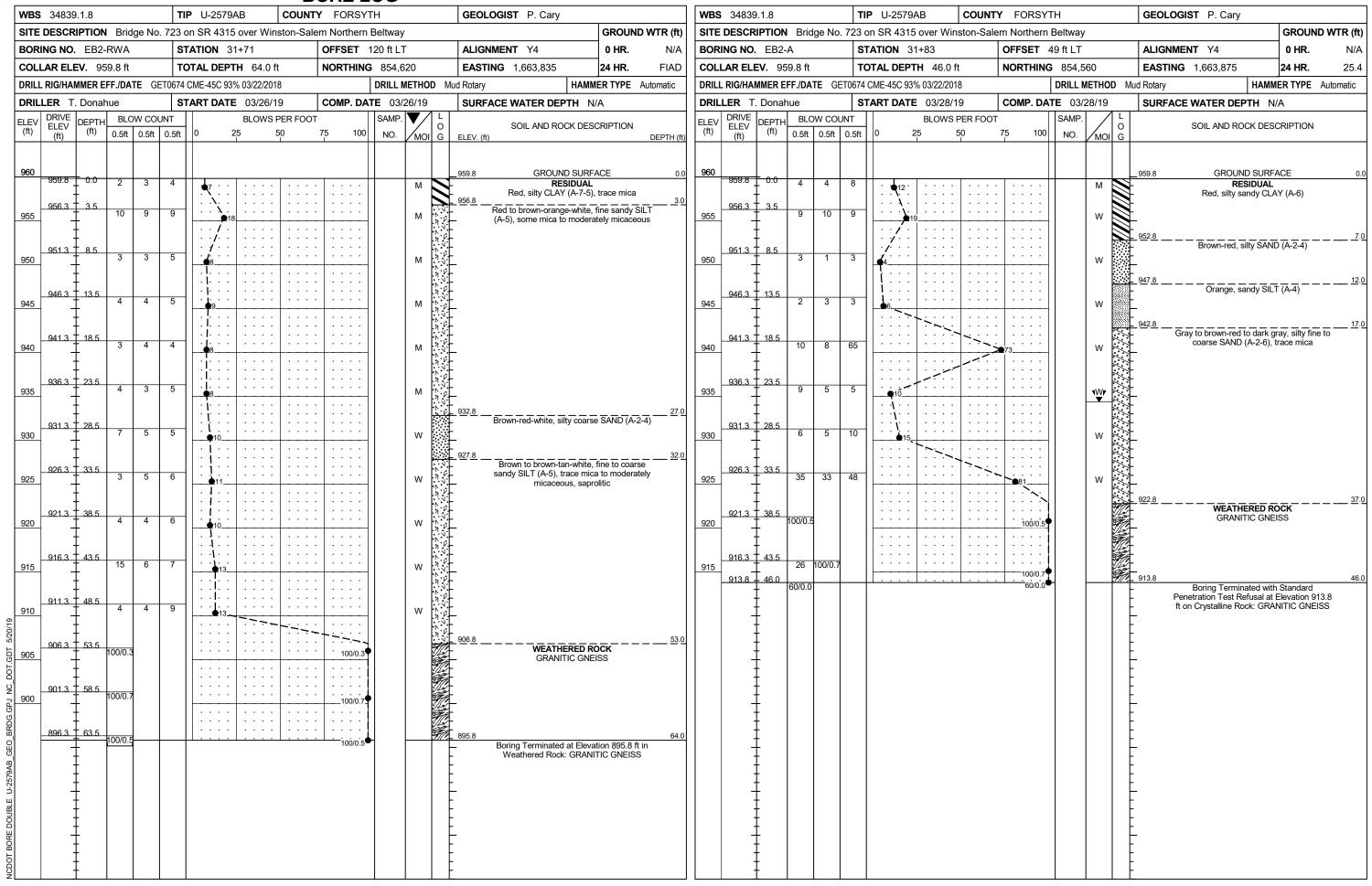
CORE PHOTOGRAPHS

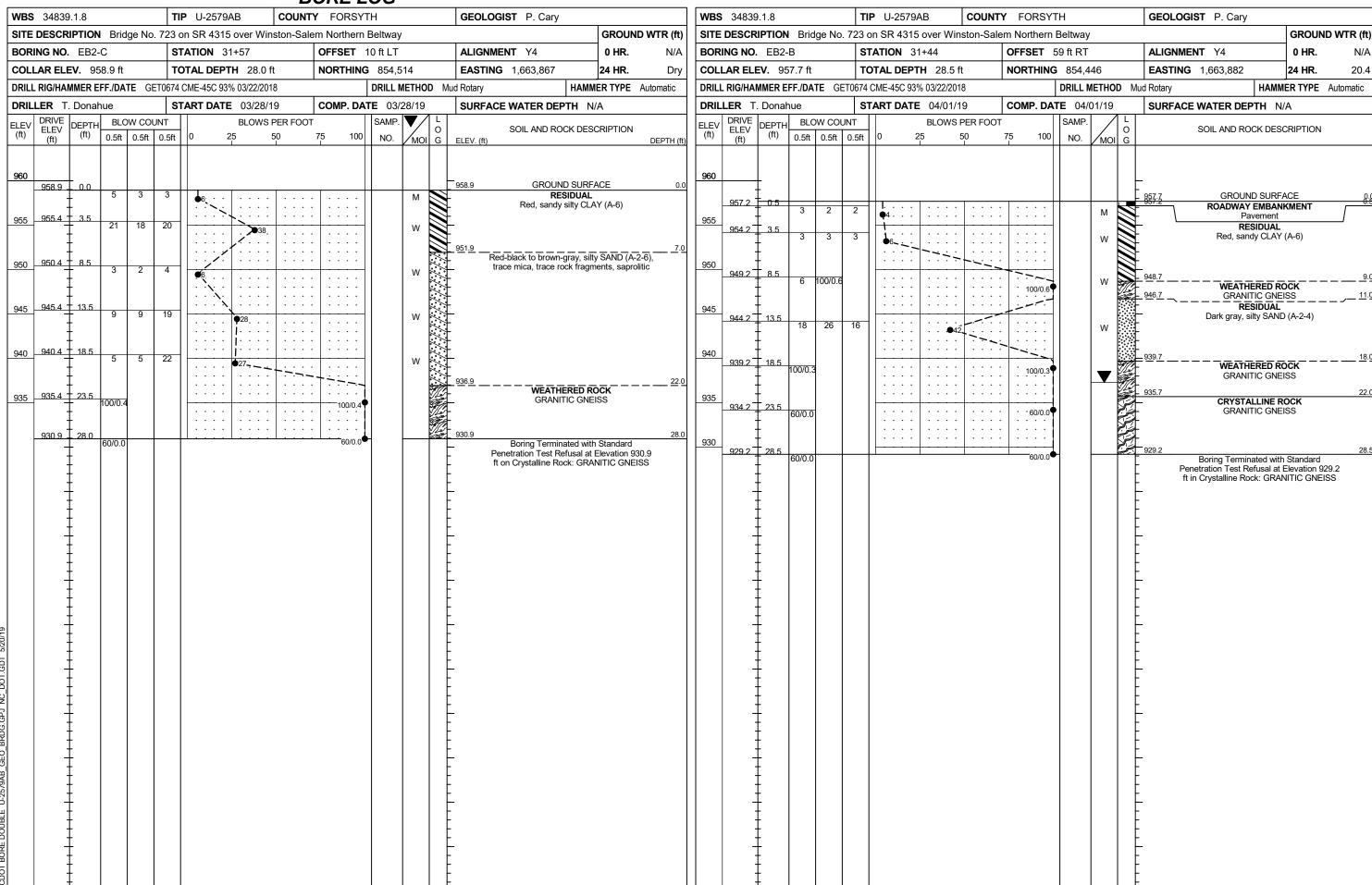
B1-BBOX 1 OF 2: 23.5 - 33.5 FEET

BOX 2 OF 2: 33.5 - 45.0 FEET









								1	UKE L				1		
WBS	34839	1.8			TI	P U-257	9AB	COUNT	Y FORSY	TH			GEOLOGIST P. Cary		
SITE	DESCR	IPTION	l Brid	ge No.	723 0	on SR 431	5 over Wir	nston-Sale	m Northern	Beltway				GROUND	WTR (ft)
BOR	NG NO.	EB2-	RWB		SI	TATION :	31+22		OFFSET	124 ft R	Γ		ALIGNMENT Y4	0 HR.	17
COLI	AR ELE	EV. 95	7.4 ft		TC	OTAL DEF	TH 28.51	ft	NORTHING	854,3	77		EASTING 1,663,888	24 HR.	22.1
DRILL	. RIG/HAI	MMER E	FF./DA	TE GE	T0674	CME-45C 9	3% 03/22/201	18	<u> </u>	DRILL N	METHO	D Mu	d Rotary HAMMI	ER TYPE A	Automatic
DRIL	LER T	. Donal	nue		S1	TART DAT	E 04/01/	19	COMP. DA	TE 04/0	01/19		SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/	Α	
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)		0.5ft		0	BLOWS	PER FOOT	L	SAMP. NO.	_	L	SOIL AND ROCK DESC		DEPTH (ft)
960 955	956.9 - 953.9	- - - 0.5 - - 3.5	3	3	2	\$ 5			: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :		М		957.4 GROUND SURFA 956:9 ROADWAY EMBANI Pavement RESIDUAL		0.9
950	-	-	1	2	1	3					w		Red, sandy CLAY (A-6),	trace mica	
945	948.9 _ - - -	-	5	6	7						w		946.4Red-white, silty coarse SAND rock fragments, sap) (A-2-4), tra	<u>11.0</u>
940	943.9	_ 13.5 - -	14	16	32			48:			w			TOILLO	40.0
935	938.9	18.5	100/0.8						100/0.8		•		939.4 WEATHERED RO GRANITIC GNEI	о ск SS	18.0
930	933.9	23.5	60/0.0						60/0.0				934.4 CRYSTALLINE RO GRANITIC GNEI		23.0
	928.9	28.5	60/0.0						60/0.0				Boring Terminated with Penetration Test Refusal at E ft in Crystalline Rock: GRAN	Elevation 928	28.5 3.9 S

