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REFERENCE

SEE SHEET 2A FOR PLAN SHEET LAYOUT

AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION

CONTENTS

<u>LINE</u>	<u>STATION</u>	<u>PLAN</u>	PROFILE
-L-	II+00.00 - 3I+24.55	4,5	4,5
-RI PR-	27+30.09 - 46+85.22	5-6	6.7

CROSS SECTIONS

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX SHEETS LABORATORY RESULTS 11-12

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

ROADWAY SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY MECKLENBURG

PROJECT DESCRIPTION CHARLOTTE GATEWAY STATION - RAIL (STI) WYE CONNECTION TRACK

AT CHARLOTTE JUNCTION

INVENTORY

STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO. 16 P-5705A

CAUTION NOTICE

THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION ON WHICH IT IS BASED WERE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDY, PLANNING AND DESIGN, AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION OR PAY PURPOSES. THE VARIOUS FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA AVAILABLE MAY BE REVIEWED OR INSPECTED IN RALEIGH BY CONTACTING THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT AT 1991 707-6805. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

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

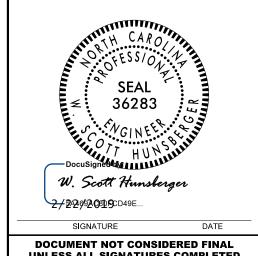
THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED THAT DETAILS SHOWN ON THE SUBSURFACE PLANS ARE PRELIMINARY ONLY AND IN MANY CASES THE FINAL DESIGN DETAILS ARE DIFFERENT. FOR BIDDING AND CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES, REFER TO THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND DOCUMENTS FOR FINAL DESIGN INFORMATION ON THIS PROJECT. THE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE SUFFICIENCY OR ACCURACY OF THE INVESTIGATION MADE, NOR THE INTERPRETATIONS 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 SATISTY 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 FOR ENCOUNTERED AT THE SITE DIFFERING FROM THOSE INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION.

- ES;
 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.

 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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	GOODNI	GHT, D.J.
INVESTIGATED	BY _FALC	CON ENG.
DRAWN BY	HILL, M.J.	
CHECKED BY .	HUNSBE	RGER, W.S.
SUBMITTED BY		
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UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

P-5705A 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	WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE.	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.	ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.
ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM D1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION	<u>UNIFORMLY GRADED</u> - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. <u>GAP-GRADED</u> - 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	AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.
IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS	BLOWS IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK.	ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.
AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE,	THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS:	ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:	ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING
VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	WEATHERED NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES >	A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, SUCH AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	ROCK (WR) 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	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
GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS ORGANIC MATERIALS CLASS. (≤35% PASSING *200) (>35% PASSING *200) ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC.	CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE.	SURFACE.
GROUP A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5	ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.	UNELSS, OHBERU, SCHIST, ETC.	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.
CLASS. A-1-0 A-1-6 A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-3-6 A-3 A-6, A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY	NON-CATSTALLINE SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM
SYMBOL 0000 d00000	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50	COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD	OF SLOPE.
7. PASSING	HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	SEDIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED	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.
■10 50 MX GRANULAR SIL1- MUCK,	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	(CP) SHELL BEDS, ETC. WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT
#40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN SOLS SOILS SOILS SOILS SOILS SOILS SOILS	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER	ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.
MATERIAL	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10%	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE
PASSING *40 SOUS WITH	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20% MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35%	VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN,	HORIZONTAL. DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE
LL — — 40 MX 41 MN 40 MX 41 MN 40 MX 41 MN 40 MX 41 MN 41 MX 41 MN LITTLE OR LITTLE OR LITTLE OR	HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	(V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.
CROUP INDEX A A A MY A MY 12 MY IS MY IND MY AMDINITS OF ORGANIC	GROUND WATER	SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE
USUAL TYPES STONE FRACS ORGANIC SUILS	✓ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING	(SLI.) I INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR	SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.
OF MAJOR GRAVEL, AND FINE SILIT OR CLAYET SILIT CLAYET MATTER	▼ STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS	CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.
MATERIALS SANU		MODERATE SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN (MOD.) GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY. ROCK HAS	FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.
GEN. RATING EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABLE	→ PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA	DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED	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	SPRING OR SEEP	WITH FRESH ROCK.	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	MODERATELY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL SEVERE AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH	FIELD.
COMPACTNESS OR RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED	ED 25.005	(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 CONSISTENCY PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (N-VALUE) (TONS/FT ²)	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) DIP & DIP DIRECTION WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO
VERY LOOSE 44	SPT C SLOPE INDICATOR	SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT (SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED	ITS LATERAL EXTENT.
GENERALLY LOOSE 4 TO 10	SOIL SYMBOL SYMBOL TEST BORING INSTALLATION	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. MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTTLING IN SOILS
MATERIAL MEDIUM DENSE 10 10 30 N/A	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE	USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.
(NON-COHESIVE) VERY DENSE > 50	THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT TEST	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 < 2 < 0.25	— INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY — CORE BORING ■ SOUNDING ROD	(V SEV.) REMAINING, SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <i>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</i>	OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.
GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5 SILT-CLAY MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 0.5 TO 1.0	INFERRED ROCK LINE MN MONITORING WELL TEST BORING	COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL, ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND	RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK,
MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2	A DIEZOMETED	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 ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE
(COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4 HARD > 30 > 4	TTTTT ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY INSTALLATION SPT N-VALUE	ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
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	UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - TOTAL UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION -	VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND
OPENING (MM) 4.76 2.00 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053	UNDERCUT UNSUITABLE WASTE UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF	HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED	RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, THAT HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL COARSE FINE SILT CLAY	SHALLOW UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - SEED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.
(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 HARD EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED	SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.005	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST	BY MODERATE BLOWS.	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR BPF) OF
SIZE IN. 12 3	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.	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 CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC 7 - DRY UNIT WEIGHT	HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.	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	SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK, CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS	STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY
(ATTERBERG LIMITS) DESCRIPTION GOIDE FOR FIELD MOISTORE DESCRIPTION	DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK	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	e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON	PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. VERY CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE, CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK, PIECES 1 INCH	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 LL LIQUID LIMIT	F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK	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	FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FINGERNAIL.	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
RAINCE ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	FRAGS FRAGMENTS	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	BENCH MARK: _
" PLL + PLASTIC LIMIT -	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET	BORING ELEVATIONS TAKEN FROM p5705a_Is_dtm_tin.tin
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET	DATED 11/30/2018 ELEVATION: FEET
SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT	CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL	MODERATELY CLOSE	NOTES:
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO	CI CONTINUOUS ELICUT AUSED	VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET	FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING
ATTAIN UPTIMUM MUISTURE	LURE SIZE:	THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	
PLASTICITY	X 8*HOLLOW AUGERS	INDURATION	1
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH	L CME-550 L HARD FACED FINGER BITS -N -N	FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS:	
NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT	VANE SHEAR TEST TUNGCARBIDE INSERTS	FRIABLE GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.	
MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM	CASING W/ ADVANCER POST HOLE DIGGER	MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE;	
HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH	PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE STEEL TEETH X HAND AUGER	BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.	
COLOR	TRICONE 'TUNGCARB. SQUADING POD	INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE;	
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YELLOW-BROWN, BLUE-GRAY).	X CME-850 CORE BIT VANE SHEAR TEST	DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.	
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.		EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 1-XX-1
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA RAIL DIVISION

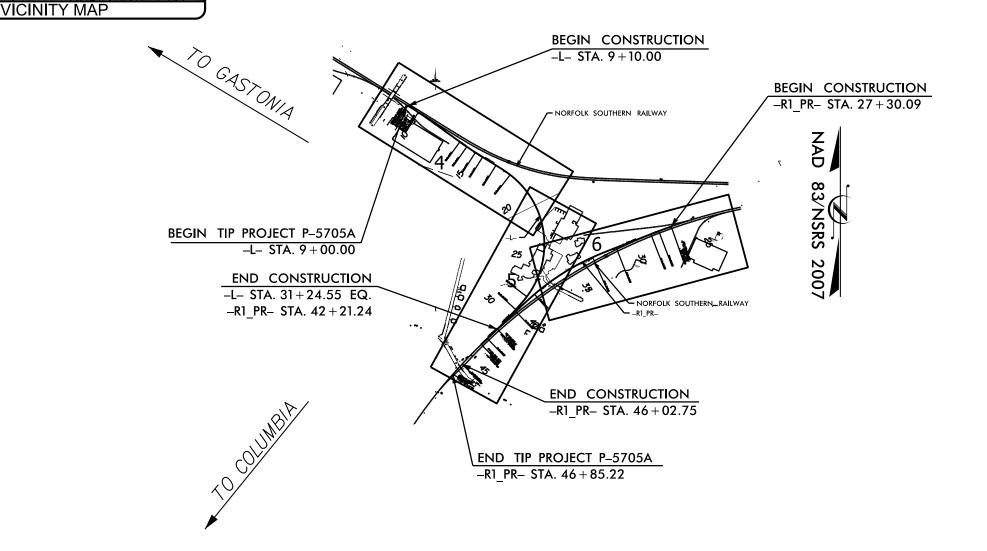
MECKLENBURG COUNTY

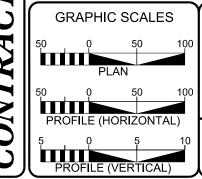
LOCATION: CHARLOTTE GATEWAY STATION - RAIL (STI) WYE CONNECTION TRACK AT CHARLOTTE JUNCTION TYPE OF WORK: DRAINAGE, PAVING, GRADING

STATE	STATE PROJECT REPERENCE NO.		SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS	
N.C.	P-5705A		3	16	
STATE PROJ.	NO.	F. A. PROJ. NO.		DESCRIPTION	
44475.1	.1			P.E.	
44475.2	2.1		R	ROW / UTIL	P.E.
44475.3	3.1		CON	NST./UTIL C	CONST.
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DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

TO CHARLOTTE





2041

PROJECT LENGTH

LENGTH OF RAIL TIP PROJECT 0.509 MILES

LENGTH OF STRUCTURES TIP PROJECT 0.000 MILES TOTAL LENGTH OF RAIL TIP PROJECT 0.509 MILES

LENGTH MEASURED ALONG -L- AND -R1 PR-

NCDOT CONTACT:

MATTHEW SIMMONS, P.E. NCDOT PROJECT MANAGER

HNTB NORTH CAROLINA, P.C. 343 E. Six Forks Road, Suite 200 Raleigh, North Carolina 27609 NC License No: C-1554

2018 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS RIGHT OF WAY DATE:

03/09/2018

LETTING DATE: 01/20/2019

DAVID HAWKINS, P.E. STRUCTURE PROJECT ENGINEER JAMES BYRD, P.E. HYDRAULICS PROJECT ENGINEER

COREY VERNIER, P.E.

MATTHEW SIMMONS, P.E. NCDOT PROJECT MANAGER

RAIL ENGINEER

HYDRAULICS

PRELIMINARY PLANS

SUBMITTAL: 90% **DATE:** OCTOBER 19, 2018

SIGNATURE: SIGNATURE:





Roadway Subsurface Investigation Report - Inventory

Charlotte Gateway Station - Rail (STI)
WYE Connection Track at Charlotte Junction
Mecklenburg County, North Carolina
WBS: 44475.1.1 TIP: P-5705A
Falcon Project No.: G18044.00

Prepared for:

HNTB North Carolina, PC 343 Six Forks Road, Suite 200 Raleigh, NC 27609

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

February 12, 2019

WBS: 44475.1.1 TIP: P-5705A

COUNTY: Mecklenburg

DESCRIPTION: Charlotte Gateway Station – Rail (STI)

WYE Connection Track at Charlotte Junction

SUBJECT: Roadway Subsurface Investigation – Inventory

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

This project consists of 0.4 miles of proposed new track alignment between Gastonia and Columbia tying the existing Norfolk South Mainline and R line (-L- and -R1_PR-) together in Mecklenburg County. A portion of track along -L- will be shifted/improved just before the new connector tie-in. A portion of track along -R1_PR- will be shifted/improved just before and for some distance beyond the new connector tie-in.

Included in this project are one reinforced concrete box culvert and various drainage pipes facilitating water crossing along the mainline. Culvert and pipe borings are included in this report. Culvert structure recommendations will be submitted under separate cover.

The investigation was conducted between October 29th and November 2nd, 2018 in general accordance with our Subconsultant Agreement, dated July 18th, 2018. The information 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 (20) Standard Penetration Test (SPT) borings and one (1) hand auger boring were drilled for the proposed alignments. All mechanical borings were drilled using a CME-850 track rig equipped with 2 1/4-inch inside diameter hollow-stem augers, and SPT testing was performed with an NCDOT approved and recently calibrated 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 testing.

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The following alignments, totaling approximately 0.75 miles were explicitly investigated.

<u>Alignment</u>	<u>Station (ft)</u>
-L- (Proposed WYE Track)	11+00.00—31+24.55
-R1_PR- (Proposed R-Line)	27+30.09—46+85.22

AREAS OF SPECIAL GEOTECHNICAL INTEREST

I. The following locations contains highly plastic soils with plasticity indices (PI) greater than 35:

<u>Alignment</u>	<u>Station (ft)</u>	
-L-	11+87	
-L-	30+53	

II. Shallow ground water was encountered within 4 feet of the proposed ground surface within the following areas and may cause groundwater related stability problems during construction:

Alignment	Station (ft)
-L-	24+00
-R1_PR-	36+50
-R1_PR-	37+96

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

<u>Alignment</u>	Station (ft)
-L-	14+39
-L-	20+00
-L-	21+85
-R1 PR-	29+18

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

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IV. Artificial fill soils containing varying amounts of waste and debris was encountered throughout the project site, at varying depths from surficial soils to 18 feet below existing ground surface, except the following areas:

<u>Alignment</u>	Station (ft
-L-	10+00
-R1 PR-	40+03

Evidence of prior industrial development was noted throughout the area. This includes prior building foundations and industrial materials. Old utilities or other buried structures may be present in these areas.



PHYSIOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

According to the *Geologic Map of North Carolina* (1985), the site is in the Charlotte Belt Physiographic Province of North Carolina. Specifically, rocks at the site are noted as Granitic Rock (**DOg**), consisting of locally pinkish gray, massive to weakly foliated; contains hornblende. The Granitic Rock is of the Devonian/Ordovician Period.

Existing site topography is typical of North Carolina's Western Piedmont. Topography along the project is generally rolling, with a steep ravine in the vicinity of the stream crossing through the project area. The existing ground surface generally grades downward from either side of the project corridor towards the existing stream bed, with elevations ranging from a high of around 730 feet to a low of around 700 feet.

Adjacent existing land use is a mix of residential, industrial, and commercial, with portions of the project in undeveloped fields or wooded areas. Evidence of prior industrial use including remnants of prior building foundations and scattered industrial materials were noted throughout the area. Large concrete foundations are present throughout the central portion of the project site. Currently developed areas are predominantly at the exterior limits of the project as well as near various roadway crossings and tie-ins.

SOIL PROPERTIES

A variety of soils were encountered along the project, including existing artificial fill, alluvial deposits, residual soils, weathered rock and crystalline rock. 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 0.1 to 0.5 feet, and typically on the order of 0.3 feet.

Artificial Fill soils were encountered at the ground surface beneath thin layers of topsoil. These consist of 1 to 18 feet of moist to wet, very loose to very dense, silty and clayey sands (A-2-4, A-2-6) and soft to hard, sandy silts and sandy and silty clays (A-4, A-6, A-7). These soils contains varying amounts of organics, gravel, cobbles and debris.

Alluvial soils were encountered beneath artificial fill soils. These soils extended to depths of up to approximately 23 feet below existing ground surface and consist of moist to wet, very soft to soft, sandy and silty clays (A-6, A-7) and loose, clayey sands (A-2-5) with trace amounts of organic material.

Residual soils were encountered at the ground surface, or beneath artificial fill or alluvial deposits. These soils consist of moist to saturated, loose to very dense, clayey and silty sands (A-2-4 and A-2-6) and soft to hard, sandy clay and silt and silty clays (A-4, A-6, A-7).

Weathered Rock (WR) is a very hard material with properties intermediate of soil and rock. WR is classified as having an N-value of greater than 100 blows per one foot. WR encountered on the project generally consists of tan, brown, and gray weathered granite.

Crystalline Rock (CR) is classified as material that yields auger refusal or SPT refusal (blow count of 60/0.0 or 60/0.1 feet.) CR consisting of tan-brown granite was encountered beneath weathered rock or residual soils at various locations throughout the site and is presumed to exist at some depth beyond the termination of remaining borings.



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 areas were backfilled immediately after completion due to safety considerations.

Groundwater levels across the site were generally deep, with the exception of areas near streams and existing low, wet areas. One existing stream was noted crossing the -L-alignment, and standing water was present on the site between approximately 29+50 and 30+90 of the -L-alignment.

ADDITIONAL LABORATORY TESTING

The following bulk samples were obtained:

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Depth (tocation</u>		<u>ft) lest</u>	
BS-1	10+00, 30' RT, -L-	1.0 – 4.0	Standard Proctor	
BS-2	36+50, CL, -R1 PR-	1.0 – 4.0	Standard Proctor	

Classification test results for bulk samples are included in the subsurface profiles and cross sections and Standard Proctor data is attached in the Appendix.

CLOSING

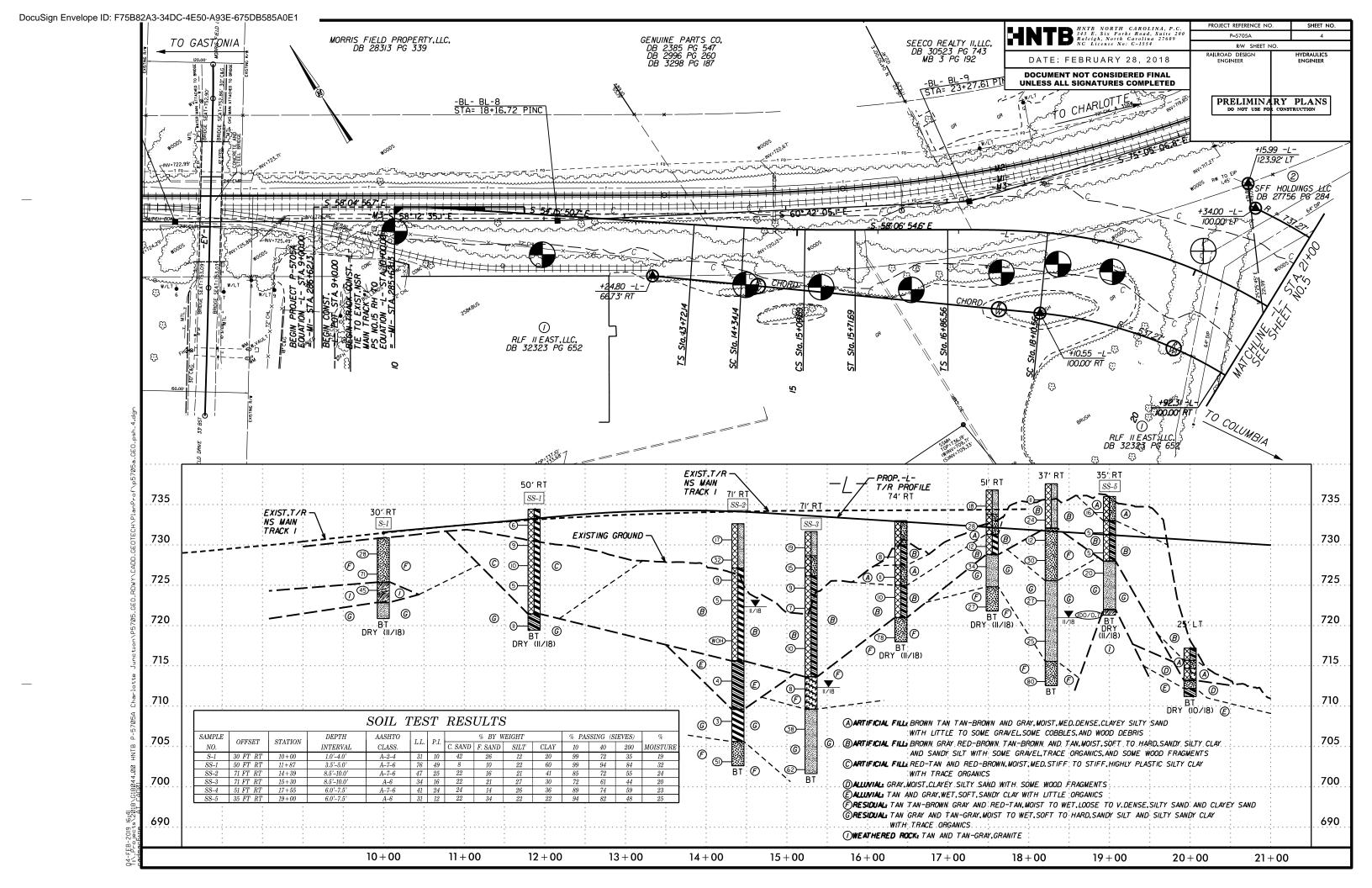
Falcon appreciates the opportunity to have provided our geotechnical engineering services for the above referenced project. If you have any questions concerning the contents of this report or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

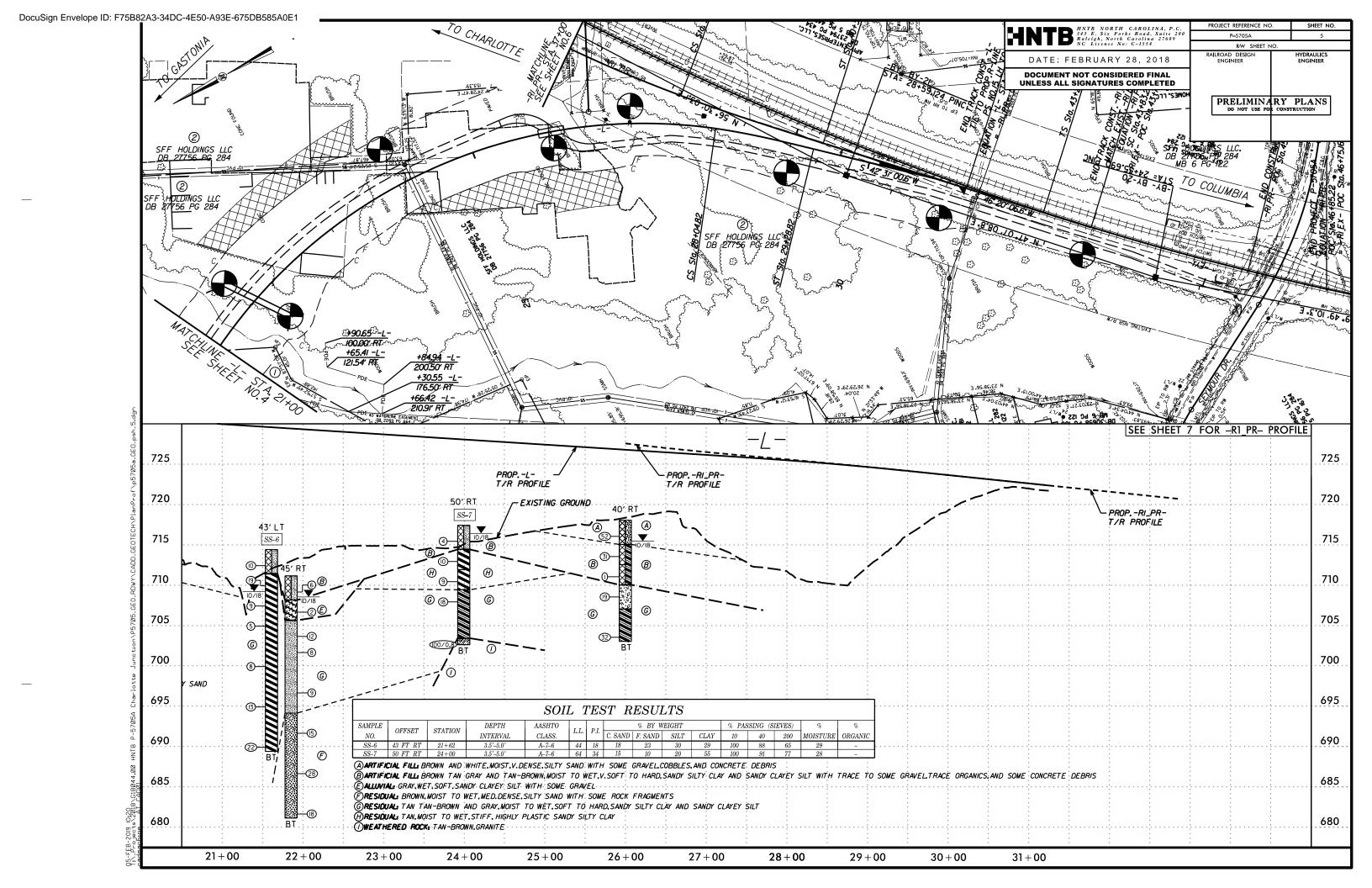
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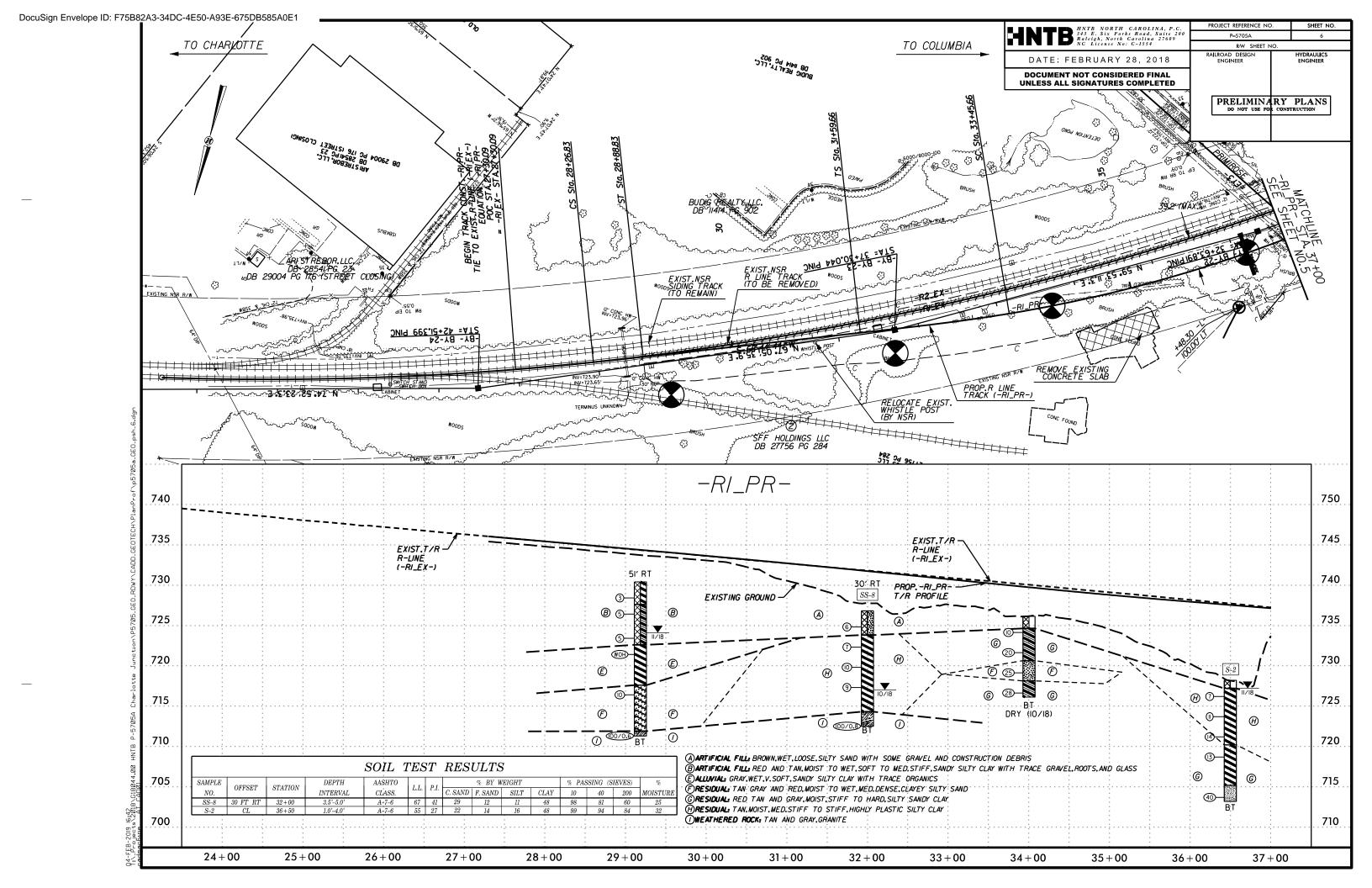
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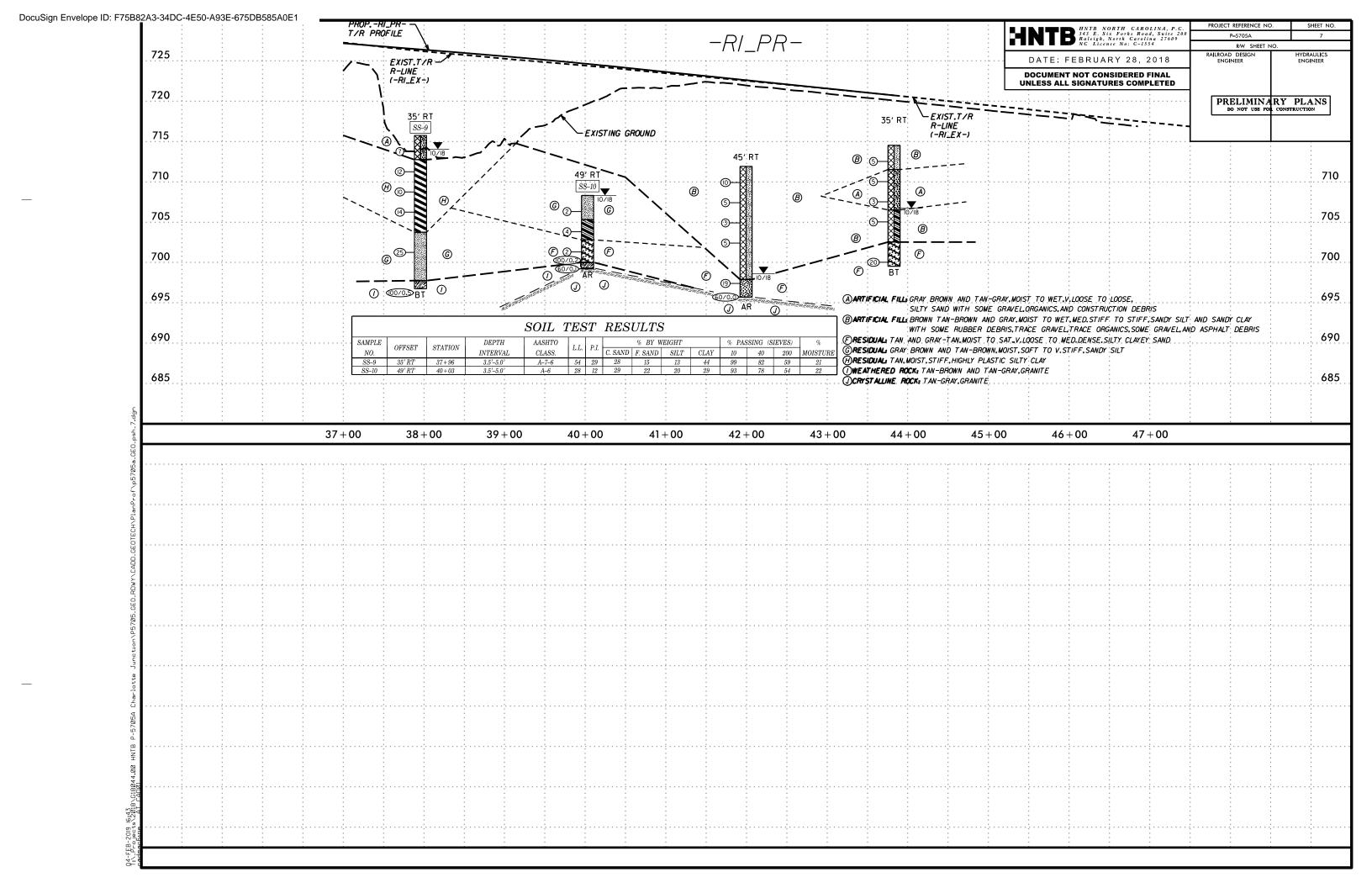
Report Reviewed By:

W. Scott Hunsberger, PE Geotechnical Engineer Jeremy R. Hamm, PE Geotechnical Engineering Manager









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DATE

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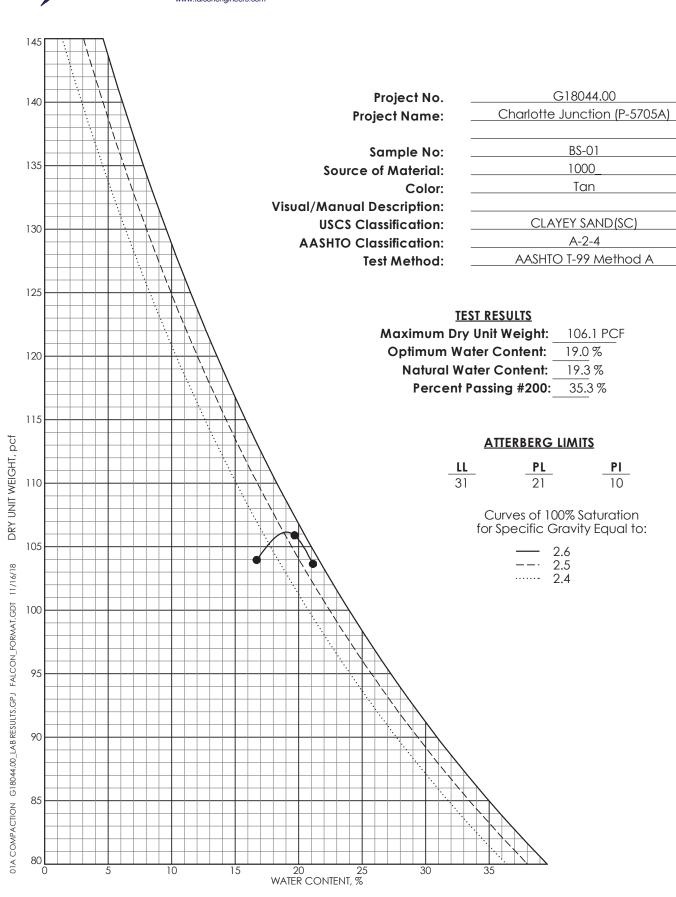
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LABORATORY COMPACTION TEST RESULTS

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FALCON ENGINEERING, INC. 1210 TRINITY ROAD, SUITE 110 CARY, NC 27513

PHONE: 919.871.0800 www.falconengineers.com

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