	SEE SHEET 3 FOR PLAN SHEET LAYOUT AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION	<b>STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA</b> DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
	CONTENTS <u>Line Station Plan Profile</u>	GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT
063	-L- 10+00 to 30+00 4 - 5 6 - 8	ROADWAY SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION
BR-0063	CROSS SECTIONS	COUNTY <u>ANSON</u> PROJECT DESCRIPTION <u>REPLACE BRIDGE NUMBER 87</u> ON NC 742 OVER RICHARDSON CREEK
E:	LINE STATION SHEETS   -L- 10+00 to 30+00 X-00I - X-0I8	
<b>REFERENCE:</b>		INVENTORY
RE.		
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	STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
-	N.C.	BR-0063	1	26

# 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 (99) 707-6850. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA AVAIL

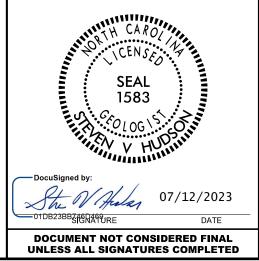
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PERSONNEL
CAMERON STRATTON
THOMAS PARK
INVESTIGATED BY
DRAWN BY S. V. HUDSON, LG
CHECKED BY J. LEE STONE, LG
SUBMITTED BY <u>S. V. HUDSON, LG</u>
DATE



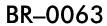


# NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

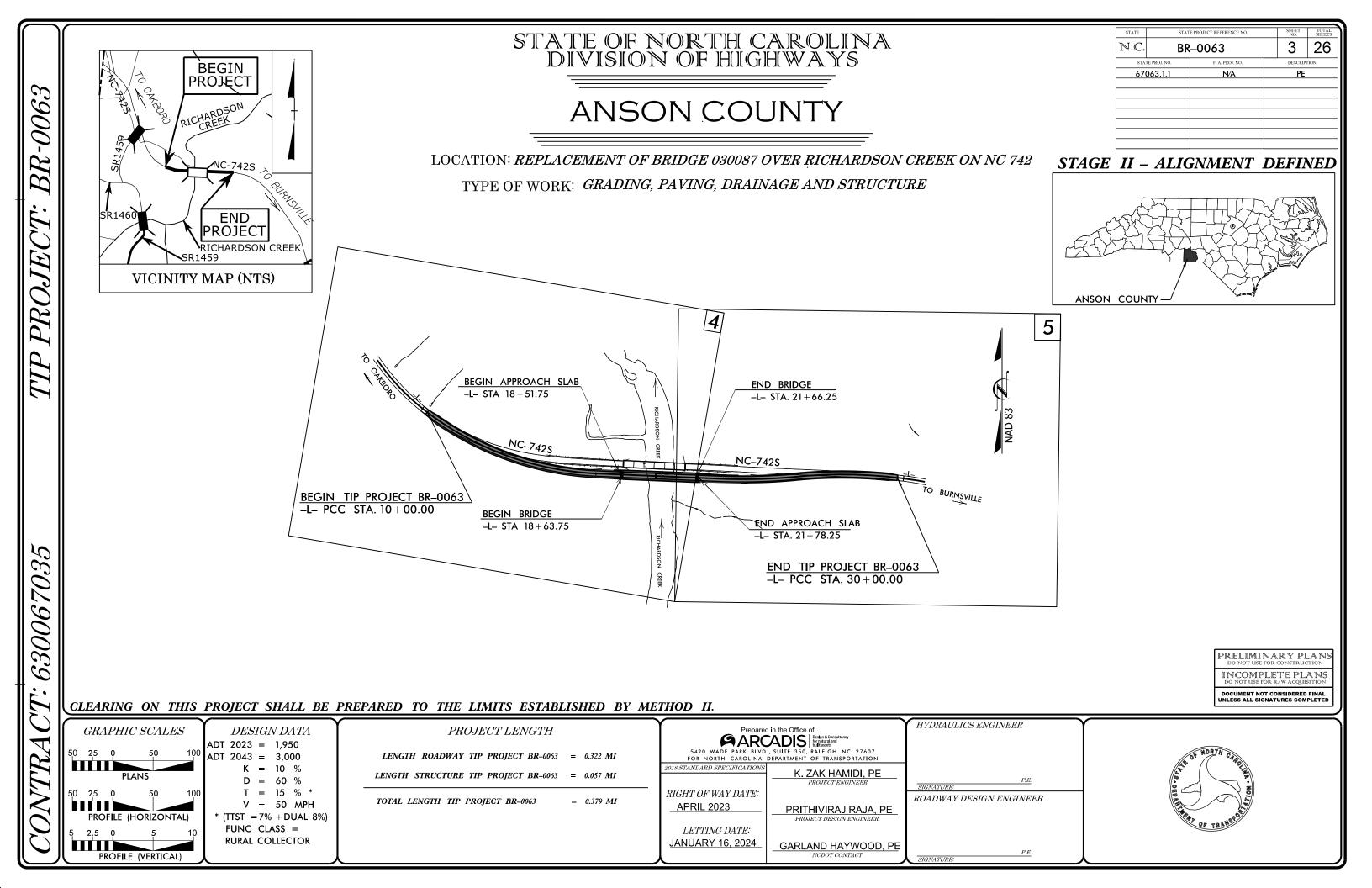
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS						
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN	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	ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.						
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	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.	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	ADUIFER - 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 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	WEATHERED NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > ROCK (WR) 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 A						
	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	The sine to coarse crain ineque and metamorphic pock that	WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE LEVEL AT						
CLASS. (≤ 35% PASSING *200) (> 35% PASSING *200) ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC.	ROCK (CP)	SURFACE.						
GROUP A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5   CASC 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.	FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN							
CLASS. A-1-8 A-1-6 A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-76 A-3 A-6, A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31	ROCK (NCR) SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.						
SYMBOL BOOCOGOOOOd	MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50	COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD	CORE RECOVERY (REC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED						
7 PASSING	HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	SEDIMENTARY ROCK SEDIMENTARY SEDIMENTARY ROCK SEDIMENTARY ROCK SEDIMENTARY ROCK SEDIMENTARY	BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.						
*10 50 MX *40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN 2000 E LN 25 LN 10 LN 10 E LN 25 L	CRANULAR SILT - CLAY	WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.						
אוויז סל אוויז סל אוויז סל אוויז סל אוויז כל אוויז כל אוויז כל אוויז כל אוויז כל אוויז כל שצי	ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS OTHER MATERIAL	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE						
MATERIAL PASSING •40	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3/. 3 - 5/. TRACE 1 - 10%.   LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5/. 5 - 12%. LITTLE 10 - 20%.	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN.	HORIZONTAL.						
LL – – 40 MX 41 MN UITLE OP	MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35% HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	(V SLL) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF	DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.						
PI 6 MX NP 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN MODERATE OPECANT		OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE						
CRUUP INDEX 0 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NU MX AMUUNIS UF		SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO (SLI.) 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR	SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.						
USUAL TYPES STUNE FRAGS. FINE SILTY OR CLAYEY SILTY CLAYEY MATTER	WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING	CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.						
MATERIALS SAND SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS	STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER <u>24</u> HOURS	MODERATE SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN	FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM						
CEN. RATING EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR FAIR TO POOR UNSUITABL		(MOD.) GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY. ROCK HAS DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED	PARENT MATERIAL.						
AS SUBUKAUE PUUK	- SPRING OR SEEP	WITH FRESH ROCK.	FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.						
PI 0F A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ;PI 0F A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30 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	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.						
		(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 COMPACTNESS OF PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO						
(IN-VALUE) (IUNS/FI-)	WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION - OF ROCK STRUCTURES	SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT OUARTZ 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 VERY LOOSE < 4 LOOSE 4 TO 10	SOIL SYMBOL	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.						
GRANULAR MEDIUM DENSE 10 TO 30 N/A		IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF	MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.						
(NON-COHESIVE) DENSE 30 TO 50 VERY DENSE > 50	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER	VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT OUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE SEVERE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK	PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESE						
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	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		VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF	RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.						
MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2		COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE.OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS. QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS. SAPROLITE IS	ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (ROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF 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 A PIEZUMEIER - SPT N-VALUE	ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.						
	RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS	ROCK HARDNESS	SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT						
		VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES							
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	LXXI STELLED UNSUITABLE WASTE LXXI ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE	SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED	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						
	SHALLOW UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.						
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL SAND SILT CLAY (BLDR,) (COB,) (GR,) (CSE, SD,) (F SD,) (SL,) (CL.)		MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK, GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE	SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.						
	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST	HARD EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED BY MODERATE BLOWS.	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR BPF) OF						
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005 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	CLCLAY MODMODERATELY $\gamma$ -UNIT WEIGHT CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC $\gamma_{\rm A}$ -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.						
	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 GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST <u>SHIFTLE HOBIEVIATIONS</u>	FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN	TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.						
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY	DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK   e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON	PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. 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	F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE   F0SS F0SSILIFEROUS 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 SEMISOLID. REQUIRES DRYING TO	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FINGERNAIL.	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.						
RANGE S - WEI - (W) ATTAIN ODTINUM NOISTUDE	FRAGS FRAGMENTS W - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING HI HIGHLY V - VERY RATIO	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	BENCH MARK:						
	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET							
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	ELEVATION: FEET						
SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT		MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET   CLOSE 0.16 TO 1 FOOT VERY THINLY BEDDED 0.03 - 0.16 FEET	NOTES:						
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO		VERY CLOSE LESS THAN Ø.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED Ø.008 - 0.03 FEET	FIAD = FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING						
ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE		THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET							
PLASTICITY		INDUKATION FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.							
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH		PURRING WITH EINGER ERES NUMEROUS CRAINS.							
NON PLASTIC Ø-5 VERY LOW   SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT	VANE SHEAR TEST	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	BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.							
COLOR	X MOBILE B-57	INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.							
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YELLOW-BROWN, BLUE-GRAY).	CORE BIT								
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.		EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REUDIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-14						

# PROJECT REFERENCE NO.



2



June 2023

WBS Number:	67063.1.1
TIP Number:	BR-0063
Project ID:	41444
County:	Anson
Description:	Replacement of Bridge 030087 over Richardson Creek on NC 742
CATLIN Number:	222291
SUBJECT:	Geotechnical Inventory Report

#### **Project Description**

This project is located on NC-742 South approximately seven miles south-southeast of the town of Oakboro in Anson County. North Carolina. A new alignment is proposed associated with the replacement of existing Bridge Number 87 over Richardson Creek. Based on available data, the new construction will begin approximately 750 feet west of the proposed structure and extend approximately 850 feet east of the proposed structure. This geotechnical investigation was conducted by Richard Catlin and Associates (DBE Catlin Engineers and Scientists - CATLIN) and was confined to the areas of proposed construction.

Fieldwork was conducted by CATLIN personnel in January through March 2023. Standard Penetration Test (SPT) borings were completed along the project corridor with an average distance of 200 linear feet between borings. Representative soil samples were collected for visual classification in the field and for laboratory analysis.

The following alignment was investigated. Subsurface profiles and cross sections are included in this report.

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station (±)</u>
-L-	10+00 to 30+00

## Areas of Special Geotechnical Interest

1) Seasonal high groundwater was encountered at the following locations:

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station (±)</u>
-L-	12+50 to 13+50
-L-	27+75 to 30+00

2) Cohesive soils that may have the potential to cause embankment/subgrade and or slope stability problems during construction were identified at the following locations:

<u>Line</u>	<u>Station (±)</u>
-L-	23+25 to 27+25

#### Physiography and Geology

This project corridor is located within the Carolina Slate Belt of the North Carolina Piedmont physiographic province. Rocks in the area consist of heated and deformed sedimentary and volcanic assemblages. Topography along the project is relatively gently sloping towards Richardson Creek. Natural ground elevations along the project range from approximately 340 feet along the eastern limits of the project to 270 feet within the creek bed of Richardson Creek.

Surficial soils in this area are generally classified as residual.

#### Ground Water

Ground water data was collected in January through March 2023. Ground water was encountered from within 1.7 feet to greater than 20 feet of the ground surface along the area of investigation.

### Soils

Soils encountered along the project site include Roadway Embankment, Residual, Saprolite, Weathered Rock (Argillite), Non-crystalline Rock (Argillite).

- approximately six (6) to 12 of material.
- Richardson Creek.
- 17+50 to 19+50. The Saprolite is described as hard silt (A-4).
- elevations ranging from approximately 256 feet to 274 feet.

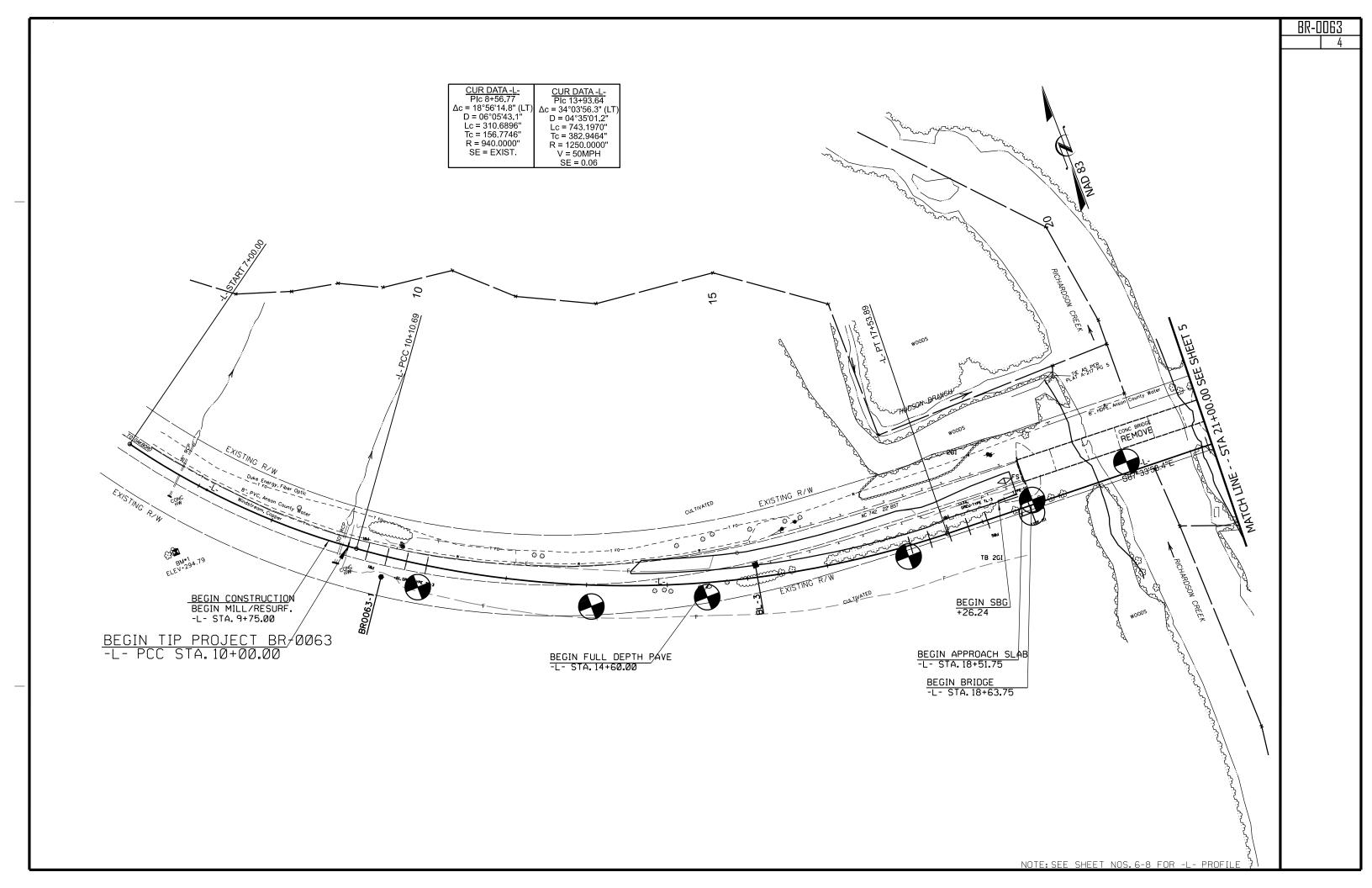
Roadway Embankment soils exist beneath and adjacent to existing roadways and consist of

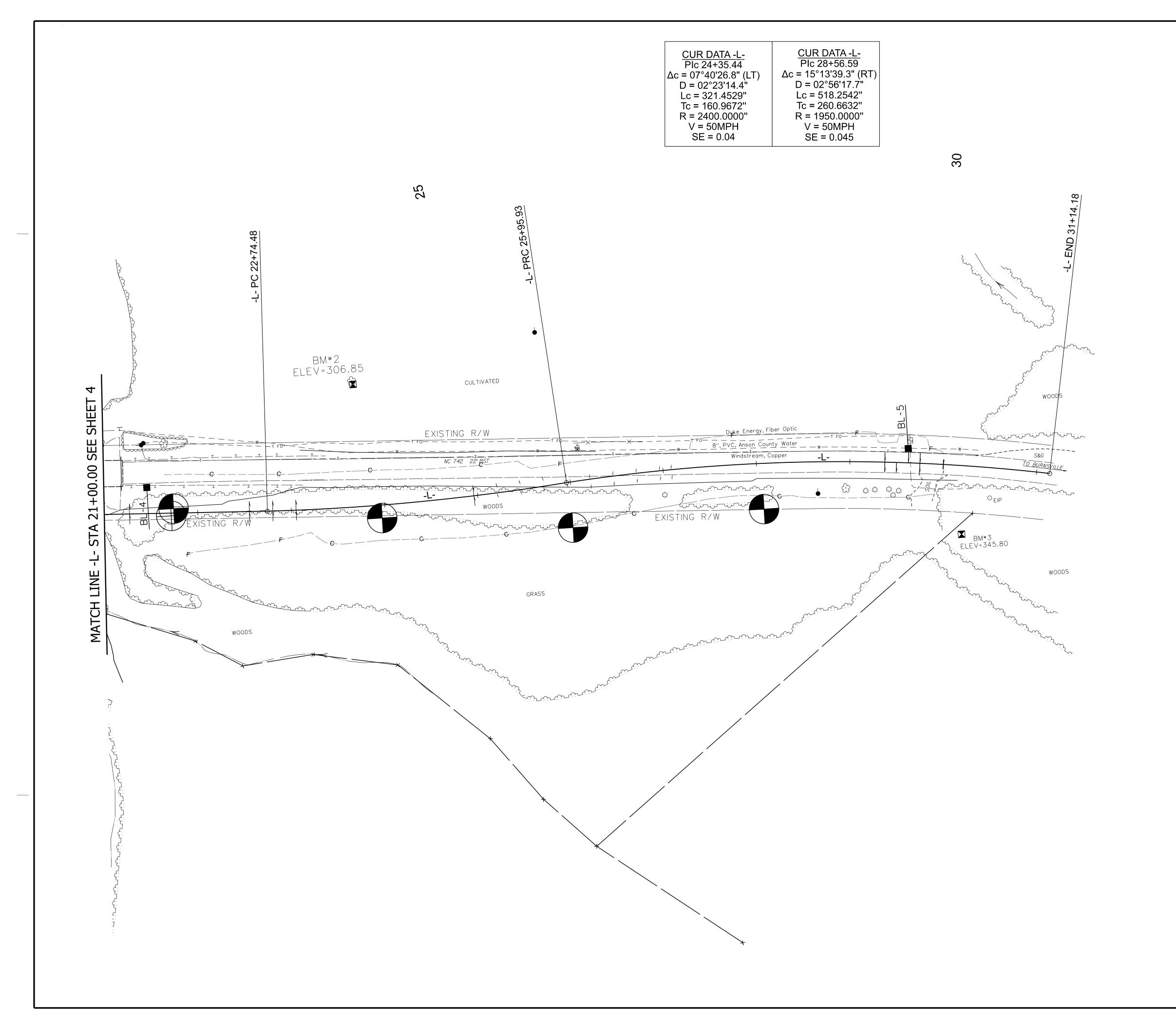
• Approximately four (4) to 18 feet of Residual soils comprised of soft to hard silty clay and clayey silt (A-6, A-7, A-4) with trace sand and gravel and some thin layers of loose to dense clayey sand (A-2-6) exists from existing land surface (and below the Roadway Embankment) to elevations ranging from approximately 290 to 275 feet with the thickest stratum adjacent to

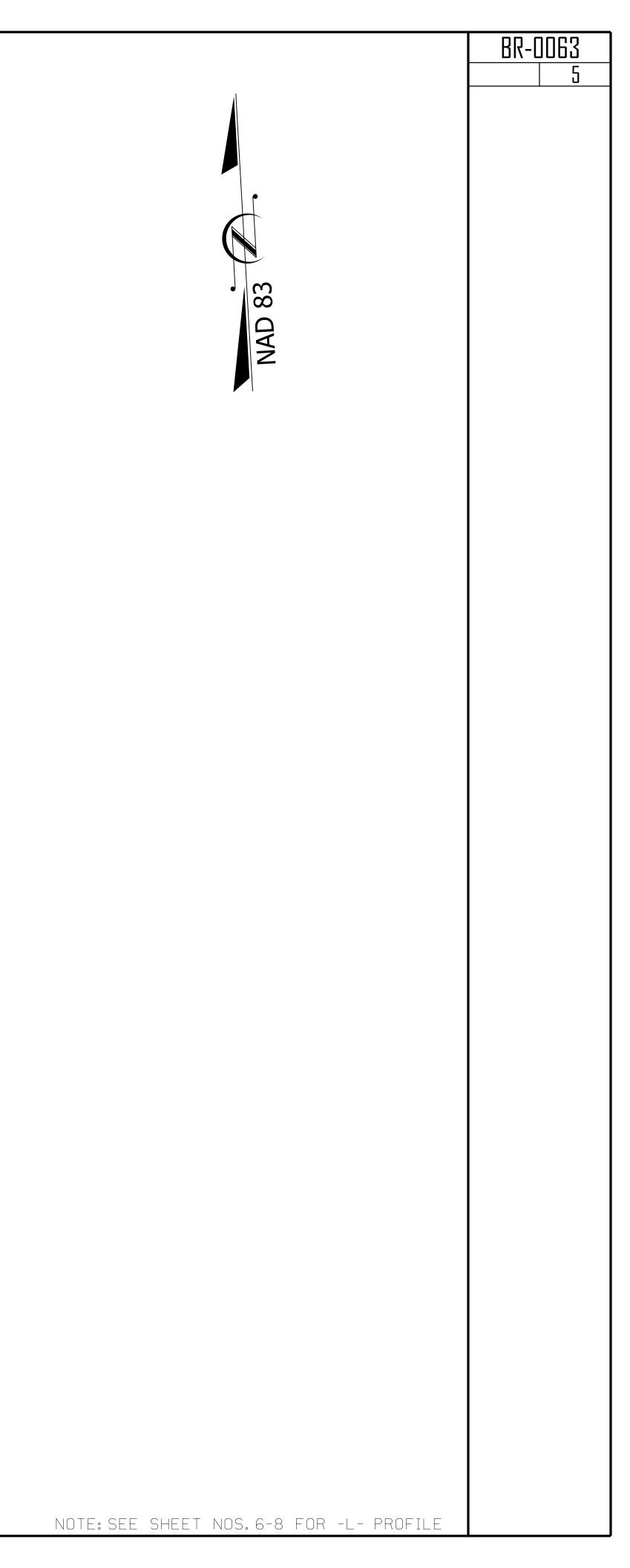
• Weathered Rock (Argillite) was encountered below the Residual soils relatively consistently along the project corridor. The Weathered Rock is exposed in portions of Richardson Creek.

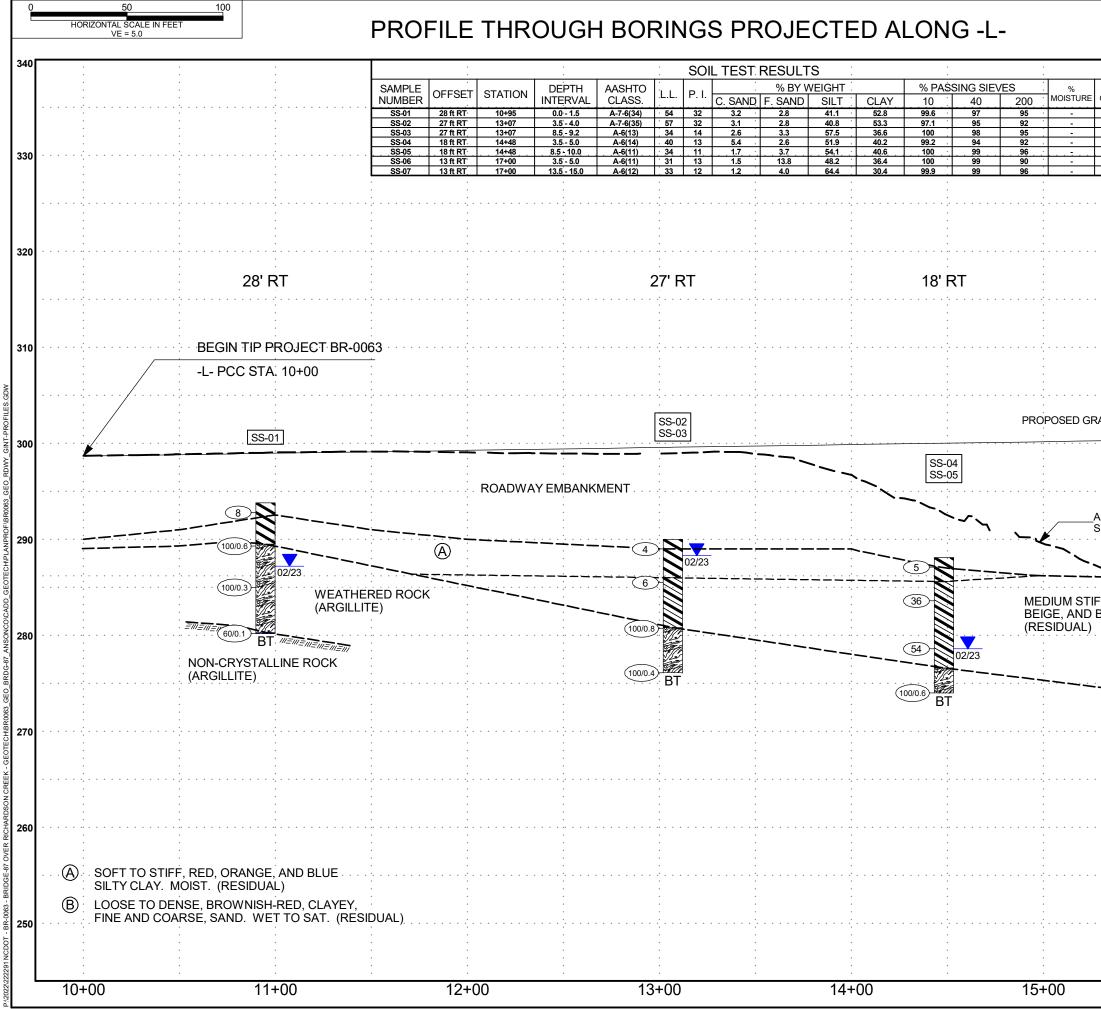
Saprolite was encountered below the Weathered Rock and appears to extend roughly from -L-

Non-crystalline Rock (Argillite) was identified beneath the Weathered Rock and Saprolite at









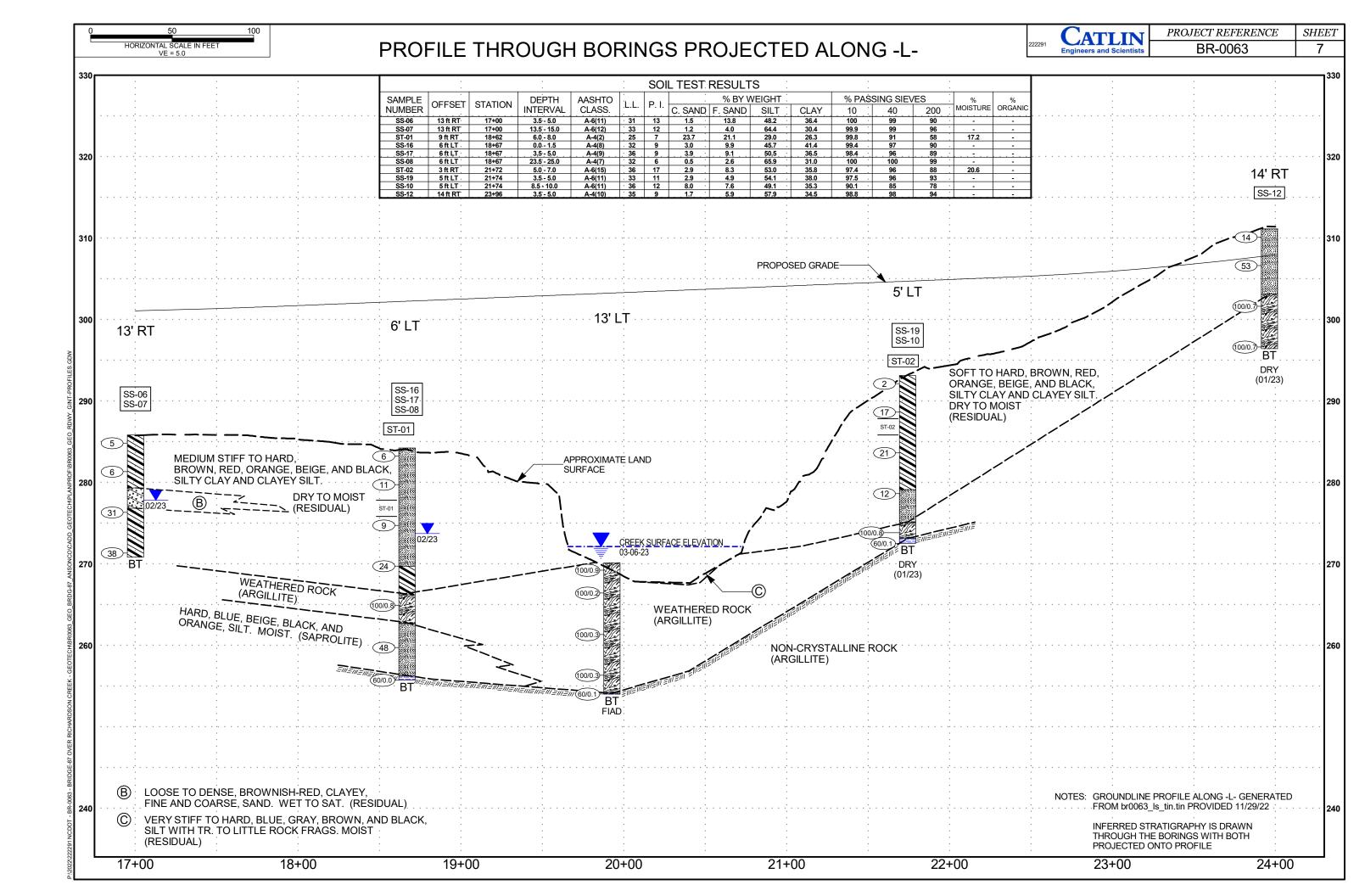
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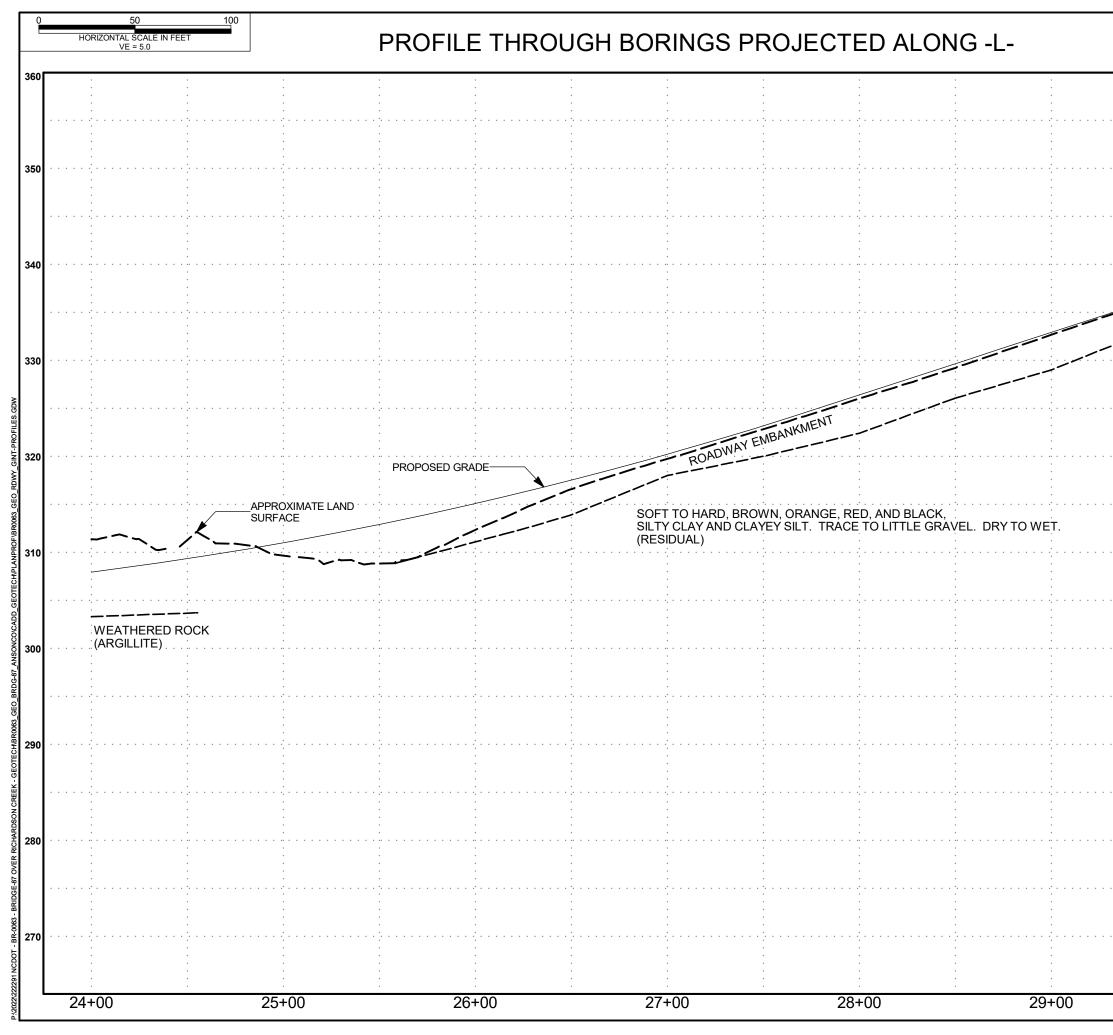


## PROJECT REFERENCE BR-0063

SHEET 6

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