SEE SHEET 3 FOR PLAN SHEET LAYOUT AT TIME OF INVESTIGATION

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<u>LINE</u>

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

# **ROADWAY** SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY ANSON

PROJECT DESCRIPTION REPLACE BRIDGE NUMBER 87 ON NC 742 OVER RICHARDSON CREEK

INVENTORY

STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO. 26 BR-0063

### **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) 707-6850. 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 BORCHOLE. 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 INVESTIGATIONS ARE AS RECORDED AT THE TIME OF THE INVESTIGATION. THESE WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS INCLORDED TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLORDED TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLORDING TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLORDING 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 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 GLARANTEE THE SUFFICIENCY OR ACCURACY OF THE INVESTIGATION MADE, OR THE INTERRETATIONS MADE, OR OPINION OF THE DEPARTMENT AS TO THE TYPE OF MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED. THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED TO PERFORM INDEPENDENT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS AND MAKE INTERPRETATIONS AS NECESSARY TO CONFIRM CONDITIONS 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 ENCOUNTERED AT THE SITE DIFFERING FROM THOSE INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION.

- 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.

CAMERON STRATTON THOMAS PARK INVESTIGATED BY <u>CATLIN</u> DRAWN BY S. V. HUDSON, LG

CHECKED BY J. LEE STONE, LG SUBMITTED BY S. V. HUDSON, LG





**DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED** 

900-K B REFERENCE

67063

PROJECT REFERENCE NO. SHEET NO. 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. UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE.	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 DI586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM, BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING:	GAP-GRADED - 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 BLOWS IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN	AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.
CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS	REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK. ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:	ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.
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	THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS:	SI//AI//A	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.
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	WEATHERED VIGORIAN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > ROCK (WR) 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT
GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	CRYSTALLINE CRYSTA	WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND
LLASS. (\$ 35% PASSING "200) (> 35% PASSING "200)	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC.  ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.	ROCK (CR) WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	SURFACE.
GROUP A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 CLASS. A-1-0 A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 A-6, A-7	COMPRESSIBILITY	NON-CRYSTALLINE - FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.
000000000	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31	ROCK (NCR)  SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED.  ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.
SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000	MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SEDIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED	CORE RECOVERY (REC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED
% PASSING SILT- SILT- MUCK,	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	(CP) SHELL BEDS, ETC.	BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
*40 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN SOILS CLAY PEAT		- WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.
200 15 MX 25 MX 10 MX 25 MX 25 MX 25 MX 25 MX 35 MX 36 MX 36 MX 36 MX 36 MX 36 MX	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10%	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE
MATERIAL PASSING *40	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20%	VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN,	HORIZONTAL.
LL 40 MX 41 MN 40 MX 41 MN 40 MX 41 MN 40 MX 41 MN 11TIE OB	MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35% HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	(V SLI.) 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 IW MX IW MX II MN II MN IW MX IW MX II MN II MN MODERATE ORGANIC	GROUND WATER	OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE
GROUP INDEX 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NU MX AMUUNIS UF SOILS		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 HARUS. 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
GEN. RATING  SECULDADE EXCELLENT TO GOOD  FAIR TO POOR  FAIR TO POOR  POOR  UNSUITABLE	√Pw PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA  FINANCIAL PROPERTY OF THE PRO	(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 SUBURADE PUUR	SPRING OR SEEP	WITH FRESH ROCK.	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
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ; PI OF 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	FIELD.
PANCE OF STANDARD PANCE OF LINCONFINED		(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	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE)  25/025  DIP & DIP DIRECTION  WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION  OF ROCK STRUCTURES	<u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL</u>	<u>LEDGE</u> - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO
(N-VALUE) (TONS/FT²)  VERY LOOSE < 4	SPT CLORE 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 GRANULAR LOOSE 10 TO 20	SOIL SYMBOL  PPT OMT 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.
MATERIAL MEDIUM DENSE 10 10 30 N/A	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF  VERY  ALL BOCK EXCEPT DIJARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, BOCK FARRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE	MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.
(NON-COHESIVE) VERY DENSE > 50	THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT TEST	VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ 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 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	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  MM  MONITORING WELL  TEST BORING  WITH CODE	VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES &lt; 100 BPF</u> 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	→ → → → → → → ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY A PIEZOMETER 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		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	UNSUITABLE WASTE	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 - UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.
(BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (SE. 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 0.05 0.005	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
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 WITH A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION EQUAL
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY $\gamma$ - UNIT WEIGHT CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC $\gamma_d$ - 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.	TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE CHIDE FOR EIELD 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 OGIGE 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 (SRQD) - 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 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 CEMICOLIDA DECULIDAD DE CIDADO DE CONTROL DO CEMICOLIDA DE CONTROL	FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	FINGERNAIL.	TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
RANGE 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	ELEVATION 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	CME-45B CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL	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 ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	6: CONTINUOUS ELICHT AUGER	VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	FIAD = FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING
	CME-55	INDURATION	1
PLASTICITY		FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.	1
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH  NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW	CME-550 HARD FACED FINGER BITS TUNG,-CARBIDE INSERTS	DIRRING WITH FINCED EDEES NUMEROUS CRAINS.	
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT	VANE SHEAR TEST   HAND TODI S:	FRIABLE GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.	
MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH	CASING W/ ADVANCER POST HOLE DIGGER	MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE:	
COLOR	PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE STEEL TEETH HAND AUGER	BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.	
CULUN	X MOBILE B-57 Tricone TUNGCARB. SOUNDING ROD	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 VANE SHEAR TEST	CHARP HAMMER RIGHE REGULTRED TO RREAK SAMPLE.	
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.		EXTREMELY INDURATED SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	DATE: 8-15-1

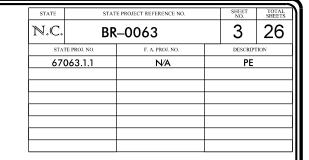
# BEGIN PROJECT SR1460 SR1460 SR1459 VICINITY MAP (NTS)

# STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

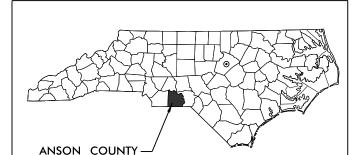
## ANSON COUNTY

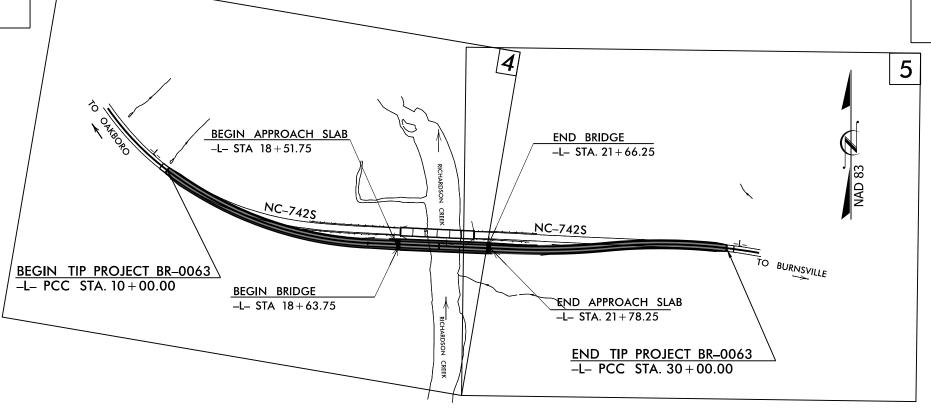
LOCATION: REPLACEMENT OF BRIDGE 030087 OVER RICHARDSON CREEK ON NC 742

TYPE OF WORK: GRADING, PAVING, DRAINAGE AND STRUCTURE



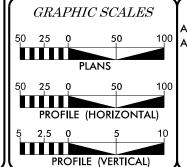
STAGE II – ALIGNMENT DEFINED





PRELIMINARY PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR CONSTRUCTION
INCOMPLETE PLANS
DO NOT USE FOR R/W ACQUISITION
DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL
UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

### CLEARING ON THIS PROJECT SHALL BE PREPARED TO THE LIMITS ESTABLISHED BY METHOD II.



630067035

ADT 2023 = 1,950 ADT 2043 = 3,000 K = 10 % D = 60 % T = 15 % \* V = 50 MPH \* (TTST = 7% + DUAL 8%) FUNC CLASS = RURAL COLLECTOR

DESIGN DATA

### $PROJECT\ LENGTH$

LENGTH ROADWAY TIP PROJECT BR-0063 = 0.322 MI

LENGTH STRUCTURE TIP PROJECT BR-0063 = 0.057 MI

TOTAL LENGTH TIP PROJECT BR-0063 = 0.379 MI

# Prepared in the Office of: ARCADIS | Design & Consultancy for natural and but assets: 5420 WADE PARK BLVD., SUITE 350, RALEIGH NC, 27607 FOR NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

018 STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS

K. ZAK HAMIDI, PE

PROJECT ENGINEER

RIGHT OF WAY DATE:

APRIL 2023
PRITHIVIRAJ RAJA, PE
PROJECT DESIGN ENGINEER

LETTING DATE:

LETTING DATE:

JANUARY 16, 2024

GARLAND HAYWOOD, PE

SIGNATURE:

ROADWAY DESIGN ENGINEER

HYDRAULICS ENGINEER



### 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>	Station (±)	
-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>	Station (±)
-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.

### <u>Soils</u>

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

- Roadway Embankment soils exist beneath and adjacent to existing roadways and consist of approximately six (6) to 12 of material.
- 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 Richardson Creek.
- 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-17+50 to 19+50. The Saprolite is described as hard silt (A-4).
- Non-crystalline Rock (Argillite) was identified beneath the Weathered Rock and Saprolite at elevations ranging from approximately 256 feet to 274 feet.

