## **BUCK JONES WATER LINE REPLACEMENTS**

## RALEIGH WATER RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

## SUBJECT: ADDENDUM NO. 1

**FEBRUARY 26, 2024** 

To the Plans and Specifications for: Buck Jones Water Line Replacement Project Raleigh, N.C.

## To: PROSPECTIVE PROPOSERS AND OTHER CONCERNED PARTIES

This ADDENDUM forms a part of the Contract Documents and modifies the original Bidding Documents as noted below. Bidders shall acknowledge receipt of the ADDENDUM in the space provided on the Bid Form. Failure to do so may subject the Bidder to Disqualification.

### **CHANGES TO FRONT END SPECIFICATIONS**

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Page 00010-1 to 00010-2

Remove the section entirely and replace it with Pages 00010-1 (Rev.1) to 00010-2 (Rev.1) included with this addendum.

## CHANGES TO TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

Appendices

Add the attached Appendices (Part 1 – Part 3) included with this addendum to the end of the Project Manual.

Part 1	NCDEQ Erosion & Sedimentation Control Letter of Approval
Part 2	Geotechnical Investigation Report - Falcon Engineering
Part 3	Vacuum Excavation Test Hole Report - GEL
FOR THE OWNER	CJS Conveyance, PLLC



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  - Use of Certified MWBE Businesses
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  - Affidavit A Listing of Good Faith Effort
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- Part 1 NCDEQ Erosion & Sedimentation Control Letter of Approval
- Part 2 Geotechnical Investigation Report Falcon Engineering
- Part 3 Vacuum Excavation Test Hole Report GEL

## END OF DOCUMENT

## APPENDIX

\* This entire section is project-specific and may include the following attachments for the Contractor's information or use during bidding or construction (for example):

PART 1 NCDEQ Erosion & Sedimentation Control Letter of Approval

- PART 2 (see attachment)- Geotechnical Investigation Report Provided for information purposes only (not part of contract)
- PART 3 (see attachment) Vacuum Excavation Test Hole Report– Provided for information purposes only (not part of contract)

# PART-1

ROY COOPER Governor ELIZABETH S. BISER Secretary DOUGLAS R. ANSEL Interim Director



## August 25, 2023

## LETTER OF APPROVAL

City of Raleigh ATTN: William Wheeler, Director Raleigh Water PO Box 590 Raleigh, NC 27513

RE: Project Name: Buck Jones Road Area Water Line Replacements Acres Approved: 6.3 Project ID: WAKE-2024-006 County: Wake City: Raleigh Address: Norman Place River Basin: Neuse Stream Classification: C;NSW Submitted By: Chris Windley, PE, CJS Conveyance Date Received by LQS: July 28, 2023 Plan Type: New/Utility

Dear Mr. Wheeler:

This office has reviewed the subject erosion and sedimentation control plan. We find the plan to be acceptable and hereby issue this Letter of Approval. The enclosed Certificate of Approval must be posted at the job site. This plan shall expire three (3) years following the date of approval, if no land disturbing activity has been undertaken, as is required by Title 15A NCAC 4B .0129.

As of April 1, 2019, all new construction activities are required to complete and submit an electronic Notice of Intent (eNOI) form requesting a Certificate of Coverage (COC) under the NCG010000 Construction General Permit. After the form is reviewed and found to be complete, you will receive a link with payment instructions for the \$100 annual permit fee. After the fee is processed, you will receive the COC via email. As the Financially Responsible Party shown on the FRO form submitted for this project, you MUST obtain the COC prior to commencement of any land disturbing activity. The eNOI form may be accessed at <u>deq.nc.gov/NCG01</u>. Please direct questions about the eNOI form to the <u>Stormwater Program staff</u> in the Raleigh central office. If the owner/operator of this project changes in the future, the new responsible party must obtain a new COC.



North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality | Division of Energy, Mineral and Land Resources Raleigh Regional Office | 1628 Mail Service Center | 3800 Barrett Drive | Raleigh, North Carolina 27609 919.791.4200 Letter of Approval City of Raleigh August 25, 2023 Page 2 of 2

Title 15A NCAC 4B .0118(a) and the NCG01 permit require that the following documentation be kept on file at the job site:

- 1. The approved E&SC plan as well as any approved deviation.
- 2. The NCG01 permit and the COC, once it is received.
- 3. Records of inspections made during the previous 12 months.

Also, this letter gives the notice required by G.S. 113A-61.1(a) of our right of periodic inspection to ensure compliance with the approved plan.

North Carolina's Sedimentation Pollution Control Act is performance-oriented, requiring protection of existing natural resources and adjoining properties. If, following the commencement of this project, it is determined that the erosion and sedimentation control plan is inadequate to meet the requirements of the Sedimentation Pollution Control Act of 1973 (North Carolina General Statute 113A-51 through 66), this office may require revisions to the plan and implementation of the revisions to ensure compliance with the Act.

Acceptance and approval of this plan is conditioned upon your compliance with Federal and State water quality laws, regulations, and rules. In addition, local city or county ordinances or rules may also apply to this land-disturbing activity. This approval does not supersede any other permit or approval.

Please note that this approval is based in part on the accuracy of the information provided in the Financial Responsibility Form, which you provided. You are requested to file an amended form if there is any change in the information included on the form. In addition, it would be helpful if you notify this office of the proposed starting date for this project.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely,

When kee

Dylan Reinhardt Assistant Regional Engineer Land Quality Section

Enclosures: Certificate of Approval NPDES NCG01 Fact Sheet

cc: Regional Office file Chris Windley, PE, CJS Conveyance [electronic]

# PART-2

## GEOTECHNICAL REPORT OF SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

BUCK JONES RD AREA WATERLINE REPLACEMENTS RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



PREPARED FOR: CJS CONVEYANCE, PLLC 320 S. ACADEMY STREET CARY, NORTH CAROLINA 27511

PREPARED BY: FALCON ENGINEERING, INC. 1210 TRINITY ROAD, SUITE 110 CARY, NORTH CAROLINA 27513

PROJECT NUMBER: G22029.00 JULY 15, 2022





July 15, 2022

Mr. Alex Biermann <u>abiermann@cjsconveyance.com</u> CJS Conveyance, PLLC 320 S. Academy St. Cary, North Carolina 27511

Re: Geotechnical Report of Subsurface Investigation Buck Jones Rd Area Waterline Replacements Raleigh, North Carolina Falcon Project No.: G22029.00

Dear Mr. Biermann:

As authorized, Falcon Engineering, Inc. (Falcon) has completed the subsurface investigation for the above referenced project. This subsurface investigation was conducted in June 2022. The opinions and observations rendered in this report are based solely on our site reconnaissance, performance of twenty-three (23) soil test borings, engineering evaluation of the data obtained, laboratory testing, and generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices and principles. Falcon appreciates the opportunity to have provided geotechnical engineering services to CJS Conveyance, PLLC (CJS) and Raleigh Water (City) for this project. If you have any questions concerning the contents of this report or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact our office.

Sincerely, **FALCON ENGINEERING, INC.** 



Allan Paul, PE Project Manager / Project Engineer

Jeremy R. Hamm, PE Geotechnical Services Manager

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## **SECTION 1: PROJECT INFORMATION**

This report presents the field and laboratory test procedures and their results and geotechnical recommendations for the proposed project. Our investigation was performed in general accordance with the scope outlined in our proposal F2021-073 dated September 1, 2021.

### **1.1 PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

Based on our conversations and provided electronic drawings and CAD files, it is our understanding the following apply to the project:

- Raleigh Water has selected CJS to provide engineering and design services for several waterline replacements in the Buck Jones Rd area of Raleigh, North Carolina.
- > The project consists of replacing waterlines along Norman Pl, S Lakeside Dr, Jeffries St, Stockton Dr, and Barclay Dr.
- Pipe sizes are anticipated to be on the order of 8 inches in diameter for the majority of the project and consist of ductile iron.
- > The project also consists of selective replacement of existing sanitary sewer pipe with new, 8-inch diameter DIP.

Should any of the above information or assumptions made by Falcon be inconsistent with the planned project, we request that you contact us immediately to allow us to make any necessary modifications to this report.

### **1.2 SITE DESCRIPTION**

As depicted on the Site Vicinity Map in Appendix A of this report, the Project Corridor is located in Raleigh, North Carolina. The Project Corridor consists of existing public streets within a predominantly residential area. In addition to pavements, curbs, gutters, sidewalks, underground/overhead utilities, as well as trees are present within the corridors.

## **1.3 SITE GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION**

According to the *Geologic Map of North Carolina* (1985) and the *Geologic Map of the Cary 7.5-Minute Quadrangle, Wake and Durham Counties, North Carolina* (2016), the work areas are located in one (1) mapped unit of the Piedmont Physiographic Province of North Carolina.

<u>Richland Creek Schist (CZrcs)</u> Silver-gray, white-gray, or tan-white fine to medium grained, layered, and well foliated schist, phyllonite, and fine-grained gneiss.

In addition to the primary mapped unit, thin bands of a secondary unit are present in the corridor:

White mica graphite schist (CZwgs) Silver-gray to black-gray, fine to medium, well-foliated white mica, graphite, biotite (dark mica) and quartz.

### **1.4 TOPOGRAPHICAL DATA**

Terrain models of each proposed work area were provided to us for our use. The terrain models were used to create topographic contour lines of the ground surface, interpolate surface elevations at boring locations, and to generate a ground surface line for subsurface profiles.

## **SECTION 2: PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

Falcon has performed a geotechnical subsurface investigation for the proposed project. The purpose of this investigation is to provide a general characterization of existing onsite soils, rock, and groundwater conditions, earthmoving recommendations, discussion of pipe bedding and haunching, backfill selection and placement recommendations, site excavation considerations, and groundwater considerations.

The project was accomplished through completion of the following tasks:

- Site reconnaissance by Falcon's Geotechnical Engineering personnel.
- > Performance of twenty-two (22) Standard Penetration Test (SPT) soil borings and one (1) hand auger boring.
- Visual-manual classification and stratification of the soil samples according to the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS).
- > Laboratory testing of select soil samples collected from the borings.
- > Analysis of field and laboratory test data and collected soil samples.
- Preparation of this formal engineering report summarizing the field and laboratory test results and our geotechnical recommendations for design and construction.

## **SECTION 3: FIELD INVESTIGATION**

#### 3.1 SITE RECONNAISSANCE AND PROJECT SET-UP

Boring coordinates were selected and provided by CJS in tabular format. Boring coordinates provided were uploaded to a handheld GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy and marked in the field. Falcon personnel contacted the North Carolina One-Call Center to request subscriber utilities be located and marked in and around the marked boring locations. Utilities were either marked in the field or noted to be specifically not in conflict with the boring locations prior to the beginning of our field investigation.

#### **3.2 SOIL TEST BORINGS**

On June 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>, 2022, one (1) hand auger boring was advanced approximately 8.0 feet below the existing pavement surface within the Project Corridor. Five (5) additional hand auger borings were attempted but encountered auger refusal before reaching the termination depth of 8.0 feet. Grab samples were collected at changes in strata. In-situ penetration testing was performed via Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) testing at approximate depths of 2.0, 4.0, and 6.0 feet below the pavement surface. DCP testing was performed in general accordance with ASTM STP 399 "Dynamic Cone for Shallow In-Situ Penetration Testing, Vane Shear and Cone Penetrations Resistance Testing of In-Situ Soils".

Between June 28<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>h</sup>, 2022, twenty-two (22) Standard Penetration Test (SPT) soil borings advanced within the Project Corridor including the locations of the five (5) previously attempted hand auger borings. Falcon geotechnical field staff directed drilling at or near the staked/marked boring locations, adjusted as necessary to avoid marked underground utilities, overhead utilities and/or other obstructions at each boring location, and to accommodate traffic control operations. During the field investigation, *as-drilled* boring coordinates were collected with a handheld GPS unit capable of sub-meter accuracy.

SPT borings were advanced to a maximum depth of approximately 10.0 feet below the pavement surface by a CME 55 truck mounted drill rig equipped with hollow stem augers. SPT borings were performed in general accordance with ASTM D1586 "Penetration Test and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils". Soil samples were obtained from soil borings at regular intervals using a split-barrel sampler and visually classified in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) by our geotechnical field staff. An automatic hammer was used to advance the sampler at each test interval. Two (2) bulk soil samples were obtained from auger cuttings.

Soil samples were sealed in moisture proof containers, labeled, and transported to our laboratory for further analysis.

## **SECTION 4: LABORATORY TESTING**

All soil samples were reviewed and visually-manually classified in accordance with ASTM D2488 "Standard Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure)" and the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) by our geotechnical staff. During review of the collected soil samples, a number of representative samples were selected for further analysis in Falcon's soils laboratory.

- Two (2) bulk samples (BS-#) were tested for natural moisture content (ASTM D2216), Atterberg limits (ASTM D4318), mechanical sieve analyses (ASTM D6913), and standard Proctor compaction (ASTM D698).
- Nine (9) split-spoon (SS-#) samples were tested for natural moisture content, Atterberg limits, and mechanical sieve analyses.
- > Twelve (12) additional samples were tested for natural moisture content only.

Moisture content testing results are shown on the individual Test Boring Logs in Appendix B of this report. A summary of classification test results and bulk sample test results are shown in the tables below. Detailed soil laboratory testing results can be found in Appendix C of this report.

SAMPLE	BORING	DEPTH	NATURAL	PERCENT PASSING			ATTERBERG LIMITS			USCS
ID	ID	(FT)	CONTENT (%)	#10	#40	#200	LL	PL	PI	SYMBOL
SS-02	B-02	1.5-2.0	24.7	94	90	70.1	54	48	6	MH
BS-01	B-03	1.0-6.0	20.3	98	94	71.6	38	38	NP	ML
SS-04	B-05	3.5-5.0	16.2	94	89	67.3	34	34	NP	ML
SS-05	B-06	1.0-2.5	20.7	77	72	51.9	43	23	20	CL
SS-07	B-08	3.5-5.0	15.8	74	68	49.0	42	21	21	SC
SS-09	B-10	3.5-5.0	29.4	89	86	76.6	76	44	32	MH
BS-02	B-13	1.0-5.0	19.2	94	88	61.7	45	25	20	CL
SS-13	B-15	1.0-2.5	12.4	99	94	61.9	21	13	8	CL
SS-15	B-17	1.0-2.5	14.4	81	72	52.8	49	25	24	CL
SS-17	B-19	1.0-2.5	26.0	97	93	80.8	69	33	36	СН
SS-20	B-22	3.5-5.0	25.2	95	90	70.6	55	38	17	MH

#### TABLE 4.1: SUMMARY OF LABORATORY INDEX TESTING

#### TABLE 4.2: SUMMARY OF BULK SAMPLE TESTING

SAMPLE ID	BORING ID	DEPTH (FT)	NATURAL MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	OPTIMUM MOISTURE CONTENT (%)	MAXIMUM DRY UNIT WEIGHT (PCF)	PERCENT PASSING #200	USCS SYMBOL
BS-01	B-03	1.0-6.0	20.3	19.1	104.1	71.6	ML
BS-02	B-13	1.0-5.0	19.2	17.5	110.7	61.7	CL

### **SECTION 5: SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS**

#### 5.1 SURFACE MATERIALS, SOIL, AND ROCK

<u>Surface materials</u> encountered in the borings primarily consist of bituminous concrete (asphalt pavement) underlain by aggregate base course (ABC stone). Asphalt was present at the ground surface in all twenty-three (23) locations explored and each location was underlain by ABC stone. Asphalt and ABC stone thicknesses ranged from 2 to 6 inches and 4 to 16 inches, respectively. Topsoil, concrete sidewalks, and concrete curbs and gutters are present within the Project Corridor as well but were not investigated. Pavement sections may vary in thickness and material type within the Project Corridor.

<u>Fill soils</u> are best described as man-placed deposits of materials used to raise or restore grades that typically include soil and rock but can sometimes consist of trash and debris. Fill was identified in four (4) unique borings extending approximately 2.1 to 3.0 feet below the current road surface. Boring B-06 was terminated at 10 feet below the road surface in fill and the total depth of fill is unknown at this location. We assume fill placed around boring B-06 is associated with construction of the culvert over the stream near this location. Recovered samples of fill were either visually-manually or laboratory classified as silty sand (SM), clayey sand (SC), lean clay (CL), and plastic clay (CH). Relative moisture of fill samples recovered indicates moist conditions. Fill likely exists elsewhere within the corridor(s), extending to various depths, in areas not explored.

<u>Residual soils</u> are formed from the in-place weathering of the parent bedrock. Residual soils were identified below surface materials or existing fill in twenty-two (22) borings. Recovered samples of residuum were either laboratory or visually-manually classified as clayey gravel (GC), silty sand (SM), clayey sand (SC), silt (ML), elastic silt (MH), lean clay (CL), or plastic clay (CH). Relative moisture contents of samples recovered indicates dry to moist conditions.

#### **5.2 GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENTS**

After each boring was drilled, the boreholes were inspected for the presence of groundwater, cave-in depths were recorded, and boreholes were backfilled with soil cuttings and asphalt cold patch. Immediate groundwater was not observed in any boring. Borehole cave-in depths are shown on the boring logs. Cave-in depths without observed groundwater may indicate the presence of trapped or static groundwater at or just below the level of cave-in especially where wet or saturated soils are noted on the boring logs.

#### 5.3 VISUALIZATION OF SUBSURFACE DATA

The Legend to Soil and Rock Classification and Symbols can be used as a reference for symbols, common definitions, or other terminology used in textual/graphical representation of subsurface data. The Boring Location Plans were created by overlaying the alignments provided to us in CAD format over publicly available georeferenced aerial imagery. Subsurface conditions at each boring were compiled on to individual Test Boring Logs. Notable subsurface conditions are tabulated on the Summary of Subsurface Materials. These documents can be found in Appendix B of this report.

## SECTION 6: GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONSIDERATIONS

A summary of geotechnical issues with the potential to impact design and construction are provided below. Detailed discussions of each of these issues are provided in the sections that follow.

- Moisture sensitive soils are present throughout the alignment. These soils are sensitive to damage from exposure to water. Earthmoving operations performed during the wet winter months (generally November to March) or during periods of inclement weather will be difficult and time consuming.
- Most existing soils within the proposed alignments will likely be suitable for use as structural fill/backfill provided they are low plasticity, free of debris, free of particles exceeding 4 inches in the longest dimension and are placed at suitable moisture contents.
- Additional bedding may be needed for pipes laid near boring B-06 due to the relatively soft consistency of the existing fill soils.

#### 6.1 EARTHMOVING

#### 6.1.1 STREET CUTS

The Contractor should be prepared to saw cut through asphalt in order to excavate new trenches and restore pavements in accordance with applicable City standards. Pavement materials removed from the alignment should be disposed in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal regulations.

#### 6.1.2 ENGINEERING BEHAVIOR OF SOILS

After pavement removal, the onsite soils will be exposed to weather events. Extended periods of rain or intrusion of runoff may damage otherwise suitable site subgrades necessitating repair or remediation. Excessive degradation of fill soils can be mitigated by compacting near-surface lifts at, or wet of, optimum moisture and achieving at least 98 percent compaction.

Earthmoving operations performed during wet, winter months (November to March) will be difficult and time consuming (i.e., expensive) as it will require maintaining dry and stable excavations and drying of backfill soils. Traditional drying operations will be minimally effective during this time. Trench excavation spoils should be protected from rain events by covering with plastic sheeting or tarps.

#### **6.2 SITE EXCAVATION**

#### 6.2.1 GENERAL EXCAVATION

Normal sized earth moving equipment such as rubber-tire backhoe and small to medium sized, track-mounted hydraulic excavators should be suitable to excavate the subsurface materials to the proposed depths.

#### 6.2.2 BOULDERS, PWR, AND ROCK EXCAVATION

We do not anticipate difficult excavation for this project; however, the contract documents should define terms for demonstrating rock and for payment of rock excavation. Typically, a late-model, track-mounted hydraulic excavator, such as a CAT 330 or similar, equipped with rock teeth is used to classify rock excavation. Such a machine would likely be needed to remove PWR encountered in trench, pit, and manhole excavations but would likely struggle to remove material yielding blow counts higher than 50/0.3 blows per foot. Boulders larger than 0.75 cy should also be considered trench rock.

#### 6.2.3 EXCAVATION SAFETY

All excavations deeper than 4 feet must conform to applicable sections of the Construction Industry Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Standards (29CFR1926). In general, compliance will require either sloping back excavations or the use of trench boxes or temporary shoring systems, or some combination of both. The referenced (OSHA) standard should be reviewed for requirements regarding use of sloping and/or trench boxes. The shoring system(s) should be designed to resist lateral earth stresses from existing soils and any nearby structures, account for any adjacent roadways or other infrastructure, and include any surcharge loading for construction equipment or public traffic. Designs should include an appropriate hydrostatic pressure to account for rises in groundwater levels and/or water infiltrating the retained soils. The selected system should consider this condition and the design should address feasible penetration depth. Subsurface conditions, depth of excavations, and horizontal and vertical space constraints will dictate the design of the shoring system along with other considerations such as local availability of materials and equipment. It is the contractor's responsibility to design and construct stable, temporary excavations as part of their safety procedure in accordance with local, state, and federal safety regulations. Falcon does not assume responsibility for construction safety or the contractor's or other party's compliance with applicable safety or other regulations. In addition to OSHA standards, the Contractor's excavation safety plan should comply with any City standards and NCDOT requirements within an encroachment agreement. These agencies may require the use of active shoring (i.e. no trench boxes) especially in larger excavations.

#### 6.3 FILL SELECTION, PLACEMENT, AND COMPACTION

#### 6.3.1 MATERIAL SELECTION

Most of the soils encountered in the borings meet the requirements for Class II and Class IV soils classifications for bedding and backfilling per City standards. If rock fragments greater than 6 inches are encountered during excavation, they should be separated from the stockpile and removed from the site. If rock fragments between 2 and 6 inches in size are encountered during excavation, they should be separated from the initial backfill soils so that they are not inadvertently placed immediately against the new pipe. This material may be used in general trench backfill after initial backfilling is complete.

#### 6.3.2 PIPE BEDDING

Per City standards/details, ductile iron pipe may be placed on flat trench bottoms with the pipe resting on stable, undisturbed earth. We anticipate that 6 inches of #67 stone may be needed for pipe bedding from station 19+50 to station 22+50 for both water and sewer pipes placed in this area in order to stabilize the relatively soft soil encountered in the nearby boring.

#### 6.3.3 HAUNCHING, INITIAL BACKFILL, AND FINAL BACKFILL

We take no exception to the City standards/details for haunching, initial backfill and final backfill for pipes on this project.

#### 6.3.4 PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION

Fill and backfill operations should be continuously monitored and documented. Per City standards/details, fill and backfill should be placed in 6-inch loose lifts (or thinner). We recommend using hand-guided compaction equipment in close proximity to the pipe so as to avoid damaging pipes. Fill and backfill should be placed and compacted to a uniform, maximum dry density as noted in accordance with the following:

LOCATION	MATERIAL RESTRICTIONS	COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS	MOISTURE REQUIREMENTS
Backfill beneath pavements Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV soils per City standards		95% of maximum dry unit weight per ASTM D698/AASHTO T99	±2% of optimum moisture
Backfill outside of pavements	Class I, Class II, Class III, and Class IV soils per City standards	90% of maximum dry unit weight per ASTM D698/AASHTO T99	±2% of optimum moisture

#### TABLE 6.1: FILL AND BACKFILL REQUIREMENTS

Soil compaction should be tested in accordance with the sand cone, drive tube, or nuclear density gauge methods at the following minimum frequencies:

### TABLE 6.2: MINIMUM COMPACTION TESTING FREQUENCIES

LOCATION	RESTRICTIONS
Trench backfill	One (1) test per lift, per 300 linear feet of backfill placed, per trench, per day

## 6.4 GROUNDWATER, DEWATERING, DRAINAGE

#### 6.4.1 GROUNDWATER MECHANICS

Groundwater typically flows in the direction of surface water. Groundwater levels will vary with environmental variations and seasonal conditions, such as the frequency and magnitude of rainfall. Consequently, excavations performed during the drier months of the year may yield more favorable groundwater conditions.

Groundwater was not observed in any open borehole immediately after drilling; however, trapped or perched groundwater may be present within existing fill soils especially in low-lying areas. The contractor should be prepared to control groundwater percolating into excavations by using mud pumps or submersible pumps.

### 6.4.2 SITE DRAINAGE, DIVERSION, AND DEWATERING

Most trenches will be excavated through existing pavements. Stormwater runoff may flow toward excavations in some areas. The Contractor should be prepared to sequence operations such that trenches are backfilled prior to rain events and/or maintain slightly sloping backfill to provide drainage toward sump areas. Surface water flows and any seeping groundwater in excavations can be intercepted by digging sump pits and placing submersible pumps surrounded by gravel to dewater excavations.

## 6.5 PAVEMENT SUBGRADE AND PATCHING

Per City standards/details, 3.0 inches of new surface course asphalt shall be underlain by a minimum of 12 inches of ABC stone. For temporary backfilling prior to paving, the upper 3 inches of the trench may be backfilled with ABC stone level with the surrounding pavement surface or up to 1 inch higher than the surrounding surface. We take no exception to the City's Standard Asphalt Pavement Patch Detail (drawing S-3) for this project.

## **SECTION 7: ADDITIONAL SERVICES**

This Geotechnical Subsurface Investigation is intended to be a design level report. Therefore, as the project progresses through the remaining design phase, bidding, and construction, we would be pleased to provide a cost proposal to you in order to perform any or all of the following additional tasks:

- > Provide geotechnical consulting services during the remaining design phase and during bidding.
- > Review relevant portions of the plans and specifications for compliance with this report.
- > Provide Construction Materials Testing (CMT) services during the construction phase of the project.

## **SECTION 8: CLOSURE**

Recommendations and evaluations provided by Falcon are based on the project description as outlined herein. Modifications of our recommendations and evaluations may be required if there are changes to the proposed project. Recommendations in this report are based on data obtained from our subsurface field exploration and laboratory testing programs. The nature and extent of variations between borings may not become evident until construction, although more insight may be provided by additional field testing data.

Our professional services for this project have been performed in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. Falcon appreciates this opportunity to have provided you with geotechnical engineering services for this project. If you have any questions regarding this report, please contact our office at 919.871.0800.

## APPENDIX A

SITE VICINITY MAP	)	<b>A</b> -'	1
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BUCK JONES RD WATERLINE REPLACEMENTS				DRAWN B	Y: ASP		FALCON	FALCON ENGINEERING, IN 1210 TRINITY ROAD, SUITE CARY, NC 27513
G22	2029.00	HORIZONTAL SCALE	1''=500'	CHECKED	BY: JRH		ENGINEERING	PHONE: 919.871.0800
ON:	RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA			DATE:	2022-07-11	´		

PROJECT NO .:

PROJECT LOCATION:

## APPENDIX B

LEGEND TO SOIL AND ROCK CLASSIFICATIONS AND SYMBOLS	<b>B-1</b>
BORING LOCATION PLAN	B-2
TEST BORING LOGS	B-3
SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE MATERIALS	<b>B-4</b>

LEGEND TO SOIL AND ROCK CLASSIFICATION AND SYMBOLS															
UNIFIE	D SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM	FRACTURE SP	CONS	SISTENCY C	F COHESIVE SOILS	RELATIVE DENSITY OF COHESIONLESS SOILS									
SYN	<u>(USCS)</u> MBOLS	TERM	CONSIS	TENCY	STANDARD PENETRATION BLOWS PER FOOT	RELATIVE DENSITY	<u>Standa</u> BLO	STANDARD PENETRATION BLOWS PER FOOT							
	BITUMINOUS CONCRETE (ASPHALT)	VERY WIDE MC WIDE	DRE THAN 10 FEET 3 TO 10 FEET	VERY	SOFT FT	0 TO 2 3 TO 4	VERY LOOSE LOOSE		0 TO 4 5 TO 10						
ΠЩ	CONCRETE	MODERATELY CLOSE CLOSE	1 TO 3 FEET 0.16 TO 1 FEET	FIR STII	M	5 TO 8 9 TO 15	MEDIUM DENSE DENSE		11 TO 30 30 TO 50						
200	AGGREGATE BASE COURSE	VERY CLOSE LES	IS THAN 0.16 FEET	VERY HAI	STIFF	16 TO 30 31 TO 50	VERY DENSE		OVER 51						
<u>x7</u>	TOPSOIL			VERY H	IARD	OVER 50									
	LOW-PLASTICITY ORGANIC SILT/CLAY (OL)														
	HIGH-PLASTICITY ORGANIC SILT/CLAY (OH)	FRESH	Rock	fresh, crystals bri	s bright, few joints may show slight staining. Rock rings under hammer if crystalline.										
<u> </u>	PEAT (PT)	VERY SLIGHT (V. SLI.) Rock generally fresh, joints stained, some joints may show thin clay coatings if open, crystals on a broken specimens fa brightly. Rock rings under hammer blows if of a crystalline nature. SLIGHT (SLI.) Rock generally fresh, joints stained and discolaration extends into rock up to 1 inch. Open joints may contain may c													
	WELL-GRADED GRAVEL (GW)	SLIGHI (SLI.)	Rock In gra	generally fresh, j initoid rocks som icant portions of	oints stained a e occasional f rock shows dis	nd discoloration extends into roc eldspar crystals are dull and disco coloration and weathering effec	ck up to 1 inch. Open joints olored. Crystalline rock ring ts. In granitoid rocks, most	s may contain gs under hamr foldspars are	may contain clay. ner blows. dull and discolored						
P	POORLY-GRADED GRAVEL (GP)	MODERATE (MO	RE All roc	show clay. Rocl cks except quart	z discolored o	und under hammer blows and show significant loss of strength as compared with fresh rock. d or stained. In granitoid rocks, all feldspars and discolored and a majority show kaolinization.									
नप्त	SILTY GRAVEL (GM)	(MOD. SEV.)         Rocks shows severe loss of strength and can be excavated with a geologist's pick. Rock gives "clunk" sonud when struck would yield spit refusal.           SEVERE (SEV.)         All rocks except quartz discolored or stained. Rock fabric clear and evident but reduced in strength to strong soil. In grai all feldspars are kaolinized to some extent. Some fragments of strong rock usually remain. If tested, yields spit n-values > 1           VERY SEVERE (V. SEV.)         All rocks except quartz discolored or stained. Rock fabric clear and evident but the mass is effectively reduced to status, with only fragments of strong rock tremaining. Saprolite is an example of rock weathered to a degree such that or vestiges of the original rock fabric remain. If tested, yields spit n-values < 100 bpf.													
	CLAYEY GRAVEL (GC)														
	WELL-GRADED SAND (SW)														
	POORLY-GRADED SAND (SP)	CUIVINELIE ROCK reduced to soil, Rock rabic not discernible or discernible only in small and scattered concentrations. Quartz may be present as dikes or stringers. Saprolite is also an example.													
	SILTY SAND (SM)														
	CLAYEY SAND (SC)	ROCK HARDNESS           VERY HARD         Cannot be scratched by knife or sharp pick. Herking 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 specimens.           MODERATELY HARD         Can be scratched by knife or pick. Gouges of groupes to 0.25 inches deep can be excavated by hard blow of a geologist's pick.           MODIA         Can be grouped 0.5 inches deep by firm pressure of knife or pick point. Can be excavated in small chips to pieces there blows.           MEDIUM HARD         Can be grouped 0.5 inches deep by firm pressure of knife or pick point. Can be excavated in small chips to pieces there blows.													
	SILT (ML)														
I m	ELASTIC SILT (MH)														
	LEAN CLAY (CL)	I incn maximum size by nard brows of the point of a geologist's pick.      SOFT     Can be grooved 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, then pieces can be broken by finder pressure.													
	PLASTIC CLAY (CH)	VERY SOFT Can be carved with knife. Can be excavated readily with point of pick. Pieces 1 inch or more in thickness can be broken by finger pressure. Can be scratched readily by fingernail.													
2	PARTIALLY WEATHERED ROCK	ROCK DEFINITION Hard rock is non-coastal plain material that when tested, would yield spt refusal. An inferred rock line indicates the level at which non-coastal plain material would yield SPT refusal. SPTrefusal is penetration by a split-spoon sampler equal to or less than 0.1 foot per 50 blows. In non-coastal plain													
	NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK														
	CRYSTALLINE ROCK	PARTIALLY WEATHERED													
	COASTAL PAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK		CRYSTALLIN	E ROCK		Fine to coarse grained, igneou	us and metaphorphic rock								
	MAN PLACED FILL OR BACKFILL		(CR)			would yield SPT refusal if tested gabbro, schist, etc.	d. Rock type includes gran	nite, gniess,	-						
[↓]	ALLUVIAL SOILS		ROCK (NCR	ALLINE ?)		sedimentary rock that would y includes phyllite, slate, sandsto	yield SPT refusal if tested. R one, etc.	ock type							
\ ▼			COASTAL PI SEDIMENTAR (CP)	LAIN RY ROCK		Coastal plain sediments ceme refusal. Rocky type includes lin shell beds, etc.	ented tinto rock but may n mestone, sandstone, ceme	not yield SPT eneted							
Ŷ	2E INVERT ELEVATION														
•	AUGER PROBING	ABC AG	ggregate base cou	urse	FIAD	Filled immediately after drilling	RES	Residuum							
ě	SPT BORING WITH ROCK CORE	ALLUV AII AR AL	ivulum Jger refusal Luminous concrete	(conholt)	FOSS FRAC	Fossiliferous Fractured	SAP S	Saprolitic Soft							
	CONE PENETRATION TEST SOUNDING	BLDR BO	uminous concrete oulder	(asphait)	GR	Gravel	SAT SD	Sand							
•		BPF BIC BT BC	ring terminated		GW	Groundwater	SED	Sediments							
	TEST PIT	CI Ca	aved-in		MED	Medium	SLI	Slightly							
$\bar{-0}$	SPT N-VALUE	CLY CL	ayey		MOT	Mottled	SWR	Soft weathe	anetration test						
SS	SPLIT SPOON SAMPLE	COB CO CSE Co	obble oarse		NS ORG	No sample taken Organic	TCR TS	Tricone refu Topsoil	sal						
BS	BULK SAMPLE	DPT Dy EST Est	namic penetration timated	n test	PP PWR	Pocket penetrometer Partially weathered rock	VST V	Vane shear Very	test						
SI RS	SHELBY TUBE SAMPLE	F Fin	ie		REF	Refusal	W/	With							
		<u> </u>	TCI	יח חוא אמ											
• ALLU	JVIUM: soils which have been transported and	deposited by water.	<u>1L1</u>		MOTTLED:	irregularly marked with spots of d	different colors. Mottling in	soils usually inc	licates poor						
<ul> <li>AQL</li> <li>ARE</li> </ul>	IIFER: a water bearing formation or strata. NACEOUS: applied to rocks that have been de	erived from sand or that co	ntain sand. Argilla	ceous:	<ul> <li>PERCHED \</li> </ul>	nd lack of good drainage. VATER: water maintained above	e the normal groundwater	level by the p	resence of an						
app their	lied to all rocks or substances composed of cla composition, as shale/slate/etc.	ay minerals, or having a not	table proportion o	f clay in	<ul> <li>intervening</li> <li>RESIDUUM:</li> </ul>	) impervious stratum. soil formed in place by weatheri	ing of the parent rock.								

- their composition, as shale/stet/etc. ARTESIAN: groundwater that is under sufficient pressure to rise above the level at which it is encountered, but which does not necessarily rise to or above the ground surface CALCAREOUS: solis which contain appreciable amounts of calcium carbonate. COLLUVIUM: rock fragments mixed with soil deposited by gravity on a slope or bottom of a slope. CORE RECOVERY: total length of all material recovered in the core barrel divided by total length of core run and expressed as a percentage. DIKE: a tabular body of igneous rock that cuts across the structure of adjacent rocks or cuts massive rock. DIP DIRECTION: the direction or bearing of the horizontal trace of the line of dine masured clockwise from
- DIP DIRECTION: the direction or bearing of the horizontal trace of the line of dip, measured clockwise from
- north FAULT: a fracture or fracture zone along which there has been displacement of the sides relative to one another parallel to the fracture.
   FILL: man-made deposits of natural soils or rock products and waste materials.

- FILL: man-made deposits of natural solis of rock products and waste materials.
   FISSE: a property of splitting along closely spaced parallel planes.
   FLOAT: rock fragments on surface near their original position and dislodged from parent material.
   FLOAP LANK: land bordering a stream, built of sediments deposited by the stream.
   FORMATION: a mappable geologic unit that can be recognized and fraced in the field.
   JOINI: fracture in rock along which no appreciable movement has occurred.
   LEDGE: a shelf-like ridge or projection of rock whose thickness is small compared to its lateral extent.
   LENS: a body of soil or rock that thins out in one or more directions.
- RCSK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RCD): a measure of rock quality described by: total length of rock segments equal to or greater than 4 inches divided by the total length of core run and expressed as a percentage. SAPROLITE: residual soil which retains the relic structure or fabric of the parent rock.
- SILL: an intrusive body of igneous rock of approximately uniform thickness and relatively thin compared with its lateral extend, which has been emplaced parallel to the bedding or schistosity of the intruded rocks.
- of the intruded rocks. SLICKENSIDE: polished and striated surface that results from friction along a fault or slip plane. STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT): number of blows of a 140 pound hammer falling 30 inches required to produce a penetration of 1 foot (N-value or blows per foot) into soil with a 2 in outside diameter split spoon sampler. SPT refusal is less than 0.1 foot penetration with 50 blows. STRATA CORE RECOVERY: total length of strata material recovered divided by total length of stratum and expressed as a percentage. STRATA COCK QUALITY DESIGNATION: a measure of rock quality described by total length of strata and expressed as a percentage. STRATA COCK UJULITY DESIGNATION: a measure of rock quality described by total length of strata and expressed as a percentage. STRATA NUM: a section of a formation consisting of the same kind of material throughout. TOPSOIL: surface soils usually containing organic material.







## TEST BORING LOG





		NGINE	EKING	l W	PHON ww.fa	NE: 919 Iconer	9.871.( naineer	0800 rs.com													Pag	ge 1 of 1
PRC	PR	PROJECT LOCATION Raleigh, North Carolina									ina			LOG	GED BY	Lane, R.	GROUND		STATIC			
PRC	nes Rd V	Rd Waterline Replacements															HOLE	Dry	FIAD			
BOF		<b>O</b> . B-02	2	BC	RIN	GLC	CAT	ION	4+4	10	0 ft	1								DEPTH		
ELE	NC	<b>NORTHING (ff)</b> 738104							DI	DRILL MACHINE								6/13/2022				
TOTAL DEPTH (ft) 8.0				EA	EASTING (ft) 2080004							DI	RILLE	ER					SURFAC	E WATER D	EPTH (ft)	N/A
DAT	DATE STARTED 6/13/2022				DATE COMPLETED 6/13/2022							DI	RILL	ME	THOD	Hand	d Aug	НАММЕ	MMER TYPE 15 lb Hammer			
ELEV. (f†)	V. DEPTH BLOW COUNT ) (ft) 1.75 in 1.75 in 1			JNT 1.75 in	AVERAGE BLOWS, NC						20		25	MOISTUR	AB NO.	LOG	Elev. (ff)	SOIL AND R	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION			
					Ĩ										1013101		, %%	425.0	BITUMING		ETE	<u>0.0</u>
-	-										<u> </u>							424.2		TE BASE CO	URSE	0.8
-	2.0														24.7%	S-02		_	RE	siduum		
		13	18	15							<b>†</b>								Red, ELASTIC	SILT (MH) wit	th Mica	
-	-				_						 			_				-				
-	4.0	14	15	16	_					+	15			_	Dry			-				
420 _											۱ I							_				
															Dn							
-	6.0	13	15	17							<b>*</b> <sup>16</sup>			_	Diy		┦┦┦┦	419.0	Red, Sandy,	SILT (ML) with	h Mica	<u> </u>
-	+													_				-				
																		417.0				80
-											- <b>i</b>							417.0	Hand Auger Term	nated at 8.	0 feet Belo	w
-	+																	-	Current Ground	Surface in I	RESIDUUM	
115																						
-10 _	-																İ	_				
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## **TEST BORING LOG**



Vertical Scale: 1"=3'



## TEST BORING LOG



Vertical Scale: 1"=3'



## TEST BORING LOG



Vertical Scale: 1"=3'



## TEST BORING LOG



Vertical Scale: 1"=3"



Vertical Scale: 1"=3"



**TEST BORING LOG** 




Vertical Scale: 1"=3'



**TEST BORING LOG** 



Vertical Scale: 1"=3'



### TEST BORING LOG





FALCON ENGINEERING, INC.

Vertical Scale: 1"=3'



### **TEST BORING LOG**





FALCON ENGINEERING, INC.

Vertical Scale: 1"=3"



Vertical Scale: 1"=3"



**TEST BORING LOG** 



Vertical Scale: 1"=3'



### TEST BORING LOG



Vertical Scale: 1"=3'



Page 1 of 1

STATIC

FIAD

N/A

Depth (ft)

0.0

0.3

Cave-in

5.5

10.0

0 HOUR

Dry

6/29/2022

Vertical Scale: 1"=3"



### **TEST BORING LOG**

PRO	JECT N	<b>o</b> . G	22029.0	00	PRO.	JECT LC	CATI	ON	Raleig	h, Nort	h Carc	lina		LO	GGED BY	Lane, R.	WATER	0 HOUR	STATIC
PRO	JECT N	AME	Buck J	ones l	Rd Wc	aterline	Repl	acer	nents								HOLE	Dry	FIAD
BOR	ING N	<b>о</b> . В-1	9		BORI	ING LO	CATIO	ON 🖞	2+20	9ft Le	eft 2						DEPTH		
ELEV	ATION	<b>(ft)</b> 4	38.2		NOR	THING	(ft)		73705	6	DRILL	MACHIN	ECN	ME 5	5 TRUCK		DATE	6/29/2022	
TOT	AL DEP	rh (ft)	10.0		EAST	ING (ft	)		207931	3	DRILL	ER Cam	pbell	, T.		SURF	ACE WATER D	EPTH (ff)	N/A
DAT	ESTAR	TED 6,	/29/202	22		DATE C	OMPL	ETED	6/29/	2022	DRILL	METHOD	Holl	low /	Augers	HAN	MER TYPE AU	utomatic	
LEV. (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLO	ON CO	UNT			BLC	ows p	ER FOOT	Γ					Elev. (ft)	SOIL ANE GROUN	) ROCK DESCRIF	PTION NGS	De (f
()	()	0.5 ft	0.5 ft	0.5 ft		20		40	60	80	100		AB NG EPTH	Ő					
	_				Ť			+0				MOISTURE			438.2	BITIIM		TE	(
	1.0														437.7	BITOM	6 inches		
-	1.0	5	8	12											-	AGGRE	GATE BASE COU 4 inches	JRSE	
	-											26.0%	SS-1:		_	Red, PLASTI	RESIDUUM C CLAY (CH) wi	th Sand	
						$\phi^2$	20								435.2		. ,		,
35 -	3.5												ľ			Tan to White,	Sandy, SILT (ML)	Saprolitic	`
	_	8	8	8									Μ						
-												Dry	X		-				
	_					16							$\square$						
-						Ī									432.7				!
	6.0	2	4	5	-	-1										Tan	, Sandy, SILT (ML		
		2	-										M		-			с	ave-in
_	-											Diy	Μ		_				
						<b>4</b> <sup>9</sup>													
30 -	8.5														_				
	0.0	5	6	8									Μ						
-	-					ì						Dry	X		-				
	_					14							()		428.2				10
-						•								ŀ	-	Boring Termi	nated at 10.0 fe	et Below	
	-															Culleni Glo		ESIDUUM	
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125 -	-														_				
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415 -	-														_				
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Vertical Scale: 1"=3"





Vertical Scale: 1"=3'







### TEST BORING LOG



Vertical Scale: 1"=3'

ALCON

ENGINEERING

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#### SUMMARY OF SUBSURFACE MATERIALS

PAGE 1 OF 1

Project No.: \_\_\_\_\_ G22029.00

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_Buck Jones Rd Waterline Replacements

	Boring		Surface Thickness (in)		Fill	Alluvium	Coastal Deposit		Resid	duum	P\	NR	Rock		Groundwater				
ID	Depth	Elev.	Asphalt		Agg. Base	Thickness (ft)	Thickness (ft)	Depth (ft)	Elev. (ft)	Depth (ft)	Elev. (ft)	Depth (ft)	Elev. (ft)	Depth (ft)	Elev. (ft)	0-1	nour	24-	hour
D 01	: 100	415.4	0		7					0.0			•		:	Depth	Elev.	Depth	Elev.
B-01	10.0	415.0	2		/					0.8	414.0		•			Dry		FIAD	
B-02	0.0	425.0	2		0					0.8	424.2		•			Dry	:		
B-03	10.0	410.0	3		0					1.1	400.7		•			Dry			
B-04	10.0	410.4	2		0					1.0	407.0		•						
B-03	10.0	403.7	5		7	0.2				1.0	402.7		•						
D-00	10.0	412.0	5		5	0.3				0.7	412.1		•			Dry			
B-07	10.0	412.0	4		5					0.7	412.1					Dry			
D-00	10.0	430.0	5		0					0.9	427.7		•			Dry			
B-09	10.0	411./	4		0					0.8	410.9					Dry	<u>:</u>	FIAD	
р II	10.0	375.1	0 5		4	0.1				0.8	374.3		•			Dry	<u> </u>	FIAD	<u> </u>
B-11	10.0	381.0	5		6	Z.1				3.0	378.0					Dry	<u> </u>	FIAD	
5 B-12	10.0	3/3.8	5		5					0.8	3/3.0		:			Dry	:	FIAD	<u> </u>
B-13	10.0	3/6.2	4		5					0.7	3/5.5		•			Dry		FIAD	
Z B-14	10.0	383.0	4		4					0.6	382.4					Dry		FIAD	
	10.0	389.8	5		4					0.7	389.1		:			Dry		FIAD	
B-16	10.0	408.3	4		4					0.8	407.7					Dry	<u> </u>	FIAD	
B-17	10.0	420.3	4		5					0.7	419.0		:			Dry	:	FIAD	<u> </u>
B-18	10.0	432.9	4		4					0.6	432.3		•			Dry		FIAD	
B-19	10.0	438.3	6		4					0.8	437.5					Dry		FIAD	
	10.0	3/8./	5		5	2.2				3.0	3/5./					Dry		FIAD	
B-21	10.0	388./	4		5	1.3				2.0	386.7					Dry		FIAD	
< B-22	10.0	403.1	4		4					0.6	402.5					Dry		FIAD	
B-23	10.0	419.4	4		5					0.7	418.7					Dry		FIAD	

# APPENDIX C

SUMMARY OF SOIL INDEX TESTING	C-1
LABORATORY COMPACTION CURVES	C-2
ATTERBERG LIMITS RESULTS	C-3
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES	C-4



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### SUMMARY OF SOIL INDEX TESTING

PAGE 1 OF 1

Project N	umber: G22029.	00										
Project N	ame: Buck Jone	s Rd Waterline	Replacements	;								
Project Lo	cation: Raleigh	, North Carolin	a									
Commite ID	Dening ID	Dauth (ft)	Natural	Per	cent Pas	sing	Att	Atterberg Limits			Syı	nbol
Sample ID	Boring ID	Depth (It)	Content (%)	#10	#40	#200	LL	PL	PI	Organics	USCS	AASHTO
BS-01	B-03	1.0 - 6.0	20.3	98	94	71.6	38	38	NP	-	ML	A-4
BS-02	B-13	1.0 - 5.0	19.2	94	88	61.7	45	25	20	-	CL	A-7-6
SS-01	B-01	1.0 - 2.5	15.4			•		•		-		•
SS-02	B-02	1.5 - 2.0	24.7	95	90	70.1	54	48	6	-	MH	A-5
SS-03	B-04	1.0 - 2.5	23.4			•		•		-		
SS-04	B-05	3.5 - 5.0	16.2	94	89	67.3	34	34	NP	-	ML	A-4
SS-05	B-06	1.0 - 2.5	20.7	77	72	51.9	43	23	20	-	CL	A-7-6
SS-06	B-07	3.5 - 5.0	16.7			•		•		-		
SS-07	B-08	1.0 - 2.5	15.8	74	68	49.0	42	21	21	-	SC	A-7-6
SS-08	B-09	3.5 - 5.0	10.2			•		•	•	-		
SS-09	B-10	1.0 - 2.5	29.4	89	86	76.6	76	44	32	-	MH	A-7-5
SS-10	B-11	3.5 - 5.0	29.3			•		•	•	-		
SS-11	B-12	1.0 - 2.5	13.1			•		•		-		
SS-12	B-14	3.5 - 5.0	15.6						•	-		
SS-13	B-15	1.0 - 2.5	12.4	99	94	61.9	21	13	8	-	CL	A-4
SS-14	B-16	3.5 - 5.0	8.6			•			•	-		
SS-15	B-17	1.0 - 2.5	14.4	81	72	52.8	49	25	24	-	CL	A-7-6
SS-16	B-18	3.5 - 5.0	17.3			•		•		-		
SS-17	B-19	1.0 - 2.5	26.0	97	93	80.8	69	33	36	-	СН	A-7-5
SS-18	B-20	3.5 - 5.0	23.6			•		•		-		:
SS-19	B-21	3.5 - 5.0	16.6			•		•	•	-		· · ·
SS-20	B-22	3.5 - 5.0	25.2	95	90	70.6	55	38	17	-	MH	A-7-5
SS-21	B-23	1.0 - 2.5	28.8			•		•	•	-		· ·



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### LABORATORY COMPACTION TEST RESULTS

PAGE 1 OF 2

Project No.: G22029.00 Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Buck Jones Rd Waterline Replacements

Project Location: Raleigh, North Carolina

SPECIMEN DATA							
Sample No:	BS-01						
Source of Material:	B-03						
Color:	Weak Red						
Visual Description:							
USCS Classification:	SILT with SAND(ML)						
AASHTO Classification:	A-4						
Natural Moisture Content:	20.3 %						
Percent Passing #200:	71.6 %						
Liquid Limit:	38						
Plastic Limit:	38						
Plasticity Index:	NP						

TEST RESULTS								
Test Method:	ASTM D698 Method A							
Maxmimum Dry Unit Weight:	104.1 pcf							
Optimum Water Content:	19.1 %							

Curves of 100% Saturation for Specific Gravity Equal to:

—	2.8
<u> </u>	2.7
•••••	2.6





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### LABORATORY COMPACTION TEST RESULTS

PAGE 2 OF 2

Project No.: G22029.00 Project Name: Buck Jones Rd Waterline Replacements

Project Location:

Raleigh, North Carolina

SPE	CIMEN DATA
Sample No:	BS-02
Source of Material:	B-13
Color:	Reddish Brown
Visual Description:	
USCS Classification:	SANDY LEAN CLAY(CL)
AASHTO Classification:	A-7-6
Natural Moisture Content:	19.2 %
Percent Passing #200:	61.7 %
Liquid Limit:	45
Plastic Limit:	25
Plasticity Index:	20

TEST RESULTS								
Test Method:	ASTM D698 Method A							
Maxmimum Dry Unit Weight:	110.7 pcf							
Optimum Water Content:	17.5 %							

Curves of 100% Saturation for Specific Gravity Equal to:





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### **ATTERBERG LIMITS RESULTS**

PAGE 1 OF 1

Project No.: \_\_\_\_\_ G22029.00

Project Name: \_\_\_\_\_Buck Jones Rd Waterline Replacements



		Sample Identification	LL	PL	PI	Fines	USCS Classification   AASHTO Classification
	BS-01	B-03 1.0 - 6.0	38	38	NP	71.6	SILT with SAND (ML)   A-4
X	BS-02	B-13 1.0 - 5.0	45	25	20	61.7	SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL)   A-7-6
	SS-02	B-02 1.5 - 2.0	54	48	6	70.1	ELASTIC SILT with SAND (MH)   A-5
*	SS-04	B-05 3.5 - 5.0	34	34	NP	67.3	SANDY SILT (ML)   A-4
0	SS-05	B-06 1.0 - 2.5	43	23	20	51.9	SANDY LEAN CLAY with GRAVEL (CL)   A-7-6
Q	SS-07	B-08 1.0 - 2.5	42	21	21	49.0	CLAYEY SAND with GRAVEL (SC)   A-7-6
С	SS-09	B-10 1.0 - 2.5	76	44	32	76.6	ELASTIC SILT with SAND (MH)   A-7-5
8/22	SS-13	B-15 1.0 - 2.5	21	13	8	61.9	SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL)   A-4
8	SS-15	B-17 1.0 - 2.5	49	25	24	52.8	SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL)   A-7-6
00.	SS-17	B-19 1.0 - 2.5	69	33	36	80.8	FAT CLAY with SAND (CH)   A-7-5
AN R	SS-20	B-22 3.5 - 5.0	55	38	17	70.6	ELASTIC SILT with SAND (MH)   A-7-5
Z							
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02 A]							

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### **GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION**

PAGE 1 OF 3

Project No.: \_\_\_\_\_ **Project Name:** Buck Jones Rd Waterline Replacements

G22029.00





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### **GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION**

PAGE 2 OF 3

 Project No.:
 G22029.00

 Project Name:
 Buck Jones Rd Waterline Replacements



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### **GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION**

PAGE 3 OF 3

 Project No.:
 G22029.00

 Project Name:
 Buck Jones Rd Waterline Replacements





# PART-3



PROJECT NUM	IBER:	CJSC004	21		TEST HOLE NUMBER:	1
CLIENT N	IAME:	CJS Conv	veyance		SOIL TYPE:	Clay
PROJECT TITLE:		Buck Jon	es Test Holes		SURFACE MATERIAL:	Pavement
LOCATION:		Barclay R	d & Buck Jones R	td (Cary, NC)	PAVEMENT TYPE:	Asphalt
C	DATE:	6/1/2022			PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	0.3'
UTILITY #:		1	UTILITY #:		SITE PERSONNEL:	TM, NJ
TYPE:	: Gas		TYPE:		METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation
SIZE:	IZE: 2.5" OD ±		SIZE:		OTHER NOTES:	
MATERIAL:	С	oated Steel	MATERIAL:			
DEPTH:		1.70'	DEPTH:			
DIRECTION:		Ν	DIRECTION:			
UTILITY #:			UTILITY #:		SURVEY PROVIDED BY:	
TYPE:			TYPE:		SURVEY COORDINATES:	
SIZE:			SIZE:		ELEVATION:	
MATERIAL:			MATERIAL:		NORTH:	
DEPTH:			DEPTH:		EAST:	
DIRECTION:			DIRECTION:			
Notes: All me	asuren utili	nents obtained ity unless othe	from top/center c rwise noted.	f associated	Test Hole Location Map	





PROJECT NUM	ABER: CJSC	00421	TEST HOLE NUMBER:	2		
CLIENT N	NAME: CJS C	onveyance	SOIL TYPE:	Clay		
PROJECT 1	TITLE: Buck J	lones Test Holes	SURFACE MATERIAL:	Pavement		
LOCATION: Lake		de & Norman (Cary, NC)	PAVEMENT TYPE:	Asphalt		
[	DATE: 5/31/2	022	PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	0.5'		
UTILITY #:	1	UTILITY #:	SITE PERSONNEL:	TM, NJ		
TYPE:	Water	TYPE:	METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation		
SIZE:	9" OD ±	SIZE:	OTHER NOTES:	Could not determine material due		
MATERIAL:	Unknown	MATERIAL:		to corrosion. Metallic in nature.		
DEPTH:	3.18'	DEPTH:				
DIRECTION:	N	DIRECTION:				
UTILITY #:		UTILITY #:	SURVEY PROVIDED BY:			
TYPE:		TYPE:	SURVEY COORDINATES:			
SIZE:		SIZE:	ELEVATION:			
MATERIAL:		MATERIAL:	NORTH:			
DEPTH:		DEPTH:	EAST:			
DIRECTION:		DIRECTION:				
Notes: All me	easurements obtair	ned from top/center of associated	Test Hole Location Map			

utility unless otherwise noted.

TH2

Water





PROJECT NUME	3ER: CJSC004	21		TEST HOLE NUMBER:	3
CLIENT NA	ME: CJS Conv	veyance		SOIL TYPE:	Clay
PROJECT TI	TLE: Buck Jone	es Test Holes		SURFACE MATERIAL:	Pavement
LOCATI	ION: Norman 8	Lakeside (Cary,	NC)	PAVEMENT TYPE:	Asphalt
DA	ATE: 5/31/2022	2		PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	0.4'
UTILITY #:	1	UTILITY #:		SITE PERSONNEL:	TM, NJ
TYPE:	Gas	TYPE:		METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation
SIZE:	5" OD ±	SIZE:		OTHER NOTES:	
MATERIAL:	Coated Steel	MATERIAL:			
DEPTH:	2.79'	DEPTH:			
DIRECTION:	N	DIRECTION:			
UTILITY #:		UTILITY #:		SURVEY PROVIDED BY:	
TYPE:		TYPE:		SURVEY COORDINATES:	
SIZE:		SIZE:		ELEVATION:	
MATERIAL:		MATERIAL:		NORTH:	
DEPTH:		DEPTH:		EAST:	
DIRECTION:		DIRECTION:			
Notes: All measure	surements obtained	I from top/center c	of associated	Test Hole Location Map	
a contraction	utility unless othe	rwise noted.			







PROJECT NUM	IBER:	CJSC004	21		TEST HOLE NUMBER:	5
CLIENT N	IAME:	CJS Conveyance			SOIL TYPE:	Clay
PROJECT T	TITLE:	Buck Jones Test Holes			SURFACE MATERIAL:	Pavement
LOCA	TION:	DN: Buck Jones & Norman (Cary, NC)			PAVEMENT TYPE:	Asphalt
C	DATE:	6/2/2022			PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	1.4'
UTILITY #:		1	UTILITY #:		SITE PERSONNEL:	TM, NJ
TYPE:		Gas	TYPE:		METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation
SIZE:	4	.5" OD ±	SIZE:		OTHER NOTES:	
MATERIAL:		Plastic	MATERIAL:			
DEPTH:		3.60'	DEPTH:			
DIRECTION:		Е	DIRECTION:			
UTILITY #:			UTILITY #:		SURVEY PROVIDED BY:	
TYPE:			TYPE:		SURVEY COORDINATES:	
SIZE:			SIZE:		ELEVATION:	
MATERIAL:			MATERIAL:		NORTH:	
DEPTH:			DEPTH:		EAST:	
DIRECTION:			DIRECTION:			
	utility	y unless other	erwise noted.		Sewer MH 29.7' Water Valve 36'	Fire Hydrant 18' 1H 5
	-	G	is ·	CHARTER CONT		AV NO DI



PROJECT NUM	IBER: CJSC	00421		TEST HOLE NUMBER:	6
CLIENT N	IAME: CJS	Conveyance		SOIL TYPE:	Clay
PROJECT T	TTLE: Buck	Jones Test Holes		SURFACE MATERIAL:	Pavement
LOCA	TION: Buck	Jones & Norman (Car	y, NC)	PAVEMENT TYPE:	Asphalt
	DATE: 6/2/20	022		PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	1.0'
UTILITY #:	1	UTILITY #:		SITE PERSONNEL:	TM, NJ
TYPE:	Water	TYPE:		METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation
SIZE:	13" OD ±	SIZE:		OTHER NOTES:	
MATERIAL:	Cast Iron	MATERIAL:			
DEPTH:	4.05'	DEPTH:			
DIRECTION:	E	DIRECTION:			
UTILITY #:		UTILITY #:		SURVEY PROVIDED BY:	
TYPE:		TYPE:		SURVEY COORDINATES:	
SIZE:		SIZE:		ELEVATION:	
MATERIAL:		MATERIAL:		NORTH:	
DEPTH:		DEPTH:		EAST:	
DIRECTION:		DIRECTION:			
Notes: All me	asurements obta utility unless	ined from top/center o otherwise noted.	f associated	Test Hole Location Map	

Tri6 Avater





PROJECT NUM	ABER: CJSCO	00421	TEST HOLE NUMBER:	7
CLIENT N	AME: CJS C	onveyance	SOIL TYPE:	Clay
PROJECT 1	TITLE: Buck J	ones Test Holes	SURFACE MATERIAL:	Pavement
LOCA	TION: Norma	n & Jeffries (Cary, NC)	PAVEMENT TYPE:	Asphalt
[	DATE: 6/1/202	22	PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	0.4'
UTILITY #:	1	UTILITY #:	SITE PERSONNEL:	TM, NJ
TYPE:	Water	TYPE:	METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation
SIZE:	3" OD ±	SIZE:	OTHER NOTES:	Could not determine material due
MATERIAL:	Unknown	MATERIAL:		to corrosion. Metallic in nature.
DEPTH:	3.78'	DEPTH:		
DIRECTION:	E	DIRECTION:		
UTILITY #:		UTILITY #:	SURVEY PROVIDED BY:	
TYPE:		TYPE:	SURVEY COORDINATES:	
SIZE:		SIZE:	ELEVATION:	
MATERIAL:		MATERIAL:	NORTH:	
DEPTH:		DEPTH:	EAST:	
DIRECTION:		DIRECTION:		
Notes: All me	easurements obtair	ned from top/center of associated	Test Hole Location Map	
	utility unless of	therwise noted.		A STATE OF THE STA







PROJECT NUM	BER: CJSC004	121		TEST HOLE NUMBER:	8
CLIENT N	AME: CJS Con	veyance		SOIL TYPE:	Clay
PROJECT T	ITLE: Buck Jon	es Test Holes		SURFACE MATERIAL:	Pavement
LOCAT	FION: Norman a	& Lakeside (Cary, NC)		PAVEMENT TYPE:	Asphalt
D	DATE: 5/31/202	2		PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	0.6'
UTILITY #:	1	UTILITY #:		SITE PERSONNEL:	TM, NJ
TYPE:	Water	TYPE:		METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation
SIZE:	7" OD ±	SIZE:		OTHER NOTES:	Could not determine material due
MATERIAL:	Unknown	MATERIAL:			to corrosion. Metallic in hature.
DEPTH:	3.34'	DEPTH:			
DIRECTION:	W	DIRECTION:			
UTILITY #:		UTILITY #:		SURVEY PROVIDED BY:	
TYPE:		TYPE:		SURVEY COORDINATES:	
SIZE:		SIZE:		ELEVATION:	
MATERIAL:		MATERIAL:		NORTH:	
DEPTH:		DEPTH:		EAST:	
DIRECTION:		DIRECTION:			
Notes: All me	asurements obtained	d from top/center of ass	sociated	Test Hole Location Map	
MATERIAL: DEPTH: DIRECTION: Notes: All me	MATERIAL:     MATERIAL:       DEPTH:     DEPTH:       DIRECTION:     DIRECTION:       Notes: All measurements obtained from top/center of associated			NORTH: EAST: Test Hole Location Map	





C ISC0040	1		9
	1 N/2022		Clay
CJS CONVE			
Buck Jone			Pavement
Norman &	Lakeside (Cary, NC)		Asphalt
5/31/2022		PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	0.3
1	UTILITY #:	SITE PERSONNEL:	
Gas	TYPE:	METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation
2.5" OD ±	SIZE:	Office Notes.	
Coated Steel	MATERIAL:		
2.09'	DEPTH:		
W	DIRECTION:		I
	UTILITY #:	SURVEY PROVIDED BY:	
	TYPE:	SURVEY COORDINATES:	
	SIZE:	ELEVATION:	
	MATERIAL:	NORTH:	
	DEPTH:	EAST:	
	DIRECTION:		
THE STATE		Water Valve 11' H P Sewer MH 18.5'	e Hole 17
	CJS Conve Buck Jones Norman & 5/31/2022 1 Gas 2.5" OD ± Coated Steel 2.09' W	CJS Conveyance Buck Jones Test Holes Norman & Lakeside (Cary, NC) 5/31/2022  1 UTILITY #: Gas TYPE: 2.5" OD ± SIZE: Coated Steel MATERIAL: 2.09' DEPTH: W DIRECTION: UTILITY #: TYPE: SIZE: MATERIAL: DEPTH: DIRECTION: ments obtained from top/center of associated ility unless otherwise noted.	CJS Conveyance       SOIL TYPE         Buck Jones Test Holes       SURFACE MATERIAL:         Norman & Lakeside (Cary, NC)       PAVEMENT TYPE         5/31/2022       PAVEMENT TYPE         5/31/2022       PAVEMENT THICKNESS         1       UTILITY #:         Gas       TYPE:         2.6° OD ±       SIZE:         Coated Steel       MATERIAL:         2.09'       DEPTH:         W       DIRECTION:         UTILITY #:       SURVEY PROVIDED BY:         SIZE:       ELEVATION:         W       DIRECTION:         MATERIAL:       NORTH:         BURCTION:       ELEVATION:         With the state in the sta



PROJECT NUM	BER:	ER: CJSC00421			TEST HOLE NUMBER:	10
CLIENT N	AME:	ME: CJS Conveyance			SOIL TYPE:	Clay
PROJECT T	ITLE:	Buck Jone	s Test Holes		SURFACE MATERIAL:	Pavement
LOCA	FION:	Stockton &	Norman (Cary,	NC)	PAVEMENT TYPE:	Asphalt
C	ATE:	6/1/2022			PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	0.4'
UTILITY #:		1	UTILITY #:		SITE PERSONNEL:	TM, NJ
TYPE:		Gas	TYPE:		METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation
SIZE:	3" OD ±		SIZE:		OTHER NOTES:	
MATERIAL:	Coated Steel		MATERIAL:			
DEPTH:	2.66'		DEPTH:			
DIRECTION:		Ν	DIRECTION:			
UTILITY #:			UTILITY #:		SURVEY PROVIDED BY:	
TYPE:			TYPE:		SURVEY COORDINATES:	
SIZE:			SIZE:		ELEVATION:	
MATERIAL:			MATERIAL:		NORTH:	
DEPTH:			DEPTH:		EAST:	
DIRECTION:			DIRECTION:			
Notes: All me	asurem	ents obtained	from ton/center c	of associated	Test Hole Location Man	

Notes: All measurements obtained from top/center of associated utility unless otherwise noted.





		C ISC00/	101			11
		C IS Con	+2 1			
		CJS Conveyance				
PROJECT I	TILE:	Buck Jor		10)		Pavement
LOCA	HON:	Stockton	& Jeffries (Cary, N		PAVEMENT TYPE:	Asphalt
	DATE:	5/26/2022			PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	0.6'
UTILITY #:		1	UTILITY #:		SITE PERSONNEL:	CJH, BC, RC
TYPE:		Water	TYPE:		METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation
SIZE:		9" OD ±	SIZE:		OTHER NOTES:	Could not determine material due to corrosion. Metallic in nature
MATERIAL:		Unknown	MATERIAL:			
DEPTH:		3.55'	DEPTH:			
DIRECTION:		S	DIRECTION:			
UTILITY #:			UTILITY #:		SURVEY PROVIDED BY:	
TYPE:			TYPE:		SURVEY COORDINATES:	
SIZE:			SIZE:		ELEVATION:	
MATERIAL:			MATERIAL:		NORTH:	
DEPTH:			DEPTH:		EAST:	
DIRECTION:			DIRECTION:			
					W Sewer MH 12.28' Lockton Dr Power Pole 42.03'	ater Valve 24.99' Storton Dr
Carlos and	T	H11		er		



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# VACUUM EXCAVATION TEST HOLE REPORT

CLIENT NAME: PROJECT TITLE: LOCATION: DATE: UTILITY #: TYPE: SIZE: 4.5"	CJS Conveyance Buck Jones Test Holes Stockton & Jeffries (Cary, NC) 5/26/2022 1 UTILITY #:	SOIL TYPE:     Clay       SURFACE MATERIAL:     Pavement       PAVEMENT TYPE:     Asphalt       PAVEMENT THICKNESS:     0.45'
UTILITY #: TYPE: SIZE: UTILITY 4: TYPE: UTILITY	Buck Jones Test Holes Stockton & Jeffries (Cary, NC) 5/26/2022 1 UTILITY #:	SURFACE MATERIAL:     Pavement       PAVEMENT TYPE:     Asphalt       PAVEMENT THICKNESS:     0.45'
UTILITY #: TYPE: SIZE: UTILITS 4.5"	Stockton & Jeffries (Cary, NC) 5/26/2022 1 UTILITY #:	PAVEMENT TYPE: Asphalt PAVEMENT THICKNESS: 0.45'
DATE:           UTILITY #:           TYPE:           SIZE:	5/26/2022 1 UTILITY #:	PAVEMENT THICKNESS: 0.45'
UTILITY #: TYPE: C SIZE: 4.5"	1 UTILITY #:	
TYPE:         C           SIZE:         4.5"	I UTILITY#:	SITE PERSONNEL C.IH. BC. BC.
SIZE: 4.5"		METHOD USED: Vacuum Excavation
SIZE: 4.5		OTHER NOTES:
MATERIAL: 5		
UTILITY #:	UTILITY #:	SURVEY PROVIDED BY:
TYPE:	TYPE:	SURVEY COORDINATES:
SIZE:	SIZE:	ELEVATION:
MATERIAL:	MATERIAL:	NORTH:
DEPTH:	DEPTH:	EAST:
DIRECTION:	DIRECTION:	
		33.4' Water Valve Sewer MH 17.6' TH 12 24.2'

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## **VACUUM EXCAVATION TEST HOLE REPORT**

PROJECT NUM	IBER: CJSC00	421	TEST HOLE NUMBER:	13
CLIENT N	IAME: CJS Cor	nveyance	SOIL TYPE:	Clay
PROJECT T	TITLE: Buck Joi	nes Test Holes	SURFACE MATERIAL:	Pavement
LOCA	TION: Stocktor	n & Jeffries (Cary, NC)	PAVEMENT TYPE:	Asphalt
C	DATE: 5/26/202	22	PAVEMENT THICKNESS:	0.4'
UTILITY #:	1	UTILITY #:	SITE PERSONNEL:	CJH, BC, RC
TYPE:	Gas	TYPE:	METHOD USED:	Vacuum Excavation
SIZE:	4.5" OD ±	SIZE:	OTHER NOTES:	
MATERIAL:	Steel	MATERIAL:		
DEPTH:	2.58'	DEPTH:		
DIRECTION:	E	DIRECTION:		
UTILITY #:		UTILITY #:	SURVEY PROVIDED BY:	
TYPE:		TYPE:	SURVEY COORDINATES:	
SIZE:		SIZE:	ELEVATION:	
MATERIAL:		MATERIAL:	NORTH:	
DEPTH:		DEPTH:	EAST:	
DIRECTION:		DIRECTION:		
Notes: All measurements obtained from top/center of associated			Test Hole Location Map	

Notes: All measurements obtained from top/center of associated



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