ARKANSAS STATE HIGHWAY AND TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT



SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

STATE JOB NO.		CA0610	
FEDERAL AID PROJEC	CT NO	NHPP-2662(7)	
	HOT SPR	INGS – I-30 (WIDENING) (S)
STATE HIGHWAY	70	SECTION	9 & 10
IN	G	ARLAND & SALINE	COUNTY
LETTING OF	DECEMBER 7, 2016		

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July 9, 2014 Job No. 13-203

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GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION AHTD 061377 HOT SPRINGS – I-30 (WIDENING) (S) FEDERAL AID PROJECT ("FAP") NO. 9991 GARLAND COUNTY AND SALINE COUNTY, ARKANSAS

INTRODUCTION

Submitted herewith are the final results of the geotechnical investigation performed for AHTD Job No. 061377 Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S). This project consists of the proposed widening of U.S. Highway 70 from State Route 128 to Interstate 30 in Garland and Saline Counties, Arkansas. These services were authorized by the subconsultant agreement dated July 13, 2013. Preliminary results have been provided throughout the course of this study.

We understand the Highway 70 improvement project includes the widening of approximately 18.9 miles of Highway 70 in Garland and Saline Counties to accommodate a five lane section with 8 ft paved shoulder. This larger development plan has been divided into two (2) separate projects. This report addresses the 7.9 mile eastern portion of the Highway 70 widening plan, from about State Route 128 east to Interstate 30, i.e., Job 061377. The geotechnical investigation report for the western portion of the alignment (Job CA0606) will be provided under separate cover.

Within this portion of the proposed roadway widening, two (2) existing bridge structures will also be reconstructed. The new bridges will be composite W-beam structures. The bridges planned for reconstruction include:

- Caney Creek Bridge AHTD Bridge No. 02932
- Ten Mile Creek Bridge (East) AHTD Bridge No. 02931

We understand that the Caney Creek Bridge will be about 101 ft long with four (4) bents (two interior bents and two abutments). The new bridge will have pavement grades ranging from

about El 349.9 on the east approach to about El 350.6 on the west approach. The Ten Mile Creek Bridge (East) will be about 227 ft long with six (6) bents (four interior and the two bridge end abutments). Pavement grades at the Ten Mile Creek Bridge (East) location will range from about El 359.0 to El 362.0 at the west and east approaches, respectively. We also understand these bridge layouts (length and elevations) are not finalized and may be modified for final design.

It is also understood that the roadway widening will occur on both sides of the existing roadway to minimize the amount of grading needed to modify the crown location. In several locations the widening will only occur on the south side. In these areas the alignment has been established to allow phased construction of the new bridges and to avoid environmental constraints. If the existing pavement is not widened on the north side the existing shoulder will be removed and reconstructed to meet current standards.

The purposes of this study were to explore subsurface conditions in the alignments of the bridges, roadways and cut slopes. The data developed through the field and laboratory studies have been utilized to develop recommendations to guide design and construction of foundations, embankments, roadways, and earthwork. These purposes were achieved by a multi-phased study that included:

- Drilling sample borings and excavating test pits to evaluate subsurface conditions and obtain samples for laboratory testing;
- Performing laboratory tests to evaluate pertinent engineering properties of the foundation and subgrade strata; and
- Analyzing field and laboratory data to develop recommendations for roadway and foundation design, embankment configurations, and construction considerations.

The relationship of these factors to design and construction of the new structures, roadways and embankments has been considered in developing the recommendations and considerations discussed in the following report sections.

SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

Subsurface conditions in the roadway alignments, structure locations, and embankments were explored by performing a total of 84 sample borings and test pits. The alignment vicinity is shown in Attachment 1. The approximate sample locations are shown on the Plan of Borings and Test Pits provided in Attachment 2.

Roadway Investigation

Subsurface conditions for the proposed roadway widening were investigated by drilling a total of eight (8) sample borings with depths ranging from 8 ft to 10 ft and excavating 45 test pits with depths ranging from 1.5 to 8.5 feet. The steep terrain and dense vegetation precluded access to truck-mounted drilling equipment to all but the eight (8) boring locations. Borings performed along the length of widened alignment can be indentified in this report and the attachments as labeled with "B" (i.e., B-77, B-82, etc). Test pits performed within the alignment are identified with a "TP" label (i.e., TP-11, TP-58, etc).

Logs of the borings and test pits performed for the roadway widening, showing descriptions of the on-site fill, overburden soil, and rock strata encountered and results of the field and laboratory tests are included in Attachment 3.

Bridge Structure Investigation

Subsurface conditions at the two (2) bridge locations were investigated by drilling 11 sample and/or core borings with depths ranging from approximately 8.5 ft to 50 feet. Borings performed at the bridge structure locations can be indentified in this report and the attachments as labeled with "S" (i.e., S6, S7, etc). Borings S6 through S11 were performed at the Ten Mile Creek (East) location. Borings S12 through S16 were drilled at the Caney Creek location.

Logs of the borings including descriptions of fill, soil, and rock strata encountered and results of the field and laboratory tests results performed for the bridge structures over Ten Mile Creek (East) and Caney Creek can be found in Attachments 4 and 5, respectively. Photographs of rock cores are also included in these attachments.

To aid in visualizing subsurface conditions, Generalized Subsurface Profiles for the two (2) bridge structures are presented in Attachment 6. It should be recognized that the stratigraphy illustrated by the profiles has been inferred between discrete boring locations. In view of the natural variations in stratigraphy and conditions, variations from the stratigraphy illustrated by the profiles should be anticipated. Additionally, the natural transition between strata is generally gradual, and the stratigraphy described in the sections above may vary.

Cut Slope Investigation

Subsurface conditions at the proposed embankment cut slopes were investigated by drilling 12 sample borings at selected locations along the existing right-of-ways with boring depths ranging from approximately 15 ft to 40 feet. Borings performed at selected right-of-way cut-slopes can be indentified in this report and the attached appendices as labeled with "CS" (i.e.,

CS1, CS4, etc). Logs of the borings performed for the embankment cut slopes are provided in Attachment 7.

To develop information for use in evaluation of plan cut slope configurations, areas where cut slopes are planned were visually evaluated by mapping the slope faces. These observations were directed towards observation of rock exposures, if any, consideration of rock bedding plans and joint or fracture patterns, observation of seepage, and evidence of prior movement of the slope face or of hillsides. A summary of our observations of the existing cut slopes is also provided in Attachment 7.

Drilling and Sampling Methodology

The sample locations were selected and located in the field by Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton, & Wyatt Consulting Engineers (GHBW). Some locations were offset from the planned boring or test pit location to facilitate equipment access. The borings were drilled with a truck-mounted SIMCO 2400 or buggy-mounted Mobile B-53 rotary-drilling rig using continuous flight augers, or a Mobile B-53 or Hilyard Super rotary-drilling rig using a combination of dry-auger and rotary-wash drilling methods. Sampling of the overburden soils and weathered rock was accomplished using a 2-in.-diameter split barrel sampler and Standard Penetration Test (SPT) procedures. The SPT N-values are tabulated on the boring logs in the "Blows Per Ft" column.

Representative samples of the shale bedrock were obtained using an NQ_{WL}-size double-tube core barrel with a diamond bit. For each core run, the percent recovery was determined as the ratio of recovery to total length of core run. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) was also determined for each core run as the sum of intact, sound rock core greater than 4-in. length divided by the total length of the run and expressed in percent. Both these values are presented in the right hand column of the log forms, opposite the corresponding core run. Photographs of the rock cores samples are provided in the appropriate attachment. Where rock was not cored cuttings were collected for visual examination.

The test pits were excavated with a Case CX50B track mini-excavator equipped with a 2-ft bucket and rock teeth. Representative bulk samples were obtained from test pit side walls or excavation spoil. Undrained soil and weathered shale shear strength (cohesion) was estimated using a calibrated hand penetrometer on test pit side walls or intact pieces of excavation spoil. Estimated shear strength values are plotted on the log forms, in tons per sq ft, as circles enclosing an "x".

All samples were removed from samplers in the field. Samples were visually classified and placed in appropriate containers to prevent moisture loss and/or disturbance during transfer to our laboratory for further examination and testing.

Groundwater conditions were observed during and at the completion of drilling of borings or excavation of test pits. Observations regarding groundwater are shown in the lower right-hand portion of the log forms. Groundwater conditions are also discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

The ground surface elevations of the borings and test pits, as surveyed by B&F Engineering Inc., are also shown on the logs. Where specific survey information was not available, the approximate ground surface elevations were inferred from the available topographic and plan alignment information. It must be recognized that these elevations and locations are approximate and actual surface elevations may vary.

Keys to the terms and symbols used on the logs are presented in Attachment 8 for both soil and rock.

LABORATORY TESTING

To evaluate pertinent physical and engineering characteristics of the foundation and subgrade soil and rock, laboratory tests consisting of natural water content determinations and classification tests were performed. A total of 324 natural water content determinations were performed to develop representative soil water content profile for each boring or test pit. The results of these tests are plotted on the logs as solid circles, in accordance with the scale and symbols shown in the legend located in the upper-right corner.

To verify field classification and to evaluate soil plasticity, 94 liquid and plastic (Atterberg) limit determinations and 84 sieve analyses were performed on selected representative samples. The Atterberg limits are plotted on the logs as small pluses inter-connected with a dashed line using the water content scale. The percent of soil passing the No. 200 Sieve is noted in the "No. 200%" column on the log forms. Classification test results, as well as soil classification by the Unified Soil Classification System and AASHTO classification system, are summarized in Attachment 9.

Moisture-Density Relationship (Proctor) tests were performed on three (3) representative samples of potential subgrade soils in accordance with AASHTO T-99 or T-180 methods,

depending on the sample gradation. The Proctor test results are presented graphically in Attachment 10.

Pavement subgrade support properties were evaluated by performing three (3) California Bearing Ratio (CBR) tests (AASHTO T-193). For the CBR tests, the specimens were molded at approximately the optimum water content and 95 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by the appropriate laboratory Proctor tests. The CBR test results are also presented graphically in Attachment 10. Classification test results are shown on the test reports. A summary of the Proctor and CBR test results is also provided in Attachment 10.

Rock compressive strength was evaluated by uniaxial compression tests performed on representative rock core samples. A total of 13 compression tests were performed on rock cores. The results of the laboratory compression tests are shown on the logs in lbs per sq in. at the appropriate depth. Compression test results are also summarized in Attachment 11. The total unit weight of intact core samples selected for compression tests was also measured and these data are also shown on the applicable logs.

GENERAL SITE AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Site Conditions

Roadway Alignment. The existing US 70 is typically a two-lane roadway with some three-lane sections that include an alternating passing lane on either the westbound or eastbound lane. The typical road width is about 46 ft from outside pavement edge to outside pavement edge. The existing pavement grades vary from about El 485 at the Highway 128 interchange, undulating but generally falling to the east to about El 337 at approximate Sta 1293+50 and finally rises to meet Interstate 30 at approximately El 461.

Beyond the asphalt concrete and aggregate shoulders, the right-of-way is typically a surface-water, grass-covered drainage canal. However, portions of the right-of-way varies from grass covered to thickly wooded. The terrain is undulating. The alignment extends through some areas of cut, with some cut slopes which are relatively steep. Shale and some sandstone are typically exposed in the cut slopes. Surface drainage is typically facilitated by roadside ditches.

Ten Mile Creek (East) Bridge - AHTD Bridge No. 02932. The existing Highway 70 Bridge over Ten Mile Creek (East) is a two-lane, nine-span bridge with a total length of approximately 223 ft and a 28-ft-wide deck. The grade of the existing bridge deck varies from approximate El 359.6 on the northwest approach to El 361.9 at the southeast approach.

The Ten Mile Creek channel lies at approximate El 342 to El 344 and flows from southwest to northeast. The main channel flows between the fifth and sixth bents from the northwest. At the time of the field studies (November 2013 and January 2014), Ten Mile Creek had approximately 1 to 2 ft of flowing water in the stream bed at this location.

The north and south end slopes are covered with vegetation and graded to approximate 3-horizontal to 1-vertical (3H:1V) configurations. Between the end slopes (between Bents 3 and 7), the ground surface is predominantly covered with rounded gravel and boulders.

<u>Caney Creek Bridge – AHTD Bridge No. 02931</u>. The existing Highway 70 Bridge over Caney Creek is a two-lane, three-span bridge with a 31-ft-wide deck and a total length of about 101 feet. The existing bridge deck grades range from approximate El 350.6 on the west approach to about El. 349.9 at the east approach.

The Caney Creek channel is at approximately El 334. The stream flows from south to north with the main channel being located between the second and third bents. At the time of the field studies (February and March 2014), Caney Creek had approximately 1 to 2 ft of flowing water in the stream bed.

The north and south end slopes are covered with vegetation and graded to approximate 2-horizontal to 1-vertical (2H:1V) configurations. Between the end slopes, the ground cover at the bridge location is typically rounded gravel and boulders.

Site Geology

The <u>Geologic Map of Arkansas</u>¹ indicates that the two (2) bridge locations and this segment of roadway widening are in the mapped outcropping of the early to middle Ordovician Womble Shale. The Womble Shale typically consists of black, graphitic shale with thin layers of limestone, numerous quartz veins, silty sandstone, and some chert. The shale can often be somewhat slatey. Depending on the extent of weathering, the rock hardness can range from soft to hard. The highly folded and steeply dipping units of the formation contain numerous inactive faults, folds and fractures. The formation is reported to range from 500 to 1200 ft thick. It rests conformably on the Blakely Sandstone.

Seismic Conditions

In light of the subsurface conditions revealed by the borings performed at the two (2) bridge sites and the local geology, a Seismic Site Class C (very dense soil and soft rock profile) is

Geologic Map of Arkansas, Arkansas Geologic Commission and U.S. Geologic Survey: 1993

considered applicable with respect to the criteria of the 2011 Guide Specifications for Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) Seismic Bridge Design².

Based on the bridge locations, the 1.0-sec period spectral acceleration coefficient on Class B rock (S_1) is 0.075. The site coefficient for 1.0-sec period spectral acceleration (F_v) adjusted for Site Class C is 1.70. Accordingly, the calculated design 1.0-sec period spectral acceleration coefficient (S_{D1}) value is 0.128. Utilizing these parameters, Table 3.10.6-1³ indicates that a <u>Seismic Performance Zone 1</u> is fitting for both of the bridge sites included in this project.

The 2011 edition of the AASHTO Guide Specifications indicates that the Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) having a 7 percent chance of exceedance in 75 years (or mean return period of approximately 1000 years) is predicted to be 0.100 for a Seismic Site Class B. For a Seismic Site Class C, the Site Coefficient for the PGA, F_{PGA} is shown to be 1.20. Consequently, a design PGA (A_s) value of 0.120 is considered appropriate for both bridge sites.

Subsurface Conditions

The subsurface conditions over the length of the roadway widening, grade separation structures, and right-of-way embankments can be generally summarized into three (3) primary strata as follows.

Fill:

On-site <u>fill</u> was found in 47 sample borings or test pits. The on-site <u>fill</u> varies in thickness from about 0.5 to 8 feet. In general, the on-site <u>fill</u> encountered along the length of road widening consists of silty clay with varying amounts of shale and sandstone fragments. The <u>fill</u> at the two (2) bridge locations extends up to 8.5-ft depth and includes silty clay with shale fragments with some localized areas of sandy silt and silty sand and fine to coarse gravel. The on-site fill also contains quartz fragments, occasional organics, and localized iron-staining. Locally the on-site fill is predominantly shale fragments with only minor amounts of silty clay or silt fines. The on-site <u>fill</u> compaction is variable but in general is considered to be medium compact with low to moderate compressibility. Fill depth, content, and depth are likely to vary along the alignment.

Overburden:

The natural soils below the on-site fill or at the surface are generally units of firm to very stiff reddish brown silty clay with variable amounts of shale and sandstone fragments. The predominantly silty clay stratum also contains quartz fragments and trace amounts of organics with iron-staining in parts. Localized areas of dark brown silty fine sand and clayey fine to coarse gravel are found near the Ten Mile Creek (East) and Caney Creek crossings. These granular units represent local alluvium associated with

Guide Specifications for LRFD Seismic Bridge Design, 2nd Edition, Washington, DC, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 2011.

AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specification, AASHTO; 2012.

the surface water features. The silty clay generally exhibits moderate shear strength with low compressibility. However, localized areas of weak, low-strength soils are present within the overburden stratum.

Shale:

The basal stratum found in the borings and test pits is moderately hard to hard dark gray shale. The shale typically contains quartz and sandstone veins and inclusions and may contain silty clay and clay laminations, seams and layers in weathered units. Carbonaceous shale, calcite partings, and muscovite deposits are also found within this stratum. The shale has variable degrees of weathering within the upper 5 to 10 ft; however, weathering generally decreases and rock quality increases with depth. Bedding varies from flat-bedded to steeply dipping with bedding planes inclined greater than 60 degrees. At the Ten Mile Creek (East) bridge location, shale is found at about 6.5 to 13 ft below existing grade and at about 4 to 8 ft below grades at the Caney Creek Bridge location. Weathered shale and shale outcrops are locally apparent in cut slopes and areas of higher terrain. Some sandstone beds and strata are also apparent.

Groundwater Conditions

Groundwater was encountered in the borings at depths ranging from about 6 in. to 14 ft during drilling operations (November 2013 and January, February, March 2014) at the bridge structures. Groundwater was also encountered at 2- to 8-ft depth in two (2) of the roadway sample locations (see B-84 and TP-85) near the Ten Mile Creek (East) bridge location. However, the remainder of the roadway borings and test pits did not encounter groundwater or encountered limited amounts of surface water seepage above the basal weathered shale stratum. Surface seeps and springs are likely to be present, particularly during wet seasons of the year. There is also the potential for shallow perched water to develop, particularly during periods of high seasonal precipitation. Perched water could accumulate in the overburden soils and fractured rock zones. Groundwater levels will vary with seasonal precipitation and surface runoff and infiltration.

Significant Conditions

The significant site and subsurface conditions considered pertinent to design and construction of the grade separation structures, roadway and embankments are summarized below.

- 1) The existing bridge structures at Ten Mile Creek (East) and Caney Creek.
- 2) The existing bridge abutment embankments with heights varying from about 9 ft to 15 ft above the creek bottom.
- 3) The existing pavement roadway and shoulders and roadway embankments.
- 4) The on-site silty clay with shale fragment fill which is locally 4- to 8-ft thick at the bridge end embankments and extends to 0.5- to 8.5-ft depth along the road widening alignment.

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- 5) The variable silty clay overburden with shale and sandstone fragments extending to 6.5 to 13.5 ft at the bridge locations and to variable depths along the roadway alignment with predominantly moderate shear strength and low compressibility.
- 6) The basal moderately hard to hard shale below about 6.5- to 13.5-ft depth at the bridge locations and typically found within the upper 10 ft in the roadway alignment and right-of-way.
- Groundwater at depths ranging from about 0.5- to 14 ft in November 2013 and January, February, and March 2014 and the potential for shallow perched groundwater and seasonal seeps and springs and relatively shallow groundwater elevation near the interior bents of the bridge structures.

The significant conditions above have been considered in developing the conclusions and recommendations discussed in the following report sections.

ANALYSES and RECOMMENDATIONS

Bridge Foundations

Foundations for the replacement bridges must satisfy two (2) basic and independent design criteria. First, foundations must have an acceptable factor of safety against bearing failure under maximum design loads. Secondly, foundation movement due to consolidation or swelling of the underlying strata should not exceed tolerable limits for the structures. Construction factors, such as installation of foundations, excavation procedures and surface and groundwater conditions, must also be considered.

In light of the results of the borings, the anticipated moderate bridge foundation loads, and our understanding of the project, we recommend that foundation loads of the bridges be supported on either piling or footing foundations. Where rock is relatively shallow, supporting the bridge superstructure on footings bearing in rock will be suitable. The interior bents of both the Ten Mile Creek (East) and Caney Creek bridges may be supported on footings bearing in rock. At the bridge ends where the depth to rock precludes economical use of footings, piling is recommended.

Recommendations for foundations are discussed in the following report sections for each structure.

Piling – Bridge Abutments

We recommend that the abutment foundation loads of both the Ten Mile Creek (East) and Caney Creek bridges be supported on steel piles. The piles should extend through the embankment fill and overburden soils to bear in the competent moderately hard to hard dark gray

shale. Piles should be driven to practical refusal in the moderately hard to hard dark gray shale. Steel HP12x53 or HP14x73 piles fitted with rock points are recommended. Other pile sizes or types may be evaluated if desired.

Bearing capacities of piles driven to refusal must be determined using the AASHTO Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) structural design procedure⁴. We recommend that nominal (ultimate) resistance (P_n) of steel piles be determined based on the yield strength of steel H piles (f_y) and the net end area (A_{net}) of the section. Given that the piles will be driven to refusal in hard rock with the potential for driving damage, we recommend a maximum allowable stress (σ_{all}) of 0.25 f_y . An effective resistance factor (φ) of 0.50 is recommended for end-bearing piles. This effective resistance factor for steel piles has been based on the assumption of difficult driving.

It has been our experience that allowable pile capacities of 70 tons and 96 tons for HP12x53 or HP14x73 piles, respectively, are common for f_y 36 ksi steel. These capacities are based on allowable stress design (ASD). However, the appropriate factored bearing capacity as per LRFD criteria must be confirmed by the Engineer (Michael Baker International). Post-construction settlement of piles driven to refusal will be negligible. Downdrag loads due to long-term embankment settlement are expected to be negligible.

We recommend that all piles extend through the embankment fill and overburden soils to bear in the competent shale. Estimated as-built pile tip elevations are expected to be on the order of El 338 to El 340 at the Ten Mile Creek structure. As-built pile tip elevations at about El 328 to El 335 are anticipated for the Caney Creek structure. Estimated pile lengths at each abutment of the proposed bridges are summarized in the table below. Piles should bear at a minimum tip elevation of 10 ft below the pile cap or 10 ft below natural grade, whichever is deeper. Depending on the embankment height and specific subsurface conditions encountered, preboring could be required to attain the recommended 10 ft minimum pile length.

Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) for Highway Bridge Substructures, Publication No. FHWA HI-98-032, National Highway Institute, May 2001.

Bridge	Abutment	Station No	Estimated Minimum Pile Length, ft (below pile cap)	Estimated Tip El, ft
Highway 70 over Ten Mile Creek	Northwest Abutment	1208+29	13	337
(East) Bridge No. 02931	Southeast Abutment	1210+56	14	337
Highway 70 over Caney Creek Bridge No. 02932	West Abutment	1261+72	10*	333
	East Abutment	1262+73	10*	333

Table 1: Estimated Pile Length (Below Existing Grade)

Piles should be installed in compliance with AHTD Standard Specifications Section 805. Piles should be carefully examined prior to driving and piles with structural defects should be rejected. Any splices in steel piles should develop the full cross-sectional capacity of un-spliced piles. We recommend a minimum of one (1) test pile be driven at the bridge location prior to driving production piles to confirm estimated pile length and suitability of the pile-hammer system. As a minimum, safe bearing capacity of test piles and production piles should be determined by AHTD Standard Specifications Section 805.09, Method A.

Pile installation should be monitored by qualified personnel to maintain specific and complete driving records and observe pile installation procedures. Driving records should be available for review by the Engineer or the Department (AHTD) during pile installation. We recommend that the steel H-piles be driven with a hammer system capable of delivering at least 20,000 ft-lbs per blow for both the HP 12x53 or HP 14x73 piles driven to refusal in shale. This value is based on the results of a drivability analysis using wave equation analyses (WEAP) methods. The results of the wave equation drivability analysis are provided in Attachment 12.

Blow counts on steel piles should be limited to about 20 blows per inch. Practical pile refusal may be defined as a penetration of 0.5 in. or less for the final 10 blows.

Footings – Interior Bridge Bents

Foundation loads of interior bents of the Ten Mile Creek (East) and Caney Creek bridges may appropriately be supported on footings bearing in the competent moderately hard to hard dark gray shale. Footings should be founded with a minimum embedment of 12 in. into the competent moderately hard to hard dark gray shale. Footings founded as recommended may be

^{*}Minimum pile length of 10 ft controls pile length.

sized based on a maximum nominal/ultimate bearing pressure (q_{ult}) of 30 kips per sq foot. The recommended ultimate bearing value has been calculated with respect to competence of the moderately hard to hard shale. A resistance factor (ϕ) of 0.50 is recommended for footings bearing in competent shale. Accordingly, a factored unit bearing resistance (q_R) of 15 kips per sq ft is considered appropriate. Post-construction settlement of foundations supported in the competent shale as recommended is expected to be negligible.

Uplift resistance of footings will be developed by the weight of the structure and the foundation units. The passive resistance of the overburden soils weathered shale zones should be neglected. Any footing embedment within the anticipated depth of scour should also be neglected. For embedment into the competent moderately hard shale, a maximum nominal/ultimate lateral passive resistance value of 2500 lbs per sq ft may be assumed. A resistance factor (ϕ) of 0.50 is recommended for passive pressure sliding resistance. Footings must be in hard contact with the shale bearing stratum to utilize the recommended passive resistance value. Where footings are overexcavated and formed, a limiting maximum nominal/ultimate lateral passive resistance value of 500 lbs per sq ft should be utilized. Resistance to sliding may also be evaluated using an ultimate friction value (tan δ) of 0.70 for concrete on the competent shale. A resistance factor (ϕ) of 0.8 is recommended for sliding resistance.

Footing excavations must extend through the granular overburden soils and all tan, light gray, and dark gray moderately weathered shale zones to bear fully in the competent moderately hard dark gray shale. A minimum embedment of 12 in. into the competent dark gray shale and a minimum footing depth of 6 ft below lowest adjacent grade are recommended. Estimated footing bottoms elevations for each interior bent are provided below.

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Table 2: Estimated Footing Bottom Elevations

Structure	Bent No.	Station No.	Estimated Footing Bottom Elevation, ft ⁽¹⁾
Highway 70 over Ten Mile Creek (East) Bridge No. 02931	2	1208+75	335
	3	1209+20	335
	4	1209+65	337
	5	1210+10	337
Highway 70 over Caney Creek Bridge No. 02932	2	1262+03	329
	3	1262+42	329

Note: Footing bottom elevations shown above are estimates only based on the results of the borings and information provided on the bridge layout drawings. As-built footing bottom elevation must be field verified by the Engineer or Department.

Any overexcavation of footings must be backfilled with concrete. Weathered zones, silty clay seams and layers, or open fractures exposed in the shale bearing stratum should be excavated, cleaned out, and filled with concrete. Use of dental concrete to level footing bottoms and to repair localized areas which are deficient is suitable.

Footings should have a minimum width of 6 feet. All footing excavations should be observed by the Engineer to verify suitable bearing. Any footing undercuts or overbreaks should be backfilled with concrete.

Wingwall and Abutment Wall Lateral Earth Pressures

We understand that wingwalls and abutment walls will be backfilled with unclassified borrow or select material. Recommendations regarding lateral earth pressures for wingwalls and abutments are summarized below.

- Angle of internal friction (φ) for unclassified backfill: 20°
- Equivalent fluid pressure for unclassified backfill:
 - Active condition for walls that are free to rotate, backfilled with unclassified borrow, and fully drained: 65 lbs per sq ft per ft depth.
 - Active condition for walls that are free to rotate backfilled with unclassified borrow, and with no provision for internal drainage: 95 lbs per sq ft per ft depth.
- Angle of internal friction (φ) for SM-1 backfill: 32°
- Equivalent fluid pressure for SM-1 backfill:
 - Active condition for walls that are free to rotate, backfilled with SM-1 or clean granular backfill, and fully drained: 40 lbs per sq ft per ft depth.

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 Active condition for walls that are free to rotate, backfilled with SM-1 or clean granular backfill, and with no provision for internal drainage: 85 lbs per sq ft per ft depth.

• Ultimate sliding resistance:

- o Interaction friction angle (δ) for concrete on stable bearing stratum: 19°.
- o Interaction friction factor (tan δ) for concrete on stable bearing stratum: 0.34.
- The sliding resistance values above are nominal/ultimate values.
- \circ A resistance factor (φ) of 0.8 is recommended for sliding resistance.

To utilize the lower earth pressure values of the "drained" condition, positive and continuous drainage from behind walls must be provided. This may include a clean, free draining crushed stone, gravel, or granular soil zone or a geosynthetic drainage board approved by the Engineer. Drainage zones should be fully isolated from the silty clay and unclassified fill soils by a suitable geotextile complying with the criteria of AHTD Standard Specifications Section 625, Type 2 or an approved equal. Water should be discharged from backfill by a system of regularly-spaced, functioning weep holes or a drain pipe.

Embankments

We understand that minimal amounts of additional embankment fill are expected for the widening project. Consequently, stability considerations related to new bridge embankments have not been evaluated.

Right-of-Way Cut Slopes

With the roadway widening, the existing right-of-way (ROW) cuts will require modification. The site grading plans indicate that most cut slopes will be configured at 3-horizontal to 1-vertical (3H:1V) slopes. However, we understand that some areas along the alignment will utilize 2-horizontal to 1-vertical (2H:1V) cut slopes to stay within the existing ROW.

Michael Baker International provided information indicating areas where cut slopes are planned with configurations steeper than 3H:1V. These locations are summarized in the table below.

Table 3: Planned Cut Slopes at Steeper than 3H:1V Configuration

Approximate Station	Offset	Approximate Steepest Existing Slope*	Proposed Slope Configuration	Proposed Maximum Height, ft
1135+00 to 1138+00	Left	0.8H:1V	2H:1V	23
1173+00 to 1174+00	Left	1.2H:1V	2H:1V	17
1184+00 to 1185+00	Left	1.9H:1V	2H:1V	17
1192+00 to 1193+00	Left	1.7H:1V	2H:1V	17
1219+00 to 1228+00	Left	1.25H:1V	2H:1V	17
1306+00 to 1312+00	Left	1.5H:1V	2H:1V	22
1328+00 to 1331+00	Left	0.9H:1V	2H:1V	19
1370+00 to 1374+00	Left	1.5H:1V	2H:1V	39
1380+00 to 1383+00	Left	1.1H:1V	2H:1V	23
1390+00 to 1396+00	Left and Right	1.4H:1V and 2.1H:1V	2H:1V and 2H:1V	35 and 46
1405+00 to 1418+00	Left	1.1H:1V	2H:1V	43
1426+00 to 1430+00	Left	2.2H:1V	2H:1V	30

^{*} Slope configuration has been estimated from Plan and Profile sheets provided by Michael Baker International.

As noted, cut slope areas were visually evaluated by direct observation and mapping of the cut slope faces in the current configurations. These observations were directed towards observation of rock exposures, if any, consideration of rock bedding plans and joint or fracture patterns, observation of seepage, and evidence of prior movement of the slope face or of hillsides. A summary of our observations of the existing cut slopes is provided in Attachment 7.

No indications of sliding or impending sliding were observed in the variable existing cut slope configurations of 0.8H:1V to 2.2H:1V in April 2014. Some localized and limited surface slumps and indications of prior shallow surface sliding in the weathered shale and thin overburden soils were noted in April 2014. However, no indications of past deep-seated sliding

or formation of tension cracks, localized settlement or other indicators of impending sliding were observed in April 2014.

To evaluate the potential stability of the planned cut slope configurations, stability analyses were performed on two (2) representative locations. Because of the relatively deep overburden soils found at the Sta 1136+00 location (see Boring CS1), stability of the plan 21-ft cut at that location was evaluated. In addition, the plan 44-ft cut at Sta 1406+00 location (see Boring CS18) was evaluated. Stability analyses were performed using the computer program PCSTABL Version 5M/si in conjunction with STEDwin 2.85. These analyses were performed using Modified Bishop analyses.

The stability analyses were performed for three (3) loading conditions:

- 1. End of construction (EOC) condition. This condition utilized total soil and rock stresses (i.e., undrained shear strength).
- 2. Long-term condition. This condition utilized soil and rock effective stresses (i.e., drained shear strength, cohesion and the angle of internal friction).
- 3. Seismic condition. These analyses utilized effective stresses (i.e., drained shear strength, cohesion and the angle of internal friction) with a design PGA coefficient (A_s) value of 0.10g.

For the purposes of the stability analyses and to be conservative, soil and rock properties were based on the shear strength of stiff to hard clay. The weathered rock was modeled with a slope of 20° in consideration of the weathered rock bedding planes observed in the slope faces. The results of stability analyses are summarized in Tables 4 and 5 below.

Table 4 - Stability Analysis Results Sta 1136+00, H=21 ft

Design Condition	Calculated Minimum Factor of Safety	
End of Construction	8.2	
Long Term	1.8	
Seismic $(A = 0.10g)$	1.5	

Detailed graphical results of the stability analyses performed for the section at Sta 1136+00 are provided in Attachment 14.

JOB NO. 13-203 – HWY 70 WIDENING – HWY 128 TO I-30

Table 5 - Stability Analysis Results Sta 1406+00, H=44 ft

Design Condition	Calculated Minimum Factor of Safety	
End of Construction	4.0	
Long Term	1.7	
Seismic $(A = 0.10g)$	1.4	

Detailed graphical results of the stability analyses performed for the section at Sta 1406+00 are provided in Attachment 13. The results of the stability analyses indicate acceptable calculated minimum factor of safety values for all cases evaluated.

In light of our observations, the results of the borings, and the results of the stability analyses, the proposed 2H:1V cut slope configurations evaluated for this alignment are considered stable with respect to mass sliding. There are likely to be shallow slides and slumps associated with surface erosion and "pop outs" of exposed weathered shale and sandstone. However, this condition is expected to be a relatively minor maintenance issue similar to that of the current cut slope configurations.

It is expected that the long-term vegetation cover on the exposed 2H:1V cut slopes will be sparse and that erosion will be an on-going occurrence. We recommend that an adequate horizontal area be included at slope toes for rockfall and to facilitate maintenance and removal of accumulated debris. Erosion could be reduced by the incorporation of intermediate horizontal benches in the slopes, though this would increase the horizontal length of the slopes.

Hard rock which would warrant rock excavation methods was not encountered in the 12 borings drilled for this study facet. It must be noted that the steeply-dipping shale units in the area can contain random sandstone bedding and quartz veins. In the event isolated units of these more resistant rock types are encountered in utility trench excavations or other excavations, some heavy ripping or hoeram work may be required. Isolated floating sandstone boulders or hard sandstone seams may also be present within the moderately- to steeply-dipping shale. These units could also warrant rock excavation methods.

Pavement Subgrade Support

Based on the results of borings, the on-site subgrade soils are expected to vary in content and classification. The AASHTO classification of the subgrade soils is expected to include a wide range of classifications from A-1-a to A-7-6. Locally available borrow for use as unclassified embankment fill is expected to be comprised of similar soils. We recommend that

improved by undercut and replacement.

soils classifying as A-7-5 or A-7-6 with a plasticity index (PI) in excess of 18 be excluded from use as subgrade within 18 in. of the plan subgrade elevation. The top 18 in. of subgrade soils should have a maximum plasticity index (PI) of 18. The as-built pavement subgrade should be evaluated by the Engineer. Areas of unstable or otherwise unsuitable subgrade should be

Based on the results of CBR tests and correlation with the AASHTO classification of the anticipated subgrade soils, subgrade support is considered good. In light of the correlation with good subgrade support and factoring for environmental and serviceability criteria, an <u>effective</u> resilient modulus (M_R) value of 6300 lb per sq in. is recommended. For design of concrete pavements, we recommend a <u>modulus of subgrade reaction (k) value of 210 lbs per cu inch</u>. Site Grading

We expect that site grading will include some minor cut and fill placement. Subgrade preparation in the new embankment areas should begin with stripping the topsoil and any unsuitable surface soils. The stripping depth is expected to be on the order of 9 to 12 inches. Deeper stripping on the order of 12 to 18 in., more or less, is anticipated for heavily wooded areas.

After stripping and performing any cut, and prior to placing fill, the subgrade should be evaluated by proof-rolling with a loaded tandem-wheel dump truck or similar equipment where accessible. Areas identified to be soft or that exhibit pumping should be undercut, processed and recompacted, stabilized with additives, or replaced with suitable fill, whichever is appropriate. Depending on seasonal site conditions and final grading plans, undercuts on the order of 2 ft below existing grades, more or less, could be warranted to stabilize localized areas of weak surface soils. Undercut requirements must be field verified by the Engineer or Department during the work.

Embankments should be constructed in accordance with AHTD criteria (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 210). Where localized seepage into undercuts or excavations is a problem, undercuts should be backfilled with SM-1 (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 302) or stone backfill (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 207). The granular backfill should be vented to positive discharge if possible.

Fill and backfill should be placed in nominal 6- to 8-in.-thick loose lifts. All fill and backfill must be placed in horizontal lifts. Fills placed against existing slopes should be benched into the existing slope face as new fill is constructed. The in-place density and water content

should be determined for each lift of fill and backfill. Each lift of backfill and fill should be tested and approved prior to placing subsequent lifts.

CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Positive surface drainage should be established at the start of the work, be maintained during construction and following completion of the project to prevent surface water ponding and subsequent saturation of subgrade soils. Density and water content of all earthwork should be maintained until the embankments and bridge work are completed. Subgrade soils that become saturated by ponding water or runoff should be excavated to undisturbed soils. The embankment subgrade should be evaluated by the Engineer or Department during subgrade preparation and prior to starting embankment construction.

Shallow groundwater was encountered near the bridge locations in November 2013 and January, February, and March 2014. Seepage into isolated excavations such as footings can probably be controlled by ditching or sump-and-pump methods. If seepage into excavations becomes a problem, backfill should consist of clean sand (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 302, SM-1) or clean, crushed stone (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 207). Sand or stone backfill should be vented to positive discharge at daylight or into storm drainage lines where possible. All bridge foundation undercuts should be backfilled with concrete.

Where surface seeps or springs are encountered during site grading, we recommend the seepage be directed via French drains or blanket drains to positive discharge at daylight or to storm drainage lines. We also recommend that blanket drains be constructed in any existing drainage features to be filled in the grading work. Blanket drains should consist of at least 8 to 12 in. of clean filter stone (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 403, Class 3 Mineral Aggregate or an approved alternate) fully encapsulated by a filter fabric. A fabric complying with AHTD Standard Specifications Section 625, Type 1 or an approved equal is recommended. Drains should direct water to positive discharge at daylight or into storm drain lines.

Piles should be installed in compliance with AHTD Standard Specifications Section 805. Piles should be carefully examined prior to driving and piles with structural defects should be rejected. Any splices in steel piles should develop the full cross-sectional capacity of un-spliced piles.

Pile installation should be monitored by qualified personnel to maintain specific and complete driving records and observe pile installation procedures. Driving records should be

JOB NO. 13-203 – HWY 70 WIDENING – HWY 128 TO I-30

available for review by the Engineer during pile installation. We recommend that steel H-piles be driven with a hammer system capable of delivering at least 20,000 ft-lbs per blow for both the HP 12x53 or HP 14x73 piles driven to refusal in shale. Blow counts on steel piles should be limited to about 20 blows per inch. Practical pile refusal may be defined as a penetration of 0.5 in. or less for the final 10 blows.

All footing excavations should be observed by the Engineer or Department to verify suitable bearing, adequate undercut and final cleanup. Footing excavations must be clean and dry at the time of concrete placement. All footing bottoms should be essentially horizontal. The use of stepped footings is suitable. Where footing excavations will remain open for extended periods, we recommend that the bearing stratum be protected with a thin layer of seal concrete. Any overexcavation of footings should be backfilled with concrete.

Rock is expected to be encountered in the footing excavations and could be encountered in other shallow excavations. The weathered shale is generally rippable. However, interbedded sandstone layers and beds, localized massive sandstone, or more resistant hard shale could be encountered at varying depths. Rock excavation methods could be required where more resistant rock is encountered. Some overbreak of excavations advanced into the hard shale or sandstone should be anticipated. All overbreaks in footing excavations should be backfilled with concrete.

CLOSING

The Engineer or the Department should monitor site preparation, grading work and all foundation and pavement construction. Subsurface conditions significantly at variance with those encountered in the borings and test pits should be brought to the attention of the Geotechnical Engineer. The conclusions and recommendations of this report should then be reviewed in light of the new information.

The following illustrations are attached and complete this report.

Attachment 1	Site Vicinity Map
Attachment 2	Plan of Borings
Attachment 3	Roadway Boring and Test Pit Logs
Attachment 4	Ten Mile Creek (East) Boring Logs
Attachment 5	Caney Creek Boring Logs
Attachment 6	Generalized Subsurface Profiles
Attachment 7	Cut Slope Boring Logs
Attachment 8	Keys to Terms and Symbols
Attachment 9	Classification Test Results
Attachment 10	Subgrade Support Laboratory Testing
Attachment 11	Summary of Rock Compression Tests
Attachment 12	Wave Equation Drivability Analysis
Attachment 13	Slope Stability Analyses – Cut Slopes

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. Should you have any questions regarding this report, or if we may be of additional assistance during final design or construction, please call on us.

Sincerely,

GRUBBS, HOSKYN, BARTON &WYATT, INC.

Matthew R. Satterfield, P.E. Senior Project Engineer

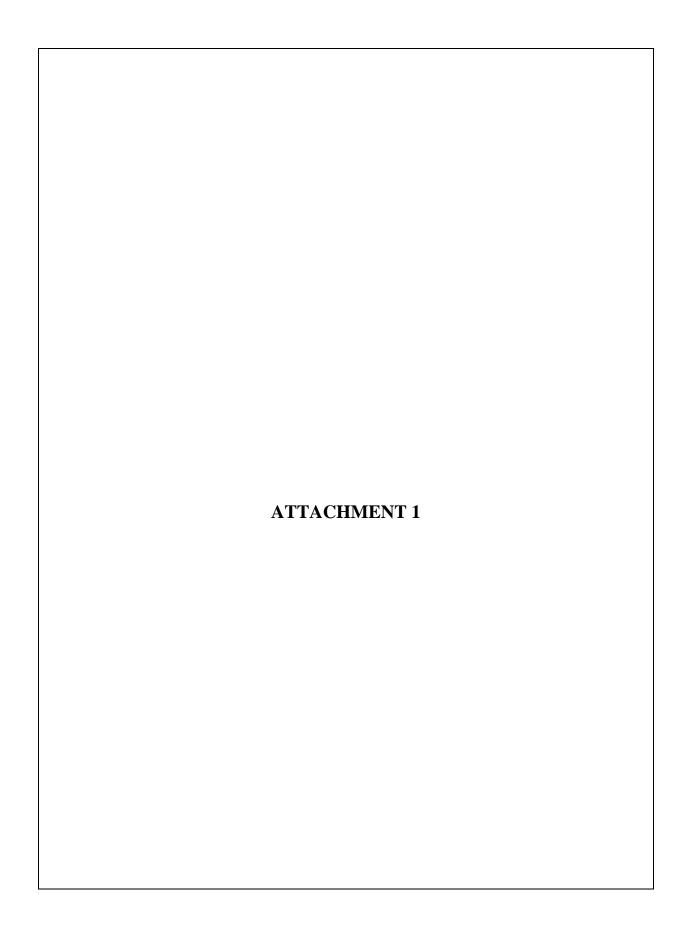
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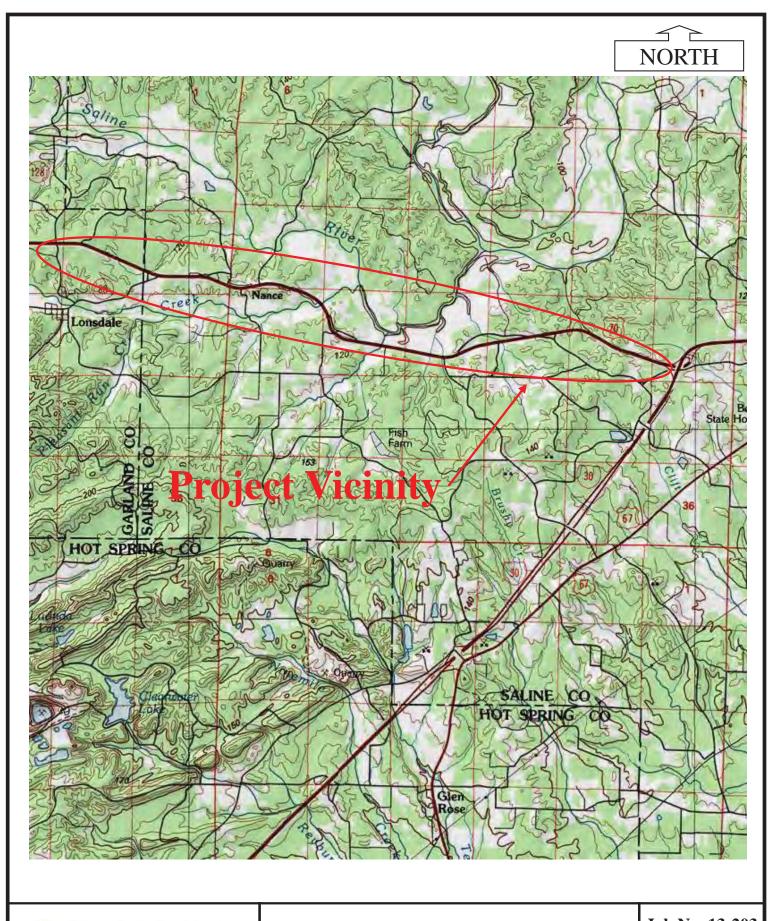
President

MRS/MEW:jw

Copies Submitted: Michael Baker International

Attn: Mr. Michael H Stengel, P.E. (3+email)
Attn: Mr. Fred Harper, P.E. (1-email)
Attn: Mr. Scott Thornsberry, P.E. (1-email)



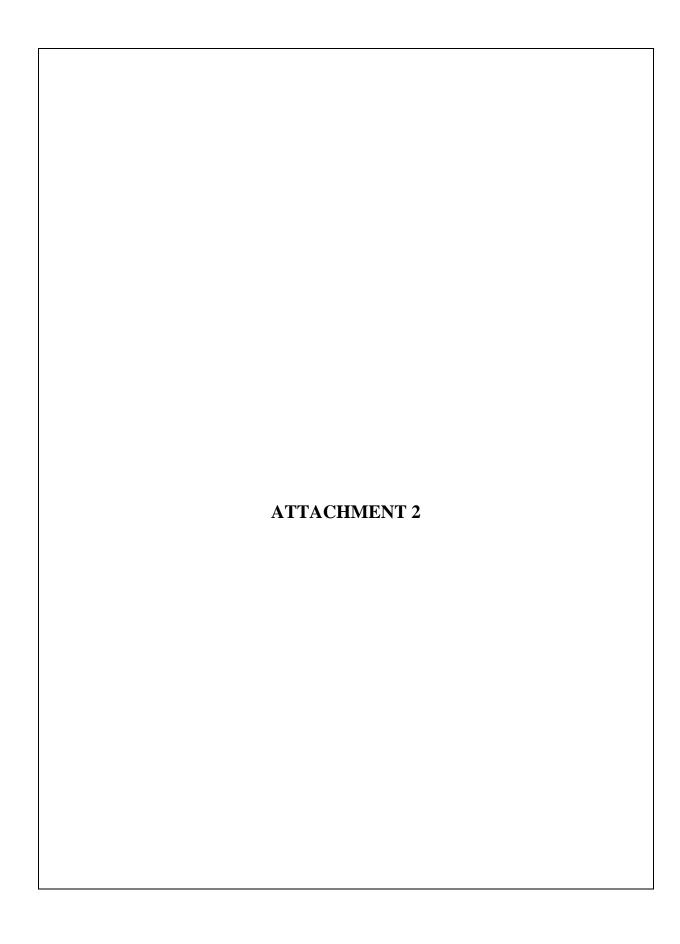




PROJECT VICINITY MAP

AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Garland and Saline Counties, Arkansas **Job No. 13-203**

Not to Scale

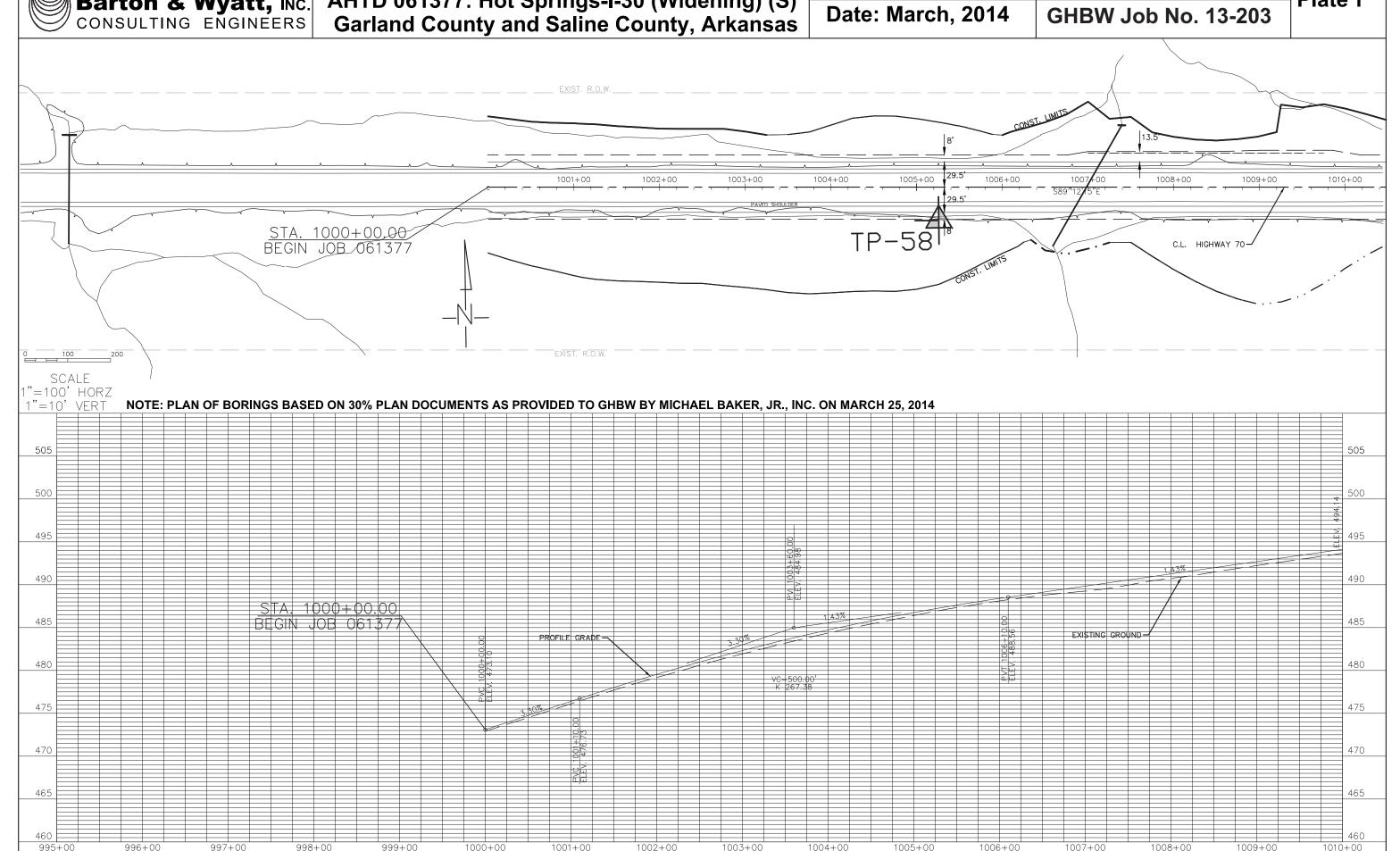


PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS

AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S)

Plan Scale: 1" = 100'

AHTD Job No. 061377

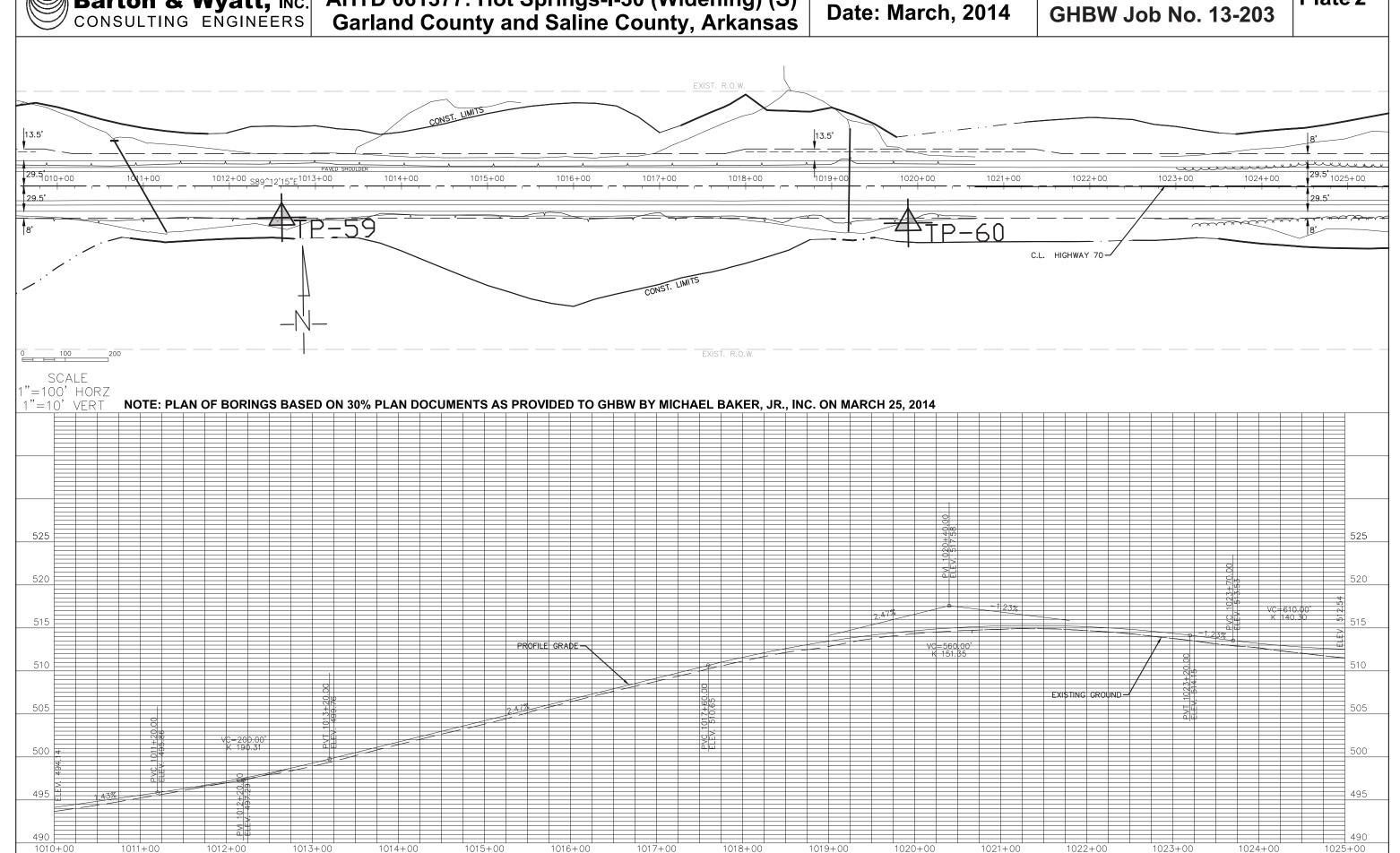




PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas

Plan Scale: 1" = 100' **AHTD Job No. 061377**

GHBW Job No. 13-203



Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS C.L. HWY. 70 STA. 1028+63.91= C.L. LONSDALE CUTOFF RD. STA. 10+00.00= C.L. HWY. 128 STA. 10+00.00 1027+00 1028+00 1026+00

PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S)

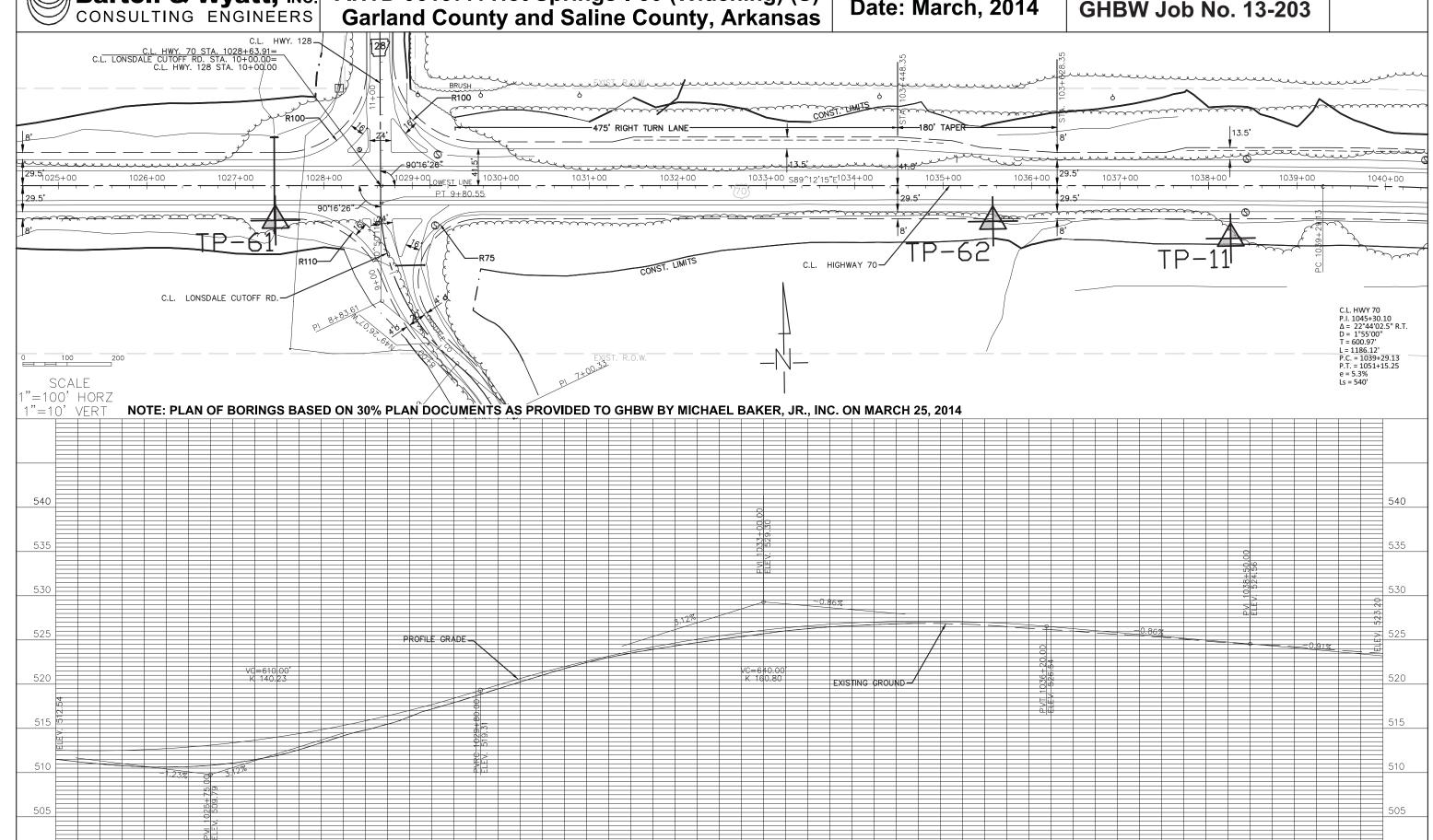
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AHTD Job No. 061377 GHBW Job No. 13-203

Plate 3

1040+00



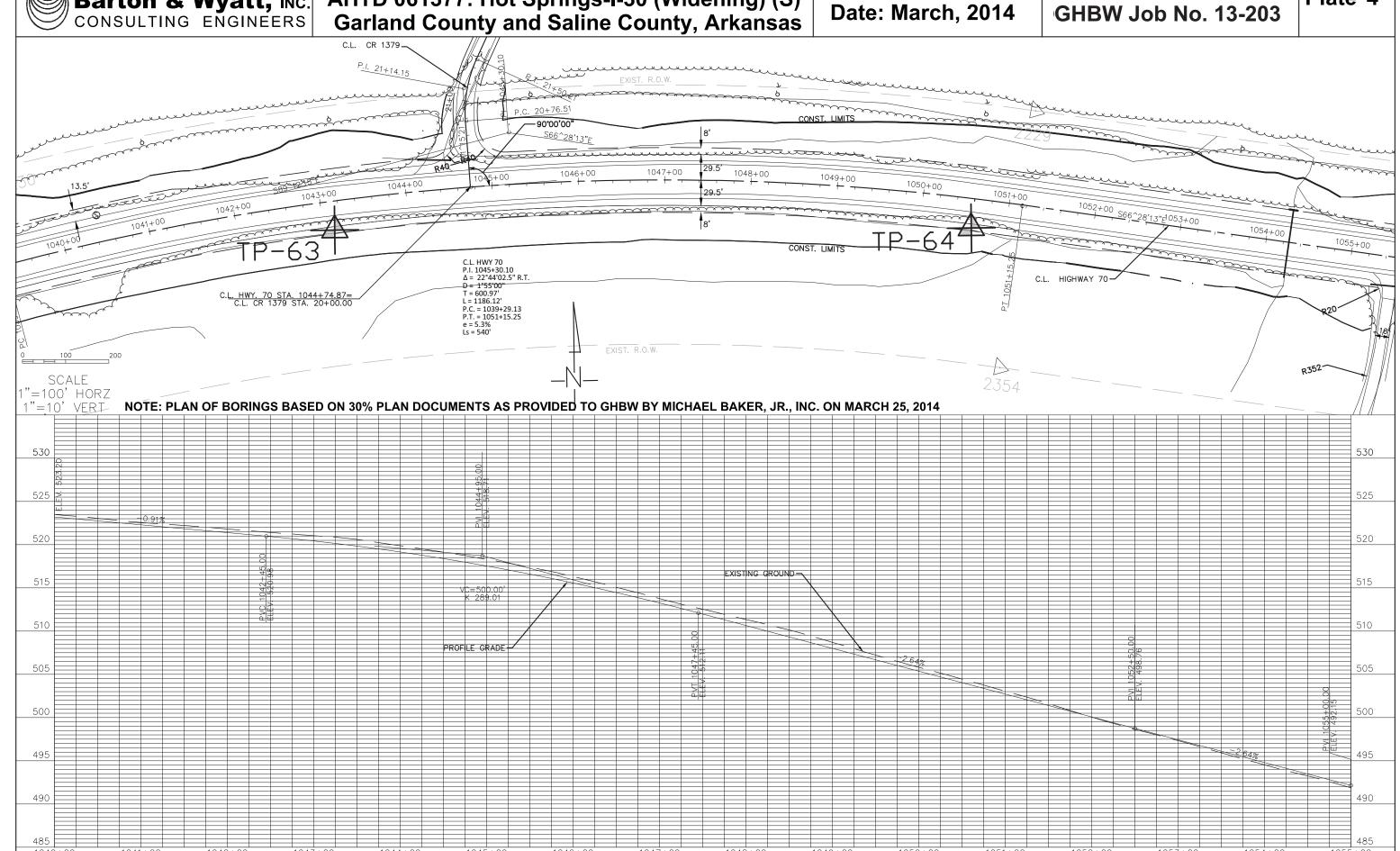
PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS

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Plan Scale: 1" = 100'

GHBW Job No. 13-203

AHTD Job No. 061377

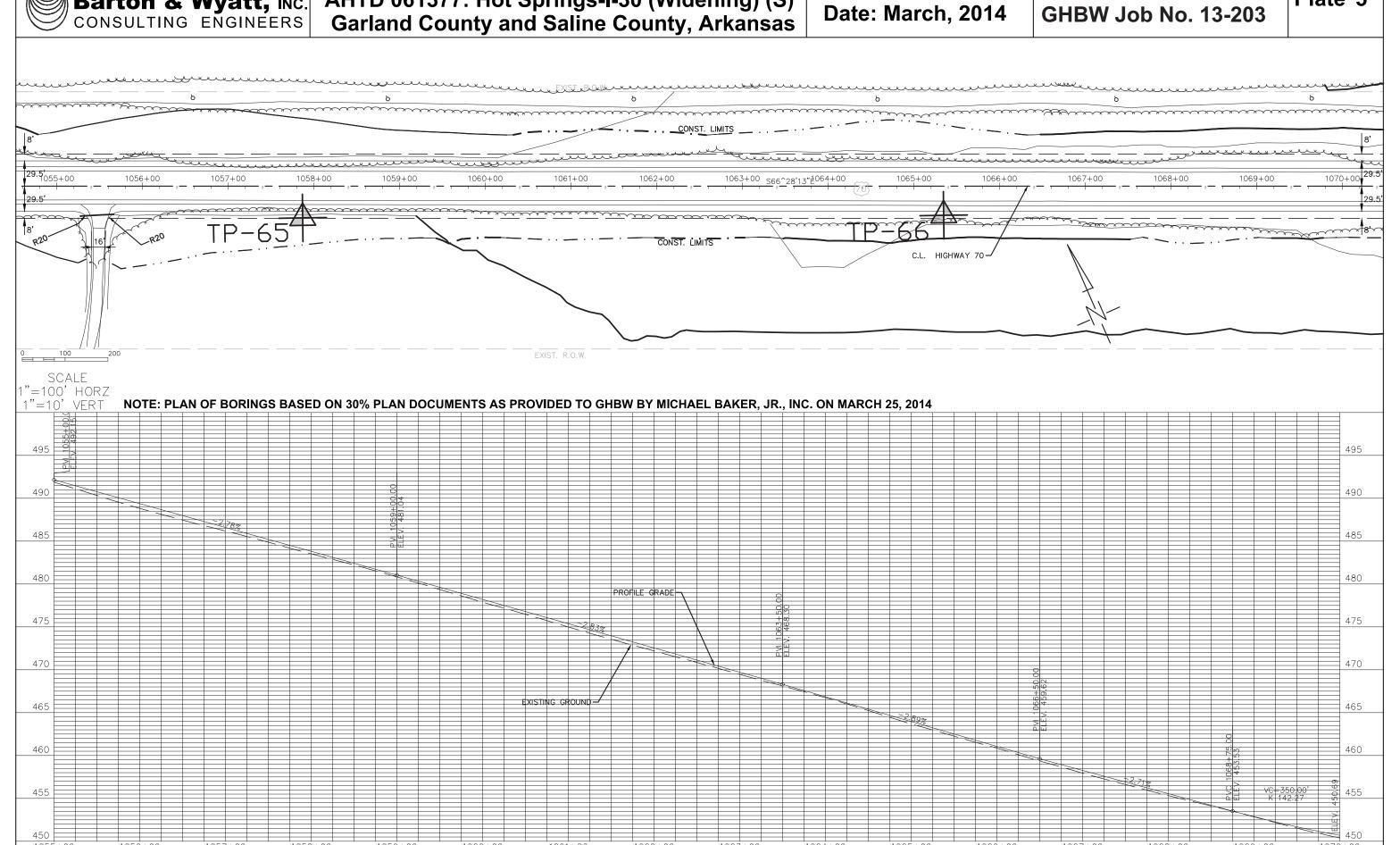


PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS

AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S)

Plan Scale: 1" = 100' **AHTD Job No. 061377**

GHBW Job No. 13-203



PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS

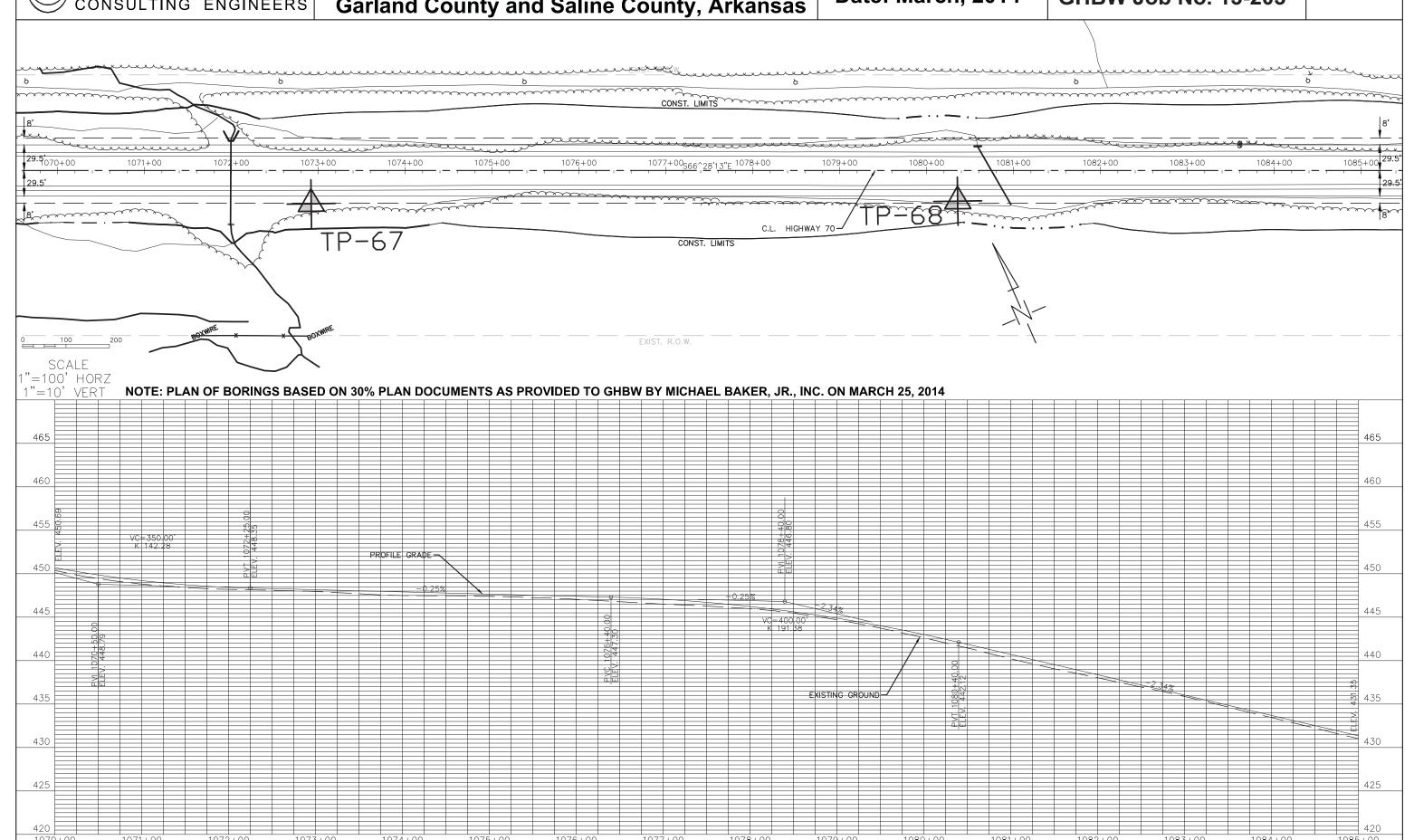
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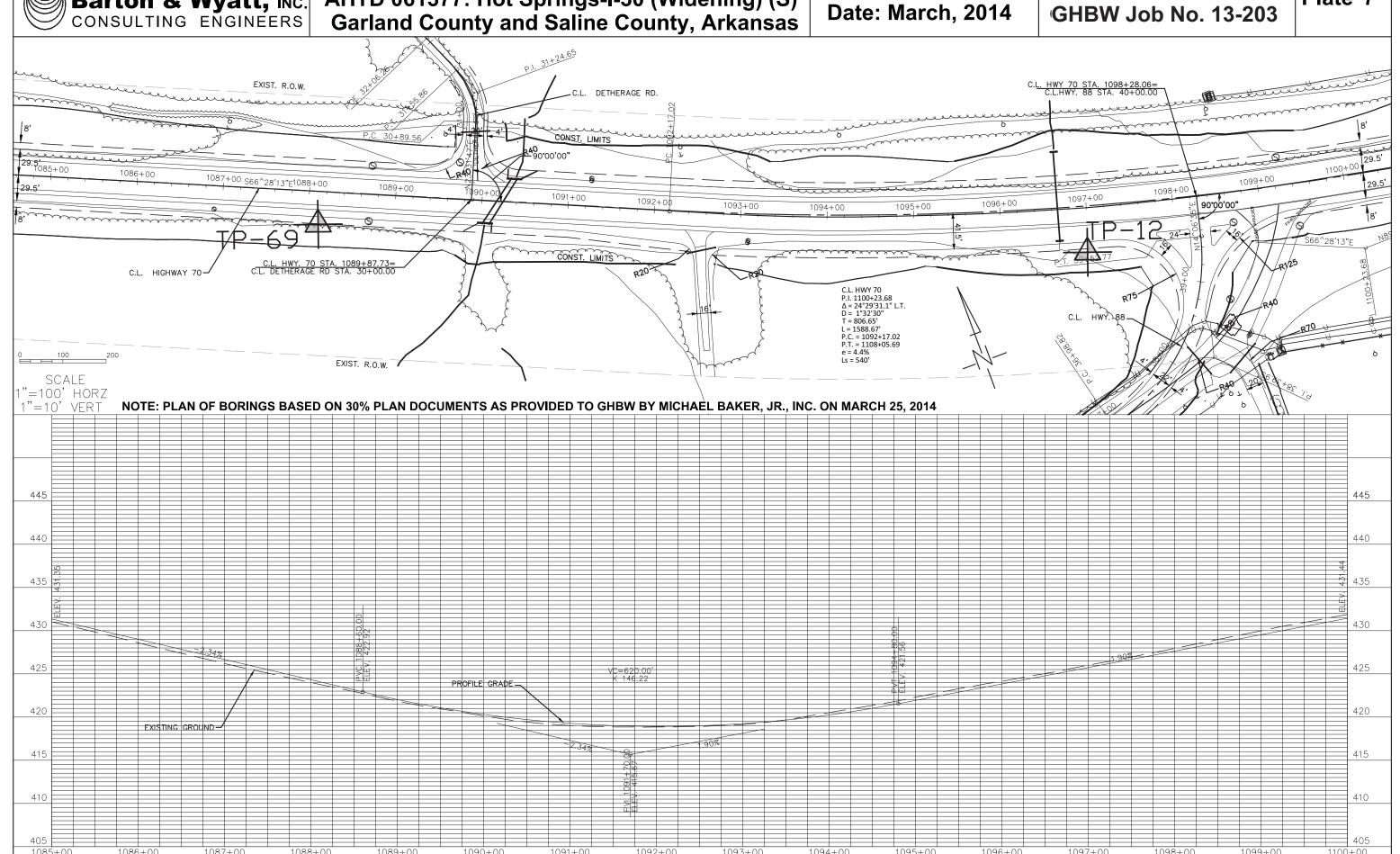
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PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S)

Plan Scale: 1" = 100'

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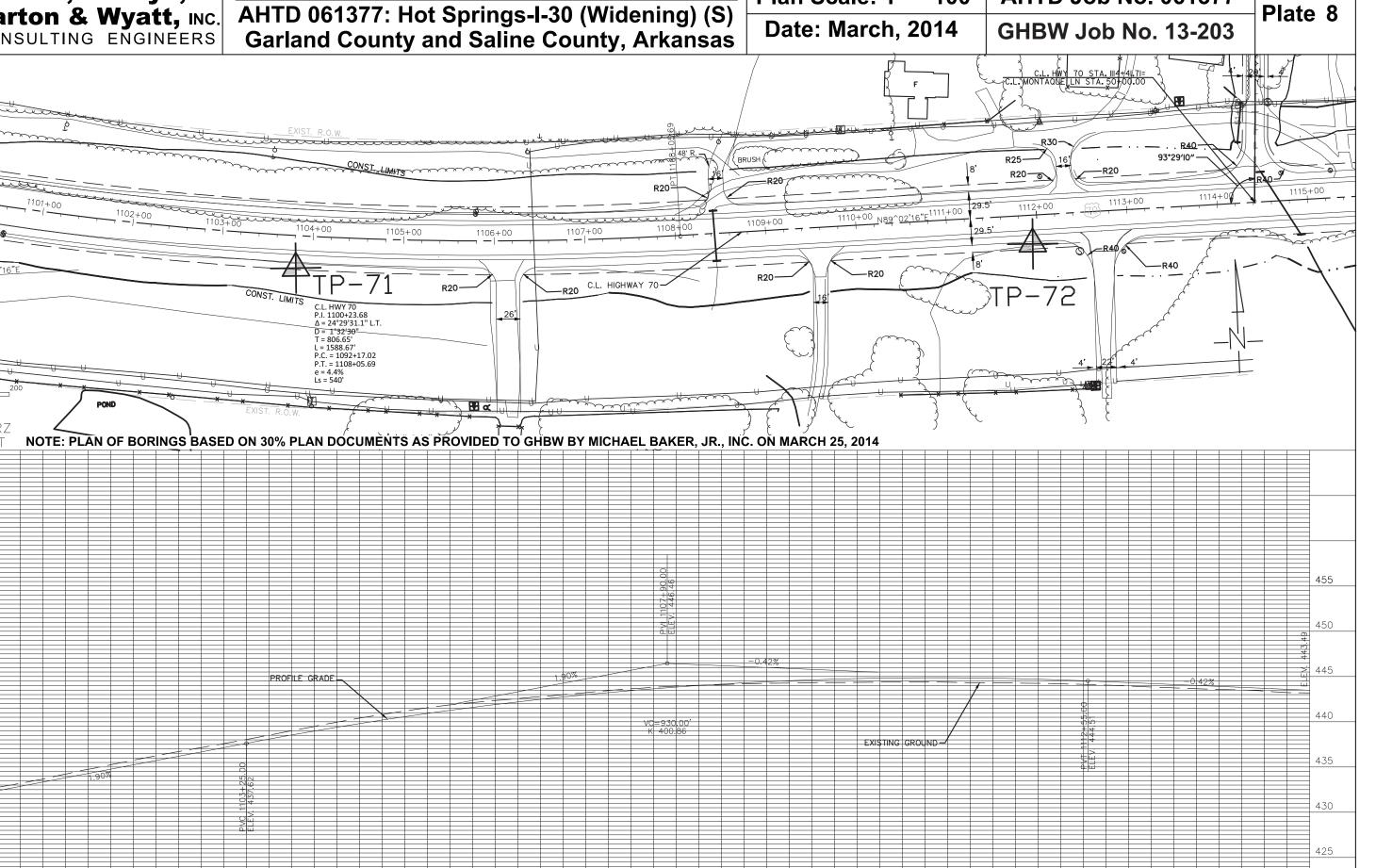
PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS

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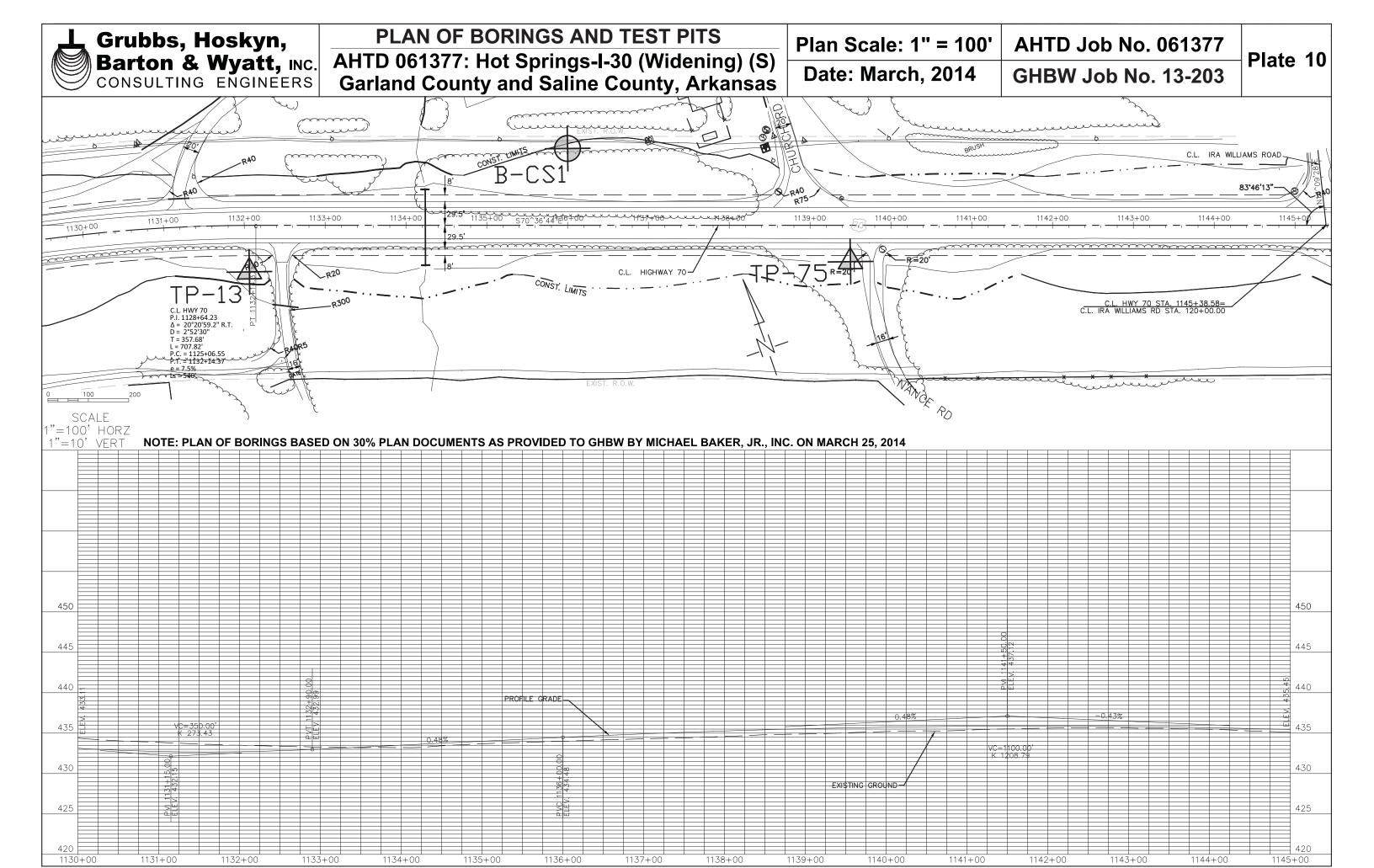
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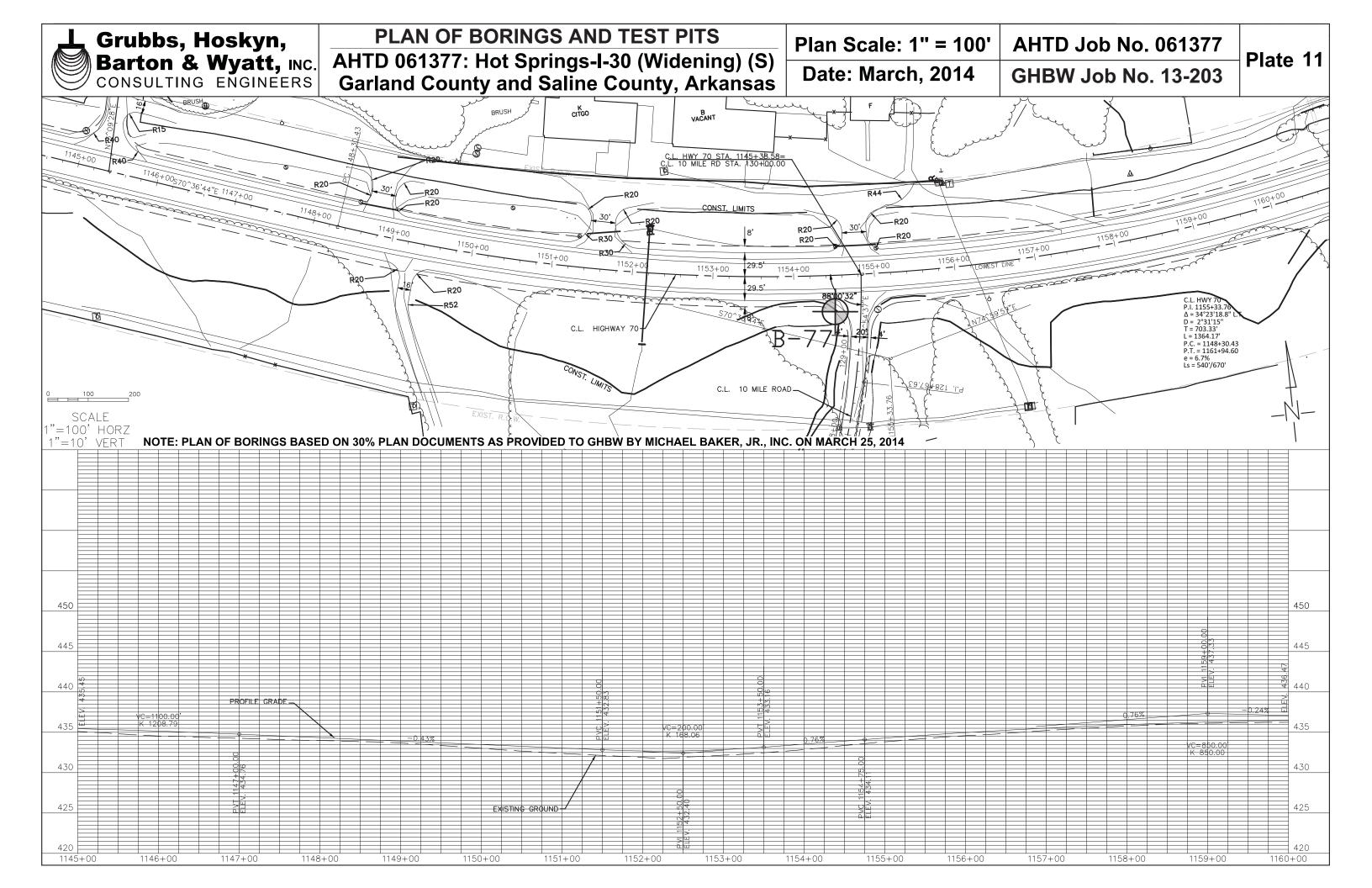
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CONSULTING ENGINEERS **PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS** Plan Scale: 1" = 100' **AHTD Job No. 061377** AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Plate 9 Date: March, 2014 **GHBW Job No. 13-203** Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas 1125+00 1122+00 N89^02'16"£123+00 C.L. HIGHWAY 70 SCALE "=100' HORZ 1"=10' NOTE: PLAN OF BORINGS BASED ON 30% PLAN DOCUMENTS AS PROVIDED TO GHBW BY MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. ON MARCH 25, 2014 PROFILE GRADE 425 425 420 1121 + 00





PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS **Plan Scale: 1" = 100' AHTD Job No. 061377** AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Plate 12 Date: March, 2014 **GHBW Job No. 13-203** Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas 1169+00 1168+00 P-79 R20 1160+00 C.L. HWY 70 P.I. 1172+50.63 \(\Delta = 30^\circ 619.8"\) R.T. D = 2\circ 25'00" T = 656.14' L = 1280.23' P.C. = 1165+94.49 P.T. = 1178+74.72 e = 6.5\circ 6 -C.L. HWY 70 STA 1166+49.71= C.L. NARROWS RD STA. 140+00.00 C.L. HWY 70 P.I. 1155+33.76 Δ = 34'23'18.8" L.T. D = 2°31'15" T = 703.33' R20-NOTE: PLAN OF BORINGS BASED ON 30% PLAN DOCUMENTS AS PROVIDED TO GHBW BY MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. ON MARCH 25, 2014 445 440 435 430 430

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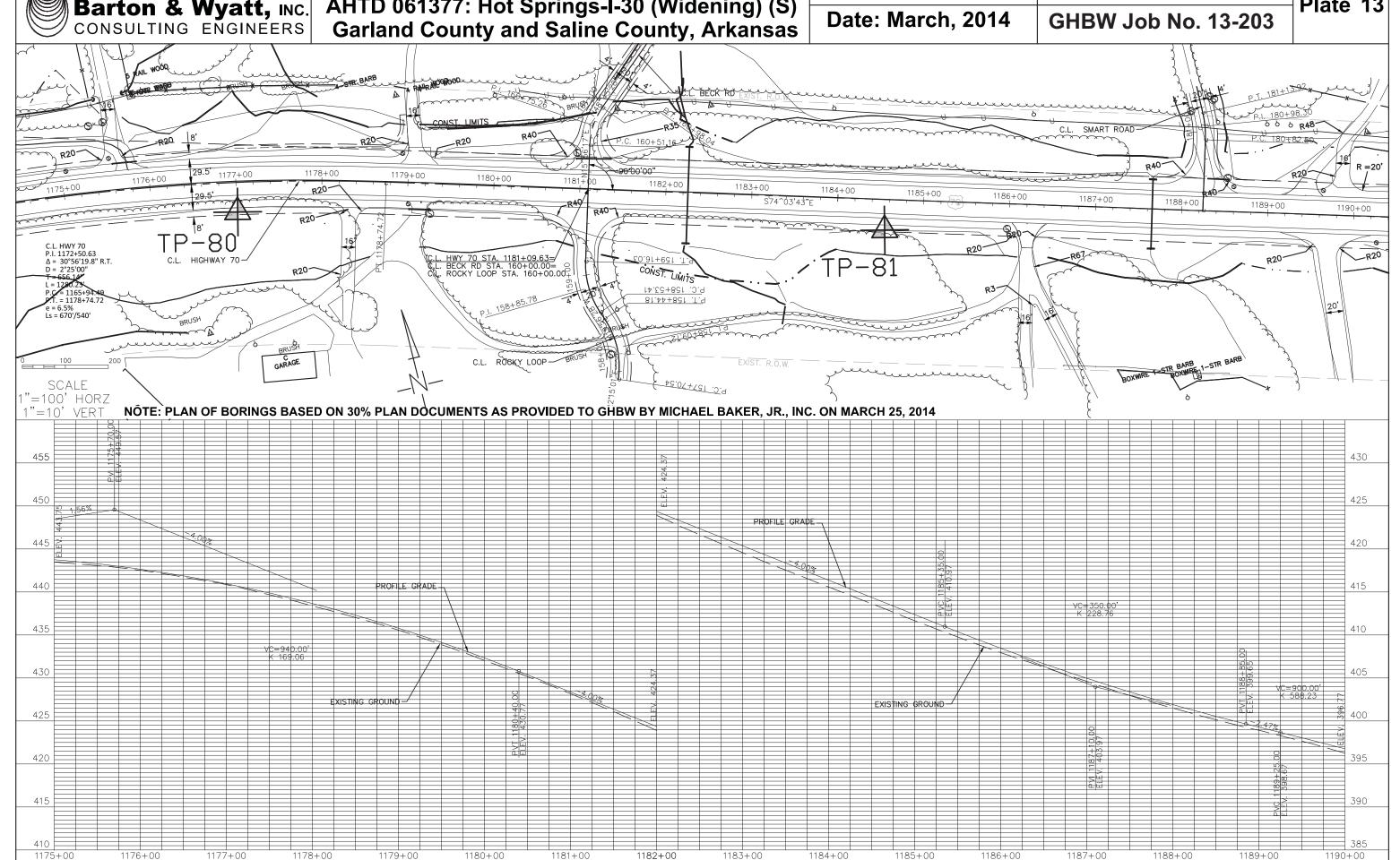
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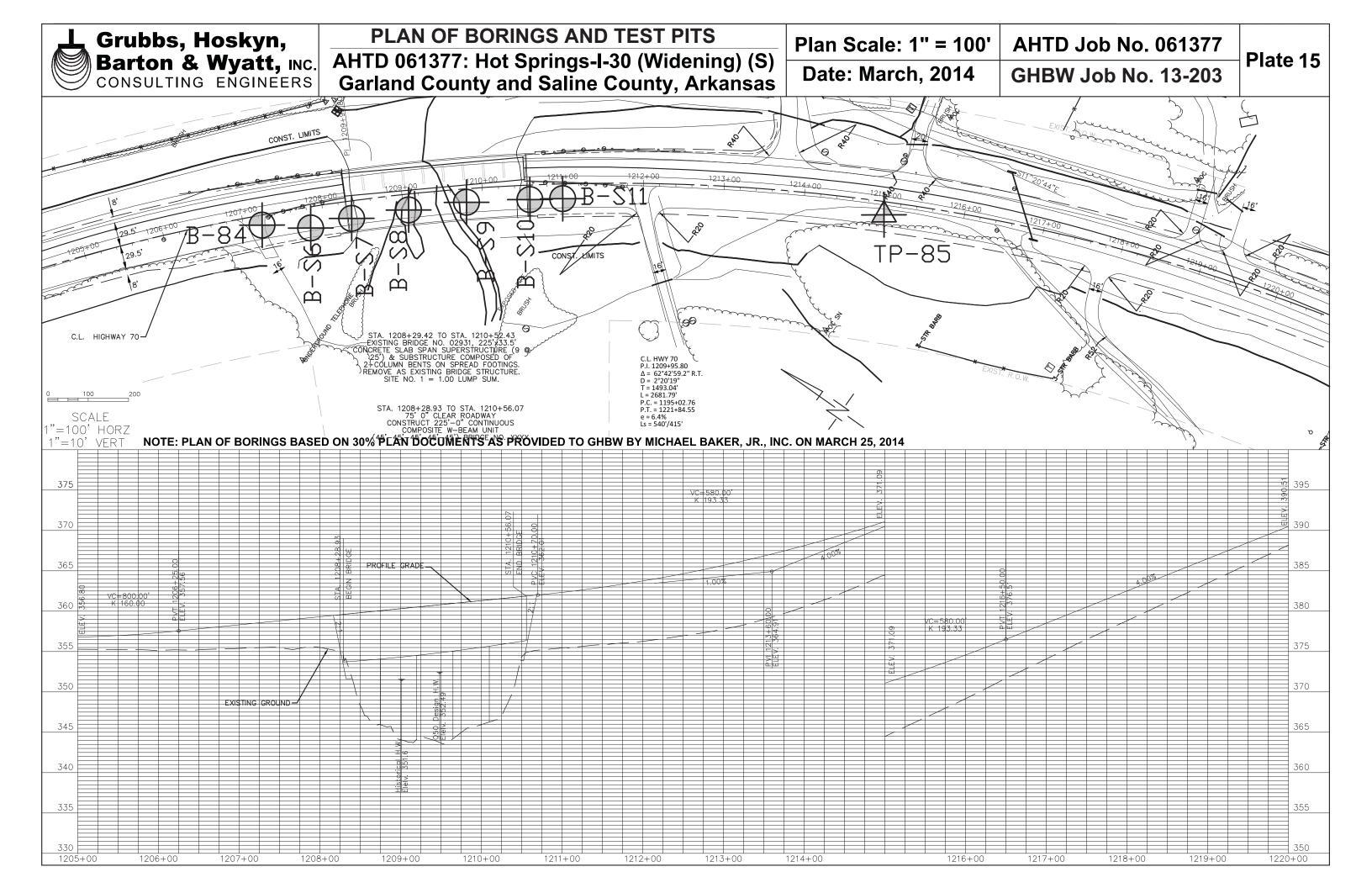
GHBW Job No. 13-203

AHTD Job No. 061377

Plate 13



Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS **PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS** Plan Scale: 1" = 100' **AHTD Job No. 061377** AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Plate 14 Date: March, 2014 **GHBW Job No. 13-203** Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas B-CS4 C.L. HWY 70 P.I. 1209+95.80 Δ = 62°242'59.2" R.T. L = 2681.79' P.C. = 1195+02.76 P.T. = 1221+84.55 e = 6.3% Ls = 540'/415' C.L. HIGHWAY 70 SCALE "=100' HORZ NOTE: PLAN OF BORINGS BASED ON 30% PLAN DOCUMENTS AS PROVIDED TO GHBW BY MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. ON MARCH 25, 2014 1"=10' 405 400 380 390 PROFILE GRADE EXISTING GROUND 375 365 350 1196+00 1205+00



PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS Grubbs, Hoskyn,
Barton & Wyatt, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS Plan Scale: 1" = 100' **AHTD Job No. 061377** AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Plate 16 Date: March, 2014 **GHBW Job No. 13-203 Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas** C.L. HWY 70 P.I. 1209+95.80 Δ = 62°42'59.2" R.T. D = 2°20'19" T = 1493.04' L = 2681.79' P.C. = 1195+02.76 P.T. = 1221+84.55 e = 6.3% Ls = 540'/415' <u>...</u>87 C.L. HWY 70 P.I. 1233+22.67 CONST. LIMI $\Delta = 68^{\circ}30'00.9'' L.T$ T = 990.68L = 1739.53' P.C. = 1223+31.99 P.T. = 1240+71.53 NOTE: PLAN OF BORINGS BASED ON 30% PLAN DOCUMENTS AS PROVIDED TO GHBW BY MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. ON MARCH 25, 2014 420 420

PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS Plan Scale: 1" = 100' **AHTD Job No. 061377** AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Plate 17 Date: March, 2014 **GHBW Job No. 13-203** Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas C.L. BROWNING ROAD CONST. LIMITS TP-88 C.L. HWY 70 P.I. 1233+22.67 Δ = 68°30'00.9" L.T. D = 3°56'16" T = 990.68' L = 1739.53' P.C. = 1223+31.99 P.T. = 1430.71.52 e = 9.2% Ls = 415'/630' NOTE: PLAN OF BORINGS BASED ON 30% PLAN DOCUMENTS AS PROVIDED TO GHBW BY MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. ON MARCH 25, 2014 400 5 5 5 8 400 395 395 PROFILE GRADE 370 360 360

1246+00

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS **PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS** Plan Scale: 1" = 100' **AHTD Job No. 061377** AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Plate 18 Date: March, 2014 **GHBW Job No. 13-203** Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas 87°29¹42 CONST. LIMITS M \mathfrak{A} STA. 1261+84.94 TO STA. 1262+59.83
EXISTING BRIDGE NO. 02932, 75'x33.5'
CONCRETE SLAB SPAN SUPERSTRUCTURE (3 @25') & SUBSTRUCTURE*
COMPOSED OF 2-COLUMN BENTS ON SPREAD FOOTINGS.
REMOVE AS EXISTING BRIDGE STRUCTURE. &
SITE NO. 2 = 1.00 LUMP SUM. KAYCE LANE -STA. 1261+84.96 TO STA. 1262+59.05 75'-0" CLEAR ROADWAY CONSTRUCT 72'-0" SIMPLE COMPOSITE W-BEAM SPAN NOTE: PLAN OF BORINGS BASED ON 30% PLAN DOCUMENTS AS PROVIDED TO GHBW BY MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. ON MARCH 25, 2014 PROFILE GRADE 365 340 340 330 330 1265+00

Grubbs, Hoskyn,
Barton & Wyatt, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS **PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS** Plan Scale: 1" = 100' **AHTD Job No. 061377** AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Plate 19 Date: March, 2014 **GHBW Job No. 13-203 Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas** EXIST. R.O.W. CONST. LIMITS 1267 + 001268 + 00 1266 + 001280+00 92°30'<u>1</u>8 C.L. HIGHWAY 70-CONST. LIMITS SEE PREVIOUS SHEET LAYOUT DIMENSIONS. KAYCE LANE C.L. HWY 70 P.I. 1280+66.60 Δ = 2°19'54.6" R.T. D = 0°30'00" T = 233.22' L = 466.37' EXIST. R.O.W. P.C. = 1278+33.38 P.T. = 1282+99.75 NO SUPER "=100' HORZ NOTE: PLAN OF BORINGS BASED ON 30% PLAN DOCUMENTS AS PROVIDED TO GHBW BY MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. ON MARCH 25, 2014 360 PROFILE GRADE 345 340 335 335 1276+00 1280+00

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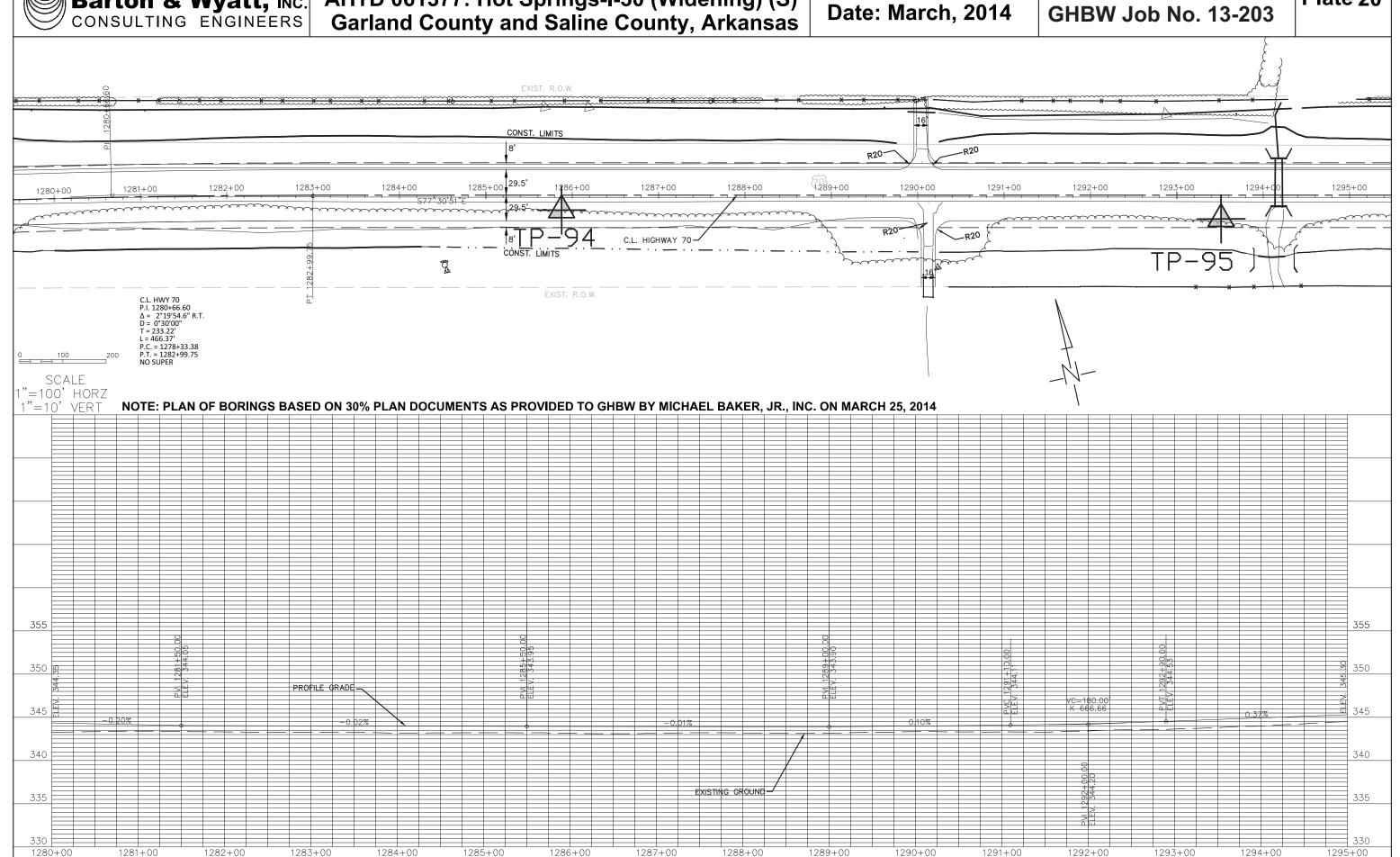
PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS

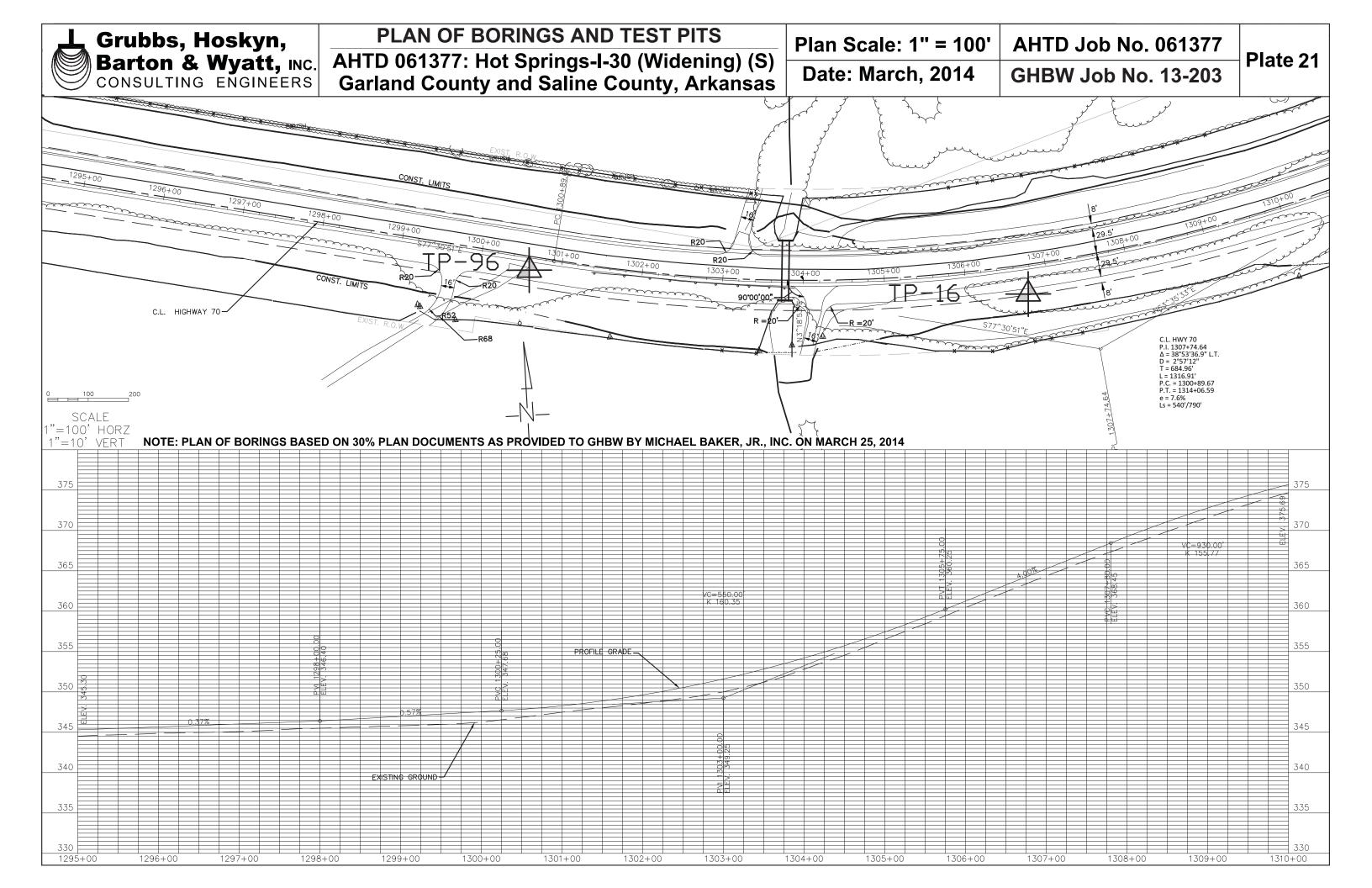
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Plan Scale: 1" = 100' AHTD Job No. 061377

GHBW Job No. 13-203

Plate 20





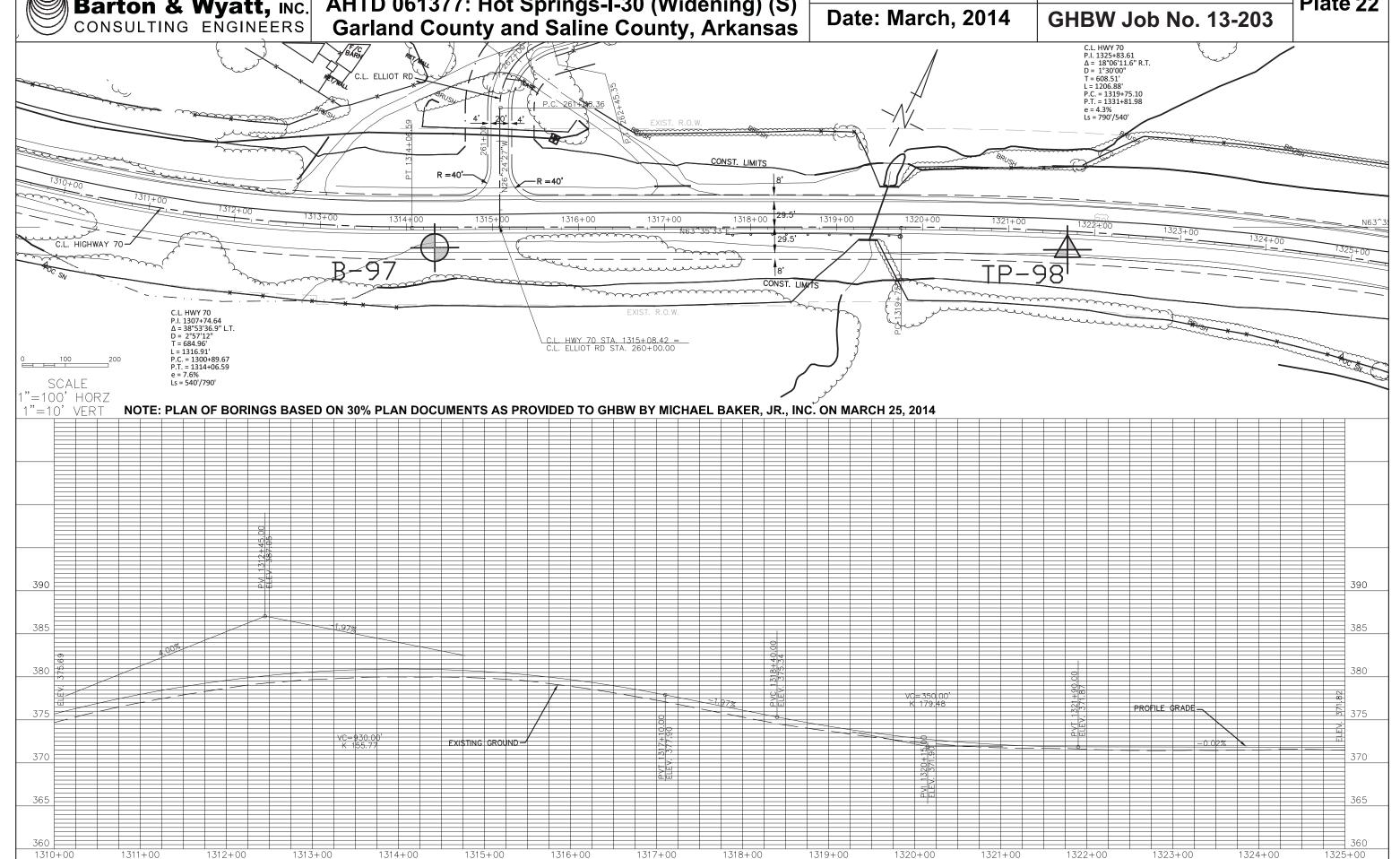
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CONSULTING ENGINEERS

PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas

Plan Scale: 1" = 100' AHTD Job No. 061377

GHBW Job No. 13-203

Plate 22

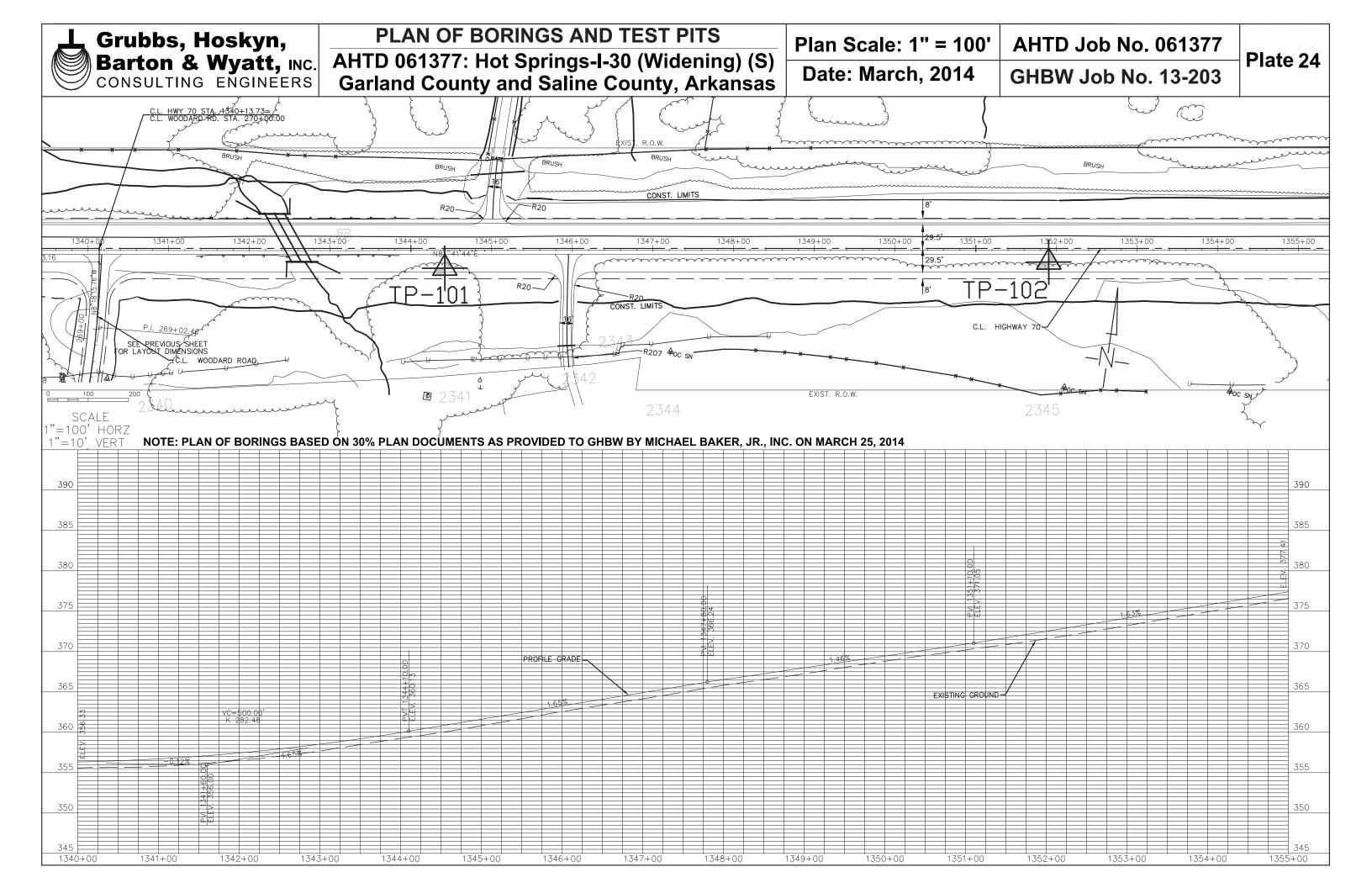


Grubbs, Hoskyn,
Barton & Wyatt, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS **PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS** Plan Scale: 1" = 100' **AHTD Job No. 061377** AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Plate 23 Date: March, 2014 **GHBW Job No. 13-203 Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas** CONST. LIMITS 1334+00 N81^41'44"E1335+00 R20_ 「P-100 L = 1206.88' P.C. = 1319+75.10 P.T. = 1331+81.98 C.L. WOODWARD ROAD NOTE: PLAN OF BORINGS BASED ON 30% PLAN DOCUMENTS AS PROVIDED TO GHBW BY MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. ON MARCH 25, 2014 385 360

350

1340+00

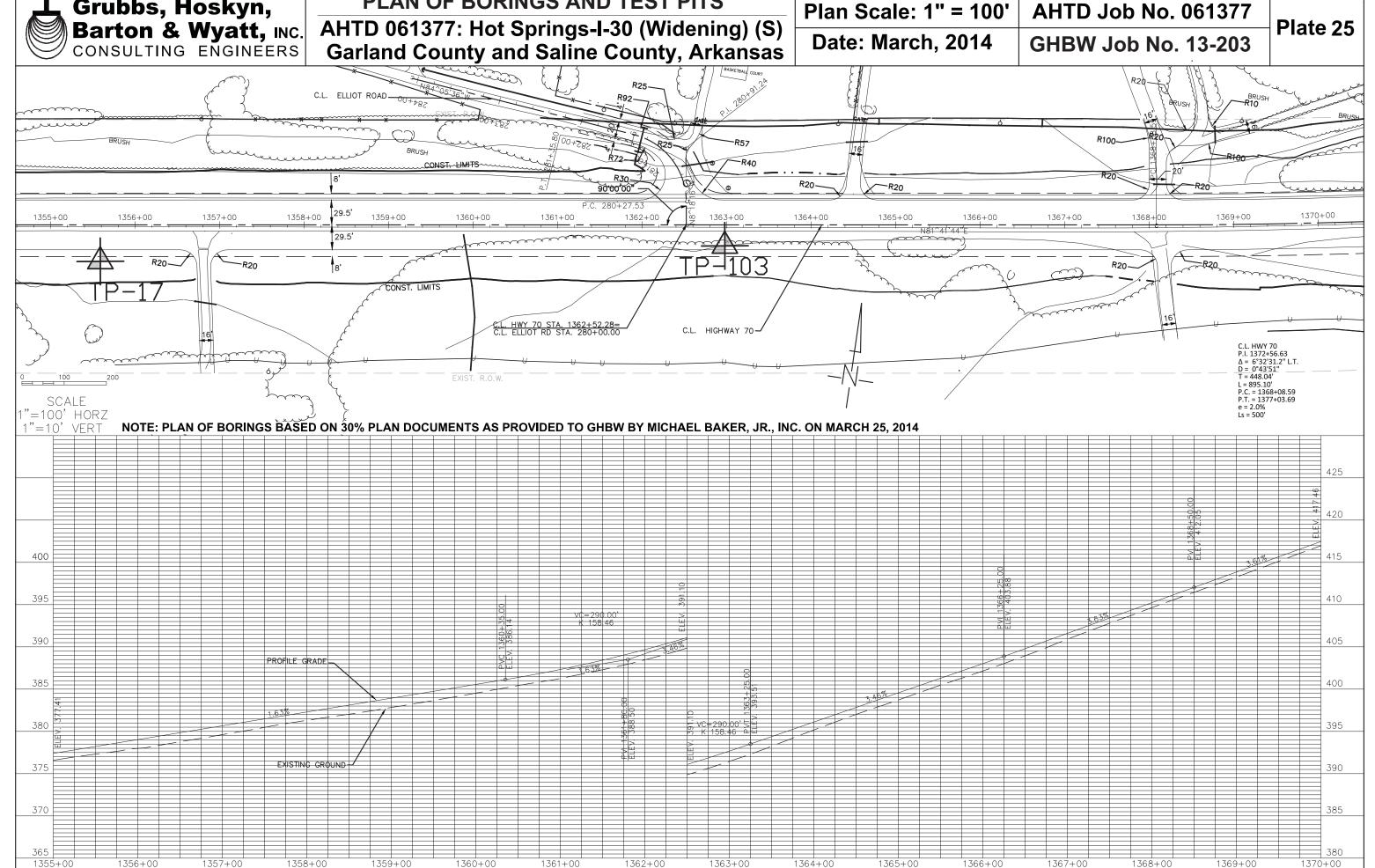
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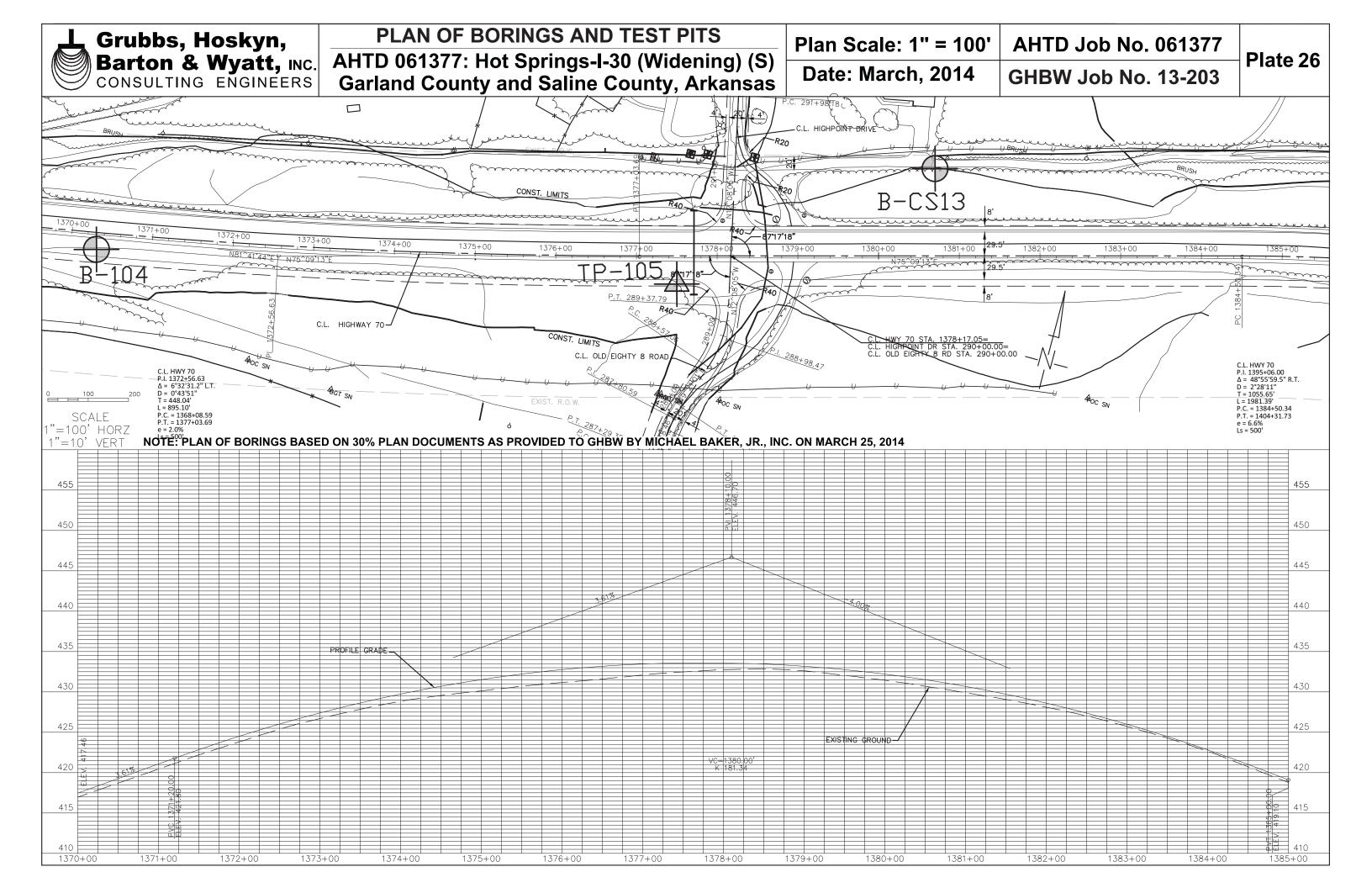


Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS

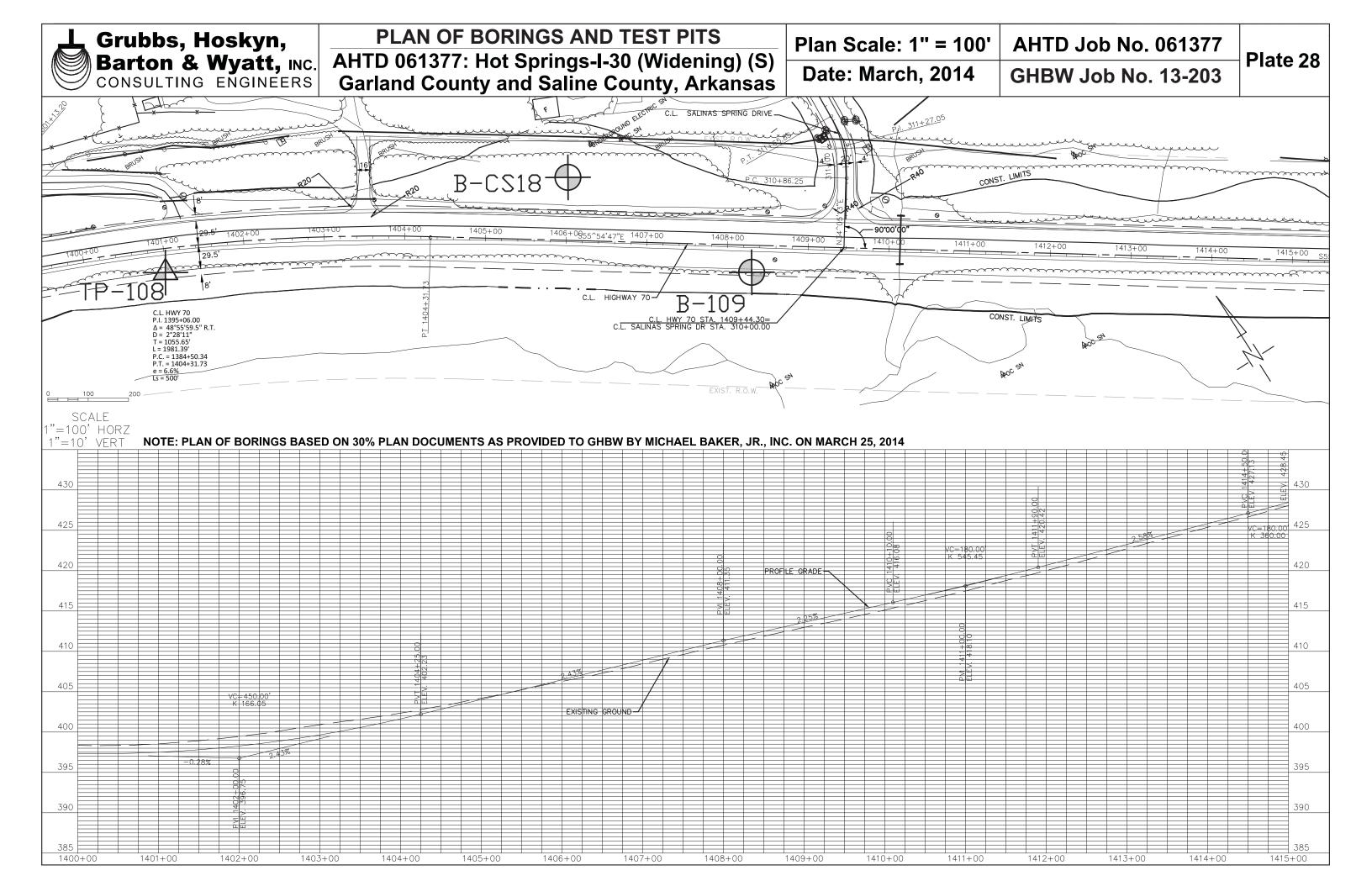
PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS

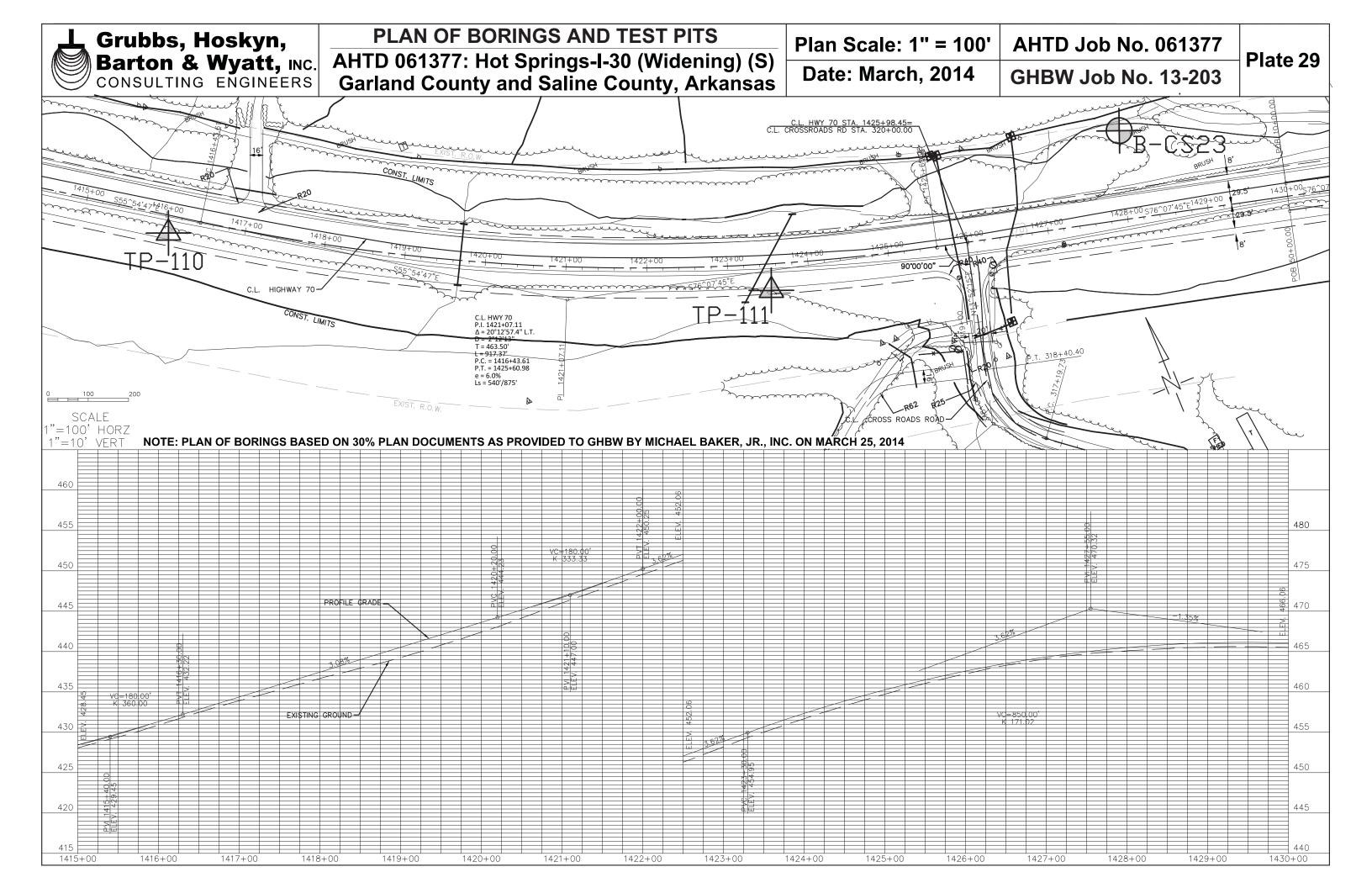
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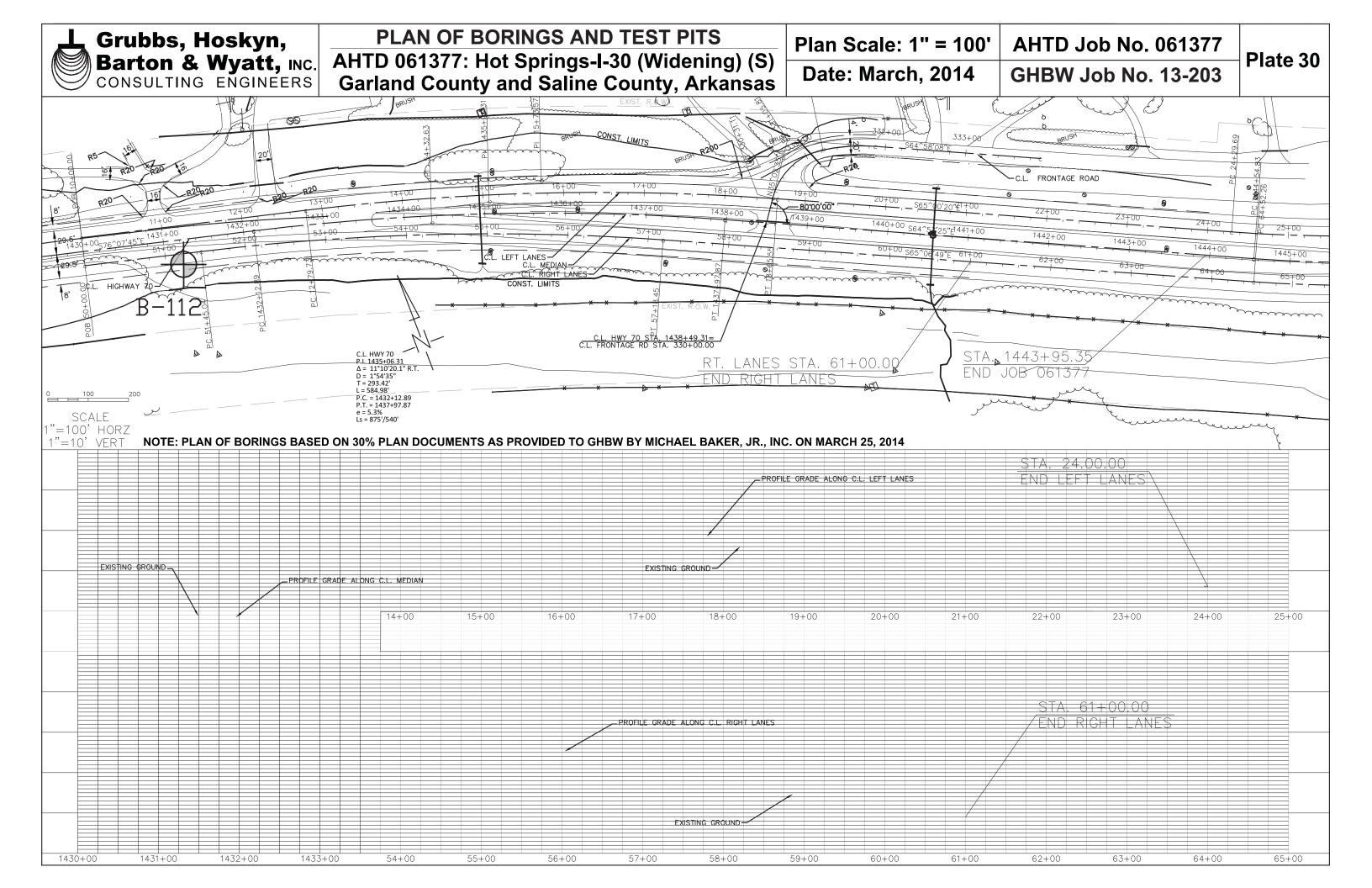


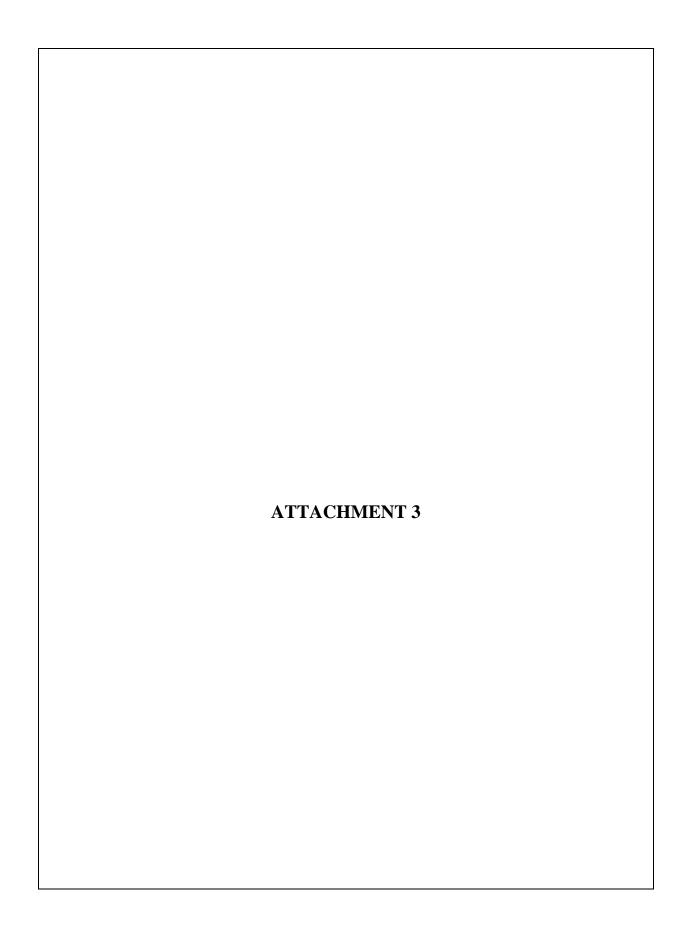


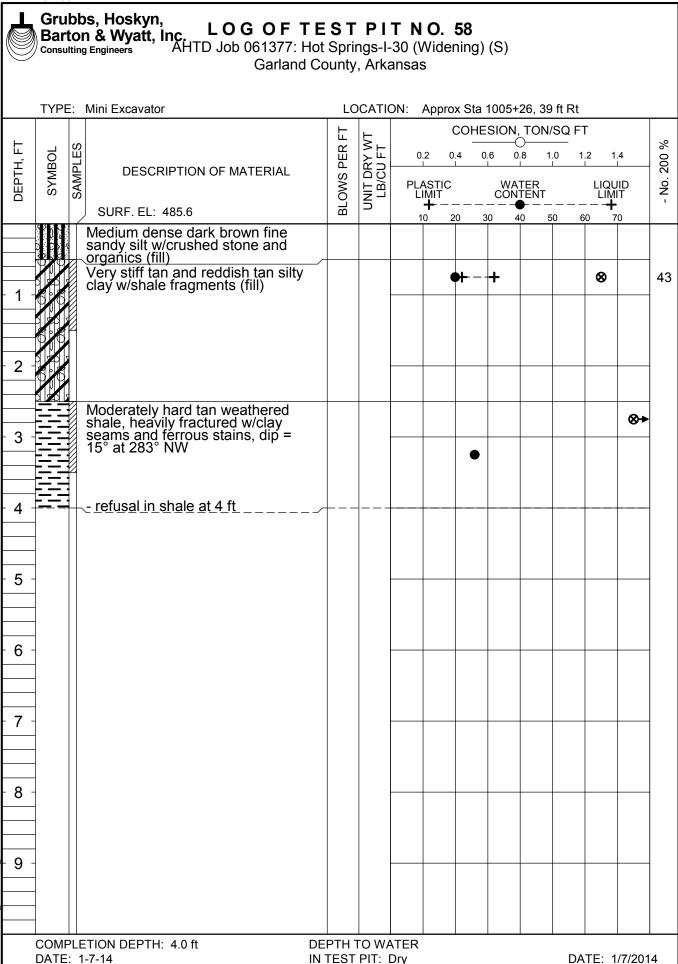
Grubbs, Hoskyn,
Barton & Wyatt, INC.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS **PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS** Plan Scale: 1" = 100' **AHTD Job No. 061377** AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) Plate 27 Date: March, 2014 **GHBW Job No. 13-203 Garland County and Saline County, Arkansas** B-CS16 1392+00 1393+00 TP-107 C.L. HWY 70 P.I. 1395+06.00 Δ = 48°55'59.5" R.T. D = 2°28'11" T = 1055.65' L = 1981.39' SCALE NOTE: PLAN OF BORINGS BASED ON 30% PLAN DOCUMENTS AS PROVIDED TO GHBW BY MICHAEL BAKER, JR., INC. ON MARCH 25, 2014 430 430 425 425 390 390 1400+00

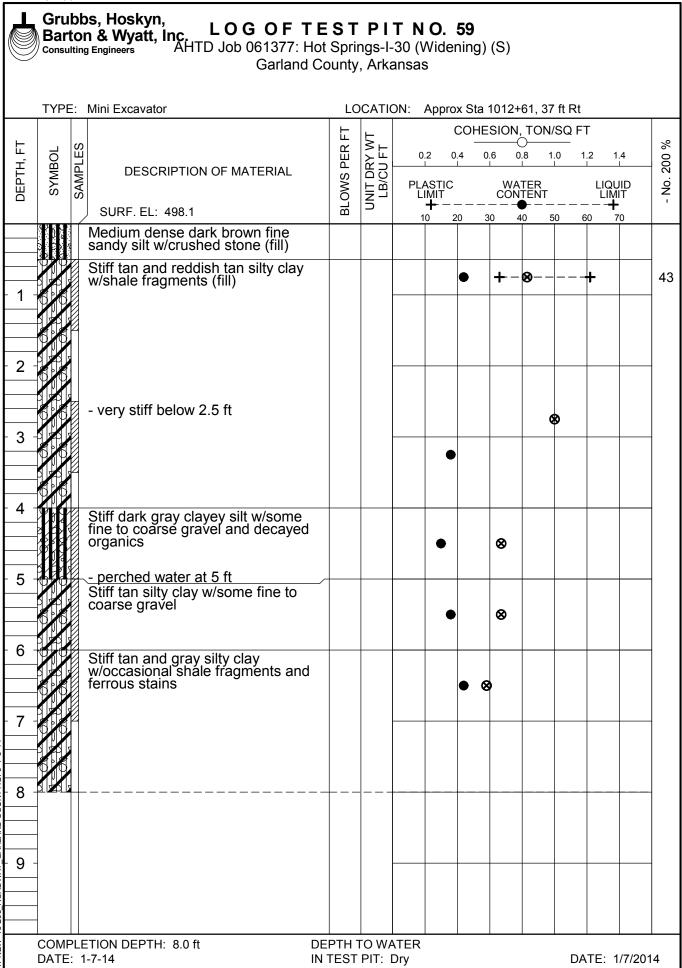


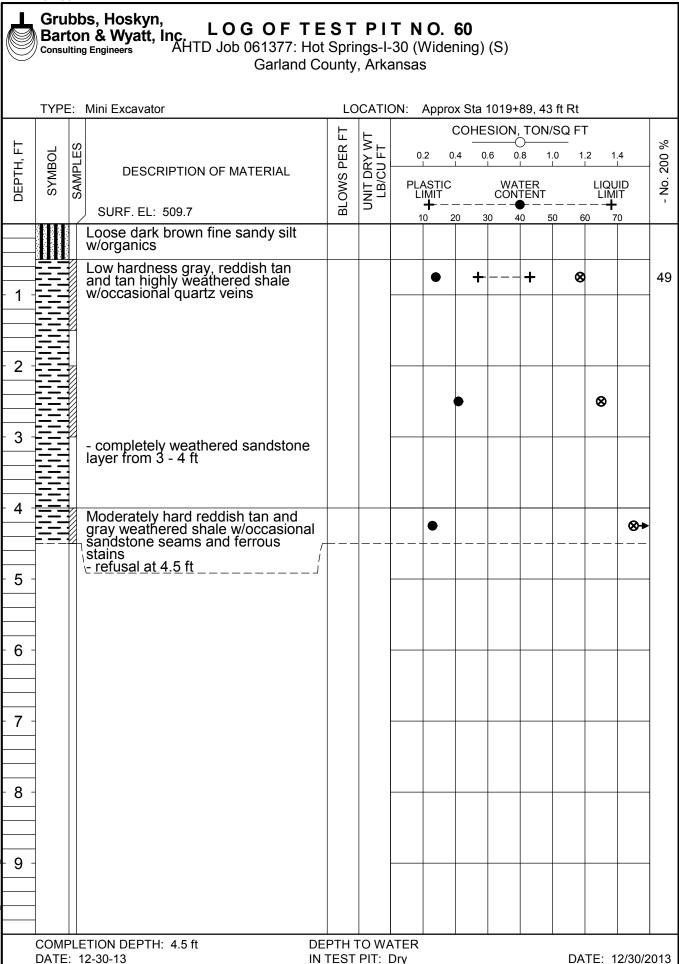


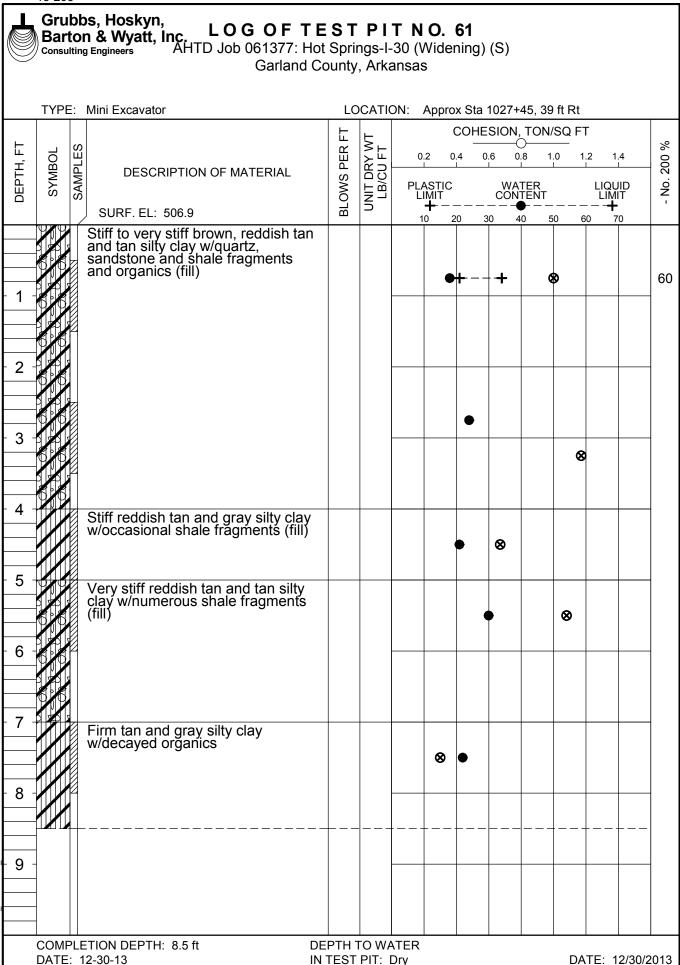


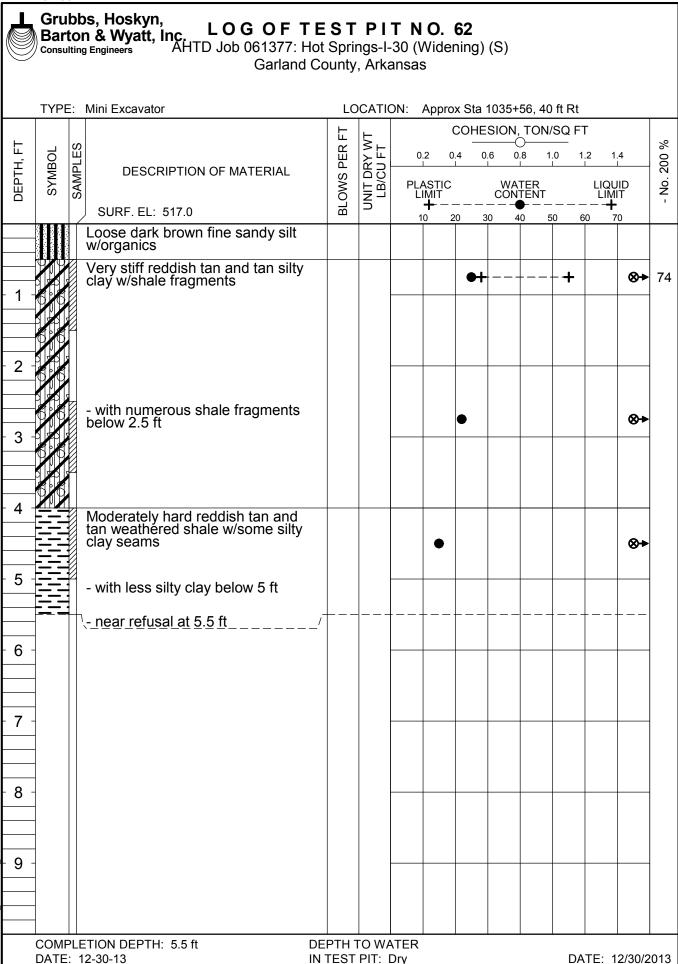


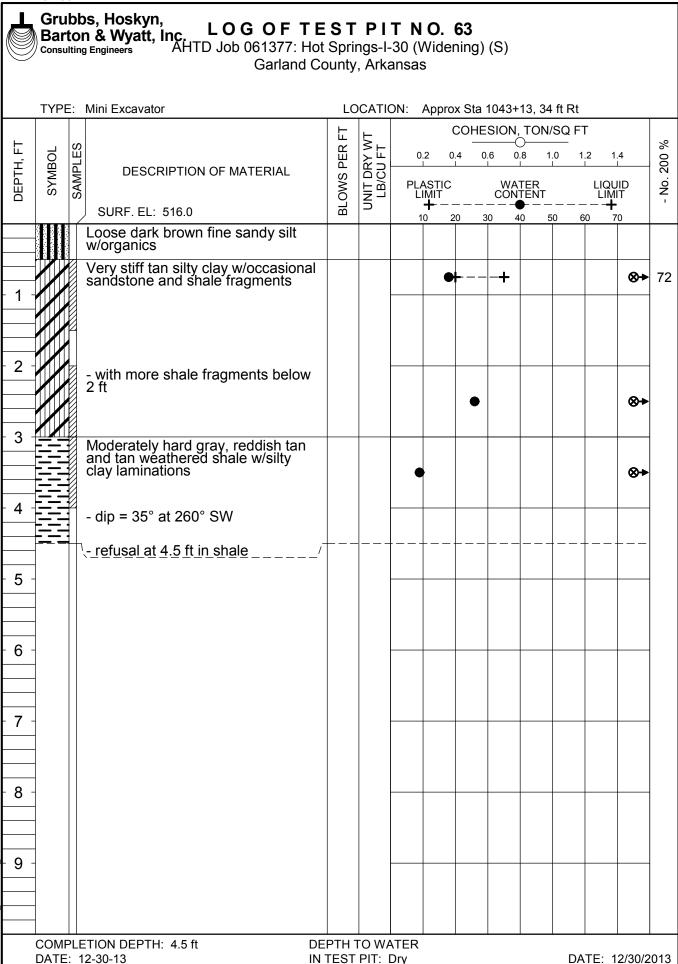


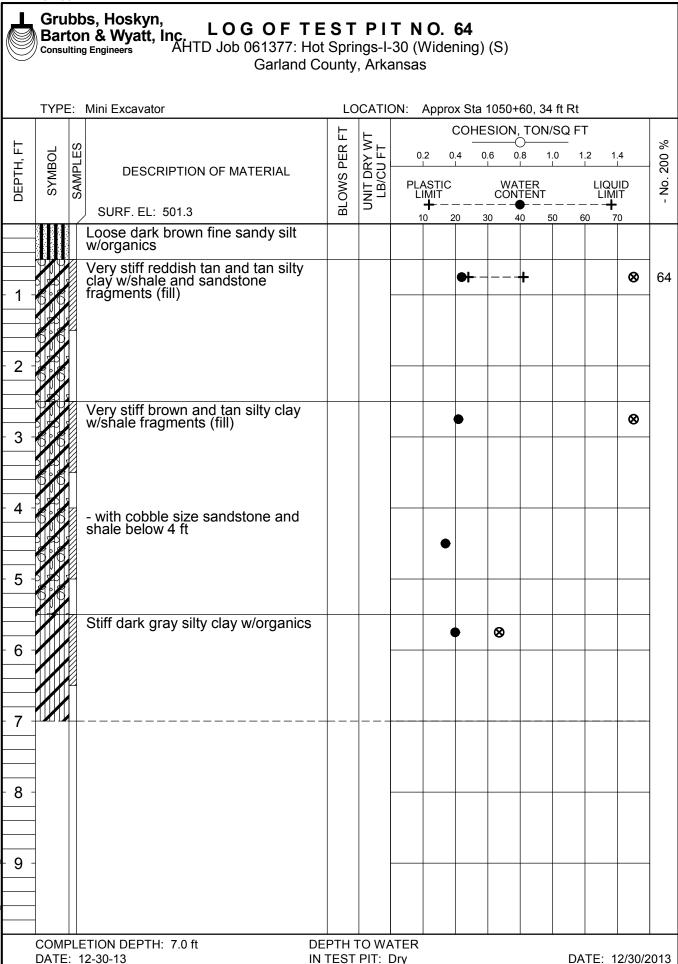


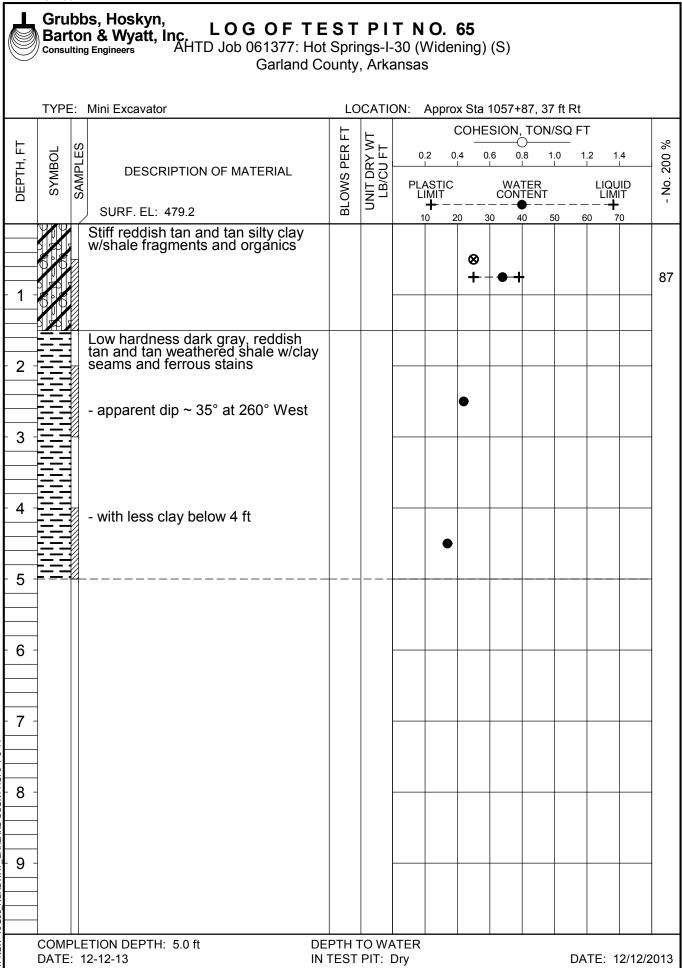


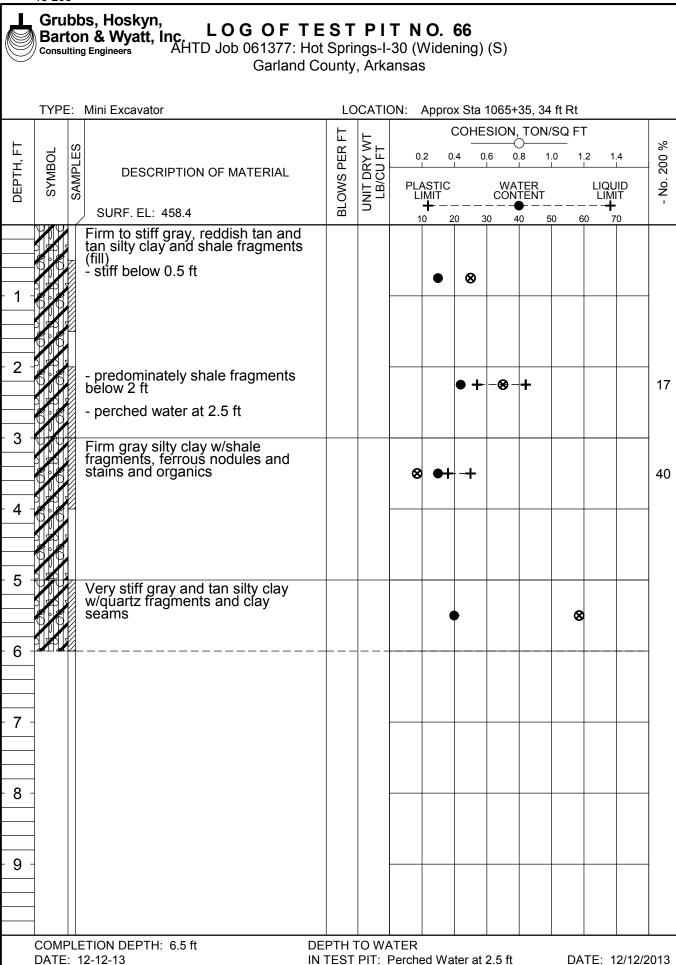


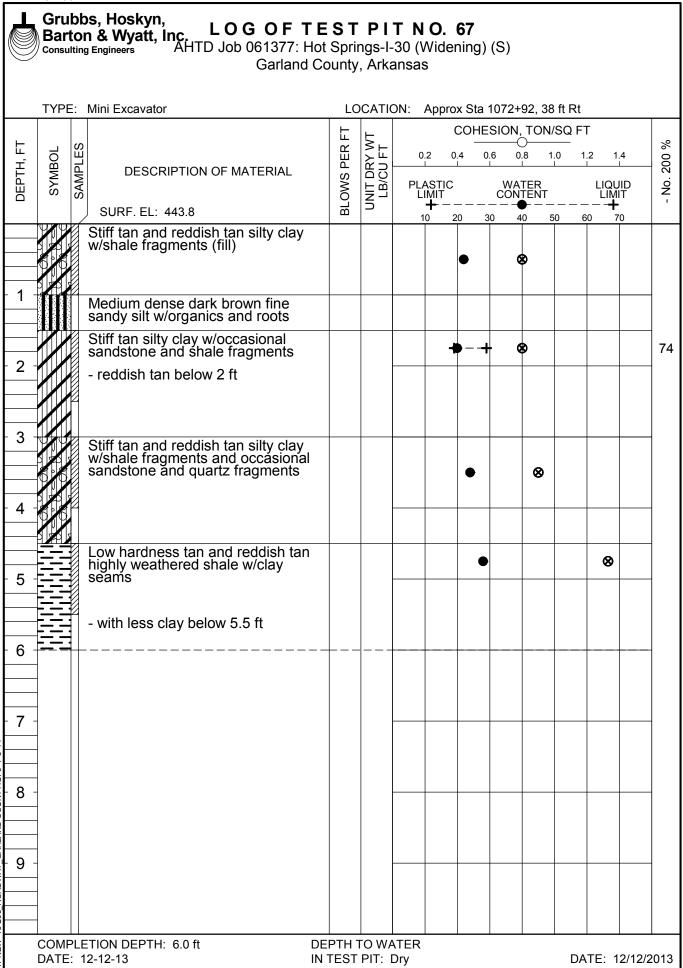


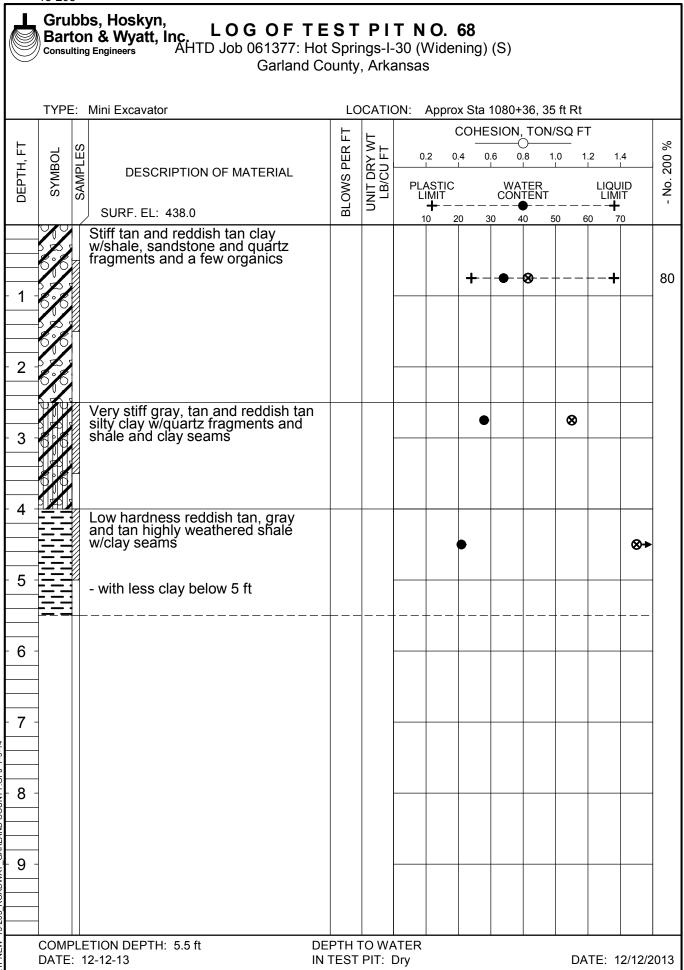


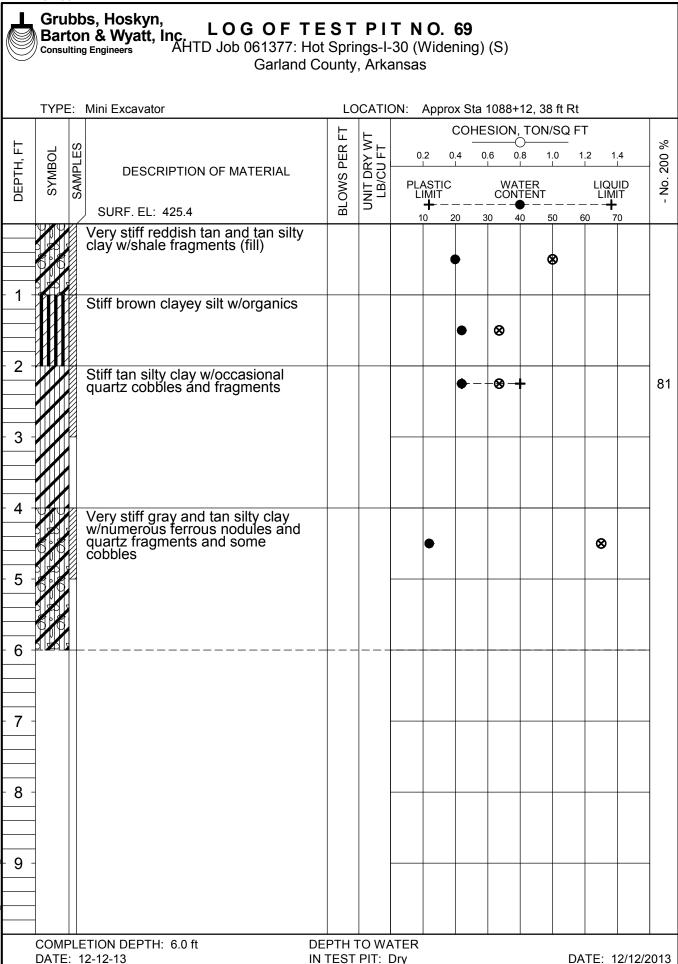


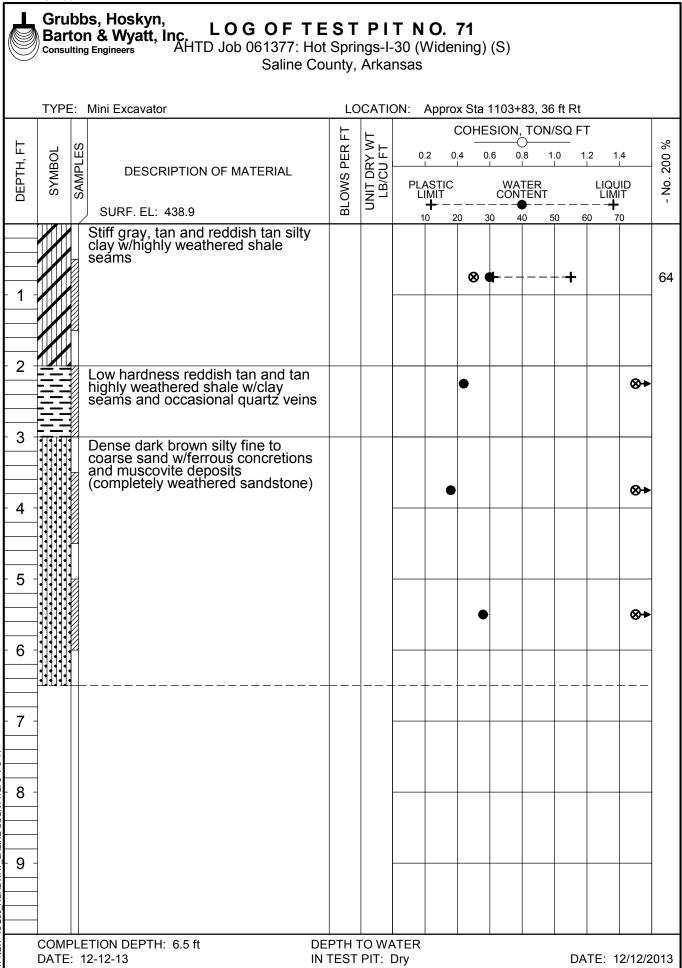


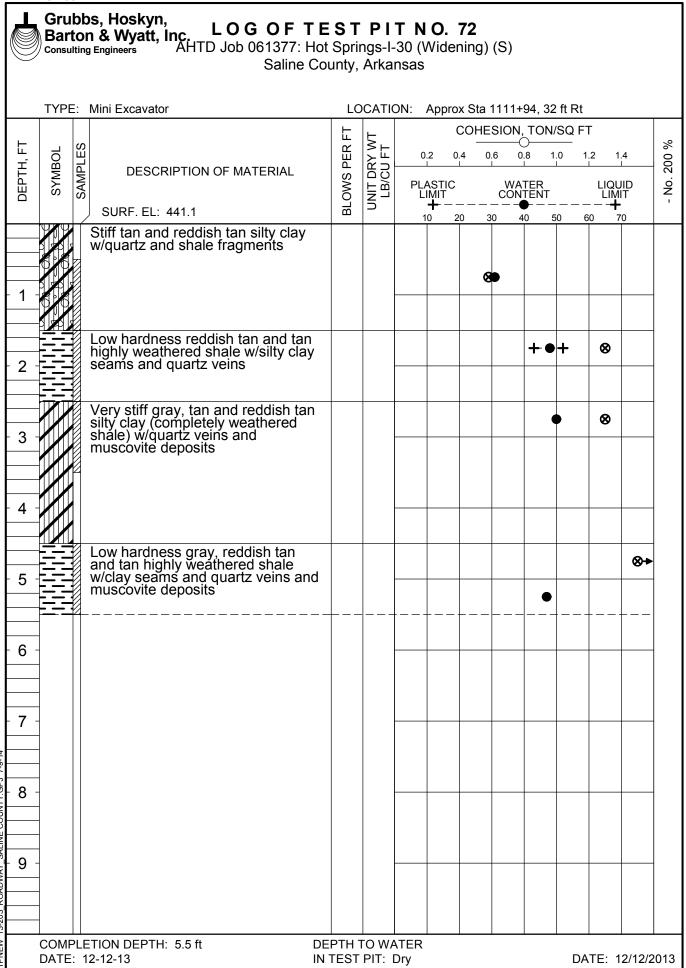


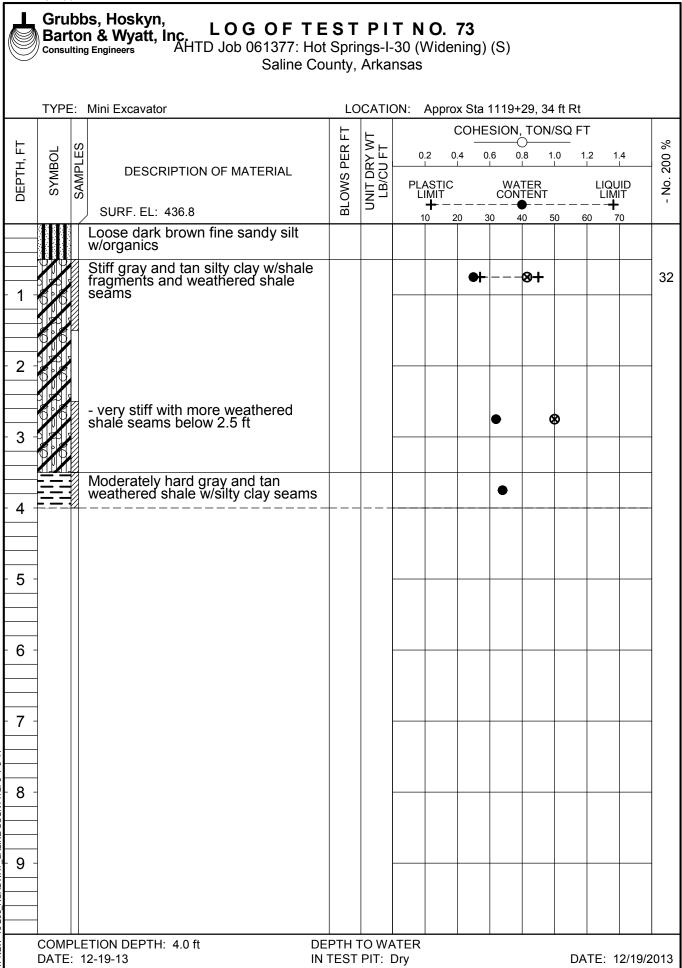


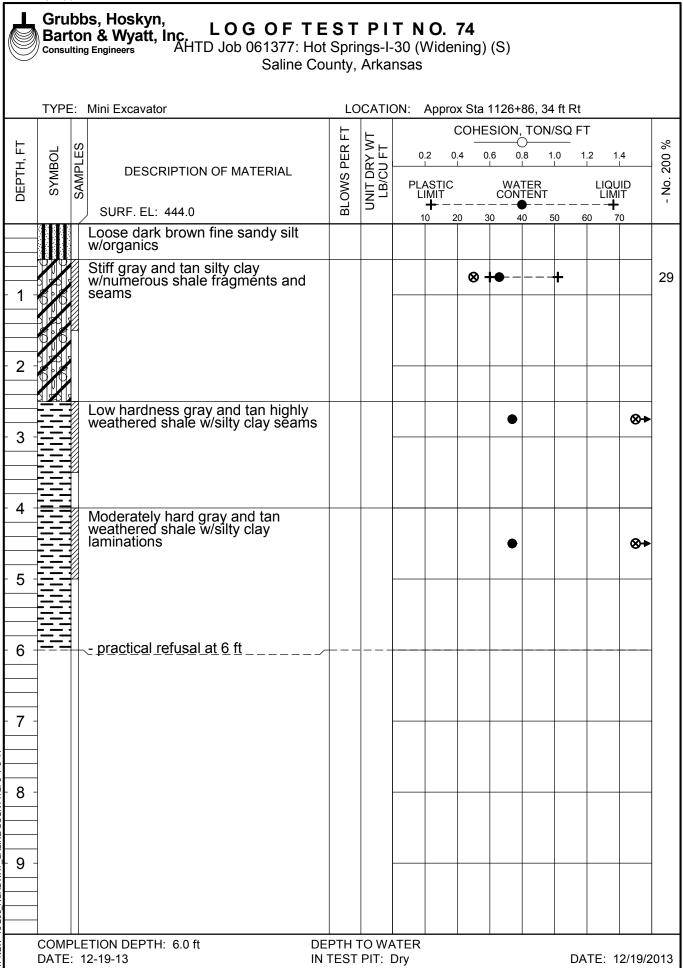


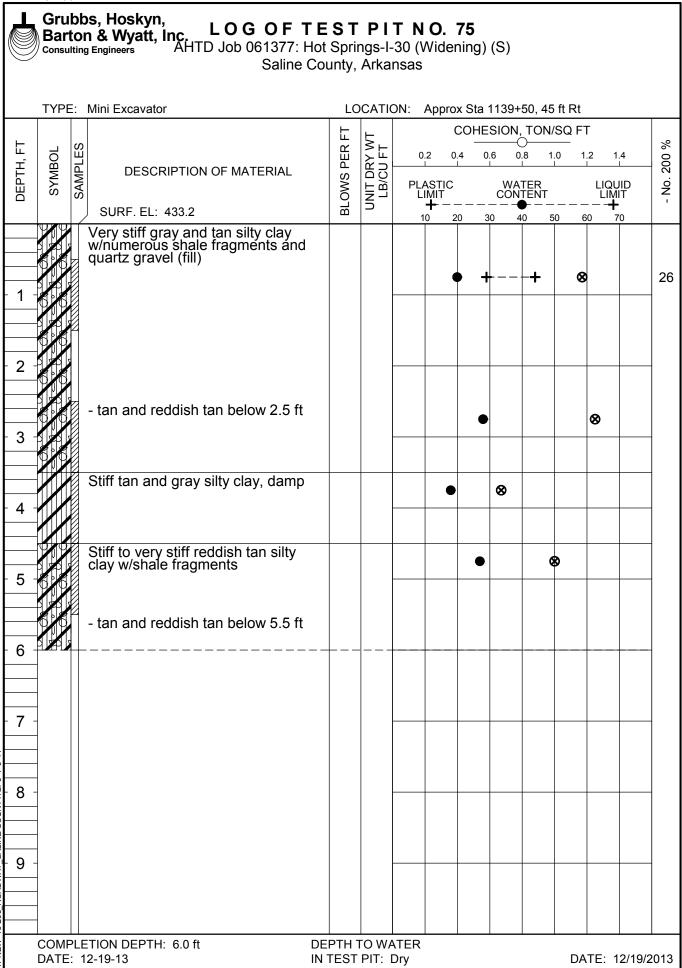


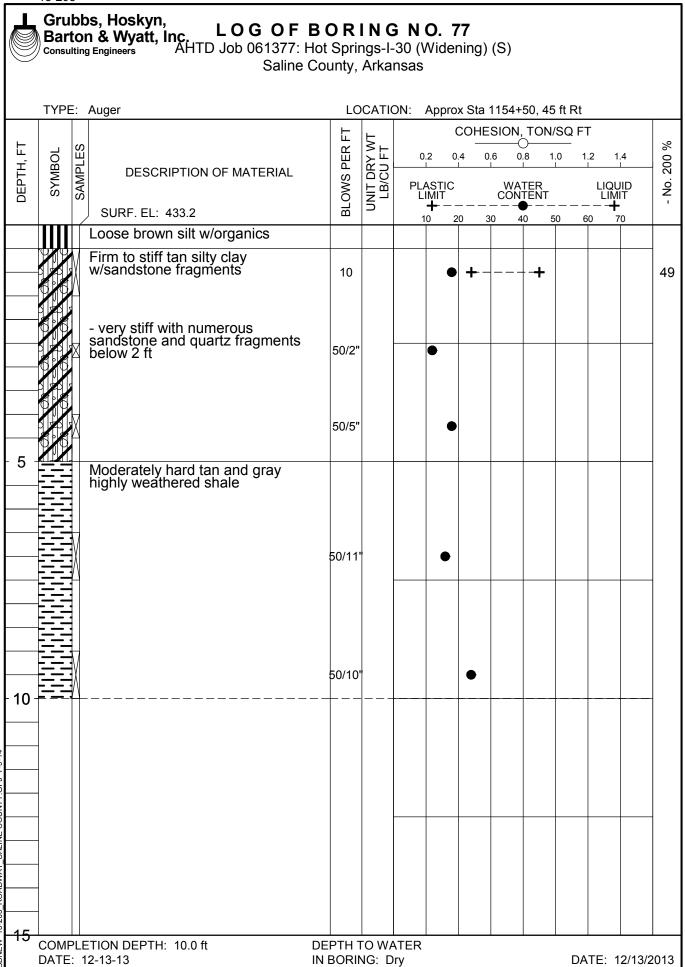


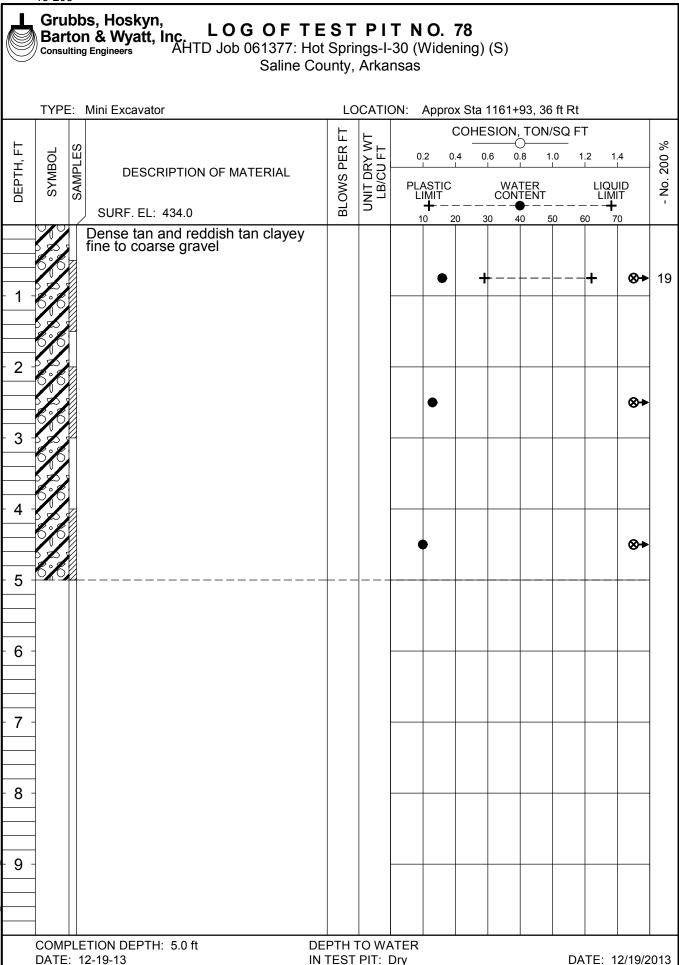


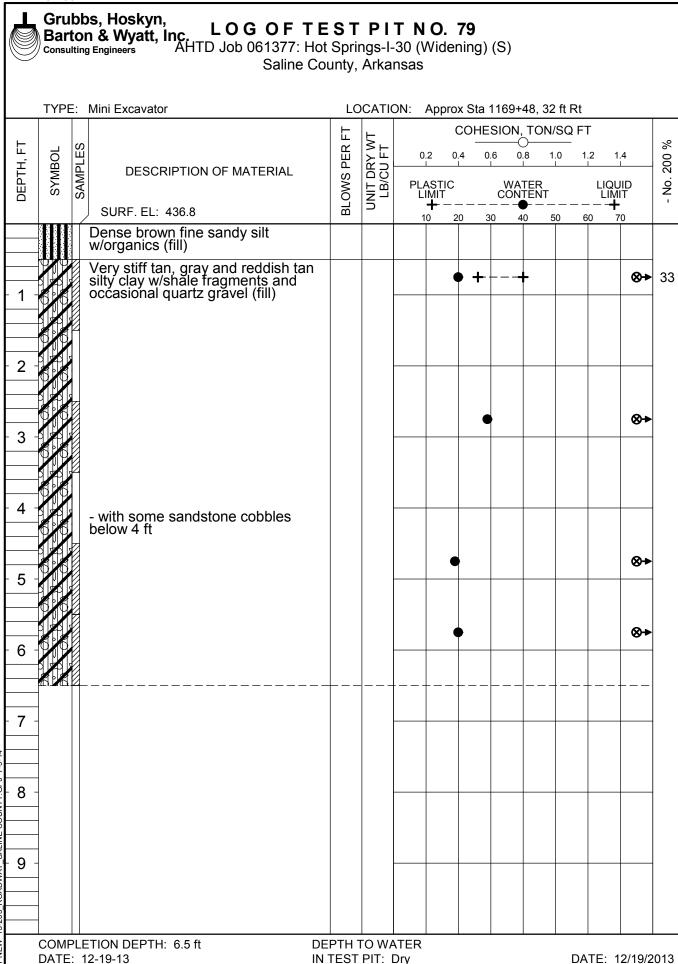


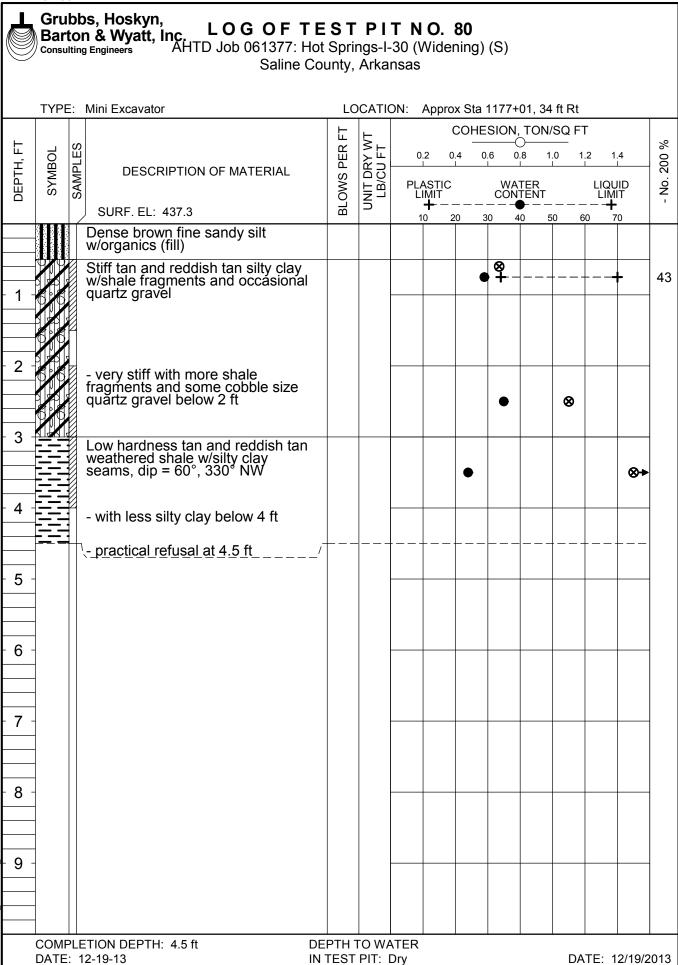


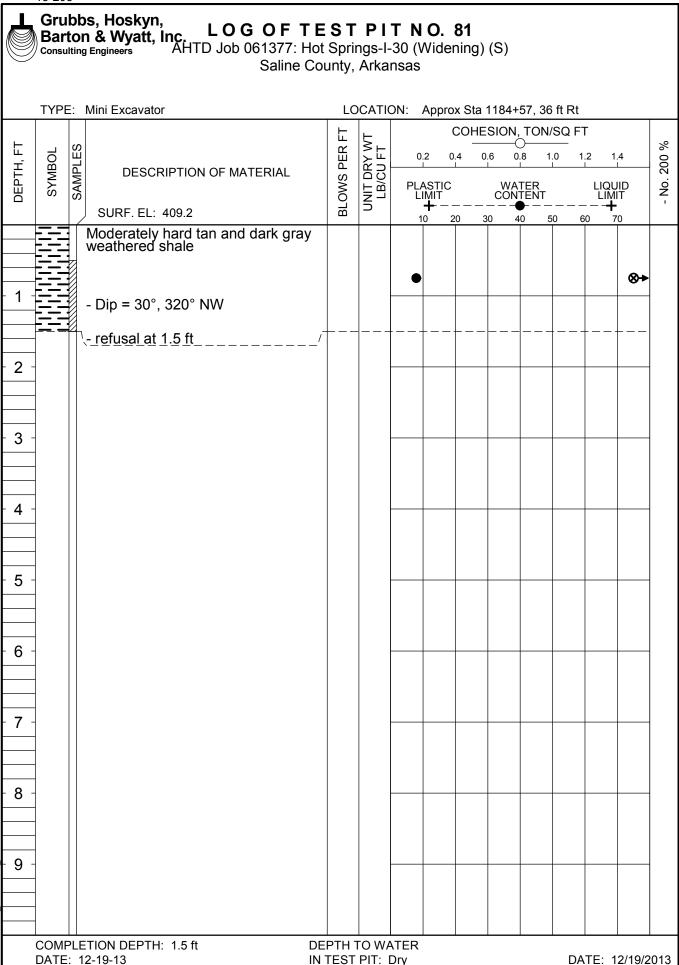


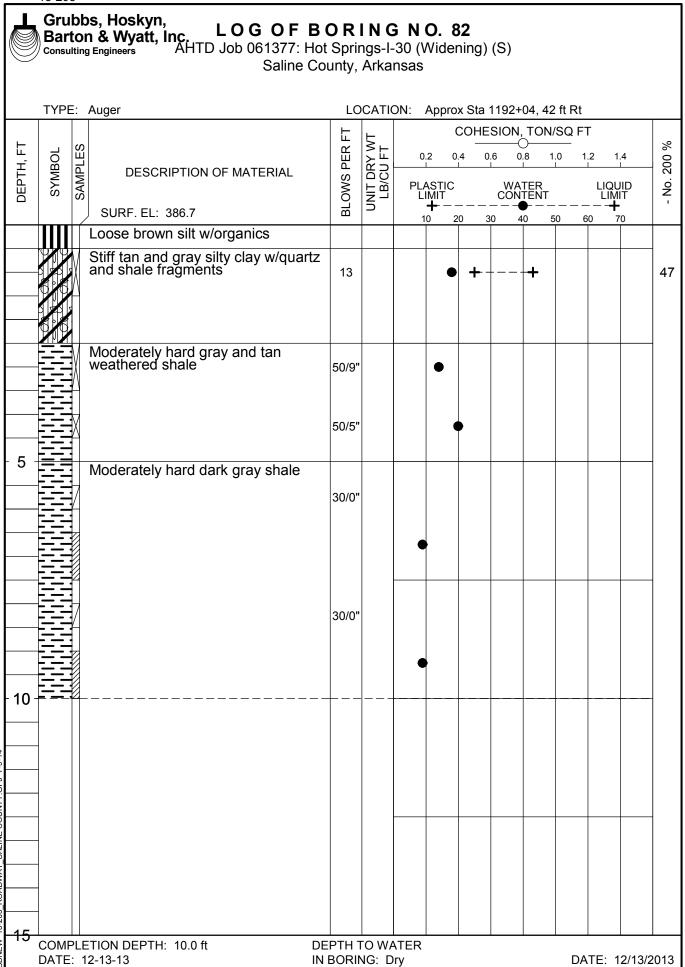


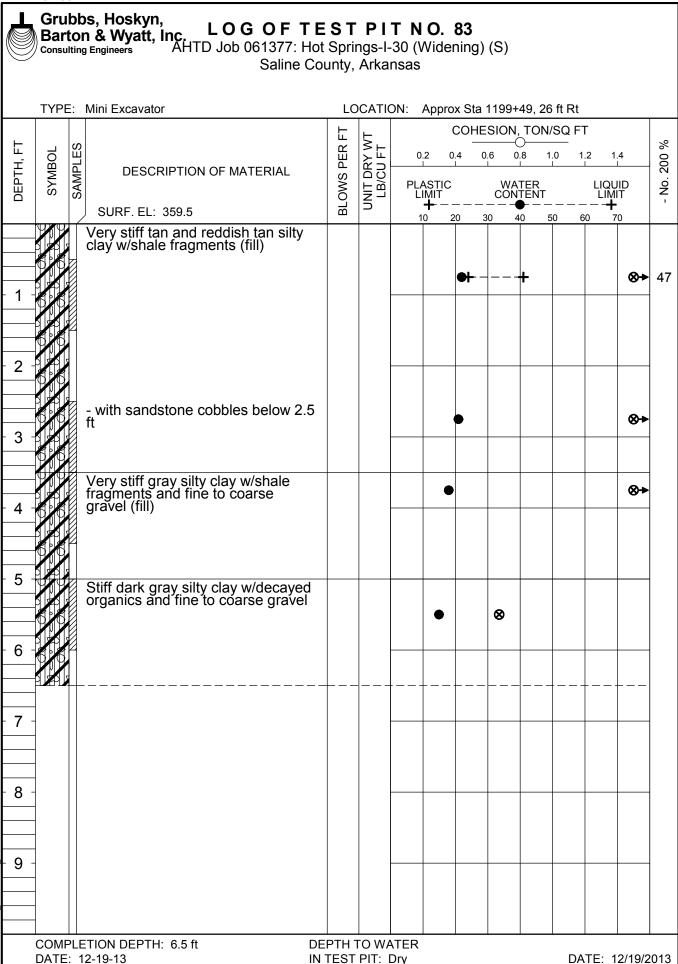


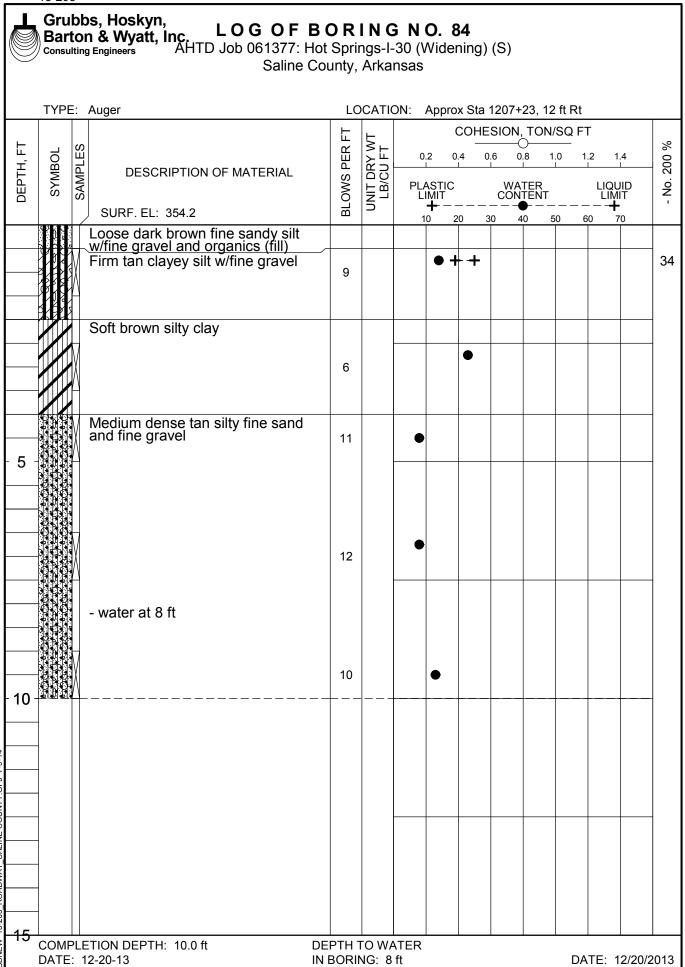


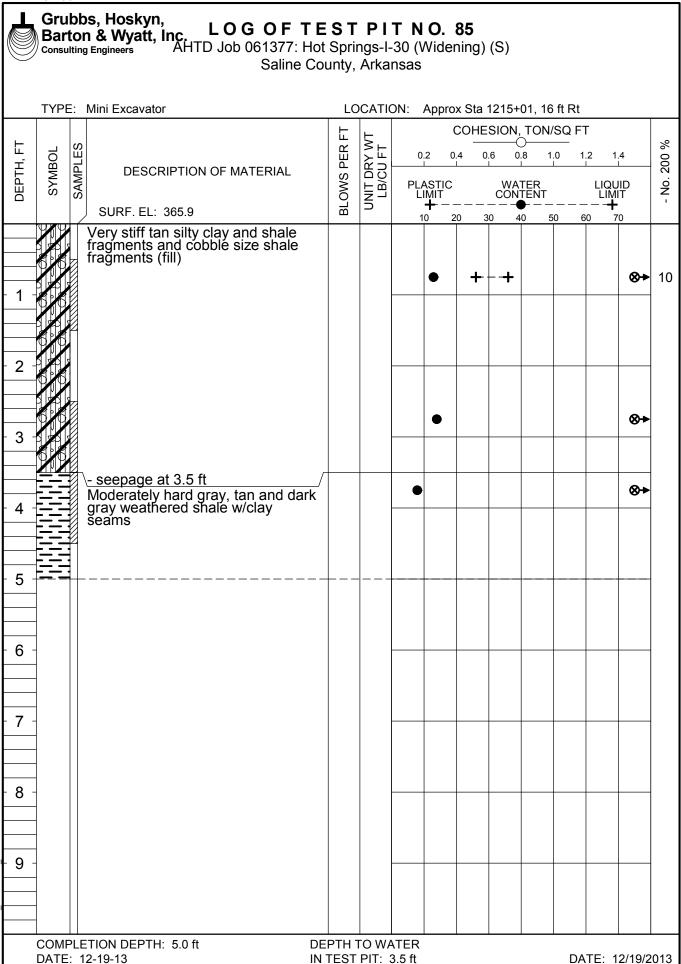


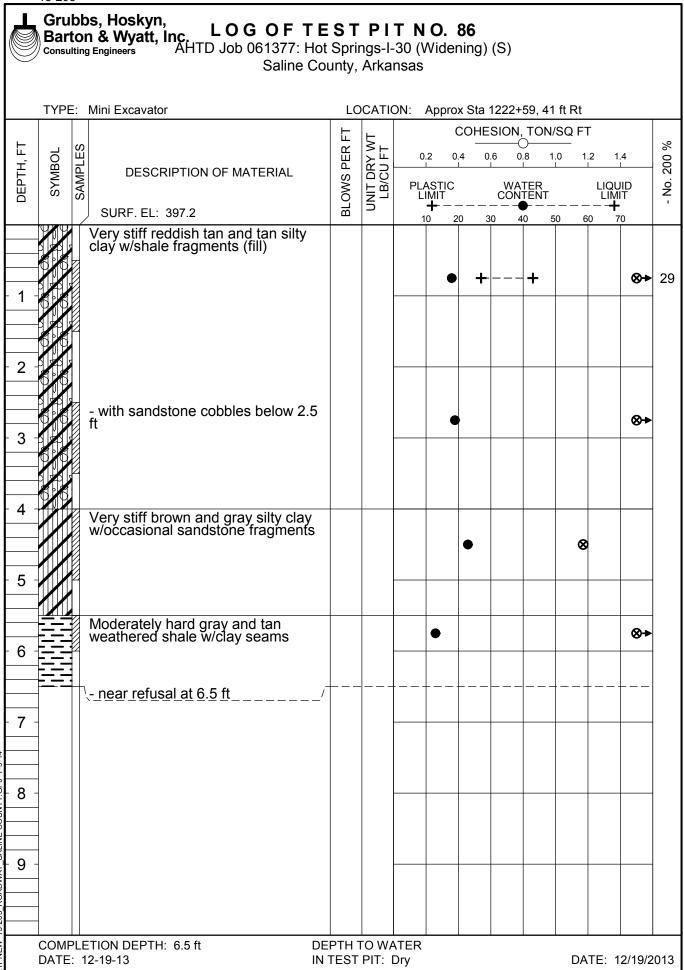


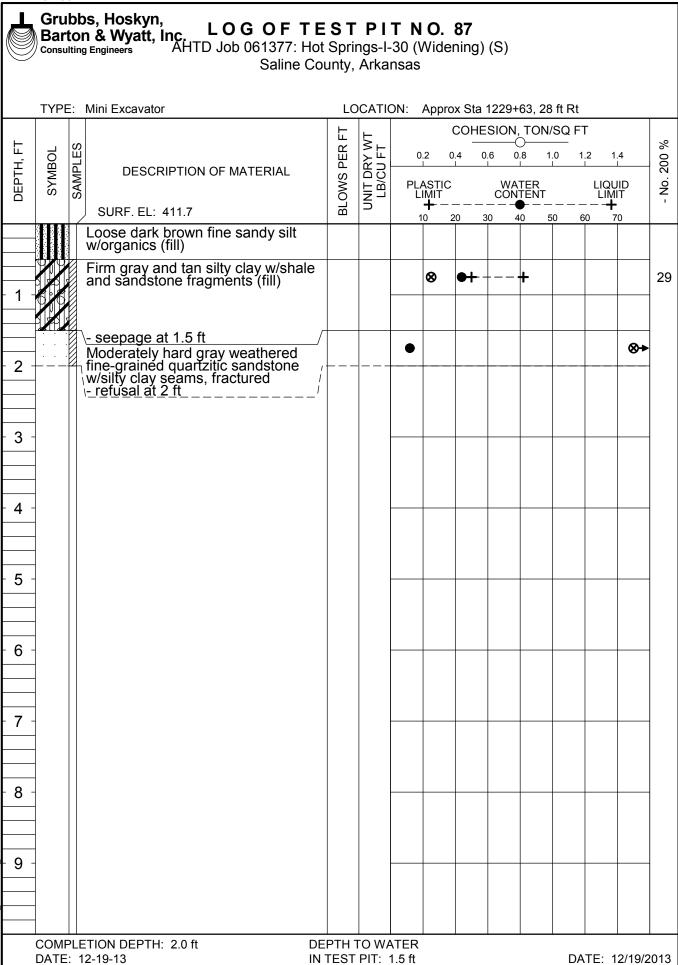


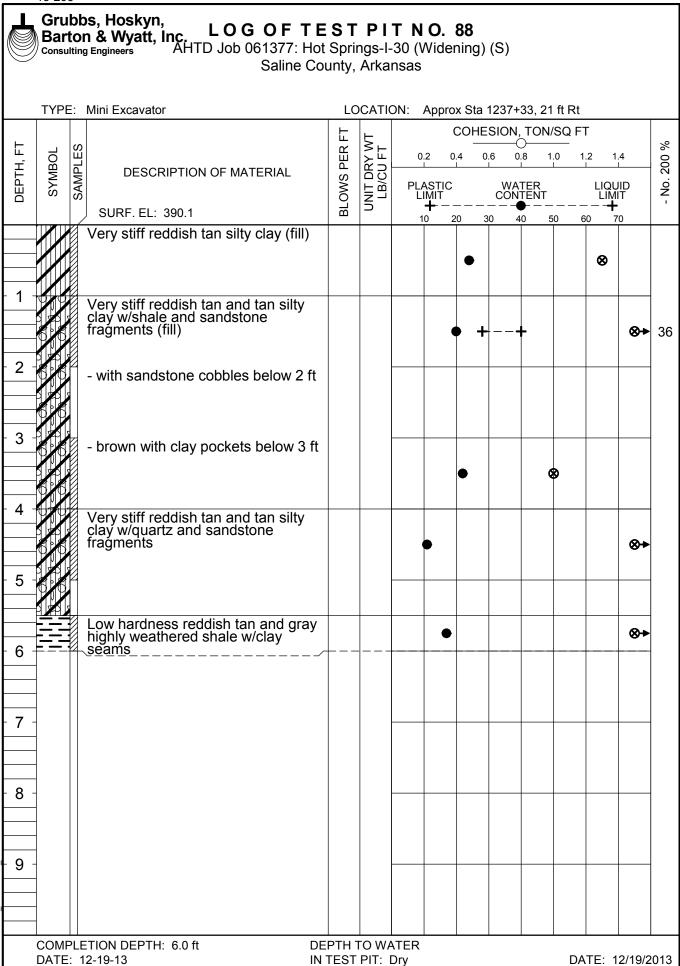


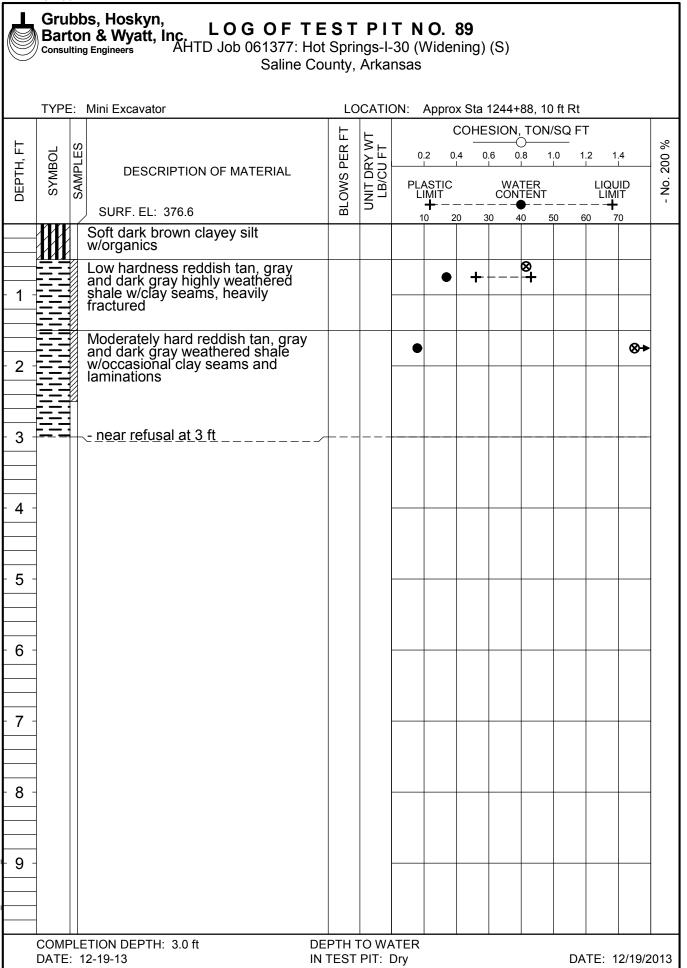


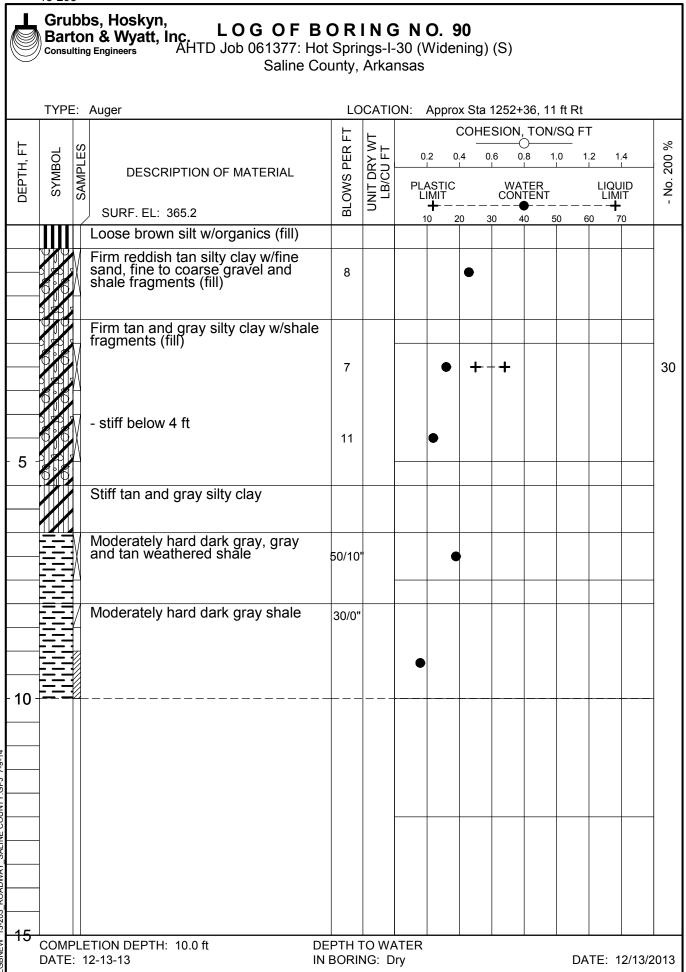


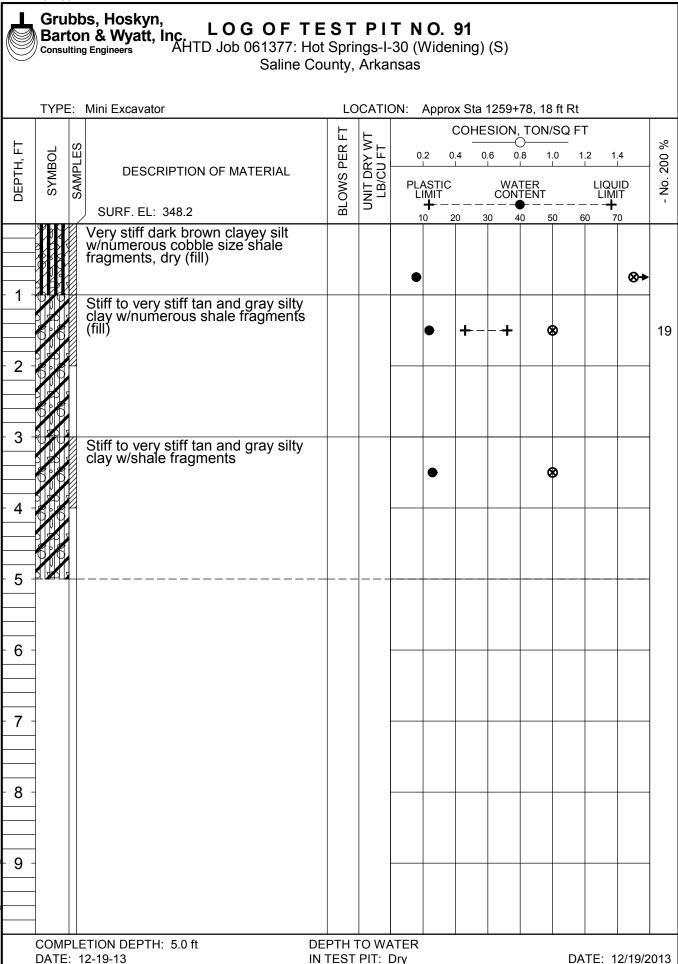


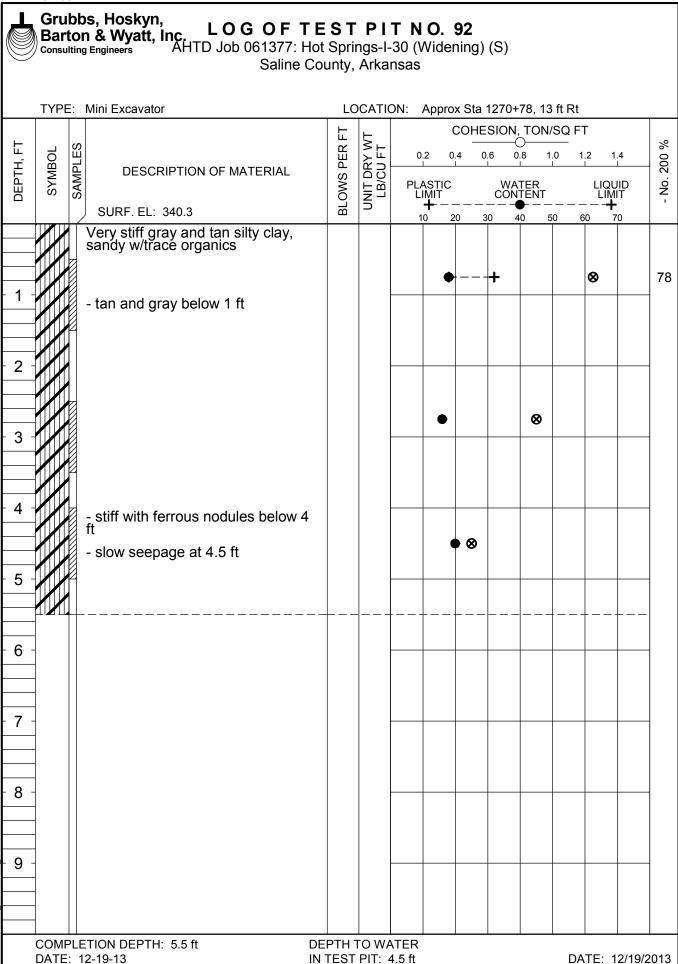


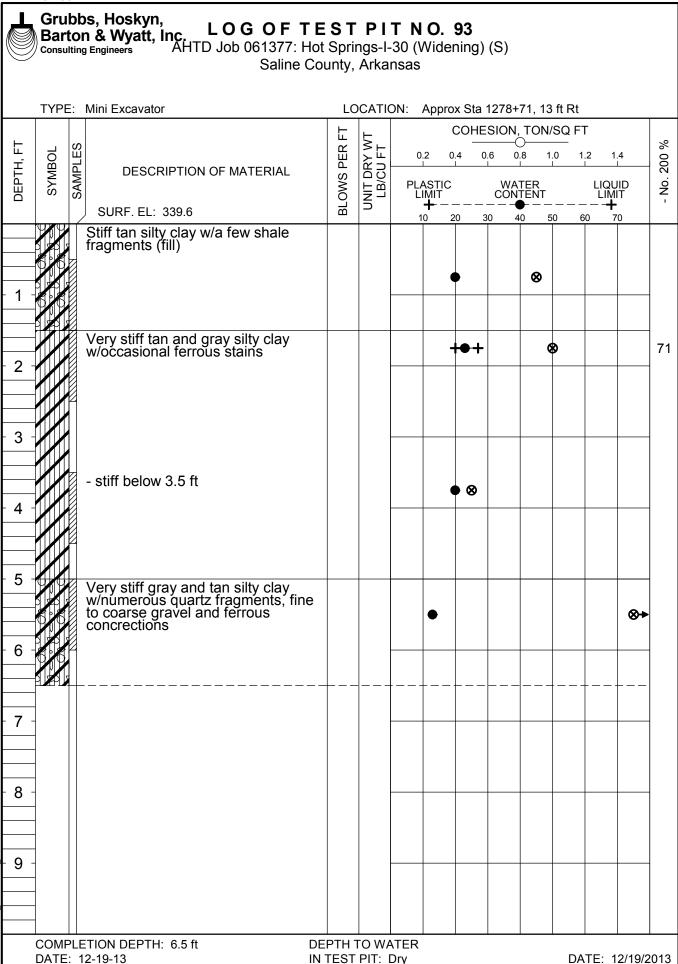


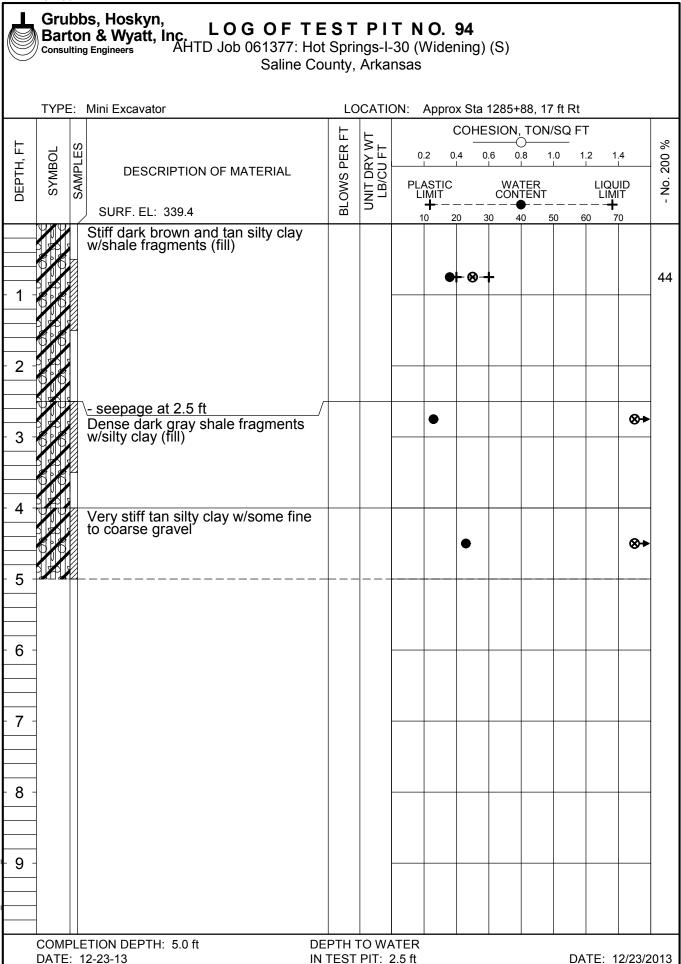


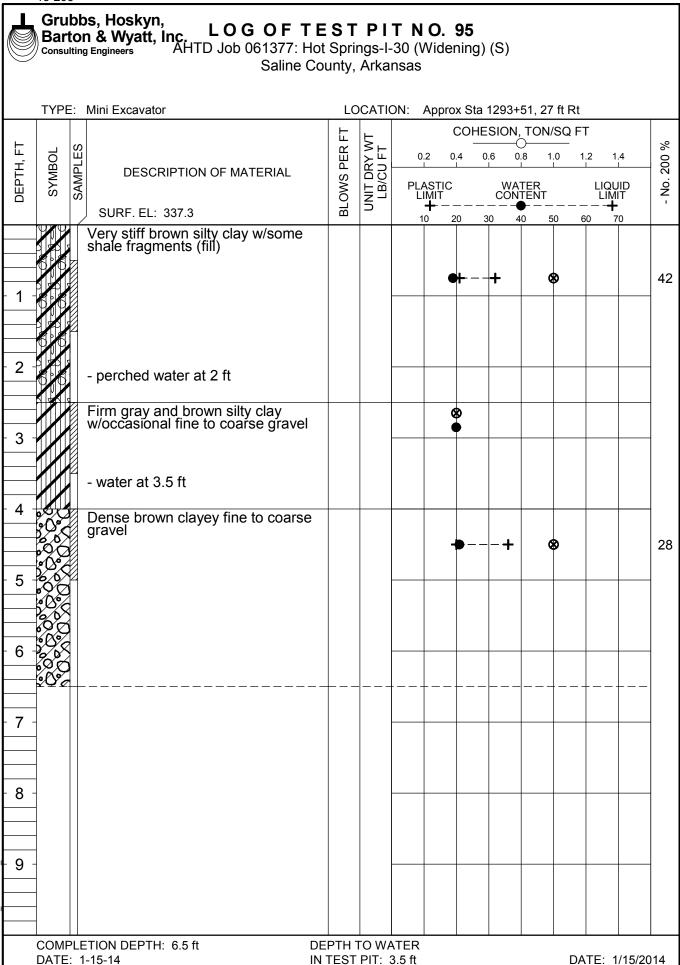


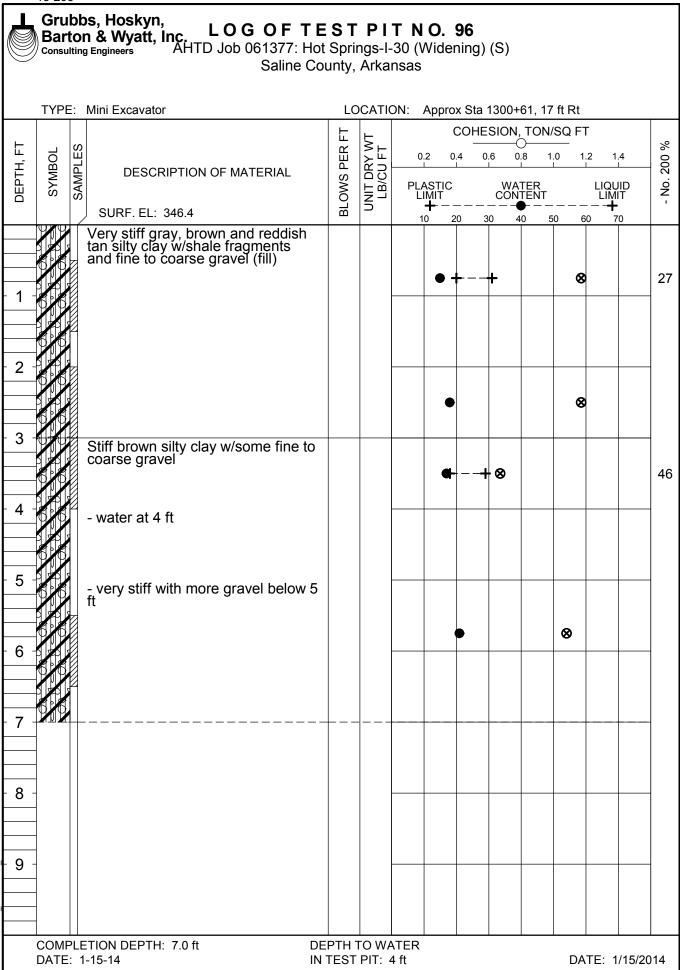


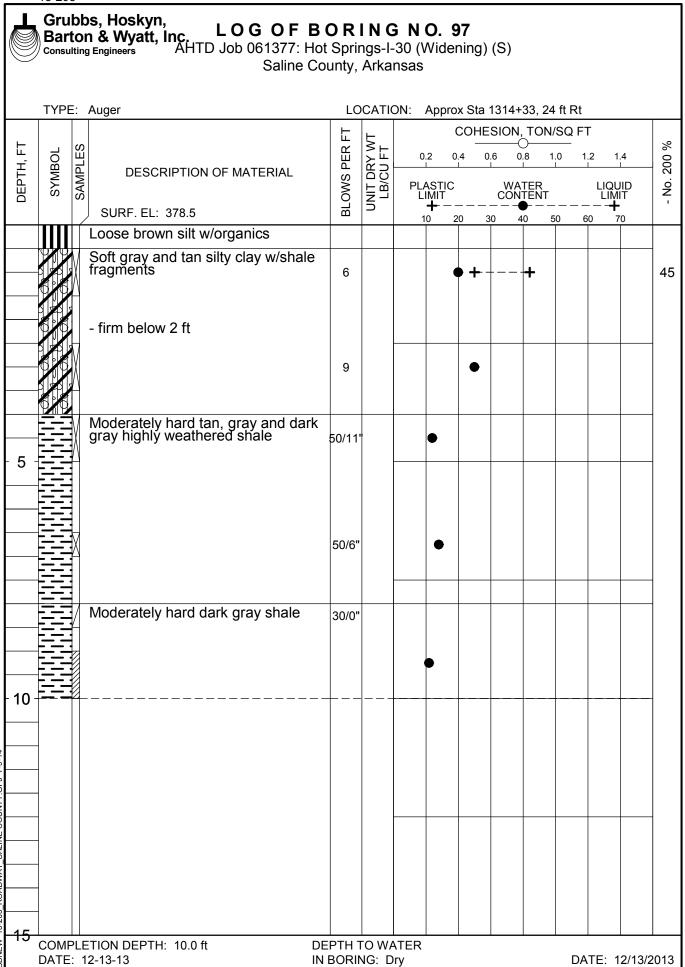


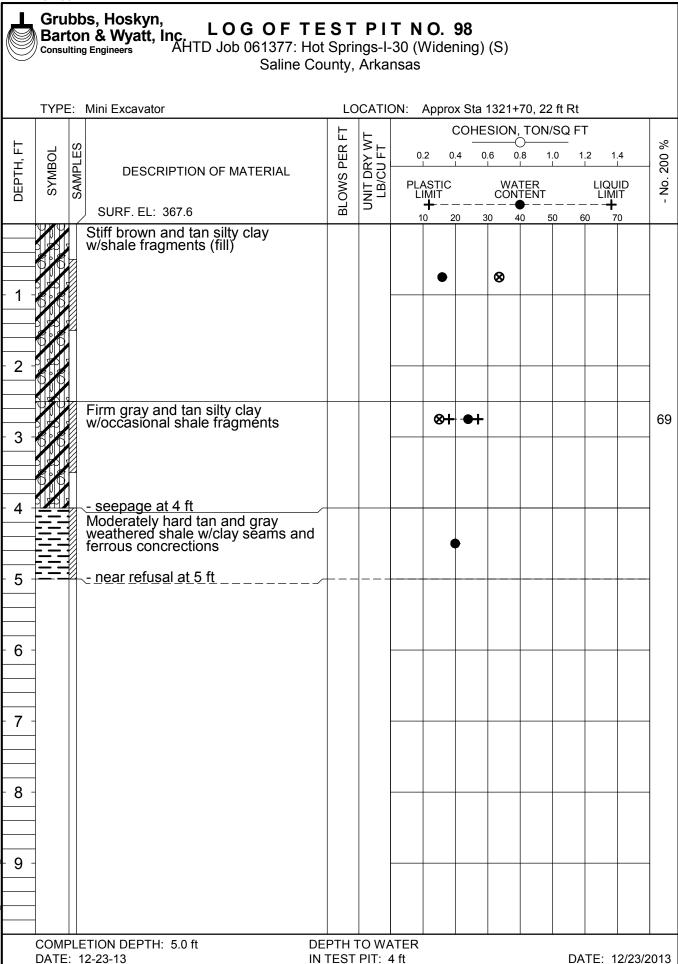


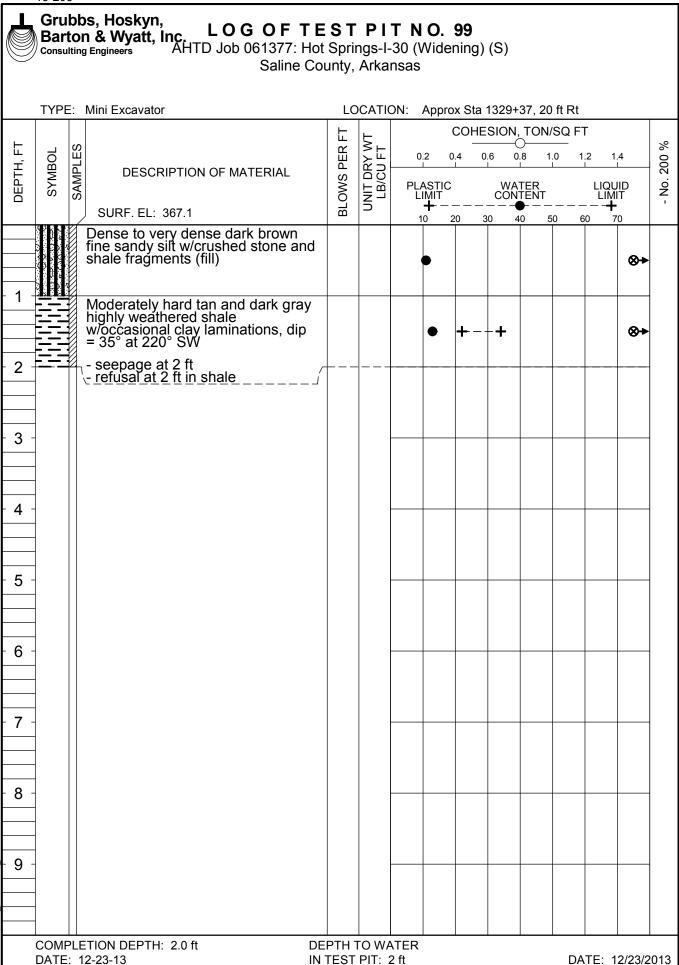


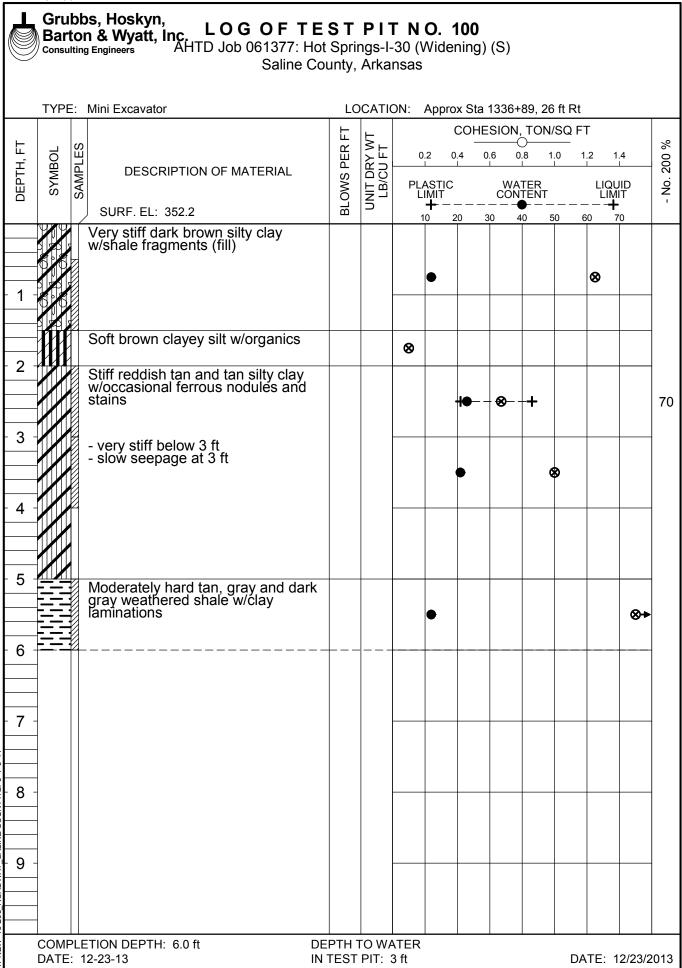


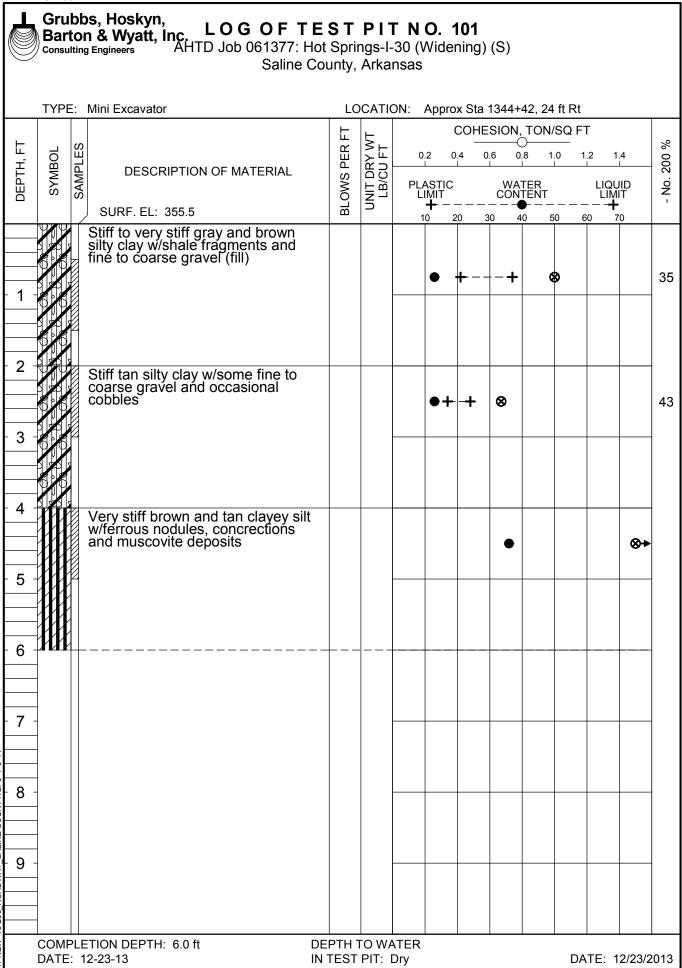


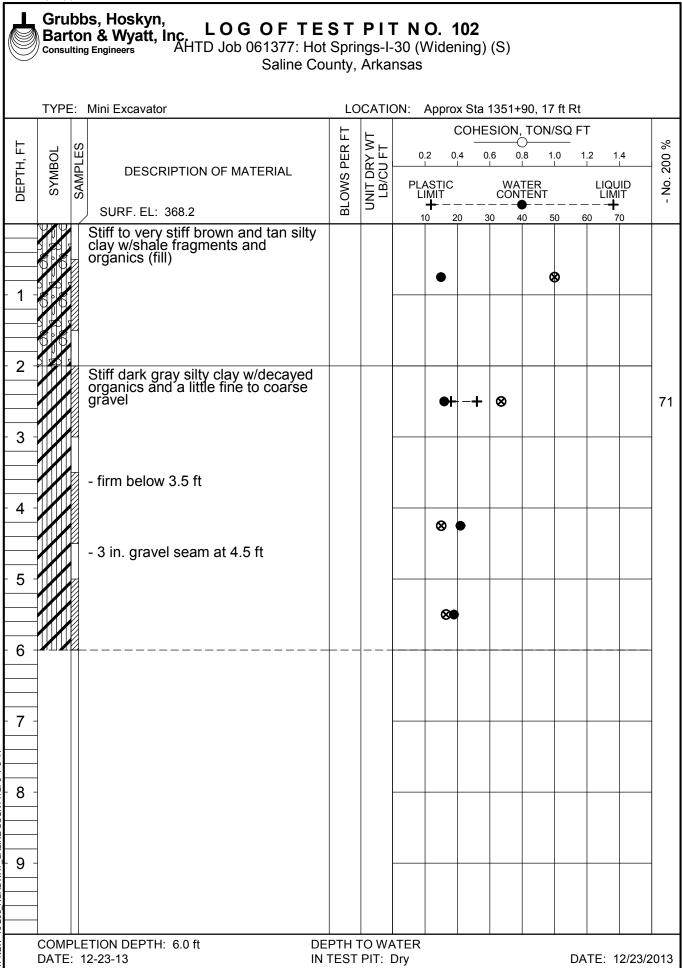


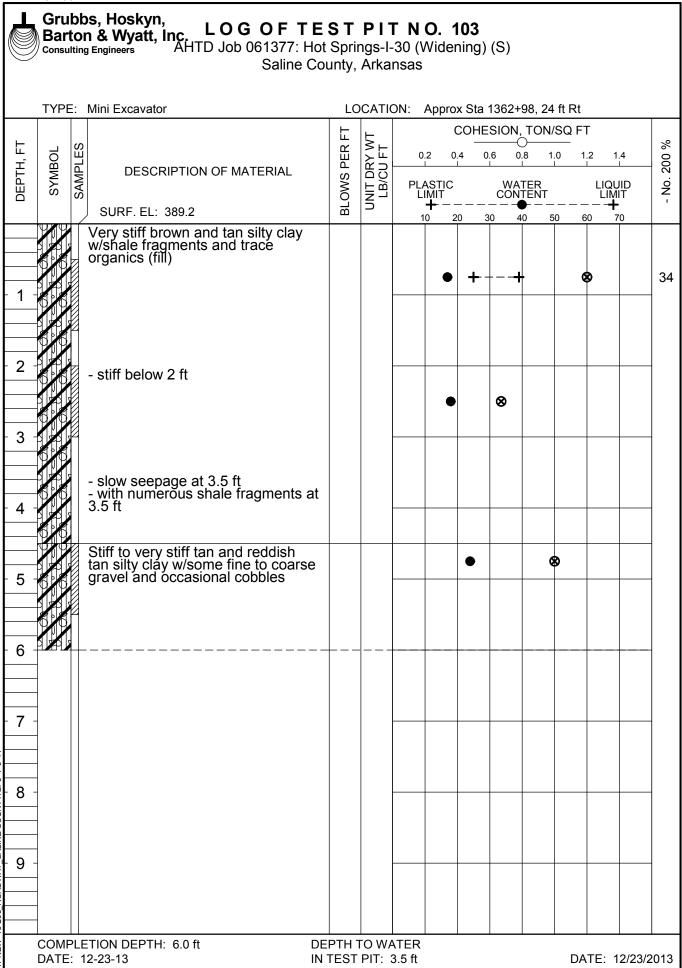


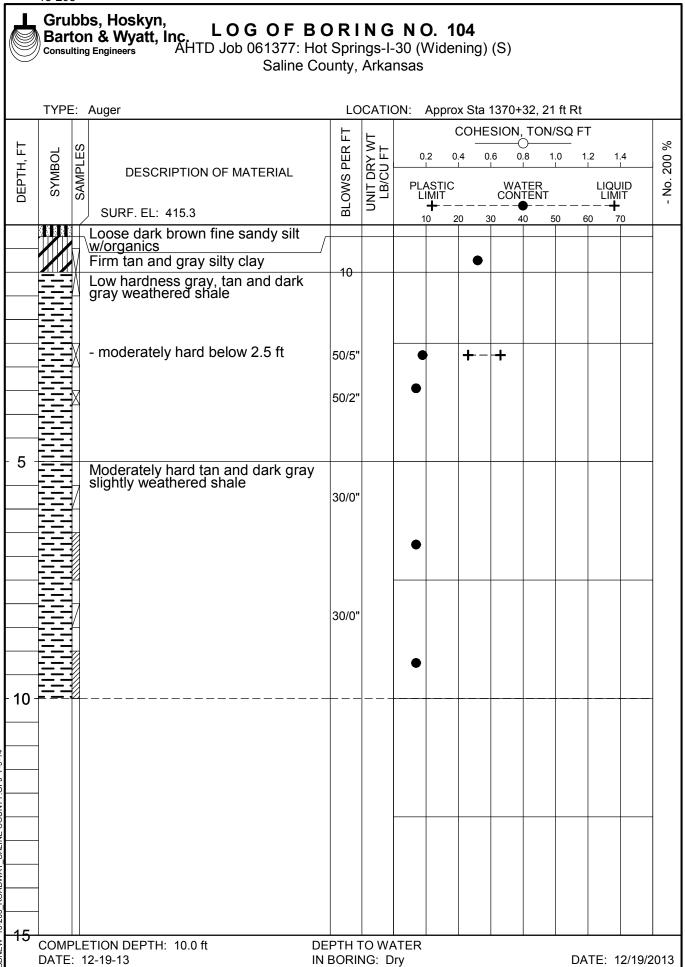


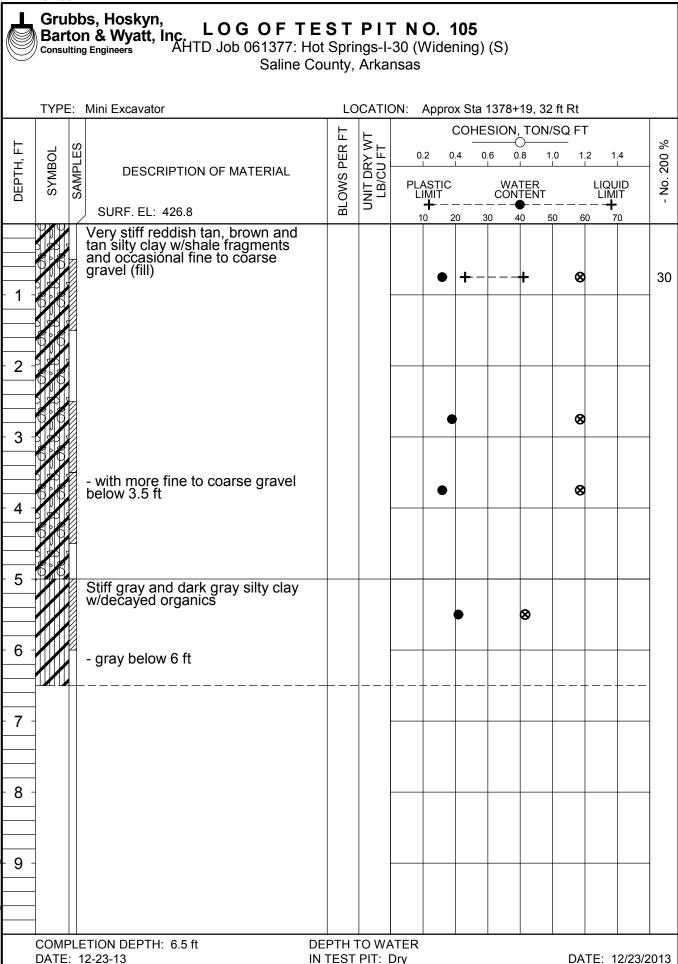


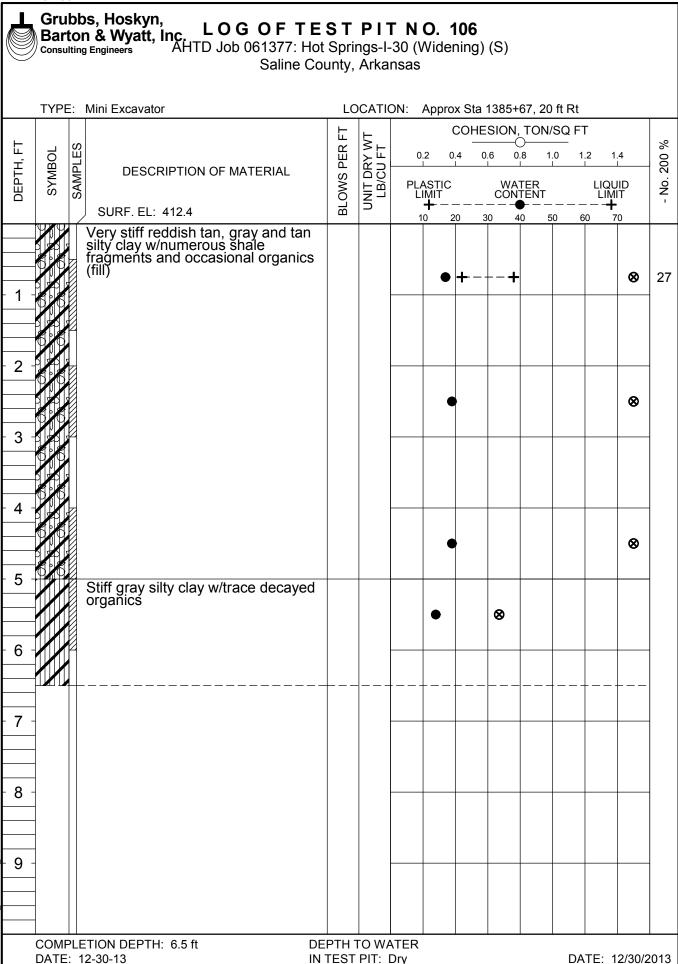


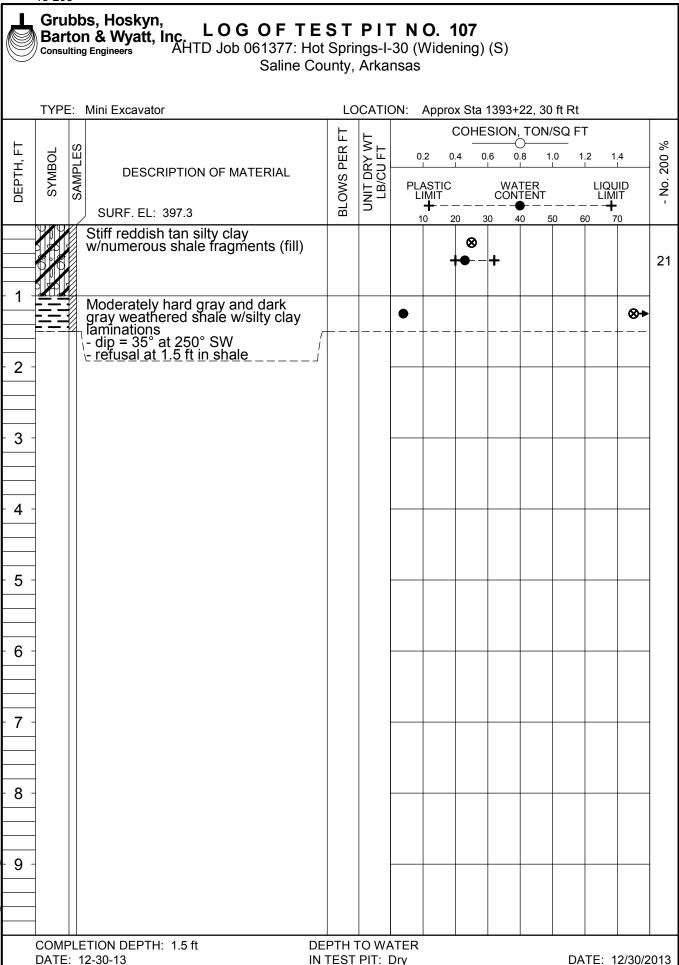


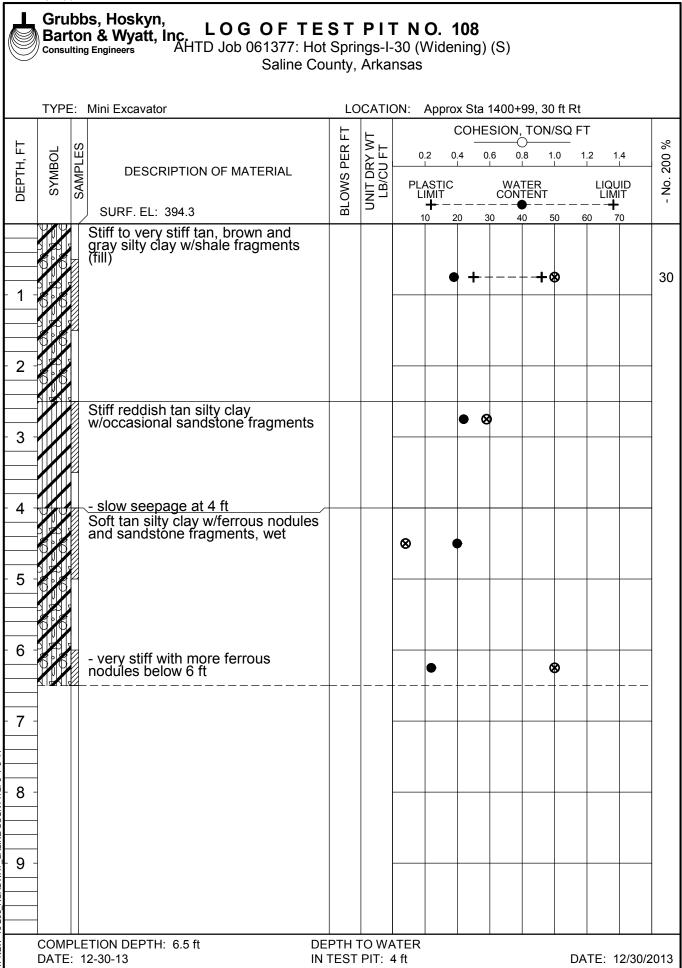


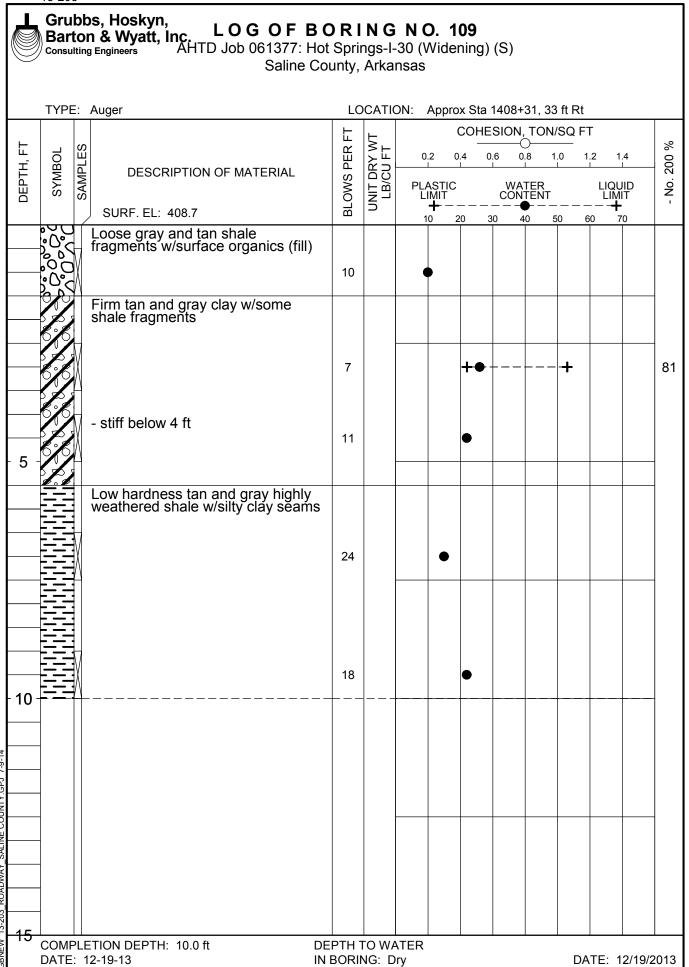


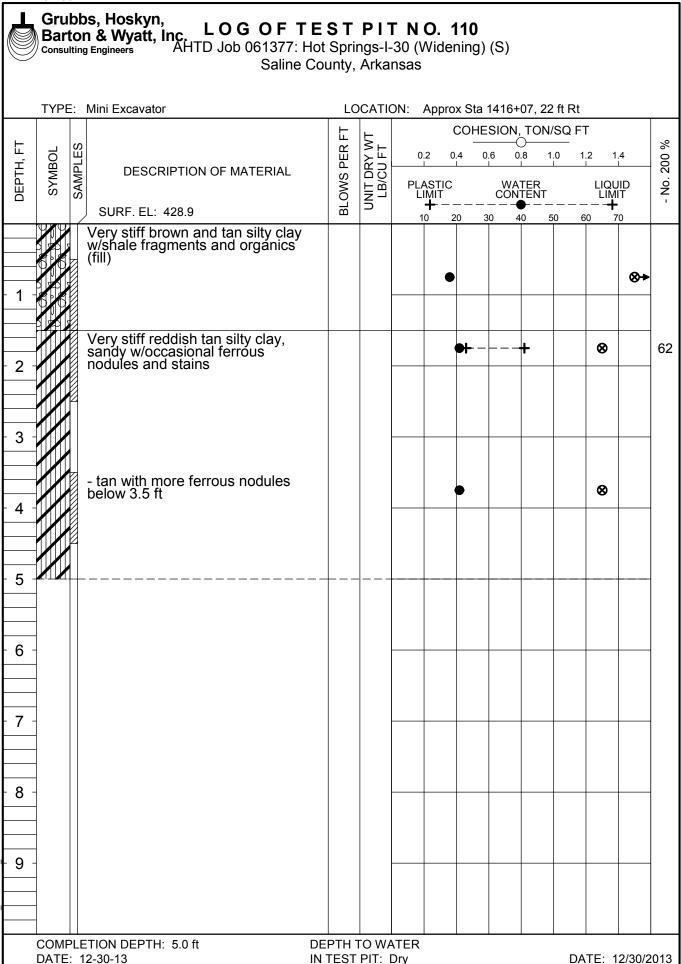


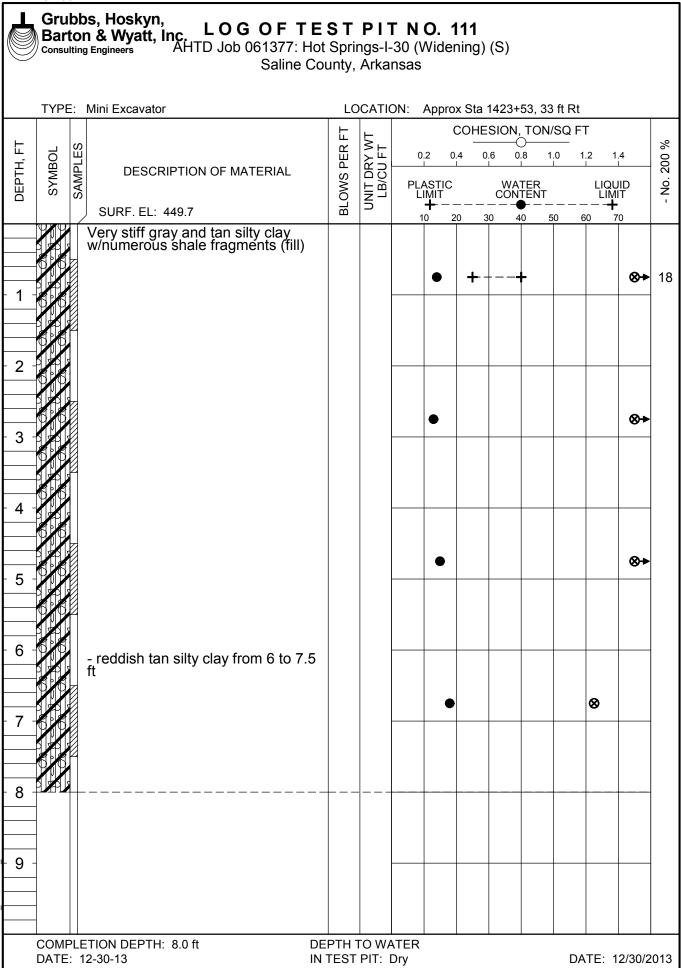


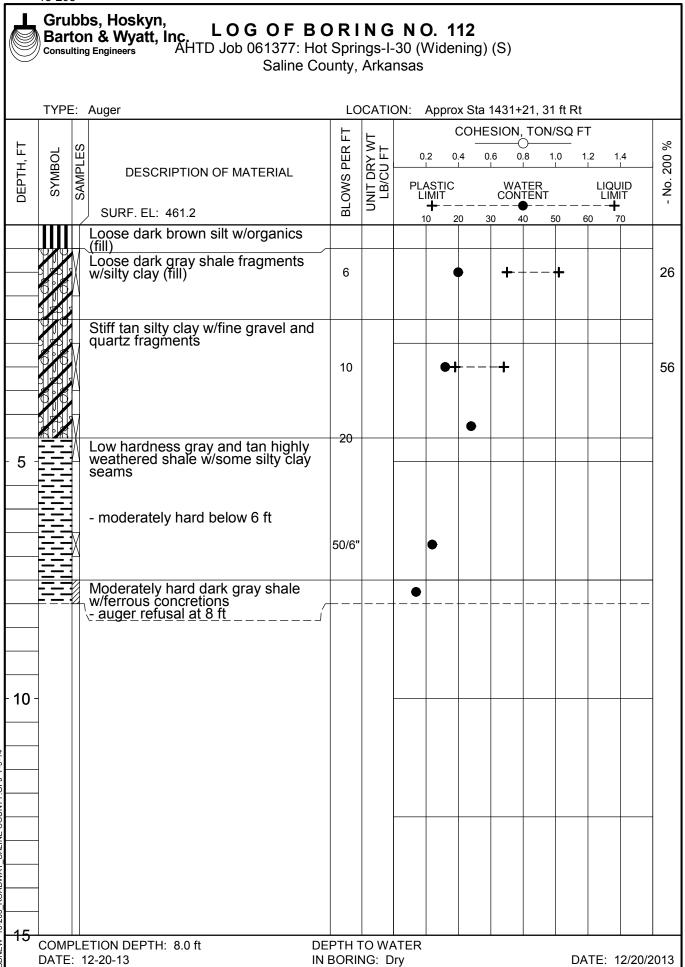


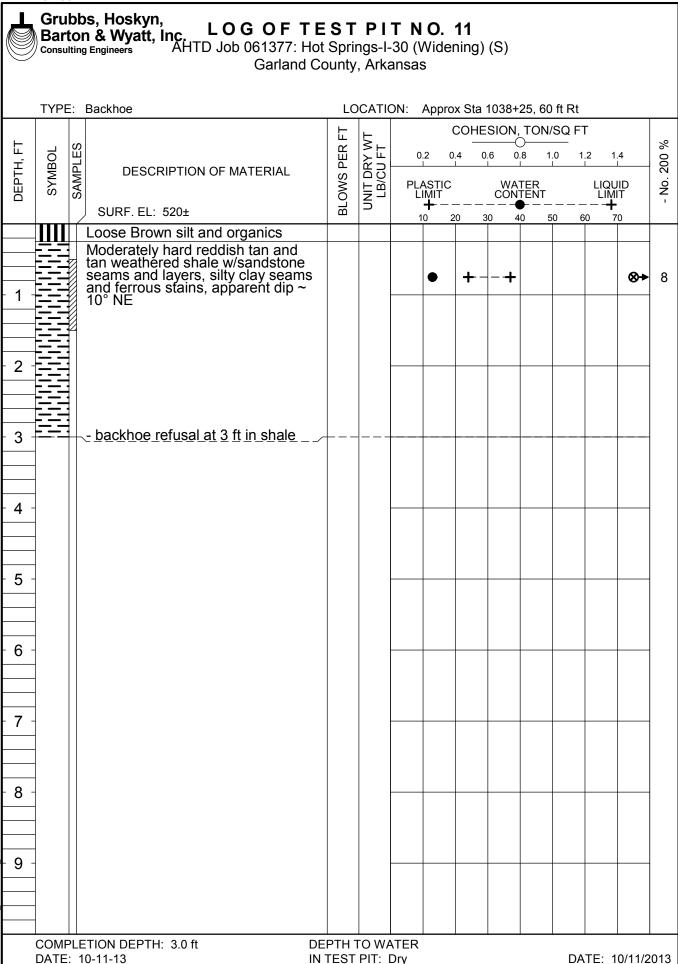


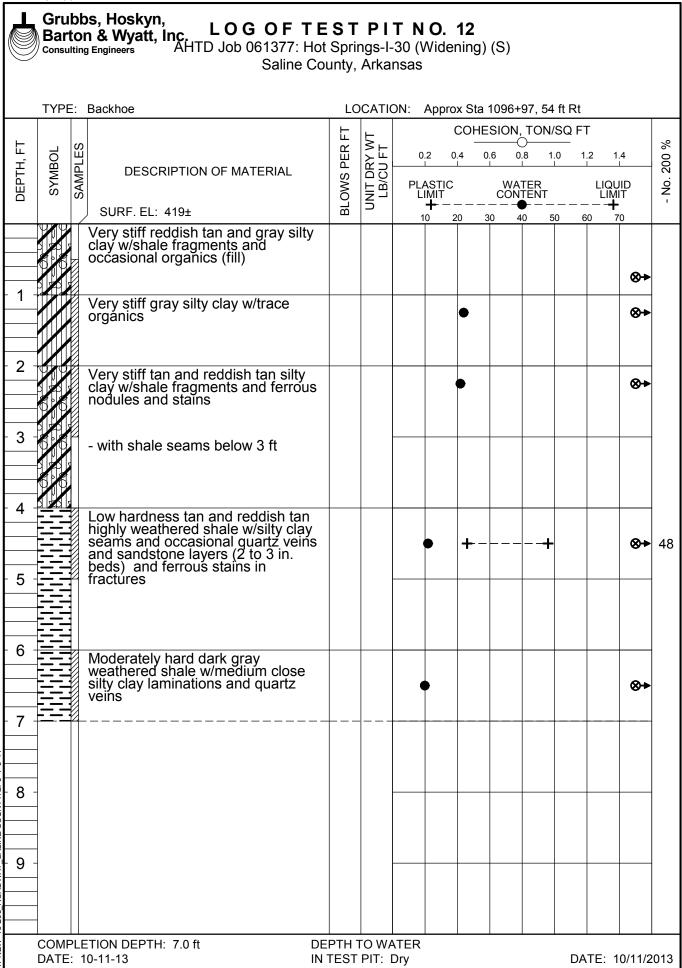


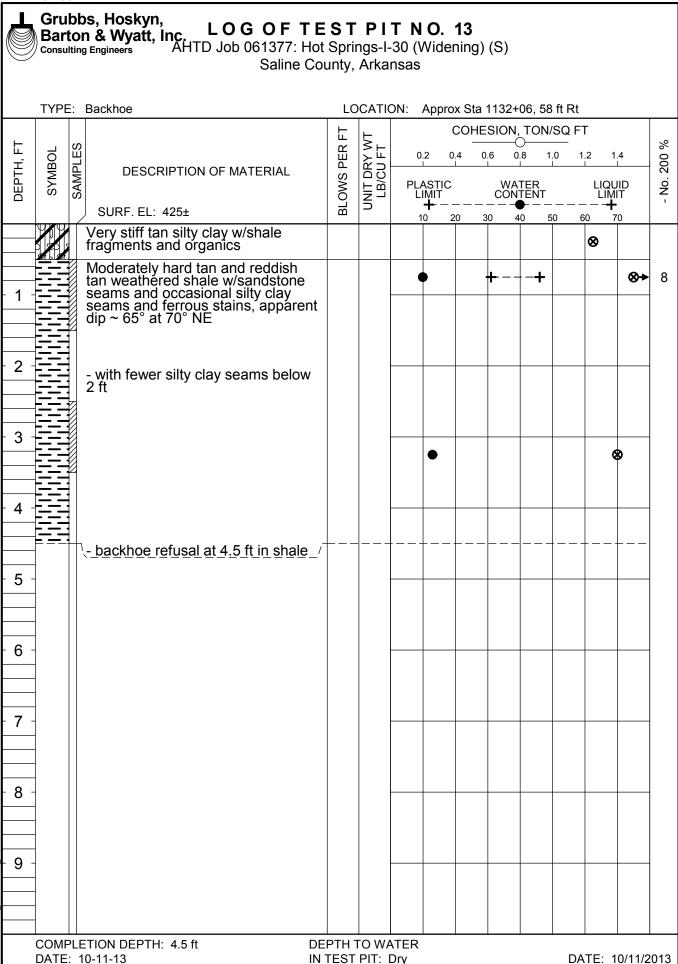


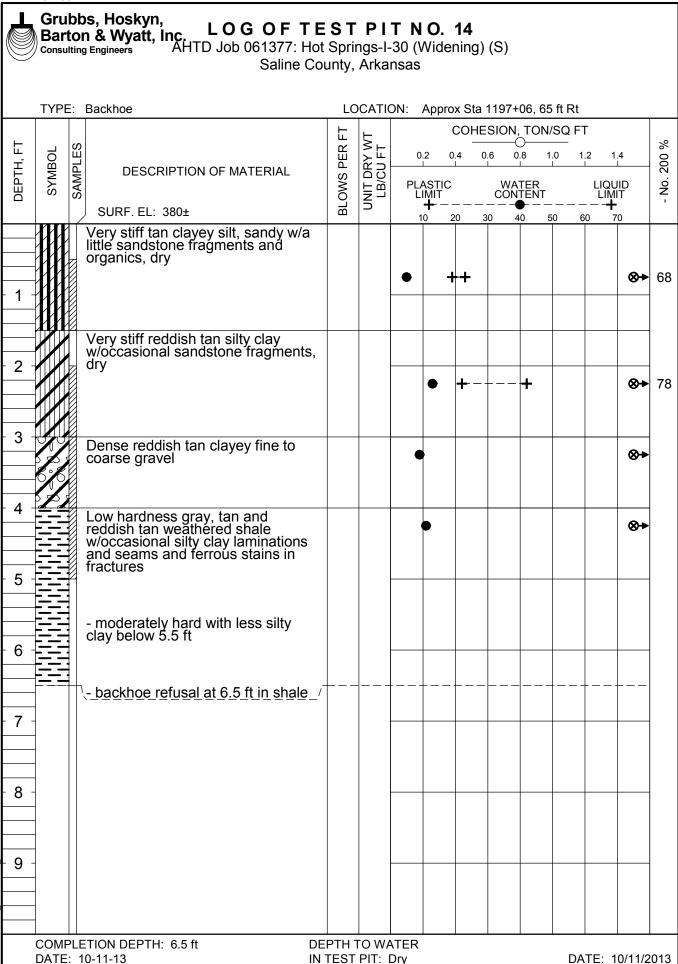


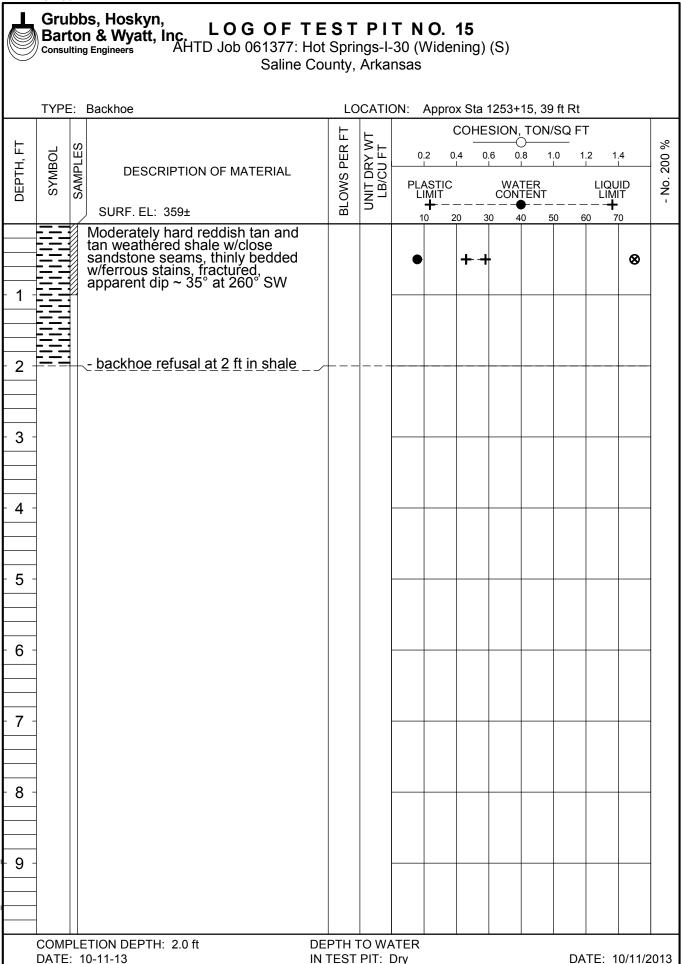


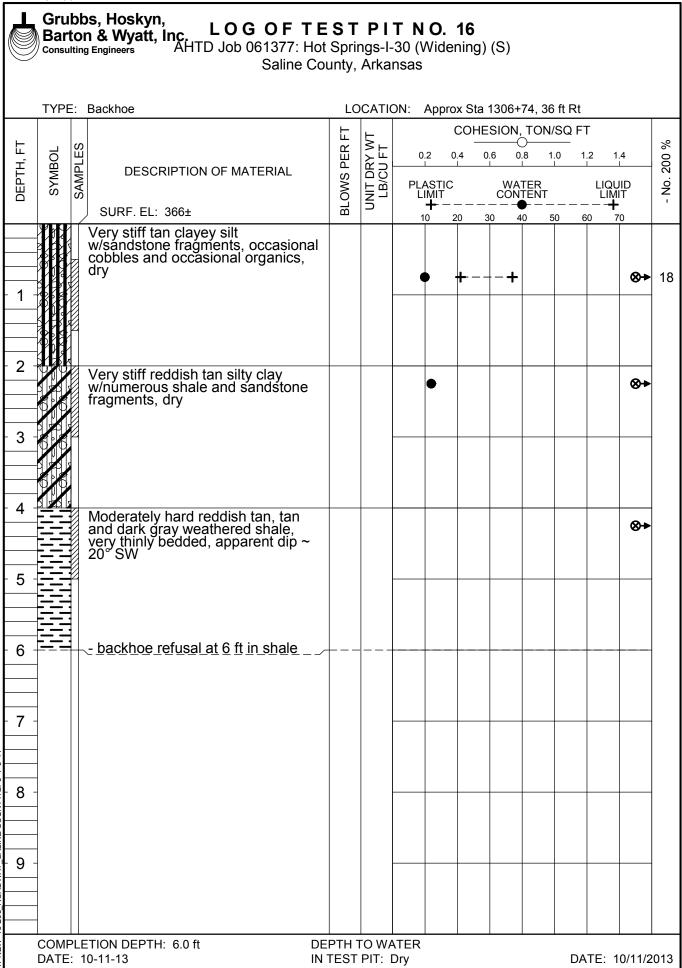


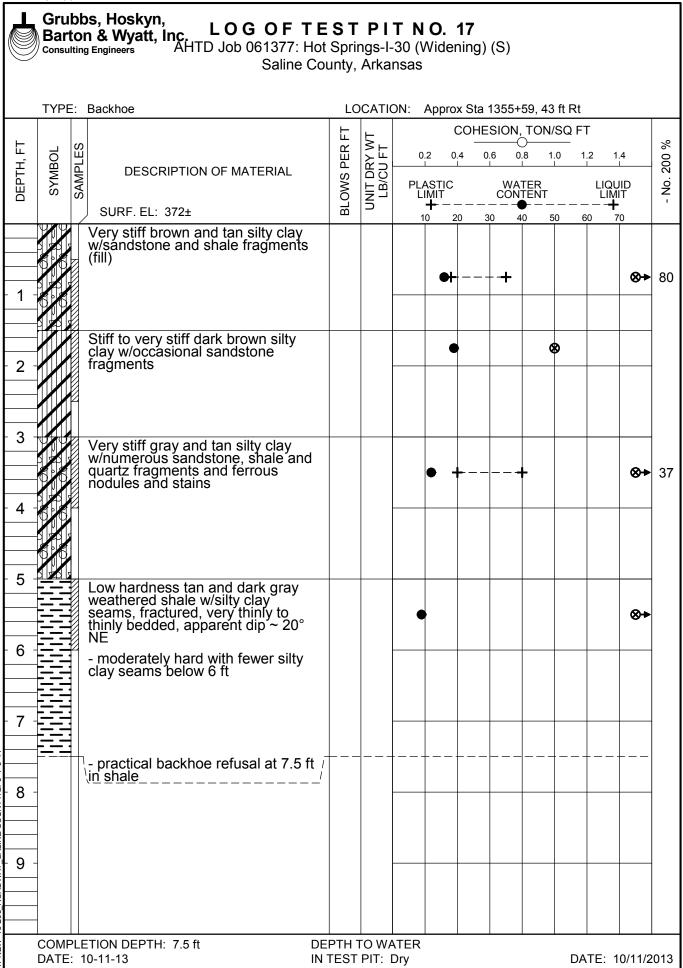


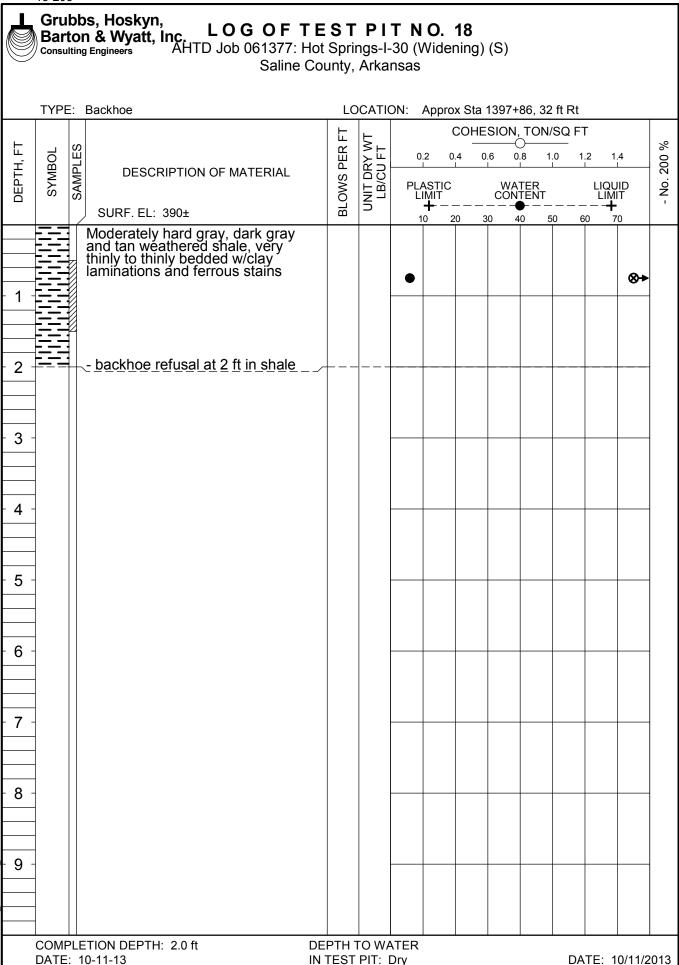


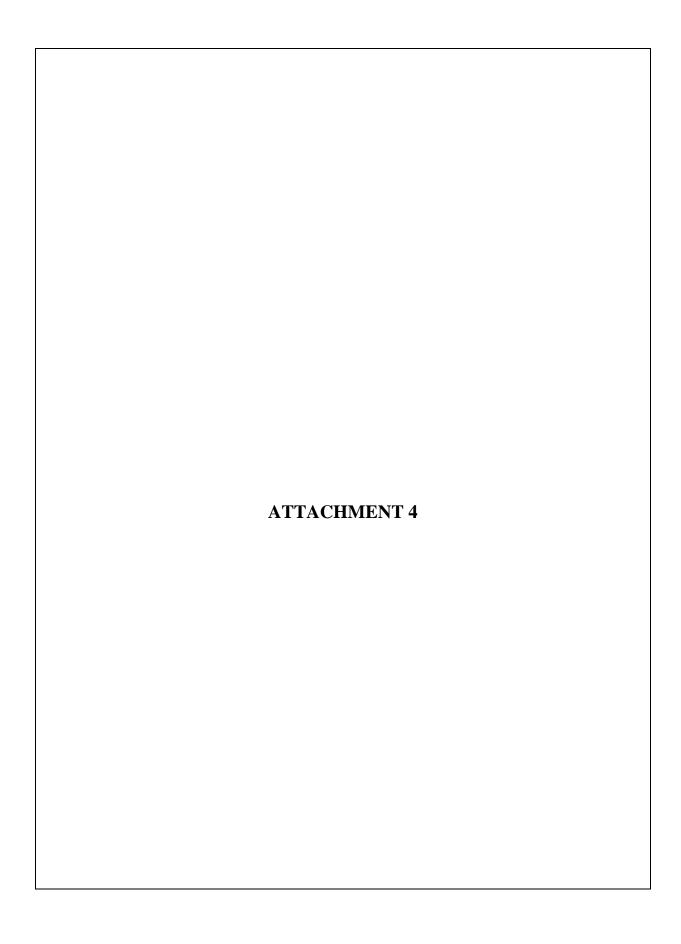


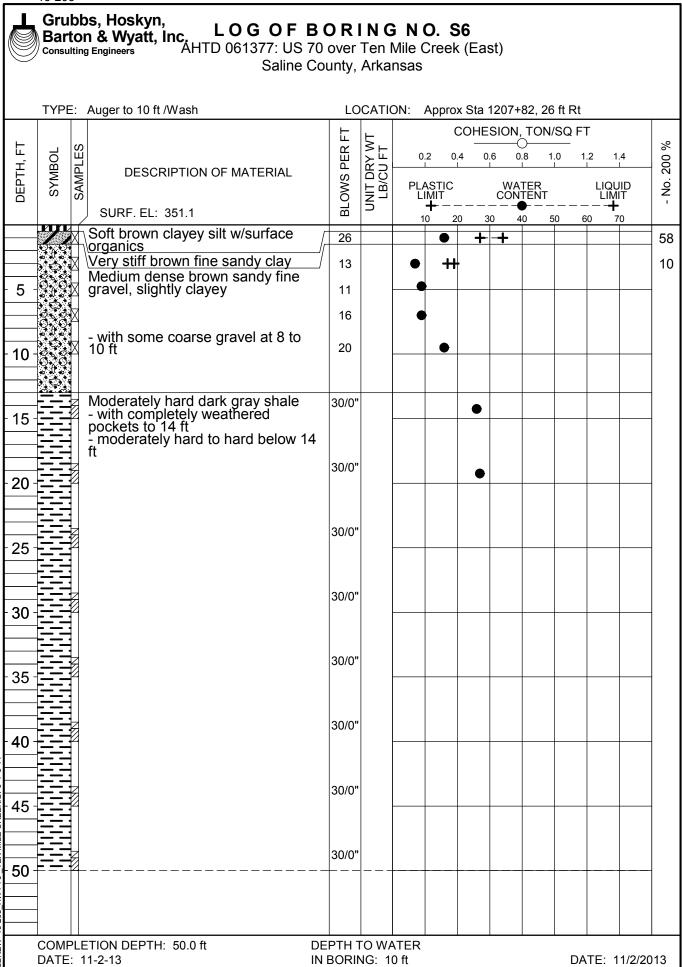




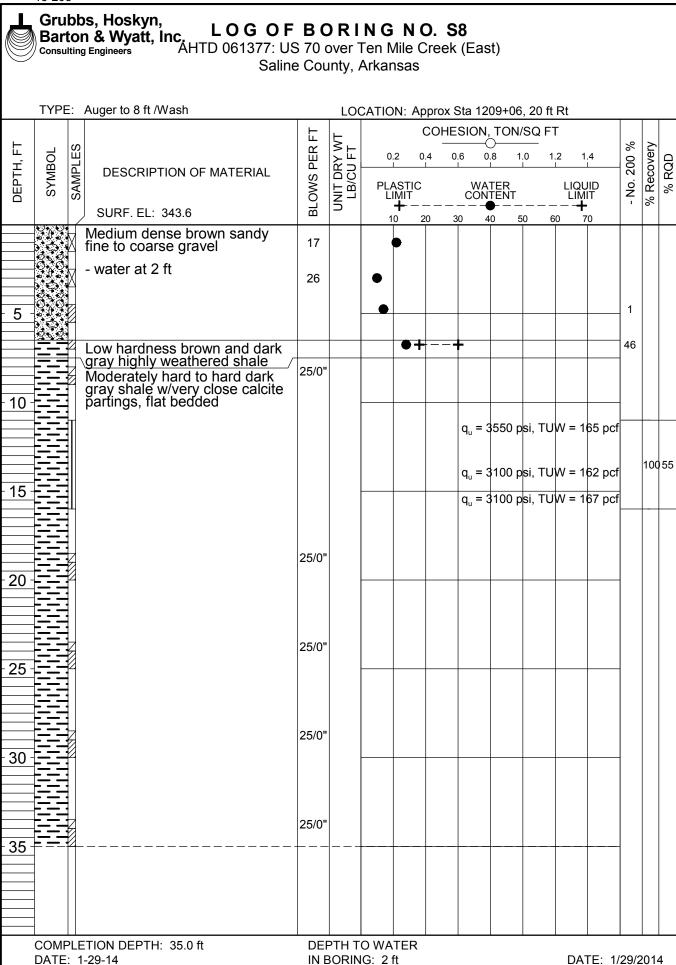


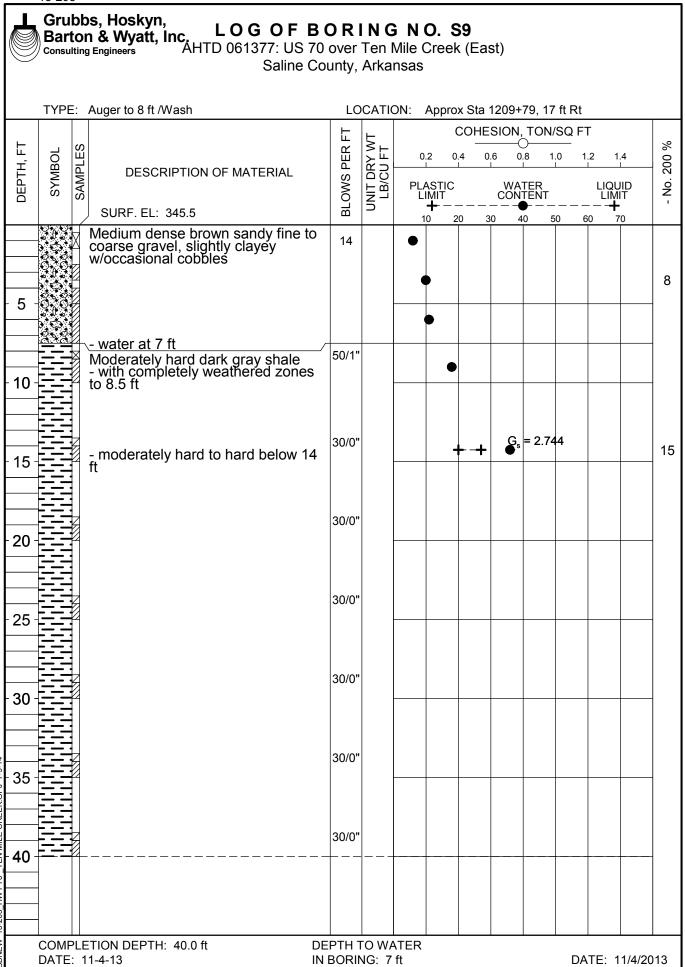






Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF BORING NO. S7 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. LUGUF DOINTE AHTD 061377: US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (East) Saline County, Arkansas TYPE: Auger to 15 ft /Wash LOCATION: Approx Sta 1208+34, 22 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT ᇤ UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT 납 % Recovery SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL RQD 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 1.2 - No. 200 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** PLASTIC LIMIT WATER CONTENT LIQUID % LIMIT SURF. EL: 351.2 10 60 70 20 30 50 40 Medium dense tan clayey fine 26 to coarse gravel (fill) Firm tan and brown silty clay 10 48 w/shale fragments and fine to coarse gravel (fill) 19 Medium dense brown clayey fine to medium sand w/fine to coarse gravel 14 - water at 6.5 ft 22 10 Moderately hard dark gray shale, slightly weathered w/some quartz veins 50/3" 15 Moderately hard to hard dark 25/0" gray shale 20 - with closely spaced very thin quartz veins from 20 to 22.5 ft q_{...} = 1150 psi, TUW = 166 pcf 10028 25 25/0" 30 25/0' 35 25/0" 40 COMPLETION DEPTH: 40.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-20-14 IN BORING: 6.5 ft DATE: 1/20/2014





	TYPE:	Auger	1.	LOC	CATIO			Sta 12							
ł, FT	3OL		PER FT	RY WT J FT	0.		_	SION (),6 0	Э <u> </u>		Γ .2 1.	4	% 00	very	
DEPTH,	SYMBOL		3LOWS PER	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PLA LI	ASTIC IMIT		WA	TER TENT		LIQU LIMI	ID T	- No. 200 %	% Recovery	W ROD
		SURF. EL: 350±	面		1	0 :	20	30 4	10 5	0 6	60 7	0			<u> </u>
		Stiff brown silty clay w/shale fragments (fill)	19			•	++						35		
		- with fine to coarse gravel and occasional cobbles and shale fragments below 2 ft	15			•									
5 -		Dense brown silty fine to coarse gravel, sandy	37			•			-NON	I-PLA	STIC-		14		
		- loose to medium dense below 6 ft - water at 7 ft	10			•									
- 10 -		Moderately hard very dark gray shale, carbonaceous, flat bedded w/closely spaced quartz veins and occasional sandstone inclusions	30/0"			•									
20 -		Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale, flat bedded w/closely spaced quartz veins and occasional sandstone inclusions												100	95
									1930 p 2340 p					100	195
25 -	T=T= - - -														
	COMPL DATE:	ETION DEPTH: 25.0 ft 11-5-13		PTH TO							DAT	ΓΕ: 1 1	1/15/	_	۵O.

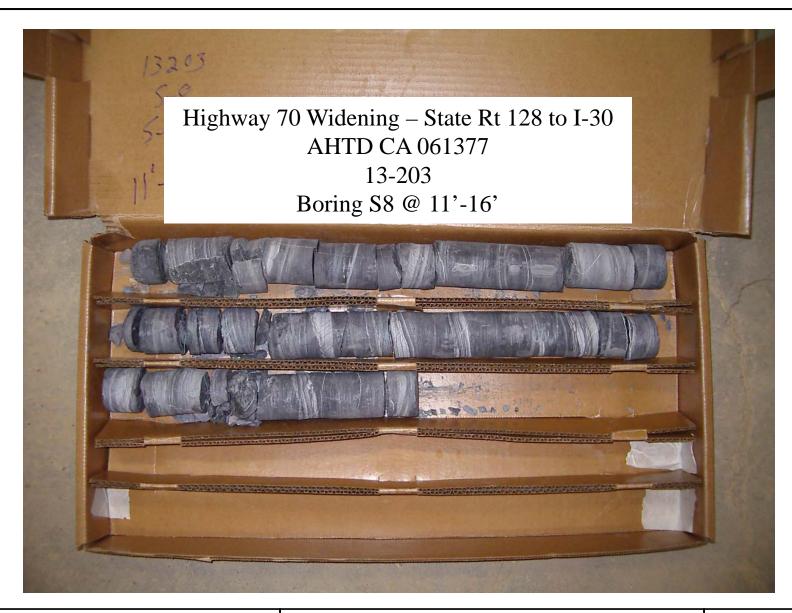
	Grul Bart Consul	bbs, Hoskyn, ton & Wyatt, Inc. L O G O ting Engineers AHTD 061377:		over ⁻	Ten N	/lile C			st)						
	TYPE	: Auger to 10 ft /Wash		LO	CATIC	N: Ap	prox	Sta 12	11+11	, 18 ft	RT				
ОЕРТН, FT	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL SURF. EL: 351.0	BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PL/ L	2 0 ASTIC IMIT	4 (SION,	TER TENT	SQ F	Γ .2 1 LIQL LIM	JID IT	- No. 200 %	% Recovery	% RQD
		Medium dense brown clayey fine to coarse gravel, sandy w/occasional shale fragments (fill)	22 15		•	+	+			<u> </u>			20		
- 5 -		Firm tan and gray fine sandy clay (fill)	7			+•	+						58		
		Loose gray silty fine to coarse sand w/a little fine gravel (fill)			•				-NON	I-PLA	STIC-		15		
- 10 -		Loose to medium dense brow clayey fine to coarse gravel, sandy	n 10			•									
- 15 -		Moderately hard very dark gray shale, carbonaceous, flat bedded w/closely bedded quartz veins and occasional sandstone inclusions	30/0			•									
- 20 -		Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale, flat bedded w/closely bedded quartz veins and occasional sandstone inclusions	;					q _u = ^	1330 p	si, TU	W = 1	61 pcf		100	95
								q _u = 2	2870 p	si, TU	W = 1	48 pcf		100	95
- 30 -															
		PLETION DEPTH: 30.0 ft : 11-5-13		PTH T BORIN			0 ft				DA ⁻	ΓΕ: 1′	1/5/2	:013	3





HWY 70 WIDENING / STATE RT. 128 TO 1-30 AHTD JOB NO. CA 061377– GARLAND & SALINE COUNTIES, AR BORING S7, 19 – 24 FT

Job No. 13-203





HWY 70 WIDENING / STATE RT. 128 TO 1-30 AHTD JOB NO. CA 061377– GARLAND & SALINE COUNTIES, AR BORING S8, 11 – 16 FT

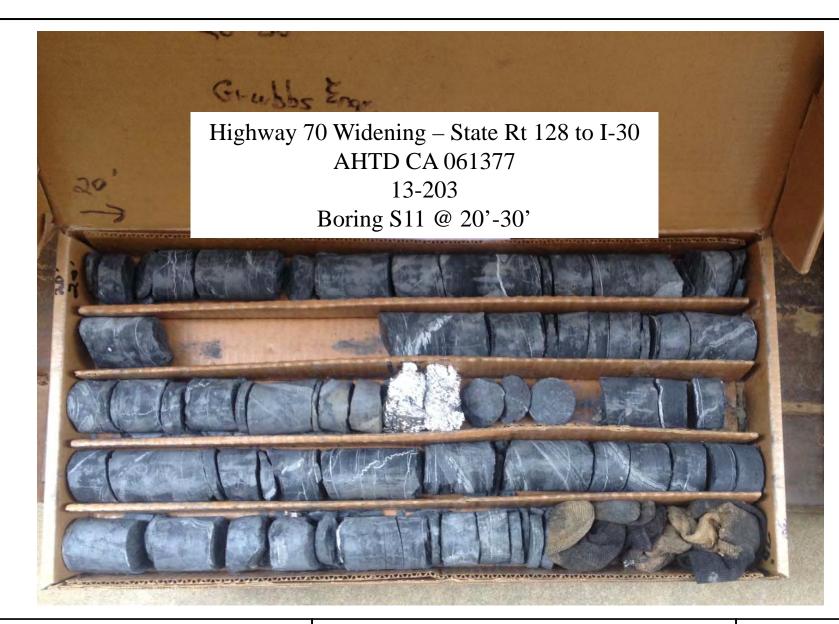
Job No. 13-203





HWY 70 WIDENING / STATE RT. 128 TO 1-30 AHTD JOB NO. CA 061377– GARLAND & SALINE COUNTIES, AR BORING S10, 15 – 25 FT

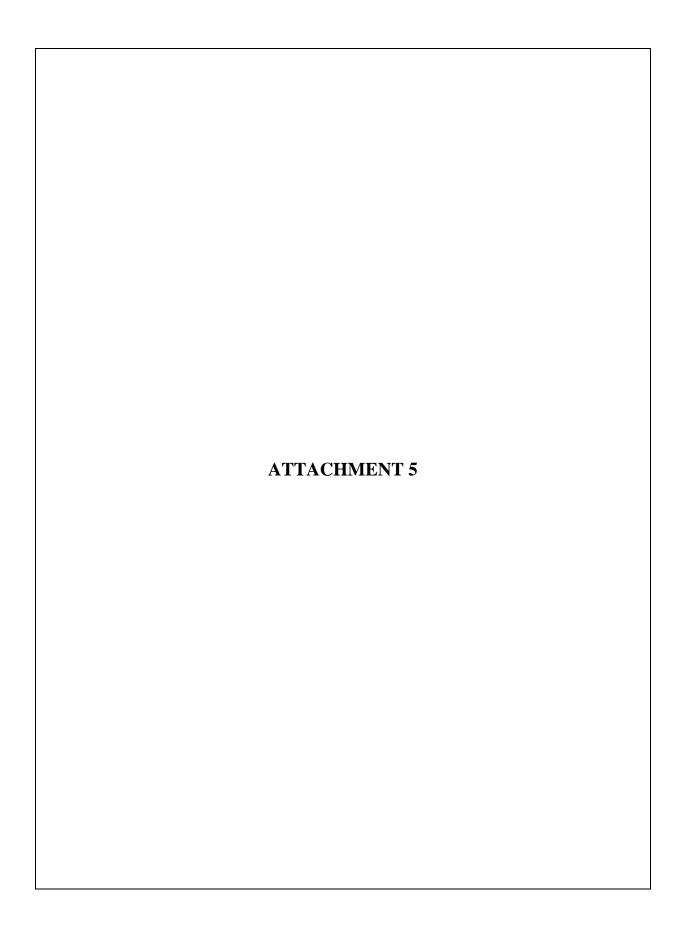
Job No. 13-203





HWY 70 WIDENING / STATE RT. 128 TO 1-30 AHTD JOB NO. CA 061377– GARLAND & SALINE COUNTIES, AR BORING S11, 20 – 30 FT

Job No. 13-203



LOGOF BORING NO. S12 AHTD 061377: US 70 over Caney Creek

	// Consu	lting	Engineers AHTD 06137 Salin					y Cre	eek							
	TYPE	Ξ:	Auger to 11 ft /Wash		LOC	CATIC	N: St	ta 126	31+12,	45 ft F	Rt					
				FT	Т			COH	ESION	, TON	/SQ F	Т				
H. H.	BOL	LES	DECORIDE ON OF MATERIAL	PER	RY W J FT	0	.2 (0.4	0.6 ().8 1	I.0 ′	1.2	1.4	% 00	overy	g
DEPTH,	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	BLOWS PER	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PL/ L	ASTIC IMIT		WA CON	TER		LIQ LIN		No. 200	% Recovery	% RQD
			SURF. EL: 344±	B	j.	1	+ -	— — — 20		-	50	 60	- 70	Ľ	6	
		X	Firm brown silty clay, slightly sandy w/ferrous stains and nodules	9			•									
		X	nodules - stiff below 2 ft	13				+•	+	G	= 2.6	62		74		
- 5		X		16												
	1	X	Very stiff brown fine sandy clay w/novaculite fragments	28			•									
			Moderately hard tan and dark gray weathered shale	50/1"												
10			Moderately hard to hard dark	00/1												
			Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale w/quartz veins and inclusions and very close sandstone partings and seams - auger refusal at 11 ft													
15	==		- auger refusal at 11 ft	25/0"												
															95	23
20			- quartz layer from 20 - 21 ft											-		
			- quartz vein at 21.1 ft						$q_u = q_u = 1$	1980 p 2160 p	si, TL si, TL	JW = 1 JW = 1	168 pcf 166 pcf		90	40
0.5									q _u =	1330 p	osi, TU	JW = 1	174 pcf			
25			- less quartz below 25 ft													
				25/0"												
30	==															
				25/0"												
35																
10				25/0"												
40																
45																
45				25/0"									 			
	†															
	1															
			TION DEPTH: 45.0 ft		PTH T											
	DATE	: 3	-19-14	IN E	BORIN	G: 5	ft					DA	TE: 3/	19/2	201	4

LOGOF BORING NO. S13 AHTD 061377: US 70 over Caney Creek

	/ Consu	lting	Engineers AHTD 06137 Salin	7: US e Co				y Cre	eek							
	TYPE	Ξ:	Auger to 11 ft /Wash		LO	CATIC	N: St	a 126	31+81, ï	37 ft F	Rt					
БЕРТН, FT	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	3LOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT		.2 0 ASTIC).4	1) 				- No. 200 %	% Recovery	% RQD
		_	SURF. EL: 339±	B)	1	0 2	20	30 4	10 5	50 6	60 :	- 70			
			Stiff gray and brown silty clay w/moderately weathered shale seams and novaculite fragments (fill)	14			•									
- 5			Stiff brown silty clay, slightly sandy w/some organics	26												
		М١	Very stiff brown fine sandy clay w/shale and novaculite fragments	/ 33			•									
10		×	Low hardness dark gray shale - moderately hard below 8 ft	50/3		•										
15		Z	- auger refusal at 11 ft Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale w/close quartz inclusions and close sandstone partings, ±30° dip	25/0												
- 20 -									q _u = 4	1330 p	si, TU	W = 1	67 pcf		100	38
			- very close interbedded sandstone and shale from 20 - 20.5 ft						q _u = 4	1330 p	si, TU	W = 1	69 pcf		100	22
25																
- 30 -				25/0												
35				25/0												
# 40 - 40				25/0	-											
7.00700	COM	PLF	TION DEPTH: 40.0 ft	DF	PTH T	O WA	TER									
			-19-14		BORIN							DA	TE: 3/	19/2	.014	1

LOG OF BORING NO. S14 AHTD 061377: US 70 over Caney Creek

	TYPE	<u>:</u>	Auger	LC	CATIO	ON: S							
Н, Г.	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	3LOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	0.: I			——(Э	/SQ FT		4
DEPIH,	SYM	SAMI	SURF. EL: 334±	SMOTE	UNIT D LB/C	•	STIC MIT +			TER TENT		LIQU LIMI — —	T
		M	Stiff brown fine sandy clay w/a little fine to coarse gravel	_		10) 2	0 3	30 4	10	50 60) 7	0
			- with more gravel below 2 ft	15			•						
5 -			Low hardness tan and dark gray weathered shale	26			•	+-	+				
		X	- moderately hard below 6 ft	50/2"									
			Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale	25/0"									
			- auger refusal at 8.5 ft/										
0 -													

LOG OF BORING NO. S15 AHTD 061377: US 70 over Canev Creek

	Consu	lting	AHTD 061377: US Saline Co			•	Creek	(
	TYPI	<u>:</u>	Auger	LC	CATIO	ON: Sta	a 1262	2+75, 27	ft Rt				
		ِ ء.		F	 		CO	HESIO	N, TON	I/SQ F	Γ		,0
H, FT	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	PER	RY V U FT	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0 1	.2 1	.4	200 %
DEPTH,	SYM	SAME		3LOWS PER	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PLAS LIMI	TIC T	CO	ATER		LIQU LIMI	IID T	- No. 2
		_	SURF. EL: 344.6	B		10	20	30	40	50 6	60 7	0	
	-	X	Loose tan and brown silt, slightly sandy w/trace fine gravel and trace organics (fill)	6			•	•					
		\vdash	Firm dark brown fine sandy clay w/trace organics	9			-		S _s = 2.6	85			74
- 5		4	 slightly sandy with ferrous nodules below 4 ft with trace fine gravel below 4.5 ft 	15			•						_
			Moderately hard tan, light gray and dark gray moderately weathered shale	50/8"		•							
		A '	Moderately hard dark gray shale	50/1"									
10													_
			- moderately hard to hard below 13 ft	50/1"									
15													_
				25/0"									
20													-
				50/1"									
25													_
41-9-				25/0"									
ਰੂ- 30													
GBNEW 13-203 CANEY CREEK GPJ 7-9-14	 - - - - -		- auger refusal at 31 ft in hard shale NOTE: Water at 11 ft at completion of drilling.			++-							
13-203													
GBNEW					TO WA					DA	TE: 2	/28/20)14

Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. LOG OF BORING NO. S16

	Consu	lting	g Engineers AHTD 061377 Saline	: US 70 County				-	eek							
	TYPE	Ξ:	Auger	L	_00	CATIO	DN:	Sta 1	263-	+32, 2	29 ft	Rt				
_				L	: <u> </u>	5			COI	HESI	ON,	TON/	SQ F	T		
±	30L	ES)ER			0	.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1	.0	1.2	1.4	200 %
DEPTH,	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	SLOWS PER		UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PL, L	ASTIC IMIT)	C	WAT ONT	ER ENT		LIC LII	QUID MIT	- No. 2
		/	SURF. EL: 344±		:	>	1	+ -	 20	30	- - ● 40	- — — 5	0	— — -	+ 70	.
		X	Medium dense tan fine sandy silt slightly clayey w/trace fine gravel and shale fragments (fill)	, 19)			•								
		X	Stiff light gray and tan fine sandy clay w/trace fine gravel	20)				•							
- 5 -		X	- with trace coarse gravel below 4 ft	1 22	2				-		G _s =	: 2.72 +	21			80
		X	- tan and reddish tan with some coarse gravel below 6 ft	50/	7"			•	+-		+					
10			Moderately hard light gray and dark gray moderately weathered shale	50/-	4"		•									
- 15 - 20 - 25 - 30 -			- auger refusal at 28 ft in hard	25/ 25/	0"											
	COMF	LL PLE	ETION DEPTH: 28.0 ft	DEPTH	 1 T(L AW C	TER									
			2-28-14	IN BOF									D	ATE:	2/28/2	014





PICTURE OF CORING SAMPLES

AHTD 061377: US 70 over Caney Creek SALINE COUNTY, ARKANSAS BORING S12

Job No. 13-203

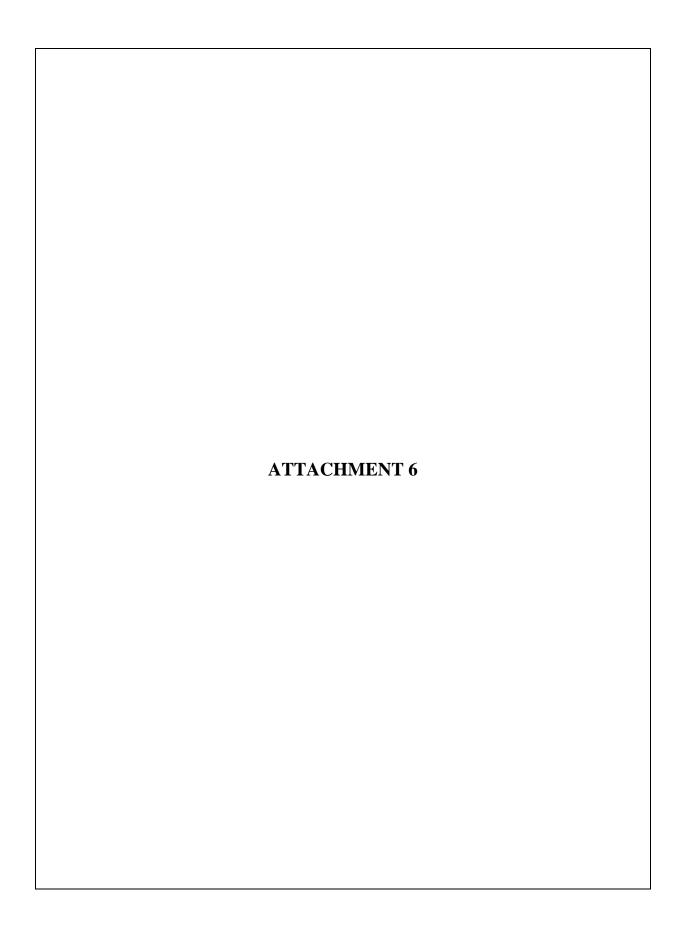


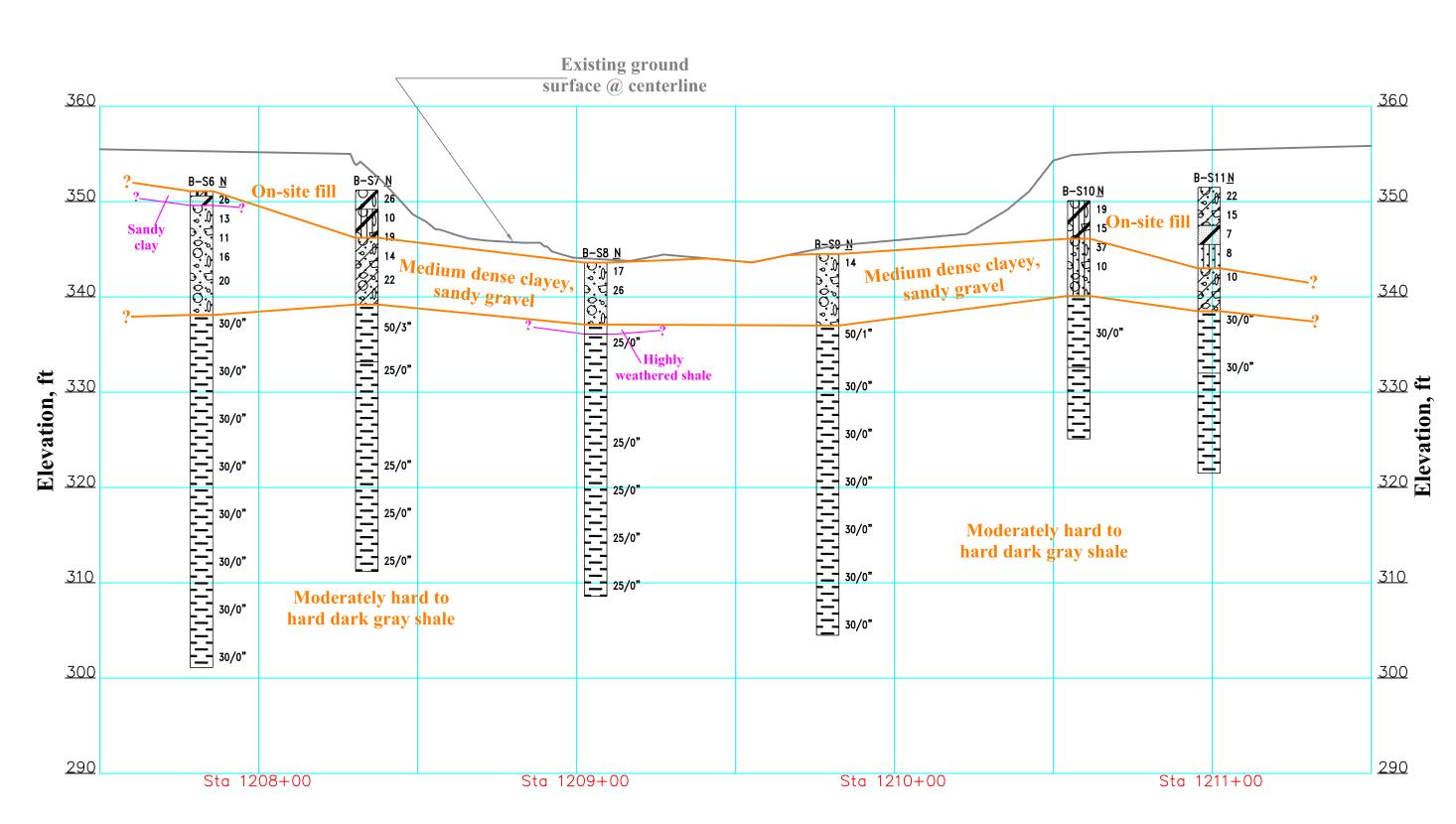


PICTURE OF CORING SAMPLES

AHTD 061377: US 70 over Caney Creek SALINE COUNTY, ARKANSAS BORING S13

Job No. 13-203



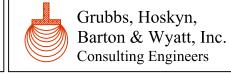


Notes:

- 1. Subsurface conditions have been inferred from discrete boring locations; actual conditions may vary.
- 2. Ground surface approximate.

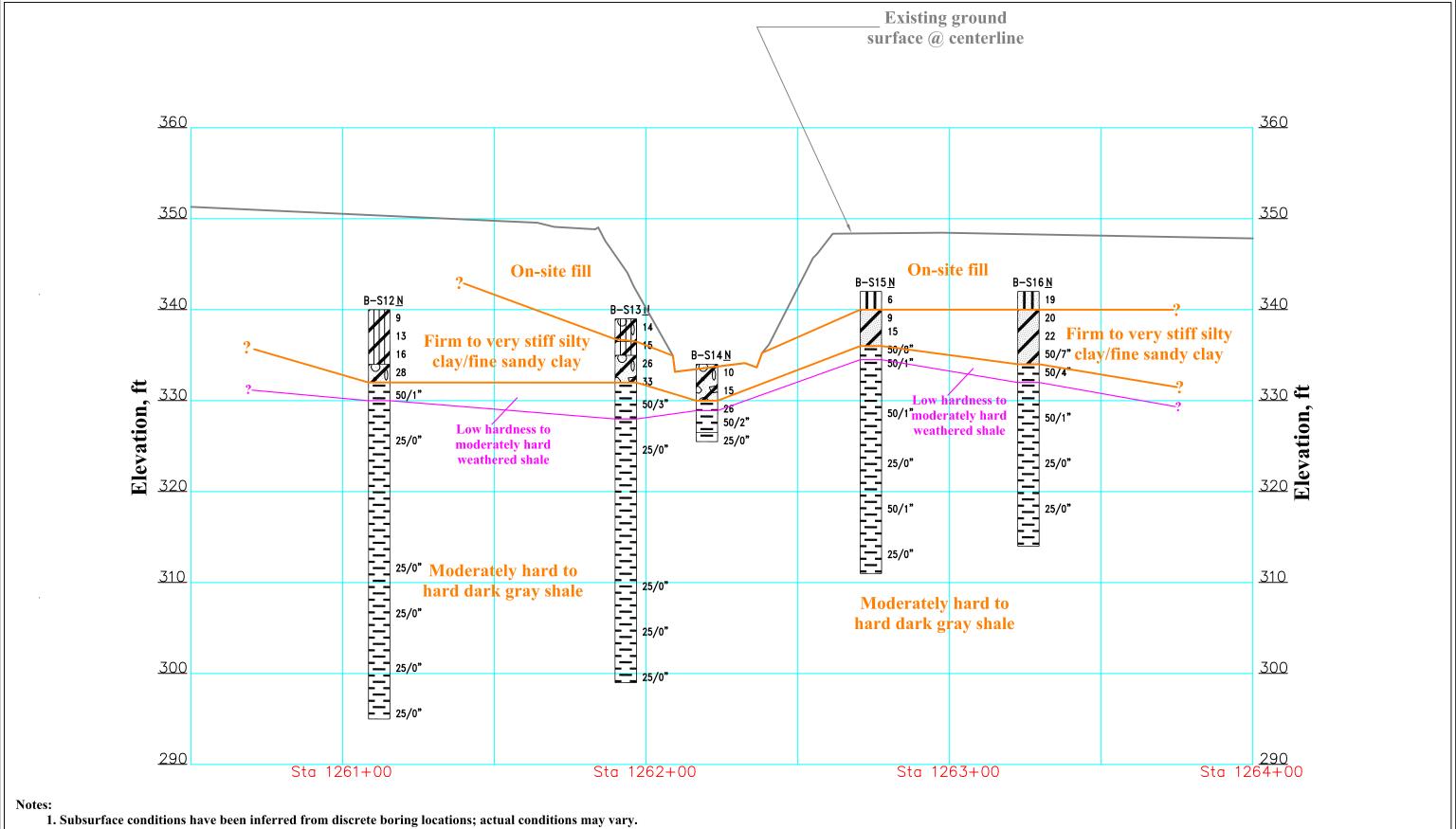






Generalized Subsurface Profile A-A'
AHTD JOB 061377: US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (East)
Saline County, Arkansas

GHBW Job No.: 13-203	Scale: As Shown
June 20, 2014	Plate 1



2. Ground surface approximate.



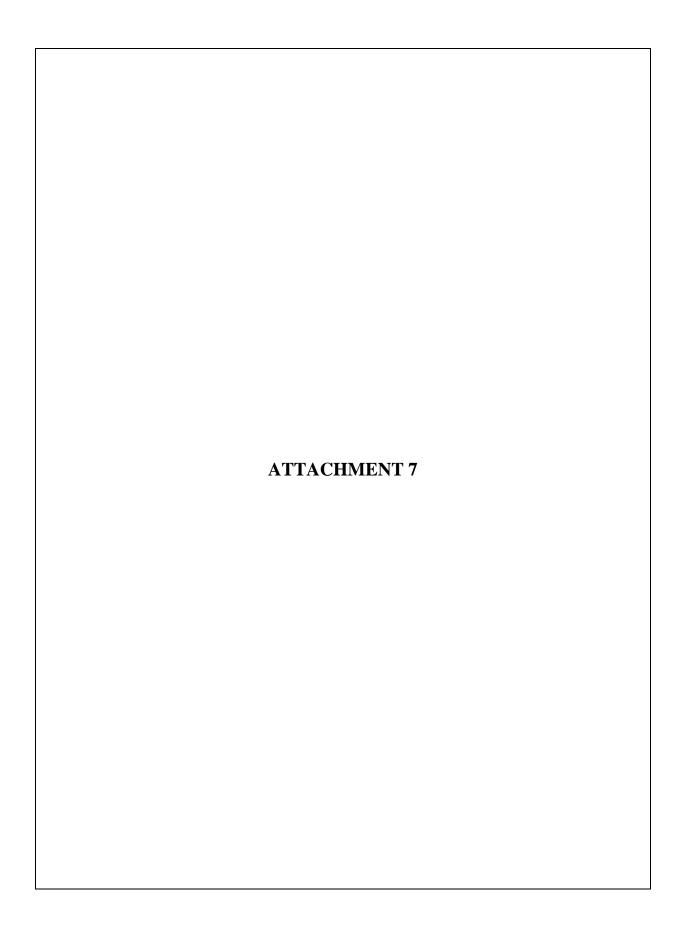




Generalized Subsurface Profile B-B' AHTD JOB 061377: US 70 over Caney Creek Saline County, Arkansas

GHBW Job No.: 13-203	Scale: As Shown

June 20, 2014



Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. Consulting Engineers

LOG OF BORING NO. CS1 AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes

			Saline C				эюр.	C					
	TYPE	: <i>i</i>	Auger	LC	CATIO	ON: A	Appro	x Sta 11	36+00	, 95 ft L	_t		
				F	5		(COHESI	ON, T	ON/SQ	FT		. 0
H H	BOL	LES	DECODIDATION OF MATERIAL	PER	RY W	0.2	2 0	.4 0.6	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.4	200 %
DEPTH,	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	3LOWS PER	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PLA: LIN	STIC MIT		WATE CONTE	R NT — — — -	L I	IQUID LIMIT	- No. 2
<u> </u>		7	SURF. EL: 451± Loose dark brown silt w/organics	<u> </u>		10) 2	20 30	40	50	60	70	
		_	Stiff tan clayey silt, dry w/quartz fragments	16		•	•						
			Stiff reddish tan and tan clayey silt										
- 5		X		19						+		-+-	+ 96
			- tan and gray below 6 ft										
			and gray words on										
10		X		22					6 +	+			89
10													
			Lavakanda a a fan wat Pakita.										
		V !	Low hardness tan, reddish tan and gray highly weathered shale w/silty clay seams and layers										
15		Å	ciay seams and layers	25									\dashv
	Δ Δ		Low hardness to moderately hard tan and gray weathered novaculite										\dashv
			tan and gray weathered novaculite										
20		X		50/3") 						
		\perp											
			Low hardness to moderately hard tan and gray weathered shale w/highly weathered shale seams and quartz veins and inclusions										
-			w/nighly weathered shale seams and quartz veins and inclusions										
		X		50/6"									_
^{*-} 25 -		T				+						- T -	-
. GPJ													
SLOPES													
S LOUT 8													
13-203													
LGBNEW 13-203-CUT SLOPES GPJ 7-9-14	COMF DATE			EPTH .							DATE	: 4/25/	2014

Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. Consulting Engineers

LOG OF BORING NO. CS2 AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes

	// Consu	lting	g Engineers AHTD Job 06 Saline	County				pes					
	TYPE	<u>:</u>	Auger	, LO	CATIO	ON:	Appr	ox Sta	a 1173	s+00, 8	5 ft Lt		
_				F	► .			COH	ESIO	N, TON	I/SQ FT		%
H, FT	SYMBOL	PLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	PER	AY TA		0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0 1.2	1.4	200 %
DEPTH,	SYM	SAMPLES	SURF. EL: 458±	BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PL I	ASTIC	C 	CO 	ATER NTENT		LIQUID LIMIT 	- No.
							10	20	30	40	50 60	70	
		1	Low hardness to moderately hard tan and gray highly weathered shale, 60° dip ±				•						
- 5			Low hardness to moderately hard gray and tan weathered shale w/highly weathered shale seams, 60° dip ±	30/0	"	•	,						
- 10				30/0			•						
- 15			- with dark gray below 13 ft	30/0									
- 20				30/0	"		•						
14													
100 T 200 - C 1													
	+												
-GBNEW 13-2			TION DEPTH: 20.0 ft -25-14	DEPTH IN BOR			!				DAT	E: 4/25/2	2014

LOG OF BORING NO. CS4 AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes

		Consu	ılting	Engineers AHTD Job 0613 Saline Co				Slope	es						
		TYPI	≣:	Auger	LC	CATIO	ON: A	Appro	x Sta	1192+	00, 8	B ft Lt			
	ᇤ	ı	S		Z FT	WT					\supset —	/SQ F	Γ		%
	DEPTH, F	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	0.2		.4 0	l	1	1.0 1	2 1. LIQU		5. 200 %
l	DE	S	SA	SURF. EL: 405±	BLOM	IN B	-	STIC MIT +			TER TENT		LIMI 	ΙT	No.
		Ψ03 3 5		Dense tan silt w/shale fragments, dry	46		10	•	0 3	80 4	10	50 6	0 7	0	
			X	Low hardness to moderately hard gray and tan highly weathered shale w/some silty clay laminations and seams	50/6'	•		•	+	-+					
	5 -		×	- moderately hard below 4 ft	50/2'	•	,	•							
			×		50/3'	•		•							
				Moderately hard dark gray and tan weathered shale	30/0'	•									
	10 -														
			Z		30/0'	•									
	15 -		2												
			Z	dark gray balow 10 ft	30/0'	,									
- 2	20 -			- dark gray below 19 ft											
L				Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale											
					30/0'										
S.GPJ 7-9-1.	25 -														
LGBNEW 13-203-CUT SLOPES.GPJ 7-9-14															
13-203-C															
LGBNEW		COMI DATE			EPTH ' I BORI							DA	TE: 4	/4/201	4

Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc.

LOG OF BORING NO. CS4A AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes

	// Cons	ultin	Engineers AHTD Job 06137 Saline Co				Slope	es						
	TYP	E:	Auger	LC	CATIO	ON: A	Appro	x Sta 1	192+0	00, 56	ft Lt			
ᇤ		S		Z FT	L _M L			COHES	C)——		-		%
DEPTH, F	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	S PE	DRY CU F	0.2		.4 0.6			.0 1.			. 200 %
DEP.	SY	SAN	01175 51 404	BLOWS PER	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PLA LII	STIC MIT -		WAT CONT	ER ENT 		LIQU LIMI	ID T	- No.
			Stiff tan silty clay w/shale	<u> </u>		10) 2	0 30) 40) {	50 6	0 7	0	
			tragments /	17			•							
			Low hardness tan, gray and dark gray highly weathered shale w/silty clay seams - low hardness to moderately hard below 2 ft	50/10			•	+	+					
- 5			Moderately hard tan and dark gray weathered shale	30/0"		•	•							
				30/0"										
		-7 -	- tan below 8 ft	30/0"										
10														
			Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale											
		<u>-</u>		30/0"										
15				<u> </u>										
20) -													
25	; -													
- 25	COM DATE			PTH BORII							DA	TE: 4	/4/201	4

Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. LOG OF BORING NO. CS5 AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes

Cons	ulting	AHTD Job 06137 Saline Co				lope	S						
TYP	E:	Auger	LO	CATIO	ON: A	pprox	Sta 12	221+	50, 80	Oft Lt			
			F	⊢		С	OHES	ION,	TON	/SQ F	Т		
H, FT BOL	LES		PER	RY V J FT	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.	.8 1 L	1.0	I.2 1	1.4	% 000
DEPTH, F'	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	BLOWS PER	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PLAS LIM	STIC		WA ²	TER TENT		LIQU LIM	JID IIT	2
		SURF. EL: 406±	<u>B</u>		10	20	30	4	0 :	50	60	70	L
— <u>————————————————————————————————————</u>		Loose dark brown silt w/organics Low hardness tan and gray highly weathered shale, fractured w/silty clay seams	22		•	,							
		Moderately hard dark gray and tan weathered shale	50/2"		•		-1	AON:	PLAS	TIC-			
5		- moderately hard to hard below 4.5 ft	50/1"		•								
		4.5 ft	30/0"										
			30/0"										
10 ==	1												
	1												
15		Madarataly band to band dark arey											
		Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale											
	*		30/0"										
20 ====================================		- water at 20 ft											
			30/0"										
25													
COM	 PLE	TION DEPTH: 25.0 ft DE	PTH 1	TO WA	TER								

Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. LOG OF BORING NO. CS5A AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes

			Saline Co	urity,	7 tirta	· ··ou·								
7	TYPE	: /	Auger	LC	CATIO	ON:	App							
ᇤ		တ		Z FT	T M					$-\!\circ$		/SQ F	Т	
	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL) PEF	SU.F.		0.2	0.4	0.6	8.0	1	1.0 1	1.2 1	1.4
DEPTH,	SYN	SAIV		BLOWS PER	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	Р	LAST LIMIT	ic		WATI	ER ENT		LIQI LIM	JID IIT
		7	SURF. EL: 405±	B	_ر		10	20	30	40	,	50 6	50 T	70
		mathred	Stiff tan silty clay w/shale and quartz fragments (fill)	50/10	•		•	•						
		X Y	Low hardness to moderately hard gray and tan highly weathered shale w/occasional silty clay laminations and ferrous stains	50/3"			•							
5 -			Moderately hard to hard tan and gray weathered shale	30/0"										
				30/0"										
-111		<u> </u>		30/0"										
0 -			- tan and dark gray below 9 ft											
				30/0"										
15 - - -		4	Moderately hard to hard dark gray											
			Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale	20/0"										
<u>-</u> 20 -				30/0"							_			
· - - - - - - - - -			- water at 21 ft											
				30/0"										
<u>-</u> 25 –				<u> </u>										
			NOTE: Water at 10.8 ft at 1.5 hours.											
	NOME		TION DEPTH: 25.0 ft DE	PTH T										

Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. Consulting Engineers LOG OF BORING NO. CS6A AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes

	/ Consu	lting	Engineers AHTD Job 0613 Saline C					pes						
	TYPE	:	Auger	LC	CATIO	ON:	Аррг	ox Sta	1224	+00, 5	8 ft Lt		1	
_		(0		ㅂ	۲,			COH	ESIO	N, TON	N/SQ FT	-		%
H, FT	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	PER	RY/		0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.0 1.	2 1.	4	200 %
DEPTH,	SYN	SAM		BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PL	ASTIC	C 	CO CO	ATER NTENT	— — — —	LIQU LIMI	ID T	- No.
		_	SURF. EL: 413±				10	20	30	40	50 60	0 7	0	
		X_	Low hardness gray and tan highly weathered shale w/silty clay seams	35			•							
		×	Moderately hard dark gray, gray and tan weathered shale w/occasional silty clay laminations and seams	50/3"				+	+					
_		×	and seams	50/2"										
5		Z	- moderately hard to hard below 5 ft	30/0"										
				30/0"										
10														
		Z	Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale	30/0"										
- 15														
			- water at 16 ft											
		Z		30/0"										
20														
				00 (011										
- 25				30/0"										
25														
		Z		30/0"										
30				+										
2007														
	COMF DATE			DEPTH TO BORII			2	ı	1	l	DA ⁻	TE: 4	/4/201	4

13-203 Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF BORING NO. CS10 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes Consulting Engineers Saline County, Arkansas LOCATION: Approx Sta 1329+00, 96 ft Lt TYPE: Auger H COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT 200 % ᇤ **BLOWS PER** SAMPLES SYMBOL 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 1.2 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -LIQUID LIMIT WATER CONTENT SURF. EL: 387± 10 30 40 Loose dark brown silt w/organics Stiff tan and gray silty clay w/rootlets and shale fragments 9 57 Low hardness tan, gray and dark gray highly weathered shale 50/1' Low hardness to moderately hard gray, dark gray and tan weathered shale 30/0" 10 30/0" 15 - gray and tan with occasional highly weathered shale seams and 30/0" 20 - dark gray and gray below 21 ft 30/0' 25 COMPLETION DEPTH: 25.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER**

IN BORING: Dry

DATE: 4-25-14

DATE: 4/25/2014

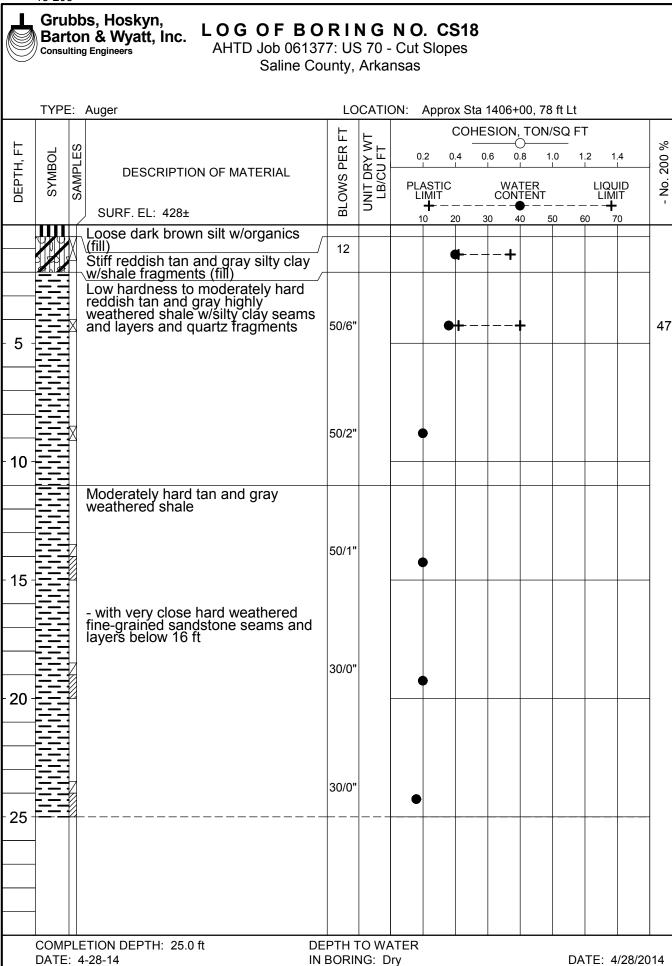
Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc.

LOG OF BORING NO. CS13 AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes

TYF	E:	Auger		CATIC	N: Ap		Sta 138			
SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	0.2	0.4	0.6	- O	I/SQ FT 1.0 1.2	1.4 I
SYMB(SAM		BLOWS PER	UNIT D LB/C	PLAS LIM +	TIC IT	CC	ATER NTENT		LIQUID LIMIT
		SURF. EL: 452± Stiff tan silty clay w/surface organics and trace sandstone fragments	16		10	20	30	40	50 60	70
5		Low hardness gray, tan and reddish tan shale w/silty clay seams and layers - with medium close sandstone partings and seams below 4 ft	17 45 50/5"				•	_ 		
0		Low hardness to moderately hard	50/7"			•				
5		Low hardness to moderately hard tan and dark gray weathered shale w/highly weathered shale seams - with quartz veins and inclusions below 20 ft	30/0"	_	•					
5		below 20 ft - water at 22 ft - more quartz below 25 ft	30/0"	_						
0			30/0"							

Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. Consulting Engineers LOG OF BORING NO. CS16 AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes

	TYPE	<u>:</u>	Auger			ON: A					28 ft Lt /SQ F1		
ᇤ	٦,	ES		ER FI	/ WT FT	0.:			(Э <u> </u>			.4
DEPTH,	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT		STIC MIT		1	TER TENT	1	LIQU LIM	L
		_/	SURF. EL: 435±			10) 2	0 3	0 4	10	50 6	0 7	0
			Low hardness gray, tan and dark gray weathered shale	30/0"		•							
5			Moderately hard dark gray slightly weathered shale	30/0"		•							
				30/0"		_							
10 -				23/0		•							
15 -				30/0"		•							
			Madagatah, baga dagi sersi sest										
20 -			Moderately hard dark gray and gray shale	30/0"		•							
25 -				30/0"		•							
				30/0"		•							
30 -													
35 -			- with occasional weathered seams below 34 ft	30/0"		•							
10				30/0"									
10 -													



Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. Consulting Engineers LOG OF BORING NO. CS23 AHTD Job 061377: US 70 - Cut Slopes

	TYPE	:	Auger	LC	CATIO	ON: Ap	prox	Sta 14	28+5,	110 ft	<u>Lt</u> _		
_)L	ES		ER FT	, WT FT	0.2	C(-	ON, TO	ON/SC	Q FT - 1.2	1.4	
DEPIH,	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	3LOWS PER	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	PLAS LIM			WATE			LIQUID LIMIT	
_		/	SURF. EL: 492±	B	5	+ 10	20	30	— 	 50	60	- -+ 70	
		X	Stiff reddish tan silty clay w/shale fragments and organics (fill)	14									
		X	Low hardness tan and gray highly weathered shale w/quartz fragments, silty clay seams and layers and occasional sandstone partings and seams	50/5"			•	+					
5 -		X	layers and occasional sandstone partings and seams	50/5"		•							
		X	- moderately hard, reddish tan, tan, light red and gray below 6	50/5"		•	,						
		×		50/2"		•							
0 -													
			Moderately hard tan and gray weathered shale w/occasional highly weathered shale seams	30/0"		•	-		+				
5 -													
0 -				30/0"		•							
				30/0"									
5 -						•							
0 -				30/0"		•							

PROJECT: AHTD 061377 - Hot Springs – I-30 (Widening) (S) LOCATION: Garland and Saline Counties, Arkansas GHBW JOB No.: 13-203

Approx Sta	Offset	Plan Cut Config	Approx Steepest Current Config	Slope Face Observations	Comments
1135+00 to 1138+00	Left	2H:1V	0.8H:1V	Moderately weathered shale has apparent dip of 5°-10° south. Shale is highly weathered near surface. Numerous quartz cobbles at top of slope. Minor surface slumps apparent along hillside.	Drilled B-CS1 at El 451± at approx Sta 1136+00, 95 ft Lt
1173+00 to 1174+00	Left	2H:1V	1.2H:1V	Moderately weathered shale exposed in easement access road at top of slope. Weathered shale outcrop approx 2 ft below top of slope with apparent dip 50° south.	Drilled B-CS2 at El 458± at approx Sta 1173+00, 85 ft Lt
1184+00 to 1185+00	Left	2H:1V	1.9H:1V	Moderately weathered shale outcrop at toe of slope. Weathered shale is thinly bedded with apparent dip of 40° south. Numerous shale fragments and quartz cobbles at top of slope.	
1192+00 to 1193+00	Left	2H:1V	1.7H:1V	Moderately weathered shale outcrop approx 10 ft above US70 road grade. Shale has apparent dip of 60° south. Numerous shale fragments at top of slope.	Drilled B-CS4 at El 405± at approx Sta 1192+00, 88 ft Lt and B-CS4A at El 401± at approx Sta 1192+00, 56 ft Lt

GRUBBS, HOSKYN, BARTON & WYATT, INC.

Consulting Engineers

Plate 1 of 5

PROJECT: AHTD 061377 - Hot Springs – I-30 (Widening) (S) LOCATION: Garland and Saline Counties, Arkansas GHBW JOB No.: 13-203

Approx Sta	Offset	Plan Cut Config	Approx Steepest Current Config	Slope Face Observations	Comments
1219+00 to 1228+00	Left	2H:1V	1.25H:1V	Moderately weathered shale is exposed in a easement access road at top of slope. Shale outcrops at top and bottom of slope. Weathered shale has apparent dip of 10°-15° southeast. Occasional sandstone seams are exposed. Numerous shale and novaculite fragments are scattered across surface along hillside.	Drilled B-CS5 at El 406± at approx Sta 1221+50, 80 ft Lt and B-CS5A at El 405± at approx Sta 1221+50, 55 ft Lt and B-CS6 at El 413± at approx Sta 1224+00, 58 ft Lt
1306+00 to 1312+00	Left	2H:1V	1.5H:1V	Moderately weathered shale present at approx 5 ft above US70 road grade. Shale is thinly bedded with apparent dip of 10°-15° southwest. Interbedded sandstone layers are exposed near bottom of slope. Numerous shale and quartz fragments scattered across surface at top of slope. Seep in slope face at approx 5 ft above US70 road grade.	

GRUBBS, HOSKYN, BARTON & WYATT, INC.

Consulting Engineers

Plate 2 of 5

PROJECT: AHTD 061377 - Hot Springs – I-30 (Widening) (S) LOCATION: Garland and Saline Counties, Arkansas

GHBW JOB No.: 13-203

1328+00 to 1331+00 Le	Left			1	
		2H:1V	0.9H:1V	Moderately weathered shale exposed at approx 10 ft above US70 road grade. Shale is thinly bedded with apparent dip of 5°-10° southwest. Numerous quartz boulders scattered across top of slope.	Drilled B-CS10 at El 387± at approx Sta 1329+00, 96 ft Lt
1370+00 to 1374+00 Le	Left	2H:1V	1.5H:1V	Moderately weathered shale exposures at top and bottom of slope. Shale is thinly bedded with occasional quartz veins and sandstone seams. Shale has apparent dip of 5°-10° southwest near Sta 1371+00. Highly disturbed shale outcrop exposed at top of slope near Sta 1373+00 with apparent dip of 60° southwest. Minor surface slumps apparent along hillside. Numerous quartz cobbles are scattered across surface at top of slope.	

Consulting Engineers Plate 3 of 5

PROJECT: AHTD 061377 - Hot Springs – I-30 (Widening) (S) LOCATION: Garland and Saline Counties, Arkansas

GHBW JOB No.: 13-203

Approx Sta	Offset	Plan Cut Config	Approx Steepest Current Config	Slope Face Observations	Comments
1380+00 to 1383+00	Left and Right	2H:1V	1.1H:1V	Moderately weathered shale outcrops at top of slopes on north and south side of US70. Shale is thinly bedded and slightly undulating, with apparent dip of 5°- 10° southeast. Sandstone boulder with quartz veins and inclusions at top of slope on north side of US70.	Drilled B-CS13 at El 452± at approx Sta 1380+70, 105 ft Lt
1390+00 to 1396+00	Left and Right	2H:1V	1.4H:1 (Left) 2.1H:1 (Right)	Moderately weathered shale outcrop exposed at approx 20 ft above road grade on north side of US70. Shale is thinly bedded with apparent dip of 50°- 60° south near Sta 1392+00. Shale has apparent dip of 20° southeast near Sta 1394+50. Highly weathered shale outcrop exposed on south side of US70, near Sta 1395+00, at approx 5 ft above road grade. Shale exposure on north side of US70 has apparent dip of 15°-20° south.	

Consulting Engineers

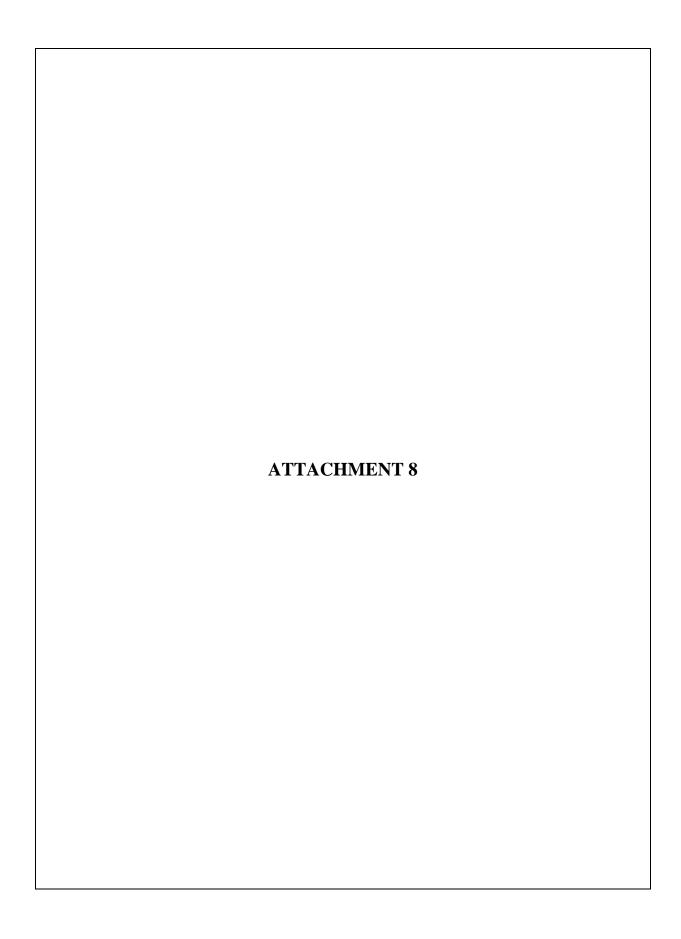
Plate 4 of 5

PROJECT: AHTD 061377 - Hot Springs – I-30 (Widening) (S) LOCATION: Garland and Saline Counties, Arkansas GHBW JOB No.: 13-203

Approx Sta	Offset	Plan Cut Config	Approx Steepest Current Config	Slope Face Observations	Comments
1405+00 to 1418+00	Left	2H:1V	1.1H:1V	Moderately weathered shale outcrop present about 5 ft south of easement access road, approx El 440. Shale has apparent dip of 5°-15° south/southwest. Shale is thinly bedded and slighly undulating with occasional sandstone seams. Minor surface slumps apparent along hillside near Sta 1406+00.	Drilled B-CS18 at El 428± at approx Sta 1406+00, 78 ft Lt
1426+00 to 1430+00	Left	2H:1V	2.2H:1V	Moderately weathered shale exposed in cut face. Shale is thinly bedded with an apparent dip of 20° south.	Drilled B-CS23 at El 492± at approx Sta 1428+05, 110 ft Lt

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Plate 5 of 5





SYMBOLS AND TERMS USED ON BORING LOGS

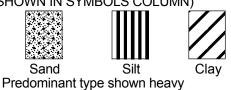
SOIL TYPES

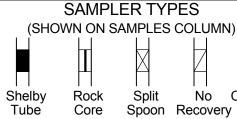
(SHOWN IN SYMBOLS COLUMN)

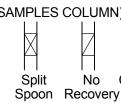














TERMS DESCRIBING CONSISTENCY OR CONDITION

COARSE GRAINED SOILS (major portion retained on No. 200 sieve): Includes (I) Clean gravels and sands, and (2) silty or clayey gravels and sands. Condition is rated according to relative density, as determined by laboratory tests.

DESCRIPTIVE TERM	N-VALUE	RELATIVE DENSIT
VERY LOOSE	0-4	0-15%
LOOSE	4-10	15-35%
MEDIUM DENSE	10-30	35-65%
DENSE	30-50	65-85%
VERY DENSE	50 and above	85-100%

FINE GRAINED SOILS (major portion passing No. 200 sieve): Includes (1) Inorganic and organic silts and clays, (2) gravelly, sandy, or silty clays, and (3) clayey silts. Consistency is rated according to shearing strength, as indicated by penetrometer readings or by unconfined compression tests.

DESCRIPTIVE TERM

VERY SOFT

SOFT

FIRM

STIFF VERY STIFF

HARD

UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

TON/SQ. FT.

Less than 0.25 0.25-0.50 0.50-1.00 1.00-2.00 2.00-4.00 4.00 and higher

NOTE: Slickensided and fissured clays may have lower unconfined compressive strengths than shown above, because of planes of weakness or cracks in the soil. The consistency ratings of such soils are based on penetrometer readings.

TERMS CHARACTERIZING SOIL STRUCTURE

SLICKENSIDED - having inclined planes of weakness that are slick and glossy in appearance. FISSURED - containing shrinkage cracks, frequently filled with fine sand or silt; usually more or less vertical.

LAMINATED - composed of thin layers of varying color and texture.

INTERBEDDED - composed of alternate layers of different soil types.

CALCAREOUS - containing appreciable quantities of calcium carbonate.

WELL GRADED - having a wide range in grain sizes and substantial amounts of all intermediate particle sizes.

POORLY GRADED - predominantly of one grain size, or having a range of sizes with some intermediate sizes missing.

Terms used on this report for describing soils according to their texture or grain size distribution are in accordance with the UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, as described in Technical Memorandum No.3-357, Waterways Experiment Station, March 1953



Grubbs, Hoskyn,
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BORING LOG TERMS - ROCK

ROCK TYPES (SHOWN IN SYMBOLS COLUMN)



Sandstone









Joint <u>Spacing</u>

Characteristics – Very Close

Close 2.5 to 8 in.
Moderately Close 8 to 24 in.
Wide 2 to 6 ft
Very Wide More than 6 ft

Degree of Weathering —

Fresh — No visible signs of decomposition or discoloration. Rings under hammer impact.

Slighty Weathered — Slight discoloration inwards from open fractures, otherwise similar to fresh

Moderately Weathered — Discoloration throughout. Weaker minerals such as feldspar decomposed. Strength somewhat less than fresh rock, but cores cannot be broken by hand or scraped by knife. Texture preserved.

Highly Weathered — Most minerals somewhat decomposed. Specimens can be broken by hand with effort or shaved with knife. Core stones present in rock mass. Texture becoming indistinct but fabric

Completely Weathered — Minerals decomposed to soil but fabric and structure preserved (Saprolite). Specimens easily crumbled or penetrated.

Residual Soil – Advanced state of decomposition resulting in plastic soils. Rock fabric and structure completely destroyed. Large volume change.

Solution and Void Conditions —

Solid, contains no voids Vuggy (pitted) Vesicular (igneous) Porous

Cavities Cavernous

Swelling
Properties - Nonswelling
Swelling

Slaking
Properties – Nonslaking

Slakes slowly on exposure Slakes readily on exposure

Rock Quality Designation (RQD) -

RQD (Percent)
Greater than 90
T5 - 90
50 - 75
25 - 50
Less than 25

Diagnostic Description
Excellent
Good
Fair
Poor
Very Poor

Bedding Characteristics –

Very Thin Thin Medium Thick Massive 0.75 to 2.5 in. 2.5 to 8 in. 8 to 24 in. 2 to 6 ft More than 6 ft

0.75 to 2.5 in.

Lithologic Characteristics -

cteristics – Clayey Shaly

Calcareous (limy) Siliceous Sandy (Arenaceous) Silty Plastic Seams

 Parting –
 Less than 1/16 inch

 Seam –
 1/16 to 1/2 inch

 Layer –
 1/2 to 12 inches

 Stratum –
 Greater than 12 inches

Hardness-

Soft (S) - Reserved for plastic material alone.

Friable (F) — Easily crumbled by hand, pulverized or reduced to powder and is too soft to be cut with a pocket knife.

Low Hardness (LH) — Can be gouged deeply or carved with a pocket knife.

Moderately Hard (MH) — Can be readily scratched by a knife blade; scratch leaves a heavy trace of dust and scratch is readily visible after the powder has been blown away.

Hard (H) — Can be scratched with difficulty; scratch produces little powder and is often faintly visible; traces of the knife steel may be visible.

Very hard (VH) — Cannot be scratched with a pocket knife. Knife steel marks left on surface.

Texture -

Fine — Barely seen with naked eye Medium — Barely seen up to 1/8 in. Coarse — 1/8 in. to 1/4 in.

Structure -

Bedding
Flat - 0° - 5°
Gently Dipping - 5° - 35°
Moderately Dipping - 55° - 85°
Steeply Dipping - 55° - 85°

Fractures, scattered Open

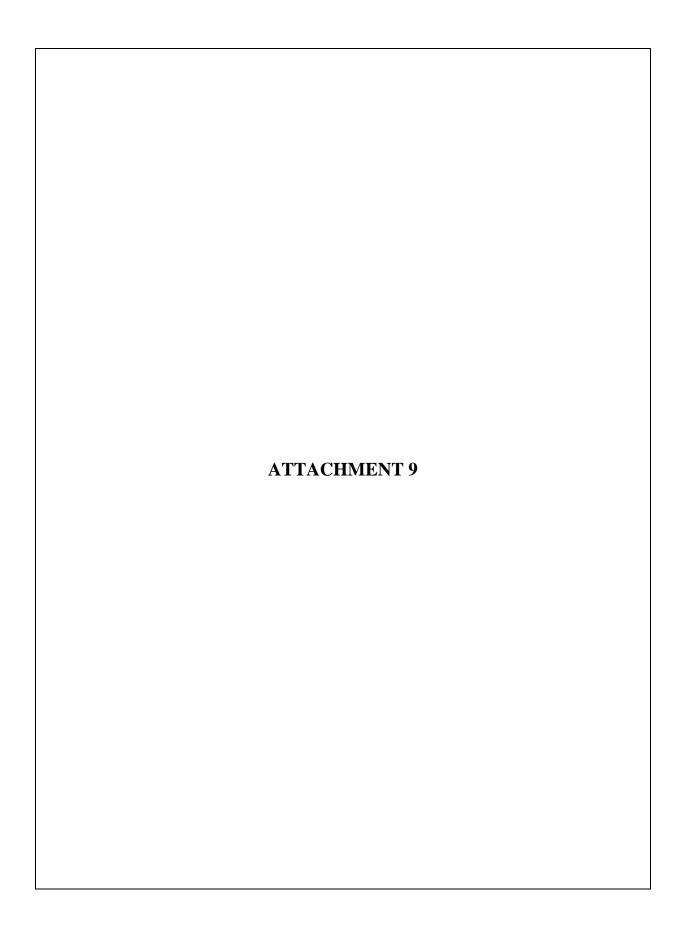
Cemented or Tight Fractures, closely spaced Open

Cemented or Tight
Brecciated (Sheared and Fragmented)
Open

Cemented or Tight

Joints

Faulted Slickensides



PROJECT: AHTD 061377 - HWY 70 WIDENING - 128 to I-30 (S) LOCATION: GARLAND AND SALINE COUNTIES, ARKANSAS JOB NUMBER: 13-203

BORING/TEST PIT No.	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT		TERBERG PLASTIC	LIMITS PLASTICITY					E ANAI ENT PA					UNIFIED CLASS.	AASHTO CLASS.
P11 No.	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.	3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
TP-58	0.5-1.5	20	32	22	10									43	GC	A-4
		_														
TP-59	0.5-1.5	22	61	33	28	100	100	100	84	72	63	55	48	43	GC	A-7-6
TP-60	0.5-1.5	14	43	27	16	100	100	100	96	84	79	69	58	49	SC	A-7-6
TP-61	0.5-1.5	18	34	21	13									60	CL	A-6
TP-62	0.5-1.5	25	55	28	27	100	100	100	100	96	92	90	86	74	СН	A-7-6
TP-63	0.5-1.5	18	35	20	15									72	CL	A-6
TP-64	0.5-1.5	22	41	24	17	100	100	100	100	97	92	87	81	64	CL	A-7-6
TP-65	0.5-1.5	34	39	25	14	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	95	87	CL	A-6
TP-66	2-3	22	42	27	15	100	100	75	67	51	39	31	23	17	GC	A-2-7
TP-66	3-4	15	25	18	7	100	100	100	95	86	77	64	50	40	SC	A-4
TP-67	1.5-2.5	20	29	19	10									74	CL	A-4
TP-68	0.5-1.5	34	68	24	44	100	100	100	100	100	96	91	85	80	СН	A-7-6
TP-69	2-3	22	40	22	18									81	CL	A-6

GRUBBS, HOSKYN, BARTON & WYATT, INC.

PROJECT: AHTD 061377 - HWY 70 WIDENING - 128 to I-30 (S) LOCATION: GARLAND AND SALINE COUNTIES, ARKANSAS JOB NUMBER: 13-203

BORING/TEST	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT		TERBERG PLASTIC	LIMITS PLASTICITY					E ANAL ENT PAS					UNIFIED	AASHTO
PIT No.	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.		3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
		1	I	T		T	T	1	T			T	T	T		
TP-71	0.5-1.5	30	55	31	24									64	СН	A-7-6
TP-72	1.5-2.5	48	52	43	9										SHA	ALE
•				•					•					•		
TP-73	0.5-1.5	25	45	27	18	100	100	100	95	77	60	49	39	32	GC	A-2-7
		1	ı	T		1	T	T				T	ı		1	
TP-74	0.5-1.5	33	51	30	21	100	100	100	90	74	62	49	37	29	GC	A-2-7
TD 75	0.5-1.5	20	44	29	1.5	100	100	100	81	66	55	16	36	26	GC	A-2-7
TP-75	0.5-1.5	20	44	29	15	100	100	100	81	00	33	46	30	20	GC	A-2-1
77	0.5-1.5	18	45	24	21	100	100	100	100	89	79	66	55	49	SC	A-7-6
			Т	T			1		_	I I		1	ı	_	T	
TP-78	0.5-1.5	16	62	29	33	100	100	70	63	46	35	27	22	19	GC	A-2-7
TP-79	0.5-1.5	20	40	26	14	100	100	100	90	74	66	57	44	33	GC	A-2-6
•				•			•		•			•	•	•		
TP-80	0.5-1.5	29	70	34	36	100	100	95	92	73	63	54	46	43	GC	A-7-6
			Г	<u> </u>			1					1	1			
82	0.5-1.5	18	43	25	18	100	100	100	95	81	69	61	53	47	GC	A-7-6
TP-83	0.5-1.5	22	41	24	17	100	100	100	88	78	68	61	53	47	GC	A-7-6
117-05	0.3-1.3	<i>LL</i>	41	<i>L</i> 4	1 /	100	100	100	00	70	08	61	33	4/	<u> </u>	A-/-0
84	0.5-1.5	14	25	19	6	100	100	100	100	95	80	65	53	34	GC	A-2-4

GRUBBS, HOSKYN, BARTON & WYATT, INC.

BORING/TEST PIT No.	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT		TERBERG PLASTIC						E ANAL ENT PAS					UNIFIED CLASS.	AASHTO CLASS.
111 140.	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.	3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
TP-85	0.5-1.5	13	36	26	10									10	GC	A-2-4
TP-86	0.5-1.5	18	43	27	16									29	GC	A-2-7
TP-87	0.5-1.5	22	41	25	16	100	88	81	77	66	59	50	39	29	GC	A-2-7
TP-88	1-2	20	40	28	12									36	GC	A-6
TP-89	0.5-1.5	17	43	26	17										SHA	ALE
90	2.5-3.5	16	34	25	9	100	100	100	83	71	56	46	36	30	GC	A-2-4
TP-91	1-2	12	36	23	13									19	GC	A-2-6
TP-92	0.5-1.5	18	32	18	14									78	CL	A-6
TP-93	1.5-2.5	23	27	20	7									71	CL	A-4
TP-94	0.5-1.5	18	30	20	10	100	100	100	92	88	80	70	57	44	GC	A-4
TP-95	0.5-1.5	19	32	21	11									42	GC	A-6
TP-95	4-5	21	36	20	16	100	100	100	97	92	76	61	43	28	SC	A-2-6

BORING/TEST PIT No.	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LIQUID	TERBERG PLASTIC	PLASTICITY				PERCI	E ANAL ENT PA	SSING				UNIFIED CLASS.	AASHTO CLASS.
111 110.	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.	3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
TP-96	0.5-1.5	15	31	20	11									27	GC	A-2-6
TP-96	3-4	17	29	18	11									46	GC	A-6
07	0.5.1.5	1 20	42	25	177	100	100	100	100	02		50	50	4.5	66	A 7.6
97	0.5-1.5	20	42	25	17	100	100	100	100	82	66	58	50	45	GC	A-7-6
TP-98	2.5-3.5	24	27	18	9									69	CL	A-4
		T		I			ı		ı	<u> </u>			ı	ı	T	
TP-99	1-2	13	34	22	12										SHA	ALE
TP-100	2-3	23	43	21	22									70	CL	A-7-6
		ı					ī		ı	Ī			ī	1	T	
TP-101	0.5-1.5	13	37	21	16	100	100	86	86	72	61	51	40	35	GC	A-2-6
TP-101	2-3	13	24	17	7									43	GC	A-4
TP-102	2-3	16	26	18	8									71	CL	A-4
		1		1			1		1				1	1	1	
TP-103	0.5-1.5	17	39	25	14	100	100	100	90	76	65	54	42	34	GC	A-2-6
104	2.5-3	9	33	23	10										SHA	ALE
		-								'						
TP-105	0.5-1.5	16	41	23	18	100	100	100	94	71	58	48	36	30	GC	A-2-7
TP-106	0.5-1.5	17	38	22	16									27	GC	A-2-6

BORING/TEST PIT No.	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LIQUID	TERBERG PLASTIC	PLASTICITY				PERCI	E ANAL ENT PAS	SSING				UNIFIED CLASS.	AASHTO CLASS.
111 110.	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.	3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
TP-107	0-1	23	32	20	12									21	GC	A-2-6
TP-108	0.5-1.5	19	46	25	21	100	100	100	89	80	63	50	38	30	GC	A-2-7
109	2.5-3.5	26	53	22	31	100	100	100	100	100	98	90	85	81	СН	A-7-6
TP-110	1.5-2.5	21	41	23	18							-		62	CL	A-7-6
TP-111	0.5-1.5	14	40	25	15	100	100	92	78	67	51	39	26	18	GC	A-2-6
112	0.5-1.5	20	51	35	16			-						26	GC	A-2-7
112	2.5-3.5	16	34	19	15	100	100	100	100	92	83	74	63	56	CL	A-6
TP-11	0.5-1.5	13	37	24	13	100	100	70	58	32	23	17	11	8	GC-GP	A-2-6
TP-12	4-5	11	48	23	25	100	100	100	100	95	95	73	57	48	SC	A-7-6
TP-13	0.5-1.5	10	46	31	15	100	100	100	75	21	19	15	13	8	GC-GP	A-2-7
TP-14	0.5-1.5	5	23	19	4									68	CL-ML	A-4
TP-14	2-3	13	42	22	20									78	CL	A-7-6
TP-15	0-1	8	29	23	6	63	16	4	2	1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.1	GP	A-1-a

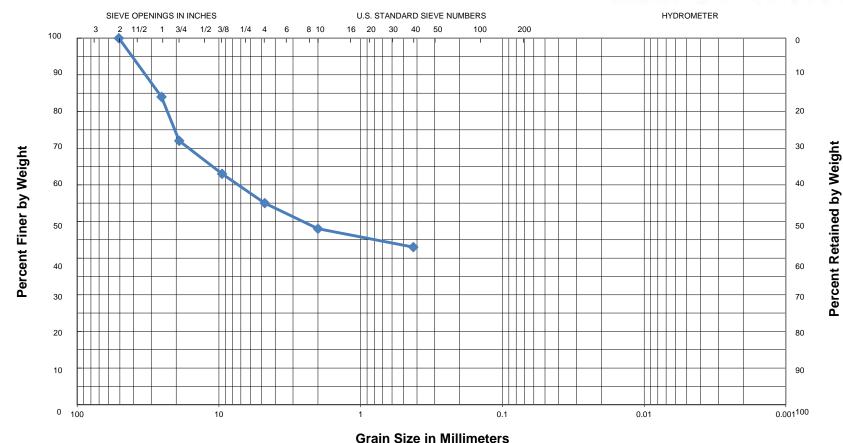
BORING/TEST	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT		TERBERG PLASTIC	LIMITS PLASTICITY					E ANAL ENT PA					UNIFIED	AASHTO
PIT No.	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.		#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
TP-16	0.5-1.5	10	37	21	16	100	100	95	87	69	58	42	24	18	GC	A-2-6
		1	T	1		Π			I						T ===	
TP-17	0.5-1.5	16	35	18	17									80	CL	A-6
TP-17	3-4	12	40	20	20	100	100	79	74	60	53	45	40	37	GC	A-6
S6	0.5-1.5	16	34	27	7									58	CL	A-4
S6	2.5-3.5	7	19	17	2	100	100	100	99	79	53	33	19	10	GM-GP	A-4
97	2525	1.5	20	10	1.1	100	100	100	100	100	00	0.1	<i>((((((((((</i>	10	G.C.	A 6
S7	2.5-3.5	15	30	19	11	100	100	100	100	100	90	81	65	48	SC	A-6
S8	6.5-7	14	30	18	12									46	SC	A-6
ı		T	ī	1		1		T	ı					ı	T	
S9	2.5-3.5	10				100	100	89	73	47	36	28	17	8	GM-GP	A-1-a
S9	8-20		27	20	7	100	100	100	100	96	78	49	22	15	SC	A-2-4
S10	0.5-1.5	13	25	21	4									35	GM-GC	A-2-4
S10	4.5-5.5	12		Non Pla	stic	100	100	100	100	70	50	38	26	14	GM	A-1a
011	0.5.1.5		22	10		100	100	100	100	00	62	50	26	20	GM GG	A 1 1
S11	0.5-1.5	8	22	18	4	100	100	100	100	80	62	50	36	20	GM-GC	A-1-b
S11	4.5-5.5	19	24	16	8									58	CL	A-4
S11	6.5-7.5	10	•	Non Pla	St1C	100	100	100	100	95	84	71	33	15	SM-SP	A-1-b
S12	2.5-3.5	26	33	22	11	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	98	74	CL	A-6

BORING/TEST	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT		TERBERG PLASTIC	LIMITS PLASTICITY					E ANAI ENT PA					UNIFIED	AASHTO
PIT No.	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.		#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
S14	4.5-5.5	18	33	24	9										SHA	ALE
S15	2.5-3.5	22	33	21	12	100	100	100	100	100	100	99	96	74	CL	A-6
		1	ı			ī			•				ī	•		
S16	4.5-5.5	21	46	20	26	100	100	94	94	91	89	85	77	68	CL	A-7-6
S16	6.5-7.5	13	36	20	16										CL	A-6
CG1	4.5		70	40	20	<u> </u>							<u> </u>	06	MII	A 7.5
CS1	4-5	50	78	48	30									96	MH	A-7-5
CS1	9-10	41	51	42	9									89	МН	A-5
CS4	2.5-3	12	35	26	9										SHA	ALE
						T		1	1				T	1	_	
CS4A	2.5-3.5	15	36	26	10										SHA	ALE
CS5	2.5-2.7	8		Non Pla	stic										SHA	ALE
<u> </u>		<u>I</u>	L			I							I		L	
CS6A	2-2.3	12	32	25	7										SHA	ALE
GG10	0.7.1.7	1 20	20	0.7		<u> </u>			I				<u> </u>	T	- CT	
CS10	0.5-1.5	20	38	27	11									57	CL	A-6
CS13	4.5-5.5	22	44	26	18				l					l	SHA	ALE
		1	1		~				<u> </u>					<u>I</u>	1	
CS18	0.5-1.5	20	37	21	16									58	CL	A-6
CS18	4-4.5	18	40	21	19									47	SC	A-6

BORING/TEST PIT No.	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT		TERBERG PLASTIC	LIMITS PLASTICITY					E ANAL ENT PA					UNIFIED	AASHTO CLASS.
PII No.	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.	3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
CS23	2.5-3	19	38	25	13										SHA	ALE
CS23	14-15	9	33	22	11										SHA	ALE

SIZE **CURVE GRAIN**





GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OR	CLAT

Sample: TP-59, 0.5-1.5 ft

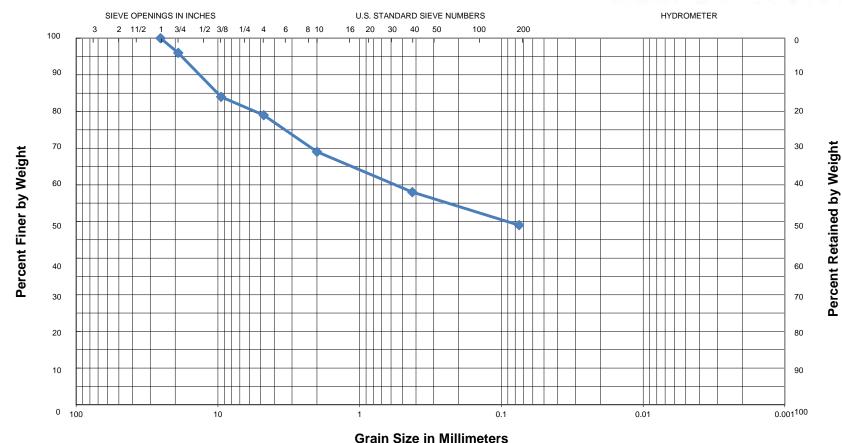
Atterberg Limits: LL = 61, PL = 33, PI = 28

Desciption: Tan and reddish tan silty CLAY w/ shale fragments (fill)

Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-7-5

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





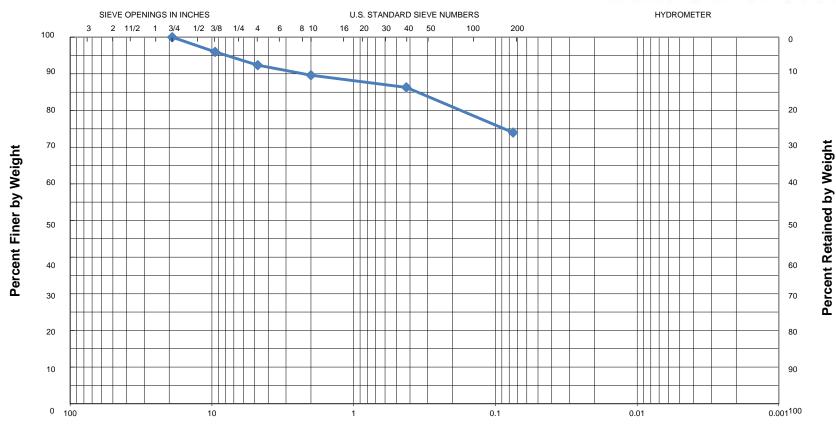
GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OR	CLAT

Sample: TP-60, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 43, PL = 27, PI = 16 Desciption: Gray, reddish tan and tan highly weathered SHALE

Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-7-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

GRA\	/EL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OILT	OIC	OLAT

Sample: TP-62, 0.5-1.5 ft

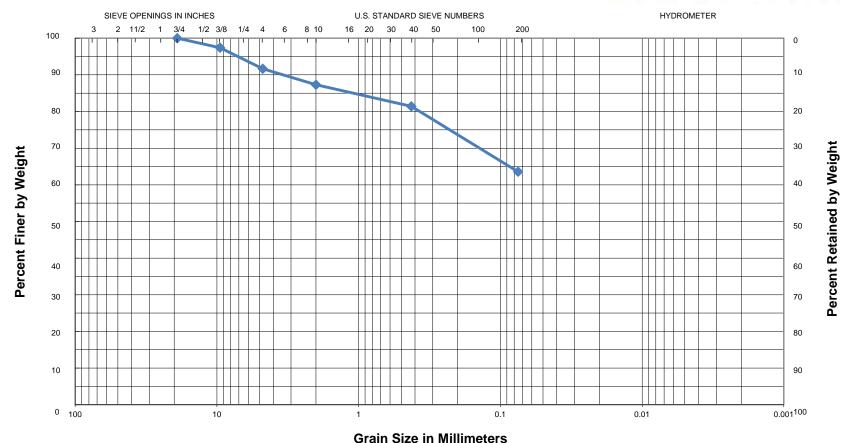
Atterberg Limits: LL = 55, PL = 28, PI = 27

Desciption: Reddish tan adn tan CLAY w/ shale fragments

Classification: USCS = CH; AASHTO = A-7-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



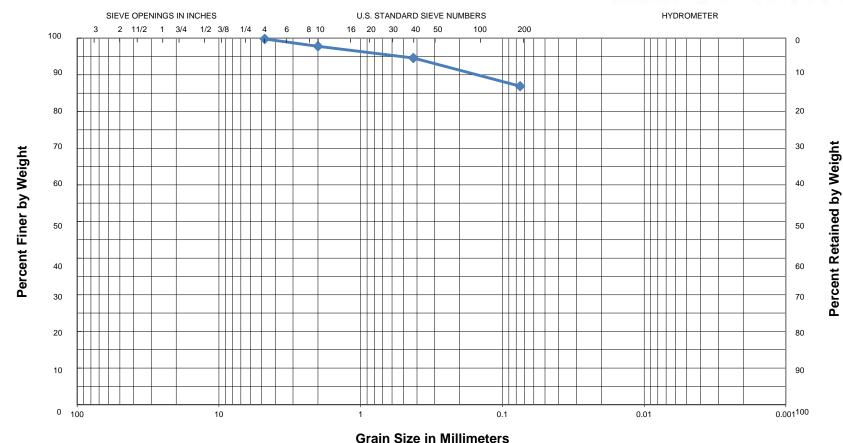


GRAVEL		SAND			SILT	OR	CLAY	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIC	OLAT	

Sample: TP-64, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 41, PL = 24, PI = 17 Desciption: Reddish tan and tan silty CLAY w/ shale and sandstone fragments (fill) Classification: USCS = CL; AASHTO = A-7-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



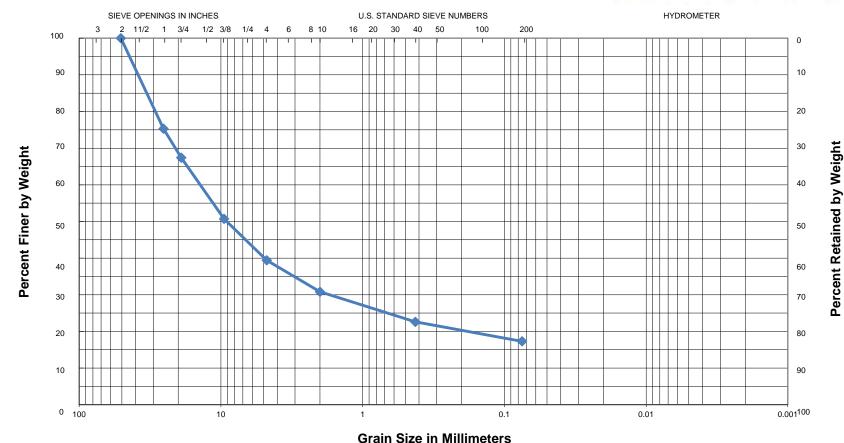


GRAVEL		SAND			SILT	OR	CLAY	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIC	OLAT	

Sample: TP-65, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 39, PL = 25, PI = 14 Desciption: reddish tan and tan silty CLAY w/ shale fragments & organics Classification: USCS = CL; AASHTO = A-6

SIZE **CURVE** GRAIN



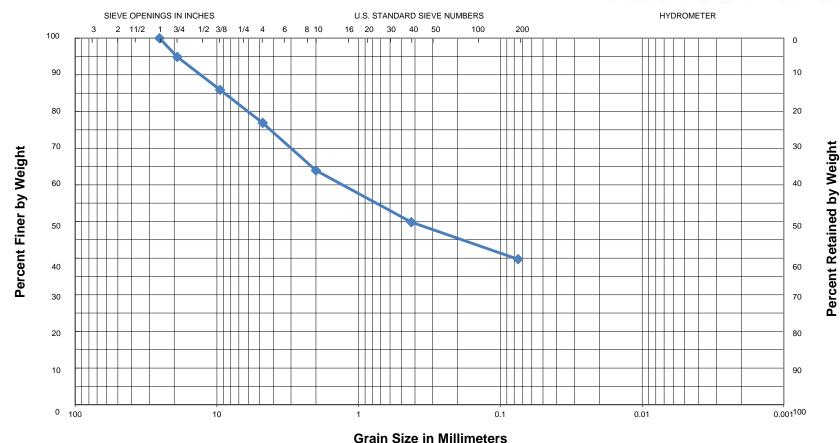


GRAVEL		SAND			SILT	OR	CLAY	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIX	OLAT	

Sample: TP-66, 2-3 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 42, PL = 27, PI = 15 Desciption: Gray silty clay with shale fragments and ferrous nodules Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-7

SIZE **CURVE** GRAIN





GRA	VEL	SAND			SILT	OR	CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL!	OR	OLAT

Sample: TP-66, 3-4 ft

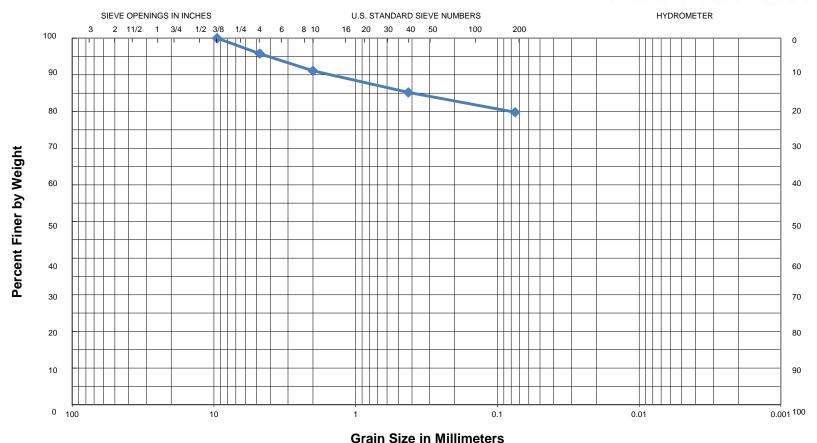
Atterberg Limits: LL = 25, PL = 18, PI = 7

Desciption: Gray silty clay with shale fragments and ferrous nodules Classification: USCS = GC-GM; AASHTO = A-2-4

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



GRAVEL		SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

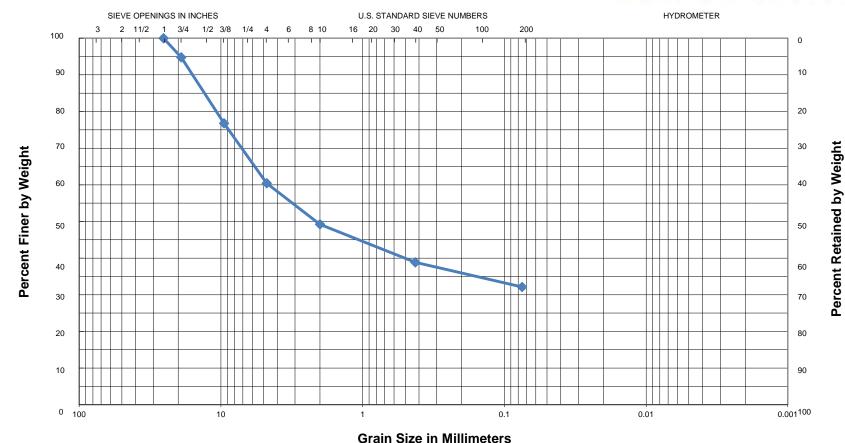
Sample: TP-68, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 68, PL = 24, PI = 44 Desciption: Tan and reddish tan CLAY w/ shale, sandstone and

quartz fragments and a few organics

Classification: USCS = CH; AASHTO = A-7-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRAVEL		SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OILI	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-73, 0.5-1.5 ft

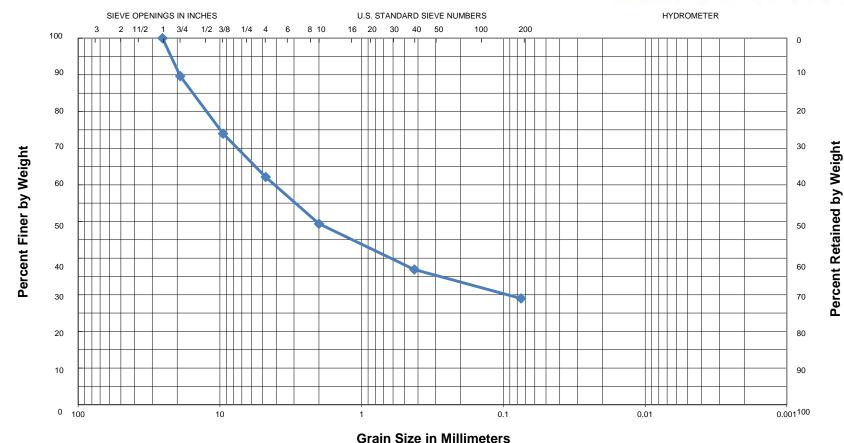
Atterberg Limits: LL = 45, PL = 27, PI = 18

Desciption: Gray and tan silty clay with shale fragments and seams

Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-7

SIZE **CURVE** GRAIN





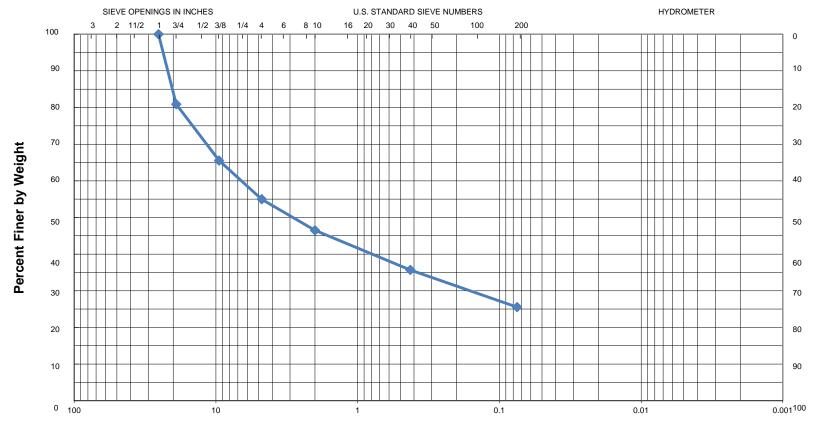
GRAVEL		SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OILI	UK	CLAT

Sample: TP-74, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 51, PL = 30, PI = 21 Desciption: Gray and tan clay with numerous shale fragments and seams Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-7

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

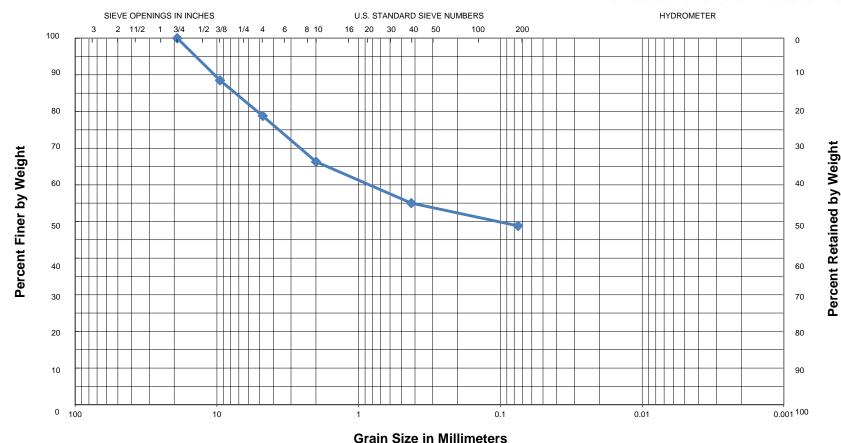
GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-75, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 44, PL = 29, PI = 15 Desciption: Gray and tan silty clay with numerous shale fragments and

quartz gravel

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



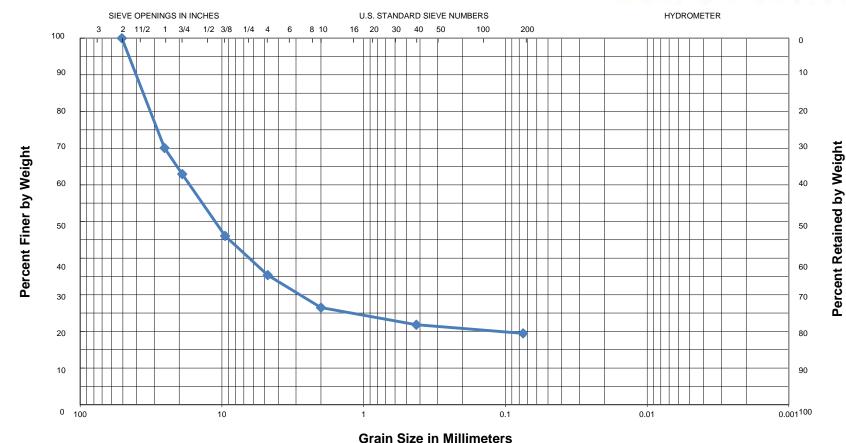


GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	J JILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-77, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 45, PL = 24, PI = 21 Desciption: Tan silty CLAY with sandstone fragments

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



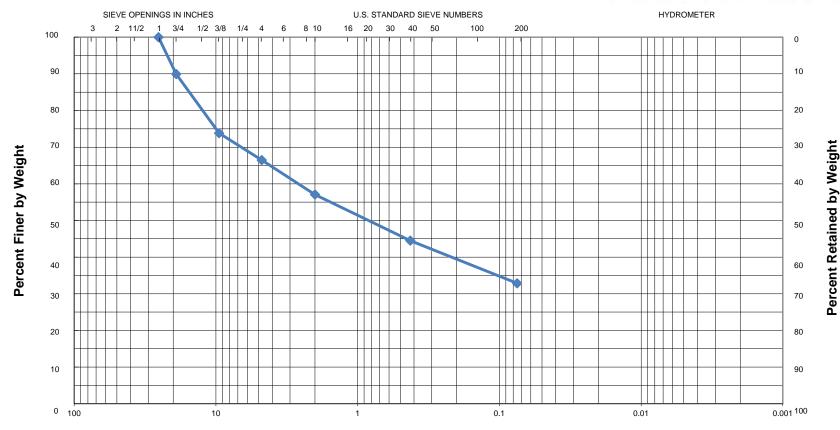


GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-78, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 62, PL = 29, PI = 33 Desciption: Tan and reddish tan clayey fine to coarse gravel

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

	GRAVEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	J JILI	OIX	OLAT

Sample: TP-79, 0.5-1.5 ft

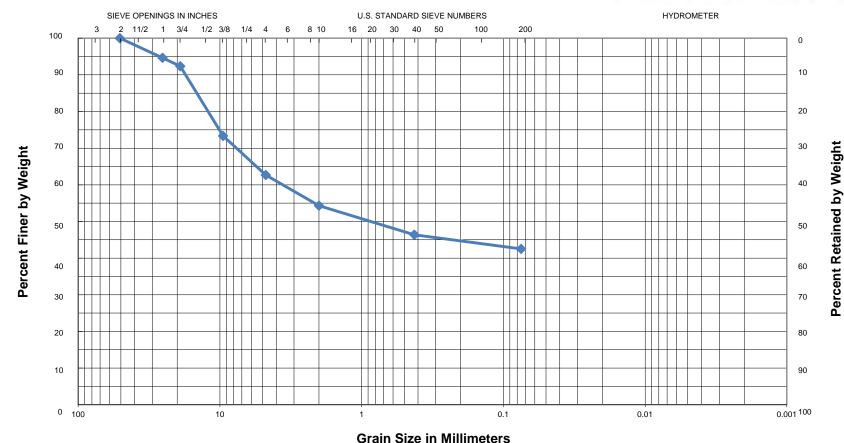
Atterberg Limits: LL = 40, PL = 26, PI = 14

Desciption: Tan, gray and reddish tan silty CLAY with shale

fragments, and occasional quartz gravel (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-80, 0.5-1.5 ft

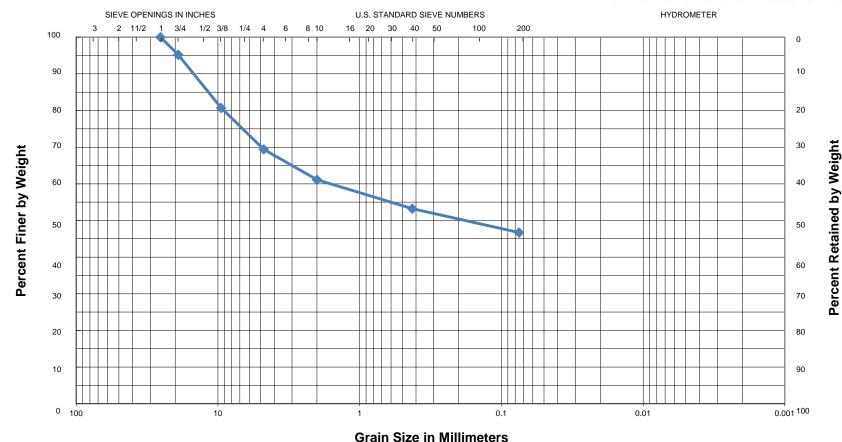
Atterberg Limits: LL = 70, PL = 34, PI = 36

Desciption: Tan and reddish tan CLAY w/ shale fragments

and occasional quartz gravel

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: B-82, 0.5-1.5 ft

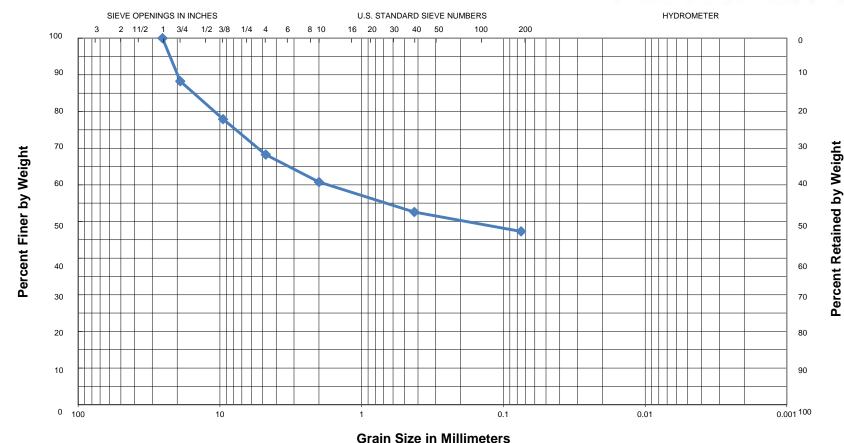
Atterberg Limits: LL = 43, PL = 25, PI = 18

Desciption: Tan and gray silty CLAY w/ quartz and

shale fragments

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-83, 0.5-1.5 ft

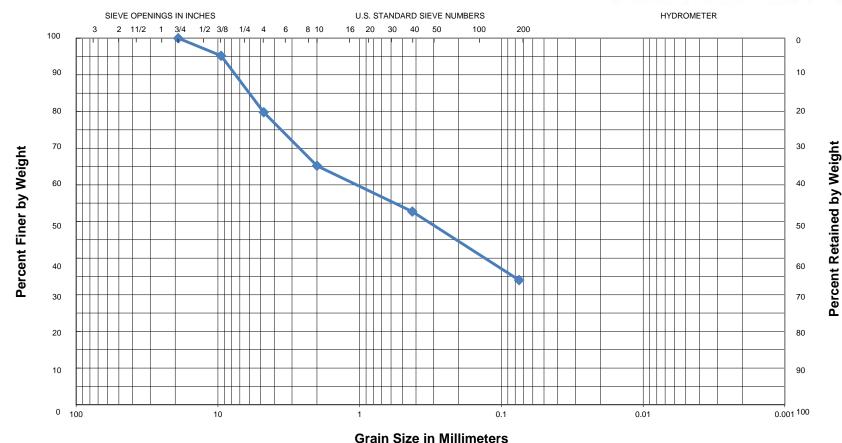
Atterberg Limits: LL = 41, PL = 24, PI = 17

Desciption: Tan and reddish tan silty CLAY with shale

fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



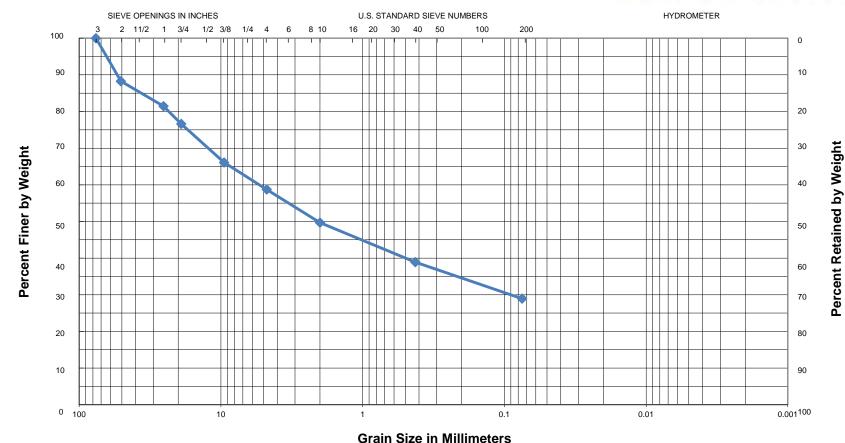


GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: B-84, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 25, PL = 19, PI = 6 Desciption: Tan CLAYEY SILT with fine gravel Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-4

SIZE **CURVE GRAIN**





GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAY	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIC	OLAT	

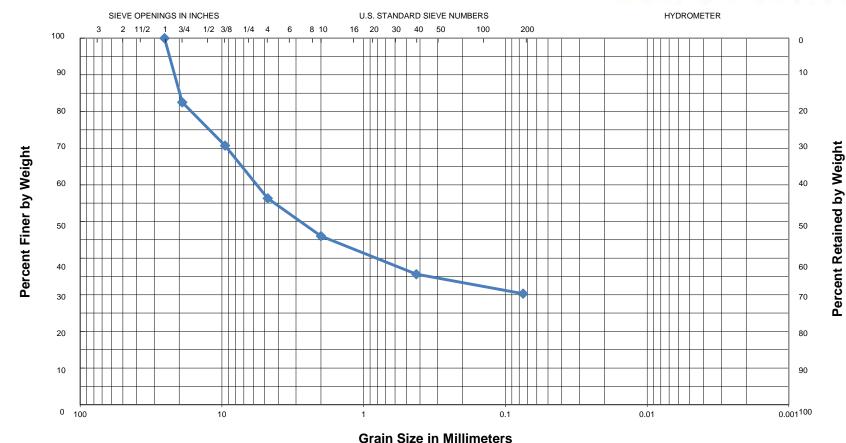
Sample: TP-87, 0.5-1.5 ft

Desciption: Gray and tan silty clay with shale and sandstone fragments (fill)

Atterberg Limits: LL = 41, PL = 25, PI = 16 Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





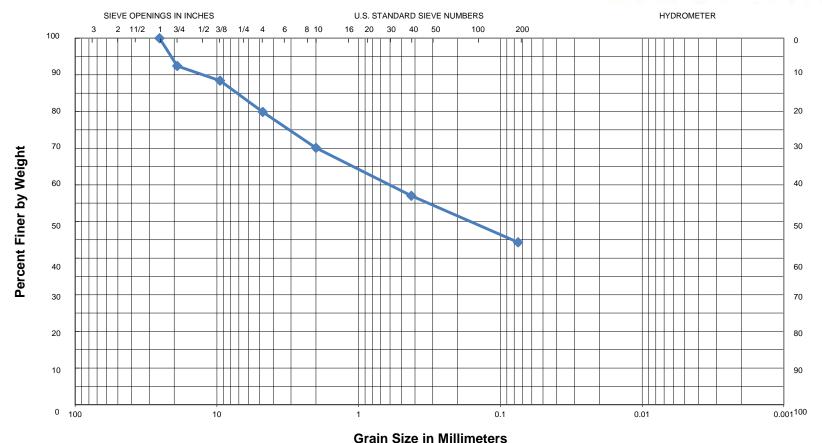
GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OILI	OIC	CLAT

Sample: Boring 90, 2.5-3.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 34, PL = 25, PI = 9 Desciption: Tan and gray silty clay with shale fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OILI	OIX	CLAT

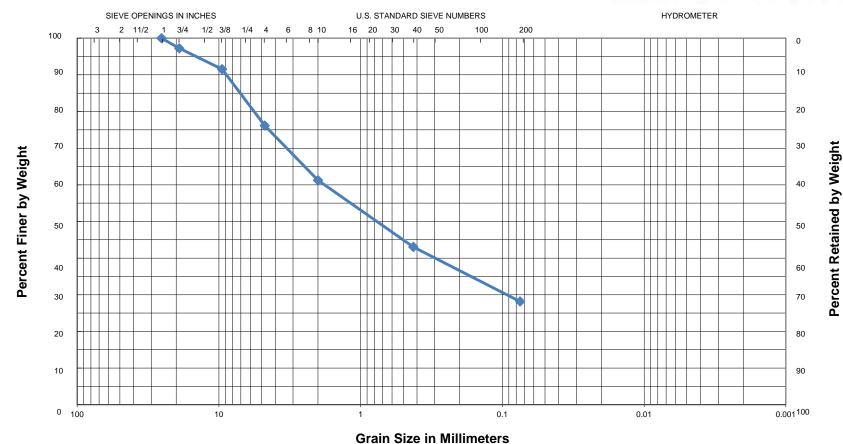
Sample: TP-94, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 30, PL = 20, PI = 10

Desciption: Dark brown silty clay with shale fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRAVEL SAND

COARSE FINE COARSE MEDIUM FINE

SILT OR CLAY

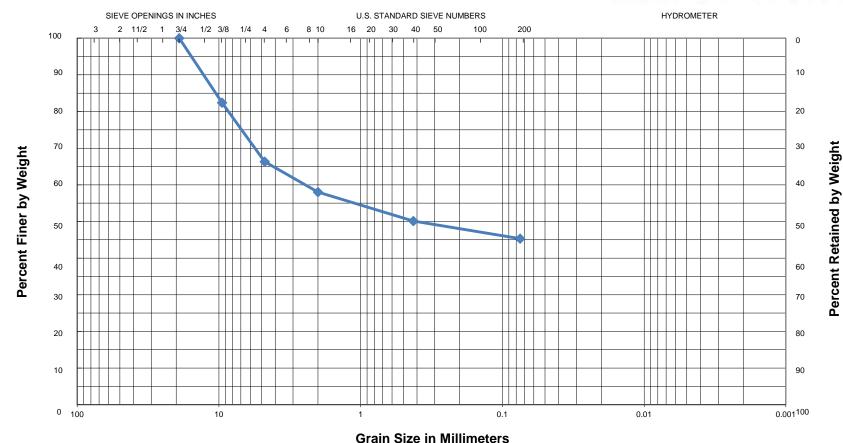
Sample: TP-95, 4-5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 36, PL = 20, PI = 16

Desciption: Brown clayey fine to coarse gravel Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRAVEL SAND

COARSE FINE COARSE MEDIUM FINE

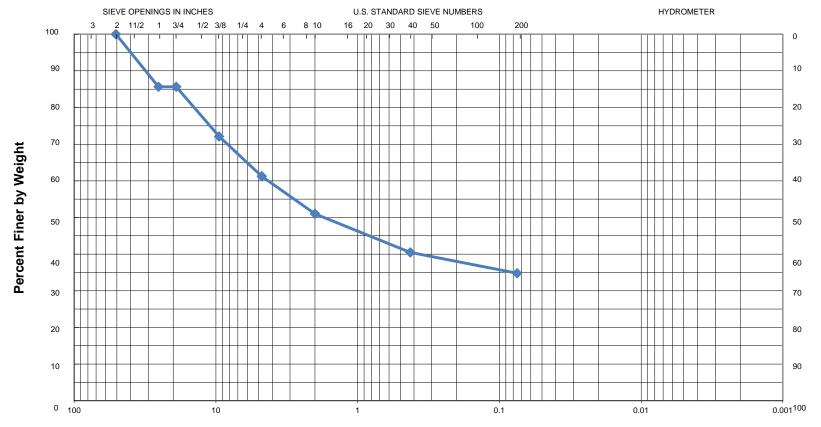
SILT OR CLAY

Sample: Boring 97, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 42, PL = 25, PI = 17 Desciption: Gray and tan silty clay with shale fragments

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

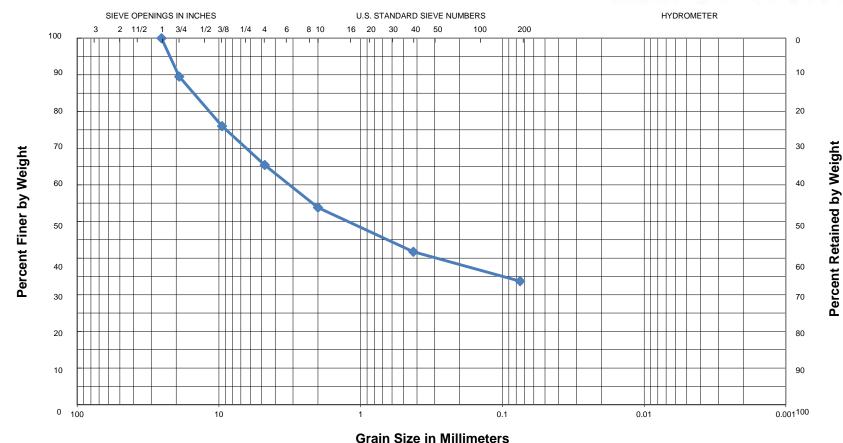
GRAVEL			SAND		SII T	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-101, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 37, PL = 21, PI = 16 Desciption: Gray and brown silty clay with shale fragments and fine to

coarse gravel (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





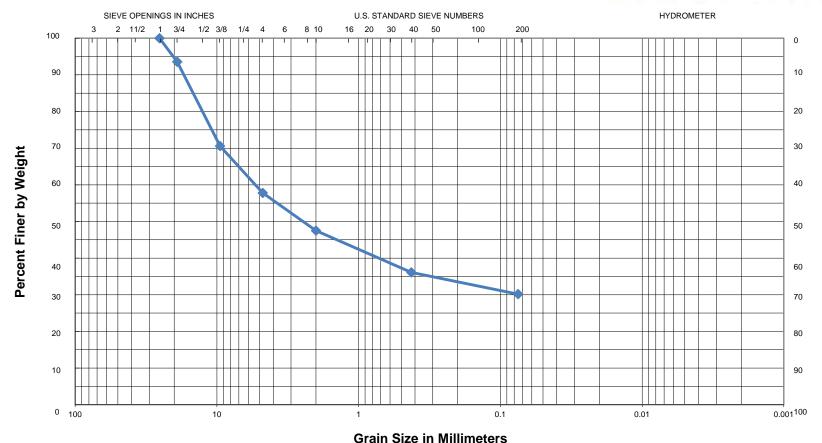
GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OILI	OIC	CLAT

Sample: TP-103, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 39, PL = 25, PI = 14 Desciption: Brown and tan silty clay with shale fragments

CURVE GRAIN SIZE



Percent Retained by Weight



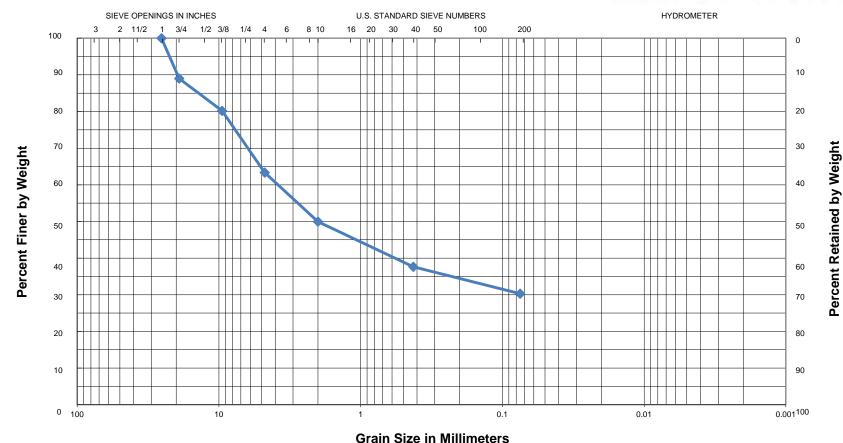
GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAY	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OILI	OIX	OLAT	

Sample: TP-105, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 41, PL = 23, PI = 18

Desciption: Reddish tan, brown and tan silty clay with shale fragments and occasional fine to coarse gravel (fill)
Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-7

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OR	CLAT

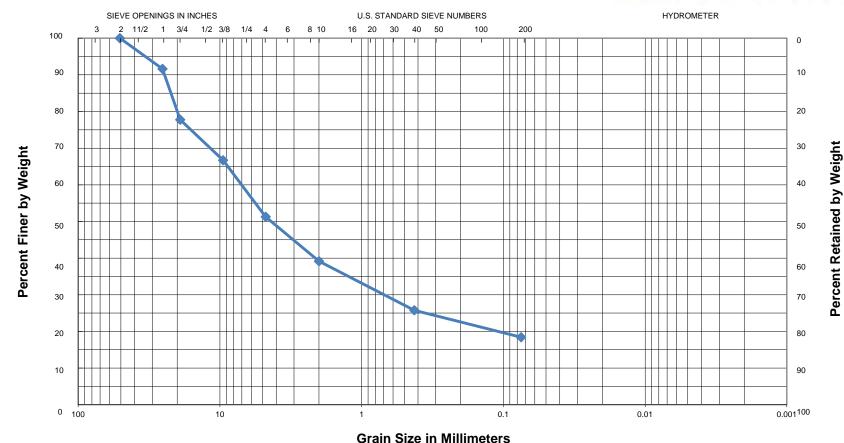
Sample: TP-108, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 46, PL = 25, PI = 21

Desciption: Tan, brown and gray silty clay with shale fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



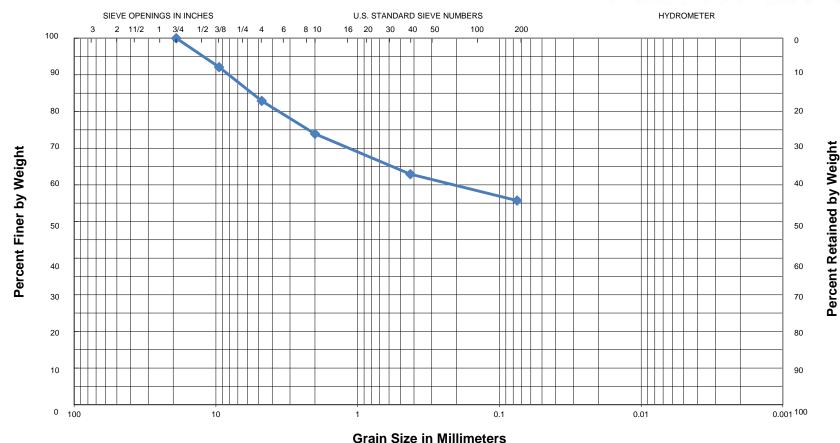


GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OR	CLAT

Sample: TP-111, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 40, PL = 25, PI = 15 Desciption: Gray and tan silty clay with numerous shale fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





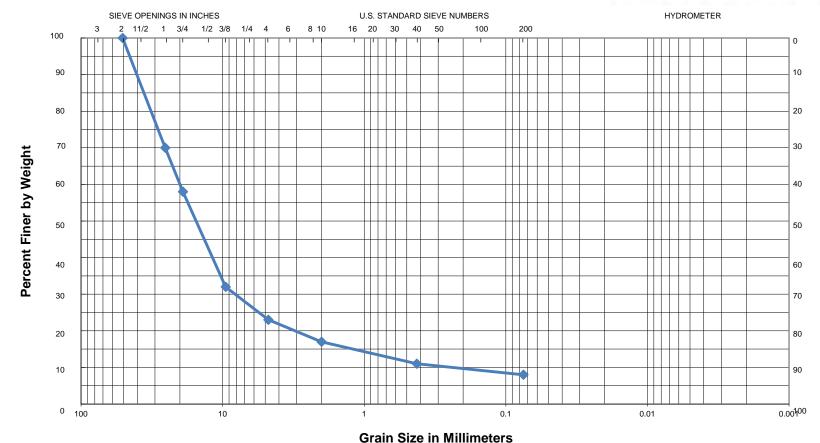
GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: B-112, 2.5-3.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 37, PL = 24, PI = 13 Desciption: Tan silty CLAY with fine gravel and quartz fragments

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



	GRAVEL		SAND				SILT	OB	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OR	CLAY			

Sample: TP-11, 1-3 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 37, PL = 24, PI = 13

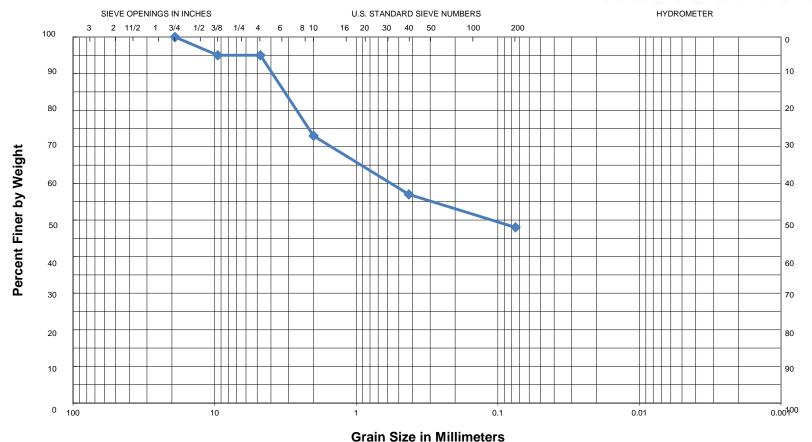
Desciption: Reddish tan and tan weathered shale with sandstone

fragments and clay

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



GRA	VEL		SAND		CILT	OR	CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OK	CLAT

Sample: TP-12, 1-3 ft

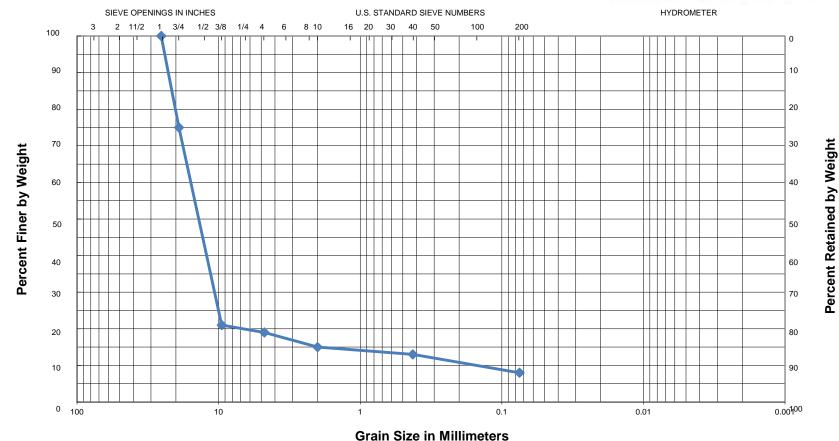
Atterberg Limits: LL = 46, PL = 23, PI = 23

Desciption: Gray, reddish tan and tan clay and clayey silt with

fragments (composite sample)
Classification: USCS = CL; AASHTO = A-7-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





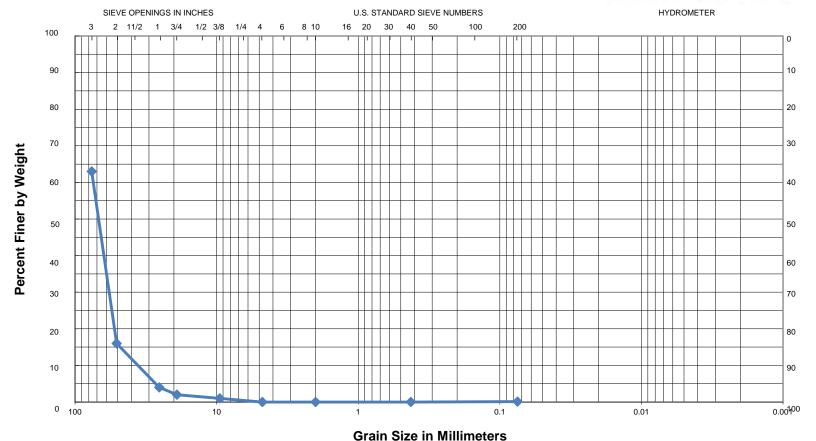
GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OK	CLAT	

Sample: TP-13, 0.5-1.5 ft; Description: Tan and reddish tan weathered shale with sandstone fragments Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	ΩĐ	CLAY	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OR	CLAT	

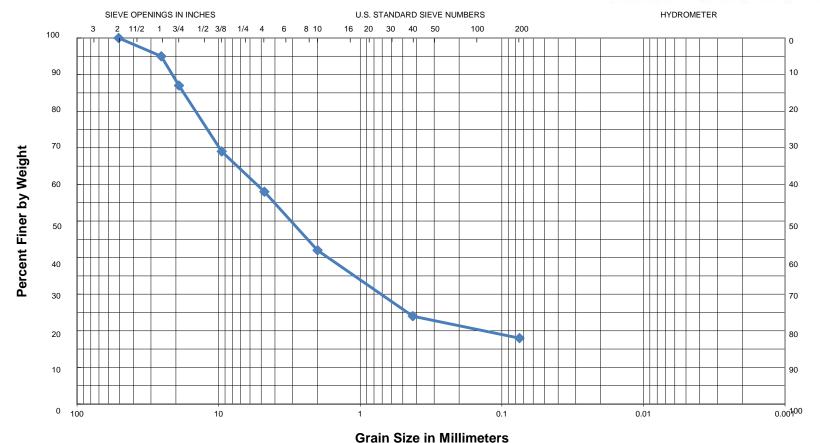
Sample: TP-15, 0.5-1.5 ft; Atterberg Limits: LL = 29, PL = 23, PI = 6 Description: Reddish tan and tan weathered SHALE w/ close sandstone

seams, thinly bedded w/ ferrous stains, fractured

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



GRA	VEL	SAND			QII T	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OK	CLAT	

Sample: TP-16, 1-3 ft;

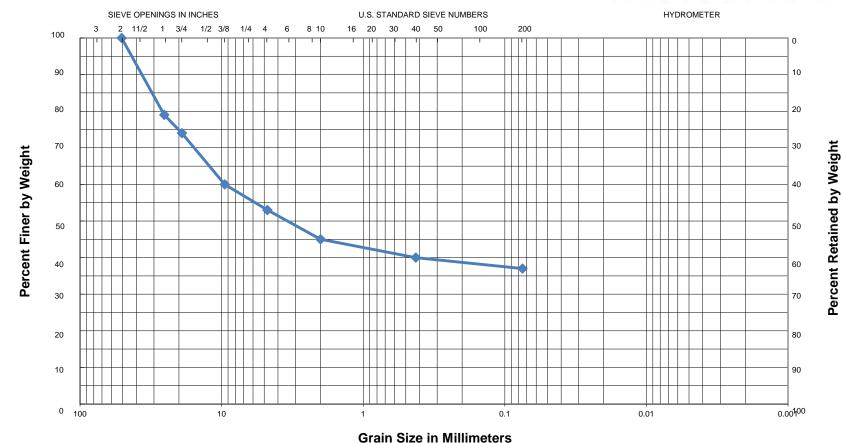
Atterberg Limits: LL = 37, PL = 21, PI = 16

Description: Tan and reddish tan clayey silt and silty clay with

shale and sandstone fragments (composite sample)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





	GRA	VEL		SAND		QII T	OR	CLAV	
Ī	COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OK	CLAT	

Sample: TP-17, 3-4 ft;

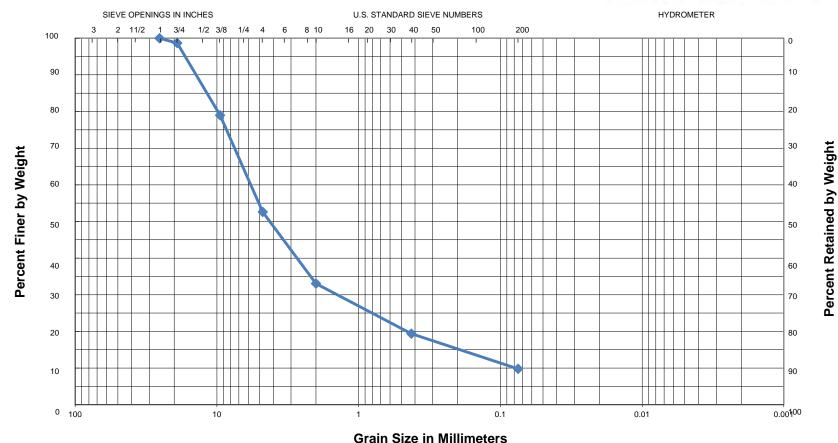
Atterberg Limits: LL = 40, PL = 20, PI = 20

Description: Gray and tan silty clay with numerous sandstone,

shale and quartz fragments

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



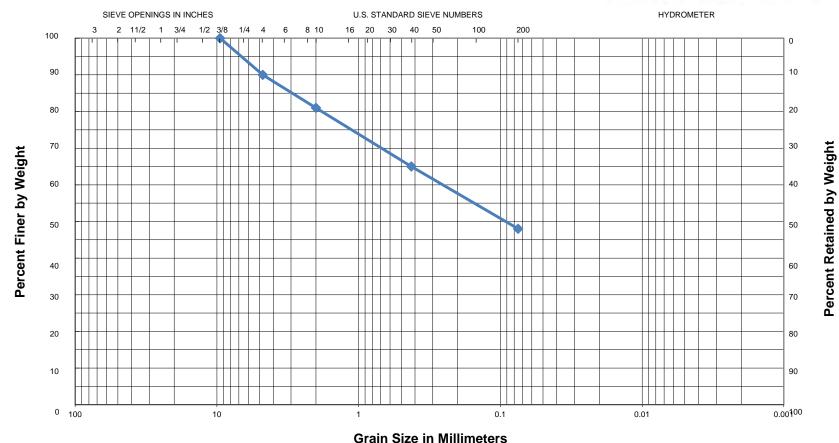


GRA'	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT

Sample: Boring S-6, 2.5-3.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 19, PL = 17, PI = 2 Description: Brown sandy fine gravel, slightly clayey Classification: USCS = **GM-GP**; **AASHTO** = **A-2-6**

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



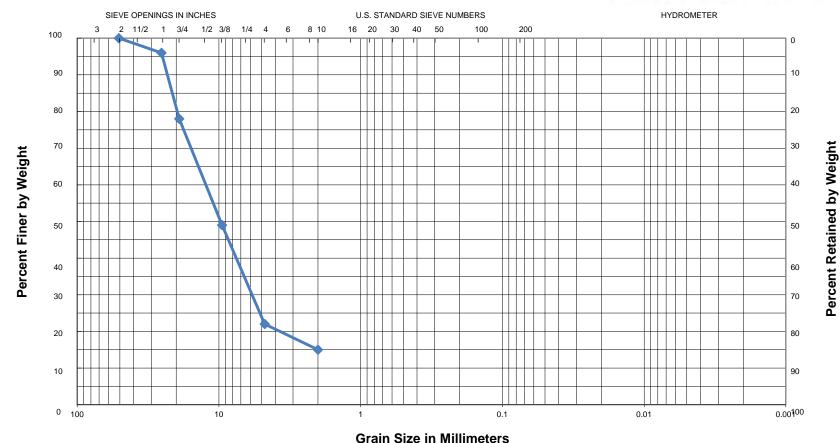


GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OK	CLAT

Sample: Boring S-7, 2.5-3.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 30, PL = 19, PI = 11 Description: Brown sandy fine gravel, slightly clayey

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





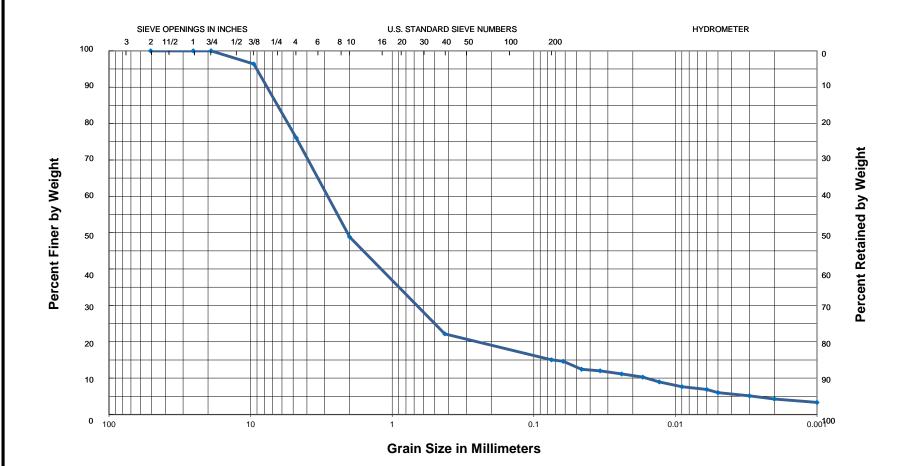
GRAVEL		SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT

Sample: Boring S-9, 2.5-3.5 ft

Desciption: Brown sandy fine to coarse gravel, slightly clayey



GRAIN SIZE CURVE



GRA	VEL	SAND				_
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT	CLAY

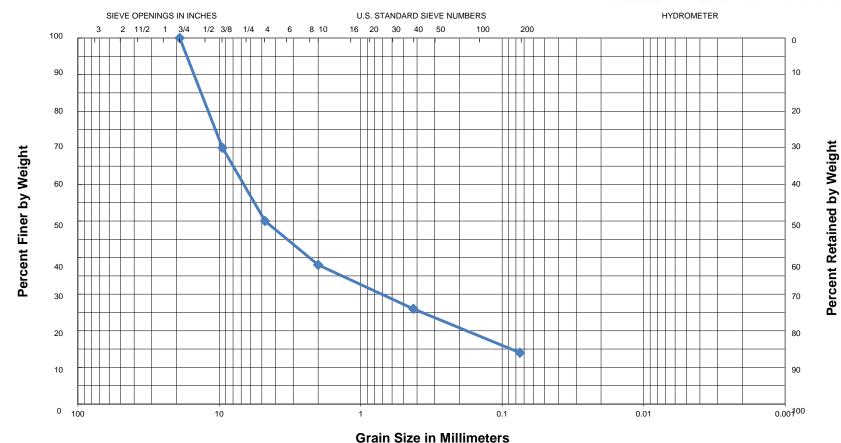
Sample: Boring S9, Composite Sample at 8-20 ft Properties: $G_s = 2.744$; LL = 27, PL = 20, PI = 7

Description: Dark gray SHALE with completely weathered shale

pockets

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



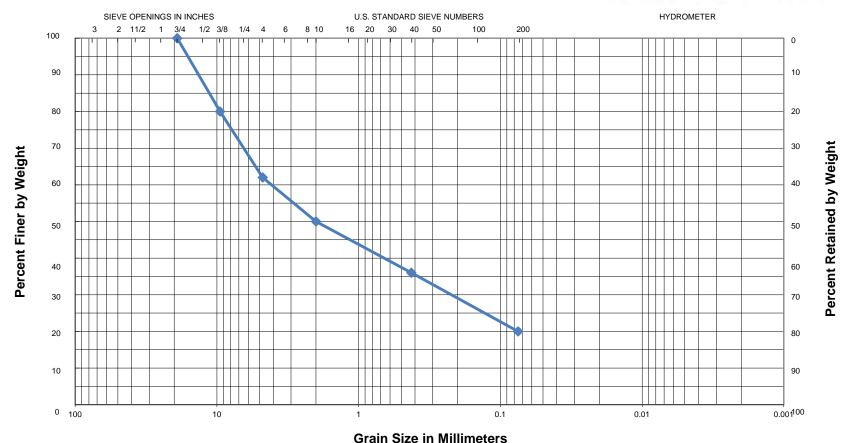


GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAY	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	OLAT	

Sample: Boring S-10, 4.5-5.5 ft Atterberg Limits: Non Plastic Desciption: Brown silty fine to coarse gravel, sandy Classification: **USCS = GM**; **AASHTO = A-1-a**

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAY
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OILI	OIX	OLAT

Sample: Boring S-11, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 22, PL = 18, PI = 4

Desciption: Brown clayey fine to coarse gravel, sandy with

occassional shale fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





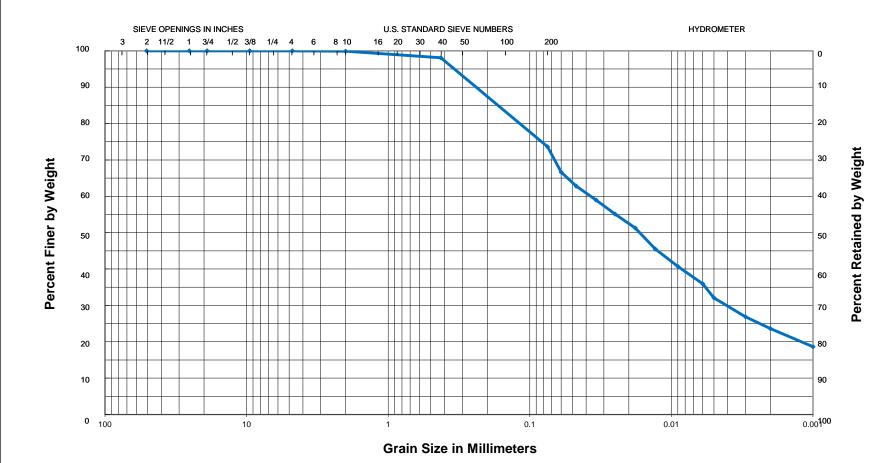
GRAVEL			SAND		SILT	OR	CLAY	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: Boring S-11, 6.5-7.5 ft Atterberg Limits: Non Plastic Desciption: Gray silty fine to coarse sand with a little fine gravel (fill)

Classification: USCS = SM-SP; AASHTO = A-1-b



GRAIN SIZE **CURVE**



GRA	VEL	SAND				_
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT	CLAY

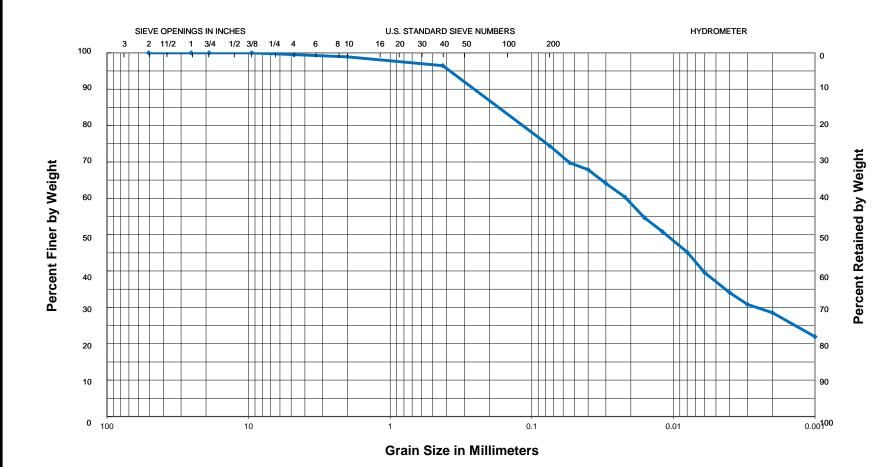
Sample: Boring S12, 2.5-3.5 ft Properties: $G_s = 2.662$; LL = 33, PL = 22, PI = 11

Description: Brown silty CLAY, slightly sandy with

ferrous stains and nodules



GRAIN SIZE **CURVE**



GRA	VEL	SAND					
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT	CLAY	

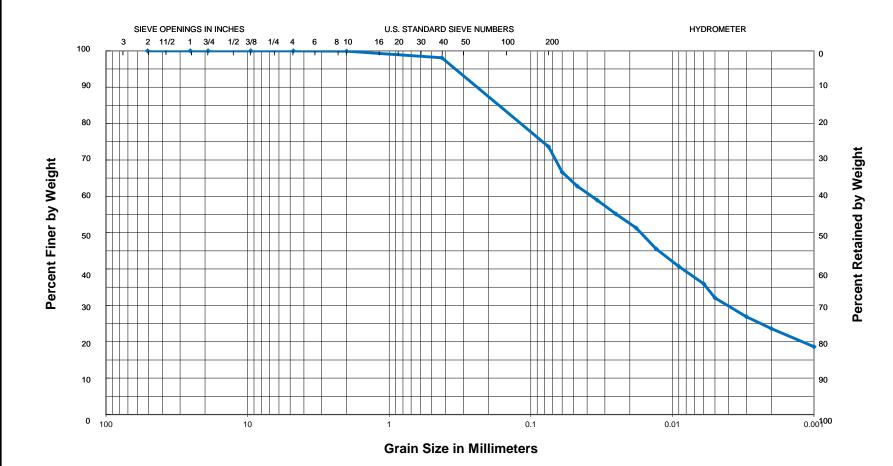
Sample: Boring S15, 2.5-3.5 ft Properties: $G_s = 2.685$; LL = 33, PL = 21, PI = 12

Description: Dark brown fine sandy CLAY with trace

organics



GRAIN SIZE CURVE



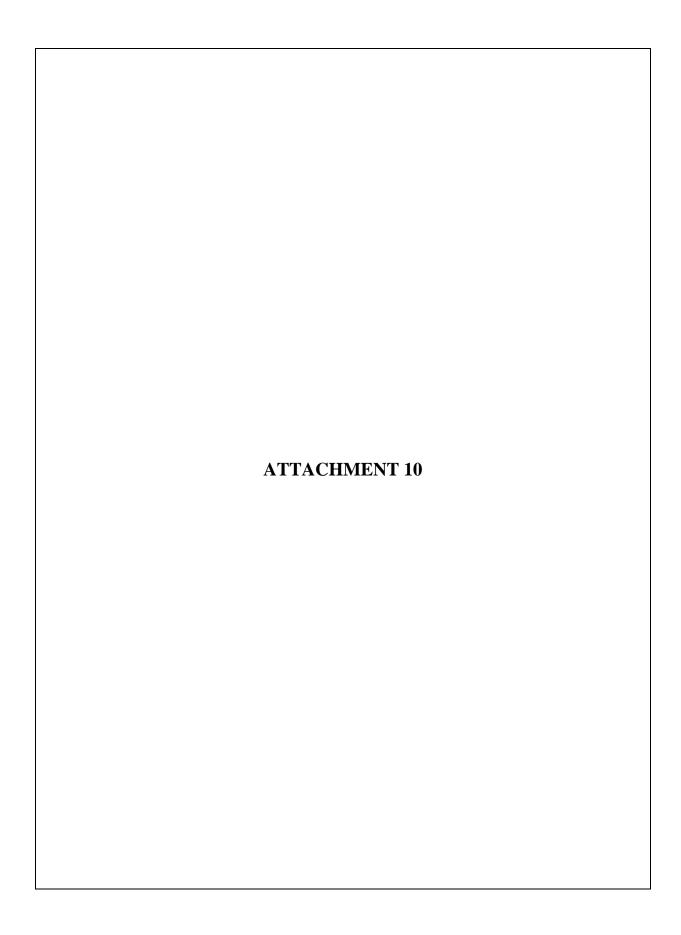
GRA	VEL	SAND]
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT	CLAY	

Sample: Boring S16, 4.5-5.5 ft

Properties: $G_s = 2.721$; LL = 46, PL = 20, PI = 26

Description: Light gray and tan fine sandy CLAY with

trace fine gravel



SUMMARY of PROCTOR and CBR TEST RESULTS

PROJECT: AHTD 061377 - Hot Springs – I-30 (Widening) (S)

LOCATION: Garland and Saline Counties, AR

GHBW JOB No.: 13-203

																					PROCTOR T	EST RESULTS	C	CBR TEST RESUL	TS (AASHTO T-19	93)
TEST	SAMPLE		APPROX		WATER	ATTERBERG LIMITS		IMITS					SIE	VE AN	ALYSIS	S -		UNIFIED	AASHTO	AASHTO	MAX DRY UNIT	OPTIMUM	MOLDED DRY	, MOLDED	CRD	VALUE
	DEPTH, FT	APPROX STA	OFFSET, FT	SOIL DESCRIPTION	CONTENT,	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX					PER	RCENT	PASSIN	NG		CLASS.		PROCTOR	WT, pcf	MOISTURE, %	UNIT WT, pcf	WATER CONTENT, %	CBK	VALUE
					/ u	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEA	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.	3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200				<u> </u>				TOP	BOTTOM
TP-11	1-3	1038+25	60 RT	Reddish tan and tan weathered shale w/ silty clay seams and layers	12	37	24	13	100	100	75	58	32	23	17	11	8	GC	A-7-5	T-99	114.7	14.8	107.8	14.9	19.3	14.8
TP-12	1-3	1096+97	54 RT	Reddish tan and gray silty CLAY w/ shale fragments and clayey silt nockets	15	46	23	23	100	100	95	90	81	75	68	60	55	CL	A-7-6	T-99	105.7	17.1	101.7	16.2	1.7	4.5
TP-16	1-3	1306+74		Reddish tan and gray silty CLAY w/ shale and sandstone fragments		37	21	16	100	97	92	87	69	58	42	24	18	GC	A-2-6	T-180	120.3	13.0	114.5	13.0	18.6	13.4



REPORT OF STANDARD PROCTOR TEST (AASHTO T-99)

Project: AHTD JOB 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening)(S) Job No:	13-203
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Material Description: Reddish tan and tan weathered SHALE w/silty clay seams and layers

12.4 %

Location Sampled/Source: Test Pit 11
Sample Depth, ft: 1-3

 Date Sampled:
 10/14/2013

 Date Tested:
 10/26/2013

 Tested By:
 RSL

 Report Date:
 11/20/2013

LAB COMPACTION PROCEDURE:
AASHTO T-99 Method: C

Maximum Unit Dry Wt. (pcf): 114.7

Optimum Water Content (%): 14.8

As Processed Water Content:

Liquid Limit: 37
Plastic Limit: 24
Plasticity Index: 13

AASHTO Classification: A-2-6

ATTERBERG LIMITS

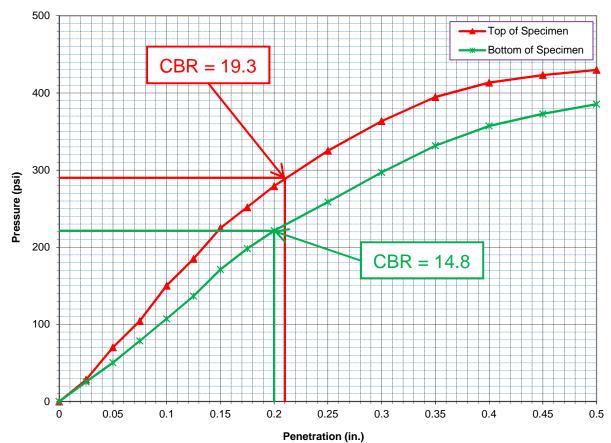
AASHTO T-89 & T-90

USCS Classification: GP-GC

GRADATION AASHTO T-88										
Sieve	Percent									
Number	Passing									
3 in.	100									
2 in.	100									
1 in.	75									
3/4 in.	58									
3/8 in.	32									
#4	23									
#10	17									
#40	11									
#200	8									

118		1		\				
117		*						
116								
115				· ·				
114					\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	Zero Air ' Est. Gș =	│ Voids _ <u>2.67</u>	
113				\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\				
112						¥		
111		•/•		•	· 济.			
110				Andrew Property of the Control of th		\		
109	/		Optimur	M Air Voids				
108	11 12	13	14	15 16	17 18	19	20	21

Laboratory CBR Test Report (AASHTO T-193)



Test Pit/Depth, ft		sification	Natural Moisture	Assumed Specific	Liquid Limit, %	Plastic Limit, %	% Passing	% Passing		
	USCS	AASHTO	Content, %	Gravity	Elititi, 70	Entrit, 70	No.4	No.200		
TP-11/1-3	GP-GC	A-2-6	NA	2.67	37	24	23	8		
PROCTOR TE	ST RESU	JLTS (AASH	ITO T-99)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION						
Optimum	Moisture	Content = 1	4.8%	Reddish tan and tan weathered SHALE w/silty clay						
Maximur	m Dry Dei	nsity = 114.7	pcf	seams and lavers						

Remarks:

As molded: Dry Density, γ_d = 107.8 pcf; Moisture Content, w = 14.9%



Project: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening)(S)

GHBW Project No.: 13-203

Location: Garland and Saline County, Arkansas

Sample Date: 10/14/2013 Test Date: 11/14/2013



REPORT OF STANDARD PROCTOR TEST (AASHTO T-99)

Project:	AHTD JOB 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening)(S)	Job No:	13-203

Material Description: Reddish tan and gray silty clay w/shale fragments and clayey silt pockets

15.0 %

Location Sampled/Source: Test Pit 12
Sample Depth, ft: 1-3

 Date Sampled:
 10/14/2013

 Date Tested:
 10/25/2013

 Tested By:
 RSL

 Report Date:
 11/25/2013

LAB COMPACTION PROCEDURE:
AASHTO T-99 Method: C

Maximum Unit Dry Wt. (pcf): 105.7

Optimum Water Content (%): 17.1

As Processed Water Content:

ATTERBERG LIMITS
AASHTO T-89 & T-90
Liquid Limit: 46
Plastic Limit: 23
Plasticity Index: 23

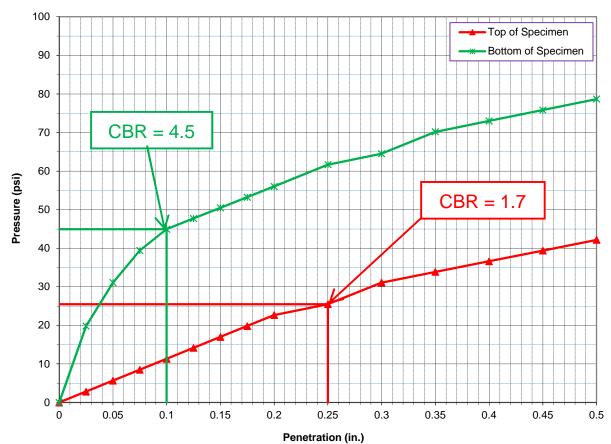
AASHTO Classification: A-7-6

USCS Classification: CL

GRADATION										
AASH1	TO T-88									
Sieve	Percent									
Number	Passing									
3 in.	100									
2 in.	100									
1 in.	95									
3/4 in.	90									
3/8 in.	81									
#4	75									
#10	68									
#40	60									
#200	55									

	110								,			
	109				\(\frac{1}{\chi_1}\)					\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \		
	108				*	•						
	107					*		Zero Aii	Voids		\ <u>\</u>	
	106					\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \						
•	105						*					
	104						•					``
	103			/			, process	<i>j</i> :				
	102		•		Opt	 timum /	Air Void	s -				
	101											\
	100	12	13	14	 5 1	16 1	7	18 1	19 :	20	21 :	22 2

Laboratory CBR Test Report (AASHTO T-193)



Test Pit/Depth, ft	Clas	sification	Natural Moisture	Assumed Specific	Liquid Limit, %	Plastic Limit, %	% Passing	% Passing		
	USCS	AASHTO	Content, %	Gravity	LIIIIII, 70	LIIIIII, 76	No.4	No.200		
TP-12/1-3	CL	A-7-6	NA	2.7	46	23	90	55		
PROCTOR TE	ST RES	JLTS (AASH	ITO T-99)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION						
Optimum	Moisture	Content = 1	7.1%	Reddish tan and gray silty clay w/shale fragments						
Maximur	n Dry De	nsity = 105.7	pcf	and clayey silt pockets						

Remarks:

As molded: Dry Density, γ_d = 101.7 pcf; Moisture Content, w = 16.2%



Project: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening)(S)

GHBW Project No.: 13-203

Location: Garland and Saline County, Arkansas

Sample Date: 10/14/2013 Test Date: 11/14/2013



REPORT OF MODIFIED PROCTOR TEST

(AASHTO T-180)

Project:	AHTD JOB 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening)(S)	Job No:	13-203

Material Description: Reddish tan and tan silty CLAY w/shale and sandstone fragments

Location Sampled/Source: Test Pit 16
Sample Depth, ft: 1-3

 Date Sampled:
 10/14/2013

 Date Tested:
 10/25/2013

 Tested By:
 RSL

 Report Date:
 11/25/2013

LAB COMPACTION PROCEDURE:
AASHTO T-180 Method: D

Maximum Unit Dry Wt. (pcf): 120.3

Optimum Water Content (%): 13.0

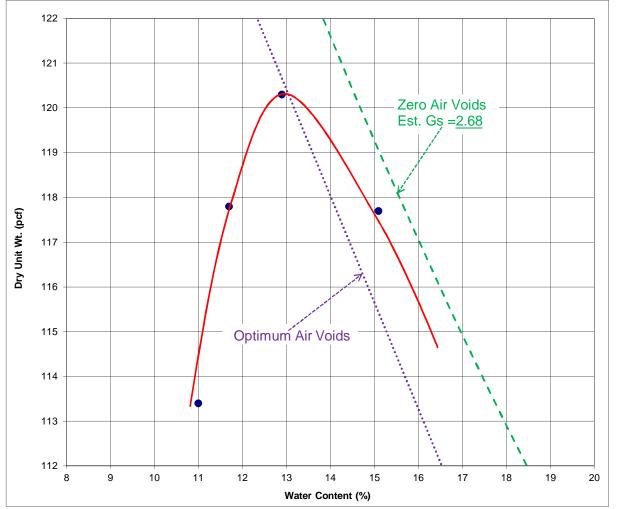
ATTERBERG LIMITS
AASHTO T-89 & T-90
Liquid Limit: 37
Plastic Limit: 21
Plasticity Index: 16

AASHTO Classification: A-2-6

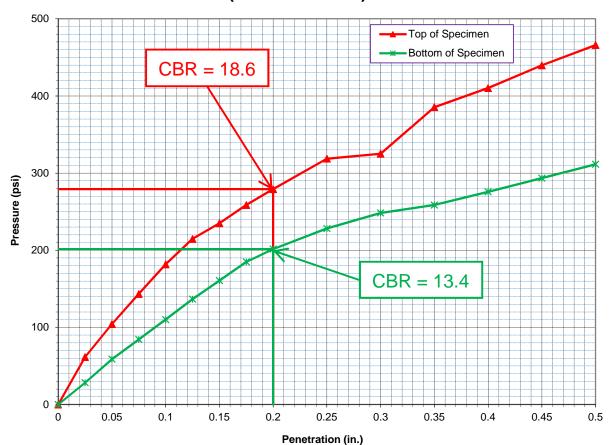
USCS Classification: GC

GRADATION										
AASHT	TO T-88									
Sieve	Percent									
Number	Passing									
3 in.	100									
2 in.	97									
1 in.	92									
3/4 in.	87									
3/8 in.	69									
#4	58									
#10	42									
#40	24									
#200	18									

As Processed Water Content: 10.3 %



Laboratory CBR Test Report (AASHTO T-193)



Test Pit/Depth, ft	Clas	sification	Natural Moisture	Assumed Specific	Liquid Limit, %	Plastic Limit, %	% Passing	% Passing		
	USCS	AASHTO	Content, %	Gravity	LIIIIII, 76	LIIIIII, 70	No.4	No.200		
TP-16/1-3	GC A-2-6		NA	2.68	37	21	58	18		
PROCTOR TE	ST RESU	LTS (AASH	TO T-180)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION						
Optimum	Moisture	Content = 13	3.0%	Reddish tan and tan silty clay w/shale and						
Maximur	n Dry De	nsity – 120 3	ncf	sandstone fragments						

Remarks:

As molded: Dry Density, γ_d = 114.5 pcf; Moisture Content, w = 13.0%

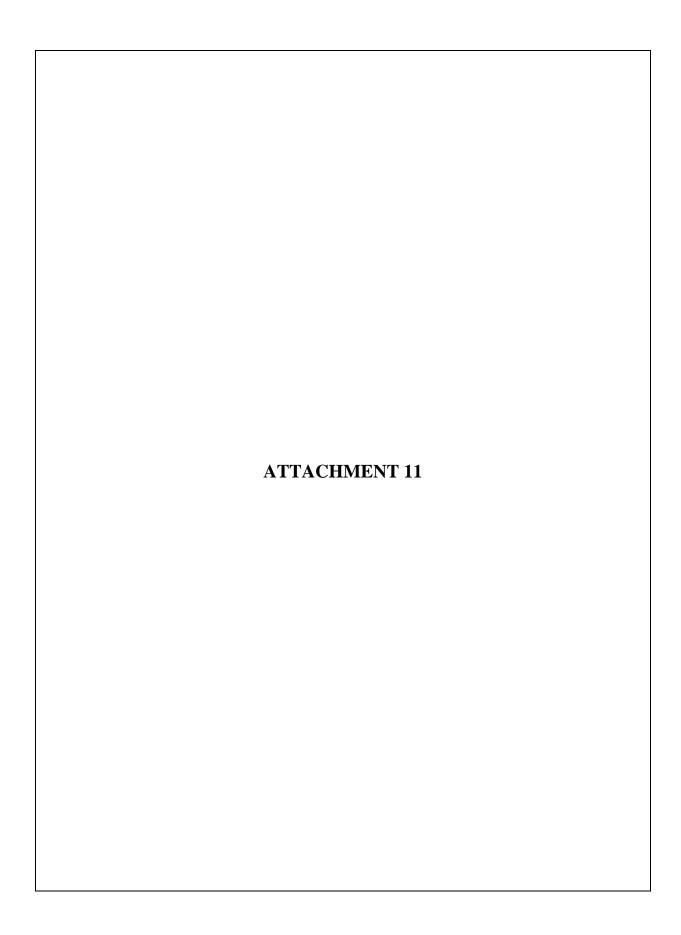


Project: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening)(S)

GHBW Project No.: 13-203

Location: Garland and Saline County, Arkansas

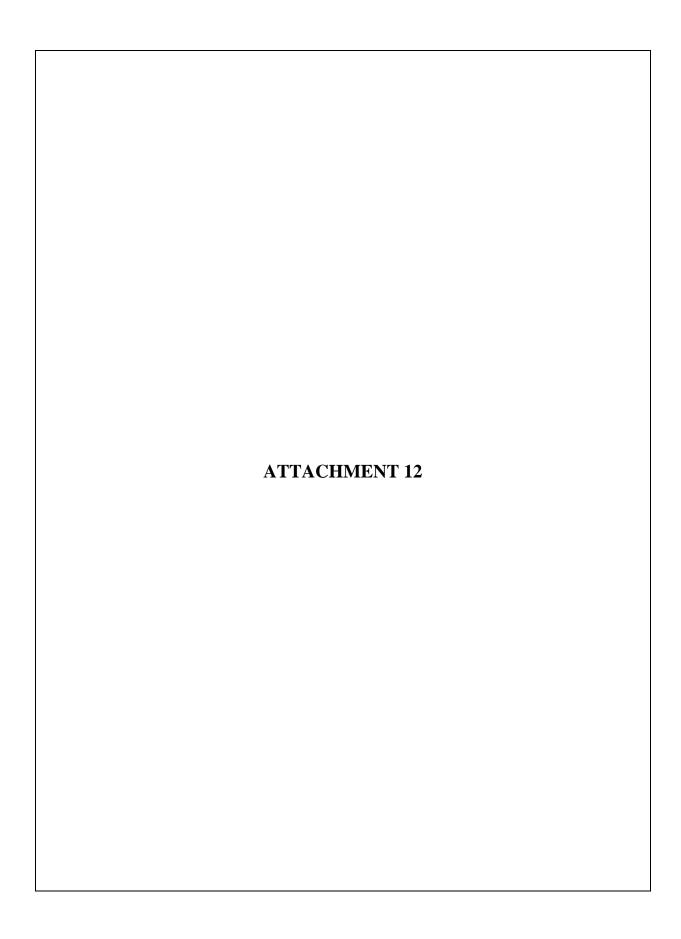
Sample Date: 10/14/2013 Test Date: 11/14/2013

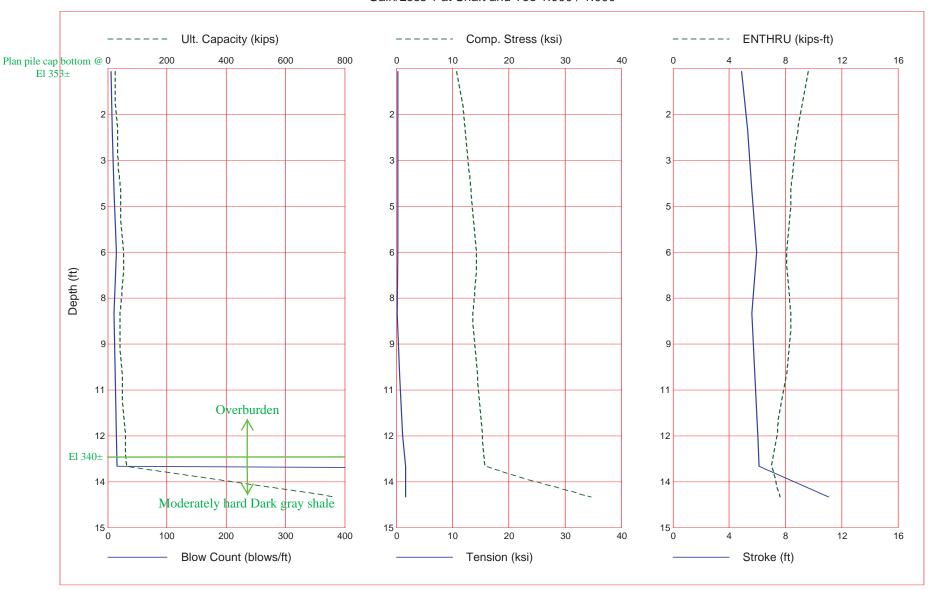


SUMMARY of ROCK COMPRESSION TEST RESULTS

PROJECT: AHTD 061377: Hot Springs-I-30 (Widening) (S) LOCATION: Garland and Saline Counties, AR GHBW JOB NO.: 13-203

Boring No.	Depth, ft	Project Facet	Rock Type	Rec, %	RQD, %	Total Unit Wt, pcf	Compressive Strength (ASTM D-7012), psi
S7	23-24	Ten Mile Creek (East)	Shale	100	28	166	1150
S 8	12-12.5	Ten Mile Creek (East)	Shale	100	55	165	3550
S 8	14-14.5	Ten Mile Creek (East)	Shale	100	55	162	3100
S8	15.5-16	Ten Mile Creek (East)	Shale	100	55	167	3100
S10	22-22.5	Ten Mile Creek (East)	Shale	100	95	165	1930
S10	24.5-25	Ten Mile Creek (East)	Shale	100	95	163	2340
S11	22-22.5	Ten Mile Creek (East)	Shale	100	95	161	1330
S11	25-25.5	Ten Mile Creek (East)	Shale	100	95	148	2870
S12	21.5-22.1	Caney Creek	Shale	90	40	169	1980
S12	22.1-22.5	Caney Creek	Shale	90	40	167	2160
S12	23.1-23.7	Caney Creek	Shale	90	40	174	1330
S13	17.2-17.8	Caney Creek	Shale	100	38	167	4330
S13	21.9-22.5	Caney Creek	Shale	100	22	169	4330





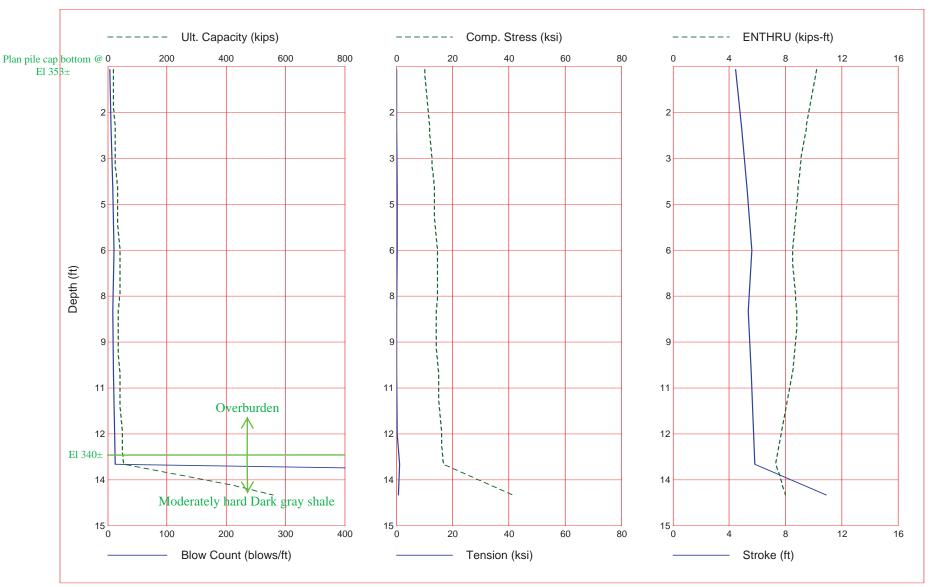
Steel HP14×73 @ Bent 6 US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (East) E = 20.1 ft-kips (DELMAG D 8-12)

Gain/Loss 1 at Shaft and Toe 1.000 / 1.000

	Ultimate		End	Blow	Comp.	Tension		
Depth	Capacity	Friction	Bearing	Count	Stress	Stress	Stroke	ENTHRU
ft	kips	kips	kips	blows/ft	ksi	ksi	ft	kips-ft
0.1	25.0	0.5	24.5	5.2	10.727	-0.269	4.90	9.6
2.0	33.9	9.4	24.5	7.9	12.243	-0.294	5.31	8.9
4.0	43.3	18.8	24.5	11.0	13.285	-0.254	5.62	8.4
6.0	52.7	28.2	24.5	14.4	14.238	-0.285	5.94	8.1
8.0	41.2	36.9	4.3	10.5	13.627	-0.172	5.63	8.4
10.0	50.2	44.8	5.4	12.5	14.416	-0.540	5.84	8.1
12.0	59.2	52.7	6.5	14.6	15.276	-1.131	6.03	7.4
13.0	63.7	56.7	7.0	15.6	15.756	-1.660	6.12	7.0
14.0	770.4	131.9	638.5	9999.0	34.660	-1.611	11.07	7.6

Refusal occurred; no driving time output possible

Steel HP14×73 @ Bent 6
US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (East)
E = 20.1 ft-kips (DELMAG D 8-12)



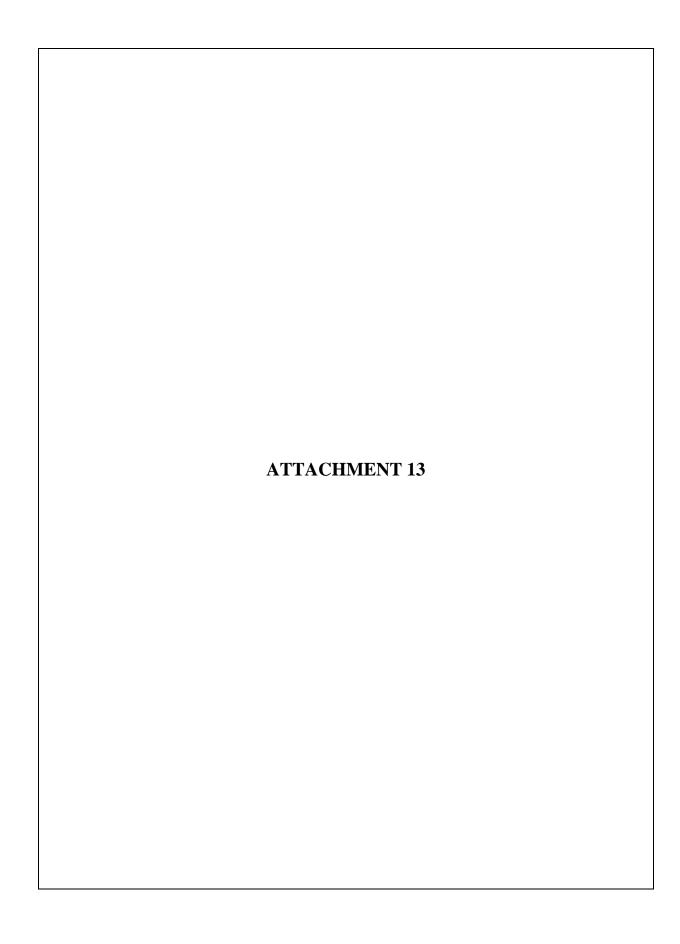
Steel HP12×53 @ Bent 6 US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (East) E = 20.1 ft-kips (DELMAG D 8-12)

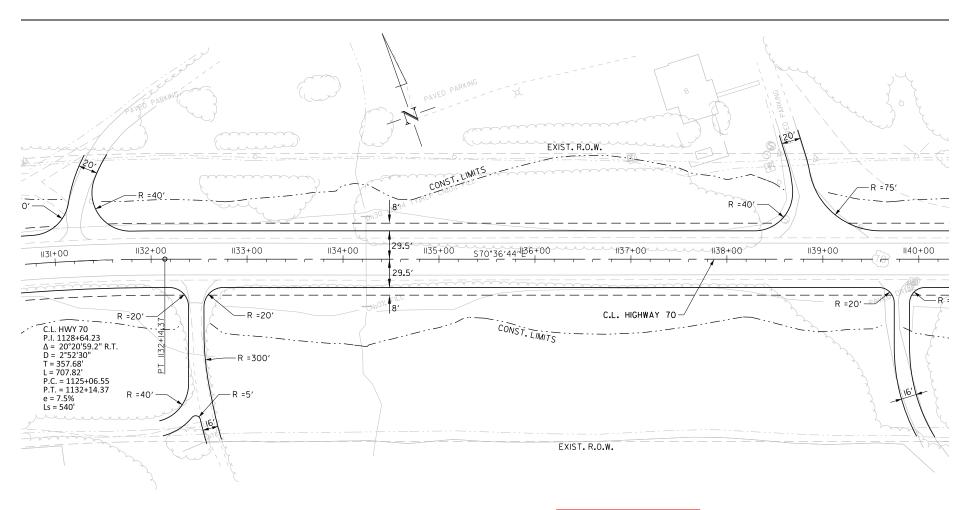
Gain/Loss 1 at Shaft and Toe 1.000 / 1.000

	Ultimate		End	Blow	Comp.	Tension		
Depth	Capacity	Friction	Bearing	Count	Stress	Stress	Stroke	ENTHRU
ft	kips	kips	kips	blows/ft	ksi	ksi	ft	kips-ft
0.1	18.4	0.4	18.0	3.7	10.082	0.000	4.45	10.2
2.0	26.0	8.0	18.0	5.8	11.944	0.000	4.90	9.5
4.0	34.0	16.0	18.0	8.2	13.524	-0.233	5.27	8.9
6.0	42.0	24.0	18.0	10.8	14.625	-0.263	5.59	8.5
8.0	34.5	31.4	3.1	8.5	14.236	-0.156	5.35	8.8
10.0	42.0	38.1	3.9	10.1	15.117	-0.160	5.55	8.5
12.0	49.5	44.9	4.7	11.7	16.183	-0.422	5.72	7.7
13.0	53.3	48.2	5.1	12.6	16.779	-1.129	5.81	7.3
14.0	558.0	112.2	445.8	3326.2	41.394	-0.667	10.88	8.0

Total Continuous Driving Time 48.00 minutes; Total Number of Blows 1783

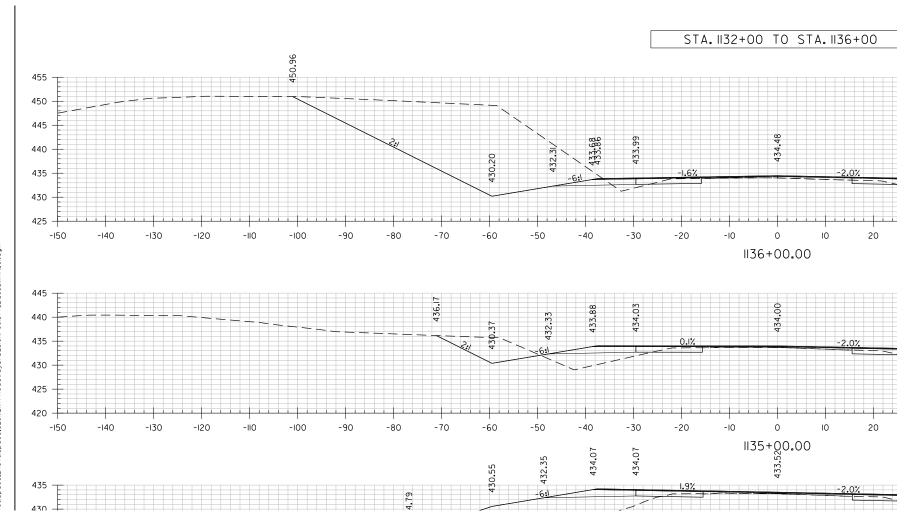
Steel HP12×53 @ Bent 6
US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (East)
E = 20.1 ft-kips (DELMAG D 8-12)



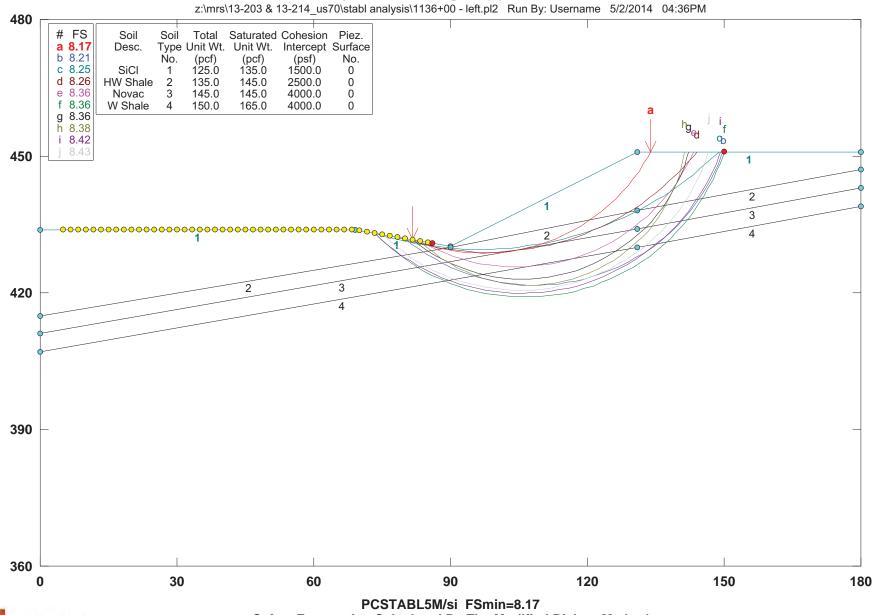


Cut Slope at Sta 1136+00

Cut Slope at Sta 1136+00



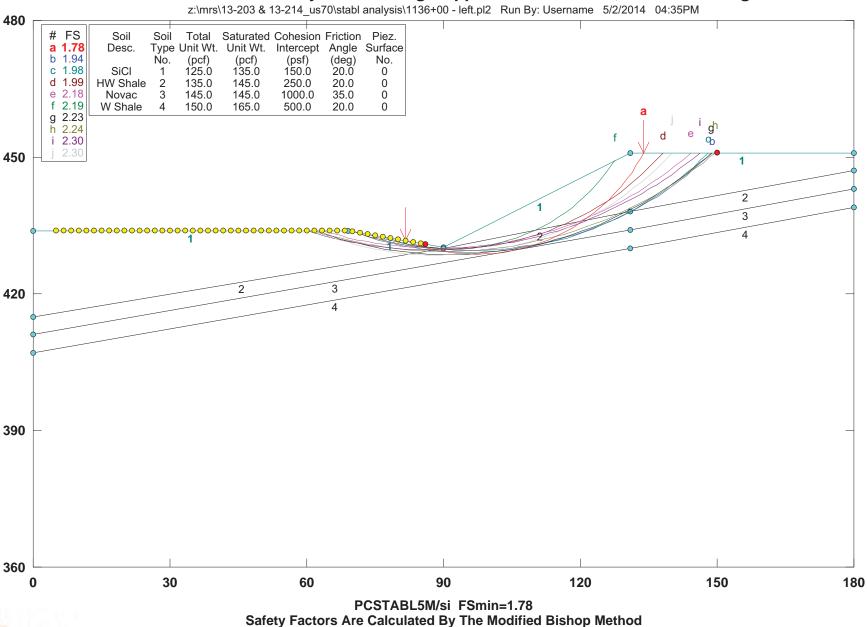
AHTD Job No. 061377 - Hwy 70 Widening - Approx STA 1136+00, Left Side- EOC





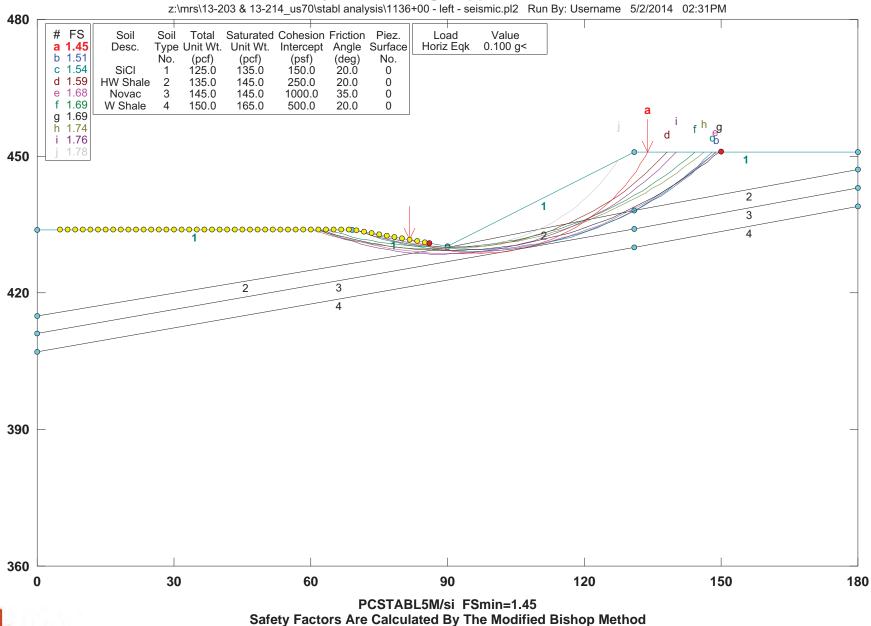
Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method

AHTD Job No. 061377 - Hwy 70 Widening - Approx STA 1136+00, Left Side- Long Term



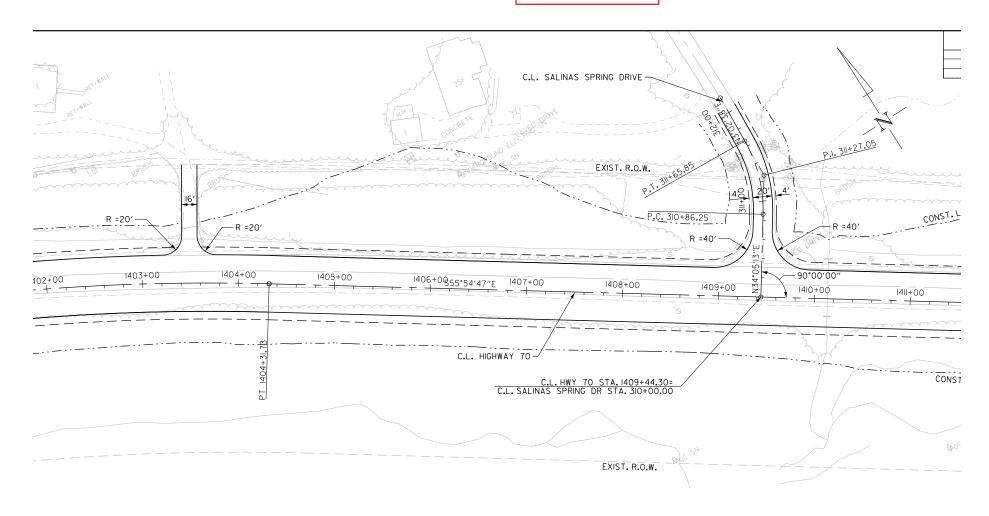


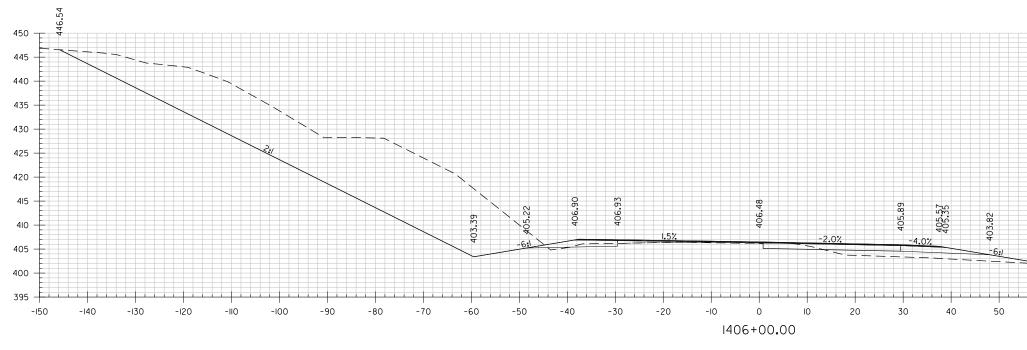
AHTD Job No. 061377 - Hwy 70 Widening - Approx STA 1136+00, Left Side - Seismic

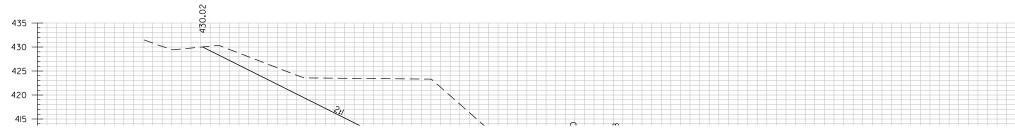




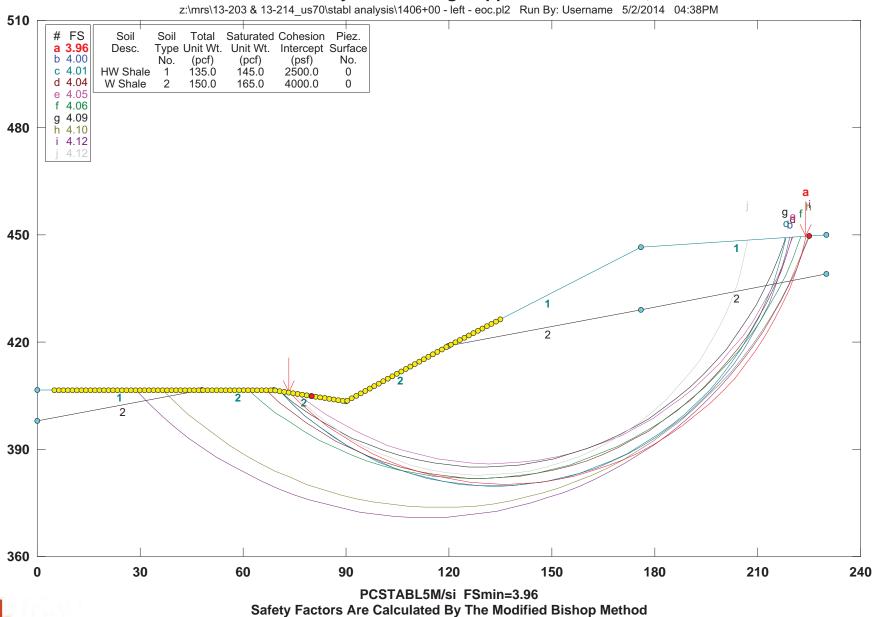
Cut Slope at Sta 1406+00





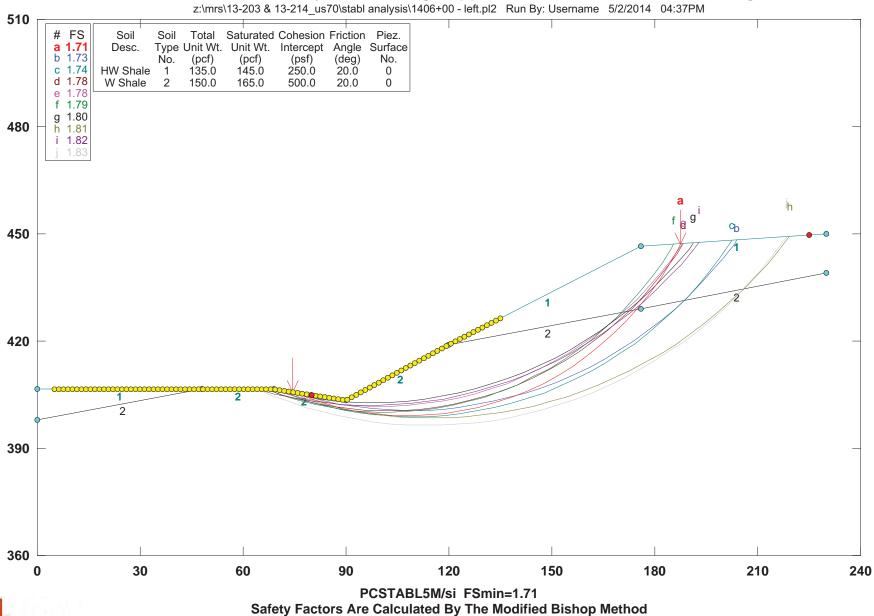


AHTD Job No. 061377 - Hwy 70 Widening - Approx STA 1406+00, Left Side- EOC



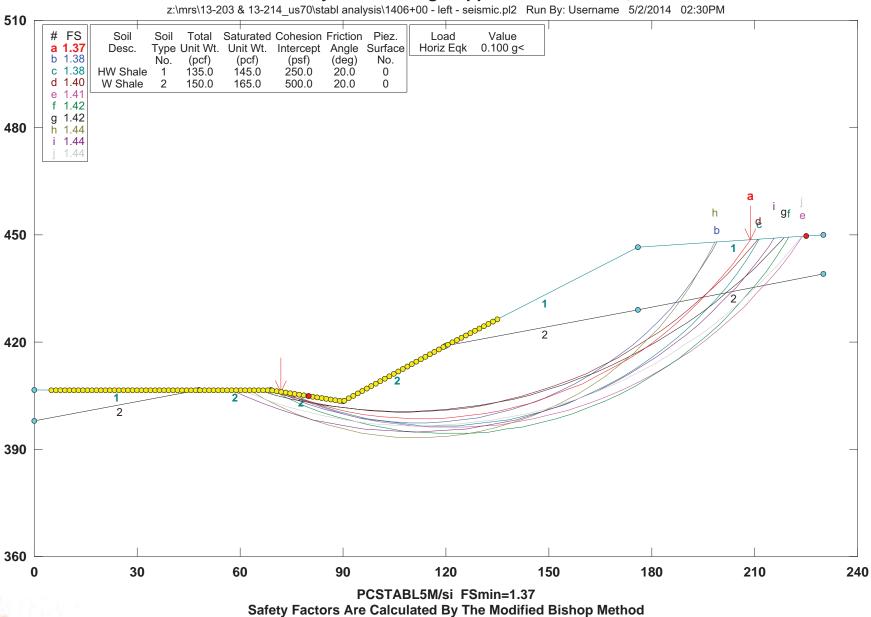


AHTD Job No. 061377 - Hwy 70 Widening - Approx STA 1406+00, Left Side- Long Term

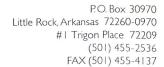




AHTD Job No. 061377 - Hwy 70 Widening - Approx STA 1406+00, Left Side - Seismic









May 13, 2016 Job No. 13-214

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GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION
AHTD CA0606: HOT SPRINGS –HWY 128 (WIDENING) (S)
FEDERAL AID PROJECT ("FAP") NO. 9991
GARLAND COUNTY, ARKANSAS

INTRODUCTION

This revised report presents the results of the geotechnical investigation performed for AHTD Job CA0606: Hot Springs – Hwy 128 (Widening) (S). This project consists of the widening of U.S. Highway 70 from Dr. Martin Luther King Expressway to State Route 128 in Garland County, Arkansas. These services were authorized by the subconsultant agreement dated July 13, 2013. Preliminary results have been provided throughout the course of this study. This report utilizes the revised stationing provided to Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton, & Wyatt, Inc. (GHBW) on March 30, 2016 for merger of this project during execution with adjoining project 061377. Also included are recommendations for drilled shaft foundations at bridge interior bents. This revised report incorporates the revised alignment stationing and supersedes our submittals of July 31, 2014, November 13, 2015, and February 26, 2016.

We understand the Highway 70 improvement project includes the widening of approximately 18.9 miles of Highway 70 in Garland and Saline Counties to accommodate a five lane section with 8 ft paved shoulder. This larger development plan has been divided into two (2) separate projects: 061377 from Hwy 128 to I-30, and CA0606 from Hot Springs to Hwy 128. This report addresses the 11 mile western portion of the Highway 70 widening alignment, from about Dr. Martin Luther King Expressway east to near Hwy 128, i.e., Job CA0606. The geotechnical investigation report for the eastern portion of the alignment (AHTD Job 061377) has been provided in another volume.

Within this portion of the proposed roadway widening, one (1) existing bridge structure will also be reconstructed. The new bridge will be composite W-beam structures. The bridge planned for reconstruction includes the Ten Mile Creek (West) bridge, AHTD Bridge No. 02945. We understand that the Ten Mile Creek (West) bridge will be about 144 ft long with four (4) bents (two interior bents and abutments at bridge ends). The new bridge will have pavement grades ranging from about El 523.4 on the east approach to about El 524.9 on the west approach.

It is also understood that the roadway widening will occur on both sides of the existing roadway to minimize the amount of grading needed to modify the crown location. For the most part, the existing highway will be incorporated into the westbound directional lane. In several locations the widening will be limited to the south side of the existing highway. In these areas the alignment has been established to allow phased construction of the new bridge and to avoid environmental constraints. If the existing pavement is not widened on the north side, the existing shoulder will be removed and reconstructed to meet current standards.

The purposes of this study were to explore subsurface conditions in the project alignment. The data developed through the field and laboratory studies have been utilized to develop recommendations to guide design and construction of foundations, embankments, roadways, and earthwork. These purposes were achieved by a multi-phased study that included:

- Drilling sample and core borings and excavating test pits to evaluate subsurface conditions and obtain samples for laboratory testing.
- Performing laboratory tests to evaluate pertinent engineering properties of the foundation and subgrade strata.
- Analyzing field and laboratory data to develop recommendations for roadway and foundation design, embankment configurations, and construction considerations.

The relationship of these factors to design and construction of the new structure, roadways and embankments has been considered in developing the recommendations and considerations discussed in the following report sections.

SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

Subsurface conditions in the roadway widening alignments, structure location, and at selected cut slope locations were explored with a total of 79 sample borings and test pits. The alignment vicinity is shown in Attachment 1. The approximate boring or test pit locations are shown on the Plan of Borings and Test Pits provided in Attachment 2.

Roadway Investigation

Subsurface conditions in the proposed roadway widening alignment were investigated by drilling eight (8) sample borings to 5- to 10-ft depth and excavating 61 test pits to 1.5 to 9 feet. The test pits were utilized since the predominantly steep terrain and dense vegetation in the widening alignment limited access to truck-mounted drilling equipment. The borings performed along the length of the widened alignment are labeled with "B" (i.e., B-1, B-3, etc). The test pits performed within the alignment are identified with a "TP" label (i.e., TP-2, TP-1A, etc).

Logs of the borings and test pits performed for the roadway widening, showing descriptions of the subsurface stratigraphy encountered and results of field and laboratory tests are included in Attachment 3.

Bridge Structure Investigation

Subsurface conditions at the Ten Mile Creek (West) location were investigated by drilling seven (7) sample and/or core borings with depths ranging from approximately 3.5 ft to 40 feet. The borings performed at the bridge location can be indentified in this report and the attachments as labeled with "S" (i.e., S1, S1a, etc).

Logs of the borings which include descriptions of subsurface conditions fill, soil, and rock strata encountered and results of the field and laboratory tests results performed for the bridge structure over Ten Mile Creek (West) can be found in Attachment 4. Photographs of rock cores are also included in Attachment 4.

To aid in visualizing subsurface conditions, a Generalized Subsurface Profile for the Ten Mile Creek (West) location is presented in Attachment 5. It should be recognized that the stratigraphy illustrated by the profile has been inferred between discrete boring locations. In view of the natural variations in stratigraphy and conditions, variations from the stratigraphy illustrated by the profile should be anticipated. Additionally, the natural transition between strata is generally gradual, and the stratigraphy described in the sections above may vary.

Cut Slope Investigation

Subsurface conditions at selected locations where cut slopes are planned were investigated by drilling three (3) sample borings to depths of 12 to 50 feet. The borings performed for cut slopes in the right-of-way are indicated by the designation "ROW" (i.e., ROW1, ROW2, etc). Logs of the borings performed for evaluation of cut slopes are provided in Attachment 6.

To develop information for use in evaluation of selected plan cut slope configurations, areas where cut slopes are planned were visually evaluated by mapping the faces of the existing slopes. These observations were directed towards observation of rock exposures, if any, consideration of rock bedding planes and joint or fracture patterns, observation of seepage, and evidence of prior movement of the slope face or of hillsides. A summary of our observations of existing cut slopes is included in Attachment 6.

Drilling and Sampling Methodology

The sample locations were selected by Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton, & Wyatt Consulting Engineers (GHBW). The boring or test pit locations were staked by B&F Engineers on behalf of GHBW. Some boring or test pit locations were offset from the planned location to facilitate equipment access. The borings were drilled with a truck-mounted SIMCO 2400 or buggy-mounted Mobile B-53 rotary-drilling rig using continuous flight augers. The deeper borings were drilled with a truck-mounted Mobile B-53 or an all-terrain Hilyard Super rotary-drilling rig using a combination of dry-auger and rotary-wash drilling methods. Sampling of the overburden soils and weathered rock was accomplished using a 2-in.-diameter split barrel sampler and Standard Penetration Test (SPT) procedures. The SPT N-values are tabulated on the boring logs in the "Blows Per Ft" column. Where rock hardness precluded recovery via the SPT, cuttings were obtained for use in visual classification.

Representative samples of the bedrock were obtained using an NQ_{WL}-size double-tube core barrel with a diamond bit. For each core run, the percent recovery was determined as the ratio of recovery to total length of core run. Rock Quality Designation (RQD) was also determined for each core run as the sum of intact, sound rock core greater than 4-in. length divided by the total length of the run and expressed in percent. Both these values are presented in the right hand column of the log forms, opposite the corresponding core run. Photographs of the rock core samples are provided in the appropriate attachment. Where rock was not cored cuttings were collected for visual examination.

The test pits were excavated with a Case CX50B track mini-excavator equipped with a 2-ft bucket and rock teeth. Representative bulk samples were obtained from test pit side walls or excavation spoil. Undrained soil and weathered shale shear strength (cohesion) was estimated using a calibrated hand penetrometer on test pit side walls or intact pieces of excavation spoil. Estimated shear strength values are plotted on the log forms, in tons per sq ft, as circles enclosing an "x".

All samples were removed from samplers in the field. Samples were visually classified and placed in appropriate containers to prevent moisture loss and/or disturbance during transfer to our laboratory for further examination and testing.

Groundwater conditions were observed during and at the completion of drilling of borings or excavation of test pits. Observations regarding groundwater are shown in the lower right-hand portion of the log forms. Groundwater conditions are also discussed in subsequent sections of this report.

The ground surface elevations of the borings and test pits, as provided by Michael Baker International on September 3, 2015, are also shown on the logs. Where specific survey information was not available, the <u>approximate</u> ground surface elevations were inferred from the available topographic and plan alignment information. It must be recognized that these elevations and locations are approximate and actual surface elevations may vary.

Keys to the terms and symbols used on the logs are presented in Attachment 7 for both soil and rock.

LABORATORY TESTING

To evaluate pertinent physical and engineering characteristics of the foundation and subgrade soil and rock, laboratory tests consisting of natural water content determinations and classification tests were performed. A total of 216 natural water content determinations were performed to develop representative soil water content profile for each boring or test pit. The results of these tests are plotted on the logs as solid circles, in accordance with the scale and symbols shown in the legend located in the upper-right corner.

To verify field classification and to evaluate soil plasticity, 74 liquid and plastic (Atterberg) limit determinations and 73 sieve analyses were performed on selected representative samples. The Atterberg limits are plotted on the logs as small pluses inter-connected with a dashed line using the water content scale. The percent of soil passing the No. 200 Sieve is noted in the "No. 200%" column on the log forms. Classification test results, as well as soil classification by the Unified Soil Classification System and AASHTO classification system, are summarized in Attachment 8.

Moisture-Density Relationship (Proctor) tests were performed on four (4) representative samples of potential subgrade soils in accordance with AASHTO T-99 or T-180 methods,

depending on the sample gradation. The Proctor test results are presented graphically in Attachment 9.

Pavement subgrade support properties were evaluated by performing four (4) California Bearing Ratio (CBR) tests (AASHTO T-193). For the CBR tests, the specimens were molded at approximately the optimum water content and 95 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by the appropriate laboratory Proctor tests. The CBR test results are also presented graphically in Attachment 9. Classification test results are also shown on the test reports. A summary of the Proctor and CBR test results is also provided in Attachment 9.

GENERAL SITE AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Site Conditions

Roadway Alignment. The existing US 70 is typically a two-lane roadway with some three-lane sections that include an alternating passing lane on either the westbound or eastbound lane. The typical road width is about 46 ft from outside pavement edge to outside pavement edge. The existing pavement grades vary from about El 445 on the west project limit, undulating but generally rising to the east to about El 706 at approximate Sta 747+00 and falls to approximately El 461 at the eastern project limits, approximate Sta 979+69.

Beyond the asphalt concrete and aggregate shoulders, the right-of-way is typically a surface-water, grass-covered drainage canal. However, portions of the right-of-way vary from grass covered to thickly wooded. The terrain is undulating. The alignment extends through some areas of cut, with some cut slopes which are relatively steep. Shale and some sandstone are typically exposed in the cut slopes. Novaculite is also exposed at several locations within this alignment. Surface drainage is typically facilitated by roadside ditches.

Ten Mile Creek (West) Bridge - AHTD Bridge No. 02945. The existing Highway 70 Bridge over Ten Mile Creek (West) is a two-lane, two-span bridge with a total length of approximately 106 ft and a 30-ft-wide deck. The grade of the existing bridge deck varies from approximate El 525.1 on the west approach to El 523.7 at the east approach.

The Ten Mile Creek channel lies at approximate El 508 to El 510 and flows from north to south. The main channel flows between the second and third bents from the west. At the time of the field studies (March and May 2014), Ten Mile Creek had approximately 1 to 2 ft of flowing water in the stream bed at this location.

The north and south end slopes are covered with vegetation and graded to approximate 3-horizontal to 1-vertical (3H:1V) configurations. Between the end slopes, the ground surface is predominantly covered with rounded gravel and boulders.

Site Geology

The <u>Geologic Map of Arkansas</u>¹ indicates that this segment of roadway widening is within the mapped Upper Mississipian Period Stanley Shale, upper Devonian to early Mississippian Arkansas Novaculite, and early to middle Ordovician Womble Shale.

The western portion of the widening segment, from Sta 480+00 to about Sta 792+00, is in the mapped outcrop of the upper Mississippian Period Stanley Shale. The Stanley Shale consists of dark gray shale interbedded with fine-grained sandstone. The silty sandstone is normally found in thin to massive beds, separated by thick intervals of shale. The total thickness of the Stanley Shale is reported to range from 3500 to more than 10,000 ft. The Stanley Shale rests unconformably on the lower Mississippian Arkansas Novaculite.

The roadway alignment between approximate Sta 792+00 to 811+00 and Sta 842+00 to Sta 892+00 is mapped as being underlain by the upper Devonian to early Mississippian Arkansas Novaculite. The Arkansas Novaculite typically consists of greenish to dark gray shale interbedded with many thin beds of dark gray novaculite. The harder, more resistant novaculite and relatively pure layers of sandstone form the mountains, ridges, and peaks, with the softer shale alongside slopes and valleys. Due to the folded and faulted nature of the formations, prominent cleavage and minor folding and faulting are found locally within the bedrock units. Numerous inactive faults are in the area. In addition, slight metamorphism has resulted in hardening of the underlying bedrock units.

The eastern portion of the widening segment, from approximately Sta 811+00 to Sta 842+00 and from Sta 892+00 through the eastern extent of the alignment is identified as being underlain by early to middle Ordovician Womble Shale. The Womble Shale typically consists of black, graphitic shale with thin layers of limestone, numerous quartz veins, silty sandstone, and some chert. The shale can often be somewhat slatey. Depending on the extent of weathering, the rock hardness can range from soft to hard. The highly folded and steeply dipping units of the formation contain numerous inactive faults, folds and fractures. The formation is reported to range from 500 to 1200 ft thick. It rests conformably on the Blakely Sandstone.

Geologic Map of Arkansas, Arkansas Geologic Commission and U.S. Geologic Survey; 1993

Seismic Conditions

In light of the subsurface conditions revealed by the borings performed at the Ten Mile Creek (West) bridge site and the local geology, a Seismic Site Class B (rock profile) is considered applicable with respect to the criteria of the 2011 Guide Specifications for Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) Seismic Bridge Design².

Based on the bridge location, the 1.0-sec period spectral acceleration coefficient on Class B rock (S_1) is 0.072. The site coefficient for 1.0-sec period spectral acceleration (F_v) adjusted for Site Class C is 1.00. Accordingly, the calculated design 1.0-sec period spectral acceleration coefficient (S_{D1}) value is 0.07. Utilizing these parameters, Table 3.10.6-1³ indicates that a Seismic Performance Zone 1 is fitting for both of the bridge sites included in this project.

The 2011 edition of the AASHTO Guide Specifications indicates that the Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) having a 7 percent chance of exceedance in 75 years (or mean return period of approximately 1000 years) is predicted to be 0.095 for a Seismic Site Class B. For a Seismic Site Class B, the Site Coefficient for the PGA, F_{PGA} is shown to be 1.00. Consequently, a design PGA (A_s) value of 0.10 is considered appropriate for the bridge site.

Subsurface Conditions

The subsurface conditions over the length of the roadway widening project can be generally summarized into three (3) primary strata as follows.

Fill:

On-site <u>fill</u> is locally present and is considered to be associated with prior site grading operations for the roadway. The on-site fill extends to variable depths of 0.5 to 8.7 feet. In general, the on-site <u>fill</u> encountered along the length of the road widening consists of silty clay with varying amounts of shale, sandstone, and novaculite fragments. The <u>fill</u> at the bridge location extends up to 8-ft depth at the east approach and includes clayey fine to coarse sand and fine to coarse gravel and shale fragments. The on-site fill also contains quartz fragments, occasional organics, and localized iron-staining. Locally the on-site fill is predominantly shale fragments with only minor amounts of silty clay or silt fines. Compaction of the on-site <u>fill</u> is variable. However, in general the on-site fill is considered to be moderately compact with low to moderate compressibility. Fill depth, content, and compaction are likely to vary along the alignment.

Overburden:

The natural soils below the on-site fill or at the surface are normally units of firm to very stiff reddish brown silty clay with variable amounts of shale, sandstone and novaculite fragments. The predominantly silty clay

Guide Specifications for LRFD Seismic Bridge Design, 2nd Edition, Washington, DC, American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials, 2011.

AASHTO LRFD Bridge Design Specification, AASHTO; 2012.

overburden also contains quartz fragments and trace amounts of organics with iron-staining in parts. Localized areas of fine sand and clayey fine to coarse gravel are near the Ten Mile Creek (West) crossing. These granular units represent local alluvium associated with the surface water features. The silty clay generally exhibits moderate shear strength with low compressibility. However, localized areas of weak, low-strength soils are present within the overburden stratum.

Bedrock:

The basal stratum found in the borings and test pits is moderately hard to hard dark gray shale and light tan to tan novaculite. The shale typically contains quartz and sandstone veins and inclusions and may contain silty clay and/or clay laminations, seams and layers in weathered units. Carbonaceous shale, calcite partings, and muscovite deposits are also found within predominant shale units. The shale and novaculite have variable degrees of weathering within the upper 5 to 10 feet. However, weathering generally decreases and rock quality increases with depth. Rock bedding varies from flat-bedded to steeply dipping with bedding planes inclined greater than 60 degrees. At the Ten Mile Creek (West) bridge location, shale is at about 3 to 11 ft below existing grades. Weathered shale, shale, and novaculite outcrops are locally apparent in cut slopes and areas of higher terrain along the alignment.

Groundwater Conditions

Groundwater was encountered in the borings at depths ranging from about 1 to 6 ft during drilling operations (March and May 2014) at the bridge location. Groundwater was locally encountered at 2- to 8-ft depth in the roadway test pits near Sta 840+05 to Sta 886+70 (see TP-42, TP-43, TP-45, TP-47), near the Ten Mile Creek (West) bridge location. However, shallow groundwater was not encountered in the remainder of the roadway borings and test pits. Surface seeps and springs are likely to be present in the alignment, particularly during wet seasons of the year. There is also the potential for shallow perched water to develop, particularly during periods of high seasonal precipitation. Perched water could accumulate in the overburden soils and fractured rock zones. Groundwater levels will vary with seasonal precipitation and surface runoff and infiltration.

Significant Conditions

The significant site and subsurface conditions considered pertinent to design and construction of the grade separation structures, roadway and embankments are summarized below.

- 1) The existing pavement roadway and shoulders and roadway embankments.
- 2) The existing bridge structure at the Ten Mile Creek crossing with abutment embankments about 14 ft above the creek channel bottom.

- The on-site silty clay with shale fragment <u>fill</u> which is locally 4- to 8-ft thick at the Ten Mile Creek (West) bridge end embankments and extends to about 0.5 to 9 ft along the road widening alignment.
- 4) The variable silty clay overburden extending to variable depths along the roadway alignment with predominantly moderate shear strength and low compressibility.
- 5) The surficial and near-surface sand and sandy fine to coarse gravel in and near the channel at the bridge location.
- 6) The basal moderately hard to hard shale and novaculite below about 3- to 11-ft depth at the bridge locations and typically found within the upper 10 ft in the roadway alignment and right-of-way.
- 7) Localized shallow groundwater at depths ranging from about 1 to 6 ft in October 2013 and January, March, and May 2014 and the potential for shallow perched groundwater and seasonal seeps and springs and variations in groundwater levels and amounts.

The significant conditions above have been considered in developing the conclusions and recommendations discussed in the following report sections.

ANALYSES and RECOMMENDATIONS

Bridge Foundations

Foundations for the replacement bridge must satisfy two (2) basic and independent design criteria. First, foundations must have an acceptable factor of safety against bearing failure under maximum design loads. Secondly, foundation movement due to consolidation or swelling of the underlying strata should not exceed tolerable limits for the structures. Construction factors, such as installation of foundations, excavation procedures and surface and groundwater conditions, must also be considered.

In light of the results of the borings, the anticipated moderate bridge foundation loads, and our understanding of the project, we recommend that foundation loads of the bridge be supported on either piling or drilled shaft foundations. Where rock is relatively shallow, supporting the bridge superstructure on drilled shafts bearing in rock will be suitable. The interior bents of the Ten Mile Creek (West) bridge may be supported on drilled shafts bearing in rock. At the bridge ends where the depth to rock is greater, driven piling is recommended.

Recommendations for foundations are discussed in the following report sections for each structure.

Piling – Bridge Abutments

We recommend that the abutment foundation loads of the Ten Mile Creek (West) bridge be supported on steel piles. The piles should extend through the embankment fill and overburden soils to bear in the competent moderately hard to hard dark gray shale. Piles should be driven to practical refusal in the moderately hard to hard dark gray shale. Steel HP12x53 or HP14x73 piles fitted with rock points are recommended. Other pile sizes or types may be evaluated if desired.

Bearing capacities of piles driven to refusal must be determined using the AASHTO Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) structural design procedure⁴. We recommend that nominal (ultimate) resistance (P_n) of steel piles be determined based on the yield strength of steel H piles (f_y) and the net end area (A_{net}) of the section. Given that the piles will be driven to refusal in hard rock with the potential for driving damage, we recommend a maximum allowable stress (σ_{all}) of 0.25 f_y . An effective resistance factor (φ) of 0.50 is recommended for end-bearing piles. This effective resistance factor for steel piles has been based on the assumption of difficult driving.

It has been our experience that allowable pile capacities of 70 tons and 96 tons for HP12x53 or HP14x73 piles, respectively, are common for f_y 36 ksi steel. These capacities are based on allowable stress design (ASD). However, the appropriate factored bearing capacity as per LRFD criteria must be confirmed by the Engineer (Michael Baker International). Post-construction settlement of piles driven to refusal will be negligible. Downdrag loads due to long-term embankment settlement are expected to be negligible.

We recommend that all piles extend through the embankment fill and overburden soils to bear in the competent shale. Estimated as-built pile tip elevations are expected to be on the order of El 505 to El 508. Estimated pile lengths at the abutments of the proposed bridge are summarized in the table below. Piles should bear at a minimum tip elevation of 10 ft below the pile cap or 10 ft below natural grade, whichever is deeper. Depending on the embankment height and specific subsurface conditions encountered, preboring could be required to attain the recommended 10 ft minimum pile length.

Load and Resistance Factor Design (LRFD) for Highway Bridge Substructures, Publication No. FHWA HI-98-032, National Highway Institute, May 2001.

Bridge	Abutment	Station No	Estimated Minimum Pile Length, ft (below pile cap)	Estimated Tip El, ft
Highway 70 over Ten Mile Creek	West Abutment	870+87	11-13	507-505
(West) Bridge No. 02945	East Abutment	872+31	10-11	508-507

Table 1: Estimated Pile Length (Below Existing Grade)

Piles should be installed in compliance with AHTD Standard Specifications Section 805. Piles should be carefully examined prior to driving and piles with structural defects should be rejected. Any splices in steel piles should develop the full cross-sectional capacity of un-spliced piles. We recommend a minimum of one (1) test pile be driven at the bridge location prior to driving production piles to confirm estimated pile length and suitability of the pile-hammer system. As a minimum, safe bearing capacity of test piles and production piles should be determined by AHTD Standard Specifications Section 805.09, Method A.

Pile installation should be monitored by qualified personnel to maintain specific and complete driving records and observe pile installation procedures. Driving records should be available for review by the Engineer or the Department (AHTD) during pile installation. We recommend that the steel H-piles be driven with a hammer system capable of delivering at least 20,000 ft-lbs per blow for both the HP 12x53 or HP 14x73 piles driven to refusal in shale. This value is based on the results of a drivability analysis using wave equation analyses (WEAP) methods. The results of the wave equation drivability analysis are provided in Attachment 10.

Blow counts on steel piles should be limited to about 20 blows per inch. Practical pile refusal may be defined as a penetration of 0.5 in. or less for the final 10 blows.

<u>Drilled Shafts – Interior Bridge Bents</u>

Drilled shafts are recommended for support of foundation loads for the interior bents of the Ten Mile Creek (West) bridge structure. Drilled shafts should be founded a minimum of two (2) shaft diameters into moderately hard dark gray shale. For drilled shafts founded as recommended, a maximum nominal/ultimate bearing capacity of 150 kips per sq ft is recommended. A resistance factor (\$\phi\$) of 0.50 is recommended for drilled shaft end bearing. Consequently, a maximum factored end-bearing capacity of 75 kips per sq ft is recommended for drilled shafts founded at least two (2) shaft diameters into the moderately hard to hard shale. We recommend that drilled shafts bearing in competent rock be sized for compression loads based on

the end-bearing capacity alone. Settlement of properly installed drilled shaft foundations founded in the competent shale should be negligible.

We recommend that the uplift resistance in the cased zone or upper 2 ft of shaft penetration into the shale bearing stratum, whichever is deeper, be neglected. For shaft penetration of at least two (2) shaft diameters into the moderately hard to hard shale, a maximum nominal/ultimate skin resistance value of 9000 lbs per square ft is recommended. For evaluation of skin friction uplift capacity of drilled shafts founded as recommended, a resistance factor (φ) of 0.40 is recommended.

A minimum shaft diameter of 30 in, is recommended for drilled shafts. Based on the results of the borings, the anticipated minimum shaft depths for the interior bents of Ten Mile Creek (West) bridge structure is summarized in Table 2. The estimated shaft length is based on the plan shaft diameter of 30 inches.

Table 2: Estimated Minimum Shaft Lengths

Structure	Bent No.	Proposed Surface Elevation, ft	Estimated Minimum Shaft Length, ft	Estimated Minimum Shaft Tip El, ft
Ten Mile Creek	2	512	9-11	503-501
(West)	3	514	11-12	503-502

The minimum shaft length and estimated shaft tip elevation shown in Table 2 are estimates only based on the results of the borings, the inferred surface elevation at the particular location, and existing grades. Suitable bearing stratum and final shaft lengths must be field verified. Actual shaft lengths and shaft tip elevations must be based on the specific subsurface conditions, actual shaft diameters, and final site grading plans.

As-built drilled shaft lengths will vary with the required penetration into the bearing stratum and specific subsurface conditions. Depending on specific subsurface conditions and rock quality, localized deepening or shortening of shaft depths will be warranted. All drilled shaft excavations should be observed by the Engineer to verify suitable bearing and adequate penetration.

Wingwall and Abutment Wall Lateral Earth Pressures

We understand that wingwalls and abutment walls will be backfilled with unclassified borrow or select material. Recommendations regarding lateral earth pressures for wingwalls and abutments are summarized below.

- Angle of internal friction (φ) for unclassified backfill: 20°
- Equivalent fluid pressure for unclassified backfill:
 - O Active condition for walls that are free to rotate, backfilled with unclassified borrow, and fully drained: 65 lbs per sq ft per ft depth.
 - O Active condition for walls that are free to rotate backfilled with unclassified borrow, and with no provision for internal drainage: 95 lbs per sq ft per ft depth.
- Angle of internal friction (φ) for SM-1 backfill: 32°
- Equivalent fluid pressure for SM-1 backfill:
 - O Active condition for walls that are free to rotate, backfilled with SM-1 or clean granular backfill, and fully drained: 40 lbs per sq ft per ft depth.
 - O Active condition for walls that are free to rotate, backfilled with SM-1 or clean granular backfill, and with no provision for internal drainage: 85 lbs per sq ft per ft depth.
- Ultimate sliding resistance:
 - o Interaction friction angle (δ) for concrete on stable bearing stratum: 19°.
 - o Interaction friction factor (tan δ) for concrete on stable bearing stratum: 0.34.
 - o The sliding resistance values above are nominal/ultimate values.
 - \circ A resistance factor (φ) of 0.8 is recommended for sliding resistance.

To utilize the lower earth pressure values of the "drained" condition, positive and continuous drainage from behind walls must be provided. The drainage zone should be backfilled with AHTD Standard Specifications Section 403 Class 3 Mineral Aggregate, AHTD Standard Specifications Section 816 filter blanket, or an alternative clean, free draining crushed stone, gravel, or granular soil zone approved by the Engineer or Department. Drainage zones should be fully isolated from the embankment fill, overburden soils, and shale or novaculite by a suitable geotextile complying with the criteria of AHTD Standard Specifications Section 625, Type 2. Water should be discharged from backfill by a system of regularly-spaced, functioning weep holes or a drain pipe.

Embankments

We understand that minimal amounts of additional embankment fill are expected for the widening project. Consequently, stability considerations related to new bridge embankments have not been evaluated.

Right-of-Way Cut Slopes

With the roadway widening, the existing right-of-way (ROW) cuts will require modification. The site grading plans indicate that most cut slopes will be configured at 3-horizontal to 1-vertical (3H:1V) slopes. However, we understand that some areas along the alignment will utilize cut slopes as steep as 1-horizontal to 1-vertical (1H:1V) to stay within the existing ROW.

The Engineer provided information indicating areas where cut slopes are planned with configurations steeper than 3H:1V. These locations are summarized in the table below.

Table 3: Planned Cut Slopes at Steeper than 3H:1V Configuration

Approximate Station	Offset	Approximate Steepest Existing Slope*	Plan Slope Configuration*	Plan Maximum Height, ft
478+25.20 to 480+79.71	Left	0.8H:1V	1H:1V	16
487+00.00 to 511+40.00	Left	2H:1V	2H:1V	18
516+00.00 to 530+50.00	Left	1H:1V	1H:1V	13
537+00.00 to 546+60.00	Left	1.8H:1V	1H:1V	16
546+60.00 to 595+00.00	Left	1.4H:1V	1H:1V	16
597+58.00 to 613+00.00	Left	1H:1V	1H:1V	39
615+00.00 to 618+00.00	Left	2.3H:1V	2H:1V	12
619+00.00 to 630+00.00	Left	1.2H:1V	1H:1V	25
659+75.00 to 662+60.00	Left	1H:1V	1.67H:1V	25
664+80.00 to 677+50.00	Left	1.5H:1V	1H:1V	20
680+00.00 to 697+00.00	Left	1.5H:1V	2H:1V	17
697+00.00 to 698+00.00	Left	1.3H:1V	2H:1V	20

Approximate Station	Offset	Approximate Steepest Existing Slope*	Plan Slope Configuration*	Plan Maximum Height, ft
698+00.00 to 712+00.00	Left	1.2H:1V	1.33H:1V	22
717+00.00 to 718+12.50	Left	1.7H:1V	2H:1V	6
720+00.00 to 731+00.00	Left	1.6H:1V	1.33H:1V	16
742+00.00 to 746+00.00	Left	1.3H:1V	1.33H:1V	20
790+00.00 to 795+50.00	Right	1.5H:1V	1H:1V	40
797+40.00 to 813+00.00	Left	0.3H:1V	1H:1V	48
820+00.00 to 830+60.00	Left	1.2H:1V	1H:1V	46
833+00.00 to 849+80.00	Right	1.3H:1V	2H:1V	5
850+00.00 to 851+00.00	Right	2.4H:1V	2H:1V	10
856+50.00 to 860+00.00	Right	3.5H:1V	2H:1V	12
860+00.00 to 870+00.00	Right	2.2H:1V	1.33H:1V	35
880+20.00 to 884+00.00	Left	0.9H:1V	1H:1V	51
883+00.00 to 887+60.00	Right	1.4H:1V	1H:1V	17
891+00.00 to 893+00.00	Left	0.9H:1V	2H:1V	23
914+00.00 to 918+00.00	Left	1.5H:1V	2H:1V	15
931+40.00 to 934+00.00	Left	2H:1V	2H:1V	14
945+40.00 to 949+60.00	Left	1.1H:1V	1.33H:1V	30
964+40.00 to 968+00.00	Left	2.1H:1V	2H:1V	25
973+40.00 to 976+00.00	Right	2.7H:1V	2.5H:1V	38

^{*} The information above on the existing and plan slope configurations has been provided by the Engineer, Michael Baker International.

As noted, a portion of cut slope areas were visually evaluated by direct observation and mapping of the cut slope faces in the current configurations. These observations were directed

towards observation of rock exposures, if any, consideration of rock bedding planes and joint or fracture patterns, observation of seepage, and evidence of prior movement of the slope face or of hillsides. A summary of our observations of the existing cut slopes evaluated is provided in Attachment 6.

Weathered shale exposures were generally noted on the west and east portions of the alignment. However, massive novaculite outcrops and exposures were noted between approximately Sta 789+00 to Sta 819+00 and approximately Sta 857+00 to Sta 883+00. The existing cuts in novaculite generally have a near-vertical configuration. Novaculite fragments and other debris from the rock face are common at the base of both the near-vertical novaculite cuts and the flatter weathered shale cuts.

No indications of sliding or impending sliding were observed in the variable existing cut slope configurations of 0.5H:1V to 3.7H:1V in May 2014. Some localized and limited surface slumps and indications of prior shallow surface sliding in the weathered shale and thin overburden soils were noted in May 2014. However, no indications of past deep-seated sliding or formation of tension cracks, localized settlement or other indicators of impending sliding were observed in May 2014.

Cut Slopes in Novaculite

There are massive novaculite exposures between approximately Sta 789+00 to Sta 819+00 and approximately Sta 857+00 to Sta 883+00. Our site observations and the information provided on the available cross sections indicate that the existing cut slopes in these areas are generally configured at 0.5H:1V to 1H:1V. Our observations along the alignment also indicate that near-vertical cuts in the novaculite are not unusual. In areas where the cross sections indicate an existing 1H:1V, the actual cut configuration is more commonly a series of near-vertical cuts with irregular benches. Representative photographs of the novaculite exposures are included in Attachment 11.

Because of the orientation of the novaculite cleavage planes and the numerous fractures, we believe that steep slope configurations will be difficult to excavate. Therefore, where massive novaculite is encountered, we recommend a cut slope configuration with cuts at about 0.5-horizontal to 1-vertical (0.5H:1V) with intermediate horizontal benches incorporated at regular vertical intervals. A conceptual cut configuration of 0.5H:1V cut, a 15-ft vertical height, and minimum 9-ft horizontal benches incorporated at 15-ft vertical intervals has been developed to comply with the limits of the plan 1H:1V cut configuration. The horizontal benches could be

widened to improve stability and facilitate maintenance of rock fall. A sufficient area should be left at the toe of the cut for accumulation and maintenance of rock fall. This configuration is shown on the sketch provided in Attachment 11.

The stability of a novaculite cut slope with a benched face was evaluated. Additional sections may be evaluated if desired. A typical cut section showing this concept is provided in Attachment 11.

Stability Analyses

To evaluate the stability of the planned cut slope configurations, stability analyses were performed on four (4) representative cut locations. Stability analyses were performed using the computer program PCSTABL Version 5M/si or 6H in conjunction with STEDwin 2.85. These analyses were performed using Modified Bishop and Modified Janbu analyses.

The analyses were performed for three (3) loading conditions:

- 1. End of construction (EOC) condition. This condition utilized total soil and rock stresses (i.e., undrained shear strength).
- 2. Long-term condition. This condition utilized soil and rock effective stresses (i.e., drained shear strength, cohesion and the angle of internal friction).
- 3. Seismic condition. These analyses utilized effective stresses (i.e., drained shear strength, cohesion and the angle of internal friction) with a design PGA coefficient (A_s) value of 0.09g.

The results of the stability analyses are summarized in Attachment 12. Sections showing the geometry of the analyzed cut and detailed graphical results of the stability analyses of the four (4) sections analyzed are also provided in Attachment 12.

The results of the stability analyses indicate acceptable calculated minimum factor of safety values for all cases evaluated. Nevertheless, some skin slides and shallow sloughs should be anticipated, particularly where the overburden soils are cut at configurations steeper than about 2.5H:1V. Over time, relatively minor shallow slides and slumps are likely to develop in the overburden soils above weathered shale and novaculite. In addition, minor rock fall is likely to occur, particularly during freeze-thaw and wet-dry cycles. Rock fall debris will accumulate at slope toes and will periodically require removal or grading.

The results of the stability analyses indicate that shallow slides in the overburden soils could extend 6 to 8 ft back of the slope intercept. Additionally, "pop outs" and rock fall of exposed weathered shale, sandstone, and novaculite should be expected. Regular maintenance

will be required to remove accumulated rock fall at cut toes and prevent blocking of drainage structures.

It is expected that the long-term vegetation cover on the plan 1H:1V cut slopes will be sparse. Erosion and shallow slides in the overburden soils can be an on-going occurrence and maintenance issue. As noted, we recommend that an adequate area be included at slope toes for collection of slide debris and rock fall and to facilitate maintenance and removal of accumulated debris. Erosion could be reduced by the incorporation of intermediate horizontal benches in the slopes, though this would increase the horizontal length of the slopes.

Pavement Subgrade Support

Based on the results of borings and test pits, the subgrade soils are expected to vary in content and classification. The AASHTO classification of the subgrade soils is expected to include a wide range of classifications from A-1-a to A-7-6. Locally available borrow for use as unclassified embankment fill is expected to be comprised of similar soils. We recommend that soils classifying as A-7-5 or A-7-6 with a plasticity index (PI) in excess of 18 be excluded from use as subgrade within 18 in. of the plan subgrade elevation. The top 18 in. of subgrade soils should have a maximum plasticity index (PI) of 18. The as-built pavement subgrade should be evaluated by the Engineer. Areas of unstable or otherwise unsuitable subgrade should be improved by undercut and replacement.

Based on the results of CBR tests and correlation with the AASHTO classification of the anticipated subgrade soils, subgrade support is considered good. In light of the correlation with good subgrade support and factoring for environmental and serviceability criteria, an <u>effective</u> resilient modulus (M_R) value of 6300 lb per sq in. is recommended. For design of concrete pavements, we recommend a <u>modulus of subgrade reaction (k) value of 210 lbs per cu inch.</u>

Site Grading

We expect that site grading will include both cut and fill. Subgrade preparation in the new embankment areas should begin with stripping the topsoil and any unsuitable surface soils. The stripping depth is expected to be on the order of 9 to 12 inches. Deeper stripping on the order of 12 to 18 in., more or less, is anticipated for heavily wooded areas.

After stripping and performing any cut, and prior to placing fill, the subgrade should be evaluated by proof-rolling with a loaded tandem-wheel dump truck or similar equipment where accessible. Areas identified to be soft or that exhibit pumping should be undercut, processed and recompacted, stabilized with additives, or replaced with suitable fill, whichever is appropriate.

Depending on seasonal site conditions and final grading plans, undercuts on the order of 2 ft below existing grades, more or less, could be warranted to stabilize localized areas of weak surface soils. Undercut requirements must be field verified by the Engineer or Department during the work.

Embankments should be constructed in accordance with AHTD criteria (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 210). Where localized seepage into undercuts or excavations is a problem, excavations should be backfilled with SM-1 (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 302) or stone backfill (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 207). The granular backfill should be vented to positive discharge if possible.

Fill and backfill should be placed in nominal 6- to 10-in.-thick loose lifts. All fill and backfill must be placed in horizontal lifts. Fills placed against existing slopes should be benched into the existing slope face as new fill is constructed. The in-place density and water content should be determined for each lift of fill and backfill. Each lift of backfill and fill should be tested and approved prior to placing subsequent lifts.

CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

Positive surface drainage should be established at the start of the work, be maintained during construction and following completion of the project to prevent surface water ponding and subsequent saturation of subgrade soils. Density and water content of all earthwork should be maintained until the embankments and bridge work are completed. Subgrade soils that become saturated by ponding water or runoff should be excavated to undisturbed soils. The embankment subgrade should be evaluated by the Engineer or Department during subgrade preparation and prior to starting embankment construction.

Shallow groundwater was encountered near the Ten Mile Creek bridge location in October 2013 and January, March and May 2014. Seepage into isolated excavations such as footings can probably be controlled by ditching or sump-and-pump methods. If seepage into excavations becomes a problem, backfill should consist of clean sand (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 302, SM-1) or clean, crushed stone (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 207). Sand or stone backfill should be vented to positive discharge at daylight or into storm drainage lines where possible.

Where surface seeps or springs are encountered during site grading, we recommend the seepage be directed via French drains or blanket drains to positive discharge at daylight or to

storm drainage lines. We also recommend that blanket drains be constructed in any existing drainage features to be filled in the grading work. Blanket drains should consist of at least 8 to 12 in. of clean filter stone (AHTD Standard Specifications Section 403, Class 3 Mineral Aggregate, AHTD Standard Specifications Section 816 filter blanket, or an approved alternate) fully encapsulated by a filter fabric. A fabric complying with AHTD Standard Specifications Section 625, Type 2 or an approved equal is recommended. Drains should direct water to positive discharge at daylight or into storm drain lines.

Piles should be installed in compliance with AHTD Standard Specifications Section 805. Piles should be carefully examined prior to driving and piles with structural defects should be rejected. Any splices in steel piles should develop the full cross-sectional capacity of un-spliced piles.

Pile installation should be monitored by qualified personnel to maintain specific and complete driving records and observe pile installation procedures. Driving records should be available for review by the Engineer during pile installation. We recommend that steel H-piles be driven with a hammer system capable of delivering at least 20,000 ft-lbs per blow for both the HP 12x53 or HP 14x73 piles driven to refusal in shale. Blow counts on steel piles should be limited to about 20 blows per inch. Practical pile refusal may be defined as a penetration of 0.5 in. or less for the final 10 blows.

As noted, groundwater was encountered in the bridge boring at about 1 – to 6-ft depth between March and May 2014. Groundwater could be encountered in drilled shaft excavations. Limited seepage into drilled shaft excavations can probably be controlled by close coordination of drilling, cleanup and concrete placement. We recommend that casing be on site in the event it is needed to control seepage and/or caving into shaft excavations. Drilled shaft excavations should essentially be dry at the time of concrete placement. Where more than about 3 in. of water is present in shaft excavations, the excavation should be dewatered prior to concrete placement. Where shaft excavations cannot be dewatered, underwater concrete placement should be performed with a concrete pump fitted with a rigid end extension. A muck bucket or similar tools should be utilized to clean the shaft excavation bottom prior to underwater concrete placement.

Some hard drilling will be experienced when advancing drilled shaft excavations into the moderately hard to hard shale. Heavy-duty drilling equipment and rock drilling tools will be required to advance shaft excavations to the recommended minimum penetration into the dark gray shale. Where more resistant shale units or localized sandstone beds are encountered, coring or

other rock excavation methods will be required to achieve the recommended penetration into the rock bearing stratum. All drilled shaft excavations should be observed by the Engineer or Department to verify suitable bearing and adequate penetration.

CLOSING

The Engineer or the Department should monitor site preparation, grading work and all foundation and pavement construction. Subsurface conditions significantly at variance with those encountered in the borings and test pits should be brought to the attention of the Geotechnical Engineer. The conclusions and recommendations of this report should then be reviewed in light of the new information.

The following illustrations are attached and complete this report.

Attachment 1	Site Vicinity Map			
Attachment 2	Plan of Borings			
Attachment 3	Roadway Boring and Test Pit Logs			
Attachment 4	Ten Mile Creek (West) Boring Logs			
Attachment 5	Generalized Subsurface Profiles			
Attachment 6	Cut Slope Boring Logs			
Attachment 7	Keys to Terms and Symbols			
Attachment 8	Classification Test Results			
Attachment 9	Proctor and CBR Test Results			
Attachment 10	Wave Equation Drivability Analysis			
Attachment 11	Novaculite Cuts - Photographs and Cut			
	Configuration Concept			
Attachment 12	Slope Stability Analyses – Cut Slopes			

* * * * *

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. Should you have any questions regarding this report, or if we may be of additional assistance during final design or construction, please call on us.

Sincerely,

GRUBBS, HOSKYN, BARTON &WYATT, INC.

Blaine M. Orth, P.E.

Senior Project Engineer

Mark E. Wyatt, P

President

MRS/SS/BMO/MEW:jw

Copies Submitted: Michael Baker International

Attn: Mr. Michael H Stengel, P.E.

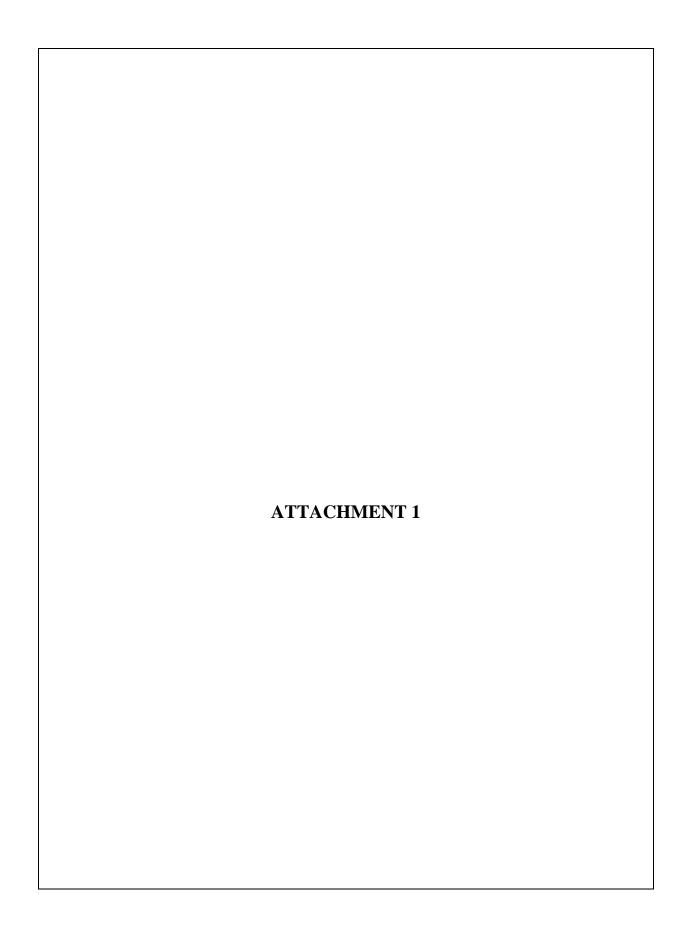
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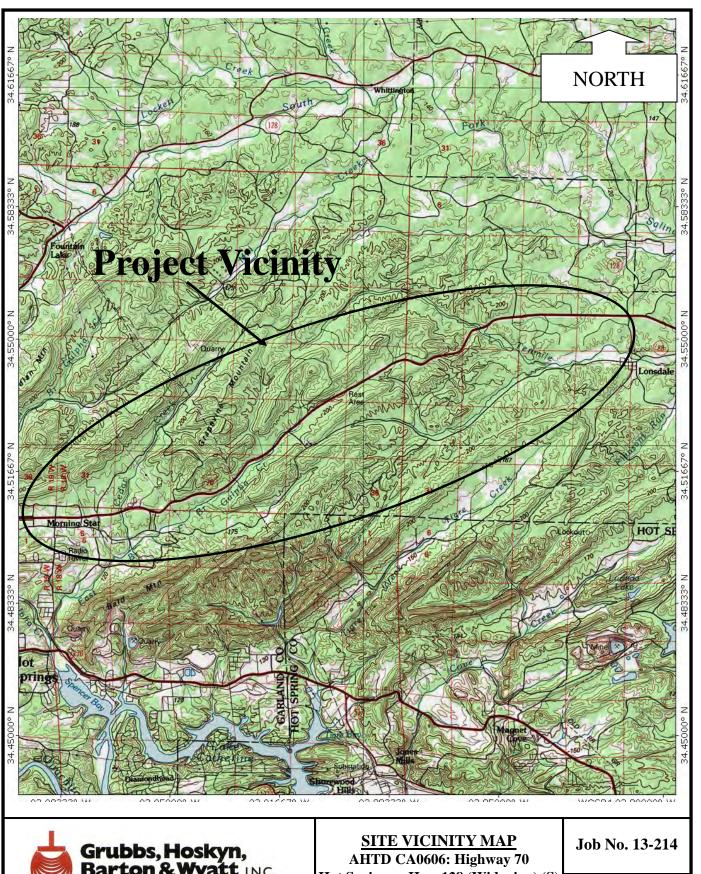
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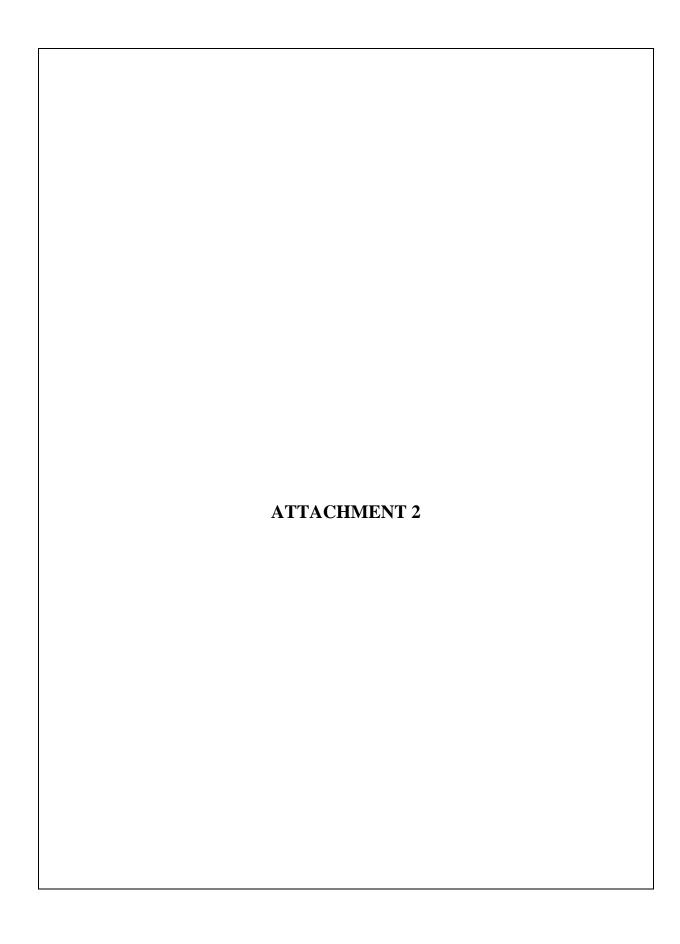


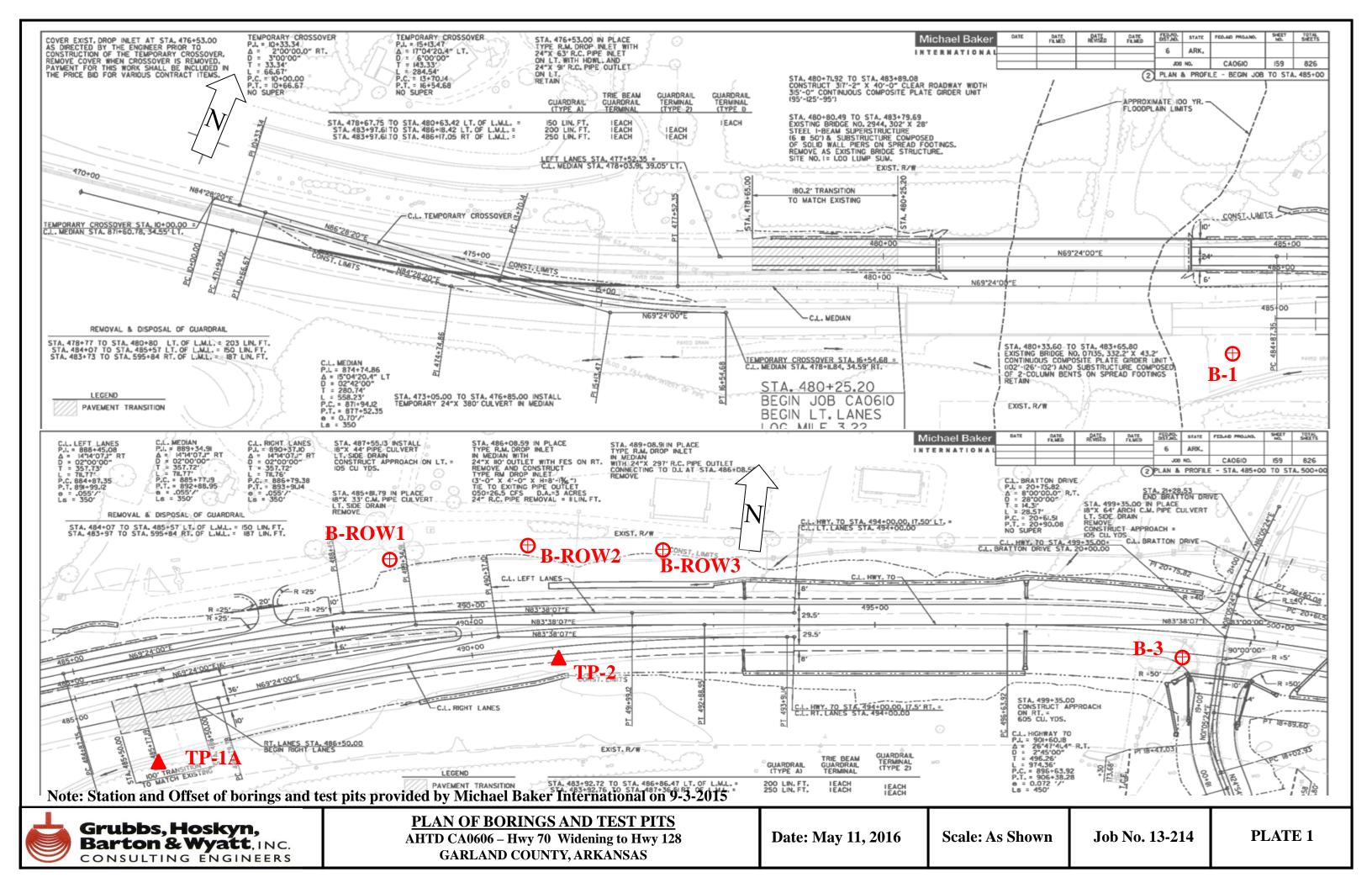


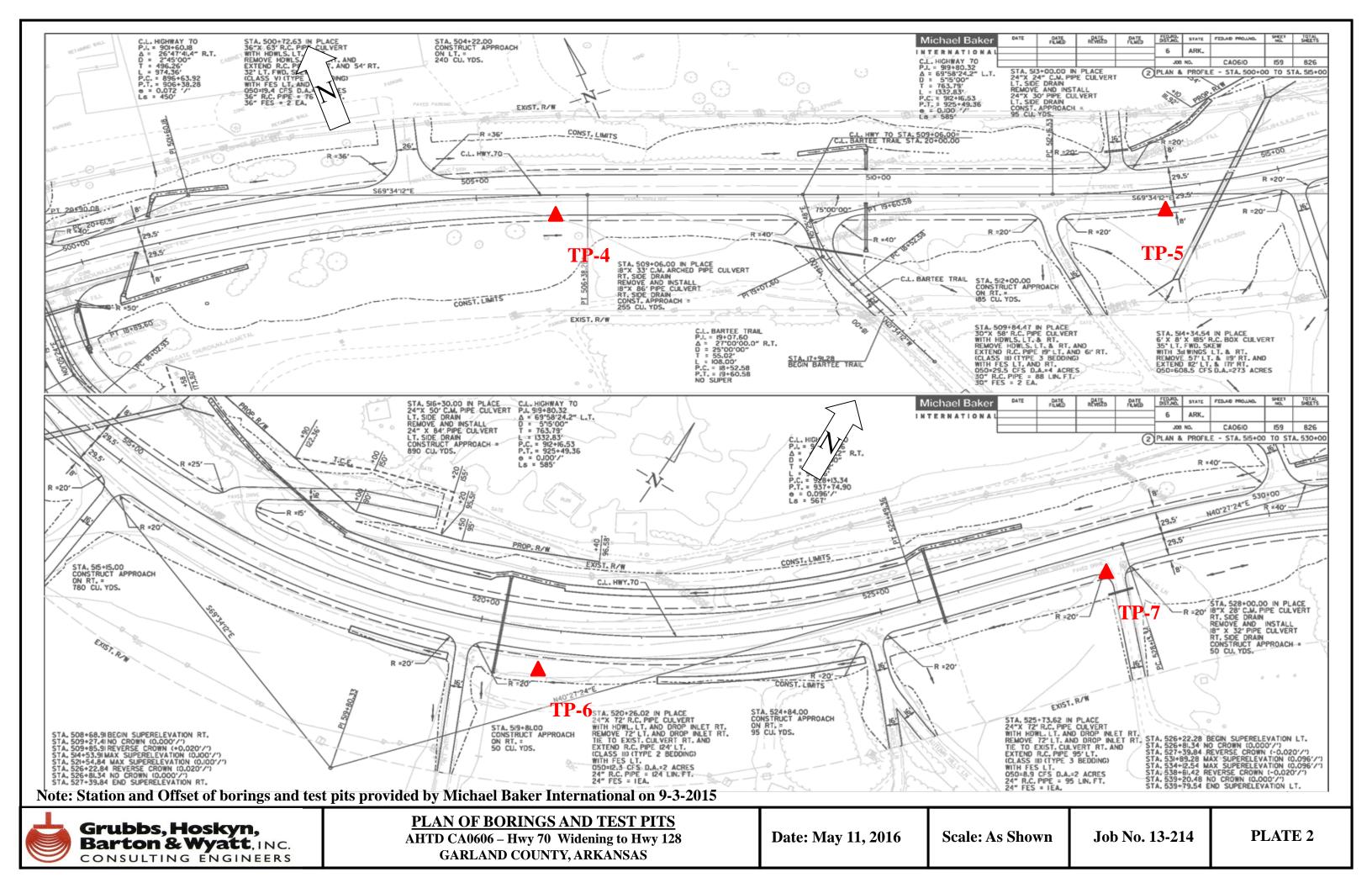


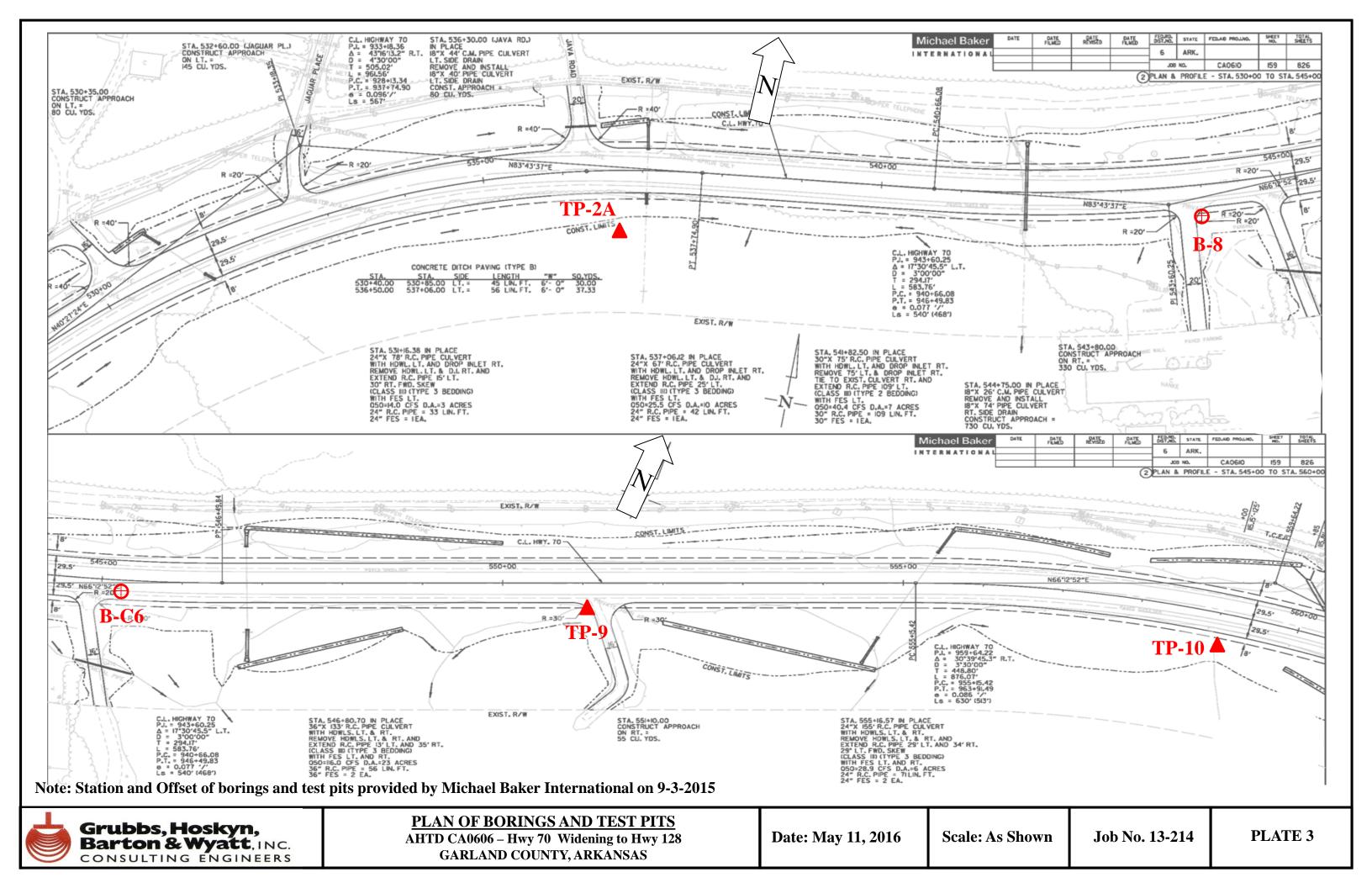
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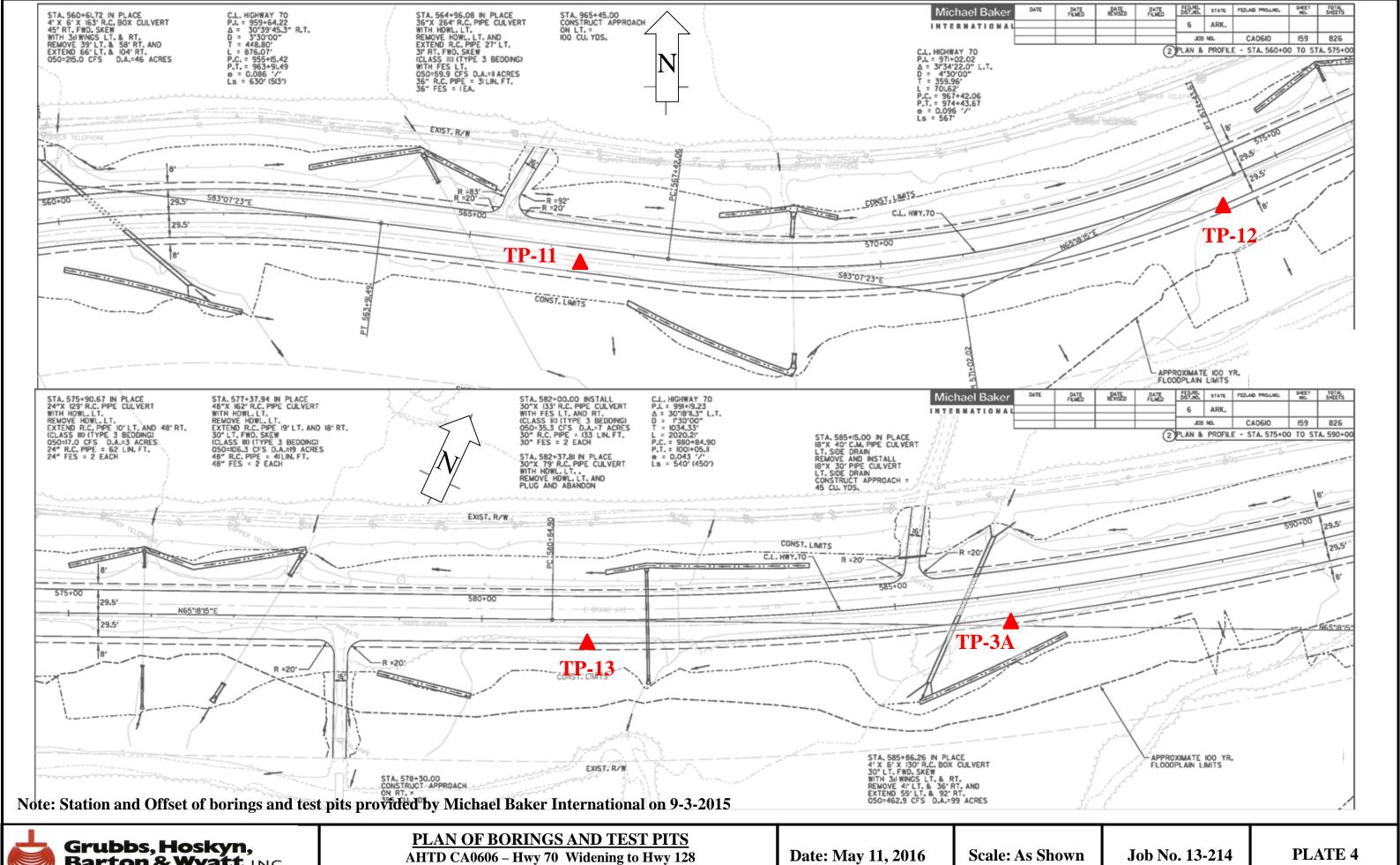
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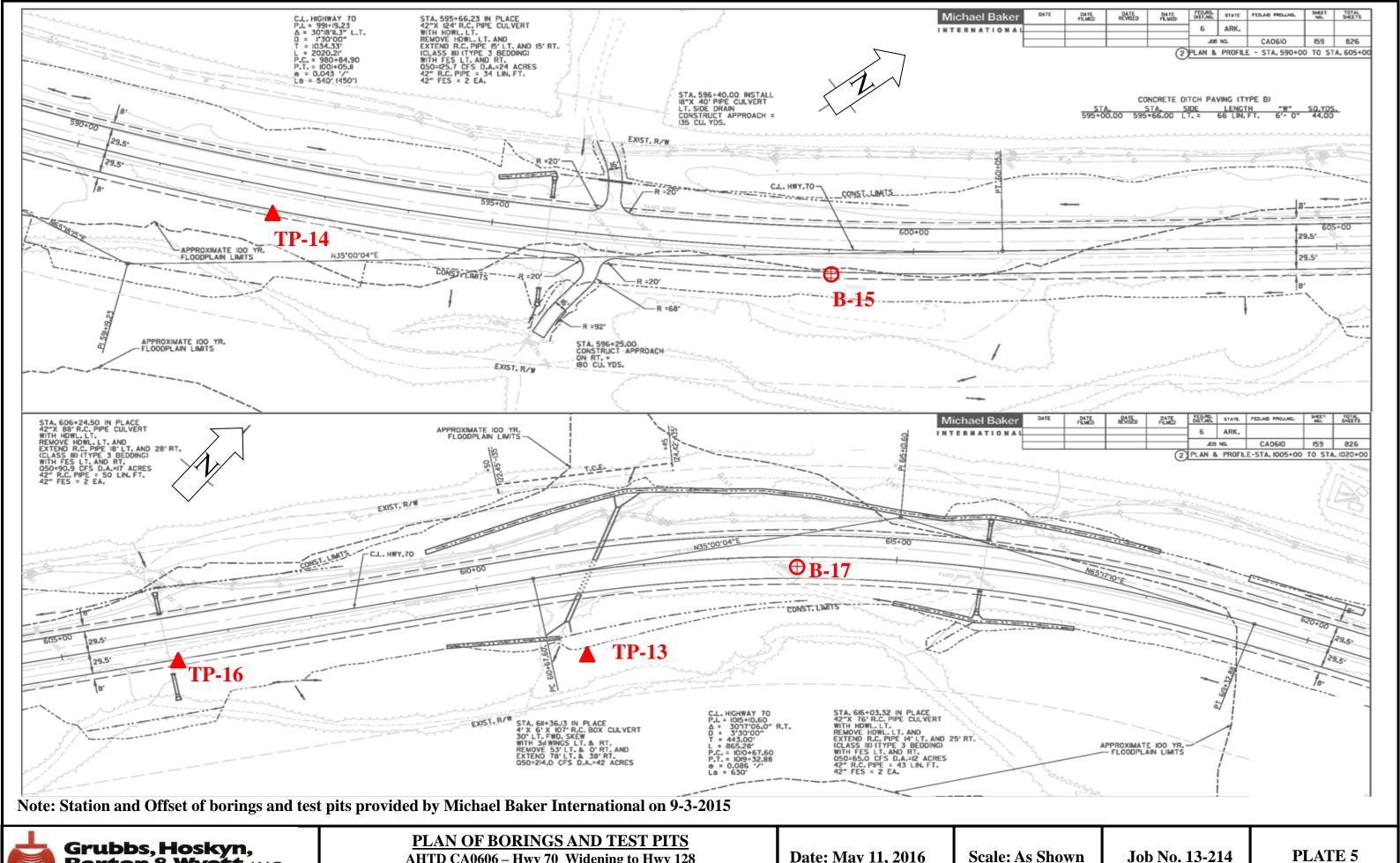






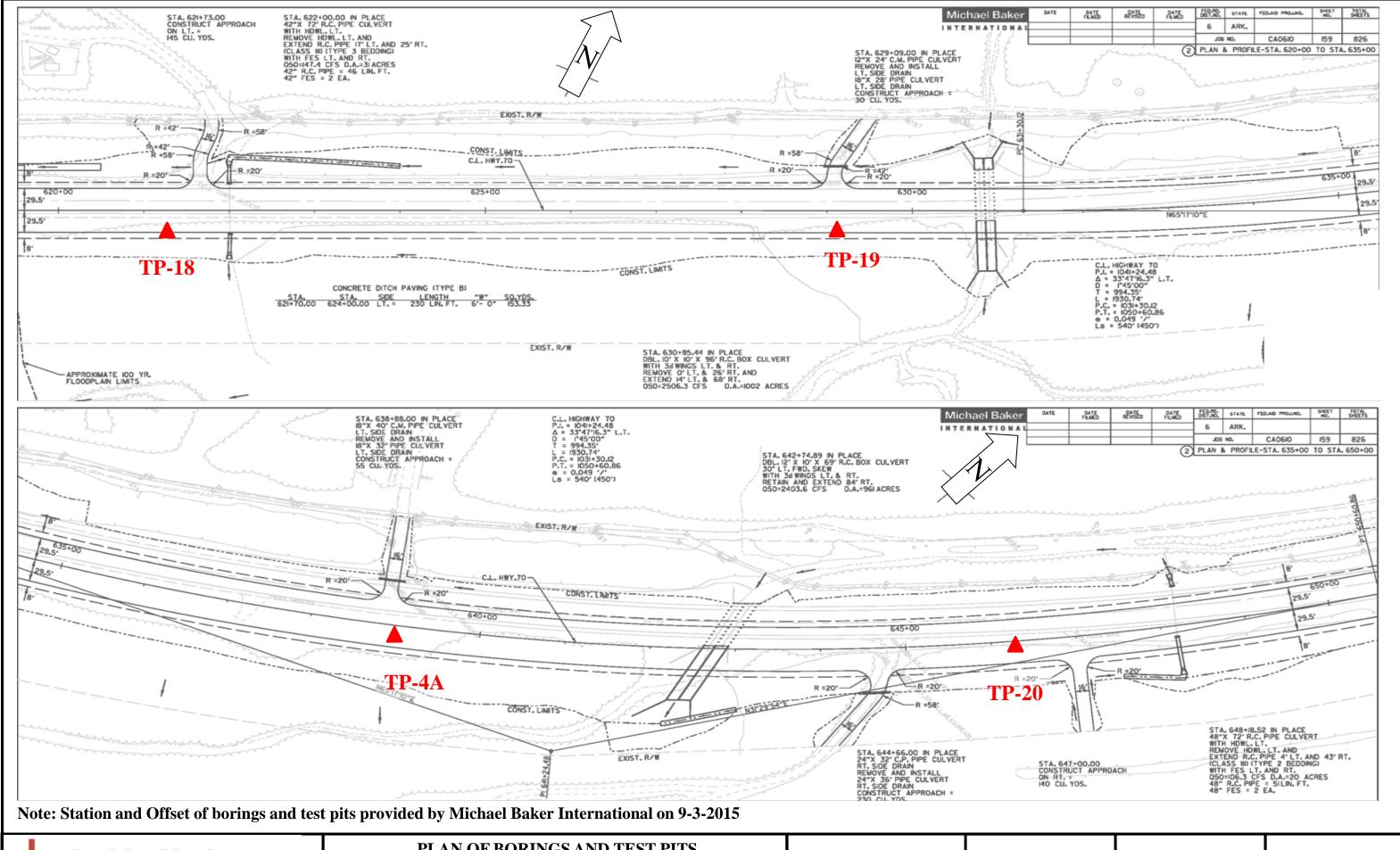


GARLAND COUNTY, ARKANSAS



AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 GARLAND COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Date: May 11, 2016



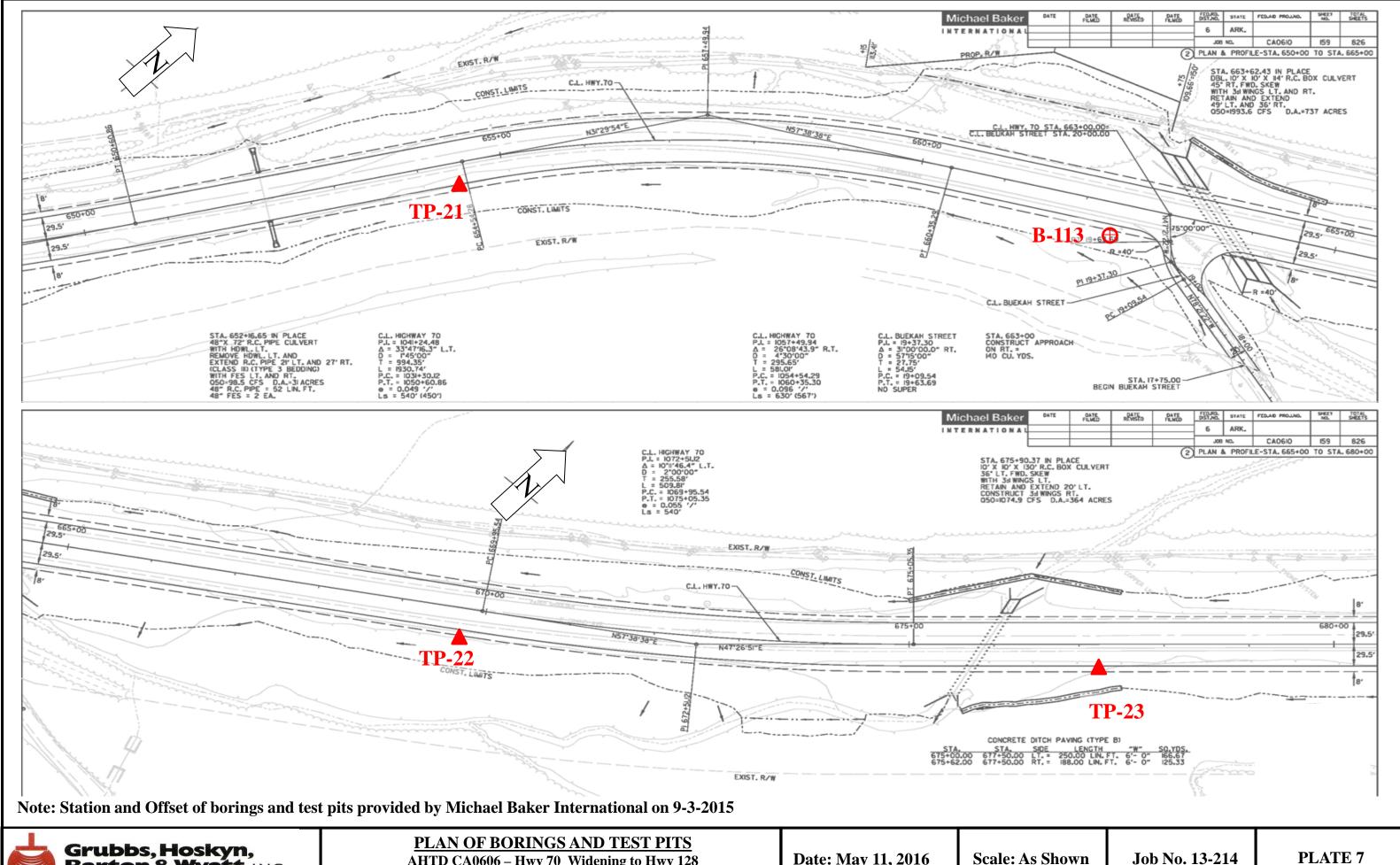
PLAN OF BORINGS AND TEST PITS
AHTD CA0606 – Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128
GARLAND COUNTY, ARKANSAS

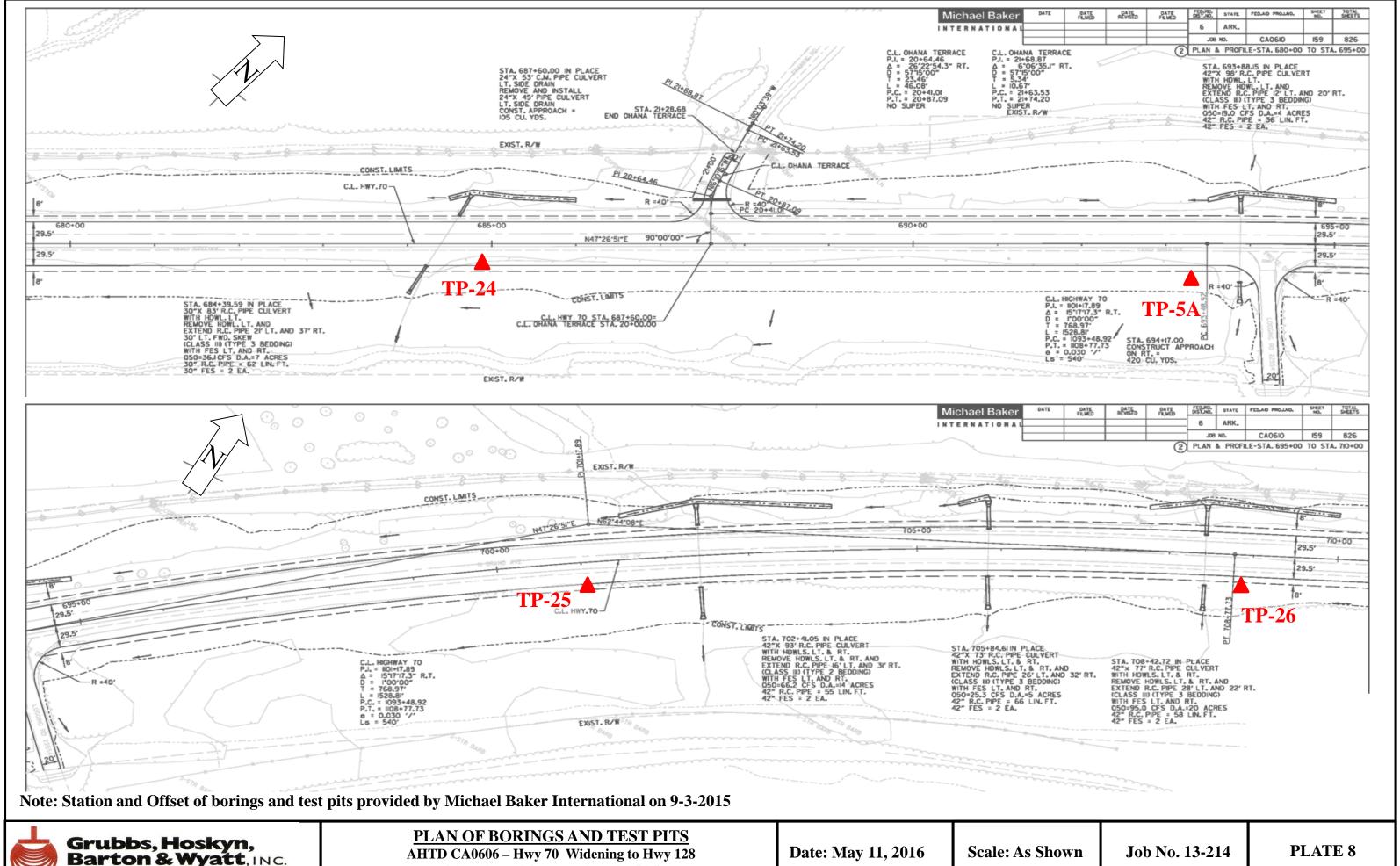
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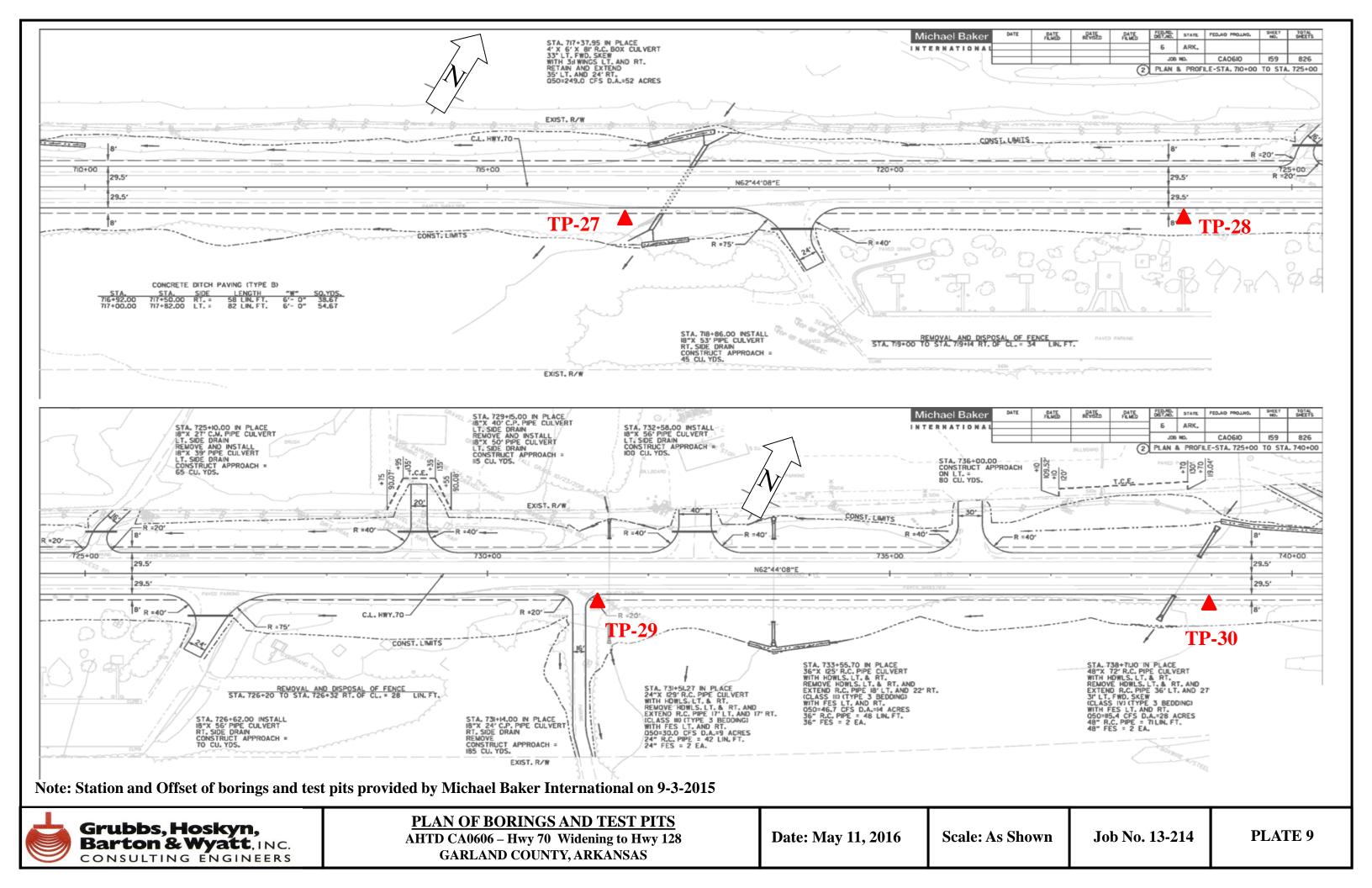
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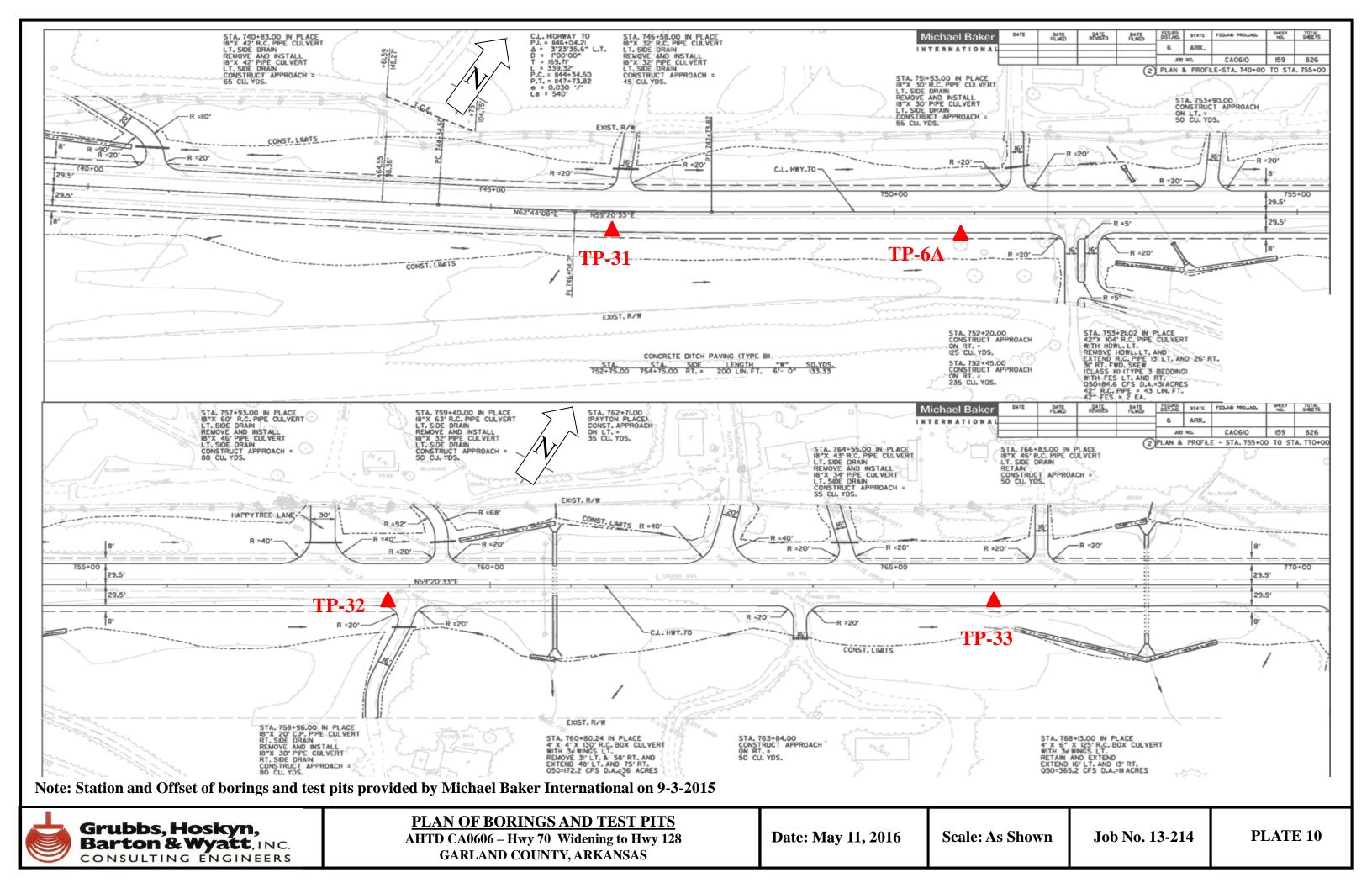
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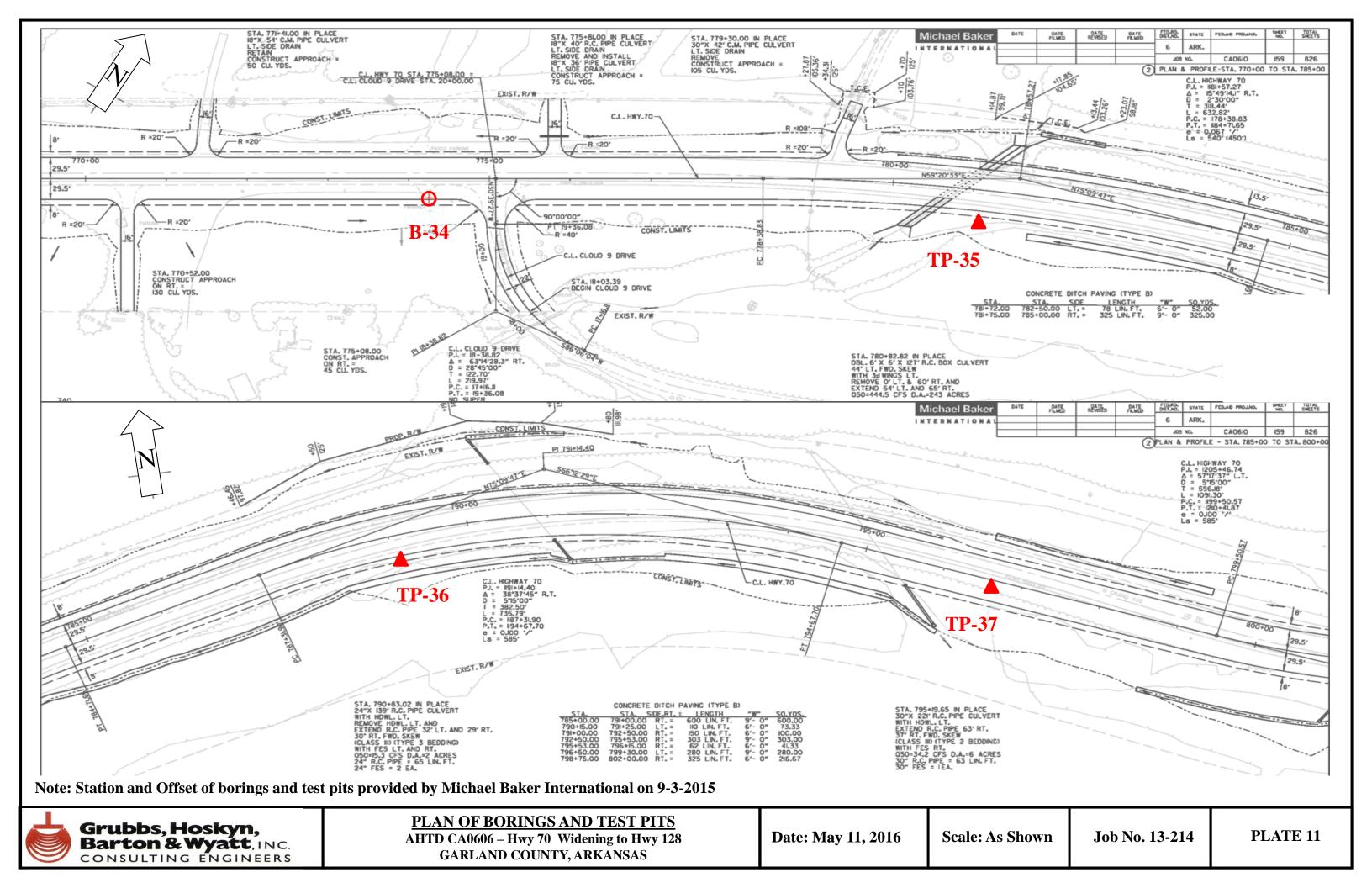
PLATE 6

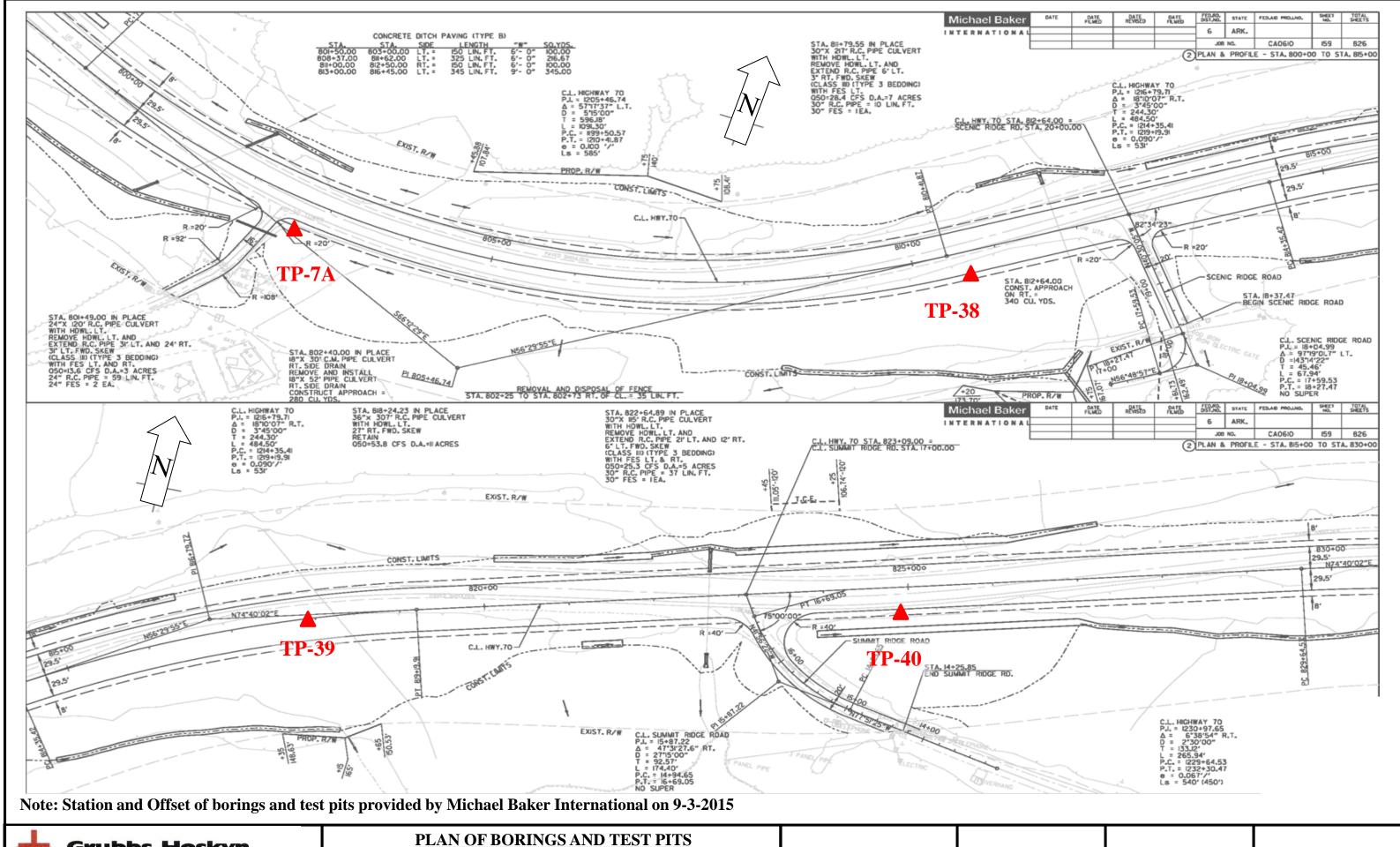


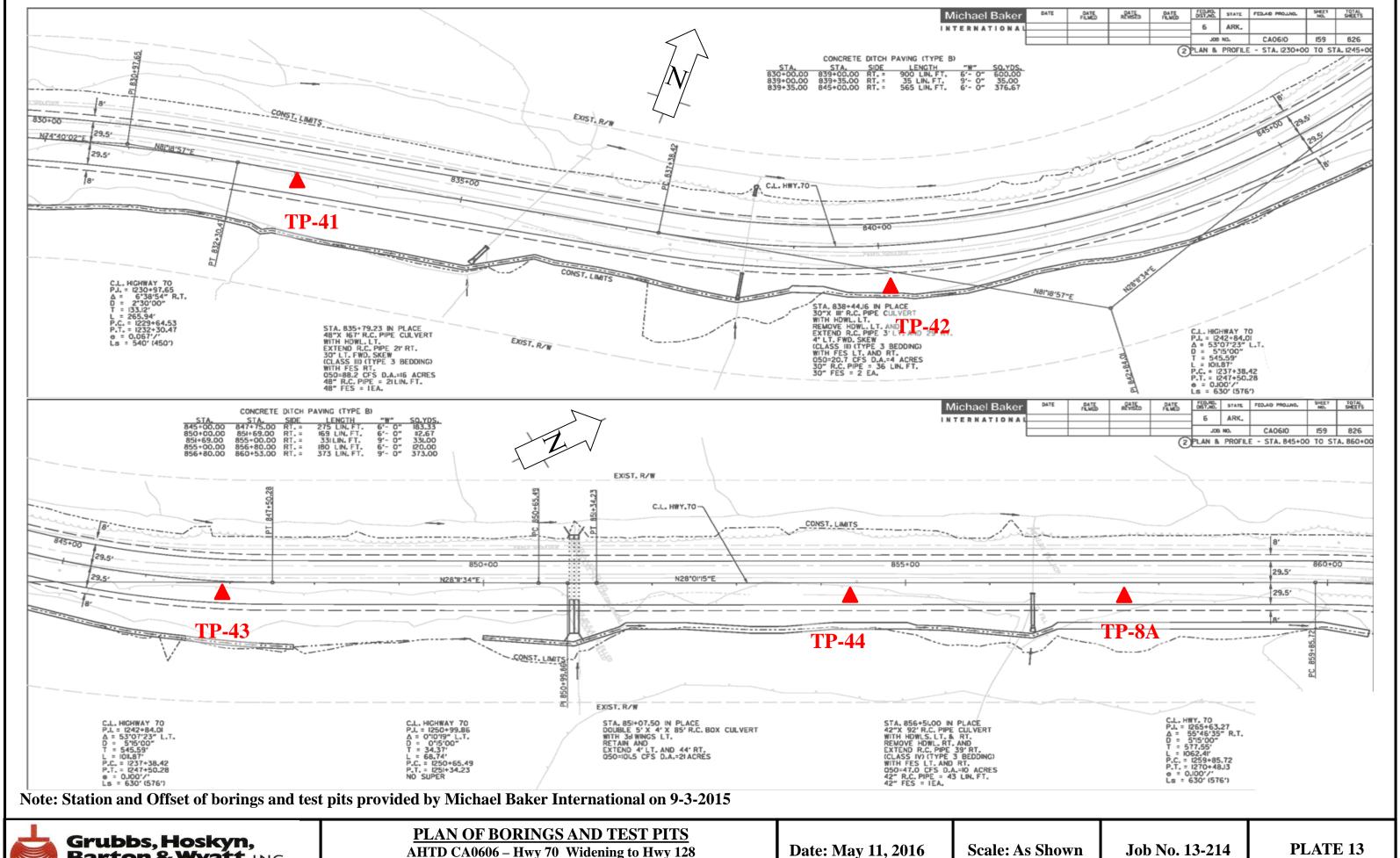


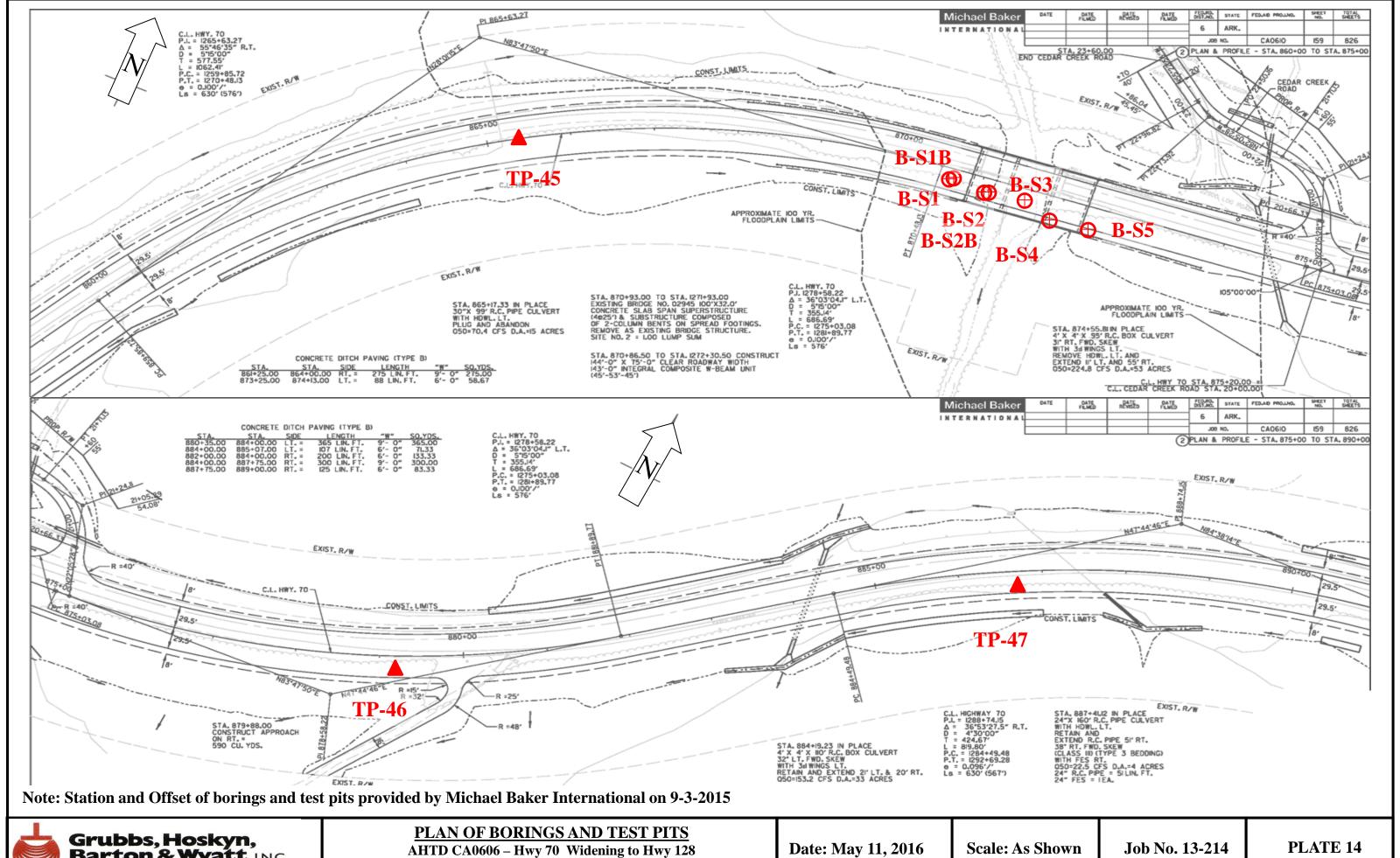




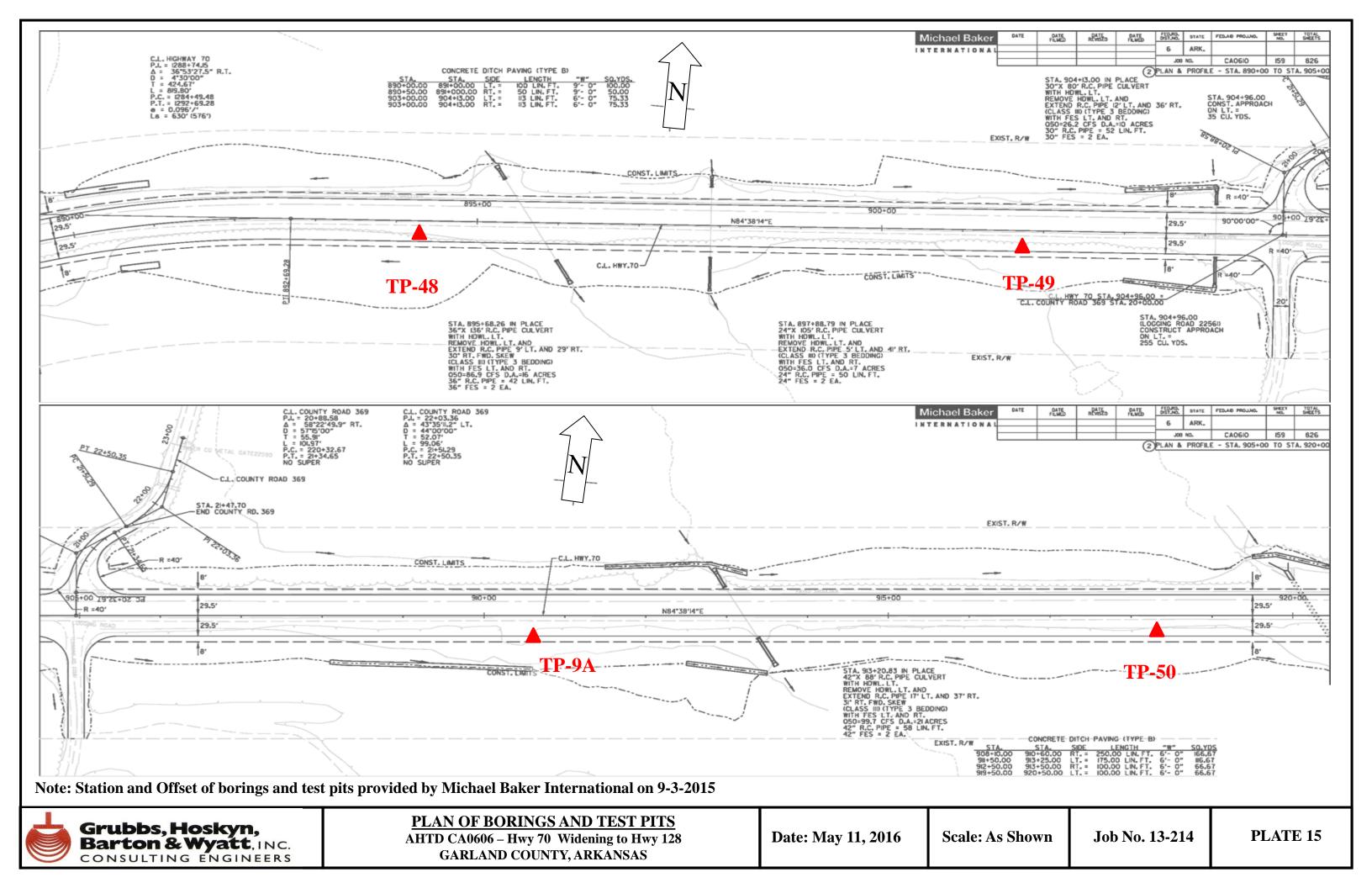


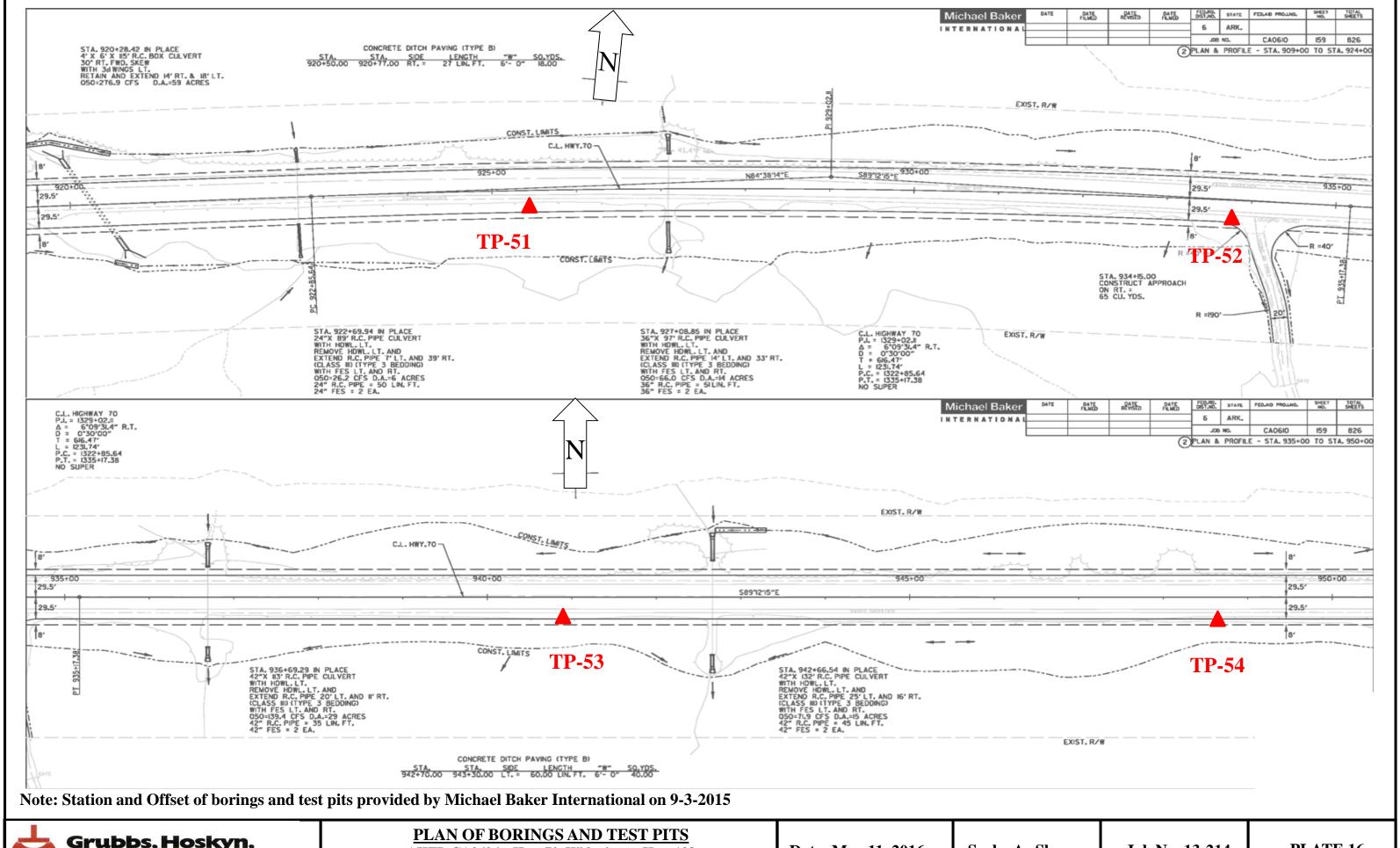






GARLAND COUNTY, ARKANSAS





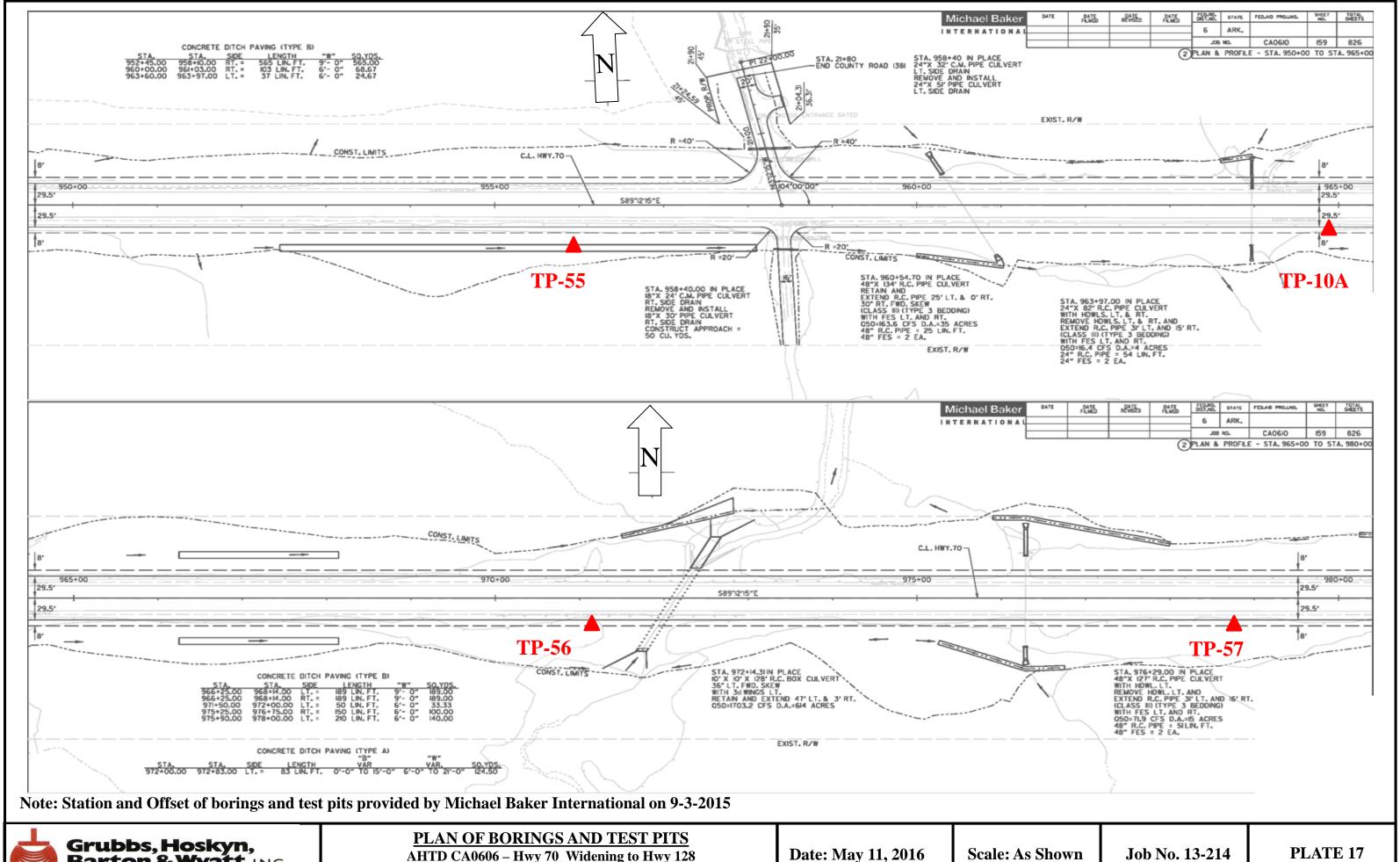
AHTD CA0606 – Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128
GARLAND COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Date: May 11, 2016

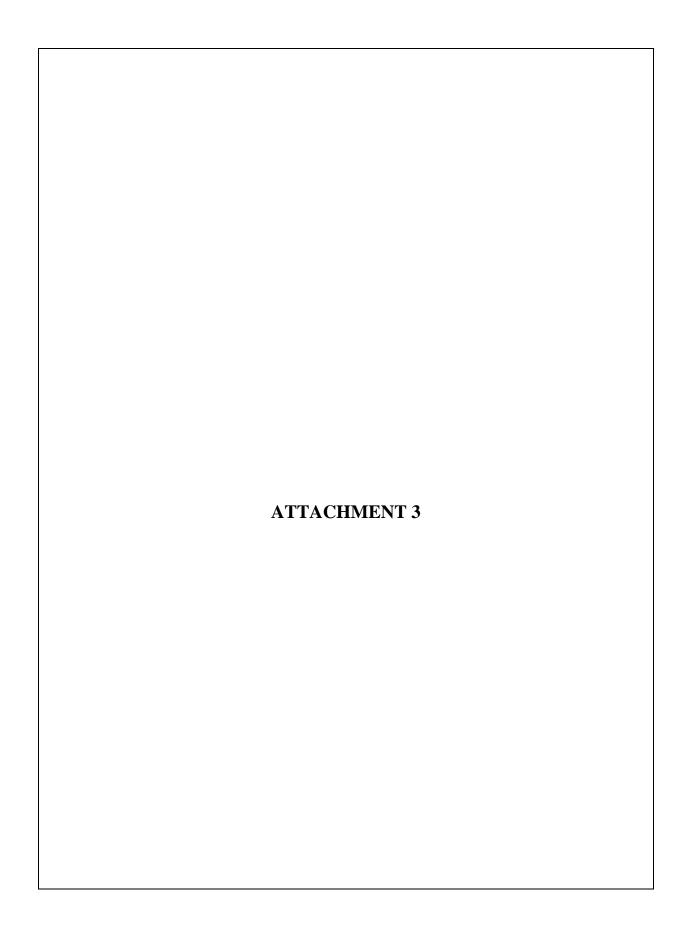
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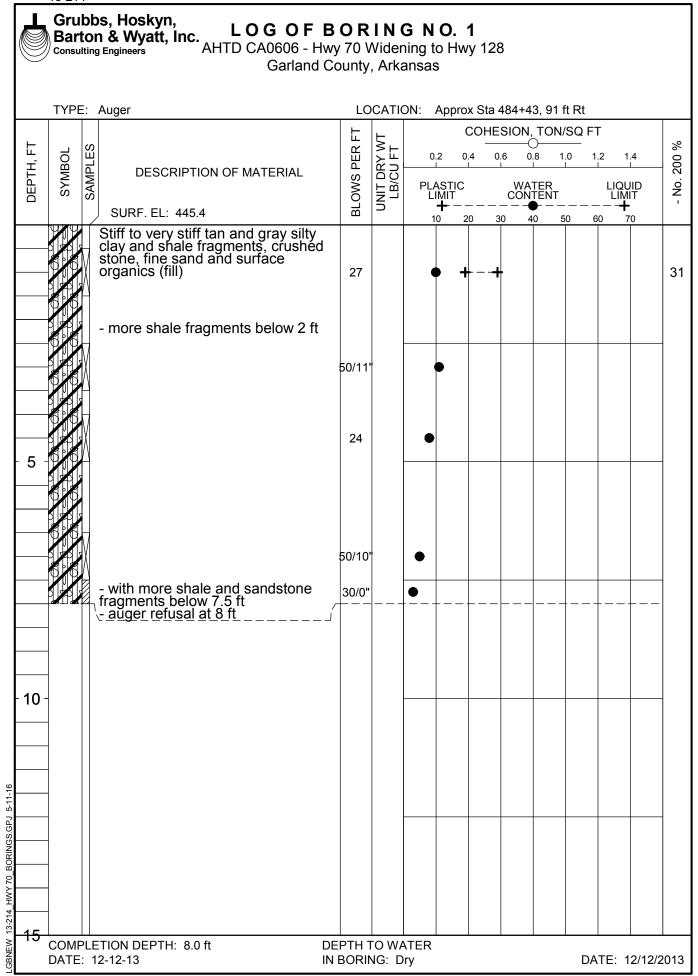
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PLATE 16

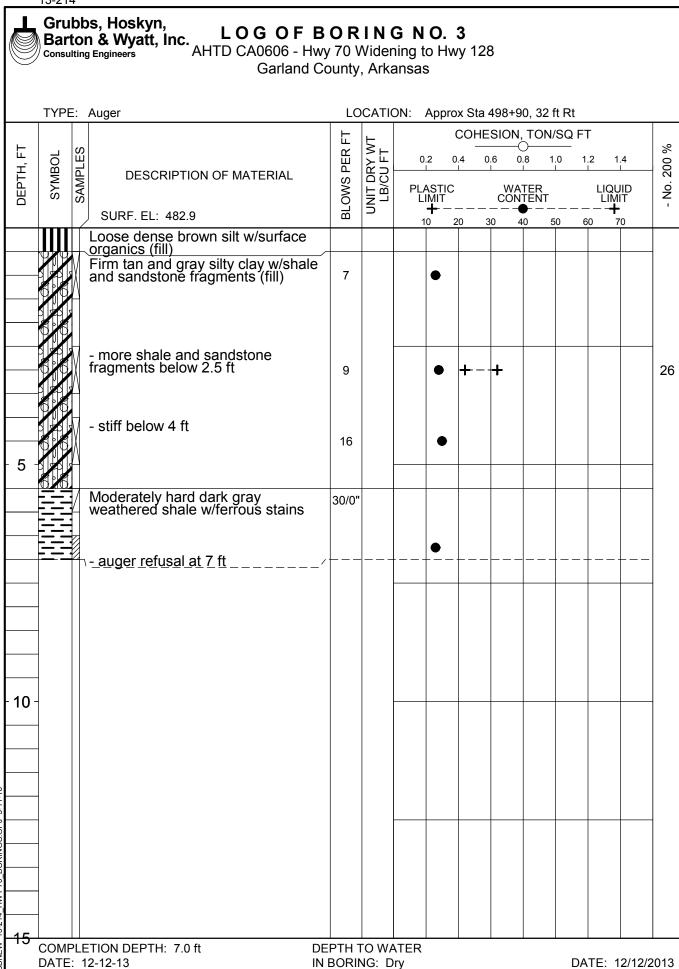


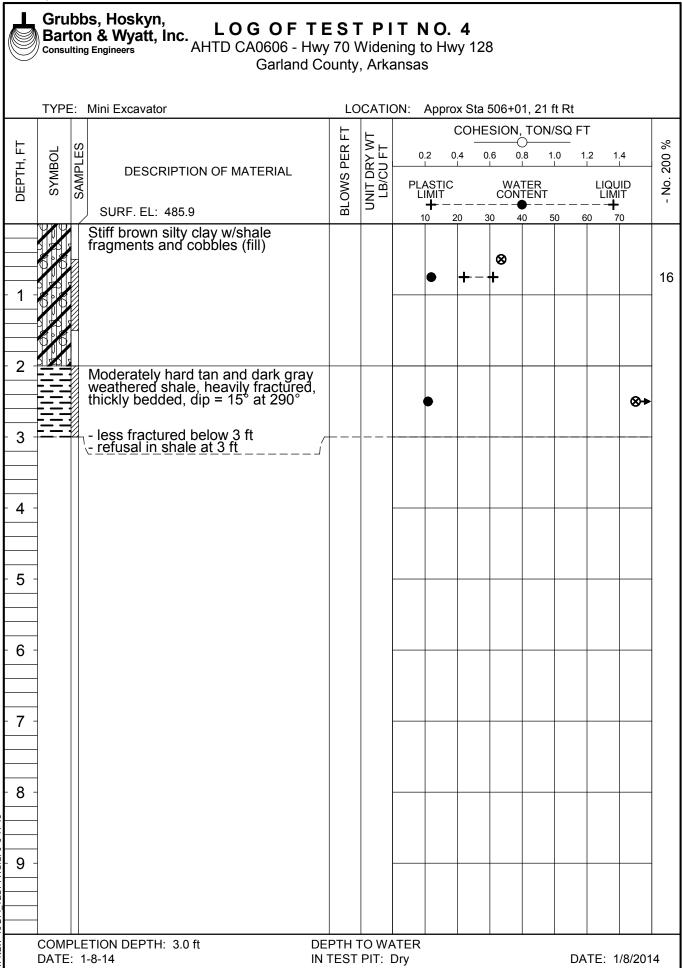
GARLAND COUNTY, ARKANSAS

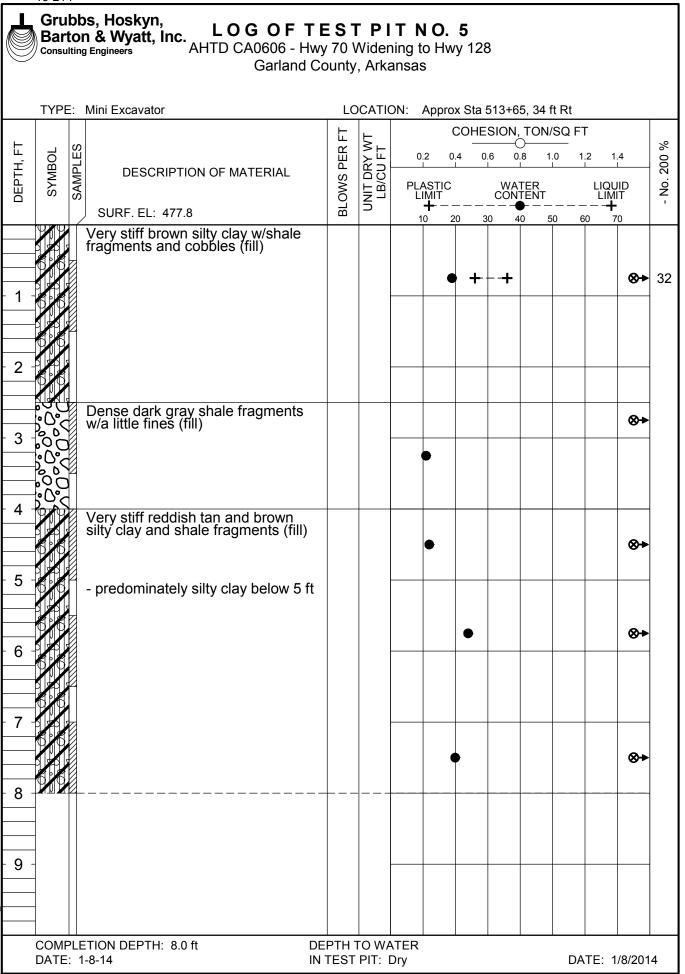




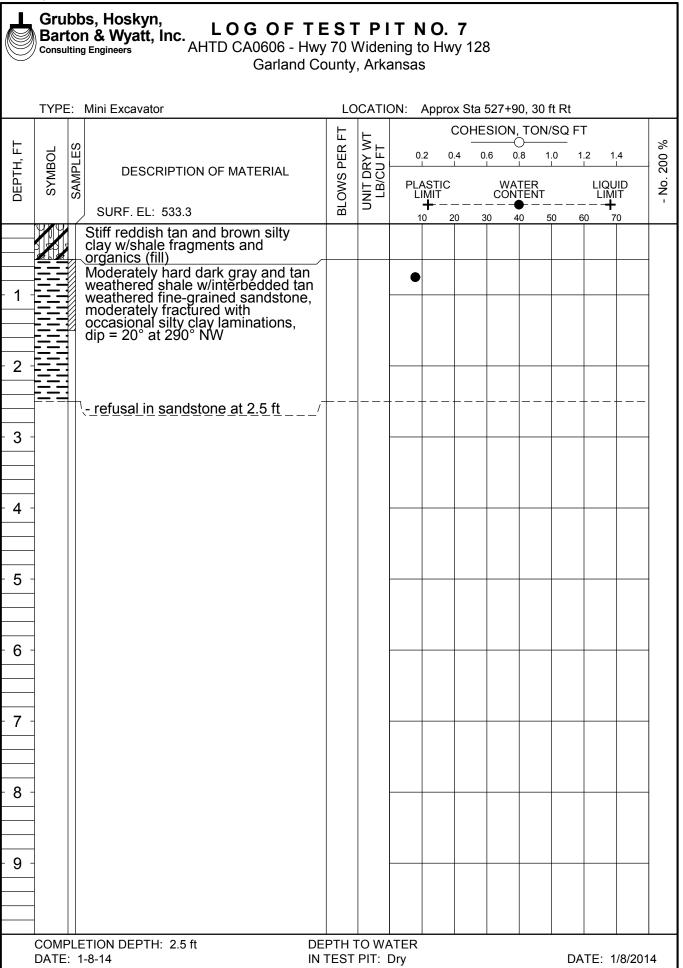
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 2 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 491+16, 40 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 452.2 10 20 30 40 60 50 Dense dark gray crushed shale fragments and cobbles w/a few fines (fill) 8 Stiff to very stiff brown silty clay w/shale fragments (fill) +8 17 - gray below 4 ft - water at 4 ft 8 Stiff tan and gray silty clay w/shale fragments and trace decayed organics 8 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.5 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-8-14 IN TEST PIT: 4 ft DATE: 1/8/2014







Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 6 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 520+86, 53 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 8.0 200 0.2 0.4 0.6 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 510.2 10 20 30 40 50 60 Very stiff reddish tan and brown silty clay w/shale and sandstone fragments, cobbles and occasional boulders (fill) 20 Very stiff reddish tan clayey silt w/sandstone and shale fragments ⊗→ 48 3 Moderately hard tan and reddish tan weathered fine-grained sandstone, moderately fractured w/silty clay seams and ferrous stains, dip = 15° at 280° W refusal in sandstone at 5 ft ⊗. 5 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 5.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-8-14 IN TEST PIT: Dry DATE: 1/8/2014



13-214 Grubbs, Hoskyn,
Barton & Wyatt, Inc.
AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 TYPE: Auger LOCATION: Approx Sta 544+00, 43 ft Rt H COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT 200 % DEPTH, FT **BLOWS PER** SAMPLES SYMBOL 8.0 0.2 0.6 1.0 1.2 **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** ģ LIQUID LIMIT PLASTIC LIMIT + WATER CONTENT SURF. EL: 524.4 10 20 40 60,0 Loose tan and gray shale fragments w/surface organics (fill) 50/11 Low hardness tan and dark gray weathered shale w/clay seams 50/3" 33 50/2" Moderately hard maroon, dark gray and tan slightly weathered shale 30/0" 30/0" 10

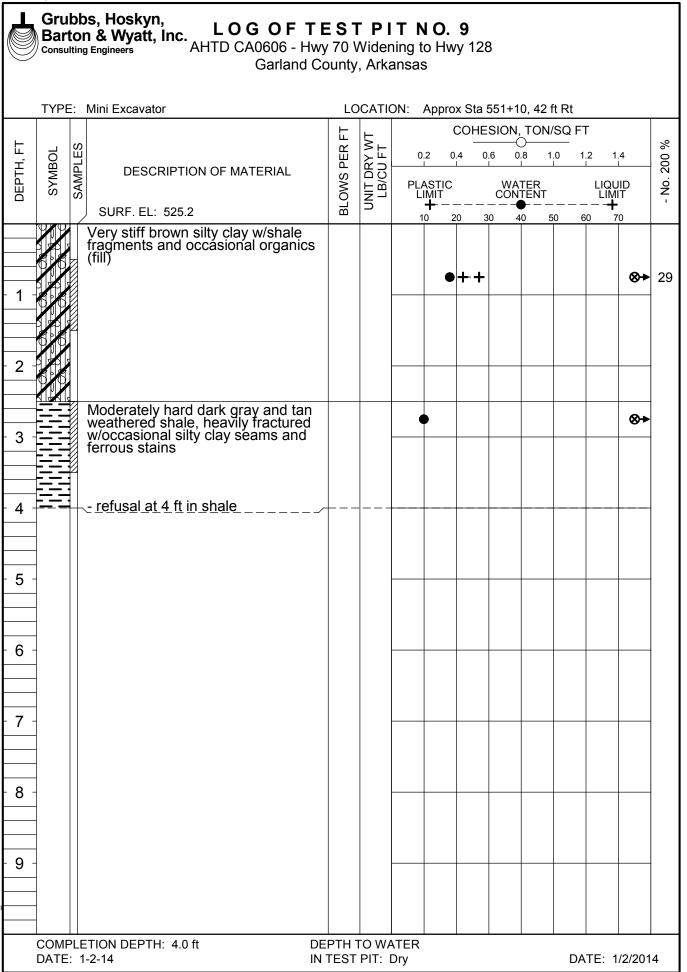
DEPTH TO WATER

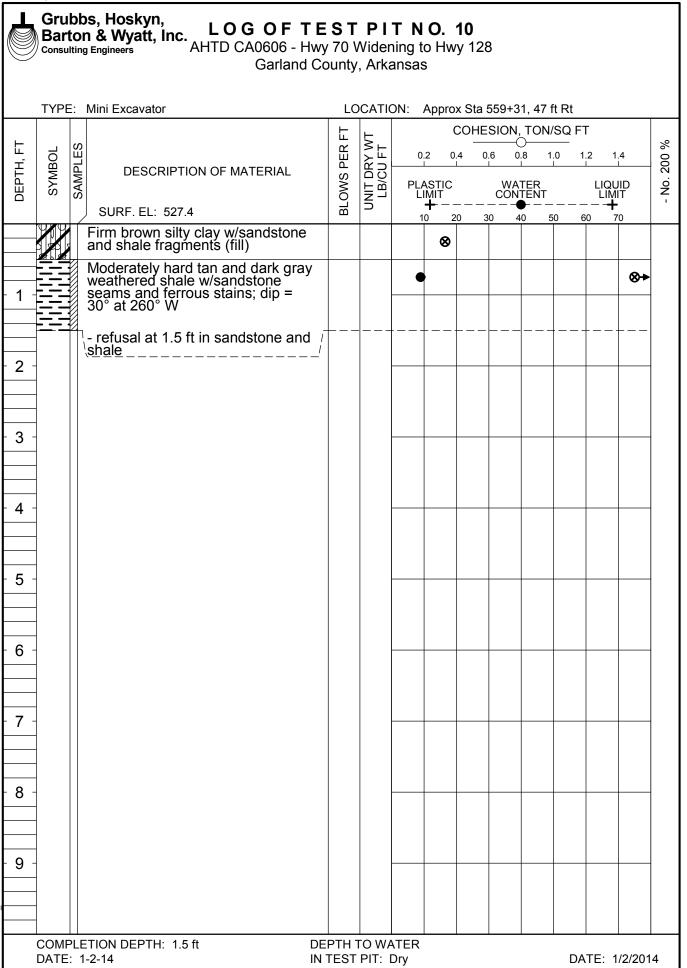
IN BORING: Dry

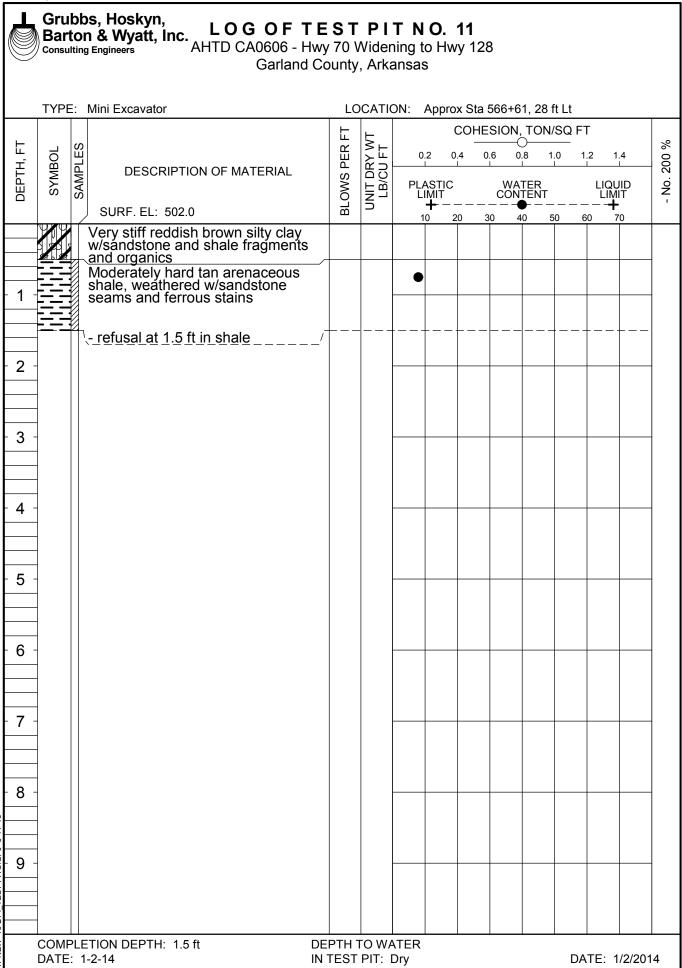
COMPLETION DEPTH: 10.0 ft

DATE: 12-12-13

DATE: 12/12/2013

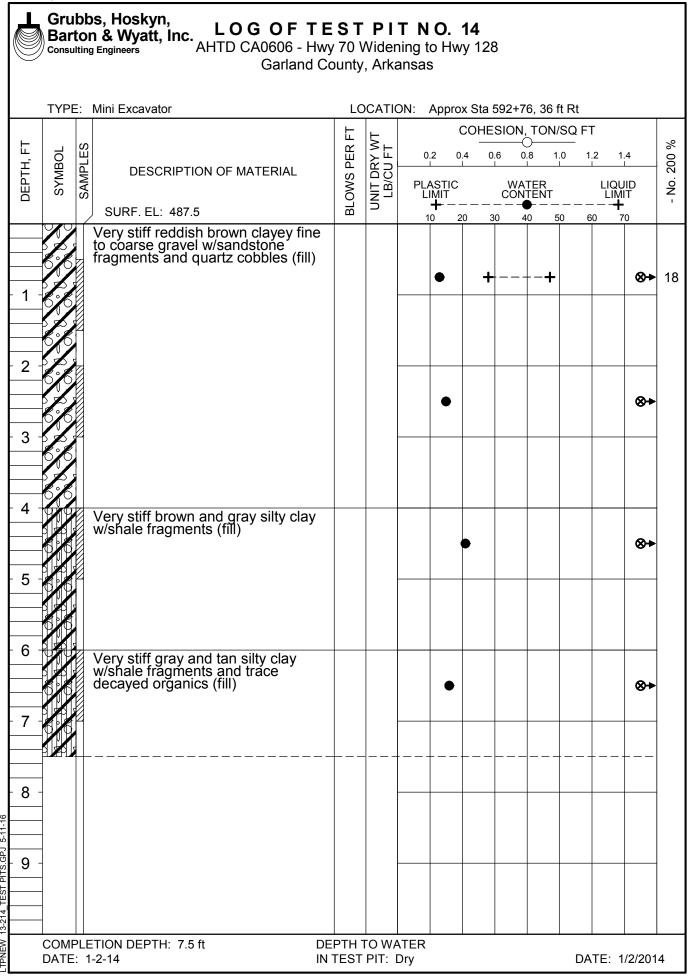






Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. Consulting Engineers AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas													
	TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 574+00, 29 ft Rt												
DEPTH , FT	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL SURF. EL: 480.3	BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	0,2 (PLASTIC LIMIT	WA CON	0.8 1.0 0.8 1.0 OTER OTER OTER	1.2 1.4 LIQUID LIMIT	- No. 200 %				
- 1 - 2 - 3 - 4 - 5 - 6 - 7 - 8 - 9 - 9 -		Stiff to very stiff gray and brow silty clay w/organics and shale fragments Moderately hard dark gray and weathered shale, heavily fractu w/ferrous stains, dip = 65° at 2 SW - refusal at 3 ft in shale	tan ured 00°			20 30	40 50 **	60 70 ★					
		PLETION DEPTH: 3.0 ft : 1-2-14	DEPTH IN TEST				D	ATE: 1/2/201	14				

	Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas											
	TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 581+23, 29 ft Rt											
ОЕРТН, FT	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL SURF. EL: 485.2	BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT		2 0.4 STIC MIT +	WA CON	0.8 1.0 TER TENT	1,2 1,4 LIQUID LIMIT	- No. 200 %		
		Soft dark brown clayey silt w/organics and shale fragments			10	20	30 4	40 50	60 70			
- 1 -		Moderately hard dark gray, reddistan and tan weathered shale, moderately fractured w/occasionaclay laminations and ferrous stain dip = 60° at 190° S	sh al s,			•			⊗-	▶		
- 3 -		- refusal at 2.5 ft in shale								_		
- 4 -												
- 5 -												
- 6 -												
- 7 -												
- 8 -												
- 9 -												
		LETION DEPTH: 2.5 ft 1-2-14	DEPTH IN TES			'	'		DATE: 1/2/20)14		



DATE: 12-12-13

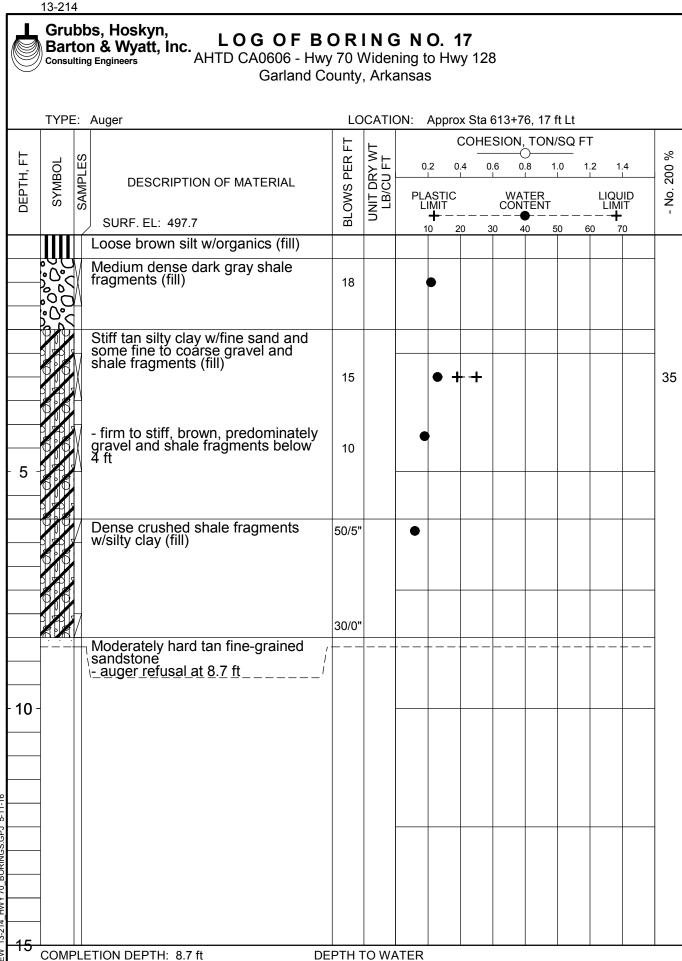
13-214 Grubbs, Hoskyn,
Barton & Wyatt, Inc.
AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 TYPE: Auger LOCATION: Approx Sta 599+07, 30 ft Rt H COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT 200 % Н **BLOWS PER** SAMPLES SYMBOL 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 1.2 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -LIQUID LIMIT WATER CONTENT SURF. EL: 490.7 10 30 40 Dense gray shale fragments w/some silty clay (fill) 32 13 - medium dense below 2.5 ft 17 Stiff gray, tan and reddish tan silty clay w/shale and sandstone fragments (fill) 14 41 - tan below 5.5 ft Stiff tan and gray silty clay w/shale and sandstone fragments (fill) 50/2' Moderately hard dark gray shale 10 COMPLETION DEPTH: 10.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER**

IN BORING: Dry

DATE: 12/12/2013

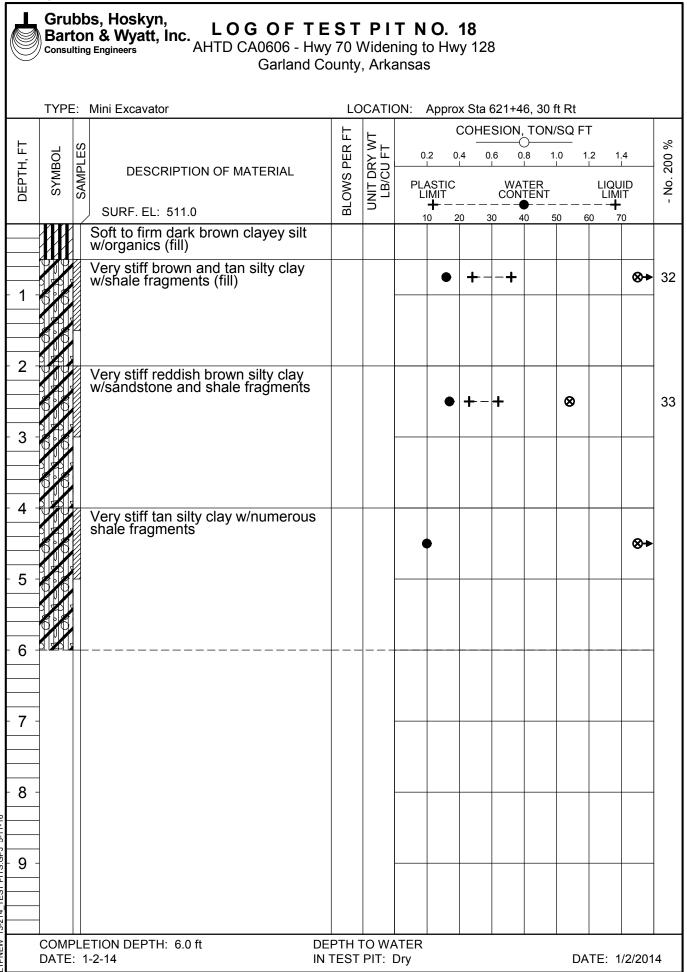
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 16 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 606+35, 37 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** 9 PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 491.8 20 40 10 Soft to firm brown silty clay w/organics (fill) Dense shale cobbles w/a little fine sandy silt (fill) 7 + ⊗+ ⊗→ Very stiff reddish tan and tan silty clay w/numerous shale and sandstone fragments ⊗→ 35 Moderately hard dark gray and tan weathered shale w/occasional sandstone seams and ferrous ⊗→ stains <u>- refusal at 6 ft _ _ _ _ </u> 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-2-14 DATE: 1/2/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry

DATE: 12-12-13



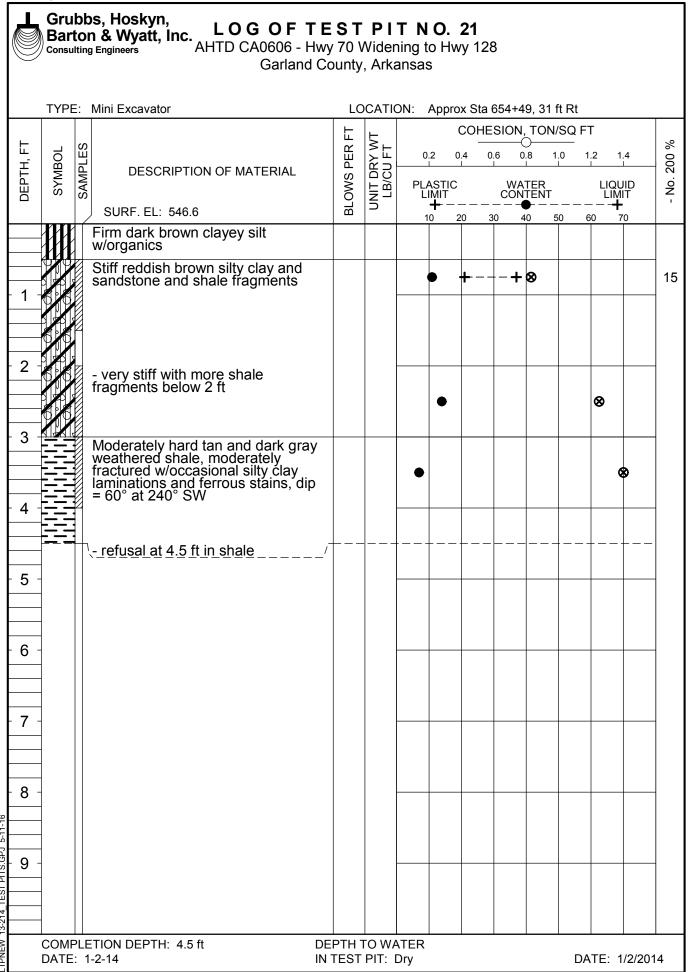
IN BORING: Dry

DATE: 12/12/2013

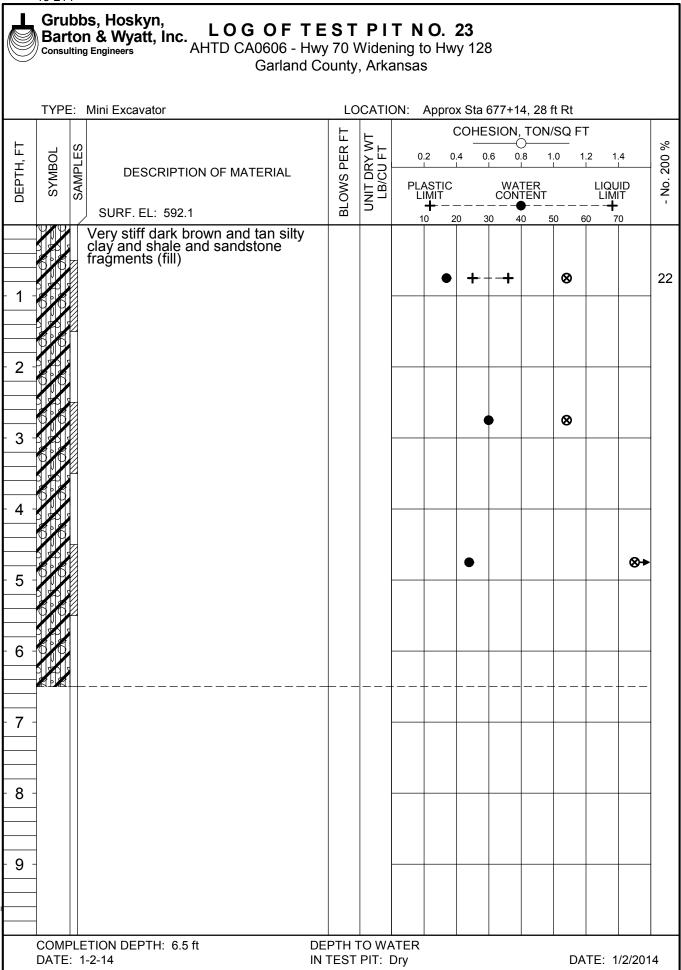


Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 19 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. LUG OF ILO III. Separation of the Consulting Engineers AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 629+13, 22 ft Lt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 522.0 20 40 10 Soft to firm dark brown clayey silt w/organics (fill) Very stiff reddish brown and tan silty clay w/shale and sandstone fragments and some cobbles (fill) + 8 15 8 Stiff reddish brown silty clay w/sandstone fragments and cobbles 8 Moderately hard dark gray and tan weathered shale w/interbedded sandstone layers and ferrous stains, apparent dip ~ 40° W ⊗→ - refusal in sandstone and shale at 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-2-14 DATE: 1/2/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry

Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 20 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 646+33, 12 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 538.8 20 30 10 40 50 Soft to firm dark brown clayey silt w/organics Stiff to very stiff reddish brown silty clay and sandstone and shale fragments + ⇎ 13 Moderately hard tan and dark gray weathered shale, moderately fractured w/silty clay laminations and ferrous stains, dip + 80° at 190° S - refusal in shale at 3 ft ⊗> 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-2-14 DATE: 1/2/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry



Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas													
	TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 669+73, 34 ft Rt												
DEPTH, FT	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL SURF. EL: 581.1	BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	0.2 PLAST LIMIT	TIC W/		1.2 1. LIQU LIMI — +	ID T	- No. 200 %			
- 1		Very stiff brown and reddish brown silty clay and shale and sandstone fragments and organics (fill)			•	++			⊗ →	15			
- 2 -		Moderately hard tan and dark gray weathered shale, fractured w/some 8-12 in. joints and occasional clay laminations and ferrous stains, dip = 85° at 240° SW	è		•				⊗+				
- 3 -	-	- refusal at 3 ft in shale	<i>_</i>										
- 5	-												
- 6	-												
- 8	-												
- 9 -	-												
			DEPTH IN TEST				D	ATE: 1	/2/201	4			

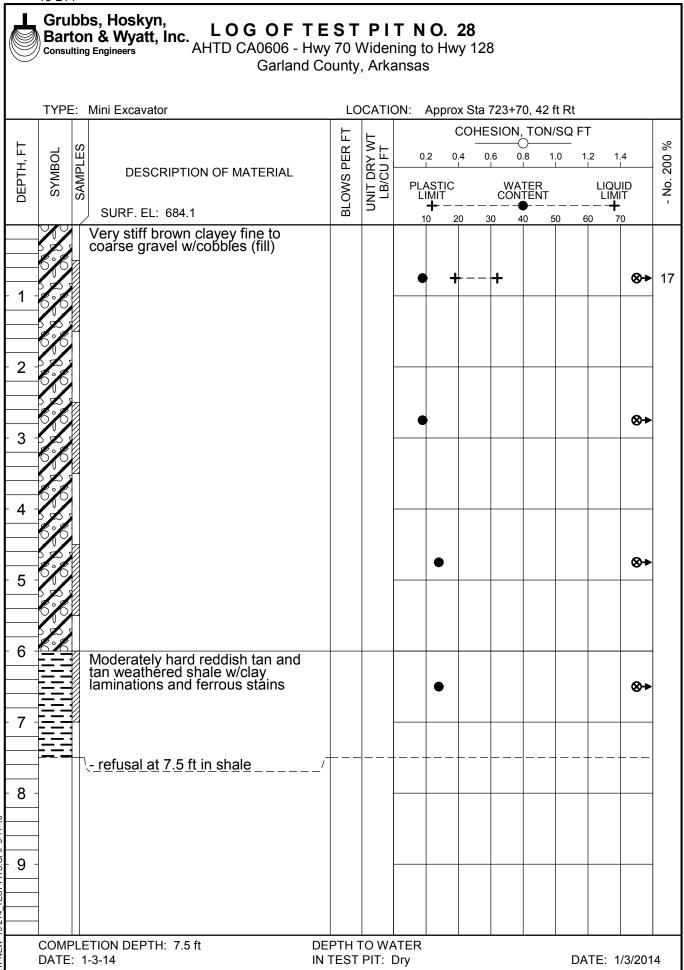


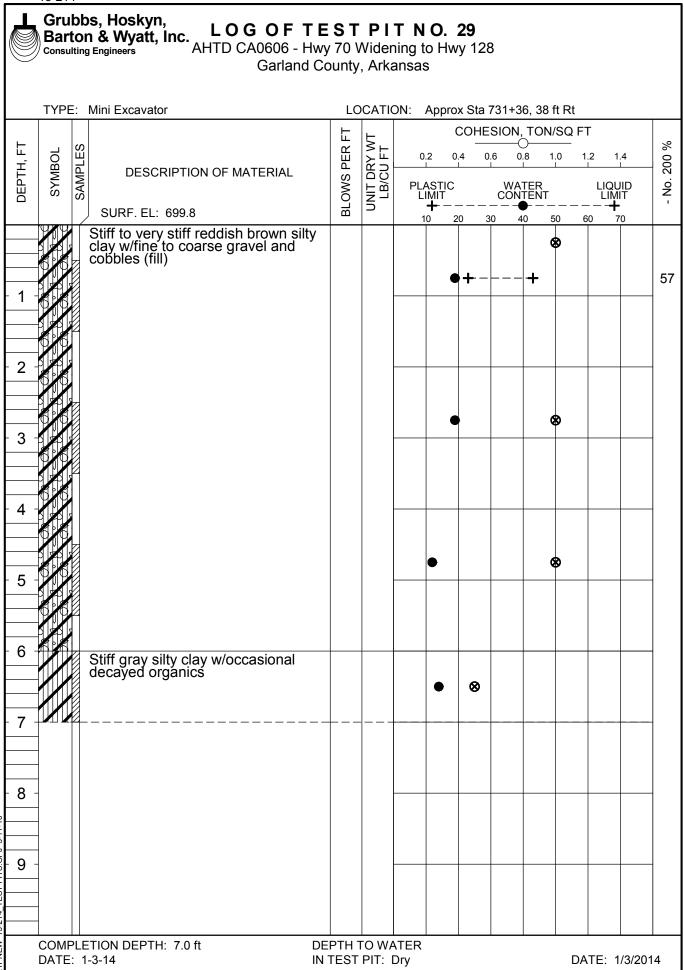
Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas												
	TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 684+87, 29 ft Rt											
DEPTH, FT	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL SURF. EL: 608.2	BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT		2 0.4 ASTIC MIT	0.6	0.8 WATER	ON/SQ 1.0 1.0 NT 	1.2 1 LIQU LIM	JID IT	- No. 200 %
		Very stiff reddish brown silty clay w/organics and shale fragments				20		10				
- 1 -		Moderately hard reddish tan, tan and dark gray weathered shale, fractured w/some 8-12 in. joints, clay laminations and ferrous stair dip = 80° at 260° W			•							
- 2 -		- refusal in shale at 2 ft	+						_	-		
- 3 -												
- 4 -												
-												
- 5 -												
- 6 -												
0												
- 7 -												
C												
- 8 -												
- 9 -												
		PLETION DEPTH: 2.0 ft 1-2-14	DEPTH IN TEST							ATE: 1	/2/201	4

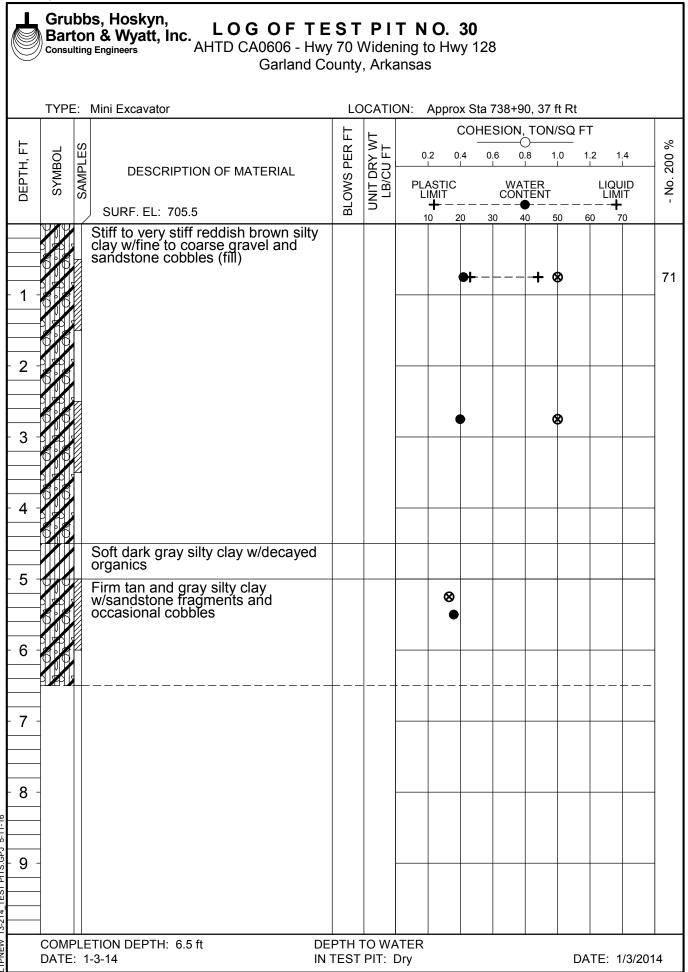
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 25 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 611+16, 28 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + ---WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 637.7 10 20 30 40 60 50 Soft brown silty clay w/shale fragments and organics Moderately hard tan and dark gray weathered shale, highly fractured w/clay laminations and ferrous stains, dip = 43°, 320° NW ⊗→ - refusal in shale at 2 ft 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 2.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-3-14 DATE: 1/3/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry

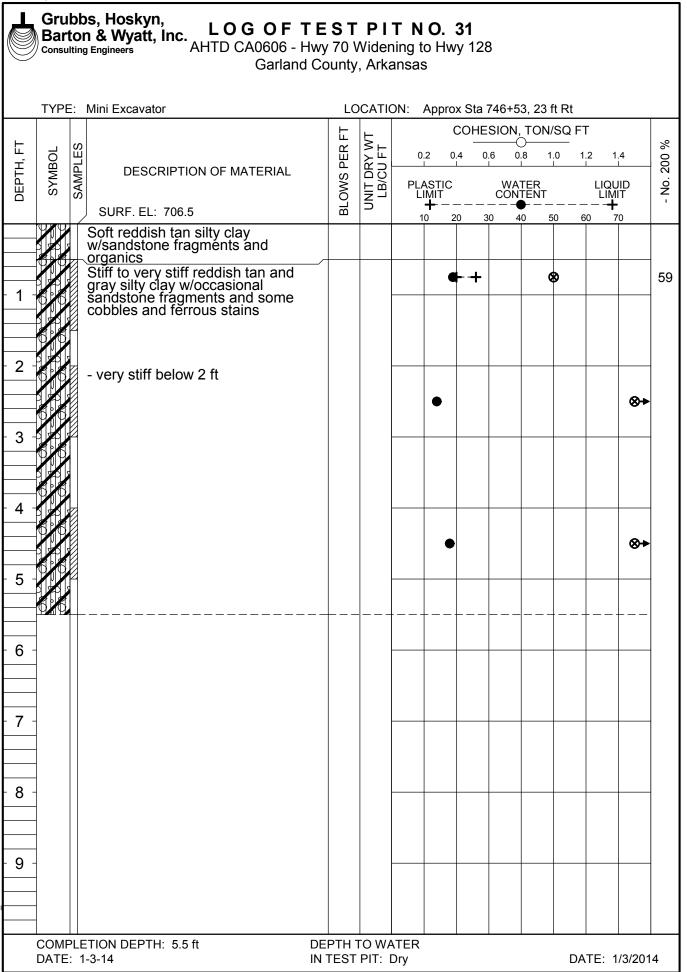
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 26 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 708+73, 38 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 647.4 10 20 30 40 60 50 Very stiff gray, brown and tan silty clay w/shale fragments (fill) ⊗→ 24 ⊗+ - stiff, tan and reddish tan below 4 Soft gray silty clay w/occasional decayed organics Very stiff reddish tan and gray silty clay w/shale fragments and ferrous nodules and stains 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 7.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-3-14 DATE: 1/3/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry

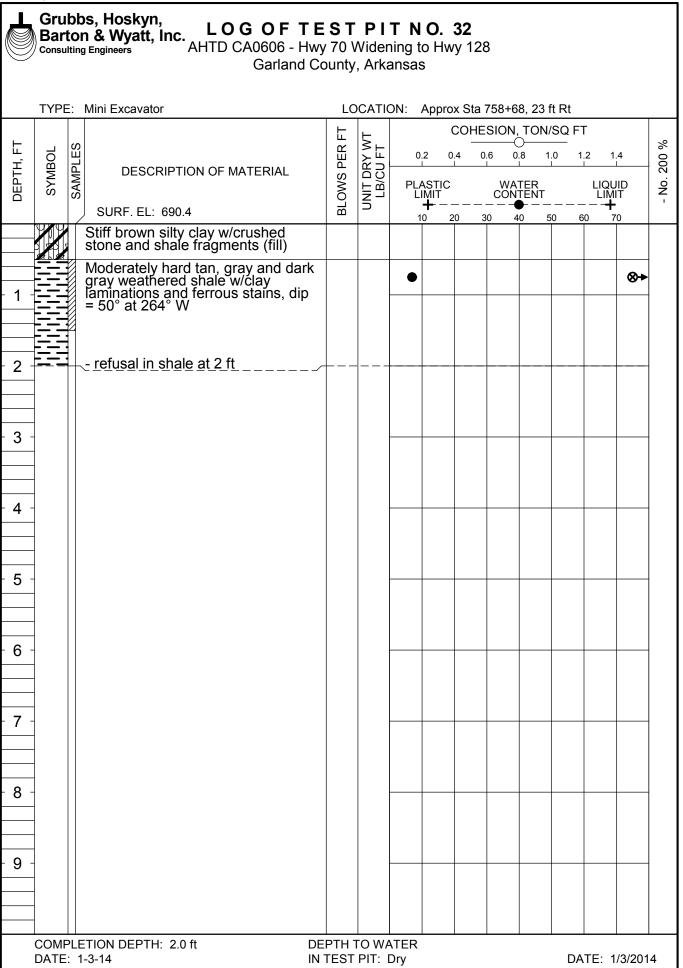
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 27 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 716+61, 43 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** 9 PLASTIC LIMIT WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 662.2 10 20 30 40 60 50 Very stiff reddish tan and tan silty clay w/shale fragments (fill) 8 61 - stiff, brown shale and sandstone fragments below 2.5 ft Stiff light tan clayey silt, sandy w/trace organics ⇎ 68 Stiff to very stiff tan and reddish tan silty clay w/shale fragments ⇎ 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-3-14 DATE: 1/3/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry



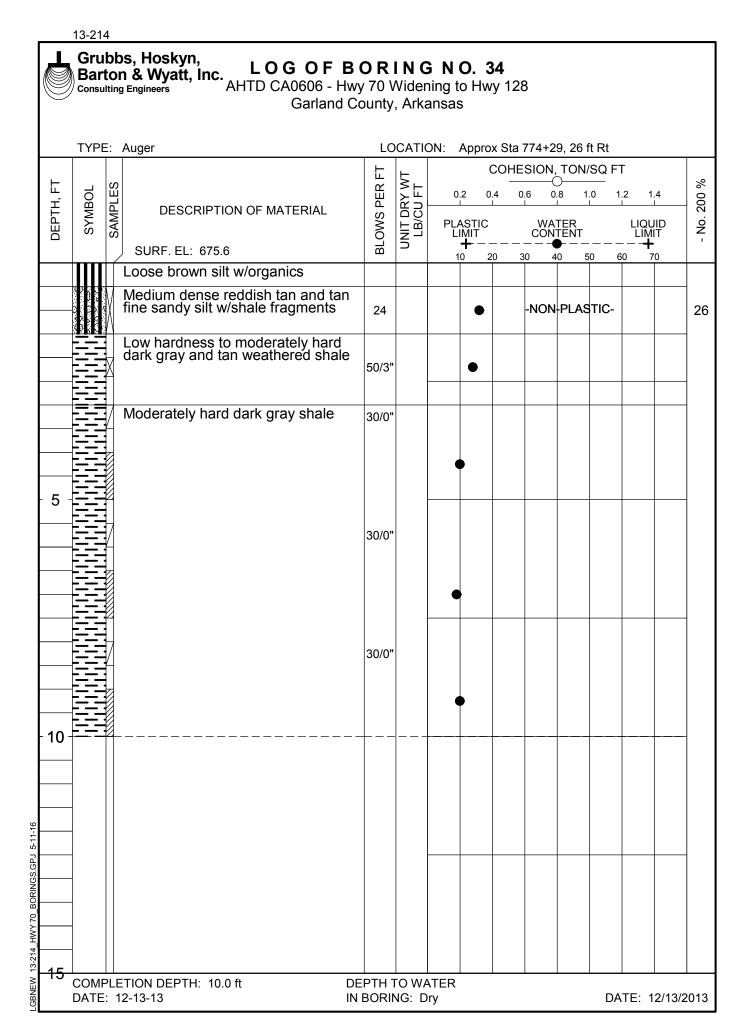




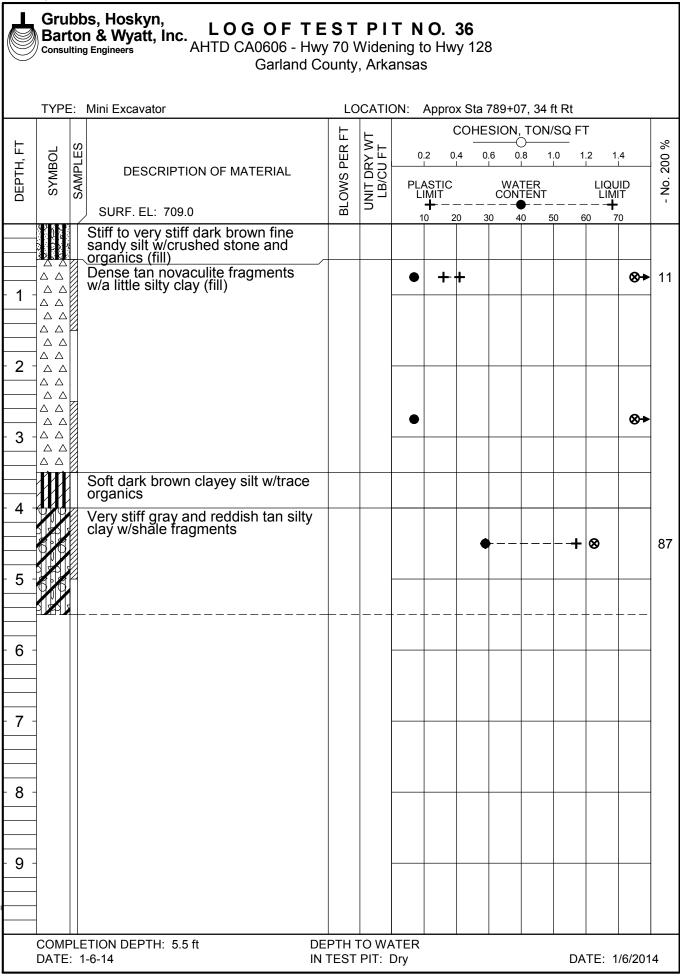


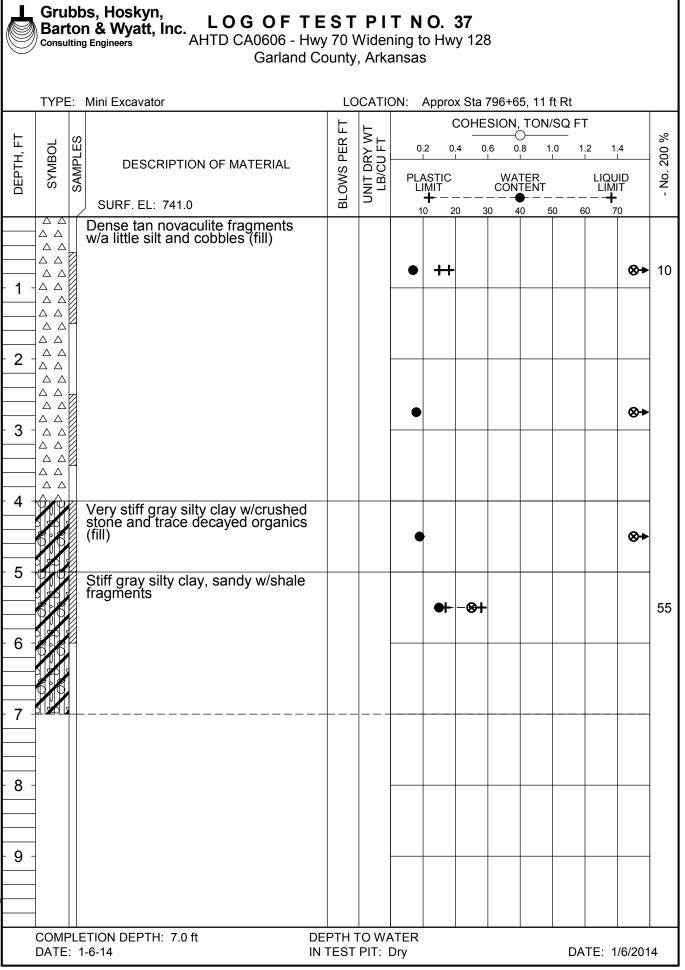


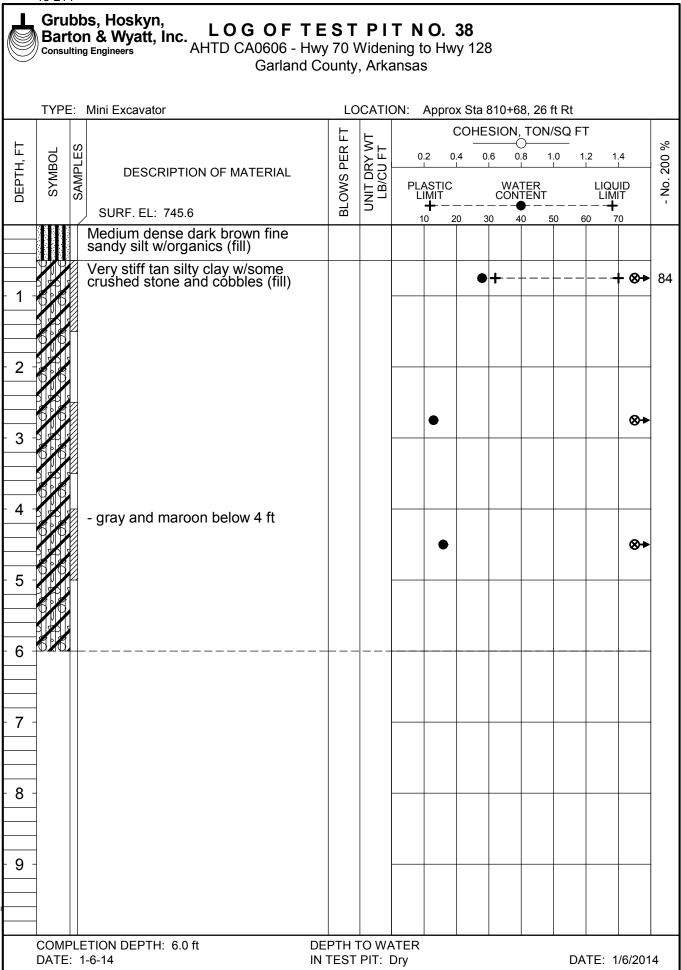
Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. Consulting Engineers AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas													
	TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 766+20, 24 ft Rt												
ОЕРТН, FT	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL SURF. EL: 679.7	BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	0.2 PLAS LIN -	STIC	0.6	WATE CONTE	1		T	- No. 200 %	
		Stiff brown silty clay w/crushed stone (fill)											
- 1 -		Very stiff tan and reddish tan silty clay w/shale and sandstone fragments				•+				8		61	
- 3 -											⊗+		
- 4 -		Moderately hard dark gray, tan and reddish tan weathered shale w/clay laminations and ferrous stains, dip = 50° at 265° W				•					⊗+		
- 6 -		- near refusal at 5 ft											
- 9 -													
				TO WA					D	ATE: 1	/3/201	4	

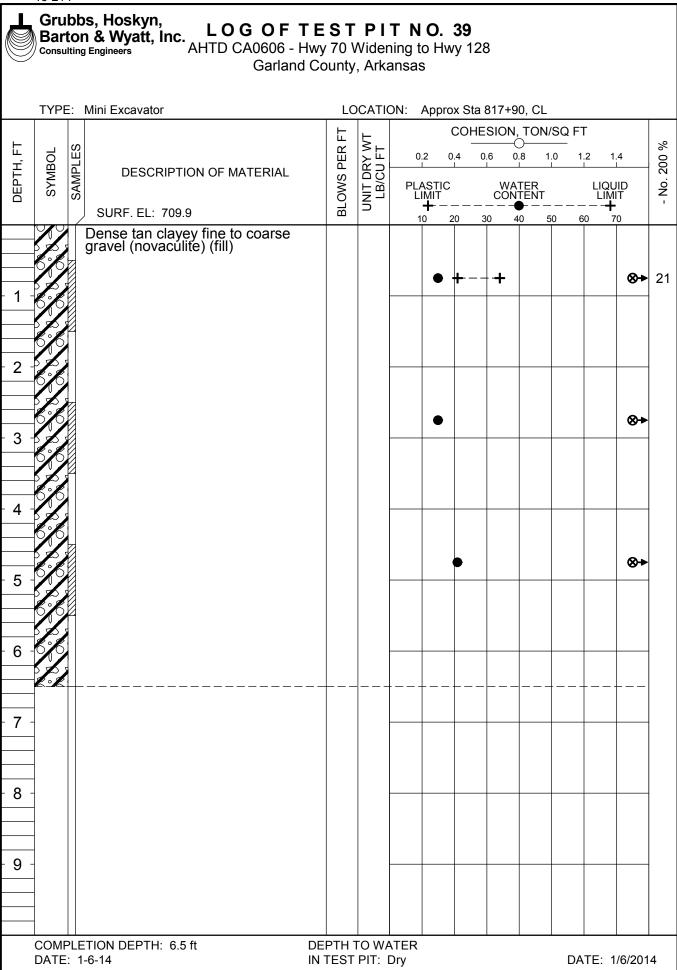


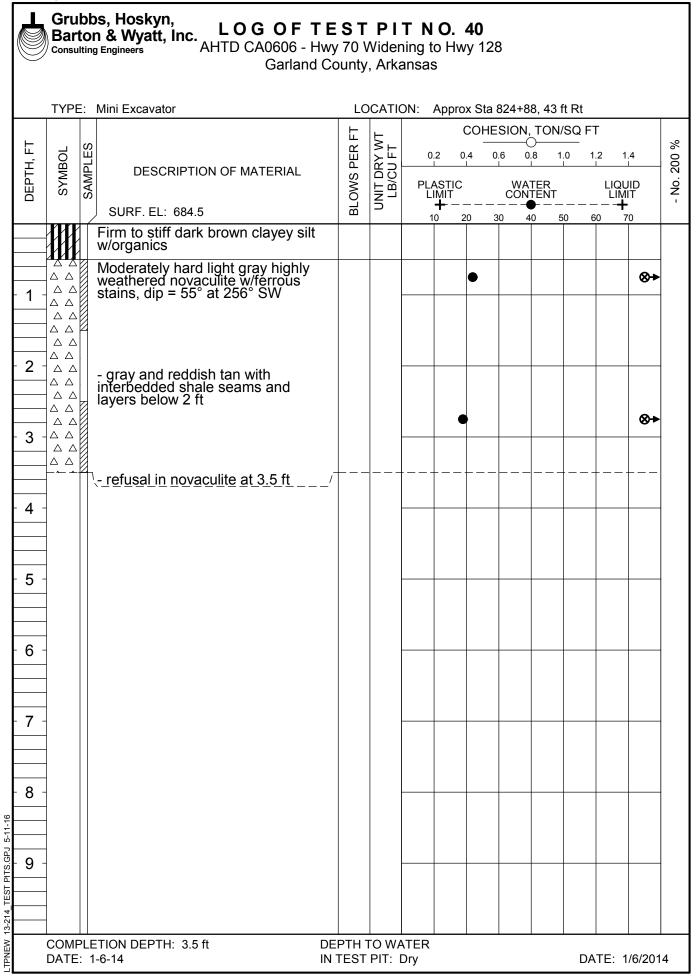
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 35 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 781+14, 36 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 678.1 20 30 40 10 50 60 Very stiff gray, dark brown and tan silty clay w/fine to coarse gravel and shale fragments (fill) ⊗→ 48 Soft dark gray silty clay w/shale fragments Moderately hard tan and dark gray weathered shale, slightly fractured w/clay laminations and ferrous stains, dip = 30° at 275° W ⊗→ <u>- refusal in shale at 3 ft</u> 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-6-14 DATE: 1/6/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry

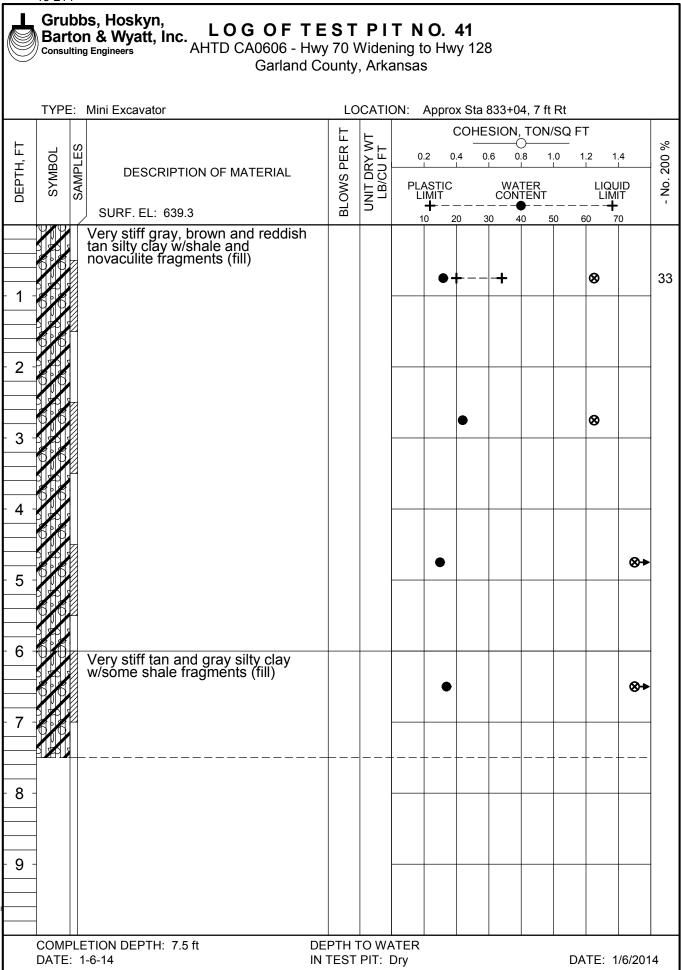


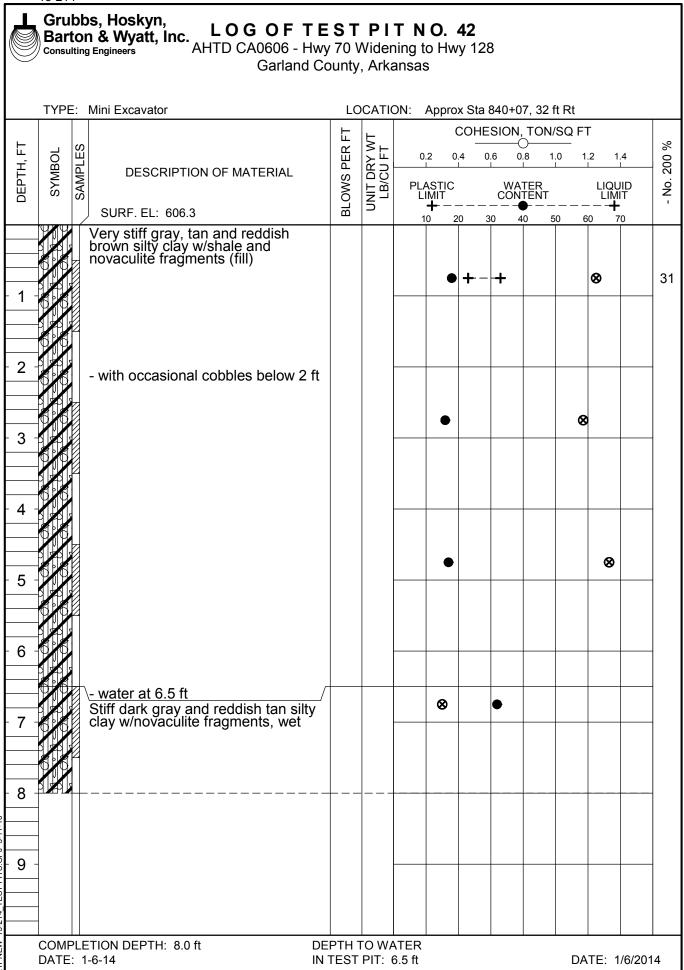


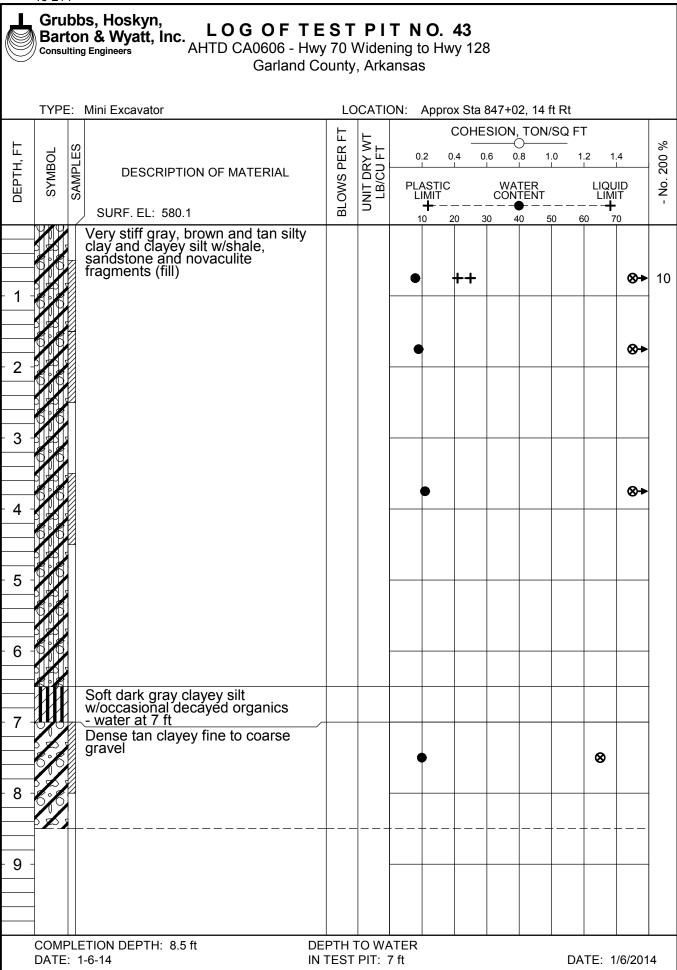




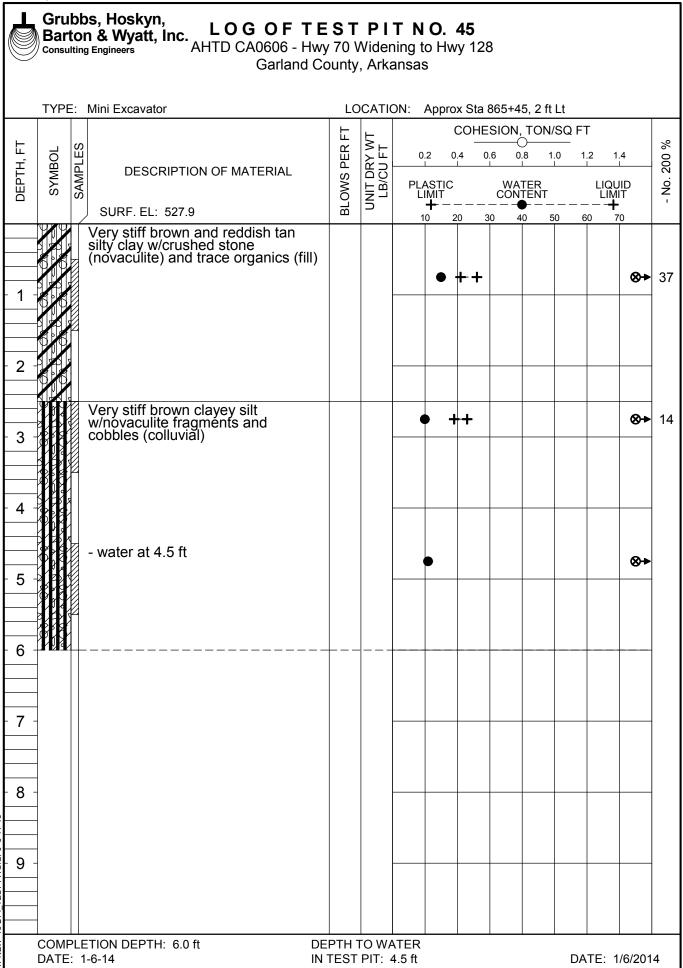






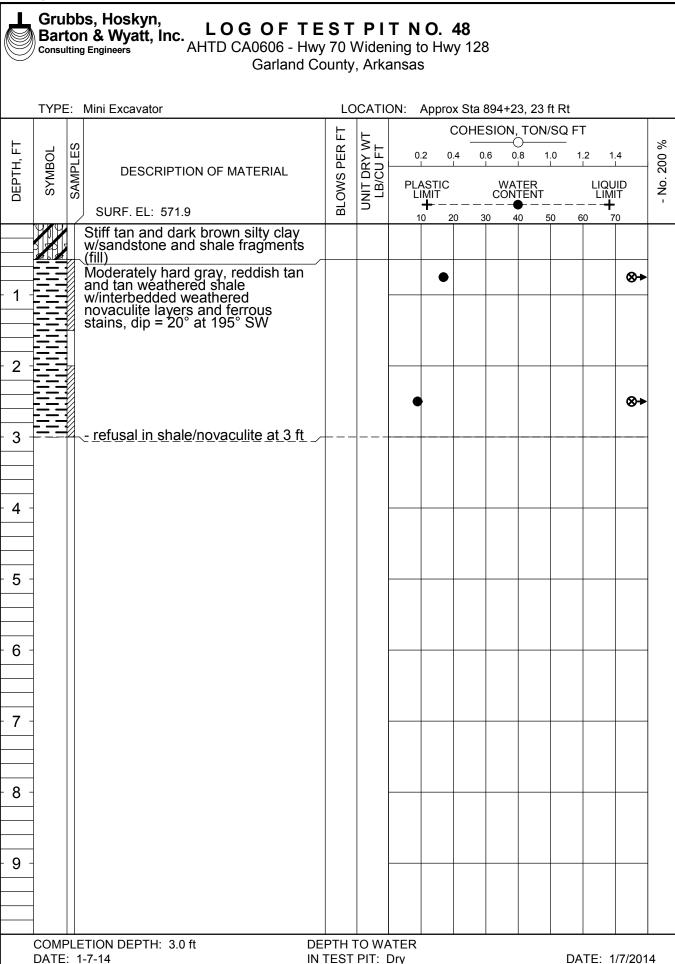


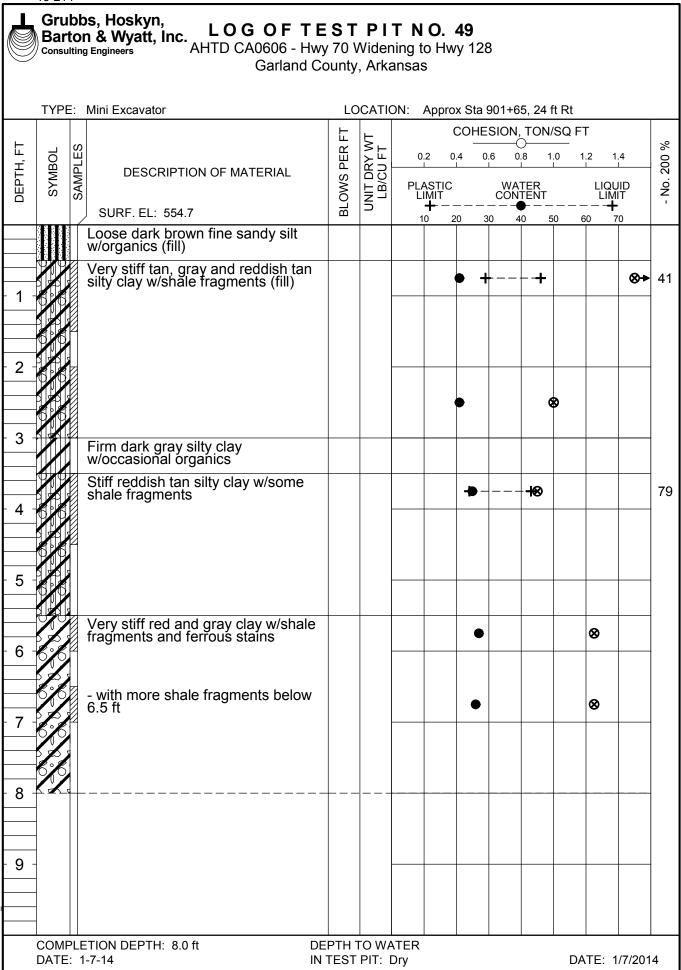
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 44 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 854+39, 13 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % SAMPLES ᇤ **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 557.0 10 20 40 70 30 50 60 Very stiff tan and brown clayey silt w/crushed stone and cobbles (fill) 9 ++ 8 1 2 Stiff brown silty clay w/numerous shale and novaculite fragments 8 12 Moderately hard brown and gray weathered novaculite, moderately fractured w/silty clay seams - refusal in novaculite at 5 ft ⊗. __ _ _ [6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 5.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-6-14 DATE: 1/6/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry

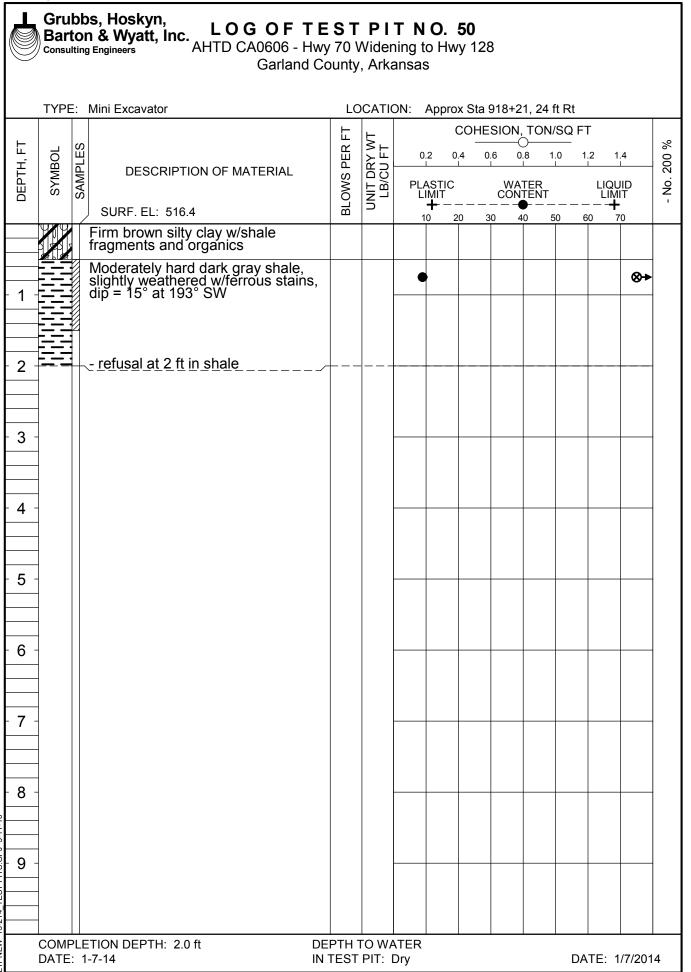


	Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. Consulting Engineers AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas													
	TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 879+17, 20 ft Rt													
		(0		BLOWS PER FT	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	COHESION, TON/SQ FT								
DEPTH, FT	SYMBOL	PLE	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL			0.2 0		.4 0.	6 0.	.8 1.	.0 1.	2 1.	1.4	200 %
DEPT	SYN	SAMPLES		OWS		PL/ Li	PLASTIC LIMIT		WATER CONTENT			LIQUID LIMIT		- No.
			SURF. EL: 521.2	B	>	1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0	
- 1 -			Very stiff gray, dark brown and tan silty clay and clayey silt w/sandstone and novaculite fragments (fill)				•+	++					⊗+	52
- 2 -			- with some cobbles below 2 ft											
- 3 -							•						⊗+	
- 4 -														
- 5 -							•						⊗ →	
- 6 -														
			Very stiff gray silty clay w/organics and occasional sandstone fragments - tan and gray below 6.5 ft				•					8		
7 -														
- 8 -														
	-													
9 -	-													
	COMF DATE				TO WA						DA	TE: 1	16/204	4

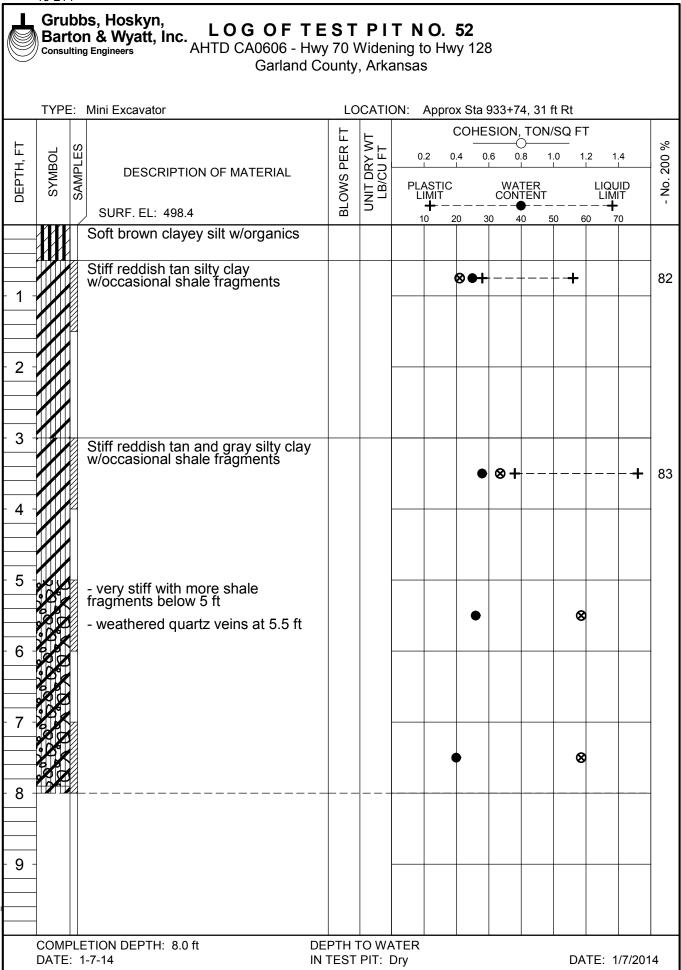
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 47 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 886+68, 26 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** 9 PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 545.2 20 30 40 10 50 60 Medium dense dark brown fine sandy silt w/crushed stone and organics (fill) Very stiff gray, tan and reddish brown silty clay w/crushed stone and shale fragments and occasional cobbles (fill) ⊗→ 49 ⊗+ Stiff dark gray silty clay w/crushed stone and trace organics 8 Soft tan and gray silty clay w/novaculite fragments 8 - water at 6 ft 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 8.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-7-14 IN TEST PIT: 6 ft DATE: 1/7/2014







Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 51 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 925+53, 26 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 501.2 10 20 30 40 50 60 Very stiff gray, tan and reddish tan silty clay w/shale fragments and occasional cobbles (fill) ⊗→ 37 ⊗+ Very stiff tan and reddish tan silty clay w/a few sandstone fragments (fill) 8 Soft dark gray clayey silt w/occasional decayed organics Stiff tan silty clay w/occasional sandstone fragments 8 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 7.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-7-14 DATE: 1/7/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry



Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 53 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 941+00, 32 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** 9 PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 505.1 20 30 40 60 10 Soft dark brown clayey silt w/organics and occasional crushed stone (fill) Very stiff gray, reddish tan and tan silty clay w/shale fragments and some cobbles (fill) ⊗→ 58 ⊗+ Soft dark gray clayey silt w/occasional organics Stiff tan silty clay w/occasional sandstone and shale fragments 8 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-7-14 DATE: 1/7/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry

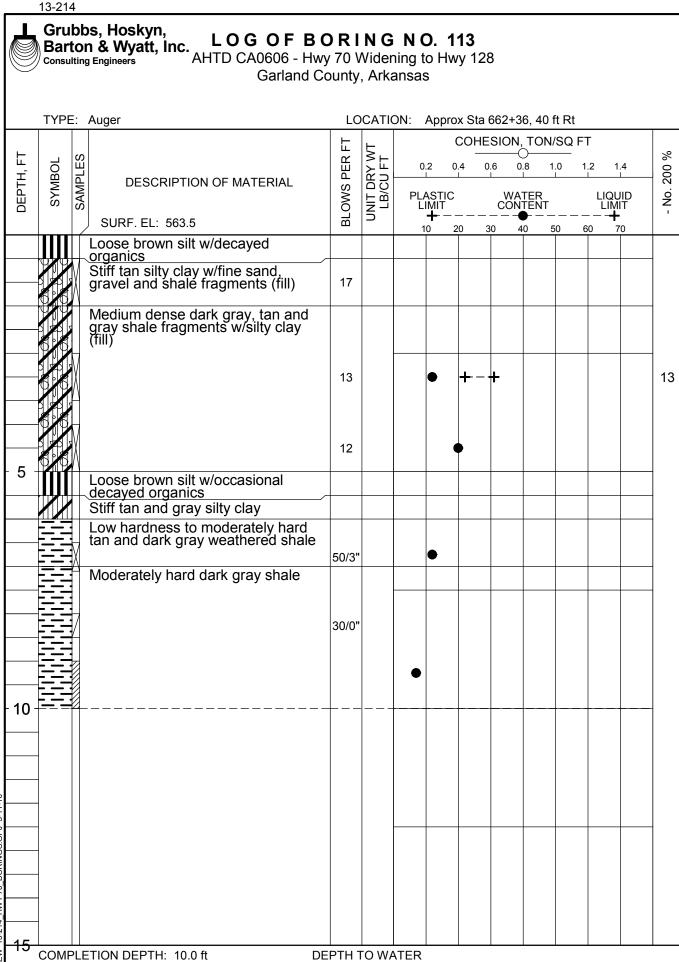
	TYPE	≣: r	Mini Excavator	LC	OCATIO	DN:	Appro	x Sta	948+5	55, 32 ft	Rt			
_		(0)		F	TV.		(COHE	SION	, TON/S	SQ FT			
ОЕРТН, FT	SYMBOL	SAMPLES	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	3LOWS PER	NY V	PL L	0.2 0	.4 0	.6 (0.8 1.	0 1.2 1.4		1	200 %
DEP ⁻	SYN	SAM		OWS	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT		ASTIC IMIT		CON	TER ITENT		LIQUI LIMIT	D r	- S
	PLT		SURF. EL: 508.2	B	<u> </u>		10 2	20 3	0 4	40 50) 60	70	,	
			Soft dark brown clayey silt w/organics (fill)											
1		1	Firm reddish tan silty clay w/shale fragments (fill)				8	•		+				61
2			Moderately hard gray, reddish tan and dark gray weathered shale, very thinly bedded, heavily fractured w/novaculite seams and ferrous stains, dip = 32° at 320° NW			•								
			fractured w/novaculite seams and ferrous stains, dip = 32° at 320°											
		1 \ \ \	NVV - refusal at 2.5 ft in shale/				†							
3														
4														
4														
5														
6														
7														
8														
9 -														
	-													
	COMP DATE			 EPTH TEST	TO WA							 ΓΕ: 1/	7/201	

Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 55 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 956+11, 38 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 484.3 10 20 30 40 60 50 Medium dense dark brown fine sandy silt w/numerous crushed stone and organics (fill) Very stiff tan and reddish tan silty clay w/shale fragments (fill) 8 Soft gray clayey silt w/occasional organics Very stiff tan and reddish tan silty clay w/trace shale and sandstone fragments ⊗→ 94 ⊗+ 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-7-14 DATE: 1/7/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry

Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 56 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 971+08, 35 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % 납 **BLOWS PER** SAMPLES SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 445.6 20 10 30 40 Loose brown fine sandy silt w/crushed stone and organics (fill) Stiff to very stiff gray, tan and reddish tan silty clay w/shale fragments (fill) 63 - with some cobbles below 1.5 ft - very stiff below 2.5 ft 8 Very stiff tan, red and gray clay w/a few shale fragments (fill) **⊗**− 89 6 Very stiff gray and tan silty clay w shale fragments (fill) 8 Soft dark gray silty clay w/trace decayed organics Very stiff gray and tan silty clay w/some fine to coarse gravel 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 9.0 ft DEPTH TO WATER DATE: 1-7-14 DATE: 1/7/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry

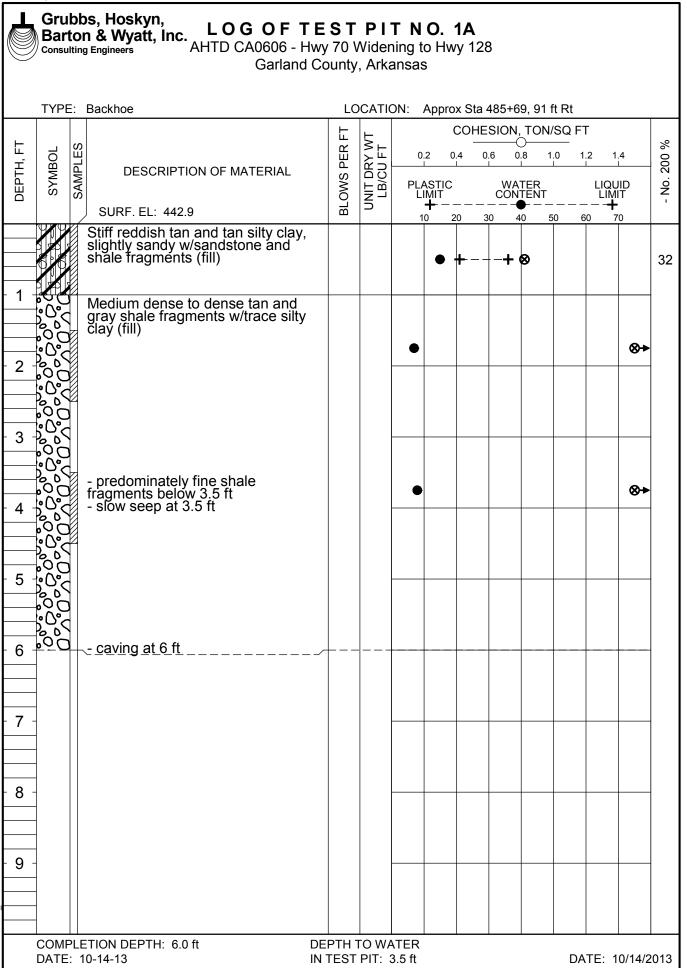
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 57 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Mini Excavator LOCATION: Approx Sta 978+70, 40 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 459.5 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 Very stiff gray, tan and reddish tan silty clay w/shale fragments and occasional cobbles (fill) 63 8 8 Very stiff tan and gray silty clay w/shale fragments and ferrous stains ⊗+ 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 6.5 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 1-7-14 DATE: 1/7/2014 IN TEST PIT: Dry

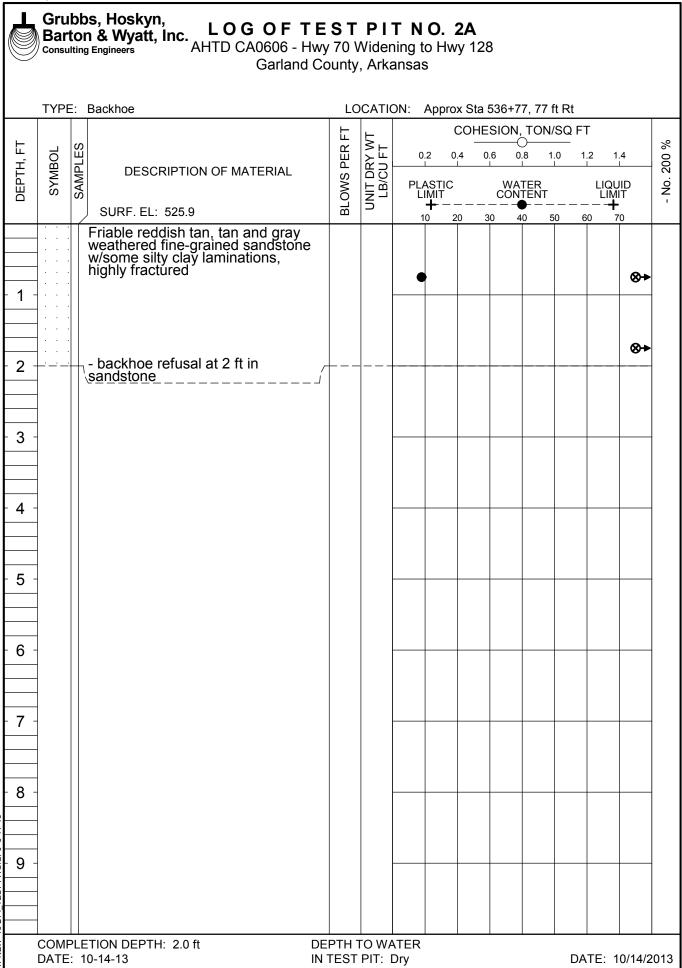
DATE: 12-13-13

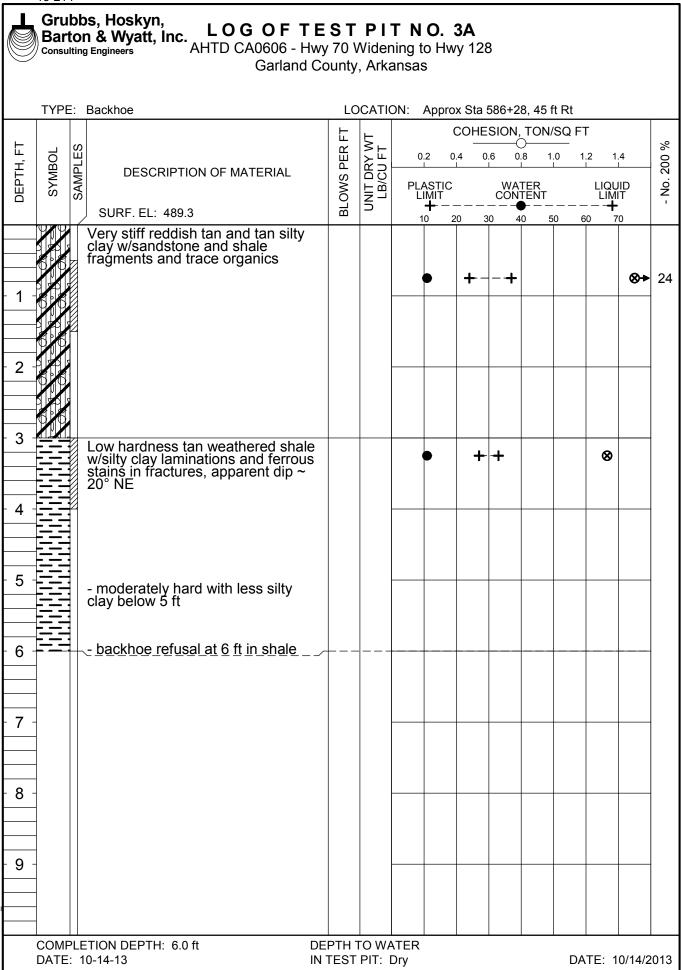


IN BORING: Dry

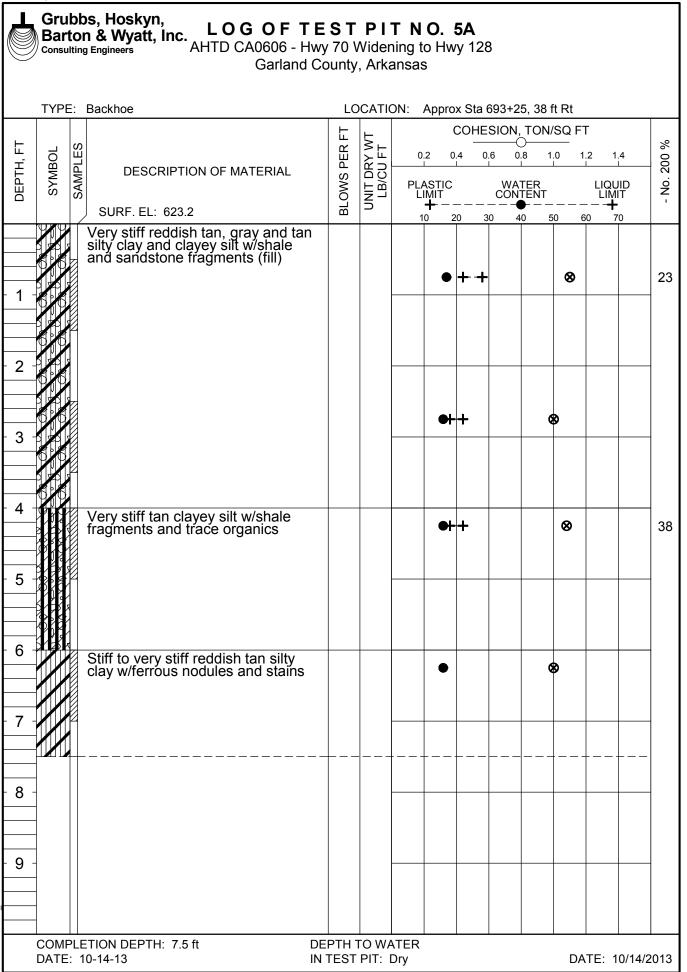
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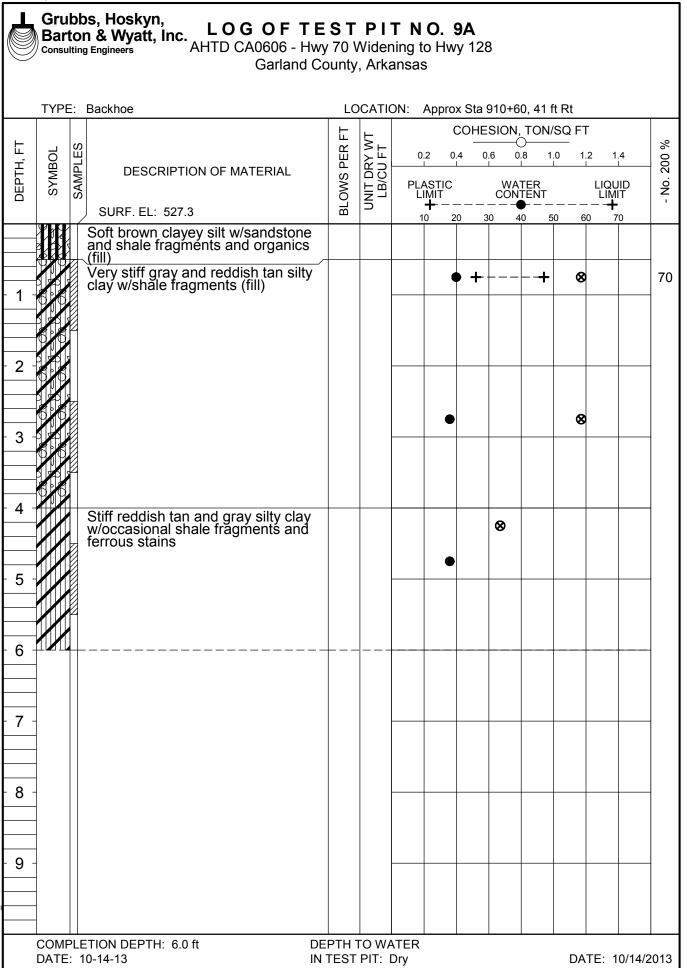
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 4A Barton & Wyatt, Inc. LUG OF ILG. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Backhoe LOCATION: Approx Sta 639+04, 11 ft Lt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 528.2 10 20 30 40 70 50 Very stiff reddish tan silty clay w/sandstone and shale fragments and occasional cobbles (fill) ⇎ 38 Low hardness tan and dark gray weathered shale, apparent dip ~ 20° NE \-<u>backhoe refusal at 3.5 ft in shale</u>/ 4 5 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 3.5 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 10-14-13 DATE: 10/14/2013 IN TEST PIT: Dry

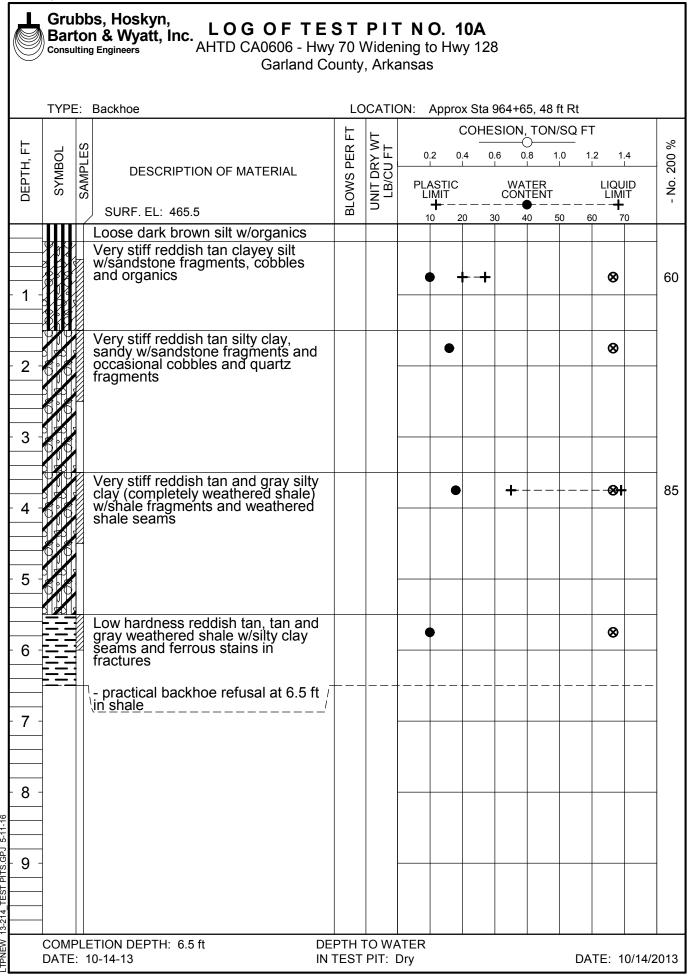


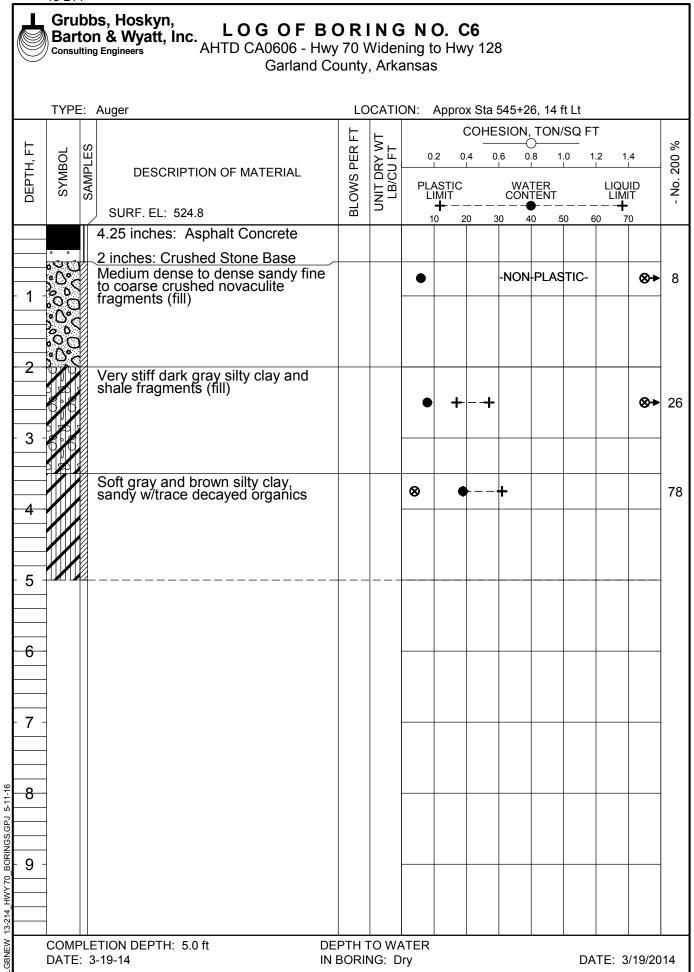
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 6A Barton & Wyatt, Inc. LUG OF ILG. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Backhoe LOCATION: Approx Sta 750+86, 37 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** 9 PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 698.6 20 30 40 10 50 Stiff tan silty clay, slightly sandy w/some shale and sandstone fragments (fill) ⊗ 56 Stiff gray clayey silt, sandy w/ferrous nodules and stains 70 8 3 Very stiff gray and tan silty clay woccasional shale fragments and ferrous nodules and stains 8 Low hardness reddish tan and gray ⊗→ highly weathered shale w/clay laminations and seams and ferrous stains 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 7.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 10-14-13 IN TEST PIT: Dry DATE: 10/14/2013

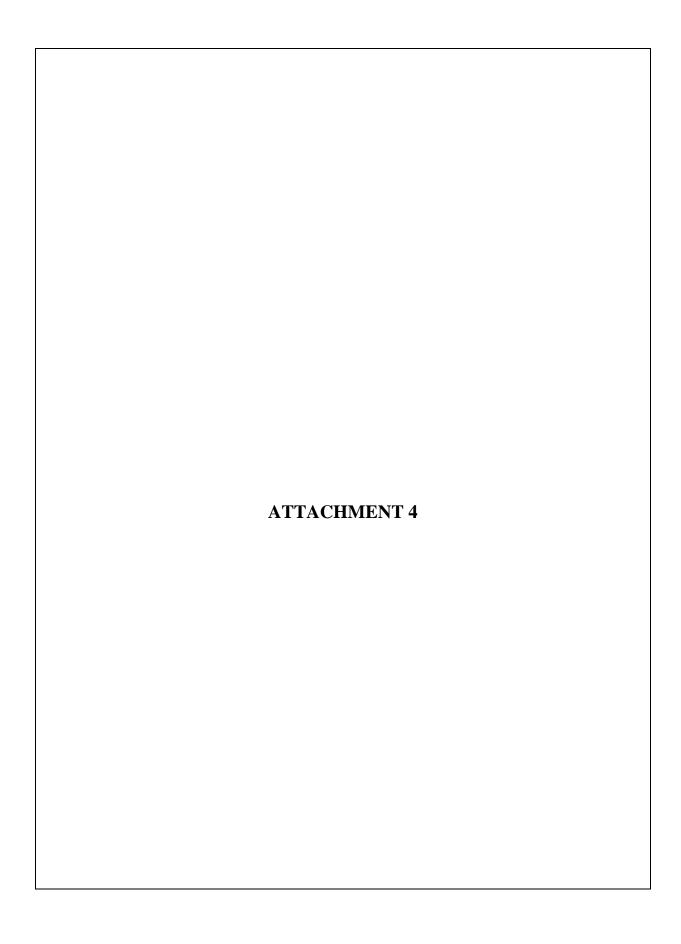
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 7A Barton & Wyatt, Inc. LUG OF ILG. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Backhoe LOCATION: Approx Sta 802+80, 43 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ SAMPLES **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL 200 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** Š PLASTIC LIMIT + -WATER CONTENT LIQUID LIMIT - -| SURF. EL: 767.2 10 20 30 40 50 Very stiff reddish tan clayey silt, sandy w/novaculite fragments, dry + + ⊗→ 45 Very stiff gray and reddish tan silty clay w/some novaculite fragments ⊗+ Moderately hard reddish tan, light gray and white weathered novaculite w/clayey sand seams and highly weathered seams ΔΔ ⊗→ $\triangle \triangle |$ backhoé refusal at 4.5 ft in 5 inovaculite 6 7 8 9 COMPLETION DEPTH: 4.5 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 10-14-13 DATE: 10/14/2013 IN TEST PIT: Dry

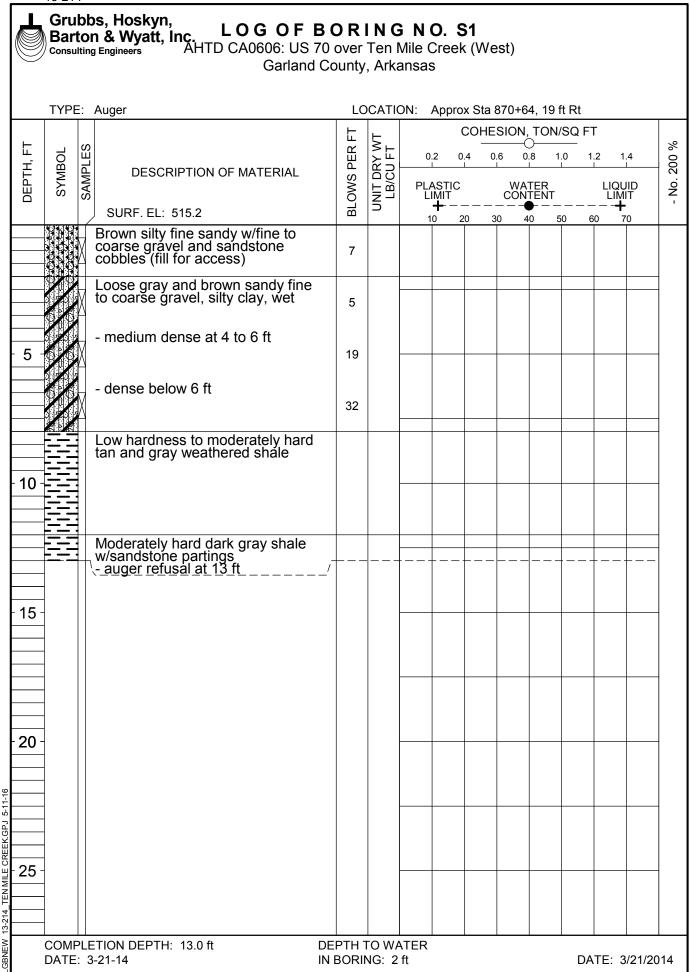
	Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. Consulting Engineers LOG OF TEST PIT NO. 8A AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas													
	TYPE: Backhoe LOCATION: Approx Sta 857+57, 22 ft Rt													
		(0)	FT	TV		(COHESION	, TON/S	Q FT		%			
DEPTH, FT	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL) PEF	UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT	0	0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8 1			1.2 1	.4	200 %			
DEP	SYN	SEI DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL	BLOWS PER		PL/ L	ASTIC IMIT	WA CON	WATER LIQUI			No.			
	90 0	SURF. EL: 549.2	<u>B</u>		1	0 2	0 30	10 50	60 7	70				
- 1		Dense tan and dark gray shale fragments and novaculite fragments, crushed stone and some cobbles w/trace silty clay (fill)			•					⊗ →				
2 -		Firm reddish tan silty clay w/novaculite fragments (fill)				⊗ ●								
3														
- 5		- soft, damp below 4 ft				⊗								
- 6					8	•								
7 - 7 -		- with more novaculite fragments below 6 ft												
	-													
- 8 -	-													
	-													
9 -	-													
				TO WA										
	DATE	10-14-13 IN	TEST	PIT: I	Ory				DATE: 1	0/14/2	013			







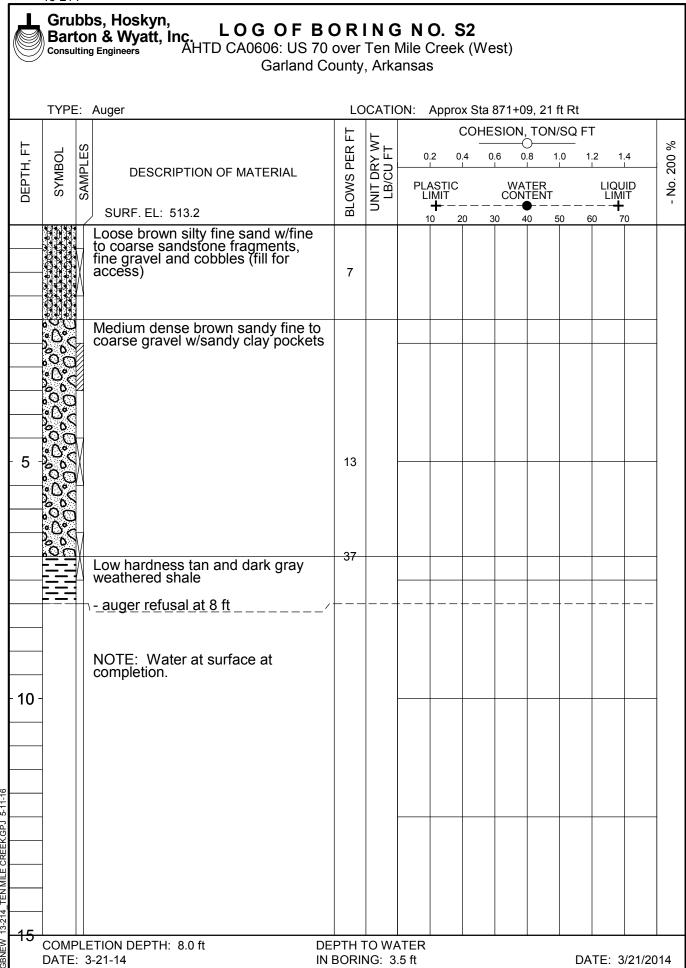




Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF BORING NO. S1B Barton & Wyatt, Inc.

Consulting Engineers

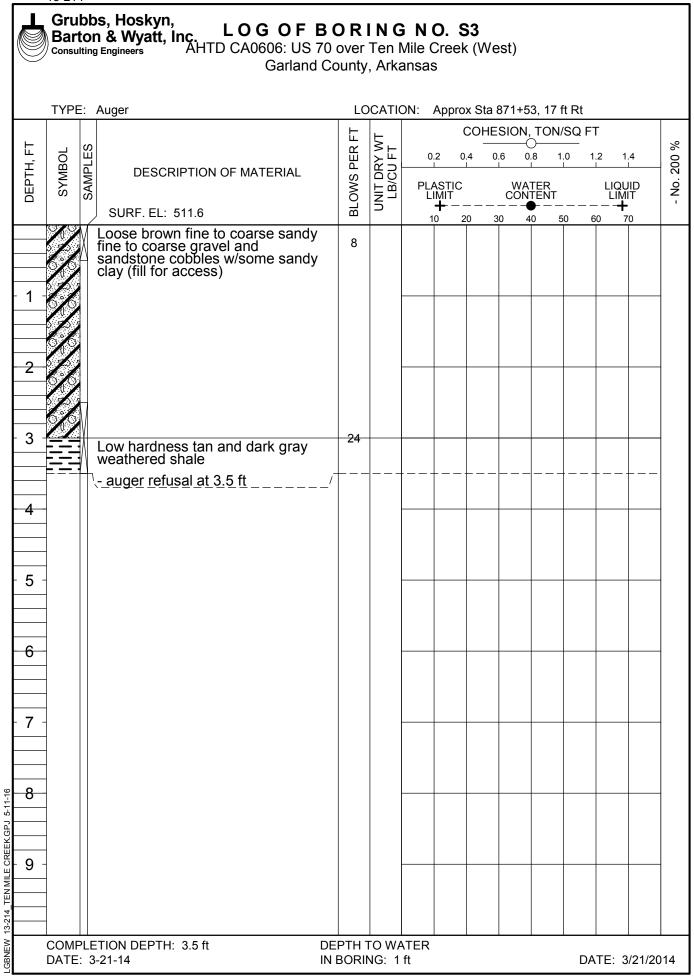
AHTD CA0606: US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (West) Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Auger to 11 ft /Wash LOCATION: Approx Sta 870+59, 18 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT **BLOWS PER FT** UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT ᇤ % Recovery SAMPLES SYMBOL RQD 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 1.2 - No. 200 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** PLASTIC LIMIT WATER CONTENT LIQUID % LIMIT + SURF. EL: 515.6 10 20 60 70 30 40 50 Brown silty fine sand w/fine to coarse sandstone gravel and fragments and cobbles (fill for <u>(acčess)</u> Dense brown sandy fine to 50/5" coarse gravel 50/5 Dense tan sandy fine to coarse gravel, slightly silty - water at 4 ft 50/4" - with some coarse gravel and cobbles below 6 ft 10 Low hardness to moderately hard tan and gray weathered shale Moderately hard dark gray shale, carbonaceous w/very close sandstone partings, seams and inclusions, 15 fractured 27 0 20 40 0 25 **DEPTH TO WATER** COMPLETION DEPTH: 24.0 ft DATE: 5-7-14 IN BORING: 4 ft DATE: 5/7/2014

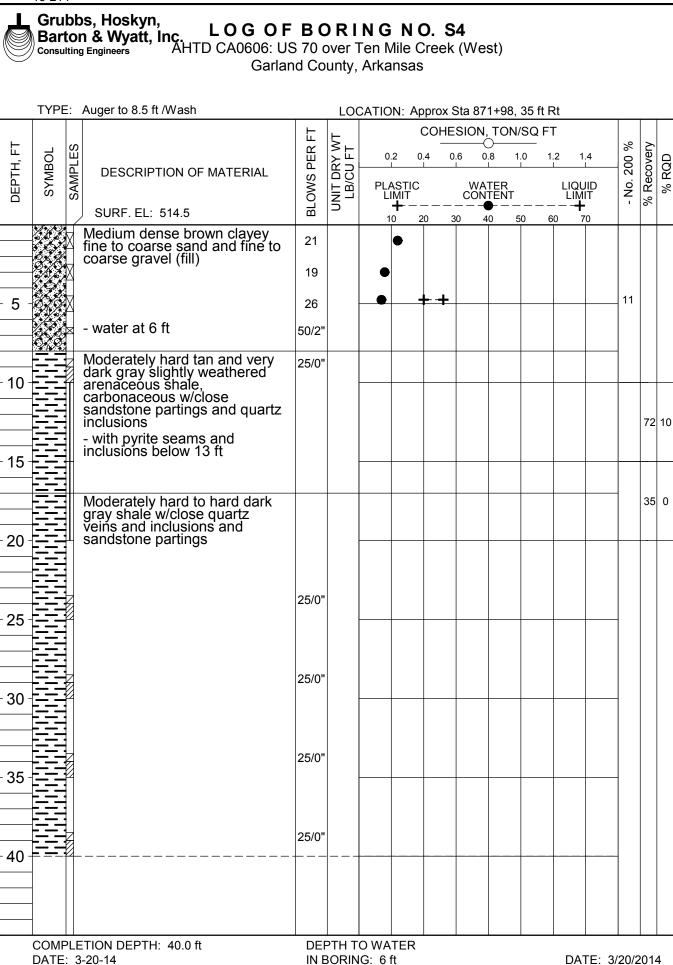


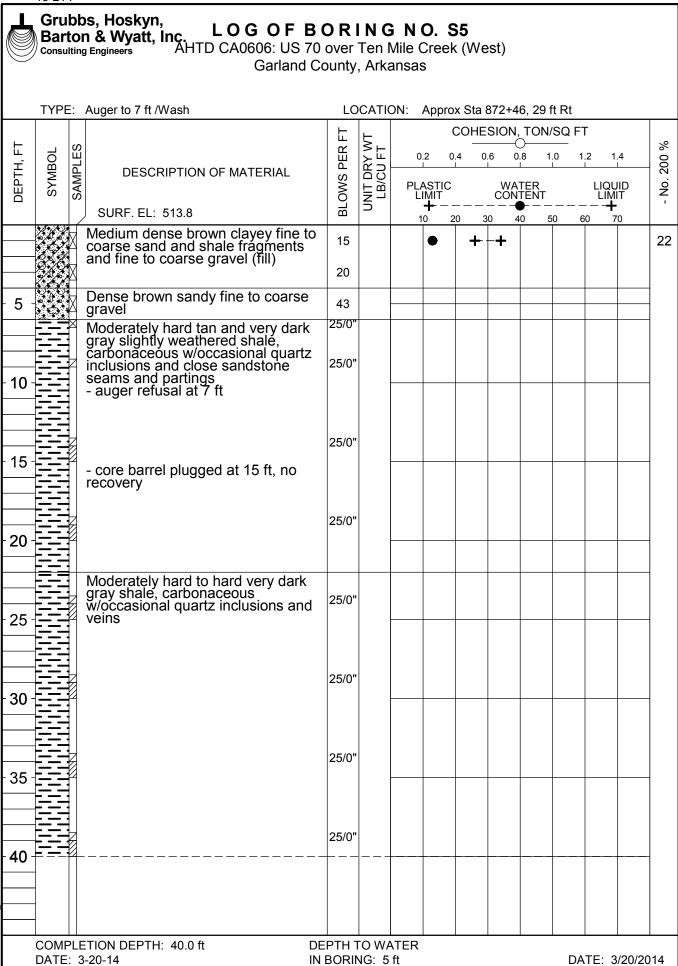
Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF BORING NO. S2B Barton & Wyatt, Inc.

Consulting Engineers

AHTD CA0606: US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (West) Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Auger to 9 ft /Wash LOCATION: Approx Sta 871+04, 20 ft Rt COHESION, TON/SQ FT **BLOWS PER FT** UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT ᇤ % Recovery SAMPLES SYMBOL RQD 0.2 0.4 0.6 8.0 1.0 1.2 - No. 200 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** PLASTIC LIMIT WATER CONTENT LIQUID % LIMIT +-SURF. EL: 513.6 10 20 30 60 70 40 50 Brown silty fine sand w/fine to coarse sandstone fragments, fine gravel and cobbles (fill for 19 access) 50/5" - water at 3 ft Dense brown sandy fine to coarse gravel 50/9" - coarse gravel and cobbles below 6 ft 30/0" Moderately hard tan and dark 30/0" gray weathered shale 10 Moderately hard dark gray and very dark gray shale, carbonaceous w/close sandstone seams and quartz veins 30 0 15 (limited recovery in both core 8 0 runs) 20 NOTE: Set 10 ft casing. 25 **DEPTH TO WATER** COMPLETION DEPTH: 21.0 ft DATE: 5-7-14 IN BORING: 3 ft DATE: 5/7/2014









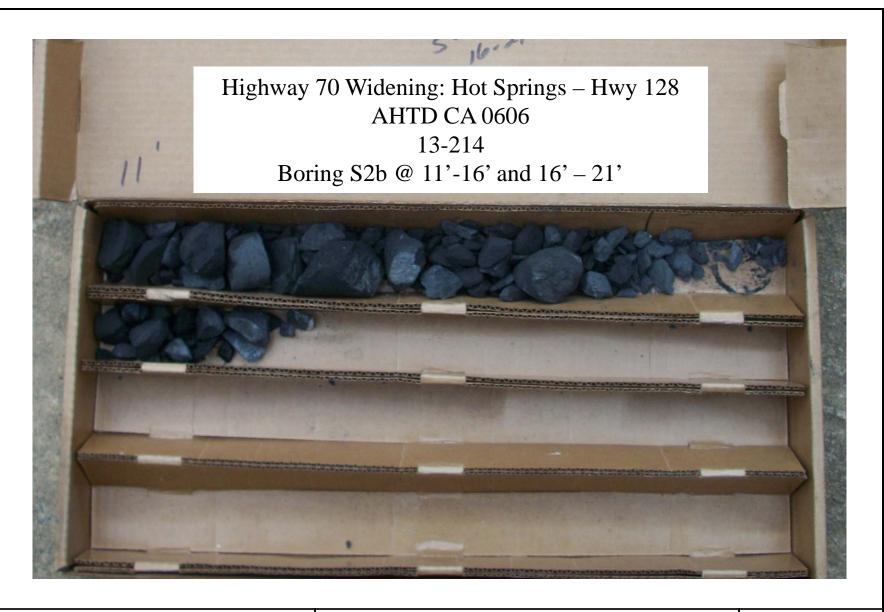


ROCK CORE PHOTOGRAPH

HWY 70 WIDENING / HOT SPRINGS – HWY 128 AHTD JOB NO. CA 0606 – GARLAND COUNTY, AR BORING S1b, 14 – 19 FT AND 19 – 24 FT

Job No. 13-214

Plate



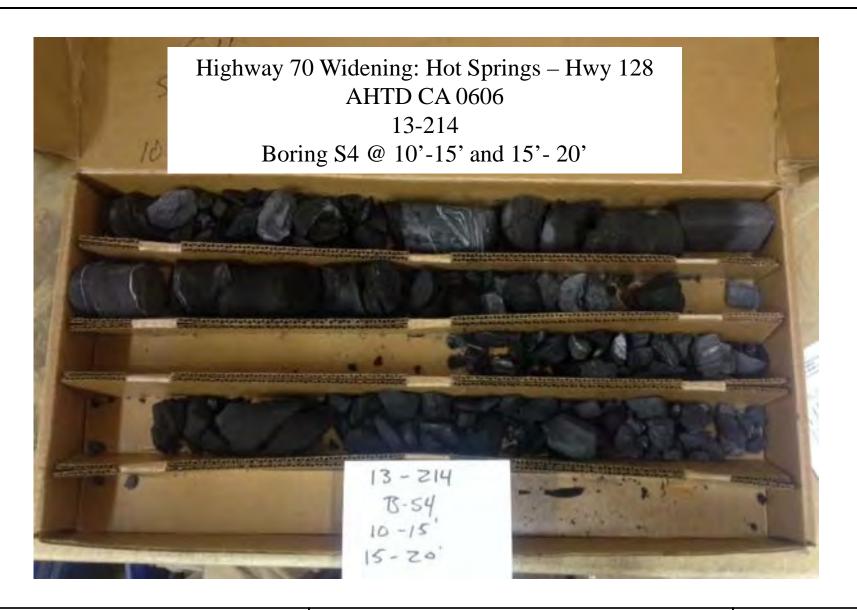


ROCK CORE PHOTOGRAPH

HWY 70 WIDENING / HOT SPRINGS – HWY 128 AHTD JOB NO. CA 0606 – GARLAND COUNTY, AR BORING S2b, 11 – 16 FT AND 16 – 21 FT

Job No. 13-214

Plate



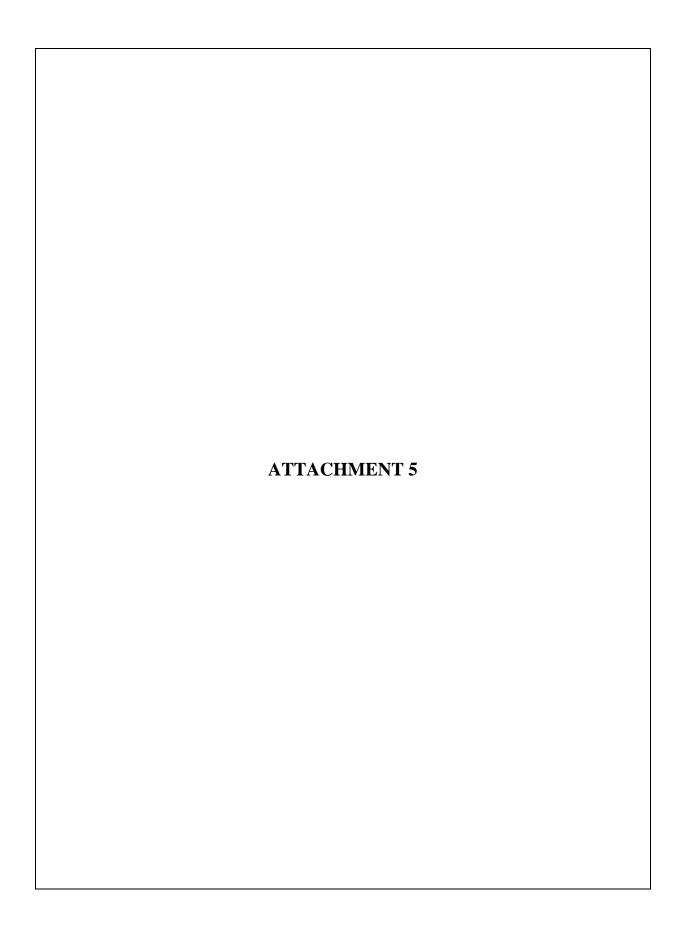


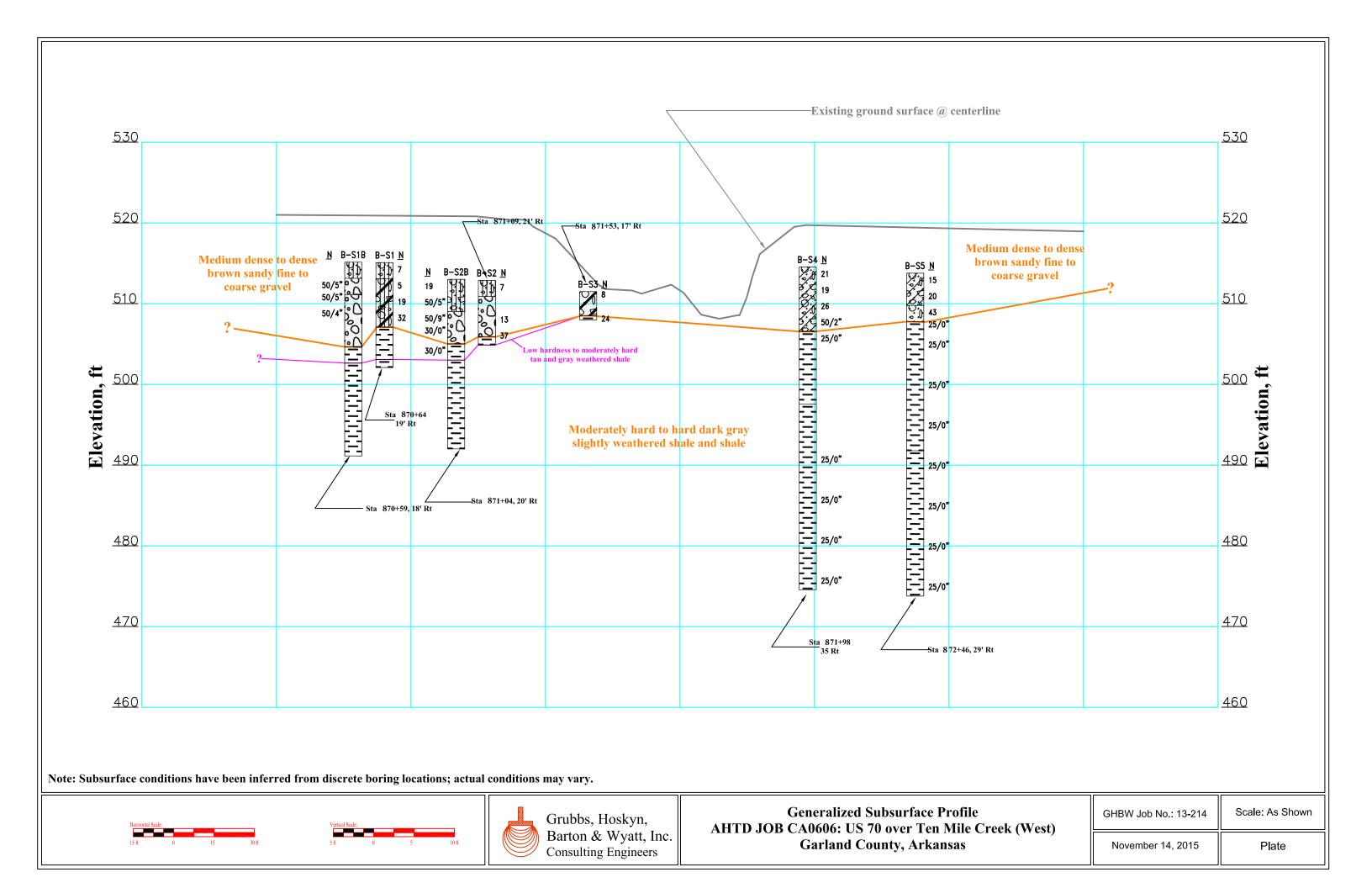
ROCK CORE PHOTOGRAPH

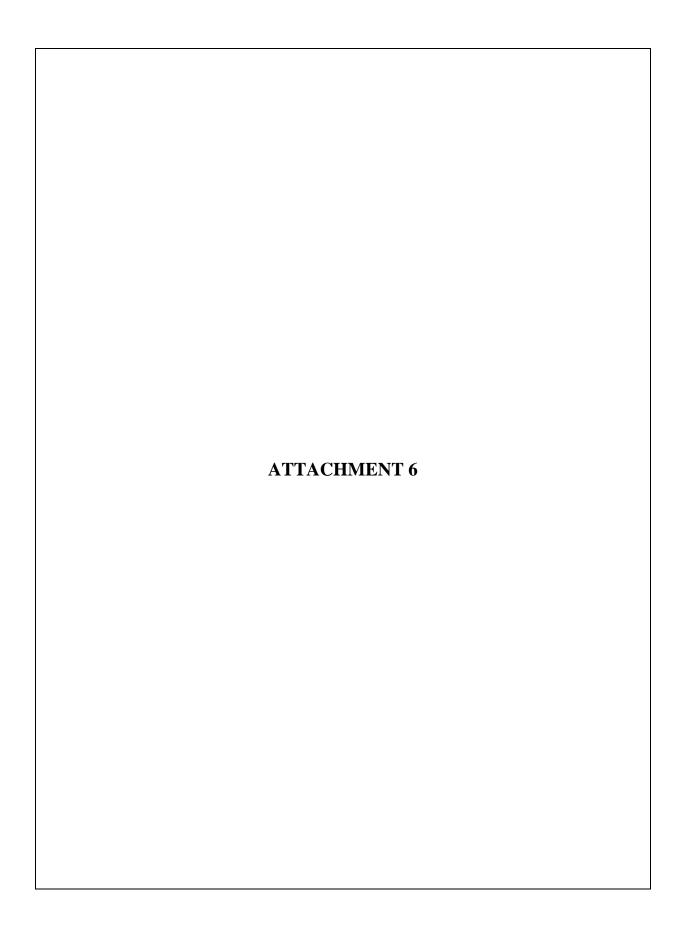
HWY 70 WIDENING / HOT SPRINGS – HWY 128 AHTD JOB NO. CA 0606 – GARLAND COUNTY, AR BORING S4, 10 – 15 FT AND 15 – 20 FT

Job No. 13-214

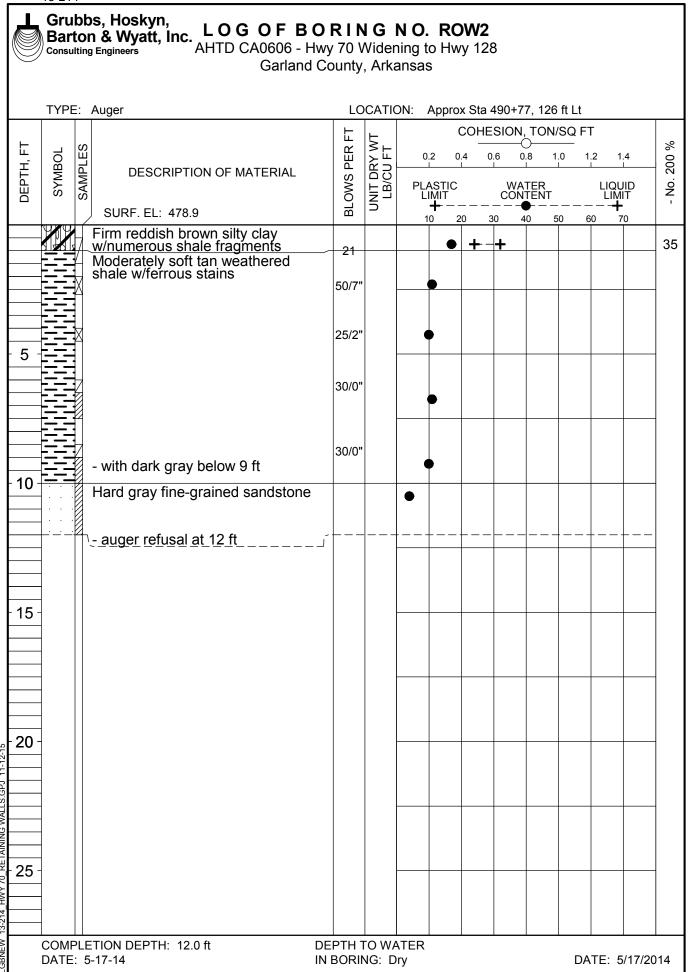
Plate







Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF BORING NO. ROW1 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Auger to 8.5 ft /Wash LOCATION: Approx Sta 489+14, 124 ft Lt ᇤ COHESION, TON/SQ FT UNIT DRY WT LB/CU FT % ᇤ **BLOWS PER** SAMPLES SYMBOL 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 200 1.2 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** LIQUID LIMIT ġ PLASTIC LIMIT + WATER CONTENT SURF. EL: 471.3 10 20 30 40 60 Stiff dark brown silty clay w/sandstone fragments and 24 25 organics Moderately hard tan and dark gray weathered shale w/ferrous stains 50/9' 25/1' 5 50/4" - light gray to dark gray with ferrous partings below 6.5 ft Moderately hard gray and dark gray slightly weathered shale w/sandstone seams 30/0 10 30/0" Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale w/sandstone seams 15 30/0' 20 30/0' - with very close sandstone seams at 24 - 28 ft 30/0" 30 30/0' 35 - with very close sandstone seams and partings below 38 ft 30/0" 40 COMPLETION DEPTH: 40.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 5-16-14 IN BORING: Dry to 8.5 ft DATE: 5/16/2014



Grubbs, Hoskyn, LOG OF BORING NO. ROW3 Barton & Wyatt, Inc. AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 Widening to Hwy 128 Consulting Engineers Garland County, Arkansas TYPE: Auger to 18.5 ft /Wash LOCATION: Approx Sta 492+39, 123 ft Lt COHESION, TON/SQ FT ᇤ , WT % ᇤ **BLOWS PER** SYMBOL DRY / 0.2 0.6 8.0 1.0 200 1.2 DEPTH, **DESCRIPTION OF MATERIAL** LIQUID LIMIT ġ PLASTIC LIMIT UNIT LB/ WATER CONTENT SURF. EL: 484.1 10 40 Stiff to very stiff brown, reddish brown and gray silty clay w/shale 24 + 25 fragments 21 Moderately soft reddish brown, light brown and light gray highly weathered shale, 30° dip ± 5 50/6 Moderately soft to moderately hard gray and dark gray weathered 50/2' 30/0 šhale 10 Moderately hard to hard gray and dark gray slightly weathered shale 30/0' 15 hard with numerous sandstone seams and quartz inclusions below 30/0" 20 30/0" 25 Moderately hard to hard dark gray shale w/occasional sandstone seams and partings 30/0" 30 30/0' 35 30/0' 40 30/0" 45 30/0" 50 COMPLETION DEPTH: 50.0 ft **DEPTH TO WATER** DATE: 5-19-14 IN BORING: Dry DATE: 5/19/2014

PROJECT: AHTD CA0606 - Hot Springs-Hwy 128 (Widening) (S) LOCATION: Garland County, Arkansas GHBW JOB No.: 13-214

Approx Sta	Offset	Approx Steepest Current Config	Slope Face Observations	Comments
494+00 to 496+00	Left	2.8H:1V	Moderately weathered shale outcrop at approx 10 ft above US 70 road grade. Shale has apparent dip of 15° South. Numerous shale and sandstone fragments along top of slope.	Drilled B-ROW1 at approx Sta 489+14, 124 ft Lt and B-ROW2 at approx Sta 490+77, 126 ft Lt and B-ROW3 at approx Sta 492+39, 123 ft Lt; cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
502+00 to 506+00	Right	2.3H:1	No outcrops in area. Numerous shale boulders along hillside. Numerous shale fragments at the base of trees along top of slope.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
518+00 to 528+00	Left	2H:1V	Moderately weathered shale exposed in access easement road at top of slope. Moderately weathered shale outcrop on South side of US 70. Shale has apparent dip of 10° Southwest.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
588+00 to 595+00	Left	1.5H:1V	Moderately weathered shale outcrops at top and bottom of slope with apparent dip of 45° South. Numerous shale and sandstone cobble along top of slope. Moderately weathered shale outcrop exposed at bottom of slope near Sta 592+00 with apparent dip of 10° North.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
600+00 to 605+00	Left	1H:1V	Moderately weathered shale outcrop approx 5 ft above US 70 road grade. Shale also exposed at approx 10 ft below top of slope. Shale has apparent dip of 20°-30° South. Numerous shale and sandstone cobbles along top of slope.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer

PROJECT: AHTD CA0606 - Hot Springs-Hwy 128 (Widening) (S) LOCATION: Garland County, Arkansas GHBW JOB No.: 13-214

Approx Sta	Offset	Approx Steepest Current Config	Slope Face Observations	Comments
670+00 to 674+00	Left	1:7H:1V	Moderately weathered shale outcrop at approx 5 ft above US 70 road grade. Moderately weathered shale exposed on slope face approx 2 ft below top of slope. Shale has apparent dip of 5°-10° North. Numerous shale and sandstone cobbles and boulders along top of slope.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
680+00 to 707+00	Left	1.4H:1V	Numerous shale fragments and sandstone cobbles scattered along slope near Sta 681+00. Moderately weathered shale outcrop approx 5 ft above US 70 road grade near Sta 702+00. Shale has apparent dip of 10°-15° North.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
789+00 to 795+00	Right	0.5H:1V	Massive novaculite outcrop exposed approx 5 ft above US 70 road grade. Novaculite is weathered at surface and has apparent dip of 85°-90° North and strike is at ±25° West. Apparent joint spacing in novaculite is 12 in. to 18 in. Fault gouge apparent in slope face. No apparent shotholes in slope face. Numerous novaculite fragments scattered across top of slope.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
799+00 to 809+00	Left	1H:1V	Massive novaculite outcrop exposed on north side of US 70. Novaculite is weathered at surface and has apparent dip of 20° North and strike of ±10° West. Fault gouge apparent in slope face. Novaculite is ripable with no apparent shotholes in slope face. Novaculite pinches out towards the east, near Sta 808+50. Highly weathered shale exposed beneath Novaculite. Shale exposed in slope face to the east of Sta 808+50. Shale has interbedded sandstone seams and layers with apparent dip of 15° North.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer

GRUBBS, HOSKYN, BARTON & WYATT, INC.

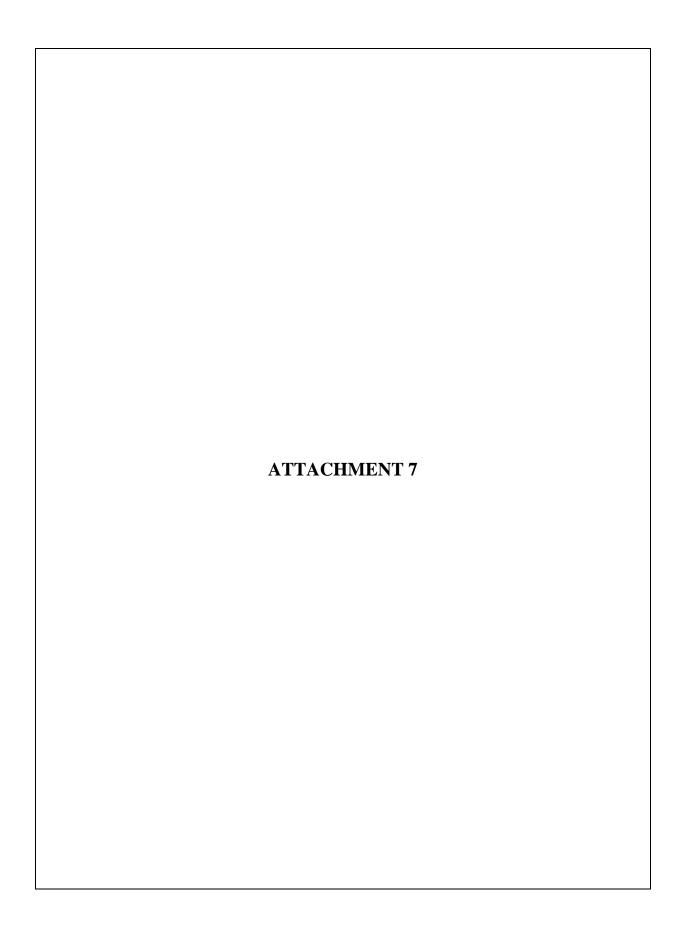
PROJECT: AHTD CA0606 - Hot Springs-Hwy 128 (Widening) (S) LOCATION: Garland County, Arkansas GHBW JOB No.: 13-214

Approx Sta	Offset	Approx Steepest Current Config	Slope Face Observations	Comments
819+00 to 827+00	Left	1.7H:1V	Moderately weathered shale outcrop exposed approx 5 ft below top of slope near Sta 820+00 with apparent dip of 5°-10° West. Moderately weathered shale outcrop exposed about 5 ft above US 70 road grade, near Sta 824+00 with apparent dip of 15°-20° North. Some minor surface slumps apparent along hillside.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
857+00 to 859+00	Right	3.7H:1V	Novaculite cobbles and boulders in stump hole approx 5 ft above US 70 road grade. Numerous novaculite fragments scattered along top of slope. No outcrops apparent in the area.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
865+00 to 868+00	Right	2H:1V	Numerous novaculite fragments and cobbles scattered across top of slope. Novaculite fragments around base of trees along hillside. No outcrops apparent in the area.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
881+00 to 883+00	Left	1H:1V	Massive novaculite outcrop exposed approx 20 ft above US 70 road grade. Novaculite is weathered near the surface and has apparent dip of 10° North.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
885+00 to 886+00	Right	2H:1V	Numerous shale fragments scattered along base of slope. Moderately weathered shale cobbles with some sandstone seams and quartz veins in stump hole at approx 10 ft below top of slope. Numerous shale and sandstone fragments at top of slope.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer

PROJECT: AHTD CA0606 - Hot Springs-Hwy 128 (Widening) (S) LOCATION: Garland County, Arkansas GHBW JOB No.: 13-214

Approx Sta	Offset	Approx Steepest Current Config	Slope Face Observations	Comments
891+00 to 893+00	Left and Right	1H:1V	Moderately weathered shale outcrop exposed at top of slope on North side of US 70. Shale has interbedded sandstone seams and layers with apparent dip of 5° South. Moderately weathered shale also exposed at top of slope on South side of US 70.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
965+00 to 967+00	Left	2H:1V	Numerous shale fragments scattered across top and bottom of slope. Moderately weathered shale fragments and cobbles in stump hole at top of slope. Few quartz cobbles scattered across top of slope. No outcrops apparent in the area.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer
		· ·		
975+00	Right	2.5H:1V	Numerous weathered shale and quartz fragments scattered across the surface and around the base of trees on top of the slope. No outcrops apparent in the area.	Cut slope faces mapped by geotechnical engineer

Plate 4 of 4





SYMBOLS AND TERMS USED ON BORING LOGS

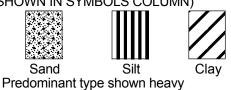
SOIL TYPES

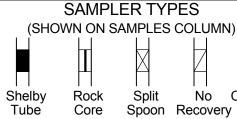
(SHOWN IN SYMBOLS COLUMN)

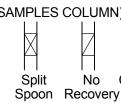














TERMS DESCRIBING CONSISTENCY OR CONDITION

COARSE GRAINED SOILS (major portion retained on No. 200 sieve): Includes (I) Clean gravels and sands, and (2) silty or clayey gravels and sands. Condition is rated according to relative density, as determined by laboratory tests.

DESCRIPTIVE TERM	N-VALUE	RELATIVE DENSIT
VERY LOOSE	0-4	0-15%
LOOSE	4-10	15-35%
MEDIUM DENSE	10-30	35-65%
DENSE	30-50	65-85%
VERY DENSE	50 and above	85-100%

FINE GRAINED SOILS (major portion passing No. 200 sieve): Includes (1) Inorganic and organic silts and clays, (2) gravelly, sandy, or silty clays, and (3) clayey silts. Consistency is rated according to shearing strength, as indicated by penetrometer readings or by unconfined compression tests.

DESCRIPTIVE TERM

VERY SOFT

SOFT

FIRM

STIFF VERY STIFF

HARD

UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

TON/SQ. FT.

Less than 0.25 0.25-0.50 0.50-1.00 1.00-2.00 2.00-4.00 4.00 and higher

NOTE: Slickensided and fissured clays may have lower unconfined compressive strengths than shown above, because of planes of weakness or cracks in the soil. The consistency ratings of such soils are based on penetrometer readings.

TERMS CHARACTERIZING SOIL STRUCTURE

SLICKENSIDED - having inclined planes of weakness that are slick and glossy in appearance. FISSURED - containing shrinkage cracks, frequently filled with fine sand or silt; usually more or less vertical.

LAMINATED - composed of thin layers of varying color and texture.

INTERBEDDED - composed of alternate layers of different soil types.

CALCAREOUS - containing appreciable quantities of calcium carbonate.

WELL GRADED - having a wide range in grain sizes and substantial amounts of all intermediate particle sizes.

POORLY GRADED - predominantly of one grain size, or having a range of sizes with some intermediate sizes missing.

Terms used on this report for describing soils according to their texture or grain size distribution are in accordance with the UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM, as described in Technical Memorandum No.3-357, Waterways Experiment Station, March 1953



Bedding Characteristics –

Lithologic

Characteristics -

Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, Inc. Consulting Engineers

BORING LOG TERMS - ROCK

ROCK TYPES (SHOWN IN SYMBOLS COLUMN)



Sandstone

2.5 to 8 in.

8 to 24 in.

More than 6 ft

2 to 6 ft









Joint <u>Spacing</u>

Characteristics – Very Close Close Moderately

 Very Close
 0.75 to 2.5 in.

 Close
 2.5 to 8 in.

 Moderately Close
 8 to 24 in.

 Wide
 2 to 6 ft

 Very Wide
 More than 6 ft

 Very Thin
 0.75 to 2.5 in.

Degree of Weathering —

Fresh — No visible signs of decomposition or discoloration. Rings under hammer impact.

Slighty Weathered - Slight discoloration inwards from open fractures, otherwise similar to fresh.

Moderately Weathered — Discoloration throughout. Weaker minerals such as feldspar decomposed. Strength somewhat less than fresh rock, but cores cannot be broken by hand or scraped by knife. Texture preserved.

Highly Weathered — Most minerals somewhat decomposed. Specimens can be broken by hand with effort or shaved with knife. Core stones present in rock mass. Texture becoming indistinct but fabric

Completely Weathered — Minerals decomposed to soil but fabric and structure preserved (Saprolite). Specimens easily crumbled or penetrated.

Residual Soil — Advanced state of decomposition resulting in plastic soils. Rock fabric and structure completely destroyed. Large volume change.

Shaly Calca Silica

Thin

Thick

Clayey

Medium

Massive

Calcareous (limy) Siliceous Sandy (Arenaceous) Silty Plastic Seams

Less than 1/16 inch 1/16 to 1/2 inch 1/2 to 12 inches

Greater than 12 inches

Stratum -Hardness-

Parting -

Seam -

Layer -

Soft (S) - Reserved for plastic material alone.

Friable (F) — Easily crumbled by hand, pulverized or reduced to powder and is too soft to be cut with a pocket knife.

Low Hardness (LH) — Can be gouged deeply or carved with a pocket knife.

Moderately Hard (MH) — Can be readily scratched by a knife blade; scratch leaves a heavy trace of dust and scratch is readily visible after the powder has been blown away.

Hard (H) — Can be scratched with difficulty; scratch produces little powder and is often faintly visible; traces of the knife steel may be visible.

Very hard (VH) — Cannot be scratched with a pocket knife. Knife steel marks left on surface.

Solution and Void Conditions —

Solid, contains no voids Vuggy (pitted) Vesicular (igneous) Porous

Porous Cavities Cavernous

Swelling Properties -

Nonswelling Swelling

Slaking Properties —

Nonslaking

Slakes slowly on exposure Slakes readily on exposure

Rock Quality

Designation (RQD) -

RQD (Percent)
Greater than 90
T5 - 90
50 - 75
25 - 50
Less than 25

Diagnostic Description
Excellent
Good
Fair
Poor
Very Poor

Texture -

Fine — Barely seen with naked eye Medium — Barely seen up to 1/8 in. Coarse — 1/8 in. to 1/4 in.

Structure -

Bedding Flat - 0° - 5°

Gently Dipping $-5^{\circ}-35^{\circ}$ Moderately Dipping $-55^{\circ}-85^{\circ}$ Steeply Dipping $-55^{\circ}-85^{\circ}$

Fractures, scattered Open

Cemented or Tight Fractures, closely spaced Open

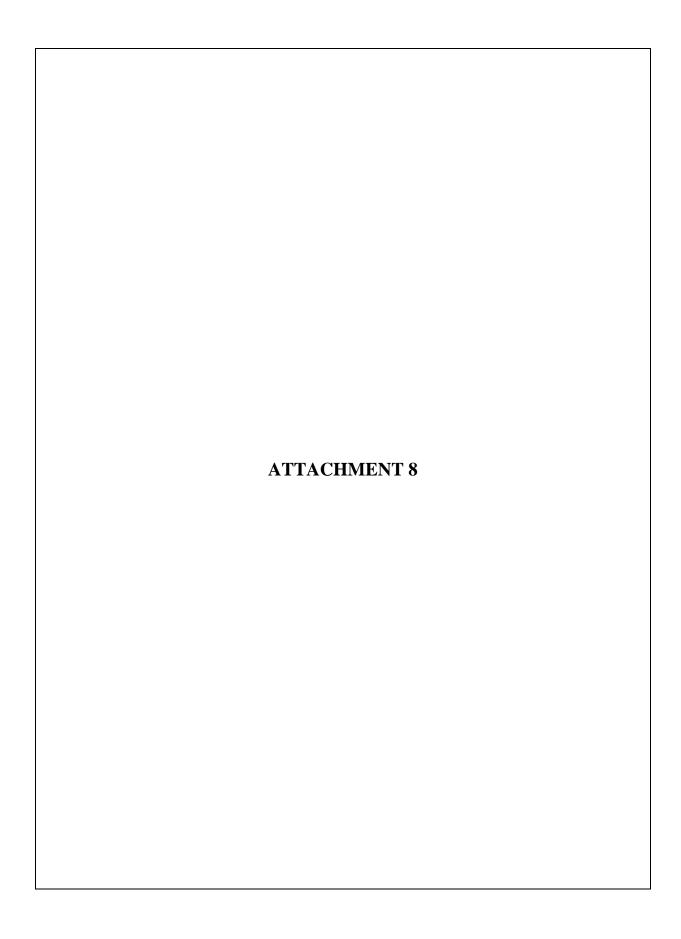
Cemented or Tight Brecciated (Sheared and Fragmented)

Open

Cemented or Tight

Joints

Faulted Slickensides



BORING/TEST	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LIQUID	ATTERBERG PLASTIC	LIMITS PLASTICITY					E ANA					UNIFIED	AASHTO
PIT No.	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.		#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
1	0.5-1.5	10	29	19	10	100	100	100	100	86	69	58	47	31	SC	A-2-4
TP-2	2.5-3.5	19	46	36	10									17	GC	A-2-4
3	2.5-3.5	14	32	22	10	100	100	100	89	65	55	44	34	26	GC	A-2-4
TP-4	0.5-1.5	12	31	22	9									16	GC	A-2-4
TP-5	0.5-1.5	19	36	26	10	100	100	100	96	71	58	49	38	32	GC	A-2-4
TP-6	0.5-1.5	12	29	20	9	100	100	86	56	46	39	34	28	20	GC	A-2-4
TP-6	2.5-3.5	16	21	17	4									48	GC-GM	A-4
8	2.5-2.8	15	43	28	15	100	100	100	100	93	76	58	43	33	SC	A-2-7
TP-9	0.5-1.5	15	27	22	5									29	GC-GM	A-2-4
TP-14	0.5-1.5	13	47	28	19	100	100	78	66	50	40	32	23	18	GC	A-2-7
15	0.5-1.5	8				100	100	100	100	74	59	44	25	13	SC	A-2-4
15	4-5	19	44	25	19	100	100	100	100	91	76	63	49	41	SC	A-2-4 A-7-6
13	4-3	19	44	23	17	100	100	100	100	71	70	03	49	41	SC	A-7-0
TP-16	0.5-1.5	5	21	16	5	100	100	90	81	51	35	25	13	7	GW-GM	A-1-a
TP-16	3-4	16	35	22	13									35	GC	A-2-6

BORING/TEST	SAMPLE	WATER		ATTERBERG	LIMITS										UNIFIED	AASHTO
PIT No.	DEPTH	CONTENT		PLASTIC	PLASTICITY				_						CLASS.	CLASS.
	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.		3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200		
17	2.5-3.5	13	25	19	6	100	100	100	90	82	72	64	51	35	SC-SM	A-2-4
TP-18	0.5-1.5	16	36	24	12									32	GC	A-2-6
TP-18	2-3	17	32	23	9									33	GC	A-2-4
TP-19	0.5-1.5	14	35	25	10							-	-	15	GC	A-2-4
TP-20	0.5-1.5	10	35	22	13									13	GC	A-2-6
TP-21	0.5-1.5	11	37	21	16									15	GC	A-2-6
TP-22	0.5-1.5	13	35	22	13									15	GC	A-2-6
TP-23	0.5-1.5	17	36	25	11	100	100	83	72	59	47	38	29	22	GC	A-2-6
TP-26	0.5-1.5	15	29	21	8	100	100	100	63	51	41	35	29	24	GC	A-2-4
TP-27	0.5-1.5	24	41	26	15									61	CL	A-7-6
TP-27	3.5-4.5	16	21	16	5					-				68	CL-ML	A-4
TP-28	0.5-1.5	9	32	19	13	100	100	100	75	61	41	29	21	17	GC	A-2-6
TP-29	0.5-1.5	19	43	23	20	100	100	100	100	82	76	71	67	57	CL	A-7-6

BORING/TEST	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LIQUID	ATTERBERG PLASTIC	LIMITS PLASTICITY									UNIFIED	AASHTO	
PIT No.	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.	3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
TP-30	0.5-1.5	21	44	23	21									71	CL	A-7-6
TP-31	0.5-1.5	19	26	20	6									59	CL-ML	A-4
1P-31	0.3-1.3	19	20	20	0									39	CL-MIL	A-4
TP-33	0.5-1.5	14	29	18	11									61	CL	A-6
34	0.5-1.5	16		Non Plas	stic	100	100	100	100	82	62	52	39	26	SM	A-4
TP-35	0.5-1.5	14	26	19	7	100	100	100	93	77	69	64	57	48	GC-GM	A-4
TP-36	0.5-1.5	7	21	16	5	100	100	67	65	34	28	22	15	11	GW-GM	A-1-a
TP-36	4-5	29	57	29	28									87	СН	A-7-6
TD 27	0.5-1.5	7	18	15	3	100	100	100	93	50	34	23	15	10	GW-GM	A-1-a
TP-37 TP-37	5-6	14	28	17	11	100			93					55	CL	A-1-a A-6
11-37	3-0	14	20	17	11									33	CL	71-0
TP-38	0.5-1.5	28	70	32	38	100	100	100	100	96	94	91	87	84	СН	A-7-5
TP-39	0.5-1.5	15	34	21	13	100	100	87	84	58	45	36	27	21	GC	A-2-6
11-37	0.5-1.5	13	34	21	13	100	100	07	04	36	73	30	21	21	GC	71-2-0
TP-41	0.5-1.5	16	34	20	14									33	GC	A-2-6
TP-42	0.5-1.5	18	33	23	10	100	100	89	86	68	56	47	37	31	GC	A-2-4

BORING/TEST	SAMPLE	WATER		ATTERBERG						VE ANA					UNIFIED	AASHTO
PIT No.	DEPTH	CONTENT	LIQUID	PLASTIC	PLASTICITY					ENT P					CLASS.	CLASS.
	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.	3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200		
TP-43	0.5-1.5	8	25	21	4									10	GW-GM	A-2-4
TP-44	0.5-1.5	7	27	23	4									9	GW-GM	A-2-4
TP-44	2-3	6	27	18	9									12	GW-GC	A-2-4
TP-45	0.5-1.5	15	26	21	5									37	GC-GM	A-4
TP-45	2.5-3.5	10	23	19	4	100	100	67	53	33	26	21	17	14	GC-GM	A-1-a
TP-46	0.5-1.5	16	24	20	4	100	100	100	96	88	75	66	57	52	CL-ML	A-4
TP-47	0.5-1.5	23	49	30	19									49	GC	A-7-5
TP-49	0.5-1.5	21	46	29	17									41	GC	A-7-6
TP-49	3.5-4.5	25	43	24	19									79	CL	A-7-6
TP-51	0.5-1.5	21	39	28	11									37	GC	A-6
TP-52	0.5-1.5	25	56	28	28									82	СН	A-7-6
TP-52	3-4	28	76	38	38									83	MH	A-7-5
TP-53	0.5-1.5	26	50	32	18									58	MH	A-7-5

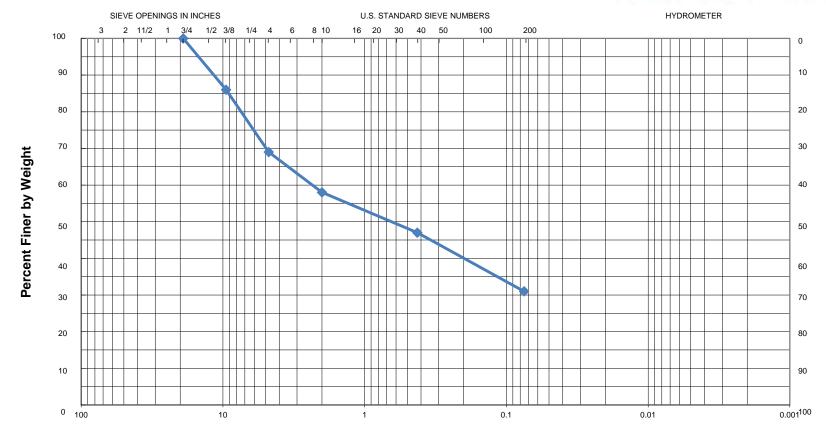
BORING/TEST	SAMPLE	WATER		ATTERBERG											UNIFIED	AASHTO
PIT No.	DEPTH	CONTENT	LIQUID	PLASTIC	PLASTICITY	2:						G #10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
	(ft)	(%)	LIMIT	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in.	3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200		
TP-54	0.5-1.5	25	48	27	21									61	CL	A-7-6
TP-55	2.5-3.5	27	62	34	28									94	МН	A-7-5
TP-56	0.5-1.5	25	49	31	18									63	ML	A-7-5
TP-56	4.5-5.5	30	71	33	38									89	МН	A-7-5
TP-57	0.5-1.5	25	53	32	21									63	МН	A-7-5
113	2.5-3.5	12	31	22	9	100	100	100	84	49	36	26	18	13	GC	A-2-4
	0.1	1.5	2.5	21	15	100	100	0.5	0.7	70	52		44	22	aa	1.2.6
TP-1A	0-1	15	36	21	15	100	100	95	87	79	72	57	44	32	SC	A-2-6
TP-3A	0.5-1.5	11	37	24	13	100	100	72	66	58	50	41	30	24	GC	A-2-6
TP-4A	0.5-1.5	13	47	29	18	100	100	83	73	60	47	34	21	18	GC	A-2-7
TP-5A	0.5-1.5	17	28	22	6	100	79	74	68	55	46	37	30	23	GC-GM	A-1-b
TP-5A	4-5	16	22	18	4	100	85	78	74	68	61	53	47	38	GC-GM	A-4
TP-6A	0.5-1.5	23	35	24	11									56	CL	A-6
TP-6A	2-3	14	26	20	6									70	CL-ML	A-4

BORING/TEST	SAMPLE DEPTH	WATER CONTENT	LIQUID	ATTERBERG PLASTIC	LIMITS PLASTICITY										UNIFIED	AASHTO
PIT No.	(ft)	(%)	LIQUID	LIMIT	INDEX	3 in.	2 in.	1 in.		3/8 in.	#4	#10	#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.
TP-7A	0.5-1.5	5	23	17	6	100	100	64	56	42	34	26	19	15	GC-GM	A-1-a
TP-9A	0.5-1.5	20	47	26	21	100	100	97	88	78	71	63	56	50	CL	A-7-6
TP-10A	0.5-1.5	10	27	20	7									60	CL-ML	A-4
TP-10A	3.5-4.5	18	69	35	34									85	MH	A-7-5
C-6	0.5-2	6	-	NON PLA	STIC	100	100	100	93	60	38	25	16	8	GW-GM	A-1-a
C-6	2-3.5	8	27	17	10	100	100	100	95	73	55	42	34	26	GC	A-2-4
C-6	3.5-5	19	31	19	12	100	100	100	100	100	98	93	87	78	CL	A-6
S4	4.5-5.5	7	26	20	6	100	100	100	92	58	40	28	17	11	GW-GM	A-1-a
S5	2.5-3.5	13	34	26	8	100	100	89	89	77	62	49	32	22	SC	A-2-4

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

	RAVEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-1, 0.5-1.5 ft

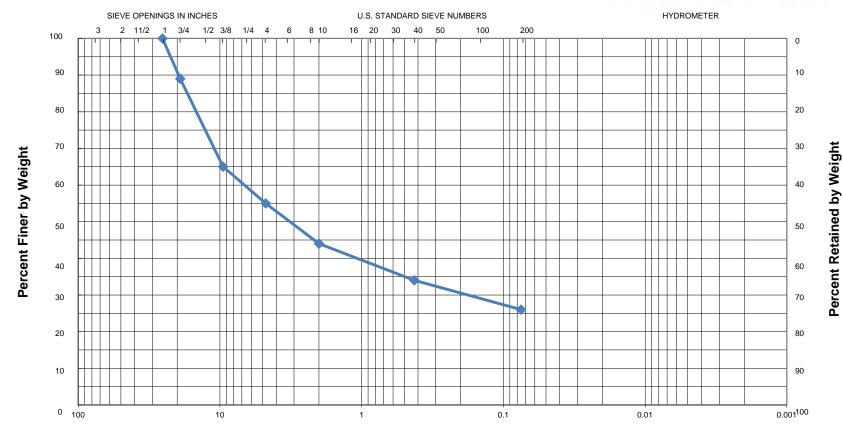
Atterberg Limits: LL = 29, PL = 19, PI = 10

Desciption: Tan and gray silty clay and shale fragments

crushed stone, and fines and(fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

GRAV	/EL		SAND		SILT	OR	$CI\Delta V$
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-3, 2.5-3.5 ft

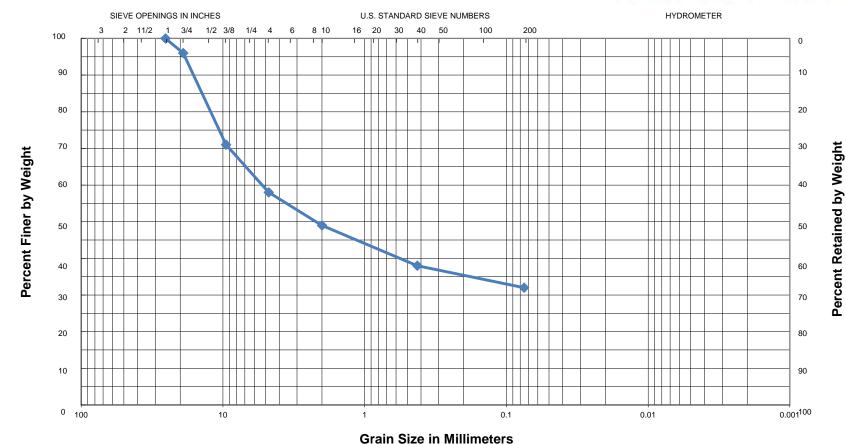
Atterberg Limits: LL = 29, PL = 19, PI = 10

Desciption: Tan and gray silty clay and shale and

sandstone fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRA	VEL	SAND			CUT	OB	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT	OR	CLAY

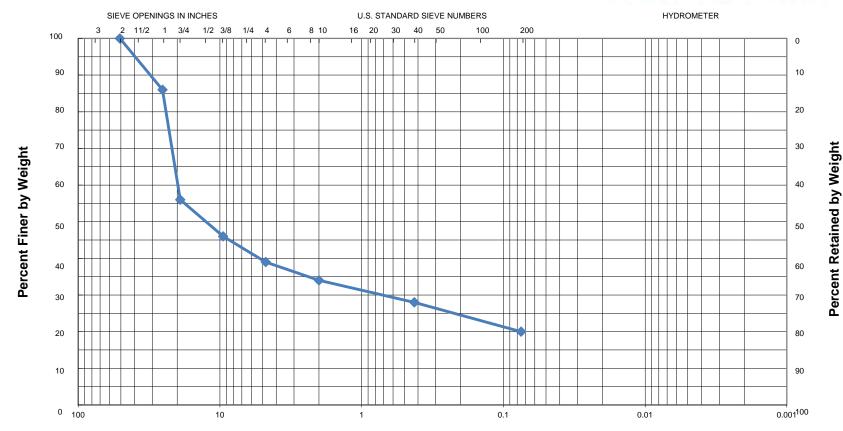
Sample: TP-5, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 36, PL = 26, PI = 10

Description: Brown silty clay with shale fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	JIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-6, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 29, PL = 20, PI = 9

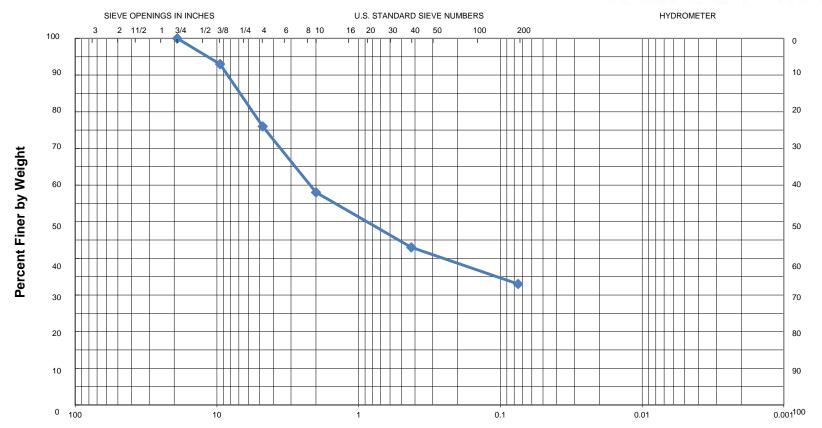
Description: Reddish tan and brown silty clay with shale and

sandstone fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	JIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: Boring 8, 2.5-2.8 ft

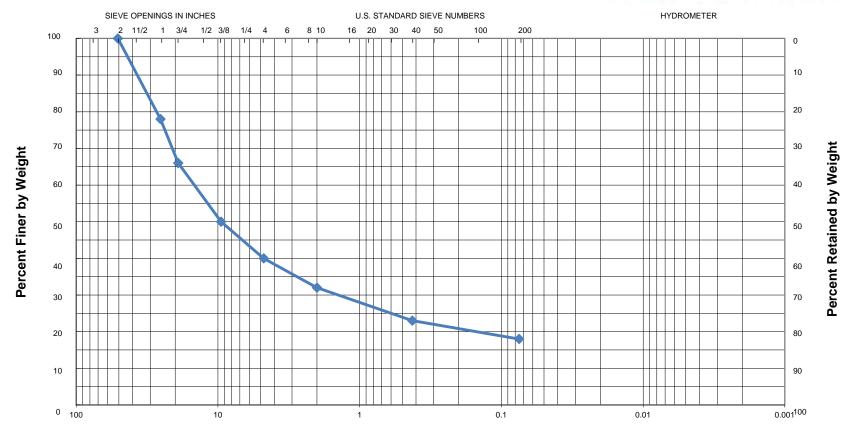
Atterberg Limits: LL = 43, PL = 28, PI = 15

Description: Tan and dark gray weathered shale with

clay seams

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

GRAVEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE FIN	IE COARS	MEDIUM	FINE	J SIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-14, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 47, PL = 28, PI = 19

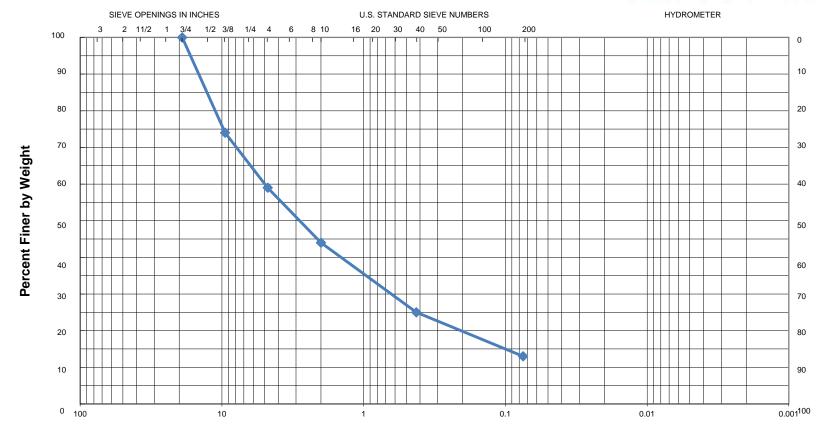
Description: Reddish brown clayey fine to coarse

gravel and sandstone fragments (fill)

SIZE **CURVE GRAIN**



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

GRAVI	EL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	OIL1	OIX	CLAT	

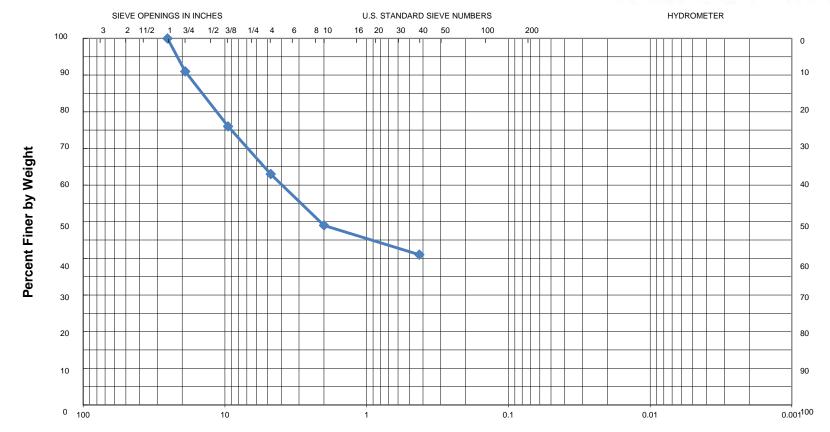
Sample: Boring 15, 0.5-1.5 ft

Description: Gray shale fragments with some silty clay (fill) Classification: USCS = SC; AASHTO = A-2-4

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI		CLAT

Sample: Boring 15, 4-5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 44, PL = 25, PI = 19

Description: Gray, tan and reddish tan silty clay with

shale and sandstone fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI		CLAT

Sample: TP-16, 0.5-1.5 ft

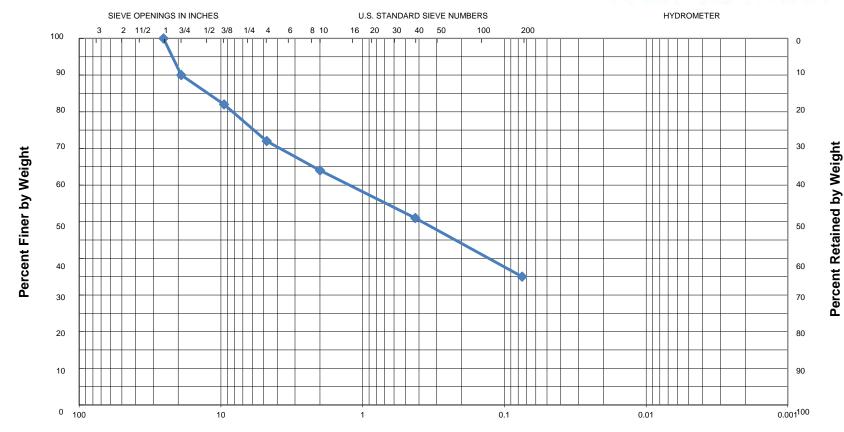
Atterberg Limits: LL = 25, PL = 19, PI = 6

Description: Reddish tan and tan sillty clay with shale

and shale fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	JIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: Boring 17, 2.5-3.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 25, PL = 19, PI = 6

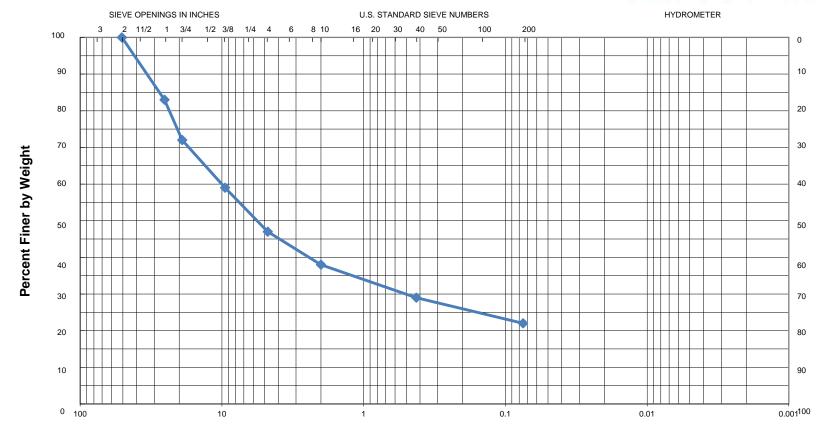
Description: Tan silty clay with fine sand and some fine

to coarse gravel and shale fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	JIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-23, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 36, PL = 25, PI = 11

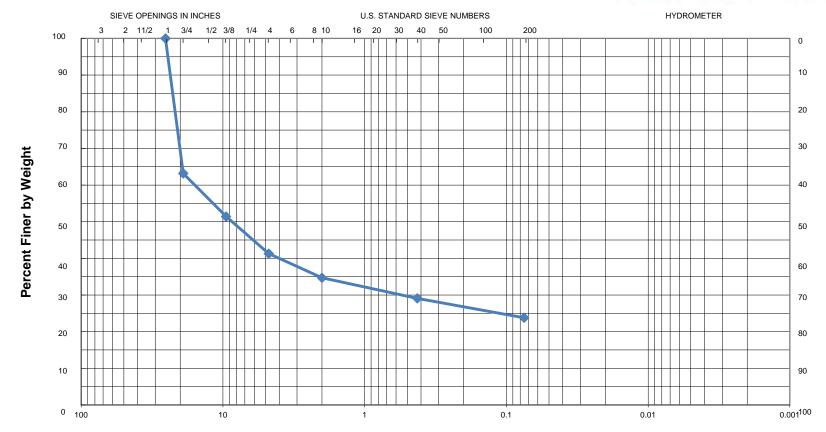
Description: Dark brown and tan silty clay and shale

and sandstone fragments (fill)

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

	GRAVEL		SAND	SILT	OR	CLAV		
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-26, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 29, PL = 21, PI = 8

Description: Gray, brown and tan silty clay with

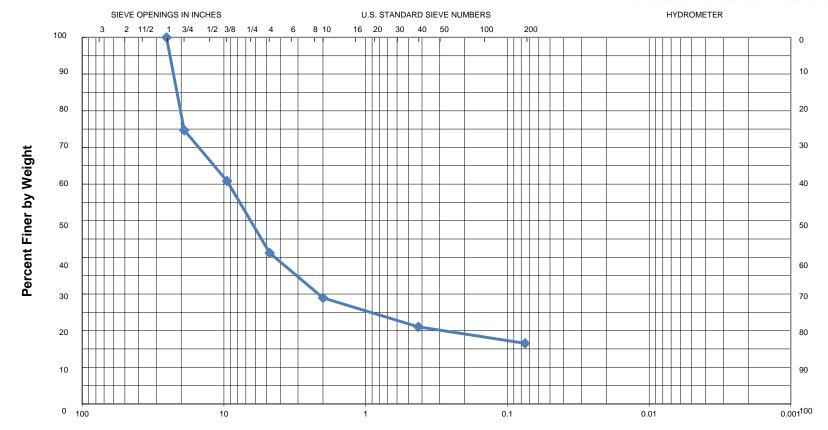
shale fragments (fill)

Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-4

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

	GRAVEL		SAND	SILT	OR	CLAV		
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-28, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 32, PL = 19, PI = 13

Description: Brown clayey fine to coarse

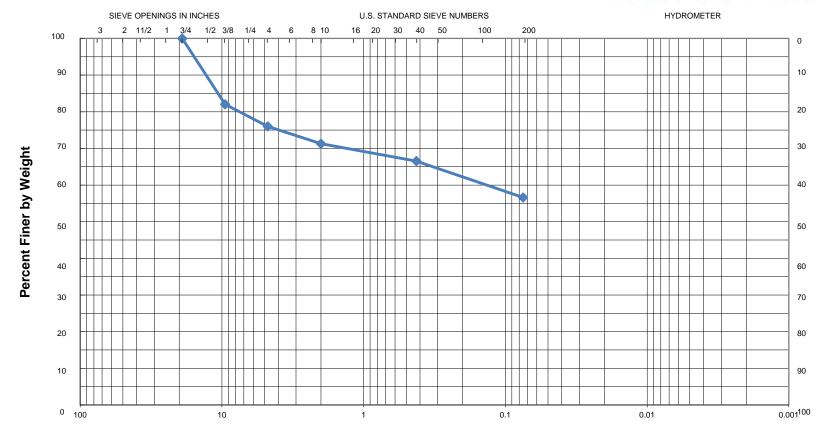
gravel with cobbles (fill)

Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

	GRAVEL		SAND	SILT	OR	CLAV		
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-29, 0.5-1.5 ft

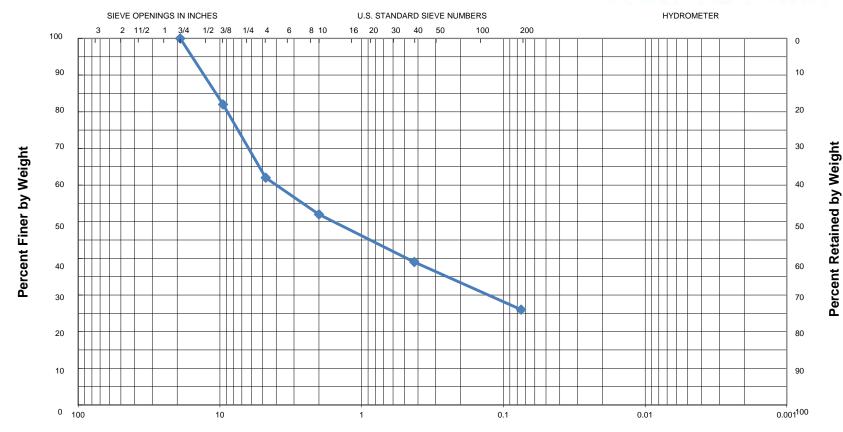
Atterberg Limits: LL = 43, PL = 23, PI = 20

Description: Reddish brown silty clay with fine to coarse gravel and cobbles (fill)

Classification: USCS = CL; AASHTO = A-7-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRA	GRAVEL		SAND	SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	J SIL1	OIX	CLAT

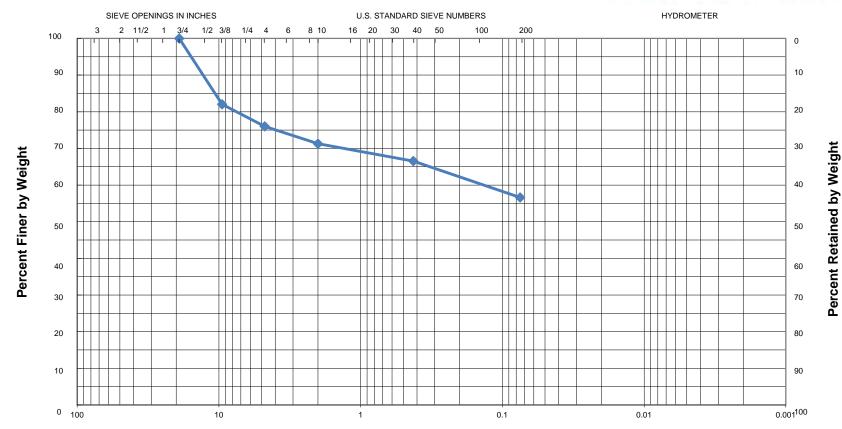
Sample: Boring 34, 0.5-1.5 ft Atterberg Limits: Non-Plastic Description: Reddish tan and tan fine sandy silt

with shale fragments

Classification: USCS = SM; AASHTO = A-4

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

	GRAVEL		SAND	SILT	OR	CLAV		
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-35, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 26, PL = 19, PI = 7

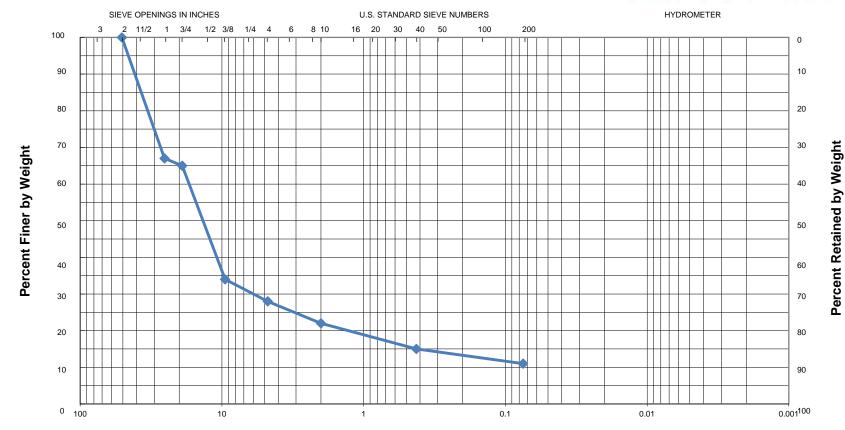
Description: Gray, dark brown, and tan silty clay with fine

to coarse gravel and shale fragments (fill)

Classification: USCS = GC-GM; AASHTO = A-4

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

	GRAVEL		SAND	SILT	OR	CLAV		
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-36, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 21, PL = 16, PI = 5

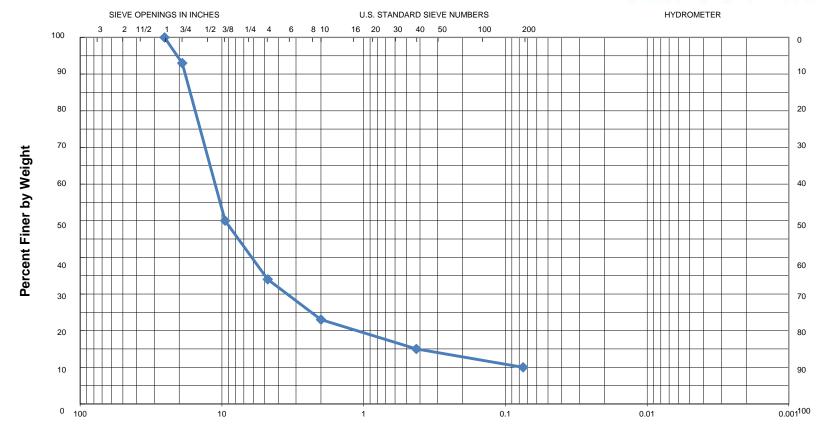
Description: Tan novaculite fragments with slightly clayey (fill)

Classification: USCS = GW-GM; AASHTO = A-1-a

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

GRAVEL		SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	JIE1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-37, 0.5-1.5 ft

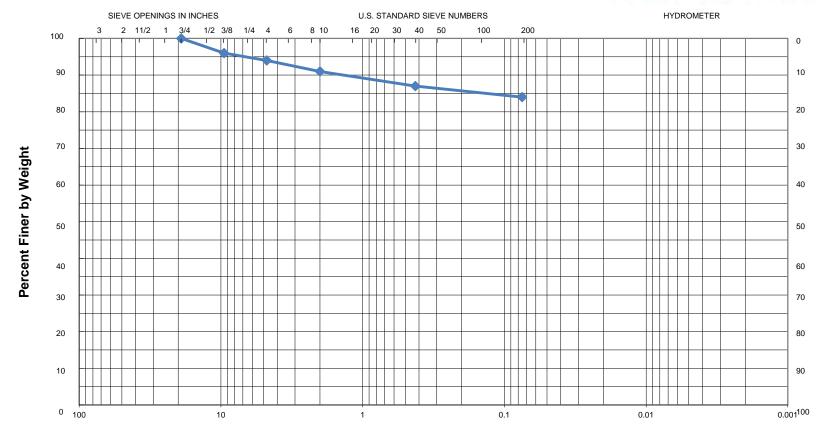
Atterberg Limits: LL = 18, PL = 15, PI = 3

Description: Tan novaculite fragments with silt (fill) Classification: USCS = GW-GM; AASHTO = A-1-a

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

GRAVEL			SAND	SII T	OR	CLAV		
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OK	CLAT	

Sample: TP-38, 0.5-1.5 ft

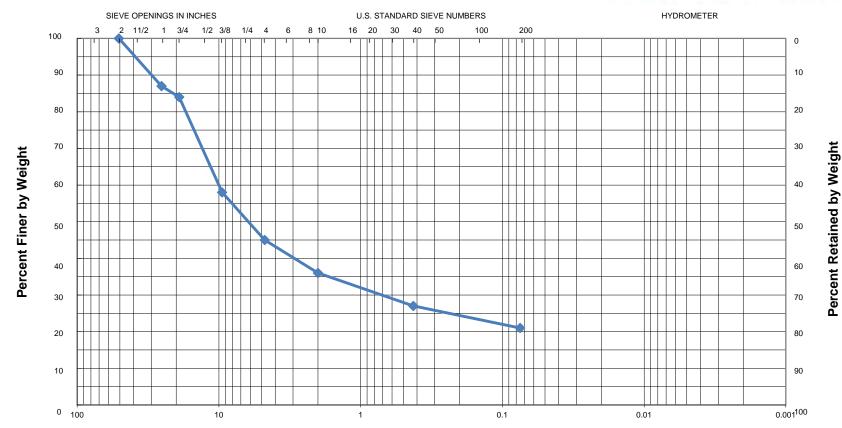
Atterberg Limits: LL = 70, PL = 32, PI = 38

Description: Tan silty clay with some crushed stone (fill)

Classification: USCS = CH; AASHTO = A-7-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

	GRAVEL		SAND	SILT	OR	CLAV		
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

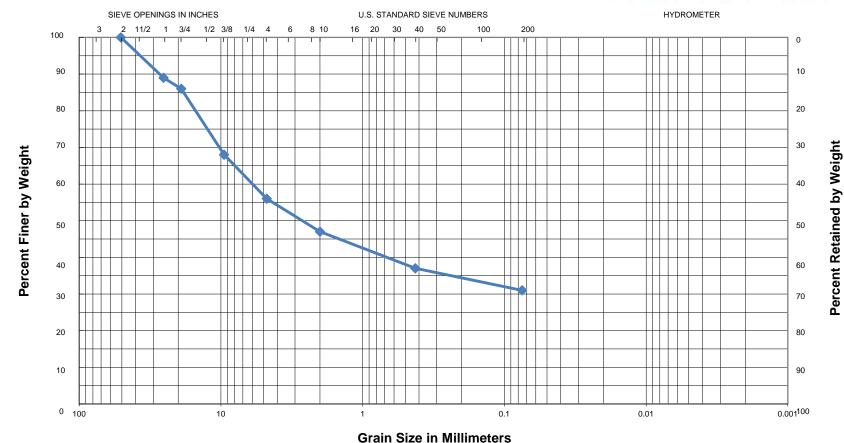
Sample: TP-39, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 34, PL = 21, PI = 13

Description: Tan clayey fine to coarse gravel (fill) Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRAVEL		SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-42, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 33, PL = 23, PI = 10

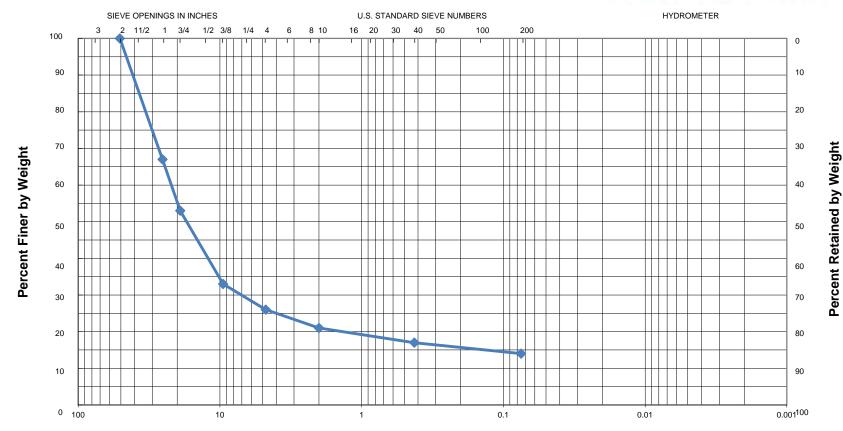
Description: Gray, tan and reddish brown silty clay with

shale and novaculite fragments (fill)

Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-4

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

	GRAVEL		SAND	SILT	OR	CLAV		
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-45, 2.5-3.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 23, PL = 19, PI = 4

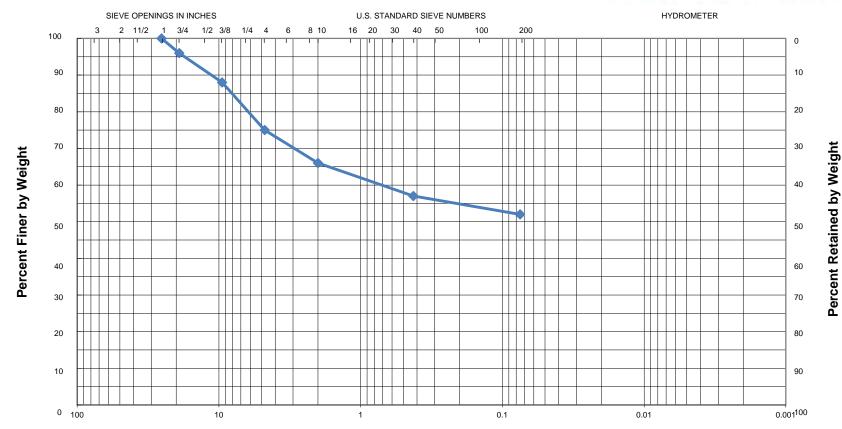
Description: Brown and reddish tan silty clay with

crushed stone and organics (fill)

Classification: USCS = GC-GM; AASHTO = A-1-a

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

	RAVEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-46, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 24, PL = 20, PI = 4

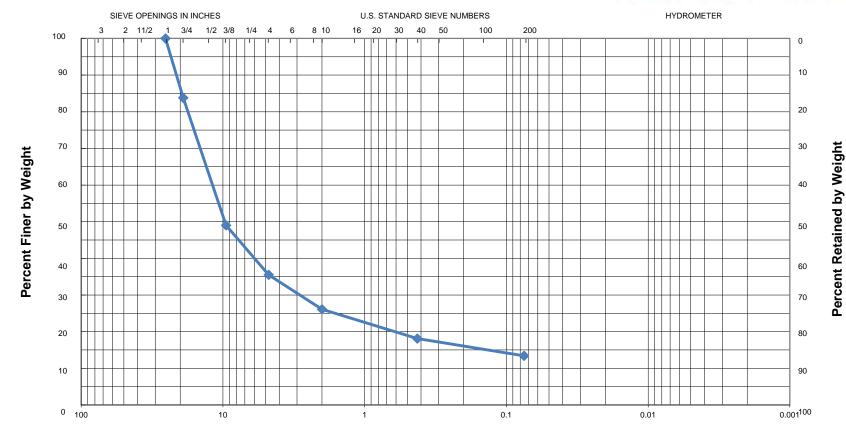
Description: Gray, dark brown, and tan silty clay with

sandstone and novaculite fragments (fill)

Classification: USCS = CL-ML; AASHTO = A-4

SIZE **CURVE GRAIN**





Grain Size in Millimeters

	RAVEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: Boring 113, 2.5-3.5 ft

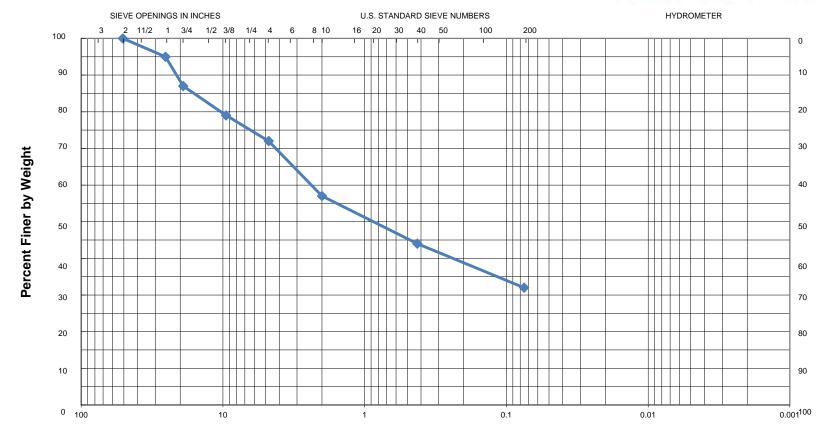
Atterberg Limits: LL = 32, PL = 19, PI = 13

Description: Dark gray, tan and gray shale fragments with silty clay (fill) Classification: **USCS = GC**; **AASHTO = A-2-4**

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

GRA	VEL	SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	J SIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-1A, 0-1 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 36, PL = 21, PI = 15

Description: Reddish tan and tan silty clay with sandstone

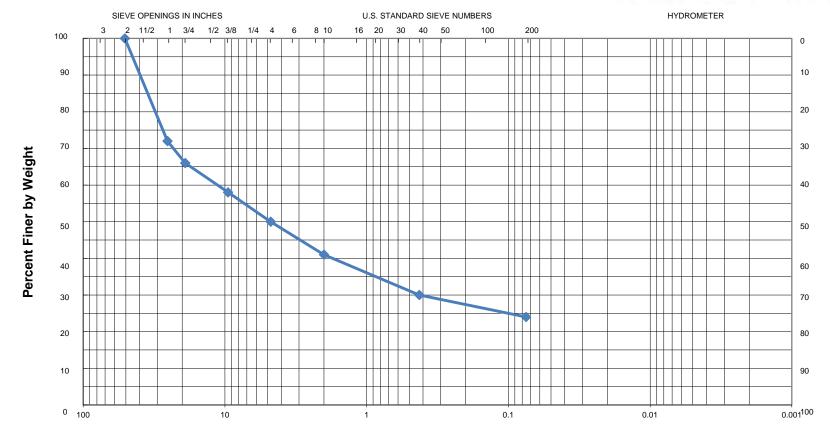
and shale fragments (fill)

Classification: USCS = SC; AASHTO = A-2-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

GRA	VEL	SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	J SIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-3A, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 37, PL = 24, PI = 13

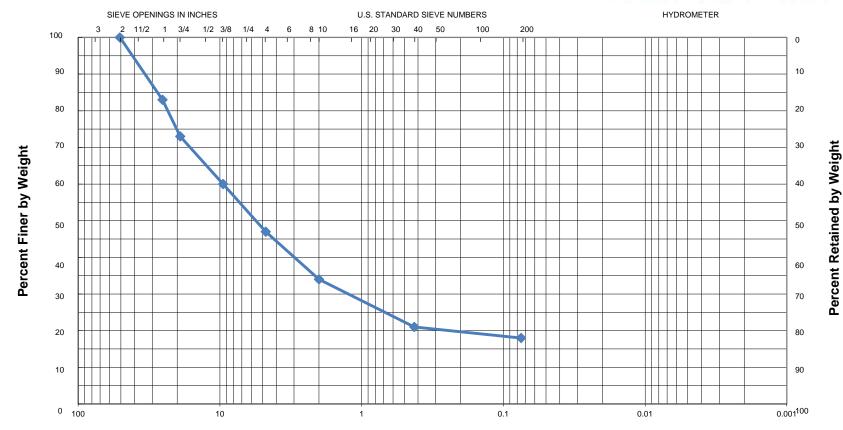
Description: Reddish tan and tan silty clay with

sandstone fragments

Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

GRAV	/EL		SAND		SILT	OR	$CI\Delta V$
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-4A, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 47, PL = 29, PI = 18

Description: Reddish tan silty clay with sandstone

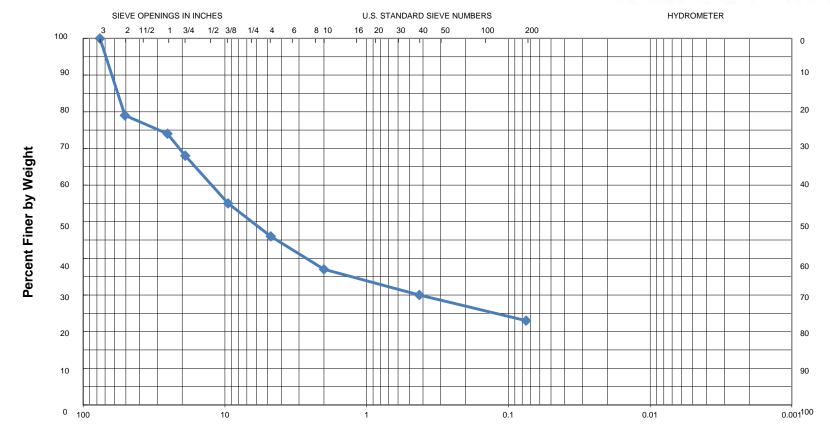
and shale fragments

Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-7

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

	RAVEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-5A, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 28, PL = 22, PI = 6

Description: Reddish tan, gray and tan silty clay with shale

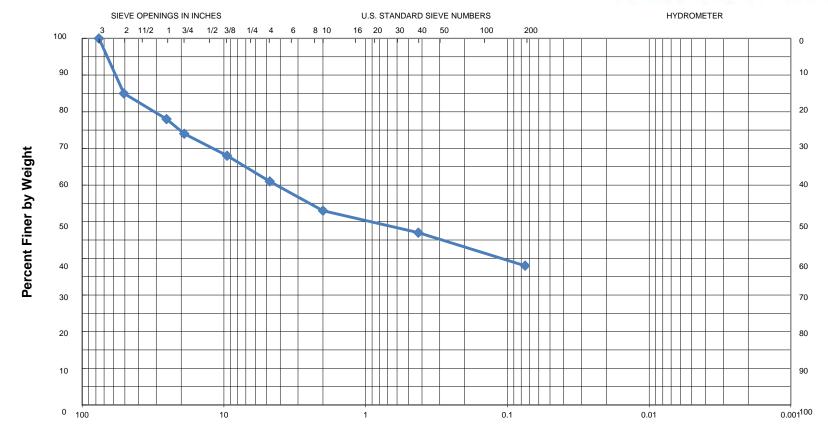
and sandstone fragments (fill)

Classification: USCS = GC-GM; AASHTO = A-1-b

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

	RAVEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-5A, 4-5 ft

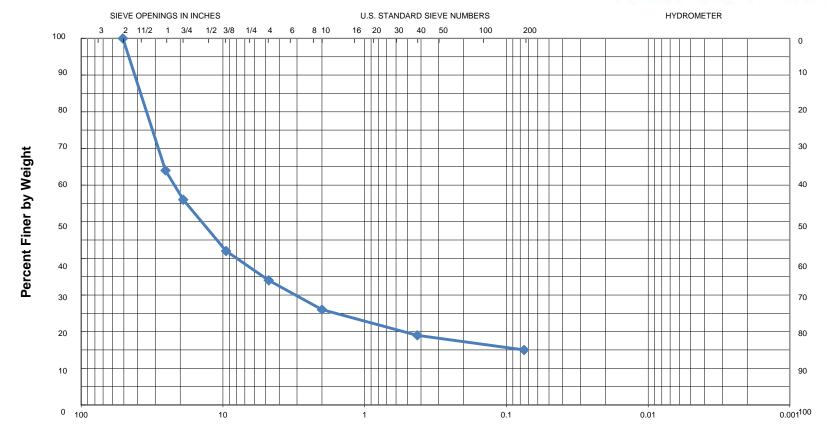
Atterberg Limits: LL = 22, PL = 18, PI = 4

Description: Tan clayey silt with shale fragments Classification: USCS = GC-GM; AASHTO = A-4

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

GRAVEL	_	SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	JIE1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: TP-7A, 0.5-1.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 23, PL = 17, PI = 6

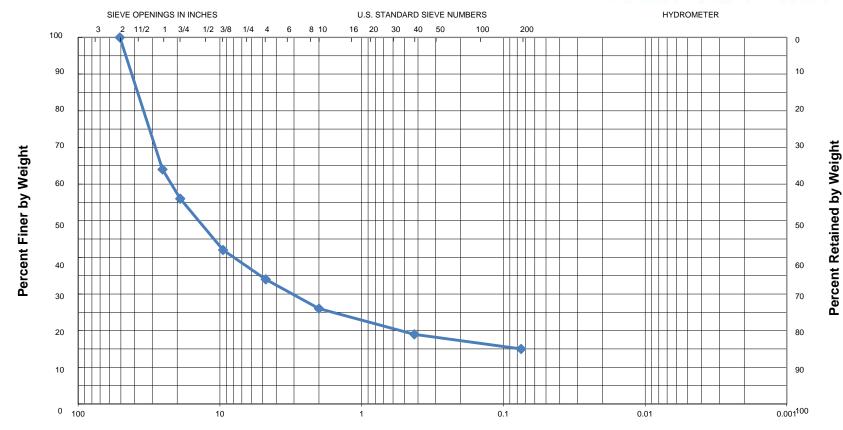
Description: Reddish tan clayey silt, sandy

with numerous novaculite fragments

Classification: USCS = GC-GM; AASHTO = A-1-a

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

	RAVEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

Sample: TP-9A, 0.5-1.5 ft

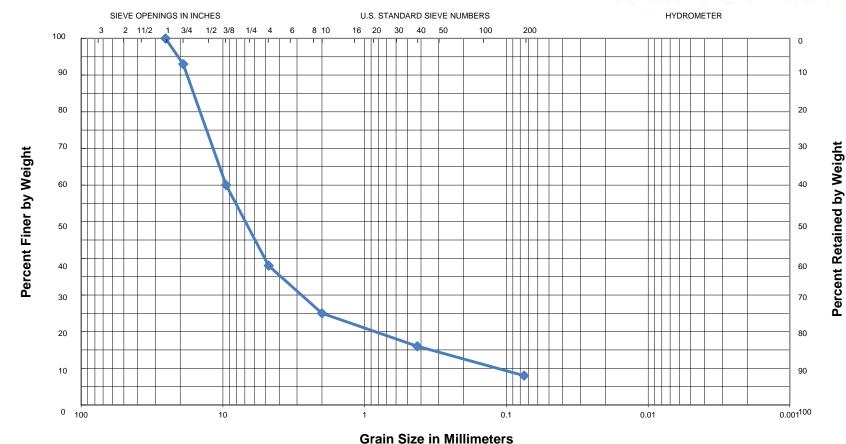
Atterberg Limits: LL = 47, PL = 26, PI = 21

Description: Gray and reddish tan silty clay with shale fragments (fill)

Classification: USCS = CL; AASHTO = A-7-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRAVEL	_	SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	JIE1	OIX	CLAT

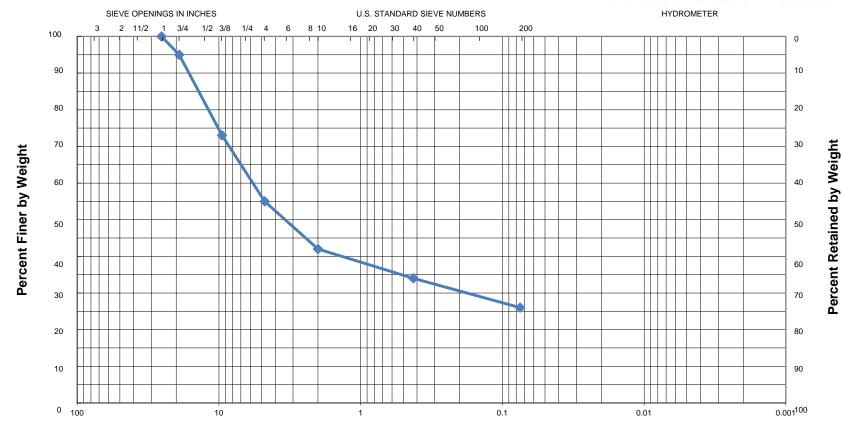
Sample: Boring C6, 0.5-2 ft Atterberg Limits: Non-Plastic Description: Sandy fine to coarse crushed novaculite

fragments (fill)

Classification: USCS = GW-GM; AASHTO = A-1-a

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





Grain Size in Millimeters

GRA	VEL	SAND			SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT

Sample: Boring C6, 2-3.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 27, PL = 17, PI = 10

Description: Dark gray silty clay

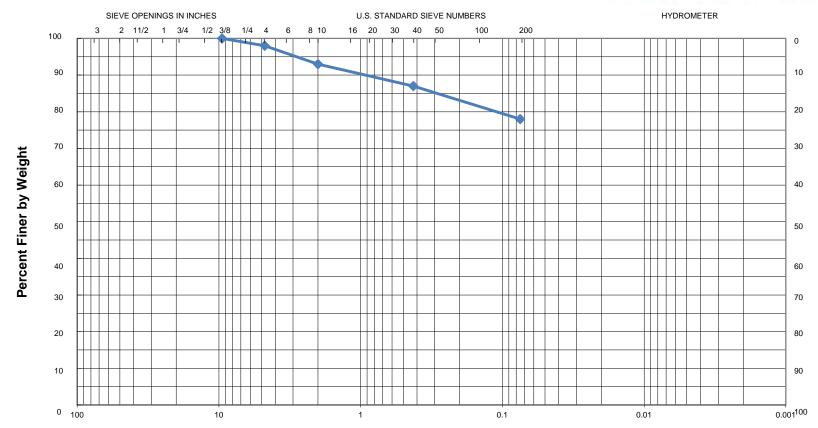
and shale fragments (fill)

Classification: USCS = GC; AASHTO = A-2-4

SIZE **CURVE GRAIN**



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

GRAV	/EL		SAND		SILT	OR	$CI\Delta V$
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT

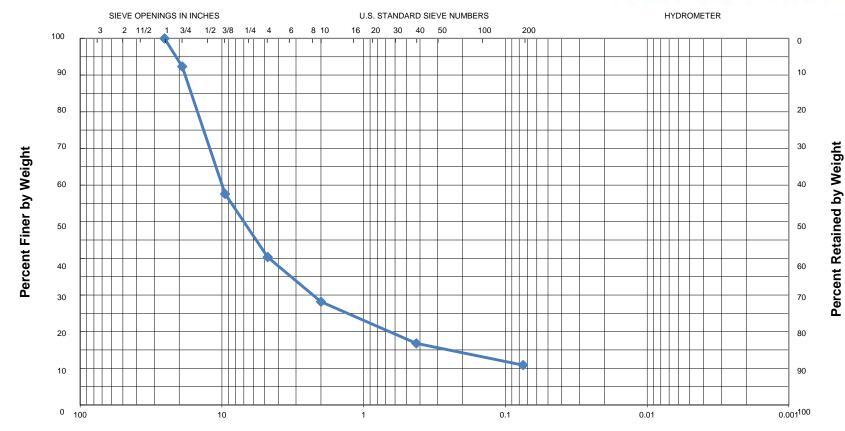
Sample: Boring C6, 3.5-5 ft Atterberg Limits: LL = 31, PL = 19, PI = 12

Description: Gray adn brown silty clay, sandy

Classification: USCS = CL; AASHTO = A-6

GRAIN SIZE CURVE





GRA	VEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	J SIL1	OIX	CLAT

Sample: Boring S4, 4.5-5.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 26, PL = 20, PI = 6

Description: Brown clayey fine to coarse sand and

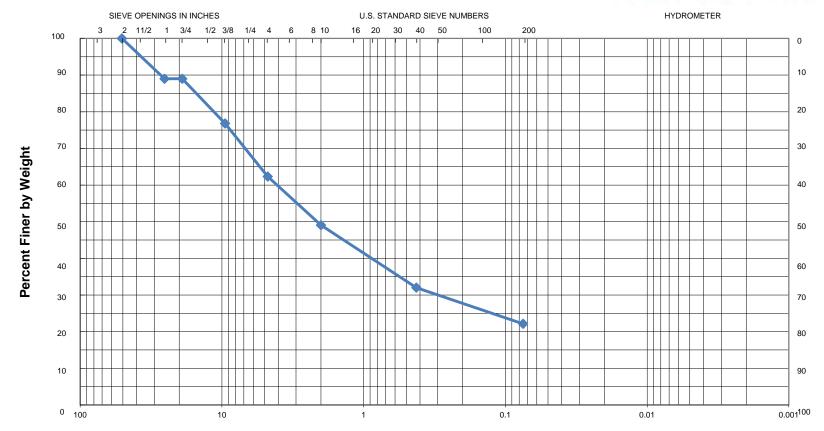
fine to coarse gravel (fill)

Classification: USCS = GW-GM; AASHTO = A-1-a

GRAIN SIZE CURVE



Percent Retained by Weight



Grain Size in Millimeters

	RAVEL		SAND		SILT	OR	CLAV	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILI	OIX	CLAT	

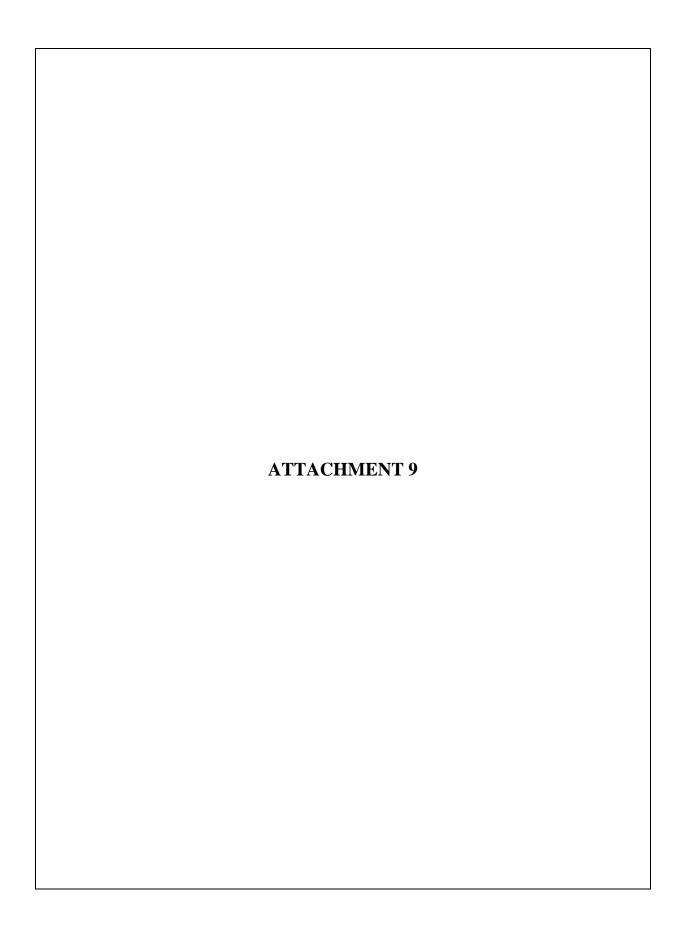
Sample: Boring S5, 2.5-3.5 ft

Atterberg Limits: LL = 34, PL = 26, PI = 8

Description: Brown clayey fine to coarse sand and shale

fragments and fine to coarse gravel (fill)

Classification: USCS = SC; AASHTO = A-2-4



SUMMARY of PROCTOR and CBR TEST RESULTS

PROJECT: AHTD 0606: Hwy 70 - Hot Springs to Hwy 128 (Widening) (S)
LOCATION: Garland County, AR
GHBW JOB No.: 13-214

																					PROCTOR TI	EST RESULTS	C	BR TEST RESULT	S (AASHTO T-19	3)
TEST	SAMPLE	APPROX STA	APPROX OFFSET,	SOIL DESCRIPTION	WATER CONTENT,		TTERBERG L		SIEVE ANALYSIS - PERCENT PASSING UNIFIED AASHTO AASHTO					AASHTO		OPTIMUM	MOLDED DRY	I WATED	CBR VALUE							
PIT NO.	DEPTH, FT	APPROX STA	FT	SOIL DESCRIPTION	%	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX	3 in	2 in.	1 in.	3/4 in	3/8 in.			#40	#200	CLASS.	CLASS.	PROCTOR	WT, pcf	MOISTURE, %	UNIT WT, pcf	CONTENT, %	TOP	воттом
TP-3A	0.5-6	586+28	45 RT	Reddish tan silty clay with sandstone and shale fragments	12	37	25	12	95	83	70				25	18		GM	A-2-6	T-180	127.1	10.4	112.9	12.9	39.7	39.7
TP-5A	. 1-4	693+25	38 RT	Reddish tan, gray and tan silty clay with shale and sandstone fragments	15	24	20	4	98	98	97	95	83	64	55	45	35	GM	A-2-4	T-180	119.3	12.8	112.9	12.9	30.4	23.3
TP-6A	. 0.5-7	750+86	37 RT	Tan and gray silty clay, slightly sandy with some shale and sandstone fragments	14	34	21	13	100	100	100	99	91	86	80	75	63	CL	A-6	T-99	108.5	17.2	108.5	17.2	7.2	4.1
TP-8 <i>A</i>	. 2-4	857+57	22 RT	Reddish tan silty clay with novaculite fragments	12	32	21	11	100	98	93	88	76	63	51	39	33	GC	A-2-6	T-180	127.6	9.5	121.0	9.4	37.8	30.7



REPORT OF MODIFIED PROCTOR TEST (AASHTO T-180)

Project:	AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 to Hwy 128	Job No:	13-214

Material Description: Reddish tan silty clay w/ sandstone and shale fragments

11.6 %

Location Sampled/Source: Test Pit 3A
Sample Depth, ft: 0.5-6

 Date Sampled:
 10/14/2013

 Date Tested:
 12/5/2013

 Tested By:
 RSL

 Report Date:
 12/18/2013

LAB COMPACTION PROCEDURE:
AASHTO T-180 Method: D

Maximum Unit Dry Wt. (pcf): 127.1
Optimum Water Content (%): 10.4

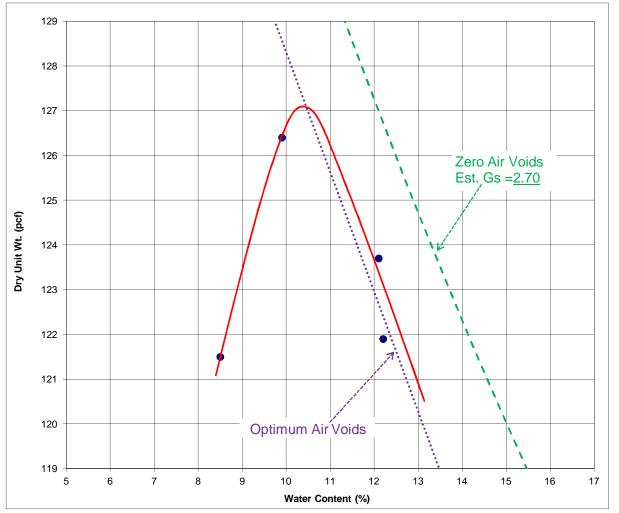
As Processed Water Content:

ATTERBERG LIMITS
AASHTO T-89 & T-90
Liquid Limit: 37
Plastic Limit: 25
Plasticity Index: 12

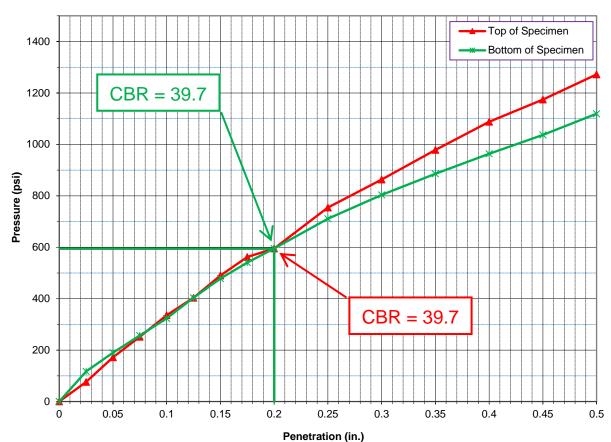
AASHTO Classification: A-2-6

USCS Classification: GM

GRADATION AASHTO T-88									
Sieve	Percent								
Number	Passing								
3 in.	95								
2 in.	83								
3/4 in.	57								
3/8 in.	38								
#4	30								
#10	25								
#40	18								
#200	14								



Laboratory CBR Test Report (AASHTO T-193)



Test Pit/Depth, ft	Clas	sification	Natural Moisture	Assumed Specific	Liquid Limit, %	Plastic Limit, %	% Passing	% Passing	
	USCS	AASHTO	Content, %	Gravity	Liiiii, 70	Lillit, 70	No.4	No.200	
TP-3A/.5-6	GM	A-2-6	NA	2.7	37	25	30	14	
PROCTOR TE	ST RESU	ILTS (AASH	TO T-180)		MATERI	AL DESCI	RIPTION		
Optimum	Moisture	Content = 1	0.4%	Reddish tan silty clay w/ sandstone and shale					
Maximur	n Dry De	neity – 127 1	ncf	fragments					

Remarks:

As remolded: Dry Unit Weight, γ_d = 112.9 pcf; Moisture Content, w = 12.9%



Project: AHTD CA0606 Hwy 70 to Hwy 128

GHBW Project No.: 13-214

Location: Garland County, Arkansas

Sample Date: 10/14/2013

Test Date: 12/13/2013



REPORT OF MODIFIED PROCTOR TEST (AASHTO T-180)

Project:	AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 to Hwy 128	_ Job No: _	13-214

Material Description: Reddish tan, gray and tan silty clay w/ shale and sandstone fragments

14.7 %

Location Sampled/Source: Test Pit 5A
Sample Depth, ft: 1-4

 Date Sampled:
 10/14/2013

 Date Tested:
 12/5/2013

 Tested By:
 RSL

 Report Date:
 12/18/2013

LAB COMPACTION PROCEDURE:
AASHTO T-180 Method: D

Maximum Unit Dry Wt. (pcf): 119.3
Optimum Water Content (%): 12.8

As Processed Water Content:

ATTERBERG LIMITS
AASHTO T-89 & T-90
Liquid Limit: 24
Plastic Limit: 20
Plasticity Index: 4

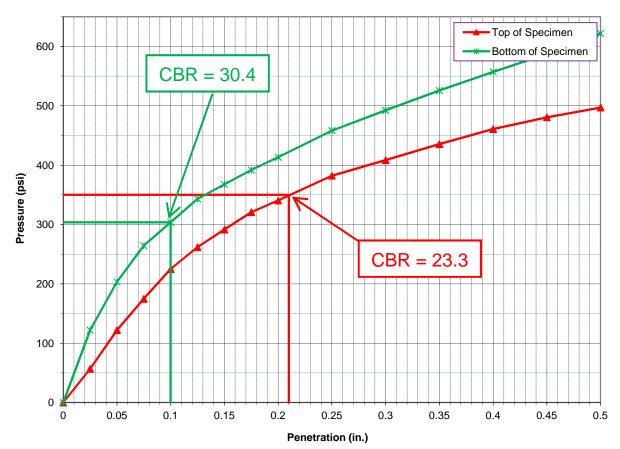
AASHTO Classification: A-2-4

USCS Classification:
GM

GRADATION AASHTO T-88								
Percent								
Passing								
98								
98								
96								
95								
83								
64								
55								
45								
35								

	Sed Water C		14.1 /0			OW		J L	#200	J.
123			•		V					
122 -			•			\				
121 -						\ \ \	 Z	ero Air	Voids	
120 -						1	E	st. Gs	= <u>2.70</u>	
119 -							NK NK			
118 - 117 -							`\	<u> </u>		
117 -			/•				\	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		
116 -					, recent	7				
115 -	•		_ Optimum	Air Voi	ds			\		
114 -					<u> </u>			\		
113	7 8	9 10		12 1		4 1	5 16	6 1	7 18	19
				Water Cor	ntent (%)					

Laboratory CBR Test Report (AASHTO T-193)



Test Pit/Depth, ft	Class	sification	Natural Moisture	Assumed Specific	Liquid Limit, %	Plastic Limit, %	% Passing	% Passing	
	USCS	AASHTO	Content, %	Gravity	LIIIIII, 70	LIIIIII, 70	No.4	No.200	
TP-5A/1-4	GM	A-2-4	NA	2.7	24	20	64	35	
PROCTOR TE	ST RESU	LTS (AASH	TO T-180)	MATERIAL DESCRIPTION					
Optimum	Moisture	Content = 12	2.8%	Reddish tan, gray and tan silty clay w/ shale and					
Maximur	m Dry De	nsity = 119.3	pcf	sandstone fragments					

Remarks:

As remolded: Dry Unit Weight, γ_d = 112.9 pcf; Moisture Content, w = 12.9%



Project: AHTD CA0606 Hwy 70 to Hwy 128

GHBW Project No.: 13-214

Location: Garland County, Arkansas

Sample Date: 10/14/2013

Test Date: 12/13/2013



REPORT OF STANDARD PROCTOR TEST (AASHTO T-99)

Project: AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 to Hwy 128 Job No: 13-214

Material Description: Tan and gray silty clay, slightly sandy, with some shale and sandstone fragments

Location Sampled/Source: Test Pit 6A
Sample Depth, ft: 0.5-7

 Date Sampled:
 10/14/2013

 Date Tested:
 12/5/2013

 Tested By:
 RSL

 Report Date:
 12/18/2013

LAB COMPACTION PROCEDURE:
AASHTO T-99 Method: C

Maximum Unit Dry Wt. (pcf): 108.5
Optimum Water Content (%): 17.2

ATTERBERG LIMITS
AASHTO T-89 & T-90
Liquid Limit: 34
Plastic Limit: 21
Plasticity Index: 13

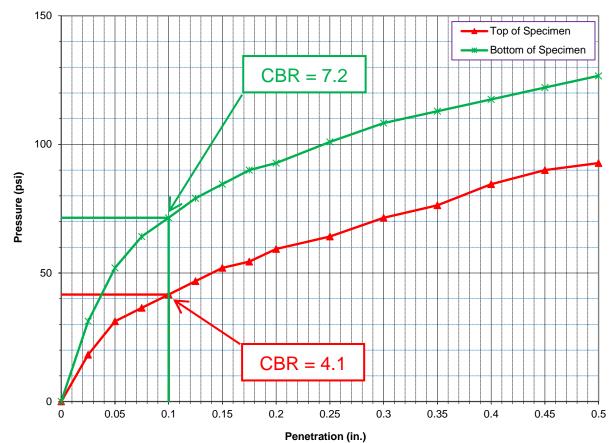
AASHTO Classification: A-6

USCS Classification:

GRADATION AASHTO T-88								
Percent								
Passing								
100								
100								
99								
91								
86								
80								
75								
63								

Processed W	ater Content:	13.8 %	CL		#200	63
110 —						
109			`,		Zero Air Voi Est. Gs = <u>2.7</u>	
108						
107			•	NE .	,	
106				\		
106	/		•			
104			<i>A</i> .		`\	
103		Optimu	m Air Voids			
102						
101	13 14 15	16 17	18 19 2	20 21	22 23	24

Laboratory CBR Test Report (AASHTO T-193)



Test Pit/Depth, ft	Classification		Natural Moisture	Assumed Specific	Liquid	Plastic Limit, %	% Passing	% Passing
	USCS	AASHTO	Content, %	Gravity	Limit, %	LIIIIII, 70	No.4	No.200
TP-6A/.5-7	CL	A-6	NA	2.7	34	21	86	63
PROCTOR TEST RESULTS (AASHTO T-99)				MATERIAL DESCRIPTION				
Optimum Moisture Content = 17.2%				Tan and gray silty clay, slightly sandy, with some				
Maximum Dry Density = 108.5 pcf				shale and sandstone fragments				

Remarks:

As molded: Dry Unit Weight, γ_d = 103.9 pcf; Moisture Content, w = 17.4%



Project: AHTD CA0606 Hwy 70 to Hwy 128

GHBW Project No.: 13-214

Location: Garland County, Arkansas

Sample Date: 10/14/2013

Test Date: 12/13/2013



REPORT OF MODIFIED PROCTOR TEST (AASHTO T-180)

Project: AHTD CA0606 - Hwy 70 to Hwy 128 Job No: 13-214

Material Description: Reddish tan silty clay w/ novaculite fragments

Location Sampled/Source: Test Pit 8A
Sample Depth, ft: 2-4

 Date Sampled:
 10/14/2013

 Date Tested:
 12/4/2013

 Tested By:
 RSL

 Report Date:
 12/20/2013

LAB COMPACTION PROCEDURE:				
AASHTO T-180 Method: D				
Maximum Unit Dry Wt. (pcf):	127.6			
Optimum Water Content (%):	9.5			

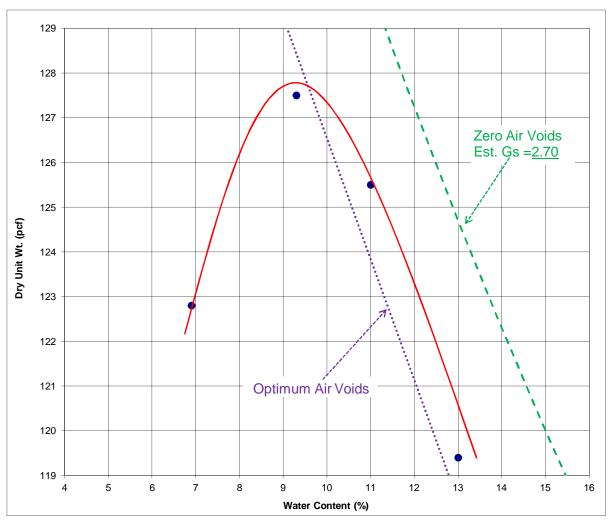
As Processed Water Content: 11.7 %

ATTERBERG LIMITS AASHTO T-89 & T-90
Liquid Limit: 32
Plastic Limit: 21
Plasticity Index: 11

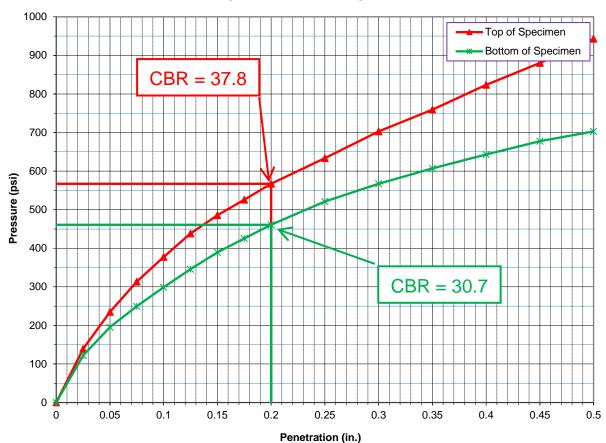
AASHTO Classification:
A-2-6

USCS Classification:	
GC	

GRADATION AASHTO T-88					
Sieve Percent					
Number	Passing				
3 in.	100				
2 in.	98				
3/4 in.	88				
3/8 in.	76				
#4	63				
#10	51				
#40	39				
#200	33				



Laboratory CBR Test Report (AASHTO T-193)



Test Pit/Depth, ft	Classification		Natural Moisture	Assumed Specific	Liquid Limit, %	Plastic Limit, %	% Passing	% Passing
	USCS	AASHTO	Content, %	Gravity	LIIIIII, /o	LIIIIII, 70	No.4	No.200
TP-8A/2-4	GC	A-2-6	NA	2.69	32	21	63	33
PROCTOR TEST RESULTS (AASHTO T-180)					MATERI	AL DESCI	RIPTION	
Optimum Moisture Content = 9.5% Maximum Dry Density = 127.6 pcf				Reddish tan silty clay w/ novaculite fragments				

Remarks:

As molded: Dry Unit Weight, γ_d = 121 pcf; Moisture Content, w = 9.4%



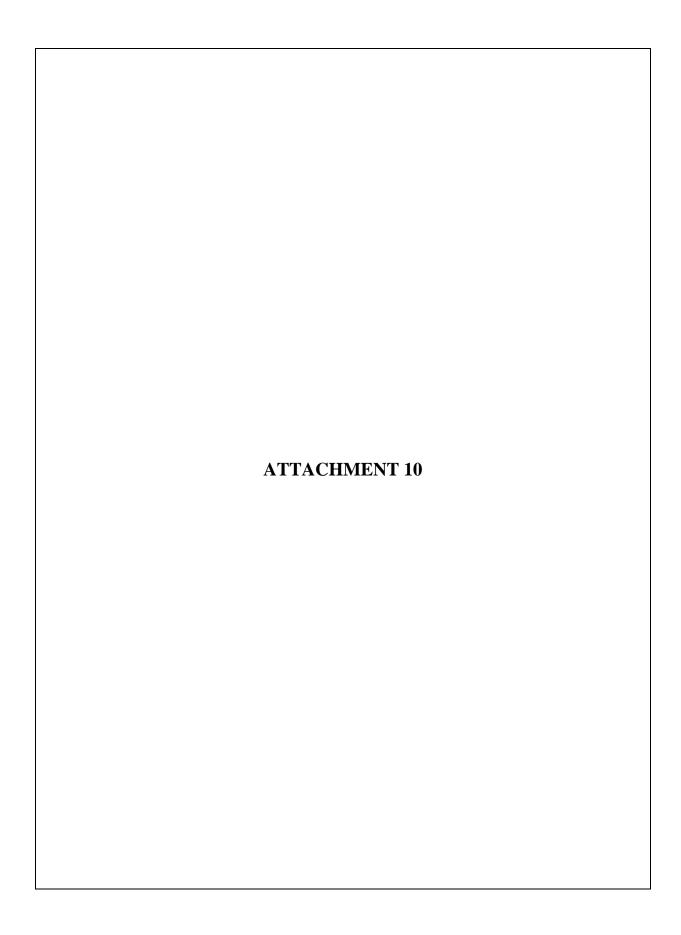
Project: AHTD CA0606 Hwy 70 to Hwy 128

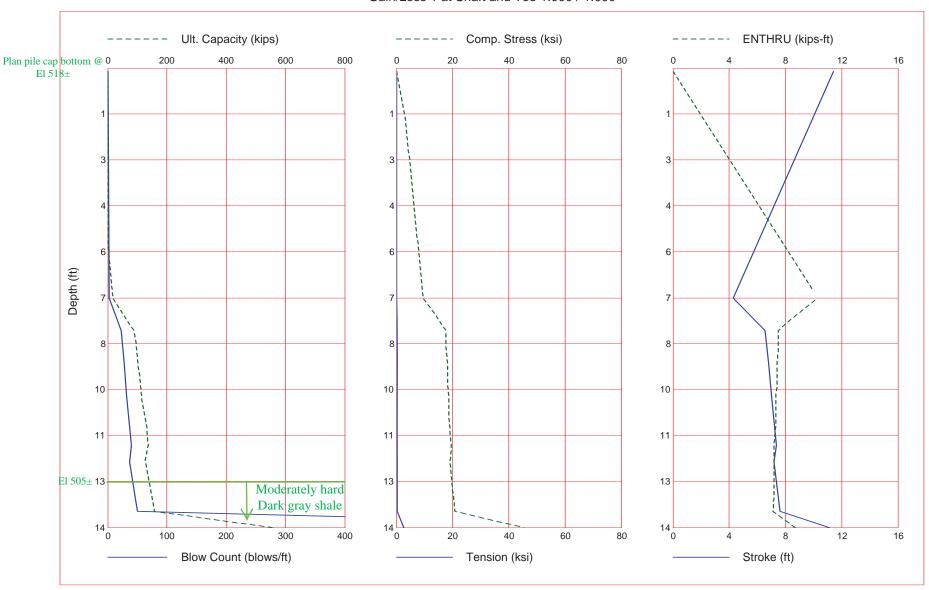
GHBW Project No.: 13-214

Location: Garland County, Arkansas

Sample Date: 10/14/2013

Test Date: 12/13/2013





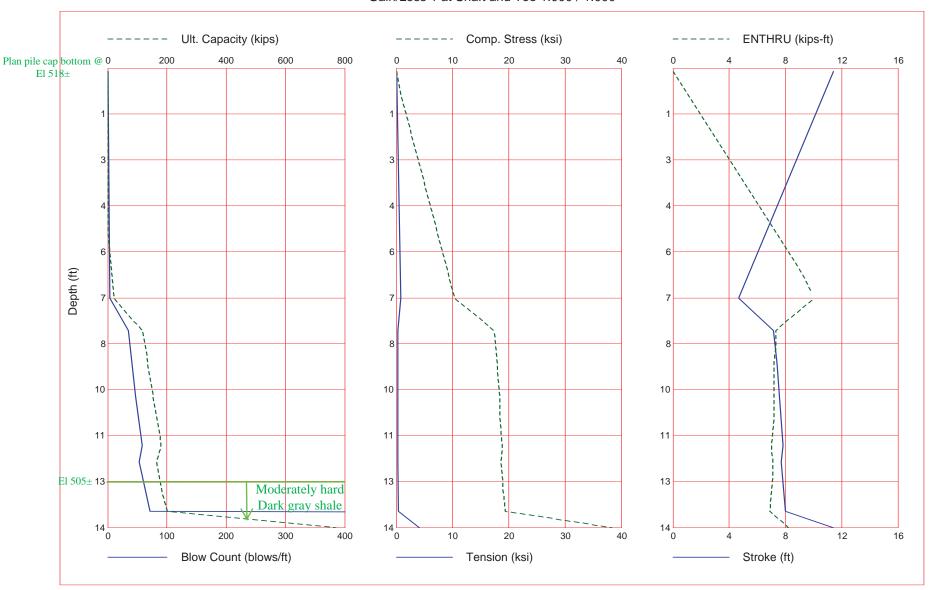
Steel HP12×53 @ Bent 1 US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (West) E = 20.1 ft-kips (DELMAG D 8-22)

Gain/Loss 1 at Shaft and Toe 1.000 / 1.000

	Ultimate		End	Blow	Comp.	Tension		
Depth	Capacity	Friction	Bearing	Count	Stress	Stress	Stroke	ENTHRU
ft	kips	kips	kips	blows/ft	ksi	ksi	ft	kips-ft
0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.000	0.000	11.42	0.0
7.0	16.9	9.8	7.1	2.8	9.501	-0.073	4.28	10.3
8.0	88.4	12.8	75.6	23.2	17.541	-0.233	6.56	7.5
9.0	101.4	16.3	85.1	27.6	18.150	-0.249	6.80	7.4
10.0	114.9	20.2	94.7	32.2	18.681	-0.265	7.01	7.3
11.5	135.9	26.9	109.0	39.5	19.519	-0.236	7.36	7.2
12.0	126.9	36.9	90.0	36.9	19.142	-0.252	7.18	7.2
13.5	156.9	66.9	90.0	50.5	20.757	-0.276	7.63	7.1
14.0	558.0	98.9	459.1	1119.5	45.251	-2.672	11.17	8.7

Total Continuous Driving Time 13.00 minutes; Total Number of Blows 510

Steel HP12×53 @ Bent 1 US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (West) E = 20.1 ft-kips (DELMAG D 8-22)



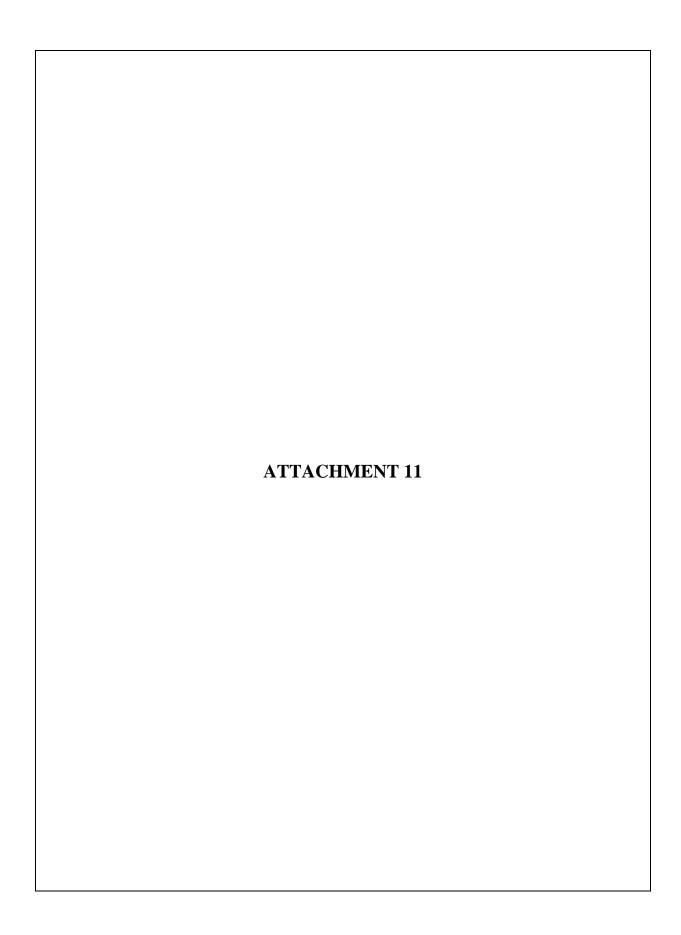
Steel HP14×73 @ Bent 1 US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (West) E = 20.1 ft-kips (DELMAG D 8-22)

Gain/Loss 1 at Shaft and Toe 1.000 / 1.000

	Ultimate		End	Blow	Comp.	Tension		
Depth	Capacity	Friction	Bearing	Count	Stress	Stress	Stroke	ENTHRU
ft	kips	kips	kips	blows/ft	ksi	ksi	ft	kips-ft
0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.000	0.000	11.42	0.0
7.0	21.3	11.4	9.8	3.5	10.399	-0.762	4.67	10.1
8.0	117.8	15.0	102.8	34.6	17.332	-0.280	7.13	7.3
9.0	134.9	19.0	115.8	40.7	17.936	-0.274	7.41	7.2
10.0	152.4	23.6	128.9	47.2	18.348	-0.267	7.58	7.2
11.5	179.8	31.4	148.4	58.6	18.879	-0.276	7.82	7.0
12.0	165.6	43.1	122.5	53.0	18.646	-0.283	7.70	7.1
13.5	200.6	78.1	122.5	71.7	19.350	-0.390	8.01	6.9
14.0	770.3	115.5	654.9	9999.0	38.388	-4.104	11.42	8.2

Refusal occurred; no driving time output possible

Steel HP14×73 @ Bent 1 US 70 over Ten Mile Creek (West) E = 20.1 ft-kips (DELMAG D 8-22)







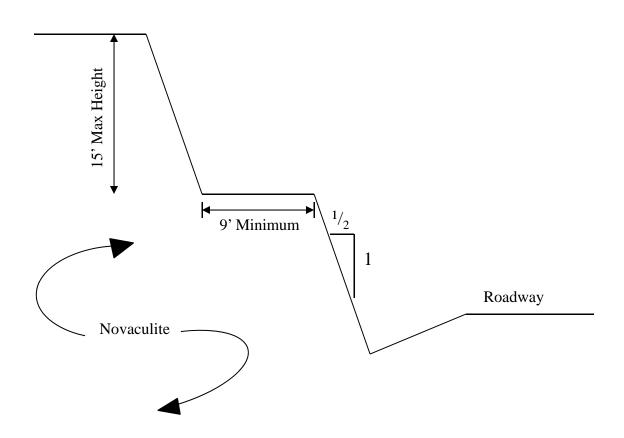








FOR INFORMATION ONLY NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION



TYPICAL SECTION FOR CUT SLOPES INTO NOVACULITE

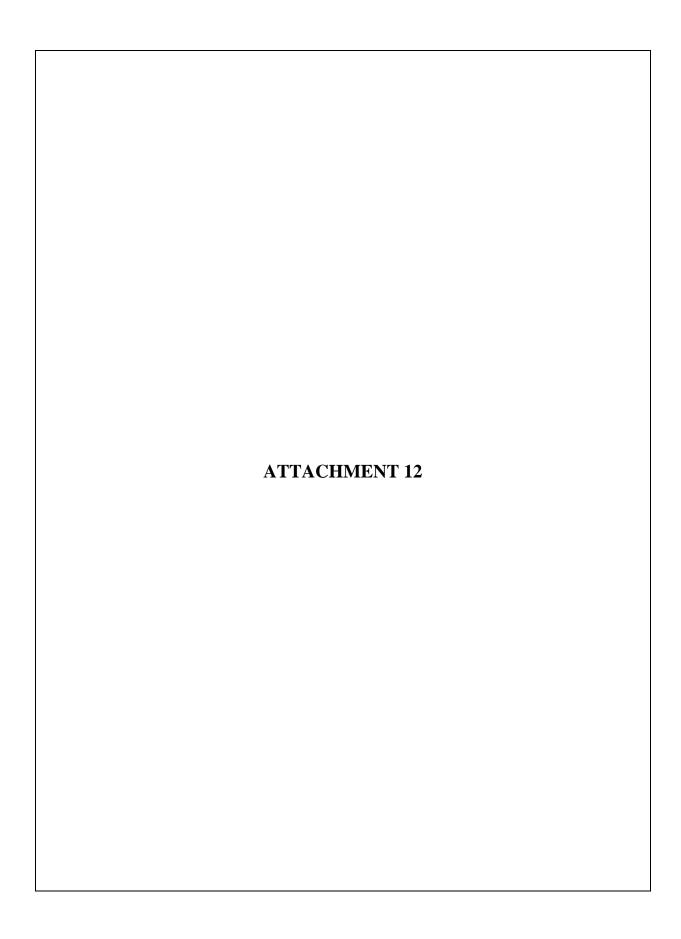
	Grubbs, Hoskyn, Barton & Wyatt, INC. CONSULTING ENGINEERS
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CUT SLOPE CROSS-SECTION
CA0606: HWY70: Hot Springs-Hwy 128
Garland County, Arkansas

Job No. 13-214

Not to Scale

Plate

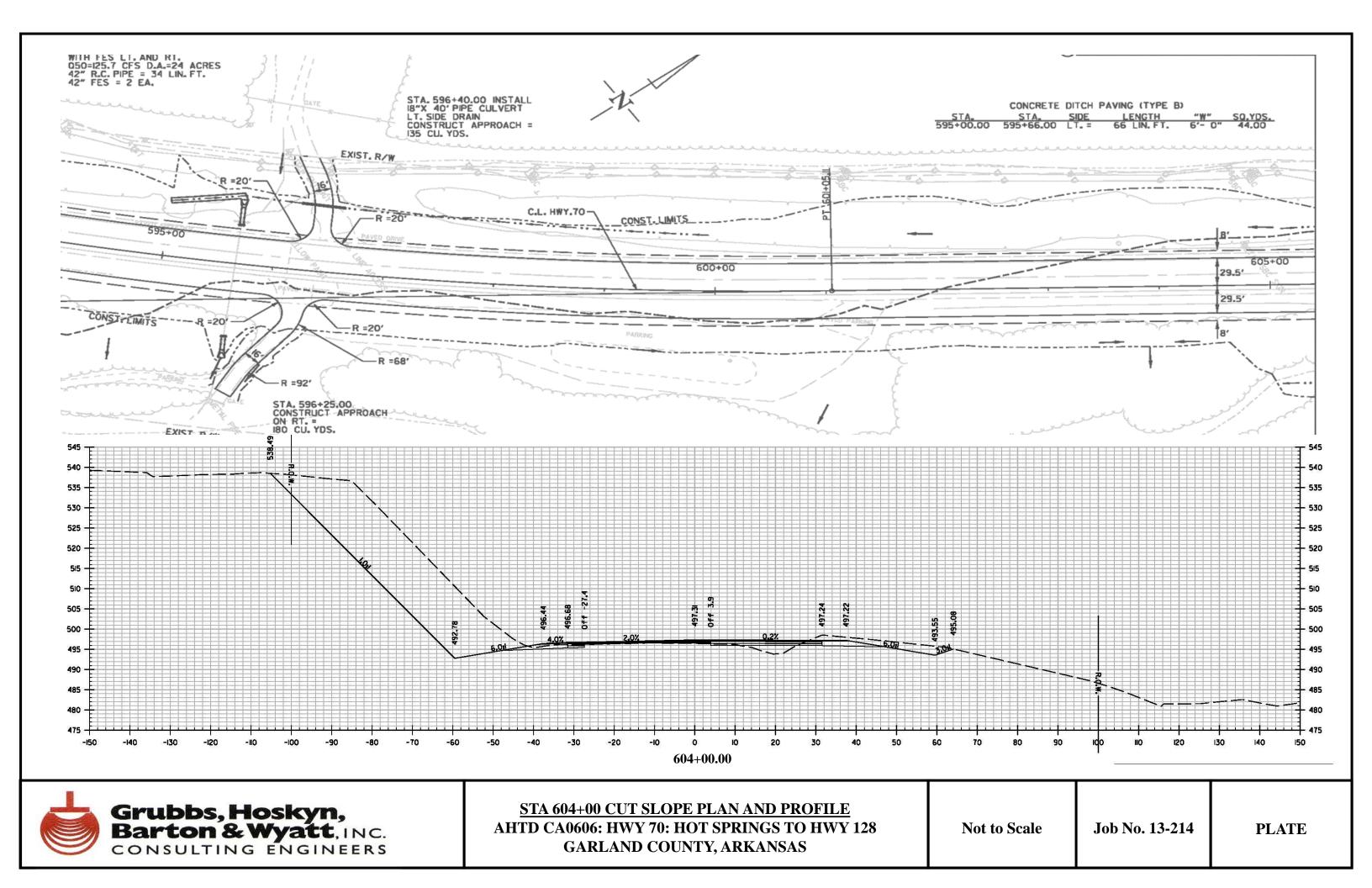


Stability Analysis Results

Project: AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70: Hot Springs to Hwy 128 Garland County, Arkansas

Station	Side	Proposed Slope	Maximum Height, ft	Failure Method	Design Condition	Calculated Minimum Factory of Safety	
604+00	Left	1H:1V	45	Slip Circle	End of Construction	5.8	
					Long Term	1.5	
					Seismic	1.4	
				Sliding Block	End of Construction	3.7	
					Long Term	1.4	
					Seismic	1.2	
806+00	Left	1H:1V	68	Sliding Block	End of Construction	1.7	
					and Long Term*		
					Seismic	1.5	
867+00	Right	1H:1V	31	Slip Circle	End of Construction	4.0	
					Long Term	1.7	
					Seismic	1.4	
				Sliding Block	End of Construction	1.3	
					Long Term	1.2	
					Seismic	1.1	
881+00	Left	1H:1V	52	Slip Circle	End of Construction	2.1	
					Long Term	1.1	
					Seismic	1.0	
				Sliding Block	End of Construction	1.9	
					Long Term	1.5	
					Seismic	1.3	

^{*} End of Construction and Long Term conditions have same input parameters



AHTD CA0606: HWY 70-Hot Springs-hwy128 - Sta 604+00- Lt Side - End of Construc

z:\mrs\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1004+00 eoc.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 595 # FS Total Saturated Cohesion Piez. Soil **a 5.8** b 6.5 Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Surface Desc. (pcf) 125.0 (psf) No. Ño. (pcf) c 6.5 Ovburden 1 135.0 1200.0 0 d 6.5 Shale 140.0 140.0 2500.0 0 e 6.6 f 6.6 g 6.6 h 6.7 i 6.7 j 6.7 565 535 2 505 2 475 30 60 90 120 150



PCSTABL5M/si FSmin=5.8 Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method

AHTD CA0606: HWY 70-Hot Springs-Hwy128 - Sta 604+00 - Lt Side - Long Term z:

\mrs\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1004+00 long term.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 595 # FS Total Saturated Cohesion Friction Piez. Soil a 2.1 b 2.1 Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Angle Surface Desc. (pcf) 125.0 (psf) 250.0 (deg) 25.0 No. Ño. (pcf) c 2.1 Ovburden 1 135.0 d 2.1 Shale 140.0 140.0 400.0 25.0 0 f 2.1 g 2.2 h 2.2 i 2.2 j 2.2 565 535 2 505 2 475 30 60 90 120 150 PCSTABL5M/si FSmin=2.1 Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method



AHTD CA0606: HWY 70-Hot Springs-Hwy128 - Sta 604+00 - Lt Side - Seismic z:\mrs

\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1004+00 seismic.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 595 # FS Load Value Horiz Eqk 0.090 g< Total Saturated Cohesion Friction Piez. Soil **a 1.8** b 1.8 Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Angle Surface Desc. (pcf) 125.0 (psf) 250.0 (deg) 25.0 No. Ño. (pcf) c 1.8 Ovburden 1 135.0 Shale 2 140.0 140.0 400.0 25.0 0 f 1.9 g 1.9 h 1.9 i 1.9 j 1.9 565 535 2 505 2 475 30 60 90 120 150 PCSTABL5M/si FSmin=1.8

Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method



AHTD CA0606: HWY 70-Hot Springs-Hwy128 - Sta 604+00- Lt Side - End of Construc z

\mrs\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1004+00 block - eoc.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 595 # FS Total Saturated Cohesion Piez. Soil **a 3.7** b 4.2 Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Surface Desc. (pcf) 125.0 (psf) No. Ño. (pcf) c 4.3 Ovburden 1 135.0 1200.0 0 d 4.3 Shale 140.0 140.0 2500.0 0 f 4.6 g 4.7 h 4.7 i 4.9 j 5.0 565 g eb 535 2 505 2 475 30 60 90 120 150 PCSTABL5M/si FSmin=3.7 Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Janbu Method



AHTD CA0606: HWY 70-Hot Springs-Hwy128 - Sta 604+00 - Lt Side - Long Term z:\mrs

\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1004+00 block - long term.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 595 # FS Total Saturated Cohesion Friction Piez. Soil **a 1.7** b 1.7 Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Angle Surface Desc. (pcf) 125.0 (psf) 250.0 (deg) 25.0 No. Ño. (pcf) c 1.8 Ovburden 1 135.0 Shale 2 140.0 140.0 400.0 25.0 0 f 1.8 g 1.9 h 2.0 i 2.0 j 2.0 565 535 2 505 2 475 30 60 90 120 150

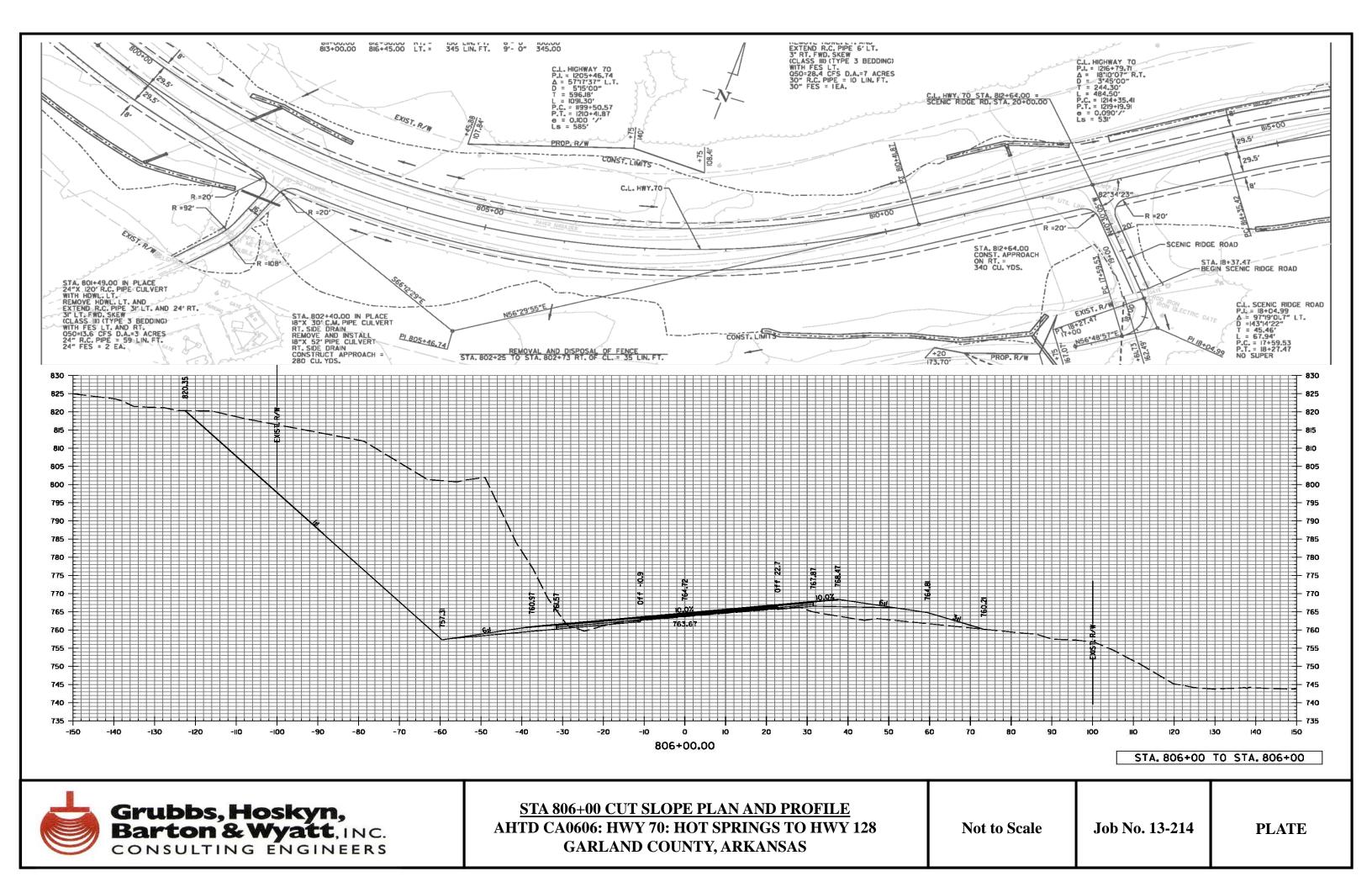


PCSTABL5M/si FSmin=1.7
Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Janbu Method

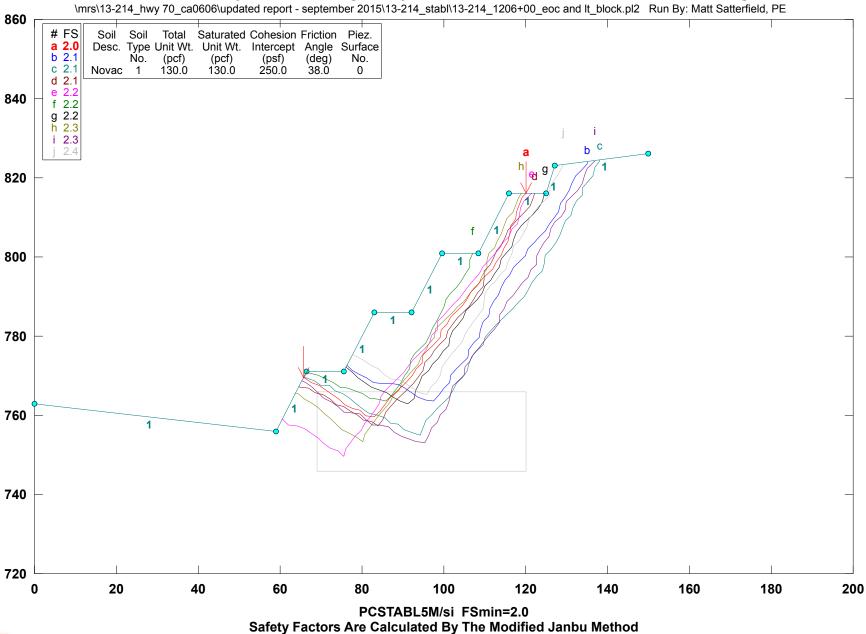
AHTD CA0606: HWY 70-Hot Springs-Hwy128 - Sta 604+00 - Lt Side - Seismic z:\mrs

\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1004+00 block - seismic.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 595 # FS Load Value Horiz Eqk 0.090 g< Total Saturated Cohesion Friction Piez. Soil **a 1.5** b 1.5 Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Angle Surface Desc. (pcf) 125.0 (psf) 250.0 (deg) No. Ño. (pcf) c 1.6 Ovburden 1 135.0 28.0 Shale 2 140.0 140.0 400.0 25.0 0 e 1.6 f 1.6 g 1.7 h 1.7 i 1.7 j 1.7 565 535 2 505 2 475 30 60 90 120 150 PCSTABL5M/si FSmin=1.5 Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Janbu Method



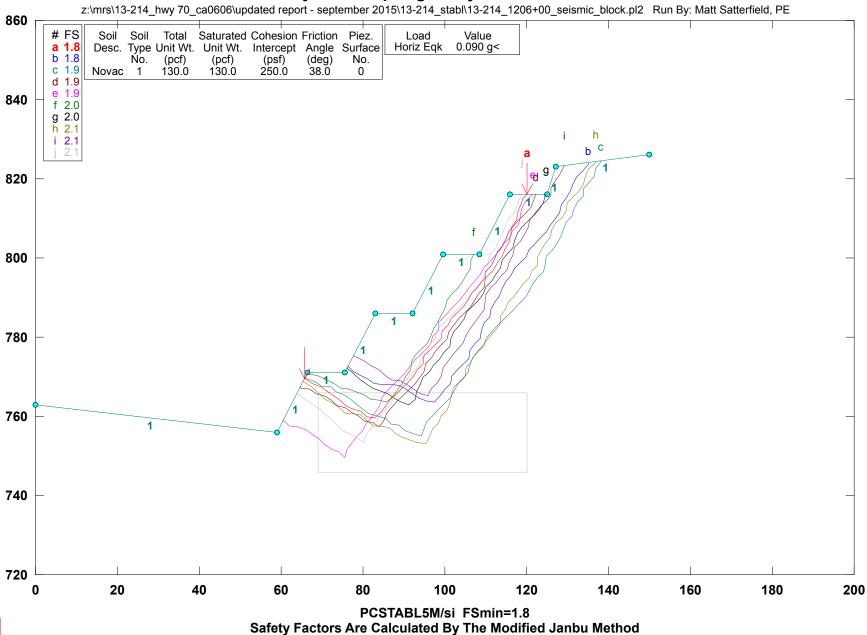


AHTD CA0606: Hwy70-Hot Springs-Hwy128 - Sta 806+00-Left - End Const & Long Term z

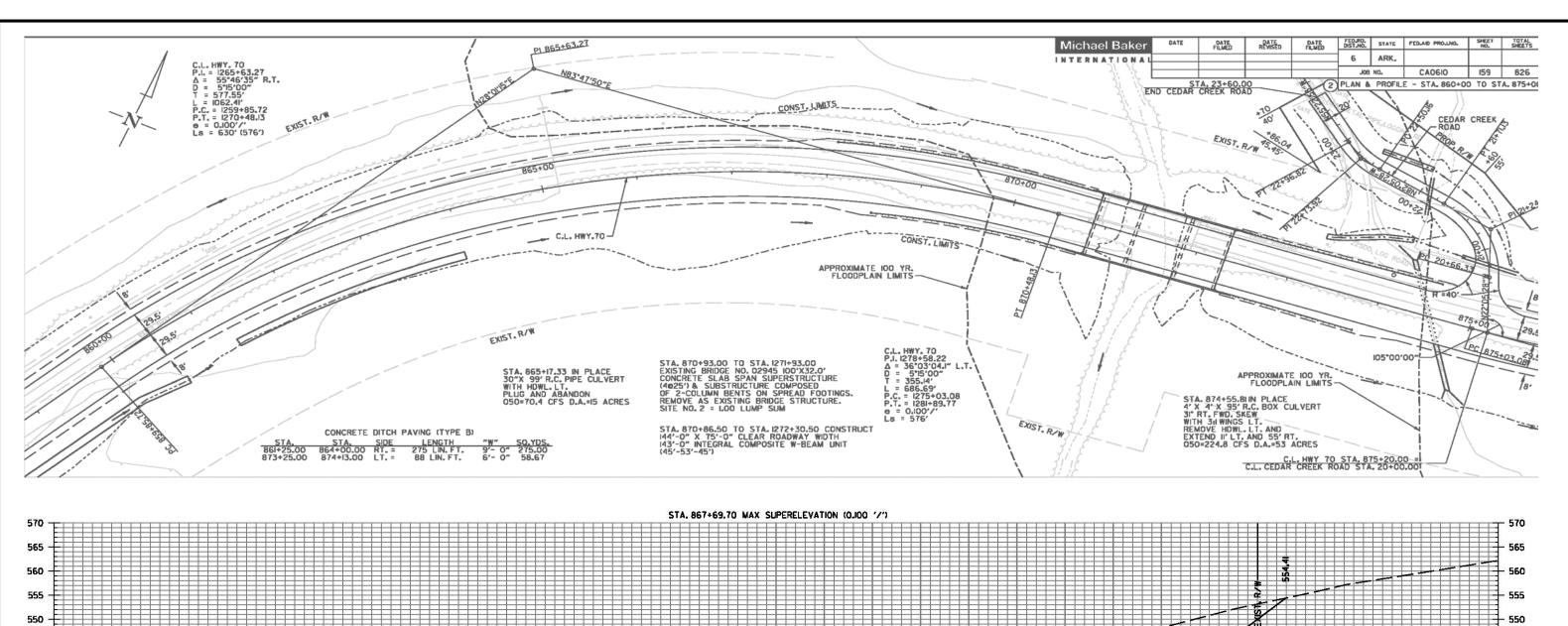


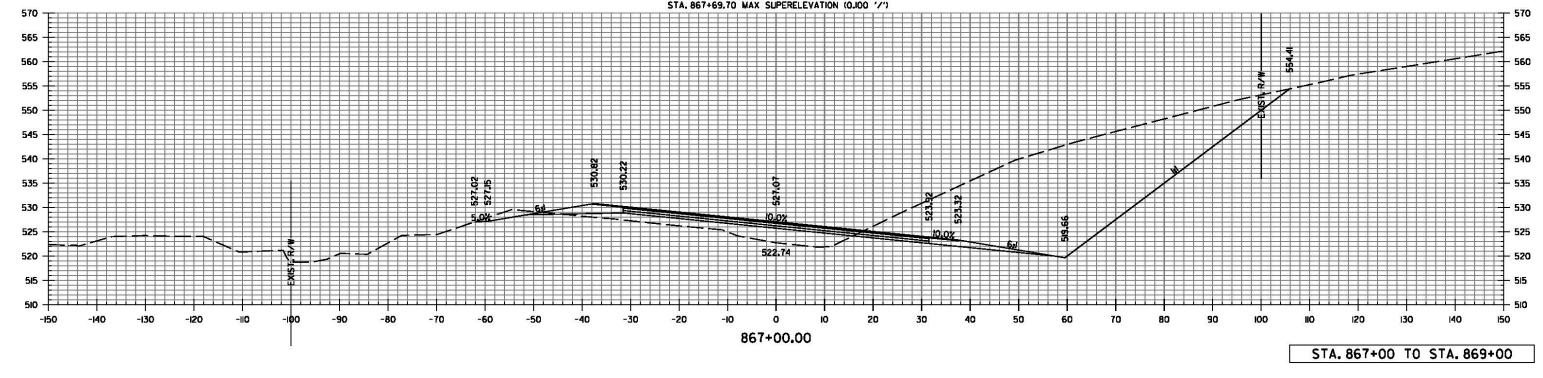


AHTD CA0606: Hwy70-Hot Springs-Hwy128 - Sta 806+00-Left - Seismic











STA 867+00 CUT SLOPE PLAN AND PROFILE
AHTD CA0606: HWY 70: HOT SPRINGS TO HWY 128
GARLAND COUNTY, ARKANSAS

Not to Scale

Job No. 13-214

PLATE

AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128 Sta 867+00 - Rt Side - End of Construct z:

\mrs\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1267+00_eoc_circle.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 620 # FS Total Saturated Cohesion Friction Piez. Soil **a 4.6** b 4.7 Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Angle Surface Desc. (pcf) 125.0 (psf) (deg) No. Ño. (pcf) Ovburden 1 c 4.9 135.0 1200.0 0.0 d 5.0 Novac 2 130.0 130.0 250.0 38.0 0 f 5.4 g 5.8 h 5.8 i 5.9 j 6.0 590 560 530 2 500 30 60 90 120 150 STABL6H FSmin=4.6 Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method



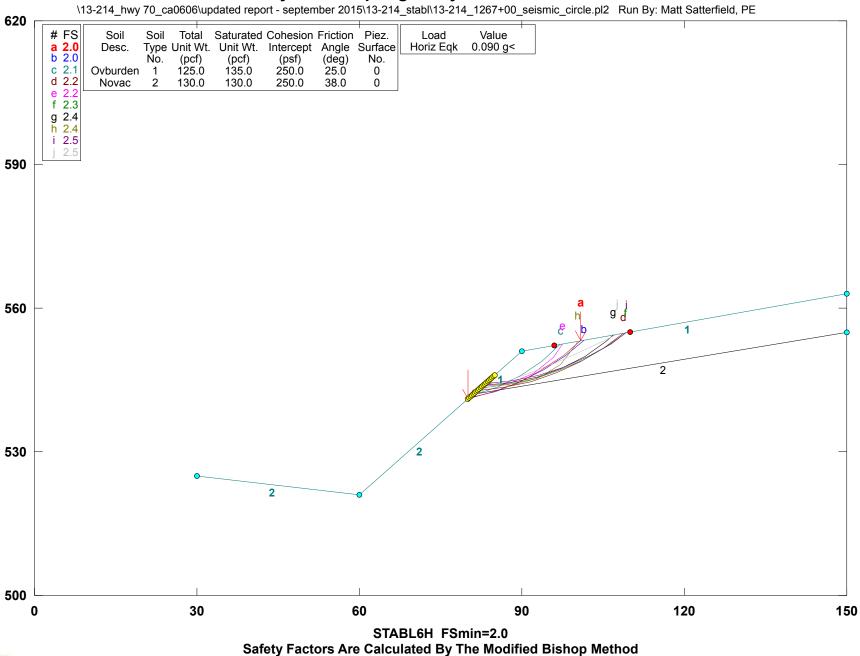
AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128 Sta 867+00 - Rt Side - Long Term z:

\mrs\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1267+00_lt_circle.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 620 # FS Total Saturated Cohesion Friction Piez. Soil Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Angle Surface Desc. (pcf) 125.0 (psf) 250.0 (deg) 25.0 No. Ño. (pcf) c 2.4 Ovburden 1 135.0 d 2.6 Novac 130.0 130.0 250.0 38.0 0 f 2.8 g 2.9 h 2.9 i 3.0 590 560 h g 530 2 500 30 60 90 120 150 STABL6H FSmin=2.4



STABL6H FSmin=2.4
Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Bishop Method

AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128 Sta 867+00 - Rt Side - Seismic z:\mrs





AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128-Sta 867+00 - Rt Side - End of Construct z:

\mrs\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1267+00_eoc_block.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 620 # FS Total Saturated Cohesion Friction Piez. Soil a 2.3 Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Angle Surface Desc. (pcf) 125.0 (psf) (deg) No. Ño. (pcf) c 2.5 Ovburden 1 135.0 1200.0 0.0 0 Novac 2 130.0 130.0 250.0 38.0 0 f 2.6 g 2.6 h 2.8 i 2.8 j 2.8 590 560 530 2 500 30 60 90 120 150 PCSTABL5M/si FSmin=2.3 Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Janbu Method



AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128-Sta 867+00 - Rt Side - Long Term z:

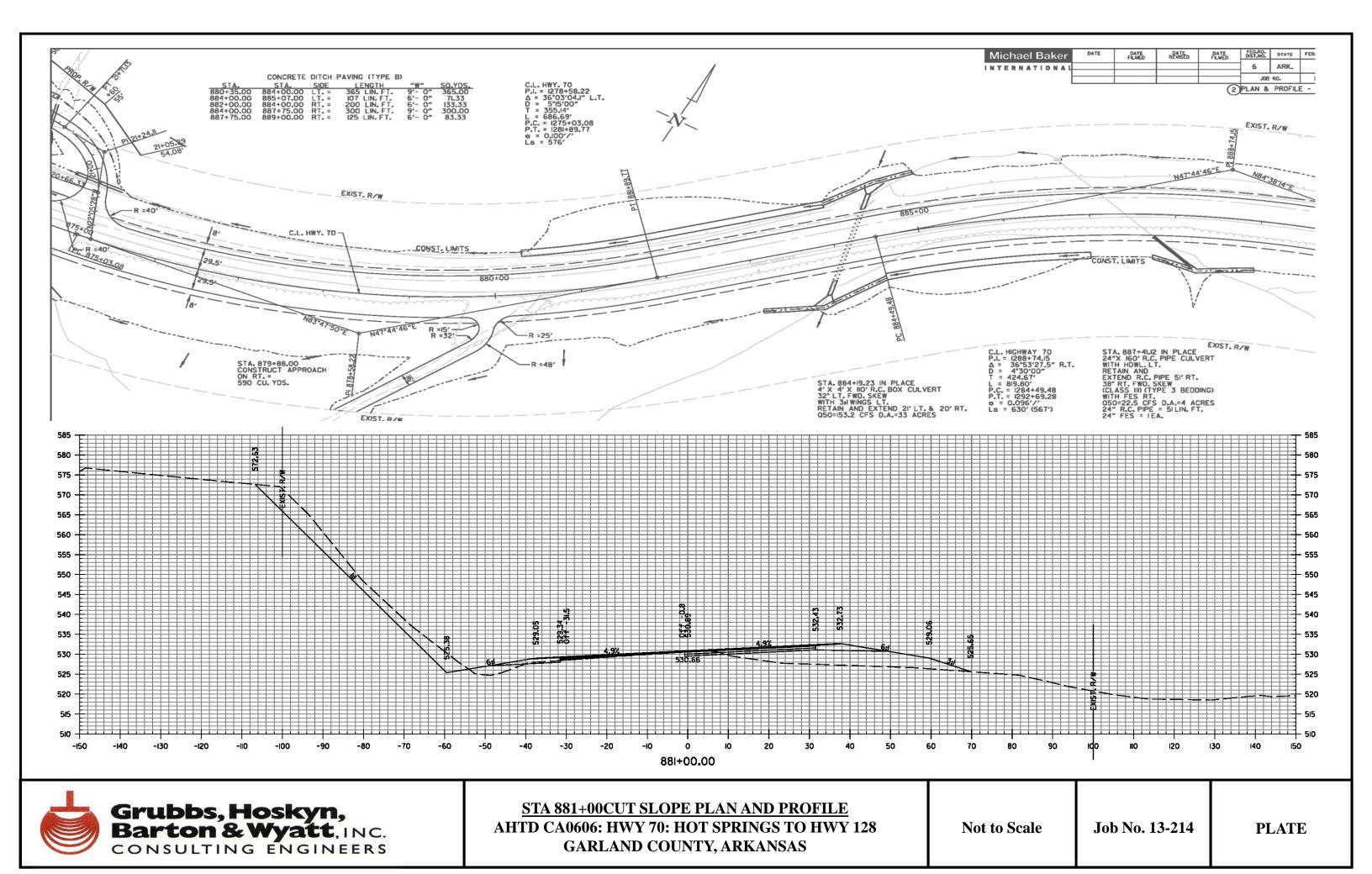
\mrs\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1267+00_lt_block.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 620 # FS Total Saturated Cohesion Friction Piez. Soil Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Angle Surface
No. (pcf) (pcf) (psf) (deg) No.
1 125.0 135.0 250.0 25.0 0 **a 1.6** b 1.6 Desc. c 1.6 Ovburden 1 Novac 2 130.0 130.0 250.0 38.0 0 e 1.6 f 1.7 g 1.7 h 1.7 i 1.7 j 1.7 590 560 530 2 500 30 60 90 120 150 PCSTABL5M/si FSmin=1.6 Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Janbu Method



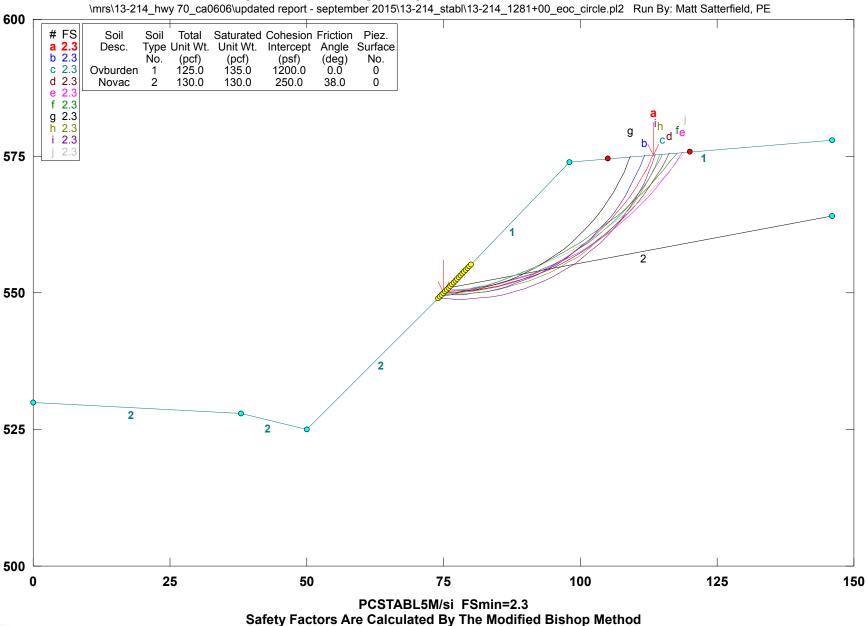
AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128-Sta 867+00 - Rt Side - Seismic z:\mrs

\13-214_hwy 70_ca0606\updated report - september 2015\13-214_stabl\13-214_1267+00_seismic_block.pl2 Run By: Matt Satterfield, PE 620 # FS Load Value Horiz Eqk 0.100 g< Total Saturated Cohesion Friction Piez. Soil Type Unit Wt. Unit Wt. Intercept Angle Surface Desc. (pcf) 125.0 (psf) 250.0 (deg) 25.0 No. Ño. (pcf) c 1.4 Ovburden 1 135.0 Novac 2 130.0 130.0 250.0 38.0 0 f 1.5 g 1.5 h 1.5 i 1.5 j 1.5 590 560 530 2 500 30 60 90 120 150 PCSTABL5M/si FSmin=1.4 Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Janbu Method



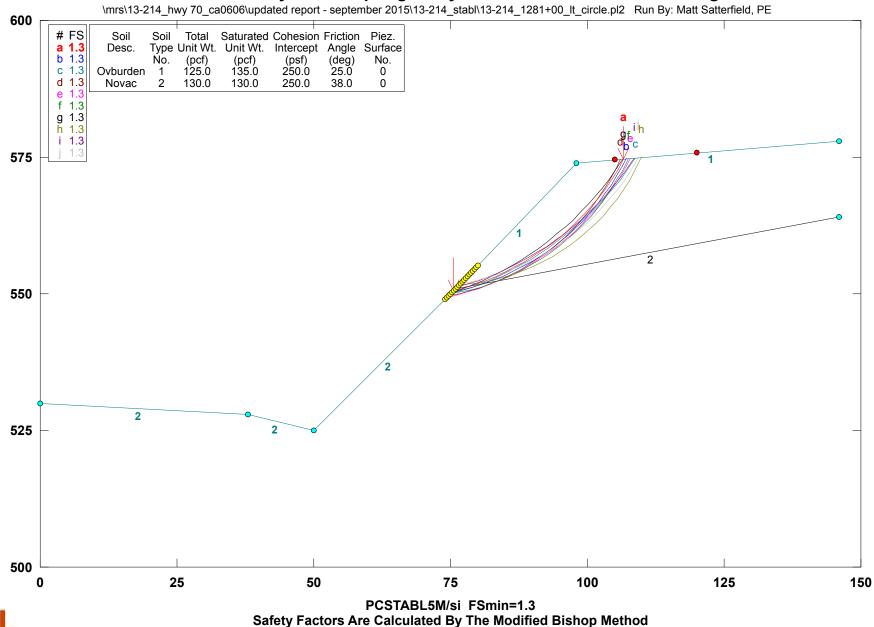


AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128-Sta 881+00 - Lt Side - End of Construct z:



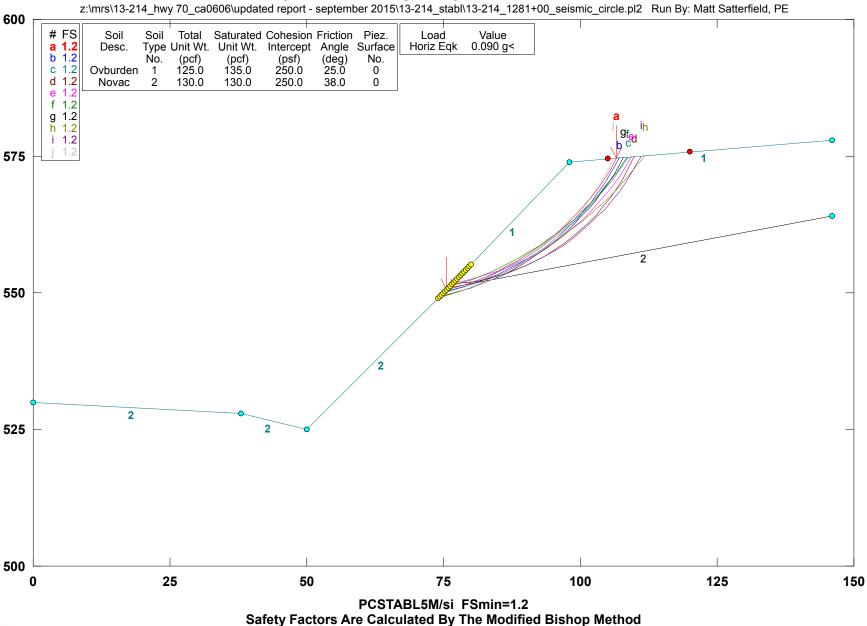


AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128-Sta 881+00 - Lt Side - Long Term z:



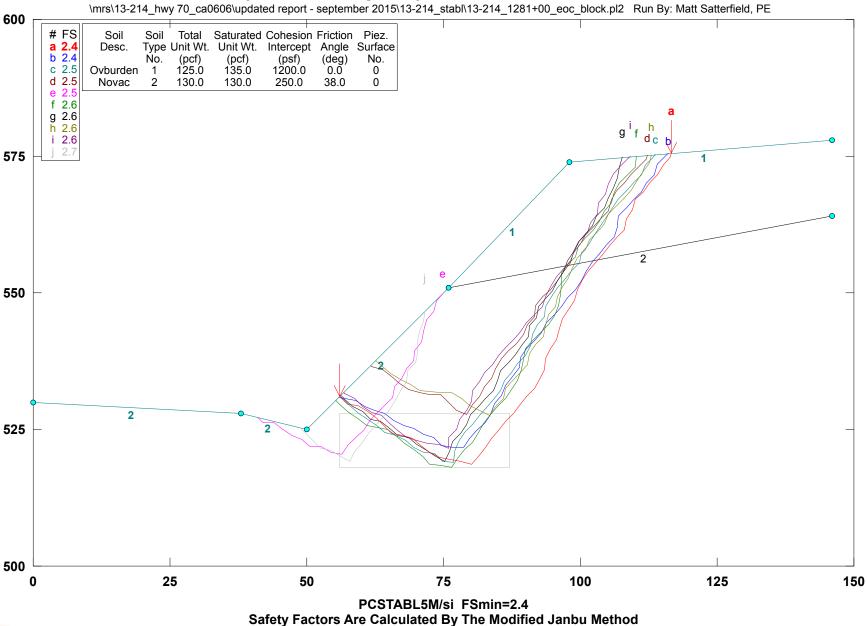


AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128-Sta 881+00 - Lt Side - Seismic



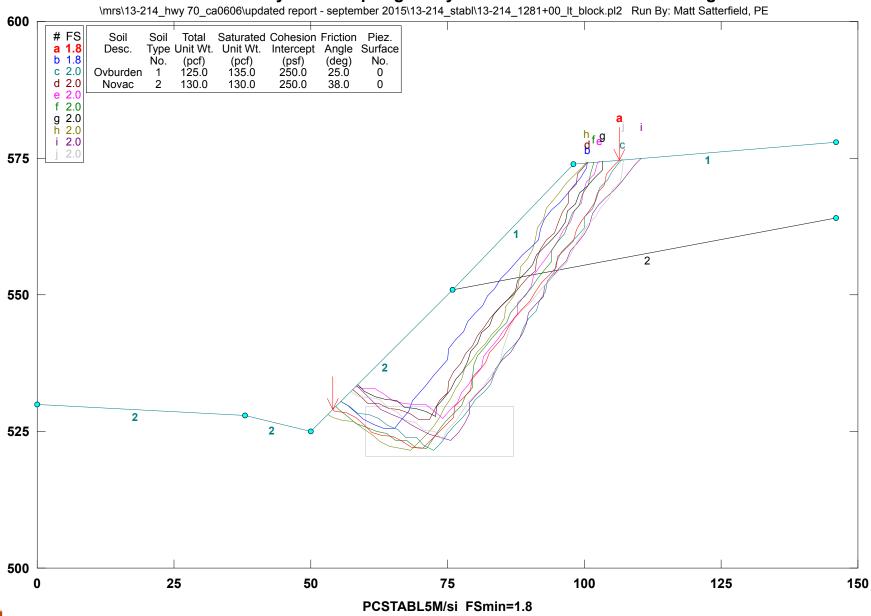


AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128-Sta 881+00 - Lt Side - End of Construct z





AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128-Sta 881+00 - Lt Side - Long Term z:





Safety Factors Are Calculated By The Modified Janbu Method

AHTD CA0606: Hwy 70-Hot Springs-Hwy 128-Sta 881+00 - Lt Side - Seismic

