# TIERRA SOUTH FLORIDA, INC.

May 26, 2016

Inwood Consulting Engineers 3000 Dovera Dr., Suite 200 Oviedo, FL 32765

Attn: Alex B. Hull, PE

Principal

RE: Preliminary Roadway Soil Survey Report

PD&E Study for Midway Road (CR 712)

From Glades Cut Off Road (CR 709) to Selvitz Road (CR 615)

St. Lucie County, Florida FPID No. 231440-3-22-01 TSF Project No.: 7111-15-154

Dear Alex:

Tierra South Florida, Inc. (TSF) has completed a preliminary roadway soil survey for the subject roadway improvement PD&E Study project. The preliminary soil survey was performed in general accordance with FDOT procedures. The results of our preliminary geotechnical study and subsequent preliminary geotechnical recommendations are presented in this report.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this report, please contact our office at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely,

TIERRA SOUTH FLORIDA, INC.

Raj Krishnasamy, P.E. Principal Engineer/President FL Registration No. 53567 N. Manoharan, Ph.D. Senior Specialist

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Preliminary Roadway Soil Survey Report for PD&E Study Midway Road (CR 712) from Glades Cut Off Road (CR 709) to Selvitz Road (CR 615) St. Lucie County, Florida FPID No. 231440-3-22-01

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#### 1.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Florida Department of Transportation District Four is conducting a Project Development and Environment (PD&E) study in an effort to provide improvements (widening) of Midway Road (CR 712) from Glades cut off Road (CR 709) to Selvitz Road (CR 615) in St. Lucie County.

The purpose of this preliminary geotechnical study was to provide preliminary geotechnical information to assist in the PD&E Study.

#### 2.0 SCOPE OF SERVICES

The study was performed to obtain information on the existing subsurface conditions along the project alignment to assist in the design and preparation of construction plans for the proposed construction. The following services were provided:

- 1. Reviewed readily available published topographic and soils information. This information was obtained from the "Soil Survey of St. Lucie County, Florida" published by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resources Conservation Services (NRCS), and USGS Maps.
- 2. Performed a preliminary geotechnical exploration along the project corridor which included a total of sixteen (16) roadway soil borings (14 Standard Penetration Test (SPT) borings to 10 feet deep below existing grades + 2 hand auger borings 6 to 10ft deep). Hand auger borings were performed at difficult site access conditions locations.
- 3. Classified soil samples using the AASHTO Soil Classification System and performed a limited laboratory testing to establish the soil properties. The laboratory testing included grain size analysis, moisture content and organic determination and Atterberg Limit tests.
- 4. Prepared this Preliminary Roadway Soil Survey Report for the project.

These Geotechnical Services were performed in general accordance with FDOT's Soils and Foundations Handbook (2016)

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#### 3.0 RESULTS OF SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

#### 3.1 Review of USDA Soil Survey, St. Lucie County, Florida

Based on a review of the St. Lucie County Soil Survey, the project corridor is mapped as:

- 25—Nettles and Oldsmar sands
- 31—Pepper and EauGallie sands
- 38—Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- 44—Tantile and Pomona sands
- 48—Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes
- 50—Waveland and Immokalee fine sands

A Site Vicinity Map and USDA soil survey map are presented in the Appendix.

#### 3.2 **Field Explorations**

The subsurface conditions along the project corridor were explored by a total of 16 soil borings as follows:

- A total of 14 SPT borings to 10 feet deep below existing grades (borings RD-1 thru RD-5, RD-7 thru RD-10, RD-12 thru RD-15, and RD-18).
- A total of 2 hand auger borings (RD-6 and RD-7) at difficult site access conditions.

During our field work the east end of the project was a construction zone and borings RD-16 and RD-17 planned in this area could not be performed.

The borings were located in the field by TSF personnel using a hand-held GPS system. The SPT borings were drilled using a truck-mounted CME-55 drill rig and mud rotary procedures. In the borings samples of the in-place materials were obtained continuously in the upper 10 feet. At a few locations, due to difficult site access conditions, borings were performed using hand augers (about 6 to 10 feet below existing grades). Approximate locations of the borings are presented in the boring location plan included in the Appendix. The soil samples were returned to our laboratory for classification by a geotechnical engineer. The samples were visually classified in general accordance with the AASHTO Soil Classification System.

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# 3.3 General Soil Condition

The soil types encountered in the borings have been assigned a stratum number. The stratum numbers and soil types encountered are listed below.

Stratum Number	Typical Soil Description	AASHTO Classification	FDOT Soil Designation
1	Topsoil	A-8	Unsuitable
2	Brown to light brown sand, occasionally few to trace silt and trace limerock	A-3	Select
3	Brown silty sand occasionally trace shell	A-2-4	Select
4	Dark brown organic stained silty sand	A-2-4	Select

Soil profiles encountered in the borings are presented in the Appendix.

A Geotechnical engineer bases soil stratification on a visual review of the recovered samples, laboratory testing, and interpretation of the field boring logs. The boring stratification lines represent the approximate boundaries between soil types of significantly different engineering properties; however, the actual transition may be gradual. In some cases, small variations in properties not considered pertinent to our engineering evaluation may have been abbreviated or omitted for clarity. The boring profiles represent the conditions at the particular boring location and variations do occur and should be expected among the borings.

#### 4.0 LABORATORY TESTING

Representative soil samples collected from the borings were classified and stratified in general accordance with the AASHTO Soil Classification System. Our classification was based on visual inspection, using the results from the laboratory testing as confirmation. The laboratory tests performed include natural moisture content and organic content tests, grain size analysis and Atterberg Limit tests. Laboratory test results are presented in the Appendix.

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#### 5.0 GROUNDWATER CONDITIONS

### 5.1 Groundwater

Encountered groundwater depth was measured at the boring locations following termination of drilling. The groundwater table measured in the borings generally ranged from about 3.3 to 5.5 feet below existing grades (elevations approximately from +12.7 to +17.8 feet, NAVD 1988). Encountered groundwater depths measured in the boring are presented in the roadway soils survey in the Appendix. Some of the borings did not encounter groundwater within the boring termination depths.

Groundwater conditions will vary with environmental variations and seasonal conditions, such as the frequency and magnitude of rainfall patterns, as well as man-made influences (i.e. existing canals, swells, drainage ponds, under drains, and areas of covered soils, like paved parking lots and sidewalks). Fluctuation should be anticipated. We recommend that the contractor determine the actual groundwater levels at the time of construction to determine groundwater impact on his construction procedure.

# **5.2** Seasonal High Groundwater Estimates

Seasonal high groundwater levels are expected to be controlled by existing drainage features present in the project vicinity. A summary of encountered groundwater elevations and estimated seasonal high groundwater levels are included in the Appendix. Based on the preliminary soil borings, estimated seasonal high groundwater table levels within the project limits are expected to range approximately from elevation +13 to +18 feet, NAVD 1988.

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# 6.0 ENGINEERING EVALUATIONS AND PRELIMINARY RECOMMENDATIONS

### 6.1 General

In general, the existing shallow subsurface soils encountered in the borings are suitable for supporting the proposed improvements after proper subgrade preparation. Site preparation should consist of normal clearing and grubbing followed by compaction of subgrade soils.

The removal of topsoil where required should be accomplished in accordance with the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) Standard Specifications Section 110 – Clearing and Grubbing. Buried organic soils, plastic soils, debris, or unsuitable fills encountered during construction, which are not shown on the boring profiles should be removed and replaced with properly compacted suitable fill. The removal organic soils and plastic soils where required should be accomplished in accordance with FDOT Standard Index 500. Backfill should consist of materials conforming to FDOT Standard Index 505 and compacted in accordance with Section 120-9 of the Standard Specification for Road and Bridge Construction, latest edition.

# **6.2** Permanent Cut and Fill Slopes

We anticipate that fills will be required for the proposed roadway widening. Assuming proper subgrade preparation and adequate fill materials are utilized, we recommend that all proposed permanent side slopes be constructed on 2.0 horizontal to 1.0 vertical (2H:1V) or flatter. To prevent minor sloughing at the surface, we recommend that the slopes be seeded, mulched and maintained to enhance slope stability soon after being completed.

# 6.3 Excavations

All excavations should be performed in accordance with FDOT Standard Index 500, the latest Standard Specifications for Road and Bridge Construction, and in accordance with OSHA Standards. We recommend that sides of temporary excavations be sloped to 2H:1V or flatter or supported by temporary shoring.

#### **6.4** Groundwater Control

Groundwater may not have impact on the proposed roadway widening if the proposed roadway elevations are kept at or above the existing road level. However, depending upon groundwater levels at the time of construction, some form of dewatering may be required for utility excavations.

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# 6.5 On-Site Soil Suitability

Stratum 1 consists of topsoil. Topsoil should be stripped from the proposed widening areas in accordance with Standard Specifications Section 110 - Clearing and Grubbing.

Stratum 2 consists of select material (A-3). This material appears to be suitable to use in embankment and should be utilized according to Standard Index 505.

Strata 3 and 4 consist of select material (A-2-4). This material is likely to retain excess moisture and may be difficult to dry and compact. It may be used in the embankment above water level at the time of construction and should be utilized according to Standard Index 505. It may be used in the subgrade portion of the roadbed when approved by the District Materials Engineer. Material placed below the existing water level must be non-plastic and contain less than 15% passing the 15% the No. 200 U.S. Standard Sieve.

### 7.0 REPORT LIMITATIONS

Our Geotechnical engineering evaluation of the site and subsurface conditions with respect to the planned roadway improvements and our recommendations for site preparation and foundation construction are based upon the followings: (1) site observations, (2) the field exploratory test data obtained during the geotechnical study, and (3) our understanding of the project information and anticipated final grades as presented in this report.

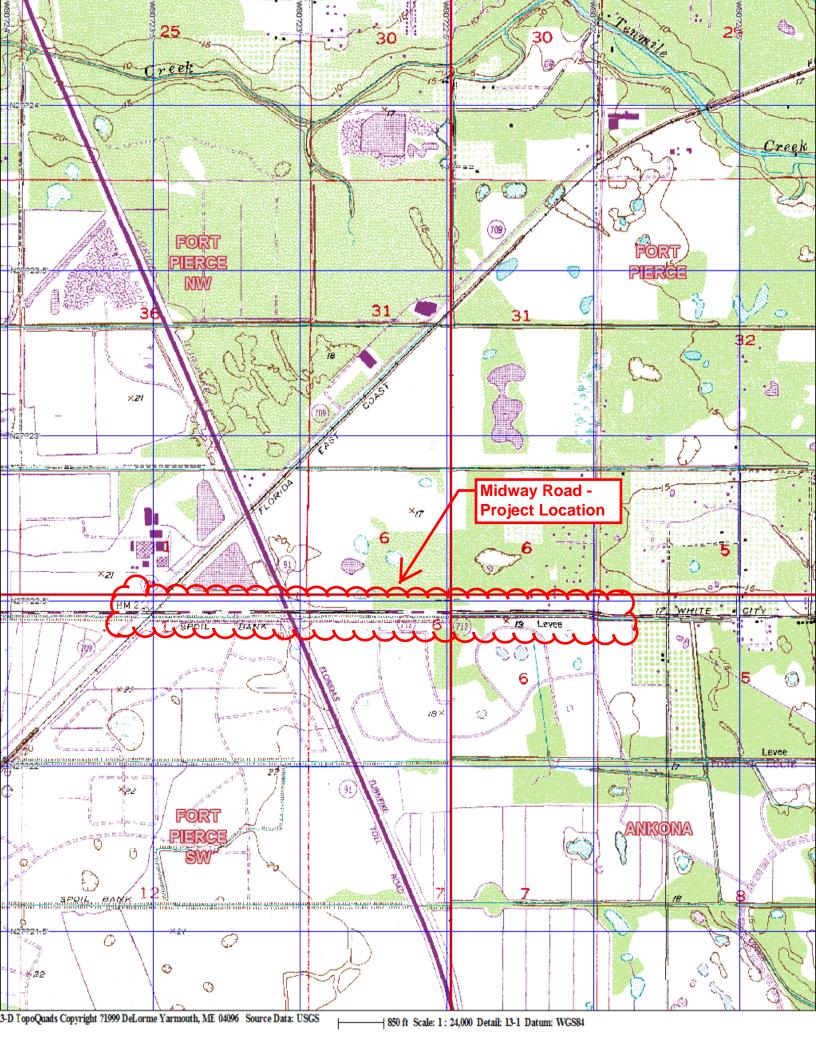
If the final grades vary considerably from those stated, or when final cross-sectional data becomes available, please contact our offices so that we can review our recommendations. Furthermore, upon the discovery of any site or subsurface conditions during construction, which appears to deviate from the data obtained during this geotechnical exploration, please contact us immediately so that we may visit the site, observe the differing conditions, and evaluate the new information with regards to our evaluation and recommendations contained herein.

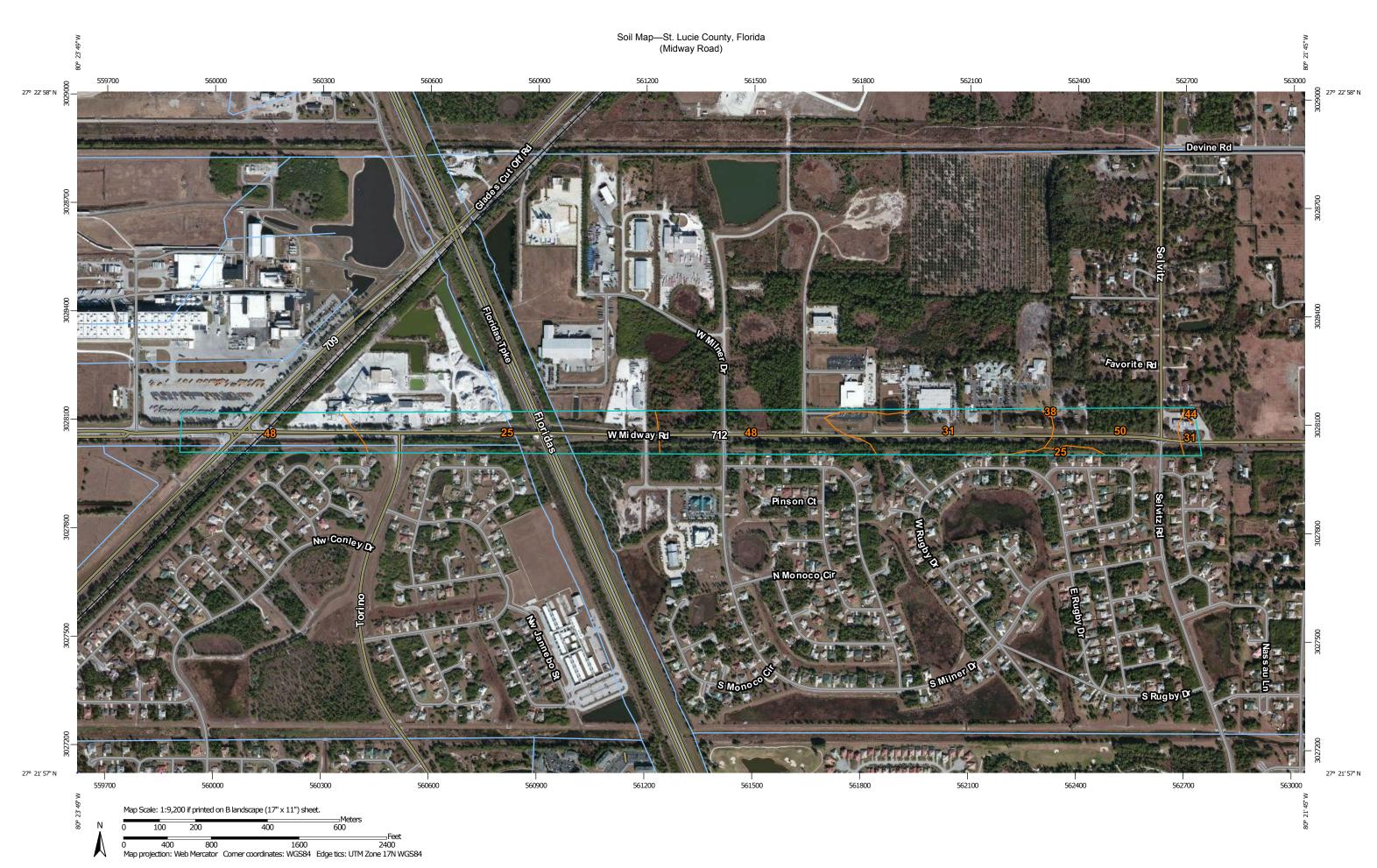
The recommendations presented previously represent design and construction techniques that we feel are both applicable and feasible for the planned construction. We recommend, however, that we be provided the opportunity to review the final construction plans and the earthwork/roadway embankment construction specifications to evaluate whether our recommendations have been properly interpreted and implemented.

A detail roadway soil survey is required during design phase of the project to meet project requirements and the guidelines presented in the FDOT Soils and Foundation Handbook.

# **APPENDIX**

Vicinity Map
USDA Soil Survey Map
Boring Location Plan
Roadway Soil Survey
Soil Profiles
Groundwater Level Data
Laboratory Test Results





Natural Resources Conservation Service

#### MAP LEGEND

### Area of Interest (AOI)

Area of Interest (AOI)

#### Soils

Soil Map Unit Polygons



Soil Map Unit Points

#### Special Point Features

Blowout

☑ Borrow Pit

Clay Spot

Closed Depression

Gravel Pit

Gravelly Spot

Landfill

A Lava Flow

Marsh or swamp

Mine or Quarry

Miscellaneous Water

Perennial Water

Rock Outcrop

Saline Spot

Sandy Spot

Severely Eroded Spot

Sinkhole

Slide or Slip

Sodic Spot

Stony Spot

Nery Stony Spot

Spoil Area

Wet Spot

Other

Special Line Features

#### **Water Features**

Δ

Streams and Canals

#### Transportation

Rails

Interstate Highways

US Routes

Major Roads

Local Roads

#### Background

Aerial Photography

#### MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey URL: http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: St. Lucie County, Florida Survey Area Data: Version 8, Nov 19, 2015

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Dec 15, 2010—Mar 13, 2011

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

# **Map Unit Legend**

St. Lucie County, Florida (FL111)							
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI				
25	Nettles and Oldsmar sands	25.2	29.9%				
31	Pepper and EauGallie sands	18.1	21.5%				
38	Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.2	0.2%				
44	Tantile and Pomona sands	0.3	0.3%				
48	Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes	29.6	35.1%				
50	Waveland and Immokalee fine sands	10.9	13.0%				
Totals for Area of Interest		84.3	100.0%				

# St. Lucie County, Florida

### 25—Nettles and Oldsmar sands

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 1jpvl

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

# **Map Unit Composition**

Oldsmar and similar soils: 40 percent Nettles and similar soils: 40 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Nettles**

#### Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

# **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 8 inches: sand E - 8 to 33 inches: sand Bh1 - 33 to 39 inches: sand Bh2 - 39 to 55 inches: sand

Btg - 55 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 31 to 50 inches to ortstein

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.6 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

# **Description of Oldsmar**

#### Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

# **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand E - 5 to 32 inches: sand Bh - 32 to 42 inches: sand

Btg - 42 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 4.9 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G156BC141FL)

#### **Minor Components**

#### **Pineda**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic

lowlands (G156BC241FL)

#### **Pepper**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### Oldsmar

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Concave Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on stream terraces, flood plains, or in

depressions (G156BC145FL)

#### Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### **Ankona**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

# 31—Pepper and EauGallie sands

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 1jpvs

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 58 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Pepper and similar soils: 45 percent Eaugallie and similar soils: 45 percent

Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Eaugallie**

#### Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

# **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand E - 5 to 26 inches: sand Bh - 26 to 47 inches: sand

Btg - 47 to 62 inches: sandy loam

Cg - 62 to 80 inches: sand

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to high

(0.06 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 7.2 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### **Description of Pepper**

#### Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

#### Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand E - 6 to 23 inches: sand Bh1 - 23 to 33 inches: sand Bh2 - 33 to 57 inches: sand Btg - 57 to 80 inches: sandy loam

### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 16 to 31 inches to ortstein

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.1 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### **Minor Components**

#### Wabasso

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### Pineda

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flats on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Concave

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic

lowlands (G156BC241FL)

## **Tantile**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### Lawnwood

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Marine terraces on flatwoods
Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### **Nettles**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

# 38—Riviera fine sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

#### Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2tzw2

Elevation: 0 to 80 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 44 to 59 inches Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Riviera and similar soils: 80 percent Minor components: 20 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

### **Description of Riviera**

#### Settina

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

#### Typical profile

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand
E - 6 to 28 inches: fine sand
Bt/E - 28 to 36 inches: sandy loam
Btg - 36 to 42 inches: sandy clay loam

2C - 42 to 80 inches: fine sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very high

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.5 inches)

# Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy over loamy soils on

flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

#### **Minor Components**

#### **Wabasso**

Percent of map unit: 8 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156AC141FL)

#### **Pinellas**

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: Cabbage Palm Flatwoods (R155XY005FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic

lowlands (G156AC241FL)

#### Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 4 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Linear, concave Ecological site: Slough (R155XY011FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156AC141FL)

#### **Oldsmar**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces, flatwoods on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip, talf

Down-slope shape: Linear, convex Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156AC141FL)

#### **Floridana**

Percent of map unit: 2 percent

Landform: Depressions on marine terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Concave, linear

Ecological site: Freshwater Marshes and Ponds (R155XY010FL)

Other vegetative classification: Sandy over loamy soils on stream terraces, flood

plains, or in depressions (G156BC245FL)

#### 44—Tantile and Pomona sands

### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 1jpw6

Elevation: 20 to 120 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 58 inches Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Pomona and similar soils: 44 percent Tantile and similar soils: 44 percent Minor components: 12 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Tantile**

## **Setting**

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

#### Typical profile

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand Eg - 5 to 26 inches: sand Bh - 26 to 34 inches: sand Bt - 34 to 49 inches: loamy sand E'g - 49 to 69 inches: sand

Btg - 69 to 80 inches: fine sandy loam

### Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 31 inches to ortstein

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.2 inches)

### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

# **Description of Pomona**

#### Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy and loamy marine deposits

# **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 5 inches: sand E - 5 to 26 inches: sand Bh - 26 to 39 inches: sand E' - 39 to 51 inches: sand

Btg - 51 to 72 inches: sandy loam

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.57 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Moderate (about 6.0 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: A/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

# **Minor Components**

#### Lawnwood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Marine terraces on flatwoods Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### **Nettles**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear

Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### **Ankona**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

# **Pepper**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

# 48-Wabasso sand, 0 to 2 percent slopes

#### **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 2svyr

Elevation: 10 to 50 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 38 to 62 inches Mean annual air temperature: 68 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 300 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Farmland of unique importance

### **Map Unit Composition**

Wabasso and similar soils: 89 percent

Minor components: 11 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

# **Description of Wabasso**

# Setting

Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy over loamy marine deposits

# **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 6 inches: sand E - 6 to 25 inches: sand Bh - 25 to 30 inches: sand

Btg - 30 to 58 inches: sandy clay loam Cg - 58 to 80 inches: loamy sand

## **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 9 to 50 inches to strongly contrasting textural

stratification

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Very low

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum in profile: 5 percent

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 1.5 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

#### **Minor Components**

#### Hallandale

Percent of map unit: 6 percent

Landform: Drainageways on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, dip

Down-slope shape: Convex, linear Across-slope shape: Linear, concave

Other vegetative classification: Slough (R155XY011FL), Sandy soils on flats of

mesic or hydric lowlands (G155XB141FL)

#### Boca

Percent of map unit: 5 percent Landform: — error in exists on —

Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Ecological site: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL)

Other vegetative classification: South Florida Flatwoods (R155XY003FL), Sandy over loamy soils on flats of hydric or mesic lowlands (G155XB241FL)

#### 50—Waveland and Immokalee fine sands

# **Map Unit Setting**

National map unit symbol: 1jpwd

Elevation: 20 to 200 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 49 to 58 inches Mean annual air temperature: 70 to 77 degrees F

Frost-free period: 350 to 365 days

Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

#### **Map Unit Composition**

Waveland and similar soils: 44 percent Immokalee and similar soils: 44 percent

Minor components: 12 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

#### **Description of Immokalee**

#### Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

# **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 6 inches: fine sand E - 6 to 35 inches: fine sand Bh - 35 to 54 inches: fine sand Cg - 54 to 72 inches: fine sand

# **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high

(0.57 to 1.98 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Low (about 5.3 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

# **Description of Waveland**

#### Setting

Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Sandy marine deposits

#### **Typical profile**

A - 0 to 4 inches: fine sand Eg - 4 to 32 inches: sand

Bh1 - 32 to 40 inches: loamy sand Bh2 - 40 to 53 inches: sand Cg1 - 53 to 66 inches: sand Cg2 - 66 to 80 inches: sand

#### **Properties and qualities**

Slope: 0 to 2 percent

Depth to restrictive feature: 31 to 50 inches to ortstein

Natural drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: High

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to

moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches

Frequency of flooding: None Frequency of ponding: None

Salinity, maximum in profile: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)

Sodium adsorption ratio, maximum in profile: 4.0

Available water storage in profile: Very low (about 0.8 inches)

#### Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified

Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4w

Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### **Minor Components**

#### Lawnwood

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Marine terraces on flatwoods Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

Down-slope shape: Linear Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

(G156BC141FL)

#### **Electra**

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, rises on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises and knolls of mesic uplands

(G156BC131FL)

#### Jonathan

Percent of map unit: 3 percent

Landform: Knolls on marine terraces, ridges on marine terraces

Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve

Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on rises, knolls, and ridges of mesic uplands (G156BC121FL)

#### Salerno

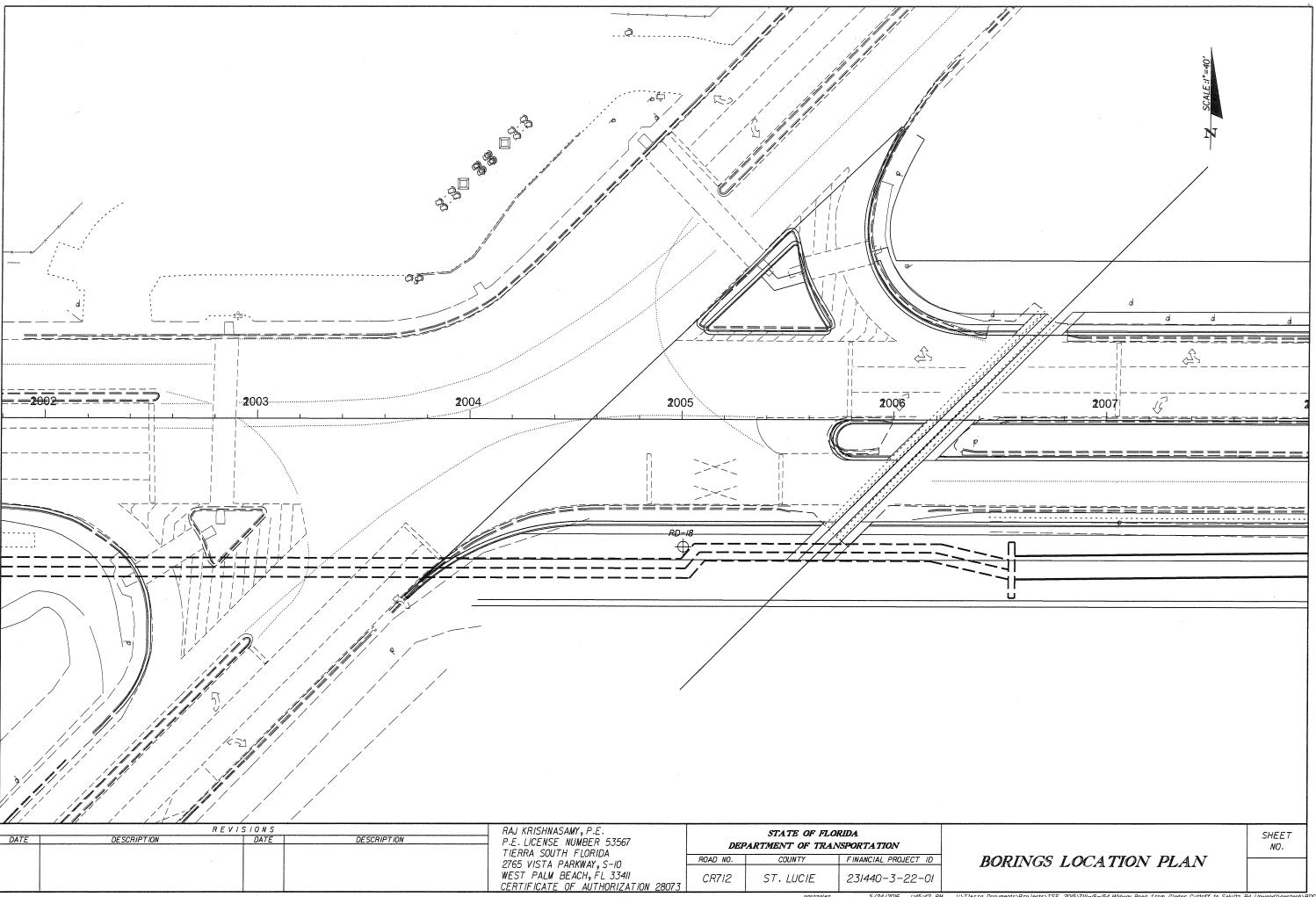
Percent of map unit: 3 percent

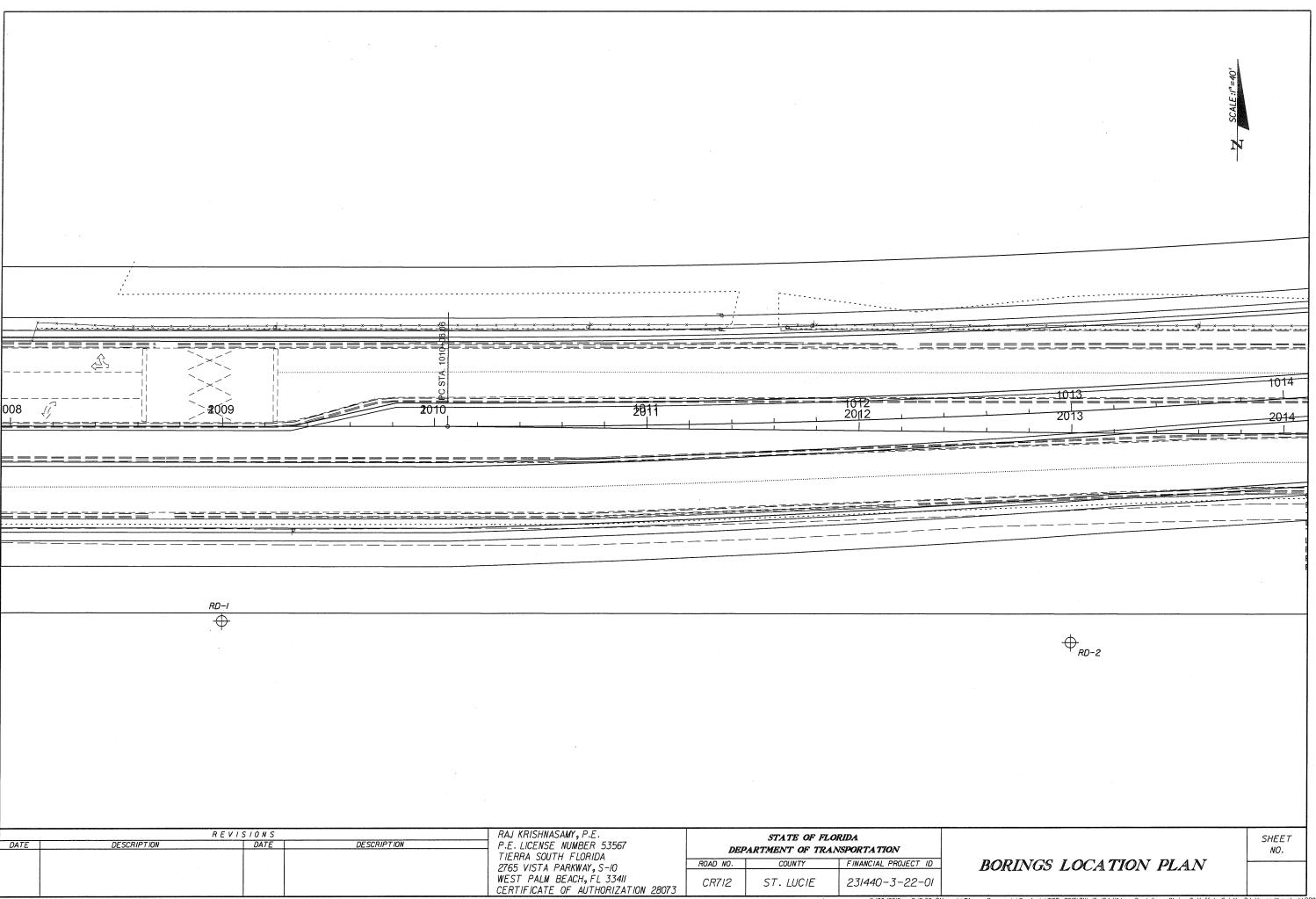
Landform: Flatwoods on marine terraces Landform position (three-dimensional): Talf

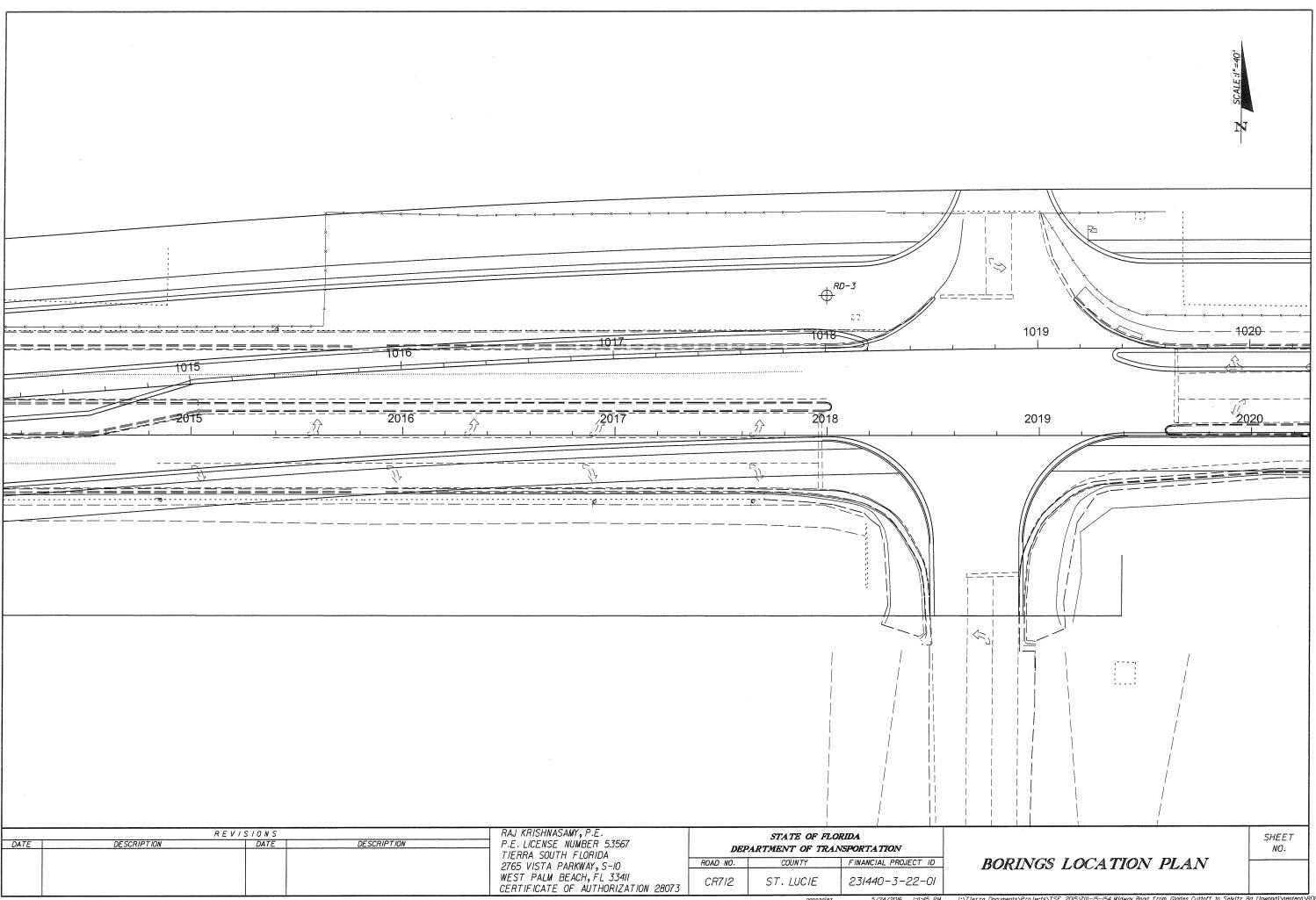
Down-slope shape: Convex Across-slope shape: Linear

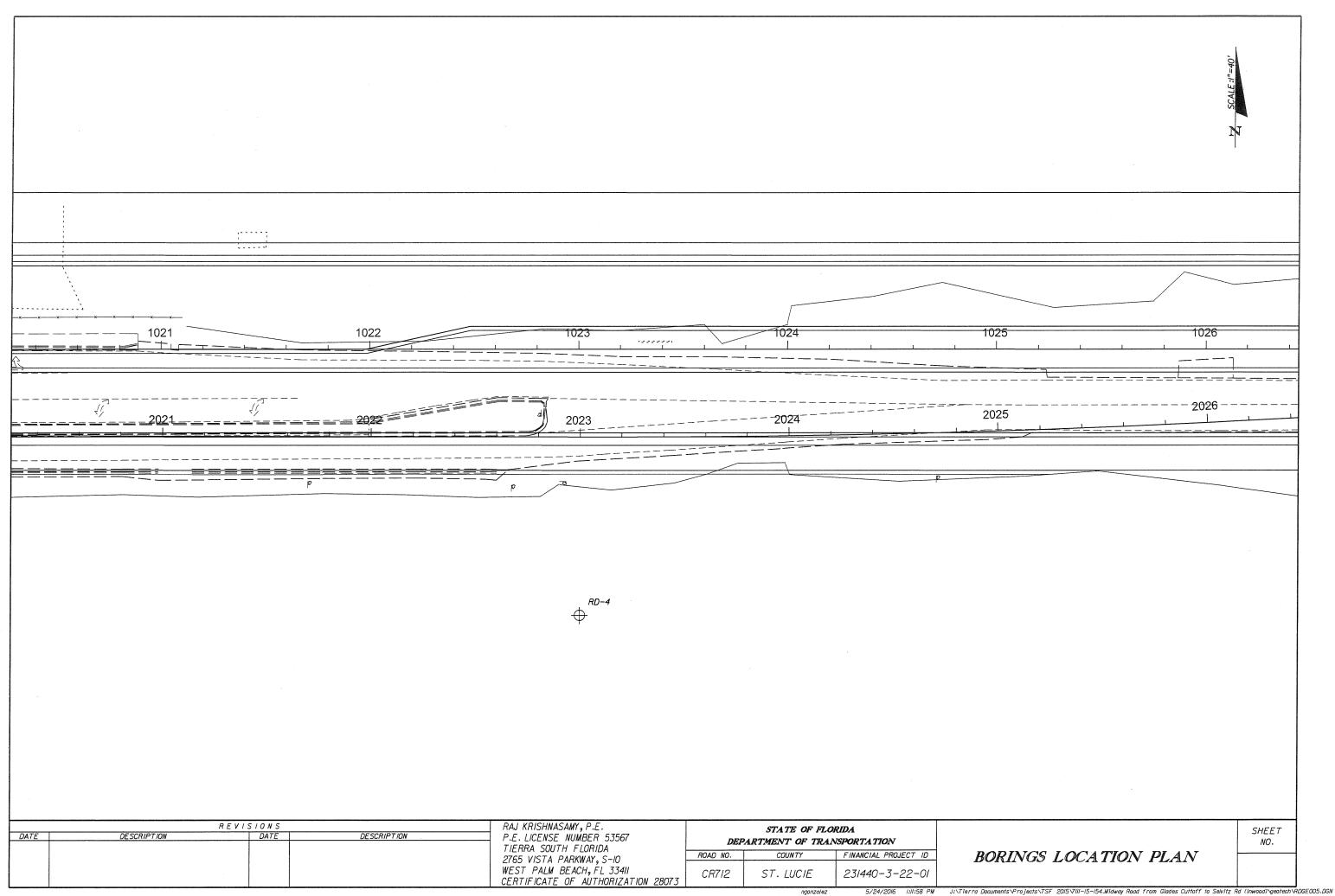
Other vegetative classification: Sandy soils on flats of mesic or hydric lowlands

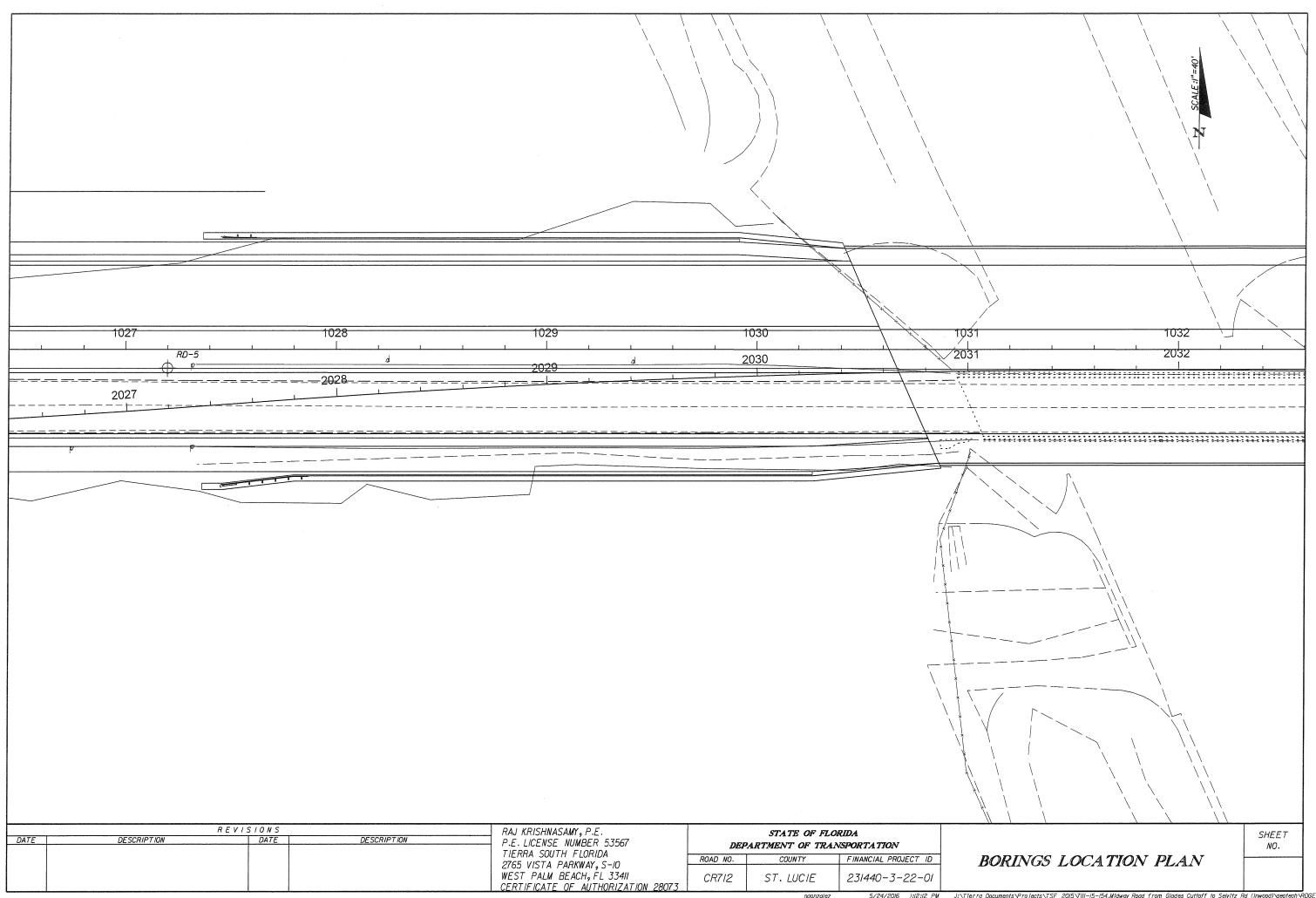
(G156BC141FL)

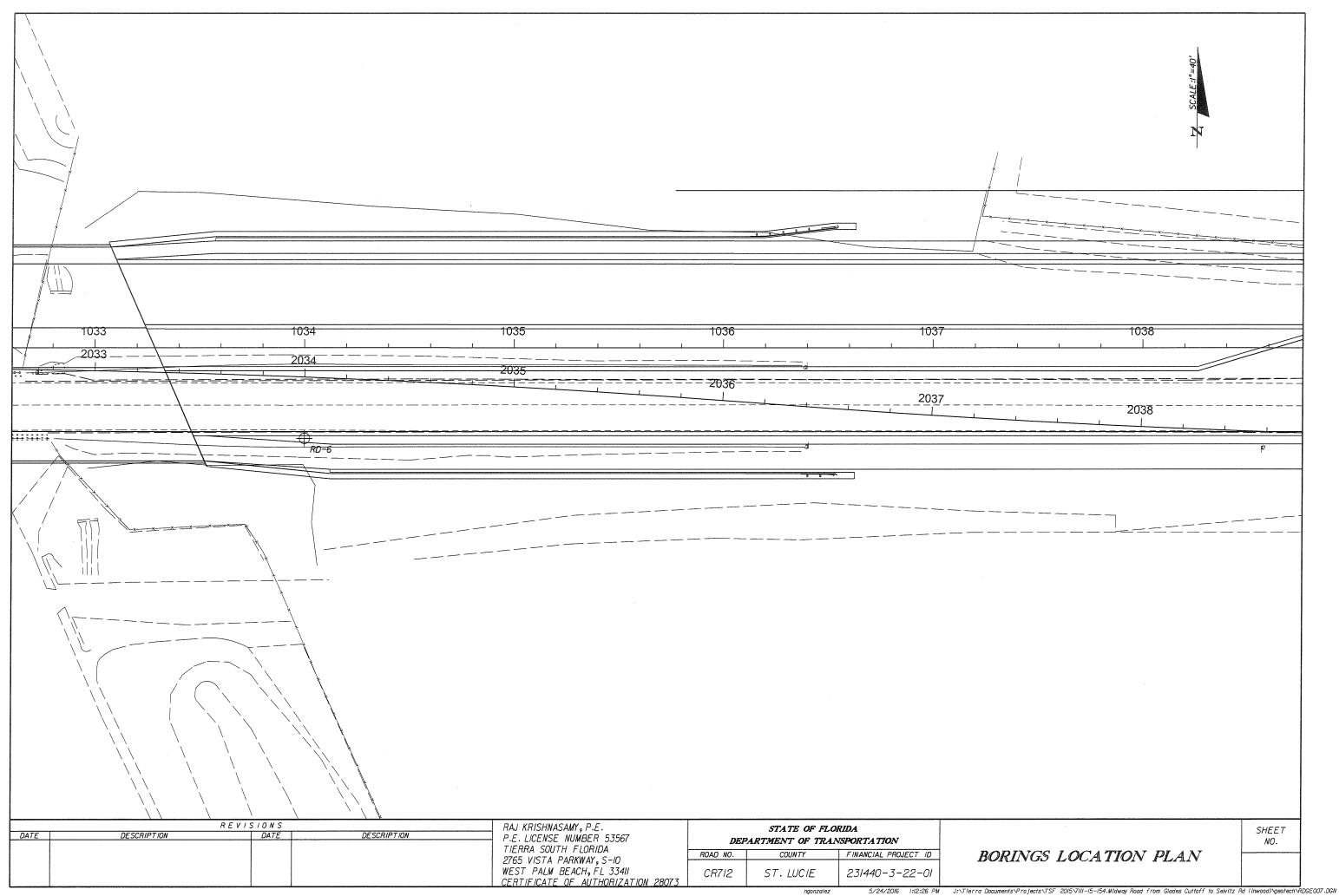


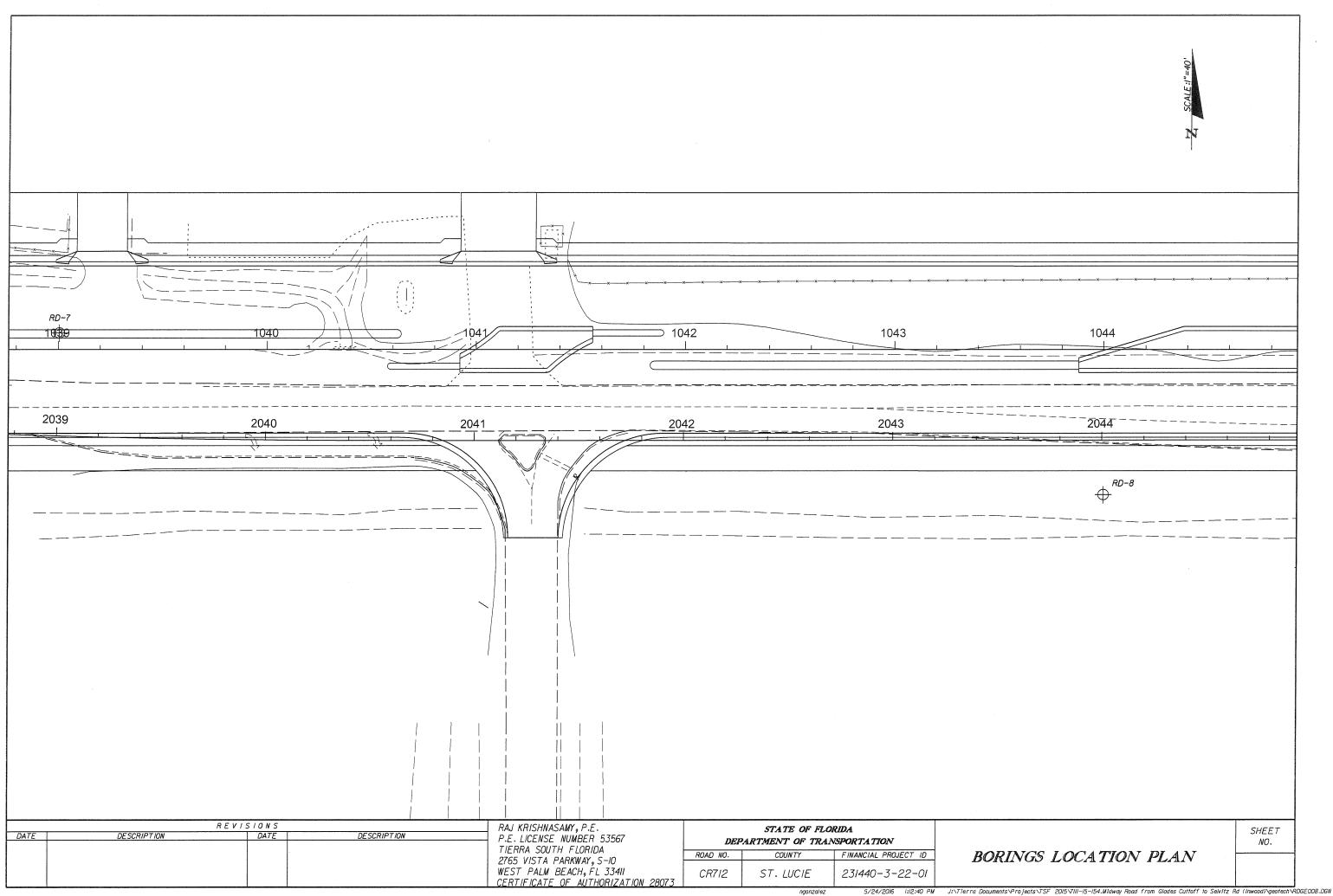


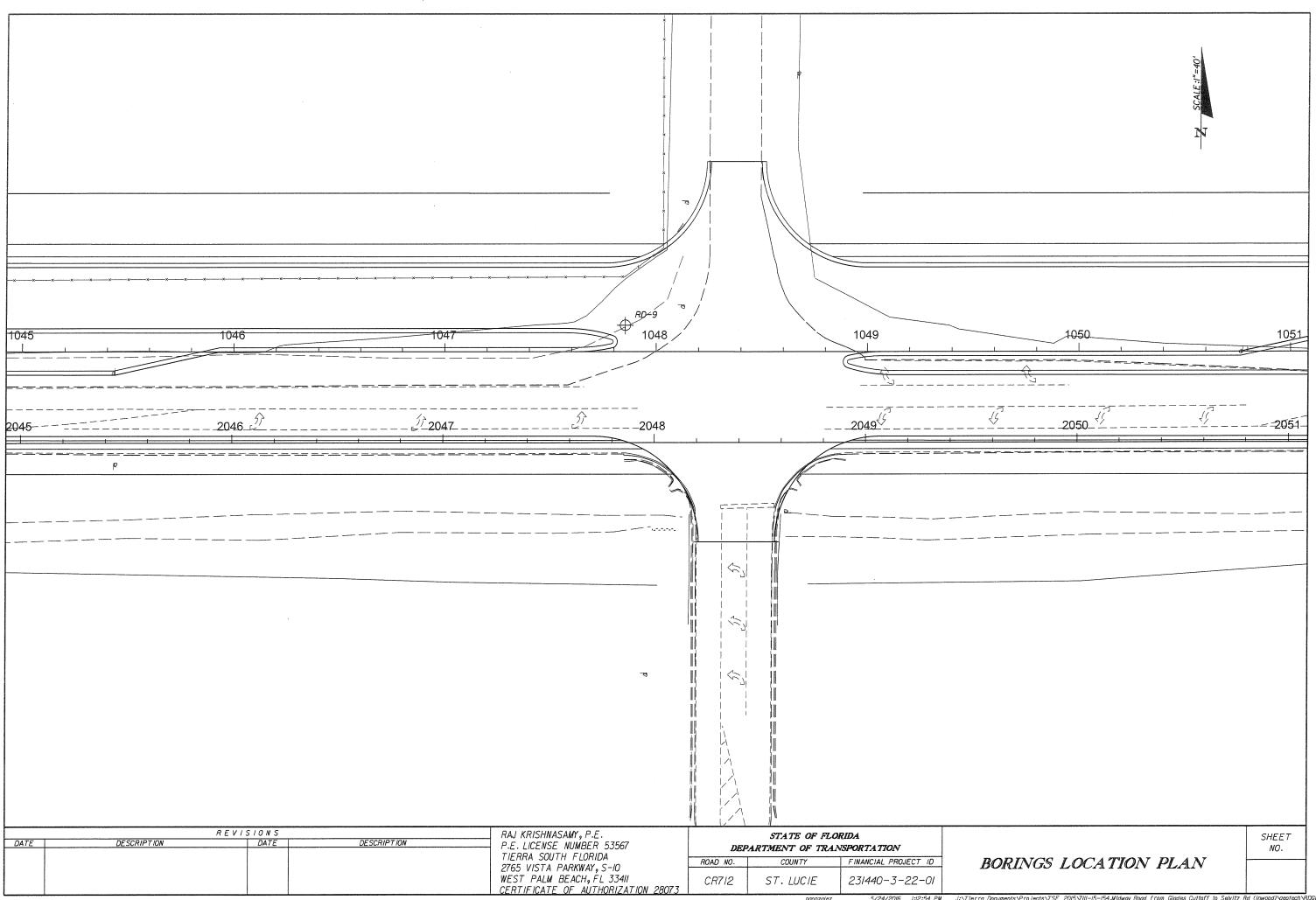


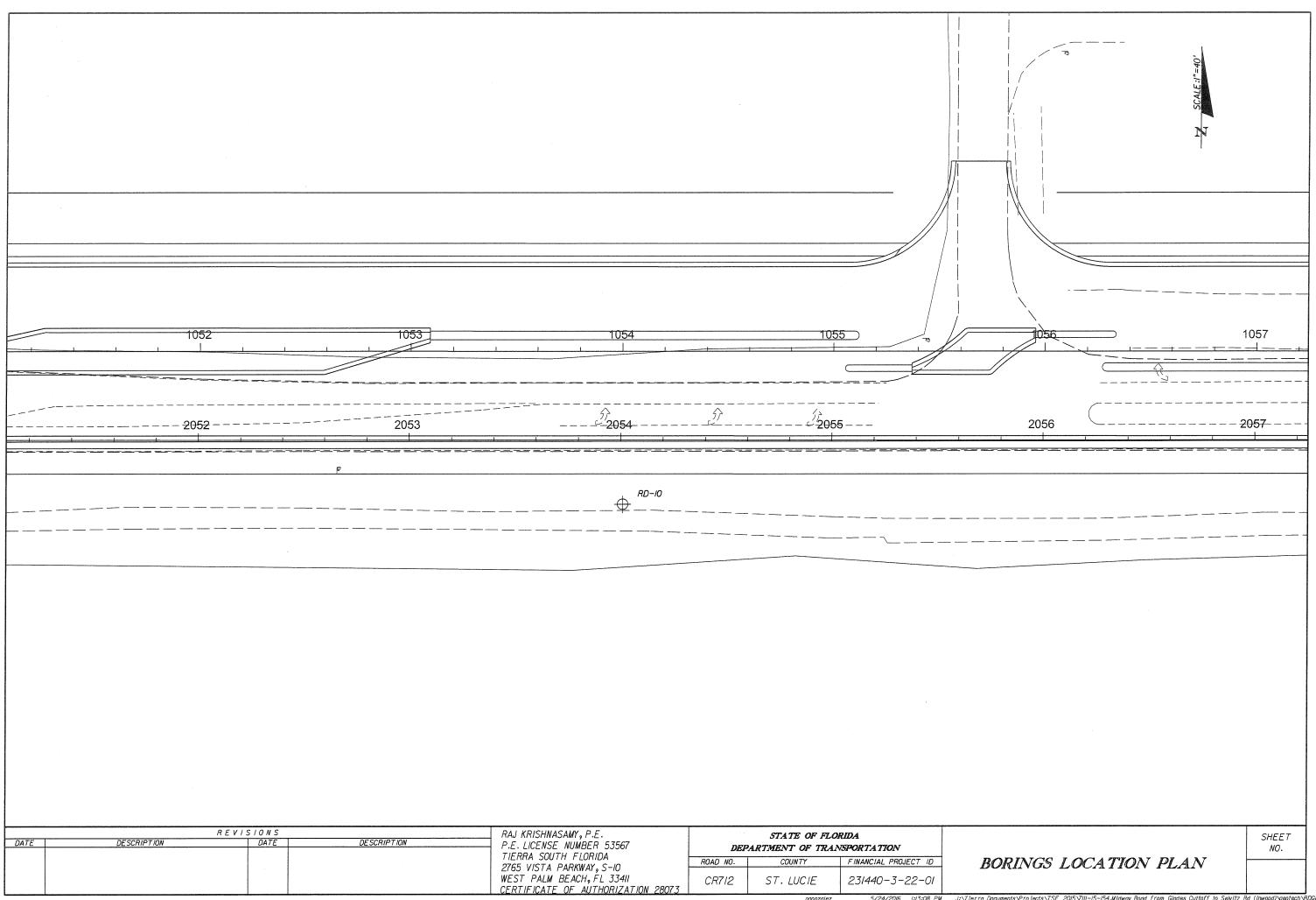


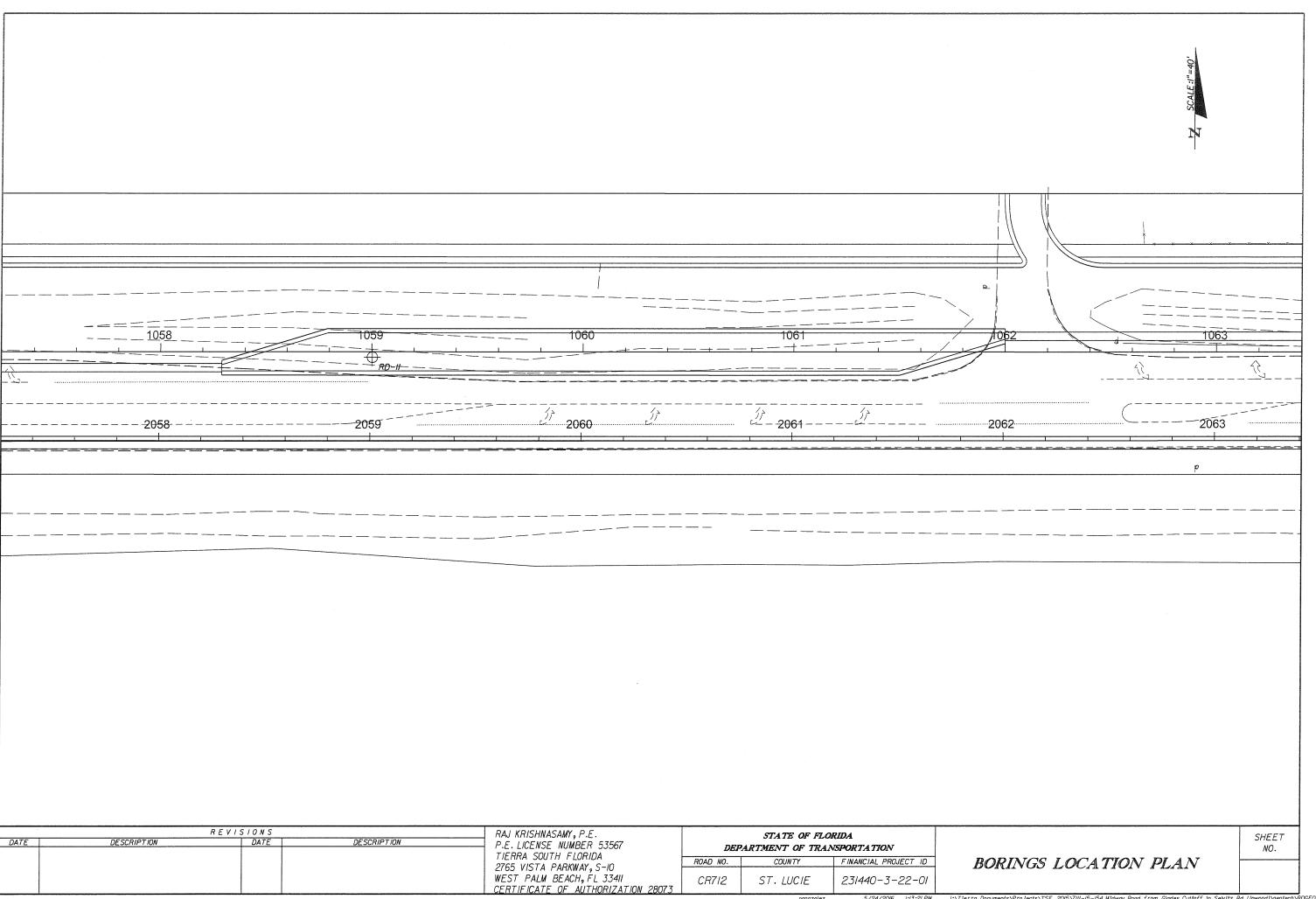


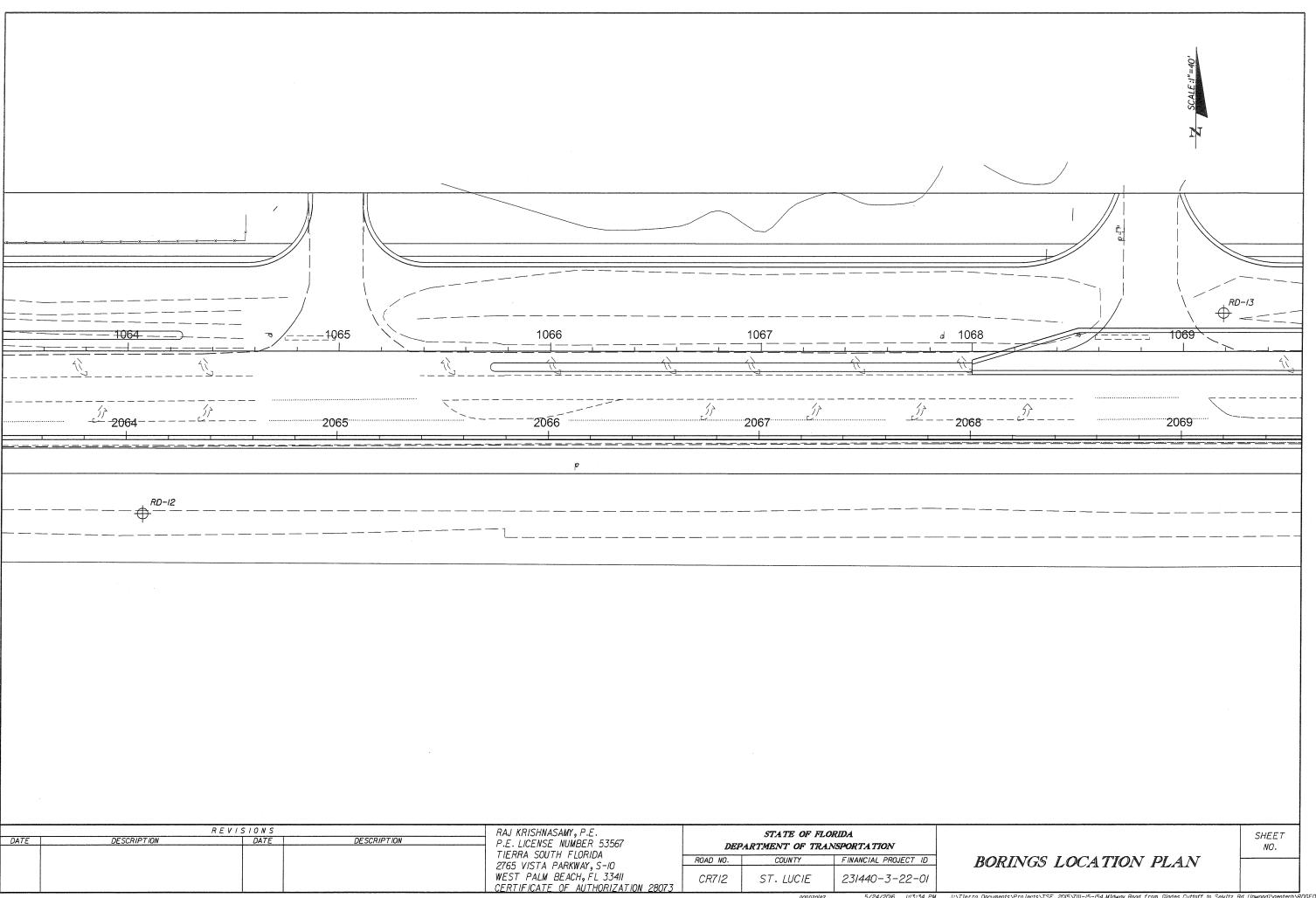


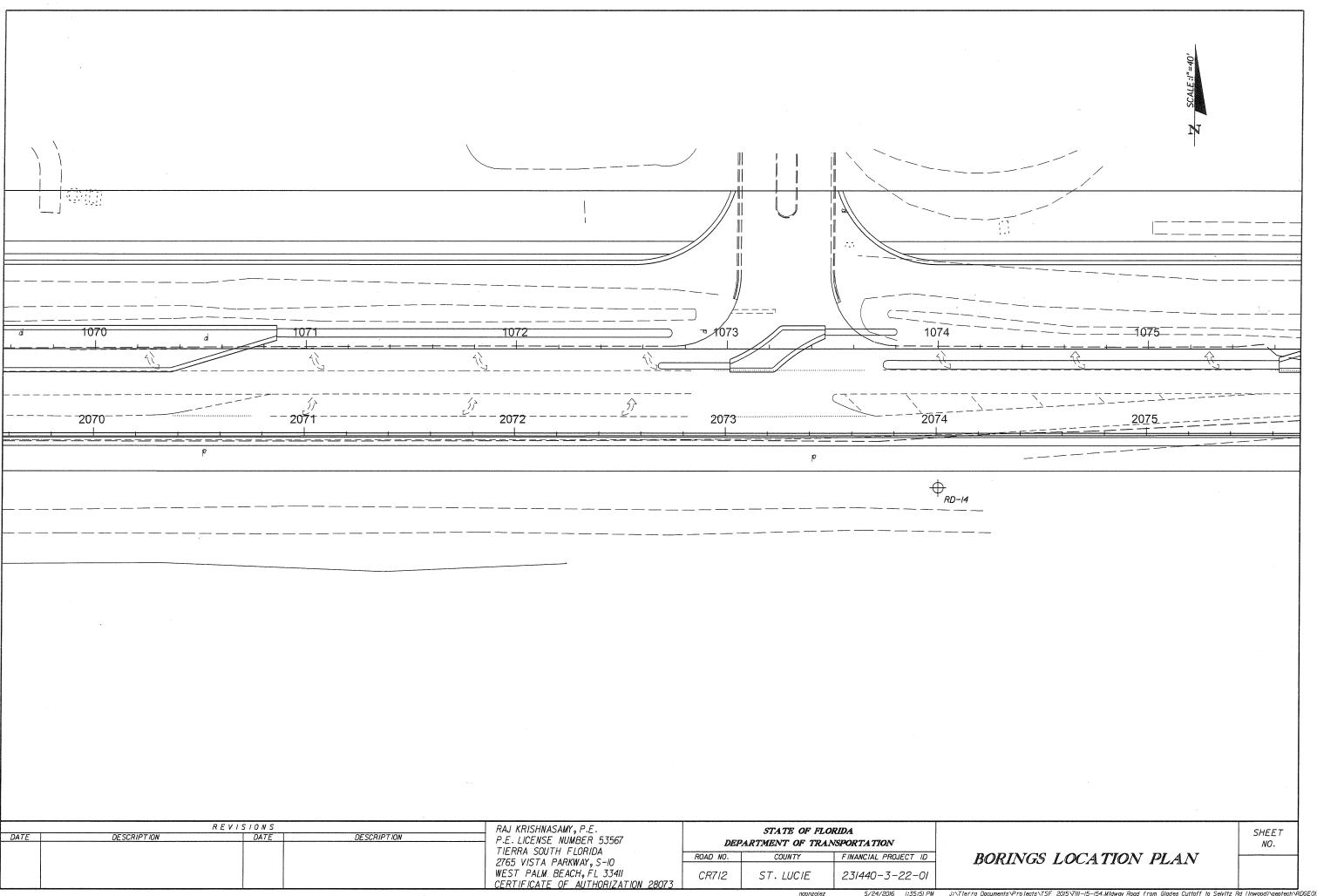


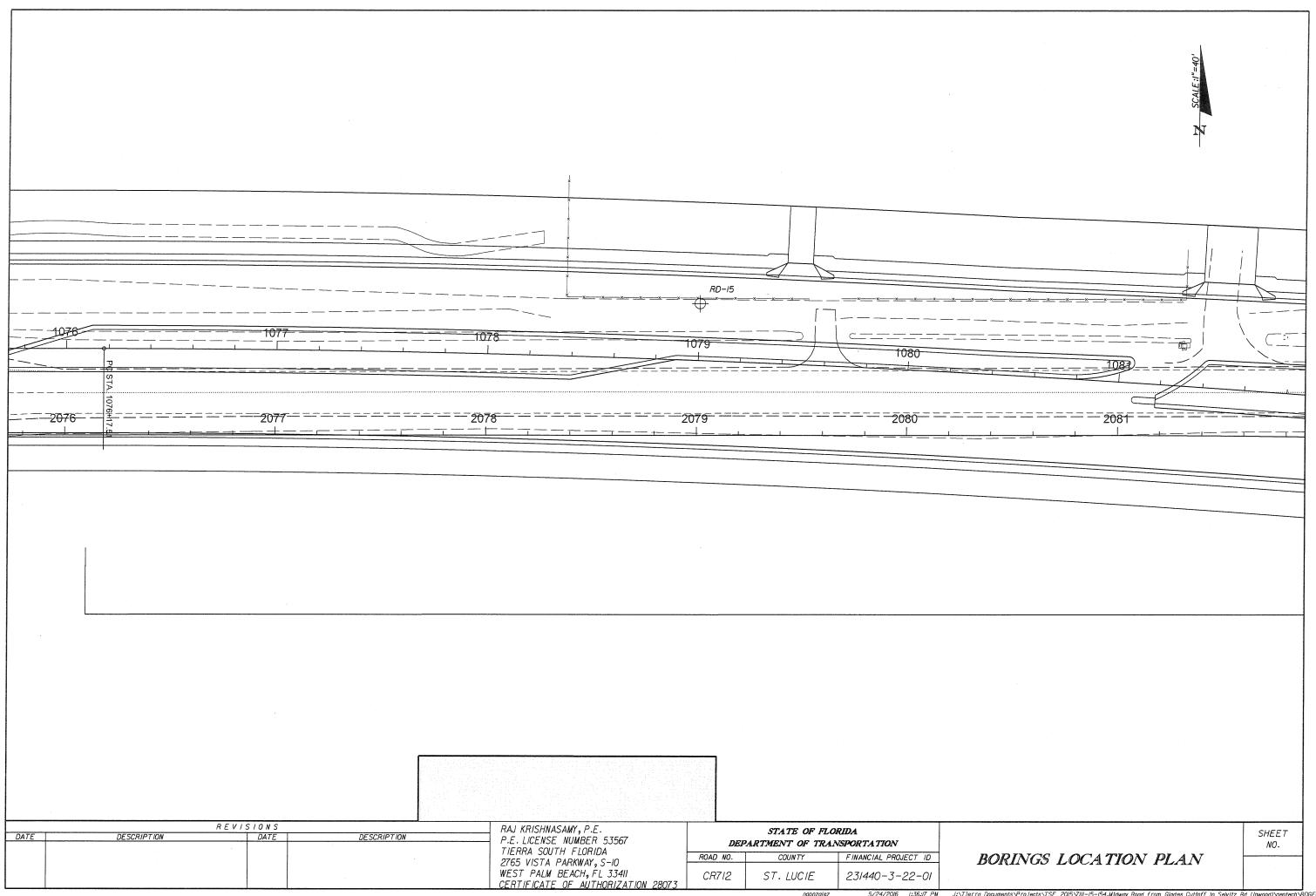


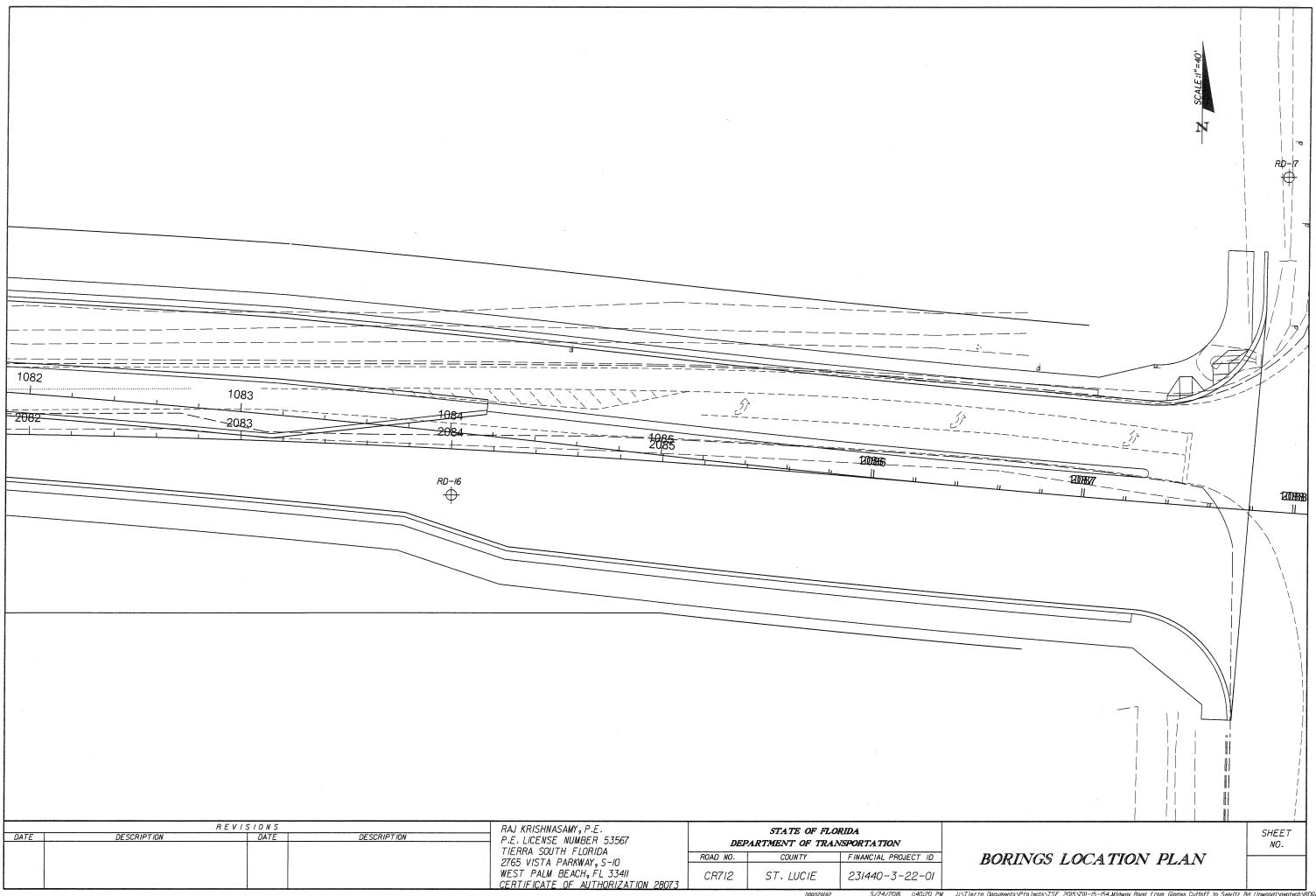












DATE OF SURVEY:	APRIL_2016
SURVEY MADE BY:	TIERRA SOUTH FLORIDA
SUBMITTED BY:	RAJ KRISHNASAMY, P.E.

# STATE OF FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MATERIALS AND RESEARCH

DISTRICT:	/V
COUNTY:	ST LUCIE

FINANCIAL PROJECT ID: 23/440-3-22-01

PROJECT NAME: MIDWAY ROAD (CR 712) FROM GLADES CUT OFF ROAD (CR 709) TO SFIVITZ ROAD (CR 615)-PD&F STUDY

#### CROSS SECTION SOIL SURVEY FOR THE DESIGN OF ROADS

SURVEY BEGINS STA.: 1005+00.00 SURVEY ENDS STA.: 1088+00.00 CL ALTI

		GANIC TENT	MOIS CON	STURE TENT	-	S11	EVE ANAL PERCEI	YSIS RES					RBERG S (%)				CORROS IOI	V TEST RE	SULTS	
STRATUM NO.	NO. OF TESTS	% ORGANIC	NO. OF TESTS	MOISTURE CONTENT	NO. OF TESTS	IO MESH	40 MESH	60 MESH	100 MESH	200 MESH	NO. OF TESTS	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC INDEX	AASHTO GROUP	DESCRIPTION	NO. OF TESTS	RESISTIVITY ohm-cm	CHLORIDE ppm	SULFATES ppm	рН
1	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A-8	TOPSOIL	-	-	-	-	_
2	1	4.0	3	/5-30	3	100	87-92	45-61	<i>18-3</i> 5	2-9	-	-	-	A-3	BROWN TO LIGHT BROWN SAND OCCASIONALLY FEW TO TRACE SILT AND TRACE LIMEROCK	-	-	-	-	-
3	1	0.9	3	9-17	3	93-100	81-94	41-72	27-46	11-21	. 2	NP	NP	A-2-4	BROWN SILTY SAND OCCASIONALLY TRACE SHELL	-	-	-	-	-
4	2	2.7-3.9	2	20-23	2	100	82-88	39-53	20-30	12-17	1	NP	NP	A-2-4	DARK BROWN ORGANIC STAINED SILTY SAND	-	-	-	-	-

#### EMBANKMENT AND SUBGRADE MATERIAL

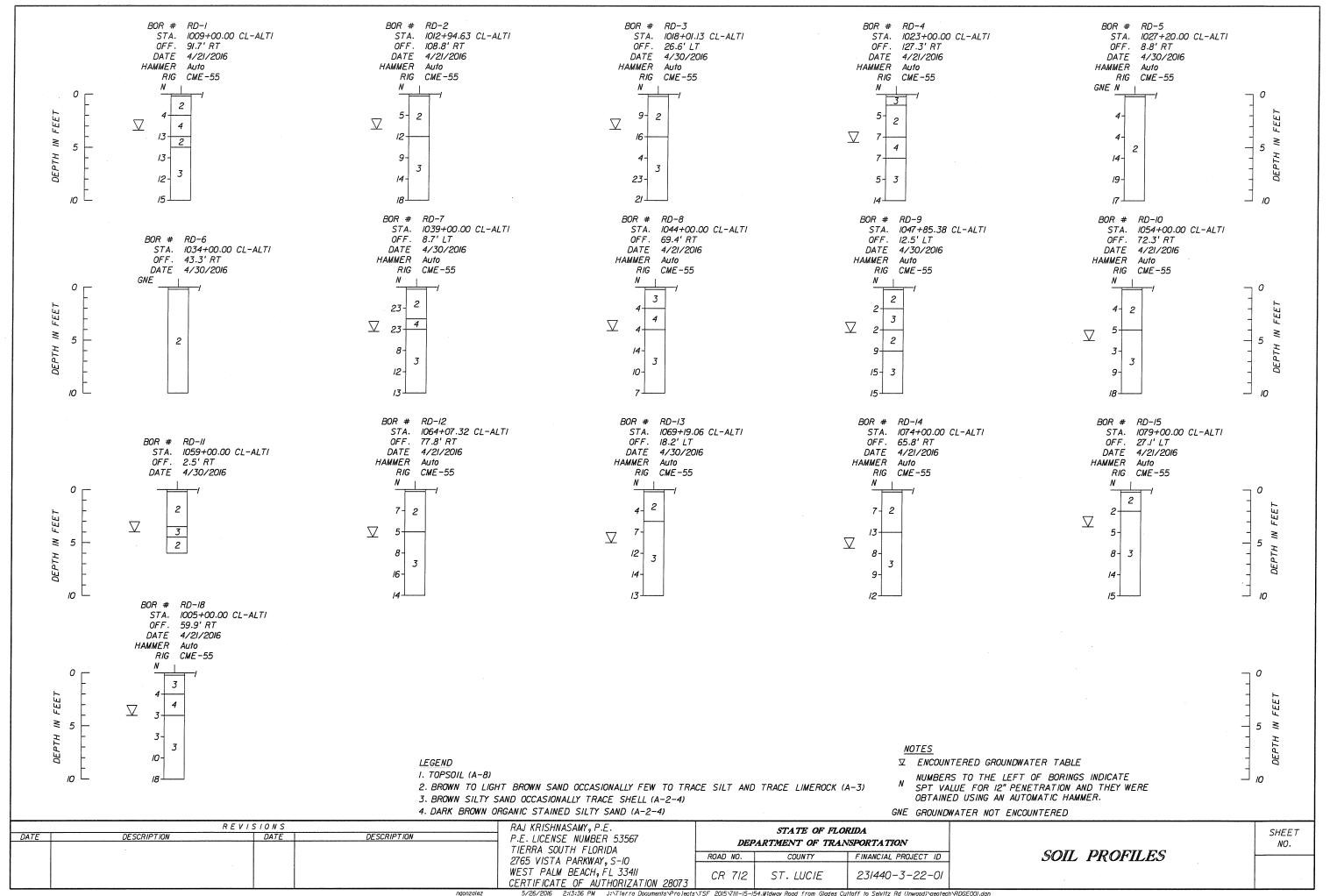
STRATA BOUNDARIES ARE APPROXIMATE. MAKE FINAL CHECK AFTER GRADING.

 ∇ - ENCOUNTERED GROUNDWATER LEVEL GNE - GROUNDWATER NOT ENCOUNTERED NP - NON-PLASTIC

#### NOTES

- I- STRATUM I CONSISTS OF TOPSOIL AND SHOULD BE STRIPPED FROM PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION AREAS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FDOT STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS SECTION 110 CLEARING AND GRUBBING.
- 2- STRATUM 2 CONSISTS OF SELECT MATERIAL (A-3). THIS MATERIAL APPEARS TO BE SUITABLE TO USE IN EMBANKMENT AND SHOULD BE UTILIZED ACCORDING TO STANDARD INDEX 505.
- 3- STRATA 3 AND 4 CONSIST OF SELECT MATERIAL (A-2-4). THIS MATERIAL IS LIKELY TO RETAIN EXCESS MOISTURE AND MAY BE DIFFICULT TO DRY AND COMPACT. IT SHOULD BE USED IN THE EMBANKMENT ABOVE THE WATER LEVEL AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION. IT MAY BE USED IN THE SUBGRADE PORTION OF THE ROADBED WHEN APPROVED BY THE DISTRICT MATERIALS ENGINEER. MATERIAL PLACED BELOW THE EXISTING WATER LEVEL MUST BE NON-PLASTIC AND CONTAIN LESS THAN 15% PASSING THE No. 200 U.S. STANDARD SIEVE.
- 4- A FINAL ROADWAY SOIL SURVEY IS REQUIRED DURING DESIGN PHASE OF THE PROJECT TO MEET PROJECT REQUIREMENTS AND GUIDELINES PRESENTED IN THE FDOT SOILS AND FOUNDATIONS HANDBOOK.

	R E	VISIONS		RAJ KRISHNASAMY.P.E.	STATE OF FLO	ORID 4			SHEET
DATE	DESCRIPTION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	P.E. LICENSE NUMBER 53567 TIERRA SOUTH FLORIDA	DEPARTMENT OF TRA				NO.
				2765 VISTA PARKWAY. S-10	ROAD NO. COUNTY	FINANCIAL PROJECT ID	ROADWAY S	SOIL SURVEY	**********
				WEST PALM BEACH, FL 33411 CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION 28073	CR 712 ST. LUCIE	231440-3-22-01			



# Midway Road (CR 712) St. Lucier County, Florida FPID NO. 231440-3-22-01 TSF Project No. 7111-15-154

## **Summary of Groundwater Level and Estimate of SHGWT**

Broing Number	Station No. (BL Survey)	Ground Elevation (feet, NAVD 1988)	Groundwater Depth (feet)	Groundwater Elevation (feet, NAVD 1988)	Estimated SHGWT (feet, NAVD 1988)
RD-18	1005+00	21.8	4	17.8	
RD-1	1009+00	20.6	3.4	17.2	18
RD-2	1012+95	20.4	3.3	17.1	10
RD-3	1018+01	20.9	3.3	17.6	
RD-4	1023+00	21	4.5	16.5	17
RD-5	1027+20	27.7	GNE	#VALUE!	
RD-6	1034+00	37.2	GNE	#VALUE!	
RD-7	1039+00	19.8	4.2	15.6	16
RD-8	1044+00	18.6	4.1	14.5	15
RD-9	1047+85	18	4.3	13.7	
RD-10	1054+00	18.2	5	13.2	14
RD-11	1059+00	17.4	4	13.4	
RD-12	1064+07	17.2	4.5	12.7	
RD-13	1069+19	17.7	5	12.7	12
RD-14	1074+00	18.3	5.5	12.8	13
RD-15	1079+00	16.3	3.5	12.8	

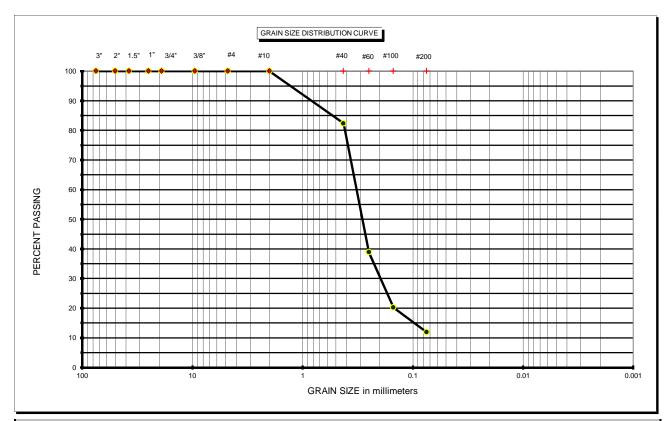
# Summary of Laboratory Test Results Midway Roadd from Glades Cut Off Road to Selvitz Road St. Lucie County TSF Project No: 7111-15-154

Boring	Sample Depth	Stratum	AASHTO			Sieve A	Analysis, P	ercentage I	Passing			At	terberg Lin	nits	Organic	Natural Moisture
Number	(ft)	Number	Symbol	3/4"	3/8"	#4	#10	#40	#60	#100	#200	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	Plasticity Index	Content (%)	Content (%)
RD-1	2.0-4.0	4	A-2-4				100	82	39	20	12				3.9	20
RD-4	2.0-4.0	2	A-3				100	87	45	18	2					15
RD-4	4.0-6.0	4	A-2-4				100	88	53	30	17	NP	NP	NP	2.7	23
RD-8	0.3-2.0	3	A-2-4	95	94	93	93	82	50	29	11				0.9	9
RD-12	8.0-10.0	3	A-2-4				100	94	72	46	21	NP	NP	NP		17
RD-14	2.0-4.0	2	A-3				100	91	60	33	7					18
RD-15	0.3-1.0	2	A-3				100	92	61	35	9				4.0	30
RD-18	6.0-8.0	3	A-2-4				100	81	41	27	18	NP	NP	NP		16

NP = Non Plastic Page 1

PROJECT NAME: Midway Road DATE: 5/2/2016

PROJECT #: 7111-15-154



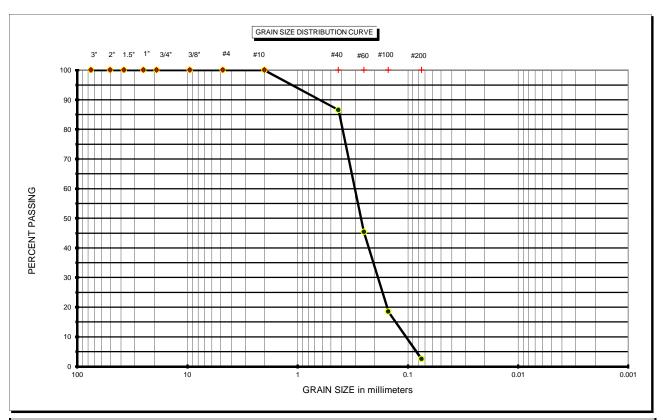
ASTM D 2487 Classification of Soil for Engineering Purposes	Coarse Sand	< #4 and > #10	Cu = D <sub>60</sub> / D <sub>10</sub>
Coarse Gravel < 3" and > 3/4"	Medium Sand	< #10 and > #40	$Cc = (D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$
Fine Gravel < 3/4" and > #4	Fine Sand	< #40 and > #200	

BORING # RD-1 OFFSET (ft) DEPTH (ft): 2.0-4.0

ATTERBERG LIMIT ( - #40 Material )						
LIQUID LIMIT						
PLASTIC LIMIT						
PLASTIC INDEX						

PROJECT NAME: Midway Road DATE: 5/2/2016

PROJECT #: 7111-15-154



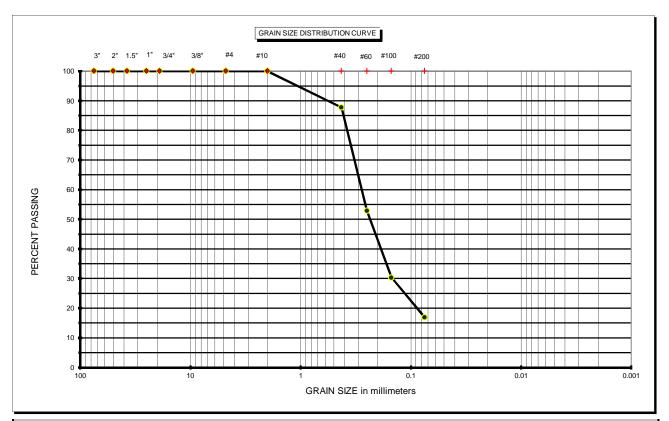
ASTM D 2487 Class	ification of Soil for Engineering Purposes	Coarse Sand	< #4 and > #10	Cu = D <sub>60</sub> / D <sub>10</sub>
Coarse Gravel	< 3" and > 3/4"	Medium Sand	< #10 and > #40	$Cc = (D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$
Fine Gravel	< 3/4" and > #4	Fine Sand	< #40 and > #200	

BORING # RD-4 OFFSET (ft) DEPTH (ft): 2.0-4.0

ATTERBERG LIMIT ( - #40 Material )						
LIQUID LIMIT						
PLASTIC LIMIT						
PLASTIC INDEX						

PROJECT NAME: Midway Road DATE: 5/2/2016

PROJECT #: 7111-15-154



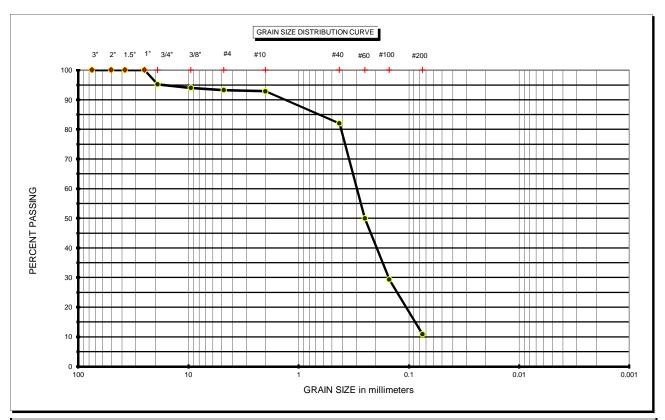
ASTM D 2487 Classification of Soil for Engineering Purposes	Coarse Sand	< #4 and > #10	Cu = D <sub>60</sub> / D <sub>10</sub>
Coarse Gravel < 3" and > 3/4"	Medium Sand	< #10 and > #40	$Cc = (D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$
Fine Gravel < 3/4" and > #4	Fine Sand	< #40 and > #200	

BORING # RD-4 OFFSET (ft) DEPTH (ft): 4.0-6.0

ATTERBERG LIMIT ( - #40 Material )							
LIQUID LIMIT	NP						
PLASTIC LIMIT	NP						
PLASTIC INDEX	NP						

PROJECT NAME: Midway Road DATE: 5/2/2016

PROJECT #: 7111-15-154



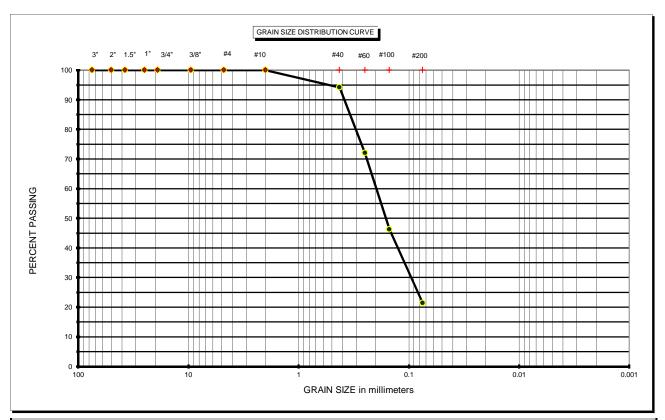
ASTM D 2487 Class	ification of Soil for Engineering Purposes	Coarse Sand	< #4 and > #10	Cu = D <sub>60</sub> / D <sub>10</sub>
Coarse Gravel	< 3" and > 3/4"	Medium Sand	< #10 and > #40	$Cc = (D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$
Fine Gravel	< 3/4" and > #4	Fine Sand	< #40 and > #200	

BORING # RD-8 OFFSET (ft) DEPTH (ft): 0.3-2.0

ATTERBERG LIMIT ( - #40 Material )		
LIQUID LIMIT		
PLASTIC LIMIT		
PLASTIC INDEX		

PROJECT NAME: Midway Road DATE: 5/2/2016

PROJECT #: 7111-15-154



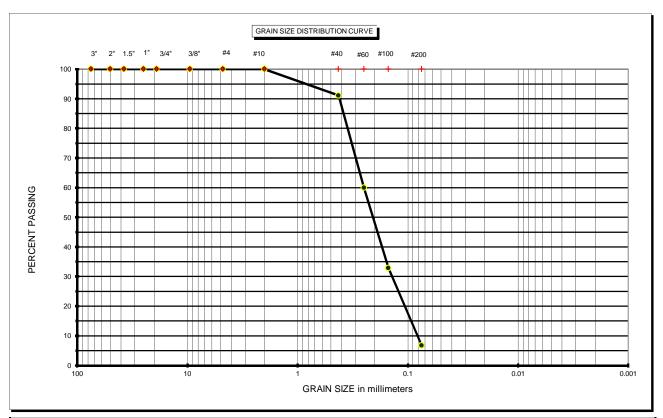
ASTM D 2487 Class	ification of Soil for Engineering Purposes	Coarse Sand	< #4 and > #10	Cu = D <sub>60</sub> / D <sub>10</sub>
Coarse Gravel	< 3" and > 3/4"	Medium Sand	< #10 and > #40	$Cc = (D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$
Fine Gravel	< 3/4" and > #4	Fine Sand	< #40 and > #200	

BORING # RD-12 OFFSET (ft) DEPTH (ft): 8.0-10.0

ATTERBERG LIMIT ( - #40 Material )			
LIQUID LIMIT NP			
PLASTIC LIMIT	NP		
PLASTIC INDEX	NP		

PROJECT NAME: Midway Road DATE: 5/2/2016

PROJECT #: 7111-15-154

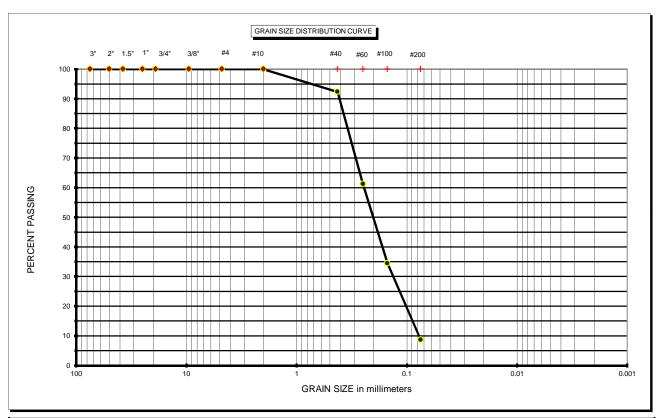


ASTM D 2487 Classification of Soil for Engineering Purposes		Coarse Sand	< #4 and > #10	Cu = D <sub>60</sub> / D <sub>10</sub>		
Coarse Gravel	< 3" and > 3/4"		Medium Sand	< #10 and > #40	Cc = (D <sub>30</sub> )^2 /	(D <sub>10</sub> x D <sub>60</sub> )
Fine Gravel	< 3/4" and > #4		Fine Sand	< #40 and > #200		
BORING #	RD-14	OFFSET (ft)			DEPTH (ft):	2.0-4.0

ATTERBERG LIMIT ( - #40 Material )		
LIQUID LIMIT		
PLASTIC LIMIT		
PLASTIC INDEX		

PROJECT NAME: Midway Road DATE: 5/2/2016

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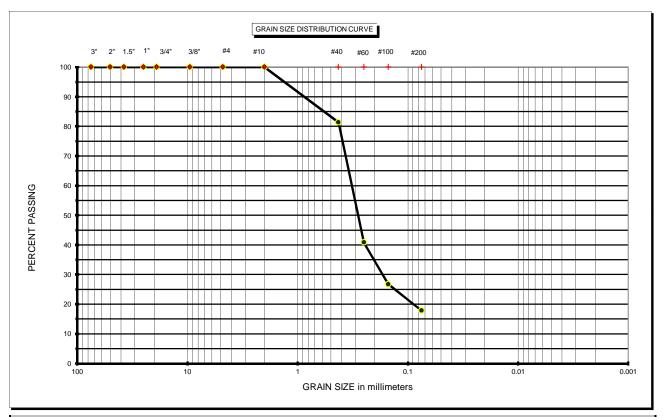


ASTM D 2487 Classification of Soil for Engineering Purposes		Coarse Sand	< #4 and > #10	Cu = D <sub>60</sub> /	D <sub>10</sub>	
Coarse Gravel	< 3" and > 3/4"		Medium Sand	< #10 and > #40	Cc = (D <sub>30</sub> )^2 / (	D <sub>10</sub> x D <sub>60</sub> )
Fine Gravel	< 3/4" and > #4		Fine Sand	< #40 and > #200		
BORING #	RD-15	OFFSET (ft)			DEPTH (ft):	0.3-1

ATTERBERG LIMIT ( - #40 Material )		
LIQUID LIMIT		
PLASTIC LIMIT		
PLASTIC INDEX		

PROJECT NAME: Midway Road DATE: 5/2/2016

PROJECT #: 7111-15-154



ASTM D 2487 Classification of Soil for Engineering Purposes Coarse Sand <#4 and > #10 Cu = D <sub>60</sub> / D <sub>10</sub>				
Coarse Gravel < 3" and > 3/4"	Medium Sand	< #10 and > #40	$Cc = (D_{30})^2 / (D_{10} \times D_{60})$	
Fine Gravel < 3/4" and > #4	Fine Sand	< #40 and > #200		

BORING # RD-18 OFFSET (ft) DEPTH (ft): 6.0-8.0

ATTERBERG LIMIT ( - #40 Material )			
LIQUID LIMIT NP			
PLASTIC LIMIT	NP		
PLASTIC INDEX	NP		