



ABI Ponce de Leon LCI
P.I. No. 0012586; Fulton County

BFI Report Submittal

March 1, 2017

Kimley»»Horn

BRIDGE FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT (LRFD)
ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI PROJECT
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia
Georgia DOT Project No. (Not Assigned), P.I. No. 0012586
ACCURA Project No. 10072.001.14
March 1, 2017
Revision No. 3

LOCATION Atlanta Beltline Eastside Trail at Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

GENERAL INFORMATION

GEOLOGIC FORMATION The project site lies along the boundary of two different formations. The boundary is a northeast-southwest oriented line located slightly north of Ponce de Leon Avenue. The Stonewall Formation is north of this line and the Clarkston Formation is to the south. The Stonewall Formation rocks are comprised of intercalated fine grained biotite gneiss, hornblende-plagioclase amphibolite and sillimanite-biotite schist. The Clarkston Formation is described as a sillimanite-garnet-quartz-plagioclase-biotite-muscovite schist interlayered with hornblende-plagioclase amphibolite. These formations are in the Georgia Piedmont Region.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES The general subsurface profile at the site consists mainly of residual soils and partially weathered rock that increase in relative density or consistency to boring termination or refusal depths at elevations ranging from 876 to 897 feet. Minor amounts of fill soils were penetrated at a depth of 3 feet below the ground surface in borings B-1, B-3 and B-4 and borings B-5 through B-7 encountered a relatively thin pavement section of asphaltic concrete and graded aggregate base (GAB) at the surface. Auger refusal materials (apparent rock) were encountered in borings B-2 and B-3 at depths of 33 and 30 feet, respectively. No ground water was encountered in the borings at the time of investigation. For additional information see the enclosed Boring Location Plan and Soil Test Boring Records.

SITE CLASSIFICATION We recommend a site class of *D* per AASHTO LRFD 3.10.3.1.

1.0 -- FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Bents	Drilled Shaft	Spread Footing	Pile Footing (Type)	Pile Bent (Type)
Elev. Walkway 1 – 10	N/A	In undisturbed residual soils	N/A	N/A
Structural Metal Stairs (Eastside)	N/A	In undisturbed residual soils	N/A	N/A

1.2 -- DESIGN LOADS

Bents	Maximum Factored Strength Limit State Load (kips)	Maximum Factored Service Limit State Load (kips)	Factored Extreme Event I Limit State Load (kips)
1	32	21	
2	80	53	
3	81	54	
4	64	43	
5	50	36	
6	66	45	
7	85	57	
8	86	58	
9	86	58	
10	85	61	
Structural Metal Stairs (Eastside)	64	43	

2.0 -- SPREAD FOOTING FOUNDATION LOADS

Bents	Nominal Bearing Resistance (ksf)	Factored Bearing Resistance (ksf)	Gross Footing Size (ft)	Effective Footing Size (ft)
1	9.2	4.1	1.5 x 10.17	1.5 x 10.17
2 – 9	23.3	10.5	5.0 x 7.0	2.0 x 7.0
10	27.5	12.4	7.0 x 7.0	2.2 x 7.0
Structural Metal Stairs (Eastside)	23.3	10.5	5.0 x 7.0	1.5 x 7.0

Notes:

1. Foundation soils in all cases should consist of dense to very dense undisturbed residual silty sands or partially weathered rock at anticipated foundation elevations. Standard penetration resistance (N) values in these soils is a minimum of 30 blows per foot. Based on correlations with SPT N values and our previous experience with similar conditions, we recommend an internal soil friction angle (ϕ) of 40 degrees, cohesion value (c) of 0 psf and soil unit weight of 120 pcf for design of spread footings in undisturbed dense to very dense residual soil conditions.
2. A resistance factor of 0.45 was used to determine the factored bearing resistance at the strength limit state (ϕ_b) in accordance with AASHTO LRFD 2012 (Table 10.5.5.2.2-1). The nominal geotechnical resistance was calculated using the theoretical method (Munfakh et al., 2001), in sand, using SPT. In all cases the actual foundation pressures (< 2.5 ksf) for the factored strength limit state loads are less than the factored bearing resistances for the gross footing sizes.
3. Except for Bent 1, effective footing size was determined at the maximum service load using a factored bearing resistance of 4.0 ksf and resistance factor of 1.0. A presumptive (nominal) bearing resistance of 4.0 ksf at the service limit state was established from AASHTO LRFD 2012 (Table C10.6.2.6.1-1) for medium dense to dense sand. At bent 1, a minimum footing dimension of 1.5 feet is recommended to prevent possible localized shear failure. At all bent locations, reduction of the effective footing size for eccentricity is not applicable.

3.0 -- FOUNDATION ELEVATIONS

Bents	Bottom of Drilled Shaft	Bottom of Spread Footing	Minimum Pile Tip	Estimated Pile Tip
1 - 3		+900.0 or below		
4		+898.0 or below		
5		+897.0 or below		
6		+898.0 or below		
7 - 8		+900.0 or below		
9		+902.0 or below		
10		+900.0 or below		
Structural Metal Stairs (Eastside of Trail)		+903.0 or below		

4.0 -- GENERAL NOTES

Elevations

Bent 1 -10 foundation elevations were estimated based on proposed groundline grades shown on Sastry & Associates, Inc. *Atlanta Beltline, Preliminary Layout, Ponce De Leon Avenue/Atlanta Beltline Connection Ramp* (Drawing No. 35-0001), approved date February 2017. The foundation elevation for the stairs on the east side of the trail was estimated based on existing and finished grades shown on Kimley-Horn *Atlanta Beltline, Inc., Grading and Drainage Plan, Ponce De Leon Avenue Complete Streets Retrofit and Beltline Connection*, (Drawing No. 18-001), dated August 20, 2014.

Obstructions (ramp footing excavations)

Based on the available subsurface boring data, materials requiring difficult excavation measures may be encountered during excavations required for foundation installation. Difficult excavation materials will include predominantly very dense or very hard soils and very dense or very hard partially weathered rock with some possible rock lenses. Refusal material (bedrock) was not encountered above the estimated bottom of footing elevations; however, due to the erratic weathering of the rocks within this geologic setting, some unexpected rock excavation may also be encountered between the borings or in areas not investigated.

Obstructions (metal stairs footing excavations)

Hand auger borings at the location of the structural metal stairs on the east side of the beltline trail encountered several feet of rubble debris overlying an apparent 4-inch thick concrete slab. Below the slab, a single hand auger boring appeared to encounter fill materials to a refusal depth of 5 feet below the slab. In order to achieve adequate bearing for the stair foundations, the rubble debris and concrete slab must be removed prior to foundation construction.

4.0 -- GENERAL NOTES

Inspection All spread footing excavations should be evaluated by the project geotechnical engineer at the time of construction to confirm that conditions are similar to those encountered in the borings and that the bearing soils are capable of supporting the design contact pressures.

As Built Foundation Information The as built foundation information should be forwarded to the Geotechnical Engineering Bureau upon completion of the foundation system installation.

4.1-- SPREAD FOOTING NOTES

Bearing Resistance of Spread Footings at the Strength and Service Limit States The following resistance factors were used to calculate the factored bearing resistance of spread footings at the strength and service limits states in accordance with AASHTO LRFD 2012 (10.5.5.2.2-1) and AASHTO LRFD 2012 (Table C10.6.2.6.1-1), respectively:

Method/Soil/Condition	Resistance Factor
Strength Limit State - <i>Theoretical Method (Munfakh et al., 2001), in sand, using SPT</i>	0.45
Service Limit State – <i>Presumptive Bearing Resistance, medium dense to dense sand (SM)</i>	1.0

Installation The estimated footing elevations are based on a minimum embedment of 4 feet below the proposed ground line. The embedment includes on a 2-foot thick footing with 2 feet of cover, as required by GDOT. All spread footings should bear in undisturbed residual soils or partially weathered rock, similar to the soil conditions encountered in the borings.

Protection The footing excavations should be protected from standing water and surface run-off. Footings should be poured as soon as practical after excavation.

Temporary Shoring We assume that retaining wall No. 2 will be installed prior to construction of the ramp spread footings; therefore, no shoring of the footing excavations is anticipated to be required.

4.1-- SPREAD FOOTING NOTES

**Special Problems -
Structural Metal
Stairs (East Side of
the Beltline Trail)**

Due to the possible presence of fill soils below several feet of rubble debris and a concrete slab at this location, it may not be practical to achieve shallow footing support in undisturbed residual soils. It is critical the Project Geotechnical Engineer inspect the stairs footing excavations, immediately following removal of the rubble debris and concrete slab, in order to determine if alternative foundation support measures are necessary. Due to anticipated relatively light loading conditions, it may be possible to undercut unsuitable fill materials and backfill with compacted No. 57 stone in order to achieve adequate foundation bearing.

5.0 – QA / QC

Accura Engineering and Consulting Services, Inc.



Prepared By

Larry D. Mullins, P.E.
Senior Geotechnical Consultant



Reviewed By

Prashanthi Reddy
President

APPENDIX

Project Site Map

Wall Elevation and Profile

Stair and Ramp Preliminary Layout

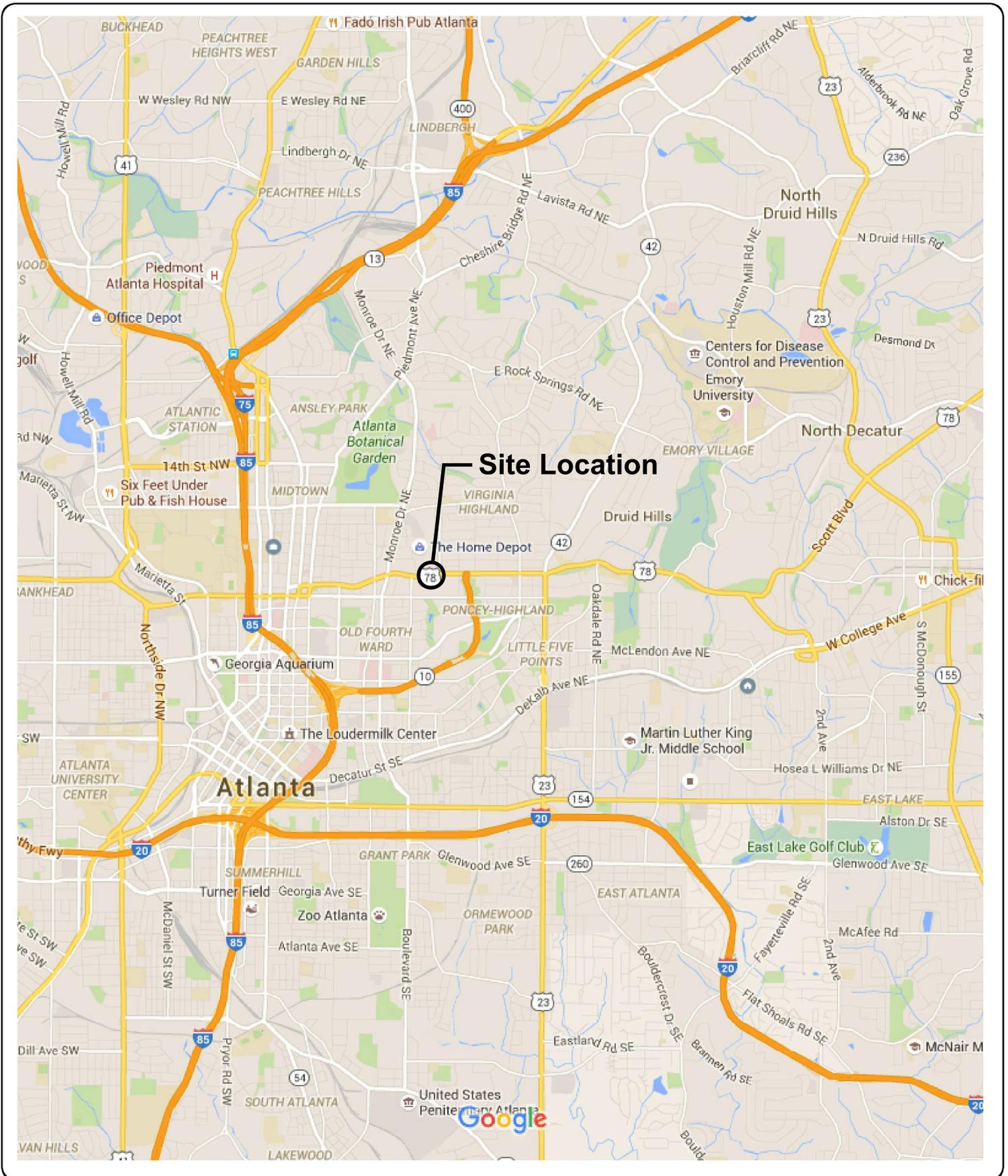
Boring Location Plan

Key to Symbols

Soil Test Boring Records

Laboratory Test Results

ASFЕ Information about Geotechnical Reports



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 THE BILTMORE, SUITE 601
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308
 PHONE: (404) 419-8700 | www.kimley-horn.com

PROJECT:
ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI

TITLE:
BFI/WFI SUBMITTAL

CLIENT:
ATLANTA BELTLINE

PI NUMBER: 0012586
SCALE: N.T.S.
DATE: 05/20/2016
SHEET:
SITE MAP

THIS DOCUMENT, TOGETHER WITH THE CONCEPTS AND DESIGN PRESENTED HEREIN, IS AN INSTRUMENT OF SERVICE, IS INTENDED ONLY FOR THE SPECIFIC PURPOSE AND CLIENT FOR WHICH IT WAS PREPARED, AND IS NOT TO BE USED FOR ANY OTHER PROJECT OR PURPOSE WITHOUT THE WRITTEN AUTHORIZATION OF KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC. THE CLIENT'S SOLE RESPONSIBILITY IS TO OBTAIN NECESSARY PERMITS AND APPROVALS FROM THE APPROPRIATE AGENCIES. KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC. SHALL BE WITHOUT LIABILITY TO KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC. COPYRIGHT KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC. 2016.

ATLANTA BELTLINE, INC.

PLAN AND PROFILE OF PROPOSED PONCE DE LEON AVENUE COMPLETE STREET RETROFIT AND BELTLINE CONNECTION

FEDERAL AID PROJECT
PRELIMINARY PLANS
08/20/14

DESIGN DATA:
 TRAFFIC A.D.T.: 36,100 (2015)
 TRAFFIC A.D.T.: 46,700 (2035)
 TRAFFIC D.H.V.: N/A
 DIRECTIONAL DIST: N/A
 % TRUCKS: N/A
 24 HR. TRUCKS %: N/A
 SPEED DESIGN: 35 MPH

NOTE :
 ALL REFERENCES IN THIS DOCUMENT, WHICH INCLUDES ALL PAPERS, WRITINGS, DOCUMENTS, DRAWINGS, OR PHOTOGRAPHS USED, OR TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS DOCUMENT, TO "STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA," "STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT," "GEORGIA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT," "HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT," OR "DEPARTMENT" WHEN THE CONTEXT THEREOF MEANS THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, AND SHALL BE DEEMED TO MEAN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.

LOCATION & DESIGN APPROVAL DATE:

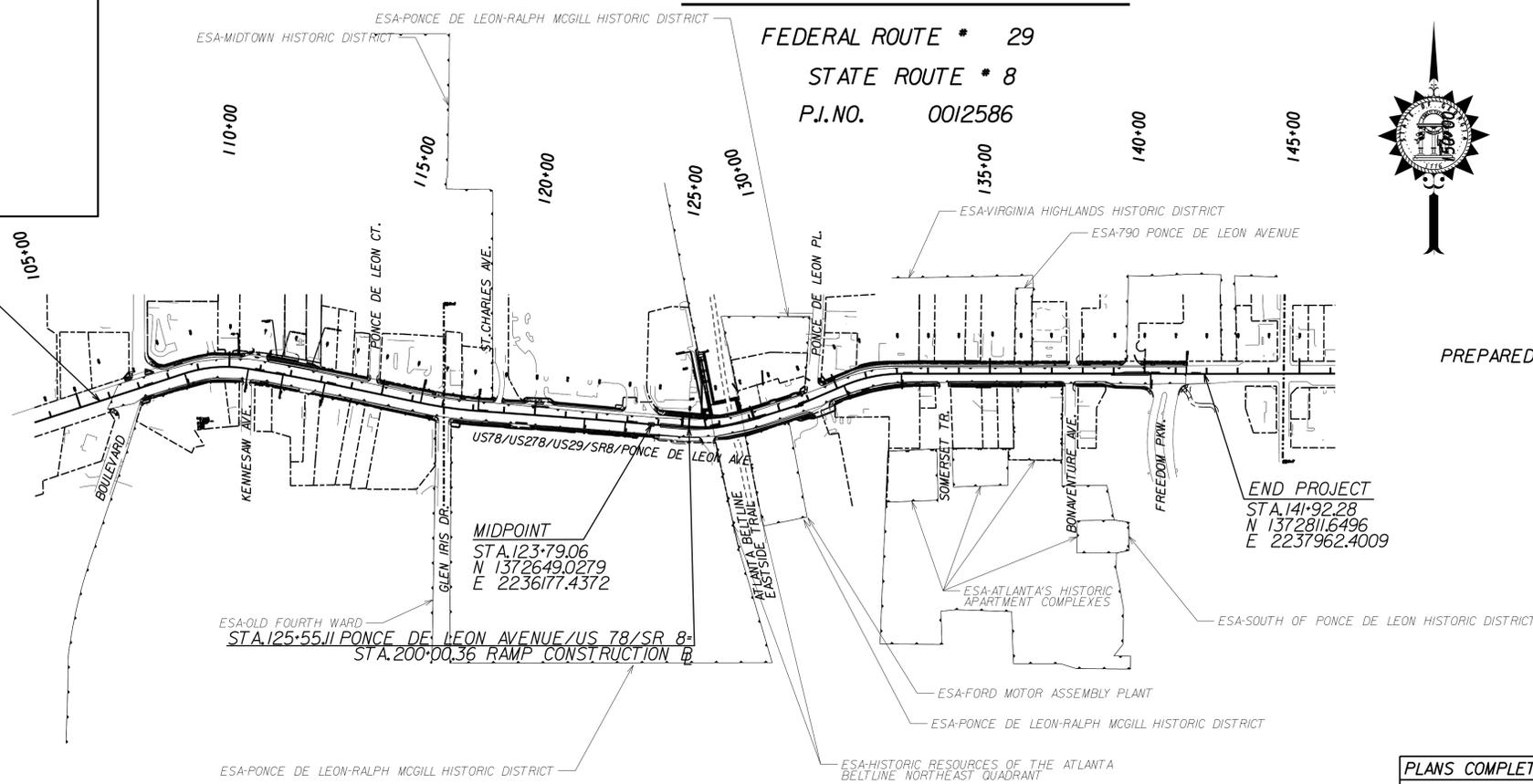
FUNCTIONAL CLASS:
 URBAN PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL

THIS PROJECT IS 100% IN FULTON COUNTY AND IS 100% IN CONG. DIST. NO. 5.

PROJECT DESIGNATION: EXEMPT DESIGNED IN ENGLISH UNITS.

THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN PREPARED USING THE HORIZONTAL GEORGIA COORDINATE SYSTEM OF 1984 (NAD 1983/94 WEST ZONE, AND THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM (NAVD) OF 1988.

THE DATA, TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER INFORMATION SHOWN ON THESE PLANS OR IN ANYWAY INDICATED THEREBY, WHETHER BY DRAWINGS OR NOTES, OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER, ARE BASED UPON FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND ARE BELIEVED TO BE INDICATIVE OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS. HOWEVER, THE SAME ARE SHOWN AS INFORMATION ONLY, ARE NOT GUARANTEED, AND DO NOT BIND THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IN ANY WAY. THE ATTENTION OF BIDDER IS SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED TO SUBSECTIONS 102.04, 102.05, AND 104.03 OF THE SPECIFICATIONS.



PREPARED BY: KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
 DESIGN

LENGTH OF PROJECT		FULTON CO COUNTY No. 121
		Project No. 0012586
		MILES
NET LENGTH OF ROADWAY	0.687	
NET LENGTH OF BRIDGES	0.000	
NET LENGTH OF PROJECT	0.687	
NET LENGTH OF EXCEPTIONS	0.000	
GROSS LENGTH OF PROJECT	0.687	

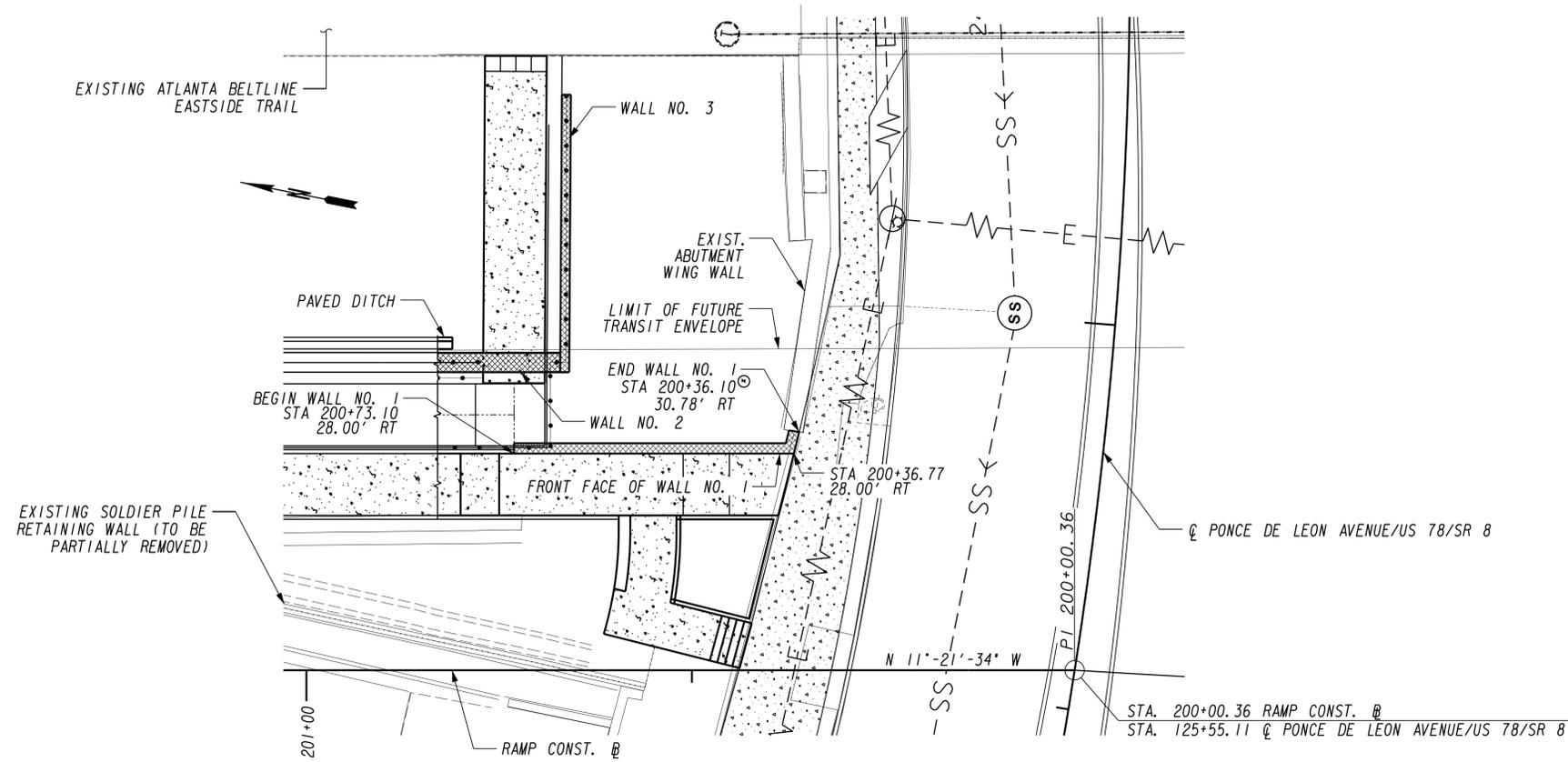
Kimley»Horn

Engineering, Planning, and Environmental Consultants
 817 W. Peachtree Street, NW
 Atlanta, Georgia 30308

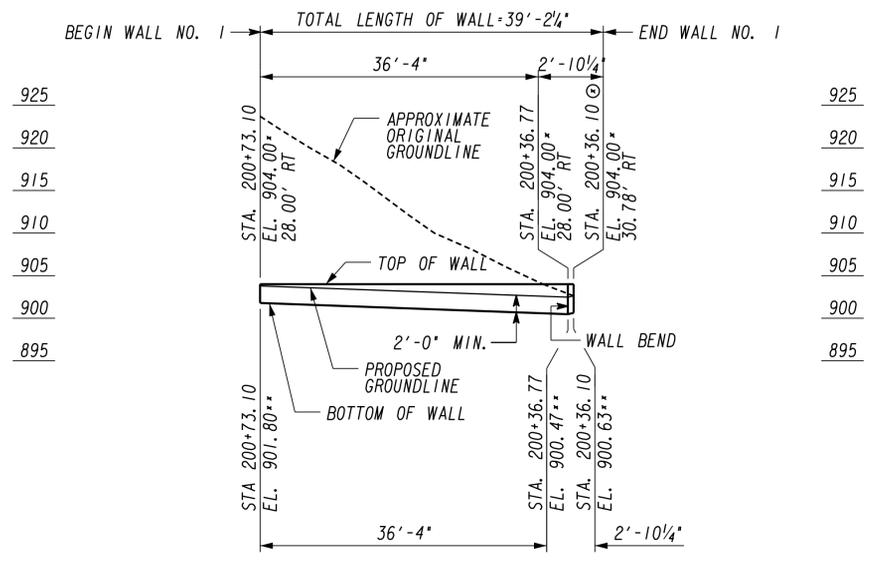


PLANS COMPLETED	--
REVISIONS	

DRAWING No.
01-001



PLAN



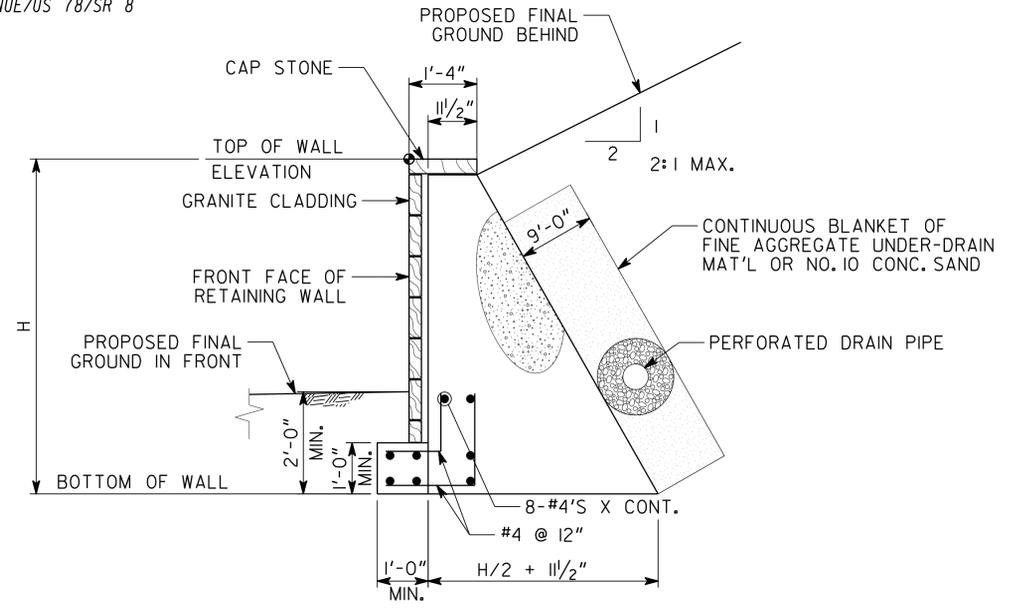
ELEVATION

DESIGN DATA

SPECIFICATIONS AASHTO LRFD 7TH EDITION, 2014

NOTES:

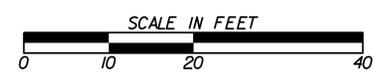
1. STATIONS ARE ALONG RAMP CONST. @. OFFSETS GIVEN TO FRONT FACE OF WALL.
2. * ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE AT TOP OF GRAVITY WALL.
3. ** ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE MAXIMUM BOTTOM OF GRAVITY WALL.
4. ⊕ TIE END WALL NO. 1 TO EXISTING ABUTMENT WING WALL.



WALL I TYPICAL SECTION (GRAVITY)

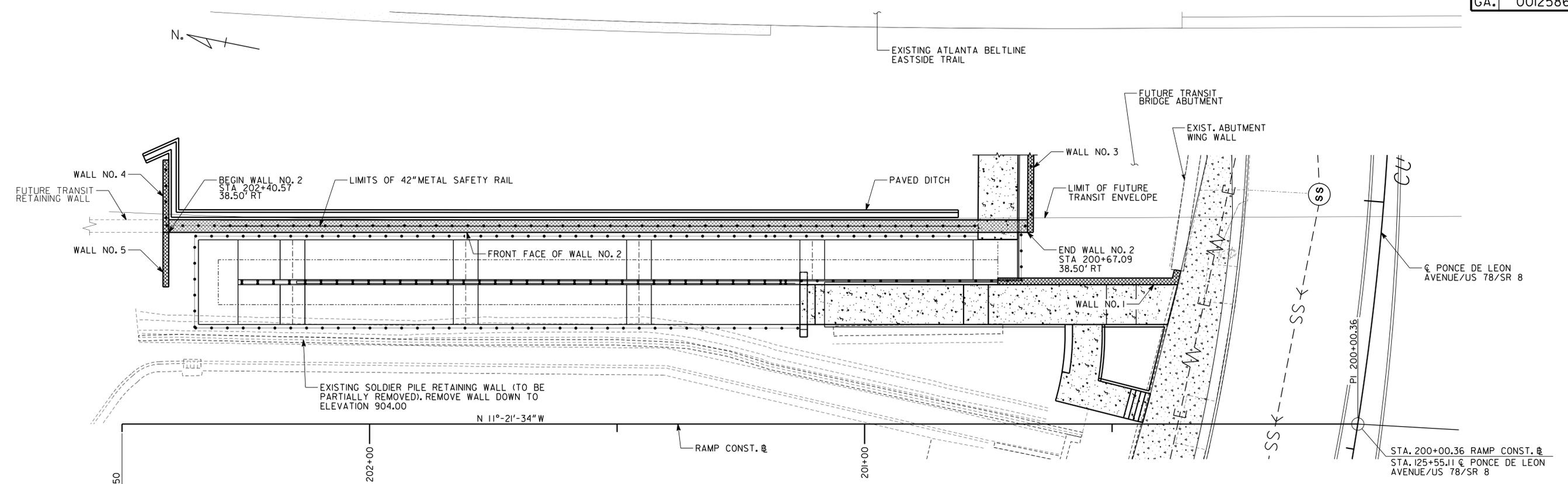


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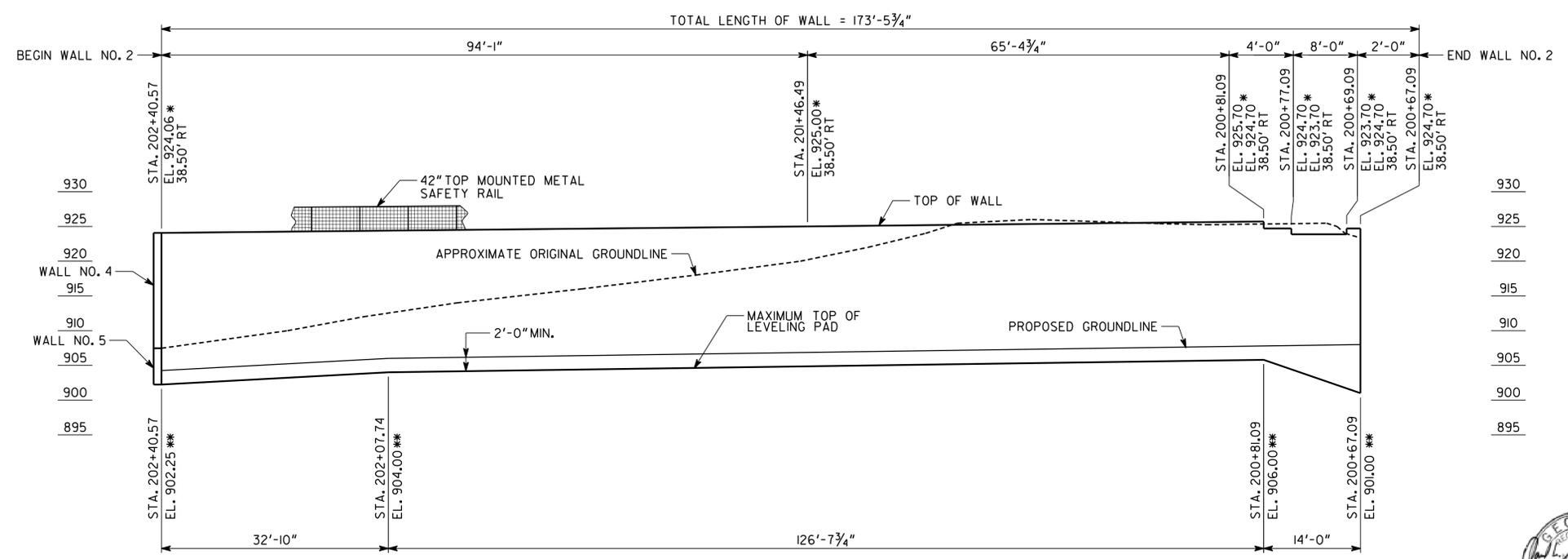


REVISION DATES		

ATLANTA BELTLINE
 OFFICE:
RETAINING WALL ENVELOPES
 WALL NO. 1
 DRAWING No. 31-0001



PLAN



ELEVATION
LOOKING AT FRONT FACE OF WALL

- NOTES:
1. STATIONS ARE ALONG RAMP CONST. &. OFFSETS GIVEN TO FRONT FACE OF WALL.
 2. * ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE AT TOP OF WALL.
 3. ** ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE THE MAXIMUM ELEVATION AT THE TOP OF LEVELING PAD.
 4. FOR SECTIONS AND DETAILS, SEE WALL DETAILS SHEET.

WALL NO. 2

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ATLANTA BELTLINE

PRELIMINARY - WALL NO. 2
PONCE DE LEON COMPLETE STREET
RETROFIT AND BELTLINE CONNECTION
FULTON COUNTY

0012586

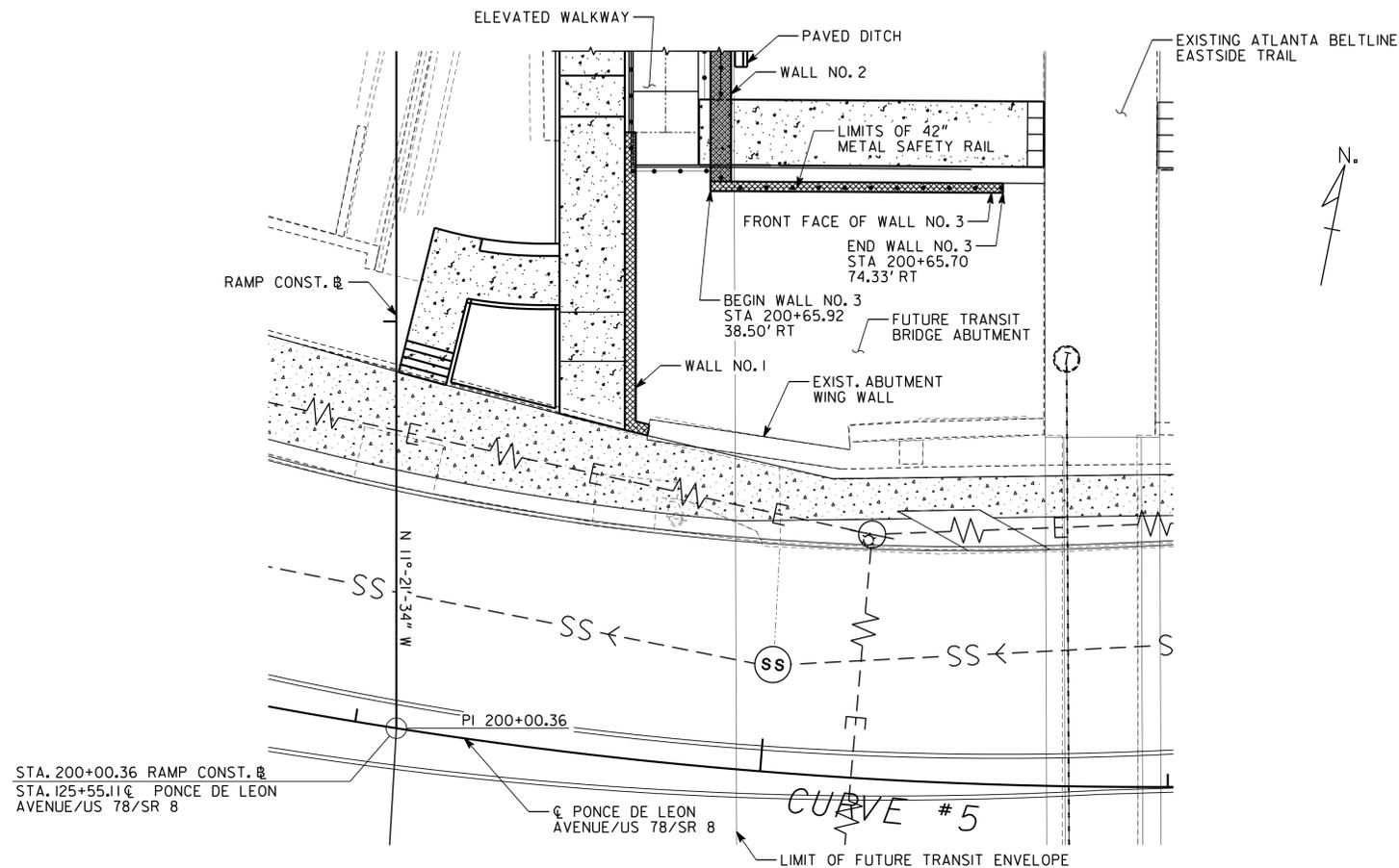
SCALE: 1" = 10'-0" FEBRUARY 2017

DESIGNED	AEL	CHECKED	DLS	REVIEWED	SKG
DRAWN	GAG	DESIGN GROUP		APPROVED	WMD

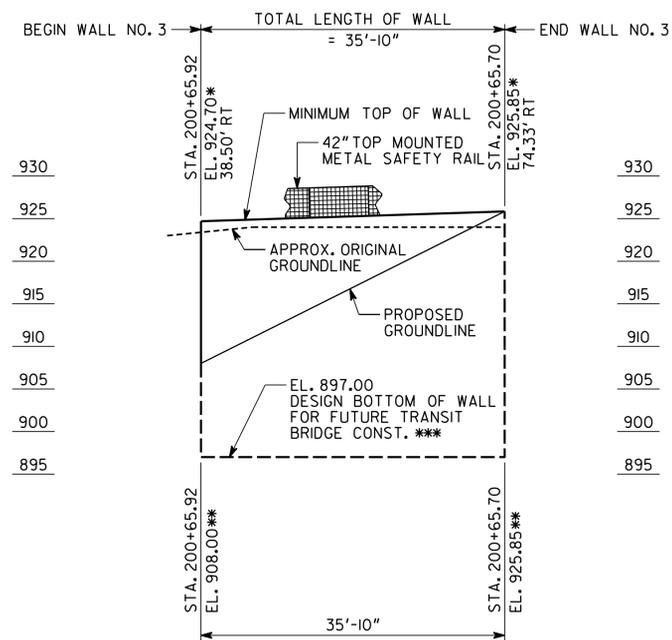


DRAWING NO.	32 - 0001
WALL SHEET	1 OF 4

REVISIONS	DATE



PLAN



ELEVATION
LOOKING AT FRONT FACE OF WALL

NOTES:

1. STATIONS ARE ALONG RAMP CONST. \mathbb{E} . OFFSETS GIVEN TO FRONT FACE OF WALL.
2. * MINIMUM TOP OF WALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE AT PROPOSED FINISHED GRADE ELEVATION AT BACK FACE OF WALL.
3. ** ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE AT PROPOSED FINISHED GRADE ELEVATION AT FRONT FACE OF WALL.
4. *** WALL NO. 3 SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR A FUTURE BOTTOM OF WALL ELEVATION OF 897.00 TO ACCOMMODATE CONSTRUCTION OF A FUTURE TRANSIT BRIDGE ABUTMENT.
5. FOR SECTIONS AND DETAILS, SEE WALL DETAILS SHEET.

WALL NO. 3

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ATLANTA BELTLINE

PRELIMINARY - WALL NO. 3
PONCE DE LEON COMPLETE STREET
RETROFIT AND BELTLINE CONNECTION
FULTON COUNTY 0012586

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

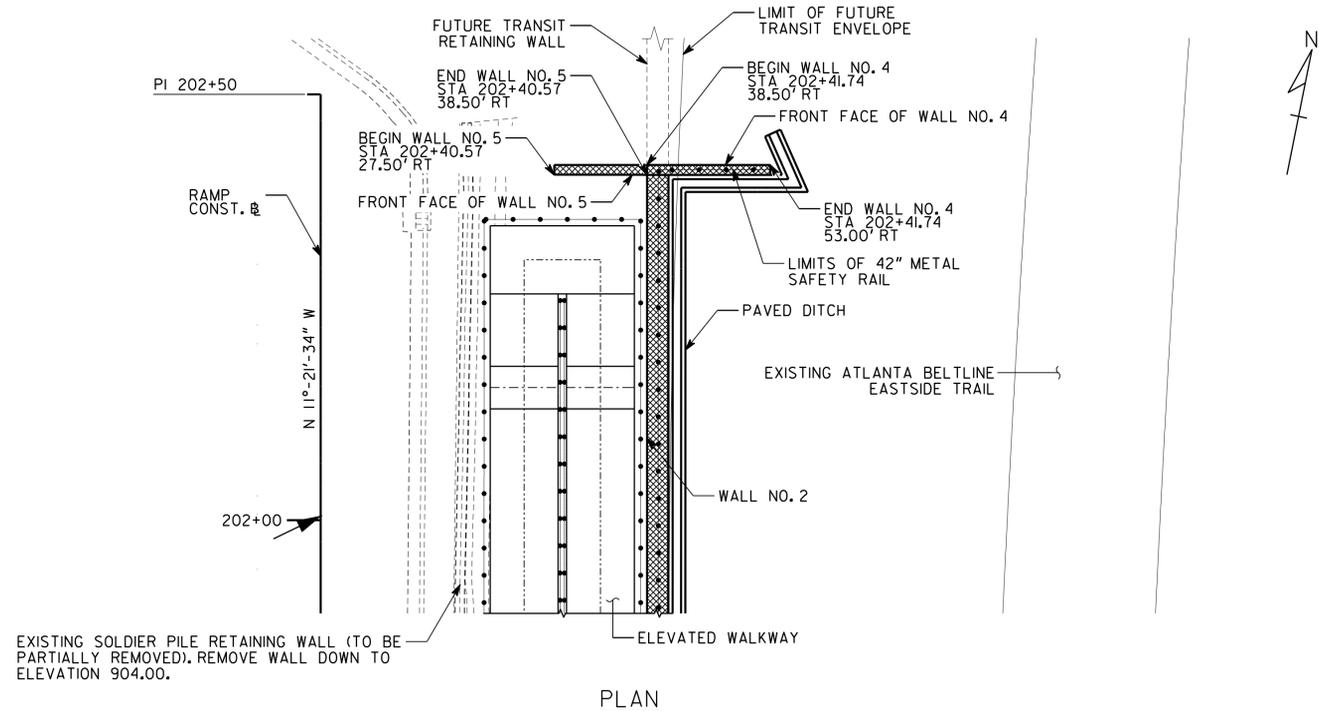
FEBRUARY 2017



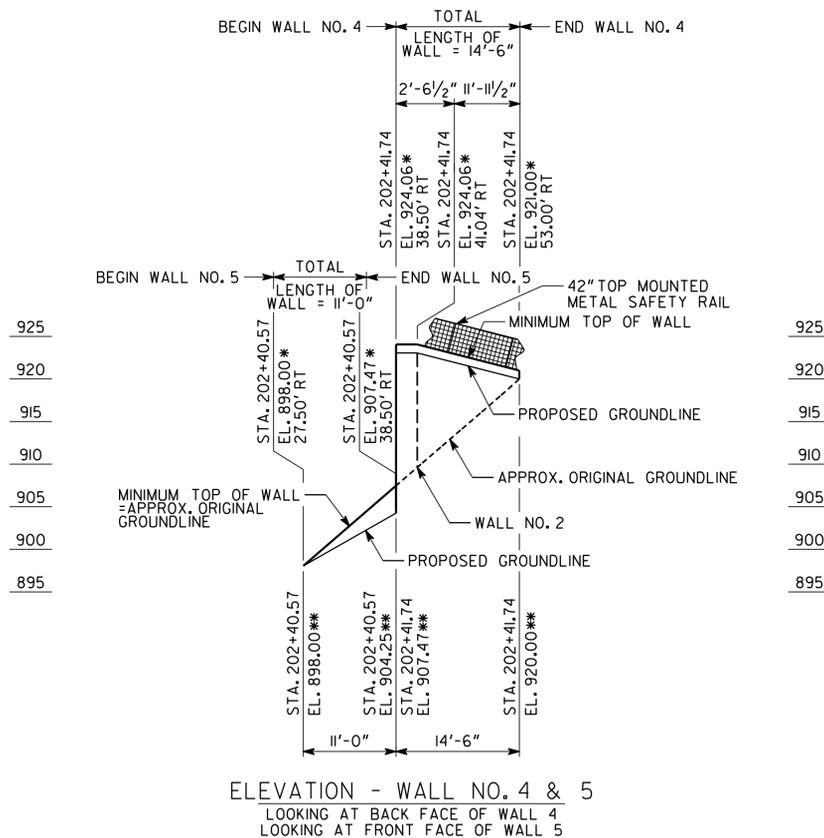
DRAWING NO.
32 - 0002
WALL SHEET
2 OF 4

REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED AEL	CHECKED DLS	REVIEWED SKG
DRAWN GAG	DESIGN GROUP	APPROVED WMD



EXISTING SOLDIER PILE RETAINING WALL (TO BE PARTIALLY REMOVED). REMOVE WALL DOWN TO ELEVATION 904.00.



NOTES:

1. STATIONS ARE ALONG RAMP CONST. @. OFFSETS GIVEN TO FRONT FACE OF WALL.
2. * MINIMUM TOP OF WALL ELEVATIONS
3. ** ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE AT FINISHED GRADE ELEVATION AT FRONT FACE OF WALL.
4. FOR SECTIONS AND DETAILS, SEE WALL DETAILS SHEET.

WALL NO. 4 & 5

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ATLANTA BELTLINE

PRELIMINARY - WALL NO. 4 & 5
 PONCE DE LEON COMPLETE STREET
 RETROFIT AND BELTLINE CONNECTION
 FULTON COUNTY 0012586

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0" FEBRUARY 2017

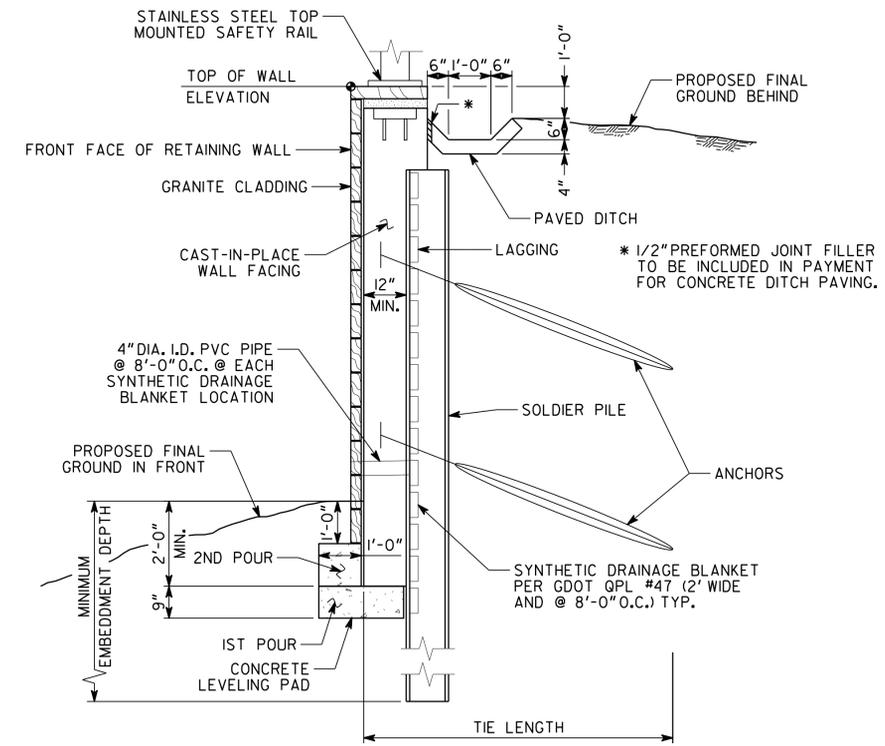


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WALL SHEET
3 OF 4

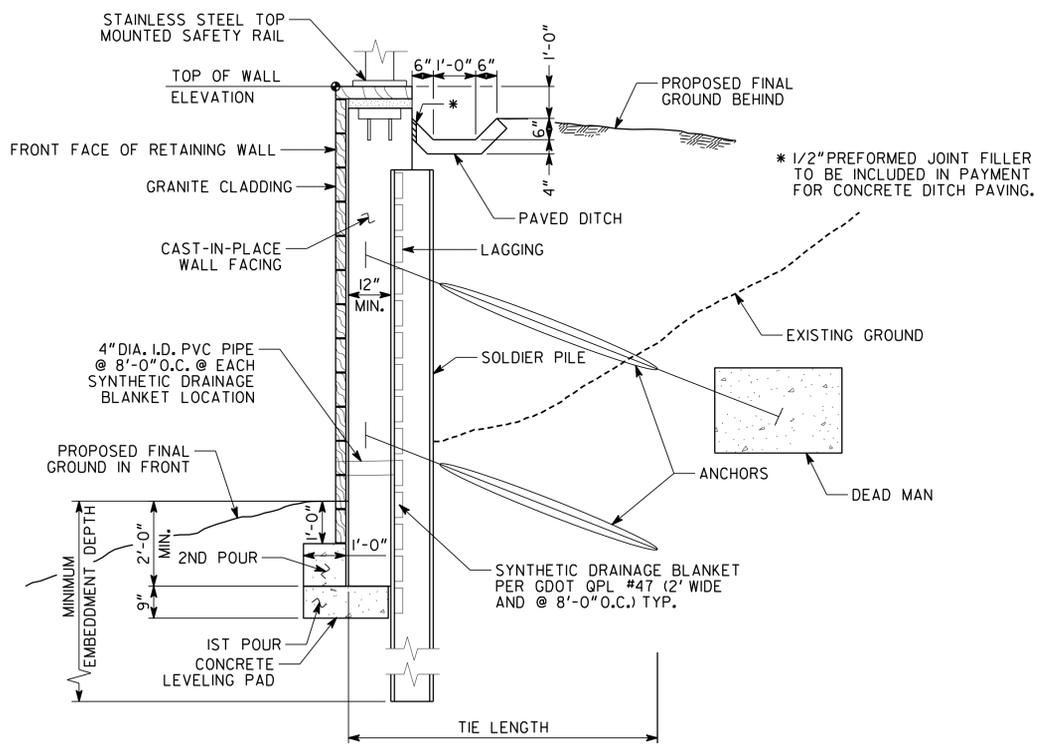
REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED AEL	CHECKED DLS	REVIEWED SKG
DRAWN GAG	DESIGN GROUP	APPROVED WMD

STATE	PROJECT NUMBER	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
GA.	0012586		

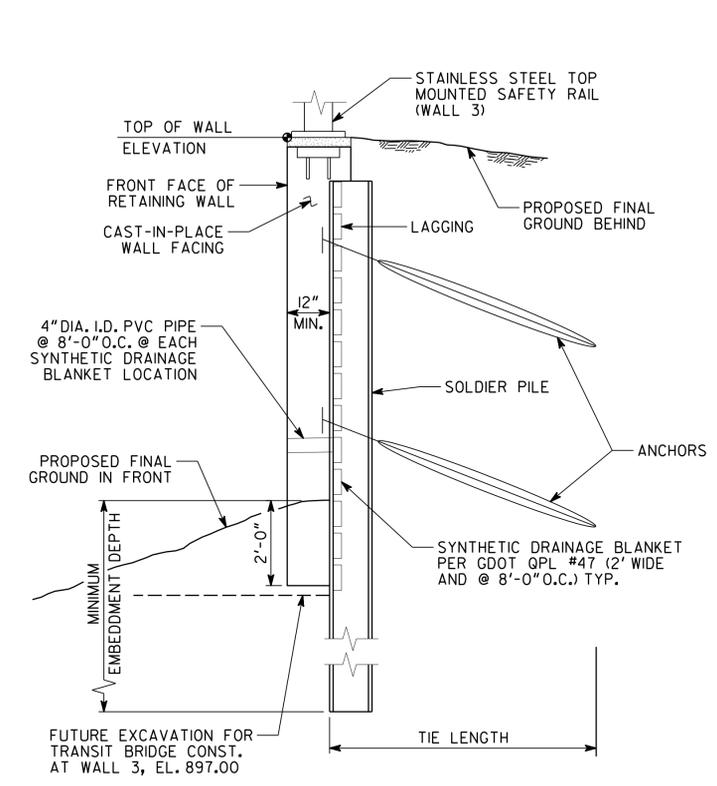


WALL 2 TYPICAL SECTION
(WALL IN CUT, PERMANENT TIE-BACK)

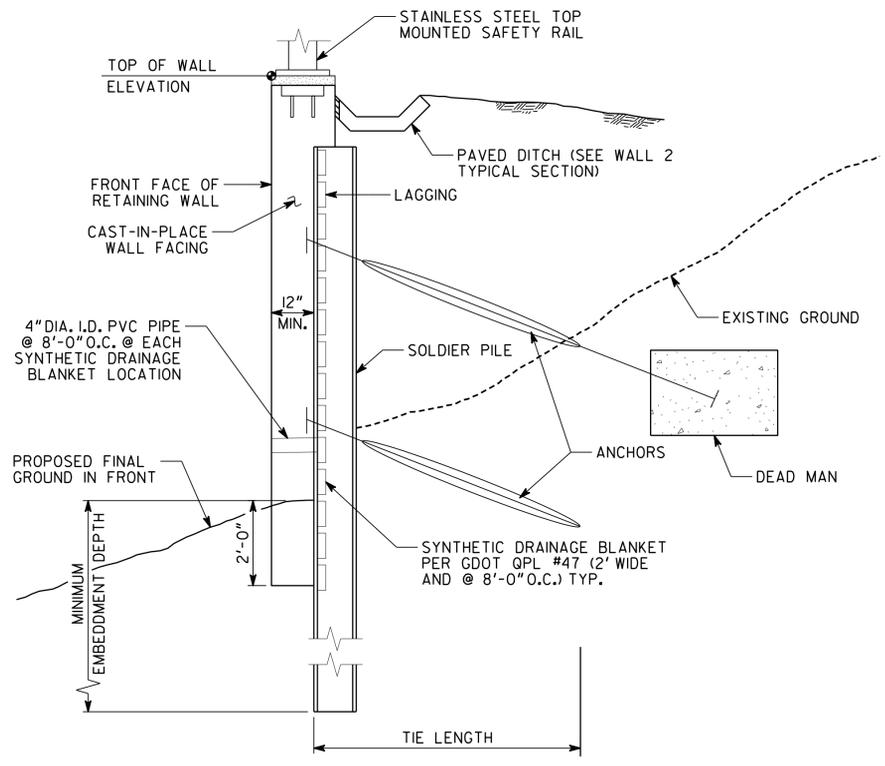


WALL 2 TYPICAL SECTION
(WALL IN FILL, PERMANENT TIE-BACK)

DESIGN DATA - WALLS NO. 2 - NO. 5
SPECIFICATIONS----- AASHTO LRFD 7TH EDITION, 2014



WALL 3 AND 5 TYPICAL SECTION
(INTERIM TIE-BACK WALL IN CUT)



WALL 4 TYPICAL SECTION
(INTERIM TIE-BACK WALL IN FILL)

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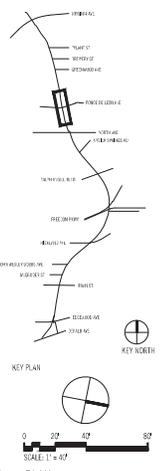
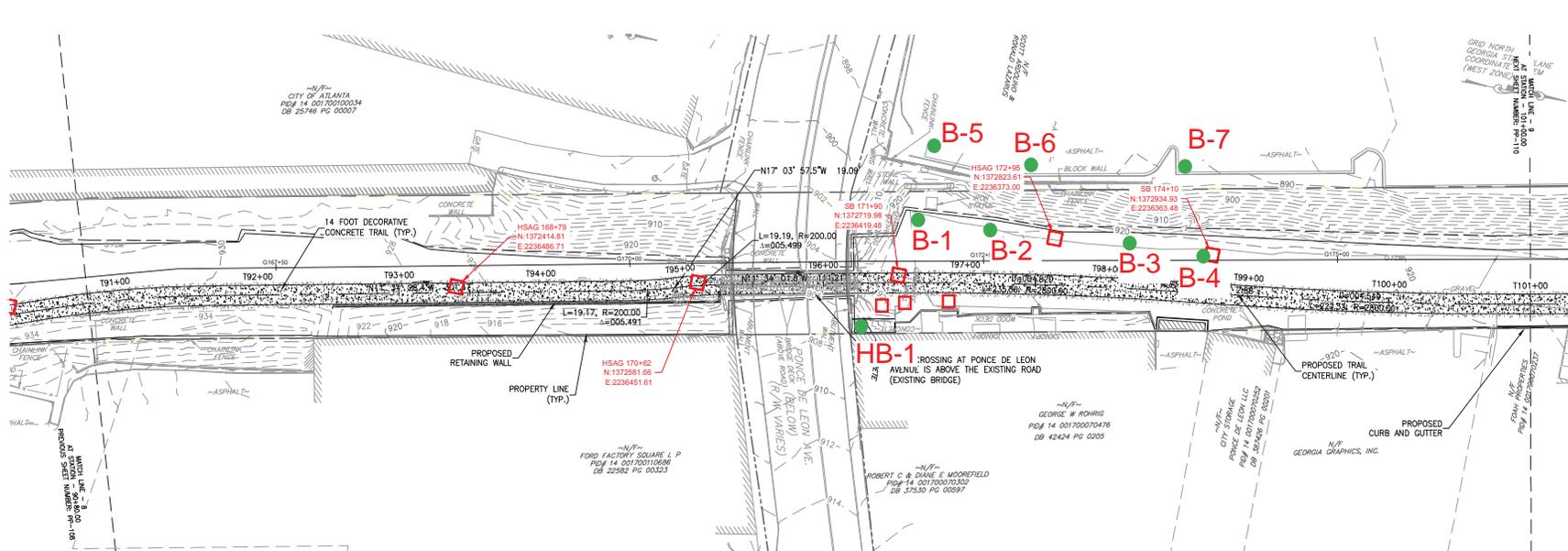
ATLANTA BELTLINE	
WALL DETAILS PONCE DE LEON COMPLETE STREET RETROFIT AND BELTLINE CONNECTION FULTON COUNTY	
NO SCALE	FEBRUARY 2017
DESIGNED AEL	CHECKED DLS
DRAWN GAG	DESIGN GROUP
REVIEWED SKG	APPROVED WMD

DATE	
REVISIONS	
BY	



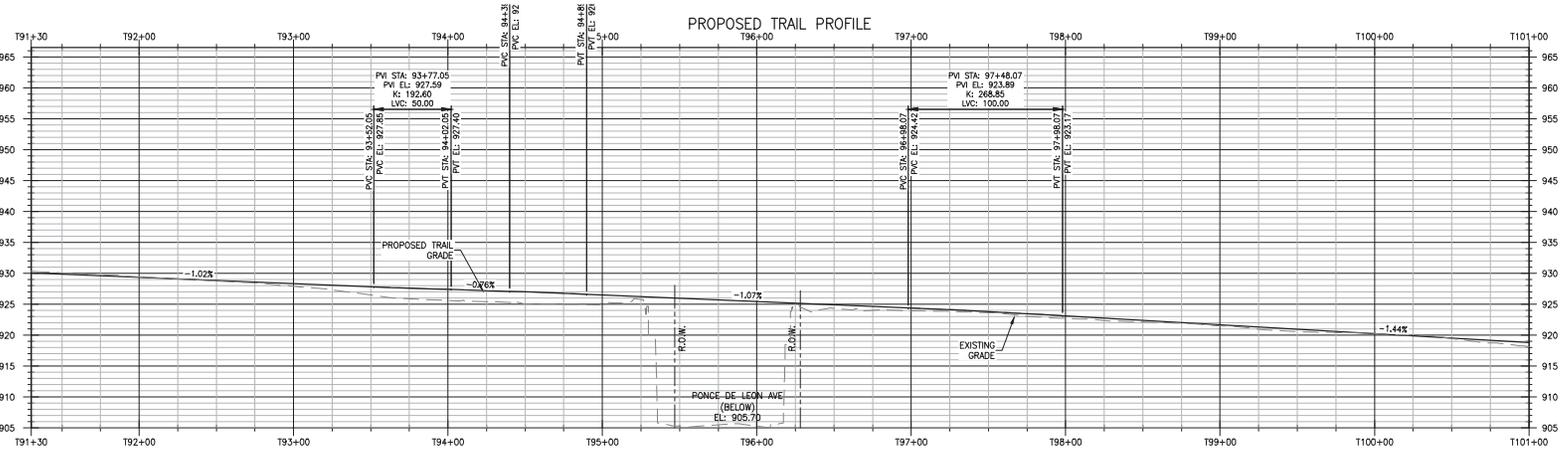
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WALL SHEET 4 OF 4

J:\Atlanta BeltLine\GIS\Corridor Survey Data\Trail (Detail to Mirror)\Mainline\Mainline\MapProfile - GEOTECH REPORT.dwg - RMP - (13) 05/04/2011 4:50pm crowsnest



LEGEND - PLAN

- EXISTING
- BORINGS
- NEW BORING



NOTES:
 UTILITY DEPTHS AND LOCATIONS SHOWN ON PROFILE ARE APPROXIMATE AND MUST BE FIELD VERIFIED.
 SEE L-SERIES DRAWINGS FOR MATERIAL FINISHES AND LAYOUT DETAILS.

SCALE: 1" = 10'
 HORIZONTAL
 SCALE: 1" = 10'
 VERTICAL PROFILE SCALE



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 f: 404-892-8823

James Corner Field Operations
 475 Tenth Avenue, 10th Floor
 New York, New York 10018
 t: 212-493-1490
 f: 212-493-1491

MACTEC Engineering & Consulting, Inc.
 3400 Town Point Drive
 Marietta, Georgia 30069
 t: 770-421-3400
 f: 770-421-3486

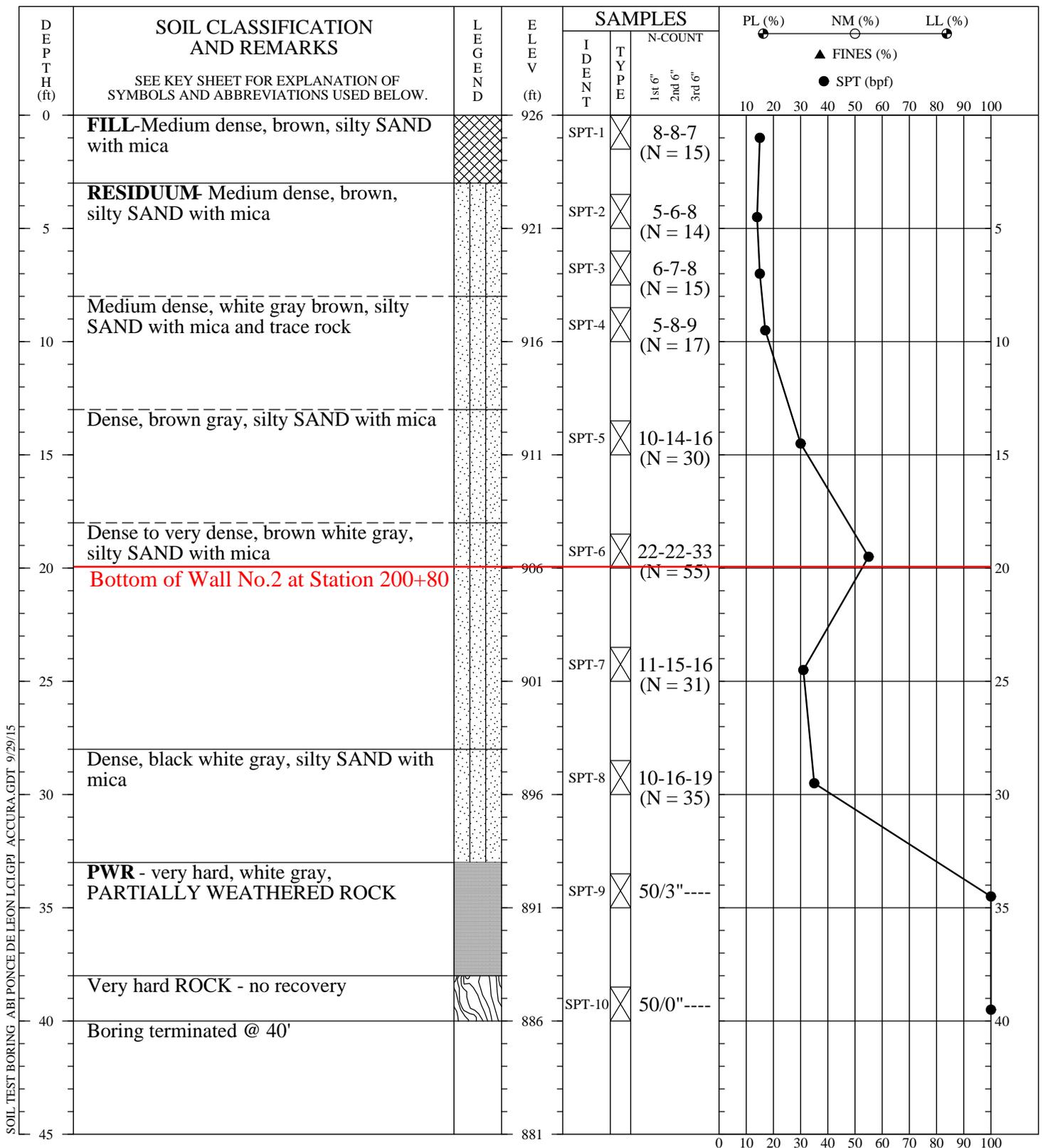
Revisions			
NO.	ISSUE	DATE	BY

Sheet Information	
Date	09/27/2010
Job Number	8009111007
Drawn	C. BELISSONIER
Checked	D. GUNNING

GEOTECHNICAL BORING LOCATION PLAN
 T90+80 TO T101+00

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 Copyright © 2010, Atlanta BeltLine, Inc.

MAJOR DIVISIONS			GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES	Undisturbed Sample	Auger Cuttings																						
COARSE GRAINED SOILS (More than 50% of material is LARGER than No. 200 sieve size)	GRAVELS (More than 50% of coarse fraction is LARGER than the No. 4 sieve size)	CLEAN GRAVELS (Little or no fines)	GW	Well graded gravels, gravel - sand mixtures, little or no fines.	Standard Penetration Test or Dynamic Cone Penetration Test	Bulk Sample																						
			GP	Poorly graded gravels or gravel - sand mixtures, little or no fines.		Rock Core	Crandall Sampler																					
		GRAVELS WITH FINES (Appreciable amount of fines)	GM	Silty gravels, gravel - sand - silt mixtures.	Dilatometer	Pressure Meter																						
			GC	Clayey gravels, gravel - sand - clay mixtures.	Packer	No Recovery																						
	SANDS (More than 50% of coarse fraction is SMALLER than the No. 4 Sieve Size)	CLEAN SANDS (Little or no fines)	SW	Well graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines.	Water Table at time of boring	Water Table after 24 hours																						
			SP	Poorly graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines.																								
		SANDS WITH FINES (Appreciable amount of fines)	SM	Silty sands, sand - silt mixtures	Correlation of Standard Penetration Resistance with Relative Density and Consistency																							
			SC	Clayey sands, sand - clay mixtures.																								
	FINE GRAINED SOILS (More than 50% of material is SMALLER than No. 200 sieve size)	SILTS AND CLAYS (Liquid limit LESS than 50)	ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty of clayey fine sands or clayey silts and with slight plasticity.	SAND & GRAVEL																							
			CL	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty of clayey fine sands or clayey silts and with slight plasticity.					SILT & CLAY																			
OL			Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity.	No. of Blows	Relative Density	No. of Blows	Consistency																					
SILTS AND CLAYS (Liquid limit GREATER than 50)			MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts.	0 - 4	Very Loose	0 - 2	Very Soft																				
			CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays	5 - 10	Loose	3 - 4	Soft																				
		OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts.	11 - 30	Medium Dense	5 - 8	Firm																					
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS		PT	Peat and other highly organic soils.	31 - 50	Dense	9 - 15	Stiff																					
				Over 50	Very Dense	16 - 30	Very Stiff																					
							31 - 50	Hard																				
FILL							Over 50	Very Hard																				
BOUNDARY CLASSIFICATIONS: Soils possessing characteristics of two groups are designated by combinations of group symbols.					KEY TO SYMBOLS AND DESCRIPTIONS																							
<table border="1"> <tr> <td rowspan="2">SILT OR CLAY</td> <td colspan="3">SAND</td> <td colspan="2">GRAVEL</td> <td rowspan="2">Cobbles</td> <td rowspan="2">Boulders</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fine</td> <td>Medium</td> <td>Coarse</td> <td>Fine</td> <td>Coarse</td> </tr> </table>		SILT OR CLAY	SAND			GRAVEL		Cobbles	Boulders	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Coarse	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>No.200</td> <td>No.40</td> <td>No.10</td> <td>No.4</td> <td>3/4"</td> <td>3"</td> <td>12"</td> </tr> </table>							No.200	No.40	No.10	No.4	3/4"	3"	12"
SILT OR CLAY	SAND			GRAVEL		Cobbles	Boulders																					
	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Coarse																							
No.200	No.40	No.10	No.4	3/4"	3"	12"																						
		U.S. STANDARD SIEVE SIZE																										
Reference: The Unified Soil Classification System, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Technical Memorandum No 3-357, Vol. 1, March, 1953 (Revised April, 1960)																												
																												



SOIL TEST BORING ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI GPF ACCURA GDT 9/29/15

DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
N: 1372726.2169
E: 2336369.1481
REMARKS:

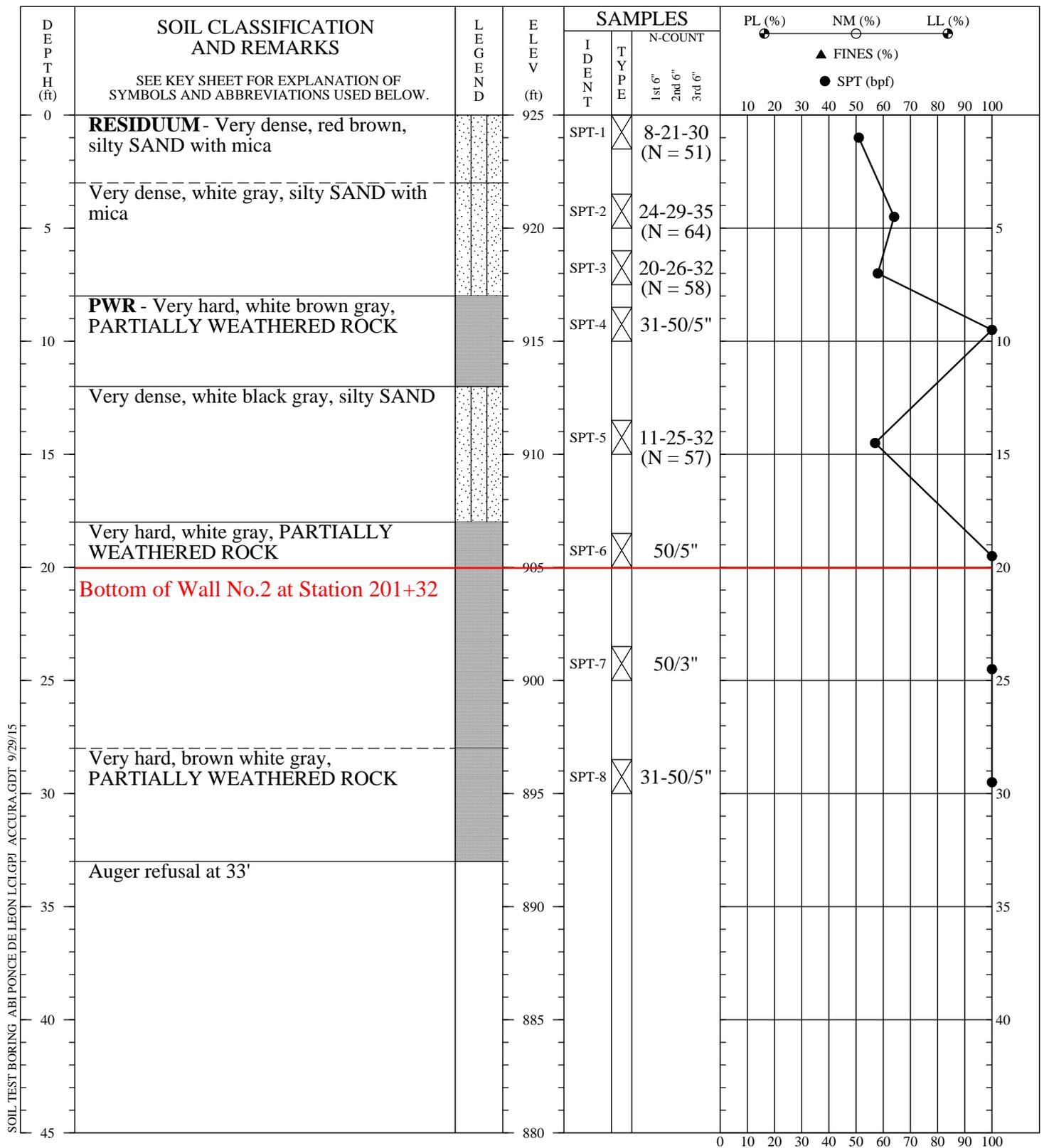
SOIL TEST BORING RECORD

BORING NO.: B-1
PROJECT: ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION: Atlanta, GA
DRILLED: July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.: 10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.





SOIL TEST BORING - ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI.GPJ ACCURA.GDT 9/29/15

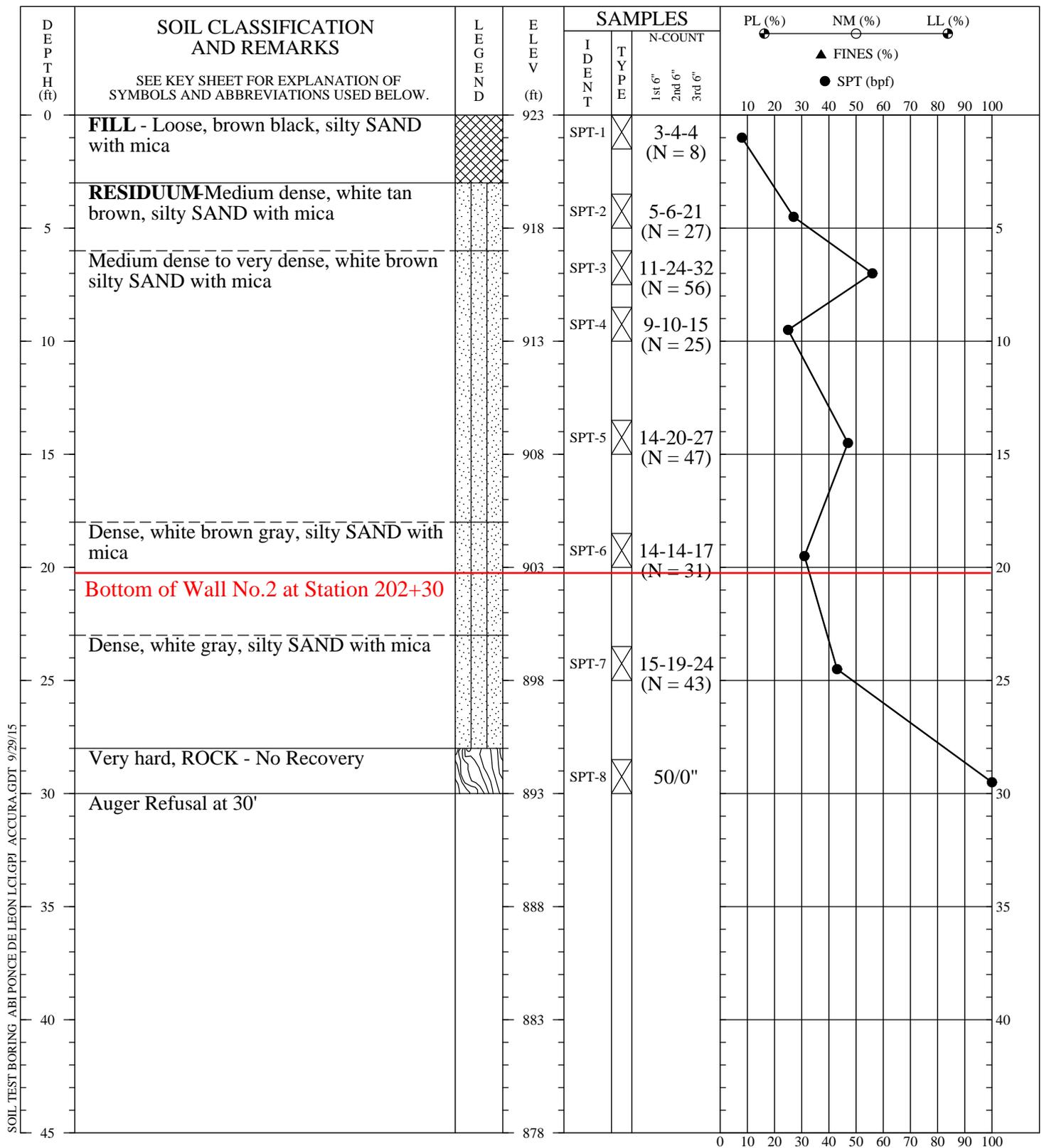
DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
N: 1372777.0664
E: 2336377.5204
REMARKS:

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD	
BORING NO.:	B-2
PROJECT:	ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION:	Atlanta, GA
DRILLED:	July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.:	10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.



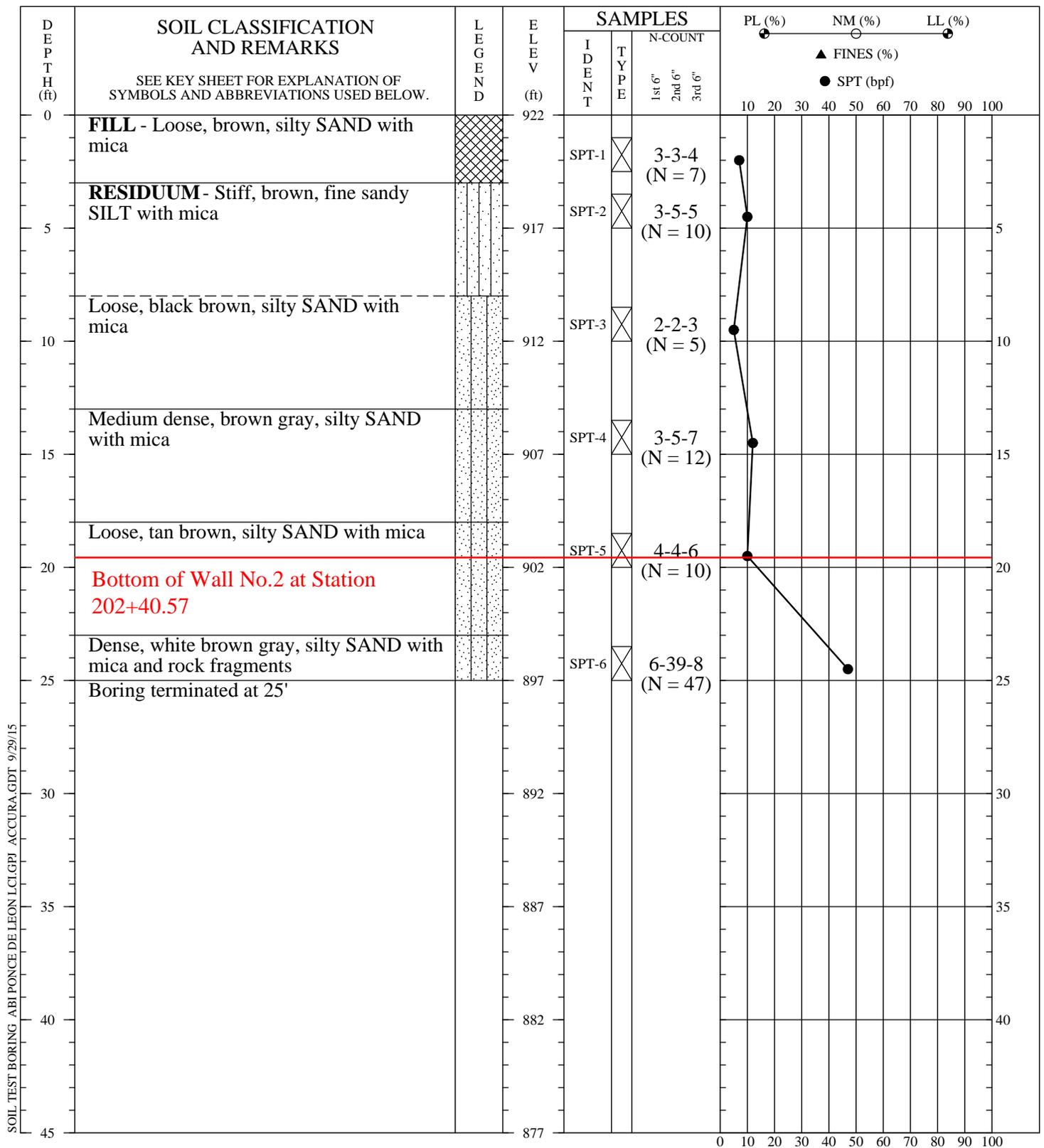


SOIL TEST BORING - ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI.GPJ ACCURA.GDT 9/29/15

DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
N: 1372879.4187
E: 2336372.6804
REMARKS:

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD	
BORING NO.:	B-3
PROJECT:	ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION:	Atlanta, GA
DRILLED:	July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.:	10062.001.13
PAGE 1 OF 1	

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.



SOIL TEST BORING - ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI.GPJ ACCURA.GDT 9/29/15

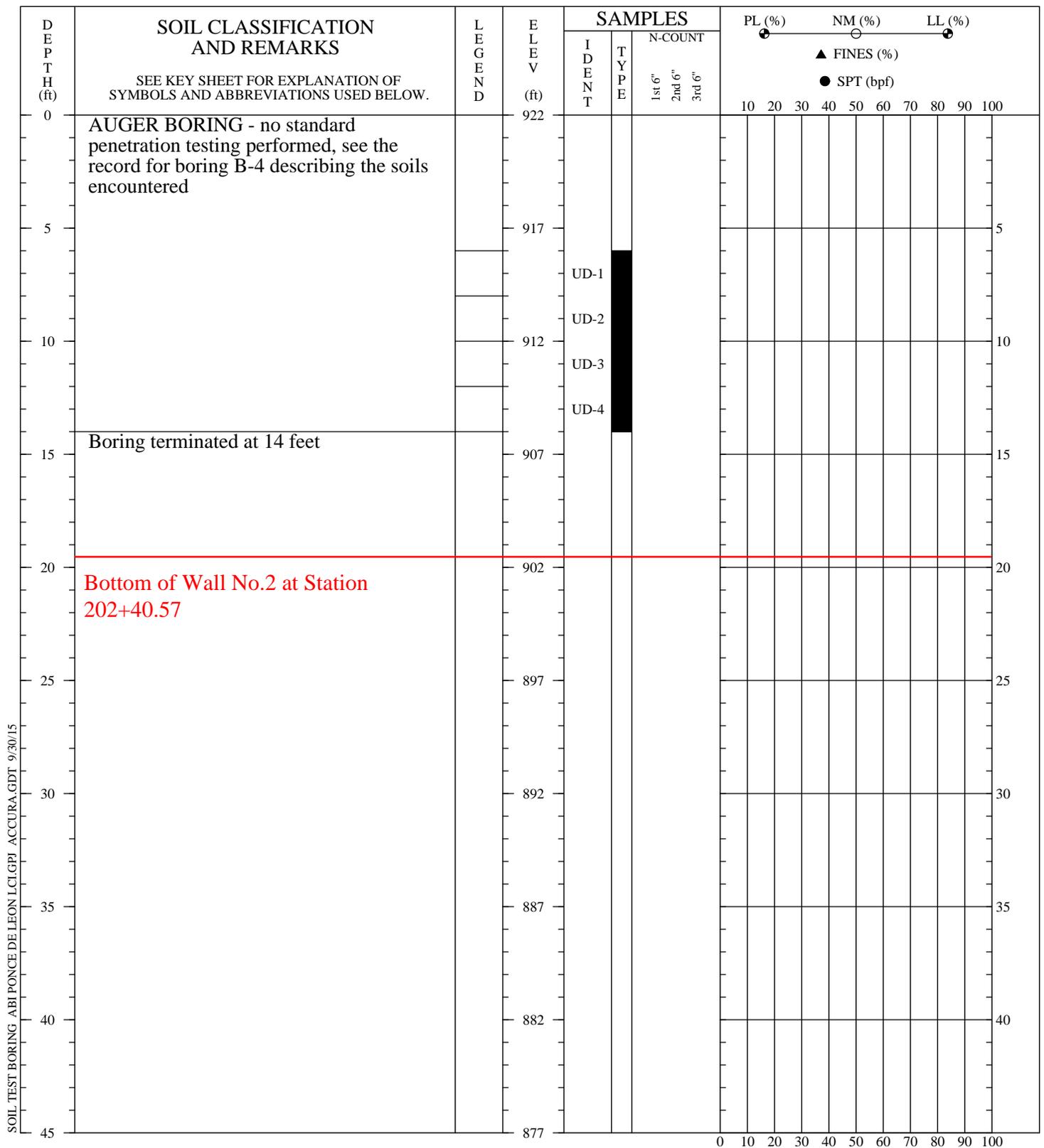
DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
N: 1372935.7211
E: 2336362.1951
REMARKS:

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD	
BORING NO.:	B-4
PROJECT:	ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION:	Atlanta, GA
DRILLED:	July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.:	10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

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SOIL TEST BORING - ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI GPF ACCURA.GDT 9/30/15

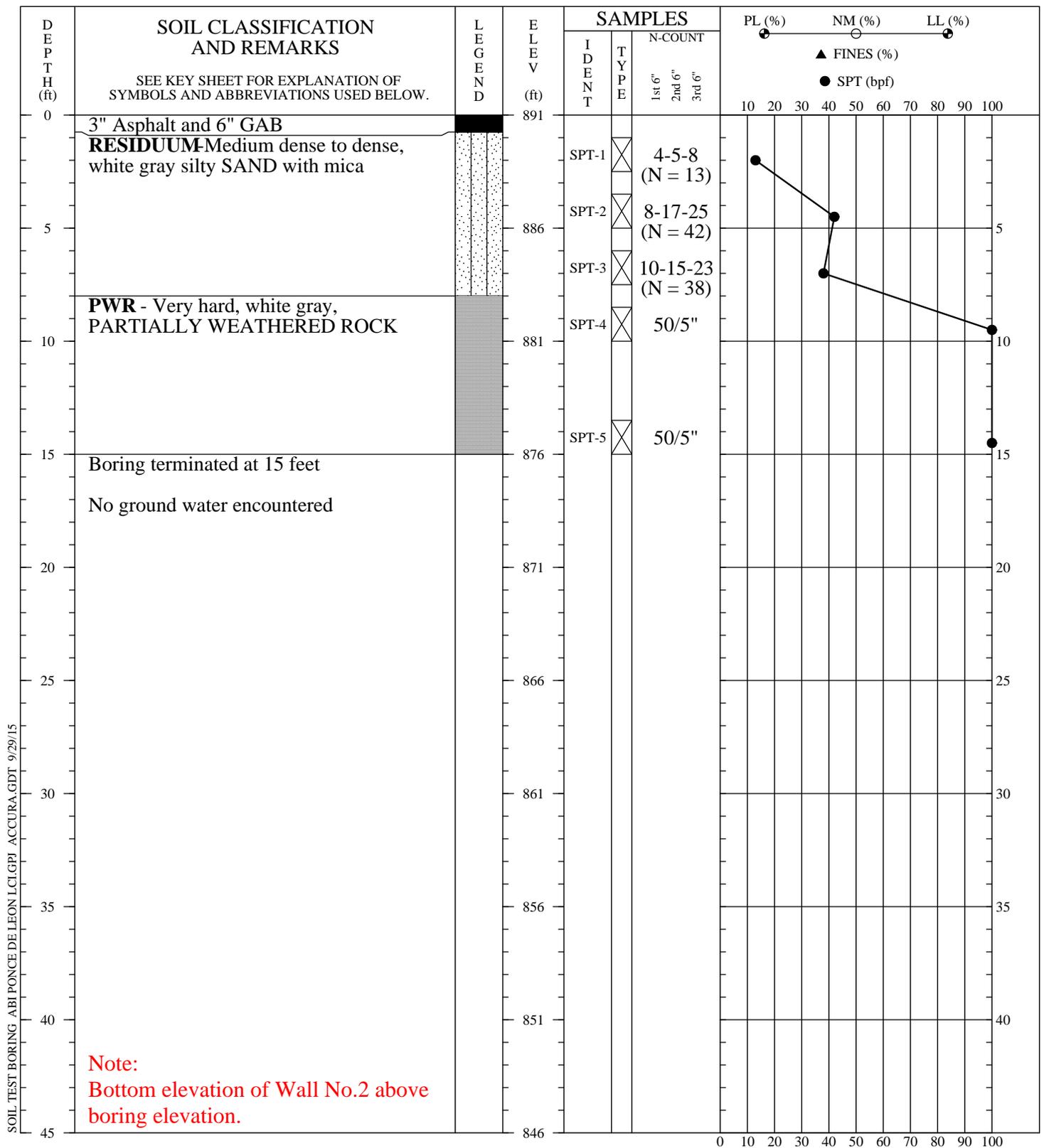
DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
 EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
 METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
 HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
 N:
 E:
 REMARKS: 3'offset from B-4 for collecting undisturbed samples

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD	
BORING NO.:	B-4A
PROJECT:	ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION:	Atlanta, GA
DRILLED:	July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.:	10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.





Note:
Bottom elevation of Wall No.2 above
boring elevation.

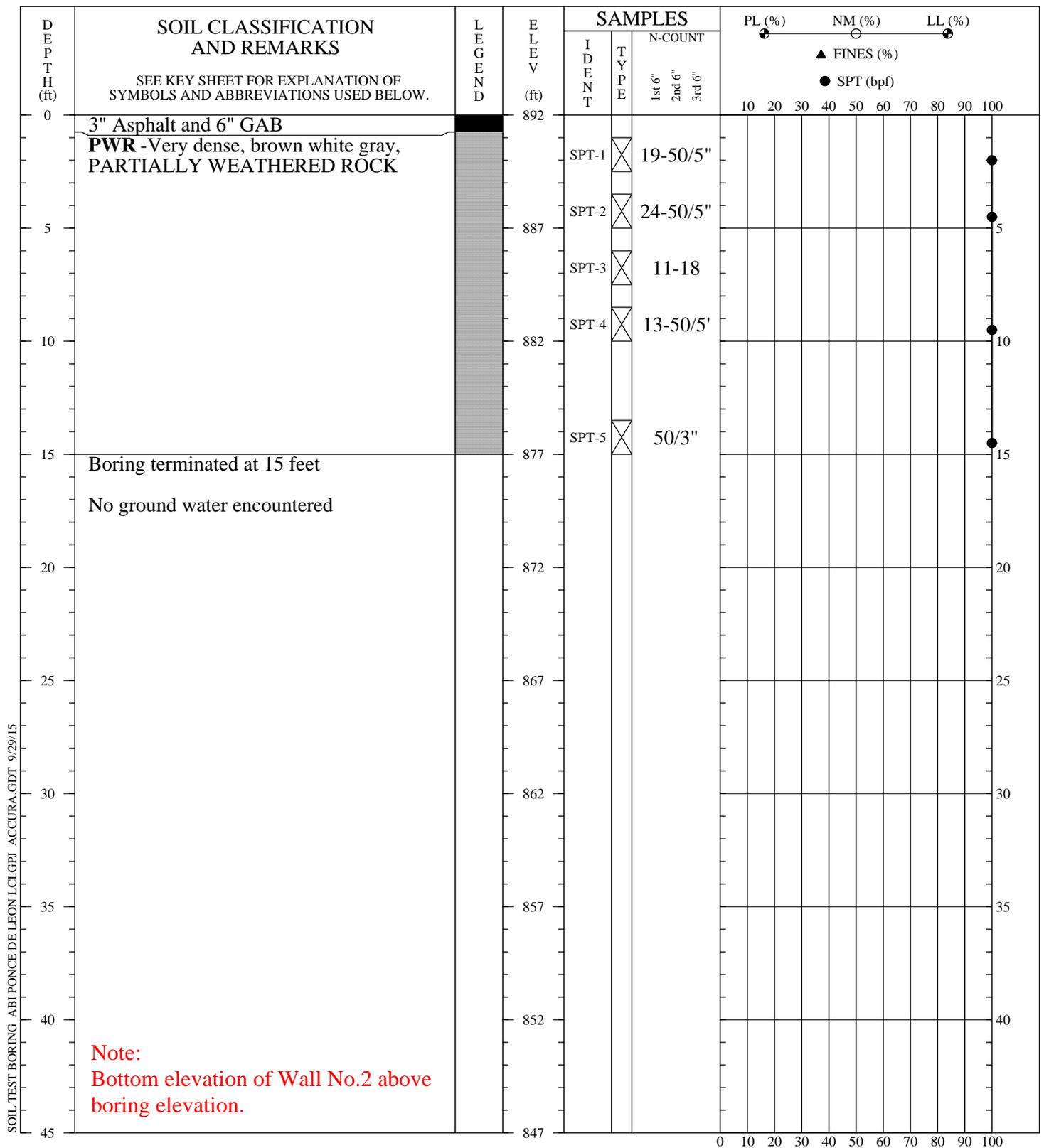
DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
N: 1372726.1195
E: 2336324.4157
REMARKS:

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD

BORING NO.: B-5
PROJECT: ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION: Atlanta, GA
DRILLED: July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.: 10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF
SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION
LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER
LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER.
INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE.
TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.



SOIL TEST BORING ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI GPF ACCURA.GDT 9/29/15

DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
 EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
 METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
 HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
 N: 1372799.6346
 E: 2336325.1987
 REMARKS:

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD

BORING NO.: B-6
PROJECT: ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION: Atlanta, GA
DRILLED: July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.: 10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

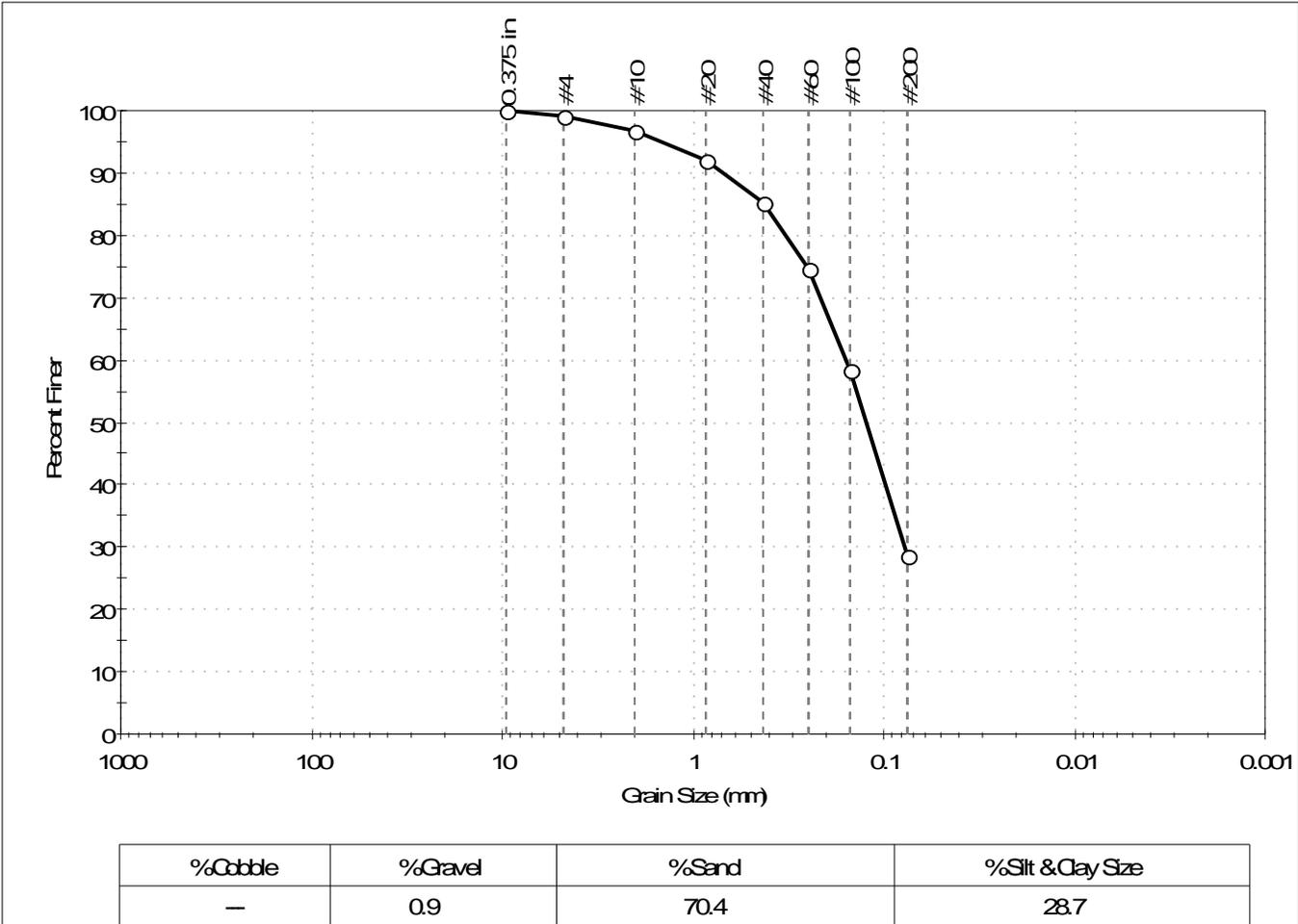
THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.





Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-1	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 8.5-10 ft	Test Id: 341271
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	99		
#10	2.00	97		
#20	0.85	92		
#40	0.42	85		
#60	0.25	74		
#100	0.15	58		
#200	0.075	29		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.4186 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.0774 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.1574 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1232 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

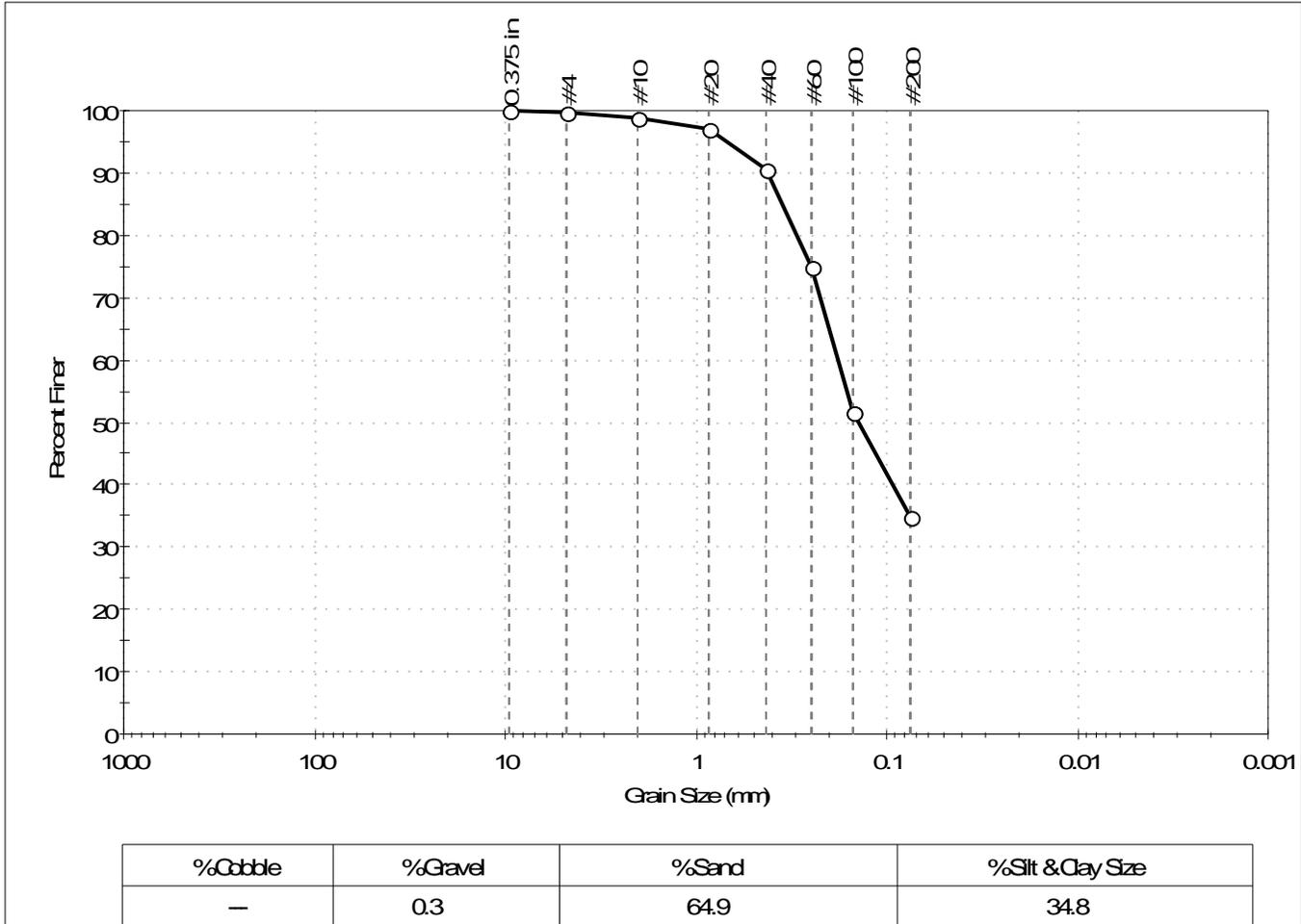
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-1	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 18.5-20 ft	Test Id: 341272
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	100		
#10	2.00	99		
#20	0.85	97		
#40	0.42	90		
#60	0.25	75		
#100	0.15	52		
#200	0.075	35		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 0.3529 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.1799 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1396 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

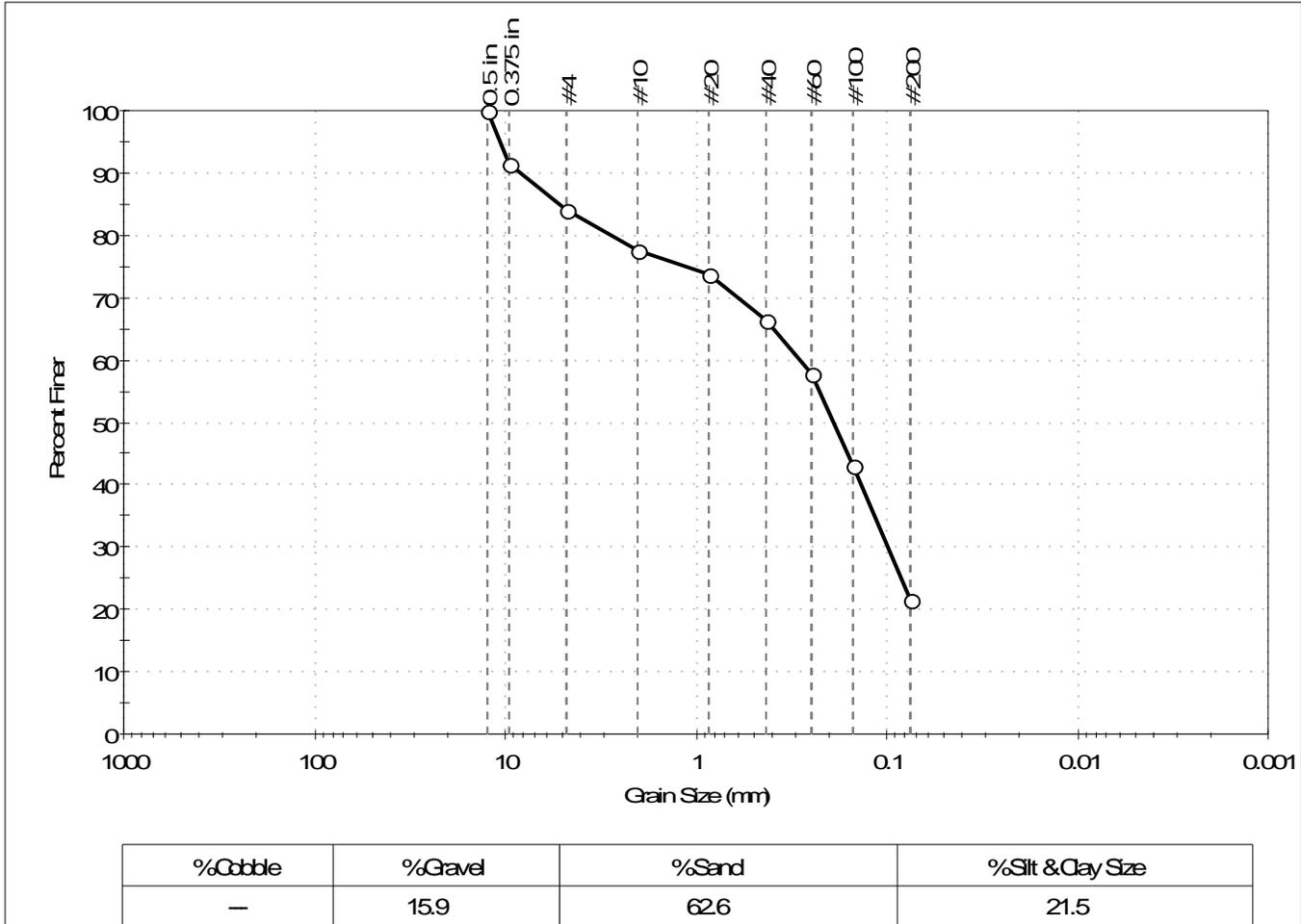
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client:	Accura Engineering and Consult		
Project:	ABL Ponce De Leon		
Location:	---	Project No:	GTX-303511
Boring ID:	B-2	Sample Type:	bag
Sample ID:	---	Test Date:	08/06/15
Depth :	6-7.5 ft	Test Id:	341273
Test Comment:	---		
Visual Description:	Moist, grayish brown silty sand with gravel		
Sample Comment:	---		

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.5 in	12.50	100		
0.375 in	9.50	92		
#4	4.75	84		
#10	2.00	77		
#20	0.85	74		
#40	0.42	66		
#60	0.25	58		
#100	0.15	43		
#200	0.075	22		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 5.1395 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.0985 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.2853 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1903 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

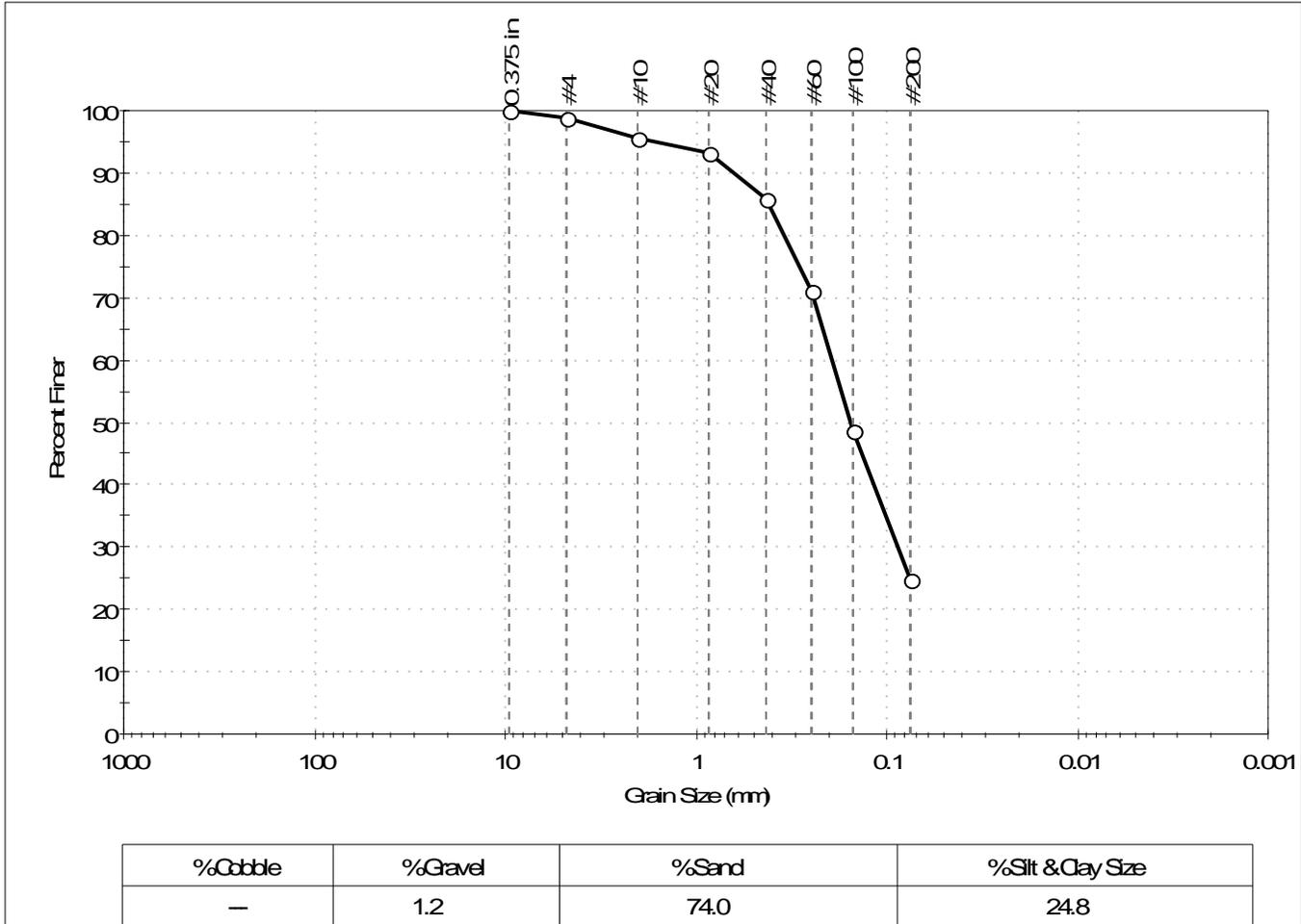
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-2	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 18.5-20 ft	Test Id: 341274
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	99		
#10	2.00	96		
#20	0.85	93		
#40	0.42	86		
#60	0.25	71		
#100	0.15	49		
#200	0.075	25		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 0.4138 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.0872 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.1939 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1541 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

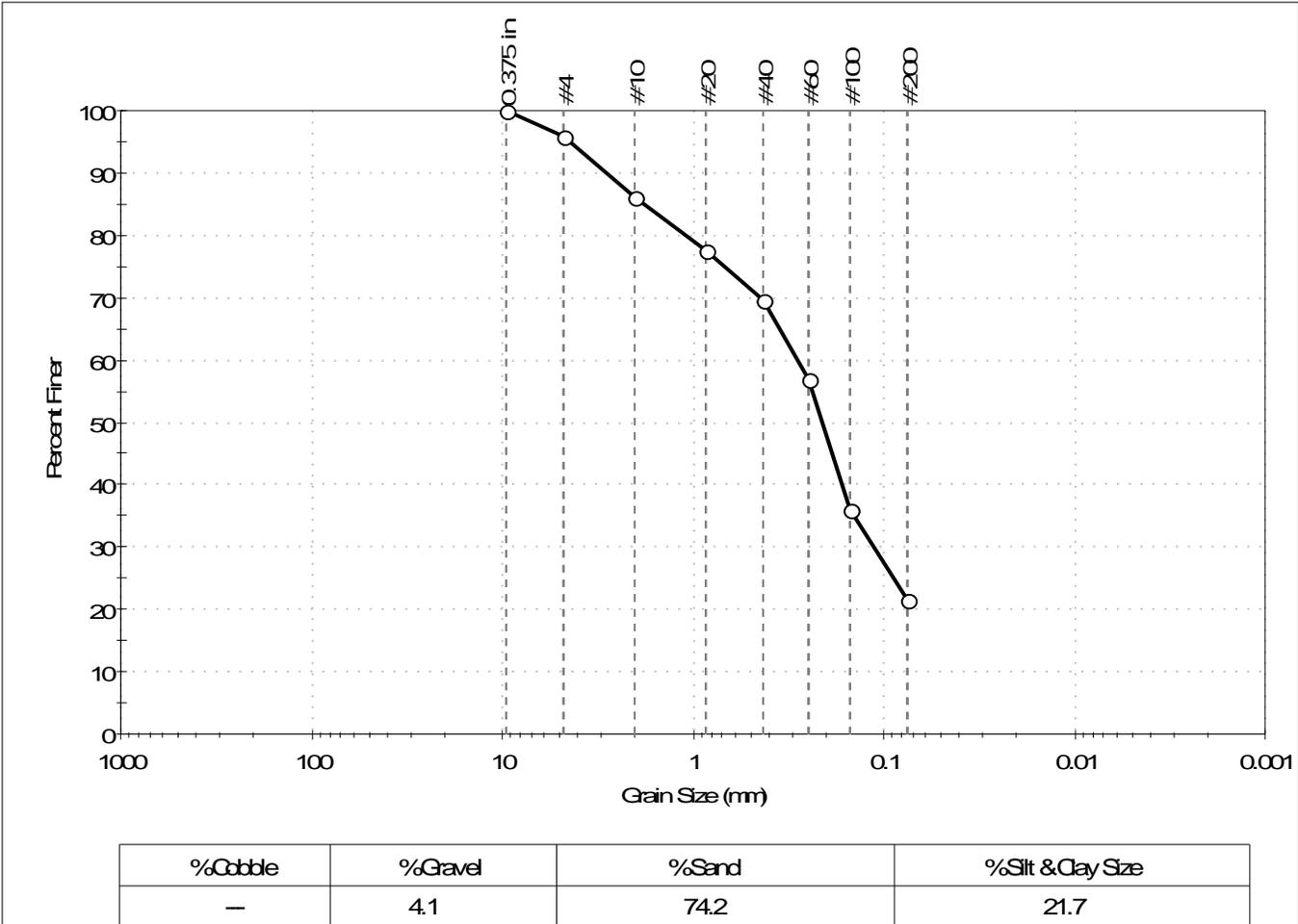
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-3	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 8.5-10 ft	Test Id: 341275
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	96		
#10	2.00	86		
#20	0.85	78		
#40	0.42	70		
#60	0.25	57		
#100	0.15	36		
#200	0.075	22		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 1.7785 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.1126 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.2844 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.2114 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

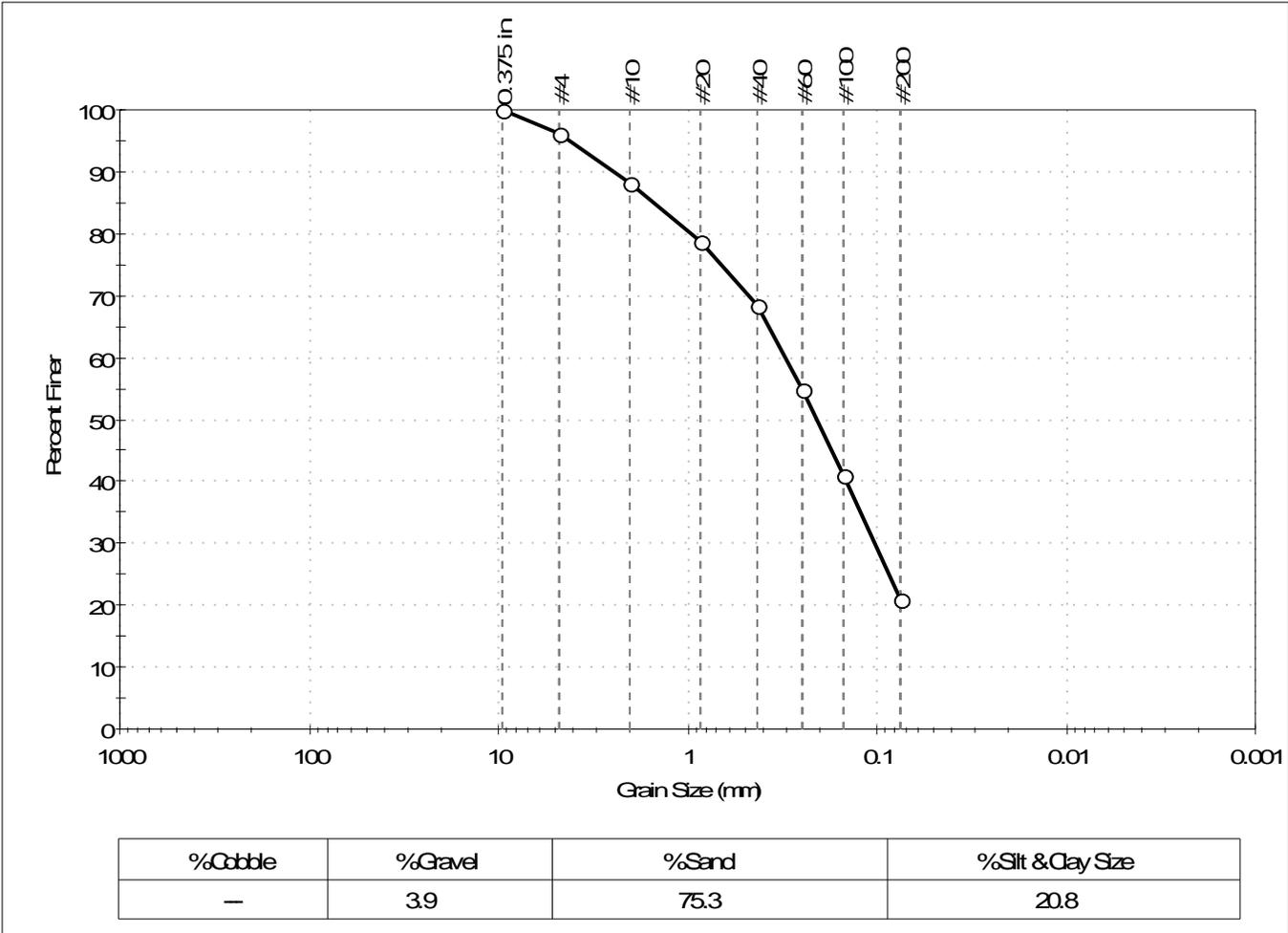
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-3	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 18.5-20 ft	Test Id: 341276
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, light olive brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	96		
#10	2.00	88		
#20	0.85	79		
#40	0.42	68		
#60	0.25	55		
#100	0.15	41		
#200	0.075	21		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 1.5038 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.1027 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.3063 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.2091 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

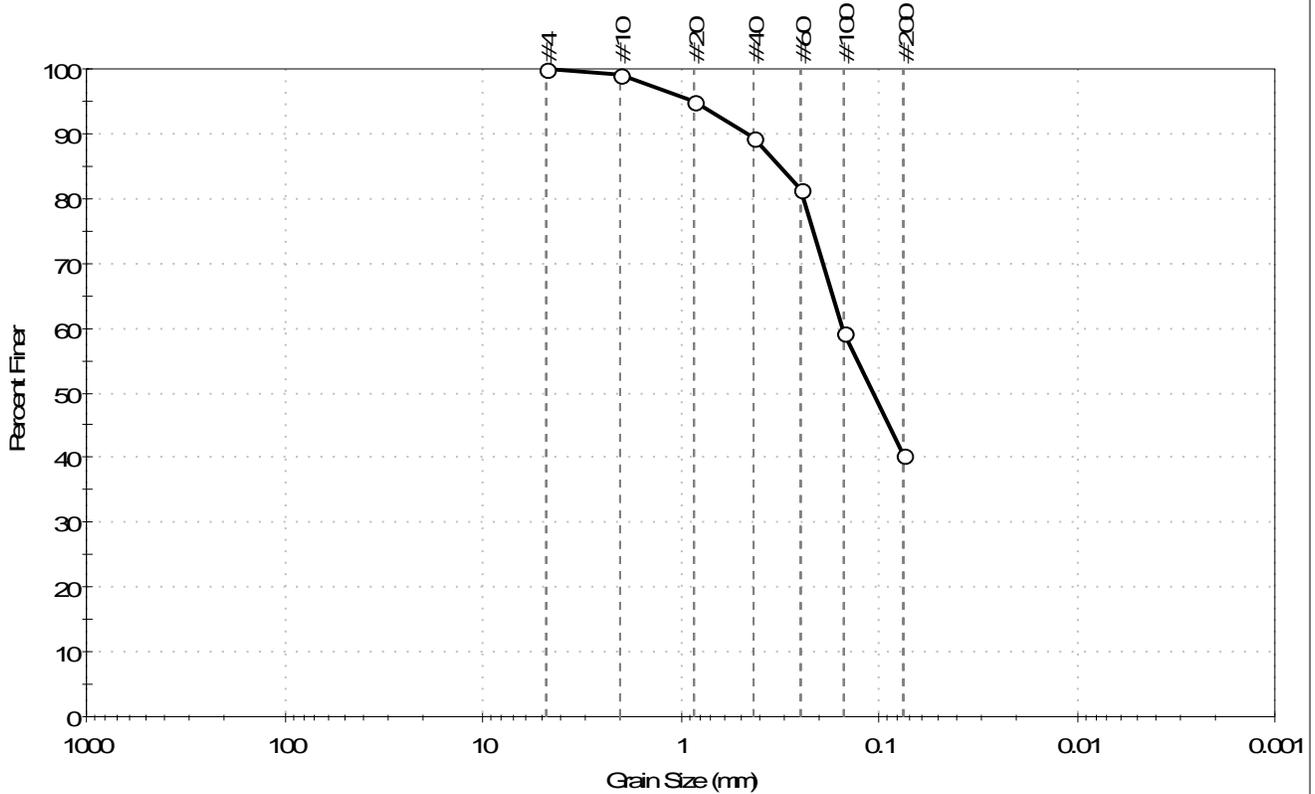
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-4	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 8.5-10 ft	Test Id: 341277
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, dark grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



%Cobble	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt & Clay Size
—	0.0	59.5	40.5

Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
#4	4.75	100		
#10	2.00	99		
#20	0.85	95		
#40	0.42	89		
#60	0.25	81		
#100	0.15	59		
#200	0.075	41		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 0.3192 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.1528 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1066 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

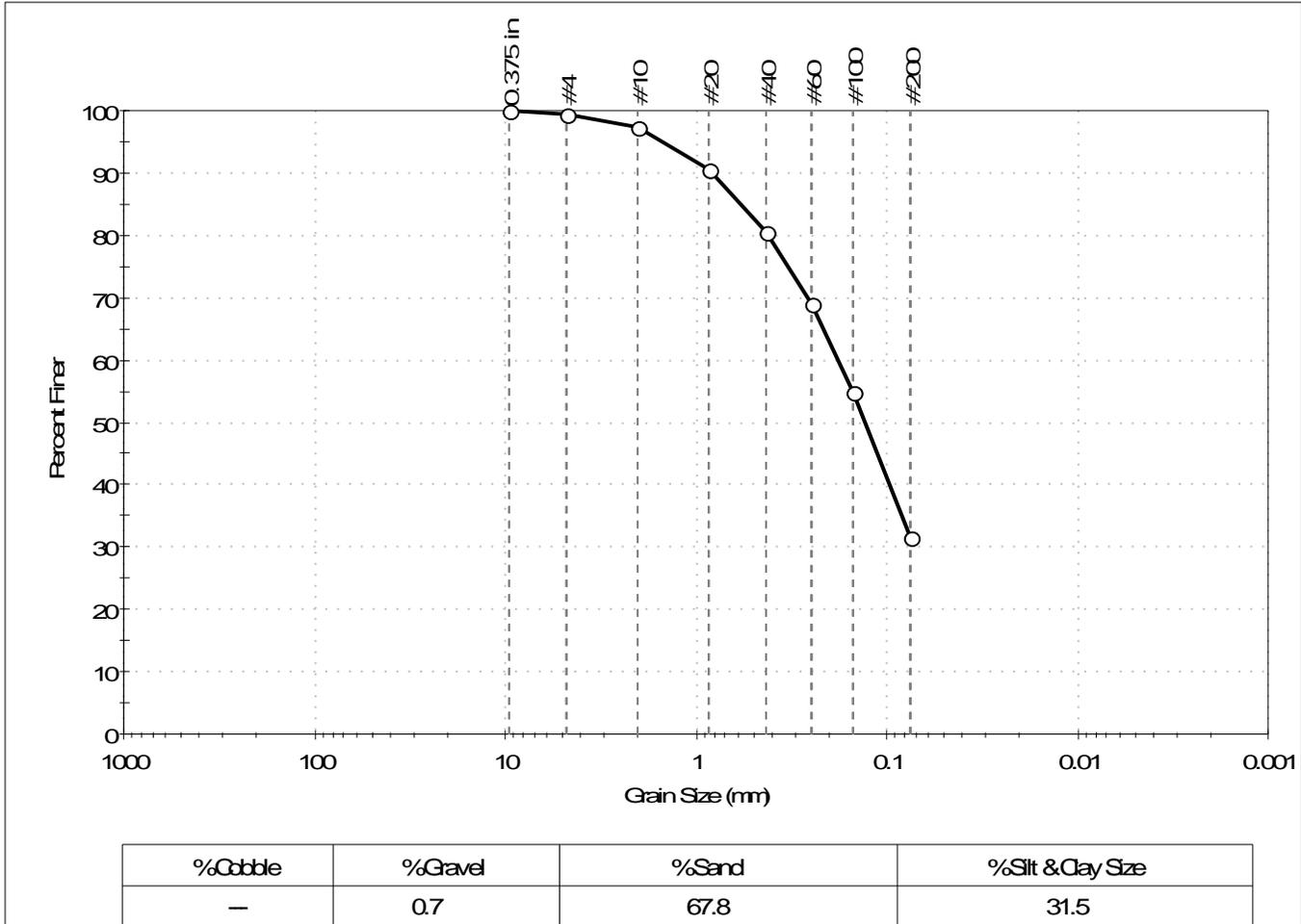
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Soils (A-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-4	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 18.5-20 ft	Test Id: 341278
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	99		
#10	2.00	97		
#20	0.85	91		
#40	0.42	81		
#60	0.25	69		
#100	0.15	55		
#200	0.075	31		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.5759 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.1806 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1300 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

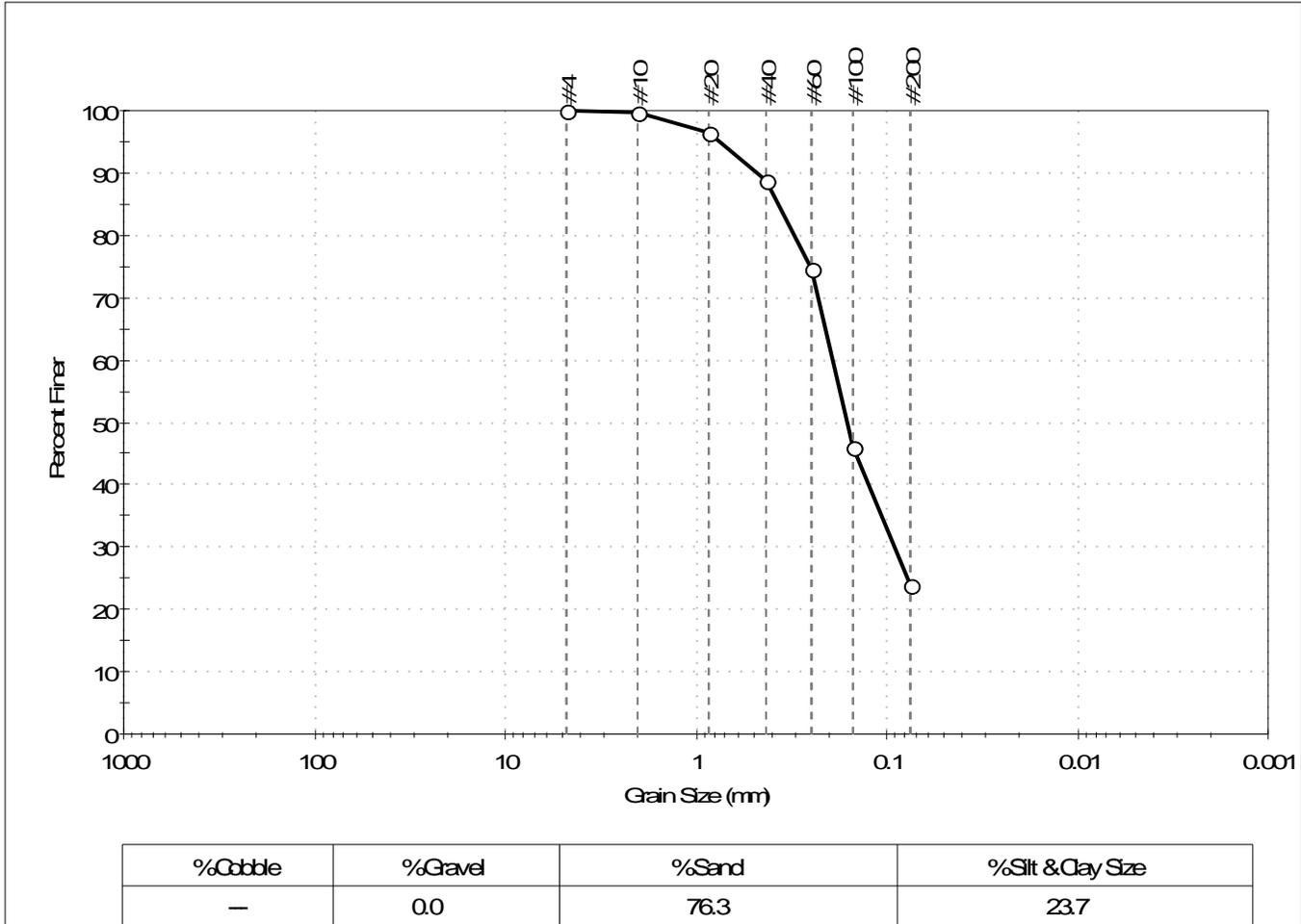
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client:	Accura Engineering and Consult		
Project:	ABL Ponce De Leon		
Location:	---	Project No:	GTX-303511
Boring ID:	B-5	Sample Type:	bag
Sample ID:	---	Test Date:	08/06/15
Depth :	3.5-5 ft	Test Id:	341279
Test Comment:	---		
Visual Description:	Moist, dark grayish brown silty sand		
Sample Comment:	---		

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
#4	4.75	100		
#10	2.00	100		
#20	0.85	96		
#40	0.42	89		
#60	0.25	75		
#100	0.15	46		
#200	0.075	24		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.3688 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.0911 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.1928 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1612 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

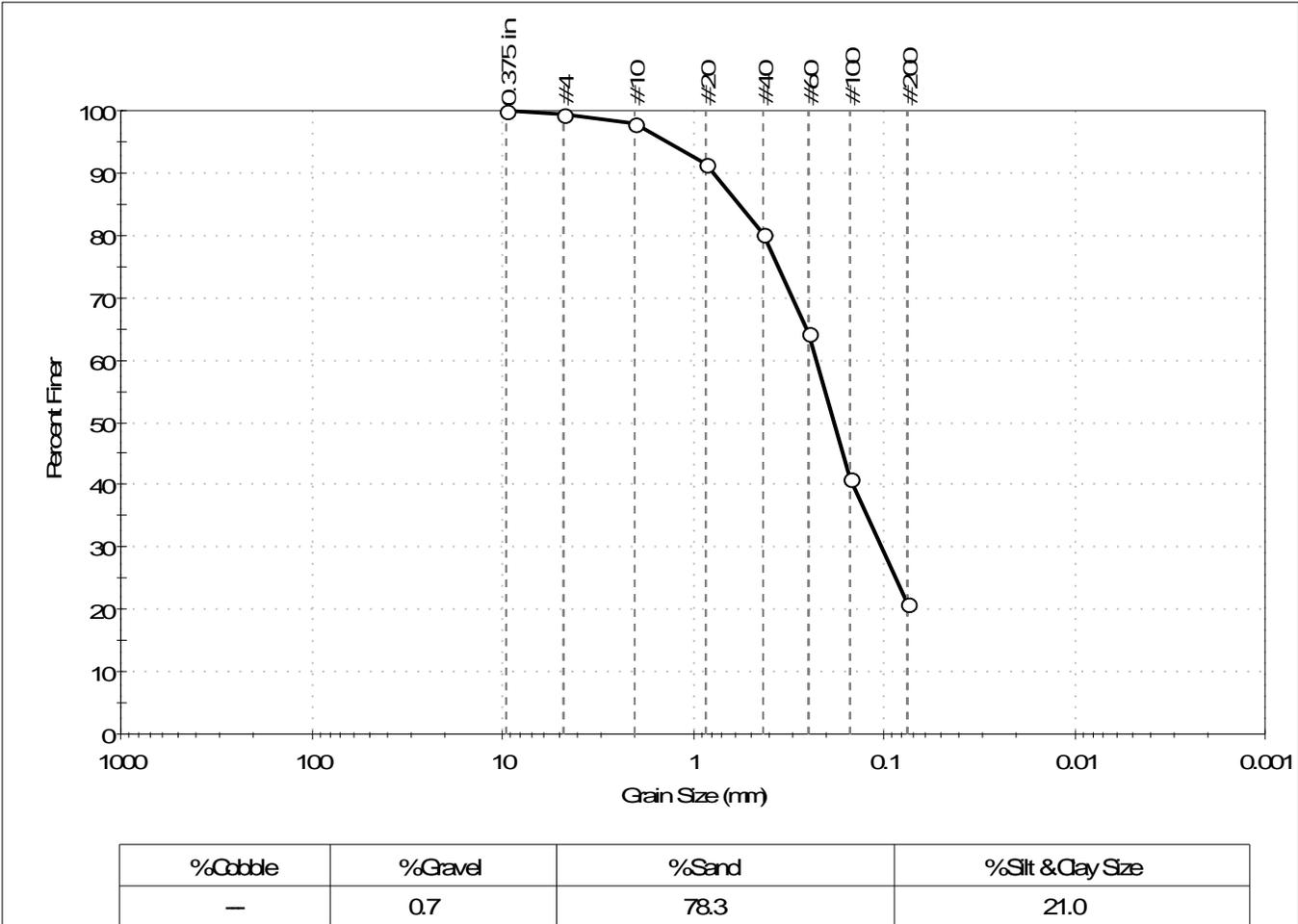
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>	
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape :	---
Sand/Gravel Hardness :	---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-5	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 8.5-10 ft	Test Id: 341280
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, dark grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	99		
#10	2.00	98		
#20	0.85	92		
#40	0.42	80		
#60	0.25	64		
#100	0.15	41		
#200	0.075	21		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.5685 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.1025 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.2273 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1828 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

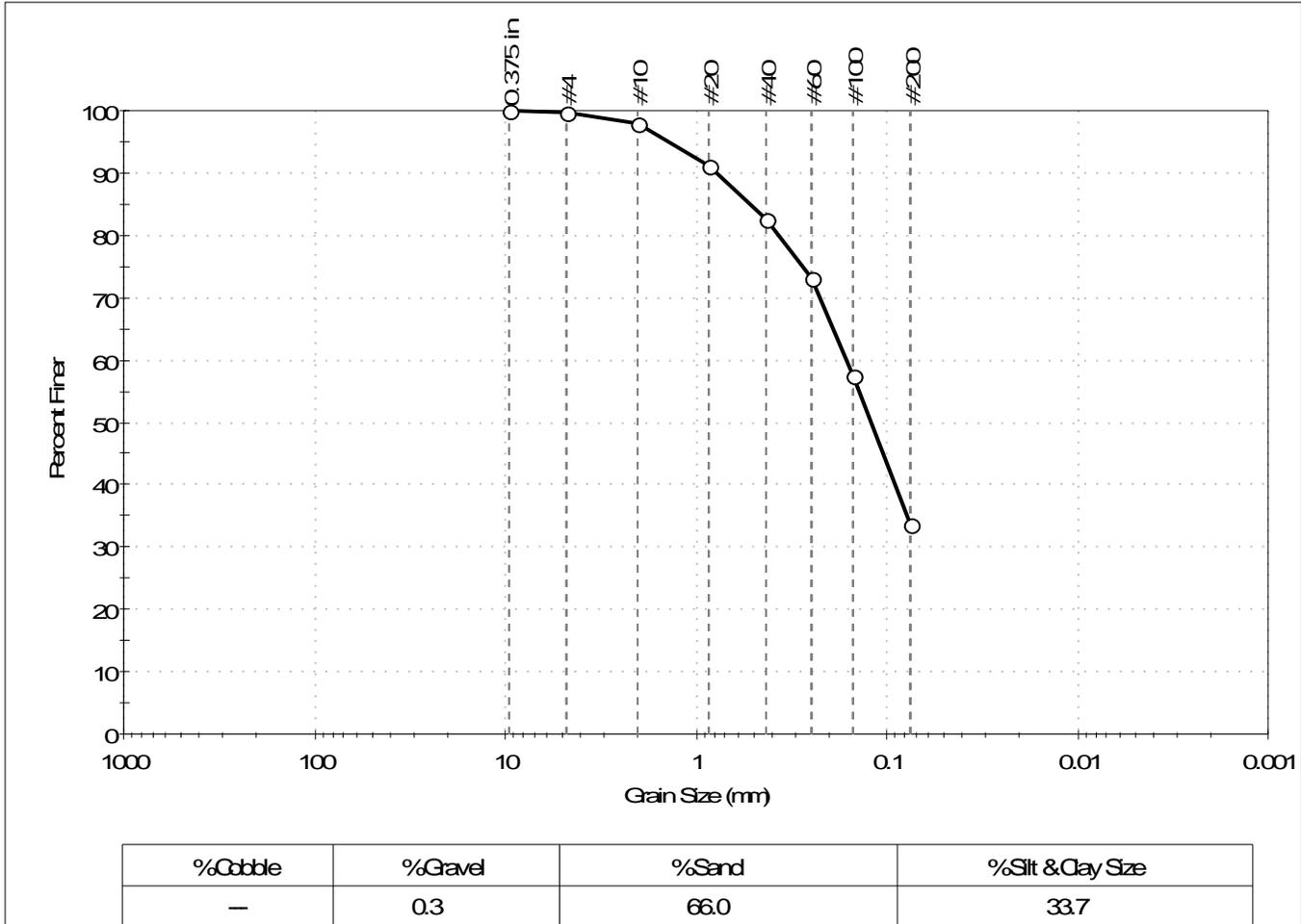
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-6	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 3.5-5 ft	Test Id: 341281
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	100		
#10	2.00	98		
#20	0.85	91		
#40	0.42	83		
#60	0.25	73		
#100	0.15	58		
#200	0.075	34		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.5180 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.1622 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1202 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

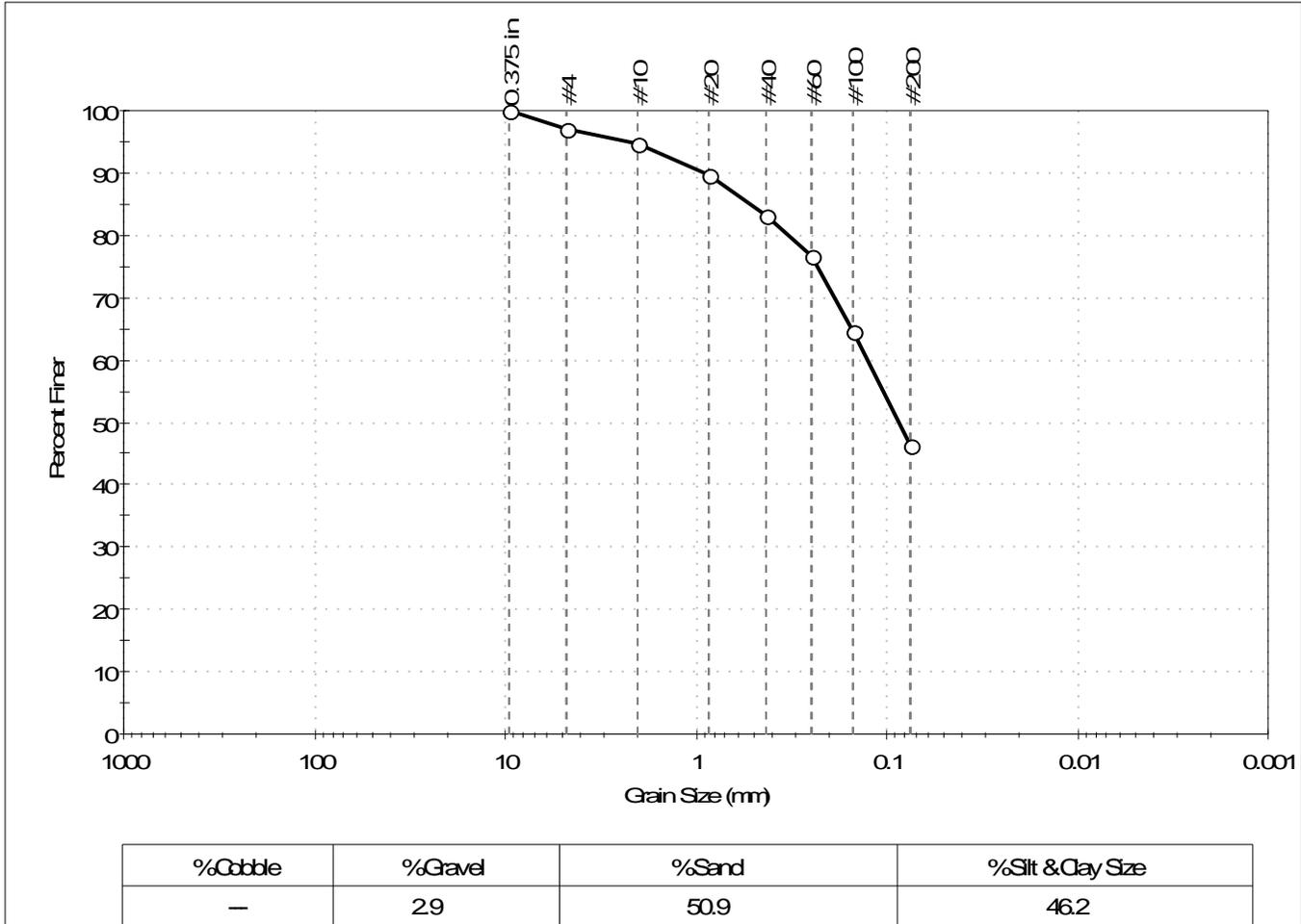
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-6	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 8.5-10 ft	Test Id: 341282
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	97		
#10	2.00	95		
#20	0.85	90		
#40	0.42	83		
#60	0.25	77		
#100	0.15	65		
#200	0.075	46		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.5160 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.1262 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.0866 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

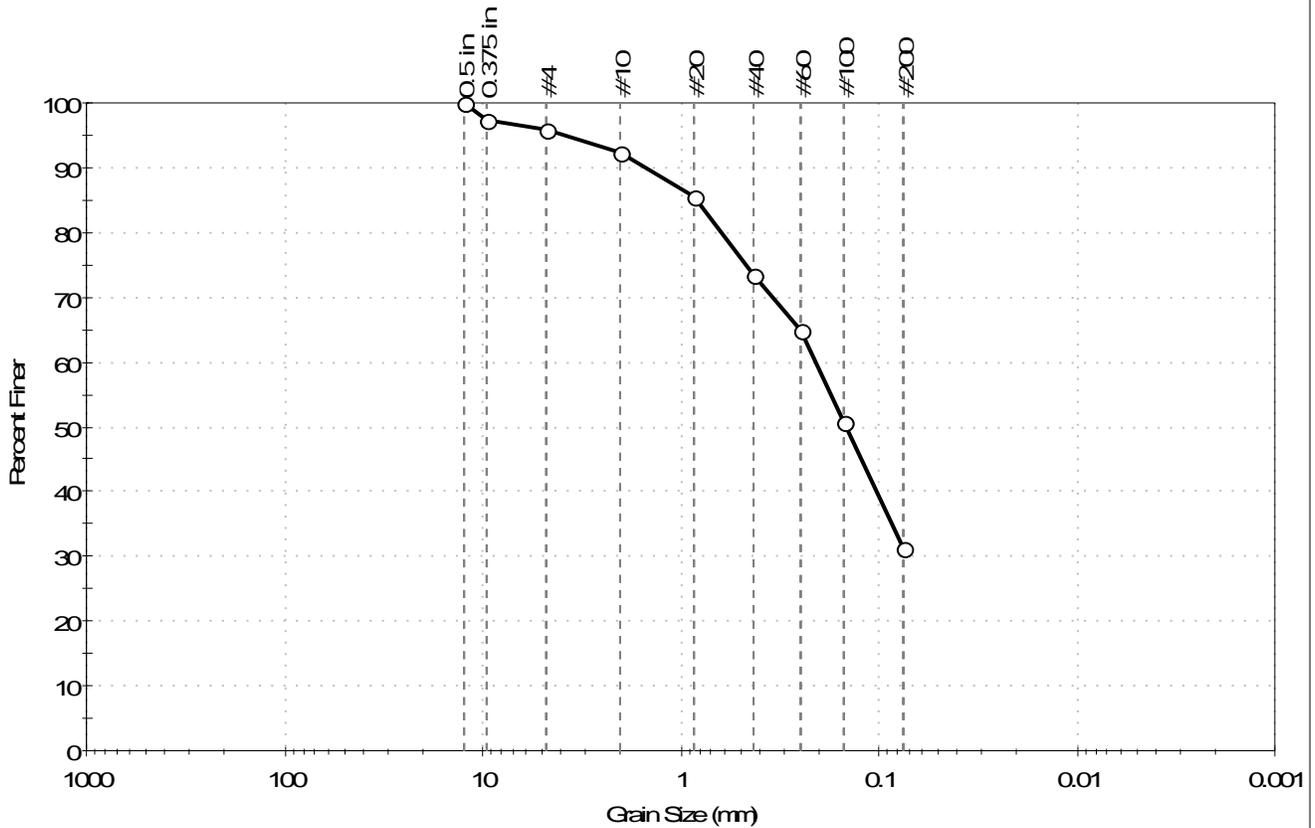
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Soils (A-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-7	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 3.5-5 ft	Test Id: 341283
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



%Cobble	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt & Clay Size
—	4.0	64.6	31.4

Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.5 in	12.50	100		
0.375 in	9.50	97		
#4	4.75	96		
#10	2.00	92		
#20	0.85	85		
#40	0.42	73		
#60	0.25	65		
#100	0.15	51		
#200	0.075	31		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 0.8305 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.2100 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1468 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

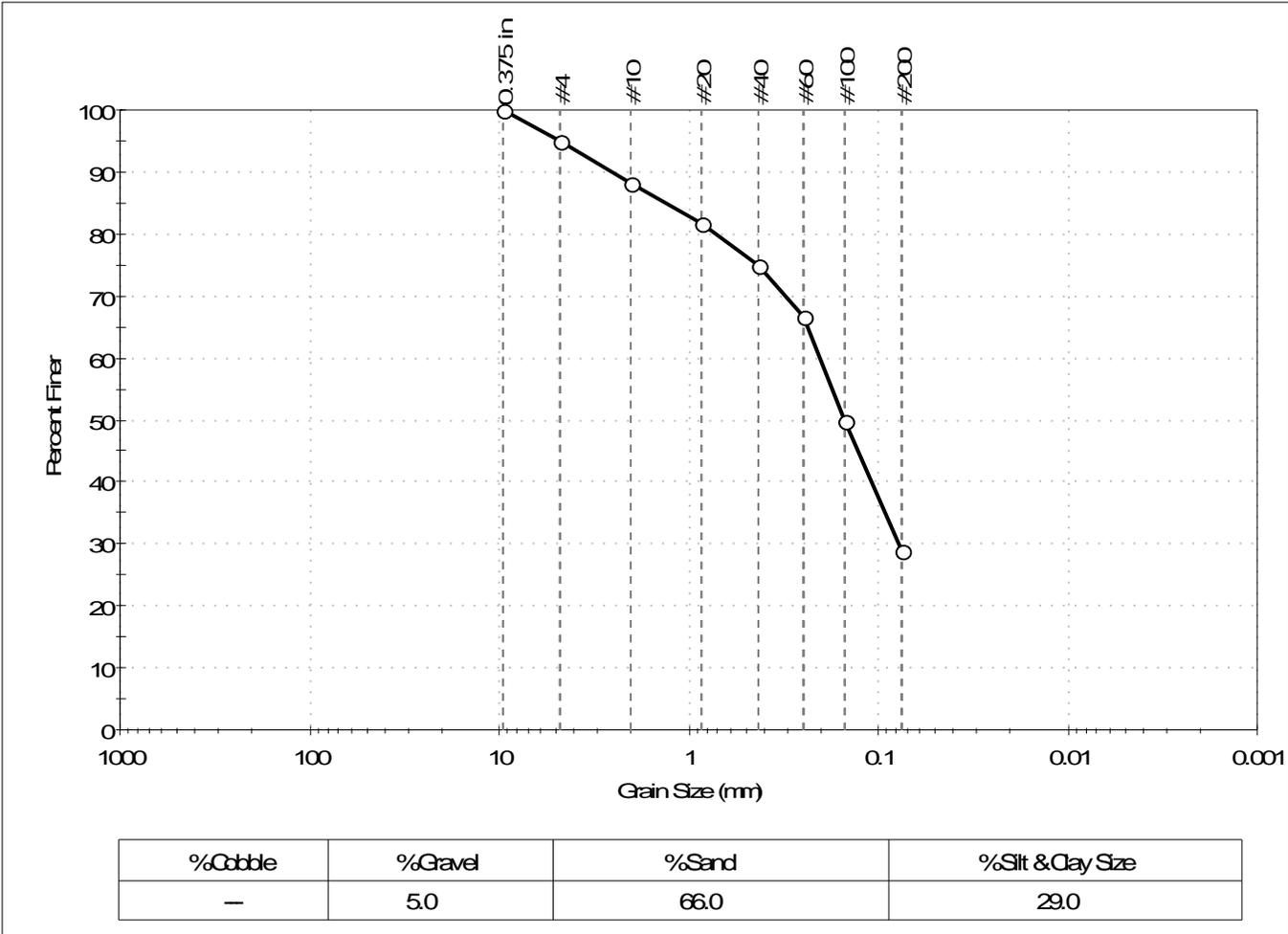
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
 Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
 Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-7	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 6-7.5 ft	Test Id: 341284
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	95		
#10	2.00	88		
#20	0.85	82		
#40	0.42	75		
#60	0.25	67		
#100	0.15	50		
#200	0.075	29		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 1.2988 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.0775 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.2037 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1507 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

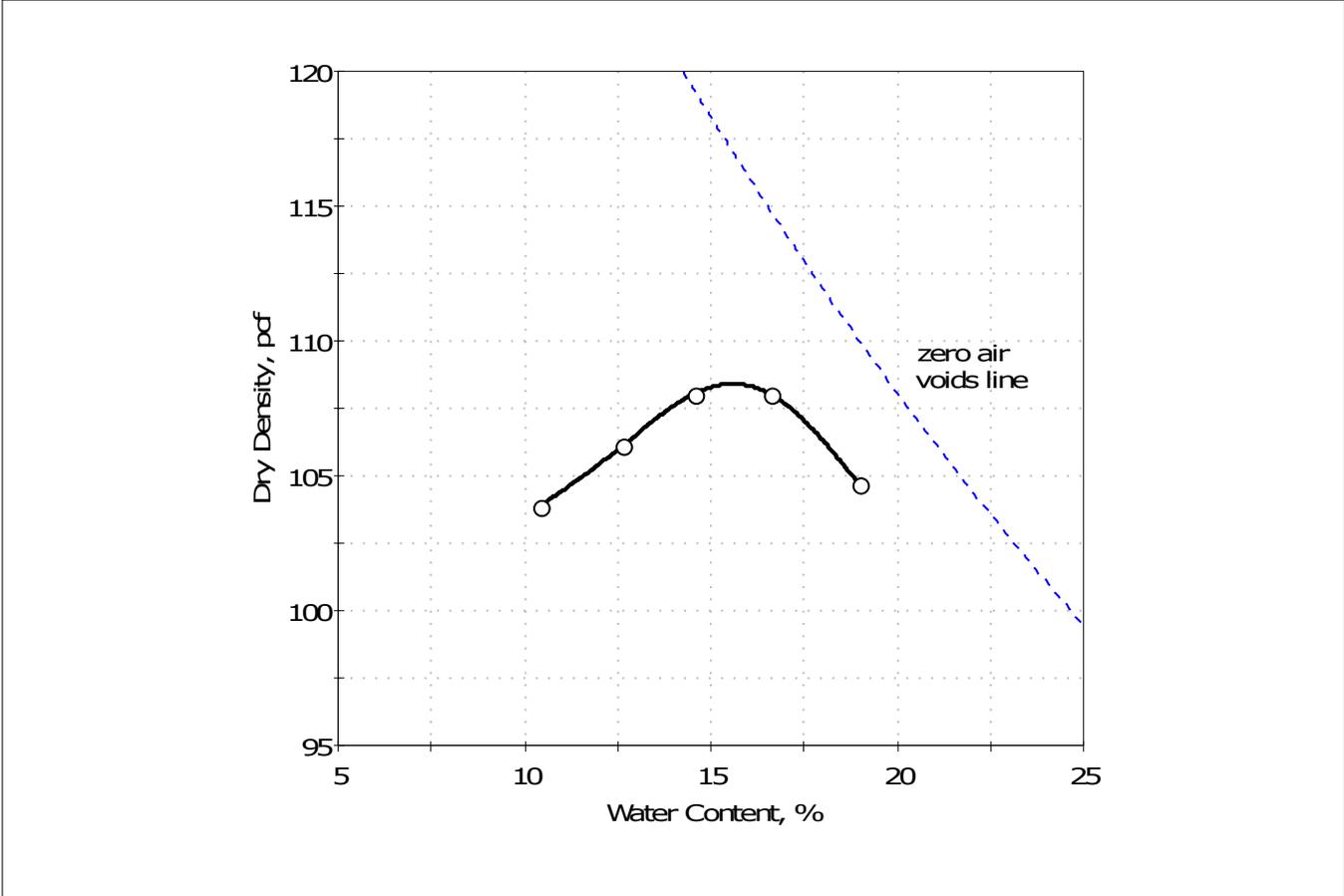
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client:	Accura Engineering and Consult		Project No:	GTX-303511	
Project:	ABL Ponce De Leon				
Location:	---		Tested By:	GA	
Boring ID:	B-1	Sample Type:	bag	Checked By:	mcm
Sample ID:	---	Test Date:	08/05/15	Test Id:	341286
Depth :	0-10 ft				
Test Comment:	---				
Visual Description:	Moist, reddish brown sandy silt				
Sample Comment:	---				

Compaction Report - ASTM D698



Data Points	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3	Point 4	Point 5
Dry density, pcf	103.9	106.1	108.0	108.0	104.7
Moisture Content, %	10.4	12.6	14.6	16.6	19.0

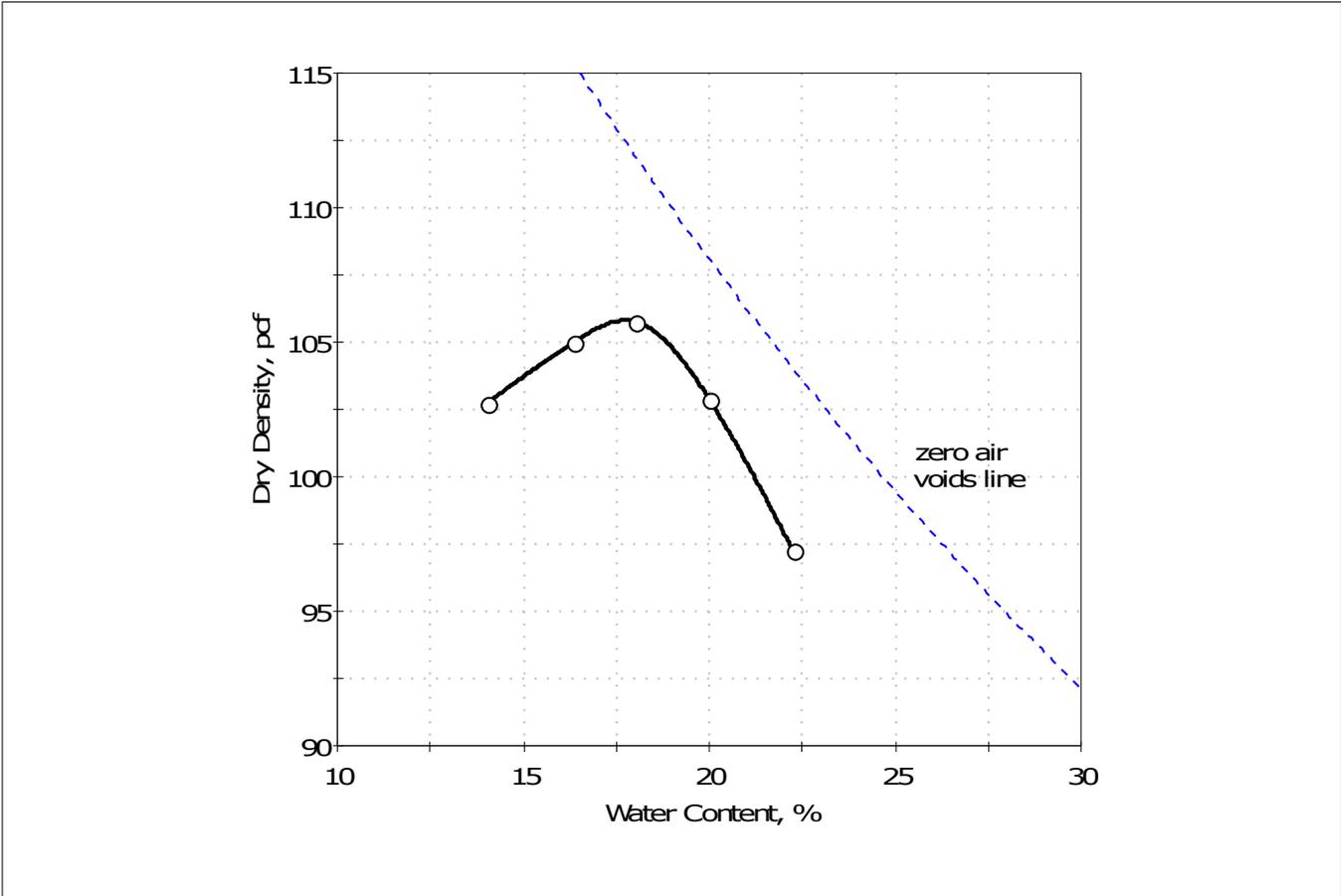
Method : A
 Preparation : WET
 As received Moisture : ---
 Rammer : Manual
 Zero voids line based on assumed specific gravity of 2.65

Maximum Dry Density= 108.4 pcf
Optimum Moisture= 15.6 %



Client:	Accura Engineering and Consult		Project No:	GTX-303511	
Project:	ABL Ponce De Leon				
Location:	---				
Boring ID:	B-1	Sample Type:	bag	Tested By:	GA
Sample ID:	---	Test Date:	08/05/15	Checked By:	mcm
Depth :	10-20 ft	Test Id:	341287		
Test Comment:	---				
Visual Description:	Moist, reddish brown sandy silt				
Sample Comment:	---				

Compaction Report - ASTM D698



Data Points	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3	Point 4	Point 5
Dry density, pcf	102.7	105.0	105.8	102.8	97.3
Moisture Content, %	14.0	16.3	18.0	20.0	22.2

Method : A
 Preparation : WET
 As received Moisture : ----
 Rammer : Manual
 Zero voids line based on assumed specific gravity of 2.65

Maximum Dry Density= 105.8 pcf
Optimum Moisture= 17.7 %



Client: Accura Engineering and Consulting Services, Inc.

Project Name: ABL Ponce De Leon

Project Location: ---

Project Number: GTX-303511

Tested By: jm

Checked By: mcm

Boring ID: B-4

Preparation: intact

Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand

Classification: ---

Group Symbol: ---

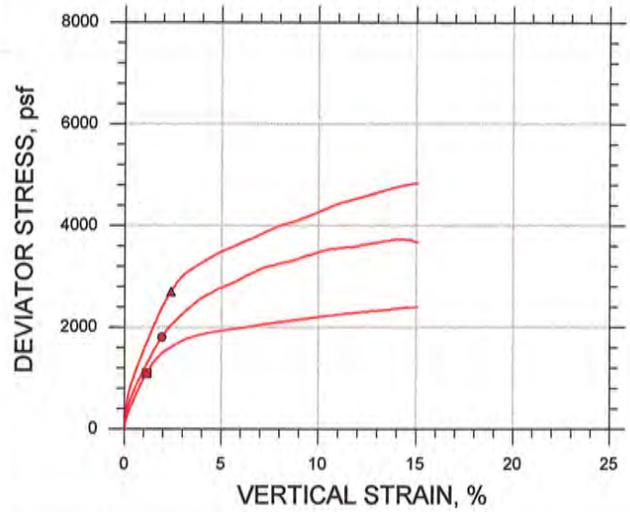
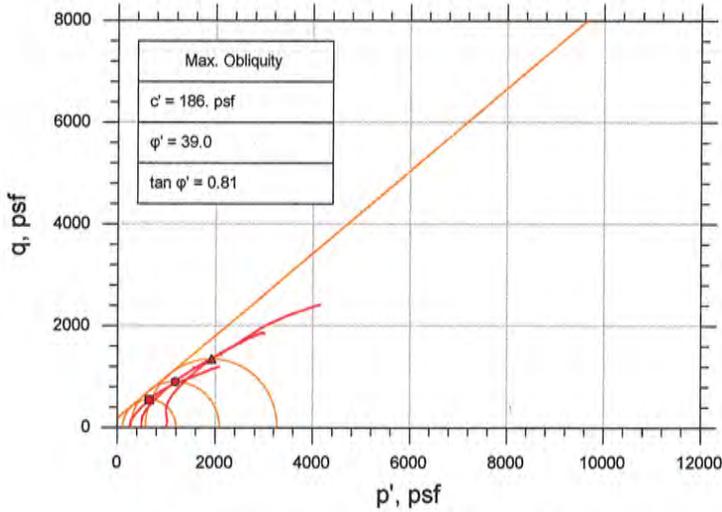
Liquid Limit: ---

Plastic Limit: ---

Plasticity Index: ---

Estimated Specific Gravity: 2.7

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



Symbol	■	●	▲	
Sample ID	---	---	---	
Depth, ft	6-8 ft	6-8 ft	6-8 ft	
Test Number	CU-3-1	CU-3-2	CU-3-3	
Initial	Height, in	5.909	6.330	6.423
	Diameter, in	2.860	2.870	2.870
	Moisture Content (from Cuttings), %	28.0	22.8	16.6
	Dry Density, pcf	80.2	73.6	90.4
	Saturation (Wet Method), %	68.8	47.7	51.7
	Void Ratio	1.10	1.29	0.865
Before Shear	Moisture Content, %	40.6	48.1	31.4
	Dry Density, pcf	80.4	73.3	91.2
	Cross-sectional Area (Method A), in ²	6.414	6.489	6.436
	Saturation, %	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Void Ratio	1.10	1.30	0.847
	Back Pressure, psf	1.554e+004	1.999e+004	1.943e+004
Vertical Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	249.4	499.1	997.4	
Horizontal Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	249.2	499.4	998.7	
Vertical Strain after Consolidation, %	0.04787	0.08515	0.4661	
Volumetric Strain after Consolidation, %	0.1177	0.1433	1.012	
Time to 50% Consolidation, min	0.3600	0.3600	0.3600	
Shear Strength, psf	547.5	903.7	1348.	
Strain at Failure, %	1.15	1.93	2.40	
Strain Rate, %/min	0.01600	0.01600	0.01600	
Deviator Stress at Failure, psf	1095.	1807.	2697.	
Effective Minor Principal Stress at Failure, psf	107.7	277.9	574.6	
Effective Major Principal Stress at Failure, psf	1203.	2085.	3271.	
B-Value	0.95	0.96	0.96	

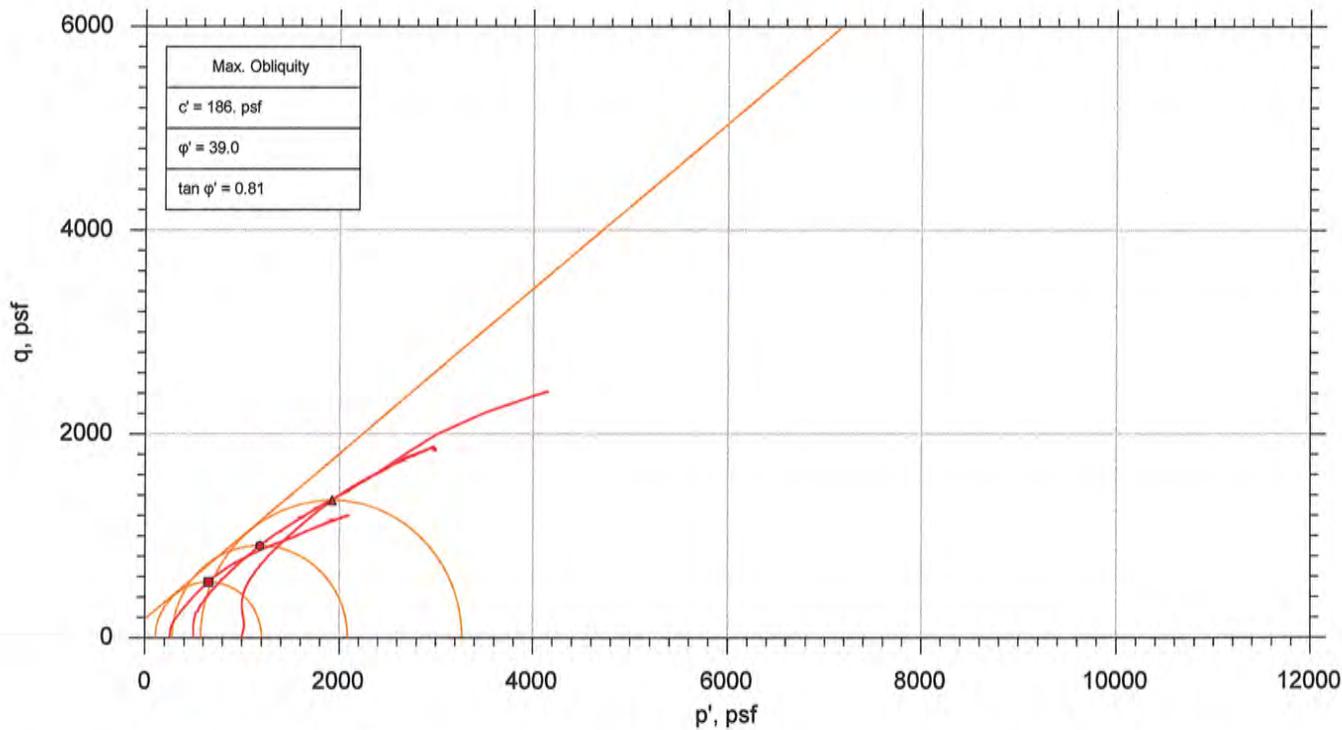
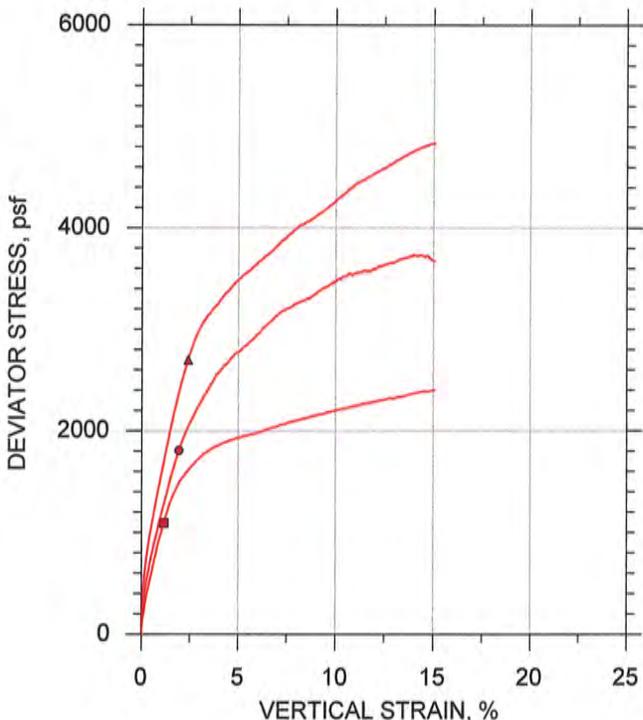
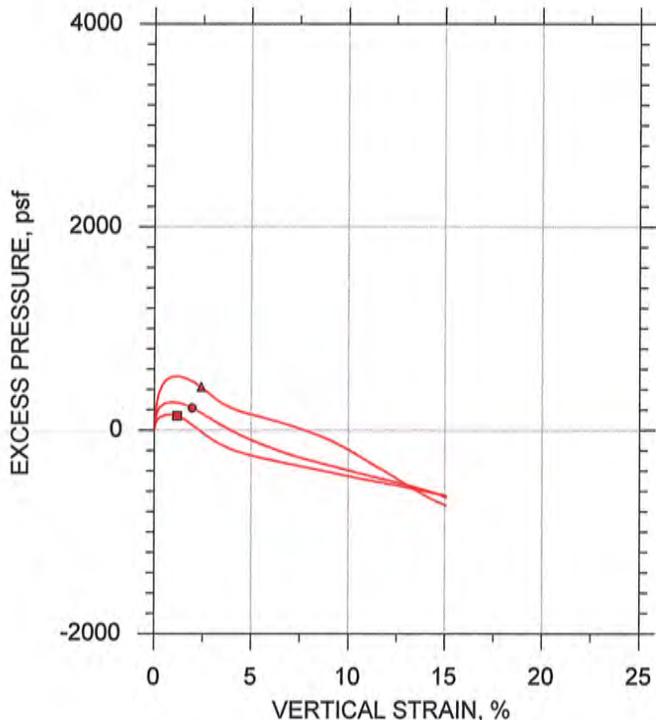
Notes:
 - Before Shear Saturation set to 100% for phase calculation.
 - Moisture Content determined by ASTM D2216.
 - Deviator Stress includes membrane correction.
 - Values for c and ϕ determined from best-fit straight line for the specific test conditions. Actual strength parameters may vary and should be determined by an engineer for site conditions.



Remarks:

System A

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



Sample No.	Test No.	Depth	Tested By	Test Date	Checked By	Check Date	Test File
■ ---	CU-3-1	6-8 ft	jm	7/29/15	mcm	8/5/15	303511-CU-3-1m.dat
● ---	CU-3-2	6-8 ft	jm	7/29/15	mcm	8/5/15	303511-CU-3-2m.dat
▲ ---	CU-3-3	6-8 ft	jm	7/29/15	mcm	8/5/15	303511-CU-3-3m.dat

	Project: ABL Ponce De Leon		Location: ---		Project No.: GTX-303511	
	Boring No.: B-4		Sample Type: intact			
	Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand					
	Remarks: System A					



Client: Accura Engineering and Consulting Services, Inc.

Project Name: ABL Ponce De Leon

Project Location: ---

Project Number: GTX-303511

Tested By: jm

Checked By: mcm

Boring ID: B-4

Preparation: intact

Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand

Classification: ---

Group Symbol: ---

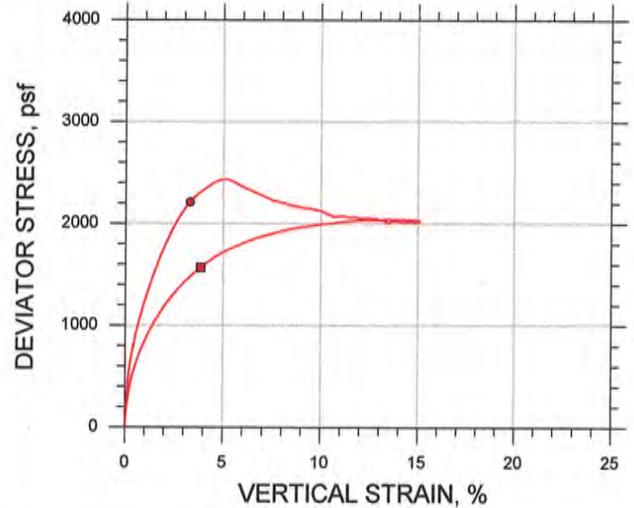
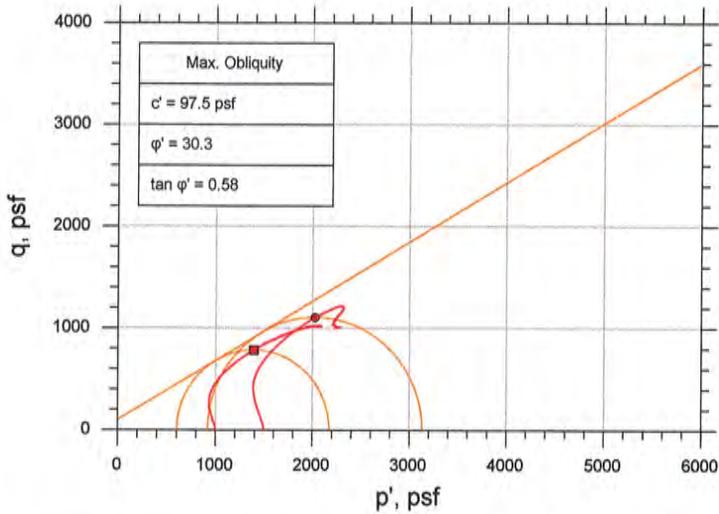
Liquid Limit: ---

Plastic Limit: ---

Plasticity Index: ---

Estimated Specific Gravity: 2.7

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



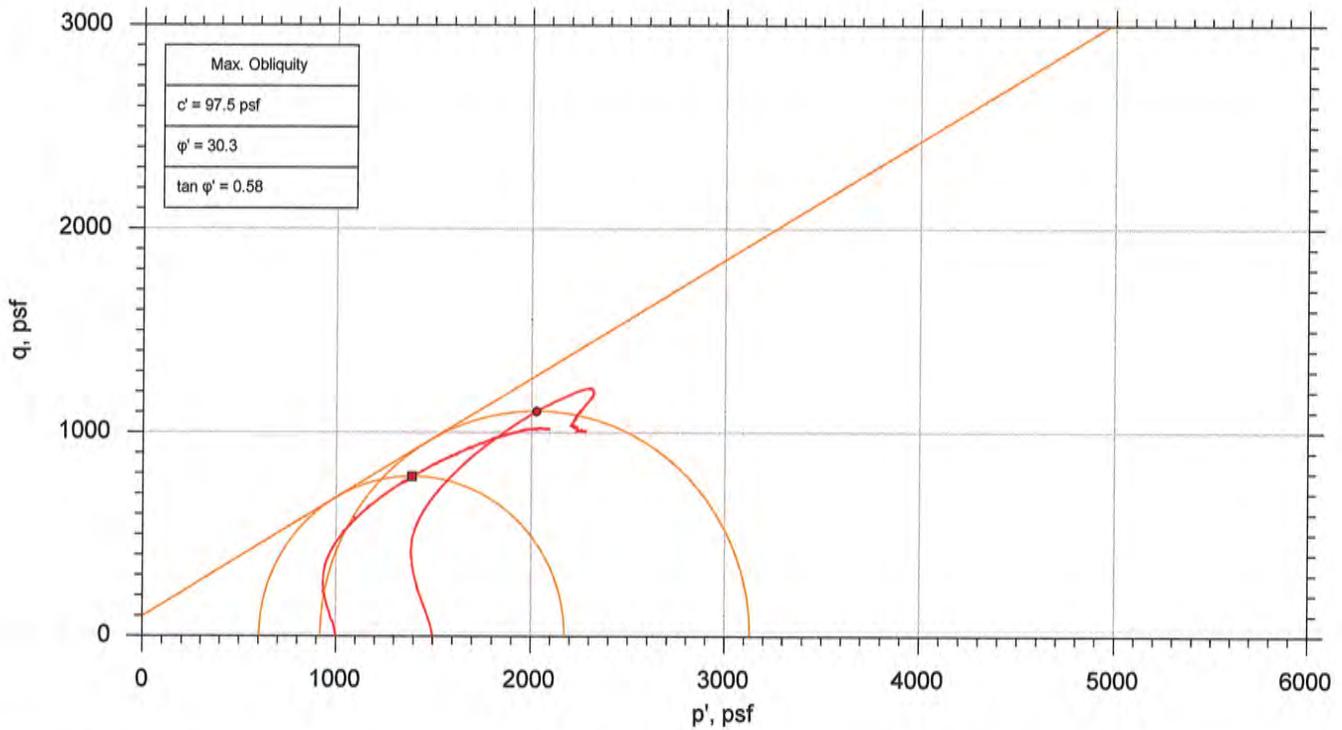
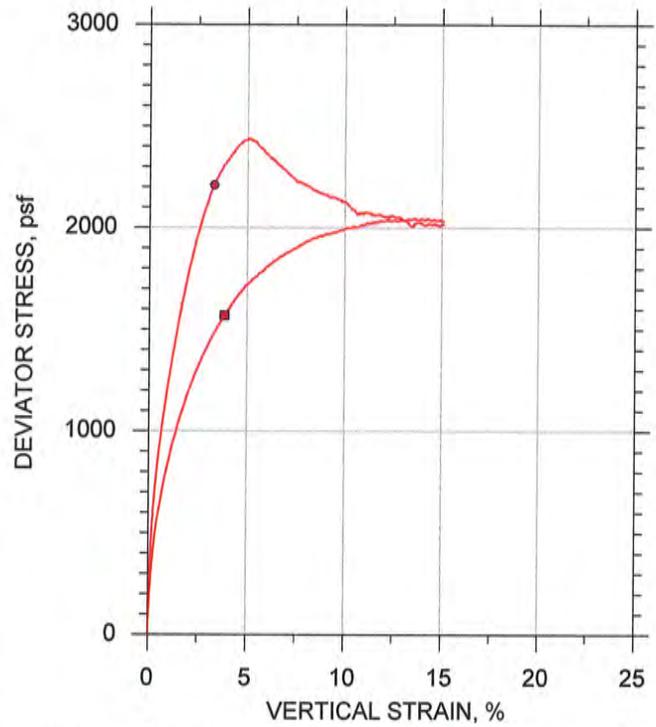
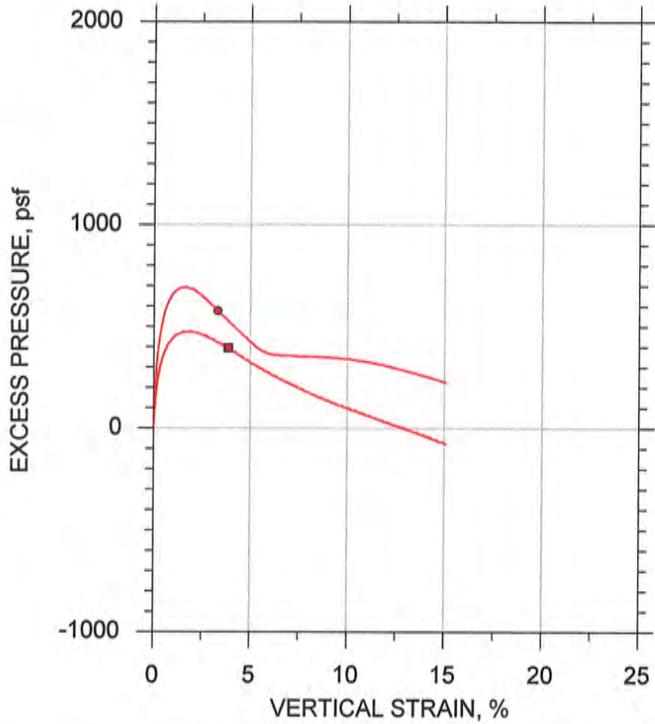
Symbol	■	●		
Sample ID	---	---		
Depth, ft	8-10 ft	8-10 ft		
Test Number	CU-4-2	CU-4-3		
Initial	Height, in	6.063	6.244	
	Diameter, in	2.860	2.860	
	Moisture Content (from Cuttings), %	19.2	18.2	
	Dry Density, pcf	77.9	80.8	
	Saturation (Wet Method), %	44.4	45.1	
Before Shear	Void Ratio	1.16	1.09	
	Moisture Content, %	45.2	40.9	
	Dry Density, pcf	75.9	80.1	
	Cross-sectional Area (Method A), in ²	6.551	6.483	
	Saturation, %	100.0	100.0	
Void Ratio	1.22	1.11		
Back Pressure, psf	1.971e+004	1.943e+004		
Vertical Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	996.9	1497.		
Horizontal Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	999.9	1499.		
Vertical Strain after Consolidation, %	0.8163	0.9237		
Volumetric Strain after Consolidation, %	1.555	1.798		
Time to 50% Consolidation, min	0.0000	0.0000		
Shear Strength, psf	784.7	1105.		
Strain at Failure, %	3.85	3.30		
Strain Rate, %/min	0.01600	0.01600		
Deviator Stress at Failure, psf	1569.	2211.		
Effective Minor Principal Stress at Failure, psf	604.7	920.1		
Effective Major Principal Stress at Failure, psf	2174.	3131.		
B-Value	0.96	0.96		

Notes:
 - Before Shear Saturation set to 100% for phase calculation.
 - Moisture Content determined by ASTM D2216.
 - Deviator Stress includes membrane correction.
 - Values for c and ϕ determined from best-fit straight line for the specific test conditions. Actual strength parameters may vary and should be determined by an engineer for site conditions.



Remarks:

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767

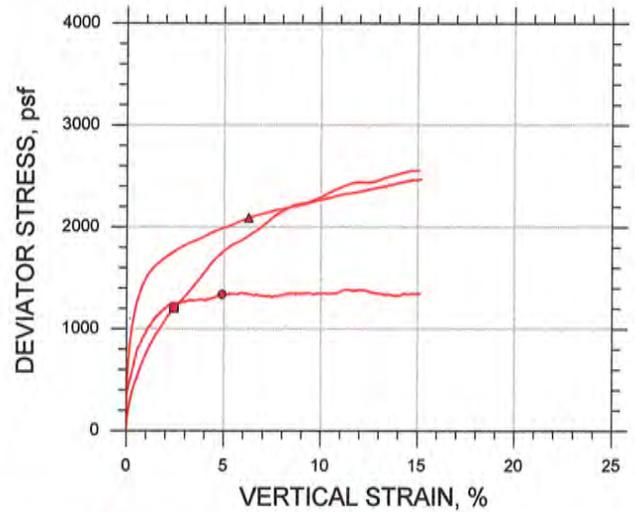
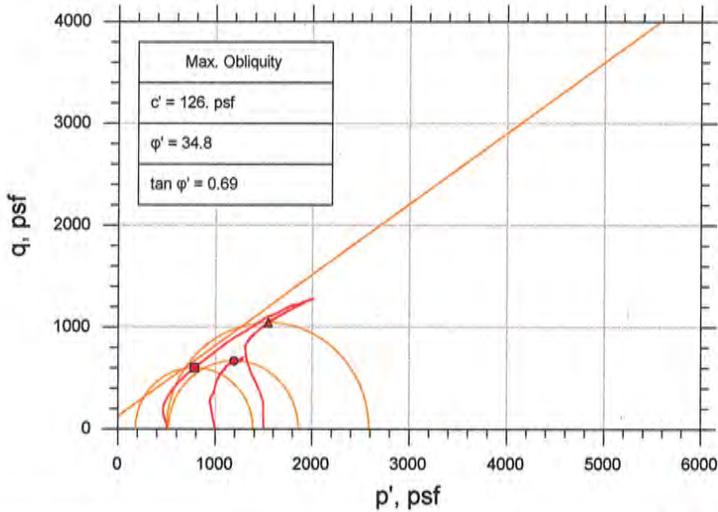


Sample No.	Test No.	Depth	Tested By	Test Date	Checked By	Check Date	Test File
■ ---	CU-4-2	8-10 ft	jm	7/31/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-4-2m.dat
● ---	CU-4-3	8-10 ft	jm	7/31/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-4-3m.dat

	Project: ABL Ponce De Leon		Location: ---		Project No.: GTX-303511	
	Boring No.: B-4		Sample Type: intact			
	Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand					
	Remarks: System 1057					

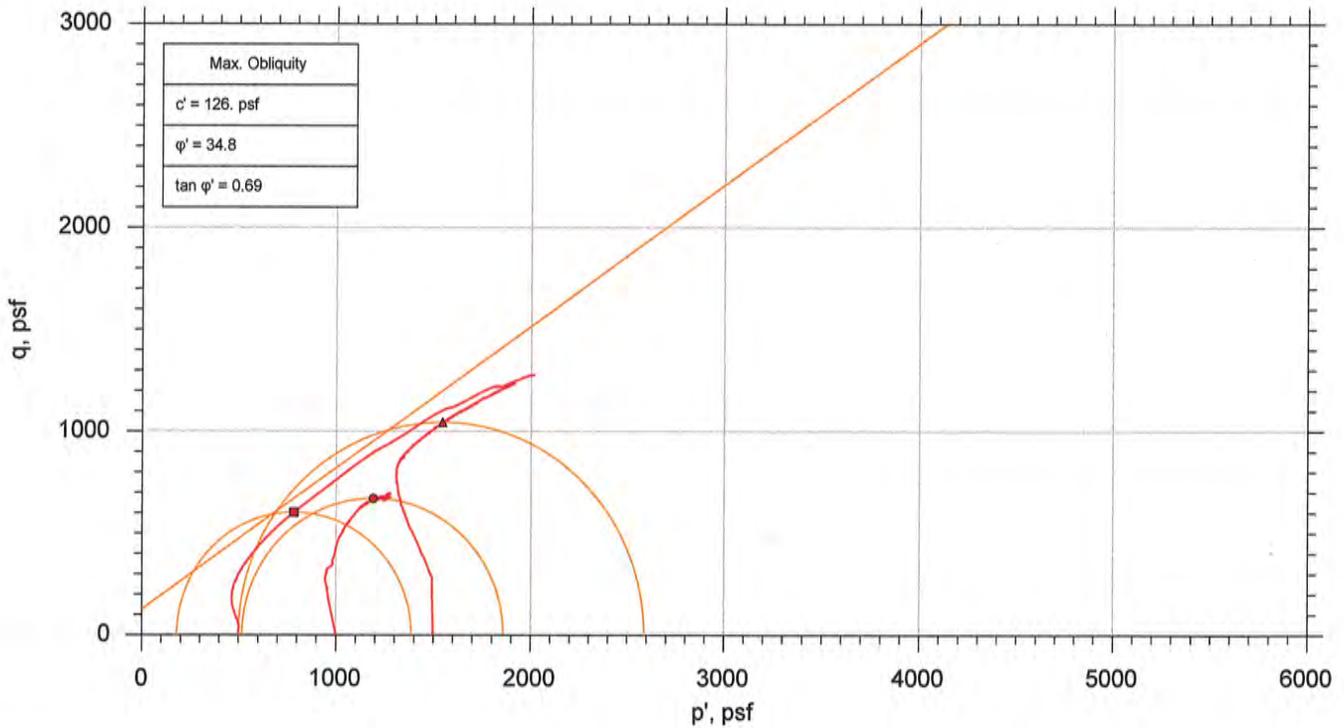
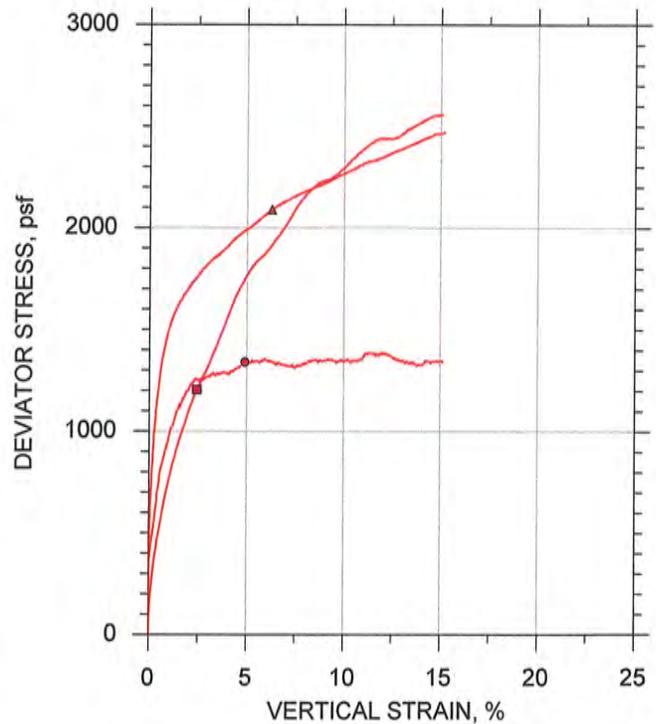
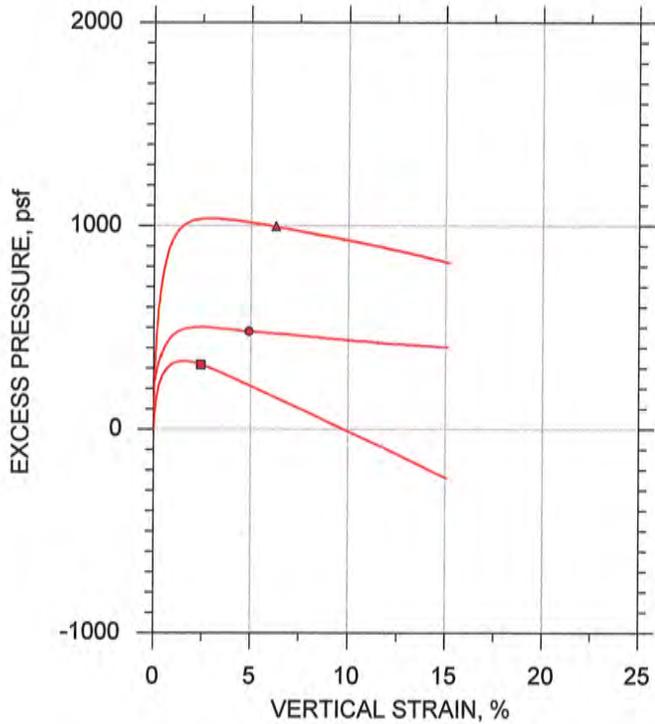
Client: Accura Engineering and Consulting Services, Inc	
Project Name: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Project Location: ---	
Project Number: GTX-303511	
Tested By: md	Checked By: mcm
Boring ID: B-4	
Preparation: intact	
Description: Moist reddish brown and yellow sand	
Classification: ---	
Group Symbol: ---	
Liquid Limit: ---	Plastic Limit: ---
Plasticity Index: ---	Estimated Specific Gravity: 2.7

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



Symbol	■	●	▲	
Sample ID	---	---	---	
Depth, ft	10-12 ft	10-12 ft	10-12 ft	
Test Number	CU-1-1	CU-1-2	CU-1-3	
Initial	Height, in	6.180	6.150	6.200
	Diameter, in	2.860	2.860	2.860
	Moisture Content (from Cuttings), %	34.8	23.0	22.5
	Dry Density, pcf	71.2	66.2	76.1
	Saturation (Wet Method), %	68.6	40.2	50.0
Before Shear	Void Ratio	1.37	1.55	1.21
	Moisture Content, %	49.2	54.5	43.4
	Dry Density, pcf	72.4	68.2	77.6
	Cross-sectional Area (Method A), in ²	6.358	6.329	6.355
	Saturation, %	100.0	100.0	100.0
Void Ratio	1.33	1.47	1.17	
Back Pressure, psf	2.071e+004	2.029e+004	2.315e+004	
Vertical Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	498.4	993.7	1492.	
Horizontal Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	498.4	999.8	1497.	
Vertical Strain after Consolidation, %	0.1086	1.059	0.7545	
Volumetric Strain after Consolidation, %	0.07062	1.890	1.690	
Time to 50% Consolidation, min	0.5600	0.6400	0.7200	
Shear Strength, psf	602.8	670.8	1044.	
Strain at Failure, %	2.43	4.90	6.27	
Strain Rate, %/min	0.01600	0.01600	0.01600	
Deviator Stress at Failure, psf	1206.	1342.	2089.	
Effective Minor Principal Stress at Failure, psf	180.4	518.2	499.6	
Effective Major Principal Stress at Failure, psf	1386.	1860.	2588.	
B-Value	0.95	0.95	0.94	
Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before Shear Saturation set to 100% for phase calculation. - Moisture Content determined by ASTM D2216. - Deviator Stress includes membrane correction. - Values for c and phi determined from best-fit straight line for the specific test conditions. Actual strength parameters may vary and should be determined by an engineer for site conditions. 			
Remarks:				

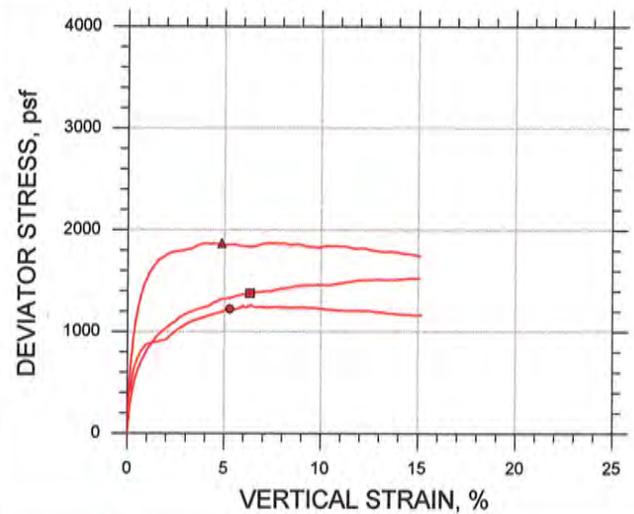
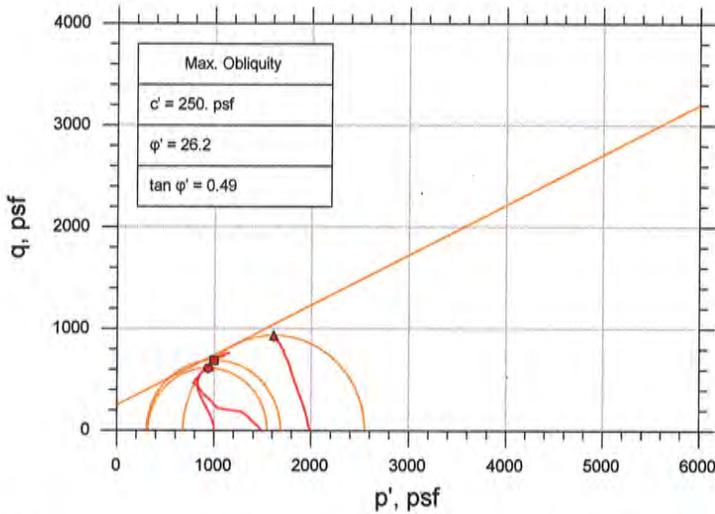
CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



Sample No.	Test No.	Depth	Tested By	Test Date	Checked By	Check Date	Test File
■ ---	CU-1-1	10-12 ft	md	8/1/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-1-1m.dat
● ---	CU-1-2	10-12 ft	md	8/1/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-1-2m.dat
▲ ---	CU-1-3	10-12 ft	md	8/1/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-1-3m.dat

	Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	Location: ---	Project No.: GTX-303511
	Boring No.: B-4	Sample Type: intact	
	Description: Moist reddish brown and yellow sand		
	Remarks: System Y		

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



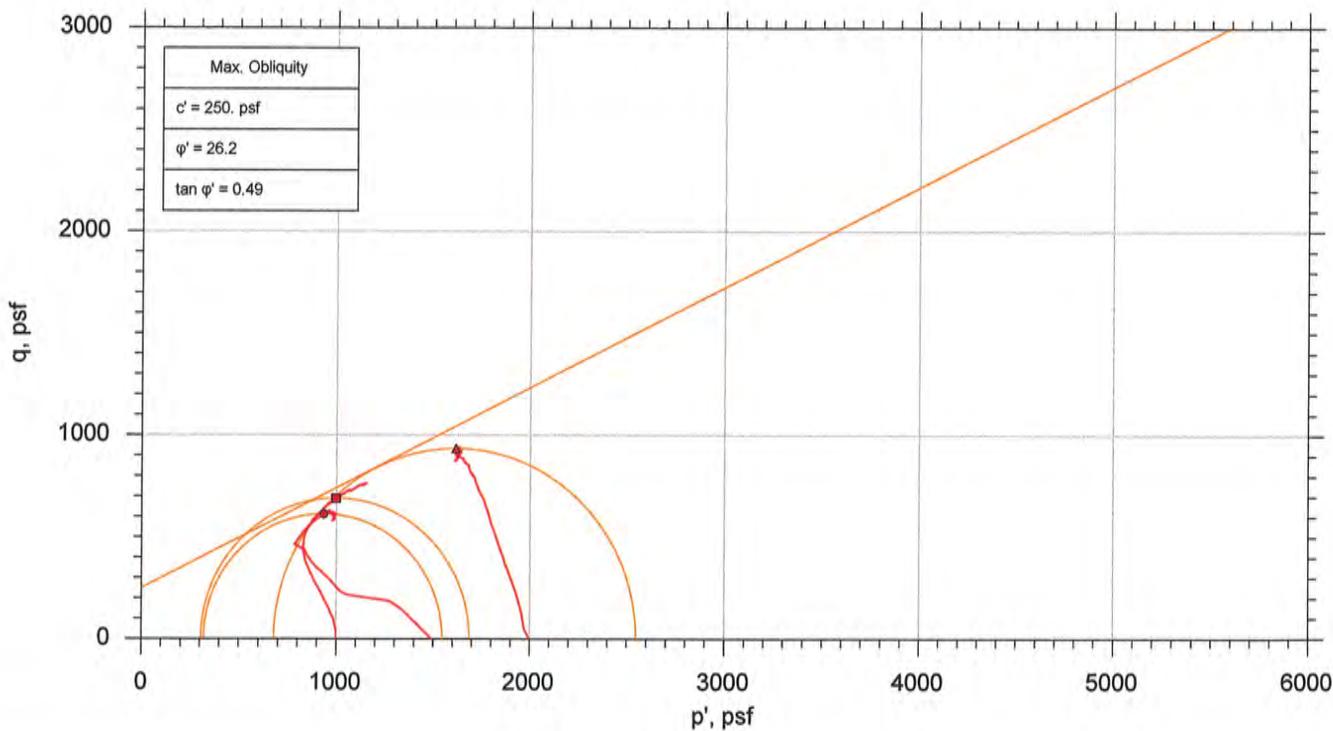
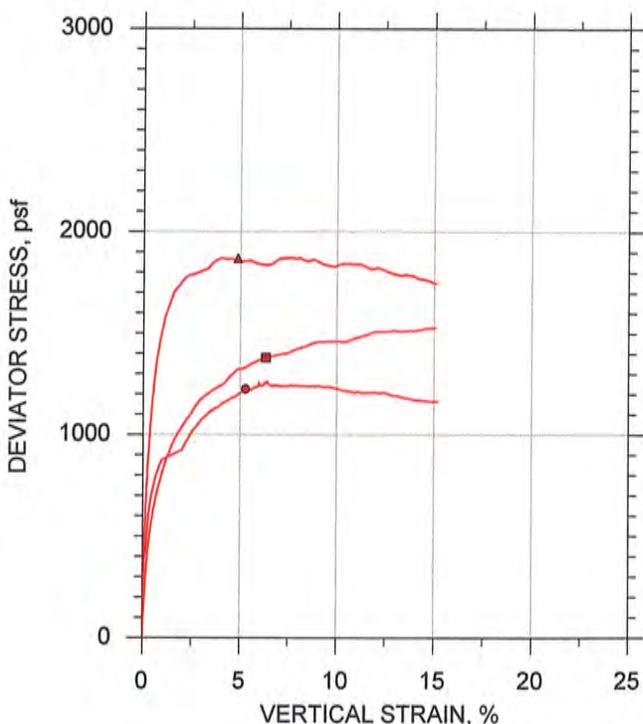
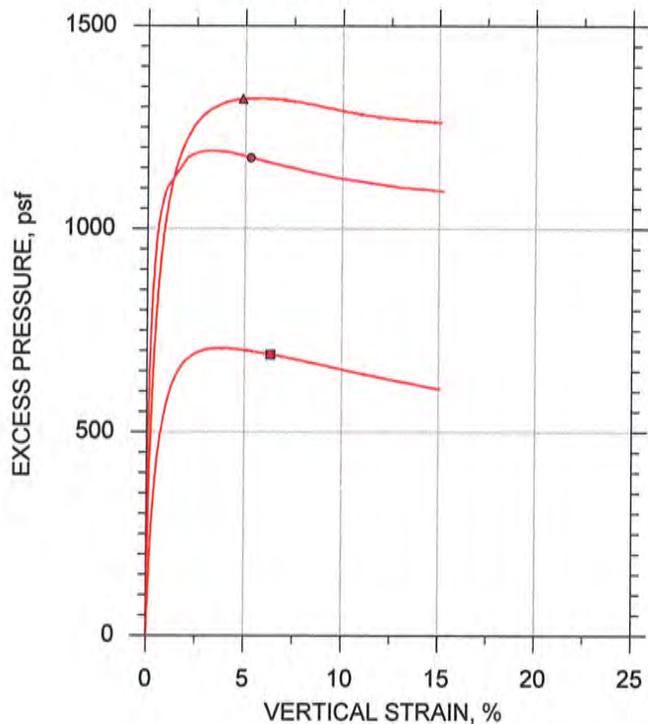
Symbol	■	●	▲	
Sample ID	---	---	---	
Depth, ft	12-14 ft	12-14 ft	12-14 ft	
Test Number	CU-2-1	CU-2-2	CU-2-3	
Initial	Height, in	6.190	6.210	6.140
	Diameter, in	2.860	2.860	2.860
	Moisture Content (from Cuttings), %	43.0	43.9	47.9
	Dry Density, pcf	52.5	56.6	55.2
	Saturation (Wet Method), %	52.4	59.9	63.0
Before Shear	Void Ratio	2.21	1.98	2.06
	Moisture Content, %	78.5	61.8	70.2
	Dry Density, pcf	54.0	63.1	58.2
	Cross-sectional Area (Method A), in ²	6.304	5.960	6.221
	Saturation, %	100.0	100.0	100.0
Void Ratio	2.12	1.67	1.90	
Back Pressure, psf	2.056e+004	2.031e+004	2.173e+004	
Vertical Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	994.5	1466.	1987.	
Horizontal Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	999.1	1491.	2000.	
Vertical Strain after Consolidation, %	0.5836	3.119	1.632	
Volumetric Strain after Consolidation, %	1.548	9.629	3.796	
Time to 50% Consolidation, min	0.6400	0.3600	0.3600	
Shear Strength, psf	690.1	612.9	934.5	
Strain at Failure, %	6.33	5.28	4.85	
Strain Rate, %/min	0.01600	0.01600	0.01600	
Deviator Stress at Failure, psf	1380.	1226.	1869.	
Effective Minor Principal Stress at Failure, psf	306.9	320.7	679.8	
Effective Major Principal Stress at Failure, psf	1687.	1546.	2549.	
B-Value	0.95	0.96	0.95	

Notes:
 - Before Shear Saturation set to 100% for phase calculation.
 - Moisture Content determined by ASTM D2216.
 - Deviator Stress includes membrane correction.
 - Values for c and ϕ determined from best-fit straight line for the specific test conditions. Actual strength parameters may vary and should be determined by an engineer for site conditions.



Remarks:

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



Sample No.	Test No.	Depth	Tested By	Test Date	Checked By	Check Date	Test File
■	CU-2-1	12-14 ft	md	8/1/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-2-1m.dat
●	CU-2-2	12-14 ft	md	8/3/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-2-2m.dat
▲	CU-2-3	12-14 ft	md	8/1/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-2-3m.dat

	Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	Location: ---	Project No.: GTX-303511
	Boring No.: B-4	Sample Type: intact	
	Description: Moist reddish brown silt		
	Remarks: System R		

Important Information About Your Geotechnical Engineering Report

Subsurface problems are a principal cause of construction delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes.

The following information is provided to help you manage your risks.

Geotechnical Services Are Performed for Specific Purposes, Persons, and Projects

Geotechnical engineers structure their services to meet the specific needs of their clients. A geotechnical engineering study conducted for a civil engineer may not fulfill the needs of a construction contractor or even another civil engineer. Because each geotechnical engineering study is unique, each geotechnical engineering report is unique, prepared *solely* for the client. *No one except you* should rely on your geotechnical engineering report without first conferring with the geotechnical engineer who prepared it. *And no one—not even you*—should apply the report for any purpose or project except the one originally contemplated.

A Geotechnical Engineering Report Is Based on A Unique Set of Project-Specific Factors

Geotechnical engineers consider a number of unique, project-specific factors when establishing the scope of a study. Typical factors include: the client's goals, objectives, and risk management preferences; the general nature of the structure involved, its size, and configuration; the location of the structure on the site; and other planned or existing site improvements, such as access roads, parking lots, and underground utilities. Unless the geotechnical engineer who conducted the study specifically indicates otherwise, *do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report* that was:

- not prepared for you,
- not prepared for your project,
- not prepared for the specific site explored, or
- completed before important project changes were made.

Typical changes that can erode the reliability of an existing geotechnical engineering report include those that affect:

- the function of the proposed structure, as when it's changed from a parking garage to an office building, or from a light industrial plant to a refrigerated warehouse,

- elevation, configuration, location, orientation, or weight of the proposed structure,
- composition of the design team, or
- project ownership.

As a general rule, *always* inform your geotechnical engineer of project changes—even minor ones—and request an assessment of their impact. *Geotechnical engineers cannot accept responsibility or liability for problems that occur because their reports do not consider developments of which they were not informed.*

Subsurface Conditions Can Change

A geotechnical engineering report is based on conditions that existed at the time the study was performed. *Do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report* whose adequacy may have been affected by: the passage of time; by man-made events, such as construction on or adjacent to the site; or by natural events, such as floods, earthquakes, or groundwater fluctuations. *Always* contact the geotechnical engineer before applying the report to determine if it is still reliable. A minor amount of additional testing or analysis could prevent major problems.

Most Geotechnical Findings Are Professional Opinions

Site exploration identifies subsurface conditions *only* at those points where subsurface tests are conducted or samples are taken. Geotechnical engineers review field and laboratory data and then apply their professional judgment to render an *opinion* about subsurface conditions throughout the site. Actual subsurface conditions may differ—sometimes significantly—from those indicated in your report. Retaining the geotechnical engineer who developed your report to provide construction observation is the most effective method of managing the risks associated with unanticipated conditions.

A Report's Recommendations Are *Not* Final

Do not overrely on the construction recommendations included in your report. *Those recommendations are not final*, because geotechnical engineers develop them principally from judgment and opinion. Geotechnical engineers can finalize their recommendations only by observing actual subsurface conditions revealed during construction. *The geotechnical engineer who developed your report cannot assume responsibility or liability for the report's recommendations if that engineer does not perform construction observation.*

A Geotechnical Engineering Report Is Subject To Misinterpretation

Other design team members' misinterpretation of geotechnical engineering reports has resulted in costly problems. Lower that risk by having your geotechnical engineer confer with appropriate members of the design team after submitting the report. Also retain your geotechnical engineer to review pertinent elements of the design team's plans and specifications. Contractors can also misinterpret a geotechnical engineering report. Reduce that risk by having your geotechnical engineer participate in prebid and preconstruction conferences, and by providing construction observation.

Do Not Redraw the Engineer's Logs

Geotechnical engineers prepare final boring and testing logs based upon their interpretation of field logs and laboratory data. To prevent errors or omissions, the logs included in a geotechnical engineering report should *never* be redrawn for inclusion in architectural or other design drawings. Only photographic or electronic reproduction is acceptable, *but recognize that separating logs from the report can elevate risk.*

Give Contractors a Complete Report and Guidance

Some owners and design professionals mistakenly believe they can make contractors liable for unanticipated subsurface conditions by limiting what they provide for bid preparation. To help prevent costly problems, give contractors the complete geotechnical engineering report, *but* preface it with a clearly written letter of transmittal. In that letter, advise contractors that the report was not prepared for purposes of bid development and that the

report's accuracy is limited; encourage them to confer with the geotechnical engineer who prepared the report (a modest fee may be required) and/or to conduct additional study to obtain the specific types of information they need or prefer. A prebid conference can also be valuable. *Be sure contractors have sufficient time to perform additional study.* Only then might you be in a position to give contractors the best information available to you, while requiring them to at least share some of the financial responsibilities stemming from unanticipated conditions.

Read Responsibility Provisions Closely

Some clients, design professionals, and contractors do not recognize that geotechnical engineering is far less exact than other engineering disciplines. This lack of understanding has created unrealistic expectations that have led to disappointments, claims, and disputes. To help reduce such risks, geotechnical engineers commonly include a variety of explanatory provisions in their reports. Sometimes labeled "limitations", many of these provisions indicate where geotechnical engineers' responsibilities begin and end, to help others recognize their own responsibilities and risks. *Read these provisions closely.* Ask questions. Your geotechnical engineer should respond fully and frankly.

Geoenvironmental Concerns Are Not Covered

The equipment, techniques, and personnel used to perform a *geoenvironmental* study differ significantly from those used to perform a *geotechnical* study. For that reason, a geotechnical engineering report does not usually relate any geoenvironmental findings, conclusions, or recommendations; e.g., about the likelihood of encountering underground storage tanks or regulated contaminants. *Unanticipated environmental problems have led to numerous project failures.* If you have not yet obtained your own geoenvironmental information, ask your geotechnical consultant for risk management guidance. *Do not rely on an environmental report prepared for someone else.*

Rely on Your Geotechnical Engineer for Additional Assistance

Membership in ASFE exposes geotechnical engineers to a wide array of risk management techniques that can be of genuine benefit for everyone involved with a construction project. Confer with your ASFE-member geotechnical engineer for more information.

ASFE PROFESSIONAL
FIRMS PRACTICING
IN THE GEOSCIENCES

8811 Colesville Road Suite G106 Silver Spring, MD 20910

Telephone: 301-565-2733 Facsimile: 301-589-2017

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IIGER06983.5M



ABI Ponce de Leon LCI
P.I. No. 0012586; Fulton County

WFI Report Submittal

March 1, 2017

Kimley»»Horn

RETAINING WALL FOUNDATION INVESTIGATION REPORT (LRFD)
ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI PROJECT
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia
Georgia DOT Project No. (Not Assigned), P.I. No. 0012586
ACCURA Project No. 10072.001.14
March 1, 2017
Revision No. 3

LOCATION Atlanta Beltline Eastside Trail at Ponce de Leon Avenue, Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

GENERAL INFORMATION

GEOLOGIC FORMATION The project site lies along the boundary of two different formations. The boundary is a northeast-southwest oriented line located slightly north of Ponce de Leon Avenue. The Stonewall Formation is north of this line and the Clarkston Formation is to the south. The Stonewall Formation rocks are comprised of intercalated fine grained biotite gneiss, hornblende-plagioclase amphibolite and sillimanite-biotite schist. The Clarkston Formation is described as a sillimanite-garnet-quartz-plagioclase-biotite-muscovite schist interlayered with hornblende-plagioclase amphibolite. These formations are in the Georgia Piedmont Region.

SUBSURFACE FEATURES The general subsurface profile at the site consists mainly of residual soils and partially weathered rock that increase in relative density or consistency to boring termination or refusal depths at elevations ranging from 876 to 897 feet. Minor amounts of fill soils were penetrated at a depth of 3 feet below the ground surface in borings B-1, B-3 and B-4 and borings B-5 through B-7 encountered a relatively thin pavement section of asphaltic concrete and graded aggregate base (GAB) at the surface. Auger refusal materials (apparent rock) were encountered in borings B-2 and B-3 at depths of 33 and 30 feet, respectively. No ground water was encountered in the borings at the time of investigation. For additional information see the enclosed Boring Location Plan and Soil Test Boring Records.

SITE CLASSIFICATION We recommend a site class of *D* per AASHTO LRFD 3.10.3.1.

1.0 – SOIL PARAMETERS

1.1 – RETAINING WALL FOUNDATION SOIL PARAMETERS

Retaining Wall No. 1 is a low concrete gravity wall. Walls No. 2 through No. 5 are planned as soldier pile walls with timber lagging and a cast-in-place concrete facing over the timber lagging. The soldier pile walls will allow for both temporary excavation shoring using top-down construction, and permanent soil retention. Due to the height of the walls, permanent grouted tiebacks or deadman anchors will be required to resist the lateral earth pressures on all but one of the soldier pile walls. Wall No. 5 is not anticipated to require anchors as it will be a maximum of 4 feet in height and can be designed as a cantilevered wall with lateral earth pressure resistance provided by the soldier pile/beam embedment.

Retaining wall foundation soils in all cases should consist of dense to very dense undisturbed residual silty sands, partially weathered rock (intermediate geo-materials, IGMs) or rock at anticipated foundation elevations.

Standard penetration resistance (N) values in the dense to very dense soils is a minimum of 30 blows per foot. Based on correlations with SPT N values and our previous experience with similar conditions, we recommend an internal soil friction angle (ϕ) of 40 degrees, cohesion value (c) of 0 psf and soil unit weight of 120 pcf for these conditions. These parameters appear applicable for design of foundation support for gravity Wall No. 1.

We recommend a minimum soldier beam embedment of 10 feet below the bottom of wall elevation for the soldier pile walls No. 2 through No. 5. The soldier beams should be installed in minimum 30-inch diameter pilot holes and backfilled with reinforced Class A concrete in accordance with GDOT requirements. A nominal axial compression resistance of 44 ksf was calculated for the soldier beam shafts constructed in this manner, based on tip resistance in IGMs using *O'Neill and Reese (1999)* methods. A factored axial compression resistance of 24 ksf is recommended for the strength limit state based on a resistance factor of 0.55 per AASHTO LRFD 2012 (Table 10.5.5.2.4-1).

1.2 – RETAINING WALL LATERAL EARTH PRESSURE SOIL PARAMETERS

The following design parameters and earth pressure coefficients for retained soils are recommended for earth pressure calculations for the proposed concrete gravity wall No. 1 and anchored/cantilevered walls No. 2 through No. 5:

Soil Classification	Unit Weight (pcf)	Cohesion (c) pcf	Friction Angle ϕ (Degrees)
Fill – Silty Sand (SM) 98% Standard Proctor MDD	120	0	28
Fill – Silty Sand (SM) 95% Standard Proctor MDD	117	0	25
Undisturbed Residual Soils – Silty Sand (SM)	120	0	30

Earth Pressure Condition	Earth Pressure Coefficient		
	Undisturbed Residual Soils	Fill 95% Standard Proctor MDD	Fill 98% Standard Proctor MDD
Active EH (K_A)	0.33	0.40	0.36
At-Rest EH (K_O)	0.50	0.60	0.55
Passive EH (K_P)	3.00	2.46	2.77

2.0 – DESIGN RESISTANCE FACTORS FOR RETAINING WALLS

Condition	Resistance Factor ¹
Axial Compression Resistance of Soldier Beams for Anchored Walls ²	0.55 ²
Passive Resistance of Vertical Elements for Anchored Walls	0.75
Pullout Resistance of Anchors ³ (cohesionless soils)	0.65 ³
Pullout Resistance of Anchors ⁴	1.0 ⁴
Bearing Resistance of Gravity Wall No. 1	0.55
Sliding Resistance of Gravity Wall No. 1	1.0

Notes:

1. In accordance with AASHTO LRFD 2012 (Table 11.5.7-1).
2. In accordance with AASHTO LRFD 2012 (Table 10.5.5.2.4-1) for tip resistance in IGMs
3. Apply to presumptive ultimate unit bond stresses for preliminary design only.
4. Apply where proof testing is conducted on every production anchor to a load of at least 1.0 times the factored load on the anchor.

3.0 – SOIL BEARING RESISTANCE

Walls	Nominal Bearing Resistance (ksf)	Factored Bearing Resistance (ksf)
Wall No. 1 – Concrete Gravity (Foundation Bearing) ¹	8.0 ¹	4.4
Walls No. 2 through No. 5 - Axial Compression Resistance of Drilled-in Soldier Beams (Tip Bearing) ²	44.0 ²	24.2

Notes:

1. Presumptive bearing resistance from local experience and AASHTO LRFD 2012 (Table 10.6.2.6.1-1) for dense to very dense silty fine to medium sand (SM).
2. Nominal axial compression resistance was calculated based on tip resistance in IGMs using *O'Neill and Reese (1999)* methods in accordance with AASHTO LRFD 2012 (10.8.3.5.2c-*Tip Resistance*).

4.0 -- BEARING ELEVATIONS

Walls	Bottom of Wall (ft)	Estimated Tip of Soldier Beam ¹ (ft)
Concrete Gravity Wall No. 1 (South End)	900.47/900.63	
Concrete Gravity Wall No. 1 (North End)	901.80	

4.0 -- BEARING ELEVATIONS

Walls	Bottom of Wall (ft)	Estimated Tip of Soldier Beam ¹ (ft)
Anchored Soldier Pile/Beam Wall No. 2 (South End)		±891.0 or below
Anchored Soldier Pile/Beam Wall No. 2 (North End)		±892.2 or below
Anchored Soldier Pile/Beam Wall No. 3 (East End) ²		±887.0 or below ²
Anchored Soldier Pile/Beam Wall No. 3 (West End) ²		±887.0 or below ²
Anchored Soldier Pile/Beam Wall No. 4 (East End)		±910.0 or below
Anchored Soldier Pile/Beam Wall No. 4 (West End)		±897.5 or below
Cantilevered Soldier Pile/Beam Wall No. 5 (East End)		±894.2 or below
Cantilevered Soldier Pile/Beam Wall No. 5 (West End)		±888.0 or below

Note:

- Estimated tip elevation is based on a minimum soldier pile/beam embedment of 10 feet below the bottom of wall elevation.
- Based on design bottom of wall at El. 987.00 for future transit bridge construction.

5.0 -- PULLOUT RESISTANCE OF ANCHORS

Condition	Nominal Pull Out Resistance (ksf)	Factored Pull Out Resistance (ksf)
Preliminary Design	5.0	3.25
With Proof Testing of 100% of Anchors	5.0	5.0

Notes:

- Nominal pullout resistance is based on presumptive ultimate unit bond stress from local experience and AASHTO LRFD 2012 (Table C11.9.4.2-2) for silty sands (SM).

6.0 -- NOTES

Elevations

All foundation elevations are estimated based on proposed bottom of wall elevations or finished grades shown in Kimley-Horn's *Atlanta Beltline - Ponce De Leon Complete Street Retrofit and Beltline Connection*, Preliminary Wall 2-5 Plans, Drawing Nos. 32-001 through 32-004, approved date February 2017 and *Atlanta Beltline – Retaining Wall Envelopes, Wall No. 1*, Drawing 31-001, undated.

Soldier Pile/Beam Embedment

A minimum soldier beam embedment of 10 feet below the bottom of wall elevation is recommended. Actual embedment will depend on the final wall design and soil conditions encountered at the time of installation.

6.0 -- NOTES

Soldier Pile/Beam Installation	The soldier beams should be installed in minimum 30-inch diameter predrilled pilot holes and backfilled with reinforced Class A concrete.
Restrictions	Since the anchored retaining wall system depends on soil resistance on the excavation side of the soldier piles, no excavation below the bottom of wall elevation within a distance of two times (2X) the soldier pile embedment depth from the face of wall can be allowed during or following construction.
Corrosion Protection	Class I corrosion protection level is recommended for soldier pile walls No. 2,4 and 5 anchorage system components, since these walls will be permanent. No corrosion protection may be used for wall No. 3, if desired, since wall No. 3 is temporary.
Obstructions	Based on the available subsurface boring data, materials requiring difficult excavation techniques will likely be encountered during excavations required for retaining wall installation. Difficult excavation materials will include predominantly very dense or very hard soils and very dense or very hard partially weathered rock with some possible rock. Refusal material (bedrock) was not encountered above the anticipated bottom of wall elevations or foundation bearing elevations; however, refusal levels at some boring locations were near or slightly above the anticipated minimum embedment elevations for the retaining wall soldier piles/beams. Due to the erratic weathering of the rocks within this geologic setting, some unexpected rock excavation may also be encountered between the borings or in areas not investigated.
As Built Information	The as built retaining wall information should be forwarded to the Geotechnical Engineering Bureau upon completion of the wall construction.

7.0 – QA / QC

Accura Engineering and Consulting Services, Inc.

Prepared By	 Larry D. Mullins, P.E. Senior Geotechnical Consultant
Reviewed By	Prashanthi Reddy President



APPENDIX

Project Site Map

Wall Elevation and Profile

Stair and Ramp Preliminary Layout

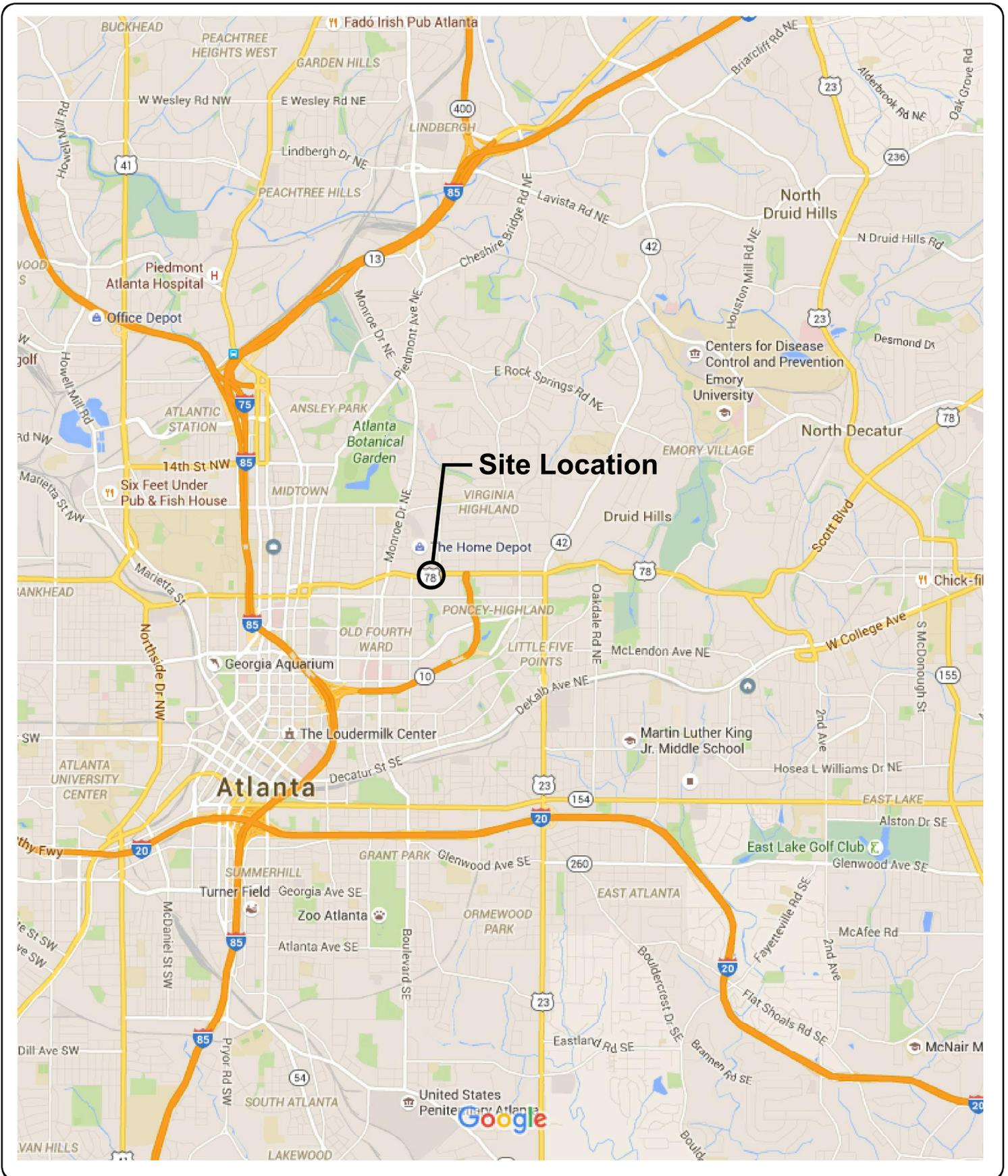
Boring Location Plan

Key to Symbols

Soil Test Boring Records

Laboratory Test Results

ASFЕ Information about Geotechnical Reports



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 817 W. PEACHTREE STREET, NW
 THE BILTMORE, SUITE 601
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30308
 PHONE: (404) 419-8700 | www.kimley-horn.com

PROJECT:
ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI

TITLE:
BFI/WFI SUBMITTAL

CLIENT:
ATLANTA BELTLINE

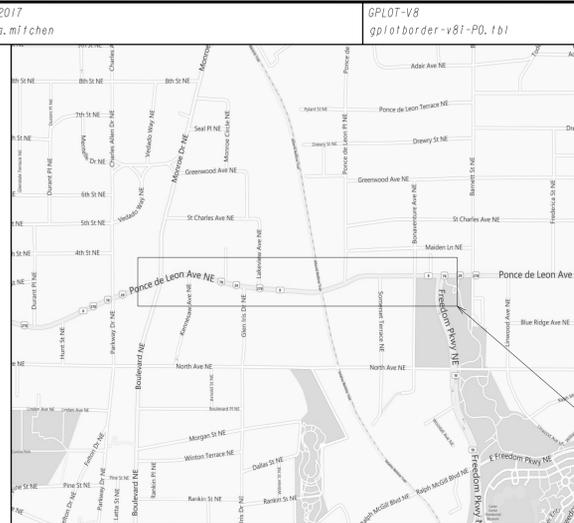
PI NUMBER: 0012586
SCALE: N.T.S.
DATE: 05/20/2016
SHEET:
SITE MAP

ATLANTA BELTLINE, INC.

PLAN AND PROFILE OF PROPOSED PONCE DE LEON AVENUE COMPLETE STREET RETROFIT AND BELTLINE CONNECTION

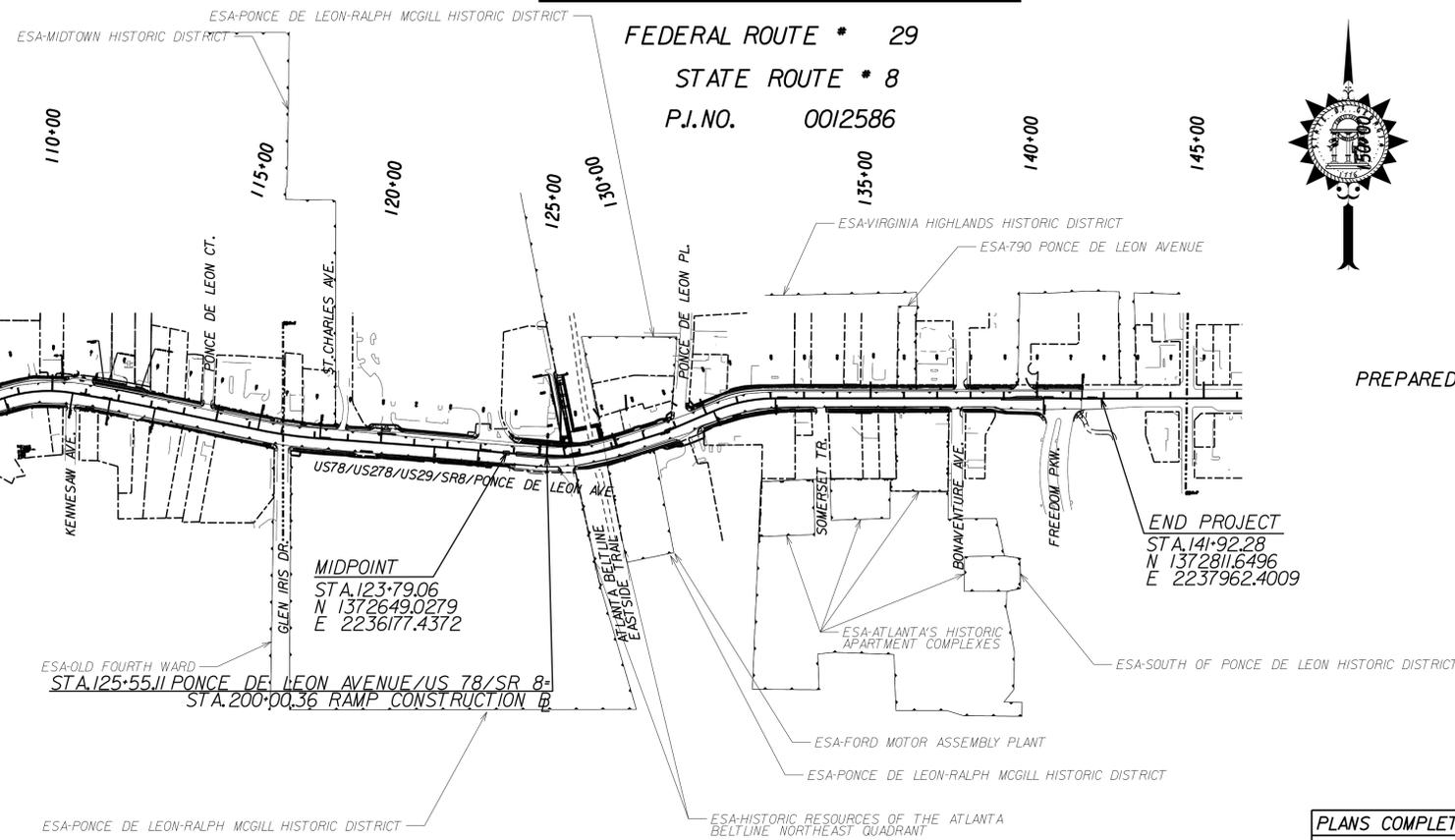
FEDERAL AID PROJECT
PRELIMINARY PLANS
08/20/14

NOTE :
ALL REFERENCES IN THIS DOCUMENT, WHICH INCLUDES ALL PAPERS, WRITINGS, DOCUMENTS, DRAWINGS, OR PHOTOGRAPHS USED, OR TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THIS DOCUMENT, TO "STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA," "STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT," "GEORGIA STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT," "HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT," OR "DEPARTMENT" WHEN THE CONTEXT THEREOF MEANS THE STATE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT OF GEORGIA, AND SHALL BE DEEMED TO MEAN THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION.



LOCATION SKETCH

DESIGN DATA:
 TRAFFIC A.D.T.: 36,100 (2015)
 TRAFFIC A.D.T.: 46,700 (2035)
 TRAFFIC D.H.V.: N/A
 DIRECTIONAL DIST.: N/A
 % TRUCKS: N/A
 24 HR. TRUCKS %: N/A
 SPEED DESIGN: 35 MPH



PREPARED BY: KIMLEY-HORN AND ASSOCIATES, INC.
DESIGN

LOCATION & DESIGN APPROVAL DATE:

FUNCTIONAL CLASS:
URBAN PRINCIPAL ARTERIAL

THIS PROJECT IS 100% IN FULTON COUNTY AND IS 100% IN CONG. DIST. NO. 5.

PROJECT DESIGNATION: EXEMPT DESIGNED IN ENGLISH UNITS.

THIS PROJECT HAS BEEN PREPARED USING THE HORIZONTAL GEORGIA COORDINATE SYSTEM OF 1984 (NAD 1983/94 WEST ZONE, AND THE NORTH AMERICAN VERTICAL DATUM (NAVD) OF 1988.

THE DATA, TOGETHER WITH ALL OTHER INFORMATION SHOWN ON THESE PLANS OR IN ANYWAY INDICATED THEREBY, WHETHER BY DRAWINGS OR NOTES, OR IN ANY OTHER MANNER, ARE BASED UPON FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND ARE BELIEVED TO BE INDICATIVE OF ACTUAL CONDITIONS. HOWEVER, THE SAME ARE SHOWN AS INFORMATION ONLY, ARE NOT GUARANTEED, AND DO NOT BIND THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION IN ANY WAY. THE ATTENTION OF BIDDER IS SPECIFICALLY DIRECTED TO SUBSECTIONS 102.04, 102.05, AND 104.03 OF THE SPECIFICATIONS.

LENGTH OF PROJECT		FULTON CO COUNTY No. 121
		Project No. 0012586
		MILES
NET LENGTH OF ROADWAY	0.687	
NET LENGTH OF BRIDGES	0.000	
NET LENGTH OF PROJECT	0.687	
NET LENGTH OF EXCEPTIONS	0.000	
GROSS LENGTH OF PROJECT	0.687	

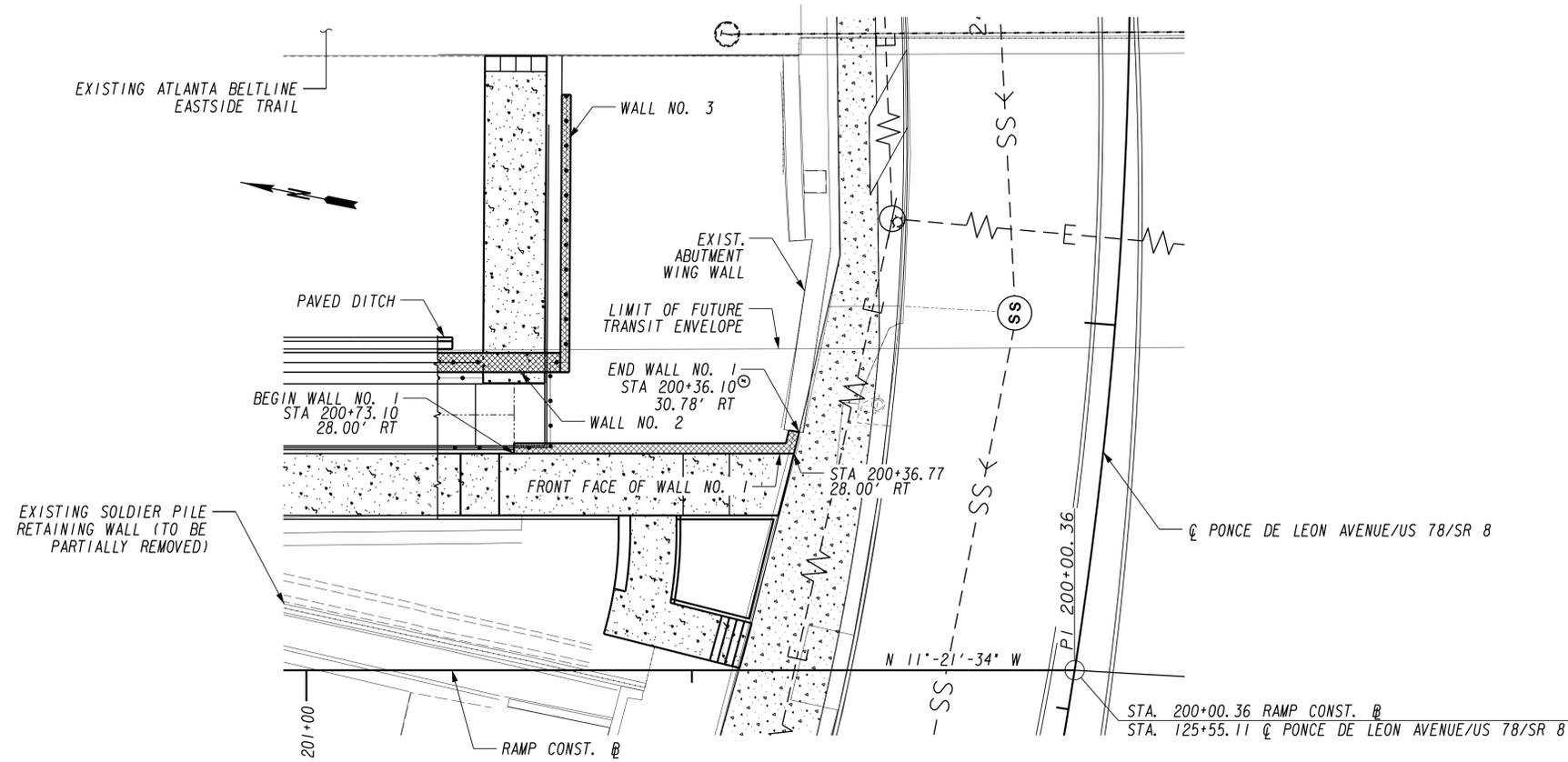
Kimley»Horn

Engineering, Planning, and Environmental Consultants
817 W. Peachtree Street, NW
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

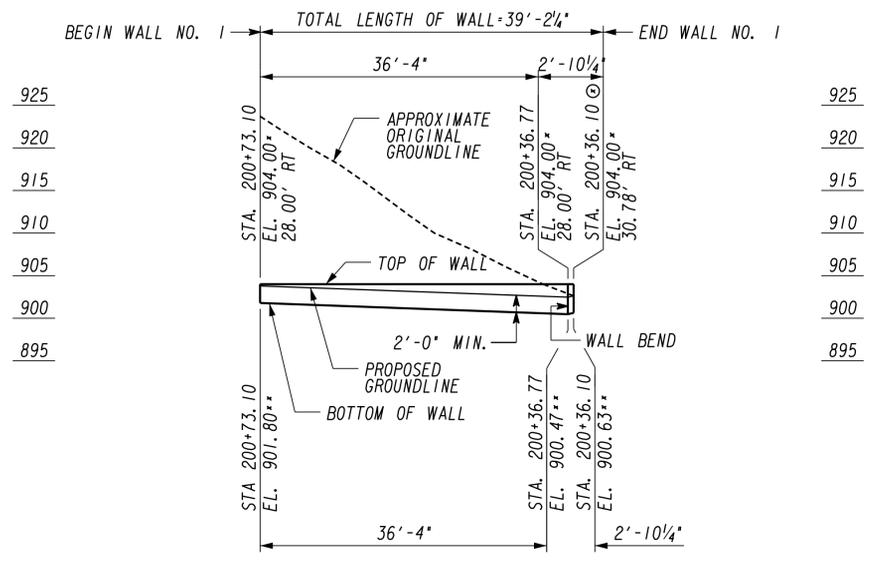


PLANS COMPLETED	--
REVISIONS	

DRAWING No.
01-001



PLAN



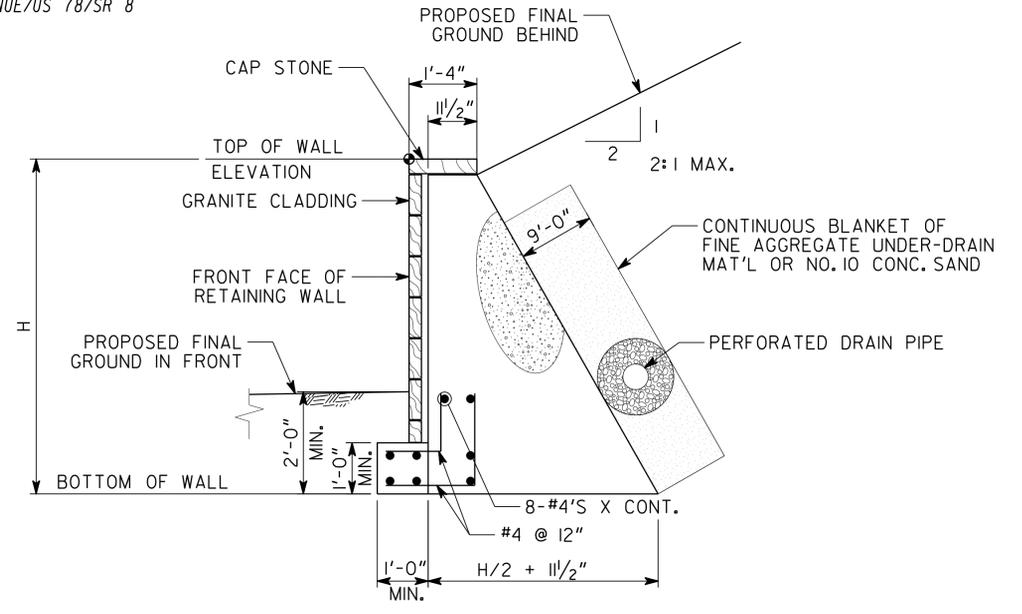
ELEVATION

DESIGN DATA

SPECIFICATIONS AASHTO LRFD 7TH EDITION, 2014

NOTES:

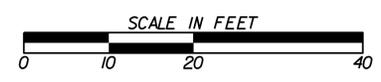
1. STATIONS ARE ALONG RAMP CONST. @. OFFSETS GIVEN TO FRONT FACE OF WALL.
2. * ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE AT TOP OF GRAVITY WALL.
3. ** ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE MAXIMUM BOTTOM OF GRAVITY WALL.
4. ⊕ TIE END WALL NO. 1 TO EXISTING ABUTMENT WING WALL.



WALL I TYPICAL SECTION (GRAVITY)

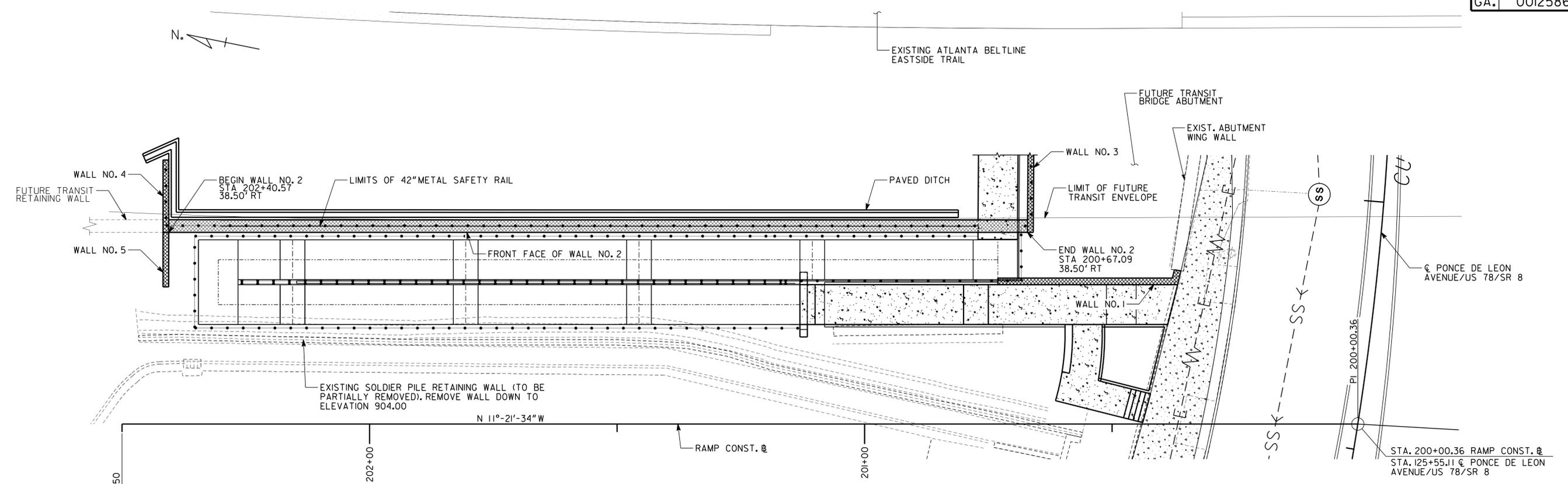


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 Atlanta, Georgia 30308

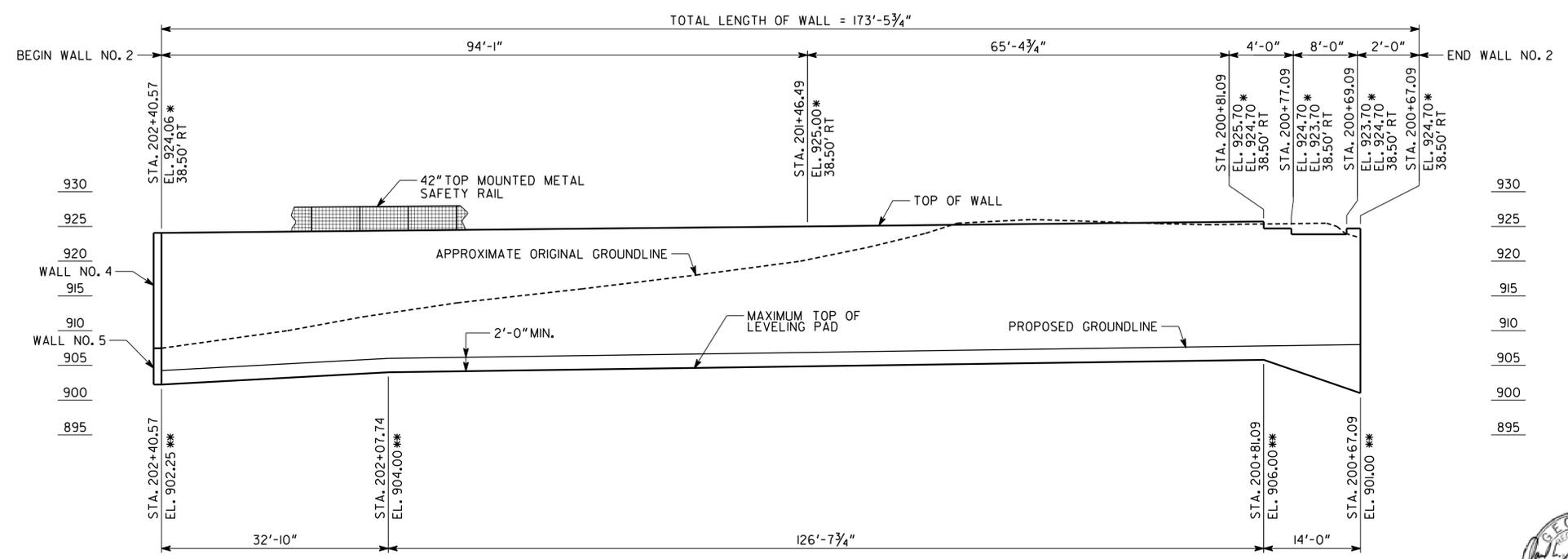


REVISION DATES		

ATLANTA BELTLINE	
OFFICE:	
RETAINING WALL ENVELOPES	
WALL NO. 1	DRAWING No. 31-0001



PLAN



ELEVATION
LOOKING AT FRONT FACE OF WALL

- NOTES:
1. STATIONS ARE ALONG RAMP CONST. &. OFFSETS GIVEN TO FRONT FACE OF WALL.
 2. * ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE AT TOP OF WALL.
 3. ** ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE THE MAXIMUM ELEVATION AT THE TOP OF LEVELING PAD.
 4. FOR SECTIONS AND DETAILS, SEE WALL DETAILS SHEET.

WALL NO. 2

Kimley»Horn

Engineering, Planning, and Environmental Consultants
817 W. Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 601
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

ATLANTA BELTLINE

PRELIMINARY - WALL NO. 2
PONCE DE LEON COMPLETE STREET
RETROFIT AND BELTLINE CONNECTION
FULTON COUNTY

0012586

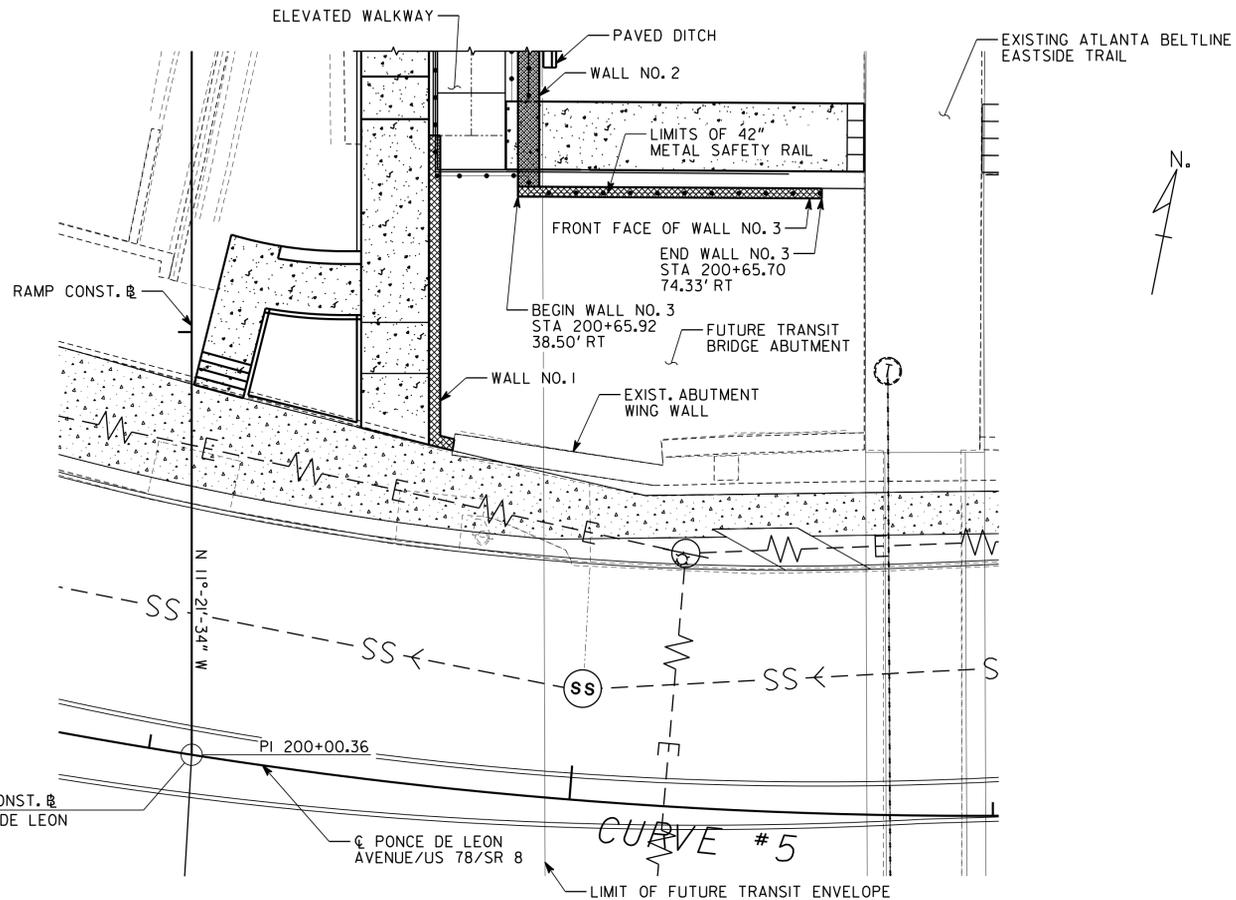
SCALE: 1" = 10'-0" FEBRUARY 2017

DESIGNED AEL	CHECKED DLS	REVIEWED SKG
DRAWN GAG	DESIGN GROUP	APPROVED WMD



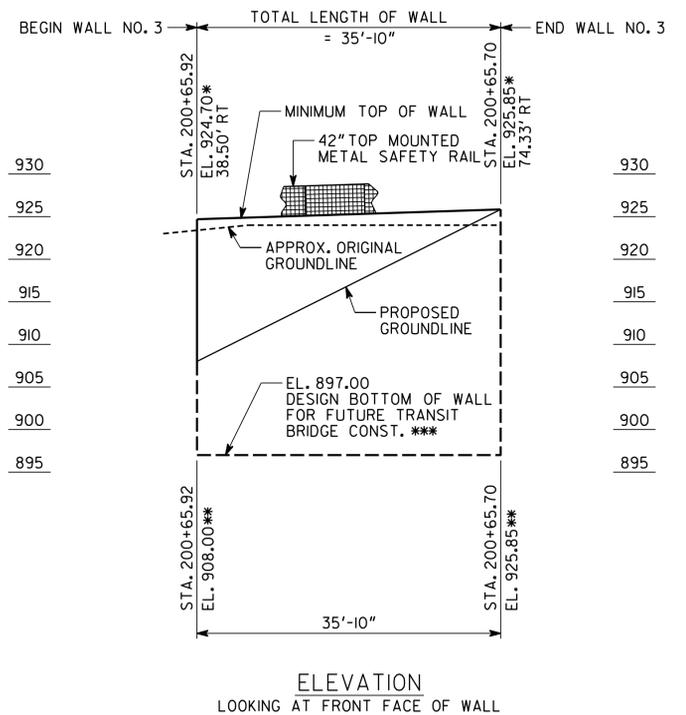
DRAWING NO. 32 - 0001
WALL SHEET 1 OF 4

REVISIONS	DATE



STA. 200+00.36 RAMP CONST. E
 STA. 125+55.11 PONCE DE LEON AVENUE/US 78/SR 8

PLAN



ELEVATION
 LOOKING AT FRONT FACE OF WALL

NOTES:

1. STATIONS ARE ALONG RAMP CONST. E. OFFSETS GIVEN TO FRONT FACE OF WALL.
2. * MINIMUM TOP OF WALL ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE AT PROPOSED FINISHED GRADE ELEVATION AT BACK FACE OF WALL.
3. ** ELEVATIONS SHOWN ARE AT PROPOSED FINISHED GRADE ELEVATION AT FRONT FACE OF WALL.
4. *** WALL NO. 3 SHALL BE DESIGNED FOR A FUTURE BOTTOM OF WALL ELEVATION OF 897.00 TO ACCOMMODATE CONSTRUCTION OF A FUTURE TRANSIT BRIDGE ABUTMENT.
5. FOR SECTIONS AND DETAILS, SEE WALL DETAILS SHEET.

WALL NO. 3

Kimley»Horn

Engineering, Planning, and Environmental Consultants
 817 W. Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 601
 Atlanta, Georgia 30308

ATLANTA BELTLINE

PRELIMINARY - WALL NO. 3
 PONCE DE LEON COMPLETE STREET
 RETROFIT AND BELTLINE CONNECTION
 FULTON COUNTY 0012586

SCALE: 1" = 10'-0" FEBRUARY 2017

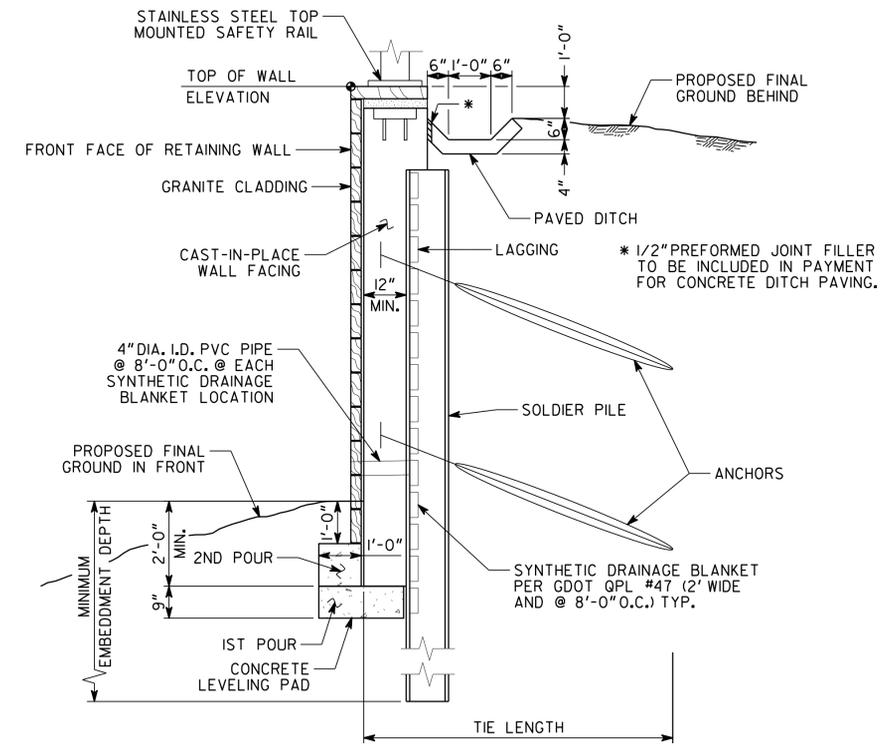


DRAWING NO.
 32 - 0002
 WALL SHEET
 2 OF 4

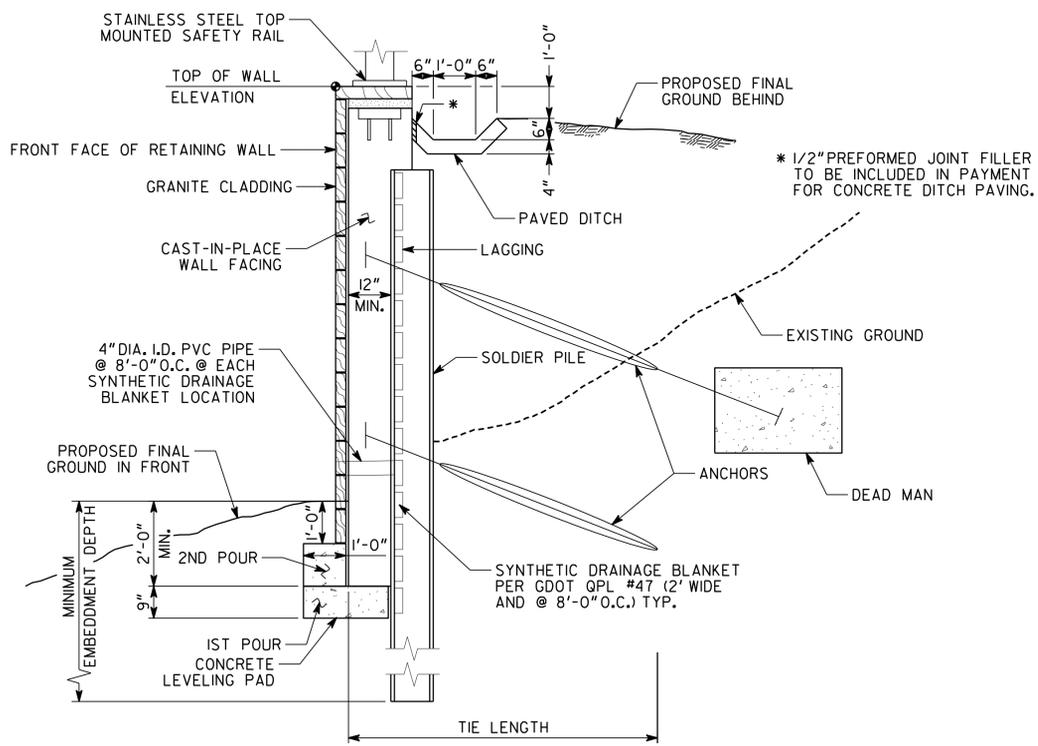
REVISIONS	DATE

DESIGNED AEL	CHECKED DLS	REVIEWED SKG
DRAWN GAG	DESIGN GROUP	APPROVED WMD

STATE	PROJECT NUMBER	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
GA.	0012586		

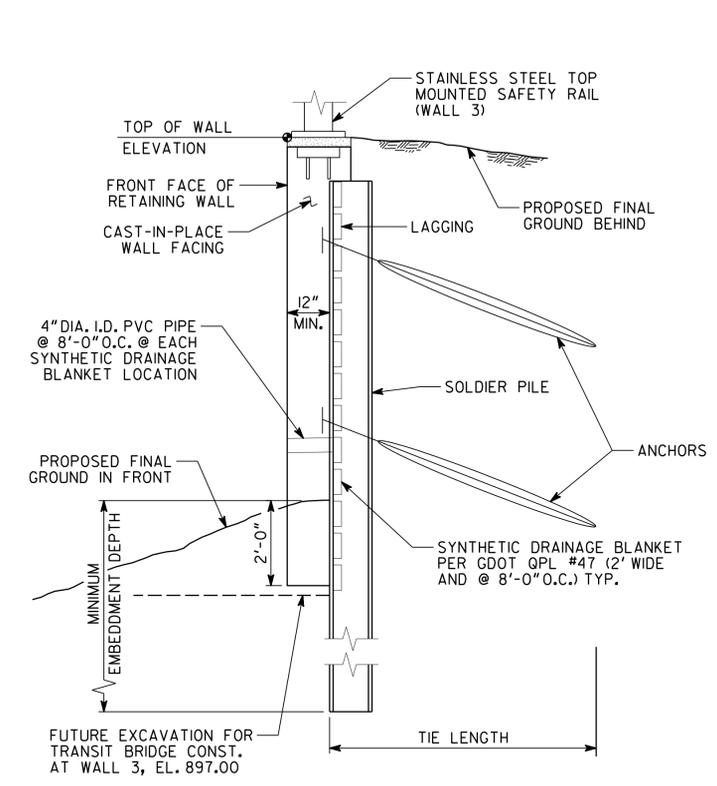


WALL 2 TYPICAL SECTION
(WALL IN CUT, PERMANENT TIE-BACK)

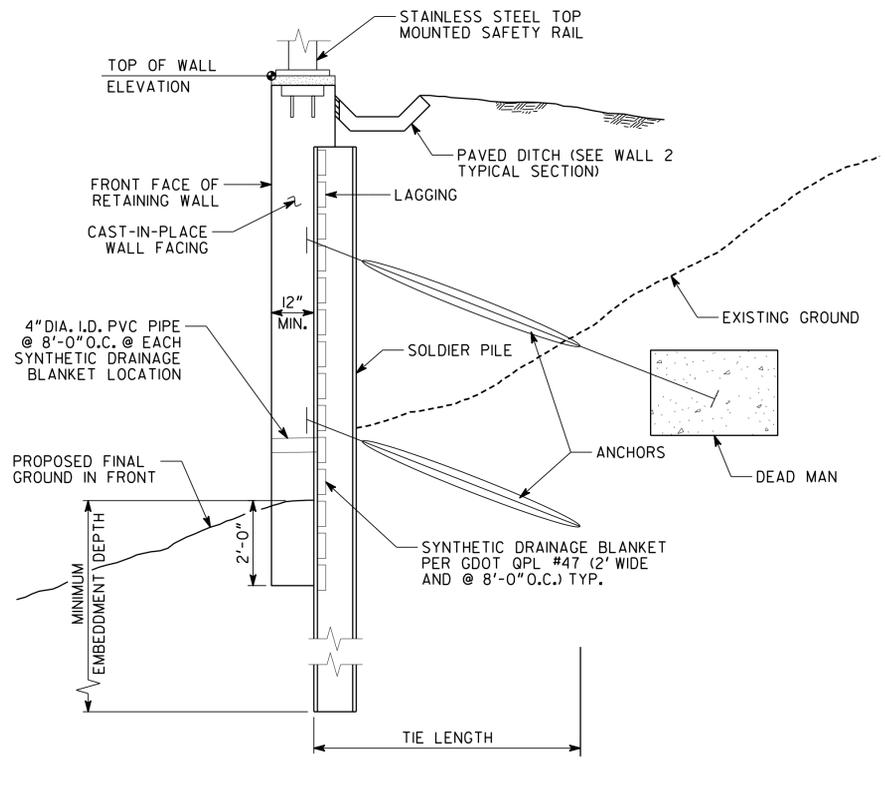


WALL 2 TYPICAL SECTION
(WALL IN FILL, PERMANENT TIE-BACK)

DESIGN DATA - WALLS NO. 2 - NO. 5
SPECIFICATIONS----- AASHTO LRFD 7TH EDITION, 2014



WALL 3 AND 5 TYPICAL SECTION
(INTERIM TIE-BACK WALL IN CUT)



WALL 4 TYPICAL SECTION
(INTERIM TIE-BACK WALL IN FILL)

Kimley»Horn
Engineering, Planning, and Environmental Consultants
817 W. Peachtree Street, NW, Suite 601
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

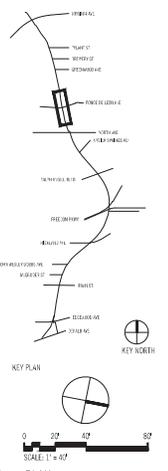
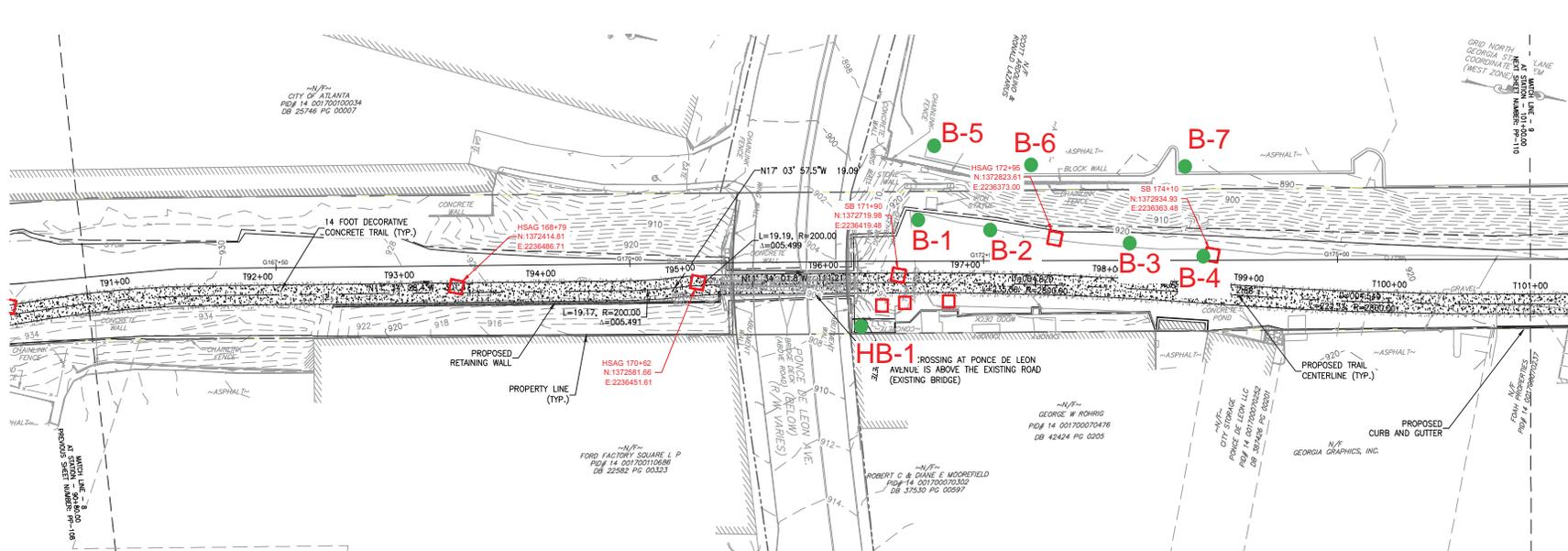
ATLANTA BELTLINE	
WALL DETAILS PONCE DE LEON COMPLETE STREET RETROFIT AND BELTLINE CONNECTION FULTON COUNTY	
0012586	FEBRUARY 2017
NO SCALE	
DESIGNED AEL	CHECKED DLS
DRAWN GAG	DESIGN GROUP
REVIEWED SKG	APPROVED WMD

REVISIONS	DATE



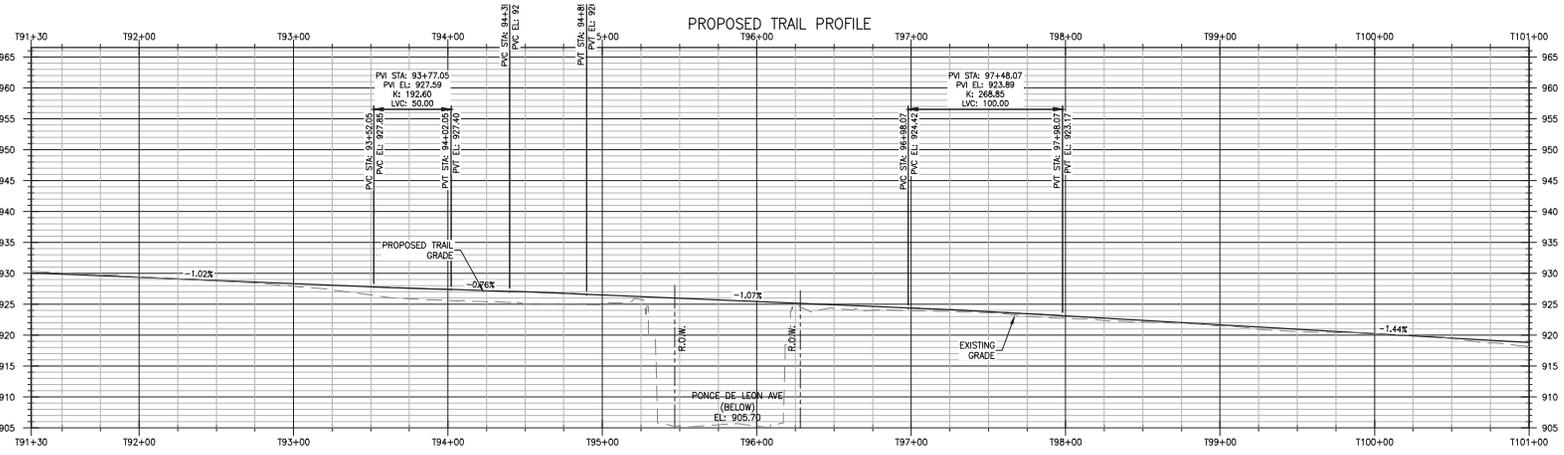
DRAWING NO. 32 - 0004
WALL SHEET 4 OF 4

J:\Atlanta BeltLine\GIS\Corridor Survey Data\Trail (Detail to Mirror)\Mainline\MapProfile - GEOTECH REPORT.dwg - RMP - (13) 05/04/2011 4:50pm crowsnest



LEGEND - PLAN

- EXISTING
- BORINGS
- NEW
- BORING



NOTES:
 UTILITY DEPTHS AND LOCATIONS SHOWN ON PROFILE ARE APPROXIMATE AND MUST BE FIELD VERIFIED.
 SEE L-SERIES DRAWINGS FOR MATERIAL FINISHES AND LAYOUT DETAILS.

SCALE: 1" = 10'
 HORIZONTAL
 SCALE: 1" = 10'
 VERTICAL PROFILE SCALE



Atlanta BeltLine, Inc.
 86 Peach Street, SW, Suite 200
 Atlanta, GA 30303
 t: 404-988-4100
 f: 404-9840616

Perkins + Will
 1380 Peachtree Street, NE
 Atlanta, GA 30309
 t: 404-973-2300
 f: 404-892-8823

James Corner Field Operations
 475 Tenth Avenue, 10th Floor
 New York, New York 10018
 t: 212-493-1490
 f: 212-493-1491

MACTEC Engineering & Consulting, Inc.
 3400 Town Point Drive
 Marietta, Georgia 30069
 t: 770-421-3400
 f: 770-421-3486

Revisions			
NO.	ISSUE	DATE	BY

Sheet Information	
Date:	09/27/2010
Job Number:	8009111007
Drawn:	C. BELISSONIER
Checked:	D. GUNNING

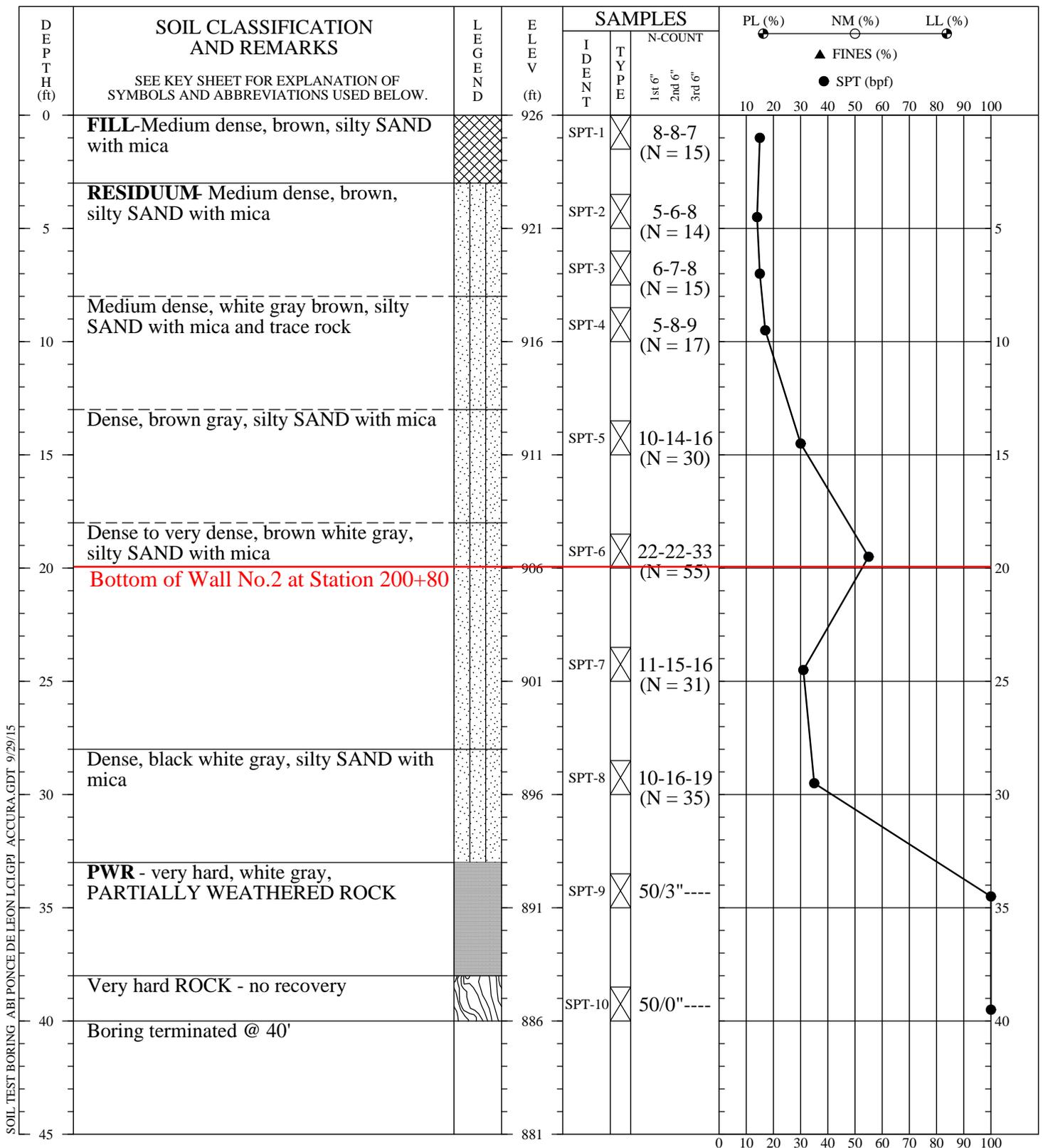
GEOTECHNICAL BORING LOCATION PLAN
 T90+80 TO T101+00

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
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MAJOR DIVISIONS			GROUP SYMBOLS	TYPICAL NAMES	Undisturbed Sample	Auger Cuttings		
COARSE GRAINED SOILS (More than 50% of material is LARGER than No. 200 sieve size)	GRAVELS (More than 50% of coarse fraction is LARGER than the No. 4 sieve size)	CLEAN GRAVELS (Little or no fines)	GW	Well graded gravels, gravel - sand mixtures, little or no fines.	Standard Penetration Test or Dynamic Cone Penetration Test	Bulk Sample		
			GP	Poorly graded gravels or gravel - sand mixtures, little or no fines.			Rock Core	Crandall Sampler
		GRAVELS WITH FINES (Appreciable amount of fines)	GM	Silty gravels, gravel - sand - silt mixtures.	Dilatometer	Pressure Meter		
			GC	Clayey gravels, gravel - sand - clay mixtures.	Packer	No Recovery		
	SANDS (More than 50% of coarse fraction is SMALLER than the No. 4 Sieve Size)	CLEAN SANDS (Little or no fines)	SW	Well graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines.	Water Table at time of boring	Water Table after 24 hours		
			SP	Poorly graded sands or gravelly sands, little or no fines.				
		SANDS WITH FINES (Appreciable amount of fines)	SM	Silty sands, sand - silt mixtures	Correlation of Standard Penetration Resistance with Relative Density and Consistency			
			SC	Clayey sands, sand - clay mixtures.				
	FINE GRAINED SOILS (More than 50% of material is SMALLER than No. 200 sieve size)	SILTS AND CLAYS (Liquid limit LESS than 50)	ML	Inorganic silts and very fine sands, rock flour, silty of clayey fine sands or clayey silts and with slight plasticity.	SAND & GRAVEL No. of Blows Relative Density No. of Blows Consistency			
			CL	Inorganic lumps of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays.				
OL			Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity.	5 - 10 Loose 3 - 4 Soft				
				11 - 30 Medium Dense 5 - 8 Firm				
				31 - 50 Dense 9 - 15 Stiff				
SILTS AND CLAYS (Liquid limit GREATER than 50)		MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts.	Over 50 Very Dense 16 - 30 Very Stiff				
		CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays		31 - 50 Hard			
		OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts.	Over 50 Very Hard				
				Correlation of Dynamic Cone Penetration Resistance with Relative Density and Consistency (Piedmont Residual Soils)				
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS			PT	Peat and other highly organic soils.	SAND & GRAVEL No. of Blows Relative Density No. of Blows Consistency			
FILL				Fill	0 - 4 Very Loose 0 - 2 Very Soft			
					5 - 15 Loose 3 - 4 Soft			
					16 - 30 Medium Dense 5 - 10 Firm			
					11 - 30 Stiff			

BOUNDARY CLASSIFICATIONS: Soils possessing characteristics of two groups are designated by combinations of group symbols.							
SILT OR CLAY	SAND			GRAVEL		Cobbles	Boulders
	Fine	Medium	Coarse	Fine	Coarse		
	No.200	No.40	No.10	No.4	3/4"	3"	12"
U.S. STANDARD SIEVE SIZE							
Reference: The Unified Soil Classification System, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Technical Memorandum No 3-357, Vol. 1, March, 1953 (Revised April, 1960)							

<h2>KEY TO SYMBOLS AND DESCRIPTIONS</h2>

SOIL TEST BORING ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI GPF ACCURA.GDT 9/29/15

DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
N: 1372726.2169
E: 2336369.1481
REMARKS:

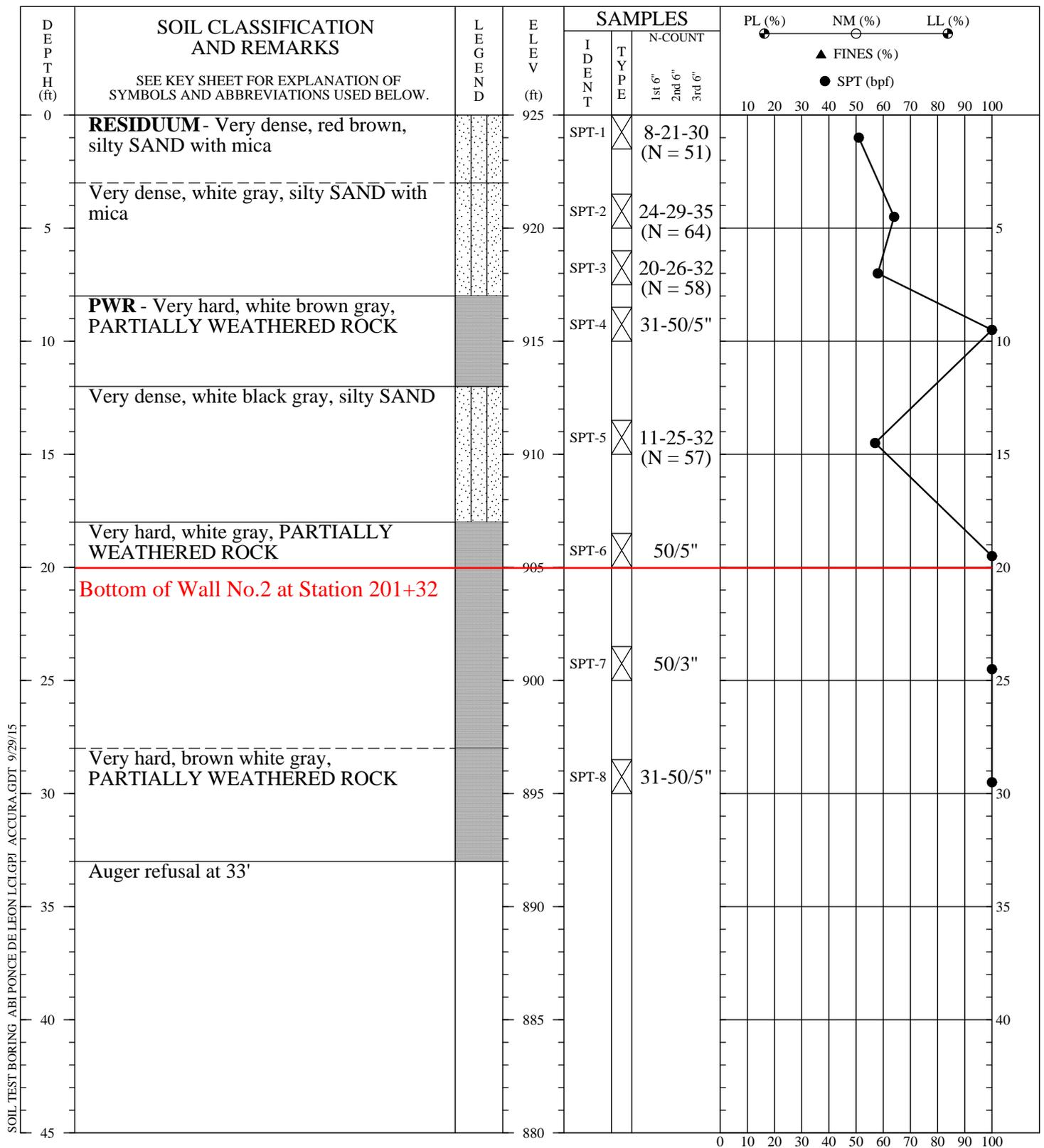
SOIL TEST BORING RECORD

BORING NO.: B-1
PROJECT: ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION: Atlanta, GA
DRILLED: July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.: 10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.





SOIL TEST BORING ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI GPF ACCURA.GDT 9/29/15

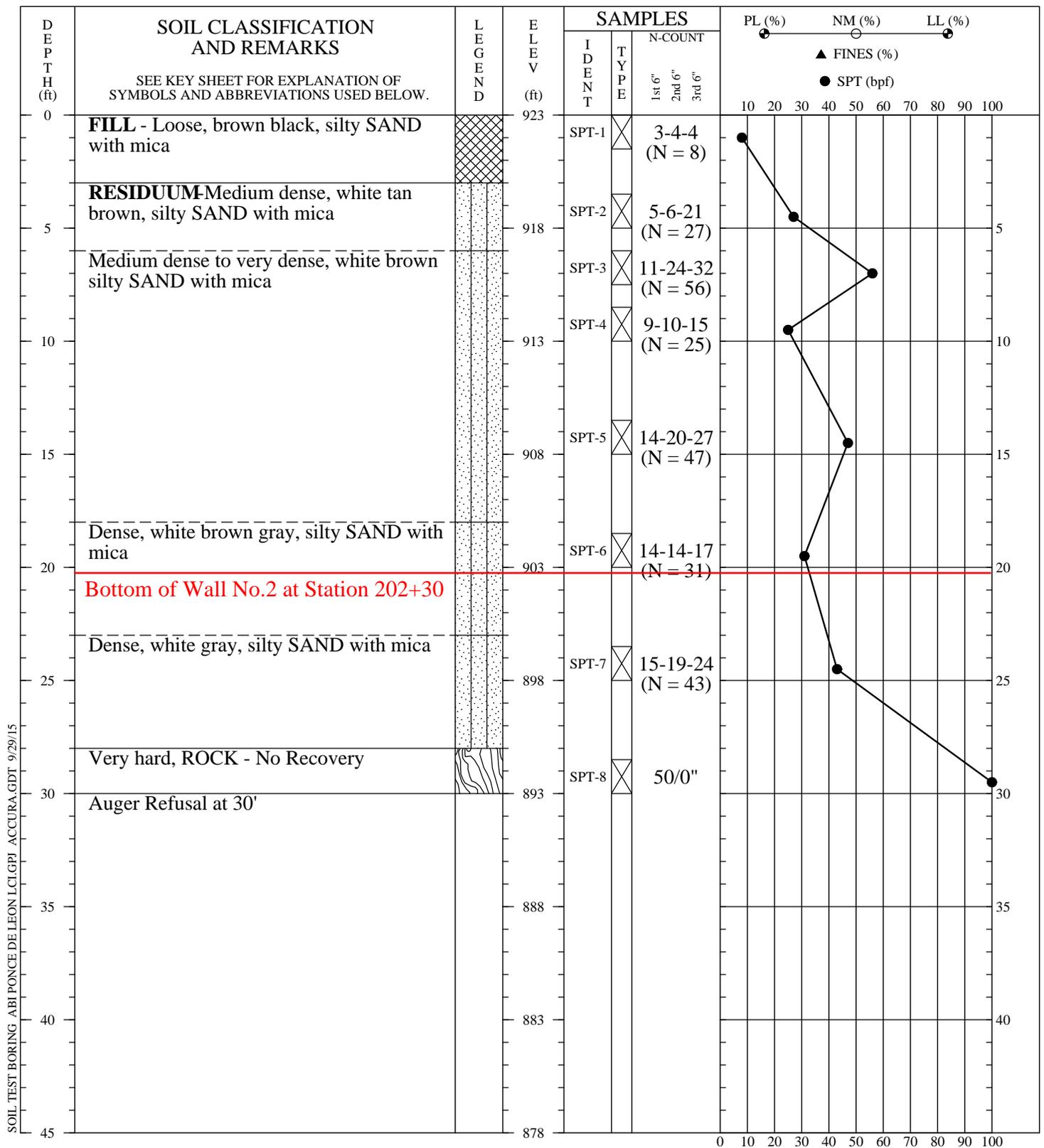
DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
N: 1372777.0664
E: 2336377.5204
REMARKS:

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD	
BORING NO.:	B-2
PROJECT:	ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION:	Atlanta, GA
DRILLED:	July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.:	10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.



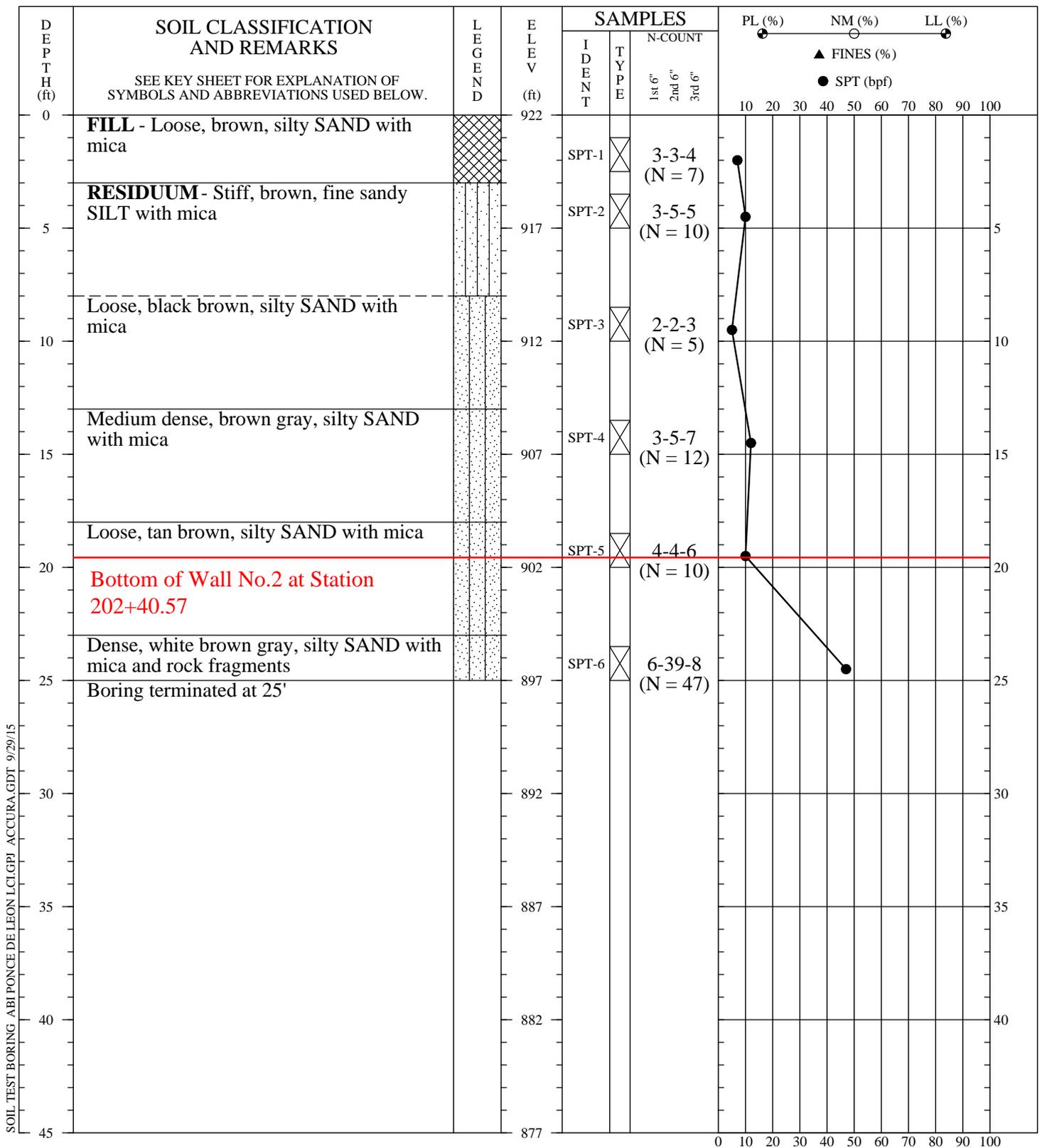


SOIL TEST BORING ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI.GPJ ACCURA.GDT 9/29/15

DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
N: 1372879.4187
E: 2336372.6804
REMARKS:

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD	
BORING NO.:	B-3
PROJECT:	ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION:	Atlanta, GA
DRILLED:	July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.:	10062.001.13
PAGE 1 OF 1	

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.



SOIL TEST BORING ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI.GPJ ACCURA.GDT 9/29/15

DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
N: 1372935.7211
E: 2336362.1951
REMARKS:

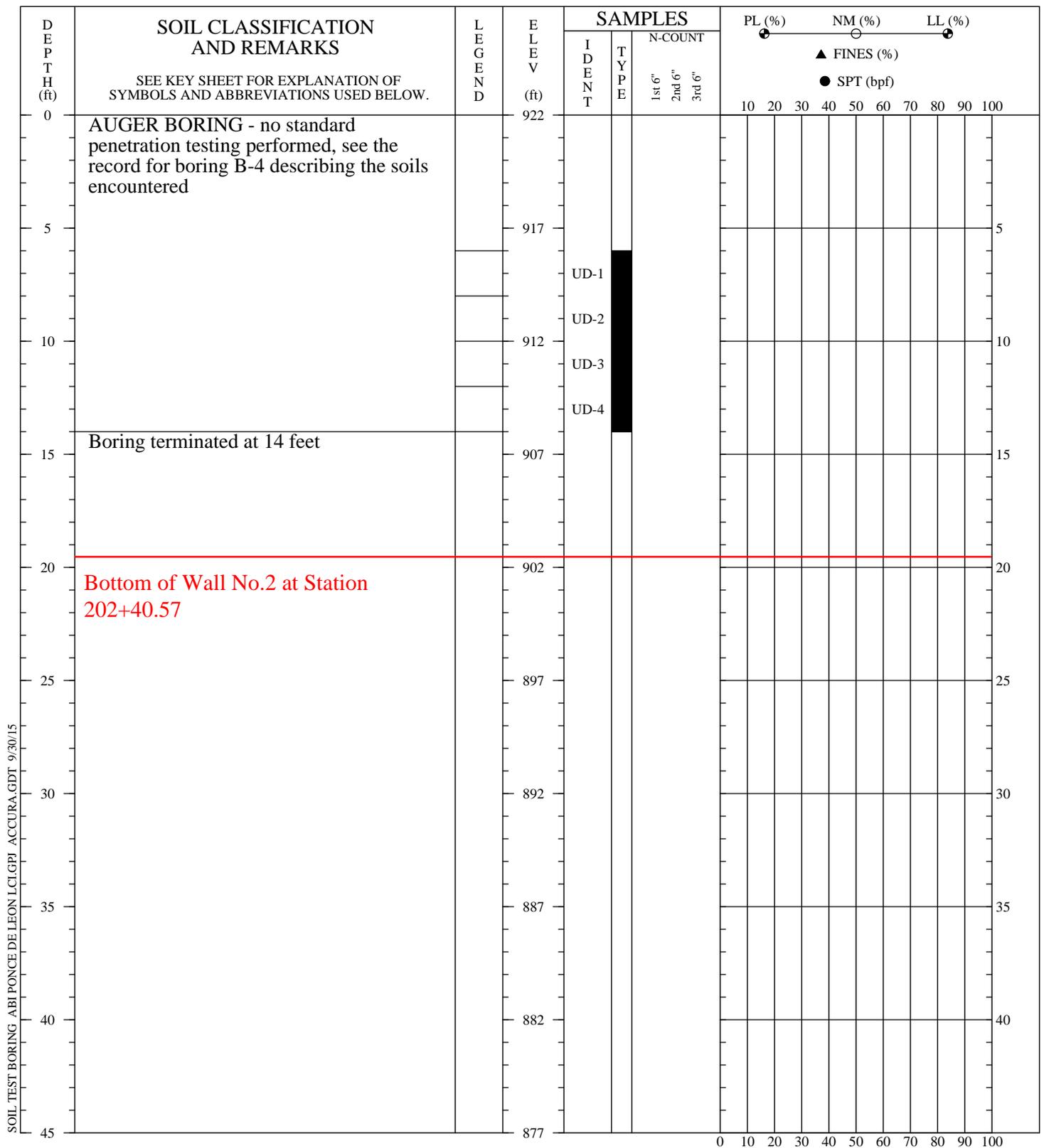
SOIL TEST BORING RECORD

BORING NO.: B-4
PROJECT: ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION: Atlanta, GA
DRILLED: July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.: 10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.





SOIL TEST BORING - ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI GPF ACCURA.GDT 9/30/15

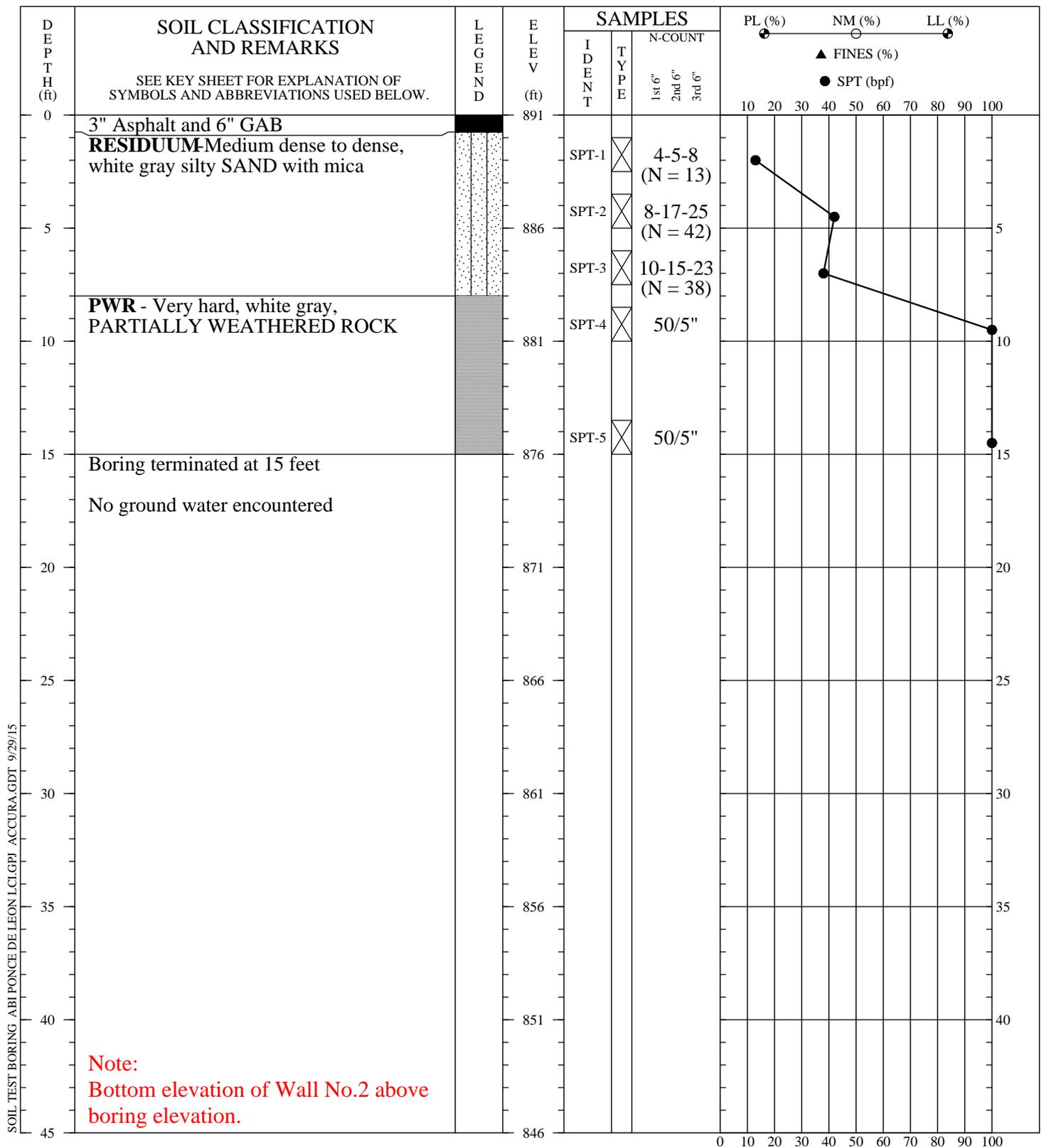
DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
 EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
 METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
 HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
 N:
 E:
 REMARKS: 3'offset from B-4 for collecting undisturbed samples

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD	
BORING NO.:	B-4A
PROJECT:	ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION:	Atlanta, GA
DRILLED:	July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.:	10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.



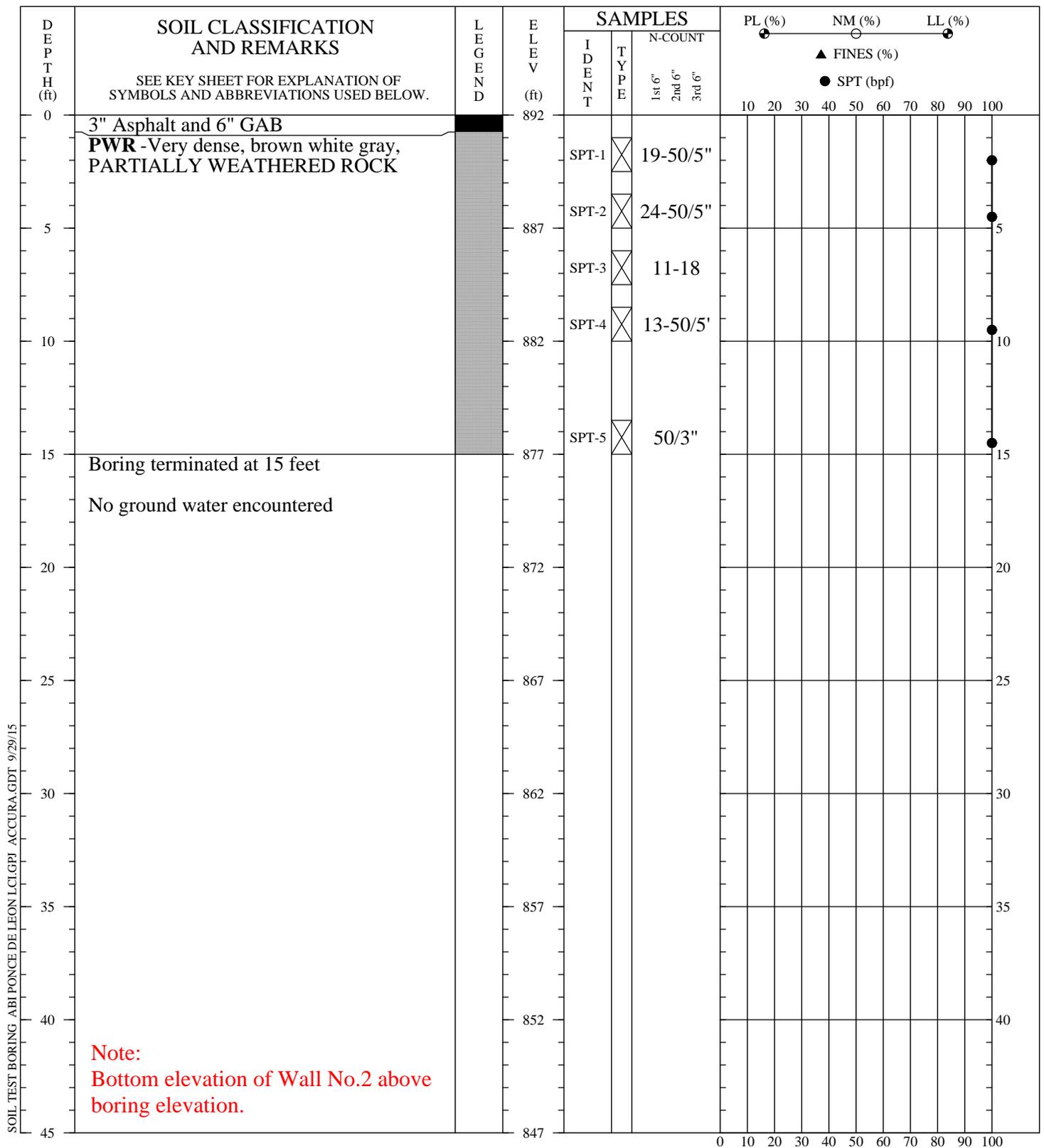


Note:
Bottom elevation of Wall No.2 above boring elevation.

DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
N: 1372726.1195
E: 2336324.4157
REMARKS:

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD	
BORING NO.:	B-5
PROJECT:	ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION:	Atlanta, GA
DRILLED:	July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.:	10062.001.13
PAGE 1 OF 1	

THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.



SOIL TEST BORING ABI PONCE DE LEON LCI GPF ACCURA.GDT 9/29/15

DRILLER: Gable Drilling Co. Inc.
 EQUIPMENT: CME-550 (Auto-Hammer)
 METHOD: Hollow Stem Auger
 HOLE DIA.: 6 inches
 N: 1372799.6346
 E: 2336325.1987
 REMARKS:

SOIL TEST BORING RECORD

BORING NO.: B-6
PROJECT: ABI - Ponce De Leon LCI
LOCATION: Atlanta, GA
DRILLED: July 2, 2015
PROJECT NO.: 10062.001.13

PAGE 1 OF 1

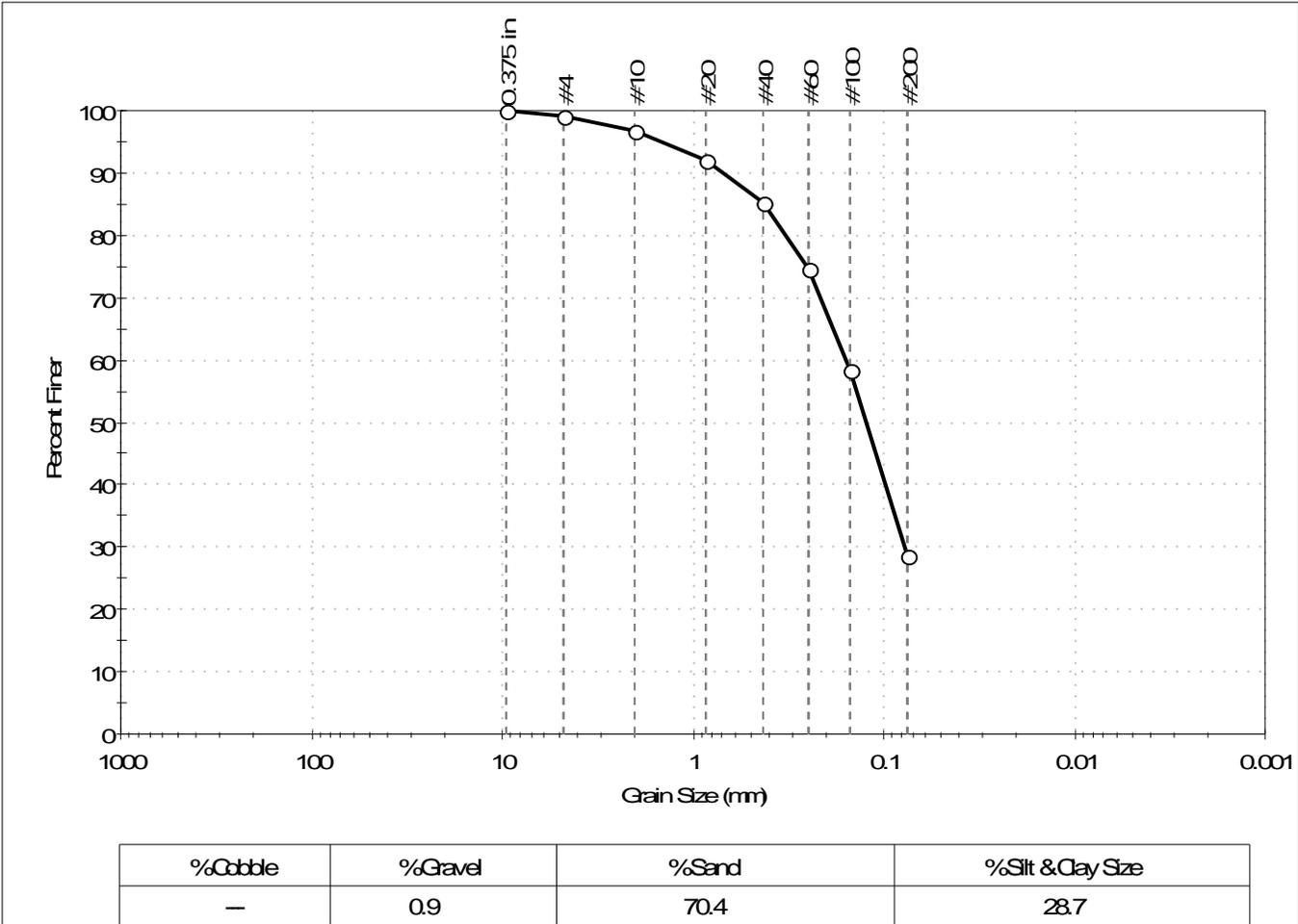
THIS RECORD IS A REASONABLE INTERPRETATION OF SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT THE EXPLORATION LOCATION. SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS AT OTHER LOCATIONS AND AT OTHER TIMES MAY DIFFER. INTERFACES BETWEEN STRATA ARE APPROXIMATE. TRANSITIONS BETWEEN STRATA MAY BE GRADUAL.





Client:	Accura Engineering and Consult		
Project:	ABL Ponce De Leon		
Location:	---	Project No:	GTX-303511
Boring ID:	B-1	Sample Type:	bag
Sample ID:	---	Test Date:	08/06/15
Depth :	8.5-10 ft	Test Id:	341271
Test Comment:	---		
Visual Description:	Moist, grayish brown silty sand		
Sample Comment:	---		

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	99		
#10	2.00	97		
#20	0.85	92		
#40	0.42	85		
#60	0.25	74		
#100	0.15	58		
#200	0.075	29		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.4186 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.0774 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.1574 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1232 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

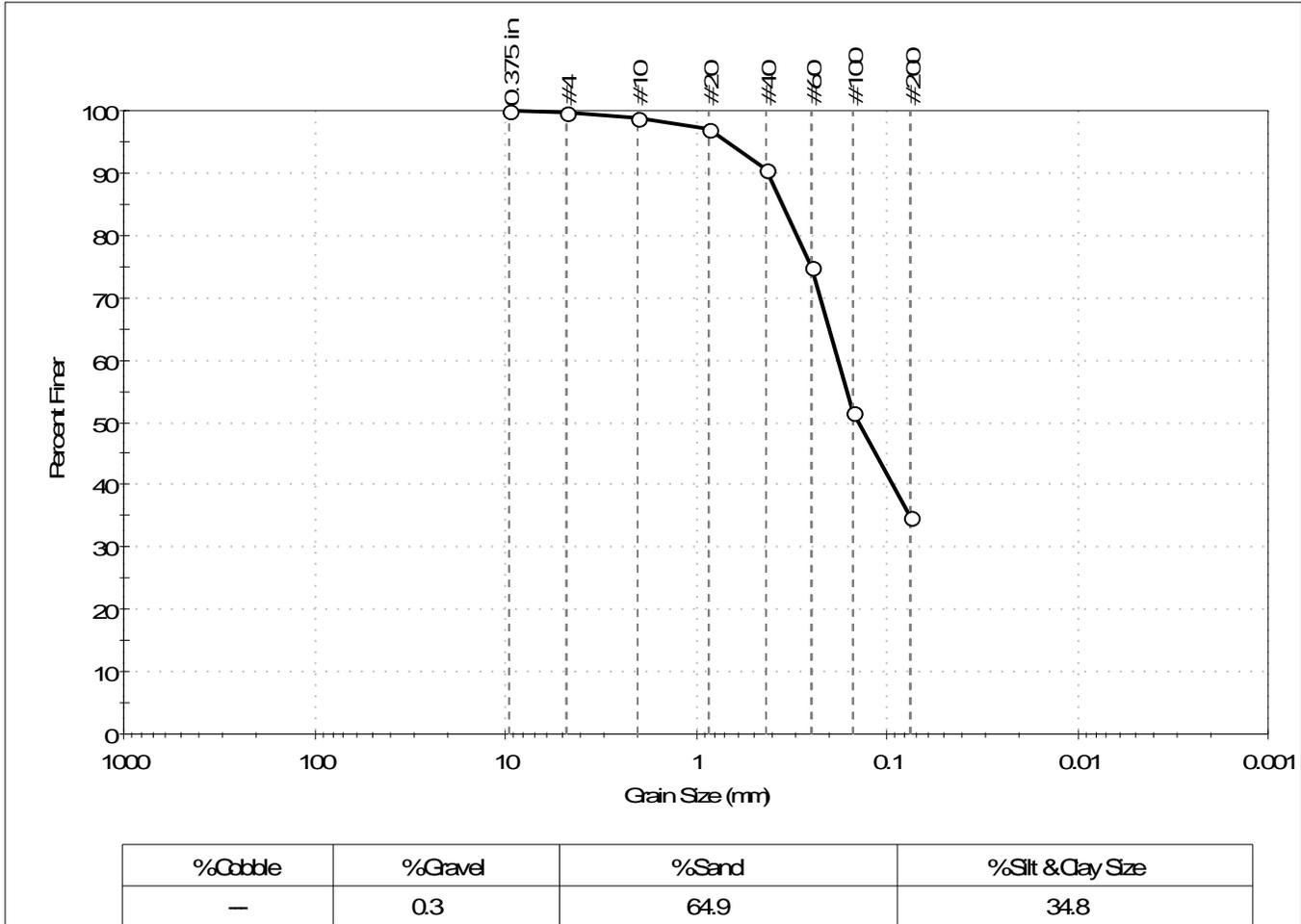
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-1	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 18.5-20 ft	Test Id: 341272
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	100		
#10	2.00	99		
#20	0.85	97		
#40	0.42	90		
#60	0.25	75		
#100	0.15	52		
#200	0.075	35		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 0.3529 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.1799 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1396 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

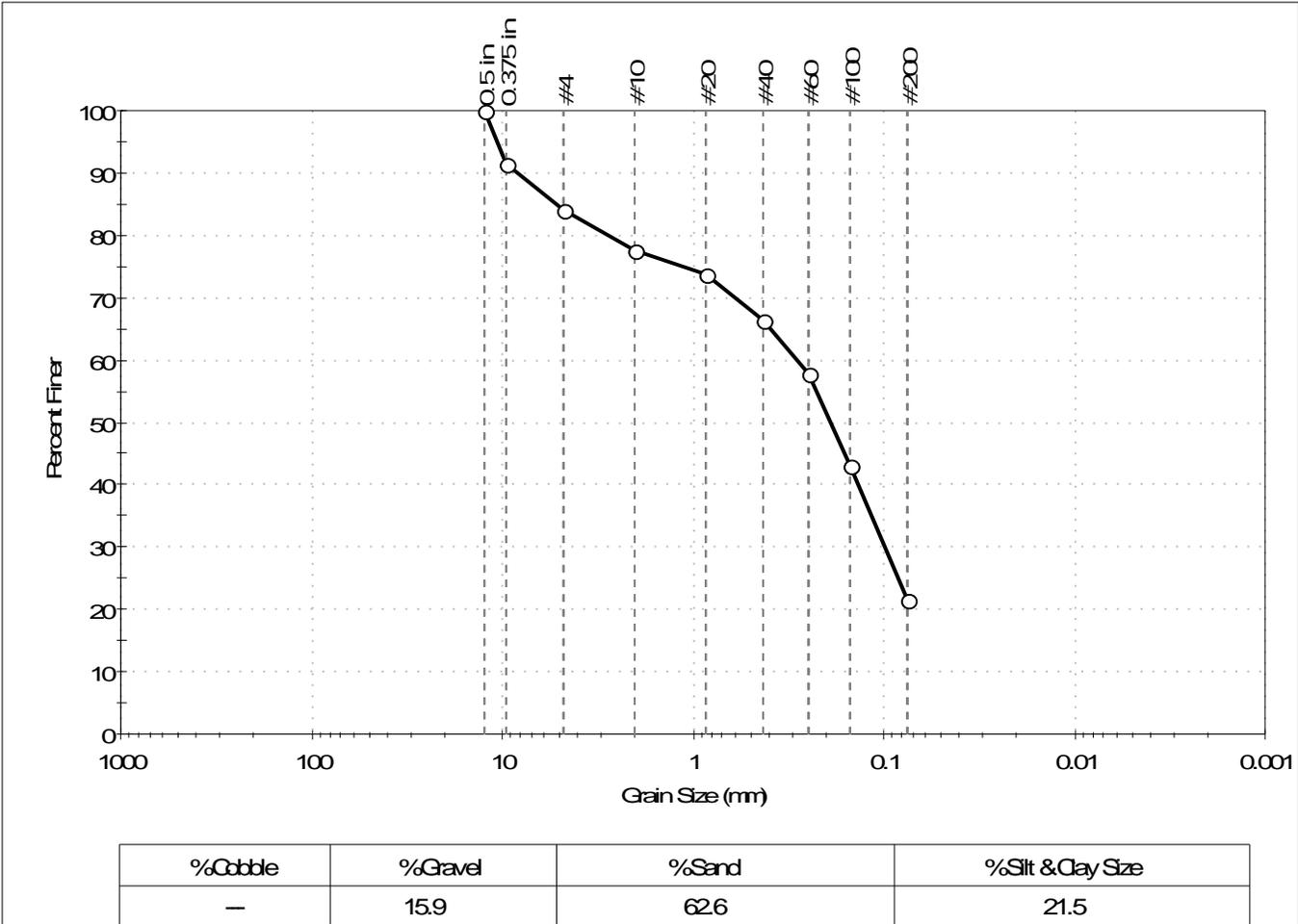
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-2	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Tested By: GA
Depth: 6-7.5 ft	Test Date: 08/06/15
	Checked By: mcm
Test Comment: ---	Test Id: 341273
Visual Description: Moist, grayish brown silty sand with gravel	
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.5 in	12.50	100		
0.375 in	9.50	92		
#4	4.75	84		
#10	2.00	77		
#20	0.85	74		
#40	0.42	66		
#60	0.25	58		
#100	0.15	43		
#200	0.075	22		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 5.1395 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.0985 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.2853 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1903 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

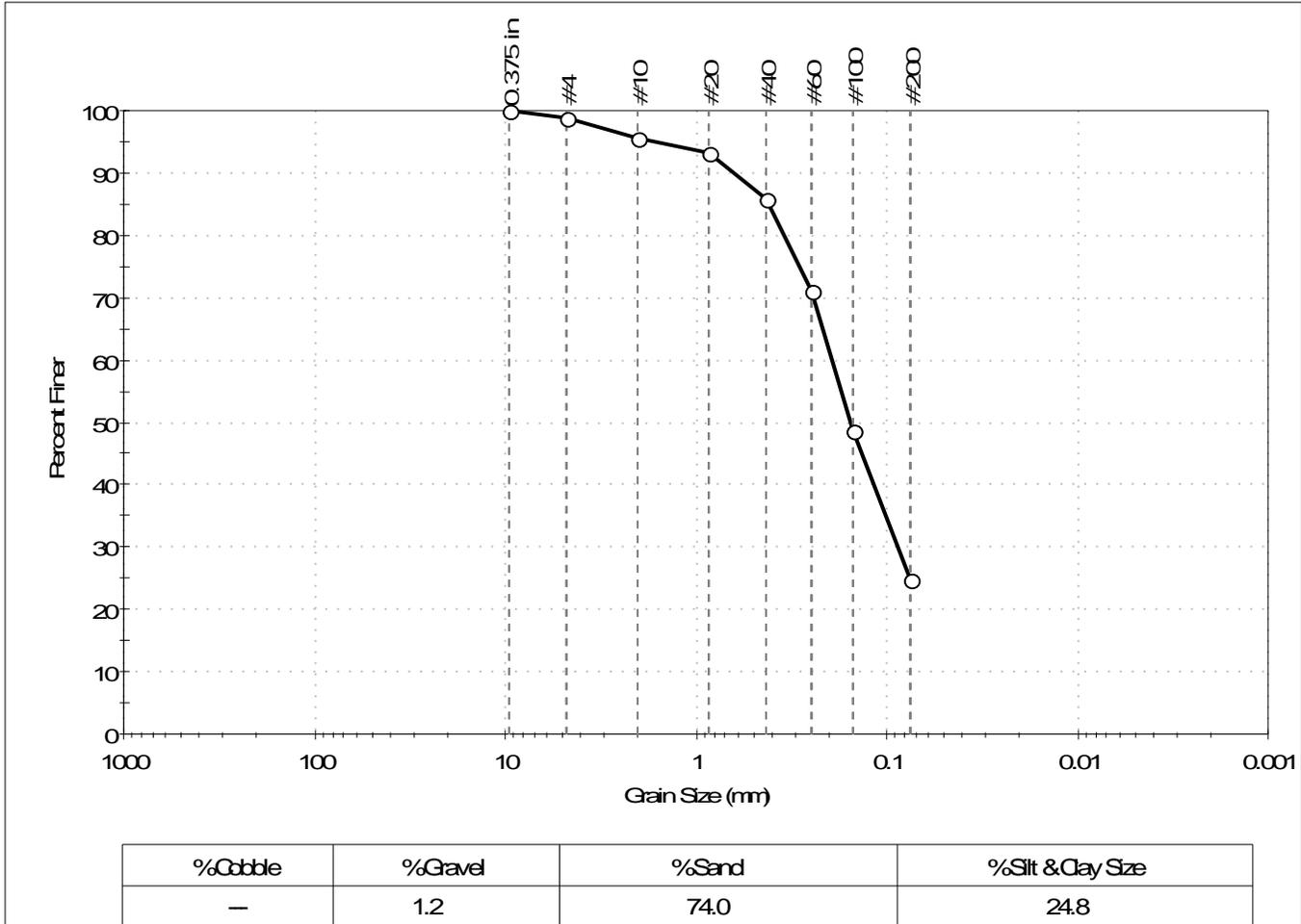
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-2	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 18.5-20 ft	Test Id: 341274
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	99		
#10	2.00	96		
#20	0.85	93		
#40	0.42	86		
#60	0.25	71		
#100	0.15	49		
#200	0.075	25		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 0.4138 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.0872 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.1939 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1541 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

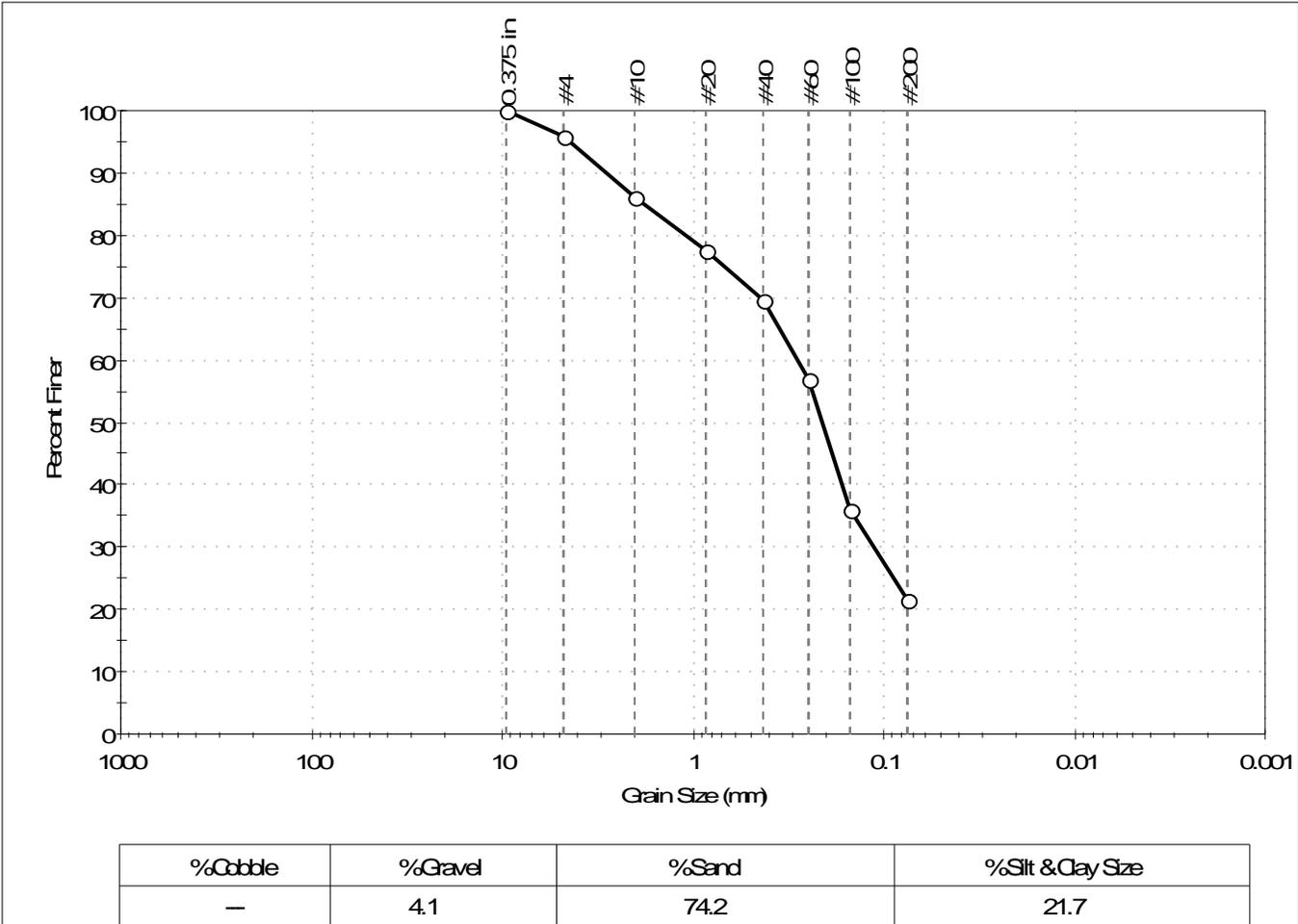
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-3	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 8.5-10 ft	Test Id: 341275
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	96		
#10	2.00	86		
#20	0.85	78		
#40	0.42	70		
#60	0.25	57		
#100	0.15	36		
#200	0.075	22		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 1.7785 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.1126 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.2844 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.2114 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

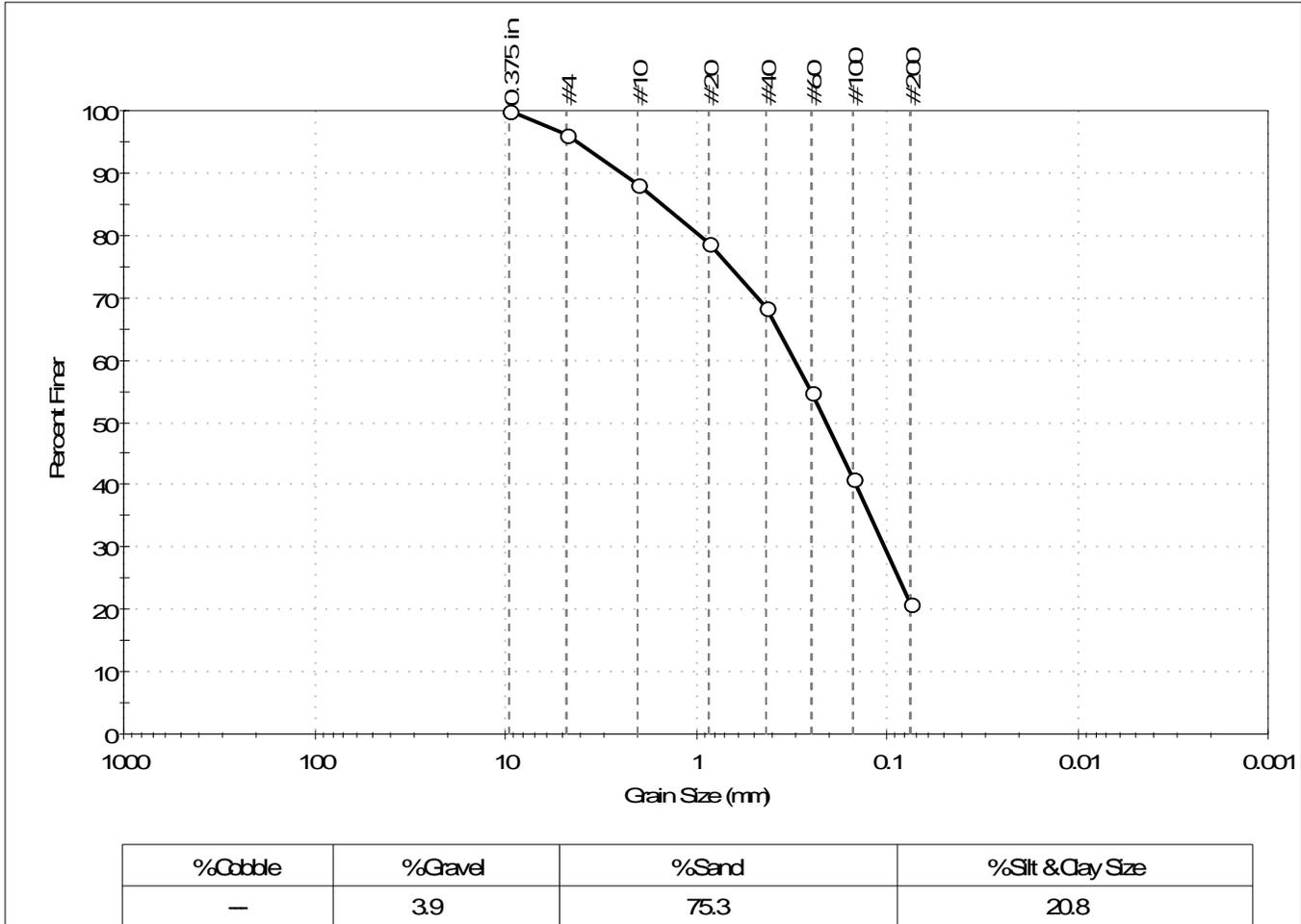
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-3	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 18.5-20 ft	Test Id: 341276
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, light olive brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	96		
#10	2.00	88		
#20	0.85	79		
#40	0.42	68		
#60	0.25	55		
#100	0.15	41		
#200	0.075	21		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 1.5038 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.1027 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.3063 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.2091 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

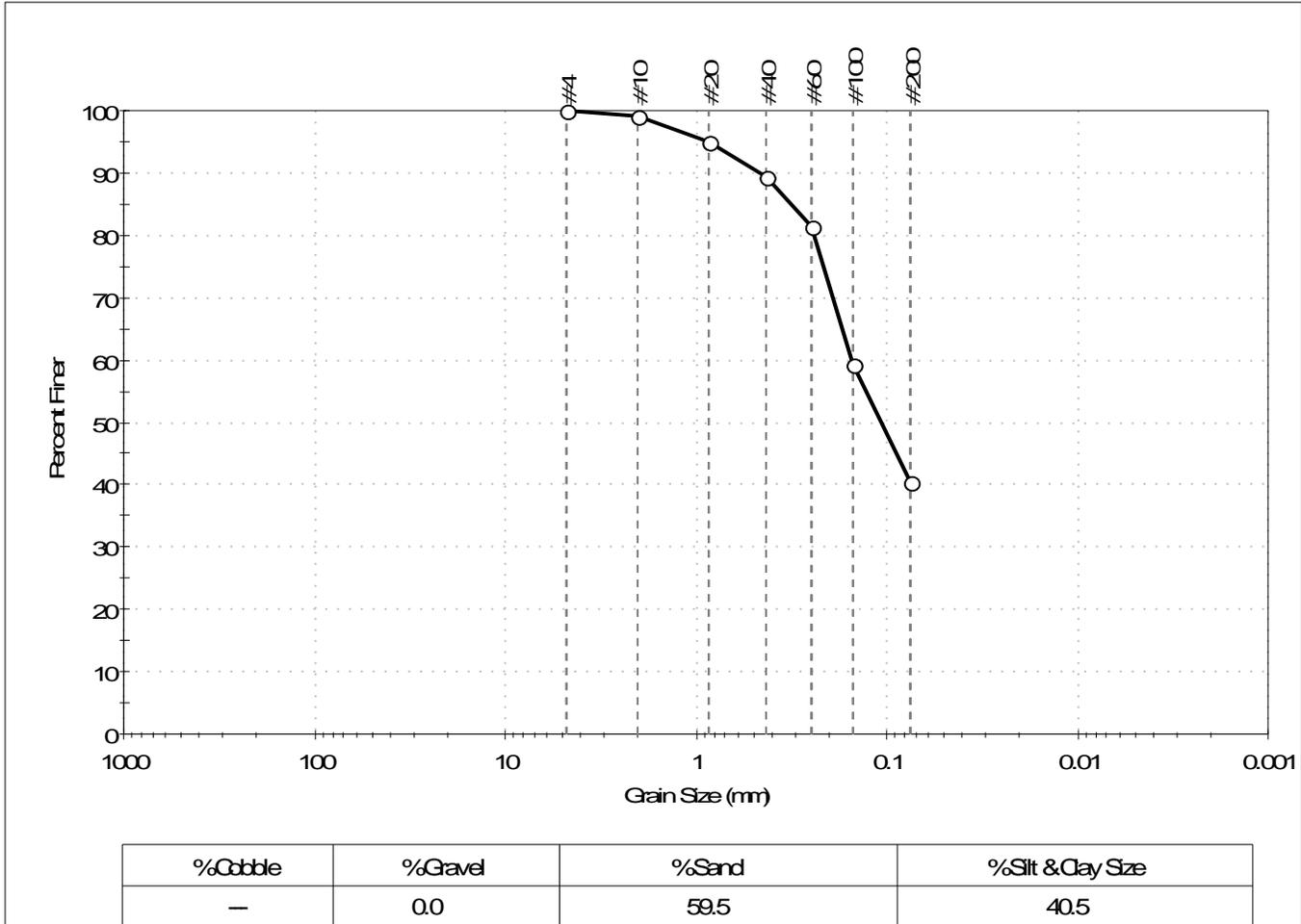
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-4	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 8.5-10 ft	Test Id: 341277
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, dark grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
#4	4.75	100		
#10	2.00	99		
#20	0.85	95		
#40	0.42	89		
#60	0.25	81		
#100	0.15	59		
#200	0.075	41		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.3192 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.1528 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1066 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

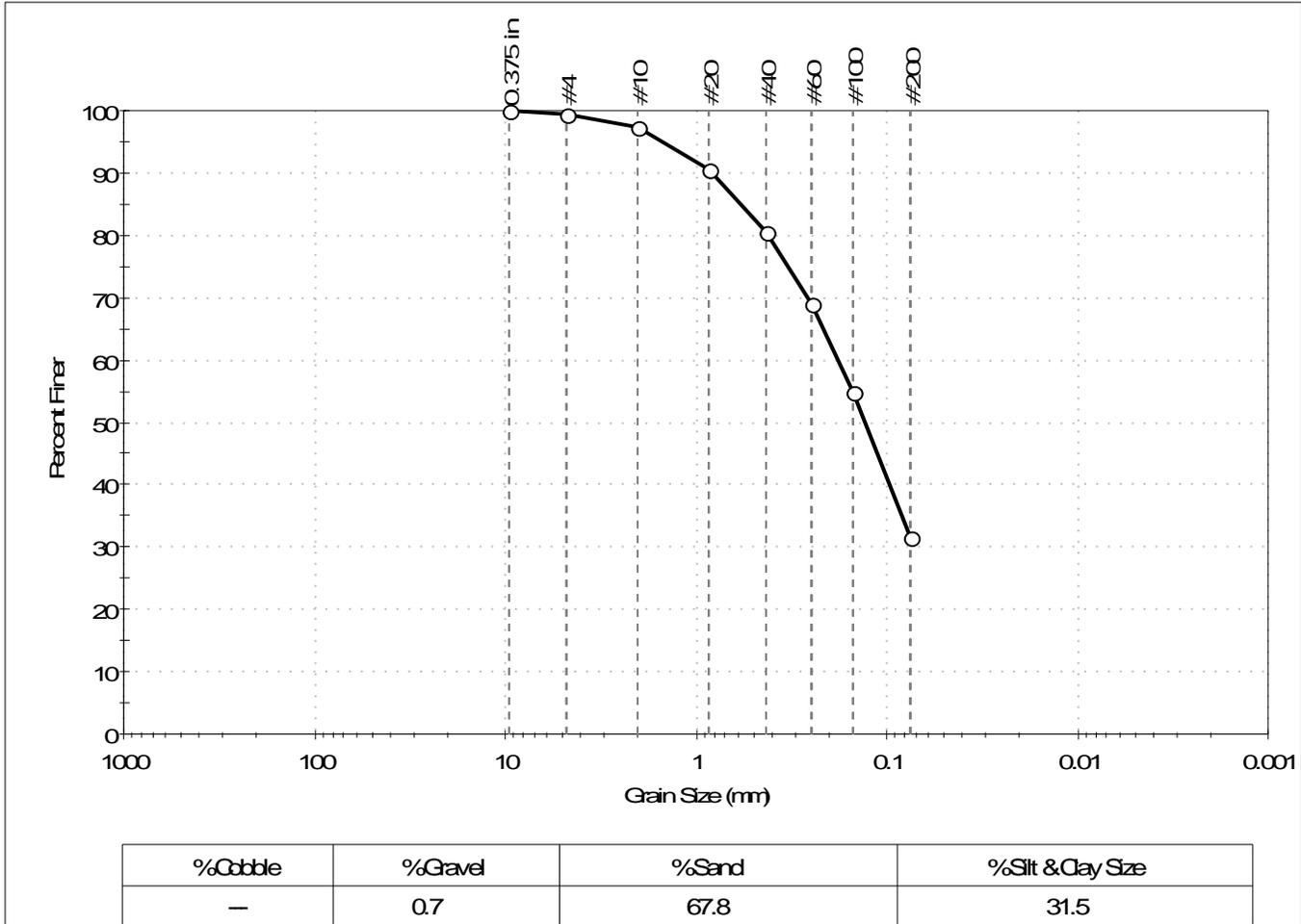
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Soils (A-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-4	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 18.5-20 ft	Test Id: 341278
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	99		
#10	2.00	97		
#20	0.85	91		
#40	0.42	81		
#60	0.25	69		
#100	0.15	55		
#200	0.075	31		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 0.5759 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.1806 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1300 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

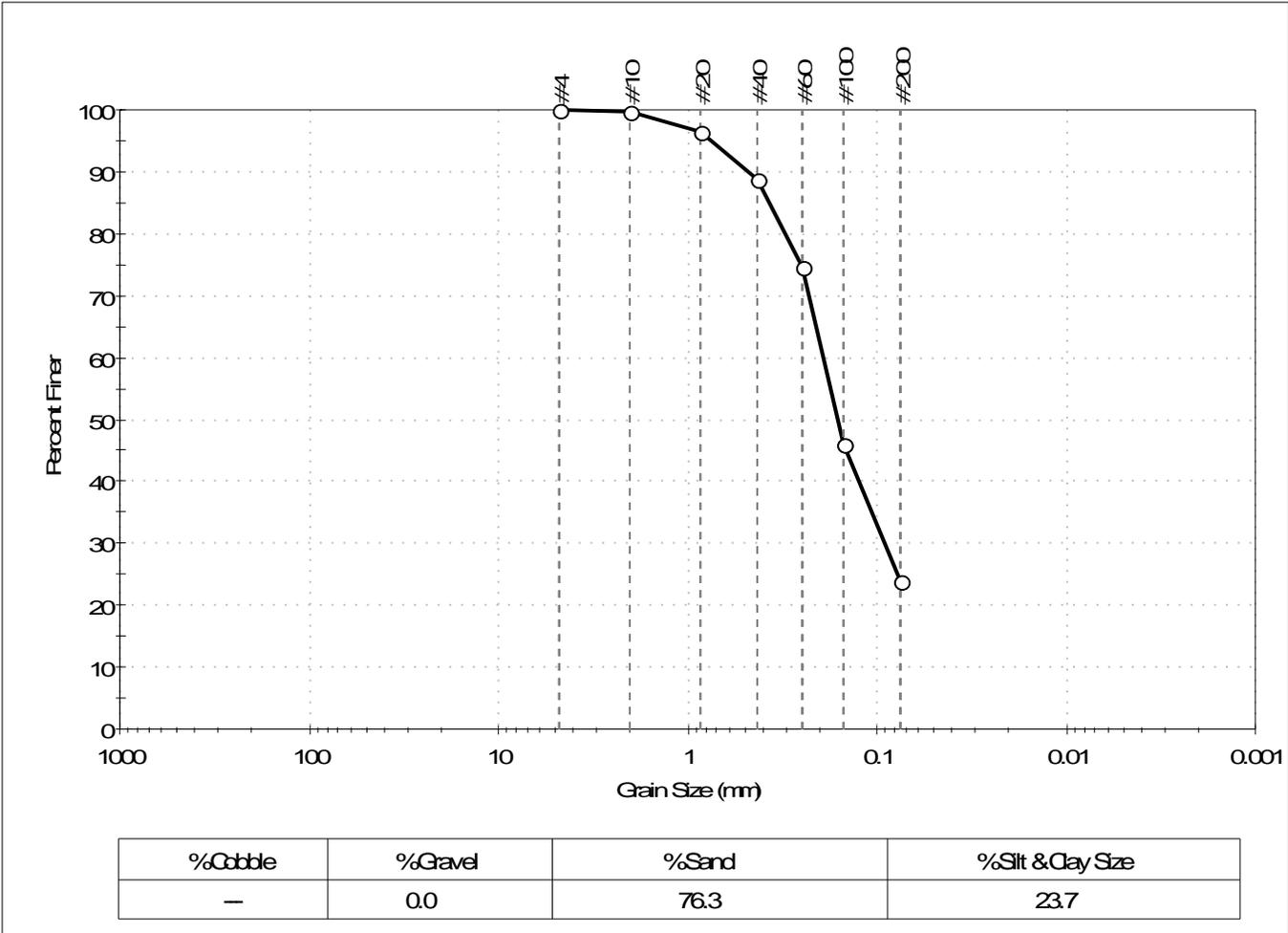
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client:	Accura Engineering and Consult		
Project:	ABL Ponce De Leon		
Location:	---	Project No:	GTX-303511
Boring ID:	B-5	Sample Type:	bag
Sample ID:	---	Test Date:	08/06/15
Depth :	3.5-5 ft	Test Id:	341279
Test Comment:	---		
Visual Description:	Moist, dark grayish brown silty sand		
Sample Comment:	---		

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
#4	4.75	100		
#10	2.00	100		
#20	0.85	96		
#40	0.42	89		
#60	0.25	75		
#100	0.15	46		
#200	0.075	24		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.3688 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.0911 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.1928 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1612 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

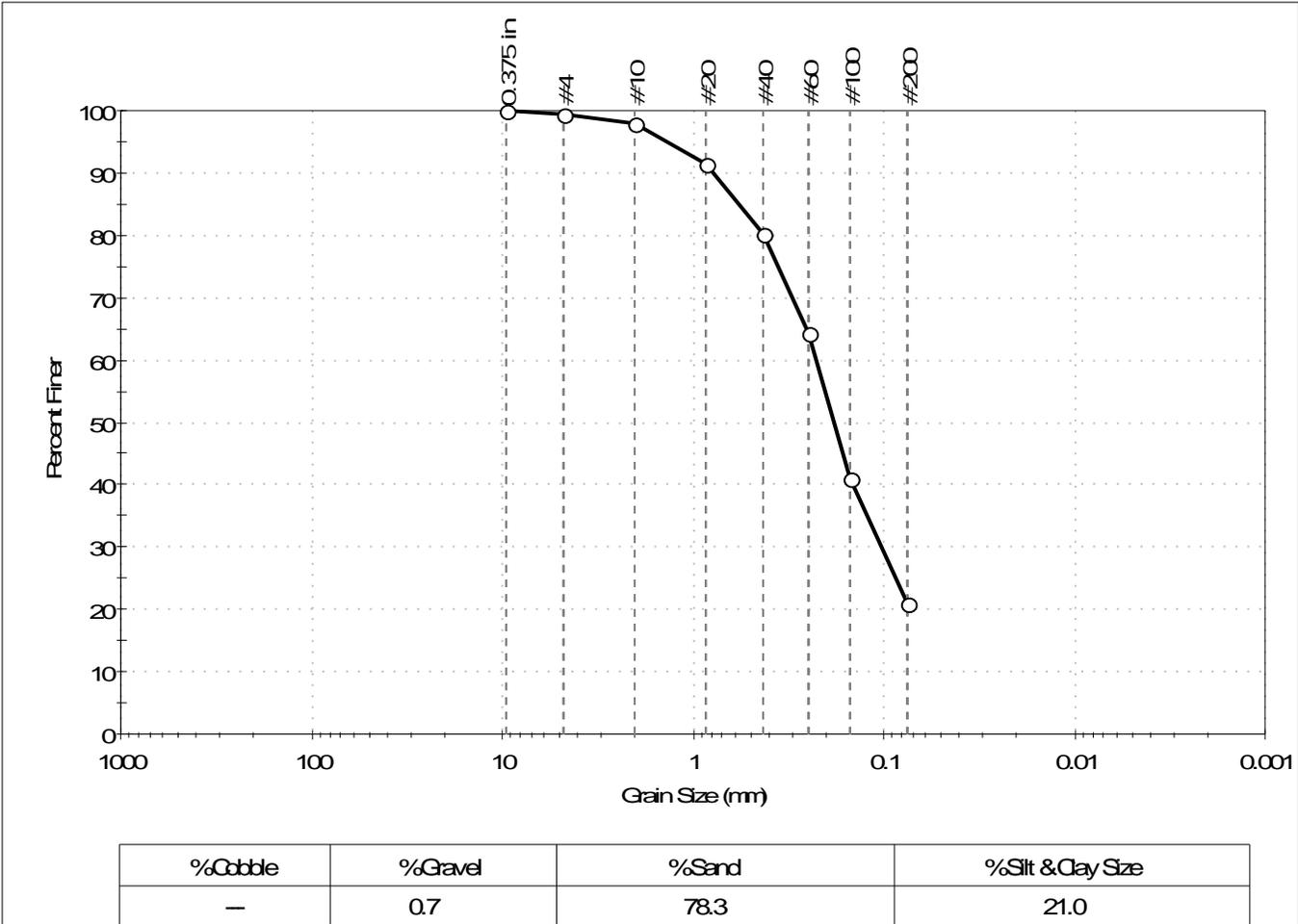
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>	
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape :	---
Sand/Gravel Hardness :	---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-5	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 8.5-10 ft	Test Id: 341280
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, dark grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	99		
#10	2.00	98		
#20	0.85	92		
#40	0.42	80		
#60	0.25	64		
#100	0.15	41		
#200	0.075	21		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.5685 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.1025 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.2273 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1828 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

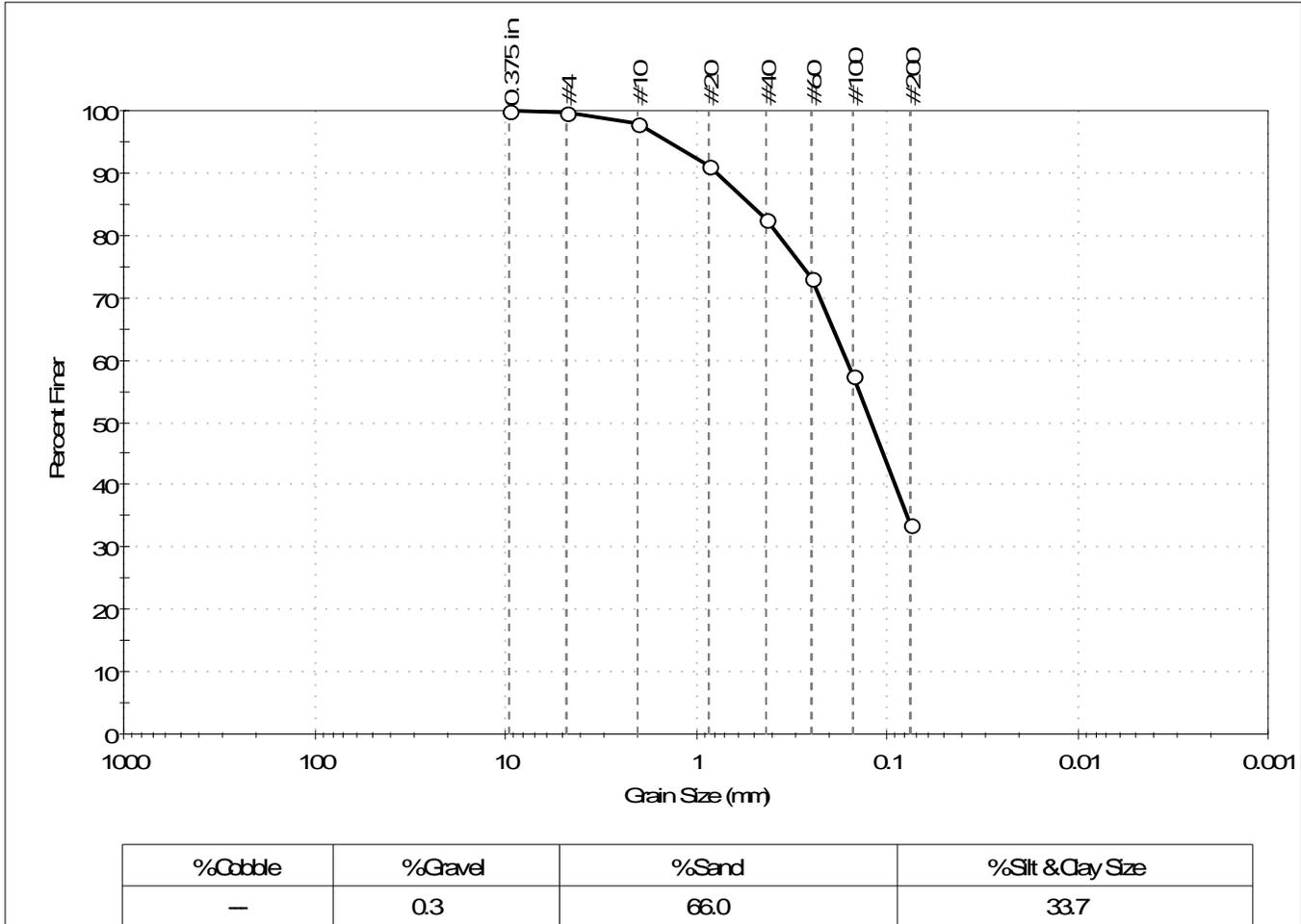
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-6	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 3.5-5 ft	Test Id: 341281
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	100		
#10	2.00	98		
#20	0.85	91		
#40	0.425	83		
#60	0.25	73		
#100	0.15	58		
#200	0.075	34		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.5180 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.1622 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1202 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

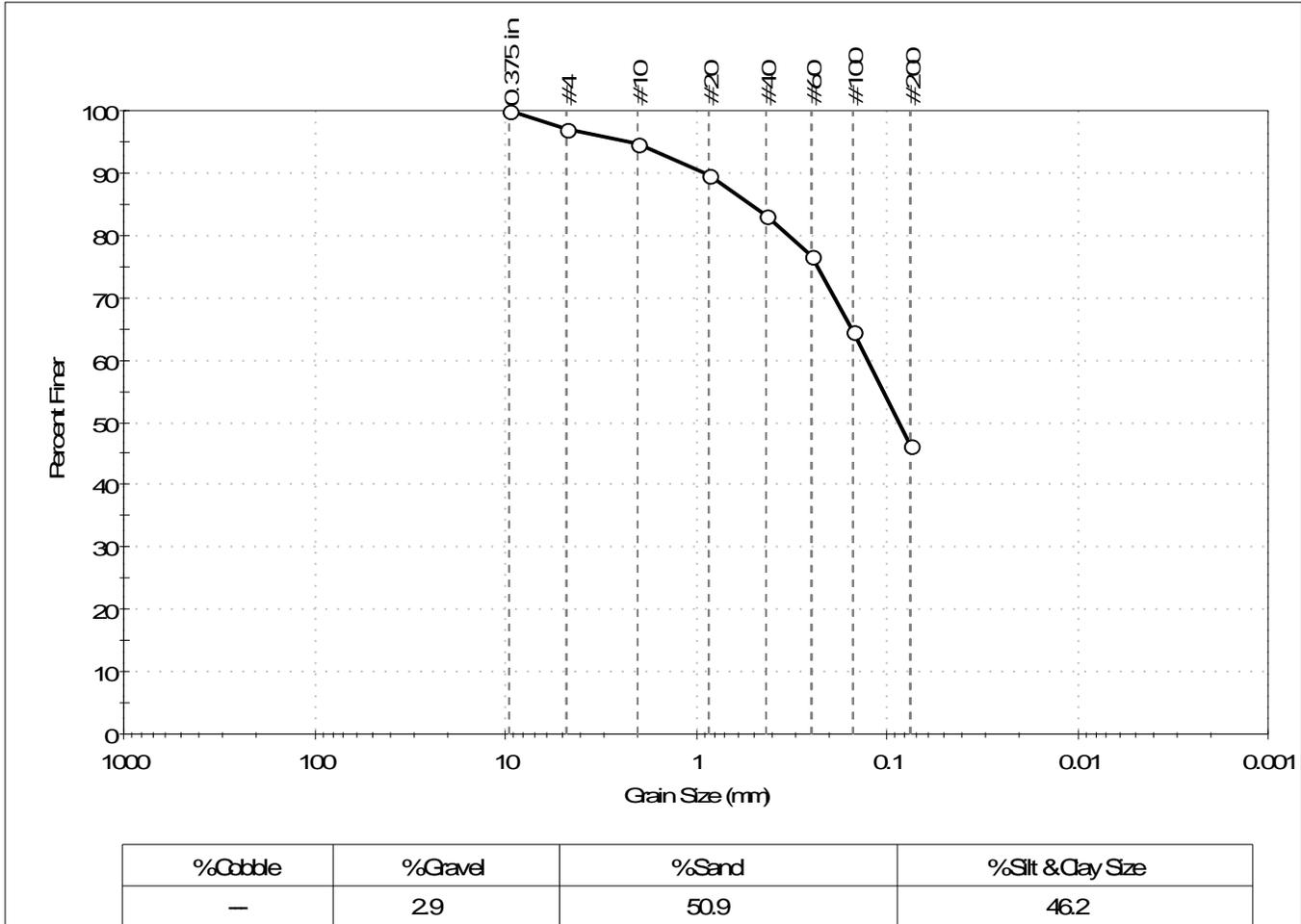
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ---
Sand/Gravel Hardness : ---



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-6	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 8.5-10 ft	Test Id: 341282
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, grayish brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	97		
#10	2.00	95		
#20	0.85	90		
#40	0.42	83		
#60	0.25	77		
#100	0.15	65		
#200	0.075	46		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 0.5160 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.1262 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.0866 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

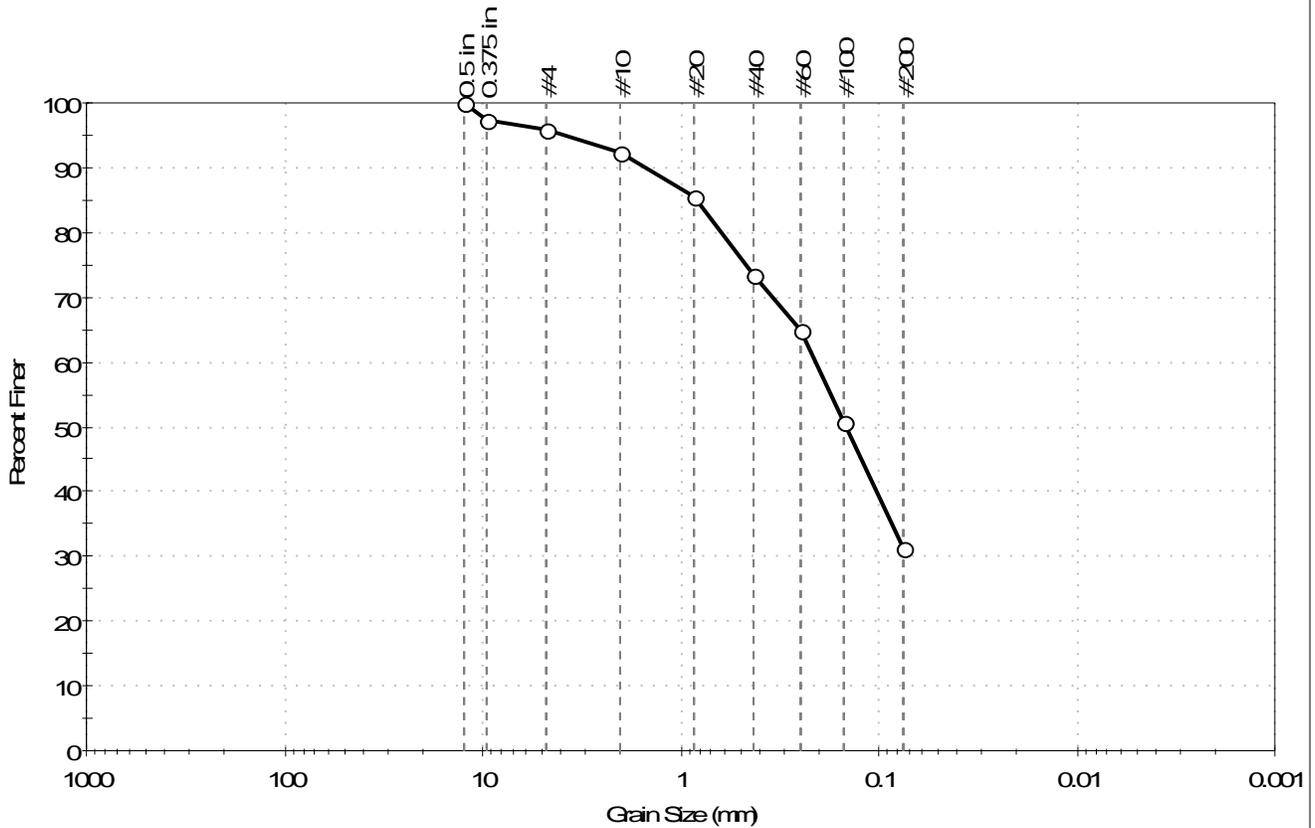
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Soils (A-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client: Accura Engineering and Consult	Project No: GTX-303511
Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Location: ---	
Boring ID: B-7	Sample Type: bag
Sample ID: ---	Test Date: 08/06/15
Depth: 3.5-5 ft	Test Id: 341283
Test Comment: ---	Tested By: GA
Visual Description: Moist, brown silty sand	Checked By: mcm
Sample Comment: ---	

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



%Cobble	%Gravel	%Sand	%Silt & Clay Size
—	4.0	64.6	31.4

Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.5 in	12.50	100		
0.375 in	9.50	97		
#4	4.75	96		
#10	2.00	92		
#20	0.85	85		
#40	0.42	73		
#60	0.25	65		
#100	0.15	51		
#200	0.075	31		

Coefficients	
D ₈₅ = 0.8305 mm	D ₃₀ = N/A
D ₆₀ = 0.2100 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1468 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

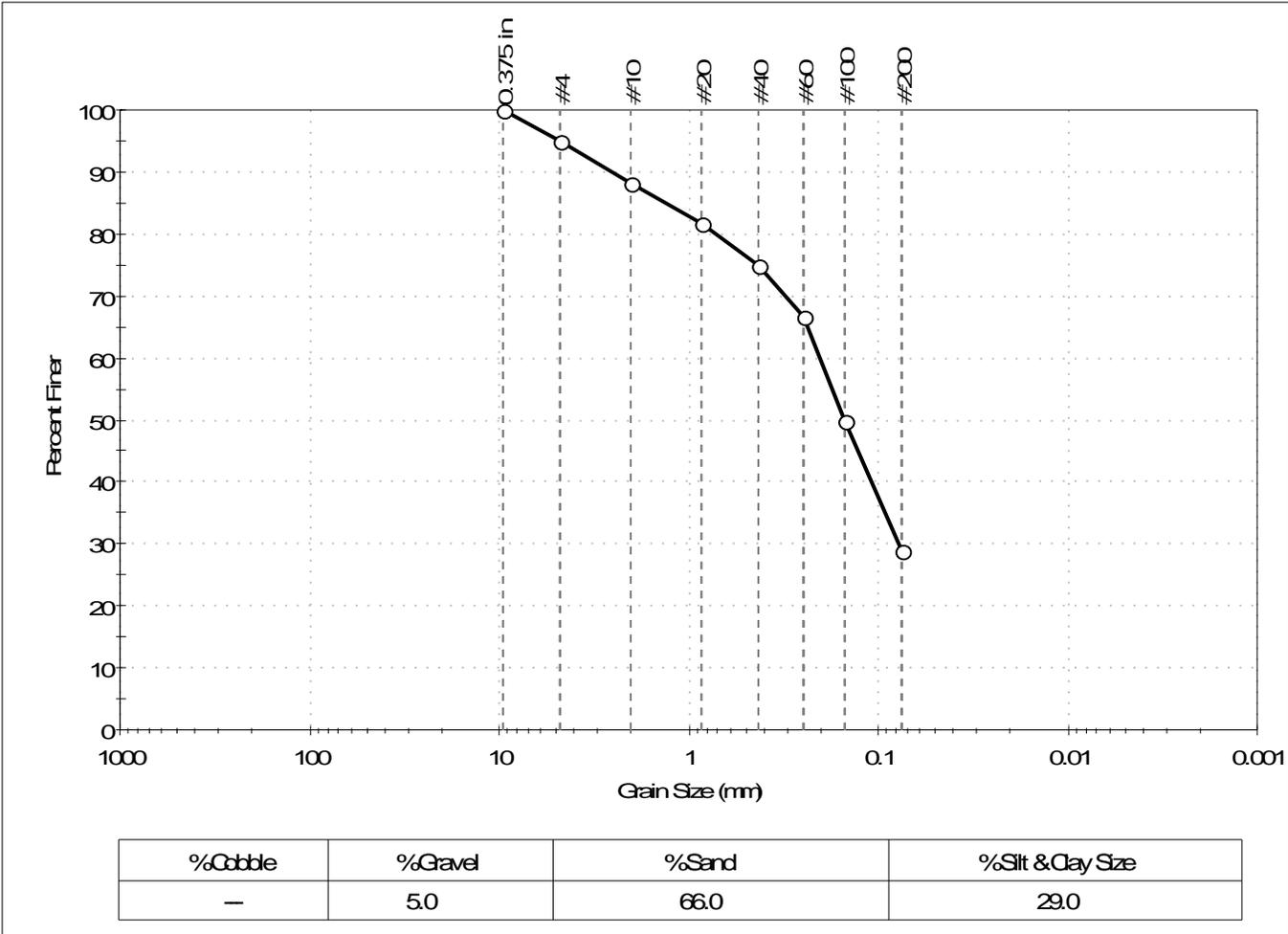
Classification	
ASTM	N/A
AASHTO	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

Sample/Test Description
 Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
 Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client:	Accura Engineering and Consult		
Project:	ABL Ponce De Leon		
Location:	---	Project No:	GTX-303511
Boring ID:	B-7	Sample Type:	bag
Sample ID:	---	Test Date:	08/06/15
Depth :	6-7.5 ft	Test Id:	341284
Test Comment:	---		
Visual Description:	Moist, brown silty sand		
Sample Comment:	---		

Particle Size Analysis - ASTM D422



Sieve Name	Sieve Size, mm	Percent Finer	Spec. Percent	Complies
0.375 in	9.50	100		
#4	4.75	95		
#10	2.00	88		
#20	0.85	82		
#40	0.42	75		
#60	0.25	67		
#100	0.15	50		
#200	0.075	29		

<u>Coefficients</u>	
D ₈₅ = 1.2988 mm	D ₃₀ = 0.0775 mm
D ₆₀ = 0.2037 mm	D ₁₅ = N/A
D ₅₀ = 0.1507 mm	D ₁₀ = N/A
C _u = N/A	C _c = N/A

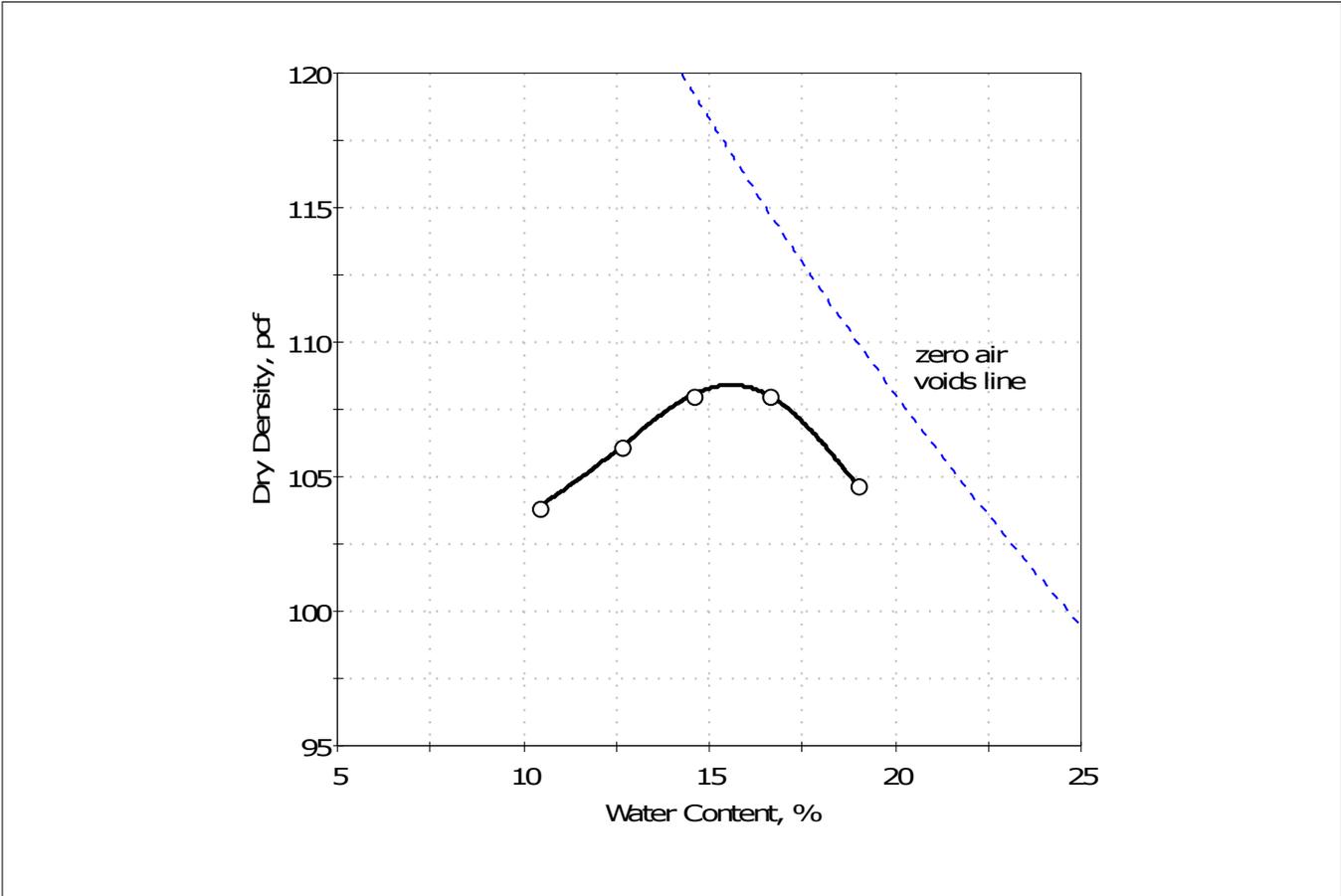
<u>Classification</u>	
<u>ASTM</u>	N/A
<u>AASHTO</u>	Silty Gravel and Sand (A-2-4 (0))

<u>Sample/Test Description</u>
Sand/Gravel Particle Shape : ANGULAR
Sand/Gravel Hardness : SOFT



Client:	Accura Engineering and Consult		Project No:	GTX-303511	
Project:	ABL Ponce De Leon				
Location:	---		Tested By:	GA	
Boring ID:	B-1	Sample Type:	bag	Checked By:	mcm
Sample ID:	---	Test Date:	08/05/15	Test Id:	341286
Depth :	0-10 ft				
Test Comment:	---				
Visual Description:	Moist, reddish brown sandy silt				
Sample Comment:	---				

Compaction Report - ASTM D698



Data Points	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3	Point 4	Point 5
Dry density, pcf	103.9	106.1	108.0	108.0	104.7
Moisture Content, %	10.4	12.6	14.6	16.6	19.0

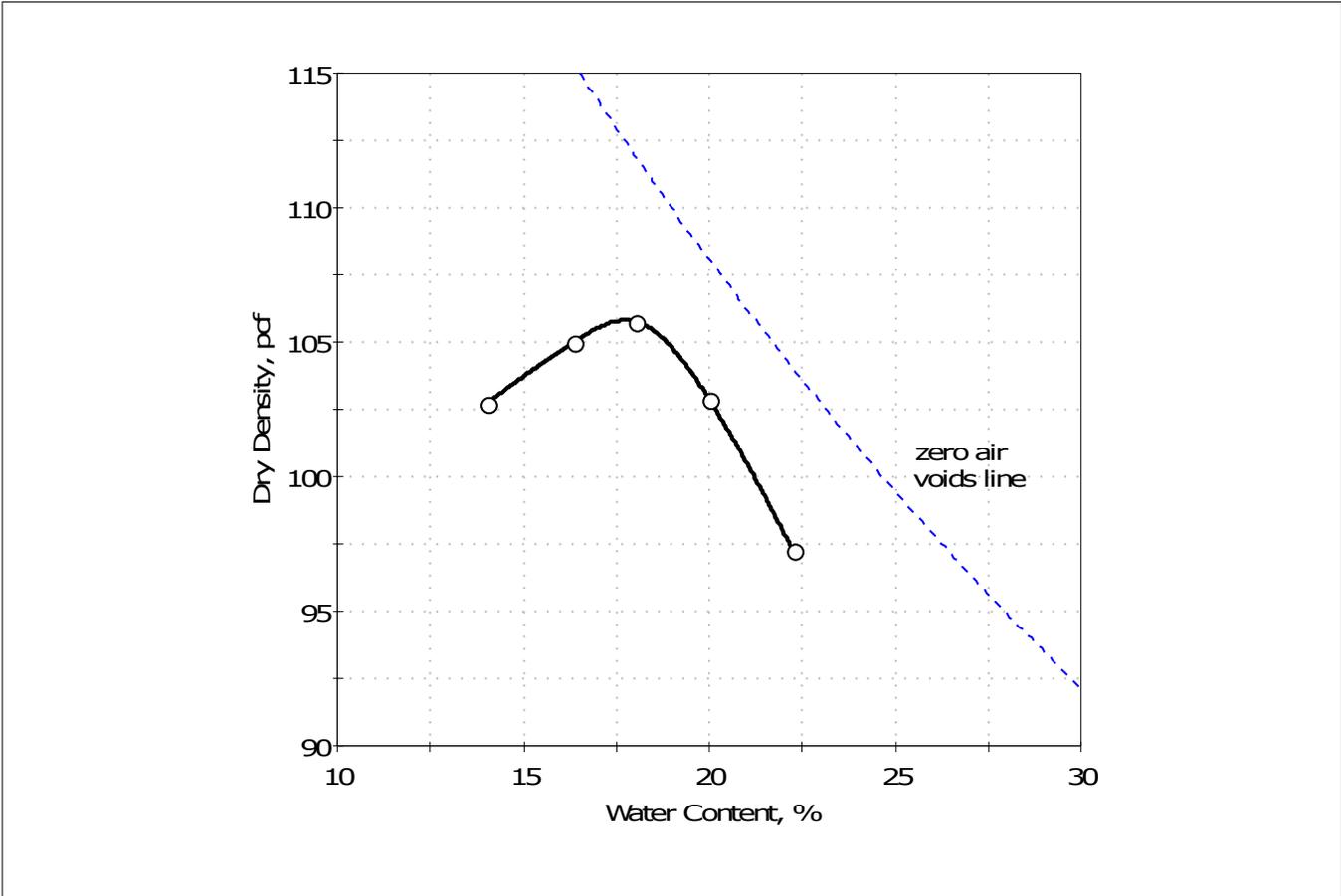
Method : A
 Preparation : WET
 As received Moisture : ---
 Rammer : Manual
 Zero voids line based on assumed specific gravity of 2.65

Maximum Dry Density= 108.4 pcf
Optimum Moisture= 15.6 %



Client:	Accura Engineering and Consult		Project No:	GTX-303511	
Project:	ABL Ponce De Leon				
Location:	---				
Boring ID:	B-1	Sample Type:	bag	Tested By:	GA
Sample ID:	---	Test Date:	08/05/15	Checked By:	mcm
Depth :	10-20 ft	Test Id:	341287		
Test Comment:	---				
Visual Description:	Moist, reddish brown sandy silt				
Sample Comment:	---				

Compaction Report - ASTM D698



Data Points	Point 1	Point 2	Point 3	Point 4	Point 5
Dry density, pcf	102.7	105.0	105.8	102.8	97.3
Moisture Content, %	14.0	16.3	18.0	20.0	22.2

Method : A
 Preparation : WET
 As received Moisture : ----
 Rammer : Manual
 Zero voids line based on assumed specific gravity of 2.65

Maximum Dry Density= 105.8 pcf
Optimum Moisture= 17.7 %



Client: Accura Engineering and Consulting Services, Inc.

Project Name: ABL Ponce De Leon

Project Location: ---

Project Number: GTX-303511

Tested By: jm

Checked By: mcm

Boring ID: B-4

Preparation: intact

Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand

Classification: ---

Group Symbol: ---

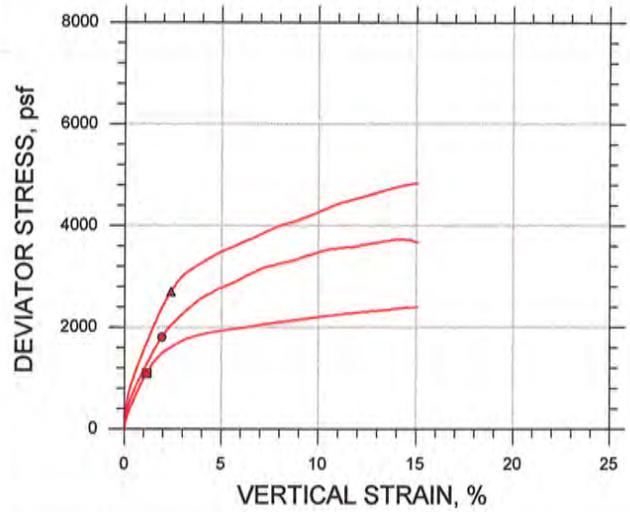
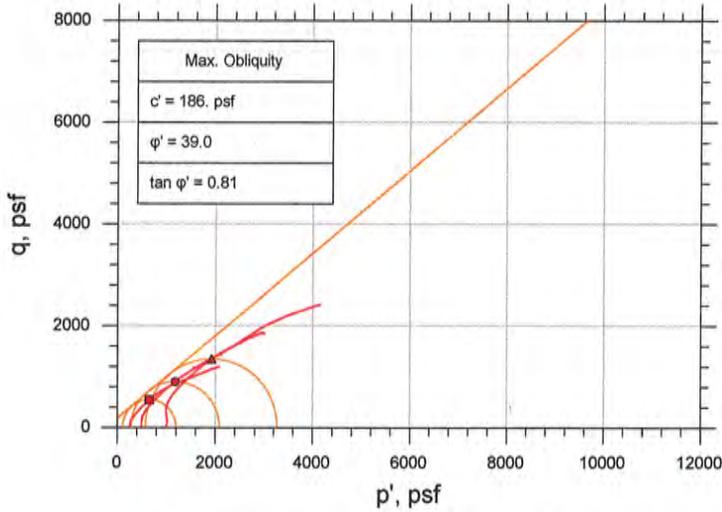
Liquid Limit: ---

Plastic Limit: ---

Plasticity Index: ---

Estimated Specific Gravity: 2.7

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



Symbol	■	●	▲	
Sample ID	---	---	---	
Depth, ft	6-8 ft	6-8 ft	6-8 ft	
Test Number	CU-3-1	CU-3-2	CU-3-3	
Initial	Height, in	5.909	6.330	6.423
	Diameter, in	2.860	2.870	2.870
	Moisture Content (from Cuttings), %	28.0	22.8	16.6
	Dry Density, pcf	80.2	73.6	90.4
	Saturation (Wet Method), %	68.8	47.7	51.7
Before Shear	Void Ratio	1.10	1.29	0.865
	Moisture Content, %	40.6	48.1	31.4
	Dry Density, pcf	80.4	73.3	91.2
	Cross-sectional Area (Method A), in ²	6.414	6.489	6.436
	Saturation, %	100.0	100.0	100.0
Void Ratio	1.10	1.30	0.847	
Back Pressure, psf	1.554e+004	1.999e+004	1.943e+004	
Vertical Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	249.4	499.1	997.4	
Horizontal Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	249.2	499.4	998.7	
Vertical Strain after Consolidation, %	0.04787	0.08515	0.4661	
Volumetric Strain after Consolidation, %	0.1177	0.1433	1.012	
Time to 50% Consolidation, min	0.3600	0.3600	0.3600	
Shear Strength, psf	547.5	903.7	1348.	
Strain at Failure, %	1.15	1.93	2.40	
Strain Rate, %/min	0.01600	0.01600	0.01600	
Deviator Stress at Failure, psf	1095.	1807.	2697.	
Effective Minor Principal Stress at Failure, psf	107.7	277.9	574.6	
Effective Major Principal Stress at Failure, psf	1203.	2085.	3271.	
B-Value	0.95	0.96	0.96	

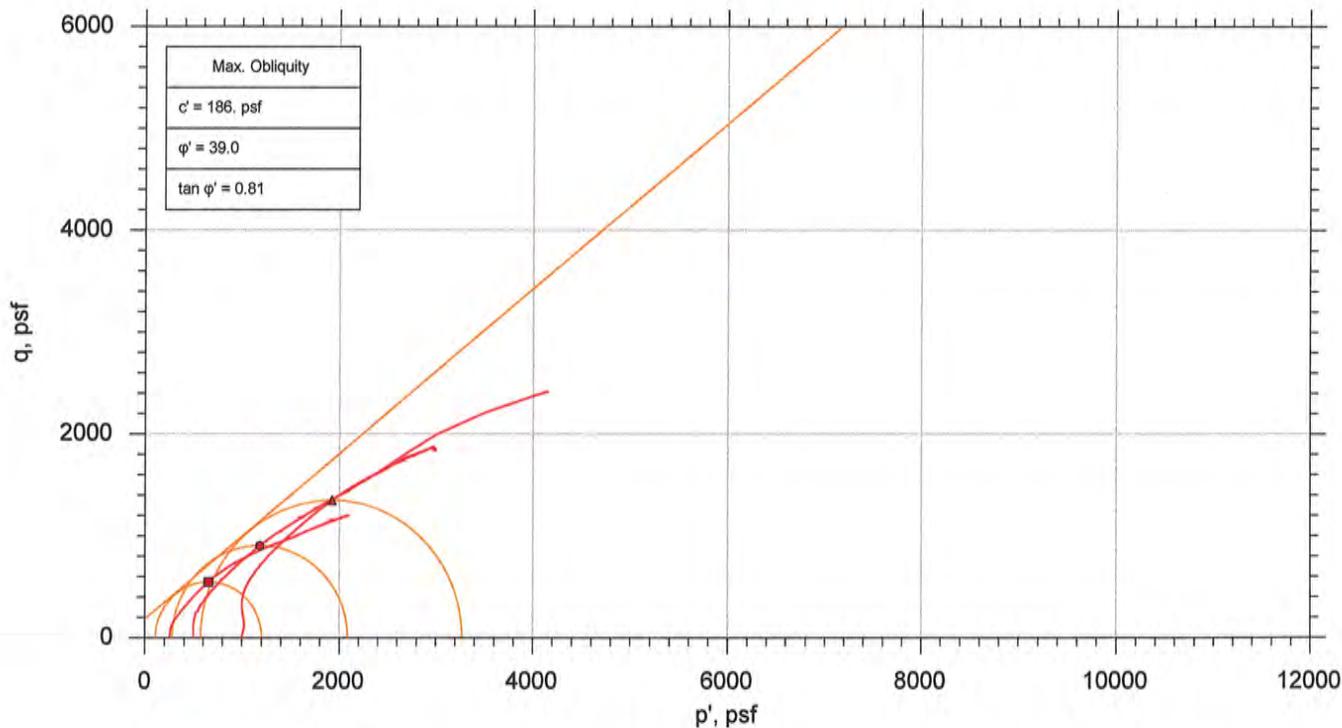
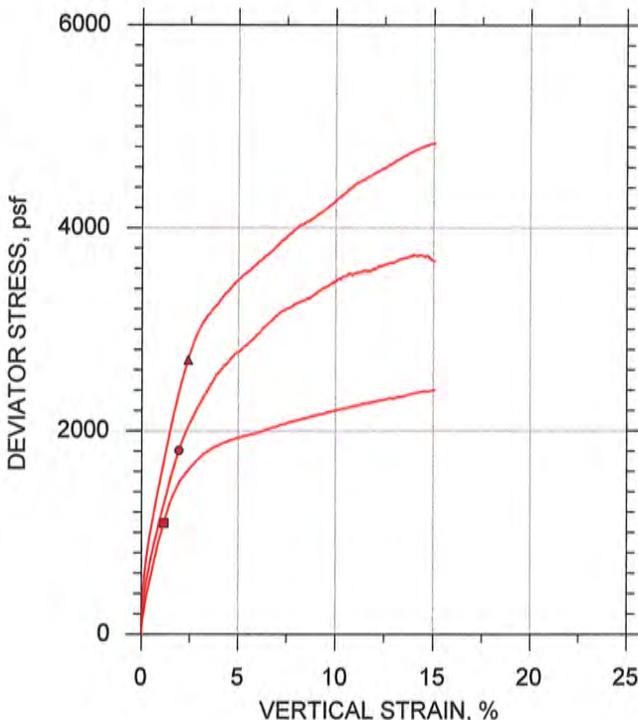
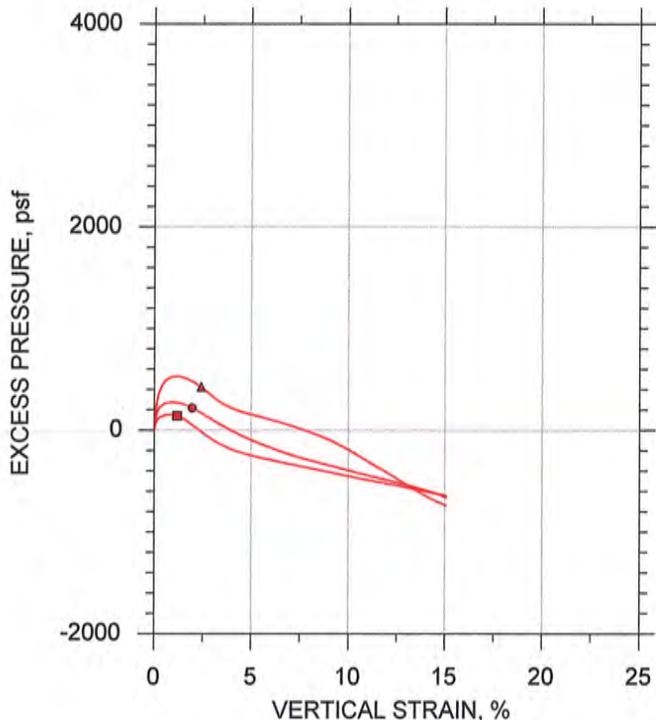
Notes:
 - Before Shear Saturation set to 100% for phase calculation.
 - Moisture Content determined by ASTM D2216.
 - Deviator Stress includes membrane correction.
 - Values for c and phi determined from best-fit straight line for the specific test conditions. Actual strength parameters may vary and should be determined by an engineer for site conditions.



Remarks:

System A

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



Sample No.	Test No.	Depth	Tested By	Test Date	Checked By	Check Date	Test File
■ ---	CU-3-1	6-8 ft	jm	7/29/15	mcm	8/5/15	303511-CU-3-1m.dat
● ---	CU-3-2	6-8 ft	jm	7/29/15	mcm	8/5/15	303511-CU-3-2m.dat
▲ ---	CU-3-3	6-8 ft	jm	7/29/15	mcm	8/5/15	303511-CU-3-3m.dat

	Project: ABL Ponce De Leon		Location: ---		Project No.: GTX-303511	
	Boring No.: B-4		Sample Type: intact			
	Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand					
	Remarks: System A					



Client: Accura Engineering and Consulting Services, Inc.

Project Name: ABL Ponce De Leon

Project Location: ---

Project Number: GTX-303511

Tested By: jm

Checked By: mcm

Boring ID: B-4

Preparation: intact

Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand

Classification: ---

Group Symbol: ---

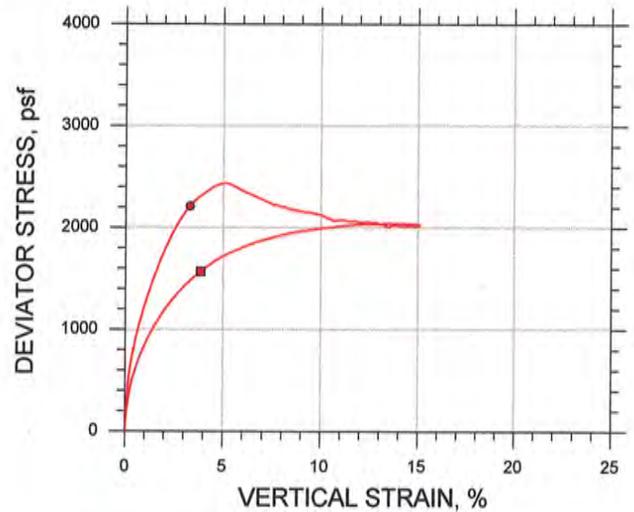
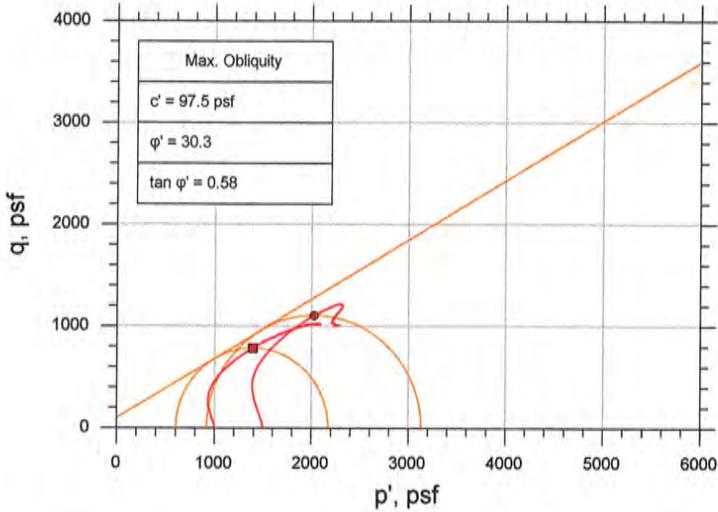
Liquid Limit: ---

Plastic Limit: ---

Plasticity Index: ---

Estimated Specific Gravity: 2.7

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



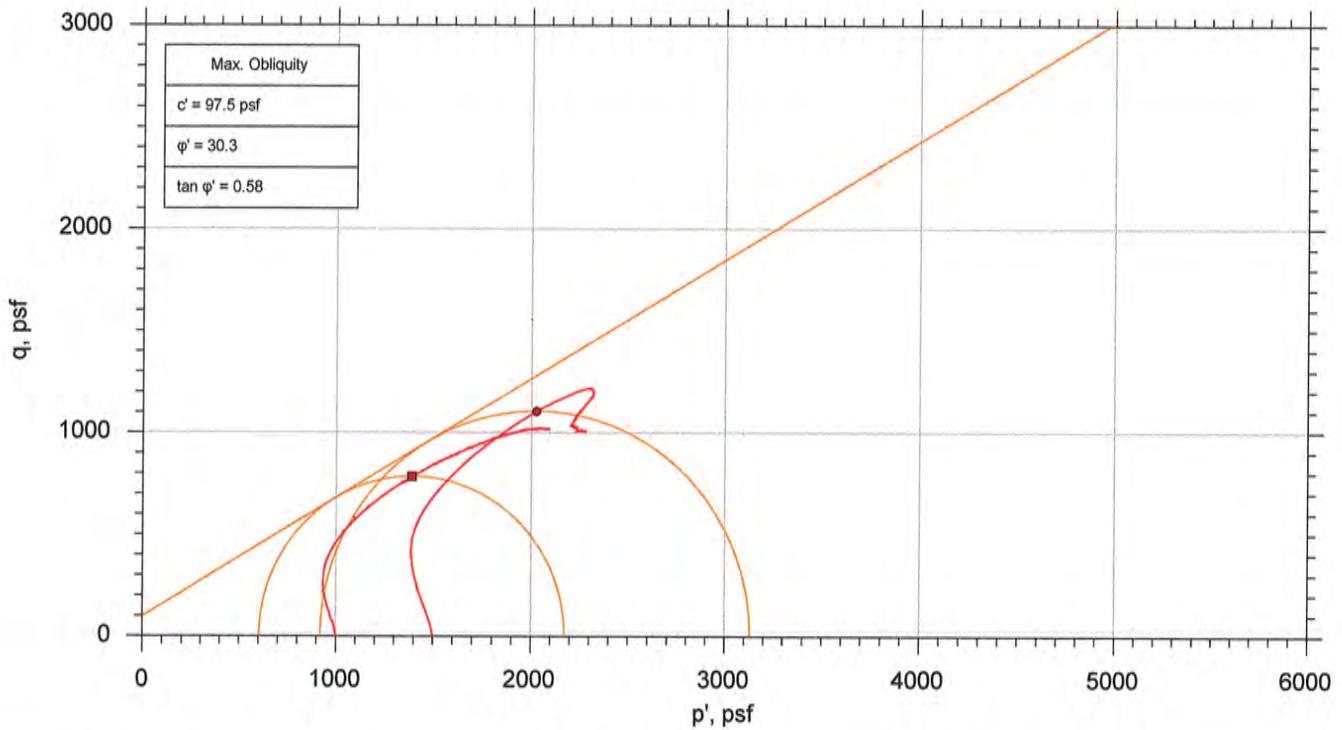
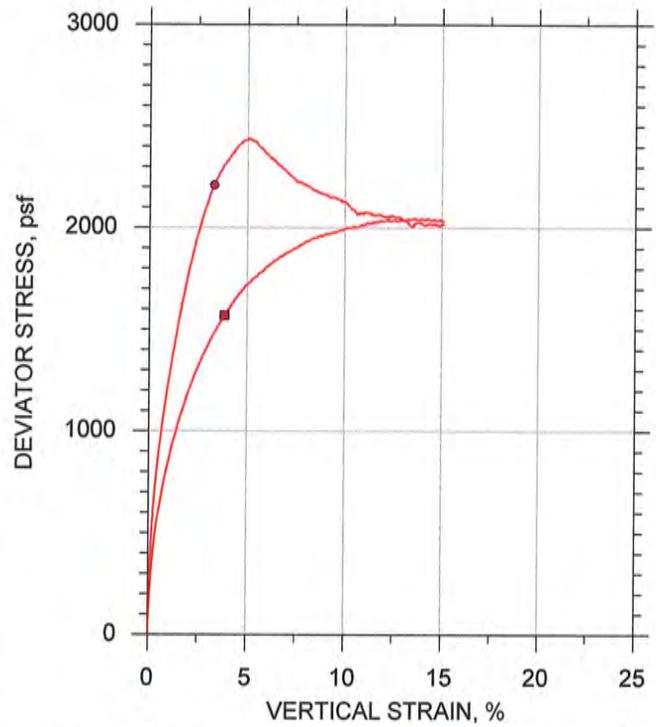
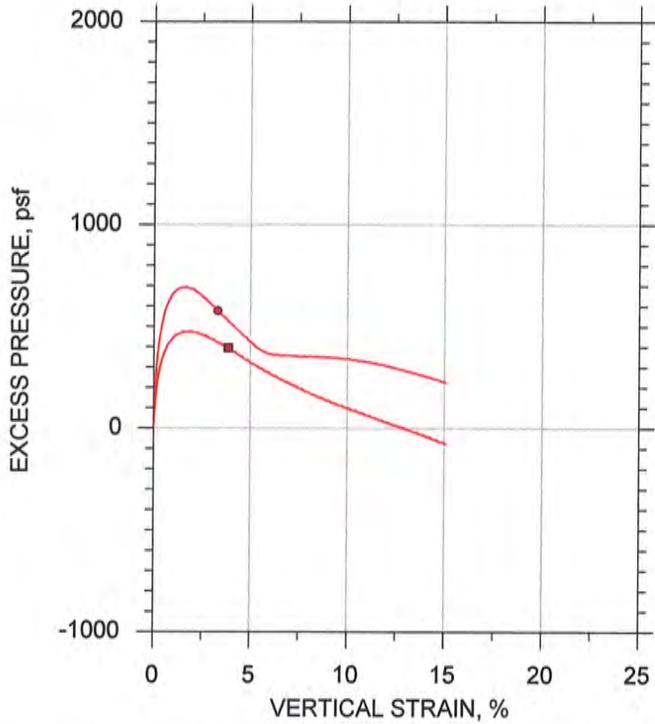
Symbol	■	●		
Sample ID	---	---		
Depth, ft	8-10 ft	8-10 ft		
Test Number	CU-4-2	CU-4-3		
Initial	Height, in	6.063	6.244	
	Diameter, in	2.860	2.860	
	Moisture Content (from Cuttings), %	19.2	18.2	
	Dry Density, pcf	77.9	80.8	
	Saturation (Wet Method), %	44.4	45.1	
Before Shear	Void Ratio	1.16	1.09	
	Moisture Content, %	45.2	40.9	
	Dry Density, pcf	75.9	80.1	
	Cross-sectional Area (Method A), in ²	6.551	6.483	
	Saturation, %	100.0	100.0	
Void Ratio	1.22	1.11		
Back Pressure, psf	1.971e+004	1.943e+004		
Vertical Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	996.9	1497.		
Horizontal Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	999.9	1499.		
Vertical Strain after Consolidation, %	0.8163	0.9237		
Volumetric Strain after Consolidation, %	1.555	1.798		
Time to 50% Consolidation, min	0.0000	0.0000		
Shear Strength, psf	784.7	1105.		
Strain at Failure, %	3.85	3.30		
Strain Rate, %/min	0.01600	0.01600		
Deviator Stress at Failure, psf	1569.	2211.		
Effective Minor Principal Stress at Failure, psf	604.7	920.1		
Effective Major Principal Stress at Failure, psf	2174.	3131.		
B-Value	0.96	0.96		

Notes:
 - Before Shear Saturation set to 100% for phase calculation.
 - Moisture Content determined by ASTM D2216.
 - Deviator Stress includes membrane correction.
 - Values for c and ϕ determined from best-fit straight line for the specific test conditions. Actual strength parameters may vary and should be determined by an engineer for site conditions.



Remarks:

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



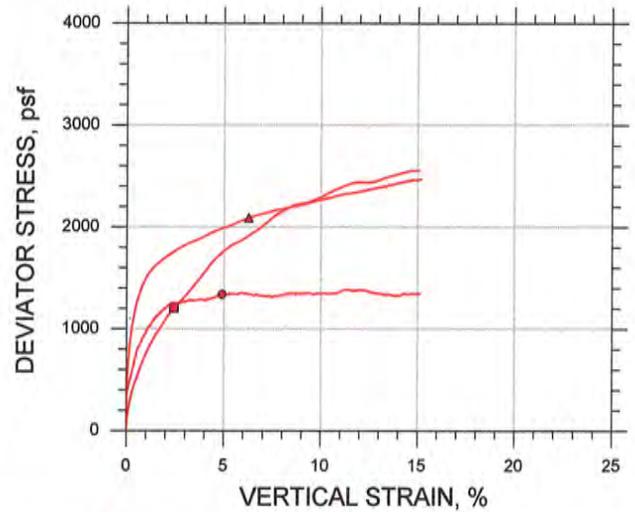
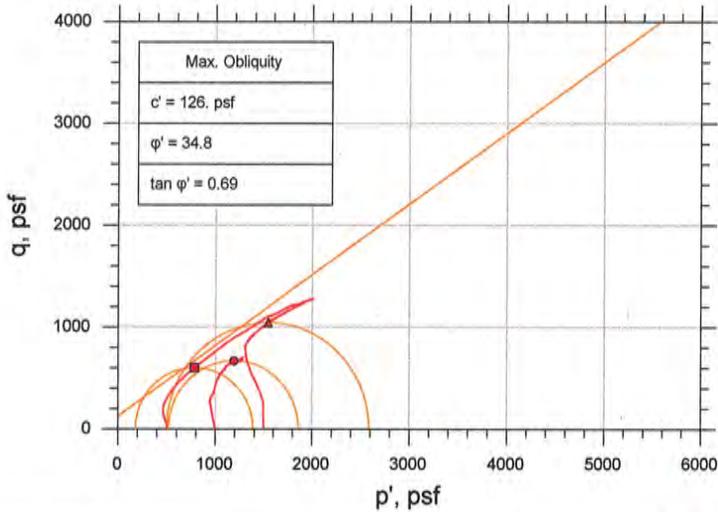
Sample No.	Test No.	Depth	Tested By	Test Date	Checked By	Check Date	Test File
■ ---	CU-4-2	8-10 ft	jm	7/31/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-4-2m.dat
● ---	CU-4-3	8-10 ft	jm	7/31/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-4-3m.dat

	Project: ABL Ponce De Leon		Location: ---		Project No.: GTX-303511	
	Boring No.: B-4		Sample Type: intact			
	Description: Moist, dark yellowish brown silty sand					
	Remarks: System 1057					



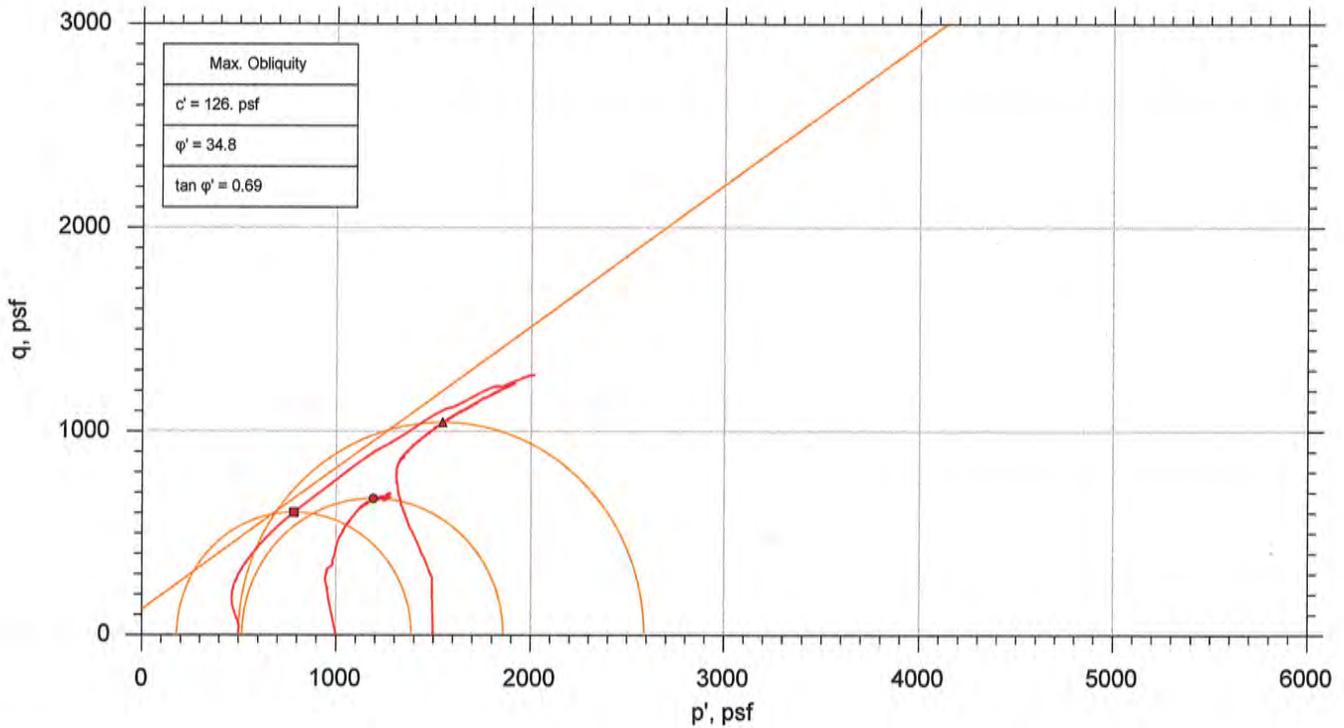
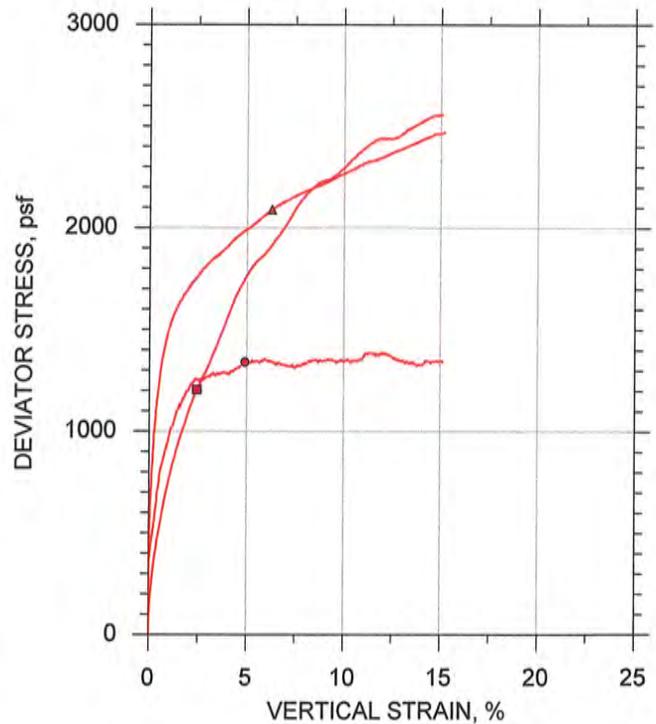
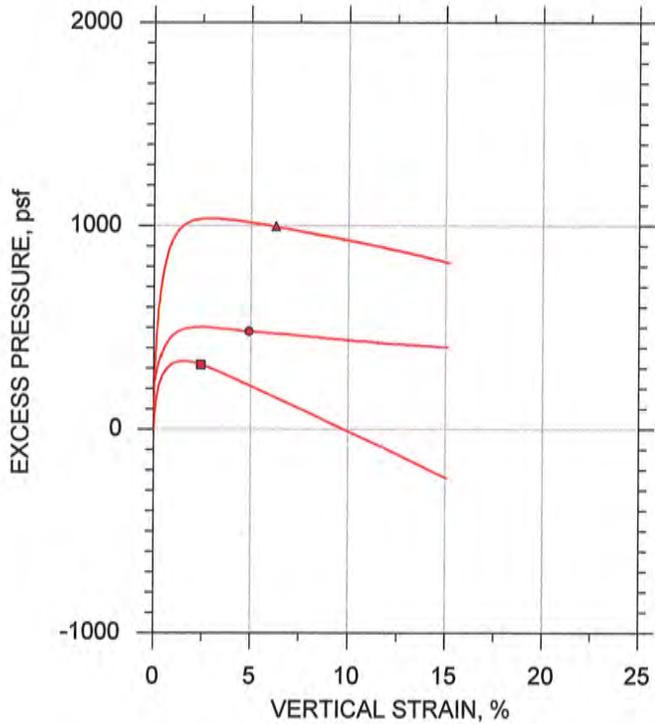
Client: Accura Engineering and Consulting Services, Inc	
Project Name: ABL Ponce De Leon	
Project Location: ---	
Project Number: GTX-303511	
Tested By: md	Checked By: mcm
Boring ID: B-4	
Preparation: intact	
Description: Moist reddish brown and yellow sand	
Classification: ---	
Group Symbol: ---	
Liquid Limit: ---	Plastic Limit: ---
Plasticity Index: ---	Estimated Specific Gravity: 2.7

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



Symbol	■	●	▲	
Sample ID	---	---	---	
Depth, ft	10-12 ft	10-12 ft	10-12 ft	
Test Number	CU-1-1	CU-1-2	CU-1-3	
Initial	Height, in	6.180	6.150	6.200
	Diameter, in	2.860	2.860	2.860
	Moisture Content (from Cuttings), %	34.8	23.0	22.5
	Dry Density, pcf	71.2	66.2	76.1
	Saturation (Wet Method), %	68.6	40.2	50.0
Before Shear	Void Ratio	1.37	1.55	1.21
	Moisture Content, %	49.2	54.5	43.4
	Dry Density, pcf	72.4	68.2	77.6
	Cross-sectional Area (Method A), in ²	6.358	6.329	6.355
	Saturation, %	100.0	100.0	100.0
Void Ratio	1.33	1.47	1.17	
Back Pressure, psf	2.071e+004	2.029e+004	2.315e+004	
Vertical Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	498.4	993.7	1492.	
Horizontal Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	498.4	999.8	1497.	
Vertical Strain after Consolidation, %	0.1086	1.059	0.7545	
Volumetric Strain after Consolidation, %	0.07062	1.890	1.690	
Time to 50% Consolidation, min	0.5600	0.6400	0.7200	
Shear Strength, psf	602.8	670.8	1044.	
Strain at Failure, %	2.43	4.90	6.27	
Strain Rate, %/min	0.01600	0.01600	0.01600	
Deviator Stress at Failure, psf	1206.	1342.	2089.	
Effective Minor Principal Stress at Failure, psf	180.4	518.2	499.6	
Effective Major Principal Stress at Failure, psf	1386.	1860.	2588.	
B-Value	0.95	0.95	0.94	
Notes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Before Shear Saturation set to 100% for phase calculation. - Moisture Content determined by ASTM D2216. - Deviator Stress includes membrane correction. - Values for c and phi determined from best-fit straight line for the specific test conditions. Actual strength parameters may vary and should be determined by an engineer for site conditions. 			
Remarks:				

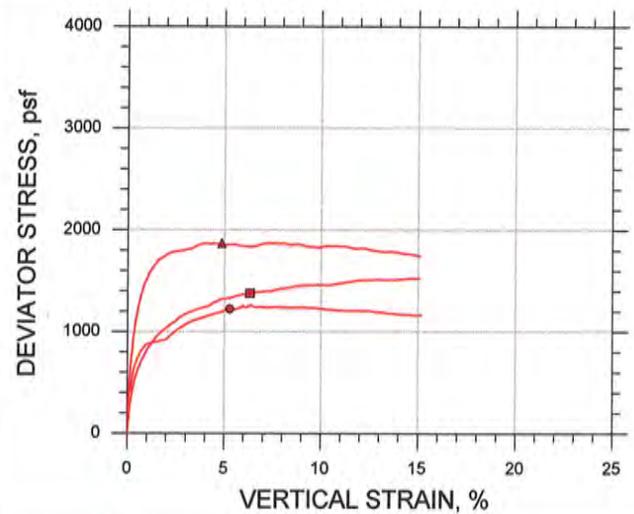
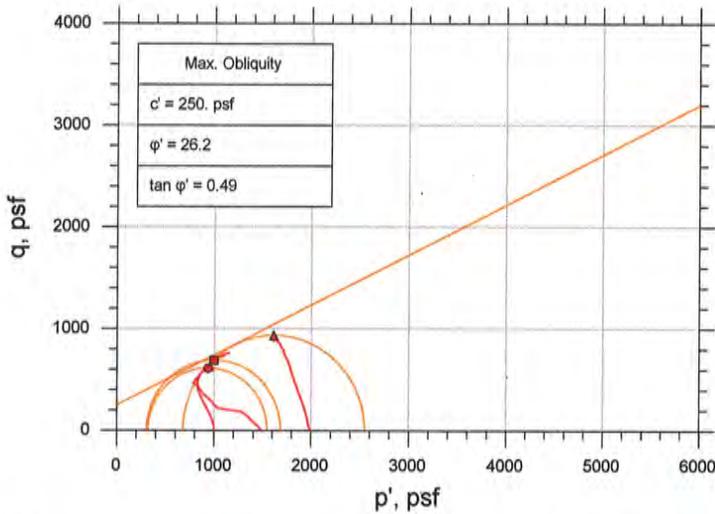
CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



Sample No.	Test No.	Depth	Tested By	Test Date	Checked By	Check Date	Test File
■	CU-1-1	10-12 ft	md	8/1/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-1-1m.dat
●	CU-1-2	10-12 ft	md	8/1/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-1-2m.dat
▲	CU-1-3	10-12 ft	md	8/1/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-1-3m.dat

	Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	Location: ---	Project No.: GTX-303511
	Boring No.: B-4	Sample Type: intact	
	Description: Moist reddish brown and yellow sand		
	Remarks: System Y		

CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767

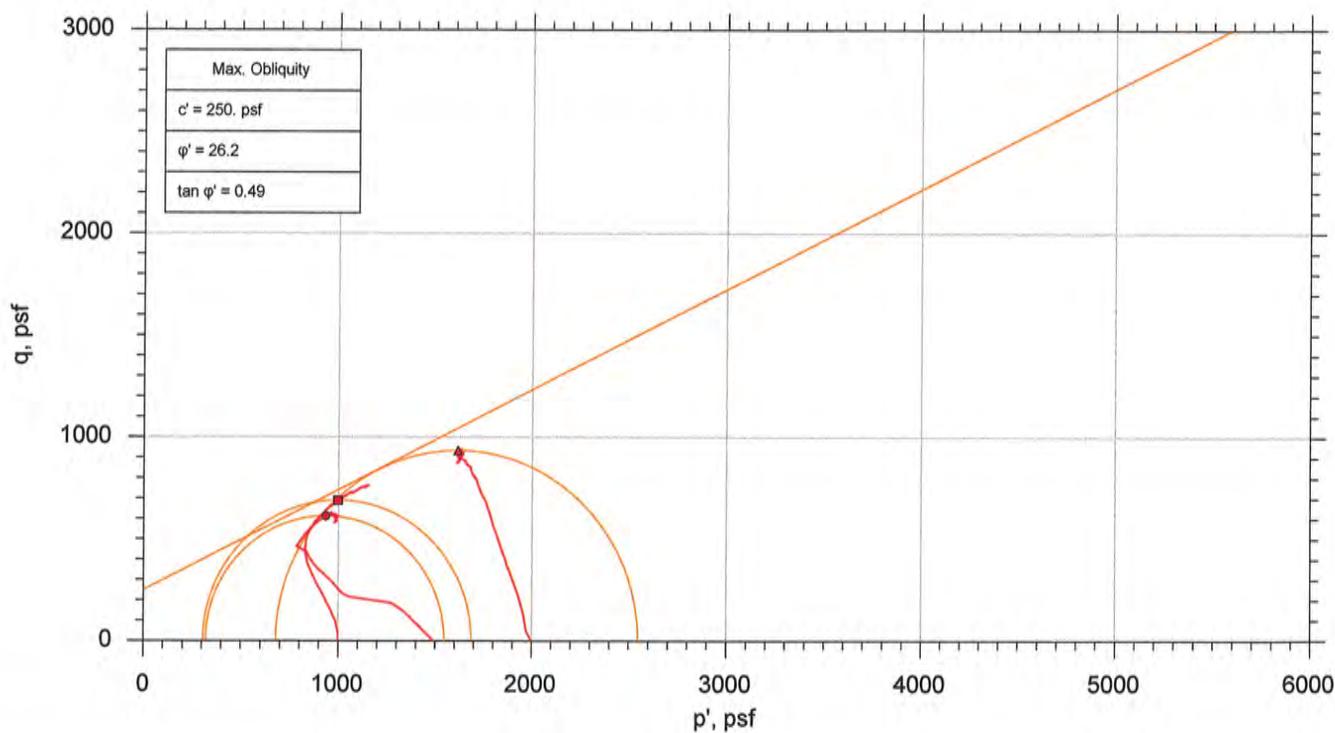
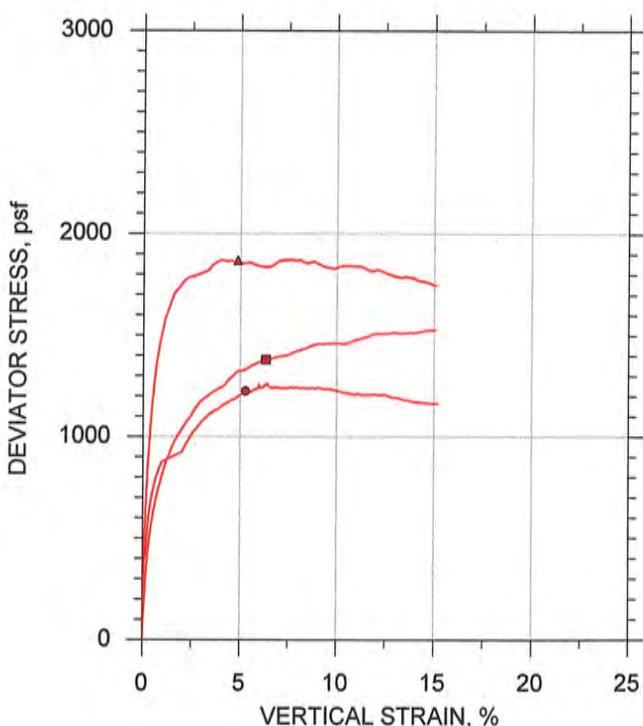
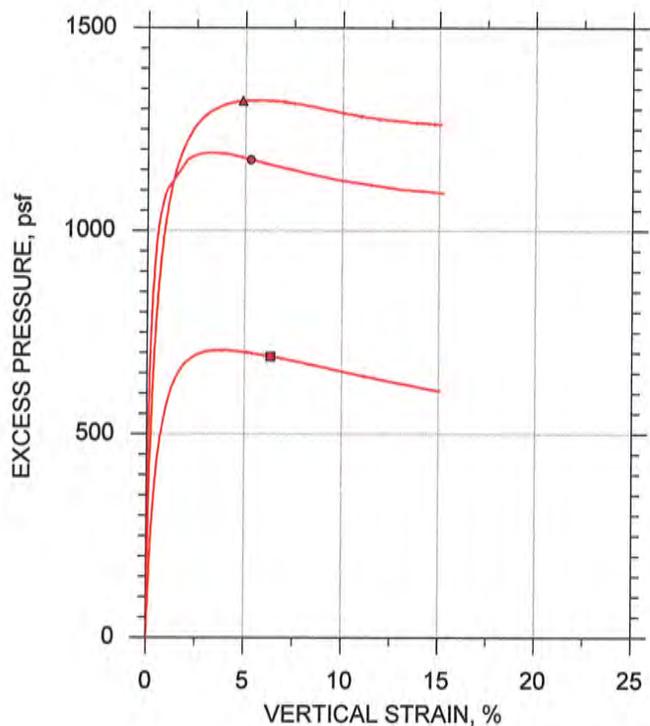


Symbol	■	●	▲	
Sample ID	---	---	---	
Depth, ft	12-14 ft	12-14 ft	12-14 ft	
Test Number	CU-2-1	CU-2-2	CU-2-3	
Initial	Height, in	6.190	6.210	6.140
	Diameter, in	2.860	2.860	2.860
	Moisture Content (from Cuttings), %	43.0	43.9	47.9
	Dry Density, pcf	52.5	56.6	55.2
	Saturation (Wet Method), %	52.4	59.9	63.0
Before Shear	Void Ratio	2.21	1.98	2.06
	Moisture Content, %	78.5	61.8	70.2
	Dry Density, pcf	54.0	63.1	58.2
	Cross-sectional Area (Method A), in ²	6.304	5.960	6.221
	Saturation, %	100.0	100.0	100.0
Void Ratio	2.12	1.67	1.90	
Back Pressure, psf	2.056e+004	2.031e+004	2.173e+004	
Vertical Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	994.5	1466.	1987.	
Horizontal Effective Consolidation Stress, psf	999.1	1491.	2000.	
Vertical Strain after Consolidation, %	0.5836	3.119	1.632	
Volumetric Strain after Consolidation, %	1.548	9.629	3.796	
Time to 50% Consolidation, min	0.6400	0.3600	0.3600	
Shear Strength, psf	690.1	612.9	934.5	
Strain at Failure, %	6.33	5.28	4.85	
Strain Rate, %/min	0.01600	0.01600	0.01600	
Deviator Stress at Failure, psf	1380.	1226.	1869.	
Effective Minor Principal Stress at Failure, psf	306.9	320.7	679.8	
Effective Major Principal Stress at Failure, psf	1687.	1546.	2549.	
B-Value	0.95	0.96	0.95	

Notes:
 - Before Shear Saturation set to 100% for phase calculation.
 - Moisture Content determined by ASTM D2216.
 - Deviator Stress includes membrane correction.
 - Values for c and ϕ determined from best-fit straight line for the specific test conditions. Actual strength parameters may vary and should be determined by an engineer for site conditions.



CONSOLIDATED UNDRAINED TRIAXIAL TEST by ASTM D4767



Sample No.	Test No.	Depth	Tested By	Test Date	Checked By	Check Date	Test File
■	CU-2-1	12-14 ft	md	8/1/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-2-1m.dat
●	CU-2-2	12-14 ft	md	8/3/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-2-2m.dat
▲	CU-2-3	12-14 ft	md	8/1/15	mcm	8/6/15	303511-CU-2-3m.dat

	Project: ABL Ponce De Leon	Location: ---	Project No.: GTX-303511
	Boring No.: B-4	Sample Type: intact	
	Description: Moist reddish brown silt		
	Remarks: System R		

Important Information About Your Geotechnical Engineering Report

Subsurface problems are a principal cause of construction delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes.

The following information is provided to help you manage your risks.

Geotechnical Services Are Performed for Specific Purposes, Persons, and Projects

Geotechnical engineers structure their services to meet the specific needs of their clients. A geotechnical engineering study conducted for a civil engineer may not fulfill the needs of a construction contractor or even another civil engineer. Because each geotechnical engineering study is unique, each geotechnical engineering report is unique, prepared *solely* for the client. *No one except you* should rely on your geotechnical engineering report without first conferring with the geotechnical engineer who prepared it. *And no one—not even you*—should apply the report for any purpose or project except the one originally contemplated.

A Geotechnical Engineering Report Is Based on A Unique Set of Project-Specific Factors

Geotechnical engineers consider a number of unique, project-specific factors when establishing the scope of a study. Typical factors include: the client's goals, objectives, and risk management preferences; the general nature of the structure involved, its size, and configuration; the location of the structure on the site; and other planned or existing site improvements, such as access roads, parking lots, and underground utilities. Unless the geotechnical engineer who conducted the study specifically indicates otherwise, *do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report* that was:

- not prepared for you,
- not prepared for your project,
- not prepared for the specific site explored, or
- completed before important project changes were made.

Typical changes that can erode the reliability of an existing geotechnical engineering report include those that affect:

- the function of the proposed structure, as when it's changed from a parking garage to an office building, or from a light industrial plant to a refrigerated warehouse,

- elevation, configuration, location, orientation, or weight of the proposed structure,
- composition of the design team, or
- project ownership.

As a general rule, *always* inform your geotechnical engineer of project changes—even minor ones—and request an assessment of their impact. *Geotechnical engineers cannot accept responsibility or liability for problems that occur because their reports do not consider developments of which they were not informed.*

Subsurface Conditions Can Change

A geotechnical engineering report is based on conditions that existed at the time the study was performed. *Do not rely on a geotechnical engineering report* whose adequacy may have been affected by: the passage of time; by man-made events, such as construction on or adjacent to the site; or by natural events, such as floods, earthquakes, or groundwater fluctuations. *Always* contact the geotechnical engineer before applying the report to determine if it is still reliable. A minor amount of additional testing or analysis could prevent major problems.

Most Geotechnical Findings Are Professional Opinions

Site exploration identifies subsurface conditions *only* at those points where subsurface tests are conducted or samples are taken. Geotechnical engineers review field and laboratory data and then apply their professional judgment to render an *opinion* about subsurface conditions throughout the site. Actual subsurface conditions may differ—sometimes significantly—from those indicated in your report. Retaining the geotechnical engineer who developed your report to provide construction observation is the most effective method of managing the risks associated with unanticipated conditions.

A Report's Recommendations Are *Not* Final

Do not overrely on the construction recommendations included in your report. *Those recommendations are not final*, because geotechnical engineers develop them principally from judgment and opinion. Geotechnical engineers can finalize their recommendations only by observing actual subsurface conditions revealed during construction. *The geotechnical engineer who developed your report cannot assume responsibility or liability for the report's recommendations if that engineer does not perform construction observation.*

A Geotechnical Engineering Report Is Subject To Misinterpretation

Other design team members' misinterpretation of geotechnical engineering reports has resulted in costly problems. Lower that risk by having your geotechnical engineer confer with appropriate members of the design team after submitting the report. Also retain your geotechnical engineer to review pertinent elements of the design team's plans and specifications. Contractors can also misinterpret a geotechnical engineering report. Reduce that risk by having your geotechnical engineer participate in prebid and preconstruction conferences, and by providing construction observation.

Do Not Redraw the Engineer's Logs

Geotechnical engineers prepare final boring and testing logs based upon their interpretation of field logs and laboratory data. To prevent errors or omissions, the logs included in a geotechnical engineering report should *never* be redrawn for inclusion in architectural or other design drawings. Only photographic or electronic reproduction is acceptable, *but recognize that separating logs from the report can elevate risk.*

Give Contractors a Complete Report and Guidance

Some owners and design professionals mistakenly believe they can make contractors liable for unanticipated subsurface conditions by limiting what they provide for bid preparation. To help prevent costly problems, give contractors the complete geotechnical engineering report, *but* preface it with a clearly written letter of transmittal. In that letter, advise contractors that the report was not prepared for purposes of bid development and that the

report's accuracy is limited; encourage them to confer with the geotechnical engineer who prepared the report (a modest fee may be required) and/or to conduct additional study to obtain the specific types of information they need or prefer. A prebid conference can also be valuable. *Be sure contractors have sufficient time to perform additional study.* Only then might you be in a position to give contractors the best information available to you, while requiring them to at least share some of the financial responsibilities stemming from unanticipated conditions.

Read Responsibility Provisions Closely

Some clients, design professionals, and contractors do not recognize that geotechnical engineering is far less exact than other engineering disciplines. This lack of understanding has created unrealistic expectations that have led to disappointments, claims, and disputes. To help reduce such risks, geotechnical engineers commonly include a variety of explanatory provisions in their reports. Sometimes labeled "limitations", many of these provisions indicate where geotechnical engineers' responsibilities begin and end, to help others recognize their own responsibilities and risks. *Read these provisions closely.* Ask questions. Your geotechnical engineer should respond fully and frankly.

Geoenvironmental Concerns Are Not Covered

The equipment, techniques, and personnel used to perform a *geoenvironmental* study differ significantly from those used to perform a *geotechnical* study. For that reason, a geotechnical engineering report does not usually relate any geoenvironmental findings, conclusions, or recommendations; e.g., about the likelihood of encountering underground storage tanks or regulated contaminants. *Unanticipated environmental problems have led to numerous project failures.* If you have not yet obtained your own geoenvironmental information, ask your geotechnical consultant for risk management guidance. *Do not rely on an environmental report prepared for someone else.*

Rely on Your Geotechnical Engineer for Additional Assistance

Membership in ASFE exposes geotechnical engineers to a wide array of risk management techniques that can be of genuine benefit for everyone involved with a construction project. Confer with your ASFE-member geotechnical engineer for more information.

ASFE PROFESSIONAL
FIRMS PRACTICING
IN THE GEOSCIENCES

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