

Maine Department of Transportation
Highway Program

Report of

**GEOTECHNICAL DATA REPORT FOR
CONSTRUCTION OF A NOISE WALL
IN THE CITY OF SOUTH PORTLAND,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY**

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Cumberland County

PIN 12800.00
Federal No. IM-A280(000)E
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Soils Report 2009-103

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1.0 Introduction

Maine DOT proposes to build a noise barrier wall on the east side of Interstate 295 between Exit 3 and Exit 4. The offset of the wall varies between 65 and 85 feet right of the existing shoulder. The terrain is gently rolling, and the wall is set at or near the top of the backslope. Abutting buildings are quite close to the proposed wall in several locations. An oil pipeline runs approximately parallel to the wall for most of the length of the project, but it is entirely outside MDOT Right of Way.

2.0 Site and Subsurface Conditions

2.1 General Site Conditions

Maine DOT proposes to build a noise wall to protect properties adjacent to the northbound lanes of Interstate 295 between Exit 3 and Exit 4, and to widen the shoulder for this section of highway. The terrain is gently rolling, and the wall is set into the backslope. Abutting buildings are quite close to the proposed wall in several locations. There is a fence approximately 10 feet east of the wall for much of the length of the project. An oil pipeline crosses under the wall at Station 7+50 and extends south of the wall from this station to the end of the project, entirely outside MaineDOT Right of Way. Another oil pipeline crosses under the wall at Station 14+70. A Portland Water District Pipe and a sewer pipe also cross under the wall.

Interstate 295 was built in 1967. Much of the northbound lane was originally built as a cut, with the shoulder below original grade. The wall will be between 65 and 85 feet right of the existing shoulder.

2.2 Mapped Data

This area is shown on the Maine Surficial Geology Map, Portland West quadrangle, as Presumpscot Formation soils. These consist of silt, clay and sand, and typically are compressible soils of moderate to high plasticity and sensitivity. A section of the Surficial Geology map is included in Appendix A.

The NRCS Soil survey indicates that surficial soils in the area of the noise wall are sandy loam and loamy sand, but only the upper five feet of soil is considered in this mapping. The NRCS soils map of the area is included in Appendix A.

No wetlands are shown in the area of this project on the National Wetlands Inventory map.

2.3 Subsurface Investigation

Data is available from the 1966 explorations, and subsurface conditions are quite variable along the wall. The original soils report included data from nine borings in the general area of the noise wall. An additional seven borings were drilled in October, 2008 for the noise wall project in the general area of the wall, to confirm the 1966 data.

This report presents data collected in this area and test results from the original 1967 subsurface investigation and from borings drilled in October, 2008 in the area of the proposed noise wall. The original geotechnical report is not included because the stationing is not the same as for the original project. The Geoplans included as Appendix B show the boring locations and a brief description of the soils encountered.

2.4 Native Soils

Native soils include layers of organic soils and peat at the southern end of the project, silts and clay-silts or the Presumpscot Formation for much of the project, and gravelly sands over shallow bedrock at the northern end of the project.

2.5 Subsurface Ledge

Shallow ledge was encountered at the north end of the wall. The original soils report listed ledge refusals in borings from approximately Station 30+00 north, at depths of 6 to 15 feet, but since these borings were stationed from a centerline that was not used, it is difficult to precisely locate these refusals with respect to the noise wall. The 1966 centerline profile also showed ledge refusals near the beginning of the project and at Station 13+50 under the drainage swale.

2.6 Subsurface Soils

Organic soils were encountered at the southern end of the wall, near Westbrook Street and the ramp. Farther north, borings encountered clay-silts of the Presumpscot Formation and loose to very loose sand. Frost action should be considered in the design; frost induced differential heave will not be accepted. At the northern end of the project shallow ledge is anticipated. The following Table lists the soils conditions along and near the wall using stations and offsets to the wall alignment. Offsets from the original borings to the proposed wall are approximate, and soils descriptions taken from the original report may not be accurate according to the Modified Burmister System for soils descriptions. Densities from the original borings may not reflect current descriptions as the hammer weight and drop used at the time are not known. Grain size curves and boring logs are shown in Appendix C.

**Table 1
Native Soils**

Station	Offset	Depth	curve	Sheet	density	
2+00	15 RT	0-3			loose	SAND, tr gavel
		3-6			Very soft	clay-SILT, some fine SAND
		6-7.5				PEAT
		7.5-12			med soft	clay-SILT, tr fine SAND
7+00	24 LT	0-2			Very loose	SAND, some silt
		2-5				Organic SILT
		5-8.5			very loose	SAND, little silt
		8.5-12			very soft	clay-SILT, tr fine SAND

Station	Offset	Depth	curve	Sheet	Density		
9+60	65 LT	21-24.5	D-229	7		Sandy SILT	
		24.5-26	D-230	7		Clay-SILT	
		26-27	D-231	7		Clayey SILT	
12+00	32 LT	0-3.5			loose to	SAND some Silt	
		3.5-9			very loose	SAND some Silt	
		9-12			very loose	SAND some Silt	
13+75	60 LT	0-11.5	CB-47, 1D		stiff	SILT, some Sand, tr Clay	
		11.5-14	CB-47, 2D		loose	SILT, little Sand, tr Clay	
		14-23			med stiff	Silty CLAY with silt-sand layers	
		23-33			med stiff	Silty CLAY with black spots	
		33-40			med stiff	Silty CLAY with black bands and silt-sand layers	
15+25	130 LT	4-4.5	D-283	5		SAND, some silt	
		10-14.5	D-284	6		SILT, some Sand, tr Clay	
		14.2-15.8	D-285	6		SILT, little Clay, tr Sand	
16+75	50 LT	1.3-2.4	D-238	4		SAND, tr SILT	
		4.5-5.5	D-239	4		SAND	
		5.5-6	D-240	4		SILT, tr Sand, tr Clay	
		6-12.7	D-241	4		SILT, tr Sand, tr Clay	
		12.7-13.3	D-242	5		SILT, some Clay	
		14.3-14.8	D-243	5		SILT, some Clay	
		14.8-16.5	D-244	5		SILT, little Clay, tr Sand	
		16.5-18	D-245	5		SILT, some Clay	
17+00	25 LT	0-3			loose	SAND, some Silt, tr Gravel	
		3-7.5			loose	SAND, some Silt	
		7.5-12			very soft	clayey SILT, tr Gravel	
17+30	25 LT	3-5	CB-53 1C	13	loose	SAND, tr SILT	
		6-8	CB-53 2C	13	loose	SILT, some Sand, tr Clay	
		9-11	CB-53 3C	13	stiff	SILT, little Clay	
			CB-56				
19+75	25 LT	3-5	1D	14	stiff	SILT, little Clay	
		6-8	2D	14	Stiff	SILT, little Clay, tr Sand	
		9-11	CB-56- 1C	13	med stiff	Clayey SILT	
22+00	15 LT	0-8.5			stiff	clay-SILT, tr Sand	
		8.5-12			med stiff	SILT, some Sand, Tr organics	

Station	Offset	Depth	Curve	Sheet	Density	
23+65	30 LT	3-5	CB-58 1D	15	med stiff	Sandy SILT, little Clay
		5-7	CB-58 2D	16	stiff	SILT, some Clay tr Sand
		7-9	CB-58 3D	16	med stiff	SILT, some Clay tr Sand
		9-11	CB-58 4D	16	stiff	SILT, some Clay tr Sand
27+00	15 LT	0-9			stiff	Clayey-Silt, tr Sand
		9-12			very soft	Clay-Silt, tr Sand
35+60	40 LT	3-5.2	D 273	2		Silty SAND, little Gravel trace Clay
34+10	60 LT	6-10	D 315	1		Gravelly SAND, tr silt

2.6.1 *Peat and Organic soils* were encountered in borings at the southern end of the project. They may occur in layers of varying thickness and depth. A centerline profile from the 1966 Soils Report shows a layer of organic soils extending from the beginning of the project to approximately Station 8+00 on the noise wall, with a maximum depth on the order of 10 feet. The 2008 borings confirmed that these soils extend east from the I-295 centerline to the proposed noise wall or farther. Organic soils are also shown along the centerline profile in the drainage swale at Station 11+00, with depth of approximately 5 feet. The over- and underlying soils in this area were loose sands and soft clays or clay-silts.

2.6.2 *Clay-Silts of the Presumpscot Formation* were encountered in borings from the beginning of the project to Station 33+00.

The 1966 centerline profile indicates “blue-gray silty clay or clayey silt with a few sand layers” from Station 5+00 to Station 27+00 in a stratum 8 to 15 feet below the ground surface. Borings from the original construction indicated medium and stiff gray silty clays. The 2008 investigation encountered gray, wet, soft clay-silts at Station 17+00 and Station 27+00, at a depth of approximately 8 feet.

Medium-stiff to stiff weathered clay-silt was encountered in borings at Stations 22+00 and 27+00. The 1966 centerline profile shows a layer of weathered clay-silt from approximately station 5+70 to the end of the project, and stiff to medium stiff brown clay-silts were encountered in several of the original borings.

The 1966 boring logs indicated shear strength of the clay-silt soils to be generally between 0.2 and 0.4 TSF although lower and higher values were shown in some borings from that project. The vane size used and testing protocol from 1966 are not known. Several consolidation tests were done from samples in the general area of the wall, and in this area preconsolidation stress was found to be generally near 3.1 TSF or higher at depths of at least 12 feet. The consolidation test from a

sample in the boring nearest the wall showed C_c of 0.68 and C_r of 0.05. Other samples in the area showed C_c of 0.511 and 0.38 with C_r of 0.05 in both cases. Boring logs showing vane shear strength and consolidation test results are included in Appendix C.

2.6.3 *Sands* were encountered at the surface of most borings. The 1966 report indicates a thin surficial layer of sand, silty sand or sandy silt, and a stratum of sand below the clay-silts, at depths of 15 to 50 feet. Current borings encountered sand strata of varying depth, thickness and density for the full length of the wall.

All grain size curves, boring logs and lab test data from the original report are included in the appendices as are current boring logs. We do not know the size and drop of the hammer or the size of vanes used in the 1966 investigation.

2.7 Frost Action

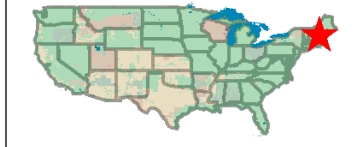
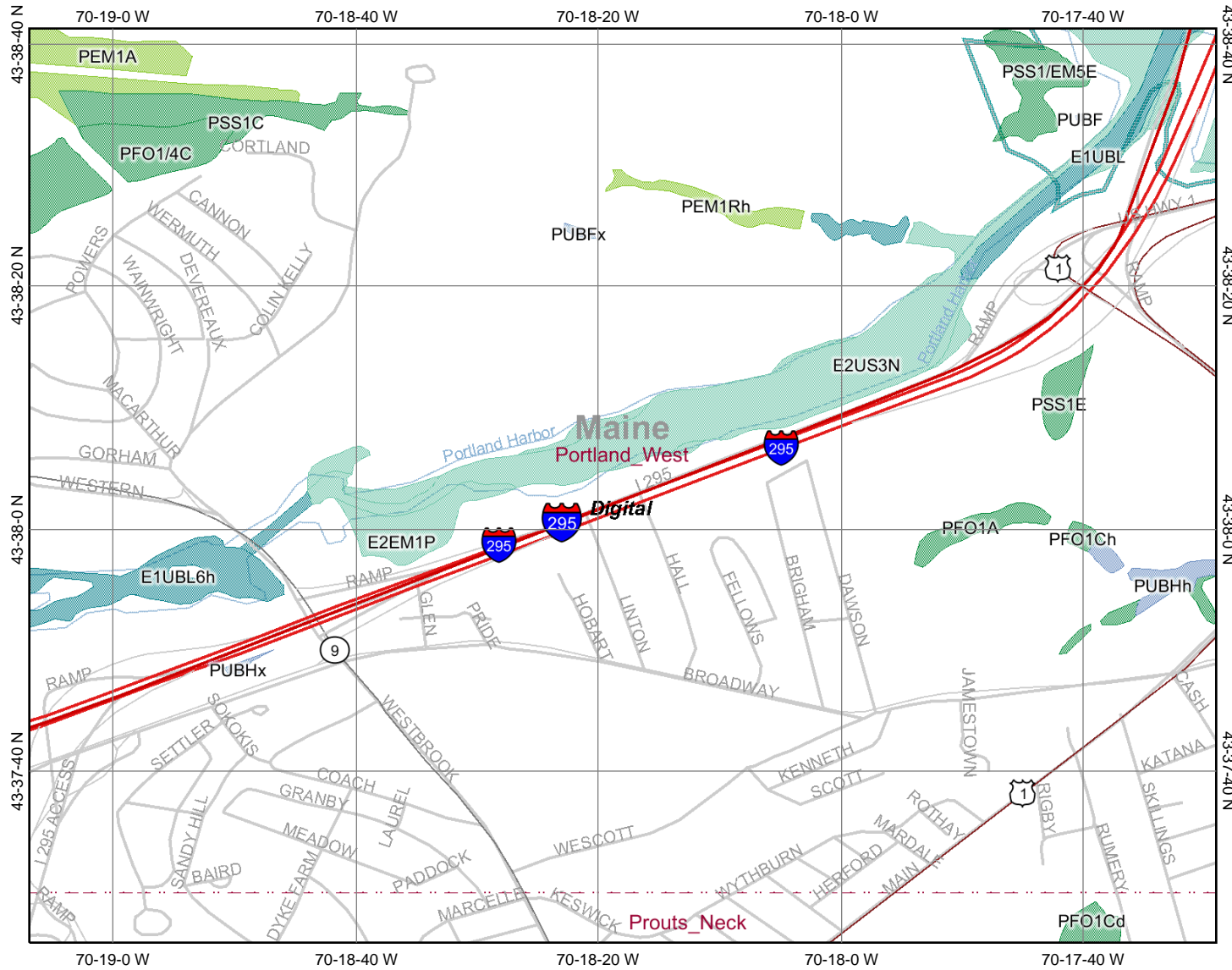
Soils in the area of the proposed wall are considered frost susceptible. The design freezing index in South Portland is 1250 based on Corps of Engineers design charts, included in Appendix D.

3.0 Closure

This report has been prepared to compile the subsurface information for PIN 12800.00, the Noise Wall along the northbound lane of I-295, South Portland. No other intended use is implied. The information presented is based on borings in discrete locations; subsurface conditions between borings may differ from conditions observed in the borings. The Department is not responsible for any conclusions or interpretations made by the Design-Build team. Additional borings may be required during the design and/or construction phase of the project.

Appendix A
Resource Maps
Surficial Geology
NRCS Soil Survey

South Portland, I 295



Legend

- Ohio_wet_scan**
- 0
- 1
- Out of range
- Interstate**
- Major Roads**
- Other Road
- Interstate
- State highway
- US highway
- Roads**
- Cities
- USGS Quad Index 24K
- Lower 48 Wetland Polygons**
- Estuarine and Marine Deepwater
- Estuarine and Marine Wetland
- Freshwater Emergent Wetland
- Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland
- Freshwater Pond
- Lake
- Other
- Riverine
- Lower 48 Available Wetland Data**
- Non-Digital
- Digital
- No Data
- Scan
- NHD Streams
- Counties 100K
- States 100K
- South America
- North America



Scale: 1:16,305

Map center: 43° 38' 4" N, 70° 18' 18" W

This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

Soil Map—Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine
(PIN 12800.00 South Portland)

70° 18' 47"

70° 17' 34"

43° 38' 20"

43° 38' 21"



43° 37' 45"

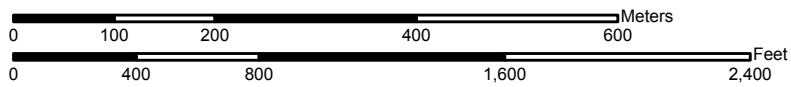
43° 37' 45"

70° 18' 46"

70° 17' 33"




Map Scale: 1:7,780 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.



MAP LEGEND






















Area of Interest (AOI)




 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils


 Soil Map Units

Special Point Features

-  Blowout
-  Borrow Pit
-  Clay Spot
-  Closed Depression
-  Gravel Pit
-  Gravelly Spot
-  Landfill
-  Lava Flow
-  Marsh or swamp
-  Mine or Quarry
-  Miscellaneous Water
-  Perennial Water
-  Rock Outcrop
-  Saline Spot
-  Sandy Spot
-  Severely Eroded Spot
-  Sinkhole
-  Slide or Slip
-  Sodic Spot
-  Spoil Area
-  Stony Spot

-  Very Stony Spot
-  Wet Spot
-  Other



Special Line Features

-  Gully
-  Short Steep Slope
-  Other






Political Features

-  Cities

Water Features

-  Oceans
-  Streams and Canals

Transportation

-  Rails
-  Interstate Highways
-  US Routes
-  Major Roads
-  Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:7,780 if printed on A size (8.5" × 11") sheet.

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

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

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 19N NAD83

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

Soil Survey Area: Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine
Survey Area Data: Version 6, Nov 22, 2006

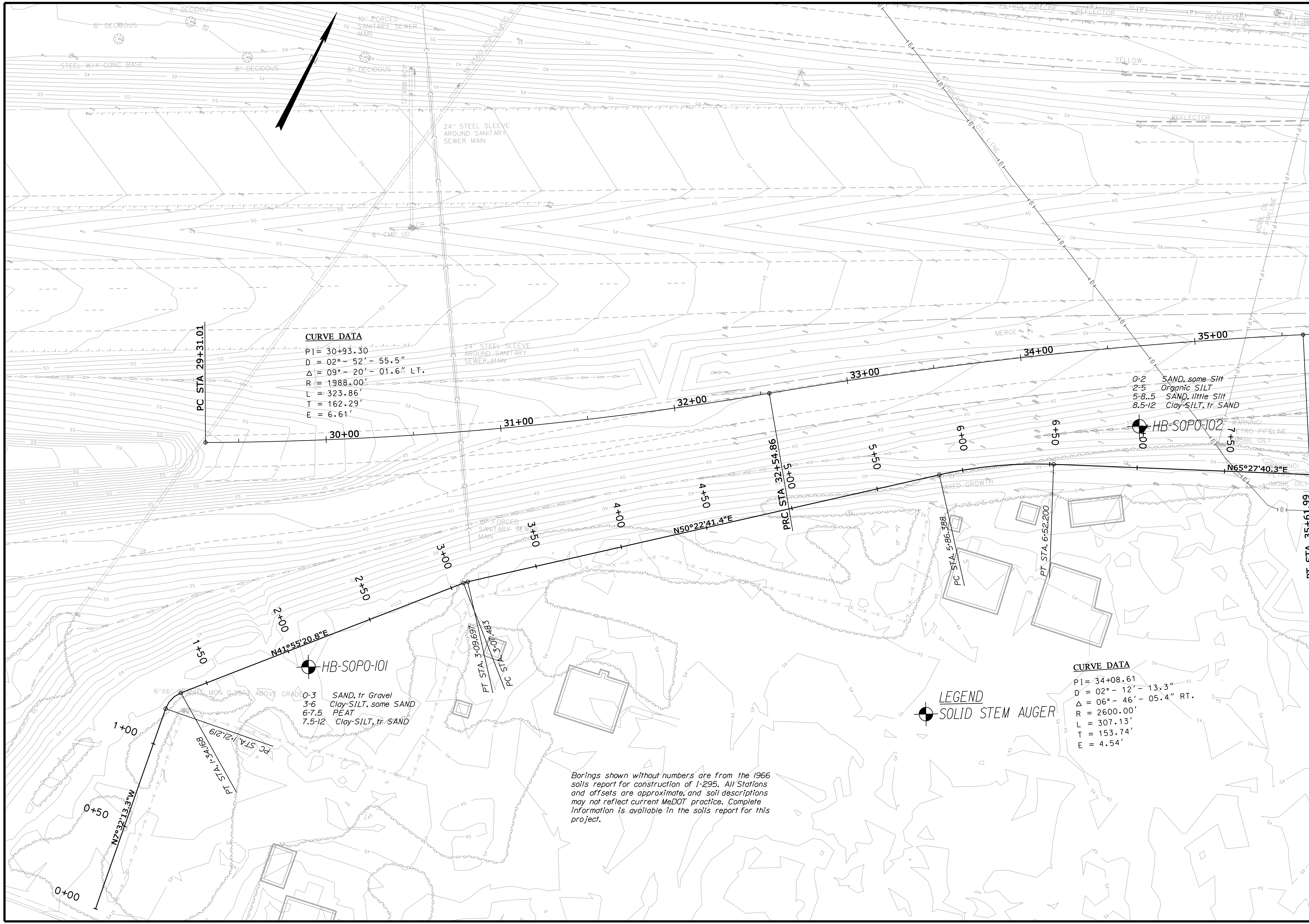
Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 4/29/1998; 6/7/1997

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

Map Unit Legend

Cumberland County and Part of Oxford County, Maine (ME005)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BgB	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.5	0.2%
BuB	Buxton silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	1.7	0.6%
BuC2	Buxton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	10.4	3.8%
DeB	Deerfield loamy sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes	20.6	7.6%
Gp	Gravel pits	5.4	2.0%
HfD2	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	24.7	9.1%
HIB	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes	20.9	7.7%
HIC	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	8.7	3.2%
Sn	Scantic silt loam	15.4	5.6%
SuE2	Suffield silt loam, 25 to 45 percent slopes, eroded	10.2	3.8%
Sz	Swanton fine sandy loam	2.9	1.1%
Tm	Tidal marsh	12.5	4.6%
W	Water	30.2	11.1%
Wa	Walpole fine sandy loam	19.2	7.1%
WmB	Windsor loamy sand, 0 to 8 percent slopes	73.6	27.1%
WmD	Windsor loamy sand, 15 to 30 percent slopes	15.3	5.6%
Totals for Area of Interest		271.8	100.0%

Appendix B
Geoplans
1966 I-295 Centerline Profile



CURVE DATA
 PI = 30+93.30
 D = 02° - 52' - 55.5"
 Δ = 09° - 20' - 01.6" LT.
 R = 1988.00'
 L = 323.86'
 T = 162.29'
 E = 6.61'

CURVE DATA
 PI = 34+08.61
 D = 02° - 12' - 13.3"
 Δ = 06° - 46' - 05.4" RT.
 R = 2600.00'
 L = 307.13'
 T = 153.74'
 E = 4.54'

0-3 SAND, tr Gravel
 3-6 Clay-SILT, some SAND
 6-7.5 PEAT
 7.5-12 Clay-SILT, tr. SAND

0-2 SAND, some Silt
 2-5 Organic SILT
 5-8.5 SAND, little Silt
 8.5-12 Clay-SILT, tr. SAND

LEGEND
 SOLID STEM AUGER

Borings shown without numbers are from the 1966 soils report for construction of I-295. All Stations and offsets are approximate, and soil descriptions may not reflect current MeDOT practice. Complete information is available in the soils report for this project.

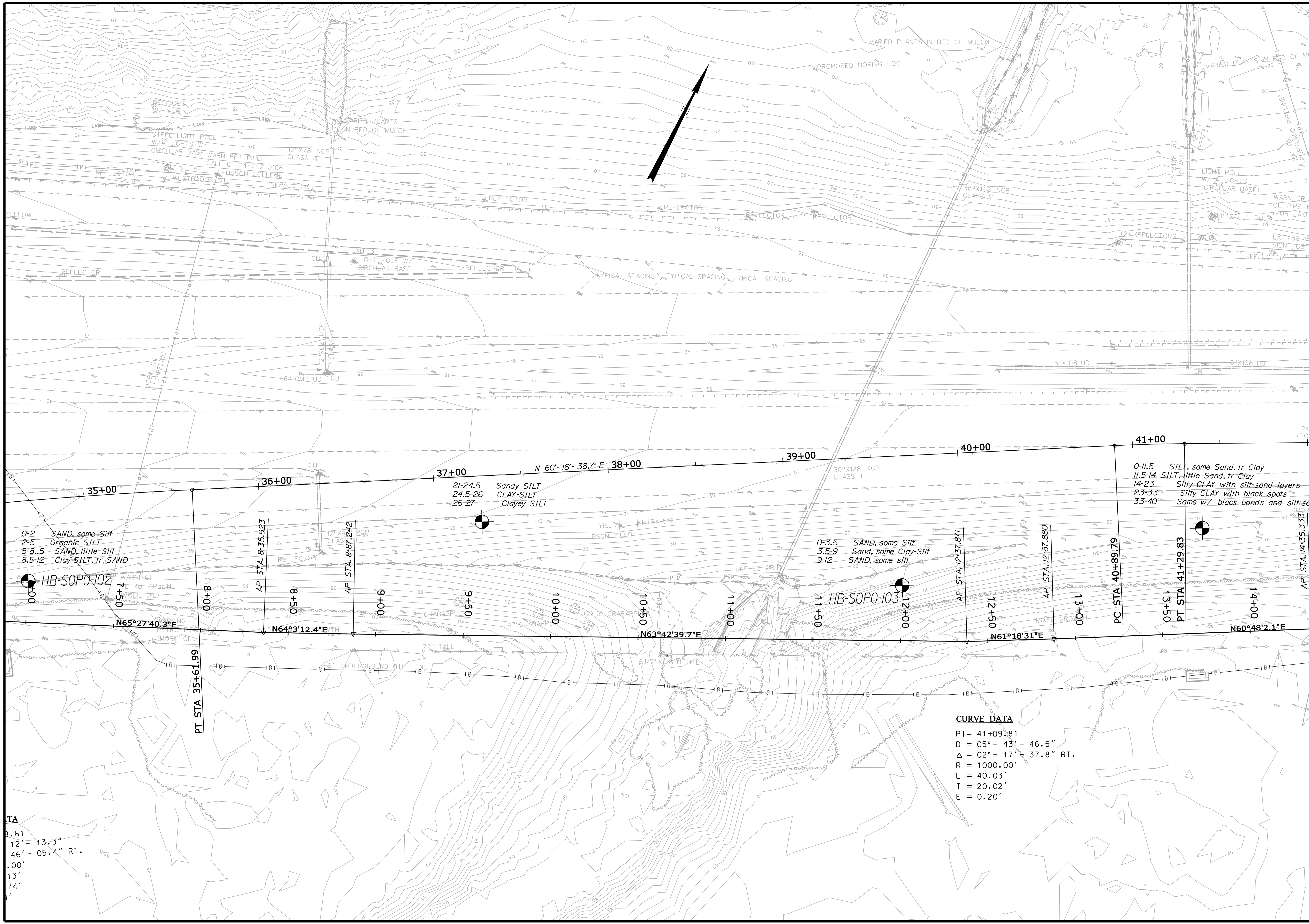
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SOUTH PORTLAND		I-295 NB EXITS 3 & 4	
SHEET NUMBER		1	
OF 7		DATE	
PROJ. MANAGER	ERNEST MARTIN	BY	T. WHITE
DESIGN-DETAILED	K. BRESKIN	DATE	NOV 2008
CHECKED-REVIEWED		SIGNATURE	
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DESIGNS DET. ALOD		DATE	
REVISIONS 1			
REVISIONS 2			
REVISIONS 3			
REVISIONS 4			
FIELD CHANGES			

Date: 1/20/2009

Username: kity.breskin

Division: GEOTECH

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TA
 3.61
 12' - 13.3"
 46' - 05.4" RT.
 .00'
 13'
 74'

CURVE DATA
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 E = 0.20'

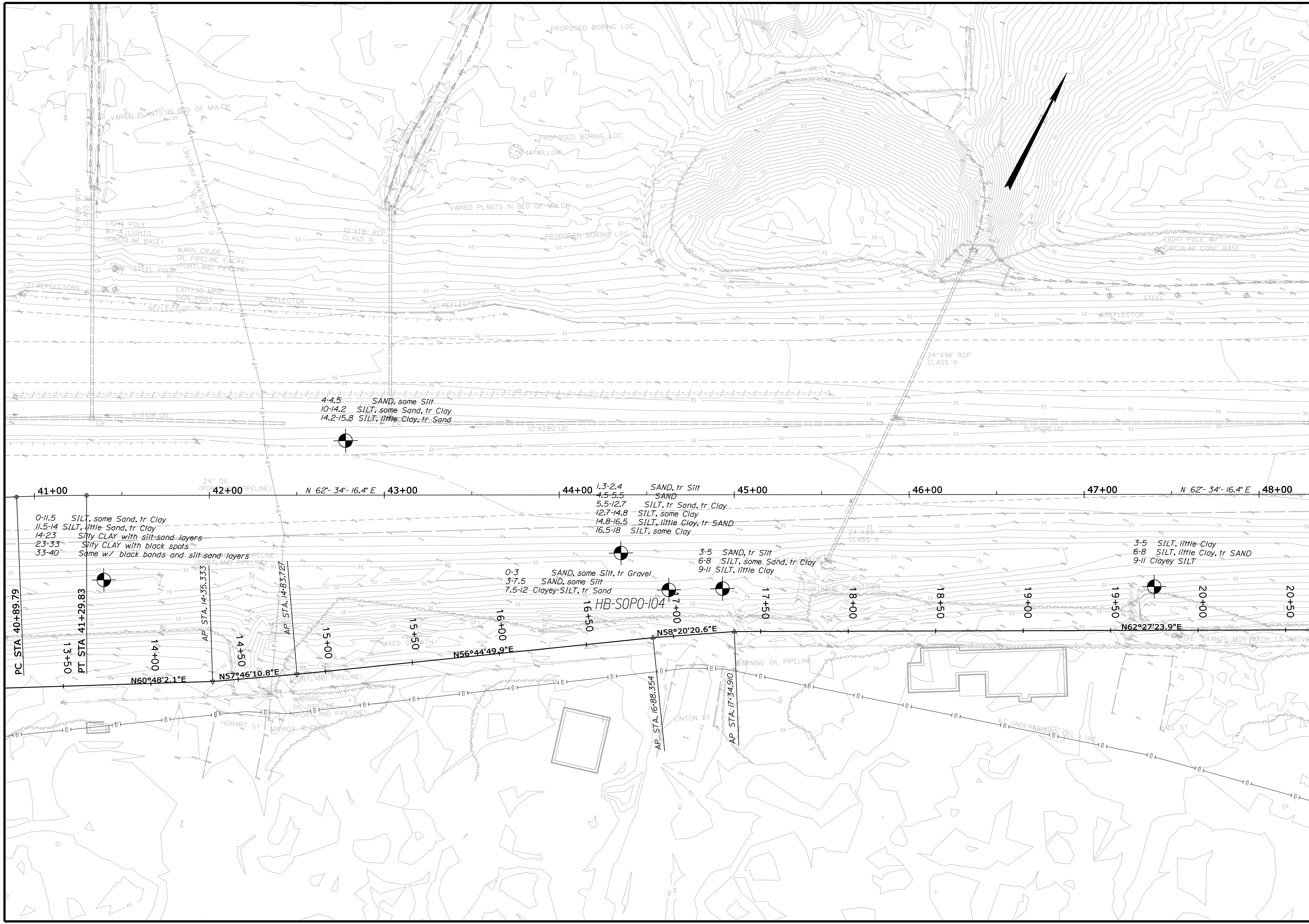
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NOV 2008	T. WHITE		
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REVISIONS 4			
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Division: GEOTECH

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SOUTH PORTLAND
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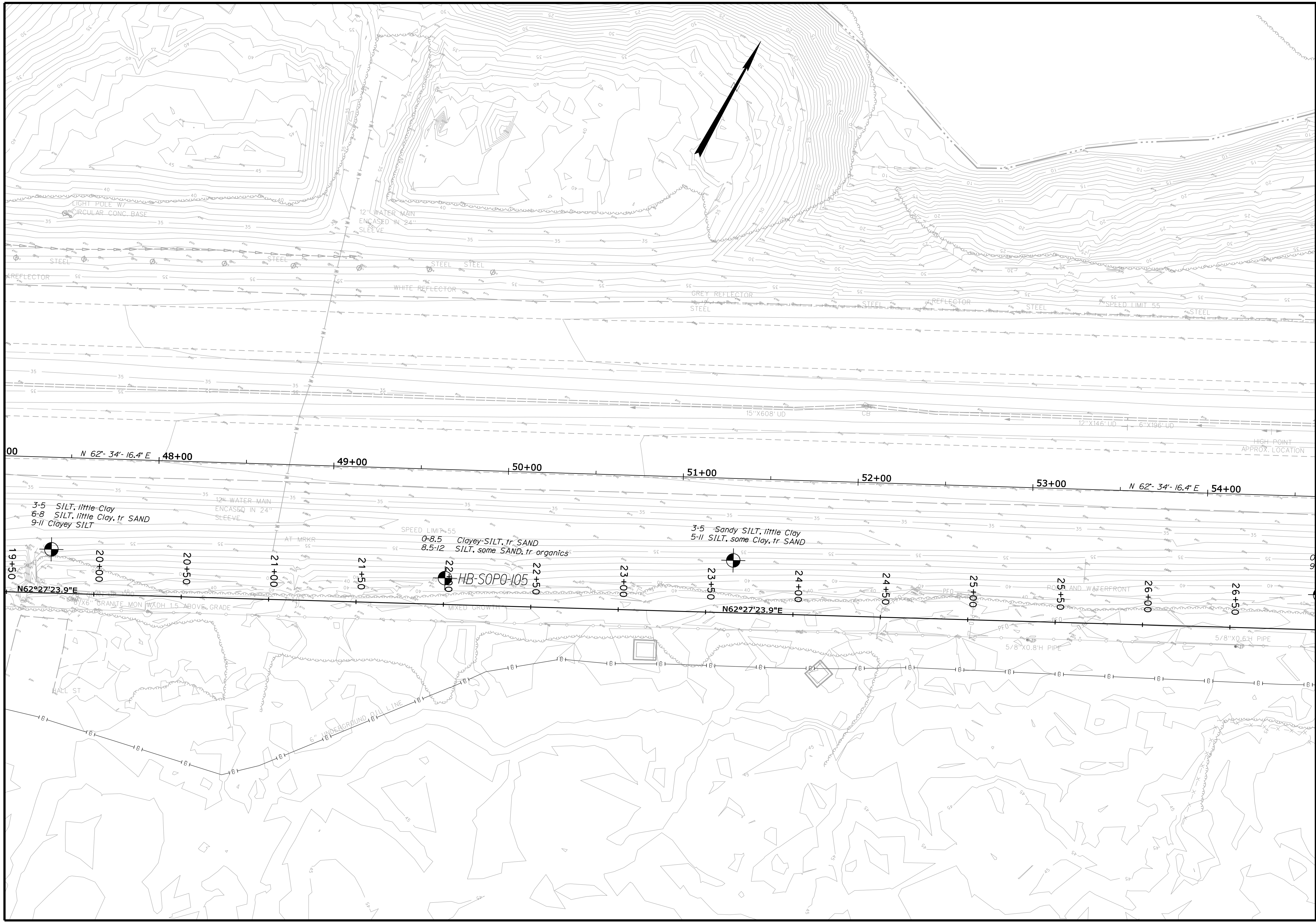
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SOUTH PORTLAND
I-295 NB EXITS 3 & 4
GEOPLANS

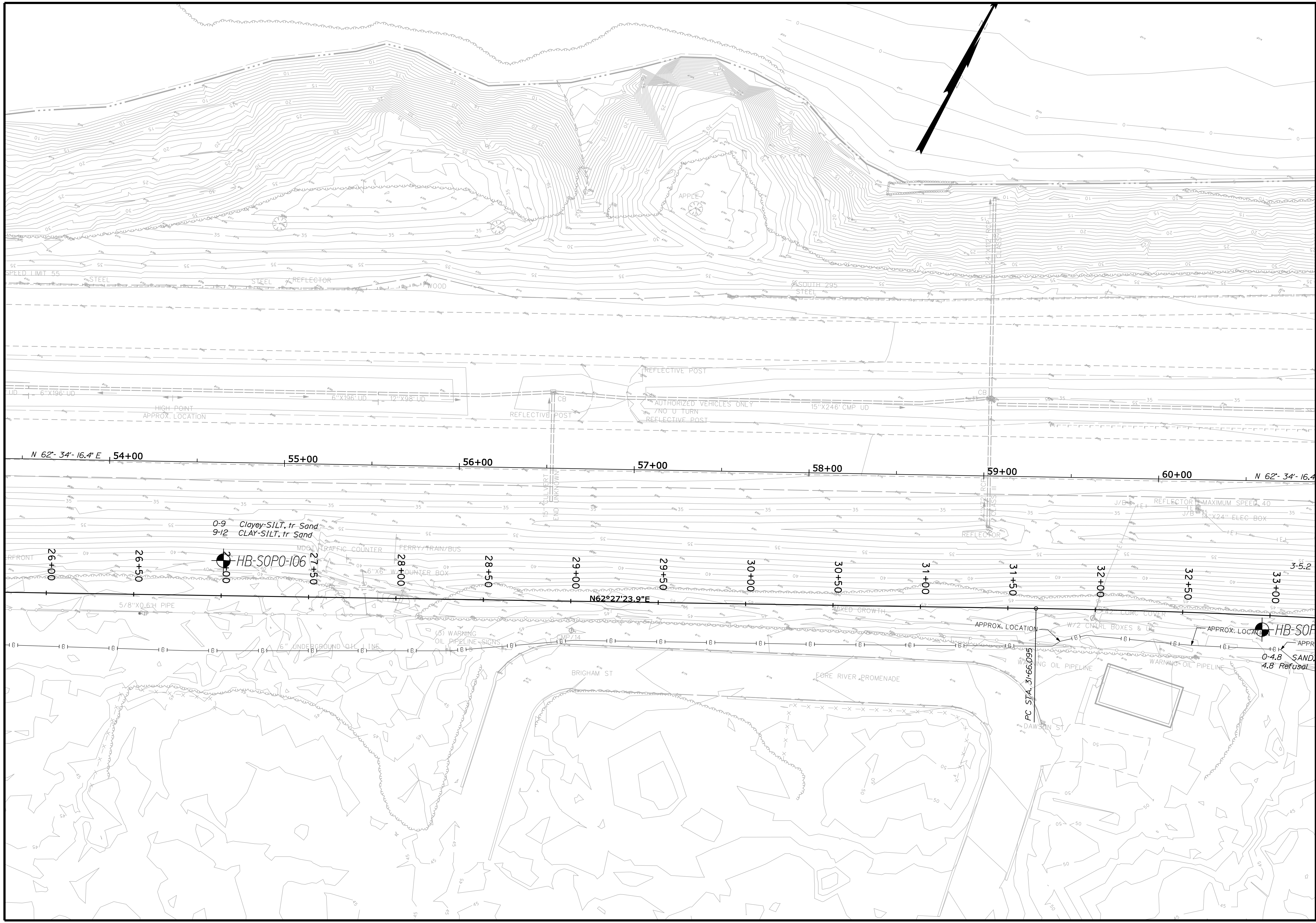
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DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
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NOV 2008	T. WHITE	K. BRESKIN	K. BRESKIN			1	
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SOUTH PORTLAND
I-295 NB EXITS 3 & 4
GEOPLANS

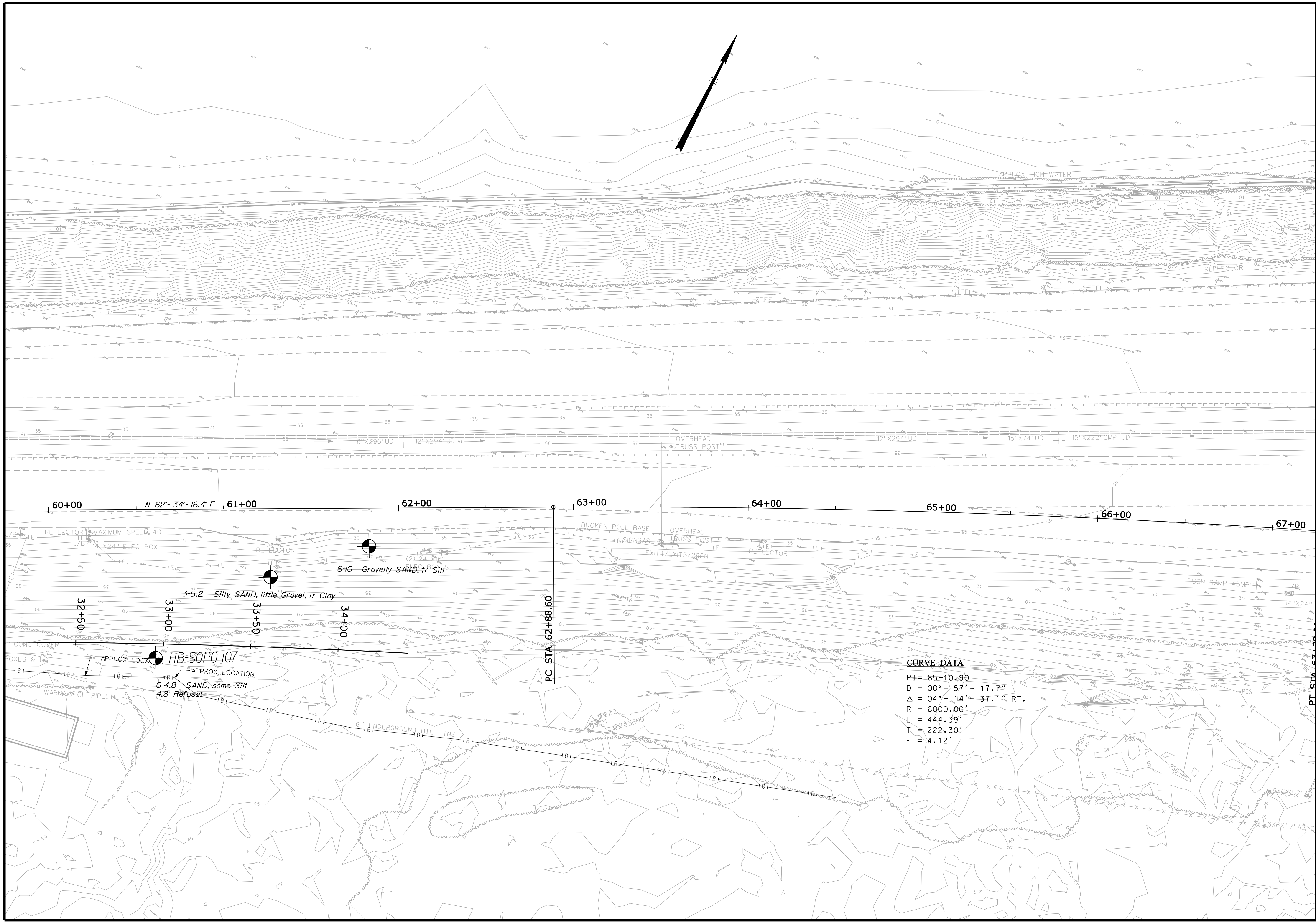
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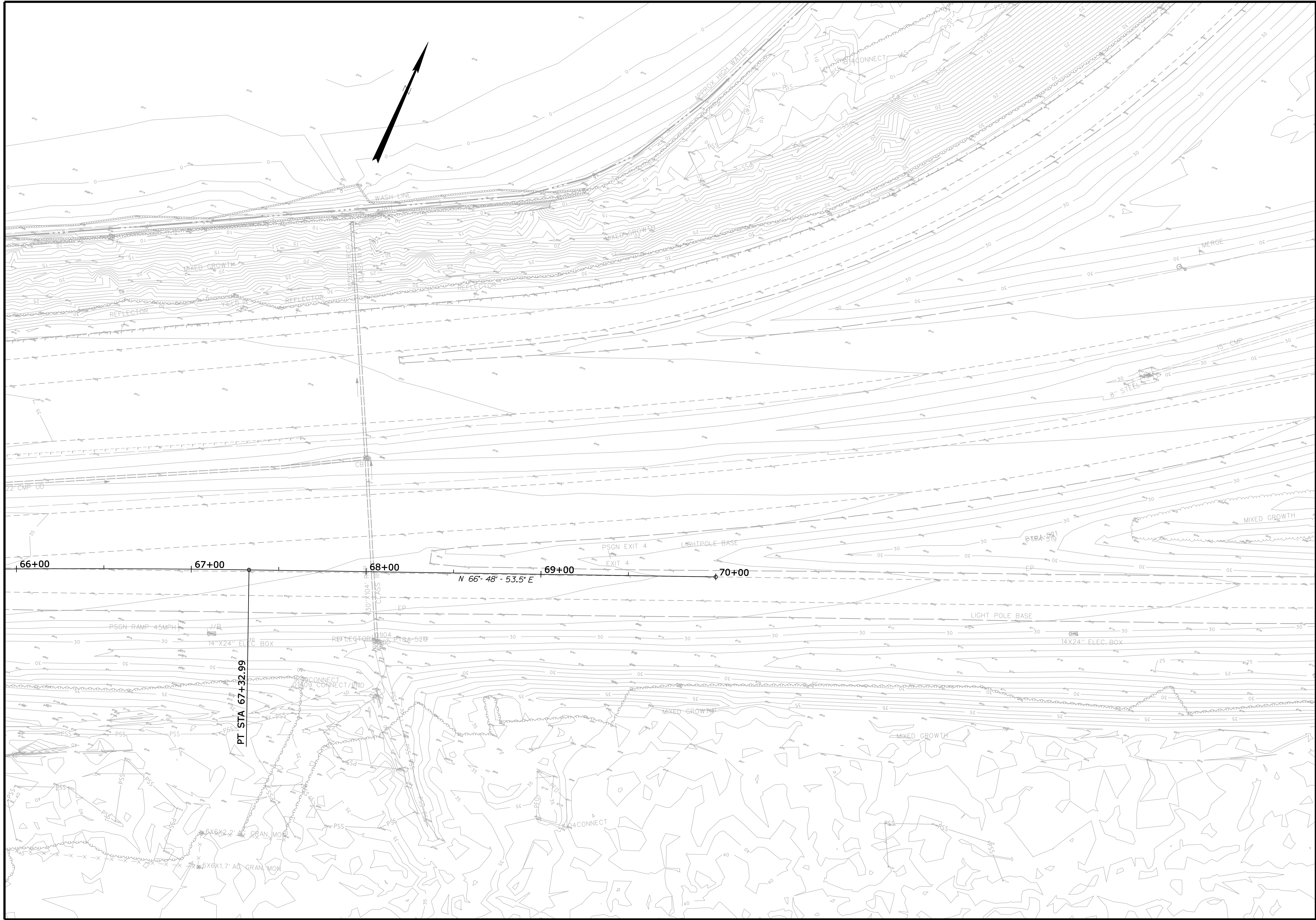


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REVISIONS 4			
FIELD CHANGES			

SOUTH PORTLAND
I-295 NB EXITS 3 & 4
GEOPLANS

SHEET NUMBER
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OF 7

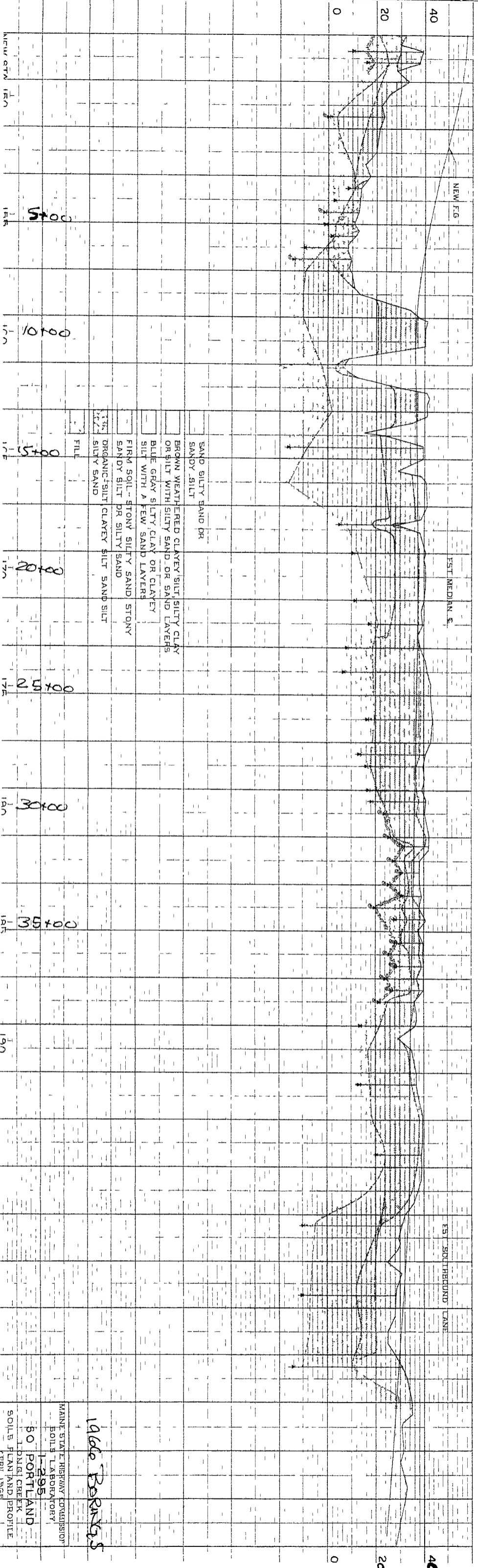
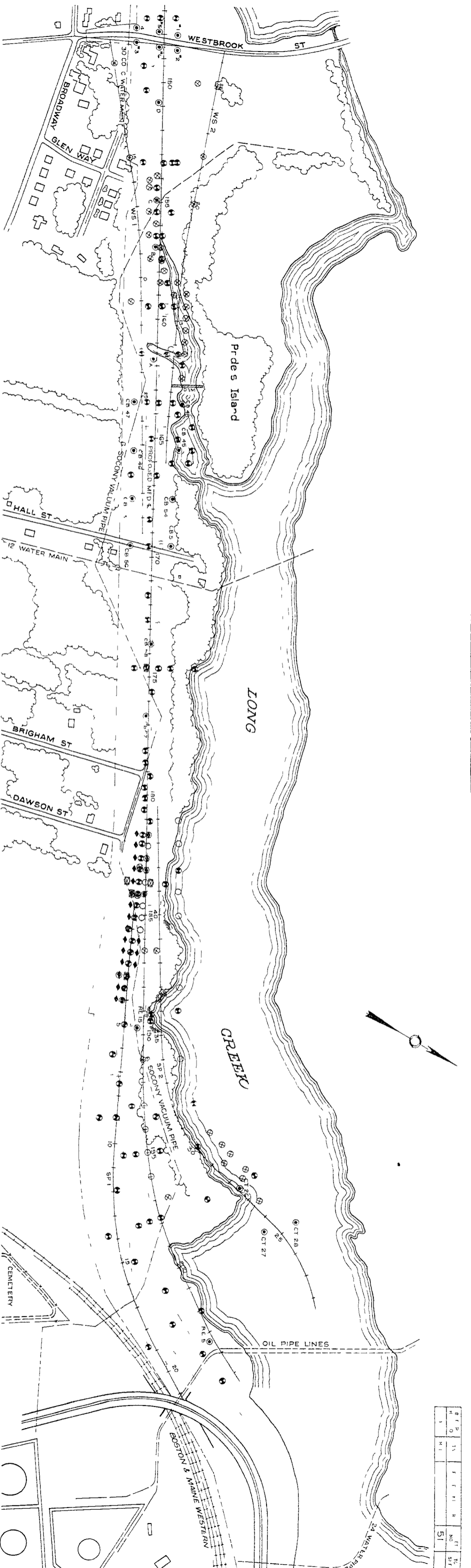


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DESIGN DETAILED			
CHECKED/REVIEWED			
DESIGN DETAILED			
DESIGN DETAILED			
REVISIONS 1			
REVISIONS 2			
REVISIONS 3			
REVISIONS 4			
FIELD CHANGES			

SOUTH PORTLAND
 I-295 NB EXITS 3 & 4
 GEOPLANS

SHEET NUMBER
 7
 OF 7



1966 BORINGS
 MAINE STATE HIGHWAY TOWNSHIP
 SOILS LABORATORY
 1-295
 50 PORTLAND
 LONG CREEK
 SOILS PLAN AND PROFILE
 APRIL 1966

Appendix C
Exploration Data
Soils Descriptions
Boring Logs
Lab Test Data

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM				TERMS DESCRIBING DENSITY/CONSISTENCY																							
MAJOR DIVISIONS		GROUP SYMBOLS		TYPICAL NAMES																							
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS (more than half of material is larger than No. 200 sieve size)	GRAVELS (more than half of coarse fraction is larger than No. 4 sieve size)	CLEAN GRAVELS	GW	Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures, little or no fines	<p>Coarse-grained soils (more than half of material is larger than No. 200 sieve): Includes (1) clean gravels; (2) silty or clayey gravels; and (3) silty, clayey or gravelly sands. Consistency is rated according to standard penetration resistance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Modified Burmister System</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Descriptive Term</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Portion of Total</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>trace</td> <td>0% - 10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>little</td> <td>11% - 20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>some</td> <td>21% - 35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>adjective (e.g. sandy, clayey)</td> <td>36% - 50%</td> </tr> </table> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Density of Cohesionless Soils</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Standard Penetration Resistance N-Value (blows per foot)</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very loose</td> <td>0 - 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loose</td> <td>5 - 10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Medium Dense</td> <td>11 - 30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dense</td> <td>31 - 50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Dense</td> <td>> 50</td> </tr> </table>	<u>Descriptive Term</u>	<u>Portion of Total</u>	trace	0% - 10%	little	11% - 20%	some	21% - 35%	adjective (e.g. sandy, clayey)	36% - 50%	<u>Density of Cohesionless Soils</u>	<u>Standard Penetration Resistance N-Value (blows per foot)</u>	Very loose	0 - 4	Loose	5 - 10	Medium Dense	11 - 30	Dense	31 - 50	Very Dense	> 50
		<u>Descriptive Term</u>	<u>Portion of Total</u>																								
		trace	0% - 10%																								
		little	11% - 20%																								
	some	21% - 35%																									
	adjective (e.g. sandy, clayey)	36% - 50%																									
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Very loose	0 - 4																										
Loose	5 - 10																										
Medium Dense	11 - 30																										
Dense	31 - 50																										
Very Dense	> 50																										
(little or no fines)	GP	Poorly-graded gravels, gravel sand mixtures, little or no fines																									
GRAVEL WITH FINES (Appreciable amount of fines)	GM	Silty gravels, gravel-sand-silt mixtures.																									
	GC	Clayey gravels, gravel-sand-clay mixtures.																									
SANDS (more than half of coarse fraction is smaller than No. 4 sieve size)	CLEAN SANDS (little or no fines)	SW	Well-graded sands, gravelly sands, little or no fines																								
		SP	Poorly-graded sands, gravelly sand, little or no fines.																								
	SANDS WITH FINES (Appreciable amount of fines)	SM	Silty sands, sand-silt mixtures																								
		SC	Clayey sands, sand-clay mixtures.																								
FINE-GRAINED SOILS (more than half 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 or clayey fine sands, or clayey silts with slight plasticity.																								
		CL	Inorganic clays of low to medium plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays.																								
		OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity.																								
	SILTS AND CLAYS (liquid limit greater than 50)	MH	Inorganic silts, micaceous or diatomaceous fine sandy or silty soils, elastic silts.																								
		CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays.																								
		OH	Organic clays of medium to high plasticity, organic silts																								
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS	Pt	Peat and other highly organic soils.																									
<p>Desired Soil Observations: (in this order)</p> <p>Color (Munsell color chart) Moisture (dry, damp, moist, wet, saturated) Density/Consistency (from above right hand side) Name (sand, silty sand, clay, etc., including portions - trace, little, etc.) Gradation (well-graded, poorly-graded, uniform, etc.) Plasticity (non-plastic, slightly plastic, moderately plastic, highly plastic) Structure (layering, fractures, cracks, etc.) Bonding (well, moderately, loosely, etc., if applicable) Cementation (weak, moderate, or strong, if applicable, ASTM D 2488) Geologic Origin (till, marine clay, alluvium, etc.) Unified Soil Classification Designation Groundwater level</p>				<p>Rock Quality Designation (RQD):</p> <p>RQD = $\frac{\text{sum of the lengths of intact pieces of core}^* > 100 \text{ mm}}{\text{length of core advance}}$</p> <p>*Minimum NQ rock core (1.88 in. OD of core)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Correlation of RQD to Rock Mass Quality</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Rock Mass Quality</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>RQD</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Poor</td> <td><25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poor</td> <td>26% - 50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fair</td> <td>51% - 75%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>76% - 90%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excellent</td> <td>91% - 100%</td> </tr> </table> <p>Desired Rock Observations: (in this order)</p> <p>Color (Munsell color chart) Texture (aphanitic, fine-grained, etc.) Lithology (igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic, etc.) Hardness (very hard, hard, mod. hard, etc.) Weathering (fresh, very slight, slight, moderate, mod. severe, severe, etc.) Geologic discontinuities/jointing: -dip (horiz - 0-5, low angle - 5-35, mod. dipping - 35-55, steep - 55-85, vertical - 85-90) -spacing (very close - <5 cm, close - 5-30 cm, mod. close 30-100 cm, wide - 1-3 m, very wide >3 m) -tightness (tight, open or healed) -infilling (grain size, color, etc.) Formation (Waterville, Ellsworth, Cape Elizabeth, etc.) RQD and correlation to rock mass quality (very poor, poor, etc.) ref: AASHTO Standard Specification for Highway Bridges 17th Ed. Table 4.4.8.1.2A Recovery</p>		<u>Rock Mass Quality</u>	<u>RQD</u>	Very Poor	<25%	Poor	26% - 50%	Fair	51% - 75%	Good	76% - 90%	Excellent	91% - 100%										
<u>Rock Mass Quality</u>	<u>RQD</u>																										
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<p>Maine Department of Transportation Geotechnical Section Key to Soil and Rock Descriptions and Terms Field Identification Information</p>				<p>Sample Container Labeling Requirements:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>PIN</td> <td>Blow Counts</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bridge Name / Town</td> <td>Sample Recovery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Boring Number</td> <td>Date</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Number</td> <td>Personnel Initials</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sample Depth</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		PIN	Blow Counts	Bridge Name / Town	Sample Recovery	Boring Number	Date	Sample Number	Personnel Initials	Sample Depth													
PIN	Blow Counts																										
Bridge Name / Town	Sample Recovery																										
Boring Number	Date																										
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Sample Depth																											

Driller: MaineDOT	Elevation (ft.): 43.0	Auger ID/OD: 5" Dia.
Operator: Mike/Nick	Datum: NAVD 88	Sampler: Standard Split Spoon
Logged By: B. Wilder	Rig Type: Diedrich D-50	Hammer Wt./Fall: 140#/30"
Date Start/Finish: 10/9/08; 08:00-08:30	Drilling Method: Solid Stem Auger	Core Barrel: N/A
Boring Location: 2+00, 15.0 Rt.	Casing ID/OD: N/A	Water Level*: 5.0' bgs.

Hammer Efficiency Factor: 0.633 Hammer Type: Automatic Hydraulic Rope & Cathead

Definitions:
D = Split Spoon Sample R = Rock Core Sample S_u = Insitu Field Vane Shear Strength (psf) S_{u(lab)} = Lab Vane Shear Strength (psf)
MD = Unsuccessful Split Spoon Sample attempt SSA = Solid Stem Auger T_v = Pocket Torvane Shear Strength (ksf) WC = water content, percent
U = Thin Wall Tube Sample HSA = Hollow Stem Auger N-uncorrected = Raw field SPT N-value LL = Liquid Limit
MU = Unsuccessful Thin Wall Tube Sample attempt RC = Roller Cone Hammer Efficiency Factor = Annual Calibration Value PL = Plastic Limit
V = Insitu Vane Shear Test WOH = weight of 140lb. hammer N₆₀ = SPT N-uncorrected corrected for hammer efficiency G = Grain Size Analysis
MV = Unsuccessful Insitu Vane Shear Test attempt WOR = weight of rods N₆₀ = (Hammer Efficiency Factor/60%)*N-uncorrected C = Consolidation Test
WOIP = Weight of one person

Depth (ft.)	Sample Information								Elevation (ft.)	Graphic Log	Visual Description and Remarks	Laboratory Testing Results/AASHTO and Unified Class.
	Sample No.	Pen./Rec. (in.)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Blows (/6 in.) Shear Strength (psf) or RQD (%)	N-uncorrected	N ₆₀	Casing	Blows				
0	1D	24/16	0.00 - 2.00	2/2/3/3	5	5	SSA	42.60		Topsoil, (Sod). Olive-brown, moist, loose, silty fine to medium SAND, trace gravel.		
								40.00		Olive, wet, very soft, clayey-SILT, some fine sand.		
5	2D/A	24/24	5.00 - 7.00	WOH/WOH/WOH/2	---			37.00		(2D) 5.0-6.0' bgs.		
								35.50		(2D/A) 6.0-7.0' bgs. PEAT.		
10	3D	24/24	10.00 - 12.00	2/3/4/4	7	7		31.00		Olive-brown, wet, medium stiff, clay-SILT, trace fine sand.		
										Bottom of Exploration at 12.00 feet below ground surface. NO REFUSAL		

Remarks:
Auto Hammer #283

Driller: MaineDOT	Elevation (ft.): 34.8	Auger ID/OD: 5" Dia.
Operator: Mike/Nick	Datum: NAVD 88	Sampler: Standard Split Spoon
Logged By: B. Wilder	Rig Type: Diedrich D-50	Hammer Wt./Fall: 140#/30"
Date Start/Finish: 10/9/08; 08:30-09:00	Drilling Method: Solid Stem Auger	Core Barrel: N/A
Boring Location: 7+00, 24.0 Lt.	Casing ID/OD: N/A	Water Level*: 2.8' bgs.

Hammer Efficiency Factor: 0.633 **Hammer Type:** Automatic Hydraulic Rope & Cathead

 Definitions: R = Rock Core Sample S_u = Insitu Field Vane Shear Strength (psf) S_{u(lab)} = Lab Vane Shear Strength (psf)
 D = Split Spoon Sample SSA = Solid Stem Auger T_v = Pocket Torvane Shear Strength (psf) WC = water content, percent
 MD = Unsuccessful Split Spoon Sample attempt HSA = Hollow Stem Auger q_p = Unconfined Compressive Strength (ksf) LL = Liquid Limit
 U = Thin Wall Tube Sample RC = Roller Cone N-uncorrected = Raw field SPT N-value PL = Plastic Limit
 MU = Unsuccessful Thin Wall Tube Sample attempt WOH = weight of 140lb. hammer Hammer Efficiency Factor = Annual Calibration Value PI = Plasticity Index
 V = Insitu Vane Shear Test WOR = weight of rods N₆₀ = SPT N-uncorrected corrected for hammer efficiency G = Grain Size Analysis
 MV = Unsuccessful Insitu Vane Shear Test attempt WO1P = Weight of one person N₆₀ = (Hammer Efficiency Factor/60%)*N-uncorrected C = Consolidation Test

Depth (ft.)	Sample Information								Elevation (ft.)	Graphic Log	Visual Description and Remarks	Laboratory Testing Results/AASHTO and Unified Class.
	Sample No.	Pen./Rec. (in.)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Blows (6 in.) Shear Strength (psf) or RQD (%)	N-uncorrected	N ₆₀	Casing Blows					
0	1D	24/14	0.00 - 2.00	1/2/2/2	4	4	SSA	34.40		Topsoil, (Sod). Brown, moist, very loose, fine to medium SAND, some silt, little organics.		
								32.80		Dark brown, organic SILT, some roots.		
5	2D	24/18	5.00 - 7.00	1/1/1/1	2	2		29.80		Brown, wet, very loose, fine to medium SAND, little silt.		
								26.30		Grey, saturated, very soft, clayey-SILT, trace fine sand, trace gravel.		
10	3D	24/15	10.00 - 12.00	1/1/1/1	2	2		22.80		Bottom of Exploration at 12.00 feet below ground surface. NO REFUSAL		

Remarks:
Auto Hammer #283

Driller: MaineDOT	Elevation (ft.): 28.3	Auger ID/OD: 5" Dia.
Operator: Mike/Nick	Datum: NAVD 88	Sampler: Standard Split Spoon
Logged By: B. Wilder	Rig Type: Diedrich D-50	Hammer Wt./Fall: 140#/30"
Date Start/Finish: 10/9/08; 09:00-09:30	Drilling Method: Solid Stem Auger	Core Barrel: N/A
Boring Location: 12+00, 32.0 Lt.	Casing ID/OD: N/A	Water Level*: 1.2' bgs.

Hammer Efficiency Factor: 0.633 **Hammer Type:** Automatic Hydraulic Rope & Cathead

Definitions:
D = Split Spoon Sample R = Rock Core Sample S_u = Insitu Field Vane Shear Strength (psf) S_{u(lab)} = Lab Vane Shear Strength (psf)
MD = Unsuccessful Split Spoon Sample attempt SSA = Solid Stem Auger T_v = Pocket Torvane Shear Strength (psf) WC = water content, percent
U = Thin Wall Tube Sample HSA = Hollow Stem Auger q_p = Unconfined Compressive Strength (ksf) LL = Liquid Limit
MU = Unsuccessful Thin Wall Tube Sample attempt RC = Roller Cone N-uncorrected = Raw field SPT N-value PL = Plastic Limit
V = Insitu Vane Shear Test WOH = weight of 140lb. hammer Hammer Efficiency Factor = Annual Calibration Value PI = Plasticity Index
MV = Unsuccessful Insitu Vane Shear Test attempt WOR = weight of rods N₆₀ = SPT N-uncorrected corrected for hammer efficiency G = Grain Size Analysis
WO1P = Weight of one person N₆₀ = (Hammer Efficiency Factor/60%)*N-uncorrected C = Consolidation Test

Depth (ft.)	Sample Information								Elevation (ft.)	Graphic Log	Visual Description and Remarks	Laboratory Testing Results/AASHTO and Unified Class.
	Sample No.	Pen./Rec. (in.)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Blows (/6 in.) Shear Strength (psf) or RQD (%)	N-uncorrected	N ₆₀	Casing Blows					
0									27.90		Topsoil, (Sod). ————— 0.40	
	1D	24/13	1.00 - 3.00	1/2/3/4	5	5			24.80		Brown, saturated, loose, fine to coarse SAND, some silt.	
5												
	2D	24/24	5.00 - 7.00	1/1/2/3	3	3					Brown, saturated, very loose, fine SAND, some clay-silt.	
10									19.30			
	3D	24/24	10.00 - 12.00	2/2/2/4	4	4			16.30		Brown, wet, very loose, fine to medium SAND, some silt.	
											Bottom of Exploration at 12.00 feet below ground surface. NO REFUSAL	

Remarks:
Auto Hammer #283

Maine Department of Transportation

Soil/Rock Exploration Log
US CUSTOMARY UNITS

Project: I-295, Exit 3 and 4, Noise Barrier Wall

Location: South Portland, Maine

Boring No.:

HB-SOPO-104

PIN:

12800.00

Driller:	MaineDOT	Elevation (ft.)	32.1	Auger ID/OD:	5" Dia.
Operator:	Mike/Nick	Datum:	NAVD 88	Sampler:	Standard Split Spoon
Logged By:	B. Wilder	Rig Type:	Diedrich D-50	Hammer Wt./Fall:	140#/30"
Date Start/Finish:	10/9/08; 09:30-10:00	Drilling Method:	Solid Stem Auger	Core Barrel:	N/A
Boring Location:	17+00, 25.0 Lt.	Casing ID/OD:	N/A	Water Level*:	1.8' bgs.

Hammer Efficiency Factor: 0.633 **Hammer Type:** Automatic Hydraulic Rope & Cathead

Definitions:
D = Split Spoon Sample R = Rock Core Sample S_u = Insitu Field Vane Shear Strength (psf) $S_{u(lab)}$ = Lab Vane Shear Strength (psf)
MD = Unsuccessful Split Spoon Sample attempt SSA = Solid Stem Auger T_v = Pocket Torvane Shear Strength (psf) WC = water content, percent
U = Thin Wall Tube Sample HSA = Hollow Stem Auger q_p = Unconfined Compressive Strength (ksf) LL = Liquid Limit
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V = Insitu Vane Shear Test WOH = weight of 140lb. hammer Hammer Efficiency Factor = Annual Calibration Value PI = Plasticity Index
MV = Unsuccessful Insitu Vane Shear Test attempt WOR = weight of rods N_{60} = SPT N-uncorrected corrected for hammer efficiency G = Grain Size Analysis
WO1P = Weight of one person N_{60} = (Hammer Efficiency Factor/60%)*N-uncorrected C = Consolidation Test

Depth (ft.)	Sample Information								Elevation (ft.)	Graphic Log	Visual Description and Remarks	Laboratory Testing Results/AASHTO and Unified Class.
	Sample No.	Pen./Rec. (in.)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Blows (/6 in.) Shear Strength (psf) or RQD (%)	N-uncorrected	N_{60}	Casing Blows					
0									31.70		Topsoil, (Sod).	
	1D	24/15	1.00 - 3.00	5/4/5/6	9	9					Brown, saturated, loose, fine to coarse SAND, some silt, trace gravel.	
									29.10			
5												
	2D	24/22	5.00 - 7.00	2/3/2/2	5	5					Brown, saturated, loose, fine SAND, some silt.	
									24.60			
10												
	3D	24/24	10.00 - 12.00	1/1/1/1	2	2					Grey, wet, very soft, clayey-SILT, trace fine sand.	
									20.10			
										Bottom of Exploration at 12.00 feet below ground surface. NO REFUSAL		
25												

Remarks:
Auto Hammer #283

Driller: MaineDOT	Elevation (ft.): 40.0	Auger ID/OD: 5" Dia.
Operator: Mike/Nick	Datum: NAVD 88	Sampler: Standard Split Spoon
Logged By: B. Wilder	Rig Type: Diedrich D-50	Hammer Wt./Fall: 140#/30"
Date Start/Finish: 10/9/08; 10:00-10:30	Drilling Method: Solid Stem Auger	Core Barrel: N/A
Boring Location: 22+00, 15.0 Lt.	Casing ID/OD: N/A	Water Level*: 9.0' bgs.

Hammer Efficiency Factor: 0.633 **Hammer Type:** Automatic Hydraulic Rope & Cathead

Definitions: R = Rock Core Sample S_u = Insitu Field Vane Shear Strength (psf) S_{u(lab)} = Lab Vane Shear Strength (psf)
D = Split Spoon Sample SSA = Solid Stem Auger T_v = Pocket Torvane Shear Strength (psf) WC = water content, percent
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MV = Unsuccessful Insitu Vane Shear Test attempt WO1P = Weight of one person N₆₀ = (Hammer Efficiency Factor/60%)*N-uncorrected C = Consolidation Test

Depth (ft.)	Sample Information								Elevation (ft.)	Graphic Log	Visual Description and Remarks	Laboratory Testing Results/AASHTO and Unified Class.	
	Sample No.	Pen./Rec. (in.)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Blows (/6 in.) Shear Strength (psf) or RQD (%)	N-uncorrected	N ₆₀	Casing Blows						
0									39.60		Topsoil, (Sod). ————— 0.40		
	1D	24/24	1.00 - 3.00	3/4/8/10	12	13					Olive-brown, moist, stiff, clayey-SILT, trace fine sand.		
5											Similar to above.		
	2D	24/24	5.00 - 7.00	4/4/5/5	9	9							
10									31.50		8.50		
	3D	24/24	10.00 - 12.00	3/3/3/3	6	6						Olive-brown, wet, medium stiff, SILT, some fine sand, trace organics.	
									28.00			12.00	
													Bottom of Exploration at 12.00 feet below ground surface. NO REFUSAL

Remarks:
Auto Hammer #283

Driller: MaineDOT	Elevation (ft.): 40.0	Auger ID/OD: 5" Dia.
Operator: Mike/Nick	Datum: NAVD 88	Sampler: Standard Split Spoon
Logged By: B. Wilder	Rig Type: Diedrich D-50	Hammer Wt./Fall: 140#/30"
Date Start/Finish: 10/9/08; 10:30-10:00	Drilling Method: Solid Stem Auger	Core Barrel: N/A
Boring Location: 27+00, 15.0 Lt.	Casing ID/OD: N/A	Water Level*: 9.0' bgs.

Hammer Efficiency Factor: 0.633 **Hammer Type:** Automatic Hydraulic Rope & Cathead
 Definitions: R = Rock Core Sample S_U = Insitu Field Vane Shear Strength (psf) S_{U(lab)} = Lab Vane Shear Strength (psf)
 D = Split Spoon Sample SSA = Solid Stem Auger T_V = Pocket Torvane Shear Strength (psf) WC = water content, percent
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Depth (ft.)	Sample Information								Elevation (ft.)	Graphic Log	Visual Description and Remarks	Laboratory Testing Results/AASHTO and Unified Class.
	Sample No.	Pen./Rec. (in.)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Blows (/6 in.) Shear Strength (psf) or RQD (%)	N-uncorrected	N ₆₀	Casing Blows					
0									39.60		Topsoil, (Sod). ————— 0.40	
	1D	24/24	1.00 - 3.00	3/5/5/6	10	11					Olive-brown, moist, stiff, clayey-SILT, trace fine sand.	
5											Similar to above, but medium stiff.	
									31.00		————— 9.00	
10	3D	24/24	10.00 - 12.00	2/2/1/2	3	3					Grey, wet, very soft, marine clay-SILT, trace fine sand.	
									28.00		Bottom of Exploration at 12.00 feet below ground surface. NO REFUSAL	
15												
20												
25												

Remarks:
Auto Hammer #283

Driller: MaineDOT	Elevation (ft.): 46.5	Auger ID/OD: 5" Dia.
Operator: Mike/Nick	Datum: NAVD 88	Sampler: Standard Split Spoon
Logged By: B. Wilder	Rig Type: Diedrich D-50	Hammer Wt./Fall: 140#/30"
Date Start/Finish: 10/9/08; 12:00-12:30	Drilling Method: Solid Stem Auger	Core Barrel: N/A
Boring Location: 33+00, 8.0 Rt.	Casing ID/OD: N/A	Water Level*: None Observed

Hammer Efficiency Factor: 0.633 **Hammer Type:** Automatic Hydraulic Rope & Cathead

Definitions:
D = Split Spoon Sample R = Rock Core Sample S_u = Insitu Field Vane Shear Strength (psf) S_{u(lab)} = Lab Vane Shear Strength (psf)
MD = Unsuccessful Split Spoon Sample attempt SSA = Solid Stem Auger T_v = Pocket Torvane Shear Strength (psf) WC = water content, percent
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WO1P = Weight of one person N₆₀ = (Hammer Efficiency Factor/60%)*N-uncorrected C = Consolidation Test

Depth (ft.)	Sample Information								Elevation (ft.)	Graphic Log	Visual Description and Remarks	Laboratory Testing Results/AASHTO and Unified Class.
	Sample No.	Pen./Rec. (in.)	Sample Depth (ft.)	Blows (6 in.) Shear Strength (psf) or RQD (%)	N-uncorrected	N ₆₀	Casing Blows					
0									46.10		Topsoil, (Sod). ————— 0.40	
	1D	24/18	1.00 - 3.00	5/7/15/17	22	23					Brown, moist, medium dense, fine to coarse SAND, some silt.	
5	MD	1.2/0	4.70 - 4.80	25(1.2")	---				41.70		Failed sample attempt. ————— 4.80	
											Bottom of Exploration at 4.80 feet below ground surface. REFUSAL	
10												
15												
20												
25												

Remarks:
Auto Hammer #283

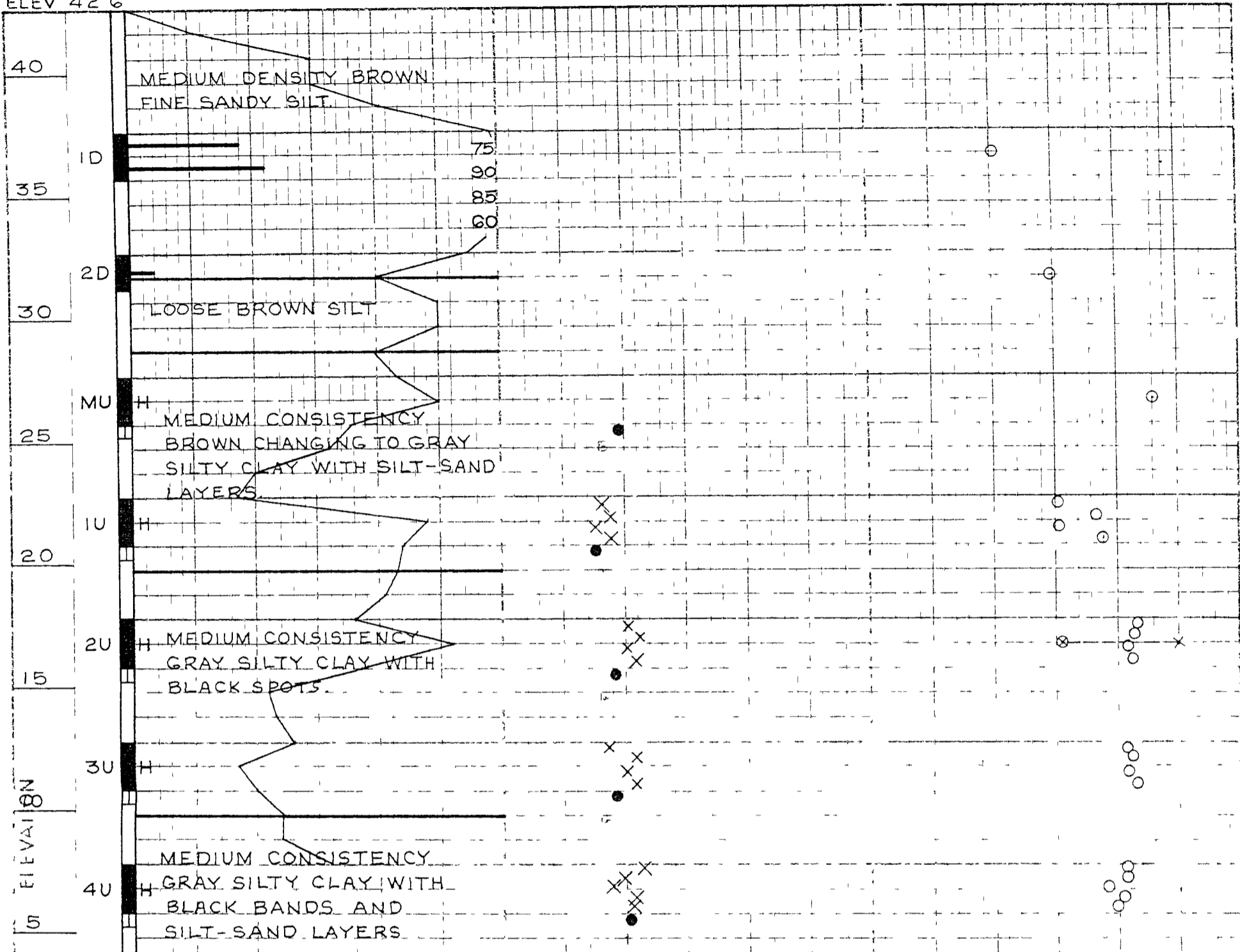
BORING CB-47

STATION 9+60

CS LI

CASING SIZE 4"	DRIVING RESISTANCE Blows/Ft		VANE SHEAR STRENGTH Tons/Sq Ft		WATER CONTENT Percent	
		20	40	0.4	0.8	20

ELEV 42.6



MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
SOILS LABORATORY
DETAILED SOIL STRATIFICATION
ε
CONSISTENCY DATA
BORING CB-47
1-295
SO. PORTLAND
DATE JAN 1966

SHEET NO 34

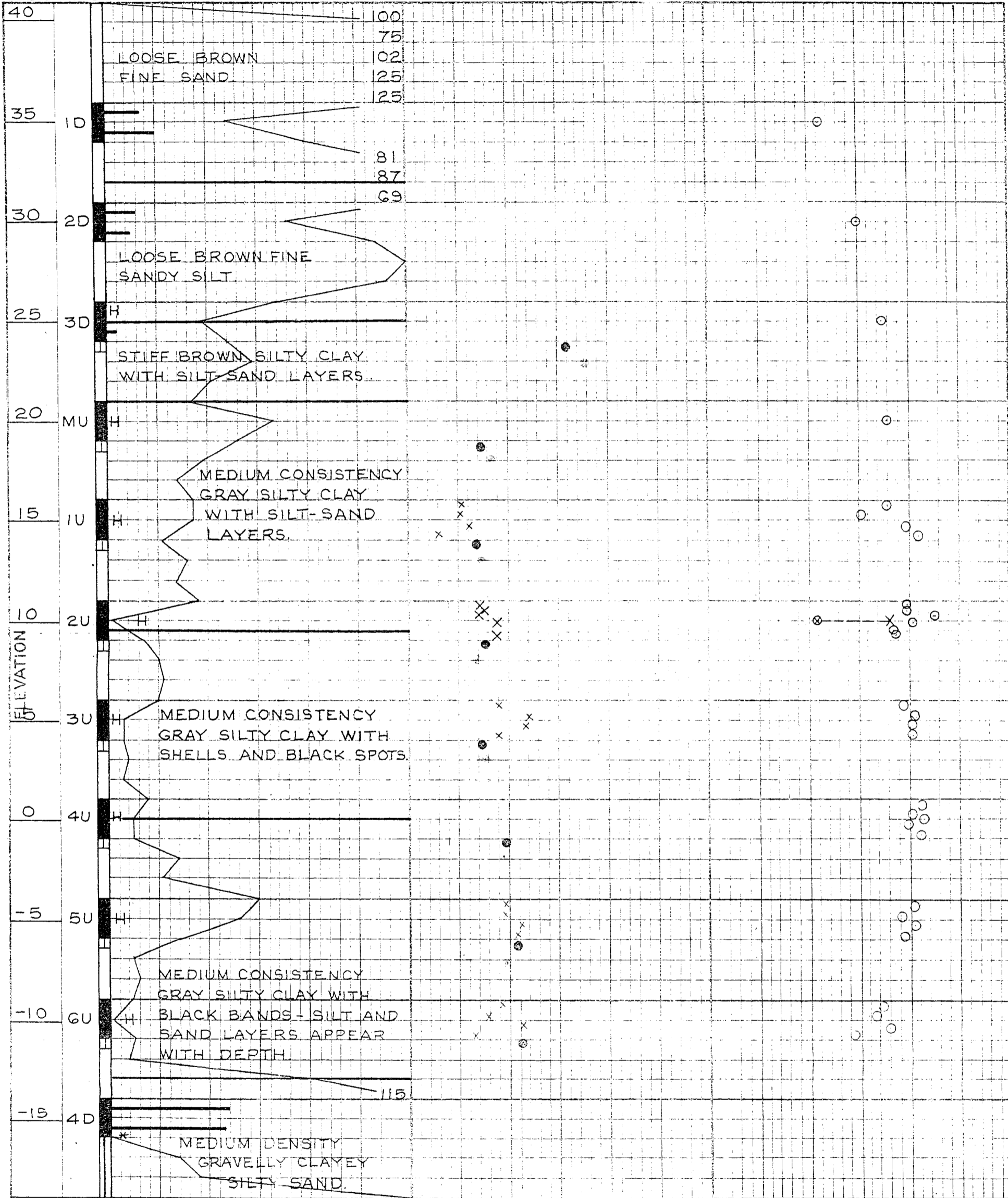
BORING CB-46

STATION 11+60

65 LT.

CASING SIZE 4"	DRIVING RESISTANCE Blows/Ft.		VANE SHEAR STRENGTH Tons/Sq. Ft.		WATER CONTENT Percent	
	20	40	0.4	0.8	20	40

ELEV. 40.9



* DROYE 1/2" RODS

MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
SOILS LABORATORY
DETAILED SOIL STRATIFICATION
CONSISTENCY DATA
BORING CB-46
I-295
SO. PORTLAND
DATE: JAN. 1966

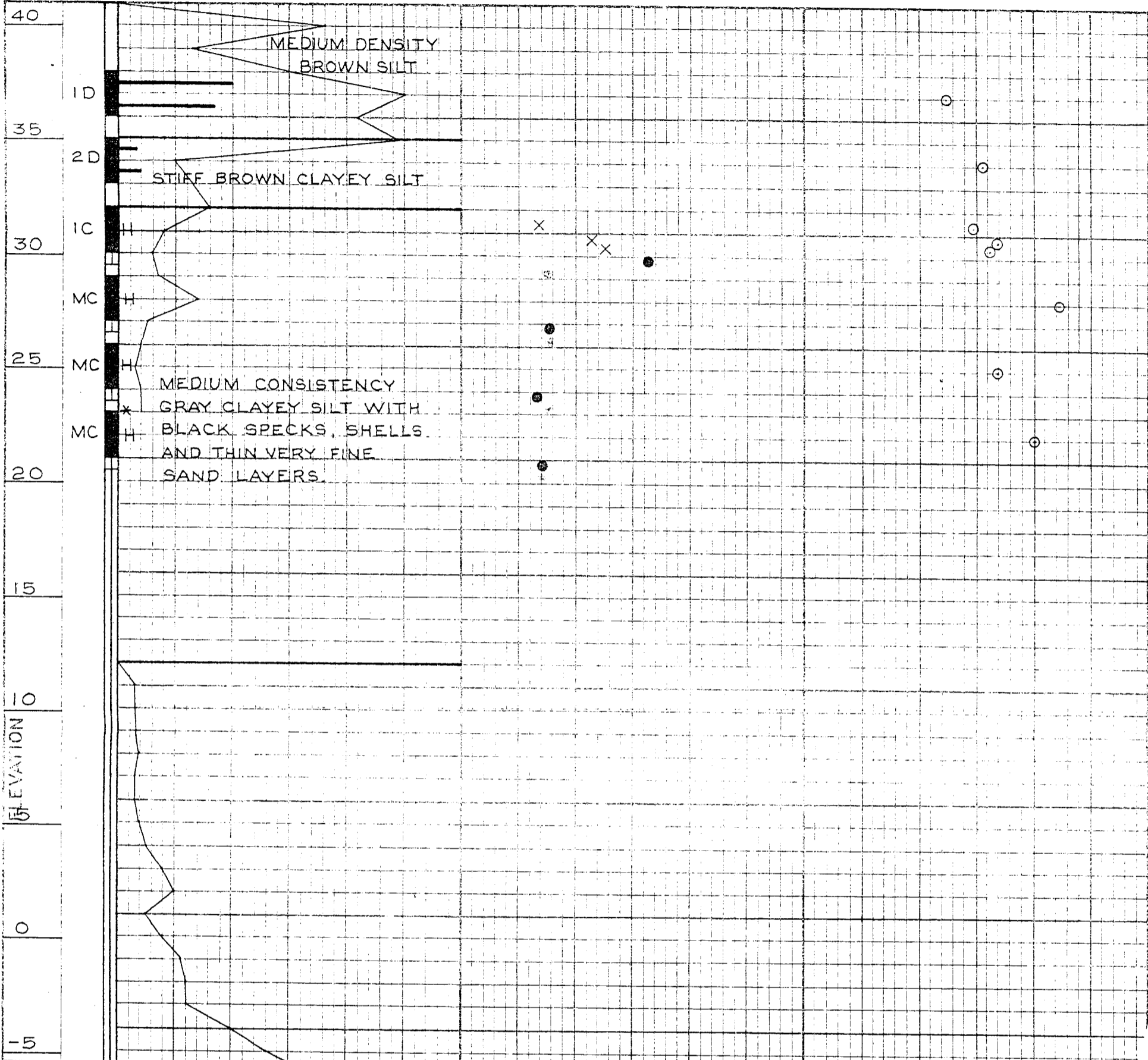
SHEET NO. 33

BORING CB-56

STATION 19+75 25' LT.

CASING SIZE 2 1/2"	DRIVING RESISTANCE Blows/Ft.		VANE SHEAR STRENGTH Tons, Sq. Ft.		WATER CONTENT Percent	
	20	40	0.4	0.8	20	40

ELEV. 41.0



DROVE "A" RODS

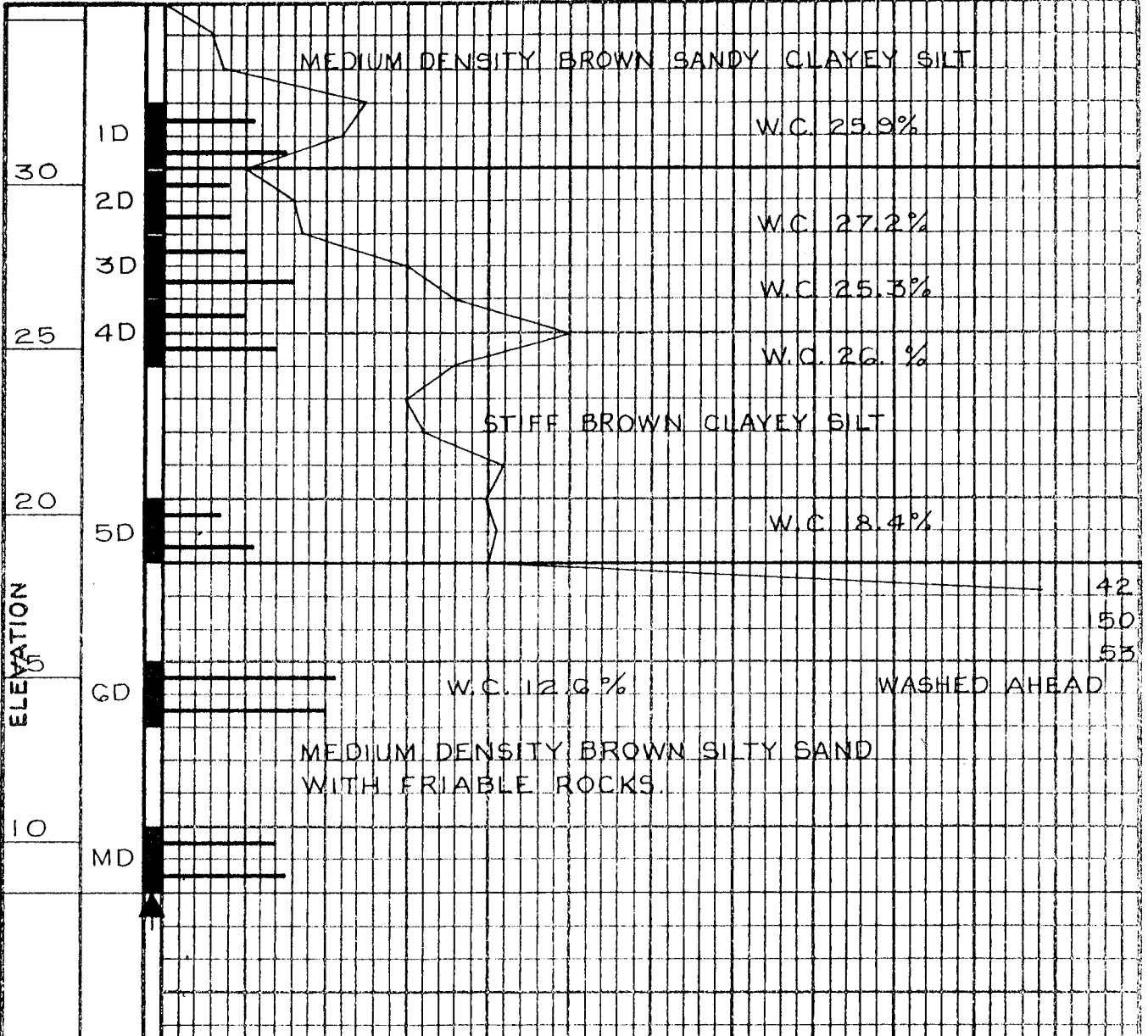
MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
SOILS LABORATORY
DETAILED SOIL STRATIFICATION
&
CONSISTENCY DATA
BORING CB-56
1-295
SO. PORTLAND
DATE: JAN. 1966

SHEET NO. 39

BORING CB-58 STATION 23+65 30LT

CASING SIZE	DRIVING RESISTANCE — Blows/Ft.				
	20	40	60	80	100

ELEV. 35.5



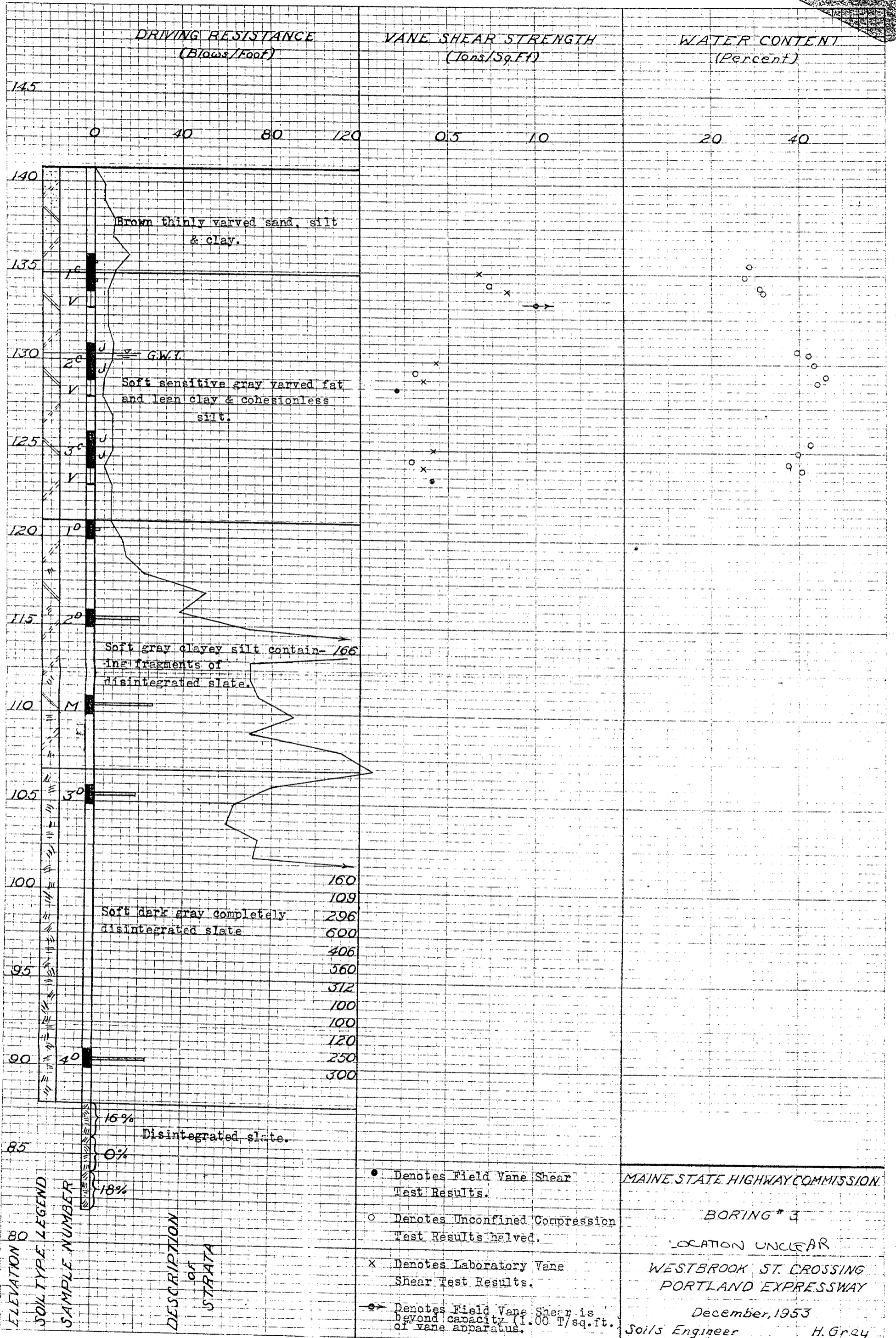
ELEVATION

42
50
58

WASHED AHEAD

MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
SOILS LABORATORY
DETAILED SOIL STRATIFICATION
&
CONSISTENCY DATA
BORING CB-58
1-295
SO. PORTLAND
DATE: JAN. 1966

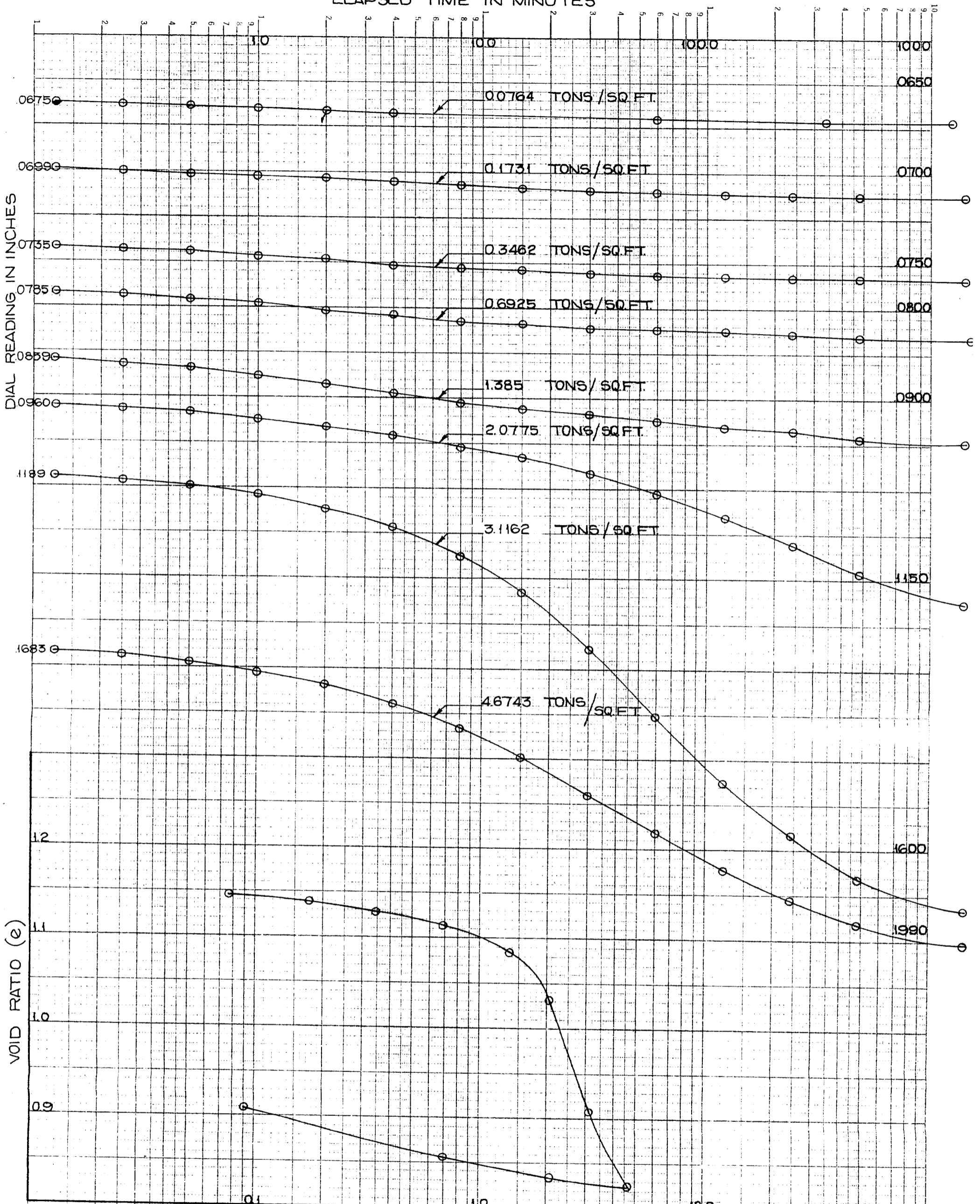
SML-202(9-62)



- Denotes Field Vane Shear Test Results.
- Denotes Unconfined Compression Test Results halved.
- × Denotes Laboratory Vane Shear Test Results.
- Denotes Field Vane Shear is beyond capacity (1.00 T/sq.ft. of vane apparatus).

MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
BORING # 3
LOCATION UNCLEAR
WESTBROOK ST. CROSSING
PORTLAND EXPRESSWAY
December, 1953
Soils Engineer H. Gray

ELAPSED TIME IN MINUTES



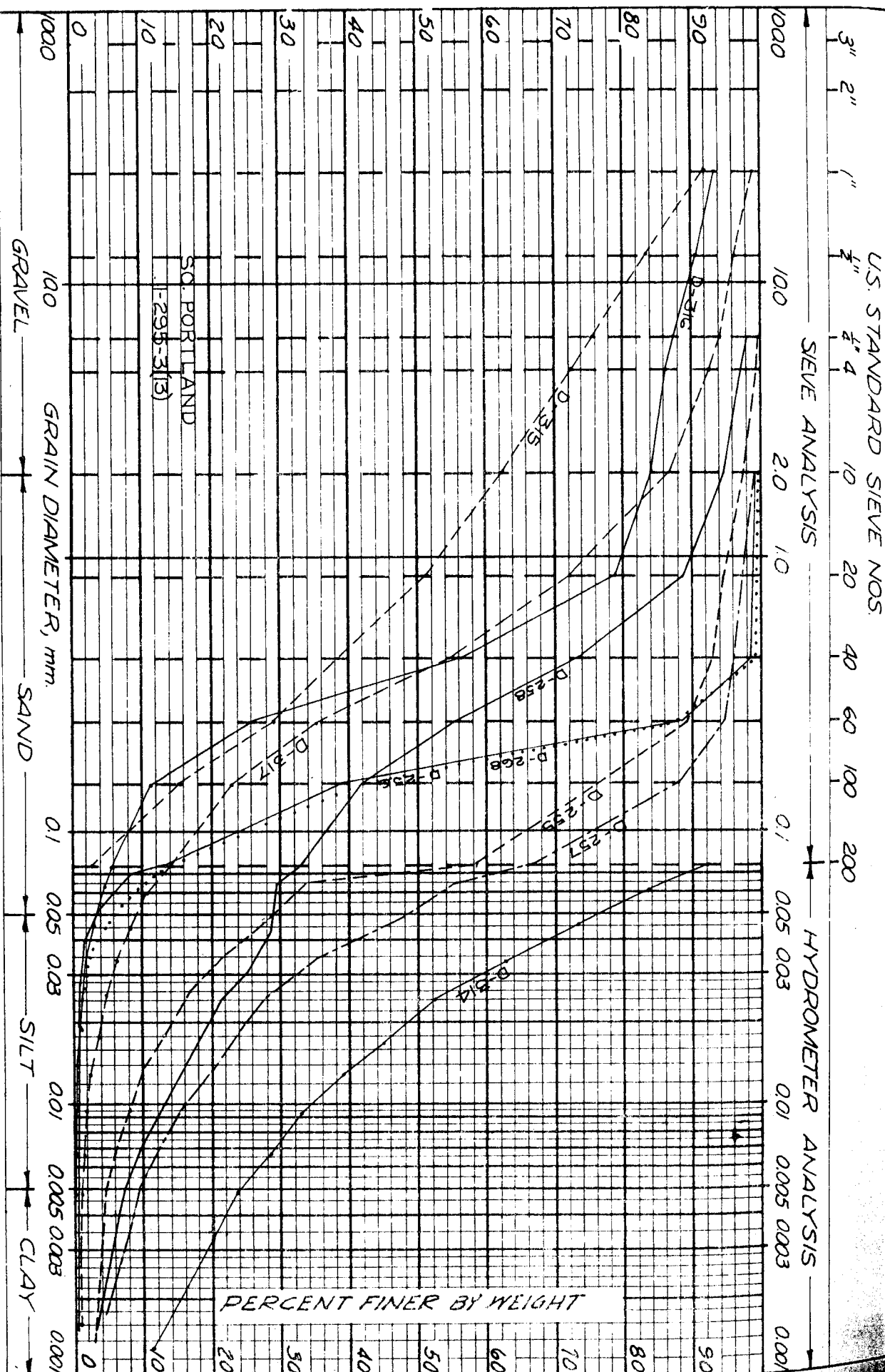
PRESSURE (TONS/SQ. FT.)

MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
 TIME-CONSOLIDATION CURVES
 PRESSURE-VOID RATIO DIAGRAM

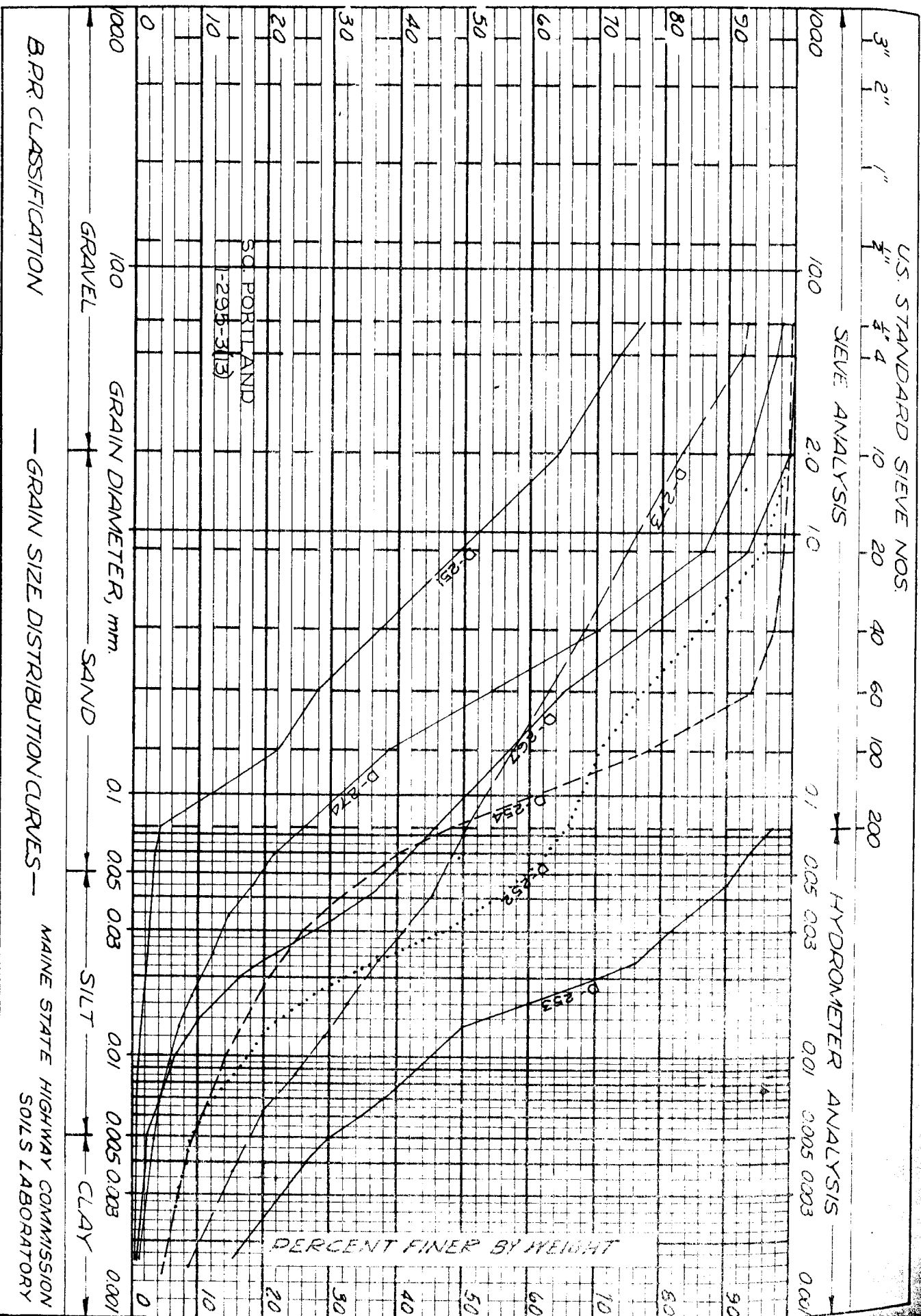
PORTLAND
 1-295-3(13)

BORING CB-45 SAMPLE 3U
 SOILS ENGINEERING LAB

SHEET NO. 46



B.P.R. CLASSIFICATION — GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES — MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION SOILS LABORATORY

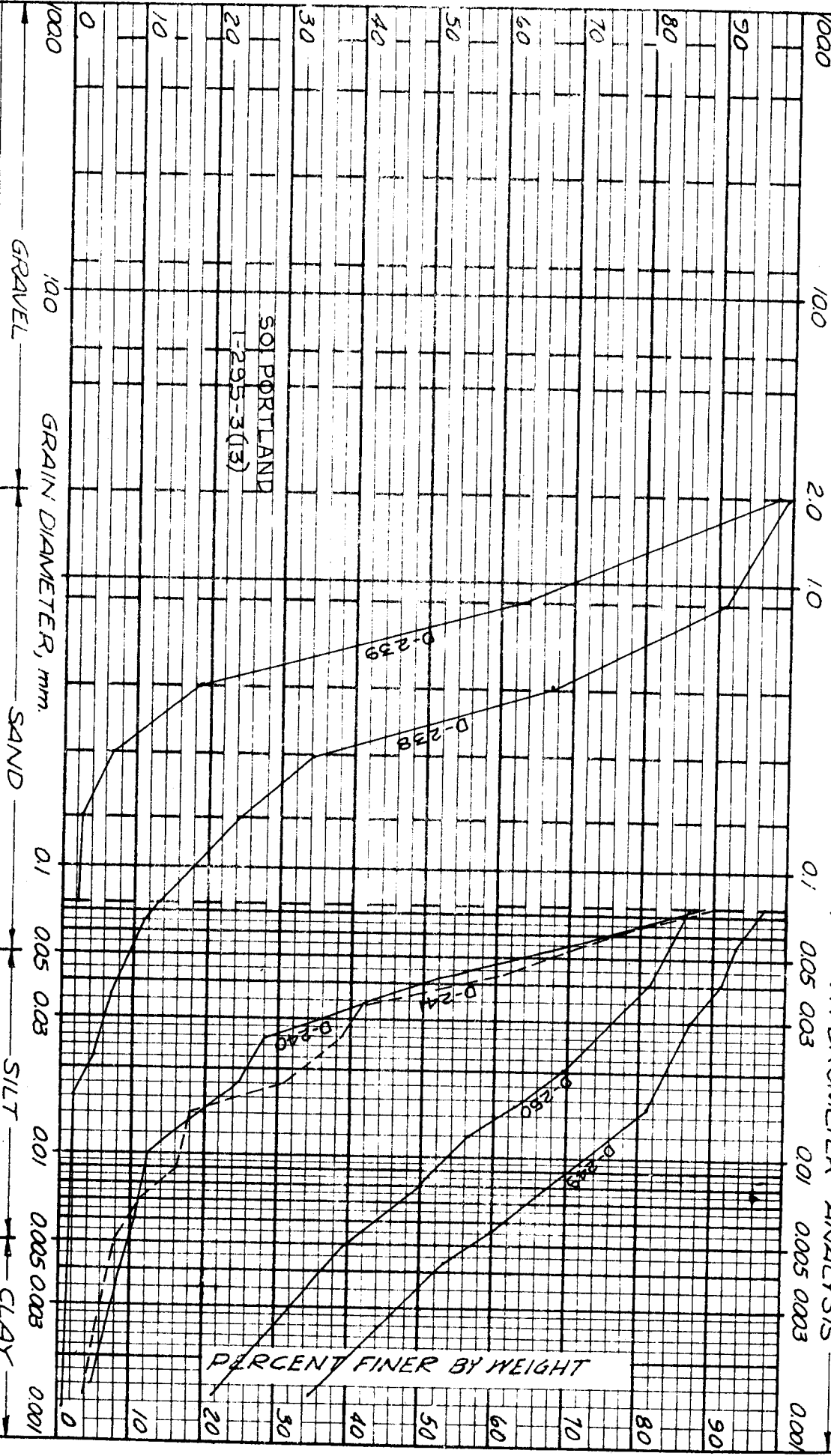


B.P.R CLASSIFICATION — GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES — MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION SOILS LABORATORY

U.S. STANDARD SIEVE NOS.
3" 2" 1" 7/8" 3/4" 4

SIEVE ANALYSIS

HYDROMETER ANALYSIS



BPR CLASSIFICATION

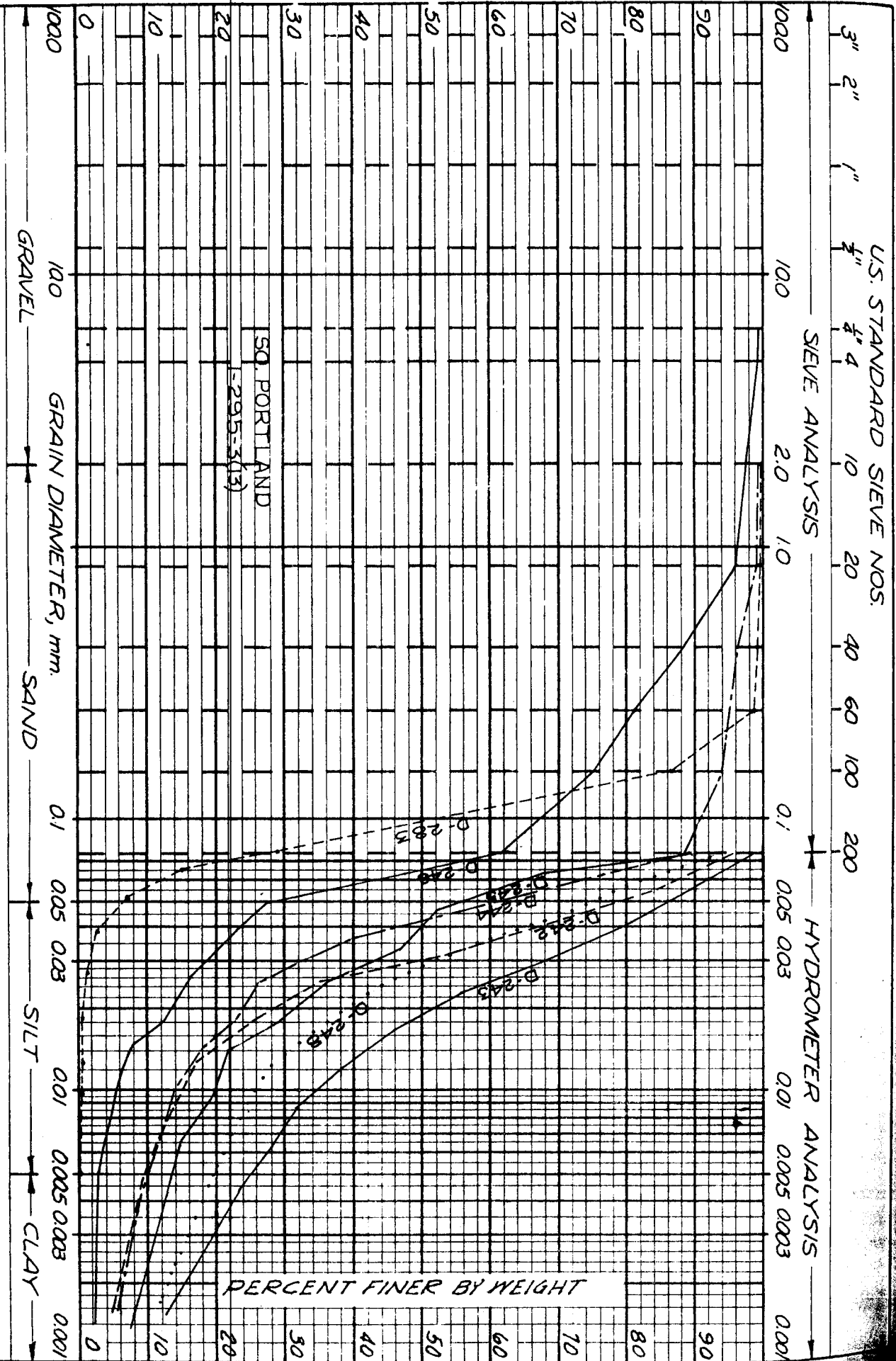
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES

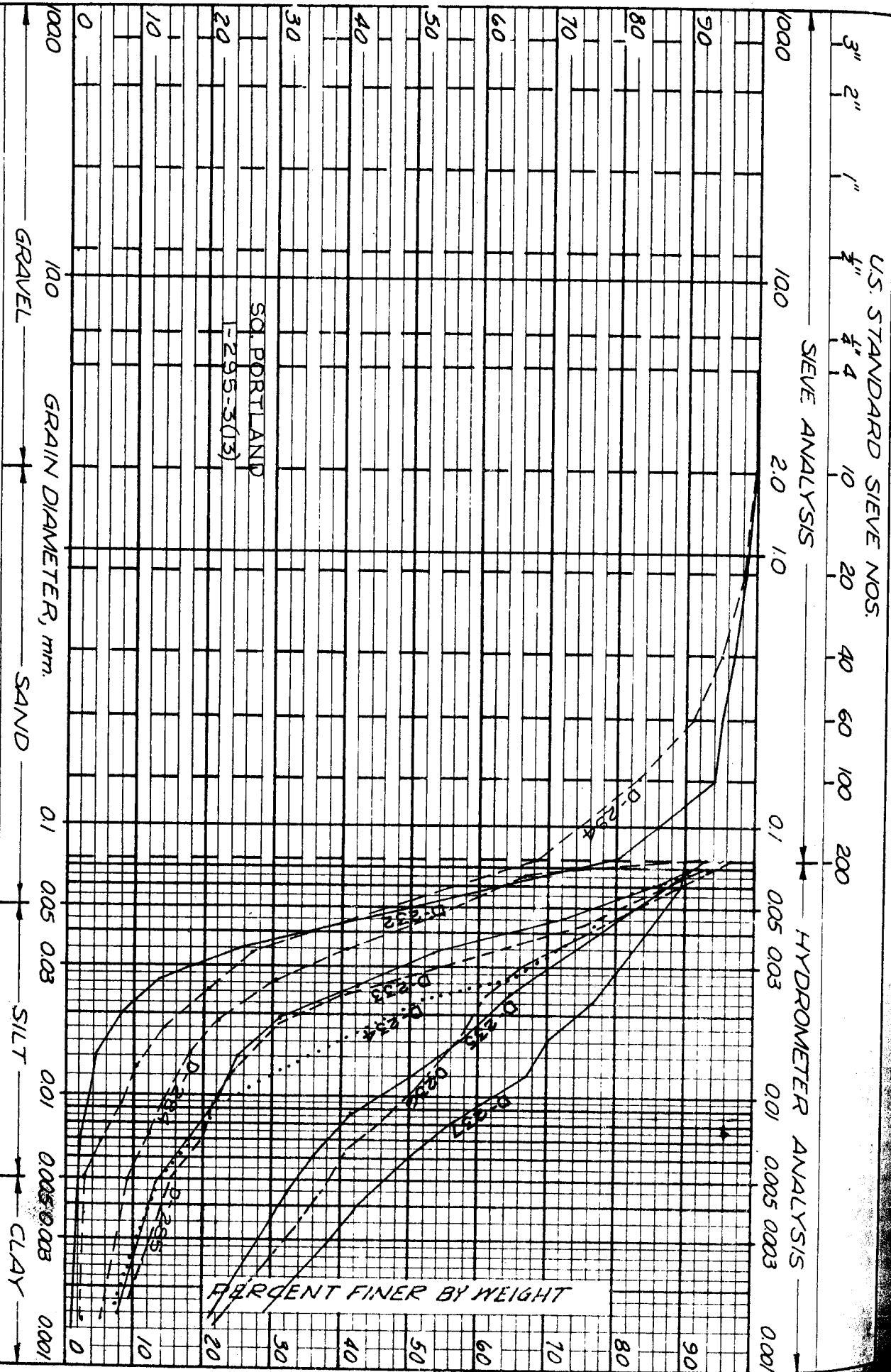
MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
SOILS LABORATORY

B.P.R. CLASSIFICATION —

— GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES —

MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
SOILS LABORATORY

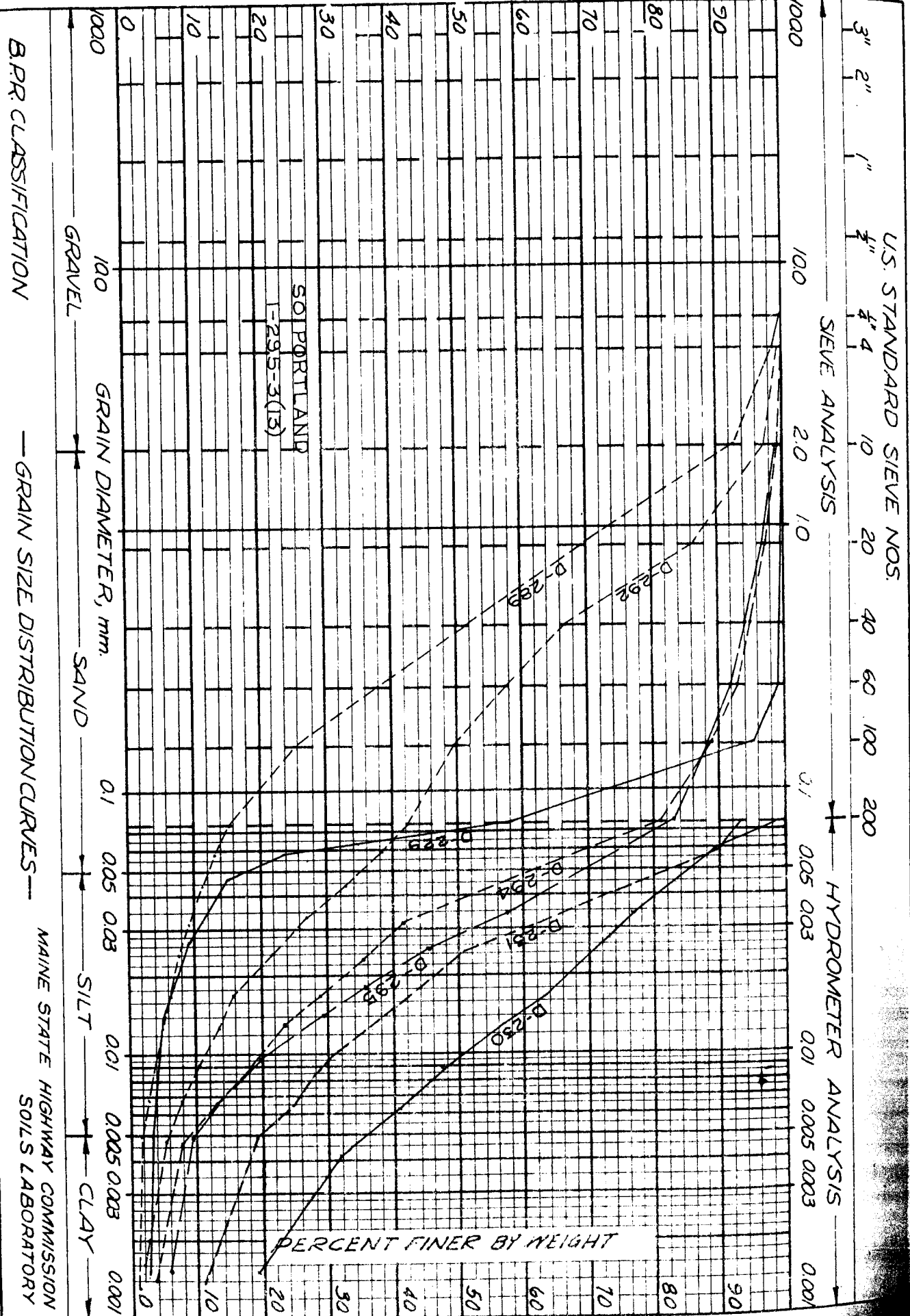




B.P.R. CLASSIFICATION

— GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES —

MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
 SOILS LABORATORY



B.P.R. CLASSIFICATION

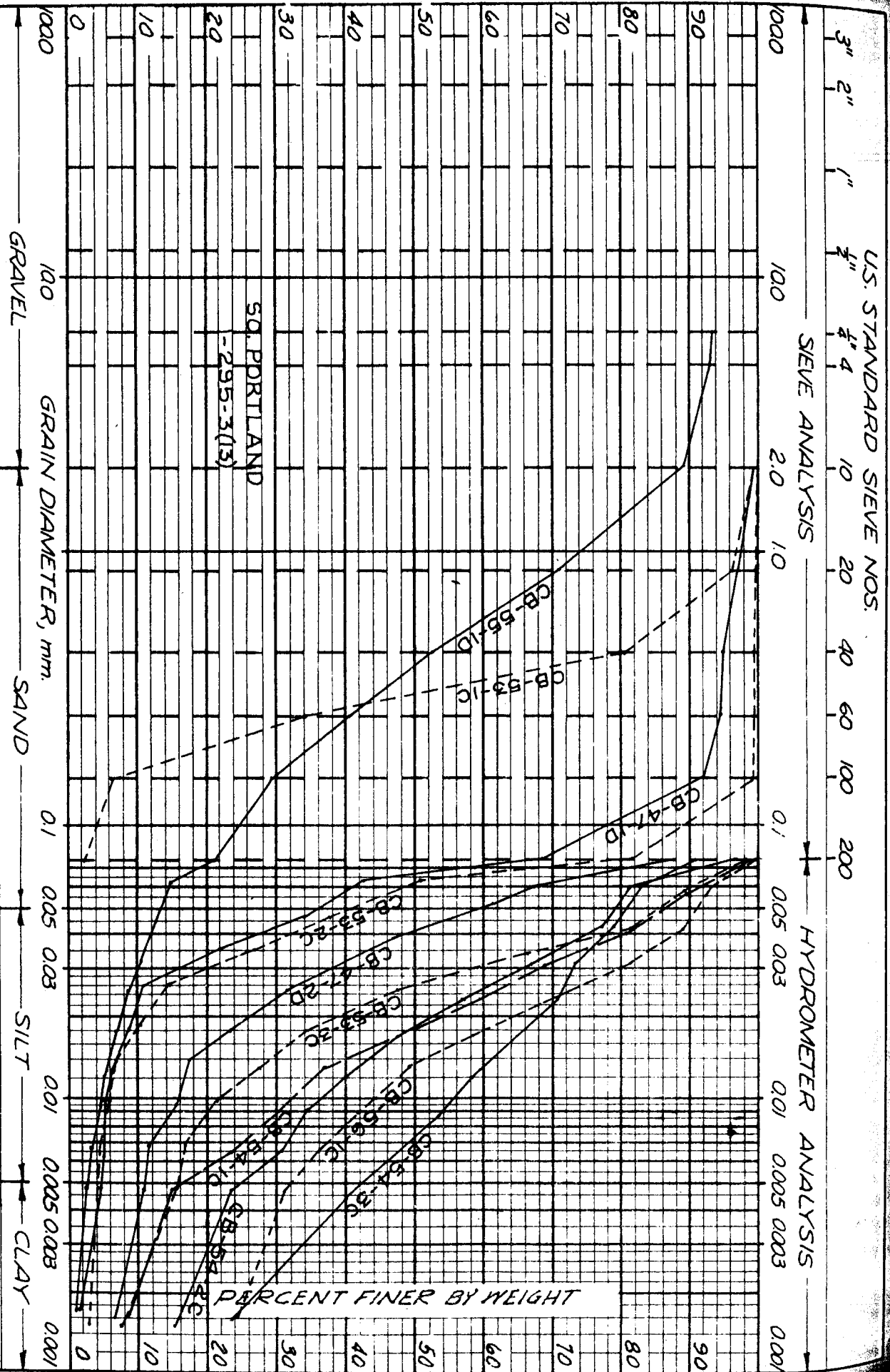
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES

MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION SOILS LABORATORY

B.P.R. CLASSIFICATION

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES

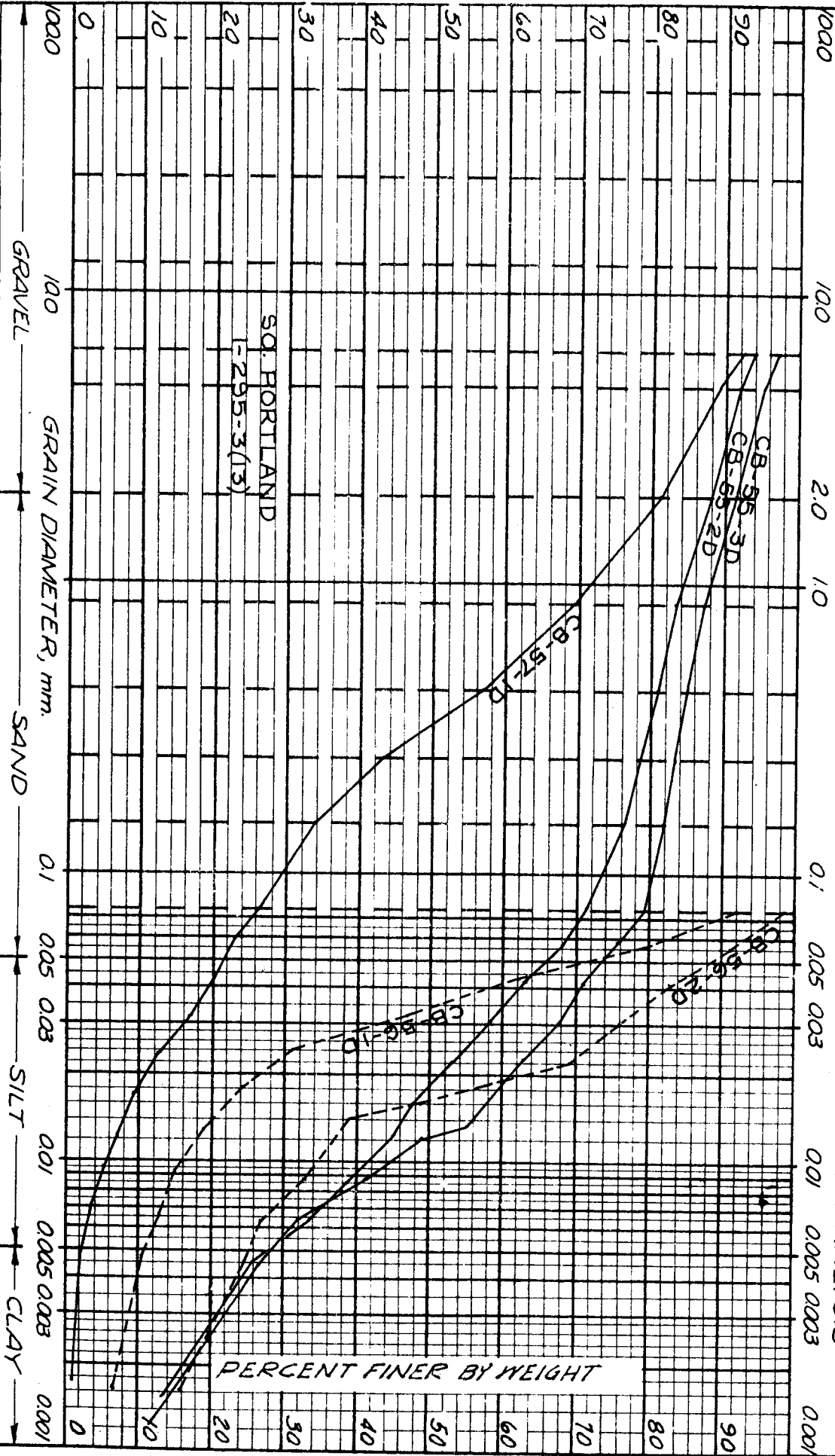
MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
SOILS LABORATORY



3" 2" 1" 1/2" 1/4" 1/10" 1/20" 1/40" 1/100" 1/200"

U.S. STANDARD SIEVE NOS.

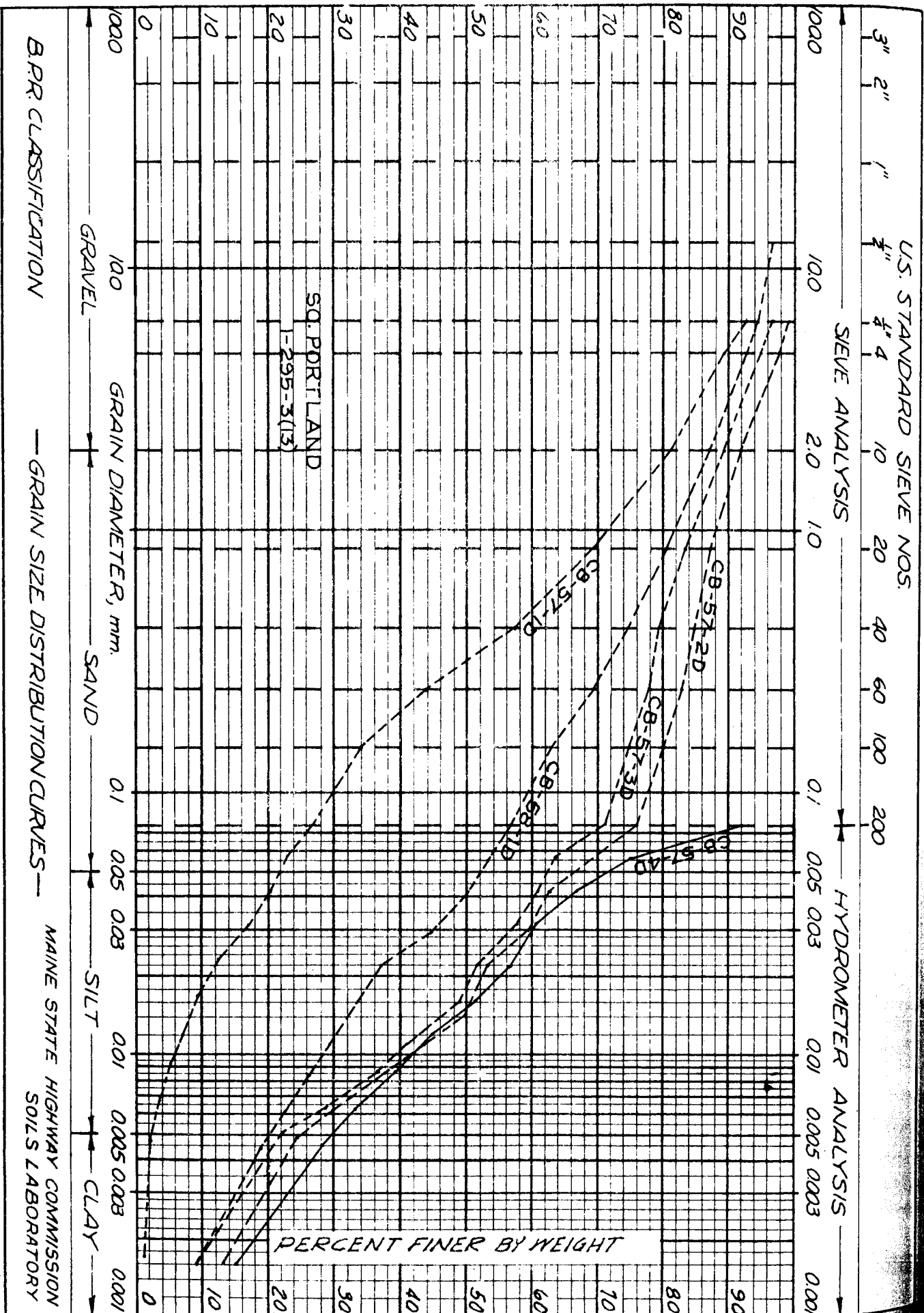
HYDROMETER ANALYSIS



B.P.R. CLASSIFICATION

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES

MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION SOILS LABORATORY



B.P.R. CLASSIFICATION

— GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION CURVES —

MAINE STATE HIGHWAY COMMISSION
SOILS LABORATORY

State of Maine - Department of Transportation
Ledge Outcrop Summary Sheet

Town(s): South Portland

Project Number: 12800.00

Station (Feet)	Offset (Feet)	Weathered Rock (Feet)	Refusal (Feet)	No Refusal (Feet)	Water Depth (Ft.)	Comments / Date 10/9/2008
31+27+/-	30.0 Lt.					Ledge Outcrop
31+44+/-	30.0 Lt.					Ledge Outcrop
32+00+/-	17.0 Lt.					Ledge Outcrop

Appendix D
Frost Design Charts

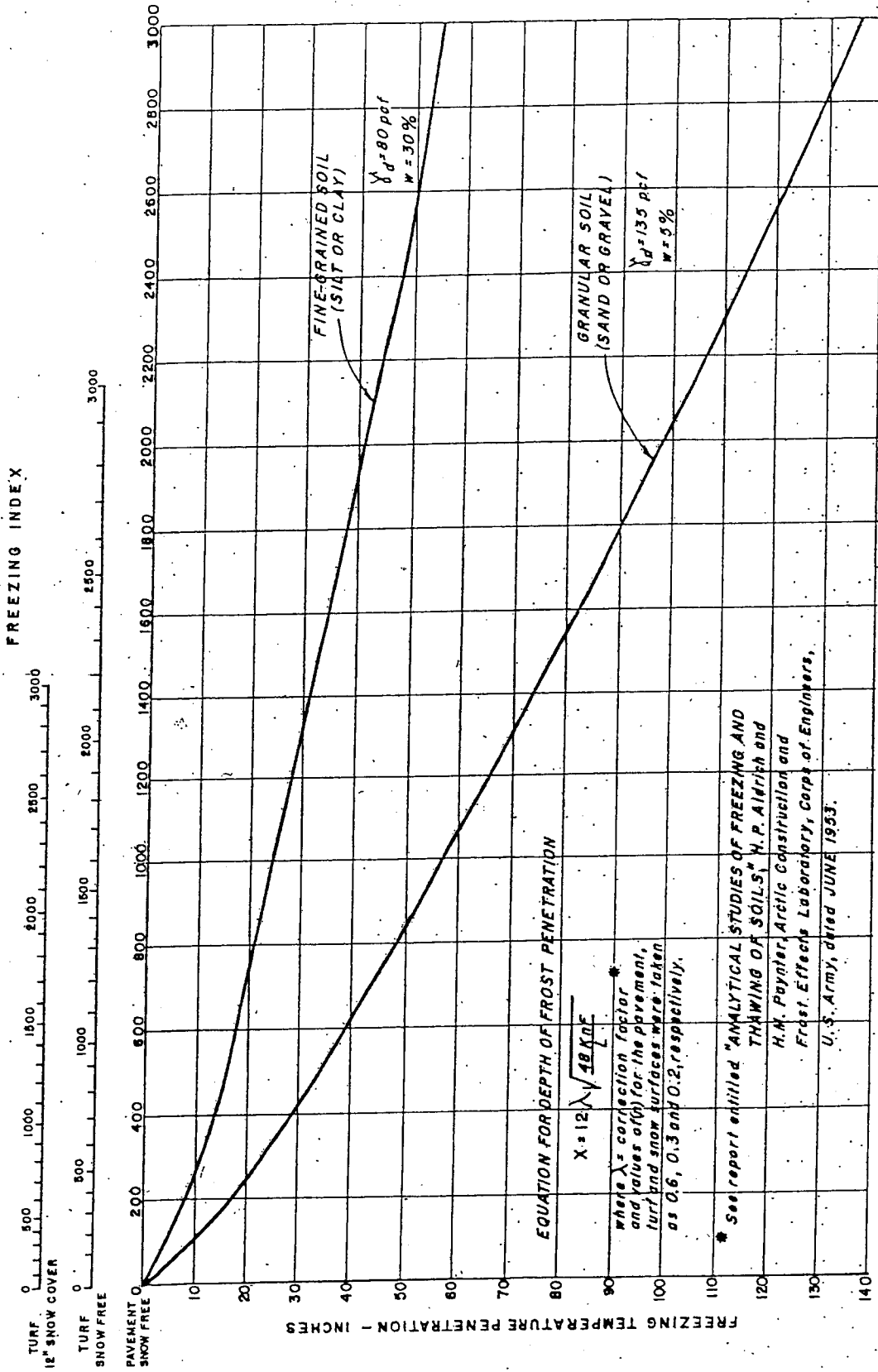
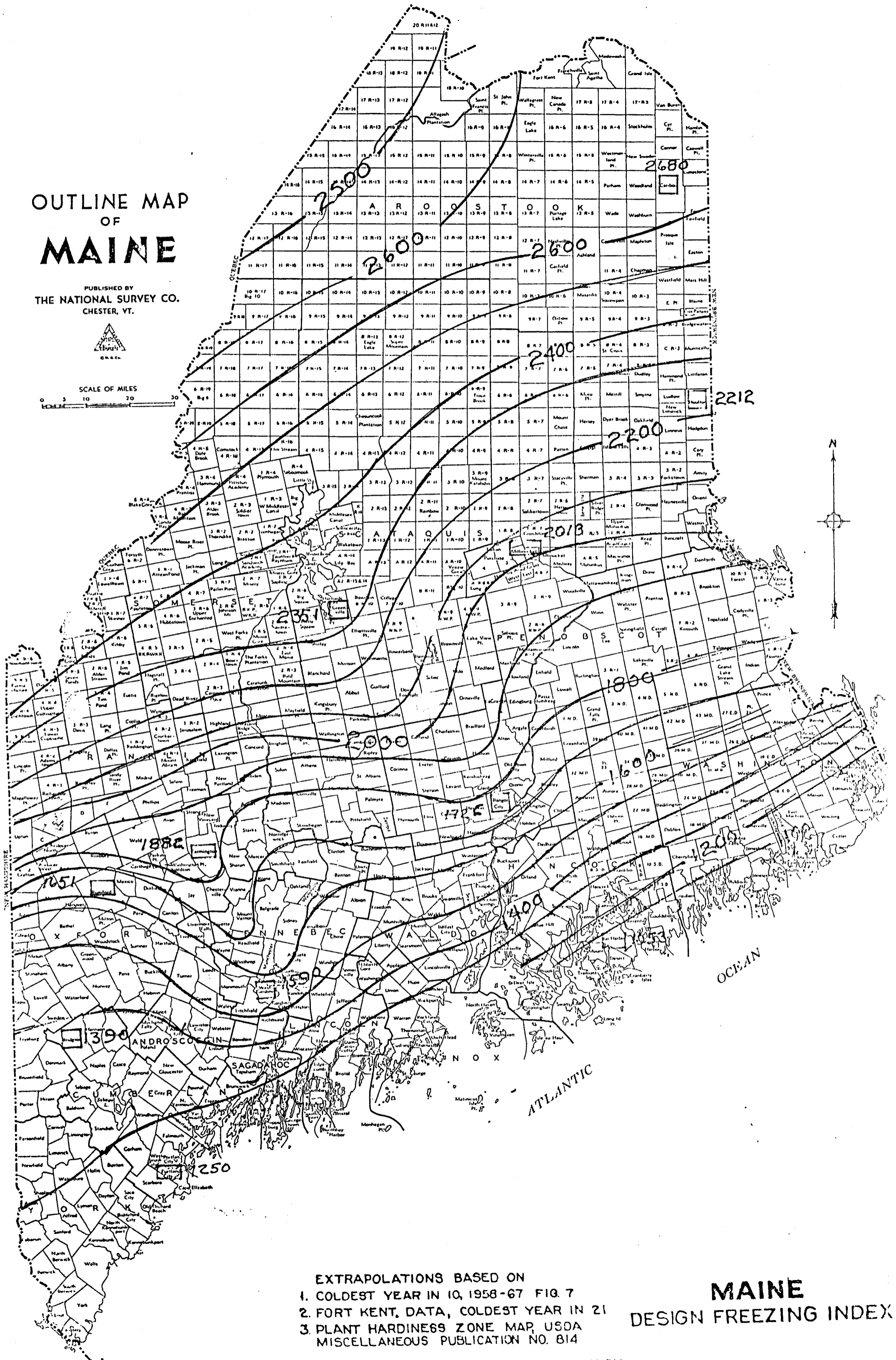
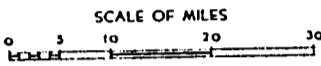


Figure 13-3 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FREEZING INDEX AND FREEZING TEMPERATURE PENETRATION FOR VARIOUS SURFACE CONDITIONS FOR GRANULAR AND FINE-GRAINED SOILS.

OUTLINE MAP OF MAINE

PUBLISHED BY
THE NATIONAL SURVEY CO.
CHESTER, VT.



EXTRAPOLATIONS BASED ON
1. COLDEST YEAR IN 10, 1958-67 FIG. 7
2. FORT KENT, DATA, COLDEST YEAR IN 21
3. PLANT HARDINESS ZONE MAP, USOA
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATION NO. 814

MAINE
DESIGN FREEZING INDEX