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CEOLOGY OF THE SITE
The structure site is located on the glaciated, gently rolling, dissected Allegheny Plateau Region, in an area where moderately deep glacial-derived soils overlie shale and sandstone bedrock, of Mississippian age.

The exploration consisted of two drive sample borings, made between July 15 and 21, 1965, and five drive rod penetration tests, made between November 15

INVESTIGATIONAL FINDINGS
The borings encountered unstratified intervals of medium-stiff and stiff clays and dense and very dense silts to approximately alevations 981 feet; below this, dense and extremely dense gravels, sands, and silts. The borings were terminated at 61 and 76-foot depths, elevations 965 to 948 feet, after penetrating in excess of 30 feet of material requiring in excess of 30 blows per foot in the standard penetration test.

Rod soundings met gradual, occasionally erratic, increase in perstration resistance with increase in depth and were terminated upon encounter with medium-high and high resistance to penetration at 26 to 44-foot depths. elevations 993 to 977 feet, considered to be in very dense and extremely dense gravels, sands, and silts, as revealed by the borings.

No free water was observed in any of the rod sounding holes.

No test penetrated to bedrock surface.

LEGEND

\Rightarrow	Auger Boring Location - Plan View.	·	Horizontal Bar on Boring Log Indicates the Depth the Sample Was Taken.
•	Press and / or Drive Sample and / or Core Boring Location - Plan View. Drive Rod Penetration Resistance Sounding Location - Plan View.	X/Y	Figures Beside the Boring Log in Profile Indicate the Number of Blows for Standard Penetration Test. X = Number of Blows for First 6 inches. Y = Number of Blows for Second 6 inches.
	Capped Pile	·•	Drive Rod Penetration Resistance Sounding Log - Profil
	Footing		
	Footing on Pile		Casing
TR	Top of Rock	Z	Resistance "R" < 10,000 lbs. Resistance "R" > 10,000 lbs. Indicates Final Measurement of Penetration, in Inches
		W	Indicates Free Water Elevation,
		V	Indicates Static Water Elevation.
		SYMBOLS OF ROCK TYPES	
	Coal		Weathered Sandstone
	Weathered Indurated Clay		Sandstone
	Indurated Clay		Leached Dolomite
	Weathered Shale		Dolomite
- Committee - Comm	Shale		Leached Limestone
			Limestone

GENERAL INFORMATION

Drive Rod Penetration Sounding Tests

Drive rod penetration resistance tests constitute driving a 1.315-inch diameter steel rod, with a 45° cone point, into the ground, using a 122-pound drop-hammer with a free fall of five feet. At one or two-foot depth intervals, a measurement is taken to determine the amount of penetration achieved in three hammer drops. This reading is converted to an empirical value for capacity "R", in thousands of pounds (which is a measure of both the point resistance and frictional resistance on the rod), by using charts prepared by the Ohio Department of Highways, Bureau of Bridges, on the basis of correlation study of rod penetration with past performance of pile driving. For interpretation, a graph is prepared by plotting the value "R" against the depth at which the reading was taken, and connecting the plotted points. The curve so obtained reflects the density of subsurface materials in a manner that can be readily compared with data from similar tests at other locations on the structure site. From this comparison, the overall uniformity of subsurface condition may be evaluated.

Drive Sample Borings - Drive-Press Sample Borings

Drive sample borings are made by means of a rotary-type drill rig, employing a 2" O.D., 1-3/8" I.D. sampler, at 2-1/2 and / or 5-foot depth intervals, driven by means of a 140 pound drop-hammer with a free fall of 30 inches. The number of blows required to drive the sampler 12 inches is considered the standard penetration test.

Drive-press sample borings are made by means of a rotary-type drill rig, employing a 2" O.D., 1-3/8" I.D. drive sampler, and 3" O.D. thin-wall press sampler. The press sampler is advanced by continuous uniform pressure, applied by the drill rig.

The boring log sheets show a graphic plot of the information obtained, including depth and elevation of the sample, number of blows for the standard penetration tests in two 6-inch increments, depth of press samples, field sample number, sample description - based on laboratory tests and the Casagrande AC classification system-and gradation, plasticity, and moisture content determinations. Results of strength and consolidation testing, if performed, appear on separate enclosures.

At depths where materials are bouldery or gravelly to the extent that the sampler can not be driven, a wash sample is procured for visual classification, in order to determine the general character of the material. These samples are not considered sufficiently representative to warrant laboratory testing.

Particle Size Definitions

NOTE: Information shown by this subsurface investigation was obtained solely for the use in establishing design controls for the project. The State of Ohio does not guarantee the accuracy of this data and it is not to be construed as a part of the plans governing construction of the project.

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SEC. CUY- 480-22.16

REVIEWED BY CHECKED BY RHP R.D.R.