

March 29, 2019

Todd Kennedy
MOFFATT NICHOL
4700 Falls of Neuse Road, Suite 300
Raleigh, NC 27609

Re: Subsurface Investigation
Storm Water Ponds and Dredge Material Containment Area
Bucksport Marina
Bucksport, South Carolina
GeoTechnologies Project No. 1-18-0747-EA2

Dear Mr. Kennedy:

GeoTechnologies, Inc. has completed the authorized investigation to evaluate subsurface soil conditions for the referenced project located at the Bucksport Marina in Bucksport, South Carolina. Our investigation consisted of performing a total of 24 soil test borings at the approximate locations shown on Figure 1 and summarized in Table 1. The borings were advanced with an ATV drill rig turning hollow stem augers with automatic hammer standard penetration sampling at select intervals to depths of about 10 to 20 feet. This report presents the findings of our investigation and our recommendations concerning site grading and foundation support.

SITE AND PROJECT INFORMATION

The project will involve the construction of two (south/wet) storm water ponds and a dredge spoil containment area. The ponds and the containment area are each over 1000 feet long, and will involve cuts and fills generally not exceeding 13 (cut) or 10 (fill) feet. The property is cleared and is currently used for a sod farm and spray field for the nearby water treatment plant. Several drainage ditches traverse the property.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Generalized subsurface profile prepared from the test boring data are attached to this report as Figures 2A and 2B to graphically illustrate subsurface conditions encountered at this site. More detailed descriptions of the conditions encountered at the individual test boring locations are then presented on the test boring records in Appendix A.

The site is overlain by a veneer of topsoil/soil in most areas. These materials are initially underlain by low to high plasticity clays and silty or clayey sands with penetration resistances of no less than 3 blows per foot (bpf). With depth, the borings encountered low plasticity clays, and silty, clayey, or clean sands with penetration resistances of at least 2 bpf. The borings were terminated at 10 to 20 feet.

Groundwater was encountered at depths of 4 to 9 feet at the time of boring, or after 24 hours. However, it should be noted that the near surface soils at the site are conducive to the temporary development of perched groundwater conditions during periods of wet weather, and that groundwater levels will fluctuate during different periods of the year.

LABORATORY TESTING

A total of four bulk samples were returned to our laboratory for classification, standard Proctor, and natural moisture content testing. The laboratory results are included in Appendix B, and the results are discussed as appropriate in this report.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are made based upon a review of the attached test data, our understanding of the proposed construction, and experience with similar projects and subsurface conditions. As development details become available, they should be provided to GeoTechnologies so that they can be incorporated into our recommendations.

Site Grading. Site grading should begin with the stripping of any vegetation/topsoil. To minimize surface disturbance, the site should be cleared with wide track equipment, and concentrated wheel loads should be kept off the subgrade to avoid rutting. Truly organic soils should be removed during the stripping process; however organically stained soils with less than 5% organics can be left in-place provided they are stable. Subsequently, we recommend that those areas at grade or designated to receive fill be proofrolled with a partially loaded dump truck or similar piece of rubber tired equipment to identify areas necessitating repair. Hand auger borings should also be used to evaluate the near surface soils.

Our experience has been that near surface soils with penetration resistances of about 5 bpf or less require stabilization. This implies that some near surface stabilization will be needed at this site. It is strongly recommended that the site be graded during a warm and dry period of the year to facilitate stabilization of the near surface soils with drying and recompaction rather than undercut and replacement where possible. Although some undercut will be required no matter what time of the year the site is graded, volumes will increase during a wet and/or cool period of the year. In our experience, the most effective way to dry soils is with a farm disc turning the soils every 60 to 90 minutes under favorable (warm/dry) conditions. If the contractor is not prepared to dry soils, or if the site is graded during a wet or cool period of the year, drying will be ineffective and undercut quantities will increase.

Borrow Sources/Fill Placement. The soils at this site are suitable for berm construction; however, some significant drying with a disc and favorable weather will be needed to achieve density and stability, especially where cuts extend below the water table. Our laboratory testing indicates that the soils are generally wet to very wet of optimum moisture content, although the soils may be drier if the site is graded during a warm period of the year.

If off-site borrow is needed we recommend this material consist of silty and clayey sands or low plasticity silts and clays having Unified Soil Classifications of SM, SC, ML, or CL. All fill material should be compacted to not less than 95% of the standard Proctor maximum dry density except in the final foot where this requirement should be increased to 98%. to achieve density and stability, the soils should be compacted within about 2% of optimum moisture content unless otherwise directed by the geotechnical engineer.

If physical properties (such as permeability) are a requirement, the proposed borrow must be tested to verify it meets the specification. Similarly, the in-situ soils must be tested for compliance.

Dewatering. The borings encountered groundwater at depths of about 4 to 9 feet, and it is likely that levels will be higher during other periods of the year. Cuts will extend below the water table in some areas, and in some cases, those cuts will encounter very loose clean to silty sands which will be moderately to highly pervious and subject to becoming unstable even at the plan slope angle of 3H:1V. In our opinion, attempting to cut and shape any side slopes

below the water table without proactive dewatering will risk slope instability, especially where clean sands are exposed. As such, it is recommended that the contractor be prepared to dewater proposed cut areas which will be submerged as necessary to maintain stability. Dewatering means and methods should be left to the discretion of the contractor.

Slope Stability. Provided plans indicate that the maximum fill slope will be about 10 feet, and that the maximum cut will be just under 13 feet. However, the maximum 3H:1V cut slope is about 10 feet. The proposed side slopes are 3H:1V. The boring data was used to model the proposed geometries in the computer program SLIDE. Those analyses are included in Appendix C.

The deepest fills are located on the west side of the dredge spoils containment area. Our analysis of a 10 foot well compacted fill slope over the boring B-12 profile indicates a safety factor in excess of 1.5 which is acceptable. Our analysis assumed that dredge spoils could be placed to crest height of the berm, and that a phreatic surface could develop through the berm, both of which appear conservative. It was also conservatively assumed that the dredge material has no shear strength.

The deepest cut slopes are located on the south storm water pond. Our analysis of a 10 foot cut slope at the approximate B-22 boring profile indicates a safety factor in excess of 1.5 for a deep seated slope failure which is acceptable. The safety factor against a shallow slide with submerged clean sands is below 1.0 for a seepage condition. This illustrates the need to dewater, and the need to armor submerged slopes with exposed granular soils subject to shallow seepage instability. A typical armoring detail includes a geotextile fabric and rip-rap below the water line for stability, and to reduce long-term maintenance. A 2 foot thickness of rip-rap armor will increase the shallow safety factor to about 1.3 to 1.5+. If full draw down is not expected, or if it will rarely occur, a safety factor of 1.3 is acceptable. If full draw down will occur regularly, additional provisions or possibly more maintenance will be needed. Safety factors for a number of conditions are summarized in the table below:

Draw Down	Shallow Safety Factor	Rip-Rap Thickness (ft)
Full	<1.0	NA
Half	<1.0	NA
Full	1.32	2
Half	1.5+	2

It is noted that the above safety factors are for submerged granular soils, and that materials with increased fines are generally less subject to this type of instability. As such, although consideration could be given to armoring all submerged cuts, it will be more feasible to target only those areas where granular soils with little to no fines are exposed. A geotechnical consultant should be engaged to assist the contractor with identifying such areas. With this approach, it should be understood that increased long-term maintenance is likely, but this approach will still be cheaper than armoring all submerged slopes.

SUMMARY

In summary, the site profile is characterized by near surface clays and sands which become clayey, silty, and sandy with depth. Penetration resistances vary somewhat; however, near surface resistances of 5 bpf or less were common implying that some surface repairs will be necessary at the start of site grading. Repairs can be performed through a combination of drying/recompaction, undercut/drying/recompaction, or undercut/replacement. Drying repairs will be most effective if the site is graded during warm and dry period of the year which will also be favorable when drying potential on-site borrow. The need for drying borrow prior to effective reuse should not be overlooked as we expect that much of the potential borrow will be too wet to directly reuse (at least based on current conditions). The site should be stripped and graded with wide tracked equipment to minimize subgrade rutting.

Proposed excavations will extend below the water table in some areas, and those areas should be dewatered as necessary to minimize the potential for shallow sloughing of the more granular soils. Dewatering means and methods are the responsibility of the contractor. Consideration should be given to armoring the surface of submerged excavations with a fabric and rip-rap detail to limit surficial slides, and to reduce long-term maintenance. This is especially true where cleaner sands are encountered, and consideration could be given to targeting those areas only to reduce costs. However, this approach could increase the need for maintenance. If the borrow or in-situ soils will have physical property requirements, such as permeability, appropriate sampling and testing should be performed to verify compliance.

GeoTechnologies, Inc. appreciates the opportunity to be of service on this phase of the project. Please contact us if you have any questions concerning this letter or if we may be of additional service on this or other projects.

Sincerely,

GeoTechnologies, Inc.



Ernest L. Stitzinger, P.E.
Senior Engineer





David L. Israel, P.E.
SC Registration No. 13473

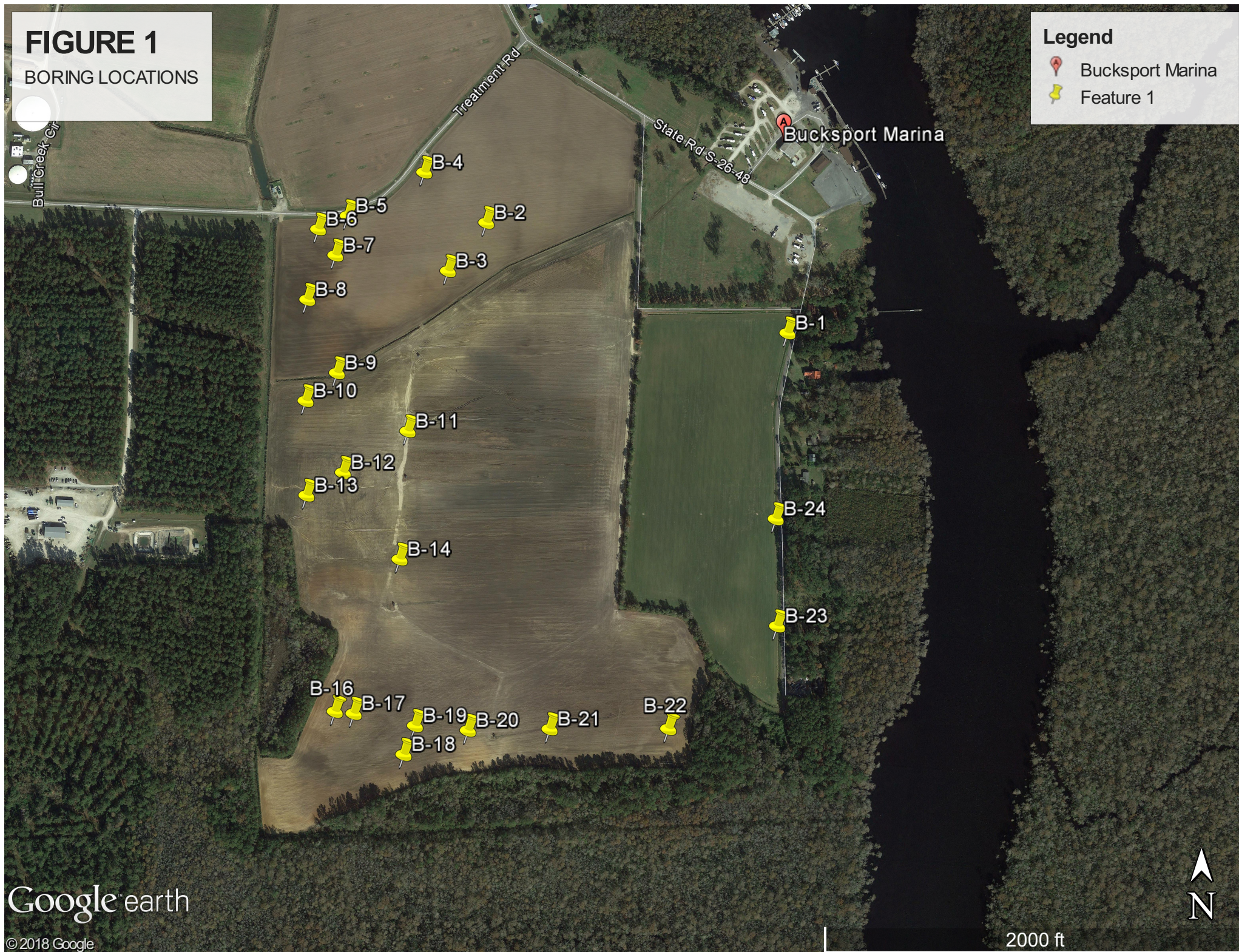


FIGURE 1

BORING LOCATIONS

Legend

-  Bucksport Marina
-  Feature 1

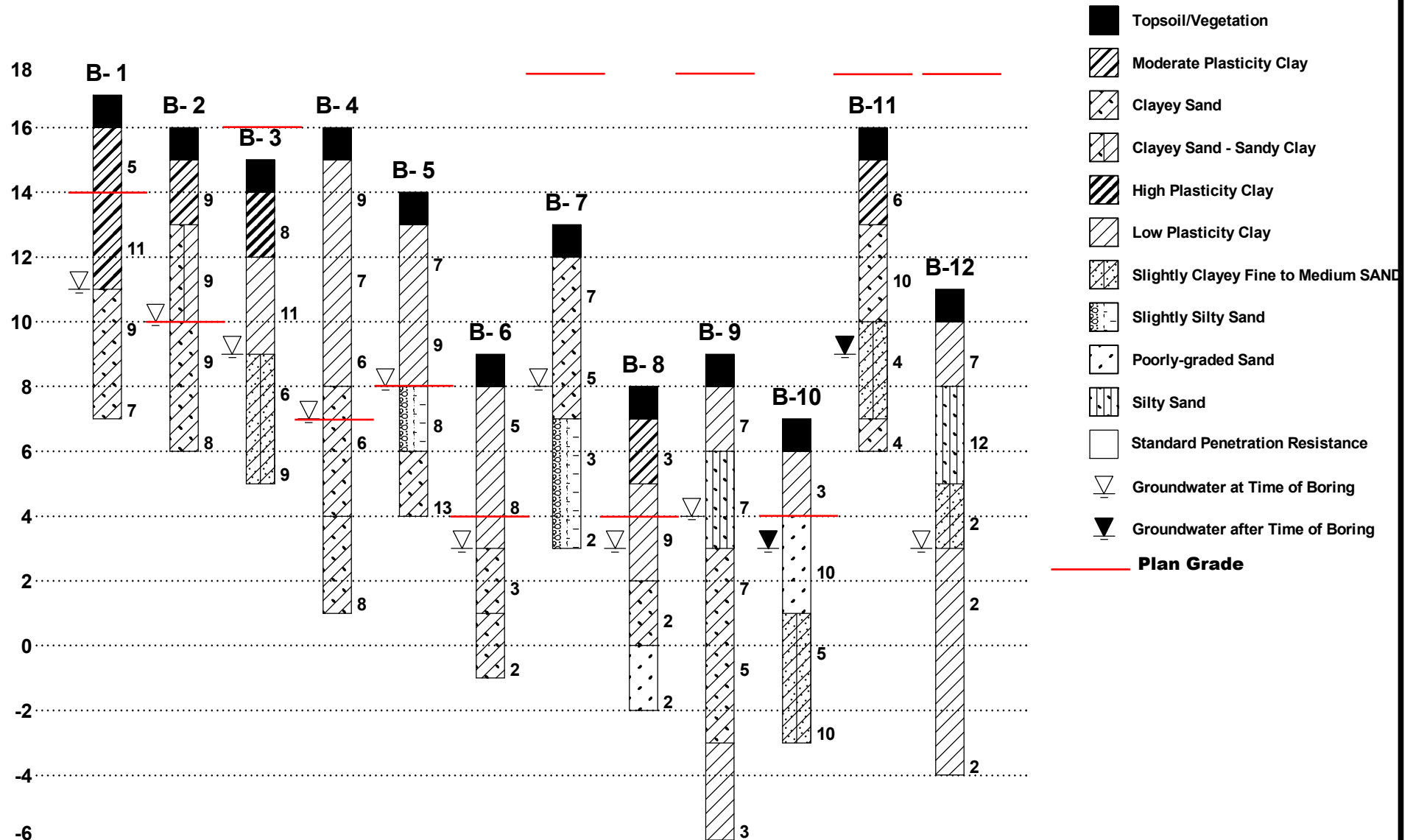


APPENDIX A
TEST BORING RECORDS

Elevation (Feet)

GENERALIZED SUBSURFACE PROFILE

LEGEND



PROJECT:

Stormwater Ponds/Dredge Spoils
Bucksport Marina
Conway, SC



GeoTechnologies, Inc.

SCALE: As Shown

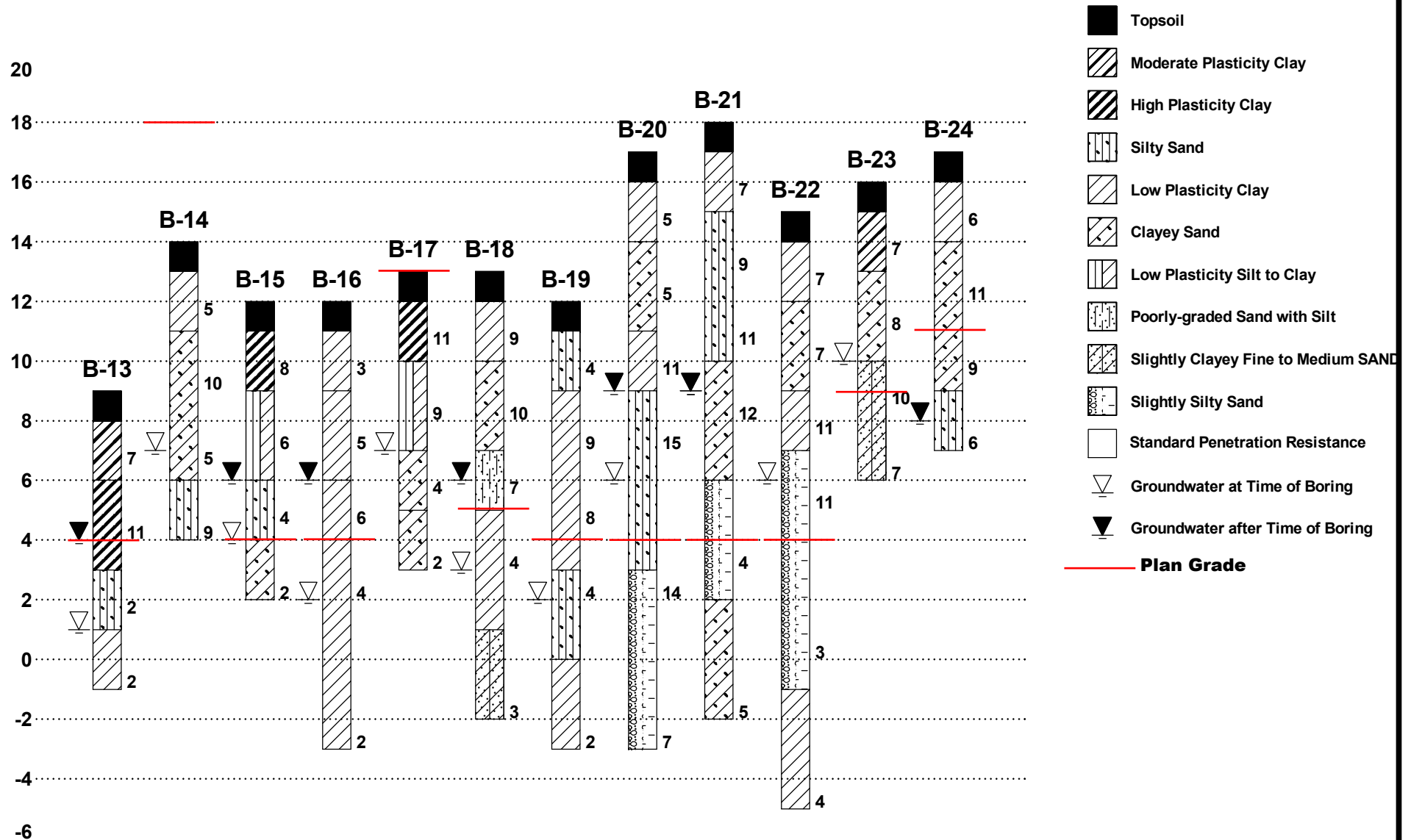
JOB No:1-18-0747-EA

FIGURE No:2A

Elevation (Feet)

GENERALIZED SUBSURFACE PROFILE

LEGEND



PROJECT:

Stormwater Ponds/Dredge Spoils
Bucksport Marina
Conway, SC



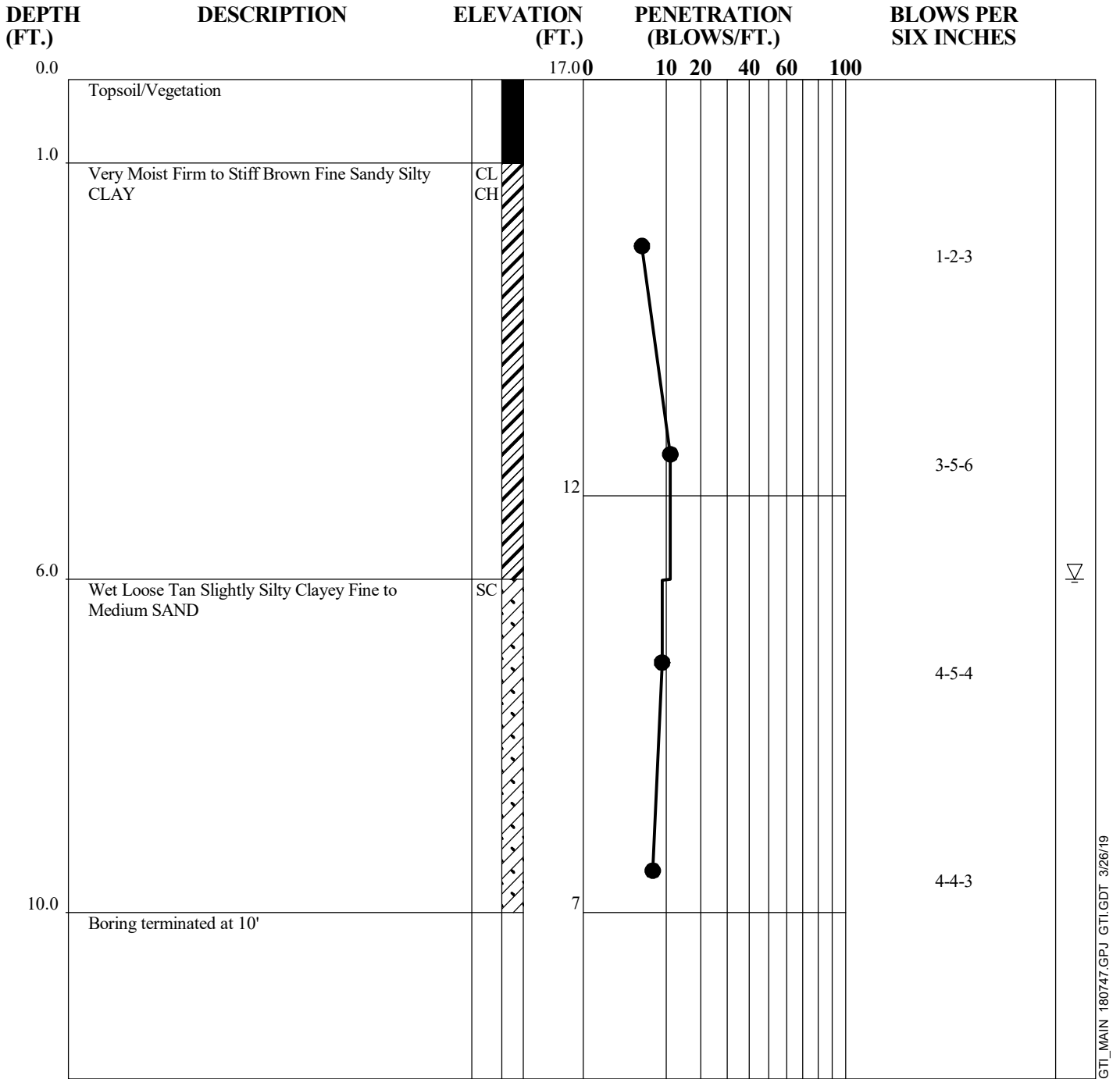
GeoTechnologies, Inc.

SCALE: As Shown

JOB No:1-18-0747-EA

FIGURE No:2B

TEST BORING RECORD



Groundwater encountered at 6' at time of boring.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B- 1
DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD

DEPTH (FT.)	DESCRIPTION	ELEVATION (FT.)	PENETRATION (BLOWS/FT.)	BLOWS PER SIX INCHES
0.0	Topsoil/Vegetation	16.00	10 20 40 60 100	
1.0	Very Moist Stiff Gray Brown Fine Sandy Silty CLAY	CL CH		3-4-5
3.0	Wet Loose Red Gray Silty Clayey Fine to Medium SAND	SC CL		3-5-4
6.0	Wet Loose Tan Silty Clayey Fine to Medium SAND	SC		4-5-4
10.0	Boring terminated at 10'	6		3-4-4

GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

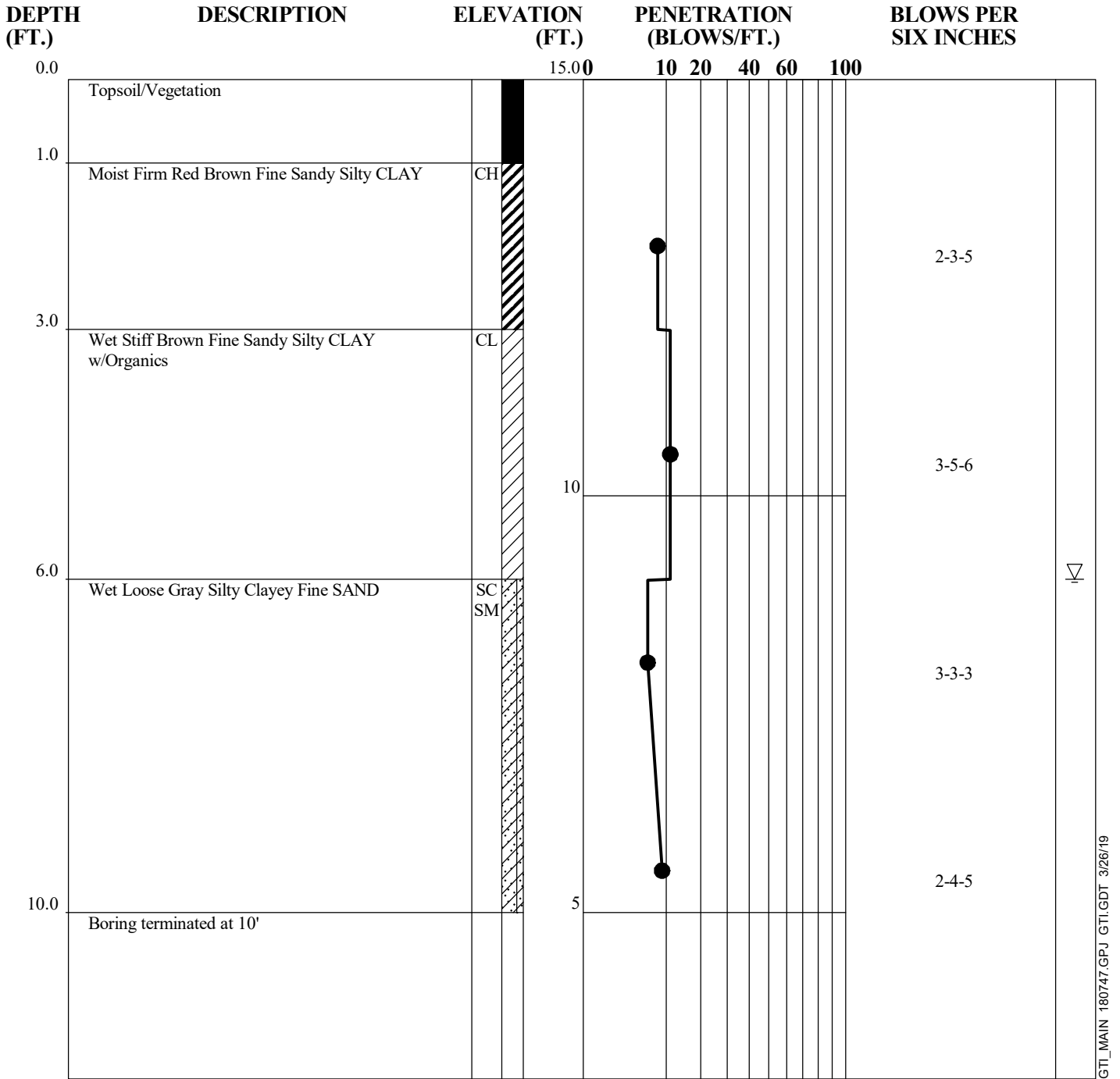
Groundwater encountered at 6' at time of boring.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B- 2
DATE 3-18-19

PAGE 1 OF 1



TEST BORING RECORD



GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

Groundwater encountered at 6' at time of boring.

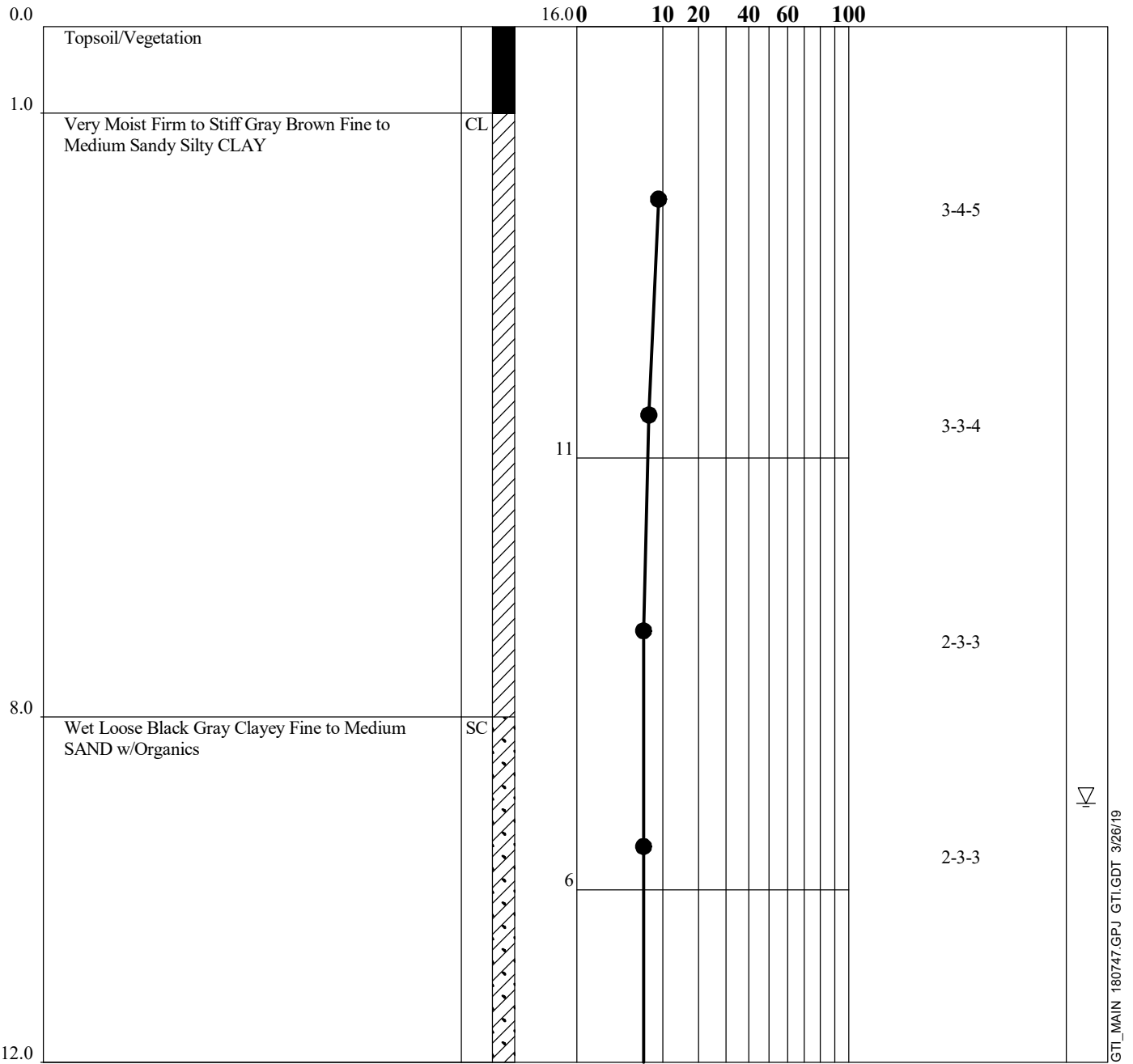
JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B- 3
DATE 3-18-19

PAGE 1 OF 1



TEST BORING RECORD

DEPTH (FT.)	DESCRIPTION	ELEVATION (FT.)	PENETRATION (BLOWS/FT.)	BLOWS PER SIX INCHES
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Groundwater encountered at 9' at time of boring.

JOB NUMBER	1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER	B- 4
DATE	3-18-19

PAGE 1 OF 2



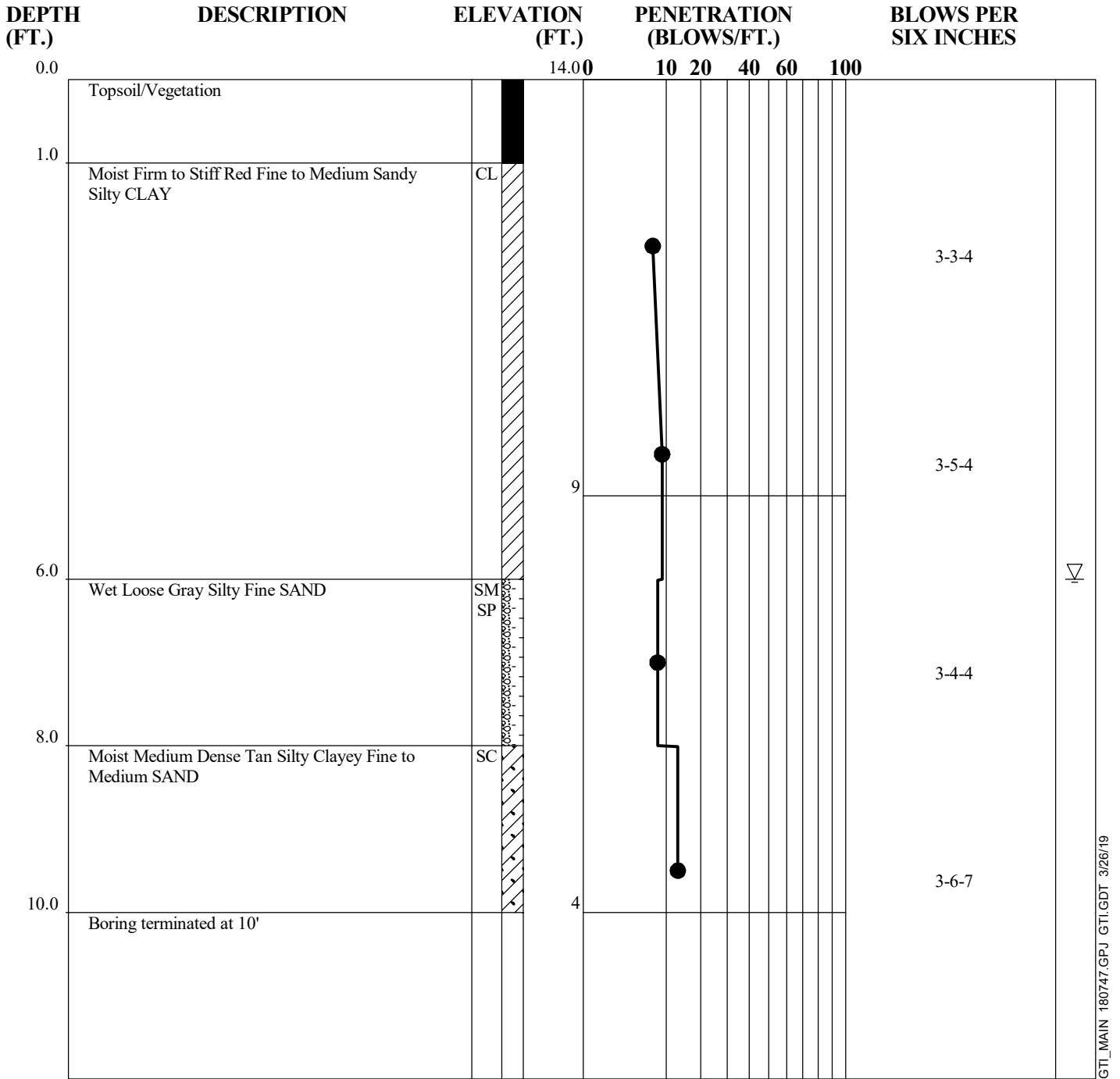
GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

TEST BORING RECORD

GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

GeoTechnologies, Inc.
3200 Wellington Court, Ste 108
Raleigh, NC 27615

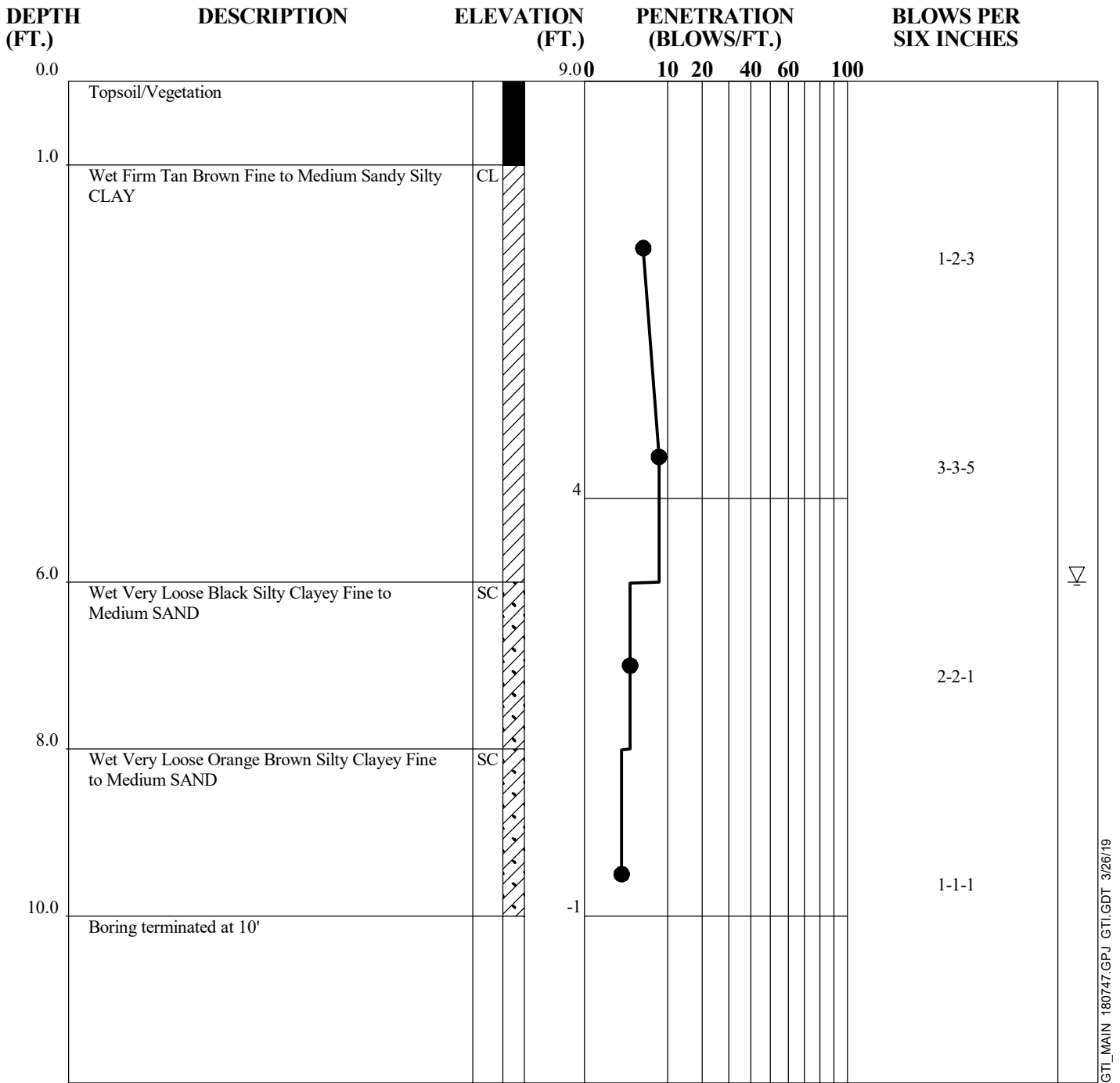
TEST BORING RECORD



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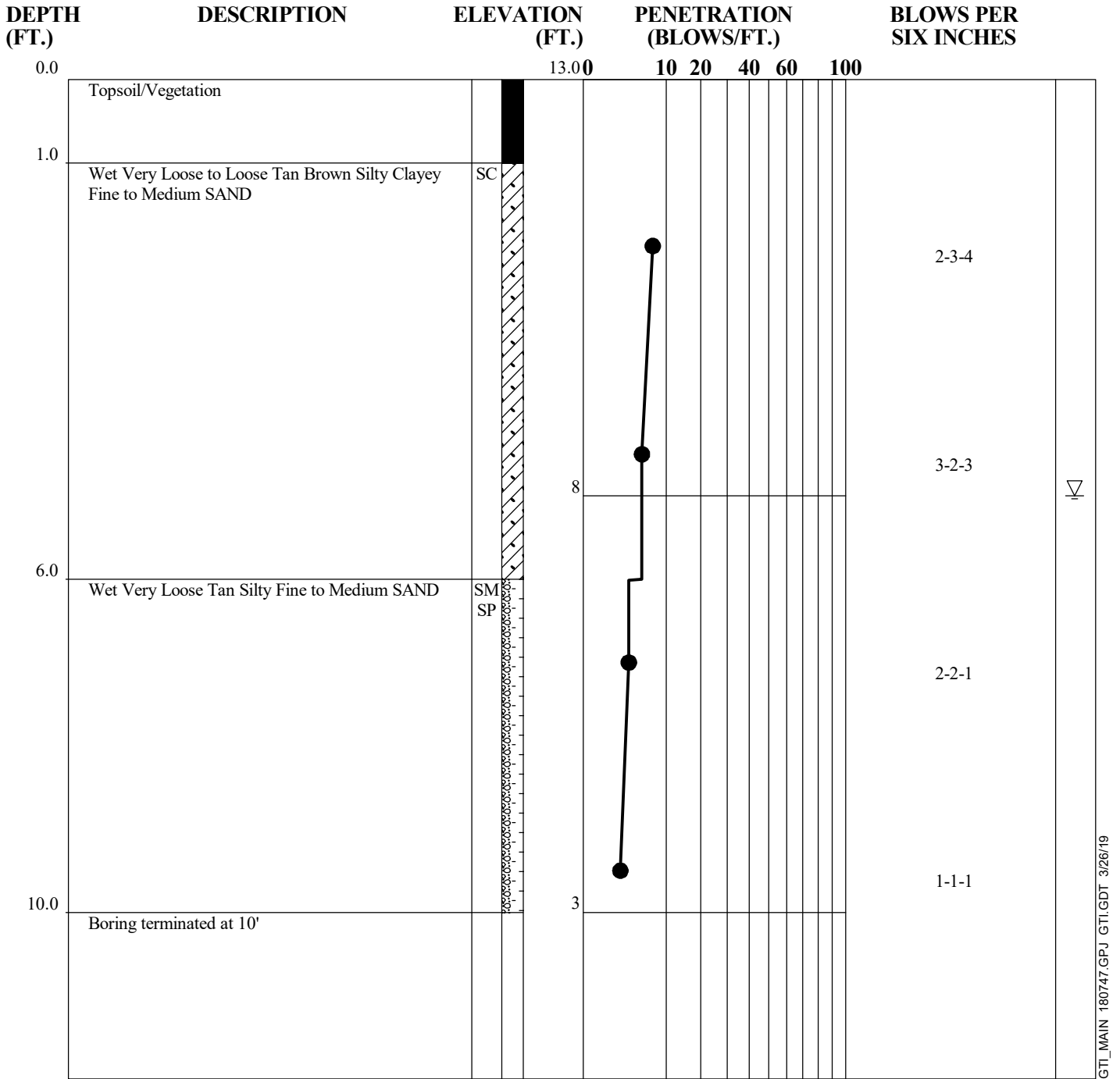
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BORING NUMBER B- 5
DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD



JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
 BORING NUMBER B- 6
 DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD

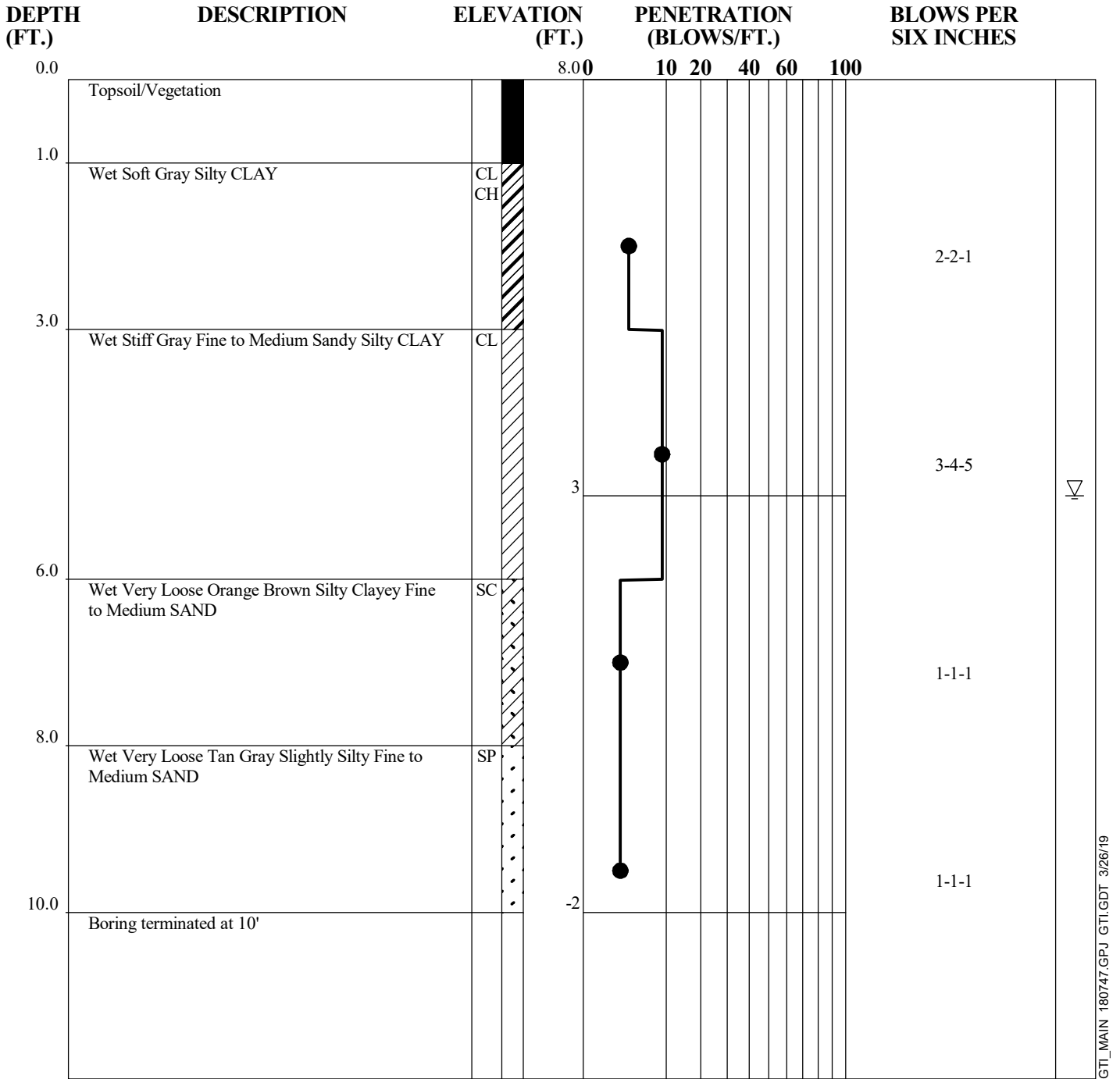


GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

Groundwater encountered at 5' at time of boring.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B- 7
DATE 3-18-19

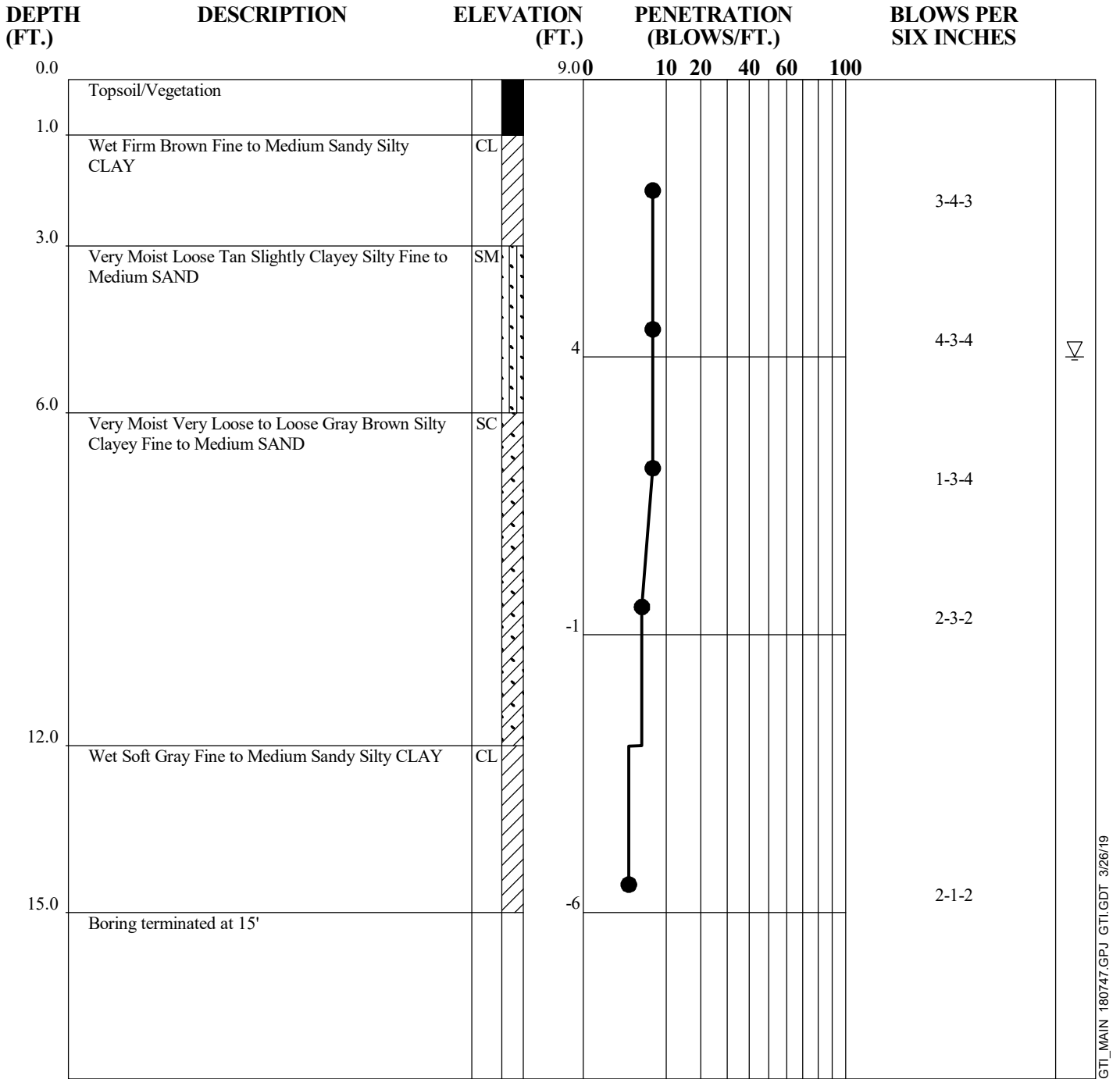
TEST BORING RECORD



Groundwater encountered at 5' at time of boring.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B- 8
DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD



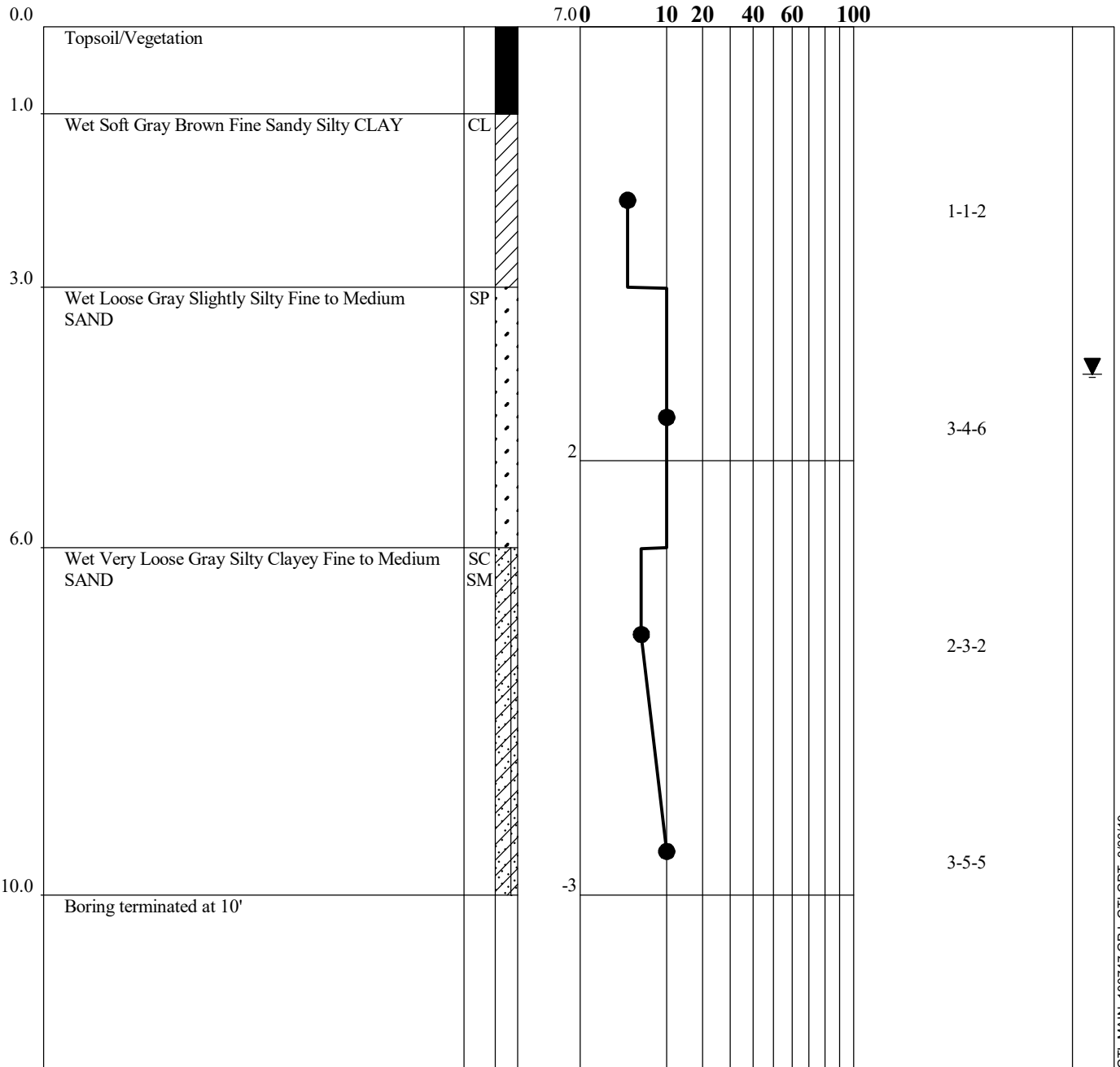
GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

Groundwater encountered at 5' at time of boring.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B- 9
DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD

DEPTH (FT.)	DESCRIPTION	ELEVATION (FT.)	PENETRATION (BLOWS/FT.)	BLOWS PER SIX INCHES
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GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

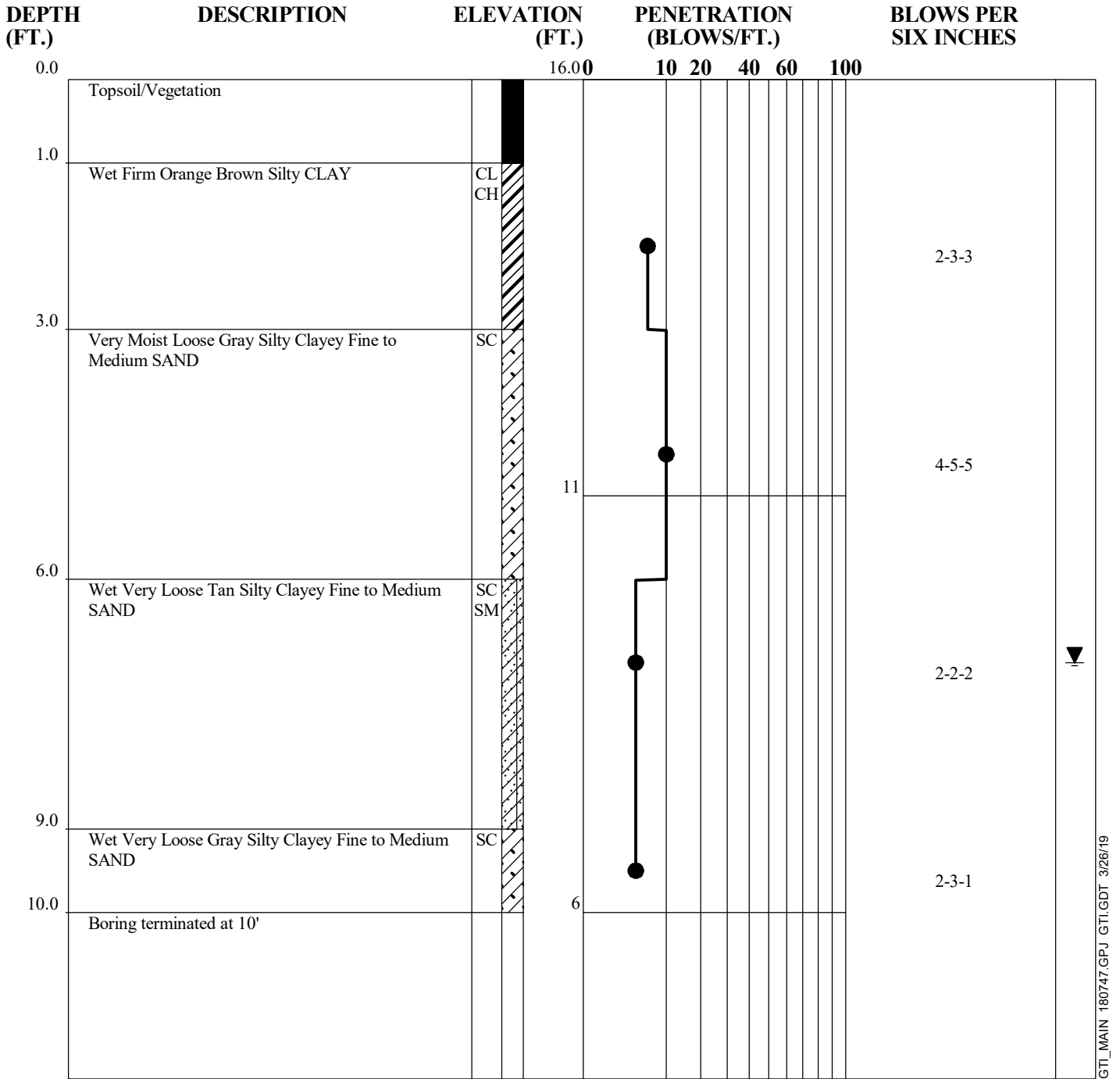
Groundwater encountered at 4' after 24 hours.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B-10
DATE 3-18-19

PAGE 1 OF 1



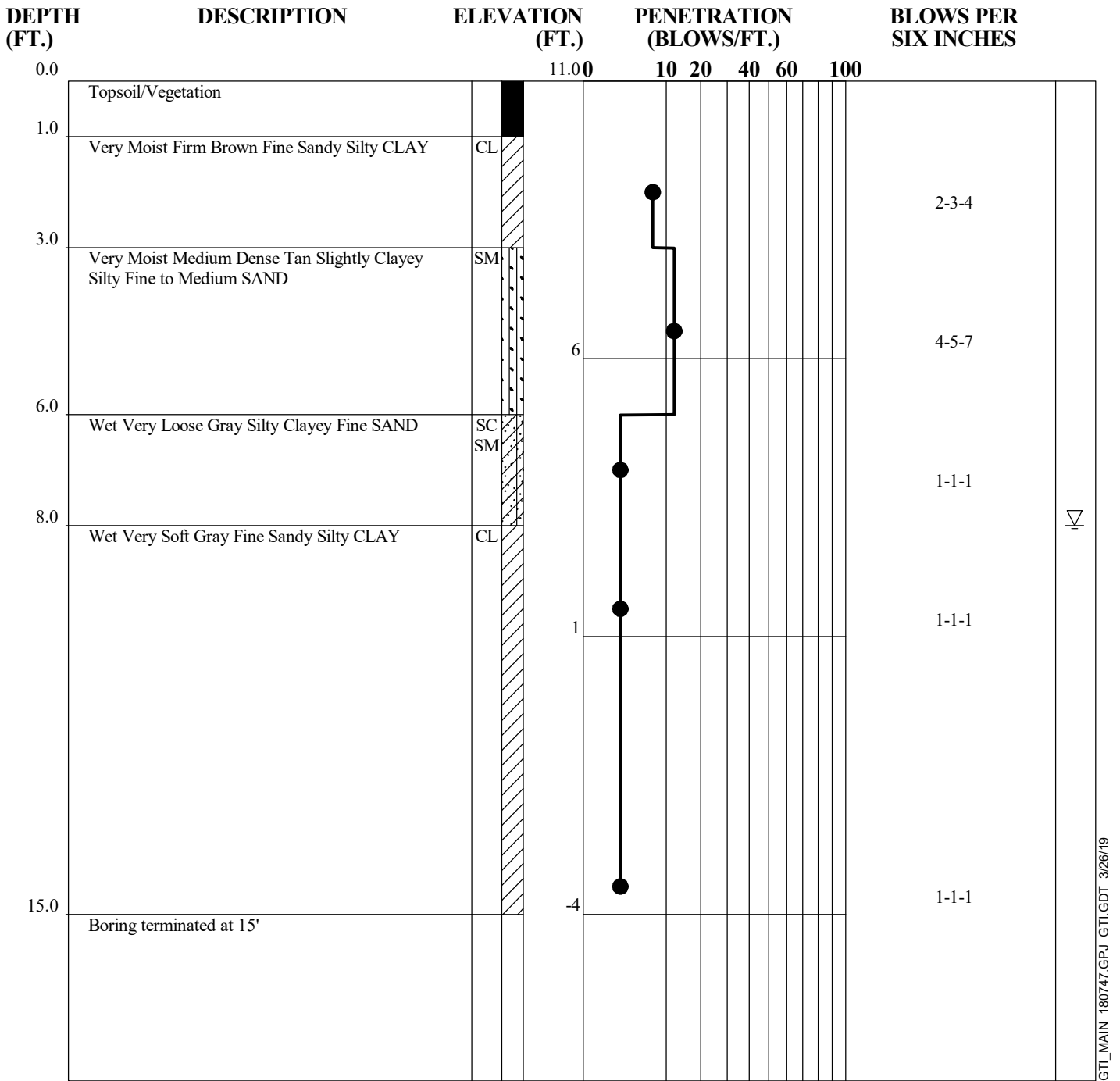
TEST BORING RECORD



GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B-11
DATE 3-18-19

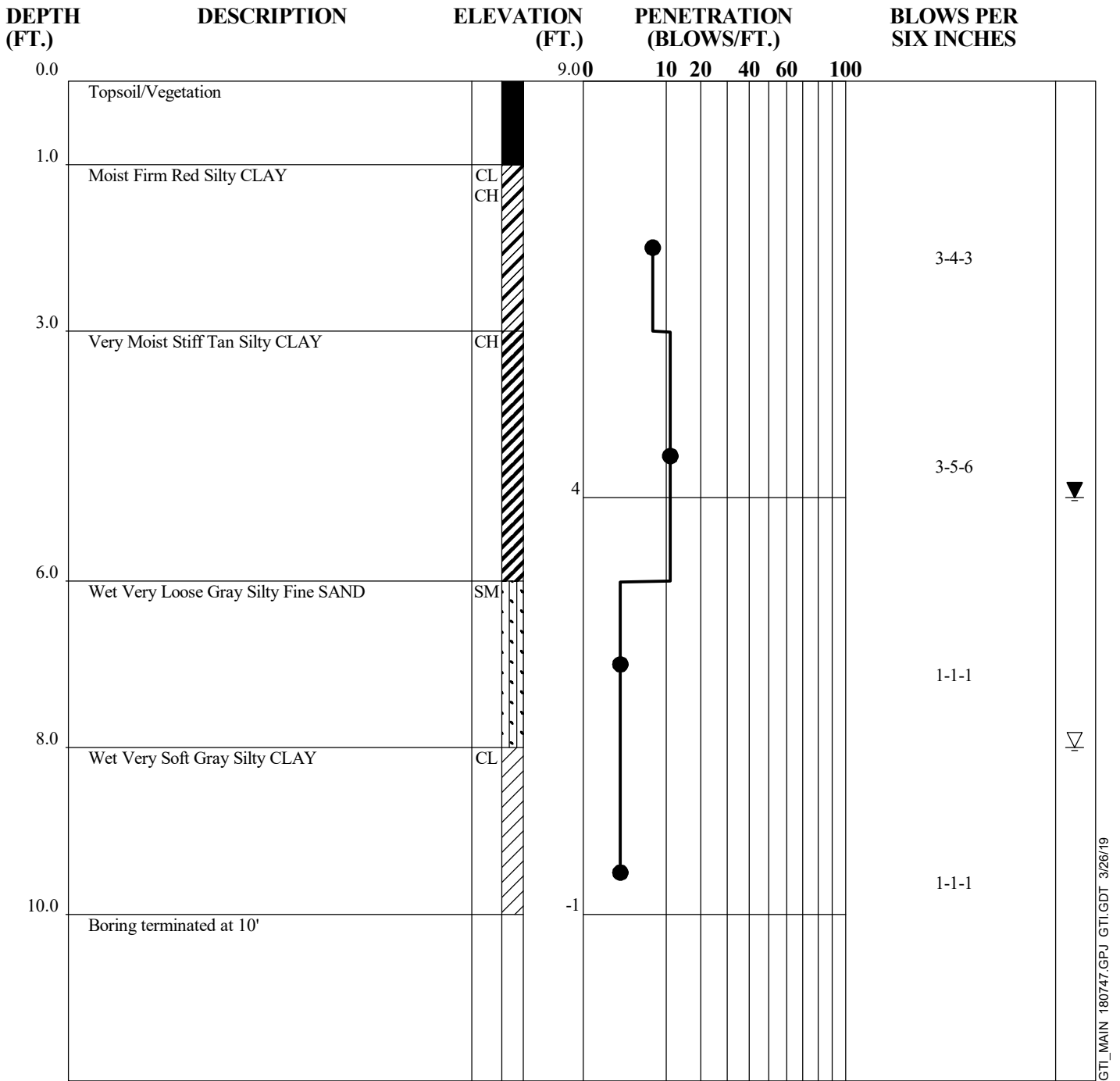
TEST BORING RECORD



Groundwater encountered at 8' at time of boring.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B-12
DATE 3-18-19

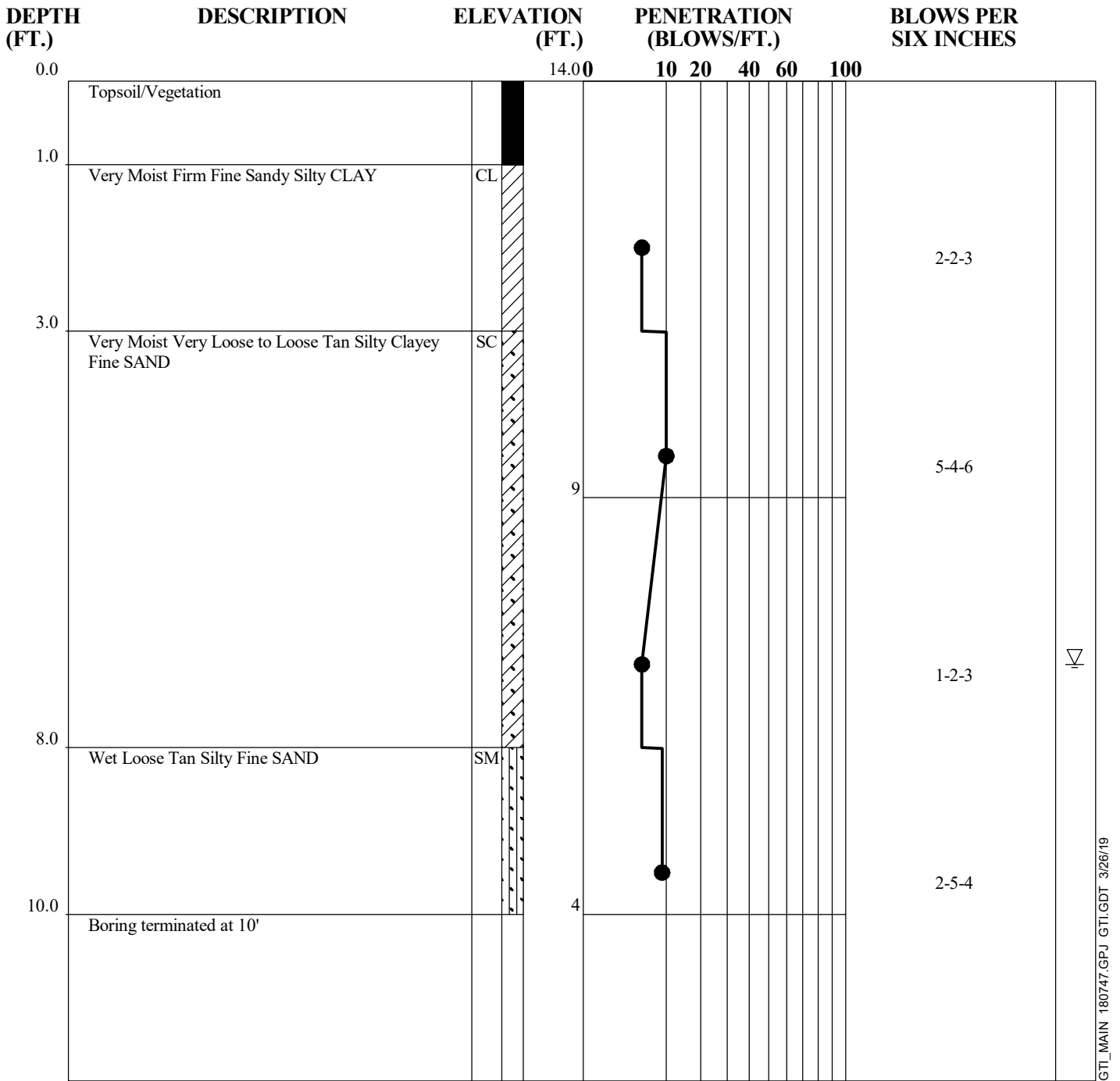
TEST BORING RECORD



Groundwater encountered at 8' at time of boring and at 5' after 24 hours.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B-13
DATE 3-18-19

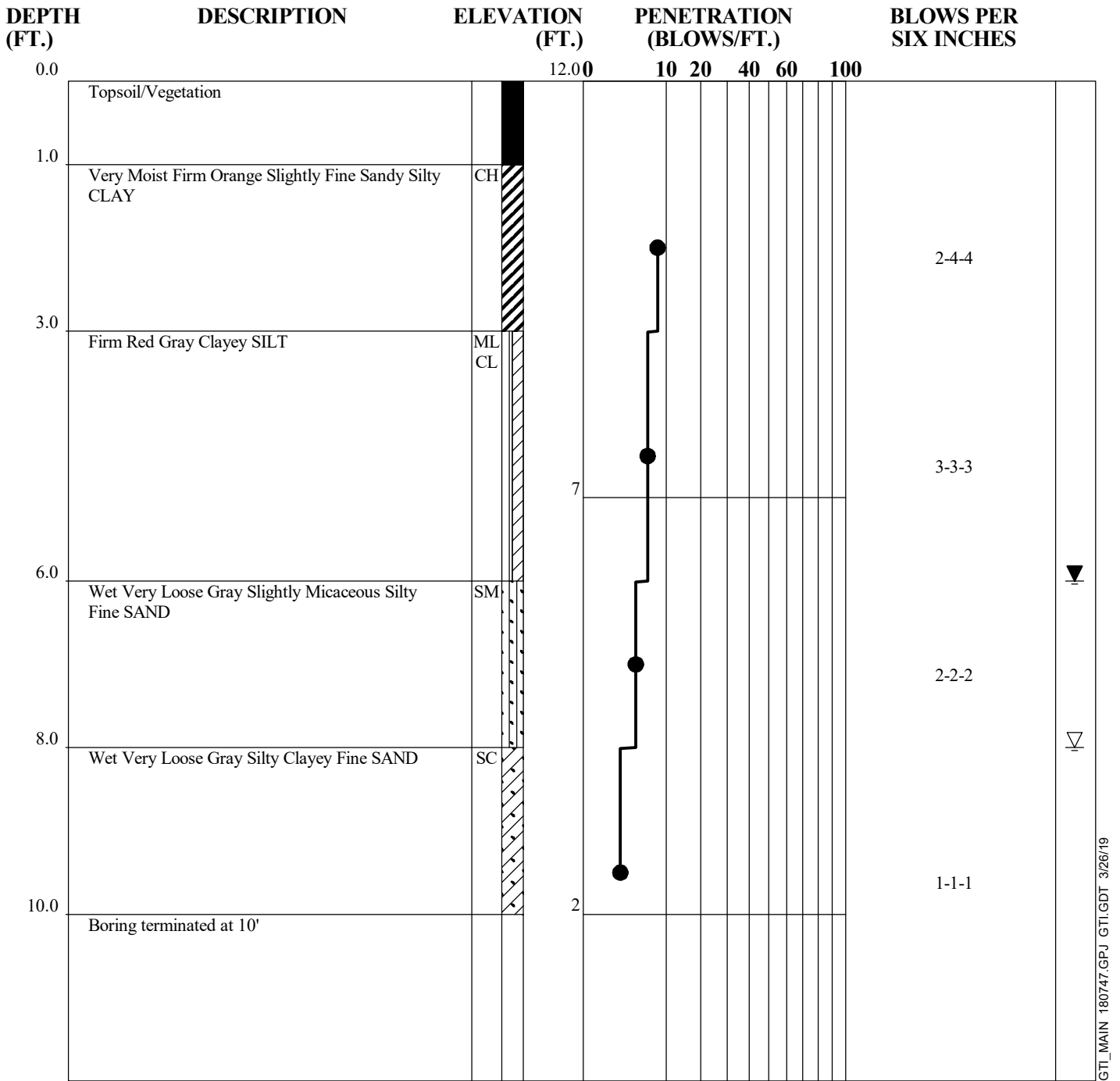
TEST BORING RECORD



Groundwater encountered at 7' at time of boring.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B-14
DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD

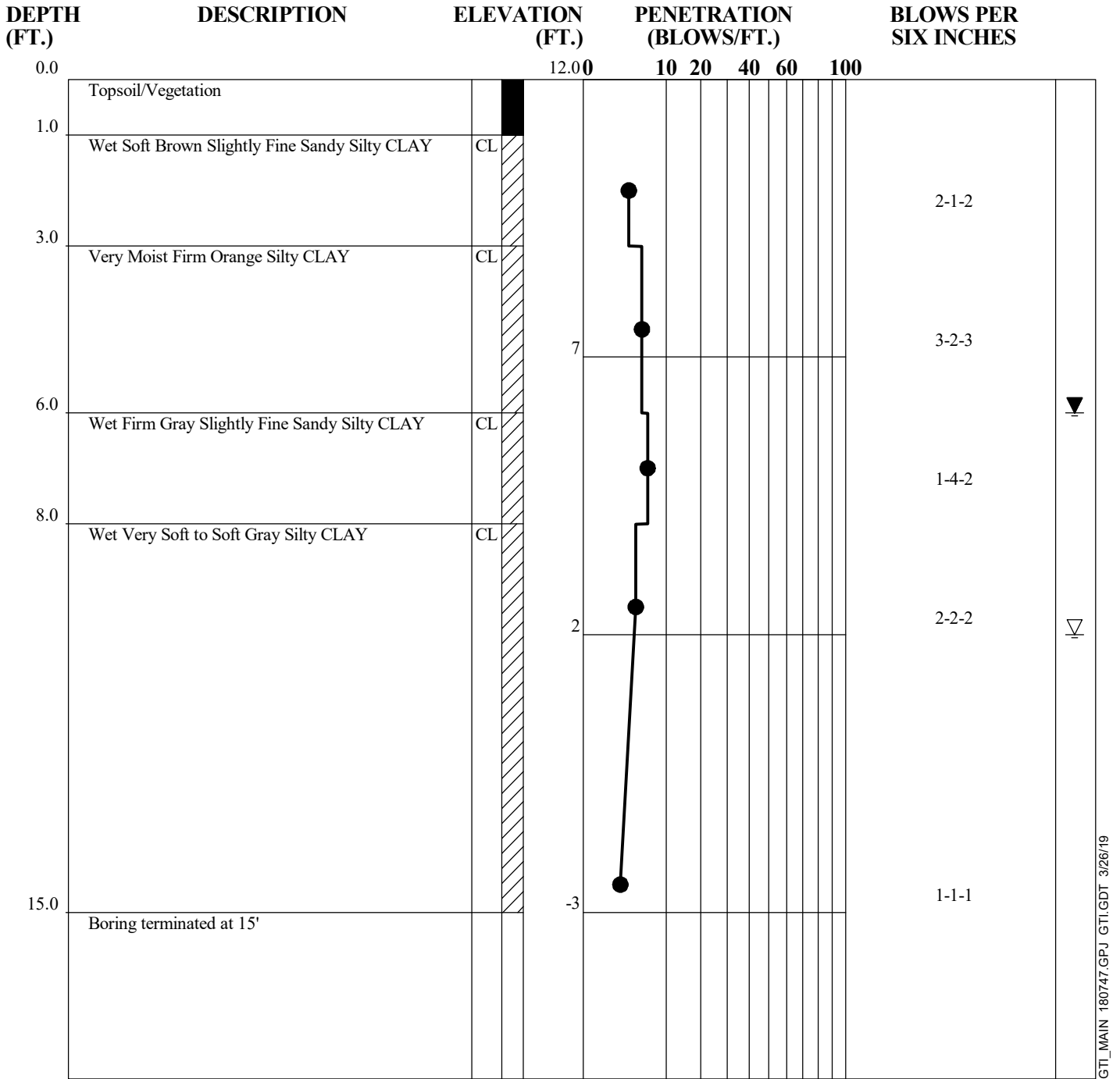


GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

Groundwater encountered at 8' at time of boring and at 6' after 24 hours.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B-15
DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD

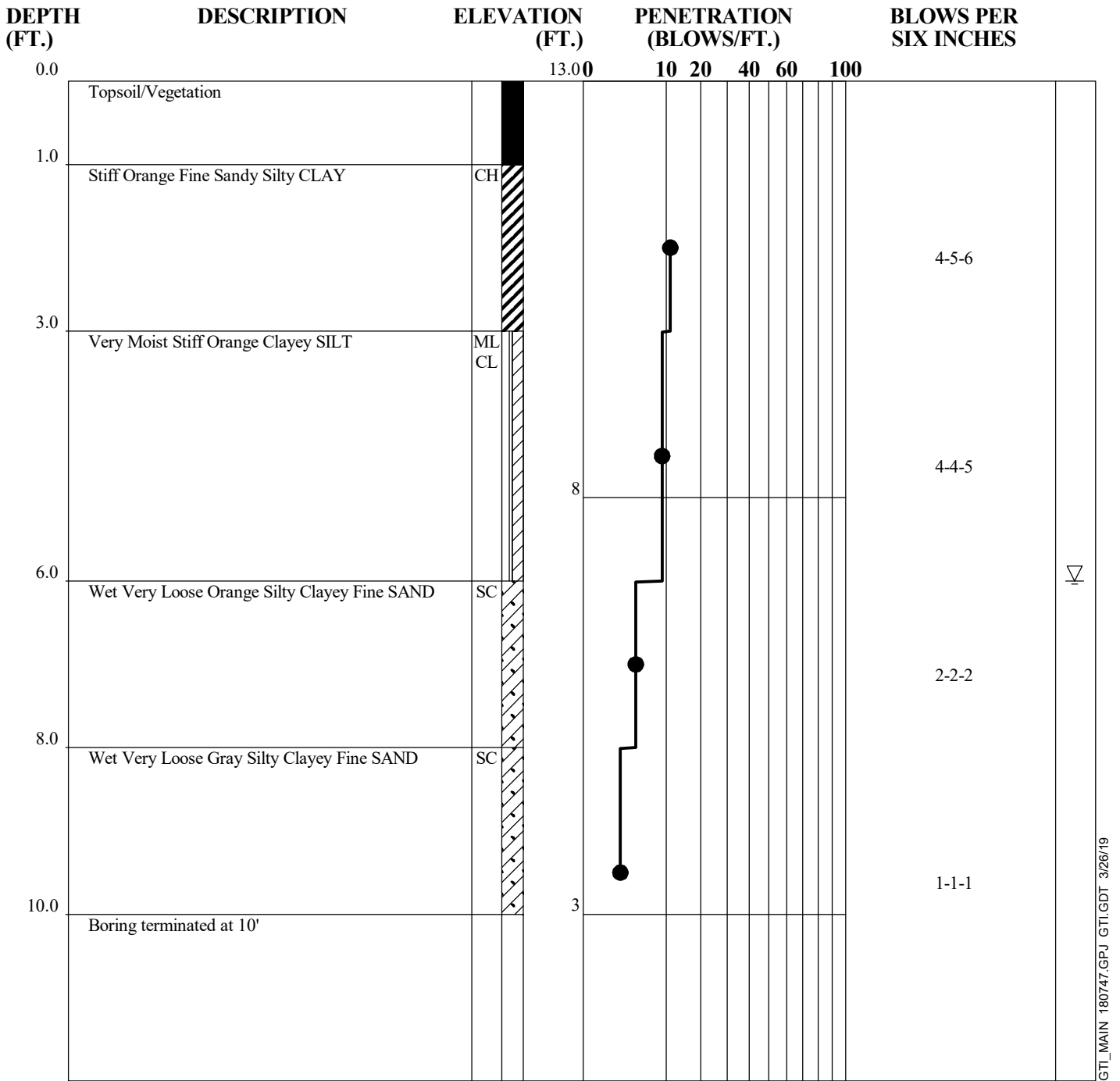


GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

Groundwater encountered at 10' at time of boring and at 6' after 24 hours.

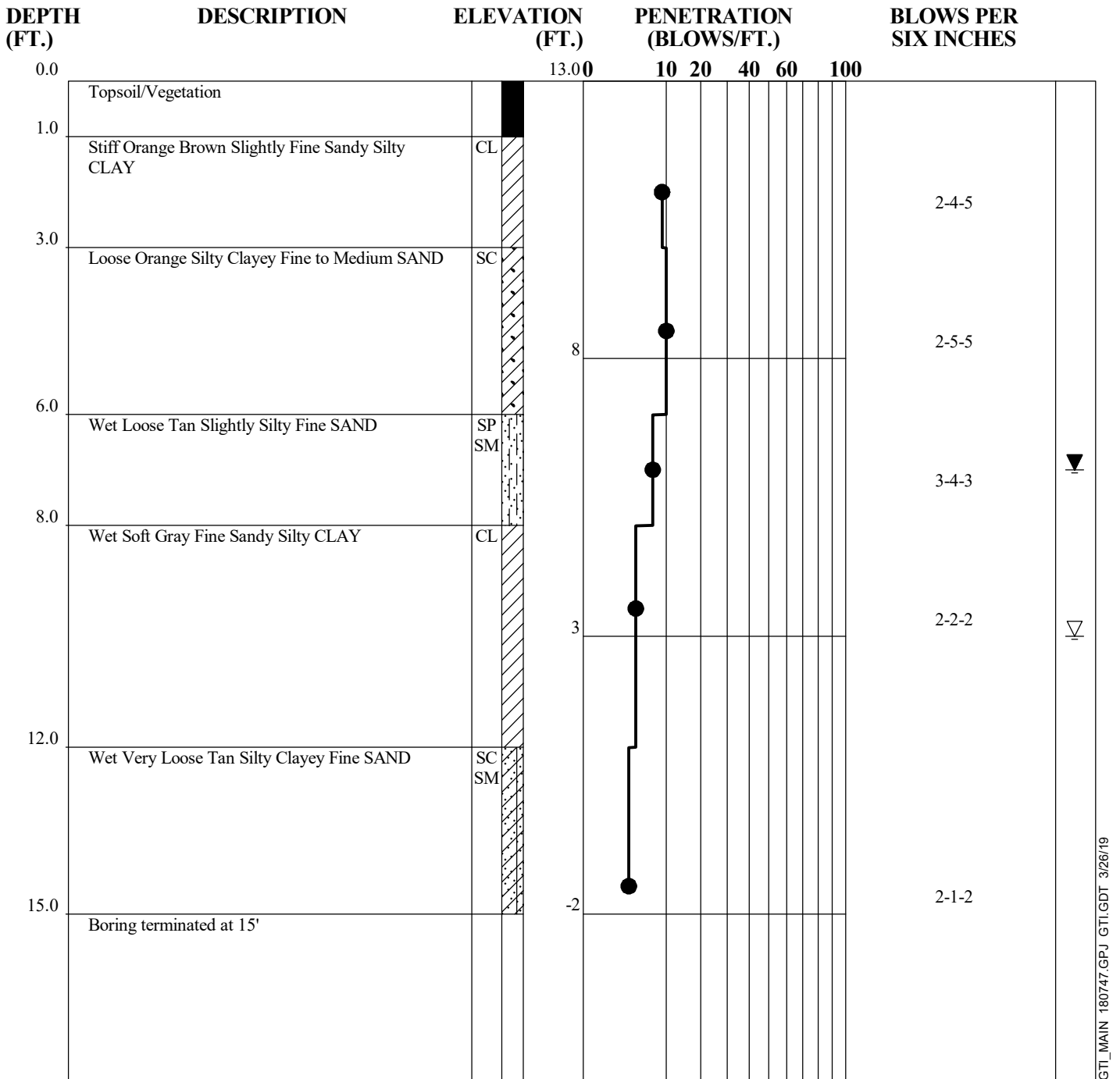
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BORING NUMBER B-16
DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD



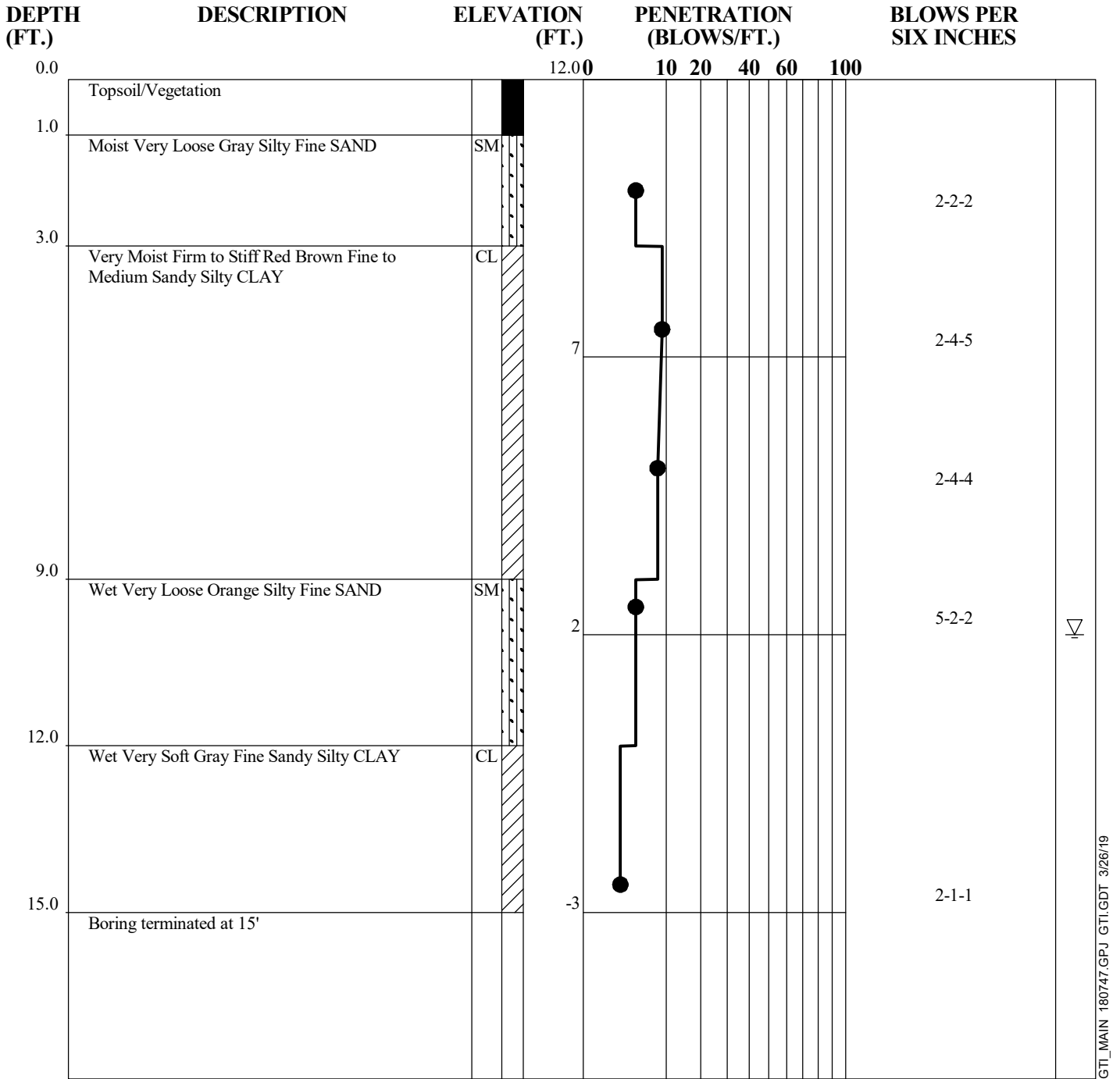
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BORING NUMBER B-17
DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD



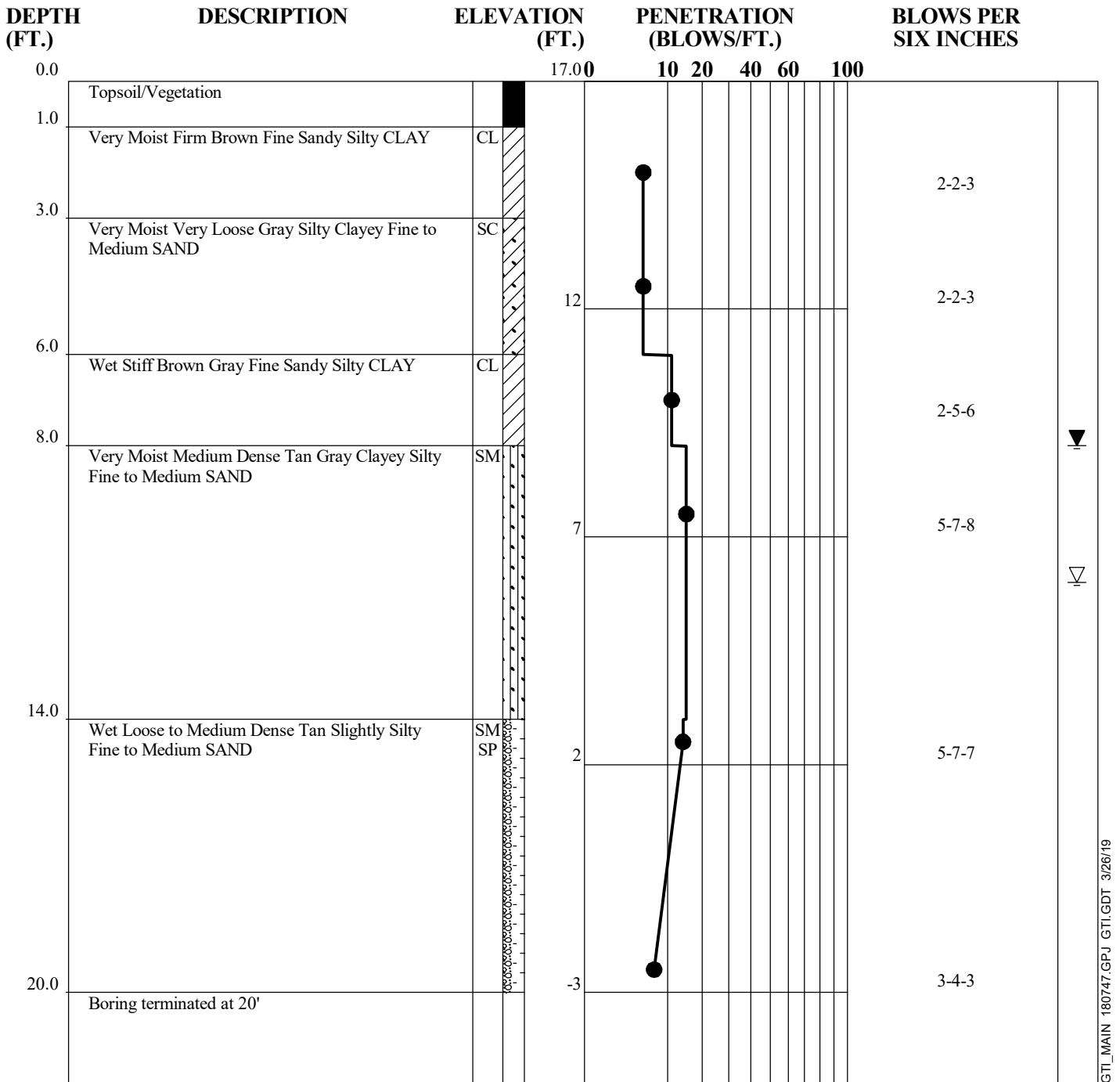
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 BORING NUMBER B-18
 DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD



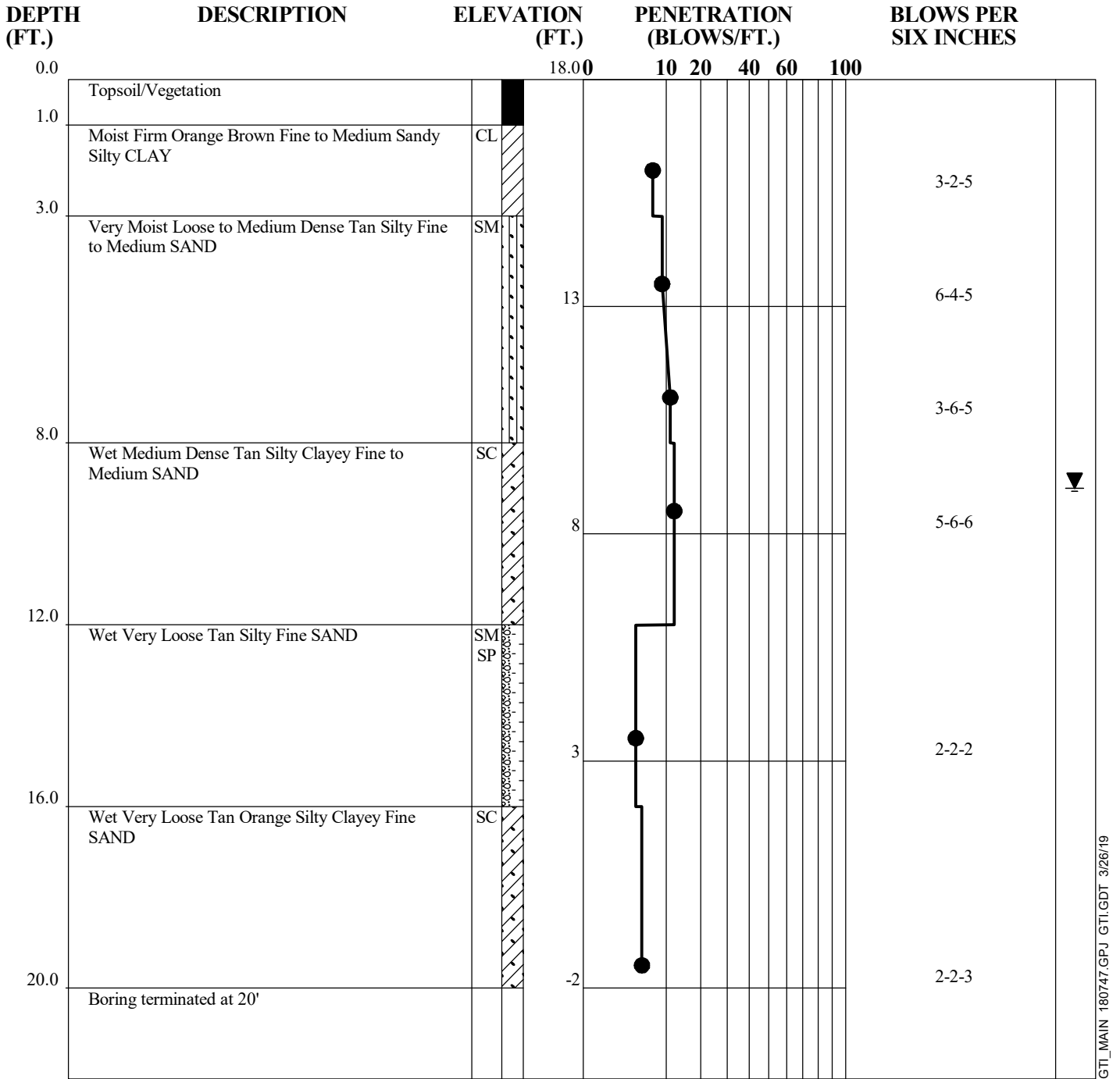
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 BORING NUMBER B-19
 DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD



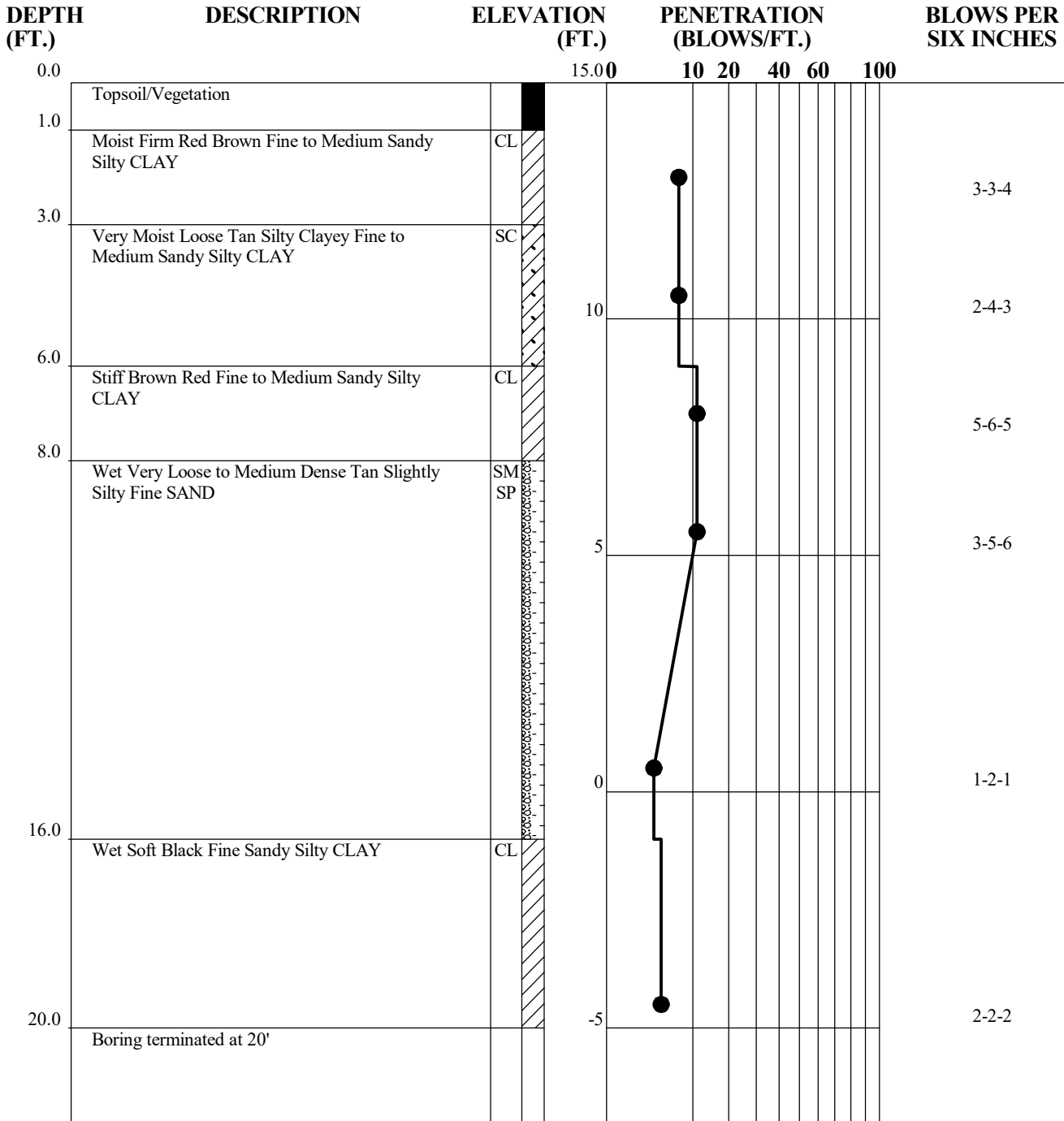
JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
 BORING NUMBER B-20
 DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD



JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
 BORING NUMBER B-21
 DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD

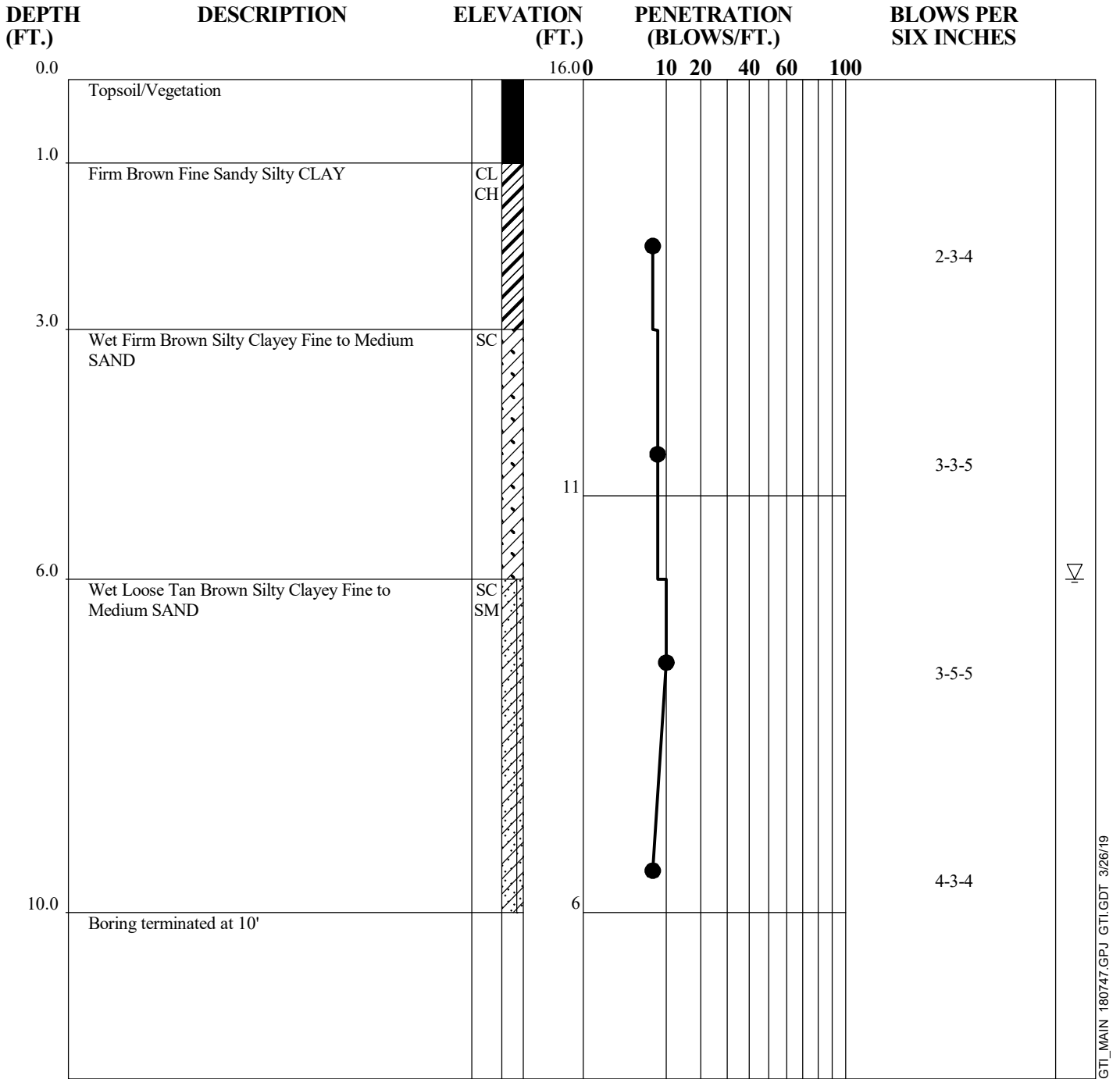


GTI_MAIN 180747.GPJ GTI.GDT 3/26/19

Groundwater encountered at 9' at time of boring.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B-22
DATE 3-18-19

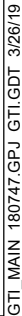
TEST BORING RECORD



Groundwater encountered at 6' at time of boring.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B-23
DATE 3-18-19

TEST BORING RECORD



Groundwater encountered at 9' after 24 hours.

JOB NUMBER 1-18-0747-EA
BORING NUMBER B-24
DATE 3-18-19

PAGE 1 OF 1



APPENDIX B
LABORATORY DATA



GeoTechnologies, Inc.

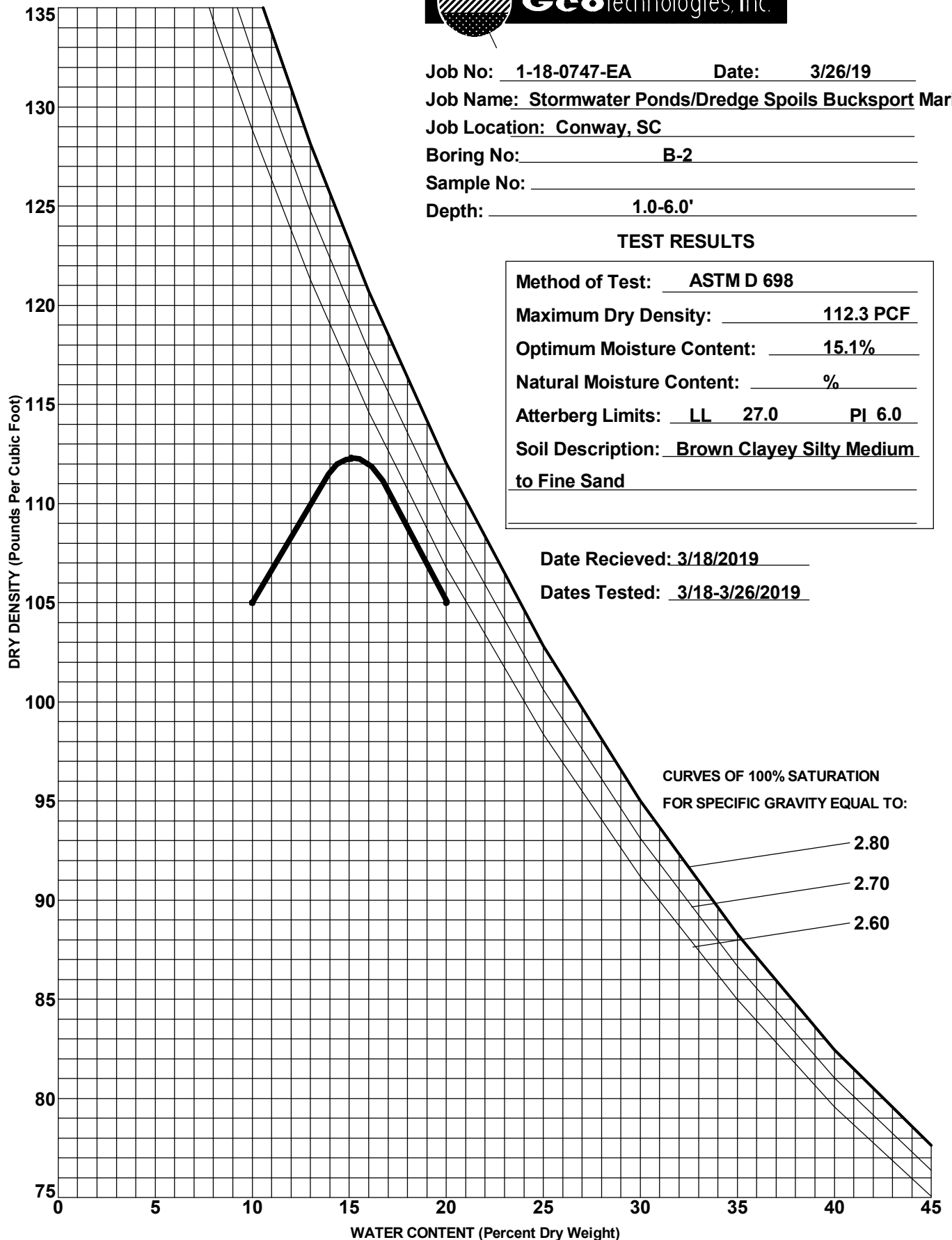
Job No: 1-18-0747-EA Date: 3/26/19
Job Name: Stormwater Ponds/Dredge Spoils Bucksport Marina
Job Location: Conway, SC
Boring No: B-2
Sample No: _____
Depth: 1.0-6.0'

TEST RESULTS

Method of Test: ASTM D 698
Maximum Dry Density: 112.3 PCF
Optimum Moisture Content: 15.1%
Natural Moisture Content: %
Atterberg Limits: LL 27.0 PI 6.0
Soil Description: Brown Clayey Silty Medium to Fine Sand

Date Recieved: 3/18/2019

Dates Tested: 3/18-3/26/2019



MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONSHIP

3200 Wellington Court, Ste 108
Raleigh, NC 27615



GeoTechnologies, Inc.

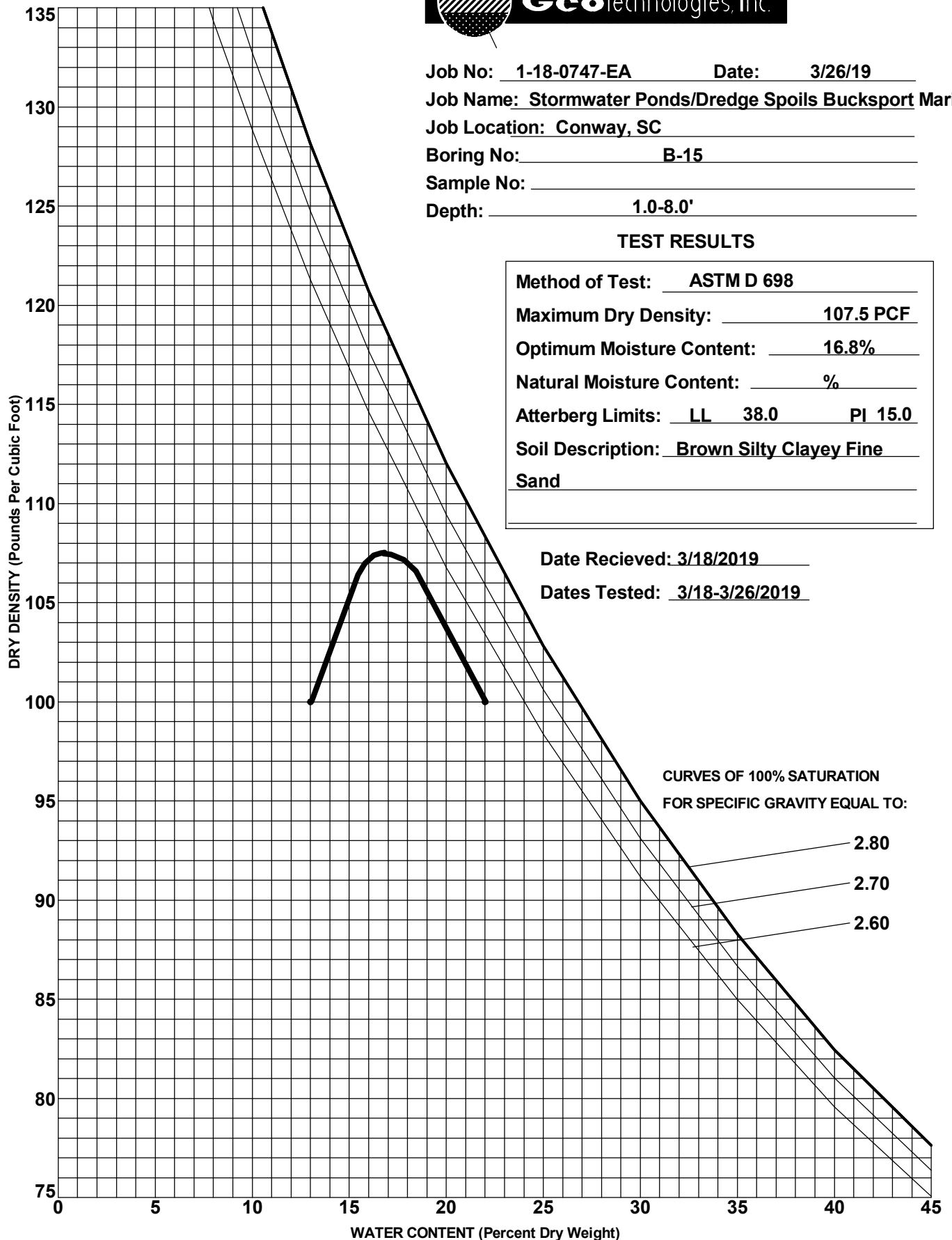
Job No: 1-18-0747-EA Date: 3/26/19
Job Name: Stormwater Ponds/Dredge Spoils Bucksport Marina
Job Location: Conway, SC
Boring No: B-15
Sample No: _____
Depth: 1.0-8.0'

TEST RESULTS

Method of Test: ASTM D 698
Maximum Dry Density: 107.5 PCF
Optimum Moisture Content: 16.8%
Natural Moisture Content: %
Atterberg Limits: LL 38.0 PI 15.0
Soil Description: Brown Silty Clayey Fine Sand

Date Recieved: 3/18/2019

Dates Tested: 3/18-3/26/2019



MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONSHIP

3200 Wellington Court, Ste 108
Raleigh, NC 27615



GeoTechnologies, Inc.

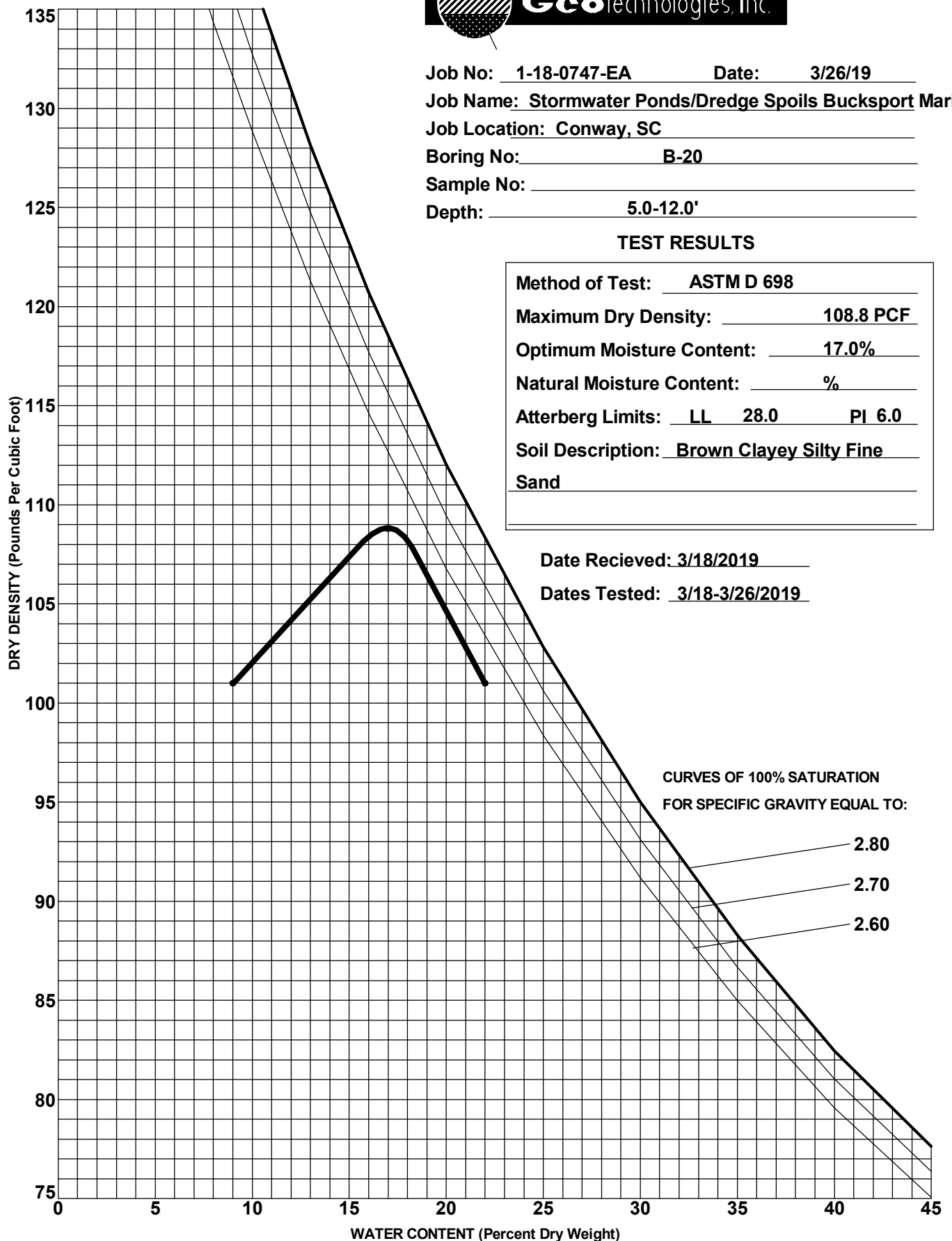
Job No: 1-18-0747-EA Date: 3/26/19
Job Name: Stormwater Ponds/Dredge Spoils Bucksport Marina
Job Location: Conway, SC
Boring No: B-20
Sample No: _____
Depth: 5.0-12.0'

TEST RESULTS

Method of Test: ASTM D 698
Maximum Dry Density: 108.8 PCF
Optimum Moisture Content: 17.0%
Natural Moisture Content: %
Atterberg Limits: LL 28.0 PI 6.0
Soil Description: Brown Clayey Silty Fine Sand

Date Recieved: 3/18/2019

Dates Tested: 3/18-3/26/2019



MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONSHIP

3200 Wellington Court, Ste 108
Raleigh, NC 27615



GeoTechnologies, Inc.

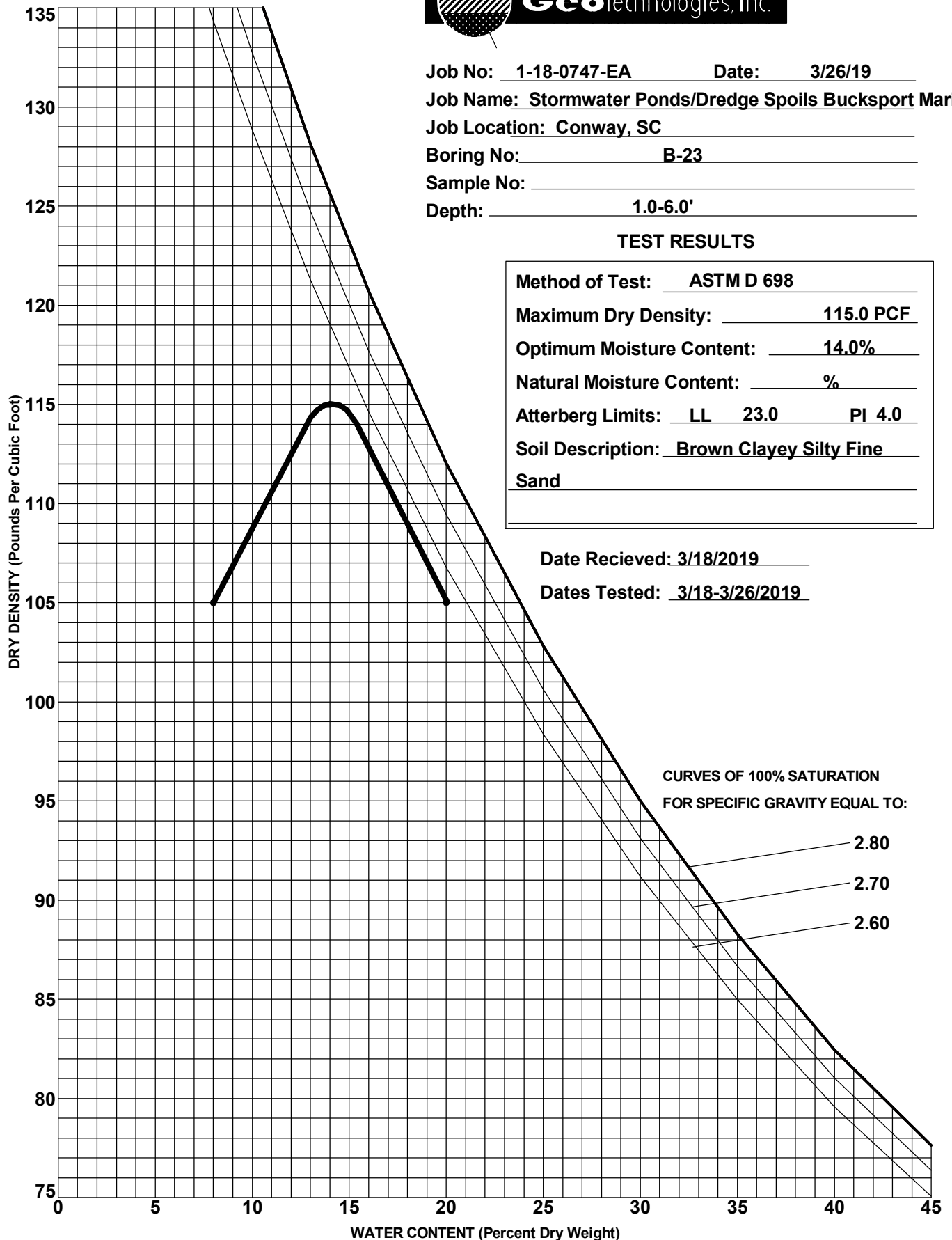
Job No: 1-18-0747-EA Date: 3/26/19
Job Name: Stormwater Ponds/Dredge Spoils Bucksport Marina
Job Location: Conway, SC
Boring No: B-23
Sample No: _____
Depth: 1.0-6.0'

TEST RESULTS

Method of Test: ASTM D 698
Maximum Dry Density: 115.0 PCF
Optimum Moisture Content: 14.0%
Natural Moisture Content: %
Atterberg Limits: LL 23.0 PI 4.0
Soil Description: Brown Clayey Silty Fine Sand

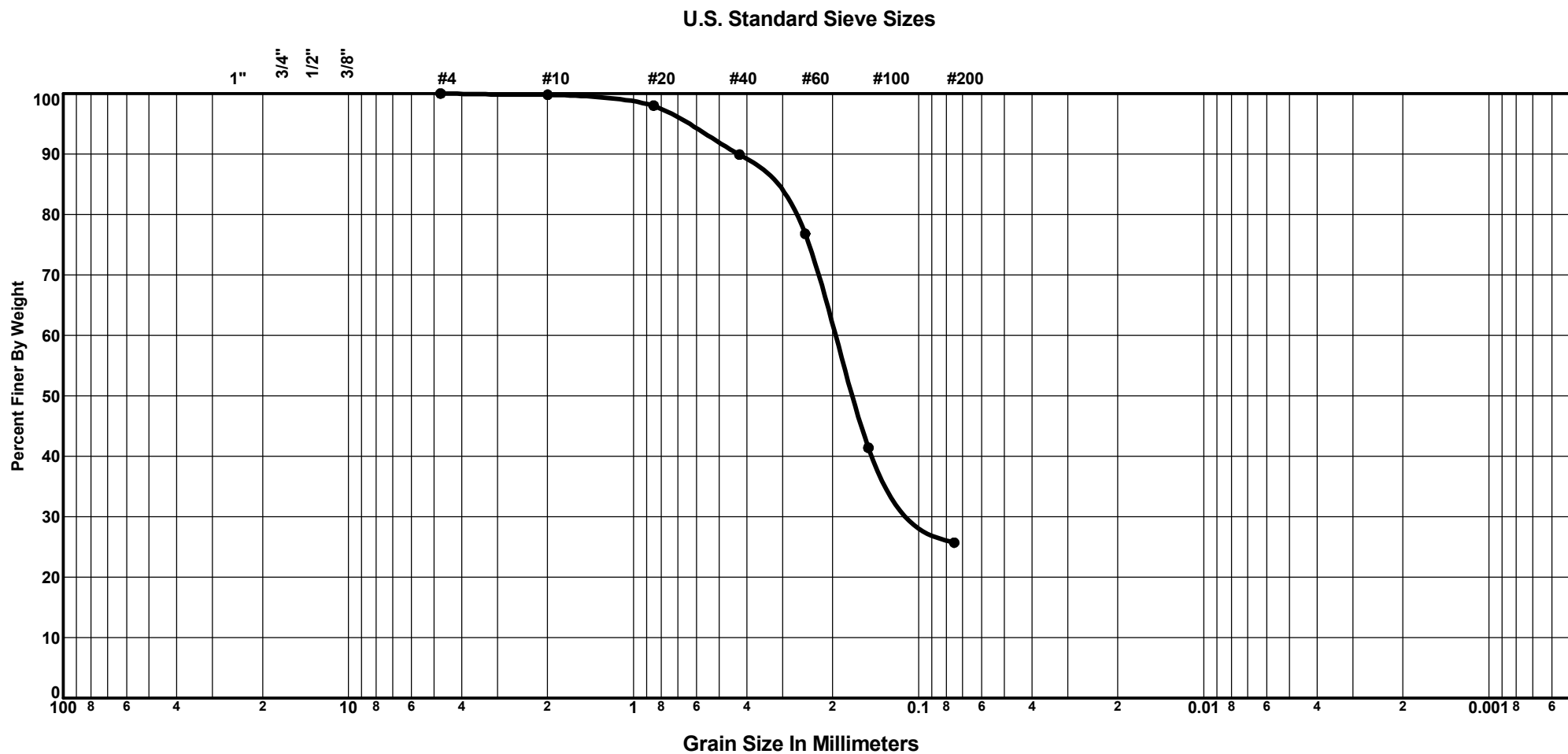
Date Recieved: 3/18/2019

Dates Tested: 3/18-3/26/2019



MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONSHIP

3200 Wellington Court, Ste 108
Raleigh, NC 27615



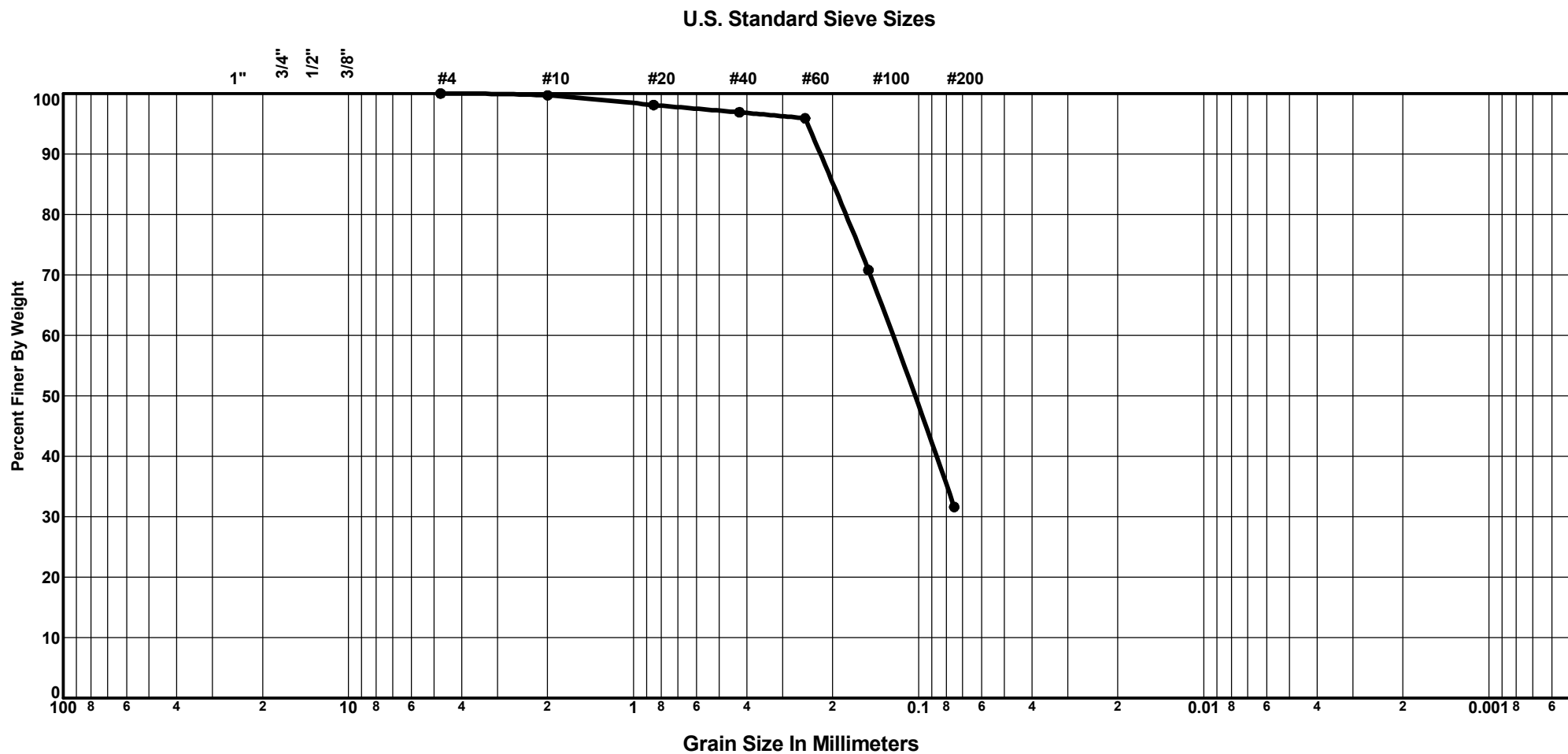
GRAVEL		SAND			FINES	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT SIZES	CLAY SIZES

Boring No.	Elev./Depth	Nat. W.C.	L.L.	P.L.	P.I.	Soil Description or Classification
B-2	1.0-6.0'		27.0	21.0	6.0	Brown Clayey Silty Medium to Fine Sand
Project: Stormwater Ponds/Dredge Spoils Bucksport Marina Conway, SC						Job No.: 1-18-0747-EA Date: 3/26/19 Date Recieved: 3/18/2019 Dates Tested: 3/18-3/26/2019

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION



3200 Wellington Court, Ste 108
Raleigh, NC 27615



GRAVEL		SAND			FINES	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT SIZES	CLAY SIZES

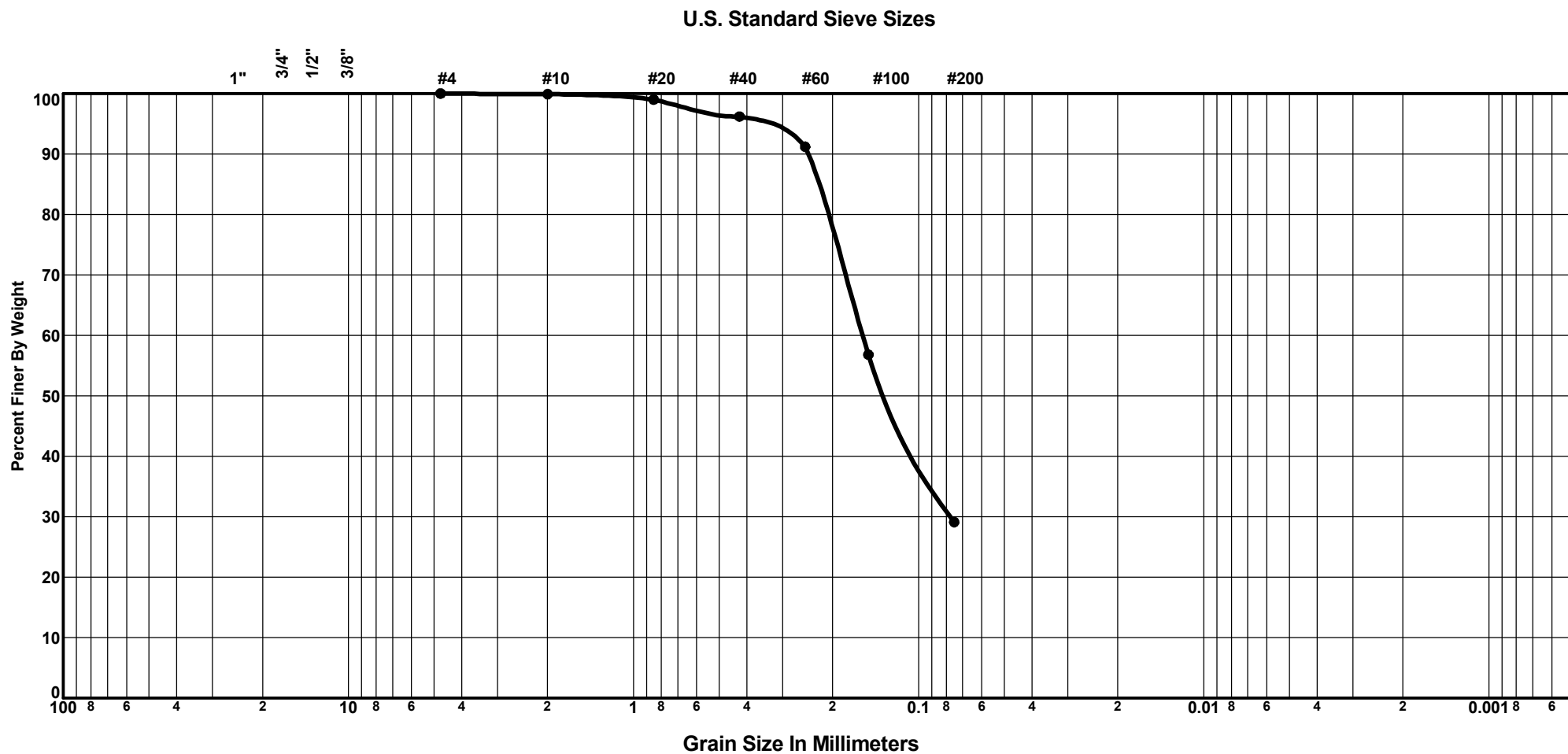
Boring No.	Elev./Depth	Nat. W.C.	L.L.	P.L.	P.I.	Soil Description or Classification
B-15	1.0-8.0'		38.0	23.0	15.0	Brown Silty Clayey Fine Sand
Project: Stormwater Ponds/Dredge Spoils Bucksport Marina Conway, SC						Job No.: 1-18-0747-EA Date: 3/26/19 Date Recieved: 3/18/2019 Dates Tested: 3/18-3/26/2019

GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION



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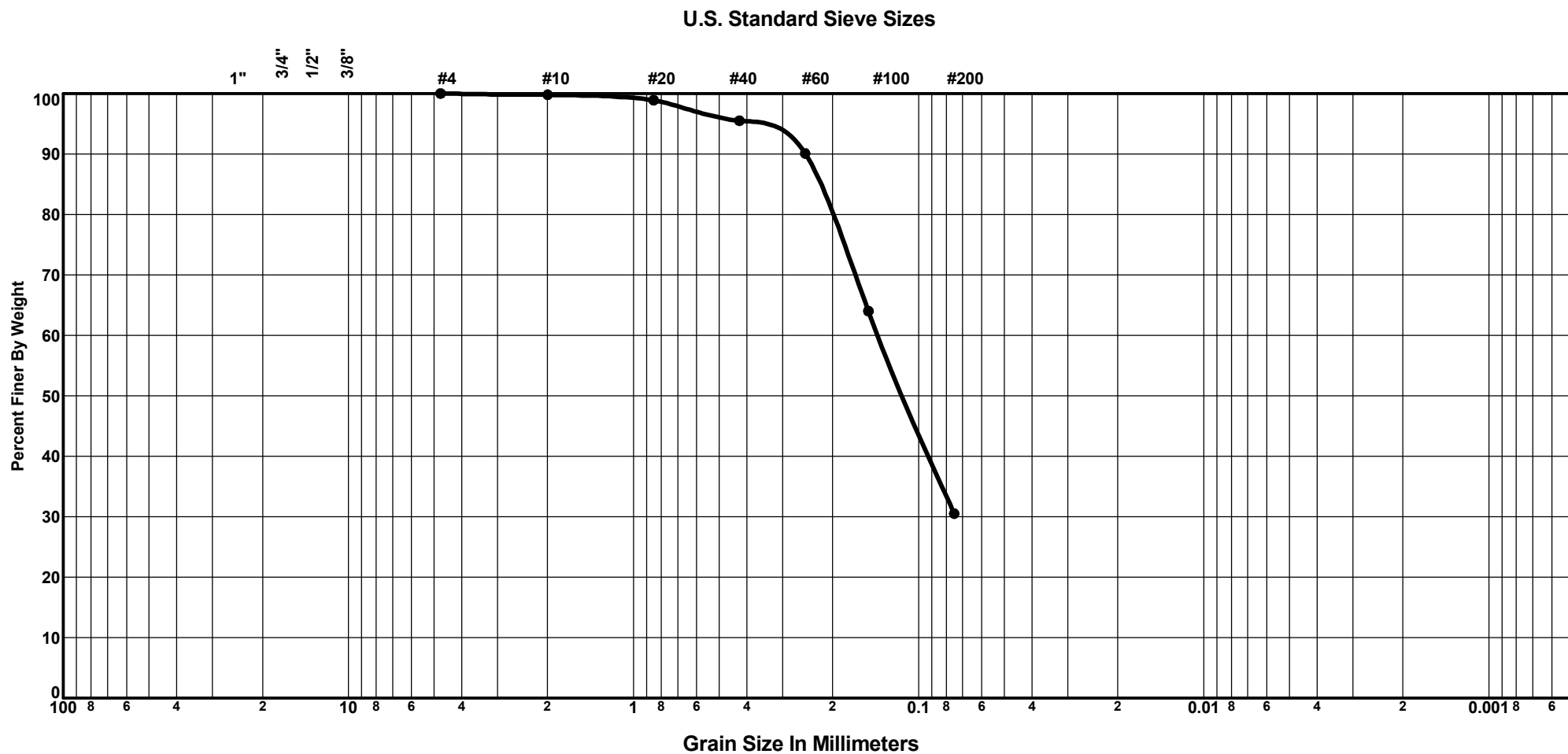
GRAVEL		SAND			FINES	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT SIZES	CLAY SIZES

Boring No.	Elev./Depth	Nat. W.C.	L.L.	P.L.	P.I.	Soil Description or Classification
B-20	5.0-12.0'		28.0	22.0	6.0	Brown Clayey Silty Fine Sand
Project: Stormwater Ponds/Dredge Spoils Bucksport Marina Conway, SC						Job No.: 1-18-0747-EA Date: 3/26/19 Date Recieved: 3/18/2019 Dates Tested: 3/18-3/26/2019

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GRAVEL		SAND			FINES	
COARSE	FINE	COARSE	MEDIUM	FINE	SILT SIZES	CLAY SIZES

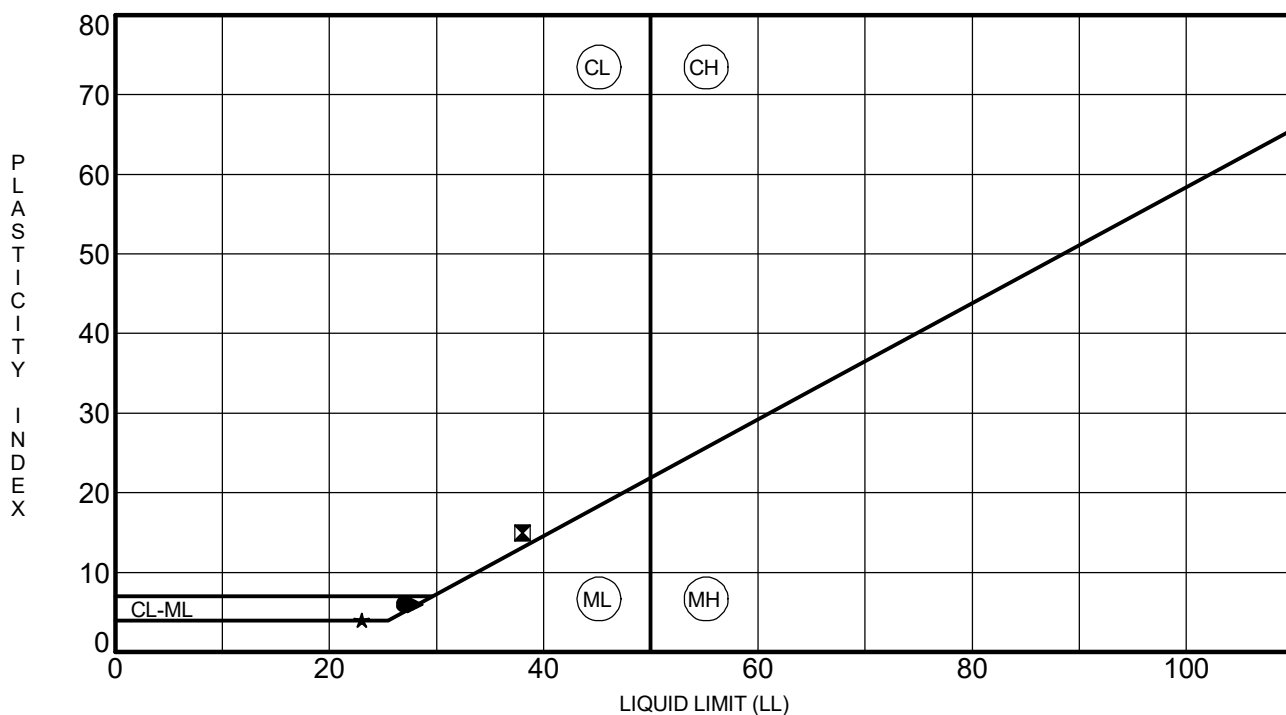
Boring No.	Elev./Depth	Nat. W.C.	L.L.	P.L.	P.I.	Soil Description or Classification
B-23	1.0-6.0'		23.0	19.0	4.0	Brown Clayey Silty Fine Sand
Project: Stormwater Ponds/Dredge Spoils Bucksport Marina Conway, SC						Job No.: 1-18-0747-EA Date: 3/26/19 Date Recieved: 3/18/2019 Dates Tested: 3/18-3/26/2019

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ASTM D-4318

[illegible]

PROJECT **Bucksport Marina - Conway, SC**

JOB NO.	1-18-0747-EA
DATE	3/26/19

Date Recieved: 3/18/2019

ATTERBERG LIMITS' RESULTS

**3200 Wellington Court, Ste 108
Raleigh, NC 27615**

Dates Tested: 3/18-3/26/2019

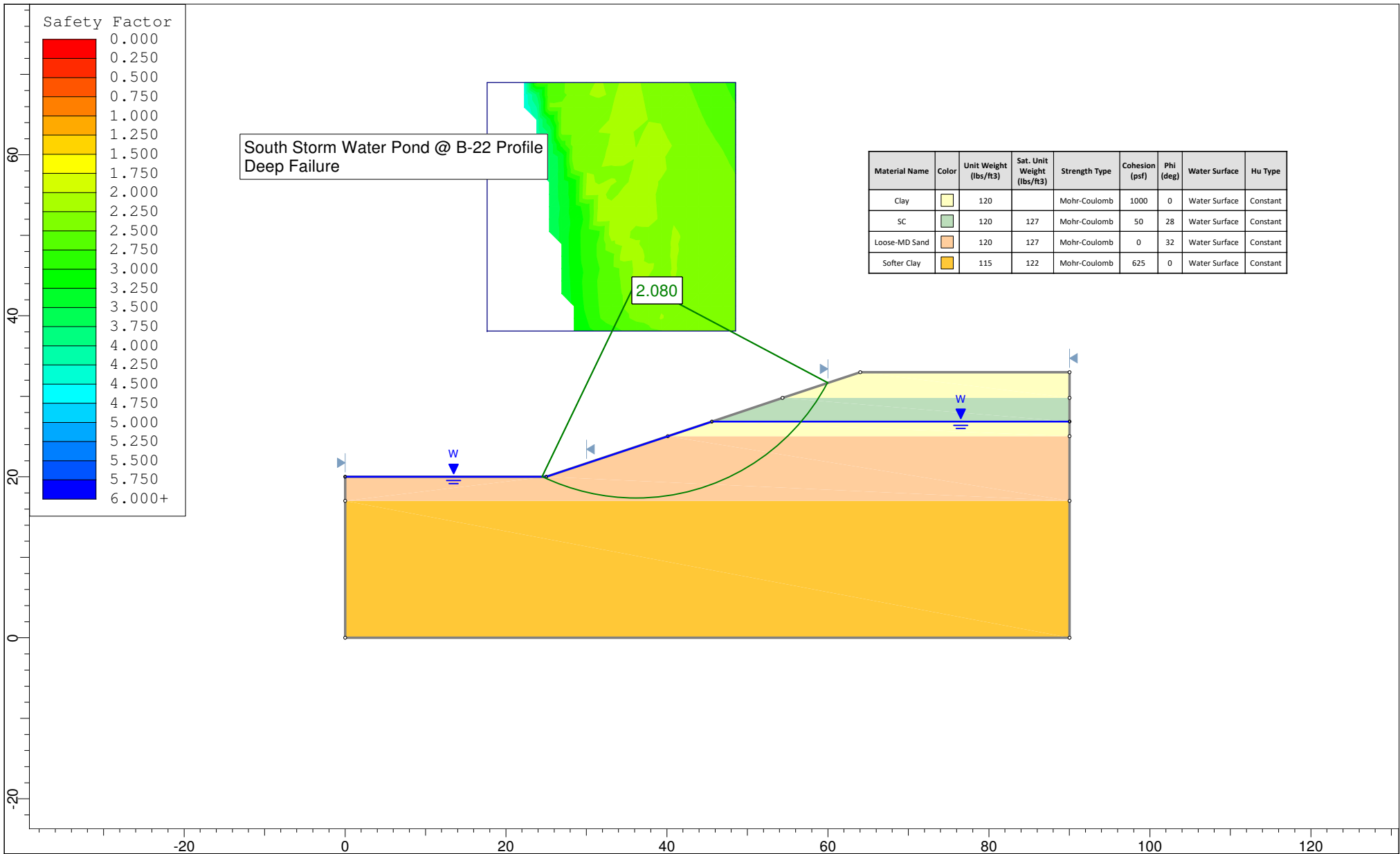
ASTM D-2216, D-4643


JOB NO.: 1-18-0747-EA

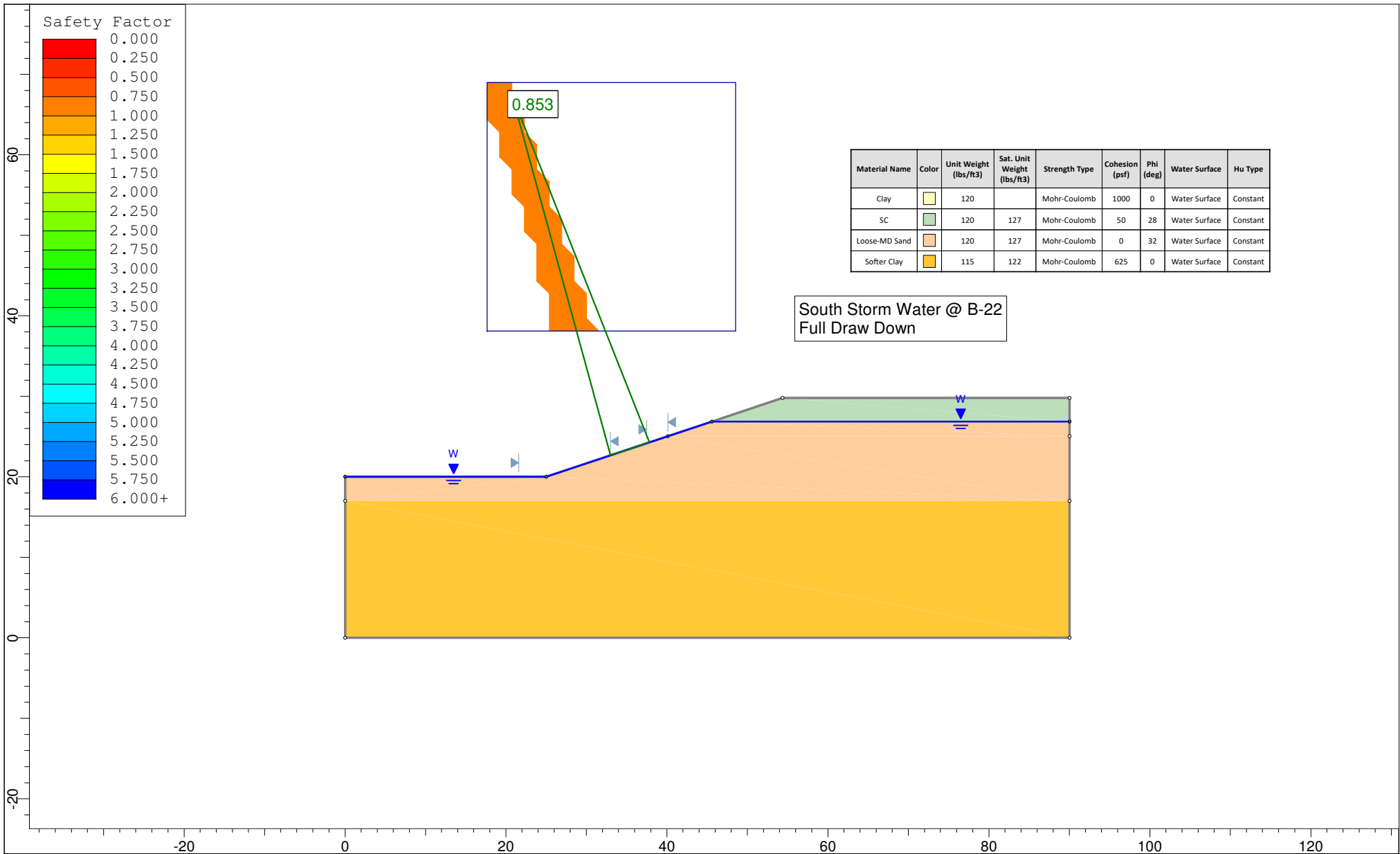
DATE: 3/26/2019


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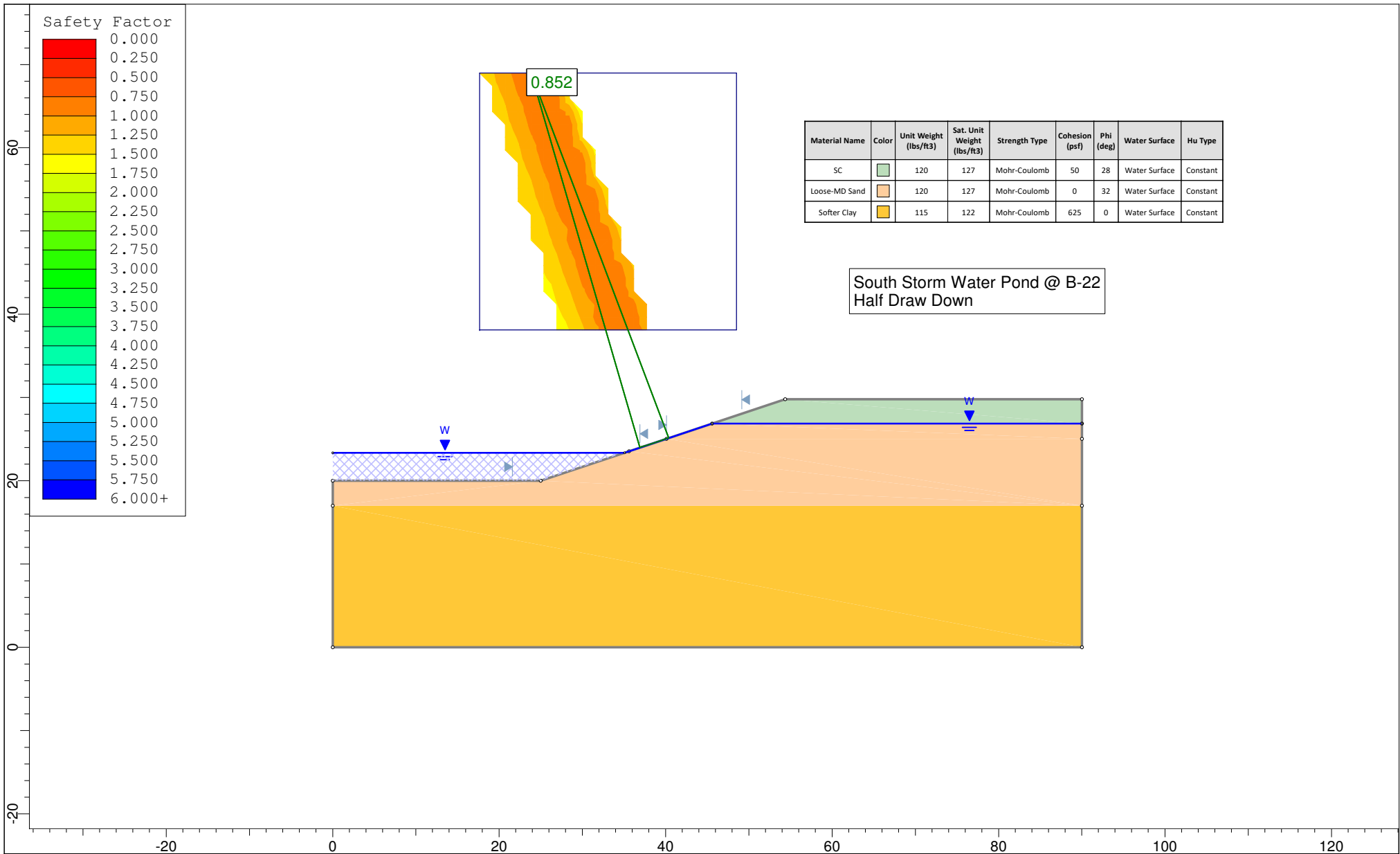
APPENDIX C
SLOPE STABILITY ANALYSES

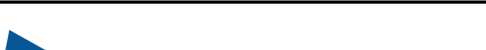


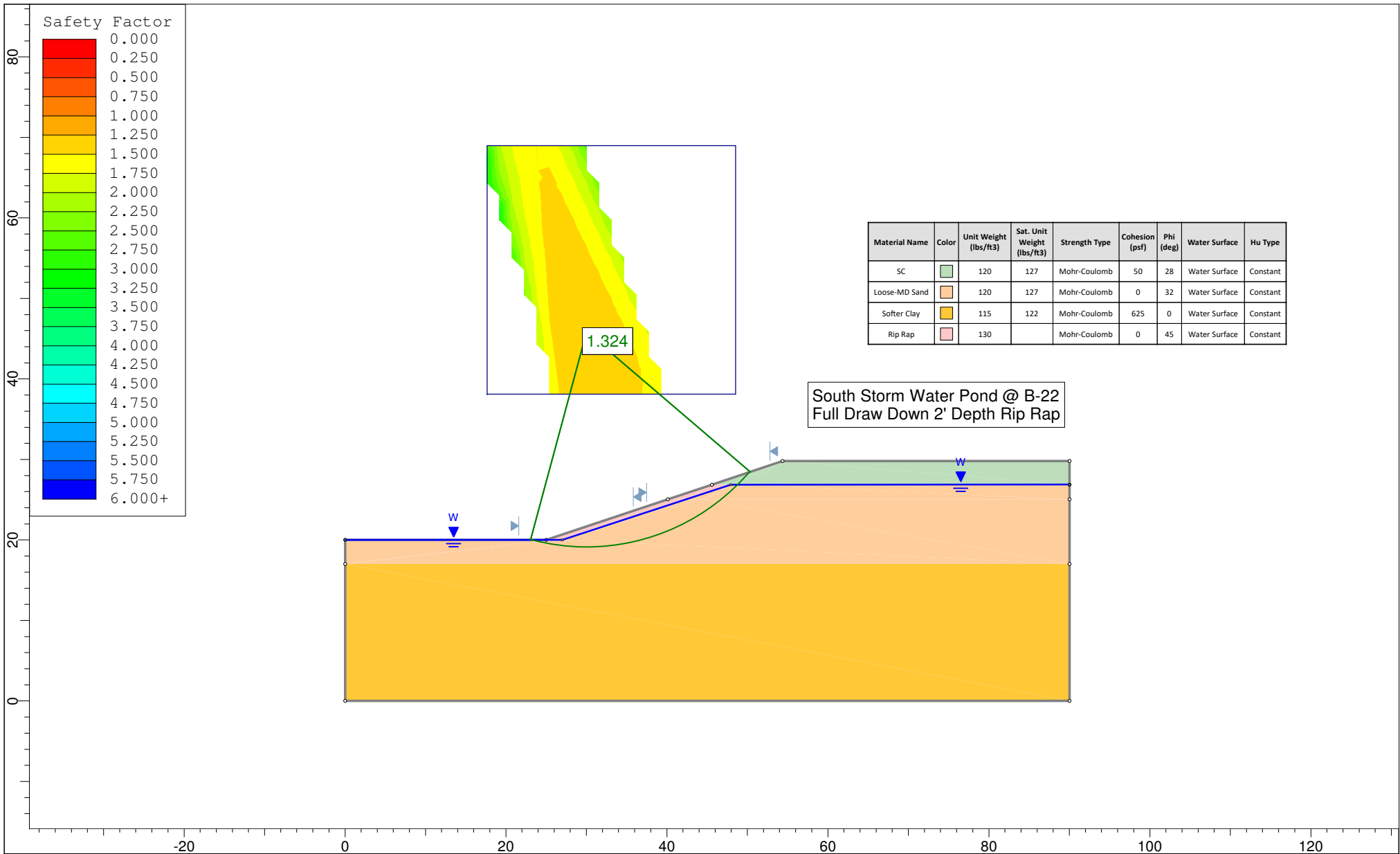
 <small>SLIDEINTERPRET 6.020</small>	Project			Bucksport South SW Pond		
	Analysis Description			13' Excavation		
	Drawn By		Ernie S	Scale	1:198	Company
	Date		3/25/2019, 11:36:40 AM		File Name	
					southstorm.slim	




 <small>SLIDEINTERPRET 6.020</small>	Project				
	Bucksport South SW Pond				
	Analysis Description				
	13' Excavation				
	Drawn By		Ernie S	Scale	1:198
			Company		
	Date		3/25/2019, 11:36:40 AM	File Name	southstormshallow.slim



 <small>SLIDEINTERPRET 6.020</small>	Project					
	Bucksport South SW Pond					
	Analysis Description					
	13' Excavation					
	Drawn By		Ernie S	Scale	1:192	Company
	Date			3/25/2019, 11:36:40 AM	File Name	southstormshallowhalf.slim



	Project					
	Bucksport South SW Pond					
	Analysis Description					
	13' Excavation					
	Drawn By		Ernie S	Scale	1:198	Company
Date		3/25/2019, 11:36:40 AM			File Name	southstormshallowarmor.slim
SLIDEINTERPRET 6.020						

