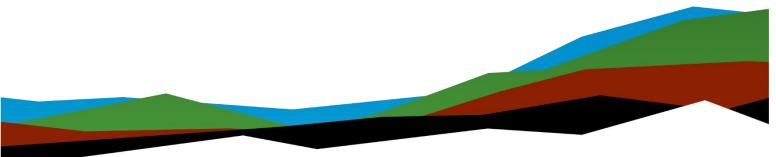
# Structural Plate Pipe Replacements

## Geotechnical Exploration Report

July 27, 2023 | Terracon Project No. M2225065

**Prepared for:** 

Apex Engineering Group 600 S 2nd St, Suite 145 Bismarck, ND 58504





Nationwide Terracon.com Facilities
Environmental
Geotechnical
Materials



1502 Grumman Lane, Suite 4 Bismarck, ND 58504 P (701) 258-2833 **Terracon.com** 

July 27, 2023

Apex Engineering Group 600 S 2nd St, Suite 145 Bismarck, ND 58504

Attn:Derek AndersonP:(701) 323 3950E:derek.anderson@apexenggroup.com

Re: Geotechnical Exploration Report Structural Plate Pipe Replacements IM-X-1-094(215)162, PCN 22958 Bismarck, ND Terracon Project No. M2225065

Dear Mr. Anderson:

We have completed the scope of Geotechnical Exploration services for the above referenced project in general accordance with Terracon Proposal No. PM2225065 dated February 14, 2023. This report presents the findings of the subsurface exploration for the proposed project.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service to you on this project. If you have any questions concerning this report or if we may be of further service, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Terracon

Chad A. Cowley, P.E. Department Manager

Kate D. Staley, P.E. Project Engineer

#### Geotechnical Exploration Report

Structural Plate Pipe Replacements | Bismarck, ND July 27, 2023 | Terracon Project No. M2225065



Attachments



### **Exploration and Testing Procedures**

#### Field Exploration

Number of Borings	Approximate Boring Depth (feet)	Location
1	31	108" SPP Structure #094-162.739
1	16	84" SPP Structure #094-164.917
1	31	132" SPP Structure #094-167.314

**Boring Layout and Elevations:** Terracon personnel provided the boring layout using handheld GPS equipment (estimated horizontal accuracy of about  $\pm 10$  feet) and referencing existing site features. If elevations and a more precise boring layout are desired, we recommend borings be surveyed.

**Subsurface Exploration Procedures:** We advanced the borings with a track-mounted rotary drill rig using continuous flight augers. Samples were obtained at 5-foot intervals in each boring using thin-walled and split-barrel sampling procedures. In the thin-walled tube sampling procedure, a thin-walled, seamless steel tube with a sharp cutting edge was pushed hydraulically into the soil to obtain a relatively undisturbed sample. In the split-barrel sampling procedure, a standard 2-inch outer diameter split-barrel sampling spoon was driven into the ground by a 140-pound automatic hammer falling a distance of 30 inches. The number of blows required to advance the sampling spoon the last 12 inches of a normal 18-inch penetration is recorded as the Standard Penetration Test (SPT) resistance value. The SPT resistance values, also referred to as N-values, are indicated on the boring logs at the test depths. We observed and recorded groundwater levels during drilling and sampling. For safety purposes, all borings were backfilled with auger cuttings after their completion.

We also observed the boreholes while drilling and at the completion of drilling for the presence of groundwater. Groundwater was not observed at these times during field exploration in the boreholes.

The sampling depths, penetration distances, and other sampling information was recorded on the field boring logs. The samples were placed in appropriate containers and taken to our soil laboratory for testing and classification by a Geotechnical Engineer. Our exploration team prepared field boring logs as part of the drilling operations. These field logs included visual classifications of the materials observed during drilling and our interpretation of the subsurface conditions between samples. Final boring logs were prepared from the field logs. The final boring logs represent the Geotechnical Engineer's interpretation of the field logs and include modifications based on observations and tests of the samples in our laboratory.



### Laboratory Testing

The project engineer reviewed the field data and assigned laboratory tests. The laboratory testing program included the following types of tests:

- Moisture Content
- Dry Unit Weight
- Atterberg Limits
- Grain Size Analysis
- Consolidated-Undrained (CU) Triaxial Testing

The laboratory testing program often included examination of soil samples by an engineer. Based on the results of our field and laboratory programs, we described and classified the soil samples in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System.

Structural Plate Pipe Replacements | Bismarck, ND July 27, 2023 | Terracon Project No. M2225065



### **Site Location and Exploration Plans**

#### **Contents:**

Site Location Plan Exploration Plan

Note: All attachments are one page unless noted above.

**Geotechnical Exploration Report** Structural Plate Pipe Replacements | Bismarck, ND July 27, 2023 | Terracon Project No. M2225065



#### **Site Location**

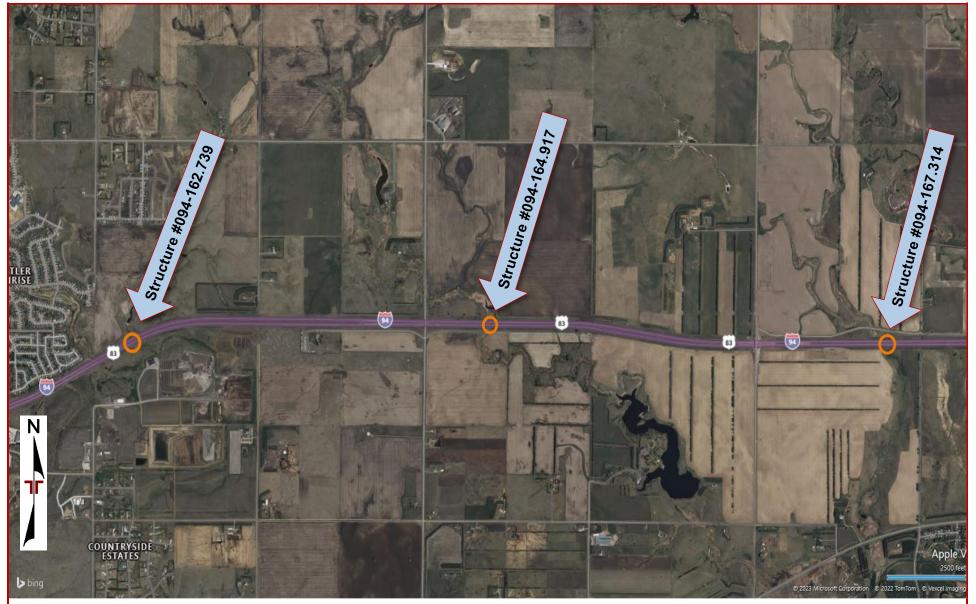


DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

MAP PROVIDED BY MICROSOFT BING MAPS

**Geotechnical Exploration Report** Structural Plate Pipe Replacements | Bismarck, ND July 27, 2023 | Terracon Project No. M2225065



### **Exploration Plan**

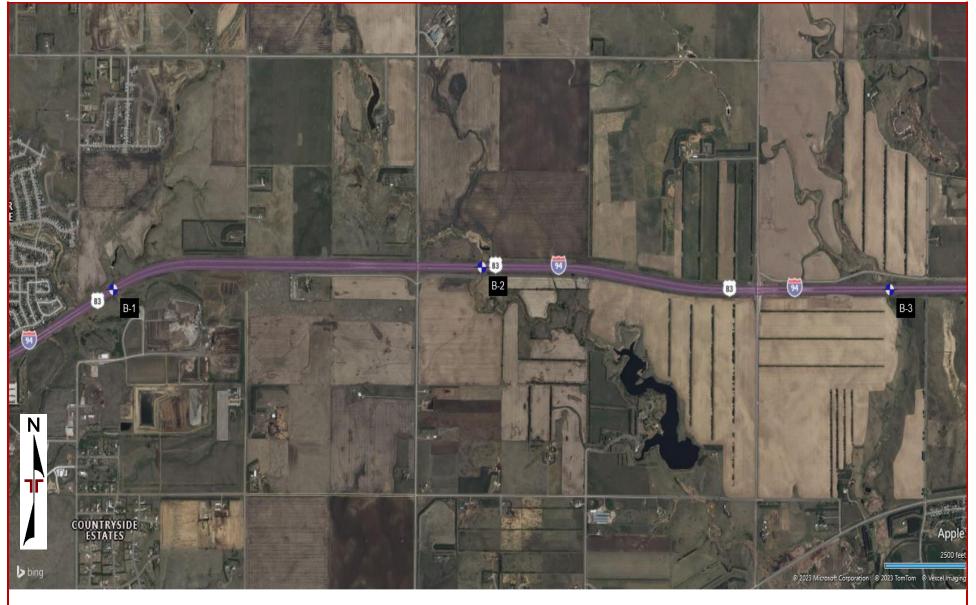


DIAGRAM IS FOR GENERAL LOCATION ONLY, AND IS NOT INTENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES

MAP PROVIDED BY MICROSOFT BING MAPS

### **Exploration and Laboratory Results**

#### **Contents:**

Boring Logs (B-1 through B-3) Grain Size Distribution (3 pages) CU Triaxial (3 pages)

Note: All attachments are one page unless noted above.



### Boring Log No. B-1

og	Location: See Exploration Plan		$\overline{\cdot}$	<del>ا</del> ع	be	In.)	;;	(%	Atterberg Limits	
Graphic Log	Latitude: 46.8371° Longitude: -100.7052°		Depth (Ft.)	Water Level Observations	Sample Type	Recovery (In.)	Field Test Results	Water Content (%)		Percent Fines
Grapl			Jept	Natel Dbser	Samp	BCOVE	Field	Conte	LL-PL-PI	Per
	Depth (Ft.)			-0		Å				
7/1 1/2 - 7/1	0.8 <b>TOPSOIL AND ROOTZONE</b> , dark brown				$\bigvee$	4	2-3-3	12.7		
	FILL - LEAN CLAY WITH SAND, brown, seams and layers of silty sa	nd	_		$ \land $	-	N=6	12.7		
UN.			_							
			_							
	4.0 SILTY SAND, fine to medium grained, brown		_							
100	SILLY SAND, the to medium granied, brown		5 —							
UNIT			-			22		20.8	NP	24
	7.0									
$\gamma_{i}$	SANDY LEAN CLAY, brown, seams and layers of silty sand		_							
			_							
25.2			-							
			10-		M	18	3-6-8 N=14	26.0		
			_		/		N=14			
			_							
$\hat{z}$			_							
No.4	14.0									
	SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL), brown, stiff		-							
			15–			22			35-17-18	60
			_							
			_							
			_							
			_							
			20				475			
			20–		Х	15	4-7-5 N=12	19.2		
			_							
			_							
			_							
	24.0 COBBLES		_							
; • ·			25–							
			_			0				
	SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL), brownish gray, very stiff, laminations of sil	lt	_							
			_							
			_							
			30–		$\mathbb{X}$	18	4-6-10 N=16	30.0	42-14-28	54
	31.0 Boring Terminated at 31 Feet		-		$ \rightarrow$		N=10			
See Exploration and Testing Procedures for a description of field and laboratory procedures used and additional data (If any). None observed							Drill Rig Mobile B-57			
See Supporting Information for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.							Hammer Typ	e		
									Automatic	
Notes	Advancement Method						<b>Driller</b> M. Roberts			
	ion Reference: Elevations not obtained	3 1/4 " HSA,	3¼" HSA, 0-29½'					Logged by J. Hoeven		
Structure #094-162.739 Abandonment Method								Boring Starte	ed	
						utting	s upon completion		Boring Comp	leted

#### Structural Plate Pipe Replacements IM-X-1-094(215)162, PCN 22958 | Bismarck, ND Terracon Project No. M2225065



### **Boring Log No. B-2**

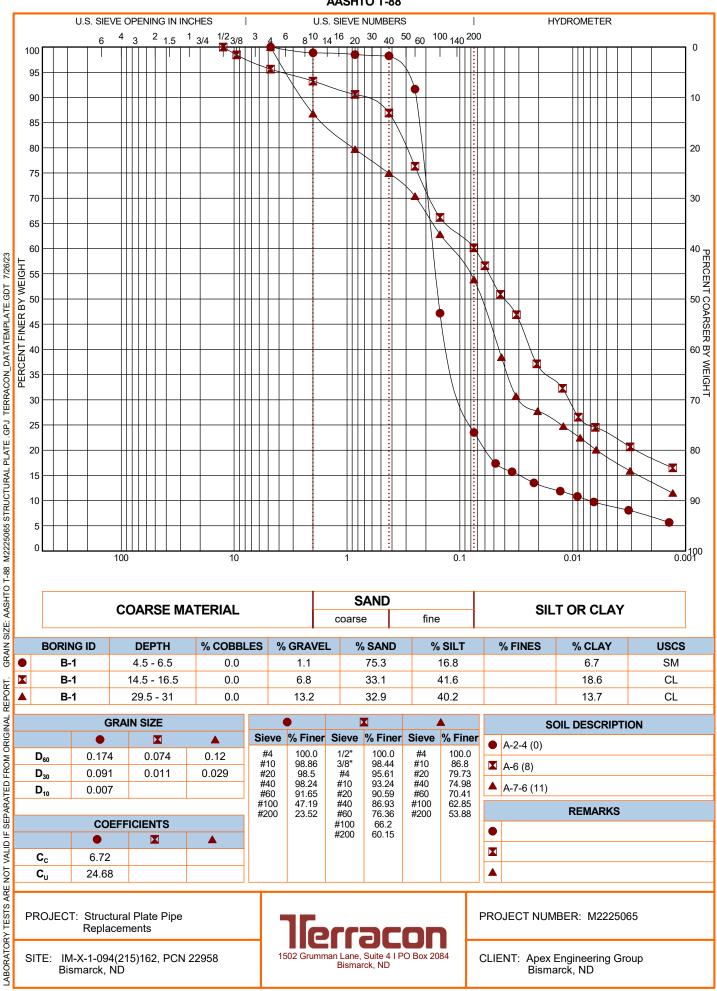
ר Graph	Location: See Exploration Plan Latitude: 46.8385° Longitude: -100.6595° Depth (Ft.) 0.8 TOPSOIL AND ROOTZONE, dark brown FILL - SANDY LEAN CLAY (CL), brown, seams and layers of sand		Depth (Ft.)	Water Level Observations	Sample Type	α Recovery (In.)	Field Test Results	12 Water 0 Content (%)	Atterberg Limits LL-PL-PI	Percent Fines
			- - 5 - -		X	5	5-8-8 N=16	17.6		
	14.0					26			35-14-21	54
	SANDY FAT CLAY (CH), brown, very stiff, laminations of silt 16.0 Boring Terminated at 16 Feet		15			18	5-9-15 N=24	33.9	54-17-37	68
procedures used and additional data (If any).         See Supporting Information for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.         Notes         Elevation Reference: Elevations not obtained         Structure #094-164.917			e observe e observe D-14½' nent Me kfilled w	ethod		utting	s upon completion.		Drill Rig Mobile B-57 Hammer Typ Automatic Driller M. Roberts Logged by J. Hoeven Boring Starte 06-08-2023 Boring Comp 06-08-2023	ed

#### Structural Plate Pipe Replacements IM-X-1-094(215)162, PCN 22958 | Bismarck, ND Terracon Project No. M2225065



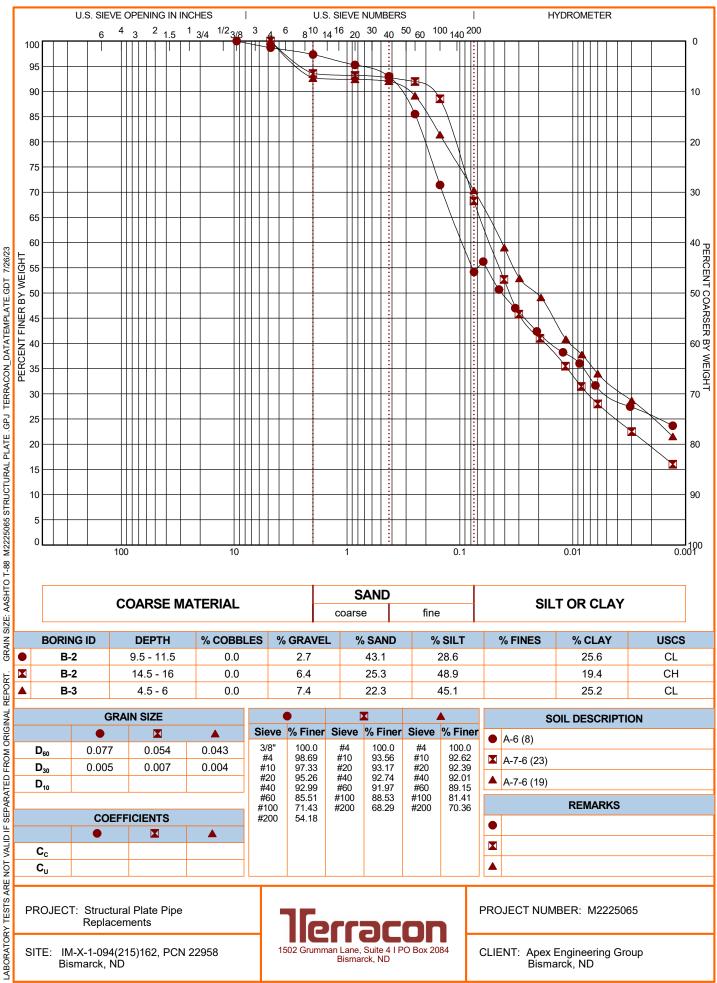
### Boring Log No. B-3

ō	Location: See Exploration Plan			0	ð	(). u		( 9	Atterberg Limits	
Graph	Latitude: 46.8371° Longitude: -100.6089°		Deptn (Ft.)	Water Level Observations	Sample Type	Recovery (In.)	Field Test Results	Water Content (%)	LL-PL-PI	Percent Fines
1. 1. 1.	Depth (Ft.) .8 <b>TOPSOIL AND ROOTZONE</b> , dark brown				$\bigtriangledown$	10	2-2-2	17.0		
	FILL - LEAN CLAY WITH SAND, brown, mixture of clayey sand, fat c lean clay	lay, and			$\wedge$	16	2-2-2 N=4	17.6		
		!	5 		X	18	2-4-5 N=9	18.4	44-14-30	70
		1	- - 0- - -			24				
	.6.0 LEAN CLAY WITH SAND (CL), brownish gray, stiff, laminations of silt sand		- - 5- -		X	18	14-1-3 N=4	24.8		
		2	- - 0- - -			26			35-14-21	73
		2	- - 5- -		X	18	3-5-7 N=12	20.5		
	29.0 CLAYEY SAND (SC-SM), trace gravel, fine to coarse grained, brown	3	- - -0;			20		16.8	31-13-18	35
	Boring Terminated at 31 Feet		+							
procedu	Gee Exploration and Testing Procedures for a description of field and laboratory       Water Legendre         procedures used and additional data (If any).       No         See Supporting Information for explanation of symbols and abbreviations.       No				ons				Drill Rig Mobile B-57 Hammer Typ Automatic Driller	e
	Elevation Reference: Elevations not obtained 3¼ Structure #094-167.314			Advancement Method 3¼" HSA, 0-29½' Abandonment Method Boring backfilled with auger cuttings upon completion.					Driller M. Roberts Logged by J. Hoeven Boring Started 06-08-2023 Boring Completed 06-08-2023	



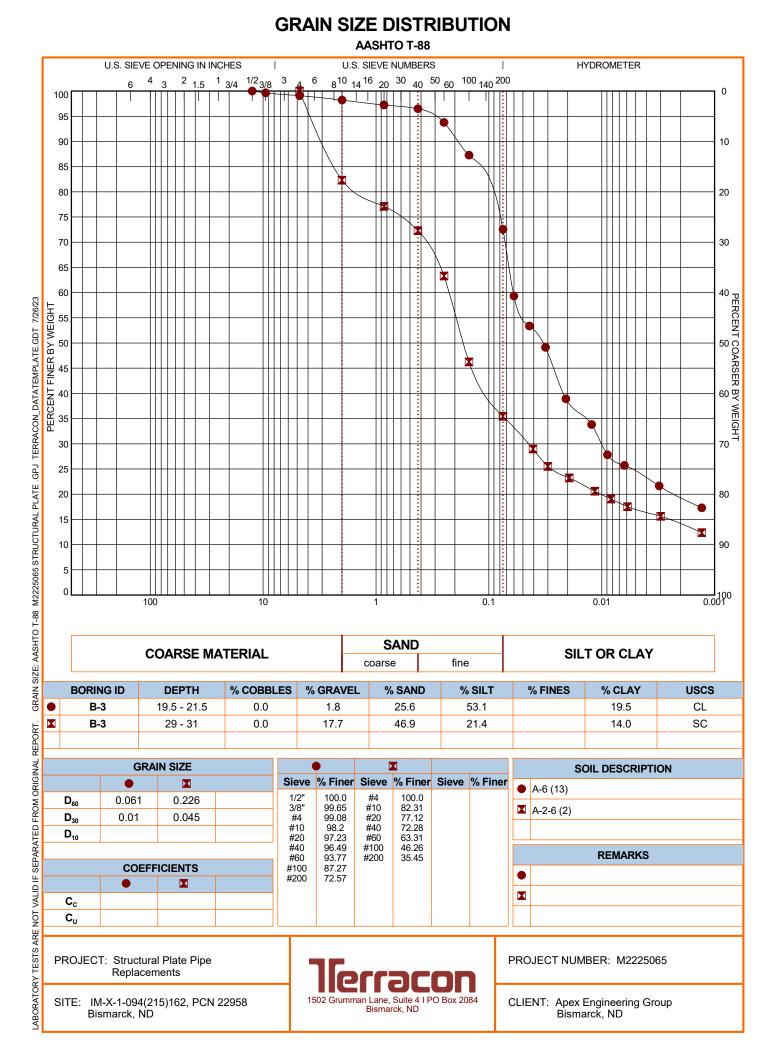
**GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION** 

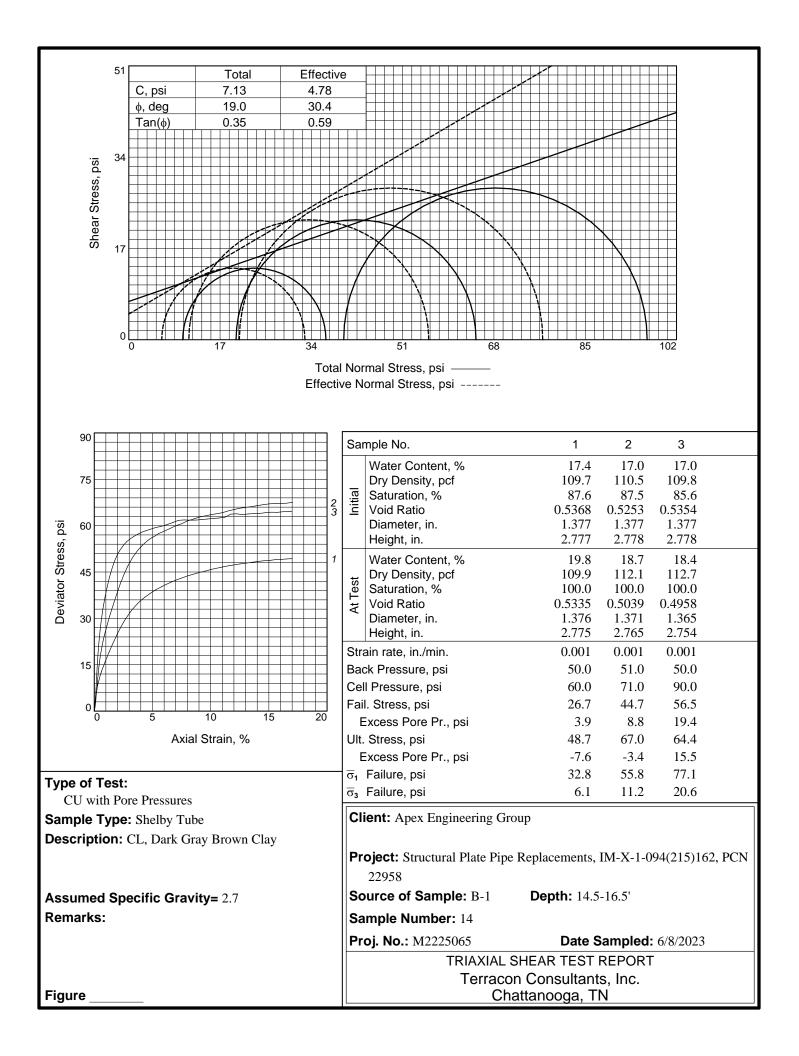
AASHTO T-88

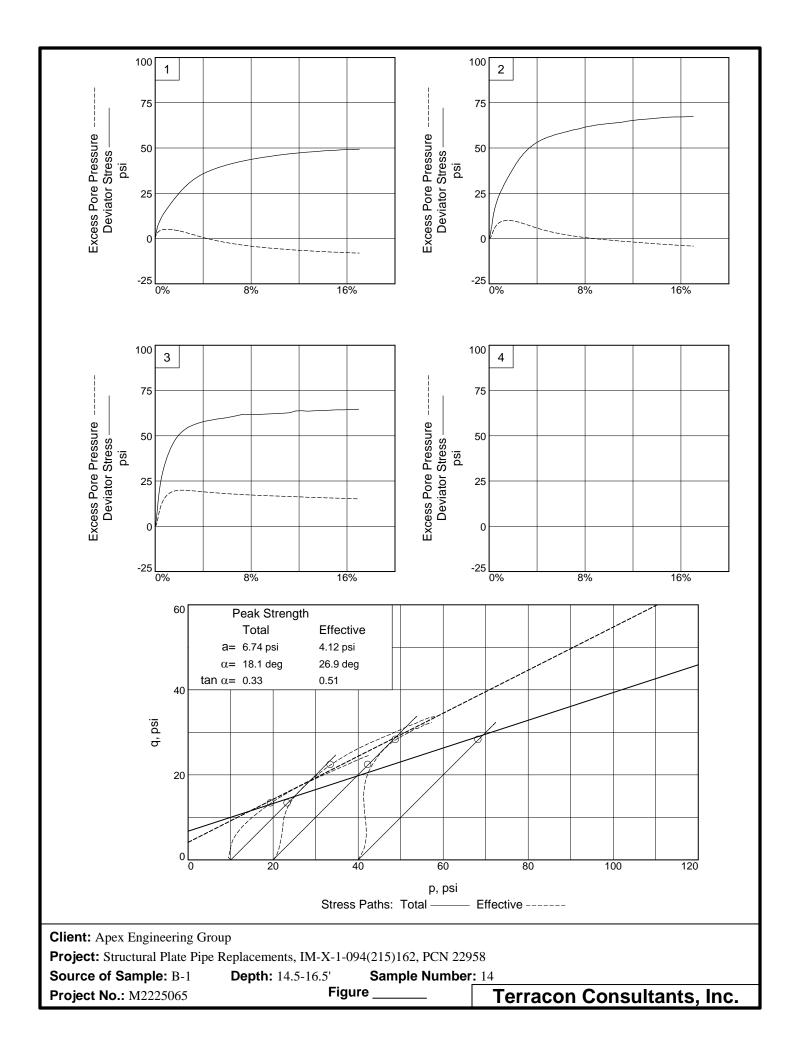


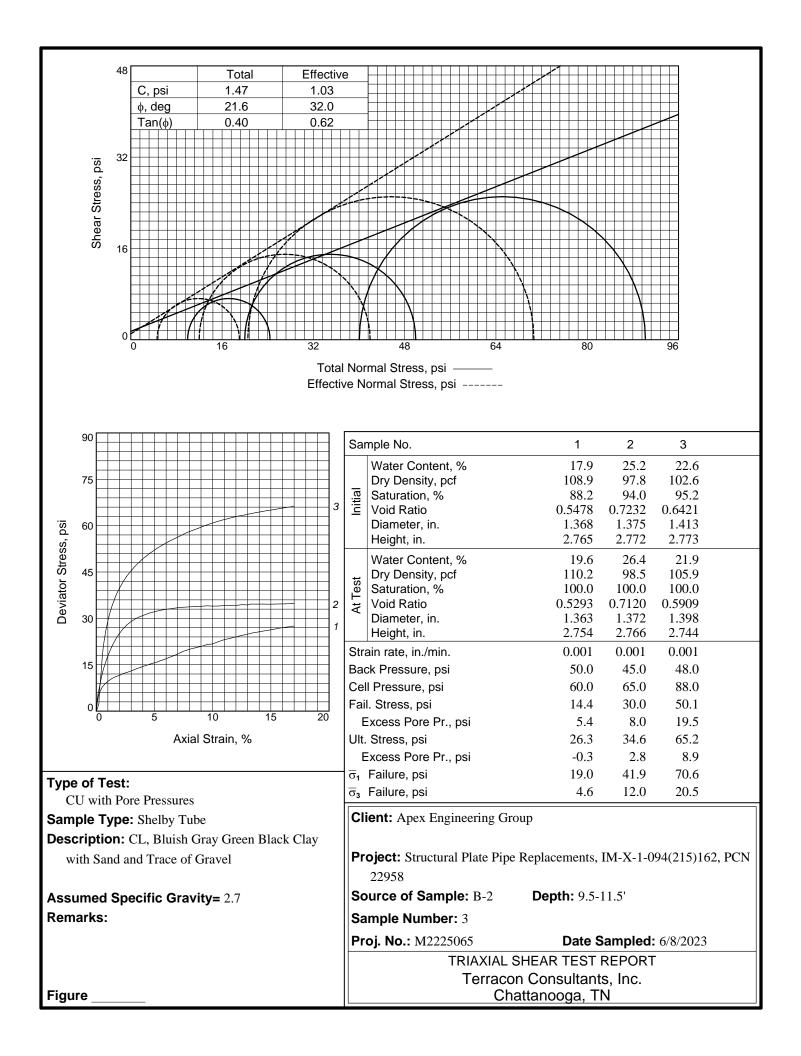
### **GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION**

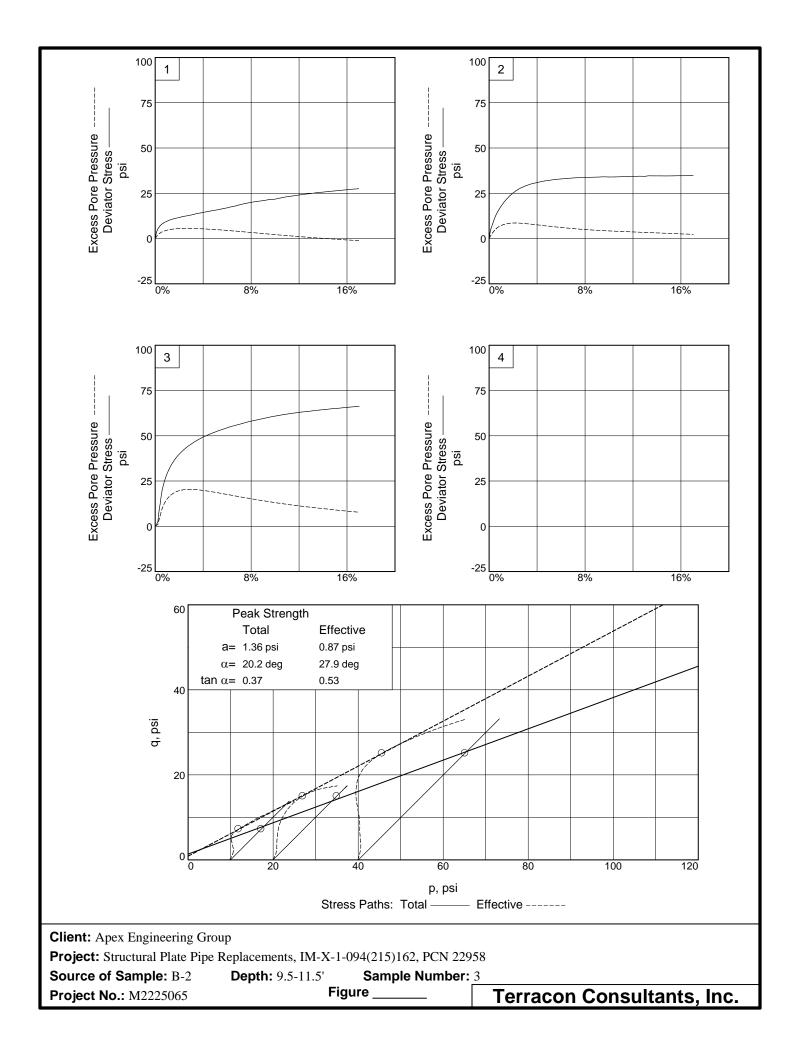
AASHTO T-88

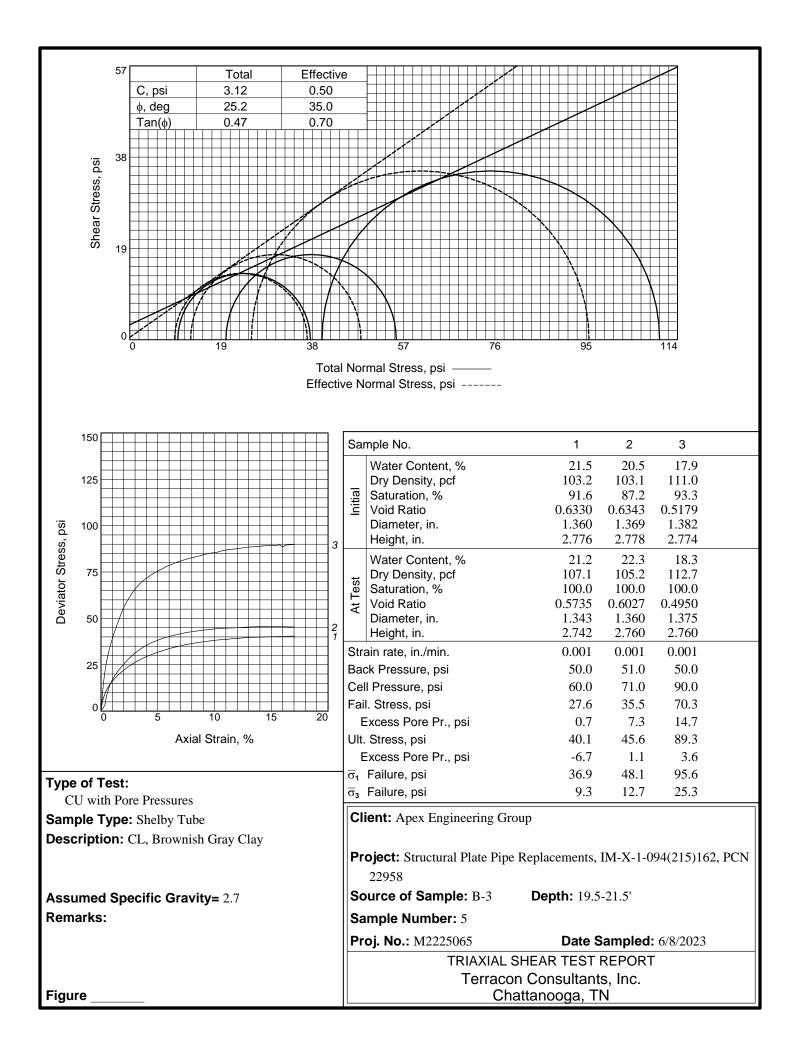


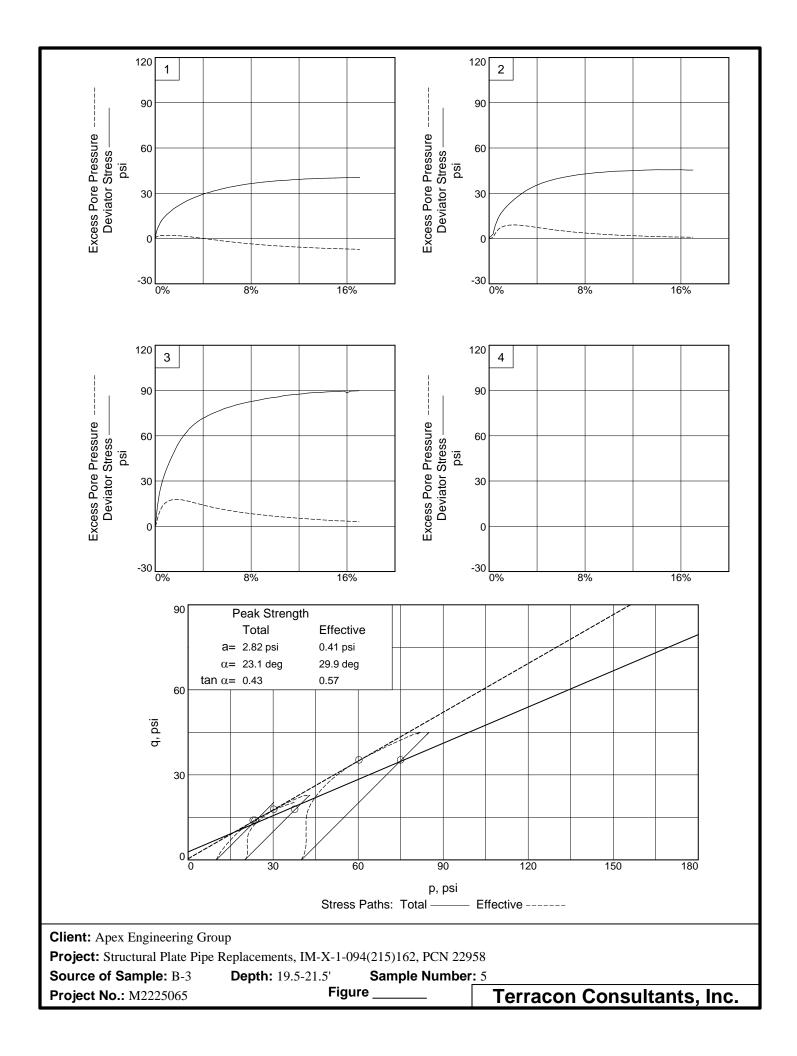












### **Supporting Information**

#### **Contents:**

General Notes Unified Soil Classification System

Note: All attachments are one page unless noted above.



### **General Notes**

Sampling	Water Level	Field Tests
Shelby Tube Split Spoon	Water Initially EncounteredWater Level After a Specified Period of TimeWater Level After a Specified Period of TimeCave In 	NStandard Penetration Test Resistance (Blows/Ft.)(HP)Hand Penetrometer(T)Torvane(DCP)Dynamic Cone PenetrometerUCUnconfined Compressive Strength(PID)Photo-Ionization Detector(OVA)Organic Vapor Analyzer

#### **Descriptive Soil Classification**

Soil classification as noted on the soil boring logs is based Unified Soil Classification System. Where sufficient laboratory data exist to classify the soils consistent with ASTM D2487 "Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes" this procedure is used. ASTM D2488 "Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure)" is also used to classify the soils, particularly where insufficient laboratory data exist to classify the soils in accordance with ASTM D2487. In addition to USCS classification, coarse grained soils are classified on the basis of their in-place relative density, and fine-grained soils are classified on the basis of their consistency. See "Strength Terms" table below for details. The ASTM standards noted above are for reference to methodology in general. In some cases, variations to methods are applied as a result of local practice or professional judgment.

#### **Location And Elevation Notes**

Exploration point locations as shown on the Exploration Plan and as noted on the soil boring logs in the form of Latitude and Longitude are approximate. See Exploration and Testing Procedures in the report for the methods used to locate the exploration points for this project. Surface elevation data annotated with +/- indicates that no actual topographical survey was conducted to confirm the surface elevation. Instead, the surface elevation was approximately determined from topographic maps of the area.

Strength Terms									
(More than 50% retai	Coarse-Grained Soils ined on No. 200 sieve.) ndard Penetration Resistance	<b>Consistency of Fine-Grained Soils</b> (50% or more passing the No. 200 sieve.) Consistency determined by laboratory shear strength testing, field visual-manual procedures or standard penetration resistance							
Relative Density	Standard Penetration or N-Value (Blows/Ft.)	Consistency Unconfined Compressive Strength Qu (tsf) Standard Pene N-Valu (Blows/							
Very Loose	0 - 3	Very Soft	less than 0.25	0 - 1					
Loose	4 - 9	Soft	0.25 to 0.50	2 - 4					
Medium Dense	10 - 29	Medium Stiff	0.50 to 1.00	4 - 8					
Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	1.00 to 2.00	8 - 15					
Very Dense	> 50	Very Stiff	2.00 to 4.00	15 - 30					
		Hard	> 4.00	> 30					

#### **Relevance of Exploration and Laboratory Test Results**

Exploration/field results and/or laboratory test data contained within this document are intended for application to the project as described in this document. Use of such exploration/field results and/or laboratory test data should not be used independently of this document.

#### **Geotechnical Exploration Report**

Structural Plate Pipe Replacements | Bismarck, ND July 27, 2023 | Terracon Project No. M2225065



#### **Unified Soil Classification System**

Criteria for As	Soi	Soil Classification					
	Group Symbol	Group Name <sup>B</sup>					
	Gravels:	Clean Gravels:	Cu≥4 and 1≤Cc≤3 <sup>E</sup>	GW	Well-graded gravel <sup>F</sup>		
	More than 50% of	Less than 5% fines <sup>c</sup>	Cu<4 and/or [Cc<1 or Cc>3.0] $^{E}$	GP	Poorly graded gravel <sup>F</sup>		
	coarse fraction retained on No. 4	Gravels with Fines:	Fines classify as ML or MH	GM	Silty gravel <sup>F, G, H</sup>		
Coarse-Grained Soils:	sieve	More than 12% fines <sup>c</sup>	Fines classify as CL or CH	GC	Clayey gravel <sup>F, G, H</sup>		
More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve	<b>Sands:</b> 50% or more of	Clean Sands:	Cu≥6 and 1≤Cc≤3 <sup>E</sup>	SW	Well-graded sand <sup>I</sup>		
		Less than 5% fines <sup>D</sup>	Cu<6 and/or [Cc<1 or Cc>3.0] E	SP	Poorly graded sand ${}^{\rm I}$		
	coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	Sands with Fines:	Fines classify as ML or MH	SM	Silty sand <sup>G, H, I</sup>		
		More than 12% fines <sup>D</sup>	Fines classify as CL or CH	SC	Clayey sand <sup>G, H, I</sup>		
		Inorganic:	PI > 7 and plots above "A" line $^{J}$	CL	Lean clay <sup>K, L, M</sup>		
	Silts and Clays: Liquid limit less than	morganica	PI < 4 or plots below "A" line <sup>J</sup>	ML	Silt <sup>K, L, M</sup>		
	50	Organic:	<b>Organic:</b> $\frac{LL \text{ oven dried}}{LL \text{ not dried}} < 0.75$		Organic clay <sup>K, L, M, N</sup>		
Fine-Grained Soils: 50% or more passes the		Organic:	LL not dried < 0.75	OL	Organic silt <sup>K, L, M, O</sup>		
No. 200 sieve		Inorganic:	PI plots on or above "A" line	СН	Fat clay <sup>K, L, M</sup>		
	Silts and Clays: Liquid limit 50 or	inorganic.	PI plots below "A" line	MH	Elastic silt <sup>K, L, M</sup>		
	more	Organic:	LL oven dried LL not dried < 0.75	ОН	Organic clay <sup>K, L, M, P</sup>		
		organic:	LL not dried < 0.75	UI	Organic silt <sup>K, L, M, Q</sup>		
Highly organic soils:	<b>lighly organic soils:</b> Primarily organic matter, dark in color, and organic odor						

<sup>A</sup> Based on the material passing the 3-inch (75-mm) sieve. в If field sample contained cobbles or boulders, or both, add "with

cobbles or boulders, or both" to group name.

- <sup>c</sup> Gravels with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: GW-GM wellgraded gravel with silt, GW-GC well-graded gravel with clay, GP-GM poorly graded gravel with silt, GP-GC poorly graded gravel with clay.
- <sup>D</sup> Sands with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: SW-SM wellgraded sand with silt, SW-SC well-graded sand with clay, SP-SM poorly graded sand with silt, SP-SC poorly graded sand with clay.

<sup>E</sup> Cu = 
$$D_{60}/D_{10}$$
 Cc =  $(D_{30})^2$ 

D<sub>10</sub> x D<sub>60</sub>

- <sup>F</sup> If soil contains  $\geq$  15% sand, add "with sand" to group name.
- <sup>G</sup> If fines classify as CL-ML, use dual symbol GC-GM, or SC-SM.

- <sup>H</sup> If fines are organic, add "with organic fines" to group name.
- I f soil contains  $\geq$  15% gravel, add "with gravel" to group name.
- J If Atterberg limits plot in shaded area, soil is a CL-ML, silty clay.
- K If soil contains 15 to 29% plus No. 200, add "with sand" or

"with gravel," whichever is predominant.

- <sup>L</sup> If soil contains  $\geq$  30% plus No. 200 predominantly sand, add 'sandy" to group name.
- <sup>M</sup> If soil contains  $\geq$  30% plus No. 200, predominantly gravel, add "gravelly" to group name.
- <sup>▶</sup>  $PI \ge 4$  and plots on or above "A" line.
- PI < 4 or plots below "A" line.
- P PI plots on or above "A" line.
- PI plots below "A" line.

