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Report of Investigations 86-3
A GEOTECHNICAL CROSS SECTION OF
DOWNTOWN ANCHORAGE:
AN ASSESSMENT USING THE ELECTRIC-CONEPENETRATION TEST

Ву

Randall G. Updike and Catherine A. Ulery

STATE OF ALASKA Department of Natural Resources DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

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A GEOTECHNICAL CROSS SECTION OF DOWNTOWN ANCHORAGE: AN ASSESSMENT USING THE ELECTRIC-CONE-PENETRATION TEST

 $$\operatorname{\mathtt{By}}$$ Randall G. Updike and Catherine A. Ulery 1

INTRODUCTION

Scope

The Fourth Avenue and L Street landslides in downtown Anchorage were among the most catastrophic ground failures that resulted from the 1964 Prince William Sound Earthquake (figs. 1, 2, and 3). This project assesses the engineering soils responsible for those landslides based on state-of-the-art in-situ testing using the electric-cone-penetration test (CPT) correlated with nearby geotechnical boreholes.

Rationale

Intense construction has occurred in downtown Anchorage since the 1964 earthquake (fig. 4). Some of the multiple-occupancy residences and high-rise commercial buildings were constructed in areas that sustained ground failure in 1964. Construction continues on soils believed to be identical to those that failed during previous earthquakes. Very little technical research has been conducted on these soils or their mechanics of failure since the post-earthquake investigations of Shannon and Wilson, Inc. (1964), Hansen (1965), and Kerr and Drew (1965). Because of economic pressures, these areas will continue to be sites of additional high-rise construction. To benefit future planning and development, the latest geotechnical techniques should be used to assess the current in-situ conditions of these soils and to document their distribution.

Location of Study Area

Eight testing sites were selected along the Delaney Park strip in down-town Anchorage along an east-west survey line from E Street to P Street (figs. 5 and 6). The line lies between and parallel to West Ninth and West 10th Avenues. The Delaney Park strip forms the current southern boundary of most urban high-rise-building development in downtown Anchorage. The project area is within sec. 18, T. 13 N., R. 3 W. and sec. 13, T. 13 N., R. 4 W., Anchorage A-8 NW. Quadrangle.

Geologic History of the Study Area

The generalized geology of Anchorage, including the study area, was mapped by Miller and Dobrovolny (1959), Karlstrom (1964), and Schmoll and Dobrovolny (1972). Recently subsurface geotechnical data was used to make a detailed geologic map of southwest Anchorage (Ulery and Updike, 1983; Updike and Ulery, 1986). These reports show that the Bootlegger Cove Formation, which underlies the study area, was deposited in an ice-marginal glacio-

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Figure 1. Buildings on the north side of Fourth Avenue, Anchorage, were damaged by the 1964 earthquake. Note the vertical displacement between the roadway level and entrances to the stores. Photograph courtesy of National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration - Environmental Data Service, April 2, 1964.

lacustrine basin during late Pleistocene time. The deposits grade from fandelta sand and gravel in the Point Woronzof area to silt and clay in the downtown Anchorage area. Subtle variations in the glaciomarine depositional regime resulted in seven sedimentary facies within the Bootlegger Cove Formation. Each facies (F) has a distinct engineering parametric signature (Updike, 1982; Updike and Carpenter, 1986):

F.II F.III F.IV	Clay, with very minor silt and sand Silty clay or clayey silt, or both Silty clay or clayey silt, or both, sensitive fabric Silty clay and clayey silt, with thin silt and sand lenses
F.V	Silty clay and clayey silt, with random pebbles, cobbles, and boulders
F.VI	Silty fine sand, with silt and clay layers

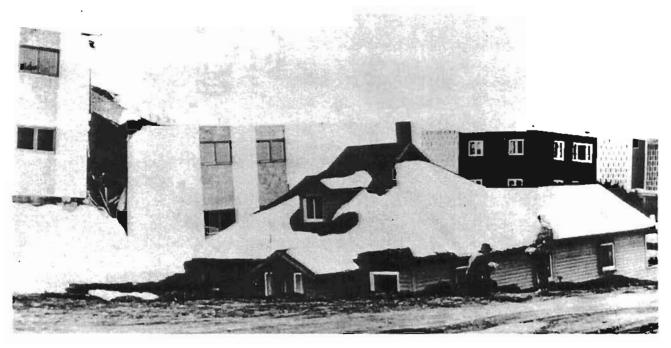


Figure 2. A house near Eighth Avenue and M Street, Anchorage, dropped into a slide graben that developed when the L Street landslide was laterally displaced during the 1964 earthquake. Photograph courtesy of National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration - Environmental Data Service, March 29, 1964.

F.VII Fine to medium sand, with traces of silt and gravel

The Bootlegger Cove Formation unconformably overlies a sequence of indurated till and glaciofluvial deposits of late Pleistocene age (Reger and Updike, 1983). Within the project area, the top of the Bootlegger Cove Formation includes fine to coarse, well-sorted sand beds (F.VI and F.VII) that represent the waning phase of the depositional basin when the source-area ice was stagnant, glacial dams were breached, and the basin was essentially drained. Although less than 5 m (16 ft) thick, F.VI and F.VII are typical throughout Anchorage regardless of the overlying stratigraphy. Their ubiquity suggests that the upper surface of the formation has been eroded very little since deposition in late Pleistocene time (ca. 12,500 yr B.P.).

F.VI and F.VII are overlain by outwash sand and gravel associated with the very latest Pleistocene glacial advance from the north that terminated in the Eagle River area. These outwash deposits thin to the southwest and eventually disappear in the Turnagain Heights area. In some areas, a thin layer (generally less than 1 m) of tan silt and peat overlie the outwash sediments.

During Holocene time, the stratigraphic sequence was subjected to isostatic rebound and periodic tectonic uplift (Brown and others, 1977) that, combined with fluctuations in sea level, resulted in the present bluff topography along Knik Arm. The bluffs have gradually retreated because of the effects of tidal erosion and the slope instability of the Bootlegger Cove Formation. Periodic seismic events have enhanced this retreat by causing



Figure 3. Aerial photograph of part of the L Street landslide at the west end of Delaney Park strip, Anchorage. Photograph courtesy of the U.S. Army, Mohawk Photograph M-64-64, No. 156, April 1964.

massive landslides like the one that occurred on L Street at the western end of the study area in 1964.

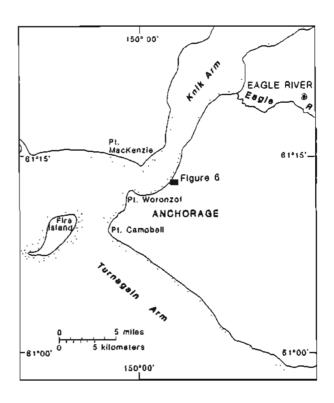
Previous Investigations

In addition to the geologic mapping described above, the 1964 L Street landslide and other landslides in Anchorage were studied intensively after the 1964 earthquake to discover the cause and mechanics of such slides. Two mechanisms were proposed: liquefaction of sands (Shannon and Wilson, 1964; Seed and Wilson, 1967; Seed, 1968, 1976) and failure of sensitive silty clays (Hansen, 1965; Kerr and Drew, 1965, 1968; Long and George, 1966). The Anchorage area has become an engineering case-history model for both types of landslide mechanisms. To date, a definitive agreement has not been reached as to which mechanism is primarily responsible for the slides, or whether sands or clays have the greater potential for future failure.



Figure 4. Oblique aerial photograph (to the west) of downtown Anchorage. The Delaney Park strip is in left center, Knik Arm is at the top of the photograph, and Ship Creek is in the upper right corner. Photograph courtesy of North Pacific Aerial Surveys, Oblique 7, October 5, 1982.

Figure 5. Regional map showing the location of the project area.



The Bootlegger Cove Formation also plays an important role as a confining layer in the ground-water regime of the region. This formation has been the subject of several hydrologic studies (Cederstrom and others, 1964; Trainer and Waller, 1965; Barnwell and others, 1972). The formation continues to be studied by the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys (DGGS), the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) Water Resources Division, and the Municipality of Anchorage.

TESTING PROCEDURE

Subsurface soil conditions can be evaluated by drilling, sampling, and laboratory testing, or in-situ testing. Regardless of the care exercised, the first method has inherent problems with sample disturbance and simulation of actual field conditions. In-situ testing is limited by the variety of techniques available and by data interpretation based on existing soilbehavior theory. Penetration testing, which is the in-situ approach generally used, is based on the concept that the force or energy required to push or drive a standardized probe into the soil can be translated into a measure of soil strength or bearing capacity. Two penetration-test methods are currently used: the standard-penetration test (SPT) and the conepenetration test (CPT). The SPT method has been used in Alaska for many years and remains a standard for local foundation design. Although the CPT method has been used in Europe for several years, it has only recently attained acceptance in the United States geotechnical industry. The CPT system selected for this project has been used in a variety of major projects in the contiguous United States, but has only been used in Alaska since 1982 (Updike, 1984).

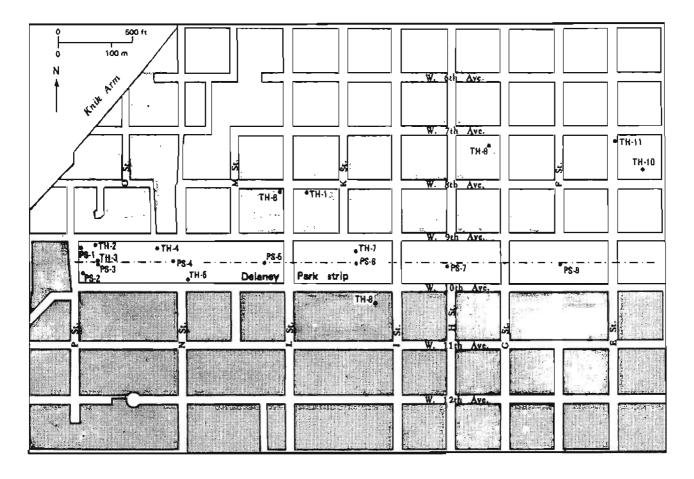


Figure 6. Detailed street map of part of downtown Anchorage showing the location of the cone-penetration-testing sites (PS prefix) and the geotechnical-borehole sites (TH prefix) The map designators correlate with those used in figure 20. The dashed line shows the location of the cross section on figure 20.

Equipment and Method

The cone-penetration test consists of pushing an instrumented, conetipped probe into the soil while continuously recording the resistance of the soil to that penetration. The tests for this project were conducted according to specifications set by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM-D3441-79) using an electric-cone penetrometer. The test equipment consists of a cone assembly, a series of hollow sounding rods, a hydraulic frame to push the cone and rods into the soil, an analog strip-chart recorder, and a truck to transport the test equipment and provide the needed 20-ton thrustreaction capacity (fig. 7). The cone penetrometer (figs. 8 and 9) consists of a conical tip with a 60° apex angle and a cylindrical friction sleeve above the tip. The cone assembly used for this study has a cross-sectional area of 15 cm² (2.32 in.²) and a sleeve surface area of 200 cm² (31 in.²). Strain gauges inside the assembly simultaneously measure cone and sleeve resistance during penetration (fig. 10). Continuous electric signals from the strain gauges are transmitted by a cable in the sounding rods to the recorder at the ground surface.

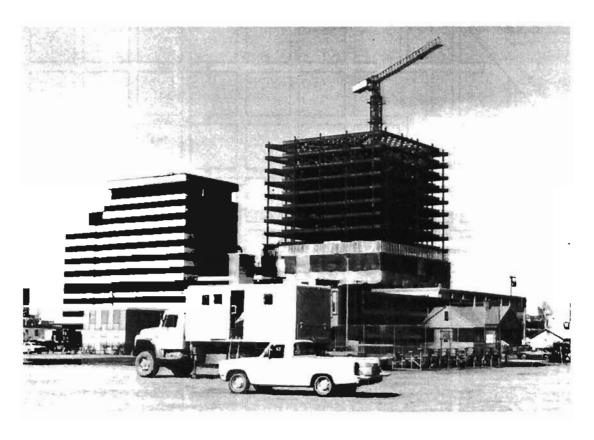


Figure 7. Truck-mounted CPT system operating at station PS-8, Delaney Park strip, Anchorage. Photograph by R.G. Updike, April 13, 1982.

Data Reduction and Interpretation

Reduction of the CPT data involved digitization of field strip-chart recordings, and subsequent computer processing. Digitizing and processing were conducted at the data-processing center of Earth Technology Corporation (Ertec), Long Beach, California. In addition to field-data reduction, computer subroutines evaluated CPT soil-behavior types, equivalent SPT blow counts, estimated clay shear strengths vs. depth, and cone resistance vs. friction ratio for selected depth intervals.

TESTING RESULTS

Eight CPT soundings were taken at the Delaney Park strip on April 6, 7, and 13, 1982, that ranged in total depth from 30 to 48 m (98 to 157 ft). The resultant stripcharts, shown in figures ll through 18, include the friction resistance (sleeve friction, f , in ton/ft²), cone resistance (end bearing, q , in ton/ft²), and friction ratio (R = f/q). All soundings except PS-C-4 and PS-C-5 penetrated the base of the Bootlegger Cove Formation.

The appendix lists the tabulated CPT soil-behavior predictions derived from the CPT profiles. The Ertec computer program estimates soil types by tracking the cone end-bearing values (\mathbf{q}_c) and the average friction ratio (\mathbf{R}_f)

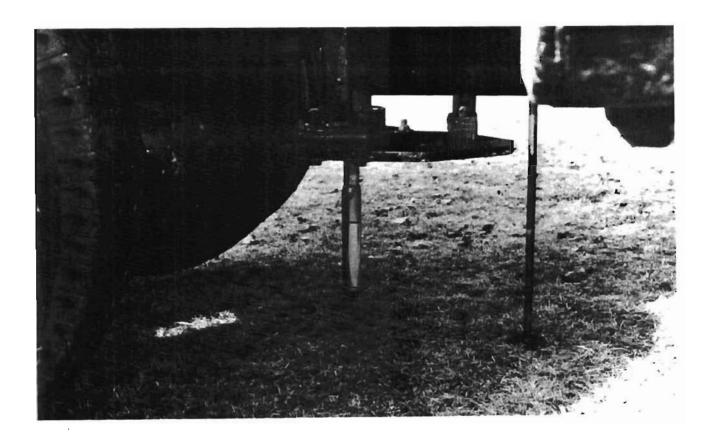
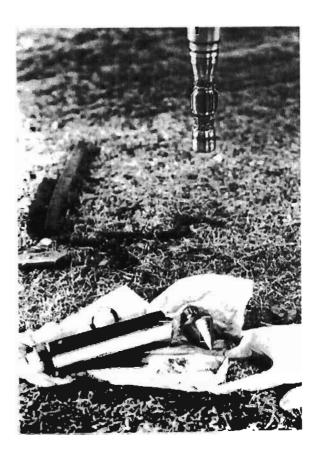


Figure 8. The CPT probe is positioned to initiate sounding. The rod (at right) is used to calibrate the vertical lift of the truck during sounding. Photograph by R.G. Updike, April 5, 1982.

at depth intervals of 0.3 m (1 ft). On the basis of guidelines of a classification chart that evolved from the work of Bergemann (1965), Schmertmann (1971), and Sanglerat (1972), the chart was calibrated to project equipment by Douglas and Olsen (1981). By comparing plots of cone resistance (q) vs. friction ratio (R) with data from nearby boreholes, site-specific correlations can be made. The basic classification chart was modified to tabulate soil-behavior types in figure 19.

Numerous efforts have been made to correlate CPT data with <u>in-situ</u> shear strength (Sanglerat, 1972; Lunne and others, 1976; Schmertmann, 1978). Shear strength is of primary concern due to failure of cohesive soils in the Bootlegger Cove Formation; therefore, an approximation of the undrained shear strength (S₁) was included in the computer analyses. Because penetration of the cone tip into undisturbed silts and clays is a bearing-capacity problem, most studies back-calculate shear strength by using the bearing-capacity equation:

Figure 9. Cone assembly with the cone and friction sleeve removed to show the strain gauges. See figure 10 for a cross section of the assembly.



$$q_u = S_u N_c + \sigma_v \qquad (eq. 1)$$

where

q = ultimate bearing capacity S = undrained shear strength

 N_{a}^{u} = a dimensionless bearing-capacity factor, and

σ = the total vertical stress

By setting \boldsymbol{q} equal to \boldsymbol{q} (from the CPT), a theoretical value of the shear strength can be determined:

$$S_{v} = (q_{c} - \sigma_{v})/N_{c} \qquad (eq. 2)$$

The primary difficulty of equation l is selecting a proper value for N. Previous investigators used measured field and laboratory results for S to back-calculate N values that ranged from five (for high-sensitivity clays) to 25 (for overconsolidated dry clays). The possible error in arbitrarily selecting and applying the N value to CPT data to determine shear strength is critical. For this project, N values of 16 and 20 were chosen based on field and laboratory test results of samples from borings near the CPT locations. The field tests included torvane and pocket-penetrometer tests. Torvane and unconfined compression tests were also performed on correlative samples in the laboratory. By comparing the results with the corresponding CPT-sounding log, the N factor was estimated based on the above measurements and on previous measurements taken by Douglas (oral commun., 1983) on similar soils.

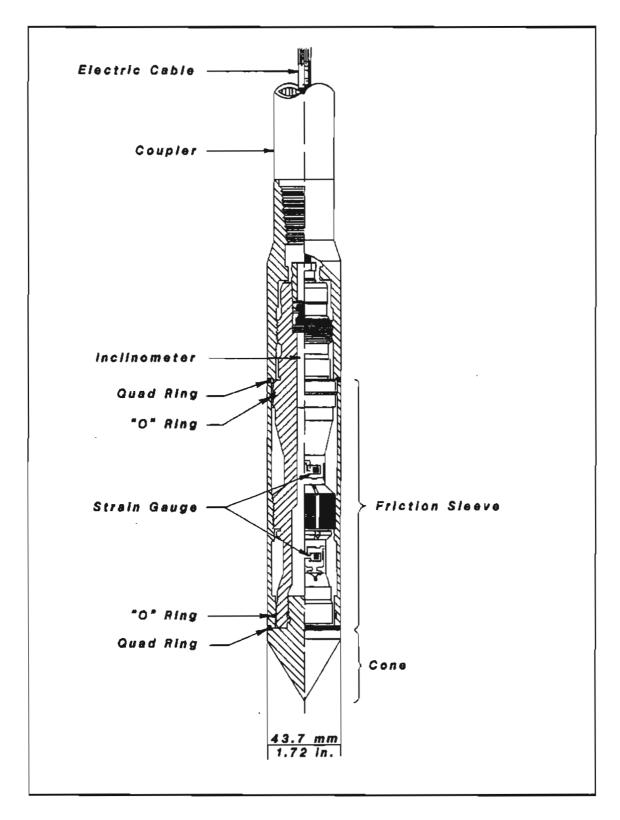


Figure 10. Cross section of the electric-cone assembly used in this project (figs. 8 and 9).

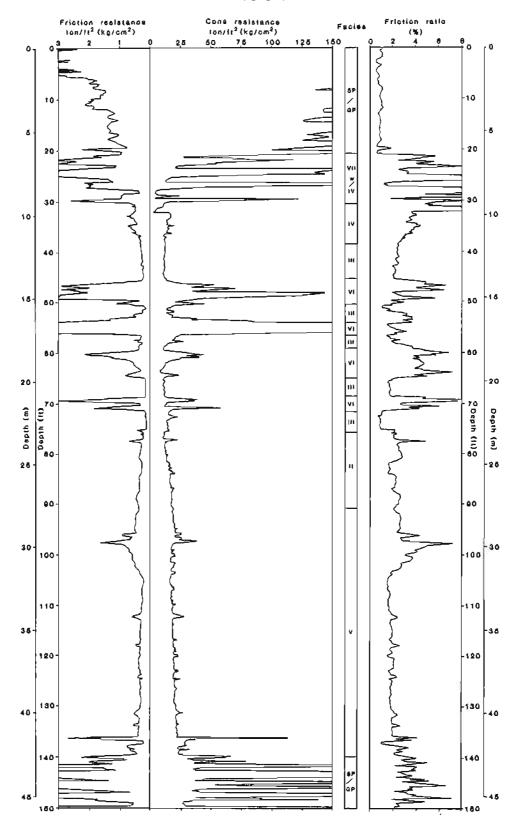


Figure 11. Computer-generated CPT strip charts obtained April 6, 1982, for site PS-1 (fig. 6).

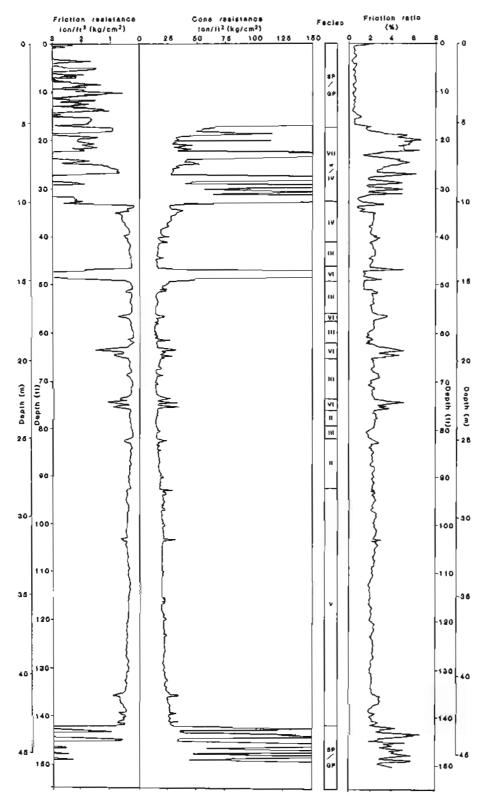


Figure 12. Computer-generated CPT strip charts obtained April 6, 1982, for site PS-2 (fig. 6).

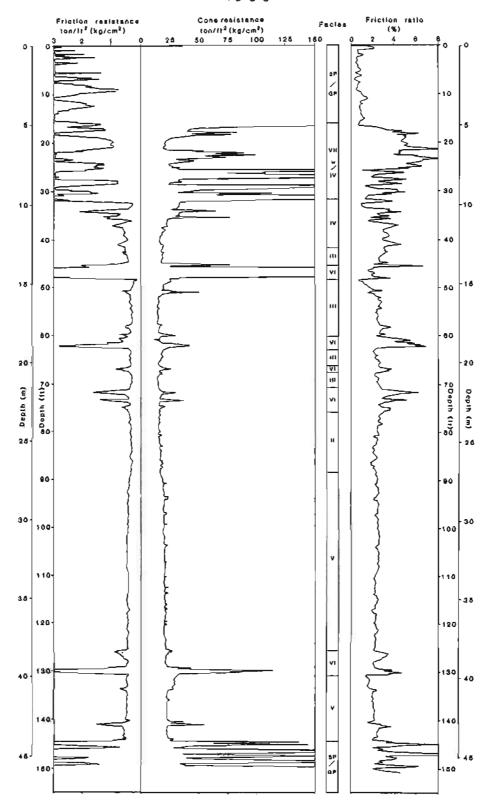


Figure 13. Computer-generated CPT strip charts obtained April 6, 1982, for site PS-3 (fig. 6).

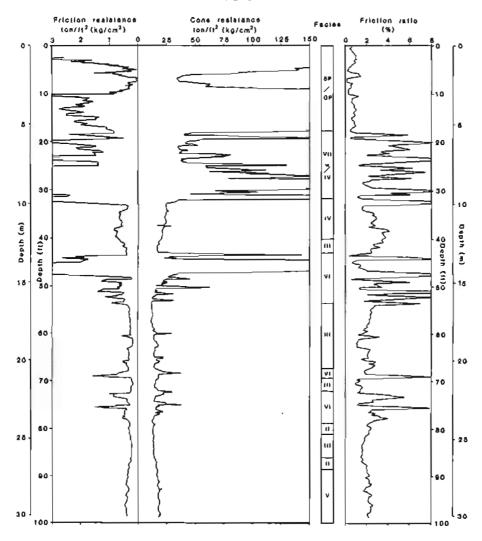


Figure 14. Computer-generated CPT strip charts obtained April 6, 1982, for site PS-4 (fig. 6).

For comparative purposes, S was also calculated based on the hypothesis that the sleeve-friction value (F) represents the shear-strength value between the calculated undisturbed shear strength and the remolded shear strength (Schmertmann, 1978). A dimensionless constant of 1.10 was multiplied by the f values to derive the second set of S values tabulated in the appendix. Because of the present lack of a theoretical understanding of the cone-sleeve-soil interaction and the remolding phenomena as the tip passes through a cohesive soil, the calculation of S based on CPT data should be regarded cautiously.

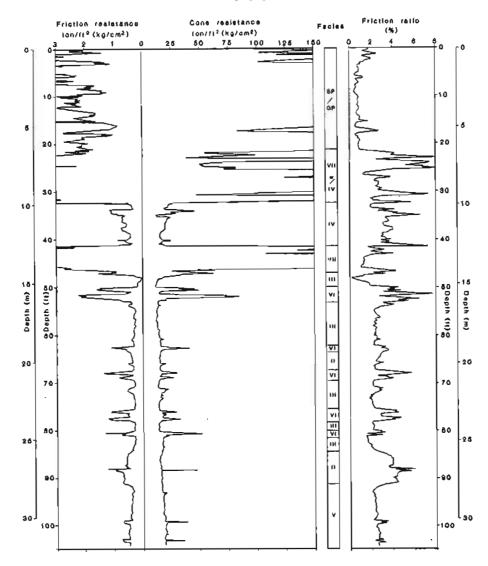


Figure 15. Computer-generated CPT strip charts obtained April 6, 1982, for site PS-5 (fig. 6).

CALIBRATION AND CORRELATION

The character of each engineering-geologic facies of the Bootlegger Cove Formation has been carefully documented in several areas of Anchorage (Updike, 1982, 1986; Updike and others, 1982; Updike and Carpenter, 1986; Updike and Ulery, 1986). On the basis of field and laboratory inspection of numerous samples of each facies, the CPT profiles can be calibrated to distinguish these facies throughout Anchorage. The following characteristics can be applied to other CPT profiles of the formation. F.I is not listed because true clay layers are generally too thin to be distinguished on a CPT profile.

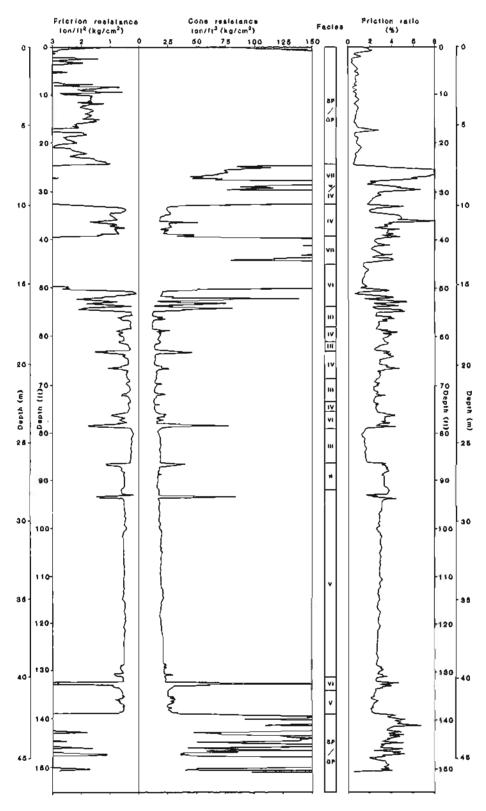


Figure 16. Computer-generated CPT strip charts obtained April 7, 1982, for site PS-6 (fig. 6).

F.II Profile relatively smooth with minor spikes due to sandy-silt layers.

 $q < 25 \text{ ton/ft}^2$ $f^C < 1 \text{ ton/ft}^2$ $R_f^S = 2 \text{ to 4 percent}$

F.III Profile very smooth with a vertical slope.

q < 15 ton/ft² f^c < 0.4 ton/ft² R_f^s < 2 percent

F.IV Profile very erratic with numerous spikes; often slopes toward the 'O' line with increasing depth.

 $q_c = 15 \text{ to } 35 \text{ ton/ft}^2$ $f_c = 1 \text{ to } 2 \text{ ton/ft}^2$ $R_f = 3 \text{ to } 7 \text{ percent}$

F.V Profile erratic, but often bell-shaped; spikes due to sand and stones.

 $q_c = 25 \text{ to } 30 \text{ ton/ft}^2$ $f^c = 0.5 \text{ to } 2.0 \text{ ton/ft}^2$ $R_f^s = 3 \text{ to } 7 \text{ percent}$

F.VI Profile shows abrupt spikes on three curves.

q = 25 to 50 ton/ft² f^c > 1 ton/ft² R_F > 4 percent

F.VII Profile shows abrupt spike on q_c, minor spike on f_s, trough on R.

q > 100 ton/ft² f^c < 2 ton/ft² R_f^s < 1 percent

Other geologic units found by CPT soundings at Delaney Park strip also produce distinctive profiles. The stratified sand-and-gravel glacial outwash deposits yield erratic, but consistently high q and f profiles, and the resultant R profile was generally less than 1 percent. The upper meter of soil was frozen during the soundings and produced spikes that were off the scale for q and f with a resultant R near zero. Sediments below the Bootlegger Cove Formation were also generally off the scale for q and f; numerous 'troughs' indicate silt interbeds. Friction ratios for these deep soils usually exceed 2 percent.

Eleven geotechnical boreholes previously drilled by private industry in or near the Delaney Park strip were selected for stratigraphic correlation. The CPT soundings were calibrated according to the facies criteria discussed above. The cross section selected (fig. 6) passes through all of the CPT sites (except PS-1 and PS-2) and is near the chosen boreholes. The borehole logs were calibrated using the previously established engineering-geologic-facies criteria of Updike and Carpenter (1986). The resultant stratigraphic cross section (fig. 20) shows an excellent match between major units.

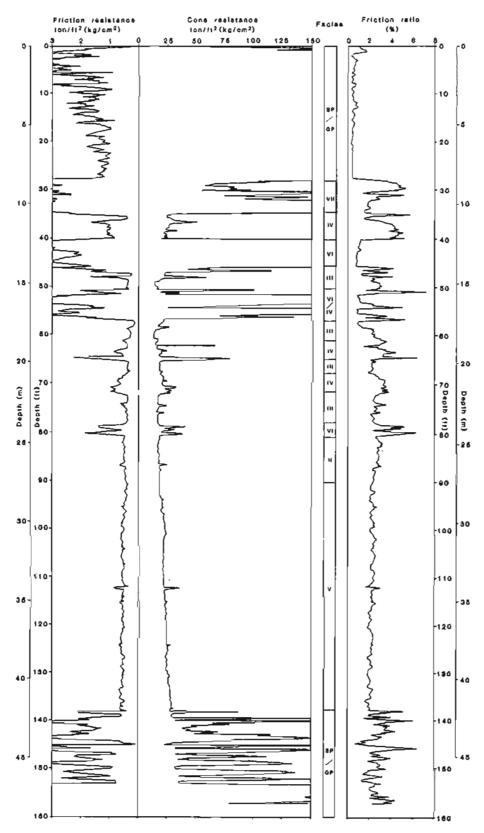


Figure 17. Computer-generated CPT strip charts obtained April 13, 1982, for site PS-7 (fig. 6).

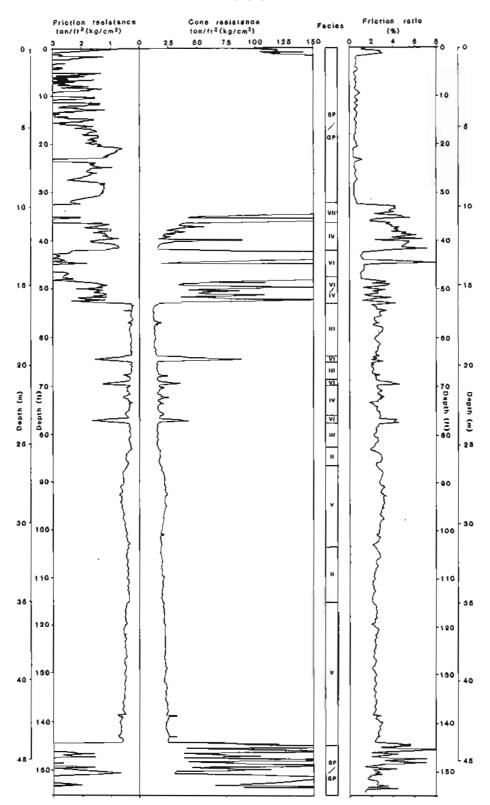


Figure 18. Computer-generated CPT strip charts obtained April 13, 1982, for site PS-8 (fig. 6).

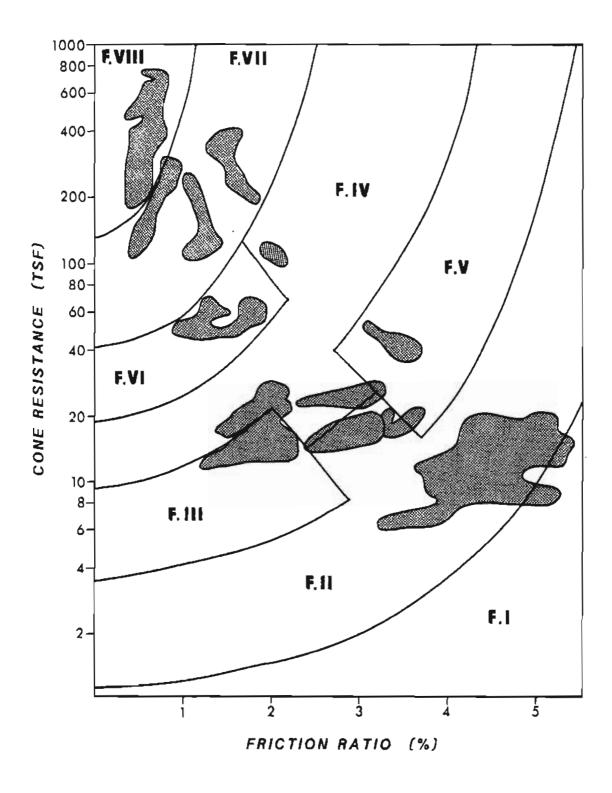


Figure 19. Graph of friction ratio vs. cone resistance derived from CPT data showing soil-behavior domains for facies of the Bootlegger Cove Formation.

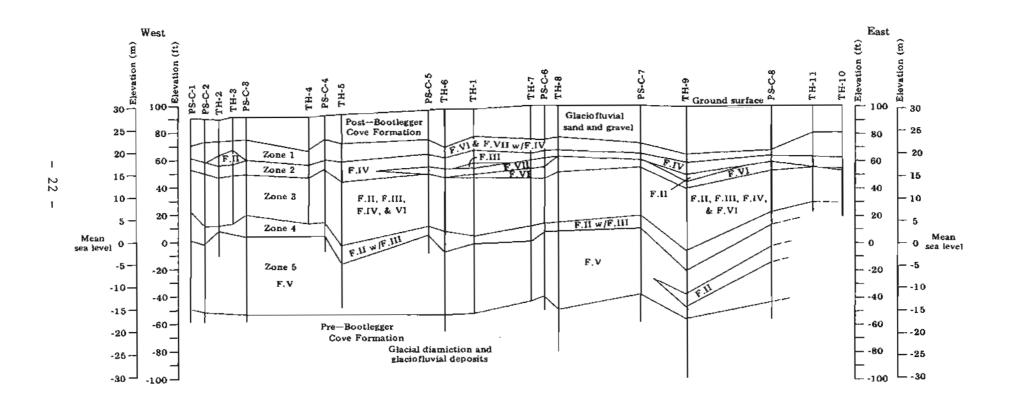


Figure 20. East-west cross section based on geotechnical boreholes and cone-penetration soundings along Delaney Park strip, downtown Anchorage (see figs. 5 and 6).

Three main stratigraphic units are recorded on the profiles: 1) very late Pleistocene (post-Bootlegger Cove Formation) glacial outwash sand and gravel deposits; 2) late Pleistocene Bootlegger Cove Formation; and 3) late Pleistocene (pre-Bootlegger Cove Formation) diamicton and glaciofluvial deposits. The uppermost unit varies from 6 to 11 m (20 to 35 ft) thick; the top 0.60 to 0.76 m (2 to 2.5 ft) is seasonally frozen. The Bootlegger Cove Formation is consistently about 38 m (125 ft) thick over a horizontal distance of approximately 1,212 m (4,000 ft). The unit below the Bootlegger Cove Formation is far more overconsolidated than the soils above so that penetration was very difficult, and resistance quickly exceeded the equipment's 20-ton capacity. Borehole logs indicate that this unit is several meters thick and varies from overconsolidated clayey silt to sandy gravel. abrupt transition in q and f values at the contact between the Bootlegger Cove Formation and these older sediments supports the interpretation that the contact marks a substantial time hiatus. The high end-bearing values below the contact also indicate either substantially higher lithostatic loads in pre-Bootlegger time or a long time interval in which these older sediments were exposed to desiccation and weathering. The latter explanation would most adequately be explained by an episode of tidewater glaciation that preceded deposition of the Bootlegger Cove Formation.

In the Bootlegger Cove Formation, all facies are distinguishable except for F.I, which is generally only identifiable in laboratory samples. A typical sequence of facies zones predominates throughout the series of holes and CPT soundings (fig. 20): (from top to bottom) zone 1) sands of F.VI and F.VII with minor F.IV; zone 2) a sequence of F.IV that intertongues with F.VI and F.VII to the east; zone 3) a uniform, thick sequence of interbedded F.II, F.III, and F.IV, with thin, but distinct intercalated layers of F.VI less than 1 m (3.3 ft) thick; zone 4) a continuous layer of F.II with discontinuous F.III layers; and zone 5) an overconsolidated layer of F.V that marks the formation's base (fig. 20). The sensitive F.III generally occurs at elevations between -2 to +10 m (-5 to +35 ft) from mean sea level. This sequence of zones is remarkably consistent along the cross section.

CONCLUSIONS

Although the logs recorded by the CPT system correlate very well with the geotechnical-borehole logs, they result from continuous soundings and yield a more detailed characterization of the soil than can be attained from a discontinuous sampling technique. The CPT approach is most effective in a testing program complemented by conservative drilling, sampling, and laboratory testing.

The correlation of borehole logs and CPT profiles in the Delaney Park strip provides a three-dimensional stratigraphic picture consistent with the previously proposed model of a quiet-water depositional basin near ablating ice margins. The early phase of this system included the accumulation of F.V ice-rafted debris. The succeeding time interval of probably hundreds or thousands of years, represented by F.II and F.III, was a period of shallow marine deposition. The climax of basin deposition consisted of more varied textures of interbedded clays, silts, and sands (F.II, F.III, F.IV, and F.VI) in a restricted basin where fresh water from nearby glaciers could affect

sedimentation rates and energy. The top of the formation is marked by a bed of silty fine sand (F.VI) to medium sand (F.VII) that represents the final withdrawal of sedimentary basin waters, after which the glaciolacustrine-glaciomarine cohesive sediments were covered by emergent tidal-flat sands.

The L Street landslide resulted from failure within a 9-m-thick zone (30 ft) directly above modern sea level. F.III occurs within this zone throughout the study area and is of primary importance in analyzing local seismic-slope stability. Therefore, geotechnical testing for design work in downtown Anchorage should evaluate soils to a depth of at least 45 m (150 ft). These studies should also measure strength degradation of the silty clay under cyclic-loading conditions from depths below 23 m (75 ft). Although F.II and F.III have similar undisturbed shear-strength values, dynamic loading produces significantly different strain behavior between the two facies (Updike and others, 1982). Unless sampling and testing are carefully performed, these differences may be overlooked. Because of the horizontal strata, facies variation can confidently be projected through a particular site, although some fluctuation in elevation should be anticipated.

The L Street landslide is particularly interesting because several meters of horizontal displacement occurred with very little vertical displacement except in the 'graben' that developed at the back of the sliding block. Studies by Updike (1983, 1984) and Updike and Carpenter (1986) state that the F.VI and F.VII units have low liquefaction susceptibility, even during major earthquakes. Updike and Oscarson (1984) found that F.III typically has an open boxwork fabric very similar to the sensitive clay fabrics cited in engineering literature (for example, Mitchell, 1976). Failure along beds of F.III in the L Street area under long-duration cyclic stress would result in horizontal displacement on the developed glide plane. The significantly higher strength of the overlying soils would allow displacement of the slide block with only minor distress or vertical displacement.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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APPENDIX

Tabulated data derived from digitization of the rectified CPT profiles shown in figures 11 through 18. Soil-behavior types are based on computer tracking of friction ratio ($R_{\rm f}$) vs. cone resistance ($q_{\rm c}$) (fig. 19). Undrained shear strengths (Su) were computer calculated using the indicated empirical equations (see text for discussion).

PROJECT NAME : DGGS : 82-101-55 PROJECT NUMBER : PS-C-01 SITE

: F15CKE070 CONE NUMBER DATE SCALE DEPTH : 5,080 ft/in. RATE OF PENETRATION: 2.0 cm/sec

DEPTH q_c^1 (FT) (TON/FT ²)	f_S^2 R_f^3 (TON/FT^2) (f_S/q_c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	S _u 4 (LB/FT²)	(q _c - δ _ν)	N _c
40.0 11.84 41.0 11.21 42.0 11.60 43.0 11.35 44.0 10.31 45.0 12.17 46.0 62.85 47.0 46.18	0.27 2.33 0.26 2.37 0.27 2.37 0.27 2.37 0.23 2.19 0.21 2.14 0.25 4.10 0.79 5.11	SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAY TO CLAY GILTY CLAY TO CLAY	597. 595. 498. 457. 2145. 4387.	1231. 1147. 1189. 1151. 1015. 1241. 2575. 5480.	16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.
48.0 17.65 49.0 73.12 50.0 28.88 51.0 14.29 52.0 12.89 53.0 75.42 54.0 102.21	2. 07 3. 30 3. 16 3. 76 0. 86 2. 47 0. 14 1. 01 0. 24 2. 16 0. 95 3. 43 3. 72 3. 18	CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SENB. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SILTY CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY	6956. 1894. 525. 2081.	9067. 3299. 1288. 2848.	20, 16, 16, 16,
#110511798528899214691003489840864848411110218673188992146910034893945488488455004895034895086848484444444455555555555555555555555	2279794001106711638465594625514971192107 2279710111394014184617906029571491192107 2222222399971644452226377056555857117162 2222223997766445222637705655587117162	SENS. CLAYEY BI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY TO CLAY SENS. CLAYEY TO CLAY GILTY CLAY TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	400. 818. 4624. 1827. 1772. 1454. 332. 3980. 5734. 473.	1420, 908, 3414, 2474, 1121, 773, 1519, 883, 775, 957, 9768, 1031, 1901,	16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.
111102267384250044294084484508634395144324453455732312752663784176 26331778852889214691003624086484508634395144324453657732312752663784176 11110226738425200442950090055759912643784199124344532198891275286437841176 1111022673842520049400429509912318541551101243439514452177768888888888888888888888888888888888	327944001-0671-63845554462551491-1-7-210782-633471-1-3-6681-1-7-538058021-3124655-6051-37-0-233991-01-1-3-4-3-665-3-4-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1-3-1	SENS. CLAYEY SI-BI CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SENS. CLAYEY SI - SI CLAY SENS. CLAY SEN	430.649.2.384.0.483.4.2.4.0.3.3.4.2.3.4.0.3.4.0.3.4.0.0.3.4.0.0.3.4.0.0.3.4.0.0.3.4.0.0.3.4.0.0.3.4.0.0.3.4.0.0.3.4.0.0.3.4.0.0.0.0	1 90784.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.	111111111111111111111111111111111111111

¹ Code resistance. 2 Friction resistance. 3 Friction resistance. 3 Priotion ratio. 4 Undrained shear strongsh; $S_U = (q_0 \cdot \hat{\delta}_V)$ where $\hat{\delta}_V$ is the total vertical stress and N_0 is a dimensionless bearing-capacity faction. N_0

DEPTH (FT)	q _c ¹ (TON/FT²)	f _s ² (TON/FT²)	Rf ^a (f _s /q _c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	Su ⁴ (LB/FT²)	(q _c - δ _γ)	N _c
0.000000000000000000000000000000000000	109120894443375 10911791444330145 11718880219145 11718880219145	019194959738848	977999972142442 6427888808600628	SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SILT	727. 747. 741. 748. 930. 838. 843.	1504. 1520. 1549. 1577. 1597. 1624. 1630.	14. 14. 14. 14. 14. 14.
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	404570894446337533084059443374097458574638617788880375330840594409074583193142740027197325193193143740027197325193193143740027197325193193143740037117311743	0+3+9495974884898989899897+45+488454943388666666666666666666666666666666666	1-21-1-21-22-42-42-487-887-887-82-9-430035559-9-1-21-1-21-1-21-1-21-1-21-1-20-23-5-9-43-23-5-5-9-43-23-5-5-9-43-33-5-5-9-43-33-5-5-9-43-33-5-5-9-43-33-5-5-9-43-33-5-5-9-43-33-5-5-9-43-33-5-5-5-9-43-33-5-5-5-9-43-33-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5-5		3658. 1367. 1013. 4003.	3349. 1901. 1908. 3779.	16. 16. 20.
141 141 144 145 146	38, 16 42, 95 195, 78 72, 35 148, 34	1. 865 1. 455 5. 37. 3.	4. 94 96 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97	SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY BILTY CLAY TO CLAY BANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY	4003. 4125. 3654. 7480. 16048. 7620.	3670. 3587. 6514. 16103. 10724.	20. 20. 20.
147.0 149.0 149.0	202.15 47.94 26.31	4. 33 2. 53 0. 58	3. 45 4. 25 2. 49	CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY	5573. 1268.	6056. 2359.	20. 14.
SITE CONE NU DATE	TNUMBER	: DGGS : 82-101 : PS-C-0 : F15Ck : APRIL ON: 2.0 cr	2 (E070 . 6, 1982	SCALE END : 106.000 (ton/ft²)/in, SCALE SIDE : 1.050 (ton/ft²)/in, SCALE DEPTH : 5.080 ft/in,			
DEPTH (FT)	۹ _c ¹ (TON/FT²)	f ₅ 2 (TON/FT2)	R _f a (f _s /q _c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	S _u ⁴ (LB/FY²)	(q _c - δ _ν)	N _c
10010000000000000000000000000000000000	244742884244444444445819114487777 07227114464981498198421148972 8424468454201441201510048149810 842446842870899999488488777 84346848888888488488777	6492594077994044279445100644950 75917819914441487291189294747018	38774855074979495952979793746 5544445454445554057074904487503	GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND SILTY SAND TO SAND SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO SAND SILTY CLAY TO SAND SILTY CLAY TO SAND SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO SAND	4745. 4720. 3984. 5503. 4321. 1632. 4458. 4831.	5030. 3632. 4922. 4191. 4997. 4399. 3489. 3902. 6929.	14. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.

DEPTH (FT)	q _C ¹ (TON/FT ²)	(s ²)	Rf ^a (f _s /q _c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	Su ⁴ (LB/FT²)	(q _c - δ _ν)	N _c
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	89 04 81.65 294.42 89.08 27.15	77. 45 77. 25 20. 25 20. 26 20. 26	4. 074880 074880 12. 1277 12. 1277 1. 1297 1. 1297	SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT	7585. 8773.	8755. 8011.	20. 20.
35, 0 37, 0 33, 0 39, 0 40, 0	77.37.35 55.57 19.00 10.00 10.	0. 85 0. 45 0. 40 0. 31 0. 40	2, 29 2, 17 1, 97 1, 99 2, 54	SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SILTY CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	1123. 875. 791. 1125.	2754. 2250. 2014. 2339.	16. 16. 16. 14.
443 443 443 443 443 443 443 443 443 443	15. 61 15. 53 14. 84 01. 79 238. 41 46. 75	0.34 0.38 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	2433333420 2433333420 2433333420 2433333420	SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY BI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY BI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY GAND TO SILTY SAND SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT	737. 835. 670. 656. 658.	1621. 1684. 1666. 1477. 1569.	16. 16. 16. 15. 16.
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	7077955320984514421198950839440837492384978114 83469217029883454349448704187043 702797509142412747145544548034833847175325373194390144570445742457424 80334443445444900483463744455333533534545454545777460905880149999998888999898928	0488877884848111848800000000000000000000	รับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกั	CLAYY AYY AYY AYY AYY AYY AYY AYY	1.2.4.6.9.4.5.8.1.5.8.2.2.1.1.8.8.4.5.5.0.5.5.8.4.5.2.3.3.5.9.5.2.8.3.1.1.4.2.0.2.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.4.5.9.3.6.9.5.2.8.3.1.1.4.2.0.2.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1. 9.0. 5.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.4.4.8.7.4.6.3.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.1.4.2.0.2.4.1.1.0.9.2.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	- /	66666666666666666666666666666666666666
117.0	10.73	0.3/	æ. U4	GENS. CENTET SITS! CENT	a 1 J.	1030.	15.

DEPTH	9c¹ ON/FT²)	fs² (TON/FT²)	Rea		S∪⁴		
(FT) (TC	ON/FT²)	(TON/FT ²)	(f _s /q _c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	(LB/FT²)	(q _c - δ _ν)	N _c
11B. 0 119. 0	18. 84 20. 13	0.37	1. 97	SENB. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT	818 .	1619.	16.
121.0 122.0	20. 08 20. 91	0. 44 0. 48	2. 19	SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	934. 967. 1049.	1787. 1756. 1852.	16. 16. 16.
124. 0 125. 0	21.10	0, 46 0, 47	2. 18	SENS. CLAYEY SI-51 CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-51 CLAY	1004. 1030. 1041.	1864. 1840.	16. 16.
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	######################################	7.24896774412858393699614745696364 34444444444444445664445766669283 000000000000000000000000000000000000	11000110000001000000000000000000000000	SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SILTY CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT	971. 898. 923.	1864. 1840. 1870. 1797. 1759. 1772.	16. 16. 16. 16,
130.0	20, 17 21, 56	0. 38 0. 45	1.89	SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SILTY CLAY	723. 980.	1878.	16.
133. 0 134. 0	21. 68 22. 84	0. 43	2.01	SALTY CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT			
135. 0 135. 0 137. 0	23. 39 23. 99 24. 44	0. 44 0. 49	2. 71 2. 68	SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY	1448. 1519.	2150. 2201.	16.
138. 0 139. 0 140. 0	25. 74 25. 74 25. 59	0. 44 0. 44 0. 51	2. 08 1. 97	SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT			
141.0 142.0 143.0	25. 96 33. 74 39. 19	0. 74 1. 67 0. 94	2. 49 3. 85 3. 20	SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY	1637. 3673. 2073.	2366. 3332. 4006.	16. 16. 16.
144.0 1 145.0 144.0 1	33.65 34.59	7. 63 0. 66 8. 69	4. 93 3. 15 3. 51	SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY	1459.	3301.	14.
147.0 2 148.0 1 147.0	239, 69 .48, 52 .43, 58	8. 96 6. 23 2. 86	4.35 4.41 4.58	SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY TO SANDY CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY	19712. 13696. 6288.	23235. 14113. 4518.	20. 20. 14.
SITE CONE NUME DATE RATE OF PE		: PS-C-C : F15C: : APRIL : APR	KE070 _ 6, 1982 m/sec	SCALE END : 106.000 (ton/ft²)/in, SCALE SIDE : 1.050 (ton/ft²)/in, SCALE DEPTH : 5.080 ft/in.	Su ⁴ (LB/FT ²)	/a . \$ \	N
(FT) (TC	ON/FT ²)	(TON/FT²)	(f _s /q _c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	(LB/FT ²)	(q _c - δ _v)	N _c
- NGT+5-47-86-51-186-161684	7097853174542765944013773436681464380942 13993545837760703006555105175453049464523 723776717135025752916408569246791350302196	5058873881591088462715912258719320978488 574485578464584420114911143031310110000	42335993190145003845747553087774614204713	GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND SANDY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY	2772. 6451. 25438. 2438. 3189. 4803. 4803. 4803. 1911. 1922. 3711. 2911.	401442.7.442.7.442.7.442.7.442.7.442.7.442.7.442.7.442.7.442.4.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.4.4.2.4.3.4.4.3.4.4.3.4.4.3.4.4.3.4.4.3.4.3	20. 14. 14. 20. 14. 120. 14. 14. 14.

DEPTH (FT)	q _c ¹ (TON/FT²)	fs2 Rf3 (TON/FT2) (fs/qc)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	Su ⁴ (LB/FT ²)	(q _c - δ _ν)	N _c
40. 0 41. 0 42. 0 43. 0 44. 0 45. 0	15. 52 19. 10 16. 94 17. 45 17. 44 52. 44	0.51 3.29 0.64 3.59 0.54 3.76 0.50 2.76 0.45 2.61 2.03 4.18	SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SAND TO SILTY SAND	1130. 1414. 1185. 1093. 987. 4471.	1472. 2133. 1854. 1915. 1844. 5020.	16. 16. 16. 16. 20.
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	44427144488497441558853387491079776710953847727105719580500484985888252334288833333491488991 23344093443343544445776444445775555454545762711111111111111111111111111111111111	2517-4-1889049785-34479559440000000000000000000000000000000	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA	2 05.68.697.04.61.20.841.42.2.69.64.52.64.7777778679915.6.67.73.6.607.40.657.5.64.772886723377288717983377828527867877778867877778867879828850787777886789790263409817623264709715.112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112 112	9. 45001037568245216048000221378394731664283957024778937269712444600568 1 74782076468264630333042474343434655774588887177677677888778888717878937269712444600568 1 11111111111111111111111111111111111	
1178 0 0 1199 0 0 1221 0 0 1221 0 0 1225 0 0	1200 1493 1493 1494 1494 1494 1494 1494 1494	0. 41 0. 48 0. 47 0. 51 0. 47 0. 51 0. 47 0. 47 0. 42 0. 49 0. 44 0. 44 0. 44 0. 44 0. 44 0. 44 0. 44 0. 44 0. 44 0. 42 0. 42 0. 43 0. 44 0. 42 0. 43 0. 44 0. 45 0.	SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	1047. 1017. 1035. 1120. 948. 1086. 1013. 1000.	1882. 1774. 1705. 1728. 1724. 1839. 1839.	15. 15. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.

DEPTH (FT)	q _c ³ (TON/FT²)	f _s ² (TON/FT²)	$R_{\rm f}^a$ $(f_{\rm s}/q_{\rm c})$	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	Su ⁴ (LB/FT ²)	(q _c - δ _γ)	N _c
1227.89 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	77438752284410740067952244 8273488314882275142604982 21015987522222444254723857 2203322222222222221177537	3139480789089991501115549 8447844544431-5048370045	91372091580531193933578125 9817266710112273451408479	SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-81 CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-81 CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY	1826. 1346. 1346. 957. 1741. 8458. 1062. 1079. 1088. 2433. 1210. 1374. 1778. 11675. 8910. 6711. 3209.	2073. 1867. 1797. 3111. 7899. 2054. 1924. 1916. 2433. 1877. 20385. 11046. 8153. 3553.	15. 15. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.
PROJEC SITE CONE N DATE	T NAME T NUMBER UMBER F PENETRAT Qc1 (TON/FT2)	: DGGS : 82-10 : PS-C-C : F15-C : APRII	1-55 04 KE070 L 6,1982 cm/sec	SCALE END : 106.000 (ton/ft²)/in. SCALE SIDE : 1.050 (ton/ft²)/in. SCALE DEPTH : 5.080 ft/in. SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	Տս ⁴ (L B/FT²)	(q _c - δ _ν)	N _c
120045670900000000000000000000000000000000000	920115911106211999993354120531535590059400 95113605594027881246724485150172935747304 06573408195941497914471866996175534443211 1637267365443373659961750322222222	94435783580153029412899556317782783300000000000000000000000000000000	1890794354036755779994803588118644869960501 0000001000000000000010745455468846996	GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND SILTY SAND TO SAND SILTY SAND TO SAND SILTY SAND TO SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND SILTY CLAY	7525. 3469. 246231. 4518. 4274. 10918. 16443. 7944. 1261. 1379. 1375. 1375. 1435. 1435.	5075. 4150. 4541. 8844. 6491. 8530. 8220. 62857. 22569. 22433.	16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.

DEPTH (FT)	qc¹ (TON/FT²)	f_s^2 R_f^3 (TON/FT ²) (f_s/q_c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	Su ⁴ (LB/FT ²)	(q _c -δ _γ)	N _c
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	3300227094196774057743798853450108093093127096066066686596 196220394419712766475306580977499804653843353995412857043043 086199369546382221247346438934754854876345333995412857043043 6115703776441711111111111111111111111111111111	2511004309-600314749-6488808-69-6480039-27-81-009-39-43-31-039-60-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20	SILTY CLAYYOUR SILTY	2.4.6.2.1.6.4.7.1.2.1.2.6.0.7.3.6.4.7.6.0.8.8.5.5.6.3.6.1.7.7.2.7.0.9.2.9.7.5.9.4.1.0.3.5.3.0.3.4.1.2.1.2.6.5.3.5.5.6.3.6.1.7.7.2.2.9.7.7.8.8.7.9.8.8.9.2.9.7.7.8.8.7.9.8.8.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9	7.24. 9. 11.2. 3.84.4.5.24.85. 6. 3.9.1.85. 3. 0. 3.1.67.4.87.8.4.3.9.4.9.4.7.1.39.8.2.8.9.2.8.1.9. 3.387. 0.94.9.4.5.24.85. 6. 3.9.1.85. 3. 0. 3.1.67.4.8.7.8.4.3.9.4.9.4.7.1.39.8.2.8.9.2.8.1.9.3.8.1.2.3.9.4.9.4.7.1.39.8.2.8.1.9.3.8.1.2.3.2.3	666. 6 666. 55656666 6 6 65656666666666
PROJEC SITE CONE N DATE		: DGGS : 82-101-55 : P5-C-05 : F15CKE070 : APRIL 6, 1982	SCALE END : 106.000 (ton/ft²)/in. SCALE SIDE : 1.050 (ton/ft²)/in. SCALE DEPTH : 5.080 ft/in.			
DEPTH (FT)	9c ^l (TON/FT²)	f_{s}^{2} R_{f}^{a} (TON/FT ²) (f_{s}/q_{c})	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	S _U ⁴ (EB/FT ²)	(q _c - δ _γ)	Nc
1,000	141. 74 245. 22 193. 72 4590. 12 564. 14 435. 57	2.66 2.10 4.23 1.69 1.10 1.06 4.99 0.78 5.38 0.72 8.41 1.02 3.61 0.81	SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND			

DEPTH (FT)	q _c ¹ (TON/FT ²)	f _s ² (TON/FT ²)	$R_f^a \langle f_s/q_c \rangle$	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	S _u ⁴ (LB/FT²)	(qc · δv)	N _c
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	54734274724237288495842909323413 695141779111225908733432253344274 601857455461594244946213241520974 7550575277259427940265382412111	11222211011221224353115449912100000 93128247840217354839115449912147474	000000001010000035471300343135333000	GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND SILTY SAND TO SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY			
NAMANAMAN NAMANANAN NAMANANAN NAMANANANAN	524. 528 444. 644 79. 798 444. 358 204. 38	1234953119 1234953119 123495495	0.974 97.97 1.97 1.91 1.97 1.97 1.97	SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY SAND TO SILTY SAND CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND	5105. 7786. 10191. 12970.	5343. 5230. 7843. 9825.	20. 16. 16. 16.
32.0	163. 32 150. 29 164. 20	5. 74 4. 36 3. 79	195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195 195	CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY	9 59 7.	14875.	20.
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	16, 66 15, 46	0.1676 1.676 0.0000 0.00	3414449 844841 8585089 835508	SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SAND TO SILTY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND	2443. 1374. 1372. 1331. 1372. 973. 1621. 1580.	4364. 1322. 2331. 2190. 1978. 1562. 1834. 1678.	20. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.
45.0 47.0 43.0	104.17 61.94 16.55	2. 63 1. 44 0. 01 0. 19	1.74	SAND TO SILTY SAND SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT SENE CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	3167.	5960. 1124.	20. 14.
87010114957890100000000000000000000000000000000000	458574599505197980217010875401391351476729689191323113316614141411111111111111111111111	429991341977405527641307141339994907025206704371497794324006000000000000000000000000000000000		CLAY CLAY	979. 9663. 5944. 653. 2459. 934. 6563. 1231.	31. 31. 31. 31. 31. 31. 31. 31.	1440
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	14. 637 14. 197 14. 197 14. 197 14. 197 14. 197 16. 11. 16. 107 16. 10	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	12000000 1940040 81499001110022	SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	655. 748. 1174. 1252. 1232. 2724. 1522. 1451. 1517. 850. 799. 859.	1542, 1585, 1448, 1230, 1331, 1372, 1442, 1572, 1448, 1441, 1727, 1530, 1433,	16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.

DEPTH (FT)	qc¹ (TON/FT²)	f _s ² (TON/FT²)	R _f 3 (f _s /q _c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	Su ⁴ (LB/FT²)	(q _c - δ _ν)	N _c
96.0 973.0 973.0 100.0 101.0 102.0 104.0	17.74 17.44 19.11 18.12 20.29 19.49	0. 42 0. 44 0. 44 0. 51 0. 51 0. 69 0. 48	######################################	SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	913. 885. 1004. 1571. 1021. 1123. 1124. 1516. 1062.	1619. 1575. 1778. 1647. 1837. 1870. 1775. 1789. 1688.	14. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.
SITE CONE N DATE	T NUMBER	: DGGS : 82-101 : PS-C-0 : F1SCk : APRIL	6 (E070 . 6, 1982	SCALE END : 108.000 (ton/ft²)/in. SCALE SIDE : 5.450 (ton/ft²)/in. SCALE DEPTH : 5.080 ft/in.			
DEPTH (FT)	q _c ¹ (TON/FT²)	f _s ² (TON/FT²)	R _f ³ (f _s /q _c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	S ₄ * (L8/FT ²)	(q _c - δ _ν)	Nc
1004547890111111111111111111111111111111111111	4841642414426277158751524507014147712972884682277158751524507351675754766875167875167875450723676587516787823751524507236765875560	342434928111111112212821827320816	9414040900034459446915072741514 39346776779686543497146429415 100000000000000000000000000047484	SAND TO SILTY SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND	8424. 12972.	11270. 9232. 6783.	20. ļ.ģ.
27.0	176. 97 100. 53	2. 98 5. 01 4. 76	6. 45 2. 11 4. 54	SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND	4 5 45. 10473.	6783. 99 09.	16. 20.
000000000000000000000000000000000000000	94993948233335954736244041757709 549001229407034427987514711701 50445174377507208946229982241155 5024752415999462299982241155	54074101100156964475432010000000	149104533097974053449369945 14910473994411383749369945	SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND SAND TO SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO SANDY CLAY SILTY CLAY TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SANDY CLAY SAND TO SILTY SAND CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SAND TO SILTY SAND	3800. 2207. 25542. 1742. 1880. 3207. 7204.	4049. 2428. 1937. 3048. 2736. 4349. 11045.	16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 20.
55.00 55.00 57.00 58.00	12. 15 14. 17 11. 77 11. 00 15. 19	0. 47 0. 54 0. 31 0. 29 0. 79	3. 67 2. 76 2. 62	SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY	1039. 1198. 675. 641. 1731.	1177. 1423. 1117. 1014. 1531.	16. 16. 16. 16.

DEPTH (FT)	q _c ¹ (TON/FT²)	f_s^2 R_f^3 (TON/FT ²) (f_s/q_0)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	Տ _Ս ⁴ (LՑ/ FT²)	(q _c - δ _ν)	N _c
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	499521452195812059867826502514 140400834678982871869415110920 78343364434233333698678214 111311111111111223318111111111111111111			1376. 14195. 24692. 11993. 1470. 1470. 1470. 1480. 7000. 7683. 1368. 4303. 7753. 17537. 1469.	1722 17230 17230 17230 12939 12937 12947 12977 14164 1447 1447 1447 1147 1147	1446. 1446. 1446. 1446. 1446. 1446. 1446. 1446. 1446.
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	100251444435949468800098381059639131584955850372733958301834576607590351411111111111111111111111111111111111	557.078768555740765771180444656745000000000000000000000000000000	B SILTY CLAY TO CLAY AY AYYYE TO CLAY	1114.7.2.4.1.4.5.5.3.4.8.0.7.8.5.5.0.4.4.6.9.8.5.7.2.4.1.4.5.5.3.4.8.0.7.8.5.5.0.4.4.6.9.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.0.4.4.6.9.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.0.4.4.6.9.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.0.4.4.6.9.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.0.4.4.6.9.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.0.4.4.6.9.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.0.4.4.6.9.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.0.4.4.6.9.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.0.4.4.6.9.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.8.5.5.6.7.0.4.9.8.0.7.0.3.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	6.1.0.3.4.0.3.3.6.5.9.0.4.6.8.3.0.8.8.0.5.2.6.9.2.2.8.9.5.1.6.2.8.1.1.9.4.1.3.2.0.9.7.1.6.9.7.4.9.5.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	1411 1111111111111111111111111111111111
141.0 142.0 143.0 144.0	232. 47 232. 47 68. 86 138 74	7 85 3.6 4.64 4.5 5 15	7 CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY 1 SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY 2 CLAYEY SA TO SALTY CLAY	17 5 00. 10 2 13.	12801. 617 2 .	14. 20 .
145.0 146.0 147.0	177.00 77.07 35.85	5. 84 5. 1 3. 75 3. 7 1. 73 4. 2	Z CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY 2 SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY 7 SILTY CLAY TO CLAY	8251. 3814	6978. 3564.	20. 16.
148.0 149.0 150.0	317. 59 252. 50 57. 63	7. 50 2. 4 9. 50 3. 4 1. 84 3. 4	SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY	4092.	6014.	20.

PROJECT NAME PROJECT NUMBER : DGGS : 82-101-55 : PS-C-07 SITÉ

DEPTH (FT)	q _c ¹ (TON/FT²)	f _s ² (TON/FT²)	R _f 3 (f _s /q _c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	Su ⁴ (L8/FY ²)	(q _c -δ _γ)	Nc
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	8949589287542687016368075331466443003314733715916470526117486897040834296088257046114733714916473082982176881379418642960834296088276661165074180950524116612602335661116612602336661116612603077035241186116367654543434033333466114636355454343403333333333333333333333333	60937092249532415671043212970925633542044382381868948433880000000000000000000000000000000		SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES SAND TO SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND GRAVELY SAND GRAVELY SAND TO SAND GRAVELY SAND GRAVELY SAND GRAVELY SAND GRAVELY SAND G			
20000000000000000000000000000000000000	57.08 57.08 54.83 140.24 319.54	3.79 9.2.79 3.13 4.13 3.03 4.73	4. 72 4. 19 3. 73 2. 73 1. 58	SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND	4588. 4435. 9135.	6955. 5257. 8029.	16. 20. 20.
35.0	25 74	1.55	4. 12 2. 31	SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT	3427.	3000.	16.
37.0 38.0 40.0 41.0 42.0 43.0 44.0	25. 40 22. 62 24. 13 101. 44 3306. 13 276. 13 271. 31	1.004 1.14 1.91823381	4. 07 4. 22 4. 51 2. 98 1. 05 0. 77 0. 77 0. 77	SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SAND TO SILTY SAND SAND TO SILTY SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND	2190. 2295. 2502.	2945. 2592. 2774.	16. 16. 16.
447.00000000000000000000000000000000000	559 40219144 15.737 15.737 2181	18429 14429 14300 137	753849455B874655B8	SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-BI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-BI CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SAND TO SILTY SAND	5893. 1017. 1804. 860. 1002. 2905.	5836. 2482. 4122. 1378. 1654. 2479.	20. 16. 20. 16. 16. 16.
54,000 55,000 55,000	56. 22 514. 94 61. 81 21. 27	1. 73 2. 53 2. 32 0. 18	3. 62 2. 55 2. 1.	SILTY CLAY GRAVELLY SAND TO SAND CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT	3796.	4192.	16.
60. O	14 13.792 13.595 14.595 15.695 17.61	0.330 0.59 0.40 0.57	194497239 10497239 1029239	SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY	711. 666. 1298. 876. 1593. 1230.	1355. 1254. 1693. 1356. 2192. 1728.	16. 16. 16. 16.
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	49120691546624 192305932285 192305932285 192305932285	1. 23 39 0. 37 0. 47 0. 64 0. 87 0. 39	307 6 20 1 7 6 20 1 1 5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY SILTY CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	868. 821. 1045. 1419. 18037. 1855.	1853. 1827. 1916. 2075. 2622. 1790. 1571.	16. 16. 16. 16. 16.
74. 0 75. 0 75. 0 77. 0	16, 26 16, 26 16, 82 16, 54	0.55 0.41 0.38 0.37	2. 97 2. 47 2. 17 2. 33	SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	1219. 902. 837. 808.	1571. 1566. 1629. 1588.	15. 16. 16. 16.

DEPTH (FT)	qc¹ (TON/FT²)	f _s ² R _f ³ (TON/FT ²) (f _s /q ₀	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	S _u 4 (LB/FT²)	$(q_c \cdot \delta_v)$	N _c
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	2484451446844 4463592084 002335144654 1531712440 754877777788 88870000000000000000000000000	มเป็นกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับกับก	SOIL BEHAVIOR TYPES SOIL BEHAVIOR TYPES CLAY TO GLASI CLLAAY CLLAAY TO GLASI CLLAAY TO GLAAY TO GLAA	107320. 1147. 107320. 11147. 10933. 10933. 10939. 10939. 10939. 10939. 10939. 10939. 10939. 10939. 10939. 10939. 10939.	1641. 2641. 2786. 1790. 1657. 1657. 1657. 1690. 1776. 1776. 1776. 1776. 1724. 1800. 1929. 2192. 2194.	144444444444444444444444444444444444444
99999999999999999999999999999999999999	44605592084510842179405245884107475274055934701830 15317124404204798530051629414188578580800812748 8887000022014221111200222222222222222222222	179455424540447	ANDY SI TO CLAYEY SIC! SILTY CLAY CLAY	1240. 1276. 1276. 1219. 1219. 1189. 11014. 1219. 1190. 1091.	2397. 21148. 210964. 20064. 20078. 20078. 21064. 2155.	16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.
1117811201000000000000000000000000000000	9841074753787 941419857858 9414419857858 94144194444 944444	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	9 SILTY CLAY 0 SILTY CLAY 10 SILTY CLAY 10 SILTY CLAY 10 SANDY SI TO CLAYEY BILT 11 SANDY SI TO CLAYEY BILT 12 SANDY SI TO CLAYEY BILT 13 SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT 14 SILTY CLAY 15 SILTY CLAY 16 SANDY SI TO CLAYEY BILT 17 SANDY SI TO CLAYEY BILT 18 SANDY SI TO CLAYEY BILT	1267. 1294. 1397.	2405. 2232. 2308. 2323. 2335.	15. 16. 16. 16.
127 122 122 122 123 123 123 123 123 123 123	099794701390758 09800812748880 0912748880 0912748880 09128	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT CLAYEY SILT SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SILT	4625	2 7 95.	14.
139.00 140.00 141.00 141.00 143.145.00 145.00	29 42 45, 42 41, 44 107, 63 107, 84	0. 77 3. 07 4. 1 2. 01 1. 58 2. 27 2. 25 1. 53	2 SILTY CLAY 7 BILTY CLAY TO CLAY 0 SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY 7 SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY 7 SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY 6 CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY 9 SILTY SAND TO SANDY SILT 9 SILTY SAND TO SANDY SILT	4625. 1689. 6752. 4419. 3483.	2767; 5053. 3838; 3435;	14. 14. 20. 20.
146.0 147.0 148.0 149.0	177, 77 35, 02 34, 75 1)7, 10	8. 23 4. 0. 99 2. 1. 25 3. 3. 15 2.	5 SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY O SILTY CLAY 4 SILTY CLAY 4 CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY	18098. 2179. 2754.	17048. 3460. 3421.	20. 14. 14.
1449 1489 150 151 1534 1555 1556 1557	47.54.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.000.	40000114000001110000000000000000000000	7 SILTY CLAY 7 SILTY CLAY 7 SILTY CLAY 7 SILTY CLAY 7 SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY 7 SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY 6 CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY 7 SAND TO SANDY CLAY 8 SILTY SAND TO SANDY SILT 9 SILTY CLAY 10 SILTY CLAY 11 SANDY CLAY 12 SANDY CLAY 13 SILTY CLAY 14 SILTY CLAY 15 SANDY CLAY 16 SILTY CLAY 17 SAND TO SILTY SAND 18 SILTY CLAY 18 SAND TO SILTY SAND 19 SAND TO SILTY SAND 10 SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND 10 SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND 11 SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND 12 SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND 13 SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND 14 CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY	2631.	3099.	14.

PROJECT NAME : DGGS : 82-101-55 PROJECT NUMBER : PS-C-08 SITE

CONE NUMBER DATE

RATE OF PENETRATION : 2.0 cm/sec

DEPTH (FT)	(TON/FT²)	f _s ² (TON/FT ²)	R _f ³ (f _s /q _c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	S _U ⁴ (LB/FT ²)	$(q_c \cdot \delta_v)$	N _c
1NG4537890100000000000000000000000000000000000	817740031569424127467159430847407469897792842499349710518 5474884841733441538812015834552902109835108831397237520083 487718047323047381945346223602380292657475594138924405111114223 07304757575744718873462230735585770003440432318727783575511111111111111111111111111111111	3158895198553334702014833037459133744400W754755974718270739334809448917834 30739813443308573700774411489203745209417797654591814320033939339443000000000000000000000000	300474 B0008870479444879181579944888	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES CLAY GRANDY CLAY GRAND TO SAND GRAND TO SAND GRANDLLY SAND TO SILTY SAND GRANDLLY SAND TO SILTY SAND SILTY CLAY TO SAND SILTY CLAY TO SAND TO SILTY SAND			
33. 0 34. 0	202.00	9. 25 4. 57 2. 24	4. 13	SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY CLAYEY SA TO BANDY CLAY	18145.	20036. 5053.	20. 16.
35.0	106.00	3.04	3.01	CLAYEY BA TO SANDY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY	4267.	4408. 4497.	20.
399010000000000000000000000000000000000	374 378 379 379 379 379 379 379 379 379 379 379	1.40 100 275 1.737 100 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200	4. 4019 4. 6019 4. 8915 975 11. 2021 11. 001	SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO SANDY CLAY SAND TO SILTY SAND CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SAND TO SILTY SAND	3378. 2422. 3750. 1581.	3036. 4449. 1636.	16. 16. 16. 16.
49 0 50 0 51.0	32.14 56.39 74.99	1. 17 1. 86 1. 17	3. 26 2. 72 1. 77	SILTY CLAY SANDY CLAY TO SILTY CLAY SILTY SAND TO SANDY SILT	2568. 4071.	3713. 539 0.	14. 20.
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	0.51111422318605534748 111422311234443514	1000000000000010000	รรณกตร 4400ตตอกตราง 6807ณกตรีพลักษณ์กลักลัก 1คิดหลักตรีพลักษณ์กลักลักลัก	SILTY SAND TO SANDY SILT SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	723. 619. 648. 649	1578. 1088. 1131. 1103. 1420. 1145. 1159. 1299. 1177. 1340. 1413. 1413. 1411.	16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.
21, 0 21, 0 70, 0 71, 0 72, 0 73, 0 74, 0 75, 0	14243579443 150.54794 150.54794 150.54794	97 97 97 98 97 98 97 98 97 98 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97	354917486 75222222222222222222222222222222222222	SELTY CLAY SENS. CLAYEY SI-SI CLAY	748. 2171. 1049. 866. 1338. 807. 845. 948.	1411. 2725. 1918. 1476. 2136. 1519. 1407. 1500. 1643.	16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16. 16.

DEPTH (FT)	9c ¹ (TON/FT ²)	f_s^2 R_f^3 (TON/FT ²) (f_s/q_c)	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES	Su ⁴ (LB/FT²)	(q _c - δ _ν)	Nc
00000000000000000000000000000000000000	9009012941234551488935083117124573888899988809000211112311231489039884154590199402968457445	2374446070028750 43743941440194100931773114873804431148734844019344019344019388 411212425279894798708877088777454085773538118108141818181818181818181818181818181	SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES SOIL-BEHAVIOR TYPES CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY CLAY CLA	386108.55.4.6.1935.6.8.7697.2.7.1.4.6.1.3.8.6.6.7.7.2.7.1.4.6.3.8.6.7.2.7.1.4.6.3.8.6.7.2.7.1.4.6.3.8.6.7.2.7.1.4.6.3.8.6.7.2.7.2.7.4.6.3.8.6.7.2.7.2.7.2.7.2.7.2.7.2.7.2.7.2.7.2.7	5.1.8.1.6.6.1.5.3.3.8.6.5.4.2.5.7.9.5.5.6.4.0.6.6.9.3.7.2.9.6.6.6.4.4.6.5.9.0.7.4.9.4.7.7.2.5.5.8.9.1.4.0.5.0.3.1.1.6.3.5.3.0.8.2.8.6.3.0.5.3.3.3.4.5.5.5.4.2.2.2.2.3.7.4.6.0.3.6.8.6.3.2.3.3.3.4.5.5.7.9.0.0.2.2.2.2.2.3.3.4.5.5.3.0.9.8.6.3.4.3.6.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3.3	20. 16. 16. 16.
150.0 151.0 152.0 153.0 154.0	71. 75 74. 75 160. 55 37. 17 142. 71 130. 90 124. 73 424. 65	1. 08 2. 60 3. 14 1. 90 3. 50 2. 63 2. 32 2. 68 4. 43 1. 50	SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY CLAY TO CLAY SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND SANDY SI TO CLAYEY SAND SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND SILTY SA TO CLAYEY SAND CLAYEY SA TO SANDY CLAY SAND TO SILTY SAND			