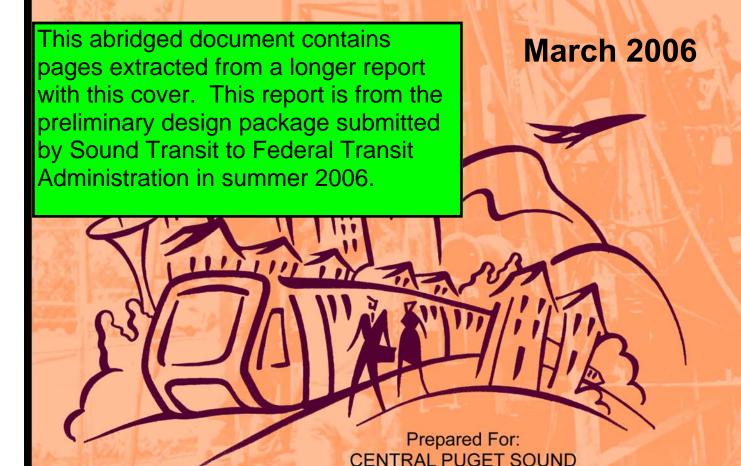


PRELIMINARY ENGINEERING

# GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS REPORT



SHANNON & WILSON, INC.

REGIONAL TRANSIT AUTHORITY





SEATTLE HANFORD FAIRBANKS ANCHORAGE SAINT LOUIS BOSTON

# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Date:

31 March 2006

To:

Mr. Robert Parsons

Sound Transit Link Light Rail 401 S. Jackson St., Union Station Seattle, WA 98104-2826

Regarding:

SOUND TRANSIT LINK, CIVIL FACILITIES DESIGN

**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING** 

FINAL PE GEOTECNICAL CONSIDERATIONS REPORT FOR UNIVERSITY LINK

We are sending the following attached items:

Number

Description

7 copies

University Link Preliminary Engineering, Geotechnical Considerations Report

1 copy

Unbound copy for reproduction

1 CD

PDF files of entire report

Bob,

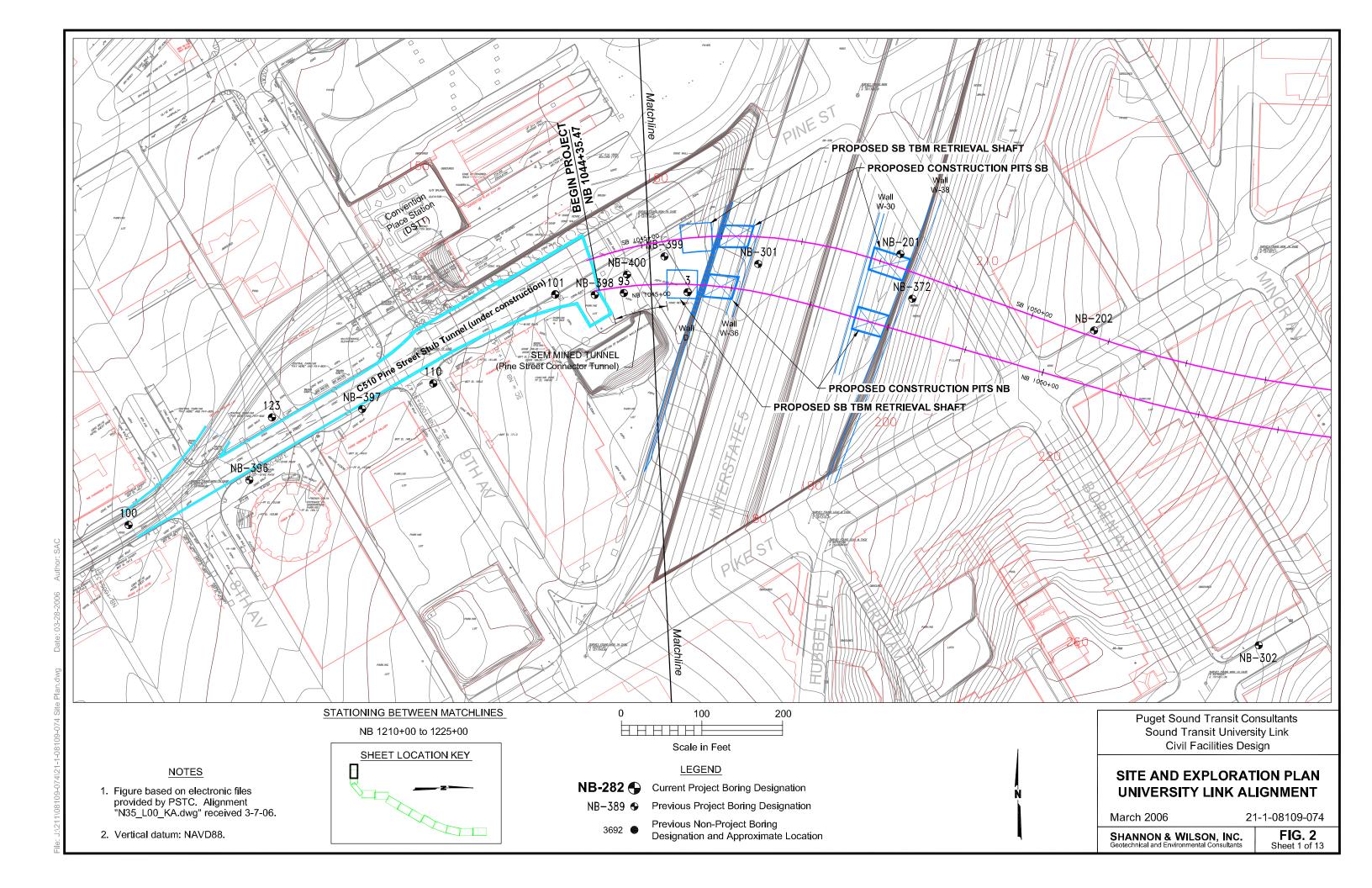
Enclosed is the final version of our Preliminary Engineering, Geotechnical Considerations Report for University Link. Also enclosed is a CD, which includes PDF files of the report.

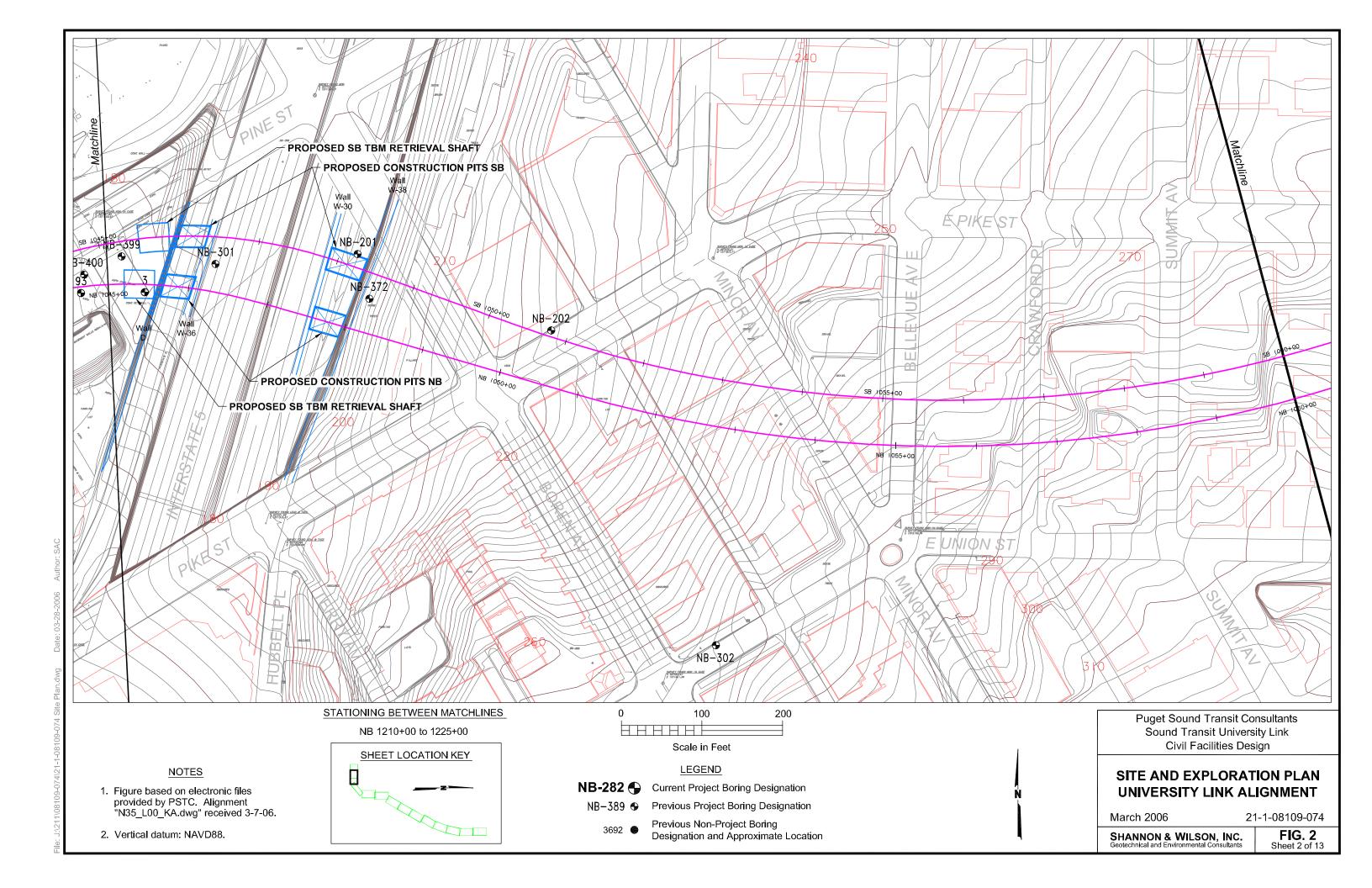
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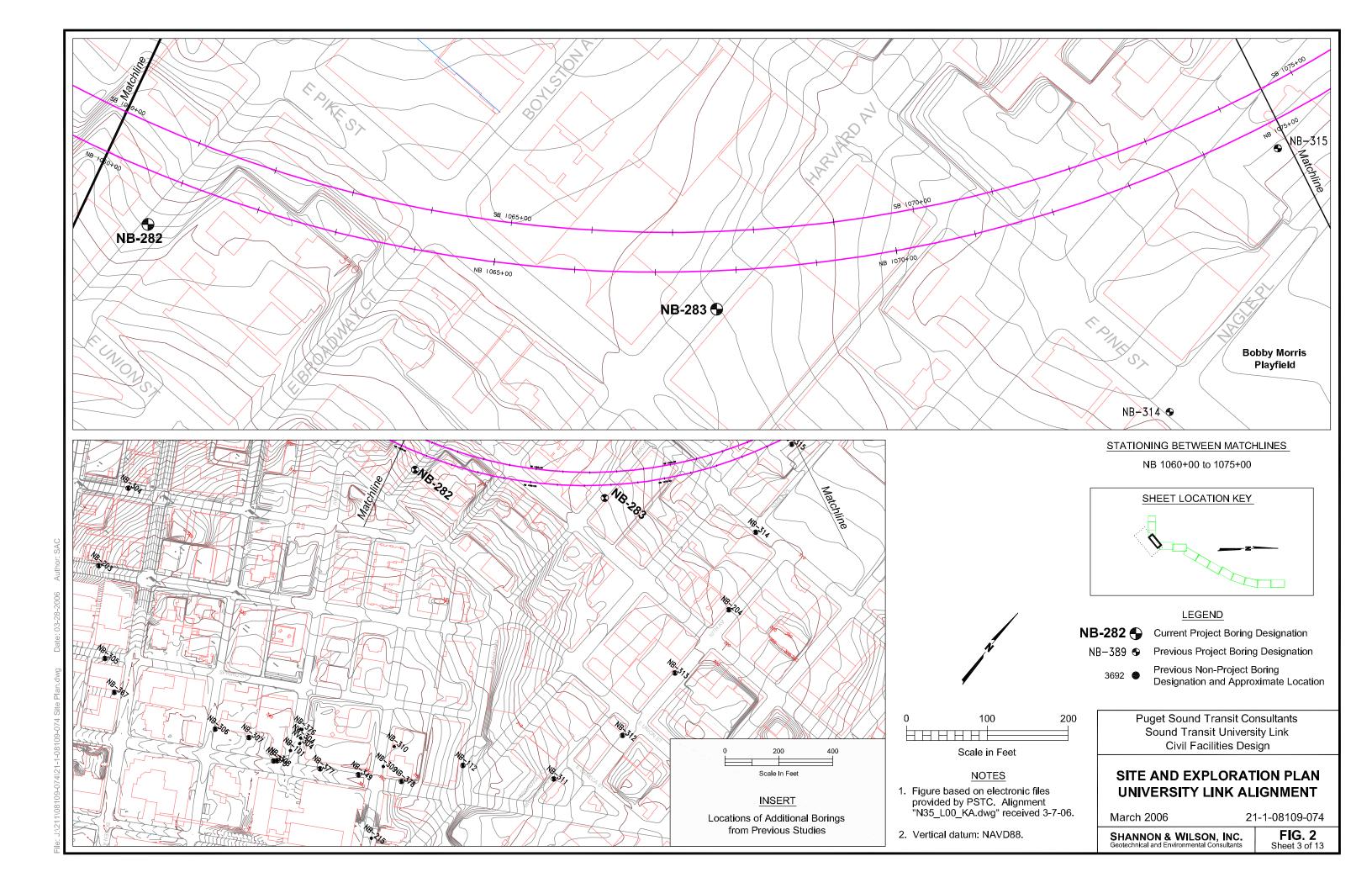
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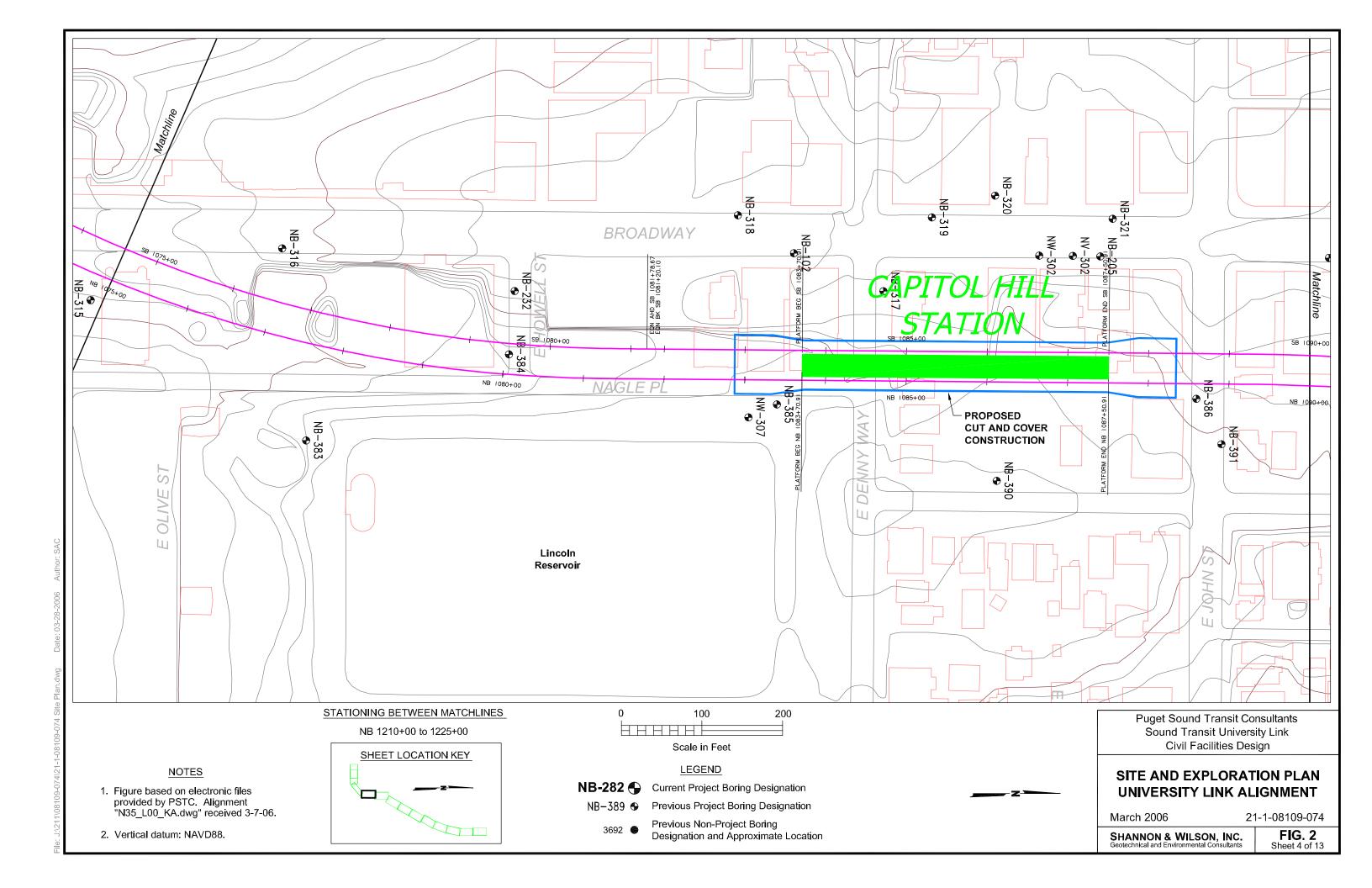
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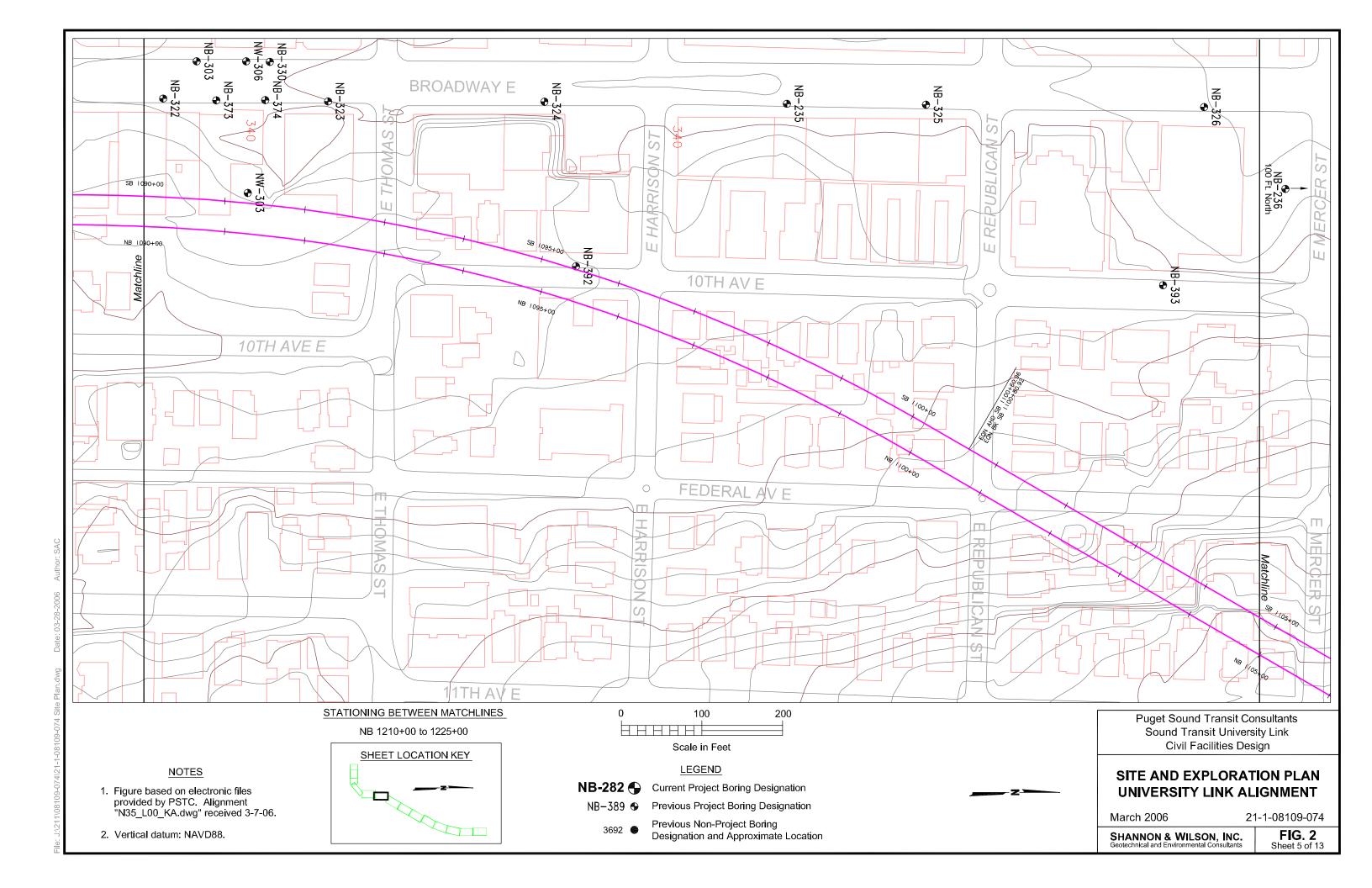
C.: John Chirco, PSTC (2 copies)

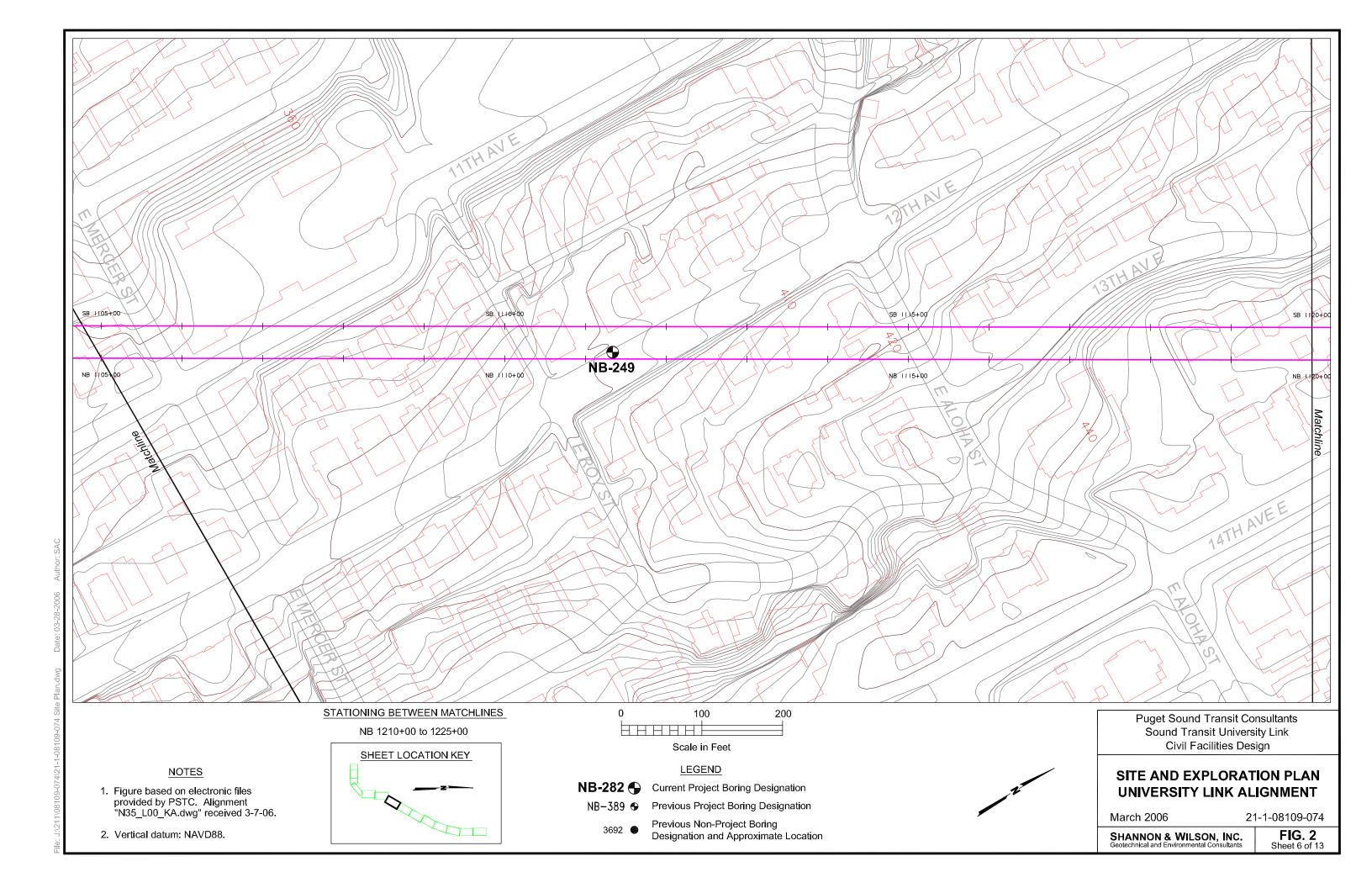


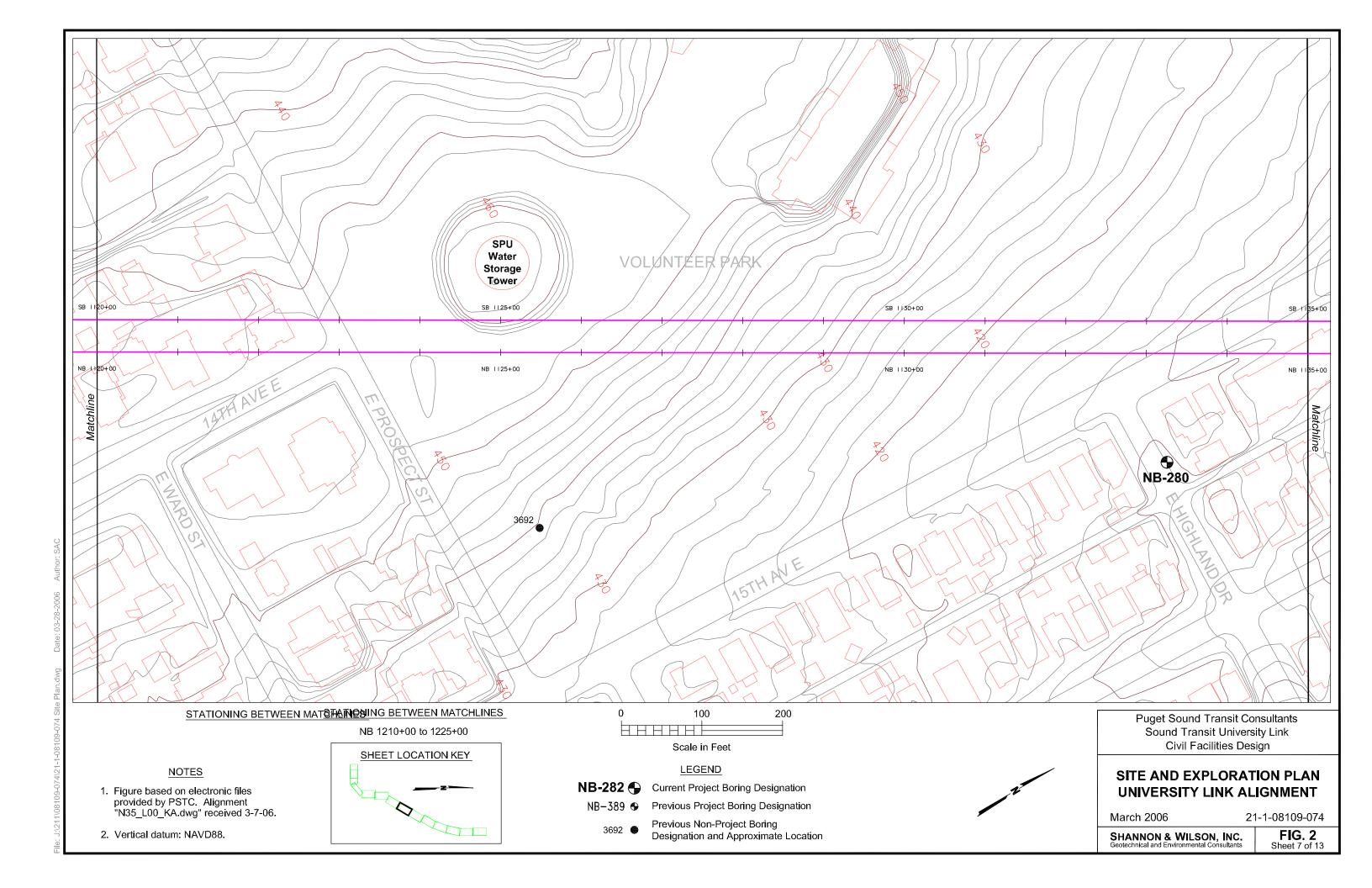


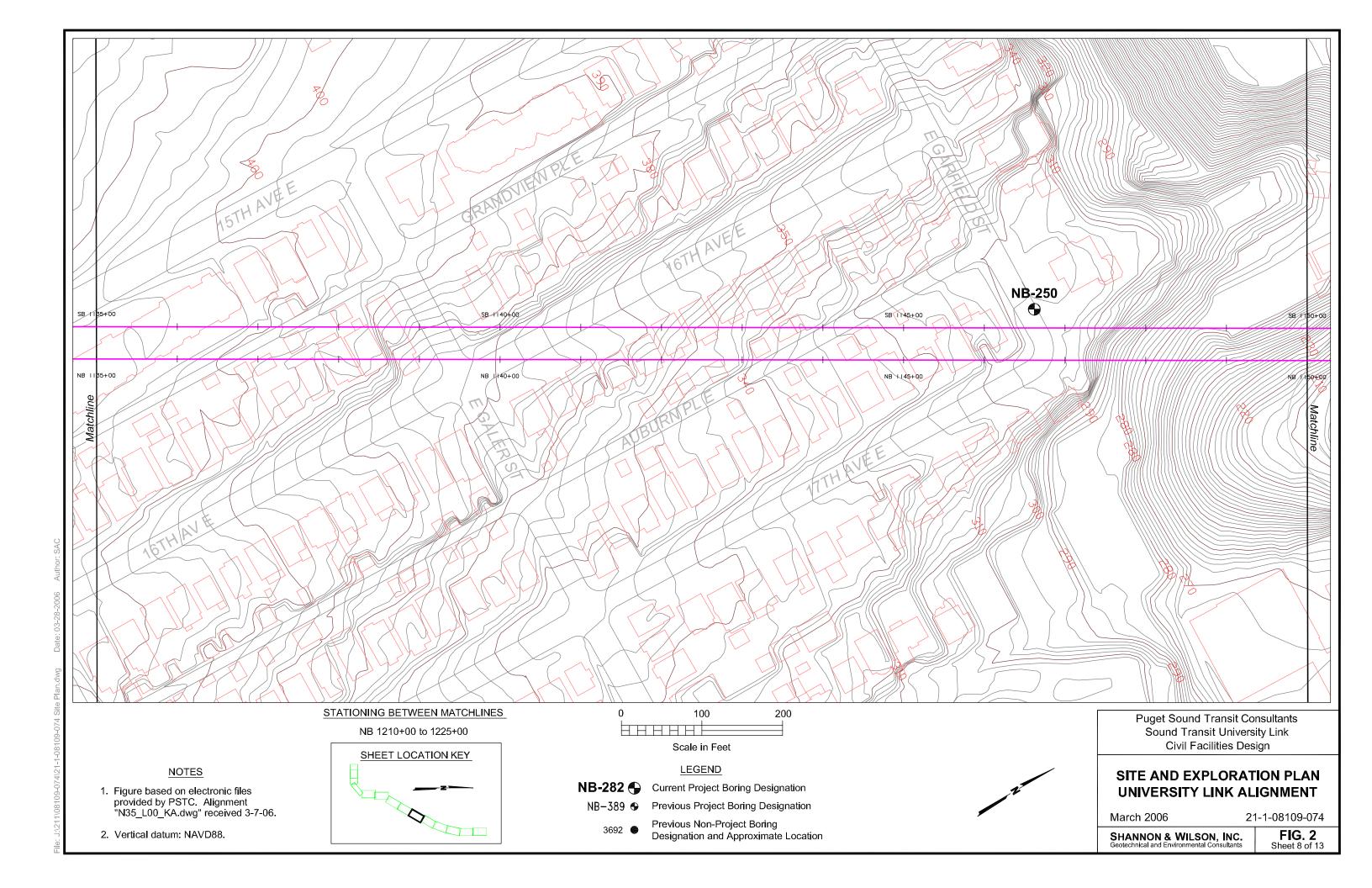


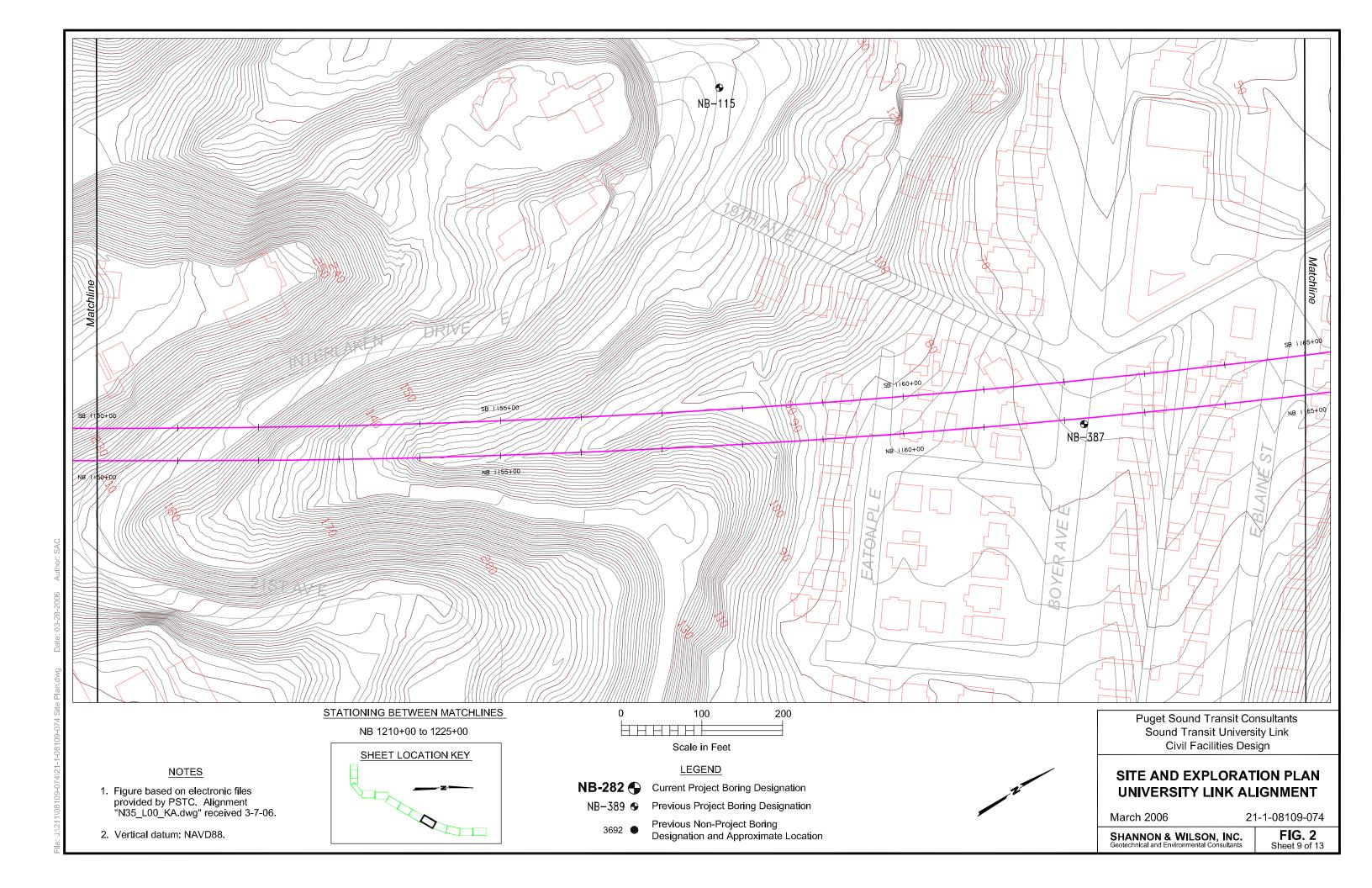


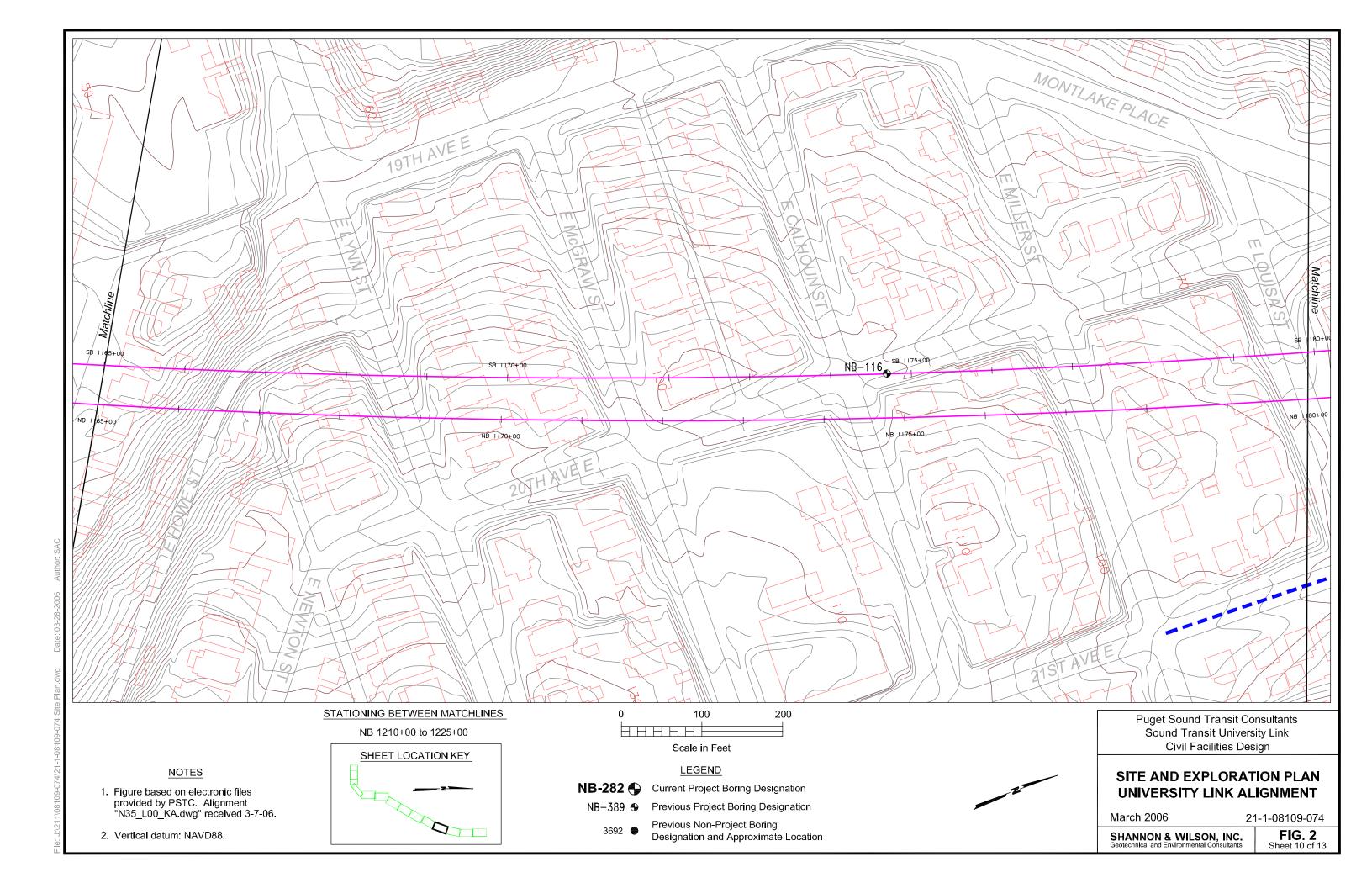


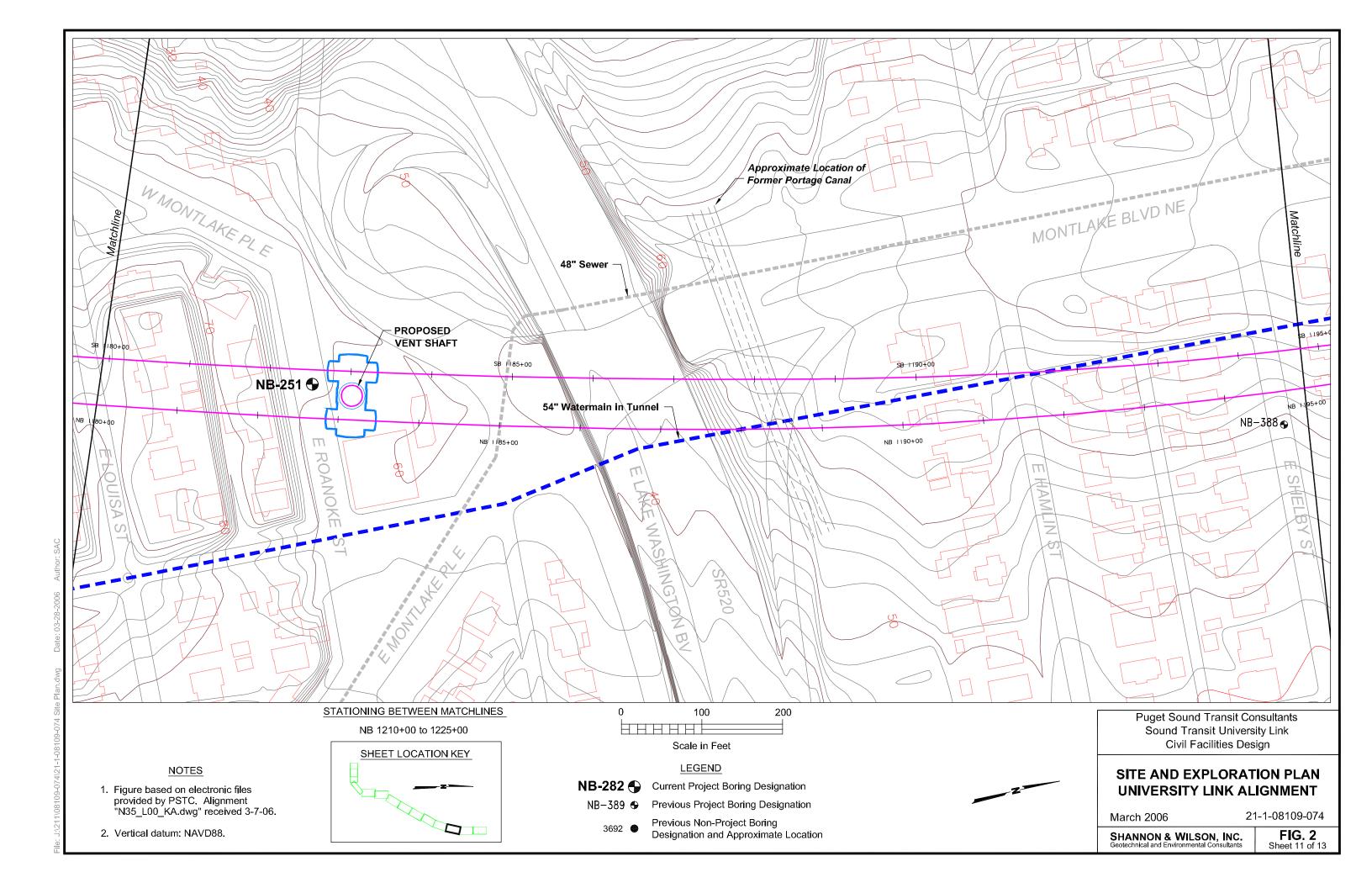


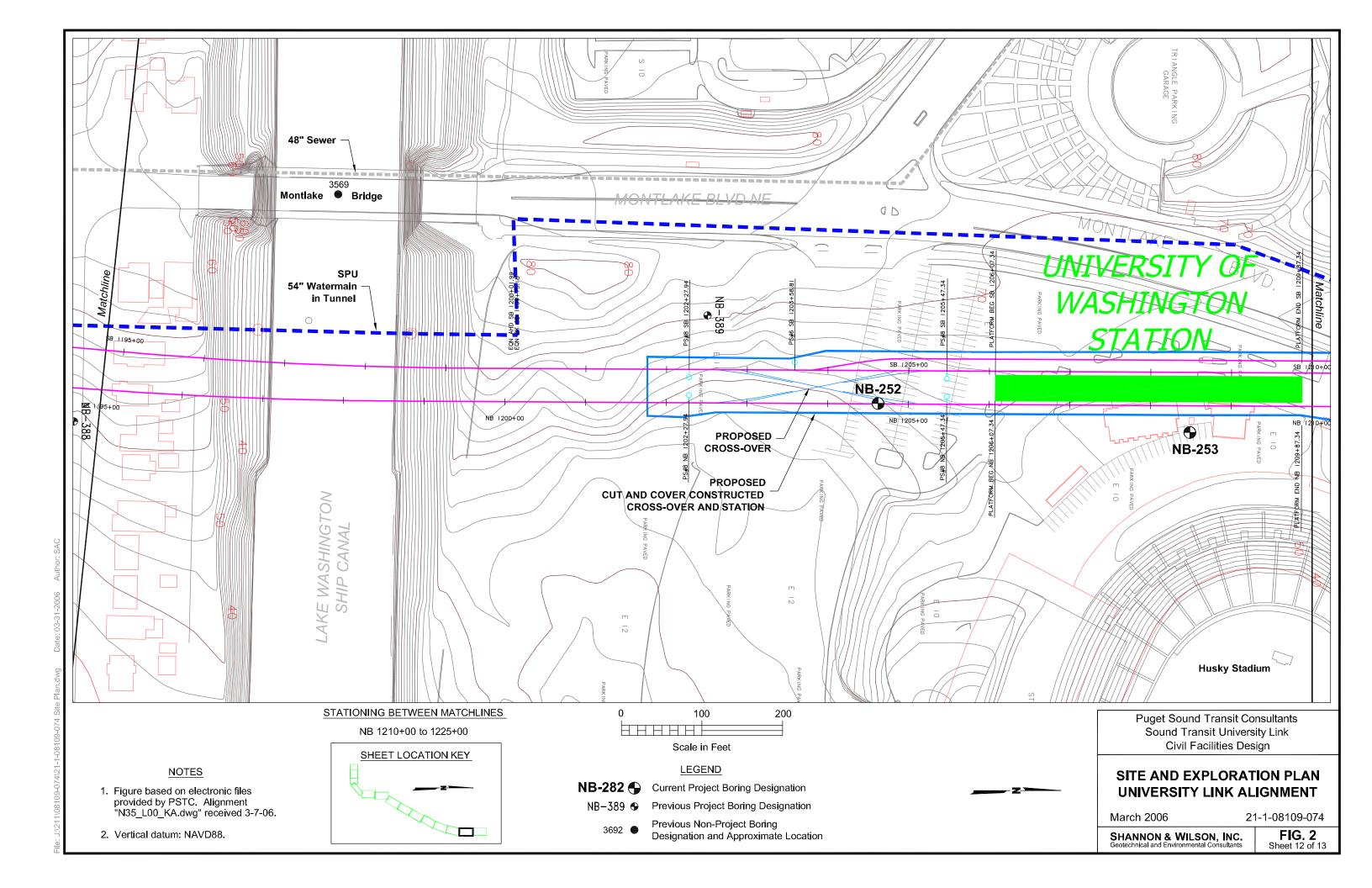


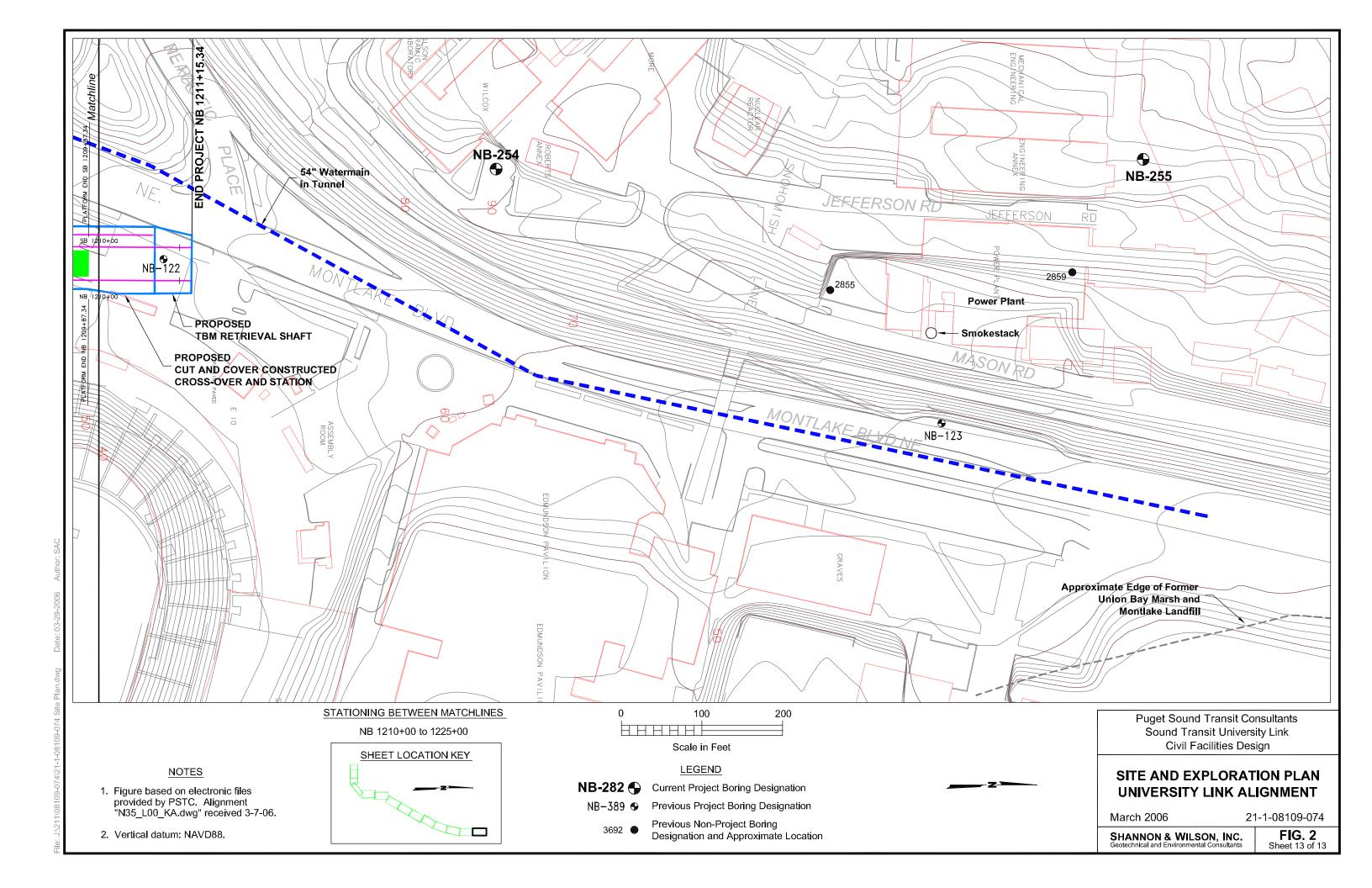


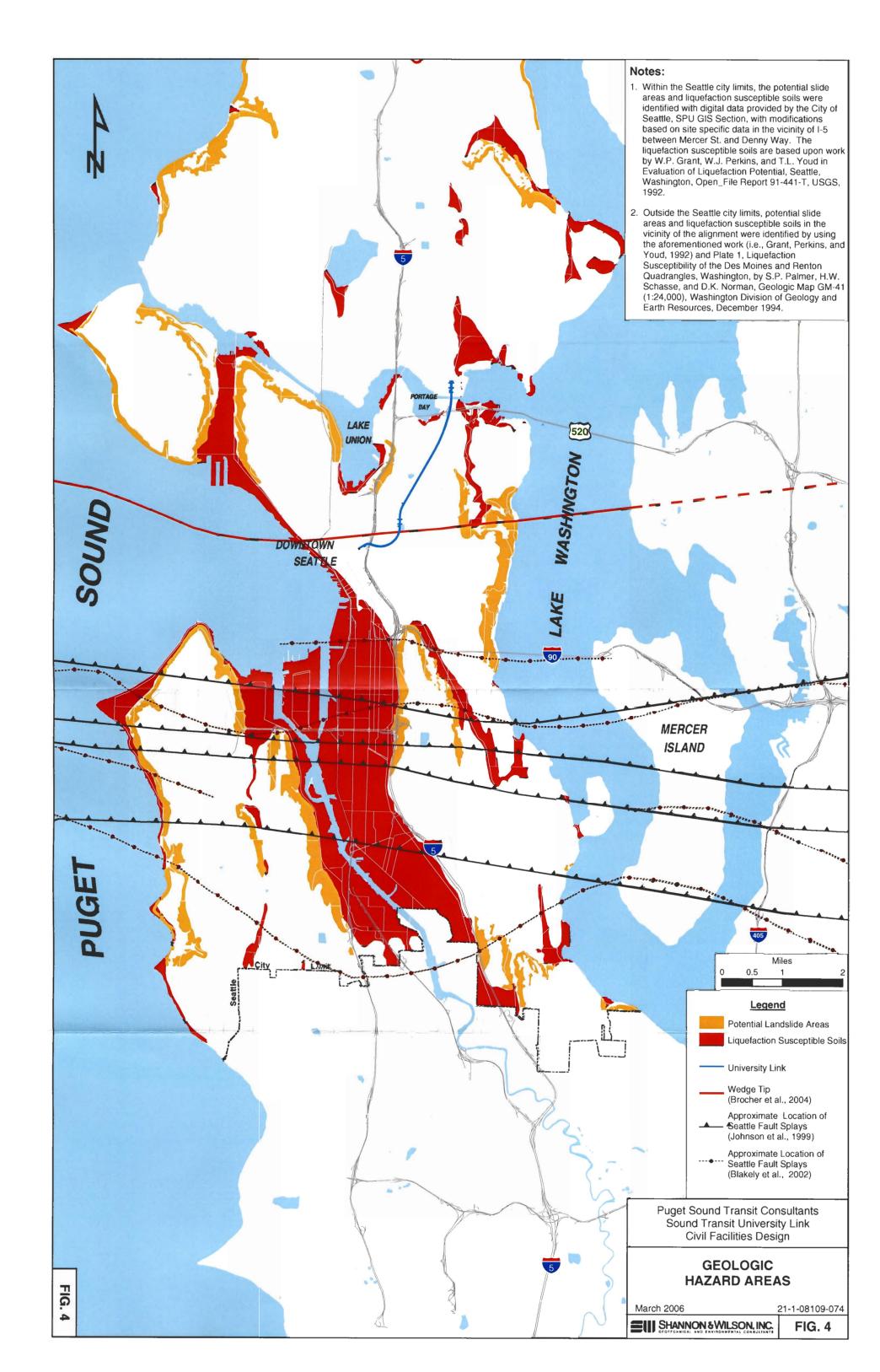












HOLOCENE DEPOSITS

	П	loose to dense or very soft to stiff if nonengineered
	Hh	HYDRAULIC FILL: Fill placed by dredging from river or bay or sluiced into place from adjacent hills Clay and Silt; very soft to medium stiff (from hills); Silt and fine Sand, scattered shells; very loose to medium dense (not from hills)
	Нс	COLLUVIUM: Hillside slope accumulations due to gravity emplacement Disturbed, heterogeneous mixture of several soils types, including organic debris; loose or soft
	Hls	LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS: Deposits of landslides, normally at and adjacent to the toe of slopes Disturbed, heterogeneous mixture of several soil types; loose or soft, with random dense or hard pockets
	На	ALLUVIUM: River or creek deposits, normally associated with historic streams, including overbank deposits Sand, silty Sand, gravelly Sand; very loose to very dense
	Нр	PEAT DEPOSITS: Depression fillings of organic materials Peat, peaty Silt, organic Silt; very soft to medium stiff
	He	ESTUARINE DEPOSITS: Estuary deposits of the ancestral Duwamish River Silty Clay and fine Sand; very soft to very stiff or loose to dense
	Н	LAKE DEPOSITS: Depression fillings of fine-grained soils Silt, clayey Silt, silty Clay; commonly with scattered organics; very soft to stiff or very loose to medium dense
	Hb	BEACH DEPOSITS: Deposits along present and former shorelines of Puget Sound and tributary river mouths Silty Sand, sandy Gravel, Sand, scattered fine gravel, organic debris; loose to medium dense
	Hrw	REWORKED GLACIAL DEPOSITS: Glacially deposited soils that have been reworked by fluvial or wave action Heterogenious mixture of several soil types; lies on top of glacially overridden soils; loose to dense
QUATERN	ARY VAS	SHON DEPOSITS_
	Qvro	RECESSIONAL OUTWASH DEPOSITS: Glaciofluvial sediment deposited as glacial ice retreated Clean to silty Sand, gravelly Sand, sandy Gravel; cobbles and boulders common; loose to very dense
	Qvrl	RECESSIONAL LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: Glaciolacustrine sediment deposited as glacial ice retreated Fine Sand, Silt, and Clay; dense to very dense, soft to hard
	Qvri	ICE-CONTACT DEPOSITS: Heterogeneous soils deposited against or adjacent to ice during the wasting of glacial ice; commonly reworked Stratified to irregular bodies of Gravel, Sand, Silt, and Clay; loose to dense
	Qvat	ABLATION TILL: Heterogeneous soils deposited during the wasting of glacial ice; generally not reworked Gravelly silty Sand, silty gravelly Sand, with some clay; cobbles and boulders common; loose to very dense or soft to hard
	Qvt	TILL: Lodgment till laid down along the base of the glacial ice Gravelly silty Sand, silty gravelly Sand ("hardpan"); cobbles and boulders common; very dense
	Qvd	TILL-LIKE DEPOSITS (DIAMICT): Glacial deposit intermediate between till and outwash; subglacially reworked Silty gravelly Sand, silty Sand, sandy Gravel; highly variable over short distances; cobbles and boulders common; dense to very dense
	Qva	ADVANCE OUTWASH: Glaciofluvial sediment deposited as the glacial ice advanced through the Puget Lowland Clean to silty Sand, gravelly Sand, sandy Gravel; dense to very dense
	Qvgl	GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: Fined-grained glacial flour deposited in proglacial lake in Puget Lowland Silty clay, Clayey Silt, with interbeds of Silt and fine Sand; locally laminated; scattered organic fragments near base; hard or dense to very dense
	Qvgm	GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: Till-like deposit with clayey matrix deposited in proglacial lake by icebergs, floating ice, and gravity currents  Heterogeneous and variable mixture of Clay, Silt, Sand, and Gravel; rare shells; cobbles and boulders common; very dense or hard

Various materials, including debris; cobbles and boulders common; commonly dense or stiff if engineered, but very

FILL: Fill placed by humans, both engineered and nonengineered

<u> </u>		77.0.10.12.1.00.10
	Qpnf	FLUVIAL DEPOSITS: Alluvial deposits of rivers and creeks Clean to silty Sand, gravelly Sand, sandy Gravel; very dense
	Qpnl	LACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: Fine-grained lake deposits in depressions, large and small Fine sandy Silt, silty fine Sand, clayey Silt; scattered to abundant fine organics; dense to very dense or very stiff to hard
	Qpnp	PEAT DEPOSITS: Depression fillings of organic materials Peat, peaty Silt, organic Silt; hard
	Qpns	PALEOSOL: Buried weathered horizon Clay-rich with various amounts of clastic debris; commonly contains organic material; typically greenish in color; hard or very dense
	Qpls	LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS: Heterogeneous deposits of landslide debris Chaotically bedded silt, sand,clay and gravel; may contain wood and other organics; hard or very dense
	Qpgo	OUTWASH: Glaciofluvial sediment deposited as the glacial ice advanced through the Puget Lowland Clean to silty Sand, gravelly Sand, sandy Gravel; very dense
	Qpgl	GLACIOLACUSTRINE DEPOSITS: Fine-grained glacial flour deposited in proglacial lake in Puget Lowland Silty Clay, clayey Silt, with interbeds of Silt and fine Sand; very stiff to hard or very dense
	Qpgt	TILL: Lodgment till laid down along the base of the glacial ice Gravelly silty Sand, silty gravelly Sand ("hardpan"); cobbles and boulders common; very dense
	Qpgd	TILL-LIKE DEPOSITS (DIAMICT): Glacial deposit intermediate between till and outwash; subglacially reworked Silty gravelly Sand, silty Sand, sandy Gravel; highly variable over short distance; cobbles and boulders common; very dense
	0	GLACIOMARINE DEPOSITS: Till-like deposit with clayey matrix deposited in proglacial lake by icebergs,

#### TERTIARY BEDROCK

QUATERNARY PRE-VASHON DEPOSITS

Tsi	SILTSTONE: Siltstone, sandy Siltstone, commonly tuffaceous
Tss	SANDSTONE: Sandstone, Silty Sandstone, commonly tuffaceous
Tcs	CLAYSTONE: Claystone, Silty Claystone, sandy Claystone, commonly tuffaceous
Tvc	VOLCANICLASTIC ROCKS: Tuff, Lapilli Tuff, Volcanic Breccia, Agglomerate
Tva	ANDESITE: Andesite and Basalt

Overprint indicates that Qvgl or Qpgl has Qpnl-like seams and layers

Heterogeneous and variable mixture of of Clay, Silt, Sand, and Gravel; rare shells; cobbles and boulders

#### NOTE

Qpgm floating ice, and gravity currents

common; very dense or hard

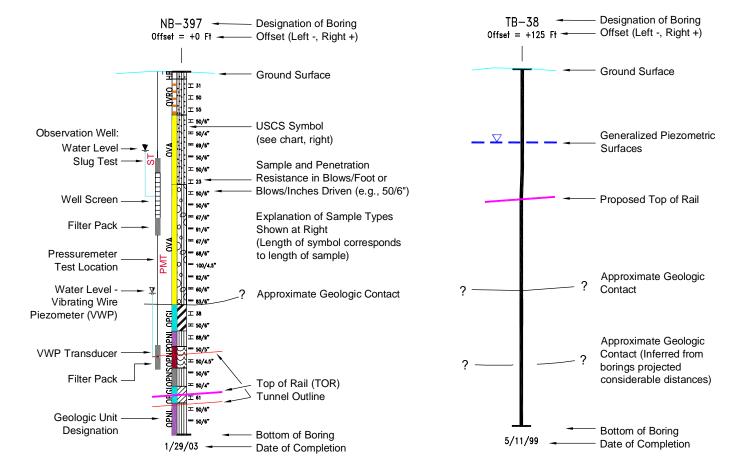
The description of each geologic unit includes only general information regarding the environment of deposition and basic soil characteristics. For example, cobbles and boulders are only included in the description of those units where they are most prominent. Futher details of each geologic unit are presented in the report.

Puget Sound Transit Consultants Sound Transit University Link Civil Facilities Design

#### **GEOLOGIC UNIT DESCRIPTION**

March 2006

21-1-08109-074



#### NOTES

- 1. The profiles are constructed from surface elevations based on the North American Vertical Datum 1988 (NAVD88). The geology shown is derived from borings conducted by Shannon & Wilson, Inc. for this study and from borings conducted by Shannon & Wilson and others for other studies. Elevations and geologic contacts should be considered approximate. Variations between the profile and actual conditions are likely to exist.
- 2. Detailed logs of the current project explorations are presented in Appendix A of the GDR. Water levels shown on current project borings were generally measured in December 2004. Water levels shown on previous project borings were measured at various dates. Groundwater fluctuations should be expected.
- 3. Tunnel alignment and grades were provided by PSTC on 3-7-06.
- 4. Piezometric surface lines were inferred between locations of groundwater measurement and are approximate. Water levels may fluctuate seasonally and may have changed since the last reading. Absence of piezometric surface lines along the alignment does not indicate the absence of groundwater; groundwater may be present in areas where no piezometric surface lines are shown.

## **UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM**

SM

SC

CL

ML

OL

СН

MH

ОН

РΤ

(From ASTM D 2488-93 & 2487-93)

GW

GP

GW-GM

GP-GM

GM

GC

SW

SP

SW-SM

SP-SM

#### SAMPLE TYPES

- Sample Not Recovered
- 2" O.D. Split Spoon Sample with 140 lb. Hammer  $\perp$ (standard penetration test - SPT)
- 2.5" O.D. Split Spoon Sample with 300 lb. Hammer  $\perp$ (non-standard)
- 3" O.D. Split Spoon Sample with 300 lb. Hammer  $\blacksquare$ (non-standard)
- Sonic Coring Run
- 3" O.D. Shelby Tube Sample
- Osterberg Sample
  - Pitcher Barrel Sample
- 2.5" O.D. Thin Wall Tube Sample
- G Grab Sample
- Soil Coring Run
- . Dual Symbols (symbols separated by a hyphen, i.e., SP-SM, slightly silty fine SAND) are used for soils with between 5% and 12% fines or when the liquid limit and plasticity index values plot in the CL-ML area of the plasticity chart.
- 2. Borderline symbols (symbols separated by a slash, i.e., CL/ML, silty CLAY/clayey SILT; GW/SW, sandy GRAVEL/gravelly SAND) indicate that the soil may fall into one of two possible basic groups, based on ASTM D 2488-93 Visual Manual Classification System. The graphic symbol of only the first group symbol is shown on the profile.

# NOMENCLATURE

<u></u>								
Present	GEOLOGIC AGE DESIGNATION		DEPOSITIONAL ENVIRONMENT, GEOLOGIC PROCESS, OR LITHOLOGY					
13,500 yrs BP *	H = Holocene		c = colluvium	a = alluvium				
13,300 yi3 Di	Q = Quaternary		r = recessional	o = outwash I = lacustrine i = ice contact				
45 500 um DD *		v = Vashon	at = ablation till  t = till (lodgment) d = till-like (diamict a = advance outwa					
15,500 yrs BP *		p = Pre-Vashon 6 or more glacial and interglacial episodes	n = nonglacial (interglacial)	f = fluvial p = peat l = lacustrine s = soil (paleosol)				
			ls = landslide					
2,000,000 yrs BP			g = glacial	o = outwash I = lacustrine d = till-like t = till-like (diamict) m = marine				
2,000,000 yis BP	T = Tertiary		si = siltstone ss = sandstone	cs = claystone vc = volcaniclastics				

<sup>\*</sup> These radiometric (C 14) dates are based on data in Central Puget Lowland. Equivalent calendar years before present are approximately 15,000 and 18,000 yrs BP. These dates may differ from onset and end of Vashon (late Pleistocene) glacial episode in other parts of the Puget Lowland.

#### NOTE

The nomenclature graphic was created to explain the distinctions among geologic deposits in the Central Puget Lowland for engineering purposes, e.g. engineering properties of geologic deposits. The actual geologic designations and dates, according to internationally accepted stratigraphic rules, may be slightly different.

#### GEOLOGIC NOMENCLATURE

Each geologic unit has a two- to four-letter abbreviation composed of a leading capital letter signifying geologic age, followed by one or more lowercase letters indicating further breakdown of geologic age, depositional environment or geologic process.

#### **LEGEND**

Radiocarbon Years Before Present (1950)

Puget Sound Transit Consultants Sound Transit University Link Civil Facilities Design

### **GEOLOGIC PROFILE** LEGEND AND NOTES

March 2006

21-1-08109-074

SHANNON & WILSON, INC. Geotechnical and Environmental Consultants

FIG. 6

