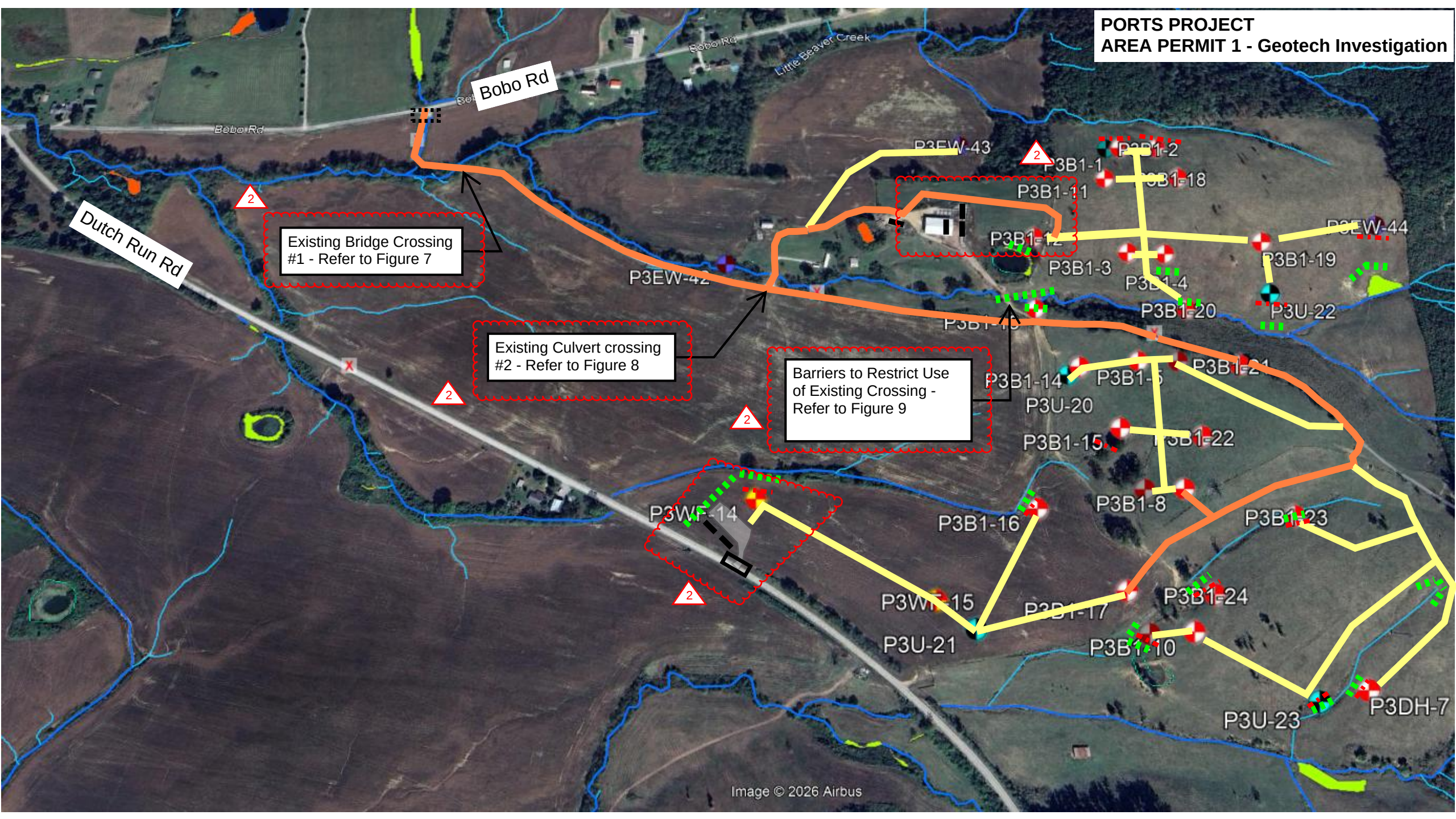
PORTS PROJECT
AREA PERMIT 1 - Geotech Investigation
Bobo Rd
Dutch Run Rd
Little Beaver Creek
Existing Bridge Crossing #1 - Refer to Figure 7
Existing Culvert crossing #2 - Refer to Figure 8
Barriers to Restrict Use of Existing Crossing - Refer to Figure 9
P3EW-43
P3EW-42
P3EW-44
P3B1-1
P3B1-2
P3B1-11
P3B1-18
P3B1-3
P3B1-4
P3B1-19
P3B1-20
P3U-22
P3B1-14
P3B1-21
P3U-20
P3B1-15
P3B1-22
P3B1-8
P3B1-16
P3B1-23
P3B1-24
P3U-21
P3B1-10
P3U-23
P3DH-7
Image © 2026 Airbus

Notes:

2

1- All construction activities shall be performed outside the 50-foot buffer surrounding existing water features. The 50-foot buffer limits will be marked and identified on site.

2- BMPs shall be installed along the downstream side of each boring location located within 100 feet of an existing water feature. BMPs shall remain in place and be maintained until the disturbed area has been stabilized.

3- Soil, drill cuttings, excavated material, and other construction-generated materials shall be prevented from entering water features, wetlands, drainage ways, or the 50-foot water feature buffer.

4- Disturbance shall be limited to the minimum area reasonably necessary to safely perform the work.

5- If tree clearing is required, clearing shall be minimized to the extent practicable and shall avoid waterways and associated buffers.

6- Soil and other native material shall not be transported across the site, except as necessary for the immediate work at the boring or test pit location.

7- Access points shall be constructed and maintained using appropriate BMPs, such as composite/poly mats, crushed aggregate, or other suitable stabilization measures, as field conditions require.

8- Additional boreholes may be added, if required, provided the work is performed in accordance with the conditions and requirements identified in these notes.

9- Access pathways and borehole locations shown are approximate and may be adjusted based on actual field conditions. Crushed aggregate or other suitable stabilization material may be placed along existing roads and adjacent areas as necessary to provide safe employee and equipment access.

10- Office Connex units shall be placed on level, stable areas suitable for safe access and use.

11- In addition to drilling equipment, support vehicles within the work areas may include side-by-sides, pickup trucks, and other equipment necessary to safely perform the work.

12- The drawing is not to scale. Lines, pathways, dimensions, and locations shown are approximate unless specifically noted otherwise.

13- Laydown/Staging Areas: Access areas may be extended or widened as necessary to provide designated locations for employees to safely park vehicles and stage equipment outside active roadways and travel lanes.

14- Test Pits: Test pits will be excavated using an excavator to approximately 8 feet below existing grade and approximately 5 feet wide. Excavated material will be temporarily stockpiled adjacent to the excavation using appropriate BMPs. Following completion of visual inspection from a safe distance, the test pit will be backfilled using the excavated material and restored approximately to the original existing grade. Personnel shall not enter test pit excavations.

15- Geophysical testing may be performed within the limits of the work areas shown as part of the geotechnical investigation.

16 - All geotechnical investigation is expected to be performed over 5 weeks duration.

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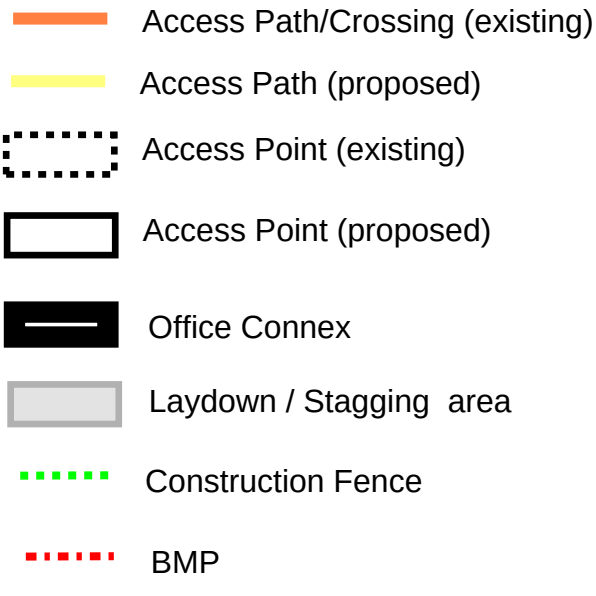



Figure 1: Typical drilling rig proposed for use at the project. All drilling rigs proposed at the site will be ATV/tracked.



Figure 2: Conventional flight auger borings result in a small pile of cuttings (green oval) while the drilling is being performed. The borehole itself (yellow oval) has a diameter of about 6 to 8 inches, depending on tooling.



Figure 3: Rock coring techniques can be performed using tooling lowered down a string of hollow flight augers (flight augers not shown in this image). Once the coring tooling is lowered downhole, the procedure includes utilizing recirculated water.



Figure 4: Morookas will be used to transport water and other supplies from the laydown areas to the borehole locations (water tanks not shown).



Figure 5: Forestry mulchers will be used as part of the path clearing process.



Figure 6 - Example of Excavator digging a test pit for visual inspection. This hole gets covered during the same shift.

FIGURE 7

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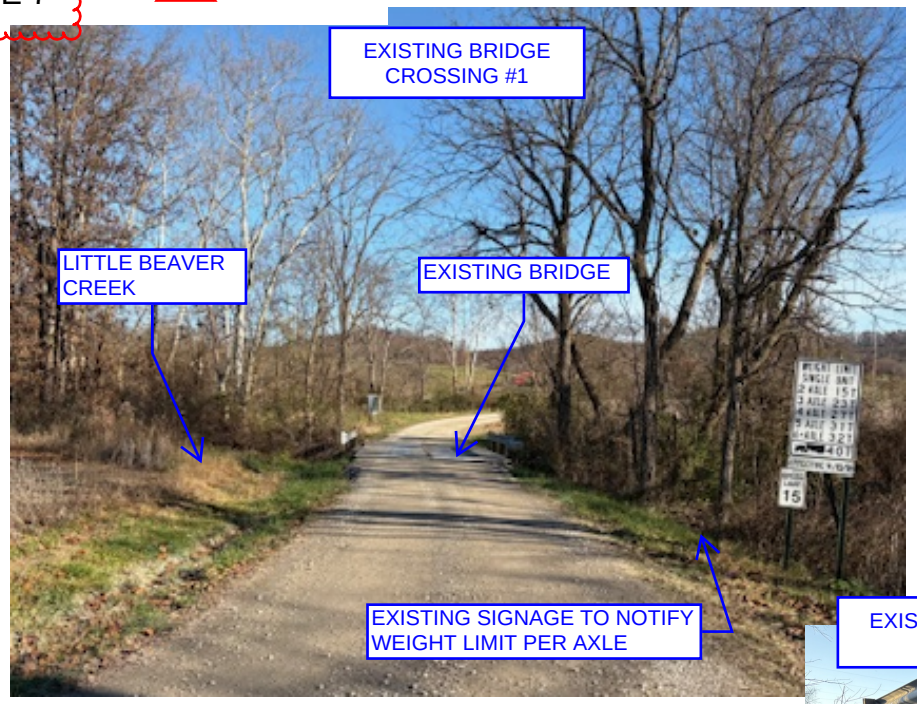
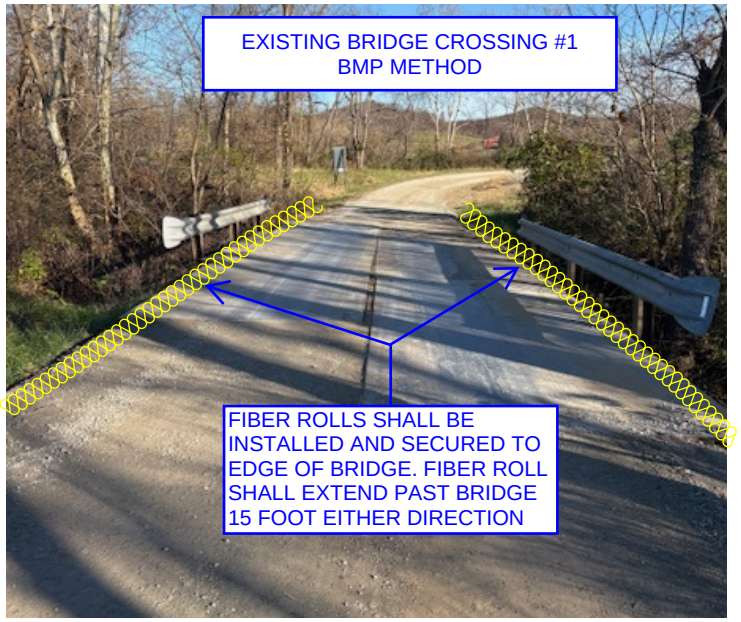
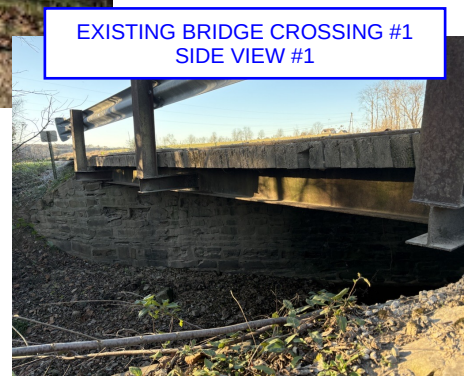


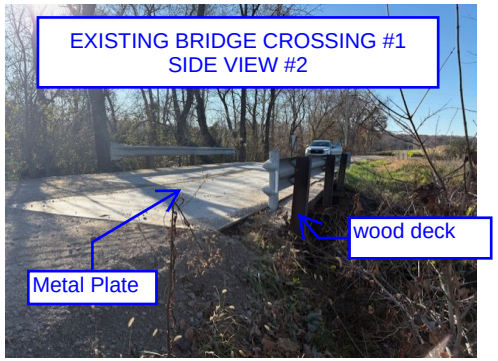
The existing crossing is a single-span steel girder bridge with a wood deck covered by steel plate.

Fiber rolls will be placed along the bridge edges to help prevent sediment from entering Little Beaver Creek. Routine maintenance will include sweeping and removing sediment from the bridge.

All vehicles will comply with the posted gross-weight and axle-load limits.









An existing private driveway crossing with a concrete culvert has been identified for use.

Fiber rolls will be placed along the culvert edges to help prevent sediment from entering the stream. Routine maintenance will include sweeping or removing sediment from the crossing.

The culvert was observed to be in good condition. A steel plate will be placed over the culvert span to help distribute construction loads. The culvert will be monitored during construction for signs of damage or deterioration.

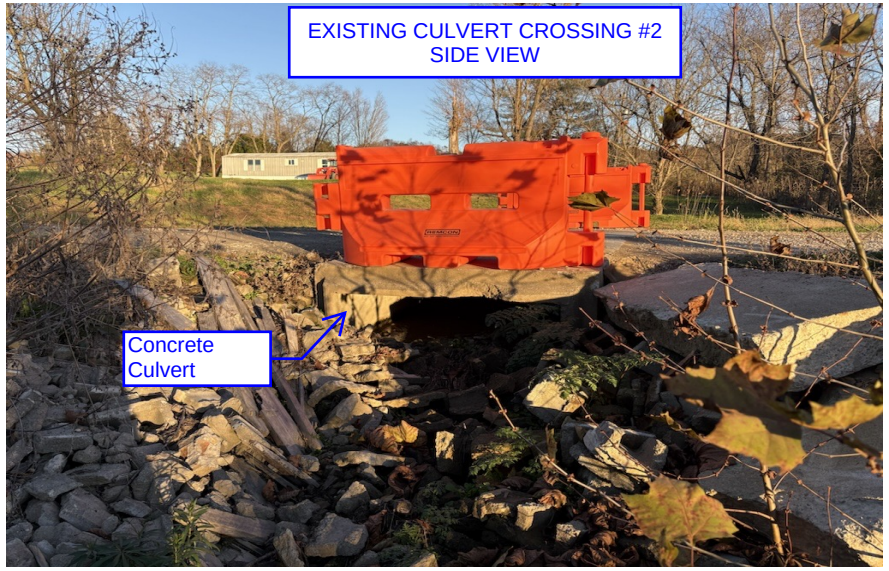
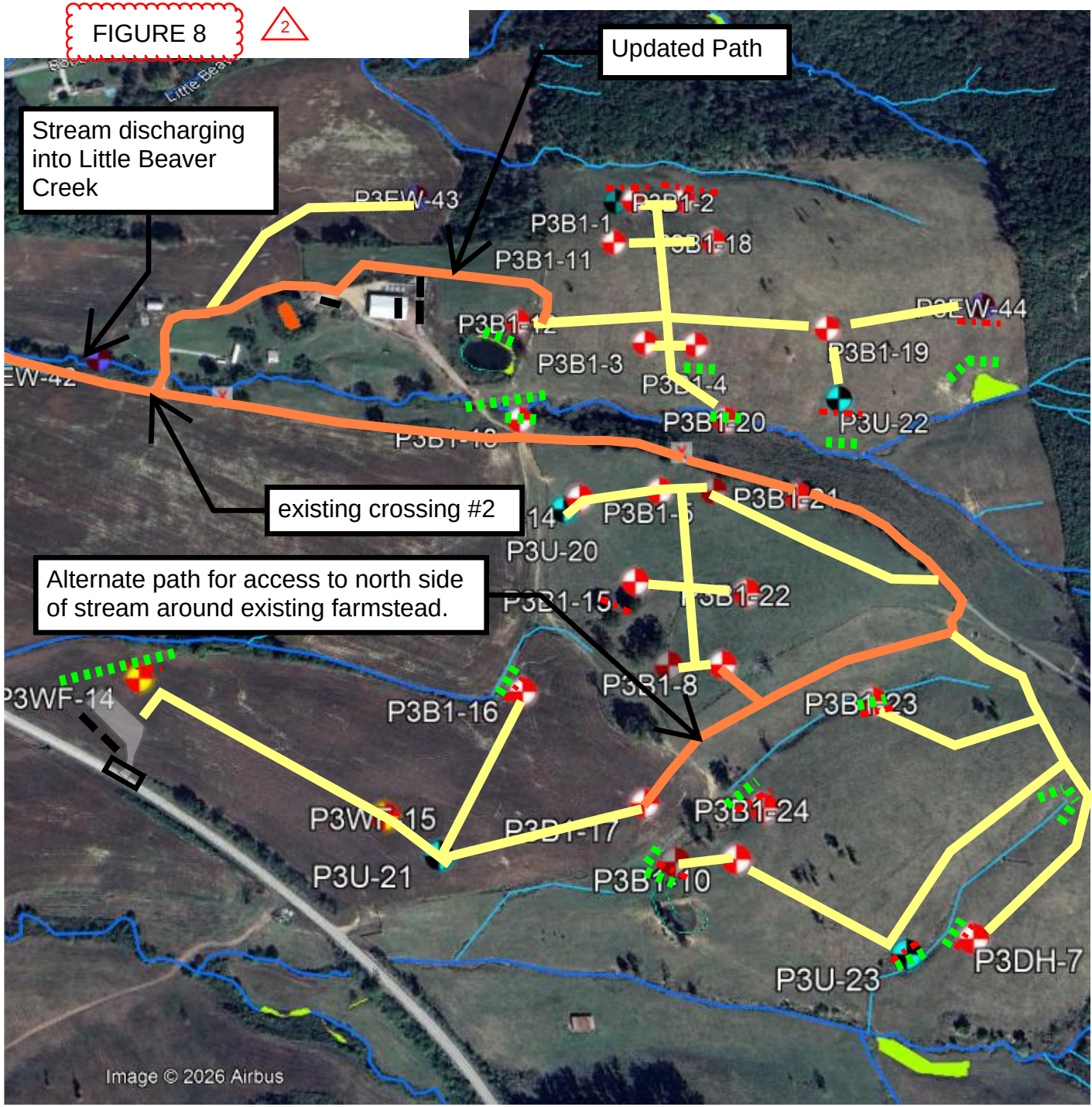


FIGURE 8



Existing Stream Crossing - Closure Signage



FIGURE 9

