

NYC Bedrock Map

Minimum Characteristics of Video Inspected Rock Sockets

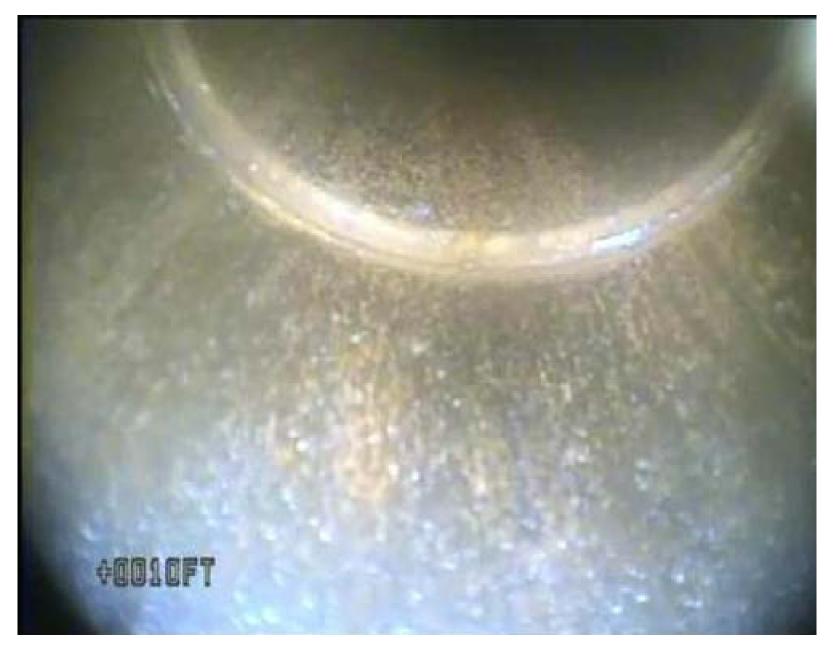
- 1. Type of bedrock: gneiss, granite, diabase, schist, marble, serpentine, cemented shale and sandstone.
- 2. Exposed bedrock characteristics
 - A. Rock gives a dull sound when struck with a pick or bar.
 - B. Rock does not disintegrate after exposure to air or water.
 - C. Broken pieces may show weathered surfaces.
 - D. Rock may contain fracture and weathered zones up to one inch wide spaced as close as one foot.
- 3. Rock core characteristics
 - A. RQD with a double tube, NX size diamond core barrel is generally greater than 35% for each 5 foot run.
 - B. Core recovery with BX-size core of generally greater than 35% for each 5 foot run.
 - C. Standard penetration resistance is 50 blows per foot or more.

Possible Objectives for Video Inspection of Rock Sockets

- 1. Comply with NYC Building Code so that static load testing is not required.
- 2. Verify that the socket is formed in bedrock meeting design requirements.
- 3. Evaluate the shedding of casing load directly to bedrock, thereby reducing the load that the rock socket must be designed to carry.
- 4. View the condition of casing joints.
- 5. Apply same QA/QC to all piles.



Video Equipment



Casing joint not completely connected.



Concrete Rubble – Below Water



Casing on Bedrock - Above Water



Casing on Bedrock – Below Water



Casing Teeth in Schist



Casing Teeth



Competent Gneiss Below Water



Weathered Bedrock and Large Void

