

Date: _____
Drawn By: _____
Checked By: _____

DEPTH, FT	WATER LEVEL SYMBOL SAMPLES	BLOWS PER FOOT	LOCATION: See Plate 1 COORDINATES: 736373 (North) 3610257 (East) SURFACE EL.: 7.42'	ELEVATION, FT	CLASSIFICATION							SHEAR STRENGTH							
					UNIT DRY WT, PCF	PASSING NO. 200 SIEVE, %	WATER CONTENT, %	ORGANIC CONTENT, %	LIQUID LIMIT	PLASTIC LIMIT	PLASTICITY INDEX (PI)	KIPS PER SQ FT							
STRATUM DESCRIPTION																			
			SILTY CLAY, soft, gray																
70			SANDY CLAY, stiff, gray and tan, with calcareous nodules - pushed tube N/R; pushed spoon	-58.6			17												
		28	SILTY SAND, medium dense, brown and gray, with silty clay pockets	-64.1		49													
80		13	CLAY, stiff, brown and gray, slickensided	-70.6			37												
		6	CLAY, stiff, brown and gray CLAYEY SAND, loose, gray	-73.6		39													
90		4	CLAY, firm, gray, with shell fragments, silty sand seams, and silty sand pockets - pushed tube N/R; pushed spoon - stiff, brown and gray, with sand pockets at 96' - stiff to very stiff from 96' to 105' - firm at 105' - with calcareous nodules at 108' - with silt pockets below 108' - very stiff, with silt seams below 111'	-80.1			43												
100				110			20												3.9
110							22												
				91			32												

NOTES:

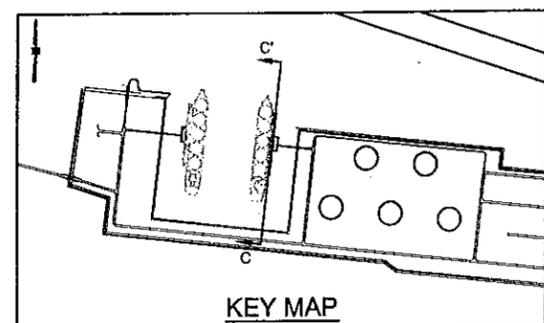
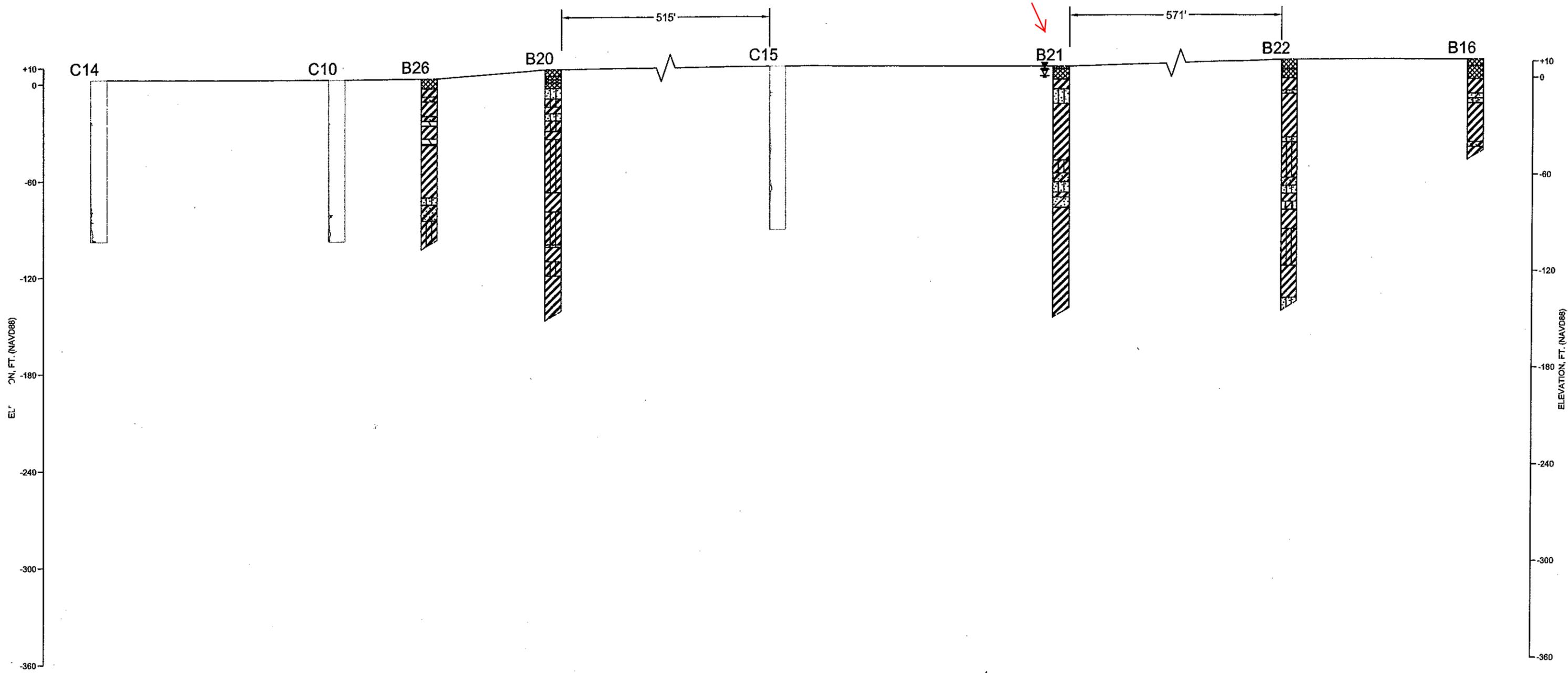
1. ▽: Water First Noticed. ▼: Depth To Water after 30 minutes.
2. Terms and symbols defined on Plate A-41.
3. Boring coordinates based on NAD 27, Texas State Plane coordinate datum. Elevations based on NGVD 29.
4. * Triaxial sample at 120 ft failed at low strain.

DATE: December 6, 2003
 TOTAL DEPTH: 150'
 CAVED DEPTH: Not Applicable
 DRY AUGER: 0' to 8'
 WET ROTARY: 8' to 150'
 BACKFILL: Cement-Bentonite Grout
 LOGGER: T. Mireles

O:\EXXONMOBIL LNG PROJECTS\GOLDEN PASS\DRAWING\04150963.GPJ FOR LNG JOBS 3/28/2004

LOG OF BORING NO. B-21
 LNG PROCESS AREA, MARINE AREA, AND PERIMETER DIKES
 EXXONMOBIL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
 GOLDEN PASS, SABINE, TEXAS

SECTION C-C'



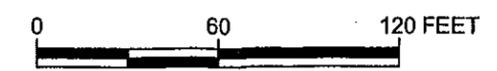
LEGEND

CLAY	SILT
CLAYEY SAND	SILTY CLAY
SANDY CLAY	CLAYEY SILT
SAND	EXTENDED WATER LEVEL
SANDY SILT	WATER LEVEL FIRST ENCOUNTERED
SILTY SAND	

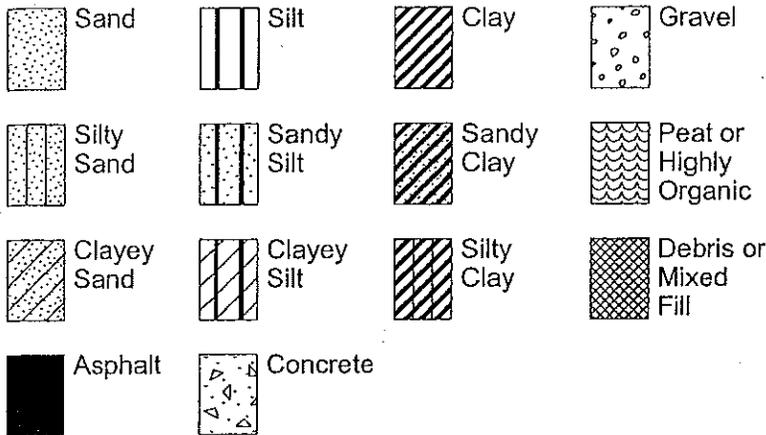
NOTE:

1. PCPT PROFILES PRESENTED ABOVE DISPLAY CONE TIP RESISTANCE. SEE REPORT TEXT FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING PCPTs.
2. DATA CONCERNING SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN OBTAINED AT BORING AND PCPT LOCATION ONLY. ACTUAL CONDITIONS AT LOCATIONS BETWEEN BORINGS AND PCPTs MAY DIFFER FROM THE GENERALIZED PROFILE SHOWN ABOVE.

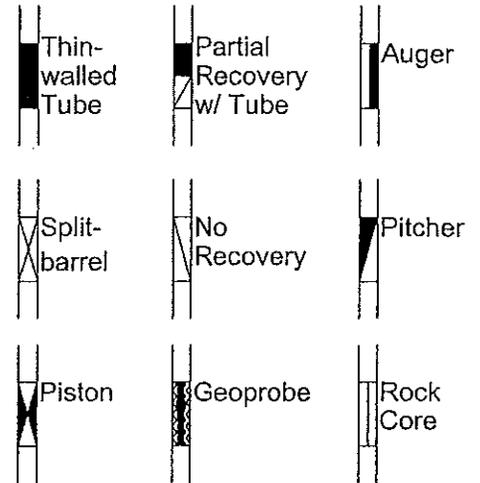
SUBSURFACE STRATIGRAPHY - SECTION C-C'



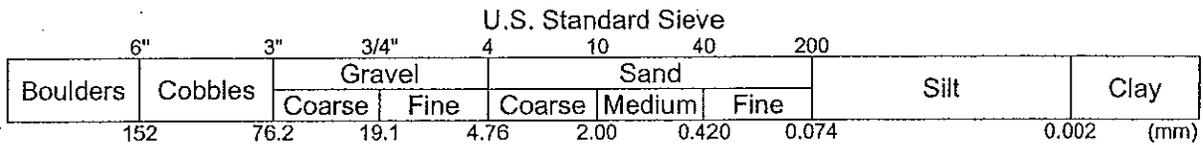
SOIL TYPES



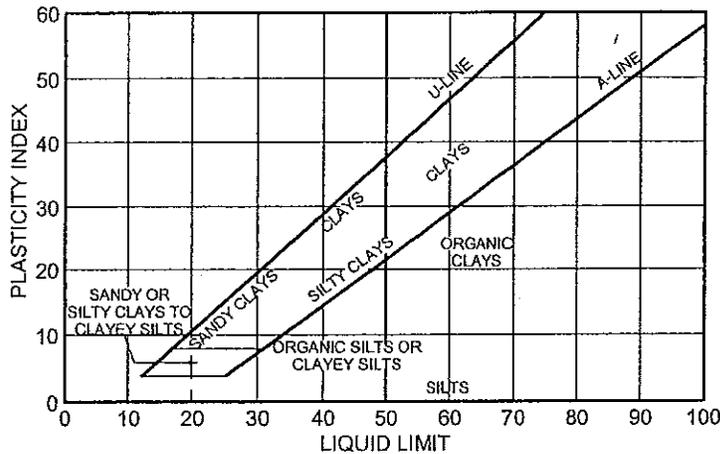
SAMPLER TYPES



SOIL GRAIN SIZE



PLASTICITY CHART



SOIL STRUCTURE

- Slickensided Having planes of weakness that appear slick and glossy.
- Fissured Containing shrinkage or relief cracks, often filled with fine sand or silt; usually more or less vertical.
- Pocket Inclusion of material of different texture that is smaller than the diameter of the sample.
- Parting Inclusion less than 1/8 inch thick extending through the sample.
- Seam Inclusion 1/8 inch to 3 inches thick extending through the sample.
- Layer Inclusion greater than 3 inches thick extending through the sample.
- Laminated Soil sample composed of alternating partings or seams of different soil type.
- Interlayered Soil sample composed of alternating layers of different soil type.
- Intermixed Soil sample composed of pockets of different soil type and layered or laminated structure is not evident.
- Calcareous Having appreciable quantities of carbonate.
- Carbonate Having more than 50% carbonate content.

TERMS AND SYMBOLS USED ON BORING LOGS
SOIL CLASSIFICATION (1 of 2)

STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (SPT)

A 2-in.-OD, 1-3/8-ID split spoon sampler is driven 1.5 ft into undisturbed soil with a 140-pound hammer free falling 30 in. After the sampler is seated 6 in. into undisturbed soil, the number of blows required to drive the sampler the last 12 in. is the Standard Penetration Resistance or "N" value, which is recorded as blows per foot as described below.

SPLIT-BARREL SAMPLER DRIVING RECORD

Blows Per Foot	Description
25	25 blows drove sampler 12 inches, after initial 6 inches of seating.
50/7"	50 blows drove sampler 7 inches, after initial 6 inches of seating.
Ref/3"	50 blows drove sampler 3 inches during initial 6-inch seating interval.
WOH	Weight of Hammer drove sampler 12 inches, without driving spoon.
WOR	Weight of Rod drove sampler 12 inches, without attaching hammer.

NOTE: To avoid damage to sampling tools, driving is limited to 50 blows during or after seating interval.

DENSITY OF GRANULAR SOILS

Descriptive Term	*Relative Density, %	**Blows Per Foot (SPT)
Very Loose	< 15	0 to 4
Loose	15 to 35	5 to 10
Medium Dense	35 to 65	11 to 30
Dense	65 to 85	31 to 50
Very Dense	> 85	> 50

*Estimated from sampler driving record.

**Requires correction for depth, groundwater level, and grain size.

STRENGTH OF COHESIVE SOILS

Term	Undrained Shear Strength, ksf	Blows Per Foot (SPT) (approximate)
Very Soft	< 0.25	0 to 2
Soft	0.25 to 0.50	2 to 4
Firm	0.50 to 1.00	4 to 8
Stiff	1.00 to 2.00	8 to 16
Very Stiff	2.00 to 4.00	16 to 32
Hard	> 4.00	> 32

SHEAR STRENGTH TEST METHOD

U - Unconfined Q = Unconsolidated - Undrained Triaxial

P = Pocket Penetrometer T = Torvane V = Miniature Vane F = Field Vane

HAND PENETROMETER CORRECTION

Our experience has shown that the hand penetrometer generally overestimates the in-situ undrained shear strength of over consolidated Pleistocene Gulf Coast clays. These strengths are partially controlled by the presence of macroscopic soil defects such as slickensides, which generally do not influence smaller scale tests like the hand penetrometer. Based on our experience, we have adjusted these field estimates of the undrained shear strength of natural, overconsolidated Pleistocene Gulf Coast soils by multiplying the measured penetrometer reading by a factor of 0.6. These adjusted strength estimates are recorded in the "Shear Strength" column on the boring logs. Except as described in the text, we have not adjusted estimates of the undrained shear strength for projects located outside of the Pleistocene Gulf Coast formations.

Information on each boring log is a compilation of subsurface conditions and soil or rock classifications obtained from the field as well as from laboratory testing of samples. Strata have been interpreted by commonly accepted procedures. The stratum lines on the logs may be transitional and approximate in nature. Water level measurements refer only to those observed at the time and places indicated, and can vary with time, geologic condition, or construction activity.