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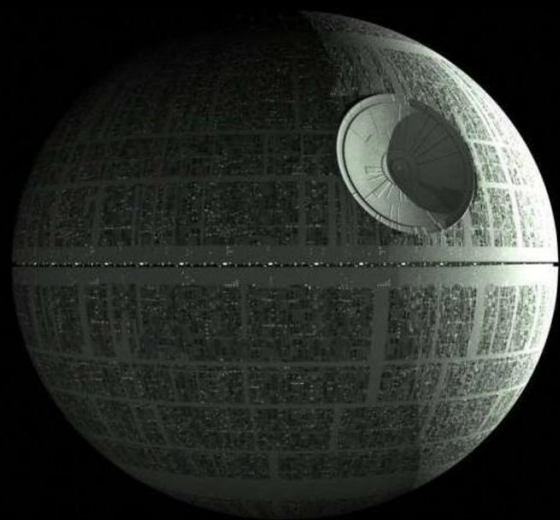
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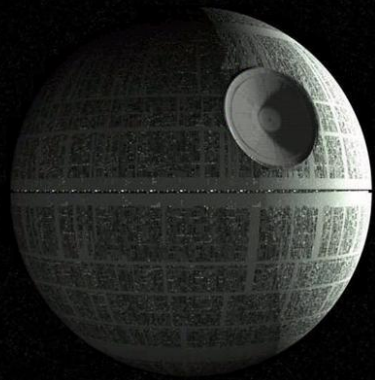
















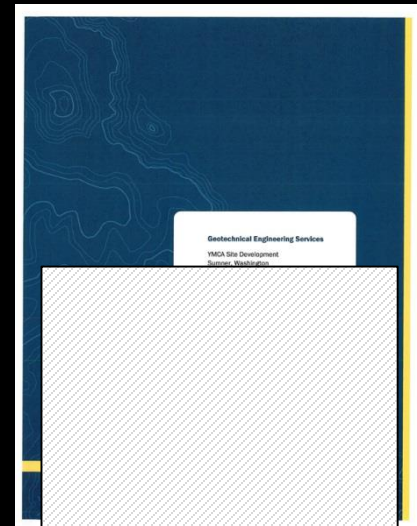
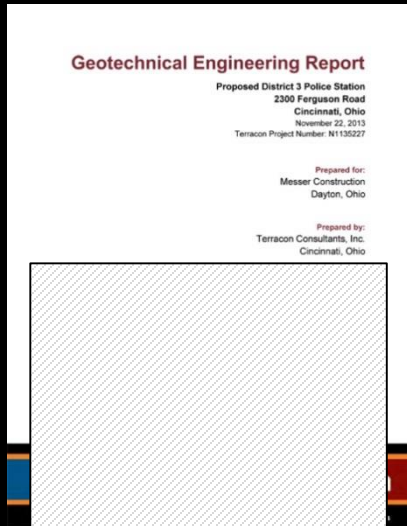




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Exhibit A-5	995 CAGIS Aerial
Exhibit A-6	Summary of Geotechnical Data
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Report of Subsurface Exploration VA Medical Clinic Facility – Kernersville, North Carolina

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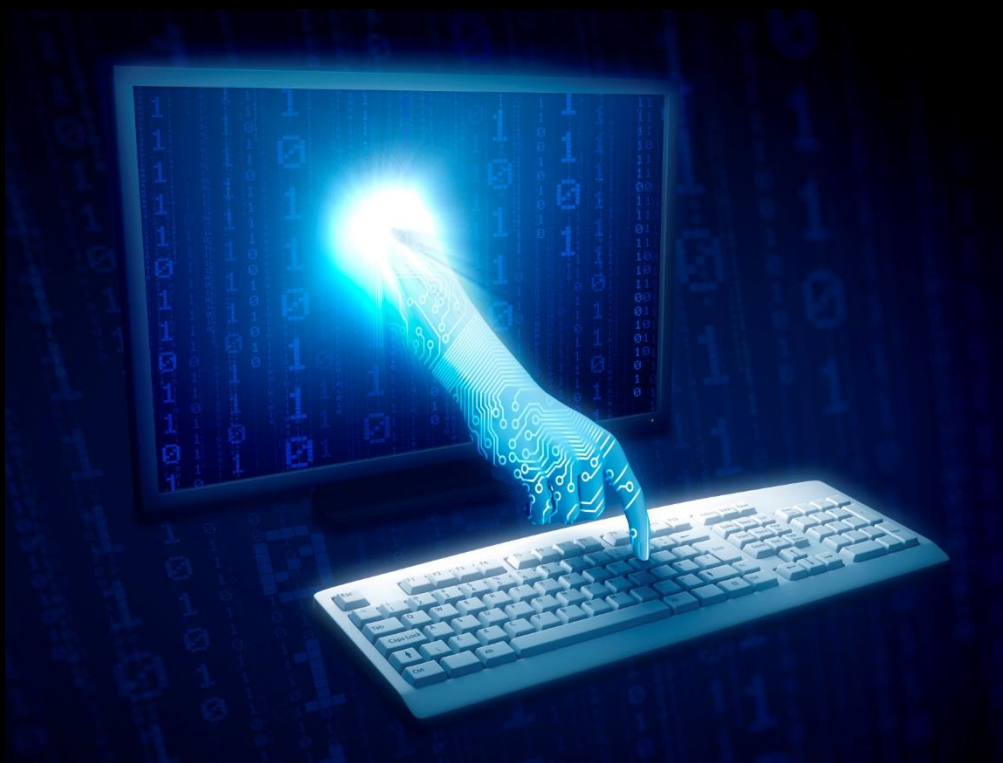
Intermediate Ground Improvement

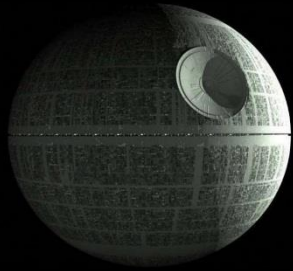
Use of Intermediate ground improvement foundation systems can produce an improved dense upper crust, and increase soil strength and minimize foundation settlement. An intermediate ground improvement normally improves sub-grade to the depths less than deep (such as pile or drilled shaft) foundations but deeper than conventional shallow spread foundations. A suitable intermediate foundation selected for this project should be capable of increasing sub-grade soil density and strength laterally and vertically in the upper portion of the sub-grade and resulting settlement within the acceptable range. The intermediate foundation system can also avoid open cut (and associated shoring, water pumping, cutting, hauling and staging) operation.

Several intermediate ground improvement methods are available in the US market. These systems may include Rammed Aggregate Piers (Geopier™), Controlled Modulus Columns, or stone columns. Each of these intermediate ground improvement methods may have some restrictions due to the site, sub-grade and proposed structure conditions. Specialty contractors should be consulted for the improvement method selection. Since intermediate ground improvement systems are proprietary, specialty contractors provide detailed design for their improvement method and sealed foundation drawings. The project structure design engineer should contact these specialty contractors directly and select a proper ground improvement method for the project.









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