## NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PROJECT NO. | SHEET NO. | TOTAL

SHEET

## DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL UNIT

## SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS ROCK DESCRIPTION

HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WHEN TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL, AN INFERRED SOIL DESCRIPTION TERMS AND DEFINITIONS WELL GRADED- INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE UNIFORM- INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. (ALSO POORLY GRADED)

GAP-GRADED- INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES. ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER. ROCK LINE INDICATES THE LEVEL AT WHICH NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL.

SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION BY A SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS. SOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS. WHICH CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER, AND WHICH LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T206, ASTM D-1586). SOIL AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA. IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZON <u>ARENACEOUS</u> - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM AND BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY SHALL INCLUDE: ANGULARITY OF GRAINS CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLOWS: ARGILLACEQUE - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS. THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS ARE DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS; ANGULAR, AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE: NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC. WEATHERED ROCK (WR) VERY STIFF, GRAY SILTY CLAY, WOIST WITH INTERREDUED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED. ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL PER FOOT. SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION AT WHICH IS IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE. WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC. GROUND SURFACE. GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS ORGANIC MATERIALS CLASS. (\$5% PASSING \*200) >85% PASSING \*200) CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS WHICH CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE. DNELDS, DABBRU, SCHIST, ETC.

FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN
SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YELLD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED, ROCK TYPE
INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.
COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR) A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1 A-2 A-4 A-5 COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM A-1 A-3 GROUP A-3 A-6, A-7 OF SLOPE. CLASS. 1-1-2 A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 30 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT 31-50 LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50 COASTAL PLATE <u>CORE RECOVERY (REC.)</u> - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. SYMBOL DIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE SHELL BEDS, ETC OF MATERIAL PERCENTAGE PASSING DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT WEATHERING \* 10 RANIII A MUCK GRANULAR SILT- CLAY ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK. CLAY OTHER MATERIAL PEAT SOILS SOILS SOILS SOILS ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER FRESH DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE 5 MX 125 MX110 MX 135 MX135 MX135 MX136 MX136 MX136 MX136 MX136 MX136 # 200 RACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10% HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20% 40 MX41 MN 40 MX41 MN 40 MX41 MN 40 MX41 MN VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN, DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 107 12 - 20% PLASTIC INDEX 6 MX N.P. 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN (V. SLT.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF HIGHLY ORGANIC HE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH. >10% >20% LITTLE OR HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE HIGHL. OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE. MODERATE GROUP INDEX a 0 0 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX No MX GROUND WATER FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE 4 MX ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO AMOUNTS OF SUIGHT SOILS SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE. HIGHAL TYPES STONE FRAGS 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING (SLI.) ORGANIC SILTY OR CLAYEY CLAYEY SOILS GRAVEL AND FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES. OF MAJOR MATTER CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS. ISAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS ▼\_\_\_ STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS. MATERIAL S SAND SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF BOCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN MODERATE FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM GEN, RATING GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY. ROCK HAS  $\nabla_{PW}$ (MDD.) PARENT MATERIAL. FAIR TO PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE OR WATER BEARING STRATA POOR EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR UNSUITABL AS A DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED POOR FLOOD PLAIN (F.P.) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM. SUBGRADE WITH FRESH ROCK.  $\bigcirc$ SPRING OR SEEPAGE P.I. OF A-7-5  $\leq$  L.L. - 30 : P.I. OF A-7-6 > L.L. MODERATELY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL CONSISTENCY OR DENSENES MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION, ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN RANGE OF UNCONFINED (MOD, SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK, ROCK GIVES 'CLUNK' SOUND WHEN STRUCK, RANGE OF STANDARD COMPACTNESS OR SPT CPT
DPT DMT TEST BORING ROADWAY EMRANKMENT IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL PRIMARY SOIL TYPE PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH SAMPLE JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED. CONSISTENCY WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION (TONS/FT2 ) DESIGNATIONS ALL ROCKS EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT REDUCE LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO VERY LOOSE  $\oplus$ (SEV.) IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME AUGER BORING **GENERALLY** S- BULK SAMPLE EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. ITS LATERAL EXTENT. LOOSE GRANULAR MEDIUM DENSE N/A LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS 10 TO 30 ARTIFICIAL FILL OTHER THAN IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF SS- SPLIT SPOON MATERIAL DENSE CORE BORING MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTTLING IN (NON-COHESIVE) ROADWAY EMBANKMENTS SAMPLE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT VERY DENSE >50 SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE. THE MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK ST- SHELBY TUBE (V. SEV.) INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARIES SAMPLE REMAINING, SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF BOCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE SUCH THAT ONLY MINOR PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN VERY SOFT C<sup>M</sup> MONITORING WELL (0.25 VESTIGES OF THE ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF SOFT 2 TD 4 0.25 TO 0.5 RS- ROCK SAMPLE INFERRED ROCK LINE MEDIUM STIFF PIF70MFTFR SILT-CLAY Ø.5 TO 1 ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND RESIDUAL SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK. INSTALLATION MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2 2 TO 4 RT- RECOMPACTED ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDAR SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS, QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY: TOTAL LENGTH OF VERY STIFF TRIAXIAL SAMPLE COHESIVE SLOPE INDICATOR ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND  $\bigcirc$ HARD DIP/DIP DIRECTION OF INSTALLATION CBR - CBR SAMPLE ROCK HARDNESS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. ROCK STRUCTURES TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZ SPT N-VALUE SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL WHICH RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES VERY HARD SOUNDING ROD U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE REF SPT REFUSAL SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGISTS PICK. SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND 4.76 0.25 0.075 0.42 OPENING (MM) CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY, HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED HARD **ABBREVIATIONS** RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, WHICH HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN COARSE FINE TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS ROLLI DER COBBLE GRAVEL SILT CLAY SAND AR - AUGER REFUSAL PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK, GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE (COB. (SL.) (CL.) (GR.) SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR (BLDR.) BORING TERMINATED SD. - SAND, SAND EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGISTS PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED SL. - SILT, SILTY CL. - CLAY 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005 BY MODERATE BLOWS. GRAIN MM - CONE PENETRATION TEST STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE)(SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR B.P.F.) OF SIZE CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. MEDIUM CSE. - COARSE TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL 140 LB. HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL WITH CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS DILATOMETER TEST 2 INCH DUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER, SPT REFUSAL IS LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PENETRATION  $\gamma$  - UNIT WEIGHT POINT OF A GEOLOGISTS PICK. DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE √d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION • - VOID RATIO F. - FINE SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. w - MOISTURE CONTENT FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS V. - VERY PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. - SATURATED LISUALLY LIQUID-VERY WET LISUALLY STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (S.R.O.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY: FRAC. - FRACTURED VST - VANE SHEAR TEST CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES 1 INCH FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE VERY (SAT.) FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS OTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY TH LIQUID LIMIT SOFT OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. MED. - MEDIUM LASTIC SEMISOLID: REQUIRES DRYING TO TOPSOIL (T.S.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER FRACTURE SPACING RANGE - WET - (W EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE (PI) PLASTIC LIMIT TERM THICKNESS TERM SPACING BENCH MARK: BM-2 RR SPIKE IN BASE OF 24'LOCUST TREE ADVANCING TOOLS: DRILL UNITS: VERY THICKLY BEDDED > 4 FEET VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET STA, 18+54,30, 133,95 FT, LT. X AUTOMATIC MANUAL SOLID: AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) THICKLY BEDDED OPTIMUM MOISTURE CLAY BITS WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET ELEVATION: 2543.00' MOBILE B-THINLY REDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET SI SHRINKAGE LIMIT MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET 0.03 - 0.16 FEET VERY THINLY BEDDED 6º CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER CORF SIZE: CLOSE 0.16 TO 1 FEET REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO NOTES: THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 ~ 0.03 FEET - DRY - (D) VERY CLOSE BK-51 LESS THAN 0.16 FEET ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE 8 HOLLOW AUGERS THINLY LAMINATED INDURATION PLASTICITY HARD FACED FINGER BITS X-N XWL CME-45 FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH TUNG.-CARBIDE INSERTS -н\_\_\_\_ VERY LOW X CME-550 RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS NONPLASTIC FRIABLE X CASING X W/ ADVANCER GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. LOW PLASTICITY 6-15 SLIGHT HAND TOOLS: MED. PLASTICITY MEDIUM 16-25 PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE \*STEEL TEETH GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBES POST HOLE DIGGER MODERATELY INDURATED HIGH PLASTICIT 26 OR MORE HIGH BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. HAND AUGER TRICONE OTHER CME-45C TRACE GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE: INDURATED SOUNDING ROD CORE BIT DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED. YEL-BRN, BLUE-GRAY) VANE SHEAR TEST OTHER MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE. OTHER SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE: EXTREMELY INDURATED **OTHER** SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS. REVISED 09/15/00