NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

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DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

GEOTECHNICAL UNIT

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

				SOIL AND RO	CK LEGEND, TERM	is, symbols	S, AND ABBREV	TATIONS		
	SOIL DESCRIPTION	ATLEDED CADTU MATERIAL O	GRADATION WELL GRADED: INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE			ROCK DESCRIPTION HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WHEN TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL, AN INFERRED				TERMS AND DEFINITIONS ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.
SOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE UNCONSOINTED FOR BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUE TO STAN	INUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER, AND WH	tich yields less than	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.			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 \$1 FOOT PER 68 BLOWS.				AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.
1989 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T286, ASTM O-1986, SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM AND BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY SHALL INCLUDE CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH			ANGULARITY OF GRAINS			IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETVEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK. ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLOWS:				ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.
AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE:			THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS ARE DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS, ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.			MEATHERED NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 186 BLOWS			T N VALUES \ IGG PLANS	ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.
VERY STRF. GRAY SIZTY CAN, WAST WITH INTERBEDIOD FINE SAND LAVERS, HARMY PLASTIC, A7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION			MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION			ROCK (MR) PER FOOT.			ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT WHICH IS IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE	
GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS ORGANIC MATERIALS		MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS			CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOLLD VIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED, ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE.				GROUND SURFACE.	
CLASS. (35% PASSING *290) (26% PASSING *290)			WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.				MINISTRALL THE FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN			CALCAREOUS (CALCJ - SOILS WHICH CONTAIN APPRECIABLE ANOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.
CLASS. A-1-a A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-6	5 A-2-6 A-2-7	3	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE	COMPRESSIBILITY LIQUID LIMIT	LESS THAN 38	ROCK (NCR)	SEDIMENTARY INCLUDES PHY	ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFI LLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	USAL IF TESTED, ROCK TYPE	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.
SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000			MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE	RLE LIQUID LIMIT LIQUID LIMIT	1 31-58 1 Greater Than 58	COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP)	COASTAL PLAI	n sediments cemented into rock Rock type includes limestone,	K, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SANDSTONE, CEMENTED	CORE RECOVERY (REC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
% PASSING BB MX		GRANULAR SILT- MUCK.	COA	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIA NULAR SILT-CLAY		WEATHERING			DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.	
48 38 HX 58 HX 51 HN 286 15 HX 25 HX 35 HX 35 HX 35 HX	035 H036 H036 HN36 HN36 HN36 NN36 N	SOILS CON C PEAT	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2		OTHER MATERIAL MACE 1 - 1872		FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW IER IF CRYSTALLINE.	JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAININ	NG. ROCK RINGS UNDER	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE
	4 48 MO41 MN 48 MX 41 MN 48 MX 41 M		MODERATELY ORGANIC 5	- 18% 12 - 28% SO	TTLE 10 - 20% ME 20 - 35%	VERY SLIGHT ROCK	GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STA	NINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIS		HORIZONTAL. OIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF
PLASTIC INDEX 6 MX N.P. 18 MX 18 MX GROUP INDEX 8 8 8	X 11 MN 11 MN 118 MX 12 MX 111 MN 11 M 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 116 MX No 1	MX MODERATE ORGANIC		18% >28% HIII GROUND WATER	GHLY 35% AND ABOVE	OF A	CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY, ROCK RINGS		THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKVISE FROM NORTH. FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE
USUAL TYPES STONE FRAGS. FINE SILTY OF	R CLAYEY SILTY CLAYEY	AMOUNTS OF SOILS ORGANIC		L IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER	R DRILLING.	(SLIL) 1 INC	H, OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN (NINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS CLAY, IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME O	CCASIONAL FELDSPAR	SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.
NATERIALS SAND SAND GRAVEL	AND SAND SOILS SOILS	MATTER	STATIC WATE	r Level After 24 Hours.		1		D. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDE W DISCOLORATION AND VEATHERING		FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES. FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLOGED FROM
GENLRATING AS A EXCELLENT TO GOOD	D FAIR TO POOR	FAIR TO POOR UNSUITABLE	PERCHED WAT	TER, SATURATED ZONE OR WATER BEAF	RING STRATA	(MODJ) GRANI	ITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS	ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME !	SHOW CLAY, ROCK HAS	PARENT MATERIAL.
SUBGRADE P.I. OF A-7-5 <		P00R 1 001 URSULTHEE	SPRING OR SE	EPAGE		WITH	FRESH ROCK.			FLOOD PLAIN (F.P.) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.
	ISTENCY OR DENSENES	S		MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	S	SEVERE AND I	DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY S	ED OR STAINED, IN GRANITOID ROC HOW KAOLINIZATION, ROCK SHOWS !	SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNES	THE PEREINATUM NESISTEMBE	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH	ROADVAY EMBANKMENT		NG SAMPLE		can be excavated with a geo ested would yield spt refus	ilogist's pick. Rock gives 'clum' AL	K' SOUND WHEN STRUCK.	THE FIELD. JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.
VERY LOOS	UN-VALUE)	(TONS/FTP)	WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION	•	DESIGNATIONS			RED OR STAINED ROCK FABRIC CLE RANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS A		LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO
GRANULAR LOOSE	4 TO 10	N/A	SOIL SYMBOL	AUGER BORING	S- BULK SAMPLE	EXTE	NT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRON	ig rock usually remain.	THE RESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	ITS LATERAL EXTENT. LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.
MATERIAL DENSE ONON-COHESIVE) VERY DENSE	30 TO 50		ARTIFICIAL FILL OTHE ROADWAY EMBANKMENT		SS- SPLIT SPOON SAMPLE			ED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELE	MENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT	MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTTLING IN
VERY SOFT	,,,,	⟨8,25	INFERRED SOIL BOUNT	DARIES MONITORING WE	ST- SHELBY TUBE			TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAG LE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEG		SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE. PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF A
GENERALLY SOFT SILT-CLAY MEDIUM ST	2 TO 4	8.25 TO 8.5	STEET INFERRED ROCK LINE	A PIEZOMETER	RS- ROCK SAMPLE	l .		BRIC REMAIN. IF TESTED, YIELDS		INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM,
MATERIAL STIFF (COHESIVE) VERY STIF	8 TO 15	8.5 TO 1 1 TO 2	TTTT ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUND	DARY ZA INSTALLATION	RT- RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL SAMPLE	SCATT	TERED CONCENTRATIONS, GUARTZ	C NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBL MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR S		RESIDUAL SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK. ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF
HARD	>36	2 TO 4	25/825 DIP/DIP DIRECTION OF	SLOPE INDICATO	CBR - CBR SAMPLE	ALSO	AN EXAMPLE.	K HARDNESS		ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN ALL EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE			ROCK STRUCTURES — SPT N-VALUE			VERY HARD CAN	VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK, BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES			SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL WHICH RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 19 48 68 288 278 OPENING 040 4,76 2.8 8.42 8.25 8.875 8.853			● - SOUNDING ROD REF— SPT REFUSAL			SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGISTS PICK.				PARENT ROCK. SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND
BOULDER COBBLE GRAY	VEL COARSE FIN	NE SILT CLAY	AR - AUGER REFUSAL	ABBREVIATIONS HSA - HOLLOW STEM AUGER	W - MOISTURE CONTENT	то г	DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.		•	RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, WHICH HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS
GRAIN MM 385 75 2.8 8.25 8.85 8.895			BT - BORING TERMINATED MED MEDIUM V VERY CL CLAY CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST CSE COARSE CT - CORING TERMINATED DIT - DILATOMETER TEST DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST MED MEDIUM MIC MICACEOUS NGW - NO GROUNDMATER ENCOUNTERED N/M - NOT MEASURED N/M - NOT MEASURE			MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK, GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 8.825 INCHES DEEP CAN BE EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGISTS PICK, HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED BY MODERATE BLOWS. MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 8.85 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE			CAN BE DETACHED	SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE. STANDARD PENETRATION TEST OPENETRATION RESISTANCE (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS ON OR BUPFJ OF
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS										A 148 LB, HAMMER FALLING 38 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL WITH A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER, SPT REFUSAL IS LESS THAN 8.1 FOOT PENETRATION
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE CHINE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION							POINT OF A GEOLOGISTS PICK. SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK, CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS			WITH 68 BLOWS.
(ATTERBERG LIMITS)	DESCRIPTION		- VOID RATIO	SLL - SLIGHTLY TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL		FROM		N SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A		STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
LL LIQUID LIMIT		LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY LOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS FRAC FRACTURED	γ - unit weight $\gamma_{ m d}$ - dry unit weight		VERY CAN	BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN B	E EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT DIKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE, CAN BE		STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (S.R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY I TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
PLASTIC RANGE <		ID: REQUIRES DRYING TO	FRAGS FRAGMENTS	ENT USED ON SUBJECT F	PRO TECT		ERNAIL. URE SPACING	BEDD	ING	TOPSOIL (T.S.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
(PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT	ATTAIN U	OPTIMUM MOISTURE			HANNER TYPE	IERM	SPACING	. IERM	THICKNESS	BENCH MARK: BM*2 = 13" Hickory 13+94.26, 61.8" LT -BL-
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE	- MOIST - (M) SOLID; A	AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE		ADVANCING TOOLS:	AUTOMATIC MANUAL	VERY WIDE WIDE	MORE THAN 18 FEET 3 TO 18 FEET	VERY THICKLY BEDDED THICKLY BEDDED	> 4 FEET 1.5 - 4 FEET	
SL _ SHRINKAGE LIMIT				CLAY BITS 6° CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER		MODERATELY CL	OSE 1 TO 3 FEET	THINLY BEDDED VERY THINLY BEDDED	8.16 - 1.5 FEET 8.83 - 8.16 FEET	ELEVATION: 873.45 ft
		S ADDITIONAL WATER TO OPTINUM MOISTURE	1 [7]	G'HOLLOW AUGERS	CORE SIZE	CLOSE VERY CLOSE	8.16 TO 1 FEET LESS THAN 8.16 FEET	THICKLY LAMINATED THINLY LAMINATED	6.898 - 6.83 FEET < 6.868 FEET	NOTES:
PLASTICITY			-	HARD FACED FINGER BITS			IN	DURATION		
PLASTICITY INDEX (PD DRY STRENGTH			TING-CARRIDE INSERTS			FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.				
NONPLASTIC LOW PLASTICITY	9- 5 6-15	VERY LOW SLIGHT	I IVI me ere	X CASING W/ ADVANCER	X-+0	FRIABLE		ig with finger frees numerous (E blow by hammer disintegrates		
MED. PLASTICITY HIGH PLASTICITY	16-25 26 OR MORE	MEDIUM HIGH	1	TRICONE STEEL TEETH	HAND TOOLS: POST HOLE DIGGER	MODERATE	LY INDURATED GRAINS	CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE		
	COLOR		OTHER CHE-RS TH	TRICONE TUNG,-CARS.	HAND AUGER		BREAKS	EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER	THE CYCEL DOODS:	
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YEL-BRN, BLUE-GRAY)				CORE BIT	SOUNDING ROD	INDURATE		S ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WIT ULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.	in sittl MUSE	
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.			OTHER	OTHER	VANE SHEAR TEST OTHER	EXTREMEL		HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREA	AK SAMPLE;	
OTHER SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS. REVISED 09/15/00										