## NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

## DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL UNIT

## SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

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

COIL DECEDIRTION		DODIND, IDICAL	, of Fibolo, AND Abl		
SOIL DESCRIPTION	HATERIALS    MELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE UNIFORM - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE, (ALSO		ROCK DESCRIPTION  HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WHEN TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL, AN INFERRED		TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
WHICH CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER, AND WHICH YIELDS LESS THAN   POORLY (RADED)		1	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.		ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.
100 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO 1206, ASTM D-1586), SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM AND BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY SHALL INCLUDE:	GAP-GRADED- INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES	S.	IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE OF WEATHERED ROCK.	TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZONE	AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.  ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.
CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE:	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS  THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS ARE DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS; A	ANGULAR.	ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDE	ED AS FOLOWS:	ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS.
VERY STIFF, GRAY SULY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERGEDOED FINE SAND LAVERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6	SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.		WEATHERED NON-ROCK (WR)	COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS	OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION			TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT	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 INVERSE THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.	DESCRIPTIONS	ROCK (CR) WOUL	D YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE,	GROUND SURFACE.
CLASS. (\$5% PASSING *200) (\$8% PASSING *200) (\$600P A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5	COMPRESSIBILITY		NON-COVETALLINE FINE	S, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC. TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS WHICH CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.
CLASS. A-1-5 A-1-6 A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-7-6 A-3 A-6, A-7	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT LESS TH	IAN 30	DUCK (VICD)	IENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE DES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.
SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000	MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT 31-50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT GREATER	THAN 50	COASTAL PLAIN COAST	TAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED	CORE RECOVERY (REC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED BY TOTAL
% PASSING	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL			BEDS, ETC.	LENGTH OF CORE RON AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
# 10 50 MX GRANULAR SILT MUCK,	ORGANIC MATERIAL GRANULAR SILT- CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER M	MATERIAL		WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.
# 40   30 MX 50 MX 51 MN   SOILS   SOILS   PEAT   SOILS   SOILS   SOILS   PEAT   SOILS   SOILS	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE	1 - 10%	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIG	SHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE
LIQUID LIMIT 40 MX41 MN 48 MX41 MN 40 MX41 MN 40 MX41 MN SOILS WITH	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE	10 - 20%	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.  VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY ERESH JO	INTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN.	HORIZONTAL.
PLASTIC INDEX 6 MX N.P. 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN LITTLE OR HIGHLY	LITCH W ORGANIZO		(V. SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPE	ECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF	<u>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) -</u> THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH,
GROUP INDEX 0 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX No MX MODERATE ORGANIC	GROUND WATER		OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE. SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JO:	INTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE
USUAL TYPES STONE FRACS. FINE SILTY OR CLAYEY SILTY CLAYEY ORGANIC	WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING		(SLI.) 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY C	ONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR	SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.
MATERIALS SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SUILS SUILS	STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS.			ISCOLORED, CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS, OCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS, IN	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.
EN RATING AS A EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR FAIR TO POOR UNSUITABLE PW PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE OR WATER BEARING STRATA		(MOD.) GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY, ROCK HAS DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED		FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.	
SUBGRADE	SPRING OR SEEPAGE		WITH FRESH ROCK.	BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED	FLOOD PLAIN (F.P.) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY
P.I. 0F A-7-5 ≤ L.L 30 : P.I. 0F A-7-6 > L.L 30 CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS		MODERATELY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ [ SEVERE AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJ	DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL FORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH	THE STREAM,
COMPACTNESS OF RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED			(MOD, SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WIT	H A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. ROCK GIVES "CLUNK" SOUND WHEN STRUCK.	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE CONSISTENCY PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (N-VALUE) (TONS/FT2 )	WITH COT PECCEPTATION	SAMPLE DESIGNATIONS	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SP		JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.
GENERALLY VERY LOOSE <4	SOIL SYMBOL AUGER BORING C		(SEV.) IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SC	DISCOLORED OR STAINED ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT REDUCED DIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO
GRANULAR LOOSE 4 TO 10 N/A MATERIAL MEDIUM DENSE 10 TO 30 N/A	图	6- BULK SAMPLE 6- SPLIT SPOON	EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS ( <u>IF TESTED. YIELOS SPT N V</u>	OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. CALUES > 100 BPF	ITS LATERAL EXTENT.  LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.
(NON-COHESIVE) DENSE 30 TO 50 VERY DENSE >50	ROADWAY EMBANKMENTS - CORE BORING	SAMPLE	VERY SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ (	DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT	MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTTLING IN
VERY SOFT <2 <0.25	- INFERRED SUIL BOONDARIES %	- SHELBY TUBE SAMPLE	(V. SEV.) THE MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REMAINING, SAPROLITE IS A	REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK  N EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE SUCH THAT ONLY MINOR	SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.  PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN
GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5	MONITORING WELL  SINSINS INFERRED ROCK LINE  A PIEZOMETER  RS	S- ROCK SAMPLE		ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF	INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.
MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2	/\	T- RECOMPACTED	COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL, ROC	CK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND OUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS	RESIDUAL SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.
(COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4 HARD >30 >4	SLOPE INDICATOR STORE INSTALLATION OF INSTALLATION CE	TRIAXIAL SAMPLE	ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	GONNE THE BE THESENT HS BINES ON STRINGENS, SHENGLIFE IS	ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY: TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE    SPT N-VALUE   SPT N		ROCK HARDNESS		EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.	
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270		VERY HARD  CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK, BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES  SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGISTS PICK,		SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL WHICH RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.	
OPENING (MM) 4,76 2.0 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053	ABBREVIATIONS		HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNI	FE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY, HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED	SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL COARSE FINE SILT CLAY	AR - AUGER REFUSAL PMT - PRESSUREMETER	R TEST	TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN	•	RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, WHICH HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS
(BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (CSE. SD.) (F. SD.) (SL.) (CL.)	BT - BORING TERMINATED SD SAND, SANDY			FE OR PICK, GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE OF A GEOLOGISTS PICK, HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED	SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005 SIZE IN 12" 3"	CL CLAY SL SILT, SILTY CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST SLI SLIGHTLY		BY MODERATE BLOWS.  MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT.		STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR B.P.F.) OF
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	CSE COARSE TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL  OMT - DILATOMETER TEST		HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES I INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE		A 140 LB. HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL WITH
MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST 74 - DRY UNIT WEIGHT		POINT OF A GEOLOGISTS PICK.  SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK, CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS		A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER, SPT REFUSAL IS LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PENETRATION WITH 60 BLOWS.	
(ATTERBERG LIMITS) DESCRIPTION	F FINE W - MOISTURE CONTEN	ıT .	FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL I	NCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT, SMALL, THIN	STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY  (SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS V VERY FRAC FRACTURED VST - VANE SHEAR TES	ST	PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY VERY CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFT		STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (S.R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY:
LL, LIOUID LIMIT	FRAGS FRAGMENTS MED MEDIUM		SOFT OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY		TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 10 CENTIMETERS DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
PLASTIC   SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	CT I	FINGERNAIL. FRACTURE SPACING	BEDDING	TOPSOIL (T.S.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
(PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT		ER TYPE:	TERM SPACING	TEDM THICKNESS	BENCH MARK: BL- 4 -L- STA. 19+63.98 8.51' LT.
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	DATE ON 13:	AUTOMATIC MANUAL	VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10	FFFT VERY THICKLY BEDDED > 4 FEET	BENCH MARK: DL 4 -L- 31H. 19+03.70 0.01 L1.
SL_ SHRINKAGE LIMIT	MOBILE B-		WIDE 3 TO 10 FEET MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET	THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET	ELEVATION: 70.14'
REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO	DV 51	SIZE:	CLOSE Ø.16 TO 1 FEET		NOTES:
ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	BK-51 8* HOLLOW AUGERS -e	3	VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.1	THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	
PLASTICITY	CME-45 C HARD FACED FINGER BITS	N	COD GENTMENTARY BOOKS TURNINATION TO	INDURATION  HE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.	
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH  NPLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW	TUNGCARBIDE INSERTS	H		RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS;	
W PLASTICITY 6-15 SLIGHT	CASING W/ ADVANCER	T00LS:	FRIABLE	GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.	
.cd. Plasticity 16-25 Medium High Plasticity 26 or More High	1	POST HOLE DIGGER	MODERATELY INDURATED	GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE;	
COLOR	I OTHER	HAND AUGER		BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.	
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YEL-BRN, BLUE-GRAY)	CORE BIT	SOUNDING ROD	INDURATED	GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.	
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.		VANE SHEAR TEST OTHER	EXTREMELY INDURATED	SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE;	
		VITICAL		SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	