

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	17BP.11.R.104 (SF-960317)	1	7

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT**

**STRUCTURE
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION**

PROJ. REFERENCE NO. 17BP.11.R.104 (SF-960317) F.A. PROJ. _____

COUNTY WILKES

PROJECT DESCRIPTION BRIDGE 317 ON SR 1745 (SHUMATE
MOUNTAIN RD.) OVER W. PRONG ROARING RIVER

SITE DESCRIPTION 3 @ 10'x6' RCBC

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PERSONNEL
C.C. MURRAY

J.E. ESTEP

M.R. MOORE

INVESTIGATED BY **J.P. ROGERS**

CHECKED BY **C.B. LITTLE**

SUBMITTED BY **C.B. LITTLE**

DATE **AUGUST 2014**

CAUTION NOTICE

THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION ON WHICH IT IS BASED WERE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF PREPARING THE SCOPE OF WORK TO BE INCLUDED IN THE REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL. THE VARIOUS FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES, AND SOIL TEST DATA AVAILABLE MAY BE REVIEWED OR INSPECTED IN RALEIGH BY CONTACTING THE N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT AT (919) 707-6850. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES, AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

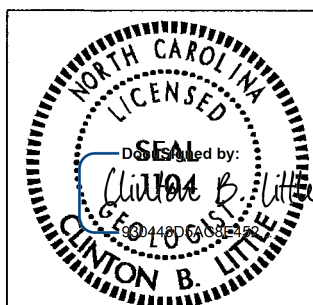
SOIL AND ROCK BOUNDARIES WITHIN A BOREHOLE ARE BASED ON GEOTECHNICAL INTERPRETATION UNLESS ENCOUNTERED IN A SAMPLE. INTERPRETED BOUNDARIES MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN SAMPLED STRATA, AND BOREHOLE INFORMATION MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN BORINGS. THE LABORATORY SAMPLE DATA AND THE IN SITU IN-PLACE TEST DATA CAN BE RELIED ON ONLY TO THE DEGREE OF RELIABILITY INHERENT IN THE STANDARD TEST METHOD. THE OBSERVED WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS ARE AS RECORDED AT THE TIME OF THE INVESTIGATION. THESE WATER LEVELS OR SOIL MOISTURE CONDITIONS MAY VARY CONSIDERABLY WITH TIME ACCORDING TO CLIMATIC CONDITIONS INCLUDING TEMPERATURES, PRECIPITATION, AND WIND, AS WELL AS OTHER NON-CLIMATIC FACTORS.

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NOTE - THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT IMPLIED OR GUARANTEED BY THE N.C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS BEING ACCURATE NOR IT IS CONSIDERED TO BE PART OF THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, OR CONTRACT FOR THE PROJECT.

NOTE - BY HAVING REQUESTED THIS INFORMATION THE CONTRACTOR SPECIFICALLY WAIVES ANY CLAIMS FOR INCREASED COMPENSATION OR EXTENSION OF TIME BASED ON DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CONDITIONS INDICATED HEREIN AND THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS AT THE PROJECT SITE.

DRAWN BY: J.K. McCLURE



8/15/2014

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SOIL DESCRIPTION

SOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER, AND YIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (ASTM D-1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY SHALL INCLUDE: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE:

VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6

GRADATION

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.

ANGULARITY OF GRAINS

THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.

SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION

GENERAL CLASS.	GRANULAR MATERIALS (≤ 35% PASSING #200)						SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (> 35% PASSING #200)						ORGANIC MATERIALS					
GROUP CLASS.	A-1		A-3		A-2		A-4		A-5		A-6		A-7		A-1, A-2		A-3	
SYMBOL																		
% PASSING	50 MX		30 MX		15 MX		10 MX		5 MX		2.5 MX		1.5 MX		0.75 MX		0.425 MX	
LIQUID LIMIT	60		40		30		20		15		10		5		2.5		1.5	
PLASTIC INDEX	6		NP		10		15		20		25		30		35		40	
GROUP INDEX	0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0		0	
USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS	STONE FRAGS. GRAVEL, AND SAND		FINE SAND		SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND		SILTY SOILS		CLAYEY SOILS		SOILS WITH LITTLE OR MODERATE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATTER		HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS					
GEN. RATING AS A SUBGRADE	EXCELLENT TO GOOD						FAIR TO POOR		FAIR TO POOR		POOR		UNSUITABLE					

PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ; PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30

CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS

PRIMARY SOIL TYPE	COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY	RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE)	RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT ²)
GENERALLY GRANULAR MATERIAL (NON-COHESIVE)	VERY LOOSE LOOSE MEDIUM DENSE DENSE VERY DENSE	<4 4 TO 10 10 TO 30 30 TO 50 >50	N/A
GENERALLY SILT-CLAY MATERIAL (COHESIVE)	VERY SOFT SOFT MEDIUM STIFF STIFF VERY STIFF HARD	<2 2 TO 4 4 TO 8 8 TO 15 15 TO 30 >30	<0.25 0.25 TO 0.50 0.5 TO 1.0 1 TO 2 2 TO 4 >4

TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE

U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM)	4	10	40	60	200	270
	4.76	2.00	0.42	0.25	0.075	0.053
BOULDER (BLOR.)						
COBBLE (COB.)						
GRAVEL (GR.)						
COARSE SAND (CSE. SD.)						
FINE SAND (F SD.)						
SILT (SL.)						
CLAY (CL.)						
GRAIN SIZE	MM 305	75	2.0	0.25	0.05	0.005
SIZE	IN. 12	3				

SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS

SOIL MOISTURE SCALE (ATTERBERG LIMITS)	FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION
LL - LIQUID LIMIT	- SATURATED - (SAT.)	USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE
PL - PLASTIC LIMIT	- WET - (W)	SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE
OM - OPTIMUM MOISTURE	- MOIST - (M)	SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE
SL - SHRINKAGE LIMIT	- DRY - (D)	REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE

PLASTICITY

NONPLASTIC	PLASTICITY INDEX (PI)	DRY STRENGTH
LOW PLASTICITY	0-5	VERY LOW
MED. PLASTICITY	6-15	SLIGHT
HIGH PLASTICITY	16-25	MEDIUM
	26 OR MORE	HIGH

COLOR

DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YELLOW-BROWN, BLUE-GRAY). MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS

	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION		TEST BORING W/ CORE
	SOIL SYMBOL		AUGER BORING
	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT		CORE BORING
	INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY		MONITORING WELL
	INFERRED ROCK LINE		PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION
	ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY		SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION
	DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES		CONE PENETROMETER TEST
	SOUNDING ROD		

ABBREVIATIONS

AR - AUGER REFUSAL	MED. - MEDIUM	VST - VANE SHEAR TEST
BT - BORING TERMINATED	MICA. - MICACEOUS	WEA. - WEATHERED
CL - CLAY	MOD. - MODERATELY	γ - UNIT WEIGHT
CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST	NP - NON PLASTIC	γ _d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT
CSE. - COARSE	ORG. - ORGANIC	
DMT - DILATOMETER TEST	PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST	SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS
DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST	SAP. - SAPROLITIC	S - BULK
e - VOID RATIO	SD. - SAND, SANDY	SS - SPLIT SPOON
F - FINE	SL. - SILT, SILTY	ST - SHELBY TUBE
FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS	SLI. - SLIGHTLY	RS - ROCK
FRAC. - FRACTURED, FRACTURES	TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL	RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL
FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS	w - MOISTURE CONTENT	CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO
HL. - HIGHLY	V - VERY	

EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT

DRILL UNITS:	ADVANCING TOOLS:	HAMMER TYPE:
☐ MOBILE B- _____	☐ CLAY BITS	☒ AUTOMATIC ☐ MANUAL
☐ BK-51	☐ 6" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER	CORE SIZE:
☐ CME-45C	☐ 8" HOLLOW AUGERS	☐ -B _____
☐ CME-550	☐ HARD FACED FINGER BITS	☐ -N _____
☐ PORTABLE HOIST	☐ TUNG.-CARBIDE INSERTS	☐ -H _____
	☒ CASING ☒ W/ ADVANCER	HAND TOOLS:
	☒ TRICONE 2 15/16" STEEL TEETH	☐ POST HOLE DIGGER
	☐ TRICONE _____" TUNG.-CARB.	☐ HAND AUGER
	☐ CORE BIT	☐ SOUNDING ROD
		☐ VANE SHEAR TEST

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ROCK DESCRIPTION		TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	
HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL. AN INFERRED 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. IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK. ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:			
WEATHERED ROCK (WR)		NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	
CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)		FINE TO COARSE GRAIN (IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	
NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)		FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	
COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP)		COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.	
WEATHERING			
FRESH	ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.		
VERY SLIGHT (V SL.)	ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN. CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.		
SLIGHT (SL.)	ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.		
MODERATE (MOD.)	SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN 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 WITH FRESH ROCK.		
MODERATELY SEVERE (MOD. SEV.)	ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. ROCK GIVES "CLUNK" SOUND WHEN STRUCK. <i>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL</i>		
SEVERE (SEV.)	ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. <i>IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF</i>		
VERY SEVERE (V SEV.)	ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT THE MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE SUCH THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF THE ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <i>IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</i>		
COMPLETE	ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS. QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS. SAPROLITE IS ALSO AN EXAMPLE.		
ROCK HARDNESS			
VERY HARD	CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.		
HARD	CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.		
MODERATELY HARD	CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK. GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED BY MODERATE BLOWS.		
MEDIUM HARD	CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PIECES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.		
SOFT	CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.		
VERY SOFT	CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES 1 INCH OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY FINGER NAIL.		
FRACTURE SPACING		BEDDING	
TERM	SPACING	TERM	THICKNESS
VERY WIDE	MORE THAN 10 FEET	VERY THICKLY BEDDED	> 4 FEET
WIDE	3 TO 10 FEET	THICKLY BEDDED	1.5 - 4 FEET
MODERATELY CLOSE	1 TO 3 FEET	THINLY BEDDED	0.16 - 1.5 FEET
CLOSE	0.16 TO 1 FEET	VERY THINLY BEDDED	0.03 - 0.16 FEET
VERY CLOSE	LESS THAN 0.16 FEET	THICKLY LAMINATED	0.008 - 0.03 FEET
		THINLY LAMINATED	< 0.008 FEET
INDURATION			
FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.			
FRIABLE	RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.		
MODERATELY INDURATED	GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.		
INDURATED	GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.		
EXTREMELY INDURATED	SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.		
ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.		AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.	
ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.		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.	
ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT WHICH IT IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE.		CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.	
COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.		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.	
DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.		DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.	
DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.		FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.	
FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.		FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLOOGEED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.	
FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.		FORMATION (FM) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.	
JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.		LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.	
LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.		MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN 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 INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.		RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.	
ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD) - 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 EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.		SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.	
SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, THAT HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.		SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.	
STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (IN OR BPF) OF A 140 LB. HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL WITH A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.		STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SCRC) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.	
STRATA CORE QUALITY DESIGNATION (SCQD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY 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.		TOPSOIL (TS) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.	
BENCH MARK: GPS-1(90317)			
(ASSUMED)			
ELEVATION: 100.00 FT.			
NOTES:			

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET
17BP-ILR.104 (SF-960317)	3

SITE PLAN

0

50

100

FEET





NCDOT BORE SINGLE 96_GEO_BH_CULV0317.GPJ NC_DOT_GDT 8/12/14



WBS 17BP.11.R.104			TIP SF-960317			COUNTY WILKES			GEOLOGIST Murray, C. C.					
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE 317 ON SR 1745 (SHUMATE MOUNTAIN RD.) OVER W. PRONG ROARING RIVER								GROUND WTR (ft)						
BORING NO. B-2			STATION N/A			OFFSET N/A			ALIGNMENT N/A			0 HR. 4.0		
COLLAR ELEV. 98.4 ft			TOTAL DEPTH 11.6 ft			NORTHING 935,458			EASTING 1,373,252			24 HR. FIAD		
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE HFO0066 CME-550 81% 03/19/2014						DRILL METHOD NW Casing w/ Advancer			HAMMER TYPE Automatic					
DRILLER Estep, J. E.			START DATE 08/06/14			COMP. DATE 08/06/14			SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A					
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT				SAMP. NO.	MOI	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100				
100														
													98.4	GROUND SURFACE 0.0
95												M	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT LOOSE MOIST SAND, GRAVEL & COBBLES	4.0
	93.6	4.8											94.4	ALLUVIAL GRAY LOOSE WET SILTY SAND (A-2) 4.0
			3	2	4							W		
90													90.5	RESIDUAL TAN & GRAY DENSE MOIST SILTY SAND (A-2) 7.9
	88.6	9.8												
			12	13	22								86.8	Boring Terminated WITH CASING ADVANCER REFUSAL at Elevation 86.8 ft ON CRYSTALLINE ROCK 11.6
NOTE: NORTHING'S & EASTING'S FOR THIS BORLOG WERE OBTAINED FROM FIELD MEASUREMENTS, FROM THE EXISTING BRIDGE, MAPPED IN THE 96_GEO_map_CULV0317.DGN FILE.														





NCDOT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

BORELOG REPORT

SHEET 7

WBS 17BP.11.R.104		TIP SF-960317		COUNTY WILKES		GEOLOGIST Murray, C. C.							
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE 317 ON SR 1745 (SHUMATE MOUNTAIN RD.) OVER W. PRONG ROARING RIVER						GROUND WTR (ft)							
BORING NO. B-4		STATION N/A		OFFSET N/A		ALIGNMENT N/A							
COLLAR ELEV. 98.9 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 21.5 ft		NORTHING 935,436		EASTING 1,373,214							
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE HFO0066 CME-550 81% 03/19/2014						DRILL METHOD NW Casing w/ Advancer							
DRILLER Estep, J. E.		START DATE 08/06/14		COMP. DATE 08/06/14		HAMMER TYPE Automatic							
SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A													
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT				SAMP. NO.	MOI	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75				
100													
95	94.1	4.8	14	10	9						M		98.9 GROUND SURFACE 0.0
													ROADWAY EMBANKMENT LOOSE MOIST SILTY SAND & GRAVEL W/ COBBLES (A-1) 4.0
90	89.1	9.8	60/0.1								W		94.9 RESIDUAL TAN-GRAY MED. DENSE WET SILTY SAND (A-2) W/ TRACE MICA 7.0
85	84.1	14.8	60	40/0.2							W		91.9 WEATHERED ROCK SEV. WEATH. CRYSTALLINE ROCK W/ CRYSTALLINE ROCK LAYER @ 9.8
80	78.8	20.1	48	45	55/0.4								77.4 Boring Terminated at Elevation 77.4 ft IN SEV. WEATH. CRYSTALLINE ROCK
													NOTE: NORTHING'S & EASTING'S FOR THIS BORLOG WERE OBTAINED FROM FIELD MEASUREMENTS, FROM THE EXISTING BRIDGE, MAPPED IN THE 96_GEO_map_CULV0317.DGN FILE.