NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL UNIT

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS SOIL DESCRIPTION GRADATION ROCK DESCRIPTION TERMS AND DEFINITIONS VELL GRADED- INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE
UNIFORM- INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE, (ALSO
TORRLY GRADED) HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WHEN 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. SOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER. WHICH CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER, AND WHICH YIELDS LESS THAN AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA. 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 CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO LASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE: AP-GRADED- INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES. IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZON ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLOWS: ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND. ANGULARITY OF GRAINS THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS ARE DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS; ANGULAR, ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS. NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC. SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED. VERY STIFF, GRAY SILTY CLAY, WOIST WITH INTERBEDOED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 ROCK (WR) ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION AT WHICH IS IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, ORGANIC MATERIALS WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE. CLASS. >95% PASSING *200 CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS WHICH CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE. FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN A-1 A-3 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR) A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 GROUP COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.

COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD CLASS. 1-a A-1-b 14-2-414-2-514-2-614-2-7 A-3 LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 30 LIQUID LIMIT 31-50 <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 LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50 EDIMENTARY ROCK HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS. ETC. PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL PASSIN SILT-WEATHERING DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT MUCK. SILT- CLA ORGANIC MATERIAL CLAY ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK. OTHER MATERIAL PEAT SOILS SOILS. SOILS SOILS FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE MX 25 MX 10 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 36 MN 36 M RACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10% HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER LITTLE ORIZONTAL. 10 - 20% LIQUID LIMIT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN, ODERATELY ORGANIC SOTI S WITH 5 - 10% 12 - 20% 20 - 35% DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF 4.P. 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN HIGHLY ORGANIC (V. SL L) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF LITTLE OR >20% HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE HE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH. OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE. MODERATE GROUP (NDEX 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX No M ORGANIC GROUND WATER FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS OF ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO BOCK UP TO SLIGHT SOILS TONE FRAG SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE. SILTY OR CLAYEY WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING. CLAYE FINE OF MAJOR GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS. FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES. STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS. TERIALS SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN MODERATE FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM GEN, RATIN **∇**PW FAIR TO GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY, ROCK HAS PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE OR WATER BEARING STRATA (LCOM) EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR INSLITTARI DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED POOR SUBGRADI FLOOD PLAIN (F.P.) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY OM-SPRING OR SEEPAGE P.I. OF A-7-5 ≤ L.L. - 30 : P.I. OF A-7-6 > L.L. - 30 ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FEI DSPARS DULL MODERATELY CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS 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.) RANGE OF STANDARD AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK, ROCK GIVES "CLUNK" SOLIND WHEN STRUCK. COMPACTNESS OR PT DMT TEST BORING PRIMARY SOIL TYPE PENETRATION RESISTENCE IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED. WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION DESIGNATIONS ALL ROCKS EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT REDUCE SEVERE LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO VERY LOOSE IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME AUGER BORING GENERALLY S- BULK SAMPLE LOOSE ITS LATERAL EXTENT. EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. MEDIUM DENSE N/A 10 TO 30 ARTIFICIAL FILL OTHER THAN IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS. SS- SPLIT SPOON MATERIAL DENSE CORE BORING (NON-COHESIVE) ROADWAY EMBANKMENTS SAMPLE MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTTLING IN VERY SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT VERY DENSE >50 ST- SHELBY TUBE THE MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE. INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARIES VERY SOF ν^{*}O PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN REMAINING, SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE SLICH THAT ONLY MINOR (0) 25 MONITORING WELL SOFT 2 TO 4 VESTIGES OF THE ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF GENERALLY 0.25 TO 0.5 INFERRED ROCK LINE RS- ROCK SAMPLE MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 DIETOMETER SILT-CLAY 0.5 TO 1 Δ 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. 8 TO 15 1 TO 2 2 TO 4 MATERIAL STIFF ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDAR INSTALLATION RT- RECOMPACTED SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS, QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS ALSO AN EXAMPLE, 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 VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 COHESIVE TRIAXIAL SAMPLE SLOPE INDICATOR \bigcirc DIP/DIP DIRECTION OF INSTALLATION CBR - CBR SAMPLE ROCK STRUCTURES ROCK HARDNESS EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. TEXTURE OR GRAIN SI - SPT N-VALUE 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 SOUNDING ROD REF- SPT REFUSAL SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGISTS PICK. OPENING (MM) 4.76 2.0 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053 SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY, HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED ABBREVIATIONS RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, WHICH HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL COARSE FINE TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN COBBLE TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK, GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE MODERATELY (RL DR.) (COB.) (GR.) (SL.) (CL.) (CSE, SD.) BT - BORING TERMINATED SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGISTS PICK, HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED CL. - CLAY SL. - SILT. SILTY 2.0 0.05 0.005 BY MODERATE BLOWS. CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST SIZE IN. 12* STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE)(SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR B.P.F.) OF MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL CSE. - COARSE CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE 140 LB. HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL WITH HARD SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS DMT - DILATOMETER TEST γ - UNIT WEIGHT A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER, SPT REFUSAL IS LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PENETRATION POINT OF A GEOLOGISTS PICK. SOIL MOISTURE SCALE DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST FIFLD MOISTURE 74 - DRY UNIT WEIGHT WITH 60 BLOWS. GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION VOID RATIO SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS (ATTERBERG LIMITS STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. F. - FINE W - MOISTURE CONTENT FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT, SMALL, THIN FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. - SATURATED USUALLY LIQUID: VERY WET, USUALLY 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 (SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE LIQUID LIMIT TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 10 CENTIMETERS DIVIDED OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE, CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY MED. - MEDIUM BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE LASTIC SEMISOLID: REQUIRES DRYING TO RANGE - WET - (W) EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT FRACTURE SPACING TOPSOIL (T.S.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER. ATTAIN OPTIMIM MOISTURE PLASTIC LIMIT TERM <u>THICKNESS</u> TERM SPACING BI_27 BENCH MARK: ADVANCING TOOLS DRILL UNITS: VERY THICKLY BEDDED > 4 FEET VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET 2.26' RT. OF -L- STA. 161+69.13 SOLID: AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) AUTOMATIC MANUAL OPTIMUM MOISTURE THICKLY BEDDED 1.5 - 4 FEET CLAY BITS WIDE 3 TO 10 FEFT MOBILE B-ELEVATION: 153.79 FEET 0.16 - 1.5 FEET MODERATELY CLOSE VERY THINLY BEDDED 0.03 - 0.16 FFFT 6° CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO CORE SIZE: CLOSE 0.16 TO 1 FEET NOTES: - DRY - (D) VERY CLOSE ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE 8" HOLLOW AUGERS THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET |-B___ INDURATION PLASTICITY CME-458 C HARD FACED FINGER BITS -N ____ FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) TUNG.-CARBIDE INSERTS __H__ NONPLASTIC ___ CME-550 VERY LOW 0-5 RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS FRIARI F CASING W/ ADVANCER V PLASTICITY SI IGHT GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. HAND TOOLS: MEDIUM J. PLASTICITY 16-25 PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE 2 15/16 STEEL TEETH GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE: HIGH PLASTICITY POST HOLE DIGGER HIGH MODERATELY INDURATED TRICONE HAND AUGER COLOR OTHER GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; SOUNDING ROD INDURATED CORE BIT DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN. RED. YEL-BRN. BLUE-GRAY) DIFFICULT TO RREAK WITH HAMMER. 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.

STATE PROJECT NO. SHEET NO. TOTAL SHEETS

U-0620