

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS



SOIL DESCRIPTION										GRADATION										ROCK DESCRIPTION										TERMS AND DEFINITIONS																																																	
<p>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 YIELDS LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER 30 cm ACCORDING TO STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T206, ASTM D-1586). 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 AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE:</p> <p>VERY STIFF, GRAV SILTY CLAY, MOST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGH PLASTIC, A-7-6</p>										<p>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.</p> <p>ANGULARITY OF GRAINS</p> <p>THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS ARE DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.</p>										<p>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 2.5 cm PER 50 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:</p> <p>WEATHERED ROCK (WR)</p> <p>CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)</p> <p>NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)</p> <p>COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP)</p>										<p>ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.</p> <p>AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.</p> <p>ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT WHICH IS ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE.</p> <p>CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS WHICH CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.</p> <p>COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.</p> <p>DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.</p> <p>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.</p> <p>FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.</p> <p>FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.</p> <p>FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLOGGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.</p> <p>FLOOD PLAIN (F.P.) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.</p> <p>FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.</p> <p>JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.</p> <p>LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.</p> <p>LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.</p> <p>MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.</p> <p>PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.</p> <p>RESIDUAL SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.</p> <p>ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY: TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 10 CENTIMETERS DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p>SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL WHICH RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.</p> <p>SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, WHICH HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.</p> <p>SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.</p> <p>STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N) OF A 63.5 kg HAMMER FALLING 0.76 METERS REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 30 cm INTO SOIL WITH A 5 cm OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER. SPT REFUSAL IS LESS THAN 2.5 cm PENETRATION WITH 50 BLOWS.</p> <p>STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p>STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (S.R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED 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.</p> <p>TOPSOIL (T.S.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.</p>																																																	
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION										MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION										WEATHERING										GROUND WATER																																																	
<p>GENERAL CLASS.</p> <p>GROUP CLASS.</p> <p>SYMBOL</p> <p>% PASSING</p> <p>LIQUID LIMIT</p> <p>PLASTIC INDEX</p> <p>GROUP INDEX</p> <p>USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS</p> <p>GEN. RATING AS A SUBGRADE</p>										<p>MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.</p> <p>COMPRESSIBILITY</p> <p>PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL</p> <p>ORGANIC MATERIAL</p> <p>TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER</p> <p>LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER</p> <p>MODERATELY ORGANIC</p> <p>HIGHLY ORGANIC</p>										<p>FRESH</p> <p>VERY SLIGHT (V. SLI.)</p> <p>SLIGHT (SLI.)</p> <p>MODERATE (MOD.)</p> <p>MODERATELY SEVERE (MOD. SEV.)</p> <p>SEVERE (SEV.)</p> <p>VERY SEVERE (V. SEV.)</p> <p>COMPLETE</p>										<p>WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING.</p> <p>STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS.</p> <p>PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE OR WATER BEARING STRATA</p> <p>SPRING OR SEEPAGE</p>																																																	
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS										MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS										ROCK HARDNESS										TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE																																																	
<p>PRIMARY SOIL TYPE</p> <p>COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY</p> <p>RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE)</p> <p>RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (kN/m²)</p>										<p>ROADWAY EMBANKMENT WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION</p> <p>SOIL SYMBOL</p> <p>ARTIFICIAL FILL OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENTS</p> <p>INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARIES</p> <p>INFERRED ROCK LINE</p> <p>ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY</p> <p>DIP/DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES</p> <p>SOUNDING ROD</p>										<p>SPT TEST BORING</p> <p>AUGER BORING</p> <p>CORE BORING</p> <p>MONITORING WELL</p> <p>PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION</p> <p>SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION</p> <p>SPT N-VALUE</p> <p>SPT REFUSAL</p>										<p>VERY HARD</p> <p>HARD</p> <p>MODERATELY HARD</p> <p>MEDIUM HARD</p> <p>SOFT</p> <p>VERY SOFT</p>										<p>U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE</p> <p>OPENING (MM)</p> <p>BOULDER (BLDR.)</p> <p>COBBLE (COB.)</p> <p>GRAVEL (GR.)</p> <p>COARSE SAND (CSE. SD.)</p> <p>FINE SAND (F. SD.)</p> <p>SILT (SL.)</p> <p>CLAY (CL.)</p>																																							
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS										ABBREVIATIONS										EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT										FRACTURE SPACING										BEDDING																																							
<p>SOIL MOISTURE SCALE (ATTERBERG LIMITS)</p> <p>FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION</p> <p>GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION</p>										<p>AR - AUGER REFUSAL</p> <p>BT - BORING TERMINATED</p> <p>CL - CLAY</p> <p>CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST</p> <p>CSE - COARSE</p> <p>DMT - DILATOMETER TEST</p> <p>DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST</p> <p>e - VOID RATIO</p> <p>F - FINE</p> <p>FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS</p> <p>FRAC. - FRACTURED</p> <p>FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS</p> <p>MED. - MEDIUM</p>										<p>PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST</p> <p>SD. - SAND, SANDY</p> <p>SL. - SILT, SILTY</p> <p>SLI. - SLIGHTLY</p> <p>TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL</p> <p>γ - UNIT WEIGHT</p> <p>γ_d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT</p> <p>w - MOISTURE CONTENT</p> <p>v - VERY</p> <p>VST - VANE SHEAR TEST</p>										<p>DRILL UNITS:</p> <p>MOBILE B-</p> <p>BK-51</p> <p>CME-45C</p> <p>CME-550</p> <p>PORTABLE HOIST</p> <p>OTHER</p> <p>OTHER</p>										<p>ADVANCING TOOLS:</p> <p>CLAY BITS</p> <p>152 mm CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER</p> <p>203 mm HOLLOW AUGERS</p> <p>HARD FACED FINGER BITS</p> <p>TUNG.-CARBIDE INSERTS</p> <p>CASING w/ ADVANCER</p> <p>TRICONE mm STEEL TEETH</p> <p>TRICONE mm TUNG.-CARB.</p> <p>CORE BIT</p> <p>OTHER</p>										<p>HAMMER TYPE:</p> <p>AUTOMATIC</p> <p>MANUAL</p> <p>CORE SIZE:</p> <p>B</p> <p>N</p> <p>H</p> <p>HAND TOOLS:</p> <p>POST HOLE DIGGER</p> <p>HAND AUGER</p> <p>SOUNDING ROD</p> <p>VANE SHEAR TEST</p> <p>OTHER</p>										<p>VERY WIDE</p> <p>WIDE</p> <p>MODERATELY CLOSE</p> <p>CLOSE</p> <p>VERY CLOSE</p>										<p>VERY THICKLY BEDDED</p> <p>THICKLY BEDDED</p> <p>THINLY BEDDED</p> <p>VERY THINLY BEDDED</p> <p>THICKLY LAMINATED</p> <p>THINLY LAMINATED</p>									
PLASTICITY										INDURATION										COLOR																																																											
<p>PLASTICITY INDEX (PI)</p> <p>NONPLASTIC</p> <p>LOW PLASTICITY</p> <p>MED. PLASTICITY</p> <p>HIGH PLASTICITY</p>										<p>FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.</p> <p>FRIABLE</p> <p>MODERATELY INDURATED</p> <p>INDURATED</p> <p>EXTREMELY INDURATED</p>										<p>DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YEL.-BRN, BLUE-GRAY) MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.</p>																																																											

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ELEVATION: _____

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