NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL UNIT

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS SOIL DESCRIPTION ROCK DESCRIPTION TERMS AND DEFINITIONS WELL GRADED- INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARS UNIFORM- INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE, (ALSO HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WHEN TESTED, WOULD YIFLD SPT REFUSAL AN INFERRED SOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE UNCONSOLIDATED. SEMI-CONSOLIDATED OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS 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 QUI, FOOT PER 60 BLOWS.
IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL. THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZONE ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER. HICH CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER, AND WHICH YIELDS LESS WHICH OUR DE PERION THE WITH A CONTINUOUS PLICHT FOWER ROCER, AND WHICH TIELUS LESS THAN
00 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 CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA. GAP-GRADED- INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES. ANGULARITY OF GRAINS <u>ARENACEOUS</u> - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND. ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS: THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS ARE DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: ANGULAR. S MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE: ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS. NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC. SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED. VERY STIEF, GRAY SUTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERREDOED FINE SAND LAYERS HIGHLY PLASTIC 4-7-6 PER FOOT. ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC. T WHICH IS IS ENCOUNTERED. BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) GENERAL. GRANULAR MATERIALS MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS GROUND SURFACE. SILT-CLAY MATERIALS ORGANIC MATERIALS WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS WHICH CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE. A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-7-5 A-7-6 CBUID A-1 A-3 NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR) FIRE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN
SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE
INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.
COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD <u>COLLUVIUM</u> - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM CLASS. 1-a A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-3 SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 30 LIQUID LIMIT 31-50 SYMBOL 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. LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50 DIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL PASSING DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT WEATHERING = 10 = 40 RANULA GRANULAR SILT- CLAY 30 MX 50 MX 51 MN CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL OTHER MATERIAL ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK. PFAT SOILS SOILS SOILS ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER FRESH RACE OF ORGANIC MATTER DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10% HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE. LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER HORIZONTAL. LITTLE 10 - 20% INI DIUDI. laa mxlai mu laa mxlai mu laa mxlai mu laa mxlai mu ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN. VERY SLIGHT SOUS WITH MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME 20 - 35% DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF ASTIC INDE N-P- 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN HIGHLY ORGANIC >20% (V. SL L) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF >10% HIGHLY HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH. GROUP INDEX MODERATE 4 MX | 8 MX | 12 MX | 16 MX | No M ORGANIO 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 ROCK UP TO SOILS SLIGHT USUAL TYPES STONE FRAGS. SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE. FINE SILTY OR CLAYEY ORGANIC WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING. 1 INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS. (SLI.) MATTER SAND **A** FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES. GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS MATERIALS SAND STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS. SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN MODERATE GEN. RATING FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR DRIGNAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM VPW GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY. ROCK HAS PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE OR WATER BEARING STRATA (MOD.) PARENT MATERIAL FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABL POOR DULL SOUND UNDER HAMMER BLOWS AND SHOWS SIGNIFICANT LOSS OF STRENGTH AS COMPARED SUBGRADE 'LOOD PLAIN (F.P.) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY O-M-WITH FRESH ROCK. SPRING OR SEEPAGE P.I. OF A-7-5 < L.L. - 30 : P.I. OF A-7-6 > 1.1 ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION. ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH SEVERE FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTENCE RANGE OF UNCONFINED MOD. SEV. AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. ROCK GIVES "CLUNK" SOUND WHEN STRUCK. COMPACTNESS OR COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT²) ROADWAY EMBANKMENT PRIMARY SOIL TYPE OPT OMT TEST BORING SAMPLE IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL CONSISTENCY JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED. WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION (N-VALUE DESIGNATIONS ALL ROCKS EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT REDUCED 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 S- BULK SAMPLE EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. LOOSE 4 TO 10 ITS LATERAL EXTENT. GRANULAR MEDIUM DENSE N/A LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS. 10 TO 30 ARTIFICIAL FILL OTHER THAN SS- SPLIT SPOON IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF CORE BORING DENSE 30 TO 50 ROADWAY EMBANKMENTS MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN (NON-COHESIVE) SAMPLE VERY SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT VERY DENSE SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE. ST- SHELBY TUBE THE MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARIES VERY SOFT REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE SUCH THAT ONLY MINOR SAMPLE PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN <0.25 $\bigcirc^{n_{t}}$ MONITORING WELL GENERALLY 0.25 TO 0.5 0.5 TO 1 VESTIGES OF THE ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. IF TESTED YIELDS SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF NTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM. INFERRED ROCK LINE MEDIUM STIFF SILT-CLAY 4 TO 8 PIEZOMETER Δ COMPLETE 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. INSTALLATION STIFF 1 TO 2 RT- RECOMPACTED ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS, QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS VERY STIFF (COHESIVE) 15 TO 30 2 TO 4 TRIAXIAL SAMPLE ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY: TOTAL LENGTH OF SLOPE INDICATOR \bigcirc DIP/DIP DIRECTION OF INSTALLATION ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 4 INCHES DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND CBR - CBR SAMPLE ROCK STRUCTURES ROCK HARDNESS TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZI \bigcirc SPT N-VALUE SOUNDING ROD 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 J.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE (REF)---SPT REFUSAL SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGISTS PICK. BOULDERS 4.76 2.0 OPENING (MM) 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053 SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND ABBRE VIATIONS CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY, HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED RELATIVELY THIN COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, WHICH HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL COARSE TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN. BOLU DER CORRL F GRAVEI SILT (SL.) CLAY (CL.) MED. - MEDIUM TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS AR - AUGER REFUSAL SAND (COB.) CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE'OR PICK. GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE (GR.) (BLDR.) NM - NOT MEASURED 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 PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST HARD CL. - CLAY GRAIN MM SIZE IN. 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005 SD. - SAND, SANDY CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR B.P.F.) OF A 140 LB. HAMMER FALLING 30 INCHES REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 1 FOOT INTO SOIL WITH SL. - SILT, SILTY SLI. - SLIGHTLY CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. CSE. - COARSE C.T. - CORING TERMINATED HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS A 2 INCH OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER, SPT REFUSAL IS LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PENETRATION TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL DMT - DILATOMETER TEST SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE WITH 60 BLOWS. GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST γ - UNIT WEIGHT SOFT (ATTERBERG LIMITS STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. - VOID RATIO FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN 7 - DRY UNIT WEIGHT F. - FINE SATURATED USUALLY LIQUID: VERY WET. USUALLY W - MOISTURE CONTENT FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (S.R.O.D.) - 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. CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES 1 INCH V. - VERY FRAC. - FRACTURED LIQUID LIMIT SOFT OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY VST - VANE SHEAR TEST FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS ASTIC SEMISOLID: REQUIRES DRYING TO RANGE - WET - (W) EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT FRACTURE SPACING TOPSOIL (T.S.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER. ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE PLASTIC LIMIT THICKNESS TERM TERM SPACING BENCH MARK: BM-2: 8" Spike in base of h frame power pole. ADVANCING TOOLS: DRILL UNITS: VERY THICKLY BEDDED > 4 FEFT VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE X AUTOMATIC X MANUAL STA. 14+76.00, 173.00' RT of -BL-OPTIMUM MOISTURE THICKLY BEDDED CLAY BITS 3 TO 10 FEET X MOBILE B- 57 SHRINKAGE LIMIT ELEVATION: 9.94,15' THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET 6° CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER VERY THINLY BEDDED 0.03 - 0.16 FEFT CORE SIZE: CLOSE 0.16 TO 1 FEET REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO NOTES: BK-51 THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET - DRY - (D) VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE 8" HOLLOW AUGERS -в____ THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FFFT PLASTICIT' NDURATION HARD FACED FINGER BITS CME-45 X -N 0 FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. PLASTICITY INDEX (PI DRY STRENGTH TUNG.-CARBIDE INSERTS X -H 0 NONPLASTIC VERY LOW CME-55 0-5 RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS: FRIABLE X CASING W/ ADVANCER LOW PLASTICITY 6-15 SLIGHT GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. HAND TOOLS: MED. PLASTICITY MEDIUM 16-25 PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE *STEEL TEETH GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE: POST HOLE DIGGER HIGH PLASTICITY 26 OR MORE HIGH MODERATELY INDURATED BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. X TRICONE 3% TUNG.-CARB. HAND AUGER X OTHER CME 850 GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE: INDURATED SOUNDING ROD X CORE BIT DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED. YEL-BRN, BLUE-GRAY) DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER. VANE SHEAR TEST MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE. OTHER ACKER MARK II OTHER SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE: EXTREMELY INDURATED OTHER SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS. REVISED 09/15/00

STATE PROJECT NO. SHEET NO. TOTAL

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