

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	38533.1.1 (B-4761)	1	5

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

**ROADWAY  
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION**

PROJ. REFERENCE NO. 38533.1.1 (B-4761) F.A. PROJ. BRSTP-561 (18)  
 CONTRACT NA  
 COUNTY HALIFAX  
 PROJECT DESCRIPTION REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 29 OVER LITTLE  
FISHING CREEK ON NC 561

**CONTENTS**

<u>SHEET</u>	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
1	TITLE SHEET
2	LEGEND
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5	BORE LOG & CORE REPORT(S)

PERSONNEL

J.R. SWARTLEY

INVESTIGATED BY J.R. SWARTLEY

CHECKED BY N.T. ROBERSON

SUBMITTED BY N.T. ROBERSON

DATE APRIL 2014

**CAUTION NOTICE**

THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION AND THE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION ON WHICH IT IS BASED WERE MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF STUDY, PLANNING, AND DESIGN, AND NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION OR PAY PURPOSES. 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. NEITHER THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, NOR THE FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES, OR SOIL TEST DATA ARE PART OF THE CONTRACT.

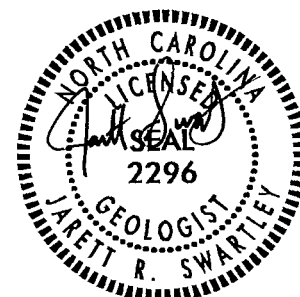
GENERAL SOIL AND ROCK STRATA DESCRIPTIONS AND INDICATED BOUNDARIES ARE BASED ON A GEOTECHNICAL INTERPRETATION OF ALL AVAILABLE SUBSURFACE DATA AND MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN BORINGS OR BETWEEN SAMPLED STRATA WITHIN THE BOREHOLE. THE LABORATORY SAMPLE DATA AND 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.

THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED THAT DETAILS SHOWN ON THE SUBSURFACE PLANS ARE PRELIMINARY ONLY AND IN MANY CASES THE FINAL DESIGN DETAILS ARE DIFFERENT. FOR BIDDING AND CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES, REFER TO THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND DOCUMENTS FOR FINAL DESIGN INFORMATION ON THIS PROJECT. THE DEPARTMENT DOES NOT WARRANT OR GUARANTEE THE SUFFICIENCY OR ACCURACY OF THE INVESTIGATION MADE, NOR THE INTERPRETATIONS MADE, OR OPINION OF THE DEPARTMENT AS TO THE TYPE OF MATERIALS AND CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED. THE BIDDER OR CONTRACTOR IS CAUTIONED TO MAKE SUCH INDEPENDENT SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATIONS AS HE DEEMS NECESSARY TO SATISFY HIMSELF AS TO CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED ON THIS PROJECT. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HAVE NO CLAIM FOR ADDITIONAL COMPENSATION OR FOR AN EXTENSION OF TIME FOR ANY REASON RESULTING FROM THE ACTUAL CONDITIONS ENCOUNTERED AT THE SITE DIFFERING FROM THOSE INDICATED IN THE SUBSURFACE INFORMATION.

NOTE - THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT IMPLIED OR GUARANTEED BY THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS BEING ACCURATE NOR IS IT 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.R. SWARTLEY















4-2-14

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

SOIL DESCRIPTION										GRADATION									
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 (AASHTO T206, 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: <i>VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6</i>										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.									
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION										ANGULARITY OF GRAINS									
GRANULAR MATERIALS (≤ 35% PASSING #200)										MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.									
SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (> 35% PASSING #200)										MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION									
ORGANIC MATERIALS										COMPRESSIONIBILITY									
GROUP CLASS. A-1, A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, A-7										SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE									
SYMBOL										LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 31 LIQUID LIMIT EQUAL TO 31-50 LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50									
% PASSING #10 #40 #200										PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL									
LIQUID LIMIT PLASTIC INDEX GROUP INDEX										ORGANIC MATERIAL TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER MODERATELY ORGANIC HIGHLY ORGANIC									
USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS										GRANULAR SOILS SILT-CLAY SOILS MUCK, PEAT									
GEN. RATING AS A SUBGRADE										TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% HIGHLY ORGANIC >10%									
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ; PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30										GROUND WATER									
EXCELLENT TO GOOD										WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA SPRING OR SEEP									
FAIR TO POOR										FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSATURABLE									
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS										MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS									
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE										ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL SYMBOL ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY INFERRED ROCK LINE ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES									
COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY										SPT TEST BORING AUGER BORING CORE BORING MONITORING WELL PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION CONE PENETROMETER TEST SOUNDING ROD									
RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE)										TEST BORING W/ CORE SPT N-VALUE SPT REFUSAL									
RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT <sup>2</sup> )										N/A									
VERY LOOSE LOOSE MEDIUM DENSE DENSE VERY DENSE										<4 4 TO 10 10 TO 30 30 TO 50 >50									
VERY SOFT SOFT MEDIUM STIFF STIFF VERY STIFF HARD										<2 2 TO 4 4 TO 8 8 TO 15 15 TO 30 >30									
GENERALY GRANULAR MATERIAL (NON-COHESIVE)										GENERALY SILT-CLAY MATERIAL (COHESIVE)									
VERY LOOSE LOOSE MEDIUM DENSE DENSE VERY DENSE										VERY SOFT SOFT MEDIUM STIFF STIFF VERY STIFF HARD									
RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE)										RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT <sup>2</sup> )									
<4 4 TO 10 10 TO 30 30 TO 50 >50										<0.25 0.25 TO 0.50 0.5 TO 1.0 1 TO 2 2 TO 4 >4									
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE										ABBREVIATIONS									
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM)										AR - AUGER REFUSAL BT - BORING TERMINATED CL - CLAY CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST CSE - COARSE DMT - DILATOMETER TEST DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST e - VOID RATIO F - FINE FOSS - FOSSILIFEROUS FRAC. - FRACTURED, FRACTURES FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS HI. - HIGHLY									
4 10 40 60 200 270										MED. - MEDIUM MICA - MICACEOUS MOD. - MODERATELY NP - NON PLASTIC ORG. - ORGANIC PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAP. - SAPROLITIC SD. - SAND, SANDY SL. - SILT, SILTY SLI. - SLIGHTLY TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL w - MOISTURE CONTENT V - VERY									
4.76 2.00 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053										VST - VANE SHEAR TEST WEA. - WEATHERED γ - UNIT WEIGHT γ <sub>d</sub> - DRY UNIT WEIGHT									
BOULDER (BLDR.) COBBLE (COB.) GRAVEL (GR.) COARSE SAND (CSE. SD.) FINE SAND (F SD.) SILT (SL.) CLAY (CL.)										SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS S - BULK SS - SPLIT SPOON ST - SHELBY TUBE RS - ROCK RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO									
GRAIN SIZE MM 305 IN. 12										SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS									
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE (ATTERBERG LIMITS)										FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION									
LL - LIQUID LIMIT PL - PLASTIC LIMIT OM - OPTIMUM MOISTURE SL - SHRINKAGE LIMIT										GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION									
- SATURATED - (SAT.)										USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE									
- WET - (W)										SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE									
- MOIST - (M)										SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE									
- DRY - (D)										REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE									
PLASTICITY										EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT									
NONPLASTIC LOW PLASTICITY MED. PLASTICITY HIGH PLASTICITY										DRILL UNITS: MOBILE B- BK-51 CME-45C CME-550 PORTABLE HOIST									
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI)										ADVANCING TOOLS: CLAY BITS 8" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER 8" HOLLOW AUGERS HARD FACED FINGER BITS TUNG.-CARBIDE INSERTS CASING w/ ADVANCER TRICONE ' STEEL TEETH TRICONE ' TUNG.-CARB. CORE BIT									
0-5 6-15 16-25 26 OR MORE										HAMMER TYPE: AUTOMATIC MANUAL									
DRY STRENGTH VERY LOW SLIGHT MEDIUM HIGH										CORE SIZE: -B -N -H									
COLOR										HAND TOOLS: POST HOLE DIGGER HAND AUGER SOUNDING ROD VANE SHEAR TEST									
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.										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.									

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ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS																										
<p>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:</p>	<p><b>ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.)</b> - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.  <b>AQUIFER</b> - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.  <b>ARENACEOUS</b> - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.  <b>ARGILLACEOUS</b> - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.  <b>ARTESIAN</b> - 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.  <b>CALCAREOUS (CALC.)</b> - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.  <b>COLLUVIUM</b> - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.  <b>CORE RECOVERY (REC.)</b> - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.  <b>DIKE</b> - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.  <b>DIP</b> - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.  <b>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH)</b> - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.  <b>FAULT</b> - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.  <b>FISSILE</b> - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.  <b>FLOAT</b> - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLOGGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.  <b>FLOOD PLAIN (FP)</b> - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.  <b>FORMATION (FM)</b> - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.  <b>JOINT</b> - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.  <b>LEDGE</b> - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.  <b>LENS</b> - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.  <b>MOTTLED (MOT)</b> - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.  <b>PERCHED WATER</b> - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.  <b>RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL</b> - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.  <b>ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (ROQ)</b> - 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.  <b>SAPROLITE (SAP)</b> - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.  <b>SILL</b> - 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 INTRODUCED ROCKS.  <b>SLICKENSIDE</b> - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.  <b>STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT)</b> - 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.  <b>STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SCREC)</b> - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.  <b>STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SROQ)</b> - 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.  <b>TOPSOIL (TS)</b> - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.</p>																										
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;"><b>WEATHERED ROCK (WR)</b></td> <td style="width: 15%;"></td> <td style="width: 70%;">NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES &gt; 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)</b></td> <td></td> <td>FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)</b></td> <td></td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP)</b></td> <td></td> <td>COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.</td> </tr> </table>	<b>WEATHERED ROCK (WR)</b>		NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	<b>CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)</b>		FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	<b>NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)</b>		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.	<b>COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP)</b>		COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.	<p><b>WEATHERING</b></p> <p><b>FRESH</b> ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.</p> <p><b>VERY SLIGHT (V SLI.)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>SLIGHT (SLI.)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>MODERATE (MOD.)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>MODERATELY SEVERE (MOD. SEV.)</b> 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></p> <p><b>SEVERE (SEV.)</b> 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 &gt; 100 BPF</i></p> <p><b>VERY SEVERE (V SEV.)</b> 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 &lt; 100 BPF</i></p> <p><b>COMPLETE</b> 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.</p>														
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<p><b>VERY HARD</b> CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.</p> <p><b>HARD</b> CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.</p> <p><b>MODERATELY HARD</b> 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.</p> <p><b>MEDIUM HARD</b> CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.</p> <p><b>SOFT</b> CAN BE GROVED 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.</p> <p><b>VERY SOFT</b> 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.</p>	<p><b>FRACATURE SPACING</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>TERM</th> <th>SPACING</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>VERY WIDE</td> <td>MORE THAN 10 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>WIDE</td> <td>3 TO 10 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MODERATELY CLOSE</td> <td>1 TO 3 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CLOSE</td> <td>0.16 TO 1 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VERY CLOSE</td> <td>LESS THAN 0.16 FEET</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>BEDDING</b></p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>TERM</th> <th>THICKNESS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>VERY THICKLY BEDDED</td> <td>&gt; 4 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THICKLY BEDDED</td> <td>1.5 - 4 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THINLY BEDDED</td> <td>0.16 - 1.5 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>VERY THINLY BEDDED</td> <td>0.03 - 0.16 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THICKLY LAMINATED</td> <td>0.008 - 0.03 FEET</td> </tr> <tr> <td>THINLY LAMINATED</td> <td>&lt; 0.008 FEET</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	TERM	SPACING	VERY WIDE	MORE THAN 10 FEET	WIDE	3 TO 10 FEET	MODERATELY CLOSE	1 TO 3 FEET	CLOSE	0.16 TO 1 FEET	VERY CLOSE	LESS THAN 0.16 FEET	TERM	THICKNESS	VERY THICKLY BEDDED	> 4 FEET	THICKLY BEDDED	1.5 - 4 FEET	THINLY BEDDED	0.16 - 1.5 FEET	VERY THINLY BEDDED	0.03 - 0.16 FEET	THICKLY LAMINATED	0.008 - 0.03 FEET	THINLY LAMINATED	< 0.008 FEET
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<p>FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.</p> <p><b>FRIABLE</b> RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.</p> <p><b>MODERATELY INDURATED</b> GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.</p> <p><b>INDURATED</b> GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.</p> <p><b>EXTREMELY INDURATED</b> SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.</p>	<p><b>BENCH MARK:</b></p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">ELEVATION: _____ FT.</p> <p><b>NOTES:</b></p>																										



STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

PAT MCCRORY  
GOVERNOR

ANTHONY J. TATA  
SECRETARY

April 2, 2014

STATE PROJECT: 38533.1.1 (B-4761)  
FEDERAL PROJECT: BRSTP-561 (18)  
COUNTY: Halifax

DESCRIPTION: Bridge No. 29 on NC 561 over Little Fishing Creek

SUBJECT: Geotechnical Report – Inventory

The Geotechnical Engineering Unit has completed a limited subsurface investigation for this project and presents the following inventory. No plans, profiles, or cross-sections will be submitted for this roadway project.

**Project Description**

The project consists of the replacement of Bridge No. 29 on NC 561 over Little Fishing Creek. The total length of the roadway portion of the project is 0.131 miles. A geotechnical investigation was conducted during April of 2014. Five hand auger borings were performed at selected locations along -L- alignment. Representative soil samples were collected for visual classification in the field.

**Physiography & Geology**

The project is located in the gently rolling terrain of the Piedmont Physiographic Province of North Carolina in Halifax County. Geologically, the site is characterized by silts and clays associated with the argillites, meta-sandstones and mudstones of the Eastern Slate Belt.

**Soil Properties**

Soils encountered at the site include Roadway Embankment, alluvial, and residual soils. The soils consist of mostly cohesive materials.

Roadway Embankment soils consist of moist, soft to medium stiff, sandy silt (A-4), and silty clay (A-7-6).

Alluvial soils consist of wet, soft, sandy and clayey silt (A-4). These soils are present in the creek channel and below roadway embankment in the vicinity of the bridge.

**MAILING ADDRESS:**  
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RALEIGH NC 27699-1589

TELEPHONE: 919-250-4088  
FAX: 919-250-4237

**WEBSITE:** [WWW.NCDOT.GOV](http://WWW.NCDOT.GOV)

**LOCATION:**  
CENTURY CENTER COMPLEX  
ENTRANCE B-2  
1020 BIRCH RIDGE DRIVE  
RALEIGH NC

Residual soils consist of moist to wet, stiff to hard, sandy silt and silty clay (A-4, A-7-6). Residual soils are encountered at the ground surface in areas adjacent to the bridge.

### Groundwater

Groundwater was found at elevations ranging from 157± to 164± feet. Groundwater is not expected to cause any problems during construction.

Prepared by,



4-2-14

Jarett Swartley  
Project Geological Engineer

JLP/JRS/NTR

