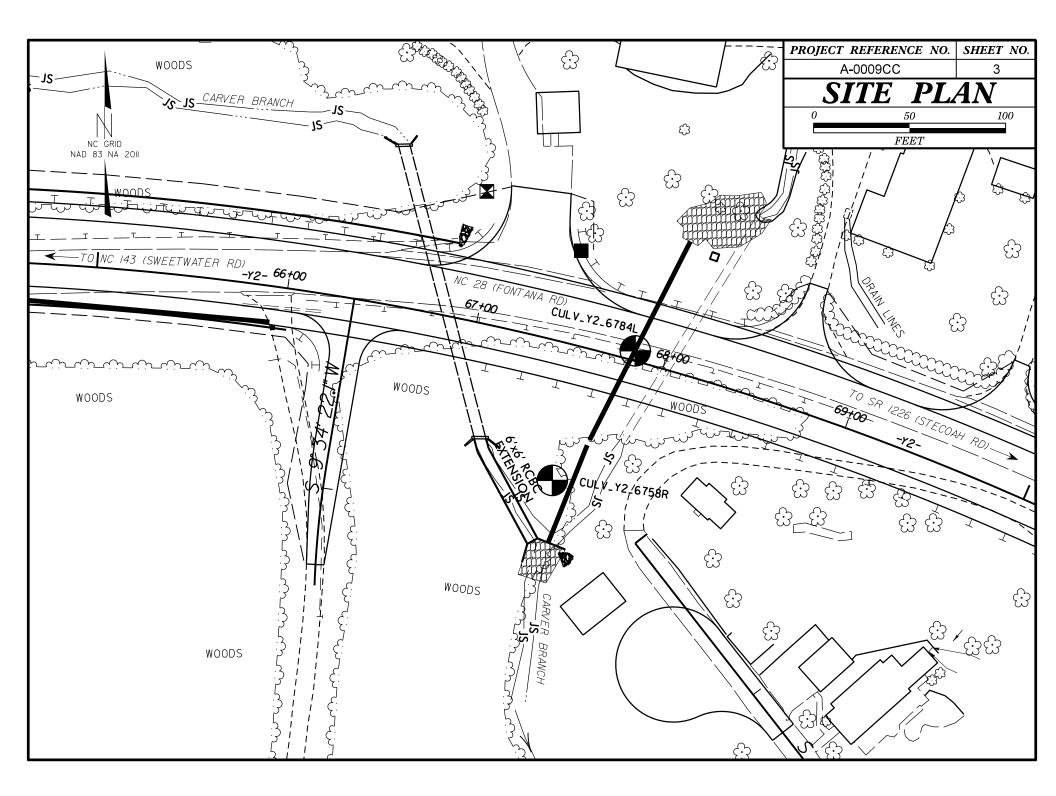
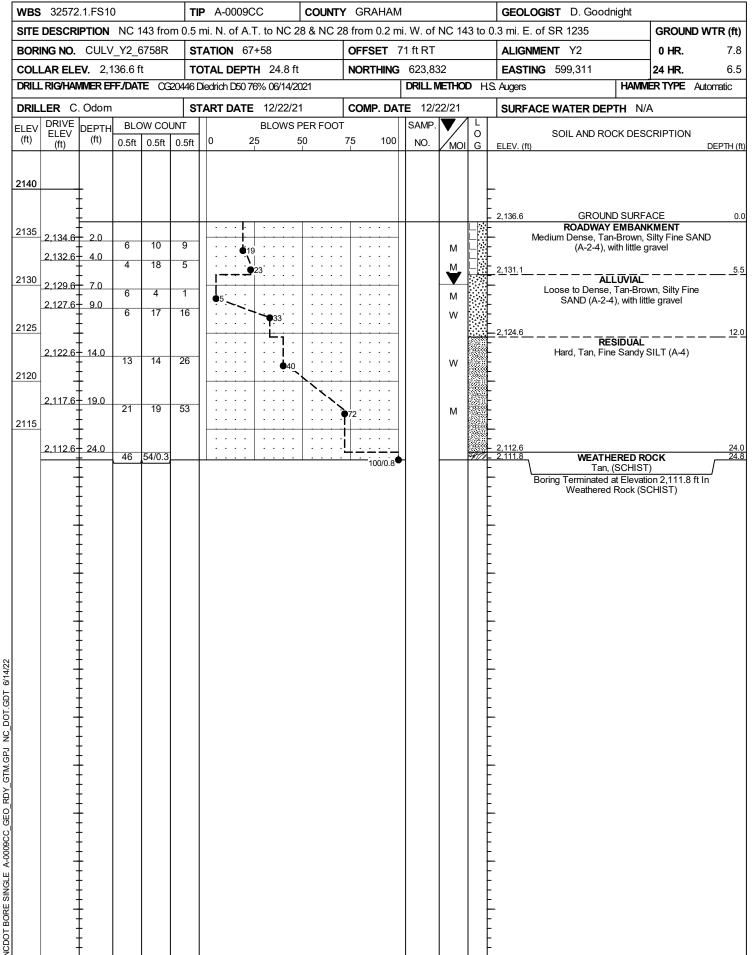


	PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.		
	A-0009CC	2		
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT				
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION				
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS (PAGE 1 OF 2)				
SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION			
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, 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 THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM DI586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM, BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING;	<u>WELL GRADED</u> - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FR <u>UNIFORMLY GRADED</u> - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMA <u>GAP-GRADED</u> - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLE SIZES OF TWO	TELY THE SAME SIZE.		
CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE,	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS			
VERY STIFF.GRAY.SILTY CLAY,MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS.HIGHLY PLASTIC,A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.			
GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS CLASS. (≤ 35/2 PASSING * 200) (> 35/2 PASSING * 200)	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC.			
GROUP A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5	ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.			
CLASS. A-1-a A-1-b A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-74 A-3 A-6, A-7 SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000	COMPRESSIBILITY SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31			
	MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50	50		
*10 50 MX GRANULAR SILI- MUCK, SILI- MUCK, SILI- MUCK, SILI-	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL			
40 30 M 30 M 30 M 30 M 35 M 35 M 35 M 35	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE	MATERIAL 1 - 10%		
MATENNAL PASSING *40 LL – – 48 MX 41 MN	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10% 12 - 20% SOME	10 - 20% 20 - 35%		
PI 6 MX NP 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN 11 MN HIGHLY MODERATE OPENANT	HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20% HIGHLY GROUND WATER	35% AND ABOVE		
GROUP INDEX 0 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NU MX AMOUNTS OF SOILS				
OF MAJOR GRAVEL, AND SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS	▼ STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER <u>24</u> HOURS	Differing		
GEN, RATING EVEL LENT TO COOD EATE TO POOP FAIR TO POOP LINSUITABLE	<u>∨</u> PW PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEAF	RING STRATA		
AS SUBGRADE				
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS				
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY (N-VALUE) (TONS/FT ²)	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES			
CENERALLY VERY LOOSE < 4				
OCHAINGET LODSE 4 TO 10 GRANULAR MEDIUM DENSE 10 TO 30 N/A MATERIAL DENSE 30 TO 50 10				
(NON-COHESIVE) DENSE 30 TO 50 (NON-COHESIVE) VERY DENSE > 50				
VERY SOFT < 2 < 0.25 GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5	- INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY - CORE BORING	SOUNDING ROD TEST BORING		
SILT-CLAY MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 0.5 TO 1.0 MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2				
(COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4 HARD > 30 > 4	ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY A PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION	- SPT N-VALUE		
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE				
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270 DPENING (MM) 4.76 2.00 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053		SIFIED EXCAVATION - ABLE,BUT NOT TO BE N THE TOP 3 FEET OF		
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL COARSE FINE SILT CLAY (BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (GR.) (CSE. SD.) (F SD.) (SL.) (CL.)		MENT OR BACKFILL		
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST -	VANE SHEAR TEST		
SIZE IN. 12 3 SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY 2- U	· WEATHERED JNIT WEIGHT		
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC			
	DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BI			
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY (SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE	F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - 1	SPLIT SPOON SHELBY TUBE		
LL LIQUID LIMIT PLASTIC SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE (PI) PLL PLASTIC LIMIT	FOSS FOSSLIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL FRAGS FRAGMENTS /// - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING			
OM _ OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	HI HIGHLY V - VERY RATIO EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:			
SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT	CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL			
PLASTICITY	PLASTICITY CME-55 X 8' HOLLOW AUGERS Concentration			
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW	CME-550X HARD FACED FINGER BITS			
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM	VANE SHEAR TEST			
HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE STEEL TEETH HAND AUGER				
COLOR TRICONE TRICONE TRICONE SOUNDING ROD				
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.				

	PROJECT REPERENCE NO. SHE	ET NO.	
	A-0009CC 2	'.A	
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTM			
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS			
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT			
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION			
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, (PAGE 2			
ROCK DESCRIPTION	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS		
HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. AN INFERRED ROCK LINE INDICATES THE LEVEL AT WHICH NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION BY A SPLIT SPON SAMPLER EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60	ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER, AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA,		
BLOWS IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZONE OF WEATHERED ROCK.	ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.		
ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:	ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, SUCH AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.		
ROCK (WR) 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.	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		
CRYSTALLINE THE COUNTY OF THE INCLUDES AND THE INCLUDES GRANITE. ROCK (CR) WOULD YELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE. CREISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC. NOU FOUNTY INCLUDES FOR THE INCLUDES CONSTRUCTION OF THE INCLUDES CONSTRUCTION	SURFACE. <u>CALCAREOUS (CALC.)</u> - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.		
ROCK (NCR) SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED.	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.		
COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SEDIMENTARY ROCK SPT REFUSAL ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED (CP) SHELL BEDS, ETC.	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.		
WEATHERING	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.		
FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.	DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.		
VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN, (V SLI.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY, ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF	DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.		
OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE. SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.		
(SLI.) I INCH. OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.		
MODERATE SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN (MOD.) 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	FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIG;NAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.		
WITH FRESH ROCK.	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		
SEVERE AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KAOLINIZATION ROCK SHOWS SEVERE LOSS OF STRENGTH (MOD. SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK, ROCK GIVES 'CLUNK' SOUND WHEN STRUCK.	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.		
IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.		
(SEV.) REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN.	LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.		
IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF VERY ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE			
SEVERE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAMEWIS OF STRONG ROCK (V SEV.) REMAINING, SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES (100 BPF	<u>PERCHED WATER</u> - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.		
COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL, ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND	RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK. ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (ROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF		
SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS, QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS ALSO AN EXAMPLE. RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.		H OF CORE	
ROCK HARDNESS <u>SAPROLITE (SAP.)</u> - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCT VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES ROCK.		THE PARENT	
SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED	\underline{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		
TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN. MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK. GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 0.25 INCHES DEEP CAN BE	THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS. <u>SLICKENSIDE</u> - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALON	G A FAULT	
HARD EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED BY MODERATE BLOWS.		STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N OR BPF) OF	
MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES I INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A CED OFFICE PICK	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 10 OD LEGE JUNK A FOOT DER GEN DUC		
POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. SOFT 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	TO OR LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT PER 60 BLOWS. <u>STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.</u>) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.		
PROMULTIFS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, HIN PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. VERY CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK. PIECES I INCH		STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SROD) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY TOTAL	
SOFT OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY FINGERNALL.	THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE. TOPSOIL (T.S.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.		
FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING	BENCH MARK: N/A		
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	ELEVATION:	FEET	
MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET THINLY BEDDED 0.16 - 1.5 FEET CLOSE 0.16 TO 1 FOOT VERY THINLY BEDDED 0.03 - 0.16 FEET	NOTES:		
VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THICKLY LAMINATED 0.008 - 0.03 FEET THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET	ROADWAY DESIGN FILES DATED 7/11/2021 PROVIDED BY TGS ENGINEERS		
INDURATION	FIAD = FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING		
FRIABLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.			
MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE:	,		
INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE:	EL PROBE;		
UIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.			
EXTREMELY INDURATED SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.		DATE: 8-15-14	



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG



GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT BORE LOG

