STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	SF-890145	1	8

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS** GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

STRUCTURE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY		UNION							
PROJEC	T DES	CRIPT	ION _	BRID	GE	NO.	145 ON	V	
								ROAD)	OVER
		L	ITTL	E RIC	HA	RDS	ON C	REEK	
SITE DE	SCRIP	TION	STA	TION	<i>14</i> +	- 40 -	L–		

CONTENTS

SHEET NO. **DESCRIPTION** TITLE SHEET 2, 2A LEGEND (SOIL & ROCK) SITE PLAN 3 4-7 BORE LOGS SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

INVESTIGATED BY MURRAY, C. C. FIELDS, W. D. DRAWN BY ___ BEVERLY, J. E. CHECKED BY _ MILLER, K. B. SUBMITTED BY _ MARCH 2019 DATE ___

PERSONNEL MURRAY, C. C.

ESTEP, J. E.

MOORE, R.

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 (99) 707-6850. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

CENERAL 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 (INP-PLACE) TEST DATA CAN BE RELIED ON ONLY TO THE DEGREE OF RELIABILITY INHERENT IN THE STANDARD TEST METHOL 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.

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DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL UNLESS ALL SIGNATURES COMPLETED

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
SF-890145	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)

												(P_{λ})	AGE	1 OF 2)
	SOIL DESCRIPTION							<u>SC</u> R	IPTI	ON				GRADATION
SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FIGHT POWER AUGER AND YIELD LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD FENETRATION TEST (AGSHTO T 206, ASTM DISBG). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOSTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINET FACTORS SUCH							DLIDATE R AUGE (AASH SCRIPT CLASSIF	D, OR R ANI TO T IONS	WEATHERE D YIELD LI 206, ASTM GENERALLY ION, AND O	SS THAN 1 D1586). SO INCLUDE 1 HER PERTIN	00 BLOWS P IL CLASSIFI 'HE FOLLOW! NENT FACTOI	WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE. UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. GAP-GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLE SIZES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES. ANGULARITY OF GRAINS		
AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION						FINE	SAND LAYE	RS,HIGHLY P.	LASTIC, A-7-6	THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.				
GENERAL				AR MA1			IU A			LASSII MATERIALS				MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION
CLASS. GROUP	A-1	(1		PASSIN	G *200					SING #200)		A-4. A-5	RIALS	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.
CLASS.	A-1-a A	-1-ь	_	A-2-4		A-2-6				A-7- A-7-		A-6, A-7		COMPRESSIBILITY
SYMBOL	0000000								1.7.1					SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LL < 31 MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LL = 31 - 50
% PASSING *10	FQ 181										GRANULAR	SILT-	MUCK,	HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LL > 50 PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL
*40 *200	50 MX 30 MX 50 15 MX 25			35 MX	35 MX	35 MX	35 MX	36 MN	36 MN	36 MN 36 N	SOILS	CLAY SOILS	PEAT	GRANULAR SILT - CLAY ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS OTHER MATERIAL
MATERIAL PASSING *40 LL PI	_ 6 MX						41 MN 11 MN			40 MX 41 M	N LIT	LS WITH	HIGHLY	TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3%, 3 - 5%, TRACE 1 - 10%, LITTLE DRGANIC MATTER 3 - 5%, 5 - 12%, LITTLE 10 - 20%, MODERATELY ORGANIC 5 - 10%, 12 - 20%, SOME 20 - 35%, HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10%, > 20%, HIGHLY 35%, AND ABOVE
GROUP INDEX	0		0	(+	MX	-		16 MX NO N	MU	DERATE UNTS OF	ORGANIC	GROUND WATER
USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR	STONE FR	AND ,	FINE SAND			R CLAY AND SA		SIL SOI		CLAYEY SOILS		RGANIC ATTER	SOILS	
GEN. RATING AS SUBGRADE	SAND		XCELL	ENT TO						0 POOR	FAIR TO	POOR	UNSUITABLE	
H3 3000NHDL		Р	1 OF A								IS > LL - 30			SPRING OR SEEP
							NCY			STANDARD		NCE OF LINE	CONETNED	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS
PRIMARY	PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED PENETATION RESISTENCE (N-VALUE) (TONS/FI ²)					RESISTEN		PRESSIVE S	STRENGTH	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) 25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES				
	GENERALLY VERY LOOSE								SOIL SYMBOL SIDE INDICATOR STATE TEST BORING SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION					
GRANUL AR			N/A		ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER AUGER BORING CONE PENETROMETER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT AUGER BORING TEST									
					RY SO					2		< 0.25	5	
GENERA SILT-C					SOFT UM S	TIFF			2 T 4 T			0.25 TO 0.5 TO		INFERRED ROCK LINE MONITORING WELL TEST BORING WITH CORE
MATERI (COHES	AL			9	STIFF Y STI				8 T			1 TO 2	2	A DIE ZOME TED
HARD > 30 > 4 TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE						RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS								
	OI					(I U			HII					TOTAL UNICLA COLORED EVICAVIATION - TOTAL UNICLA COLORED EVICAVIATION -
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270 DPENING (MM) 4.76 2.00 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.075 COARSE FINE 0.12				75 0.053		UNDERCUT UNSUITABLE WASTE UNSUITABLE WASTE UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION								
BOULDE (BLDR.			BLE		GRAV (GR			SANI (CSE. S)	SA		SILT (SL.)	(CL.)	ABBRE VIATIONS
							1	0.25	0.05	0.00	AR - AUGER REFUSAL MED MEDIUM VST - VANE SHEAR TEST BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS WEA WEATHERED			
			OIL		ISTI	IRF	- r	ORRE	ΙΔΤ	TON OF	TERM	5		CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY γ - UNIT WEIGHT CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC γ_d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT
	MOISTL	JRE S	CALE		1	FIEL	D MOI:	STURE				DISTURE DE	SCRIPTION	CSE COARSE ORG ORGANIC ORT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS
	(ATTERBERG LIMITS) DESCRIPTION - SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE						OPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC S - BULK e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY SS - SPLIT SPOON F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY ST - SHELBY TUBE							
PLASTIC RANGE	. + LIC	UID I	LIMIT				T - (V	n		SEMISOLI		DRYING TO		FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY RS - ROCK FRAC FRACTURED, FRACTURES TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL FRAGS FRAGMENTS W - MOISTURE CONTENT CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING
(PI) PL	. + PL4	ASTIC	LIM	ΙT	_									HI HIGHLY V - VERY RATIO EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT
OM SL	1 + OP1			STURI IMIT	E	- MC	IST -	(M)		SULID; AT	UR NEAR	OPTIMUM MO	UISTURE	DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE: CME-45C CLAY BITS X AUTOMATIC MANUAL
							Y - (D				ADDITIONA PTIMUM MO	L WATER T	0	CME-55 G* CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER CORE SIZE:
PLASTICITY								X 8"HOLLOW AUGERS						
<u>Plasticity Index (PI) </u>						TUNGCARBIDE INSERTS								
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM					MEDIUM	VANE SHEAR TEST CASING W/ ADVANCER HAND TOOLS: CASING POST HOLE DIGGER								
HIG						HIGH	PORTABLE HOIST TRICONE STEEL TEETH HAND AUGER							
\vdash								OLOR						TRICONE TUNGCARB. 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.							CORE BIT VANE SHEAR TEST						

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

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS (PAGE 2 OF 2)

		(FAGE 2 C							
ROCK DESCRIPTION									
ROCK LINE I SPT REFUSAL BLOWS IN N REPRESENTEI	NDICATES THE LE . IS PENETRATION ON-COASTAL PLA) BY A ZONE OF	PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. AN INFERRED VEL AT WHICH NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL. I BY A SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN Ø.1 FOOT PER 60 N MATERIAL. THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN WEATHERED ROCK. LY DIVIDED AS FOLLOWS:							
WEATHERED ROCK (WR)		NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.							
CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)		FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED, ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, CNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.							
NON-CRYSTAL ROCK (NCR)	LINE	FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YELLD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.							
COASTAL PLA SEDIMENTARY (CP)		COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.							
		WEATHERING							
FRESH	ROCK FRESH, CRY HAMMER IF CRYS	STALS BRIGHT,FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER TALLINE.							
VERY SLIGHT (V SLI.)	HT 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.								
SLIGHT (SLI.)	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.								
MODERATE (MOD.)	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.								
MODERATELY SEVERE (MOD. SEV.)	ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. IN GRANITOID ROCKS, ALL FELDSPARS DULL AND DISCOLORED AND A MAJORITY SHOW KADLINIZATION. 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 (SEV.)	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. IF TESTED, NOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF								
VERY SEVERE (V SEV.)	ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING, SAPPOLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <i>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES (100 BPF</i>								
COMPLETE	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.								
		ROCK HARDNESS							
VERY HARD		TCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES LOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.							
HARD	CAN BE SCRATCH TO DETACH HAND	ED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED SPECIMEN.							
MODERATELY HARD	Y 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.								

MEDIUM HARD	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 I INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.
SOFT	CAN BE GROVED OR COUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK, CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRACMENTS FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL INCHES IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.
VERY SOFT	CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE. CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK, PIECES I INCH OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY FINGERNAIL.

FRACTUR	E SPACING	BEDDING		
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	
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	
VERY CLOSE	LESS THAN 0.16 FEET	THICKLY LAMINATED	0.008 - 0.03 FEET	
		THINLY LAMINATED	< 0.008 FEET	

INDURATION

FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC. RUBBING WITH FINGER EREES NUMEROUS GRAINS. GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE. GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE: MODERATELY INDURATED BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; INDURATED DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER. SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE: EXTREMELY INDURATED SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER. AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.

ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND. 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.

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

CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE. COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.

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.

DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.

DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.

 $\underline{\text{DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH)}}$ - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.

FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.

FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.

 $\frac{\text{FLOAT}}{\text{PARENT}} - \text{ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.}$

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 FIELD.

JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.

 $\underline{\text{LEDGE}}$ - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.

LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.

MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.

PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVINIS STRATIM AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.

 $\underline{\textit{RESIDUAL (RES.)} \; SOIL} \; \; - \; \; SOIL \; \; \\ \textit{FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.}$

ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (RQD) - 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.

<u>SAPROLITE (SAP.)</u> - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.

<u>SILL</u> - 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 INTRUDED ROCKS.

SLICKENSIDE - I - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT

STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE)(SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N 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.

STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.

STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SROD) - 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.

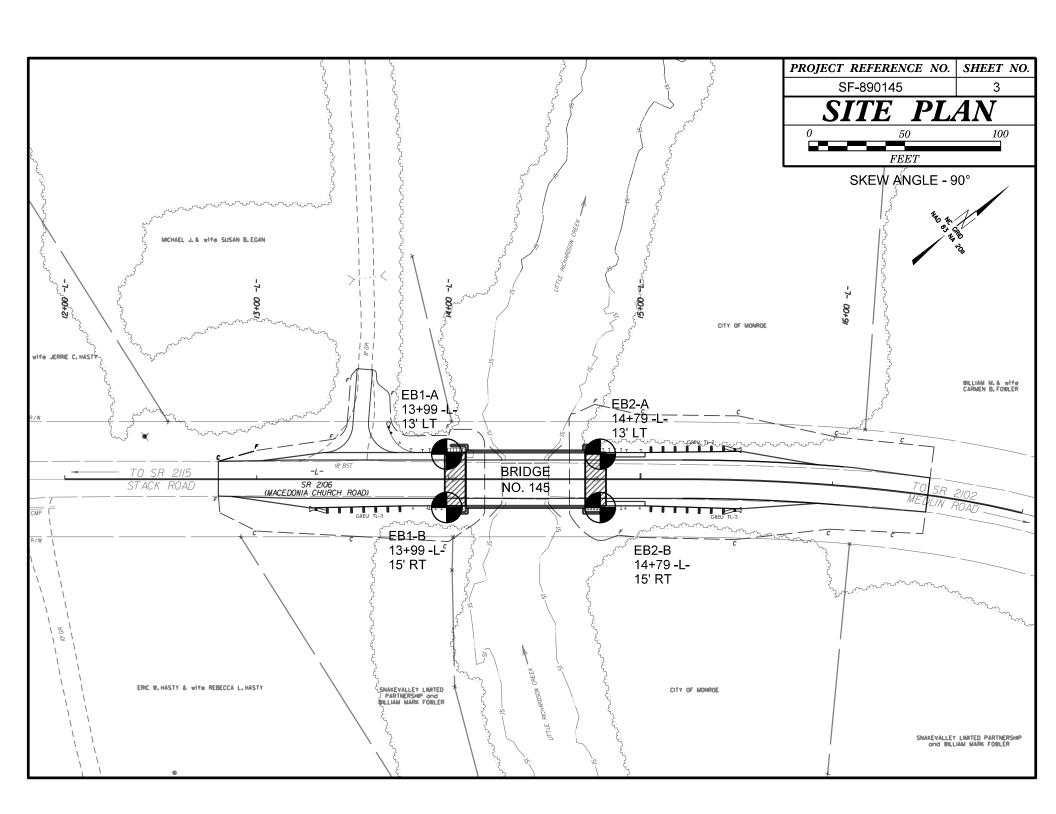
TOPSOIL (TS.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.

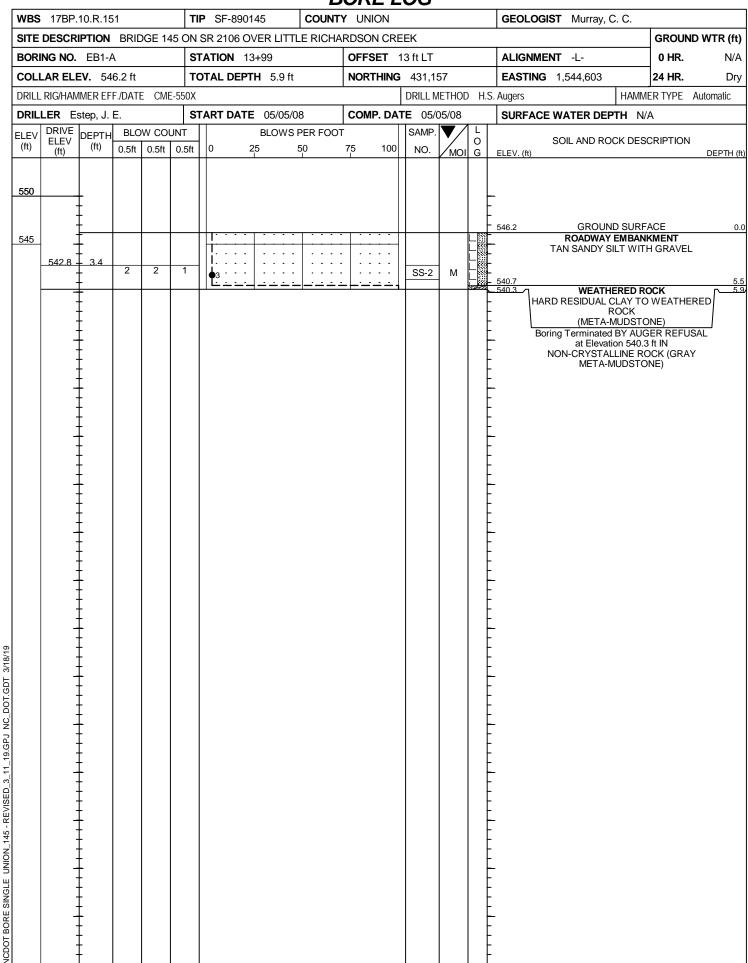
BENCH MARK: BM#I, RR SPIKE IN 12" ELM, STATION 13+11.39, 37.02" LT. NORTHING-431,102.10, EASTING-1,544,530.83

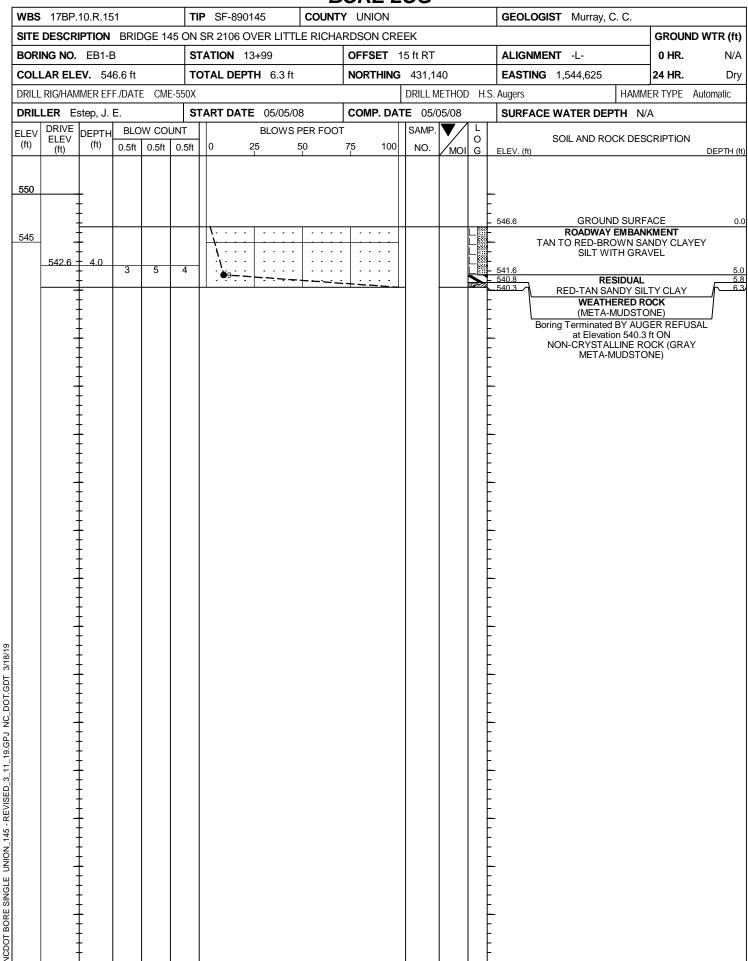
ELEVATION: 551.42 FEET

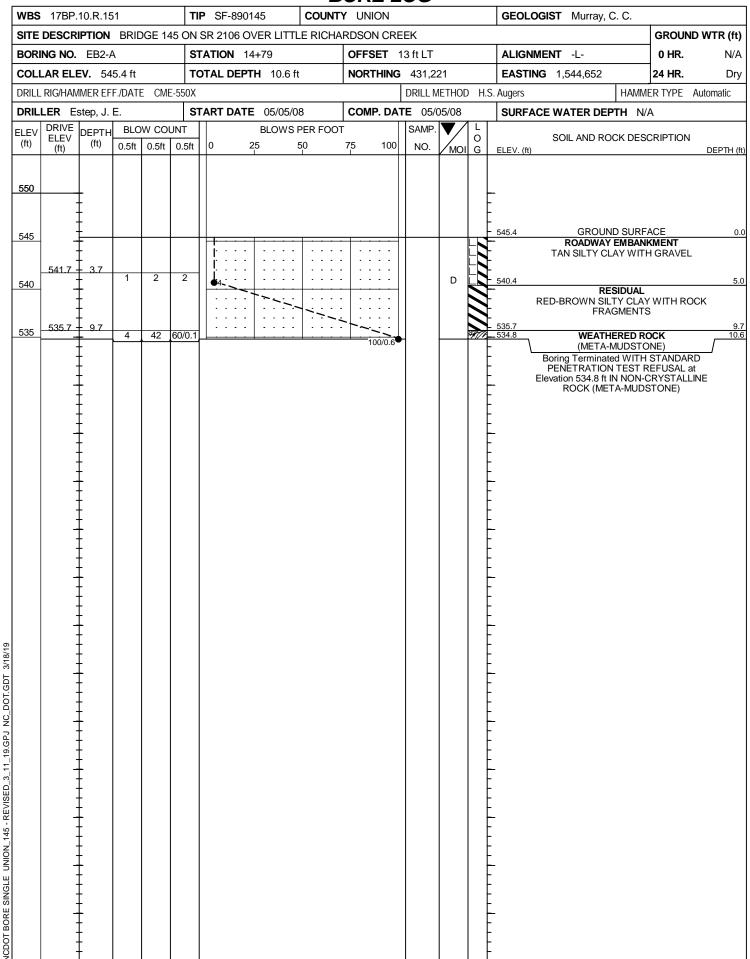
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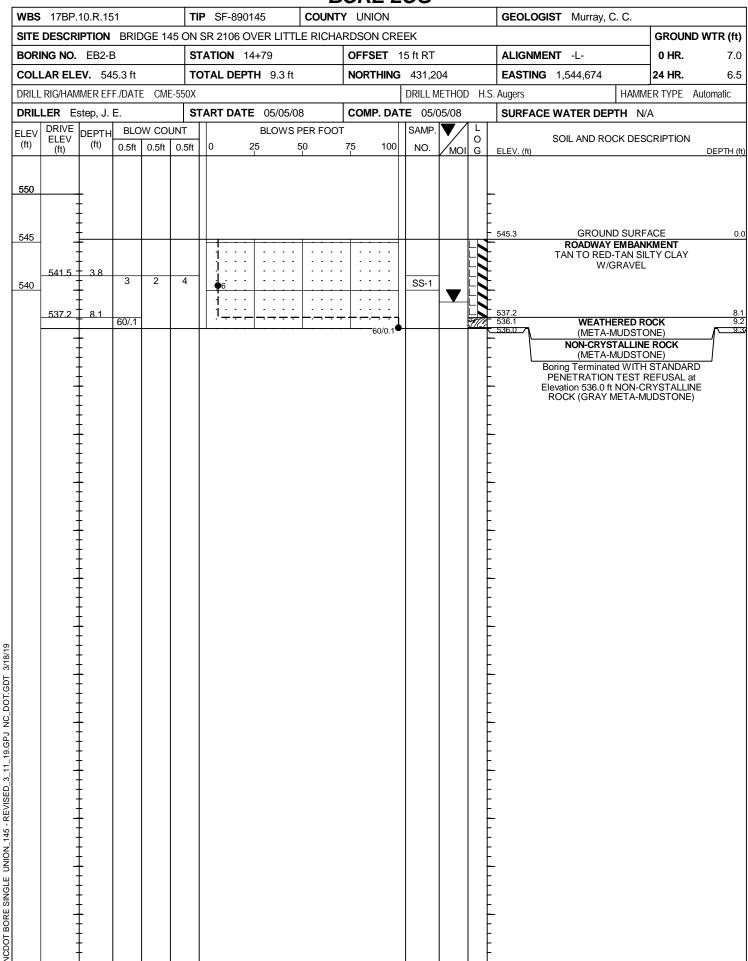
DATE: 8-15-14











PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
SF-890145	8

SITE PHOTOGRAPHS
BRIDGE NO. 145 ON SR 2106 (MACEDONIA CHURCH ROAD)
OVER LITTLE RICHARDSON CREEK



LOOKING DOWN STREAM TOWARD BRIDGE



LOOKING UPLINE EB1 TO EB2