



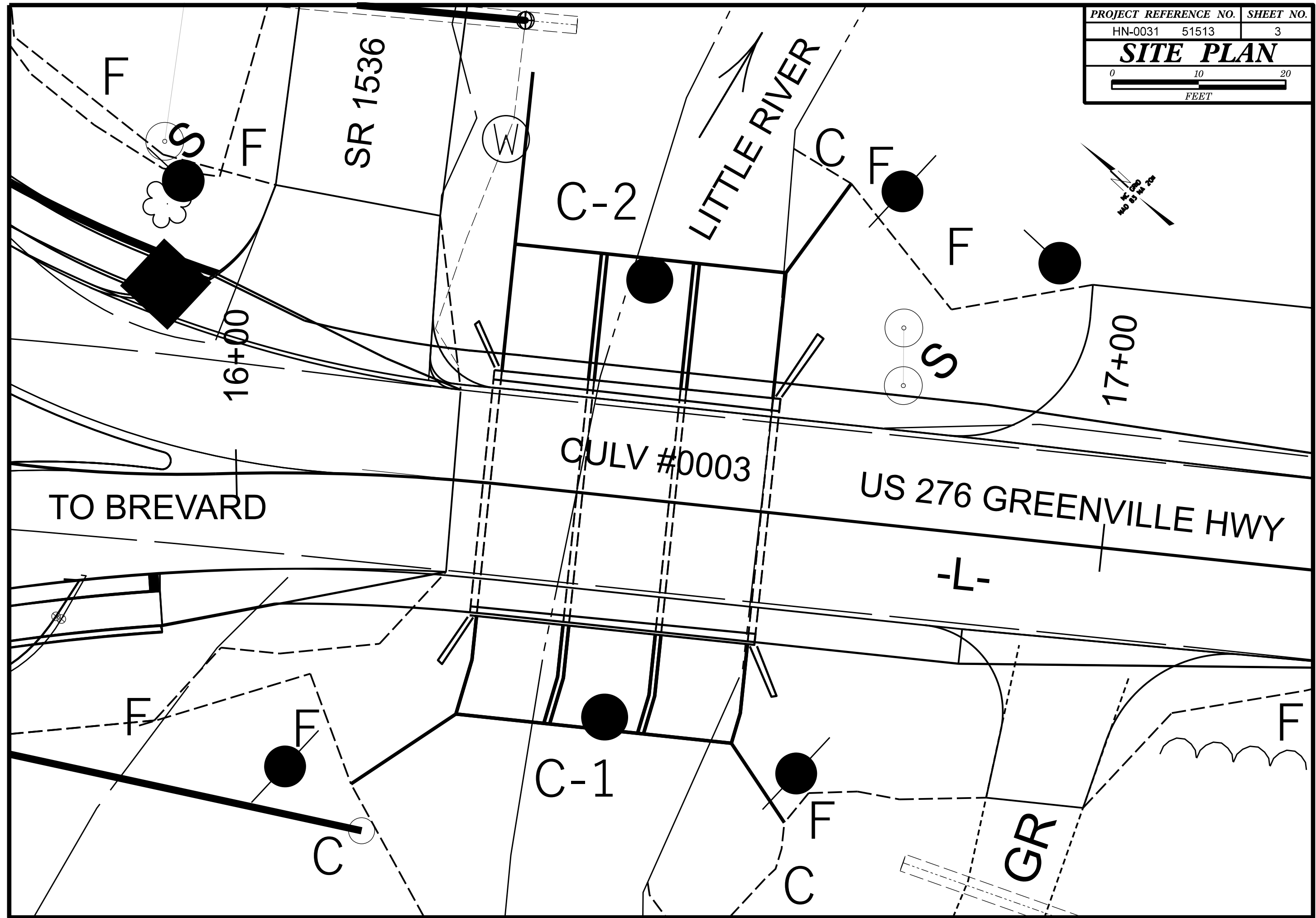
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION  
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS  
**GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT**  
**SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION**  
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

SOIL DESCRIPTION															
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 (ASTM 1 286, ASTM D1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM. BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE, <i>VERY STIFF, GRN, SILTY CLAY, MOST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6</i>															
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION															
GENERAL CLASS.	GRANULAR MATERIALS (≤ 3% PASSING #200)				SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (> 3% PASSING #200)				ORGANIC MATERIALS						
GROUP CLASS.	A-1	A-3	A-2	A-2-4	A-2-5	A-2-6	A-2-7	A-4	A-5	A-6	A-7	A-1, A-2	A-3	A-4, A-5	A-6, A-7
SYMBOL															
% PASSING	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15	50 30 15
MATERIAL PASSING #40	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI	LL PI
GROUP INDEX	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS	STONE FRAGS. OF GRAVEL AND SAND	FINE SAND	SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND	SILTY SOILS	CLAYEY SOILS	SOILS WITH LITTLE OR MODERATE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATTER					HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS				
GENERAL RATING AS SUBGRADE	EXCELLENT TO GOOD			FAIR TO POOR			FAIR TO POOR	POOR	UNSATURABLE						
PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30; PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30															
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS															
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE	COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY	RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE)	RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT <sup>2</sup> )												
GENERALLY GRANULAR MATERIAL (NON-COHESIVE)	VERY LOOSE MEDIUM DENSE DENSE VERY DENSE	< 4 4 TO 10 10 TO 30 30 TO 50 > 50	N/A												
GENERALLY SILT-CLAY MATERIAL (COHESIVE)	VERY SOFT SOFT MEDIUM STIFF STIFF VERY STIFF HARD	< 2 2 TO 4 4 TO 8 8 TO 15 15 TO 30 > 30	< 0.25 0.25 TO 0.5 0.5 TO 1.0 1 TO 2 2 TO 4 > 4												
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE															
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE (OPENING #40)	4	10	40	60	200	270									
	4.75	2.00	0.42	0.25	0.075	0.053									
BOULDER (BLDR.)	COBBLE (COB.)	GRAVEL (GR.)	COARSE SAND (CS, SD.)	FINE SAND (F, SO.)	SILT (SL.)	CLAY (CL.)									
GRAIN SIZE	MM 305 IN. 12	75 3	2.0	0.25	0.05	0.005									
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS															
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE (ATTERBERG LIMITS)	FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION													
LL - LIQUID LIMIT	- SATURATED - (SAT.)	USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE													
PL - PLASTIC LIMIT	- WET - (W)	SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE													
OM - OPTIMUM MOISTURE SHRINKAGE LIMIT	- MOIST - (M)	SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE													
	- DRY - (D)	REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE													
PLASTICITY															
NON PLASTIC		PLASTICITY INDEX (PI)		DRY STRENGTH											
SLIGHTLY PLASTIC		0-5		VERY LOW											
MODERATELY PLASTIC		6-15		SLIGHT											
HIGHLY PLASTIC		16-25		MEDIUM											
		26 OR MORE		HIGH											
COLOR															
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.															

GRADATION									
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									
THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS: ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.									
MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION									
MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.									
COMPRESSIBILITY									
SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE					LL < 31				
MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE					LL = 31 - 50				
HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE					LL > 50				
PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL									
ORGANIC MATERIAL		GRANULAR SOILS		SILT - CLAY SOILS		OTHER MATERIAL			
TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER		2 - 3%		3 - 5%		TRACE 1 - 10%			
LITTLE ORGANIC 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			
GROUND WATER									
MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS									
RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS									
ABBREVIATIONS									
AR - AUGER REFUSAL		MED. - MEDIUM		VST - VANE SHEAR TEST					
BT - BORING TERMINATED		MICA - MICACEOUS		WEA. - WEATHERED					
CL - CLAY		MOD. - MODERATELY		% - UNIT WEIGHT					
CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST		NP - NON PLASTIC		% - DRY UNIT WEIGHT					
CSE - COARSE		ORG. - ORGANIC		SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS					
DMT - DILATOMETER TEST		PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST		S - BULK					
DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST		SAP. - SAPROLITIC		SS - SPLIT SPOON					
@ - VOID RATIO		SD. - SAND, SANDY		ST - SHELBY TUBE					
F - FINE		SL. - SILT, SILTY		RS - ROCK					
FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS		SLI. - SLIGHTLY		RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL					
FRAC. - FRACTURED, FRACTURES		TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL		CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO					
FRAG. - FRAGMENTS		W - MOISTURE CONTENT							
HL - HIGHLY		V - VERY							
EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT									
DRILL UNITS:		ADVANCING TOOLS:		HAMMER TYPE:					
<input type="checkbox"/> CME-45C		<input type="checkbox"/> CLAY BITS		<input type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC <input type="checkbox"/> MANUAL					
<input type="checkbox"/> CME-55		<input type="checkbox"/> 6" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER		CORE SIZE:					
<input type="checkbox"/> CME-550		<input type="checkbox"/> 8" HOLLOW AUGERS		<input type="checkbox"/> -B <input type="checkbox"/> -H					
<input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST		<input type="checkbox"/> HARD FACED FINGER BITS		<input type="checkbox"/> -N					
<input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE HOIST		<input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS		HAND TOOLS:					
		<input type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> W/ ADVANCER		<input type="checkbox"/> POST HOLE DIGGER					
		<input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE *STEEL TEETH		<input type="checkbox"/> HAND AUGER					
		<input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE *TUNG-CARB.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SOUNDING ROD					
		<input type="checkbox"/> CORE BIT		<input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST					

ROCK DESCRIPTION	
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 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:	
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, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.
NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)	FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.
COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CPS)	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, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FINE JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.
VERY SLIGHT (V SL)	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 (SL)	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 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>
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. <i>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES &gt; 100 BPF</i>
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. SAPROLITE 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 &lt; 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	CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK.
HARD	CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.
MODERATELY HARD	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 0.85 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT. CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PIECES 1 INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK.
SOFT	CAN BE GROOVED 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.
VERY SOFT	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.
FRACTURE SPACING	
TERM	SPACING
VERY WIDE	MORE THAN 18 FEET
WIDE	3 TO 18 FEET
MODERATELY CLOSE	1 TO 3 FEET
CLOSE	0.16 TO 1 FOOT
VERY CLOSE	LESS THAN 0.16 FEET
BEDDING	
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
INDURATION	
FRAGILE	RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS; GENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.
MODERATELY INDURATED	GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.
INDURATED	GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.
EXTREMELY INDURATED	SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE; 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 SURFACE.	
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.	
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.	
FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLOGGED 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.	
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 IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.	
RESIDUAL (RES.) SOIL - SOIL 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.	
SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.	
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 THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.	
SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.	
STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - 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.	
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: BL-1 N 528855.9850 E 910061.6230 ELEVATION: 2682.30 FEET	
NOTES: NCDOT L&S DETERMINED SOUNDING ROD ELEVATIONS USING BL-1	



# GEOTECHNICAL BORING REPORT

## BORE LOG

WBS 51513.1.1		TIP HN-0031		COUNTY TRANSYLVANIA		GEOLOGIST Stewman, C. E.									
SITE DESCRIPTION US 276 FROM SR-1536 (CASCADE LAKE RD) INTERSECTION; CULVERT EXTENSION FOR ROUNDABOUT							GROUND WTR (ft)								
BORING NO. C-1		STATION 16+45		OFFSET 25 ft RT		ALIGNMENT -L-									
COLLAR ELEV. 2,671.9 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 10.0 ft		NORTHING 528,777		EASTING 910,115									
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE N/A			DRILL METHOD Rod Sounding			HAMMER TYPE N/A									
DRILLER Worley, J. D.		START DATE 11/05/25		COMP. DATE 11/05/25		SURFACE WATER DEPTH 1.0ft									
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG MOI	LOG SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100					
2675															
	2,671.9	0.0	N/A	2	3									2,671.9	0.0
	2,670.9	1.0	N/A	4	2										
2670	2,669.9	2.0	N/A	1	1										
	2,668.9	3.0	N/A	5	12										
	2,667.9	4.0	N/A	16	7										
	2,666.9	5.0	N/A	5	5										
	2,665.9	6.0	N/A	8	9										
2665	2,664.9	7.0	N/A	10	8										
	2,663.9	8.0	N/A	10	22										
	2,662.9	9.0	N/A	27	15										
														2,661.9	10.0
Boring Terminated at Elevation 2,661.9 ft IN SILTY-SAND ALLUVIUM															

WBS 51513.1.1		TIP HN-0031		COUNTY TRANSYLVANIA		GEOLOGIST Stewman, C. E.									
SITE DESCRIPTION US 276 FROM SR-1536 (CASCADE LAKE RD) INTERSECTION; CULVERT EXTENSION FOR ROUNDABOUT							GROUND WTR (ft)								
BORING NO. C-2		STATION 16+45		OFFSET 25 ft LT		ALIGNMENT -L-									
COLLAR ELEV. 2,672.0 ft		TOTAL DEPTH 10.0 ft		NORTHING 528,807		EASTING 910,155									
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE N/A			DRILL METHOD Rod Sounding			HAMMER TYPE N/A									
DRILLER Worley, J. D.		START DATE 11/05/25		COMP. DATE 11/05/25		SURFACE WATER DEPTH 0.5ft									
ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG MOI	LOG SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100					
2675															
	2,672.0	0.0	N/A	3	2									2,672.0	0.0
	2,671.0	1.0	N/A	0	1										
2670	2,670.0	2.0	N/A	2	4										
	2,669.0	3.0	N/A	3	10										
	2,668.0	4.0	N/A	17	6										
	2,667.0	5.0	N/A	5	3										
	2,666.0	6.0	N/A	6	4										
2665	2,665.0	7.0	N/A	4	5										
	2,664.0	8.0	N/A	8	13										
	2,663.0	9.0	N/A	14	31										
														2,662.0	10.0
Boring Terminated at Elevation 2,662.0 ft IN SILTY-SAND ALLUVIUM															

NCDOT BORE DOUBLE HN0031\_GEO\_CULV0003\_TRANSYLVANIA.GPJ NC\_DOT\_GDT 11/25/25