

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	BR6.R001	1	8

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

**STRUCTURE
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION**

COUNTY COLUMBUS
PROJECT DESCRIPTION CULVERT REPLACEMENT ON
SR 1428 (THOMPSON TOWN ROAD) OVER FIVEMILE
BRANCH
SITE DESCRIPTION CULVERT 303

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2, 2A	LEGEND (SOIL & ROCK)
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7	SOIL TEST RESULTS

PERSONNEL
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DATE SETEMBER 2021

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 - 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.

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DocuSigned by:
Kelly de Montbrun 9/29/2021
SIGNATURE DATE
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**DOCUMENT NOT CONSIDERED FINAL
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REFERENCE: N/A

PROJECT: BP6.R001

**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 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 GRAY SILTY CLAY MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6</i>					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.																																																																																																			
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION					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																																																																																																			
<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th colspan="2">GENERAL CLASS.</th> <th colspan="3">GRANULAR MATERIALS (≤ 35% PASSING #200)</th> <th colspan="4">SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (> 35% PASSING #200)</th> <th colspan="2">ORGANIC MATERIALS</th> </tr> <tr> <th>GROUP CLASS.</th> <th></th> <th>A-1</th> <th>A-3</th> <th>A-2</th> <th>A-4</th> <th>A-5</th> <th>A-6</th> <th>A-7</th> <th>A-1, A-2 A-3</th> <th>A-4, A-5 A-6, A-7</th> <th></th> </tr> <tr> <td>SYMBOL</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>% PASSING</td> <td></td> <td>50 MX 30 MX 15 MX</td> <td>50 MX 25 MX</td> <td>51 MN 10 MX</td> <td>35 MX 35 MX 35 MX</td> <td>35 MX 35 MX 35 MX</td> <td>36 MN 36 MN 36 MN</td> <td>36 MN 36 MN 36 MN</td> <td>GRANULAR SOILS</td> <td>SILT-CLAY SOILS</td> <td>MUCK, PEAT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MATERIAL PASSING #40 LL PI</td> <td></td> <td>- 6 MX</td> <td>- NP</td> <td>40 MX 10 MX</td> <td>41 MN 11 MN</td> <td>40 MX 11 MN</td> <td>41 MN 10 MX</td> <td>40 MX 11 MN</td> <td>SOILS WITH LITTLE OR MODERATE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATTER</td> <td>HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>GROUP INDEX</td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>4 MX</td> <td>8 MX</td> <td>12 MX</td> <td>16 MX</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS</td> <td></td> <td>STONE FRAGS, GRAVEL, AND SAND</td> <td>FINE SAND</td> <td>SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND</td> <td>SILTY SOILS</td> <td>CLAYEY SOILS</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>GEN. RATING AS SUBGRADE</td> <td></td> <td colspan="3">EXCELLENT TO GOOD</td> <td colspan="3">FAIR TO POOR</td> <td>FAIR TO POOR</td> <td>POOR</td> <td>UNSUITABLE</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>					GENERAL CLASS.		GRANULAR MATERIALS (≤ 35% PASSING #200)			SILT-CLAY MATERIALS (> 35% PASSING #200)				ORGANIC MATERIALS		GROUP CLASS.		A-1	A-3	A-2	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 MX 30 MX 15 MX	50 MX 25 MX	51 MN 10 MX	35 MX 35 MX 35 MX	35 MX 35 MX 35 MX	36 MN 36 MN 36 MN	36 MN 36 MN 36 MN	GRANULAR SOILS	SILT-CLAY SOILS	MUCK, PEAT	MATERIAL PASSING #40 LL PI		- 6 MX	- NP	40 MX 10 MX	41 MN 11 MN	40 MX 11 MN	41 MN 10 MX	40 MX 11 MN	SOILS WITH LITTLE OR MODERATE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATTER	HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS		GROUP INDEX		0	0	0	4 MX	8 MX	12 MX	16 MX				USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS		STONE FRAGS, GRAVEL, AND SAND	FINE SAND	SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND	SILTY SOILS	CLAYEY SOILS						GEN. RATING AS SUBGRADE		EXCELLENT TO GOOD			FAIR TO POOR			FAIR TO POOR	POOR	UNSUITABLE		MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHEN THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.				
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EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABLE					ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION SOIL SYMBOL ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY INFERRED ROCK LINE ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY																																																																																																			
RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (N-VALUE) RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT ²)					DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES TEST BORING AUGER BORING CORE BORING MONITORING WELL PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION																																																																																																			
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VERY SOFT SOFT MEDIUM STIFF STIFF VERY STIFF HARD					25/025 DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES TEST BORING AUGER BORING CORE BORING MONITORING WELL PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION																																																																																																			
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE					RECOMMENDATION SYMBOLS																																																																																																			
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM) BOULDER (BLDR.) COBBLE (COB.) GRAVEL (GR.) COARSE SAND (CSE, SD.) FINE SAND (F SD.) SILT (SL.) CLAY (CL.)					UNDERCUT SHALLOW UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNSUITABLE WASTE UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL																																																																																																			
GRAIN SIZE MM IN. 305 12 75 3 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005					ABBREVIATIONS																																																																																																			
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS SOIL MOISTURE SCALE (ATTERBERG LIMITS) FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION					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 MED. - MEDIUM MICA. - MICACEOUS MOD. - MODERATELY NP - NON PLASTIC ORG. - ORGANIC PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST SAP. - SAPROLITIC SD. - SAND, SANDY SL. - SILT, SILTY SLI. - SLIGHTLY FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS FRAC. - FRACTURED, FRACTURES FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS HI. - HIGHLY V - VERY VST - VANE SHEAR TEST WEA. - WEATHERED γ _u - UNIT WEIGHT γ _d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS S - BULK SS - SPLIT SPOON ST - SHELBY TUBE RS - ROCK RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO																																																																																																			
LL LIQUID LIMIT PLASTIC RANGE (PI) PL PLASTIC LIMIT OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE SHRINKAGE LIMIT SL SLIGHTLY PLASTIC					DRILL UNITS: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME-45C <input type="checkbox"/> CME-55 <input type="checkbox"/> CME-550 <input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST <input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE HOIST <input type="checkbox"/> _____ <input type="checkbox"/> _____																																																																																																			
ADVANCING TOOLS: <input type="checkbox"/> CLAY BITS <input type="checkbox"/> 6" CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER <input type="checkbox"/> 8" HOLLOW AUGERS <input type="checkbox"/> HARD FACED FINGER BITS <input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS <input type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> W/ ADVANCER <input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE _____ STEEL TEETH <input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE _____ TUNG-CARB. <input type="checkbox"/> CORE BIT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUD ROTARY					HAMMER TYPE: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC <input type="checkbox"/> MANUAL CORE SIZE: <input type="checkbox"/> -B _____ <input type="checkbox"/> -H _____ <input type="checkbox"/> -N _____ HAND TOOLS: <input type="checkbox"/> POST HOLE DIGGER <input type="checkbox"/> HAND AUGER <input type="checkbox"/> SOUNDING ROD <input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST <input type="checkbox"/> _____																																																																																																			
PLASTICITY					EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT																																																																																																			
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) NON PLASTIC 0-5 SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE					DRY STRENGTH VERY LOW SLIGHT MEDIUM HIGH																																																																																																			
COLOR					DESCRIPTIONS																																																																																																			
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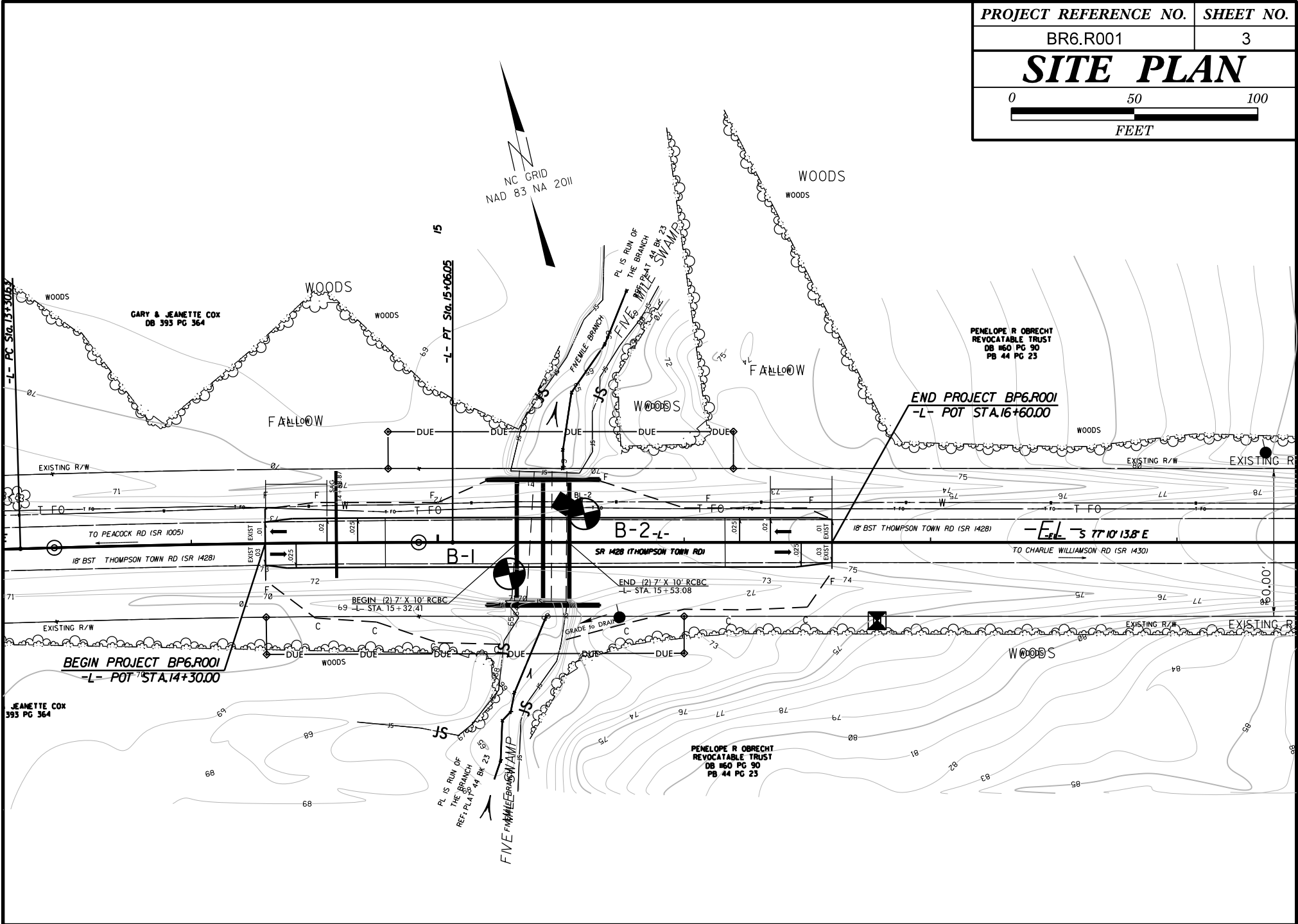
**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
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SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

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

ROCK DESCRIPTION		TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	
<p>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:</p>		<p>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 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. 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 (ROD) - 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.</p>	
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 PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	
COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (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, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.		
VERY SLIGHT (V SLI.)	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 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 > 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 < 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 0.05 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 FINGERNAIL.		
FRACTURE 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.			
FRIABLE	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.		
		BENCH MARK: N/A	
		ELEVATION: FEET	
NOTES:			
ROADWAY DESIGN FILES AND SURVEY (.TIN) FILE PROVIDED BY LJB INC.			
NORTHING AND EASTINGS OBTAINED USING A TRIMBLE GEO7X. BORING ELEVATIONS WERE OBTAINED USING THE PROVIDED .TIN FILE.			
FIAD = FILLED IN AFTER DRILLING.			

PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
BR6.R001	3
SITE PLAN	



PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
BR6.R001	7

SOIL TEST RESULTS

BORING NO.	SAMPLE NO.	OFFSET	STATION	DEPTH INTERVAL	AASHTO CLASS.	L.L.	P.I.	% BY WEIGHT				% PASSING (SIEVES)			% MOISTURE	% ORGANIC
								C. SAND	F. SAND	SILT	CLAY	10	40	200		
B-2	SS-5	12' LT	15+59	13.5-15.0'	A-6(14)	38	19	8.9	19.3	43.5	28.3	94.7	89.4	77.9	55.1	-

LAB TECHNICIAN: C. RUPERT

NCDOT CERTIFICATION NO. 112-01-1003