STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	SF-790152	1	9

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA

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

STRUCTURE SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

COUNTY	ROWAN		
PROJECT [DESCRIPTION REPLACE BRIDGE NO. 152		
	SR 2379 (ST. LUKES CHURCH ROAD)		
	OVER CHURCH CREEK		

CONTENTS

HEET NO.	DESCRIPTION	
1	TITLE SHEET	
2, 2A	LEGEND (SOIL & ROCK)	
3	SITE PLAN	
4-5	CROSS SECTIONS	
6-9	BORF LOGS	

K. B. MILLER INVESTIGATED BY ___ DRAWN BY W.D. FIELDS (TERRACON) K. B. MILLER CHECKED BY __ K. B. MILLER SUBMITTED BY _ APRIL 2017 DATE ___

PERSONNEL J. K. STICKNEY C. L. SMITH

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 (199) 707-6850. THE SUBSURFACE PLANS AND REPORTS, FIELD BORING LOGS, ROCK CORES AND SOIL TEST DATA ARE NOT PART OF THE CONTRACT.

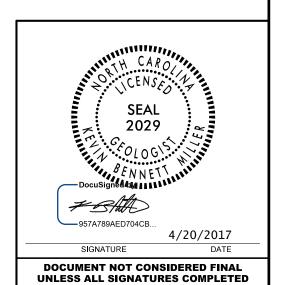
CENERAL SOIL AND ROCK STRATA DESCRIPTIONS AND INDICATED BOUNDARIES ARE BASED ON A GEOTECHNICAL INTERPRETATION OF ALL AVAILABLE SUBSURFACE DATA AND MAY NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE ACTUAL SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS BETWEEN BORINGS OR BETWEEN SAMPLED STRATA WITHIN THE BOREHOLE. THE LABORATORY SAMPLE DATA AND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

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 DEEM NECESSARY TO SATISFY HIMSELF AS TO CONDITIONS TO BE ENCOUNTERED TO THE 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.

- NOTES:

 I. THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS NOT IMPLIED OR GUARANTEED BY THE N. C. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AS ACCURATE NOR IS IT CONSIDERED PART OF THE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS OR CONTRACT FOR THE PROJECT.

 BY HAVING REQUESTED THIS INFORMATION, THE CONTRACTOR SPECIFICALLY MAIVES 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.



PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.
SF-790152	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 SOIL IS CONSIDERED UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED, OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS THAT CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER ANDER AND YIELD LESS THAN 108 BLOWS PER FOOT ACCORDING TO THE STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T 206, ASTM DIS86). 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 MINERALDICICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC., FOR EXAMPLE, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTEREDOED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION MINERALDICAL COMPOSIT	APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. ES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES. S SIGNATED BY THE TERMS:	
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 (ASHTO I 206, ASTM DIS68), SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM, BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING; CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERITED TRACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGUARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. FOR EXAMPLE, VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDGED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SARE ALL UNIFORMLY GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLE SIZE AND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 ANGULARITY OF ROUNDIESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DES ANGULAR, SUBROQUARE, SUBROQUADED, OR ROUNDED.	APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. ES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES. S SIGNATED BY THE TERMS:	
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 MINERAL OCICAL COMPOSIT THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDRESS OF SOIL GRAINS IS DES ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR, SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	SIGNATED BY THE TERMS:	
VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6 SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION MINERAL OCICAL COMPOSIT	ION	
MINERAL DISTALL MANERAL DISTALL MANERA DISTALL MANERAL DISTALL MANERAL DISTALL MANERAL DISTALL		
	LC, KAOLIN, ETC.	
CLASS. (≤35% PASSING *200) (>35% PASSING *200) URGANIC MAILMIALS MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TAL		
GROUP A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5 A-6 A-7 COMPRESSIBILITY CLASS. A-1-0 A-1-1 B-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 B-2-6	RED OF SIGNIFICANCE.	
	LL < 31	
STABOL SOURCE STABLE MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE HIGHLY COMPRESSIB	LL = 31 - 50 LL > 50	
7. PASSING 10 50 MX GRANULAR SILT- CLAY MUCK, PERCENTAGE OF MATERIA		
48 38 MX 58 MX 51 MN 5 MN 55 MN 55 MN 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 35 MX 36 MN 36 M	OTHER MATERIAL	
MATERIA TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5%	TRACE 1 - 10%	
PASSING *40 LL 40 MX 41 MN	LITTLE 10 - 20% SOME 20 - 35%	
PI 6 MX NP 10 NX 10 MX 1 MN 10 NX 1 MN 10 NX 1 MN 11 MN 11 MN MINDEPART HIGHLY HIGHLY ORGANIC > 10% > 20%	HIGHLY 35% AND ABOVE	
GROUP INDEX 0 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX NO MX AMOUNTS OF UNDANL GROUP GROUND WATER		
USUAL TYPES ISTONE FRACS. FINE SILTY OR CLAYEY SILTY CLAYEY MATER WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATE OF UNATURE WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATE OF UNATURE WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATE		
MATERIALS SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS SOILS STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HO		
GEN, RATING EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABLE POOR POOR UNSUITABLE	WATER BEARING STRATA	
AS SUBGRADE PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 ;PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30 ;PI		
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOL	_S	
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY CONSISTEN	WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES	
CENERALLY VERY LOOSE < 4	NG SLOPE INDICATOR	
OLEN MEDIUM DENSE 10 TO 30 N/A ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER AUGER BORING CONE PE COHESIVE) VERY DENSE > 50 CONESIVE) VERY DENSE > 50		
VERY SOFT < 2 < 0.25 — INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY — CORE BORING	 SOUNDING ROD 	
GENERALLY SOFT 2 TO 4 0.25 TO 0.5 SILT-CLAY MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 0.5 TO 1.0 TIE-TIZE INFERRED ROCK LINE MINIOR WELL	L TEST BORING	
MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 1 TO 2 (COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4 → ▼ ▼ ▼ ▼ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆	WITH CURE	
(COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 2 TO 4	SPT N-VALUE	
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE RECOMMENDATION SYMBO		
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 UNDERCUT UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIFIED - UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - UNCLASSIFIE	UNCLASSIFIED EXCAVATION - ACCEPTABLE, BUT NOT TO BE	
BOULDER CORRIE CRAVEL COARSE FINE SILT CLAY UNDERCUT ACCEPTABLE DEGRADABLE ROCK	USED IN THE TOP 3 FEET OF EMBANKMENT OR BACKFILL	
(BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (GSE. SD.) (F SD.) (SL.) (CL.) ABBREVIATIONS		
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 BT - BORING TERMINATED MICA MICACEOUS CL CLAY MOD MODERATELY	WEA WEATHERED	
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST NP - NON PLASTIC	$\gamma_{ m d}$ - DRY UNIT WEIGHT	
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE (ATTERBERG LIMITS) SOIL MOISTURE (ATTERBERG LIMITS) DESCRIPTION GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION DMT - DILATOMETER TEST PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST	T SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS	
DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST SAP SAPROLITIC - SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY e - VOID RATIO SD SAND, SANDY	S - BULK SS - SPLIT SPOON	
(SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE F - FINE SL SILT, SILTY	ST - SHELBY TUBE	
LL LIQUID LIMIT — FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS SLI SLIGHTLY FRACTURED, FRACTURED, FRACTURED TO FRACTURED FRACTURES TOR - TRICONE REFUSAL	RS - ROCK RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL	
RANCE < - WET - (W) ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE FRAGS FRAGMENTS W - MOISTURE CONTENT	CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING	
FOLIPMENT LISED ON SUBJECT	PROJECT	
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE ORILL UNITS: ADVANCING TODIS:	HAMMER TYPE:	
SL _ SHRINKAGE LIMIT CLAY BITS CLAY BITS	X AUTOMATIC MANUAL	
- UNY - (U) ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE CME-55 G* CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER	CORE SIZE:	
PLASTICITY X S HOLLOW AUGERS	□-в □-н	
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH X CME-550X HARD FACED FINGER BITS		
NON PLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW UNDCARBIDE INSERTS SLIGHTLY PLASTIC 6-15 SLIGHT WANE SHEAR TEST OF ANY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPE	HAND TOOLS:	
MODERATELY PLASTIC 16-25 MEDIUM CASING W/ ADVANCER HIGHLY PLASTIC 26 OR MORE HIGH POPTABLE MORE CASING TECHNICAL TECHNI	POST HOLE DIGGER	
COLOR	HAND AUGER	
	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.	VANE SHEAR TEST	

NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION **DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS**

SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

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

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 I.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: NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES 3 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED. FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.

FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK THAT WOULD YEILD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.

COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC. CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR) NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR) COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CP) WEATHERING FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER VERY SLIGHT 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. (V SLI.) ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO SLIGHT 1 INCH, OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY. IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS. (SLI.) SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN MODERATE 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. 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 MODERATELY SEVERE (MOD, SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK, ROCK GIVES "CLUNK" SOUND WHEN STRUCK, IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT SEVERE REDUCED IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME EXTENT. SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. (SEV.) IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF 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 VERY SEVERE (V SEV.) VESTIGES OF ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <u>IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</u> 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 ROCK HARDNESS CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK. BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES VERY HARD SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGIST'S PICK. CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED HARD TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN. MODERATELY 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. CAN BE GROOVED OR GOLIGED 0.05 INCHES DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFF OR PICK POINT. MEDILIM

CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PEICES I INCH MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE HARD POINT OF A GEOLOGIST'S PICK. 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. SOFT VERY 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 B FINGERNAIL.

FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING TERM TERM THICKNESS SPACING VERY WIDE MORE THAN 10 FEET 3 TO 10 FEET VERY THICKLY BEDDED THICKLY BEDDED 4 FEET 1.5 - 4 FEET 0.16 - 1.5 FEET THINLY BEDDED
VERY THINLY BEDDED
THICKLY LAMINATED MODERATELY CLOSE 1 TO 3 FEET 0.03 - 0.16 FEET 0.008 - 0.03 FEET VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 0.16 FEET THINLY LAMINATED < 0.008 FEET

INDURATION

WIDE

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; BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER. MODERATELY INDURATED 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.

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.

<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.

STAMPED 79-0152-2 BENCH MARK: BL-2

N:675565.9810; E:1584075.2470 STA. 12+85.12 -EL- 16.75 FEET RIGHT ELEVATION: 703.92

FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING

DATE: 8-15-14

