

STATE	STATE PROJECT REFERENCE NO.	SHEET NO.	TOTAL SHEETS
N.C.	17BP.9.R.31	1	7

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

STRUCTURE
SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION

PROJ. REFERENCE NO. 17BP.9.R.31 F.A. PROJ. NA
COUNTY DAVIDSON
PROJECT DESCRIPTION DIVISION 9 BRIDGE REPLACEMENT
SITE DESCRIPTION BRIDGE NO. 280195 OVER FLAT SWAMP CREEK
ON SR 2263 (JOHN BLACK ROAD)

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PERSONNEL

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DATE March, 2013

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NOTE - 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.

amec
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4021 STIRRUP CREEK DRIVE, SUITE 100
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**NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS
GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT
SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS**

SOIL DESCRIPTION

SOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE 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 STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T206, ASTM D-1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM, BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY SHALL INCLUDE: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE:
VERY STIFF, GRAY, SILTY CLAY, MOST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGH PLASTIC, A-7-5

GRADATION

WELL GRADED - INDICATES A GOOD REPRESENTATION OF PARTICLE SIZES FROM FINE TO COARSE. UNIFORM - INDICATES THAT SOIL PARTICLES ARE ALL APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. (ALSO POORLY GRADED)
GAP-GRADED - INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLES 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.

SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION

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-4, A-5	
SYMBOL	A-1-a	A-1-b	A-2-4	A-2-5	A-2-6	A-2-7	A-7-5	A-7-6	A-7-8	A-7-9	A-3	A-6, A-7		
% PASSING	50 MX	38 MX	50 MX	51 MX	10 MX	35 MX	35 MX	35 MX	35 MX	36 MN	36 MN	36 MN		
* 10	15 MX	25 MX	10 MX	18 MX	18 MX	11 MN	11 MN	18 MX	18 MX	11 MN	11 MN	11 MN		
* 40														
* 200														
LIQUID LIMIT	6 MX		NP		48 MX	41 MN	48 MX	41 MN	48 MX	41 MN	48 MX	41 MN		
PLASTIC INDEX	0		0		10 MX	18 MX	11 MN	11 MN	18 MX	18 MX	11 MN	11 MN		
GROUP INDEX	0		0		0	4 MX	8 MX	12 MX	16 MX	16 MX	No MX	No MX		
USUAL TYPES OF MAJOR MATERIALS	STONE FRAGS, GRAVEL, AND SAND		FINE SAND		SILTY OR CLAYEY GRAVEL AND SAND			SILTY SOILS		CLAYEY SOILS		SOILS WITH LITTLE OR MODERATE AMOUNTS OF ORGANIC MATTER		
GEN. RATING AS A SUBGRADE	EXCELLENT TO GOOD				FAIR TO POOR				FAIR TO POOR		POOR		UNSUITABLE	

PI OF A-7-5 SUBGROUP IS ≤ LL - 30 + PI OF A-7-6 SUBGROUP IS > LL - 30

MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION

MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.

COMPRESSIBILITY

SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE
MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE
HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE

LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 31
LIQUID LIMIT EQUAL TO 31-50
LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50

PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL

	GRANULAR SOILS	SILT - CLAY SOILS	OTHER MATERIAL
TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER	2 - 3%	3 - 5%	TRACE
LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER	3 - 5%	5 - 12%	LITTLE
MODERATELY ORGANIC	5 - 10%	12 - 20%	SOME
HIGHLY ORGANIC	>10%	>20%	HIGHLY

GROUND WATER

▽ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING
▽ 24 HOURS STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24 HOURS
▽ PW PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE, OR WATER BEARING STRATA
○ SPRING OR SEEP

CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS

PRIMARY SOIL TYPE	COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY	RANGE OF STANDARD PENETRATION RESISTANCE (IN-VALUE)	RANGE OF UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (TONS/FT ²)
GENERALLY GRANULAR MATERIAL (NON-COHESIVE)	VERY LOOSE 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 0.50 0.5 TO 1.0 1 TO 2 2 TO 4 >4

TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE

U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE OPENING (MM)	4	10	40	60	200	270
	4.76	2.00	0.42	0.25	0.075	0.053

BOULDER (BLDR.)	COBBLE (COB.)	GRAVEL (GR.)	COARSE SAND (CSE. SD.)	FINE SAND (F SD.)	SILT (SL.)	CLAY (CL.)
GRAIN SIZE MM	305	75	2.0	0.25	0.05	0.005
IN.	12	3				

MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS

	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT (RE) WITH SOIL DESCRIPTION		SPT TEST BORING		TEST BORING W/ CORE
	SOIL SYMBOL		AUGER BORING		SPT N-VALUE
	ARTIFICIAL FILL (AF) OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENT		CORE BORING		SPT REFUSAL
	INFERRED SOIL BOUNDARY		MONITORING WELL		
	INFERRED ROCK LINE		PIEZOMETER INSTALLATION		
	ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY		SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION		
	DIP & DIP DIRECTION OF ROCK STRUCTURES		CONE PENETROMETER TEST		
			SOUNDING ROD		

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	- MOIST - (M)	SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE
SL - SHRINKAGE LIMIT	- DRY - (D)	REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE

ABBREVIATIONS

AR - AUGER REFUSAL	MED. - MEDIUM	VST - VANE SHEAR TEST
BT - BORING TERMINATED	MICA - MICACEOUS	WEA. - WEATHERED
CL. - CLAY	MOD. - MODERATELY	W - UNIT WEIGHT
CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST	NP - NON PLASTIC	W _d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT
CSE. - COARSE	ORG. - ORGANIC	
DMT - DILATOMETER TEST	PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST	SAMPLE ABBREVIATIONS
DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST	SAP. - SAPROLITIC	S - BULK
a - VOID RATIO	SD. - SAND, SANDY	SS - SPLIT SPOON
FOSS. - FOSSILIFEROUS	SL. - SILT, SILTY	ST - SHELBY TUBE
FRAC. - FRACTURED, FRACTURES	SLI. - SLIGHTLY	RS - ROCK
FRAGS. - FRAGMENTS	TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL	RT - RECOMPACTED TRIAXIAL
HI. - HIGHLY	W - MOISTURE CONTENT	CBR - CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO
	V - VERY	

PLASTICITY

	PLASTICITY INDEX (PI)	DRY STRENGTH
NONPLASTIC	0-5	VERY LOW
LOW PLASTICITY	6-15	SLIGHT
MED. PLASTICITY	16-25	MEDIUM
HIGH PLASTICITY	26 OR MORE	HIGH

EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT

DRILL UNITS:	ADVANCING TOOLS:	HAMMER TYPE:
<input type="checkbox"/> MOBILE B- _____	<input type="checkbox"/> CLAY BITS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AUTOMATIC <input type="checkbox"/> MANUAL
<input type="checkbox"/> BK-51	<input type="checkbox"/> 6' CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER	CORE SIZE:
<input type="checkbox"/> CME-45C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8" HOLLOW AUGERS	<input type="checkbox"/> -B _____
<input type="checkbox"/> CME-550	<input type="checkbox"/> HARD FACED FINDER BITS	<input type="checkbox"/> -N _____
<input type="checkbox"/> PORTABLE HOIST	<input type="checkbox"/> TUNG-CARBIDE INSERTS	<input type="checkbox"/> -H _____
	<input type="checkbox"/> CASING <input type="checkbox"/> W/ ADVANCER	HAND TOOLS:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CME-55	<input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE _____ * STEEL TEETH	<input type="checkbox"/> POST HOLE DIGGER
	<input type="checkbox"/> TRICONE _____ * TUNG-CARB.	<input type="checkbox"/> HAND AUGER
<input type="checkbox"/> _____	<input type="checkbox"/> CORE BIT	<input type="checkbox"/> SOUNDING ROD
		<input type="checkbox"/> VANE SHEAR TEST

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.

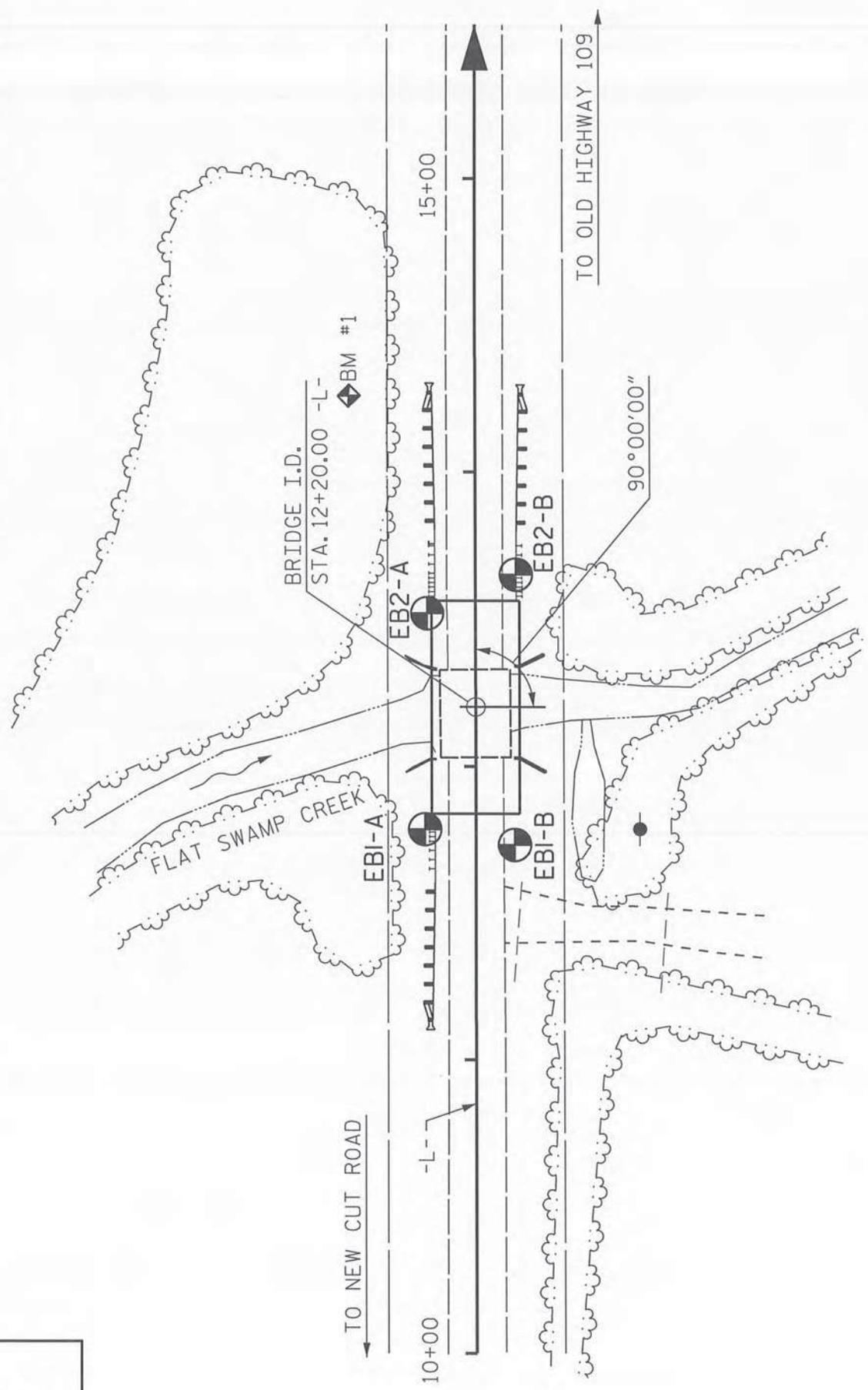
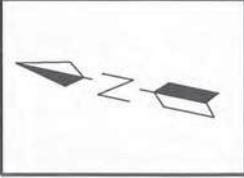
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ROCK DESCRIPTION		TERMS AND DEFINITIONS	
<p>HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL. AN INFERRED ROCK LINE INDICATES THE LEVEL AT WHICH NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL. SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION 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 (ALLOVJ) - SOILS THAT HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.</p> <p>AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.</p> <p>ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.</p> <p>ARGILLACEOUS - APPLIED TO ALL ROCKS OR SUBSTANCES COMPOSED OF CLAY MINERALS, OR HAVING A NOTABLE PROPORTION OF CLAY IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AS SHALE, SLATE, ETC.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>CALCAREOUS (CALCJ) - SOILS THAT CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.</p> <p>COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.</p> <p>CORE RECOVERY (RECC) - TOTAL LENGTH OF ALL MATERIAL RECOVERED IN THE CORE BARREL DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p>DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.</p> <p>DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.</p> <p>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.</p> <p>FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.</p> <p>FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.</p> <p>FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIAL.</p> <p>FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.</p> <p>FORMATION (FMJ) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.</p> <p>JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.</p> <p>LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.</p> <p>LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.</p> <p>MOTTLED (MOTJ) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTTLED IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.</p> <p>PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.</p> <p>RESIDUAL (RESJ) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SAPROLITE (SAPJ) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR SLIP PLANE.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SRECC) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.</p> <p>STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (SRQD) - 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.</p> <p>TOPSOIL (TSJ) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.</p>	
<p>WEATHERED ROCK (WR)  NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WOULD YIELD SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER FOOT IF TESTED.</p>		<p>ARGILLACEOUS (ARGJ) - FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.</p>	
<p>CRYSTALLINE ROCK (CR)  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.</p>		<p>COLLUVIUM (COLLJ) - 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.</p>	
<p>NON-CRYSTALLINE ROCK (NCR)  COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.</p>		<p>CRUSTACEOUS (CRUSJ) - COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED SHELL BEDS, ETC.</p>	
<p>COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTARY ROCK (CPS) </p>		<p>DIKE (DIKJ) - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS MASSIVE ROCK.</p>	
WEATHERING			
FRESH	ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.	<p>DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.</p>	
VERY SLIGHT (V SLJ)	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.	<p>DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP, MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.</p>	
SLIGHT (SLJ)	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.	<p>FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.</p>	
MODERATE (MODJ)	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.	<p>FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.</p>	
MODERATELY SEVERE (MOD. SEVJ)	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>	<p>FLOOD PLAIN (FP) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM.</p>	
SEVERE (SEVJ)	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, YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BPF</i>	<p>FORMATION (FMJ) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.</p>	
VERY SEVERE (V SEVJ)	ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT THE MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING. SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE SUCH THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF THE ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. <i>IF TESTED, YIELDS SPT N VALUES < 100 BPF</i>	<p>JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.</p>	
COMPLETE	ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL. ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS. QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIXES OR STRINGERS. SAPROLITE IS ALSO AN EXAMPLE.	<p>LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS LATERAL EXTENT.</p>	
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.	<p>LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.</p>	
HARD	CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY. HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	<p>MOTTLED (MOTJ) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS, MOTTLED IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.</p>	
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.	<p>PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.</p>	
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.	<p>RESIDUAL (RESJ) SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.</p>	
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.	<p>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.</p>	
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.	<p>SAPROLITE (SAPJ) - RESIDUAL SOIL THAT RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.</p>	
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 FEET	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 THE 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.		
<p>BENCH MARK: BM #1, RAILROAD SPIKE IN NE ROOT OF A 15' OAK, ST. 13+26, 43 ft LT.</p>		<p>ELEVATION: 750.99 FT.</p>	
<p>NOTES: FIAD - FILLED IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING</p>			

SHEET NO. 3
 W.B.S. NO.: 17BP.9.R.31
 T.I.P. NO.: N/A
 COUNTY: DAVIDSON



DESCRIPTION:
 BRIDGE NO. 280195 OVER FLAT SWAMP CREEK ON SR 2263 (JOHN BLACK ROAD)





NCDOT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

BORELOG REPORT

WBS 17BP.9.R.31	TIP 280195	COUNTY DAVIDSON	GEOLOGIST C. Baldwin
SITE DESCRIPTION Bridge No. 195 over Flat Swamp Creek on SR 2263 (John Black Road)			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. EB1-B	STATION 11+73	OFFSET 13 ft RT	ALIGNMENT -L-
COLLAR ELEV. 755.5 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 12.5 ft	NORTHING 733,108	EASTING 1,668,359
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE MAC2425 CME-55 90% 08/12/2011		DRILL METHOD H.S. Augers	HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRILLER A. Martin	START DATE 02/20/13	COMP. DATE 02/20/13	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A

ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)			
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100							
760																	
755	755.5	0.0	3	4	6									755.5	GROUND SURFACE	0.0	
750	752.0	3.5	19	10	13										ROADWAY EMBANKMENT Reddish brown, clayey SILT (A-4), with trace fine sand and gravel		
745	747.0	8.5	6	14	20									748.5	ALLUVIAL Gray, silty CLAY (A-6)	7.0	
	744.5													746.5	RESIDUAL Grayish brown and brown, silty CLAY (A-6), with some rock fragments	9.0	
	743.0	12.5												744.5	WEATHERED ROCK No Recovery, META-MUDSTONE/META-ARGILLITE	11.0	
														743.0	Boring Terminated with Standard Penetration Test Refusal at Elevation 743.0 ft on NCR: META-MUDSTONE/META-ARGILLITE	12.5	

NCDOT BORE SINGLE BR 195 BORINGS.GPJ NC_DOT.GDT 3/26/13



NCDOT GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING UNIT

BORELOG REPORT

WBS 17BP.9.R.31	TIP 280195	COUNTY DAVIDSON	GEOLOGIST C. Baldwin
SITE DESCRIPTION Bridge No. 195 over Flat Swamp Creek on SR 2263 (John Black Road)			GROUND WTR (ft)
BORING NO. EB2-A	STATION 12+52	OFFSET 16 ft LT	ALIGNMENT -L-
COLLAR ELEV. 756.0 ft	TOTAL DEPTH 12.5 ft	NORTHING 733,153	EASTING 1,668,430
DRILL RIG/HAMMER EFF./DATE MAC2425 CME-55 90% 08/12/2011		DRILL METHOD H.S. Augers	HAMMER TYPE Automatic
DRILLER A. Martin	START DATE 02/19/13	COMP. DATE 02/19/13	SURFACE WATER DEPTH N/A

ELEV (ft)	DRIVE ELEV (ft)	DEPTH (ft)	BLOW COUNT			BLOWS PER FOOT					SAMP. NO.	LOG MOI	SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION	DEPTH (ft)	
			0.5ft	0.5ft	0.5ft	0	25	50	75	100					
760															
755	756.0	0.0	10	7	7							M	GROUND SURFACE	0.0	
	752.5	3.5	3	3	6							M	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT Light brown, clayey SILT (A-4), with some gravel		
750	747.5	8.5	2	11	10							M	RESIDUAL Grayish brown, silty CLAY (A-6), with some rock fragments	9.0	
745	743.5	12.5											WEATHERED ROCK No Recovery, META-MUDSTONE/META-ARGILLITE	11.5 12.5	
		60/0.0											Boring Terminated with Standard Penetration Test Refusal at Elevation 743.5 ft on NCR: META-MUDSTONE/META-ARGILLITE 1.) Geologist indicates strata break in split spoon at 9.0 feet 2.) Driller indicates harder drilling at 11.5 feet 3.) Auger refusal at 12.5 feet		

NCDOT BORE SINGLE BR 195 BORINGS.GPJ NC_DOT_GDT 3/26/13

