

**SURVEY OF HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
IN THE TOWN OF LANDGROVE, BENNINGTON COUNTY, VERMONT**

prepared by

**Engineering Geology Section, Materials Division
Vermont Department of Highways**

in cooperation with

**United States Department of Transportation
Federal Highway Administration**

Montpelier, Vermont

September, 1971

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

Acknowledgements	1
History	1
Inclosures	2
Location	4
County and Town Outline Map of Vermont	

Survey of Rock Sources

Procedure for Rock Survey	5
Discussion of Rock and Rock Sources	6

Survey of Sand and Gravel Deposits

Procedure for Sand and Gravel Survey	7
Discussion of Sand and Gravel Deposits	8

Summary of Rock Formations in the Town of Landgrove	9
---	---

Glossary of Selected Geologic Terms	10
---	----

Bibliography	11
------------------------	----

Partial Specifications For Highway Construction Materials	Appendix I
---	------------

Landgrove Granular Data Sheets	Table I
--	---------

Landgrove Property Owners - Granular	Supplement
--	------------

Landgrove Rock Data Sheets	Table II
--------------------------------------	----------

Landgrove Property Owners - Rock	Supplement
--	------------

Granular Materials Map	Plate I
----------------------------------	---------

Rock Materials Map	Plate II
------------------------------	----------

Acknowledgements

The work of this Project was greatly implemented by the cooperation and assistance of many groups and individuals. The following were particularly helpful in carrying out the Project's objectives.

1. Various departments and individuals of the Vermont State Department of Highways, notably the Planning and Mapping Division and the Highway Testing Laboratory.
2. Professor D. P. Stewart of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio.
3. Professor C. G. Doll, Vermont State Geologist, University of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont.
4. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads.

History

The Materials Survey Project was formed in 1957 by the Vermont State Department of Highways with the assistance of the United States Bureau of Public Roads. Its prime objective was to compile an inventory of highway construction materials in the State of Vermont. Prior to the efforts of the personnel of the Survey as described in this and other reports, searches for highway construction materials were conducted only as the immediate situation required. Thus only limited areas are surveyed, and no overall picture of material resources was available. Highway contractors or resident engineers are usually required to locate the materials for their respective projects and have samples tested by the Highway Testing Laboratory. The additional cost of exploration for construction materials is passed onto the State in the form of higher construction costs. The Materials Survey Project was established to minimize or eliminate this factor by enabling the State and its contractors to proceed with information

on materials sources available beforehand. Prior knowledge of locations of suitable material is an important factor in planning future highways.

The sources of construction materials are located by this Project through ground reconnaissance study of maps and aerial photographs, and geological and physiographic interpretation. Maps, data sheets, and work sheets for reporting the findings of the Project were designed with their intended use in mind. These maps and data sheets were devised to furnish information of particular use to the contractor or construction man. For maximum benefit, the maps, data sheets, and this report should be studied simultaneously.

Inclosures

Included in this folder are two surface-geology maps, one defining the location of tests conducted on bedrock sources, the other defining the location of tests conducted on granular materials. These maps are derived from 15-minute or 7½-minute quadrangles of the United States Geological Survey enlarged or reduced to 1:31250 or 1" = 2604'. Delineated on the Bedrock Map are the various rock types of the area. This information was obtained from numerous sources: Vermont Geological Survey Bulletins, Vermont State Geologist Reports, United States Geological Survey Bedrock Maps, and the Centennial Geological Map of Vermont, as well as other references.

The granular materials map depicts areas covered by various types of glacial deposits (outwash, moraines, kames, kame terraces, eskers, etc.) by which potential sources of gravel and sand may be recognized. This information was obtained primarily from a survey conducted by Professor D. P. Stewart of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, who had been mapping the glacial features of Vermont during the summer months since 1956. Further

information was obtained from the Soil Survey (Reconnaissance) of Vermont conducted by the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils of the United States Department of Agriculture, and from Vermont Geological Survey Bulletins, United States Geological Survey Quadrangles, aerial photographs, the Surficial Geologic Map of Vermont, and other sources. On both maps the areas tested are represented by Identification Numbers. Several tests are usually conducted in each area represented by an Identification Number, the number of such tests being more or less arbitrarily determined either by the character of the material or by the topography.

Also included in this folder are data sheets for both the Bedrock and Granular Materials Survey, which contain detailed information for each test conducted by the Project as well as information obtained from other sources, and including an active card file compiled by the Highway Testing Laboratory. The latter information was gathered over a period of years by many persons and consequently lacks the organized approach and detail required for effective use. The information on the cards varied widely in completeness. Transfer of information from the cards to the data sheets was made without elaboration or verification. When possible, the locations of the deposits listed in the card files have also been plotted on the maps; however, some cards in the file were not used because the information on the location of the deposit was incomplete or unidentifiable. Caution should be exercised wherever this information appears incomplete. This Project does not assume responsibility for the information taken from the card files.

Work sheets contain more detailed information on each test and a detailed sketch of each identification Number Area. The work sheets and laboratory reports are on file in the office headquarters of this Project.

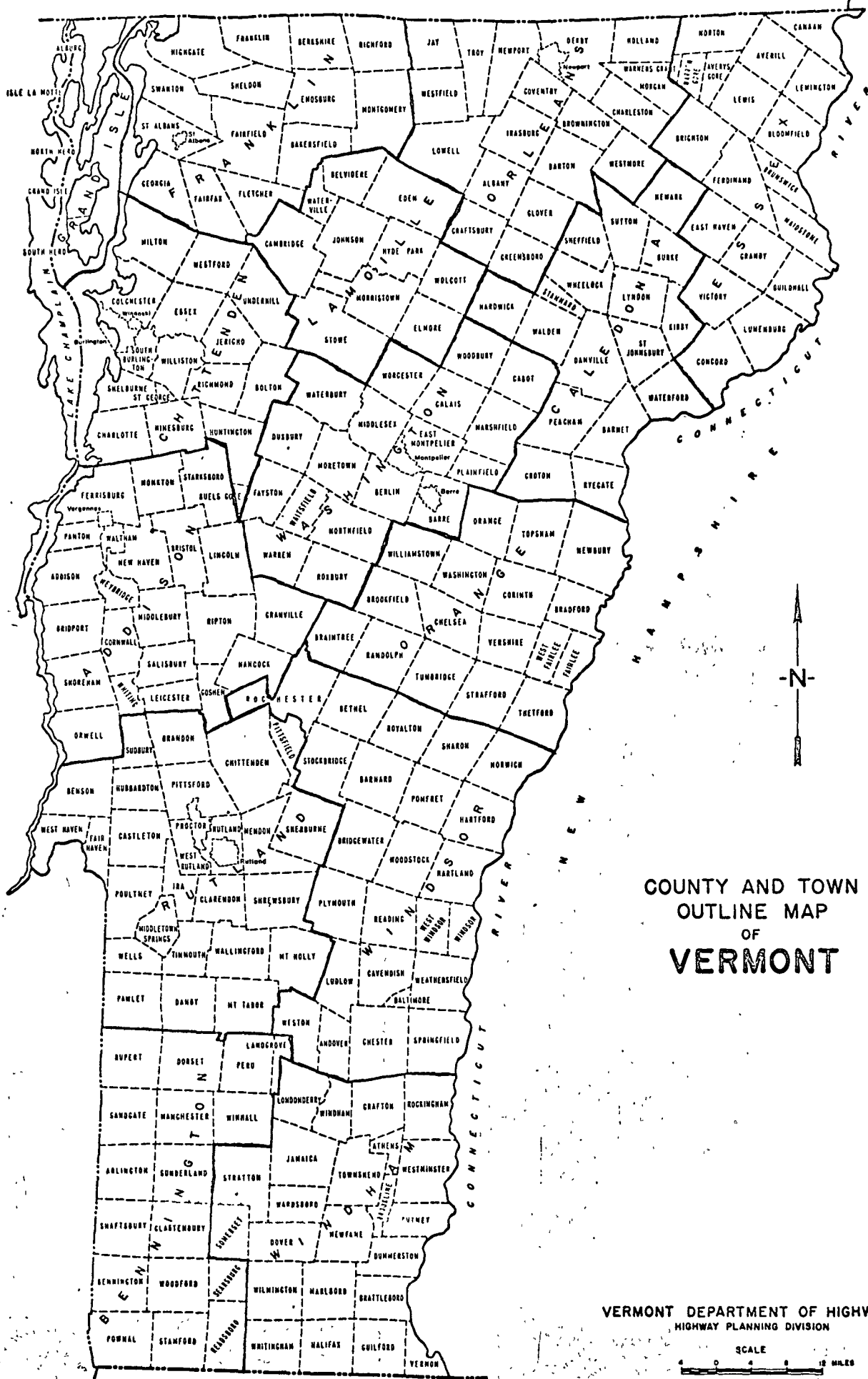
LOCATION

The town of Landgrove is located in the extreme northeast part of Bennington County, in the south-central part of the State. The town of Peru bounds it on the west; Winhall on the southwest corner; Londonderry on the south and southeast; and Weston on the northeast and north. (See County and Town Outline Map on the following page).

Landgrove lies entirely within the Green Mountain Physiographic Region. The topography is not abrupt; there are only four areas in town which have more than 200' of relief, and the hills range from rolling to moderate. Elevations range from a high of 2,150' on the south slope of Holt Mountain at the Weston Town Line, to slightly less than 1,280', where Flood Brook crosses the Londonderry Town Line just south of Vermont Route No. 11.

Burnt Meadow Brook and Flood Brook flow eastward across the south half of Town; Jones Brook empties into Utley Brook just west of the hamlet of North Landgrove in the north part of town. Two unnamed brooks are also tributaries of Utley Brook. All drainage is east or southeast to the West River in Londonderry.

N E W Y O R K



COUNTY AND TOWN
OUTLINE MAP
OF
VERMONT

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
HIGHWAY PLANNING DIVISION

SCALE



AUGUST, 1967

SURVEY OF ROCK SOURCES

Procedure for Rock Survey

The routine employed by the project in a survey of possible sources of rock for highway construction is divided into two main stages; office and field investigations.

The office investigation is conducted primarily during the winter months and comprises the mapping and description of rock types as indicated in various reference sources. Many different sources of information are utilized, as indicated in the bibliography. These references differ considerably in dependability due to new developments and studies that have contributed to the obsolescence of a number of reports. In addition, the results of samples taken by other individuals are analyzed, and the location at which these samples were taken is mapped when possible. In other words, as complete a correlation as possible is made of all the information available concerning the geology of the area under consideration.

The field investigation is begun by making a cursory preliminary survey of the entire area. The information obtained in the preliminary survey, together with the information assimilated in the office investigation, is employed to determine the areas where testing and sampling will be concentrated. When a promising source has been determined by rock type, volume of material, accessibility, and adequate exposure and relief, chip samples are taken with a hammer across the strike or trend of the rock. The samples are submitted to the Material Testing Laboratory for abrasion testing both by the Deval Method (AASHO T-3) and the Los Angeles Method (AASHO T-96). It should be kept in mind that the samples taken by the chip method are often within the weathered zone of the outcrop and consequently may give a less satisfactory test result than fresh material deeper in the rock structure. When the material is uniform and acceptable abrasion tests result from the chip samples, the material source is included in this report as being satisfactory.

SURVEY OF SAND AND GRAVEL SOURCES

Procedure for Sand and Gravel Survey

The method employed by the project in a survey of possible sources of sand and gravel for highway construction is divided into two main stages; office and field investigations.

The office investigation is conducted primarily during the winter months and comprises the mapping of possible potentially productive areas as indicated from various references. Of these references, the survey of glacial deposits mapped by Professor Stewart proves to be valuable, particularly when used in conjunction with other references such as soil-type maps, aerial photographs, and United States Geological Survey quadrangles. The last two are used in the recognition and location of physiographic features indicating glacial deposits and in the study of drainage patterns. In addition, the locations of existing pits are mapped when known. The locations in which samples were taken by other individuals are noted and mapped when possible.

The field investigation is begun by making a cursory preliminary survey of the entire town. All pits and other areas which show physiographic features that give evidence of glacial or fluvial deposition are noted. These locations are later investigated by obtaining samples of pit faces and other exposed materials. Test pits, dug with a backhoe to a depth of approximately 11 feet, are also sampled. The samples are submitted to the Materials Testing Laboratory where they are tested for gradation and stone abrasion, the latter by the Deval Method (AASHTO T-4).

Discussion of Sand and Gravel Deposits

The granular deposits in Landgrove are very limited. Part of a feature mapped as a Kame Moraine extends into the southwest part of Landgrove but it is inaccessible.

There are only two Map Identification Numbers in Landgrove. Both had material which met requirements for Gravel for Sub-base, Item 704.05. At map identification No. 1, there is a long, narrow and quite shallow pit just east of Utley Brook. Only a hand sample was allowed to be taken. It is estimated that about 1,000 cu. yds. of material remain within the feature. It is not known at the present time if material would be available. At Map Identification No. 2, acceptable gravel was found but it was extremely limited in extent. This area is very shallow and lies over glacial till. There may be 1,000 cu. yds.

Overall, Landgrove has very little granular material available. Even the granular material for use in the town is brought in from Londonderry and Weston.

There is a sand bank just east of Utley Brook and southwest of State Aid Highway No. 1, and north across Utley Brook from Town Highway No. 10. This property is owned by Miss Elizabeth Wattles who refused permission to sample.

SUMMARY OF ROCK FORMATIONS IN THE TOWN OF LANDGROVE

Green Mountain Stratigraphic Sequence

Mount Holly Gneiss - Mainly fine to medium-grained biotitic gneiss, locally muscovitic; massive and granitoid in some localities, fine-grained, or schistose and compositionally layered in others; also abundant amphibolite and hornblende gneiss and minor beds of mica schist, quartzite, and calc-silicate granulite; includes numerous small bodies of pegmatite and gneissoid granitic rock.

GLOSSARY OF SELECTED GEOLOGIC TERMS

Alluvial - Pertaining to material carried or laid down by running water.

Fluvial - Pertaining to streams or deposition by streams.

Gneiss - Originally meaning a more or less banded metamorphic rock with the mineral composition of granite. The term now designates a foliated metamorphic rock with no specific composition implied, but having layers that are mineralogically unlike and consisting of particles visible to the eye. Usually gneiss displays an alternation of granular minerals and schistose minerals with the rock tending to split along the schistose bands.

Ice-Contact - Refers to sediments which have accumulated in contact with stagnant or wasting glacial ice.

Kame Moraine - An accumulation of material which is partly sorted by water action and deposited directly from the front of the glacial ice. Deposits may take the form of coalescent knolls, hummocks, ridges, etc.

Metamorphic Rocks - Rocks that owe their distinctive characteristics to the transformation of pre-existing rocks, either through intense heat, pressure, the presence of solutions, or any combination of these agents.

Pegmatite - A vein-, pipe-, dike-like, or irregular igneous body associated with large intrusives of similar composition. Characteristically it has large average-grain size, interlocking texture, and a great range of grain size.

Relief - The term used to designate the difference in elevation between the summits and the lowlands of a particular region.

Schistosity - The property of a foliated rock by which it can be split into thin layers or flakes. The property of splitting may be due to alternating layers of differing mineral composition, or to preferred orientation and parallelism of cleavage planes of the mineral.

Till - An unsorted, unstratified, and unconsolidated heterogeneous mixture of clay, silt, sand, gravel and boulders deposited directly by glacial ice.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A survey of the glacial geology of Vermont being conducted by D.P. Stewart; the partial results of which are published in Vermont Geological Survey Bulletin No. 19; 1961.

Soil Survey (Reconnaissance) of Vermont, W.J. Latimer; 1930; Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, United States Department of Agriculture.

Soil Exploration and Mapping; 1950; Highway Research Board, Bulletin 28.

Survey of Highway Aggregate Materials in West Virginia; December, 1959; Engineering Station, West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia.

Materials Inventory, Bangor Quadrangle, South Half; September, 1959; University of Maine.

Glacial Geology and the Pleistocene Epoch, R.F. Flint; 1947; John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

Rock and Rock Minerals, L.V. Pirsson; June, 1949; John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

Glossary of Selected Geologic Terms, W.L. Stokes and D.J. Varnes; 1955; Colorado Scientific Proceedings, Vol. 16.

Surficial Geologic Map of Vermont, C.G. Doll; 1970.

Centennial Geologic Map of Vermont, C.G. Doll; 1961.

The Surficial Geology and Pleistocene History of Vermont; David P. Stewart and Paul MacClintock; 1969; Vermont Geological Survey Bulletin No. 31.

Londonderry Quadrangle, Vermont; Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior; 1957.

Wallingford Quadrangle, Vermont; Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior; 1955.

PARTIAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS

Listed below are partial specifications for Highway Construction Materials as they apply to this report at date of publication. For a complete list of specifications see Standard Specifications for Highway and Bridge Construction, approved and adopted by the Vermont Department of Highways in July, 1971.

DIVISION 700 - MATERIALS

Section 703, Soils and Borrow Materials

703.03 Sand Borrow and Cushion

Sand Borrow shall consist of material reasonably free from silt, loam, clay, or organic matter. It shall be obtained from approved sources and shall meet the requirements of the following table:

Table 703.03A - Gradation Requirements

Sieve Designation	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves	
	Total Sample	Sand Portion
2"	100	
1½"	90-100	
½"	70-100	
No. 4	60-100	100
No. 100		0- 30
No. 200		0- 12

703.05 Granular Borrow

Granular Borrow shall be obtained from approved sources, consisting of satisfactorily graded, free draining, hard, durable stone and coarse sand reasonably free from loam, silt, clay, and organic material.

The Granular Borrow shall meet the requirements of the following table:

Table 703.05A - Gradation Requirements

Sieve Designation	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves	
	Total Sample	Sand Portion
No. 4	20-100	100
No. 200		0- 15

The maximum size stone particles of the Granular Borrow shall not exceed 2/3 of the thickness of the layer being spread.

Section 704, Aggregate

704.05 Gravel for Sub-base

Gravel for Sub-base shall consist of material reasonably free from silt, loam, clay, or organic matter. It shall be obtained from approved sources and shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Grading

The gravel shall meet the requirements of the following table:

Table 704.05A - Gradation Requirements

Sieve Designation	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves	
	Total Sample	Sand Portion
No. 4	(20-60)	100
No. 100		0-18
No. 200		0-8

The stone portion of the gravel shall be uniformly graded from coarse to fine, and the maximum size stone particles shall not exceed 2/3 the thickness of the layer being placed.

(b) Percent of Wear

The percent of wear of the gravel shall be not more than 25 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 4, or more than 40 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 96.

704.06 Crushed Stone for Sub-base

Crushed Stone for Sub-base shall consist of clean, hard, crushed stone, uniformly graded, reasonably free from dirt, deleterious material, pieces which are structurally weak and shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Source

This material shall be obtained from approved sources and the area from which this material is obtained shall be stripped and cleaned before blasting.

(b) Grading

This material shall meet the requirements of the following table:

Table 704.06A - Gradation Requirements

Sieve Designation	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves	
	Total Sample	
4 1/2"	100	
4"	90-100	
1 1/2"	25- 50	
No. 4	0- 15	

(c) Percent of Wear

The percent of wear of the parent rock shall be not more than 8 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 3, or the crushed stone a percent of wear of not more than 40 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 96.

(d) Thin and Elongated Pieces

Not more than 30 percent, by weight, of thin and elongated pieces will be permitted.

Thin and elongated pieces will be determined on the material coarser than the No. 4 sieve.

(e) Filler

The filler shall be obtained from approved sources and shall meet the requirements as set up for Sand Cushion, Subsection 703.03.

(f) Leveling Material

The leveling material shall be obtained from approved sources and may be either crushed gravel or stone screening produced by the crushing process. The material shall consist of hard durable particles, reasonably free from silt, loam, clay or organic matter.

This material shall meet the requirements of the following table:

Table 704.06B - Gradation Requirements

Sieve Designation	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves	
	Total Sample	
1"		100
3/4"		90-100
1/2"		50- 90
No. 4		30- 70
No. 100		0- 20
No. 200		0- 10

704.07 Crushed Gravel for Sub-base

Crushed Gravel for Sub-base shall consist of material reasonably free from silt, loam, clay or organic matter. It shall be obtained from approved sources and shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Grading

The crushed gravel shall be uniformly graded from coarse to fine and shall meet the requirements of the following table:

Table 704.07A - Gradation Requirements

Grading	Sieve Designation	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves	
		Total Sample	Sand Portion
Coarse	4"	100	
	No. 4	25- 50	100
	No. 100		0- 20
	No. 200		0- 12
Fine	2"	100	
	1 1/2"	90-100	
	No. 4	30- 60	100
	No. 100		0- 20
	No. 200		0- 12

(b) Percent of Wear

The percent of wear of the parent gravel shall be not more than 20 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 4, or the crushed gravel a percent of wear of not more than 35 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 96.

(c) Fractured Faces

At least 30 percent, by weight, of the stone content shall have at least one fractured face.

Fractured faces will be determined on the material coarser than the No. 4 sieve.

704.09 Dense Graded Crushed Stone for Sub-base

Dense Graded Crushed Stone for Sub-base shall consist of clean, hard, crushed stone, uniformly graded, reasonably free from dirt, deleterious material and pieces which are structurally weak, and shall meet the following requirements:

(a) Source

This material shall be obtained from approved sources and the area from which this material is obtained shall be stripped and cleaned before blasting.

(b) Grading

This material shall meet the requirements of the following table:

Table 704.09A - Gradation Requirements

Sieve Designation	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves
	Total Sample
3½"	100
3"	90-100
2"	75-100
1"	50- 80
½"	30- 60
No. 4	15- 40
No. 200	0- 10

(c) Percent of Wear

The percent of wear of the parent rock shall be not more than 8 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 3, or the crushed stone a percent of wear of not more than 40 when tested in accordance with AASHTO T 96.

(d) Thin and Elongated Pieces

Not more than 30 percent, by weight, of thin or elongated pieces will be permitted.

Thin and elongated pieces will be determined on the material coarser than the No. 4 sieve.

704.10 Gravel Backfill for Slope Stabilization

Gravel Backfill for Slope Stabilization shall be obtained from approved sources, consisting of satisfactorily graded, free draining, hard, durable stone and coarse sand reasonably free from loam, silt, clay, and organic material.

The gravel backfill shall meet the requirements of the following table:

Table 704.10A - Gradation Requirements

Sieve Designation	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves	
	Total Sample	Sand Portion
No. 4	20-50	100
No. 100		0- 20
No. 200		0- 10

The stone portion of the gravel backfill shall be uniformly graded from coarse to fine, and the maximum size stone particles shall not exceed 2/3 the thickness of the layer being placed.

704.11 Granular Backfill for Structures

Granular Backfill for Structures shall be obtained from approved sources, consisting of satisfactorily graded, free draining granular material reasonably free from loam, silt, clay, and organic material.

The granular backfill shall meet the requirements of the following table:

Table 704.11A - Gradation Requirements

Sieve Designation	Percentage by Weight Passing Square Mesh Sieves	
	Total Sample	Sand Portion
3"	100	
2½"	90-100	
No. 4	50-100	100
No. 100		0- 18
No. 200		0- 8

TABLE I

LANDGROVE GRANULAR DATA SHEET NO.1

Map Ident. No.	Field Test No.	Year Field Tested	Depth of Sample (Ft)	Over-burden (Ft)	Exist-ing Pit	Sieve Analysis % Passing						Abrasion AASHO T-4-35	Passes VHD Spec.	Remarks
						2"	1½"	½"	#4	#100	#200			
1	1	1971	0.5-5.5	0-0.5	Yes	93.0	88	63.0	49.0	9.0	4.0	14.2%	Gravel	<p>Owner: Rev. Roland L. Luerich Area is a low flat ridge just east of Utley Brook, west of State Aid Highway No. 2, and north of State Aid Highway No.1. The pit occupies the southern three-quarters of the ridge, and the floor is about level with the field to the east. It is the writer's opinion that the ridge was a gravel bar which formed when Utley Brook was higher. Only testing by hand-shovel in the pit area was allowed.</p> <p>Test # 1 was dug on North face of pit. Log of Test: 0'-0.5', overburden; 0.5'-2', pebbly sand; 2'-5.5', fine Gravel; Bottoms at 5.5' in pebbly sand. The estimated maximum remaining material is about 1,000 yards.</p>
2	1A	1971	1-6	0-1	Yes	76.0	69.0	55	41.0	7.0	2.0	16.0%	Gravel	<p>Owner: Mrs. Clarence Nichols. Area is a small pit with a very limited extension to the west. Area is not in a mapped granular zone.</p> <p>Test #1A was dug by Hand-shovel on south face. Log of Test: 0'-1', overburden; 1'-6', Reddish fine gravel and sand.</p>
	1B	1971	6-11	0-1	yes	100	100	100	70.0	40	18.0			Test # 1B : 0'-1', overburden;

LANDGROVE GRANULAR DATA SHEET NO. 2

[illegible]

TABLE II
Supplement

Landgrove Property Owners - Granular

Map Ident. No.

Luerich, Rev. Roland L.

1

Nichols, Mrs. Clarence

2

Table II

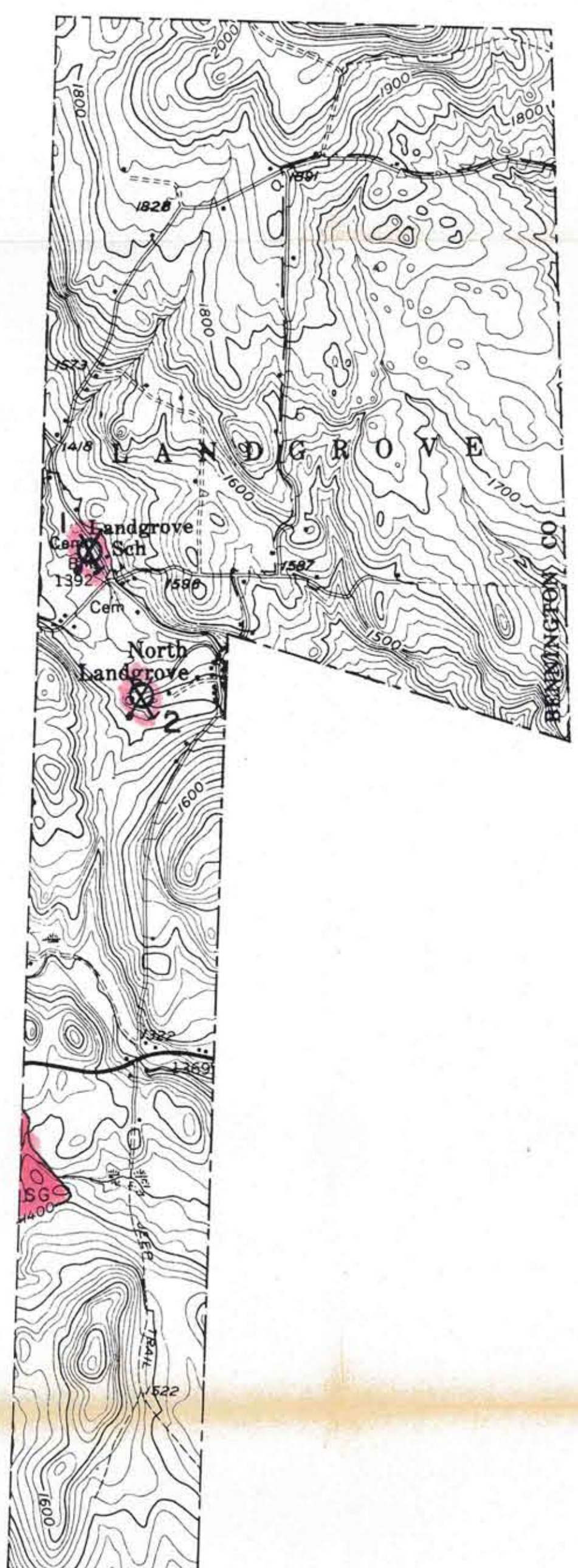
LANDGROVE ROCK DATA SHEET NO. 1

Area No.	Field Test No.	Year Field Tested	Rock Type	Existing Quarry	Method of Sampling	Abrasion AASHO T-3	Remarks
							No rock was sampled in Landgrove. See Page six, Discussion of Rock and Rock Sources.

Table II
Supplement

LANDGROVE PROPERTY OWNERS - Rock

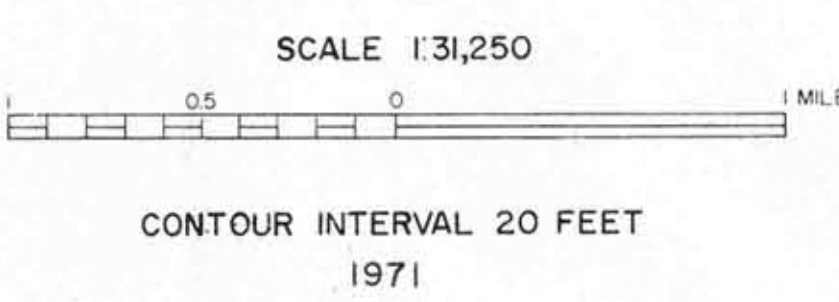
There are no rock owners.



LEGEND

- GRAVEL, ACCEPTABLE FOR ITEM 704.05 (gravel for sub-base)
- GRAVEL, DEPLETED OR NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR ITEM 704.05
- △ SAND, ACCEPTABLE FOR ITEM 703.03 (sand borrow and cushion)
- ▲ SAND, DEPLETED OR NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR ITEM 703.03
- GRANULAR BORROW ITEM 703.05
- MATERIAL NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR ITEM 703.05
- ✕ EXISTING PIT
- SG SAND & GRAVEL DEPOSIT
- S SAND DEPOSIT
- 3 IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (refer to sheets)

LANDGROVE

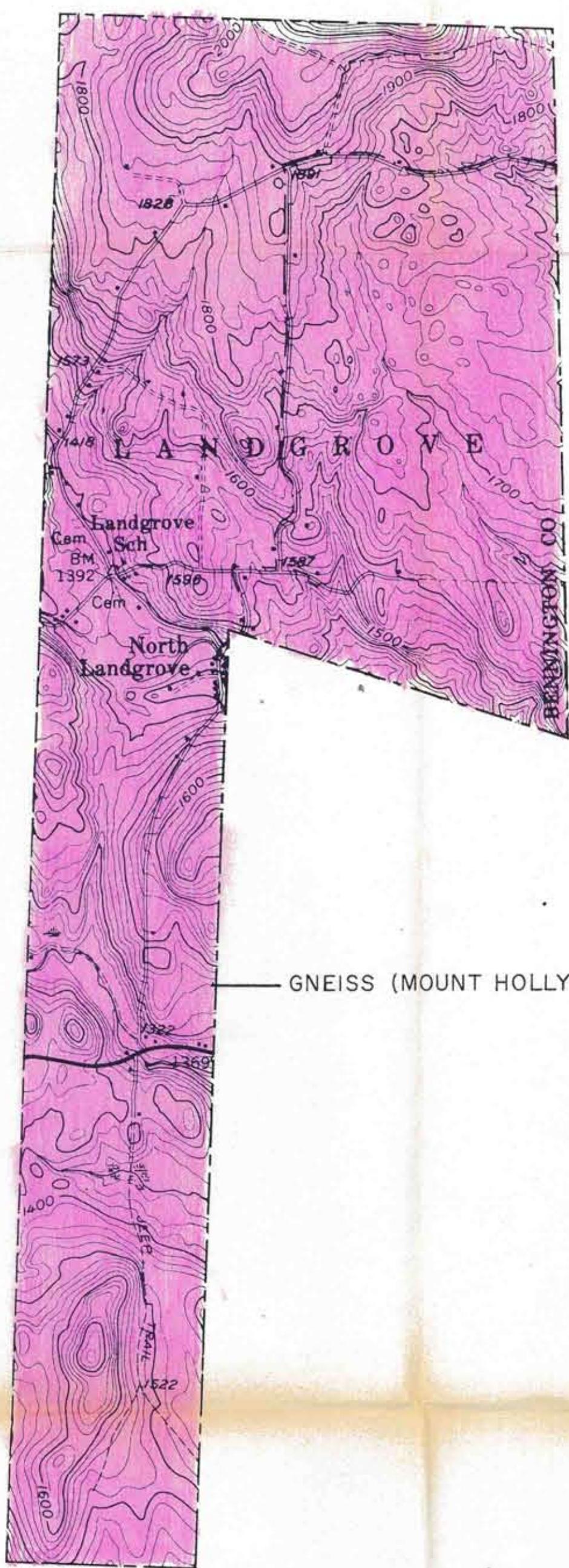


GRANULAR
MATERIALS MAP
BY
VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

NOTE: BASED ON U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

REVISIONS

DATE							
BY							

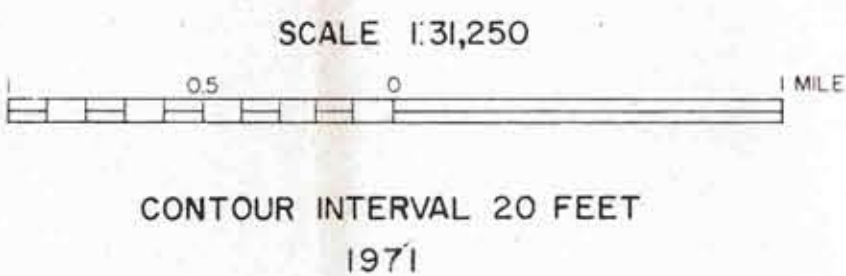


GNEISS (MOUNT HOLLY)

LEGEND

- ROCK, ACCEPTABLE FOR ITEM 704.06 (crushed stone for sub-base)
- ROCK, NOT ACCEPTABLE FOR ITEM 704.06
- ✕ EXISTING QUARRY
- GRANITE TO DIORITE (light to intermediate igneous rocks)
- AMPHIBOLITE, GABBRO, DIABASE, METADIABASE,
- GREENSTONE, TRAP DIKES (basic or dark igneous rocks)
- PERIDOTITE, PYROXENITE, SERPENTINITE (ultra-basic igneous rocks)
- GNEISS
- QUARTZITE
- DOLOMITE
- MARBLE, LIMESTONE
- SCHIST, SLATE, PHYLLITE, SHALE, SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE
- IDENTIFICATION NUMBER (refer to data sheets)

LANDGROVE



ROCK
MATERIALS MAP

BY
VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
IN COOPERATION WITH
U.S. BUREAU OF PUBLIC ROADS

NOTE: BASED ON U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS

DATE							
BY							