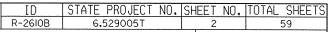
NORTH CAROLINA DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

DIVISION OF HIGHWAYS

GEOTECHNICAL UNIT





SUBSURFACE INVESTIGATION.

SOIL AND ROCK LEGEND, TERMS, SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

OOU DECODINETION	CDADATION	DOOK PERCENTAGE	1
SOIL DESCRIPTION	GRADATION	ROCK DESCRIPTION HARD ROCK IS NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT WHEN TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL, AN INFERRED	TERMS AND DEFINITIONS
SOIL IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE UNCONSOLIDATED, SEMI-CONSOLIDATED OR WEATHERED EARTH MATERIALS WHICH CAN BE PENETRATED WITH A CONTINUOUS FLIGHT POWER AUGER, AND WHICH YIELDS LESS THAN 100 BLOWS PER	<u>WELL GRADED</u> - 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).	ROCK LINE INDICATES THE LEVEL AT WHICH NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL.	ALLUVIUM (ALLUV.) - SOILS WHICH HAVE BEEN TRANSPORTED BY WATER.
30 cm ACCORDING TO STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (AASHTO T206, ASTM D-1586). SOIL CLASSIFICATION IS	GAP-GRADED- INDICATES A MIXTURE OF UNIFORM PARTICLES OF TWO OR MORE SIZES.	SPT REFUSAL IS PENETRATION BY A SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN 2.5 cm PER 50 BLOWS. IN NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL, THE TRANSITION BETWEEN SOIL AND ROCK IS OFTEN REPRESENTED BY A ZONE	AQUIFER - A WATER BEARING FORMATION OR STRATA.
BASED ON THE AASHTO SYSTEM AND BASIC DESCRIPTIONS GENERALLY SHALL INCLUDE: CONSISTENCY, COLOR, TEXTURE, MOISTURE, AASHTO CLASSIFICATION, AND OTHER PERTINENT FACTORS SUCH AS MINERALOGICAL	ANGULARITY OF GRAINS	OF WEATHERED ROCK, ROCK MATERIALS ARE TYPICALLY DIVIDED AS FOLOWS:	ARENACEOUS - APPLIED TO ROCKS THAT HAVE BEEN DERIVED FROM SAND OR THAT CONTAIN SAND.
COMPOSITION, ANGULARITY, STRUCTURE, PLASTICITY, ETC. EXAMPLE:	THE ANGULARITY OR ROUNDNESS OF SOIL GRAINS ARE DESIGNATED BY THE TERMS; ANGULAR, SUBANGULAR,	WEATHERED NON-COASTAL PLAIN MATERIAL THAT YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS	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.
VERY STIFF, GRAY SULTY CLAY, MOIST WITH INTERBEDDED FINE SAND LAYERS, HIGHLY PLASTIC, A-7-6	SUBROUNDED, OR ROUNDED.	ROCK (WR) PER 30 cm.	ARTESIAN - GROUND WATER THAT IS UNDER SUFFICIENT PRESSURE TO RISE ABOVE THE LEVEL AT WHICH IS
SOIL LEGEND AND AASHTO CLASSIFICATION	MINERALOGICAL COMPOSITION	CRYSTALLINE / / / FINE TO COARSE GRAIN IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT	ENCOUNTERED, BUT WHICH DOES NOT NECESSARILY RISE TO OR ABOVE THE GROUND SURFACE.
GENERAL GRANULAR MATERIALS SILT-CLAY MATERIALS CLASS. (≤5% PASSING *200) (>85% PASSING *200) ORGANIC MATERIALS	MINERAL NAMES SUCH AS QUARTZ, FELDSPAR, MICA, TALC, KAOLIN, ETC. ARE USED IN DESCRIPTIONS WHENEVER THEY ARE CONSIDERED OF SIGNIFICANCE.	ROCK (CR) WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL IF TESTED, ROCK TYPE INCLUDES GRANITE, GNEISS, GABBRO, SCHIST, ETC.	CALCAREOUS (CALC.) - SOILS WHICH CONTAIN APPRECIABLE AMOUNTS OF CALCIUM CARBONATE.
GROUP A-1 A-3 A-2 A-4 A-5 A-6 A-7 A-1, A-2 A-4, A-5	COMPRESSIBILITY	NON-CRYSTALLINE FINE TO COARSE GRAIN METAMORPHIC AND NON-COASTAL PLAIN	COLLUVIUM - ROCK FRAGMENTS MIXED WITH SOIL DEPOSITED BY GRAVITY ON SLOPE OR AT BOTTOM OF SLOPE.
CLASS. A-1-0 A-1-6 A-2-4 A-2-5 A-2-6 A-2-7 A-7-6 A-3 A-6, A-7	SLIGHTLY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT LESS THAN 30	ROCK (NCR) Section Rock That would fell of the fested Rock The includes PHYLLITE, SLATE, SANDSTONE, ETC.	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.
SYMBOL 000000000000000000000000000000000000	MODERATELY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT 31-50 HIGHLY COMPRESSIBLE LIQUID LIMIT GREATER THAN 50	COASTAL PLAIN COASTAL PLAIN SEDIMENTS CEMENTED INTO ROCK, BUT MAY NOT YIELD SEDIMENTARY SPT REFUSAL. ROCK TYPE INCLUDES LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, CEMENTED	DIKE - A TABULAR BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK THAT CUTS ACROSS THE STRUCTURE OF ADJACENT ROCKS OR CUTS
2 PASSING	PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL	ROCK (CP) SHELL BEDS, ETC.	MASSIVE ROCK. DIP - THE ANGLE AT WHICH A STRATUM OR ANY PLANAR FEATURE IS INCLINED FROM THE HORIZONTAL.
# 10 50 MX GRANULAR CLAY MUCK,	ORGANIC MATERIAL GRANULAR SILT- CLAY	WEATHERING	DIP DIRECTION (DIP AZIMUTH) - THE DIRECTION OR BEARING OF THE HORIZONTAL TRACE OF THE LINE OF DIP.
# 40 30 MX50 MX51 MN SOILS PEAT	ORGANIC MATERIAL SOILS SOILS OTHER MATERIAL TRACE OF ORGANIC MATTER 2 - 3% 3 - 5% TRACE 1 - 10%	FRESH ROCK FRESH, CRYSTALS BRIGHT, FEW JOINTS MAY SHOW SLIGHT STAINING, ROCK RINGS UNDER	MEASURED CLOCKWISE FROM NORTH.
	LITTLE ORGANIC MATTER 3 - 5% 5 - 12% LITTLE 10 - 20%	HAMMER IF CRYSTALLINE.	FAULT - A FRACTURE OR FRACTURE ZONE ALONG WHICH THERE HAS BEEN DISPLACEMENT OF THE SIDES RELATIVE TO ONE ANOTHER PARALLEL TO THE FRACTURE.
LIQUID LIMIT 48 MX41 MN 48 MX41 MN 40 MX41 MN 40 MX41 MN 50ILS WITH PLASTIC BODEX 6 MX N.P. 10 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MX 10 MX 11 MN 11 MN LITTLE OR LITCUITY	MODERATELY ORGANIC	VERY SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED, SOME JOINTS MAY SHOW THIN CLAY COATINGS IF OPEN, (V. SL[.) CRYSTALS ON A BROKEN SPECIMEN FACE SHINE BRIGHTLY. ROCK RINGS UNDER HAMMER BLOWS IF	FISSILE - A PROPERTY OF SPLITTING ALONG CLOSELY SPACED PARALLEL PLANES.
GROUP INDEX 0 0 0 4 MX 8 MX 12 MX 16 MX No MX MODERATE ORGANIC	GROUND WATER	OF A CRYSTALLINE NATURE.	FLOAT - ROCK FRAGMENTS ON SURFACE NEAR THEIR ORIGINAL POSITION AND DISLODGED FROM PARENT MATERIA
AMOUNTS OF SOILS	✓ WATER LEVEL IN BORE HOLE IMMEDIATELY AFTER DRILLING.	SLIGHT ROCK GENERALLY FRESH, JOINTS STAINED AND DISCOLORATION EXTENDS INTO ROCK UP TO (SLI,) 2.5 cm, OPEN JOINTS MAY CONTAIN CLAY, IN GRANITOID ROCKS SOME OCCASIONAL FELDSPAR	FLOOD PLAIN (F.P.) - LAND BORDERING A STREAM, BUILT OF SEDIMENTS DEPOSITED BY THE STREAM,
OF MAJOR GRAVEL AND SAND GRAVEL AND SAND SOILS SOILS MATTER	STATIC WATER LEVEL AFTER 24_HOURS.	CRYSTALS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED. CRYSTALLINE ROCKS RING UNDER HAMMER BLOWS.	FORMATION (FM.) - A MAPPABLE GEOLOGIC UNIT THAT CAN BE RECOGNIZED AND TRACED IN THE FIELD.
MATERIALS SAND SHIND SHINE SHIND SHI	1 🗸	MODERATE SIGNIFICANT PORTIONS OF ROCK SHOW DISCOLORATION AND WEATHERING EFFECTS. IN (MOD.) GRANITOID ROCKS, MOST FELDSPARS ARE DULL AND DISCOLORED, SOME SHOW CLAY, ROCK HAS	JOINT - FRACTURE IN ROCK ALONG WHICH NO APPRECIABLE MOVEMENT HAS OCCURRED.
AS A EXCELLENT TO GOOD FAIR TO POOR POOR UNSUITABLE	PERCHED WATER, SATURATED ZONE OR WATER BEARING STRATA	(MOD.) 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	LEDGE - A SHELF-LIKE RIDGE OR PROJECTION OF ROCK WHOSE THICKNESS IS SMALL COMPARED TO ITS
SUBGRADE	SPRING OR SEEPAGE	WITH FRESH ROCK,	LATERAL EXTENT.
CONSISTENCY OR DENSENESS	MISCELLANEOUS SYMBOLS	MODERATELY 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	LENS - A BODY OF SOIL OR ROCK THAT THINS OUT IN ONE OR MORE DIRECTIONS.
RANGE OF STANDARD RANGE OF UNCONFINED		(MOD. SEV.) AND CAN BE EXCAVATED WITH A GEOLOGIST'S PICK, ROCK GIVES 'CLUNK' SOUND WHEN STRUCK.	MOTTLED (MOT.) - IRREGULARLY MARKED WITH SPOTS OF DIFFERENT COLORS. MOTTLING IN SOILS USUALLY INDICATES POOR AERATION AND LACK OF GOOD DRAINAGE.
PRIMARY SOIL TYPE COMPACTNESS OR CONSISTENCY PENETRATION RESISTENCE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (N-VALUE) (kN/m²)	ROADWAY EMBANKMENT PET DATE THAT TEST BORING SAMPLE VITH SOIL DESCRIPTION DESIGNATIONS	IF TESTED, WOULD YIELD SPT REFUSAL SEVERF ALL ROCKS EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT REDUCED	PERCHED WATER - WATER MAINTAINED ABOVE THE NORMAL GROUND WATER LEVEL BY THE PRESENCE OF AN
GENERALLY VERY LOOSE 4	ALIGER RORING	SEVERE ALL ROCKS EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED. ROCK FABRIC CLEAR AND EVIDENT BUT REDUCED (SEY.) IN STRENGTH TO STRONG SOIL. IN GRANITOID ROCKS ALL FELDSPARS ARE KAOLINIZED TO SOME	INTERVENING IMPERVIOUS STRATUM.
GRANULAR LUUSE 4 TO 10 N/A	S BOLK SAMILE	EXTENT, SOME FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK USUALLY REMAIN. IF TESTEO, YIELDS SPT N VALUES > 100 BLOWS PER 30 cm.	RESIDUAL SOIL - SOIL FORMED IN PLACE BY THE WEATHERING OF ROCK.
MATERIAL DENSE 30 TO 50	ARTIFICIAL FILL OTHER THAN ROADWAY EMBANKMENTS ARTIFICIAL FILL OTHER THAN SS- SPLIT SPOON SAMPLE	VERY SEVERE ALL ROCK EXCEPT QUARTZ DISCOLORED OR STAINED, ROCK FABRIC ELEMENTS ARE DISCERNIBLE BUT	ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY: TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 10 CENTIMETERS DIVIDED BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF CORE RUN
VERY DENSE >50	ST- SHELBY TUBE	(V. SEV.) THE MASS IS EFFECTIVELY REDUCED TO SOIL STATUS, WITH ONLY FRAGMENTS OF STRONG ROCK REMAINING	AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
VERY SOFT	MONITORING WELL SHMPLE	SAPROLITE IS AN EXAMPLE OF ROCK WEATHERED TO A DEGREE SUCH THAT ONLY MINOR VESTIGES OF THE ORIGINAL ROCK FABRIC REMAIN. IF IESTED, YIELDS SPI N VALUES (100 BLOWS PER 30 cm.	SAPROLITE (SAP.) - RESIDUAL SOIL WHICH RETAINS THE RELIC STRUCTURE OR FABRIC OF THE PARENT ROCK.
SILT-CLAY MEDIUM STIFF 4 TO 8 50 TO 100	INFERRED ROCK LINE PIEZOMETER RS- ROCK SAMPLE	COMPLETE ROCK REDUCED TO SOIL, ROCK FABRIC NOT DISCERNIBLE, OR DISCERNIBLE ONLY IN SMALL AND	SILL - AN INTRUSIVE BODY OF IGNEOUS ROCK OF APPROXIMATELY UNIFORM THICKNESS AND RELATIVELY THIN
MATERIAL STIFF 8 TO 15 100 TO 200 (COHESIVE) VERY STIFF 15 TO 30 200 TO 400	TTTTT ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY ALLUVIAL SOIL BOUNDARY TRIAXIAL SAMPLE TRIAXIAL SAMPLE	SCATTERED CONCENTRATIONS, QUARTZ MAY BE PRESENT AS DIKES OR STRINGERS, SAPROLITE IS	COMPARED WITH ITS LATERAL EXTENT, WHICH HAS BEEN EMPLACED PARALLEL TO THE BEDDING OR SCHISTOSITY OF THE INTRUDED ROCKS.
HARD : 330 >400	25/825 DIP/DIP DIRECTION OF SLOPE INDICATOR INSTALLATION CBR - CBR SAMPLE	ALSO AN EXAMPLE,	SLICKENSIDE - POLISHED AND STRIATED SURFACE THAT RESULTS FROM FRICTION ALONG A FAULT OR
TEXTURE OR GRAIN SIZE	ROCK STRUCTURES — SPT N-VALUE	ROCK HARDNESS	STANDARD BENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION DESISTANCE) (CDT) AND DE DI OUS AND A COE LA MANAGE
U.S. STD. SIEVE SIZE 4 10 40 60 200 270	SOUNDING ROD REF SPT REFUSAL	VERY HARD CANNOT BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR SHARP PICK, BREAKING OF HAND SPECIMENS REQUIRES SEVERAL HARD BLOWS OF THE GEOLOGISTS PICK,	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST (PENETRATION RESISTANCE) (SPT) - NUMBER OF BLOWS (N) OF A 63.5 kg HAMMER FALLING 0.76 METERS REQUIRED TO PRODUCE A PENETRATION OF 30 cm INTO SOIL WITH
OPENING (MM) 4.76 2.0 0.42 0.25 0.075 0.053	ABBREVIATIONS	HARD CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY, HARD HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED	A 5 cm OUTSIDE DIAMETER SPLIT SPOON SAMPLER, SPT REFUSAL IS LESS THAN 2.5 cm PENETRATION WITH 50 BLOWS.
BOULDER COBBLE GRAVEL COARSE FINE SILT CLAY		TO DETACH HAND SPECIMEN.	STRATA CORE RECOVERY (SREC.) - TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA MATERIAL RECOVERED DIVIDED BY TOTAL LENGTH
(BLDR.) (COB.) (GR.) (CSE. SD.) (F. SD.) (SL.) (CL.)	AR - AUGER REFUSAL PMT - PRESSUREMETER TEST BT - BORING TERMINATED SD SAND, SANDY	MODERATELY CAN BE SCRATCHED BY KNIFE OR PICK, GOUGES OR GROOVES TO 6 mm DEEP CAN BE	OF STRATUM AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
GRAIN MM 305 75 2.0 0.25 0.05 0.005	CL CLAY SL SILT, SILTY	HARD EXCAVATED BY HARD BLOW OF A GEOLOGISTS PICK, HAND SPECIMENS CAN BE DETACHED BY MODERATE BLOWS.	STRATA ROCK QUALITY DESIGNATION (S.R.Q.D.) - A MEASURE OF ROCK QUALITY DESCRIBED BY: TOTAL LENGTH OF ROCK SEGMENTS WITHIN A STRATUM EQUAL TO OR GREATER THAN 10 CENTIMETERS DIVIDED
SIZE IN. 12" 3"	CPT - CONE PENETRATION TEST SLI SLIGHTLY CSE COARSE TCR - TRICONE REFUSAL	MEDIUM CAN BE GROOVED OR GOUGED 1 mm DEEP BY FIRM PRESSURE OF KNIFE OR PICK POINT.	BY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF STRATA AND EXPRESSED AS A PERCENTAGE.
SOIL MOISTURE - CORRELATION OF TERMS	DMT - DILATOMETER TEST 7 - INIT WEIGHT	HARD CAN BE EXCAVATED IN SMALL CHIPS TO PIECES 25 mm MAXIMUM SIZE BY HARD BLOWS OF THE POINT OF A GEOLOGISTS PICK.	TOPSOIL (T.S.) - SURFACE SOILS USUALLY CONTAINING ORGANIC MATTER.
SOIL MOISTURE SCALE FIELD MOISTURE GUIDE FOR FIELD MOISTURE DESCRIPTION	DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST → - VOID RATIO DPT - DYNAMIC PENETRATION TEST ✓d - DRY UNIT WEIGHT	SOFT CAN BE GROVED OR GOUGED READILY BY KNIFE OR PICK, CAN BE EXCAVATED IN FRAGMENTS	
(ATTERBERG LIMITS) DESCRIPTION SOURCE TO THE SECOND TO THE	F FINE W - MOISTURE CONTENT	FROM CHIPS TO SEVERAL CENTIMETERS IN SIZE BY MODERATE BLOWS OF A PICK POINT. SMALL, THIN PIECES CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE.	BENCH MARK:
- SATURATED - USUALLY LIQUID; VERY WET, USUALLY (SAT.) FROM BELOW THE GROUND WATER TABLE	FOSS FOSSILIFEROUS V VERY FRAC FRACTURED VST - VANE SHEAR TEST	VERY CAN BE CARVED WITH KNIFE, CAN BE EXCAVATED READILY WITH POINT OF PICK, PIECES 25 mm	ELEVATION:
LL_ LIQUID LIMIT	FRAGS FRAGMENTS MED MEDIUM	SOFT OR MORE IN THICKNESS CAN BE BROKEN BY FINGER PRESSURE. CAN BE SCRATCHED READILY BY	
PLASTIC SEMISOLID; REQUIRES DRYING TO		FINGERNAIL.	NOTES:
(PI) PLASTIC LIMIT ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	EQUIPMENT USED ON SUBJECT PROJECT	FRACTURE SPACING BEDDING TERM SPACING TERM THICKNESS	-
	DRILL UNITS: ADVANCING TOOLS: HAMMER TYPE:	VERY THICKLY REDDED > 1 m	
OM OPTIMUM MOISTURE - MOIST - (M) SOLID; AT OR NEAR OPTIMUM MOISTURE	MOBILE 8-47 □ CLAY BITS □ AUTOMATIC	WIDE 1 TO 3 m THICKLY BEDDED 8.5 - 1 m	
SL SHRINKAGE LIMIT	MUBILE 8-47 X 152 mm CONTINUOUS FLIGHT AUGER CORE SIZE:	MUDERALET CLUSE 30 10 100 cm VERY THINLY BEDDED 10 - 50 mm	
- DRY - (D) REQUIRES ADDITIONAL WATER TO ATTAIN OPTIMUM MOISTURE	PK-51 1771	VERY CLOSE LESS THAN 5 cm THICKLY LAMINATED 2.5 - 10 mm + THINLY LAMINATED 4.5 - 10 mm + THINLY LAMINATED 4.5 - 10 mm	
PLASTICITY		INDURATION	1
PLASTICITY INDEX (PI) DRY STRENGTH	- CME-45 HARD FACED FINGER BITS -N	FOR SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, INDURATION IS THE HARDENING OF THE MATERIAL BY CEMENTING, HEAT, PRESSURE, ETC.	1
NONPLASTIC 0-5 VERY LOW	CME-550 TUNG,-CARBIDE INSERTS	EDIADLE RUBBING WITH FINGER FREES NUMEROUS GRAINS;	
LOW PLASTICITY 6-15 SLIGHT	CASING W/ ADVANCER HAND TOOLS:	FRIABLE CENTLE BLOW BY HAMMER DISINTEGRATES SAMPLE.	4
MED. PLASTICITY 16-25 MEDIUM HIGH PLASTICITY 26 OR MORE HIGH	PORTABLE HOIST TRICONEmm STEEL TEETH POST HOLE DIGGER	MODERATELY INDURATED GRAINS CAN BE SEPARATED FROM SAMPLE WITH STEEL PROBE: BREAKS EASILY WHEN HIT WITH HAMMER.	
COLOR	OTHER TRICONE		
DESCRIPTIONS MAY INCLUDE COLOR OR COLOR COMBINATIONS (TAN, RED, YEL-BRN, BLUE-GRAY)	CORE BIT SOUNDING ROD	INDURATED GRAINS ARE DIFFICULT TO SEPARATE WITH STEEL PROBE; DIFFICULT TO BREAK WITH HAMMER.	
MODIFIERS SUCH AS LIGHT, DARK, STREAKED, ETC. ARE USED TO DESCRIBE APPEARANCE.	OTHER OTHER VANE SHEAR TEST	EXTREMELY INDURATED SHARP HAMMER BLOWS REQUIRED TO BREAK SAMPLE;	,
	OTHER	SAMPLE BREAKS ACROSS GRAINS.	