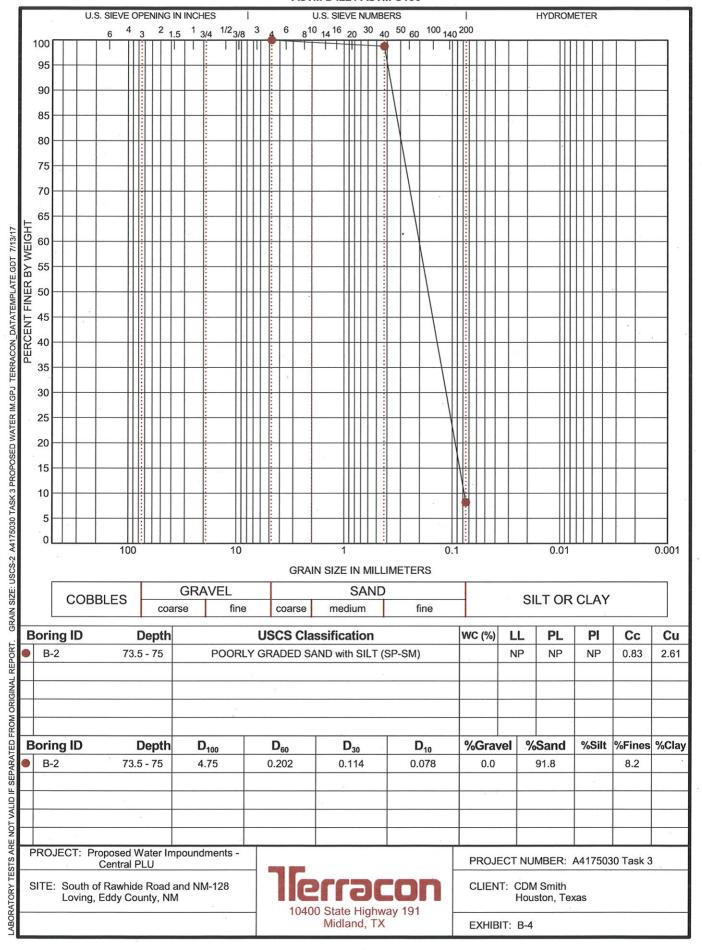
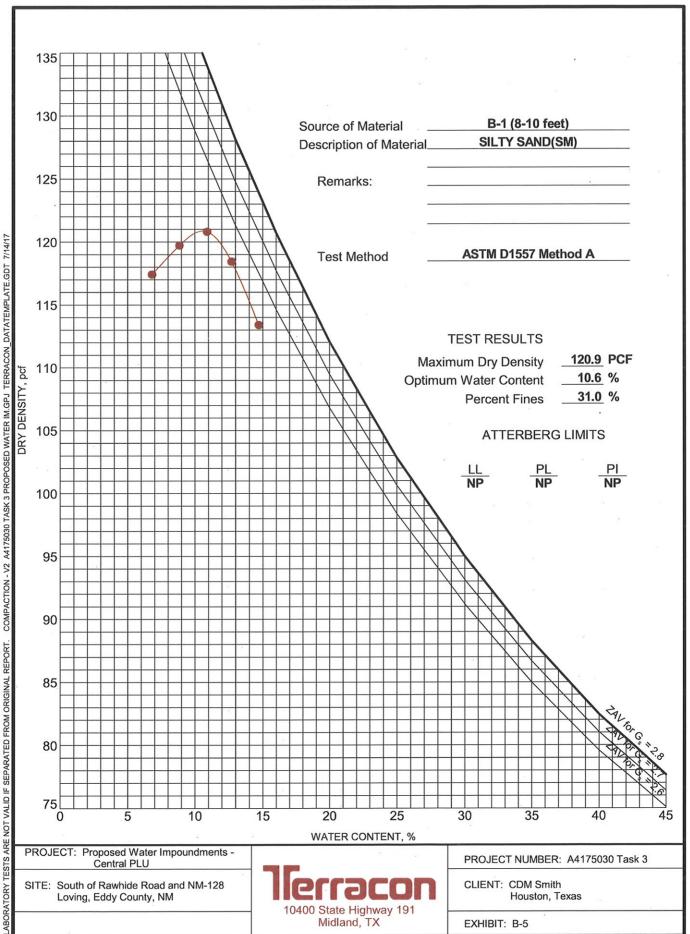
GRAIN SIZE DISTRIBUTION

ASTM D422 / ASTM C136



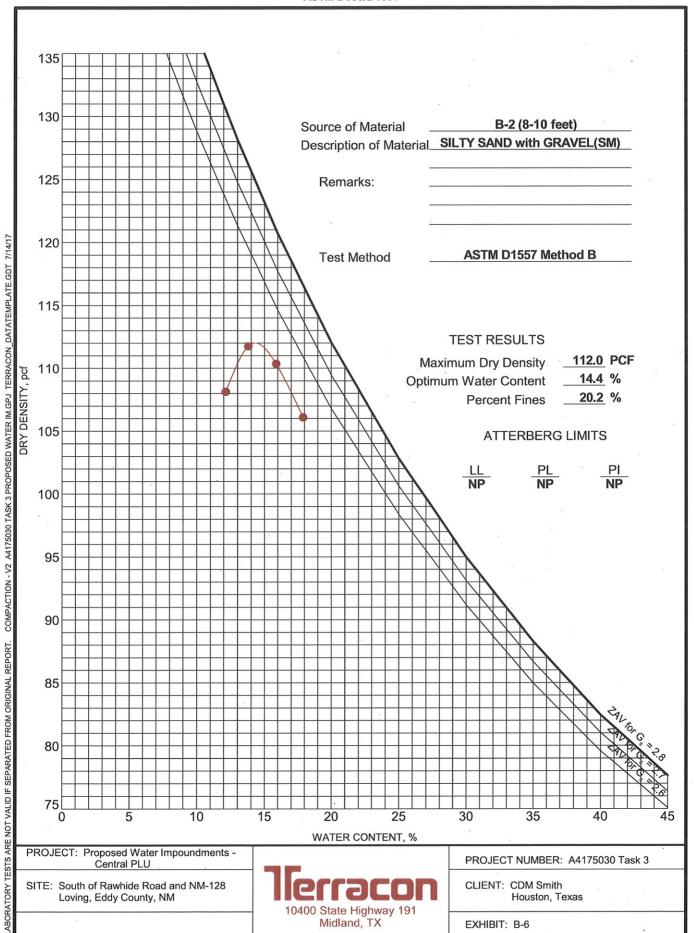
MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONSHIP

ASTM D698/D1557



MOISTURE-DENSITY RELATIONSHIP

ASTM D698/D1557



APPENDIX C SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

GENERAL NOTES

DESCRIPTION OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

		logs are the borehole a Groundwar over time. accurate d levels is no			N	Standard Penetration Test Resistance (Blows/Ft.)
			Water Level After a Specified Period of Time		(TC)	TxDOT Cone Penetration Test (blows per Foot)
NG			Water Level After a Specified Period of Time	ESTS	(HP)	Hand Penetrometer
AMPL			Water levels indicated on the soil boring logs are the levels measured in the	LD TE	(T)	Torvane
SA			borehole at the times indicated. Groundwater level variations will occur over time. In low permeability soils,		(DCP)	Dynamic Cone Penetrometer
			accurate determination of groundwater levels is not possible with short term		(PID)	Photo-Ionization Detector
			water level observations.		(OVA)	Organic Vapor Analyzer

DESCRIPTIVE SOIL CLASSIFICATION

Soil classification is based on the Unified Soil Classification System. Coarse Grained Soils have more than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; their principal descriptors are: boulders, cobbles, gravel or sand. Fine Grained Soils have less than 50% of their dry weight retained on a #200 sieve; they are principally described as clays if they are plastic, and silts if they are slightly plastic or non-plastic. Major constituents may be added as modifiers and minor constituents may be added according to the relative proportions based on grain size. In addition to gradation, coarse-grained soils are defined on the basis of their in-place relative density and fine-grained soils on the basis of their consistency.

LOCATION AND ELEVATION NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, Latitude and Longitude are approximately determined using a hand-held GPS device. The accuracy of such devices is variable. Surface elevation data annotated with +/- indicates that no actual topographical survey was conducted to confirm the surface elevation. Instead, the surface elevation was approximately determined from topographic maps of the area.

	(More than 50%	retained on No. 200 sieve.) Standard Penetration Resistance	CONSISTENCY OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS (50% or more passing the No. 200 sieve.) Consistency determined by laboratory shear strength testing, field visual-manual procedures or standard penetration resistance				
RMS	Descriptive Term (Density)	Standard Penetration or N-Value Blows/Ft.	Descriptive Term (Consistency)	Unconfined Compressive Strength Qu, (psf)	Standard Penetration or N-Value Blows/Ft.		
HTE	Very Loose	0 - 3	Very Soft	less than 500	0 - 1		
NGT	Loose	4 - 9	Soft	500 to 1,000	2 - 4		
R	Medium Dense	10 - 29	Medium Stiff	1,000 to 2,000	4 - 8		
ST	Dense	30 - 50	Stiff	2,000 to 4,000	8 - 15		
	Very Dense	> 50	Very Stiff	4,000 to 8,000	15 - 30		
			Hard	> 8,000	> 30		

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF SAND AND GRAVEL

GRAIN SIZE TERMINOLOGY

<u>Descriptive Term(s)</u> of other constituents	Percent of Dry Weight		Major Component of Sample	Particle Size
Trace With Modifier	< 15 15 - 29 > 30		Boulders Cobbles Gravel Sand Silt or Clay	Over 12 in. (300 mm) 12 in. to 3 in. (300mm to 75mm) 3 in. to #4 sieve (75mm to 4.75 mm) #4 to #200 sieve (4.75mm to 0.075mm Passing #200 sieve (0.075mm)
RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF FINES			PLAS'	TICITY DESCRIPTION

Descriptive Term(s)	Percent of	<u>Term</u>	Plasticity Ind	
of other constituents	Dry Weight	Non-plastic	0	
Trace	< 5	Low	1 - 10	
With	5 - 12	Medium	11 - 30	
Modifier	> 12	High	> 30	



dex

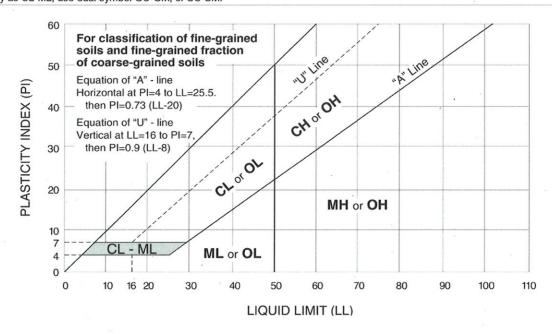
UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

						Soil Classification		
Criteria for Assign	eria for Assigning Group Symbols and Group Names Using Laboratory Tests ^A				Group Symbol	Group Name ^B		
	Gravels: More than 50% of coarse fraction retained on No. 4 sieve	Clean Gravels:	Cu ≥ 4 and 1 ≤ Cc ≤ 3 ^E		GW	Well-graded gravel F		
		Less than 5% fines ^c	Cu < 4 and/or 1 > Cc > 3 E		GP	Poorly graded gravel F		
		Gravels with Fines:	Fines classify as ML or MH		GM	Silty gravel F,G,H		
Coarse Grained Soils:		More than 12% fines ^C	Fines classify as CL or CH		GC	Clayey gravel F,G,H		
More than 50% retained on No. 200 sieve	Sands: 50% or more of coarse fraction passes No. 4 sieve	Clean Sands: $Cu \ge 6$ and $1 \le Cc \le 3^E$			SW	Well-graded sand I		
511 140. 200 SICVO		Less than 5% fines D	Cu < 6 and/or 1 > Cc > 3	E	SP	Poorly graded sand I		
		Sands with Fines:	Fines classify as ML or MH		SM	Silty sand G,H,I		
		More than 12% fines D	Fines classify as CL or C	ify as CL or CH		Clayey sand G,H,I		
	Silts and Clays: Liquid limit less than 50	Inorganic:	PI > 7 and plots on or above "A" line J		CL	Lean clay K,L,M		
			PI < 4 or plots below "A" line J		ML	Silt K,L,M		
		Ownersian	Liquid limit - oven dried	- 0.75	5 OL	Organic clay K,L,M,N		
Fine-Grained Soils:		Organic:	Liquid limit - not dried	< 0.75		Organic silt K,L,M,O		
50% or more passes the No. 200 sieve	Silts and Clays: Liquid limit 50 or more	Inorganic:	PI plots on or above "A" I	ine	CH	Fat clay K,L,M		
		morganic.	PI plots below "A" line		МН	Elastic Silt K,L,M		
		Organic:	Liquid limit - oven dried	< 0.75	ОН	Organic clay K,L,M,P		
			Liquid limit - not dried			Organic silt K,L,M,Q		
Highly organic soils:	ls: Primarily organic matter, dark in color, and organic odor					Peat		

^A Based on the material passing the 3-inch (75-mm) sieve

^E Cu =
$$D_{60}/D_{10}$$
 Cc = $\frac{(D_{30})^2}{D_{10} \times D_{60}}$

^Q PI plots below "A" line.





^B If field sample contained cobbles or boulders, or both, add "with cobbles or boulders, or both" to group name.

^C Gravels with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: GW-GM well-graded gravel with silt, GW-GC well-graded gravel with clay, GP-GM poorly graded gravel with silt, GP-GC poorly graded gravel with clay.

D Sands with 5 to 12% fines require dual symbols: SW-SM well-graded sand with silt, SW-SC well-graded sand with clay, SP-SM poorly graded sand with silt, SP-SC poorly graded sand with clay

 $^{^{\}text{F}}$ If soil contains \geq 15% sand, add "with sand" to group name.

^G If fines classify as CL-ML, use dual symbol GC-GM, or SC-SM.

^H If fines are organic, add "with organic fines" to group name.

 $^{^{1}\,}$ If soil contains \geq 15% gravel, add "with gravel" to group name.

J If Atterberg limits plot in shaded area, soil is a CL-ML, silty clay.

K If soil contains 15 to 29% plus No. 200, add "with sand" or "with gravel," whichever is predominant.

^L If soil contains ≥ 30% plus No. 200 predominantly sand, add "sandy" to group name.

^M If soil contains ≥ 30% plus No. 200, predominantly gravel, add "gravelly" to group name.

^N PI ≥ 4 and plots on or above "A" line.

^o PI < 4 or plots below "A" line.

P PI plots on or above "A" line.