

However, only actual field recorded (uncorrected) SPT-N values shall be included on the [Report of Core Borings Sheet](#).

Standard Penetration Test N-values (blows per foot) are usually used to define the relative density and consistency as follows:

Table 1, Relative Density or Consistency

| <i>Granular Materials</i> | | |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| Relative Density | Safety Hammer SPT N-Value (Blow/Foot) | Automatic Hammer SPT N-Value (Blow/Foot) |
| Very Loose | Less than 4 | Less than 3 |
| Loose | 4 – 10 | 3 – 8 |
| Medium Dense | 10 – 30 | 8 – 24 |
| Dense | 30 – 50 | 24 – 40 |
| Very Dense | Greater than 50 | Greater than 40 |
| <i>Silts and Clays</i> | | |
| Consistency | Safety Hammer SPT N-Value (Blow/Foot) | Automatic Hammer SPT N-Value (Blow/Foot) |
| Very Soft | Less than 2 | Less than 1 |
| Soft | 2 – 4 | 1 – 3 |
| Firm | 4 – 8 | 3 – 6 |
| Stiff | 8 – 15 | 6 – 12 |
| Very Stiff | 15 – 30 | 12 – 24 |
| Hard | Greater than 30 | Greater than 24 |

If SPT data is not available, consistency can be estimated in the field based on visual-manual examination of the material. Refer to ASTM D 2488 for consistency criteria.

The pocket penetrometer and torvane devices may be used in the field as an index of the remolded undrained shear strength of clay samples. See Section 5.15.4.