



Standard Guide for Use of Hollow-Stem Augers for Geoenvironmental Exploration and the Installation of Subsurface Water-Quality Monitoring Devices¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5784/D5784M; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope*

1.1 This guide covers how hollow-stem auger-drilling systems may be used for geoenvironmental exploration and installation of subsurface water-quality monitoring devices.

1.2 Hollow-stem auger drilling for geoenvironmental exploration and monitoring device installations often involves safety planning, administration, and documentation. This guide does not purport to specifically address exploration and site safety.

NOTE 1—This guide does not include considerations for geotechnical site characterizations that are addressed in a separate guide.

1.3 The values stated in either SI units or inch-pound units are to be regarded separately as standard. The values stated in each system may not be exact equivalents; therefore, each system shall be used independently of the other. Combining values from the two systems may result in non-conformance with the standard.

1.4 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

1.5 *This guide offers an organized collection of information or a series of options and does not recommend a specific course of action. This document cannot replace education or experience and should be used in conjunction with professional judgment. Not all aspects of this guide may be applicable in all circumstances. This ASTM standard is not intended to represent or replace the standard of care by which the adequacy of a given professional service must be judged, nor should this document be applied without consideration of a project's many unique aspects. The word "Standard" in the title of this document means only that the document has been approved through the ASTM consensus process.*

¹ This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D18 on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.21 on Groundwater and Vadose Zone Investigations.

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2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

- D653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids
- D1452 Practice for Soil Exploration and Sampling by Auger Borings
- D1586 Test Method for Penetration Test (SPT) and Split-Barrel Sampling of Soils
- D1587 Practice for Thin-Walled Tube Sampling of Soils for Geotechnical Purposes
- D2113 Practice for Rock Core Drilling and Sampling of Rock for Site Investigation
- D2487 Practice for Classification of Soils for Engineering Purposes (Unified Soil Classification System)
- D2488 Practice for Description and Identification of Soils (Visual-Manual Procedure)
- D3550 Practice for Thick Wall, Ring-Lined, Split Barrel, Drive Sampling of Soils
- D3740 Practice for Minimum Requirements for Agencies Engaged in Testing and/or Inspection of Soil and Rock as Used in Engineering Design and Construction
- D4428/D4428M Test Methods for Crosshole Seismic Testing
- D5088 Practice for Decontamination of Field Equipment Used at Waste Sites
- D5092 Practice for Design and Installation of Groundwater Monitoring Wells
- D5099 Test Methods for Rubber—Measurement of Processing Properties Using Capillary Rheometry
- D5434 Guide for Field Logging of Subsurface Explorations of Soil and Rock
- D6151 Practice for Using Hollow-Stem Augers for Geotechnical Exploration and Soil Sampling

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard



3.1.1 For definitions of general terms, refer to Terminology **D653**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *bentonite*—the common name for drilling fluid additives and well-construction products consisting mostly of naturally occurring montmorillonite. Some bentonite products have chemical additives that may affect water-quality analyses.

3.2.2 *bentonite granules and chips*—irregularly shaped particles of bentonite (free from additives) that have been dried and separated into a specific size range.

3.2.3 *bentonite pellets*—roughly spherical- or disk-shaped units of compressed bentonite powder (some pellet manufacturers coat the bentonite with chemicals that may affect the water-quality analysis).

3.2.4 *continuous-sampling devices*—barrel-type samplers that fit within the lead auger of the hollow-auger column. The sampler barrel fills with material as the augers advance.

3.2.5 *drill hole*—a cylindrical hole advanced into the subsurface by mechanical means. Also known as borehole or boring.

3.2.6 *drawworks*—a power-driven winch, or several winches, usually equipped with a clutch and brake system(s) for hoisting or lowering a drilling string.

3.2.7 *filter pack*—also known as a gravel pack or a primary filter pack in the practice of monitoring-well installations. The gravel pack is usually granular material, having specified grain-size characteristics, that is placed between a monitoring device and the borehole wall. The basic purpose of the filter pack or gravel envelope is to act as: (1) a nonclogging filter when the aquifer is not suited to natural development or, (2) act as a formation stabilizer when the aquifer is suitable for natural development.

3.2.7.1 *Discussion*—Under most circumstances a clean, quartz sand or gravel should be used. In some cases a pre-packed screen may be used.

3.2.8 *fluid-injection devices*—usually consist of various auger components or drill-rig attachments that may be used to inject a fluid within a hollow-auger column during drilling.

3.2.9 *hoisting line*—or drilling line, is wire rope used on the drawworks to hoist and lower the drill string.

3.2.10 *in situ testing devices*—sensors or probes, used to obtain mechanical or chemical-test data, that are typically pushed, rotated, or driven below the bottom of a borehole following completion of an increment of drilling. However, some in situ testing devices (such as electronic pressure transducers, gas-lift samplers, tensiometers, and so forth) may require lowering and setting of the device(s) in a preexisting borehole by means of a suspension line or a string of lowering rods or pipe. Centralizers may be required to correctly position the device(s) in the borehole.

3.2.11 *intermittent-sampling devices*—usually barrel-type samplers that may be rotated, driven, or pushed below the bottom of a borehole with drill rods or with a wireline system to lower, drive, and retrieve the sampler following completion of an increment of drilling. The user is referred to the following ASTM standards relating to suggested sampling methods and

procedures: Practice **D1452**, Test Method **D1586**, Practice **D3550**, and Practice **D1587**.

3.2.12 *mast*—or derrick, on a drilling rig is used for supporting the crown block, top drive, pulldown chains, hoisting lines, and so forth. It must be constructed to safely carry the expected loads encountered in drilling and completion of wells of the diameter and depth for which the rig manufacturer specifies the equipment.

3.2.12.1 *Discussion*—To allow for contingencies, it is recommended that the rated capacity of the mast should be at least twice the anticipated weight load or normal pulling load.

3.2.13 *subsurface water-quality monitoring device*—an instrument placed below ground surface to obtain a sample for analyses of the chemical, biological, or radiological characteristics of subsurface pore water or to make in-situ measurements.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Hollow-stem auger drilling may be used in support of geoenvironmental exploration (Practice **D3550**, Test Method **D4428/D4428M**) and for installation of subsurface water-quality monitoring devices in unconsolidated materials. Hollow-stem auger drilling may be selected over other methods based on the advantages over other methods. These advantages include: the ability to drill without the addition of drilling fluid(s) to the subsurface, and hole stability for sampling purposes (see Test Method **D1586** and Practices **D1587**, **D2487**, **D2488**, and **D6151**) and monitor-well construction in unconsolidated to poorly indurated materials. This drilling method is generally restricted to the drilling of shallow, unconsolidated materials or softer rocks. The hollow-stem drilling method is a favorable method to be used for obtaining cores and samples and for the installation of monitoring devices in many, but not all geologic environments.

NOTE 2—In many geologic environments the hollow-stem auger drilling method can be used for drilling, sampling, and monitoring-device installations without the addition of fluids to the borehole. However, in cases where heaving water-bearing sands or silts are encountered, the addition of water or drilling mud to the hollow-auger column may become necessary to inhibit the piping of these fluid-like materials into the augers. These drilling conditions, if encountered, should be documented.

4.1.1 The application of hollow-stem augers to geoenvironmental exploration may involve groundwater and soil sampling, in-situ or pore-fluid testing, or utilization of the hollow-auger column as a casing for subsequent drilling activities in unconsolidated or consolidated materials (Test Method **D2113**).

NOTE 3—The user may install a monitoring device within the same auger borehole wherein sampling or in-situ or pore-fluid testing was performed.

4.1.2 The hollow-stem auger column may be used as a temporary casing for installation of a subsurface water-quality monitoring device. The monitoring device is usually installed as the hollow-auger column is removed from the borehole.

4.2 The subsurface water-quality monitoring devices that are addressed in this guide consist generally of a screened or porous intake device and riser pipe(s) that are usually installed with a filter pack to enhance the longevity of the intake unit,

and with isolation seals and low-permeability backfill to deter the movement of fluids or infiltration of surface water between hydrologic units penetrated by the borehole (see Practice D5092). Inasmuch as a piezometer is primarily a device used for measuring subsurface hydraulic heads, the conversion of a piezometer to a water-quality monitoring device should be made only after consideration of the overall quality and integrity of the installation, to include the quality of materials that will contact sampled water or gas.

NOTE 4—Both water-quality monitoring devices and piezometers should have adequate casing seals, annular isolation seals, and backfills to deter the movement of fluids between hydrologic units.

NOTE 5—The quality of the result produced by this standard is dependent on the competence of the personnel performing it, and the suitability of the equipment and facilities used. Agencies that meet the criteria of Practice D3740 are generally considered capable of competent and objective testing/sampling/inspection/etc. Users of this standard are cautioned that compliance with Practice D3740 does not in itself assure reliable results. Reliable results depend on many factors; Practice D3740 provides a means of evaluating some of those factors.

5. Apparatus

5.1 Each auger section of the hollow-stem auger-column assembly consists of a cylindrical tube with continuous helical flighting rigidly attached to the outer surface of the tube (see Fig. 1). The hollow-auger section has a coupling at each end for attachment of a hollow-auger head to the bottom end of the lead auger section and for attachment of additional auger sections at the top end to make up the articulated hollow-stem auger column.

NOTE 6—The inside diameter of the hollow-stem auger column is usually selected to provide an opening large enough for insertion of monitoring-device components such as the screened intake and filter pack and installation devices such as a tremie pipe. When media sampling is required, the optimum opening should permit easy insertion and retraction of a sampler or core barrel. When a monitoring device is installed, the annular opening should provide easy insertion of a pipe with an inside

diameter large enough for placing completion materials adjacent to the riser.

5.1.1 *Hollow-Auger Head*, attached to the lead auger of the hollow-auger column and usually contains replaceable, abrasion-resistant cutters or teeth (see Fig. 1). As the hollow-auger head is rotated, it cuts and directs the cuttings to the auger flights which convey the cuttings to the surface.

5.1.2 *Auger-Drive Assembly*, attaches to the uppermost hollow-auger section and transfers rotary power and axial force from the drill rig to the auger-column assembly.

5.1.3 *Pilot Assembly*, may consist of: (1) an auger head aperture-plugging device with or without a center cutting head, or (2) a sampling device that is used to sample simultaneously with advancement of the auger column.

5.1.4 *Auxiliary Components of a Hollow-Auger Drilling System*, consist of various devices such as auger-connector wrenches, auger forks, hoisting hooks, and fluid-injection swivels or adapters.

5.2 *Drill Rig*, used to rotate and advance the auger column. The drill rig should be capable of applying the rated power at a rotary velocity of 50 to 100 r/min. The drill rig should have a feed stroke of at least the effective length of the auger sections plus the effective length of the auger couplings plus about 100 mm [4 in.].

6. Drilling Procedures

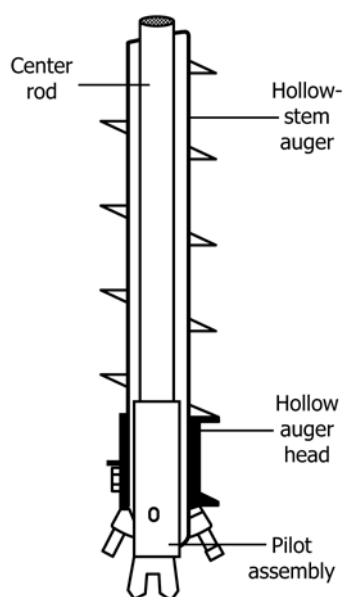
6.1 As a prelude to and throughout the drilling process, stabilize the drill rig and raise the drill-rig mast. Attach an initial assembly of hollow-auger components (see Fig. 1) to the rotary drive of the drill rig.

NOTE 7—The drill rig, drilling and sampling tools, the rotary gear or chain case, the spindle, and all components of the rotary drive above the auger column should be cleaned and decontaminated prior to drilling according to Practice D5088. All lubricated rotary gear or chain cases should be monitored for leaks during drilling. Any lubricants used should be documented. Lubricants with organic or metallic constituents that could be interpreted as contaminants if detected in a soil or water sample should not be used on auger couplings. Any instances of possible contamination should be documented.

6.2 Push the auger-column assembly below the ground surface and initiate rotation at a low velocity.

NOTE 8—If surface contamination is suspected, special drilling procedures may be required to deter transport of contaminated materials downhole. For example, the augers and auger head may be removed and cleaned according to Practice D5088 following drilling of the initial increments. Complete removal of the augers from a boring may allow caving and cross contamination of materials (especially below the water table). When augers are reinserted, attempts should be made to note if caving or sloughing, or both, has occurred in the borehole and the information documented.

6.3 Continue drilling, usually at a rotary velocity of about 50 to 100 r/min, and to a depth where intermittent sampling or in situ testing is required, or until the drive assembly is advanced to within about 0.15 to 0.45 m [6 to 18 in.] of the ground surface. Soil sampling is usually accomplished by either of two methods: (1) removing the pilot assembly, if being used, and inserting and driving a sampler through the hollow stem of the auger column, or (2) using a continuous sampling device within the lead auger section. In the latter case the sampler barrel fills with material as the hollow-auger



NOTE 1—Various pilot assemblies not shown here may vary.

FIG. 1 Sketch Showing Basic Hollow-Stem Auger Components

column is advanced. It should be noted that the pilot assembly and any sampling devices should be cleaned and decontaminated according to Practice D5088 after each use and prior to reinsertion in the hollow-auger column. Water sampling can also be done through the hollow-stem augers when using augers with watertight connections to prevent fluid leakage from occurring at the connections: (1) by allowing the auger column to fill with water through the use of a screened lead auger section; (2) by allowing the auger column to fill from the bottom; (3) by using a soil-penetrating water sampling device that can be lowered into the hollow-auger column and either driven, rotated, or pushed out through the bottom or lead auger into the undisturbed material below the auger head.

NOTE 9—Under some circumstances it may be effective to drill without using a pilot assembly. If a pilot assembly is not used, however, and water is not injected into the auger column simultaneously with advancement, material will often enter the hollow stem of the auger column. The addition of water to the auger column during drilling may deter material entrance but, on the other hand, may also affect both the mechanical and chemical characteristics of soil samples and the quality of water samples. Therefore, if water is added and the chemistry determined, the approximate volume(s) added over specific intervals and the water chemistry should be documented.

6.4 Accomplish drilling at greater depths by attaching additional hollow-auger sections to the top of the previously advanced hollow-auger column assembly.

NOTE 10—Cuttings are removed periodically from around the top of the auger column. Soil cuttings above the groundwater may be representative of deposits being penetrated if proper cuttings-return rates are maintained. Cuttings from below the groundwater surface are likely to be mixed from varying formations in the hole and are usually not representative of deposits at the end of the auger. If cuttings are sampled for classification

(see Practice D2488) and relation to lithology report and document the intervals sampled. If drilling is performed in contaminated soil and cuttings control is required, drilling through a hole in a sheet of plywood or similar material held securely above the borehole by the stabilizing jacks of the drill rig will usually facilitate cuttings control. Containment and disposal of contaminated and potentially contaminated drilling fluids and associated cuttings should be in accordance with applicable regulations.

6.5 When drilling must progress through material suspected of being contaminated, installation of single or multiple (nested) casings may be required to isolate zones of suspected contamination. Install isolation casings in a predrilled borehole or by using a casing advancement method. However, when attempting to auger inside the casing, the column of cuttings return may cause the augers to bind in the casing. Then install a grout seal usually by applying the grout at the bottom of the annulus with the aid of a tremie pipe, and a grout shoe or a grout packer. Allow the grout to set before drilling activities are continued.

7. Installation of Monitoring Devices

7.1 Subsurface water-quality monitoring devices are generally installed using hollow-stem augers following the three-step procedure shown in Fig. 2. The three steps are: (1) drilling, with or without sampling, (2) removal of the pilot assembly, if being used, and insertion of the monitoring device, and (3) incremental removal of the hollow-auger column as completion materials such as filter pack, annular seals, and backfill are installed as required.

NOTE 11—Removal of the pilot assembly following an increment of drilling or prior to installation of a monitoring device should be performed

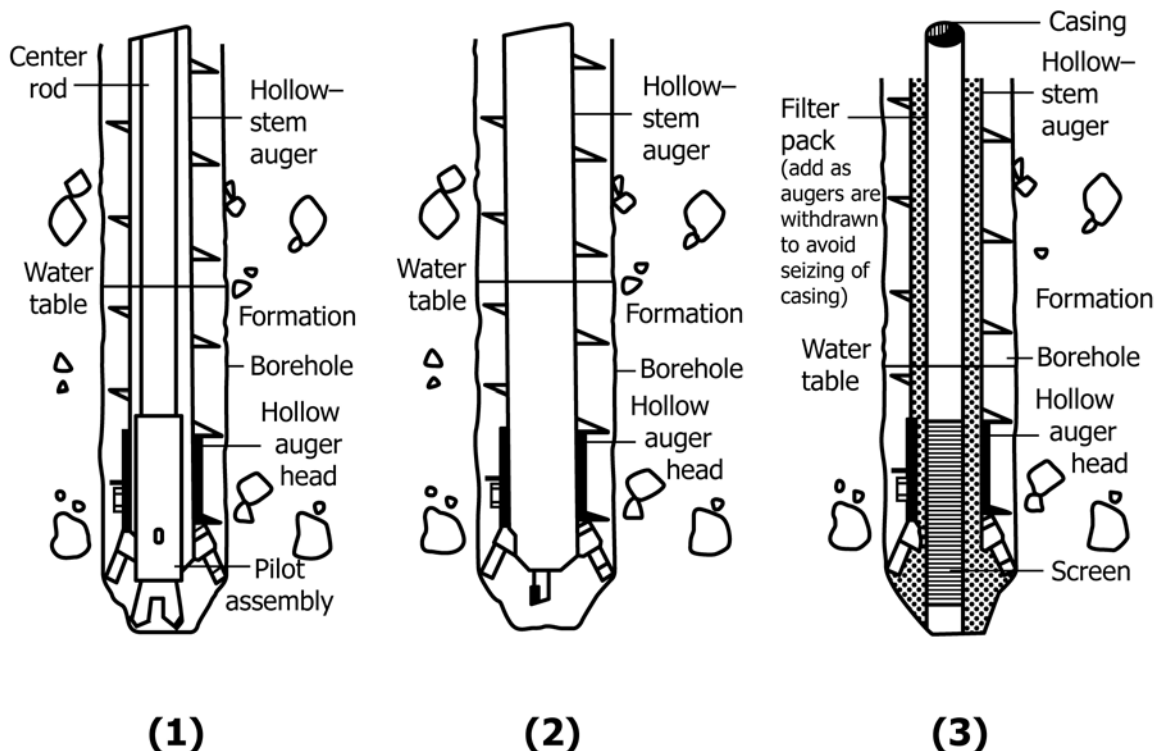


FIG. 2 Sketch Showing Basic Three-Step Procedure for Installation of Subsurface Water-Quality Monitoring Device Using the Hollow-Stem Auger Drilling Method



so that the entrance of material into the bottom of the hollow auger stem is minimized. The efficacy of pilot assembly removal will depend upon several principal factors: (1) the character of the soil at the auger head, (2) the water levels inside and outside the auger prior to removal of the pilot assembly, (3) the type of pilot assembly used (special designs of pilot assemblies can be used to reduce the suction effect of removing the pilot bit), and (4) the speed of removal. As drilling progresses in saturated, granular materials, it usually becomes progressively more difficult to maintain the stability of the material below the auger column because of unbalanced hydraulic heads. The stability of the material below the auger head may be enhanced by using special pilot assemblies or injecting water of known chemistry into the hollow auger during drilling. The injection of water into a borehole usually requires consideration and documentation of the effects of injected water on (1) quality of subsequent chemical analyses of sampled water, and (2) the possible addition of moisture or contaminants to sampled materials.

7.1.1 If materials enter the bottom of the auger hollow stem during removal of the pilot assembly, remove it with a bailer, drive sampler, or other device.

NOTE 12—If heaving occurs, the amount of material entering the hollow-stem auger column should be documented. The effective use of a bailer may require the addition of a fluid to the auger stem.

7.1.2 If sampling or in situ testing is not required during drilling for installation of a monitoring device, advance the boring (for some geologic conditions) by using an expendable knockout plate or plug of known chemistry instead of a pilot assembly.

NOTE 13—Knockout plates or plugs usually remain in the ground close to the monitoring device. Therefore, the material components for knockout plates or plugs should be selected based on their possible effects on subsequent measurements or analyses and the information documented. It may be necessary to fill or partially fill the auger stem with water of known chemistry to prevent blow-in, piping, or sanding in at the time of the plate or plug removal. Refer to **Note 8** for considerations regarding adding water to the hollow-auger stem.

7.1.3 Use an auger head with an integral, hinged aperture cover to deter entrance of materials into the auger stem.

7.2 Assemble water-quality monitoring devices, with attached fluid conductors (risers), and suspend in tension prior to placement of filter pack and during placement of filter pack in the borehole (with the least possible addition of contaminants).

7.2.1 Some materials, such as screens and risers, may require cleaning or decontamination, or both, at the job site (see Practice **D5088**).

7.2.2 Prior to installation, store all monitoring device materials under cover and place upwind and well away from the drill rig and other sources of potential contamination such as electrical generators, air compressors, or industrial machinery.

7.2.3 Clean hoisting tools, particularly wire rope and hoisting swivels, and decontaminate according to Practice **D5088** before using.

7.3 Select filter materials, bentonite pellets, granules and chips, and grouts and install to specific subsurface monitoring requirements. The thickness of the emplaced materials and extension of the materials above the top of the screen should be sufficient to adequately seal the well and monitoring device(s) against contamination effects of fluid movement between hydrologic units and infiltration of surface contaminants.

7.3.1 Filter packs for monitoring devices are typically installed by withdrawing the hollow augers in small

increments, while simultaneously adding small increments of filter material. Record the total volume of filter materials installed and the depth to the upper surface of the filter pack and compare to calculated volumes of material required for completion. Consider any discrepancies occurring between the actual volume of material used and the calculated volume required prior to proceeding to ensure proper completion. If filter material bridges within the hollow auger-riser annulus during installation, use tamping rods or other tamping devices to dislodge the bridge.

NOTE 14—Filter packs for monitoring devices installed in a saturated zone are typically selected on the basis of the grain size characteristics of the hydrologic unit adjacent to the screened intake (screen size should be less than the grain size of the formation adjacent to the screened intake). Filter-pack material is often inserted from above ground surface within the annulus of the hollow auger and the riser and is distributed by gravity around the screened intake. Filter-pack material with a uniformity coefficient of less than 2.5 is ordinarily selected to minimize in-place segregation of grain sizes. For some circumstances, such as installations under water in uniform, fine to very fine sand soils, the filter should be installed with a tremie pipe to minimize segregation of particle sizes. Filter packs for vadose-zone monitoring devices may be predominantly silt sized. These filter materials are often mixed with water of known quality, inserted through a tremie pipe, and tamped into place around the device.

NOTE 15—Effective installation of the filter pack, the seal above the filter pack, and the grout above the seal may be difficult to achieve. Consideration should be given to allow for sufficient annular space between the monitoring device and the hollow-stem auger to accommodate the tremie pipe. Under some circumstances, the filter pack may be more successfully installed by injecting or inserting water of known chemistry into the hollow-auger annulus either before or during incremental pull-back of the auger column. Enough water should be injected to both fill the space previously occupied by the auger flights and to maintain or slightly increase the head within the auger-hollow stem. This additional head within the auger-hollow stem provides an outward seepage force on the wall of the borehole as the augers are retracted. The additional head deters caving prior to installation of filter or seal materials. Approximate volumes of water used and water losses should be documented.

7.4 Usually place sealing materials consisting of either bentonite pellets, chips, or granules directly above the filter pack.

NOTE 16—It may be effective, when granular filters are used, to install a thin, fine sand, secondary filter either below the annular seal or both above and below the seal. These secondary filters are installed to protect the monitoring device, primary filter pack, and seal from intrusion of grout installed above the seal.

NOTE 17—A measured volume of water of known chemistry is often placed in the annulus on top of a dry bentonite seal to initiate hydration; however, hydration of a seal may require from 6 to 24 h.

7.5 The backfill that is placed above the annular seal is usually a bentonite- or cement-base grout.

NOTE 18—Grouts should be designed and installed in consideration of the ambient hydrogeologic conditions. The constituents should be selected and documented according to specific performance requirements. Typical grout mixtures are given in Practice **D5092** and Test Method **D4428/D4428M**.

NOTE 19—Grouting equipment and pipes should be cleaned and decontaminated according to Practice **D5088** prior to use and should be constructed of materials that do not “leach” significant amounts of contaminants to the grout.

7.5.1 When a tremie pipe is used, control its initial position and grouting pressures to prevent materials from being jetted into underlying seal(s) and filter(s) (use of a tremie pipe having

a plugged bottom and side-discharge ports should be considered to minimize bottom-jetting problems).

7.5.2 After placement of the initial 1.5 to 3 m [5 to 10 ft] of grout above the underlying filter or seal, discharge additional grout at a depth of about 1.5 to 3 m [5 to 10 ft] below the grout surface.

NOTE 20—The need for chemical analysis of samples of each grout component and the final mixture should be considered and documented.

7.5.3 Install the grout from the bottom of the borehole to the top of the borehole so as to displace fluids in the borehole.

8. Development

8.1 Most monitoring device installations should be developed to remove suspended solids from disturbance of geologic materials during installation and to improve the hydraulic characteristics of the filter pack and the hydrologic unit adjacent to the intake. The method(s) selected and time expended to develop the installation and changes in quality of water discharged at the surface should be observed and recorded.

NOTE 21—Under most circumstances, development should be initiated as soon as possible following grouting and well completion operations. For suggested well-development methods and techniques, the user is referred to Test Method D5099. However, time should be allowed for setting of grout.

9. Report: Test Data Sheets/Forms

9.1 The field report should include information recommended under Guide D5434, and identified as necessary and pertinent to the needs of the exploration program.

9.2 Other information in addition to Guide D5434 should be considered if deemed appropriate and necessary to the requirements of the exploration program. Additional information should be considered as follows:

9.2.1 Drilling Methods:

9.2.1.1 Description of the hollow-stem auger system,

9.2.1.2 Type, quantities, and locations in the borehole of use of water or additives added,

9.2.1.3 Description of cuttings return, including quantities, and

9.2.1.4 Descriptions of drilling conditions related to rotation rates, and general ease of drilling as related to subsurface materials encountered.

9.2.2 Sampling—Document conditions of the bottom of the borehole prior to sampling and report any slough or cuttings present in the recovered sample.

9.2.3 In Situ Testing:

9.2.3.1 For devices inserted below the bottom of the borehole, document the depths below the bottom of the hole and any unusual conditions during testing, and

9.2.3.2 For devices testing or seating at the borehole wall, report any unusual conditions of the borehole wall.

9.2.4 Installations—A description of well-completion materials and placement methods, approximate volumes placed, depth intervals of placement, methods of confirming placement, and areas of difficulty of material placement or unusual occurrences.

10. Keywords

10.1 drilling; geoenvironmental exploration; groundwater; vadose zone

APPENDIX

(Nonmandatory Information)

X1. ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

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SUMMARY OF CHANGES

Committee D18 has identified the location of selected changes to this standard since the last issue (D5784 – 95 (2006)) that may impact the use of this standard. (Approved Aug. 1, 2013.)

(1) Revised the standard into a dual measurement system with the units of measurement now stated in either SI units inch-pound units.

(2) Revised Section 3 to conform to D18 policy.

(3) Added reference to Practice D6151.

(4) Added Note 5 and renumbered notes accordingly.

(5) Revised title of Section 9 to conform to D18 policy.

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