

Hoek and Brown table						Recorded in GlobR2C2 as	
Grade	Term	Uniaxial comp. strength (Mpa)	Point load index (Mpa)	Field estimate of strength	Examples	Hoek and Brown term	Unique lithologic name instances
R6	Extremely strong	> 250	> 10	Specimen can only be chipped with a geological hammer.	Fresh basalt, chert, diabase, gneiss, granite, quartzite.	Hard	Basalt, conglomerate, flysch, gneiss, granite, greywacke, intermediate rocks, lavas (basalts, etc), limestone, marly limestone, metamorphic, mudstone, plutonic, sandstone, schist, shale, siltstone, volcanic rock, volcano-sedimentary.
R5	Very strong	100–250	4–10	Specimen requires many blows of a geological hammer to fracture it.	Amphibolite, sandstone, basalt, gabbro, gneiss, granodiorite, limestone, marble, rhyolite, tuff.		
R4	Strong	50–100	2–4	Specimen requires more than one blow of a geological hammer to fracture it.	Limestone, marble, phyllite, sandstone, schist, shale.		
R3	Medium strong	25–50	1–2	Cannot be scrapped or peeled with a pocket knife, specimen can be fractured with a single blow from a geological hammer.	Claystone, coal, concrete, schist, shale, siltstone.	Medium	Claystone, shale, slate, volcanic tuff, sandstone, shale, limestone, marl, siltstone, basalt, marl and consolidated clay.
R2	Weak	5–25	*	Can be peeled with a pocket knife with difficulty, shallow indentation made by firm blow with the point of a geological hammer.	Chalk, rock salt, potash.	Weak	Aeolianite, argillites, basalt, chalk, clay, conglomerate, dune deposits, fluvial deposits, glacial deposits, glaciofluvial, gravels, head, lahar deposits, loess and silts, marl, sand, sand, sandstone, slag, silt, till, tuff, undifferentiated recent marine deposits.
R1	Very weak	1–5	*	Crumbles under firm blows with the point of a geological hammer, can be peeled by a pocket knife.	Highly weathered or altered rock.		
R0	Extremely weak	0.25–1	*	Indented by thumbnail.	Stiff fault gouge.		