

GEOTECHNICAL PROPERTIES IN THE MIDDLE MIOCENE TEMPESTITES AND MUDS OF THE ITUZAINGÓ FORMATION, NORTHEASTERN ARGENTINA

¹TORRA, R. & ²MIÑO, F. D. ¹Centro de Geociencias Aplicadas.

²Laboratorio de Suelos. Facultad de Ingeniería. Universidad Nacional del Nordeste. Avda. Las Heras 727. 3500, Resistencia, Chaco, Argentina

There is none attempt in order to make correlation between marine sediments with soil mechanics properties at the Northeastern Argentine.

The Ituzaingó Formation (Middle Miocene) is a widely heterolithic succession composed by layers of mud (illite-rich) and very fine, well sorted, white sand lithofacies. The outcrops of the upper layers are tempestites. They were deposited into a broad sea shelf environment during the marine Miocene transgression.

In order to make soil mechanic properties correlation with marine sediments, four selected samples were analyzed. Two samples were got out from tempestites and other two samples were got out from mud drape slack water lithofacies, which are very common at the heterolithic succession.

Atterberg parameters' were the followings: tempestites have liquid limit of about 34 % (average) and plastic index of 17.5 % (average). On the other hand, mud drape layers have liquid limit of 64.5 % (average) and plastic index of 39.5 % (average). The first two samples (tempestites) were classified as a "SC" and the second two samples (mud drape layers) as a "CH" soils. This is after Unified Soil Classification System. After the High Research Board, the tempestites were classified as an A-6 (6) and the mud drapes were classified as an A-6 (3).