

WDC 14-056 - Whakatane Central Business District Geotechnical Investigation

Data Delivery Report

Simon Henderson 11/4/2014

Site investigation relating to the ground investigation of the Whakatane central business district as defined by the Geotechnical Investigation Form



Contents

2 Exploratory Boreholes	2
2.1 Scope of Work	2
2.2 Plant and Equipment	2
2.3 Measurement and Tolerances	4
2.4 Obstructions	4
2.5 Method of drilling	4
2.6 Flushing medium	4
2.7 Temporary Casing	4
2.8 Ground Water Observations	4
2.9 In Situ Tests	5
2.10. Sampling	5
2.10.1 Frequency of sampling	5
2.10.2 Split Tube Samples	6
2.10.3 Open tube sampling	6
2.10.4 Sample records	7
2.11 Decontamination	8
2.12 Backfilling and Reinstatement	8
2.13 Suppliers Records	8
2.14 Re-drilling	9
2.15 Geological Logging	9
3 Static Cone Penetration Tests (CPT)	12
3.1 Scope of Work	12
3.2 Plant and Equipment	12
3.2.1 Standard Cone	12
3.3 Checks and Calibration	14
3.4 Procedures	16
3.5 Records and Results	16
3.6 Reporting Format	19
3.6.1(d)	
3.6.1(e)	19
WDC CBD Data Inventory	0

Figure 1. GEOTECH sonic rig, BH 4	3
Figure 2. CBD bore hole locations	4
Figure 3. SPT Card BH1 sample and SPT record	5
Figure 4. Sonic split sample extrusion	5
Figure 5. Sonic split tube sample complete	5
Figure 6. SPT hammer in progress	6
Figure 7. SPT setting up and marking 75mm intervals	6
Figure 8 Core box WKT BH7 Box 1, 0-3.45m	7
Figure 9 SPT record: WKT BH7 SPT 12m	7
Figure 10. In situ split tube core: WKT BH7 SPT 12m	7
Figure 11. Close-up photo: WKT BH7 splits 15.8m shell beds	7
Figure 12. Chip tray BH 5	8
Figure 13. Chip tray close up BH 8	8
Figure 14 GEOTECH daily drillers report example	9
Figure 15. IRBA field geotechnical log (BH 1)	10
Figure 16. IRBA Geotechnical Log (WHK BH1)	11
Figure 17. GEOTECH CPT rig on Strand, note pedestrian management	13
Figure 18. GEOTECH CPT rig, zero'ing electrics	13
Figure 19. GEOTECH CPT rig, computer real time recording	13
Figure 20. CPT Real time record CPT 17	
Figure 21. GEOTECH Vacuum trailer	
Figure 22. Vacuum wand and crowbar in action	
Figure 23. Vacuum wand recovering material	
Figure 24. Vacuum debris and fill recovered	16
Figure 25. CPT daily record sheet (24/9/14)	17
Figure 26. GEOTECH CPT Graph log C02	18
Figure 27. Whakatane CBD CPT Locations	20

2 Exploratory Boreholes

2.1 Scope of Work

IRBA subcontracted the borehole drilling to GEOTECH Drilling, specialists in geotechnical and environmental investigations.

2.2 Plant and Equipment.

GEOTECH supplied a tractor mounted SONIC rig for continuous core recovery (Figure 1), with a retractable SPT boom to facilitate SPT recordings at 1.5m intervals.



Figure 1. GEOTECH sonic rig, BH 4

Drill hole setup followed the contractor site walkabout with GEOTECH drilling, followed by the WDC site walkabout where adjusted borehole and CPT mark outs were discussed and approved, along with the Contract Work Programme.

Several other locations were adjusted during the programme following discussion with the WDC representative, either to avoid danger to underground services, or to minimise interaction with pedestrian traffic (WHK BH 5).

Final borehole locations were determined to within 0.5m using GPS and site photographs.

10 drillholes were completed (WHK_BH 1-10) in positions designated by WDC site representatives, accommodating minor geographic shifts to avoid underground services or significant above ground facilities.

Sites are illustrated in Figure 2, overlying CBD photography.



Figure 2. CBD bore hole locations

2.3 Measurement and Tolerances

All drilling units, measurements and accuracy tolerances have been adhered to.

2.4 Obstructions

Obstructions were encountered on three CPT holes, in each case it was verified by the geologist that basement had been intercepted at less than 1m, this was brought to the attention of the WDC representative.

2.5 Method of drilling

Sonic drilling was recommended as the most appropriate method of drilling achieving very high recovery and large diameter samples suitable for stratigraphic mapping.

2.6 Flushing medium

Fresh water supplied from WDC was the only drilling additive used, volumes were recorded both in uptake of water from the WDC, and from daily recording of water usage (~1000l/10m drilling).

2.7 Temporary Casing

All holes were continuously cased, until refusal of penetration. All casing was removed. As free running sands were frequently encountered it was not unusual for ingress of sand at the bottom of the hole despite continuous casing. This was flushed out prior to STP/further coring.

2.8 Ground Water Observations

Boreholes were dipped using an electronic dip sensor, and recorded on Daily report sheets.

These records have been digitised onto the IRBA Geotechnical logs, and are included in the digital data inventory as a CSV file. CPT logs also recorded water levels as shown on the graphic log, and inferred from pore pressure measurements.

2.9 In Situ Tests

SPT test were carried out at 1.5m intervals (as negotiated with WDC Representative J Farrell) in accordance with NZS 4402 Test 6.5.1.

Results are recorded on:

Daily drillers Report (covered under reporting)

SPT sample cards (placed in the SPT samples and kept in appropriate interval location in the core boxes, Figure 3).



Figure 3. SPT Card BH1 sample and SPT record

2.10. Sampling

2.10.1 Frequency of sampling

Drillhole diameter was 95mm, whole core was extruded into a plastic split tube, then placed in numbered intervals in plastic corrugated core boxes (Figures 4 & 5). The core boxes are stored at the WDC site Keepa Road, Whakatane.



2.10.2 Split Tube Samples

SPT samples were collected, bagged, and inserted in their appropriate locations at 1.5m intervals in the bore hole core boxes (Figures 6 & 7 SPT in operation). Samples were double bagged, with the above sample card inserted between the two encasing sample bags. As noted photographs of the sample in the SPT split were also collected and filed as per "photography".





Figure 6. SPT hammer in progress

Figure 7. SPT setting up and marking 75mm intervals

2.10.3 Open tube sampling

Sampling by the sonic rig recovers a virtual 100% sample in situ, with some disturbance of the first 450mm where the SPT tube has penetrated. With such a large diameter sample, overall disturbance is minimised, and the whole core is retained in core boxes, metered and numbered consecutively as illustrated in "photography".

Minor disturbance was noted on the external 5-7mm, due to sonic vibration. A slice was made along the core for effective logging.

Photography

Borehole photography is tabled in individual Borehole folders labelled BH 1-10. Photos are labelled in three categories:

Core box 1-(X)

Full core box photos from commencement to bottom of hole, identified by Box No and interval (Figure 8).

SPT Photos

Individual photographs of each SPT split interval is recorded (Figure 9).

Sonic Rig Core Splits Photos

Several photos are taken to provide closer examination of "in situ" core, these are labelled as split core samples, or close-up photos of particular geological features (Figures 10 & 11).

Photo totals are included in the Bore Hole Logs, but as the photo record is continuous, individual photos are not identified with individual intervals.



2.10.4 Sample records

All samples are retained in consecutively numbered core boxes, as noted above, so individual samples have not been numbered, simply the whole core is retained.

Chip trays have been retained for each hole for diagnostic and convenience purposes. These are "teaspoon" sized samples collected at 1.5m intervals representative of the interval drilled, along with individual units of interest for examination. This short-cuts the process of requiring return to the original core boxes to examine individual features. Currently these chip trays reside at IRBA offices in Belmont, Lower Hutt (Figures 12 & 13).



2.11 Decontamination

Figure 13. Chip tray close up BH 8

No contaminated land was encountered

2.12 Backfilling and Reinstatement

All holes were backfilled with material arising from the drilling, and where a shortage was encountered, clean sand supplied by Mitre 10 in bag form was used. Retained grass sods were reinstated, and grass seed sown if required.

Pavement was avoided; minor tarmac disturbance was repaired using an asphalt biscuit.

2.13 Suppliers Records

Geotech reports were maintained daily and representative examples were forwarded to the client early in the programme. These reports comply with "supplier's records" where appropriate noting the following:

All drillholes were cased, with casing following the drill bit continuously, so no individual recording of casing was made. No drilling fluids were used, occasional water was added to aid lubrication; the volume of water is recorded as used (~1000l/10m drilling).

Drill runs were always 1.5m, so individual drill runs are not recorded, core is recovered in 1.5m intervals. All holes were backfilled with sand purchased from Mitre 10, where appropriate. Water levels were measured using a downhole contact sensing meter and are recorded on the Drillers Daily Report.

Daily Drill Reports 1-10 (Figure 14)

GEOTECH daily drilling reports, from site driller, includes water depth readings, SPT's, etc. All bore holes were completed.

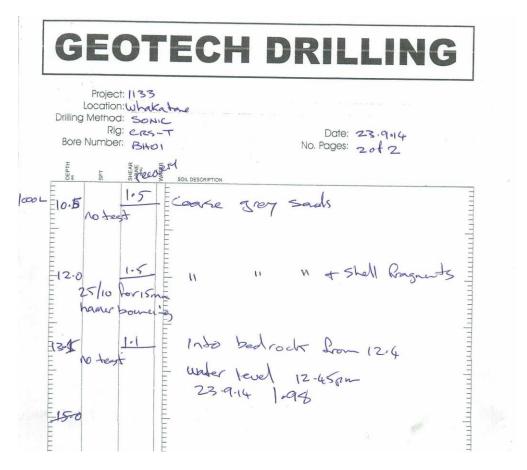


Figure 14 GEOTECH daily drillers report example

2.14 Re-drilling

No re-drilling was required.

2.15 Geological Logging

Detailed engineering logging was completed in accordance with NZGS guidelines. Logging includes complete photographic records and detailed down-hole descriptions in the following three forms:

A3 onsite field geotechnical logging, scanned to file (Figure 15).

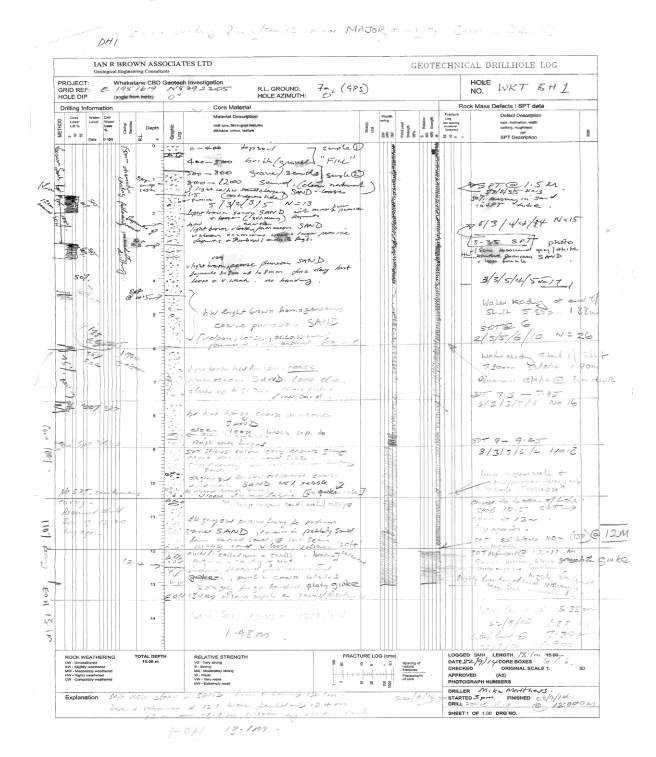


Figure 15. IRBA field geotechnical log (BH 1)

IRBA Geotechnical log (Figure 16)

A3 Geotechnical Log incorporating generalised geology, SPT's, water depths, locations and RL's etc;

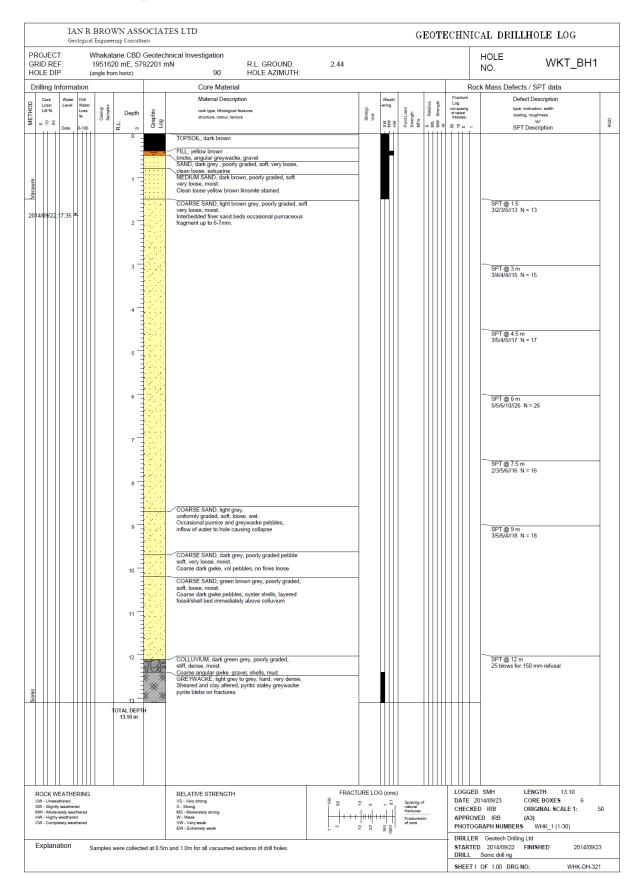


Figure 16. IRBA Geotechnical Log (WHK BH1)



WKT Drill logs BH1_10 digital records WKT Drill logs BH1_10.csv

Sheet 1 CSV files of geotechnical logging

Sheet2 CSV file of geotechnical logging codes

Bore hole locations WKT CPT BH Collars.csv.

Water levels, box nos, photos etc. Miscellaneous data collated into digital format on

WKT_BH_corebox_PhotoNo_waterdepths.csv

Collation of all Drill data is supplied in AGS format as WKT_drillholes.ags

These records are stored in the attached WDC Data Inventory.

3 Static Cone Penetration Tests (CPT)

A total of 49 CPTs were surveyed in this investigation, with 46 CPT's being satisfactorily completed. CPT's 16, 44, 45 (all adjacent to outcropping rock) met basement in less than 1.2m, and no CPT was attempted. Note the site geologist investigated all three holes, and with crow bar and examination proved to his satisfaction that basement greywacke was indeed intercepted.

The locations of the CPT holes are illustrated in Figure 27.

3.1 Scope of Work

Testing was all carried out to the requirements of NZS 4402:1986, Test 6.5.3.

3.2 Plant and Equipment

GEOTECH supplied a 2006 Isuzu FVZ1400 4x6 rig with both drilling and CPT capabilities as shown in (Figures 17-20).

3.2.1 Standard Cone

An electrical friction cone was used; note two new cones were supplied from the manufacturer at the commencement of this survey.







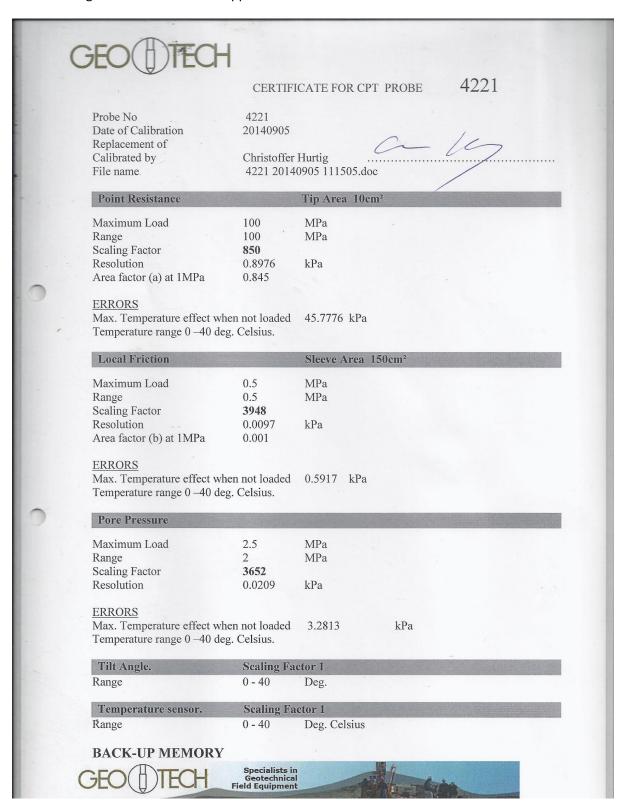
Figure 18. GEOTECH CPT rig, zero'ing electrics

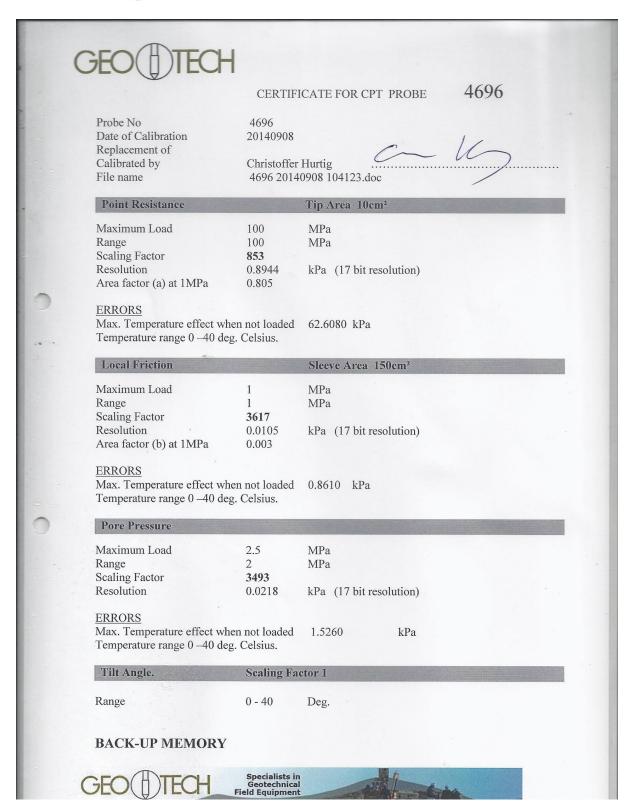


Ian R Brown Associates Ltd, 18 Park Rd Lower Hutt 5010

3.3 Checks and Calibration

The following documentation was supplied with the new cones:





Calibration during testing:

Regular testing and checking is demonstrated on the CPT daily record sheet (Figure 25), where tip and friction diameter are recorded, and rod bending tilt angle is noted if changed from vertical.

The cone is zero'd before and after each test and shown on the CPT pdf graph log as 0 and X at the start and end of each test (Figure 26). These are also recorded manually on the record sheet (Figure 25).

3.4 Procedures

GEOTECH used a Ditchwitch Vacuum dredge to excavate starter pits to 1.2m on all CPT holes, using hand and crowbar methods where required (Figures 21-24). The materials were logged, and samples collected at 0.5, and 1.0m to represent the intervals excavated. These samples are labelled and stored in the WDC Keepa Street yard.

Material evacuated was disposed of at a landfill site designated by the BOP Regional Council. (Disposal Manifest is included in Data Inventory under GEOTECH daily reports).



3.5 Records and Results

GEOTECH maintains several recording processes in accordance with standard practice.

A daily record sheet (Figure 25) manually records 3.5 (a)—(k), as shown on for 24/9/14.

0	DRILLING										
	JOB NAME: Whalatane district (and CONE NUMBER: 4221			JOB NUMBER:			ADDRESS: Undratana CBD DISTANCE TO NEXT CALIBRATION ATS		CLIENT: Whakatine Astrict (ounce) START OF DAY: 1463 348		
				DATE: 24/9/14							
	CPT No	TIP DAI	FRICTION DAI	START TIME		15 WZ	ttz FS		DEPTH		GPS POSITION
	\ `	31/200-	31.289	245 pm	10.97 -0.07	72.2	119.4			~	
QC 51,25	601	31.100	31.289	740am	.c3 -006	269.3	113,8	820alia	10.545	1.8M	
Qc 41.93	COL		31.183 WWWA	840am	11:00	4.8	03	9 Dan		A CONTRACTOR	
Part Sant	Coz	1	31.280		0.00 11.01	-7-9 273.0	03	1.000			
Cales Markon F	117	21100	31 - 280	940am		1.4	0.3	1000 am	ENGINE PROPERTY	134	Tilt angle 14°
70	ı	,		1020 am	-005 11.02	276.6	0.5	1045am	-	1.7 _m	i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i
	(12	35.482 39	35,998	1100 am	- 0.04 11.02	02 273.3	01	1130 am	1.117	1.8m	
+101	CII	35.843	35.956	1145an	11.03	0.4	119.1	(200 AM	7.240	ISM	
Different Glietóra Hon	C014	35.816	35.952	125/4	-0.05	2750	119.1	1250 AV	8.595	1.2m	
D) A	(05	35.810	85.946	115pm	11.06	271.9	119.2		11.065	2.bn	
	Cob	35.86	30.32	210pm	11.02	277.1	119.2	43PM	19556	t im	
	(2b		36.021	312 cm	10.07	1.1	0.1	Lim	17650	100	
	C34	}ς.85o	ı	450 pm	11.05	276.4	119.4	Szopm	16.685	£ 0.0	
				Shopy	11.03	273.9	119.5	620pm	1432	o.qu	Pulled up on friction

Figure 25. CPT daily record sheet (24/9/14)

These data are then transposed onto clean copy sheets showing CPT records as a graphic log, showing cone resistance qc, sleeve friction fs, friction ratio Rf, and pore water pressure u2 and includes their interpreted soil classification by (Robertson 1990). (Figure 26). Water depth, cone number, tip and sleeve area and cone pressure are unique to each record, along with zero calibration as discussed in 3.4.

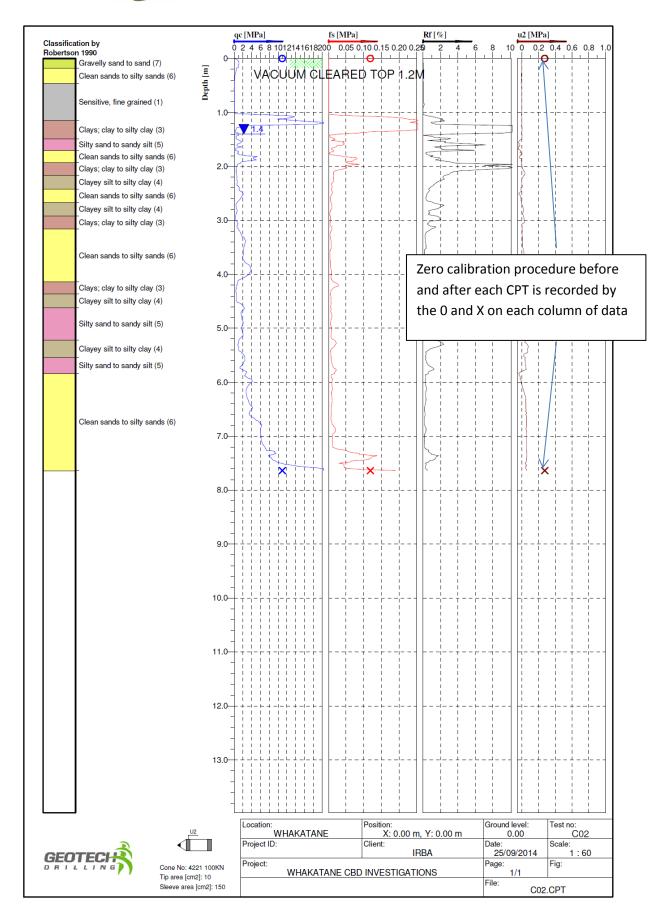


Figure 26. GEOTECH CPT Graph log CO2

3.6 Reporting Format

Results of the tests and plots are stored in the attached WDC Data Inventory.

Key Fields:	
Column A	H is depth
Column B	qc is point resistance
Column C	fs is friction
Column D	u2 is pore water pressure
Column E	Ta is tilt angle of the cone
Column F	v is speed of penetration
Column G	Rf is friction ratio
Column H	Uo is Dissipation
Column I	qt is Corrected point resistance
Column J	ft is Corrected friction
Column K	sigmaVo is Total overburden stress
3.6.1(d)	Collar locations of individual CPT are collated in the attached spreadsheet
	·
	WKT CPT BH Collars.csv. Coordinates are in N/TM. located by GPS and
	WKT_CPT_BH_Collars.csv. Coordinates are in NZTM, located by GPS and
	aerial photography.
3.6.1(e)	aerial photography.
3.6.1(e)	aerial photography. Collar elevations have been assigned from EBOP Lidar data (held under
3.6.1(e)	aerial photography.
	aerial photography. Collar elevations have been assigned from EBOP Lidar data (held under licence from Environment Pay of Plenty licence no EBOPIS200305).
3.6.1(e) 3.6.1(a-p)	aerial photography. Collar elevations have been assigned from EBOP Lidar data (held under
3.6.1(a-p)	aerial photography. Collar elevations have been assigned from EBOP Lidar data (held under licence from Environment Pay of Plenty licence no EBOPIS200305).
	aerial photography. Collar elevations have been assigned from EBOP Lidar data (held under licence from Environment Pay of Plenty licence no EBOPIS200305). Excluding (d,e) this data is included in the graphic log for each individual log.

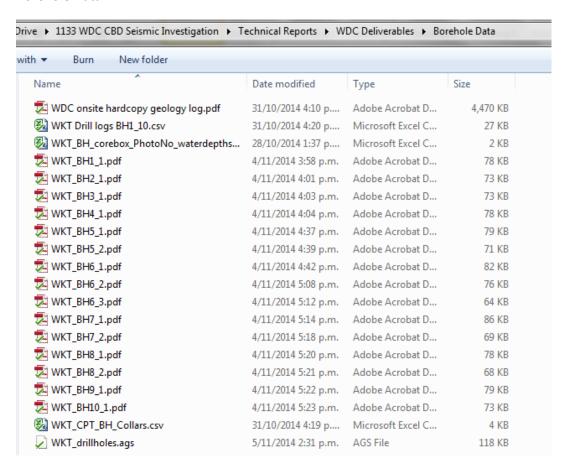


Figure 27. Whakatane CBD CPT Locations

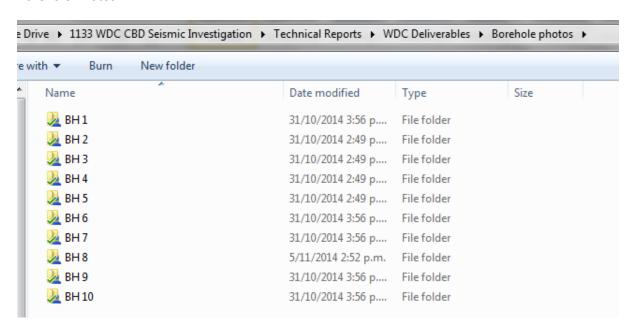


WDC CBD Data Inventory

Borehole Data



Borehole Photos

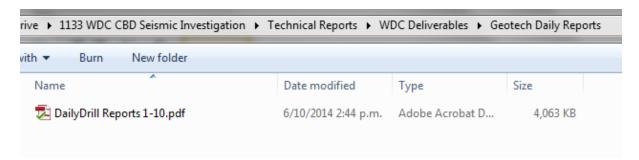




CPT Files

rive 🕨 1133 WDC CBD Seismic Investigation	► Technical Reports ► WDC Deliverables	▶ CPT Files
vith ▼ Burn New folder		
₹ C01.pdf	₹ C02.pdf	₹ C03.pdf
₹ C04.pdf	5 C05.pdf	5 C06.pdf
₹ C07.pdf	₹ C08.pdf	5 C09.pdf
🔁 C10.pdf	₹ C11.pdf	₹ C12.pdf
🔁 C13.pdf	5 C14.pdf	₹ C15.pdf
🔁 C17.pdf	₹ C18.pdf	₹ C19.pdf
🔁 C20.pdf	₹ C21.pdf	ZC22.pdf
🔁 C23.pdf	₹ C24.pdf	ZC25.pdf
🔁 C26.pdf	🔁 C27.pdf	🔁 C28.pdf
🔁 C29.pdf	₹ C30.pdf	ZC31.pdf
🔁 C32.pdf	₹ C33.pdf	ZC34.pdf
🔁 C35.pdf	₹ C36.pdf	🔁 C37.pdf
🔁 C38.pdf	₹ C39.pdf	🔁 C40.pdf
🔁 C41.pdf	🔁 C42.pdf	🔁 C43.pdf
🔁 C46.pdf	🔁 C47.pdf	🔁 C48.pdf
🔁 C49.pdf		C02.CSV
§ C03.CSV	🚱 C04.CSV	C05.CSV
§ 3 C06.CSV		CO8.CSV
§ 3 C09.CSV		C11.CSV
§ 3 C12.CSV		C14.CSV
§ C15.CSV		C18.CSV
§ 3 C19.CSV	🚱 C20.CSV	C21.CSV
§ 3 C22.CSV	🚱 C23.CSV	C24.CSV
§ C25.CSV	C26.CSV	C27.CSV
§ 3 C28.CSV		🚱 C30.CSV
C31.CSV		
C34.CSV	C35.CSV	
C37.CSV		
C40.CSV	🚱 C41.CSV	C42.CSV
C43.CSV		C47.CSV
🚱 C48.CSV		

Geotech Daily Reports



SPT Results

