

Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment Report for Subdivision

511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch

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Executive Summary

Miyamoto International NZ Ltd (MINZ) has been engaged by Yoursection Ltd to undertake a geotechnical land suitability assessment for the proposed residential subdivision at 511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch. The key findings of our evaluation and assessment are outlined below.

GROUND CONDITIONS	Ground profile	The sub-surface conditions comprise mainly topsoil over sand-silt mixtures underlain by soft clayey silts and shallow gravels. The ground conditions are highly variable in horizontal and vertical spread.	
	Soil classification as per NZS 1170.5:2004	Residential Subdivision Area: Class 'D' (deep or soft soil site)	
	Depth to water table	Perched water tables and shallow saturated soils were encountered within the top 1.0 to 2.0m bgl. Permanent ground water is anticipated below the soft silts within the underlying sands and gravels.	
SEISMIC ASSESSMENT	Design Earthquake Event	SLS/SLS2	ULS
	Estimated "free-field" Index post-liquefaction volumetric settlements	5 – 40mm / 10 – 50mm	20 – 85mm
	Liquefaction Severity Number (LSN) Value	<5 – 15 Little to minor expression of liquefaction	10 – 30 Minor to moderate expression of liquefaction
	MBIE Technical Categorization (TC)	Mapped MBIE	80% - Rural & Unmapped 20% - TC3
		Site Specific Foundation TC	TC2
GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS	<p>Our assessment of the site under RMA Section 106 found that there are no further significant hazards present that pose undue risk to development on the site, other than those highlighted (presence of the upper soft soil layers and liquefaction induced subsidence) within this report.</p> <p>As the site is located within an FMA set out by CCC, the majority of the site will require filling to raise the ground level to a suitable level for the proposed development. Filling of the site may cause static consolidation settlements in the soft compressible soils underlying the site, therefore, a suitable period of preloading should be undertaken to accelerate any potential settlements prior to development of the site.</p>		

1. Introduction

Miyamoto International NZ Ltd (MINZ) has been engaged by Yoursection Ltd to undertake a geotechnical evaluation and assessment as part of a land suitability assessment for the proposed residential subdivision located at 511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch.

At the time of writing, the subdivision plans (layout etc.) had not yet been fully developed, as such we have based our work on the following preliminary information (also refer to Figure 1):

- The northern section of the site is to be subdivided for residential development;
- The southern section of the site is to be utilised for stormwater management (treatment and detention);
- The intersection of Halswell and Candys Road will be modified to accommodate a new road into the subdivision.

The scope of this geotechnical engineering assessment was to evaluate the geotechnical conditions at the site and to provide preliminary recommendations for development of the sections. This assessment comprised the following:

- Research of the available information from the New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD), Christchurch City Council (CCC) and Environment Canterbury (ECan);
- Site walkover inspection of the land;
- Shallow field investigation comprising hand-augered boreholes (HA) with associated dynamic cone penetrometer (DCP) and shear vane (SV) tests;
- Multichannel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) geophysical survey;
- Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) geophysical survey;
- Liquefaction analyses using CPT-based liquefaction triggering procedures.

The geotechnical investigation and assessment were carried out considering the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE) Guidance documents “Planning and engineering guidance for potentially liquefaction-prone land” - Version 1, dated September 2017, “Repairing and rebuilding houses affected by the Canterbury earthquakes” - Version 3, dated December 2012, and “Earthquake geotechnical engineering practice - Modules 2 & 3”. This report presents our findings and conclusions which are provided to facilitate the development of an initial subdivision plan for the site.

2. Site Description

The site, legally described as Part RS 1593 and RS 772, is located in Halswell, Christchurch and is approximately 16.0 hectares (ha) in area. There is an approximate elevation change of 3.0m over a distance of 600m at an average gradient of 0.5%. The site generally slopes from north to south, with the low point at the toe of the hill present at the southern boundary. The property is bound by Halswell Road (State Highway 75) along the northwest and west boundaries and is bound by rural properties on the south and east boundaries.

Green’s Stream runs through the section, with approximately two-thirds of the total section situated north of the waterway. It is understood that the land to the north of the waterway

will form the area to be subdivided for residential development and the land to the south of the waterway is to be utilised for stormwater management (Figure 1).

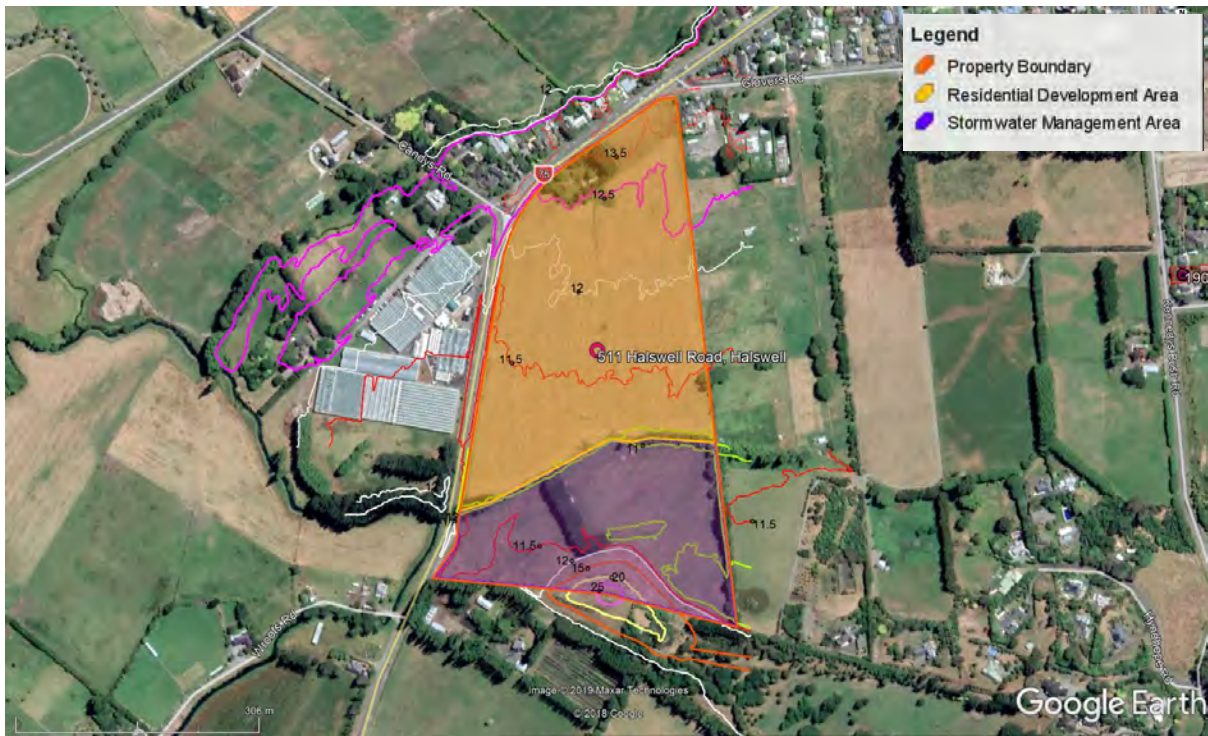


Figure 1: Proposed Site Layout (Scale as Shown)

The majority of the property is located within the “Rural and Unmapped” category listed under the MBIE Technical Categories Map. Approximately 20% of the site in the southwest corner is mapped as MBIE Technical Category (TC) 3, indicating “moderate to significant land damage from liquefaction is possible in future large earthquakes”. The site location with reference to the MBIE Technical Categories is shown in Figure 2.

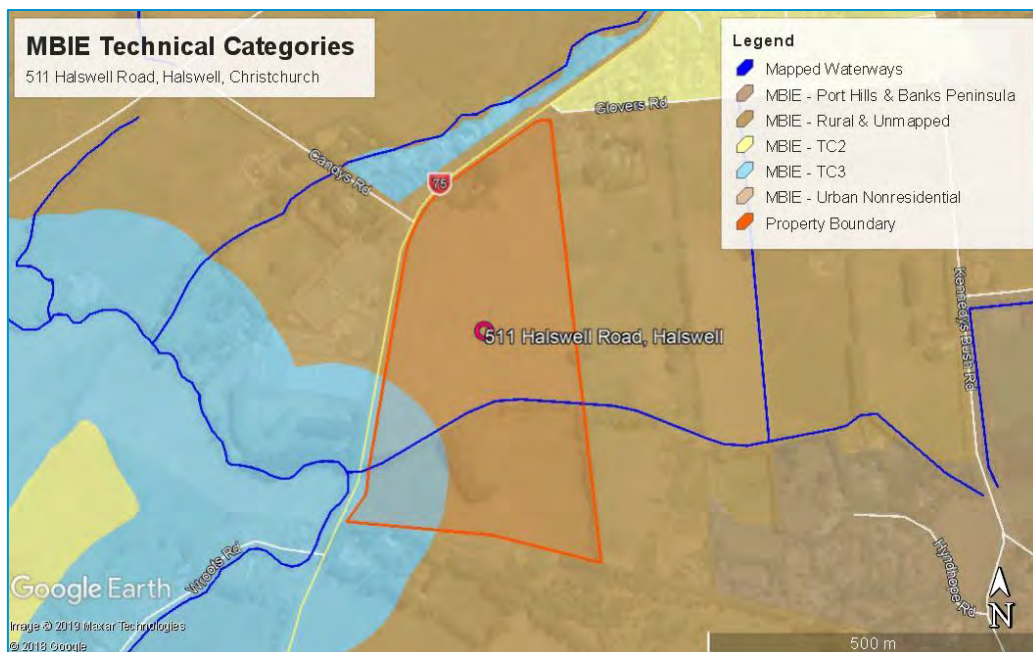


Figure 2: Site Location Plan Showing MBIE Technical Categories and Mapped Waterways (Scale as Shown)

3. Desk Study

The following sources of third-party information were considered and are referenced in this report:

- New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD);
- Environment Canterbury (ECan);
- Christchurch City Council (CCC).

3.1 New Zealand Geotechnical Database

The NZGD website was reviewed to identify any additional information related to the extent of land damage after the CES on the site and in the immediate surrounding areas. The results of this review indicate that no significant land damage was observed across the site. Table 1 provides a summary of the information obtained from our review of the NZGD.

Table 1: Desk Study Information Summary (NZGD)

	September 2010 (M _w 7.1)	February 2011 (M _w 6.2)	June 2011 (M _w 6.0)	December 2011 (M _w 5.9)
<i>Aerial Photography Review</i>	Outside of photographed area	Small areas of potential ejecta identified in the central and the northernmost boundary section	Outside of photographed area	Outside of photographed area
<i>Land damage observations</i>	Minor ground cracking but no observed ejected liquefied material was recorded along Halswell Road during the June 2011 event of the CES.			
<i>Observed ground cracking</i>	10mm – 200mm ground cracks mapped ~30m northwest of the northernmost boundary of the site within the residential area on the opposite side of Halswell Road			
<i>PGA (g) ± SD</i>	0.297 ± 0.390	0.350 ± 0.435	0.143 ± 0.465	0.135 ± 0.300
<i>Scaled PGA_{7.5} PGA_{16%ile} to PGA_{84%ile}⁽¹⁾ (g)</i>	0.181 to 0.395	0.161 to 0.384	0.061 to 0.154	0.066 to 0.120

(1) Scaled to M7.5 using Idriss and Boulanger recommendations (2008); 68% confidence PGA_{7.5} range

3.2 Contaminated Land Considerations

The ECan Listed Land Use Register (LLUR) was reviewed and holds no previous records of land contamination for the site.

3.3 Flood Hazard

Christchurch is a low-lying city and there have always been areas that are prone to flooding during heavy rainfall. The CES has worsened flood risk in many areas of the city through

damage to waterways and land. Flood Management Areas (FMAs) have been identified by CCC in the District Plan and take into consideration the impacts of the CES.

At the time of writing this report the site is located within a FMA as indicated by the CCC District Plan.

It is understood that a Finished Floor Level (FFL) of 21.25m above Christchurch Drainage Datum (CDD) is a requirement for development of the site.

3.4 Ground Motion

Using the MBIE and Bradley & Hughes (2012) procedures, we have found that the site was “sufficiently tested” to the Serviceability Limit State (SLS) level of earthquake demand during the September 2010 and February 2011 events of the CES. This indicates that land and building damage in a future SLS event is likely to be similar to these individual events.

Additionally, based on the SLS2 level of shaking (M_w 6.0 and PGA of 0.19g) which was introduced by MBIE following the updated liquefaction triggering CPT-based procedure by Boulanger & Idriss (2014), it is our opinion the site was “sufficiently tested” to the SLS2 level of earthquake demand during the September 2010 and February 2011 events of the CES.

Utilising a derivation of the Bradley and Hughes method, we can suggest that the site was not tested to Ultimate Limit State (ULS) level of shaking during the CES. Based on the probabilistic analysis of the PGAs experienced at the site, the nature of land and building damage is likely to be more severe during a future ULS event than that already experienced during the individual CES events.

4. Subsurface Conditions

4.1 Geological Setting

The geological map of the area (GNS 1:250,000 QMap) indicates that most of the site has surface geology consisting of “modern (Quaternary) river floodplain and low-level degradation terraces (<2° slopes) comprised of unweathered, variably sorted gravel/sand/silt/clay”. The southeast corner of the section abruptly changes to “basaltic to trachytic lava flows interbedded with tuff and breccia (including lahars), many with dykes and minor lava domes” of the Mt. Herbert Volcanic Group. This contact correlates to the change in topography of the Port Hills.

4.2 Field Investigations

The NZGD website was reviewed to identify relevant geotechnical investigations completed within the site vicinity. Twenty-one (21) Piezocone Penetration Tests (CPT), six (6) Dynamic Probe Super Heavy (DPSH) tests, and a machine borehole (BH) have previously been completed on the site and the data is referenced in this assessment.

To supplement the existing ground investigation data, the following site-specific ground investigations and testing were undertaken:

- Seven (7) hand-augered boreholes (referenced HA1 to HA7) with in-situ shear vane testing;
- Seven (7) Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) tests (referenced DCP1 to DCP7);
- Laboratory testing including fines content (FC) and Atterberg Limits;
- Multichannel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) geophysical survey;
- Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) geophysical survey.

The locations of the tests are shown in Figure 3, Figure 4 and Figure 5, general details of the ground investigations are summarised in Table 2, and the HA/DCP logs, BH log, CPT and DPSH plots are presented in Appendix A.

Table 2: Summary of Ground Investigations

Test Ref.	Source	Source Ref.	Test Type	Depth (m bgl)
HA1/DCP1 to HA7/DCP7	MINZ	190666	Hand Auger/ DCP	1.7 to 2.9
CPT_97674 & CPT_97675	LandTest	17277	CPT	8.6 to 10.3
CPT_121612 to CPT_121643	McMillan Drilling	01 to 15		2.5 to 15.0
CPT_128289 to CPT_128296	ProDrill	CPT17 to CPT20		4.6 to 9.2
Other_121645 to Other_121655	ProDrill	02, 08, 09, 13, 14a, 14b	DPSH	1.4 to 15.0
BH_110263	Beca	3205665	Machine Borehole	15.5
MASW 1 to MASW 5	Southern Geophysical Ltd	1875	MASW	Up to 75.0
ERT 1 & ERT 2			ERT	Up to 25.0



Figure 3: CPT Investigation Location Plan (Scale as Shown)

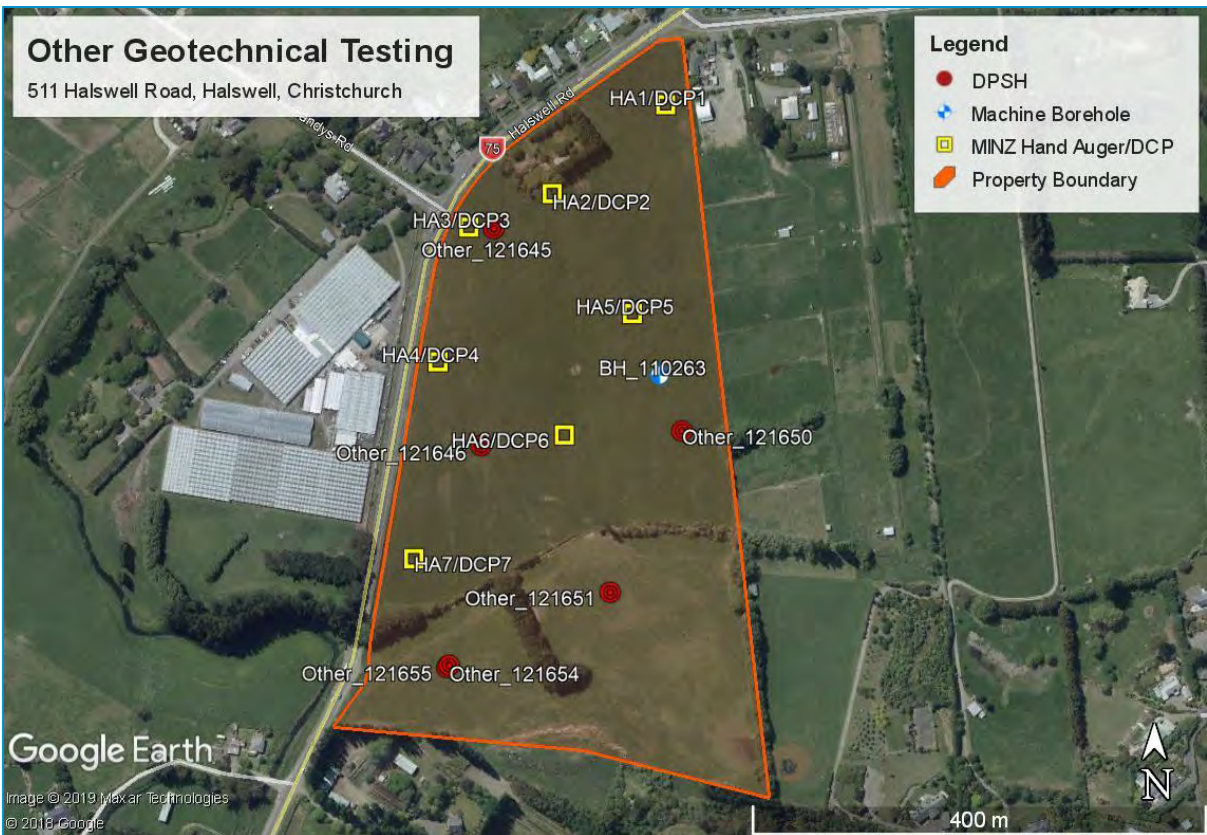


Figure 4: Other Geotechnical Investigation Location Plan (Scale as Shown)

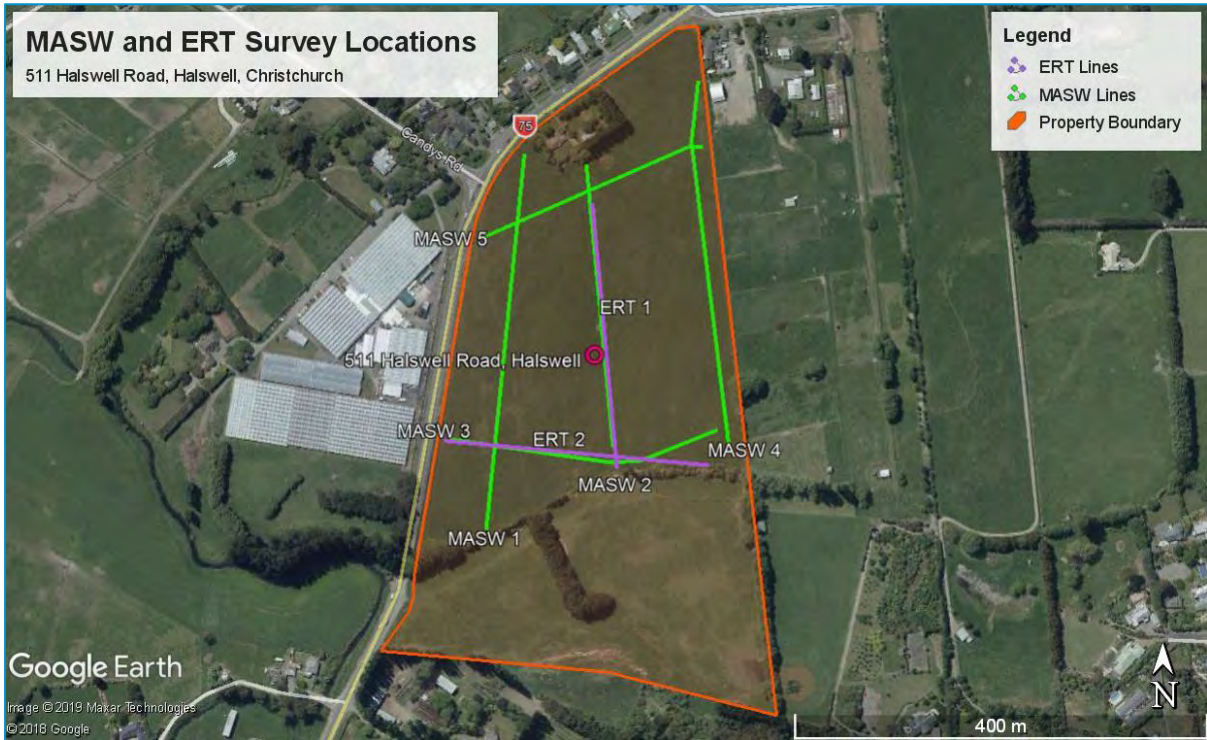


Figure 5: MASW and ERT Survey Locations (Scale as Shown)

4.3 Laboratory Test Results

Laboratory testing was undertaken on samples obtained from our shallow ground investigation to assess the soil characteristics across the site. The testing undertaken includes wet sieving to determine the fines content, and Atterberg limits tests to determine the plastic and liquid limits. A summary of the test results is presented in Table 3, with the full results presented in Appendix B.

Table 3: Laboratory Test Results

Sample Ref.	Depth of sample (m)	Soil Description	Plasticity Index	% Passing		
				0.3mm	0.15 mm	0.063 mm
C19-536	HA1 1.0m – 1.7m	SAND, some silt, brown, no plasticity	-	95	40	13
C19-537	HA2 2.5m – 2.9m	Silty CLAY, brown-grey, low plasticity	17	-	-	-
C19-538	HA6 2.2m – 2.9m	Sandy SILT, brown grey, no plasticity	NP	100	100	54
C19-539	HA7 0.8m – 1.2m	Silty CLAY, minor sand, brown grey, low plasticity	10	100	99	88

4.4 Ground Conditions

The ground conditions interpreted from the available data are presented graphically in the geotechnical cross sections included in Appendix D and the basic soil descriptions are outlined in Table 4.

Table 4: Ground Conditions Summary

Layer	Soil Name
a	Silty SAND and Sandy SILT, loose to firm
b	Clayey SILT, soft to firm, medium plasticity
c	Silty SAND, medium dense to dense with increasing depth
GS	Gravelly SAND to Sandy GRAVEL, dense
d	Clayey SILT to silty CLAY, firm
e	Medium dense SAND with silt and gravels
f	Clayey SILT, firm to stiff
S	Very dense gravelly SAND

4.5 MASW & ERT Geophysical Survey

The shear wave velocity measurement was assessed with MASW survey. The results of the survey were used to refine the boundaries and extents between the shallow, softer soils and denser sandy/gravelly layers.

The ERT survey was undertaken to assess the resistivity of the soil layers. The primary objective of this survey was to identify contrasts between high resistivity (unsaturated) and low resistivity (saturated) soils to aid in the liquefaction assessment. There are several limitations of this method when dealing with cohesive, low permeability soils like those described above, however, this survey, when used in conjunction with our other geophysical tests, has allowed us to better define parameters for the liquefaction assessment.

The results generally show a consistent contrast in resistivity at around 4.0m depth which broadly correlates with the change in soil type around this depth from predominantly silty soils to more sandy/gravelly soils. Low resistivity soils at the near surface, which are underlain by high resistivity soils, could be indicative of perched water tables, while the “true” ground water table is deeper. However, due to the change in soil type around this depth, there is no clear detection of the water table based on the resistivity data.

4.6 Groundwater

Our site-specific investigation encountered groundwater levels between 0.3m and 1.0m bgl, however, it should be noted that standing surface water was present at the time of our investigation due to recent heavy rainfall. The CPT data shows variable piezometric conditions due to the differing depth of cohesive soils in the upper soil profile. The observations of standing groundwater were mainly across the south and central part of the test area indicating potential perched water tables likely as a result of the low permeability soils encountered and the proximity to Green’s Stream.

Based on the above, a groundwater depth range of between 0.5m to 1.2m bgl was adopted for the liquefaction triggering and free-field settlement assessment, depending on the location of the test across the site.

4.7 Site Subsoil Class

Based on the site-specific investigation, geological maps and other available information, the majority of the site is classified as a Class D (deep or soft soil) site in accordance with NZS 1170.5:2004. The southern part of the property which meets the Port Hills volcanics is classified as a Class C (shallow soil) near the base of the hill, and Class B (rock) on the hill itself, although it is noted that this area is planned for stormwater management and not development.

4.8 Shallow Soils

The geotechnical investigations indicate the existence of softer, compressible silts within the top 4.0 to 6.0m. Those layers are with lower strength and have the potential for long-term consolidation settlements from loads such as residential dwellings. Additionally, the likely requirement to fill the site would cause further settlement issues. This is further discussed later in this report.

5. Liquefaction Assessment

5.1 Methodology

An assessment of the earthquake-induced free-field post-liquefaction volumetric settlement at the site has been carried out in accordance with the MBIE Guidance and using proprietary liquefaction assessment software, for SLS and ULS earthquake scenarios.

The seismic design requirements adopted for use in the analyses are defined in MBIE/NZGS Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering Practice Module 3 (May 2016), and Part C of the MBIE Guidelines “Repairing and rebuilding houses affected by the Canterbury earthquakes” and its subsequent updates - clarifications. These are:

- Buildings of normal use (Importance Level 2);
- Deep or soft soil sites (Class D) as specified previously;
- Boulanger and Idriss (2014) methodology for liquefaction triggering, as per the MBIE Guidance subsequent updates (Issue 7, October 2014);
- Zhang et al. (2002) post-liquefaction volumetric strain calculation for estimating the free-field settlements;

Calculations were performed for the full depth of the CPTs and the upper 10m of the soil profile (as per the MBIE Guidance “index value” estimations). It should be noted that the settlement estimates only account for the free-field component of the expected settlement. Actual total settlements under SLS or ULS earthquake loading may be greater or less.

The Liquefaction Severity Number (LSN¹) has been calculated and used in our assessment as it tends to better reflect the more damaging effects of shallow liquefaction, which is more critical for shallow founded structures. The level of ground damage associated with LSN is summarised in Table 5.

Table 5: Liquefaction Severity Number Ranges and Related Effects

LSN Value	Observed Performance
<10	Little to no expression of liquefaction, minor effects
10 – 20	Minor expression of liquefaction, some sand boils
20 – 30	Moderate expression of liquefaction, with sand boils and some structural damage
30 – 40	Moderate to severe expression of liquefaction, settlement can cause structural damage
40 – 50	Major expression of liquefaction, undulations and damage to ground surface, severe total and differential settlement of structures
>50	Severe damage, extensive evidence of liquefaction at surface, severe total and differential settlements affecting structures, damage to services

5.2 Liquefaction Assessment Results

Due to the rapid changes at the interface between fine and coarse-grained soils, a layer correction was applied. The cone tip penetration, and subsequently, the ability to resist liquefaction of a sandy material, is reduced by the surrounding silty layers, while the I_c^2 of the silt layers is reduced due to the presence of the surrounding sandy layers and hence the susceptibility of the fine layers is overestimated. For our analysis, an I_c change of >0.05 per 10mm has been adopted, which eliminates the liquefaction potential for the layer.

The results of our liquefaction triggering analyses utilising the CPT data are presented in Appendix E and summarised in Table 6. The majority of the CPTs used in this analysis terminated between 5m and 8m bgl within the dense sand/gravel layers, which are anticipated to extend to >10.0m bgl. Two of the available CPTs penetrate the sand/gravel layers and in order to capture the worst-case conditions, the liquefaction assessment has been weighted towards these CPTs.

¹ **LSN = Liquefaction Severity Number.** LSN (van Ballegooy et al., 2014) is a vulnerability indicator (damage index) quantifying liquefaction-induced damage developed to reflect more damaging effects of shallow liquefaction on residential land and foundations following the Canterbury Earthquakes (2010-11). LSN considers depth weighted calculated volumetric densification strain within soil layers as a proxy for the severity of liquefaction land damage likely at the ground surface.

² **I_c = Soil Behaviour Classification Index** - Robertston & Wride 1998.

Table 6: Estimated “Free-Field” Post-Liquefaction Volumetric Ground Surface Settlements

Earthquake scenario	Moment magnitude (M_w) / PGA (g)	MBIE “Index Value” (mm)	MBIE Technical Category	LSN Values
GWD = varying (in-situ) and 0.5m to 1.2m (earthquake); Layer transition applied				
SLS1	7.5/0.13	5 – 40	TC2	2 – 15
SLS2	6.0/0.19	10 – 50	TC2	5 – 22
ULS	7.5/0.35	20 – 85	TC2	10 – 30

In accordance with the MBIE Guidance, the analysis indicates that under SLS and ULS loading conditions the predicted index value settlements fall within the expected future land performance values for a TC2 category site.

Based on the LSN estimated for the design events, ‘no to minor’ expression of liquefaction may be expected for a future SLS design event, and ‘minor to moderate’ expression of liquefaction may be expected for a future ULS design event. The values of LSN at the upper end of the ranges estimated are generally located in the southeast portion of the residential development area (where ejecta has been observed following the CES events) and in the proposed stormwater management area.

5.3 Lateral Spreading

Given the generally flat topography of the site, and the assumption that the site will be levelled further during the development of the subdivision, there is unlikely to be significant height differences, with the exception of the area immediately adjacent to Green’s Stream. As the area needs to be developed with the FMA in mind, and land levels lifted, there is the potential for a more pronounced ‘free-face’ that could create a risk of lateral spreading. Options to address this are discussed later in the report.

6. Site Designation Assessment

Based on the findings of our desk study, our site-specific ground investigation and observations, and assessment of the performance of the land, we consider the MBIE TC2 category generally appropriate for the site. Despite the deformation characteristics of TC2, the land does not meet the definition of ‘Good Ground’ as per the New Zealand Standards without modification to standard foundation systems and specific engineering design to account for this.

7. Geotechnical Considerations for Subdivision

7.1 Geotechnical Hazards

The most significant geotechnical hazards at the site comprise the potential for earthquake-induced soil liquefaction and potential static subsidence of the soft compressible soils. These hazards can be partly mitigated by providing strengthened foundations, which reduce the potential for differential settlement of the buildings and are designed to be re-levellable.

However, as part of the land development it is understood that, in order to meet the CCC FFL requirements, the site grade will need to be raised by filling. Area wide (bulk) filling will induce additional loading of the underlying soft compressible deposits and potentially lead to consolidation settlement of the fill and / or construction above.

Until the subdivision plan is further developed, specific detailed recommendations cannot be provided, however, the following sections outline general considerations for future development.

7.2 Development Considerations

As discussed above, the majority of the site will require filling to meet the CCC FFL requirements (FFL = 12.25mCDD), particularly if the preferred foundation options comprise concrete slab foundations.

The approximate extent of filling that would be required to reach the required levels is shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6: Approximate extents of Site Filling

In order to mitigate the effects of settlement of the underlying soft soils, filling including pre-loading the land with a stockpile of material until the majority of the settlement has occurred is geotechnically feasible. It is unlikely that the entire site would require pre-loading (potentially limited to where greater than 0.5m to 1.0m filling is required over shallow soft soils) and this option could be undertaken through a staged approach whereby material utilised in the stockpile for the pre-loading phase could be utilised as engineered fill for other areas of the site.

This option would require further consideration and detailed design with the likely implementation of a monitoring programme, however, at a high level may comprise the following steps:

- Preparation of the site for filling (removal of topsoil and unsuitable material, subgrade preparation etc.);
- Placement of fill to required levels including additional height of fill (likely <1.5m) for pre-loading;
- Installation of settlement monitoring instrumentation (e.g. settlement plates, extensometers);
- Monitor surface deformations until adequate settlement has occurred (likely <6 months);
- Remove material above required levels and use as engineered fill elsewhere.

A significant benefit of the above option is that all required areas of the site would be treated including areas of proposed infrastructure and services and the risk of future differential settlement is low.

The southern extent of the filling (in proximity of Green's Stream) will be the maximum height of fill (and pre-load) required and will require detailed design to ensure stability. Depending on the proposed proximity of the development to the stream a number of options are considered feasible, including but not limited to:

- Construction of an unreinforced shallow slope from the filled area to the original ground level (minimum area for development);
- Construction of a steeper reinforced slope from the filled area to the original ground level;
- Construction of a retaining structure (maximum area for development).

All options will require a nominal set-back from Green's Stream.

Subsequent to completion of the above works the following foundation solutions would be considered suitable for the construction of NZS3604 compliant structures:

- MBIE TC2 (Options 1 to 4) enhanced foundation slab;
- Specifically designed, enhanced NZS 3604 perimeter foundation wall and shallow piles.

Other options that may be suitable to mitigate the effects of consolidation settlement of the underlying soils comprise:

- Piled foundations installed to below the soft compressible material:
 - Piled foundations would separate the building from the effects of consolidation settlement and shallow liquefaction. However, careful consideration would need to be given to adjoining infrastructure and services. The pile depths would also need to be specifically designed considering the underlying liquefiable soil layers and variability of such.
- Specifically designed re-levellable foundation systems with the understanding that they would require re-levelling at some point in the future due to static settlement:

- The re-levellable nature of the foundation system would facilitate level correction at some point in the future due to static (or seismic) settlement. The building owner (and future owners) would be required to buy in to this option. As for piled foundations, careful consideration would need to be given to adjoining infrastructure and services.

These options are localised solutions to mitigate the hazards and are only considered suitable / more cost effective for less densely populated subdivisions.

7.3 Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is outside the scope of our works. However, it is understood the southern section of the site (area south of Green's Stream) will be utilised for stormwater detention and treatment with up 1.0 m deep shallow basins excavated through the area. Based on the available geotechnical information for the area, the majority of the excavated material is likely to comprise topsoil over soft to firm Clay / Silt mixtures and is unlikely to be suitable for the filling works required for the residential subdivision. However, the material would be suitable for use in the pre-loading works (if opted for).

7.4 Services

Buried services at the site are potentially vulnerable to seismically induced liquefaction where located in or in proximity of shallow liquefiable soils. The services may also be affected by the presence of soft, compressible soils at shallow depths across the site. All services should be designed by a suitably qualified person to accommodate both seismically induced settlements and static settlement of the soft soils. As discussed in Section 7.2, implementation of area wide filling and pre-loading will significantly reduce the risk of differential settlement of services.

7.5 Pavement/Roading Infrastructure

As for the services at the site, pavements will require detailed design by a suitably experienced person to accommodate both seismically induced settlements (only likely an issue under larger events) and static settlement of the soft soils.

It is currently understood that the Halswell Road - Candys Road intersection will be modified to accommodate a new road into the subdivision, and it is assumed that filling in this area will be required to raise the grade. The underlying soils in this area are generally typical for the site with the upper 1.0m comprising topsoil over soft silt (loosely corresponding to a CBR of ~2 to 3 below the topsoil). If area wide filling is implemented for development of the residential subdivision, similar methods for construction of the intersection should be considered.

8. Assessment Against RMA Section 106

As per the requirements of Section 106 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) (2017), we have undertaken a high-level assessment of the significant geotechnical hazards that may affect the site. These hazards include, but are not limited to:

- Erosion;
- Falling debris;
- Slippage;
- Subsidence;
- Inundation.

At the time of our site visit, there was no evidence of erosion. Likewise, no evidence was observed to suggest that lateral movement is an issue on the site, given the site is generally flat.

Rock Fall or slope movement could be considered a risk at the site, given the rock outcrops in the southernmost portion of the section. However, given that no development is planned to occur near the source, (less the stormwater management area), we consider that there is no immediate risk to the residential development.

As the site is identified as being within a Flood Management Area (FMA) as defined by the CCC, inundation is likely to be a risk, as the site currently stands. If the site is built up to ensure the FFLs set by the CCC are met and suitable stormwater drainage is in place, then inundation is not considered an imminent risk to the development.

Based on our assessment, we consider that the “significant” geotechnical hazards may be mitigated to an acceptable standard, provided that the geotechnical recommendations given in this report are followed, and the appropriate engineering measures implemented, we consider that the development is unlikely to be affected nor worsen, accelerate or result in material damage.

9. Limitations

This report is subject to the following limitations:

- This report has been prepared by Miyamoto for the Client for the purpose/s agreed with the Client (Purpose). Miyamoto accepts no responsibility for the validity, appropriateness, sufficiency or consequences of the Client using the report for purposes other than for the Purpose.
- This report is not intended for general publication or circulation. This report is not to be reproduced by the Client except in relation to the Purpose, without Miyamoto’s prior written permission. Miyamoto disclaims all risk and all responsibility to any third party.
- This report is provided based on the various assumptions contained in the report.
- Miyamoto’s professional services are performed using a degree of care and skill reasonably exercised by reputable consultants providing the same or similar services as at the date of this report.
- The Client is responsible for ensuring that the design of any foundations ensures the functionality of the building under SLS level loads.
- The sub surface information has been obtained from investigation carried out at discrete locations, which by their nature only provide information about a relatively small volume of subsoils. While Miyamoto has taken reasonable skill and care in carrying out the investigation to determine the subsoil condition, the subsoil condition

could differ substantially from the results of any sampling investigation. Miyamoto is not responsible for and does not accept any liability in respect of any difference between the actual subsoil conditions and the results of our investigation.

- Any susceptibility analysis carried out in respect of liquefaction is based on Miyamoto's current understanding as an experienced professional engineering consultant of the data, methods etc. Future seismic events may change our understanding of liquefaction and its affects, which may affect the content of this report. Miyamoto is not responsible for and does not accept any liability where the content of this report is changed due to a change in industry knowledge of matters relating to liquefaction.
- This report specifically excludes assessment or advice relating to hazardous materials, such as asbestos.
- Where the Client provides information to Miyamoto, including design calculations and drawings of the as-built structure, or where the report indicates that we have obtained and/or relied upon information provided from a third party, Miyamoto has not made any independent verification of this information except as expressly stated in the report. Miyamoto assumes no responsibility for any inaccuracies in, or omissions to, that information.
- A change in circumstances, facts, information after the report has been provided may affect the adequacy or accuracy of the report. Miyamoto is not responsible for the adequacy or accuracy of the report as a result of any such changes.
- This report is not to be reproduced, either wholly or in part, without our prior written permission.

If you have any queries or you require any further clarification on any aspects of this report, please do not hesitate to contact Miyamoto International (NZ) Ltd.

10. References

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Appendices



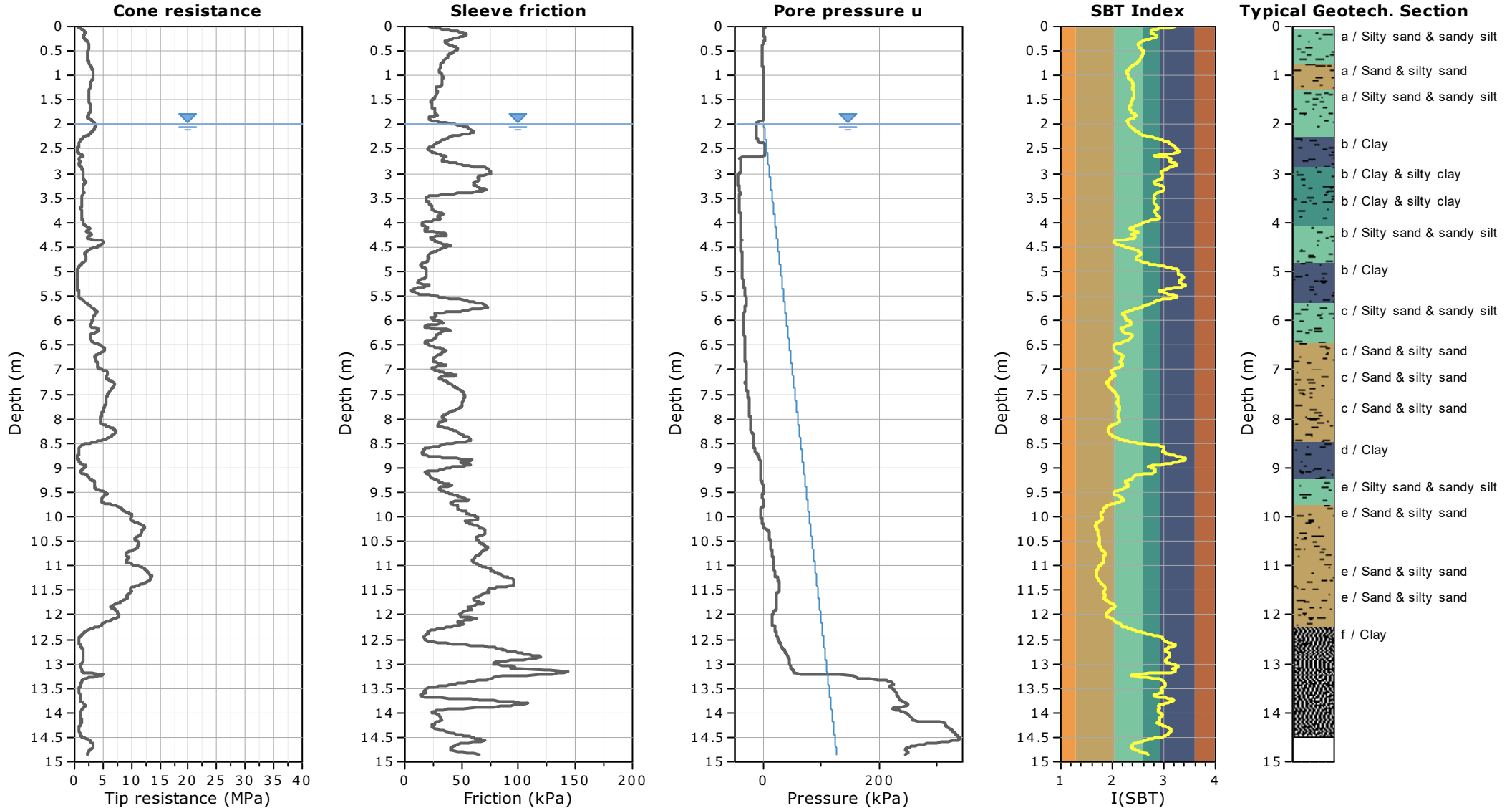
A. Desktop Study Data & Existing Geotechnical Information



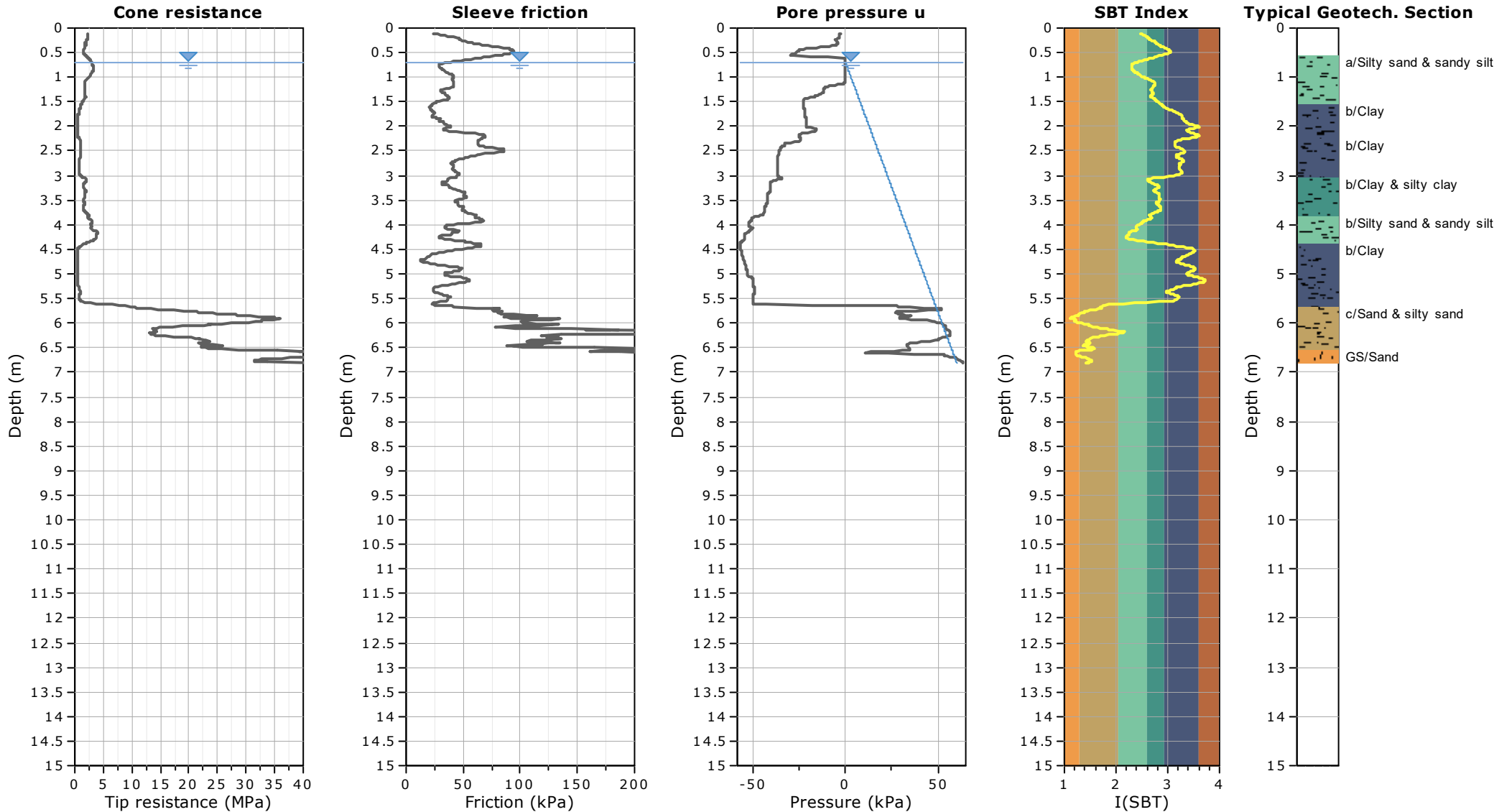
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CPT_121614	McMillan Drilling	02	CPT	6.8
CPT_121616	McMillan Drilling	03	CPT	15.0
CPT_121618	McMillan Drilling	04	CPT	6.6
CPT_121620	McMillan Drilling	05	CPT	7.2
CPT_121623	McMillan Drilling	06	CPT	7.0
CPT_121626	McMillan Drilling	07	CPT	5.9
CPT_121628	McMillan Drilling	08	CPT	5.0
CPT_121632	McMillan Drilling	09	CPT	7.6
CPT_121633	McMillan Drilling	10	CPT	5.6
CPT_121637	McMillan Drilling	11	CPT	5.4
CPT_121639	McMillan Drilling	13	CPT	2.5
CPT_121641	McMillan Drilling	14	CPT	7.7
CPT_121642	McMillan Drilling	15	CPT	12.2
CPT_121643	McMillan Drilling	12	CPT	7.0
CPT_128289	ProDrill	CPT20	CPT	6.9
CPT_128291	ProDrill	CPT19	CPT	4.6
CPT_128293	ProDrill	CPT18	CPT	5.1
CPT_128296	ProDrill	CPT17	CPT	9.2
Other_121645	McMillan Drilling	02	DPSH	14.5
Other_121646	McMillan Drilling	08	DPSH	7.2
Other_121650	McMillan Drilling	09	DPSH	15.0
Other_121651	McMillan Drilling	13	DPSH	15.0
Other_121654	McMillan Drilling	14a	DPSH	1.4
Other_121655	McMillan Drilling	14b	DPSH	12.0



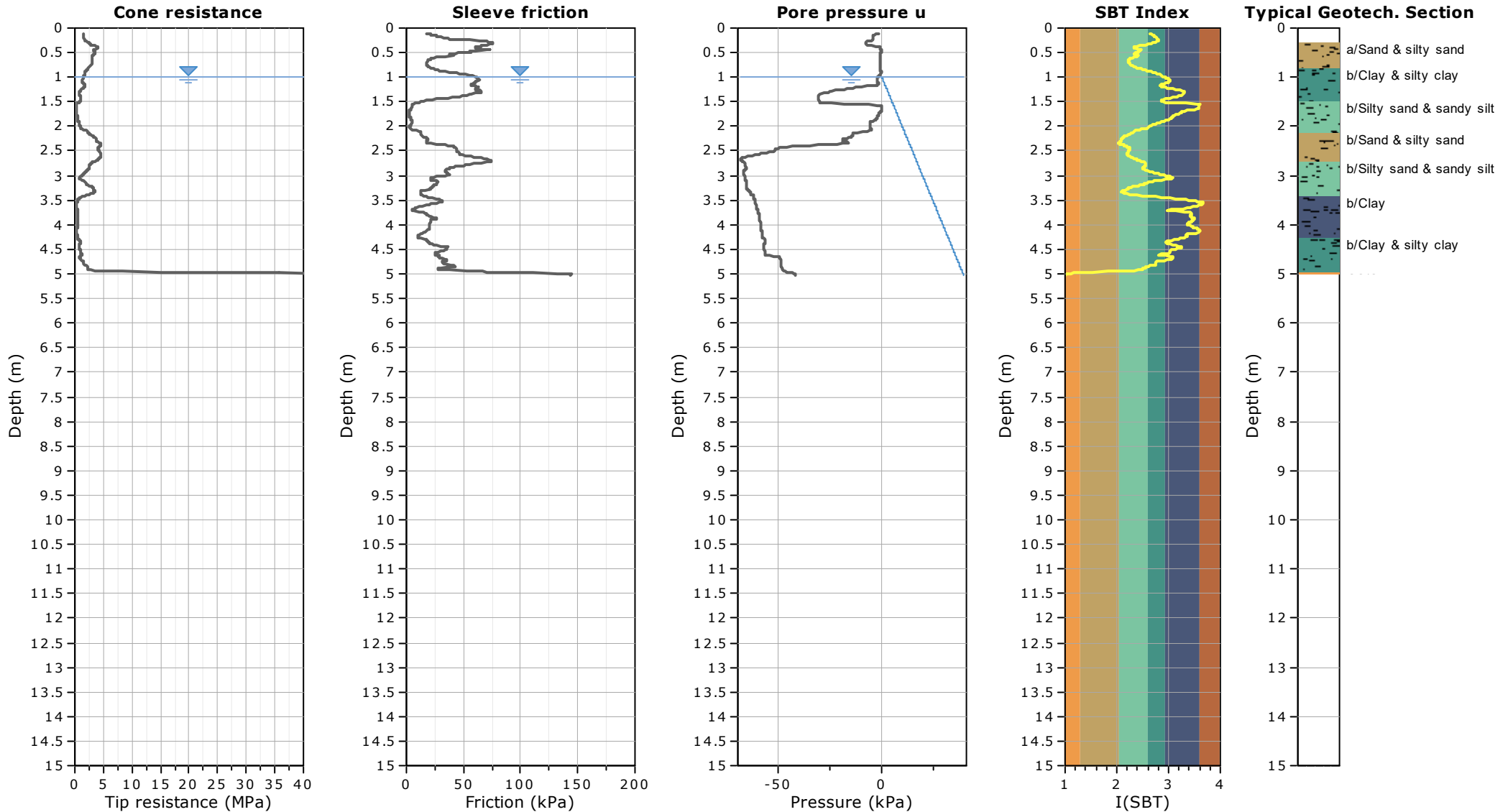
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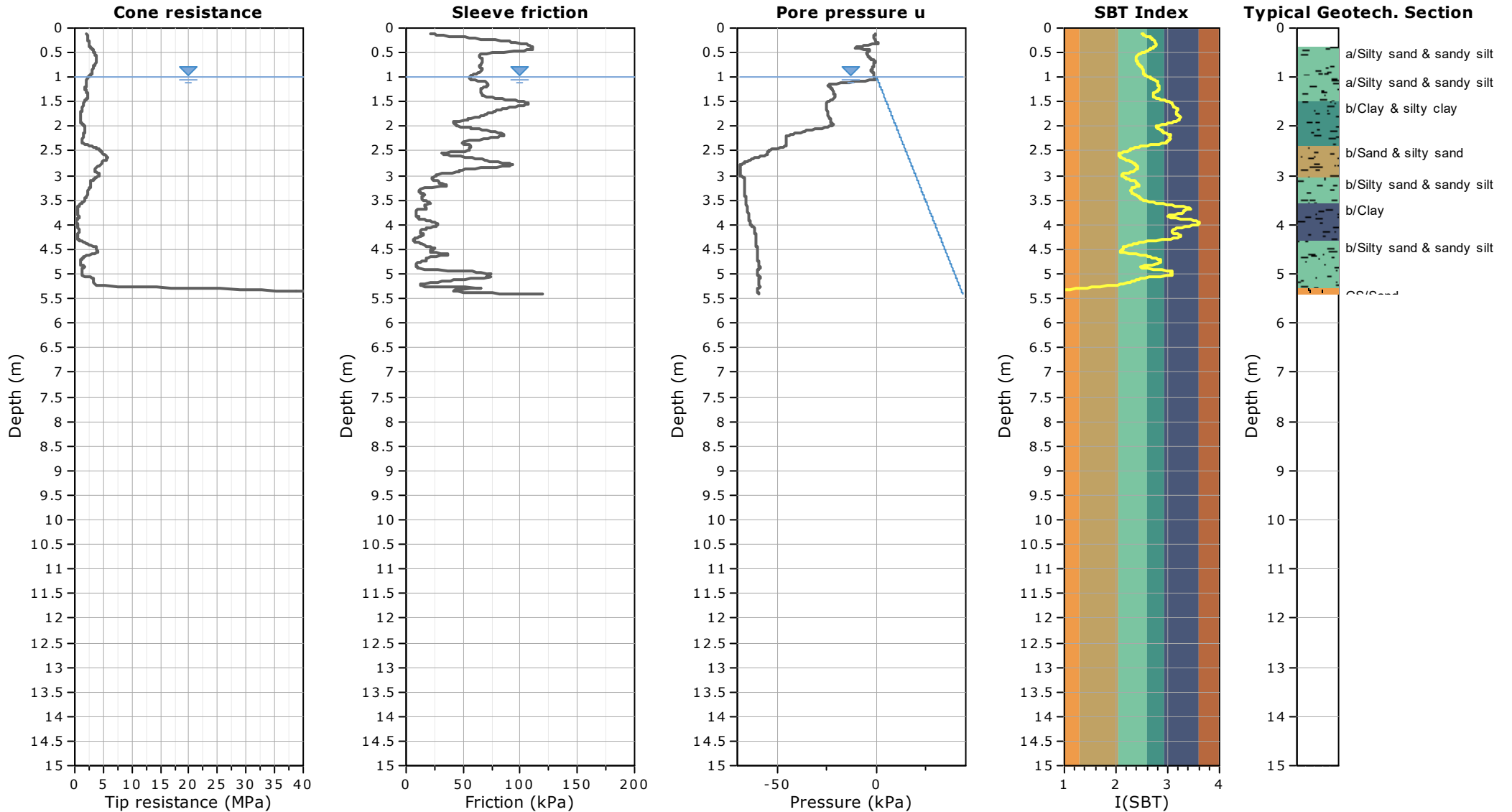
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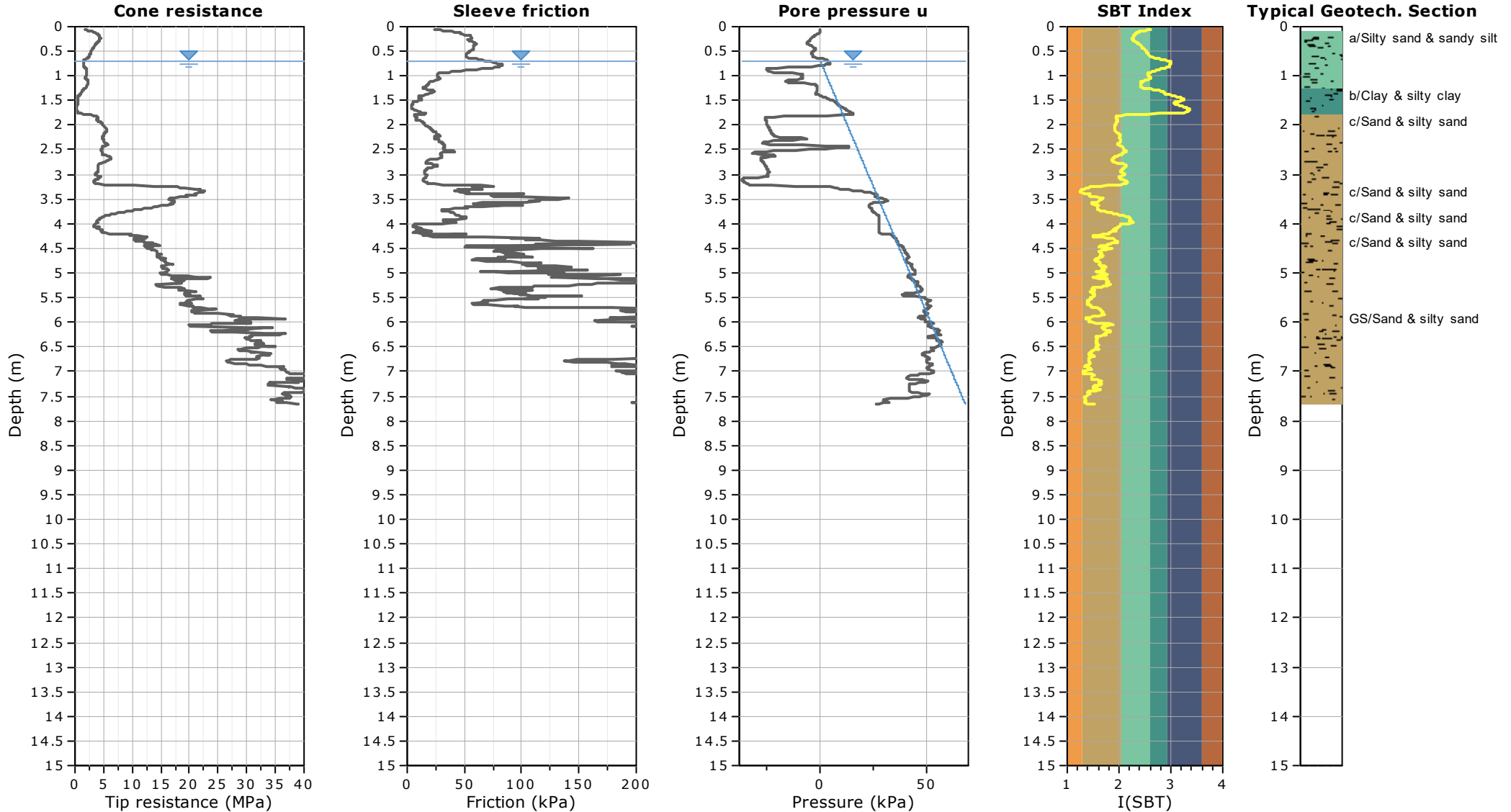
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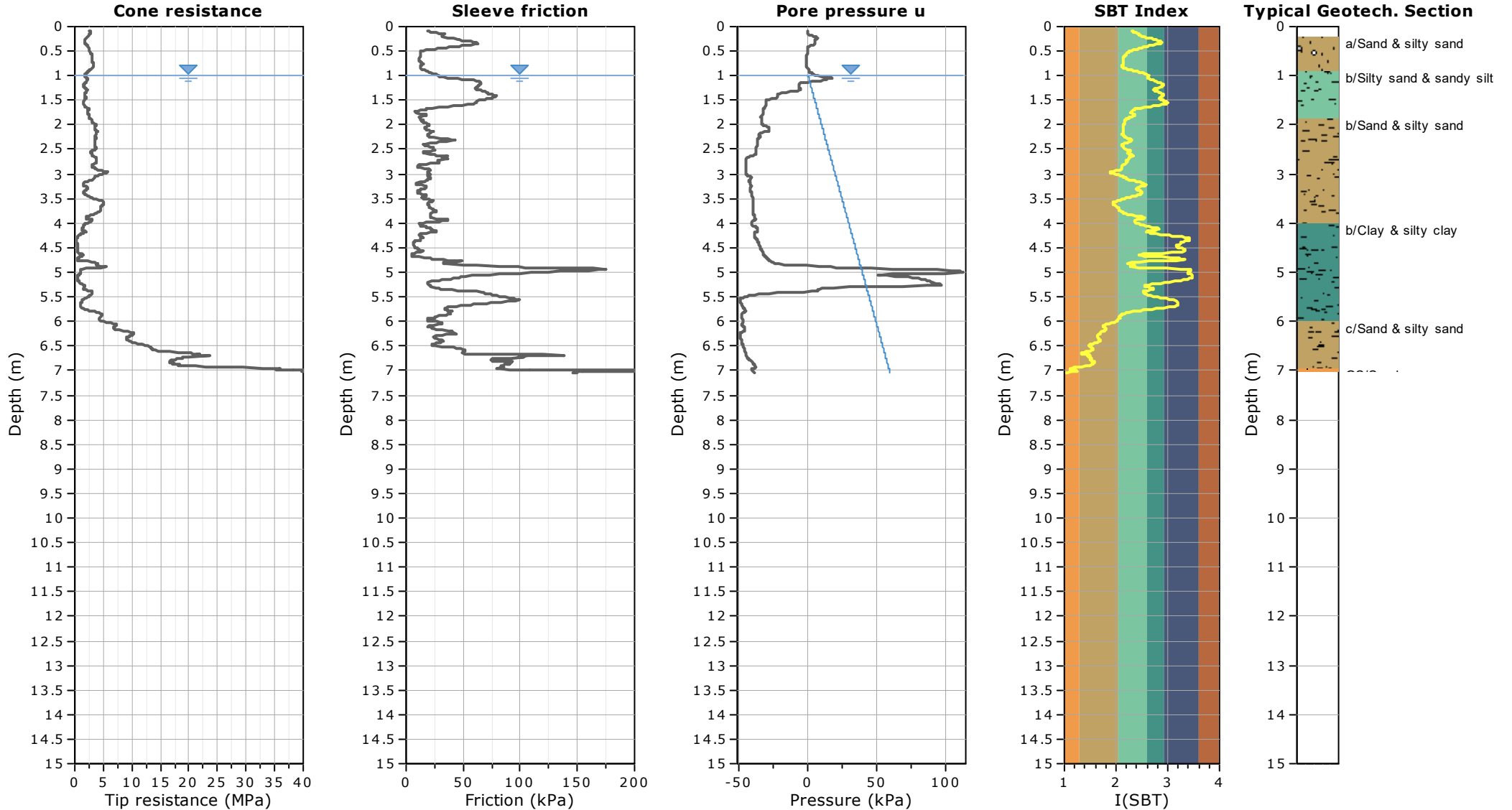
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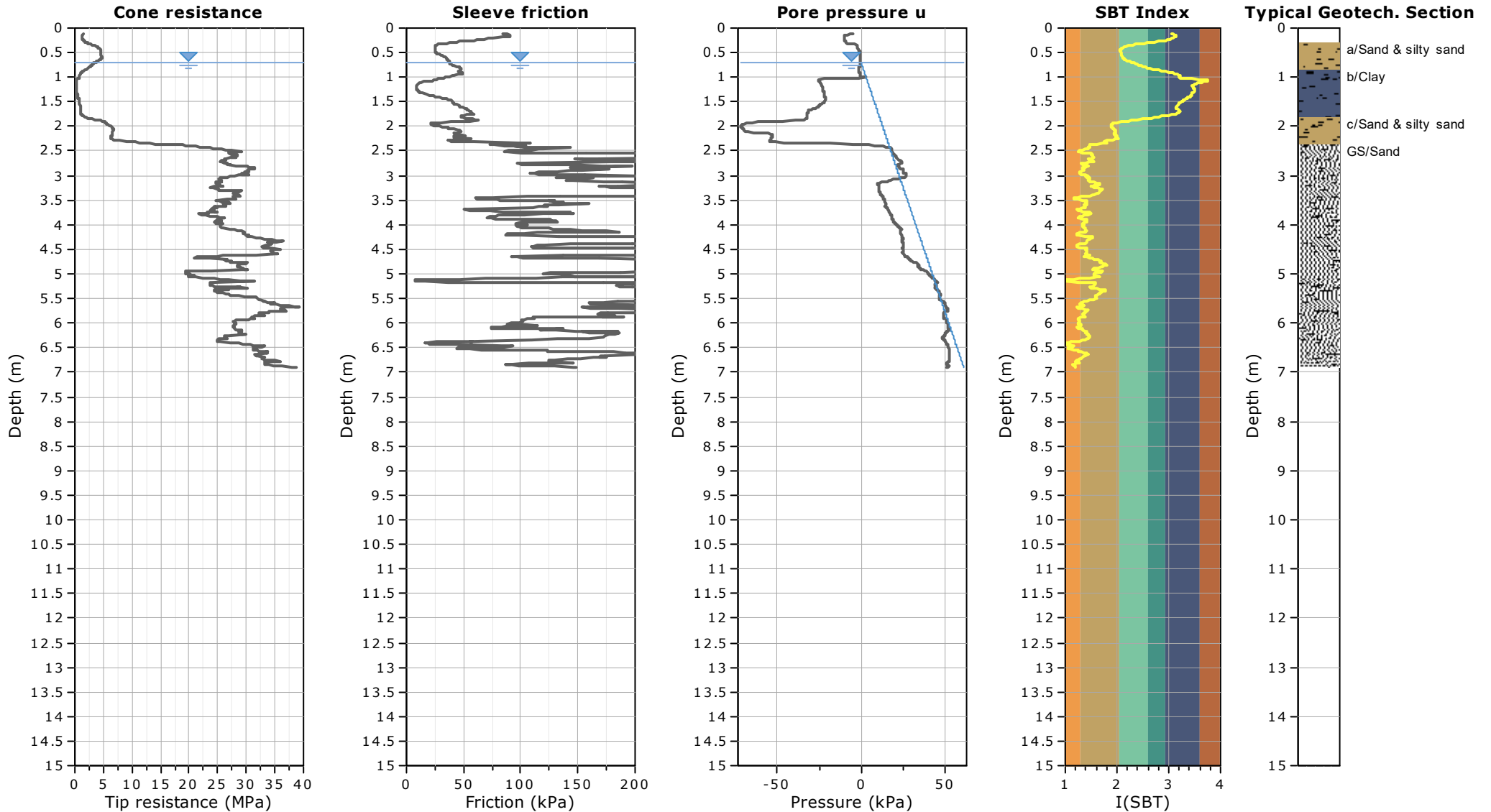
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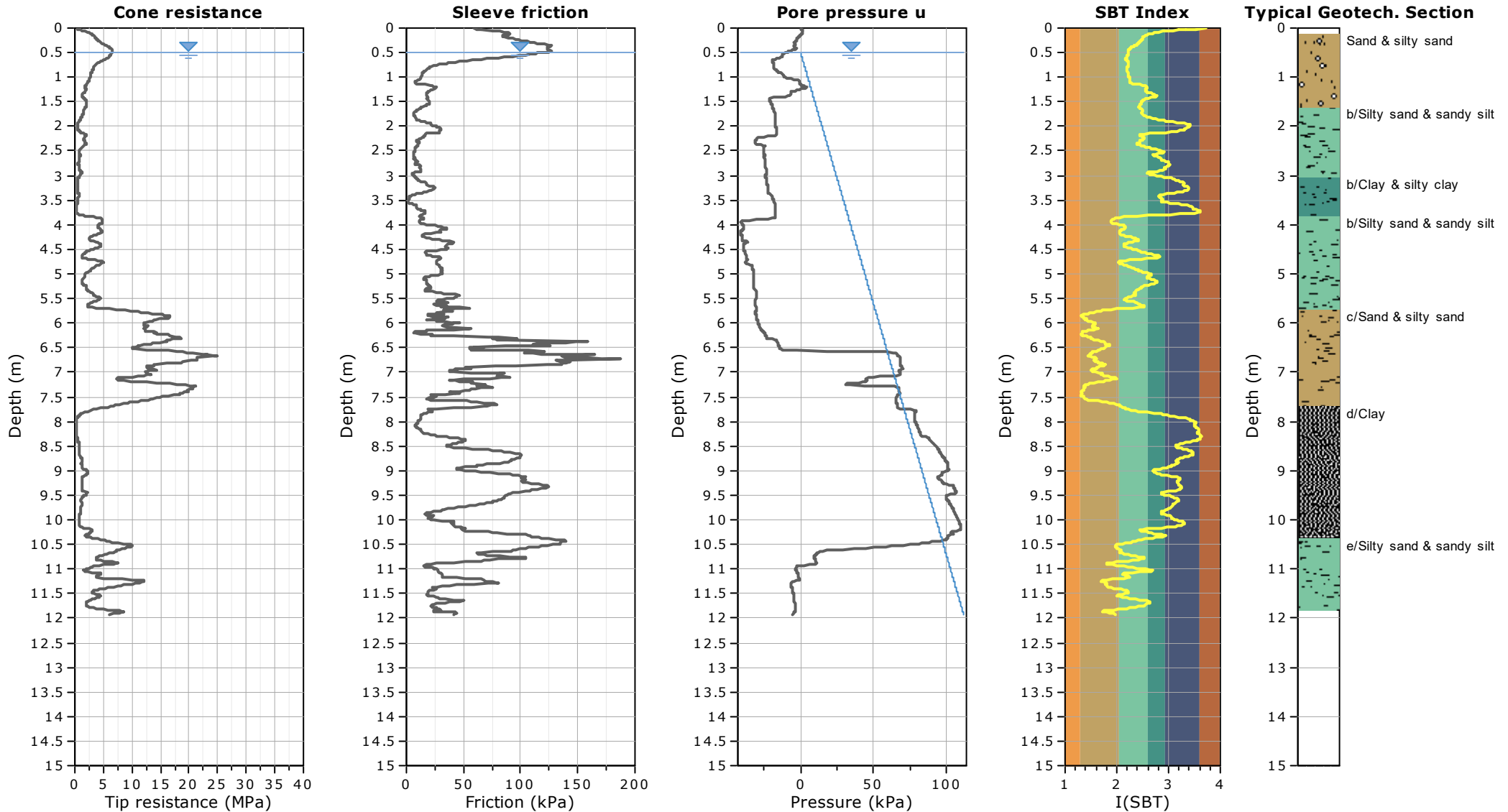
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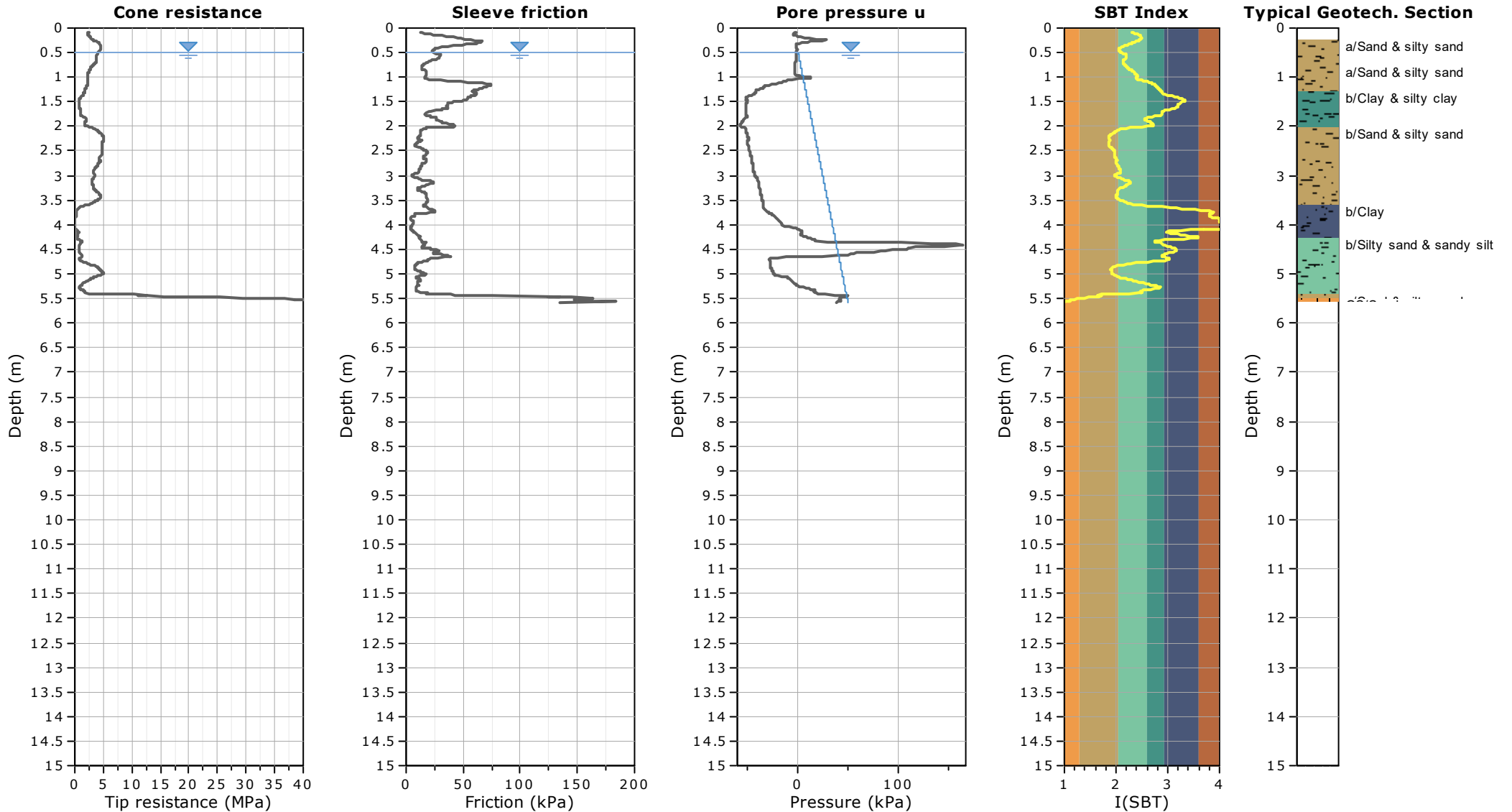
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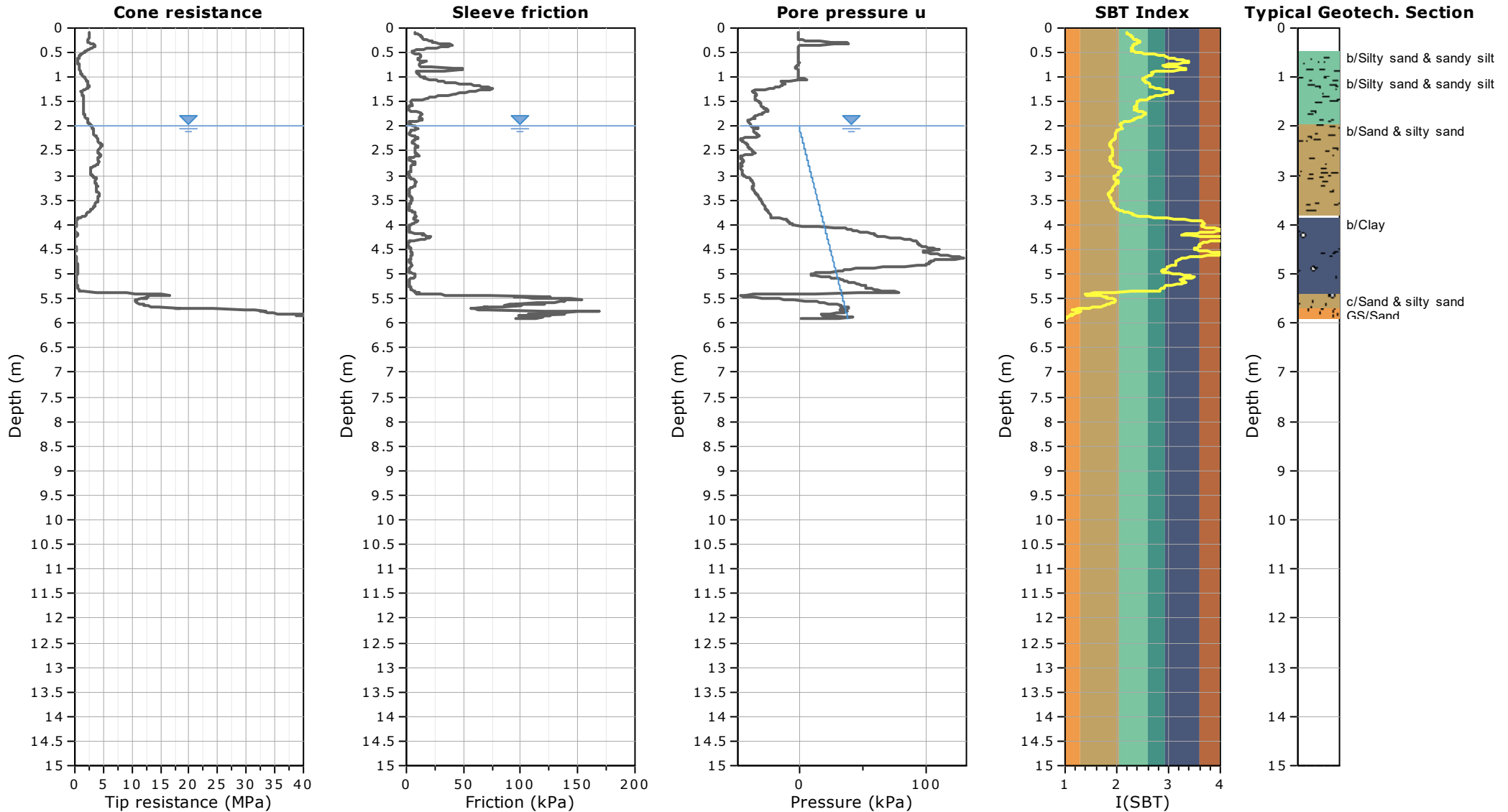
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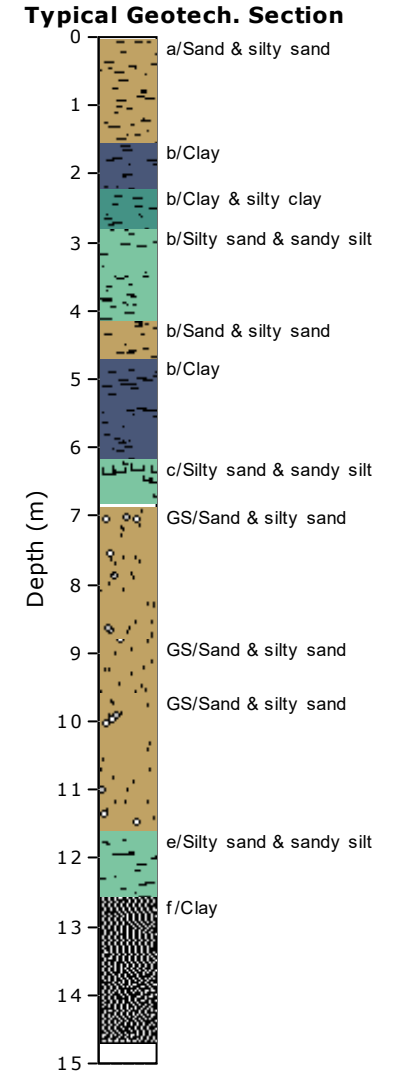
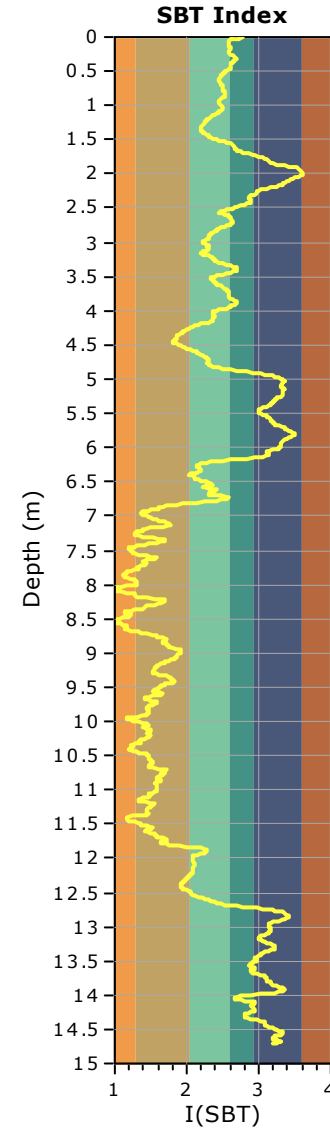
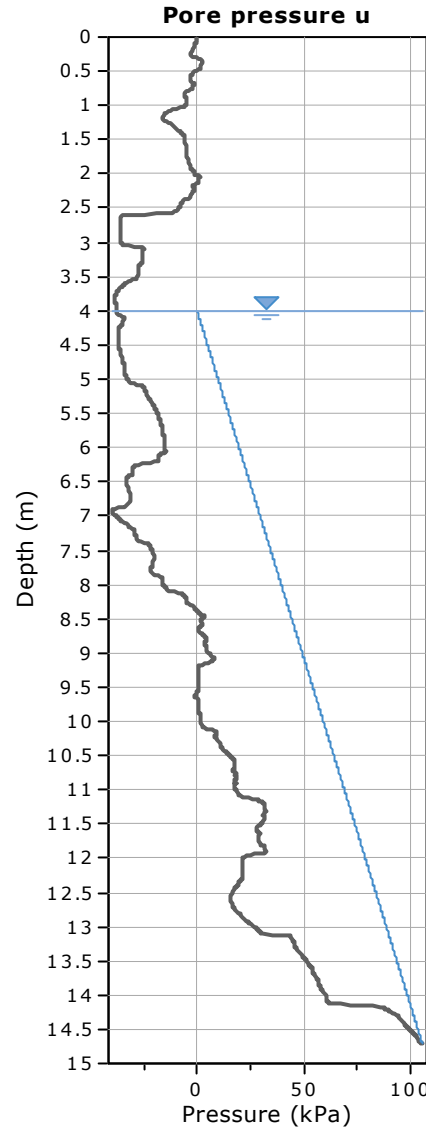
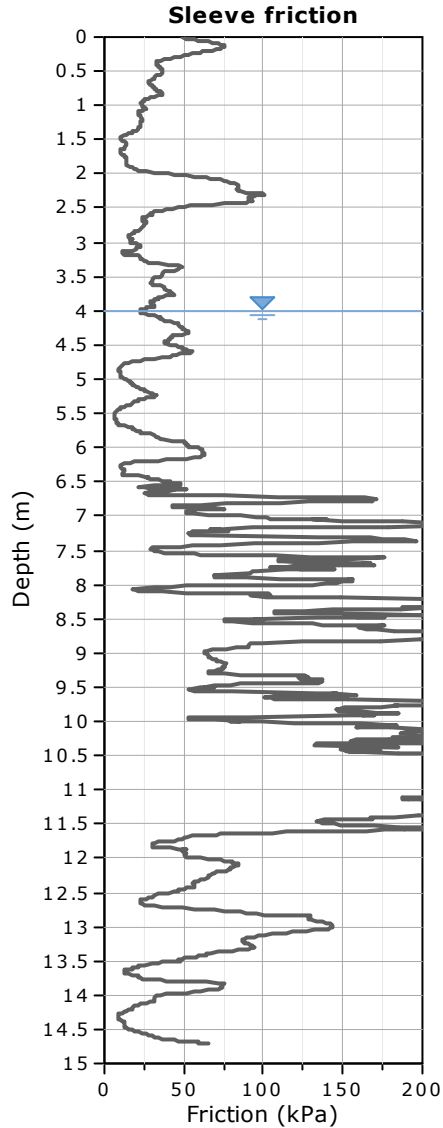
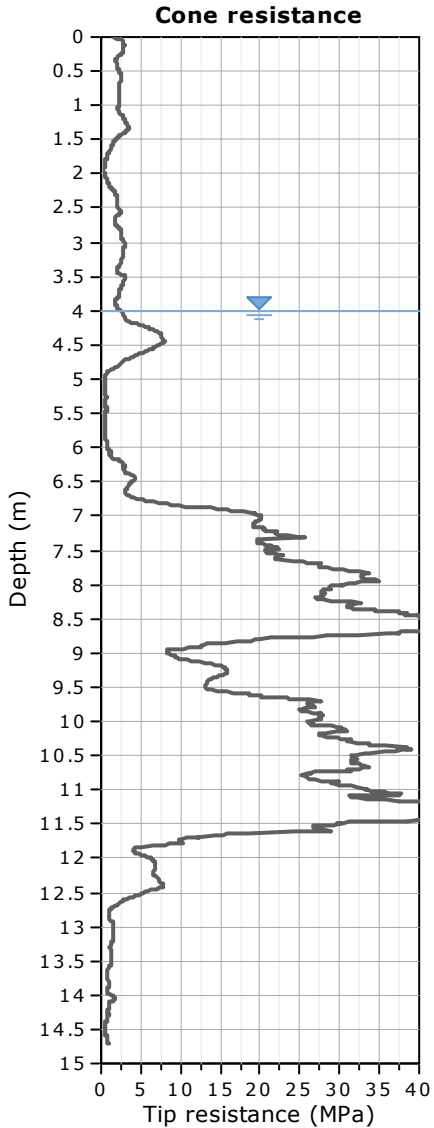
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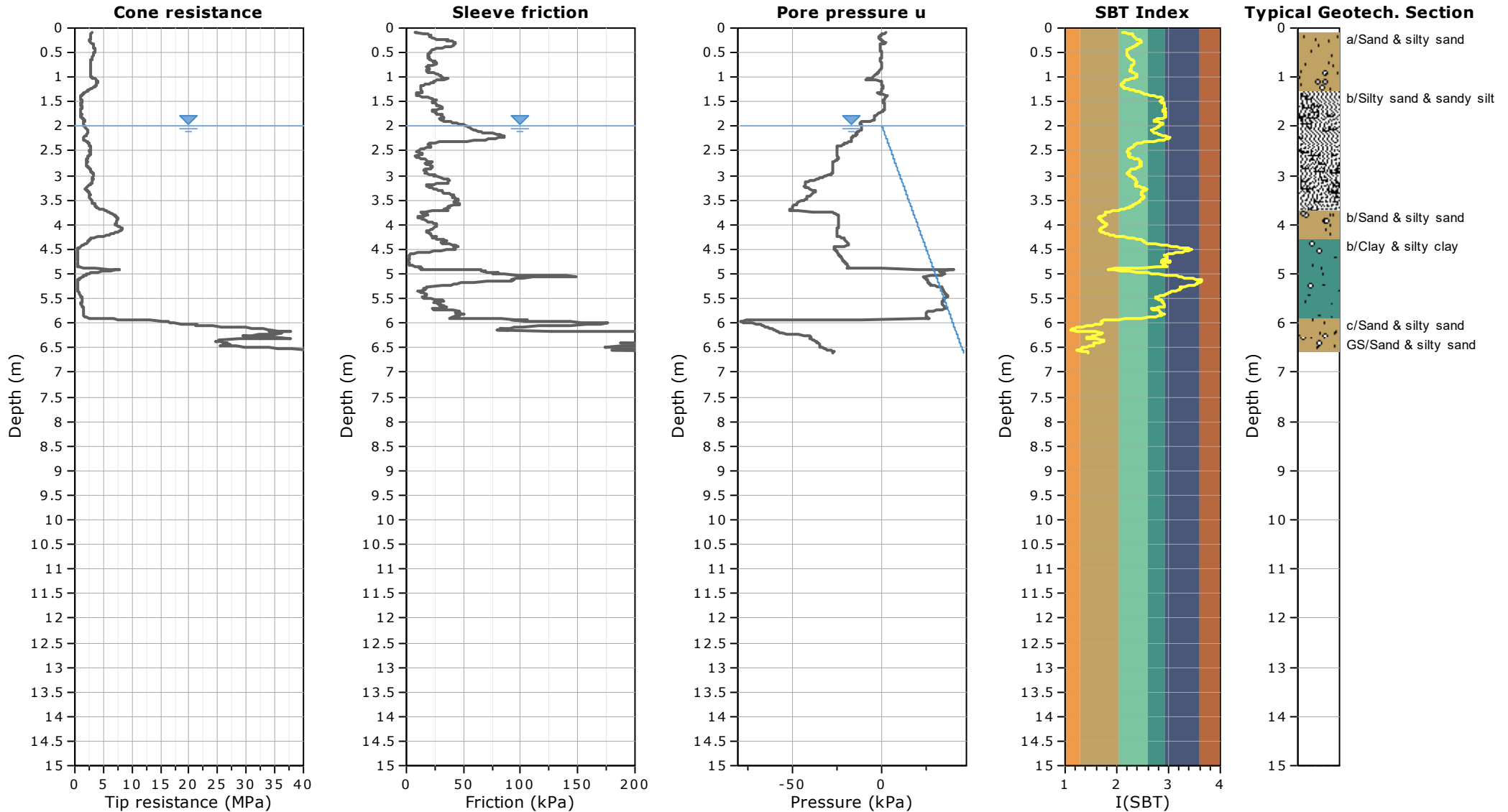
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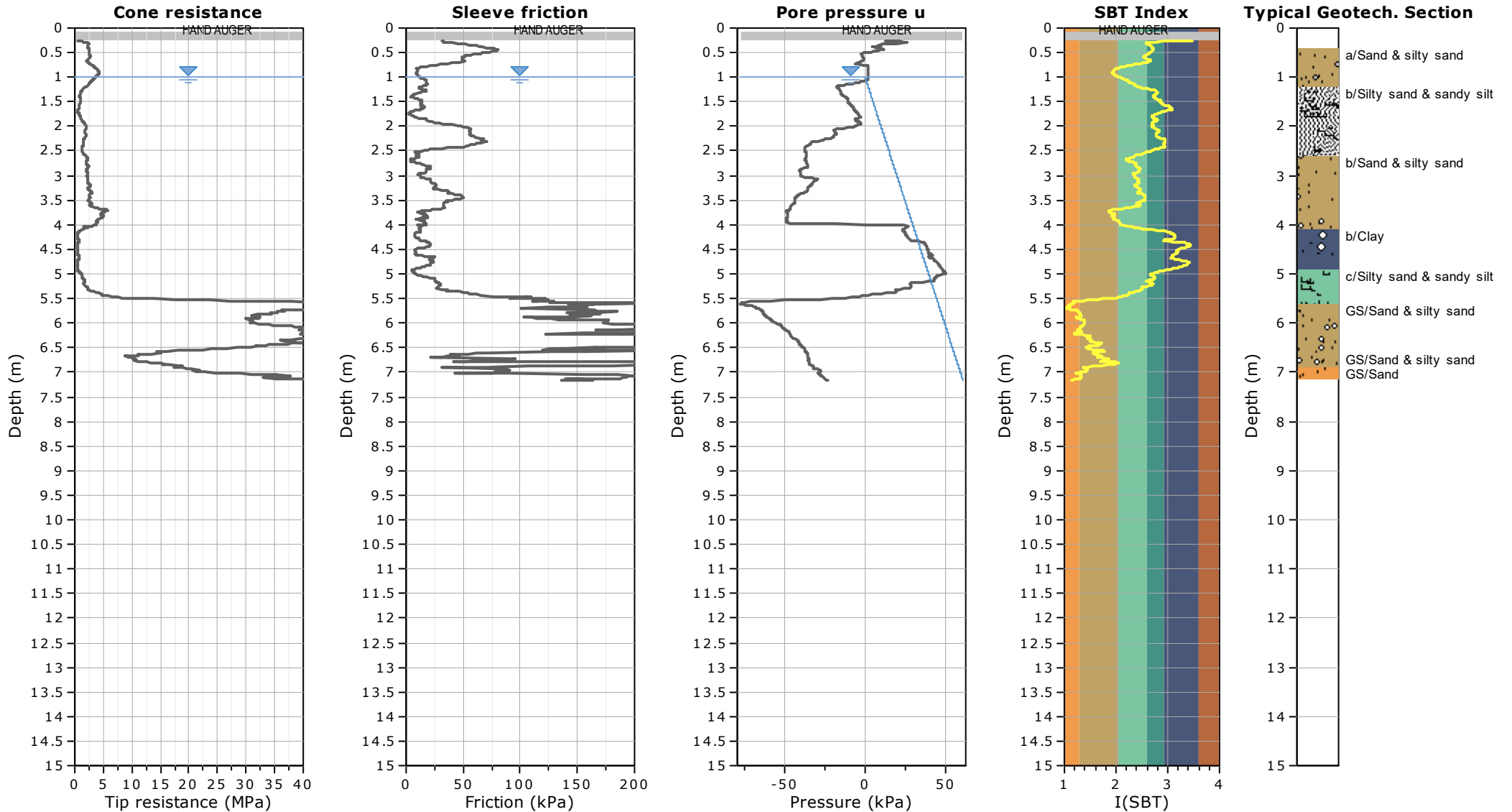
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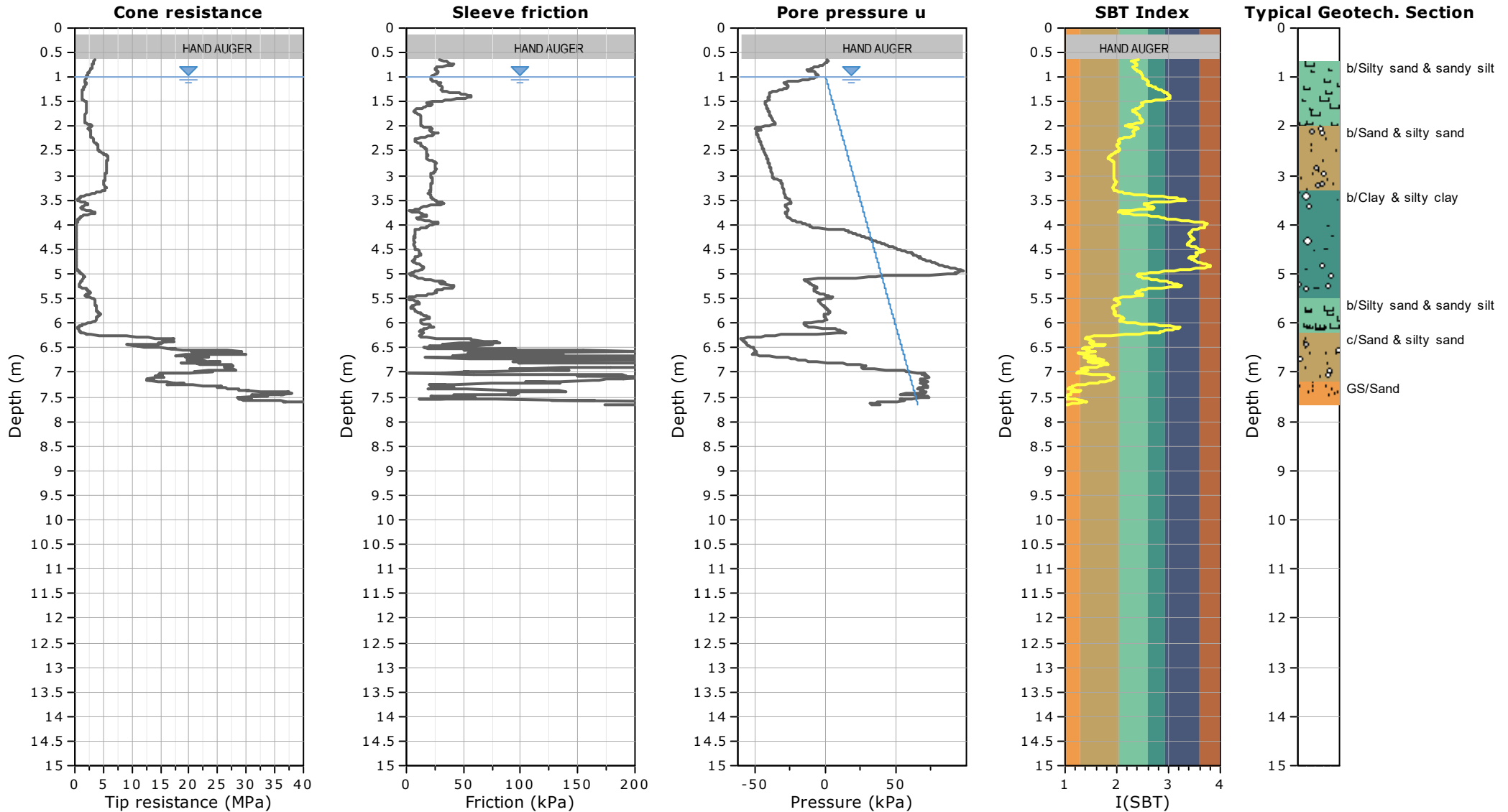
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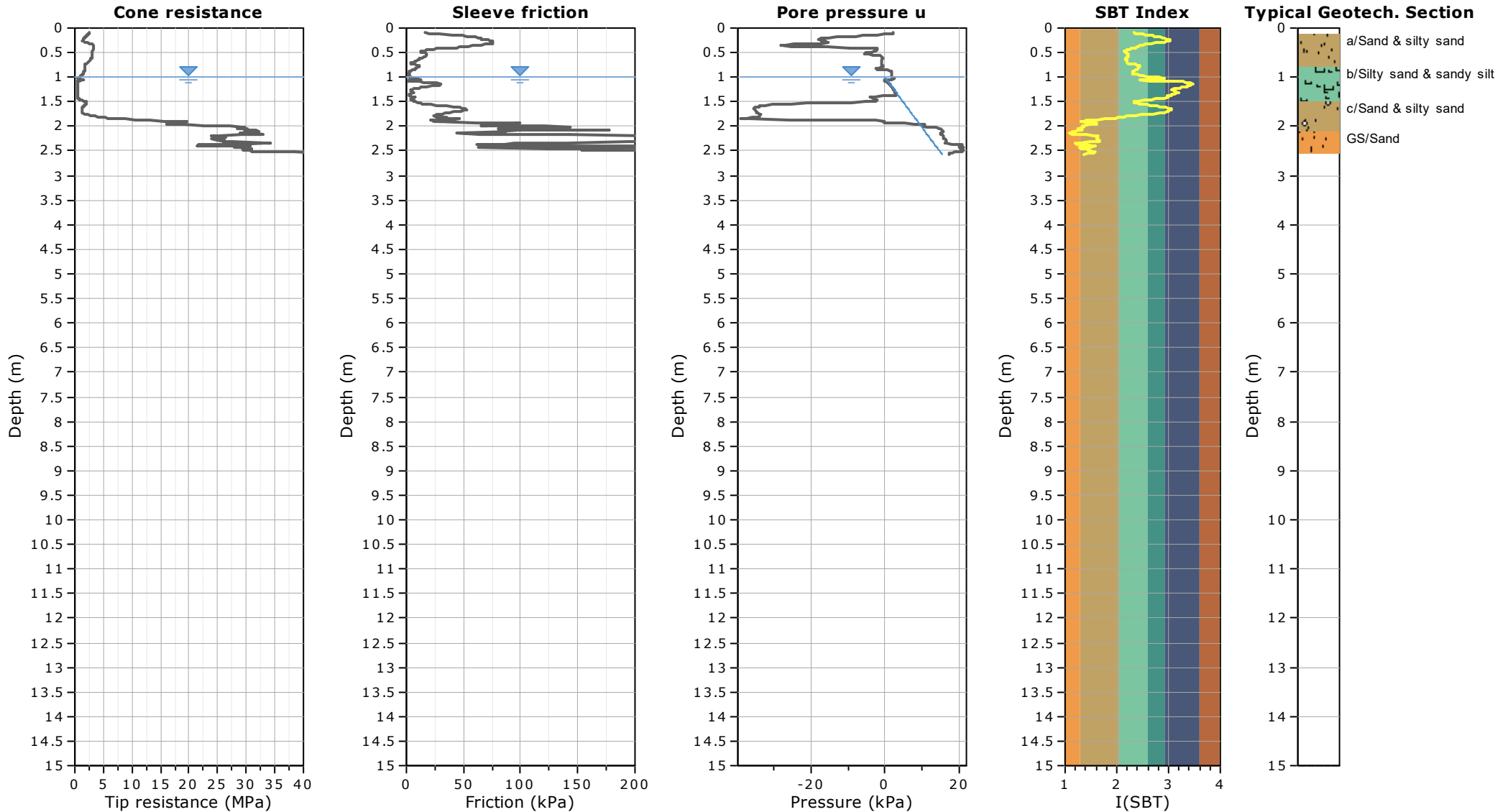
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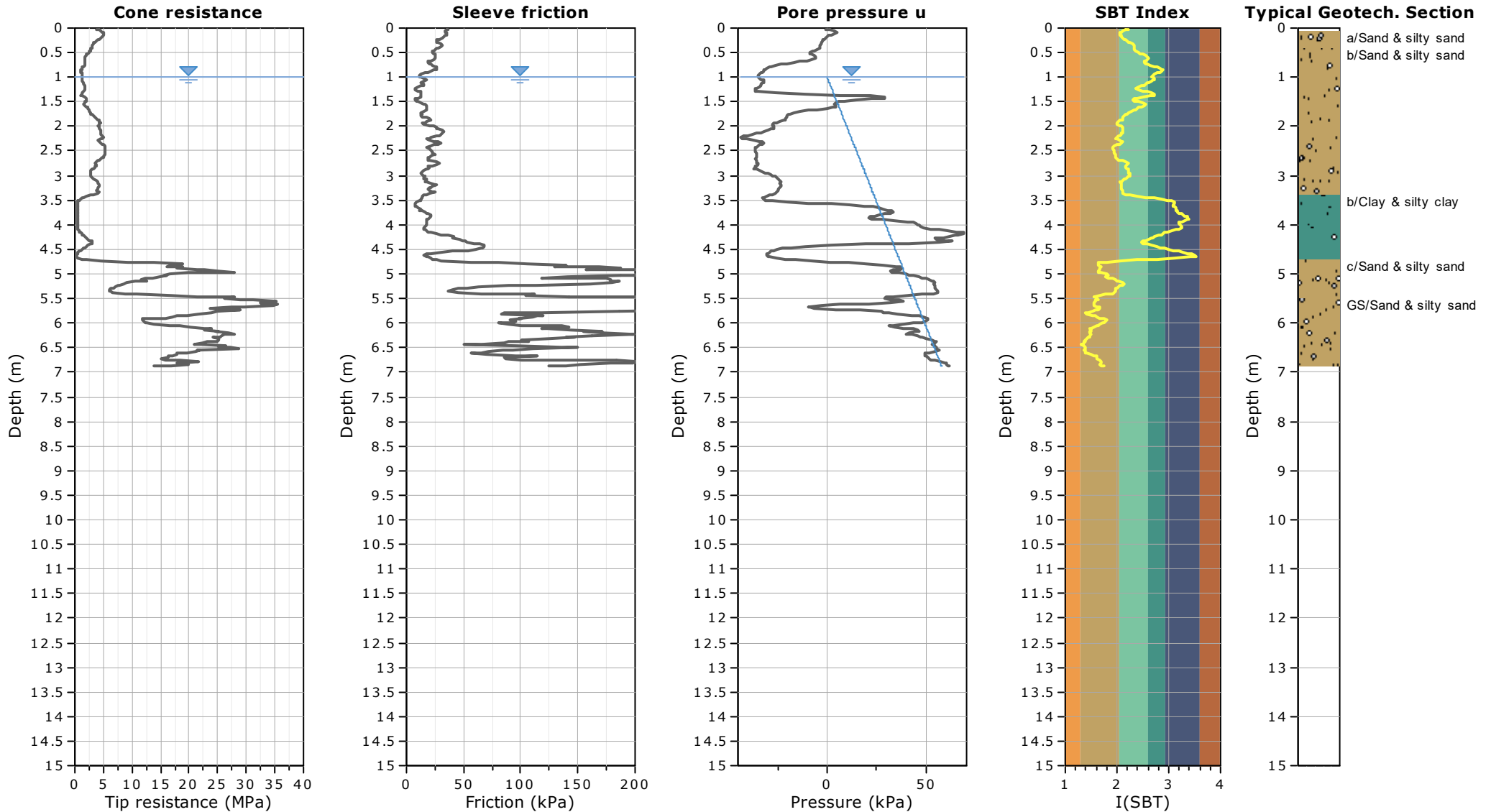
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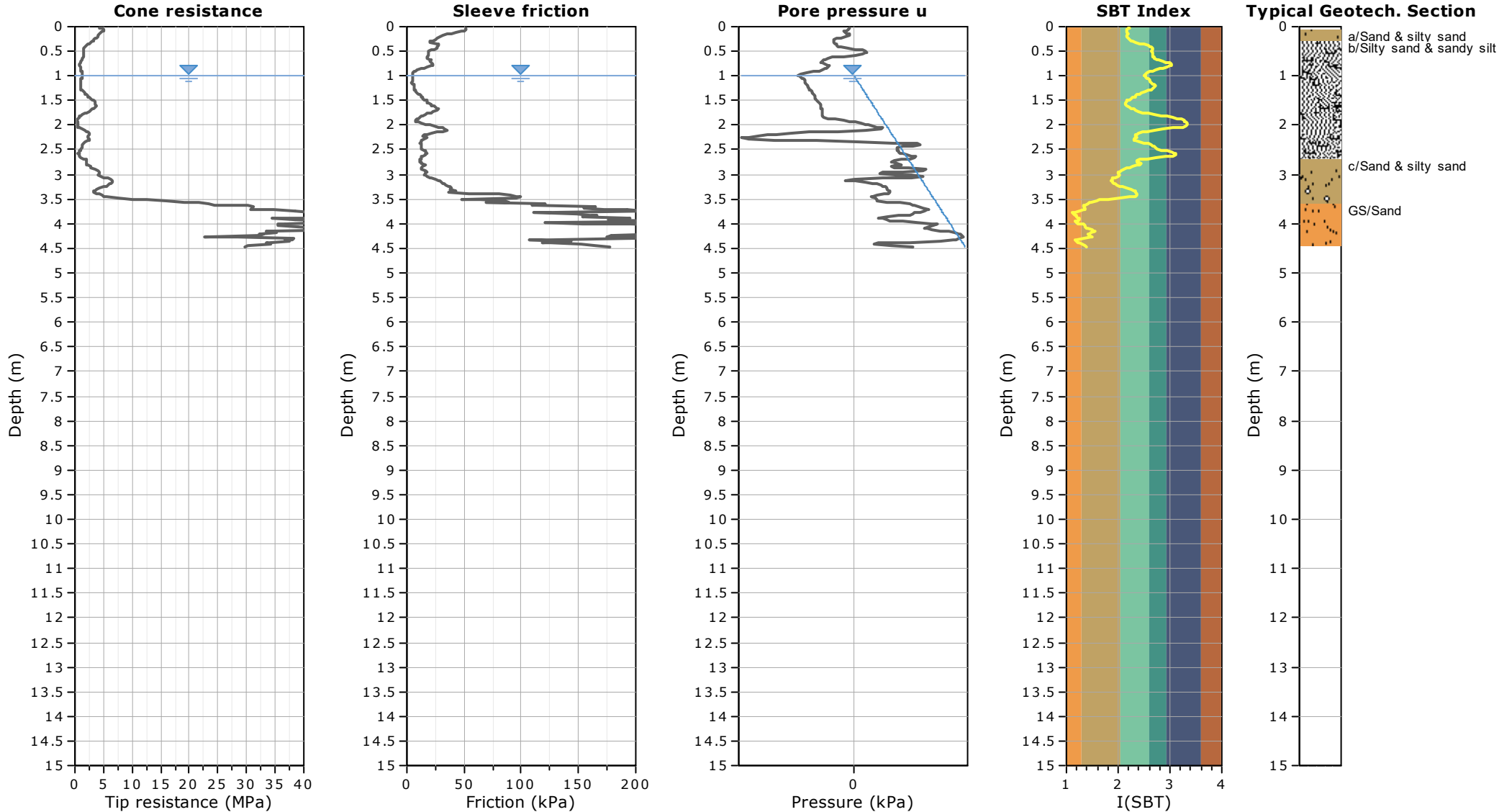
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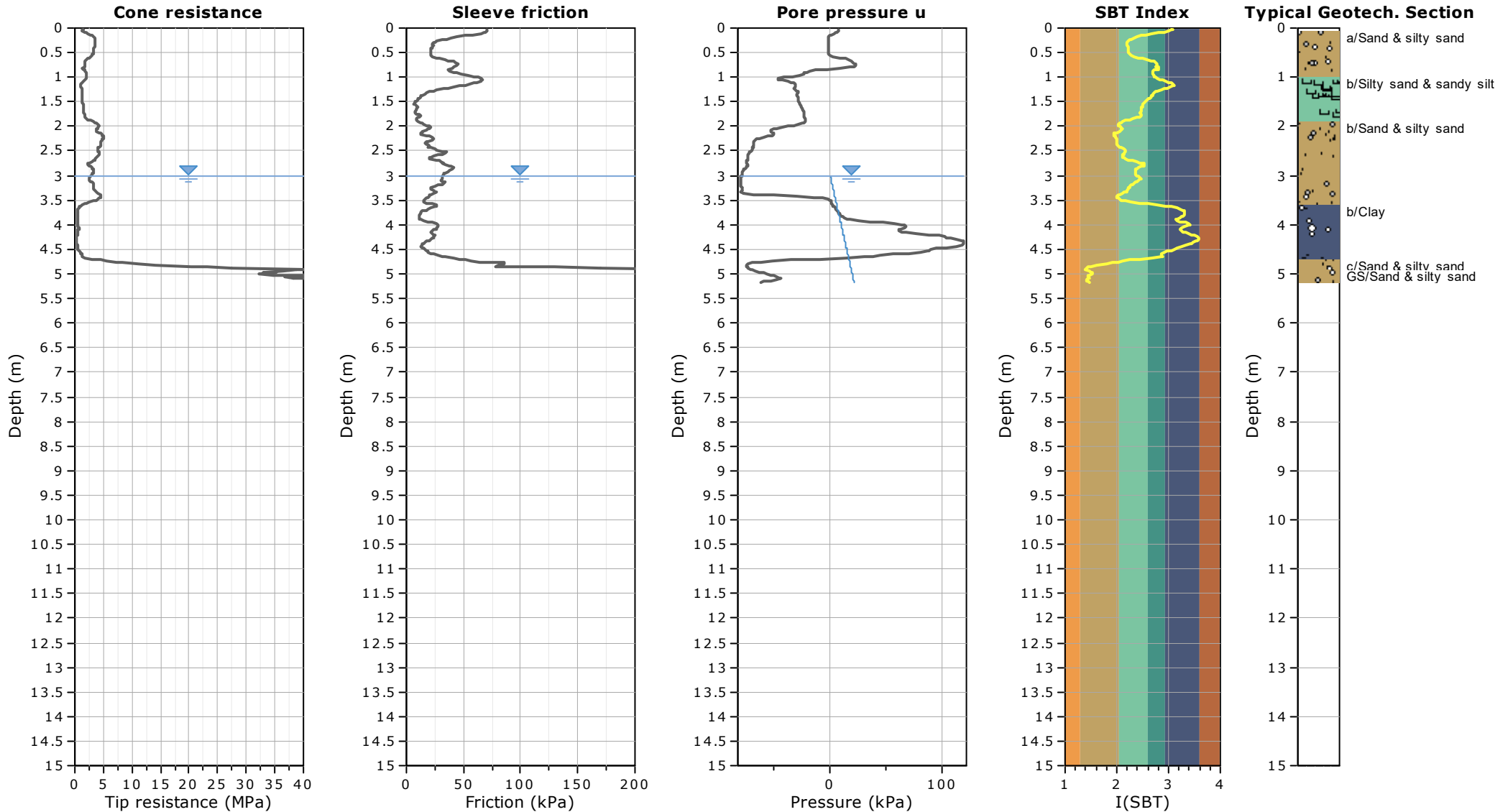
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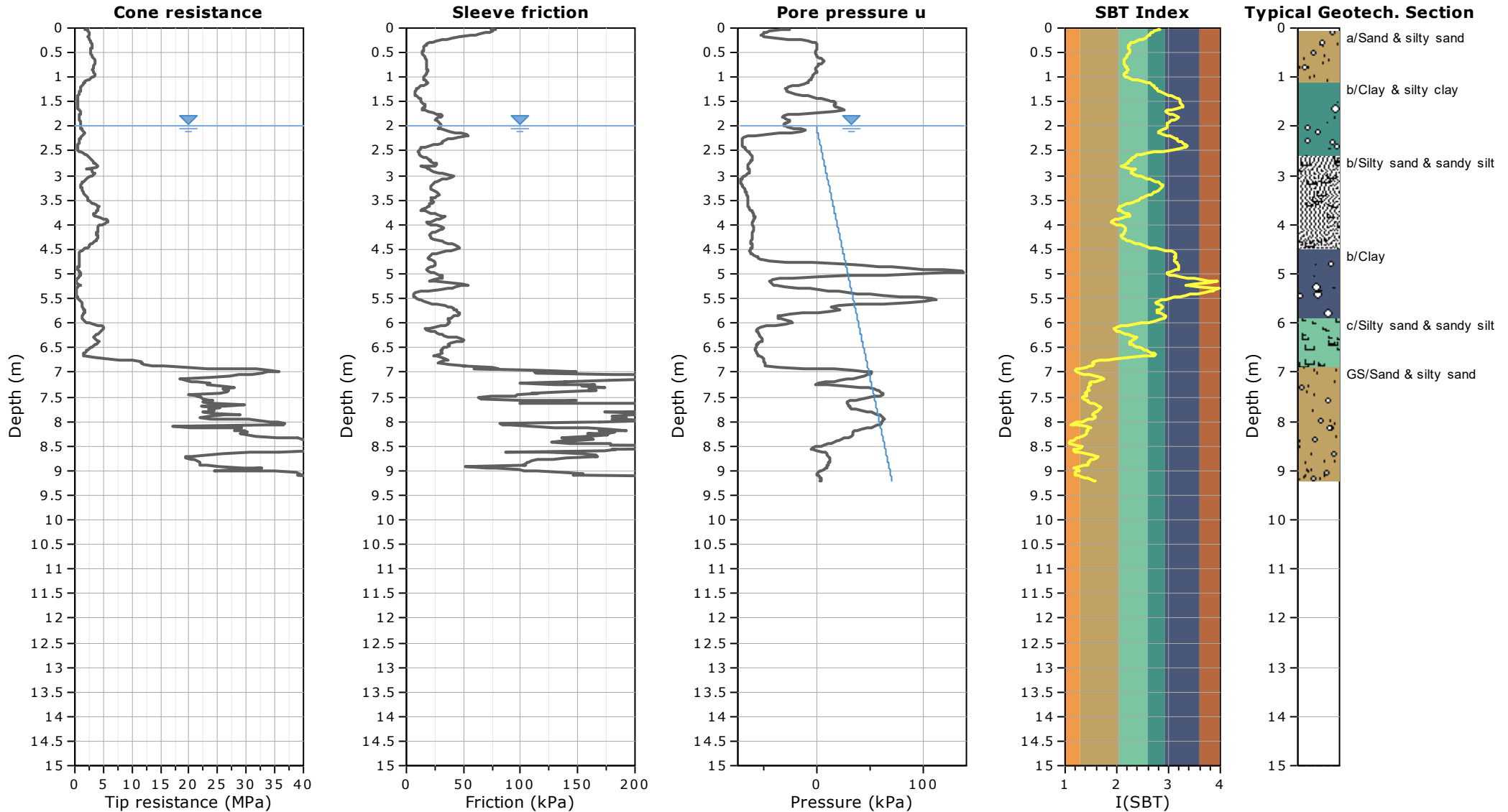
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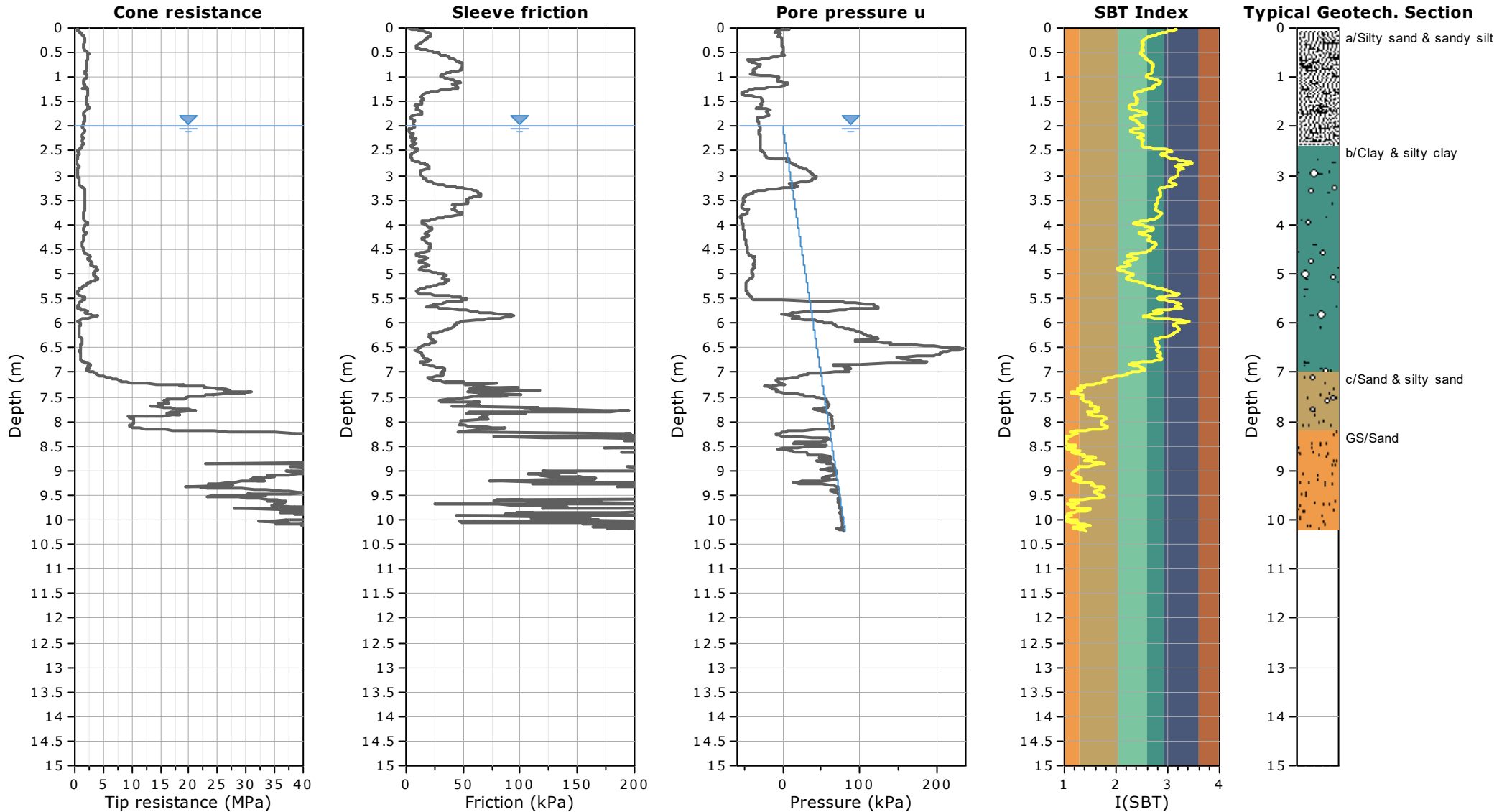
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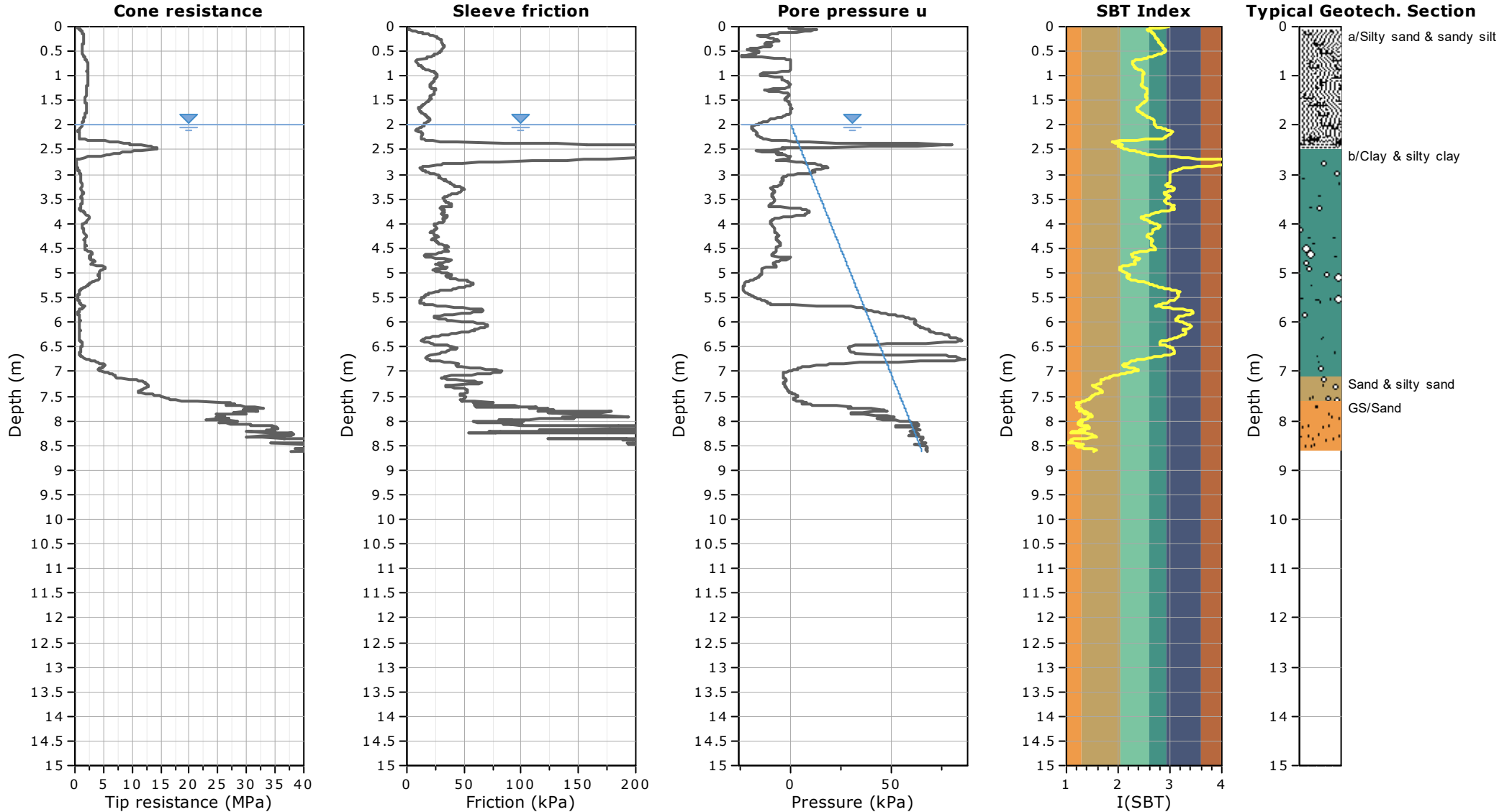


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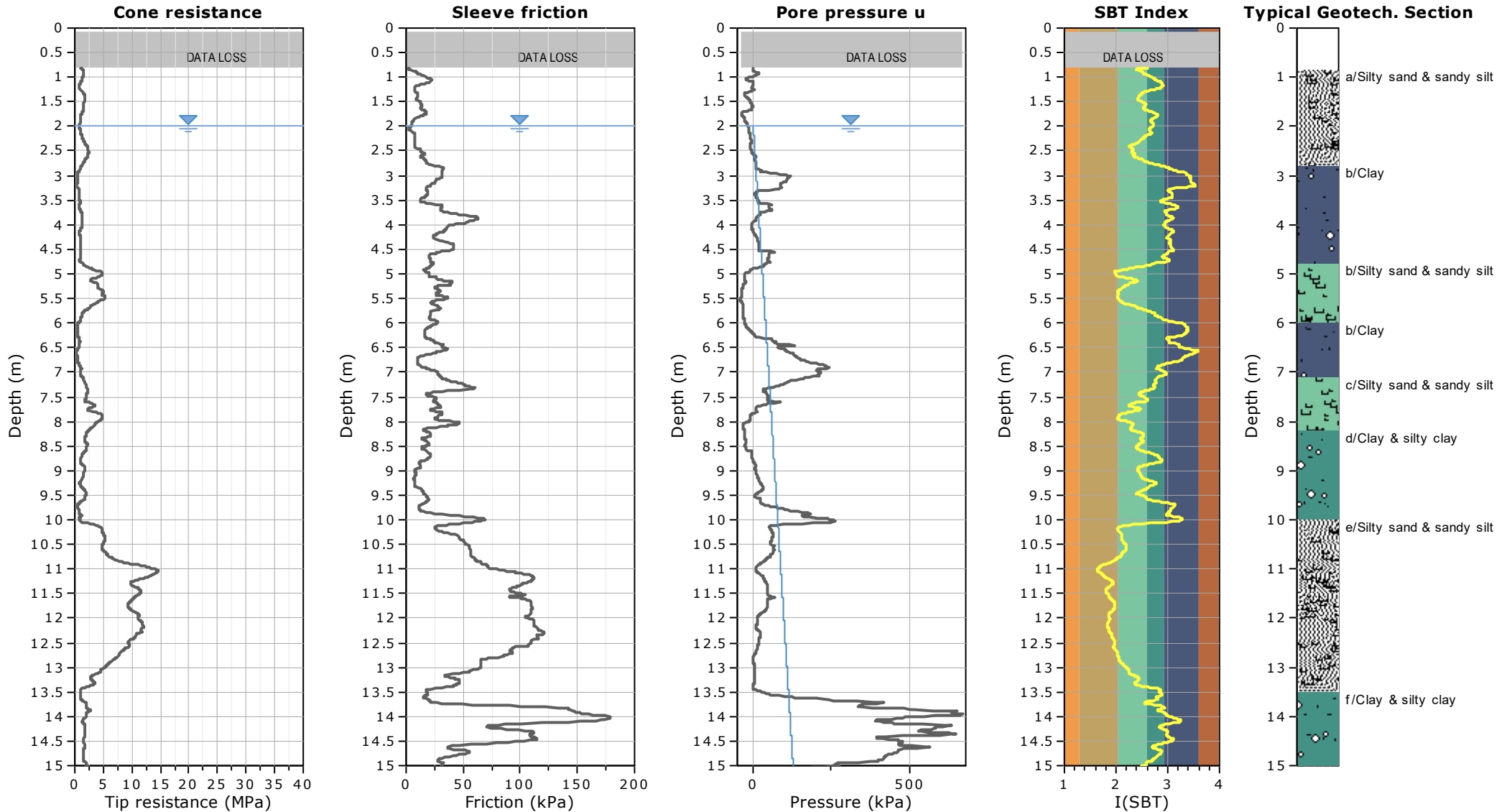


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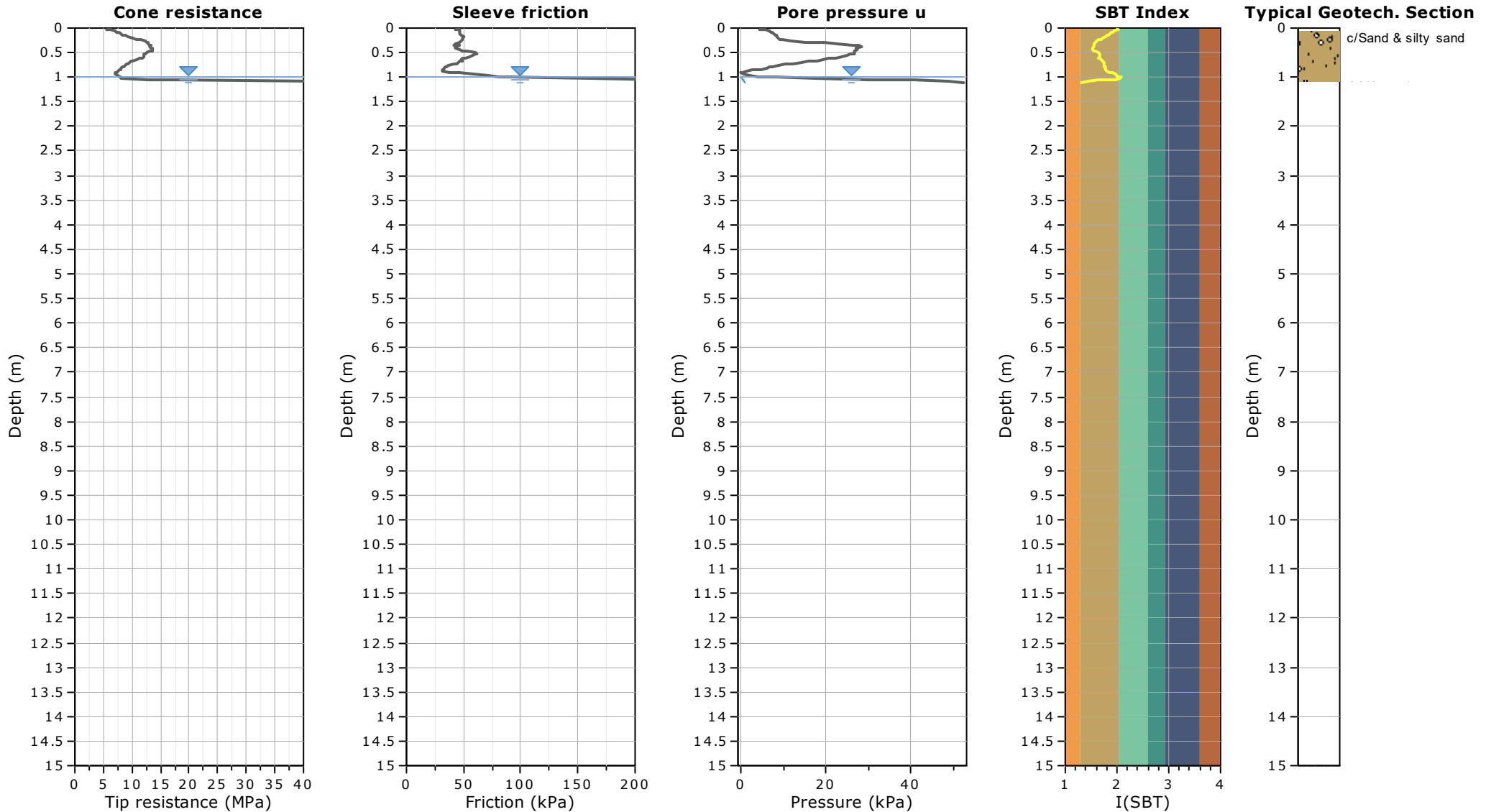




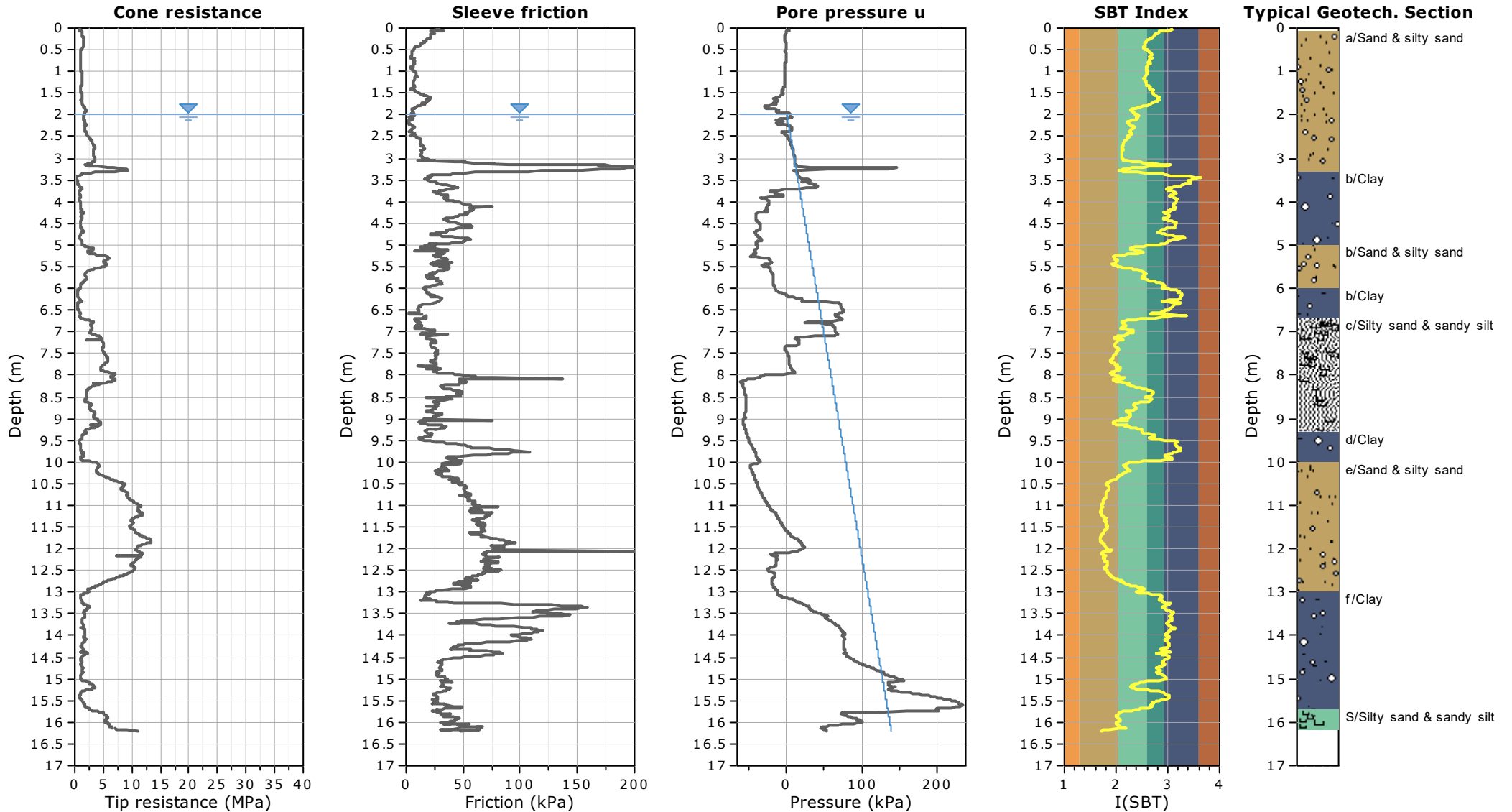
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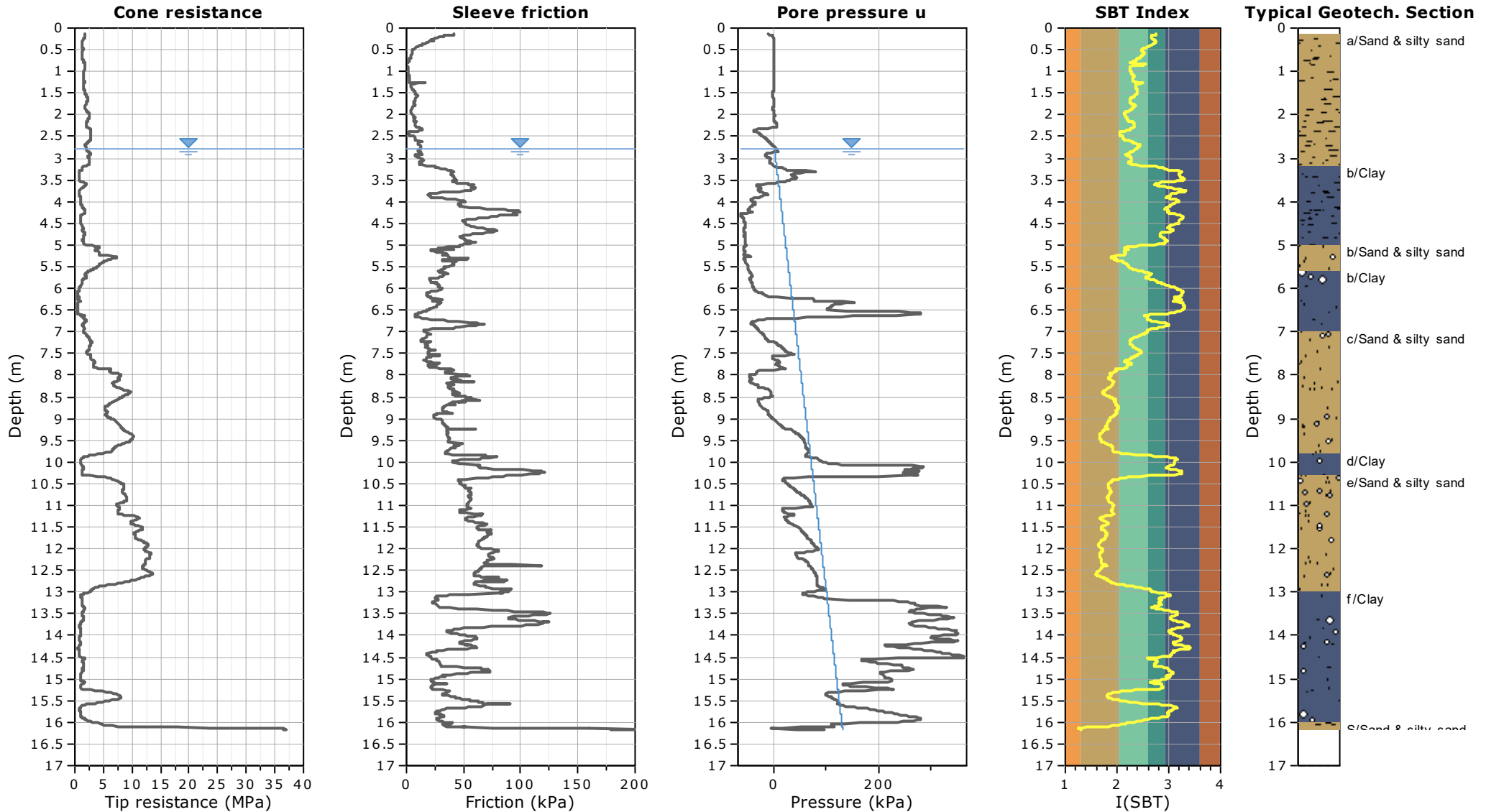
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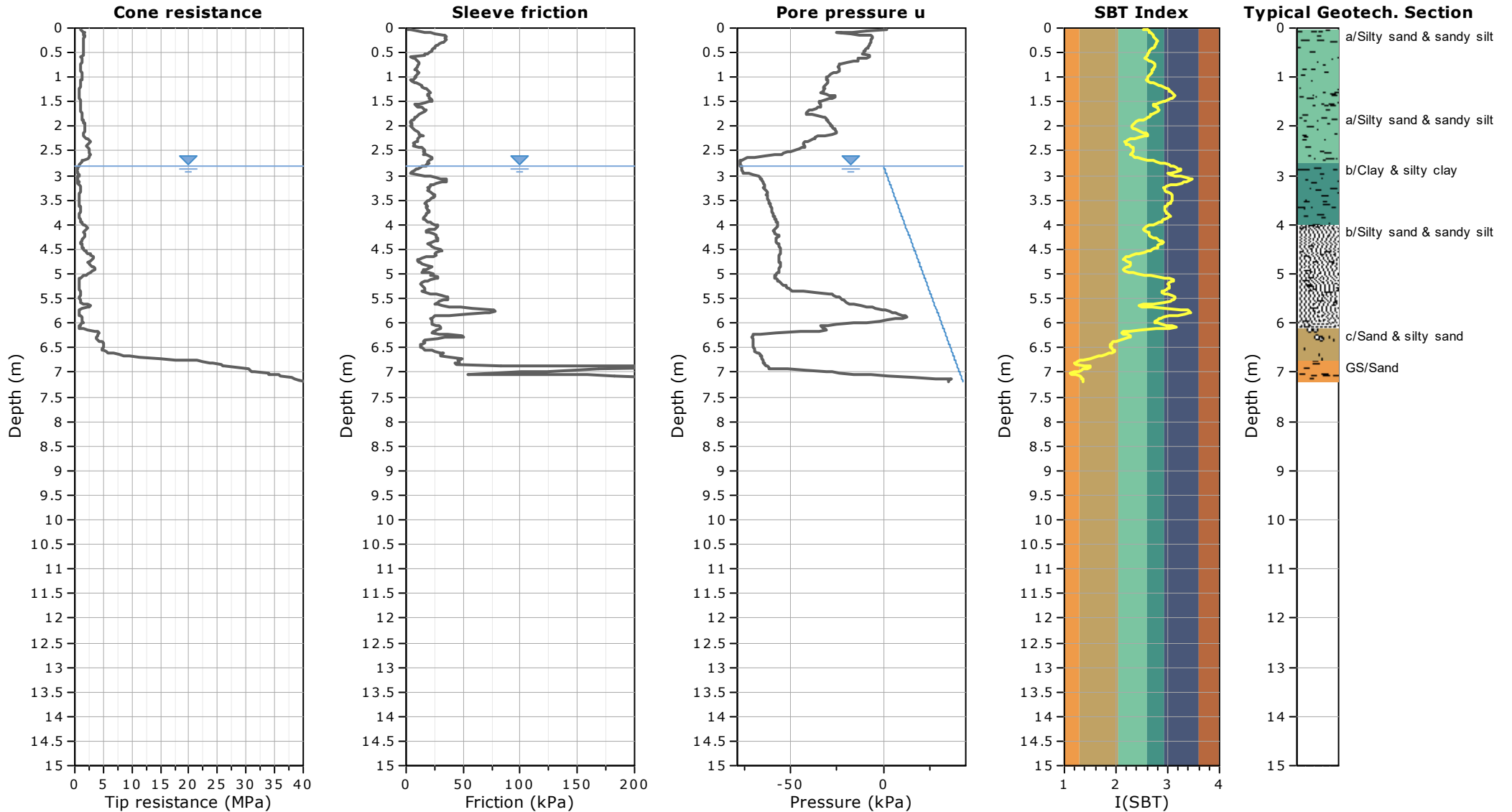
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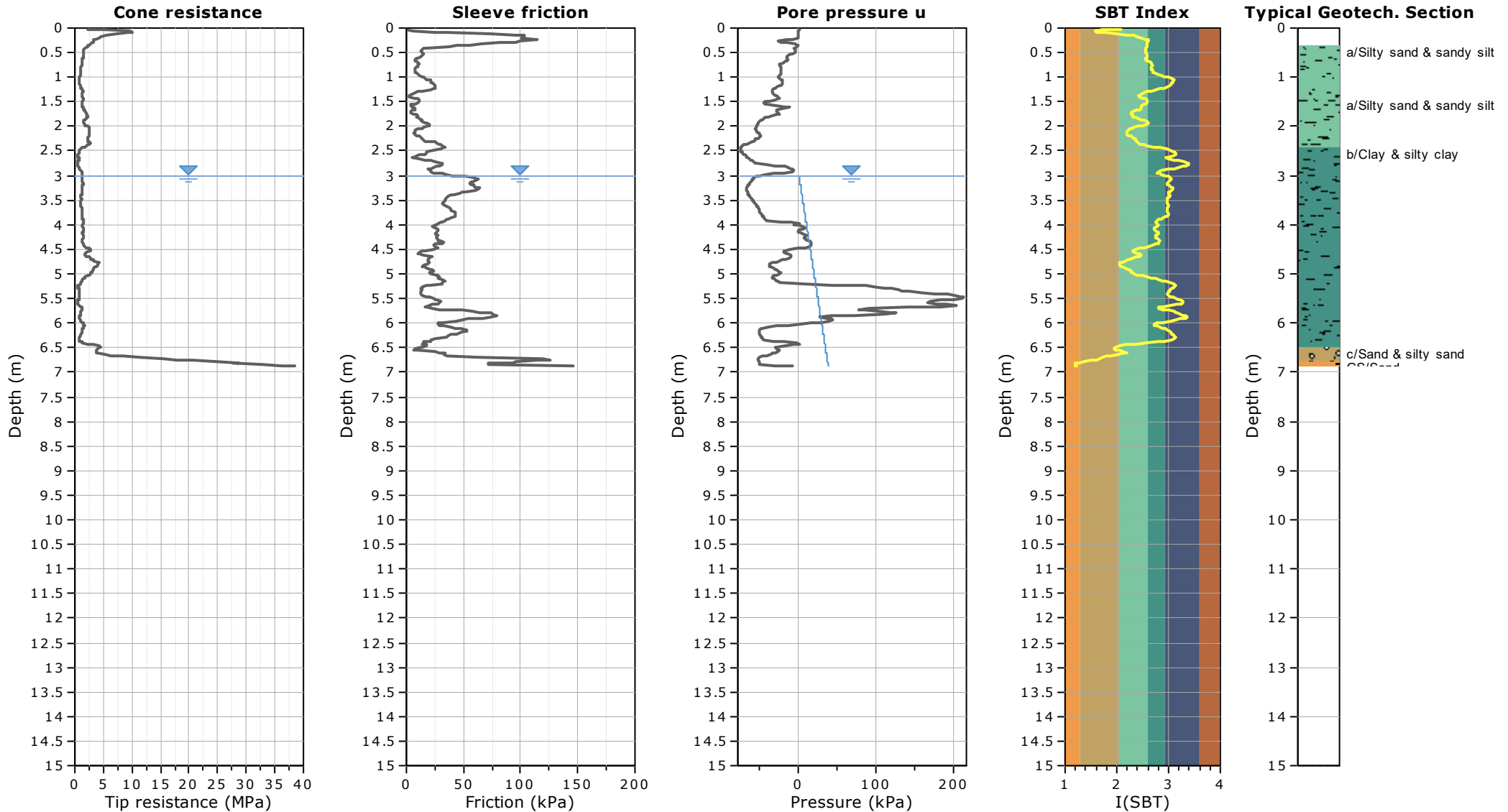
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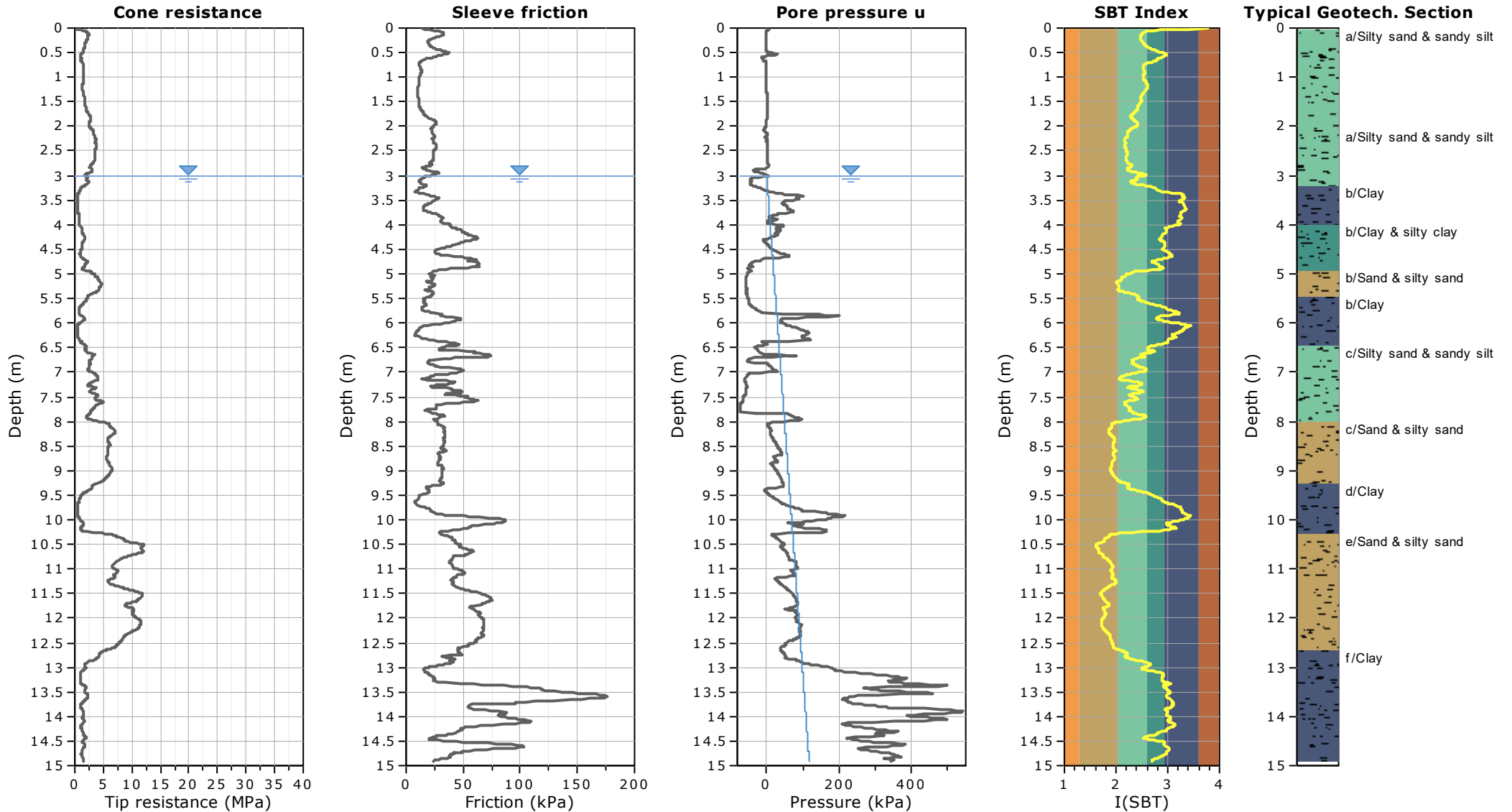
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MACHINE BOREHOLE LOG

PROJECT: CCC Halswell ODP **JOB NUMBER:** 3205665
SITE LOCATION: Halswell, Christchurch **CLIENT:** Christchurch City Council

CIRCUIT: NZTM **BOREHOLE LOCATION:** 511 Halswell Rd
COORDINATES: N 5,172,866.53 m **R L:** 20.92 m
 E 1,564,845.15 m **DATUM:** Christchurch Drainage Datum

MACHINE BOREHOLE P:\320\32056665\PHASE 2\TGEI3.WORK PACKAGE PHASE GEOTECHNICAL\12.INPUTS. REFERENCE. RESEARCH AND DATA\BOREHOLE LOGS\HALSWELL.PHASE 2 BOREHOLE LOGS.GPJ BECA.GDT 3/4/14

DRILLING				IN-SITU TESTS			SAMPLES	DEPTH (m)	GRAPHIC LOG	USCS	MOISTURE	SOIL / ROCK DESCRIPTION	GEOLOGICAL UNIT	R L (m)
FLUID LOSS	WATER LEVEL	CORE RECOVERY	METHOD	ROD	CASING	SV								
		30 %	SPT					1	X	MH	D	Firm, clayey SILT, trace organics; light brown; dry, high plasticity when wetted. Organics: rootlets [TOPSOIL].	Springston Formation	20
		100 %	Sonic					2	X	MH	M	No recovery. Soft, clayey SILT, some fine to medium sand; light brown; moist, high plasticity. 0.6m depth: brownish grey.		
		100 %	SPT					1	X		S	Saturated.		
		90 %	Sonic					2	X	SM	M	'Loose', silty fine SAND; greyish brown; moist, non plastic.		
		90 %	SPT					3	X	SP	M	Loose, fine to medium SAND, some silt, trace rootlets; dark grey; moist, non plastic.		
		100 %	Sonic					4	X	SM	S	'Loose', silty fine SAND; light grey; saturated, non plastic.		
		90 %	SPT					5	X	MH	S	Trace organics: wood, bark. Soft, clayey SILT, some organics, minor fine to medium sand; light grey; saturated, high plasticity. Organics: wood fragments		
		100 %	Sonic					6	X		M	Moist. Organics absent. Some fine to medium sand.		
		100 %	SPT					7	X	SM	S	Loose, silty fine to medium SAND, some clay; light grey; saturated, low plasticity.		
		100 %	Sonic					8	X	MH	S	Stiff, clayey SILT, minor fine to coarse sand, minor fine to coarse gravel, trace organics; light brown; saturated, high plasticity. Gravel: SW, subangular to subrounded, greywacke. Organics: wood fragments.		
		100 %	SPT					9	X	GP	S	Dense, fine to medium sandy fine to coarse GRAVEL, trace cobbles, trace silt; grey; saturated, non plastic. Gravel/cobbles: SW, subangular to subrounded, greywacke. Sand: fine to coarse.		
		90 %	Sonic					10	X	OH	S	'Soft to firm', organic clayey SILT, minor medium to coarse gravel; dark brown; saturated, high plasticity. Organics: amorphous peat, wood, rootlets. Gravel: subrounded, greywacke.	11	

DATE STARTED: 28/1/14 **DRILLED BY:** Pro-Drill (Auck) Ltd
DATE FINISHED: 28/1/14 **EQUIPMENT:** Fraste XL2
LOGGED BY: BAE **DRILL METHOD:** Sonic
SHEAR VANE No: N/A **DRILL FLUID:** Water + drill pro
DIAMETER/INCLINATION: 120 mm / 90°

COMMENTS:
 Coordinates and elevation data obtained from survey. Artesian conditions encountered in Springston Formation Gravel from 6.95 to 9m, water level not measured.



TONKIN & TAYLOR LTD

BOREHOLE LOG

BH No: HAL-POD01-BHCPT006 SHEET 2 OF 2
 Hole Location: 616 Halswell Road

PROJECT: CHCH TC3 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS	LOCATION: HALSWELL	JOB No: 52003.000
CO-ORDINATES: 5734670.24 mN 2474657.46 mE	DRILL TYPE: Roto-Sonic	HOLE STARTED: 31/10/12
R.L.: 12.79 m	DRILL METHOD: PQDT/Auto SPT	HOLE FINISHED: 31/10/12
DATUM: NZMG, MSL (CCC 20/01/12 Datum -9.043m)	DRILL FLUID: LP2000	DRILLED BY: Pro-Drill
		LOGGED BY: HW-TA CHECKED: BMcD

GEOLOGICAL						ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION													
GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, MINERAL COMPOSITION.	FLUID LOSS	WATER	CORE RECOVERY (%)	METHOD	CASING	TESTS	SAMPLES	R.L. (m)	DEPTH (m)	GRAPHIC LOG	CLASSIFICATION SYMBOL	MOISTURE CONDITION	WEATHERING	STRENGTH/DENSITY CLASSIFICATION	SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)	COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (MPa)	DEFECT SPACING (mm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION Soil type, minor components, plasticity or particle size, colour. ROCK DESCRIPTION Substance: Rock type, particle size, colour, minor components. Defects: Type, inclination, thickness, roughness, filling.	
																			0-50
YALDHURST MEMBER OF THE SPRINGSTON FORMATION (ALLUVIAL)			100	PQDT		2/2/2/3/2/3 N=10					SM	W	MD					Silty fine to medium SAND, grey, medium dense, wet, poorly graded. 10.5m- loose. 10.5 to 10.95m- no recovery.	
			0	SPT															
			100	PQDT		*ATP@12.0m FC@12.0m 1/1/2/2/1/3 N=8	B				OH		St					Organic SILT, black, stiff, wet, high plasticity. Organics are amorphous.	
			100	SPT															
			100	PQDT															13.1m- some fine to medium sand, grey.
			100	SPT		0/0/0/0/1/1 N=2						ML		S					SILT with minor sand, grey, soft, wet, low plasticity. Sand is fine to medium.
			100	PQDT															
			100	SPT		2/2/3/3/3/4// 4/3/5/5/4/4/ 4/4/4/4/5/4 for 75mm N>50						GW		VL					Sandy fine to coarse GRAVEL with some silt, grey, subrounded, very loose, wet, well graded. Sand is fine to coarse. 14.6m- minor silt. 15.0m- very dense.
			100	PQDT															
			100	SPT		1/2/1/0/0/0// 0/0/1/1/1/1/ 0/1/1/1/1/1 N=9								L					16.5m- loose.
		100	PQDT																
		100	SPT		1/1/1/1/1// 2/2/2/2/2/1/ 2/2/2/2/4/3 N=26									MD				Fine to coarse SAND with minor gravel, brownish grey, loose, wet, poorly graded. Gravel is fine to medium, subrounded.	
		100	PQDT																
		100	SPT		0/0/0/0/0/0 N=0						ML		VSt					Fine to coarse SAND with some silt and minor gravel, brown, medium dense, wet, poorly graded. Gravel is fine to medium, subrounded.	
													VS					19.1m- grey. SILT with trace sand, grey, very stiff, wet, low plasticity. Sand is fine to medium. 19.5m- very soft.	
																		End of borehole at 19.8mbgl (target depth)	

T-T DATATEMPLATE-SPT-GDT.rcb



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 w. www.geotechnics.co.nz

LAB REF: 884/12
JOB NO: 720018.575

TC3 GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY TESTING, CHRISTCHURCH		
TEST RESULTS		
616 Halswell Road	Halswell	HAL-POD01-BHCPT06

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	TEST RESULTS				
	LL	PL	PI	FINES CONTENT PASSING 75µm (%)	WATER CONTENT (%)
1.5m*				34.77	27.4
3.0m	32	26	6	97.71	32.6
12.0m	192	144	48	56.89	136.6

* Sample insufficiently cohesive to prepare for liquid limit and plastic limit tests.
 Note: Plasticity Index testing was performed by Earth Control Laboratory.

CHECKED:	
DATE:	04/02/13



TONKIN & TAYLOR LTD

BOREHOLE LOG

BOREHOLE No: BH-02

Hole Location:
 HAL-POD01-BH02
 (620 Halswell Road)
 SHEET 2 OF 2

PROJECT: CHCH TC3 GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS	LOCATION: HALSWELL	JOB No: 52003.000
CO-ORDINATES 5734651.82 mN 2474630.73 mE	DRILL TYPE: Roto-Sonic	HOLE STARTED: 1/10/12
R.L. 12.67 m	DRILL METHOD: PQDT/Auto SPT	HOLE FINISHED: 1/10/12
DATUM NZMG, MSL (CCC 20/01/12 Datum -9.043m)	DRILL FLUID: LP2000	DRILLED BY: Pro-Drill
		LOGGED BY: RDCL-BM CHECKED: BMcD

GEOLOGICAL		ENGINEERING DESCRIPTION																			
GEOLOGICAL UNIT, GENERIC NAME, ORIGIN, MINERAL COMPOSITION.	FLUID LOSS	WATER	CORE RECOVERY (%)	METHOD	CASING	TESTS	SAMPLES	R.L. (m)	DEPTH (m)	GRAPHIC LOG	CLASSIFICATION SYMBOL	MOISTURE / WEATHERING CONDITION	STRENGTH/DENSITY CLASSIFICATION	SHEAR STRENGTH (kPa)			COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (MPa)			DEFECT SPACING (mm)	SOIL DESCRIPTION Soil type, minor components, plasticity or particle size, colour. ROCK DESCRIPTION Substance: Rock type, particle size, colour, minor components. Defects: Type, inclination, thickness, roughness, filling.
														10	25	50	50	100	200		
YALDHURST MEMBER OF THE SPRINGSTON FORMATION (ALLUVIAL)			100	PQDT		2/3//3/4/5/6 N=18		2		X	ML	W	H							SILT with minor sand, dark brown, hard, wet, low plasticity.	
			100	SPT						X	SP		MD							Fine to medium SAND with some silt, dark brown, medium dense, wet, poorly graded.	
			100	PQDT					11		X										
			100	PQDT					1		X										
			100	SPT			*2/1//1/2/2/2 N=7 FC12.0 ATP12.0		12		X	ML		F						SILT with some sand and minor organics, brownish black, firm, wet, low plasticity.	
			100	PQDT					0		X										
			100	PQDT					13		X										
			100	PQDT					-1		X									13.5m- No SPT test due to ground conditions 13.5m- dark brown.	
			100	PQDT					-2		X	GW		L						Sandy fine to coarse GRAVEL, light grey, sub-rounded, loose, wet, well graded. Sand is fine to coarse.	
			100	SPT			1/1/2/4/4 3/3/4/6/5/5/ 5/5/5/5/4/ 5/1 for 10mm N>50		-3		O			VD						15.0m- very dense.	
			100	PQDT					-4		O									15.8m- light reddish brown.	
			100	SPT			1/1/2/3/2/ 3//3/2/3/3/ 3/4/2/3/3/ 2/3/3 N=34		-5		O									16.5m- dense.	
		100	PQDT					-6		X	MH	S	H						SILT with minor sand, light reddish brown, hard, saturated, low plasticity.		
		100	SPT			3/6// 11/15/15/9 for 60mm N>50		-7		O	GW		VD						Sandy fine to coarse GRAVEL, dark grey, sub-rounded, very dense, saturated, well graded. Sand is fine to medium.		
		100	PQDT					-8		O	SW								Gravelly fine to medium SAND, light grey, very dense, saturated, well graded. Gravel is fine to medium.		
		100	SPT			2/2//3/3/4/5 N=15		-9		X			MD						19.5m- medium dense.		
								20		X									End of borehole at 19.95mbgl (target depth)		

T-T DATATEMPLATE.GDT.rcb



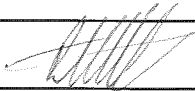
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 w. www.geotechnics.co.nz

LAB REF: 871/12
JOB NO: 720018.575

TC3 GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY TESTING, CHRISTCHURCH		
TEST RESULTS		
620 Halswell Road	Halswell	HAL-POD1-BH02

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	TEST RESULTS				
	LL	PL	PI	FINES CONTENT PASSING 75µm (%)	WATER CONTENT (%)
1.5m*				69.80	27.1
3.0m	35	28	7	97.51	35.3
6.0m*				37.08	28.9
12.0m	33	26	7	86.98	72.2

* Sample insufficiently cohesive and/or excessively dilatant to test for liquid limit. Unable to roll into a thread for plastic limit test.
 Note: Plasticity Index testing was performed by Opus Hamilton Laboratory.

CHECKED:	
DATE:	16/10/12



Client: Eliot Sinclair & Partners Ltd
 Project: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch

Bore Log
 Bore No.: DPSH002
 Job No.: 17918

Site Location: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch
 Grid Reference: 1564698.44mE 5172992.76mN NZTM
 Rig Operator: S. Cardona
 Rig Model & Mounting: AMS VTR9700D - truck

Date Commenced: 21/02/2019
 Date Completed: 21/02/2019
 Elevation (m): 0.00
 Datum: Ground

Description	Method	Drivability	Recovery	Depth	Graphic Log	SPT N-value (Uncorrected) or Blows / 100mm (DPSH)	30in-Situ Tests (Uncorrected)	Samples Permeability tests	Installation & Resources
No sample recovery.	Dynamic cone penetrometer			0.5	N/R N				Bentonite
				1.0	N/R N				
				1.5	N/R N				
				2.0	N/R N				
				2.5	N/R N				
				3.0	N/R N				
				3.5	N/R N				Surrounding ground collapse
				4.0	N/R N				
				4.5	N/R N				
				5.0	N/R N				
				5.5	N/R N				
				6.0	N/R N				
				6.5	N/R N				
				7.0	N/R N				
				7.5	N/R N				
			8.0	N/R N					
			8.5	N/R N					
			9.0	N/R N					
			9.5	N/R N					
			10.0	N/R N					
			10.5	N/R N					
			11.0	N/R N					
			11.5	N/R N					
			12.0	N/R N					
			12.5	N/R N					
			13.0	N/R N					
			13.5	N/R N					
			14.0	N/R N					

EOH: 14.5m 14.5m Effective refusal (80mm)

Remarks
 Geotechnical investigation borehole with DPSH testing
 Static water levels:
 1.50m bgl
 Safety auto trip hammer #398 used (energy ratio 84.0%)

- Additional Resources:**
- Plastic Liner / PVC Splits m
 - Core boxes no.
 - Flush Mounted Toby Box
 - Standard ea
 - Environmental ea
 - Above Ground Protective Surround ea
 - Geotextile Sock m
 - Hand Clear Location ea
 - Decontaminate Equipment ea
- Drivability**
- 1 Easy Push - No Hammer \ Fast Penetration
 - 2 Relatively Easy Push - Light Hammer \ Relatively Fast
 - 3 Medium Push - Consistent Hammer \ Medium
 - 4 Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Somewhat Slow
 - 5 Very Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Very Slow

Generated by GEROC Core-GS

Client: Eliot Sinclair & Partners Ltd
Project: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch

Bore Log

Bore No.: DPSH008
Job No.: 17918

Site Location: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch
Grid Reference: 1564688.35mE 5172802.85mN NZTM
Rig Operator: S. Cardona
Rig Model & Mounting: AMS VTR9700D - truck

Date Commenced: 21/02/2019
Date Completed: 21/02/2019
Elevation (m): 0.00
Datum: Ground

Description	Method	Drivability	Recovery	Depth	Graphic Log	SPT N-value (Uncorrected) or Blows / 100mm (DPSH)	30in-Situ Tests (Uncorrected)	Samples - Permeability tests	Installation & Resources
No sample recovery.	Dynamic cone penetrometer			0.5	N/P N				Bentonite 5.80m Surrounding ground collapse
				1.0	N/P N				
				1.5	N/P N				
				2.0	N/P N				
				2.5	N/P N				
				3.0	N/P N				
				3.5	N/P N				
				4.0	N/P N				
				4.5	N/P N				
				5.0	N/P N				
				5.5	N/P N				
				6.0	N/P N				
				6.5	N/P N				
				7.0	N/P N				
EOH: 7.2m						7.2m: Effective refusal (60mm)			

Remarks

Geotechnical investigation borehole with DPSH testing
 Static water levels:
 1.10m bgj
 Safety auto trip hammer #398 used (energy ratio 84.0%)

Additional Resources:

Plastic Liner / PVC Splits	m	-
Core boxes	no.	-
Flush Mounted Toby Box		
- Standard	ea	
- Environmental	ea	
Above Ground Protective Surround	ea	
Geotextile Sock	m	-
Hand Clear Location	ea	
Decontaminate Equipment	ea	

Drivability

- 1 Easy Push - No Hammer \ Fast Penetration
- 2 Relatively Easy Push - Light Hammer \ Relatively Fast
- 3 Medium Push - Consistent Hammer \ Medium
- 4 Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Somewhat Slow
- 5 Very Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Very Slow



Client: Eliot Sinclair & Partners Ltd
 Project: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch

Bore Log
 Bore No.: **DPSH009**
 Job No.: **17918**

Site Location: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch
 Grid Reference: 1564864.75mE 5172816.58mN NZTM
 Rig Operator: S. Cardona
 Rig Model & Mounting: AMS VTR9700D - truck

Date Commenced: 21/02/2019
 Date Completed: 21/02/2019
 Elevation (m): 0.00
 Datum: Ground

Description	Method	Drivability	Recovery	Depth	Graphic Log	SPT N-value (Uncorrected) or Blows / 100mm (DPSH)	30in-Situ Tests (Uncorrected)	Samples - Permeability tests	Installation & Resources
No sample recovery.	Dynamic cone penetrometer			0.5	N/R N				Bentonite
				1.0	N/R N				
				1.5	N/R N				
				2.0	N/R N				
				2.5	N/R N				
				3.0	N/R N				
				3.5	N/R N				
				4.0	N/R N				
				4.5	N/R N				
				5.0	N/R N				
				5.5	N/R N				
				6.0	N/R N				
				6.5	N/R N				
				7.0	N/R N				
				7.5	N/R N				
				8.0	N/R N				
				8.5	N/R N				
				9.0	N/R N				
				9.5	N/R N				
				10.0	N/R N				
			10.5	N/R N					
			11.0	N/R N					
			11.5	N/R N					
			12.0	N/R N					
			12.5	N/R N					
			13.0	N/R N					
			13.5	N/R N					
			14.0	N/R N					
			14.5	N/R N					
			15.0	N/R N					
			15.0	N/R N					

EOB: 15m

Remarks
 Geotechnical investigation borehole with DPSH testing
 Static water levels:
 1.90m bgl
 Safety auto trip hammer #398 used (energy ratio 84.0%)

Additional Resources:

Plastic Liner / PVC Splits	m	-
Core boxes	no.	-
Flush Mounted Toby Box		
- Standard	ea	
- Environmental	ea	
Above Ground Protective Surround	ea	
Geotextile Sock	m	-
Hand Clear Location	ea	
Decontaminate Equipment	ea	

Drivability

- 1 Easy Push - No Hammer \ Fast Penetration
- 2 Relatively Easy Push - Light Hammer \ Relatively Fast
- 3 Medium Push - Consistent Hammer \ Medium
- 4 Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Somewhat Slow
- 5 Very Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Very Slow

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Client: Eliot Sinclair & Partners Ltd
 Project: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch

Bore Log
 Bore No.: DPSH013
 Job No.: 17918

Site Location: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch
 Grid Reference: 1564802.4mE 5172675.11mN NZTM
 Rig Operator: S. Cardona
 Rig Model & Mounting: AMS VTR9700D - truck

Date Commenced: 22/02/2019
 Date Completed: 22/02/2019
 Elevation (m): 0.00
 Datum: Ground

Description	Method	Drivability	Recovery	Depth	Graphic Log	SPT N-value (Uncorrected) or Blows / 100mm (DPSH)	30in-Situ Tests (Uncorrected)	Samples Permeability tests	Installation & Resources
No sample recovery.	Dynamic cone penetrometer			0.5	N/R N				Bentonite
				1.0	N/R N				
				1.5	N/R N				
				2.0	N/R N				
				2.5	N/R N				
				3.0	N/R N				
				3.5	N/R N				Surrounding ground collapse
				4.0	N/R N				
				4.5	N/R N				
				5.0	N/R N				
				5.5	N/R N				
				6.0	N/R N				
				6.5	N/R N				
				7.0	N/R N				
				7.5	N/R N				
			8.0	N/R N					
			8.5	N/R N					
			9.0	N/R N					
			9.5	N/R N					
			10.0	N/R N					
			10.5	N/R N					
			11.0	N/R N					
			11.5	N/R N					
			12.0	N/R N					
			12.5	N/R N					
			13.0	N/R N					
			13.5	N/R N					
			14.0	N/R N					
			14.5	N/R N					
			15.0	N/R N					

EOH: 15m

Remarks

Geotechnical investigation borehole with DPSH testing
 Static water levels:
 0.90m bgl
 Safety auto trip hammer #398 used (energy ratio 84.0%)

Additional Resources:

Plastic Liner / PVC Splits	m	-
Core boxes	no.	-
Flush Mounted Toby Box		
- Standard	ea	
- Environmental	ea	
Above Ground Protective Surround	ea	
Geotextile Sock	m	-
Hand Clear Location	ea	
Decontaminate Equipment	ea	

Drivability

- 1 Easy Push - No Hammer \ Fast Penetration
- 2 Relatively Easy Push - Light Hammer \ Relatively Fast
- 3 Medium Push - Consistent Hammer \ Medium
- 4 Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Somewhat Slow
- 5 Very Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Very Slow

Generated by GEROC Core-GS

Bore Log



Client: Eliot Sinclair & Partners Ltd
Project: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch

Bore No.: DPSH014a
Job No.: 17918

Site Location: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch
Grid Reference: 1564661.19mE 5172610.65mN NZTM
Rig Operator: S. Cardona
Rig Model & Mounting: AMS VTR9700D - truck
Date Commenced: 22/02/2019
Date Completed: 22/02/2019
Elevation (m): 0.00
Datum: Ground

Description	Method	Drivability	Recovery	Depth	Graphic Log	SPT N-value (Uncorrected) or Blows / 100mm (DPSH)	30in-Situ Tests (Uncorrected)	Samples - Permeability tests	Installation & Resources
No sample recovery.	Dynamic cone penetrometer			0.5 1.0	N/R N/R N/R N/R				Bentonite

EOH: 1.4m 1.4m: Effective refusal (80mm)

Remarks

Geotechnical investigation borehole with DPSH testing
 No static water level recorded
 Safety auto trip hammer #398 used (energy ratio 84.0%)

Additional Resources:

Plastic Liner / PVC Splits	m	-
Core boxes	no.	-
Flush Mounted Toby Box		
- Standard	ea	
- Environmental	ea	
Above Ground Protective Surround	ea	
Geotextile Sock	m	-
Hand Clear Location	ea	
Decontaminate Equipment	ea	

Drivability

- 1 Easy Push - No Hammer \ Fast Penetration
- 2 Relatively Easy Push - Light Hammer \ Relatively Fast
- 3 Medium Push - Consistent Hammer \ Medium
- 4 Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Somewhat Slow
- 5 Very Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Very Slow

Generated by GEROC Core-GS

Bore Log



Client: Eliot Sinclair & Partners Ltd
Project: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch

Bore No.: DPSH014b
Job No.: 17918

Site Location: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch
Grid Reference: 1564659.1mE 5172608.51mN NZTM
Rig Operator: S. Cardona
Rig Model & Mounting: AMS VTR9700D - truck

Date Commenced: 22/02/2019
Date Completed: 22/02/2019
Elevation (m): 0.00
Datum: Ground

Description	Method	Drivability	Recovery	Depth	Graphic Log	SPT N-value (Uncorrected) or Blows / 100mm (DPSH)	30in-Situ Tests (Uncorrected)	Samples - Permeability tests	Installation & Resources
No sample recovery.	Dynamic cone penetrometer			0.5	N/R N				Bentonite
				1.0	N/R N				
				1.5	N/R N				2.60m Surrounding ground collapse
				2.0	N/R N				
				2.5	N/R N				
				3.0	N/R N				
				3.5	N/R N				
				4.0	N/R N				
				4.5	N/R N				
				5.0	N/R N				
				5.5	N/R N				
				6.0	N/R N				
			6.5	N/R N					
			7.0	N/R N					
			7.5	N/R N					
			8.0	N/R N					
			8.5	N/R N					
			9.0	N/R N					
			9.5	N/R N					
			10.0	N/R N					
			10.5	N/R N					
			11.0	N/R N					
			11.5	N/R N					
			12.0	N/R N					

EOFL: 12m 12m: Effective refusal (20mm)

Remarks

Geotechnical investigation borehole with DPSH testing
 Static water levels:
 1.50m bgl
 Safety auto trip hammer #398 used (energy ratio 84.0%)

Additional Resources:

Plastic Liner / PVC Splits	m	-
Core boxes	no.	-
Flush Mounted Toby Box		
- Standard	ea	
- Environmental	ea	
Above Ground Protective Surround	ea	
Geotextile Sock	m	-
Hand Clear Location	ea	
Decontaminate Equipment	ea	

Drivability

- 1 Easy Push - No Hammer \ Fast Penetration
- 2 Relatively Easy Push - Light Hammer \ Relatively Fast
- 3 Medium Push - Consistent Hammer \ Medium
- 4 Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Somewhat Slow
- 5 Very Hard Push - Full Hammer \ Very Slow

Generated by GEROC Core-GS

B. Geotechnical Investigation Results

MINZ Shallow Investigation Logs

Laboratory Soil Sample Test Results



SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA1/DCP1

PROJECT:	511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch				
LOGGED BY:	CG/TW	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE:	1.7 mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	50mm
CHECKED BY:	CMD	DRILLING METHOD:	Hand Auger	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	2102
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	1.0 mbgl	This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing							Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded			
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size			WC (%)		UW		
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC					
0.0 - 0.5	1			SILT; low plasticity, brown. Moist, with minor rootlets (Topsoil).	[Cross-hatch pattern]												
0.5 - 1.0	2, 2, 3			SILT; low plasticity, grey. Moist, firm to stiff, with some fine sand.	[Cross-hatch pattern]												79/32
1.0 - 1.5	1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3	1.0		Silty SAND, fine to medium grained; grey. Wet, loose to medium dense. Becoming saturated from 1.3 mbgl.	[Dotted pattern]	Bulk Sample						13					39/24
1.5 - 2.0	4, 4, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7			EOH (collapse in saturated soil)													
2.0 - 2.5	4, 4, 4, 5, 7, 7, 7			EOH (collapse in saturated soil)													
2.5 - 3.0	1, 2, 5, 6			EOH (collapse in saturated soil)													

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS

DCP DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER
 GWL GROUNDWATER LEVEL
 mbgl METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL
 WC WATER CONTENT

HA HAND AUGER
 UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE
 EOH END OF HOLE
 UN UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m³)

LL LIQUID LIMIT
 PL PLASTIC LIMIT
 PI PLASTICITY INDEX
 NE NOT ENCOUNTERED

Gr GRAVEL
 Sa SAND
 FC FINES CONTENT
 Standing GWL

NOTES

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA2/DCP2

PROJECT:	511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch				
LOGGED BY:	CG/TW	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE:	2.9 mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	50mm
CHECKED BY:	CMD	DRILLING METHOD:	Hand Auger	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	2102
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	0.8 mbgl	This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing							Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded		
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size			WC (%)		UW	
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC				
0.5				SILT; low plasticity, dark brown. Moist, with minor rootlets (Topsoil).												
0.5				SILT low plasticity, brown. Moist, firm to stiff.												85/28
0.5		▽		Containing minor fine grained sand from 0.9 mbgl. Becoming wet from 1.1 mbgl.												49/27
1.0				Sandy SILT; low plasticity, brown. Wet, firm to stiff, sand is fine to medium grained. Containing minor roots from 1.6 mbgl.												43/21
1.5				SILT; low plasticity, grey. Wet to saturated, firm, with minor dark brown organic silt and roots.												25/19
2.0				Clayey SILT; low to medium plasticity, blue-grey. Moist, stiff.		Bulk Sample	41	24	17							32/21
2.5																
3.0				EOH (target depth)												

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS					NOTES		
DCP	DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER	HA	HAND AUGER	LL	LIQUID LIMIT	Gr	GRAVEL
GWL	GROUNDWATER LEVEL	UTP	UNABLE TO PENETRATE	PL	PLASTIC LIMIT	Sa	SAND
mbgl	METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL	EOH	END OF HOLE	PI	PLASTICITY INDEX	FC	FINES CONTENT
WC	WATER CONTENT	UW	UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m ³)	NE	NOT ENCOUNTERED	▽	STANDING GWL

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA3/DCP3

PROJECT: 511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch	
LOGGED BY: CG	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 2.9 mbgl
CHECKED BY: CMD	DRILLING METHOD: Hand Auger
LOCATION: REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL: 0.8 mbgl
HOLE DIAMETER: 50mm	
SHEAR VANE NUMBER: 2102	
This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing							Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded		
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size			WC (%)		UW	
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC				
0.0 - 0.5	1			SILT: low plasticity, dark brown, moist, with minor rootlets (TOPSOIL)												
0.5 - 1.0	1			SILT: low plasticity, brown, moist, with trace fine grained sand												74 / 21
1.0 - 1.5	2	0.8		SAND: fine to medium grained, grey, wet, with minor silt												38 / 13
1.5 - 2.0	7			SILT: low to medium plasticity, grey, saturated												47 / 19
2.0 - 2.5	2			PEAT: dark brown, amorphous, moist, with minor fibrous roots												
2.5 - 3.0	5			SILT: low to medium plasticity, blue-grey, wet, with minor dark brown, organic silt inclusions												
			EOH (Target Depth)													

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS				NOTES			
DCP	DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER	HA	HAND AUGER	LL	LIQUID LIMIT	Gr	GRAVEL
GWL	GROUNDWATER LEVEL	UTP	UNABLE TO PENETRATE	PL	PLASTIC LIMIT	Sa	SAND
mbgl	METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL	EOH	END OF HOLE	PI	PLASTICITY INDEX	FC	FINES CONTENT
WC	WATER CONTENT	UW	UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m ³)	NE	NOT ENCOUNTERED		STANDING GWL
							As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA4/DCP4

PROJECT: 511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch	
LOGGED BY: CG/TW	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 2.9 mbgl
CHECKED BY: CMD	DRILLING METHOD: Hand Auger
LOCATION: REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL: 0.4 mbgl
HOLE DIAMETER: 50mm	
SHEAR VANE NUMBER: 2102	
This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing							Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded	
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size			WC (%)		UW
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC			
0				SILT; low plasticity, brownish-grey. Moist, with minor rootlets (Topsoil).	[Cross-hatch pattern]										
1															
2															
3															
0.5		▽		SILT; low plasticity, grey streaked orange. Moist, stiff, with trace fine sand.	[Cross-hatch pattern]										85/25
1.0				Silty SAND, fine grained; grey. Wet, loose to medium dense.	[Dotted pattern]										44/16
1.5				Sandy SILT; low plasticity, brownish-grey. Wet, stiff, sand is fine to medium grained.	[Cross-hatch pattern]										69/19
2.0				Becoming saturated from 1.1 mbgl.	[Cross-hatch pattern]										
2.5				SILT; low plasticity, grey streaked orange. Wet, very stiff, with trace fine sand.	[Cross-hatch pattern]										177/41
3.0				Poor retrieval from 1.8 mbgl.	[Cross-hatch pattern]										
				SILT; low plasticity, bluish-grey. Wet to saturated, soft to stiff, with some fine sand.	[Cross-hatch pattern]										
				EOH (target depth)											

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS

DCP DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER
 GWL GROUNDWATER LEVEL
 mbgl METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL
 WC WATER CONTENT

HA HAND AUGER
 UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE
 EOH END OF HOLE
 UW UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m³)

LL LIQUID LIMIT
 PL PLASTIC LIMIT
 PI PLASTICITY INDEX
 NE NOT ENCOUNTERED

Gr GRAVEL
 Sa SAND
 FC FINES CONTENT
 ▽ STANDING GWL

NOTES

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA5/DCP5

PROJECT:	511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch				
LOGGED BY:	CG	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE:	2.9 mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	50mm
CHECKED BY:	CMD	DRILLING METHOD:	Hand Auger	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	2102
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	0.8 mbgl	This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing							Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded					
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size			WC (%)		UW				
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC							
0.0 - 0.1	1	▽		SILT: low plasticity, dark brown, moist, with minor rootlets (TOPSOIL)	[Cross-hatch pattern]														
0.1 - 0.2	1																		
0.2 - 0.3	3																		
0.3 - 0.4	2				SILT: low plasticity, brown, moist	[Cross-hatch pattern]													104 / 22
0.4 - 0.5	2																		
0.5 - 0.6	3																		
0.6 - 0.7	2																		
0.7 - 0.8	2																		
0.8 - 0.9	3				Sandy SILT: low plasticity, grey, moist, sand is fine to medium grained	[Cross-hatch pattern]													32 / 16
0.9 - 1.0	4				Becomes wet at 1.0m bgl														
1.0 - 1.1	3																		
1.1 - 1.2	3																		
1.2 - 1.3	3																		
1.3 - 1.4	3																		
1.4 - 1.5	3			SILT: low to medium grained, brown, saturated	[Cross-hatch pattern]														
1.5 - 1.6	3			Becomes wet at 1.6m bgl															
1.6 - 1.7	3																		
1.7 - 1.8	4																		
1.8 - 1.9	4																		
1.9 - 2.0	1			Becomes grey, saturated at 2.0m bgl	[Cross-hatch pattern]														
2.0 - 2.1	1																		
2.1 - 2.2	2																		
2.2 - 2.3	1																		
2.3 - 2.4	2																		
2.4 - 2.5	5																		
2.5 - 2.6	6																		
2.6 - 2.7	5																		
2.7 - 2.8	5			Becomes blue-grey, with minor fine to medium grained sand at 2.7m bgl	[Cross-hatch pattern]														
2.8 - 2.9	3																		
2.9 - 3.0	3																		
			EOH (Target Depth)																

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS				NOTES			
DCP	DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER	HA	HAND AUGER	LL	LIQUID LIMIT	Gr	GRAVEL
GWL	GROUNDWATER LEVEL	UTP	UNABLE TO PENETRATE	PL	PLASTIC LIMIT	Sa	SAND
mbgl	METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL	EOH	END OF HOLE	PI	PLASTICITY INDEX	FC	FINES CONTENT
WC	WATER CONTENT	UW	UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m ³)	NE	NOT ENCOUNTERED	▽	STANDING GWL

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA7/DCP7

PROJECT:	511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch				
LOGGED BY:	CG/TW	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE:	2.9 mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	50mm
CHECKED BY:	CMD	DRILLING METHOD:	Hand Auger	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	2102
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	0.3 mbgl	This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing						Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded		
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size				WC (%)	UW
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC			
0				SILT; low plasticity, dark brown. Moist, with minor rootlets (Topsoil).											
1				Clayey SILT; low to medium plasticity, brown-grey. Moist, firm to very stiff.										98/19	
2															
0.5				Containing minor fine grained sand from 0.7 mbgl.										47/17	
1															
1.0				Sand absent and becoming wet from 1.0 mbgl.		Bulk Sample	31	21	10					177/19	
2															
1.5				Becoming streaked orange from 1.2 mbgl.										28/24	
7															
2.0				Poor retrieval from 1.4 mbgl.										43/21	
6															
2.5				Becoming saturated and containing minor fine to medium grained sand from 1.8 mbgl.											
6															
3.0				EOH (target depth)											

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS

DCP DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER
 GWL GROUNDWATER LEVEL
 mbgl METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL
 WC WATER CONTENT

HA HAND AUGER
 UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE
 EOH END OF HOLE
 UW UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m³)

LL LIQUID LIMIT
 PL PLASTIC LIMIT
 PI PLASTICITY INDEX
 NE NOT ENCOUNTERED

Gr GRAVEL
 Sa SAND
 FC FINES CONTENT
 ...▽... STANDING GWL

NOTES

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SITE INVESTIGATION PLAN

511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch

Shallow Geotechnical Investigations

511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch

Legend

- Hand Auger/DCP
- Property Boundary



Google Earth

Image © 2019 Maxar Technologies
© 2018 Google

TEST REPORT

Lab Job No: 8378-022
Your ref.: 190666
Date of Issue: 4/10/2019
Date of Re-Issue: -
Page: 1 of 7

Test Report

C19-505

PROJECT: 511 Halswell Road
CLIENT: Miyamoto International NZ Ltd
518 Colombo Street
Christchurch, 8011
ATTENTION: Clem Gibbens
INSTRUCTIONS: Determination of Particle-Size Distribution-Wet Sieving method
Determination of the liquid & plastic limits, Plasticity index.
TEST METHOD: NZS 4402:1986 Test 2.8.1
NZS 4402:1986 Tests 2.2,2.3,2.4
SAMPLING METHOD: Client - SNA
TEST RESULTS: As per laboratory sheets attached



Ben Lucas
Laboratory Technician



Nick van Warmerdam
Approved Signatory

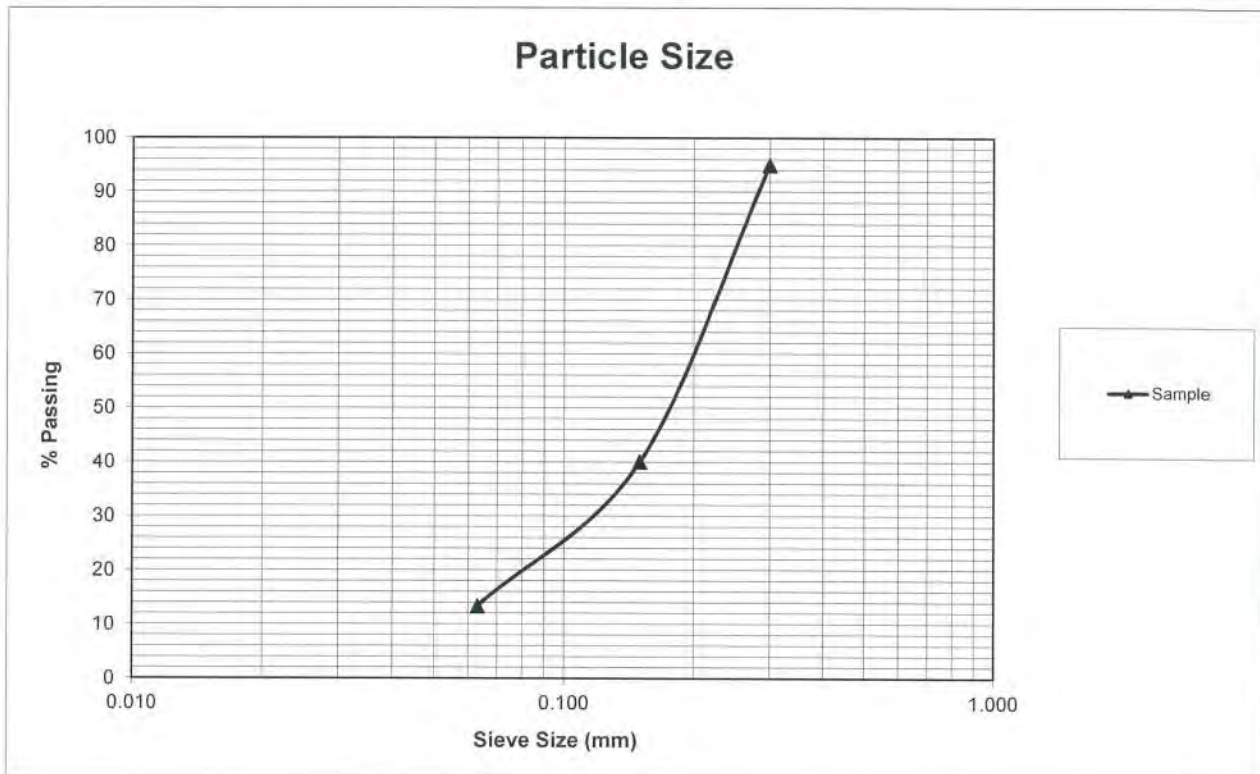
DETERMINATION OF THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION - GRAPH

NZS 4402:1986 Test 2.8.1

Lab Job No:	8378-022	Sample No:	C19-536
Client:	Miyamoto International	Tested By:	JB
Location:	511 Halswell Road HA1, 1.0-1.7m	Date:	2/10/2019
Date Received:	1/10/2019	Checked By:	B.L
Report No:	C19-505	Date:	4/10/2019
REF:	190666	Page:	2 of 7
Sampling Method:	Sampled by client - SNA	Sampled By:	Client
Date Sampled:	1/10/2019		
Test Details:	Wet sieving method		
History:	Natural		

Description of Sample: SAND, some silt, brown, no plasticity

Sieve Size	% Passing		
	Max	Min	Sample
0.300	-	-	95
0.150	-	-	40
0.063	-	-	13



The percentage passing the finest sieve was obtained by difference

**DETERMINATION OF THE LIQUID & PLASTIC LIMITS,
 PLASTICITY INDEX & WATER CONTENT**

NZS 4402:1986 Test 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

Lab Job No:	8378-022	Sample No.:	C19-537
Client:	Miyamoto International	Tested By:	JB
Location:	511 Halswell Road HA2, 2.5-2.9m	Date Tested:	2/10/2019
Date Received:	1/10/2019	Checked By:	B.L
Report No:	C19-505	Date Checked:	4/10/2019
REF:	190666	Page:	3 of 7

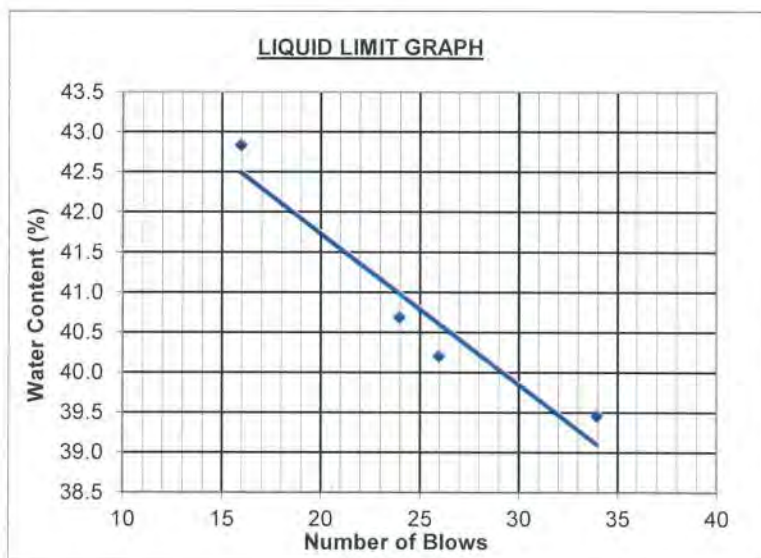
Sampling Method:	Sampled by client – SNA	Sampled By:	Client
Date Sampled:	1/10/2019		

Test Details:

Test performed on:	Fraction passing 425µm sieve
Sample history:	Water content as received

Description of Sample: Silty CLAY, brownish grey, low plasticity

No. of blows	Liquid Limit				Plastic Limit		NWC
	16	24	26	34			-
Water content (%)	42.8	40.7	40.2	39.5	23.7	24.1	Liquid Limit 41 Plastic Limit 24 Plasticity Index 17



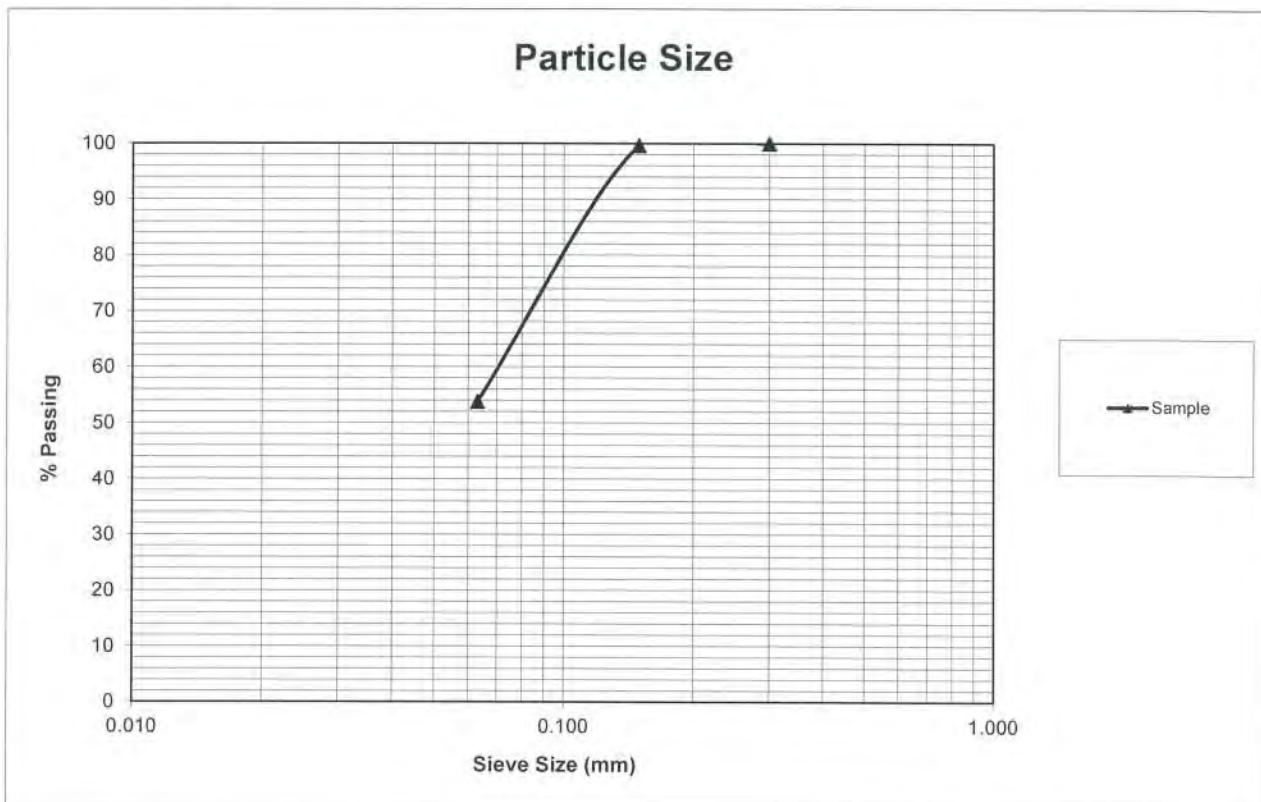
DETERMINATION OF THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION - GRAPH

NZS 4402:1986 Test 2.8.1

Lab Job No:	8378-022	Sample No:	C19-538
Client:	Miyamoto International	Tested By:	SPS/JB
Location:	511 Halswell Road HA6, 2.2-2.9m	Date:	2/10/2019
Date Received:	1/10/2019	Checked By:	B.L
Report No:	C19-505	Date:	4/10/2019
REF:	190666	Page:	4 of 7
Sampling Method:	Sampled by client - SNA	Sampled By:	Client
Date Sampled:	1/10/2019		
Test Details:	Wet sieving method		
History:	Natural		

Description of Sample: Sandy SILT, brownish grey, no plasticity

Sieve Size	% Passing		
	Max	Min	Sample
0.300	-	-	100
0.150	-	-	100
0.063	-	-	54



Note: Testing was done on fraction passing 425µm sieve

The percentage passing the finest sieve was obtained by difference

**DETERMINATION OF THE LIQUID & PLASTIC LIMITS,
 PLASTICITY INDEX & WATER CONTENT**

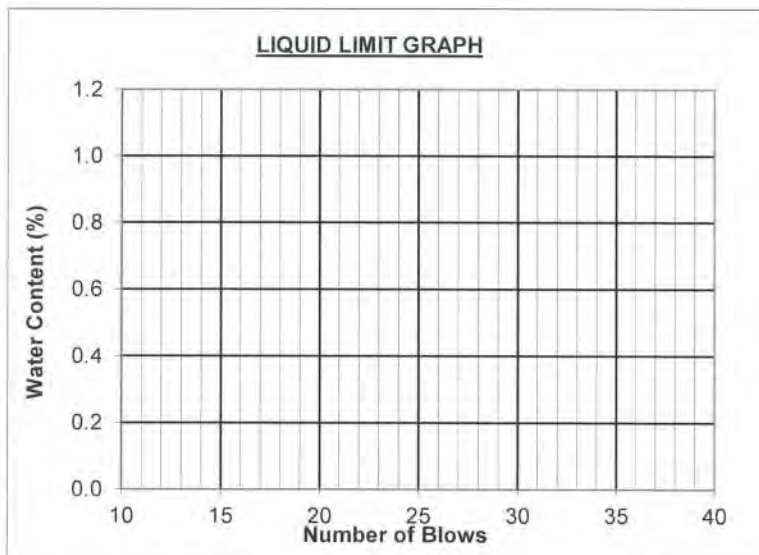
NZS 4402:1986 Test 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

Lab Job No:	8378-022	Sample No.:	C19-538
Client:	Miyamoto International	Tested By:	SPS
Location:	511 Halswell Road HA6, 2.2-2.9m	Date Tested:	2/10/2019
Date Received:	1/10/2019	Checked By:	B.L
Report No:	C19-505	Date Checked:	4/10/2019
REF:	190666	Page:	5 of 7
Sampling Method:	Sampled by client – SNA	Sampled By:	Client
Date Sampled:	1/10/2019		

Test Details:
 Test performed on: Fraction passing 425µm sieve
 Sample history: Water content as received

Description of Sample: Sandy SILT, brownish grey, no plasticity

	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	NWC	-
No. of blows	NP	NP	Liquid Limit	-
Water content (%)			Plastic Limit	-
			Plasticity Index	-



Note: Unable to obtain Liquid Limit & Plastic Limit

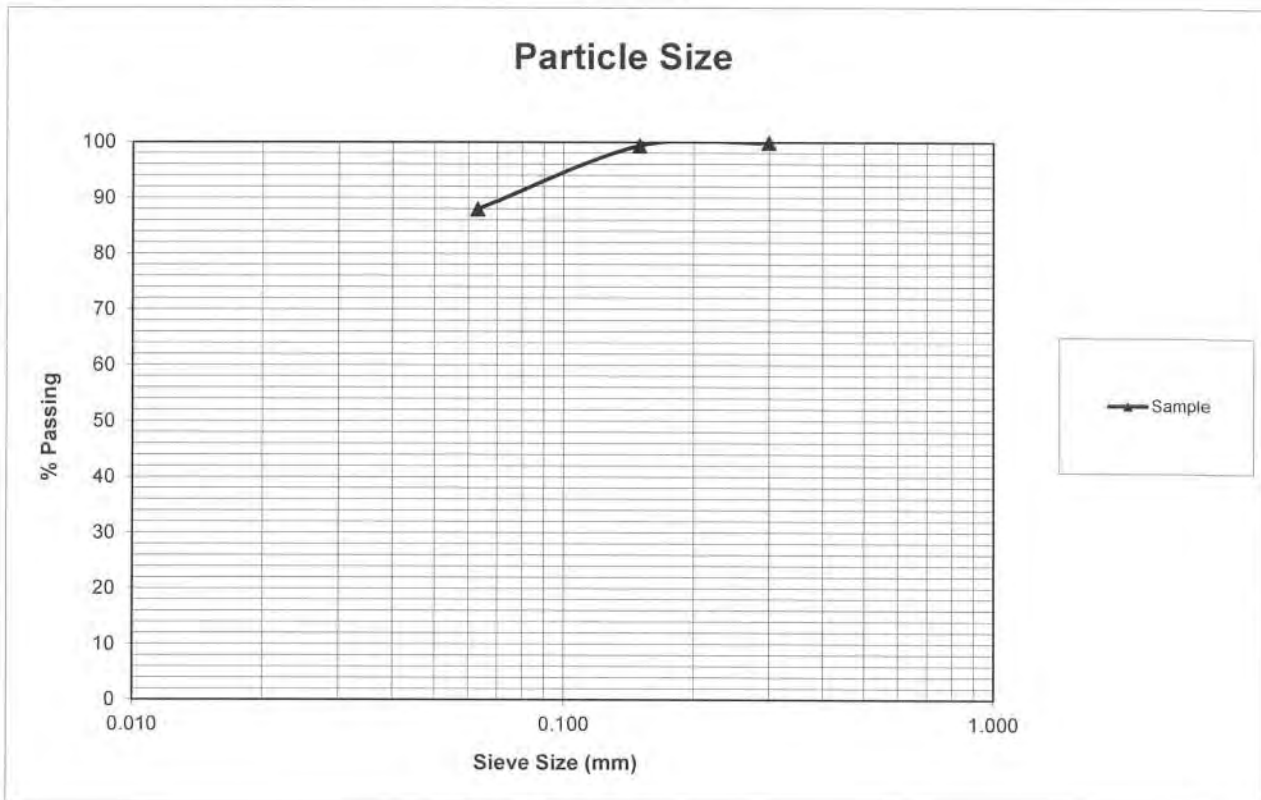
DETERMINATION OF THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION - GRAPH

NZS 4402:1986 Test 2.8.1

Lab Job No:	8378-022	Sample No:	C19-539
Client:	Miyamoto International	Tested By:	JB
Location:	511 Halswell Road HA7, 0.8-1.2m	Date:	2/10/2019
Date Received:	1/10/2019	Checked By:	B.L
Report No:	C19-505	Date:	4/10/2019
REF:	190666	Page:	6 of 7
Sampling Method:	Sampled by client - SNA	Sampled By:	Client
Date Sampled:	1/10/2019		
Test Details:	Wet sieving method		
History:	Natural		

Description of Sample: Silty CLAY, minor sand, brownish grey, low plasticity

Sieve Size	% Passing		
	Max	Min	Sample
0.300	-	-	100
0.150	-	-	99
0.063	-	-	88



The percentage passing the finest sieve was obtained by difference

**DETERMINATION OF THE LIQUID & PLASTIC LIMITS,
 PLASTICITY INDEX & WATER CONTENT**

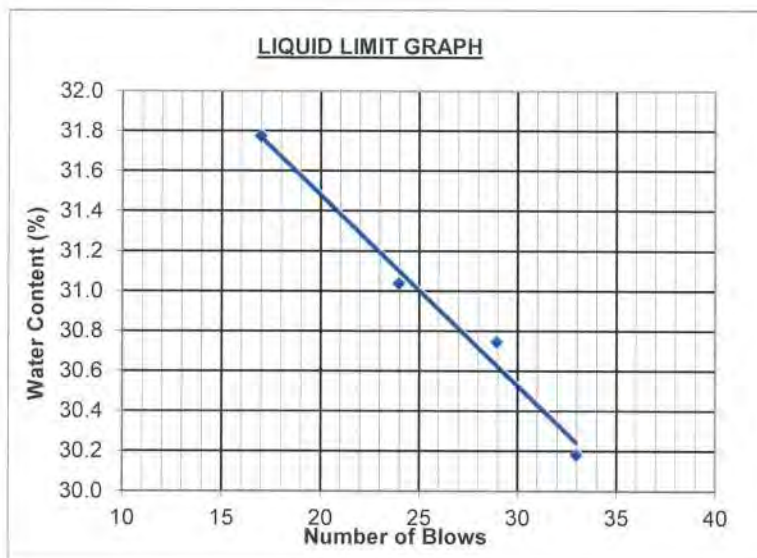
NZS 4402:1986 Test 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

Lab Job No:	8378-022	Sample No.:	C19-539
Client:	Miyamoto International	Tested By:	SPS
Location:	511 Halswell Road	Date Tested:	2/10/2019
	HA7, 0.8-1.2m	Checked By:	B.L
Date Received:	1/10/2019	Date Checked:	4/10/2019
Report No:	C19-505	Page:	7 of 7
REF:	190666		
Sampling Method:	Sampled by client – SNA	Sampled By:	Client
Date Sampled:	1/10/2019		

Test Details:
 Test performed on: Fraction passing 425µm sieve
 Sample history: Water content as received

Description of Sample: Silty CLAY, minor sand, brownish grey, low plasticity

	Liquid Limit				Plastic Limit		NWC
No. of blows	17	24	29	33			-
Water content (%)	31.8	31.0	30.8	30.2	21.3	20.9	
							Liquid Limit 31
							Plastic Limit 21
							Plasticity Index 10



C. Southern Geophysical MASW and ERT Report



September 2019

Geophysical Site Investigation: 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch

Report prepared for Miyamoto International NZ Ltd

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT



Southern
Geophysical

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Report internally reviewed for Southern Geophysical by:

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Figure 5: ERT profiles.....	8
Disclaimer:	9

SGL Reference: 1875

Summary:

A series of Multi-channel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) surveys, Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT) and associated Ground Penetrating radar (GPR) lines were undertaken at 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch from on September 9 and 10, 2019. The geophysical testing included 5 MASW lines and 2 ERT lines. Overall the quality of the MASW data was good, with shear-wave velocities modelled to over 20 m depth across the site. The ERT lines achieved similar depth penetration. Shear-wave velocities are around 100 m/s in the surface soils, increasing to over 500 m/s at 25 m depth. Due to the long grass at the site the GPR system only had limited depth penetration (~2 m) and has therefore not been included in this report.

Site Description:

The site is located in a buried erosional valley of the Banks Peninsula volcanic complex. To the south the basalts are seen outcropping 160 m from the site. The site has a gentle north to south dip of approximately 2 m.

Methodology:

MASW

MASW is a geophysical technique that uses the dispersive nature of surface waves to model shear-wave velocity versus depth.

A MASW survey is undertaken as a series of lines or points across the surface of a site. The MASW lines in this survey were collected using a 24-channel towed seismic array, with 4.5 Hz geophones. The geophone spacing was 1 m and the source offset was 10 m. The active source was an 8 lb sledgehammer impacting an aluminium plate. Recording parameters for the MASW survey were set with a 0.25 ms sample interval, 1.5 s record length, high gains, and an electric trigger system. Shot records were collected at 5 m spacing along the lines.

The field records were processed using the Kansas Geological Survey software package SurfSeis5 ©. The geometry was set according to the survey parameters and the dispersion curves were generated and edited. The inversions were run using a 10 layer variable depth model. The velocity data was interpolated into 2D V_s profiles for the MASW lines (Figures 2 to 4). The output shear-wave velocity data is included as a series of data files (CSV format), supplementary to this report.

ERT

Stainless steel electrodes were placed in the ground along pre-determined lines, with each electrode spaced 2 m apart. Resistivity cables were run the length of the line and connected to the electrode array. Both lines were acquired with 128 channels, using a Campus Tigre system to

record the data. The resistivity survey used a standard Wenner Alpha electrode configuration, current was induced in the two outer electrodes and the potential difference was measured between the two inner electrodes. All electrode contact resistances were maintained below 2000 ohms by careful electrode placement. The raw data was processed using the RES2DINV © software package.

The midpoint of the MASW seismic array at each shot record and the ERT electrode positions were recorded with a Trimble GeoXH GPS system. The GPS points were differentially corrected and output using the New Zealand Geodetic Datum (NZGD) 2000, with NZTM 2000 coordinates. The site did not appear to have significant changes in elevation, so the profiles have not been corrected for topography.

Results:

Five MASW lines were collected with a total surveyed line length of 1500 m. Three of the lines are aligned south to north (MASW 1, 3, and 4) and 2 lines are aligned west to east (MASW 2 and 5) (Figure 1). The site had low levels of cultural noise due to traffic on some MASW lines, this was mitigated by real time monitoring of seismic noise.

The MASW surveys imaged the substrate to over 20 m depth (Figures 2 to 4). In general, there appear to be three main shear-wave velocity units in the subsurface. The first is from the surface to 5 to 7 m depth, with a shear-wave velocity range from <100 m/s to 180 m/s. The second unit is defined by shear-wave velocities ranging from 180 m/s to 350 m/s and overlies the third higher velocity unit (350 m/s to >500 m/s). The depth to the third unit seems to be between 15 m and 20 m to the west and south, and 20 m to 30 m in the north and west.

The ERT lines primarily show a contrast between low resistivity and high resistivity soils at around 4 m depth. The marked increase in resistivity is likely related to the boundary between shear-wave velocity units 1 and 2. Confirmation of the site geology would require correlation of the shear-wave velocities with intrusive tests.

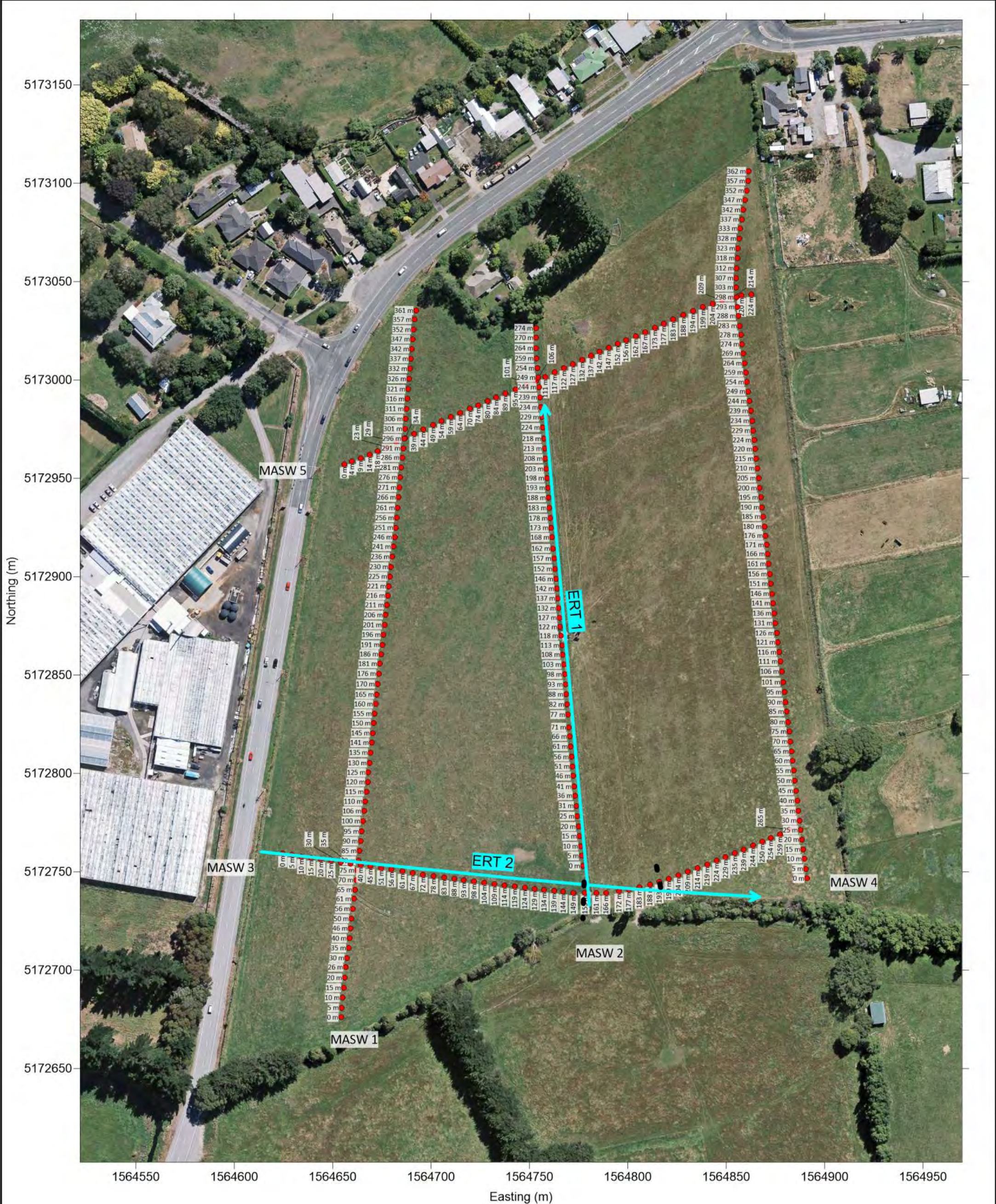
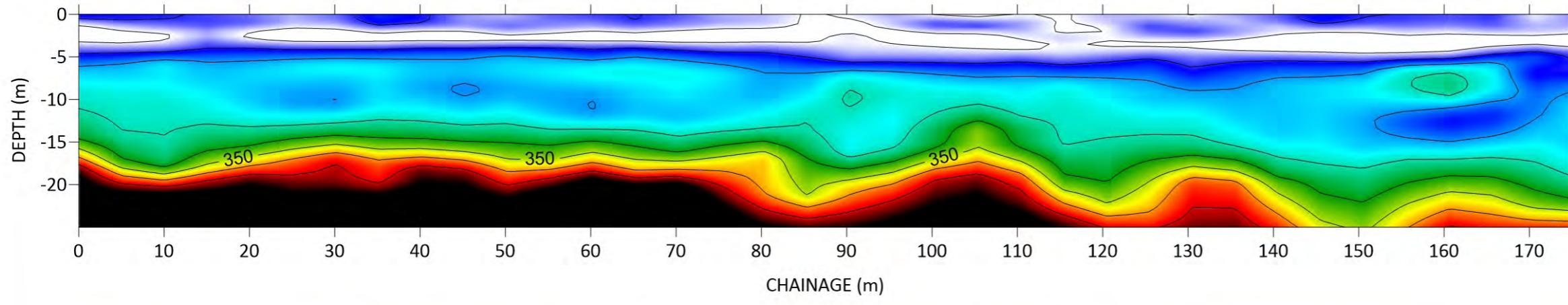


Figure 1: Geophysical Site Investigations
 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch

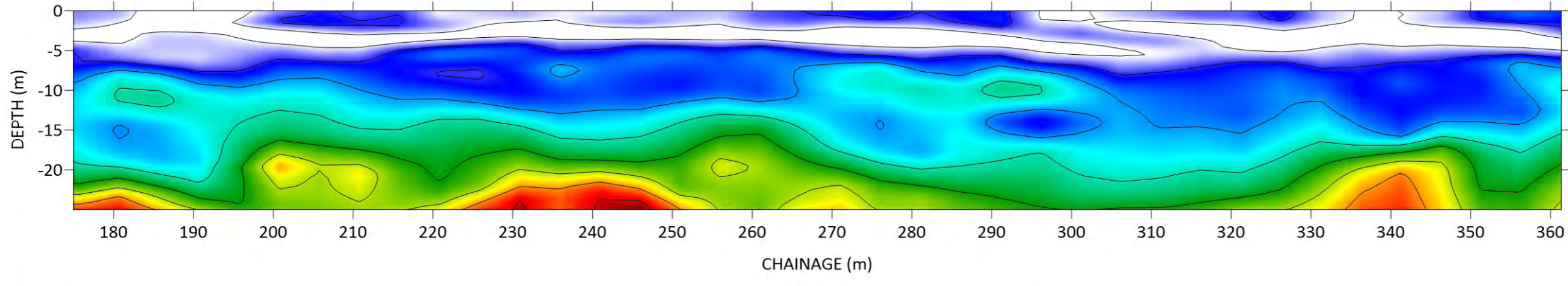
Coordinates NZ2000 TM Grid.
 NOTES- Aerial photograph sourced from LINZ, Crown Copyright ©



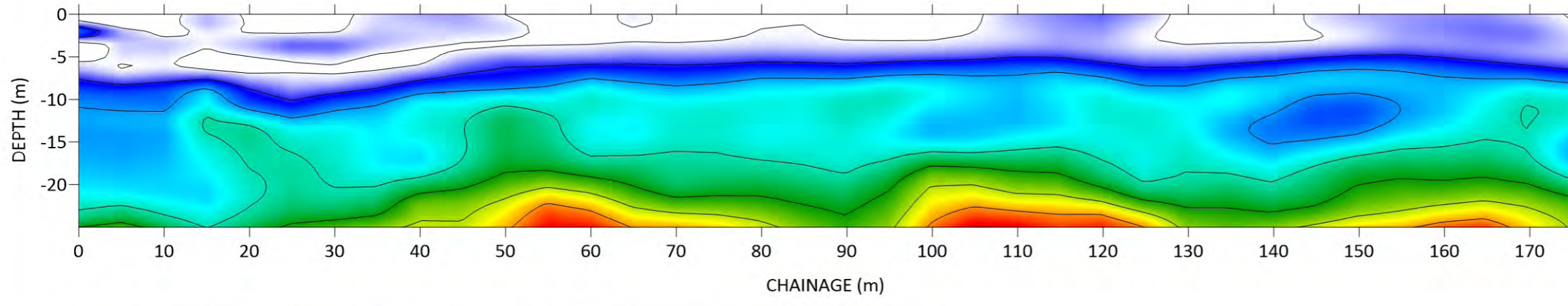
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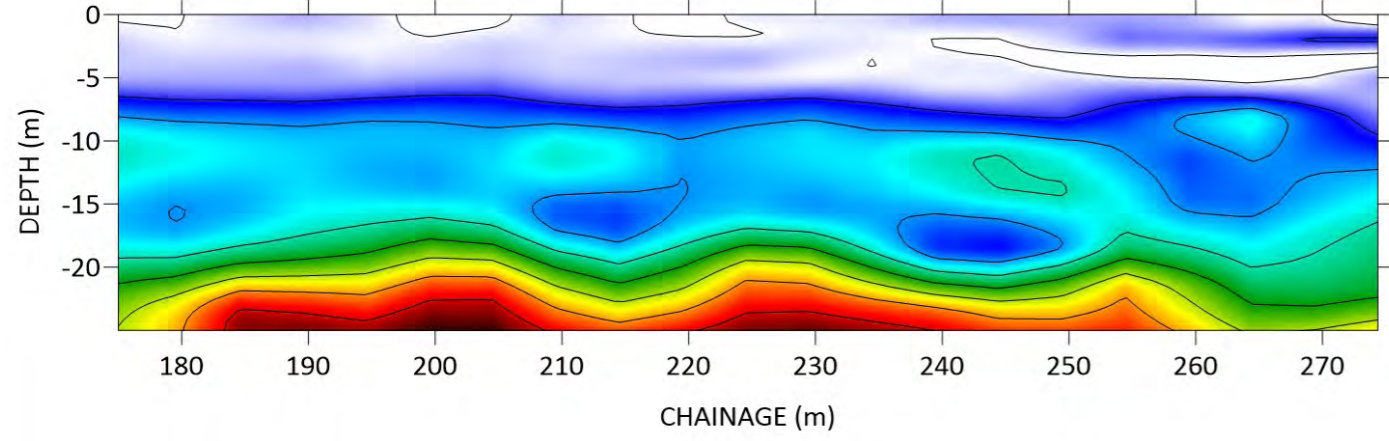
MASW 1 (chainage 0 m to 175 m)



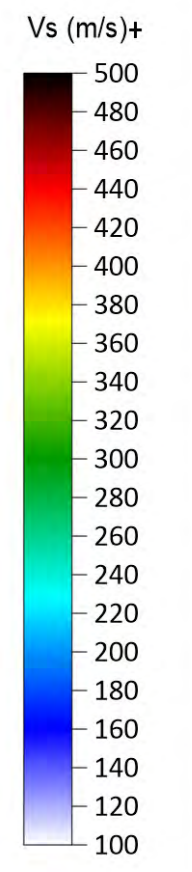
MASW 1 (chainage 175 m to end)



MASW 2 (chainage 0 m to 175 m)



MASW 2 (chainage 175 m to end)



DRAWING- **Figure 2: MASW 2D Vs Profiles 1 to 2**

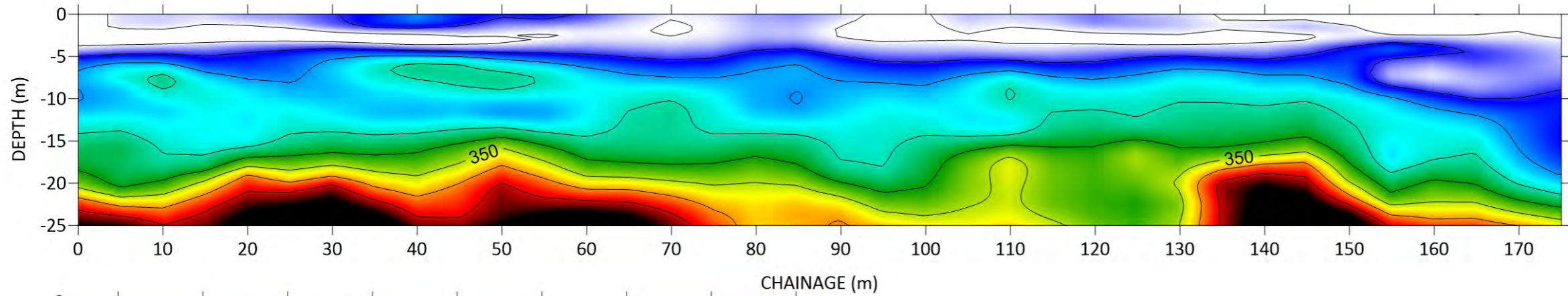
LOCATION- **511 Halswell Road, Christchurch**

NOTES MASW Vs profile has contour intervals of 50 m/s (Vs).

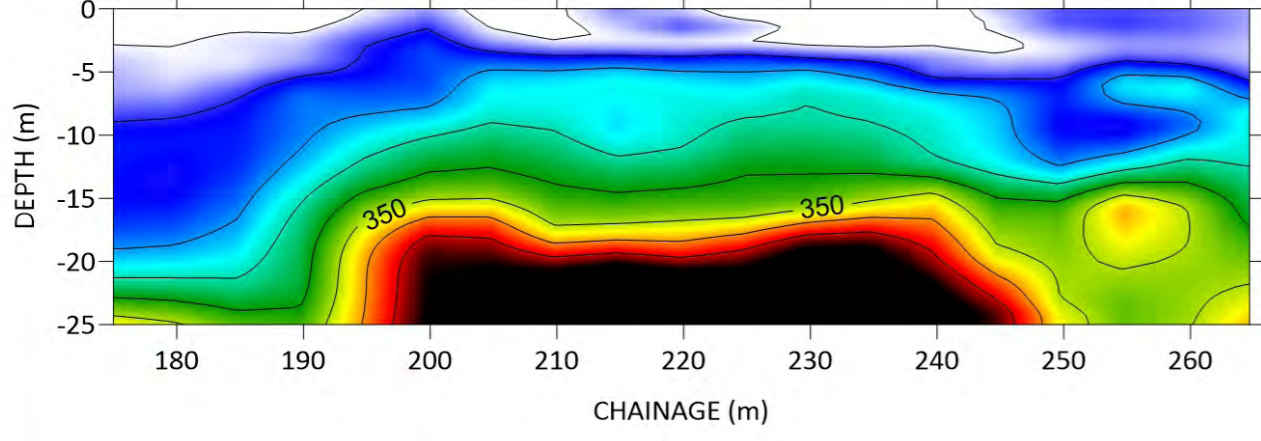
See site map for location of points.

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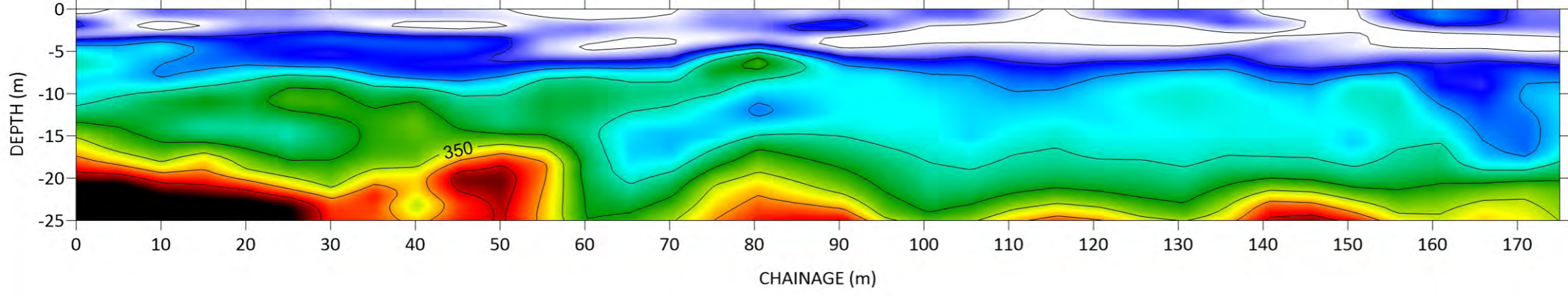
A3



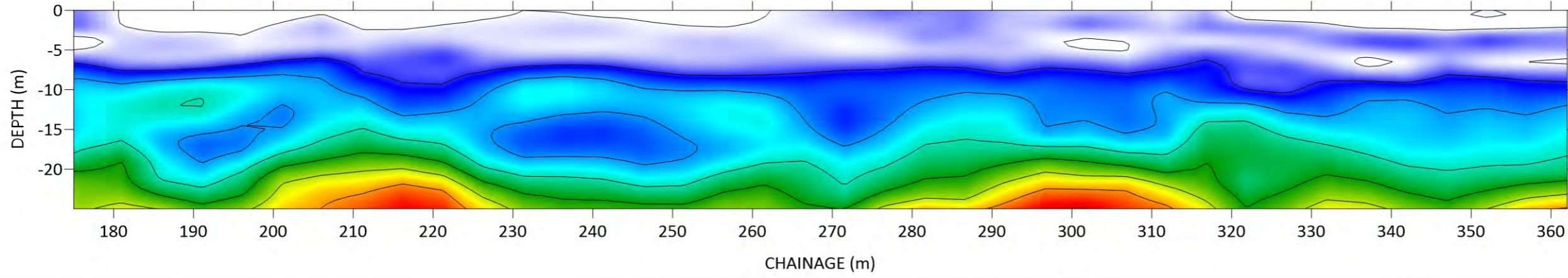
MASW 3 (chainage 0 m to 175 m)



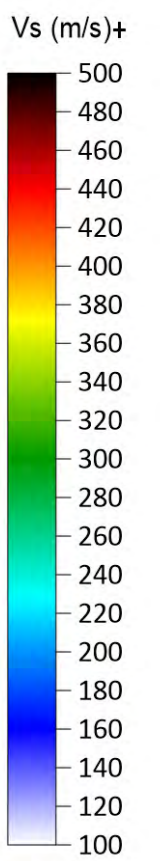
MASW 3 (chainage 175 m to end)



MASW 4 (chainage 0 m to 175 m)



MASW 4 (chainage 175 m to end)



DRAWING- **Figure 3: MASW 2D Vs Profiles 3 to 4**

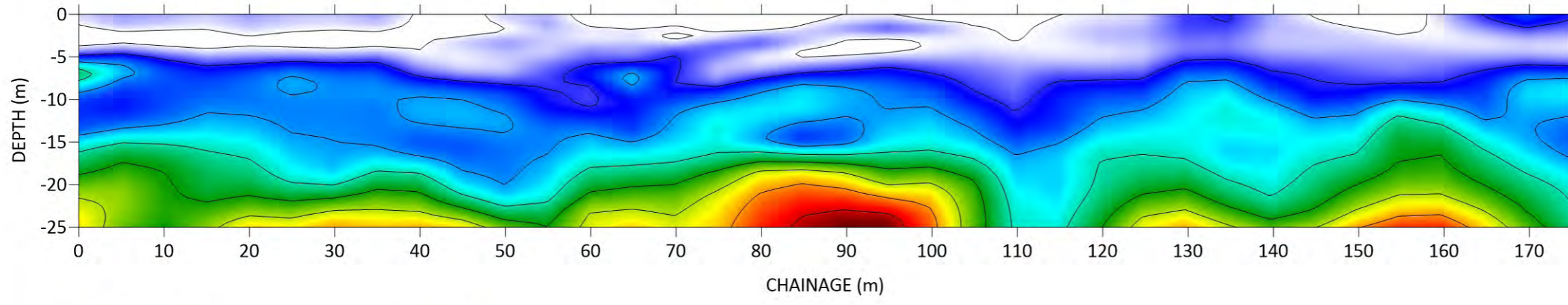
LOCATION- **511 Halswell Road, Christchurch**

NOTES MASW Vs profile has contour intervals of 50 m/s (Vs).

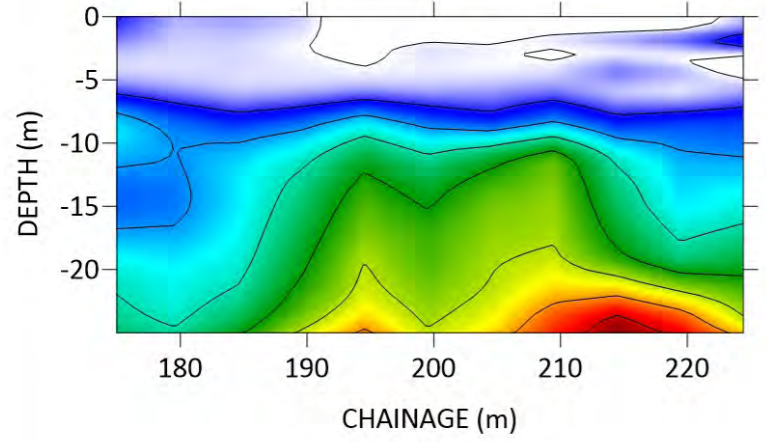
See site map for location of points.

A3

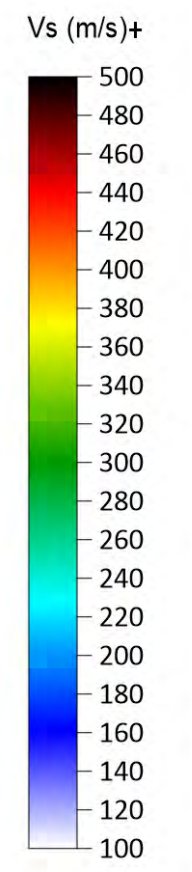
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MASW 5 (chainage 0 m to 175 m)



MASW 5 (chainage 175 m to end)



DRAWING- **Figure 4: MASW 2D Vs Profile 5**

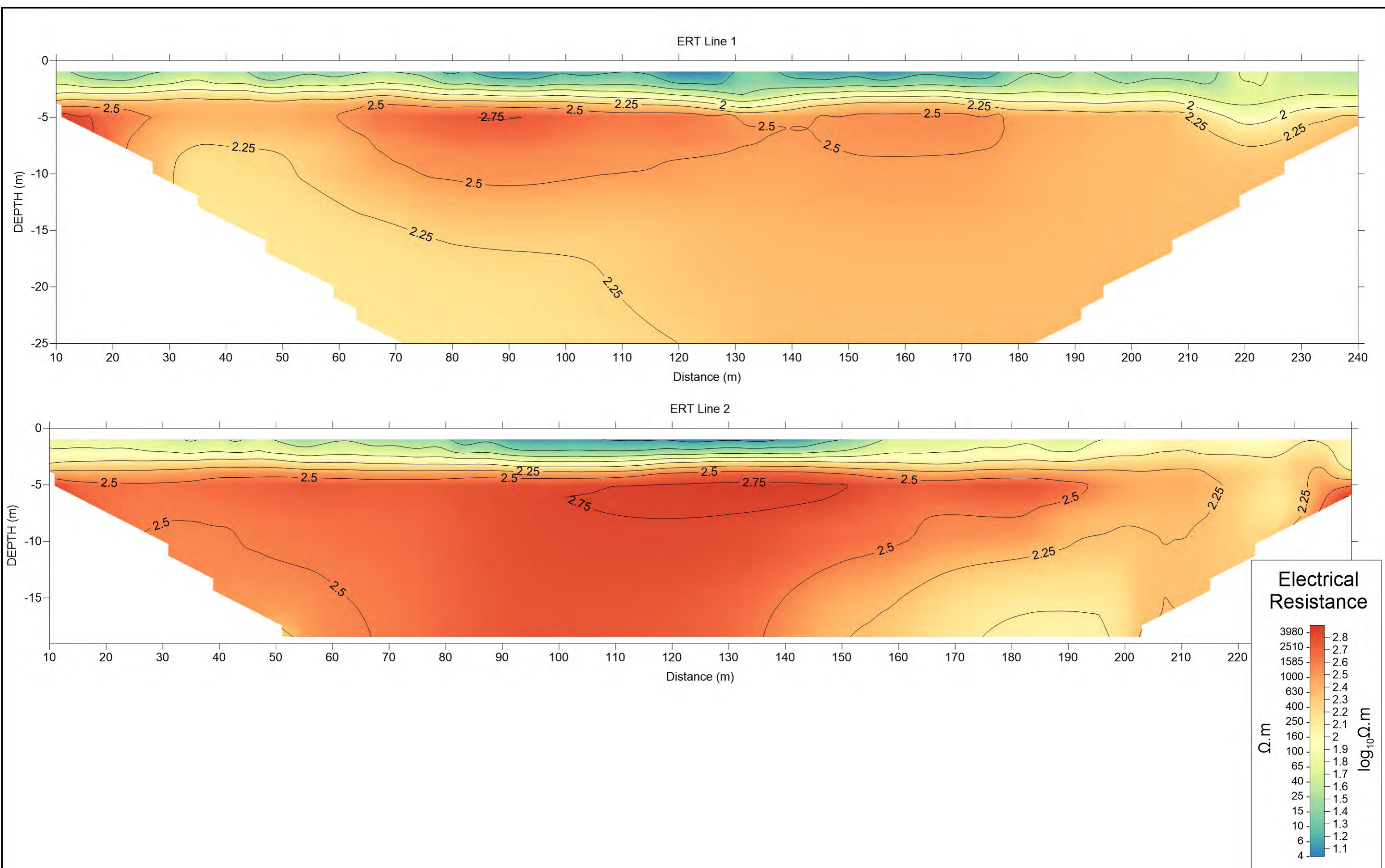
LOCATION- **511 Halswell Road, Christchurch**

NOTES MASW Vs profile has contour intervals of 50 m/s (Vs).

See site map for location of points.

A3

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DRAWING- **Figure 5: Electrical Resistivity Tomography**

LOCATION- **511 Halswell Road, Halswell**

NOTES-

A3

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Disclaimer:

This document has been provided by Southern Geophysical Ltd subject to the following:

Non-invasive geophysical testing has limitations and is not a complete source of testing. Often there is a need to couple non-invasive methods with invasive testing methods, such as drilling, especially in cases where the non-invasive testing indicates anomalies.

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We collected our data and based our report on information which was collected at a specific point in time. The passage of time affects the information and assessment provided by Southern Geophysical Ltd. It is understood that the services provided allowed Southern Geophysical Ltd to form no more than an opinion of the actual conditions of the site at the time the site was visited and cannot be used to assess the effect of any subsequent changes for whatever reason. Where data is supplied by the client or other sources, including where previous site investigation data have been used, it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility is accepted by Southern Geophysical Ltd for incomplete or inaccurate data supplied by others. This document is provided for sole use by the client and is confidential to that client and its professional advisers. No responsibility whatsoever for the contents of this document will be accepted to any person other than the client. Any use which a third party makes of this document, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, is the responsibility of such third parties. Southern Geophysical Ltd accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this document.

D. Geotechnical Cross Sections

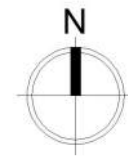
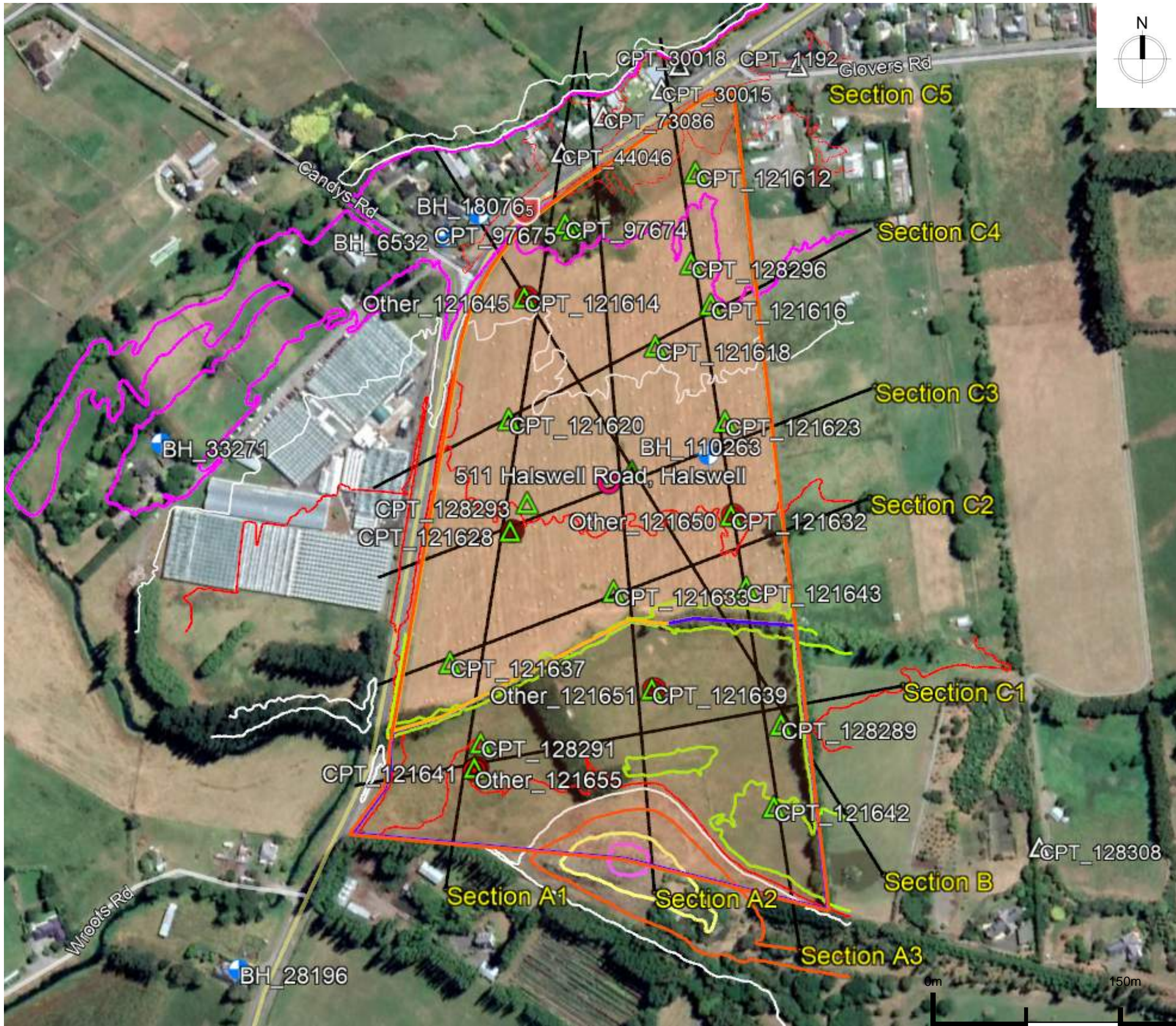
Indicative Geotechnical Cross Sections

MASW Isometric Projection



PROJECT No: 190666 GEOTECHNICAL CROSS-SECTIONS FOR 511 HALSWELL ROAD, CHRISTCHURCH 8025

SHEET LIST		
SHEET N°	SHEET NAME	REV.
S1	LOCATION PLAN	1
S2.1	GEOTECHNICAL CROSS-SECTION - SHEET 1	1
S2.2	GEOTECHNICAL CROSS-SECTION - SHEET 2	1
S2.3	GEOTECHNICAL CROSS-SECTION - SHEET 3	1
S2.4	GEOTECHNICAL CROSS-SECTION - SHEET 4	1
S2.5	GEOTECHNICAL CROSS-SECTION - SHEET 5	1
S3	MASW FENCE DIAGRAM	1



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**GEOTECHNICAL
CROSS-SECTIONS
511 HALSWELL ROAD,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025**

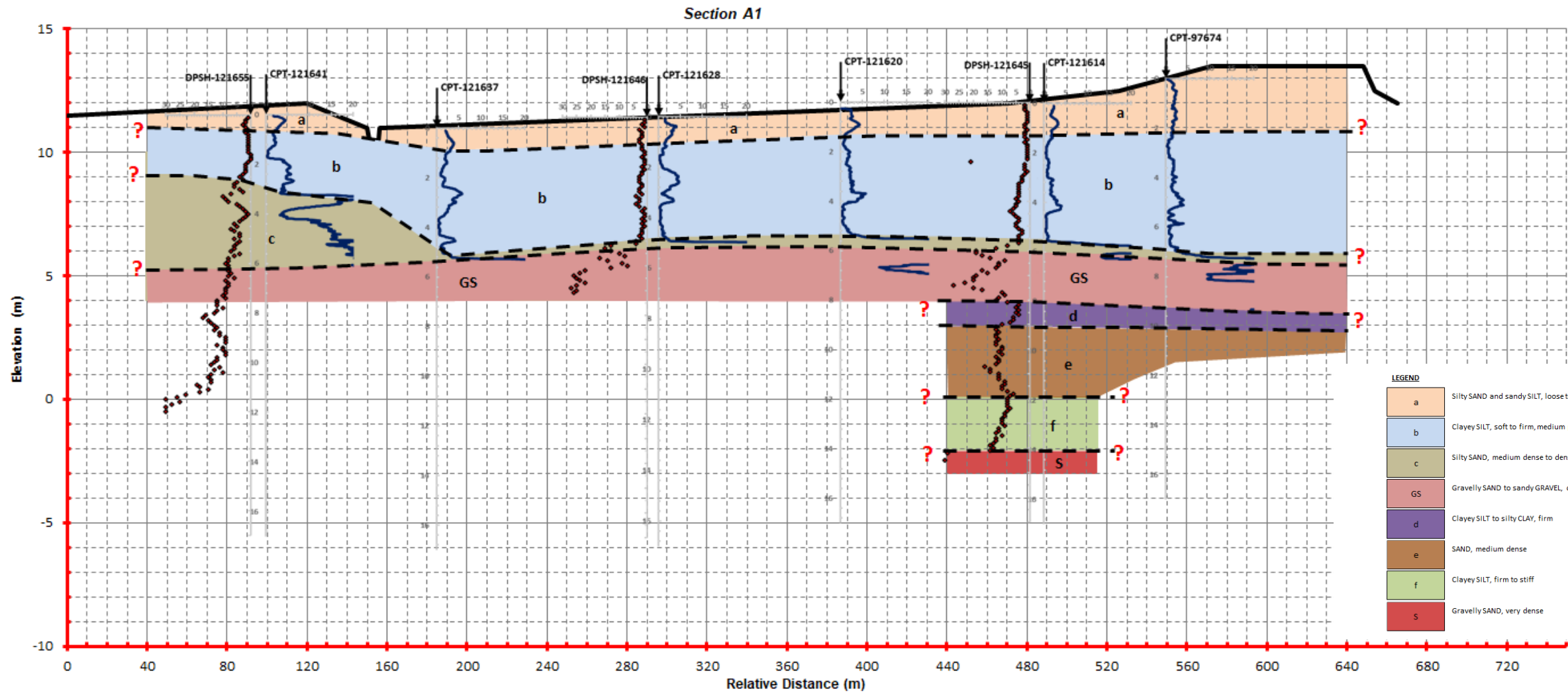
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CLIENT:	YOURSECTION LIMITED
PROJECT No.:	190666
DRAWN:	AG
REVIEWED:	--
ENGINEER:	CMD
APPROVED:	--

SIZE: A3 SCALE: AS NOTED

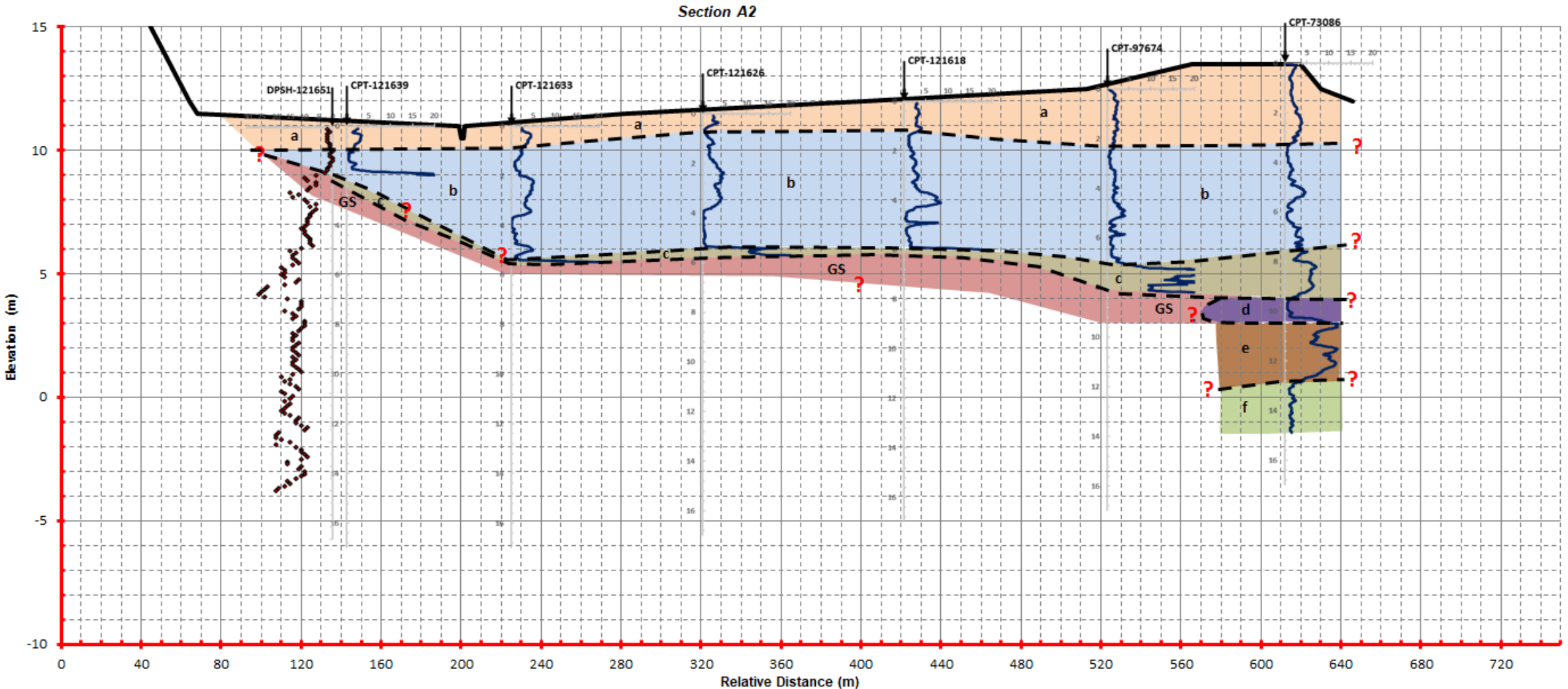
LOCATION PLAN

SHEET No.: S1 REV. 1



LEGEND

a	Silty SAND and sandy SILT, loose to firm
b	Clayey SILT, soft to firm, medium plasticity
c	Silty SAND, medium dense to dense with deth
GS	Gravelly SAND to sandy GRAVEL, dense
d	Clayey SILT to silty CLAY, firm
e	SAND, medium dense
f	Clayey SILT, firm to stiff
s	Gravelly SAND, very dense



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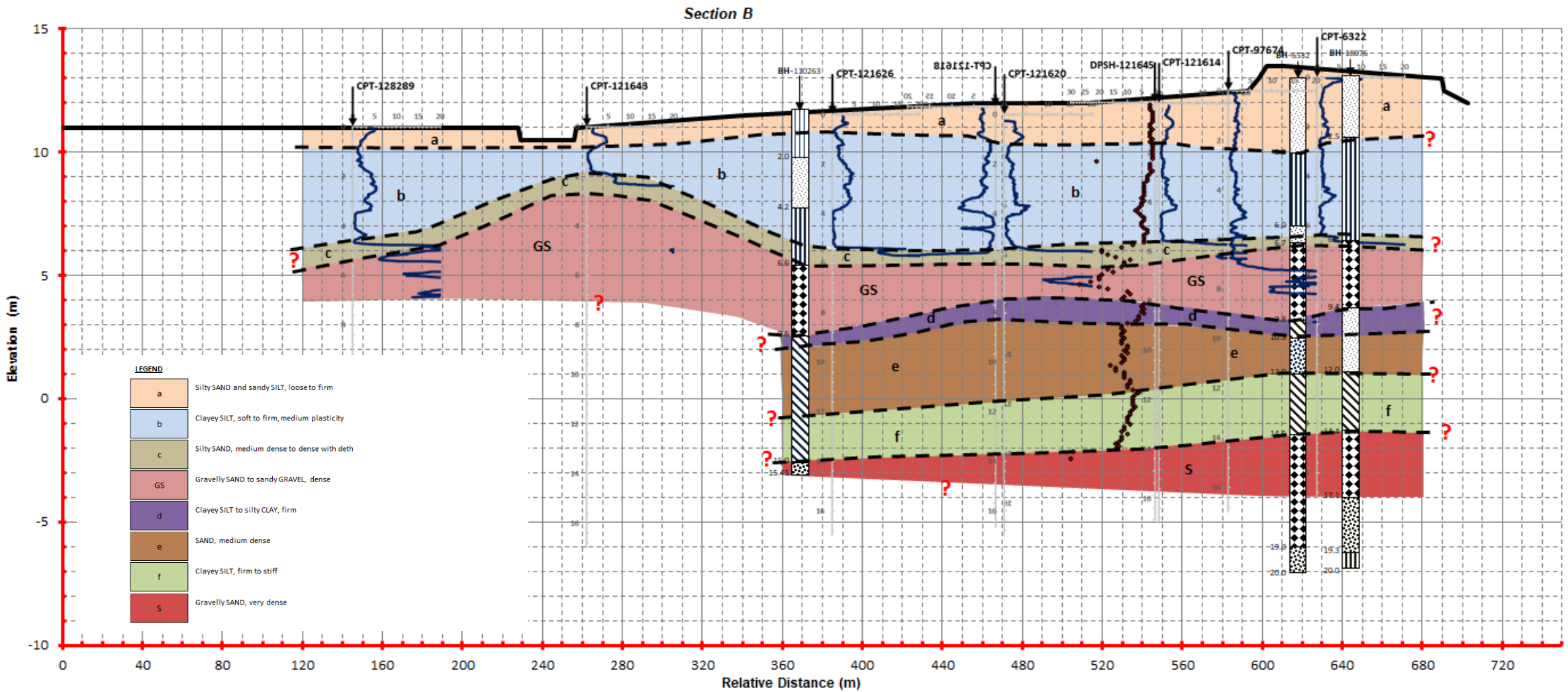
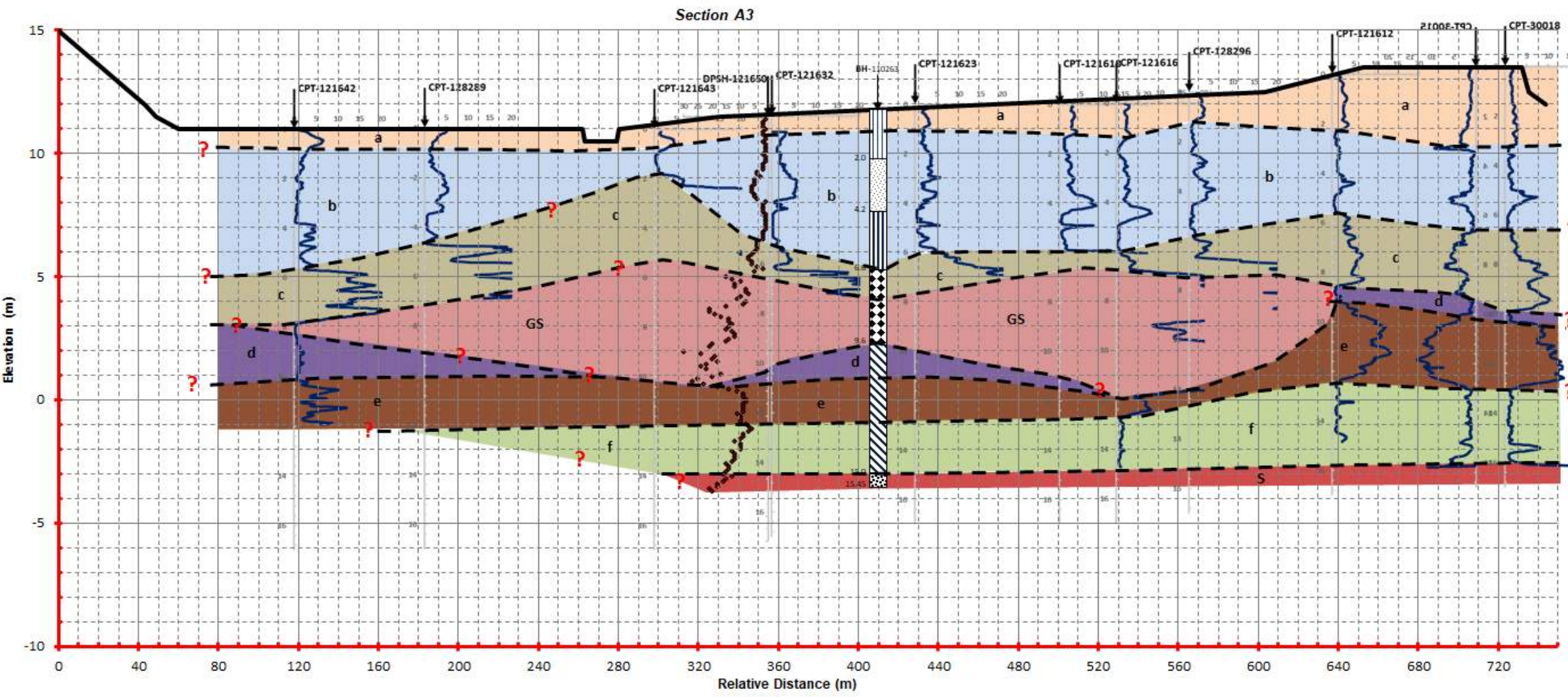
**GEOTECHNICAL
CROSS-SECTIONS
511 HALSWELL ROAD,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025**

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	03/10/2019	FINAL

CLIENT: YOURSECTION LIMITED
PROJECT No.: 190666
DRAWN: AG
REVIEWED: --
ENGINEER: CMD
APPROVED: --

SIZE: A3 SCALE: AS NOTED
**GROUND
MODEL
SHEET 1**



LEGEND

a	Silty SAND and sandy SILT, loose to firm
b	Clayey SILT, soft to firm, medium plasticity
c	Silty SAND, medium dense to dense with deth
GS	Gravelly SAND to sandy GRAVEL, dense
d	Clayey SILT to silty CLAY, firm
e	SAND, medium dense
f	Clayey SILT, firm to stiff
S	Gravelly SAND, very dense

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511 HALSWELL ROAD,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025**

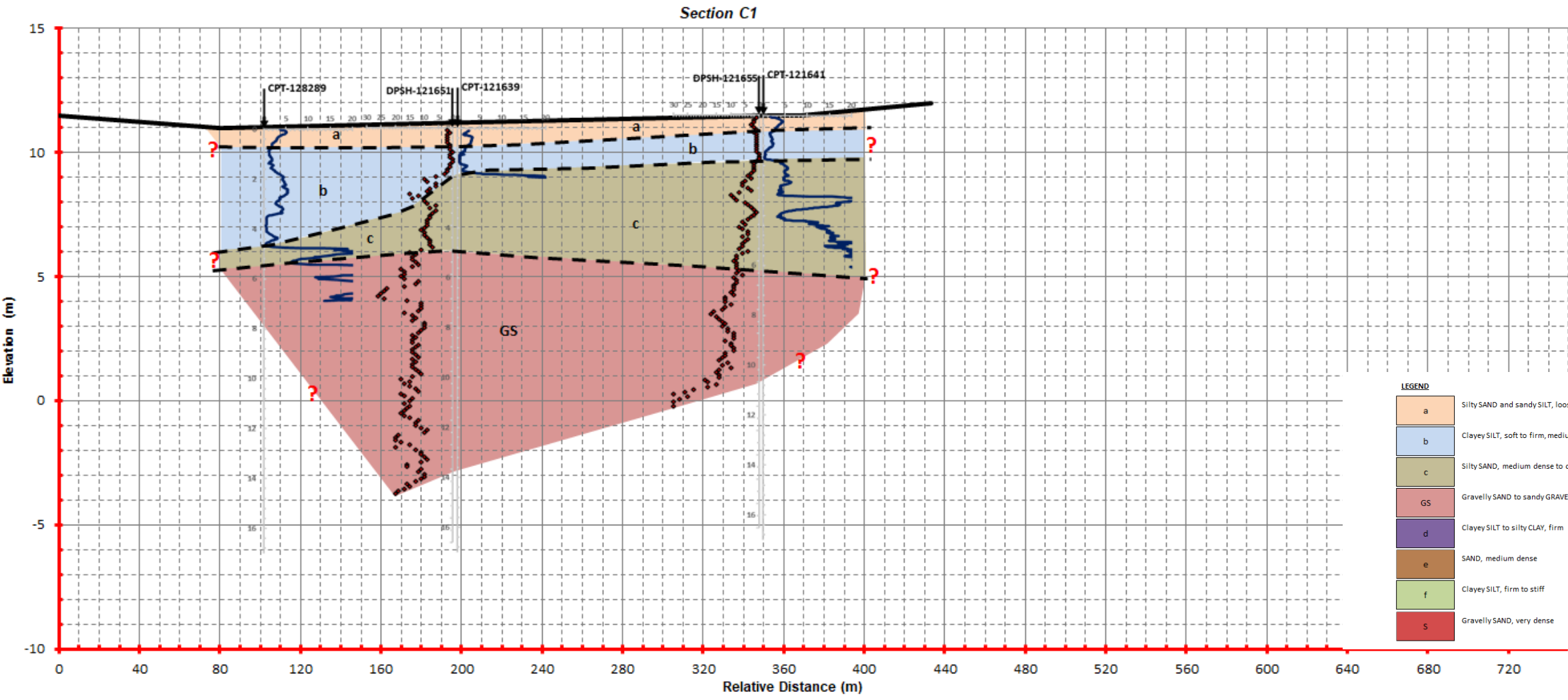
REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	03/10/2019	FINAL

CLIENT: YOURSECTION LIMITED
PROJECT No.: 190666
DRAWN: AG
REVIEWED: --
ENGINEER: CMD
APPROVED: --

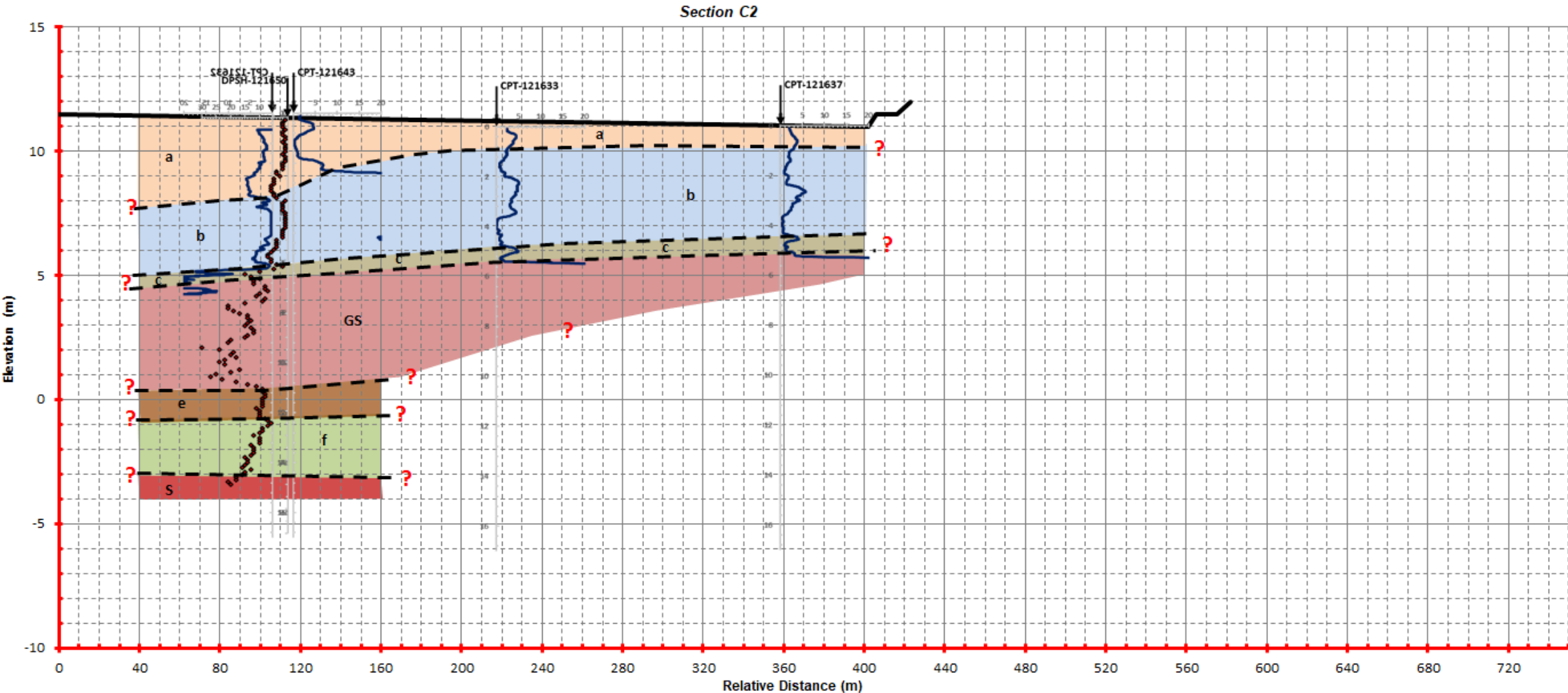
SIZE: A3 SCALE: AS NOTED
**GROUND
MODEL
SHEET 2**

SHEET No.: S2.2 REV. 1



LEGEND

a	Silty SAND and sandy SILT, loose to firm
b	Clayey SILT, soft to firm, medium plasticity
c	Silty SAND, medium dense to dense with deth
GS	Gravelly SAND to sandy GRAVEL, dense
d	Clayey SILT to silty CLAY, firm
e	SAND, medium dense
f	Clayey SILT, firm to stiff
s	Gravelly SAND, very dense



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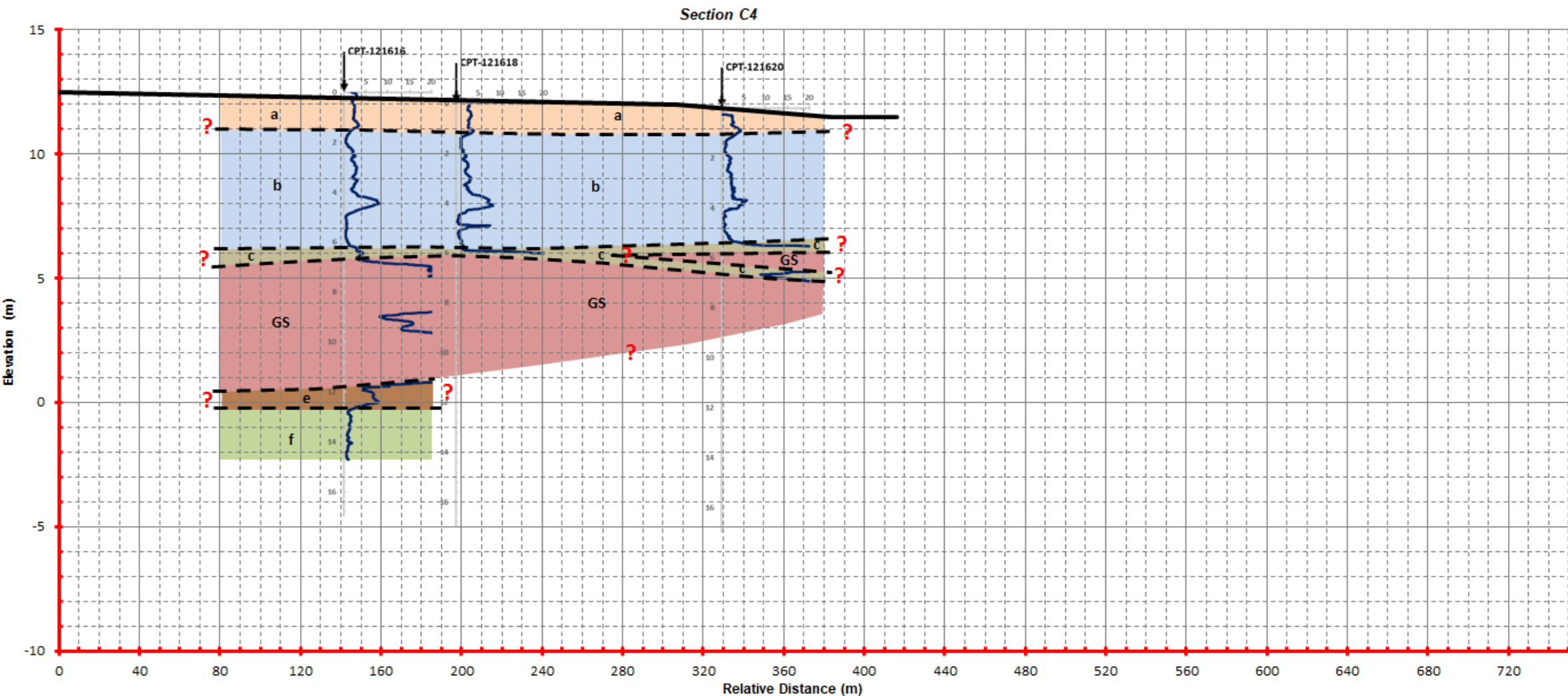
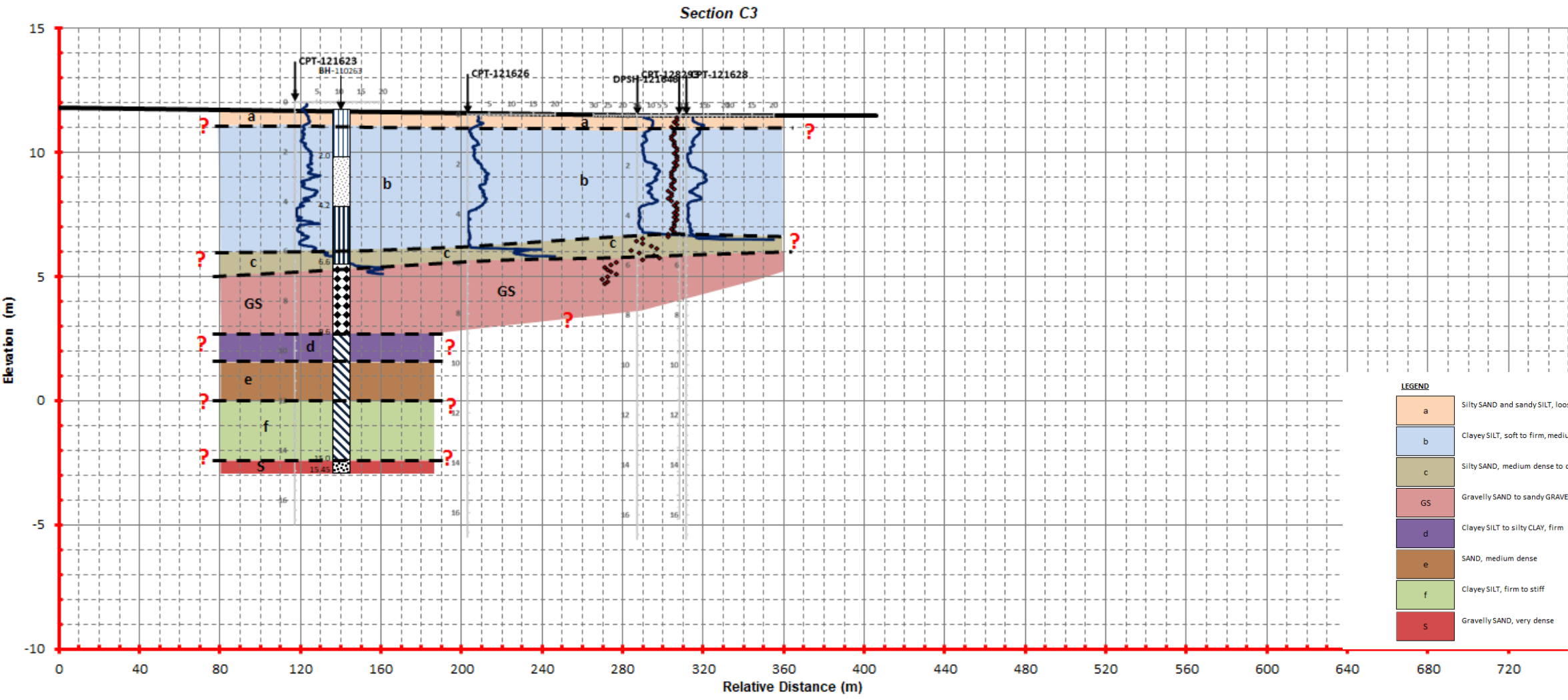
**GEOTECHNICAL
CROSS-SECTIONS
511 HALSWELL ROAD,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025**

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	03/10/2019	FINAL

CLIENT: YOURSECTION LIMITED
PROJECT No.: 190666
DRAWN: AG
REVIEWED: --
ENGINEER: CMD
APPROVED: --

SIZE: A3 SCALE: AS NOTED
**GROUND
MODEL
SHEET 3**



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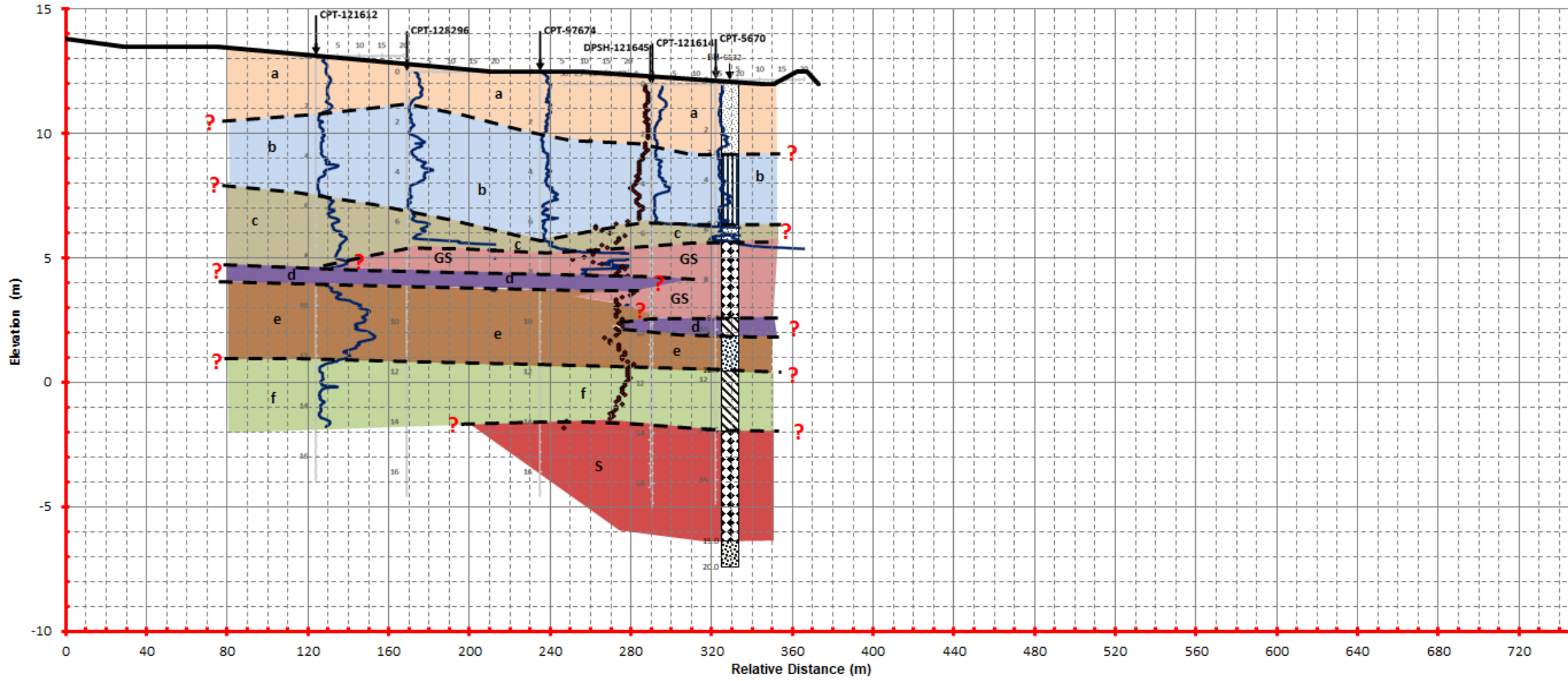
**GEOTECHNICAL
CROSS-SECTIONS
511 HALSWELL ROAD,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025**

REVISION HISTORY		
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	03/10/2019	FINAL

CLIENT: YOURSECTION LIMITED
PROJECT No.: 190666
DRAWN: AG
REVIEWED: --
ENGINEER: CMD
APPROVED: --

SIZE: A3 SCALE: AS NOTED
**GROUND
MODEL
SHEET 4**
SHEET No.: S2.4 REV. 1

Section C5



LEGEND

- a Silty SAND and sandy SILT, loose to firm
- b Clayey SILT, soft to firm, medium plasticity
- c Silty SAND, medium dense to dense with deth
- GS Gravelly SAND to sandy GRAVEL, dense
- d Clayey SILT to silty CLAY, firm
- e SAND, medium dense
- f Clayey SILT, firm to stiff
- S Gravelly SAND, very dense

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**GEOTECHNICAL
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511 HALSWELL ROAD,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025**

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	03/10/2019	FINAL

CLIENT: YOURSECTION LIMITED

PROJECT No.: 190666

DRAWN: AG

REVIEWED: --

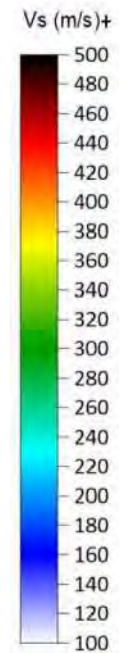
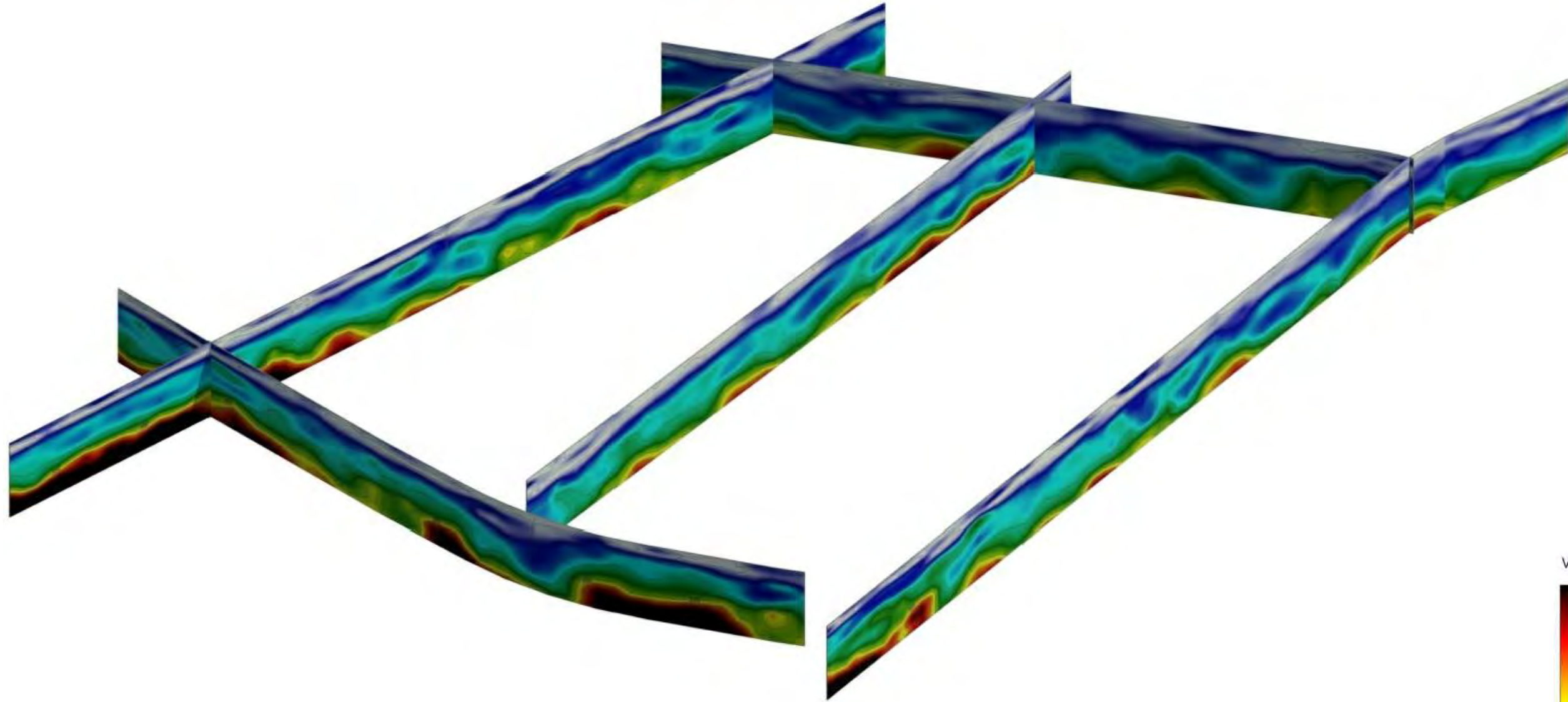
ENGINEER: CMD

APPROVED: --

SIZE: A3 SCALE: AS NOTED

**GROUND
MODEL
SHEET 5**

SHEET No.: S2.5 REV. 1



3D ISOMETRIC VIEW - SOUTHEAST
NTS

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**GEO TECHNICAL
CROSS-SECTIONS
511 HALSWELL ROAD,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025**

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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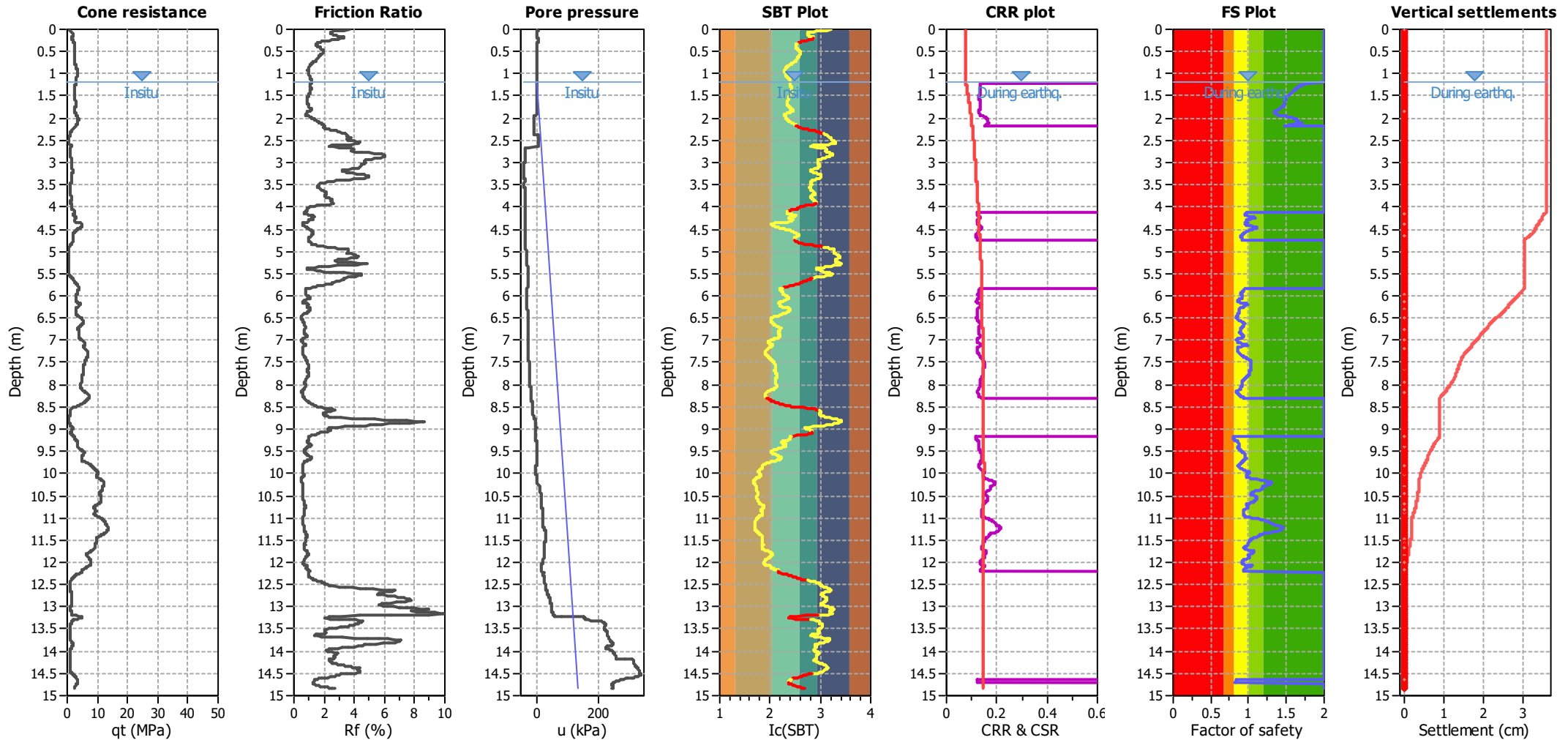
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PROJECT No.: 190666
DRAWN: AG
REVIEWED: --
ENGINEER: CMD
APPROVED: --

SIZE: A3 SCALE: AS NOTED
**MASW
ISOMETRIC
PROJECTION**

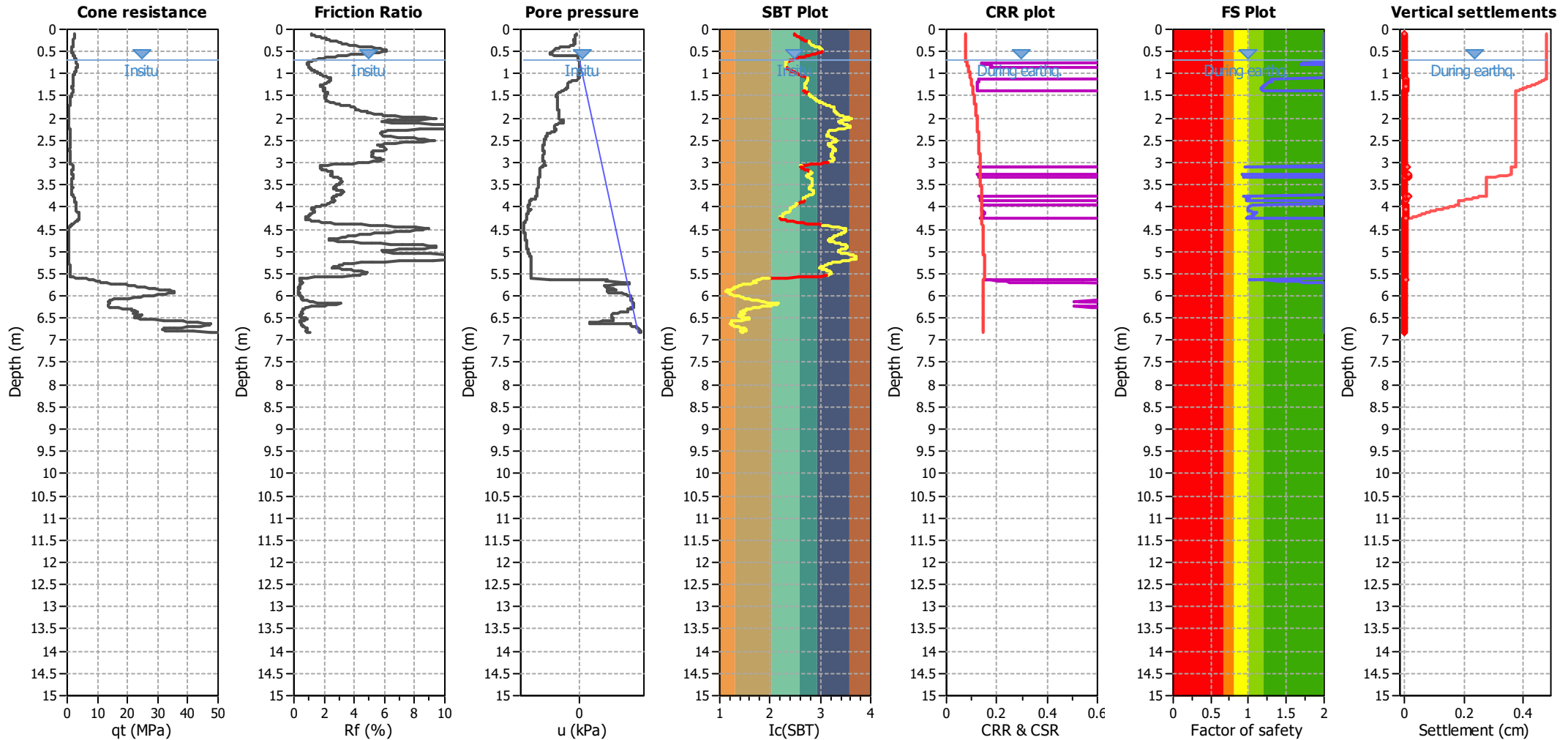
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E. Liquefaction Analyses

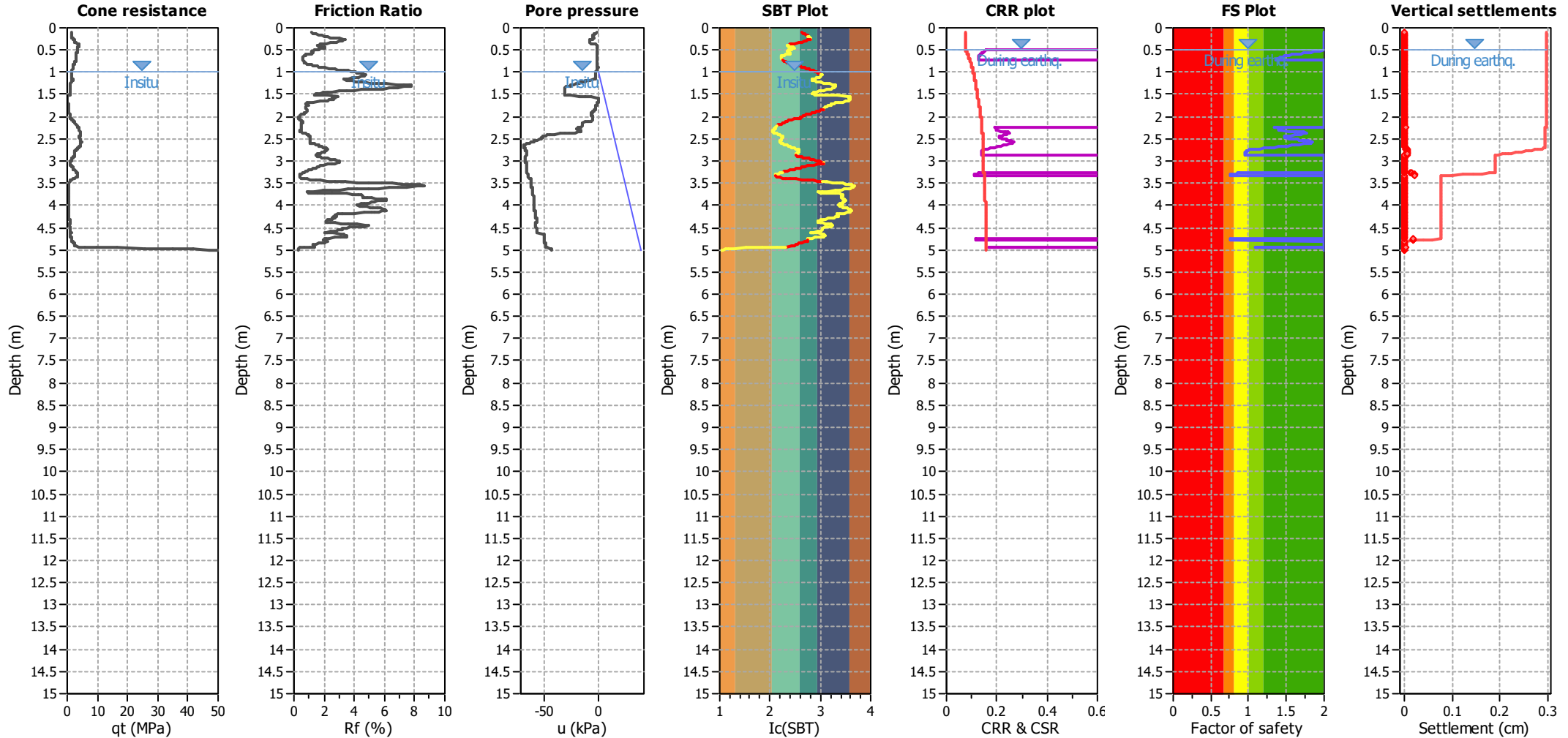




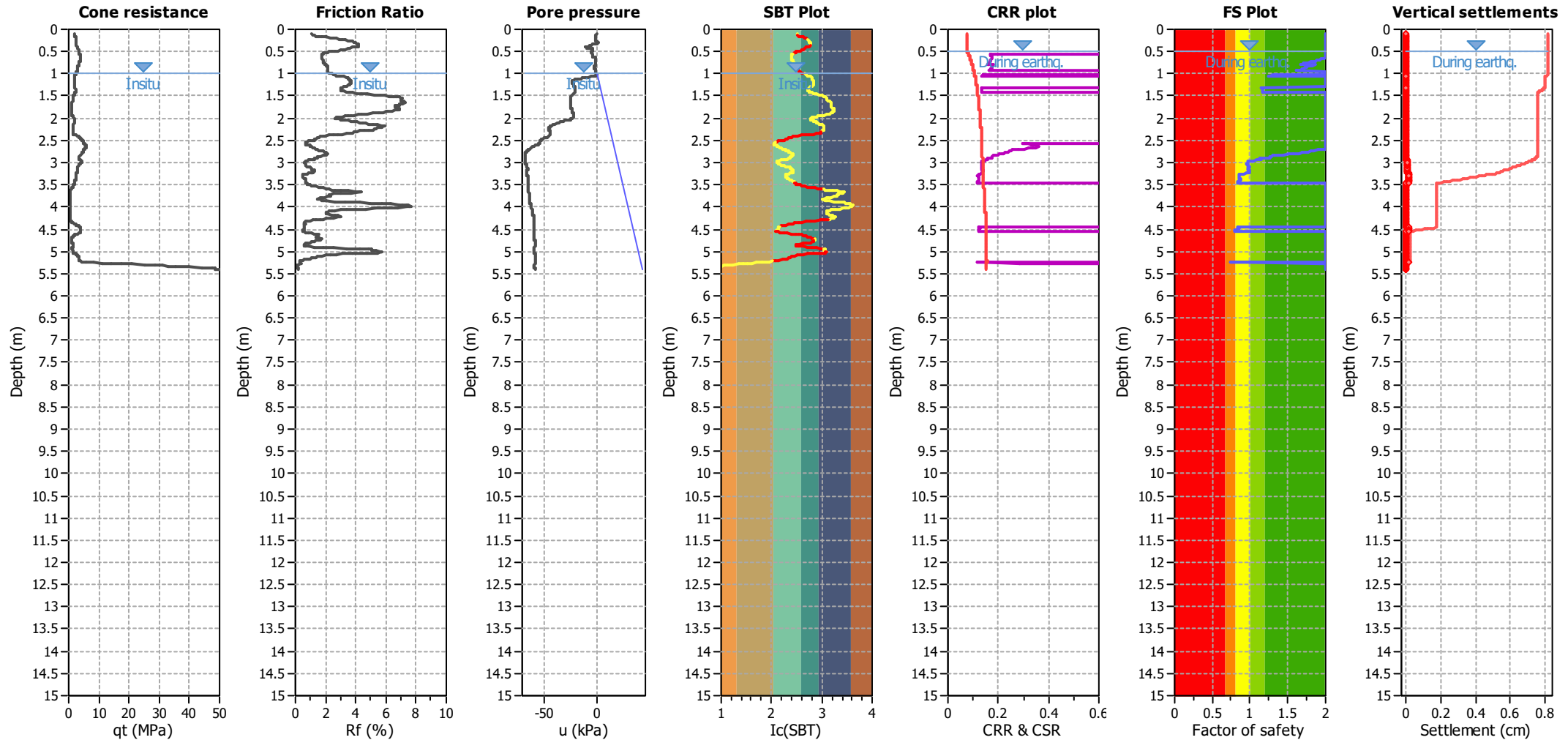
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Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



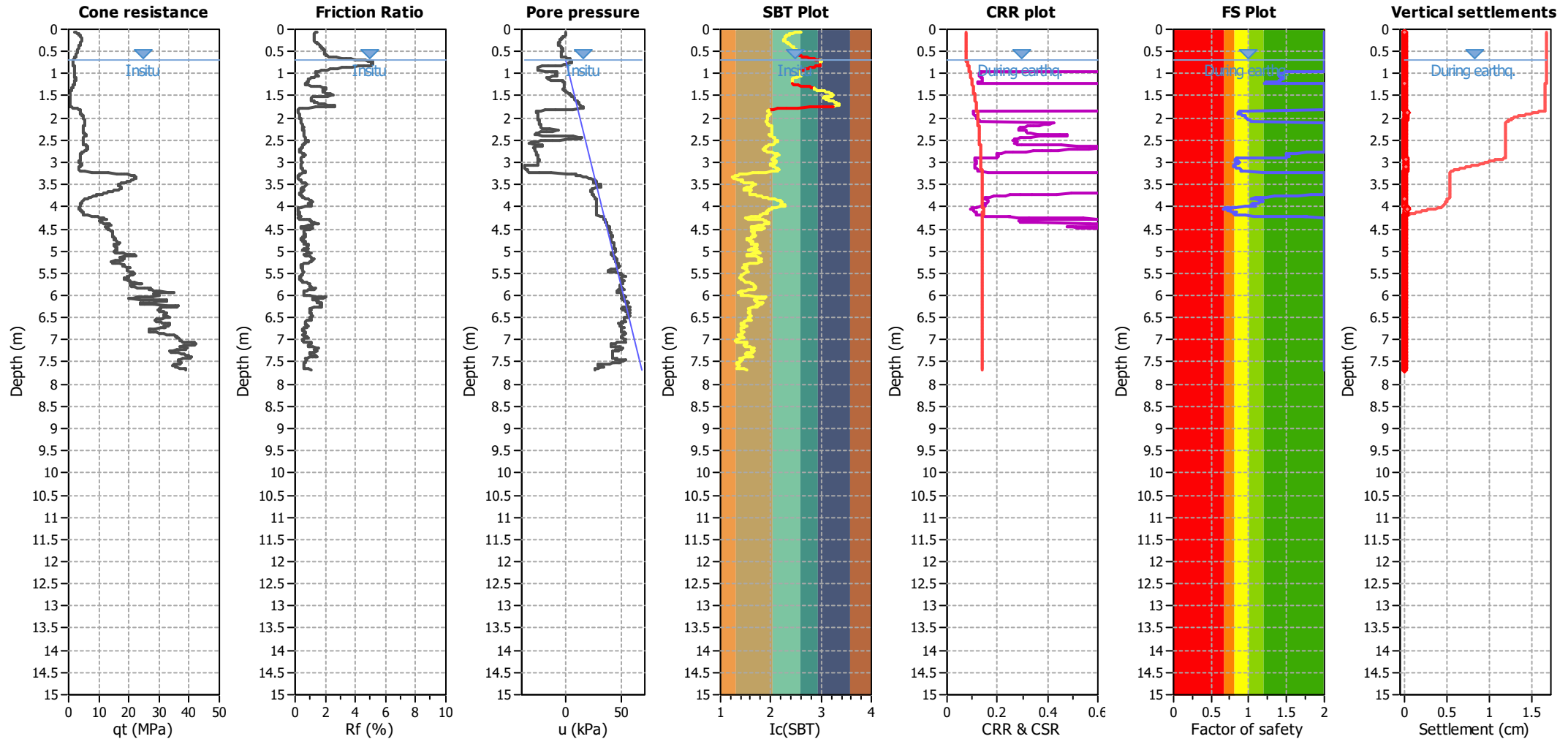
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Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



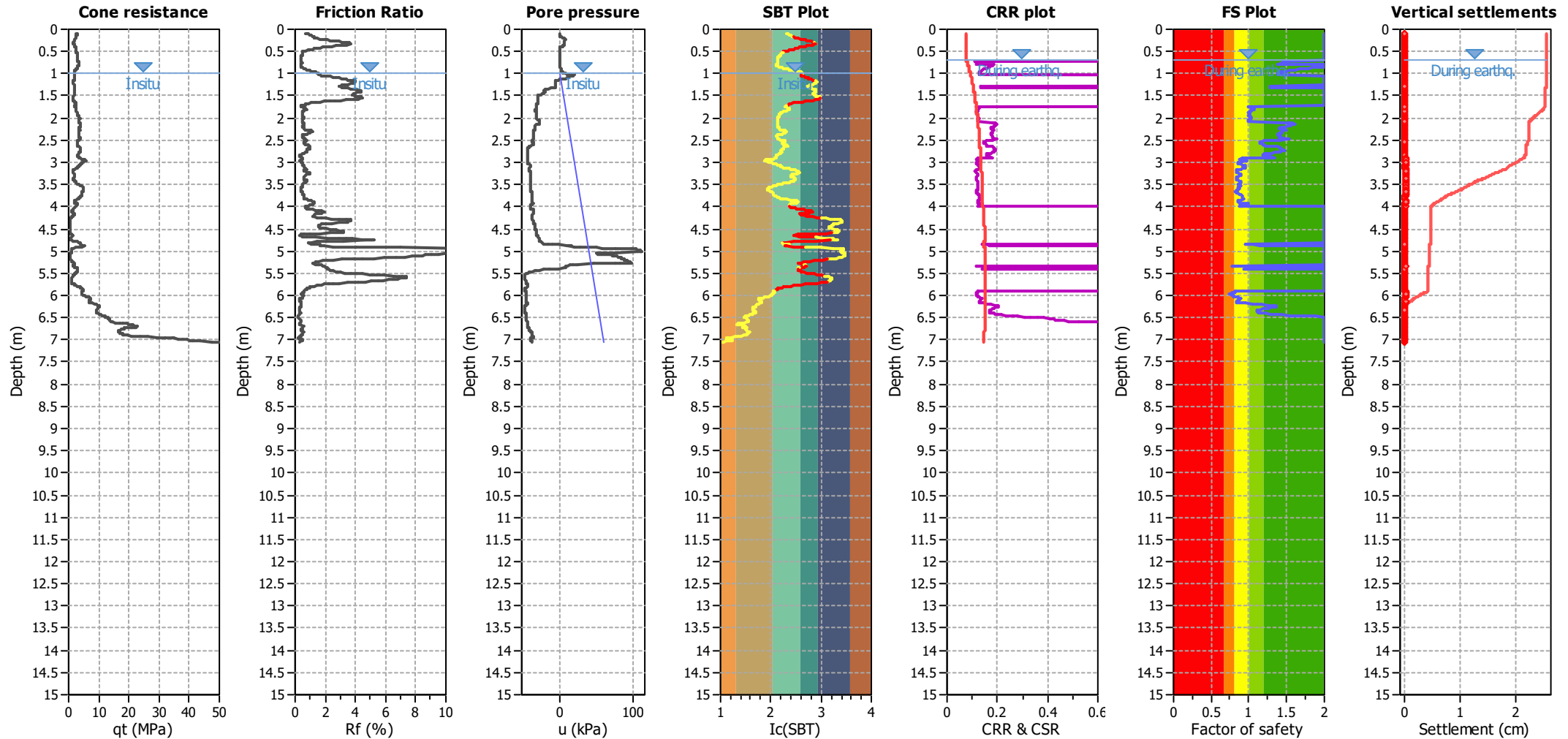
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Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



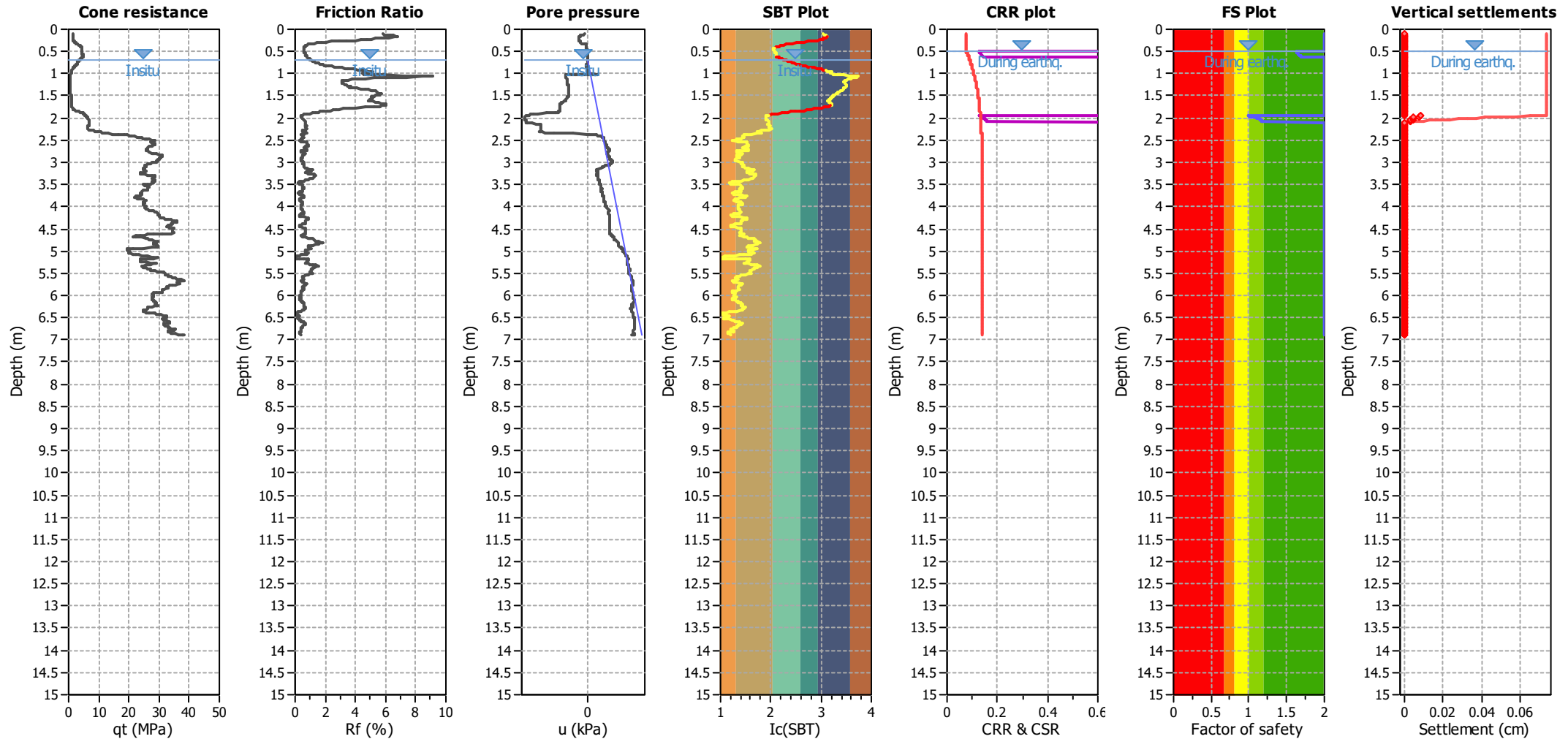
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Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



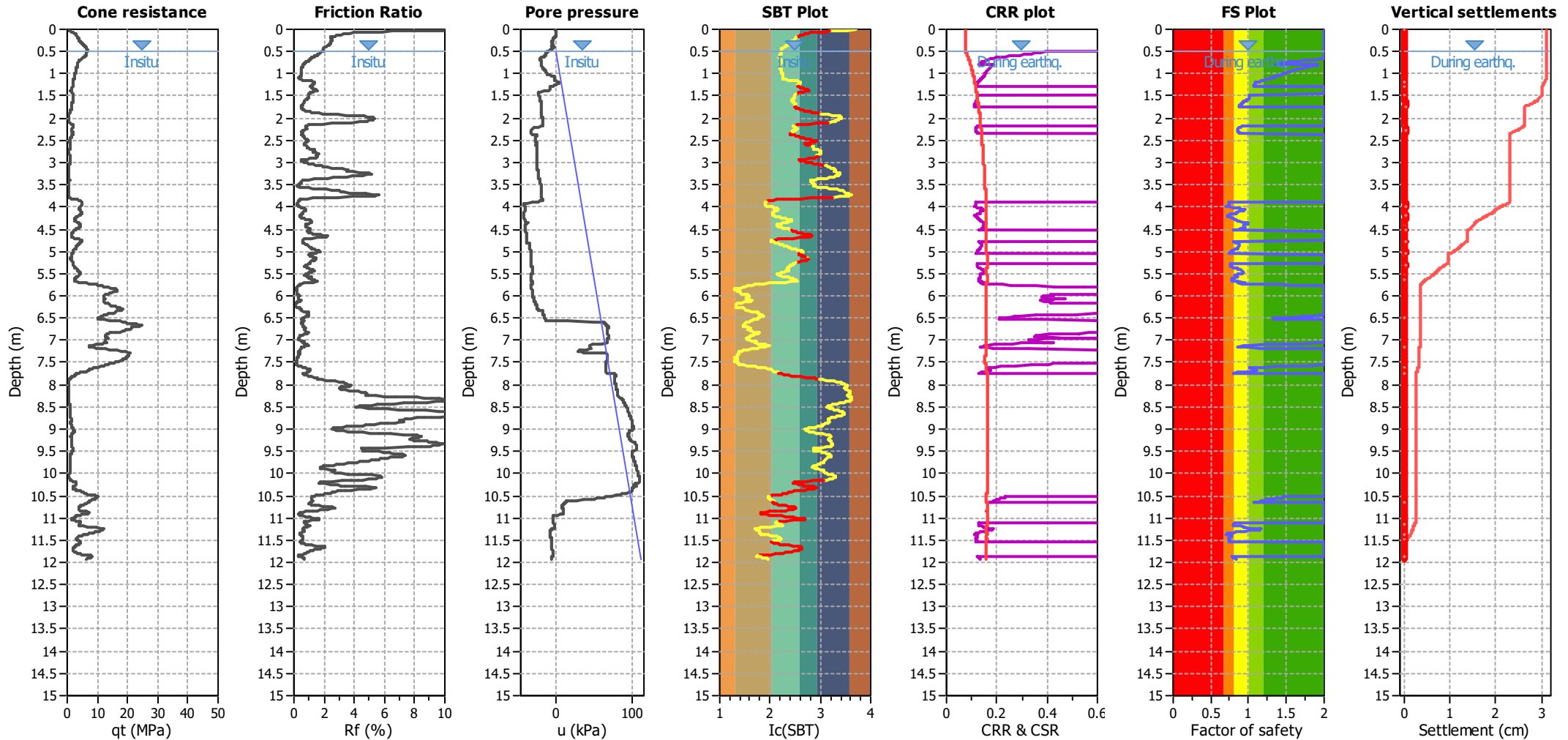
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Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_o applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



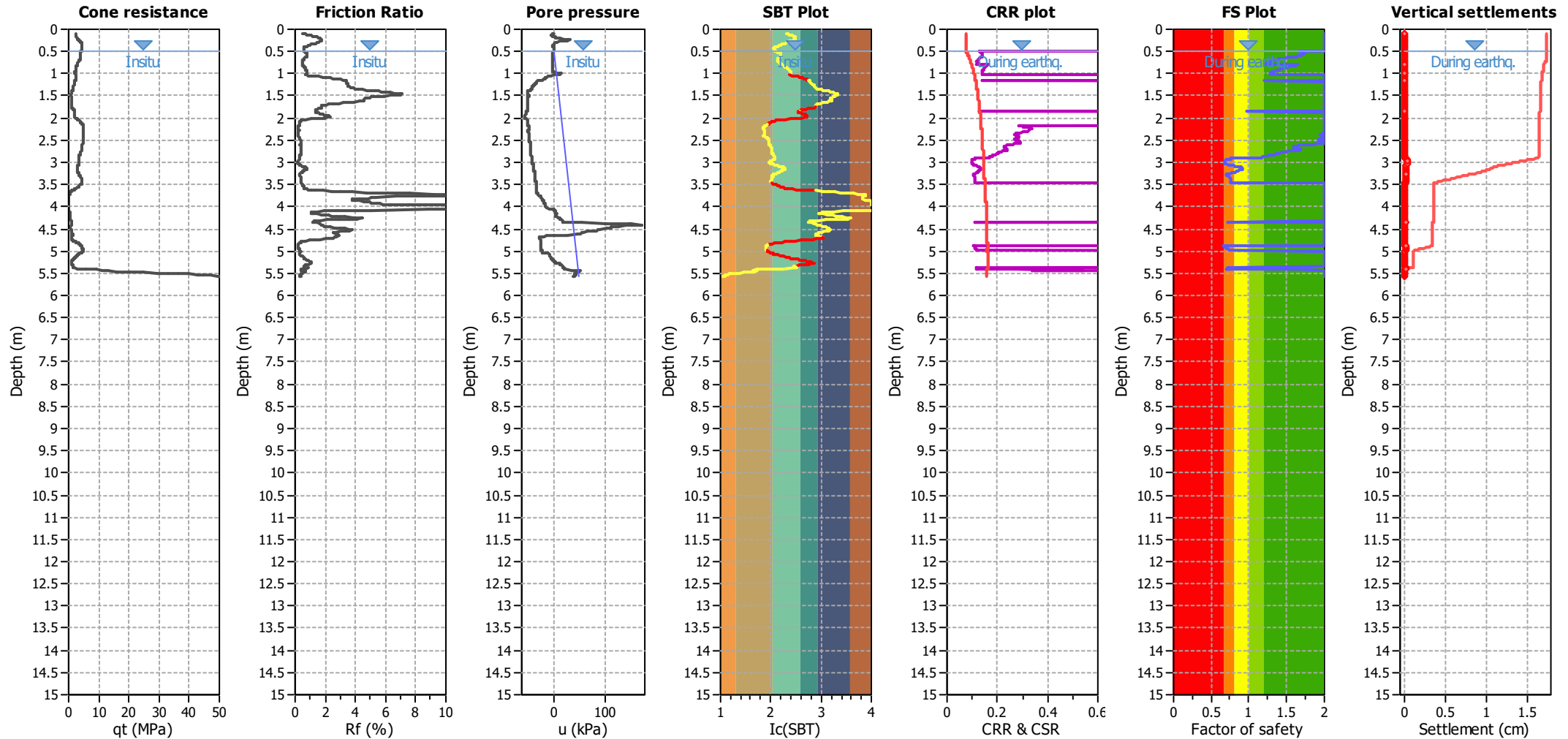
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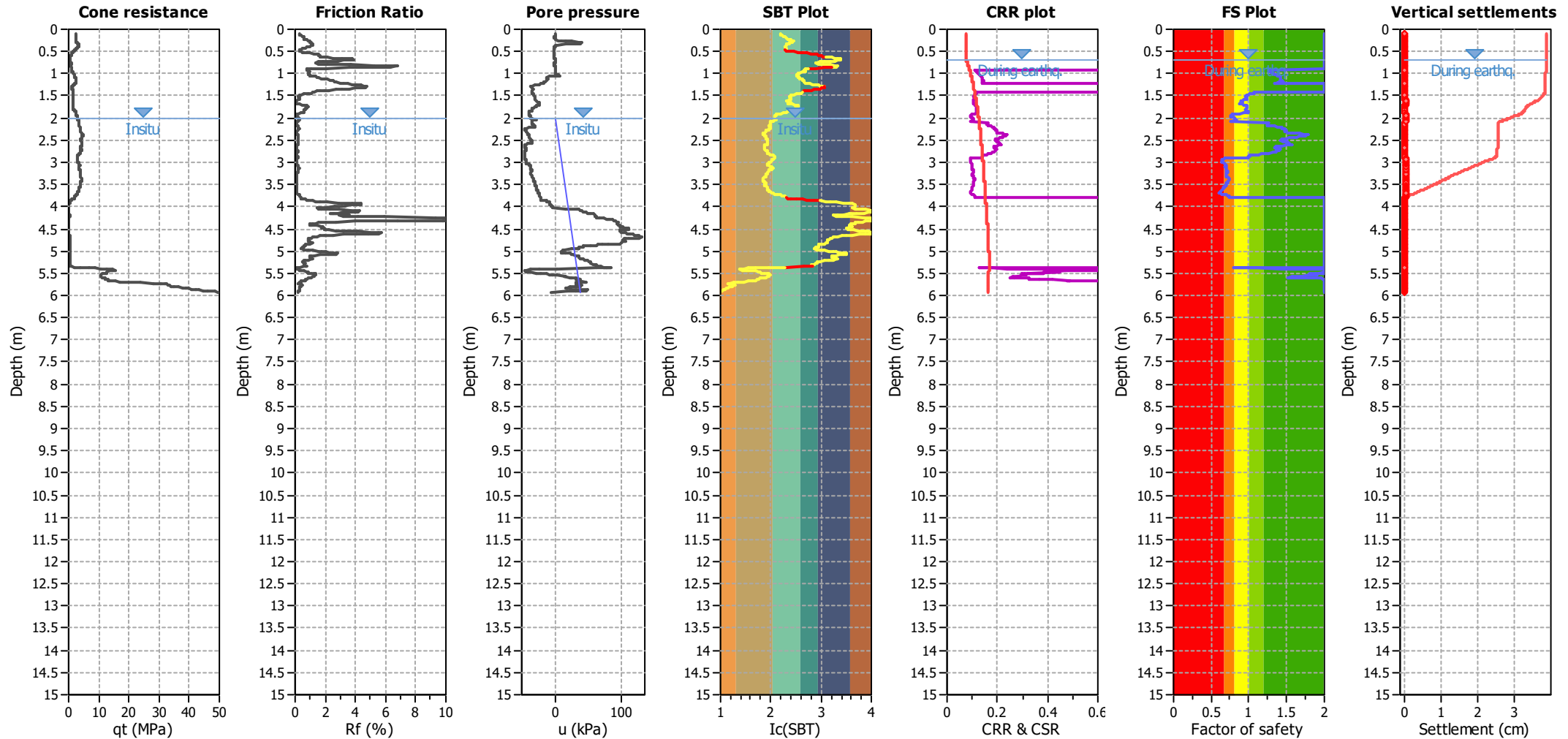
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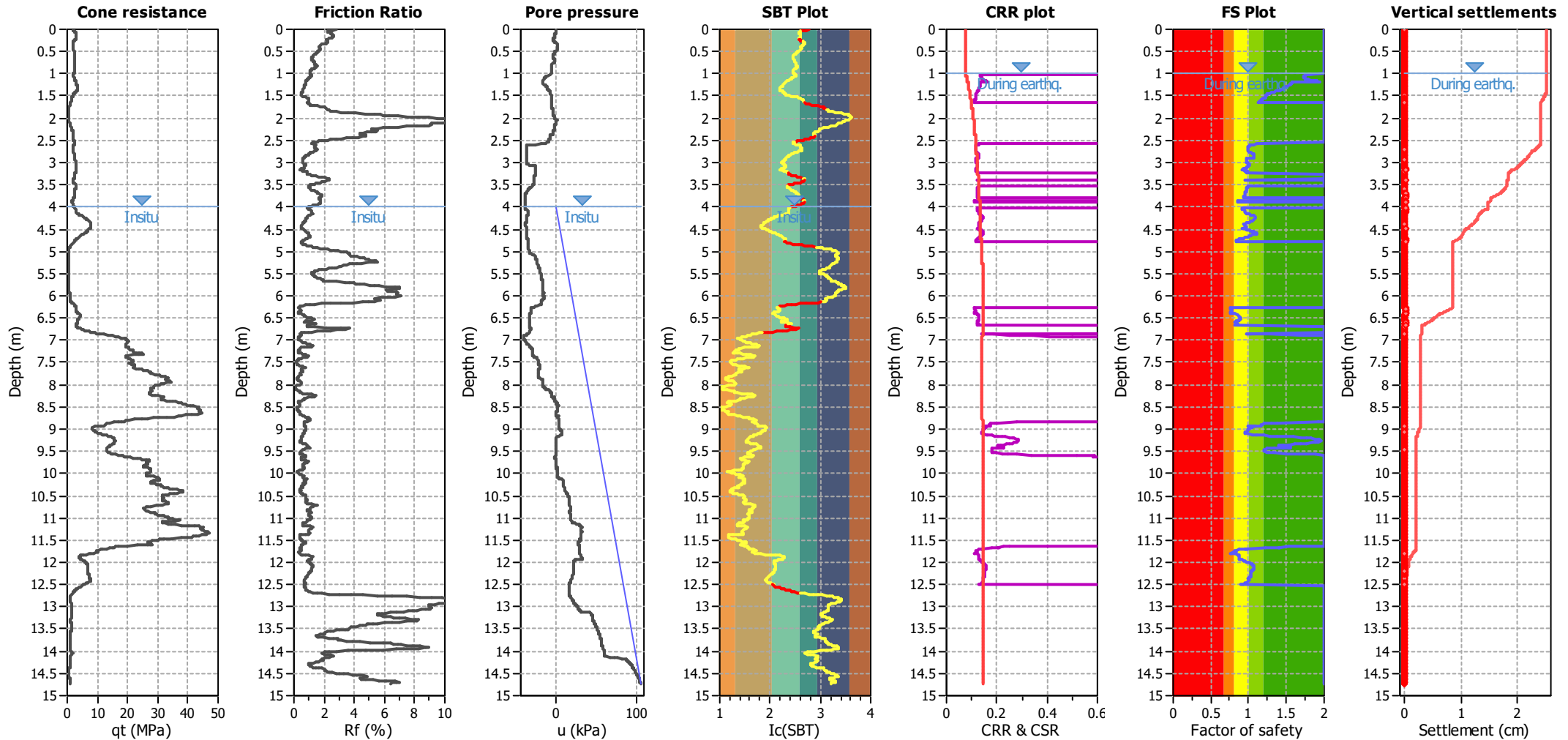
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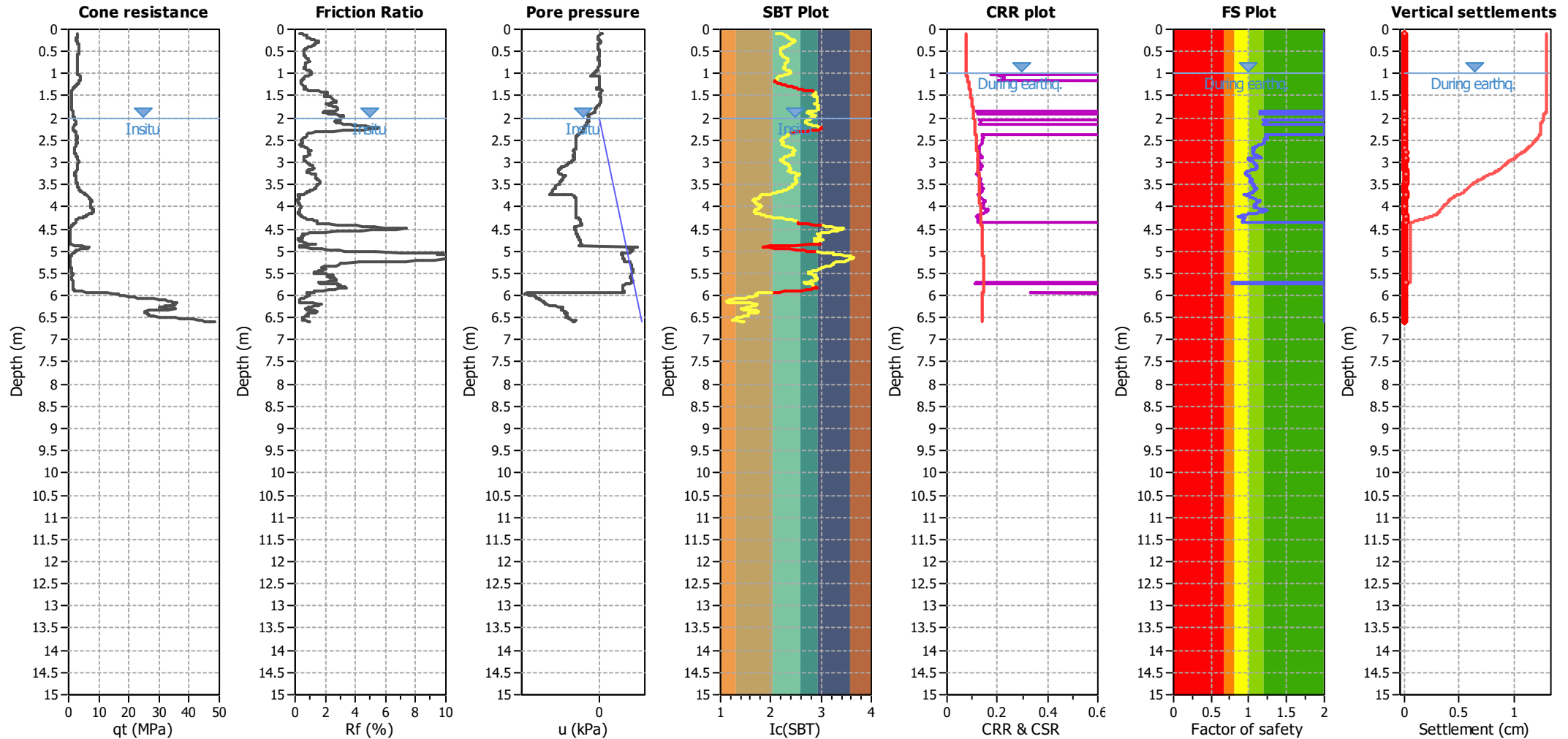
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Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



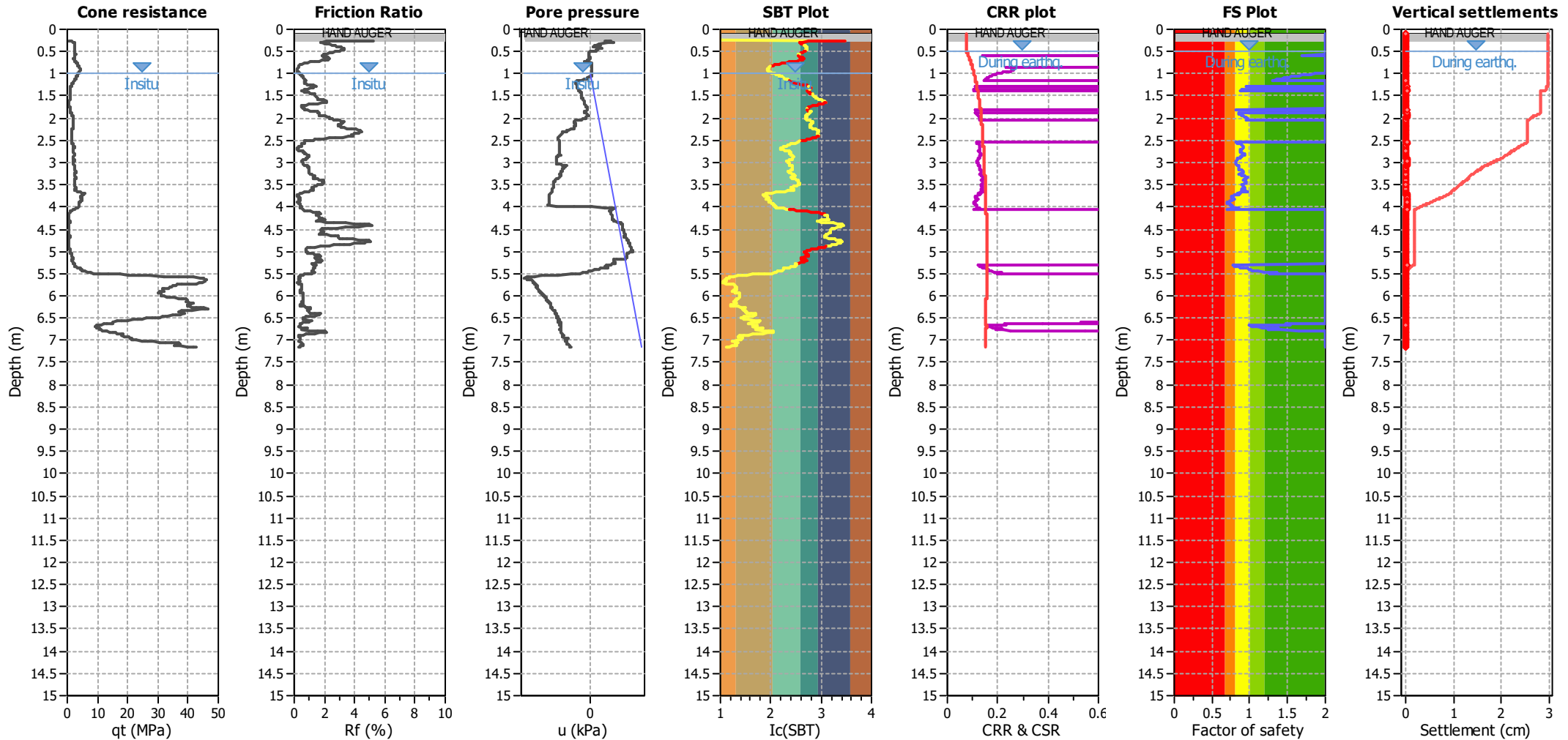
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Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



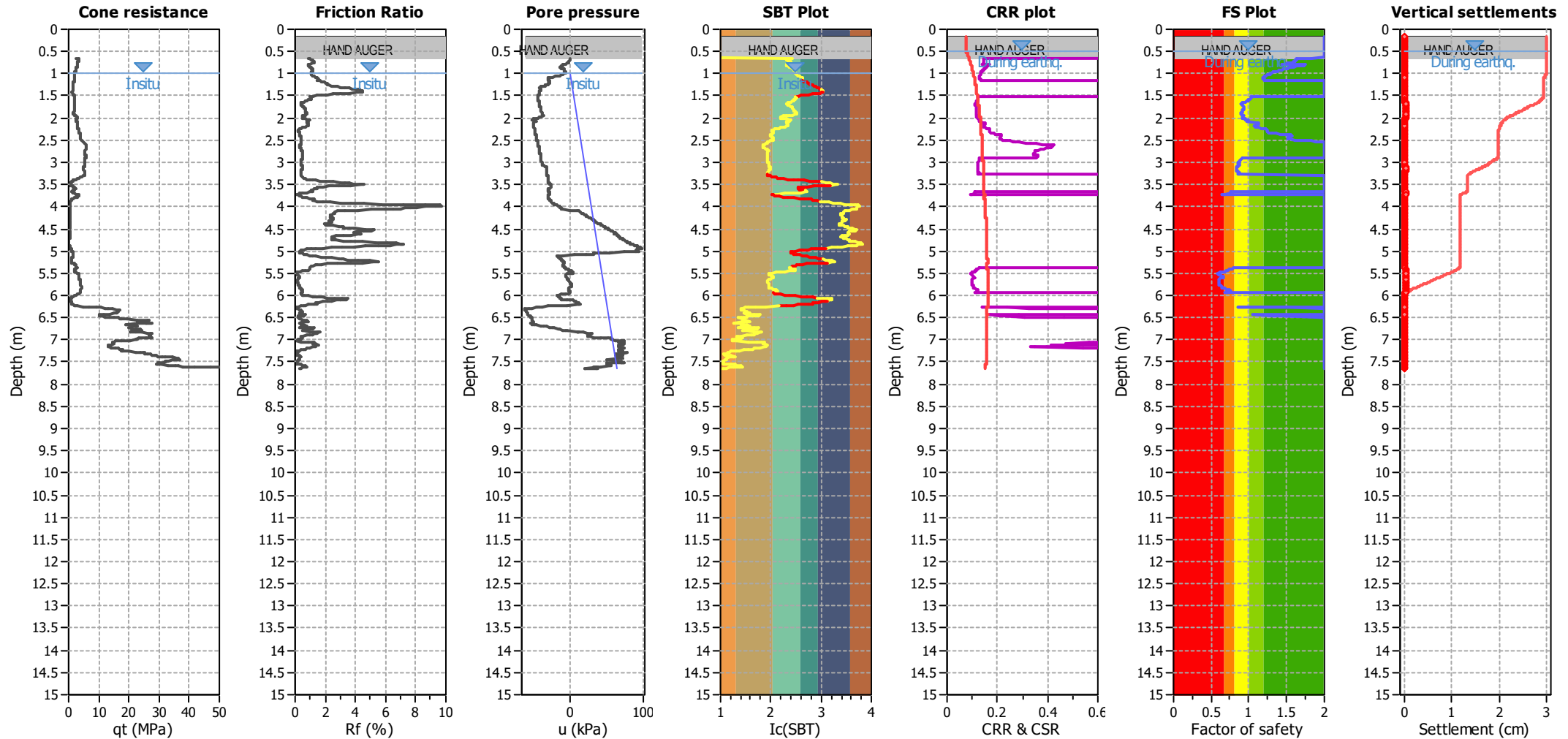
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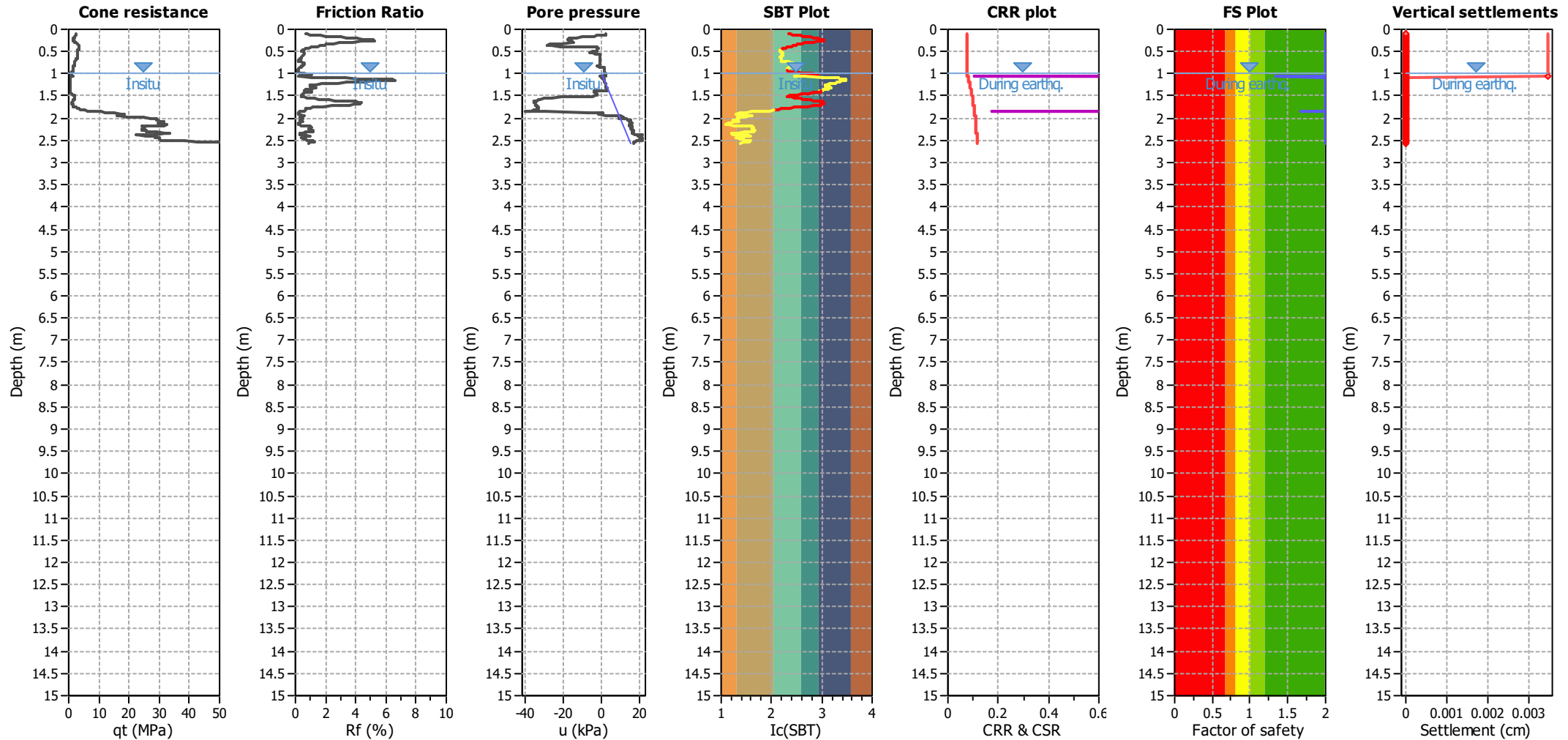
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Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



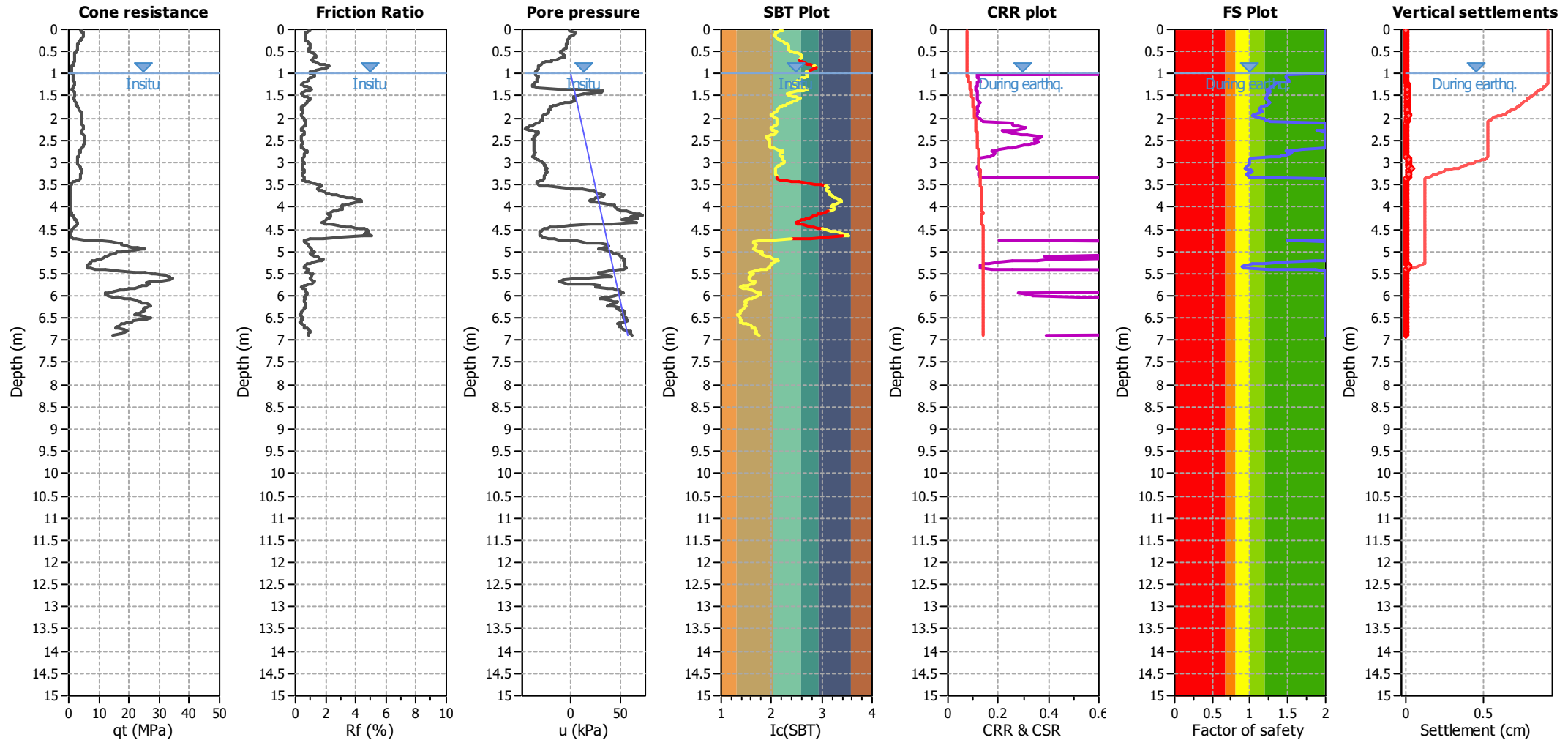
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Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



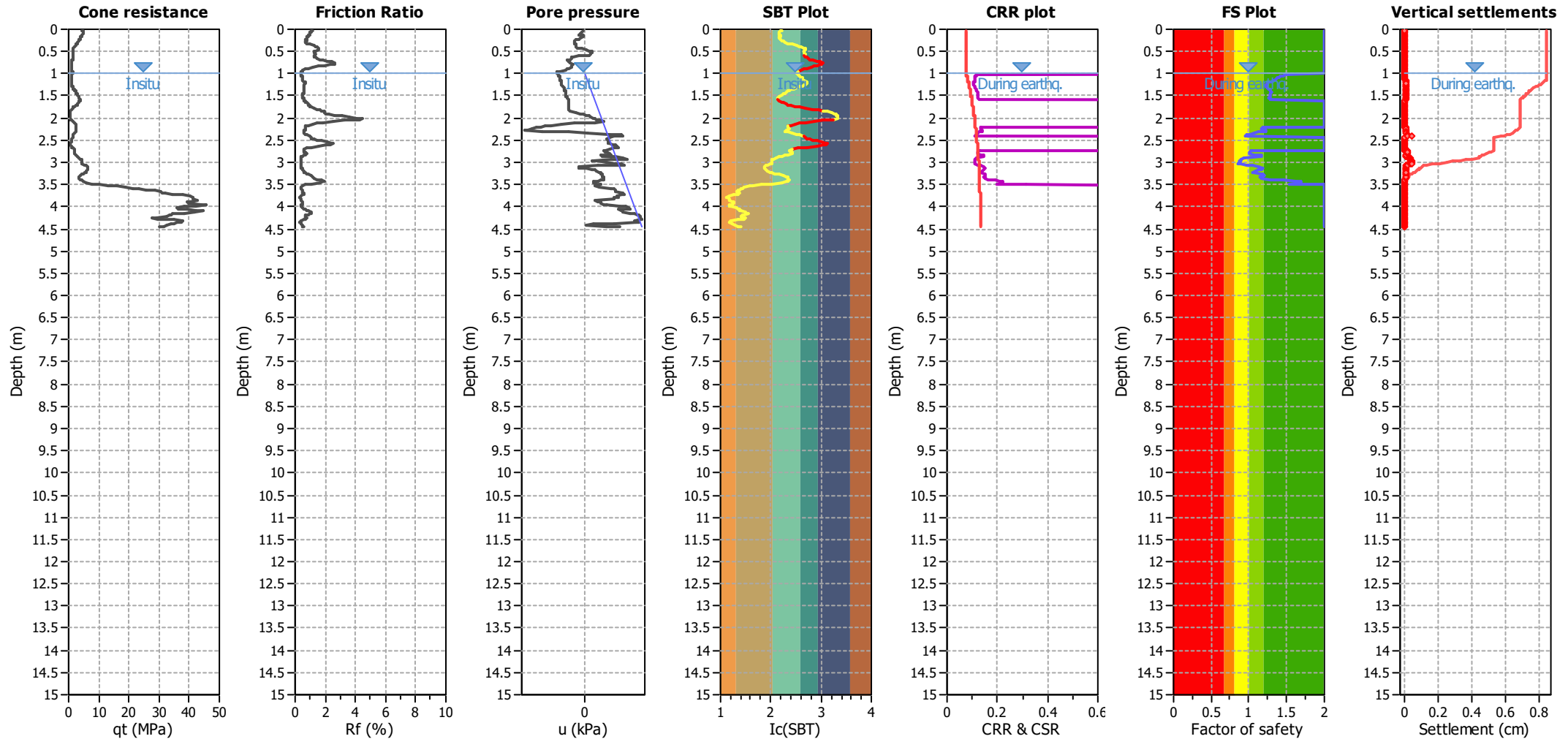
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior applied:	.
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth:	N/A
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes		



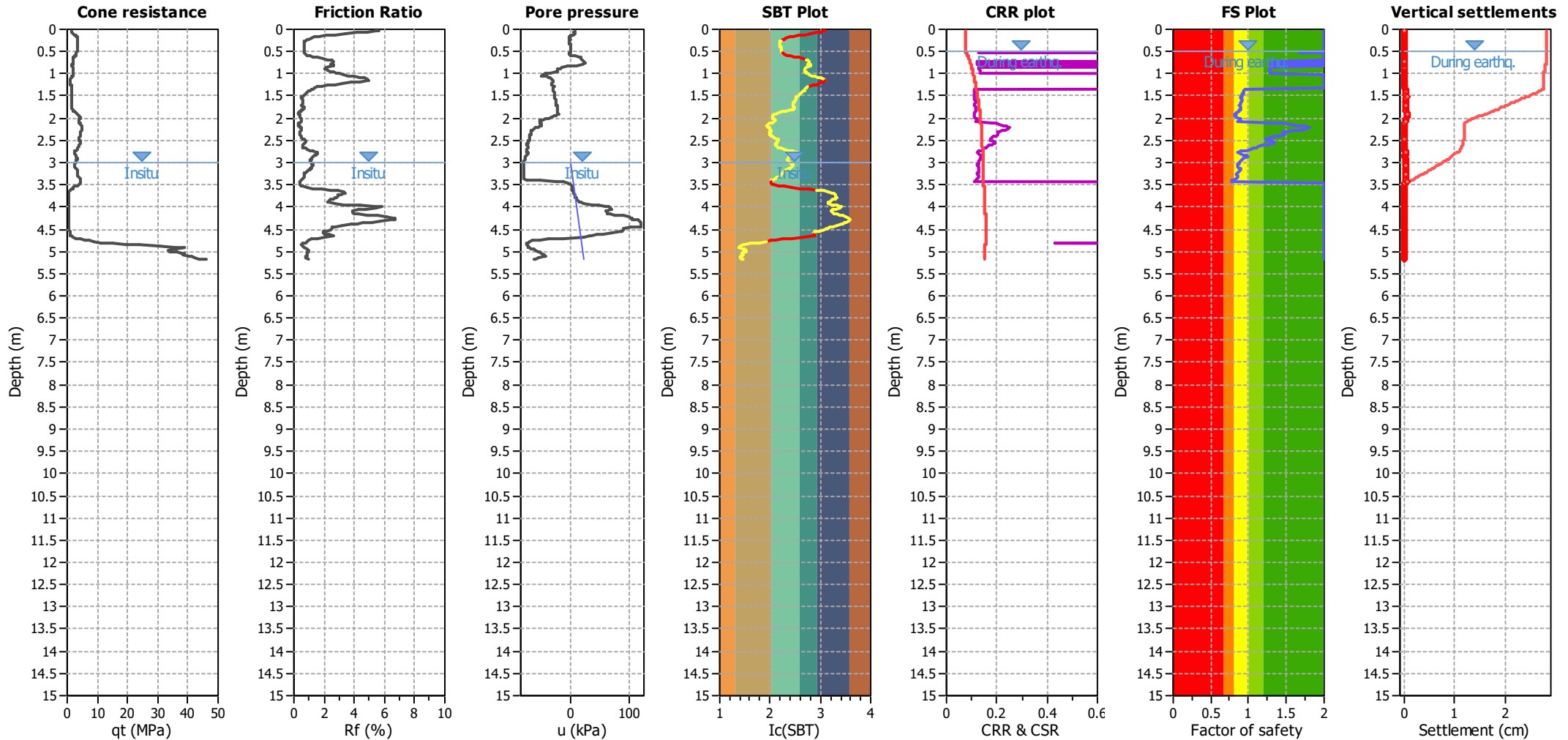
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



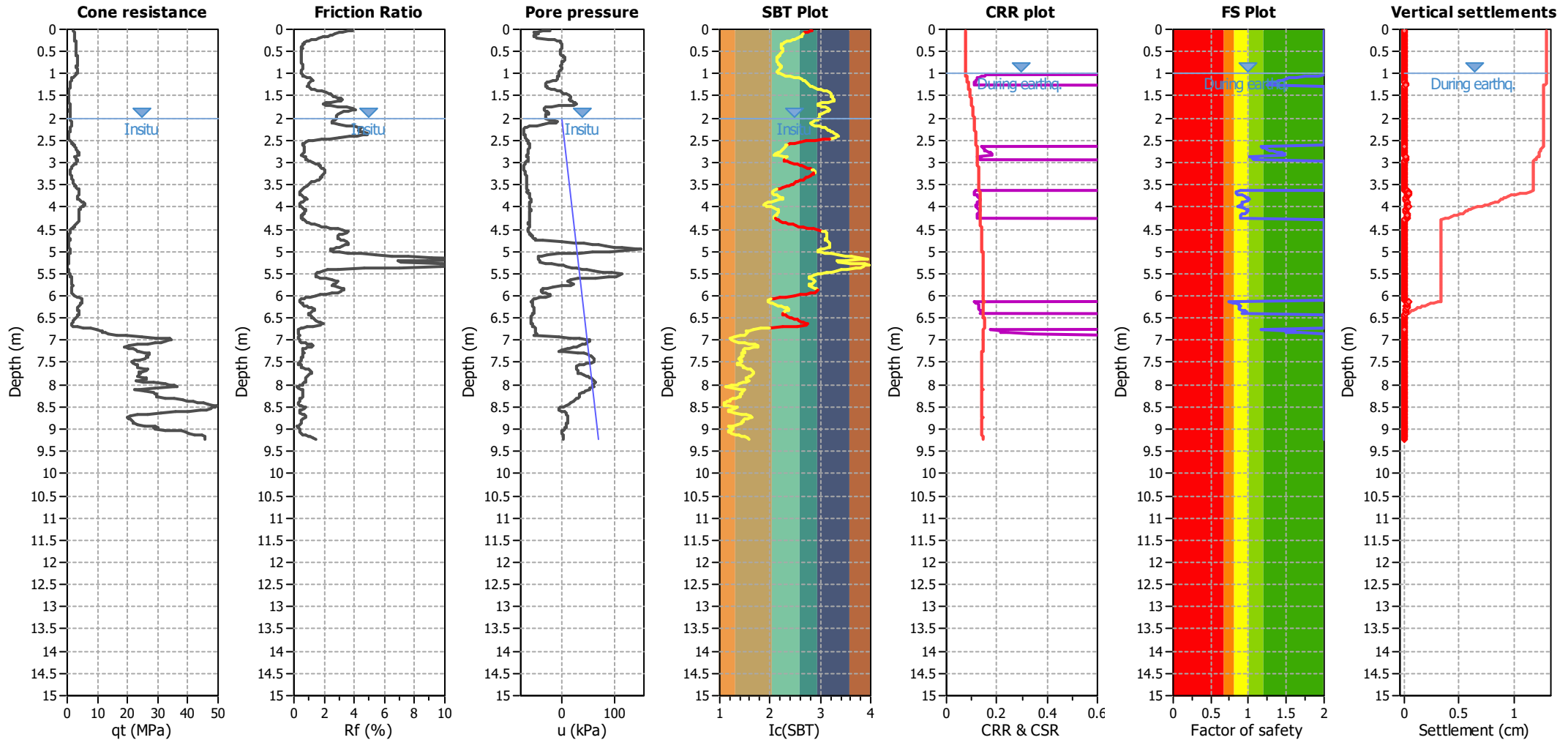
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



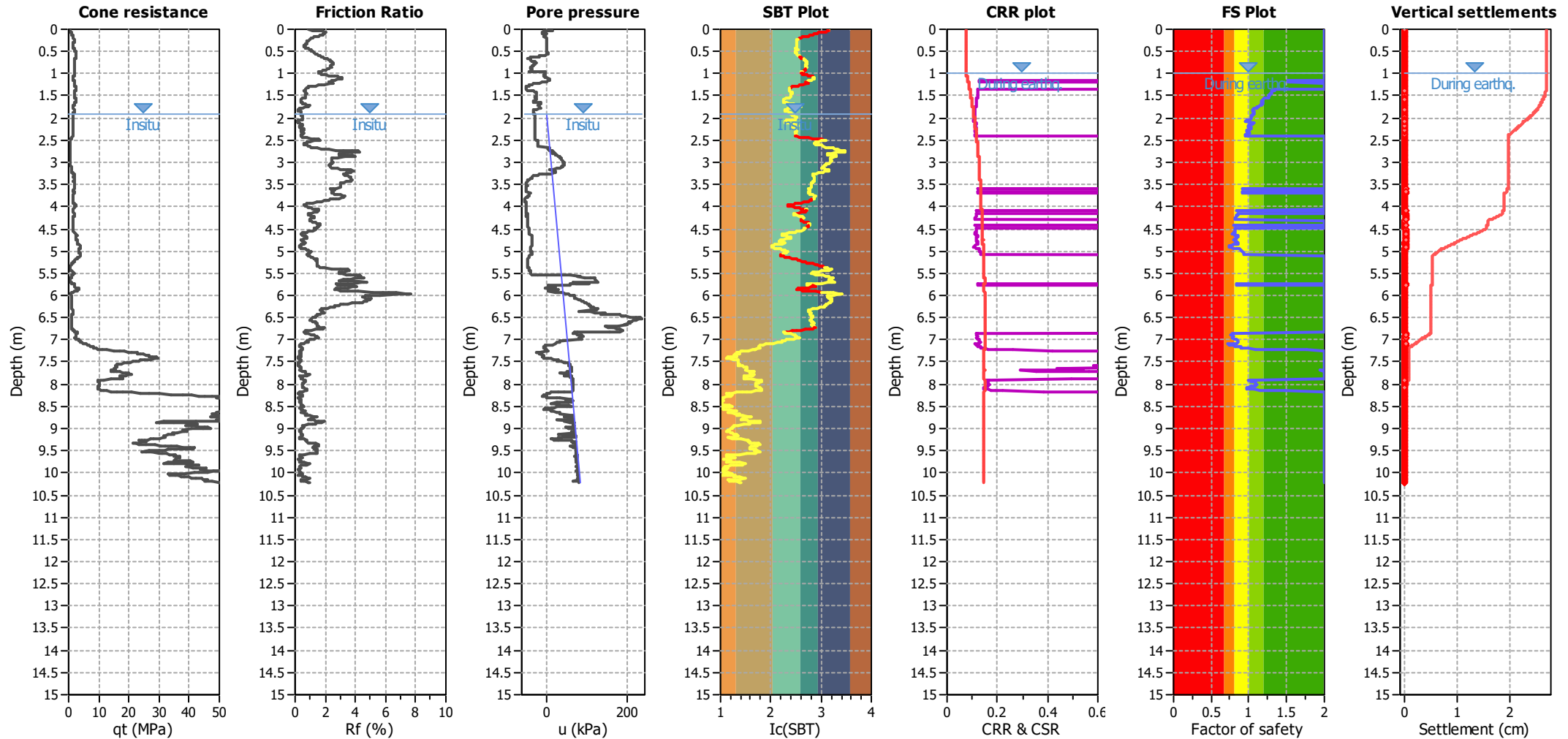
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



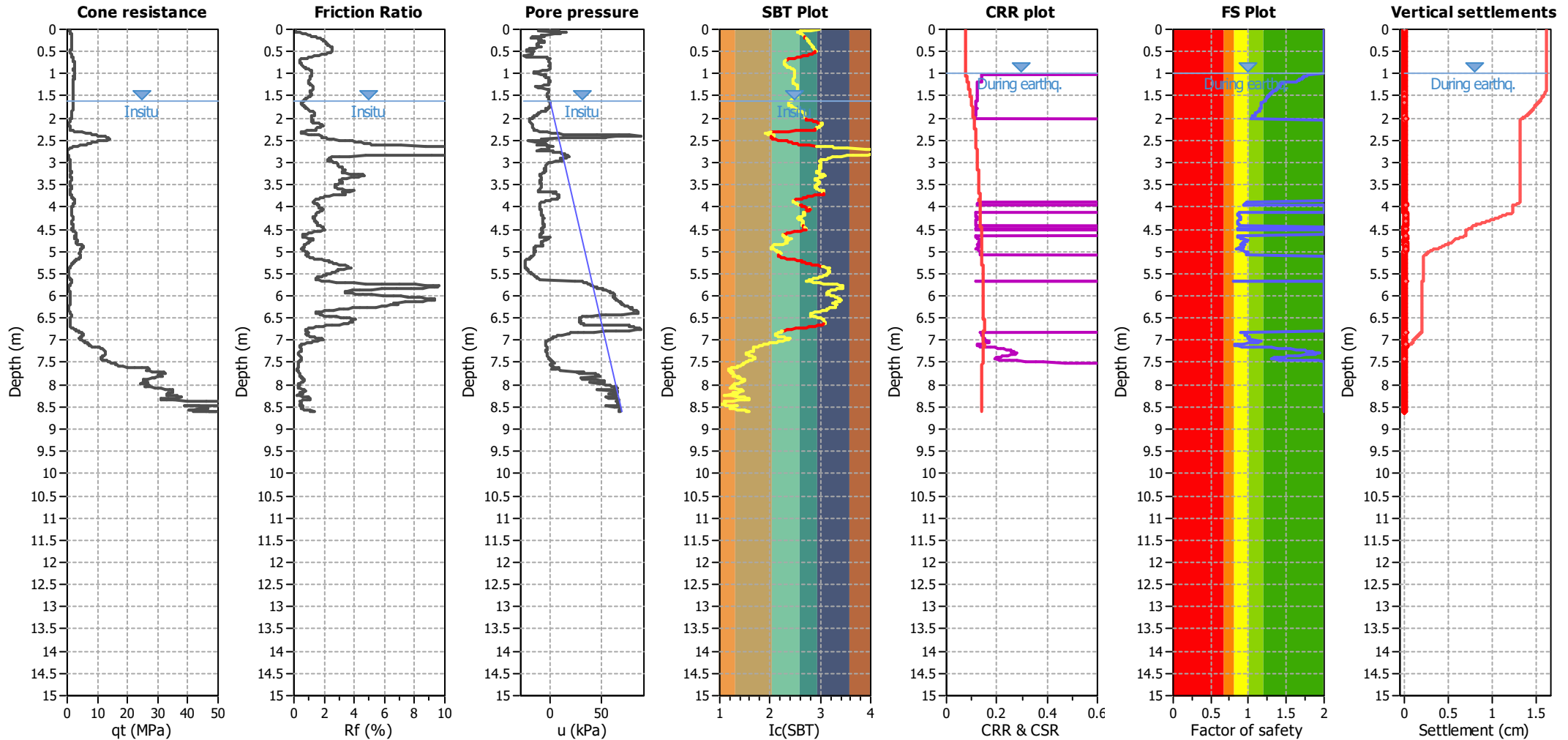
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	3.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



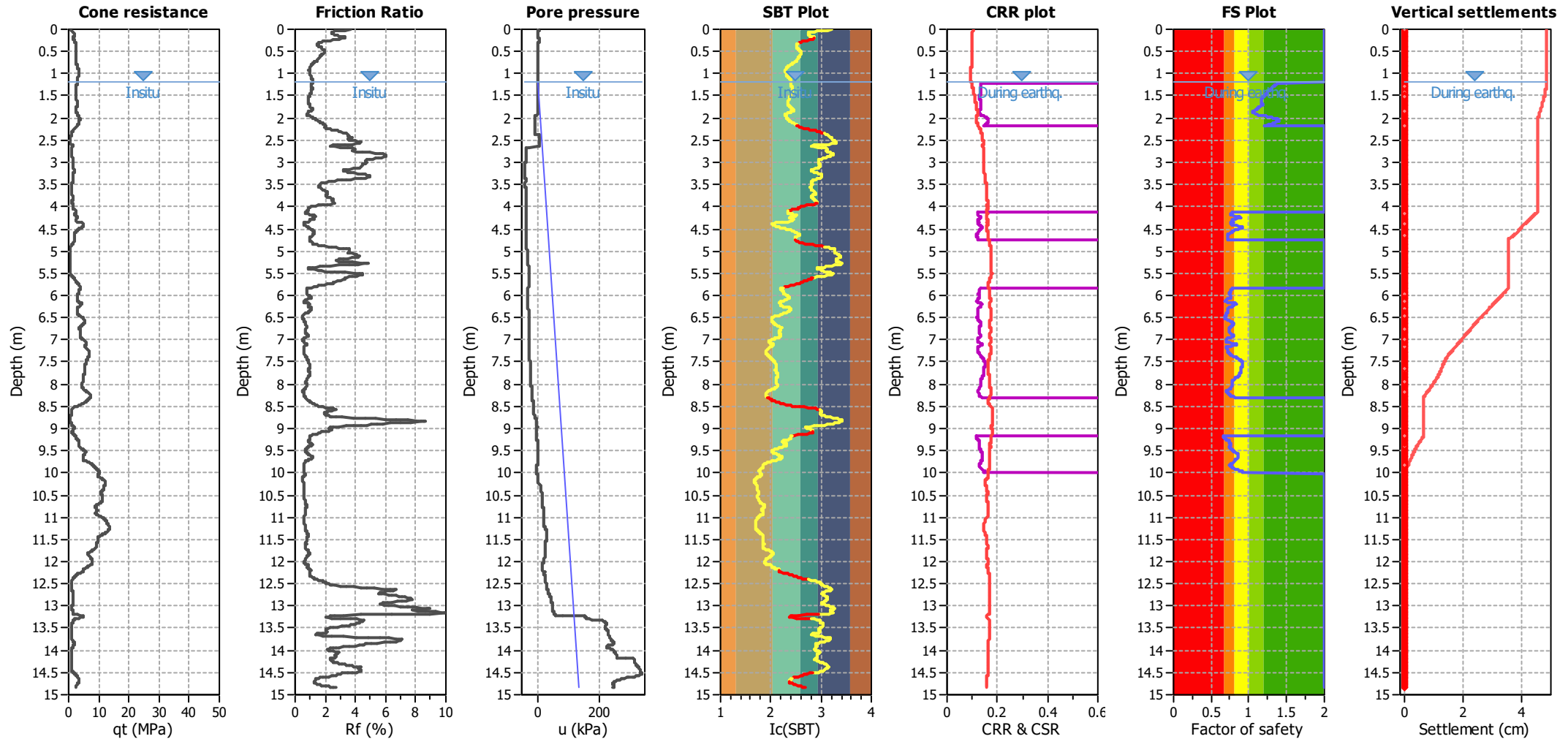
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



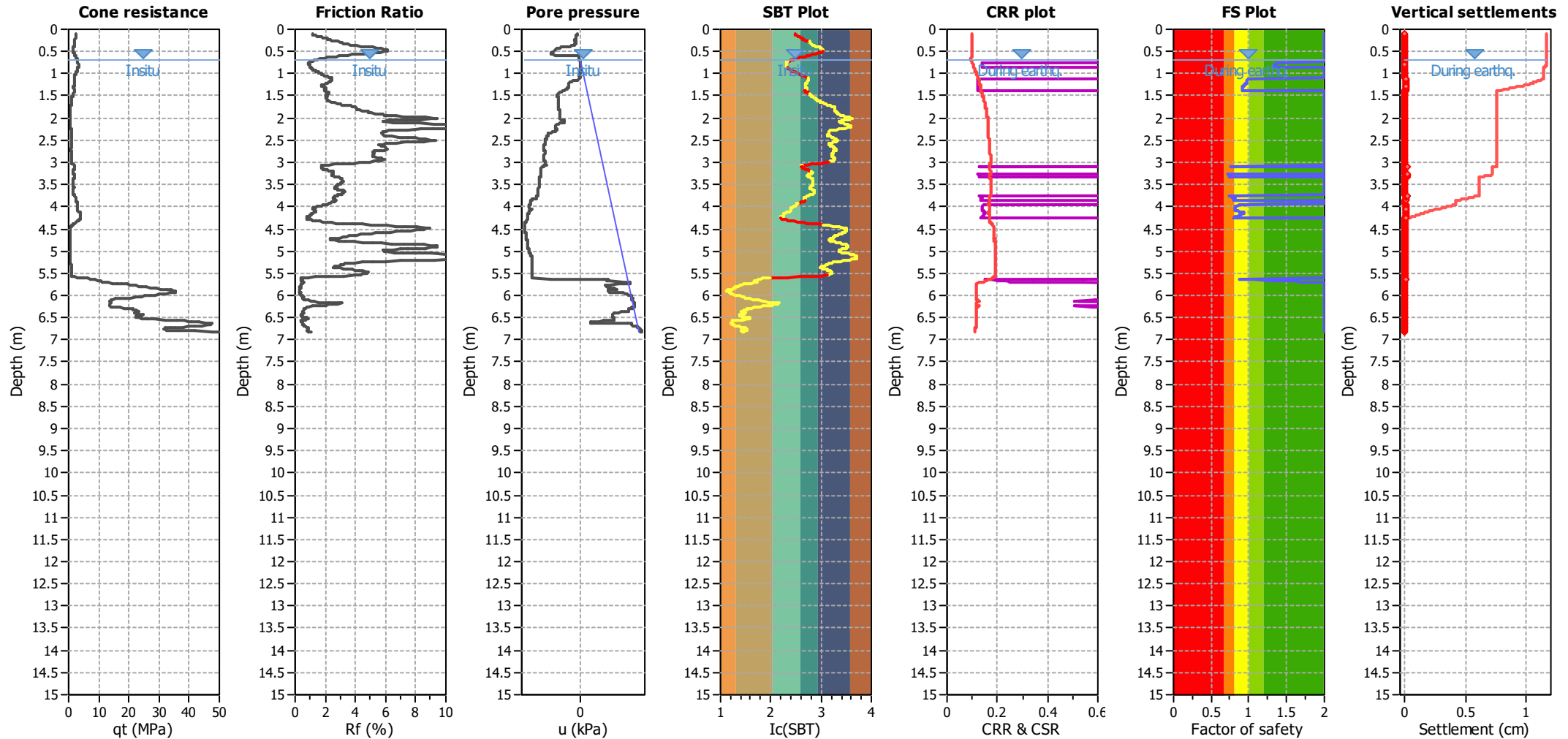
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.90 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



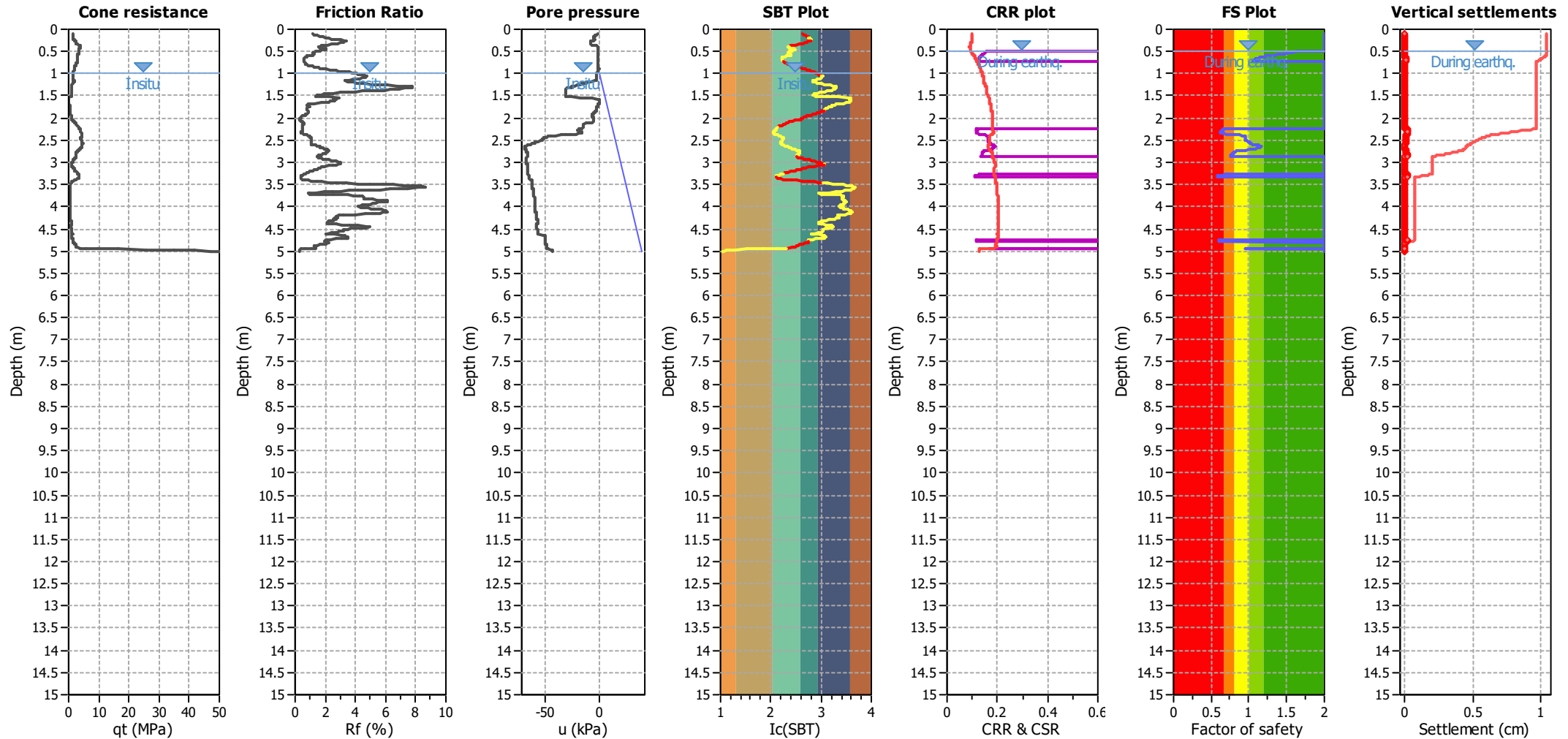
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.60 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_o applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



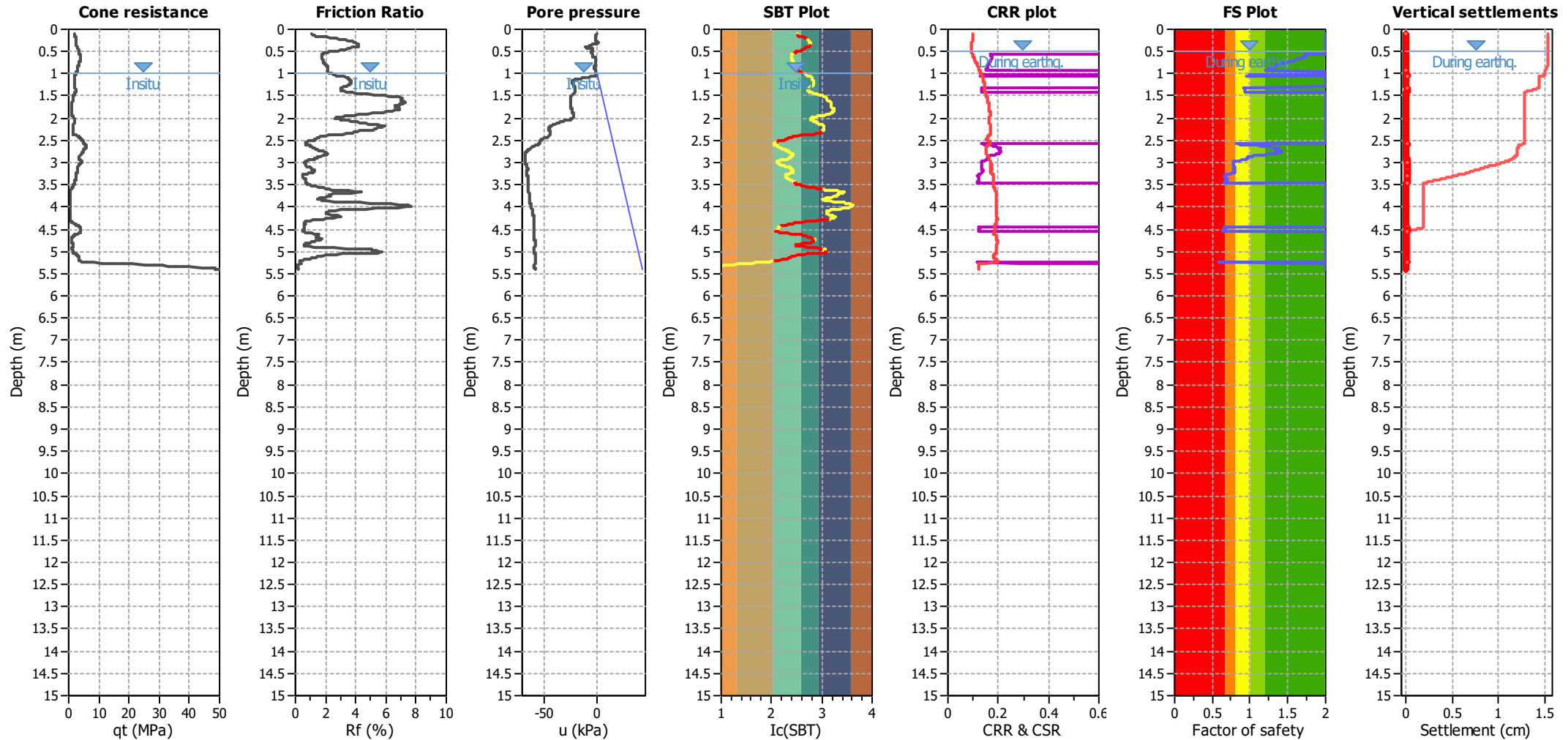
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.20 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.20 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



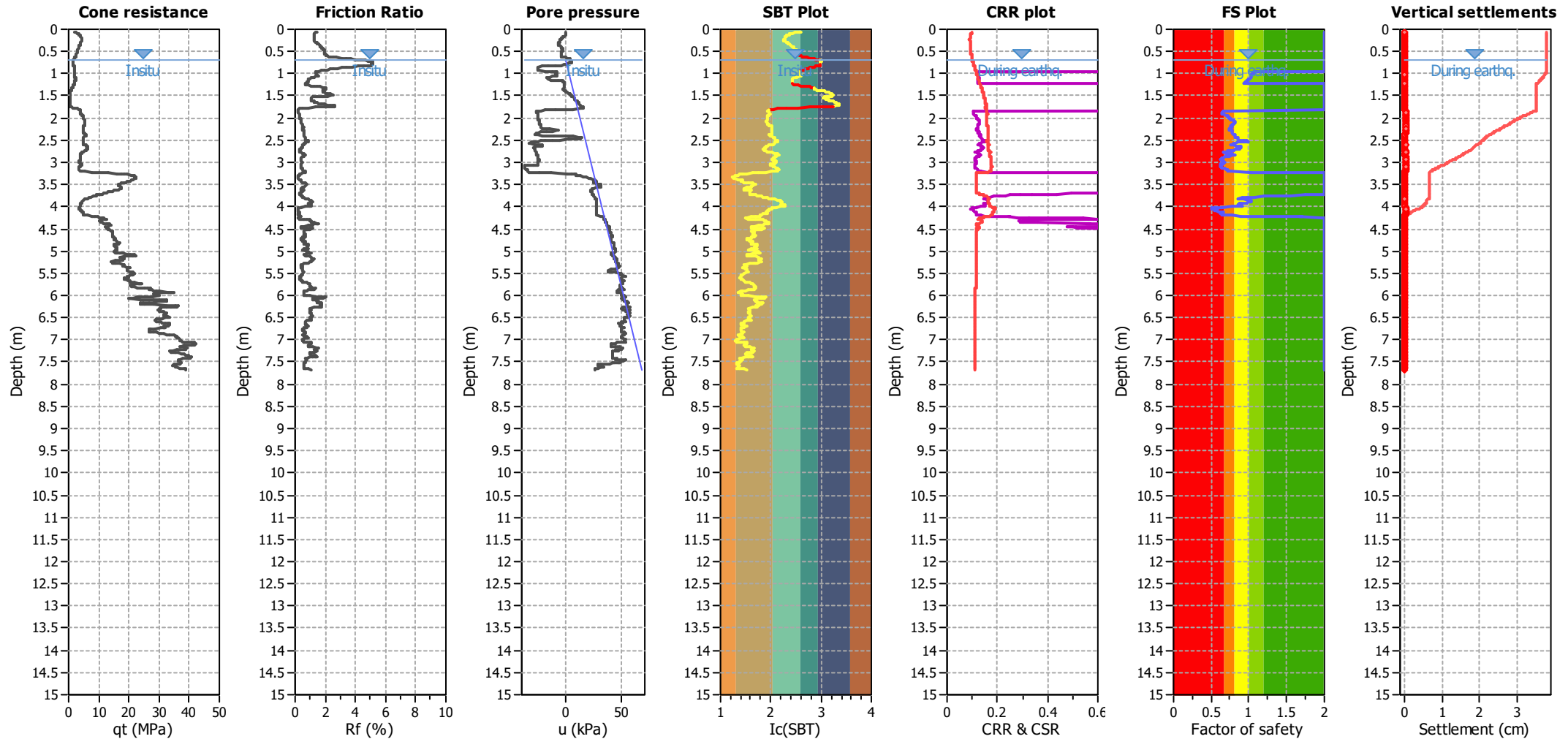
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.70 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



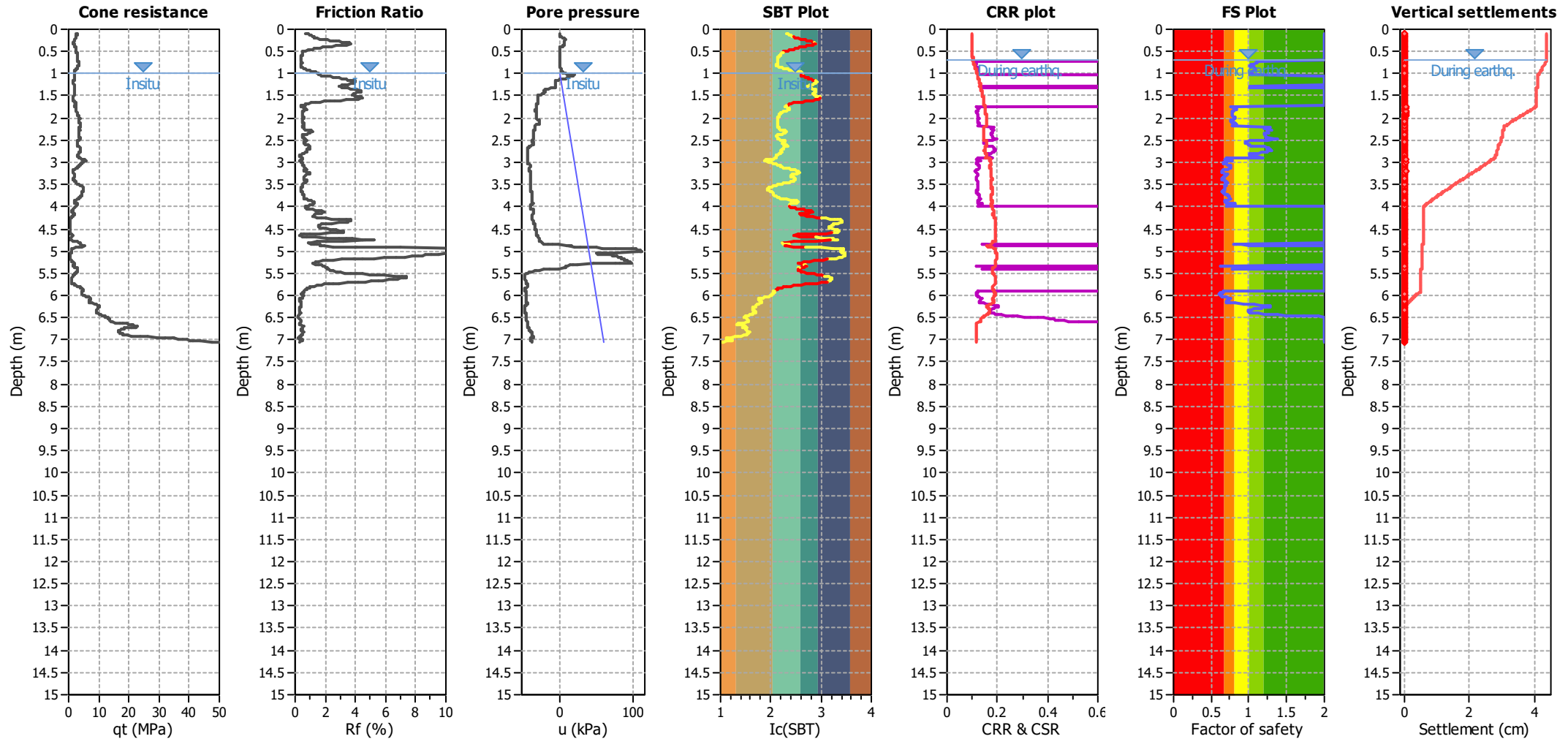
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



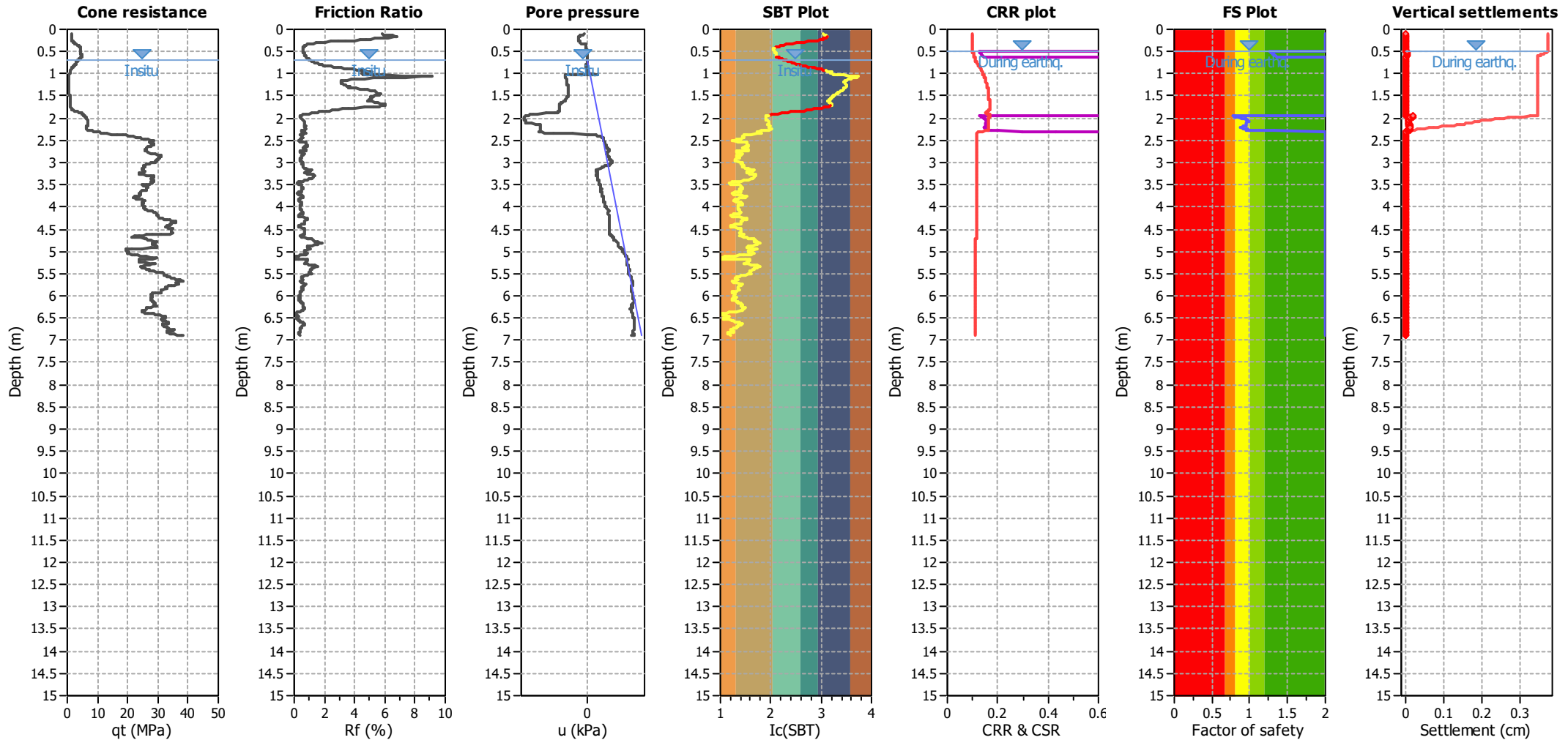
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



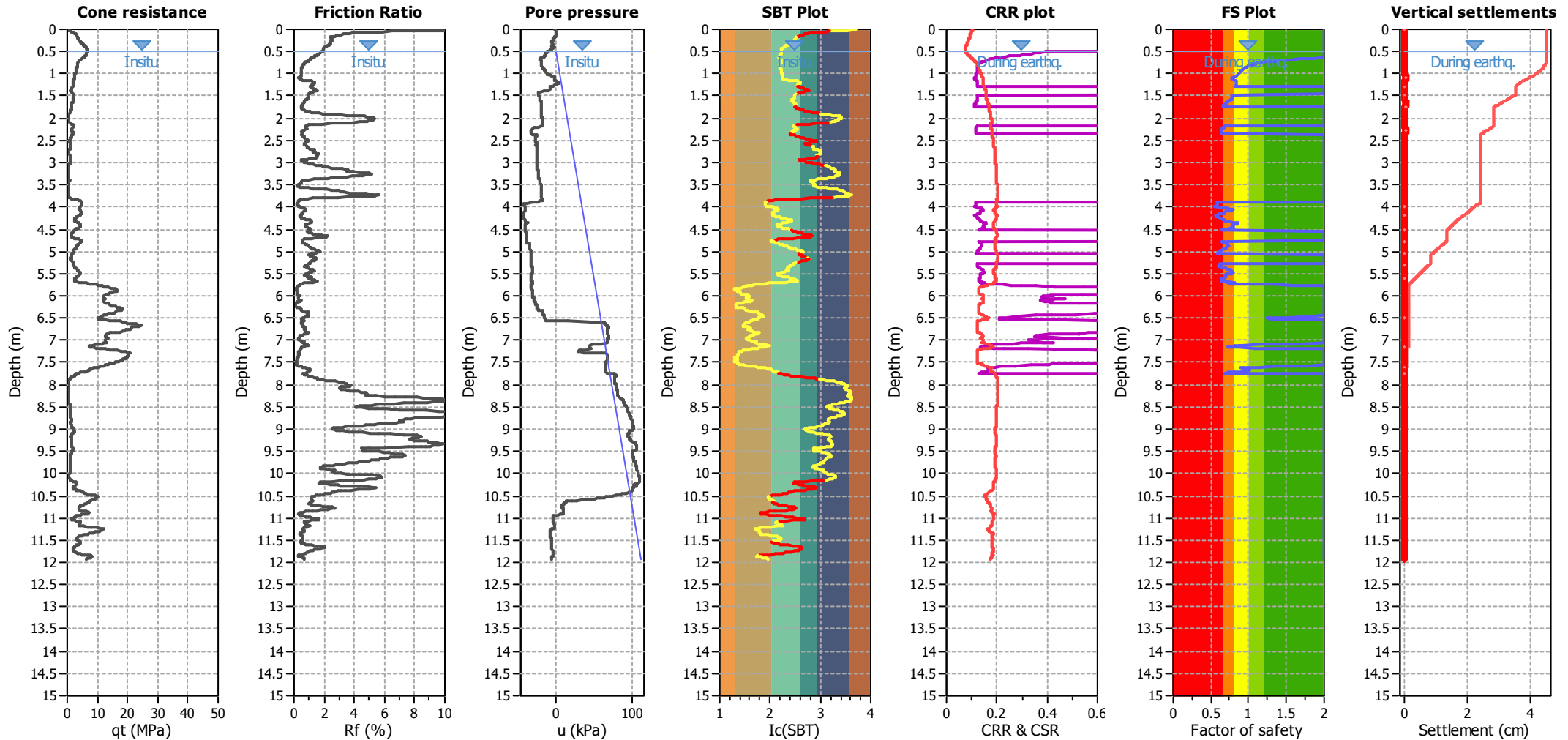
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.70 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



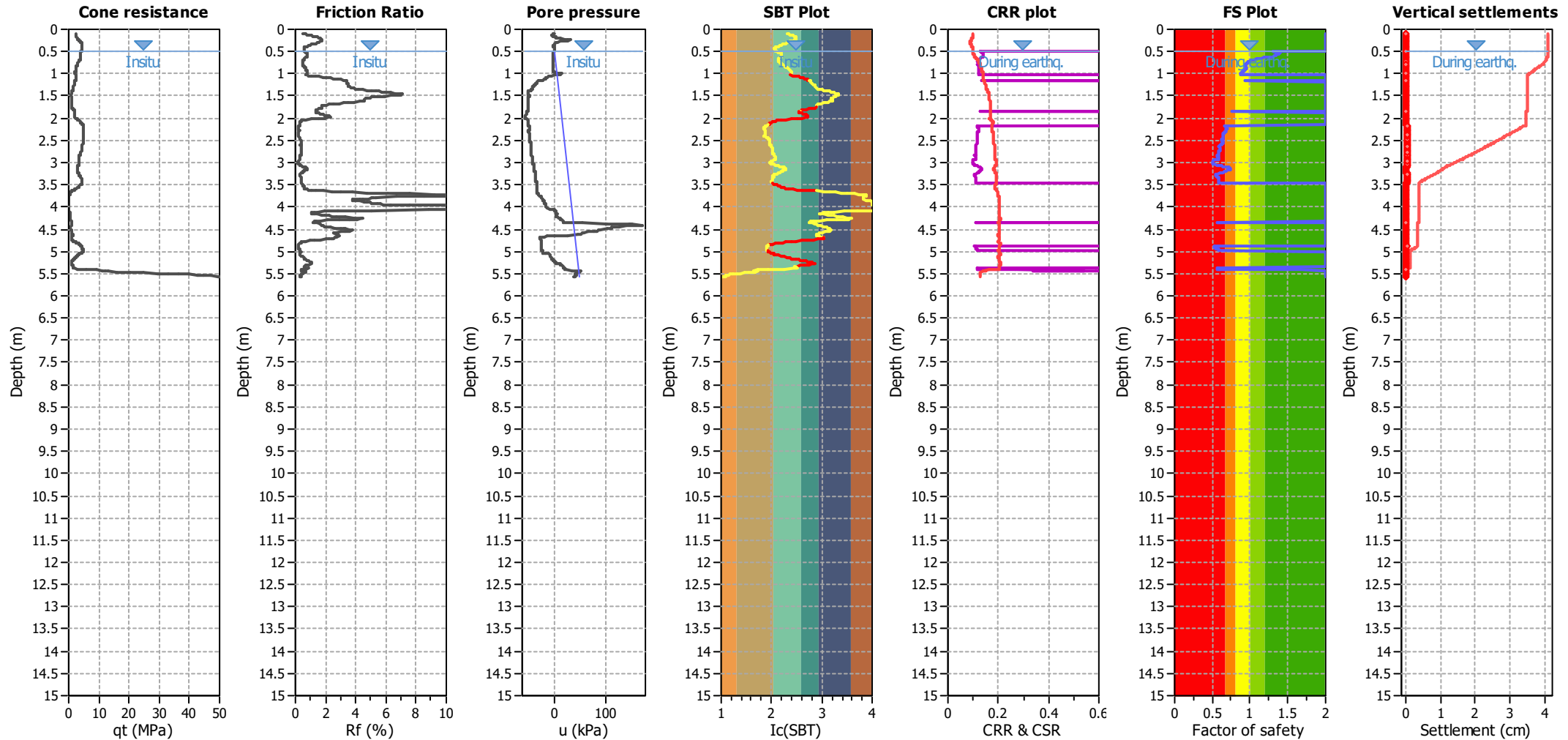
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



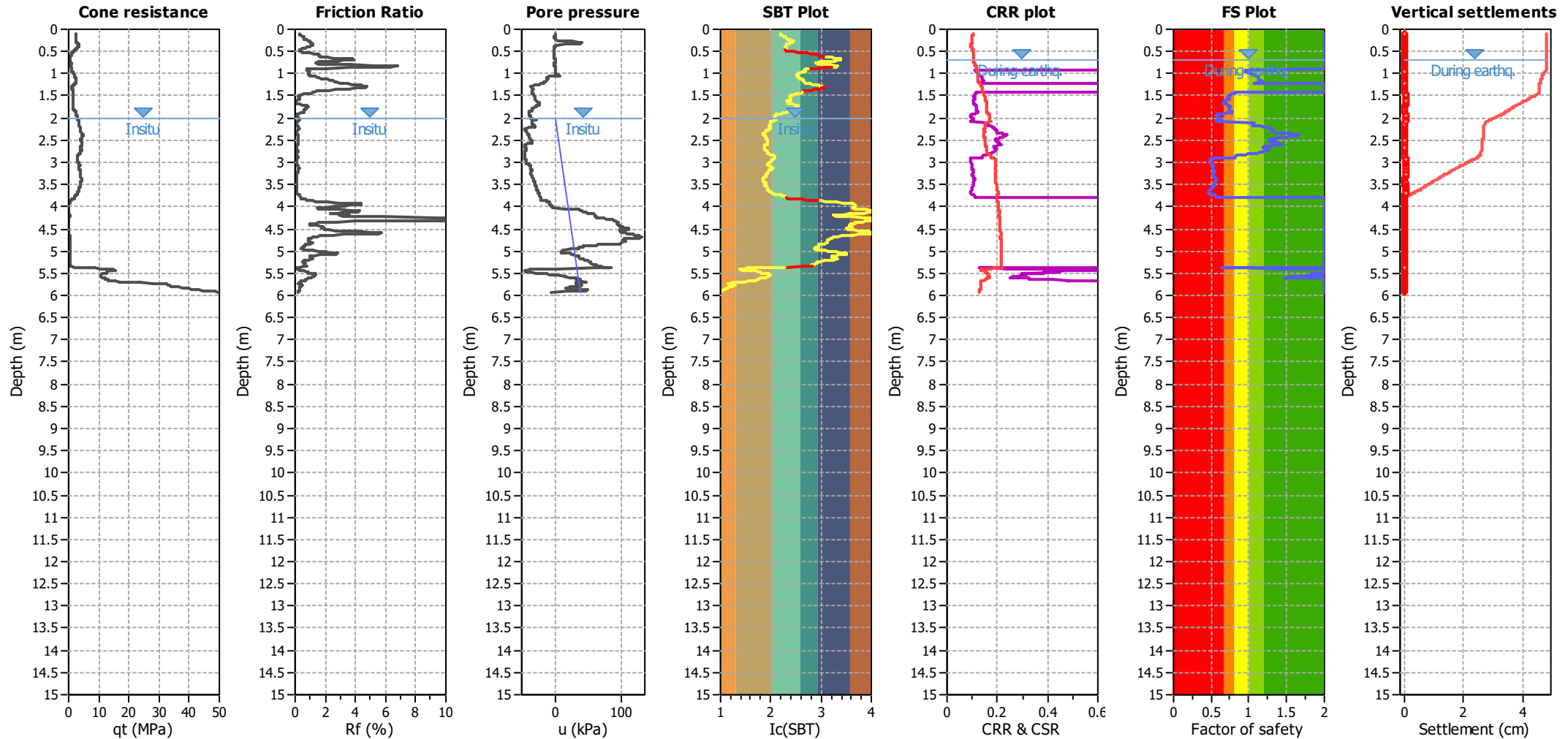
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.70 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



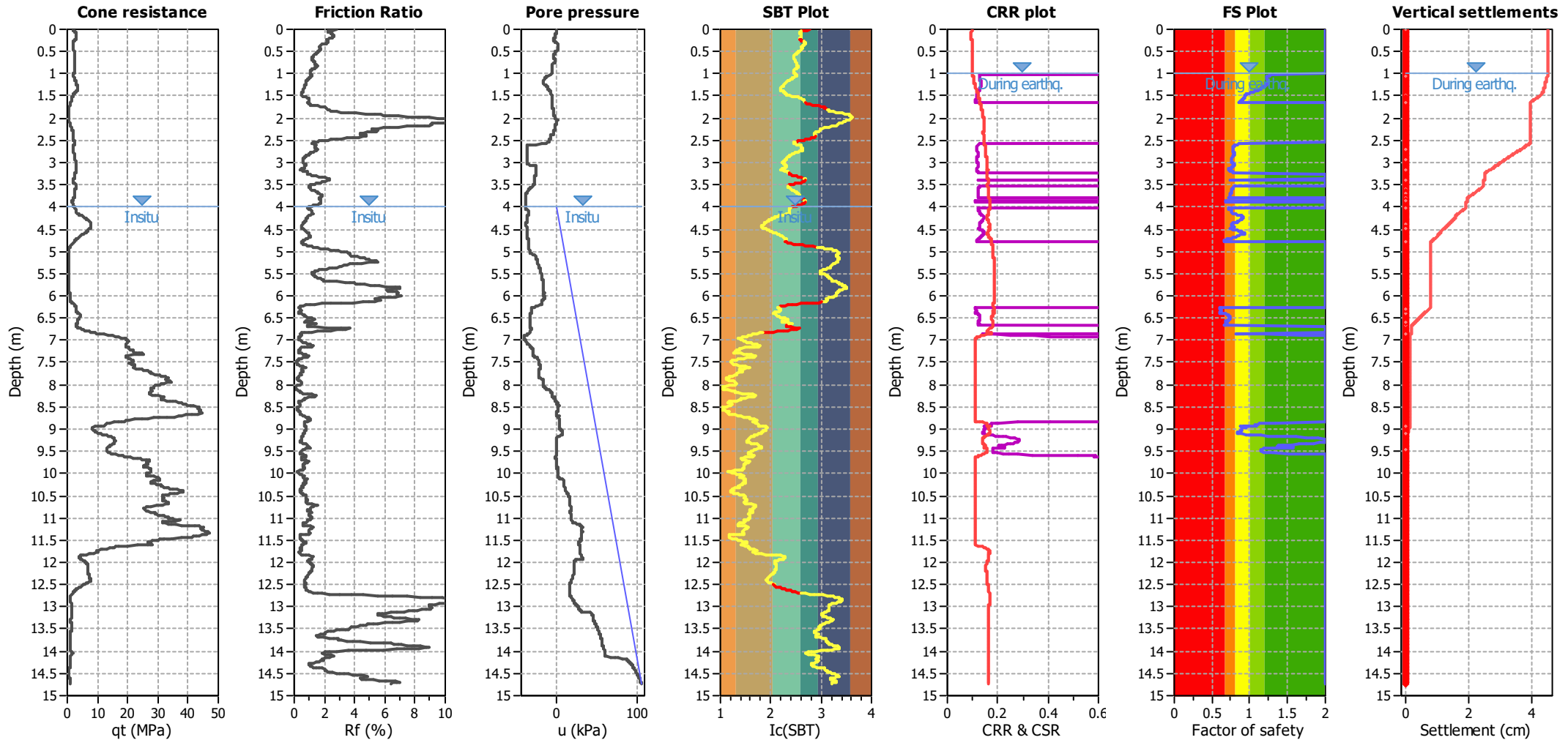
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.50 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



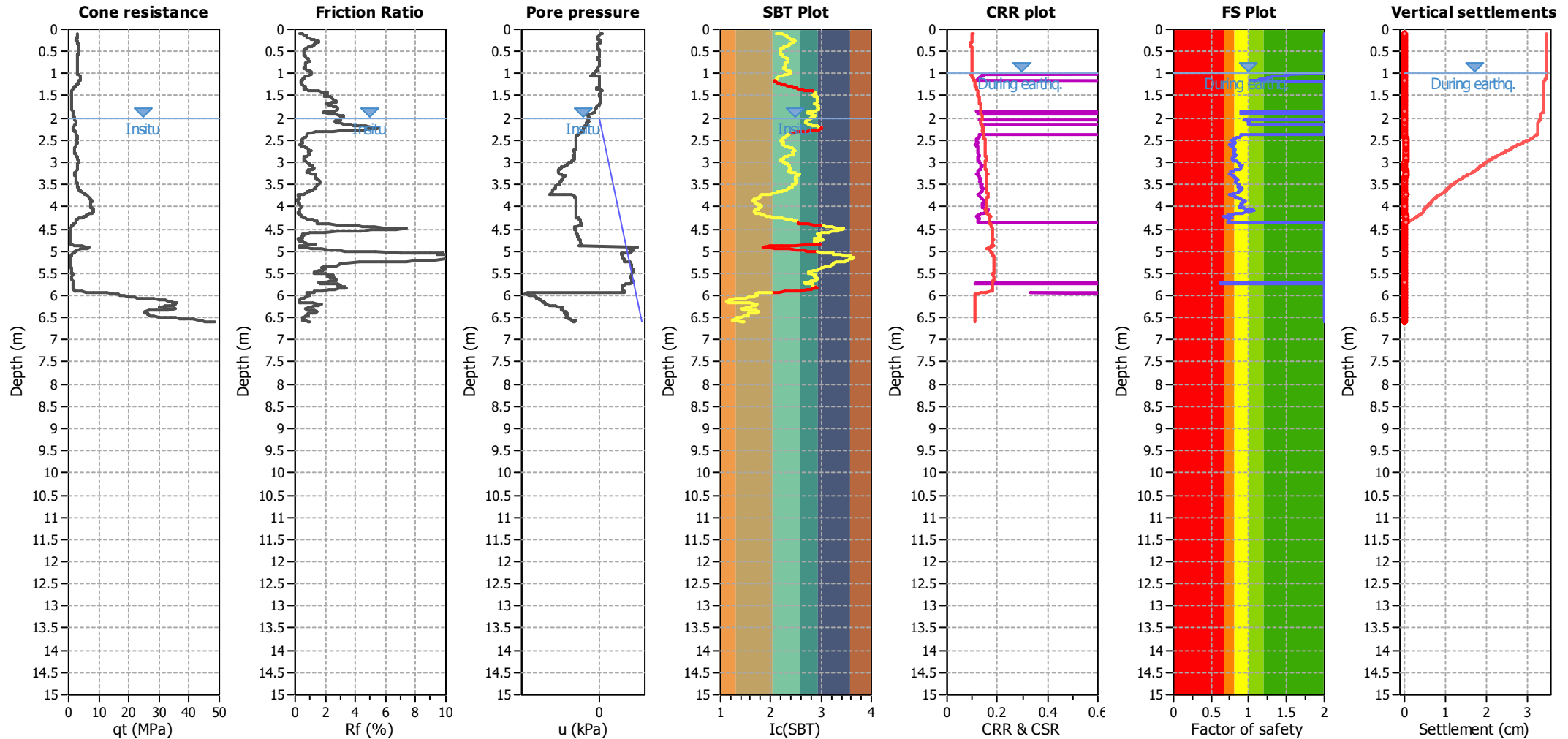
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.50 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



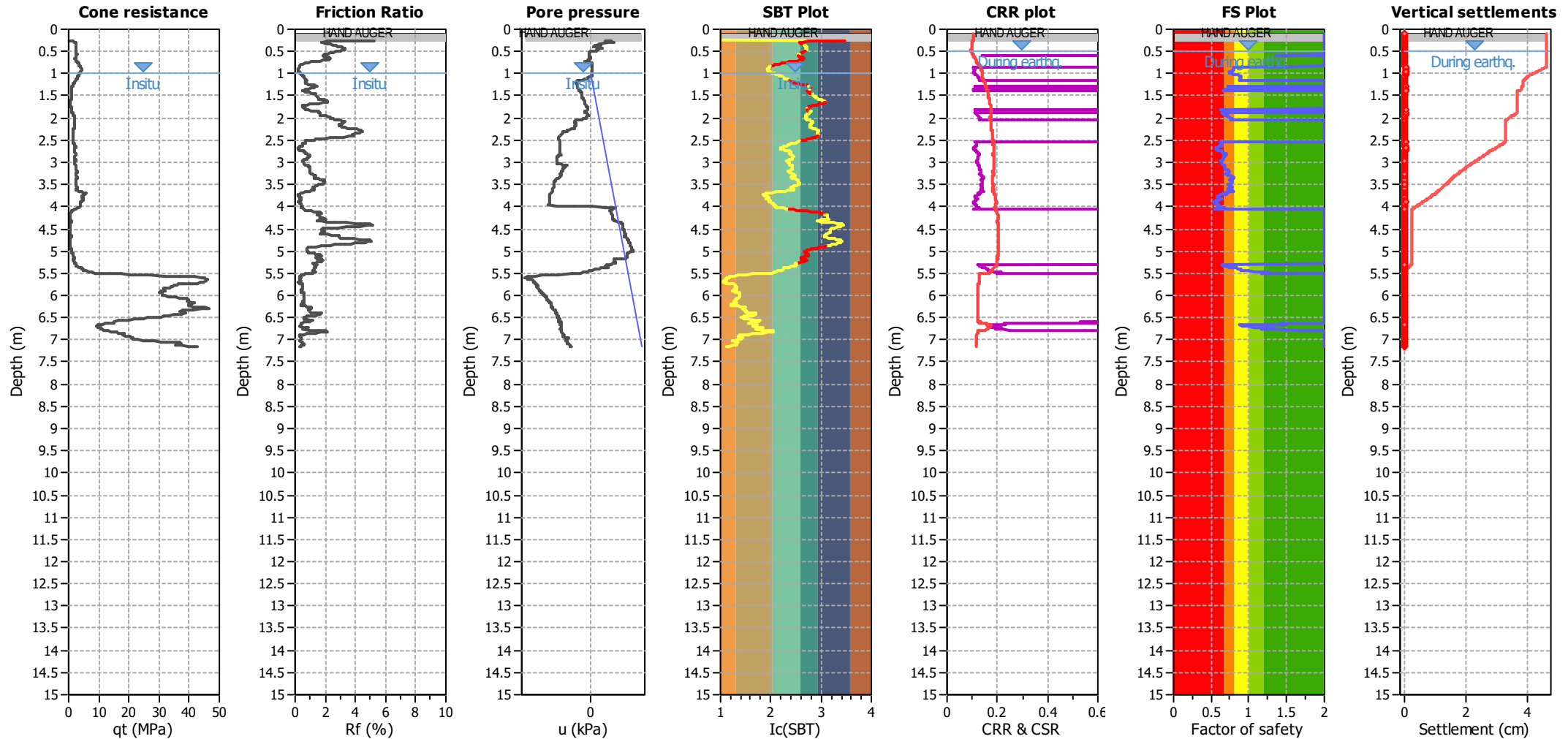
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



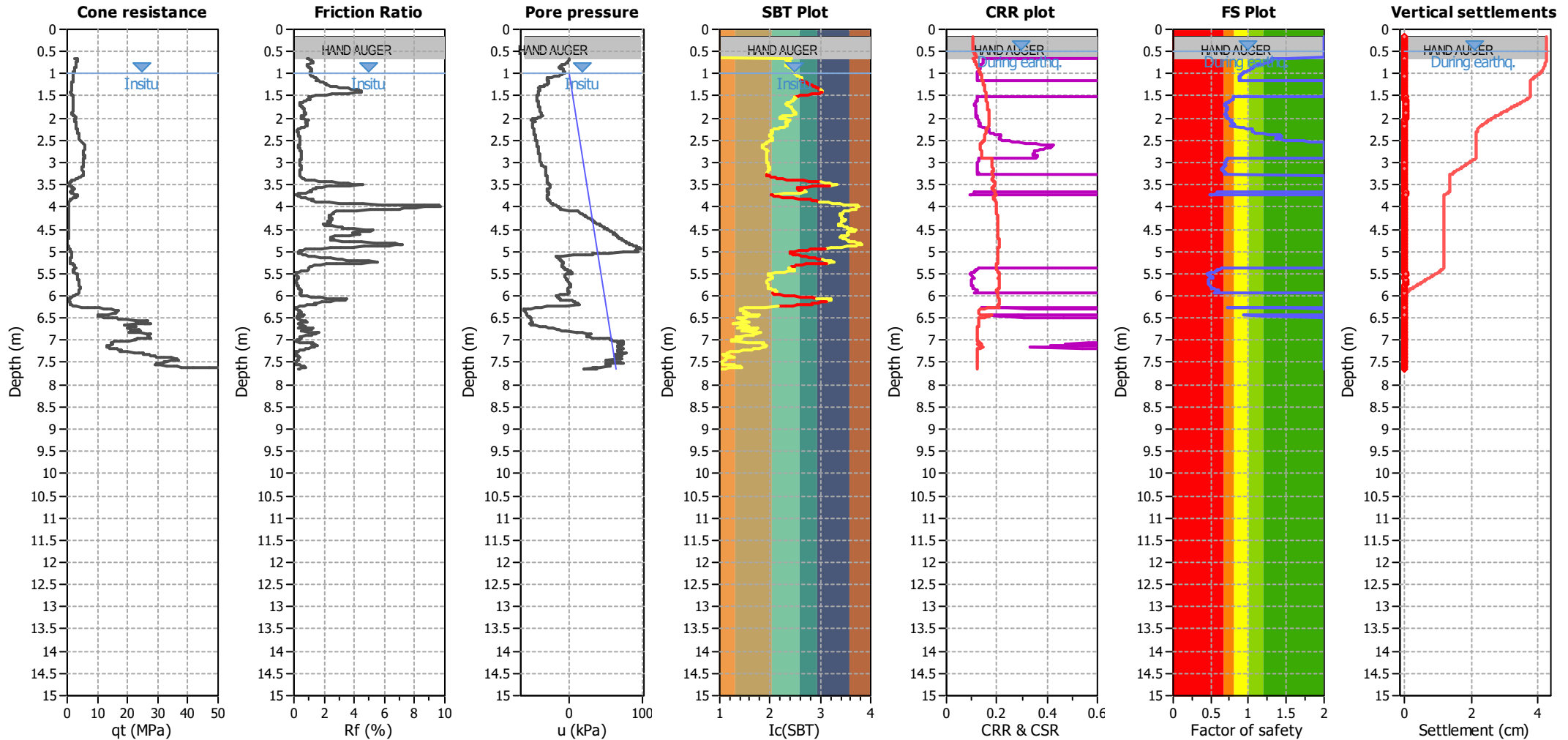
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	4.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



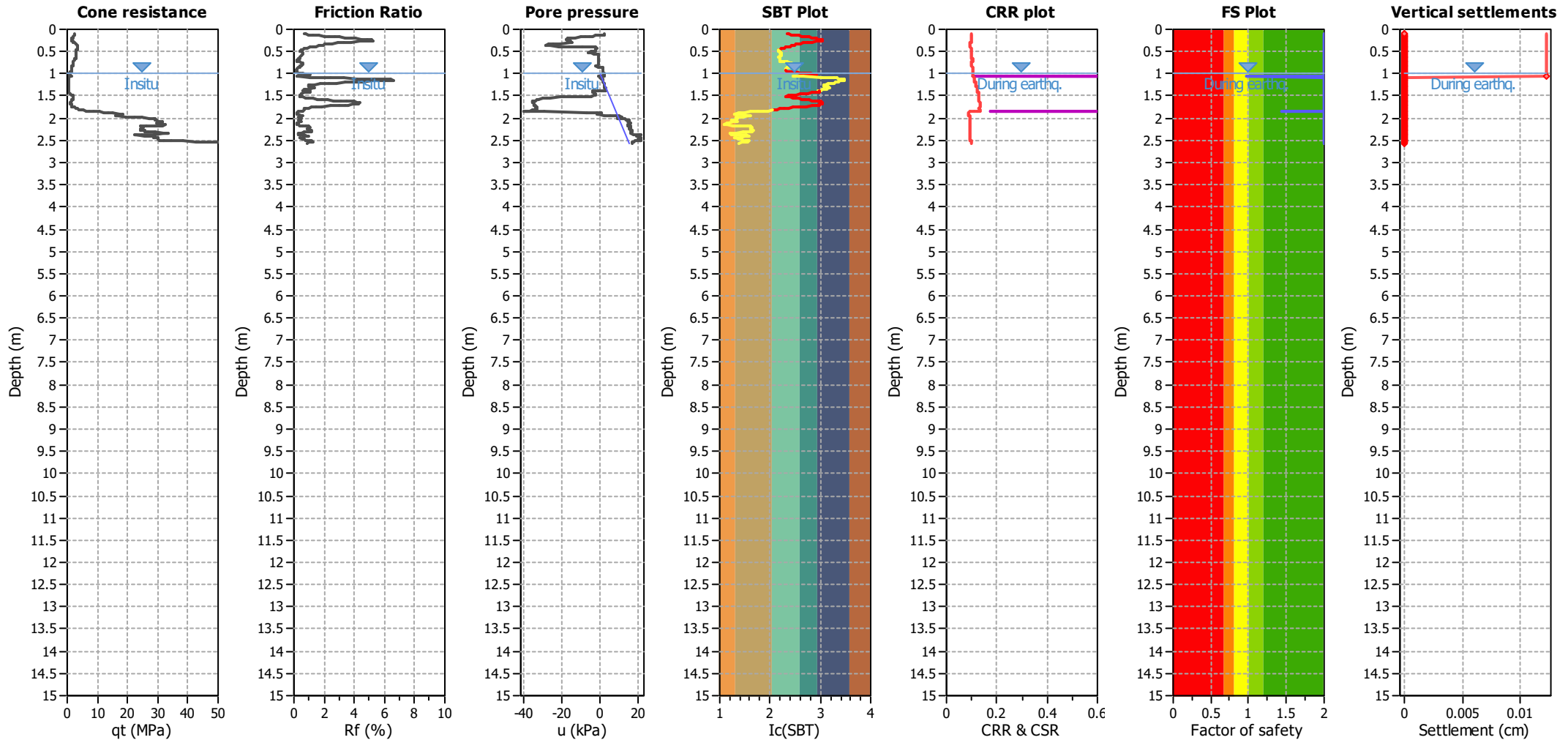
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



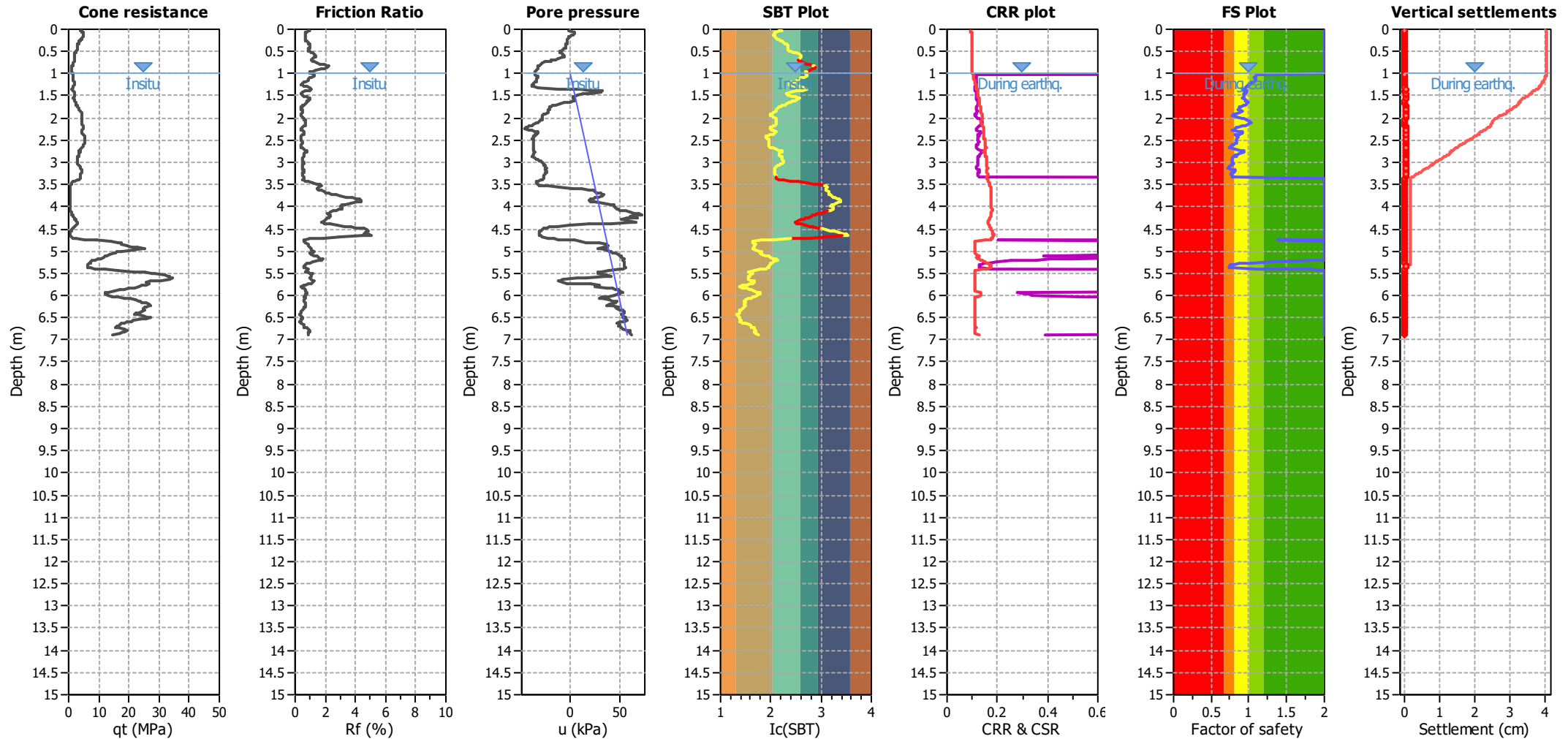
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



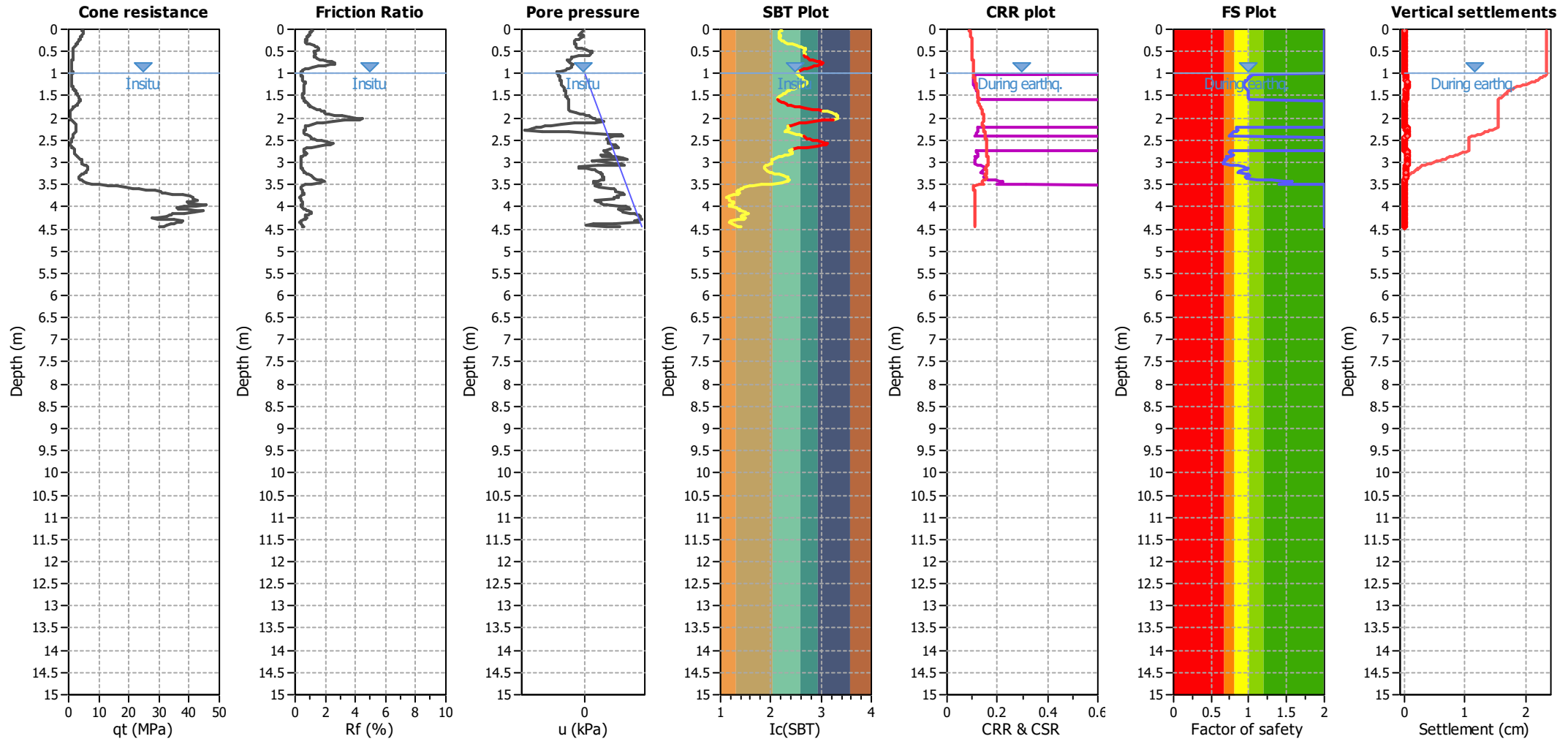
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



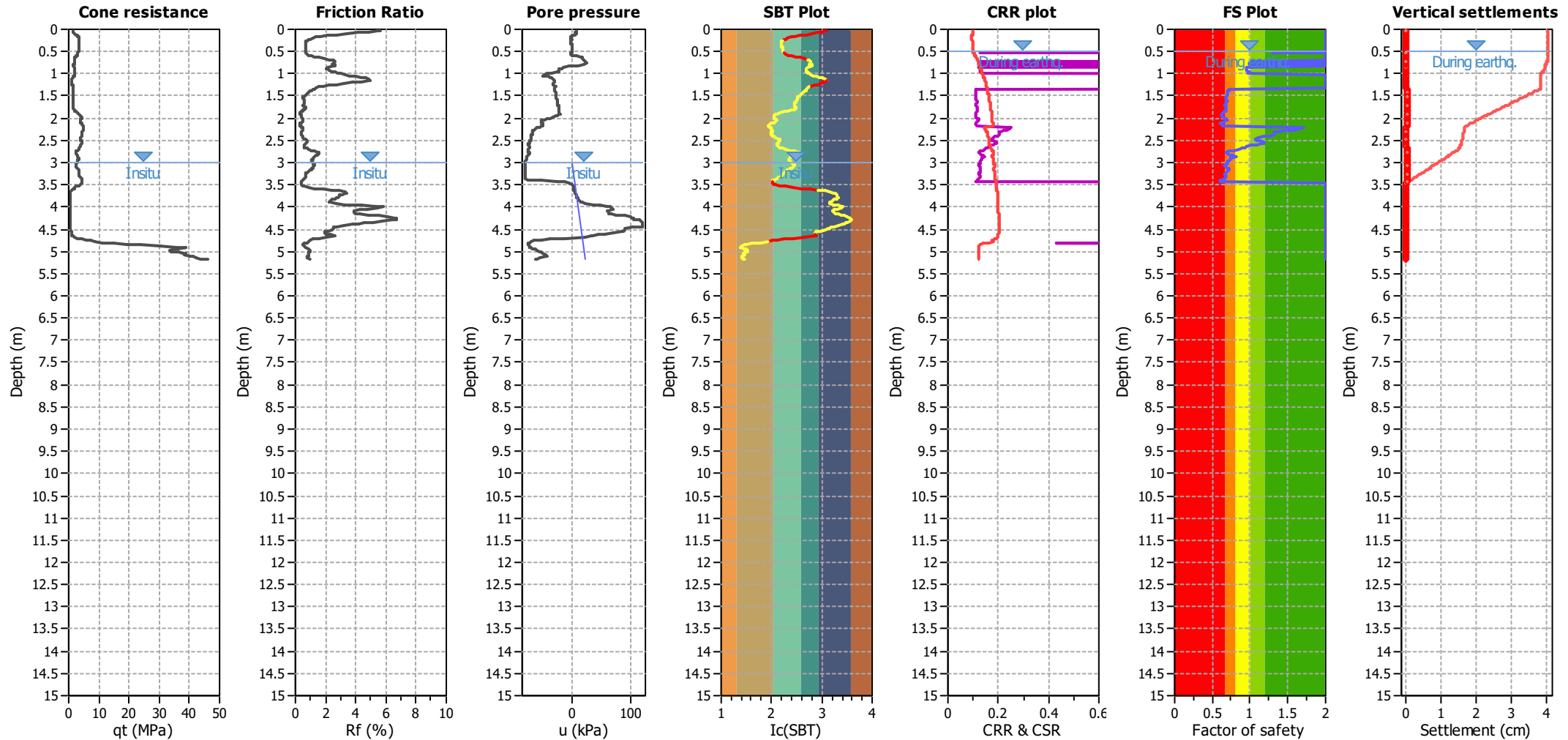
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



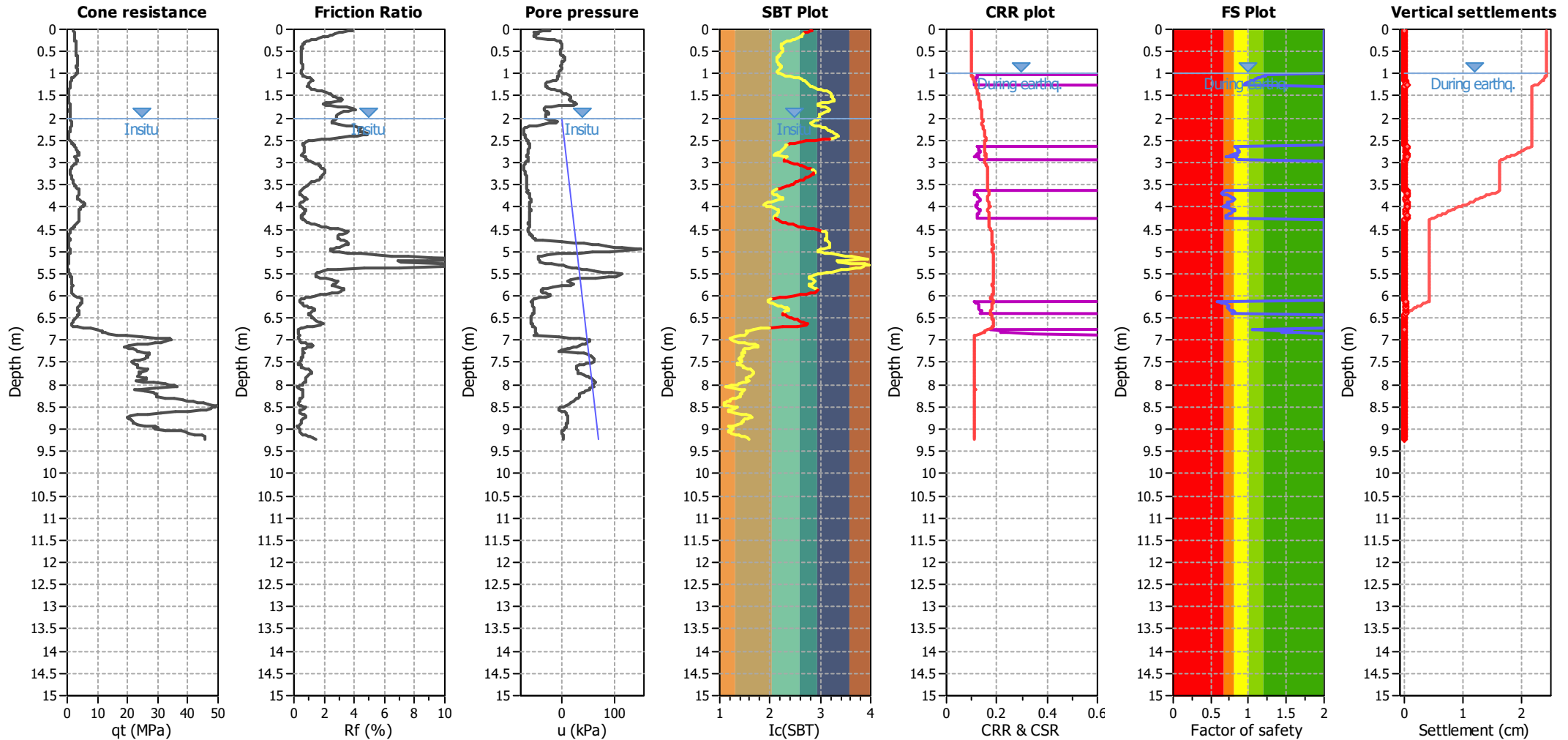
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



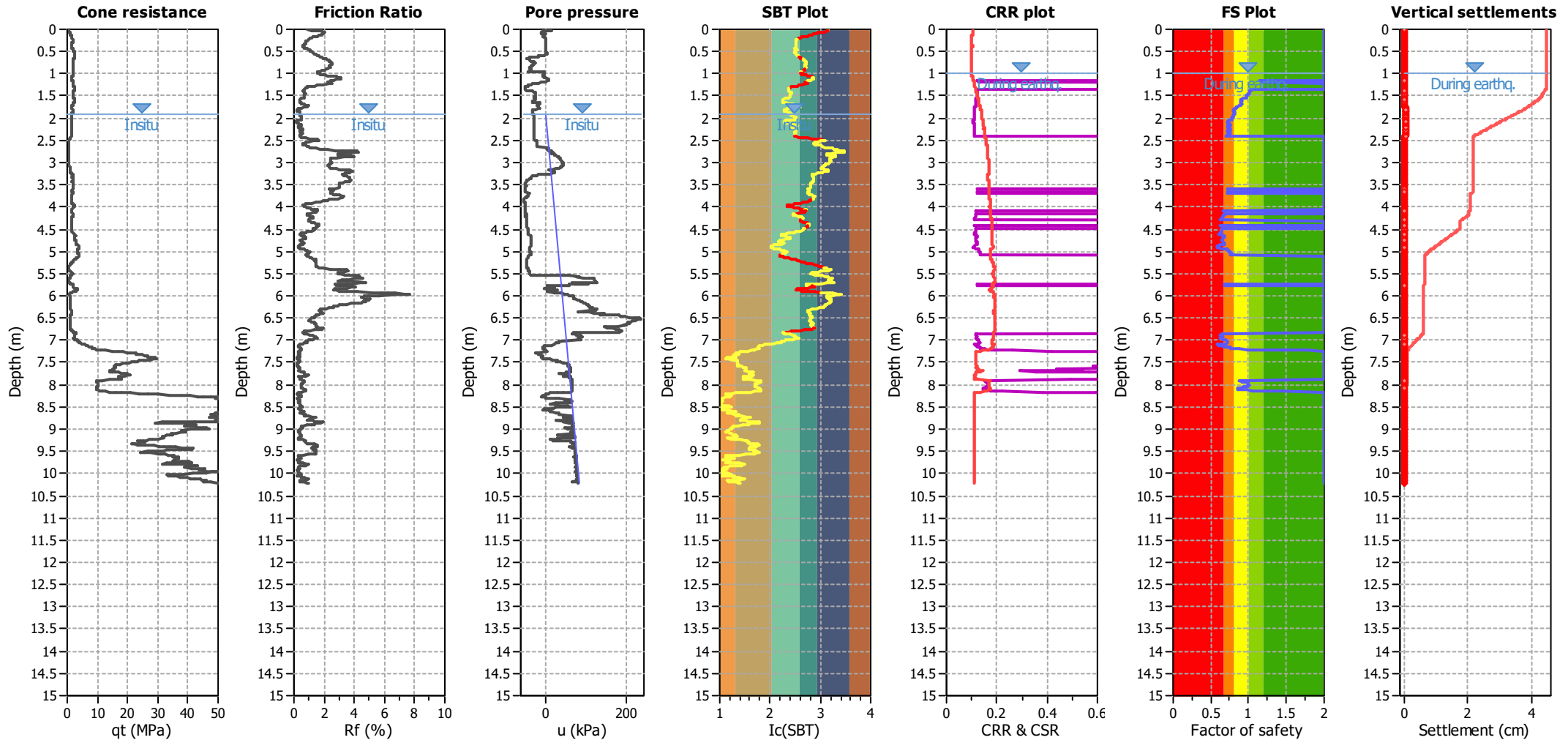
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



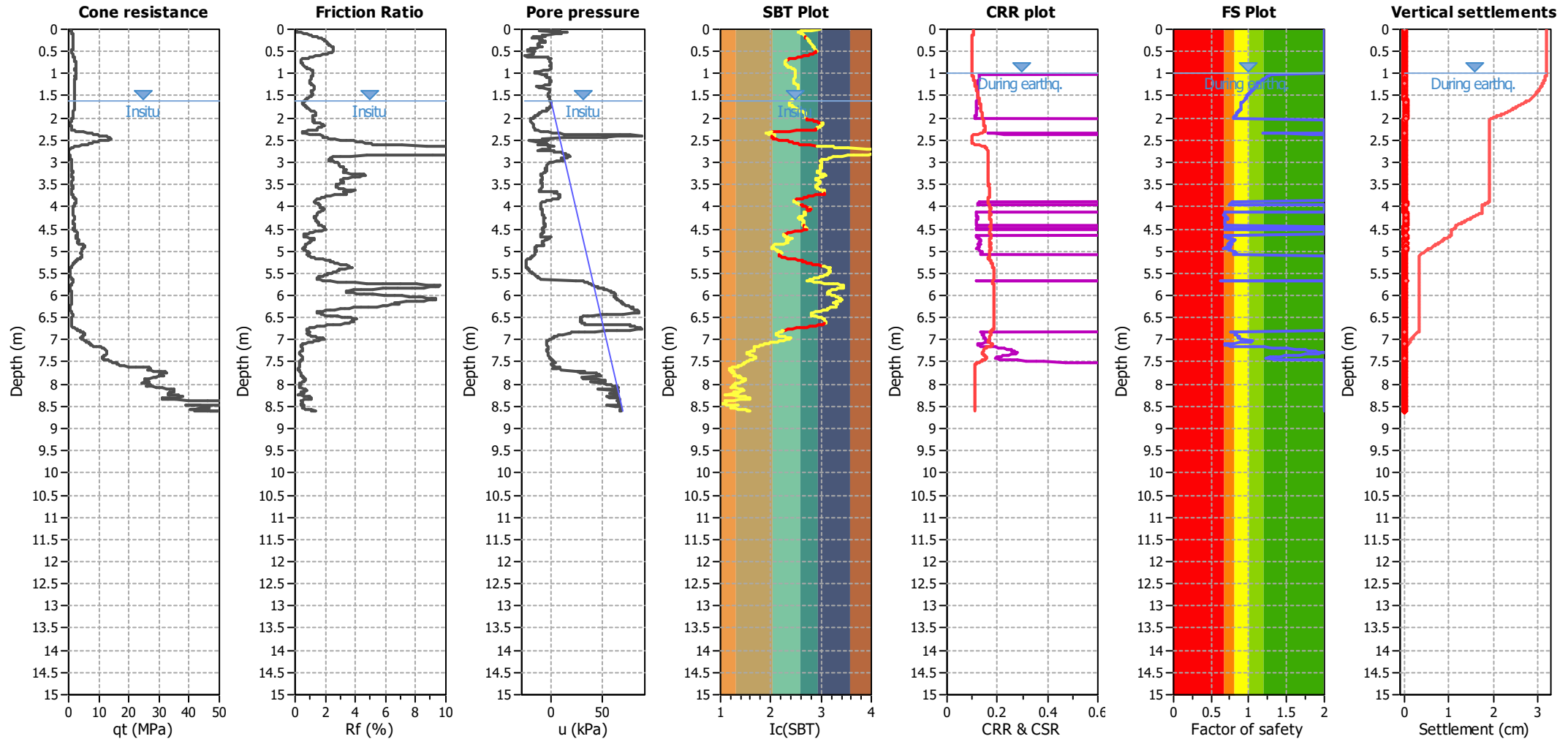
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	3.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



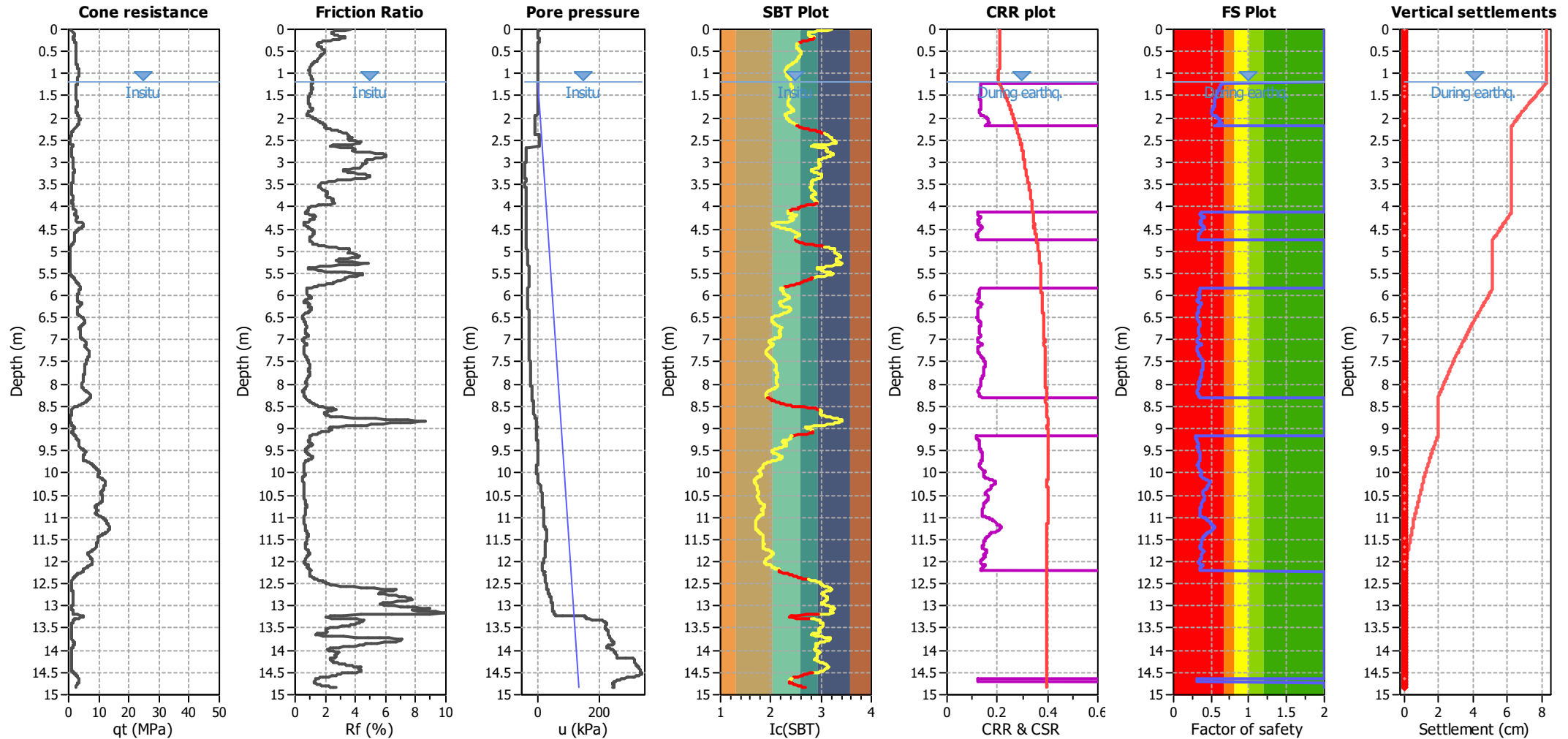
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



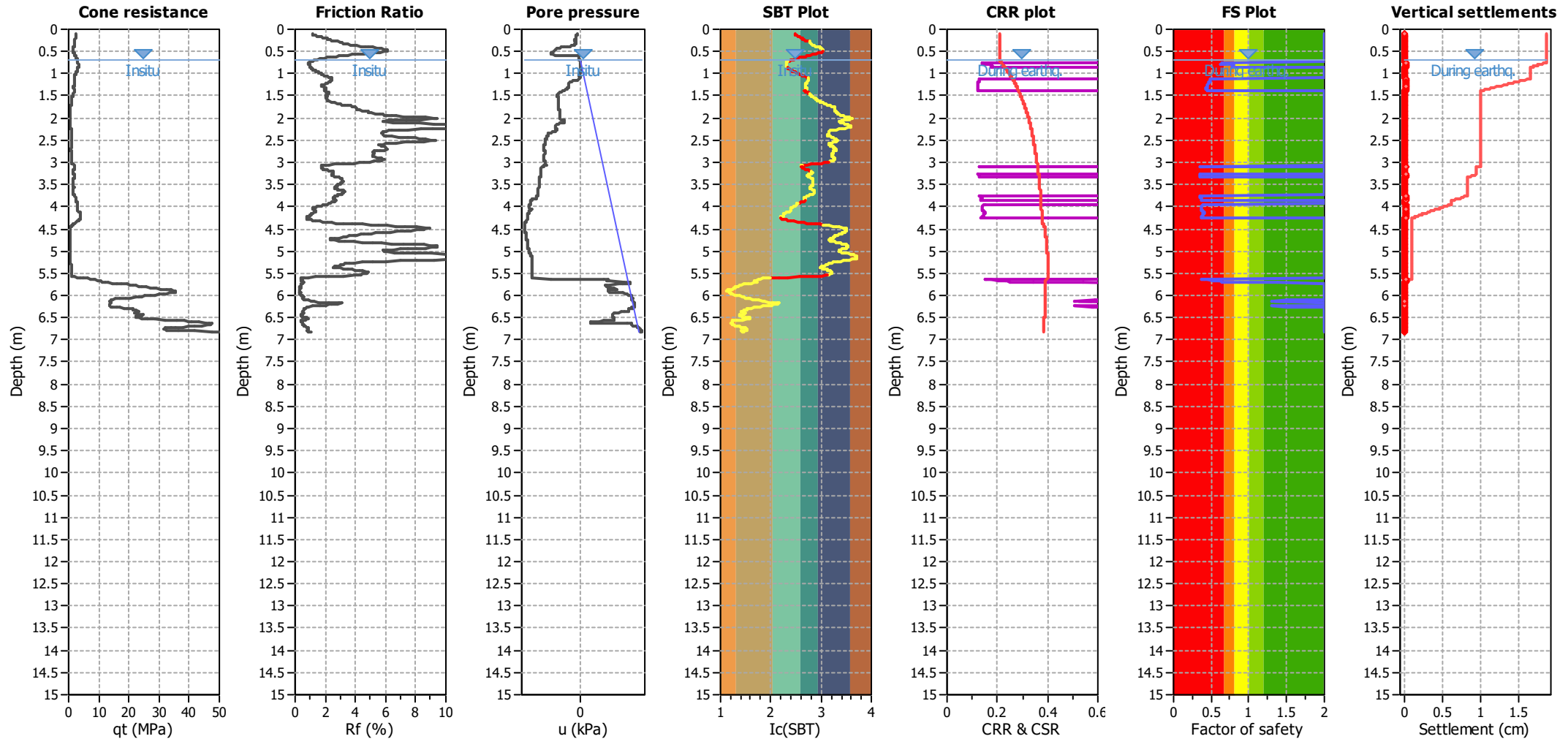
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.90 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



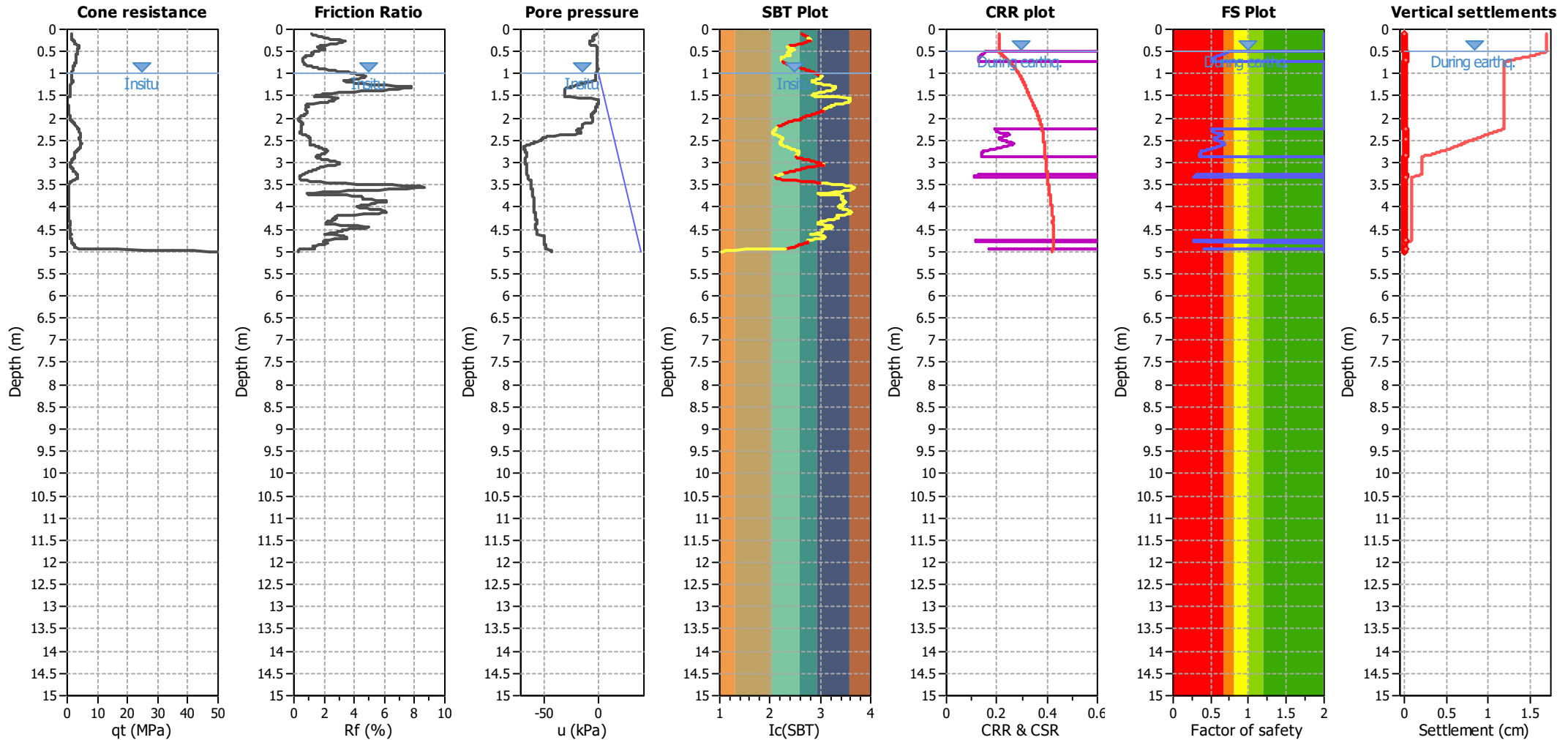
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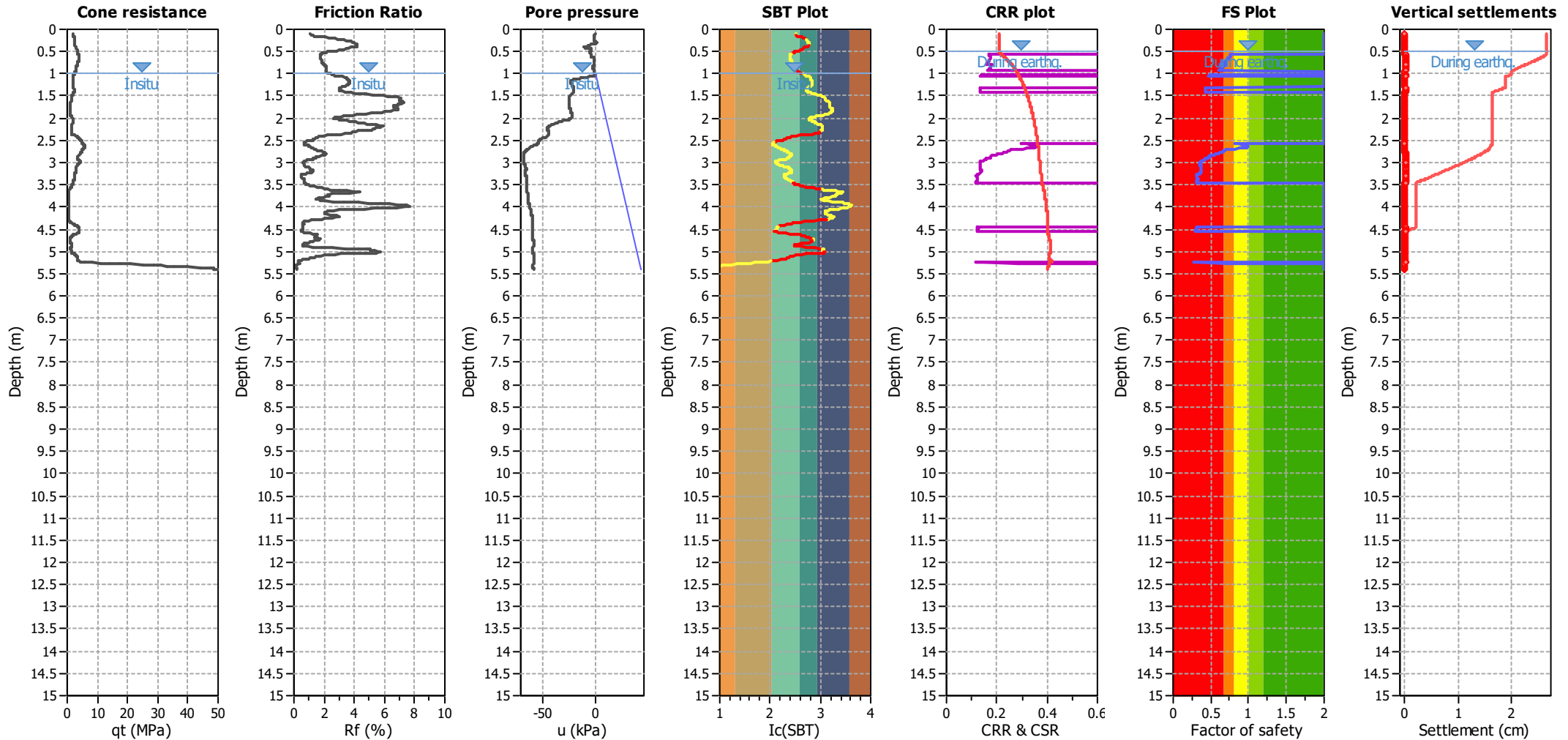
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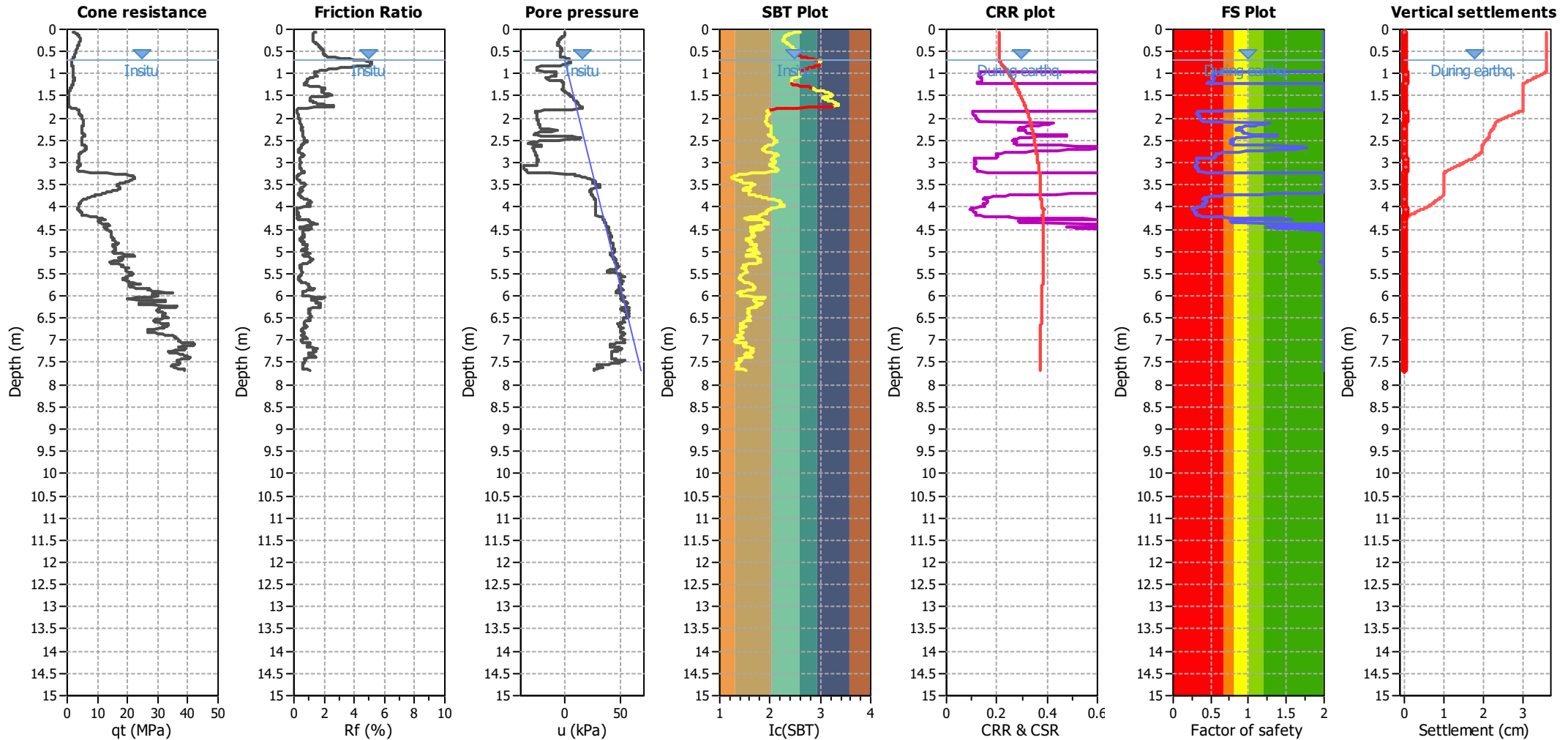
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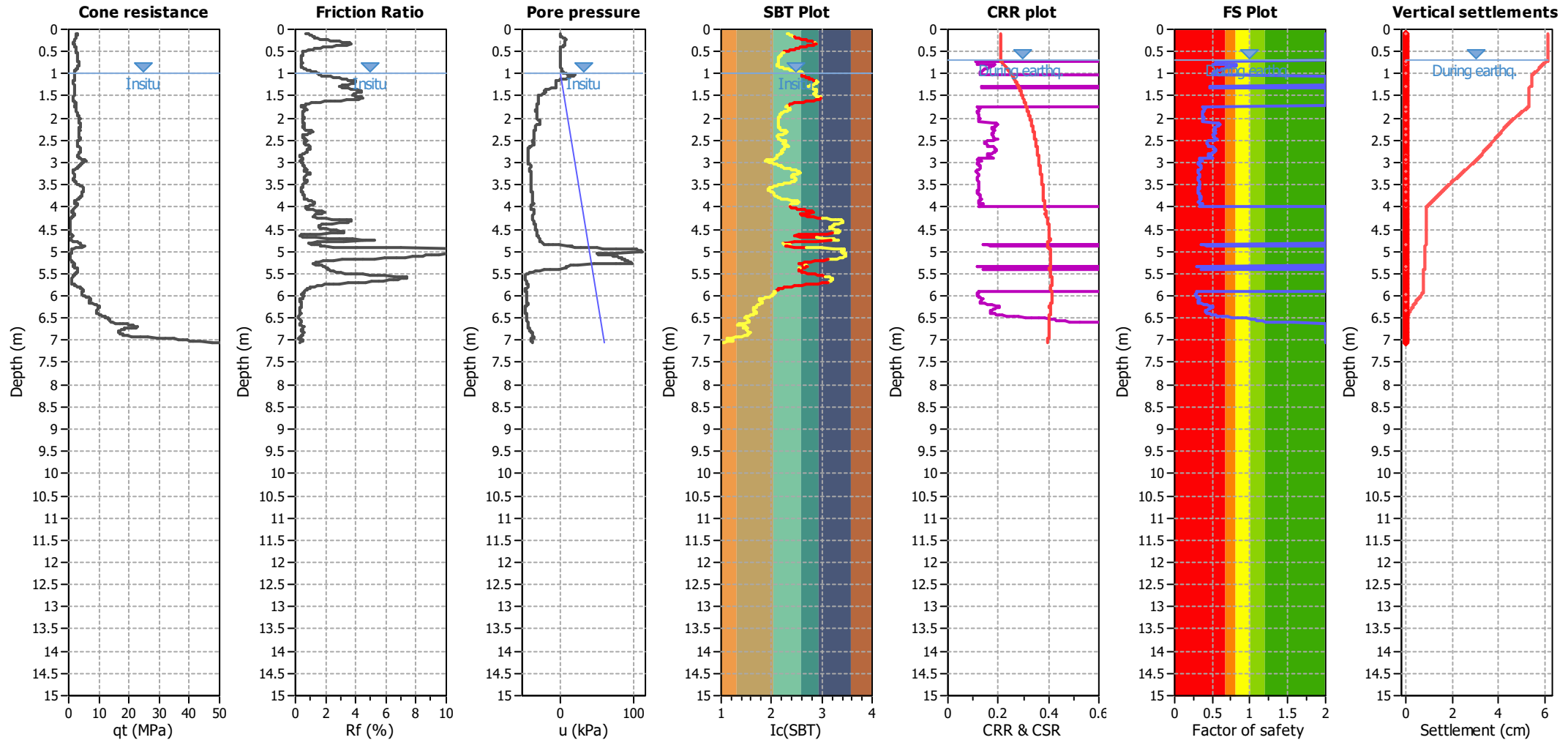


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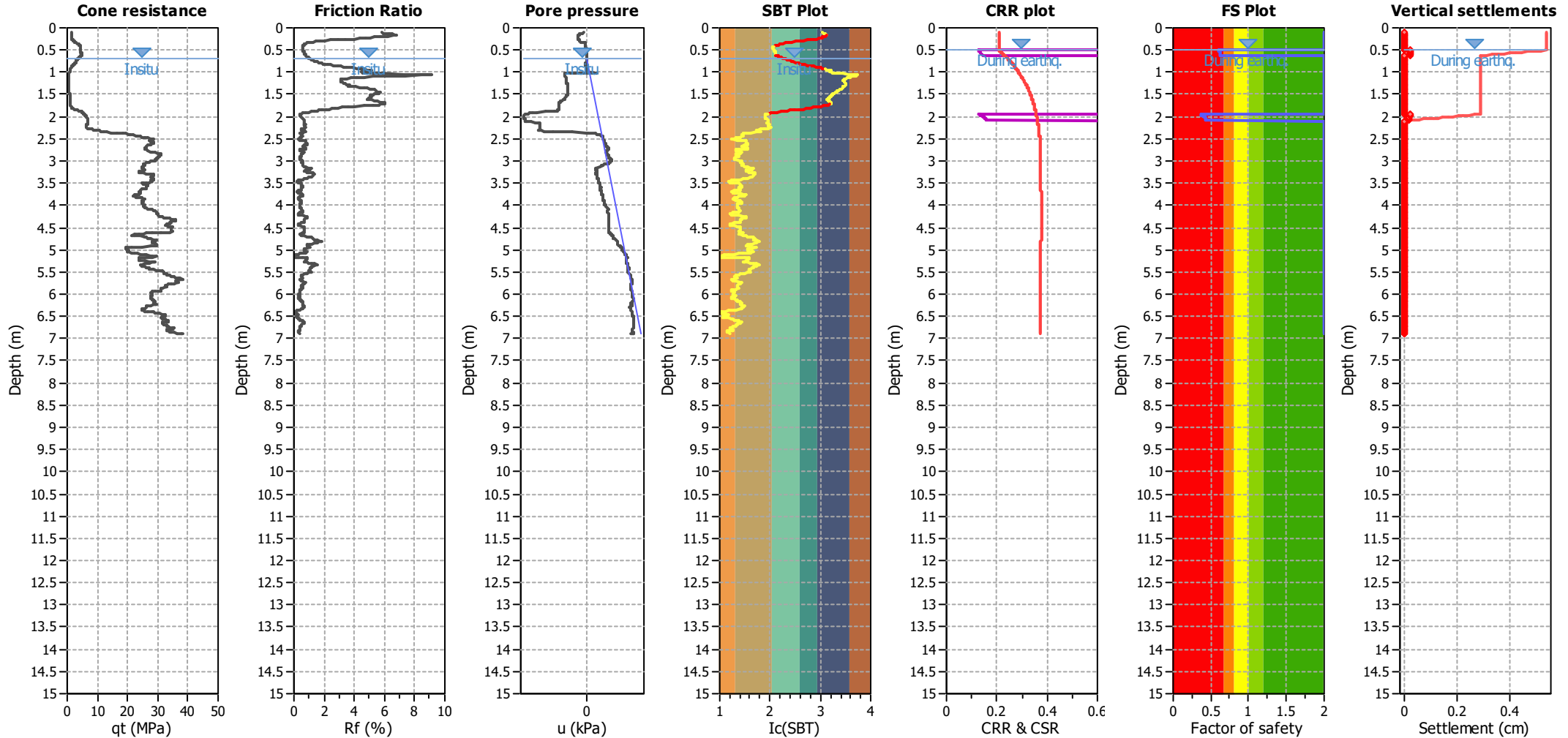
Project: MINZ 19066.01 - Geotechnical Subdivision Evaluation and Assessment
Location: 511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch

CPT: CPT_121623

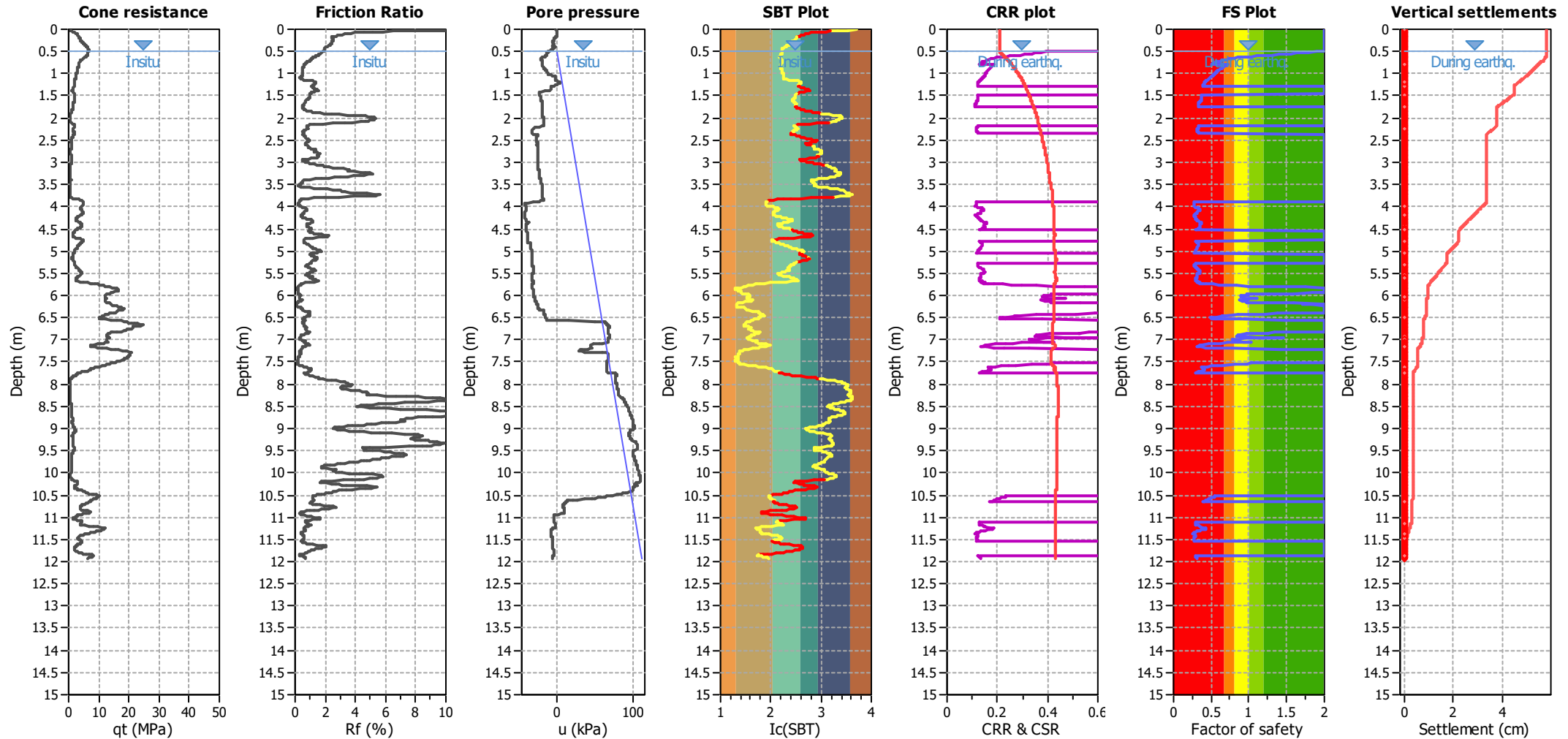
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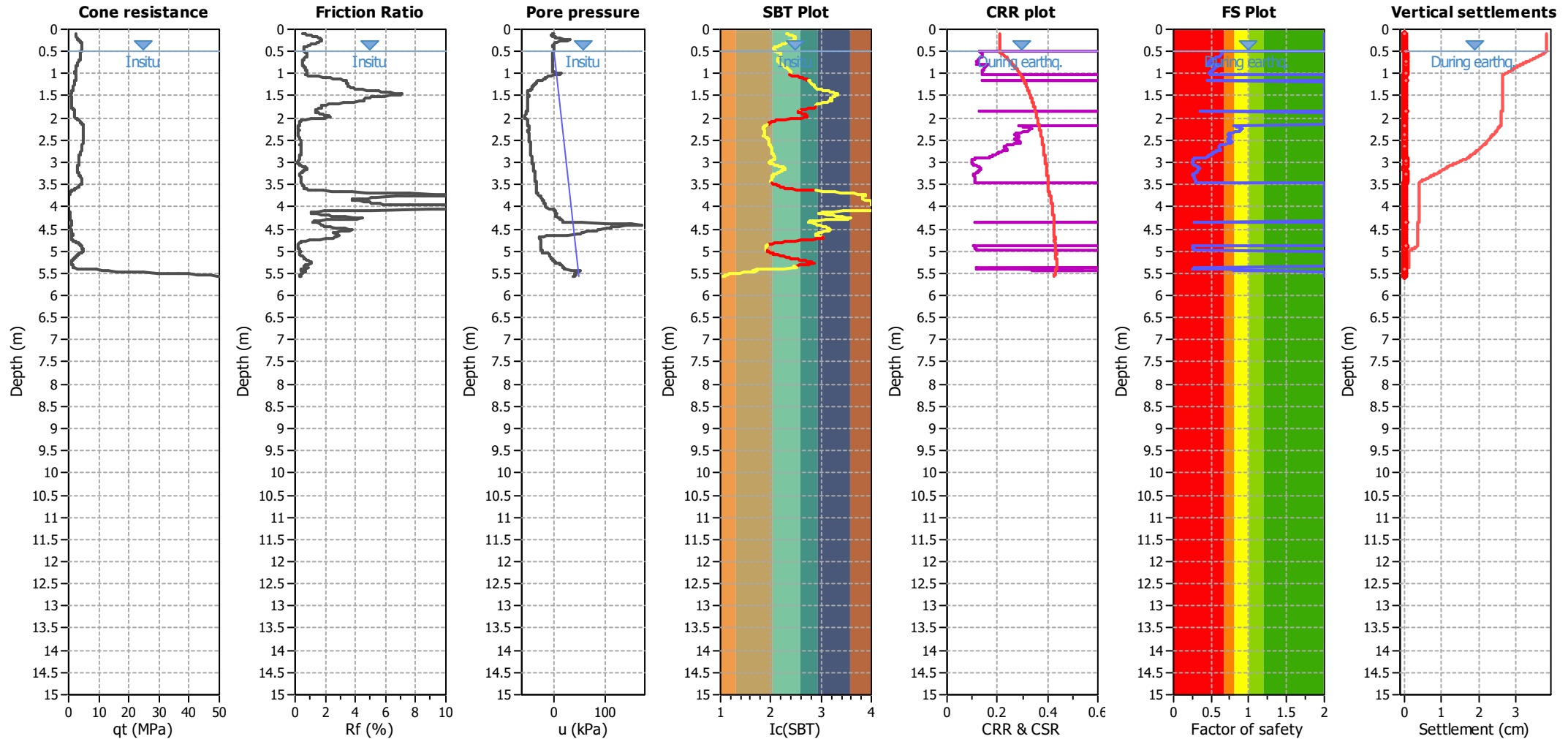
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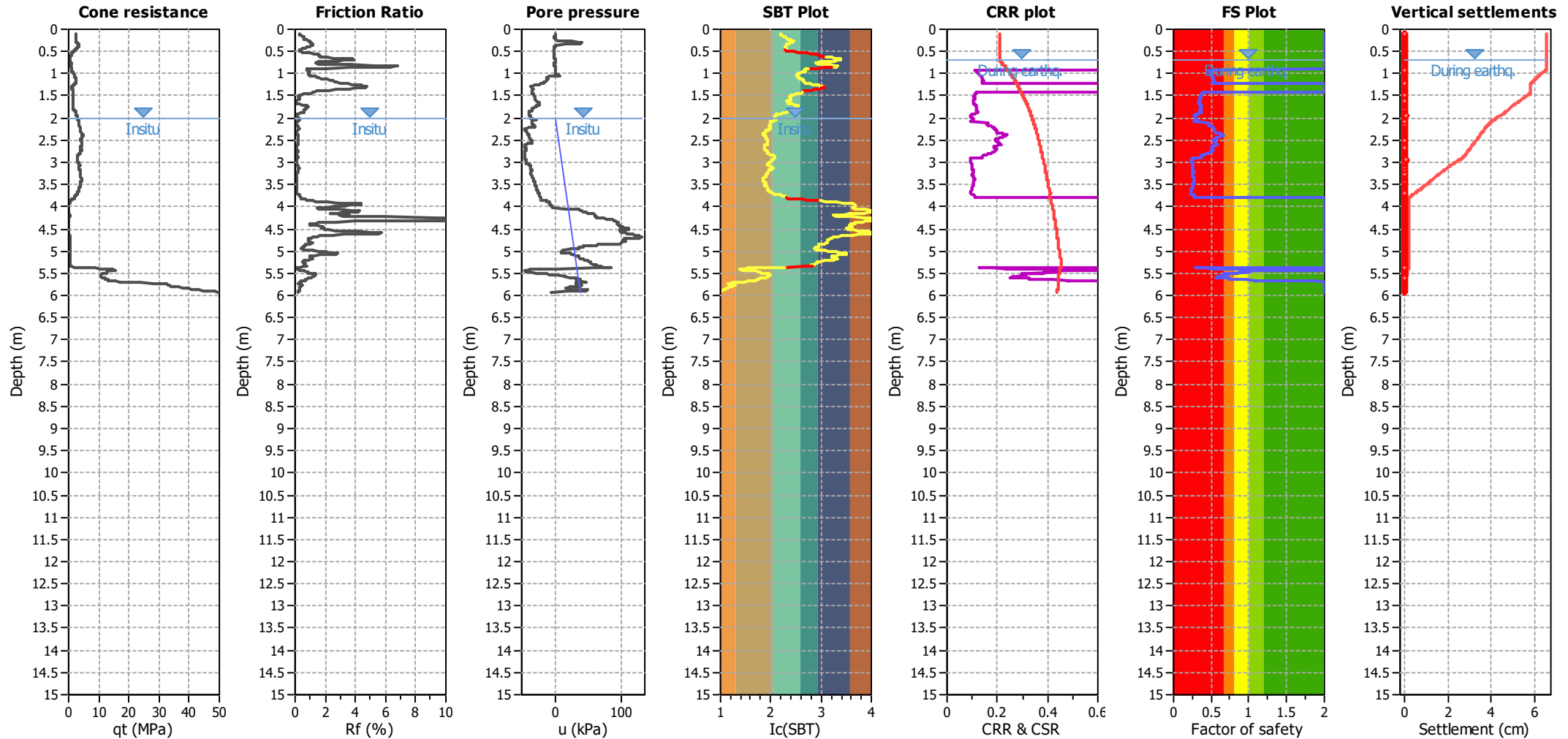
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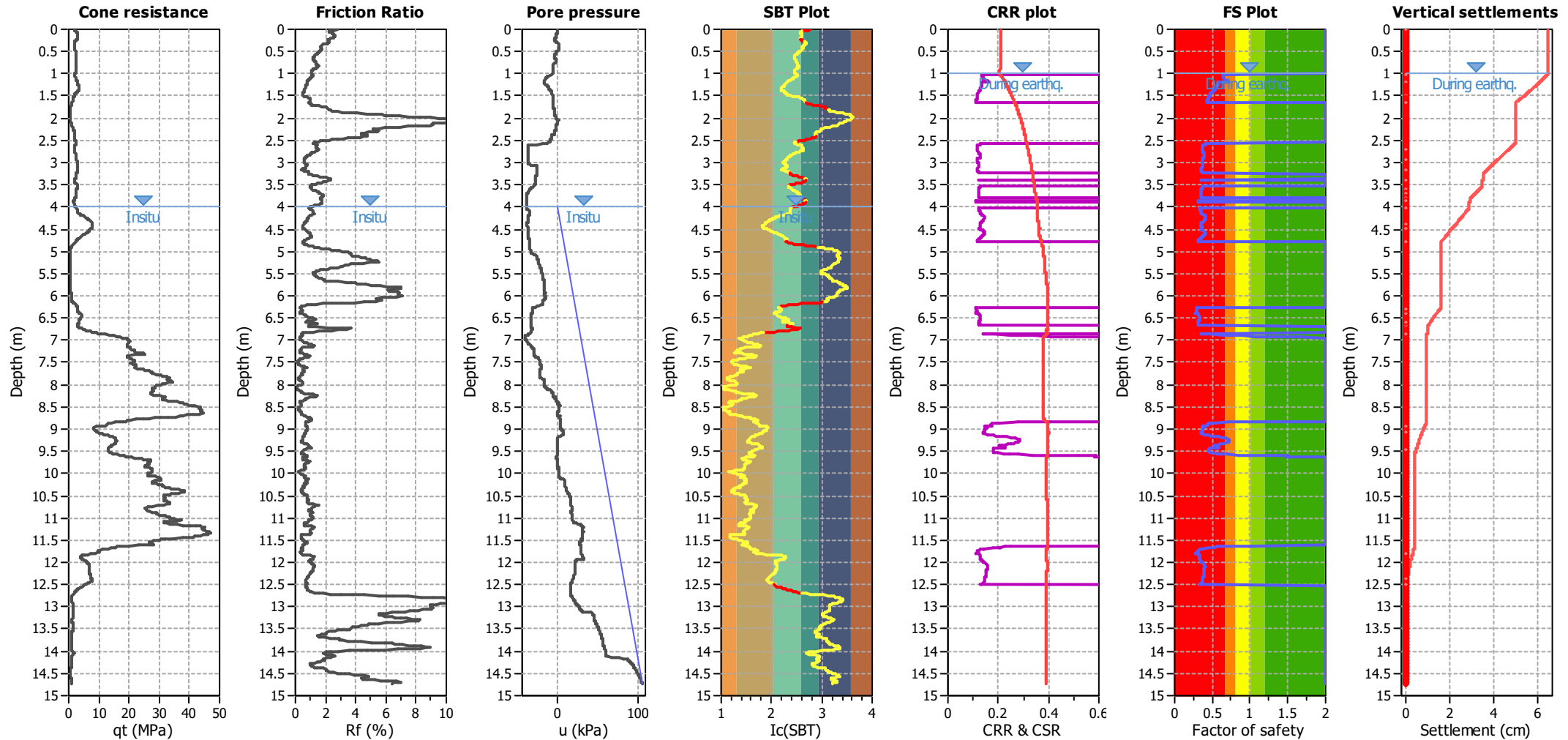
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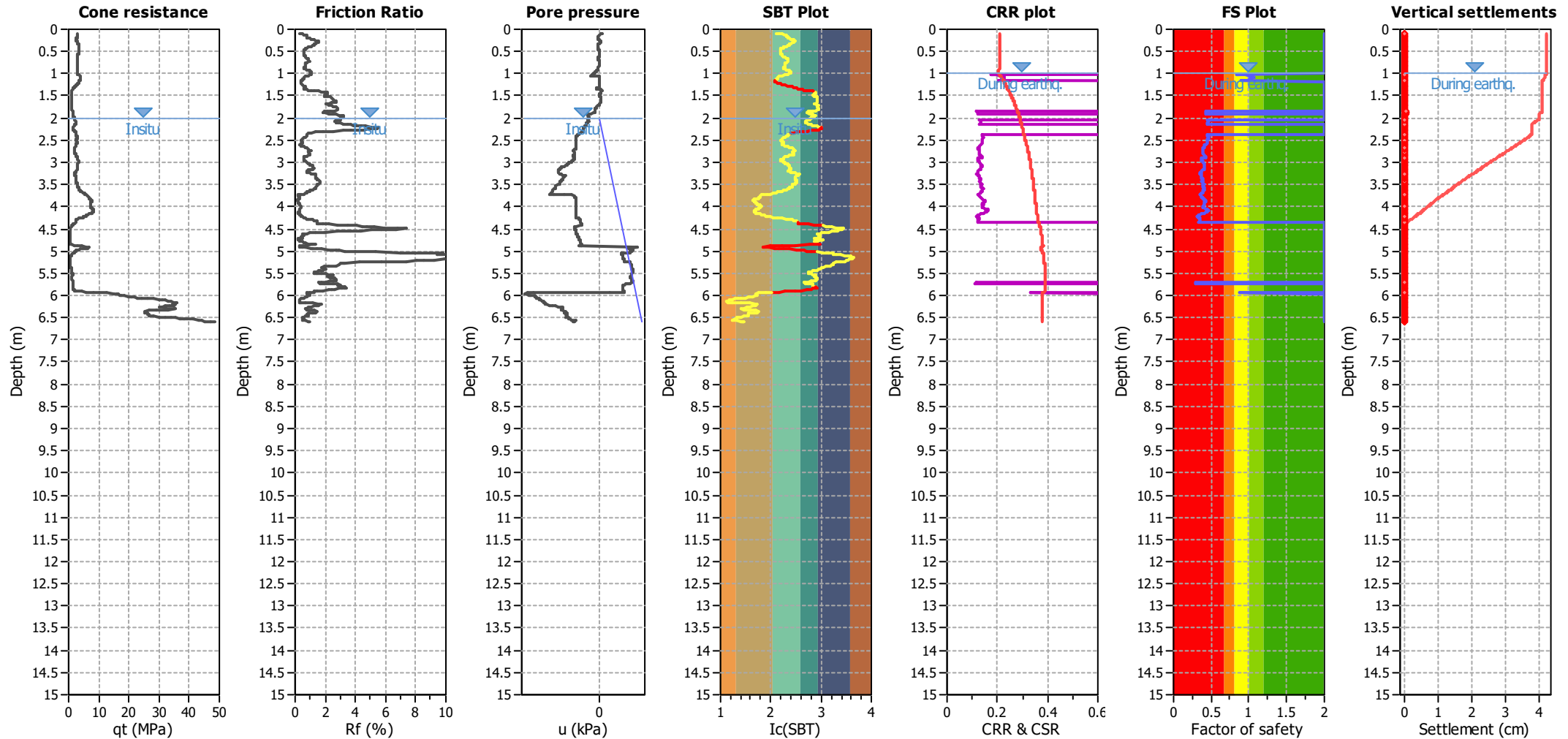
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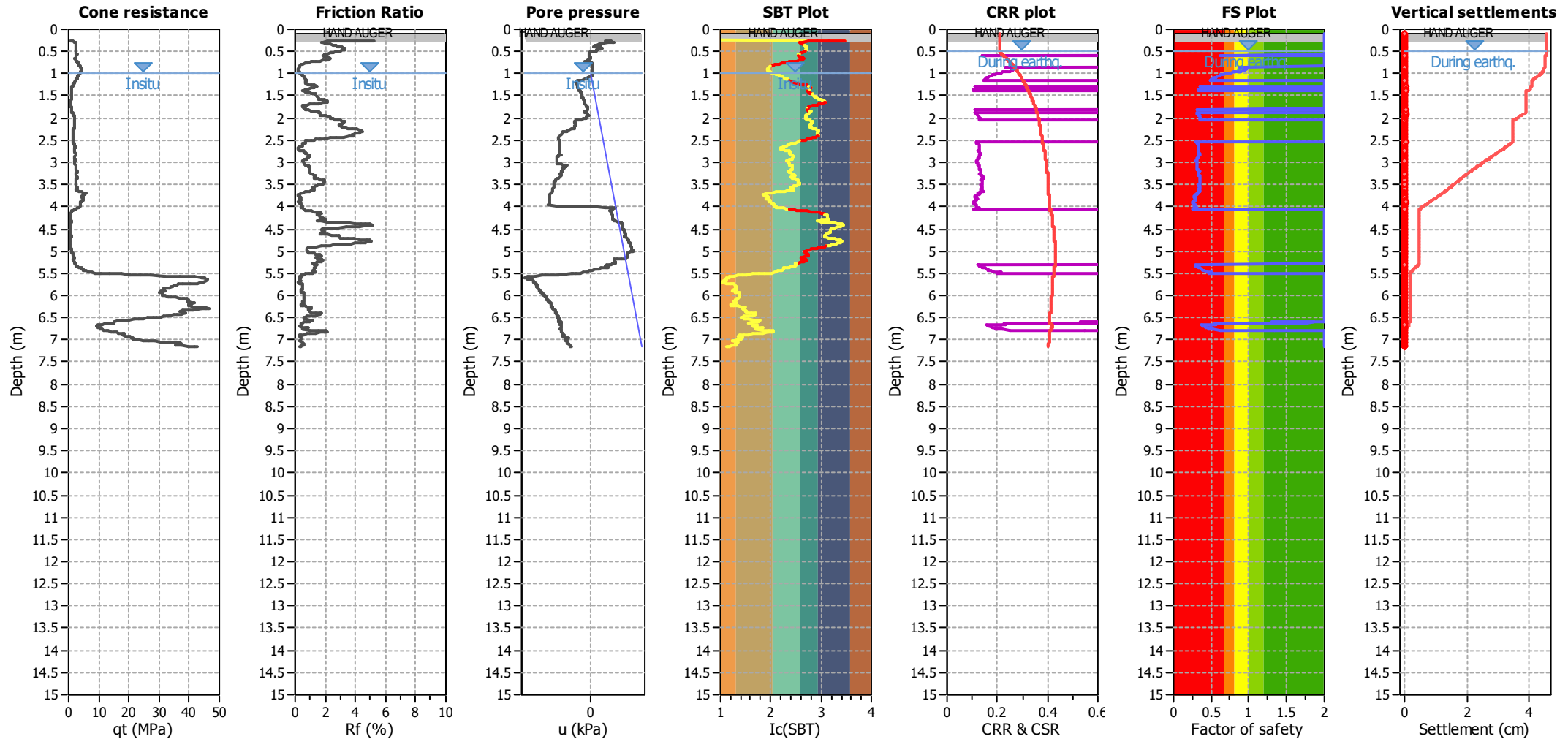


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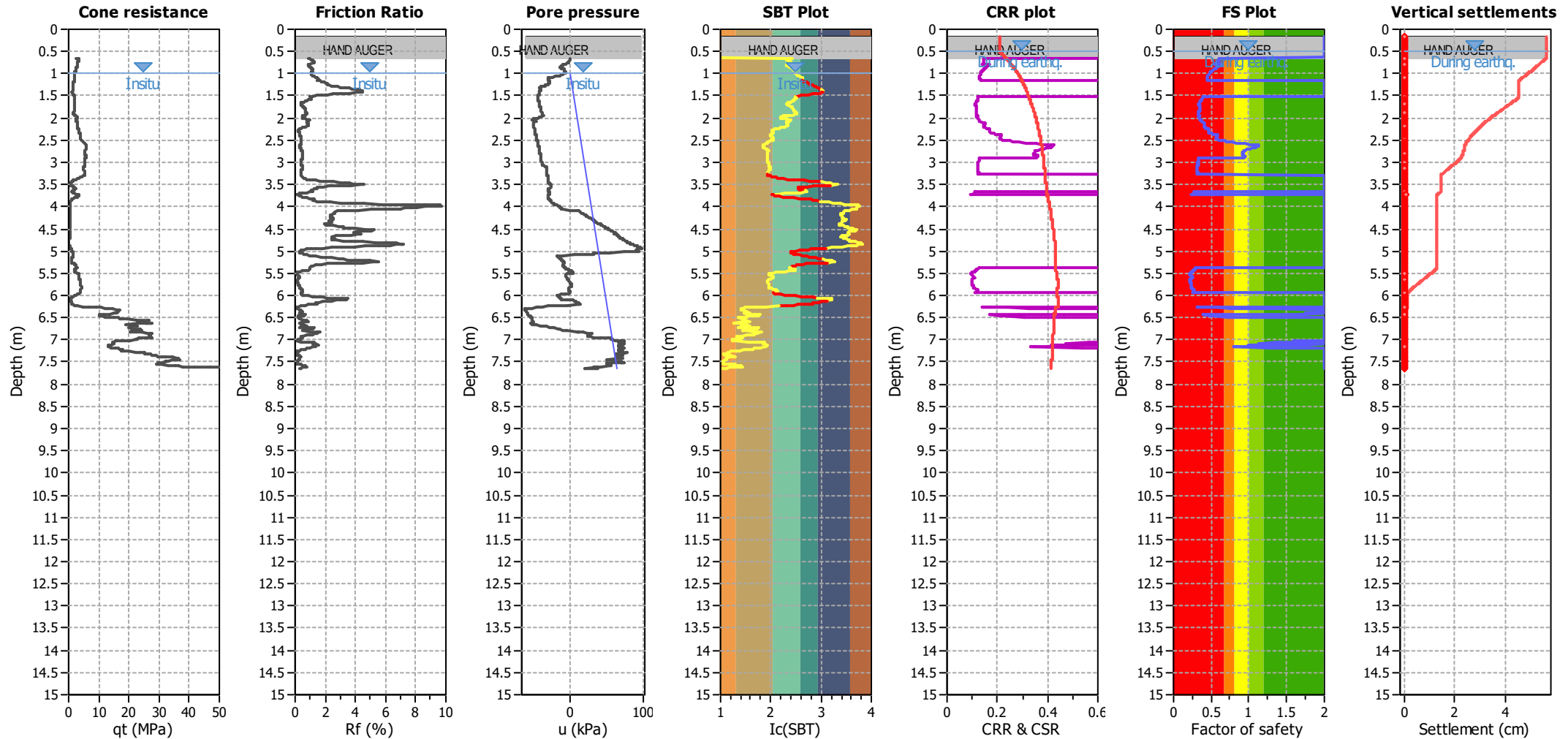
Project: MINZ 19066.01 - Geotechnical Subdivision Evaluation and Assessment
Location: 511 Halswell Road, Halswell, Christchurch

CPT: CPT_121620

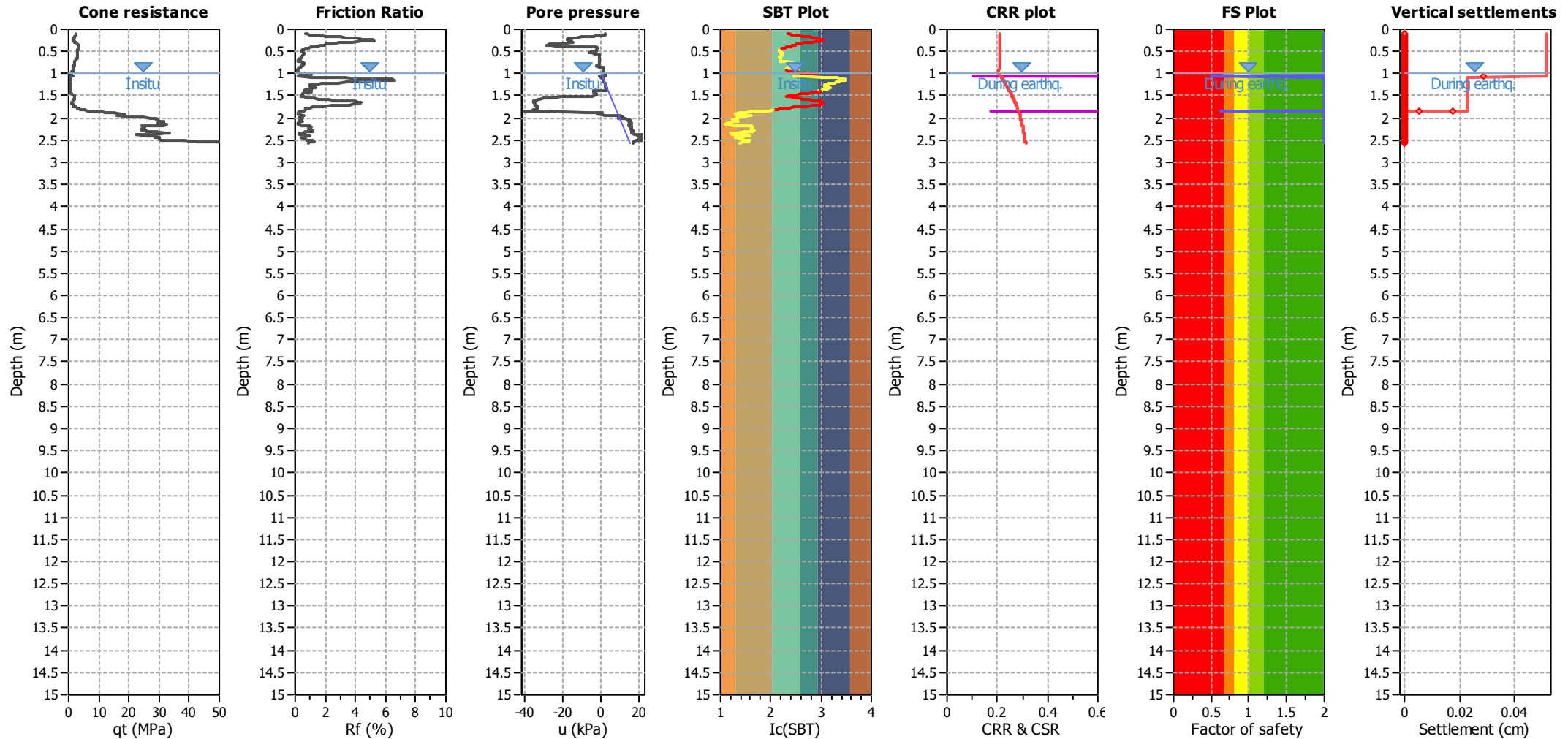
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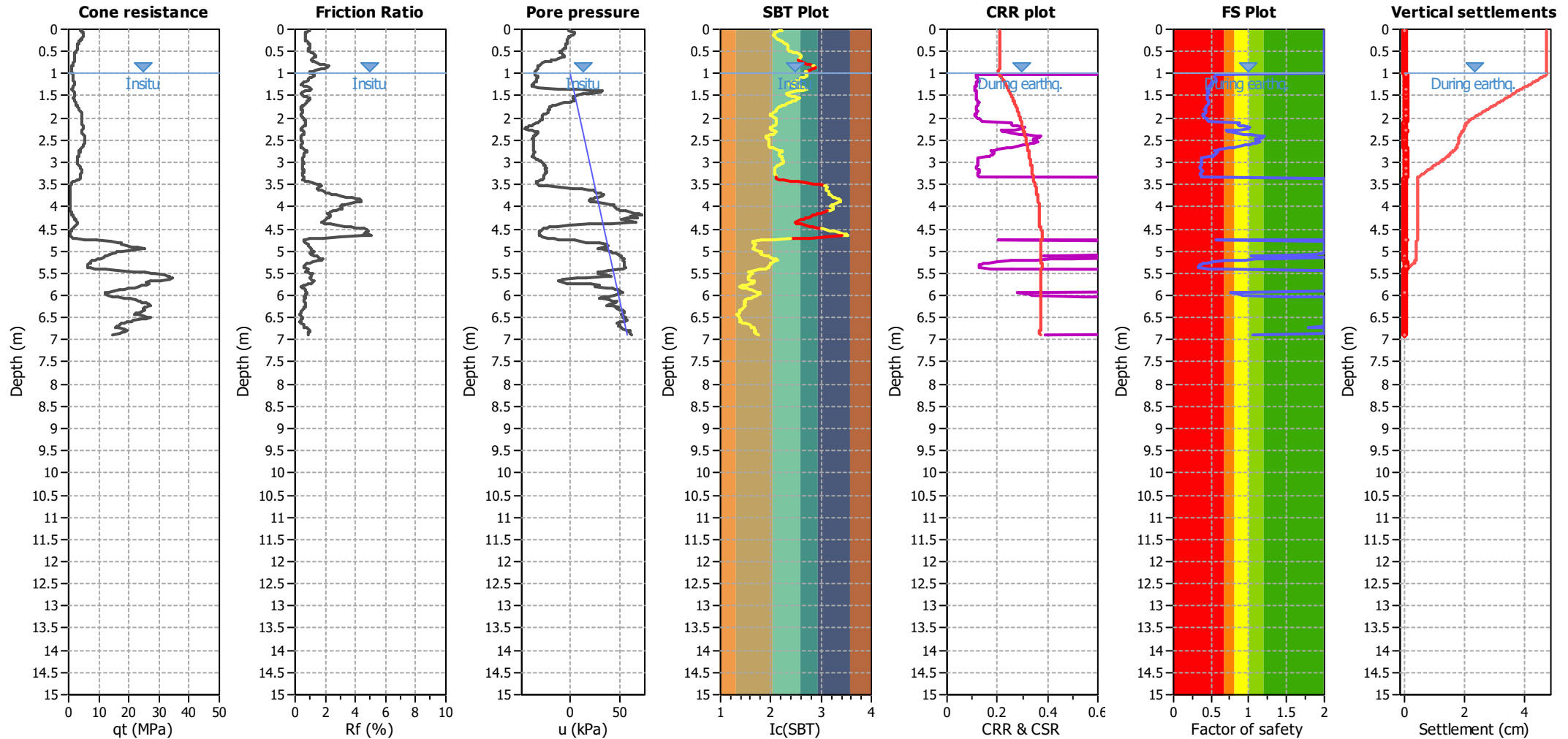
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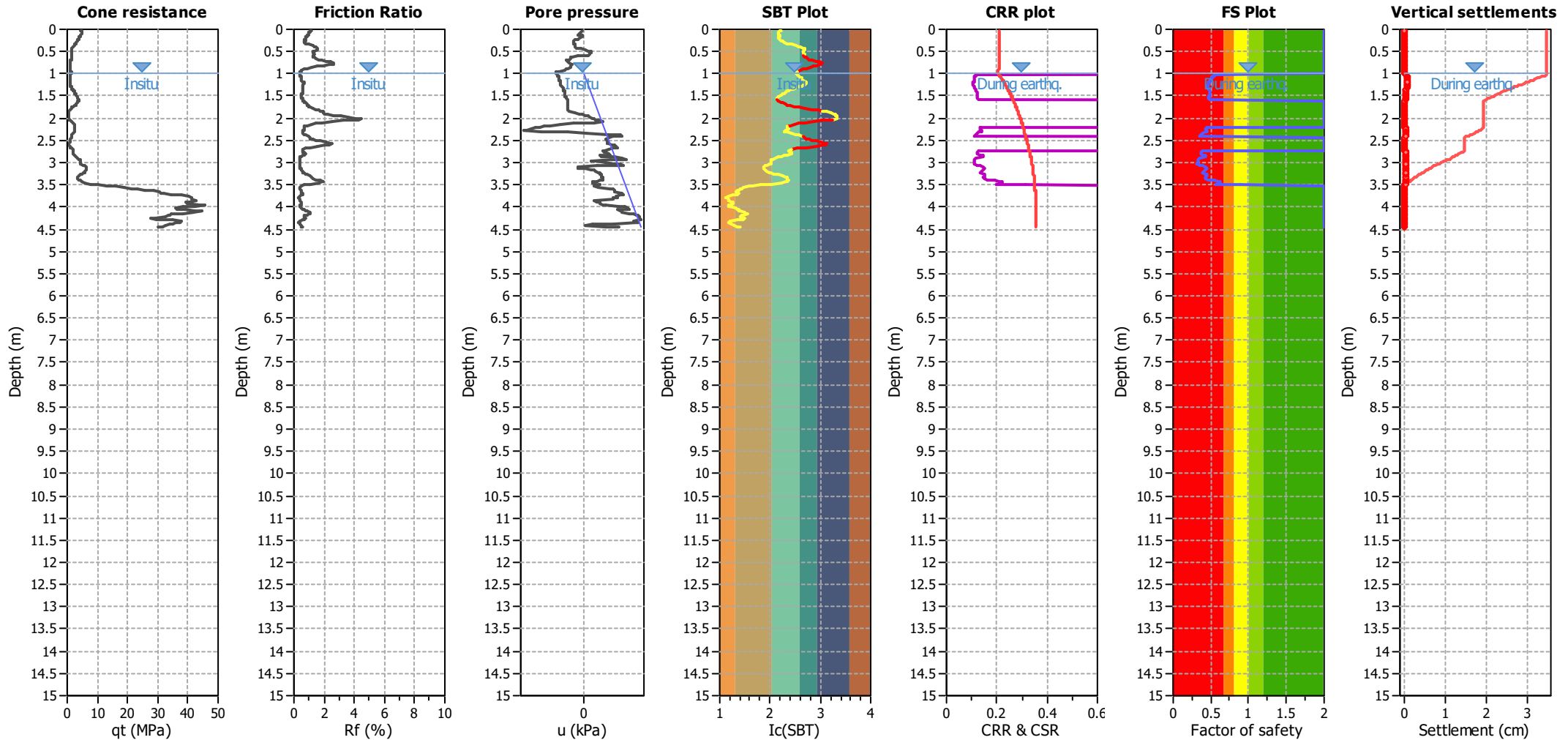
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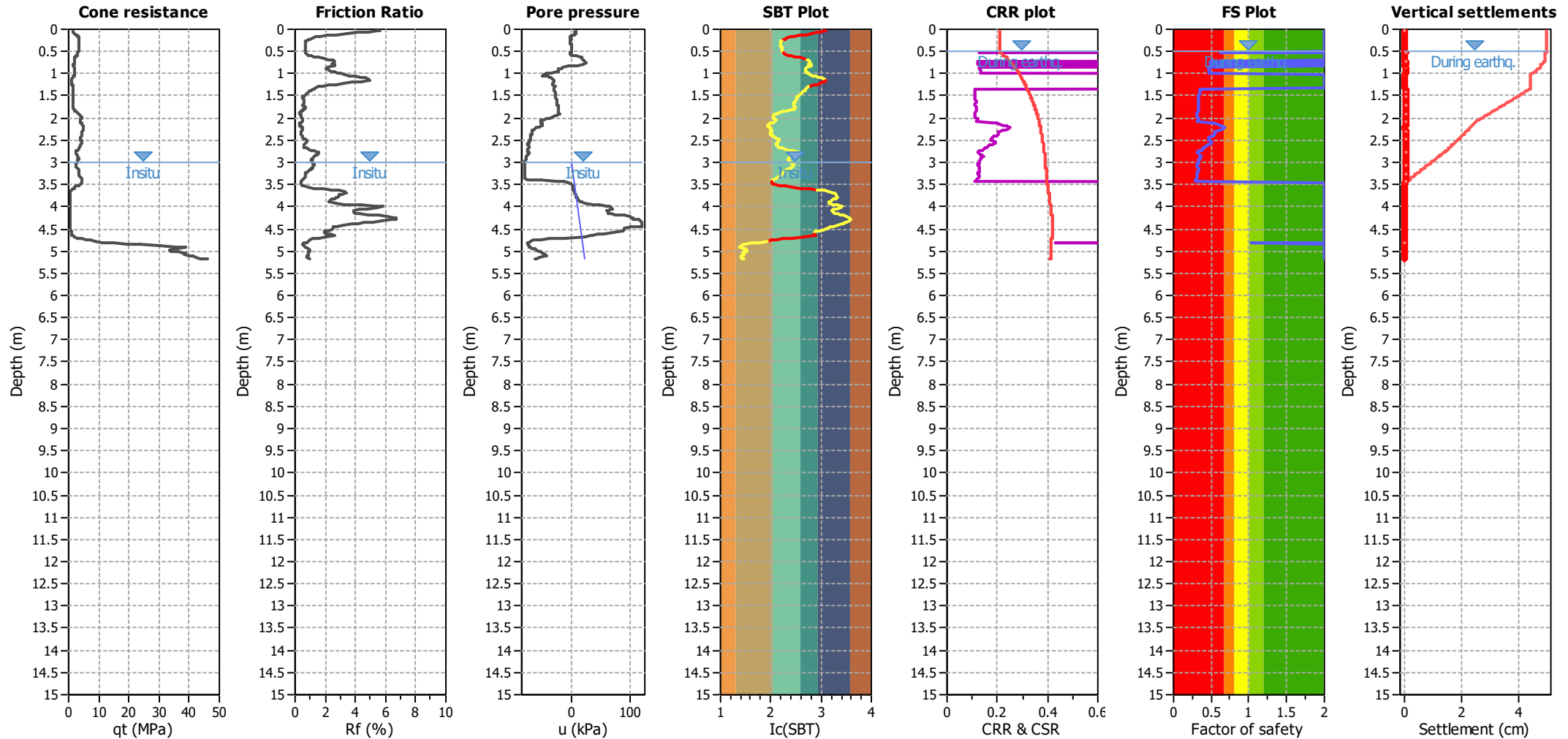
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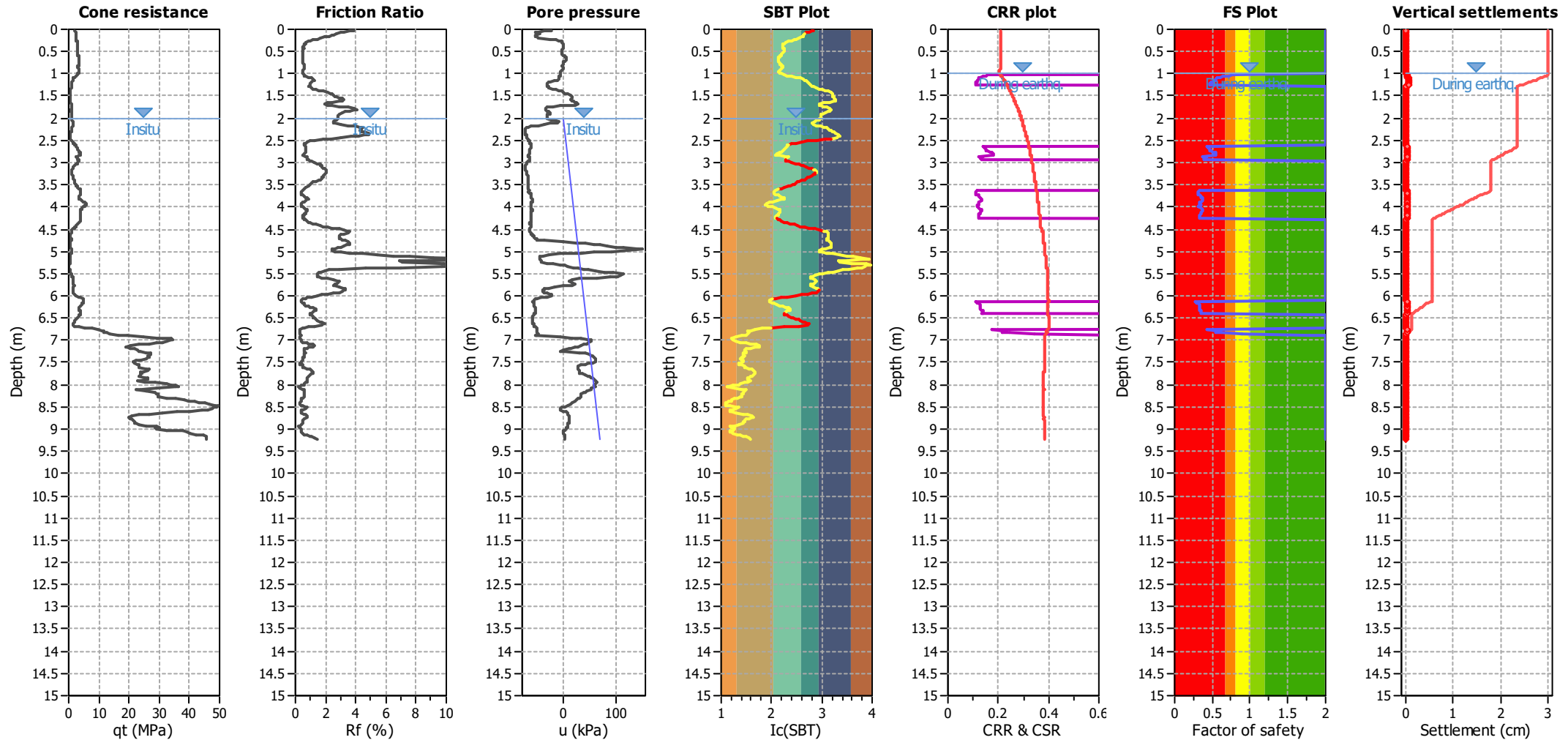
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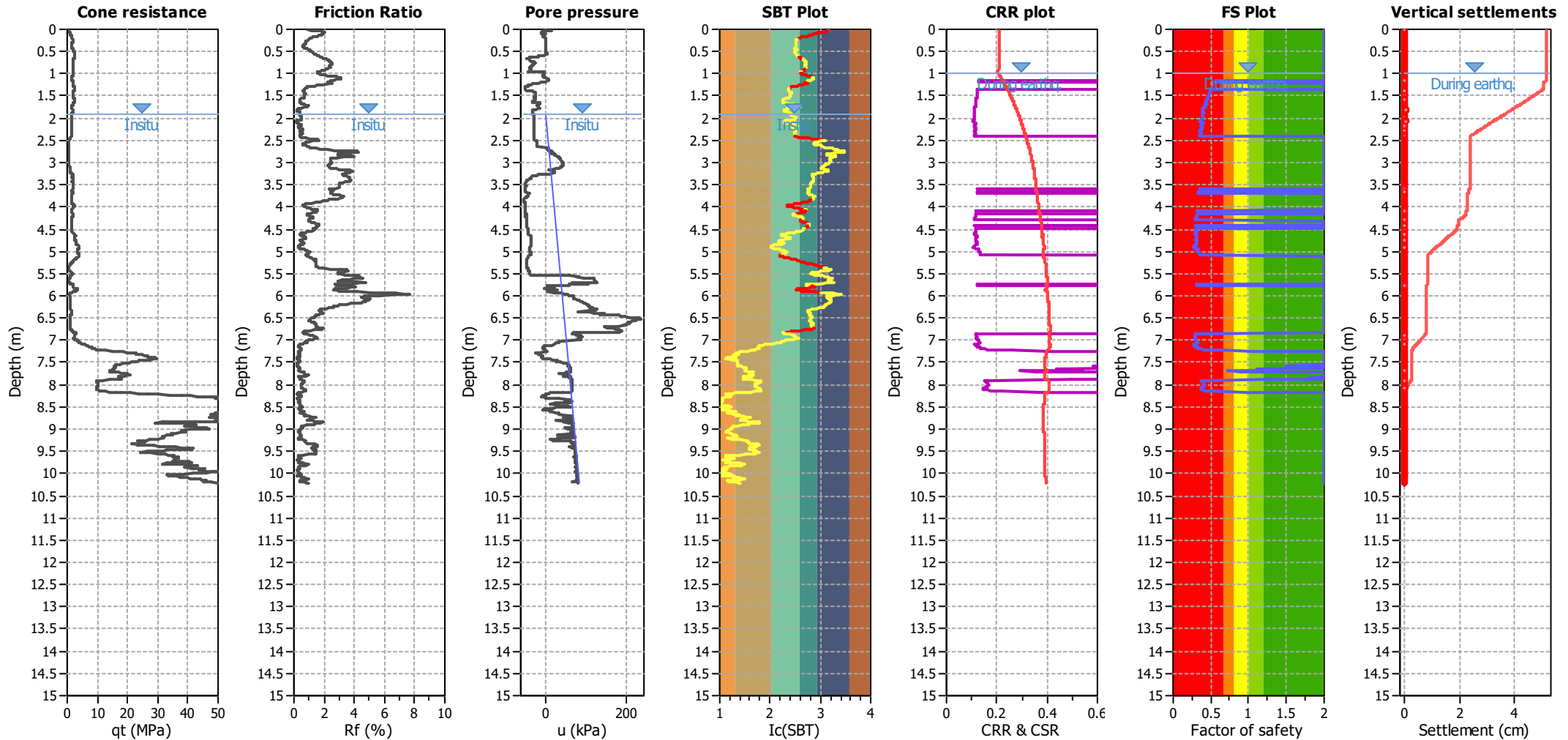
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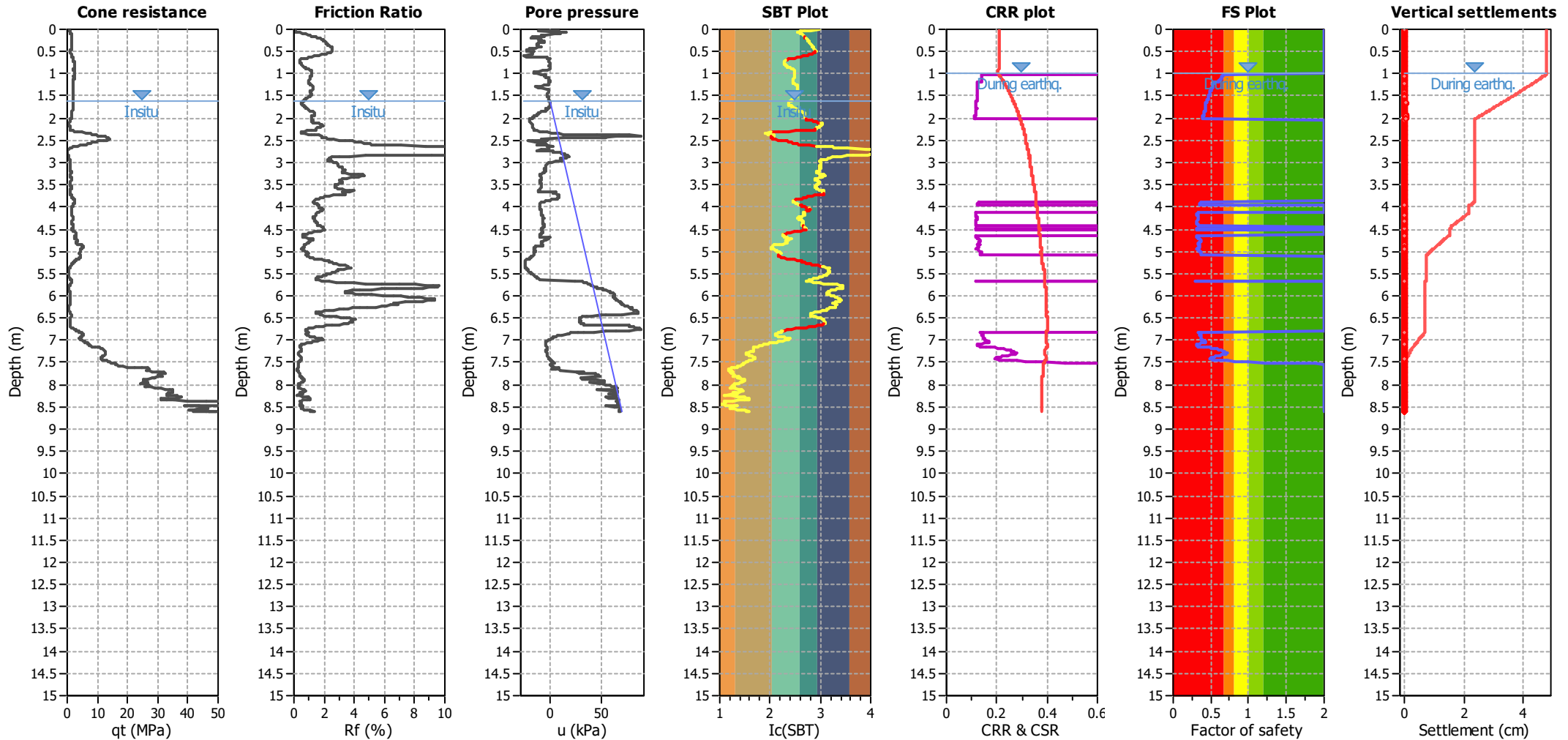
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Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment Report for Subdivision

Riverstone Subdivision, 2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch

Issue Date: **20 October 2020**

Document Ref: **200357-RP-001[A]**



Prepared for: **Yoursection Ltd**



Report Tracking - 2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by
A	Final	20 October 2020	C. Gibbens	A. Giannakogiorgos

Authorisation

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Executive Summary

Miyamoto International NZ Ltd (MINZ) has been engaged by Yoursection Ltd to undertake a geotechnical land suitability assessment for the proposed residential subdivision at 2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch. The key findings of our evaluation and assessment are outlined below.

GROUND CONDITIONS	Ground profile	The sub-surface conditions comprise mainly topsoil over sand-silt mixtures underlain by soft clayey silts and shallow gravel. The ground conditions are variable in horizontal and vertical spread.	
	Soil classification as per NZS 1170.5:2004	Residential Subdivision Area: Class 'D' (deep or soft soil site)	
	Depth to water table	Perched water tables and shallow saturated soils were encountered within the top 1.0 to 2.0m bgl. Permanent ground water is anticipated below the soft silts within the underlying sands and gravels.	
SEISMIC ASSESSMENT	Design Earthquake Event	SLS/SLS2	ULS
	Estimated "free-field" Index post-liquefaction volumetric settlements	< 50mm	< 80mm
	Liquefaction Severity Number (LSN) Value	< 15 Little to minor expression of liquefaction	< 25 Little to moderate expression of liquefaction
	MBIE Technical Categorization (TC)	Mapped MBIE	Rural & Unmapped
		Site Specific Foundation TC	TC2
GEOTECHNICAL CONSIDERATIONS	<p>Our assessment of the site under RMA Section 106 found that the subsidence hazard is present on-site due to presence of soft/loose soil layers and liquefiable deposits, though these hazards can be mitigated by the options listed in this report.</p> <p>As the site is located within an FMA set out by CCC, a portion of the site will require filling to raise the ground level to a suitable level for the proposed development by around 1.0m close to Green's Stream. Filling of the site will likely cause static some consolidation settlements in the soft compressible soils underlying the site, though this is not expected to be a significant risk to the development, based on the pre-loading trial undertaken by MINZ previously. A period of monitoring of the site filling works during the raising of the site levels and for a period (~6 months) is advised to be safeguard against the anticipated static settlements.</p>		

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Appendices

- A. Updated Indicative Subdivision Plan (Davie Lovell Smith)
- B. ECan Listed Land Use Register Files
- C. Geotechnical Investigation Results
- D. Southern Geophysical MASW and GPR Report
- E. Geotechnical Cross Sections
- F. Liquefaction Analyses

1. Introduction

Miyamoto International NZ Ltd (Miyamoto) has been engaged by Yoursection Ltd to undertake a geotechnical evaluation and assessment as part of a land suitability assessment for the proposed new extension of the residential Riverstone Subdivision at 2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch.

Miyamoto have previously completed a geotechnical assessment for resource consenting purposes for the initial stage of the Riverstone Subdivision located at 511 Halswell Road, Christchurch (190666-RP-001[A] – 511 Halswell Road, dated 10 October 2019), as well as undertaking a trial pre-load assessment for the same property (190666-TM-001[A]_511 Halswell Road_Pre-load Trial, dated 28 January 2020). Both documents are referenced as part of this assessment, with this report supplementing and expanding on the work already undertaken.

The scope of this geotechnical engineering assessment was to evaluate the geotechnical conditions at the site and to provide preliminary recommendations for development of the sections. This assessment comprised the following:

- Research of the available information from the New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD), Christchurch City Council (CCC) and Environment Canterbury (ECan);
- Site walkover inspection of the land;
- Shallow field investigation comprising hand-augered boreholes (HA) with associated dynamic cone penetrometer (DCP) and shear vane (SV) tests;
- Deep field investigation comprising Cone Penetration Tests (CPT) with accompanying Dynamic Probe Super Heavy (DPSH) testing;
- Multichannel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) geophysical survey;
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) geophysical survey;
- Liquefaction analyses using CPT-based liquefaction triggering procedures;
- Reporting of the findings.

The geotechnical investigation and assessment were carried out considering the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment (MBIE) Guidance documents “Planning and engineering guidance for potentially liquefaction-prone land” - Version 1, dated September 2017, “Repairing and rebuilding houses affected by the Canterbury earthquakes” - Version 3, dated December 2012, and “Earthquake geotechnical engineering practice - Modules 2 & 3”. This report presents our findings and conclusions which are provided to facilitate the development of the extended subdivision plan for the site.

2. Site Description

The site, legally described as Lot 1 (2 Glovers) and Lot 2 (4 Glovers) DP 83635, is in Halswell, Christchurch and is approximately 8.3 hectares (ha) in total area. There is an approximate elevation change of 2.0m over 460m at an average gradient of 0.4%. The site generally slopes from north to south, with the low point at the southern boundary of both sections. The property is bound by Glovers Road along the northern boundaries and is bound by rural

properties on the south and east boundaries, and the 511 Halswell Road section to the west. Green's Stream runs through the southern end of both sections.

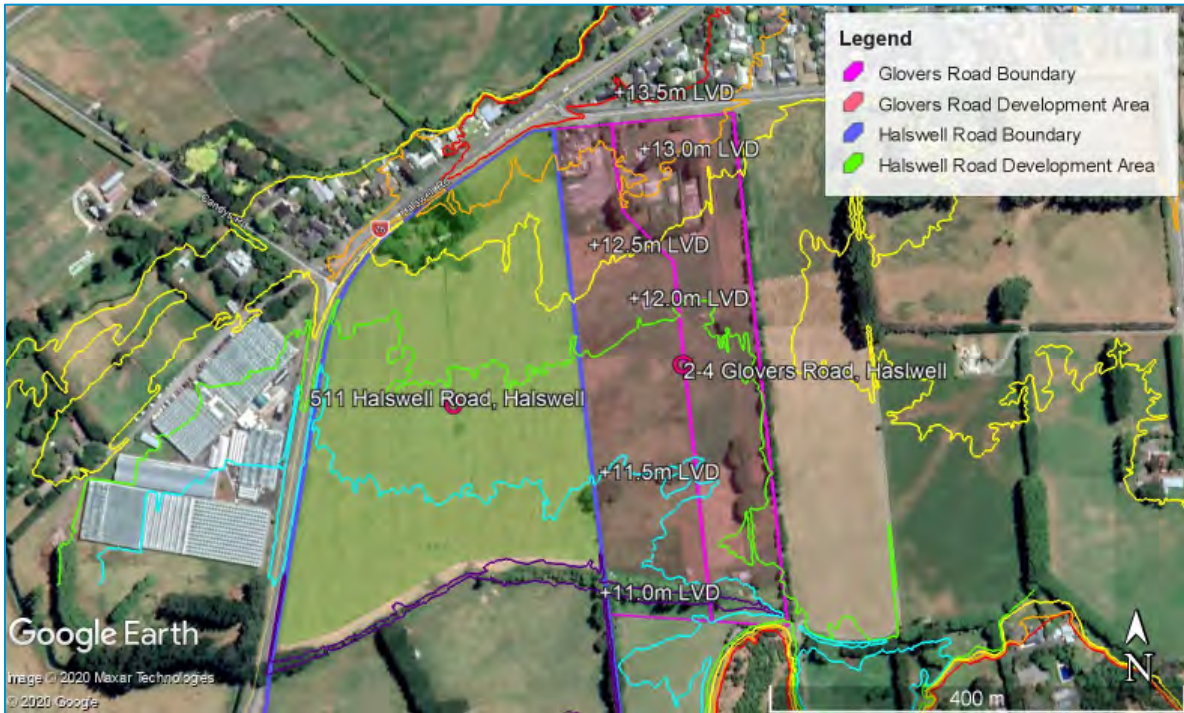


Figure 1: Proposed Site Layout with (Scale as Shown)

The property is located within the “Rural and Unmapped” category listed under the MBIE Technical Categories Map. The site location with reference to the MBIE Technical Categories is shown in Figure 2.

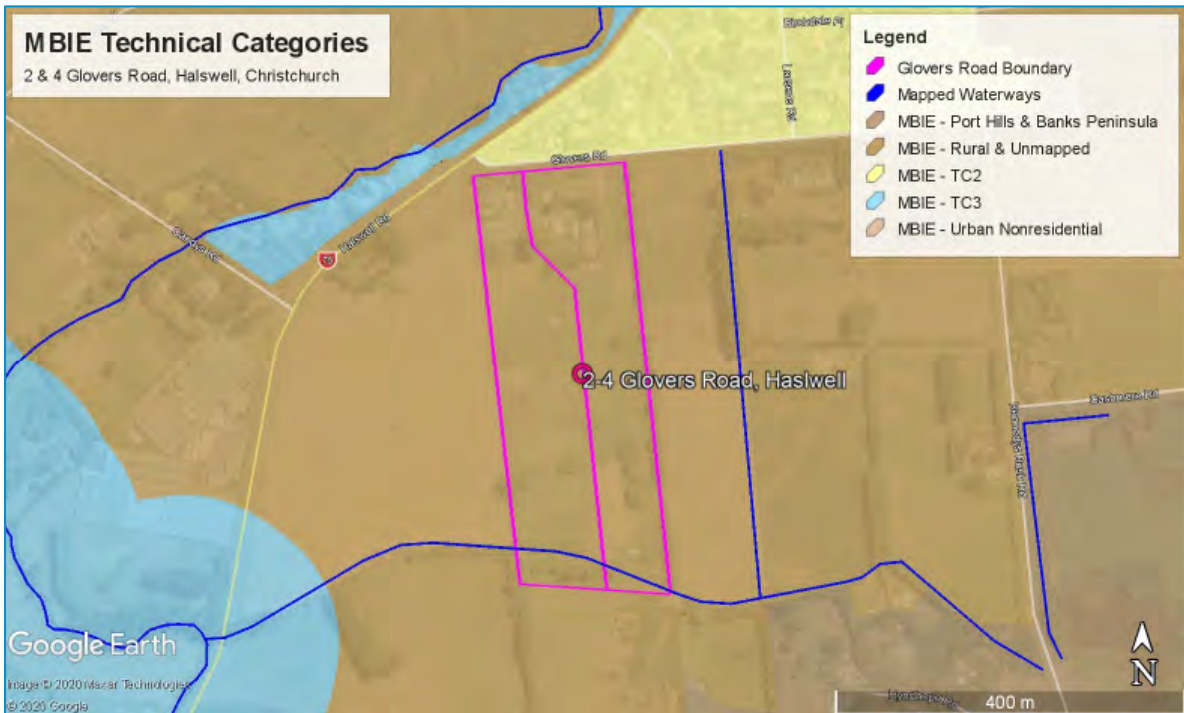


Figure 2: Site Location Plan Showing MBIE Technical Categories and Mapped Waterways (Scale as Shown)

The Riverstone Subdivision is proposed to, currently, be comprised of 239 residential lots with reserves located throughout. A draft plan of the subdivision, including the Glovers Road properties, is presented in Appendix A.

3. Desk Study

The following sources of third-party information were considered and are referenced in this report:

- New Zealand Geotechnical Database (NZGD);
- Environment Canterbury (ECan);
- Christchurch City Council (CCC).

New Zealand Geotechnical Database

The NZGD website was reviewed to identify any additional information related to the extent of land damage after the CES on the site and in the immediate surrounding areas. The results of this review indicate that no significant land damage was observed across the site. Table 1 provides a summary of the information obtained from our review of the NZGD.

Table 1: Desk Study Information Summary (NZGD)

	September 2010 (M _w 7.1)	February 2011 (M _w 6.2)	June 2011 (M _w 6.0)	December 2011 (M _w 5.9)
<i>Aerial Photography Review</i>	Outside of photographed area	Areas of likely ejecta identified in the central and northern areas of both properties, though mainly confined to 2 Glovers Road	Outside of photographed area	Outside of photographed area
<i>Land damage observations</i>	Minor ground cracking but no observed ejected liquefied material was recorded on the properties on the opposite side of Glovers Road in the September 2010 CES event and along Halswell Road and sections of Glovers Road during the June 2011 CES event.			
<i>Observed ground cracking</i>	No cracks mapped on the properties, 10mm – 200mm ground cracks mapped ~65m west of the northernmost boundary of the site within the residential area on the opposite side of Halswell Road			
<i>PGA (g) ± SD</i>	0.294 ± 0.390	0.356 ± 0.435	0.145 ± 0.465	0.139 ± 0.250
<i>Scaled PGA_{7.5} PGA_{16%ile} to PGA_{84%ile}⁽¹⁾ (g)</i>	0.179 to 0.394	0.164 to 0.391	0.061 to 0.156	0.071 to 0.117

(1) Scaled to M7.5 using Idriss and Boulanger recommendations (2008); 68% confidence PGA_{7.5} range

Contaminated Land Considerations

The ECan Listed Land Use Register (LLUR) was reviewed and holds records of potentially Hazardous Activities and Industrial List (HAIL) sites. At this time, a small area that intersects the southern end of both sections is listed as a potential HAIL site. The LLUR lists this small area (in the vicinity of a storage shed) as an A10-classified area, which relates to “persistent pesticide bulk storage or use including sports turfs, market gardens, orchards, glass houses or spray sheds”, though this has not been investigated by ECan. The property reports for both sections are included in Appendix B.

An environmental assessment is outside the scope of this assessment and has been undertaken by others.

Flood Hazard

Christchurch is a low-lying city and there have always been areas that are prone to flooding during heavy rainfall. The CES has worsened flood risk in many areas of the city through damage to waterways and land. Flood Management Areas (FMAs) have been identified by CCC in the District Plan and take into consideration the impacts of the CES.

At the time of writing this report the site is located within a FMA as indicated by the CCC District Plan.

It is understood that a Finished Floor Level (FFL) of 21.25m above Christchurch Drainage Datum (CDD) is a requirement for development of the site.

Ground Motion

Using the MBIE and Bradley & Hughes (2012) procedures, we have found that the site was “sufficiently tested” to the Serviceability Limit State (SLS) level of earthquake demand during the September 2010 and February 2011 events of the CES. This indicates that land and building damage in a future SLS event is likely to be similar to these individual events.

Additionally, based on the SLS2 level of shaking (M_w 6.0 and PGA of 0.19g) which was introduced by MBIE following the updated liquefaction triggering CPT-based procedure by Boulanger & Idriss (2014), it is our opinion the site was “sufficiently tested” to the SLS2 level of earthquake demand during the September 2010 and February 2011 events of the CES.

Utilising a derivation of the Bradley and Hughes method, we can suggest that the site was not tested to Ultimate Limit State (ULS) level of shaking during the CES. Based on the probabilistic analysis of the PGAs experienced at the site, the nature of land and building damage is likely to be more severe during a future ULS event than that already experienced during the individual CES events.

4. Subsurface Conditions

Geological Setting

The geological map of the area (GNS 1:250,000 QMap) indicates that most of the site has surface geology consisting of “modern (Quaternary) river floodplain and low-level degradation terraces (<2° slopes) comprised of unweathered, variably sorted gravel/sand/silt/clay”.

Field Investigations

The NZGD website was reviewed to identify relevant geotechnical investigations completed within the site vicinity, additional to the data identified for use in the original site assessment for the neighbouring section, though nothing for inclusion was identified.

Miyamoto undertook the following site-specific ground investigations and testing:

- Five (5) hand-augered boreholes (referenced HA1 to HA5) with in-situ shear vane testing;
- Five (5) Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) tests (referenced DCP1 to DCP5);
- Laboratory testing including fines content (FC) and Atterberg Limits;
- Twelve (12) Cone Penetration Tests (CPTu) with porewater pressure measurements;
- Multichannel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) geophysical survey;
- Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) geophysical survey.

The general details of the ground investigations are summarised in Table 2, the test locations are shown in Figure 3 and Figure 4, and the HA/DCP logs and CPT plots are presented in Appendix C and the geophysical survey report is presented in Appendix D.

Table 2: Summary of Ground Investigations

Test Ref.	Source	Source Ref.	Test Type	Depth (m bgl)
HA1/DCP1 to HA5/DCP5	MINZ	200357	Hand Auger/ DCP	1.8 to 3.9
CPTu001 to CPTu012	LandTest	19096	CPT	10.0 to 15.0
MASW 1 to MASW 3	Southern Geophysical Ltd	2050	MASW	Up to 40.0
GPR 1 to GPR 11			GPR	Up to 4.0

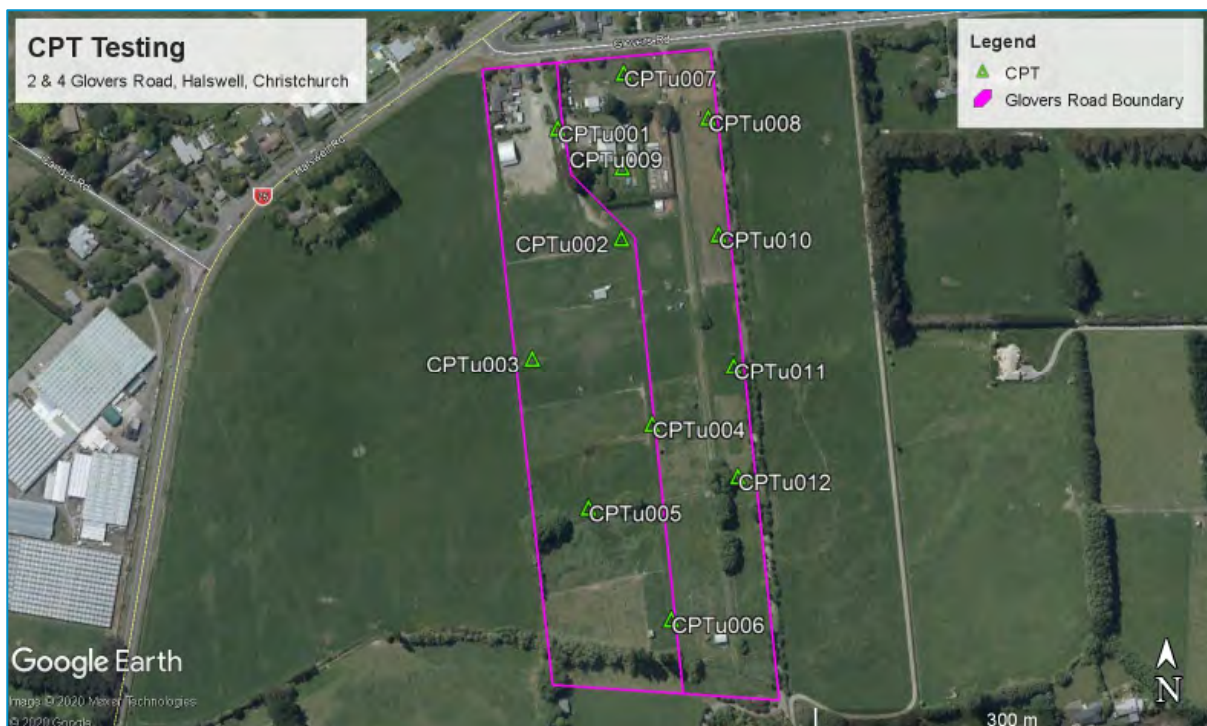


Figure 3: CPT Investigation Location Plan (Scale as Shown)

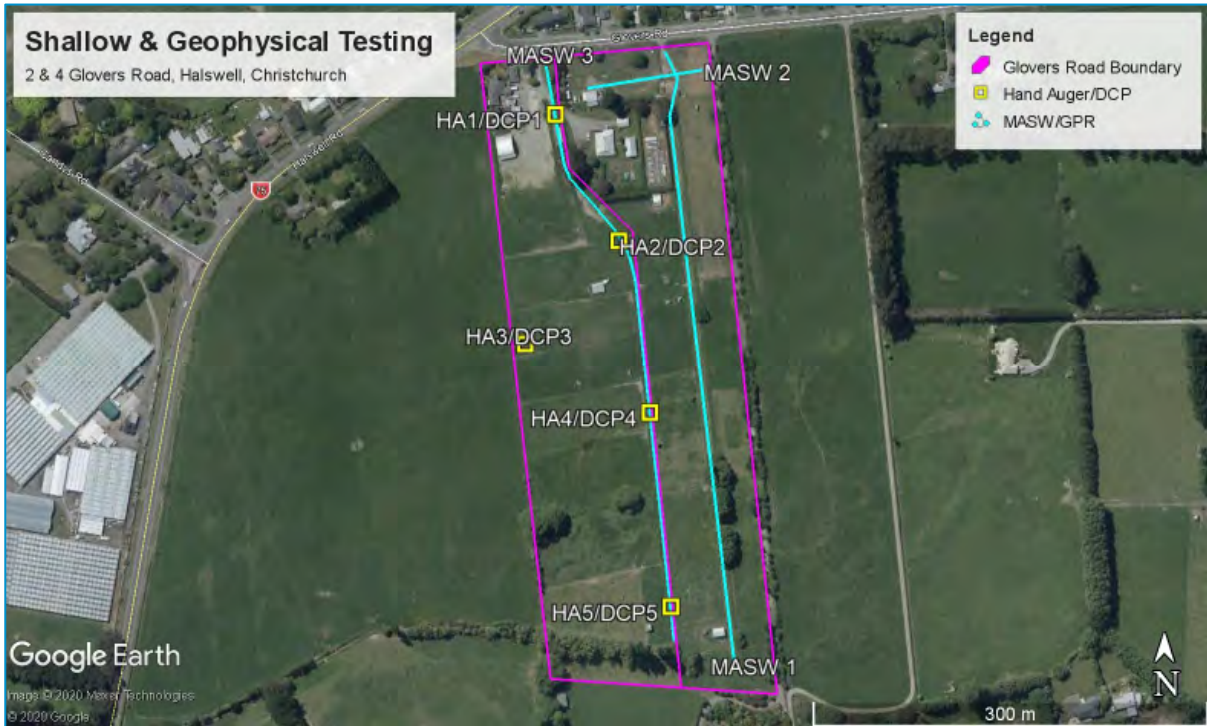


Figure 4: Other Geotechnical Investigation Location Plan (Scale as Shown)

Laboratory Test Results

Laboratory testing was undertaken on samples obtained from our shallow ground investigation to assess the soil characteristics across the site. The testing undertaken includes wet sieving to determine the fines content, and Atterberg limits tests to determine the plastic and liquid limits. A summary of the test results is presented in Table 3, with the full results presented in Appendix C.

Table 3: Laboratory Test Results

Sample Ref.	Depth of sample (m)	Soil Description	Plasticity Index	% Passing		
				0.3 mm	0.15 mm	0.063 mm
C20-319	HA1 1.5m – 2.3m	Silty SAND, brownish grey, wet, non-plastic	-	100	90	49
C20-320	HA1 2.3m – 3.8m	Silty SAND, brownish grey, saturated, non-plastic	-	100	91	49
C20-321	HA2 2.7m – 4.0m	Silty CLAY, some sand, dark grey, saturated, low plasticity	9	99	96	85
C20-312	HA3 2.0m – 3.4m	Sandy SILT, dark grey, saturated, non-plastic	NP	100	99	59
C20-323	HA5 1.5m – 1.8m	Silty SAND, brownish grey, wet, non-plastic	-	99	77	42

Ground Conditions

The ground conditions interpreted from the existing data and investigations undertaken as part of this assessment are presented graphically in the geotechnical cross sections included in Appendix E and the basic soil descriptions are outlined in Table 4.

A near-surface paleo-feature (old river terrace or paleochannel) was identified during the site testing with the CPT's completed at the southern end of the site (CPTu004 to CPTu006 and CPTu012) refusing in dense soils within the upper 5m, before testing was continued with the DPSH. The shallow investigation (HA5/DCP5) also refused at a shallow depth due to dense soils. The testing at the northern end of the site all reached the target depths and were consistent in their findings.

Table 4: Ground Conditions Summary

Layer	Soil Name
a	Silty SAND and Sandy SILT, loose to firm
b	Clayey SILT, soft to firm, medium plasticity
c	Silty SAND, medium dense to dense with increasing depth
GS	Gravelly SAND to Sandy GRAVEL, dense
d	Clayey SILT to silty CLAY, firm
e	Medium dense SAND with silt and gravels
f	Clayey SILT, firm to stiff
S	Silty SAND to Sandy SILT, medium dense to very stiff

MASW & GPR Geophysical Survey

The shear wave velocity (V_s) measurement was assessed with a MASW survey. The results of the survey were used to refine the boundaries and extents between the shallow, softer soils and denser sandy/gravelly layers with the MASW survey reflecting the findings of the intrusive investigations, with 2 clearly defined areas for the north and south of the site. The soils in the northern part of the site had a generally lower shear wave velocity ($V_s < 180\text{m/s}$) to approximately 20.0m depth, though discrete layers of denser, higher V_s soils were identified above this depth before becoming lower velocity again. For the southern part of the site, the lower V_s soils are generally terminated shallower (<5m depth) before the V_s increased in the gravelly dense material.

Additionally, the measured cone tip resistance (q_c) and interpreted shear wave velocity from the CPT data generally shows a consistent pattern with the recorded values from the MASW survey as seen in the CPT profiles in Appendix C. It should be noted that due to the high velocity layers towards the south, thin lower velocity layers were not picked up as seen in the DPSH data. This is reflected in the cross sections presented in Appendix E.

The GPR survey was undertaken to further supplement the MASW surveys for the near-surface soils. The primary objective of this survey was to assist in identifying softer or denser layers that may not have been picked up in the MASW survey. The results generally show a consistent correlation with the MASW survey. The softer soils generally had a poor reflection, with denser material showing a clearer reflection. The shallow gravelly soils at the southern end of the site were also clear within the upper 4.0m of the soil profile.

Groundwater

Our site-specific shallow investigation encountered groundwater levels between 1.0m and 1.8m bgl, however the cohesive soils below the recorded depth were noted to not be saturated, indicating that a perched water table is likely present on-site. The CPT data shows variable piezometric conditions indicating a groundwater table depth between 0.7m and 2.4m bgl, due to the differing depth of cohesive soils in the upper soil profile and different elevations. The shallower groundwater depths were generally confined to the lower elevations of the property.

Based on the above, a groundwater depth range of between 0.7m to 2.4m bgl was adopted for the liquefaction triggering and free-field settlement assessment, depending on the location of the test across the site.

Site Subsoil Class

Based on the site-specific investigation, geological maps and other available information, the site is classified as a Class D (deep or soft soil) site.

Shallow Soils

The geotechnical investigations indicate the existence of low velocity ($V_s \leq 180\text{m/s}$), soils between approximately 4.0m and 20.0m depth, with the lower V_s soils encountered at greater depths towards the north of the sections. There are also locations where denser pockets of material were identified within these lower V_s layers. Those layers have lower strength and have the potential for long-term consolidation settlements from loads, such as residential dwellings. This is further discussed later in this report.

5. Liquefaction Assessment

Methodology

An assessment of the earthquake-induced free-field post-liquefaction volumetric settlement at the site has been carried out in accordance with the MBIE Guidance and using proprietary liquefaction assessment software, for SLS and ULS earthquake scenarios.

The seismic design requirements adopted for use in the analyses are defined in MBIE/NZGS Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering Practice Module 3 (May 2016), and Part C of the MBIE Guidelines “Repairing and rebuilding houses affected by the Canterbury earthquakes” and its subsequent updates - clarifications. These are:

- Buildings of normal use (Importance Level 2);
- Deep or soft soil sites (Class D) as specified previously;

- Boulanger and Idriss (2014) methodology for liquefaction triggering, as per the MBIE Guidance subsequent updates (Issue 7, October 2014);
- Zhang et al. (2002) post-liquefaction volumetric strain calculation for estimating the free-field settlements;

Calculations were performed for the full depth of the CPTs and the upper 10m of the soil profile (as per the MBIE Guidance “index value” estimations). It should be noted that the settlement estimates only account for the free-field component of the expected settlement. Actual total settlements under SLS or ULS earthquake loading may be greater or less.

The Liquefaction Severity Number (LSN¹) has been calculated and used in our assessment as it tends to better reflect the more damaging effects of shallow liquefaction, which is more critical for shallow founded structures. The level of ground damage associated with LSN is summarised in Table 5.

Table 5: Liquefaction Severity Number Ranges and Related Effects

LSN Value	Observed Performance
<10	Little to no expression of liquefaction, minor effects
10 – 20	Minor expression of liquefaction, some sand boils
20 – 30	Moderate expression of liquefaction, with sand boils and some structural damage
30 – 40	Moderate to severe expression of liquefaction, settlement can cause structural damage
40 – 50	Major expression of liquefaction, undulations and damage to ground surface, sever total and differential settlement of structures
>50	Severe damage, extensive evidence of liquefaction at surface, sever total and differential settlements affecting structures, damage to services

Liquefaction Assessment Results

Due to the rapid changes at the interface between fine and coarse-grained soils, a layer correction was applied. The cone tip penetration, and subsequently, the ability to resist liquefaction of a sandy material, is reduced by the surrounding silty layers, while the I_c^2 of the silt layers is reduced due to the presence of the surrounding sandy layers and hence the susceptibility of the fine layers is overestimated. For our analysis, an I_c change of >0.05 per 10mm has been adopted, which eliminates the liquefaction potential for the layer.

The results of our liquefaction triggering analyses utilising the CPT data are presented in Appendix F and summarised in Table 6.

¹ **LSN = Liquefaction Severity Number.** LSN (van Ballegooy et al., 2014) is a vulnerability indicator (damage index) quantifying liquefaction-induced damage developed to reflect more damaging effects of shallow liquefaction on residential land and foundations following the Canterbury Earthquakes (2010-11). LSN considers depth weighted calculated volumetric densification strain within soil layers as a proxy for the severity of liquefaction land damage likely at the ground surface.

² **I_c = Soil Behaviour Classification Index** - Robertson & Wride 1998.

Table 6: Estimated “Free-Field” Post-Liquefaction Volumetric Ground Surface Settlements

Earthquake scenario	Moment magnitude (M_w) / PGA (g)	MBIE “Index Value” (mm)	MBIE Technical Category	LSN Values
GWD = varying (in-situ) and 0.5m to 1.2m (earthquake); Layer transition applied				
SLS	7.5/0.13	< 35	TC2	1 – 5
SLS2	6.0/0.19	5 – 50	TC2	2 – 16
ULS	7.5/0.35	5 – 80	TC2	5 – 25

In accordance with the MBIE Guidance, the analysis indicates that under SLS and ULS loading conditions the predicted index value settlements fall within the expected future land performance values for a TC2 category site. The higher settlements were located on the land at the northern area of the 2 Glovers Road section, which generally correlates with observed liquefaction ejecta in the aerial photographs.

Based on the LSN estimated for the design events, ‘little to minor’ expression of liquefaction may be expected for a future SLS design event, and ‘little to moderate’ expression of liquefaction may be expected for a future ULS design event. The values of LSN at the upper end of the ranges estimated are generally located in the central portion of the development area (where ejecta has been observed following the CES events).

Lateral Spreading

Given the generally flat topography of the site, and the assumption that the site will be levelled further during the development of the subdivision, there is unlikely to be significant height differences, apart from the area immediately adjacent to Green’s Stream. As the area needs to be developed with the FMA in mind, and land levels lifted, there is the potential for a more pronounced ‘free-face’ that could create a risk of lateral spreading. Options to address this are discussed later in the report.

6. Site Designation Assessment

Based on the findings of our desk study, our site-specific ground investigation and observations, and assessment of the performance of the land, we consider the MBIE TC2 category generally appropriate for the site. Despite the deformation characteristics of TC2, the land does not meet the definition of ‘Good Ground’ as per the New Zealand Standards without modification to standard foundation systems and specific engineering design to account for this due to the soft soils.

7. Geotechnical Considerations for Subdivision

Geotechnical Hazards

The most significant geotechnical hazards at the site comprise the potential for earthquake-induced soil liquefaction and potential static subsidence of the soft compressible soils. These hazards can be partly mitigated by providing strengthened foundations, which reduce the potential for differential settlement of the buildings and are designed to be re-levellable.

However, as part of the land development it is understood that, in order to meet the CCC FFL requirements, the site grade will need to be raised by filling. Site filling works can induce

additional loading of the underlying soft compressible deposits and potentially lead to consolidation settlement of the fill and / or construction above. To assess the likely influence of filling, a pre-load trial was undertaken by Miyamoto. This trial indicates that static settlements are not believed to pose a significant risk to the Halswell Road section of the development. Given the similar soil conditions found, it is our professional opinion that this statement also applies to the Glovers Road properties. It is still recommended that settlement plates are installed during the site filling works and these should be founded at the base of the fill with upstands extending through the top of the fill. It is advised that the settlement plates are monitored during the raising of the site levels and for a period (up to 6 months) to assess any static settlements and ensure performance is in line with the pre-loading trial findings.

The current subdivision plan for the entire site is not currently finalised and until it is further developed, specific detailed recommendations cannot be provided, however, the following sections outline general considerations for future development.

Development Considerations

Based on the land survey data (provided by others), a maximum level of approximately 22.3m CDD was identified at the northern extent of property. The land drops to approximately 19.6m CDD next to Green's Stream, though the development does not extend to this point. The low point of the development area is at approximately 20.4m CDD. As discussed above, the site will require filling to meet the CCC FFL requirements (FFL = 21.25m CDD based on the Halswell Road site), particularly if the preferred foundation options comprise concrete slab foundations. It is anticipated that maximum filling would be in the proximity of 1.2m.

Currently, there is no indication of cutting or removal of material to the north of the site. All earthworks should be undertaken in accordance with NZS 4431:1989 (code of practice for earth fill for residential development) prior to the construction of any foundations. The monitoring scheme (mentioned earlier) should be fully developed once the final details of the proposed earthworks are known.

The southern extent of the filling (in proximity of Green's Stream) will be the maximum height of fill required and will require detailed design to ensure stability. It is our understanding the development area is to extend to within 15m of Green's Stream. A shallow vegetated slope is considered suitable given the height of filling is not likely to exceed 1.2m, and provided the slope is not at a gradient exceeding 1.0m vertical to 2.0m horizontal.

Based on the above and the previously completed works, the following foundation solutions would be considered suitable for the construction of NZS3604 compliant structures for the subdivision:

- MBIE TC2 (Options 1 to 4) enhanced foundation slab;
- Specifically designed, enhanced NZS 3604 perimeter foundation wall and shallow piles.

Based on development works proposed, a geotechnical ultimate bearing capacity of 200kPa can be assumed at a high level, though this value is indicative only. The available bearing capacity must be confirmed on-site prior to construction works at the time of any building consent application.

The foundation types detailed above are also preliminary and should be further developed and optimised in collaboration with the structural engineer once further details of any proposed structure are finalised.

Stormwater Management

Stormwater management is outside the scope of our works. However, it is understood the southern section of the Halswell Road site (area south of Green's Stream) will be utilised for stormwater detention and treatment for the Riverstone subdivision as a whole, with shallow basins excavated through this area. As mentioned in the initial assessment undertaken, this material is unlikely to be suitable for filling of the development area.

Services

Buried services are vulnerable to ground deformations when located within and/or in proximity of potentially liquefiable and compressible soils. Services for the residential development should be designed by a suitably qualified person in collaboration with the geotechnical engineers to accommodate the likelihood of future ground deformations.

Pavement/Roading Infrastructure

As for the services at the site, pavements will require detailed design by a suitably experienced person in collaboration with the geotechnical engineer, the finished ground levels and compaction characteristics of the filling material.

It is currently understood that the new areas of development will link into the Halswell Road property as well as having its own access onto Glovers Road, and it is assumed that filling in this area will be required to raise the grade. The underlying soils in this area are generally typical for the site with the upper 1.0m comprising topsoil over soft silt (loosely corresponding to a CBR of ~2 to 3 below the topsoil).

8. Assessment Against RMA Section 106

As per the requirements of Section 106 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) (2017), we have undertaken a high-level assessment of the significant geotechnical hazards that may affect the site, outside of the hazards already discussed in this report (i.e. static and earthquake-induced subsidence, and lateral spreading). These hazards include, but are not limited to:

- Erosion;
- Falling debris;
- Slippage;
- Inundation.

At the time of our site visit, there was no evidence of erosion. Likewise, no evidence was observed to suggest that lateral movement is an issue on the site, given the site is generally

flat. Rock Fall or slope movement are also not considered a risk to this area of the development.

As part of the site is identified as being within a Flood Management Area (FMA) as defined by the CCC, inundation is likely to be a risk, as the site currently stands. If the site is built up to ensure the FFLs set by the CCC are met and suitable stormwater drainage is in place, then inundation is not considered an imminent risk to the development.

Based on our assessment, we consider that the “significant” geotechnical hazards may be mitigated to an acceptable standard, provided that the geotechnical recommendations given in this report are followed, and the appropriate engineering measures implemented, we consider that the development is unlikely to be affected nor worsen, accelerate or result in material damage.

9. Limitations

This report is subject to the following limitations:

- This report has been prepared by Miyamoto for the Client for the purpose/s agreed with the Client (Purpose). Miyamoto accepts no responsibility for the validity, appropriateness, sufficiency or consequences of the Client using the report for purposes other than for the Purpose.
- This report is not intended for general publication or circulation. This report is not to be reproduced by the Client except in relation to the Purpose, without Miyamoto’s prior written permission. Miyamoto disclaims all risk and all responsibility to any third party.
- This report is provided based on the various assumptions contained in the report.
- Miyamoto’s professional services are performed using a degree of care and skill reasonably exercised by reputable consultants providing the same or similar services as at the date of this report.
- The Client is responsible for ensuring that the design of any foundations ensures the functionality of the building under SLS level loads.
- The sub surface information has been obtained from investigation carried out at discrete locations, which by their nature only provide information about a relatively small volume of subsoils. While Miyamoto has taken reasonable skill and care in carrying out the investigation to determine the subsoil condition, the subsoil condition could differ substantially from the results of any sampling investigation. Miyamoto is not responsible for and does not accept any liability in respect of any difference between the actual subsoil conditions and the results of our investigation.
- Any susceptibility analysis carried out in respect of liquefaction is based on Miyamoto’s current understanding as an experienced professional engineering consultant of the data, methods etc. Future seismic events may change our understanding of liquefaction and its affects, which may affect the content of this report. Miyamoto is not responsible for and does not accept any liability where the content of this report is changed due to a change in industry knowledge of matters relating to liquefaction.
- This report specifically excludes assessment or advice relating to hazardous materials, such as asbestos.

- Where the Client provides information to Miyamoto, including design calculations and drawings of the as-built structure, or where the report indicates that we have obtained and/or relied upon information provided from a third party, Miyamoto has not made any independent verification of this information except as expressly stated in the report. Miyamoto assumes no responsibility for any inaccuracies in, or omissions to, that information.
- A change in circumstances, facts, information after the report has been provided may affect the adequacy or accuracy of the report. Miyamoto is not responsible for the adequacy or accuracy of the report as a result of any such changes.
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If you have any queries or you require any further clarification on any aspects of this report, please do not hesitate to contact Miyamoto International (NZ) Ltd.

10. References

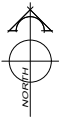
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Appendices



A. Updated Indicative Subdivision Plan (Davie Lovell Smith)





DRAFT

AMENDMENT	DATE	DESCRIPTION



Total Area : 23.1161 ha
 Comprised in: RT's CB10B/654, CB48C/117 & CB48C/118

DAVE LOVELL-SMITH
 PLANNING SURVEYING ENGINEERING

116 Wrights Road P O Box 679 Christchurch 8140, New Zealand
 Telephone: 03 379-0793 Website: www.dls.co.nz E-mail: office@dls.co.nz

JOB TITLE: **Halswell Road**

SHEET TITLE: **Proposed Subdivision of
 Pt RS 1593, RS 772 &
 Lots 1 & 2 DP 83635**

DRAWING STATUS: **For Discussion Purposes**

SCALE: 1:1000@A1 DATE: October 2020
 1:2000@A3
 CAD FILE: J:\2017\Concept_R4.dwg REVISION:
 DRAWING No: **C20017** SHEET No: 1 OF 1 **R6**

- NOTES:
1. Areas and dimensions are approximate only and are subject to final survey and deposit of plans.
 2. Service easements to be created as required.
 3. This plan has been prepared for discussion purposes only. No liability is accepted if the plan is used for any other purposes.
 4. The position of Greens Drain is approximate and subject to survey.

Pt RS 5786

Lot 2
DP 490383

Lot 3
DP 83635

B. ECan Listed Land Use Register Files



Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for submitting your property enquiry in regards to our Listed Land Use Register (LLUR) which holds information about sites that have been used, or are currently used for activities which have the potential to have caused contamination.

The LLUR statement provided indicates the location of the land parcel(s) you enquired about and provides information regarding any LLUR sites within a radius specified in the statement of this land.

Please note that if a property is not currently entered on the LLUR, it does not mean that an activity with the potential to cause contamination has never occurred, or is not currently occurring there. The LLUR is not complete, and new sites are regularly being added as we receive information and conduct our own investigations into current and historic land uses.

The LLUR only contains information held by Environment Canterbury in relation to contaminated or potentially contaminated land; other information relevant to potential contamination may be held in other files (for example consent and enforcement files).

If your enquiry relates to a farm property, please note that many current and past activities undertaken on farms may not be listed on the LLUR. Activities such as the storage, formulation and disposal of pesticides, offal pits, foot rot troughs, animal dips and underground or above ground fuel tanks have the potential to cause contamination.

Please contact and Environment Canterbury Contaminated Sites Officer if you wish to discuss the contents of the LLUR statement, or if you require additional information. For any other information regarding this land please contact Environment Canterbury Customer Services.

Yours sincerely

Contaminated Sites Team

Property Statement from the Listed Land Use Register

Visit www.ecan.govt.nz/HAIL for more information about land uses.



Customer Services
P. 03 353 9007 or 0800 324 636

PO Box 345
Christchurch 8140

P. 03 365 3828
F. 03 365 3194
E. ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz

www.ecan.govt.nz

Date:	13 October 2020	
Land Parcels:	Lot 1 DP 83635	Valuation No(s): 2356209300



The information presented in this map is specific to the property you have selected. Information on nearby properties may not be shown on this map, even if the property is visible.

Summary of sites:

Site ID	Site Name	Location	HAIL Activity(s)	Category
26587	26587	Halswell West	A10 - Persistent pesticide bulk storage or use;	Not Investigated

Please note that the above table represents a summary of sites and HAILS intersecting the area of enquiry only.

Information held about the sites on the Listed Land Use Register

Site 26587: 26587 (Intersects enquiry area.)

Site Address:	Halswell West
Legal Description(s):	Lot 1 DP 83635, Lot 2 DP 83635

Site Category:	Not Investigated
Definition:	Verified HAIL has not been investigated.

Land Uses (from HAIL):	Period From	Period To	HAIL land use
	Pre 1994	Pre 2004	Persistent pesticide bulk storage or use including sports turfs, market gardens, orchards, glass houses or spray sheds

Notes:

17 Oct 2013 Area defined from: 1994-2004 ECan Aerial Photographs
 Note: Multiple glass houses were noted in aerial photographs reviewed.

Investigations:

There are no investigations associated with this site.

Information held about other investigations on the Listed Land Use Register

For further information from Environment Canterbury, contact Customer Services and refer to enquiry number ENQ265562.

Disclaimer: *The enclosed information is derived from Environment Canterbury’s Listed Land Use Register and is made available to you under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and Environment Canterbury’s Contaminated Land Information Management Strategy (ECan 2009).*

The information contained in this report reflects the current records held by Environment Canterbury regarding the activities undertaken on the site, its possible contamination and based on that information, the categorisation of the site. Environment Canterbury has not verified the accuracy or completeness of this information. It is released only as a copy of Environment Canterbury's records and is not intended to provide a full, complete or totally accurate assessment of the site. It is provided on the basis that Environment Canterbury makes no warranty or representation regarding the reliability, accuracy or completeness of the information provided or the level of contamination (if any) at the relevant site or that the site is suitable or otherwise for any particular purpose. Environment Canterbury accepts no responsibility for any loss, cost, damage or expense any person may incur as a result of the use, reference to or reliance on the information contained in this report.

Any person receiving and using this information is bound by the provisions of the Privacy Act 1993.

Dear Sir/Madam

Thank you for submitting your property enquiry in regards to our Listed Land Use Register (LLUR) which holds information about sites that have been used, or are currently used for activities which have the potential to have caused contamination.

The LLUR statement provided indicates the location of the land parcel(s) you enquired about and provides information regarding any LLUR sites within a radius specified in the statement of this land.

Please note that if a property is not currently entered on the LLUR, it does not mean that an activity with the potential to cause contamination has never occurred, or is not currently occurring there. The LLUR is not complete, and new sites are regularly being added as we receive information and conduct our own investigations into current and historic land uses.

The LLUR only contains information held by Environment Canterbury in relation to contaminated or potentially contaminated land; other information relevant to potential contamination may be held in other files (for example consent and enforcement files).

If your enquiry relates to a farm property, please note that many current and past activities undertaken on farms may not be listed on the LLUR. Activities such as the storage, formulation and disposal of pesticides, offal pits, foot rot troughs, animal dips and underground or above ground fuel tanks have the potential to cause contamination.

Please contact and Environment Canterbury Contaminated Sites Officer if you wish to discuss the contents of the LLUR statement, or if you require additional information. For any other information regarding this land please contact Environment Canterbury Customer Services.

Yours sincerely

Contaminated Sites Team

Property Statement from the Listed Land Use Register

Visit www.ecan.govt.nz/HAIL for more information about land uses.

Customer Services
P. 03 353 9007 or 0800 324 636

PO Box 345
Christchurch 8140

P. 03 365 3828
F. 03 365 3194
E. ecinfo@ecan.govt.nz

www.ecan.govt.nz

Date:	13 October 2020	
Land Parcels:	Lot 2 DP 83635	Valuation No(s): 2356209301



The information presented in this map is specific to the property you have selected. Information on nearby properties may not be shown on this map, even if the property is visible.

Summary of sites:

Site ID	Site Name	Location	HAIL Activity(s)	Category
26587	26587	Halswell West	A10 - Persistent pesticide bulk storage or use;	Not Investigated

Please note that the above table represents a summary of sites and HAILs intersecting the area of enquiry only.

Information held about the sites on the Listed Land Use Register

Site 26587: 26587 (Intersects enquiry area.)

Site Address:	Halswell West
Legal Description(s):	Lot 1 DP 83635, Lot 2 DP 83635

Site Category:	Not Investigated
Definition:	Verified HAIL has not been investigated.

Land Uses (from HAIL):	Period From	Period To	HAIL land use
	Pre 1994	Pre 2004	Persistent pesticide bulk storage or use including sports turfs, market gardens, orchards, glass houses or spray sheds

Notes:

17 Oct 2013 Area defined from: 1994-2004 ECan Aerial Photographs
 Note: Multiple glass houses were noted in aerial photographs reviewed.

Investigations:

There are no investigations associated with this site.

Information held about other investigations on the Listed Land Use Register

For further information from Environment Canterbury, contact Customer Services and refer to enquiry number ENQ265560.

Disclaimer: *The enclosed information is derived from Environment Canterbury’s Listed Land Use Register and is made available to you under the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and Environment Canterbury’s Contaminated Land Information Management Strategy (ECan 2009).*

The information contained in this report reflects the current records held by Environment Canterbury regarding the activities undertaken on the site, its possible contamination and based on that information, the categorisation of the site. Environment Canterbury has not verified the accuracy or completeness of this information. It is released only as a copy of Environment Canterbury's records and is not intended to provide a full, complete or totally accurate assessment of the site. It is provided on the basis that Environment Canterbury makes no warranty or representation regarding the reliability, accuracy or completeness of the information provided or the level of contamination (if any) at the relevant site or that the site is suitable or otherwise for any particular purpose. Environment Canterbury accepts no responsibility for any loss, cost, damage or expense any person may incur as a result of the use, reference to or reliance on the information contained in this report.

Any person receiving and using this information is bound by the provisions of the Privacy Act 1993.

C. Geotechnical Investigation Results

MINZ Shallow Investigation Logs

Laboratory Soil Sample Test Results

LandTest CPT/DPSH Plot



SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA1/DCP1

PROJECT: 2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch	
LOGGED BY: CG	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 2.9 mbgl
PROCESSED BY: CG	HOLE DIAMETER: 50 mm
LOCATION: REFER TO SITE PLAN	DRILLING METHOD: Hand Auger
	SHEAR VANE NUMBER: 2102
	GROUNDWATER LEVEL: 1.65 mbgl
	This report may only be reproduced in full

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing						Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded		
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size				WC (%)	UW
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC			
0.0 - 0.5	1 1 1 1			SILT: low plasticity, dark brown, moist, with minor rootlets (TOPSOIL)											
0.5 - 1.5	3 2 1 2 1 2 2 2 2			SILT: low plasticity, brown, moist, with minor fine sand											
1.5 - 2.5	1 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2	▽		Silty SAND: fine to medium, brown-grey, wet at 2.0m: becomes blue-grey, saturated		DIST. SAMPLE					51%	49%			
2.5 - 3.0	1 1 2 2 3 4 5					DIST. SAMPLE					51%	49%			

...contd on next page

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS

DCP DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER
GWL GROUNDWATER LEVEL
mbgl METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL
WC WATER CONTENT

HA HAND AUGER
UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE
EOH END OF HOLE
UW UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m³)

LL LIQUID LIMIT
PL PLASTIC LIMIT
PI PLASTICITY INDEX
NE NOT ENCOUNTERED

Gr GRAVEL
Sa SAND
FC FINES CONTENT
▽ STANDING GWL

NOTES

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA1/DCP1 (contd.)

PROJECT:	2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch				
LOGGED BY:	CG	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE:	3.9 mbgl	HOLE DIAMETER:	50 mm
PROCESSED BY:	CG	DRILLING METHOD:	Hand Auger	SHEAR VANE NUMBER:	2102
LOCATION:	REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL:	1.65 mbgl	This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing						Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded		
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size				WC (%)	UW
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC			
3.5	9 9 9 9 7 6 6 7 7	1.65m bgl →		Silty SAND: fine to medium, blue-grey, saturated (contd.)		DIST. SAMPLE					51%	49%			
4.0				SILT: low plasticity, blue-grey, saturated											
4.5				EOH (Target Depth Reached)											
5.0															
5.5															

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS

DCP DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER
 GWL GROUNDWATER LEVEL
 mbgl METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL
 WC WATER CONTENT

HA HAND AUGER
 UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE
 EOH END OF HOLE
 UW UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m³)

LL LIQUID LIMIT
 PL PLASTIC LIMIT
 PI PLASTICITY INDEX
 NE NOT ENCOUNTERED

Gr GRAVEL
 Sa SAND
 FC FINES CONTENT
 STANDING GWL

NOTES

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA2/DCP2

PROJECT: 2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch	
LOGGED BY: CG	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 3.9 mbgl
PROCESSED BY: CG	DRILLING METHOD: Hand Auger
LOCATION: REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL: 1.3 mbgl
HOLE DIAMETER: 50 mm	
SHEAR VANE NUMBER: 2102	
This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing							Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded	
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size			WC (%)		UW
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC			
1	1	▽		SILT: non-plastic, dark brown, moist, with some sand and rootlets (TOPSOIL)										66 / 16	
2	2			SILT: low plasticity, yellow-brown, moist, with some sand											
0.5	2														
	3														
	3				SAND: fine to medium, orange-brown, moist, with trace of silt										
1.0	2														
	2														
	4														
	3														
	2														
	3														
	2														
1.5	2				Clayey SILT: low to medium plasticity, grey, moist, with some sand										
	3														
	4														
	3			at 1.9m: becomes wet, mottled orange											
2.0	Self Weight														
	1														
	3														
	3			at 2.2m: mottling absent											
	3														
	4			at 2.3m: becomes saturated											
2.5	4														
	4														
	5														
	5														
	7														
	7														
...contd on next page															
						DIST. SAMPLE	29	20	9	-	15%	85%			

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS

DCP DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER
 GWL GROUNDWATER LEVEL
 mbgl METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL
 WC WATER CONTENT

HA HAND AUGER
 UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE
 EOH END OF HOLE
 UW UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m³)

LL LIQUID LIMIT
 PL PLASTIC LIMIT
 PI PLASTICITY INDEX
 NE NOT ENCOUNTERED

Gr GRAVEL
 Sa SAND
 FC FINES CONTENT
 ▽ STANDING GWL

NOTES

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA2/DCP2 (contd.)

PROJECT: 2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch	
LOGGED BY: CG	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 3.9 mbgl
PROCESSED BY: CG	DRILLING METHOD: Hand Auger
LOCATION: REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL: 1.3 mbgl
HOLE DIAMETER: 50 mm	
SHEAR VANE NUMBER: 2102	
This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing						Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded		
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size				WC (%)	UW
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC			
3.5	7 7 8 7 7 6 7 8 7	1.3m bgl →		Clayey SILT: low to medium plasticity, grey, saturated, with some sand (contd.)		DIST. SAMPLE	29	20	9	-	15%	85%			
4.0			EOH (Target Depth Reached)												

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS

DCP DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER
 GWL GROUNDWATER LEVEL
 mbgl METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL
 WC WATER CONTENT

HA HAND AUGER
 UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE
 EOH END OF HOLE
 UW UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m³)

LL LIQUID LIMIT
 PL PLASTIC LIMIT
 PI PLASTICITY INDEX
 NE NOT ENCOUNTERED

Gr GRAVEL
 Sa SAND
 FC FINES CONTENT
 STANDING GWL

NOTES

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA3/DCP3

PROJECT: 2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch	
LOGGED BY: CG	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 4.1 mbgl
PROCESSED BY: CG	HOLE DIAMETER: 50 mm
LOCATION: REFER TO SITE PLAN	DRILLING METHOD: Hand Auger
	SHEAR VANE NUMBER: 2102
	GROUNDWATER LEVEL: 1.8 mbgl
This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing						Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded	
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size				
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC		WC (%)
0.0 - 0.5	2 1 2 2			SILT: non-plastic, dark brown, dry, with some sand and rootlets (TOPSOIL)										
0.5 - 1.0	2 2 2 2 2			SILT: low plasticity, light brown, moist										
1.0 - 1.5	2 2 2 2 3			SAND: fine to medium, orange brown, moist										
1.5 - 2.0	1 2 3 3			Sandy SILT: low plasticity, orange brown, wet										
2.0 - 2.5	3 3 5 2 2 3 4 4 5 5	...▽...		SILT: medium plasticity, brown, wet										
2.5 - 3.0	2 2 3 4 4 5 5 2 4 5			Sandy SILT: non-plastic, dark grey, saturated		DIST. SAMPLE	Non-Plastic			-	41%	59%		

...contd on next page

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS				NOTES			
DCP	DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER	HA	HAND AUGER	LL	LIQUID LIMIT	Gr	GRAVEL
GWL	GROUNDWATER LEVEL	UTP	UNABLE TO PENETRATE	PL	PLASTIC LIMIT	Sa	SAND
mbgl	METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL	EOH	END OF HOLE	PI	PLASTICITY INDEX	FC	FINES CONTENT
WC	WATER CONTENT	UW	UNIT WEIGHT (kN/m ³)	NE	NOT ENCOUNTERED	...▽...	STANDING GWL

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA4/DCP4

PROJECT: 2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch	
LOGGED BY: CG	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 2.9 mbgl
PROCESSED BY: CG	DRILLING METHOD: Hand Auger
LOCATION: REFER TO SITE PLAN	GROUNDWATER LEVEL: 1.2 mbgl
HOLE DIAMETER: 50 mm	
SHEAR VANE NUMBER: 2102	
This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing							Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded		
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size			WC (%)		UW	
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC				
0.0 - 0.2	2			Sandy SILT: non-plastic, brown, moist, with minor rootlets (TOPSOIL)												
0.2 - 0.8	2 2 2 2 1 1 1 1			SAND: fine to medium, grey, moist, with some silt at 0.8m: becomes wet												
0.8 - 1.2	3 3 3 3	▽		Sandy SILT: low plasticity, brown-grey, wet, sand is fine at 1.2m: becomes saturated												
1.2 - 1.9	2 2 2 3 3 3 3			SILT: low to medium plasticity, blue-grey, saturated												
1.9 - 2.9	4 3 4 4 5 4 4			Silty SAND: fine to medium, grey, saturated												
			EOH (Target Depth Reached)													

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS

DCP DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER
 GWL GROUNDWATER LEVEL
 mbgl METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL
 WC WATER CONTENT

HA HAND AUGER
 UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE
 EOH END OF HOLE
 (kN/m³)
 UW UNIT WEIGHT

LL LIQUID LIMIT
 PL PLASTIC LIMIT
 PI PLASTICITY INDEX
 NE NOT ENCOUNTERED

Gr GRAVEL
 Sa SAND
 FC FINES CONTENT
 ▽ STANDING GWL

NOTES

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SHALLOW GROUND INVESTIGATION LOG

HA5/DCP5

PROJECT: 2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch	
LOGGED BY: CG	TOTAL DEPTH OF HOLE: 1.9 mbgl
PROCESSED BY: CG	HOLE DIAMETER: 50 mm
LOCATION: REFER TO SITE PLAN	DRILLING METHOD: Hand Auger
	SHEAR VANE NUMBER: 2102
	GROUNDWATER LEVEL: 1.0 mbgl
This report may only be reproduced in full	

Depth (m)	DCP Test Results (Blows per 100mm)	GWL	Soil Description			Sample Taken	Lab Testing						Vane shear strength (kPa) peak/remoulded			
			USC	Soil Characteristics	Graphic Log		Atterberg Limits			Grain Size				WC (%)	UW	
							LL	PL	PI	Gr	Sa	FC				
0.0 - 0.2	2	1.0		SILT: low plasticity, brown, moist, with minor fine sand (TOPSOIL)	[Cross-hatch pattern]											
0.2 - 0.4	1			Sandy SILT: low plasticity, grey, moist, sand is fine	[X pattern]											
0.4 - 0.6	2															
0.6 - 0.8	2															
0.8 - 1.0	2															
1.0 - 1.2	1			at 1.0m: becomes wet												
1.2 - 1.4	1		at 1.2m: becomes saturated													
1.4 - 1.6	2			Silty SAND: fine to medium, grey, saturated	[Dotted pattern]											
1.6 - 1.8	2			at 1.8m: with minor fine to medium gravel	[Dotted pattern]	DIST. SAMPLE					58%	42%				
1.8 - 2.0	5															
2.0 - 2.2	11			EOH (Practical Refusal on Gravel)												

LEGEND

ABBREVIATIONS

DCP DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER
 GWL GROUNDWATER LEVEL
 mbgl METERS BELOW GROUND LEVEL
 WC WATER CONTENT

HA HAND AUGER
 UTP UNABLE TO PENETRATE
 EOH END OF HOLE
 (kN/m³)

LL LIQUID LIMIT
 PL PLASTIC LIMIT
 PI PLASTICITY INDEX
 NE NOT ENCOUNTERED

Gr GRAVEL
 Sa SAND
 FC FINES CONTENT
 [Symbol] STANDING GWL

NOTES

As per MINZ policy, the DCP was transferred to the base of the hand auger borehole at 1.9m depth

SITE INVESTIGATION PLAN

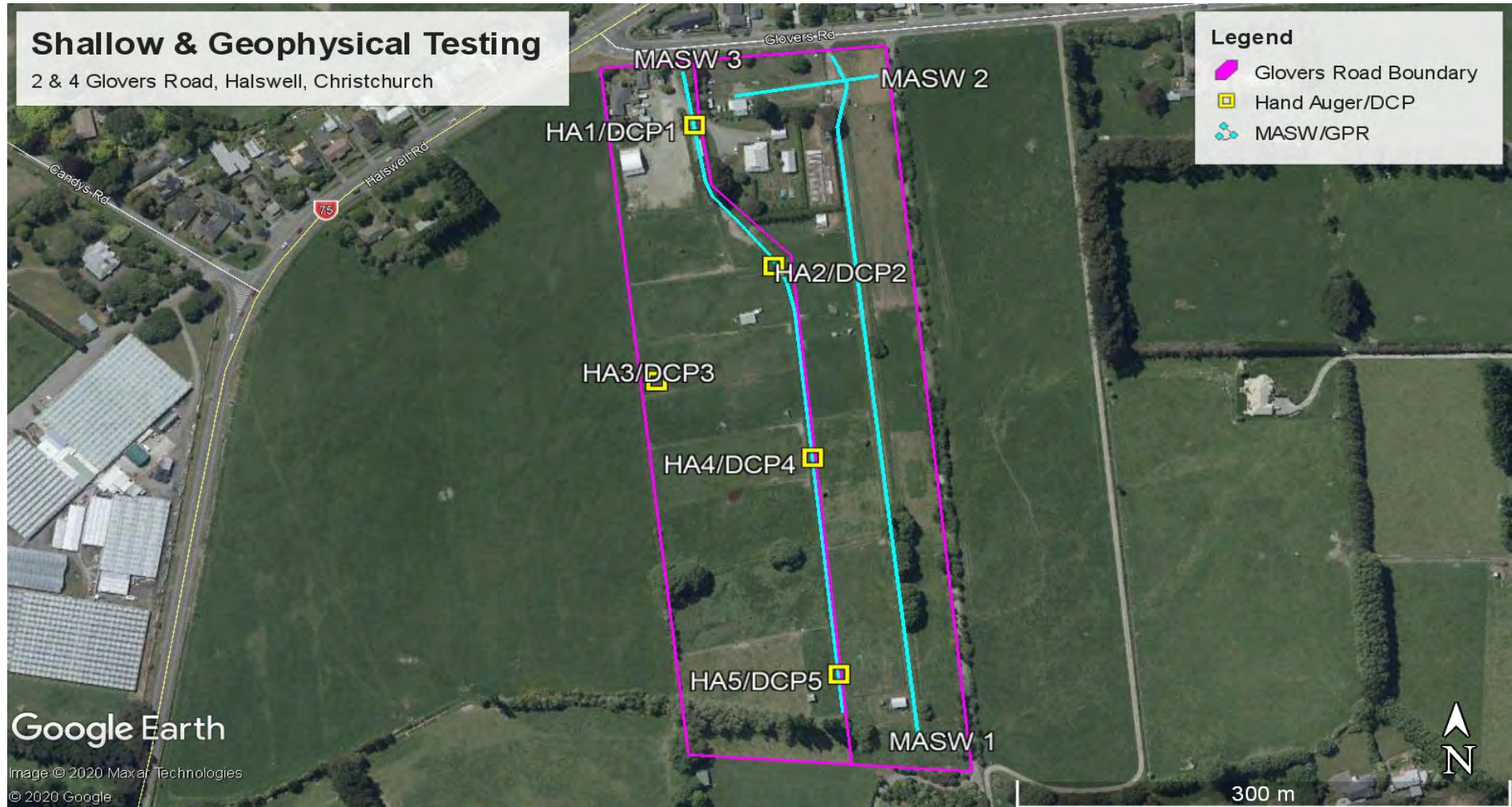
2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch

Shallow & Geophysical Testing

2 & 4 Glovers Road, Halswell, Christchurch

Legend

- Glovers Road Boundary
- Hand Auger/DCP
- MASW/GPR



TEST REPORT

Lab Job No: 8378-032
Your ref.: -
Date of Issue: 14/09/2020
Date of Re-Issue: -
Page: 1 of 8

Test Report

C20-450

PROJECT: 2 Glovers Road – Laboratory Testing
CLIENT: Miyamoto International NZ Ltd,
518 Colombo Street,
Christchurch, 8011
ATTENTION: Clem Gibbens
INSTRUCTIONS: Determination of Particle-Size Distribution-Wet Sieving method
Determination of the Liquid & Plastic Limits, Plasticity Index and Water Content
Determination of the Water Content of Soils
TEST METHOD: NZS 4402:1986 Test 2.8.1
NZS 4402:1986 Tests 2.2, 2.3, 2.4
NZS 4402:1986 Test 2.1
SAMPLING METHOD: Client - SNA
TEST RESULTS: As per Laboratory sheets attached



Jeremy Brokenshire
Laboratory Technician



Nick van Warmerdam
Approved Signatory



All tests reported herein
have been performed in
accordance with the
laboratory's scope of
accreditation

-CPT – Aggregates – Soil – Roadings-

This report shall not be reproduced except in full, without written approval of the laboratory



TEST RIGHT • BUILD RIGHT

Christchurch Laboratory
 18B Birmingham Drive
 Middleton, Christchurch
 E: info@geocivil.co.nz
 M: 027 6565 317

DETERMINATION OF THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION - GRAPH

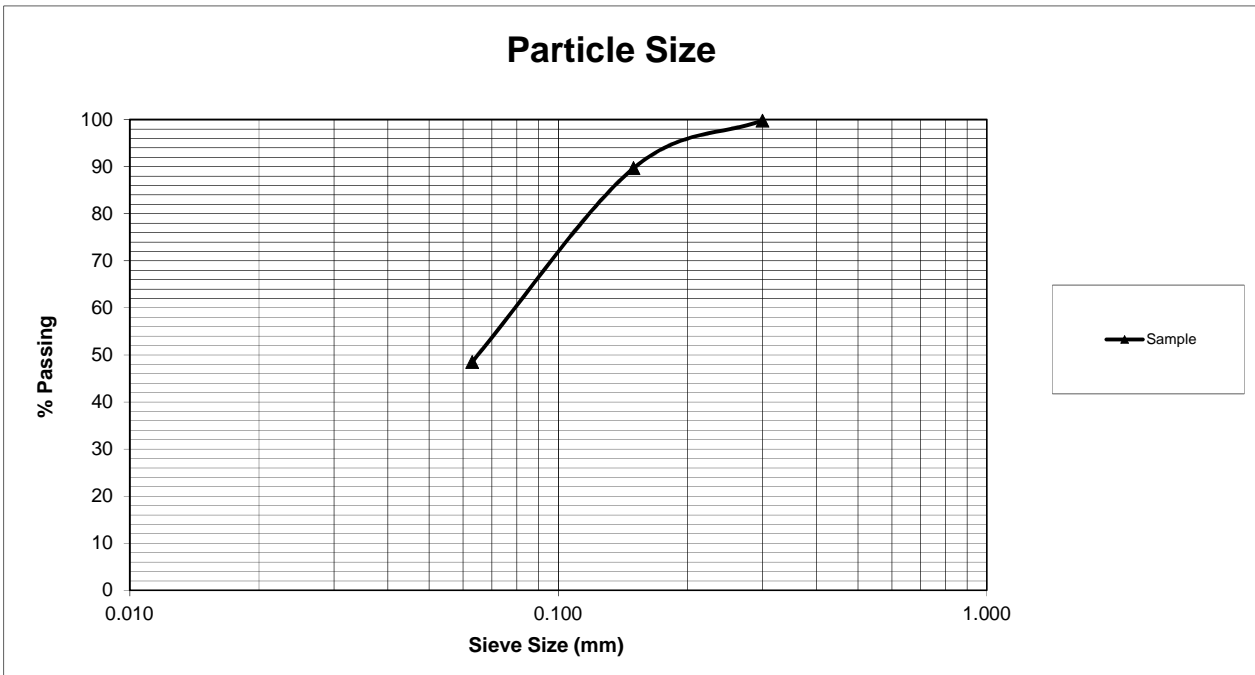
NZS 4402: 1986 Test 2.8.1, 2.8.2

Lab Job No:	8378-032	Sample No:	C20-319
Client:	Miyamoto International NZ Ltd	Tested By:	D.P
Location:	2 Glovers Road HA01 (1.5-2.3m)	Date:	9/09/2020
Date Received:	8/09/2020	Checked By:	J.B
Report No:	C20-450	Date:	14/09/2020
REF:	-	Page:	2 of 8
Sampling Method:	Sampled by client - SNA	Sampled By:	Client
Date Sampled:	4/09/2020		

Test Details: Wet sieving method
History: Natural

Description of Sample: Silty SAND, brownish grey, wet, no plasticity

Sieve Size	% Passing		
	Max	Min	Sample
0.300	-	-	100
0.150	-	-	90
0.063	-	-	49



*The percentage passing the finest sieve was obtained by difference.



TEST RIGHT • BUILD RIGHT

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DETERMINATION OF THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION - GRAPH

NZS 4402: 1986 Test 2.8.1, 2.8.2

Lab Job No: 8378-032
Client: Miyamoto International NZ Ltd
Location: 2 Glovers Road
HA01 (2.3-3.8m)
Date Received: 8/09/2020
Report No: C20-450
REF: -

Sample No: C20-320
Tested By: D.P
Date: 9/09/2020
Checked By: J.B
Date: 14/09/2020
Page: 3 of 8

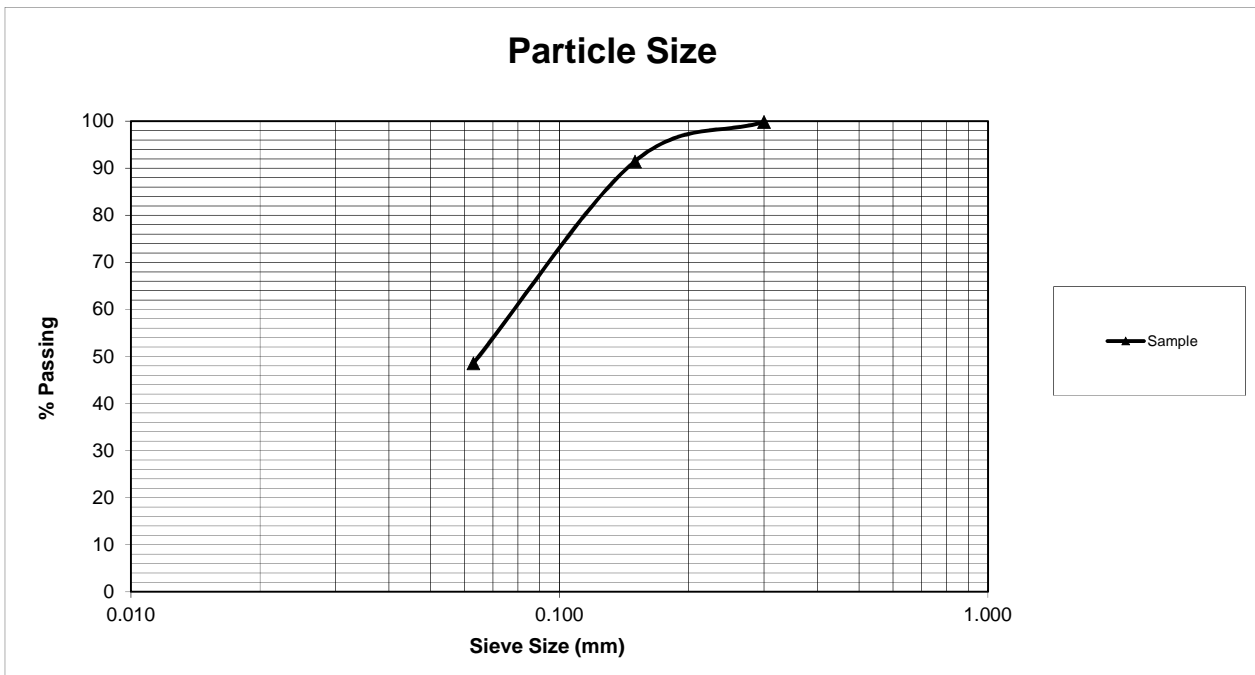
Sampling Method: Sampled by client - SNA
Date Sampled: 4/09/2020

Sampled By: Client

Test Details: Wet sieving method
History: Natural

Description of Sample: Silty SAND, brownish grey, saturated, no plasticity

Sieve Size	% Passing		
	Max	Min	Sample
0.300	-	-	100
0.150	-	-	91
0.063	-	-	49



*The percentage passing the finest sieve was obtained by difference.

N. van Warmerdam
Approved Signatory



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Middleton, Christchurch
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M: 027 6565 317

DETERMINATION OF THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION - GRAPH

NZS 4402: 1986 Test 2.8.1, 2.8.2

Lab Job No: 8378-032
Client: Miyamoto International NZ Ltd
Location: 2 Glovers Road
HA02 (2.7-4.0m)
Date Received: 8/09/2020
Report No: C20-450
REF: -

Sample No: C20-321
Tested By: D.P
Date: 9/09/2020
Checked By: J.B
Date: 14/09/2020
Page: 4 of 8

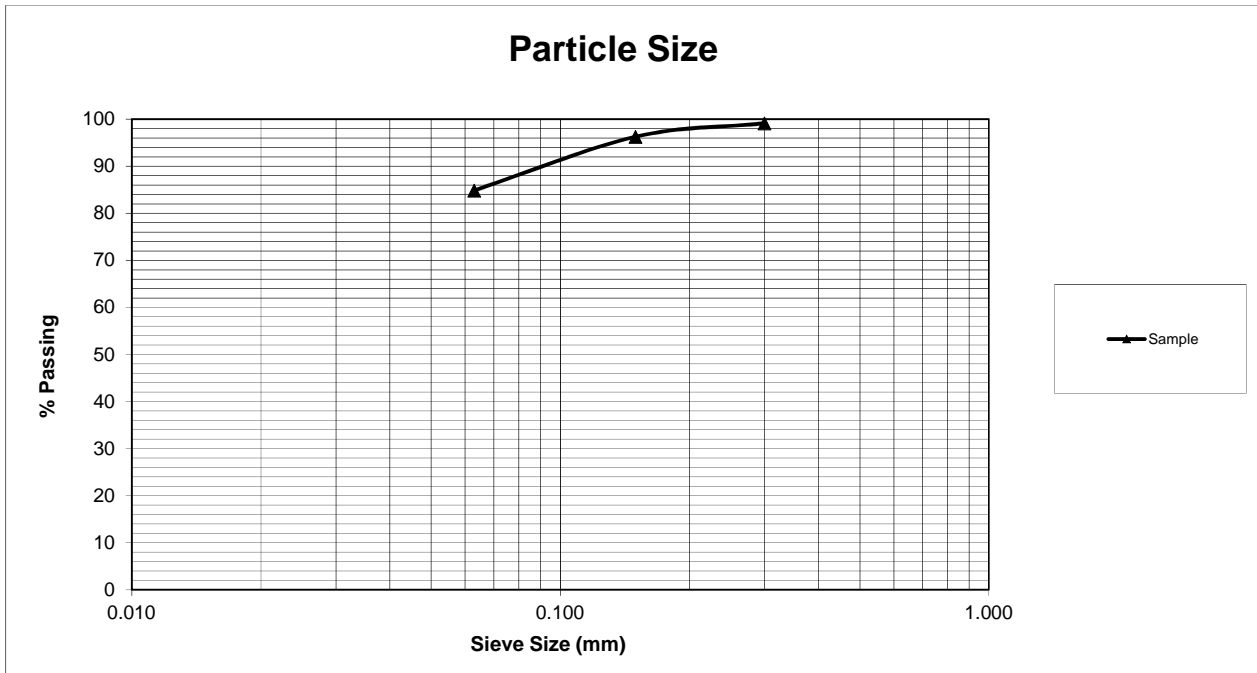
Sampling Method: Sampled by client - SNA
Date Sampled: 4/09/2020

Sampled By: Client

Test Details: Wet sieving method
History: Natural

Description of Sample: Silty CLAY, some sand, dark grey saturated, low plasticity

Sieve Size	% Passing		
	Max	Min	Sample
0.300	-	-	99
0.150	-	-	96
0.063	-	-	85



*The percentage passing the finest sieve was obtained by difference.

N. van Warmerdam
Approved Signatory

**DETERMINATION OF THE LIQUID & PLASTIC LIMITS,
PLASTICITY INDEX & WATER CONTENT**

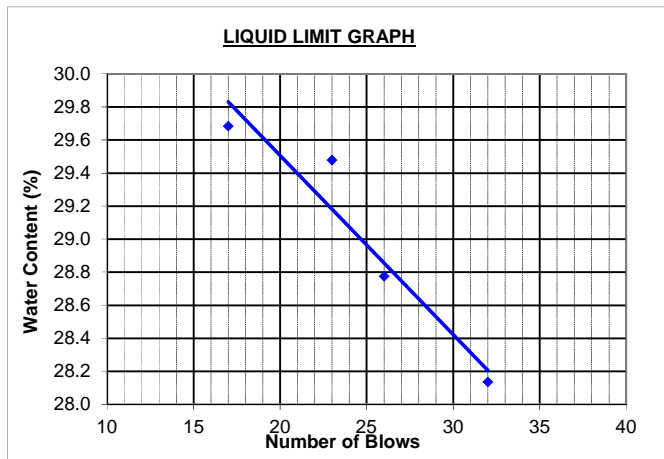
NZS 4402: 1986 Test 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

Lab Job No:	8378-032	Sample No.:	C20-321
Client:	Miyamoto International NZ Ltd	Tested By:	S.P.S
Location:	2 Glovers Road HA02 (2.7-4.0m)	Date Tested:	11/09/2020
Date Received:	8/09/2020	Checked By:	J.B
Report No:	C20-450	Date Checked:	14/09/2020
REF:	-	Page:	5 of 8
Sampling Method:	Sampled by client - SNA	Sampled By:	Client
Date Sampled:	4/09/2020		

Test Details:
 Test performed on: Fraction passing 425mm sieve
 Sample history: Natural state

Description of Sample: Silty CLAY, some sand, dark grey saturated, low plasticity

Liquid Limit					Plastic Limit		NWC	
No. of blows	17	23	26	32			Liquid Limit	30.5
Water content (%)	29.7	29.5	28.8	28.1	20.0	19.2	Plastic Limit	20
							Plasticity Index	9





TEST RIGHT • BUILD RIGHT

Christchurch Laboratory
18B Birmingham Drive
Middleton, Christchurch
E: info@geocivil.co.nz
M: 027 6565 317

DETERMINATION OF THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION - GRAPH

NZS 4402: 1986 Test 2.8.1, 2.8.2

Lab Job No: 8378-032
Client: Miyamoto International NZ Ltd
Location: 2 Glovers Road
HA03 (2.0-3.4m)
Date Received: 8/09/2020
Report No: C20-450
REF: -

Sample No: C20-322
Tested By: D.P
Date: 9/09/2020
Checked By: J.B
Date: 14/09/2020
Page: 6 of 8

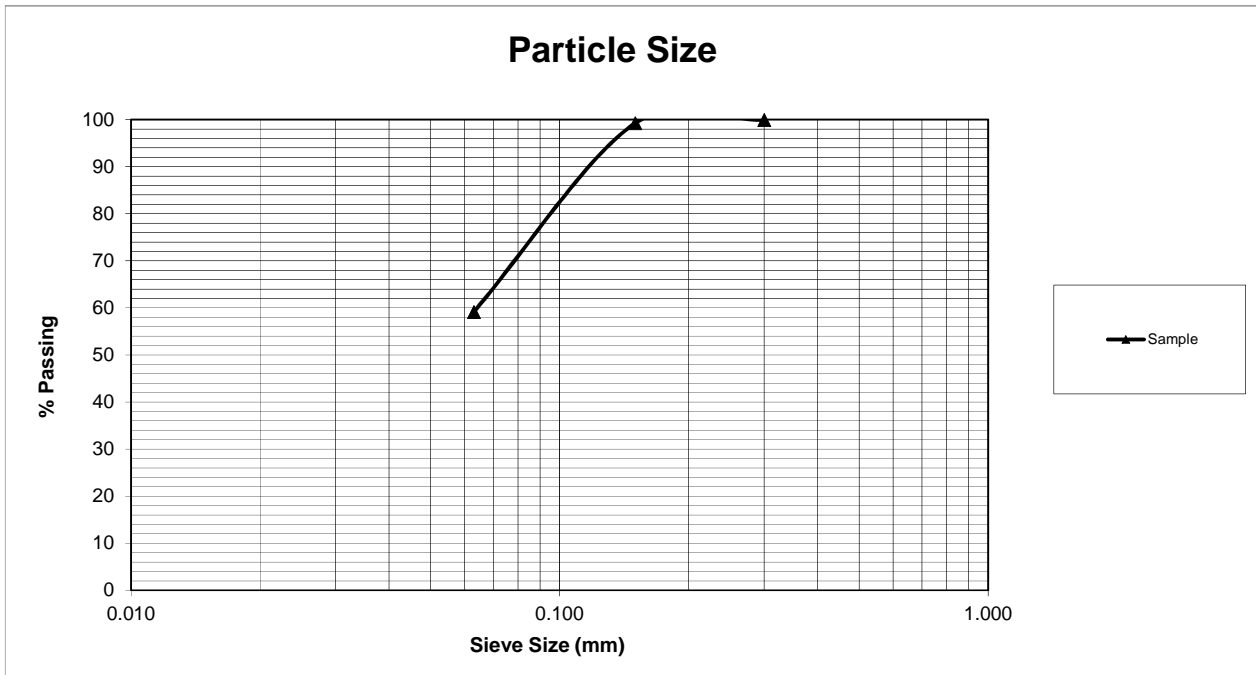
Sampling Method: Sampled by client - SNA
Date Sampled: 4/09/2020

Sampled By: Client

Test Details: Wet sieving method
History: Natural

Description of Sample: Sandy SILT, dark grey, saturated, no plasticity

Sieve Size	% Passing		
	Max	Min	Sample
0.300	-	-	100
0.150	-	-	99
0.063	-	-	59



*The percentage passing the finest sieve was obtained by difference.

N. van Warmerdam
Approved Signatory

**DETERMINATION OF THE LIQUID & PLASTIC LIMITS,
PLASTICITY INDEX & WATER CONTENT**

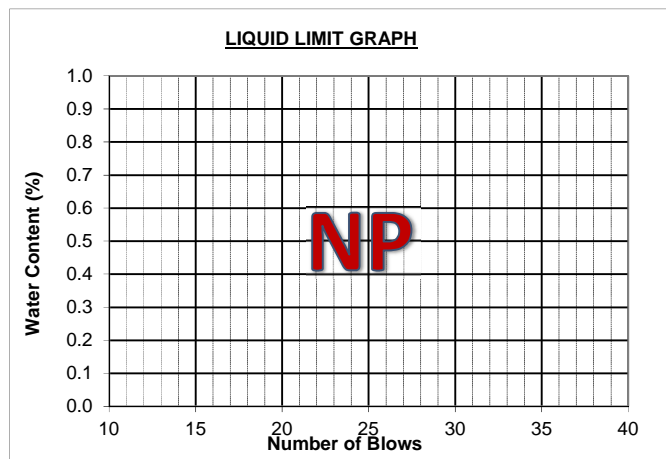
NZS 4402: 1986 Test 2.2, 2.3, 2.4

Lab Job No:	8378-032	Sample No.:	C20-322
Client:	Miyamoto International NZ Ltd	Tested By:	S.P.S
Location:	2 Glovers Road HA03 (2.0-3.4m)	Date Tested:	11/09/2020
Date Received:	8/09/2020	Checked By:	J.B
Report No:	C20-450	Date Checked:	14/09/2020
REF:	-	Page:	7 of 8
Sampling Method:	Sampled by client - SNA	Sampled By:	Client
Date Sampled:	4/09/2020		

Test Details:
 Test performed on: Fraction passing 425mm sieve
 Sample history: Natural state

Description of Sample: Sandy SILT, dark grey, saturated, no plasticity

	Liquid Limit	Plastic Limit	NWC	28.9
No. of blows	NP	NP	Liquid Limit	-
Water content (%)			Plastic Limit	-
			Plasticity Index	-



*Unable to obtain Liquid Limit or Plastic Limit.



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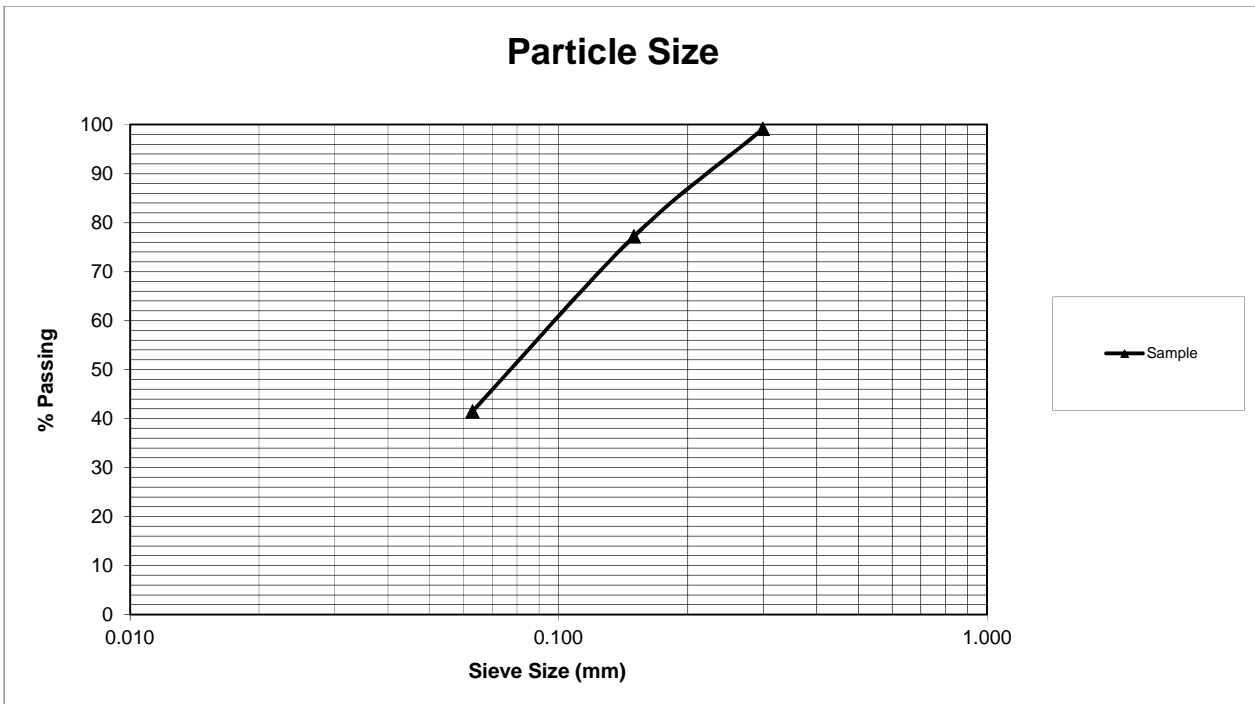
Christchurch Laboratory
18B Birmingham Drive
Middleton, Christchurch
E: info@geocivil.co.nz
M: 027 6565 317

DETERMINATION OF THE PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION - GRAPH

NZS 4402: 1986 Test 2.8.1, 2.8.2

Lab Job No:	8378-032	Sample No:	C20-323
Client:	Miyamoto International NZ Ltd	Tested By:	D.P
Location:	2 Glovers Road HA05 (1.5-1.8m)	Date:	9/09/2020
Date Received:	8/09/2020	Checked By:	J.B
Report No:	C20-450	Date:	14/09/2020
REF:	-	Page:	8 of 8
Sampling Method:	Sampled by client - SNA	Sampled By:	Client
Date Sampled:	4/09/2020		
Test Details:	Wet sieving method		
History:	Natural		
Description of Sample:	Silty SAND, brownish grey, wet, no plasticity		

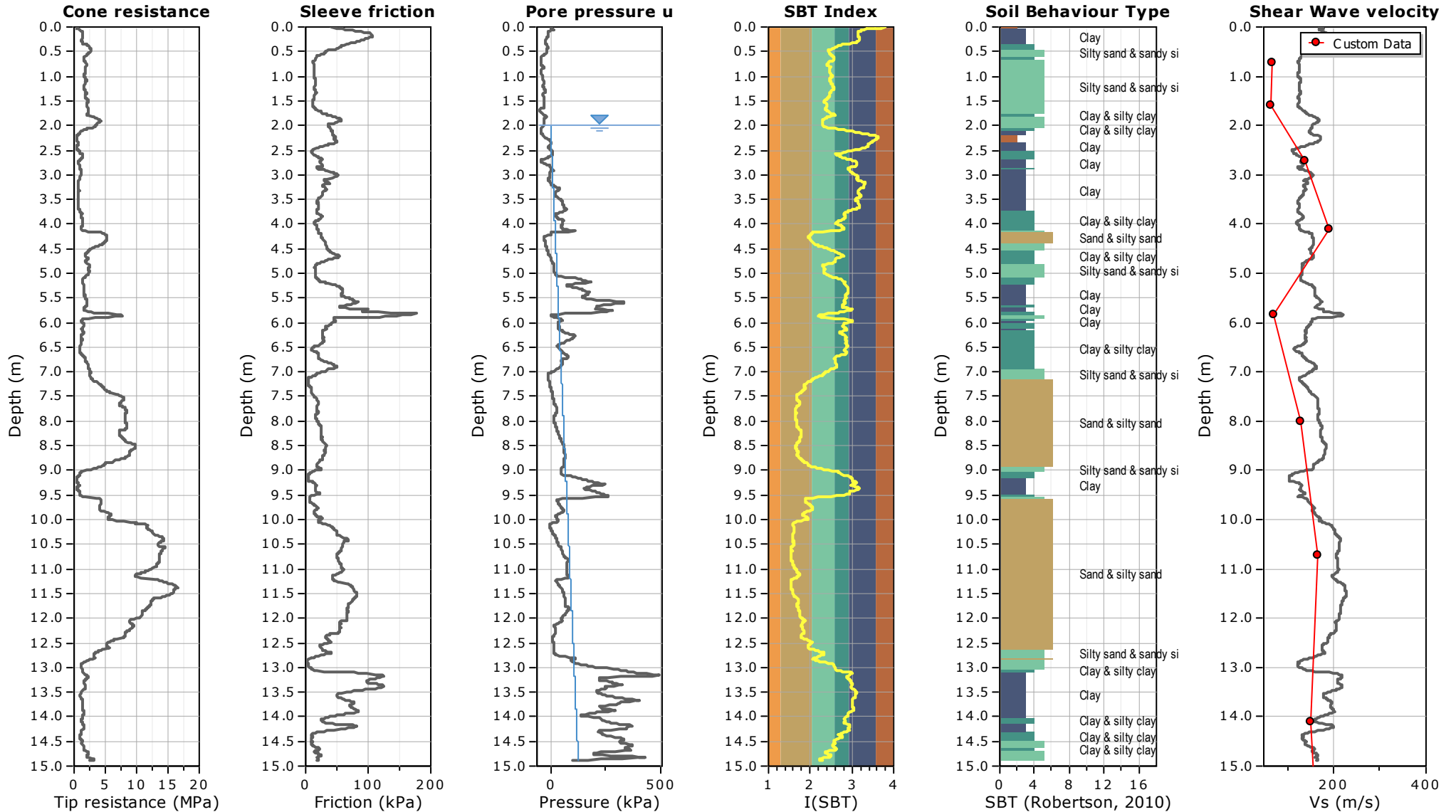
Sieve Size	% Passing		
	Max	Min	Sample
0.300	-	-	99
0.150	-	-	77
0.063	-	-	42



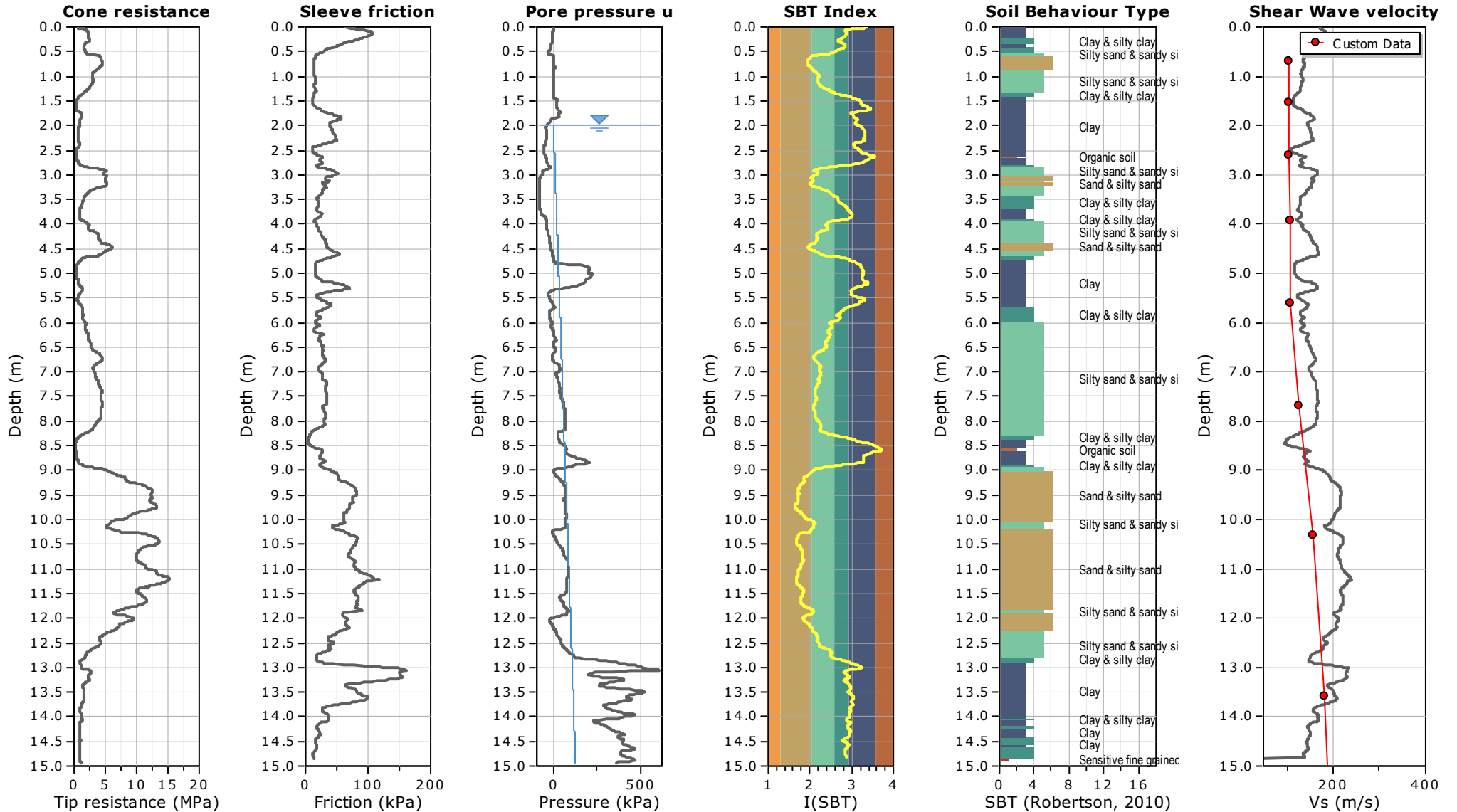
*The percentage passing the finest sieve was obtained by difference.

N. van Warmerdam
Approved Signatory

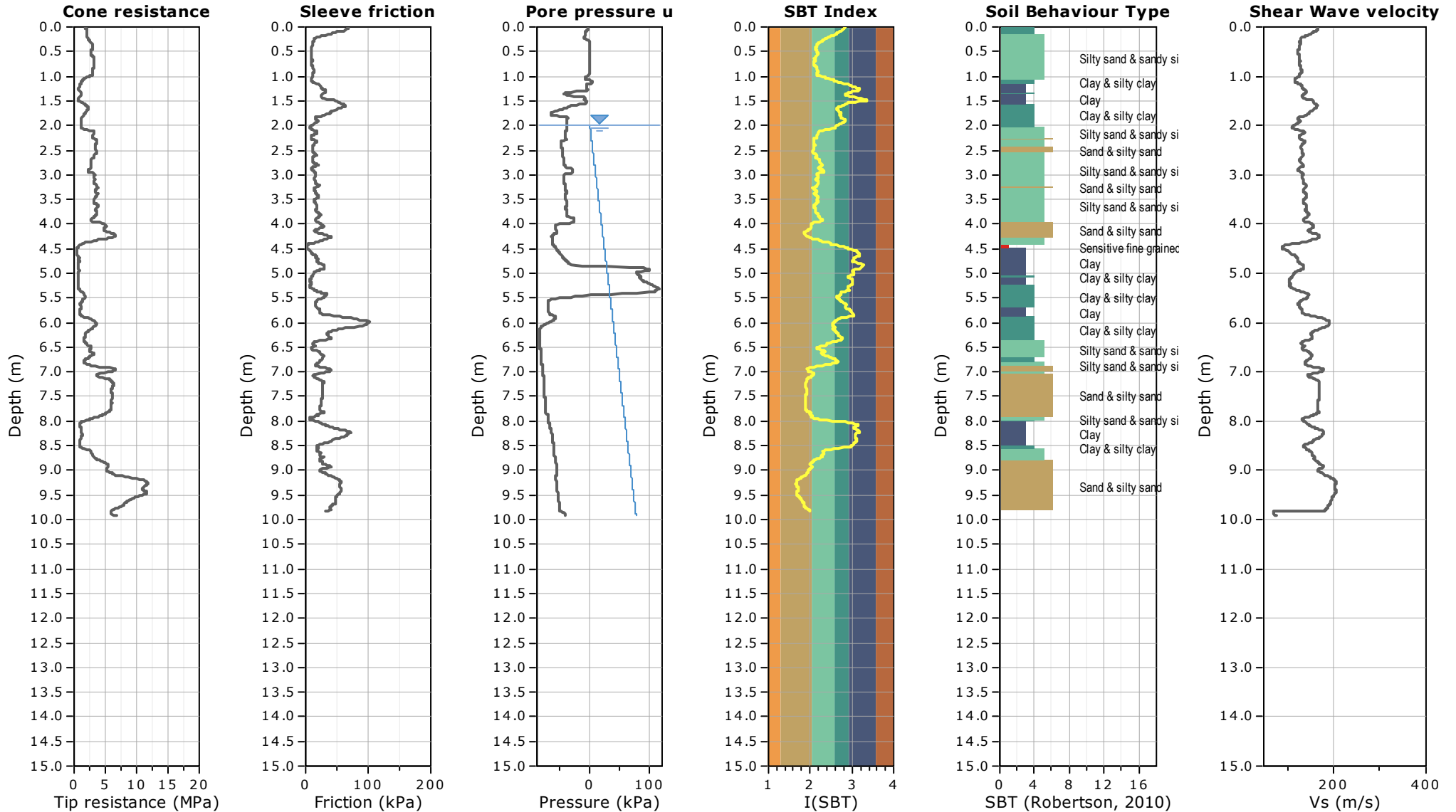
Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
 Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



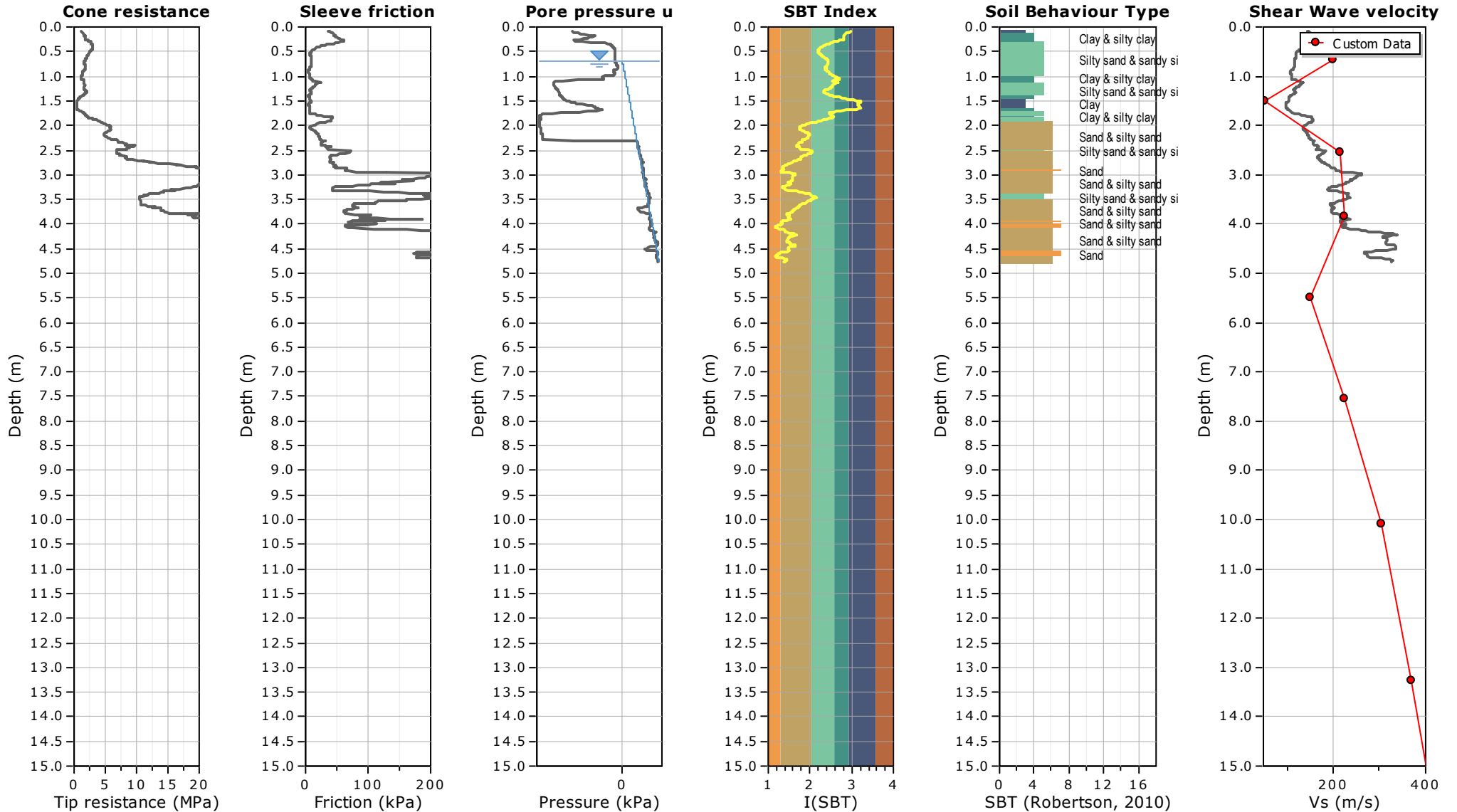
Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
 Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



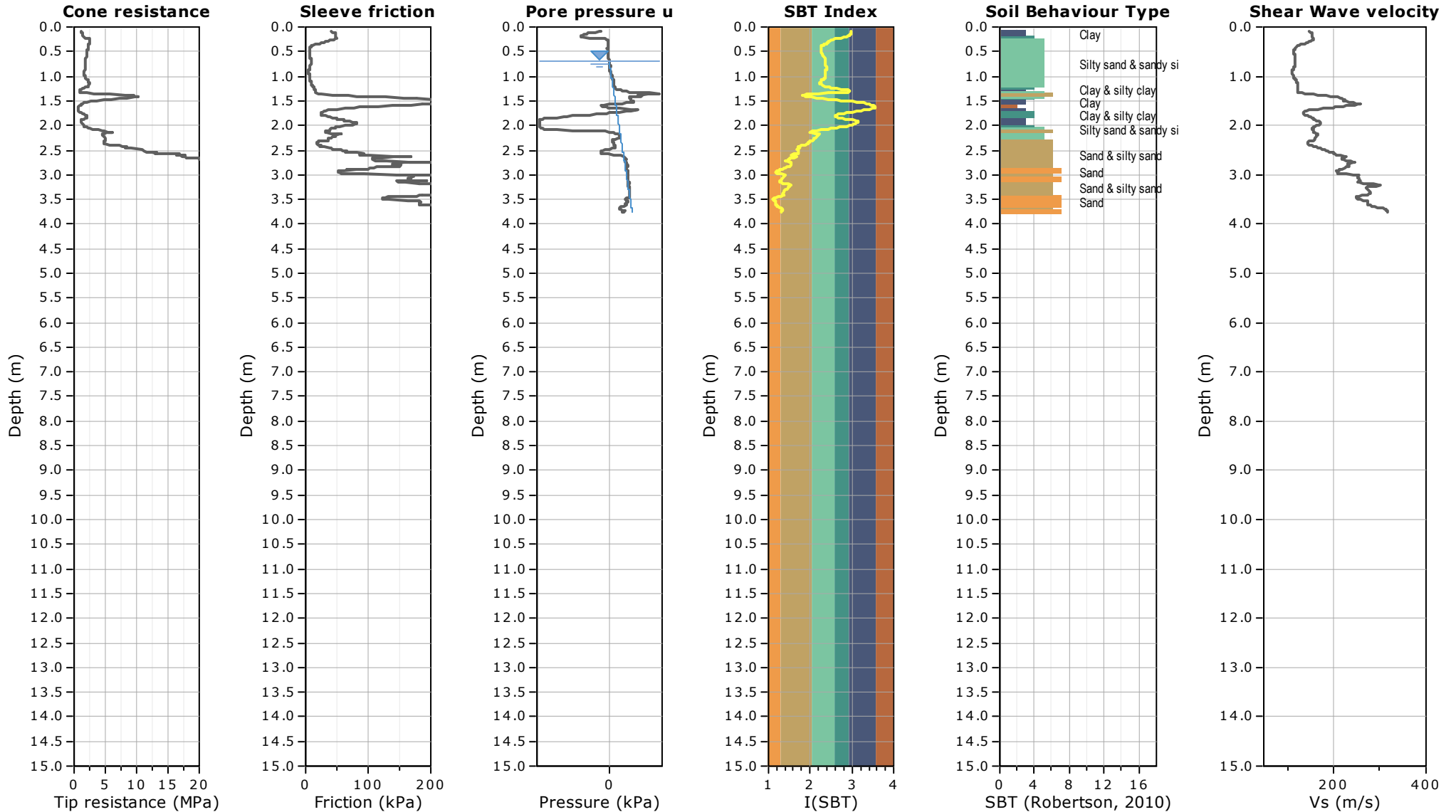
Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
 Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



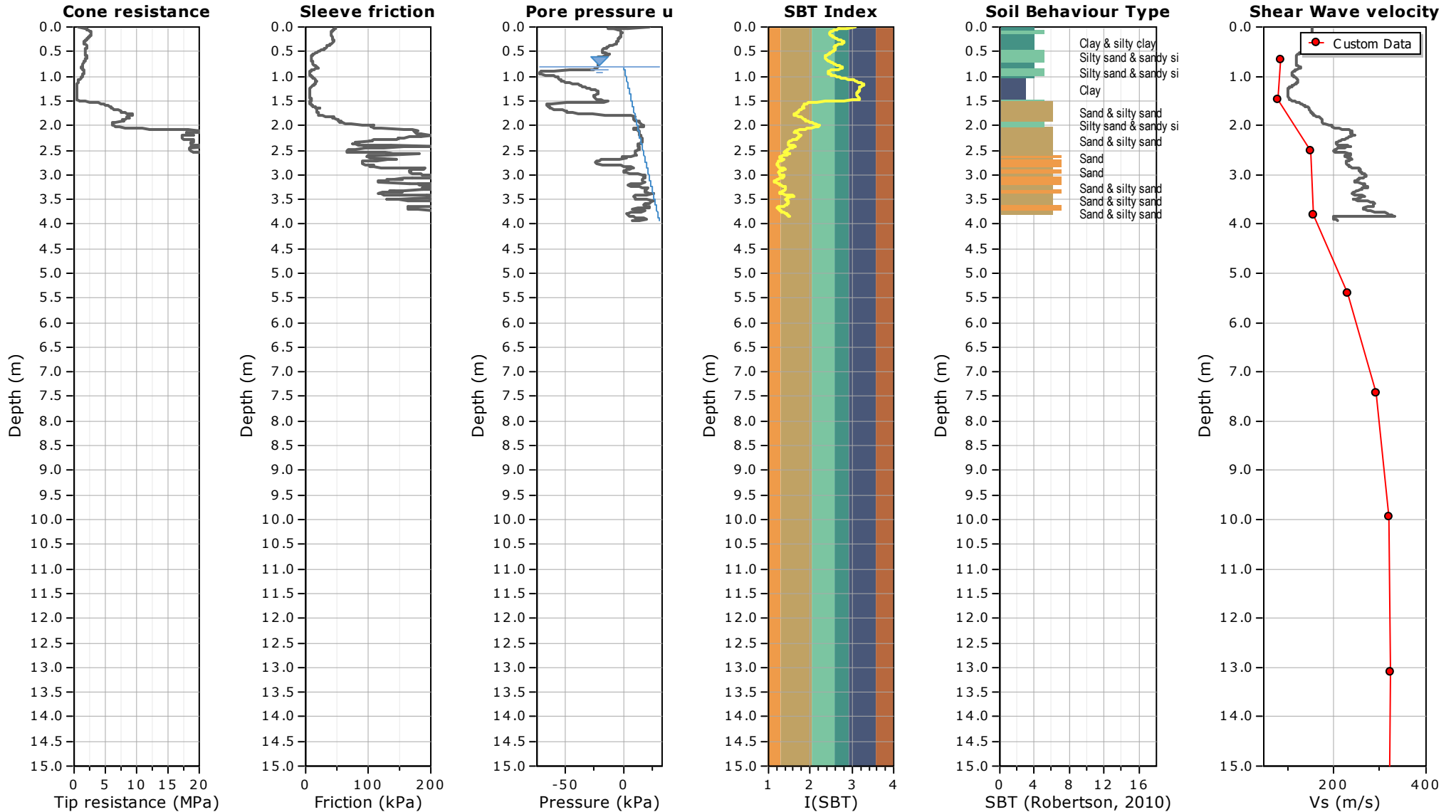
Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
 Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



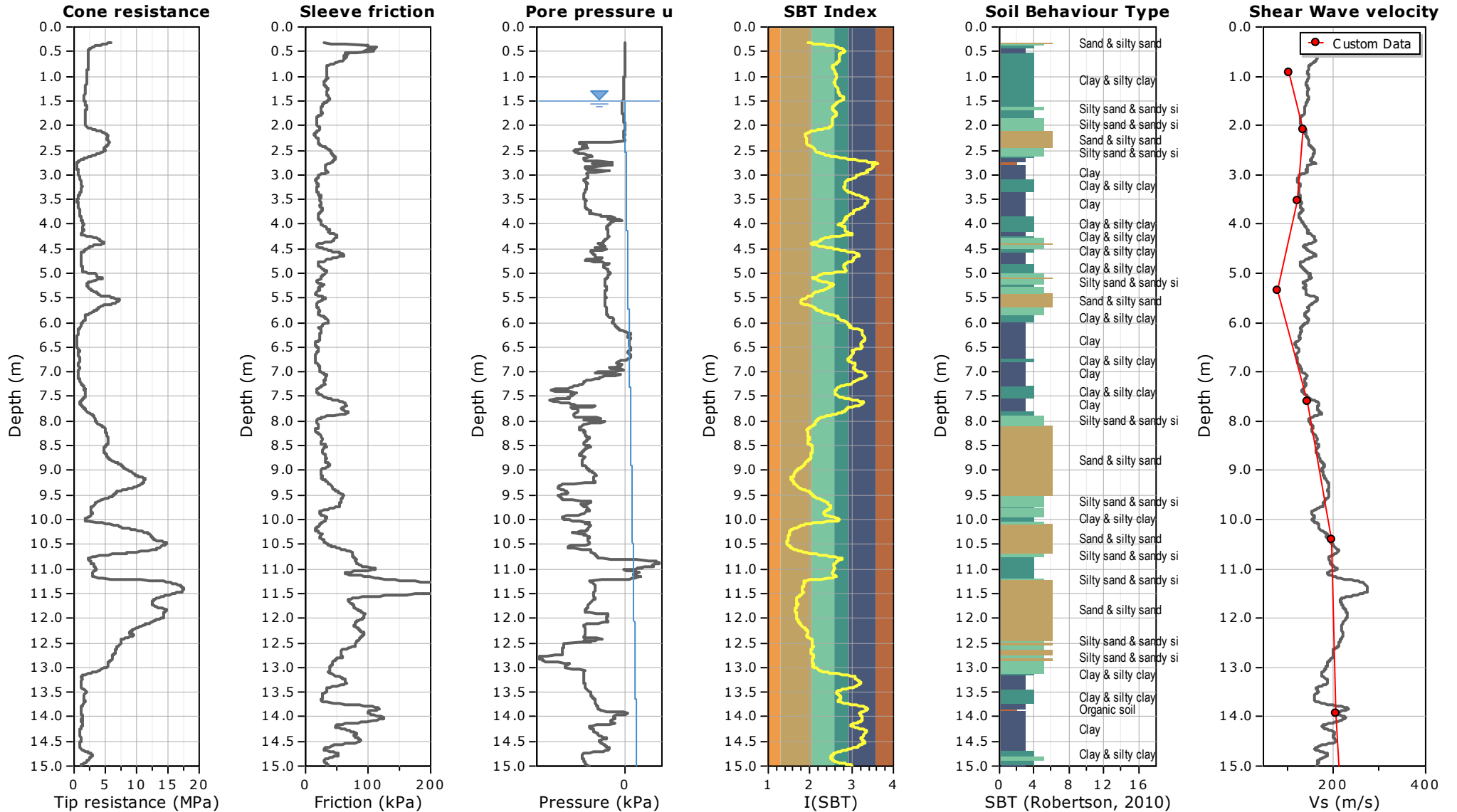
Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



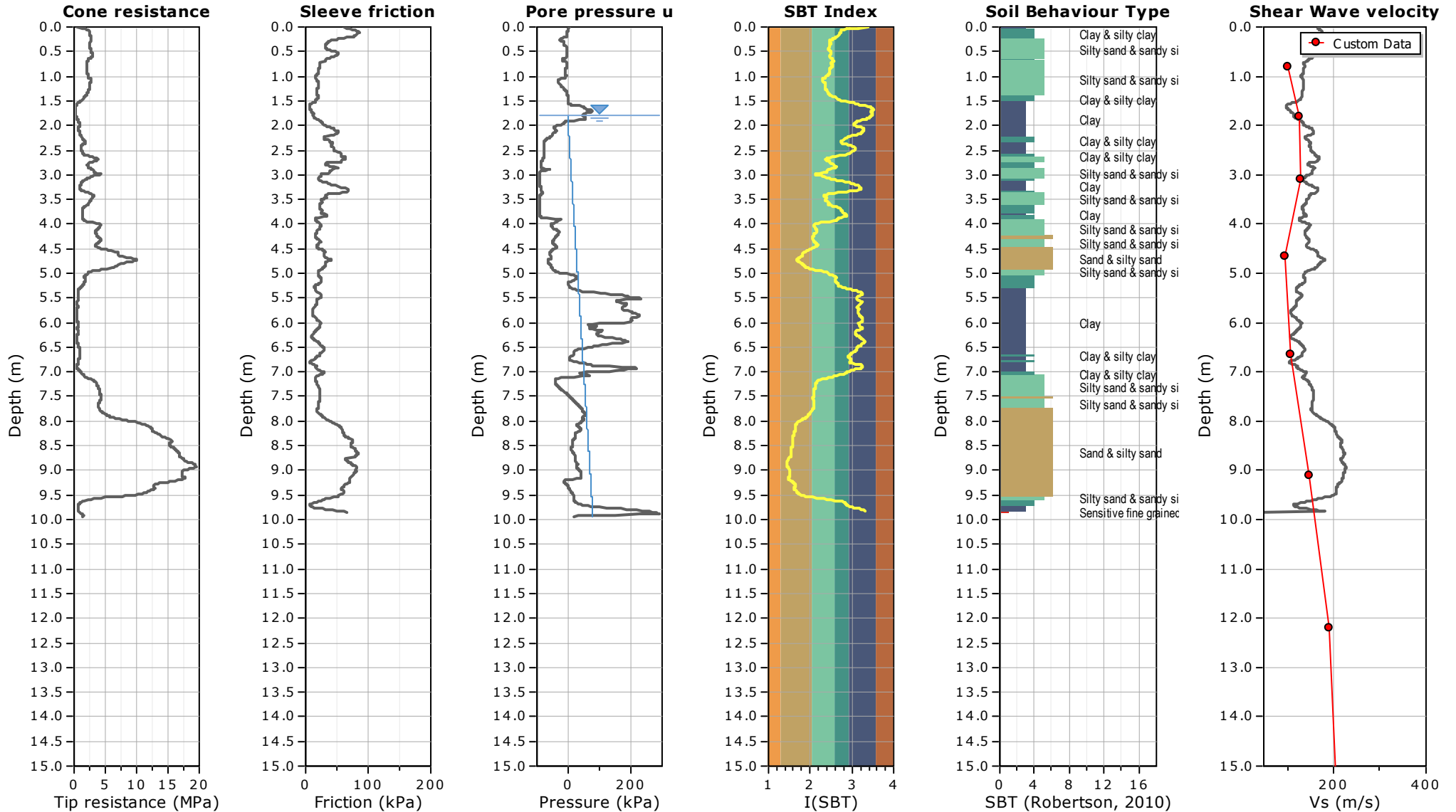
Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



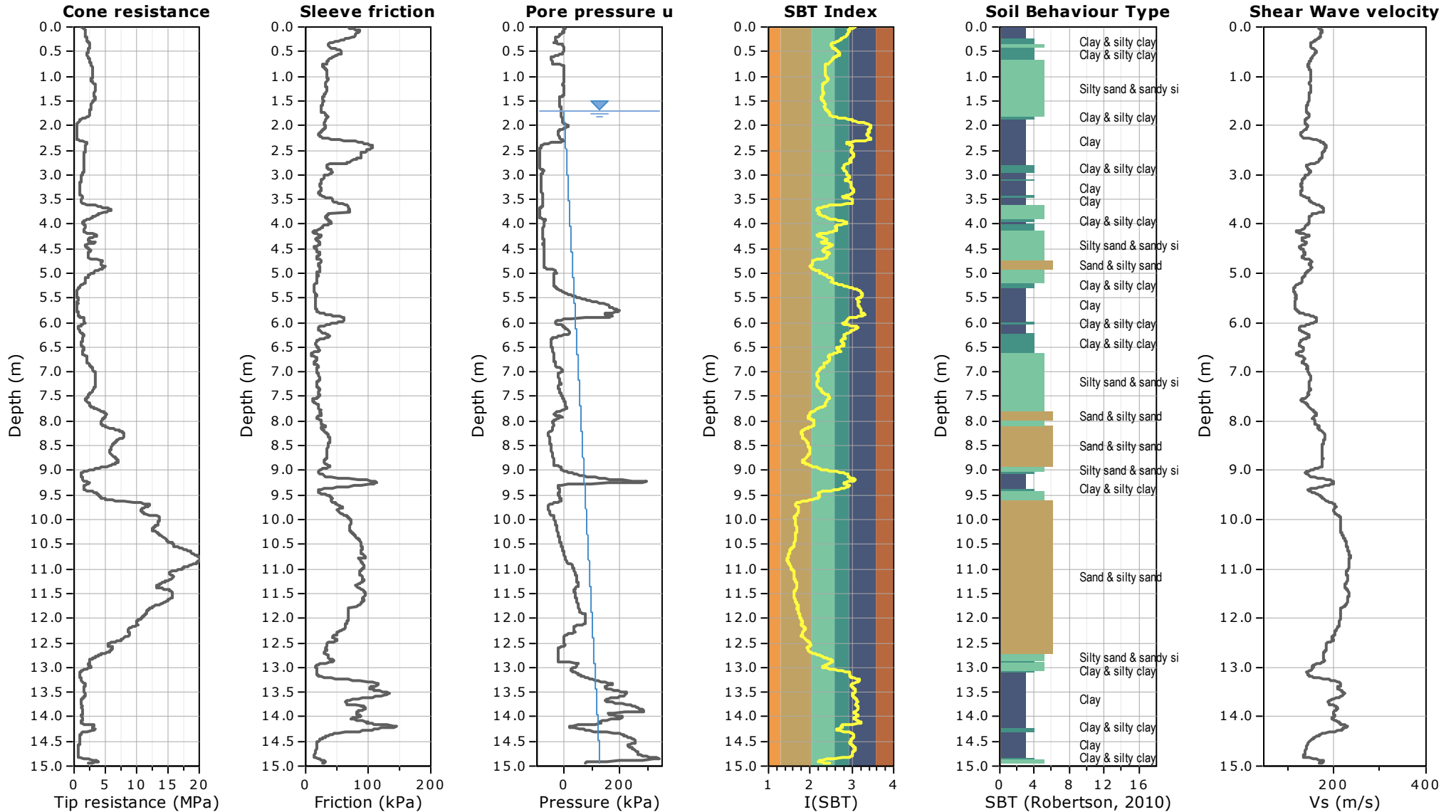
Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
 Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



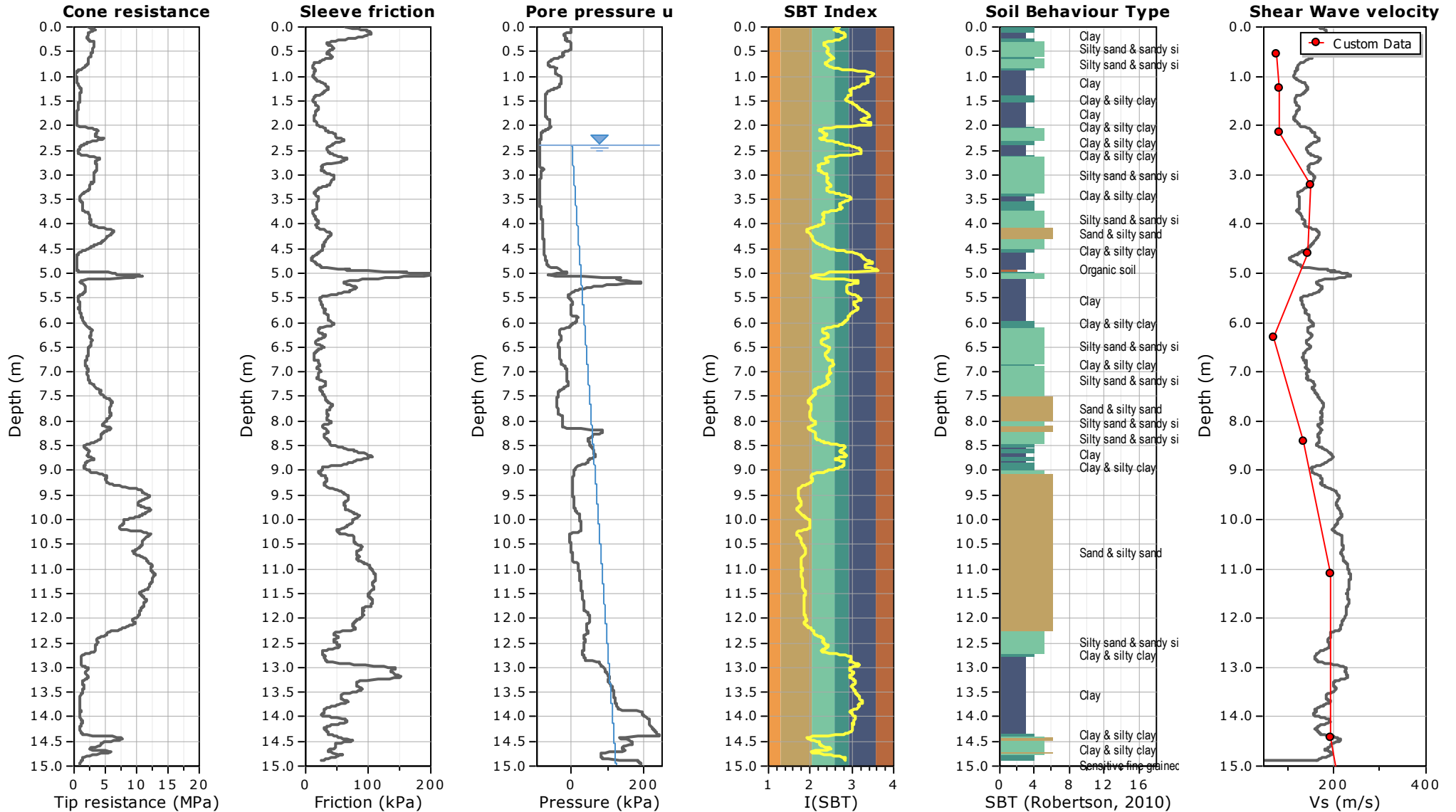
Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
 Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



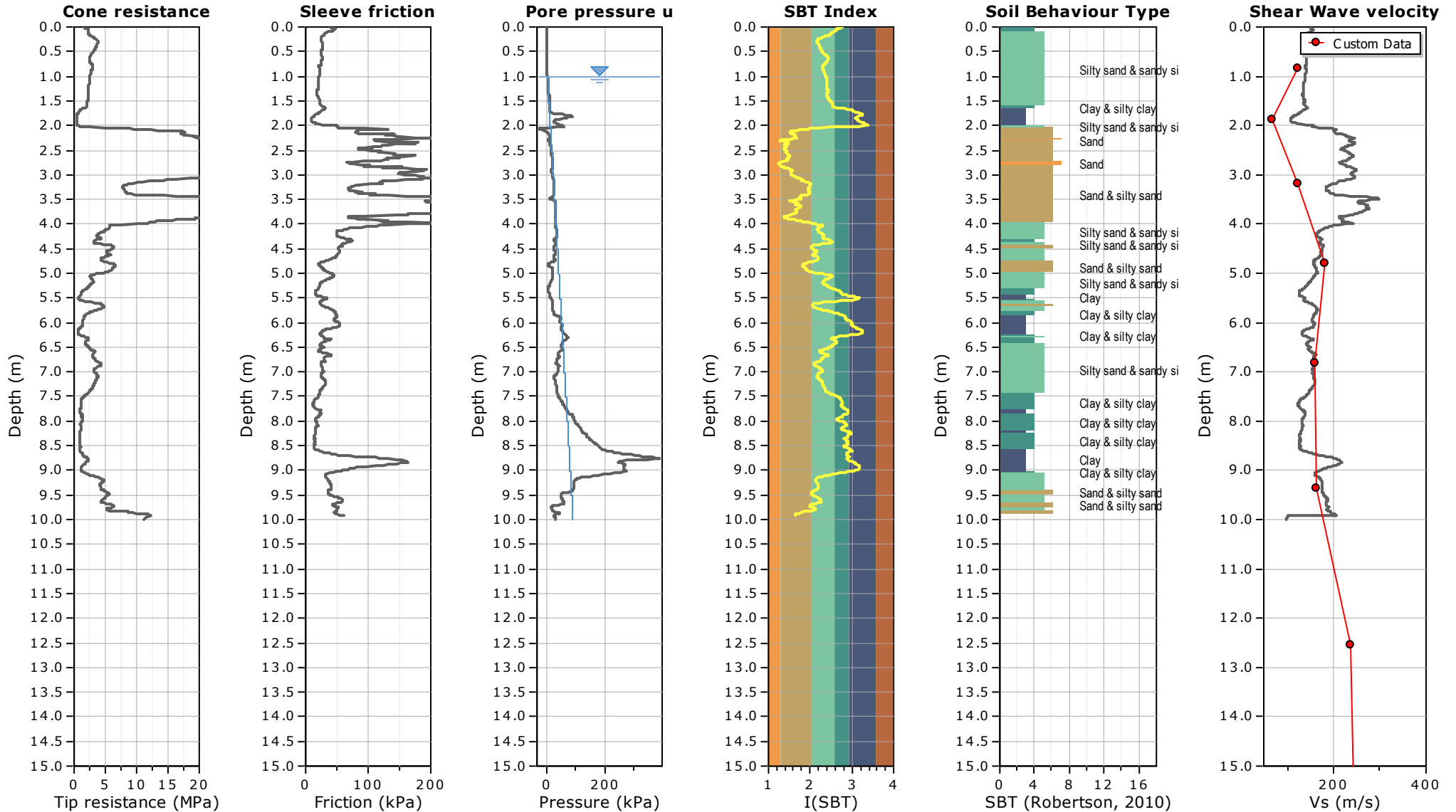
Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
 Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



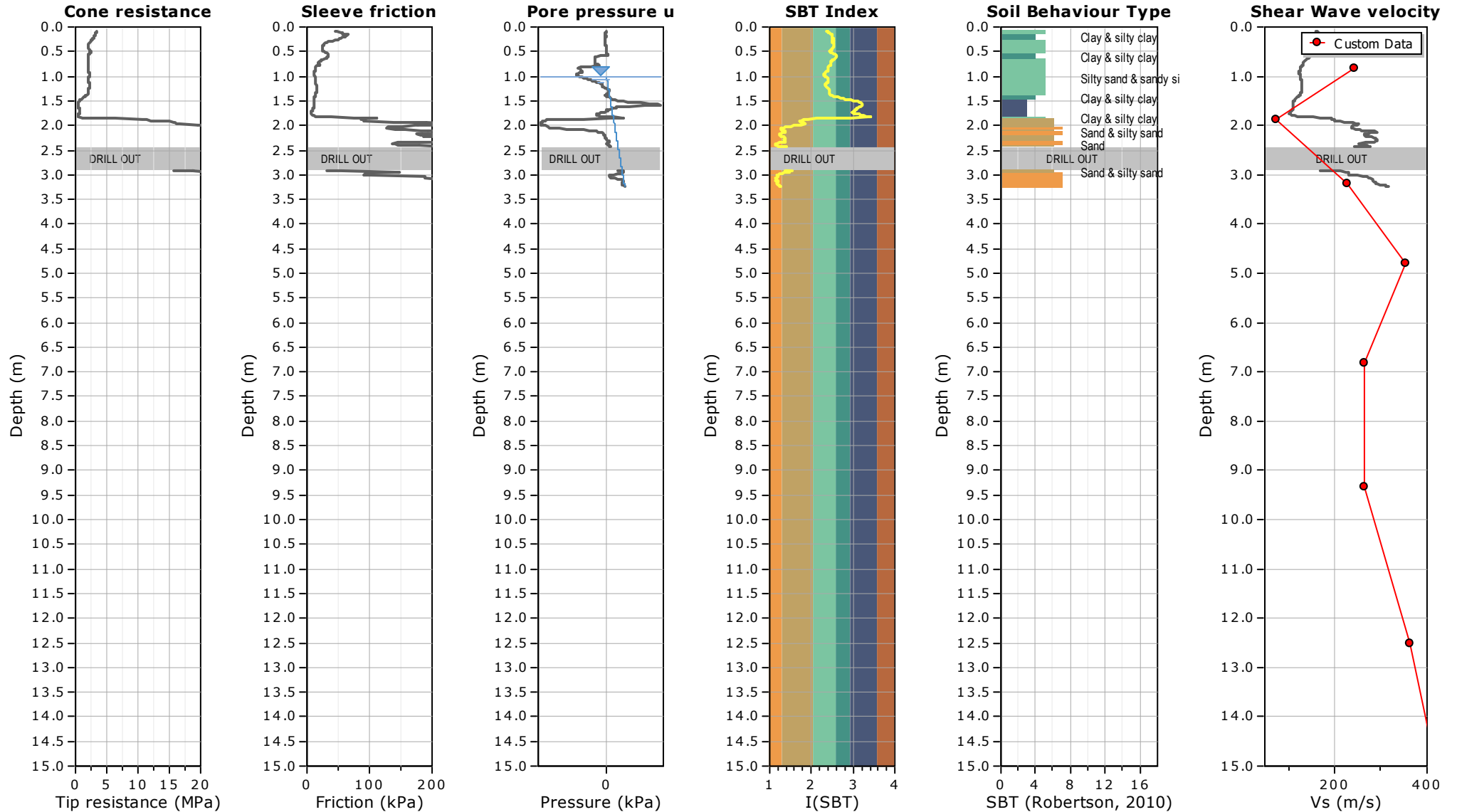
Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
 Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
 Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



Project: MINZ200357 - Geotechnical Investigation and Assessment
Location: 2 & 4 Glovers Road Subdivision, Halswell, Christchurch



CONE PENETRATION TEST (CPT) REPORT

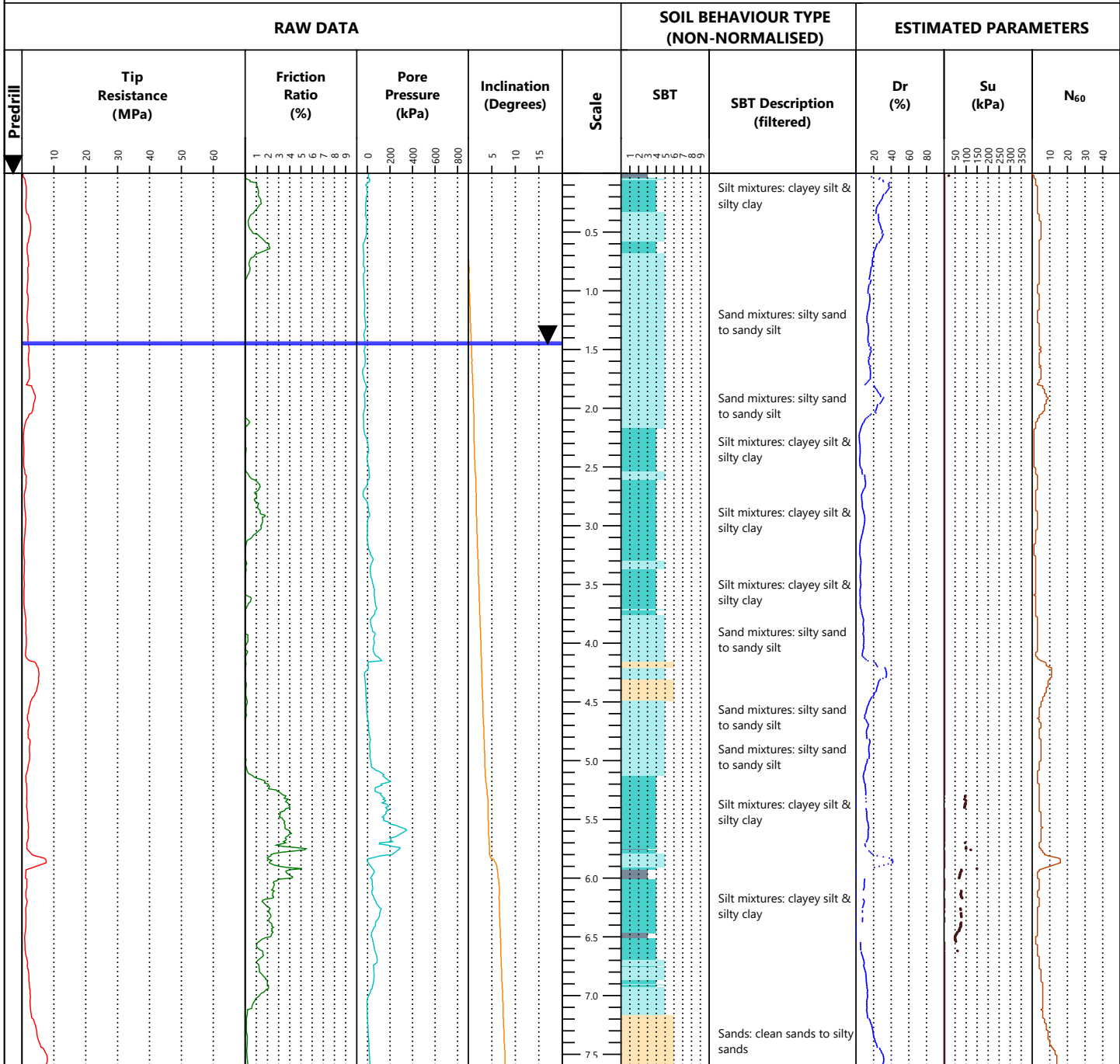


Client: Miyamoto International NZ

Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch

Printed: 20/08/2020

Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 18/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1564920.46m E, 5173116.23m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** E. Diaz
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150

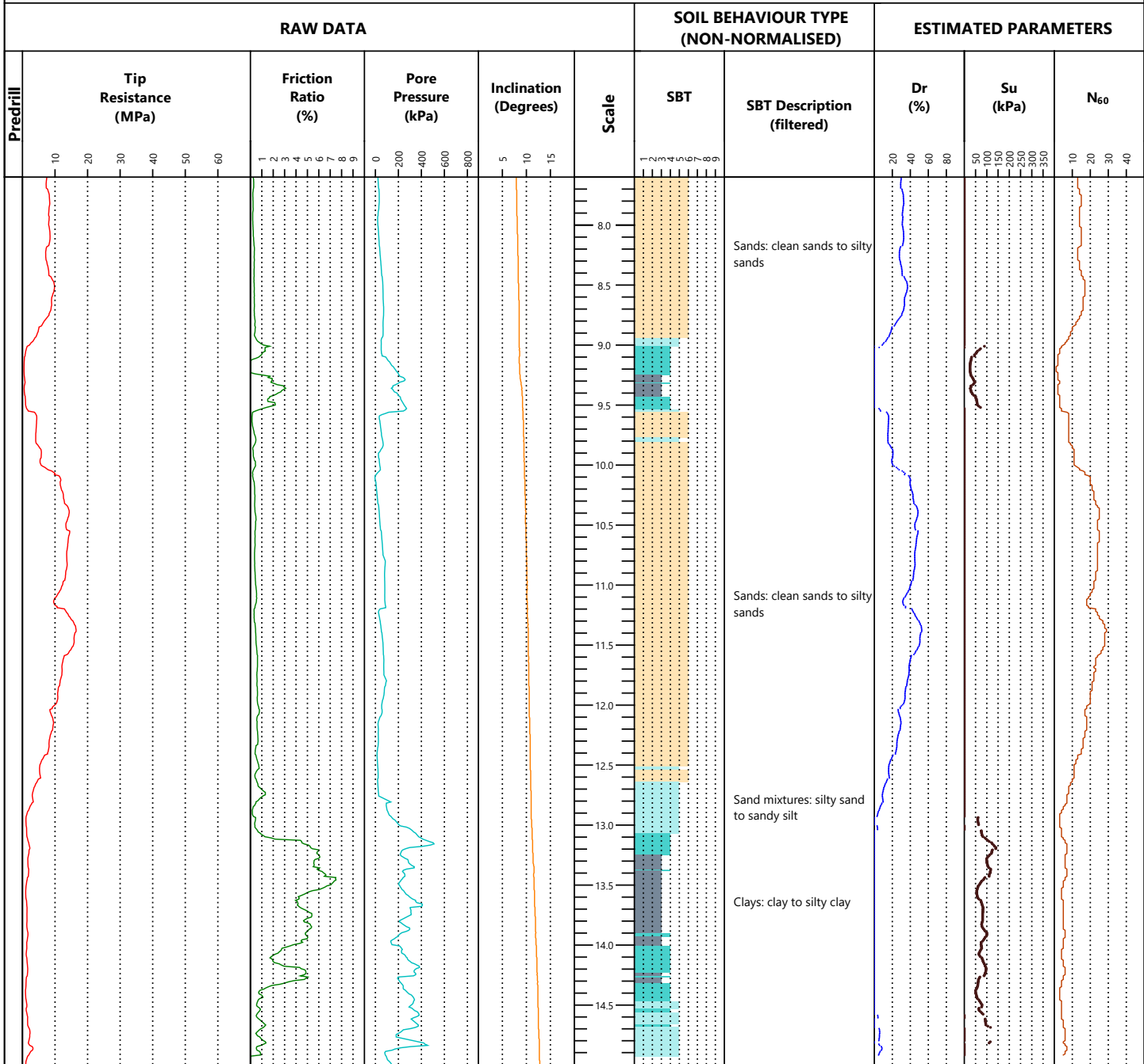


Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKS711	Water Level: 1.45m	Target Depth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.79	Collapse: 1.60m	Effective Refusal	1 Sensitive fine-grained
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input type="checkbox"/>	2 Clay - organic soil
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Clays: clay to silty clay
Tip Resistance	20.4528	Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay
Local Friction	0.2535		5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Pore Pressure	3.0597		6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
			7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
			8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
			9 Stiff fine-grained

Notes & Limitations
 Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.

Remarks

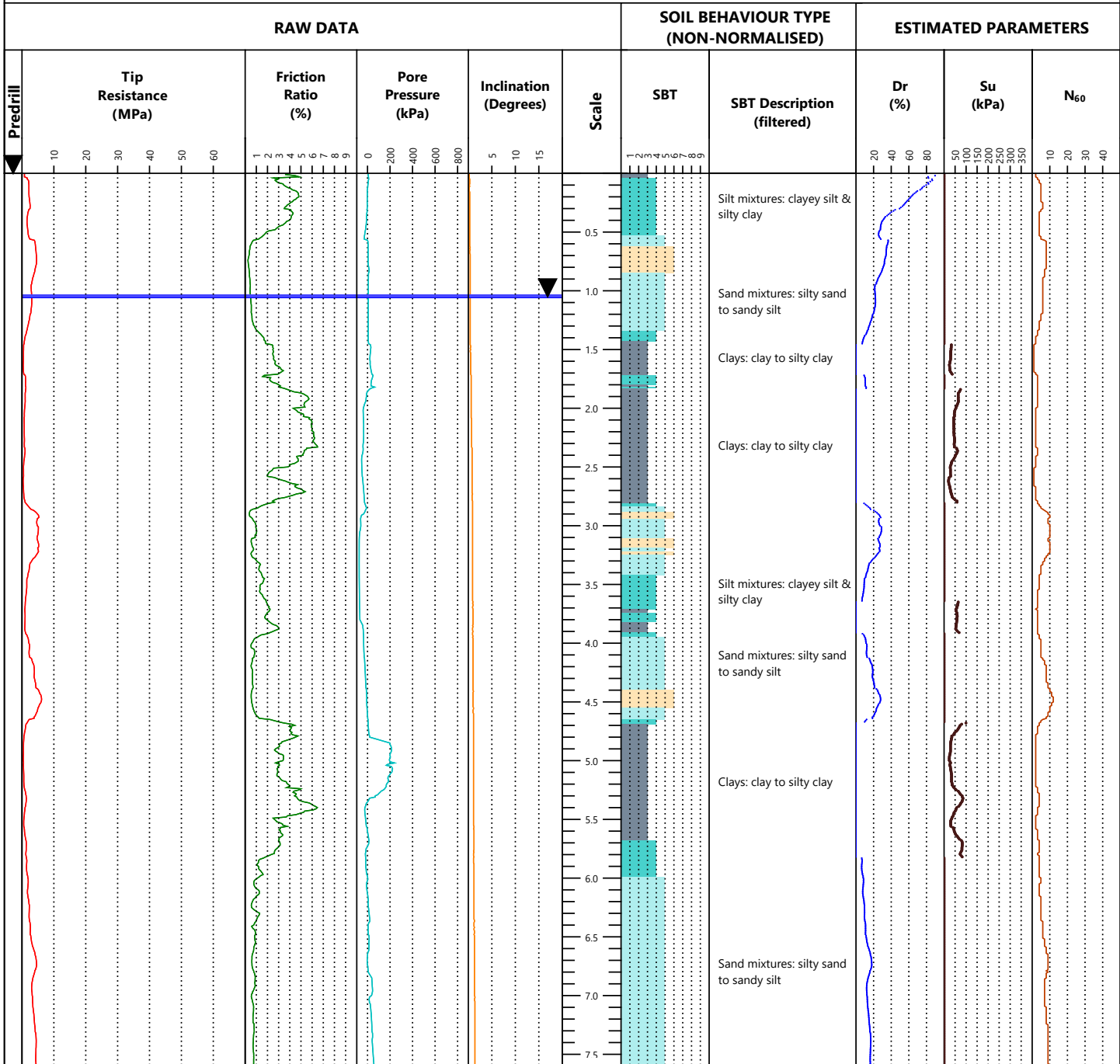
Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch	Date: 18/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1564920.46m E, 5173116.23m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph	Rig Operator: E. Diaz
Elevation: 0.00m	Datum: Ground
	Equipment: Pagani TG63-150



Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKS711	Water Level: 1.45m	Target Depth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.79	Collapse: 1.60m	Effective Refusal	5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input type="checkbox"/>	6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
Tip Resistance	20.4528	Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
Local Friction	0.2535		9 Stiff fine-grained
Pore Pressure	3.0597		

Notes & Limitations Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.	Remarks
	Sheet 2 of 2

Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 17/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1564969.32m E, 5173033.19m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** E. Diaz
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150

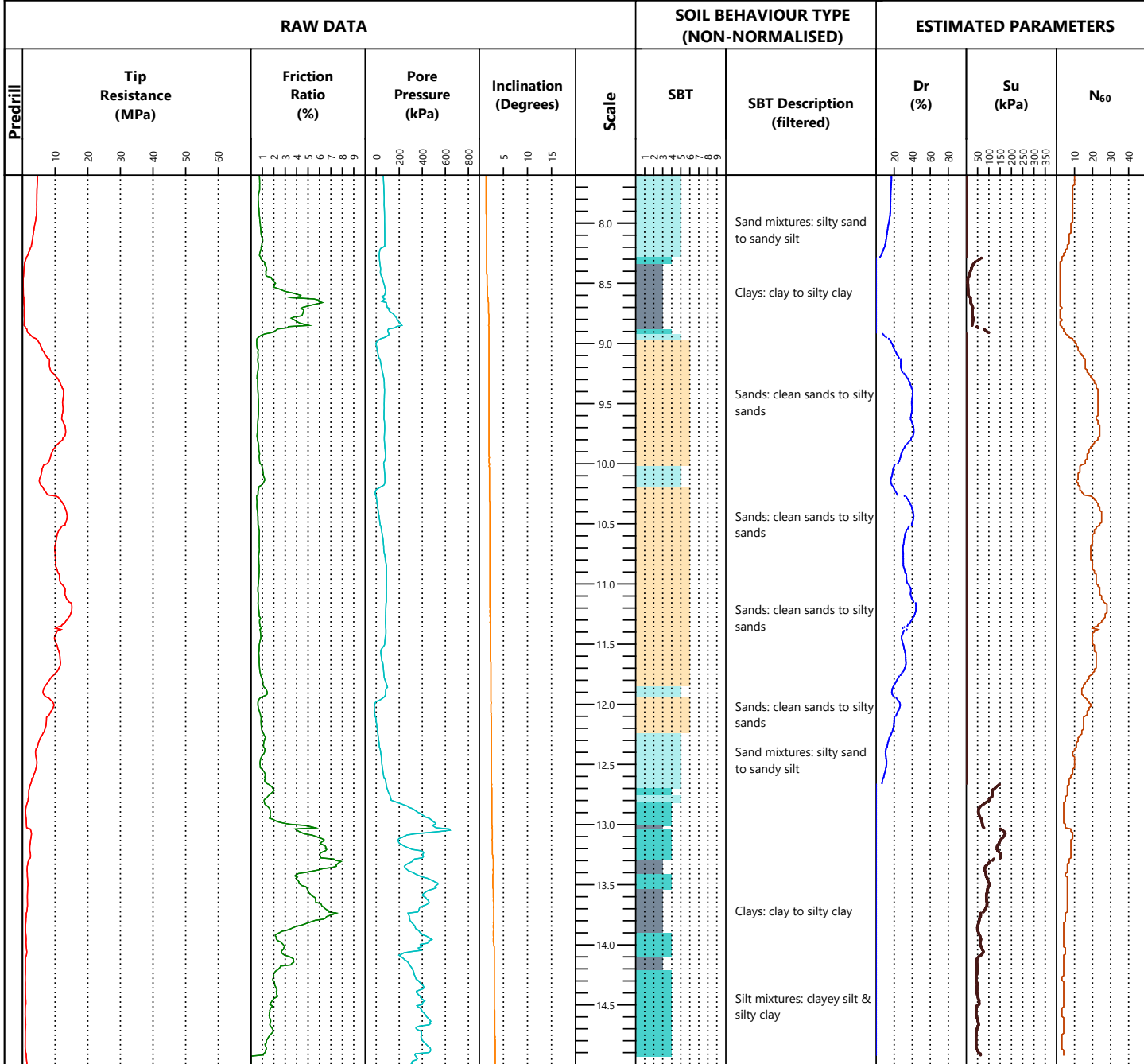


Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKS711	Water Level: 1.05m	Target Depth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.79	Collapse: 2.45m	Effective Refusal	5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input type="checkbox"/>	6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
		Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
		Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test	9 Stiff fine-grained
Tip Resistance	20.4004	20.348	
Local Friction	0.2537	0.2536	
Pore Pressure	3.0612	3.0605	

Notes & Limitations
 Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.

Remarks

Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 17/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1564969.32m E, 5173033.19m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** E. Diaz
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150



EOH: 15m

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression Cone Reference: MKS711 Cone Area Ratio: 0.79 Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012	Predrill: - Water Level: 1.05m Collapse: 2.45m	Termination Target Depth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986 0 Undefined 1 Sensitive fine-grained 2 Clay - organic soil 3 Clays: clay to silty clay 4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay 5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt 6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands 7 Dense sand to gravelly sand 8 Stiff sand to clayey sand 9 Stiff fine-grained
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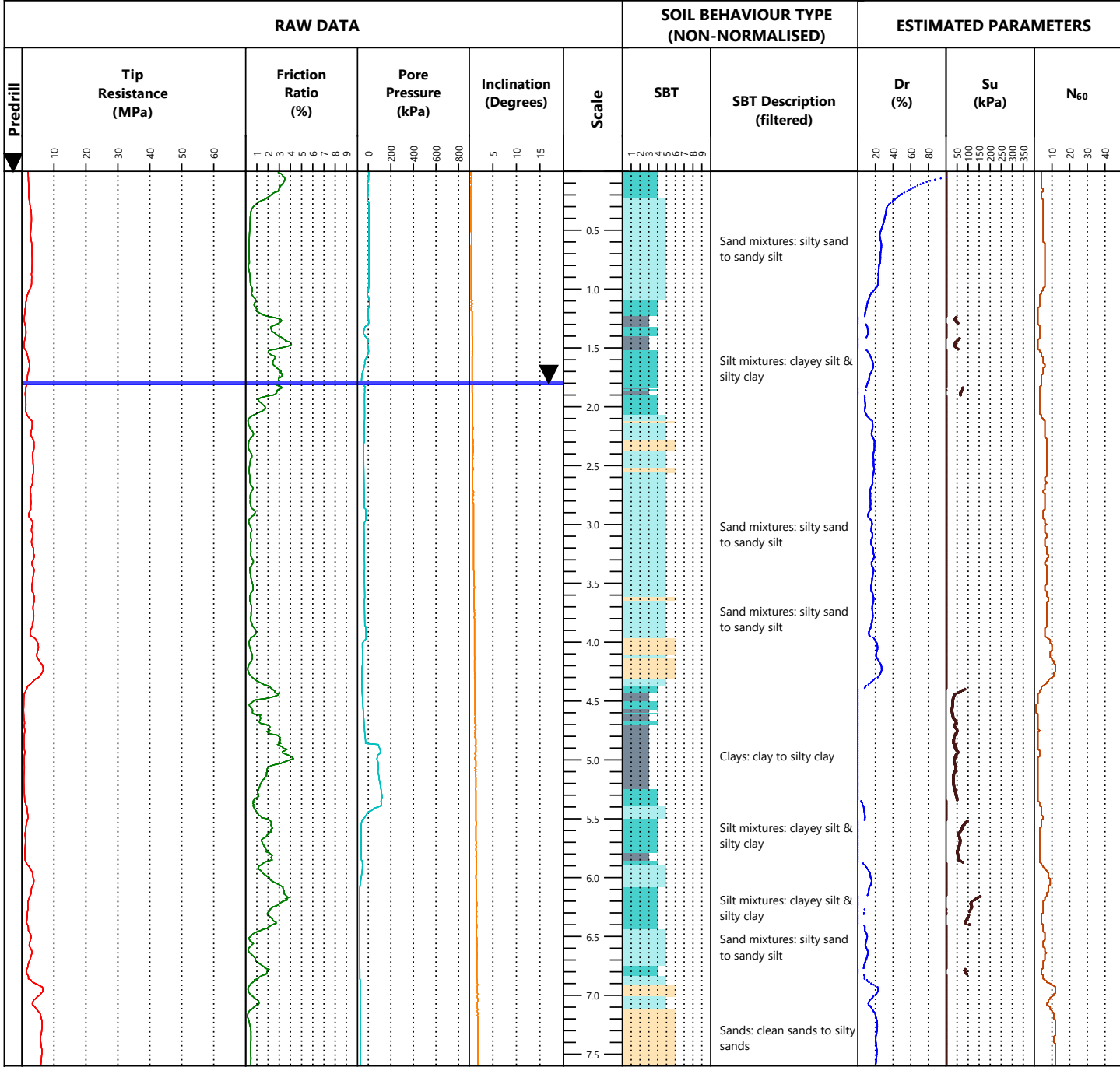
Effective Refusal Tip: <input type="checkbox"/> Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/> Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>
--

Zero load outputs (MPa) Tip Resistance 20.4004 20.348 Local Friction 0.2537 0.2536 Pore Pressure 3.0612 3.0605	Before test After test
---	---

Notes & Limitations
 Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.

Remarks

Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 13/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1564902m E, 5172941.77m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** B. Wilson
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150



Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression
Cone Reference: MKJ328
Cone Area Ratio: 0.80
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012

Zero load outputs (MPa)

	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.3554	11.3094
Local Friction	0.1187	0.1186
Pore Pressure	0.9596	0.9557

Predrill: -
Water Level: 1.8m
Collapse: 2.70m

Termination
Target Depth:

Effective Refusal
 Tip:
 Gauge:
 Inclinator:

Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986

0	Undefined	5	Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
1	Sensitive fine-grained	6	Sands: clean sands to silty sands
2	Clay - organic soil	7	Dense sand to gravelly sand
3	Clays: clay to silty clay	8	Stiff sand to clayey sand
4	Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay	9	Stiff fine-grained

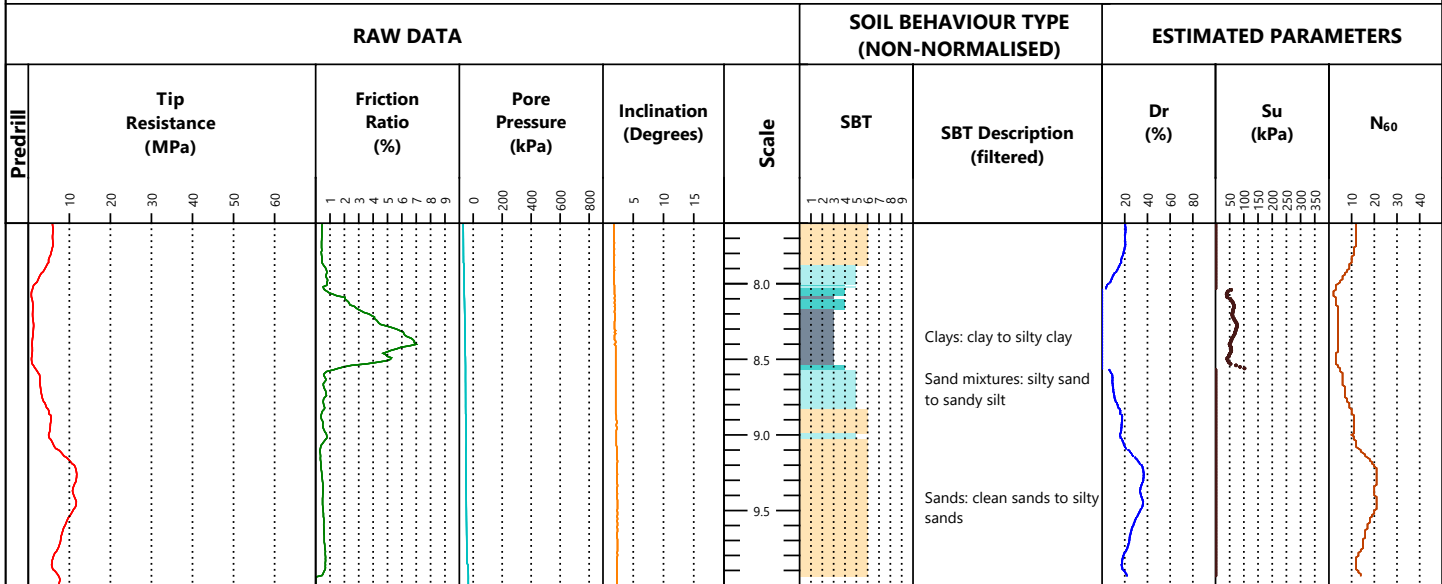
Notes & Limitations
 Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.

Remarks

Sheet 1 of 2

Client:	Miyamoto International NZ	Bore No.:	CPTu003
Project:	2 Glovers Road, Christchurch	Job No.:	19096

Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch	Date: 13/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1564902m E, 5172941.77m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph	Rig Operator: B. Wilson
Elevation: 0.00m	Datum: Ground
	Equipment: Pagani TG63-150

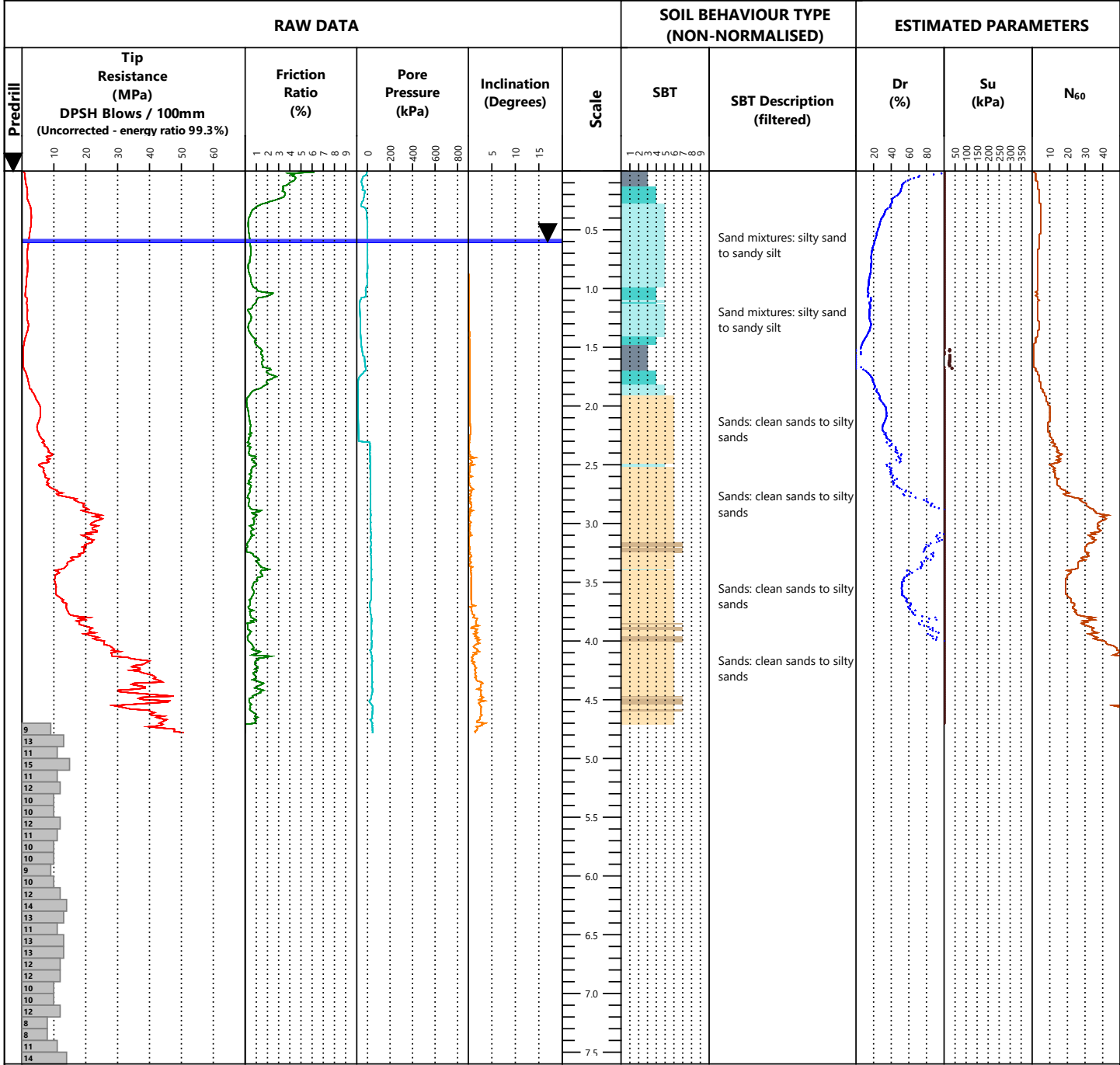


EOH: 10m

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression Cone Reference: MKJ328 Cone Area Ratio: 0.80 Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012	Predrill: - Water Level: 1.8m Collapse: 2.70m	Termination Target Depth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986 <table border="0"> <tr> <td>0 Undefined</td> <td>5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 Sensitive fine-grained</td> <td>6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 Clay - organic soil</td> <td>7 Dense sand to gravelly sand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 Clays: clay to silty clay</td> <td>8 Stiff sand to clayey sand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay</td> <td>9 Stiff fine-grained</td> </tr> </table>	0 Undefined	5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt	1 Sensitive fine-grained	6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands	2 Clay - organic soil	7 Dense sand to gravelly sand	3 Clays: clay to silty clay	8 Stiff sand to clayey sand	4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay	9 Stiff fine-grained
0 Undefined	5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt												
1 Sensitive fine-grained	6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands												
2 Clay - organic soil	7 Dense sand to gravelly sand												
3 Clays: clay to silty clay	8 Stiff sand to clayey sand												
4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay	9 Stiff fine-grained												
Zero load outputs (MPa) Tip Resistance 11.3554 11.3094 Local Friction 0.1187 0.1186 Pore Pressure 0.9596 0.9557	Effective Refusal Tip: <input type="checkbox"/> Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/> Inclinator: <input type="checkbox"/>												

Notes & Limitations Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.	Remarks Sheet 2 of 2
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Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 19/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1564993.47m E, 5172892.27m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** B. Wilson
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150



Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKJ328	Water Level: 0.6m	Target Depth: <input type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.80	Collapse: 1.95m	Effective Refusal	1 Sensitive fine-grained
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 Clay - organic soil
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Clays: clay to silty clay
Tip Resistance	11.3452	Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay
Local Friction	0.1186		5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Pore Pressure	0.9595		6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
	0.9554		7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
			8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
			9 Stiff fine-grained

Notes & Limitations Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.	Remarks
	Sheet 1 of 2



Client:	Miyamoto International NZ	Bore No.:	CPTu004
Project:	2 Glovers Road, Christchurch	Job No.:	19096

Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 19/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1564993.47m E, 5172892.27m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** B. Wilson
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150

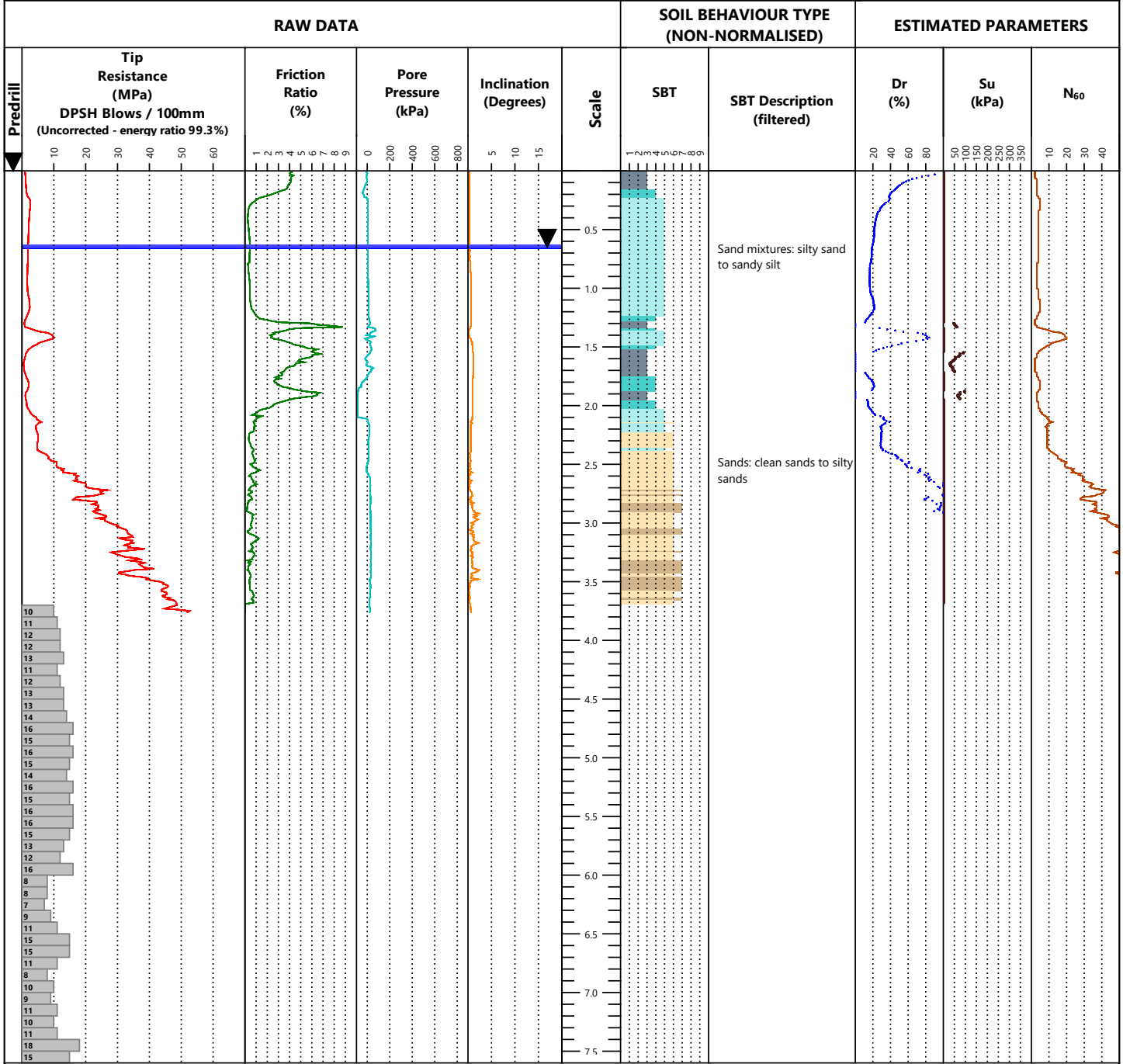
RAW DATA					SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPE (NON-NORMALISED)		ESTIMATED PARAMETERS			
Predrill	Tip Resistance (MPa) DPSH Blows / 100mm (Uncorrected - energy ratio 99.3%)	Friction Ratio (%)	Pore Pressure (kPa)	Inclination (Degrees)	Scale	SBT	SBT Description (filtered)	ESTIMATED PARAMETERS		
								Dr (%)	Su (kPa)	N ₆₀
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
12	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
13	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
12	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
3	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
1	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
2	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
2	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
2	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
3	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
3	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
3	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
4	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
11	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
11	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
10	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
4	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
4	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
4	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
4	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
4	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
4	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
10	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
3	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
11	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	0		20	50	10

EOH: 15m

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKJ328	Water Level: 0.6m	Target Depth: <input type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.80	Collapse: 1.95m	Effective Refusal	1 Sensitive fine-grained
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 Clay - organic soil
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Clays: clay to silty clay
Tip Resistance	11.3452	Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay
Local Friction	0.1186		5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Pore Pressure	0.9595		6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
	0.9554		7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
			8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
			9 Stiff fine-grained

Notes & Limitations	Remarks
Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.	

Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 19/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1564945.37m E, 5172828.71m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** B. Wilson
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150



Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKJ328	Water Level: 0.65m	Target Depth: <input type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.80	Collapse: 1.45m	Effective Refusal	1 Sensitive fine-grained
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 Clay - organic soil
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Clays: clay to silty clay
Tip Resistance	11.4066	Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay
Local Friction	0.1183		5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Pore Pressure	0.9587		6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
			7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
			8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
			9 Stiff fine-grained

Notes & Limitations
 Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.

Remarks



Client:	Miyamoto International NZ	Bore No.:	CPTu005
Project:	2 Glovers Road, Christchurch	Job No.:	19096

Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 19/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1564945.37m E, 5172828.71m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** B. Wilson
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150

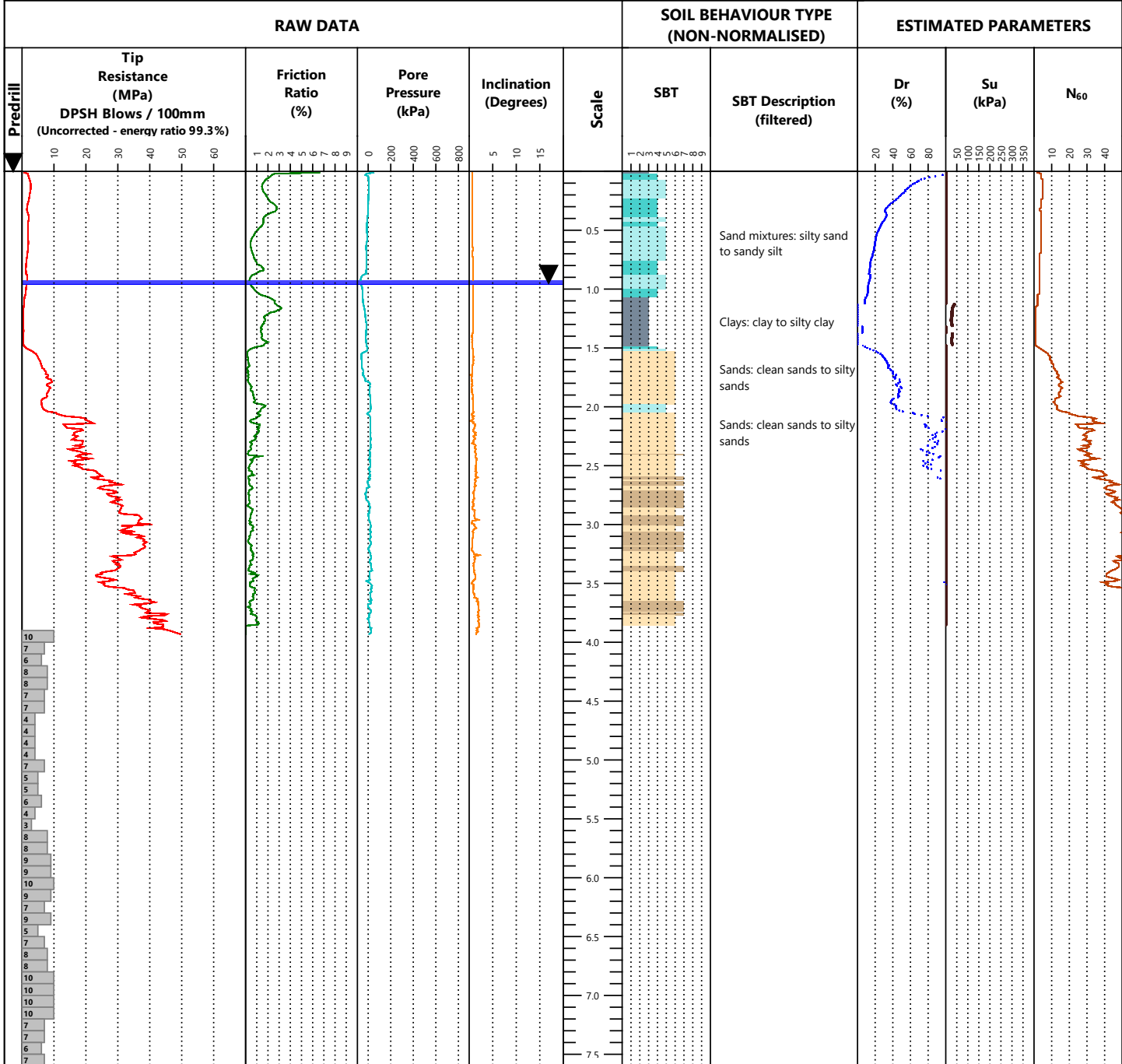
RAW DATA					SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPE (NON-NORMALISED)		ESTIMATED PARAMETERS						
Predrill	Tip Resistance (MPa) DPSH Blows / 100mm (Uncorrected - energy ratio 99.3%)		Friction Ratio (%)	Pore Pressure (kPa)	Inclination (Degrees)	Scale	SBT	SBT Description (filtered)	Dr (%)		Su (kPa)	N ₆₀	
	10	20	1	0	5				20	40	80	50	10
13	10					8.0							
12	10												
11	10												
8	10												
4	10												
2	10												
2	10												
5	10												
4	10												
10	10					8.5							
14	10												
12	10												
12	10												
12	10					9.0							
10	10												
10	10												
9	10												
12	10												
12	10					9.5							
14	10												
15	10												
17	10												
15	10												

EOH: 10m

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression Cone Reference: MKJ328 Cone Area Ratio: 0.80 Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012 Zero load outputs (MPa) <table border="1"> <tr> <th>Before test</th> <th>After test</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Tip Resistance 11.4066</td> <td>11.2583</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Friction 0.1183</td> <td>0.1192</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pore Pressure 0.9587</td> <td>0.9583</td> </tr> </table>	Before test	After test	Tip Resistance 11.4066	11.2583	Local Friction 0.1183	0.1192	Pore Pressure 0.9587	0.9583	Predrill: - Water Level: 0.65m Collapse: 1.45m	Termination Target Depth: <input type="checkbox"/> Effective Refusal Tip: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/> Inclinator: <input type="checkbox"/>	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986 <table border="1"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Undefined</td> <td>5</td> <td>Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>Sensitive fine-grained</td> <td>6</td> <td>Sands: clean sands to silty sands</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>Clay - organic soil</td> <td>7</td> <td>Dense sand to gravelly sand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>Clays: clay to silty clay</td> <td>8</td> <td>Stiff sand to clayey sand</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay</td> <td>9</td> <td>Stiff fine-grained</td> </tr> </table>	0	Undefined	5	Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt	1	Sensitive fine-grained	6	Sands: clean sands to silty sands	2	Clay - organic soil	7	Dense sand to gravelly sand	3	Clays: clay to silty clay	8	Stiff sand to clayey sand	4	Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay	9	Stiff fine-grained
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0	Undefined	5	Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt																												
1	Sensitive fine-grained	6	Sands: clean sands to silty sands																												
2	Clay - organic soil	7	Dense sand to gravelly sand																												
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4	Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay	9	Stiff fine-grained																												

Notes & Limitations Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.	Remarks <p style="text-align: right;">Sheet 2 of 2</p>
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Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 13/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1565008.77m E, 5172744.63m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** B. Wilson
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150



Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKJ328	Water Level: 0.95m	Target Depth: <input type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.80	Collapse: 1.40m	Effective Refusal	1 Sensitive fine-grained
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 Clay - organic soil
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Clays: clay to silty clay
Tip Resistance	11.3708	Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay
Local Friction	0.1178		5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Pore Pressure	0.9592		6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
			7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
			8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
			9 Stiff fine-grained

Notes & Limitations
 Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.

Remarks

Sheet 1 of 2



Client:	Miyamoto International NZ	Bore No.:	CPTu006
Project:	2 Glovers Road, Christchurch	Job No.:	19096

Site Location: 2 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 13/8/2020
Grid Reference: 1565008.77m E, 5172744.63m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** B. Wilson
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150

RAW DATA					SOIL BEHAVIOUR TYPE (NON-NORMALISED)		ESTIMATED PARAMETERS			
Predrill	Tip Resistance (MPa) DPSH Blows / 100mm (Uncorrected - energy ratio 99.3%)	Friction Ratio (%)	Pore Pressure (kPa)	Inclination (Degrees)	Scale	SBT	SBT Description (filtered)	ESTIMATED PARAMETERS		
								Dr (%)	Su (kPa)	N ₆₀
5	10	1	0	5	8.0	5		20	50	10
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	5		40	100	20
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5		60	150	30
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5		80	200	40
11	10	1	0	5	8.0	5			250	
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	5			300	
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5			350	
11	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
10	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
10	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
4	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
9	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
6	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
7	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
8	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
12	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
12	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
12	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
10	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
11	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
14	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
13	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
16	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
17	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
14	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
15	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
17	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
16	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
17	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				
21	10	1	0	5	8.0	5				

EOH: 12.7m

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKJ328	Water Level: 0.95m	Target Depth: <input type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.80	Collapse: 1.40m	Effective Refusal	1 Sensitive fine-grained
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2 Clay - organic soil
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Clays: clay to silty clay
Tip Resistance	11.3708	Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay
Local Friction	0.1178		5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Pore Pressure	0.9592		6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
	0.9542		7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
			8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
			9 Stiff fine-grained

Notes & Limitations	Remarks
Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.	

TEST DETAIL

PointID: CPTu001
Sounding: 1

Operator: E. Diaz
Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression
Cone Reference: MKS711
Cone Area Ratio: 0.79

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	20.4528	20.369
Local Friction	0.2535	0.2535
Pore Pressure	3.0597	3.0579

Date: 18/8/2020
Predrill: -
Water Level: 1.45m
Collapse: 1.60m

Termination
Target Depth:
Effective Refusal
Tip:
Gauge:
Inclinometer:

PointID: CPTu002
Sounding: 1

Operator: E. Diaz
Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression
Cone Reference: MKS711
Cone Area Ratio: 0.79

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	20.4004	20.348
Local Friction	0.2537	0.2536
Pore Pressure	3.0612	3.0605

Date: 17/8/2020
Predrill: -
Water Level: 1.05m
Collapse: 2.45m

Termination
Target Depth:
Effective Refusal
Tip:
Gauge:
Inclinometer:

PointID: CPTu003
Sounding: 1

Operator: B. Wilson
Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression
Cone Reference: MKJ328
Cone Area Ratio: 0.80

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.3554	11.3094
Local Friction	0.1187	0.1186
Pore Pressure	0.9596	0.9557

Date: 13/8/2020
Predrill: -
Water Level: 1.8m
Collapse: 2.70m

Termination
Target Depth:
Effective Refusal
Tip:
Gauge:
Inclinometer:

PointID: CPTu004
Sounding: 1

Operator: B. Wilson
Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression
Cone Reference: MKJ328
Cone Area Ratio: 0.80

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.3452	11.2685
Local Friction	0.1186	0.1191
Pore Pressure	0.9595	0.9554

Date: 19/8/2020
Predrill: -
Water Level: 0.6m
Collapse: 1.95m

Termination
Target Depth:
Effective Refusal
Tip:
Gauge:
Inclinometer:

PointID: CPTu005
Sounding: 1

Operator: B. Wilson
Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression
Cone Reference: MKJ328
Cone Area Ratio: 0.80

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.4066	11.2583
Local Friction	0.1183	0.1192
Pore Pressure	0.9587	0.9583

Date: 19/8/2020
Predrill: -
Water Level: 0.65m
Collapse: 1.45m

Termination
Target Depth:
Effective Refusal
Tip:
Gauge:
Inclinometer:

TEST DETAIL

PointID: CPTu006

Sounding: 1

Operator: B. Wilson

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression

Cone Reference: MKJ328

Cone Area Ratio: 0.80

Date: 13/8/2020

Predrill: -

Water Level: 0.95m

Collapse: 1.40m

Termination

Target Depth:

Effective Refusal

Tip:

Gauge:

Inclinometer:

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.3708	11.2634
Local Friction	0.1178	0.119
Pore Pressure	0.9592	0.9542

CPT CALIBRATION AND TECHNICAL NOTES

These notes describe the technical specifications and associated calibration references pertaining to the Pagani piezocone types measuring cone resistance, sleeve friction, inclination and pore pressure (piezocone, 10cm²)

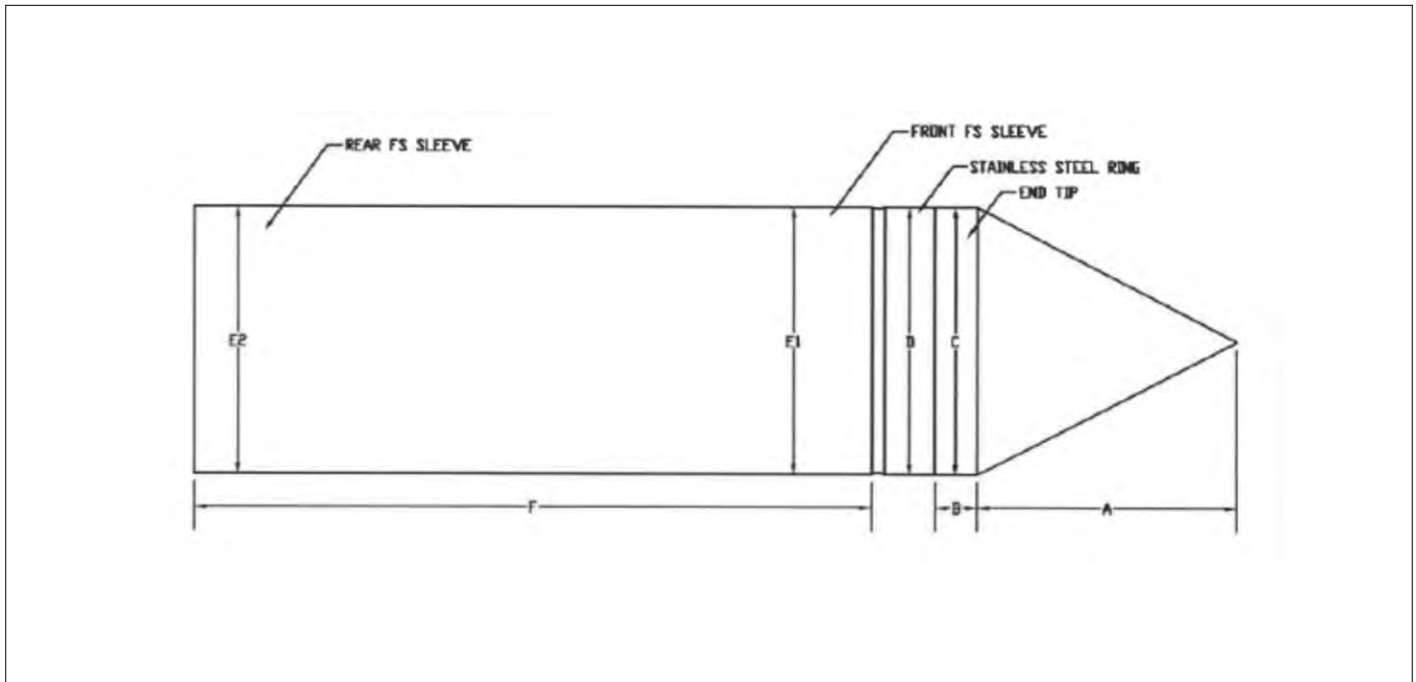
Dimensions

Dimensional specifications are detailed below. All tolerances are routinely checked prior to testing and measurements taken are electronically recorded. All records are kept on file and available on request.

Technical specifications

	Tip	Friction	Pore Pressure	Inclination
Maximum Measuring Range:	50 - 100 MPa	1.60 MPa	2.50 MPa	0° - 20°
Resolution:	24 bit	24 bit	24 bit	12 bit
Accuracy:	0.005 MPa	0.04 MPa	0.04 MPa	0.5°

Length:	320 mm	Weight:	1.8 kg
Diameter:	35.8 mm	Opening angle of bit:	60°
Cone base area:	10 cm ²	Side sleeve surfaces:	150 cm ²
Cone area ratio:	0.80	Tip and Local Friction sensor displacement:	80 mm





CONE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE
N° Z087/19

Calibrated system (Sistema tarato):
 Serial number **Mkj328**
 Sensor **TIP RESISTANCE**
 Max. Capacity [MPa]: **100**
 Scaling Factor: **195500**
 Tip net area ratio (a_p): **0,80**
 Sleeve net ratio (b_p): **0,00**

Addressee (destinatario):
 LANDTEST
 307 Cashel street, Christchurch
 New Zealand

Applied load measurement system:
 (Sistema di rilevamento del carico applicato)

Load cell:
 Manufacturer AEP transducers
 Model KAL 200 kN
 Serial Number 138913
 Power press:
 Manufacturer Easydur Italiana
 Model Aura 20T
 Serial Number 29084

The measurement system is periodically checked in a SIT calibration center. (Il sistema di rilevamento è sottoposto a verifica periodica presso un centro SIT)

Last verification date: 15/01/2019
 Certificate N. LAT 091 2019-014
 Temperature of calibration 22°C
 Humidity 53%
 Factory calibration in accordance with ASTM D5778-13



CONE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE
N° Z087/19

Calibrated system (Sistema tarato):
 Serial number **Mkj328**
 Sensor **SLEEVE FRICTION**
 Max. Capacity [kPa]: **1600**
 Scaling Factor: **30696**

Addressee (destinatario):
 LANDTEST
 307 Cashel street, Christchurch
 New Zealand

Applied load measurement system:
 (Sistema di rilevamento del carico applicato)

Load cell:
 Manufacturer AEP transducers
 Model KAL 50 kN
 Serial Number 65495
 Power press:
 Manufacturer Easydur Italiana
 Model Aura 10T
 Serial Number 29002

The measurement system is periodically checked in a SIT calibration center. (Il sistema di rilevamento è sottoposto a verifica periodica presso un centro SIT)

The adapted calibration procedure has been developed according to the suggestions given by Prof. Paul W. Mayne (Georges Institute of Technology) and Prof. Diego La Presti (University of Pisa)

Claudio

Cone calibrated by _____ Date of issue 27/06/2019



CONE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE
N° Z087/19

Calibrated system (Sistema tarato):
 Serial number **Mkj328**
 Sensor **PORE PRESSURE**
 Max. Capacity [kPa]: **2500**
 Scaling Factor: **16963**
 Sensor **TILT ANGLE**
 Max. Inclination [°]: **20**
 Scaling Factor: **140137**

Addressee (destinatario):
 LANDTEST
 307 Cashel street, Christchurch
 New Zealand

Applied load measurement system:
 (Sistema di rilevamento del carico applicato)

Pressure Generator:
 Manufacturer AEP transducers
 Model GPM500
 Digital Indicator:
 Manufacturer AEP transducers
 Model LAB DMM
 Serial Number 301796

The measurement system is periodically checked in a SIT calibration center. (Il sistema di rilevamento è sottoposto a verifica periodica presso un centro SIT)

Date of issue 27/06/2019

CONE CERTIFICATES



CONE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE N° 2024/20

Calibrated system (Sistema tarato):
 Serial number **Mks711**
 Sensor
 Max. Capacity [MPa]: **100**
 Sealing Factor: **190780**
 Tip net area ratio (a_b): **0,79**
 Sleeve net ratio (b_s): **0,00**

Addressee (destinatario):
 McMillan Drilling Ltd
 36 Hickory Place, Islington
 Christchurch 8042, New Zealand
 Applied load measurement system:
 (Sistema di rilevamento del carico applicato)

Load cell:
 Manufacturer AEP transducers
 Model KAL 200 kN
 Serial Number 138913
 Power press: Easydur Italiana
 Model Aura 20T
 Serial Number 29084

The measurement system is periodically checked in a SIT calibration center. (Il sistema di rilevamento è sottoposto a verifica periodica presso un centro SIT)
 Last verification date: 16/01/2020
 Certificate N. LAT 091 2020-015
 Temperature of calibration 22°C
 Humidity 45%
 Factory calibration in accordance with ASTM D5778-12



CONE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE N° 2024/20

Calibrated system (Sistema tarato):
 Serial number **Mks711**
 Sensor **SLEEVE FRICTION**
 Max. Capacity [kPa]: **1600**
 Sealing Factor: **31343**

Addressee (destinatario):
 McMillan Drilling Ltd
 36 Hickory Place, Islington
 Christchurch 8042, New Zealand
 Applied load measurement system:
 (Sistema di rilevamento del carico applicato)

Load cell:
 Manufacturer AEP transducers
 Model KAL 50 kN
 Serial Number 65495
 Power press: Easydur Italiana
 Model Aura 10T
 Serial Number 29002

The measurement system is periodically checked in a SIT calibration center. (Il sistema di rilevamento è sottoposto a verifica periodica presso un centro SIT)
 Last verification date: 16/01/2020
 The adopted calibration procedure has been developed acc Prof. Paul W. Mayne (Georgia Institute of technology) and
 Cone calibrated by



CONE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE N° 2024/20

Calibrated system (Sistema tarato):
 Serial number **Mks711**
 Sensor **PORE PRESSURE**
 Max. Capacity [kPa]: **2500**
 Sealing Factor: **10298**
 Sensor **TILT ANGLE**
 Max. Inclination [°]: **20**
 Sealing Factor: **280277**

Addressee (destinatario):
 McMillan Drilling Ltd
 36 Hickory Place, Islington
 Christchurch 8042, New Zealand
 Applied load measurement system:
 (Sistema di rilevamento del carico applicato)

Pressure Generator:
 Manufacturer MENSOR
 Model CPC 4000
 Serial Number 41000V56
 Sensor Descr Silicon Pressure Transducer
 Sensor Serial Number 41000SYF

The measurement system is periodically checked in a SIT calibration center. (Il sistema di rilevamento è sottoposto a verifica periodica presso un centro SIT)
 Last verification date: 28/02/2019
 Certificate N. 162632
 Temperature of calibration 22°C
 Humidity 45%
 Factory calibration in accordance with ASTM D5778-12

CONE PENETRATION TEST (CPT) REPORT

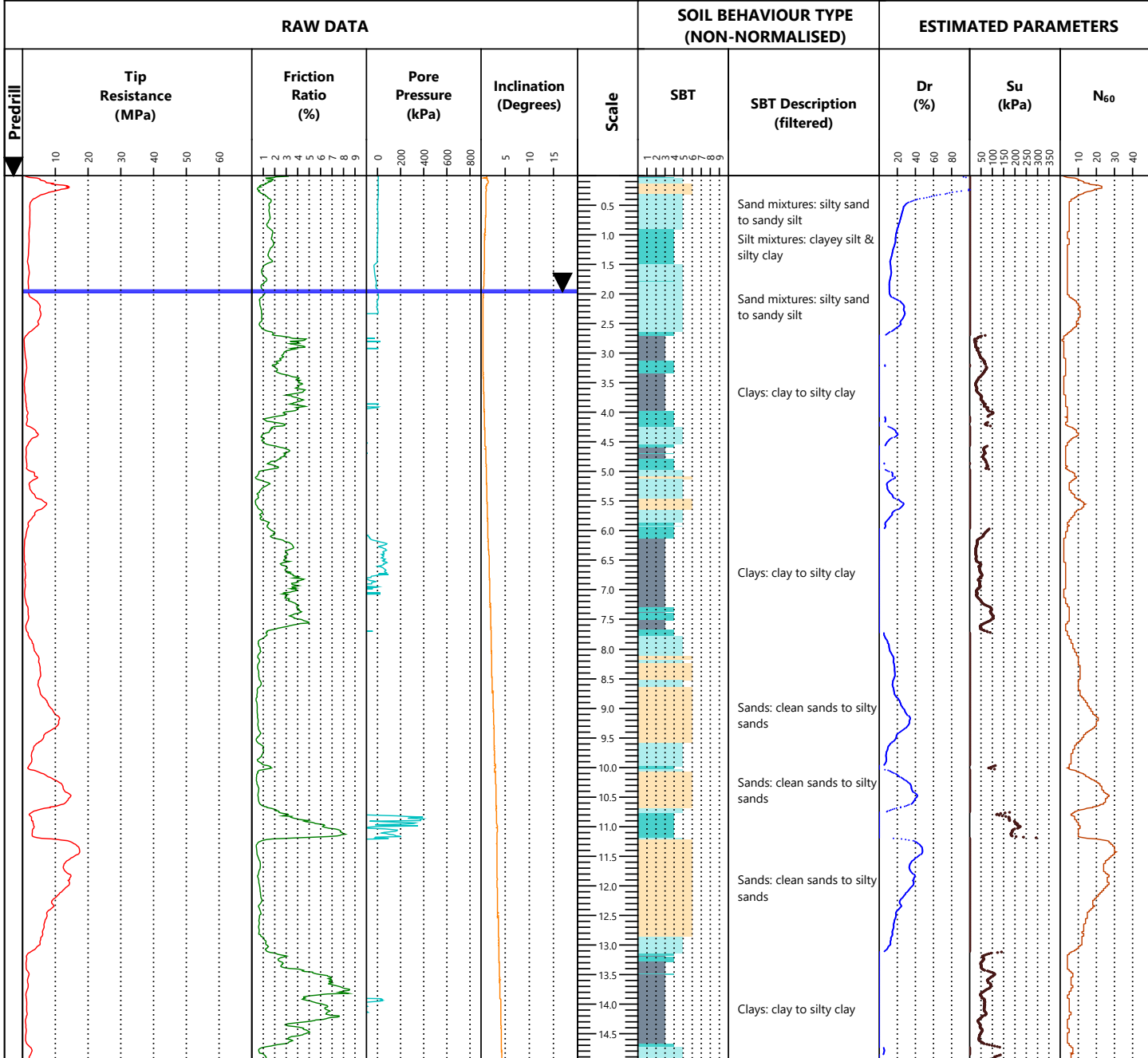


Client: Miyamoto International NZ

Location: 2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch

Printed: 29/09/2020

Site Location: 2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 24/9/2020
Grid Reference: 1564970.4m E, 5173158.32m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** E. Diaz
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150



EOH: 15m

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression		Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986	
Cone Reference: MKJ329		Water Level: 1.96m	Effective Refusal	0 Undefined	5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Cone Area Ratio: 0.79		Collapse: 2.0m	Tip: <input type="checkbox"/>	1 Sensitive fine-grained	6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Target Depth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	2 Clay - organic soil	7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test	Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Clays: clay to silty clay	8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
Tip Resistance	11.9412	11.8737		4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay	9 Stiff fine-grained
Local Friction	0.1606	0.161			
Pore Pressure	1.4594	1.262			

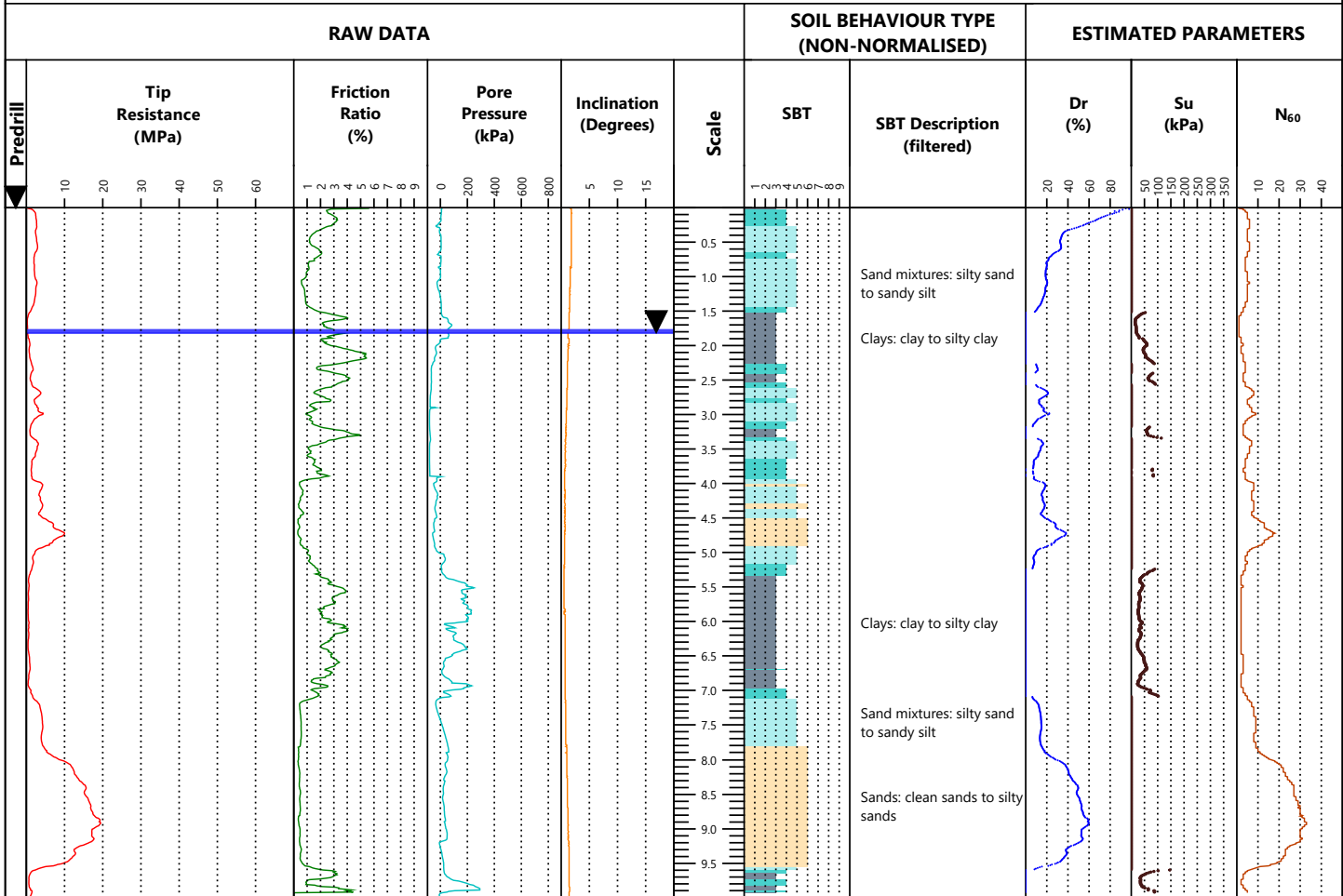
Notes & Limitations
Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.

Remarks
Invalid pore water pressure data from 2.33m.

Sheet 1 of 1

Client:	Miyamoto International NZ	Bore No.:	CPTu008
Project:	2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch	Job No.:	19096

Site Location: 2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 24/9/2020
Grid Reference: 1565034.78m E, 5173124.87m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** E. Diaz
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150

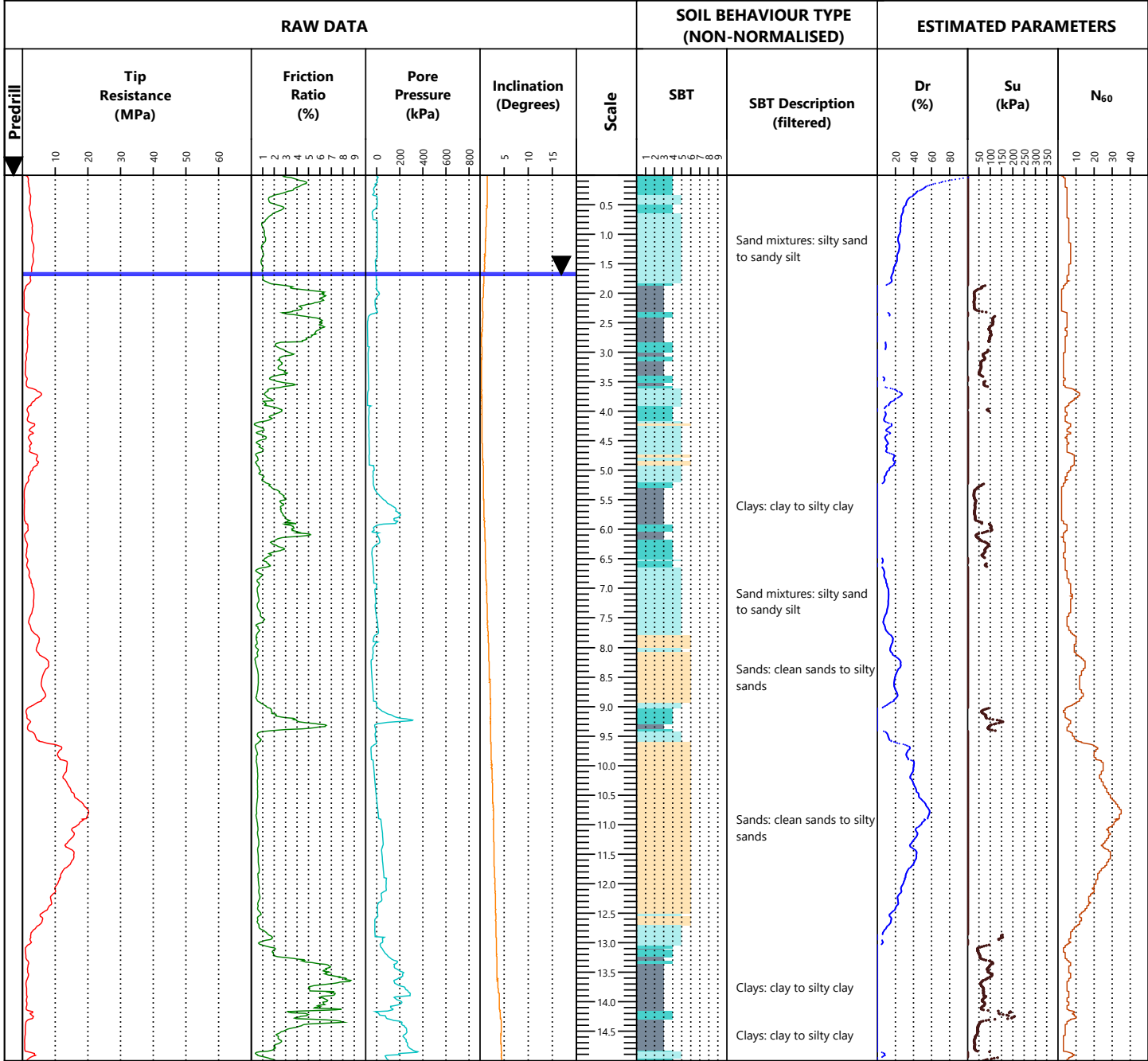


EOH: 10m

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKJ329	Water Level: 1.8m	Target Depth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.79	Collapse: 2.2m	Effective Refusal	5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input type="checkbox"/>	6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
		Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
		Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test	9 Stiff fine-grained
Tip Resistance	11.9516	11.8425	
Local Friction	0.1609	0.1614	
Pore Pressure	1.459	1.4561	

Notes & Limitations	Remarks
Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.	

Site Location: 2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 24/9/2020
Grid Reference: 1564969.64m E, 5173086.81m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** E. Diaz
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150

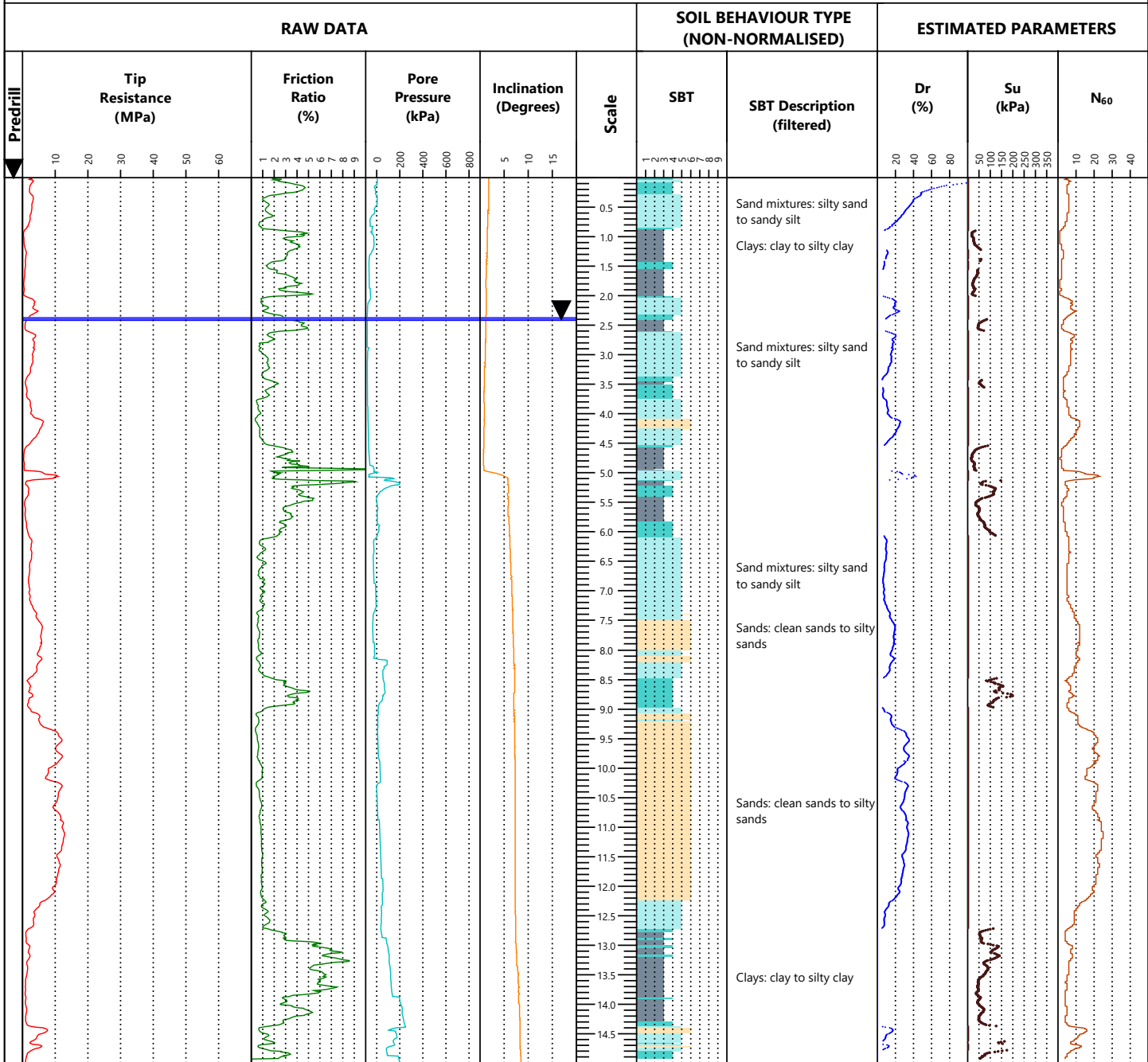


Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKJ329	Water Level: 1.68m	Target Depth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.79	Collapse: 1.80m	Effective Refusal	1 Sensitive fine-grained
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input type="checkbox"/>	2 Clay - organic soil
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Clays: clay to silty clay
Tip Resistance	11.9464	Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay
Local Friction	0.1604		5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Pore Pressure	1.4592		6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
	1.4568		7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
			8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
			9 Stiff fine-grained

Notes & Limitations
 Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.

Remarks

Site Location: 2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch **Date:** 25/9/2020
Grid Reference: 1565043.16m E, 5173036.65m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph **Rig Operator:** E. Diaz
Elevation: 0.00m **Datum:** Ground **Equipment:** Pagani TG63-150

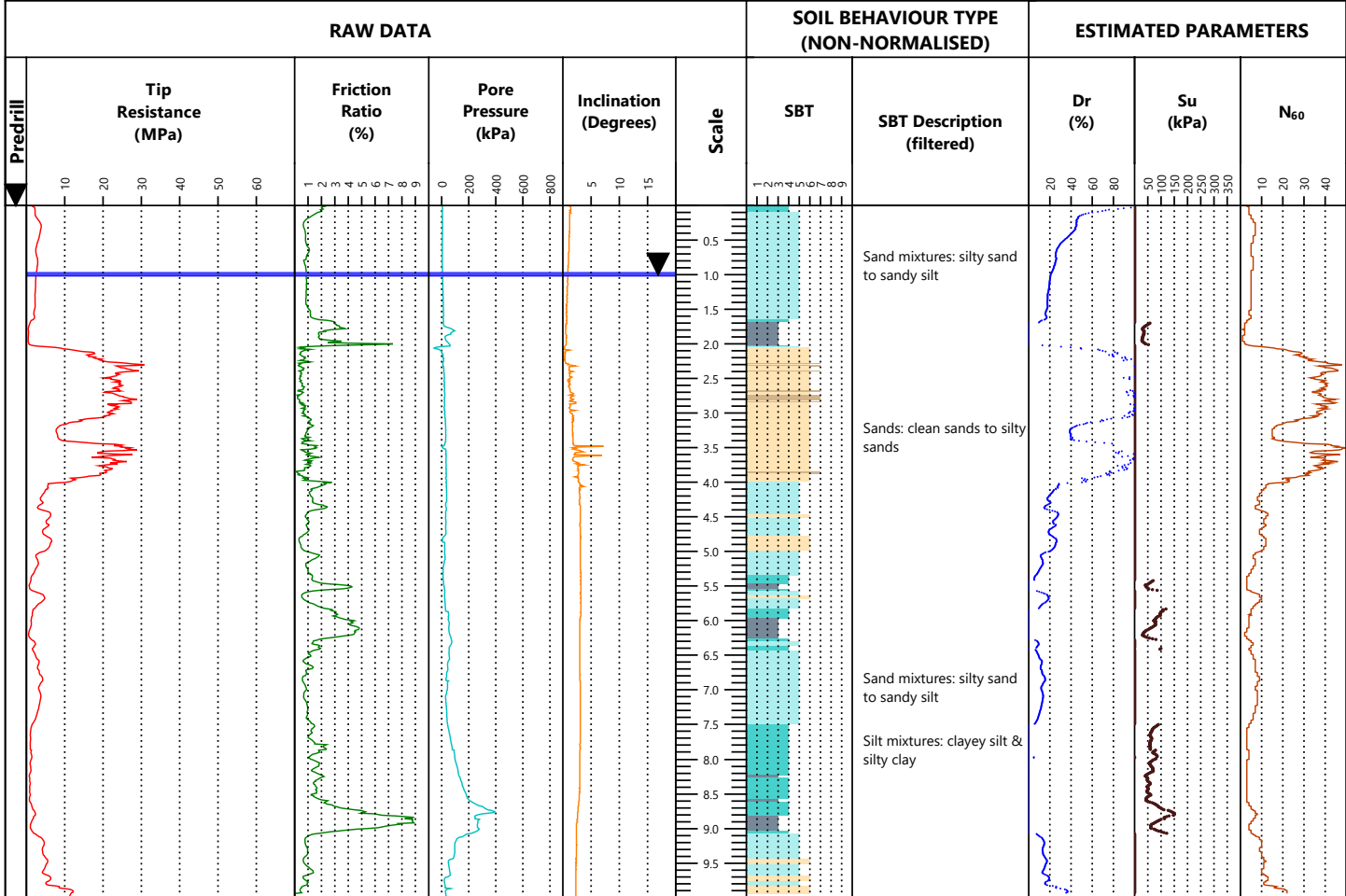


Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression	Predrill: -	Termination	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986
Cone Reference: MKJ329	Water Level: 2.4m	Target Depth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0 Undefined
Cone Area Ratio: 0.79	Collapse: 2.50m	Effective Refusal	1 Sensitive fine-grained
Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012		Tip: <input type="checkbox"/>	2 Clay - organic soil
Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Clays: clay to silty clay
Tip Resistance	11.9568	Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay
Local Friction	0.1618		5 Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt
Pore Pressure	1.4599		6 Sands: clean sands to silty sands
			7 Dense sand to gravelly sand
			8 Stiff sand to clayey sand
			9 Stiff fine-grained

Notes & Limitations
 Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.

Remarks

Site Location: 2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch	Date: 25/9/2020
Grid Reference: 1565055.15m E, 5172937.04m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph	Rig Operator: E. Diaz
Elevation: 0.00m	Datum: Ground
	Equipment: Pagani TG63-150

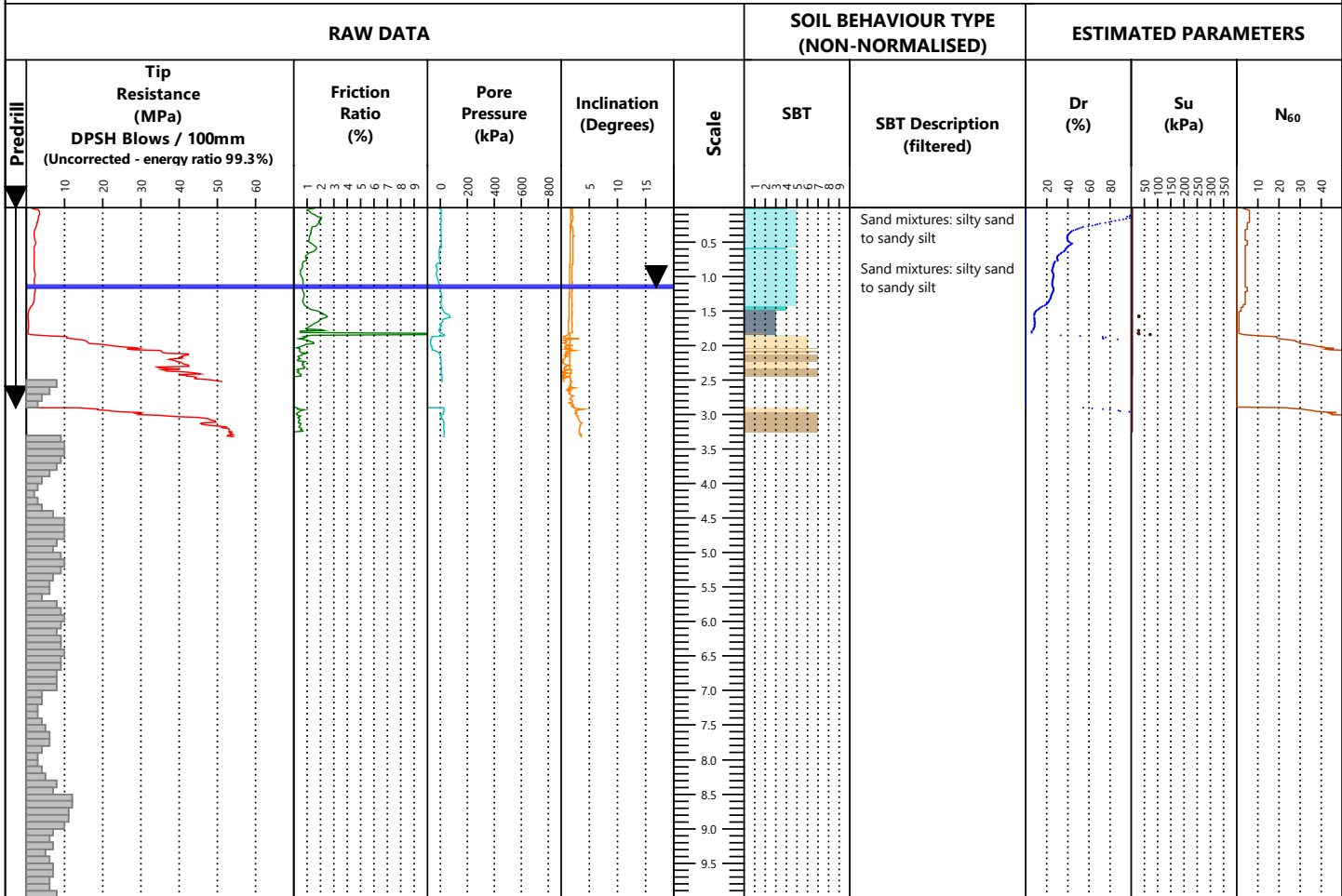


EOH: 10m

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression Cone Reference: MKJ329 Cone Area Ratio: 0.79 Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012	Predrill: - Water Level: 1m Collapse: 5.1m	Termination Target Depth: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986 <table style="font-size: small;"> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">0</td><td>Undefined</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</td><td>Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">1</td><td>Sensitive fine-grained</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6</td><td>Sands: clean sands to silty sands</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">2</td><td>Clay - organic soil</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">7</td><td>Dense sand to gravelly sand</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">3</td><td>Clays: clay to silty clay</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8</td><td>Stiff sand to clayey sand</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">4</td><td>Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay</td> <td style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</td><td>Stiff fine-grained</td> </tr> </table>	0	Undefined	5	Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt	1	Sensitive fine-grained	6	Sands: clean sands to silty sands	2	Clay - organic soil	7	Dense sand to gravelly sand	3	Clays: clay to silty clay	8	Stiff sand to clayey sand	4	Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay	9	Stiff fine-grained
0	Undefined	5	Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt																				
1	Sensitive fine-grained	6	Sands: clean sands to silty sands																				
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3	Clays: clay to silty clay	8	Stiff sand to clayey sand																				
4	Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay	9	Stiff fine-grained																				
<table style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 15%;">Zero load outputs (MPa)</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Before test</th> <th style="width: 15%;">After test</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tip Resistance</td> <td>11.9464</td> <td>11.8166</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Friction</td> <td>0.1615</td> <td>0.1621</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pore Pressure</td> <td>1.4598</td> <td>1.455</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test	Tip Resistance	11.9464	11.8166	Local Friction	0.1615	0.1621	Pore Pressure	1.4598	1.455								
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Notes & Limitations Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.	Remarks
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Site Location: 2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch	Date: 29/9/2020
Grid Reference: 1565058.83m E, 5172852.91m N (NZTM) - Map or aerial photograph	Rig Operator: E. Diaz
Elevation: 0.00m	Datum: Ground
	Equipment: Pagani TG63-150



EOH: 10m

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression Cone Reference: MKJ329 Cone Area Ratio: 0.79 Standards: ISO 22476-1:2012 <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>Zero load outputs (MPa)</th> <th>Before test</th> <th>After test</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Tip Resistance</td> <td>11.8737</td> <td>11.8321</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Local Friction</td> <td>0.1612</td> <td>0.1611</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pore Pressure</td> <td>1.4542</td> <td>1.4556</td> </tr> </table>	Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test	Tip Resistance	11.8737	11.8321	Local Friction	0.1612	0.1611	Pore Pressure	1.4542	1.4556	Predrill: 2.9m Water Level: 1.15m Collapse: 2.2m Termination Target Depth: <input type="checkbox"/> Effective Refusal Tip: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gauge: <input type="checkbox"/> Inclinometer: <input type="checkbox"/>	Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) - Robertson et al. 1986 <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="background-color: black; color: white;">0</td> <td>Undefined</td> <td style="background-color: #90EE90;">5</td> <td>Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: red;">1</td> <td>Sensitive fine-grained</td> <td style="background-color: #FFD700;">6</td> <td>Sands: clean sands to silty sands</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: orange;">2</td> <td>Clay - organic soil</td> <td style="background-color: #8B4513;">7</td> <td>Dense sand to gravelly sand</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: blue;">3</td> <td>Clays: clay to silty clay</td> <td style="background-color: #808080;">8</td> <td>Stiff sand to clayey sand</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="background-color: cyan;">4</td> <td>Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay</td> <td style="background-color: #4682B4;">9</td> <td>Stiff fine-grained</td> </tr> </table>	0	Undefined	5	Sand mixtures: silty sand to sandy silt	1	Sensitive fine-grained	6	Sands: clean sands to silty sands	2	Clay - organic soil	7	Dense sand to gravelly sand	3	Clays: clay to silty clay	8	Stiff sand to clayey sand	4	Silt mixtures: clayey silt & silty clay	9	Stiff fine-grained
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Notes & Limitations Data shown on this report has been assessed to provide a basic interpretation in terms of Soil Behaviour Type (SBT) and various geotechnical soil and design parameters using methods published in P. K. Robertson and K.L. Cabal (2010), Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, 4th Edition. The interpretations are presented only as a guide for geotechnical use, and should be carefully reviewed by the user. No warranty is provided as to the correctness or the applicability of any of the geotechnical soil and design parameters shown and does not assume any liability for any use of the results in any design or review. The user should be fully aware of the techniques and limitations of any method used to derive data shown in this report.	Remarks
	Sheet 1 of 1

TEST DETAIL

PointID: CPTu007

Sounding: 1

Operator: E. Diaz

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression

Cone Reference: MKJ329

Cone Area Ratio: 0.79

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.9412	11.8737
Local Friction	0.1606	0.161
Pore Pressure	1.4594	1.262

Date: 24/9/2020

Predrill: -

Water Level: 1.96m

Collapse: 2.0m

Termination

Target Depth:

Effective Refusal

Tip:

Gauge:

Inclinometer:

PointID: CPTu008

Sounding: 1

Operator: E. Diaz

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression

Cone Reference: MKJ329

Cone Area Ratio: 0.79

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.9516	11.8425
Local Friction	0.1609	0.1614
Pore Pressure	1.459	1.4561

Date: 24/9/2020

Predrill: -

Water Level: 1.8m

Collapse: 2.2m

Termination

Target Depth:

Effective Refusal

Tip:

Gauge:

Inclinometer:

PointID: CPTu009

Sounding: 1

Operator: E. Diaz

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression

Cone Reference: MKJ329

Cone Area Ratio: 0.79

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.9464	11.801
Local Friction	0.1604	0.1611
Pore Pressure	1.4592	1.4568

Date: 24/9/2020

Predrill: -

Water Level: 1.68m

Collapse: 1.80m

Termination

Target Depth:

Effective Refusal

Tip:

Gauge:

Inclinometer:

PointID: CPTu010

Sounding: 1

Operator: E. Diaz

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression

Cone Reference: MKJ329

Cone Area Ratio: 0.79

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.9568	11.8166
Local Friction	0.1618	0.1622
Pore Pressure	1.4599	1.4582

Date: 25/9/2020

Predrill: -

Water Level: 2.4m

Collapse: 2.50m

Termination

Target Depth:

Effective Refusal

Tip:

Gauge:

Inclinometer:

PointID: CPTu011

Sounding: 1

Operator: E. Diaz

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression

Cone Reference: MKJ329

Cone Area Ratio: 0.79

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.9464	11.8166
Local Friction	0.1615	0.1621
Pore Pressure	1.4598	1.455

Date: 25/9/2020

Predrill: -

Water Level: 1m

Collapse: 5.1m

Termination

Target Depth:

Effective Refusal

Tip:

Gauge:

Inclinometer:

TEST DETAIL

PointID: CPTu012

Sounding: 1

Operator: E. Diaz

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression

Cone Reference: MKJ329

Cone Area Ratio: 0.79

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.9568	11.8062
Local Friction	0.1607	0.1609
Pore Pressure	1.4567	1.4562

Date: 29/9/2020

Predrill: -

Water Level: -

Collapse: -

Termination

Target Depth:

Effective Refusal

Tip:

Gauge:

Inclinometer:

Sounding: 2

Operator: E. Diaz

Cone Type: Pagani Piezocone - Compression

Cone Reference: MKJ329

Cone Area Ratio: 0.79

Zero load outputs (MPa)	Before test	After test
Tip Resistance	11.8737	11.8321
Local Friction	0.1612	0.1611
Pore Pressure	1.4542	1.4556

Date: 29/9/2020

Predrill: 2.9m

Water Level: 1.15m

Collapse: 2.2m

Termination

Target Depth:

Effective Refusal

Tip:

Gauge:

Inclinometer:

CPT CALIBRATION AND TECHNICAL NOTES

These notes describe the technical specifications and associated calibration references pertaining to the Pagani piezocone types measuring cone resistance, sleeve friction, inclination and pore pressure (piezocone, 10cm²)

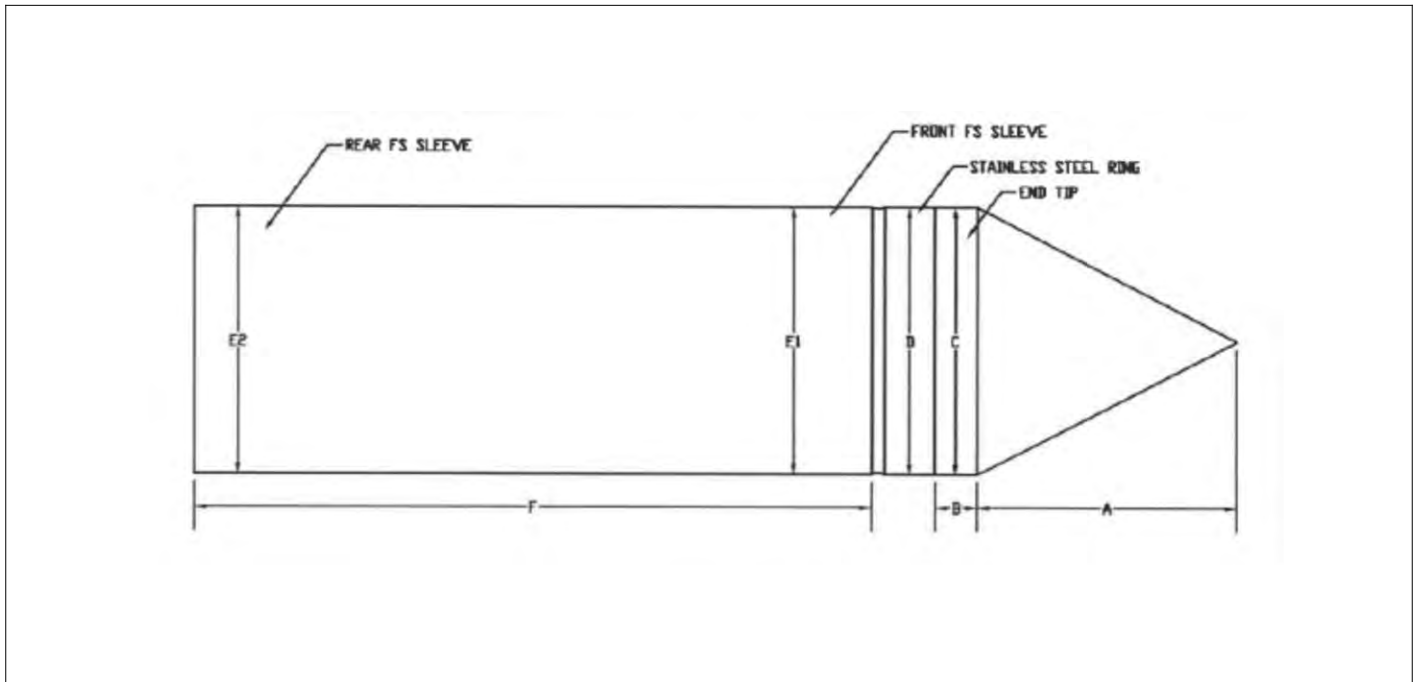
Dimensions

Dimensional specifications are detailed below. All tolerances are routinely checked prior to testing and measurements taken are electronically recorded. All records are kept on file and available on request.

Technical specifications

	Tip	Friction	Pore Pressure	Inclination
Maximum Measuring Range:	50 - 100 MPa	1.60 MPa	2.50 MPa	0° - 20°
Resolution:	24 bit	24 bit	24 bit	12 bit
Accuracy:	0.005 MPa	0.04 MPa	0.04 MPa	0.5°

Length:	320 mm	Weight:	1.8 kg
Diameter:	35.8 mm	Opening angle of bit:	60°
Cone base area:	10 cm ²	Side sleeve surfaces:	150 cm ²
Cone area ratio:	0.80	Tip and Local Friction sensor displacement:	80 mm





CONE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE
N° Z023/20

Calibrated system (Sistema tarato):
 Serial number **Mkj329**
 Sensor **TIP RESISTANCE**
 Max. Capacity [MPa]: **100**
 Scaling Factor: **192610**
 Tip net area ratio (a_t): **0,79**
 Sleeve net ratio (b_s): **0,00**

Addressee (destinatario):
 McMillan Drilling Ltd
 36 Hickory Place, Islington
 Christchurch 8042, New Zealand
 Applied load measurement system:
 (Sistema di rilevamento del carico applicato)

Load cell:
 Manufacturer AEP transducers
 Model KAL 200 KN
 Serial Number 138913
 Power press: Easydur Italiana
 Model Aura 20T
 Serial Number 29084
 The measurement system is periodically checked in a SIT calibration center. (Il sistema di rilevamento è sottoposto a verifica periodica presso un centro SIT)
 Last verification date: 16/01/2020
 Certificate N. LAT 091 2020-015
 Temperature of calibration 22°C
 Humidity 45%
 Factory calibration in accordance with ASTM D5778-12



CONE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE
N° Z023/20

Calibrated system (Sistema tarato):
 Serial number **Mkj329**
 Sensor **SLEEVE FRICTION**
 Max. Capacity [kPa]: **1600**
 Scaling Factor: **30794**

Addressee (destinatario):
 McMillan Drilling Ltd
 36 Hickory Place, Islington
 Christchurch 8042, New Zealand
 Applied load measurement system:
 (Sistema di rilevamento del carico applicato)

Load cell:
 Manufacturer AEP transducers
 Model KAL 50 kN
 Serial Number 65495
 Power press: Easydur Italiana
 Model Aura 10T
 Serial Number 29002
 The measurement system is periodically checked in a SIT calibration center. (Il sistema di rilevamento è sottoposto a verifica periodica presso un centro SIT)
 Last verification date: 16/01/2020
 The adopted calibration procedure has been developed according to the suggestions given by Prof. Paul W. Mayne (Georgia Institute of Technology) and Prof. Diego Lo Presti (University of Pisa)

PLS



CONE CALIBRATION CERTIFICATE
N° Z023/20

Calibrated system (Sistema tarato):
 Serial number **Mkj329**
 Sensor **PORE PRESSURE**
 Max. Capacity [kPa]: **2500**
 Scaling Factor: **10657**
 Sensor **TILT ANGLE**
 Max. Inclination [°]: **20**
 Scaling Factor: **151152**

Addressee (destinatario):
 McMillan Drilling Ltd
 36 Hickory Place, Islington
 Christchurch 8042, New Zealand
 Applied load measurement system:
 (Sistema di rilevamento del carico applicato)

Pressure Generator:
 Manufacturer MENSOR
 Model CPC 4000
 Serial Number 41000V56
 Sensor Descr Silicon Pressure Transducer
 Sensor Serial Number 41000SYF
 The measurement system is periodically checked in a SIT calibration center. (Il sistema di rilevamento è sottoposto a verifica periodica presso un centro SIT)
 Last verification date: 28/02/2019

Date of issue 05/02/2020

D. Southern Geophysical MASW and GPR Report



October 2020

Geophysical Site Investigation:

2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch

Report prepared for Miyamoto International NZ Ltd

GEOPHYSICAL REPORT



Southern
Geophysical

3/28 Tanya St, Bromley, Christchurch 8062

Ph: 03 384 4302

Web: www.southerngeophysical.com

Data collected and report prepared for Southern Geophysical Ltd by:

Christian Ruegg, MSc, Geophysicist

Nick McConachie, BSc, Geologist

Report internally reviewed for Southern Geophysical by:

Mike Finnemore, PhD, Senior Geophysicist

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Disclaimer:	5

SGL Reference: 2050

Report Version 1



Summary:

Southern Geophysical Ltd was contracted to undertake a geophysical survey using Multi-channel Analysis of Surface Waves (MASW) at 2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch. The geophysical survey was conducted on September 24th, 2020 and includes three MASW lines (Figure 1). The aim of the survey was to assess the shear-wave velocities and structure of the subsurface to a depth of over 20 m. The MASW results show low shear-wave velocities to a depth of 10 m in the northern part of the site (100 m/s to 150 m/s), with higher velocities to the south (100 m/s to 300 m/s). The boundary between these two zones is a feature characteristic of the edge of a paleochannel, buried valley, or dipping volcanic strata, crossing the site east to west and dipping to the north. It is possible that high velocities imaged by the MASW survey to the south (>500 m/s from approximately 20 m depth) are associated with volcanic rock, but there are no boreholes available for ground truthing to that depth.

Methodology:

MASW is a geophysical technique that uses the dispersive nature of surface waves to model shear-wave velocity versus depth.

A MASW survey is undertaken as a series of lines or points across the surface of the site. The MASW points in this survey were collected using a 24-channel towed seismic array, with 4.5 Hz geophones. The geophone spacing was 1 m and the source offset was 10 m. The seismic source was a 16 lb sledgehammer impacting an aluminium plate. Recording parameters for the MASW survey were set with a 0.125 ms sample interval, 1.5 s record length, 24 dB gains, and a geophone trigger system.

The field records were processed using the Kansas Geological Survey software package SurfSeis6++ ©. The geometry for each point was set according to the survey parameters and the dispersion curves were generated and edited. The inversions were run using a 10 layer variable depth model. The velocity data was interpolated into 2D profiles showing V_s variations with depth (Figures 2 to 3). The output shear-wave velocity data is included as data files (CSV format), supplementary to this report.

Supplementary to the MASW profiles, a series of Ground Penetrating Radar lines were acquired with a GSSI 200 MHz antenna (Figure 1). The radargrams are included in (Figures 4 and 5).

Survey positions were recorded using a Geo 7X Trimble GNSS system with a Tornado antenna. The GNSS positions were differentially corrected using a local GeoNet base station. The GNSS points were output in NZTM2000, with heights in Mean Sea Level (MSL). The accuracy of the survey positions is +/- 0.1 m. The site had no significant topographic changes, and the lines have not been corrected for elevation.

Results:

A total of three MASW lines were acquired at the site with a total MASW survey length of approximately 1 km (Figure 1). The ground surface was well compacted farm tracks and farm yards. A series of GPR lines were acquired along each MASW line to provide a high resolution image of the substrate (Figures 4 and 5).

In homogenous soils, with gradually increasing shear-wave velocities and no sharp lateral discontinuities, the accuracy of the shear-wave velocities derived from the MASW processing is considered to be +/- 10%.¹ The quality of the seismic data and the dispersion curves used in this report is very good, with a good signal-to-noise ratio. If there is a velocity inversion present in the shear-wave profile (decreasing velocity with depth), the shear-wave velocity of the reduced velocity zone and the thickness of that zone can often be underestimated by the inversion process.

Conclusions:

The MASW survey was considered to be of good quality, with modelled shear-wave velocities accurate to +/- 10%. The velocities in the top 5 m are likely to be more accurate than the deeper velocities, due to the presence of multiple velocity inversions. The MASW survey indicates a horizontal layer defined by a sharp increase in shear-wave velocity (180 m/s to 220 m/s) at around 5 m depth in the southern part of the site, consistent with the surface of dense gravels or sands. In the northern part of the site a similar 180 m/s to 220 m/s surface was observed at 20 m depth. There is a well-defined dipping surface dividing the south and the north, possibly associated with a buried valley edge, paleochannel, or

¹ Stephenson, W.J., Louie, J.N., Pullammanappallil, S., Williams, R.A., and Odum, J.K. 2005. Blind Shear-wave Velocity Comparison of ReMi and MASW Results with Boreholes to 200 m in Santa Clara Valley: Implications for Earthquake Ground-Motion Assessment. *Bulletin of the Seismological Society of America*, Vol. 95, pp. 2506-2516.

bedrock interface. This edge feature is apparent in both MASW 1 and MASW 3, as well as GPR 4 and GPR 10.

While the limitations of the MASW method should be considered when evaluating these results, the quality of the data collected at the site and the confidence in the shear-wave velocities derived from the MASW data is good.

Disclaimer:

This document has been provided by Southern Geophysical Ltd subject to the following:

Non-invasive geophysical testing has limitations and is not a complete source of testing. Often there is a need to couple non-invasive methods with invasive testing methods, such as drilling, especially in cases where the non-invasive testing indicates anomalies.

This document has been prepared for the particular purpose outlined in the project proposal and no responsibility is accepted for the use of this document, in whole or in part, in other contexts or for any other purpose. Southern Geophysical Ltd did not perform a complete assessment of all possible conditions or circumstances that may exist at the site. Conditions may exist which were undetectable given the limited nature of the enquiry Southern Geophysical Ltd was retained to undertake with respect to the site. Variations in conditions often occur between investigatory locations, and there may be special conditions pertaining to the site which have not been revealed by the investigation and which have not therefore been taken into account. Accordingly, additional studies and actions may be required by the client.

We collected our data and based our report on information which was collected at a specific point in time. The passage of time affects the information and assessment provided by Southern Geophysical Ltd. It is understood that the services provided allowed Southern Geophysical Ltd to form no more than an opinion of the actual conditions of the site at the time the site was visited and cannot be used to assess the effect of any subsequent changes for whatever reason. Where data is supplied by the client or other sources, including where previous site investigation data have been used, it has been assumed that the information is correct. No responsibility is accepted by Southern Geophysical Ltd for incomplete or inaccurate data supplied by others. This document is provided for sole use by the client and is confidential to that client and its professional advisers. No responsibility whatsoever for the contents of this document will be accepted to any person other than the client. Any use which a third party makes of this document, or any reliance on or decisions to be made based on it, is the responsibility of such third parties. Southern Geophysical Ltd accepts no responsibility for damages, if any, suffered by any third party as a result of decisions made or actions based on this document.

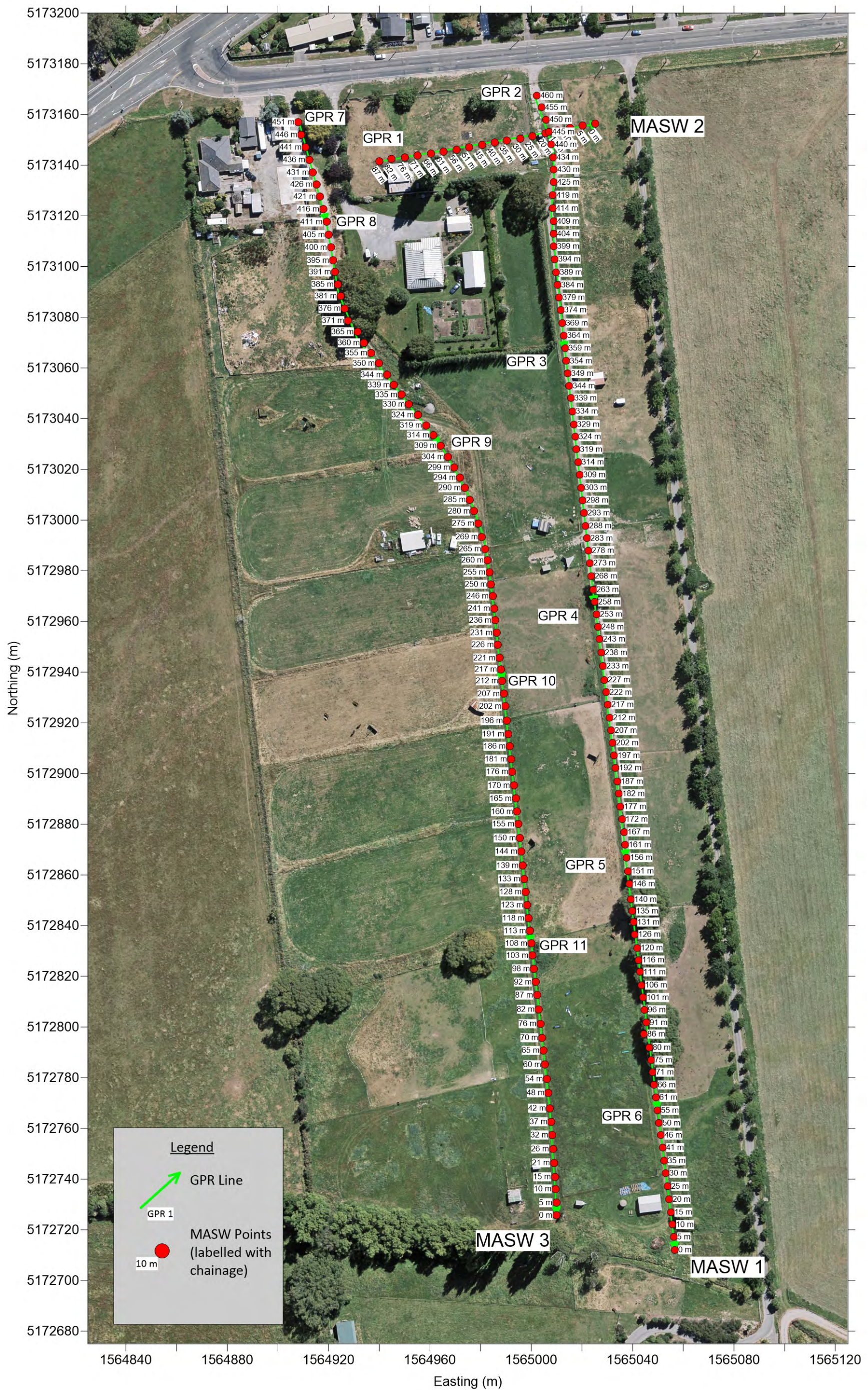
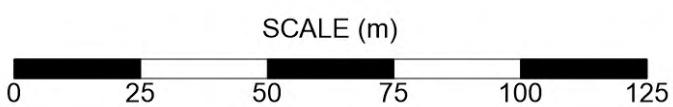


Figure 1: Site Map

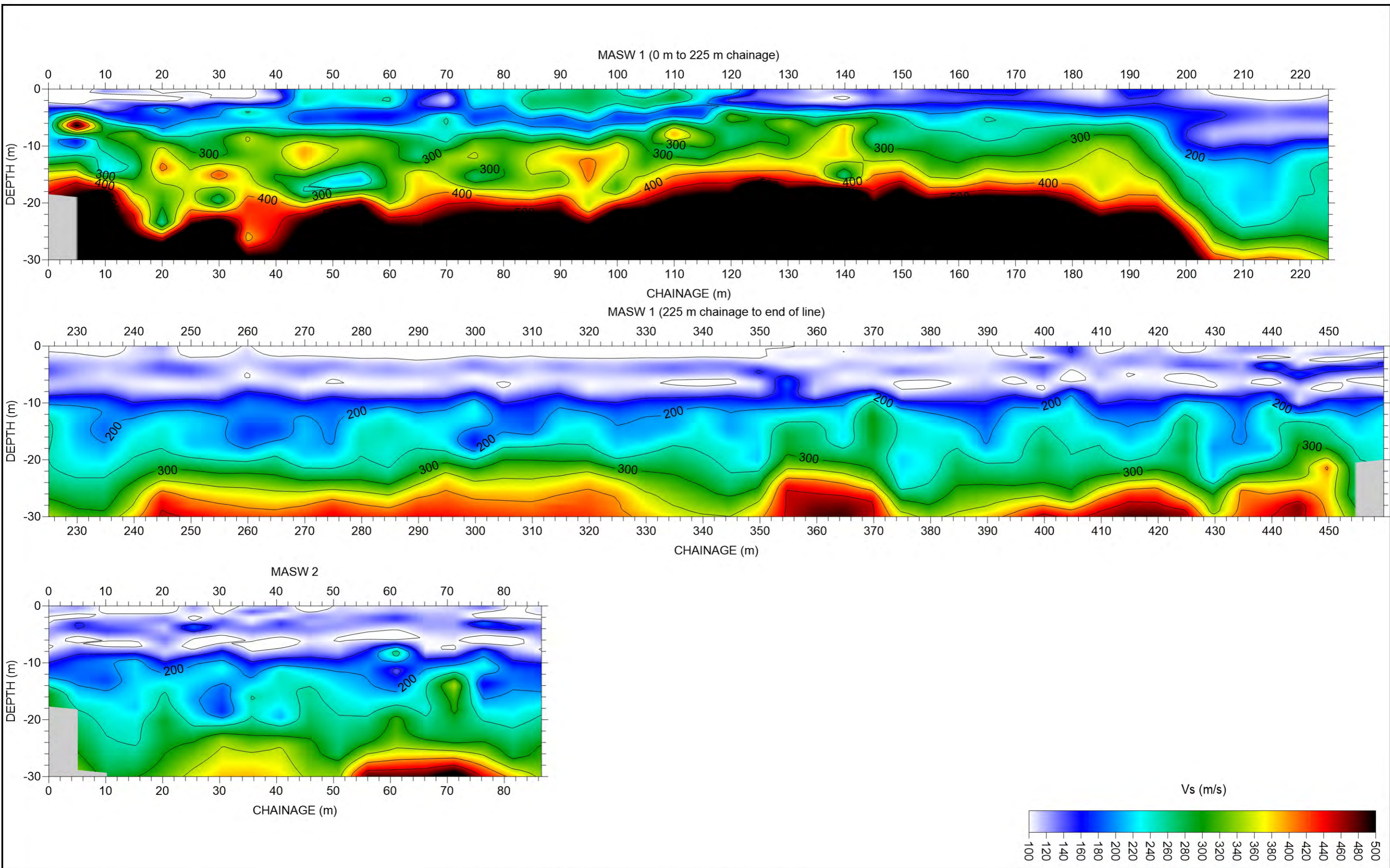
2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch

Coordinates NZ2000 TM Grid.
 NOTES- Aerial photograph sourced from LINZ, Crown Copyright ©



A3

Southern Geophysical Ltd
www.southerngeophysical.com



DRAWING- **Figure 2: MASW 1 and 2**

LOCATION- **2-4 Glovers Road, Christchurch**

NOTES MASW Vs profile has contour intervals of 50 m/s (Vs).

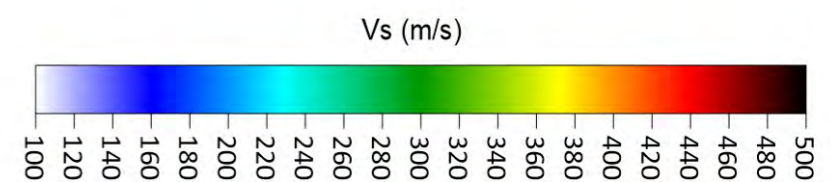
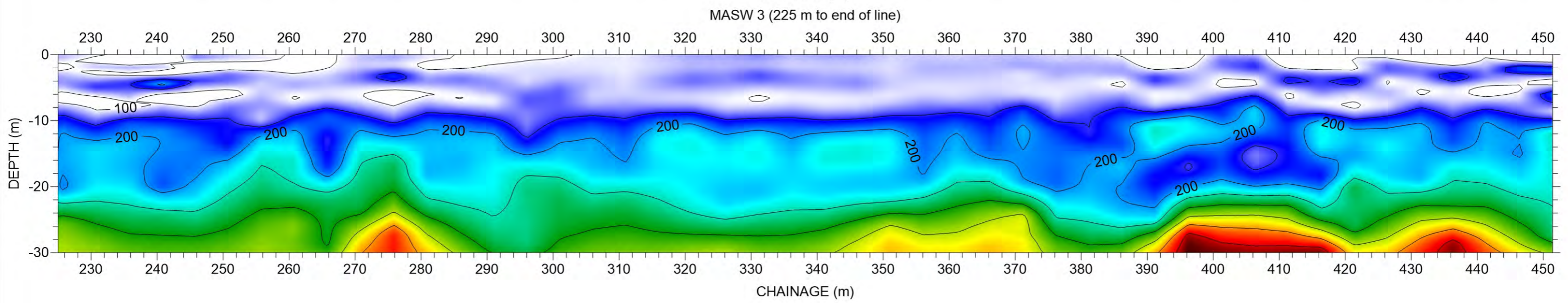
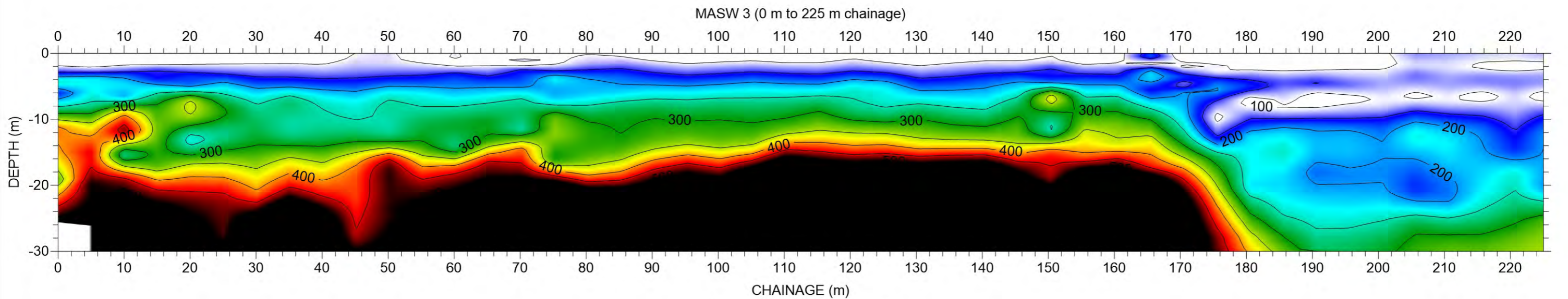
See site map for location of points.

Vs (m/s)

100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400 420 440 460 480 500

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A3



DRAWING- **Figure 3: MASW 3**

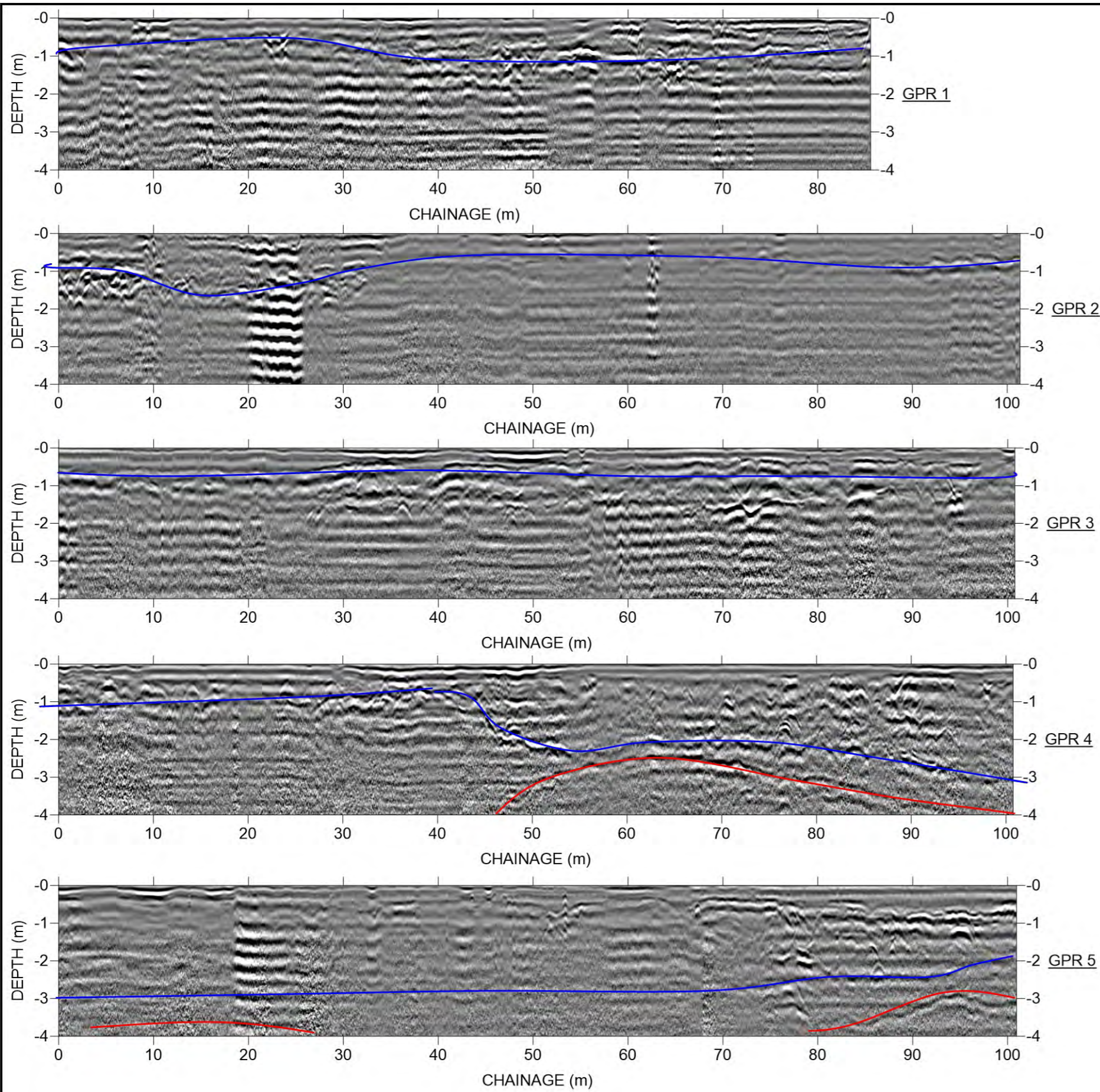
LOCATION- **2-4 Glover Street, Christchurch**

NOTES MASW Vs profile has contour intervals of 50 m/s (Vs).

See site map for location of points.

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A3



Some reflectors are annotated for reference. Note the profiles have been plotted with a 4:1 vertical exaggeration. See site map for line locations.

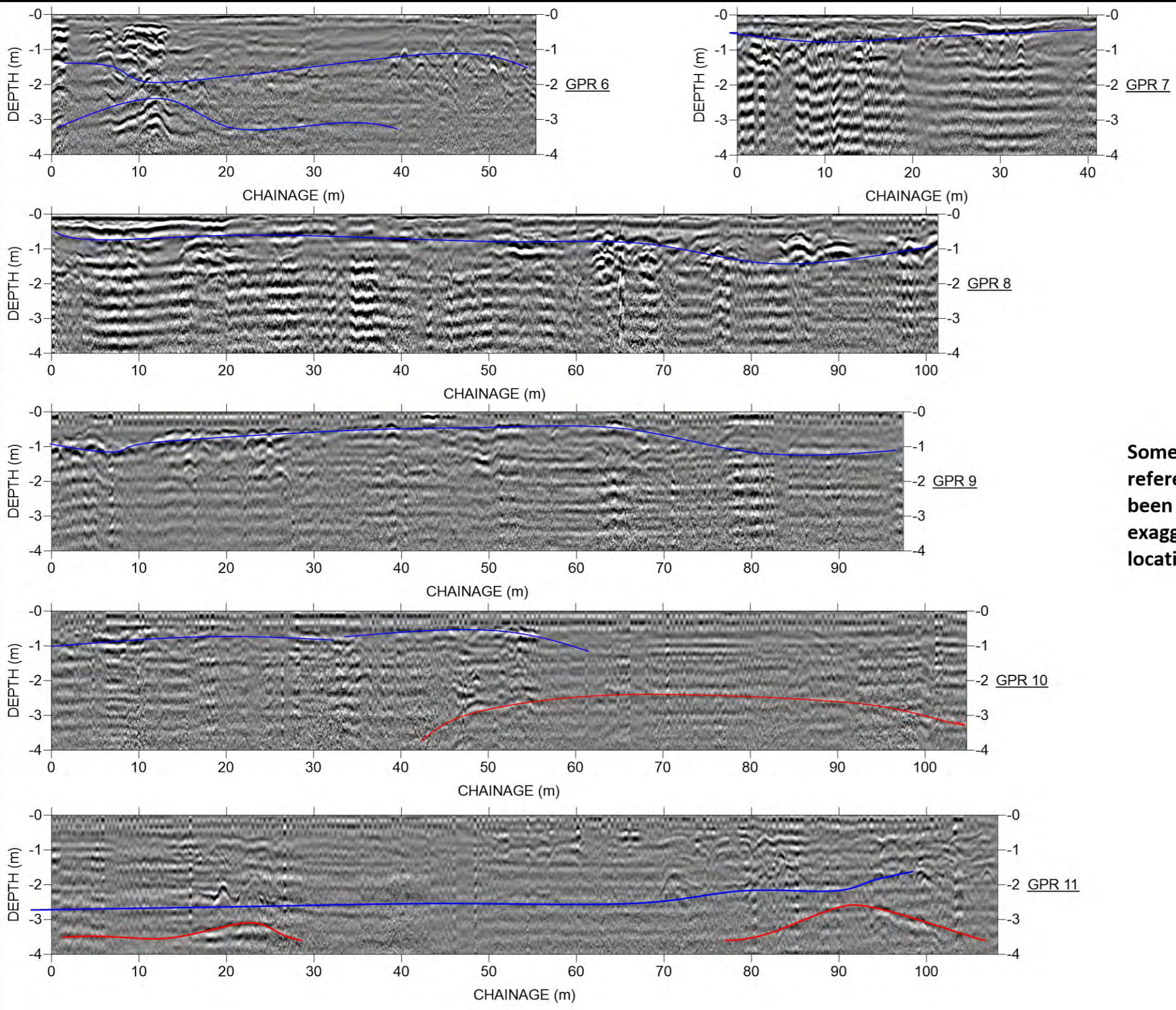
DRAWING- **Figure 4: GPR Radargrams 1 to 5**

LOCATION- **2-4 Glover Street, Christchurch**

NOTES

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Some reflectors are annotated for reference. Note the profiles have been plotted with a 4:1 vertical exaggeration. See site map for line locations.

DRAWING- **Figure 5: GPR Radargrams 6 to 11**

LOCATION- **2-4 Glover Street, Christchurch**

NOTES

E. Geotechnical Cross Sections





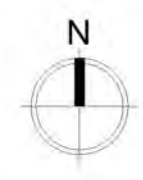
236 Hereford Street,
PO BOX 137 Cashel Street
Christchurch 8011

T: 64 03 377 4095
miyamoto.nz
projects@miyamoto.nz

PROJECT No: 200357
GEOTECHNICAL CROSS SECTIONS FOR
2&4 GLOVERS ROAD,
HALSWELL,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025

SHEET LIST		
SHEET N°	SHEET NAME	REV.
S1	LOCATION PLAN	1
S2.1	GEOTECHNICAL CROSS-SECTION 1	1
S2.2	GEOTECHNICAL CROSS-SECTION 2	1
S2.3	GEOTECHNICAL CROSS-SECTION 3	1

ISSUE DATE: 19/10/20 REV: 1



100 m

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Christchurch 8011

T: 64 03 377 4095
miyamoto.nz
projects@miyamoto.nz

SITE SURVEY DRAWINGS FOR
2&4 GLOVERS ROAD,
HALSWELL,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025

REVISION HISTORY		
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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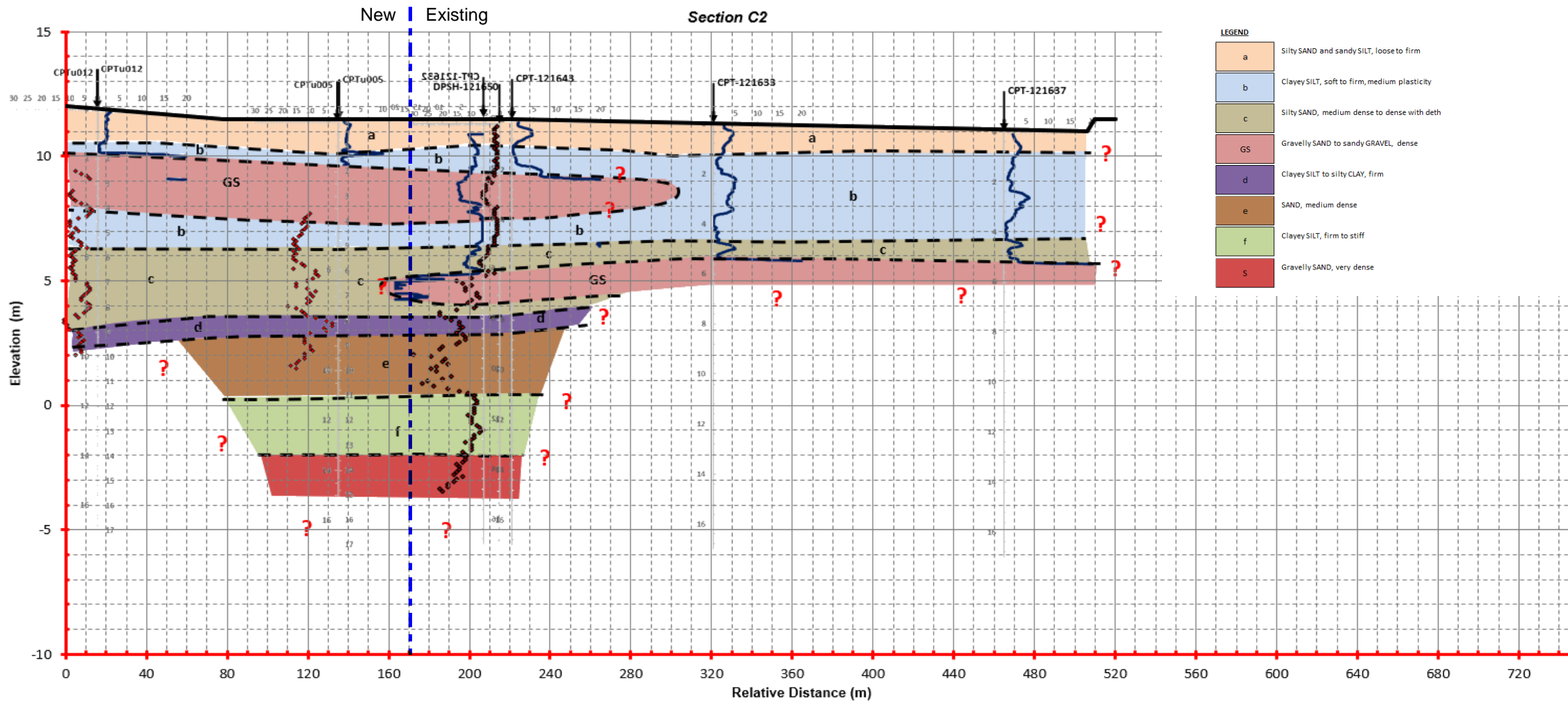
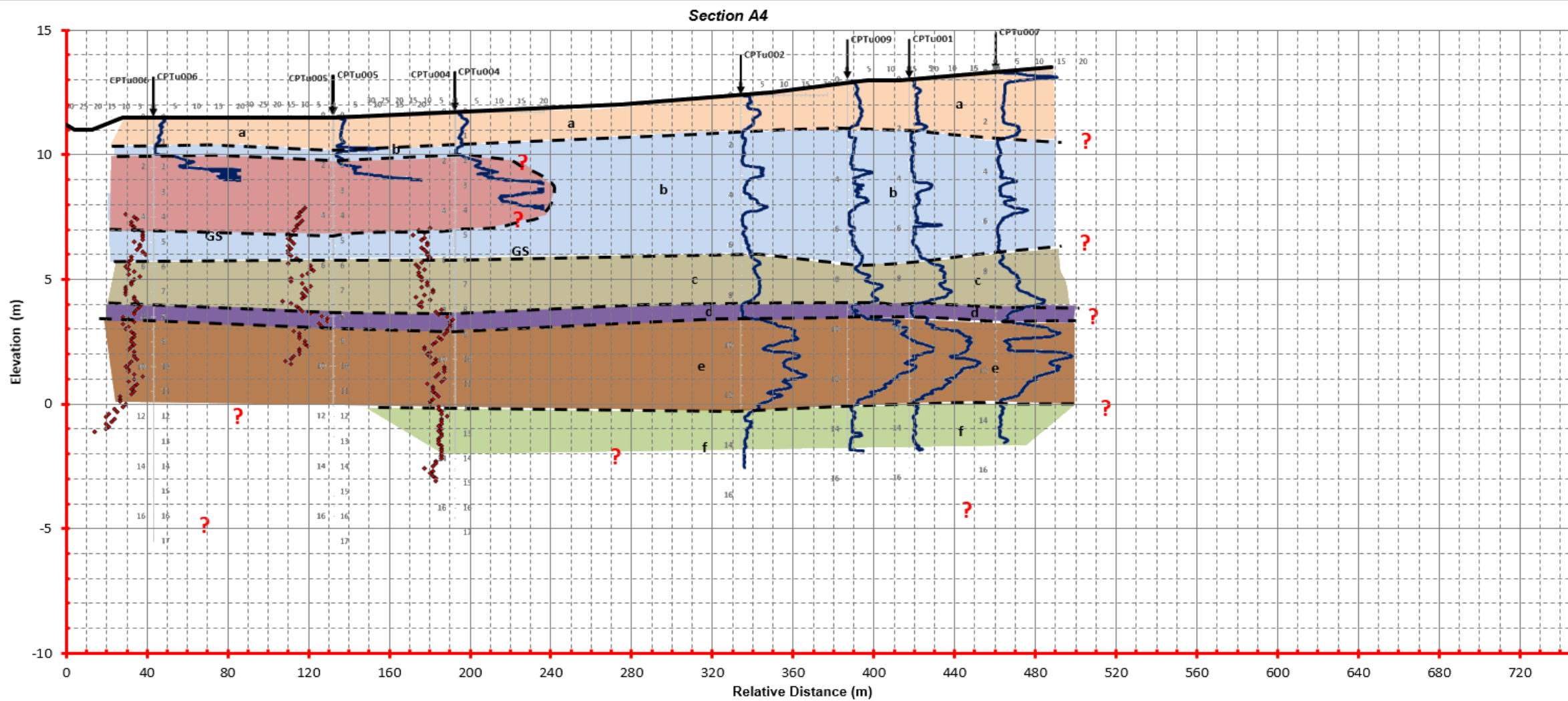
CLIENT:	YOURSECTION LTD
PROJECT No.:	200357
VERSION DATE:	16/10/2020
DRAWN:	CG
ENGINEER:	CG
APPROVED:	AG

SIZE: A3

LOCATION PLAN

SHEET No.: S1 REV. 1

INFORMATION AND DRAWINGS APPEARING HEREIN CONSTITUTE THE ORIGINAL WORK OF THE ENGINEER AND MAY NOT BE DUPLICATED, USED, OR DISCLOSED WITHOUT THE WRITTEN CONSENT OF THE ENGINEER. DO NOT SCALE OFF THIS DRAWING - CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY ALL DIMENSIONS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. ANY DISCREPANCIES MUST BE REPORTED TO THE ENGINEER.



LEGEND

a	Silty SAND and sandy SILT, loose to firm
b	Clayey SILT, soft to firm, medium plasticity
c	Silty SAND, medium dense to dense with deth
GS	Gravelly SAND to sandy GRAVEL, dense
d	Clayey SILT to silty CLAY, firm
e	SAND, medium dense
f	Clayey SILT, firm to stiff
s	Gravelly SAND, very dense

SITE SURVEY DRAWINGS FOR
2&4 GLOVERS ROAD,
HALSWELL,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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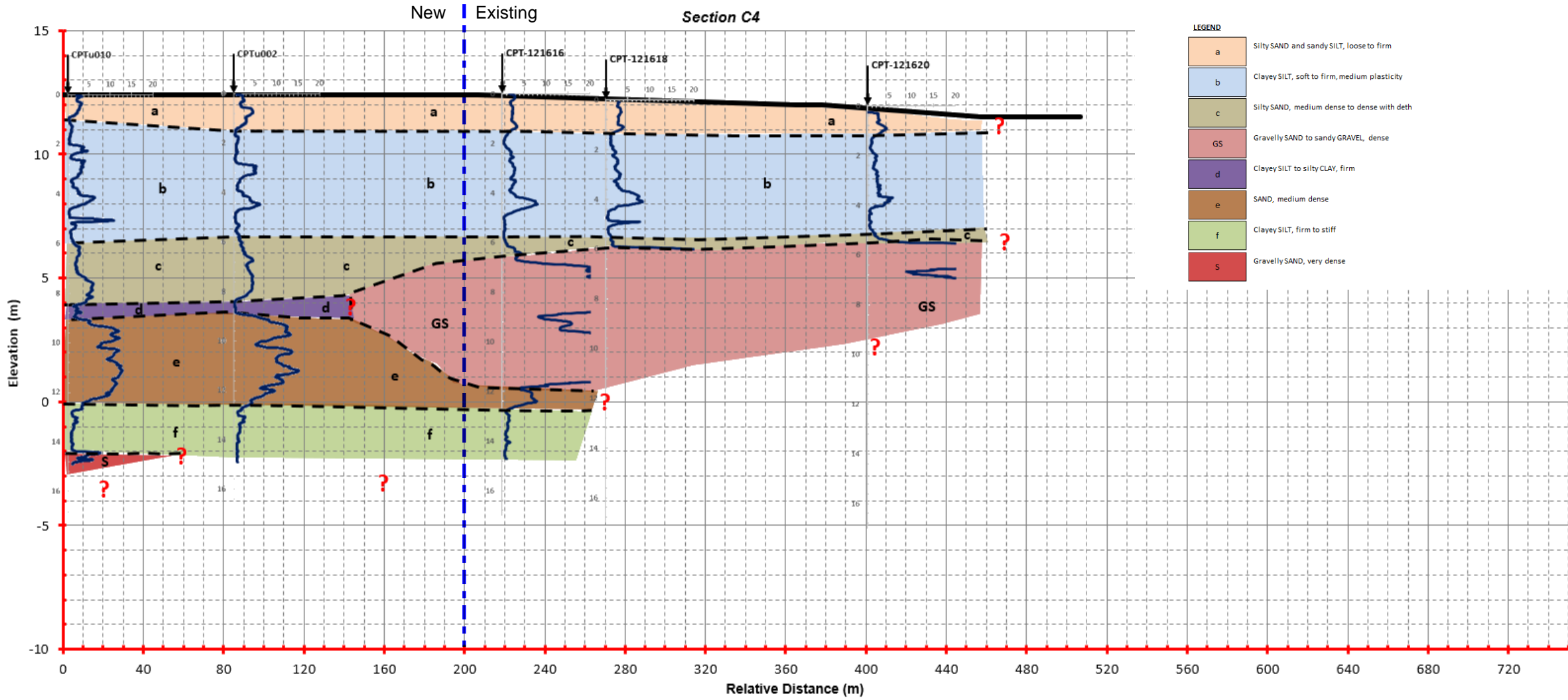
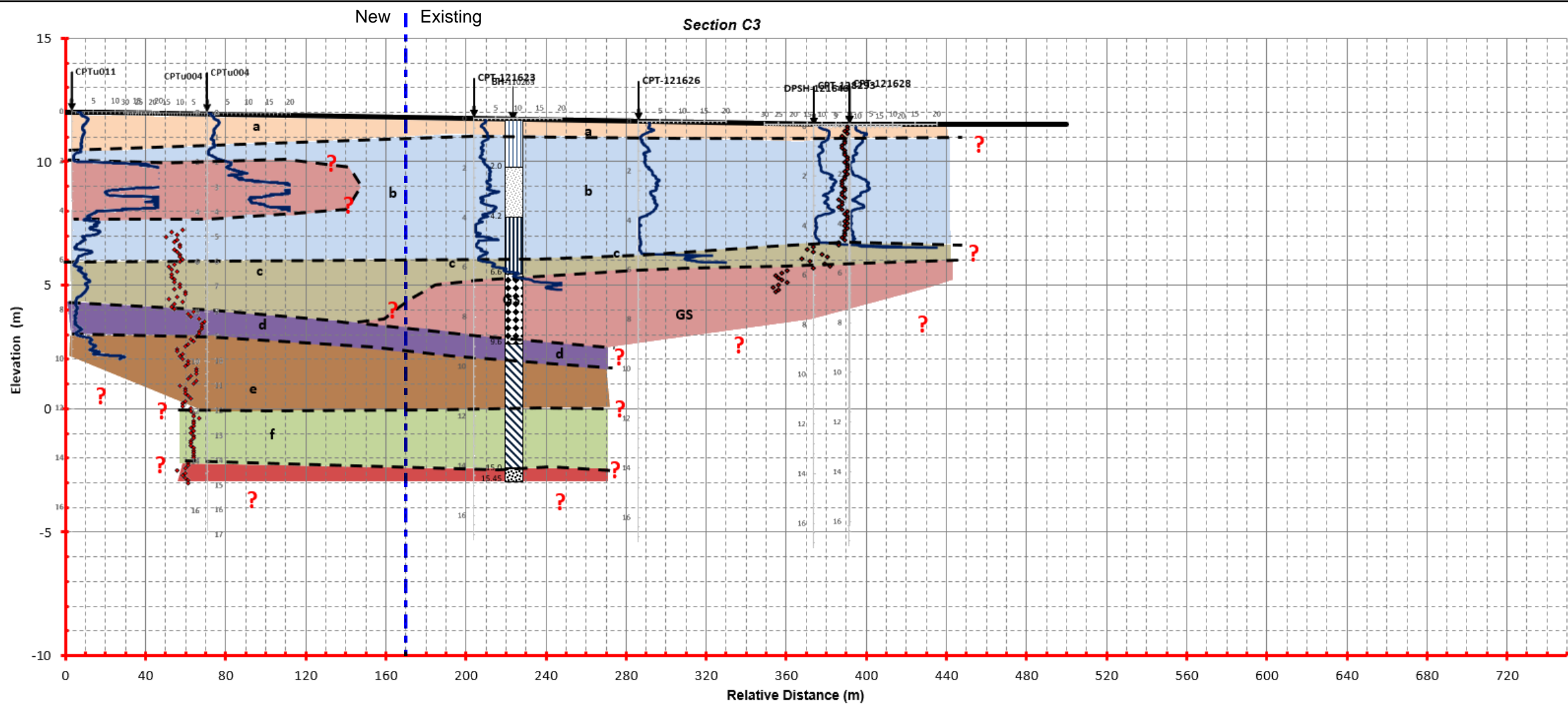
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 PROJECT No.: 200357
 VERSION DATE: 16/10/2020
 DRAWN: CG
 ENGINEER: CG
 APPROVED: AG

SIZE: A3
GROUND MODEL SHEET 1

SHEET No.: S2.1 REV. 1

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 Christchurch 8011
 T: 64 03 377 4095
 miyamoto.nz
 projects@miyamoto.nz



LEGEND

a	Silty SAND and sandy SILT, loose to firm
b	Clayey SILT, soft to firm, medium plasticity
c	Silty SAND, medium dense to dense with deth
GS	Gravelly SAND to sandy GRAVEL, dense
d	Clayey SILT to silty CLAY, firm
e	SAND, medium dense
f	Clayey SILT, firm to stiff
s	Gravelly SAND, very dense

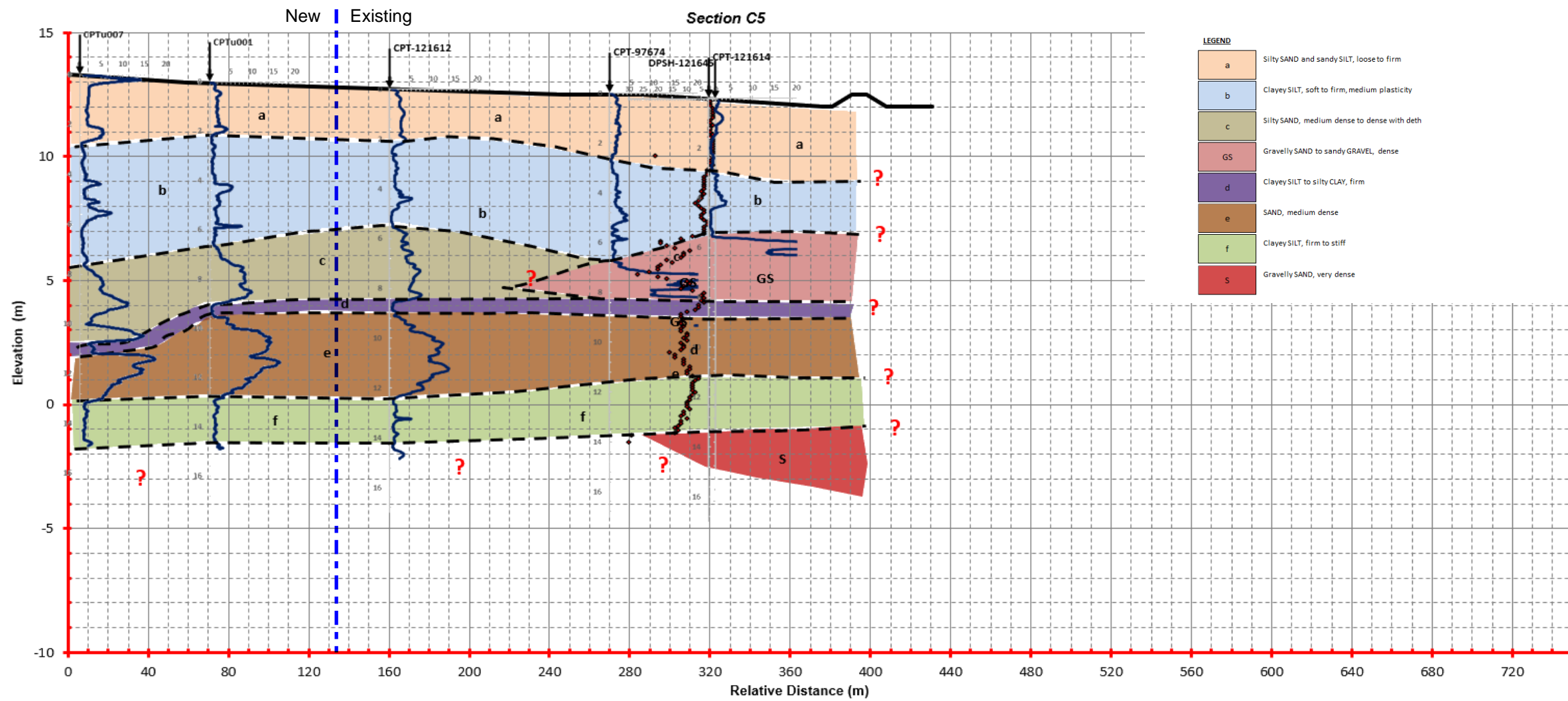
**SITE SURVEY DRAWINGS FOR
 2&4 GLOVERS ROAD,
 HALSWELL,
 CHRISTCHURCH 8025**

REVISION HISTORY

REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	19/10/20	FINAL

CLIENT: YOURSECTION LTD
 PROJECT No.: 200357
 VERSION DATE: 16/10/2020
 DRAWN: CG
 ENGINEER: CG
 APPROVED: AG

SIZE: A3
**GROUND MODEL
 SHEET 2**
 SHEET No.: S2.2 REV. 1



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SITE SURVEY DRAWINGS FOR
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HALSWELL,
CHRISTCHURCH 8025

REVISION HISTORY		
REV	DATE	DESCRIPTION
1	19/10/20	FINAL

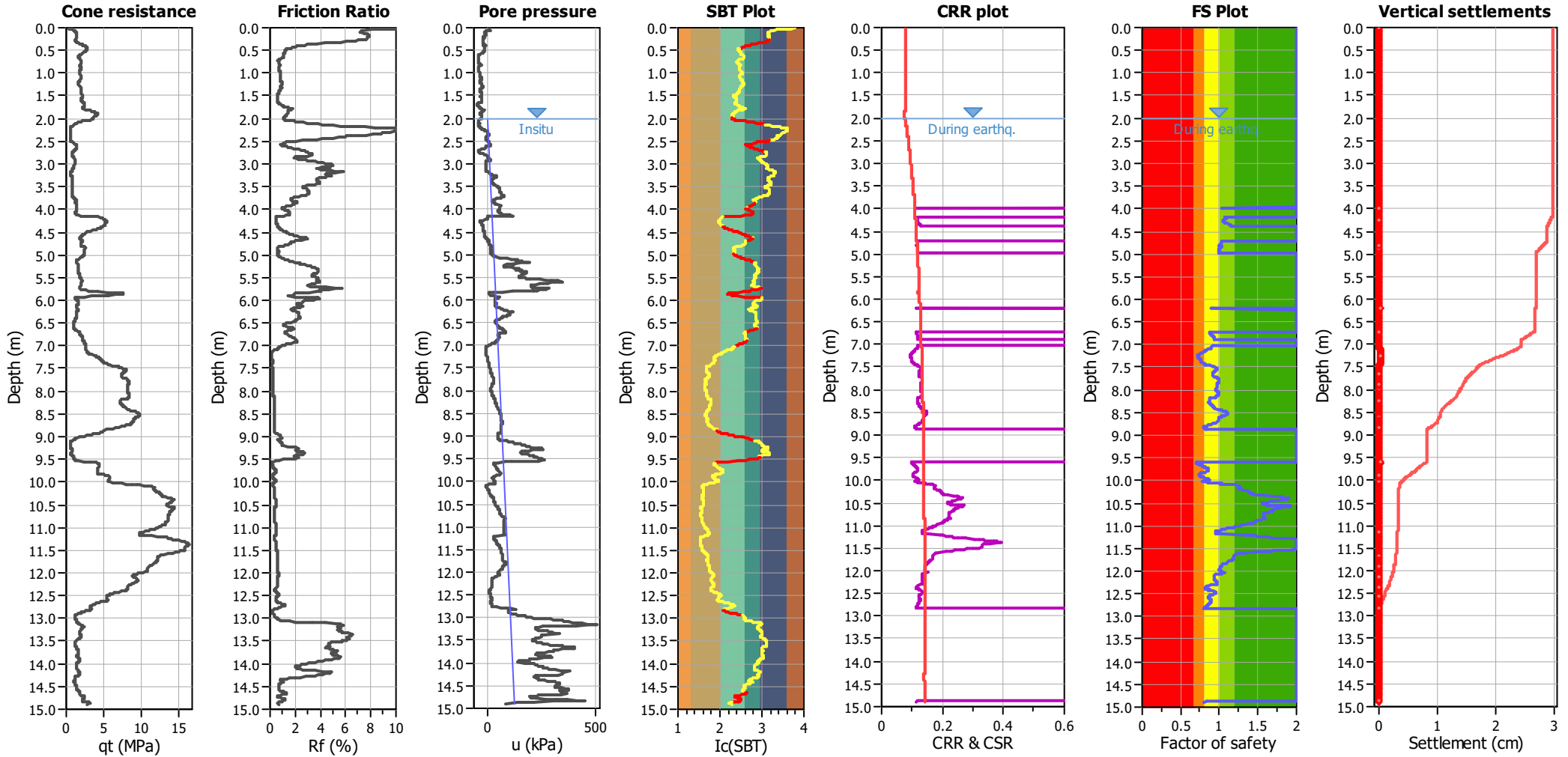
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VERSION DATE:	16/10/2020
DRAWN:	CG
ENGINEER:	CG
APPROVED:	AG

SIZE: A3
GROUND MODEL SHEET 3

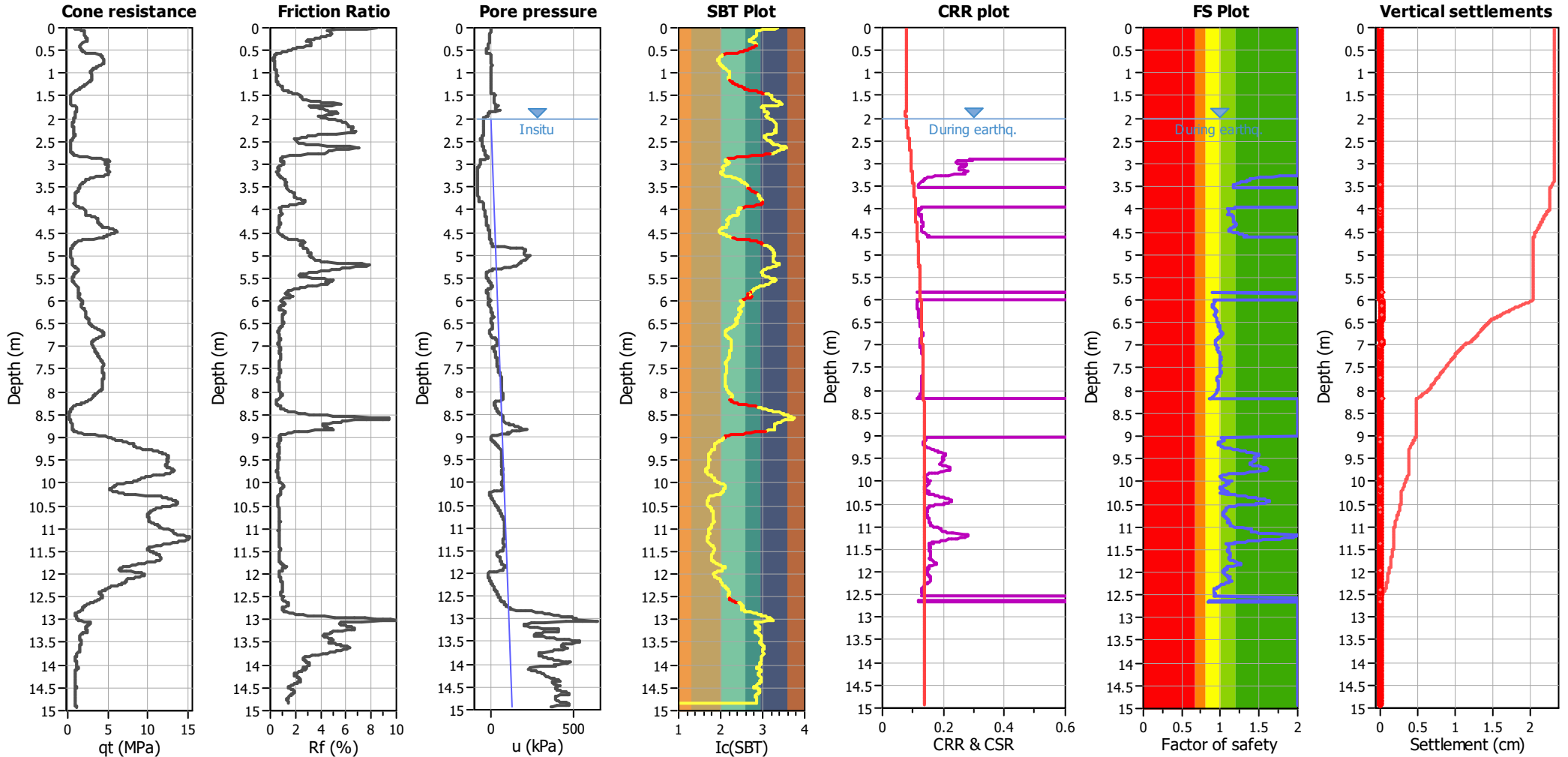
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F. Liquefaction Analyses

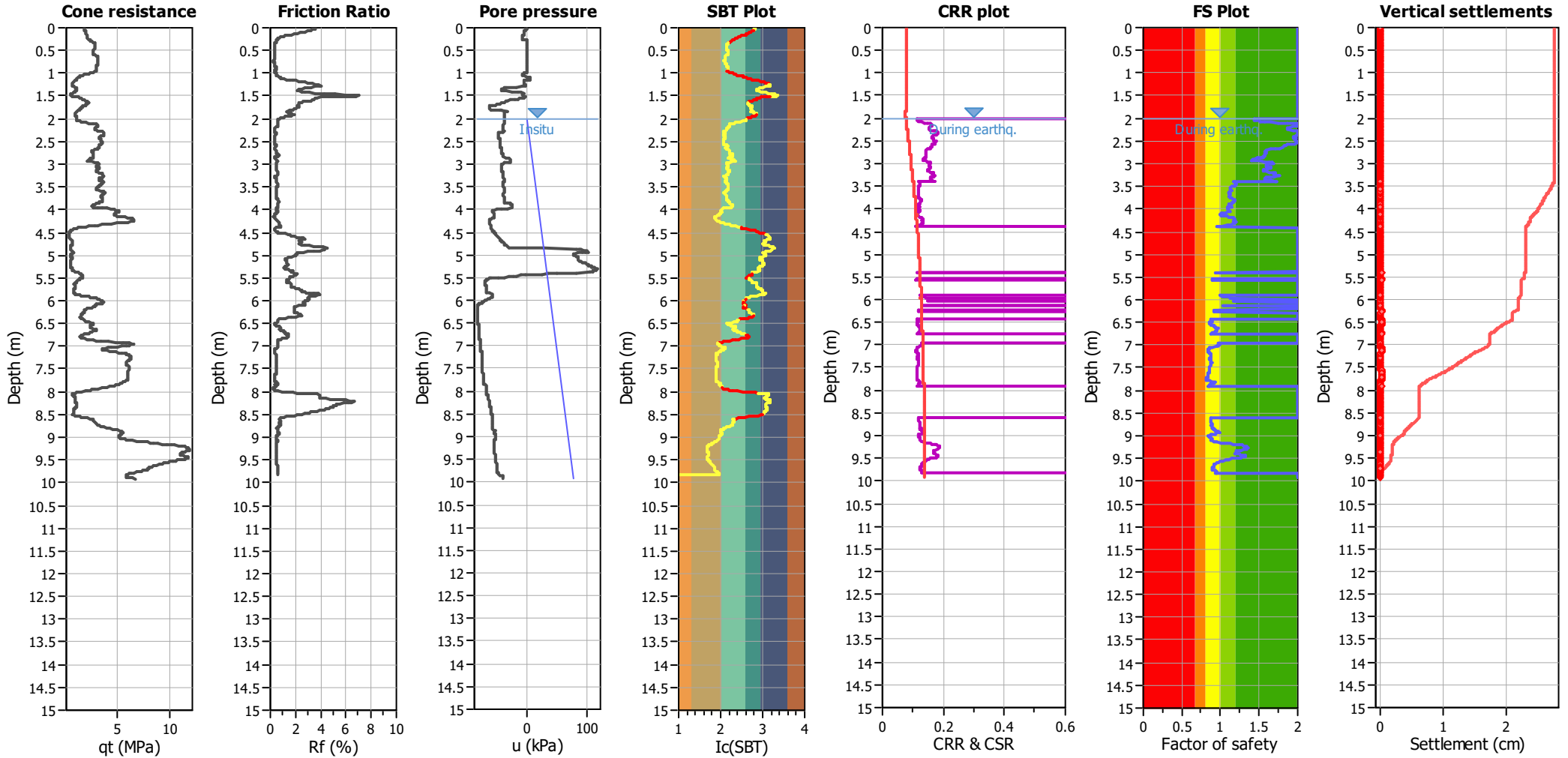




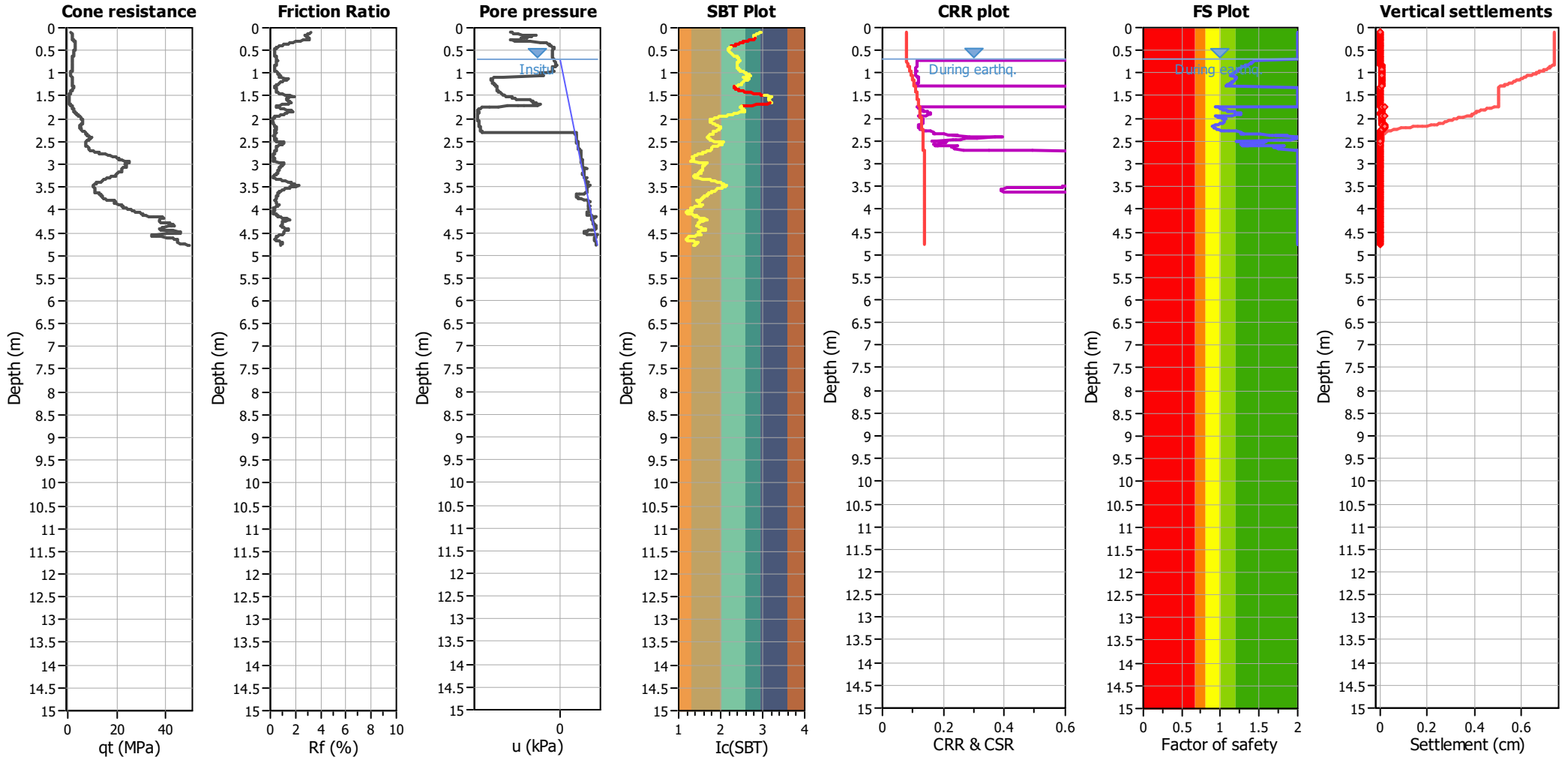
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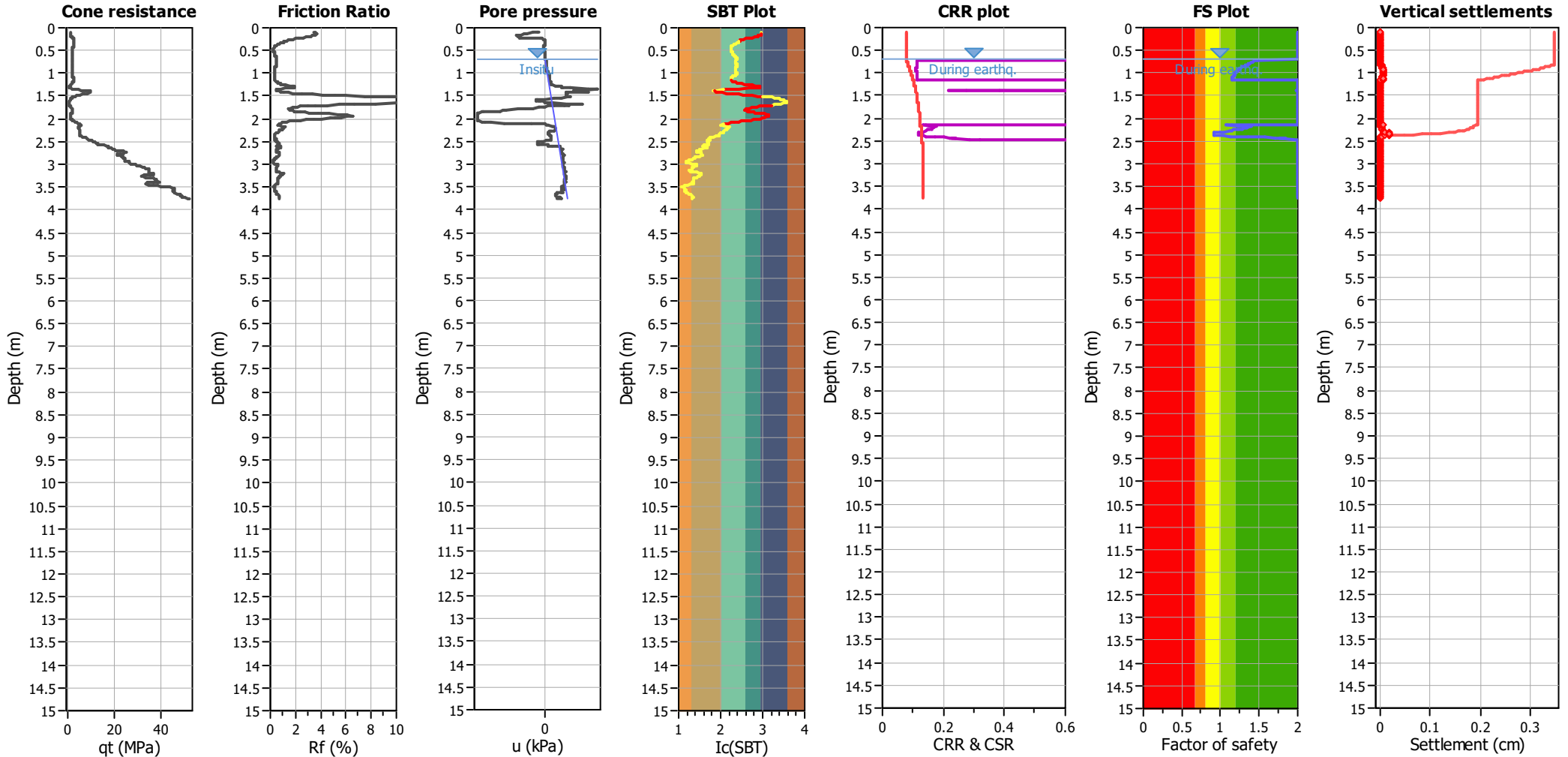
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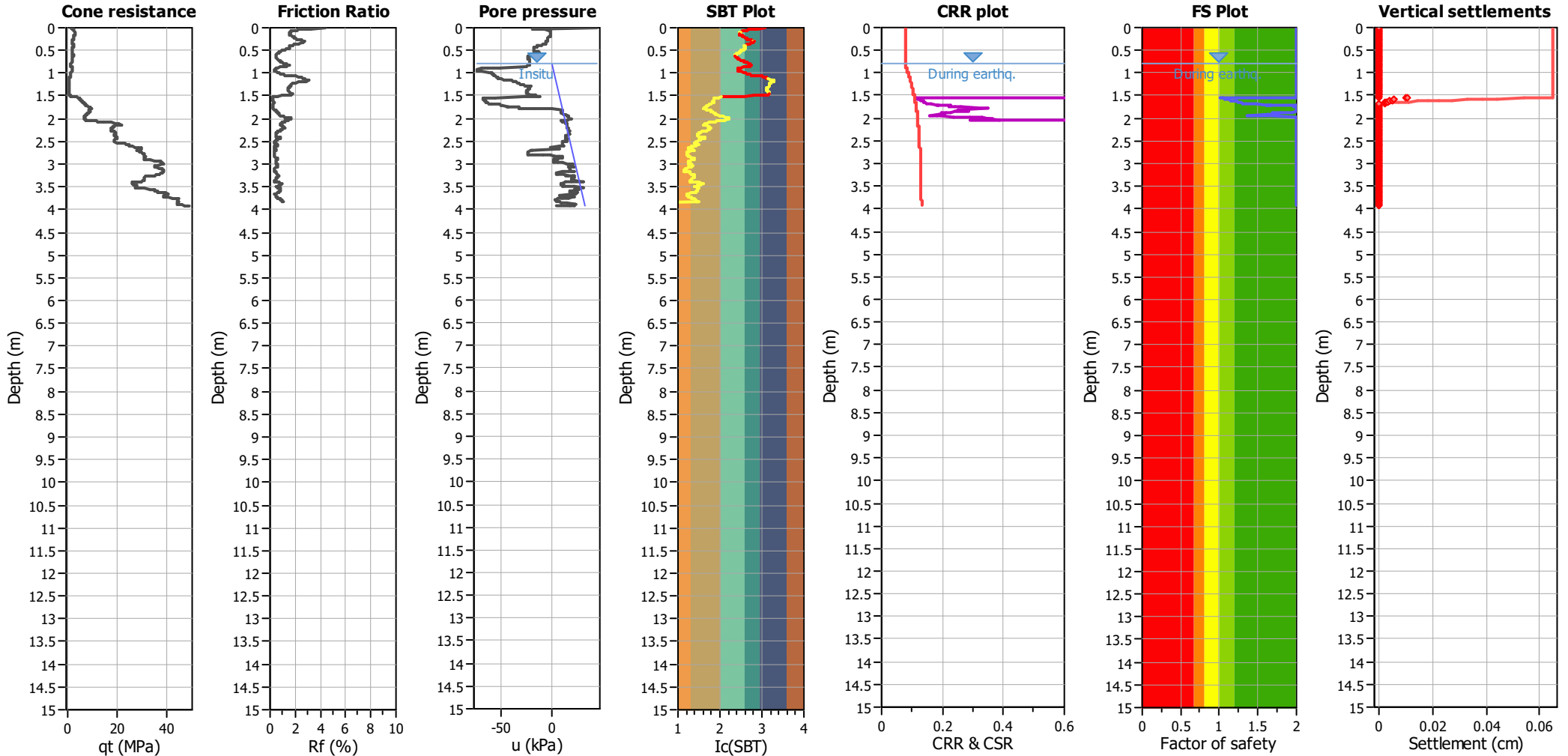
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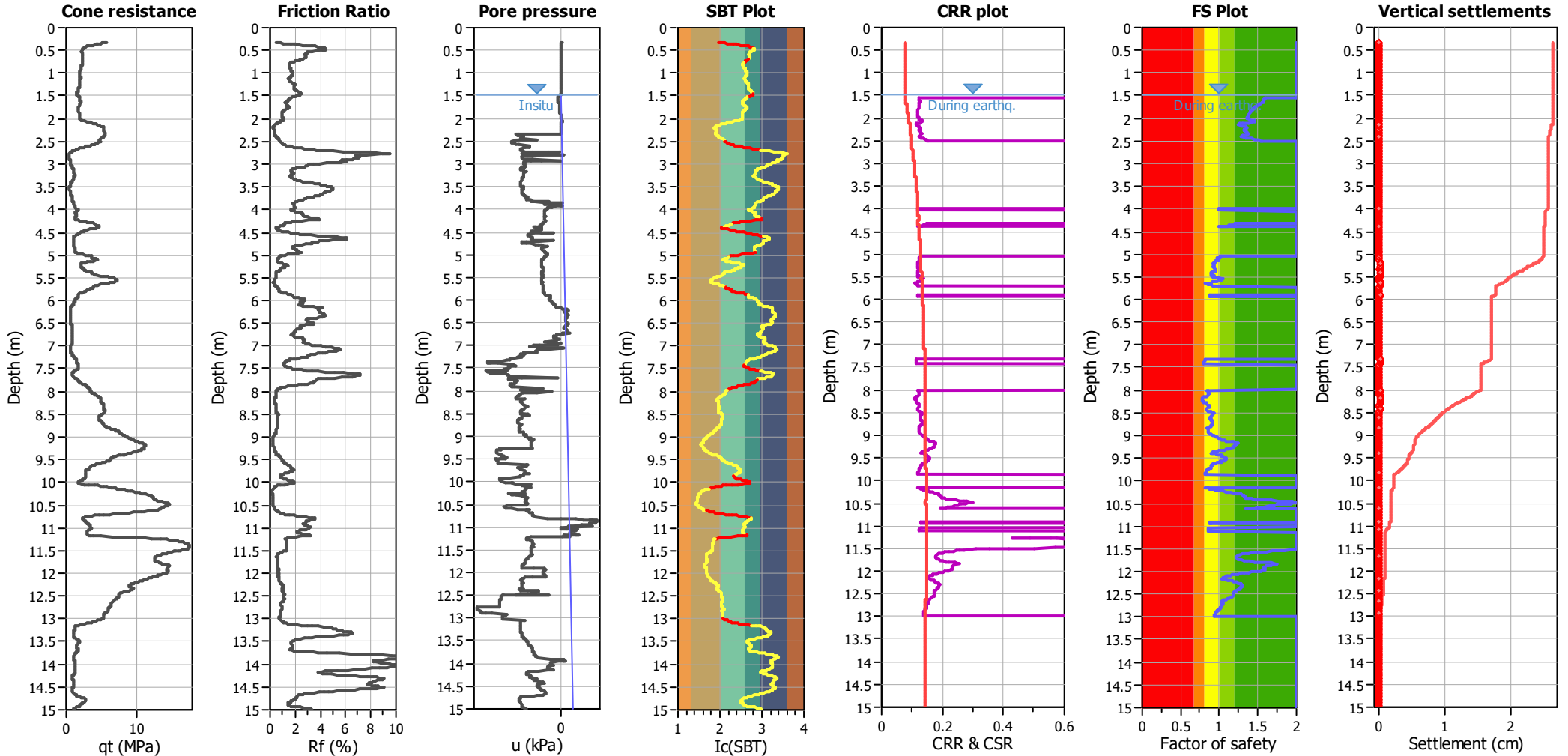
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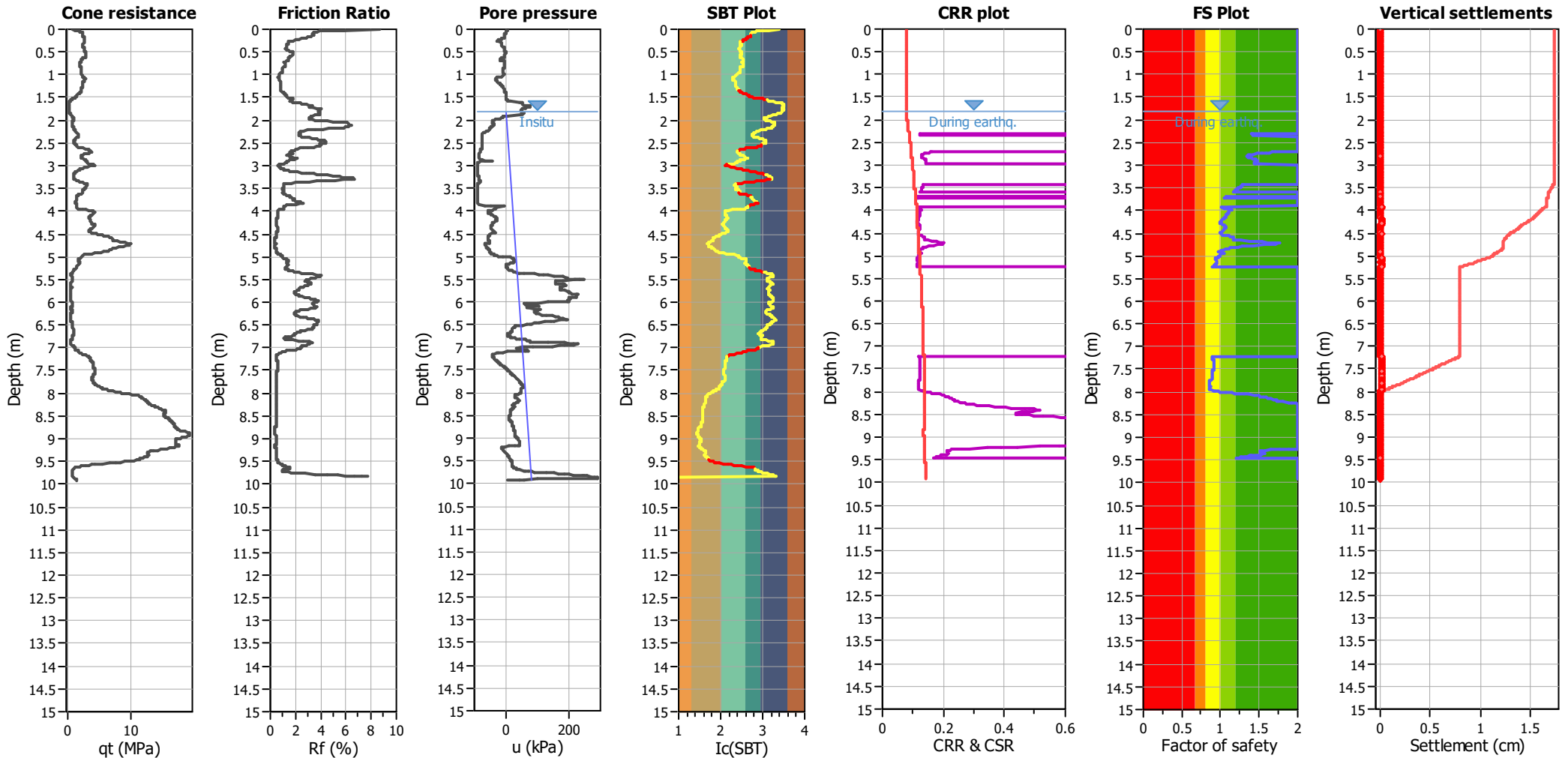
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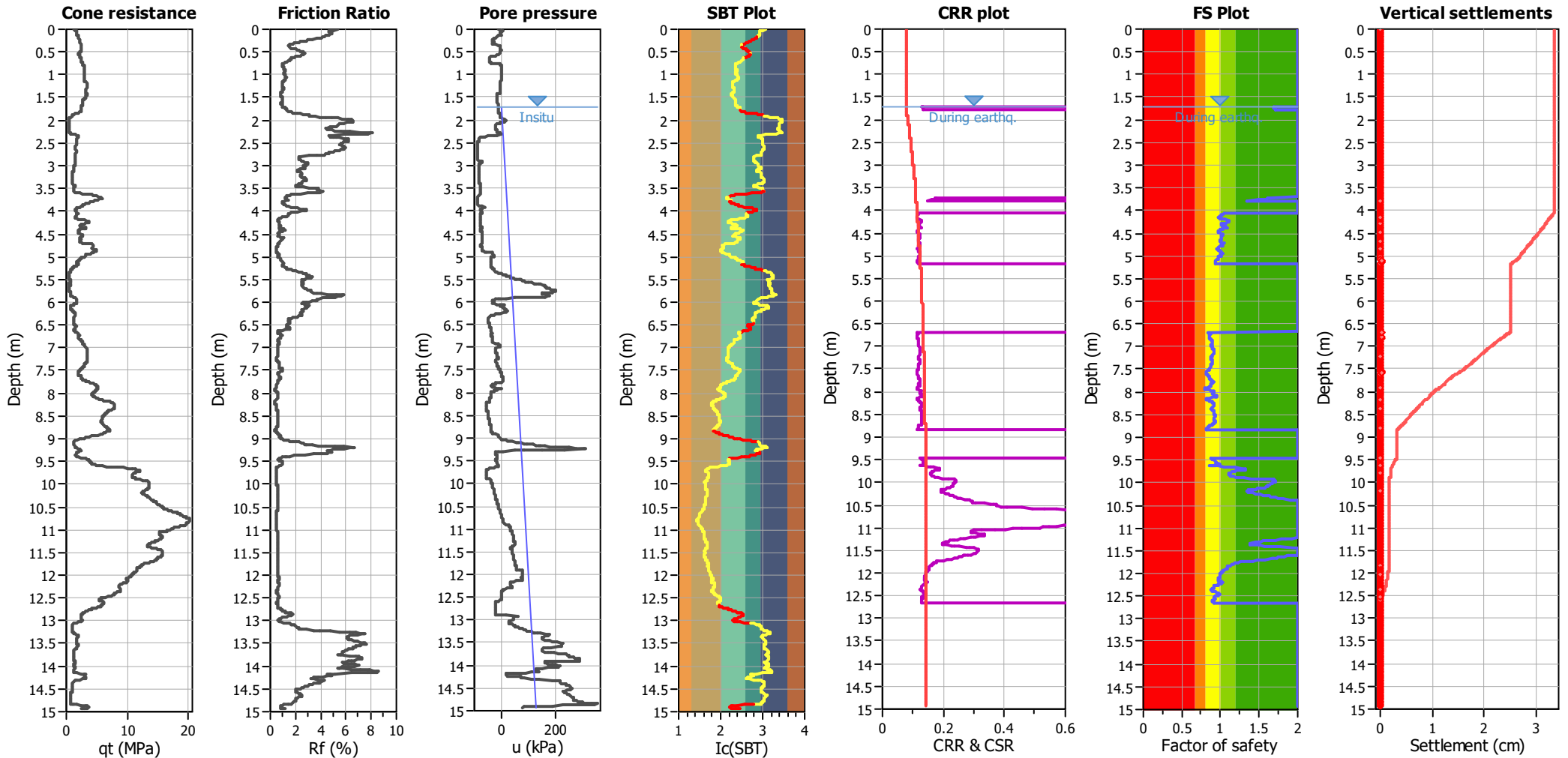
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Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
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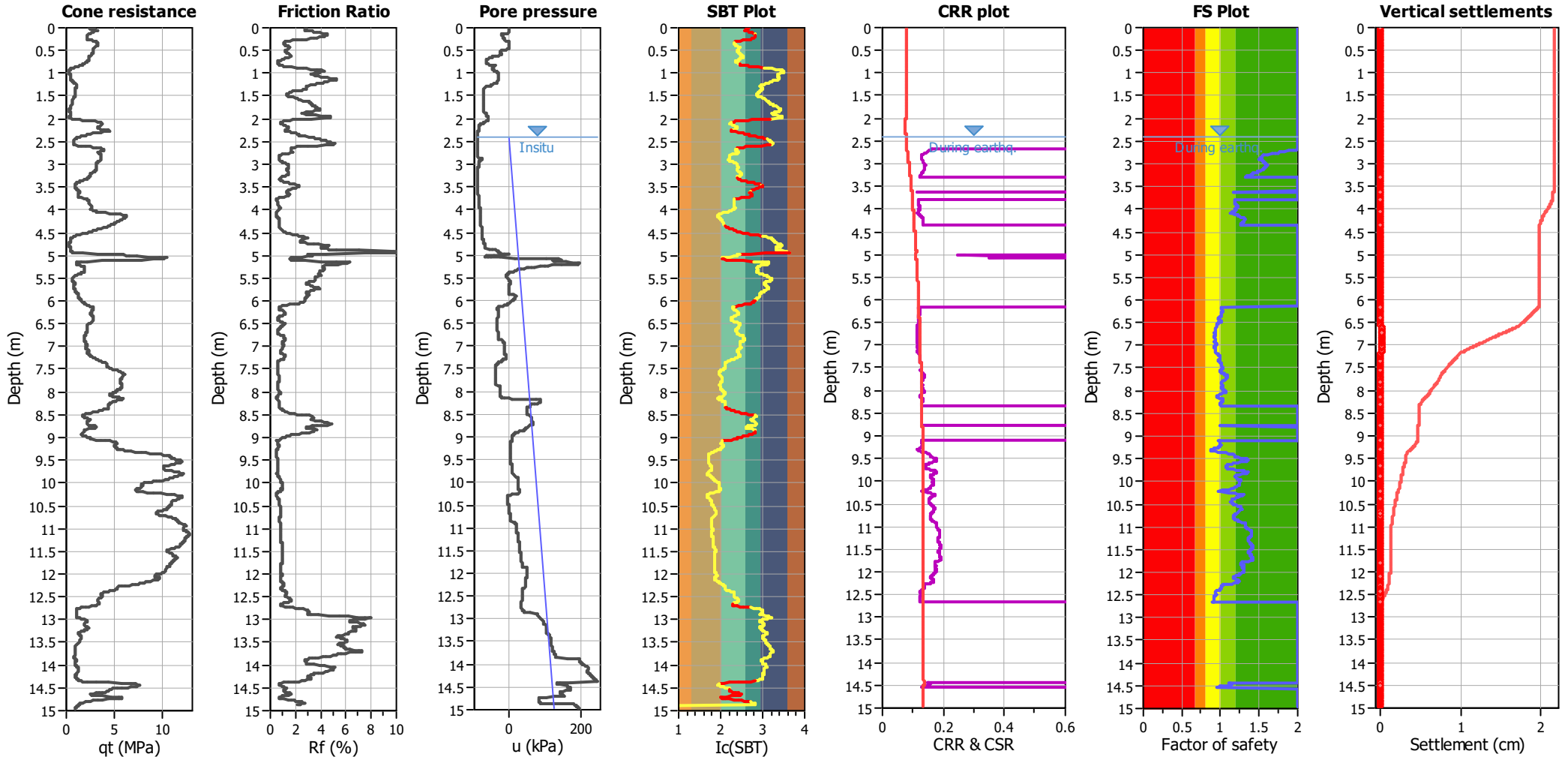
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Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
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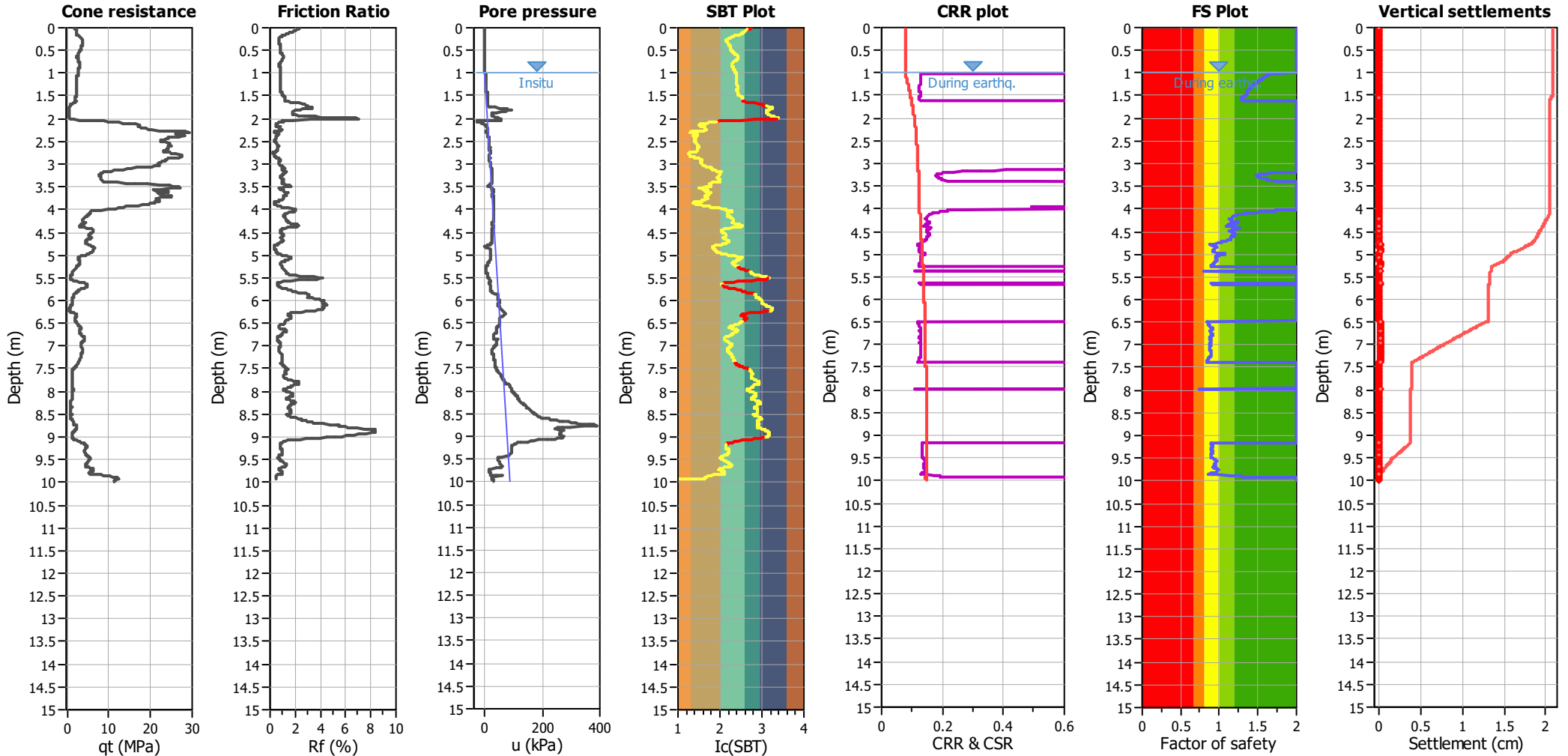
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Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.80 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_σ applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



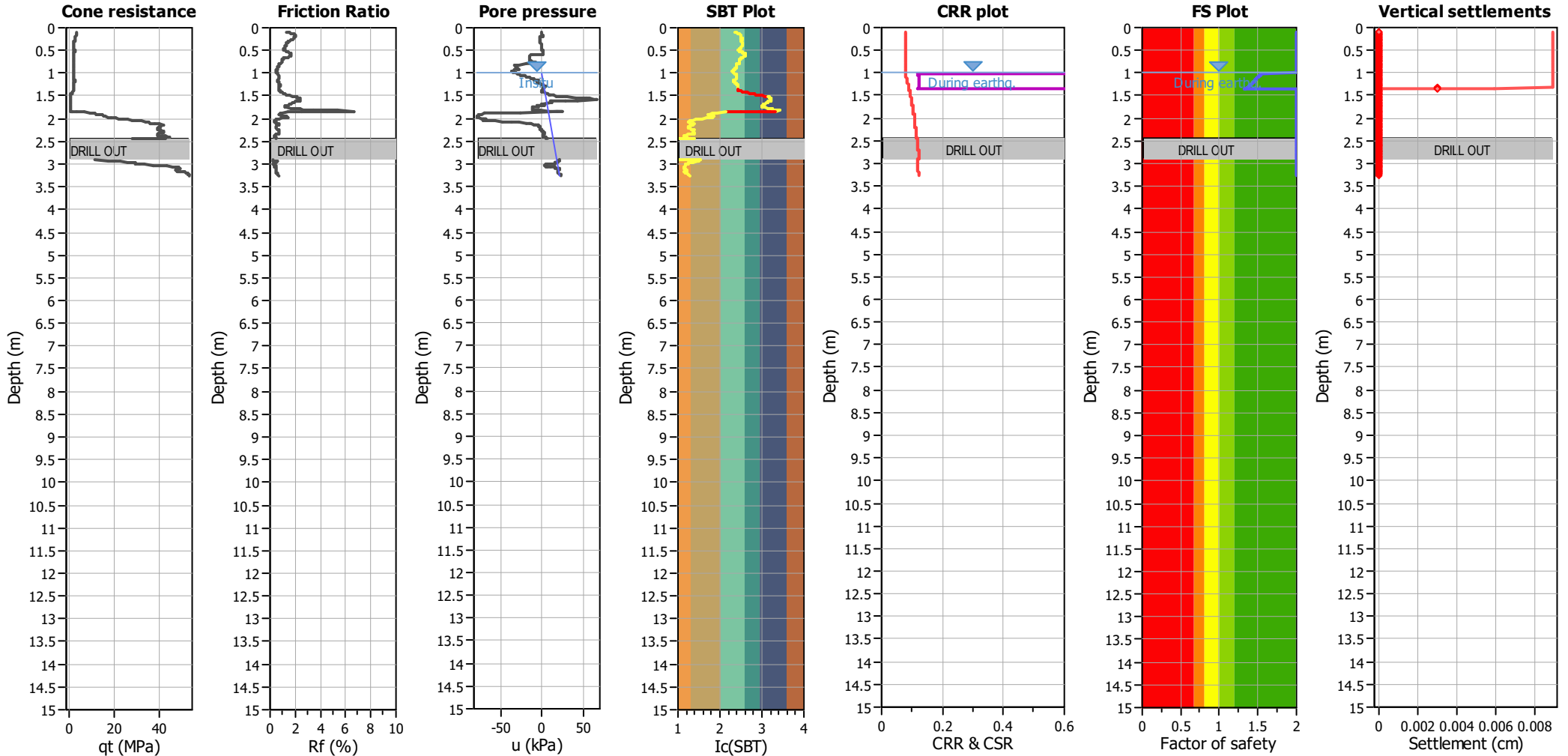
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.70 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



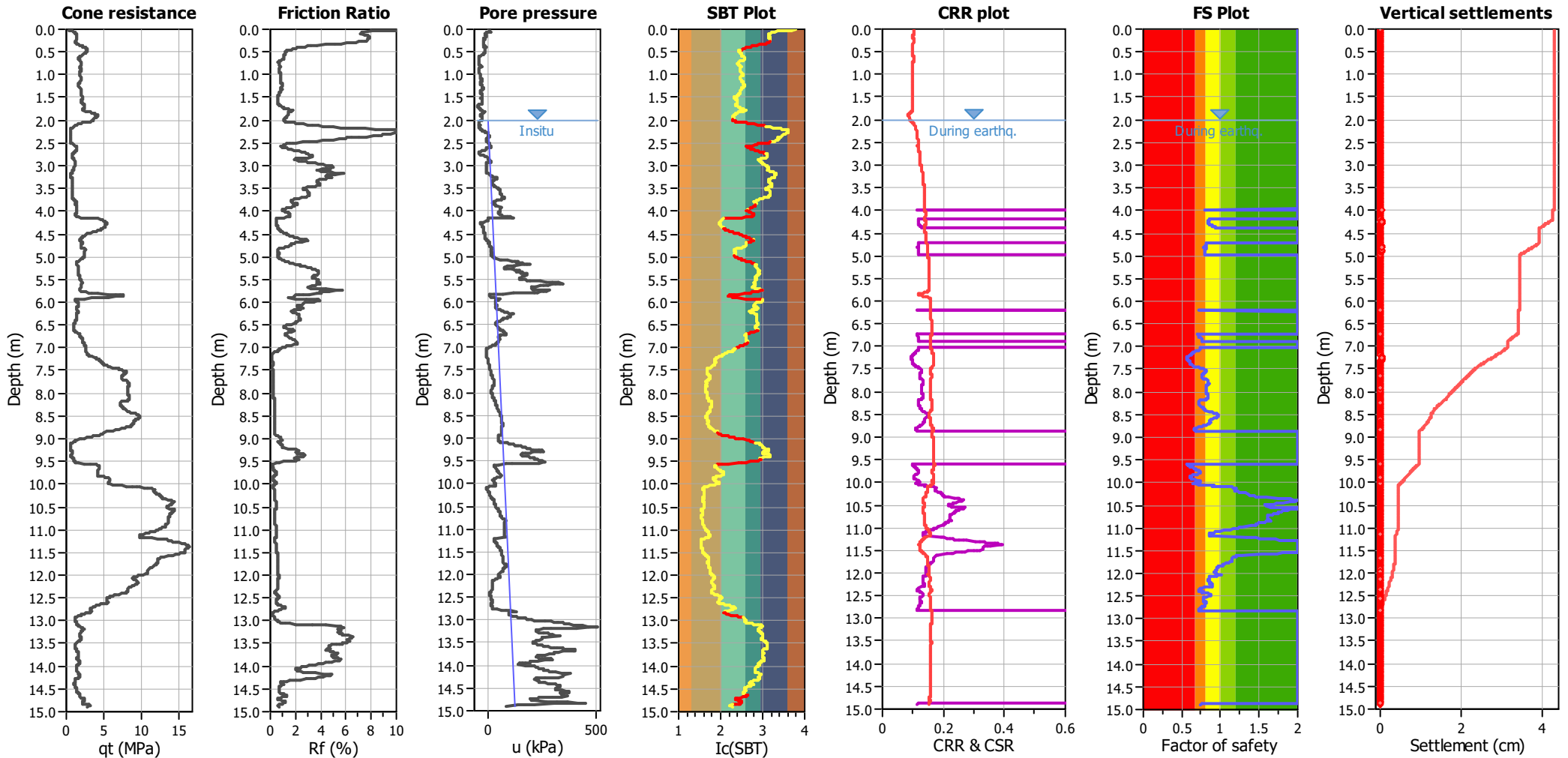
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.40 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	2.40 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



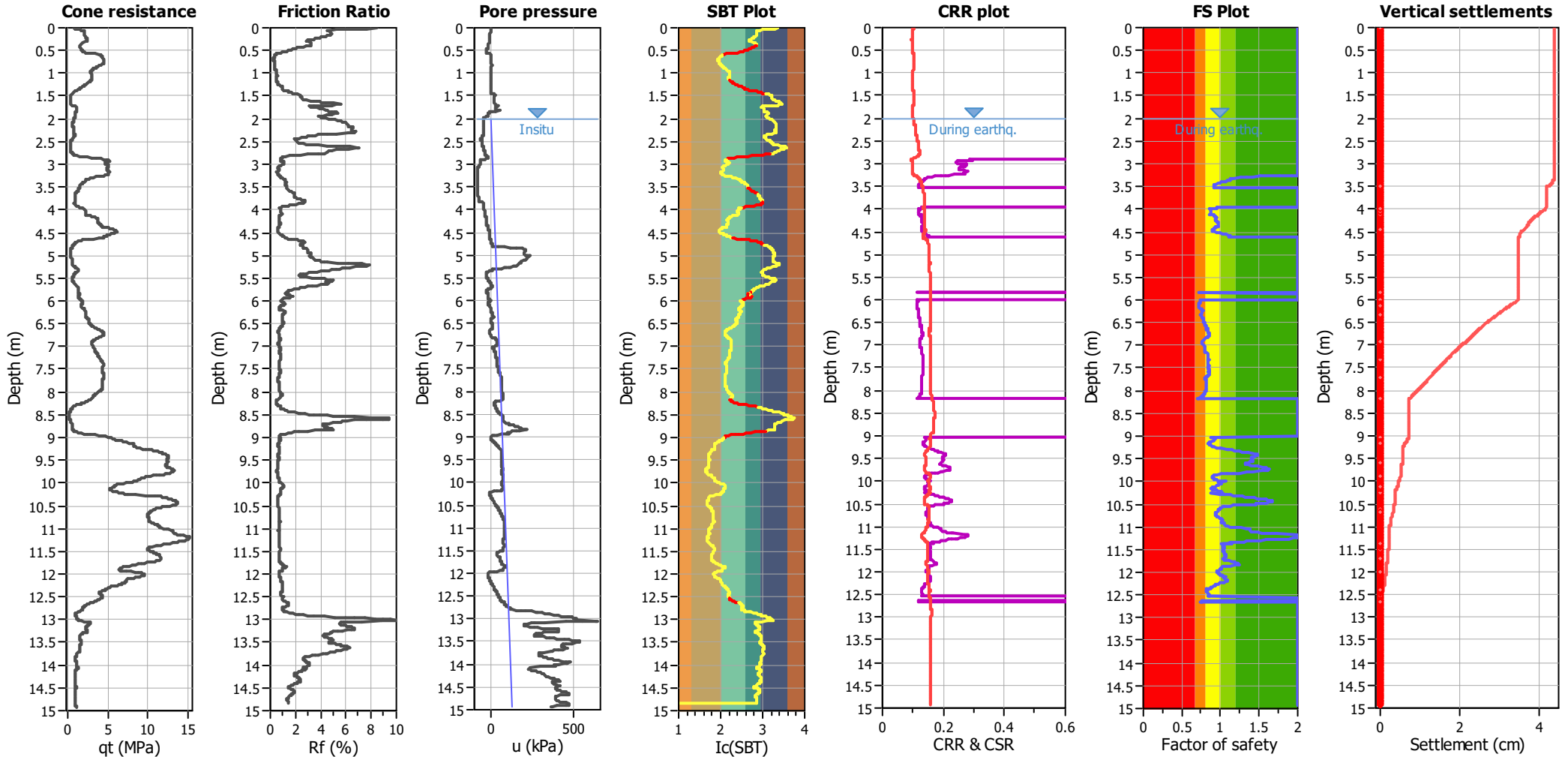
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



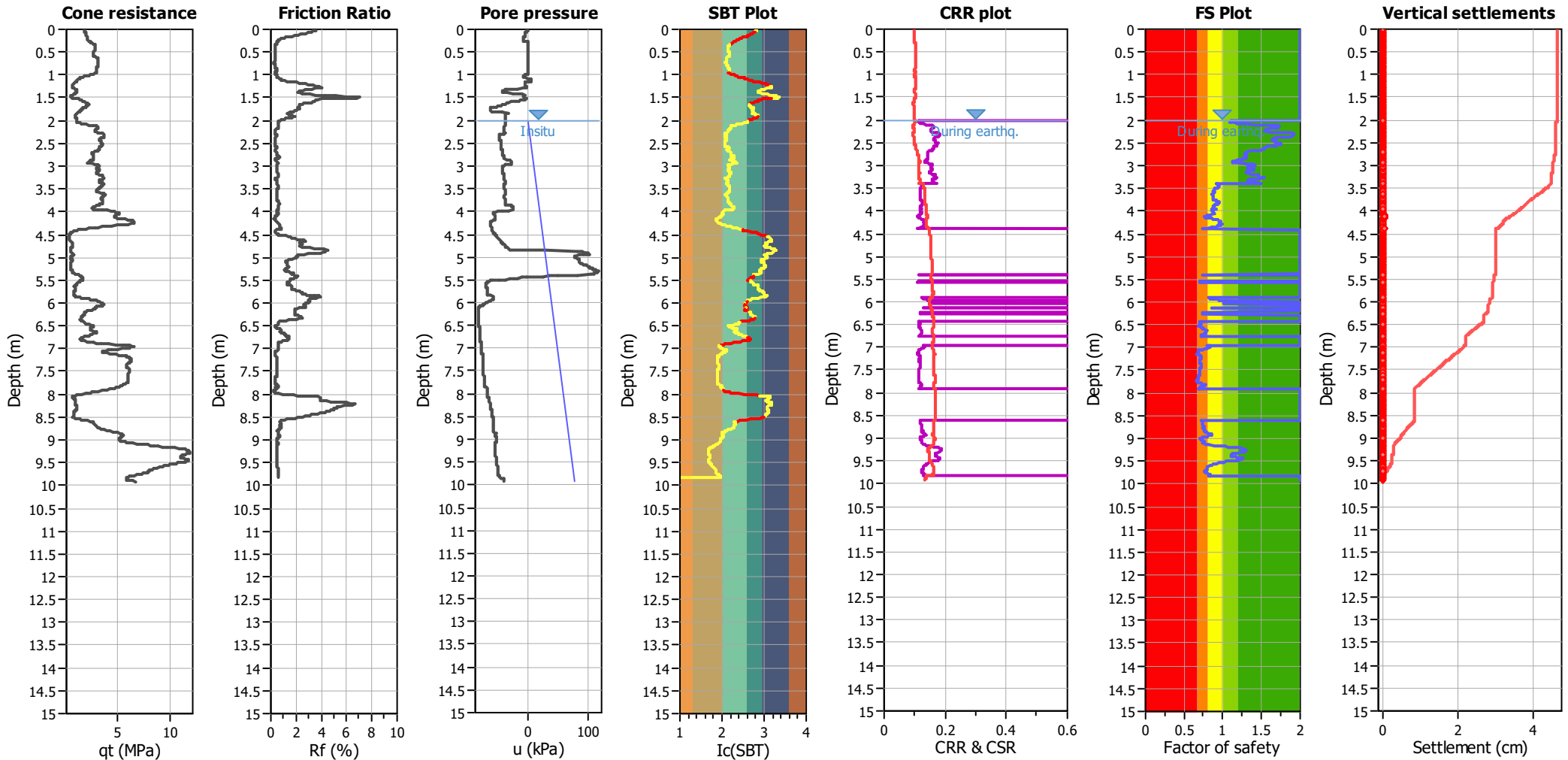
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.13	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



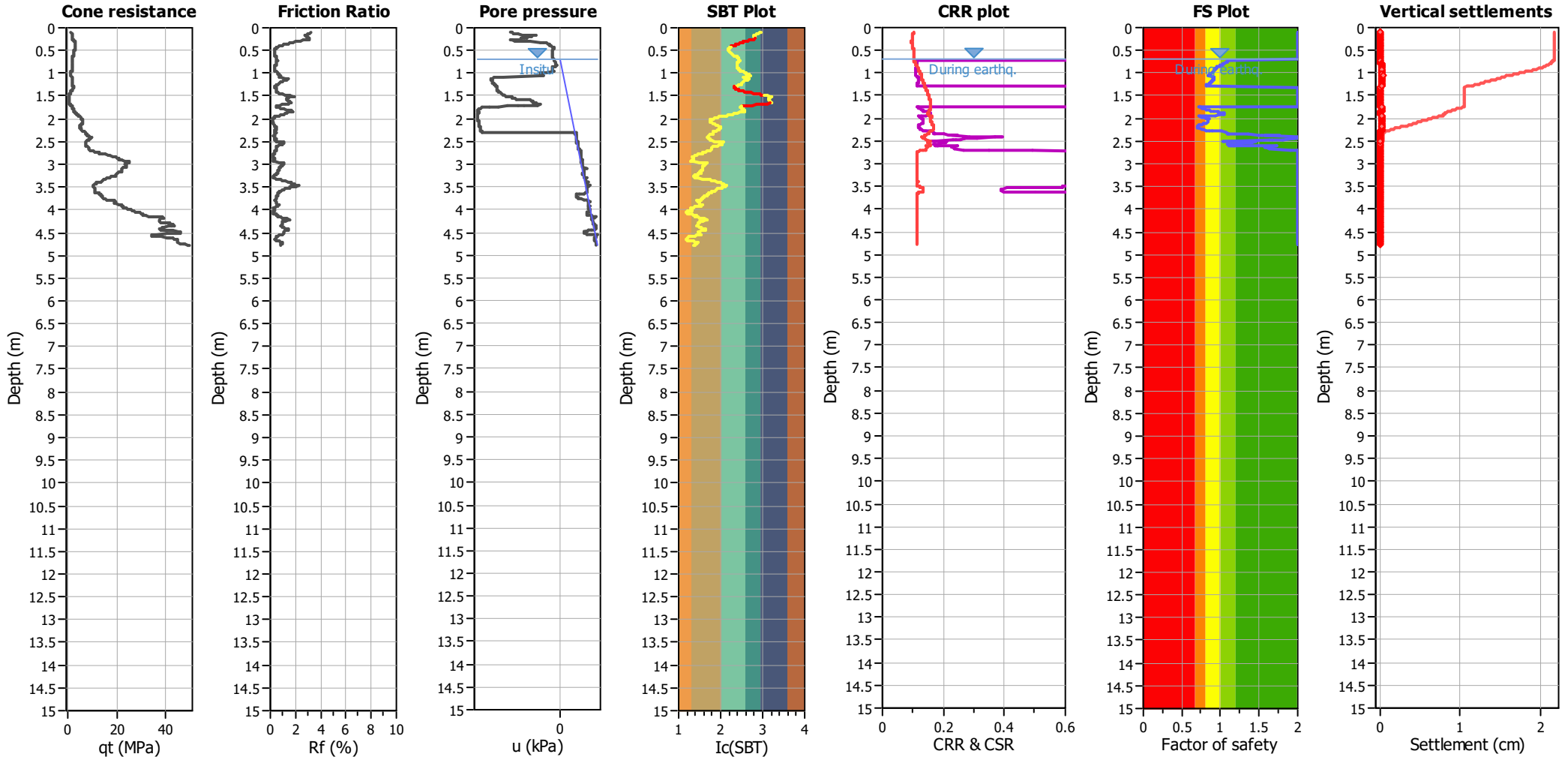
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	2.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



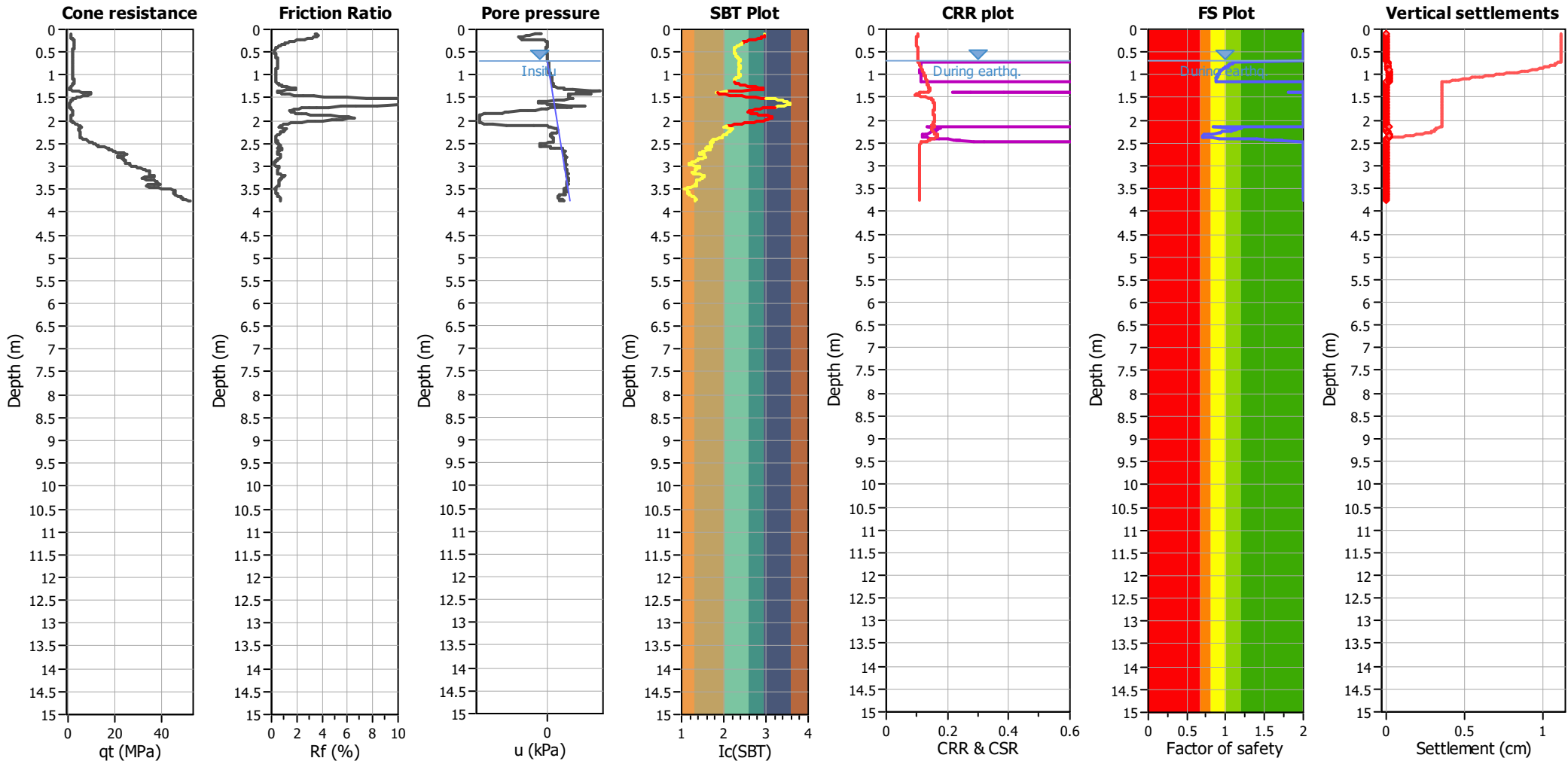
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	2.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



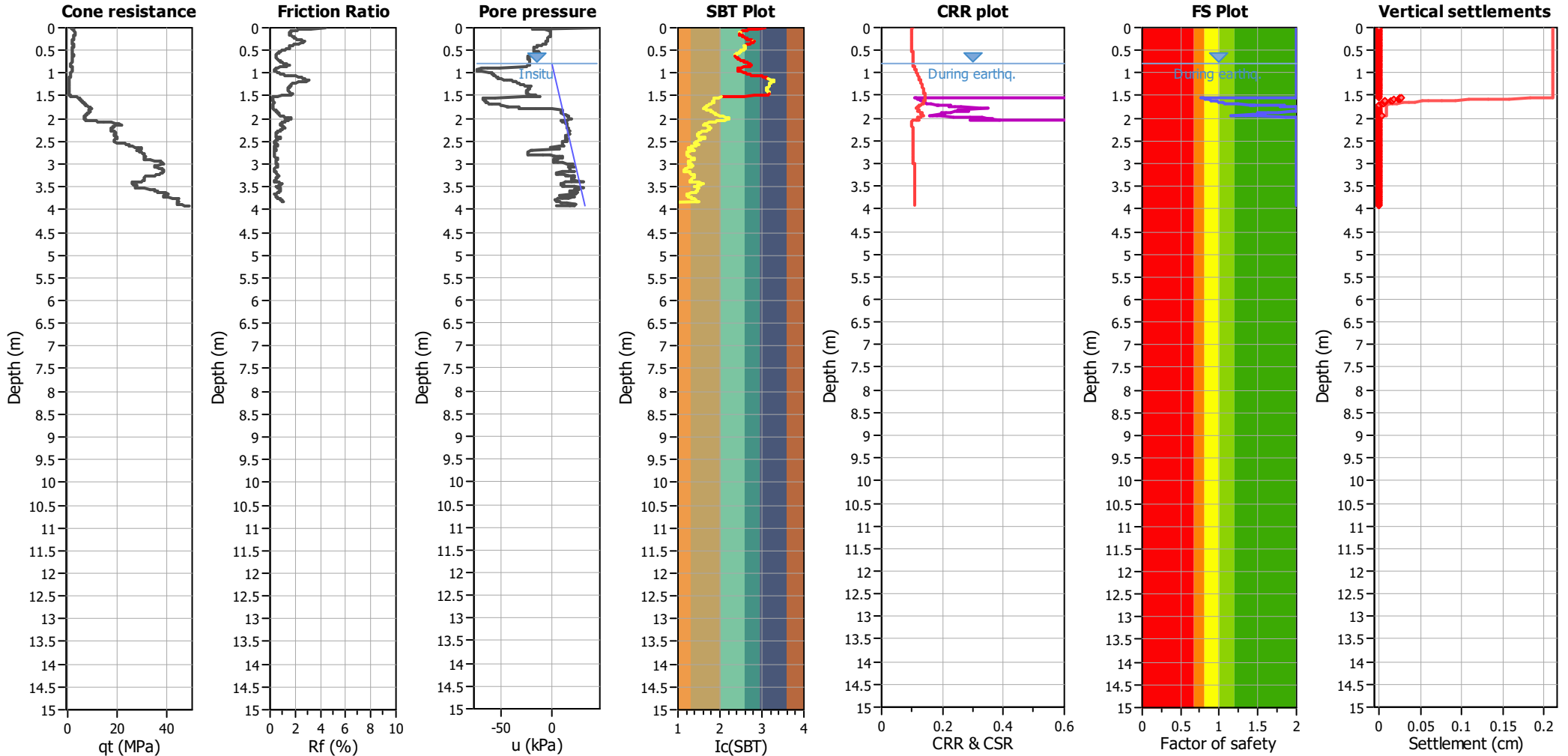
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	2.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



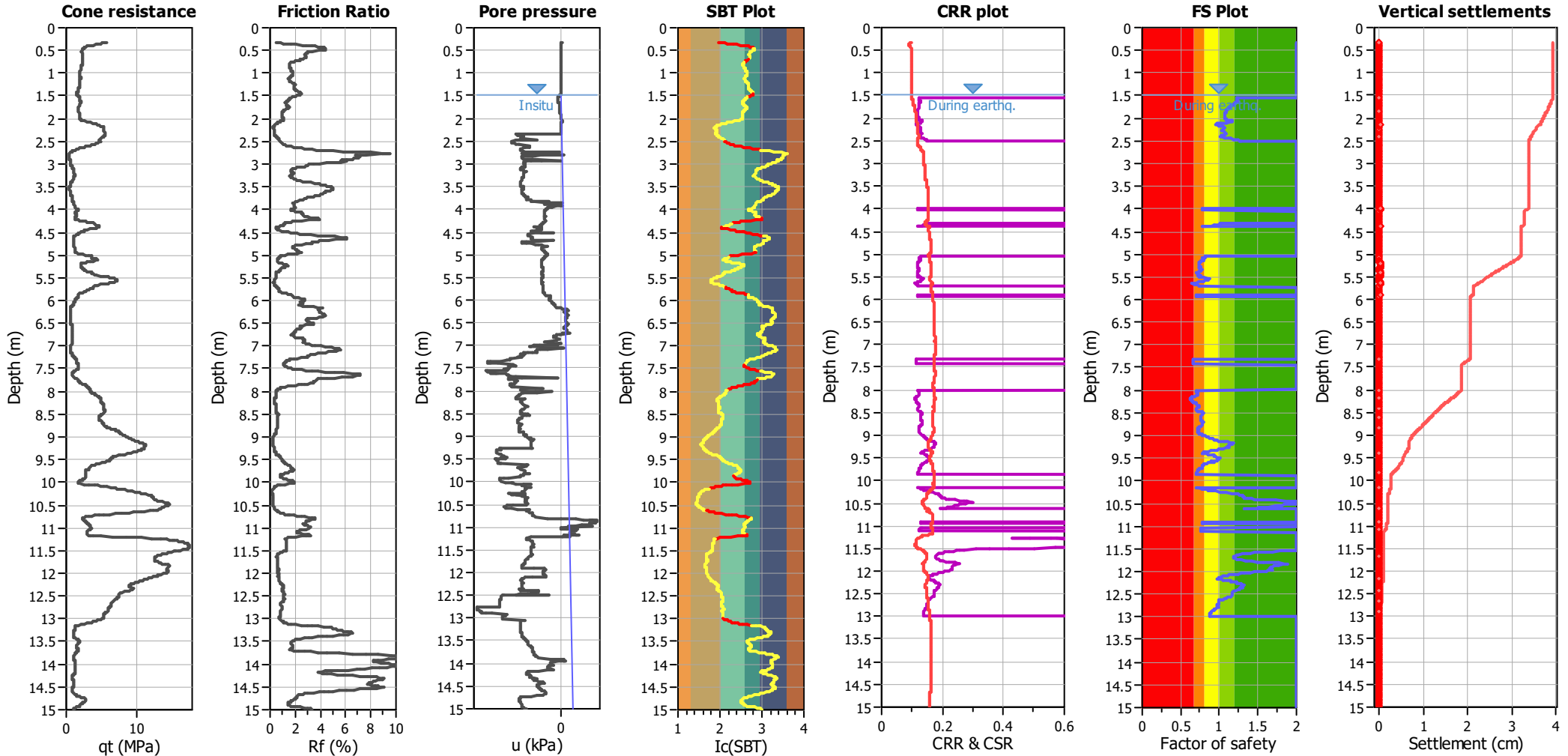
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.70 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



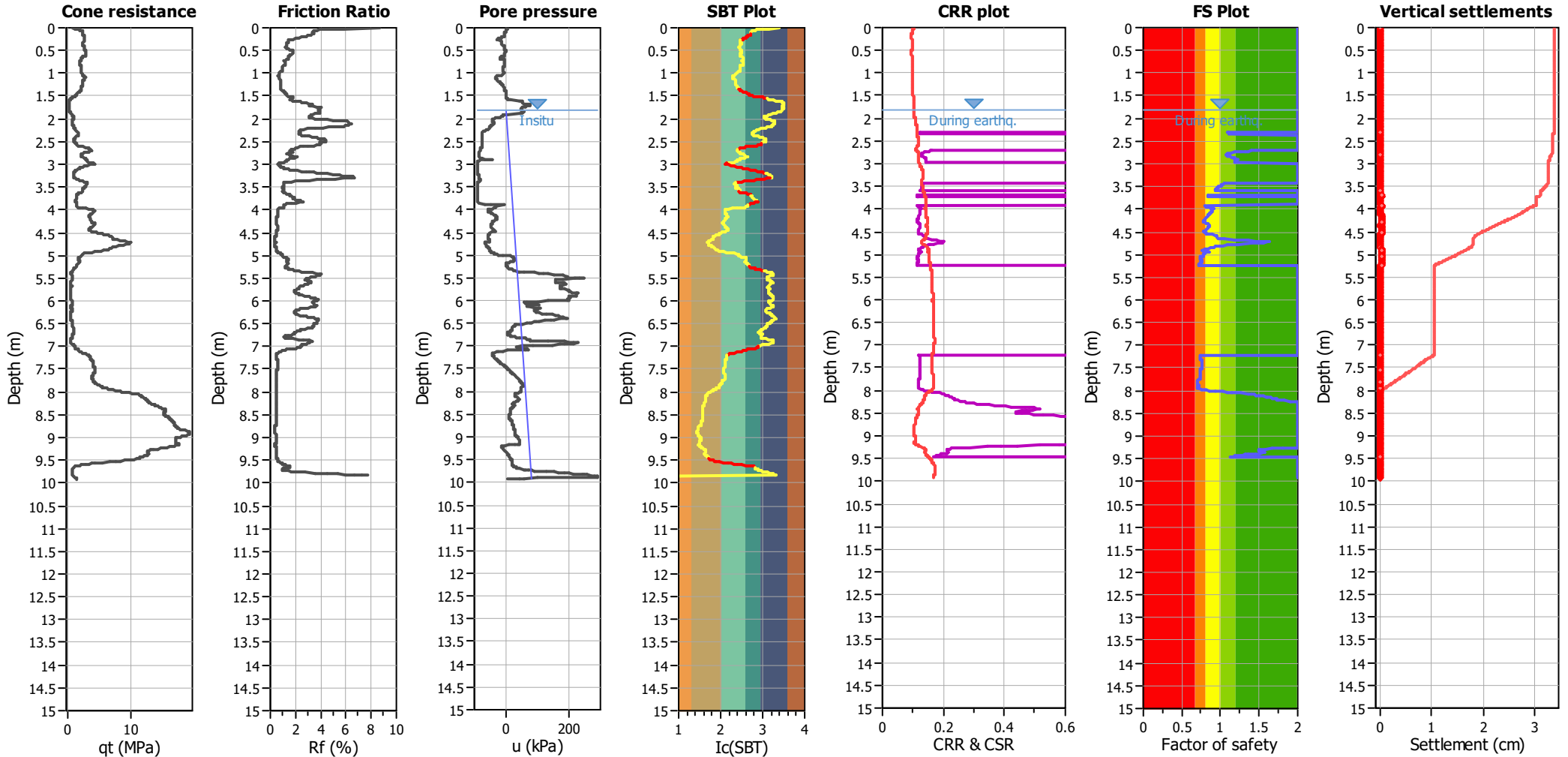
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.70 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



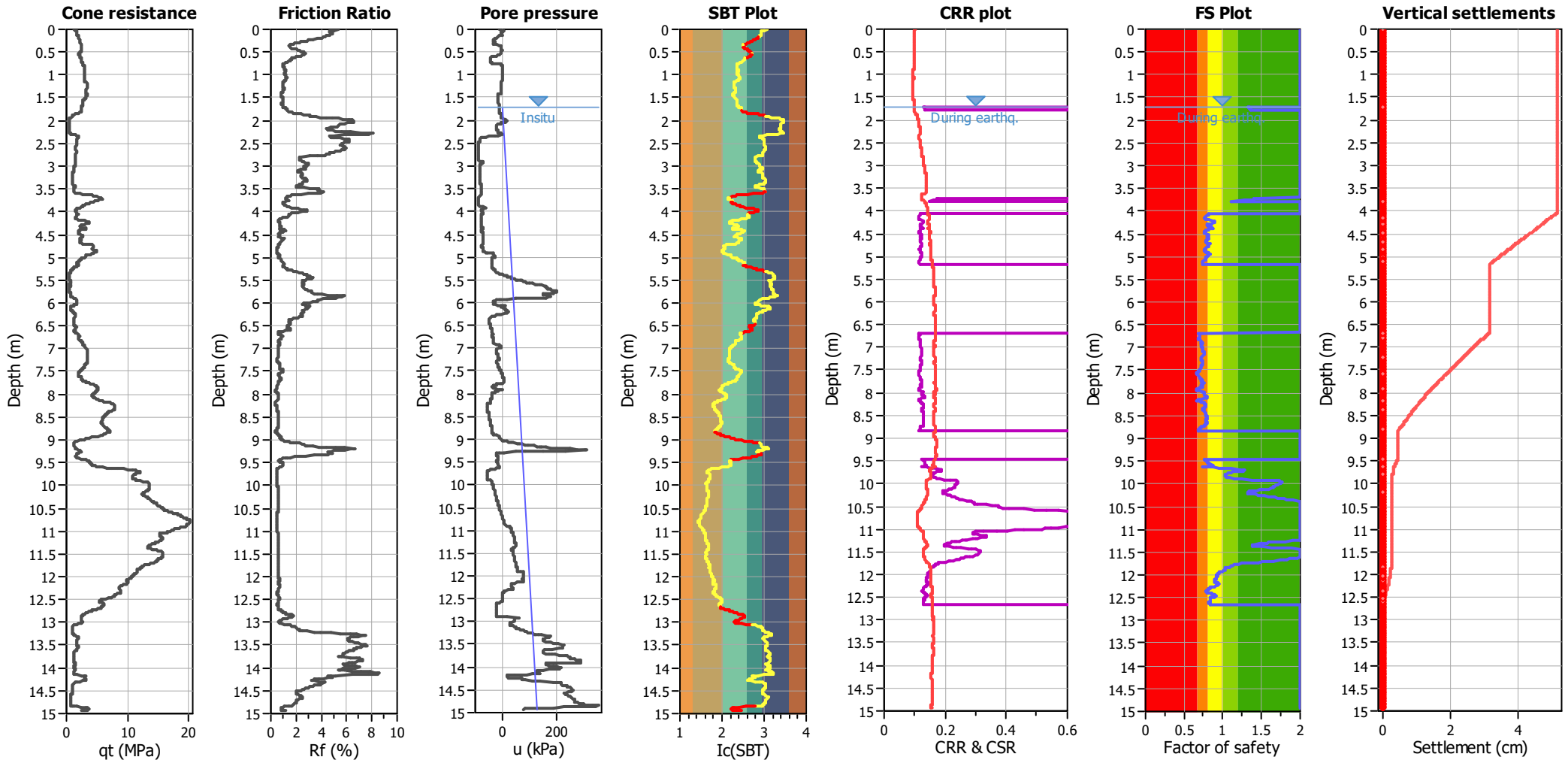
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.80 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.80 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



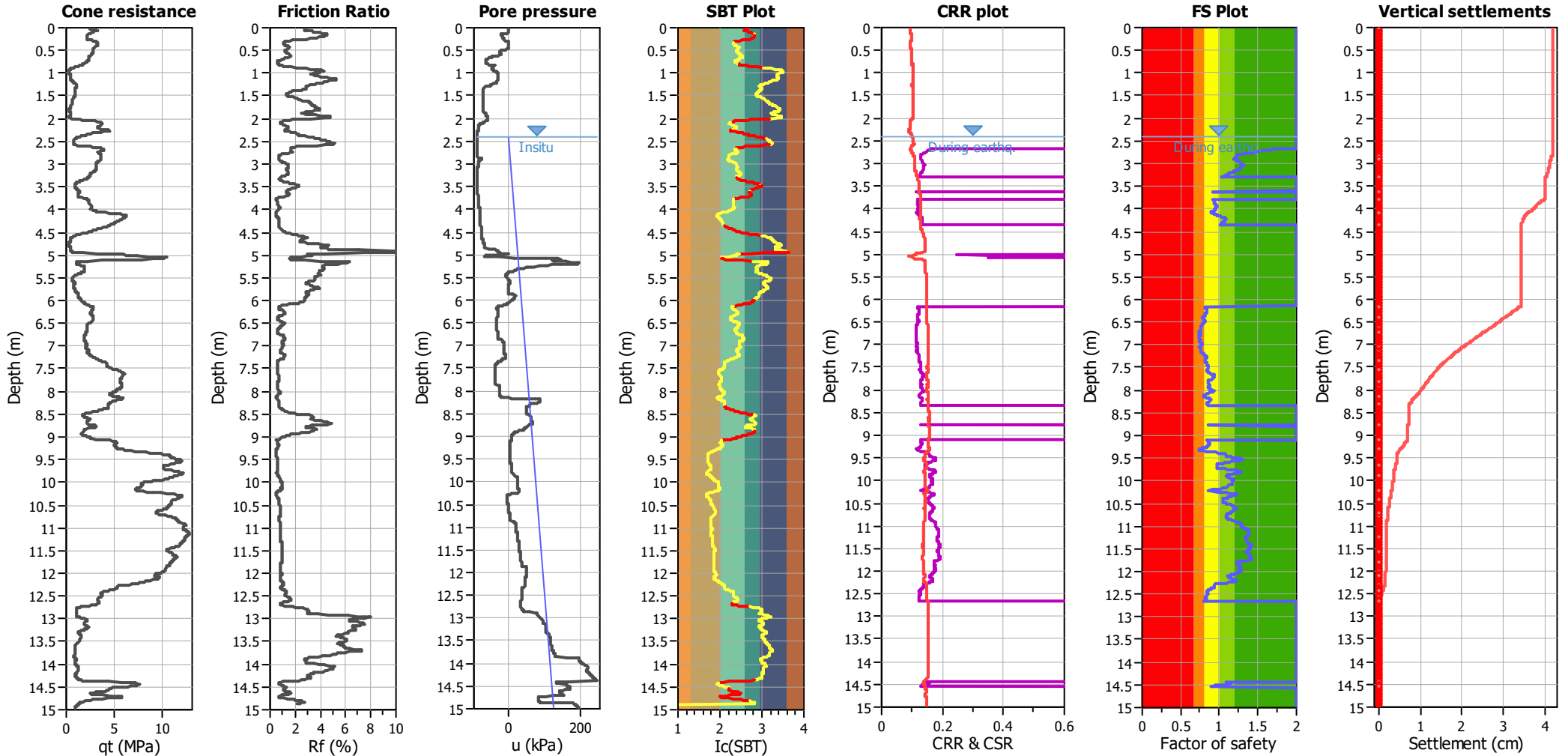
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.50 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



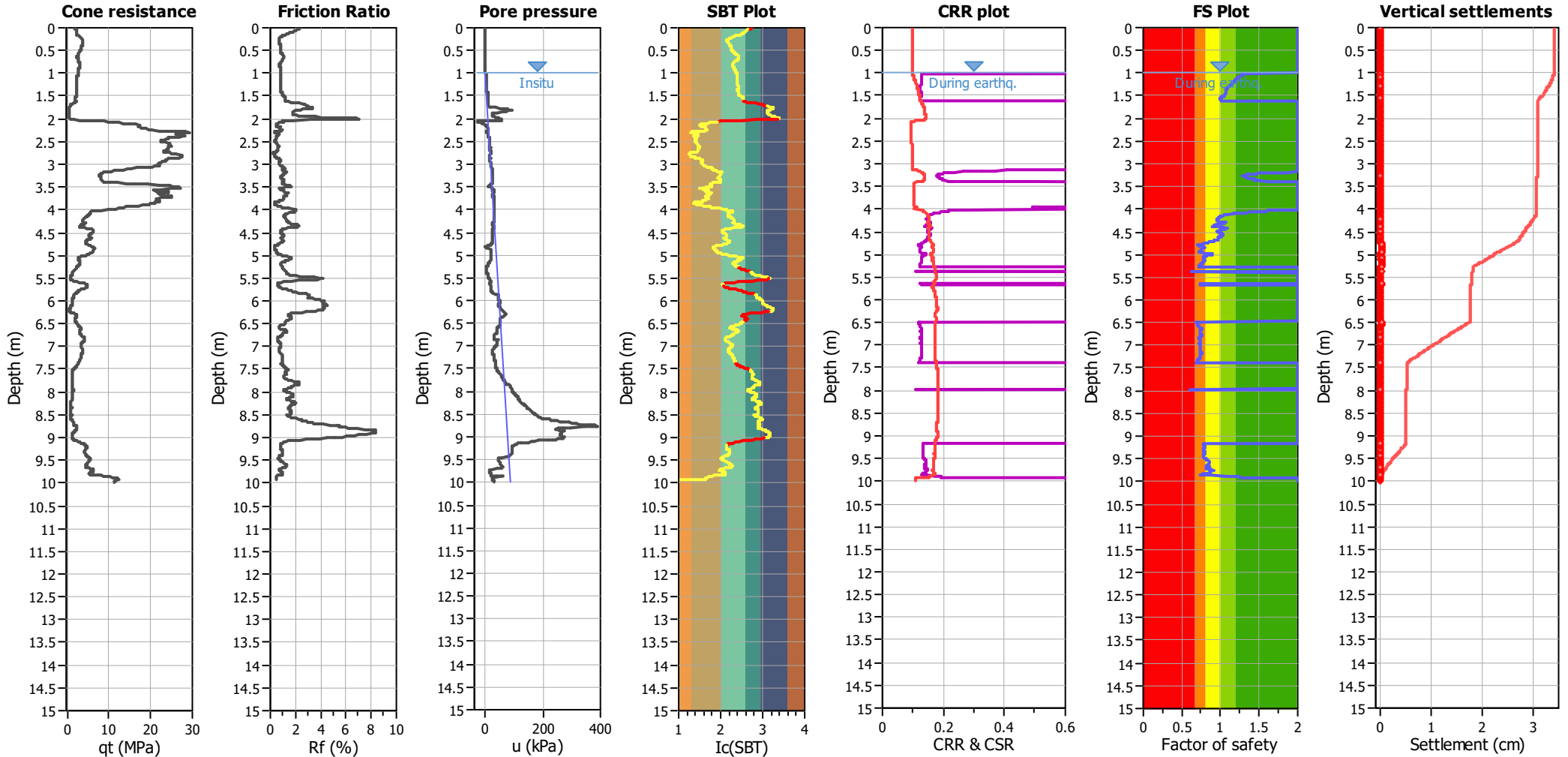
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.80 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.80 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



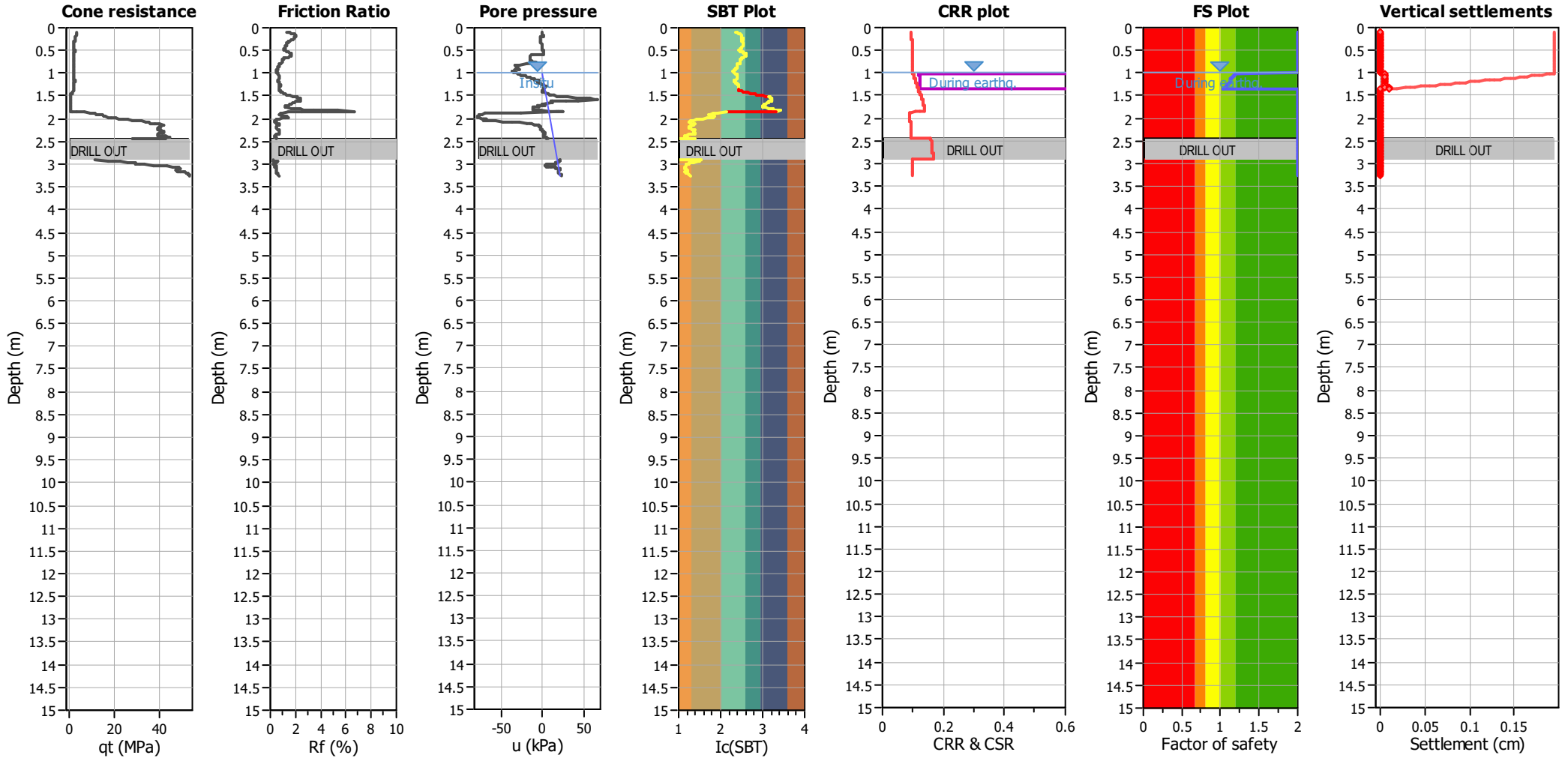
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.70 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



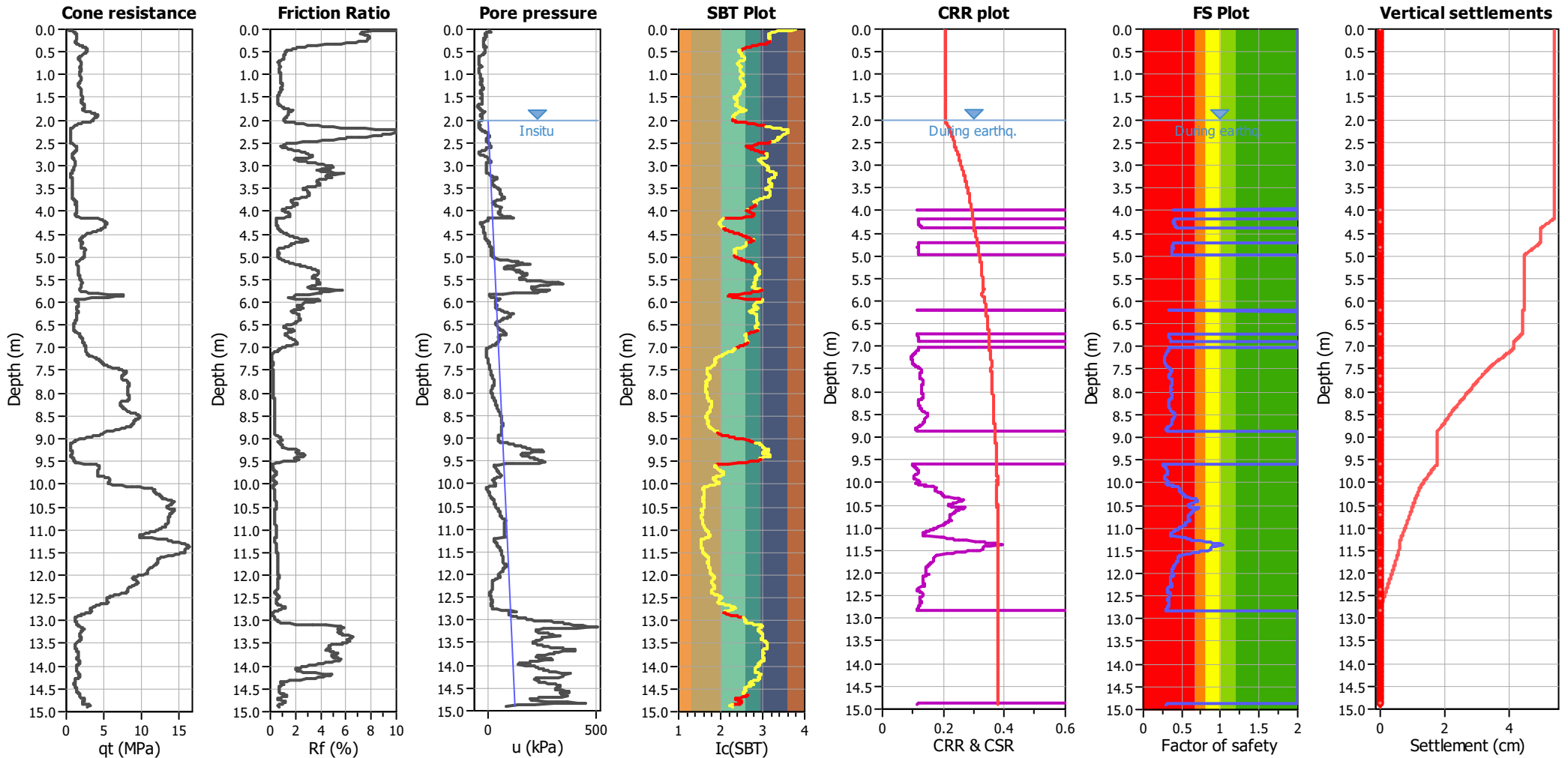
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.40 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	2.40 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



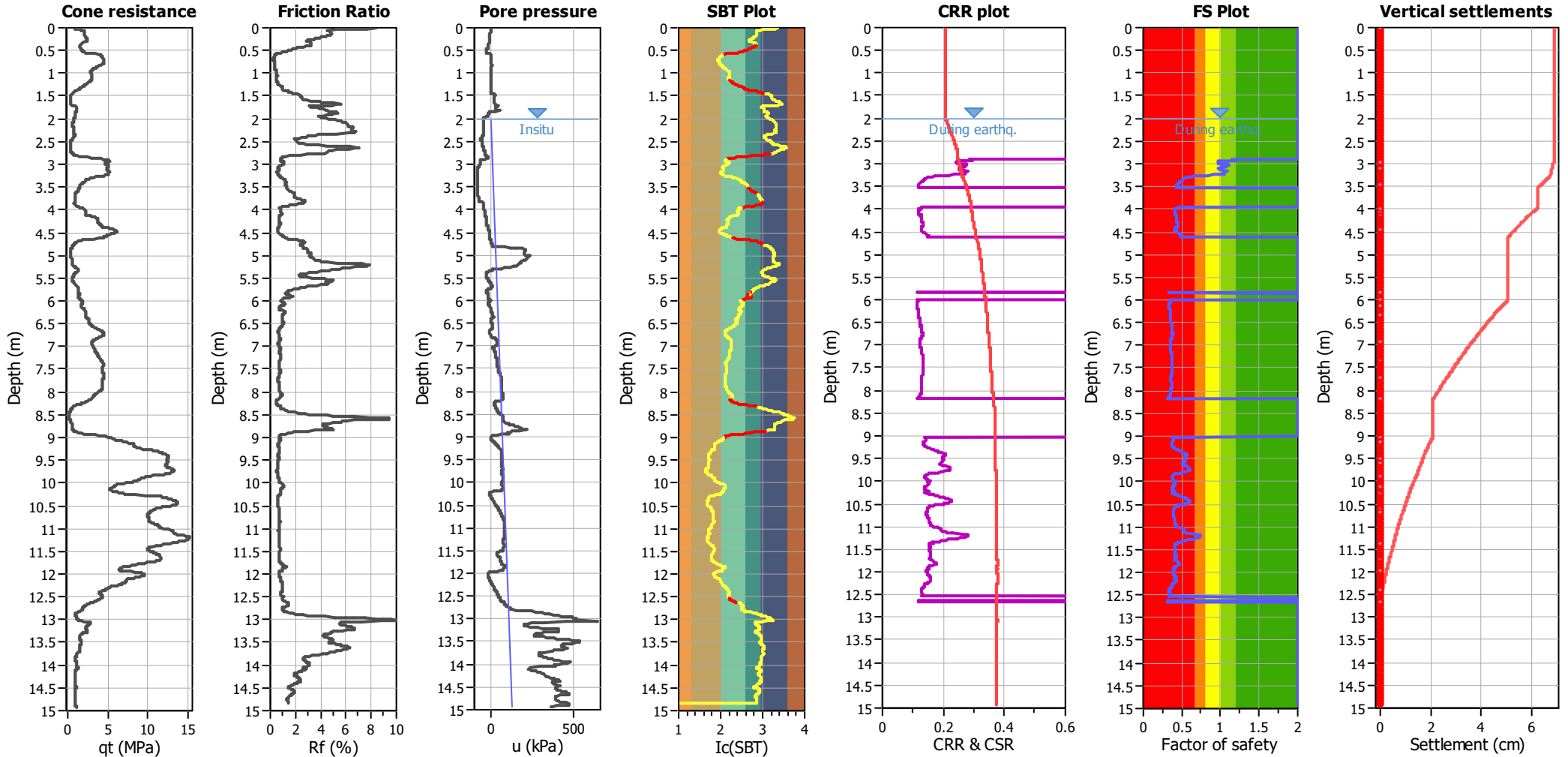
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



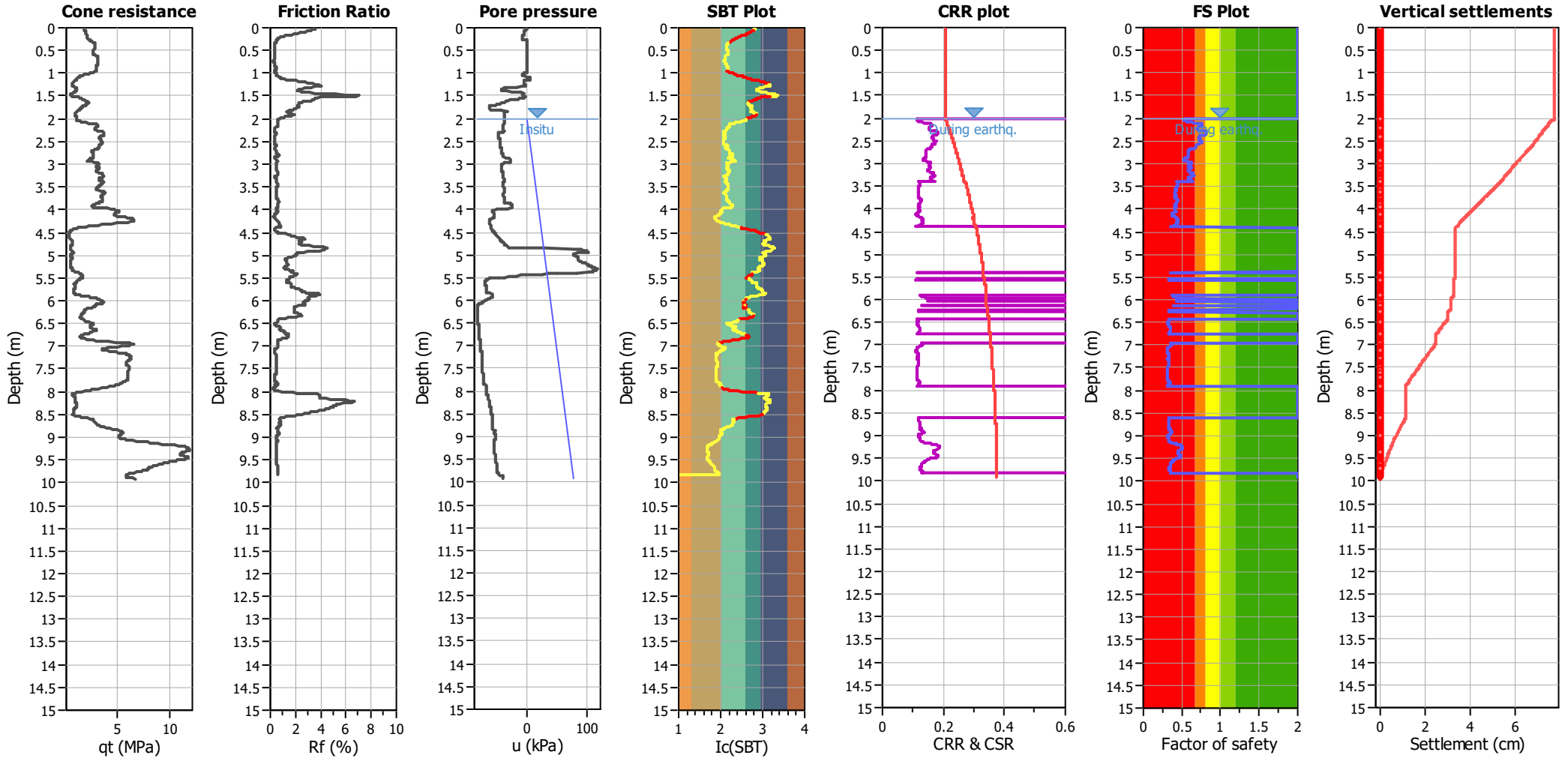
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	6.00	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.19	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



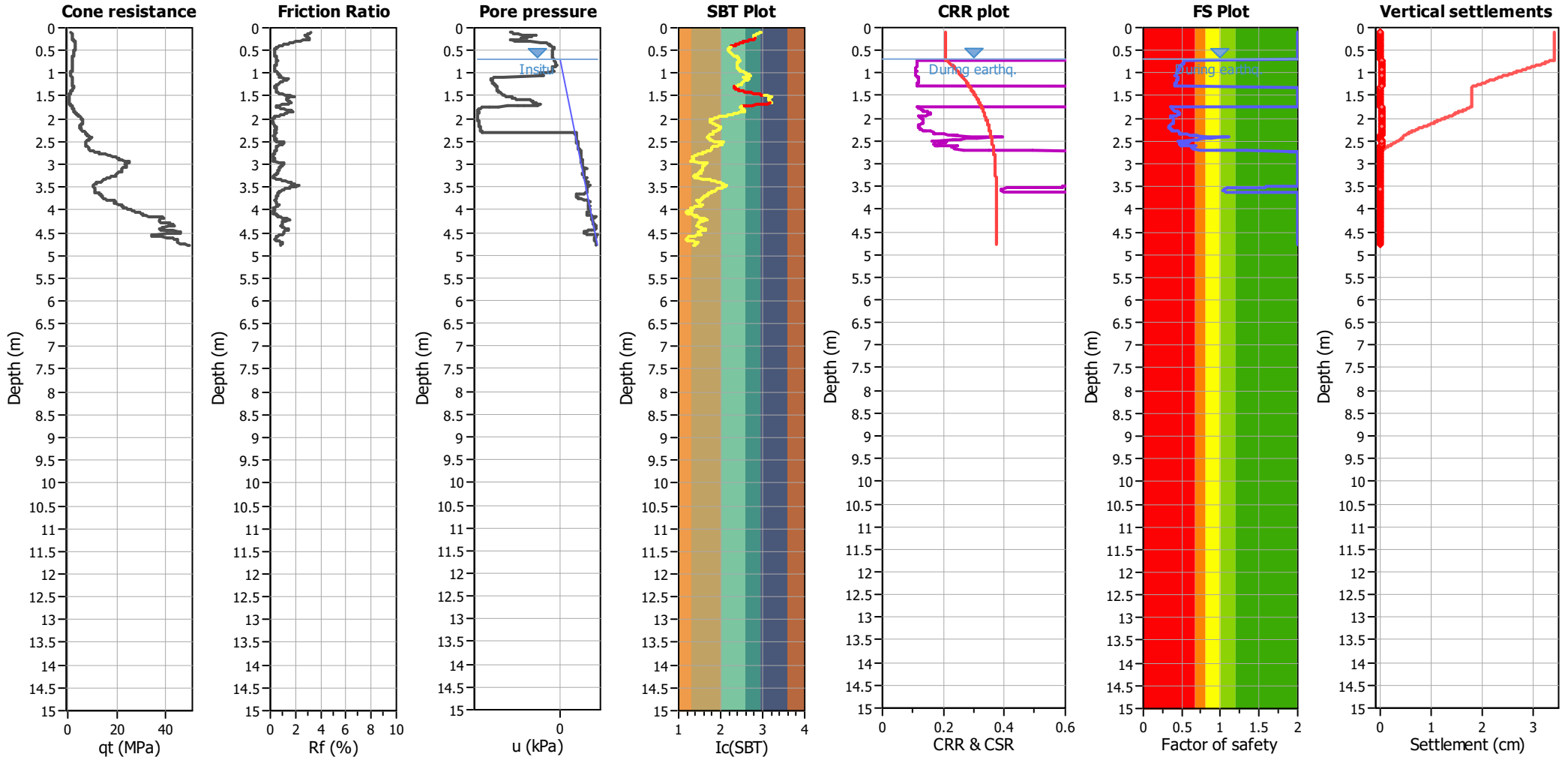
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	2.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



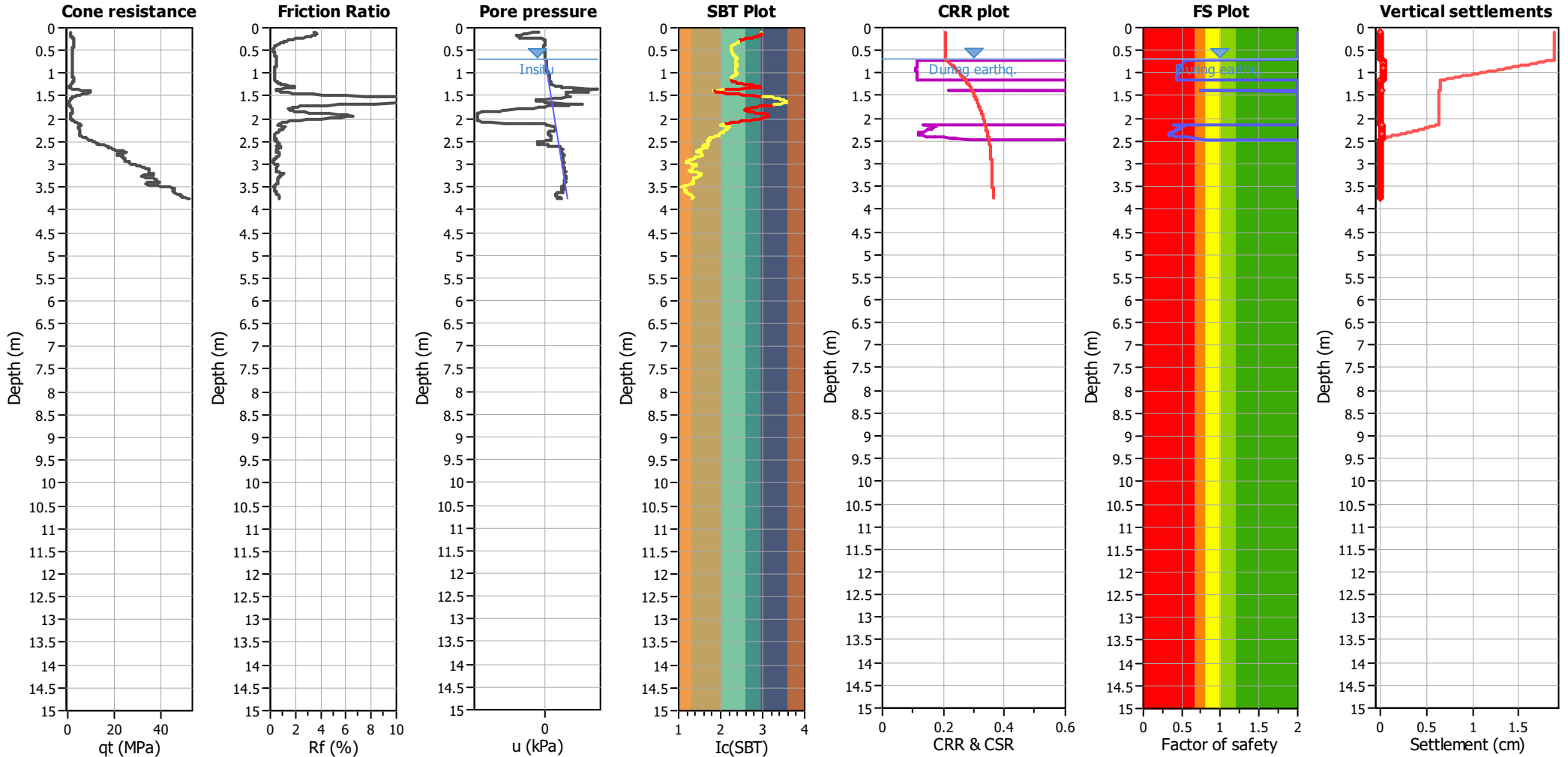
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	2.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



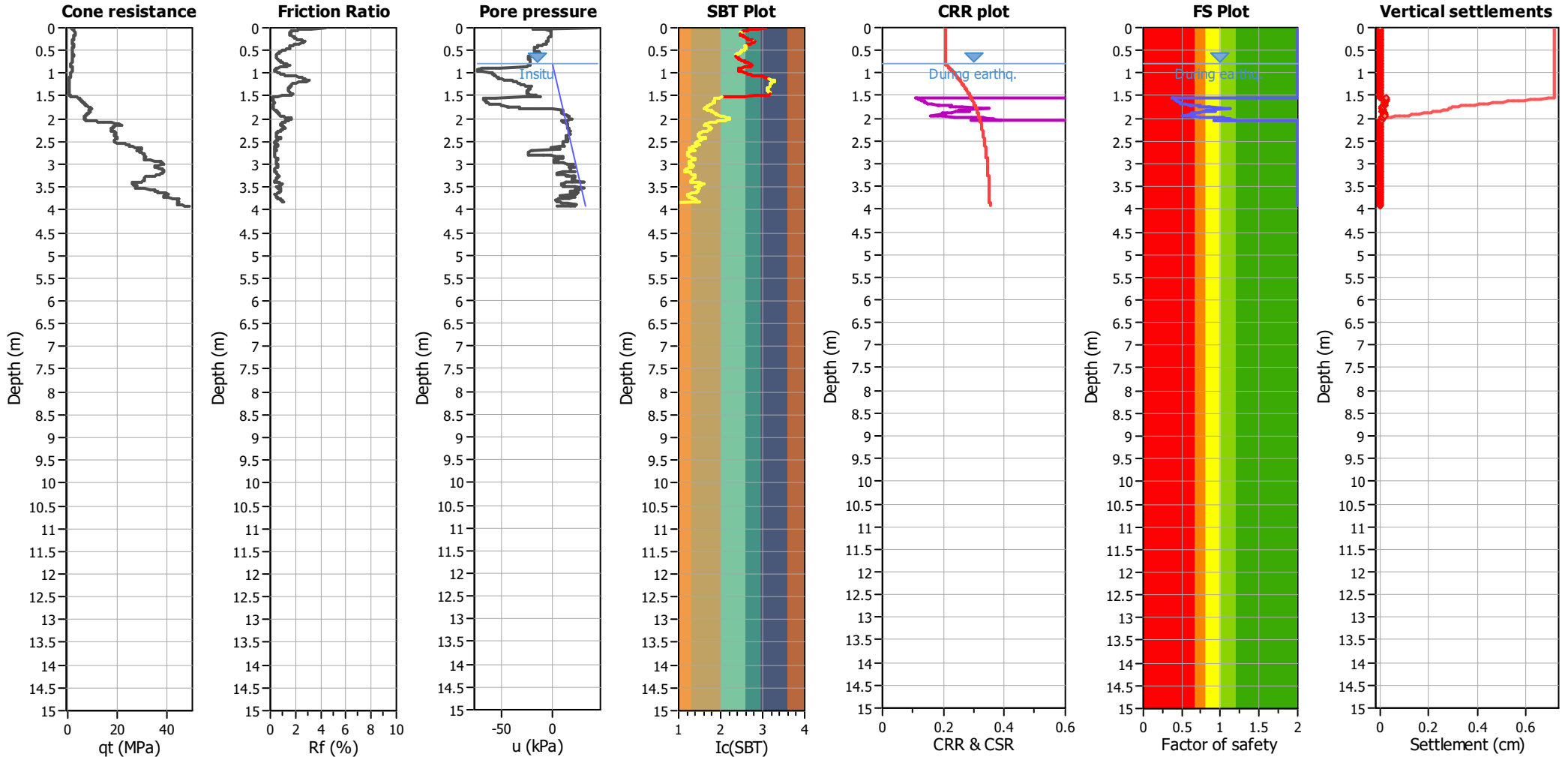
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	2.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



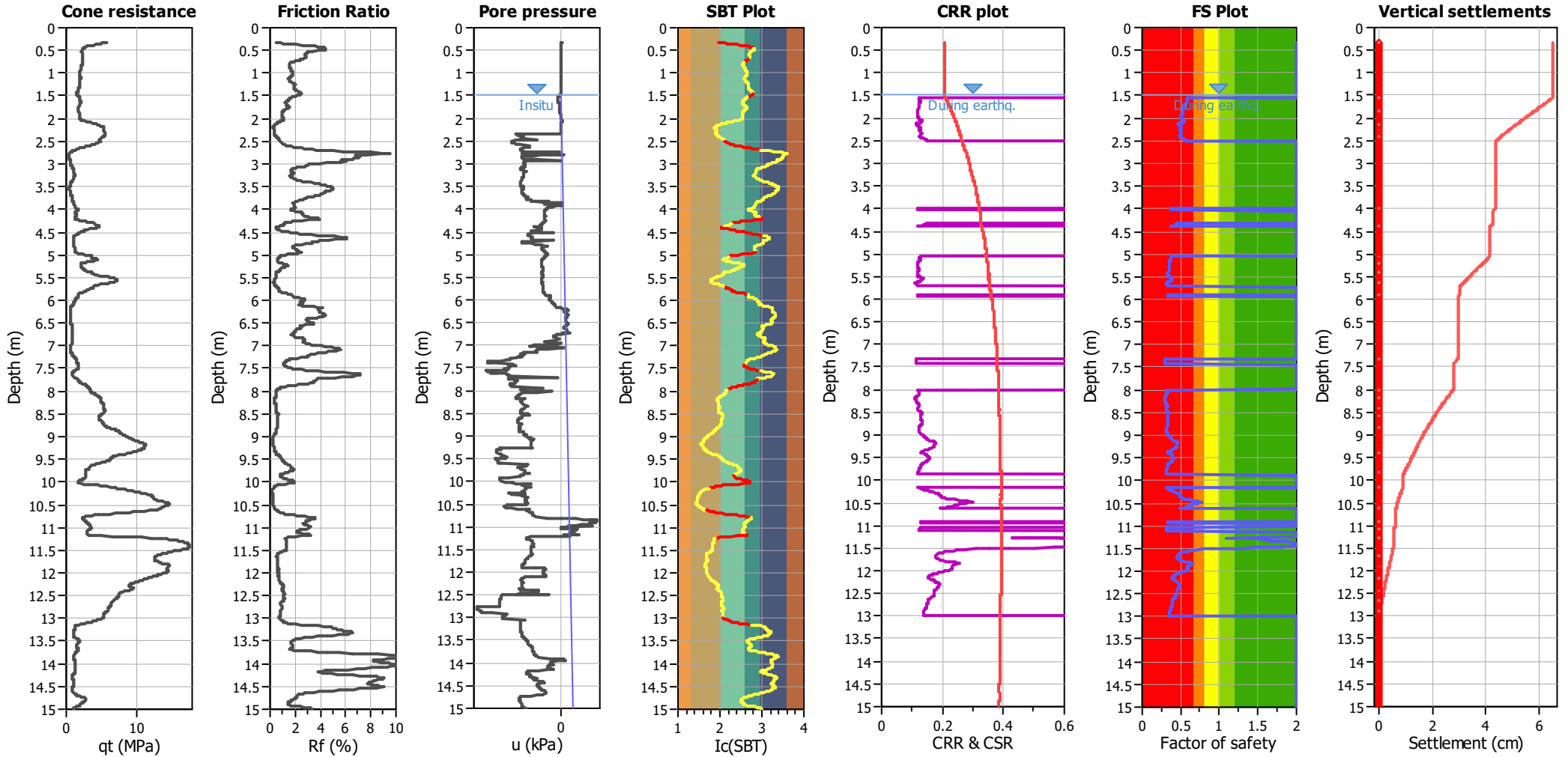
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.70 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



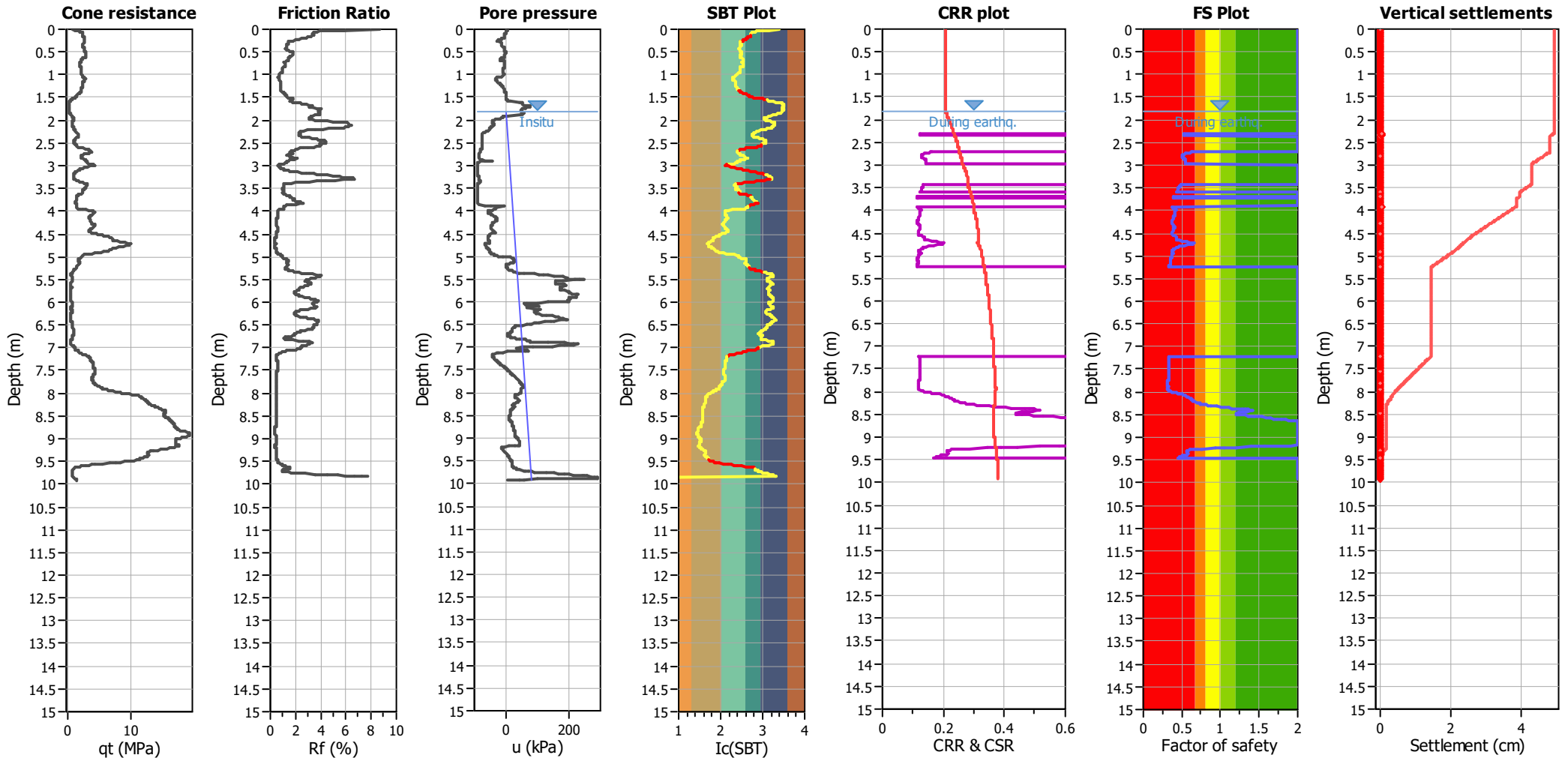
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.70 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



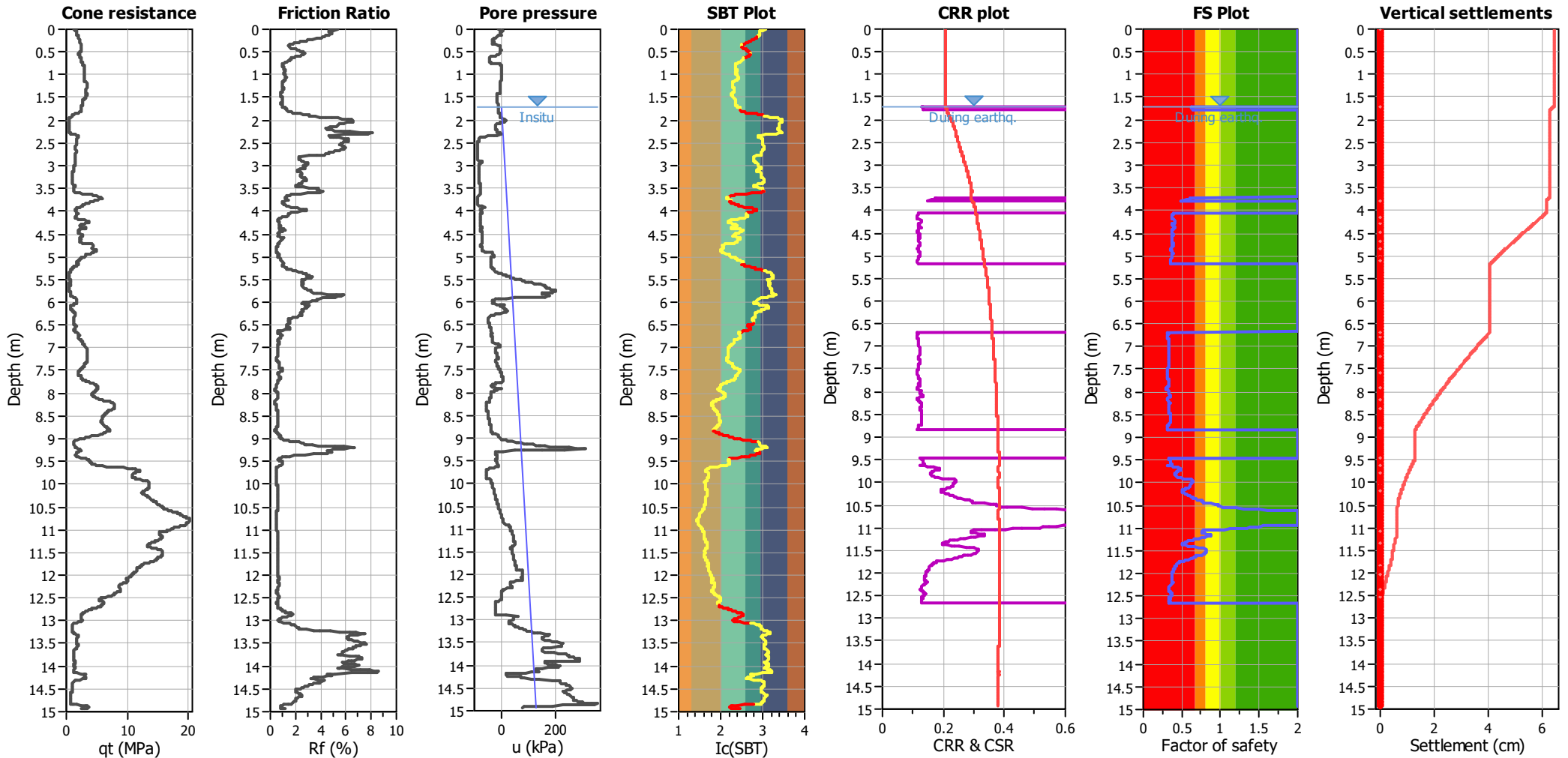
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	0.80 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	0.80 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_σ applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



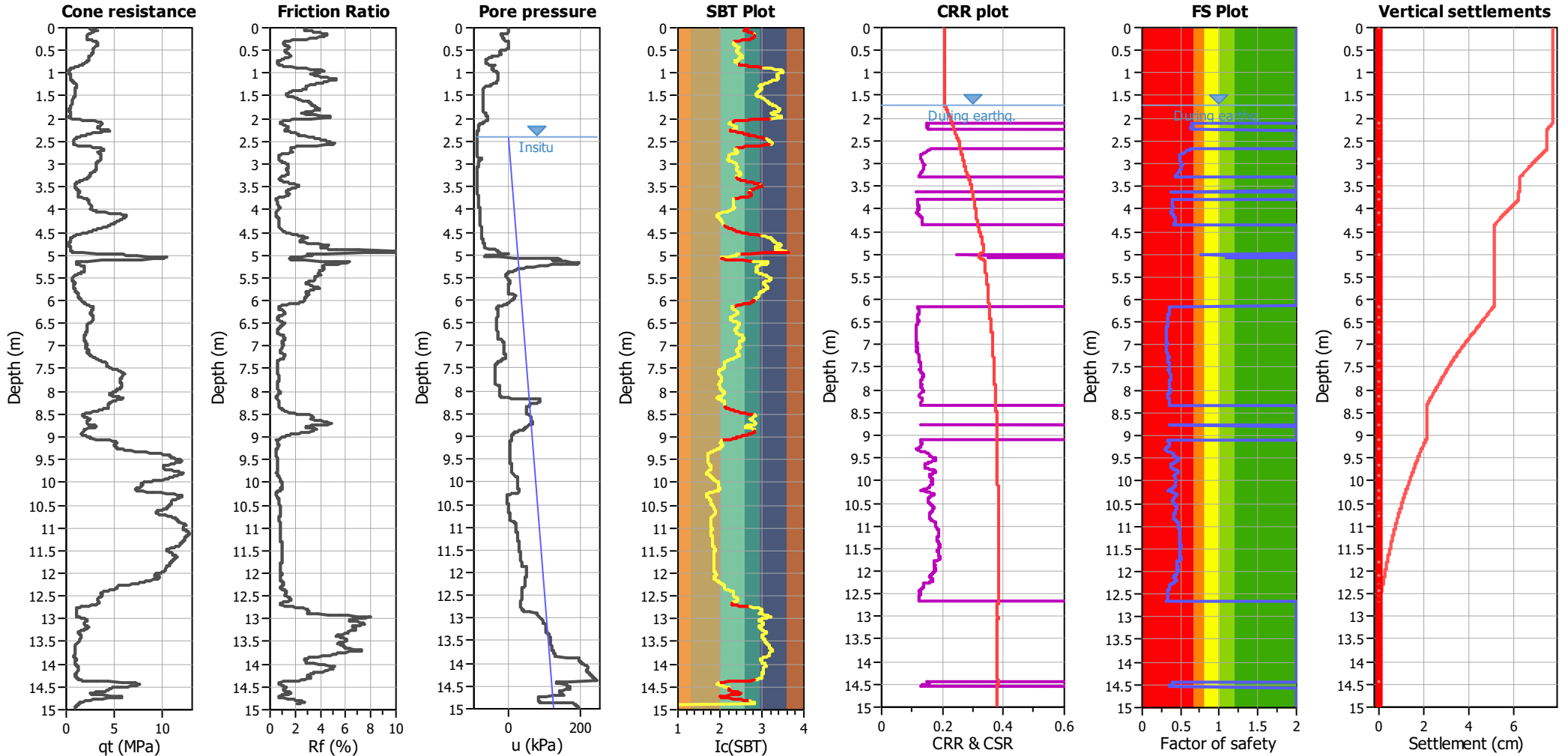
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.50 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.50 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



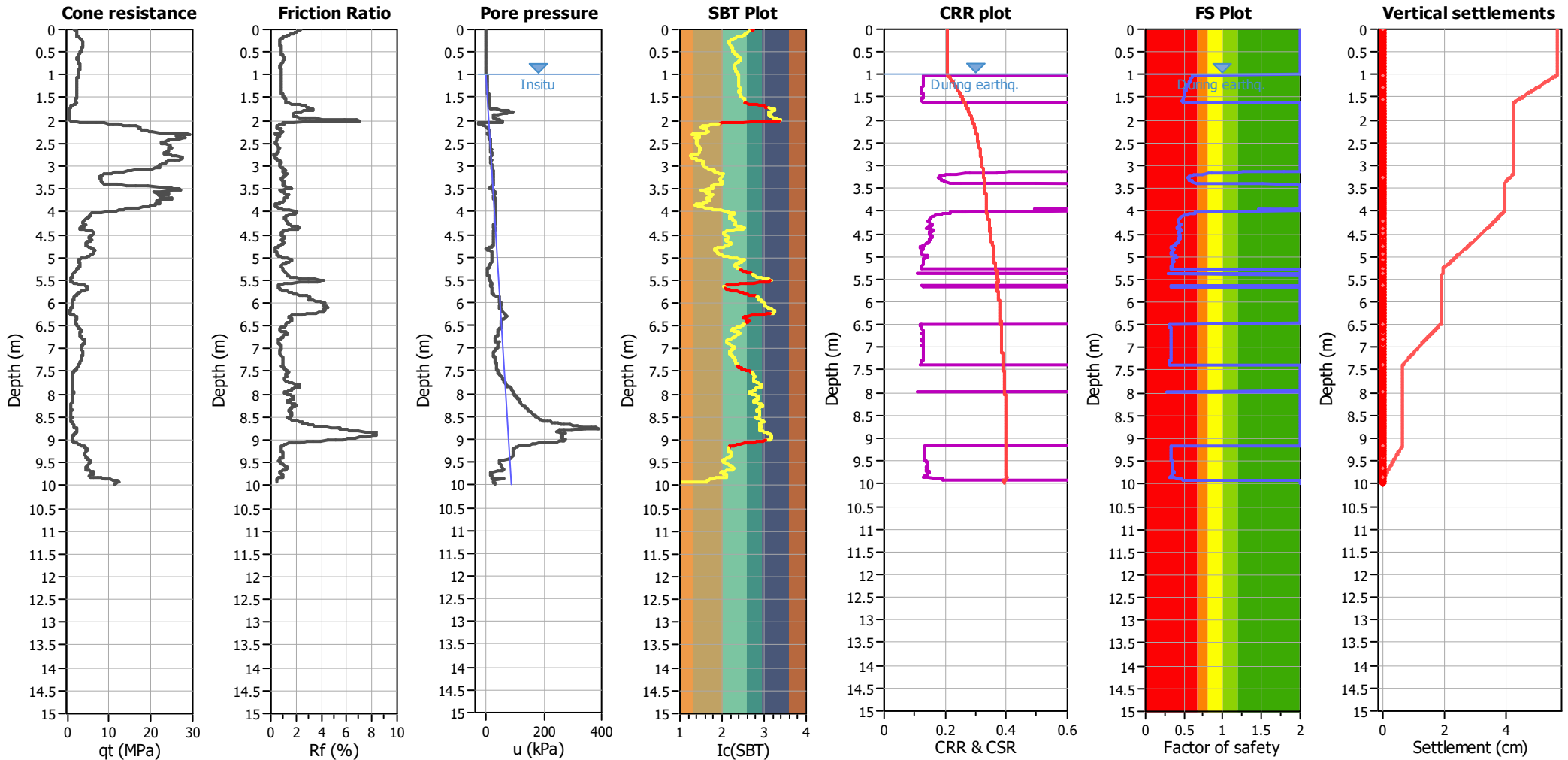
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.80 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.80 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



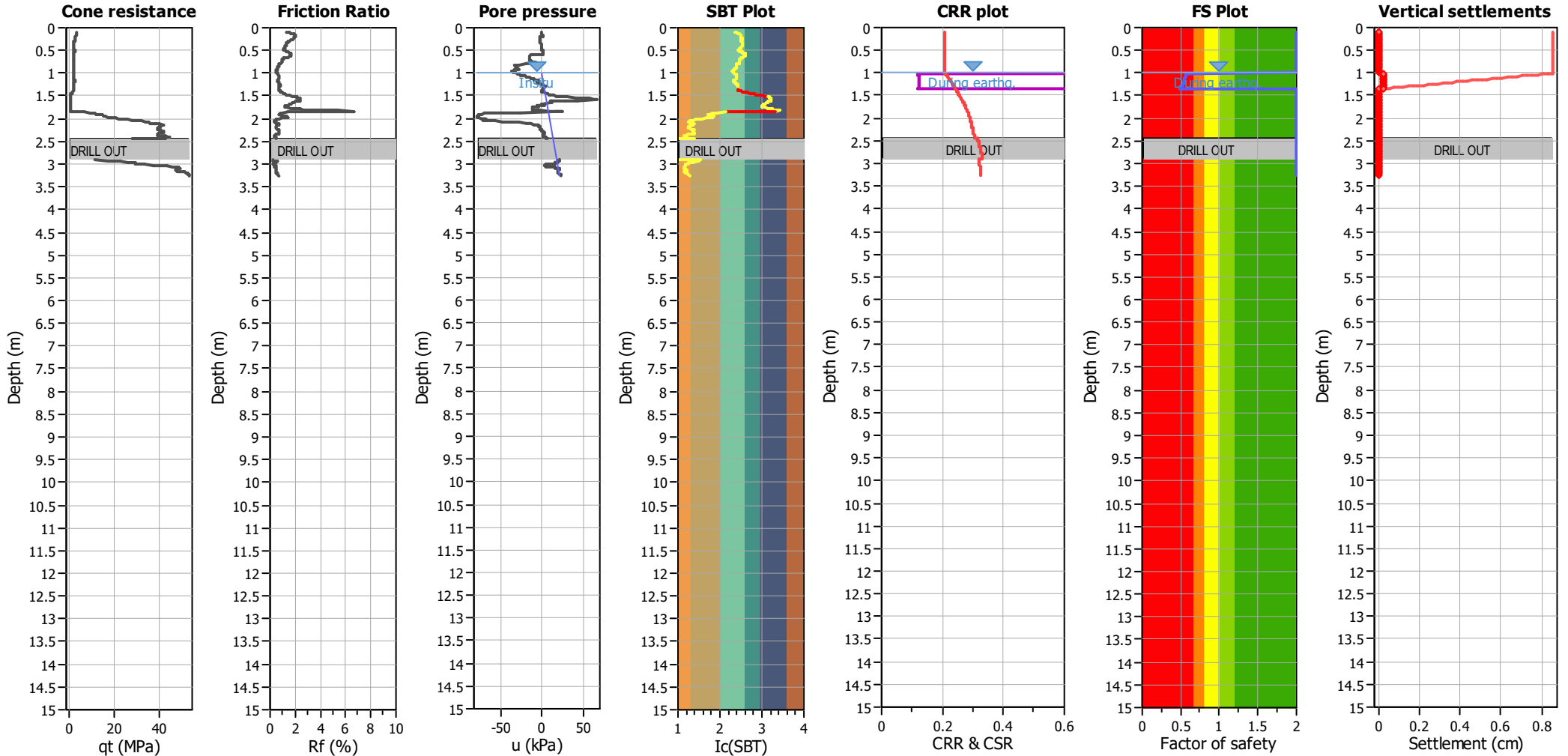
Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.70 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	2.40 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.70 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	No
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	N/A
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based



Analysis method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (in-situ):	1.00 m	Use fill:	No	Clay like behavior	
Fines correction method:	B&I (2014)	G.W.T. (earthq.):	1.00 m	Fill height:	N/A	applied:	.
Points to test:	Based on Ic value	Average results interval:	3	Fill weight:	N/A	Limit depth applied:	Yes
Earthquake magnitude M_w :	7.50	Ic cut-off value:	2.60	Trans. detect. applied:	Yes	Limit depth:	10.00 m
Peak ground acceleration:	0.35	Unit weight calculation:	Based on SBT	K_0 applied:	Yes	MSF method:	Method based