Appendix I - Geotechnical Investigation Report prepared by CMW Geosciences



16 September 2021

TAURANGA ROAD INDUSTRIAL SUBDIVISION 194 TAURANGA ROAD (SH24), MATAMATA

GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT

Calcutta Farms Limited TGA2020-0304AC Rev 3

TGA2020-0304AC			
Date	Revision	Comments	
30 August 2021	0	Final issue to support Resource Consent Application	
16 September 2021	1	Minor revisions following issue to support Resource Consent Application	
16 September 2021	2	Minor revisions following issue to support Resource Consent Application	
16 September 2021	3	Minor revisions following issue to support Resource Consent Application	

	Name	Signature	Position
Prepared by	Luke McCann	112	Engineering Geologist
Reviewed by	Matt Packard	Machinal	Principal Geotechnical Engineer CMEngNZ, CPEng (Geotechnical)
Authorised by	Ken Read	Losol.	Principal Geotechnical Engineer CMEngNZ, CPEng (Geotechnical)



Table of Contents

1	INT	RODUCTION	1
	1.1 1.2	Project Brief Scope of Work	
2	SIT	E DESCRIPTION	1
	2.1 2.2	Site Location Landform	
3	PRO	OPOSED DEVELOPMENT	2
4	INV	ESTIGATION SCOPE	2
	4.1 4.2	Historic Aerial Photographs Field Investigation	
5		OUND MODEL	
J			
	5.1	Published Geology	
	5.2 5.3	Geomorphology	
	5.3 5.4	Stratigraphic Units Groundwater	
_	-		
6	GEO	OHAZARDS ASSESSMENT	5
	6.1	Context	
	6.2	Seismic Site Subsoil Category	6
	6.3	Seismicity	6
	6.4	Fault Rupture	
	6.5	Liquefaction	
	6.5.		
	6.5.		
	6.5.		
	6.5.		
	6.6	Lateral Spread	
	6.7	Slope Stability	
	6.8	Fill Induced Static Settlement	9
7	GEO	OTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS	9
	7.1	Earthworks	9
	7.1.		
	7.1.		
	7.1.		
	7.1.	5 1	
	7.1.		
	7.1.	· ·	
	7.2	Foundation Bearing Capacity	
	7.3	Liquefaction Mitigation	
	7.4	Geotechnical Strength Reduction Factor	
	7.5	Foundation Settlement	
	7.6	Civil Works	12
	7.6.	1 Subgrade CBR	12
	7.6.	2 Service Trenches	12
	7.6.	3 Retaining Walls	12
	7.6.	4 Stormwater Disposal	12

8	FURTHER WORK	12
USE	E OF THIS REPORT	14

Drawings

Drawing 01: Geotechnical Investigation Plan

Appendices

- Appendix A: Veros Development Area Plan
- Appendix B: Hand Auger Borehole Logs
- **Appendix C: CPT Investigation Results**
- Appendix D: Static Settlement Analyses
- Appendix E: Liquefaction Analyses
- Appendix F: Natural Hazards Risk Assessment

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Brief

CMW Geosciences (CMW) was engaged by Veros Property Group (Veros) on behalf of Calcutta Farms Limited to carry out a geotechnical investigation of a site located at 194 Tauranga Road (SH24), Matamata, which is being considered for an 80 lot industrial subdivision.

The scope of work and associated terms and conditions of our engagement are detailed in our services proposal letter dated 26 March 2021 (ref. TGA2020-0304AA Rev 2).

This report is to support a plan change application, that will be made to Matamata-Piako District Council (MPDC) for the rezoning of the land from rural to industrial, to confirm that the site is geotechnically suitable for that development outcome. Thereafter the report may be used to inform the industrial subdivision of the land.

1.2 Scope of Work

As detailed in our proposal letter, the agreed scope of work to be conducted by CMW was defined as follows:

- A site familiarisation walkover;
- The drilling of 25 hand augers and advancement of 10 cone penetrometer tests (CPT's);
- 12 soakage tests to provide factual permeability data for preliminary stormwater disposal design;
- Identification of any geohazards to the proposed development, including slope stability, liquefaction, static settlement and bearing capacity and provide strategies to mitigate these where necessary;
- Provide recommendations relating to the proposed development including earthworks requirements, foundation design requirements and geotechnical design parameters;
- Compile all of the above detail into a geotechnical investigation report (GIR) suitable to support a Resource Consent application, incorporating relevant plans, field investigation data, and calculations.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Site Location

The site has a plan area of approximately 40ha and is located at 194 State Highway 2 (Tauranga Road), Matamata as shown on Figure 01 below.



Figure 1: Site Location Plan (Openstreetmap.org)

2.2 Landform

The current general landform, together with associated features located within and adjacent to the site, is presented on the attached Geotechnical Investigation Plan as **Drawing 01** provided in **Appendix A**.

The landform across the site and surrounding properties is level to gently undulating, with existing ground levels ranging from RL 63m (Moturiki) in the northwest to RL 59m in the southeast. The site is currently used for crop farming and contains several farm sheds within the central portion of the site and is accessed from State Highway 24 to the north.

The nearest watercourse to the site is the Mangawhero Stream approximately 300m to the southeast, which lies within a 20 metre deep incised gully and flows towards the north.

The site is bound by State Highway 24 to the north, pasture/cropland to the south and west, and by a recycling centre to the east.

3 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The current development proposal, as shown on the plans provided by Veros Limited¹, depicted on **Drawing 01** and provided in **Appendix A**, is to develop the site into industrial lots of varying size with associated access roads extending off State Highway 24 in the north as well as within the subdivision.

A stormwater drainage channel/ swale and attenuation pond will be formed along the southern site boundary and it is understood that flows from the pond will dissipate into the Mangahwero Stream catchment via a controlled outlet, although details regarding this are not yet known.

Earthworks plans were not provided at the time of preparing this report, however given the relatively level nature of the landform proposed earthworks are expected to typically involve cuts and fills of up to 2.0m to create level to very gently graded lots.

Onsite stormwater attenuation/disposal is proposed however as specific design is being carried out by others it is therefore beyond the scope of this report.

At this stage it is not yet known if wastewater flows will connect to existing council reticulation or whether these will be treated onsite by specifically designed systems.

4 INVESTIGATION SCOPE

4.1 Historic Aerial Photographs

A review of available aerial photographs² indicates that the site was in pasture and used for grazing purposes since 1943 (earliest available image). The farmstead was constructed prior to 1943 with a number of small sheds constructed within the central part of the property since the 1960's.

The site appears to have remained relatively unchanged from the 1960's until the present day.

No significant earthworks were noted during our review though it appears that some minor earthworks occurred near the southeast property boundary during the early 1980's.

4.2 Field Investigation

Following a dial before you dig search, and onsite service location, the field investigation was carried out between 14 and 27 July 2021. All fieldwork was carried out under the direction of CMW Geosciences in general accordance with the NZGS guidance³.

¹ Veros Limited, Development Area Plan, Drawing No. CL-01, Rev D, Dated 22/10/2021

² http://retrolens.nz/

³ NZ Geotechnical Society et al, New Zealand Ground Investigation Specification, Vol 1, April 2017 NZ Geotechnical Society (2005)

The scope of fieldwork carried out was as follows:

- A walkover survey of the site was undertaken to assess the general landform and site conditions;
- Twenty four hand auger boreholes, denoted HA01 to HA24, were drilled using a 50mm diameter auger to target depths of up to 5.0m below existing ground levels to visually observe the near surface soil profile and to facilitate in-situ vane shear strength testing. The hand augers were logged by a CMW Engineering Geologist in general accordance with NZGS guidelines⁴. Engineering logs of the hand auger boreholes, together with peak and remoulded vane shear strengths are in *Appendix B*;
- Dynamic cone penetrometer (DCP) tests were carried out within each hand auger borehole to depths
 of up to 5.0m to provide soil density profiles, for use as a comparison with the CPT data and to provide
 a subgrade CBR value for pavement design purposes. Graphical results of the DCP testing are shown
 on the engineering logs of the hand augers in *Appendix B*;
- Ten Cone Penetrometer Tests (CPT's), denoted CPT01 to CPT10, were pushed to target depths of up to 25m to help us define the ground model beneath the site. Results of the CPT's, presented as traces of cone resistance (qc), sleeve friction (fs), friction ratio (Rf) and Dynamic pore pressure (u2) are presented in *Appendix C*;
- Permeability testing, with twelve falling head permeability and five constant head permeability tests undertaken. Boreholes were initially drilled using a 50mm diameter auger head, then reamed out using a 100mm diameter auger head, and a slotted PVC pipe installed to the base of the holes. The holes were pre-soaked prior to undertaking the permeability tests. Details regarding the tests and results are provided in the CMW Soil Permeability Report⁵.

The approximate locations of the respective auger and CPTs referred to above are shown on Drawing 01.

Auger and CPT locations were measured using handheld GPS with elevations inferred from lidar contours presented on the Waikato Regional Council online GIS⁶.

5 GROUND MODEL

5.1 Published Geology

The published geological map⁷ for the area depicts the regional geology as comprising Pleistocene age *'laminated, cross-bedded, fluvial sands and gravels, dominated by fragments of pumice and ash'* of the Hinuera Formation (Q3a) which were deposited as part of the ancient Waikato River alignment where illustrated in Figure 2, below.

The Hinuera Formation is typically mantled by thin but numerous tephra layers (each a few millimetres to a few centimetres in thickness). It is also expected to be underlain by Ignimbrite at depth.

Based on the known history of the site and surrounding land levels, some superficial depths of fill could be anticipated as a result of soft landscaping and horticultural use.

5.2 Geomorphology

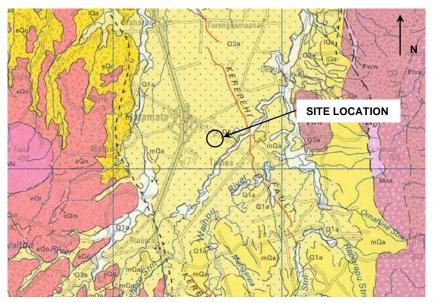
The landform within and surrounding the site comprises board, near-level, historic braided river channel topography. The site is bisected by low-height ridges and shallow swales which appear to have been formed by recent fluvial and/or aeolian processes.

⁴ Field Description of Soil and Rock, Guideline for the field classification and description of soil and rock for engineering purposes.

⁵ CMW Soil Permeability Report, ref. TGA2020-0304AD Rev0, dated 30 August 2021

⁶ https://waikatomaps.waikatoregion.govt.nz/

⁷ Leonard, Begg and Wilson (2010), QMap Geology of the Rotorua Area, GNS, 1:250 000 Geological Map 5.





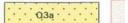


Figure 2: Regional Geology (GNS Qmap 5)

5.3 Stratigraphic Units

The ground conditions encountered and inferred from the investigation are considered to be generally consistent with the published geology for the area and our expectations. The general vertical distribution of the strata is presented in Table1 below.

Table 1: Summary of Strata Encountered					
Unit		Depth to top (m)*		Thickness (m)*	
Unit		Min Max		Min	Max
Topsoil	– Organic Silt	Surface		0.1	0.2
	Stiff to hard clayey silt and silt (Tephra)	0.1	0.2	0.7	2.5
uera ation	Loose to medium dense sand and silty sand	0.9	2.4	0.9	4.8
Hinuera Formation	Medium dense to dense pumiceous sand	1.0	7.8	9.5	-
	Dense to very dense pumiceous sand	17.8	24.2		
Notes:	*Depth to top and thickness only recorded where base of strata has been confirmed			ed	

5.4 Groundwater

During the investigation, which was carried out in early winter (June 2021), groundwater was measured and/or inferred in a number of the CPTs and hand augers at the depths provided in Table 2.

Groundwater could not be measured at some CPT locations due to hole collapse and at these locations the groundwater depth was inferred from the Dynamic pore pressure (u2) trace.

Table 2: Groundwater Data				
Test Location	Groundwater Depth (mbgl)	Elevation (m RL)	Measured or inferred	
CPT01	14.8	46.2	Inferred	
CPT02	12.2	47.8	Measured	
CPT03	14.8	47.2	Inferred	
CPT04	13.5	46.5	Measured	
CPT05	13.2	46.8	Measured	
CPT06	14.9	45.1	Measured	
CPT07	2.9	57.1	Measured	
CPT08	3.7	55.3	Measured	
CPT09	4.2	55.8	Measured	
CPT10	4.8	56.2	Measured	
HA12	2.7	57.3	Measured	
HA14	3.6	57.4	Measured	
HA16	4.0	56.0	Measured	
HA17	3.0	58.0	Measured	
HA18	2.9	57.1	Measured	
HA19	3.4	56.6	Measured	
HA20	3.0	56.0	Measured	
HA21	3.6	56.4	Measured	
HA23	3.8	56.2	Measured	
HA24	3.8	55.2	Measured	
Note: mbgl = metres	below ground level			

The near surface groundwater levels encountered at CPT07 to CPT10 and hand auger boreholes HA12, HA14, HA16, HA17, HA18, HA19, HA20, HA21, HA23 and HA24 are interpreted to represent perched groundwater within the variable and layered near surface deposits.

Below these perched groundwater levels (encountered between RL55.2m and 57.3m), groundwater lies at between approximately 14.9m to 12.2m below existing ground levels, which is approximately RL45.1m to RL47.8m.

6 GEOHAZARDS ASSESSMENT

6.1 Context

Section 106 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) requires an assessment of the risk from natural hazards to be carried out when considering the granting of a subdivision consent. S106 RMA specifically states that the assessment must consider the combined effect of the natural hazard likelihood and material damage to land or structures (consequence).

The following sections of this report provide an assessment of the geohazards relevant to this site and provide the basis for the Natural Hazards Risk Assessment presented in *Appendix F*.

6.2 Seismic Site Subsoil Category

The geological units encountered beneath the site comprise soil strength materials, which with respect to the seismic site subsoil category defined in Section 3.1.3 of NZS1170.5, is defined as having a UCS < 1MPa.

The seismic site subsoil category is assessed as being Class D (deep soil site) in accordance with NZS1170.5.

6.3 Seismicity

A seismic assessment has been carried out in general accordance with NZGS guidance⁸ to calculate the peak horizontal ground acceleration or PGA (a_{max}) as follows:

$$a_{max} = C_{0,1000} \frac{R}{1.3} x f x g$$

Where: $C_{0,1000}$ = unweighted PGA coefficient (refer Section 6.2 for subsoil class)

R = return period factor given in NZS1170.5, Table 3.5 (for an IL2 structure)

f = site response factor subject to subsoil class (for an IL2 structure)

g = acceleration due to gravity

The PGAs for the serviceability limit state (SLS) and ultimate limit state (ULS) earthquake scenarios were calculated based on a 50-year design life in accordance with the New Zealand Building Code and importance level (IL) 2 structures.

	Table 3: Design Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) for Various Limit States					
AEP	R	PGA(g)	Magnitudeeff			
25	0.25	0.07	5.8			
500	1.0	0.26	5.8			
	25	25 0.25	25 0.25 0.07			

The calculated PGAs for the SLS and ULS earthquake scenarios are as shown in Table 3.

Note: SLS = serviceability limit state; ULS = ultimate limit state; AEP = annual exceedance probability

6.4 Fault Rupture

The nearest known active fault to the site is the Kerepehi Fault (GNS Ref #2062) which is approximately 3km east of the site and is depicted on Figure 2 above, with a recurrence interval of 2,000 to 3,500 years.

Given the offset from the fault to the site, the risk of significant damage due to fault rupture is assessed to be low.

6.5 Liquefaction

6.5.1 General

Soil liquefaction is a process where typically saturated, granular soils develop excess pore water pressures during cyclic (earthquake) loading that exceed the effective stress of the soil. In loose soils, some dilation can occur during this process, which can lead to individual soil grains moving into suspension. Following the onset of liquefaction, the shear strength and stiffness of the liquefied soil is effectively lost causing excessive differential settlement of the ground surface, bearing capacity failure and collapse of structures and low-angle lateral spreading of slopes in liquefiable soils.

⁸ NZ Geotechnical Society publication "Earthquake geotechnical engineering practice, Module 1: Overview of the standards", (March 2016)

In accordance with NZGS guidance⁹ the liquefaction susceptibility of the soils at this site has been considered with respect to geological age, soil fabric and soil consistency / density.

6.5.2 Geological Age

The vast majority of case history data compiled in empirical charts for liquefaction evaluation come from Holocene deposits or man-made fills^{10,11}.

Published geological records indicate that the Hinuera Formation soils beneath the site are of Pleistocene geological age (>12,000 years old) and therefore have a moderate susceptibility to liquefaction based on that criterion.

Notwithstanding this, age alone is often debated as being of insufficient evidence to discount liquefaction potential due to its qualitative nature. Consideration can therefore be given to applying an ageing factor (K_{DR}) to site specific liquefaction analyses in accordance with methods presented in Saftner et al¹² and represented in Figure 2 below:

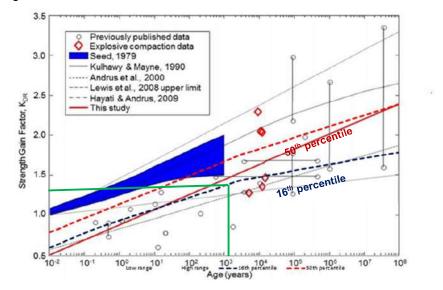


Figure 2: Ageing factors as presented in Saftner et al. with 16th and 50th percentiles

Based on a minimum age of 12,000 years and adopting the 16th percentile trend line an aging factor of 1.3 was applied to Hinuera Formation soils in our liquefaction analysis.

6.5.3 Soil Fabric and Density

Soils are also classified with respect to their grain size and plasticity to assess liquefaction susceptibility. Based on more recent case histories, there is general agreement that sands, non-plastic silts, gravels and their mixtures form soils that are susceptible to liquefaction. Clays, although they may significantly soften under cyclic loading, do not exhibit liquefaction features, and therefore are not considered liquefiable.

⁹ Earthquake Geotechnical Engineering Practice, Module 3: Identification, assessment and mitigation of liquefaction hazards", (May 2016)

¹⁰ Seed, H.B. and Idriss, I.M. (1971) A simplified procedure for evaluating soil liquefaction potential, Earthquake Engineering Research Centre, Report No. EERC 70-9, University of California

¹¹ Youd, T.L. and Perkins, D.M. (1978) Mapping liquefaction-induced ground failure potential, Journal of the Geotechnical Engineering Division, ASCE, Vol. 104, No. GT4, Proc Paper 13659, p. 433-446

¹² Saftner, D.A.; Green, R.A.; Hryciw, R.D. (2015). Use of explosives to investigate liquefaction resistance of aged sand deposits, *Engineering Geology*, Vol 199, p.140-147.

The majority of the soils encountered beneath the watertable comprise medium dense to dense granular sand material, which by definition may be prone to the effects of liquefaction.

6.5.4 Specific Analyses

Specific liquefaction analyses were undertaken using the software package CLiq by comparing the cyclic stress ratio (CSR), being a function of the earthquake magnitude for the design return period event, to the cyclic resistance ratio (CRR), being a function of the CPT cone resistance (qc) and friction ratio. Ageing of the soils was applied to the CLiq models based on the age specified in Section 6.5.2 above.

Our liquefaction assessment of the soils beneath the site was carried out for Importance Level 2 (IL2) structures in accordance with NZS1170.0:2002.

The presence of a localised perched groundwater table was noted in the south-eastern portion of site and has been included in the analysis for CPT's 07 to 10 with groundwater modelled at between 2.9m and 4.8m depth.

The effect of the non-liquefiable layer between the perched and regional groundwater tables for these CPT's has been allowed for in the calculation of the ULS estimated index settlements, which are included in Table 4 below.

Results show no liquefaction for the SLS design scenario.

Table 4: Liquefaction Analyses Results					
CPT No.	ULS Estimated Index* Settlement (mm)	Depth to Liquefied Layer (m)	Approximate Liquefaction Soil Profile Thickness (m) Cumulative Total		
1	<10	N/A	N/A		
2	<10	N/A	N/A		
3	<10	N/A	N/A		
4	<10	N/A	N/A		
5	<10	N/A	N/A		
6	<10	N/A	N/A		
7	25	5.1	0.5		
8	50	3.7	1.5		
9	40	5.1	0.7		
10	20	5.0	0.4		

Copies of the results are presented in **Appendix E** and are summarised in Table 4.

*Index settlement based on that derived in the upper 10m of the soil profile

N/A due to not being observed within upper 10m of soil profile.

In CPT07 to CPT10 much of the 'liquifiable' strata plots are within the 'unlikely to liquify' zone on the factor of safety plots with the rest within the 'equally likely /unlikely to liquify' zone and the risk of the full 50mm of estimate settlement occurring is considered low (refer Appendix G). Nonetheless we recommend that specific structural design for proposed buildings in the south-east guadrant as shown on **Drawing 01** takes into account this magnitude of total and differential settlement so that it does not lead to building collapse during a ULS seismic scenario.

6.6 Lateral Spread

Following the onset of liquefaction, the liquefied soils behave as a very weak undrained material, which can give rise to lateral spreading where a free face is present within the vicinity of the site or where proposed cut and fill batters are proposed over or within liquefied soils.

Due to the flat nature of the site and distance to the nearest existing free face (a gully at approximately 230m) we consider the risk of liquefaction induced lateral spreading to be very low.

6.7 Slope Stability

The landform surrounding the proposed development area is generally level. On this basis, the risk of deepseated slope instability is low.

6.8 Fill Induced Static Settlement

Assuming only minor earthworks are required on account of the level to very gently graded nature of the site landform, fill induced settlement is not considered to be a significant risk for the development. Nonetheless, static settlement analyses have been undertaken to consider the effect of the placement of a nominal 1m thick fill as well as simulating future footing and widespread building loads as discussed in Section 7.4, below.

7 GEOTECHNICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Earthworks

7.1.1 General

All earthwork activities must be carried out in general accordance with NZS 4431 and the requirements of the Regional Infrastructure Technical Specification (RITS) under the guidance of a Chartered Professional Geotechnical Engineer.

The earthworks requirements are summarised below.

7.1.2 Re-use of Onsite Materials

The silts that will be encountered with the shallow earthworks cuts below the topsoil should be suitable for re-use as engineered fill. However, it is of note that these soils are sensitive which can make them challenging to earthwork. These materials can be used within engineered fills although an amount of moisture conditioning, blending and compaction effort will likely be required.

Where sands are exposed within shallow cuts, these will be suitable for re-use as engineered fill and should require less moisture conditioning.

7.1.3 Subgrade Preparation

Preparation of the stiff / loose to medium dense subgrade beneath any proposed fill areas should comprise stripping of all vegetation and topsoil, and existing fill if encountered. A proof roll observation should then be undertaken to confirm competent subsoils.

Where any particularly weak materials are encountered at the surface they should be undercut to a nominal depth as specified by the project geotechnical engineer and removed prior to placing engineered fill.

7.1.4 Compaction

Earthfill must be placed, spread and compacted in controlled lifts under the direction of a geotechnical engineer. The fill may comprise either granular or cohesive material subject to being free of any organic material and having no particles greater than 150mm diameter.

Most of the proposed cut material should be suitable for reuse as Engineer Certified Fill. Soil textures and moisture contents will however vary widely and careful management, conditioning and compaction control will be required.

All earthfill must be placed to ensure adequate knitting of successive fill lifts by ripping any natural subgrade or fill surfaces that have become dry prior to placing the following fill lift.

7.1.5 Compaction Quality Control

The stripping of existing topsoil, cutting of soft/loose material, where required from across the site must be subject to observation by the project geotechnical engineer to ensure that all unsuitable materials have been removed.

The source and / or type of material used for engineered fill will dictate the type of quality control testing undertaken.

For granular (sand and gravel) fill materials, testing following compaction should be principally in terms of the maximum dry density within the appropriate water content range, which may be calibrated with a dynamic cone (Scala) penetrometer test. Where the source or quality of fill changes, re-calibration will be required.

Where silts and clays are used as fill, alternative test criteria using vane shear strength and air voids should be used.

Representative laboratory compaction curves will be required for each new fill type. The results of these may affect the compliance criteria below.

Fill Type	Test Method	Frequency*	Compliance Criteria
Granular	Maximum Dry Density	1 x 1m test / 1000m ³	95% MDD
	Scala Penetrometer	1 x 0.9m test / 500m ³	5 blows per 100mm
Cohesive	Vane Shear Strength	5 tests / 1000m ³	Min. average 140kPa over 10 tests, min. single value of 110kPa
	Air voids	1 test / 1000m ³	Max. average 10% over 10 tests, Max. single value 12%

The source of the fill should be discussed with and approved by the project geotechnical engineer to verify its appropriateness and quality control testing requirements.

7.1.6 Cuts/Fills

To reduce the effects of ongoing minor slumping and scour, permanent cut or fill batters should be formed to no steeper than 1(V):2.5(H) to a maximum height of 3 metres. Where proposed batters exceed this grade, they should be specifically designed or supported by engineer designed retaining walls.

Temporary engineered fill batters shall be formed no steeper than 1(V):1.5(H) to a maximum height of 3 metres provided they are provided with a stable foundation support. Where batters are proposed to exceed this height or grade during earthworks, they should be inspected by the geotechnical engineer and may require specific design or be supported by engineer designed retaining walls.

All formed permanent batters, or where temporary batters are to remain for a period of at least several weeks, surface protection against erosion shall be considered. Surface protection may include topsoiling and grassing or the use of geofabrics.

7.2 Foundation Bearing Capacity

Once earthworks are completed in accordance with the recommendations provided in Section 7.1 above, a preliminary geotechnical ultimate bearing pressure of 300kPa should be available for shallow strip and/or pad foundations constructed within the natural ground or engineered fill subject to the short axis of pad/strip foundations being limited to 2.5m.

There may be areas where localised variations in shear strength within the natural cut ground occur. Further confirmation of available bearing pressures will be addressed at the time of post earthworks soil testing and preparation of the Geotechnical Completion Report (GCR) for the development.

7.3 Liquefaction Mitigation

In the ULS seismic event, the NZ Building Code requires that buildings do not collapse and therefore preserve life but do not need to remain serviceable. On this basis the project structural engineer must take into consideration the above-given magnitudes of total and differential liquefaction induced settlement for the southeast quadrant, so that structural collapse does not occur under the ULS earthquake scenario.

7.4 Geotechnical Strength Reduction Factor

As required by section B1/VM4 of the New Zealand Building Code Handbook, a strength reduction factor of 0.5 and 0.8 must be applied to all recommended geotechnical ultimate soil capacities in conjunction with their use in factored design load cases for static and earthquake overload conditions respectively.

7.5 Foundation Settlement

Static foundation settlement calculations were undertaking for CPT01 to CPT10 using Schmertmann's method, which correlates raw CPT cone resistance (qc) to soil modulus using a multiplication factor of 3.5 for normally consolidated subsoils. In the absence of specific load combinations and foundation dimensions, for preliminary assessment purposes the scenarios described on Table 6 below were analysed.

Table 6: Results of Static Settlement Analyses			
Scenario	Calculated Settlement (mm) Uniform vertical loads		
	70kN/m²	100kN/m ²	
Shallow pad footing of 1.0m wide by 0.4m depth	<10mm	15mm to 45mm	
Shallow pad footing of 2.0m wide by 0.4m depth	<10mm to 45mm	15mm to 60mm	
Shallow pad footing of 2.5m wide by 0.4m depth	10mm to 45mm	15mm to 65mm	
Shallow continuous footing of 0.3m wide by 0.4m depth	<10mm to 15mm	<10mm to 25mm	
Shallow continuous footing of 1.0m wide by 0.4m depth	<10mm to 25mm	10mm to 45mm	
16kPa widespread load to represent 1m depth of engineered fill*	<10mm to 20mm		
10kPa to represent a widespread floor load *	<10mm to 20mm		
20kPa to represent a widespread floor load*	10mm to 25mm		
* Note: Fill and floor loads were applied to a range of floor dimension the critical dimension then presented in this table.	ns with the greatest amo	ounts of settlement for	

7.6 Civil Works

7.6.1 Subgrade CBR

The Hinuera silts are highly sensitive and degrade rapidly with trafficking and exposure to moisture ingress. Where traffic can be left off these materials, they are moisture conditioned, recompacted at optimum moisture contents and located at least 1m above the peak perched winter watertable, there could be some opportunity to use them as a pavement subgrade material. Following earthworks and subgrade trimming, a CBR of approximately 2% to 3% is anticipated for the Hinuera silt subsoils. Where in sand, a CBR of approximately 4% to 6% is anticipated

Specific consideration to construction methodologies, such as the use of long reach excavators, progressive excavation, use of geotextiles, etc, will also be required to avoid trafficking over sensitive silt subgrades.

It is recommended that a programme of penetration resistance testing is carried out at routine intervals along road alignments as part of the road pavement design prior to road construction to confirm actual CBR values.

7.6.2 Service Trenches

For service trench excavations, the expected subsoils likely to be encountered beneath subgrade level are stiff silts, with loose to medium dense sands below these.

Groundwater levels are likely to be low, therefore service trenches within the upper 2m metres of natural subsoils should be relatively straightforward to construct and should provide adequate support to buried services with trench bedding and backfill in accordance with Council requirements and the manufactures specifications.

7.6.3 Retaining Walls

Although likely to be low height, it is recommended that the walls are specifically engineer designed where in proximity to lot boundaries and residential building platforms.

Retaining walls should be designed by a suitably qualified and experienced Chartered Professional Engineer familiar with the contents of this report and taking into consideration toe slope, seismic loads, vehicle loads, building loads etc. It is noted that some ground movement will occur behind temporary or permanent retaining walls. The extent of this movement is dependent on the height of retaining, type of wall selected and construction methodology. This must be considered during the design and construction of the retaining walls to ensure adjacent facilities are not adversely affected.

7.6.4 Stormwater Disposal

The site is considered suitable for the construction of the proposed soakage parks.

Although soakage to ground is considered suitable, the potential implications for the approximately 20metre-high escarpment alongside the Mangawhero Stream, located 1km to the southeast of the site need to be considered. Water disposed to the sand units beneath the site has the potential to travel towards the stream and have implications for the stability of the stream embankments. This risk is difficult to quantify; however, stability will need to be monitored and setbacks from the river embankments for any future development along the eastern side of the river in the vicinity of the subject site may need to be increased.

8 FURTHER WORK

The following summarises the further geotechnical works that are required prior to and in conjunction with the proposed development:

- Review of the final development plans;
- Monitoring of the watertable over a period of several months to confirm stabilised groundwater levels, in particular across the eastern part of the property where the perched watertable was encountered.

- Specific geotechnical review of any temporary and / or permanent stormwater attenuation ponds;
- Provision of laboratory test results and preparation of Geotechnical Earthworks Specification;
- Review of the Approved Resource Consent Conditions.
- Further investigation and reporting for site specific assessment of settlement and liquefaction for each building development at building consent stage. This would include deep investigation such as cone penetration tests once the nature of the building development is known. The investigation and reporting would need to be undertaken by a Chartered Professional Engineer who is experienced in the field of geomechanics and who is familiar with this report.

USE OF THIS REPORT

Site subsurface conditions cause more construction problems than any other factor and therefore are generally the largest technical risk to a project. These notes have been prepared to help you understand the limitations of your geotechnical report.

Your geotechnical report is based on project specific criteria

Your geotechnical report has been developed on the basis of our understanding of your project specific requirements and applies only to the site area investigated. Project requirements could include the general nature of the project; its size and configuration; the location of any structures on or around the site; and the presence of underground utilities. If there are any subsequent changes to your project you should seek geotechnical advice as to how such changes affect your report's recommendations. Your geotechnical report should not be applied to a different project given the inherent differences between projects and sites.

Subsurface conditions can change

Subsurface conditions are created by natural processes and the activity of man. For example, water levels can vary with time, fill may be placed on a site and pollutants may migrate with time. Because a report is based on conditions which existed at the time of subsurface investigation, the conditions may have changed, particularly when large periods of time have elapsed since the investigations were performed.

Interpretation of factual data

Site investigations identify actual subsurface conditions at points where samples are taken. Additional geotechnical information (e.g. literature and external data source review, laboratory testing on samples, etc) are interpreted by geologists, engineers or scientists to provide an opinion about overall site conditions, their likely impact on the proposed development and recommended actions. Actual conditions may differ from those inferred to exist, because no professional, no matter how qualified, can exactly predict what is hidden by earth, rock and time. The actual interface between materials may be far more gradual or abrupt than assumed based on the facts obtained. Nothing can be done to change the actual site conditions which exist, but steps can be taken to reduce the impact of unexpected conditions.

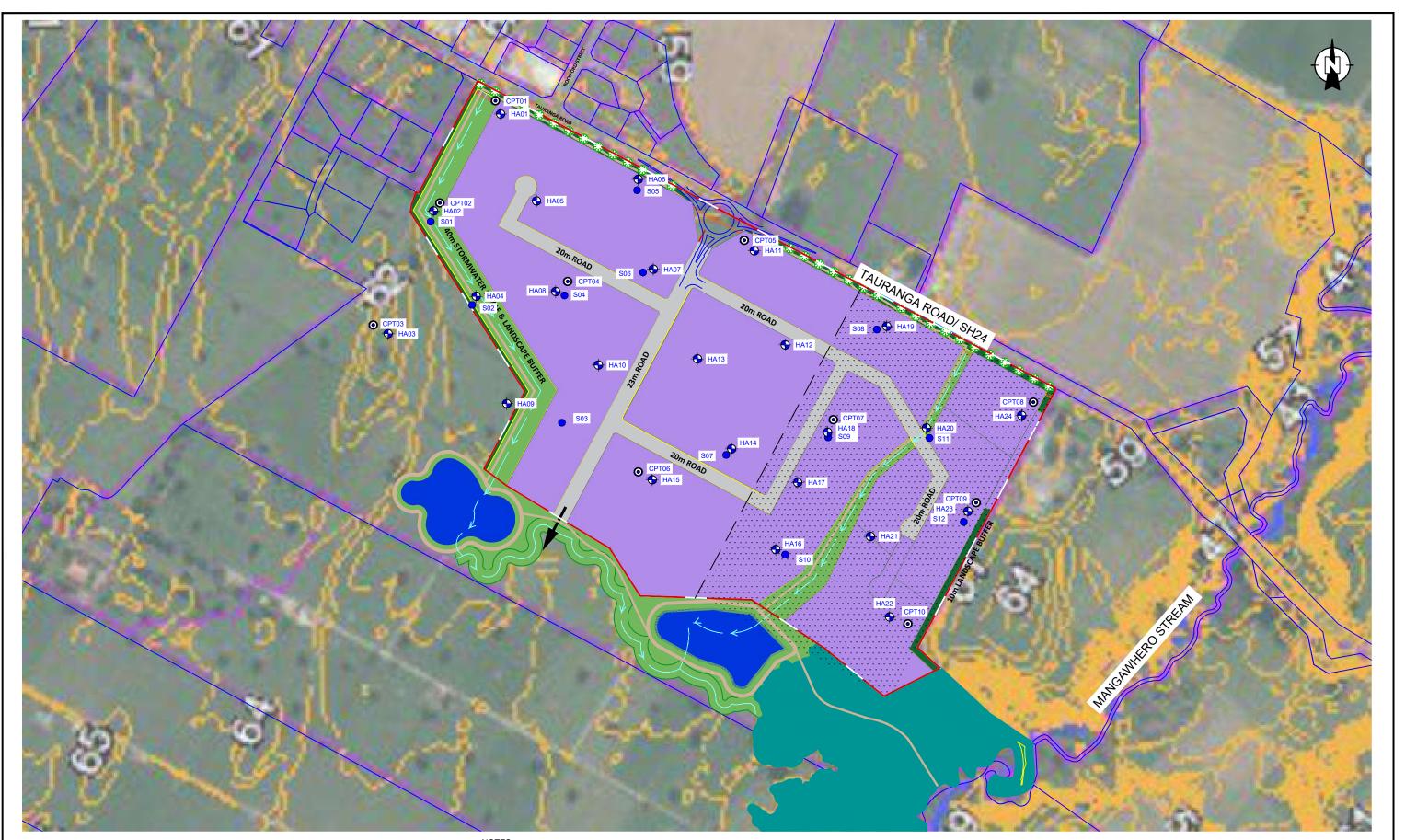
Your report's recommendations require confirmation during construction

Your report is based on the assumption that the site conditions as revealed through selective point sampling are indicative of actual conditions throughout an area. This assumption cannot be substantiated until project implementation has commenced. For this reason, you should retain geotechnical services throughout the construction stage, to identify variances, conduct additional tests if required, and recommend solutions to problems encountered on site. A geotechnical designer, who is fully familiar with the background information, is able to assess whether the report's recommendations are valid and whether changes should be considered as the project develops. An unfamiliar party using this report increases the risk that the report will be misinterpreted.

Interpretation by other design professionals

Costly problems can occur when other design professionals develop their plans based on misinterpretations of a geotechnical report. Read all geotechnical documents closely and do not hesitate to ask any questions you may have. To help avoid misinterpretations, retain the assistance of geotechnical professionals familiar with the contents of the geotechnical report to work with other project design professionals who need to take account of the contents of the report. Have the report implications explained to design professionals who need to take account of them, and then have the design plans and specifications produced reviewed by a competent Geotechnical Engineer.

Drawings



LEGEND:

- 🕂 НА01 HAND AUGER (HA) LOCATION
- CONE PENETROMETER TEST (CPT) LOCATION **O** CPT01
- SOAKAGE TEST LOCATION
- SITE BOUNDARY
 - APPROXIMATE AREA OF POTENTIAL LIQUEFACTION SETTLEMENT RISK

PROPOSED STORMWATER RESERVE/ SWALE PROPOSED STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL

ECOLOGICAL AREA

NOTES:

BASE PLAN ADAPTED FROM: WAIKATO REGIONAL COUNCIL MAPS.
 CONTOURS ARE IN 1.0m INTERVALS AND ARE IN TERMS OF MOTURIKI DATUM.
 PROPOSED SCHEME PLAN ADAPTED FROM VEROS DEVELOPMENT AREA PLAN, DRAWING CL-01, REV. D, DATED 22/10/2021
 TEST LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE ONLY.

120

1:4000

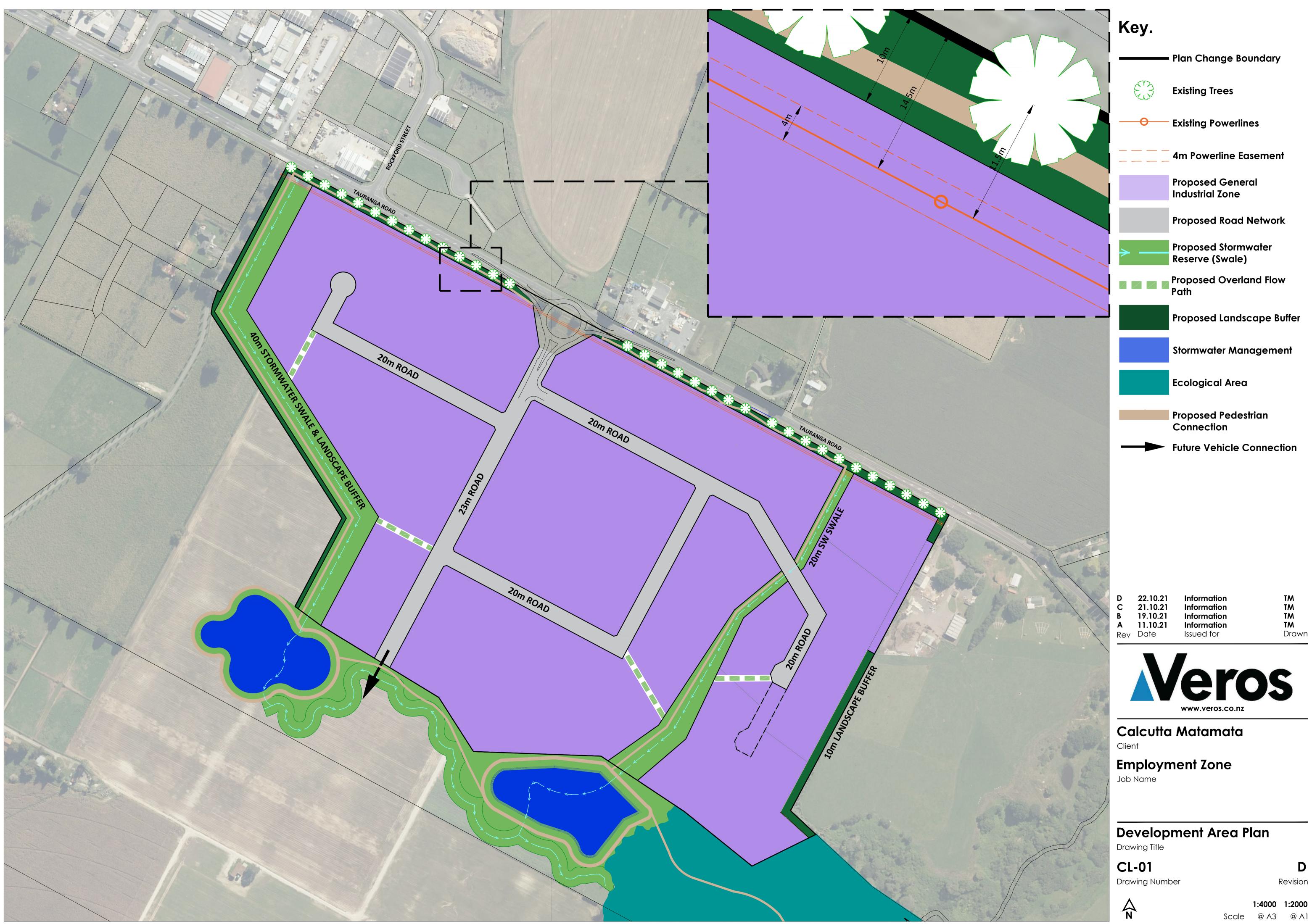
PROJECT: 200 m 160 **GEOTECHNICAL INVES**

CLIENT:

C:\USERS\LUKEM\CMW GEDSCIENCES PTY LTD\CMW CDNNECT - TGA2020-0304 TAURANGA RDAD INDUSTRIAL SUBDIVISION, MATAMATA\DRAWINGS\TGA2020-0304 REV.1 09112021.DWG

CALCUTTA FARMS LIMITED.	DRAWN: PB	PROJECT No: TGA2020-0304
194 TAURANGA ROAD MATAMATA	CHECKED: LPM REVISION: 1	DRAWING: 01 SCALE: 1:4000
TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION PLAN	DATE: 24/06/2021	SHEET: A3

Appendix A: Veros Development Area Plan



Rev Date Issued for Draw	D C B A	22.10.21 21.10.21 19.10.21 11.10.21	Information Information Information Information	TM TM TM TM Drawn
--------------------------	------------------	--	--	-------------------------------

Appendix B: Hand Auger Borehole Logs

CMW Geosciences – SOIL (Field Logging Guide)

SEQUENCE OF TERMS:

Fine: Soil Symbol – Soil Type – Colour – Structure – (Consistency) – (Moisture) – Bedding – Plasticity – Sensitivity – Additional Comments – Origin/Geological Unit Coarse: Soil Symbol – Soil Type – Colour – Structure – Grading – Particle shape – (Relative Density) – (Moisture) – Bedding – Additional Comments – Origin/Geological Unit

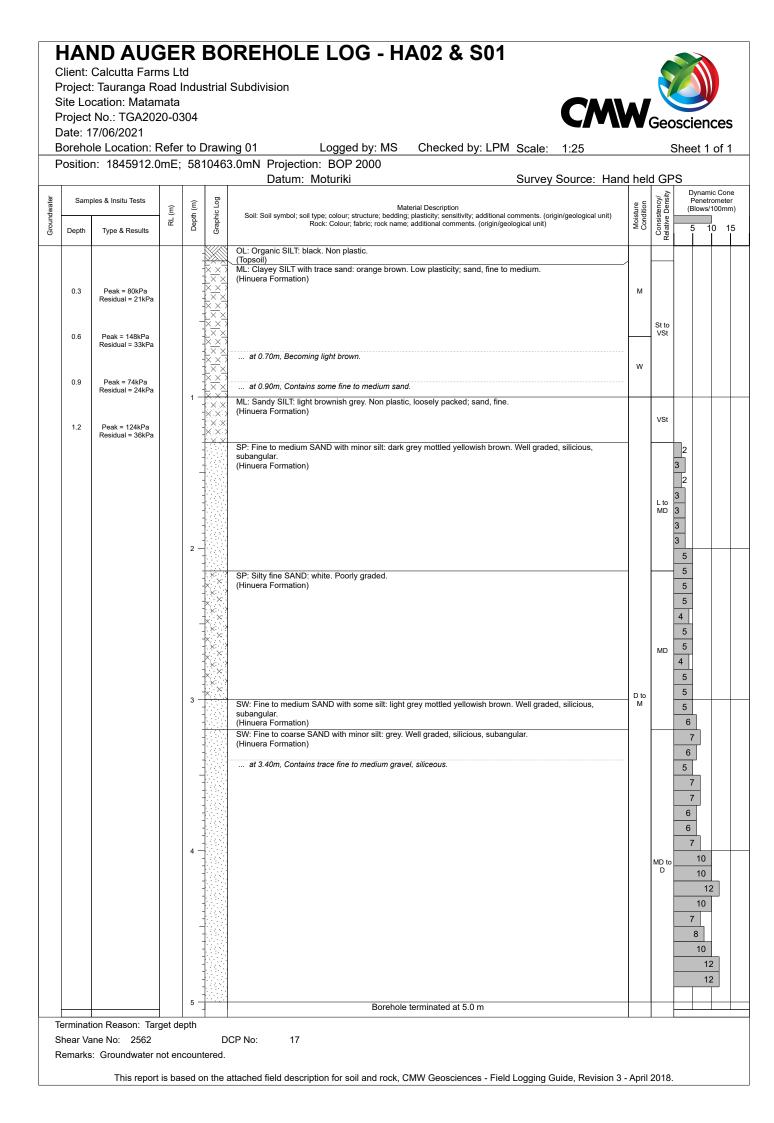
BEHAVIOURAL	SOIL CLAS	SIFICATION SY	/STEM				PRC	OPORTIC	ONAL TE	RMS DEFINIT	ION				
Major Divisions	(behaviour b	ased logging)	Soil Symbol		Soil Nai	me	Frac	tion		Term	% of Soil	Mass		Example	è
		Clean gravel	GW		graded el, fine		Majo	or	() [UPPER CASE] ≥50 [m constitu			GRAVE	_
	Gravel	<5%		coar	se grav	el	Sub	ordinate	()	[lower case]	20 -			Sandy	
	>50% of coarse	smaller 0.075mm	GP	Poor grave	ly grade el	ed			w	ith some	12 –	20		with some s	and
	fraction >2mm	Gravel with	GM	Silty	gravel		Mino	or		ith minor	5 – 1	2		with minor s	
Coarse grained soils	2211111	>12% fines	GC	Clay	ey grav	el			wit	h trace of (or slightly)	< 5		wit	h trace of san sandy)	d (slightly
more than 65%>0.06mm	Sand	Clean	SW		-graded to coars		VISU	JAL PRO			AGE		/		1
	≥50% of coarse	sand	SP		ly grade	ed	1.	::.	1	1	16.	47	-)	(· ·)
	fraction	Sand	SM	Silty			(:.	4	-)	1	···) (#	> -	+ .)	(·	
	<2mm	with >12% fines	SC	Clay	ey sand	ł	1	:.)	1-1	. / (*	. •	1	Y	-)
	Exhibits	lines	ML	Silt				1%	/	3%		5%		109	%
	dilatant	inorganic	мн	Silt o plast	of high icity			-1	>	1.44		AVI			
Fine grained soils 35% or	behaviour	organic	OL	Orga	nic silt		6	K	-	(· · · ·	1	1	Last	(1.
more			CL	Clay plast	of low		F .					141		F	
<0.06mm	No dilatan behaviour		СН		of high	l	1-1	1 · ·	-/	A. 41 .		1	Ť	Cher E	S. (
		organic	OH	1	nic clay	y	-	-	~				2		1
Highl	y Organic So	oils	Pt	Peat			2	20%	>	30%	/o	40%		50	%
GRAIN SIZE CR	ITERIA												DITIONA /IBOLS	L GRAPHIC	LOG
			1	ARSE						FINE	ORGANIC	Tern	n	Symbol	
			G	Bravel	1		Sand								<u></u>
TYPE	Boulders	Cobbles	coarse	medium	fine	coarse	medium	fine	Silt		Organia	Tops	soil		
			coa	med	fir	соа	med	fir		Clay	Organic Soil				
Size Range	200	60	00	6		0.0		0.06	0.000	-		Fill			<u></u>
(mm)	200	60	20		2	0.6	0.2	••••	0.002		W. M. M. M.	Bitur	men	>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>	
Graphic Symbol			SAS	000	XX				××××		保守保险	Con	crete		
,	-		300	ΛU	00			••	XXX		录录录 4				
ORGANIC SOIL	S / DESCRI	PTORS										SHA	ADE AN	D COLOUR	
Term		Description											1	2	3
Topsoil		Surficial organic having been bu										lie	ght	pinkish	pink
Organic clay, sil		Contains finely Describe as for			matter;	may hav	e distino	ctive sm	ell; may	stain; may ox	idize rapidly.	d	ark ottled	reddish yellowish	red orange
		Consists predor	minantly of	plant re									eaked	brownish	yellow
Poot		Firm: Fibres alr Spongy: Very c	compressib	le and	open st	ructure								greenish bluish	brown green
Peat		Plastic: Can be Fibrous: Plant						nath						greyish	blue white
		Amorphous: N	o recognis	able pla	ant rem	ains		0	"	-61	lanasita (grey
Rootlets		Fine, partly dec (e.g. colluvium of		oots, n	ormally	round in t	ne uppe	er part of	a soil pr	onie or in a rec	seposited soil				black
Carbonaceous		Discrete particle	es of harde	ned (ca	arbonise	ed) plant n	naterial.								
SOIL STRUCTU	RE									GRADING (GRAVELS & S	NDS)			
Term	Description	n								Term	Description				
Homogeneous	The total la	ack of visible be	dding and	the san	ne colo	ur and app	pearance	e throug	nout	Well	Good represe	entation of	of all pa	rticle size rang	ces from
Bedded	The prese	nce of layers								Graded	largest to sm				
										L	1				

Homogeneous	The total lack of visible bedding and the same colour and appearance throughout	Well	Good representation of all particle size ranges from largest to smallest Limited representation of grain sizes – further divided into:				
Bedded	The presence of layers	Graded					
Fissured	Breaks along definite planes of fracture with little resistance to fracturing						
Polished	Fracture planes are polished or glossy						
Slickensided	Fracture planes are striated	Poorly	Uniformly graded	Most particles about the same size			
Blocky	Breaks along definite planes of fracture with little resistance to fracturing Fracture planes are polished or glossy Fracture planes are striated Cohesive soil that can be broken down into small angular lumps which resist further breakdown	Graded		Absence of one or more			
Lensoidal	Discontinuous pockets of a soil within a different soil mass		Gap graded	intermediate sizes			

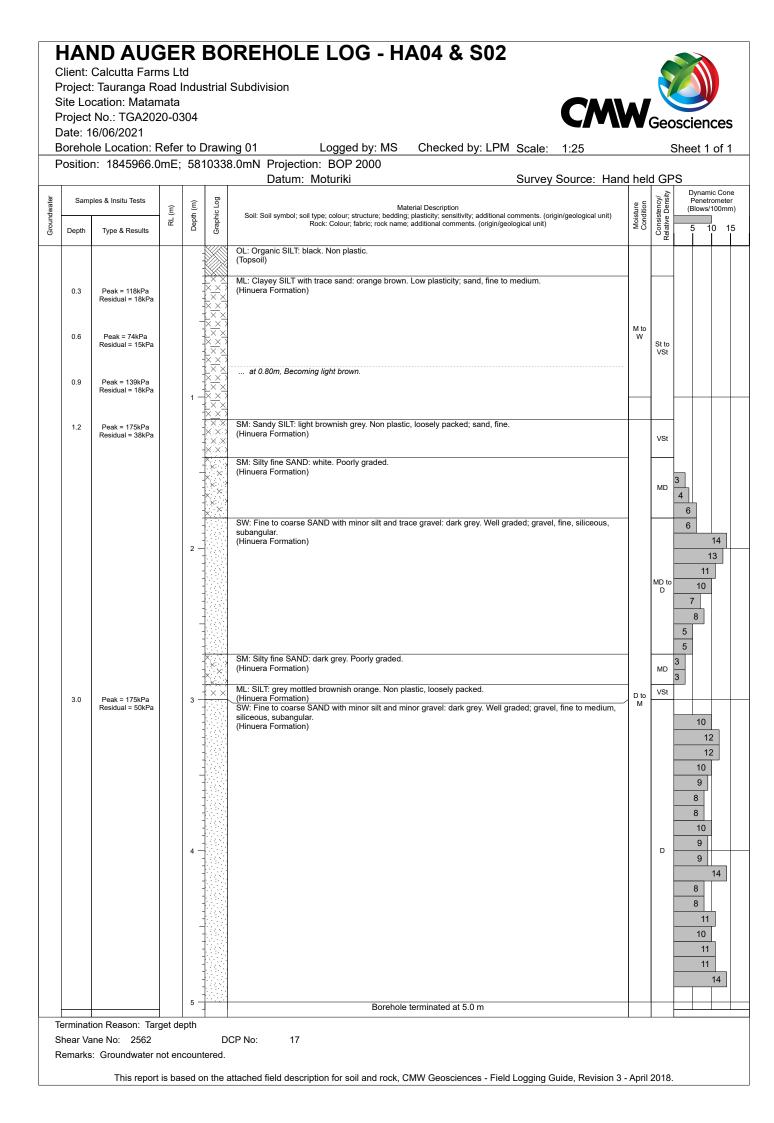
	Rounde	d	_	Subrour	nded		Suban	gular		Angular	
	\bigcirc)				4	$ \land $	
CONSISTE	ENCY TERMS	FOR FINE S	SOILS								
Descriptive	e term l	Jndrained S	Shear Strength	(kPa)			Diagnostic Feature			Abbreviati	
Very Soft			<12	Easily	Easily exudes between fingers when squeezed						
Soft			12-25	Easily	Easily indented by fingers						
Firm			25-50	Indent	ed by strong	g finger pr	essure and can be in	dented by thumb pre	essure	F	
Stiff			50-100	Canno	ot be indente	ed by thum	nb pressure			St	
Very Stiff			100-200	Can b	can be indented by thumb nail					VSt	
Hard			200-500	Difficu	by thumb i			н			
DENSITY I	NDEX (RELAT	IVE DENSI	TY) TERMS F	OR COARSE SC	DILS						
Descriptive	term D	ensity Inde	x (RD)	SPT "N" va (blows/300		Dyna	amic Cone (blows/100)mm)	Abbre	eviation	
Very Dense	e	> 85		(blows/300) > 50			> 17		١	VD	
Dense		65 - 85	;	30 - 50	7 - 17				D		
Medium de	ense	35 - 65	;	10 - 30			3 - 7	MD			
								L			
Loose		15 - 35	5	4 - 10			1-3				
Very loose	Where stre No correla	tion is impli	cannot be conf				0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be /namic Cone Penetro		Ņ	VL	
Very loose Note:	Where stre No correla	< 15 ength data o	cannot be conf	< 4	ion Test (SP	PT) and Dy	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be		values.		
Very loose Note:	Where stre No correla SPT "N" va	< 15 ength data o tion is impli	cannot be conf	< 4	ion Test (SP	PT) and Dy	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be mamic Cone Penetro	meter (Scala) Test v	values.	VL	
Very loose Note: MOISTURE Condition	Where stre No correla SPT "N" va E CONDITION	< 15 ength data o tion is impli alues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely through	cannot be confied between St ncorrected. Fine Soils Hard, powdery or	< 4 irmed Loosely Pa tandard Penetrati	BEDDINC	PT) and Dy	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be /namic Cone Penetro ESS (Sedimentary)	meter (Scala) Test v	values.	VL ation (from horizont	
Very loose Note: MOISTURE Condition	Where strr No correla SPT "N" va E CONDITION Description Looks and	< 15 ength data o tion is impli alues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely	cannot be confied between St ncorrected. Fine Soils Hard,	< 4 irmed Loosely Pa andard Penetrati Abbreviation	BEDDING	PT) and Dy G THICKN ninated	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be /namic Cone Penetro ESS (Sedimentary) Bed Thickness	meter (Scala) Test v BEDDING INCLIN Term	alues. NATION	VL ation (from horizont	
Very loose Note: MOISTURE Condition Dry	Where strr No correla SPT "N" va E CONDITION Description Looks and	< 15 ength data o tion is impli alues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely through	Cannot be confied between St incorrected.	< 4 irmed Loosely Pa andard Penetration Abbreviation D	BEDDING Term Thinly lan	PT) and Dy G THICKN ninated	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be /namic Cone Penetro ESS (Sedimentary) Bed Thickness < 2mm	meter (Scala) Test v BEDDING INCLIN Term Sub-horizontal	alues. NATION Inclina 0º - 5º	VL ItiOn (from horizont	
Very loose Note: MOISTURE Condition Dry	Where strr No correla SPT "N" v; CONDITION Description Looks and feels dry Feels cool,	< 15 ength data o tion is impli alues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely through hands	cannot be confied between St ncorrected. Fine Soils Hard, powdery or friable Weakened by moisture, but no free water on hands when	< 4 irmed Loosely Pa andard Penetrati Abbreviation	BEDDING Term Thinly lan Laminate	PT) and Dy G THICKN ninated	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be /namic Cone Penetro ESS (Sedimentary) Bed Thickness < 2mm 2mm - 6mm	meter (Scala) Test v BEDDING INCLIN Term Sub-horizontal Gently inclined Moderately inclined Steeply inclined	alues. VATION Inclina 0° - 5° 6° - 15 16° - 3 31° - 6	VL ation (from horizont 50 300 300	
Very loose Note: MOISTURE Condition Dry	Where strr No correla SPT "N" v; CONDITION Description Looks and feels dry	< 15 ength data o tion is impli alues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely through	Cannot be confied between St incorrected. Fine Soils Hard, powdery or friable Weakened by moisture, but no free water on hands when remoulding Weakened	< 4 irmed Loosely Pa andard Penetration Abbreviation D	BEDDING Term Thinly lan Laminate Very thin	PT) and Dy G THICKN ninated	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be mamic Cone Penetro ESS (Sedimentary) Bed Thickness < 2mm 2mm - 6mm 6mm - 20mm	meter (Scala) Test v BEDDING INCLIN Term Sub-horizontal Gently inclined Moderately inclined Steeply inclined Very steeply inclined	alues. VATION Inclina 0° - 5° 6° - 15 16° - 3 31° - 6 61° - 8	VL ation (from horizont 50 300 300 300	
MOISTURE	Where stru No correla SPT "N" va CONDITION Description Looks and feels dry Feels cool, darkened	< 15 ength data of tion is impli- alues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely through hands	cannot be confied between St ncorrected. Fine Soils Hard, powdery or friable Weakened by moisture, but no free water on hands when remoulding Weakened by moisture, free water	< 4 irmed Loosely Pa andard Penetration Abbreviation D	BEDDING Term Thinly lan Laminate Very thin Thin	PT) and Dy G THICKN ninated Id	0 - 2 V Packed (TP) may be mamic Cone Penetron ESS (Sedimentary) Bed Thickness < 2mm 2mm - 6mm 6mm - 20mm 20mm - 60mm	meter (Scala) Test v BEDDING INCLIN Term Sub-horizontal Gently inclined Moderately inclined Steeply inclined Very steeply inclined Sub vertical	alues. VATION Inclina 0° - 5° 6° - 15 16° - 3 31° - 6 61° - 8 81° - 9	VL ation (from horizont 50 300 300 300	
Very loose Note: MOISTURE Condition Dry Moist	Where stru No correla SPT "N" va CONDITION Description Looks and feels dry Feels cool, darkened	< 15 ength data of tion is impli- alues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely through hands	cannot be confied between St incorrected.	< 4 irmed Loosely Pa andard Penetration D M	BEDDING Term Thinly lan Laminate Very thin Thin Moderate	PT) and Dy G THICKN ninated Id	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be / mamic Cone Penetro ESS (Sedimentary) Bed Thickness < 2mm 2mm - 6mm 6mm - 20mm 20mm - 60mm 60mm - 200mm	meter (Scala) Test v BEDDING INCLIN Term Sub-horizontal Gently inclined Moderately inclined Steeply inclined Very steeply inclined	alues. VATION Inclina 0° - 5° 6° - 15 16° - 3 31° - 6 61° - 8 81° - 9 SOIL	VL ation (from horizont 50 300 300 300	
Very loose Note: MOISTURE Condition Dry Moist	Where str No correla SPT "N" va CONDITION Description Looks and feels dry Feels cool, darkened in colour	< 15 ength data o tion is impli alues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely through hands Tends to cohere darkened in	cannot be confied between St incorrected. Fine Soils Hard, powdery or friable Weakened by moisture, but no free water on hands when remoulding Weakened by moisture, free water forms on hands	< 4 irmed Loosely Pa andard Penetration D M	BEDDING Term Thinly lan Laminate Very thin Thin Moderate	PT) and Dy G THICKN ninated d	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be mamic Cone Penetro ESS (Sedimentary) Bed Thickness < 2mm 2mm - 6mm 6mm - 20mm 20mm - 60mm 60mm - 200mm 0.2m - 0.6m	meter (Scala) Test v BEDDING INCLIN Term Sub-horizontal Gently inclined Moderately inclined Steeply inclined Very steeply inclined Sub vertical	alues. VATION Inclina 0° - 5° 6° - 15 16° - 3 31° - 6 61° - 8 81° - 9 5 SOIL	VL ation (from horizont 50 300 300 300	
Very loose Note: MOISTURE Condition Dry Moist Wet Saturated	Where str No correla SPT "N" va CONDITION Description Looks and feels dry Feels cool, darkened in colour	< 15 ength data of tion is impli- alues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely through hands Tends to cohere darkened in s present or	Cannot be confided between St incorrected.	< 4 irmed Loosely Patandard Penetration Abbreviation D M W W	BEDDING Term Thinly lan Laminate Very thin Thin Moderate Thick	PT) and Dy G THICKN ninated d	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be maric Cone Penetro ESS (Sedimentary) Bed Thickness < 2mm 2mm - 6mm 2mm - 6mm 20mm - 20mm 60mm - 200mm 0.2m - 0.6m 0.6m - 2m	Meter (Scala) Test v BEDDING INCLIN Term Sub-horizontal Gently inclined Moderately inclined Steeply inclined Very steeply inclined Sub vertical SENSITIVITY OF	alues. VATION Inclina 0° - 5° 6° - 15 16° - 3 31° - 6 61° - 8 81° - 9 SOIL S	VL ation (from horizont 50 300 300 300 300 Shear Strength	
Very loose Note: MOISTURE Condition Dry Moist Wet Saturated PLASTICIT	Where strr No correla SPT "N" vi CONDITION Description Looks and feels dry Feels cool, darkened in colour	< 15 ength data of tion is impli- alues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely through hands Tends to cohere darkened in s present or	cannot be confied between St incorrected. Fine Soils Hard, powdery or friable Weakened by moisture, but no free water on hands when remoulding Weakened by moisture, free water forms on hands when handling n colour and n the sample	< 4 irmed Loosely Patandard Penetration Abbreviation D M W W	BEDDING Term Thinly lan Laminate Very thin Thin Moderate Thick	PT) and Dy G THICKN ninated d	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be maric Cone Penetro ESS (Sedimentary) Bed Thickness < 2mm 2mm - 6mm 2mm - 6mm 20mm - 20mm 60mm - 200mm 0.2m - 0.6m 0.6m - 2m	meter (Scala) Test v BEDDING INCLIN Term Sub-horizontal Gently inclined Moderately inclined Steeply inclined Very steeply inclined Sub vertical SENSITIVITY OF Descriptive Term	alues. VATION Inclina 0° - 5° 6° - 15 16° - 3 31° - 6 61° - 8 81° - 9 SOIL SOIL SOIL	VL ation (from horizont 50 300 300 300 300 Shear Strength Ratio = $\frac{undisturbe}{remoulded}$	
Very loose Note: MOISTURE Condition Dry Moist Wet Saturated	Where strr No correla SPT "N" v; CONDITION Description Looks and feels dry Feels cool, darkened in colour Feels cool, free water is	< 15 ength data of tion is implia lues are un Coarse Soils Runs freely through hands Tends to cohere darkened in s present or ILTS) Description Can be mo	cannot be confied between St incorrected.	< 4 irmed Loosely Patandard Penetration Abbreviation D M W W	In Test (SP BEDDING Term Thinly lan Laminate Very thin Thin Moderate Thick Very thick Very thick	PT) and Dy G THICKN ninated d ely thin ely thick k	0 - 2 / Packed (TP) may be marrie Cone Penetron ESS (Sedimentary) Bed Thickness < 2mm	meter (Scala) Test v BEDDING INCLIN Term Sub-horizontal Gently inclined Moderately inclined Steeply inclined Very steeply inclined Sub vertical SENSITIVITY OF Descriptive Term Insensitive, norm	alues. VATION Inclina 0° - 5° 6° - 15 16° - 3 31° - 6 61° - 8 81° - 9 SOIL SOIL SOIL	VL ation (from horizont 50 300 300 300 Shear Strength Ratio = <u>undisturbe</u> <i>remoulded</i> < 2	

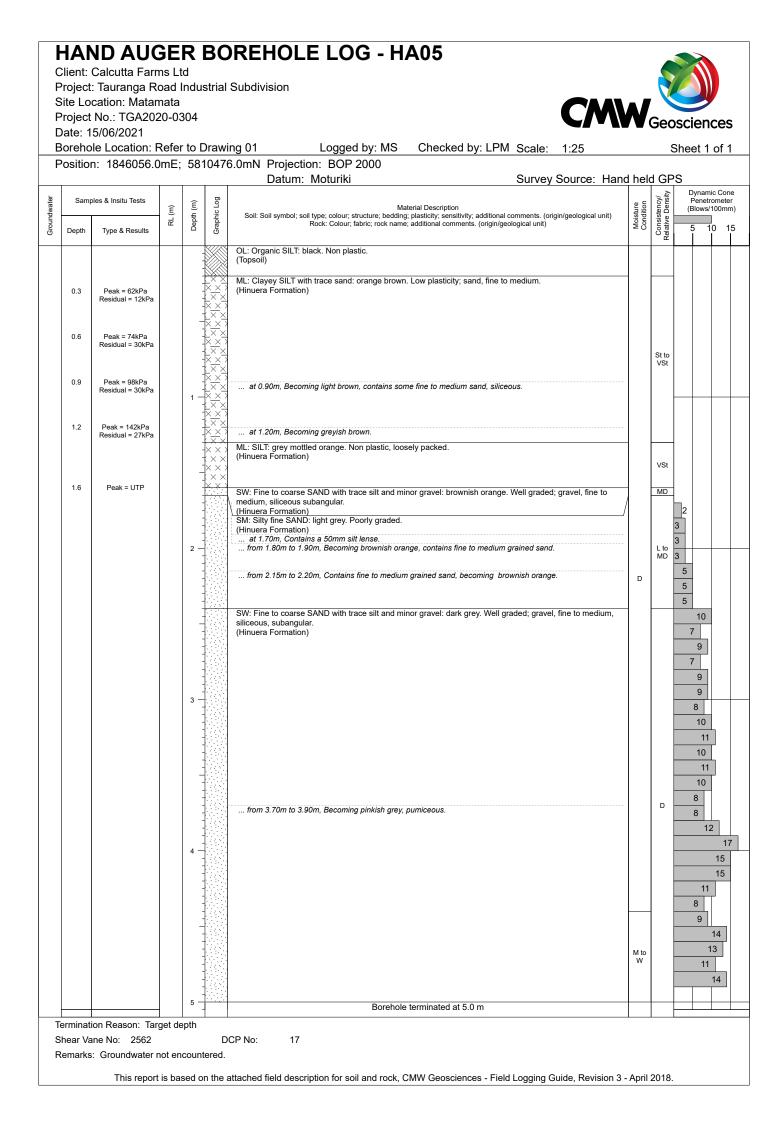


	ΗΔΗ		ΞF	R	R(REHOLE LOG - HA01				
		Calcutta Farr								
		:: Tauranga R			strial	Subdivision	_			
		cation: Matar No.: TGA202							-	
	-	5/06/2021	20-0	004				Geo	oscie	ences
		ble Location: I							Shee	t 1 of 1
	ositio	n: 1846004.0	UmE	; 58	1061	0.0mN Projection: BOP 2000 Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Han	d hel	d GF	s	
ter	Sam	ples & Insitu Tests			b				Dy	namic Cone enetrometer
Groundwater			RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Material Description Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit)	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Relative Density		ows/100mm)
Grot	Depth	Type & Results	Ľ	De	Gra	Rock: Colour, fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit)	έŏ	Con Relati	5	10 15
						OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic. (Topsoil)				
					<u> </u>	ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium.	_	<u> </u>		
	0.3	Peak = 121kPa Residual = 27kPa				(Hinuera Formation)				
				-						
	0.6	Peak = 80kPa Residual = 15kPa						St to		
		-						VSt		
	0.9	Peak = 180kPa								
		Residual = 30kPa		1 -						
	1.2	Peak = >207kPa								
						ML: Sandy SILT: light brownish grey. Non plastic, tightly packed; sand, fine. (Hinuera Formation)		н		
				-		SM: Silty fine SAND: white. Poorly graded, siliceous. (Hinuera Formation)				
								MD	3	
									4	
				2 -		at 1.90m, Becoming fine to medium grained. SW: Fine to coarse SAND with minor silt and trace gravel: grey. Well graded; gravel, fine to medium,			4	
						siliceous, subangular. (Hinuera Formation)			7 ٤	
							_		5	
						at 2.30m, Contains minor fine to medium gravel.			6 7	1
				-			М		7	
									3	
									5 6	
				3 -					7	
									4 7	1
									، ع	
									7	$\lceil $
				-				MD to D	6	9
									-	9
									8	
									8 8	
				4 -					8	
										15 10
										10
				_						13
										15 14
										14
										14
			4	5 -		Borehole terminated at 5.0 m		-		
		ion Reason: Tar	rget d	epth						
		ane No: 2562 s: Groundwater i	not er	າດດາມກ		CP No: 17				
	.omaine					ttacked field description for soil and rock. CMW Cossciences. Field Logging Guide, Povision 3	المعالم	2010		



D B	ate: 1 oreho		Refe	r to l		ing 01 Logged by: MS Checked by: LPM Scale: 1:25			Sheet 1	
Ρ	ositio	n: 1845835.0)mE	; 58	1028	9.0mN Projection: BOP 2000 Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Hand	d helo	d GF	s	
	Sam	oles & Insitu Tests	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Material Description Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Rock: Colour; fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit)	Moisture Condition	' Ity	Dynan Penel (Blows	romet
	Depth	Type & Results	Ľ.	De	Gra		Ξŏ	Con Relati	5	10
	0.3	Peak = 95kPa Residual = 21kPa				OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic. (Topsoil) ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium. (Hinuera Formation)	-		-	
	0.6	Peak = 148kPa Residual = 27kPa				at 0.60m, Becoming greyish brown.		St to VSt		
	0.9	Peak = 180kPa Residual = 36kPa		1 -		ML: SILT: grey mottled brownish orange. Non plastic. (Hinuera Formation)	_			
	1.2	Peak = 192kPa Residual = 38kPa						VSt		
				-		SM: Silty fine SAND: white. Poorly graded. (Hinuera Formation) from 1.80m to 2.00m, Becoming brownish grey, contains fine to medium sand.	_		4	
				2 -	× × × ×	nom 1.80m to 2.00m, becoming brownish grey, contains line to medium sand.		MD	4 3 5	
					* * * * * *	from 2.10m to 2.20m, Becoming brownish grey, contains fine to medium sand.			3 8	
				-		SP: Fine to medium SAND with some silt: grey. Poorly graded, pumiceous, siliceous. (Hinuera Formation)	м	D	10 8 10 10	
				3 -		SW: Fine to coarse SAND with minor silt and trace gravel: ; grey. Well graded; gravel, fine to medium, siliceous, subangular. (Hinuera Formation) from 2.90m to 3.20m, Becoming brownish orange, pumiceous.	-		6 9 11	
				-				MD to D	10	15
					- - - × ~?	at 3.60m, Contains a 100mm silt lense. SM: Silty fine SAND: dark grey. Poorly graded. (Hinuera Formation)	_		4 4 5	
				4 -	- X · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	SW: Fine to coarse SAND with minor silt and minor gravel: grey with brownish orange. Well graded; gravel, fine to medium, siliceous, subangular. (Hinuera Formation)	_		8 11 10 9	
				-				D	10 10 11	_
									11	13 2
				5 -		Borehole terminated at 5.0 m				





HAND AUGER BOREHOLE LOG - HA06 & S05 Client: Calcutta Farms Ltd Project: Tauranga Road Industrial Subdivision Site Location: Matamata Geosciences Project No.: TGA2020-0304 Date: 16/06/2021 Borehole Location: Refer to Drawing 01 Logged by: MS Checked by: LPM Scale: Sheet 1 of 1 1:25 Position: 1846204.0mE; 5810507.0mN Projection: BOP 2000 Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Hand held GPS Consistency/ Relative Density Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Samples & Insitu Tests **Graphic Log** Groundwate Ē Moisture Condition Material Description Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Rock: Colour; fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Ē (Blows/100mm) Depth Ч 10 15 5 Depth Type & Results OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic. (Topsoil) ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium. Peak = 151kPa Residual = 30kPa 0.3 (Hinuera Formation) М VSt to H ... at 0.55m, Becoming light brown. 0.6 Peak = >207kPa ... at 0.80m, Becoming mottled orange brown. 0.9 Peak = >207kPa SM: Silty fine SAND: white. Poorly graded. 4 (Hinuera Formation) 7 5 D to 6 MD Μ 6 6 5 5 SW: Fine to medium SAND with some silt: dark grey mottled light grey. Well graded, siliceous, subangular. 6 (Hinuera Formation) 7 2 MD to D 8 М 6 7 7 SW: Fine to coarse SAND with minor silt and trace gravel: dark grey. Well graded; gravel, fine to medium, 9 siliceous, subangular (Hinuera Formation) 7 8 9 8 8 3 10 10 8 ... at 3.30m, Contains minor fine to medium gravel, siliceous. 9 9 13 10 D to D Μ 10 9 13 4 11 10 11 11 8 8 7 10 11 5 Borehole terminated at 5.0 m Termination Reason: Target depth Shear Vane No: 2562 DCP No: 17 Remarks: Groundwater not encountered. This report is based on the attached field description for soil and rock, CMW Geosciences - Field Logging Guide, Revision 3 - April 2018.

C P S	lient: roject ite Lo	ND AUC Calcutta Farr : Tauranga R cation: Matar No.: TGA202	ns Li oad nata	td Indu		Subdivision	N			
D	ate: 1	6/06/2021								
		le Location: I n: 1846223.0				ing 01 Logged by: MS Checked by: LPM Scale: 1:25 6.0mN Projection: BOP 2000 Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Hand	l hel		Sheet '	<u>1 of 1</u>
vater	Samp	oles & Insitu Tests	Ê	(E)	: Log	Material Description				mic Cone etrometer s/100mm)
Groundwater	Depth	Type & Results	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Rock: Colour; fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit)	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Relative Density	5	10 15
						OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic. (Topsoil)				
	0.3	Peak = 163kPa Residual = 30kPa				ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium. (Hinuera Formation)	-			
	0.6	Peak = 80kPa Residual = 30kPa		-		at 0.50m, Becoming light brown.	м	St to VSt		
	0.0	Peak = 124kPa				at 0.65m, Contains some fine sand.				
	0.9	Peak = 124kPa Residual = 27kPa		1 —		SM: Silty fine SAND: white. Poorly graded. (Hinuera Formation) at 1.10m, Contains 100mm wide silt lenses every 100mm.			22	
				-					3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2	
				2 -		SP: Silty fine SAND: white. Poorly graded. (Hinuera Formation)	-	L to MD	3 4 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 7	
				3 -		ML: SILT: grey mottled brownish orange. Non plastic, tightly packed. (Hinuera Formation) SW: Fine to coarse SAND with minor silt and trace gravel: dark yellowish grey. Well graded; gravel, fine to medium, siliceous, subangular. (Hinuera Formation) from 3.40m to 3.50m, Contains minor fine to medium gravel, pumiceous, becoming brownish orange. at 3.60m, Becoming grey.	D to M	н	6 6 6 9 10	
				4		at 3.70m, Contains minor fine to medium gravel, siliceous.				14 16 19 14
				4		Borehole terminated at 5.0 m		D to VD	1	12 13
Te	erminati	ion Reason: Tar] get de	epth	1				<u> </u>	
		ane No: 2562 : Groundwater			tered.	ICP No: 17	٥٠٠٠٠	2010		

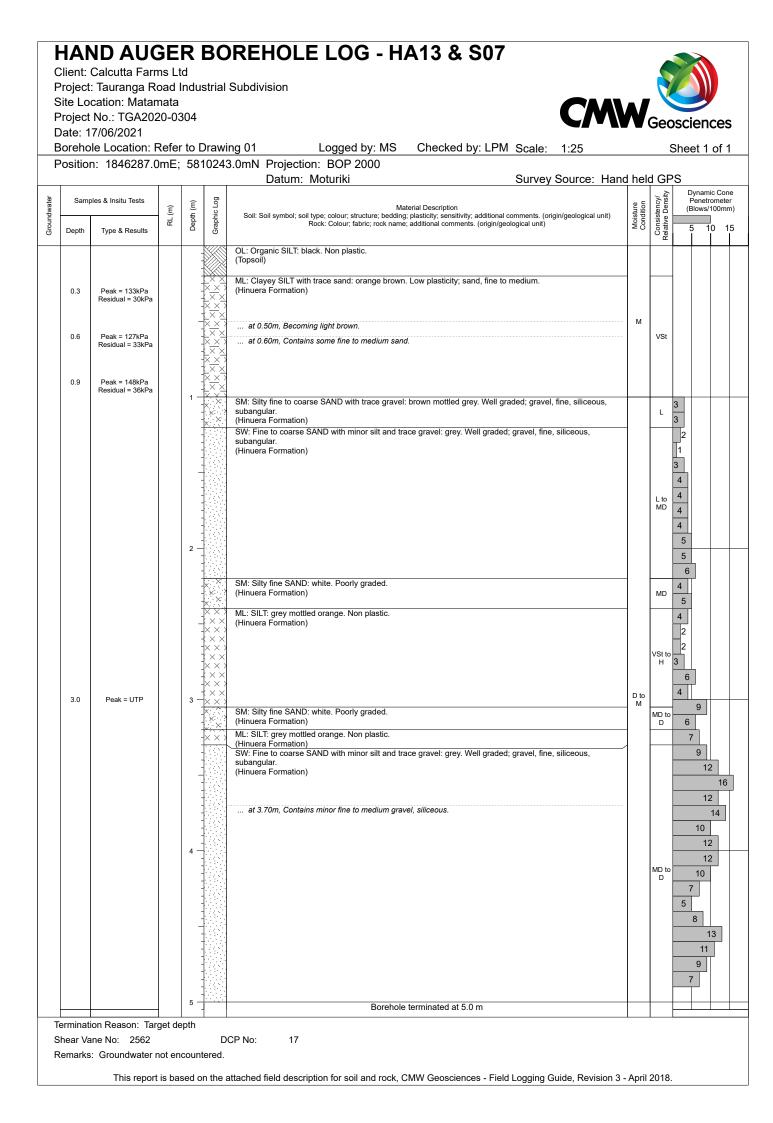
C P S P D	Client: Project Site Lo Project Date: 1	Calcutta Farr : Tauranga R cation: Matar No.: TGA202 7/06/2021	ns Li oad nata 20-03	td Indu 304	strial	CM	N				
		n: 1846084.0				ing 01 Logged by: MS Checked by: LPM Scale: 1:25 2.0mN Projection: BOP 2000		ę	Sheet ?	lof	1
			,			Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Hand	d helo			nic Coi	
Groundwater	Samp Depth	oles & Insitu Tests Type & Results	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Material Description Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Rock: Colour; fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit)	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Relative Density	Pene (Blows	tromete /100m	ər m)
	0.3	Peak = 89kPa Residual = 24kPa				OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic. (Topsoil) ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium. (Hinuera Formation)	M				
	0.6	Peak = 136kPa Residual = 36kPa				at 0.60m, Contains some fine to medium sand.		St to			
	0.9	Peak = 89kPa Residual = 15kPa Peak = 80kPa		1 -				VSt			
	1.6	Residual = 21kPa Peak = UTP				SW: Fine to coarse SAND with trace silt and trace gravel: grey. Well graded; gravel, fine, siliceous,	W				
				2		at 2.10m, Contains minor fine to medium gravel, siliceous.	D to M	MD to D	3 3 4 7 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 9 9		
				-	× ×	SM: Silty fine SAND: white. Poorly graded. (Hinuera Formation) ML: SILT: grey mottled brownish orange. Non plastic, loosely packed.	-	MD	4 5 5		
				-	× × × × × × × × ×	(Hinuera Formation) SM: Silty fine SAND: grey. Poorly graded. (Hinuera Formation) SW: Fine to coarse SAND with trace silt and minor gravel: grey. Well graded; gravel, fine, siliceous,	M to W	MD	3 2 3 5 9]	
				4		subangular. (Hinuera Formation) from 4.30m to 4.50m, Contains pumiceous gravel.	D to M	D	8 6 6 11 11 8 9 9 9 9 9 10 10 10 9	_	
		ion Reason: Tar ane No: 2562	get de			Borehole terminated at 5.0 m					
		: Groundwater i			tered.						

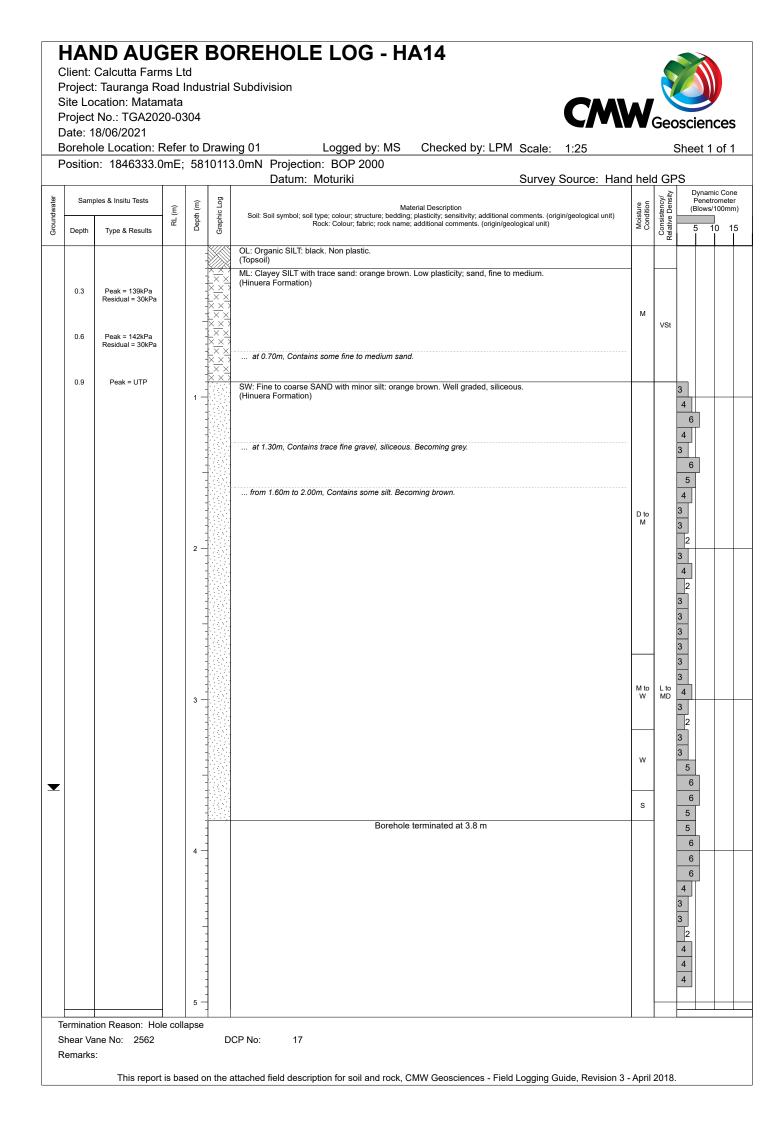
HAND AUGER BOREHOLE LOG - HA09 & S03 Client: Calcutta Farms Ltd Project: Tauranga Road Industrial Subdivision Site Location: Matamata Geosciences Project No.: TGA2020-0304 Date: 17/06/2021 Borehole Location: Refer to Drawing 01 Logged by: MS Checked by: LPM Scale: Sheet 1 of 1 1:25 Position: 1846012.0mE; 5810185.0mN Projection: BOP 2000 Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Hand held GPS Consistency/ Relative Density Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Samples & Insitu Tests **Graphic Log** Groundwate Ē Moisture Condition Material Description Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Rock: Colour; fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Ē (Blows/100mm) Depth Ч 10 15 5 Depth Type & Results OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic. (Topsoil) ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium. Peak = 130kPa Residual = 21kPa 0.3 (Hinuera Formation) St to VSt Peak = 95kPa Residual = 18kPa 0.6 SM: Silty fine to medium SAND: brown. Poorly graded, siliceous, subangular. (Hinuera Formation) 1 3 3 L 2 SW: Fine to coarse SAND with some silt: grey mottled yellowish brown. Well graded, siliceous, subangular. 2 (Hinuera Formation) М 2 1 1 2 2 3 2 4 L to MD 4 5 5 5 5 6 7 4 SM: Silty fine SAND: light grey. Poorly graded. 3 3 (Hinuera Formation) MD 3 ML: SILT: grey mottled brownish orange. Non plastic, loosely packed. M to W × 2 (Hinuera Formation) 3 2 SW: Fine to coarse SAND with minor gravel and trace silt: grey. Well graded; gravel, fine to medium, 9 siliceous, subangular (Hinuera Formation) 10 15 16 14 10 4 13 14 D to M D 14 14 13 15 13 14 15 5 Borehole terminated at 5.0 m Termination Reason: Target depth Shear Vane No: 2562 DCP No: 17 Remarks: Groundwater not encountered. This report is based on the attached field description for soil and rock, CMW Geosciences - Field Logging Guide, Revision 3 - April 2018.

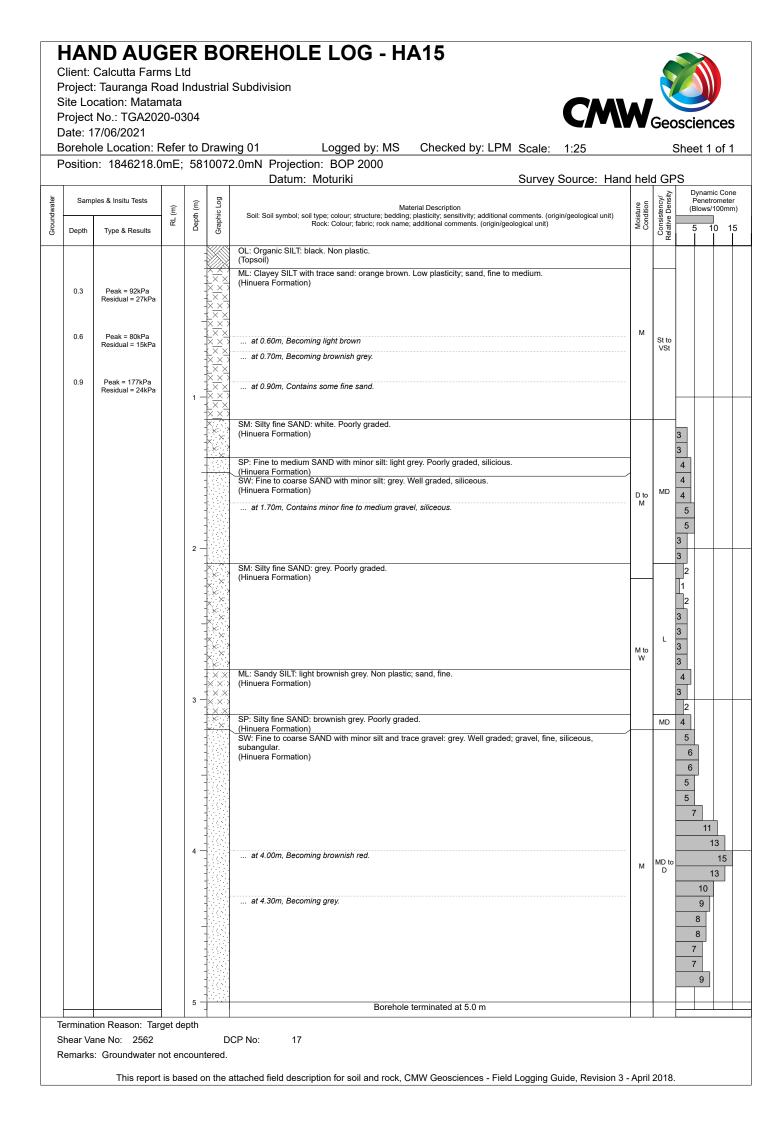
C P S P	client: roject ite Lo roject	Calcutta Farr Calcutta Farr t: Tauranga R cation: Matar t No.: TGA202 17/06/2021	ms L oad mata	td Indu		Subdivision	N	Geo	oscier	nces	
						ing 01 Logged by: MS Checked by: LPM Scale: 1:25 7.0mN Projection: BOP 2000		:	Sheet	1 of 1	
			- ·	,	1	Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Hand	d hel				
Groundwater	Sam	ples & Insitu Tests	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Material Description Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Rock: Colour; fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit)	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Relative Density	Pene (Blow	imic Cone etrometer vs/100mm) 10 15	
	0.3	Peak = 92kPa Residual = 18kPa		-		OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic. (Topsoil) ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium. (Hinuera Formation)	м				
	0.6	Peak = 177kPa Residual = 33kPa Peak = 65kPa Residual = 21kPa				at 0.70m, Becoming brownish grey. at 0.80m, Contains some fine to coarse sand.		St to VSt			
				2		SM: Silty fine to medium SAND: brown. Poorly graded, siliceous. (Hinuera Formation) SW: Fine to coarse SAND with some silt: grey. Well graded, siliceous, subangular. (Hinuera Formation) at 1.40m, Contains trace silt and trace fine to medium gravel, siliceous, subangular. SM: Silty fine SAND: white. Poorly graded. (Hinuera Formation) ML: Silty fine SAND: white. Poorly graded. (Hinuera Formation) ML: SILT: grey mottled brownish orange. Non plastic. (Hinuera Formation)	D to M	L to MD	1 2 2 2 2 4 3 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 4 5		
				4 -		SP: Fine to medium SAND with some silt: dark grey mottled light grey. Well graded, silicious, subangular. (Hinuera Formation) SW: Fine to coarse SAND with minor gravel and trace silt: grey. Well graded; gravel, fine to medium, silicous, subangular. (Hinuera Formation) at 4.20m, Becoming brownish red. from 4.30m to 4.50m, Over augered.	D to M	MD to D VD	7 1 6 10 10 1 1 	1	20
				5 -		Borehole terminated at 5.0 m					
s	hear Va	l ion Reason: Tar ane No: 2562 s: Groundwater	not er	ncoun	tered.	CP No: 17 attached field description for soil and rock. CMW Geosciences - Field Logging Guide. Revision 3 -	<u>ا</u>	2010	<u>.</u>		

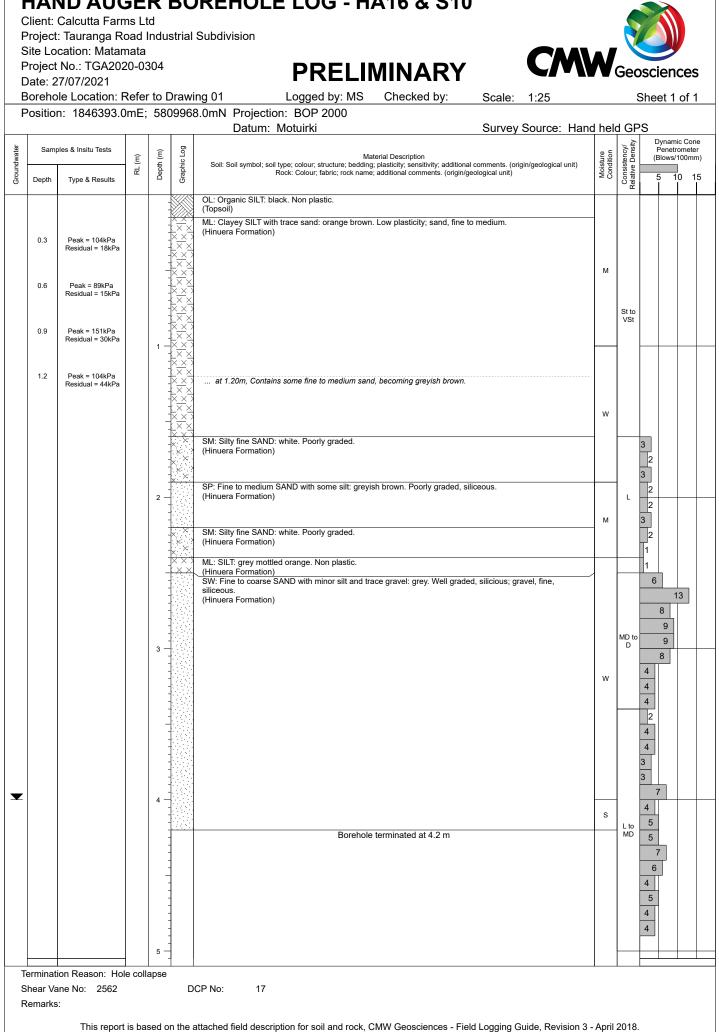
Ρ	roject	cation: Matan No.: TGA202		304		Subdivision	N	Geo	oscie	ence	e
		5/06/2021 le Location: F	Refei	to l	Draw	ing 01 Logged by: MS Checked by: LPM Scale: 1:25			Shee		
Ρ	ositior	n: 1846372.0)mE;	58	1039	8.0mN Projection: BOP 2000 Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Han	ا م ما ا				
	0	1 0 l				Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Han			Dy	namic C netrom	
	Depth	les & Insitu Tests Type & Results	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Material Description Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Rock: Colour; fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit)	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Relative Density		ws/100	0n
					-	OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic. (Topsoll)				-	-
					¥¥,	ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium.	_				
	0.3	Peak = 101kPa Residual = 21kPa				(Hinuera Formation)					
	0.6	Peak = 89kPa		-							
		Residual = 30kPa						St to VSt			
	0.9	Peak = 180kPa									
	0.9	Residual = 30kPa		1 -		at 0.90m, Contains some fine to medium sand, siliceous. at 1.00m, Becoming brownish grey.					
							м				
	1.2	Peak = 104kPa Residual = 44kPa									
					-× × > _ × ×	ML: Sandy SILT: grey mottled brownish grey. Non plastic; sand, fine. (Hinuera Formation)					
	10	D									
	1.6	Peak = 177kPa Residual = 44kPa			-(× × -× × >						
					× × × × >			VSt			
	2.0	Peak = 106kPa		2 -	-(× × -× × >						
	2.0	Residual = 27kPa		2 -		ML: SILT: grey mottled brownish grey. Non plastic. (Hinuera Formation)					
						at 2.20m, Becoming grey mottled orange.					
					× × >	SM: Silty fine SAND: dark grey. Poorly graded. (Hinuera Formation)			3 3		
					-*: ×: -(.×:,.)		w		5		
					*.^>	at 2.70m, Contains a 80mm silt lense.		MD	6		
					ľ××?				5 3		
				3 -	(××) × ×				5		-
					<u>× ?</u>	at 3.10m, Contains a 50mm silt lense. SW: Fine to coarse SAND with trace silt and minor gravel: dark grey. Well graded; gravel, fine to medium,	-		-	14	-
]	siliceous, subangular. (Hinuera Formation)				13 14	-
										12	Γ
										12]
										9	
]					9	-
				4 -				D		13	1
							м			13	
]					9	
								1		9	
				-		at 4.50m, Contains orange brown mottling.				10	
									8)	
										12	
				5 -	-	Borehole terminated at 5.0 m				-	
		on Reason: Tar	L		1						_

	15/06/2021 ole Location: F	Refe	to [<u>Dra</u> wi	ing 01 Logged by: MS Checked by: LPM Scale: 1:25			Shee				
ositic	on: 1846413.0)mE;	58´	1026	3.0mN Projection: BOP 2000 Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Han	d hel	d GF	s				
San	nples & Insitu Tests	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Material Description Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Rock: Colour; fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit)	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Relative Density	Dynamic C Penetrom (Blows/100				
Depth	Type & Results		De	Gra	OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic.	≥ŏ	Con Relati	5	10			
0.3	Peak = 74kPa Residual = 15kPa				(Topsoil) ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium. (Hinuera Formation)	_		-				
0.6	Peak = 142kPa Residual = 36kPa				at 0.50m, Becoming brownish grey mottled orange brown. at 0.70m, Contains some fine to medium sand.		St to VSt					
			1 —	1××	SW: Fine to coarse SAND with minor silt and trace gravel: greyish brown mottled orange brown. Well graded; gravel, fine, siliceous, subangular. (Hinuera Formation)	м		4 3 3				
					at 1.20m, Becoming light grey. at 1.40m, Contains minor fine to medium gravel, siliceous.			4 4 3				
			-		at 1.50m, Contains a 50mm silt lense. from 1.55m to 1.70m, Becoming a Fine to medium sand.			5 5 3 4				
			2				-	5 3 2 3				
						w	L to MD	2 2 3 4				
			3 —		Borehole terminated at 2.9 m	s	-	4 4 4				
								5 4 4 6 3 3				
			4 —	-				3 3 4	12			
							D			1		
				-					10 10			

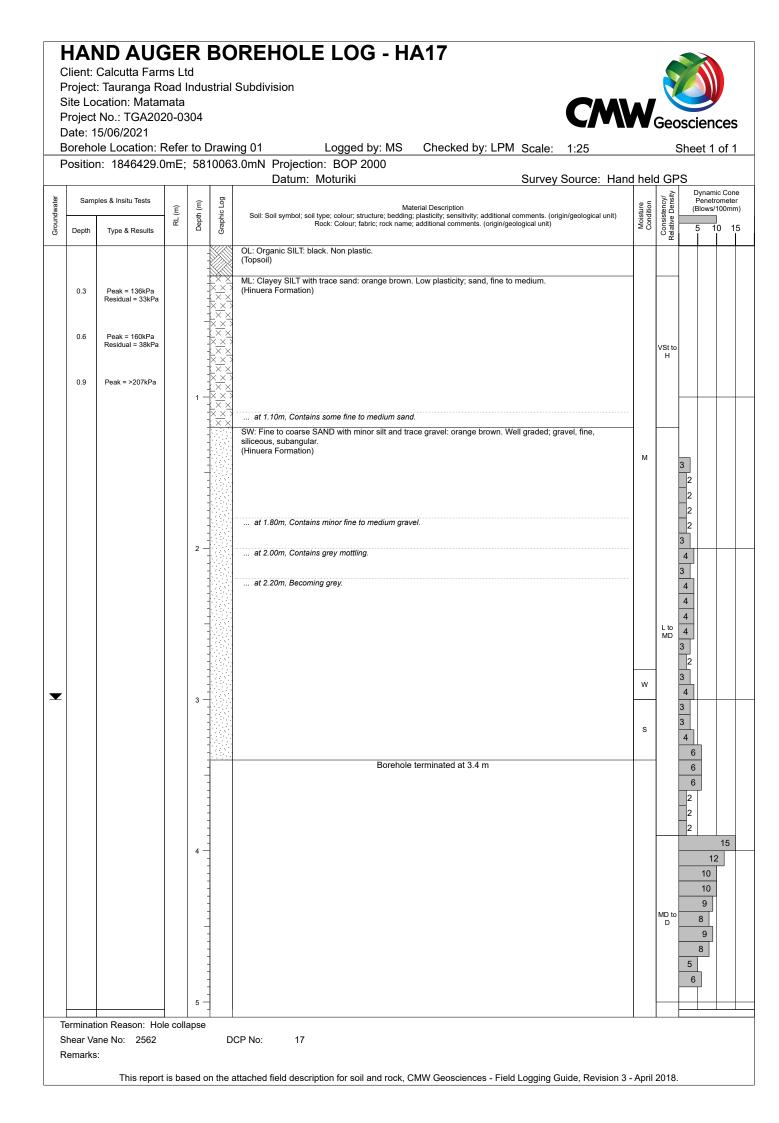




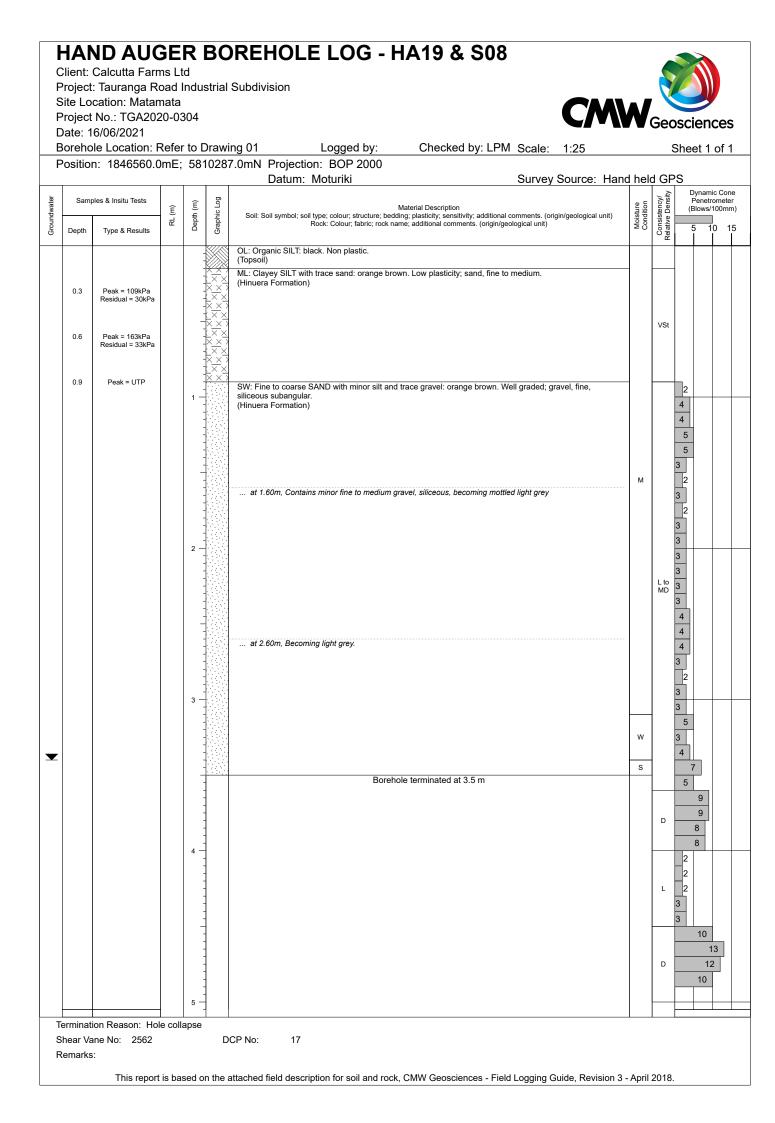


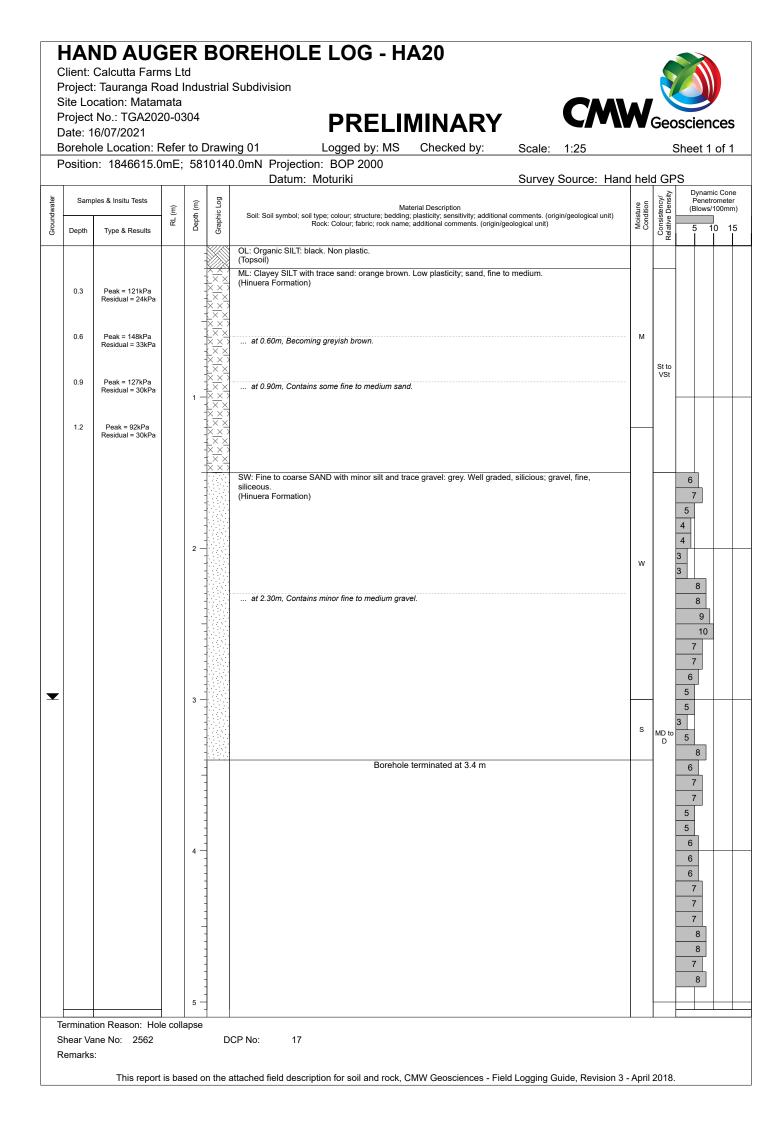


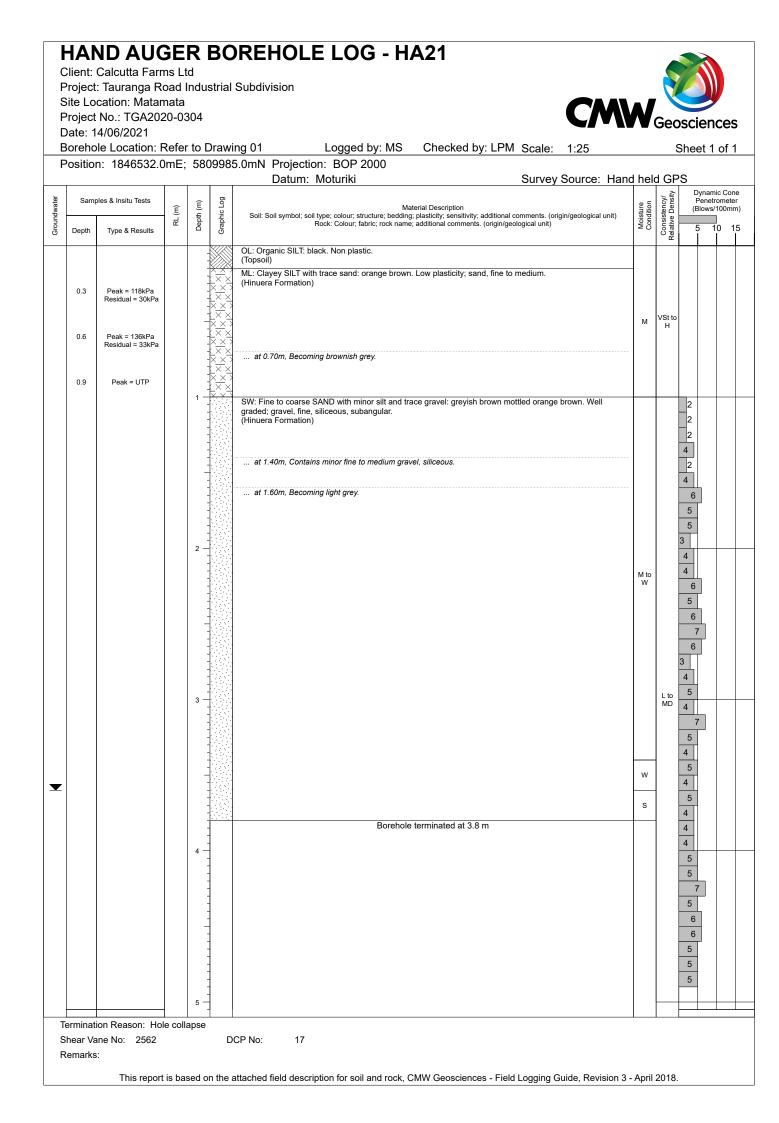
HAND AUGER BOREHOLE LOG - HA16 & S10



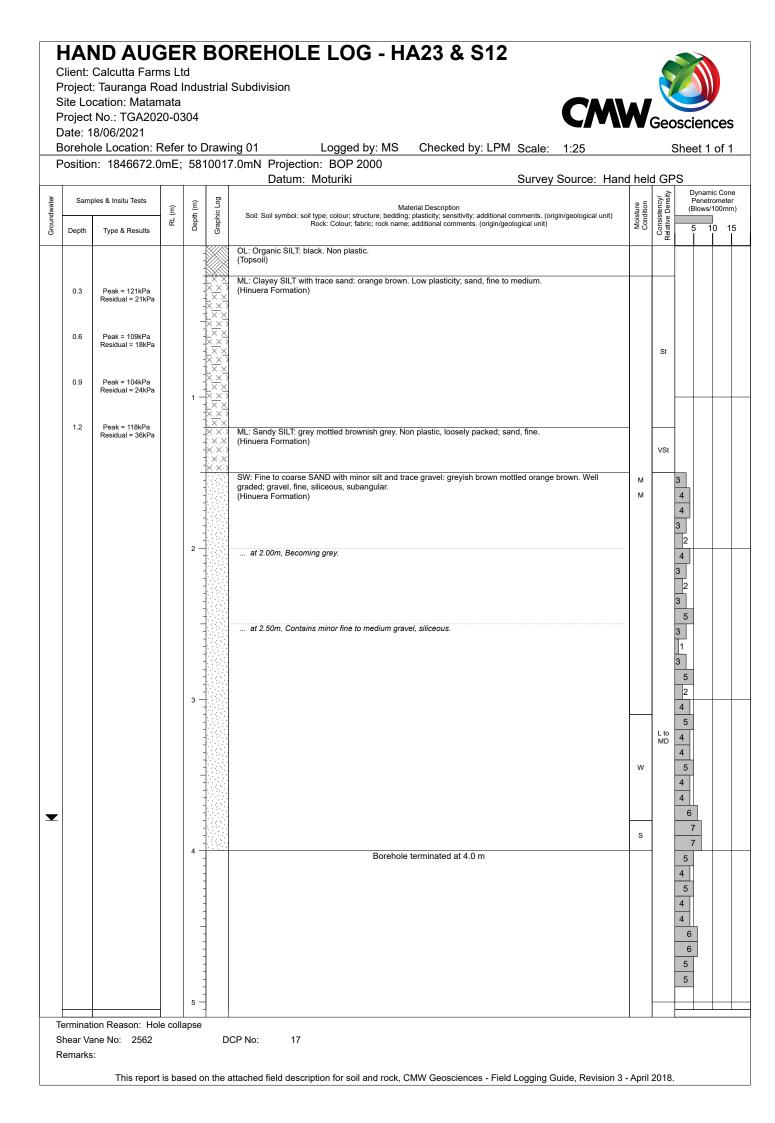
HAND AUGER BOREHOLE LOG - HA18 & S09 Client: Calcutta Farms Ltd Project: Tauranga Road Industrial Subdivision Site Location: Matamata Geosciences Project No.: TGA2020-0304 Date: 16/06/2021 Borehole Location: Refer to Drawing 01 Logged by: MS Checked by: LPM Scale: Sheet 1 of 1 1:25 Position: 1846475.0mE; 5810141.0mN Projection: BOP 2000 Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Hand held GPS Consistency/ Relative Density Dynamic Cone Penetrometer Samples & Insitu Tests **Graphic Log** Groundwater Ē Moisture Condition Material Description Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Rock: Colour; fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Ē (Blows/100mm) Depth (Ч 5 10 15 Depth Type & Results OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic. (Topsoil) ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium. Peak = 133kPa Residual = 36kPa 0.3 (Hinuera Formation) Peak = 104kPa Residual = 21kPa 0.6 Μ $\frac{1}{\times}$... from 0.85m to 1.00m, Becoming brown, contains some fine to coarse sand. 0.9 Peak = >207kPa VSt to H 1 ... at 1.00m, Becoming mottled brownish grey. Peak = 109kPa Residual = 30kPa 1.2 1.6 Peak = 112kPa Residual = 30kPa ML: Sandy SILT: light grey streaked orange brown. Non plastic; sand, fine. (Hinuera Formation) VSt X 2.0 Peak = 118kPa Residual = 44kPa 2 SW: Fine to coarse SAND with minor silt and trace gravel: orange brown mottled grey. Well graded; gravel, 2 fine, siliceous, subangular. 3 3 3 3 2 (Hinuera Formation) w 2 2 3 ▼ 4 s 3 4 Borehole terminated at 3.1 m 5 5 6 5 L to MD 6 6 6 4 4 4 6 6 7 6 6 7 5 5 6 5 Termination Reason: Hole collapse Shear Vane No: 2562 DCP No: 17 Remarks: This report is based on the attached field description for soil and rock, CMW Geosciences - Field Logging Guide, Revision 3 - April 2018.

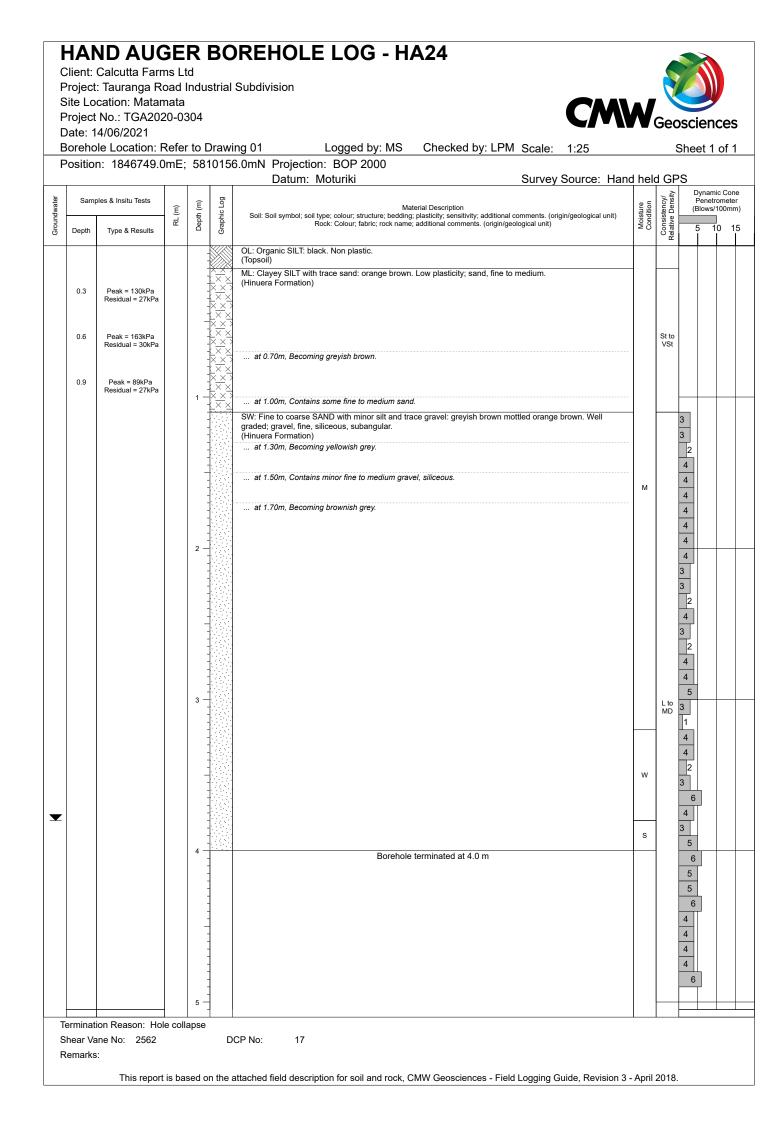




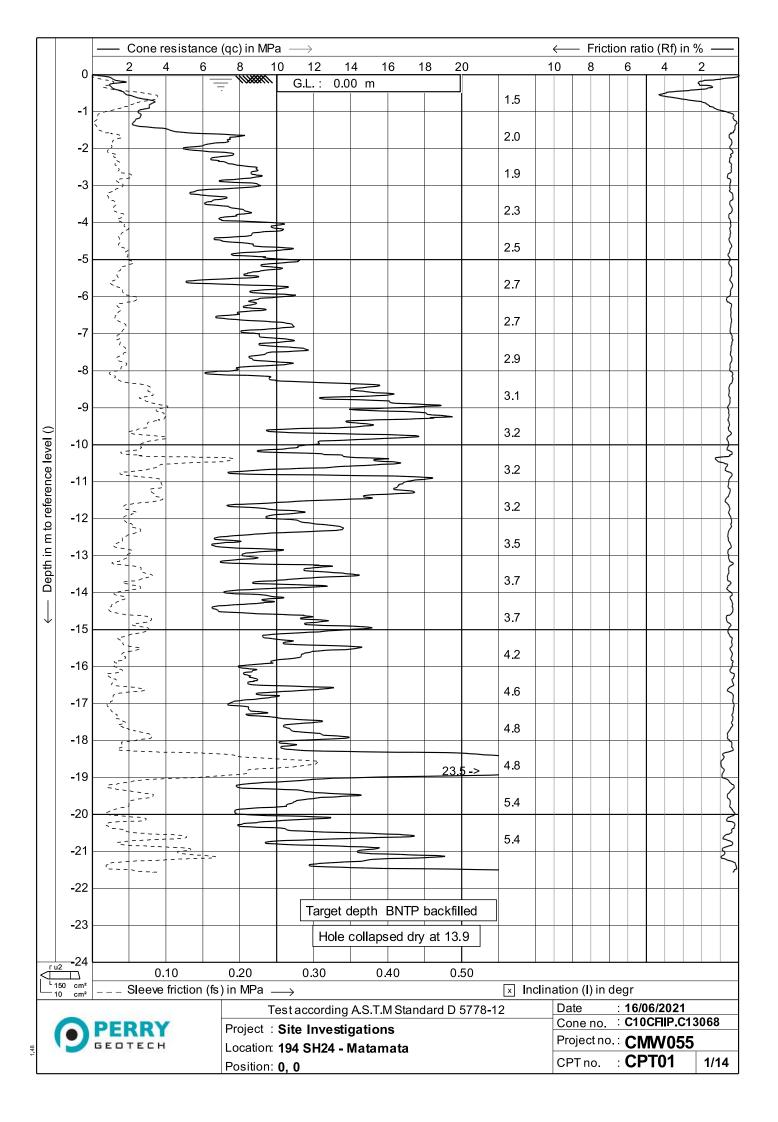


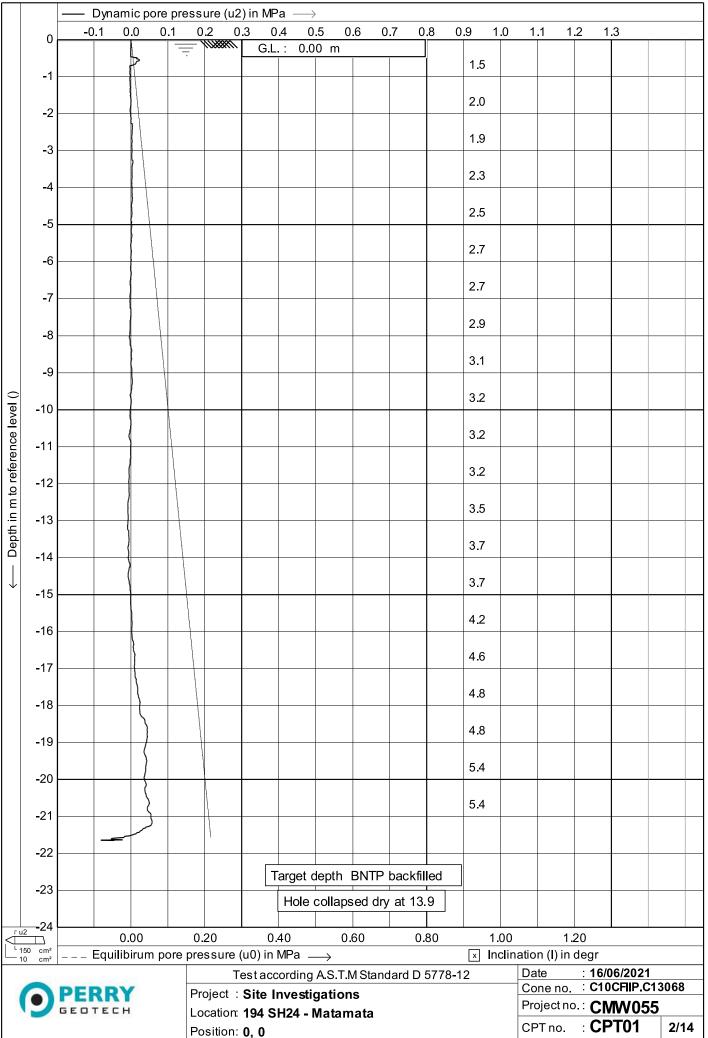
C P S	ilient: roject ite Lo	ND AUC Calcutta Farr : Tauranga R cation: Matar No.: TGA202	ms Lt load I mata	td Indu		Subdivision	N				
D	ate: 1	4/06/2021			Jrow						
						ing 01 Logged by: MS Checked by: LPM Scale: 1:25 8.0mN Projection: BOP 2000			Sheet	1 01	1
						Datum: Moturiki Survey Source: Han	d hele			amic Co	ne
Groundwater	Samı Depth	oles & Insitu Tests Type & Results	RL (m)	Depth (m)	Graphic Log	Material Description Soil: Soil symbol; soil type; colour; structure; bedding; plasticity; sensitivity; additional comments. (origin/geological unit) Rock: Colour; fabric; rock name; additional comments. (origin/geological unit)	Moisture Condition	Consistency/ Relative Density	Pen	etromet /s/100m 10	ter nm)
						OL: Organic SILT: black. Non plastic.		~		+	
	0.3	Peak = 80kPa Residual = 30kPa				(Topsoil) ML: Clayey SILT with trace sand: orange brown. Low plasticity; sand, fine to medium. (Hinuera Formation)	_				
	0.6	Peak = 98kPa Residual = 24kPa			× × × × × × × × × ×			St to VSt			
				1 -	<u>x</u> x	at 0.90m, Contains some sand. SW: Fine to coarse SAND with minor silt and trace gravel: greyish brown mottled orange brown. Well	-			_	\perp
						graded; gravel, fine, siliceous, subangular. (Hinuera Formation)			3 3 3 2 1		
						at 1.50m, Contains minor silt, becoming light orange.			1 2 1		
				2		at 1.80m, Becoming yellowish grey.			1 2 2		
						at 2.30m, Becoming brownish grey.	М		3 2 1 4 1 1 1 3		
				3 -		at 2.90m, Becoming light grey.		L to MD	2 2 1 3	-	
				- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -					1 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 4		
				4					7 5 5 5 6 6 5		
									4		
				5 -		Borehole terminated at 5.0 m					
SI	hear Va	ion Reason: Tar ine No: 2562 : Groundwater	not en	coun	tered.	CP No: 17 attached field description for soil and rock, CMW Geosciences - Field Logging Guide, Revision 3		004-	<u>ı </u>		

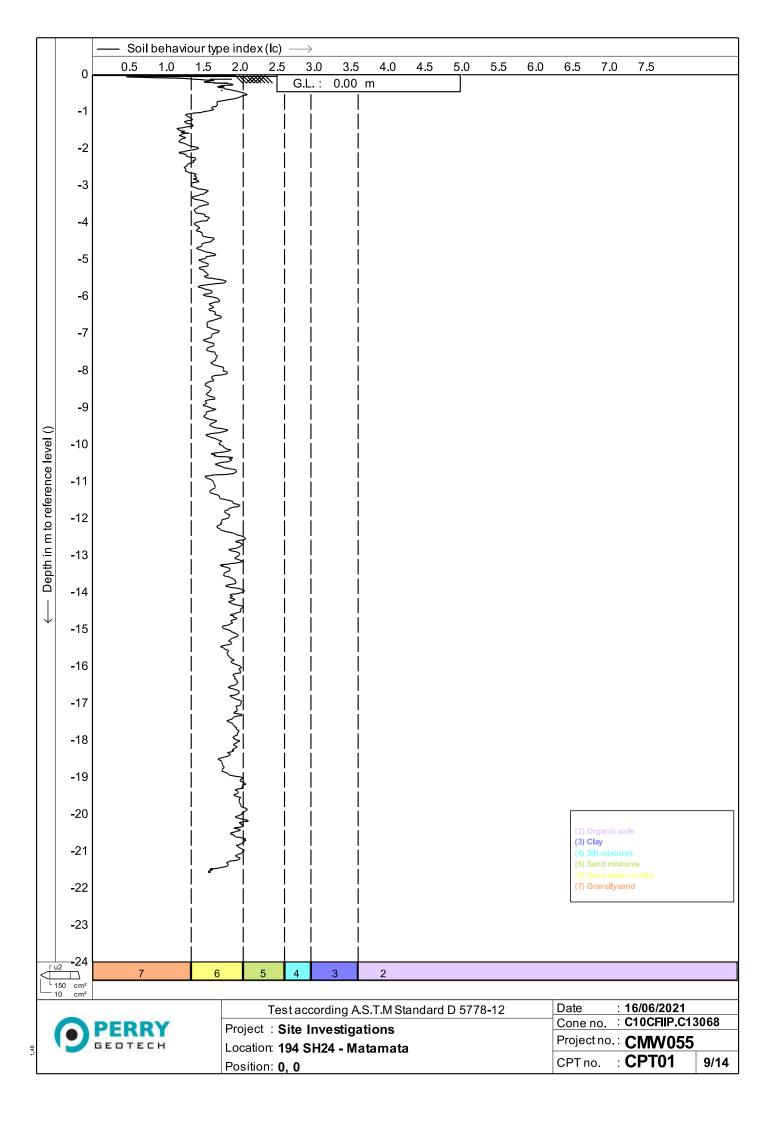


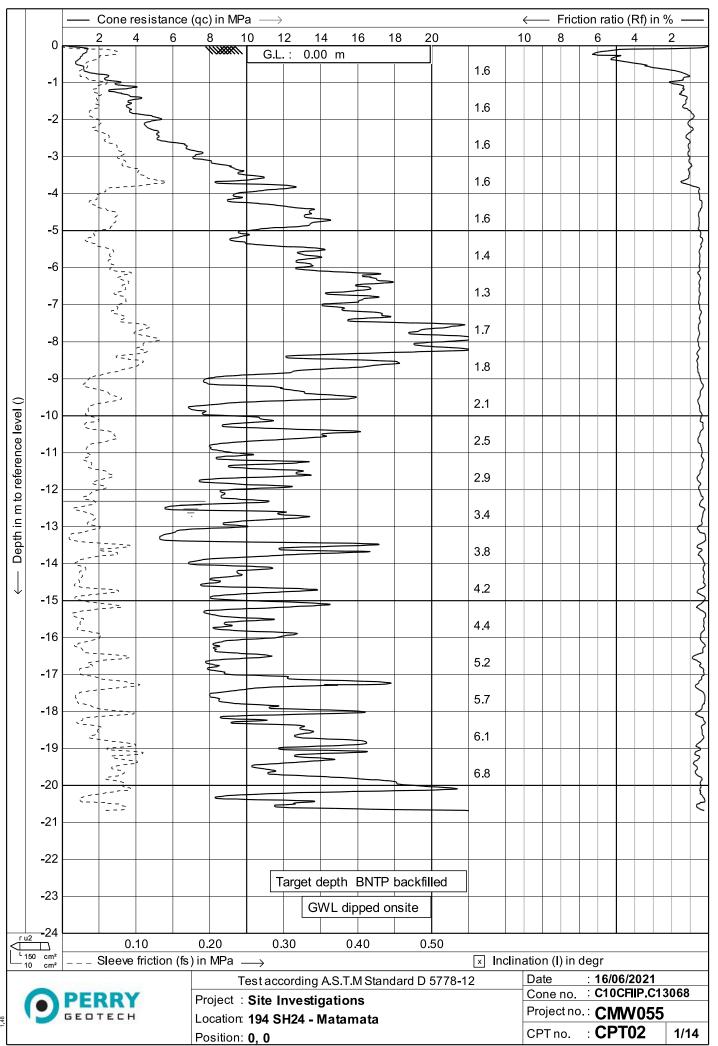


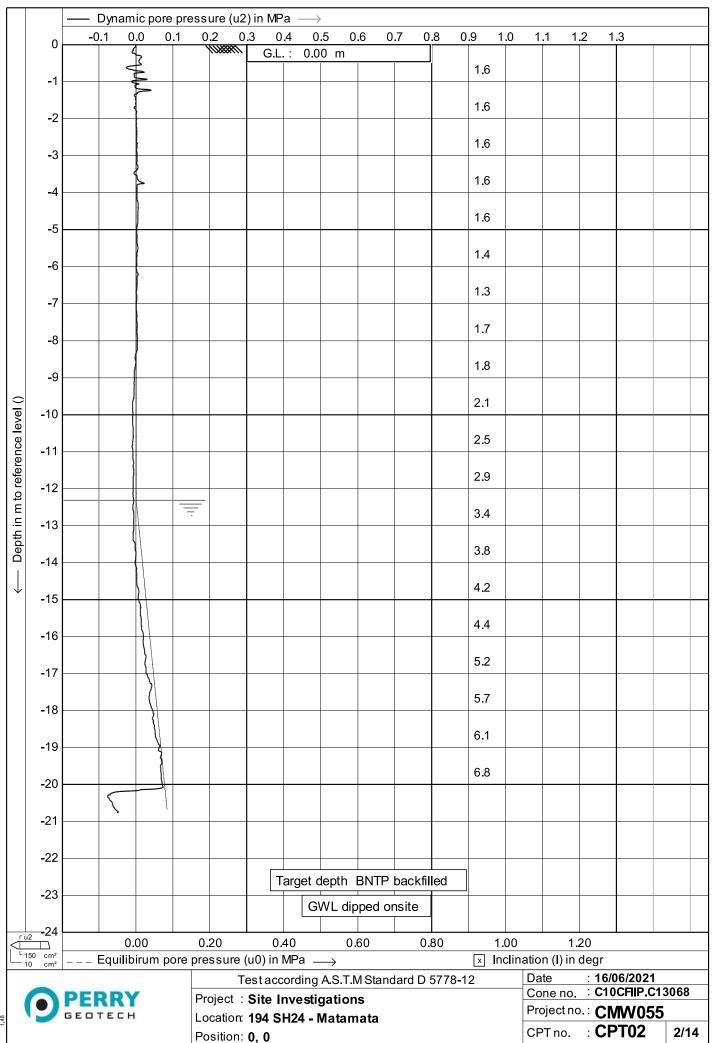
Appendix C: CPT Investigation Results

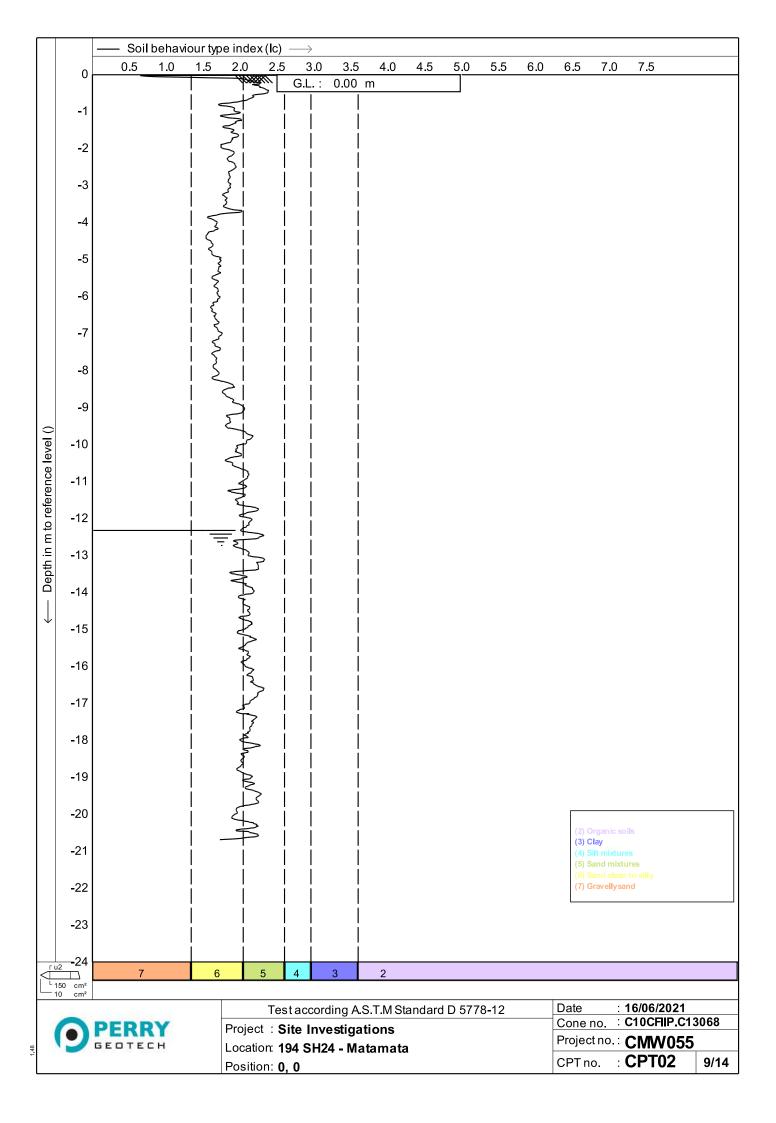


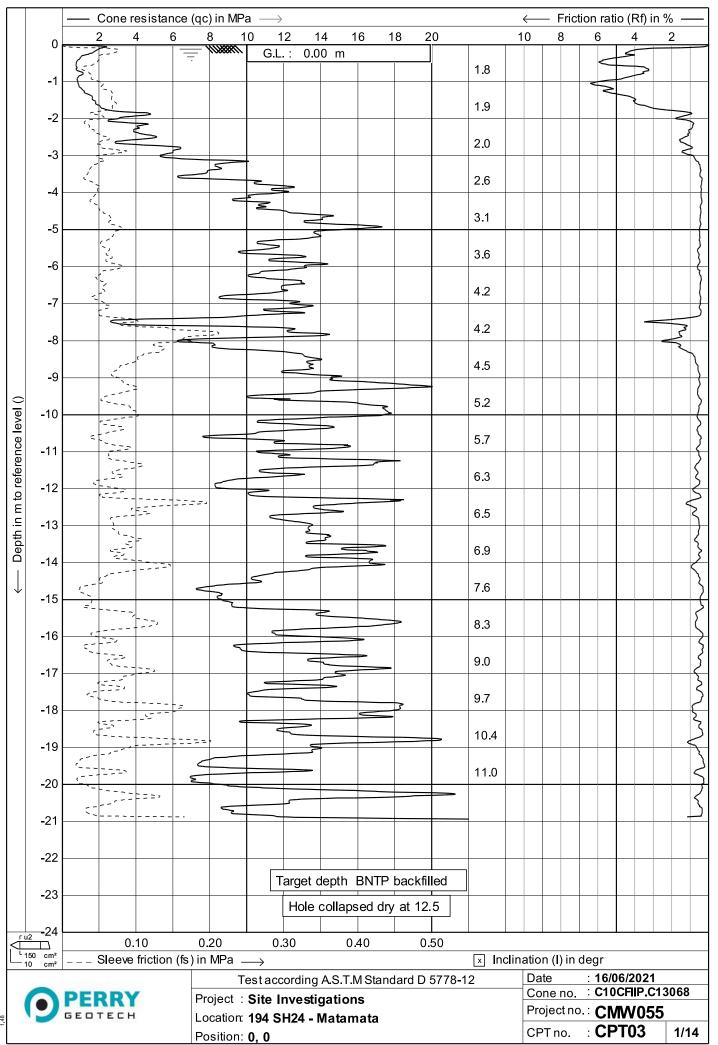


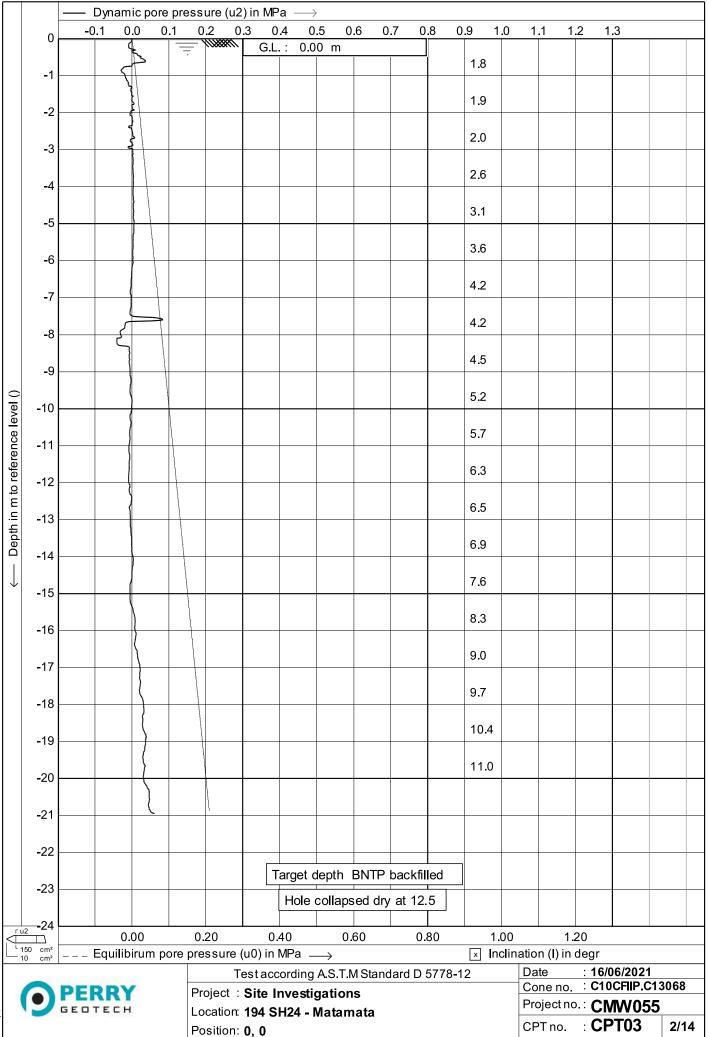


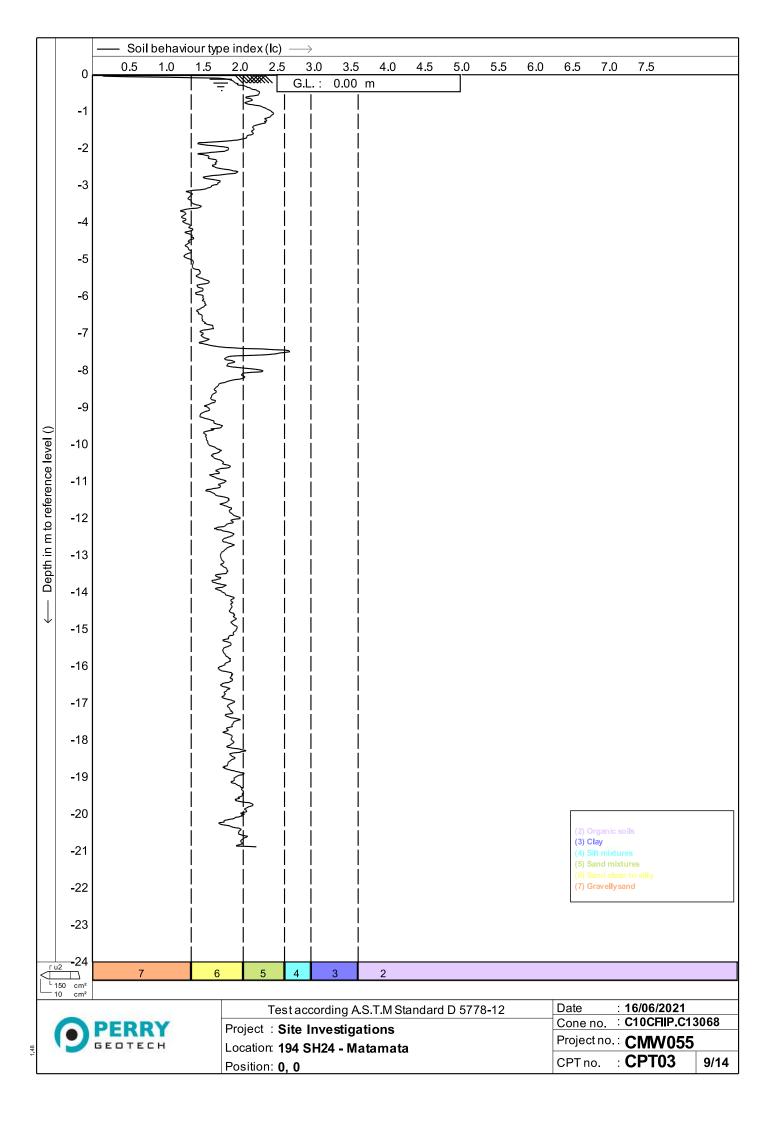


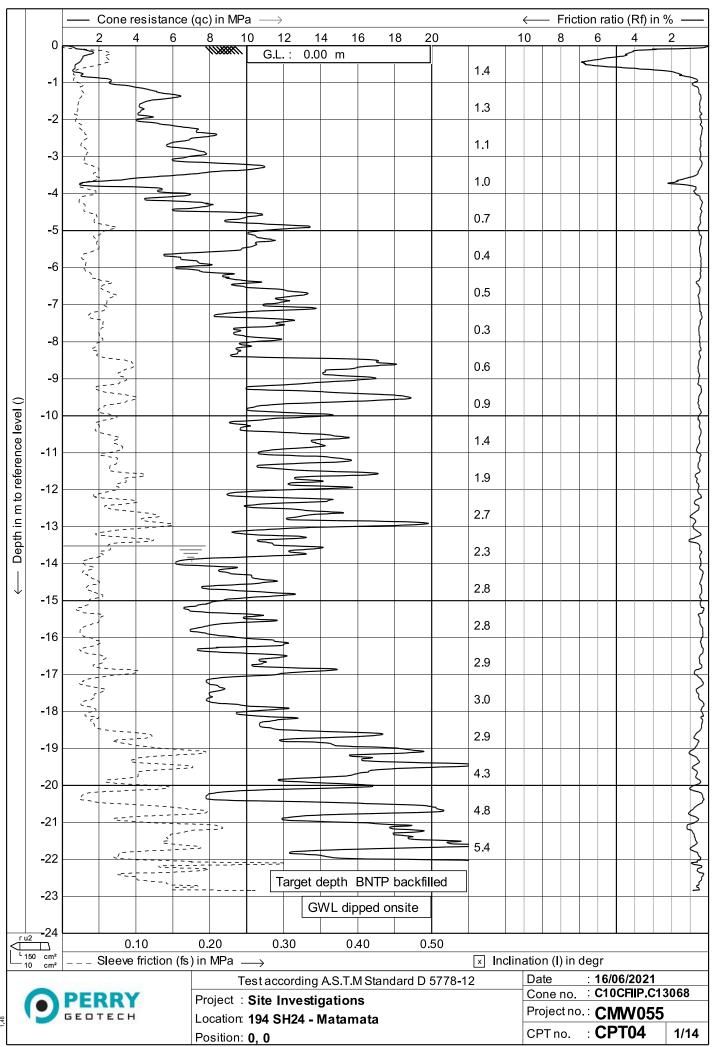


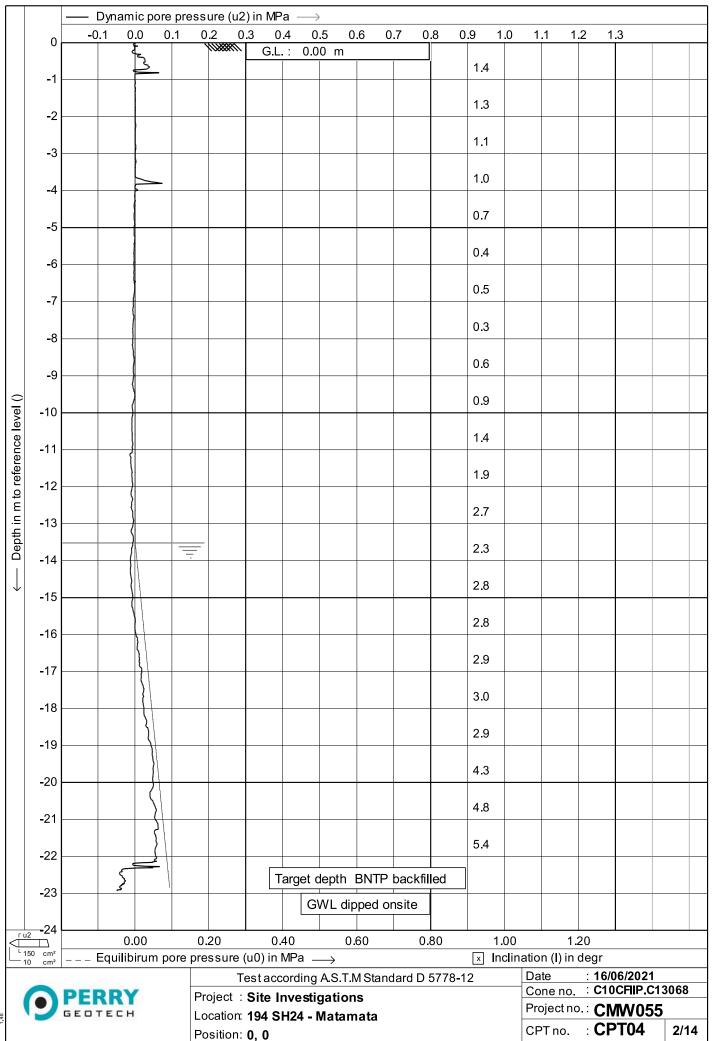


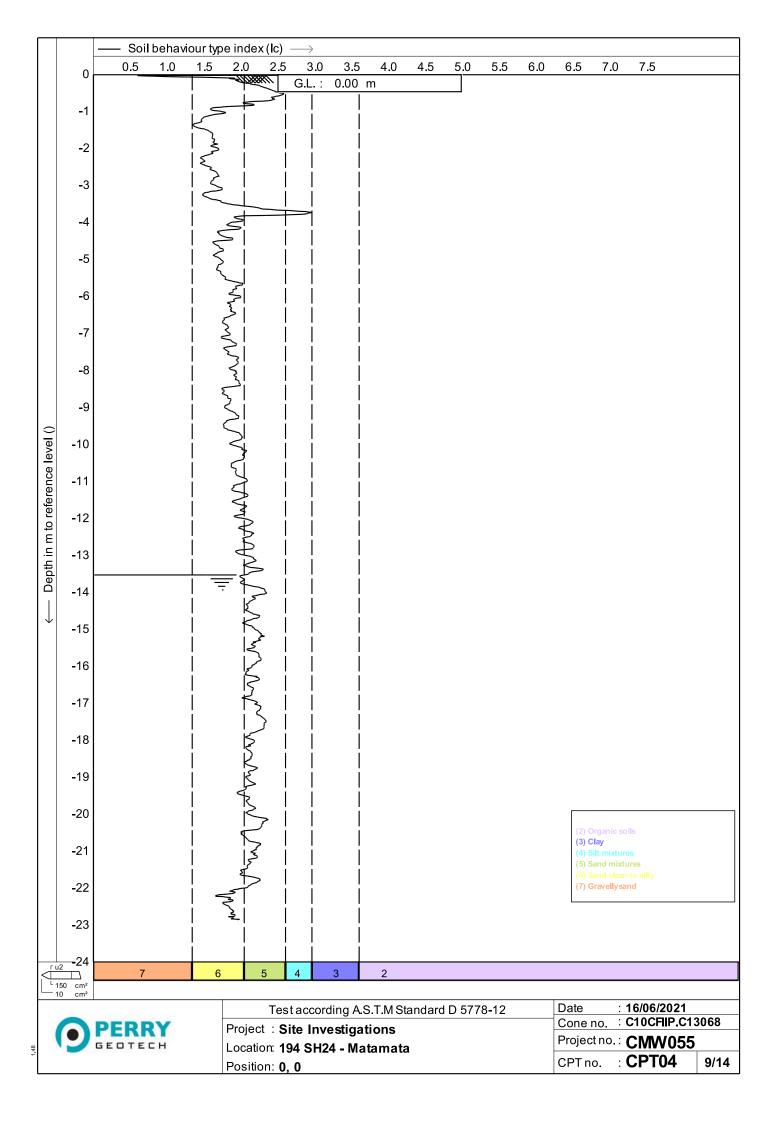


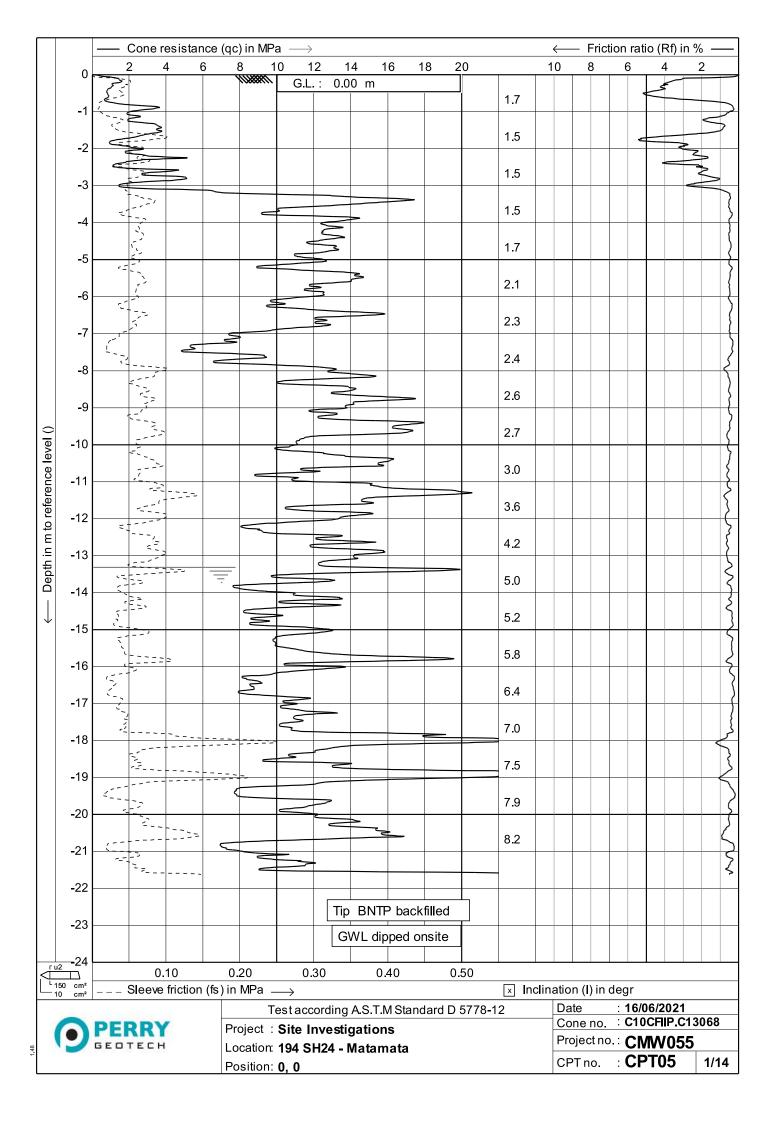


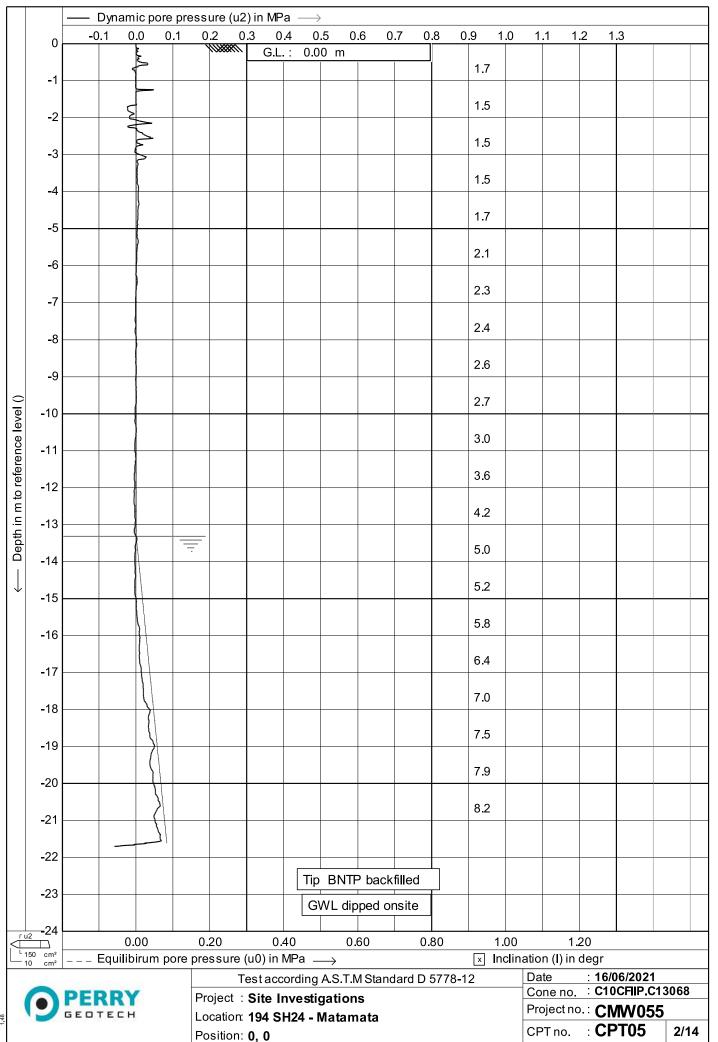


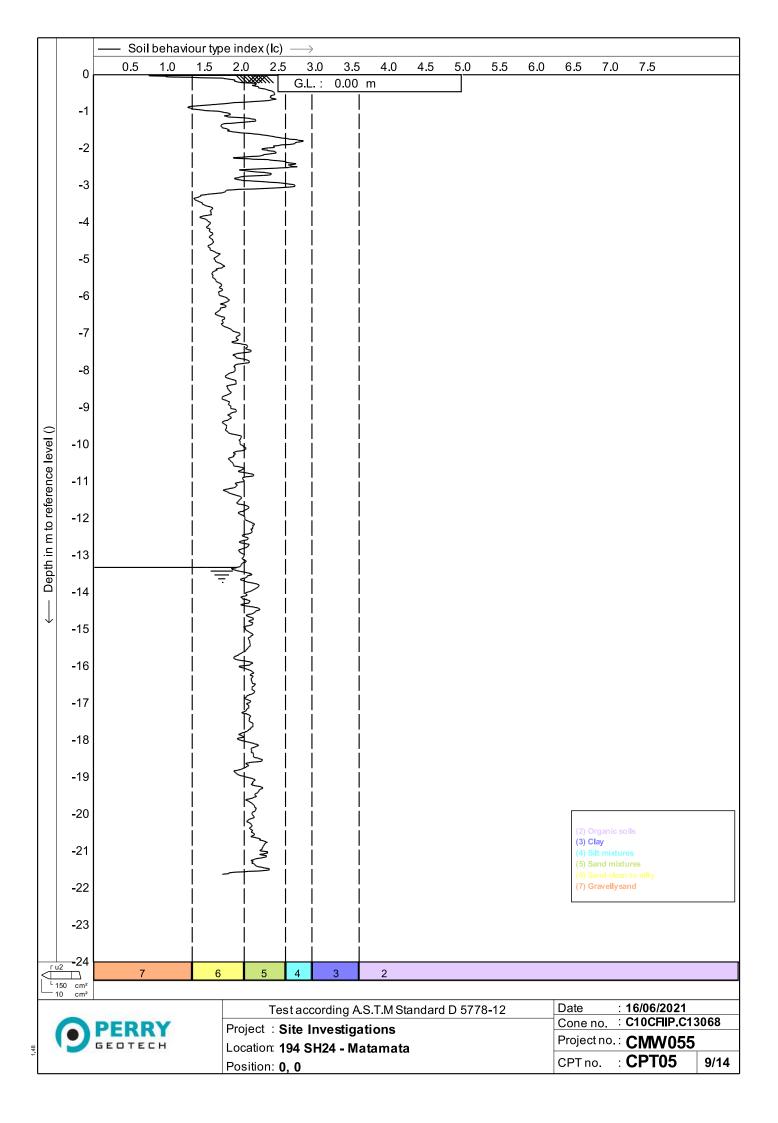


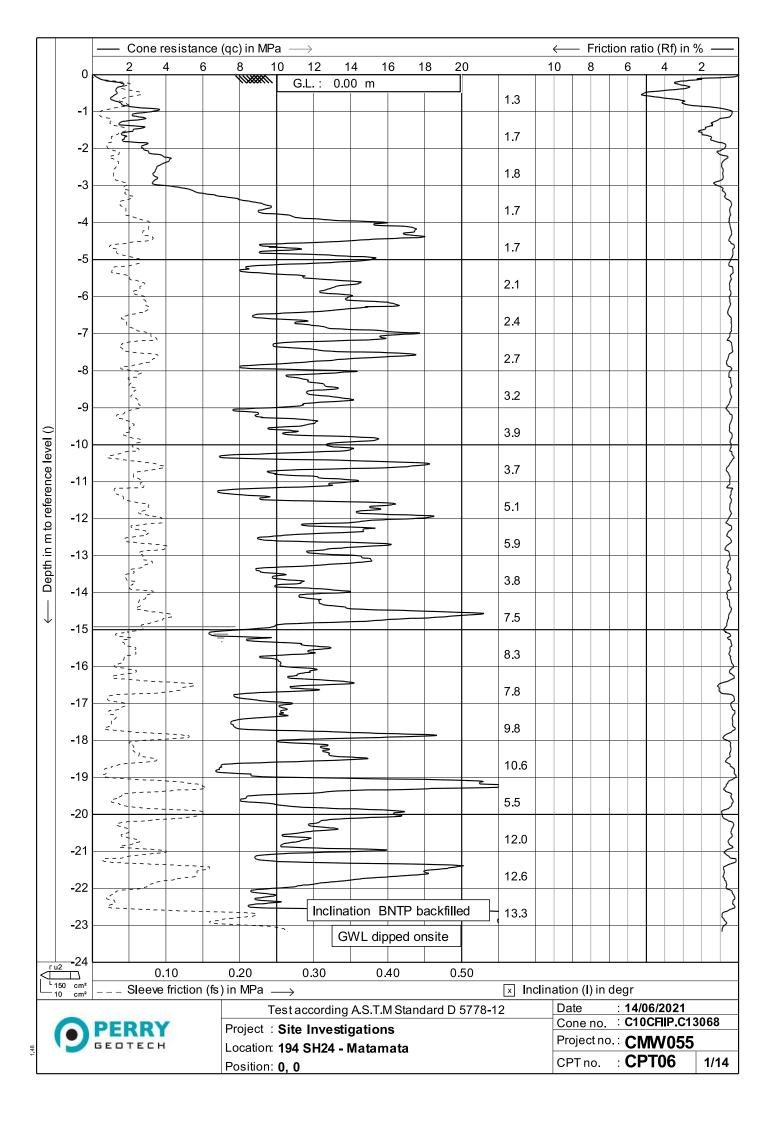


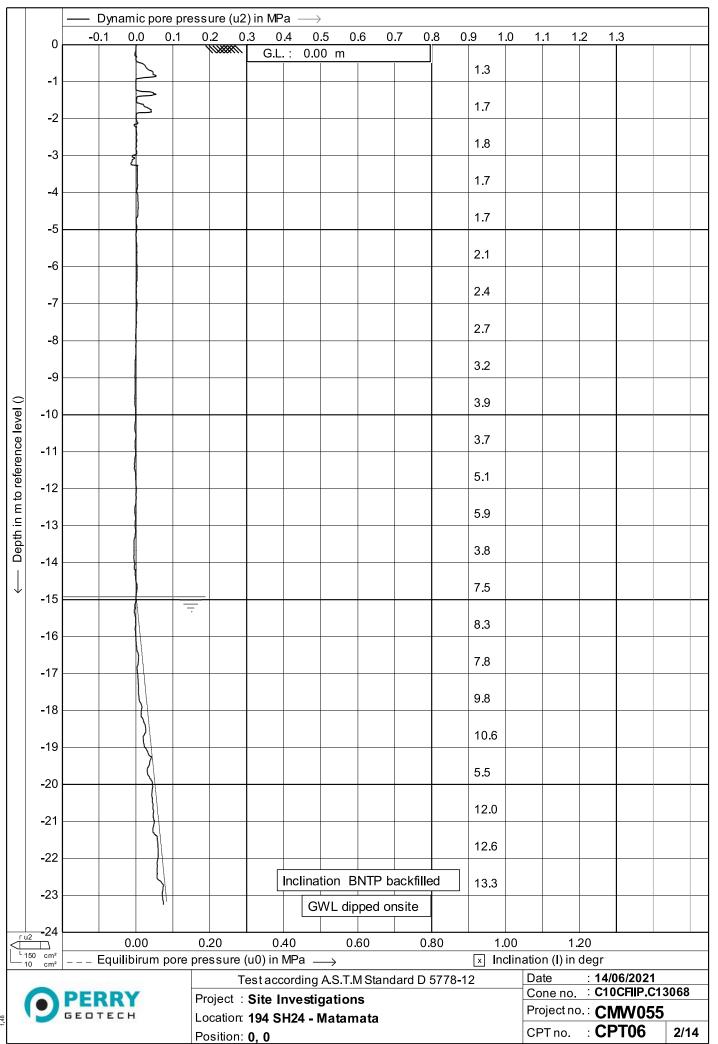




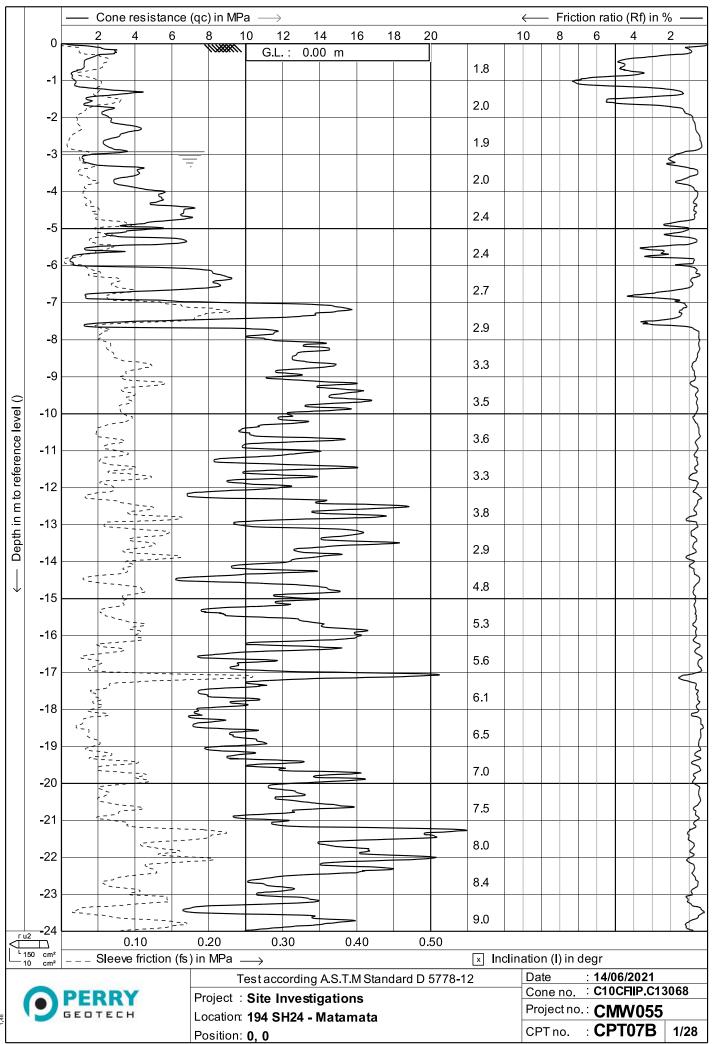




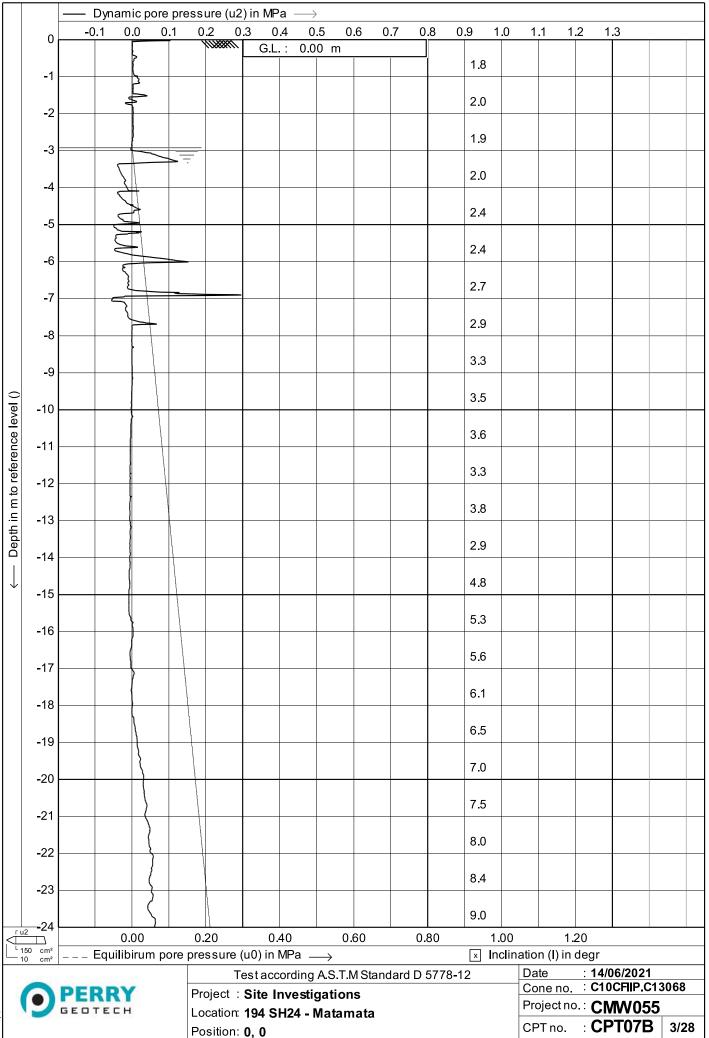




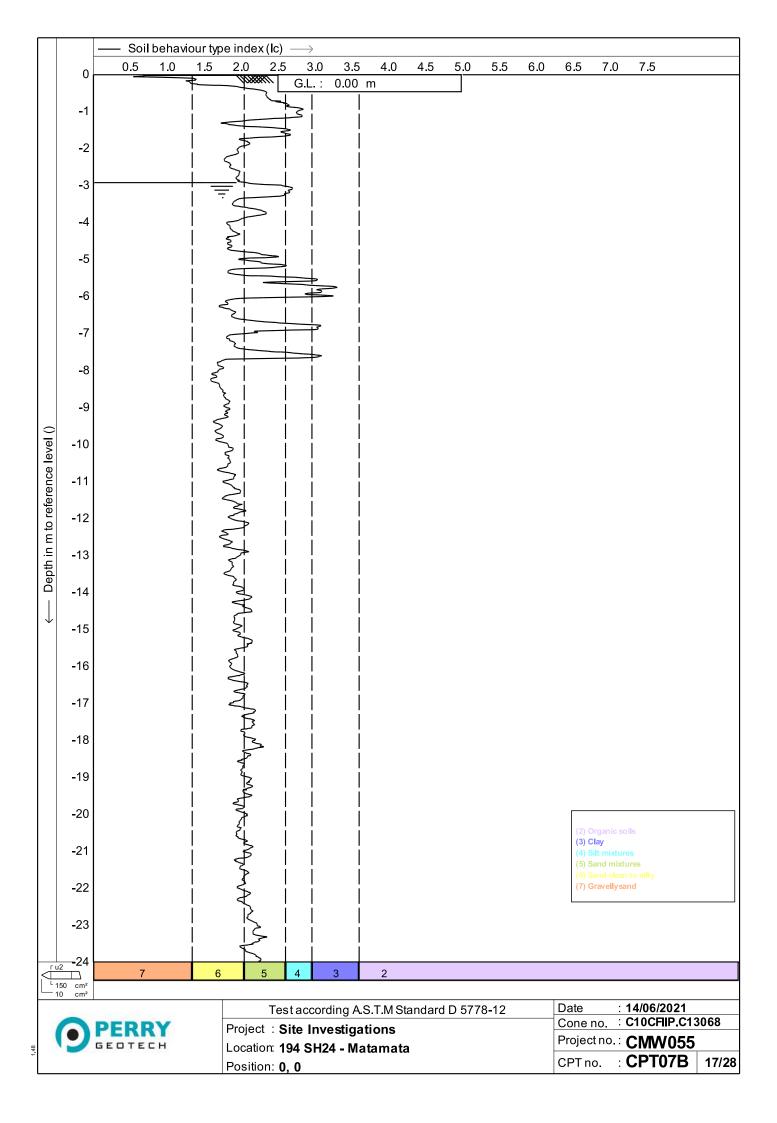
	-		our typ	e index (lc)	\longrightarrow										
	0	0.5 1.0	1.5	2.0 2.5	5 3 G.L.			4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	
	-1				<u> </u>	. 0.00									
	-2		-	₩ M											
			· 	$\overline{\langle}$	 										
	-3		ļş												
	-4														
	-5			> 											
	-6			 >											
	-7		< <												
	-8			Ş											
	-9			$\sqrt{2}$											
Depth in m to reference level ()	-10		.	ZJ.											
rence	-11			\sum											
to refe	-12			ম											
th in m	-13		İ	A^											
- Depi	-14			Ard I											
$ \downarrow $	-15														
	-16		·	K K											
	-17				 										
	-18		Ì												
	-19		ļ												
	-20														
	-20			12								(3) C			
			 	\mathbb{R}	 							(5) S (6) S	and mixture and mixtu	res to silty	
	-22											(7) G	Bravelly sar	10	
	-23			۲ ۱											
	2-24	7	6	5	4	3	2								
10	0 cm²) cm²			مT	starr	ordina A	.S.T.M St	andard	D 577	8-12		Date	: 1	4/06/2021	
		PERRY	-	Project : S				unuaru	5011	512		Cone	no. : (C10CFIIP.C	13068
		EDTECH			.ocation: 194 SH24 - Matamata									CMW05	
				Position: (CPT n	o. : 🕻	CPT06	9/14



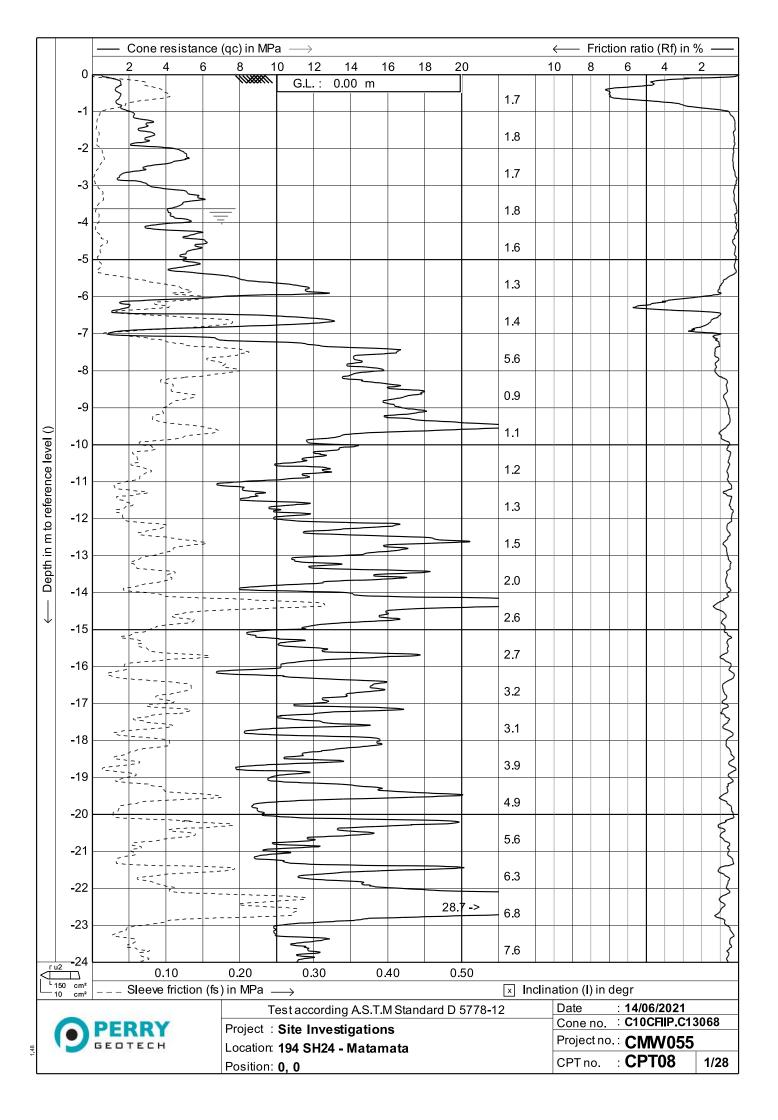
		— Cor															← Friction ratio (Rf) in % —							
	- 24			4 (6			12 '	14	16	18	20		10)	8	6	3	4		2			
	27	1				0																		
	-25			2				2			~		9.2											
	- 26											-			_	-	-							
	-27														-	-								
	00																							
	-28																							
	-29																							
	-30														-									
	-31														+									
	20																							
	-32																							
	-33										_													
ve	-34														-	_								
l e e																								
Leno	-35																							
Depth in m to reference level ()	-36																							
12	00																							
i	-37								-			-			_	_								
epth																								
	-38														-	-								
	-39																							
	-39																							
	-40																							
	-41														-	-								
	-42																							
	-43																							
	-44														_		-			_				
	-45											1			+	-								
	- 46																							
	-40							-oract	donth		bookf													
	- 47										P backf					_	-							
								[G	WL di	pped (onsite	4												
\vdash	 48		0.	L 10	<u></u>	.20	<u>۱</u>	.30	0	.40		<u> </u> .50	<u> </u>				1							
		Sle						~~					× Inc	lina	tion (l) in	deg	ır						
								cording	A.S.T.	M Star	ndard D	5778-1]	Date		: *	14/0	6/2	021				
(PERF	RY			roject :						_									3068			
1.48	2	GEOTE	СН			ocation:		H24 -	Matan	nata										055 7B	1			
					P	osition:	0, 0								2411	10.	: (6	IU	1 D	2/28			



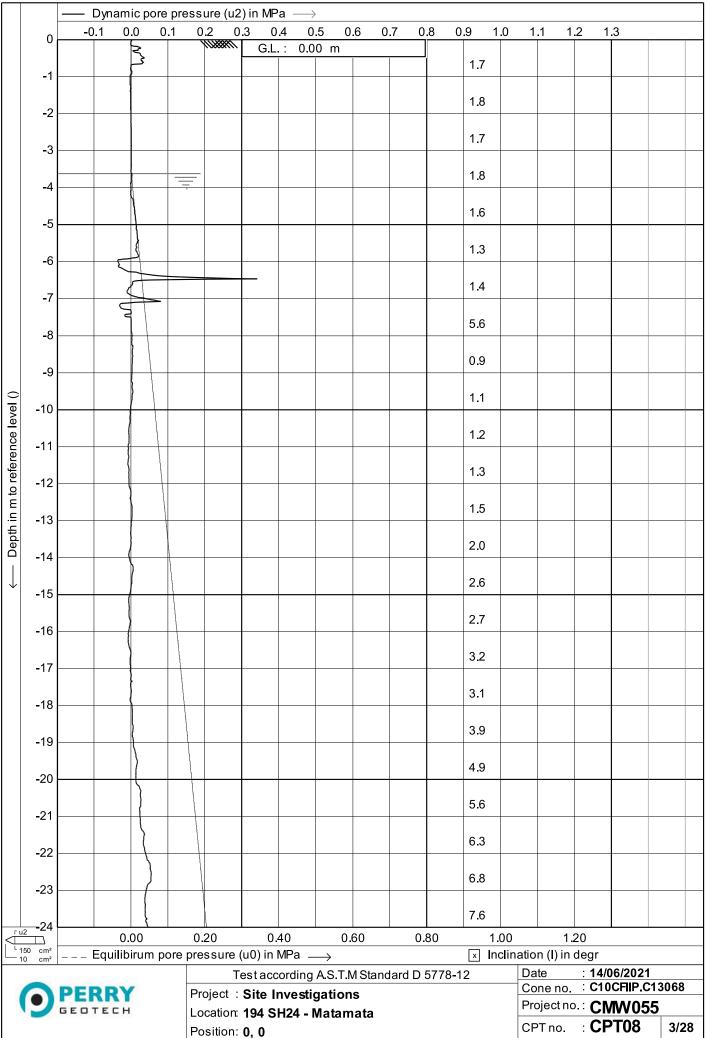
	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $																									
	-24	-0).1	0.0	<u> </u>	.1	0.	2 (0.3	0.	4 ().5	0.6	0	.7 (<u>8.C</u>	0.	91	.0	1.	1 1	1.2	1.3	3		
					Ş													0.0								
	- 25			_	}			l					_			-		9.2	-	_			_			
	- 26			+			_						-			-				_			_			
	-27																									
	-28																									
	20																									
	-29			_												_										
	-30			+			_			_			-			-				_			-			-
	-31																									
	-32																									
	-02			Ī																						
	-33			+			-		_			-	_						-				-+			
eve	-34												-			-				_			-			
ce e	25																									
eren	-35																									
refe	-36																									
a a																										
Depth in m to reference level ()	-37			-			_					-				+			-	_			_			-
ept																										
	-38			+																						
$ \downarrow $	-39																									
	-00																									
	-40			_									_			_							\rightarrow			
	-41												-			-										
	40																									
	-42																									
	-43												_													
	-44			+			-						-			-	-+		-							
	-45			+												1										
	-46																									
	40										araet	denti	 ר פי		backf											
	- 47			+			-				_						_									-
											G	VVL	dipp	ed or	nsite	-										
	- 48			0.0	0		0.2	20		0.4	10		0.60	<u>с</u>	<u>ا</u>	.80		1	.00		1	.20				
									(u0)					-						atio	n (I) in		r			
								٦	Testa	acco	ording	A.S.	T.M	Stand	lard D	577	78-12	2		Dat	te	: 1	4/06	5/2021		
		PEI	RR	Y				ject	Sit	e Ir	nvesti	gati	ons													5
1.48		GEO	TEC	н							-124 -	Mata	ama	ta							T no.			W05 07B		28
							Pos	sition	: 0, ()										UР	i no.	: (ر ۳ ا		4/2	20



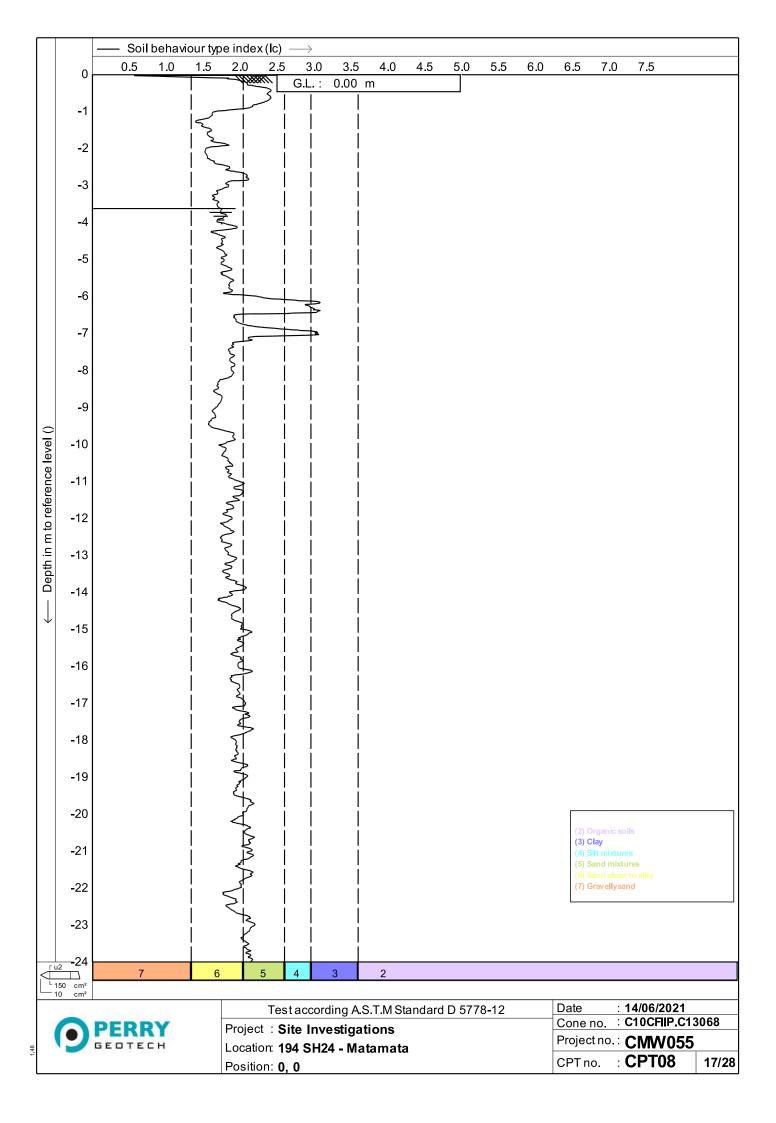
			- Soil	behavio	our typ	e inde	ex(lc)	\longrightarrow										
	- 24		0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.	0 3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	
	-25					ہے 2	2											
	-26																	
	- 27																	
	-28																	
	-29																	
	-30																	
	-31																	
	-32																	
	-33																	
evel ()	-34																	
rence	-35																	
Depth in m to reference level ()	-36					İ												
h in m	-37																	
- Dept	-38																	
\downarrow	-39																	
	- 40																	
	-41																	
	- 42																	
	- 43																	
	-44					ļ]
	- 45														(3) C (4) Si	ilt mixture	5	
	-46														(6) Sa	and mixtu and clean ravellysan		
	-47																	
	— - 48																	
			7		6		5	4	3	2								
							Tes	stacco	ording A	.S.T.M SI	andard	D 577	8-12		Date	: 1	4/06/2021	
(IRR	Y			ct : S	ite Ir	vestiga	ations								
	2	GE	OTEC	н					124 - M	atamata	a							
						Posit	ion: 0	, 0							CPT no	o. : (CPT07B	18/28



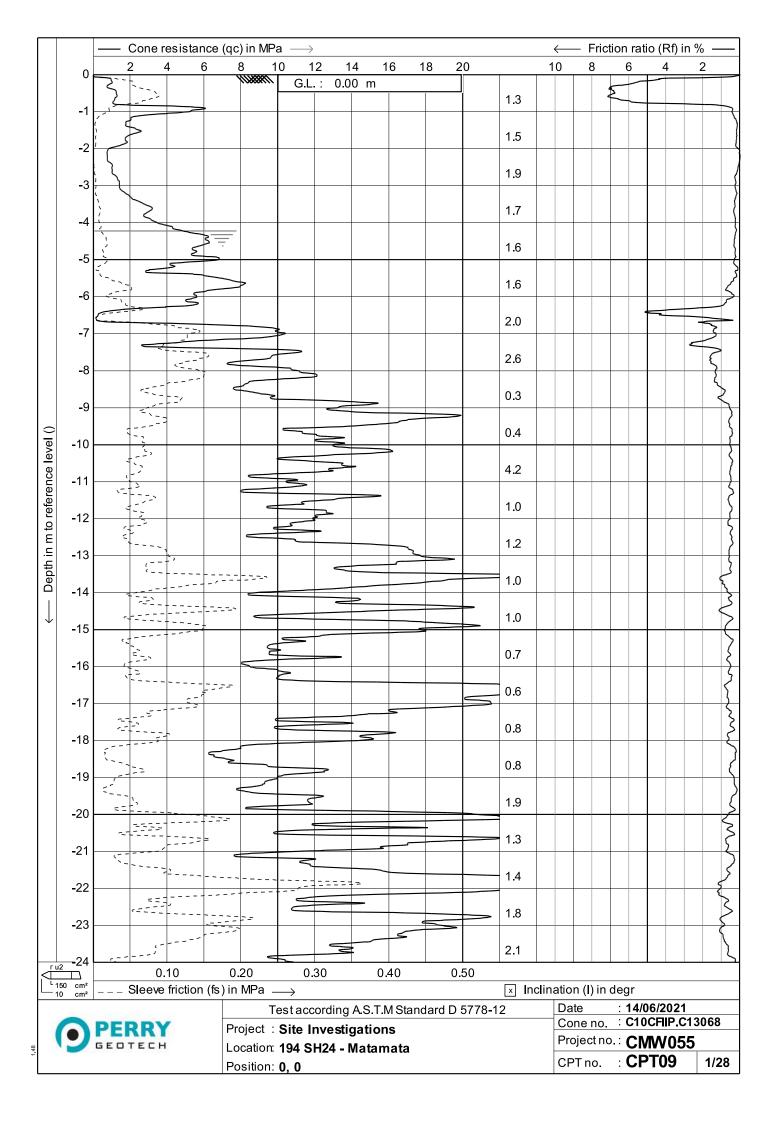
						· /	Ра —								•	•	- Frie	cuor	i lau	~ (1)	<u>,</u>	, 0	
	-24		2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	2	20		1	0	8		6	4	<u>ا</u>	2	
	-24	٠,	<u> </u>					ع	- <u>-</u> -					8.0									}
	-25													0.0									
	-26															_							_
	-27															_		-				_	
	-28																						
	-29																						
	-30																						
	-31																						
	-32																						
	-33																						
/el ()	-34																						
nce lev	-35																						
refere	-36																						
Depth in m to reference level ()	-37																						
Depth	-38																						
$ \downarrow $	-39																						
	-40																						
	-41																						
	-42																						
	-43																						
	-44																						
	-45																						
	-46																						
	-47										TP bac		led										
	 48										d onsit												
				.10 friction		.20 MPa		.30		0.40		0.	50	× In	cline	ation	(I) in	n der	٦r				
			Sieeve	medon	i (is) II		Testac	cordin		ТМС	andaro		5778_1			Date			ןי 14/0	6/2	021		
		DE	DDV	-	D		: Site				anuarc	יטי	JII0-1	۷	-	Con	e ne no		<u>C1</u> 0	CFI	P.C1	306	8
2	9	GEO	RRY				ະ 3 ແຍ ະ 194 ຮ				a						ectn						
1.48 			o - 16265880			osition		/1 124		mat	A						۲no.						28



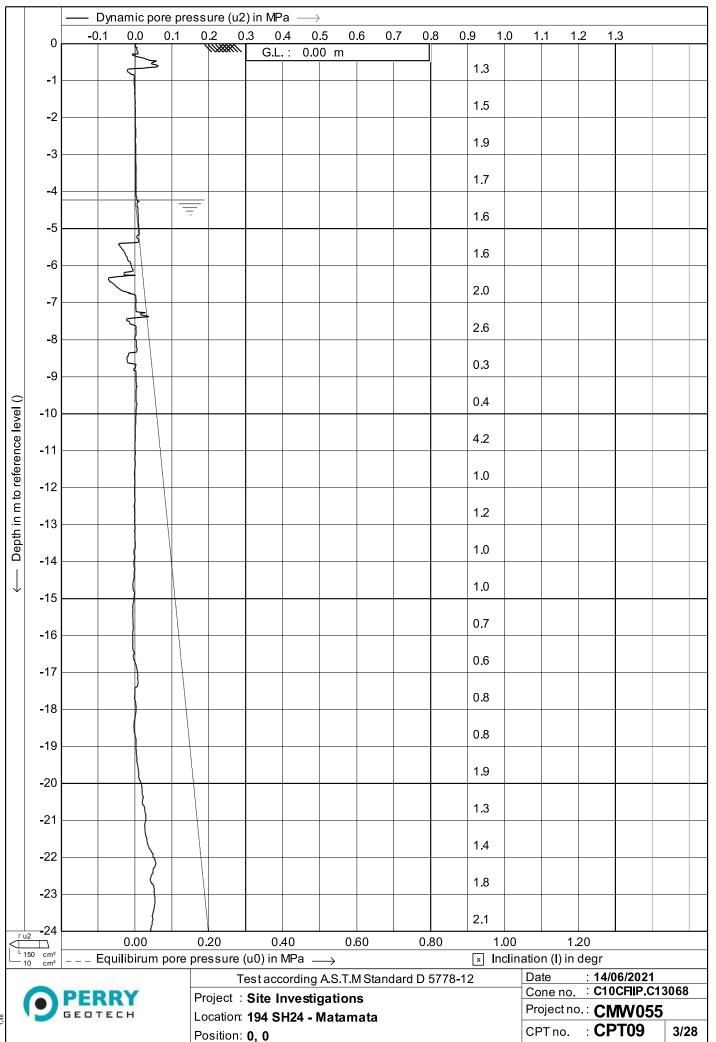
			Dyna	mi	c pore	pres	sure	(u2)	in MP	'a —	\rightarrow												
	-24	-(0.1	0.0	0 0	.1	0.2	0.	30	.4 (0.5	0.6	0.7	0	.8 0	.9	1.0	1	.1 ´	1.2	1.3		
							}																
	-25				}		1	$ \rightarrow$								8.0	_						
	-26			_				_				_					_						
	-27			-				_				_					-						
	-28			-			_	-									+						
	-29			1							-												
	-30																						
	-30																						
	-31																						
	-32			_													_				_		
	-33			+				+				_	-+				+				_		
$ \circ $																							
eve	-34																1						
ce	-35																						
erer	-55																						
refe	-36																						
u to to																							
Depth in m to reference level ()	-37			_													_						
epth																							
	-38			+				-				_					+						
	-39																						
	-40																						
	10																						
	-41			_				_			_	_					_						
	- 42			+			_	-									+						
	-43			+							+						+						
	-44																						
	-45																						
	-																						
	-46			-			_	-				_					+						
									Т	arget	depth	n BN	TP ba	ackfil	Ied								
	-47			+			_	+					d ons				+				_		
	40																						
	- 48		·	0.0	0		0.20		0.	40		0.60	I	0.	80		1.00			.20			
			Equil	libiı	rum po	ore p	ressu	re (ı	u0) in	MPa -	\rightarrow					x	nclin		n (I) in				
0													tanda	rd D	5778 - 1	2		Da	te no no	: 1·	4/06/202 [,] 10CFIIP.(`1 2060	2
		PE	RR	Y						nvesti											CMW05		,
1.48		GEO	TEC	. н						H24 -	Mata	mat	а						T no.		PT08	4/2	28
							Positic	on: (U, U										1 110.		- 100		->



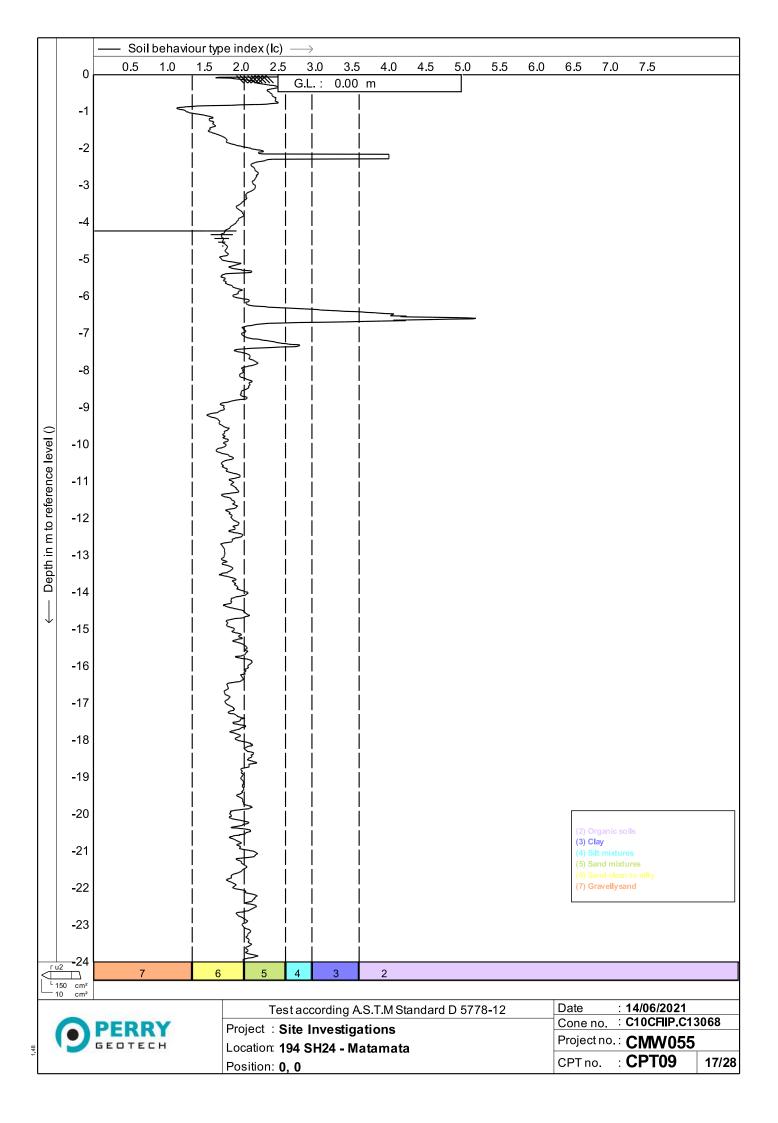
			Soil	behavio	our typ	e ind	ex(lc)	\longrightarrow										
	-24		0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5		.0 3.5	5 4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	
						لم المح	5			 								
	-25																	
	-26									 								
	- 27							 		 								
	- 28																	
	-29									 								
	-30							 		 								
	-31									 								
	-32																	
0	-33									 								
e level	-34																	
Depth in m to reference level ()	-35																	
n to re	-36									 								
oth in r	-37									 								
– Dep	-38					Ì												
\downarrow	-39																	
	-40									 								
	-41							 		 								
	-42							 		 								
	- 43									 								
	-44									 								
										 					(3) C			
	-45							 		 					(5) Sa (6) Sa	ilt mixture: and mixtur and clean f	res to silty	
	-46							· · · 		 					(7) G	ravellysan	d	
	-47									 								
	 48		7		6		5	4	3	2								
										0		D	0.40		Data	. 4	4/06/2024	
	0	DF	DD	V		D===:				S.T.MS	tandard	577 ט	8-12		Date Cone r	<u>:1</u> 10. : C	4/06/2021 10CFIIP.C1	3068
			RR	Н					nvestig ⊔24 M	ations atamat	•						CMW05	
									724 - IVI	atamat	d				- CPT no		CPT08	18/28
						POSI	tion: 0	, U										10/20



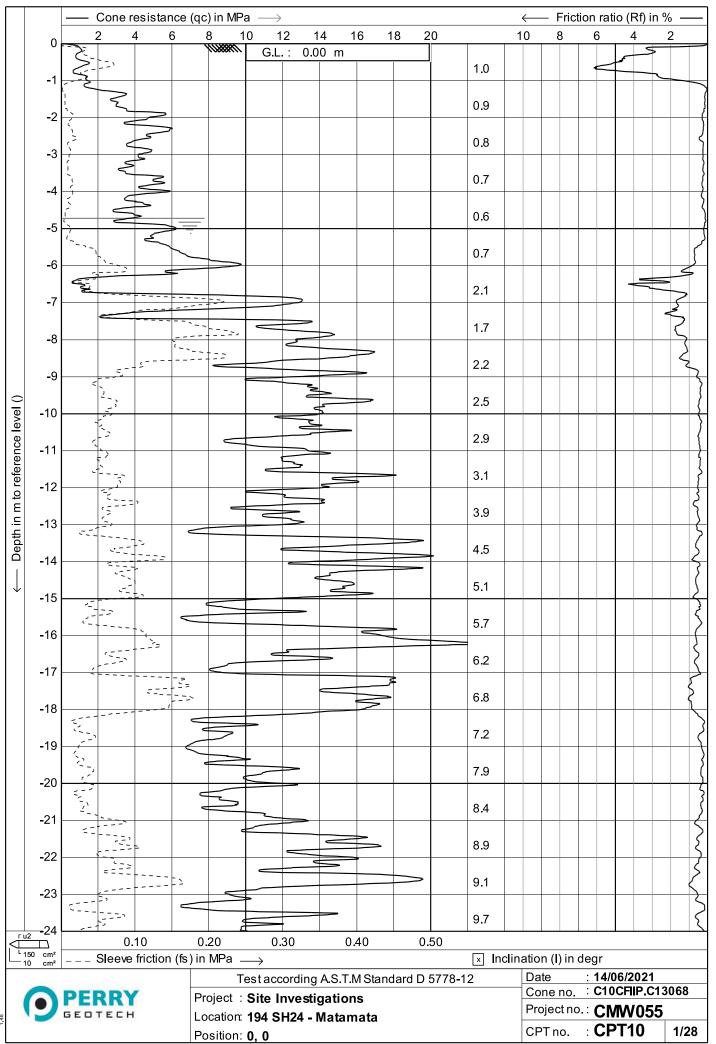
			Cone r	esistar	nce (d	qc) in MF	'a —∋	>						\leftarrow		Frict	tion ra	atio (F	Rf) in S	% —
	-24		2		6		10	12 ^	14 1	6 1	8 2	20		10		8	6		1	2
						、 		s					0.0							5
	-25						 e						2.6		_			_		
	-26																			
	-27																			
	-28																			
	-29																	_		
	-30																			
	00																			
	-31																			
	-32																			
	-33																			
/el ()	-34																			
e le																				
Depth in m to reference level ()	-35																			
o refe	-36																			
n to																				
oth in	-37																			
Dep	-38																			
\downarrow																				
	-39																			
	-40																			
	-41																			
	-42														-	-		_		
	-43																			
	-40																			
	-44																			
	-45																			
	10																			
	-46											<u> </u>								
	-47							Farget (depth	BNTP	backfi	lled								
								G	WL dip	pped or	nsite	4								
	- 48		0.	.10		0.20	0	.30	0.	.40	0	.50								
			Sleeve	friction	(fs)	in MPa .							× In) in				
						Т	estac	cording	A.S.T.I	M Stand	dard D	5778 - 1	2		ate			/06/2		
1		PE	RRY			Project :	Site I	nvesti	gation	IS									IP.C13	
	2	GEO	тесн	L.		Location	194 S	6H24 -	Matam	nata									055	
						Position	0 0								PTr	no.	: C	PT0	9	2/28



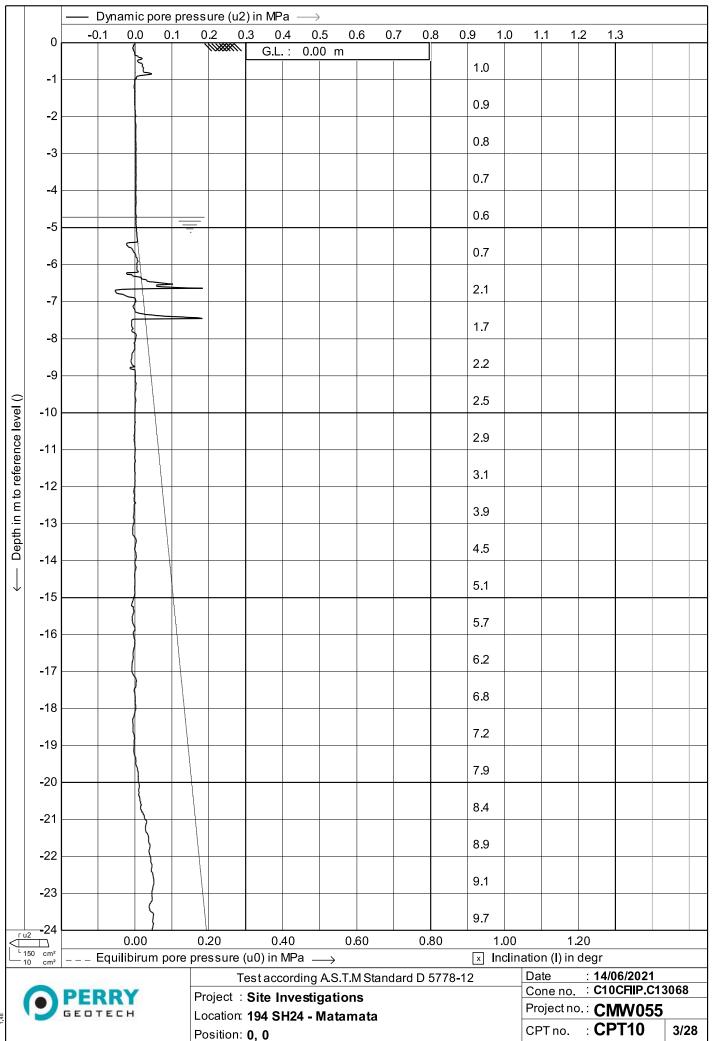
			Dynai	nic	pore	pres	sure (u2)	in MP	a —	\rightarrow														
	-24	-0).1	0.0	0.	.1	0.2	0.	30	.4	0.5	0.6	<u> </u>	.7	<u>3.8</u>	0.	9 1	0.1	1.	.1 ´	1.2	1.3			
	27				1		ł																		
	-25						}										2.6								
	-26										_				_										
	- 27			+				-			+				-			-			-	_			
	-28										+														
	-29																								
	-23																								
	-30										_										_				
	-31			_																					<u> </u>
	-32	<u> </u>						+			-	+									+	+			
	-33																								
	-33																								
Depth in m to reference level ()	-34										_														
ence	-35			_				_														_			
efere																									
to re	-36			-							-														
2 E	07																								
th i	-37																								
Dep	-38																								
	00																								
	-39			_				_			_							-			-				<u> </u>
	-40										+										-	+			
	4.4																								
	-41																								
	-42																								
	-43						_	_													-	-+			
	-44			-				+							-							+			
	A E																								
	-45																								
	-46						_				_														
									Гт	arget	 dent	h R		backf	Illed	,									
	-47						_							1							-	+			
											JVVL	aipp	ped o	nsite	-										
	- 48		(0.0	 C		0.20		0	40		0.6	0		.80		1	.00		1	.20				<u> </u>
							ressur	re (ı			\rightarrow	5.0	-	0					atio	n (I) in		r			
									stacc			.T.M	Stand	lard D	57	78-12			Da	te	: 1	4/06	/2021	4000	
1		PEI	RR	Y			Project																	13068 F	;
1.48	9	GEO	TEC	н			.ocatic			H24 -	Mat	ama	ata							ject n					
						F	Positio	n: (D, O										CP	T no.	: (261	03	4/2	<u> 28</u>



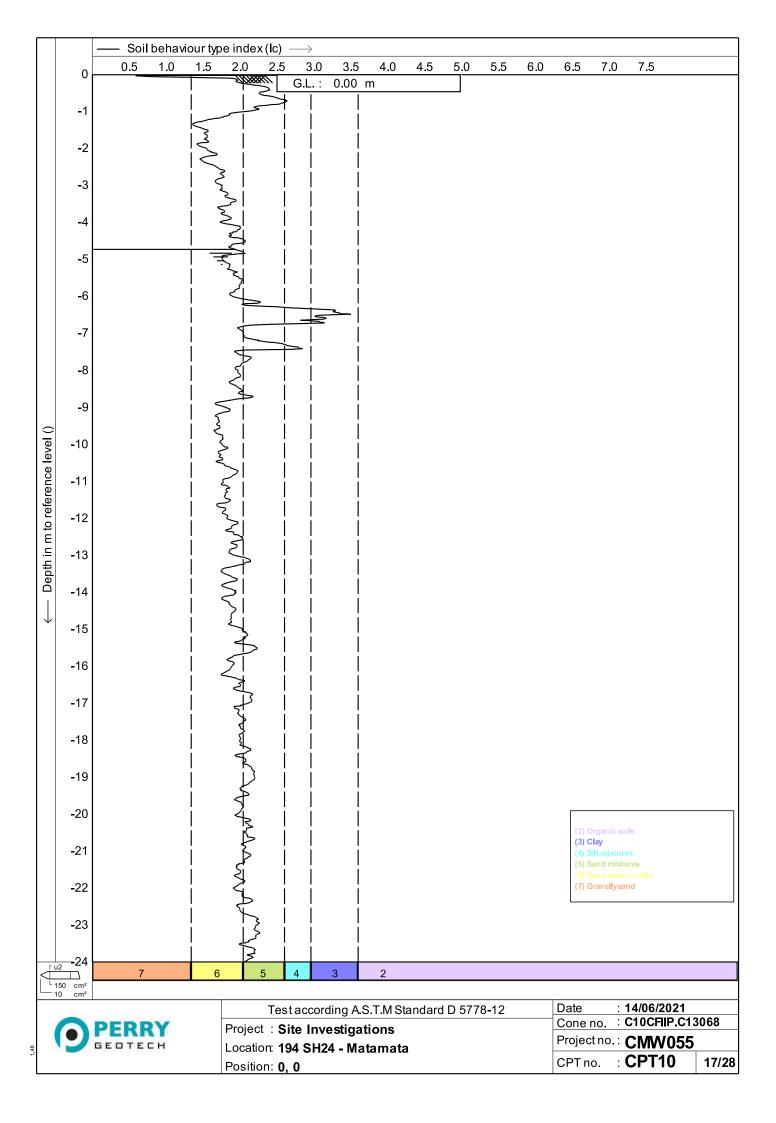
			Soil	behavio	our typ	e ind	ex(lc)	\longrightarrow											
	-24		0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5			3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5	
	-24					$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	$\sum_{i=1}^{n}$												
	-25					-	ز	 											
	-26					Ì				ĺ									
	- 27																		
	-28							 											
	-29					Ì													
	-30					İ				İ									
	-31					İ		, , 		İ									
	-32					ļ		 											
	-33							 											
/el ()	-34							 											
nce lev	-35																		
Depth in m to reference level ()	-36																		
in m to	-37							 											
Depth	-38							 											
\downarrow	-39							 											
	-40																		
	-41					İ				İ									
	-42					İ		 		İ									
	-43							· 											
	-44							 											
	-45							 								(3) C	rganic soil lay ilt mixture:		
	-46															(5) S (6) S	and mixtu and clean f ravellysan	res to silty	
	-47															L			
	 48							 											
	-4ð		7		6		5	4	3		2								
							Te	staco	ording	g A.S	6.T.M St	andard	D 577	8-12		Date	: 1	4/06/2021	
1		PE	RR	Y	-	Proje	ect : S									Cone r	ю. : С	10CFIIP.C1	
	2	GEO	TEC	н							tamata	l						CMW055	1
						Posi	tion: 0	, 0								CPT no	p. : (CPT09	18/28



			Cone r	esistar	nce (qo	c) in MP	°a —⇒	>						\leftarrow	— F	ricti	ion r	atio	(Rf) i	n %	
	-24				6	8 '	10			16	18 2	20		10	8	3	6		4	2	
	-24		EE <u>2</u>		+			2	>	_			-								کے
	-25				,		1				\leq		10.2								}
	-25																				
	-26																				
	20																				
	-27																				
	-28																				
	-29																		_		
	-30																				
	-31																			\square	
							1														
	-32															$ \rightarrow $				\vdash	
							1														
	-33						1	+								+		+		\vdash	
0							1														
eve	-34																				
e	25																				
leren	-35																				
Depth in m to reference level ()	-36																				
12	-50																				
<u> </u>	-37																				
bth	07																				
De	-38																		_		
	-39																		_		
	- 40															_		_	_		
	-41						1	+							+			+		\vdash	
							1														
	-42						1	1	-	-						+				\square	
	10						1														
	-43						1														
	-44																				
							1														
	-45						<u> </u>													\square	
							1														
	- 46																	+	_	\square	
							[-	Farget	denth	BNTP) backfil	led									
	-47						╞╴└	-								$ \rightarrow $		+	_	\vdash	
							1		SWL di	pped c	onsite	ļ									
	- 48			.10		.20	1	.30		.40		L 50									
						.∠u ⊨MPa .		.00	L L	.40	0.	50	× Inc	linati	on (I)) in c	lear				
								cordine	a A.S.T	MStan	ndard D	5778-1			ate				202 [,]	1	
		PF	RRY	1	P	roject :						2.101	-	C	oneı		: C ′	10CI	FIIP.C	C130	68
148	9	GEO	тесн	4		ocation:									rojec					i5	
						osition:								C	PTn	о.	: C	PT	10		2/28

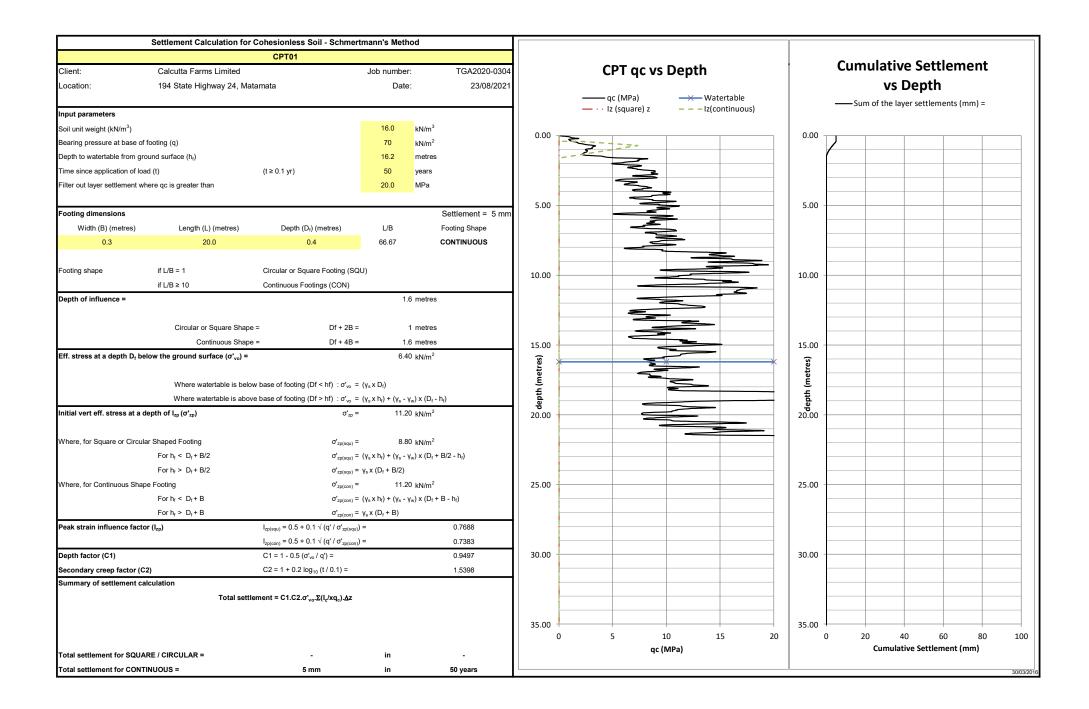


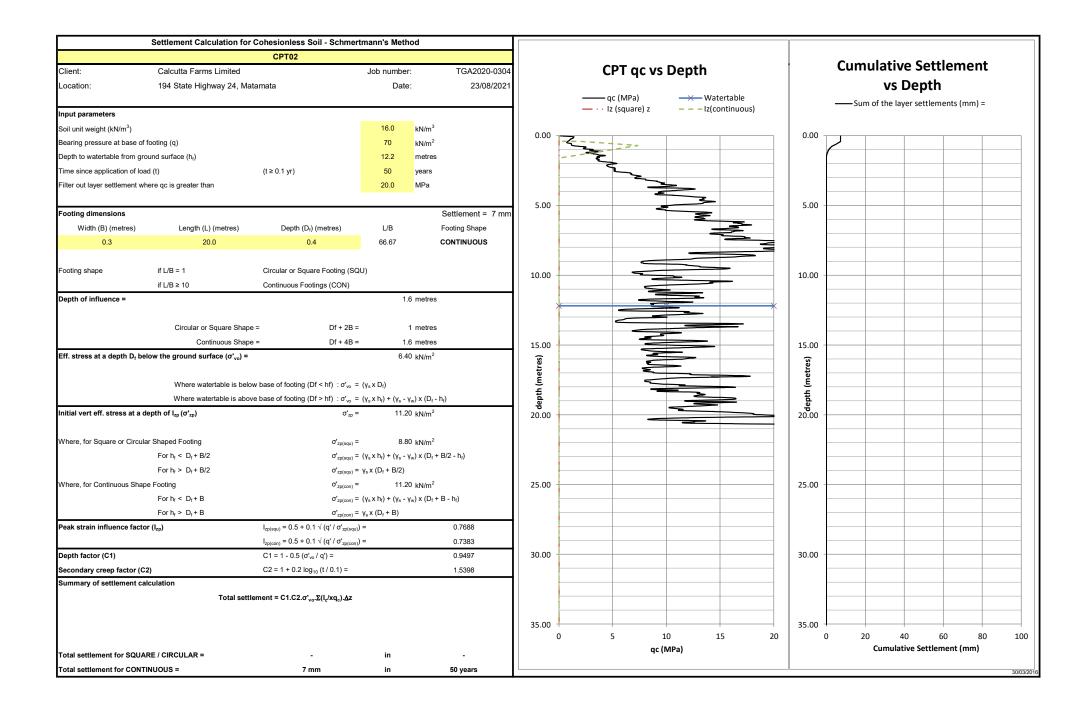
			Dyna	ami	c pore	pres	ssure	(u2) in M	Pa –	\rightarrow														
	-24	-().1	0.0	<u>0 0</u>	.1	0.2	0	.3	0.4	0.	50	.6	0.7	0	.8 0	.9 ^	1.0	1	.1 ´	1.2	1.3			
					3												10.0								
	-25																10.2								
	-26									-	_										-				
	-27									-	_							-			-				
	-28									-											-				
	-29																								
	-30																								
	-30																								
	-31										_														
	-32			_						_	_							-							
	-33										-														
$ \circ $																									
eve	-34																								
Ce	-35																								
erer	-55																								
refe	-36																								
m to																									
Depth in m to reference level ()	-37										_														
epth																									
	-38										-							-			-				
	-39																								
	-40																								
	10																								
	-41										_							_							
	-42			+							+							-							
	-43			+							+							+			-				
	-44																								
	-45																								
	- 46			_			_				_							-							
									[Targe	et d	epth	BNT	P bac	ckfil	led									
	-47			+						Ť		VL dip						+			-				
	4.0											ւ ու													
	 48		1	0.0	0		0.20		C	.40		0.	.60	1	0.	L 80	1	.00		1	.20				1
			Equi	libi	rum po			ure (I									n (I) in					
				e nie				Te	estac	cordi	ng /	A.S.T.I	/I Sta	ndaro	d D :	5778-1	2		Da	te	: 1	4/06	/2021	42000	
		PE	RR	Y								ation								<u>ne no</u> ject n				13068 5)
1.48		GEO	TEC	H						SH24	- N	latan	nata							T no.				ວ 4/2	20
						F	Positi	on:	0, 0											1 110.		57 I	IV.	4/2	20

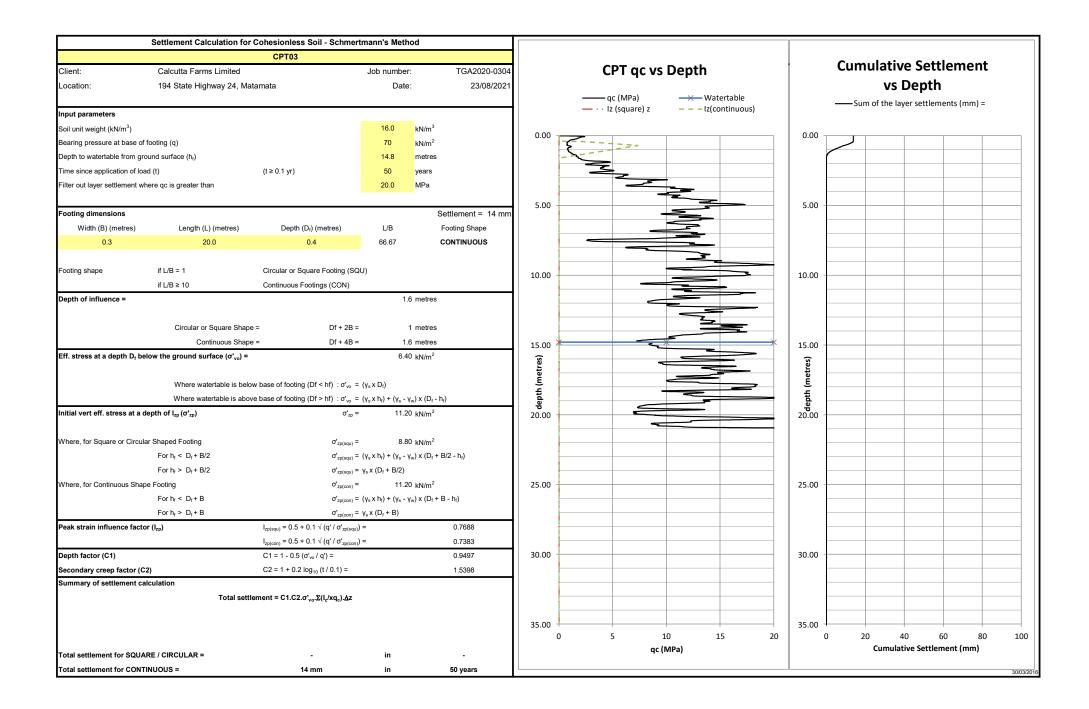


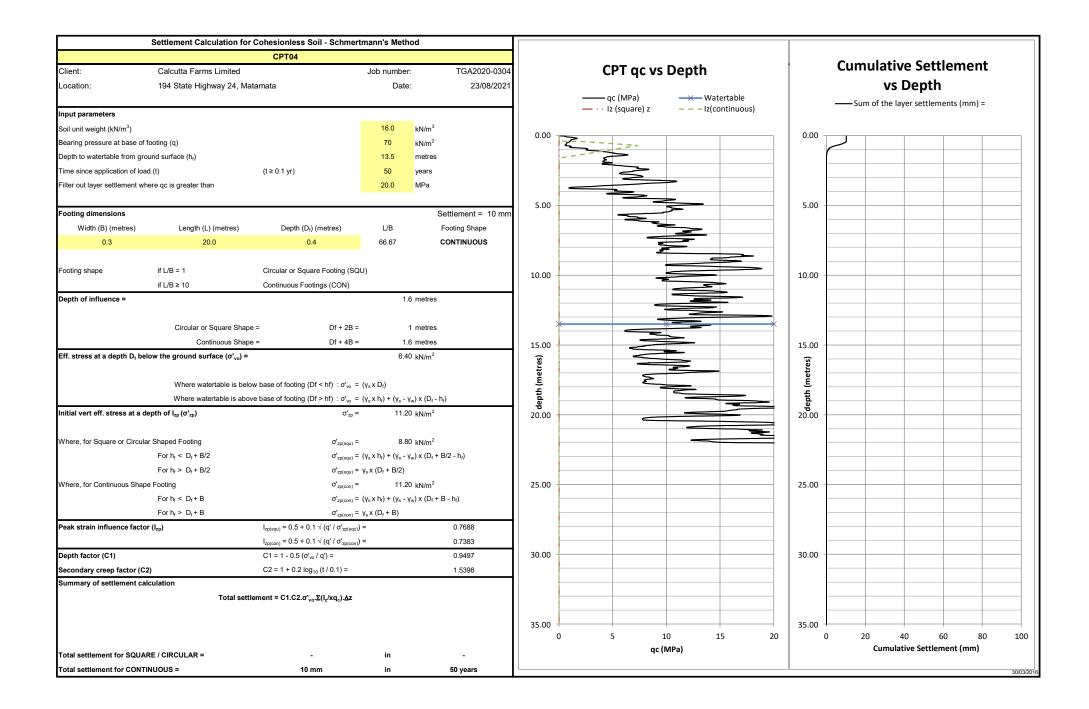
		— s	oil beh	naviou	ur typ	e ind	ex(lc)	\rightarrow	,											
	-24	0.5			1.5	2.0 Ъ	2.5		0.0	3.5	4.0	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.0	6.5	7.0	7.5		
	-25					\checkmark														
	-26					Ì														
	-27			İ		İ				İ										
	-28			İ		İ				İ										
	-29			İ		İ				İ										
	-30			İ		İ				İ										
	-31			İ		İ				İ										
	-32			İ		ļ				İ										
0	-33			İ		İ				İ										
evel	-34			İ		İ				İ										
ference	-35																			
Depth in m to reference level ()	-36																			
epth in	-37																			
Ō	-38																			
Ť	-39																			
	-40																			
	-41																			
	-42 -43																			
	-43 -44																			
	-45															(3) 0)rganic soi Nay Silt mixture			
	-46															(5) S (6) S	and mixtu and clean Gravellysar	res to silty		
	-47															L				
	-48																			
			7		6		5	4	3		2									
							Te	staco	cordin	g A.S	S.T.M St	andarc	I D 577	8-12		Date		4/06/2	021	
1		PER					ect : S									Cone				68
		GEOT	ECH						H24 -	- Ma	tamata	a								
						Posi	tion: (, 0								CPT n	o. : (CPT1	υ	18/28

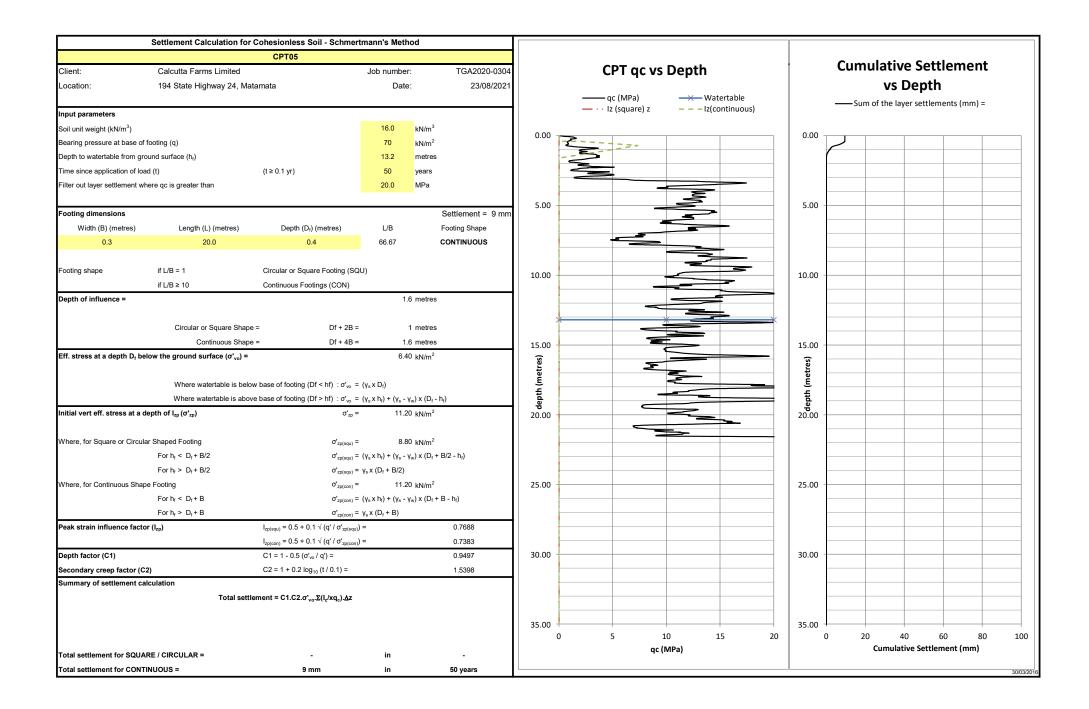
Appendix D: Static Settlement Analyses

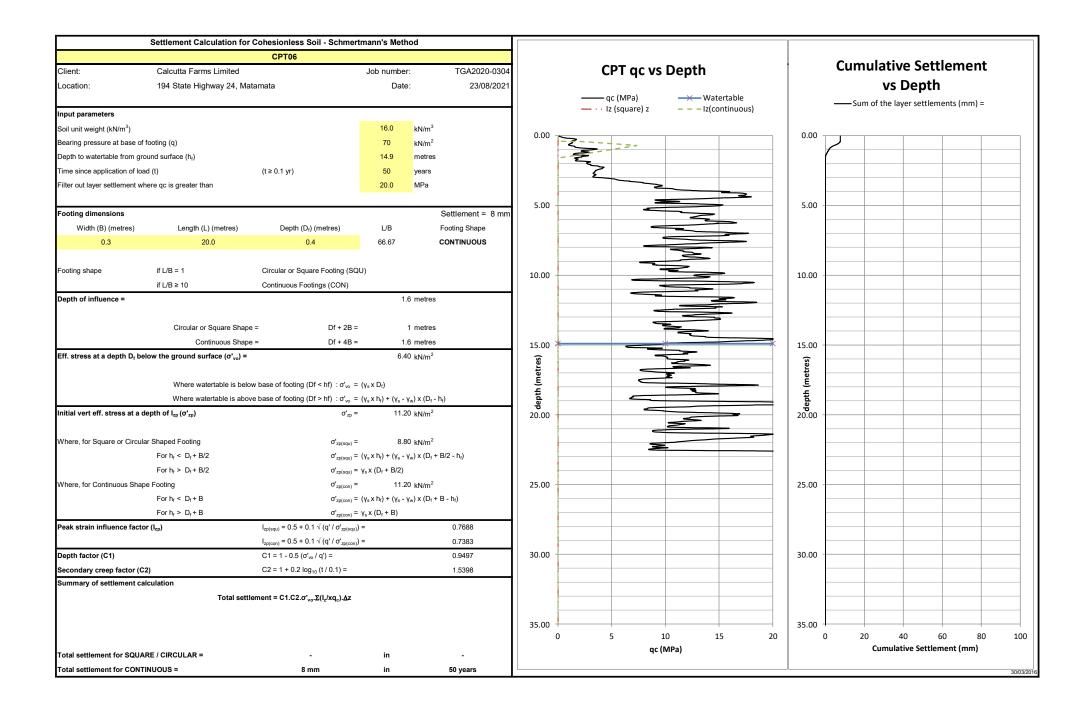


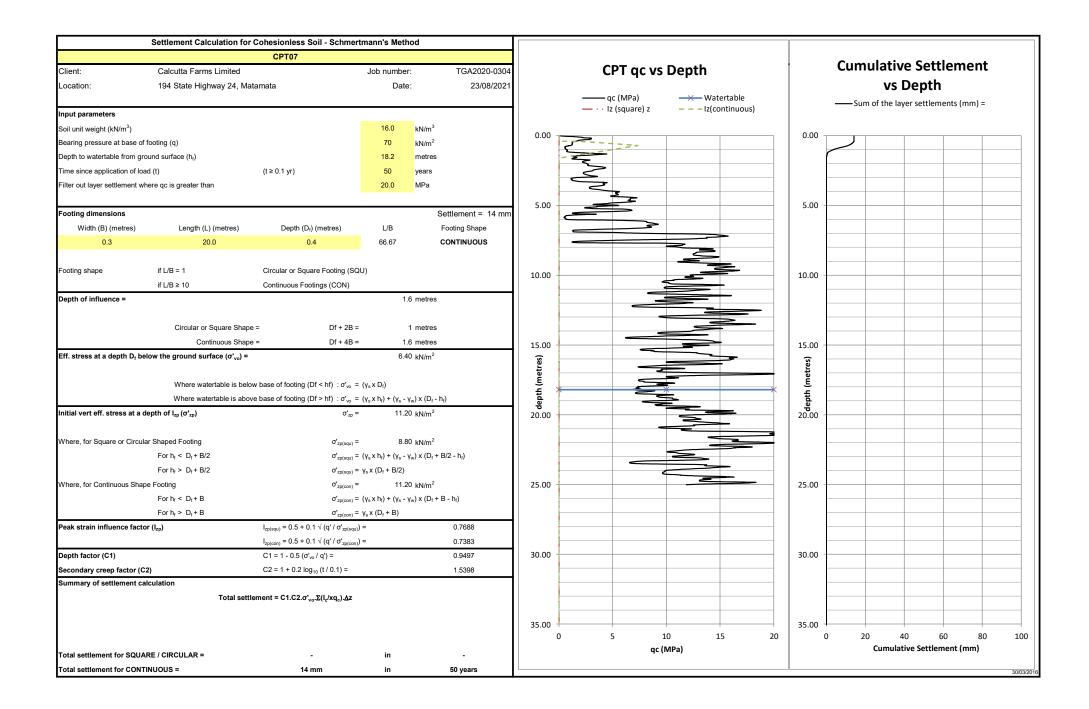


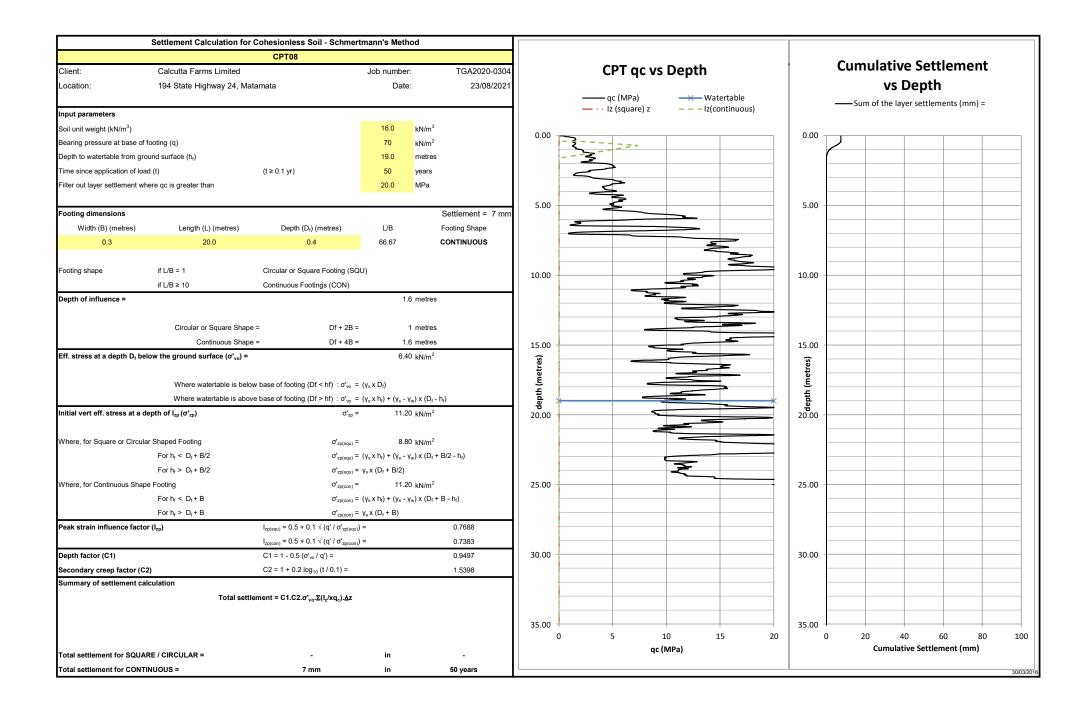


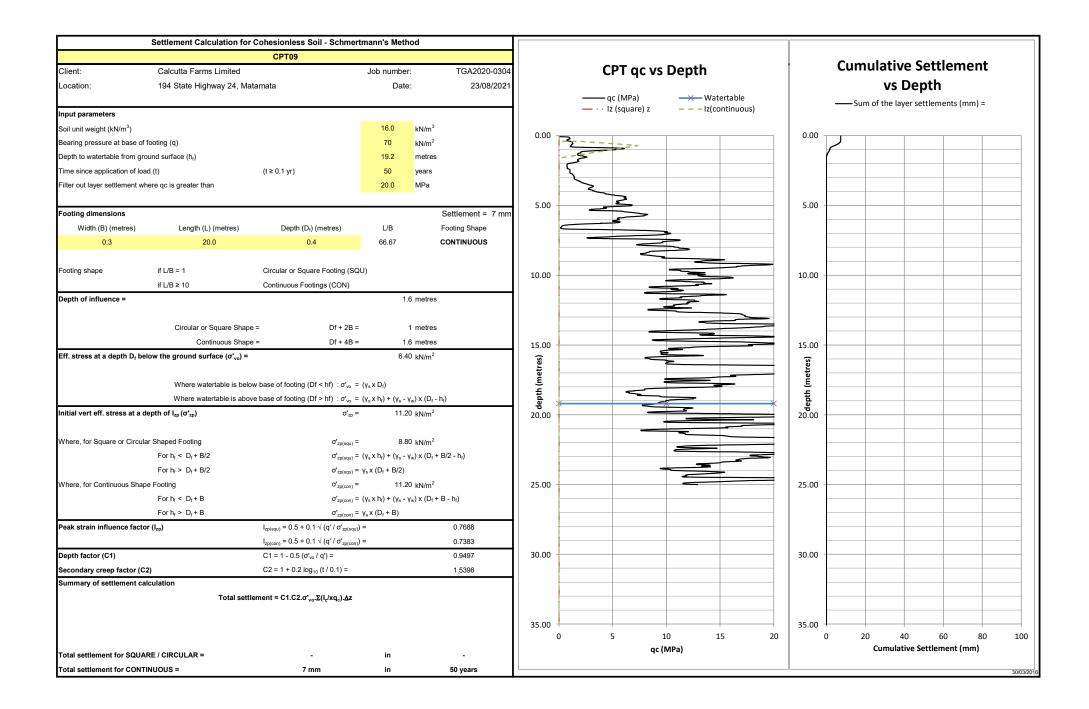


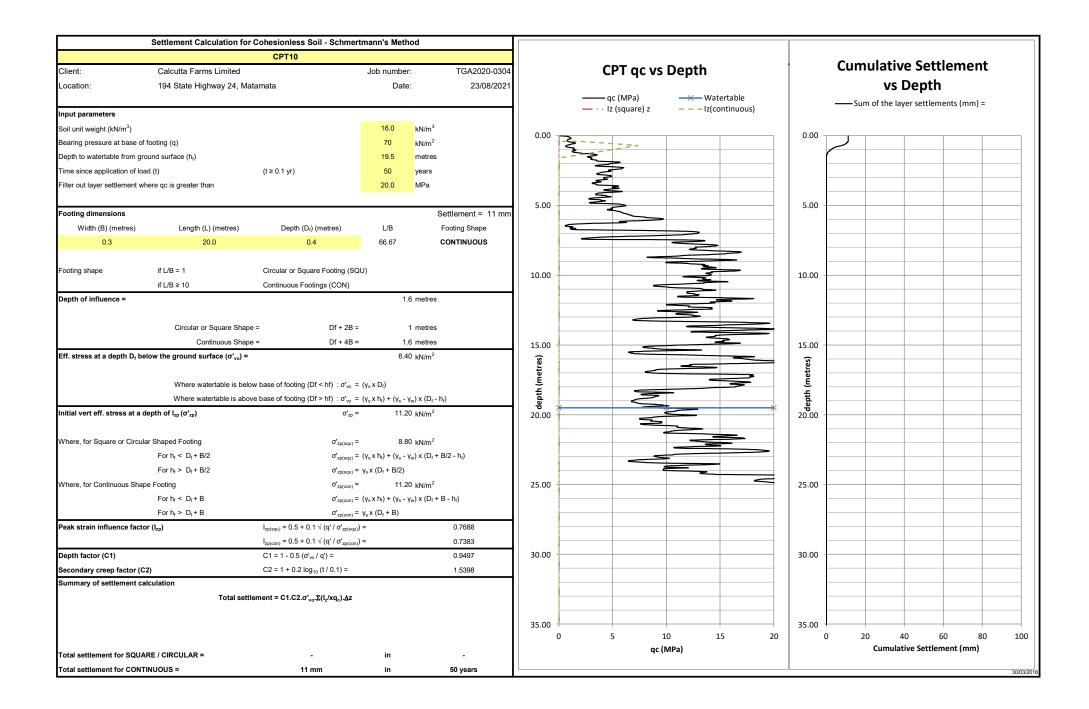


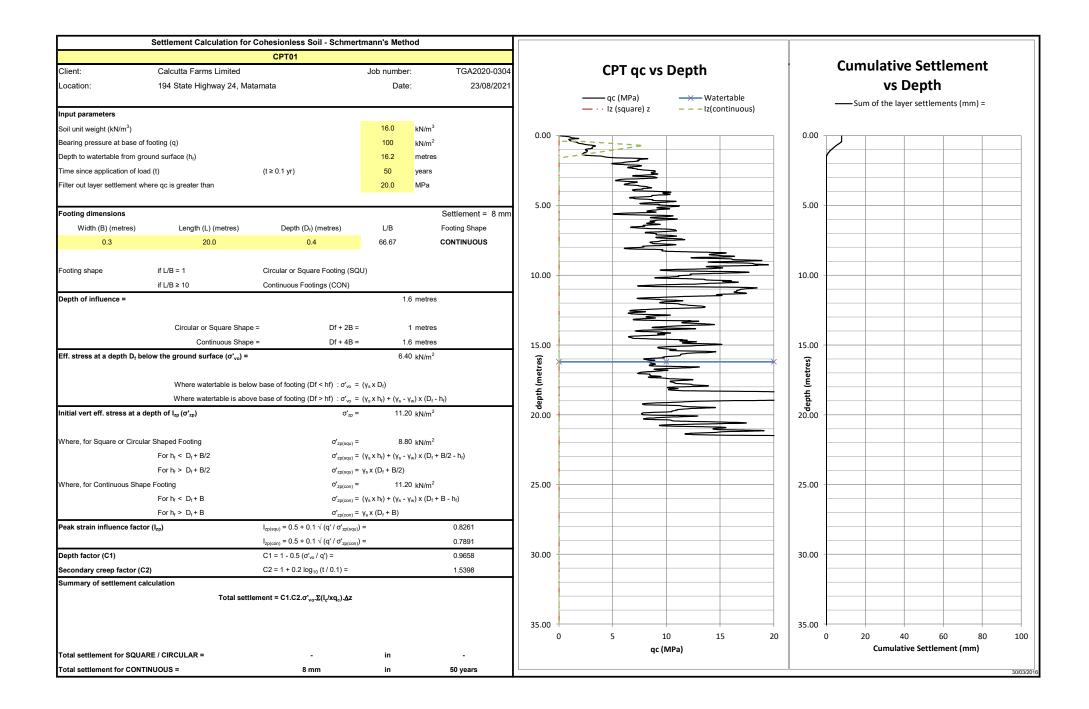


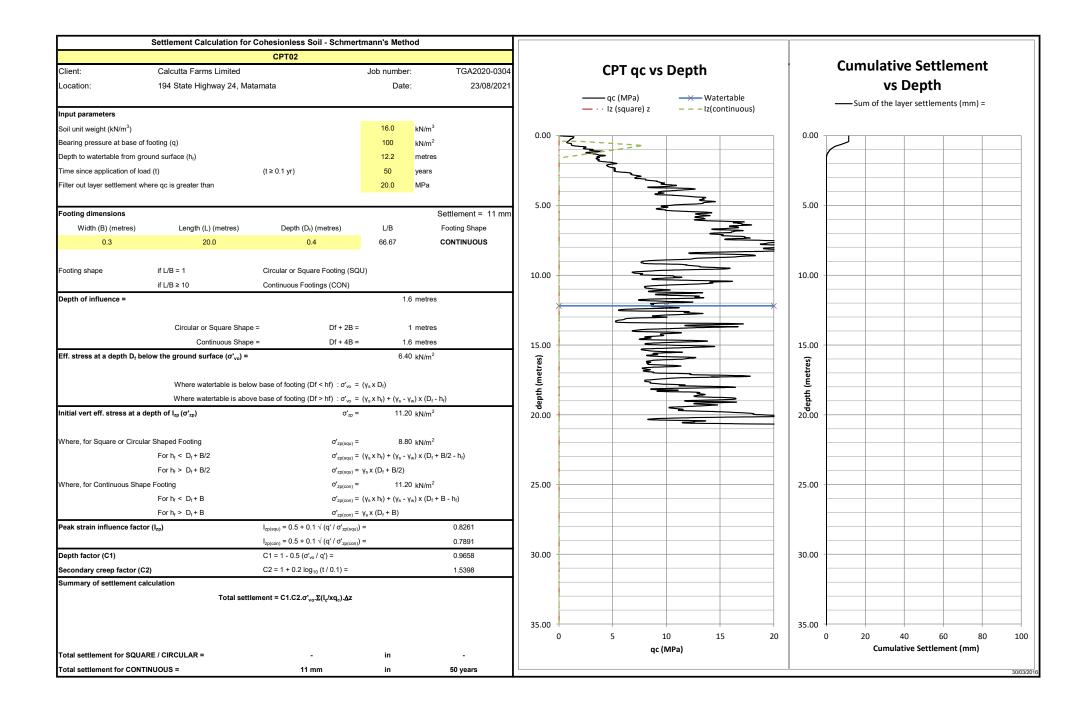


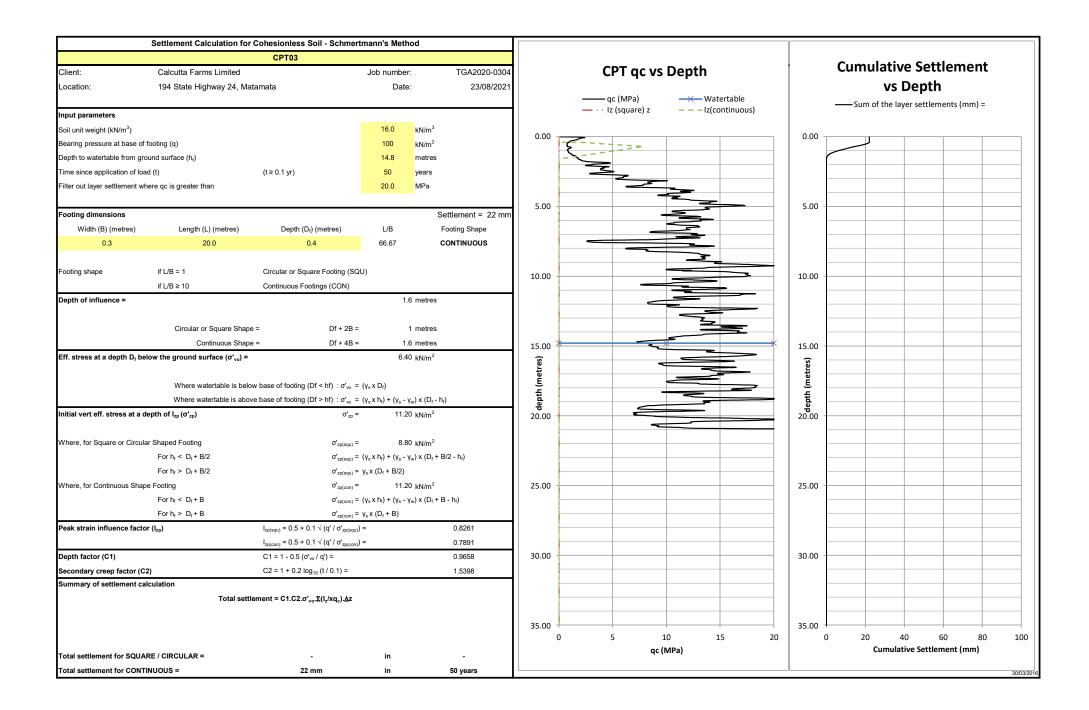


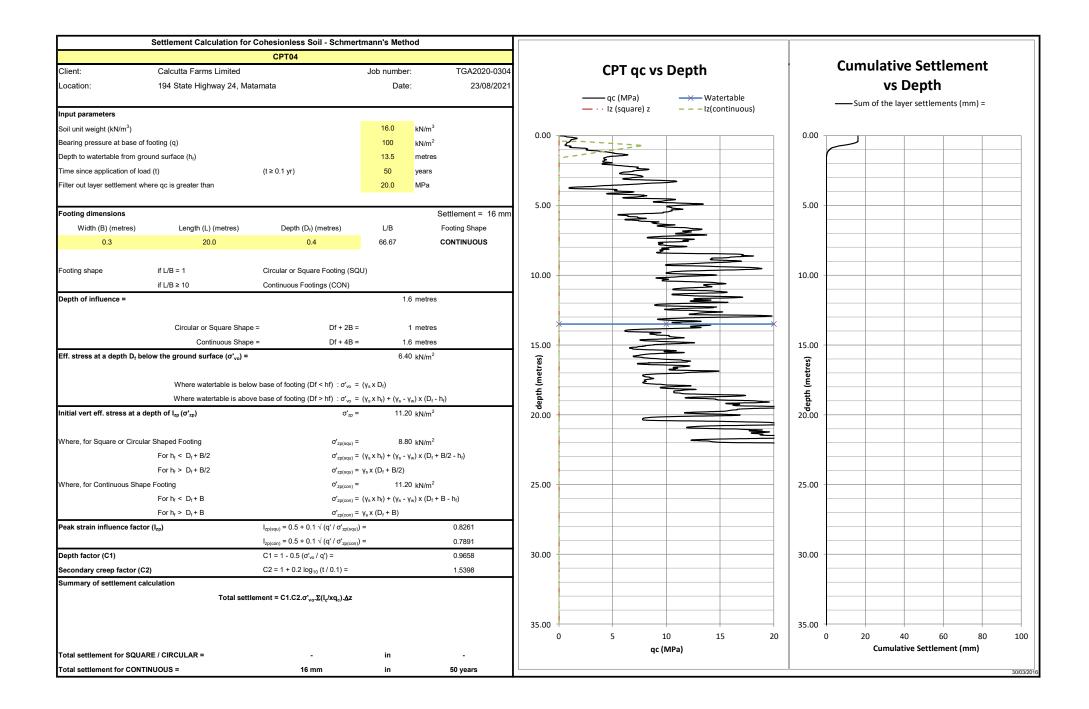


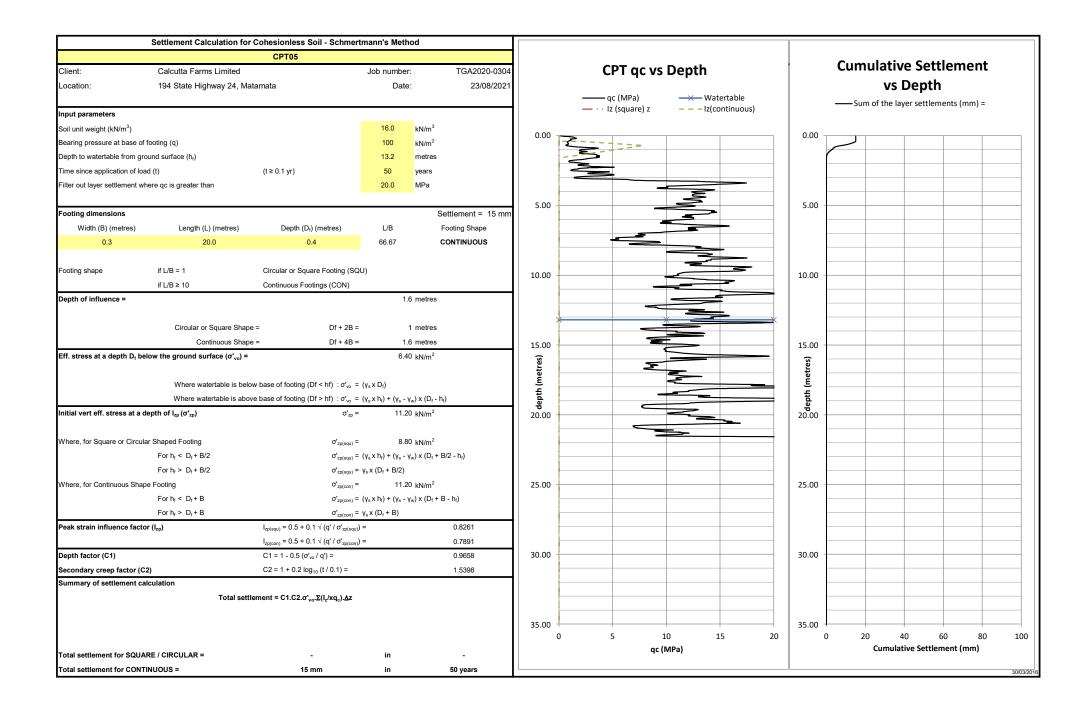


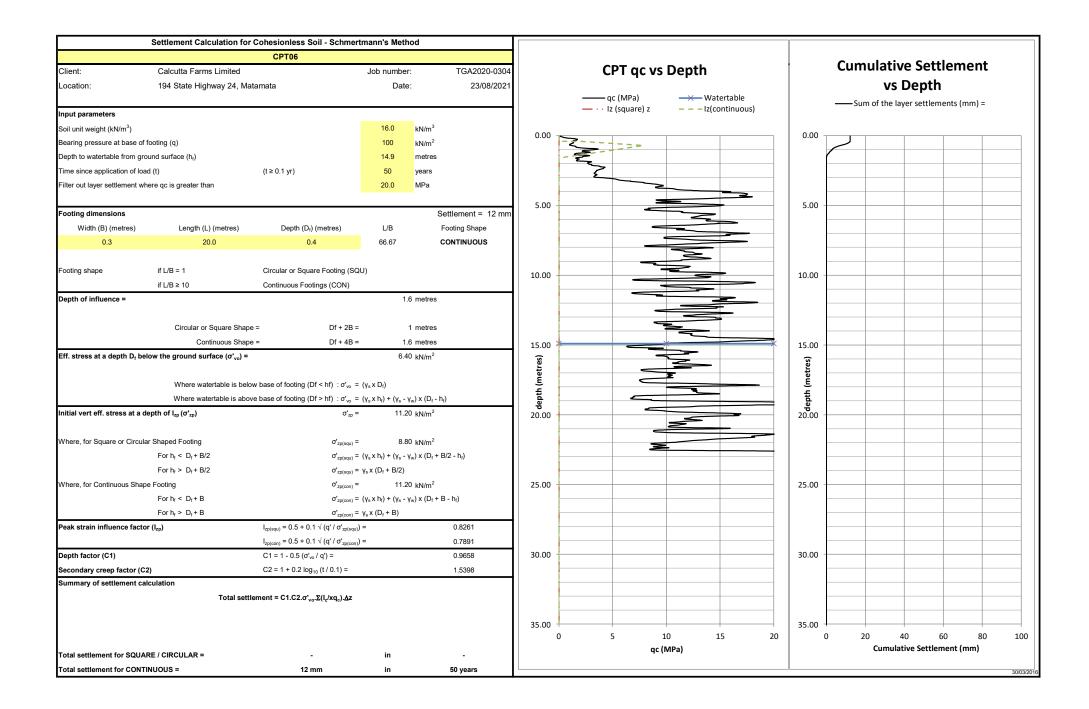


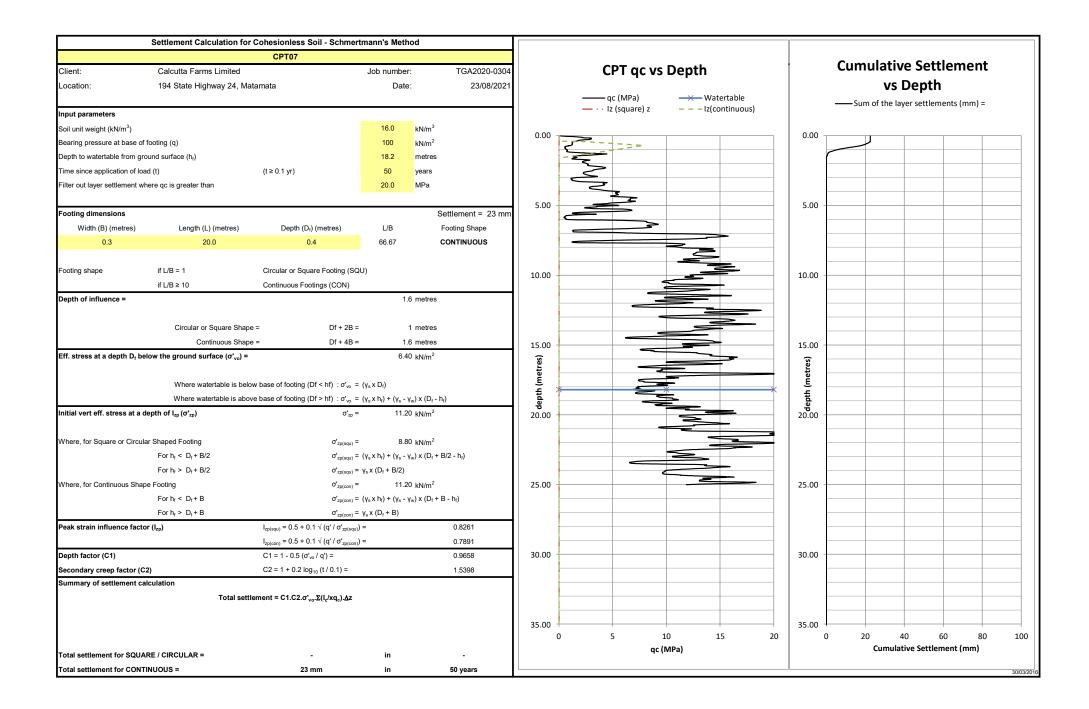


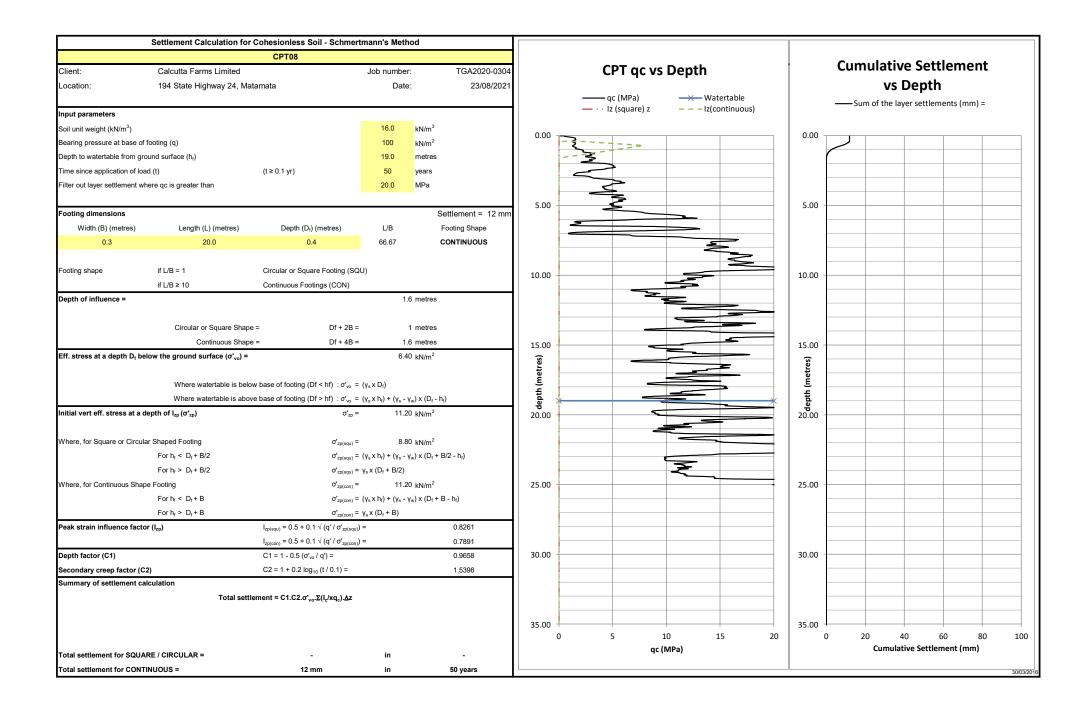


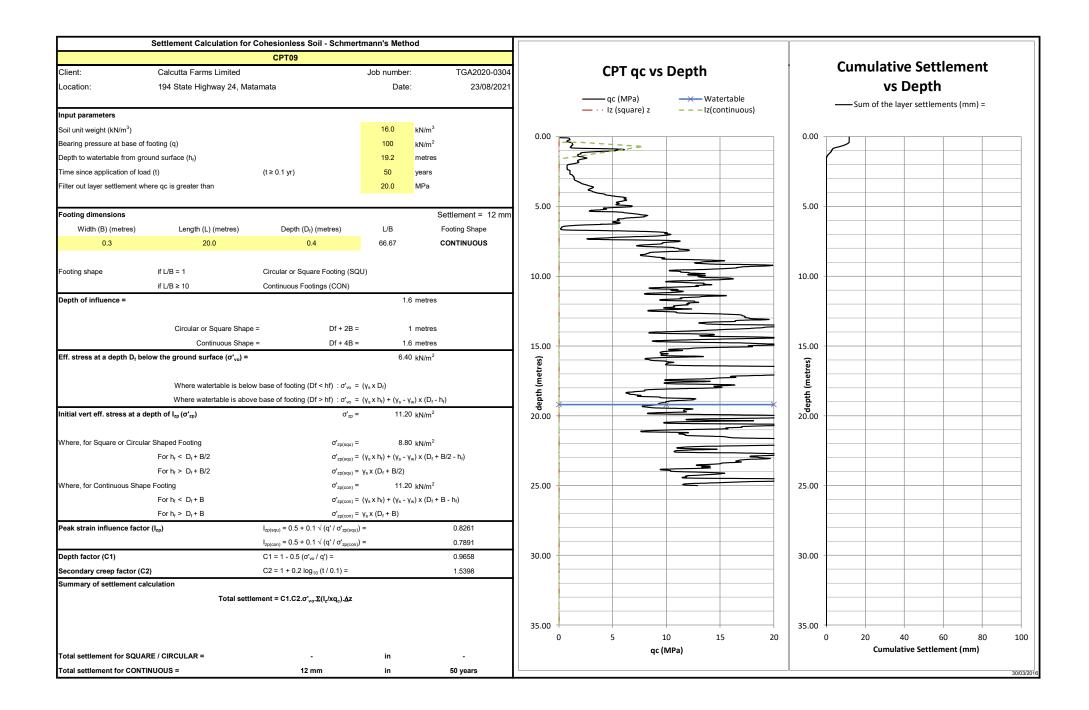


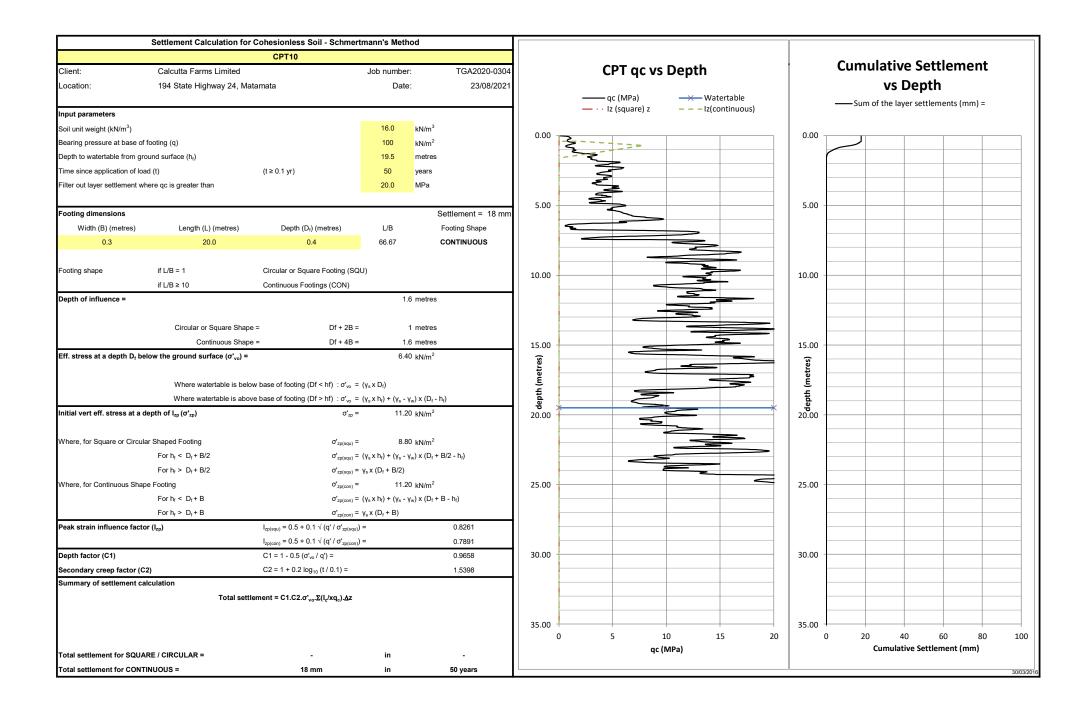


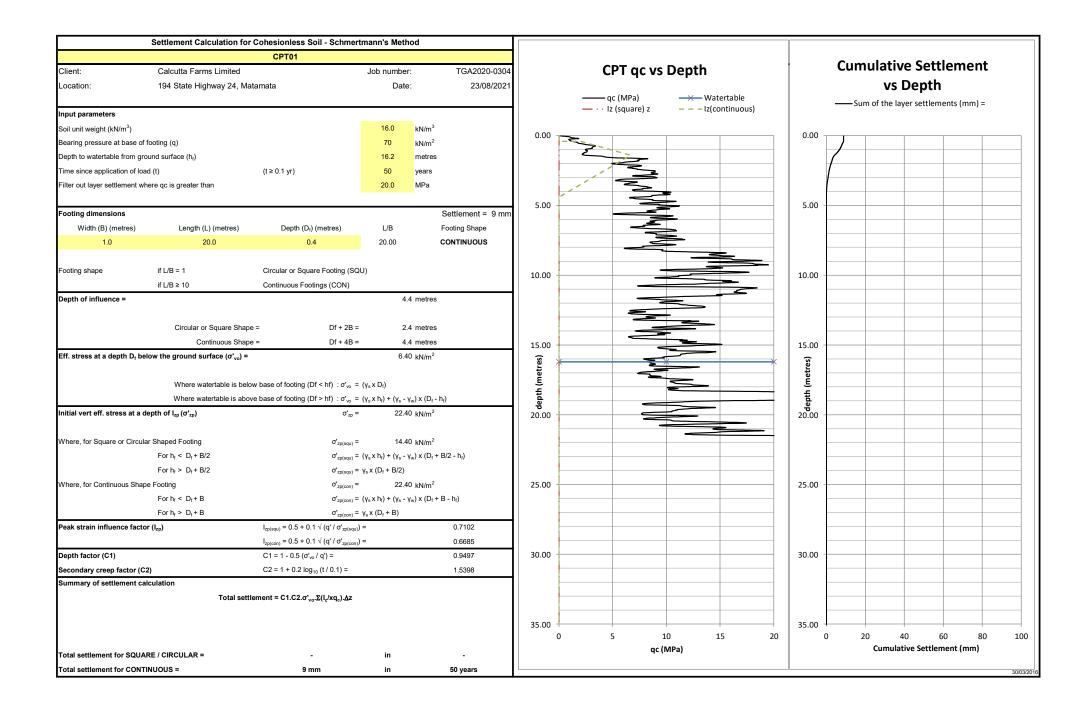


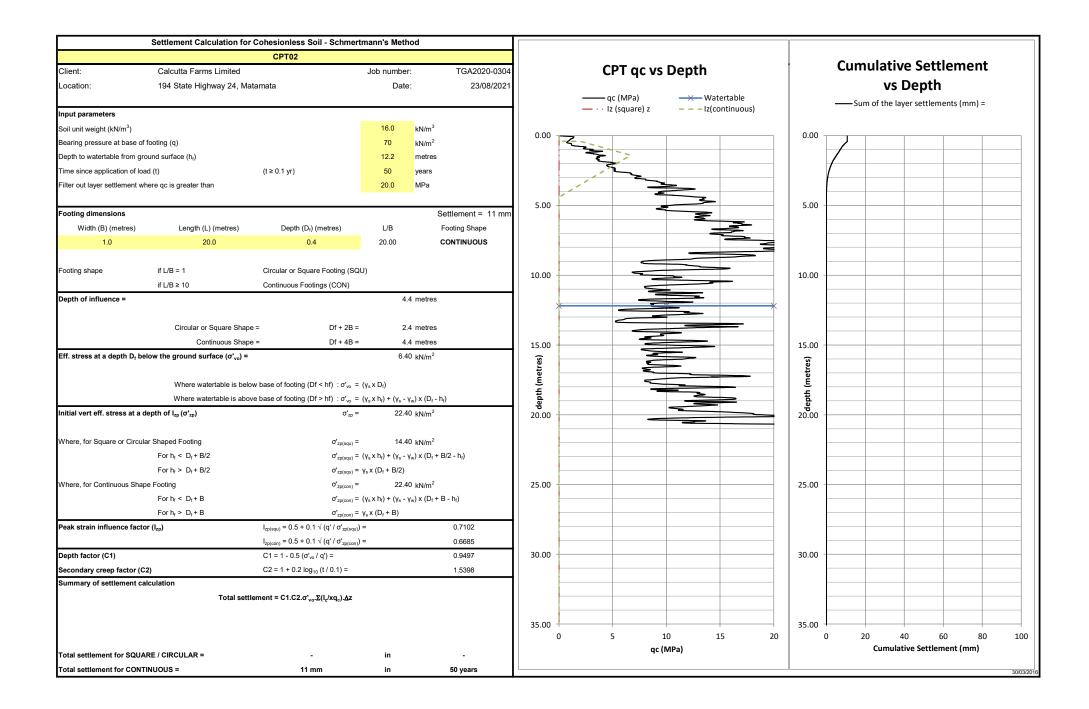


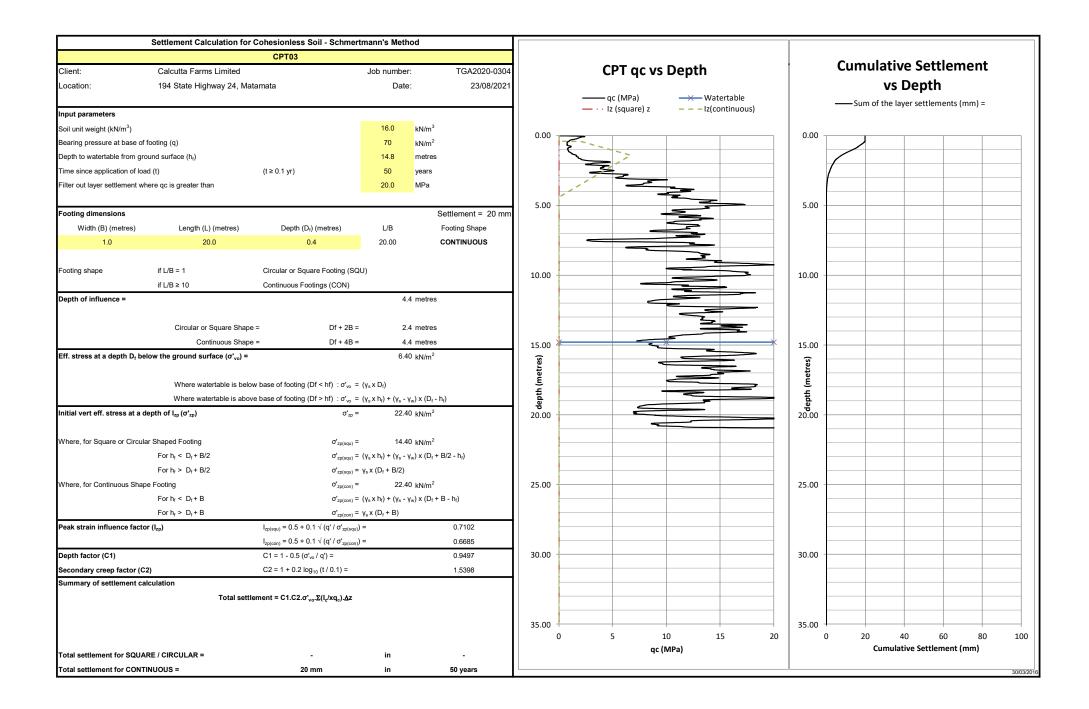


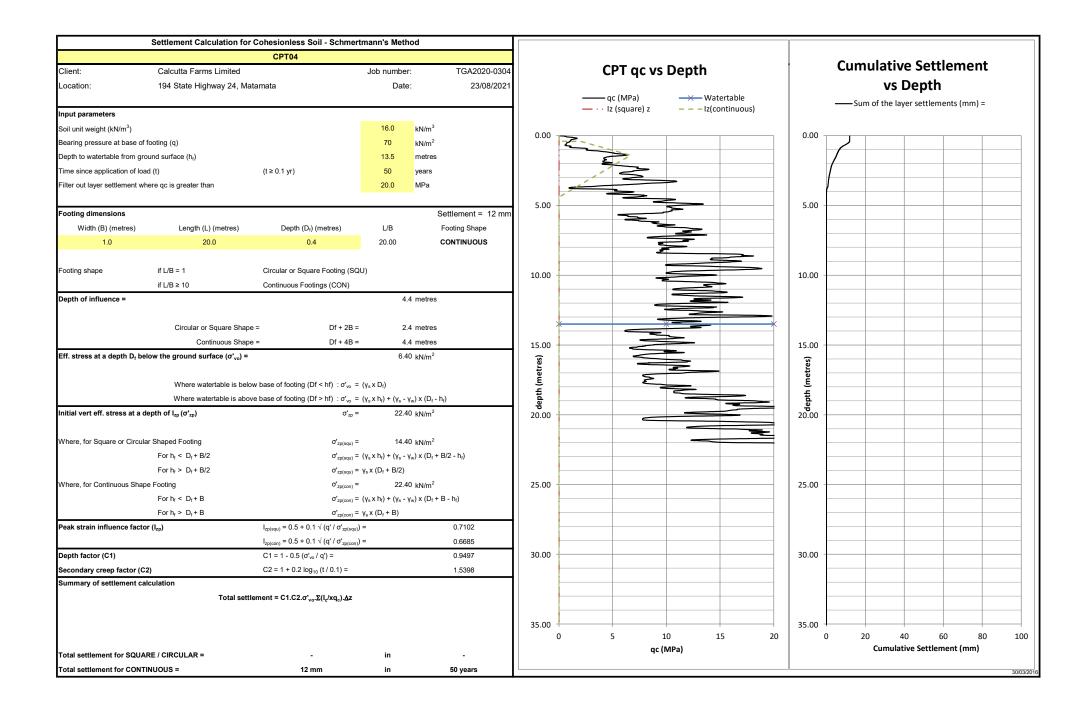


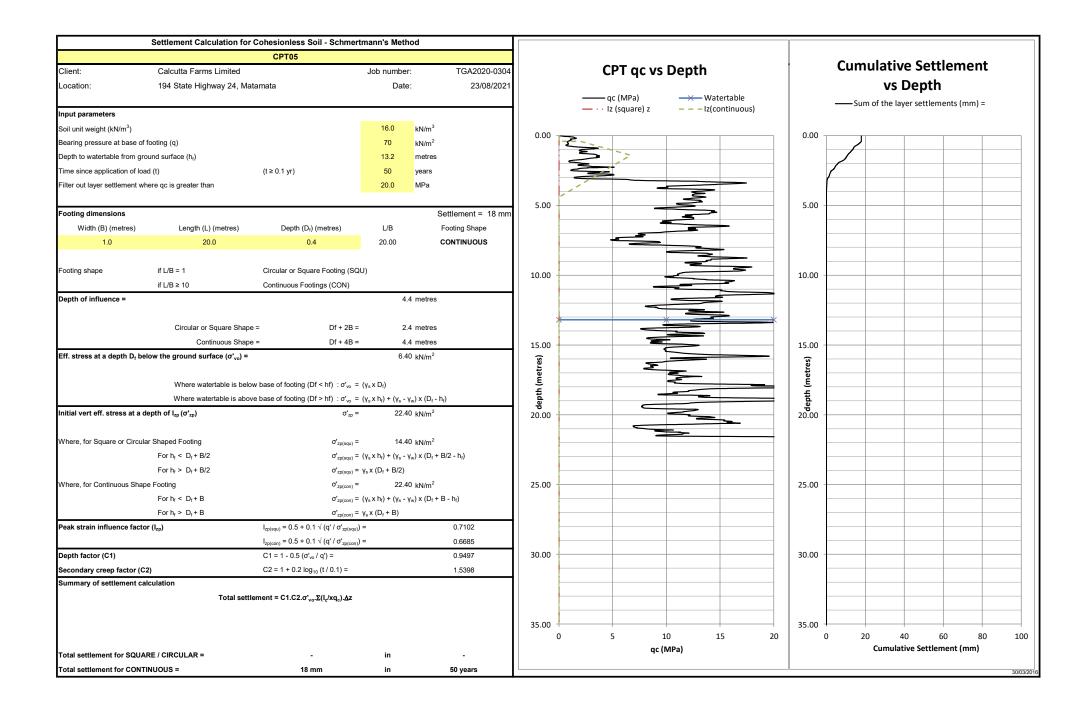


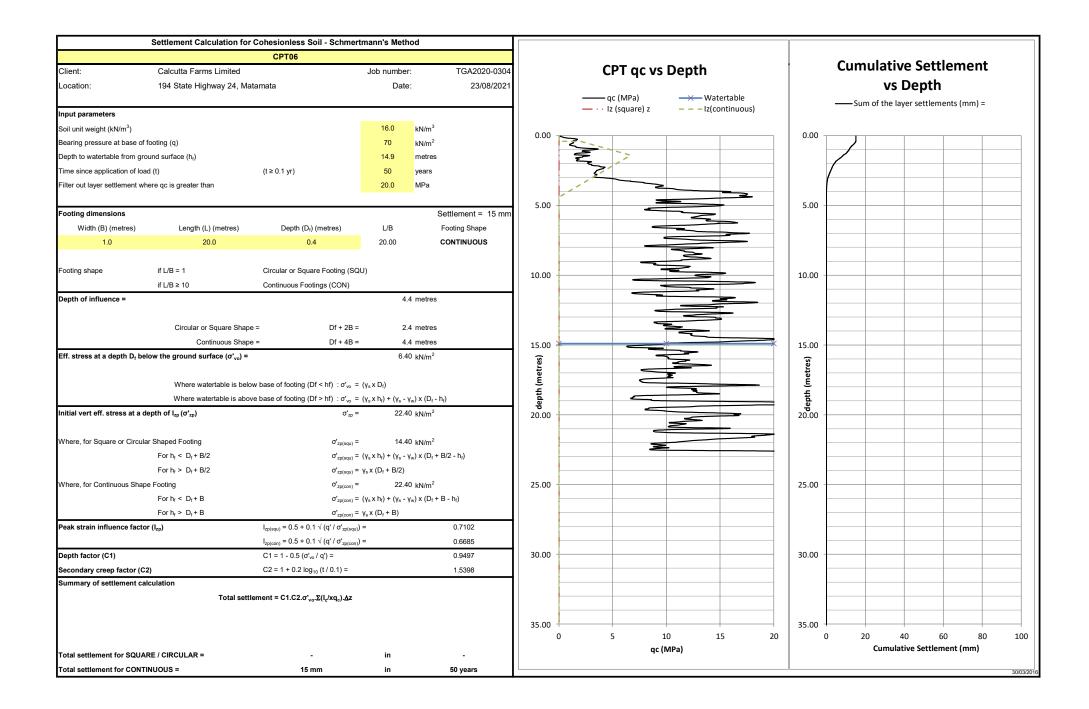


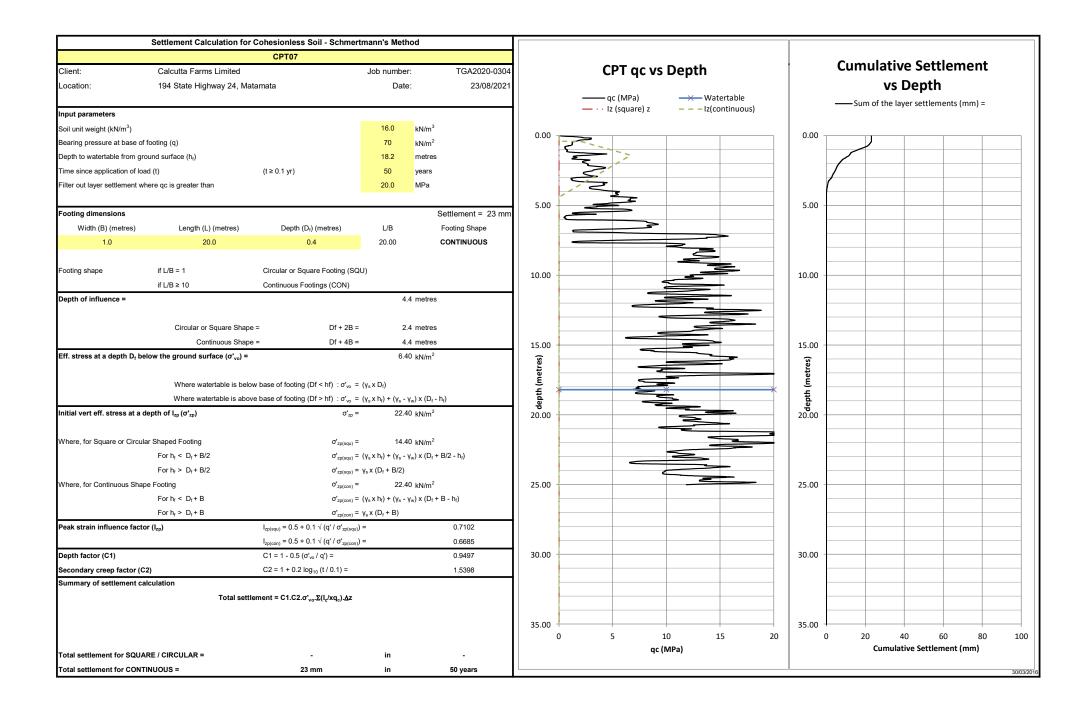


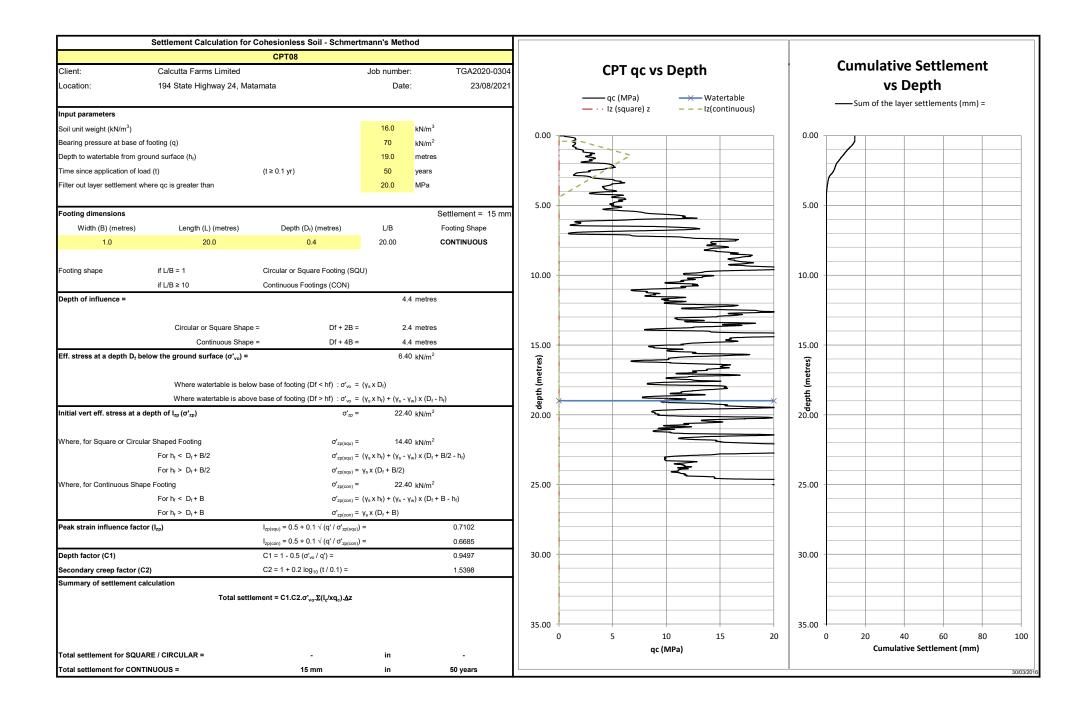


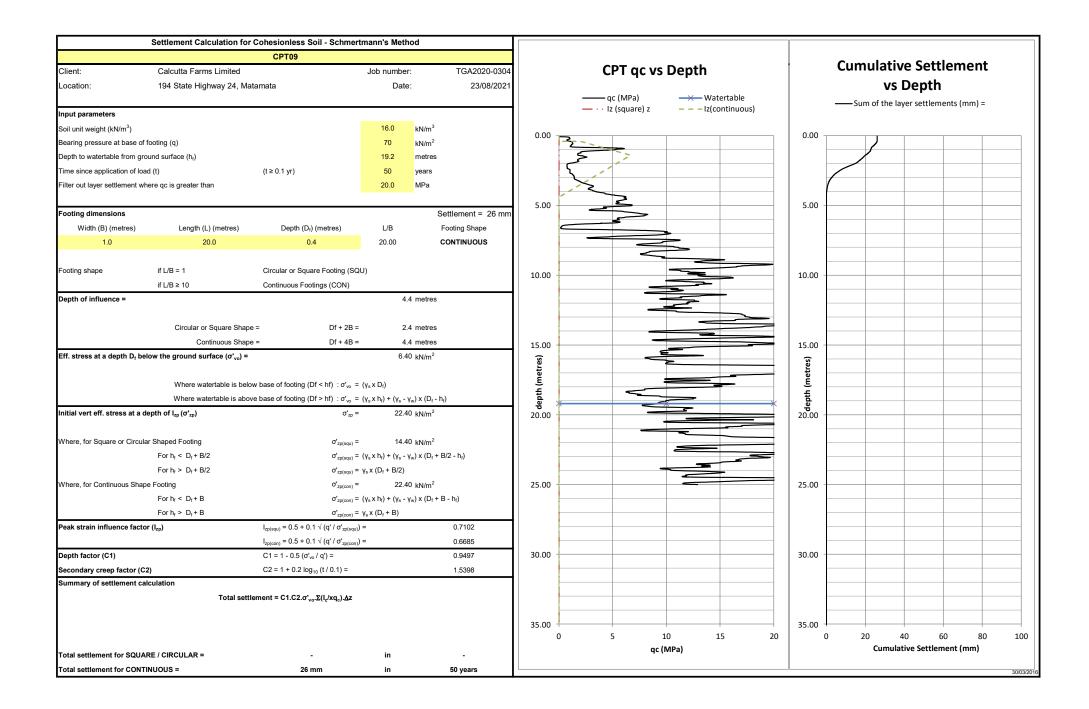


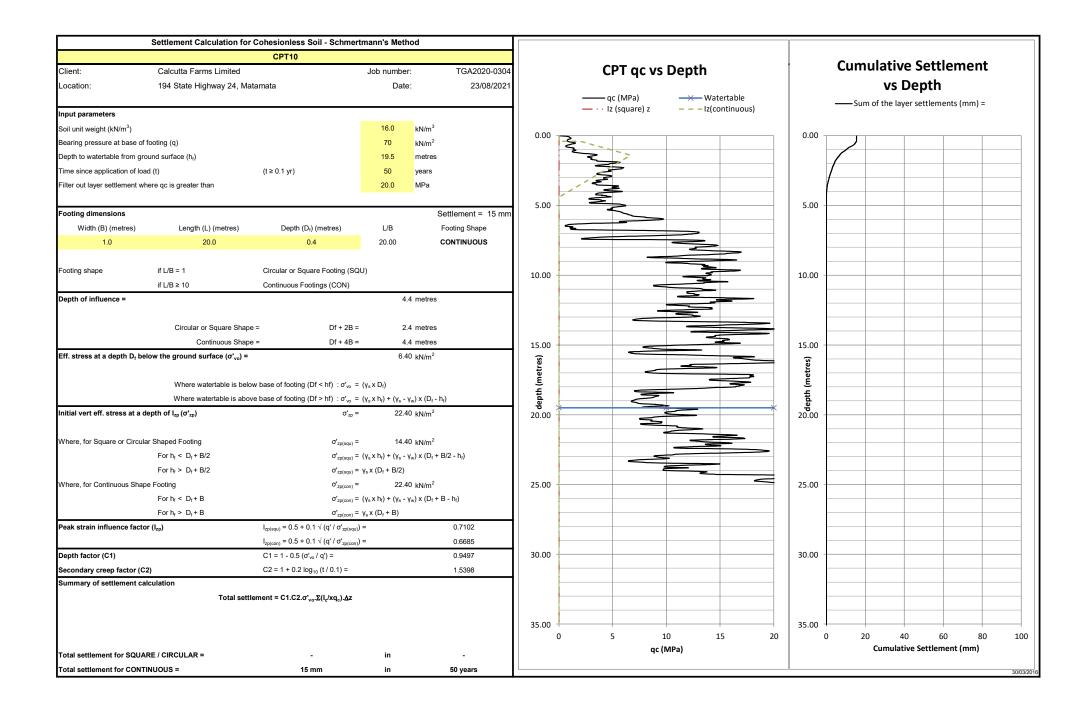


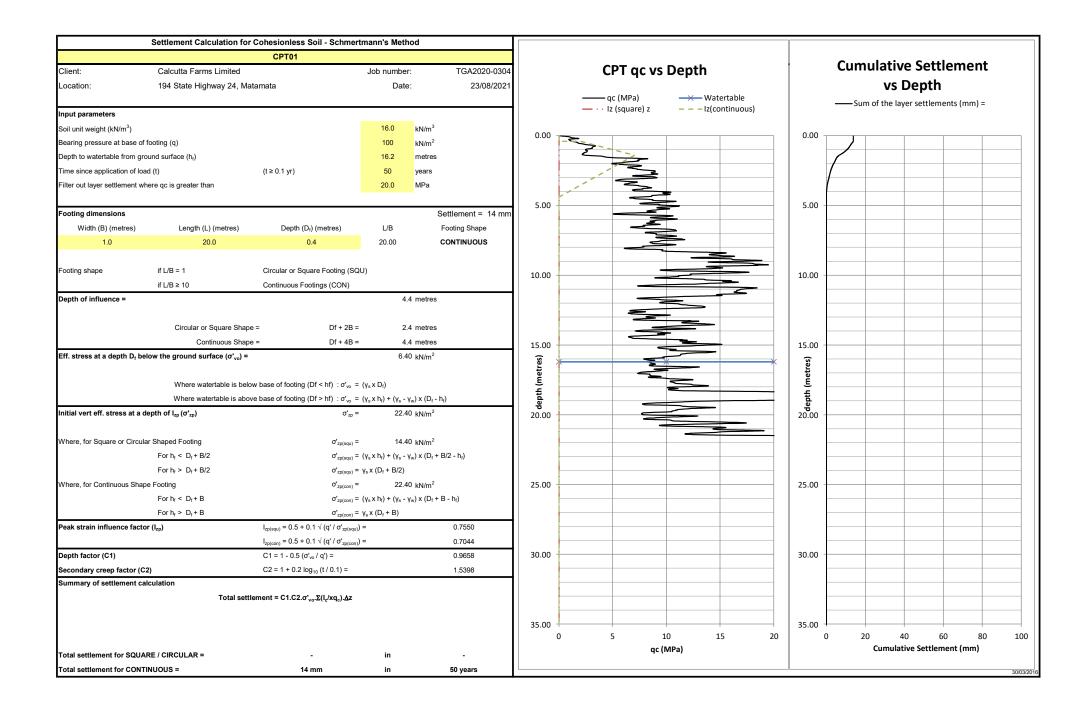


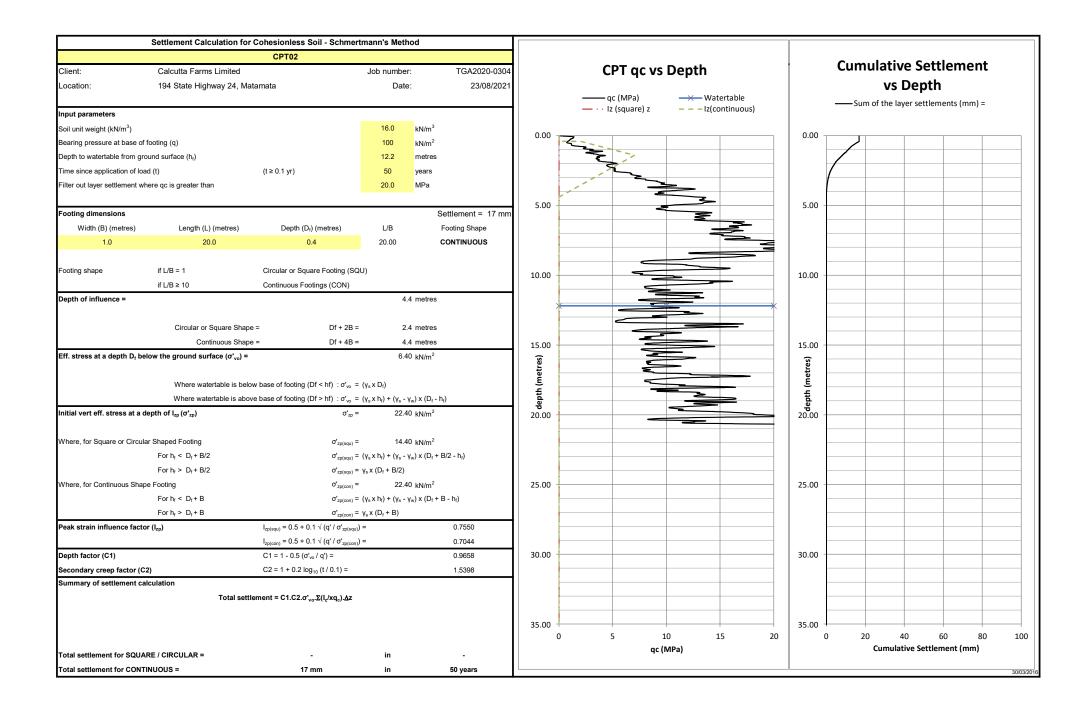


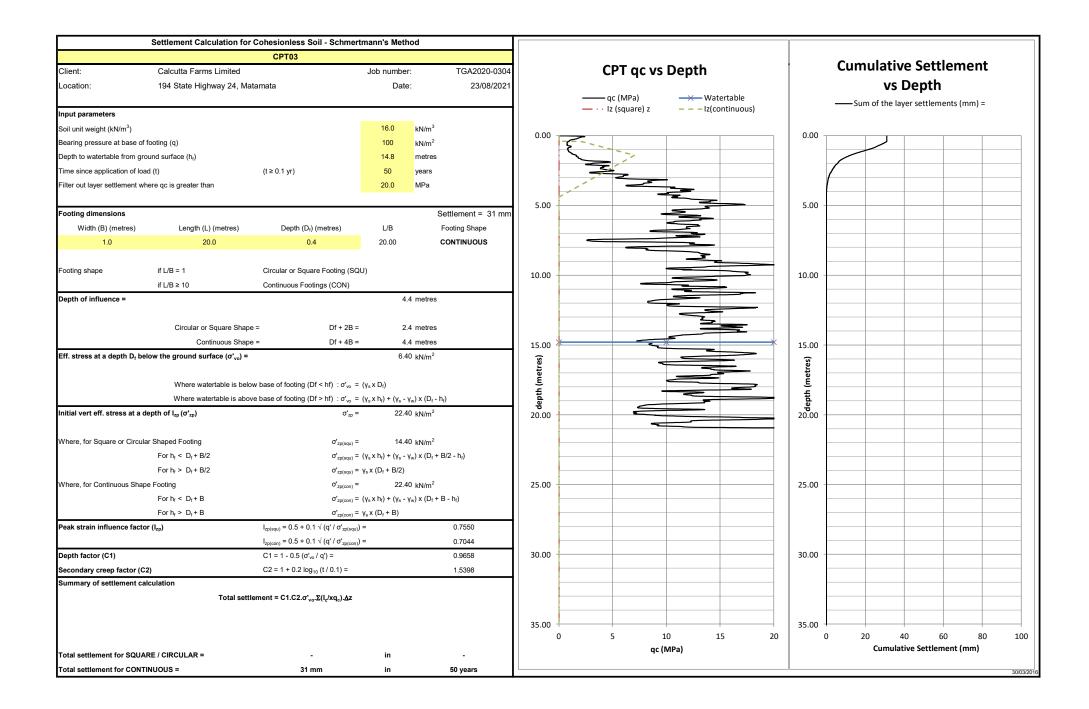


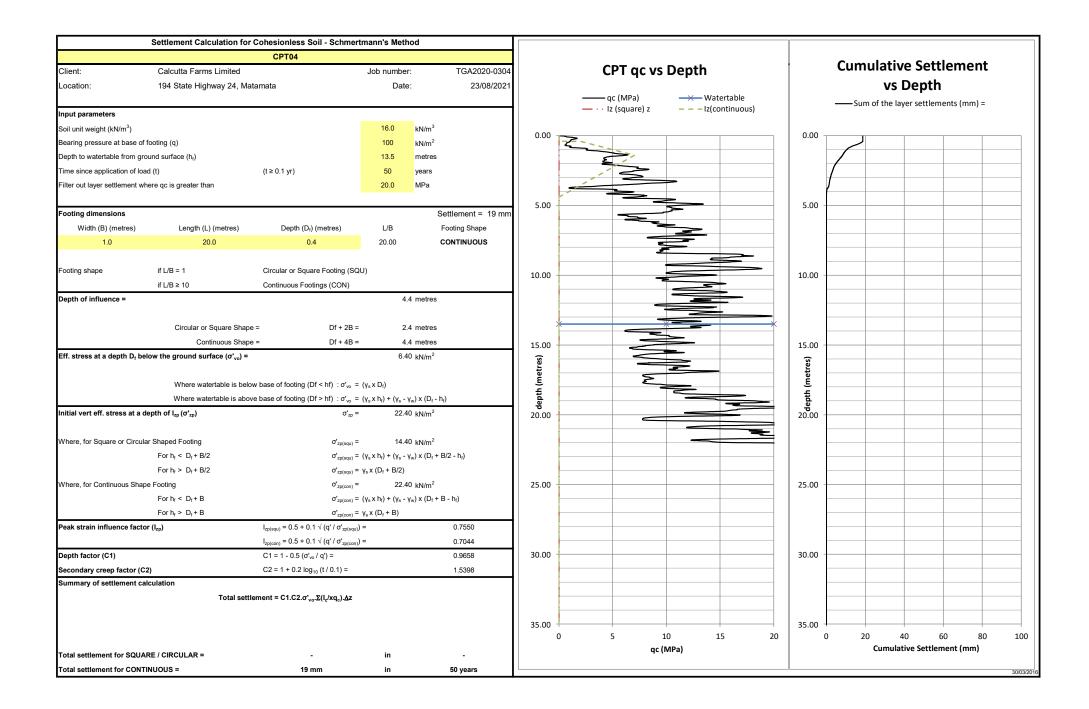


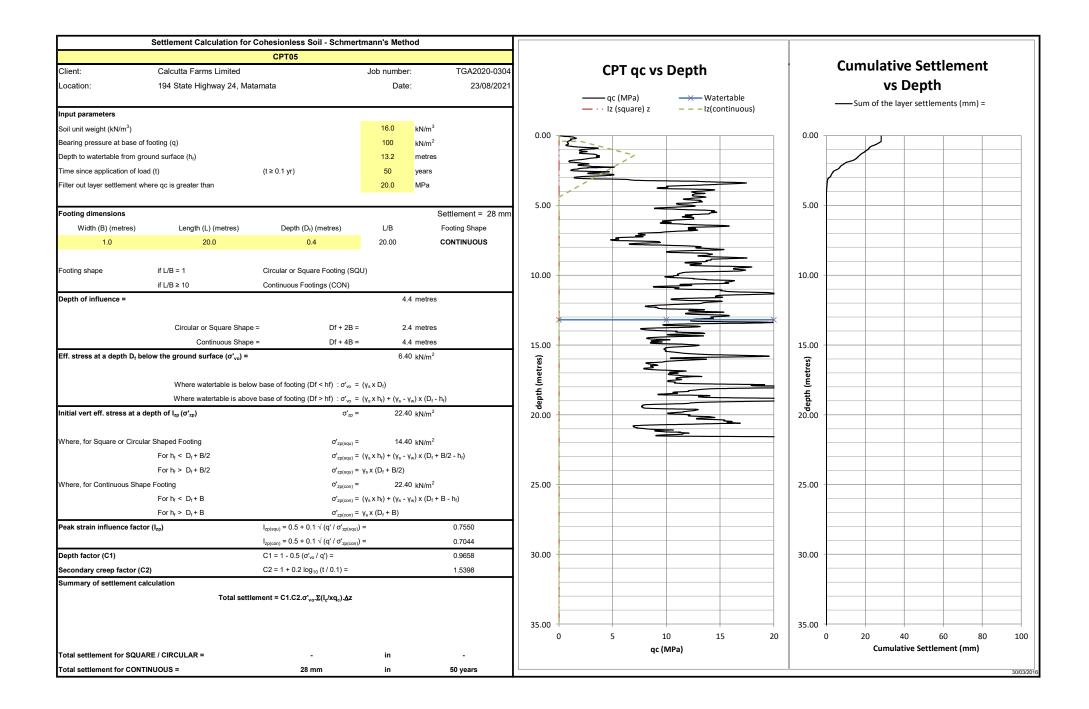


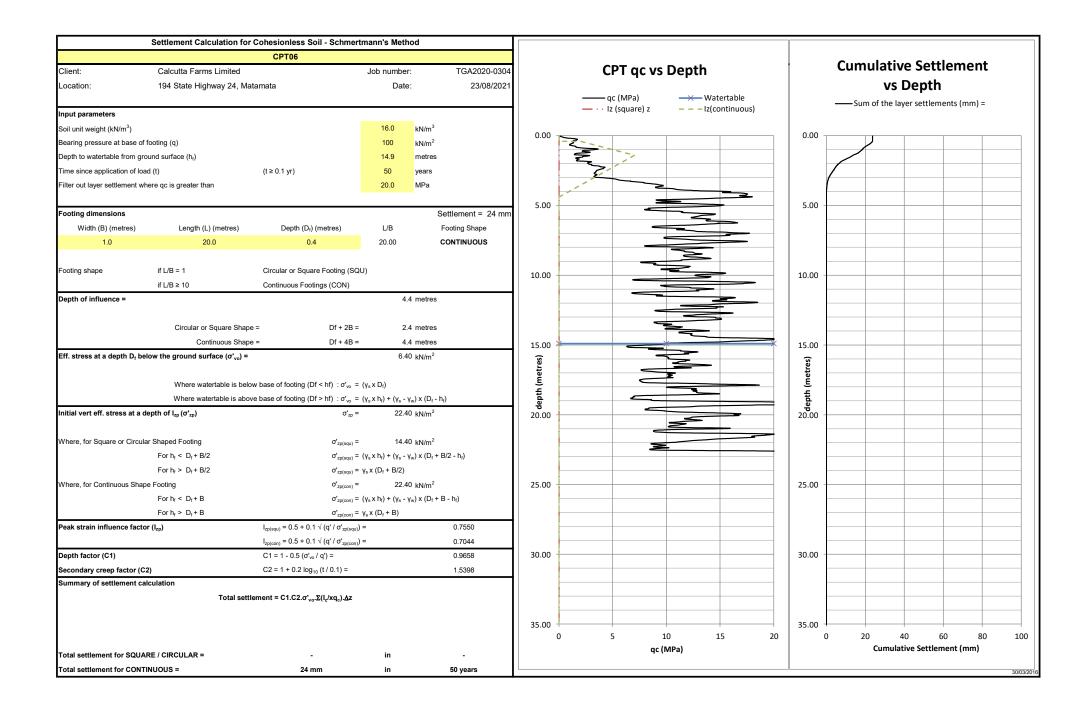


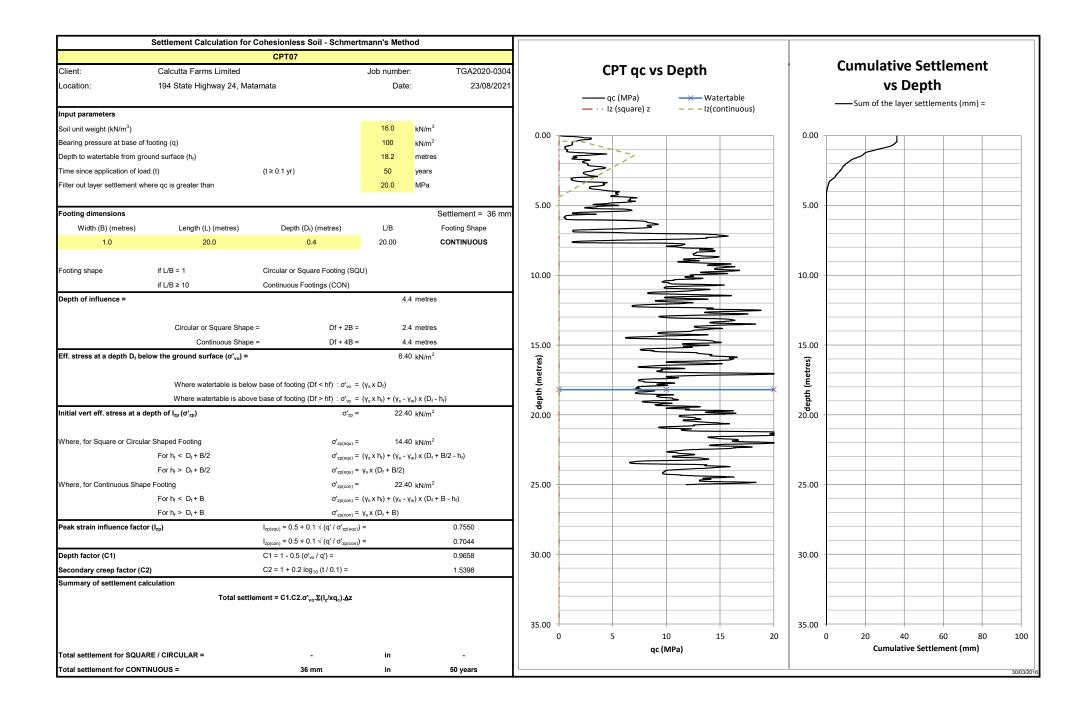


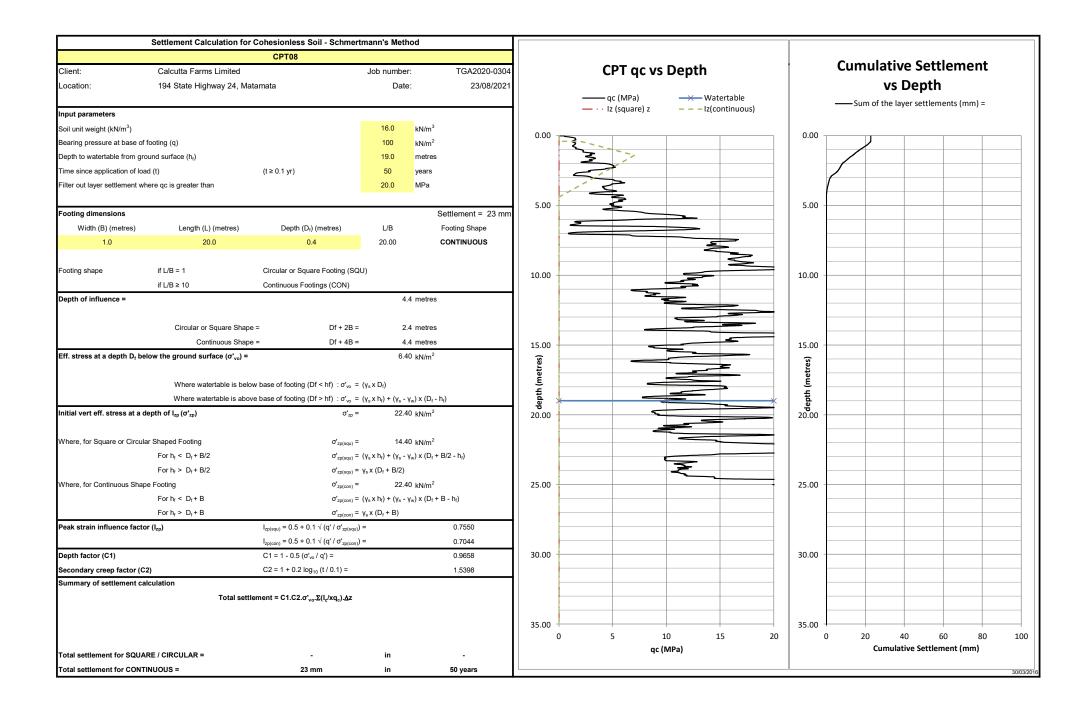


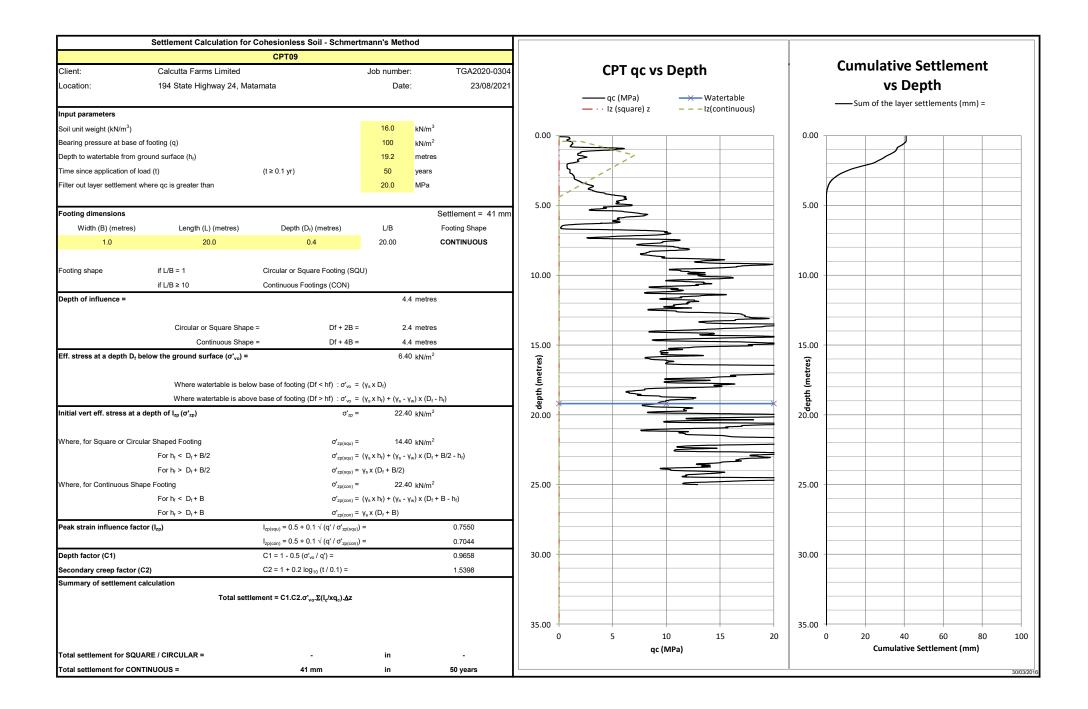


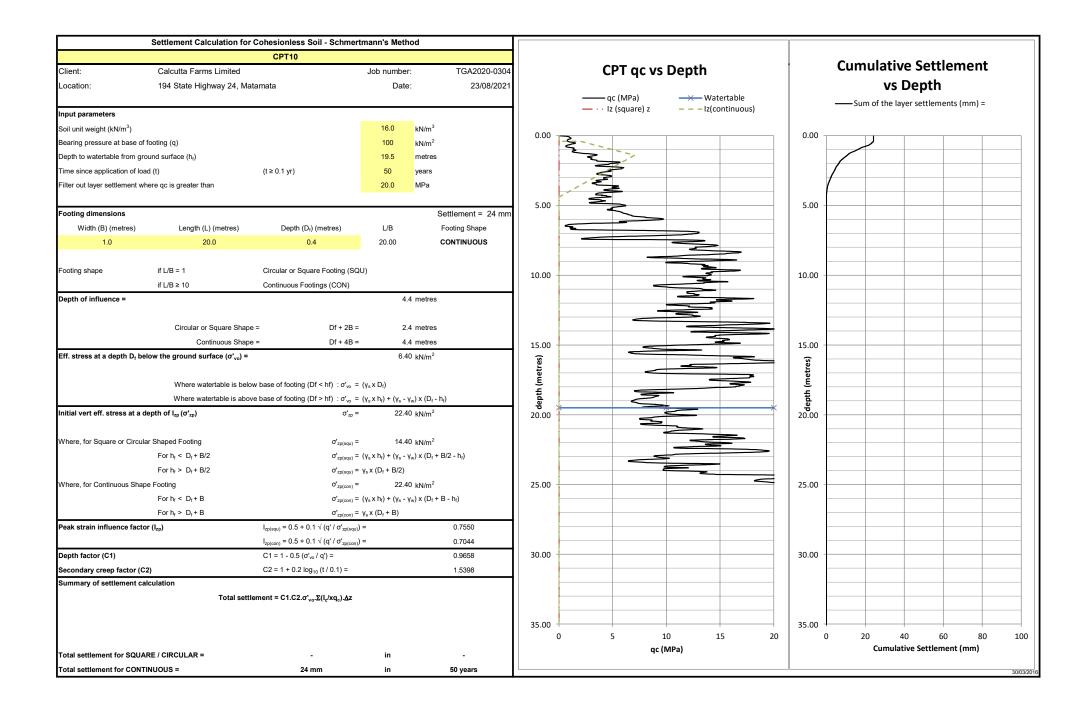


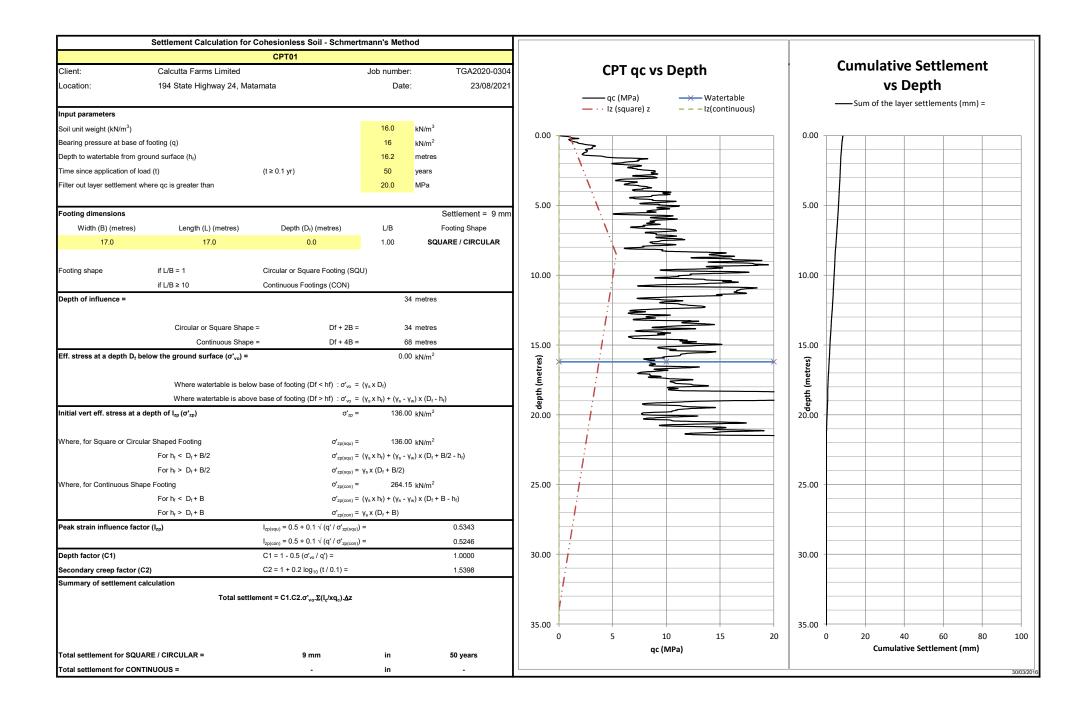


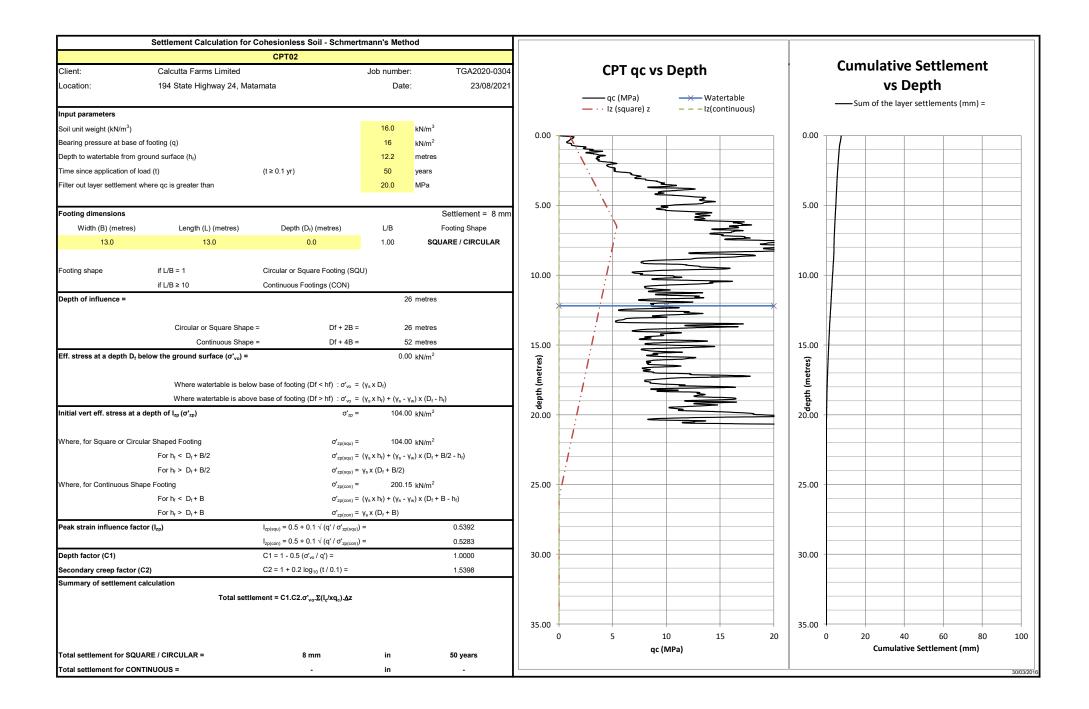


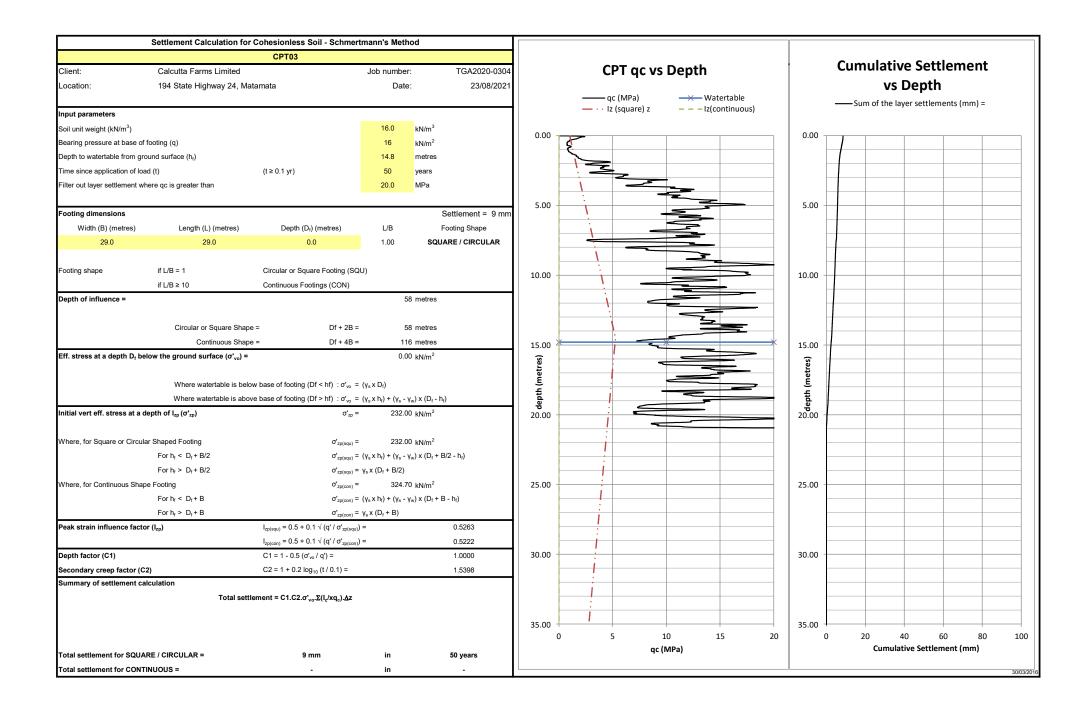


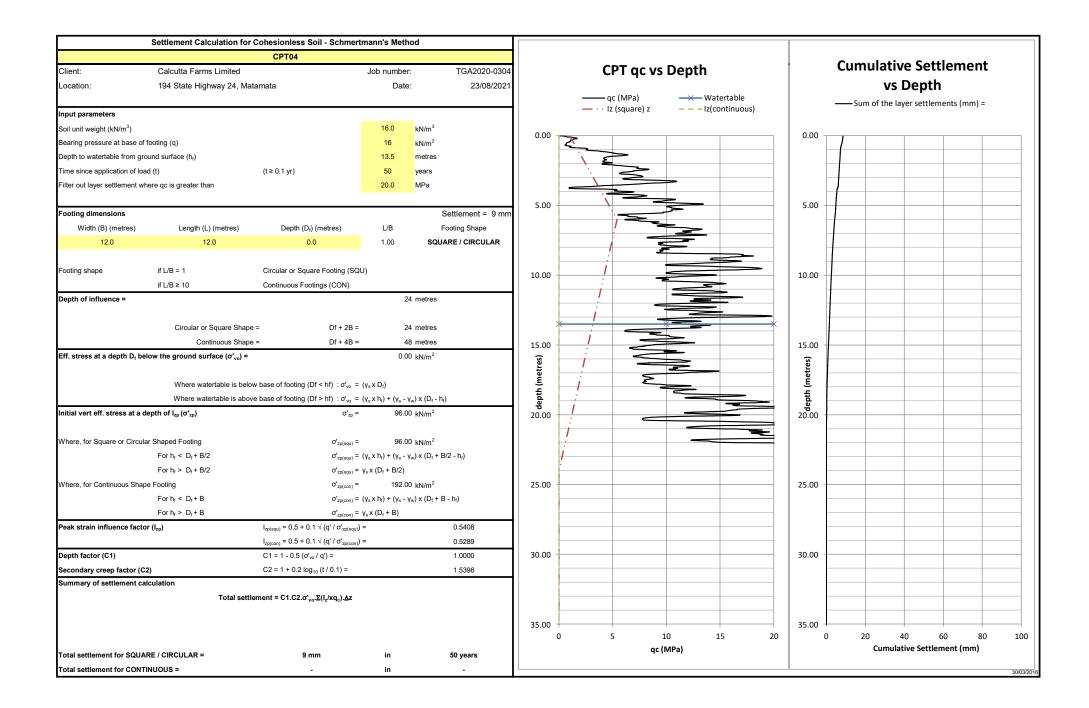


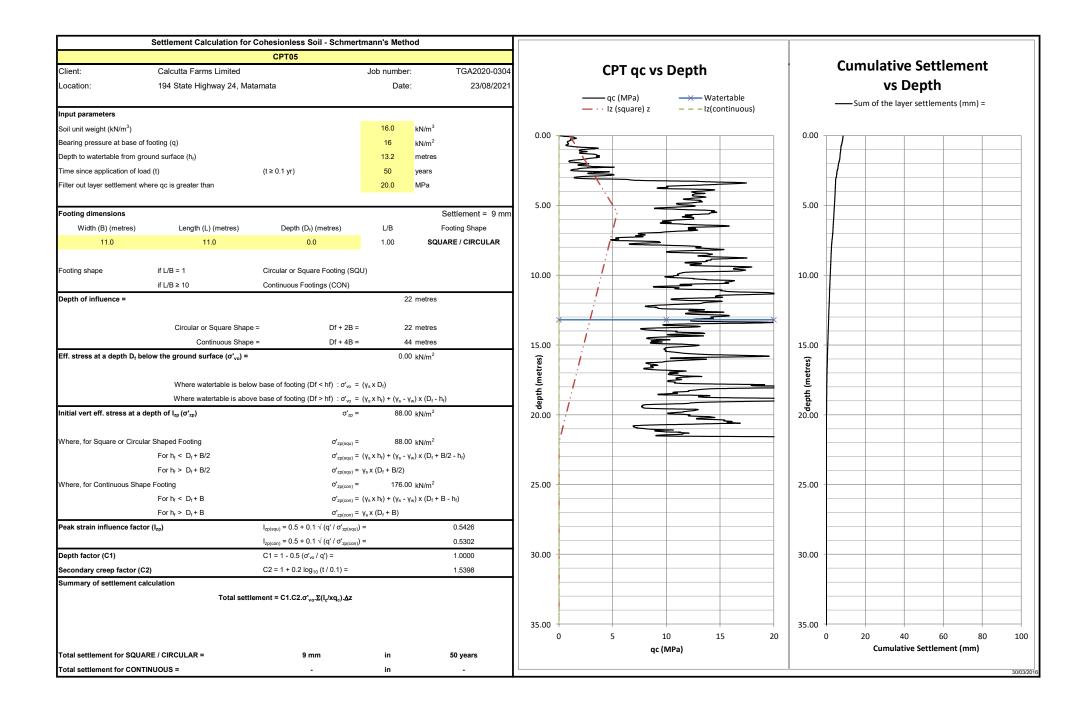


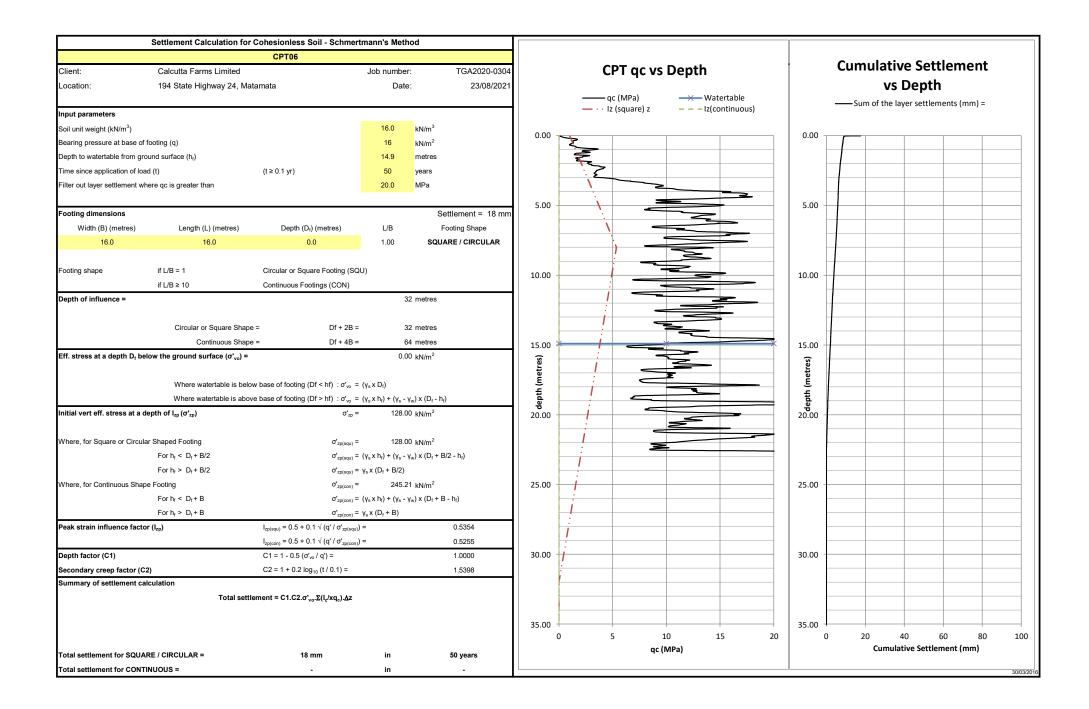


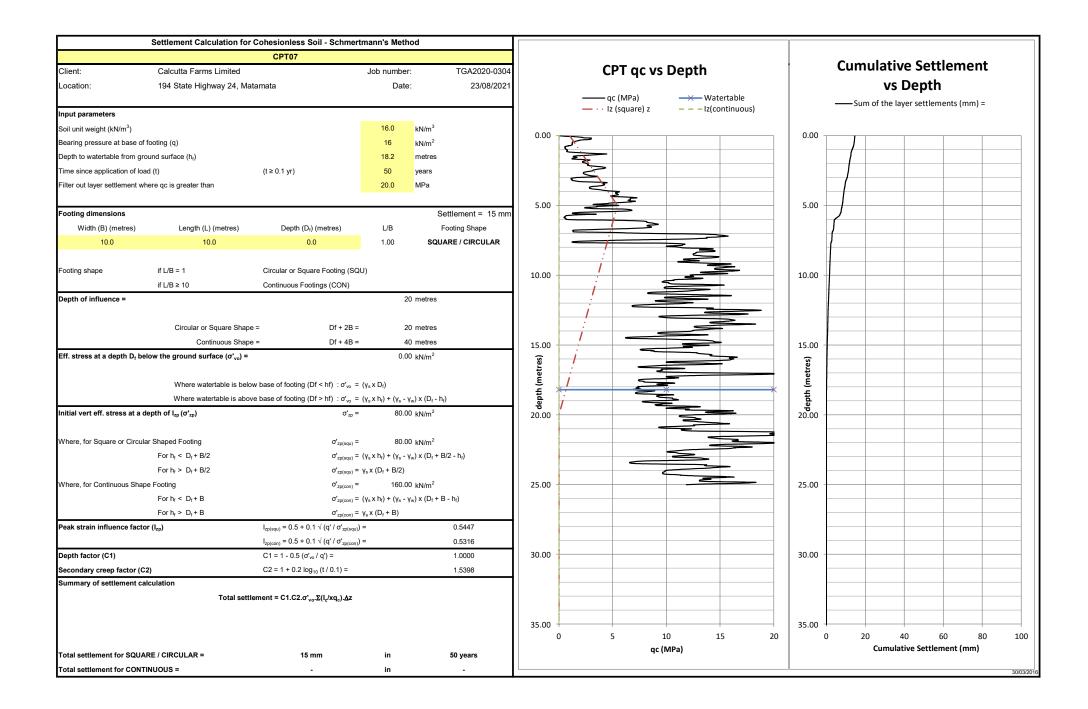


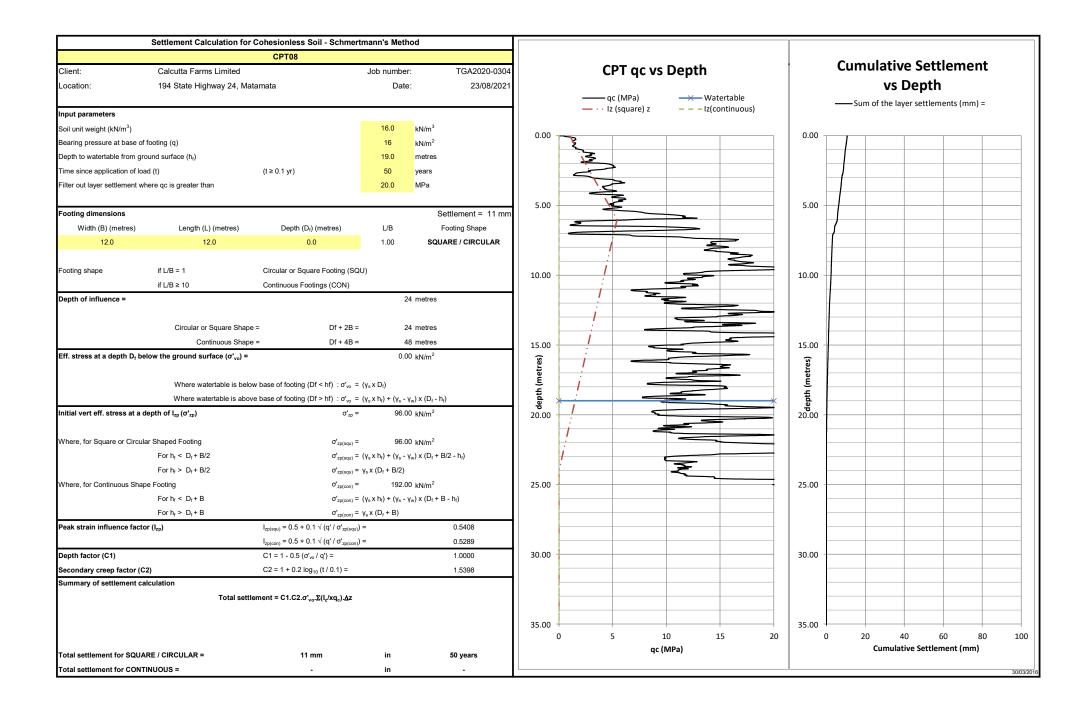


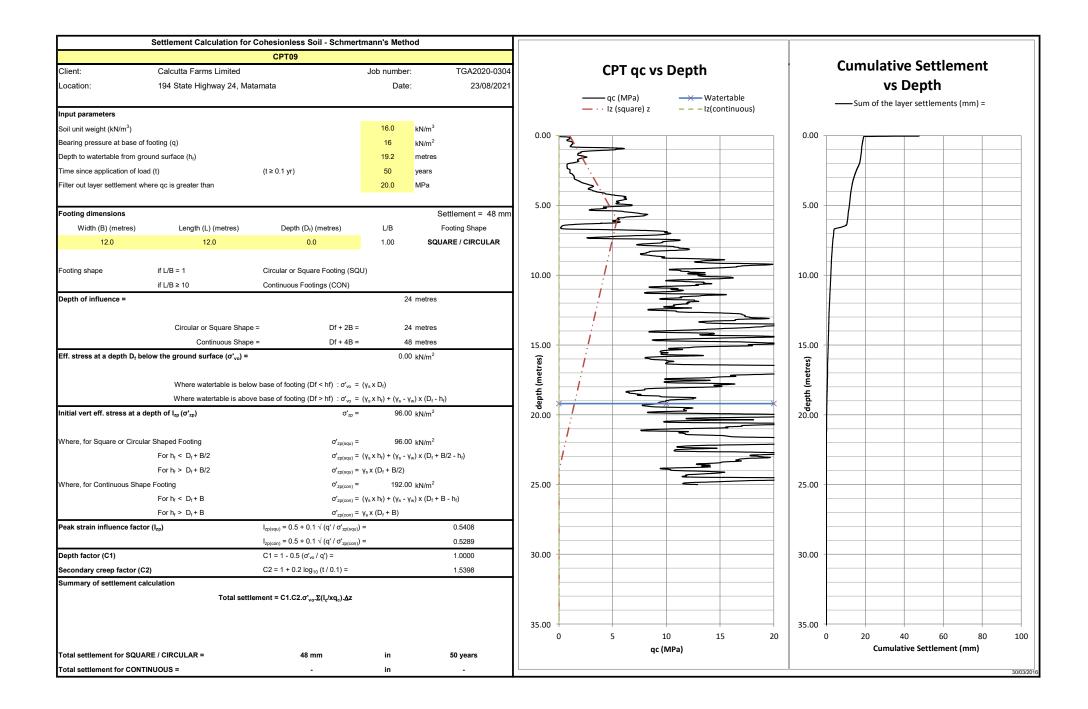


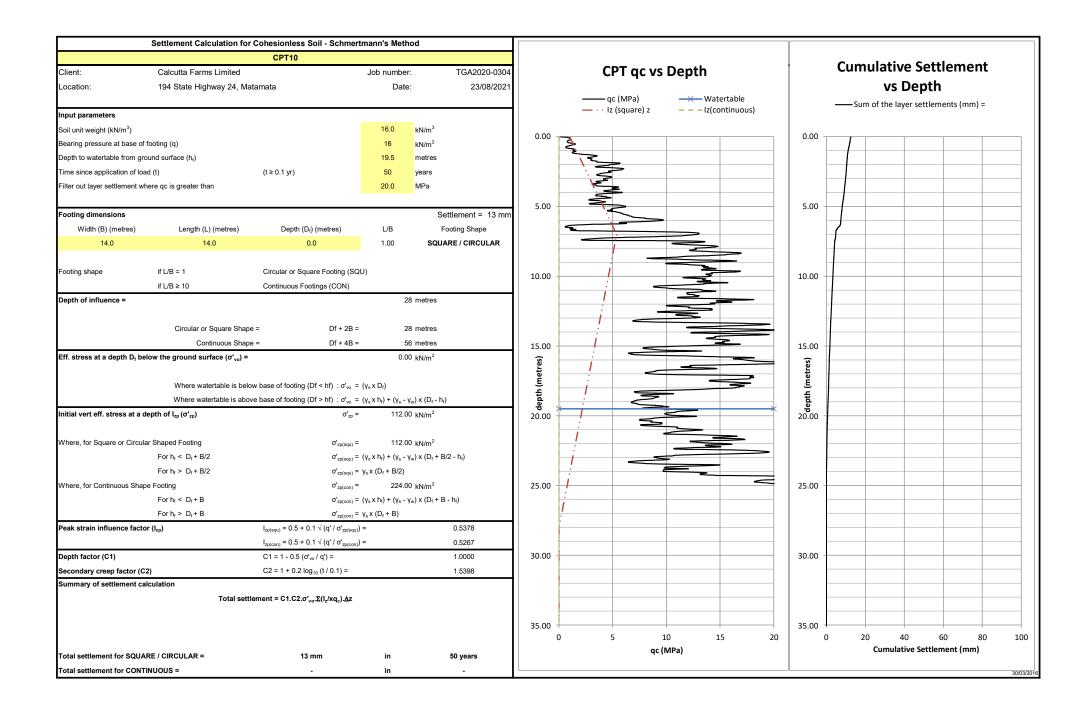


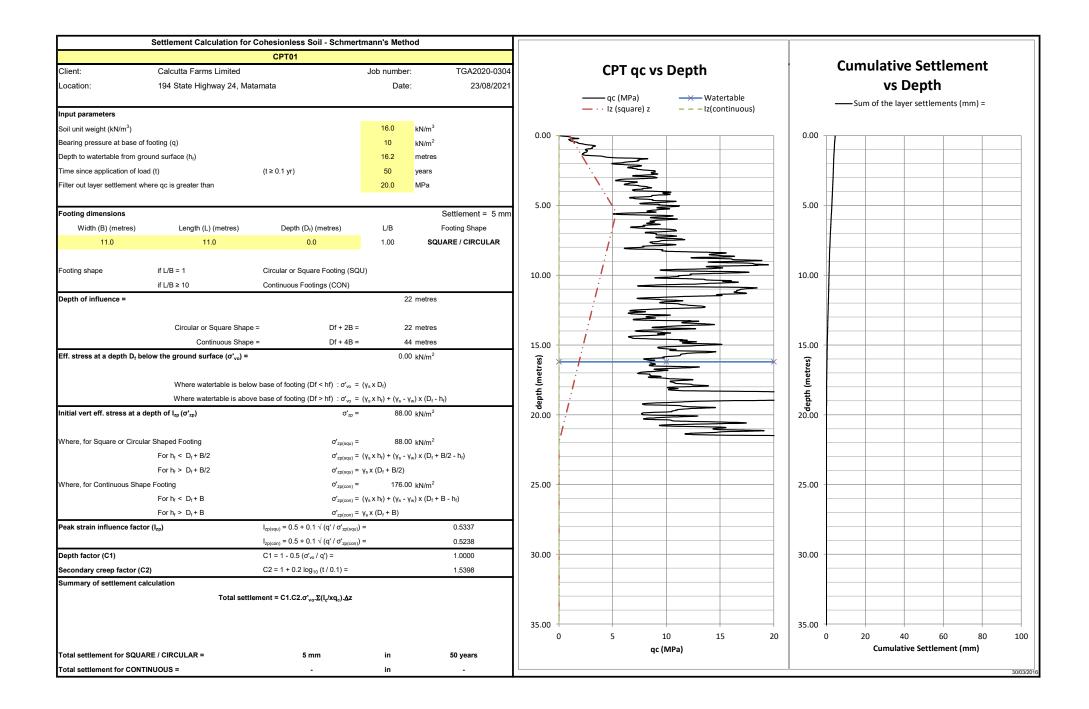


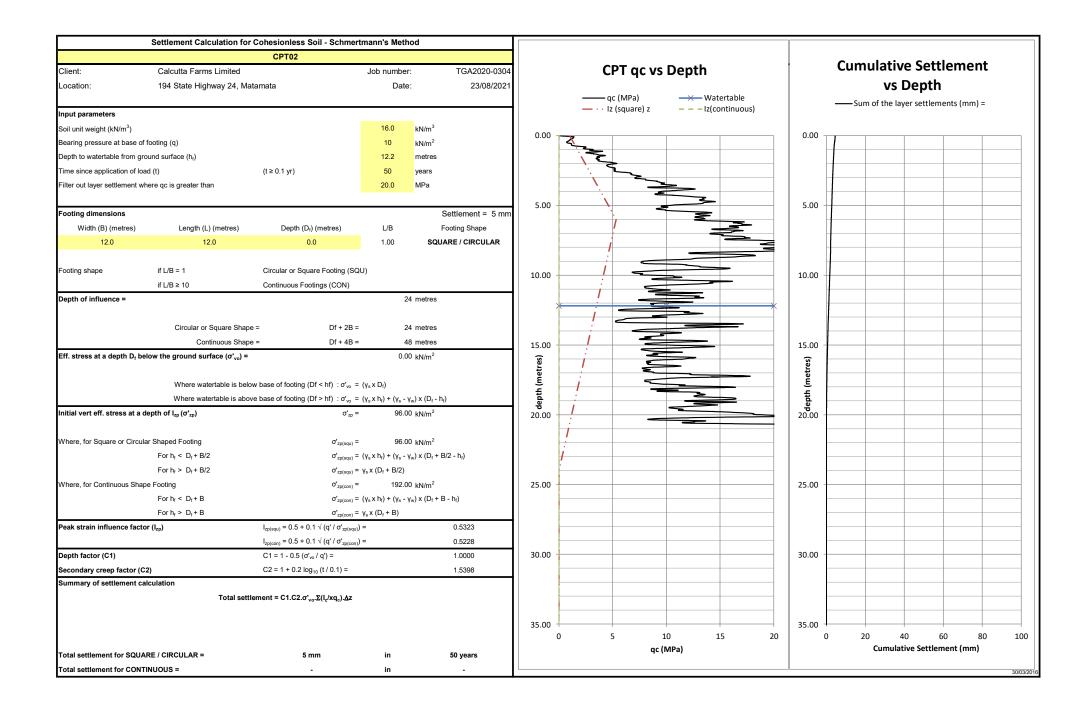


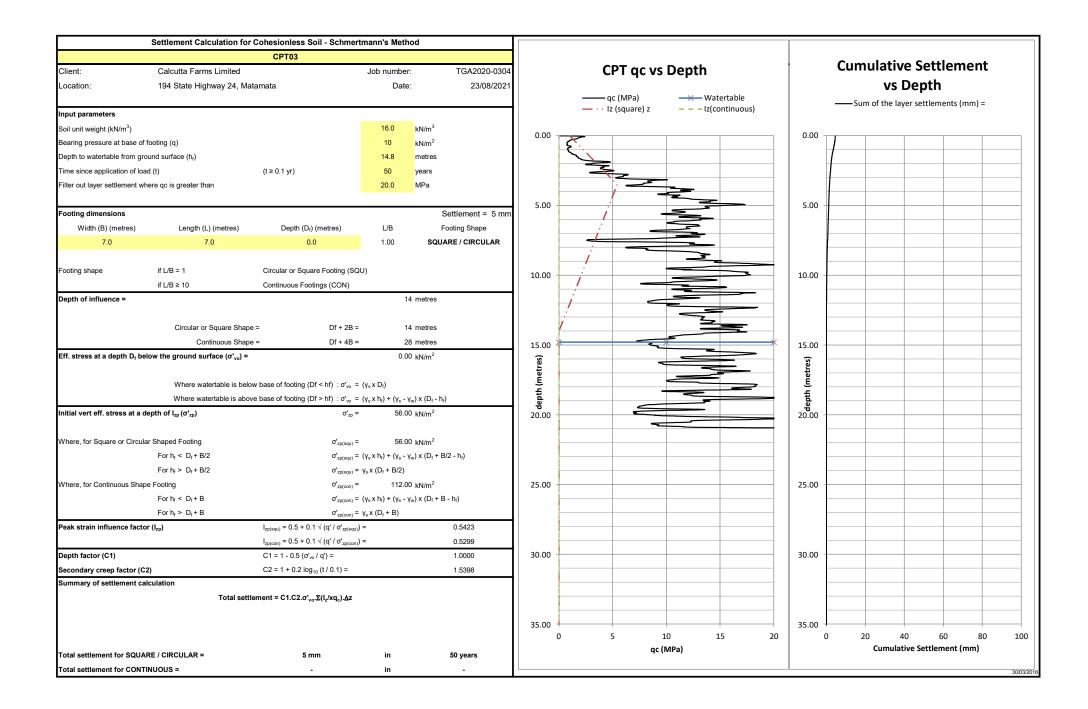


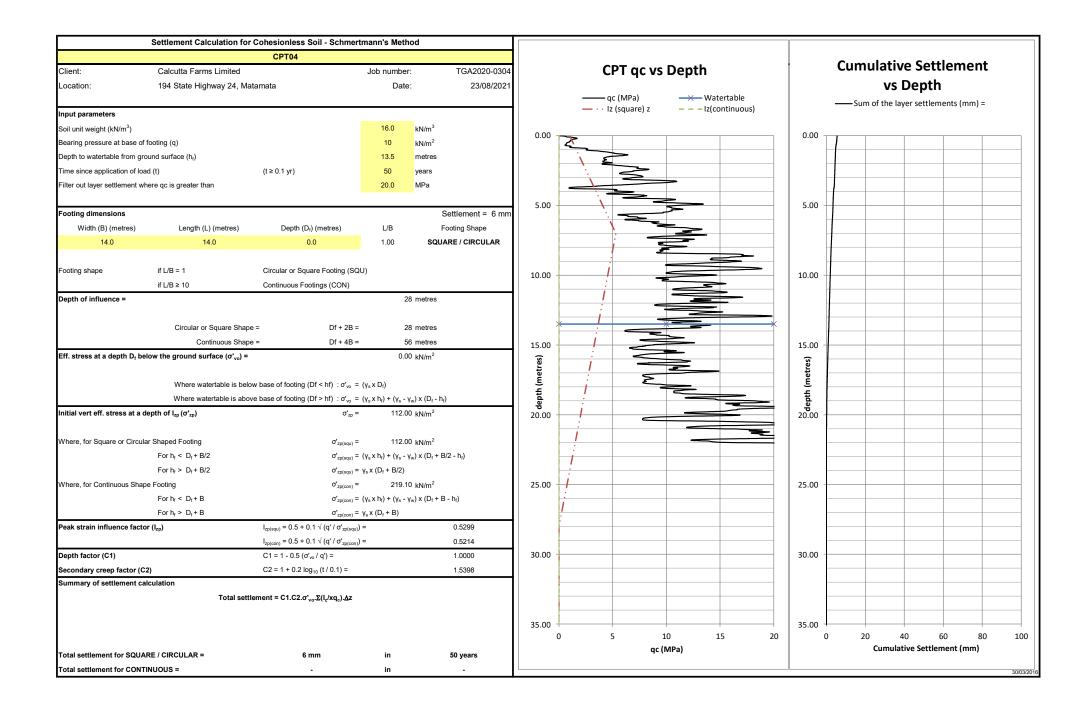


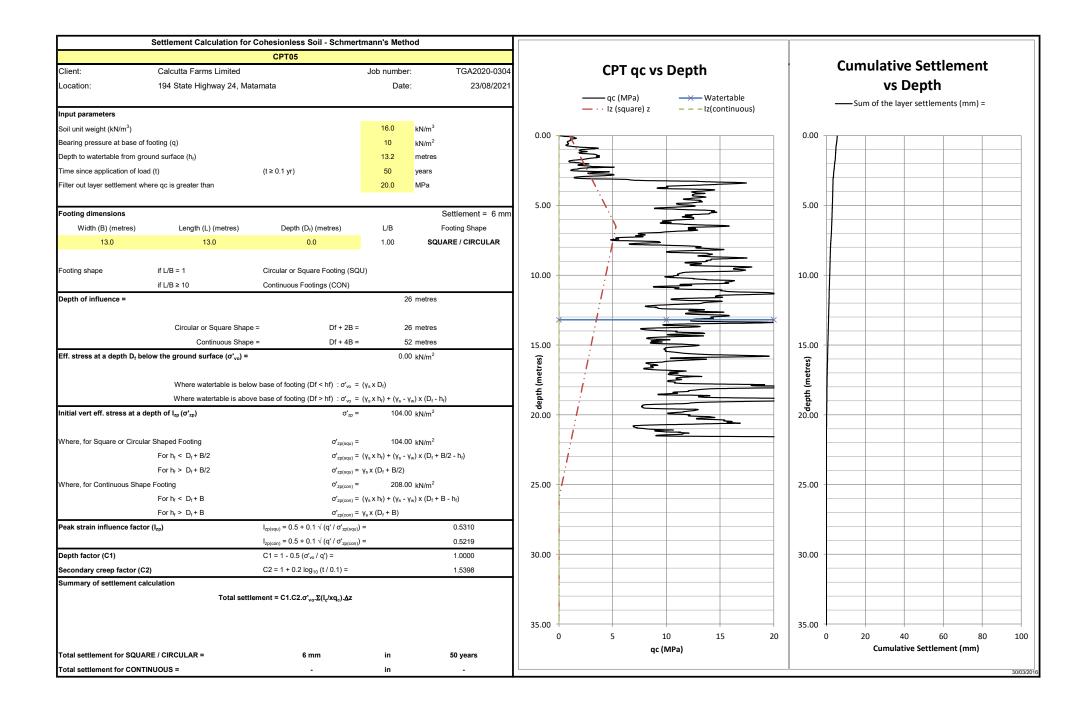


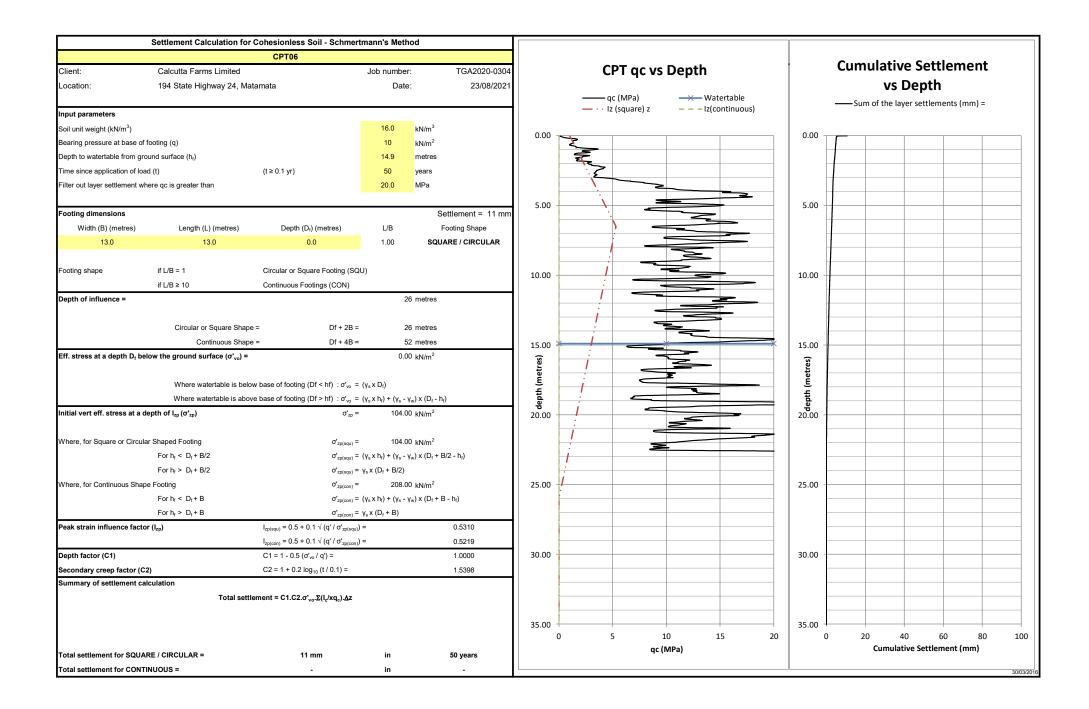


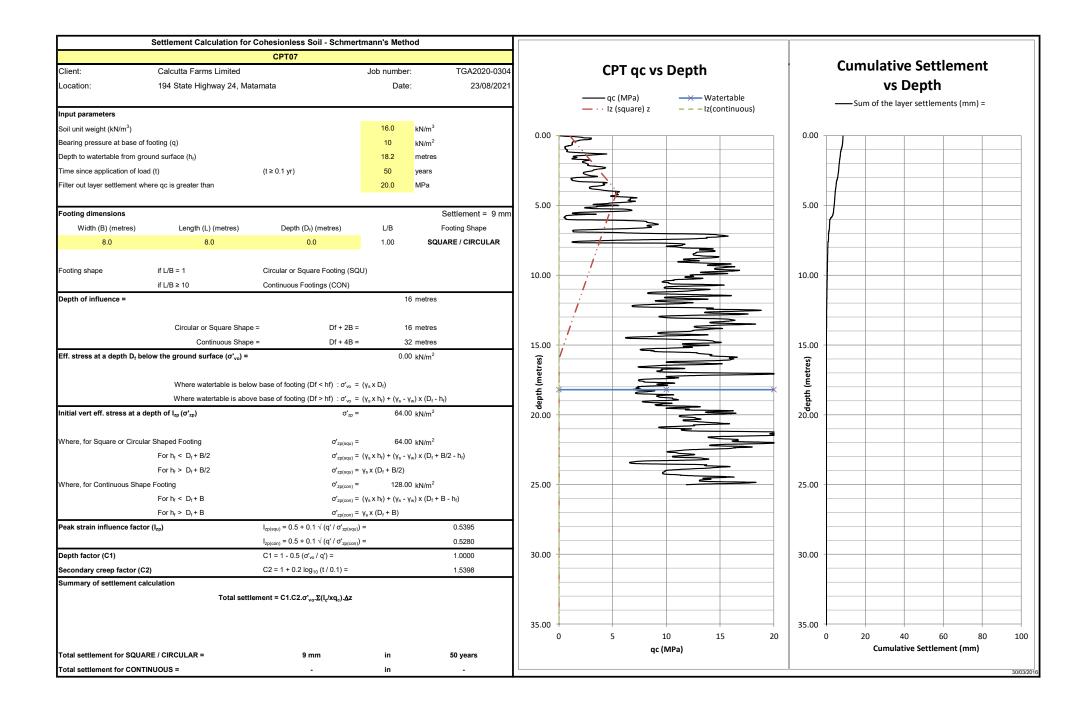


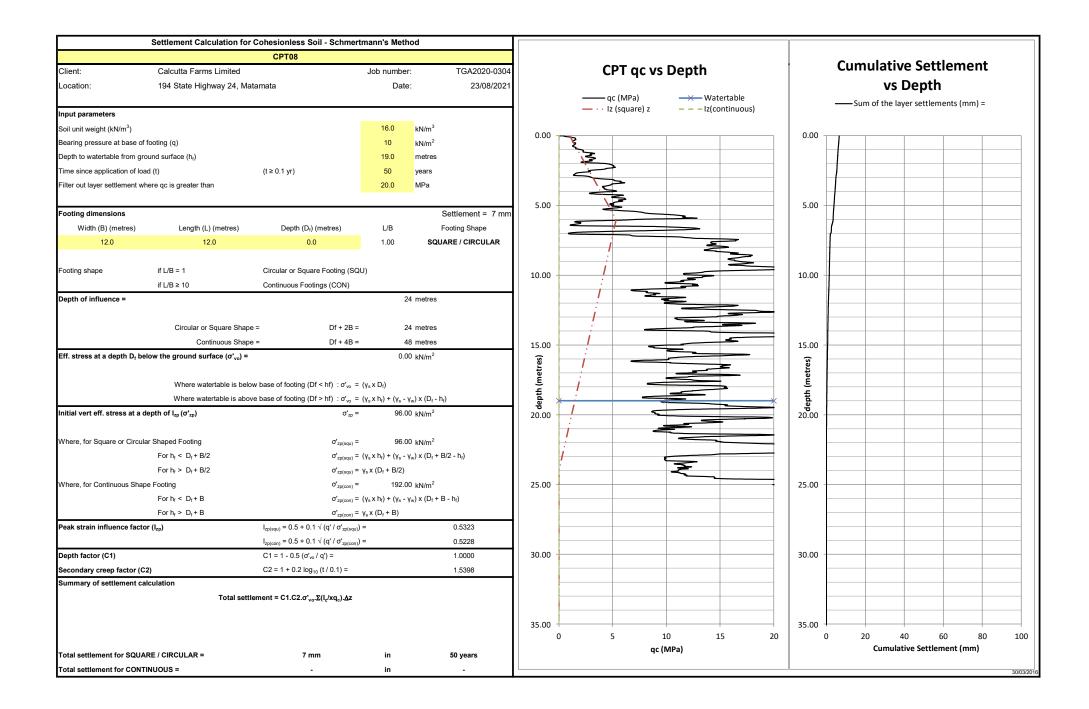


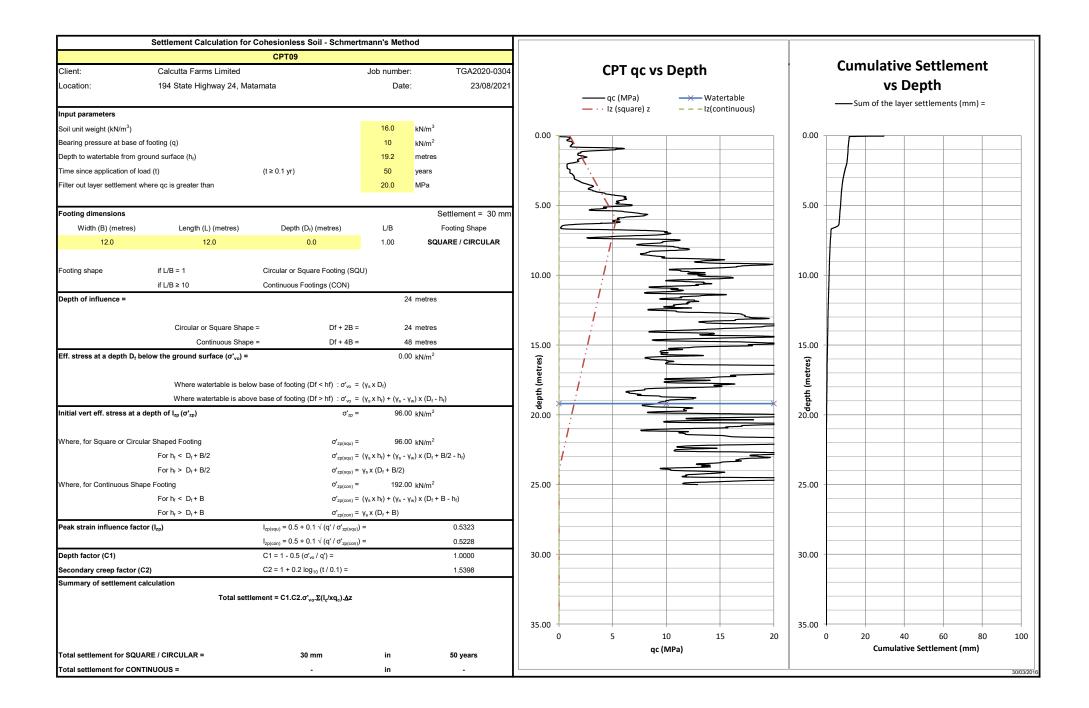


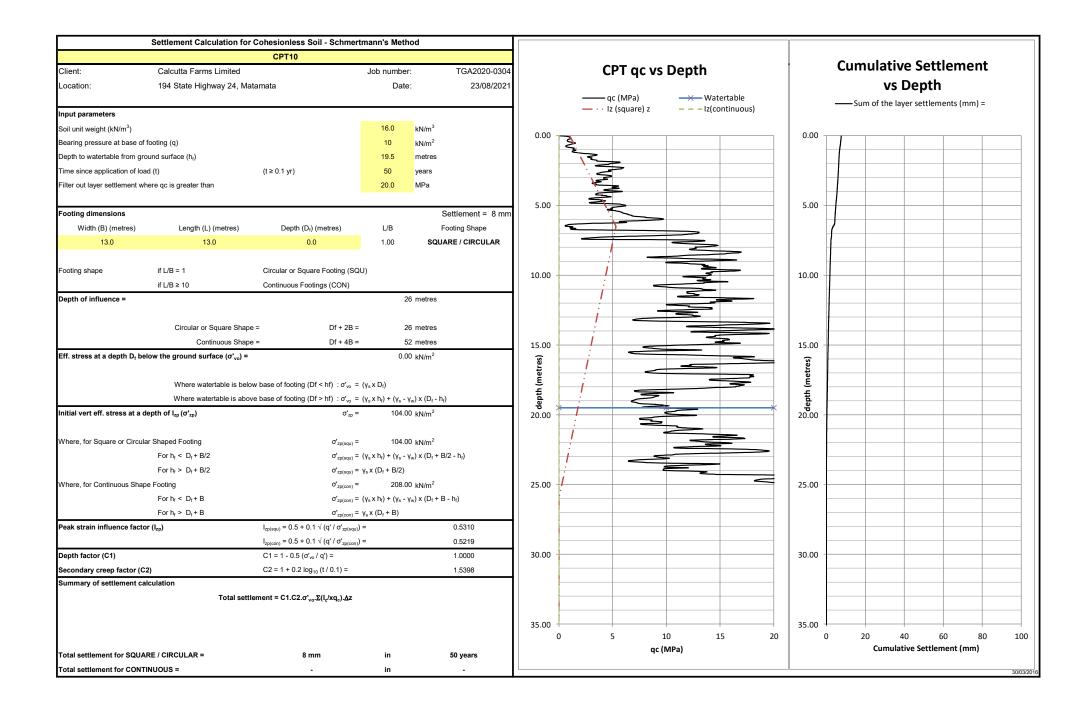


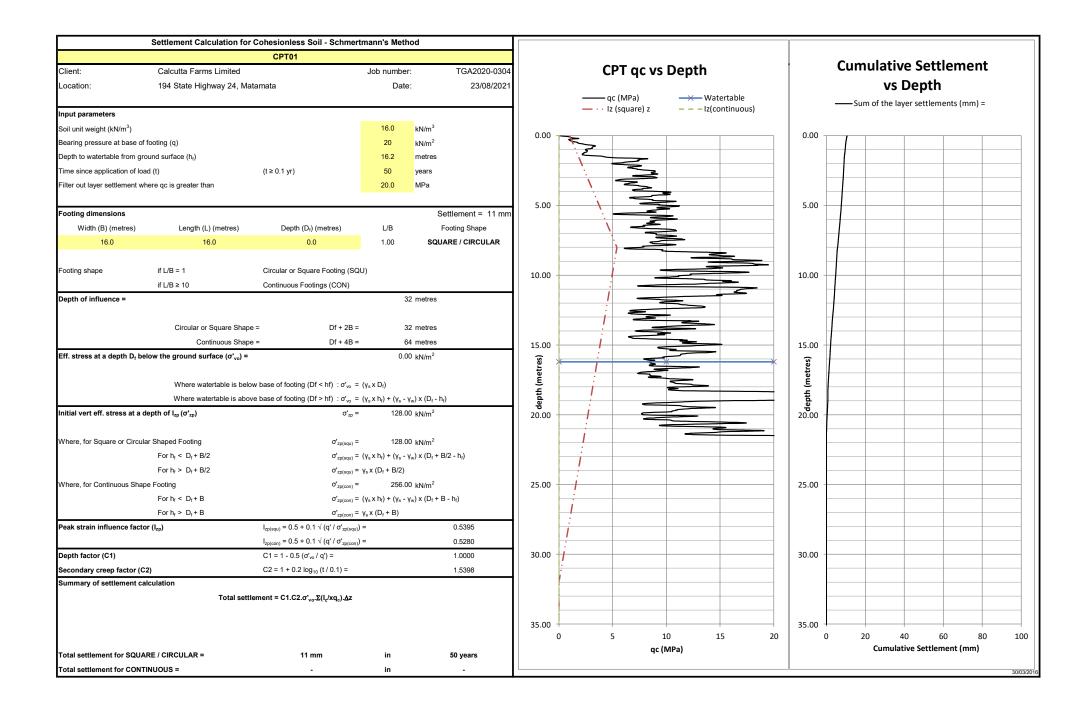


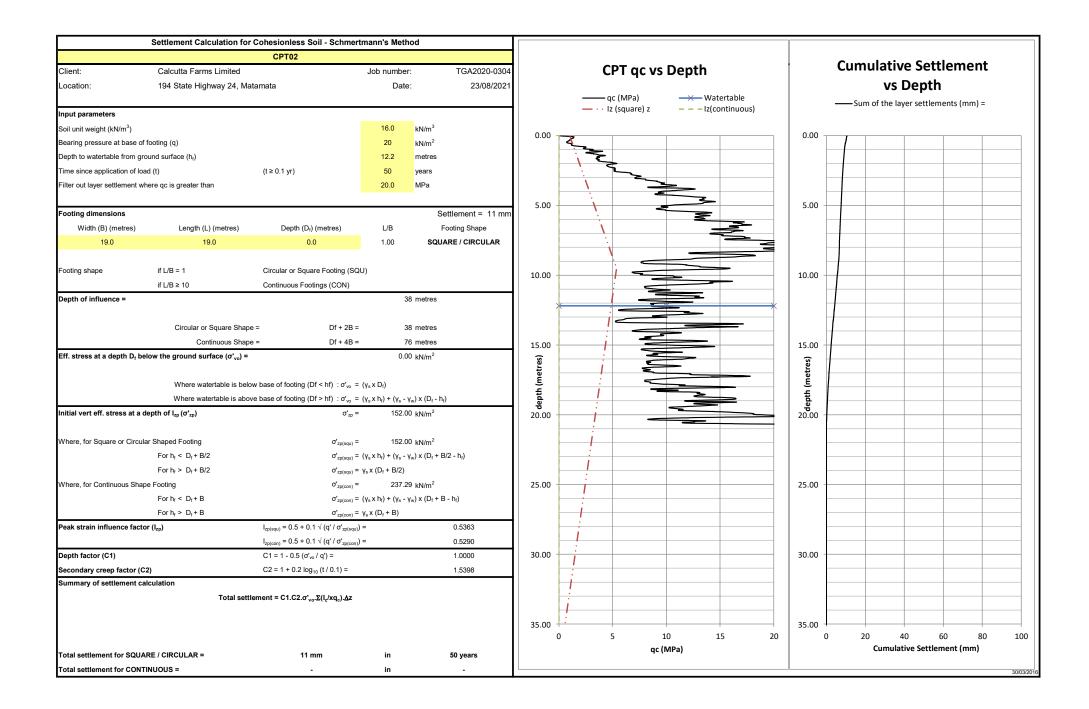


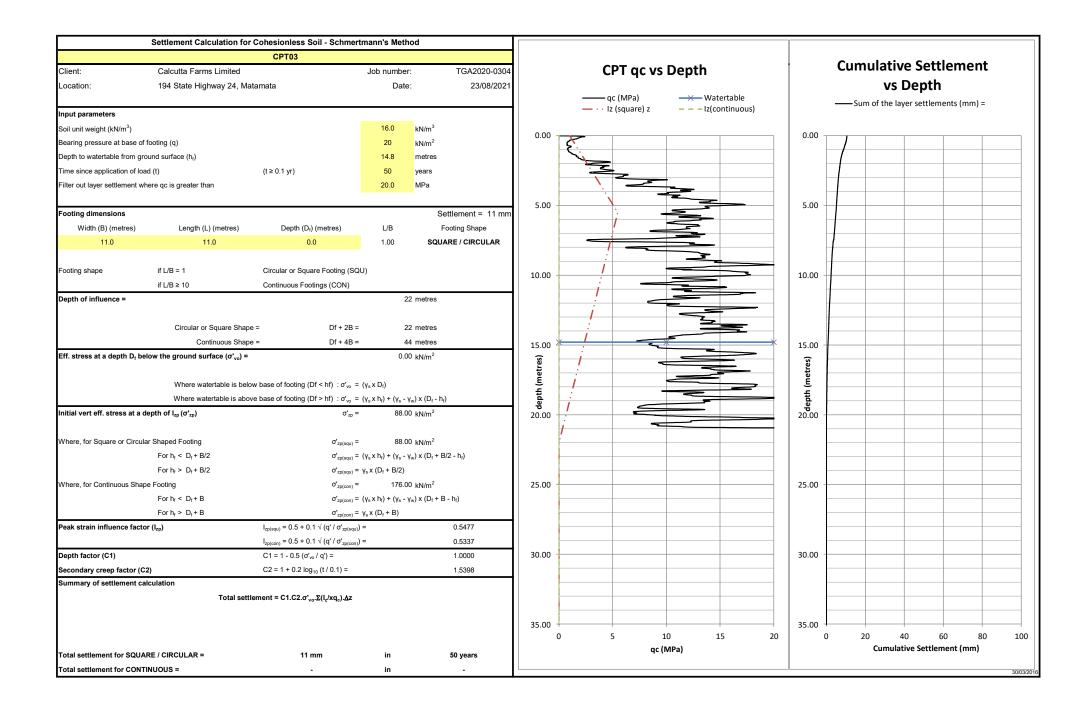


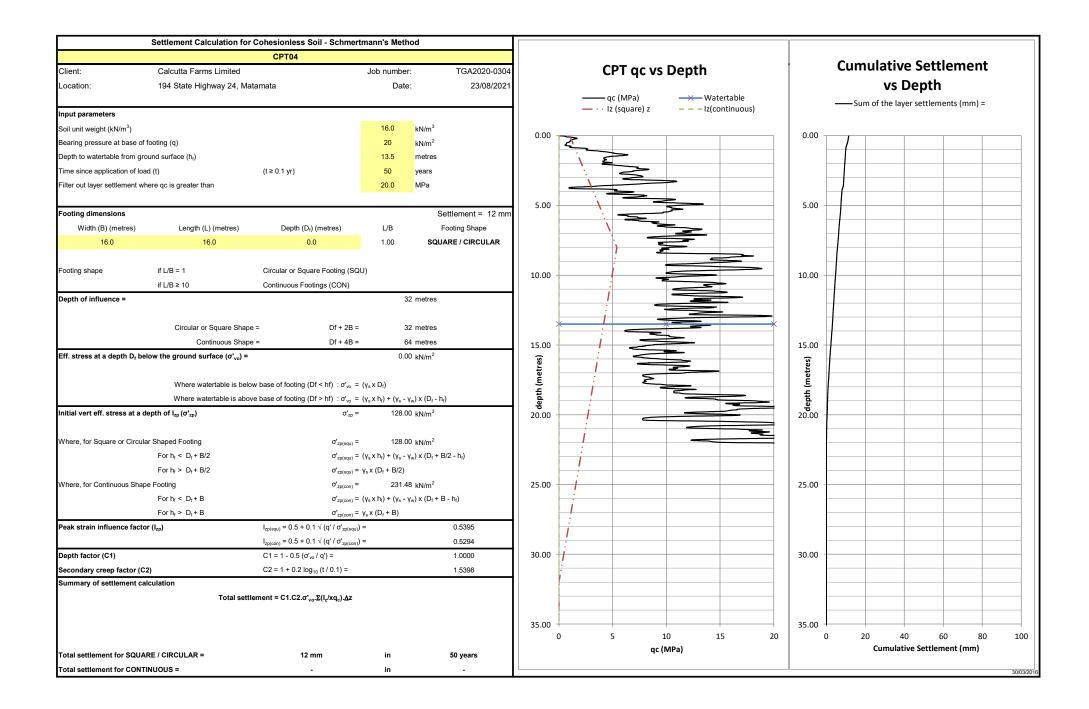


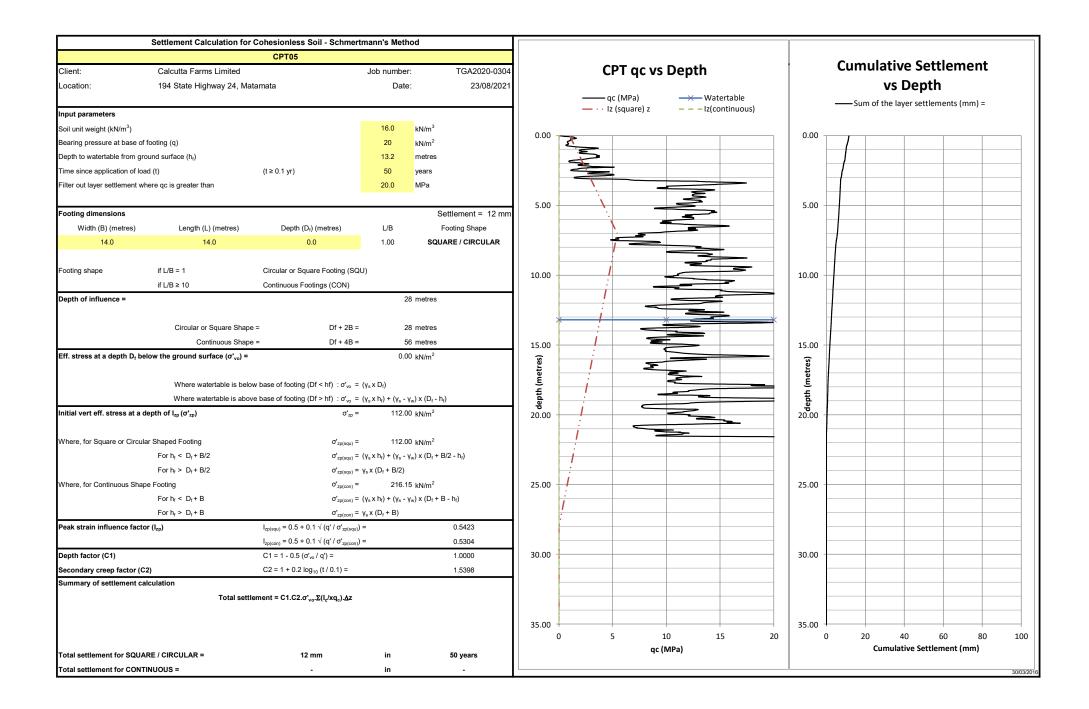


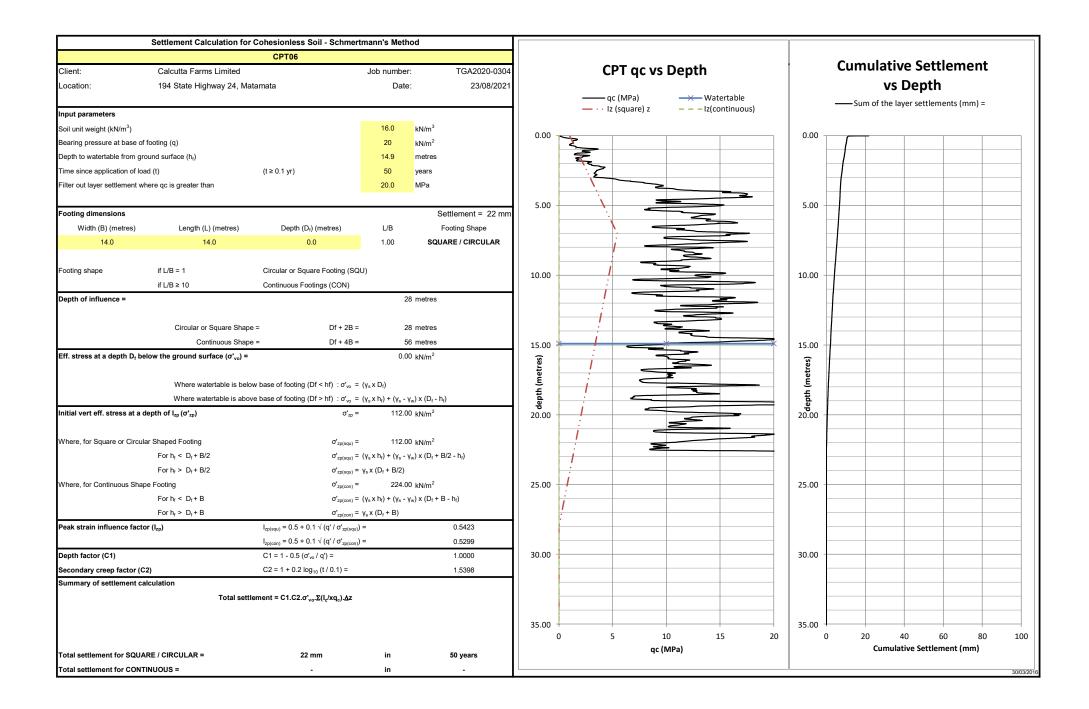


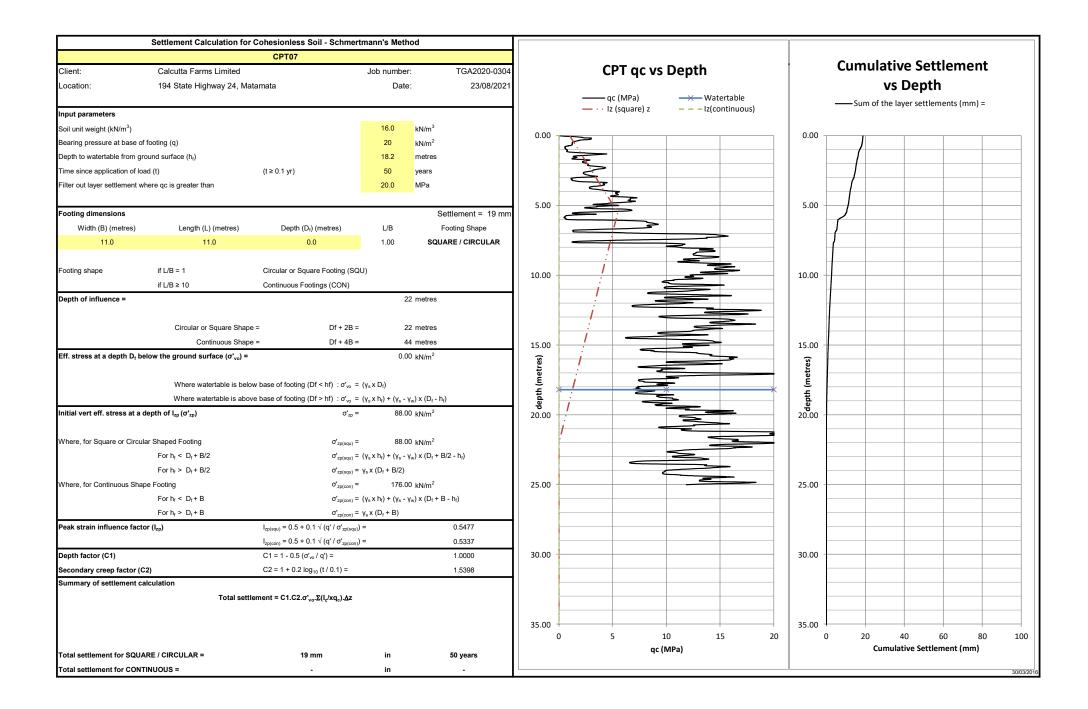


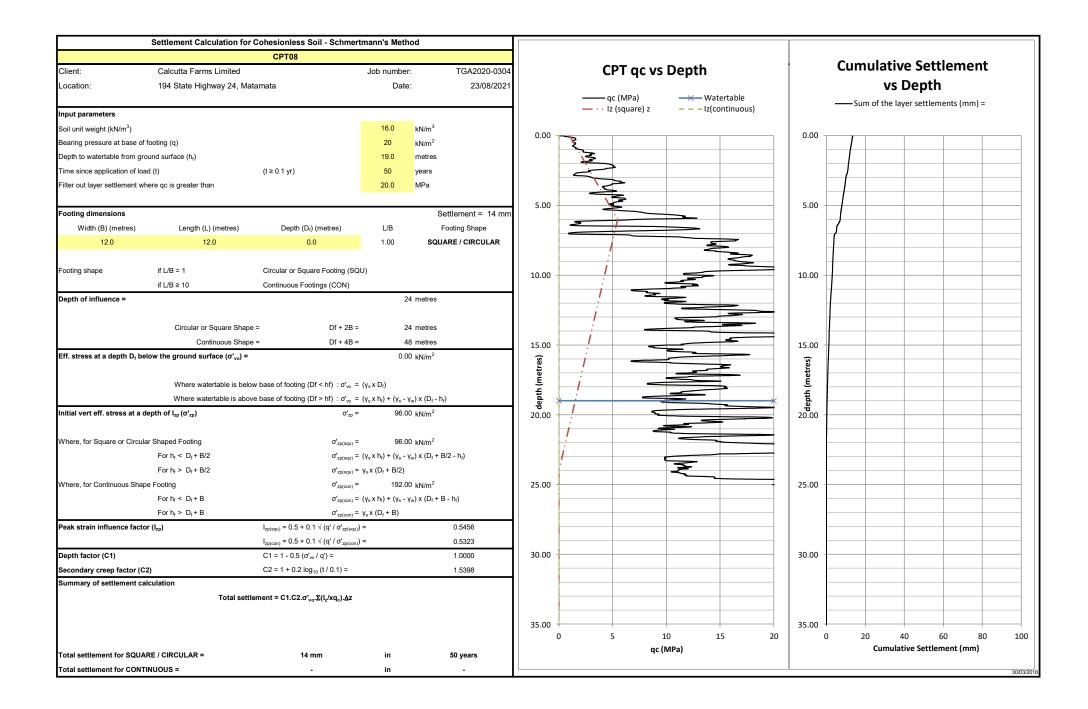


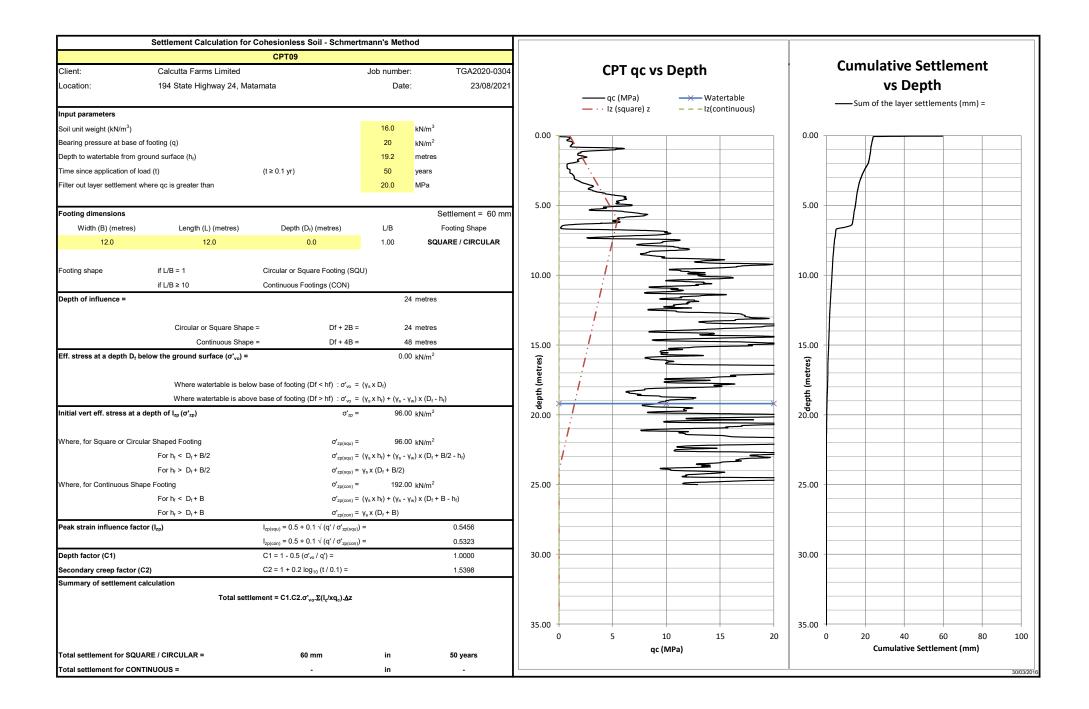


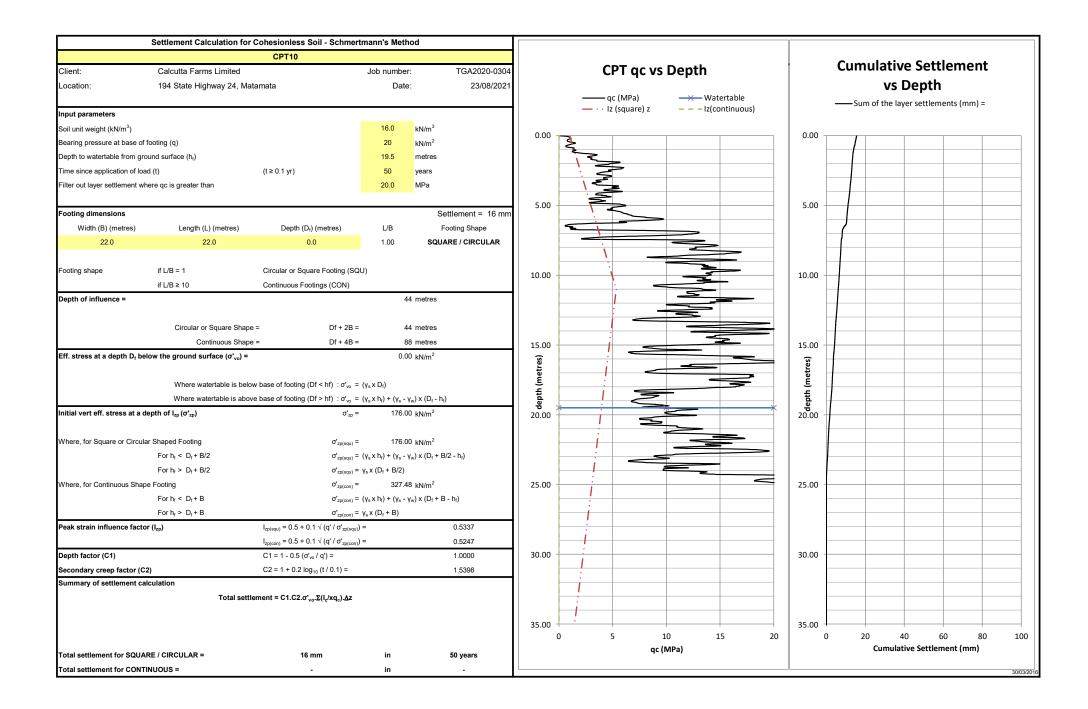


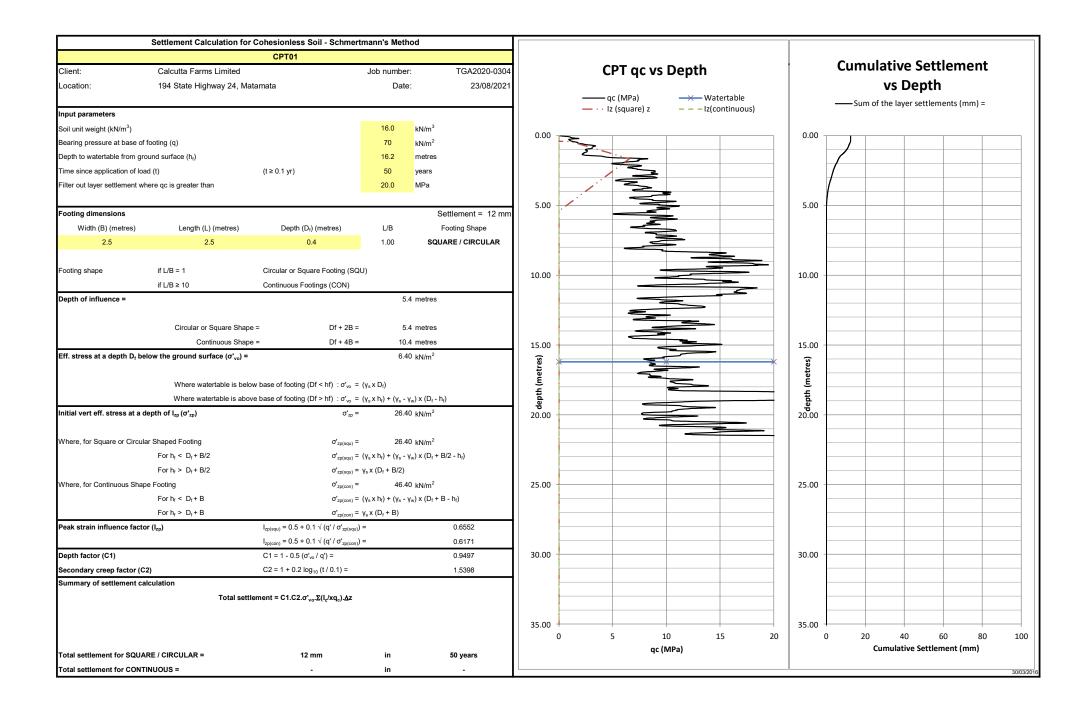


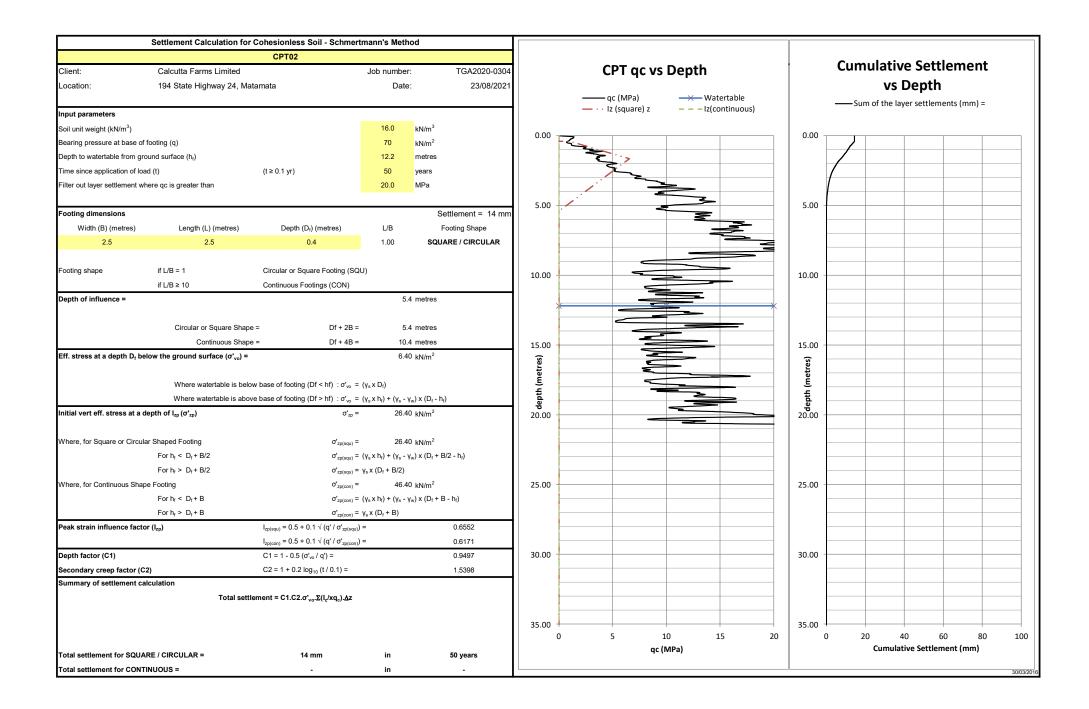


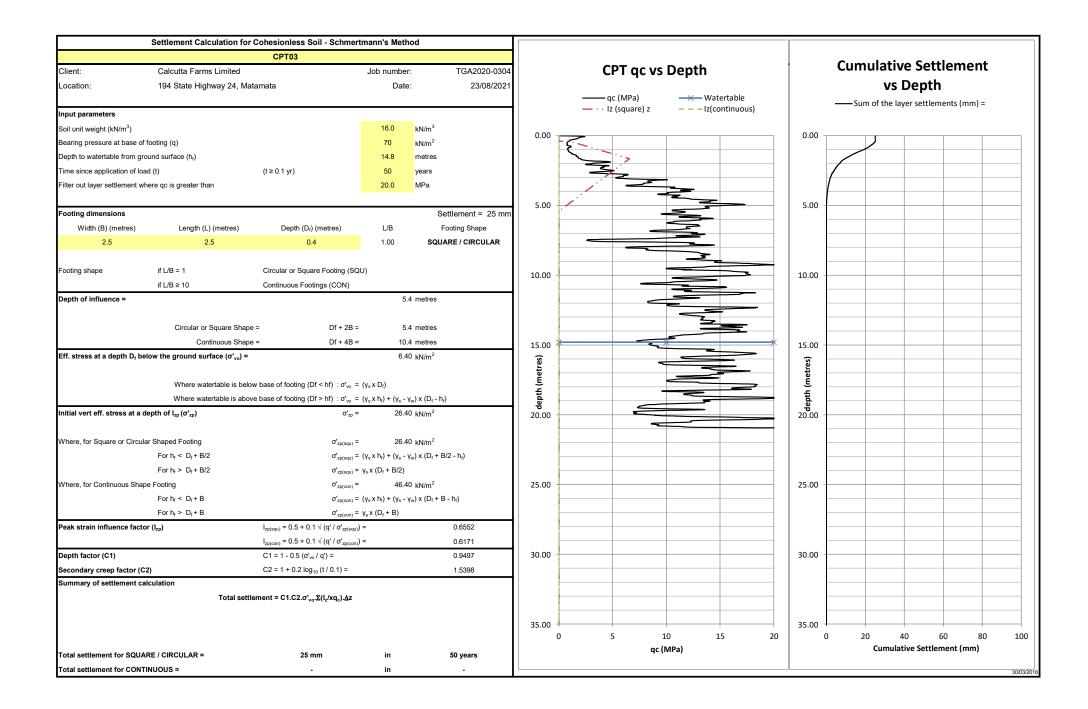


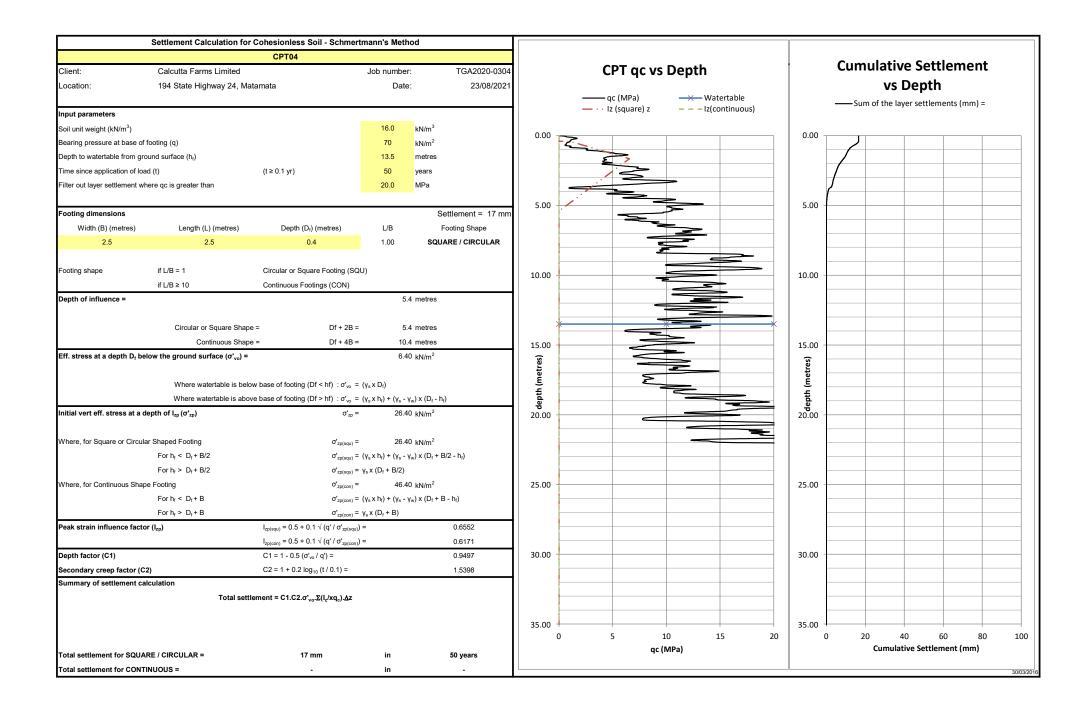


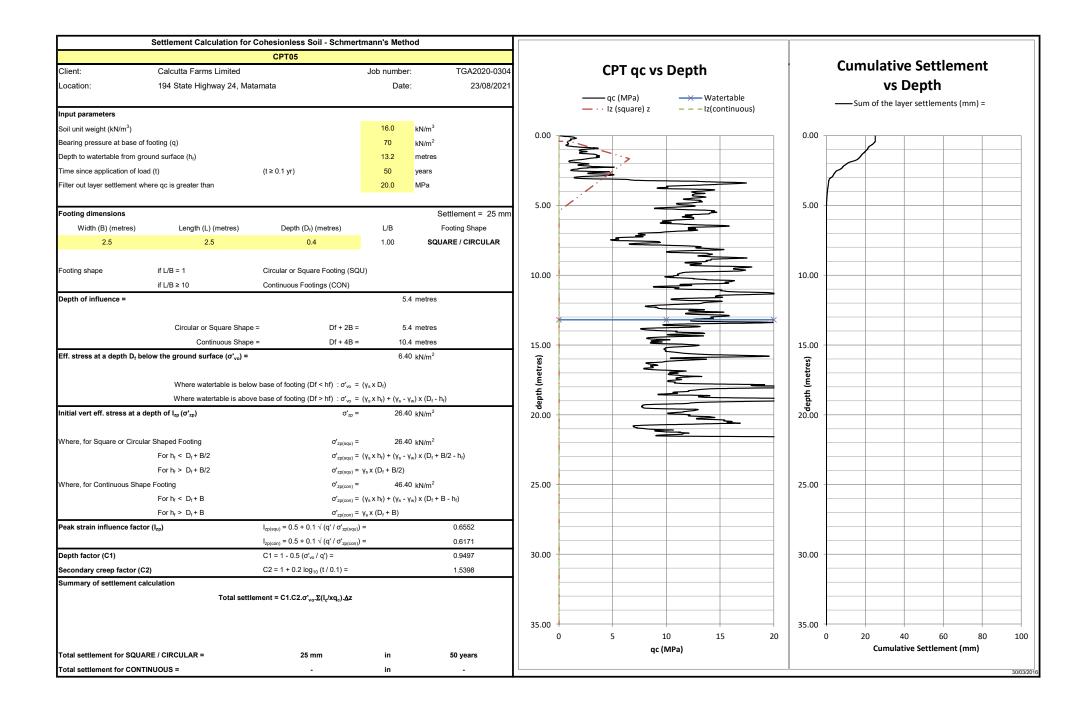


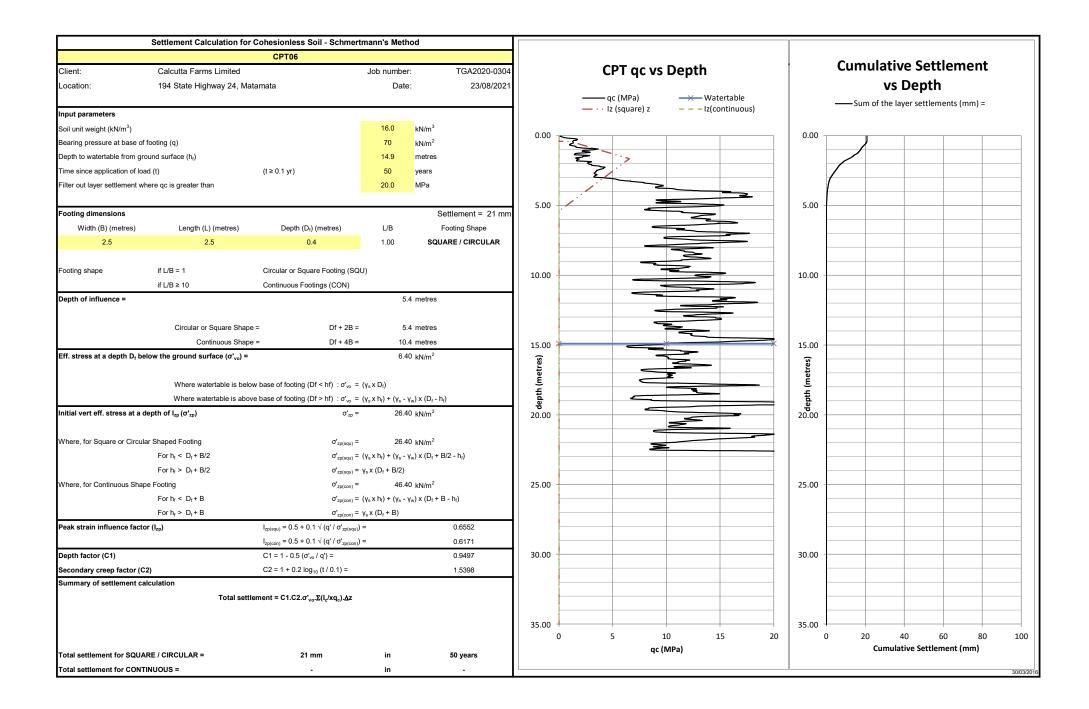


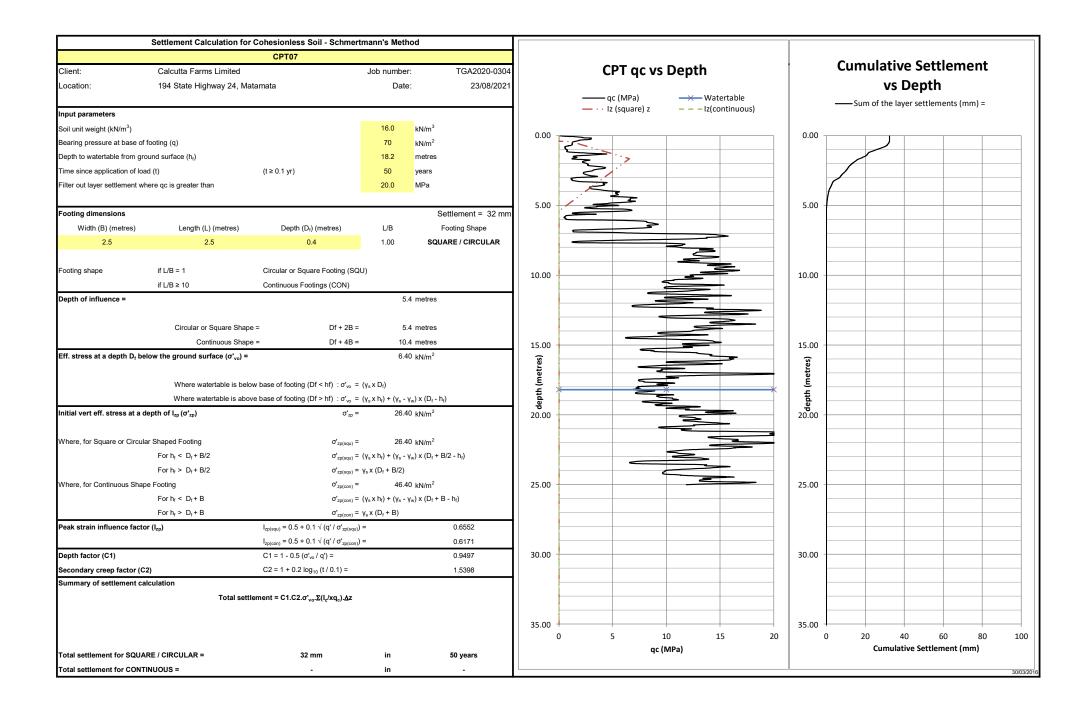


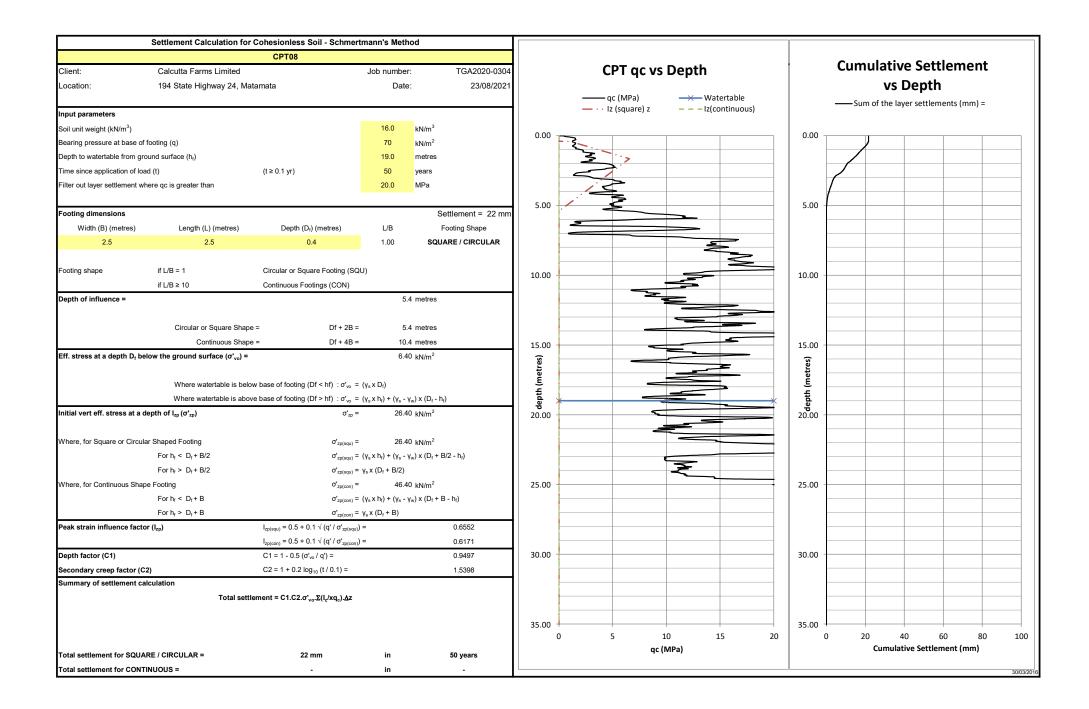


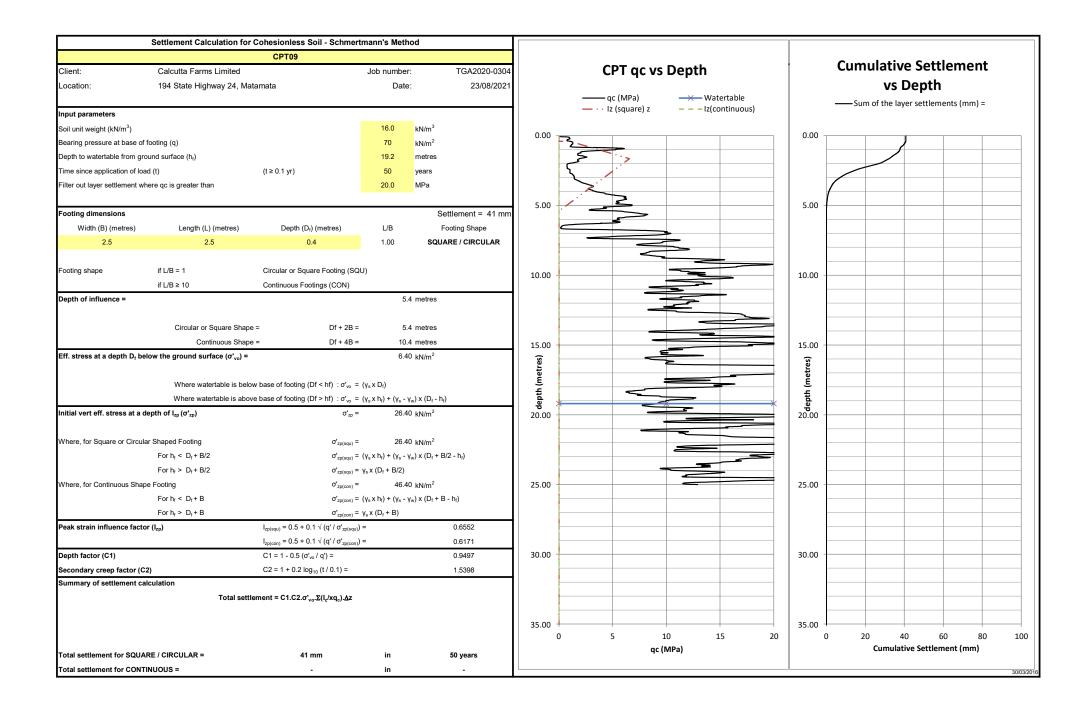


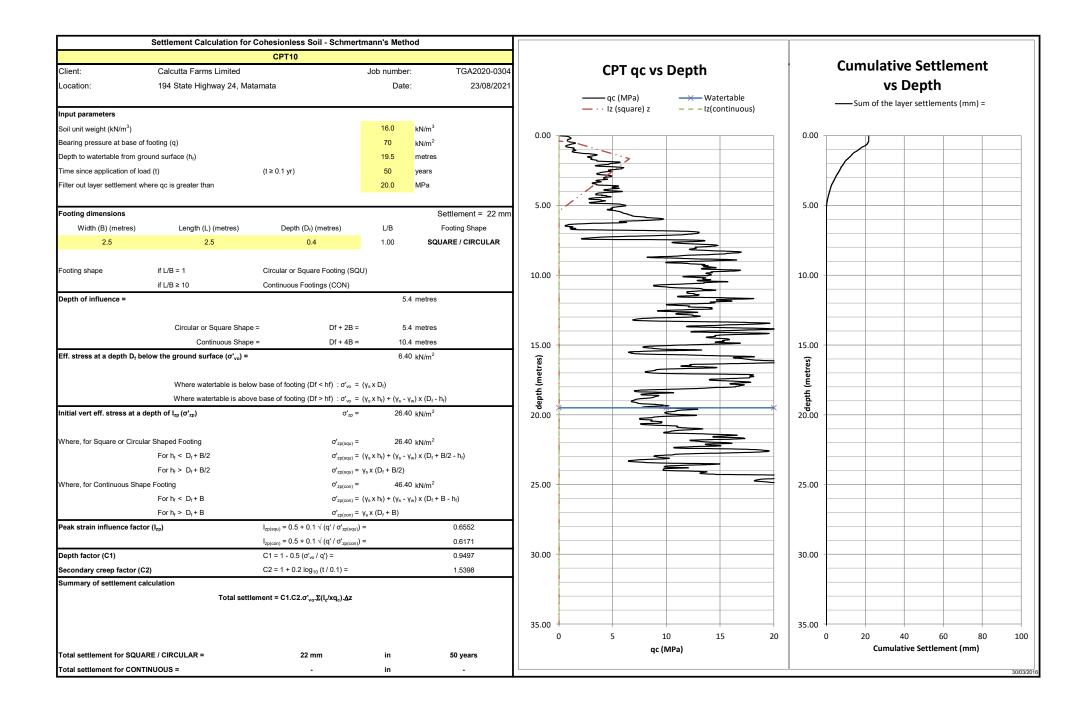


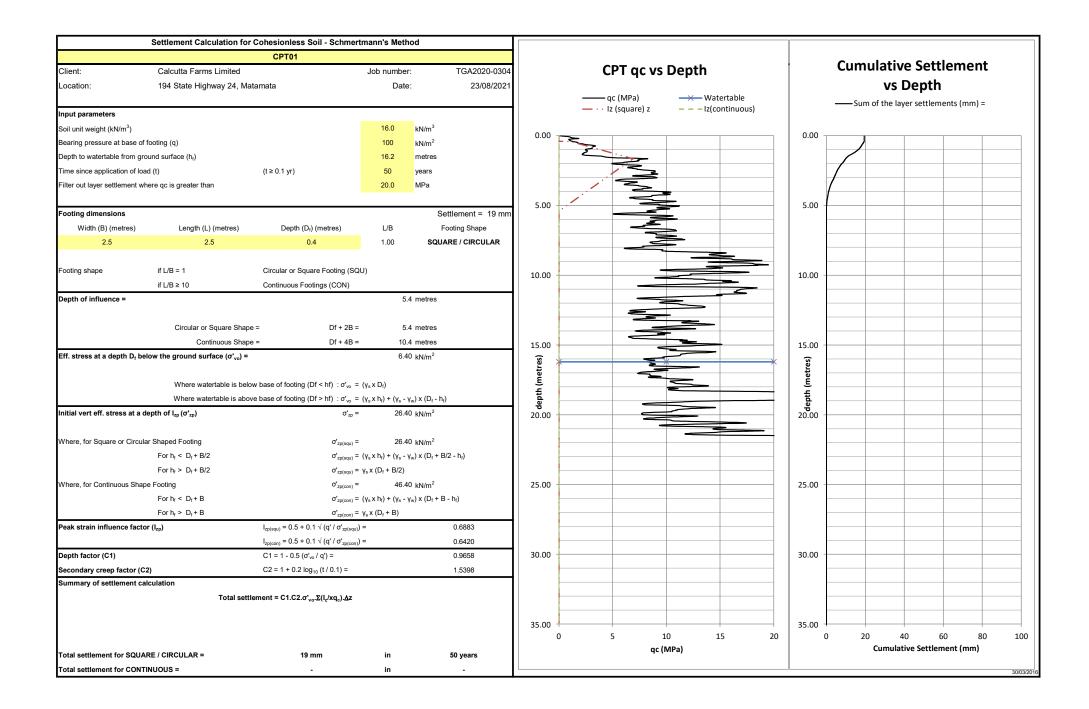


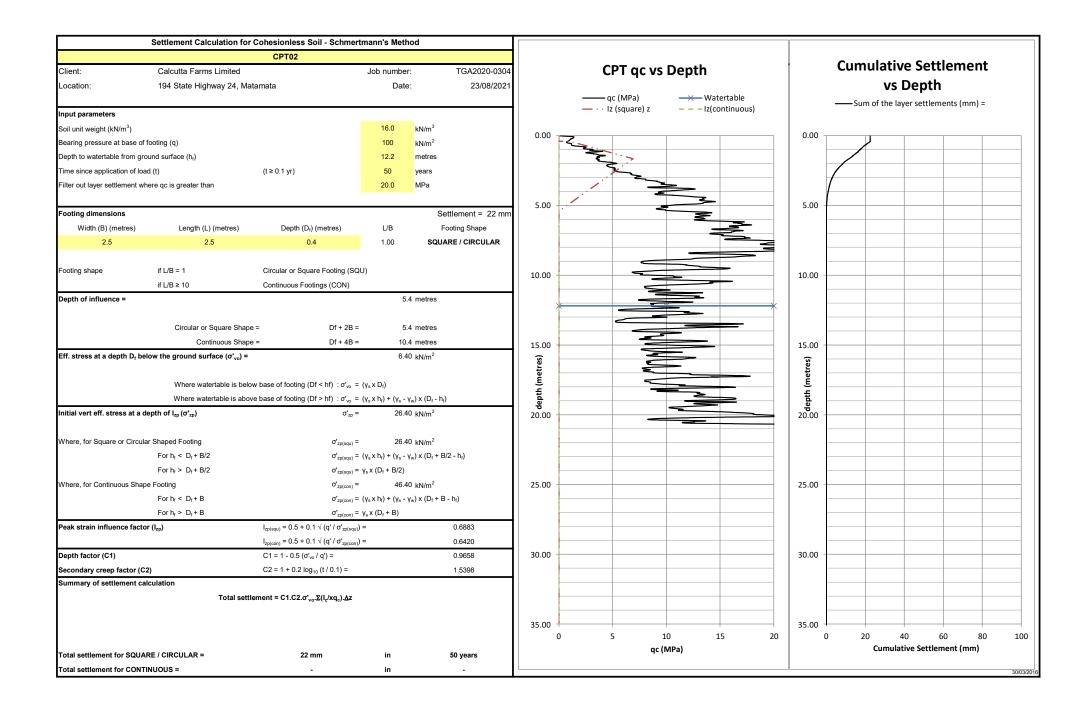


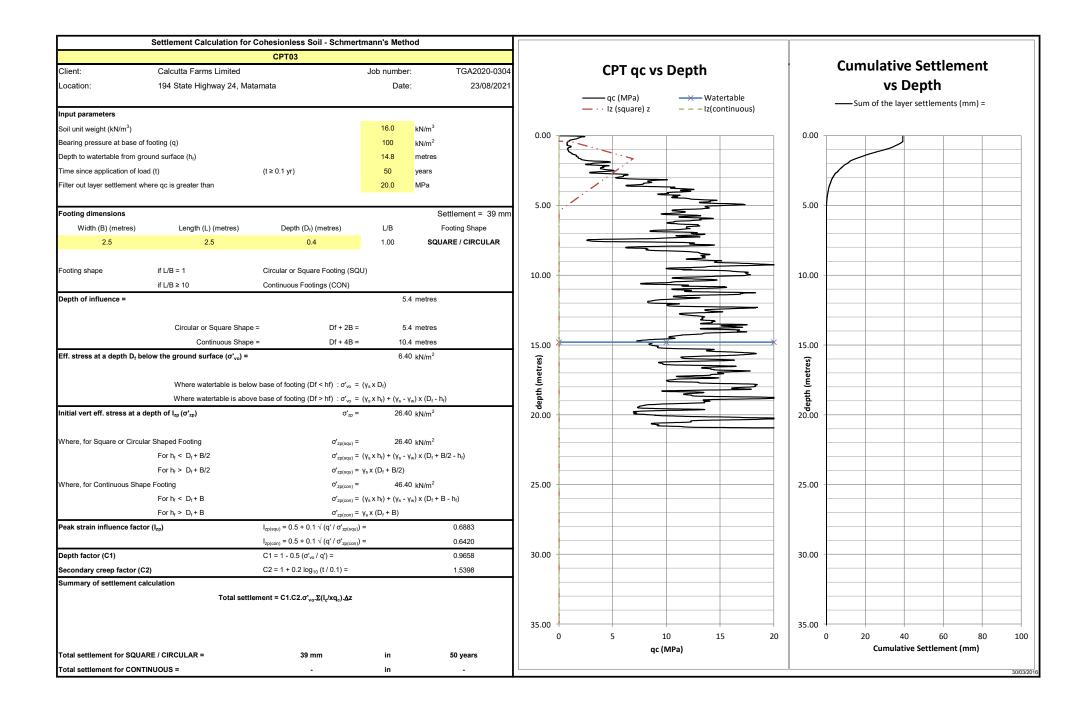


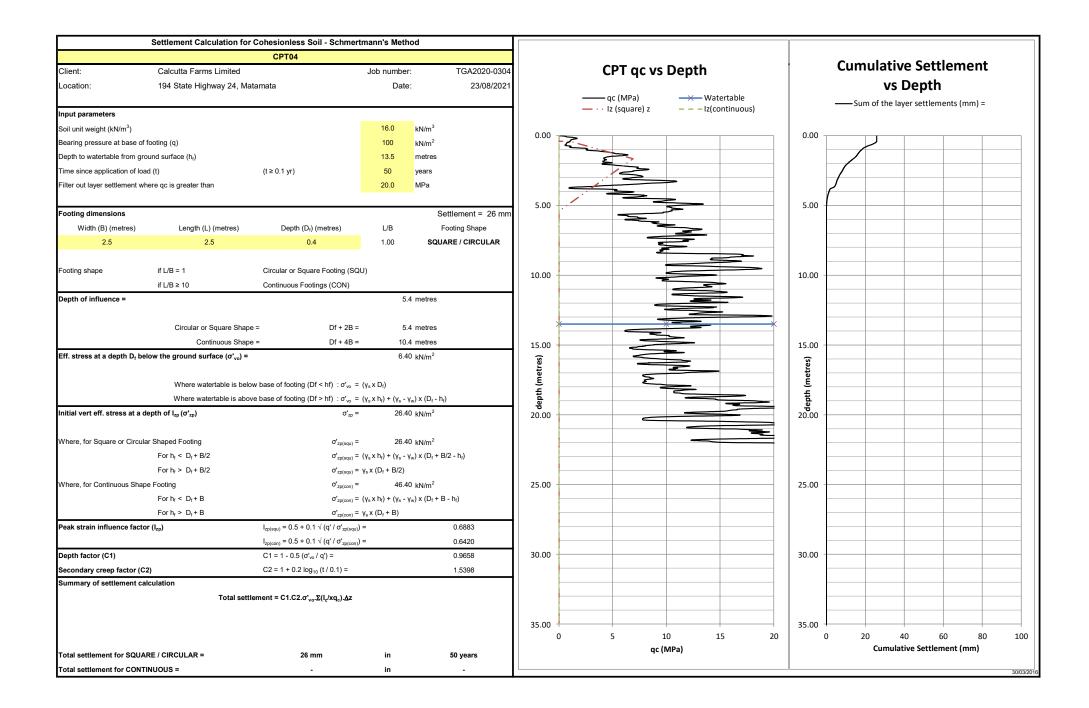


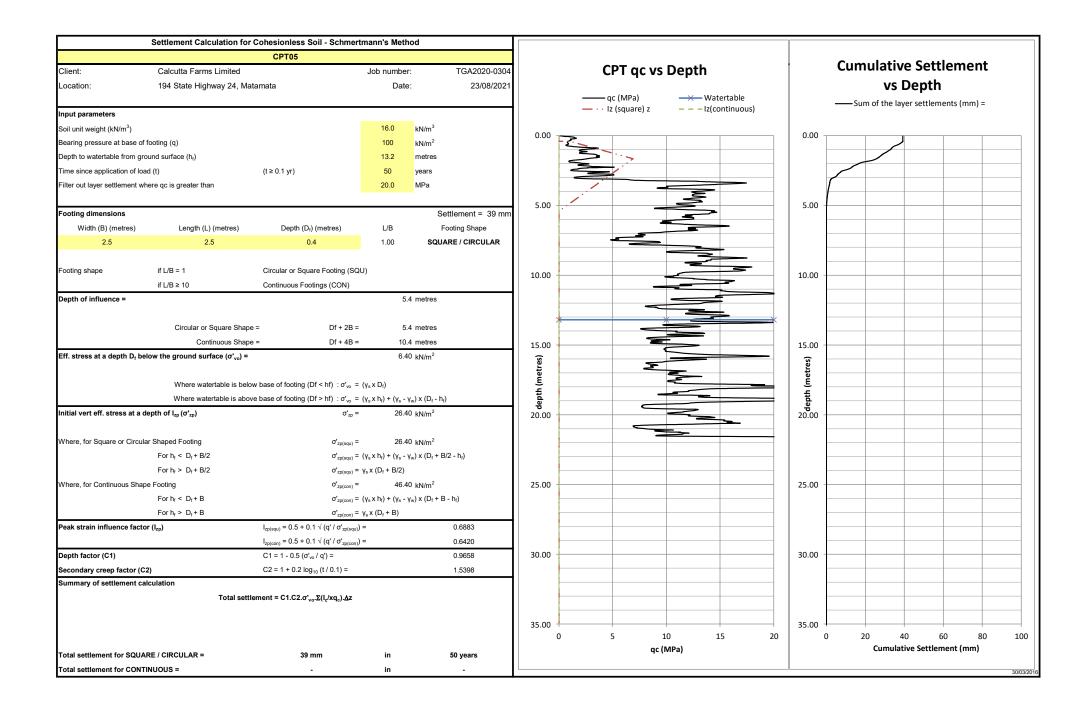


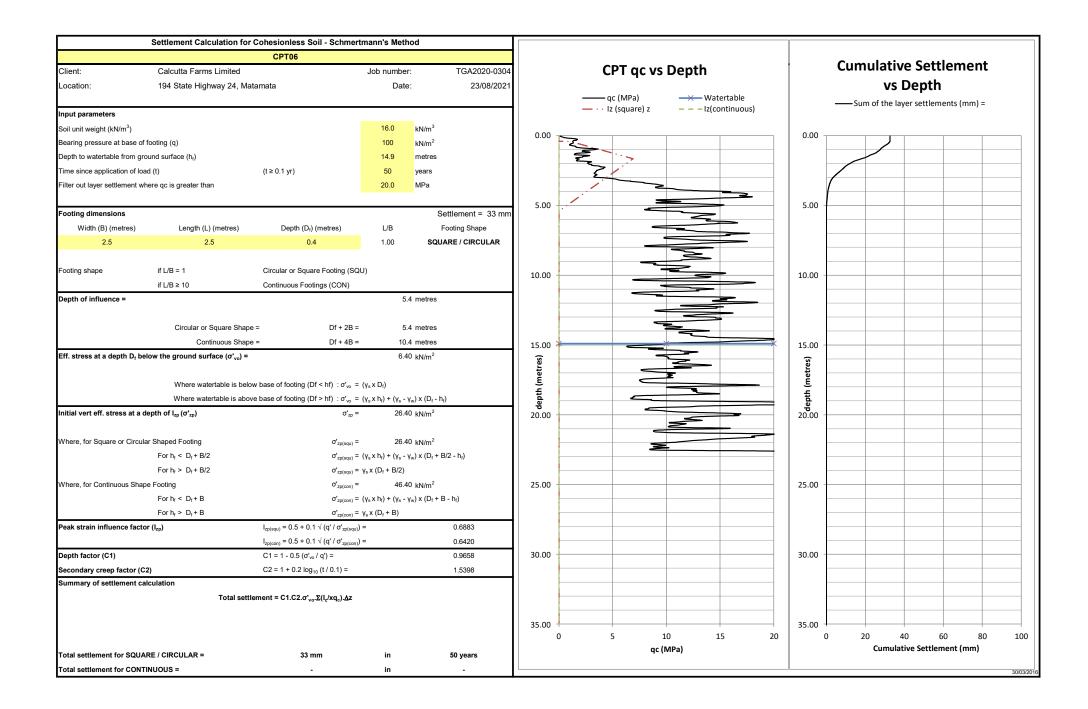


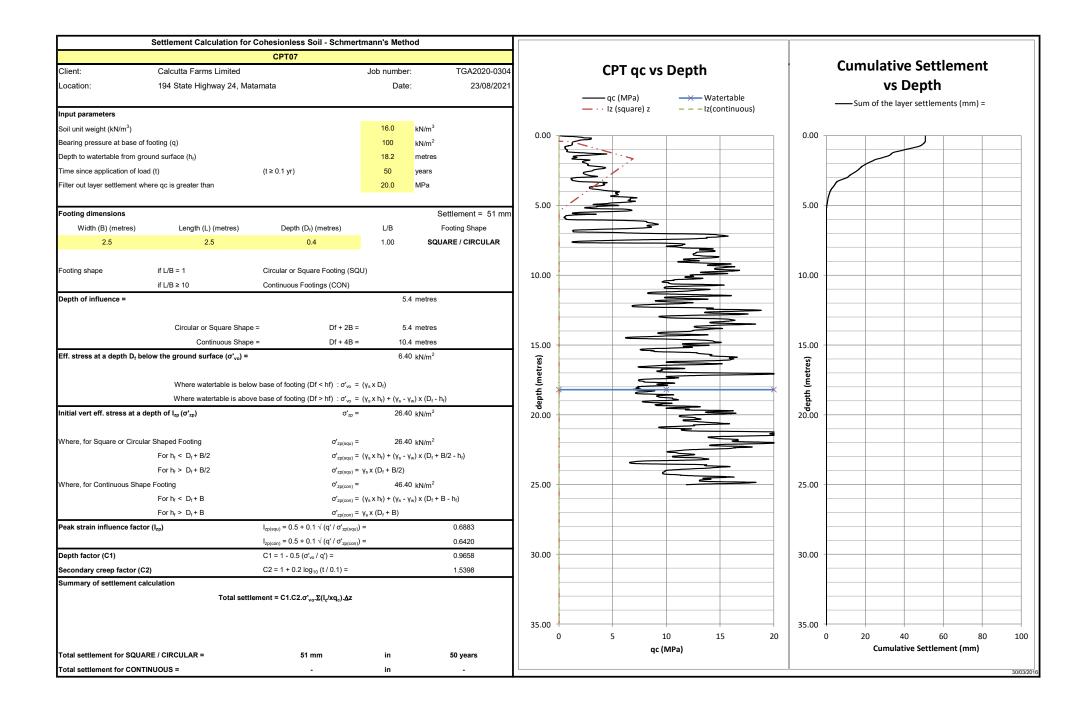


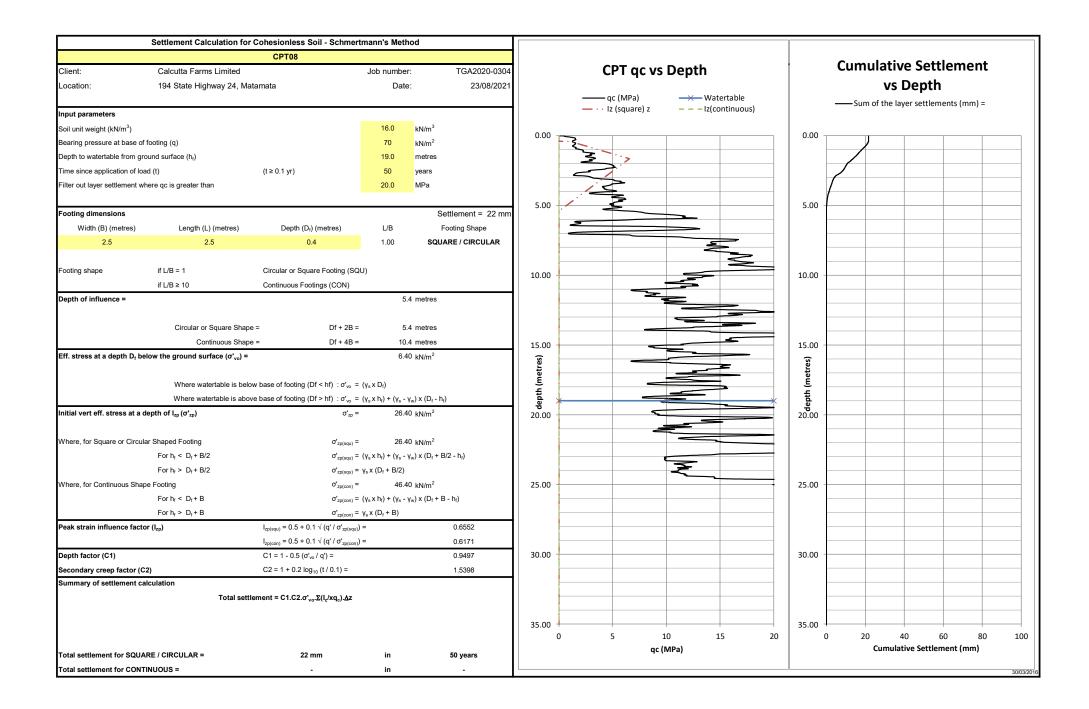


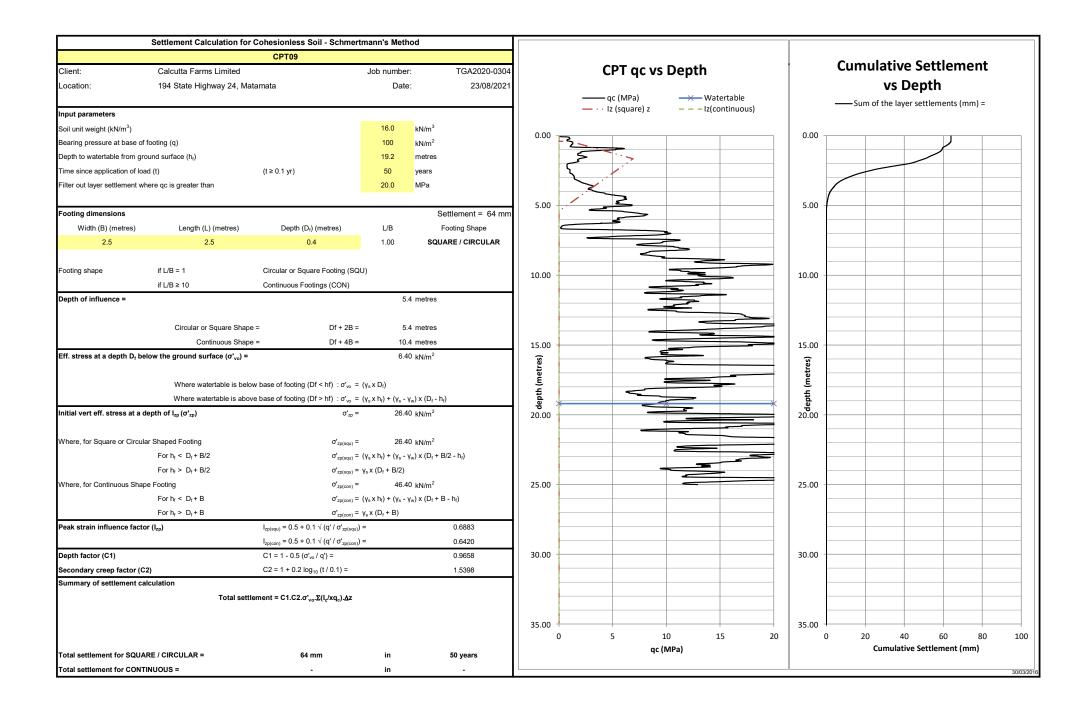


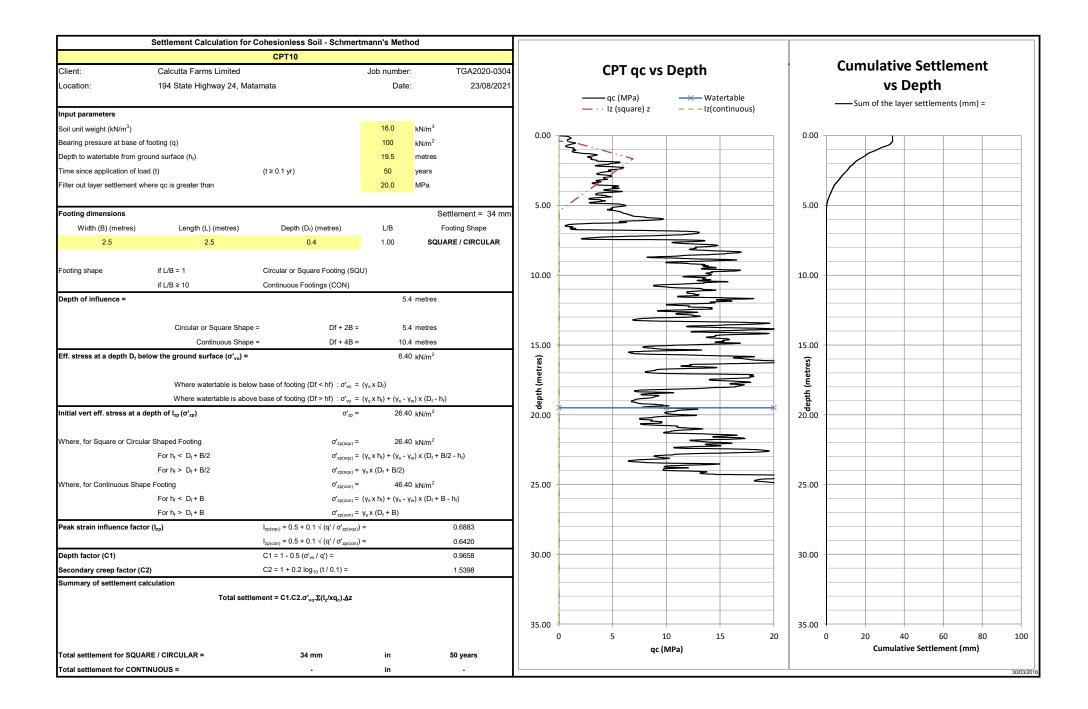










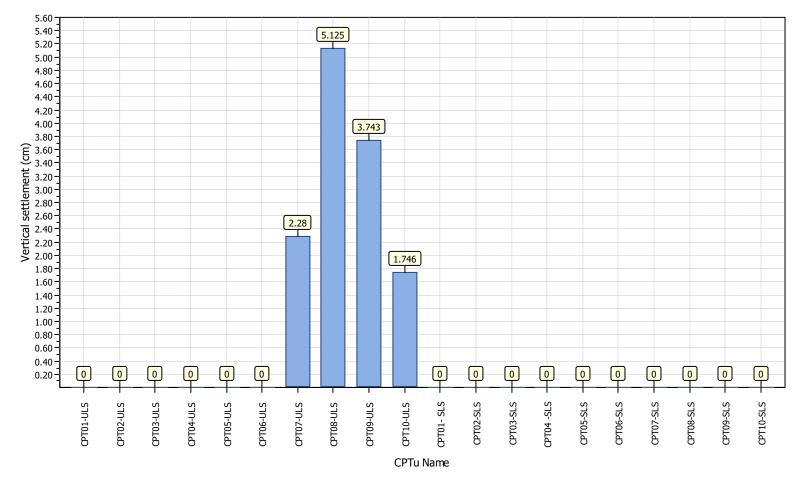


Appendix E: Liquefaction Analyses

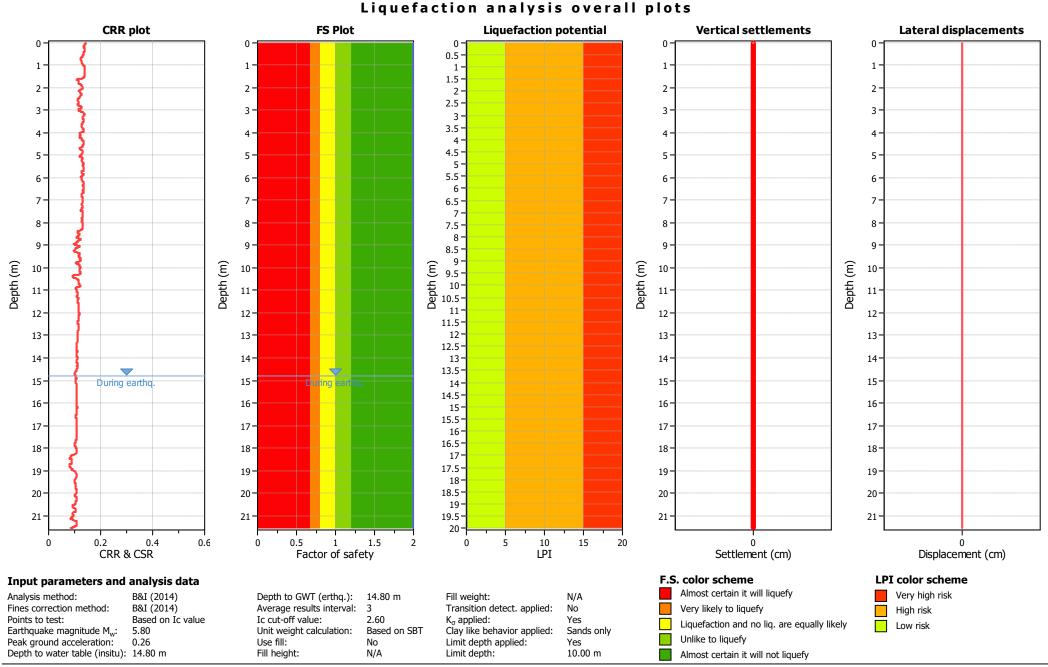


Project title : Tauranga Road Industrial Subdivision

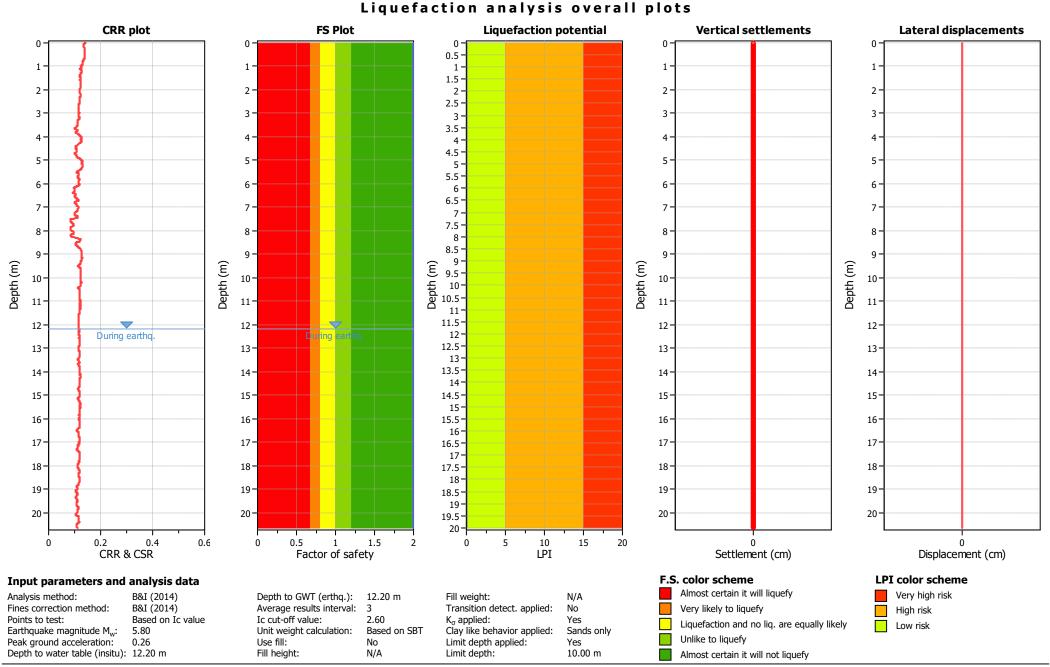
Location : 194 State Highway 24, Matamata



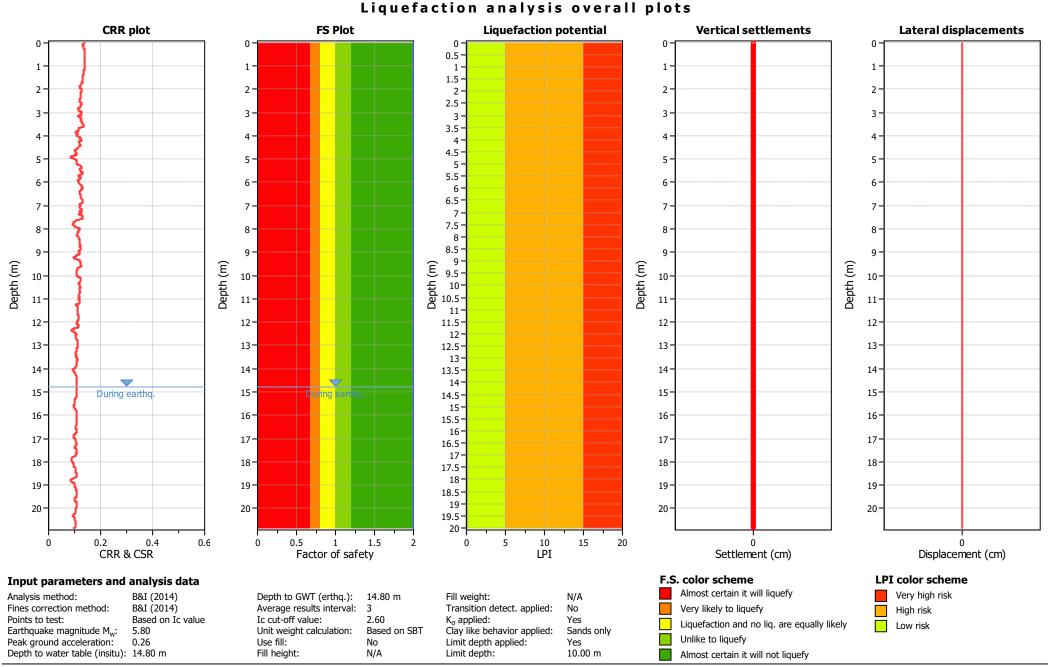
Overall vertical settlements report



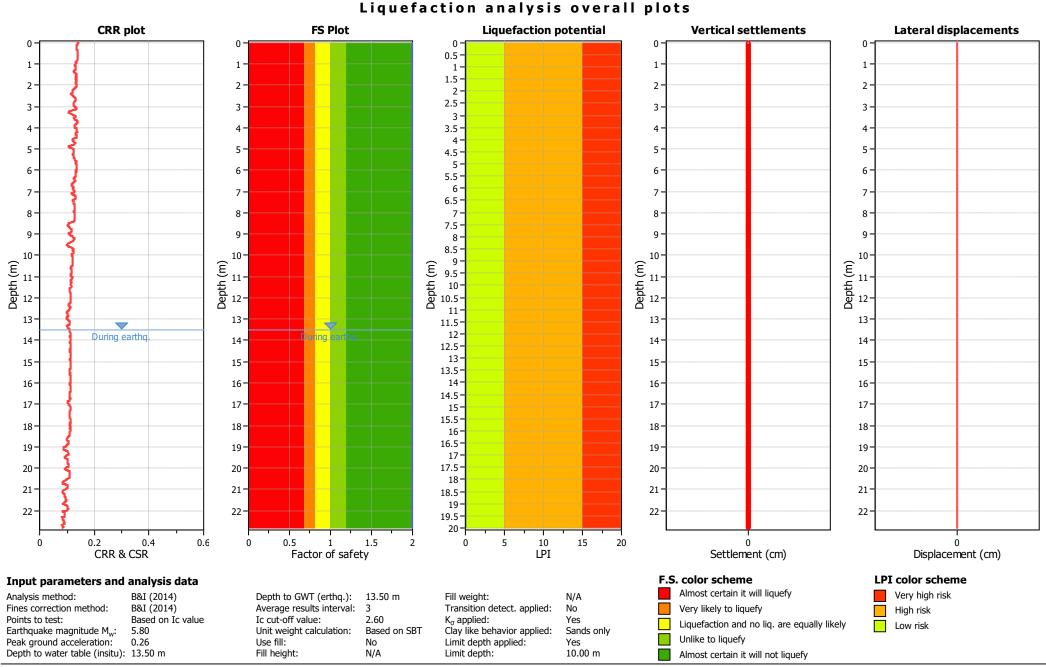
CLiq v.3.0.2.1 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 30/08/2021, 9:50:34 AM



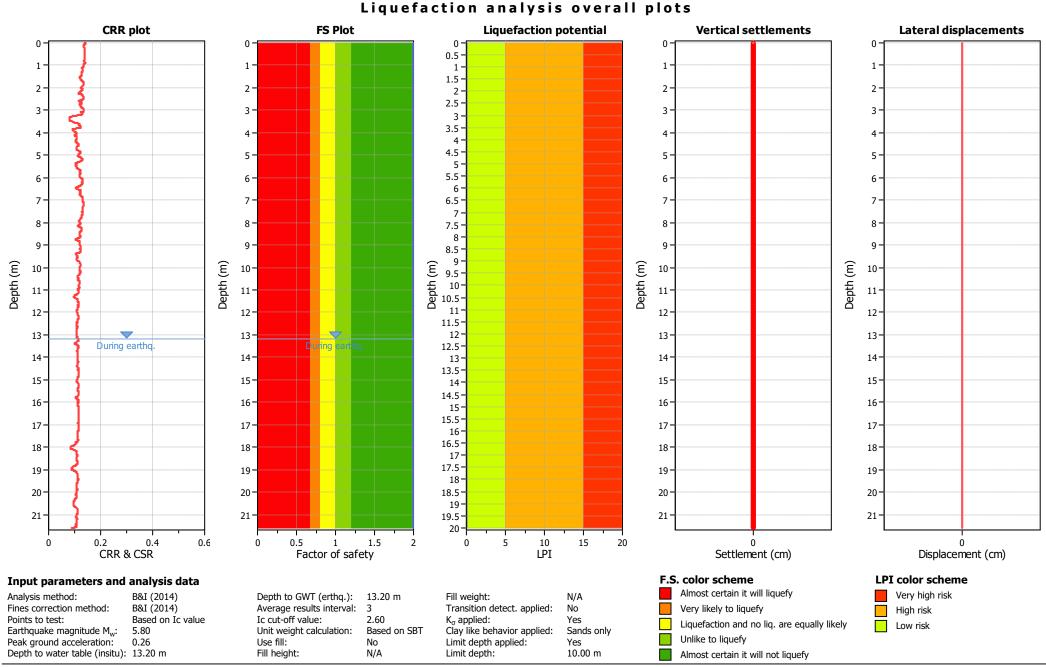
CLiq v.3.0.2.1 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 30/08/2021, 9:50:35 AM



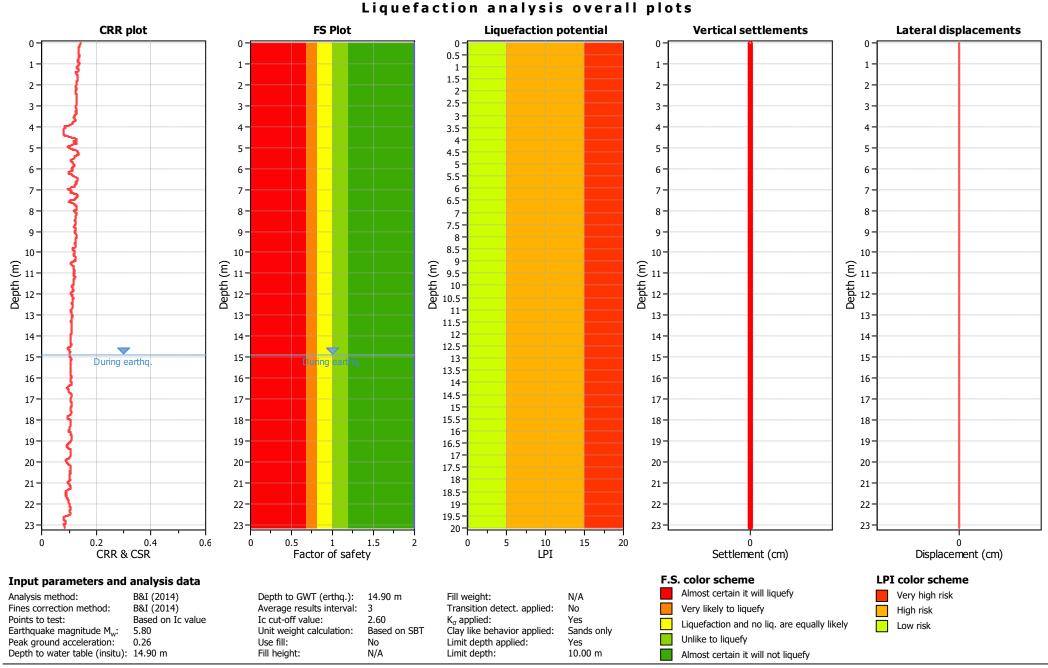
CLiq v.3.0.2.1 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 30/08/2021, 9:50:36 AM



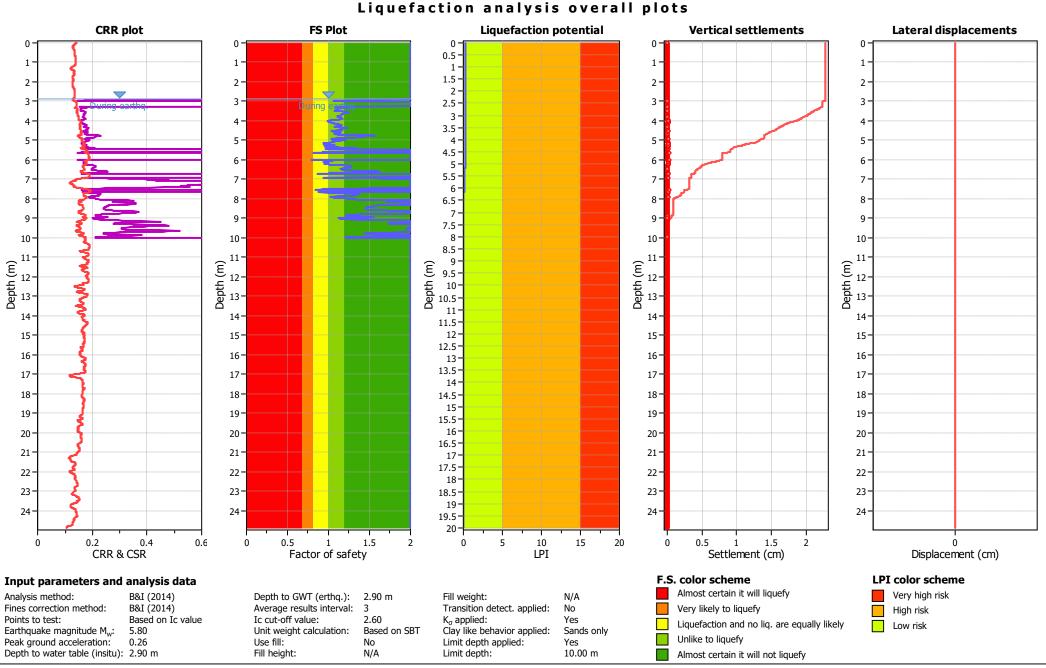
CLiq v.3.0.2.1 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 30/08/2021, 9:50:37 AM



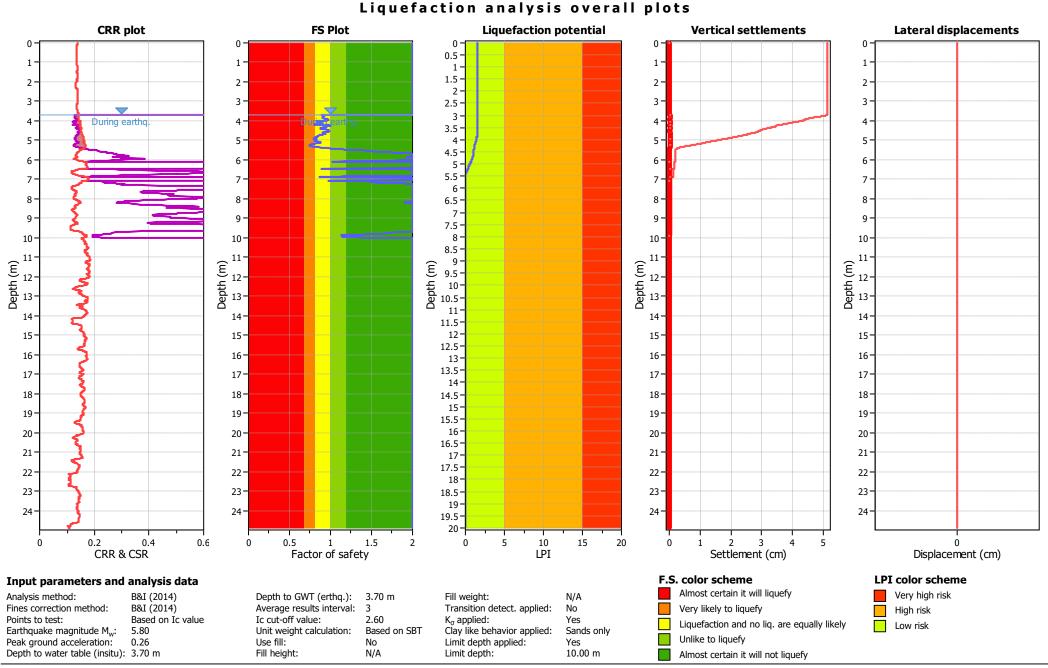
CLiq v.3.0.2.1 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 30/08/2021, 9:50:38 AM



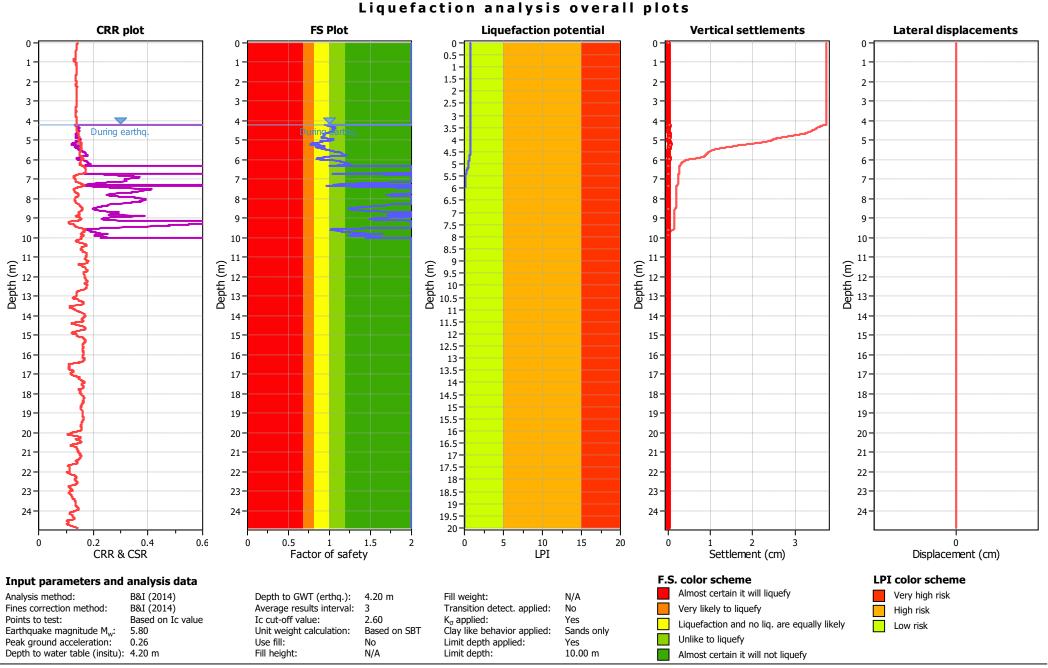
CLiq v.3.0.2.1 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 30/08/2021, 9:50:39 AM



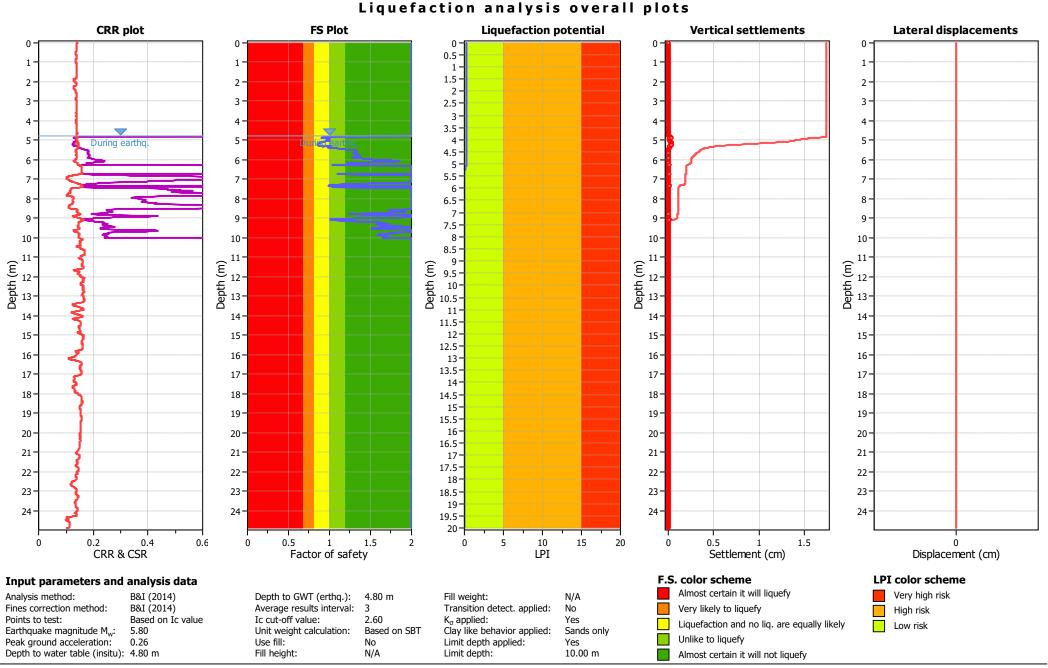
CLiq v.3.0.2.1 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 30/08/2021, 9:50:40 AM



CLiq v.3.0.2.1 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 30/08/2021, 9:50:42 AM



CLiq v.3.0.2.1 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 30/08/2021, 9:50:43 AM



CLiq v.3.0.2.1 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 30/08/2021, 9:50:44 AM

Appendix F: Natural Hazards Risk Assessment



NATURAL HAZARDS RISK ASSESSMENT FOR LAND SUBDIVISION TAURANGA ROAD, MATAMATA

A. CONTEXT

Section 106 of the Resource Management Act (RMA) requires an assessment of the risk from natural hazards to be carried out when considering the granting of a subdivision consent. S106 RMA specifically states that the assessment must consider the combined effect of the natural hazard likelihood and material damage to land, other land or structures (consequence).

Section 2 of the RMA defines natural hazards as any atmospheric or earth or water related occurrence (including earthquake, tsunami, erosion, volcanic and geothermal activity, landslip, subsidence, sedimentation, wind, drought, fire or flooding) the action of which adversely affects or may adversely affect human life, property, or other aspects of the environment.

This appendix to CMW report reference TGA2020-0304AC Rev3 sets out the criteria for and presents the results of an assessment of the geotechnical-related natural hazards associated with this proposed subdivision development. The remaining hazards, i.e. tsunami, wind, drought, fire and flood-ing hazards are not covered by this assessment.

B. BASIS OF ASSESSMENT

B1. Risk Classification

The occurrence of natural hazards and their potential impacts on the proposed subdivision development is assessed in terms of risk significance, which is based on likelihood and consequence factors. A risk table is used to help assess the likelihood and consequence factors, the form of which used by CMW for this project is presented in Table B1.

Table B1: Natural Hazard Risk Classification										
		Consequence								
		Insignificant 1	Minor 2	Moderate 3	Major 4	Catastrophic 5				
	Almost Certain 5	Medium 5	High 10	Very high 15	Extreme 20	Extreme 25				
p	Likely 4	Low 4	Medium 8	High 12	Very high 16	Extreme 20				
Likelihood	Moderate 3			Medium 9	High 12	Very high 15				
	Unlikely 2	Very low 2	Low 4	Medium 6	Medium 8	High 10				
	Rare 1	Very low 1	Very low 2	Low 3	Low 4	Medium 5				

B2. Likelihood

With respect to assessing the likelihood or chance of the risk occurring, the qualitative definitions used by CMW for this project are provided in Table B2 for each likelihood classification.

	Table B2: Qualitative Natural Hazard Likelihood Definitions							
1	Rare	The natural hazard is not expected to occur during the design life of the project						
2	Unlikely	The natural hazard is unlikely, but may occur during the design life						
3	Moderate	The natural hazard will probably occur at some time during the life of the project						
4	Likely	The natural hazard is expected to occur during the design life of the project						
5	Almost Certain	The natural hazard will almost definitely occur during the design life of the project						

B3. Consequence

In terms of determining the consequence or severity of the natural hazard occurring, the qualitative definitions used by CMW for this project are provided in Table B3 for each consequence classification.

	Table B3: Qualitative Natural Hazard Consequence Definitions							
1	Insignificant	Very minor to no damage, not requiring any repair, no people at risk, no economic effect to landowners.						
2	Minor	Minor damage to land only, any repairs can be considered normal property maintenance no people at risk, very minor economic effect.						
3	Moderate	Some damage to land requiring repair to reinstate within few months, minor cosmetic damage to buildings being within relevant code tolerances, does not require immediate repair, no people at risk, minor economic effect.						
4	Major	Significant damage to land requiring immediate repair, damage to buildings beyond serviceable limits requiring repair, no collapse of structures, perceptible effect to people, no risk to life, considerable economic effect.						
5	Catastrophic	Major damage to land and buildings, possible structure collapse requiring replacement, risk to life, major economic effect or possible site abandonment.						

B4. Risk Acceptance

It is recognised that the natural hazard risk assessment provided herein is qualitative and, due to the wide range of possible geohazards that could occur, is somewhat subjective. Other methods are available to quantitatively assess an acceptable level of geotechnical related natural hazard risk, such as defining an acceptable factor of safety with respect to slope stability or acceptable differential ground settlements with respect to recommended building code limits.

Therefore, to give this qualitative natural hazard risk assessment some relevance to more commonly adopted numerical or quantitative geotechnical assessment techniques, a residual risk rating of very low to medium (risk value = 1 to 9 inclusive) is considered an acceptable result for the proposed subdivision development.

A risk rating of high to extreme (risk value \geq 10) is considered an unacceptable result for the proposed subdivision development.

C. RISK ASSESSMENT

The natural hazards relevant to this proposed subdivision development and adjacent, potentially affected land have been assessed with respect to the criteria outlined above.

Assessment is based on proposed post development ground conditions with and without any geotechnical controls. The latent risk was first assessed with the site in its proposed developed state to consider the risks to the development and surrounding land, including assessment of land modifications from the pre-existing natural state, without any implemented geotechnical controls. The specific geotechnical mitigation measures and engineering design solutions outlined in the table below and CMW report, where relevant, were then considered to determine the natural hazard residual risk remaining after the proposed controls have been implemented.

Table C1: Natural Hazard Risk Assessment Results									
RMA S2 Hazard	Description	Proposed Site Latent Risk of Damage to Land / Structures		amage to	Comments and Geotechnical Control	Re Dar St A V I G	Proposed Site Residual Risk of Damage to Land / Structures OR Acceleration/ Worsening of Hazard with Geotechnical Controls Implemented		
		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating		Likelihood	Consequence	Risk Rating	
Earthquake	Fault Rupture	1	4	Low 4	Approximately 3km from the Kerepehi Fault. Recurrence interval of 2,000 to 3,500 years, no control required.	1	4	Low 4	
	Liquefaction Induced Subsidence	2	2	Low 4	Deep groundwater table, low risk of surface manifestation. Specific foundation design where	1	2	Very Low 2	

Results of this assessment are presented in Table C1 below.

					applicable. Shallow foundations.			
	Lateral Spread	1	1	Very Low 1	Site is near level and upper soils are above water table. No geotechnical controls warranted.	1	1	Very Low 1
Volcanic Activity	Ash & Pyroclastic Falls	1	4	Low 4	No geotechnical controls warranted	1	4	Low 4
	Lava flows & Lahars	1	4	Low 4	No geotechnical controls warranted	1	4	Low 4
Geothermal Activity	Formation of geysers, hot springs, fumaroles, mud pools	1	3	Low 3	No geotechnical controls warranted.	1	3	Low 3
Erosion	Cut Batters	4	2	Medium 8	Max 1:2.5 gradient	2	2	Low 4
	Fill Batters	4	2	Medium 8	Max 1:2.5 gradient	2	2	Low 4
Landslip	Global Slope Instability	2	3	Medium 6	No development directly above existing retaining wall in the northwest.	1	3	Low 3
	Soil Creep	1	1	Very Low 1	No geotechnical controls warranted.	1	1	Very Low 1
	Bearing Capacity Failure	3	3	Medium 9	Reduced bearing capacity where required. Undercut and replace if required.	1	3	Low 3
	Cut & Fill Batter Instability	3	2	Medium 6	Where required, cut and fill batters to be graded to 1(V):2.5(H)	1	2	Very Low 2
Subsidence	Expansive Soils	1	2	Very Low 2	Expansive soils not an issue for the site	1	2	Very Low 2

	Sinkholes	1	3	Low 3	Expansive soils not an issue for the site	1	3	Low 3
	Soft Soils	2	3	Medium 6	Undercut and remove if encountered	1	3	Low 3
	Effects of Dewatering	1	2	Very Low 2	Dewatering unlikely to be required due to low groundwater table	1	2	Very Low 2
Sedimentation	Rockfall, Debris Inundation	1	1	Very Low 1	Site near level	1	1	Very Low 1

Notes:

- Assessments include the impact of the proposed subdivision works on adjacent properties.
- The following reference(s) contain information on the hazards contained in this assessment and the non-geotechnical hazards that have not been included:

o Waikato

https://waikatoregion.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapSeries/index.html?appid=f2b48398f93 146e8a5cf0aa3fddce92c