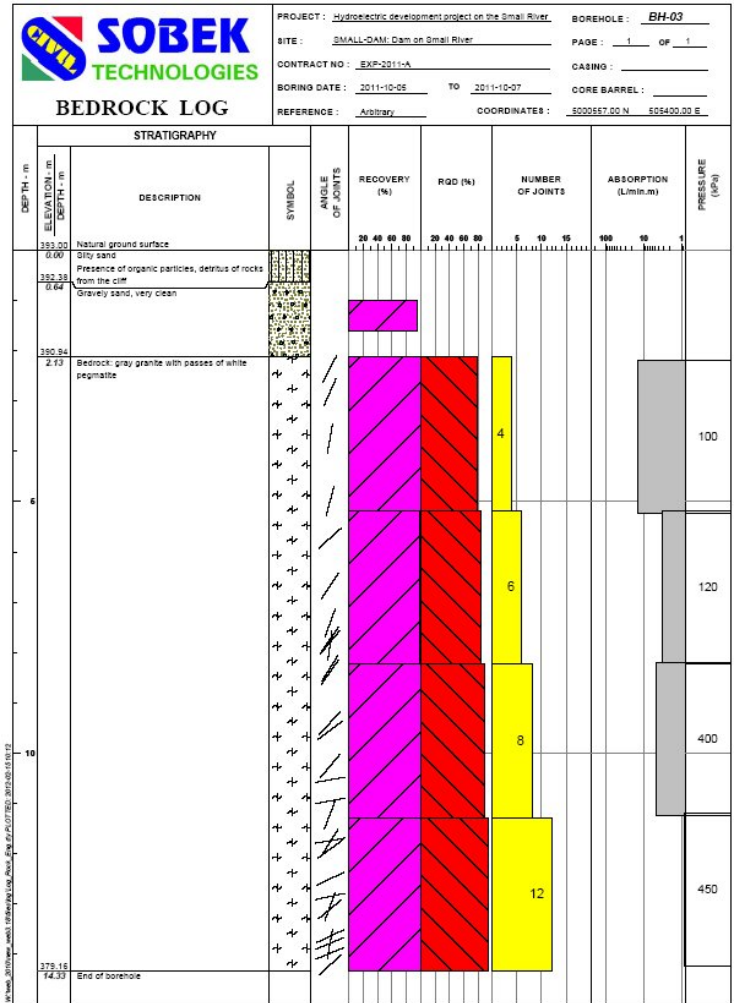


# LOG

Log is used for the production of graphic borehole reports. It is used to display geotechnical properties as a function of depth.

- individual customization of the columns (dimensions and horizontal scale)
- unlimited selection of data to be displayed as a function of depth
- vertical scale in meters or feet
- constant vertical scale or definition of the depth per page
- various types of curve display (text, histogram, polyline, point, etc.)
- symbols for the various materials and proportions of the stratigraphy
- custom description of the end of boring conditions
- customizing of the introduction report page
- support of piezocone data including the Soil Behaviour Type interpretation
- display of 3D, optical and acoustic images from the geo-camera
- special display for the rock joints with oriented markers



BORING LOG			
APPENDIX II	DATE(S): 2010-05-04 to 2010-05-26	SITE No: QUALITAS-GEOCAM	BORING No: BH-29-10
PROJECT: Geotechnical investigations ABC Dam, Quebec			

LOCATION: BPRG GROUND ELEVATION: 152.70 m (Geodesic) DRILL: L-38 (PQ-3) COORDINATES: E: m N: m CHAINING: m OFFSET: m BORING ANGLE: 90° DONE BY: P. Gagnon, geo. VERIFIED BY: R. Bouchard, ing. M. Sc. APPROVED BY: R. Bouchard, ing. M. Sc.

STATE	TYPE OF SAMPLE	%RQD	(2) TESTS	CONCRETE	CONTACT	ANATURAL
INTACT	SC: Split corer	0 to 25%: very bad	f <sub>c</sub> : compressive strength	Concrete/rock open contact (CO)	Contract (CT)	Amature (F)
REMOVED	TW: Thin wall sampler	25 to 50%: bad	c: cohesion	Concrete/rock connected contact (CL)	Abration contact (AV)	Foliation (FN)
LOST	CT: Cover tube	50 to 75%: average	phi(res): friction angle at peak	Closed joint (CF)	Connected construction joint (JC)	Lamination/banding (LB)
CORE	WS: Wash	75 to 90%: good	phi(res): residual friction angle	Open joint (FO)	Open construction joint (JO)	Vein (VE)
	MA: Manual	90 to 100%: excellent		Partially open joint (FP)	Fissure (FD)	Stinger (VU)

Depth (meters)	STATE	TYPE AND NUMBER	CALIBER	REC. %	N-ROD %	BACKFLOW (%)	ELEV. DEPTH (m)	STRATIGRAPHY	REZOMETERS	THERMISTORS	DEPTH	IMAGES			DIP STRUCTURES	OPENING (mm)	WATER INJECTION TESTS FLOW (liters/min)		
												PHOTOS	OPTICAL	ACOUSTIC					
1		CT-1	PQ-3	95	77	0	152.70	Natural ground surface											
2		CT-2	PQ-3	98	98	0	0.00	Cement concrete.											
3		CT-3	PQ-3	100	88	80		55-60% of coarse aggregates, 35-40 % of matrix and 2-3 % of trapped air bubbles. The coarse aggregates, sub-angular to sub-rounded, are made of granitic fragments (42%), gneiss (55%) and of mafic rock (50%). The average size of the coarse aggregates is 50 mm and the maximum size is 115 mm. We note the presence of a whitish edging around 75 % of the granitic fragments and around 50 % of the mafic fragments that are often micro-cracked. The aggregates are distributed relatively homogeneously but some areas have zones where the concentration of coarse aggregates is higher than average (about 20 to 30 cm thickness). The adhesion between the aggregates and the cement paste is good to excellent. The fine aggregates have the same composition and shape as the coarse aggregates. The trapped air bubbles are rounded and have a diameter between 0.5 and 12 mm (average of 2 mm). They are distributed randomly and are filled with a whitish or brownish deposit. At 2.27 m, open construction joint: 28 mm. Water loss: ~20%.											
4		CT-4	PQ-3	100	89	75		At 3.99 m, open construction joint: ~1 mm.											

Remark: Page 1 of 12

## New in version 2.8

- bilingual and independent use of the graphic interface and of the databases
- data entry and modification directly from the boring log
- support of dependant axes for superimposed graphs
- data retrieval by latitude et longitude
- integrated use of GMap to locate the borings of various projects
- conversion of lengths and depths from the IMP to SI system