



# Preliminary Site Assessment Report for Monaghan Road, Cork City

ESB Site Ref: 51  
Marina – Trabeg Two 110kV

March 2020



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Environmental Assessment

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## LIMITATION

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This report is intended as a preliminary stage assessment of the site in question and, as such, all assessments and analysis of the environmental aspects of the site, whilst based on the best-available data and information, are theoretical and conservative in nature. Any risks identified within this report are entirely potential in nature and based on the most-conservative risk analysis scenario and the available information. This is in-keeping with best practice guidelines and does not necessarily reflect the actual environmental scenario on site. Further environmental information, as it becomes available, would likely change the assessments and analysis contained within this report.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section	Page No
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....</b>	<b>III</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION .....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1. PROJECT CONTRACTUAL BASIS AND PERSONNEL INVOLVED .....	1
1.2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION .....	1
1.3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES .....	2
1.4. SCOPE OF WORKS .....	2
1.5. SCOPE OF ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS .....	2
<b>2. SOURCE AUDIT FINDINGS – PRODUCTION &amp; OPERATIONAL HISTORY .....</b>	<b>3</b>
2.1. CURRENT SITE OPERATIONS .....	3
2.2. PREVIOUS SITE OPERATIONS .....	4
2.3. CHEMICALS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN .....	4
<b>3. SITE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....</b>	<b>6</b>
3.1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION .....	6
3.2. SITE HISTORY .....	7
3.3. REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY .....	9
3.4. SITE GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY .....	12
3.5. SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS SITE SAMPLING AND MONITORING DATA .....	13
<b>4 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....</b>	<b>14</b>
4.1. PRELIMINARY QUALITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT (PQRA) .....	14
4.2. OUTLINE SITE CONCEPTUAL MODEL.....	14
4.3. POLLUTANT LINKAGE ASSESSMENT .....	17
4.4. SUMMARY OF PQRA .....	25
4.5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS .....	25
<b>5 REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>28</b>

## FIGURES

Figure 1	Site Location Plan
Figure 2	Location of Sensitive Receptors with Indicative Groundwater Flow Direction
Figure 3	Conceptual Site Model (CSM) A-A <sup>1</sup>
Figure 4	Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (Site 51)

## APPENDICES

Appendix A	ESB Site Layout Plan with Indicative Cable Fluid Leakage Location
Appendix B	Desk Study Maps
Appendix C	Site Photographs
Appendix D	MSDS for COPC
Appendix E	Water Framework Directive River and Groundwater Body Maps
Appendix F	Historic Geotechnical Reports and Logs
Appendix G	Irish Water Risk Assessment Correspondence

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This preliminary environmental site assessment consists of a review of the potential environmental impact associated with a known cable fluid leak that occurred from a buried power cable on Monaghan Road, Cork City (ESB Ref: 51). There was another leak within 15m of this location on Monaghan Road, in October 2008, identified as ESB Site Ref: 38 Marina – Trabeg Two 110 kV. This nearby leak point is the subject of a separate report.

This report is intended as a preliminary stage assessment of the site in question and, as such, all assessments and analysis of the environmental aspects of the site, whilst based on the best-available data and information, are theoretical and conservative in nature. Any risks identified within this report are entirely potential in nature and based on the most-conservative risk analysis scenario and the available information. This is in-keeping with best practice guidelines and does not necessarily reflect the actual environmental scenario on site. Further environmental information, as it becomes available, would likely change the assessments and analysis contained within this report.

The known leak point is located in the disused/vacant green area of vegetation adjacent to the recycling centre and the small drainage channel. The primary land use in the area is mixed commercial and industrial with small areas of open space defined throughout the surroundings; typically, along roadsides and near drainage channels. The nearest residential property is located 200m southeast of the leak point. There is evidence of abundant site services in the nearby Monaghan Road, the grass verge and concrete footpaths with manhole covers and service kiosks. There is no physical evidence of cable fluid contamination on the surface in terms of oil odours/staining or impact to vegetation. There was also no physical evidence of downstream contamination in the drainage channel.

There was an approximate volume of 400 litres of cable fluid consisting of linear alkyl benzene (LAB) released from the leak point on Monaghan Road over a one-month period in November 2005. The leak was repaired in November 2005. The leak reportedly occurred when a 3<sup>rd</sup> party contractor was installing a drain into the surface water channel and struck the cable. The leak was then detected when the circuit tripped on Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> of November and cable fluid was seen to be impacting the surface water channel which drains into Atlantic Pond. ESB immediately contracted environmental remediation specialists who installed a series of retainment booms in the adjacent drainage channel, from which captured cable fluid and contaminated water was pumped from the river for appropriate disposal. Cork City Council was informed of the leak and kept updated during remediation activities; until such a point that they were satisfied with response.

The cable section in question is underlain by a large, regionally important gravel aquifer (Rg), as classified by the GSI. This aquifer represents the primary environmental receptor for any contaminants. This aquifer is thought to be highly permeable and more than 10m thick (up to 50m locally).

The cable section is underlain by several bedrock formations. The northern section of the site is underlain by a locally important, moderately productive (LI), bedrock aquifer of the Cuskinny Member of the Kinsale Formation. The central section of the site, and location of the leak point, is underlain by the locally important bedrock aquifer (LI), Ballysteen Formation. The southern section of the site is underlain by Waulsortian Limestones which are comprised a regionally important, karstified, diffuse production, bedrock aquifer (Rk).

The groundwater vulnerability in the northern and central areas of the cable route are classified as Moderate, suggesting some combination of moderate-low permeability soils and subsoils of 5-10m in thickness. The groundwater vulnerability in the southern-most section of the cable route, proximal to the leak point, is classified as High, suggesting that the area is underlain by some combination of higher permeability soils of lesser thickness. Bedrock is exposed to the immediate south of the leak point, at the location of a historic quarry site. Moderately permeable Made Ground subsoils are mapped across the cable length.

The nearest surface watercourse is an artificial drainage channel located 45m north of the leak point which drains eastwards into Atlantic Pond and, in turn, the Lee Estuary. Also in the area, are other drainage channels which lie along the southern and northern sides of Centre Park Road; also draining to Atlantic Pond.

There are no known groundwater abstraction wells within 1km of the site; however, several apparent geotechnical boreholes are recorded in the GSI well database within 1km of the leak point.

At the time of reporting, Irish Water have examined all available drinking water quality sample data and have concluded that there is no evidence that COPCs from the leak site have infiltrated the local drinking water supply. This evaluation is based on a review of all samples taken from customer-points, between 2014 and 2019; which showed no evidence that the COPCs (PAHs and Benzenes) were present in the water supply at levels above drinking water standards (PAHs: 0.1µg/L; Benzene: 1.0µg/L). These results (which are from samples taken at the customer tap) would not indicate that leaks from fluid filled cables have contaminated the drinking water supply for these areas, or at least to an extent where any contamination arising has resulted in a breach of the parametric value for PAHs and Benzene (Appendix G).

Based on the known cable leak point, COPC fate and transport and hydrogeological desk study information the CSM has the following initial key findings for human health and environmental risks;

There is a potential Low risk posed by LAB from contact with suspected contamination in the soil and groundwater through;

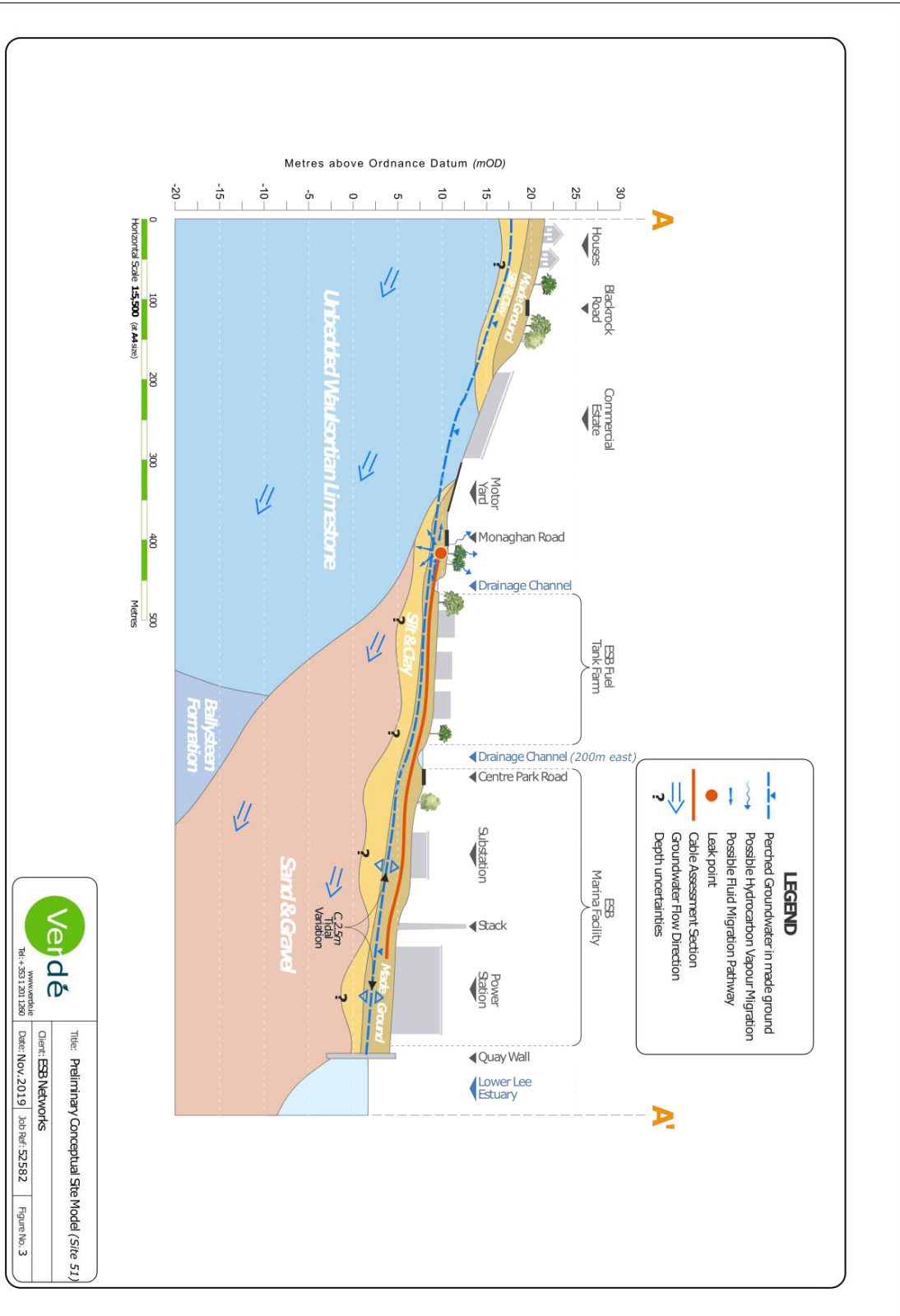
- direct dermal/inhalation and ingestion contact to residents or other building users;
- dermal/inhalation and ingestion pathways to construction workers, which can be managed by appropriate use of PPE and H&S procedures;
- ingestion contact with suspected contamination in the soil and groundwater through permeation of contamination through plastic water pipes or through low-pressure infiltration of possible soil contamination into water pipes via nearby breaks or leaks;
- hydrocarbon/COPC vapours in preferential pathways such as services ducts to nearby building users;

There is a Low/Moderate risk posed by LAB in suspected contamination in the soil and groundwater through;

- Leaching to shallow groundwater given the contaminant properties of low mobility and high sorption to soil, with shallow groundwater unlikely to be a viable groundwater resource in the commercial urban and tidally influenced setting.
- COPC migration to the Atlantic Pond and Lee Estuary given the existence of a hydrogeological pathway between the leak site and the local drainage channels and the Atlantic Pond downstream.

COPC migration downwards to the underlying aquifer given the possible connection to shallow groundwater through shallow rock and gravels in the area indicated by the moderate to high vulnerability.

Figure 3 – Conceptual Site Model



EPA Contaminated Land & Groundwater Risk Assessment Methodology	Report Reference	Report Date	Status	
<b>STAGE 1: SITE CHARACTERISATION &amp; ASSESSMENT</b>				
1.1	PRELIMINARY SITE ASSESSMENT	Preliminary Report, Verde, Ref: 52582	6 <sup>th</sup> March 2020	Draft
1.2	DETAILED SITE ASSESSMENT			
1.3	QUANTITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT			
<b>STAGE 2: CORRECTIVE ACTION FEASIBILITY &amp; DESIGN</b>				
2.1	OUTLINE CORRECTIVE ACTION STRATEGY			
2.2	FEASIBILITY STUDY & OUTLINE DESIGN			
2.3	DETAILED DESIGN			
2.4	FINAL STRATEGY & IMPLEMENTATION PLAN			
<b>STAGE 3: CORRECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION &amp; AFTERCARE</b>				
3.1	ENABLING WORKS			
3.2	CORRECTIVE ACTION IMPLEMENTATION & VERIFICATION			
3.3	AFTERCARE			

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. PROJECT CONTRACTUAL BASIS AND PERSONNEL INVOLVED

Verde Environmental Consultants, (Verde) was commissioned by ESB Engineering & Major Projects to undertake Preliminary Risk Assessments at several locations where there were leaks of cable fluids. This report focuses on a cable fluid leak on Monaghan Road from a decommissioned 110 kV power cable associated with the Marina substation facility in the Marina Commercial Park, Cork City. (ESB Ref: 51 Marina – Trabeg Two 110 kV).

A site visit was undertaken by an experienced Verde Environmental Consultant on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2019 to examine the area of the known cable leak point and to record evidence of contamination and relevant observations with regard surrounding land use and sensitive human health and environmental receptors.

A site location map for the leak point is presented in Figure 1 with a detailed map on the cable route and leak location presented in an ESB supplied map in Appendix A.

### 1.2. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The ESB cable fluid acts as an electrical insulator and aids the conduction of heat away from the conductor allowing the cable to operate more efficiently. Fluid filled cables are largely located in urban/suburban areas and so are particularly vulnerable to third party interference or damage. Over time cables can develop leaks due to corrosion / fracture/ defects in the cable sheath and in joints and terminations. When such leaks occur, there is potential for contamination to occur and impact upon surface water, groundwater, soils and ecology.

This preliminary environmental site assessment consists of a review of the potential environmental impact associated with a known cable fluid leak that occurred from a buried power cable on Monaghan Road, Cork City (ESB Ref: 51). It is estimated 400 litres (l) of cable fluid, consisting of linear alkyl benzene (LAB) was released from the leak point on Monaghan Road over a one-month period in November 2005. . The leak reportedly occurred when a 3rd party contractor was installing a drain into the surface water channel and struck the cable. The leak was then detected when the circuit tripped on Sunday 13<sup>th</sup> of November and cable fluid was seen to be impacting the surface water channel which drains into Atlantic Pond. ESB immediately contracted environmental remediation specialists who installed a series of retainment booms in the adjacent drainage channel, from which captured cable fluid and contaminated water was pumped from the river for appropriate disposal. Cork City Council was informed of the leak and kept updated during remediation activities; until such a point that they were satisfied with response.

There was another leak within 15m of this location on Monaghan Road, in October 2008, identified as ESB Site Ref: 38 Marina – Trabeg Two 110 kV. This nearby leak point is the subject of a separate report.

The preliminary site conceptual model illustrating the contamination source, possible pathways and receptors is presented in Figure 3 and Figure 4 and is discussed in detail in this report.

Details on the physical and chemical aspects of the cable fluid products used as insulating fluids in the cables are discussed in Section 2.3 below.



### 1.3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The project objective was to determine the potential risks to human health and the environment at the leak locations and potential areas of impact. As requested by ESB, a risk-based approach has been applied to this assessment. This risk-based approach is recommended in best practice documents produced by the Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) on Management of Contaminated Land & Groundwater at EPA Licenced Sites published in 2013. Although the scope of this guidance specifically applies to licensed sites, the approach presented is consistent with UK and mainland European best-practice guidance in the assessment and management of potentially contaminated land. It is therefore considered to be a robust basis for the assessment of the subject site.

This report has been prepared in accordance with the Agency guideline reporting template for Preliminary Site Assessments under the EPA Contaminated Land & Groundwater Risk Assessment Methodology.

### 1.4. SCOPE OF WORKS

In order to complete the assessment and to meet the objectives of the brief, the following scope of works was completed:

- A desk study review of available historical, geological, hydrogeological and environmental sensitivity information for the site. The desk study includes an assessment of historical land uses. Information on site utility services from various providers was examined. Detailed maps on cable routes with indicative leak locations and likely joint sections of leaks was provided by the ESB and taken into consideration.
- Site walkover to establish as much information as possible regarding site operations, surrounding activities and land use, observed evidence of contamination and remedial measures.
- Preparation of report in accordance with best practice guidance, including description of desk study findings and site walkover observations and develop a preliminary conceptual model for the site.

### 1.5. SCOPE OF ANALYSIS & CONCLUSIONS

This report is intended as a preliminary stage assessment of the site in question and, as such, all assessments and analysis of the environmental aspects of the site, whilst based on the best-available data and information, are theoretical and conservative in nature. Any risks identified within this report are entirely potential in nature and based on the most-conservative risk analysis scenario and the available information. This is in-keeping with best practice guidelines and does not necessarily reflect the actual environmental scenario on site. Further environmental information, as it becomes available, would likely change the assessments and analysis contained within this report.

As such, the reader is encouraged to view the findings, conclusions and recommendations contained within this report as the most-conservative, theoretically possible environmental scenario; and not necessarily the actual scenario currently persisting on the site question.

## 2. SOURCE AUDIT FINDINGS – PRODUCTION & OPERATIONAL HISTORY

### 2.1. CURRENT SITE OPERATIONS

The leak is understood to have occurred in November 2005 and was repaired later in November 2005. The known leak point is located in the disused/vacant green area of vegetation adjacent to the recycling centre and the small drainage channel on the north side of Monaghan Road. An estimated quantity of 400 litres of linear alkyl benzene (LAB) is understood to have escaped. No discernible evidence of cable fluid contamination on the surface in terms of odours or staining or impact to vegetation was observed.

Possible evidence of some remediation/investigation or civil works are evident in the form of the replacement of a section of footpath above the known leak point (Appendix C). There is no indication that vegetation in the grass verge has been impacted by the leak (no discoloration or noticeable impact of nearby tree growth).

Immediately adjacent the leak point, a green vegetated and apparently disused area is observed. 10m to the north of the leak point, a shallow, wide drainage channel runs from southwest to northeast. There was also no physical evidence of downstream contamination in the drainage channel. This channel makes up a part of the network of storm drainage channels that drain the Marina Commercial Park and surrounding areas. The channels are typically low-flow and often semi-stagnant. North of this drainage channel, the southern boundaries of two large active, and decommissioned fuel storage depots is located. Between 60-100m to the northeast and northwest of the leak point, on the south side of the Centre Park Road, there are two former and current fuel storage depots. The depot to the northwest is now defunct, with the storage tanks removed. The site now contains tank footprints within a large concrete-bermed plot which is largely overgrown and containing rainwater. Immediately to the east of this disused tank farm, another tank farm is located with large existing tanks present above ground. Both of these tank farms are/were used to store fuel for the generation of electricity in the former Marina power station which operated as a coal and oil-fired power station from 1954 to 1979. In 1979, ESB converted the station to a combined cycle generation facility with the addition of a gas turbine unit. The power generation facility was decommissioned in 2018/2019 and is currently idle. The coal storage depot of the former power plant is located 450m northeast of the known leak point and can be seen to contain some coal materials.

Progressing to the north, the cable route crosses the drainage channel and into an ESB fuel storage facility. The cable follows along the western side of a chain link fence within the facility, underneath a gravel access route. No physical evidence of contamination was noticed in the gravel pack during a separate site visit by Verde personnel on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2019.

Across the Centre Park Road to the north of the fuel storage areas, the entrance to the ESB Marina generation facility is located. Along the concrete road that runs from south to north within the ESB's Marina facility, the cable follows along the western side of the road. A distinct concrete section of roadway can be seen along the route which is associated with the cable (Appendix C). The cable runs for 200m along this road until it crosses to the eastern side of the road and enters a substation/transformer unit within the grounds of the ESB Marina facility. No visible signs of contamination were observed along this route during a separate site visit by Verde personnel on 30<sup>th</sup> July 2019 (Appendix C).

Walking eastwards from the entrance of the ESB Marina facility, along the Centre Park Road, an earthen drainage channel was observed on the north side of the road, approximately 150m from the leak point (Appendix C). This channel was seen to host a very low flow of clear water and was

relatively slow moving/near stagnant at the time of the walkover. Across the road at this point, another drainage channel was observed on the south side of the Centre Park Road which showed a similarly low, clear and stagnant level of water.

Immediately south of the known leak point; the southern side of Monaghan Road is occupied by varied commercial and retail premises, including a portacabin leasing premises and the large office building of Tellengana House; which hosts several financial and commercial enterprises.

Immediately to the west of the known leak point, and along Monaghan Road; a Greenstar municipal recycling centre is located. The cable route was followed to the west, along the drainage channel, for several hundred meters. The drainage channel becomes culverted in places (Appendix C) and in locations, small amounts of road run-off hydrocarbons were observed (Appendix C). These were not thought to be related in any way to the cable fluid leak due to their upstream locations.

The known presence of permeable made ground around the power cable together with the presence of other underground services along the roadway indicates there is potential for preferential lateral migration from the leak point along the underground services routes.

## 2.2. PREVIOUS SITE OPERATIONS

This area of Cork was used as the “Town Park” and racing grounds up to some point in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century as shown in the historical desk study maps in Appendix B. There is a notable change in land use seen between the 25-inch maps (1883-1913) and the Cassini 6-Inch Maps (likely 1940’s). Between these periods, the land use changed from the largely recreational and open-space parkland of the “City Park” and racecourse to a commercial and industrial area containing industries such as the Ford and Dunlop Works (automotive and tyre manufacturers).

The ESB power cable was installed in the area in 1972. Further details on the site history are presented in section 3.2.

## 2.3. CHEMICALS OF POTENTIAL CONCERN (COPC)

The fluid in the electrical cables is Linear Alkyl Benzenes (T3788). Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the fluids are included in Appendix D and further detail on their physical, fate and transport and toxicological properties provided below.

### 2.3.1 Linear Alkyl Benzenes

Linear Alkyl Benzene is a benzene compound with a side alkyl chain of 10-13 carbon atoms in length. The following presents relevant information on its Fate and Transport in the environment.

- low solubility (0.041 mg/l), which means it doesn’t mix with water easily;
- low to moderate volatility with the MSDS providing that the compound should not present an inhalation hazard under ambient conditions and that exposure to vapour or oil mists may irritate the mucous membranes and cause dizziness, headaches and nausea;
- Strongly absorbs to soil and combined with its low solubility means it generally has low mobility;

- Its preference in soil will be to remain as free product or sorb to soil with a smaller proportion in the vapour phase;
- It will form a Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL) on water;
- It is readily biodegradable under aerobic conditions in both water and soil, with a half-life in soils of 15.3 days and less than 28 days in water. Half-life is the time required for a quantity to reduce to half of its initial value (REACH database, 2011);
- Does not bio accumulate;
- The Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) is the concentration of a chemical which marks the limit at which below no adverse effects of exposure in an ecosystem are measured. LAB is toxic to the water environment with a PNEC aqua (freshwater) of 0.001mg/l: PNEC soil terrestrial organisms of 0.329mg/kg and PNEC sediment of 1.65mg/kg for freshwater sediment and 0.165mg/kg for marine sediments (REACH database, 2011).

### 3. SITE ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

#### 3.1. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The cable of interest and leak site is located on the northern side of Monaghan Road, in a vegetated open green space adjacent to a surface water drainage channel. The main land use in the area is commercial with some roadside green spaces and buffer zones. The nearest residential property is located 380m to the southeast of the leak point. The cable route runs north to south from the Marina Commercial Park in the North, across the Centre Park Road and south as far as the leak point on Monaghan Road. The northern section of the cable, which runs through the Marina Commercial Park, is adjacent to several commercial premises including a furniture outlet, architecture office, fitness gym and crash repair facility. The cable then progresses from the leak point, westward, along Monaghan Road, along which; multiple commercial and retail premises are located.

The nearest surface watercourses were observed during a site walkover on 15<sup>th</sup> of November 2019. The closest drainage channel is located 10m north of the leak point, which flows towards the Atlantic Pond; which then drains into the Lee Estuary. Several other drainage channels were also observed in the site area. A drainage channel runs along the south side of the Centre Park Road, which appears to serve as an artificial storm water drainage channel that flows to the east towards the Atlantic Pond and the Lee Estuary. These drainage channels were seen, during the walkover, to be very low flow systems with some visible signs of contamination, in the form of a greyish-blue cloudy hue; as seen in Appendix C. The origin and nature of this colouration, however, is not known and may not be related in any way to the cable leak that occurred in 2005.

The River Lee/ Lee Estuary is located 600m to the north of the leak point and 180m north of the northernmost section of cable this report is concerning. Topographic data from the GSI (LiDAR) and EPA (contours) show that the Marina Commercial Park is generally flat with sea level being defined by the quayside wall to the north of the commercial park. The ground level begins to slightly increase southwards from the southern boundary of the commercial estate.

Under the Water Framework Directive, the Lower Lee Estuary (WFD ID: IE\_SW\_060\_0900) transitional water body, has been assigned “Moderate” overall status and has also been classed as being “At Risk” of deteriorating in the future, as presented in the Water Framework Directive transitional water body report in Appendix E.

The Lower Lee Estuary connects to the Cork Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA) (Site Code: 4030). This SPA is located approximately 3.0km east of the nearest point of the Lower Lee Estuary to the leak location. Cork Harbour is designated as a SPA for its role in supporting a number of bird and invertebrate species. The two drainage channels located 200m south and 250m east of the leak point, both drain eastwards into the Atlantic Pond and, subsequently, the Lee Estuary, approximately 1km east of the leak point.

The cable section in question is underlain by a large, regionally important gravel aquifer (Rg), as classified by the GSI, extending from the lower marina quays, as far as the Upper Lee Valley, approximately 15km to the west. This aquifer represents the primary environmental receptor for any contaminants. Typically, the aquifer types support regionally important water abstractions such as large public water supplies with typically excellent yields of >400m<sup>3</sup> /day. This aquifer is thought to be highly permeable, more than 10m thick (up to 50m locally) and covers an area of 11.58km<sup>2</sup>;

comprising the majority of the Lee Valley. Groundwater flow in this aquifer is typified by intergranular flow through relatively uniform gravel pack. The groundwater gradient in this part of the aquifer is relatively low, with both the topography and water table being nearly flat. There is a generally strong interaction between gravel aquifers and surface water with a vice-versa relationship of discharge directions between the two depending on water levels and recharge.

The groundwater body in this area is described in the Water Framework Directive the “CorkCity2” groundwater body (WFD ID: IE\_SW\_G\_031), which covers the majority of the Lee Valley and corresponds to the Lee Valley Gravel aquifer. This groundwater body has been assigned “Good” overall status and has also been classed as being “At Risk” of deteriorating in the future, as presented in the Water Framework Directive River Body report in Appendix E.

There are no known groundwater wells within 1km of the site; however, several boreholes (geotechnical) are recorded in the GSI well database within 1km of the leak point. A cluster of boreholes are located approximately 750m to the south of the leak point, in Ballintemple, whilst another cluster is recorded 800m to the west in the location of the Marina Filling Station on Victoria Road. The database indicates that both these clusters of boreholes are related to geotechnical investigations and are not thought to be producing groundwater wells.

### 3.2. SITE HISTORY

Primary sources used to research the history of the site included available extracts from historical Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) maps, aerial photographs and planning information from Myplan.ie.

The maps consulted include the OSI 6-inch historic maps from 1837 to 1842, the OSI 25-inch historical maps surveyed between 1888 and 1913 and the OSI 6-inch Cassini map surveyed in early 20th century. Table 3.2 below gives further details of the site history and the land use of the surrounding area.

**Table 3.1 – Site History**

<b>History</b>	<p><b>National Monuments Service:</b></p> <p>There are several monuments and listed structures located within 1km of the site according to the National Monument Service. The closest of these are two souterrains recorded on the Blackrock Road and Boreenmanna Road, 650m and 800m to the southeast of the site respectively. Also within 1km of the site are several other national monuments, most of which are various churches and house on the north side of the Lee Estuary. Within 1km of the site, there are numerous listed structures designated on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which include a wide range of iconic, distinct and historical structures.</p>
	<p><b>Historic Mapping:</b></p> <p>OSI 6 inch map (Black and White) (1837-1842):</p> <p>From this map it appears that the area of the wider Marina Commercial Park and the now-developed Cork docklands, comprised a large greenspace called City Park. This area appears to have been a large, open parkland likely resulting from drained estuary lands. Contained within the park, a large racetrack for horses; with associated grandstands to the southwest, training tracks and access routes. Approximately 1km to the southwest of the site, in the current location of Gas Network Ireland’s HQ; a gas works site is shown on the map. These</p>



	<p>maps show several “Gasometers” or large gas holding tanks, tar tanks and other handling infrastructure. The boundary of the Lee Estuary appears to be relatively natural in these maps, with no artificial embankment, railway or boat ramps visible. It is likely that the Lee Estuary in these maps was generally unmodified and narrower.</p> <p>OSI 25 inch map (Black and White) (1888-1913):</p> <p>The area of the leak point remains largely unchanged from the previous map; with the City Park still in place and no evidence of commercial or industrial activity in the site area. Several notable changes in the surrounding area include the addition of the Cork, Blackrock &amp; Passage railway which follows the southern boundary of the City Park, along part of what is now Monahan’s Road. A slightly older OSi map from 1869 shows the railway following north of the City Park, along the Marina Walk area. It is possible the railway was reconstructed to the south to accommodate the development of the Marina Commercial area. Also noted, is the modification of the estuary boundary, with a wharf and associated landing places recorded. The position of the wharf resembles that of the modern day quay.</p> <p>Cassini 6 inch (1830-1930):</p> <p>This map series shows a marked change in the area from recreational and greenspace to industrial and commercial development. The City Park has been replaced with several large industrial premises including; the Ford Works and Dunlop Works, both of which were large automotive industries. The Centre Park Road is noted in this map as well as several additional drainage channels, likely installed to dewater and stabilise the former parkland for commercial use. Considering the level of development seen in this map series, it is likely that the map represents a later edition of the Cassini 6-inch mapping series; possibly in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.</p> <p>The ESB power cable is reported to have been laid in the area in the 1972.</p>
<p><b>Aerial Photos</b></p>	<p>Aerial Photo 1995:</p> <p>The area is similar to that of present day with the Marina Commercial Park and associated warehouses, depots and Power Station visible. The road layout and position of commercial and nearby residential properties remains largely the same as present times. The western tank farm on the south side of the Centre Park Road appears to still be in use, with the tanks and berms in place. Also notable, is the absence of the newer Marina substation unit within the ESB Marina facility.</p> <p>Aerial Photo 2000:</p> <p>The road layout, positions of residential and commercial properties remains the same as the previous image. The notable change is that the gas works site to the southwest of the Marina Commercial Park, appears to have been decommissioned; and the development of the current office building was underway.</p> <p>Aerial Photo 2005:</p> <p>The road layout, positions of residential and commercial properties remains the same as the previous image. The lot to the immediate east of the Marina Power Station shows evidence of stockpiling of coal. The purpose and use of this coal is not certain but it is not thought that coal was being used as fuel in the station at this point and it is more likely that the stockpile</p>

	relates to local coal suppliers in the area.
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### 3.3 REGIONAL GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

The cable section in question runs for a length of approximately 450m over the boundary of several geological formations; which is oriented east west, thus dividing the ground underlying cable section into a northern, central and southern area as illustrated in Appendix B.

The nearest surface watercourses were observed in the Marina area during a site walkover on 30<sup>th</sup> of July and 15<sup>th</sup> November 2019. Several drainage channels were observed in the area of the proposed site. A drainage channel runs along the south side of the Centre Park Road, which appears to serve as an artificial storm water drainage channel that flows to the east towards the Atlantic Pond and the Lee Estuary. Another drainage channel is located at the southern end of the cable section, which also flows towards the Atlantic Pond which then drains into the Lee Estuary. These drainage channels were seen, during the walkover, to be very low flow systems with no visible signs of contamination as seen in Appendix C.

The following information sources were consulted as part of this desk-based research and the relevant information has been compiled in Table 3.2 below.

- Cork City Council (Planning and Environment Sections)
- Ordnance Survey Ireland (historic map series)
- National Monuments Service (protected structures)
- Dept. of the Environment, Community and Local Government
- Geological Survey of Ireland
- Environmental Protection Agency data bases
- National Parks and Wildlife Services
- Office of Public Works (flood maps)



**Table 3.2 – Site Physical Setting**

Feature	Details & Comments
<p><b>Topography</b></p>	<p>The site is overall, generally flat with a very gently slope to the north and northeast towards the nearby Lee Estuary. The site occupies a historically reclaimed section of tidal estuary and is largely artificially surfaced. Topographic data from the GSI (LiDAR) and EPA (contours) show that the Marina Commercial Park is generally flat with sea level being defined by the quayside wall to the north of the commercial park. To the south, the ground level begins to slightly increase southwards from the southern boundary of the commercial estate towards Blackrock from 5mOD to 25mOD.</p>
<p><b>Geology</b></p>	<p><b>Overburden:</b></p> <p>The GSI and EPA databases describe the soils and subsoils at the site as Made Ground. Geotechnical reports from within the Marina Commercial Park, show approximately 3-4m of Made Ground and 3-5m of silt and clay which is underlain by up to 50m of sand and gravel known as the Lee Valley Gravels.</p> <p><b>Solid Geology:</b></p> <p>The cable section in question runs north to south across several geological formation boundaries which comprise the northern limb of the Cork geological syncline. The formations underlying the site, generally dip at a high angle (70-80°) to the south. The site is also located on the southern side of the Lee River Valley, and as such, bedrock shallows rapidly to the south, with outcropping bedrock recorded 375m to the south of the leak point.</p> <p>The northern section of the site is underlain by the flaser bedded sandstones and mudstones of the Cuskinny Member of the Kinsale Formation. The central section of the site, and location of the leak point, is underlain by the dark muddy limestones of the Ballysteen Formation. The southern section of the site is underlain by Waulsortian Limestones which are comprised of massive unbedded limestones (typically fine-grained micrites).</p>
<p><b>Hydrogeology</b></p>	<p><b>Regional Classification:</b></p> <p>According to the GSI the Lee Valley Gravels, which are up to the 50m thick and underlie the entirety of the site, represent a regionally important gravel aquifer (Rg). These gravels extend from the lower marina quays, as far as the Upper Lee Valley, approximately 15km to the west. This aquifer represents the primary environmental receptor for any contaminants. Typically, the aquifer types support regionally important water abstractions such as large public water supplies with typically excellent yields of &gt;400m<sup>3</sup>/day. This aquifer is thought to be highly permeable, more than 10m thick (up to 50m locally) and covers an area of 11.58km<sup>2</sup>; comprising the majority of the Lee Valley.</p> <p>Underlying the Lee Valley Gravels, at an unknown depth, are several bedrock aquifers. The northern section of the site is underlain by a locally important, moderately productive (LI), bedrock aquifer of the Cuskinny Member of the Kinsale Formation. The central section of the site, and location of the leak point, is underlain by the locally important bedrock aquifer (LI), composed of the Ballysteen Formation. The southern section of the site is underlain by Waulsortian Limestones which represent a regionally important, karstified, diffuse production, bedrock aquifer (Rk).</p> <p><b>Vulnerability:</b></p> <p>The groundwater vulnerability in the northern and central areas of the site is classified as Moderate, suggesting some combination of moderate-low permeability soils and subsoils of 5-10m in thickness. The groundwater vulnerability in the southern-most section of the site is classified as High, reflecting the shallowing of bedrock to surface and the thinning of</p>

	<p>overlying, less-permeable silt and clay subsoils. Geological Survey of Ireland and Teagasc soil and subsoil maps show that the entire length of the cable section is classed as moderately permeable Made Ground deposits. The presence of Waulsortian Limestone in the southern areas of the site may represent an additional risk to groundwater due to the tendency of such bedrock to host karstic features.</p> <p><b>Groundwater Body:</b></p> <p>The groundwater body in this area is described in the Water Framework Directive as the Cork_City_2 groundwater body (WFD ID: IE_SW_G_031) which covers the majority of the Lee Valley and corresponds to the Lee Valley Gravel aquifer. This groundwater body has been assigned “Good” overall status and has also been classed as being “At Risk” of deteriorating in the future, as presented in the WFD report in Appendix E.</p> <p><b>Well Search:</b></p> <p>There are no known groundwater wells within 1km of the site. Several boreholes (geotechnical) are recorded in the GSI well database within 1km of the leak point. A cluster of boreholes are located approximately 750m to the south of the leak point, in Ballintemple, whilst another cluster is recorded 800m to the west in the location of the Marina Filling Station on Victoria Road. The database indicates that these clusters of boreholes are related to geotechnical investigations and are not thought to be producing groundwater wells.</p>
<p><b>Hydrology</b></p>	<p><b>Surface Water Courses/Abstractions:</b></p> <p>The nearest surface watercourses were observed during a site walkover on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2019. Several drainage channels were observed in the area of the proposed site. A drainage channel runs along the south side of the Centre Park Road, which appears to serve as an artificial storm water drainage channel that flows to the east towards the Atlantic Pond and the Lee Estuary. Another drainage channel is located 10m north of the leak point which also flows towards the Atlantic Pond; which then drains into the Lee Estuary. These drainage channels were seen, during the walkover, to be very low flow systems with some visible signs of contamination in the form of a greyish-blue cloudy hue; as seen in Appendix C. The River Lee/ Lee Estuary is located 600m to the north of the leak point with the northernmost section of cable being 180m from the waterbody.</p>
<p><b>Protected Areas</b></p>	<p><b>Cork Harbour Special Protection Area</b></p> <p>The closest protected area to the site is the Cork Harbour Special Protection Area (SPA), which is approximately 2.8km east of the site; along the estuary. A closer portion of the SPA is located approximately 1.7km to the south of the site but this is thought to be less connected to the site due to the significant topography between the site and the SPA area to the south. Cork Harbour is designated as a SPA for its role in supporting a number of bird and invertebrate species.</p> <p><b>Douglas River Estuary Proposed Natural Heritage Area (pNHA)</b></p> <p>The Douglas River Estuary Proposed Natural Heritage Area overlies much of the same area of the Cork Harbour SPA and is approximately the same distance and location from the proposed site.</p>
<p><b>Flooding</b></p>	<p>According to OPW flood mapping (Appendix B) the site appears to be at risk of fluvial and coastal flooding in extreme events (Annual Exceedance Probability of 0.1%).</p>
<p><b>Zoning</b></p>	<p>The primary land use in the area is commercial with rare areas of open space and public amenity designated locally in the surrounding area. The Cork City Council Development Plan 2015-2021 (Appendix B) shows much of the area designated as Mixed Use Development, with District Centre designated along part of the cable section.</p>

### 3.4 SITE GEOLOGY AND HYDROGEOLOGY

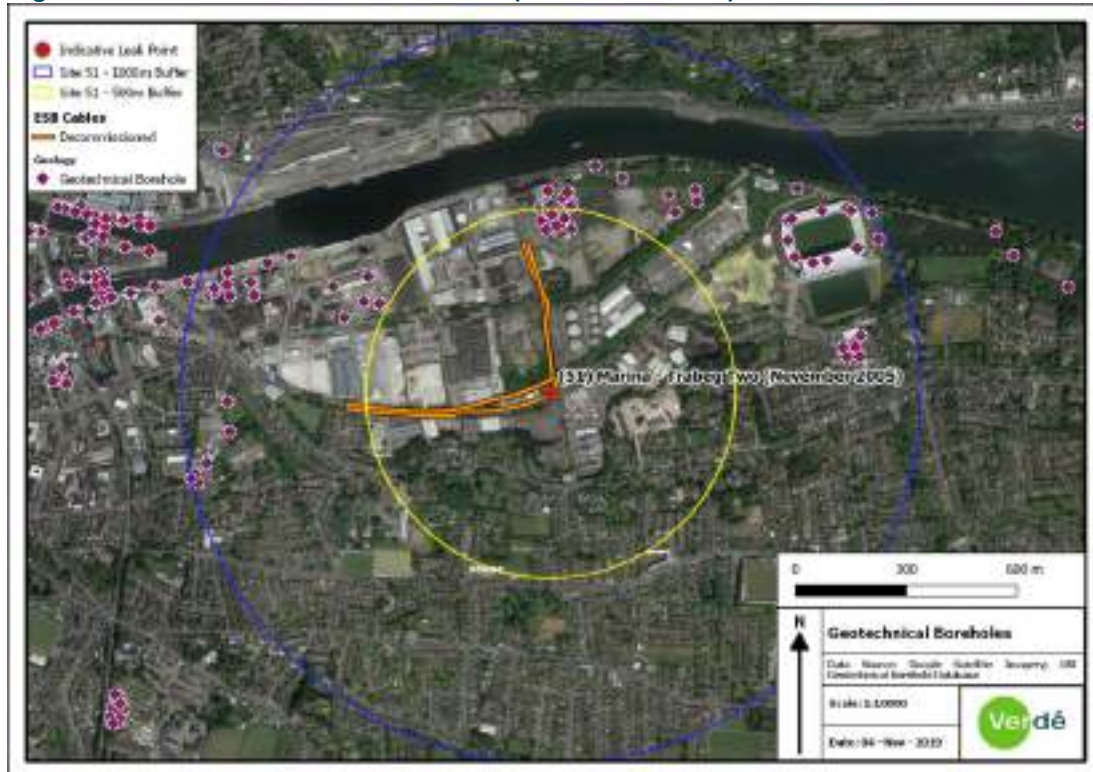
The details of the typical cable and trench dimensions for 110kV fluid filled cables include the following;

- Depth to the base of trench 1200mm
- Depth to top of cable 900mm
- Thickness of sand surrounding cables 250mm
- Width of trench 600mm
- Backfill can be either arisings or Clause 804.

According to the GSI Database the site is underlain by several geological formations; the northern section of the site is underlain by the flaser bedded sandstones and mudstones of the Cuskinny Member of the Kinsale Formation. The central section of the site, and location of the leak point, is underlain by the dark muddy limestones of the Ballysteen Formation. The southern section of the site is underlain by Waulsortian Limestones which are comprised of massive unbedded limestones (typically fine-grained micrites). These bedrock formations are overlain by approximately 3-4m of Made Ground and 3-5m of silt and clay which is underlain by up to 50m of sand and gravel known as the Lee Valley Gravels.

There have been several intrusive investigations in the vicinity of the site; the closest site investigation was that completed on the site of the Marina Power Station in 1974 (Appendix F), in preparation for the installation of a gas turbine unit. A series of 15 boreholes were completed on the site; the greatest depth of excavation was 46.6mBGL. Some of the boreholes were completed after a 10ft pit was dug and logged. A summary of the log details is available in Appendix F.

**Figure 3.1 – Geotechnical Borehole locations (from GSI Database). Power station SI holes labelled.**



A site investigation report from the 1950's site feasibility work prior to the development of the Marina Power Station, details the groundwater level variations on the site in response to tidal influence. A diurnal groundwater variation of 2-3m was recorded in a series of 3-4 groundwater monitoring wells on the ESB station facility (Appendix F).

The topography of the area as obtained from the GSI database show the leak point is located at approximately 6m above the ordnance datum (mOD) with the Lee Estuary downgradient at 0mOD. The topographic contours are orientated approximately east to west which infers that the groundwater flow direction is likely to be in a north/north-easterly flow direction, as presented in Figure 2 and within the CSM in Figure 3.

### 3.5 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS SITE SAMPLING AND MONITORING DATA

The made ground within the cable trench is reported to be up to 1.2m deep and contained sand and backfill material. The underlying limestone derived glacial till and made ground is reported to be of low to moderate permeability with a thickness of 2 to 6m (above the gravel aquifer).

At the time of reporting, Irish Water have examined all available drinking water quality sample data and have concluded that there is no evidence that COPCs from the leak site have infiltrated the local drinking water supply. This evaluation is based on a review of all samples taken from customer-points, between 2014 and 2019; which showed no evidence that the COPCs (PAHs and Benzenes) were present in the water supply at levels above drinking water standards (PAHs: 0.1µg/L; Benzene: 1.0µg/L). These results (which are from samples taken at the customer tap) would not indicate that leaks from fluid filled cables have contaminated the drinking water supply for these areas, or at least to an extent where any contamination arising has resulted in a breach of the parametric value for PAHs and Benzene (Appendix G).

The ESB Marina Generating facility operated under an EPA IPCC emission license (ID: P0578-03) up until 2018 when the plant was fully decommissioned. As part of this license, the ESB regularly reported noise, groundwater, surface water and air quality conditions on the site. The results of these samples were reported to the EPA as per the license agreements in place.

A summary of the Environmental and Human Health Pollutant Linkages for the COPCs (TPH fractions, Speciated PAHs, BTEX Compounds, SVOCs, VOCs) in relation to the known leak point details and available desk study information is presented in Section 4.0.

For the COPC the following can be determined;

- **Linear Alkyl Benzenes (LAB)** is of low mobility and strongly absorbs to soil. It has low to moderate volatility and will remain largely as free product or sorb to soil/fill material. It is readily biodegradable in aerobic conditions and does not bio-accumulate.



## 4 SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 PRELIMINARY QUALITATIVE RISK ASSESSMENT (PQRA)

#### 4.1.1 Risk Assessment Methodology

Currently there is no specific legislation addressing contaminated land in Ireland and therefore this report has been prepared considering the most relevant guidance published by the Irish Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the UK Environment Agency (EA) guidance, specifically as follows:

1. Guidance on the Management of Contaminated Land and Groundwater at EPA Licensed Sites, EPA 2013;
2. Model Procedures for the Management of Land Contamination – Contaminated Land Report (CLR 11), UK EA 2004.

Both approaches advocate a risk-based assessment when dealing with contaminated land and groundwater issues and this is considered as best practice.

Current surface water and groundwater pollution legislation is taken into account for these assessments as required under the Water Framework Directive, Directive 2000/60/EC, that was adopted in 2000 as a single piece of legislation covering rivers, lakes, groundwater and transitional (estuarine) and coastal waters and includes heavily modified and artificial waterbodies. Its objectives are to prevent further deterioration of and to protect, enhance and restore the status of all bodies of water with the aim of achieving at least good status. The Water Policy Regulations (S.I. No. 722 of 2003), Surface Waters Regulations (S.I. No. 272 of 2009) and Groundwater Regulations (S.I. No. 9 of 2010) govern the shape of the WFD characterisation, monitoring and status assessment programmes.

A critical element of the risk assessment process is the establishment of a Conceptual Site Model (CSM) for the land and groundwater environment. A CSM describes the potential sources of contamination at a site, the migration pathways it may follow and the receptors it could impact. If complete source-pathway-receptor scenarios exist, then there is a potential pollutant linkage that needs to be characterised and assessed (via formal risk assessment). The CSM is updated as more information is gathered from subsequent desk studies and site investigations with a preliminary CSM presented in Figures 3 and 4.

### 4.2 OUTLINE SITE CONCEPTUAL MODEL

On the basis of the desk study and site walkover, a number of possible pollutant linkages have been identified for this site. Based on available information the outline site conceptual model is presented in Tables 4.1 below which considers possible pollutant linkages for the site.

Table 4.1 – Outline Site Conceptual Model (Environmental and Human Health)

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Potential Pollutant Linkage (Y/N)	Discussion
Human Health				
<p>Historical leak of cable fluid from underground power cable comprising of an approximate volume of 400 litres of linear alkyl benzene (LAB); repaired November 2005</p> <p>PCOCs include: TPH fractions, Speciated PAHs BTEX Compounds Mineral Oil SVOCs VOCs</p>	<p>LAB volatilisation from soil, groundwater and LNAPL into soil pore spaces (Vapour Phase in unsaturated soils), upward migration into houses &amp; other properties to indoor air and then inhalation.</p>	<p>Commercial or retail building users</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>There are commercial and retail properties in the immediate vicinity and downgradient of the leak point. Vapour phase migration will be preferential potentially along utility service runs and through more permeable made ground soils and or sand/gravel fractions of soils if present.</p>
	<p>LAB partitioning to soil (sorbed phase), groundwater (dissolved phase) and as NAPL (free phase).</p> <p>Then direct dermal contact/ingestion of soils and or dusts, inhalation of soil dusts / ingestion of home grown produce.</p>	<p>Commercial or retail building users</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>There are commercial and retail properties in the immediate vicinity and downgradient of the leak. The cable source of leak is at a depth of 0.9m and so direct contact and ingestion pathways are unlikely to be viable unless groundwater levels are near ground surface bringing contamination upwards into shallow soils where direct contact is possible.</p>
	<p>LAB partitioning to soil (sorbed phase), groundwater (dissolved phase) and as NAPL (free phase).</p> <p>Then permeation through plastic potable water supply pipes and ingestion.</p>	<p>Nearby commercial or retail building users</p>	<p>Y</p>	<p>The water supply pipes could potentially run through contaminated zones. LAB have the potential to permeate through the wall of plastic supply pipes and also through joins and gaskets. An internet search has not identified proven instances where this has occurred elsewhere. Any permeating compounds would be diluted depending on water flows in the pipe. A WHO drinking water standard for hydrocarbons &gt;C10 is 0.09mg/l which exceeds the LAB theoretical solubility limit of 0.041mg/l. So, unless NAPL is present within the pipe then this WHO drinking water standard would not be exceeded.</p>

	LAB volatilisation from soil, groundwater and LNAPL into soil pore spaces (Vapour Phase in unsaturated soils), upward migration to outdoor air and then inhalation	Workers undertaking any subsurface works	Y	Unlikely to be significant as workers exposed in outdoor air where vapours cannot accumulate to high concentrations. Also, risks are localised areas of contamination which can be managed with the correct PPE and H&S procedures.
	LAB partitioning to soil (sorbed phase), groundwater (dissolved phase) and as NAPL (free phase). Then direct dermal contact/ingestion of soils and or dusts, inhalation of soil dusts	Workers undertaking any subsurface works	Y	Unlikely to be significant as contamination is likely to be localised and can be managed with the correct PPE and H&S procedures.
Environmental – Water Receptors				
<p>Historical leak of cable fluid from underground power cable comprising of an approximate volume of 400 litres of linear alkyl benzene (LAB); repaired November 2005</p> <p>PCOCs include: TPH fractions, Speciated PAHs BTEX Compounds Mineral Oil SVOCs VOCs</p>	LAB partitioning to soil (sorbed phase) and as NAPL in soil pore spaces, that then can leach downwards to groundwater in shallow made ground and glacial till soils	Shallow groundwater	Y	LAB present in soils as sorbed and NAPL phases can leach downwards with infiltrating rainwater and soil water movements to groundwater. In groundwater will form LNAPL due to low solubility. There may also be limited dissolved concentrations.
	LAB direct downward migration as NAPL until reaches shallow groundwater where forms LNAPL and with a limited dissolved plume based on low solubilities, then lateral migrations towards surface waters	Nearby drainage channels and connected Atlantic Pond and Lee Estuary	Y	The nearest drainage channel intersects the southern end of the cable section whilst but is 250m from the leak point. These nearby channels drain surface and excess groundwater towards the Atlantic Pond and onto the Lee Estuary c.850m to the east.
	LAB migration downwards through glacial till to Limestone bedrock aquifer and then lateral migration	Gravel and Limestone bedrock aquifer / Groundwater Users	Y	There are no known groundwater abstraction wells within 1km of the site. The surrounding properties are serviced by mains water. Downward contaminant migration into the gravel and limestone aquifer is possible due to the general vulnerability of both aquifers locally.

### 4.3 POLLUTANT LINKAGE ASSESSMENT

As outlined in Tables 4.1 above a number of possible pollutant linkages were identified, which have been further risk assessed with reference to BS10175:2011 and CIRIA Document C552: Contaminated Land Risk assessment 'A Guide to Good Practice'. The risk assessment has been carried out by assessing the severity of the potential consequences, taking into account both the potential severity of the hazard and the sensitivity of the target, based on categories given in Table 4.2 below.

**Table 4.2 - Potential Hazard Severity Definition**

CATEGORY	DEFINITIONS
Severe	Acute risks to human health, catastrophic damage to buildings, major risk to an environmental receptor such as a river
Medium	Chronic risk to human health, pollution of sensitive environmental receptor, significant damage to buildings and structures.
Mild	Pollution of non-sensitive waters, minor damage to buildings or structures
Minor	Requirement for protective equipment during site works to mitigate health effects, damage to non-sensitive ecosystems or species

The likelihood of an event (probability) takes into account both the presence of the hazard and target and the integrity of the pathway and has been assessed based on the categories given in Table 4.3 below.

**Table 4.3 - Probability of Risk Definition**

CATEGORY	DEFINITIONS
High likelihood	Pollutant linkages may be present, and risk is almost certain to occur in long term, or there is evidence of harm to the receptor
Likely	Pollutant linkage may be present, and it is probable that the risk will occur over the long term
Low likelihood	Pollutant linkage may be present, and there is a possibility of the risk occurring, although there is no certainty that it will do so
Unlikely	Pollutant linkage may be present but the circumstances under which harm would occur are improbable

The potential severity of the risk and probability of the risk occurring have been combined in accordance with the following matrix in order to give a level of risk for each potential hazard, as presented in Table 4.4 below.



**Table 4.4 - Level of Risk for Potential Hazard Definition**

PROBABILITY OF RISK	POTENTIAL SEVERITY			
	Severe	Medium	Mild	Minor
High likelihood	Very high	High	Moderate	Low/Moderate
Likely	High	Moderate	Low/Moderate	Low
Low likelihood	Moderate	Low/Moderate	Low	Very low
Unlikely	Low/Moderate	Low	Very Low	Very low

The assessment is discussed below in terms of plausible pollutant linkages.

The pollutant linkages of Linear Alkyl Benzene in the shallow soils/groundwater and nearby receptors are summarised in Tables 4.5 below.

Table 4.5 - Pollutant Linkage Assessment for Linear Alkyl Benzene

Source	Pathway	Receptor	Severity	Likelihood	Potential Risk Level	Comments
<b>Human Health</b>						
Historical leaks of cable fluid from underground power cables comprising of an approximate volume of 400 litres of linear alkyl benzene (LAB); repaired November 2005  PCOCs include: TPH fractions, BTEX Compounds Speciated PAHs Mineral Oil SVOCs VOCs	LAB volatilisation from soil, groundwater and LNAPL into soil pore spaces (Vapour Phase in unsaturated soils), upward migration into houses & other properties to indoor air and then inhalation	Commercial or retail building users & residents.	Medium	Unlikely	Low	Has the potential to migrate along preferential pathways such as service trenches. No residential receptors downgradient or proximal to site. Outside of preferential pathways, contamination will strongly sorb to soil, has low mobility, readily biodegrades under aerobic conditions in both soil and water and does not exist readily in the vapour-phase. ESB reports indicate that a significant containment, recovery, and remediation program was carried out immediately following the detection of the leak. This included the recovery of a significant proportion of the released fluid through the use of contaminant capture booms, soil excavation and contaminated water pumping. Consequently the risk to nearby commercial customers is low.
	LAB partitioning to soil (sorbed phase), groundwater	Commercial or retail building	Medium	Unlikely	Low	The cable source of leak is at a depth of 0.9m and so direct contact and ingestion



	<p>(dissolved phase) and as NAPL (free phase). Then direct dermal contact/ingestion of soils and or dusts, inhalation of soil dusts / ingestion of home grown produce</p>	<p>users &amp; residents.</p>				<p>pathways are unlikely to be viable unless groundwater levels are near ground surface or capillary action brings contamination upwards into shallow soils where direct contact is possible.</p> <p>ESB reports indicate that a significant containment, recovery, and remediation program was carried out immediately following the detection of the leak. This included the recovery of a significant proportion of the released fluid through the use of contaminant capture booms, soil excavation and contaminated water pumping. As such, the potential risk has been assessed as Low.</p>
	<p>LAB partitioning to soil (sorbed phase), groundwater (dissolved phase) and as NAPL (free phase).</p> <p>Then permeation through plastic potable water supply pipes and ingestion</p>	<p>Users of the water mains</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Unlikely</p>	<p>Low</p>	<p>Water supply pipes could potentially be present next to electrical cables with the leaked cable fluid that has the potential to permeate plastic water supply pipes. With the exception of NAPL presence, the risk is unlikely to cause actual harm to health because any permeating contaminants would be diluted by water flows in the water supply pipe and the dissolved concentrations will be less than WHO drinking water threshold guidelines due to low solubility limits. Also, Irish Water reviews of sampling data and subsequent risk assessments suggest that there has been no impact to potable water pipes based on the absence of COPC detections and the high-pressure</p>

						nature of supply pipes. Risk rating may change if evidence of dynamic hydrological regime is observed or significant free phase product is observed proximal to pipe. ESB reports indicate that a significant containment, recovery, and remediation program was carried out immediately following the detection of the leak. This included the recovery of a significant proportion of the released fluid through the use of contaminant capture booms, soil excavation and contaminated water pumping. As such, the potential risk has been assessed as Low.
	LAB volatilisation from soil, groundwater and LNAPL into soil pore spaces (Vapour Phase in unsaturated soils), upward migration to outdoor air and then inhalation	Workers undertaking any subsurface works	Medium	Unlikely	Low	Potential risk to workers from localised areas of contamination and vapours is unlikely due to low volatility and exposure in outdoor air, if it does occur it will be short term and can be managed with the correct PPE and H&S procedures.
	LAB partitioning to soil (sorbed phase), groundwater (dissolved phase) and as NAPL (free phase). Then direct dermal contact/ingestion of soils and or dusts, inhalation of soil dusts	Workers undertaking any subsurface works	Medium	Unlikely	Low	Potential risk to workers from localised areas of contamination will be short term and can be managed with the correct PPE and H&S procedures.



Environmental – Water Receptors						
<p>Historical leaks of cable fluid from underground power cables comprising of an approximate volume of 400 litres of linear alkyl benzene (LAB); repaired November 2005</p> <p>PCOCs include: TPH fractions, Speciated PAHs BTEX Compounds Mineral Oil SVOCs, VOCs,</p>	<p>LAB partitioning to soil (sorbed phase) and as NAPL in soil pore spaces, that then can leach downwards to groundwater in shallow made ground and glacial till soils</p>	<p>Shallow groundwater</p>	<p>Mild</p>	<p>Likely</p>	<p>Low/Moderate</p>	<p>Low/Moderate potential risk due to alkyl benzene contamination strongly absorbs to soil, has low mobility, readily biodegrades in aerobic conditions in both soil and water. Shallow groundwater in made ground and glacial till unlikely to be used as an actual resource due location in a commercial urban area and influence of saline tidal intrusion in groundwater. ESB reports indicate that a significant containment, recovery, and remediation program was carried out immediately following the detection of the leak. This included the recovery of a significant proportion of the released fluid through the use of contaminant capture booms, soil excavation and contaminated water pumping. There is, however, some residual uncertainty regarding the condition of the soil and bedrock surrounding and below the leak point, and whether contamination in these substrates could represent an undetected secondary source that poses a potential risk to nearby receptors. As such, the potential risk has been assessed as Low/Moderate.</p>



	<p>LAB direct downward migration as NAPL until reaches shallow groundwater where forms LNAPL and with a limited dissolved plume based on low solubilities, then lateral migrations towards surface waters</p>	<p>Drainage Channels, Atlantic Pond and Lee Estuary</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Low Likelihood</p>	<p>Low/Moderate</p>	<p>Has the potential to migrate in shallow groundwater in made ground. The contamination will strongly sorb to soil, has low mobility, readily biodegrades in both soil and water. There was a loss (400L) from the cable which is likely to be transmitted to the adjacent environmental receptor (10m) to the leak point. The potential risk is moderate. ESB reports indicate that a significant containment, recovery, and remediation program was carried out immediately following the detection of the leak. This included the recovery of a significant proportion of the released fluid through the use of contaminant capture booms, soil excavation and contaminated water pumping. There is, however, some residual uncertainty regarding the condition of the soil and bedrock surrounding and below the leak point, and whether contamination in these substrates could represent an undetected secondary source that poses a potential risk to nearby receptors. As such, the potential risk has been assessed as Low/Moderate.</p>
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	LAB migration downwards through glacial till to Limestone bedrock aquifer and then lateral migration	Gravel and Limestone bedrock aquifer / Groundwater Users	Medium	Low Likelihood	Low/Moderate	<p>Due to the moderate to high vulnerability and exposed bedrock in the area, there may be a linkage between the groundwater in the underlying aquifer and the shallow ground water in the overlying made ground and subsoils. The occurrence of low-moderately permeable clays and silt subsoils may offer some natural protection to the underlying gravel and bedrock aquifers. ESB reports indicate that a significant containment, recovery, and remediation program was carried out immediately following the detection of the leak. This included the recovery of a significant proportion of the released fluid through the use of contaminant capture booms, soil excavation and contaminated water pumping. There is, however, some residual uncertainty regarding the condition of the soil and bedrock surrounding and below the leak point, and whether contamination in these substrates could represent an undetected secondary source that poses a potential risk to nearby receptors. Given there are no groundwater users in the area downgradient the potential risk is Low/Moderate</p>
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#### 4.4 SUMMARY OF PQRA

A desktop study and site walkover were conducted in relation to a recorded cable leak location on Monaghan Road, Cork City. It is reported that 400 litres of linear alkyl benzene were lost from the cable over a one-month in November 2005 which was repaired in November 2005. Results of the PQRA are summarised below:

##### 4.4.1 Human Health:

- There is a potentially Low risk posed by LAB vapours in suspected contamination in the soil and groundwater through preferential pathways such as services ducts to commercial or other building users;
- There is a potentially Low risk posed by LAB from contact with suspected contamination in the soil and groundwater through direct dermal/inhalation and ingestion contact to commercial or other building users;
- There is a potentially Low risk posed by LAB contact from ingestion contact with suspected contamination in the soil and groundwater through permeation of contamination through plastic water pipes;
- There is a potentially Low risk to construction workers from dermal/inhalation and ingestion pathways which can be managed by appropriate use of PPE and H&S procedures.

##### 4.4.2 Environmental:

- There is a potentially Low/Moderate risk posed by LAB to shallow groundwater from suspected contamination in the shallow made ground and sand and gravel subsoils given the contaminant properties of low mobility and high sorption to soil, with shallow groundwater unlikely to be a viable groundwater resource in the commercial urban and tidally-influenced setting.
- There is a potentially Low/Moderate risk posed by LAB to the nearby drainage channels that feed into the Atlantic Pond and the Lee estuary, from the suspected contamination within shallow groundwater.
- There is a potentially Low/Moderate risk posed by LAB to the underlying Gravel and Limestone Bedrock Aquifers given the moderate-high vulnerability indicating shallow to outcropping rock in the area and the known extent of sand and gravel below the site. The occurrence of low-moderately permeable clays and silt subsoils may offer some natural protection to the underlying gravel and bedrock aquifers.

#### 4.5 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This preliminary environmental site assessment consists of a review of the potential environmental impacts associated with a cable fluid leak from a power cable on Monaghan Road in Cork City (ESB Ref: 51). There was another leak within 15m of this location on Monaghan Road, in October 2008, identified as ESB Site Ref: 38 Marina – Trabeg Two 110 kV. This nearby leak point is the subject of a separate PSA report.



There was an approximate volume of 400 litres of cable fluid consisting of linear alkyl benzene lost to ground from the leak on Monaghan Road over a one-month in November 2005. The leak was repaired in November 2005.

The known leak point is located on the northern side of Monaghan Road, Cork City, in a vegetated open green space adjacent to a surface water drainage channel. There is evidence of abundant site services in the nearby roadway, the grass verge and concrete footpaths with manhole covers and service kiosks. There is no physical evidence of cable fluid contamination on the surface in terms of oil odours/staining or impact to vegetation. There was also no physical evidence of downstream contamination in the drainage channel.

The site is underlain by the regionally important gravel aquifer of the Lee Valley Gravels which is underlain by the locally important bedrock aquifers of the Ballysteen and Kinsale Formations as well as the regionally important karstic aquifer of the Waulsortian Limestones. The vulnerability is Moderate to High, however there are some moderate to low permeability limestone till subsoils (estuarine clays and silts), which provide some natural protection to the underlying gravel and bedrock aquifers. To the south of the leak point, however, bedrock appears to be at surface and extremely vulnerable.

The nearest surface watercourse is an artificial drainage channel located 10m north of the leak point which drains eastwards into Atlantic Pond and, in turn, the Lee Estuary. Also in the area, are other drainage channels which lie along the southern and northern sides of Centre Park Road; also draining to Atlantic Pond. There are no known groundwater wells or ecologically sensitive receptors located within a 1km radius of the site. Groundwater in the bedrock aquifer, north of the leak point, is likely to be semi-confined by the moderate-low permeability subsoils with groundwater flow direction in a northerly to north-easterly direction following site topography.

Based on the known cable leak point, COPC fate and transport and hydrogeological desk study information the CSM has the following initial key findings for human health and environmental risks;

There is a potentially Low risk posed by LAB from contact with suspected contamination in the soil and groundwater through;

- direct dermal/inhalation and ingestion contact to residents or other building users;
- dermal/inhalation and ingestion pathways to construction workers, which can be managed by appropriate use of PPE and H&S procedures;
- ingestion contact with suspected contamination in the soil and groundwater through permeation of contamination through plastic water pipes or through low-pressure infiltration of possible soil contamination into water pipes via nearby breaks or leaks;
- hydrocarbon/COPC vapours in preferential pathways such as services ducts to residents or nearby commercial building users;

There is a potentially Low/Moderate risk posed by LAB in suspected contamination in the soil and groundwater through;

- Leaching to shallow groundwater given the contaminant properties of low mobility and high sorption to soil, with shallow groundwater unlikely to be a viable groundwater resource in the commercial urban and tidally influenced setting.
- COPC migration to the Atlantic Pond and Lee Estuary given the existence of a hydrological pathway between the leak site and the local drainage channels and the Atlantic Pond downstream.
- COPC migration to the underlying aquifer given the possible connection to shallow groundwater through shallow rock and gravels in the area indicated by the moderate to high vulnerability.

In order to further develop the conceptual site model and investigate the identified potential risks to sensitive receptors further investigation has been recommended in the form of site investigation, as previously referenced.

## 5 REFERENCES

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Respectfully submitted

On behalf of Verde Environmental Consultants

[Redacted Signature]

Senior Environmental Consultant

[Redacted Signature]


Project Director

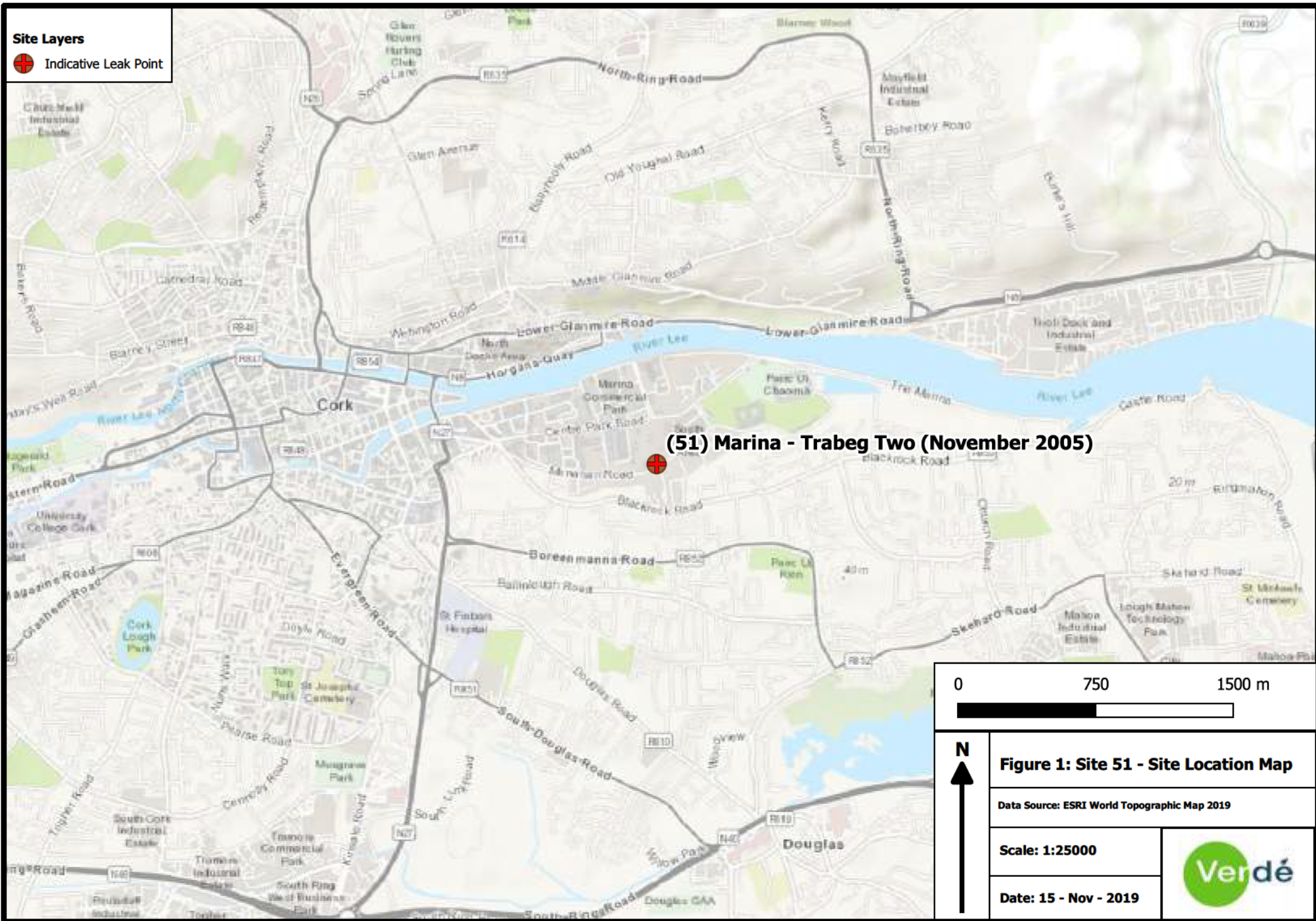


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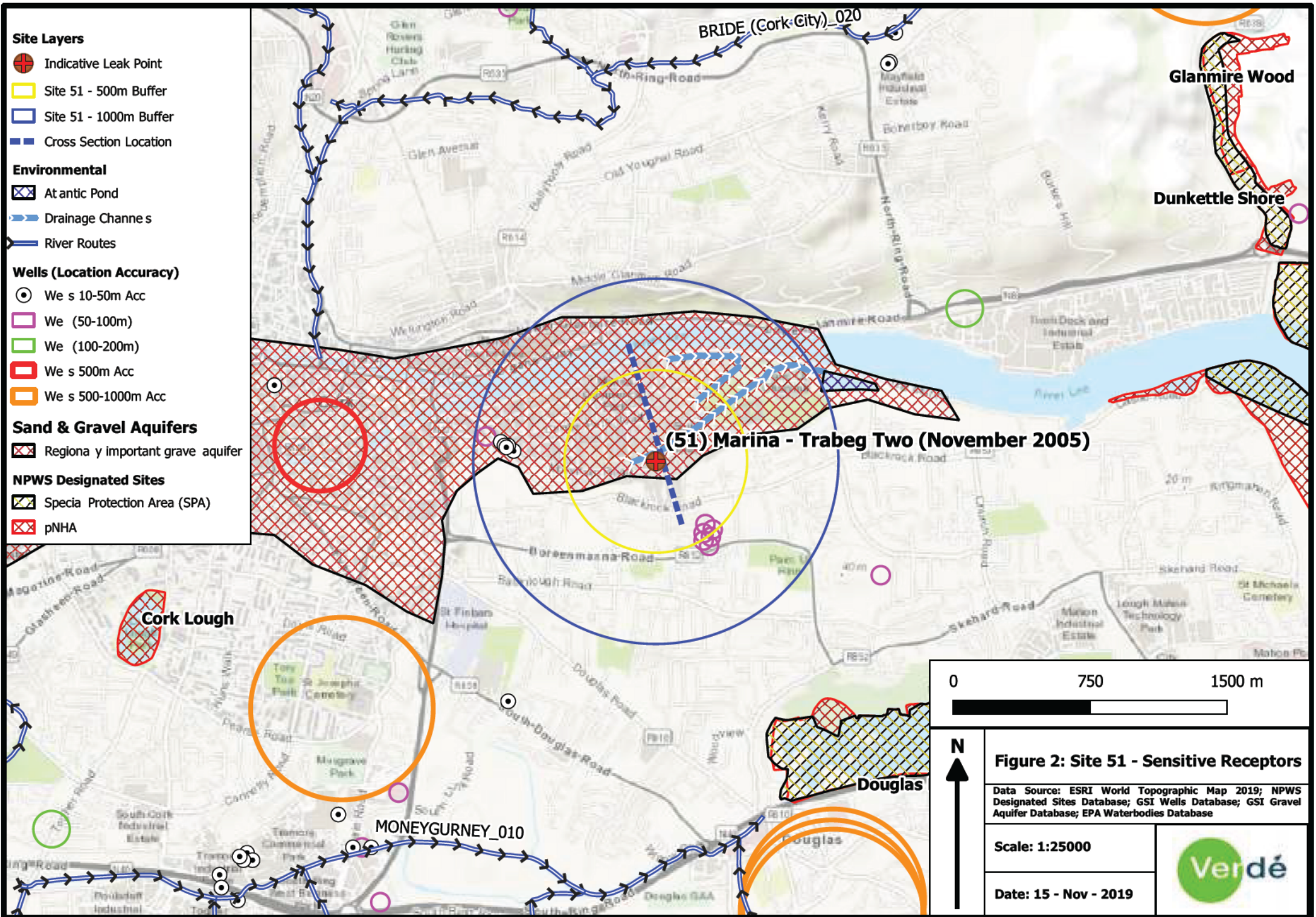
## FIGURES

**Site Layers**

 Indicative Leak Point







- Site Layers**
- Indicative Leak Point
  - Site 51 - 500m Buffer
  - Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
  - Cross Section Location

- Environmental**
- At antic Pond
  - Drainage Channels
  - River Routes

- Wells (Location Accuracy)**
- Wells 10-50m Acc
  - Wells (50-100m)
  - Wells (100-200m)
  - Wells 500m Acc
  - Wells 500-1000m Acc

- Sand & Gravel Aquifers**
- Regionally important gravel aquifer

- NPWS Designated Sites**
- Special Protection Area (SPA)
  - pNHA

(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)

0 750 1500 m



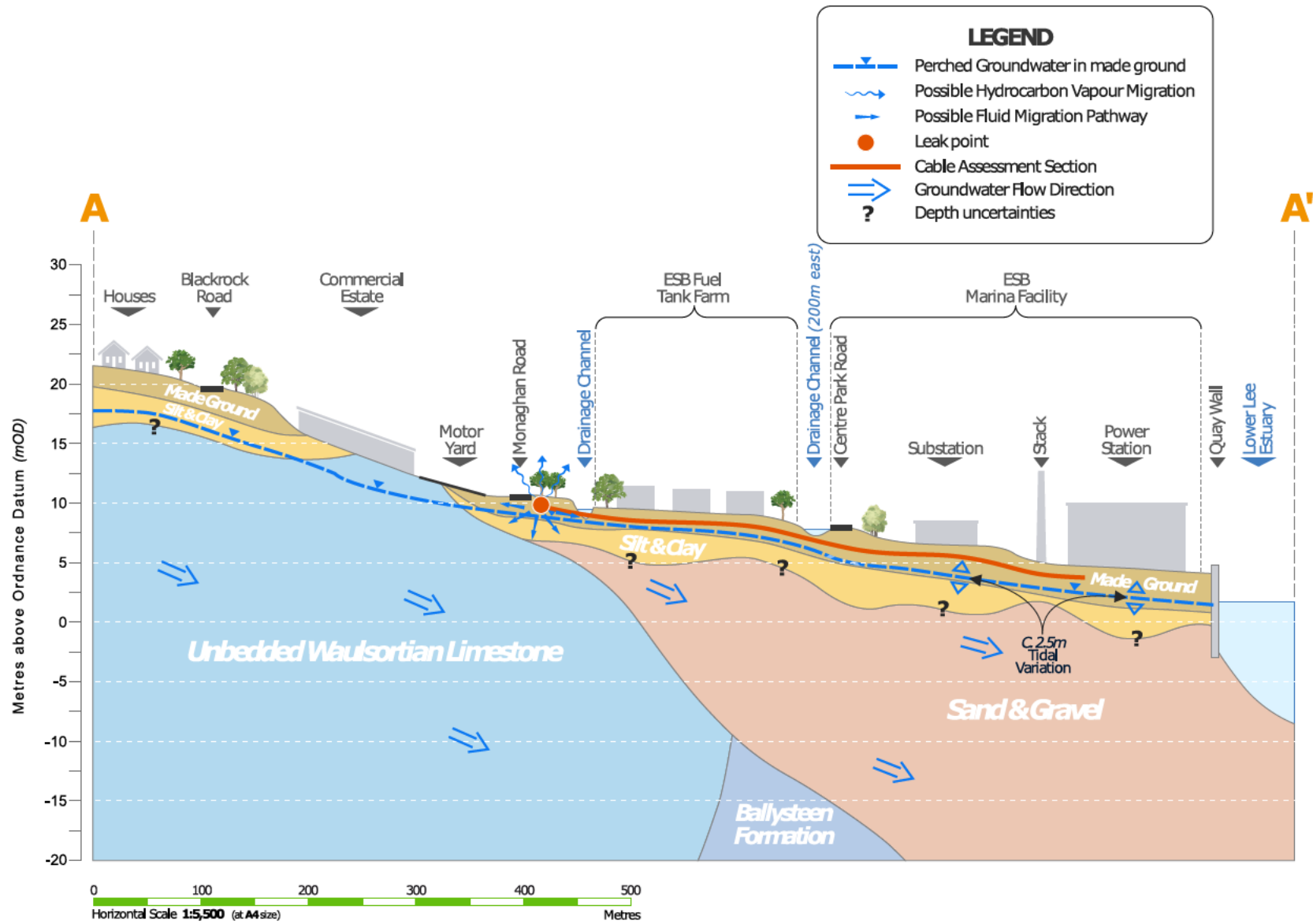
**Figure 2: Site 51 - Sensitive Receptors**

Data Source: ESRI World Topographic Map 2019; NPWS Designated Sites Database; GSI Wells Database; GSI Gravel Aquifer Database; EPA Waterbodies Database

Scale: 1:25000

Date: 15 - Nov - 2019



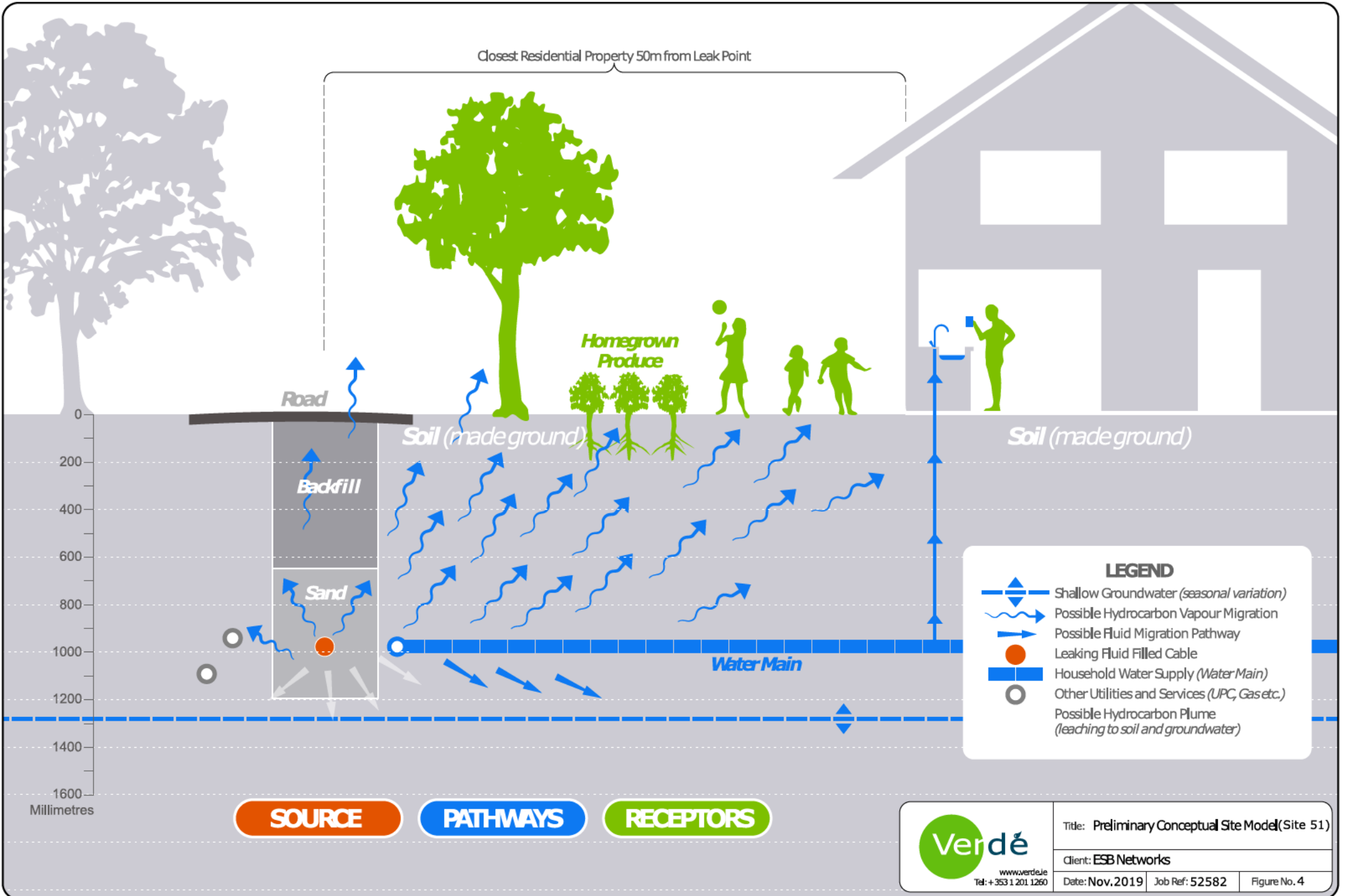


Title: Preliminary Conceptual Site Model (Site 51)

Client: ESB Networks

Date: Nov. 2019 Job Ref: 52582 Figure No. 3





Title: Preliminary Conceptual Site Model(Site 51)

Client: ESB Networks

Date: Nov, 2019    Job Ref: 52582    Figure No. 4

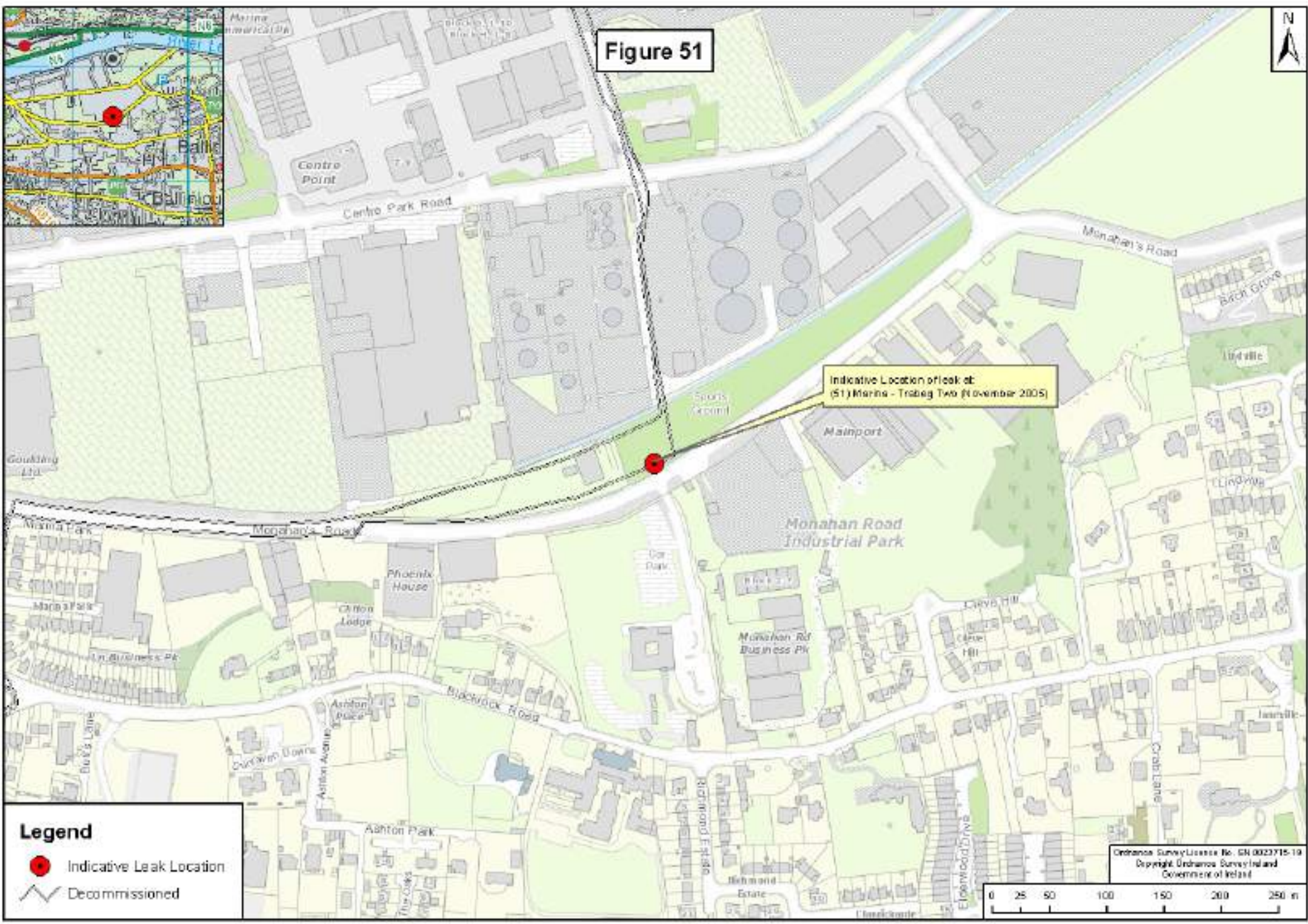


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# APPENDIX A

## ESB INDICATIVE LEAK POINT MAP AND SITE LAYOUT

Figure 51

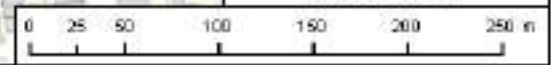


Indicative Location of leak at  
(S1) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)

**Legend**

-  Indicative Leak Location
-  Decommissioned

Ordnance Survey License No. GN 0022715-19  
Copyright Ordnance Survey Ireland  
Government of Ireland








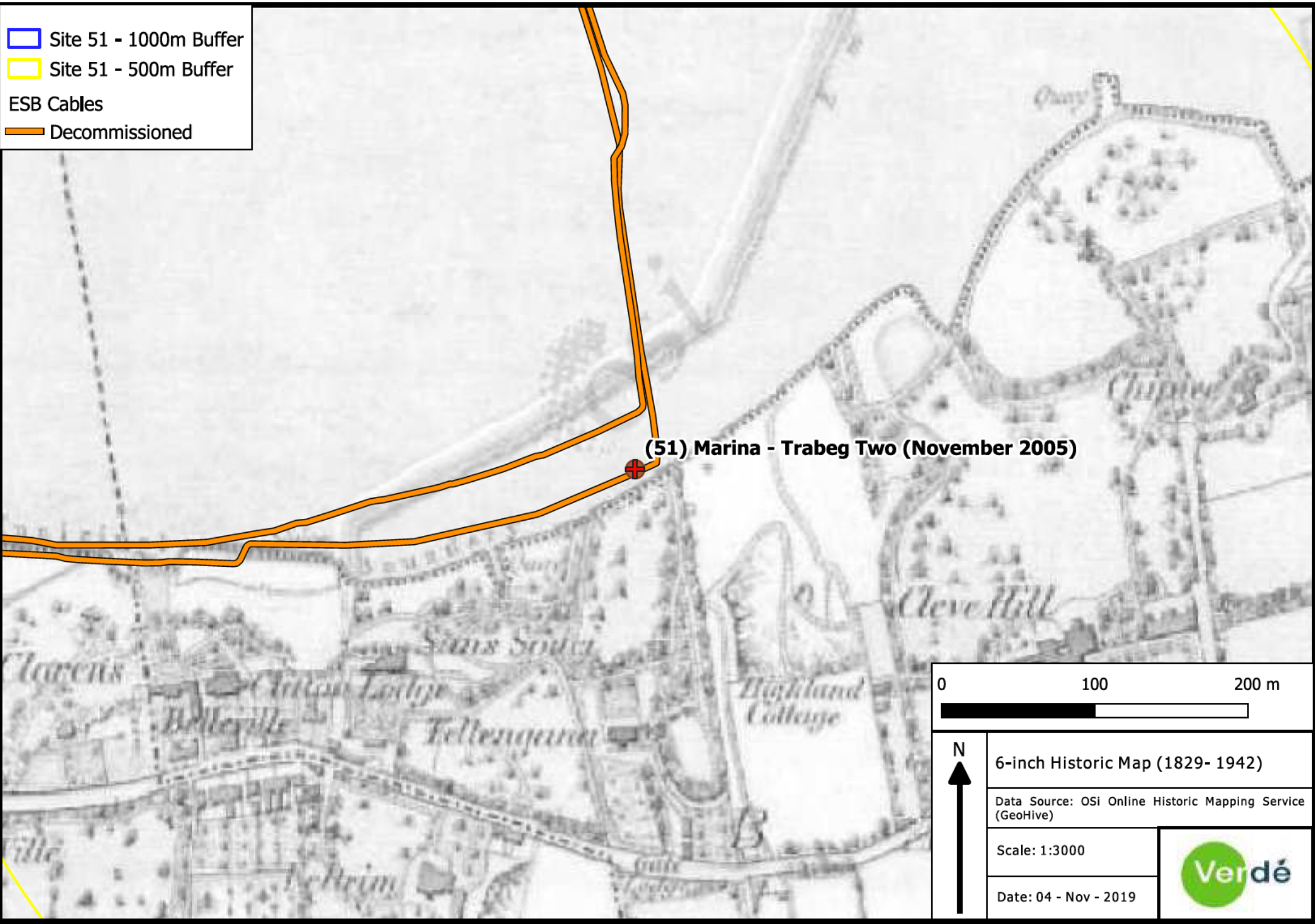
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# APPENDIX B



## DESK STUDY MAPS



-  Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
-  Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables
-  Decommissioned



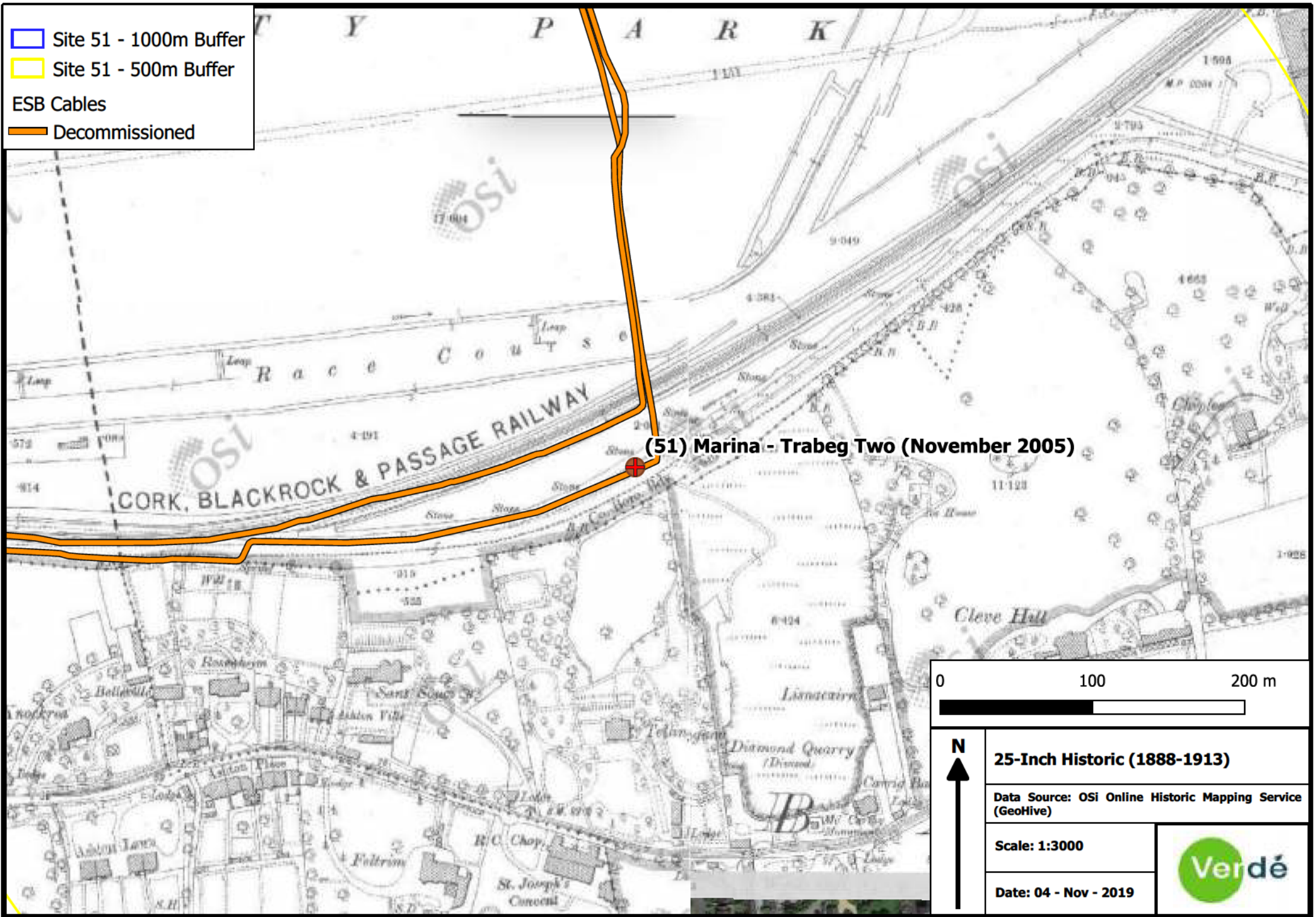
**(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)**

0 100 200 m	
 <p>N</p>	6-inch Historic Map (1829- 1942)
	Data Source: OSi Online Historic Mapping Service (GeoHive)
	Scale: 1:3000
	Date: 04 - Nov - 2019
	





- Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
- Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables
- Decommissioned



**(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)**

0 100 200 m



**25-Inch Historic (1888-1913)**

Data Source: OSi Online Historic Mapping Service (GeoHive)

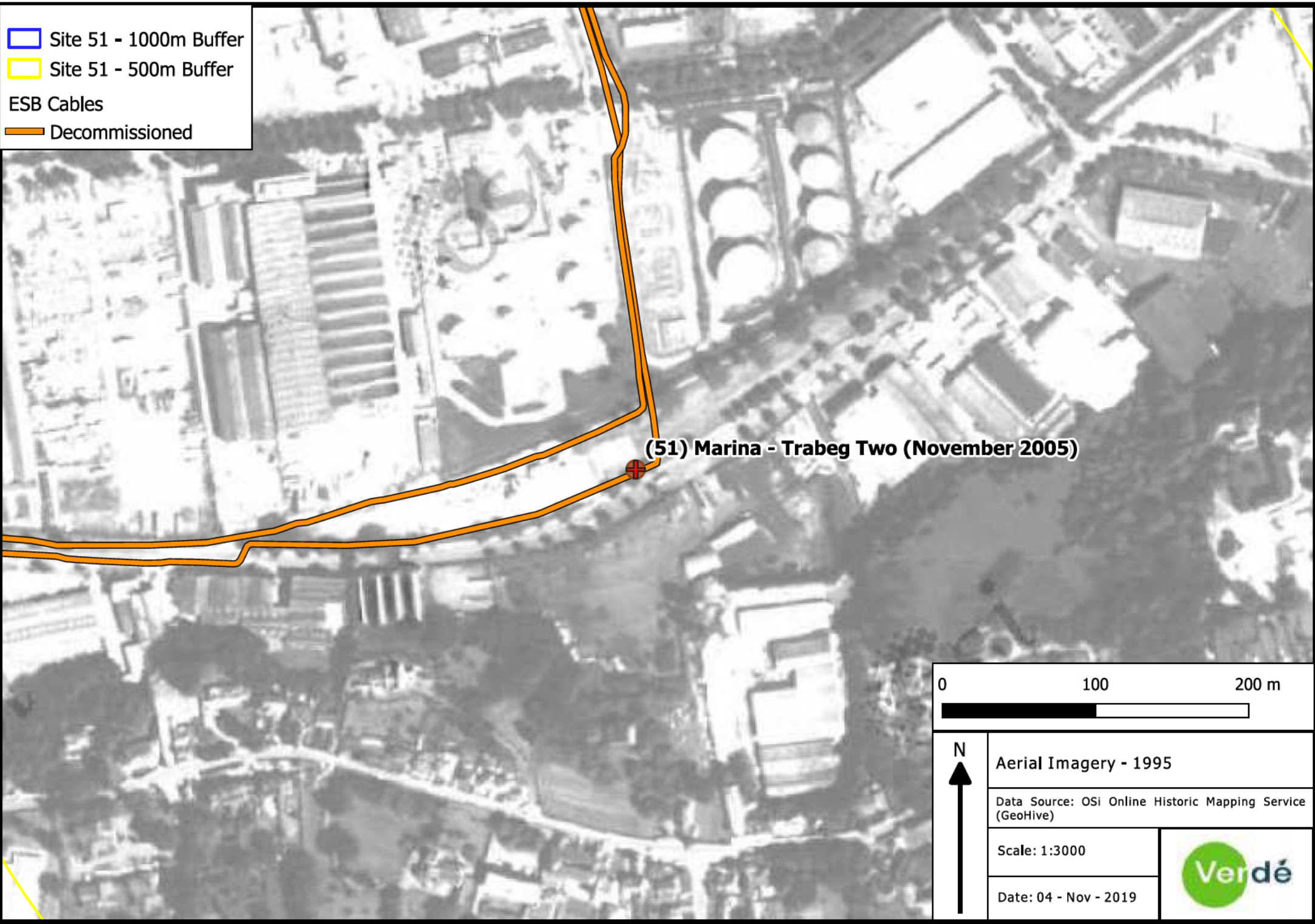
Scale: 1:3000

Date: 04 - Nov - 2019

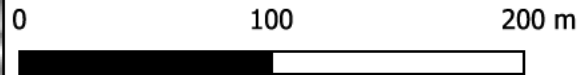




- Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
- Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables
- Decommissioned



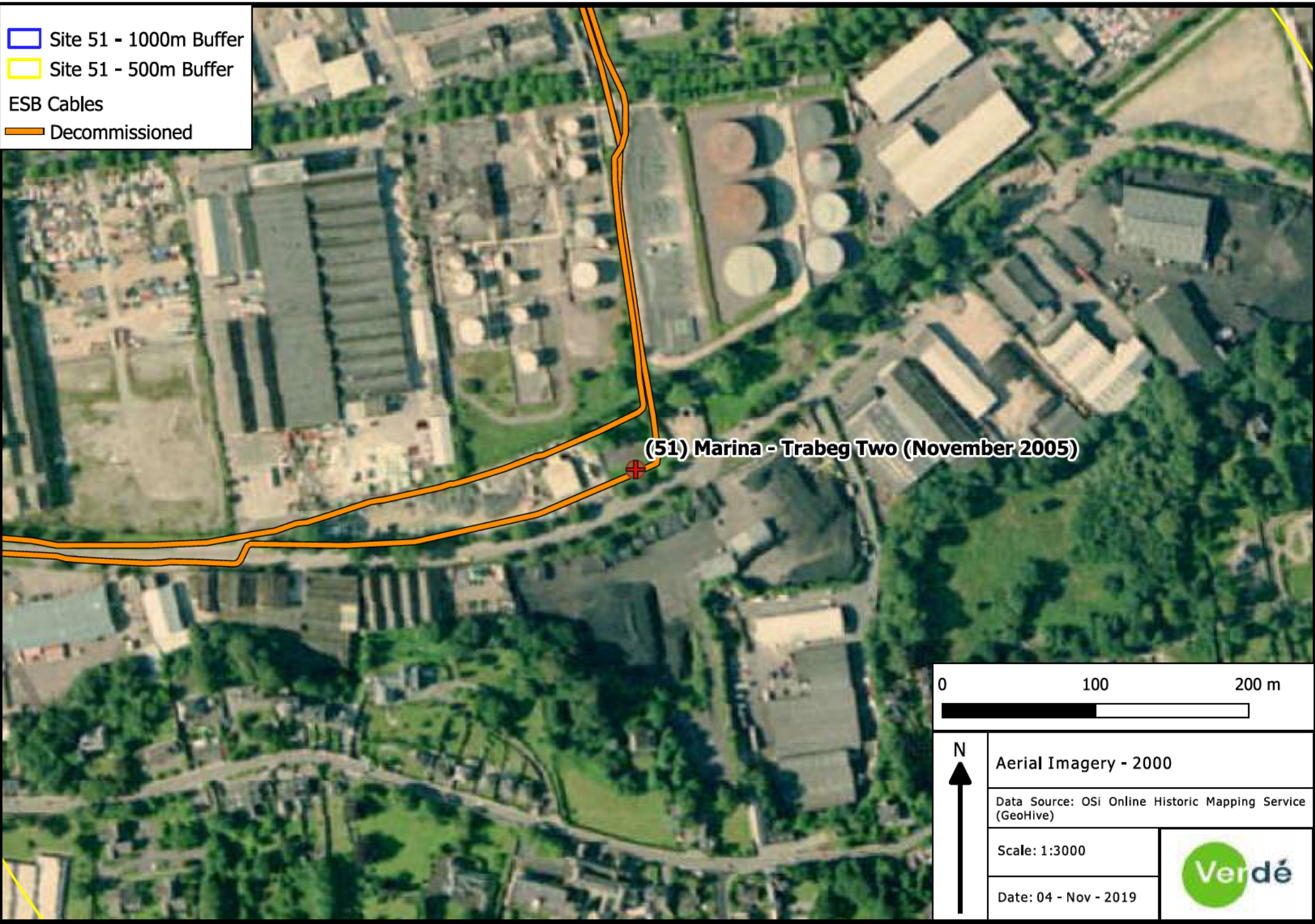
**(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)**



Aerial Imagery - 1995	
Data Source: OSi Online Historic Mapping Service (GeoHive)	
Scale: 1:3000	
Date: 04 - Nov - 2019	



- Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
- Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables
- Decommissioned



(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)

0 100 200 m



Aerial Imagery - 2000

Data Source: OSi Online Historic Mapping Service (GeoHive)

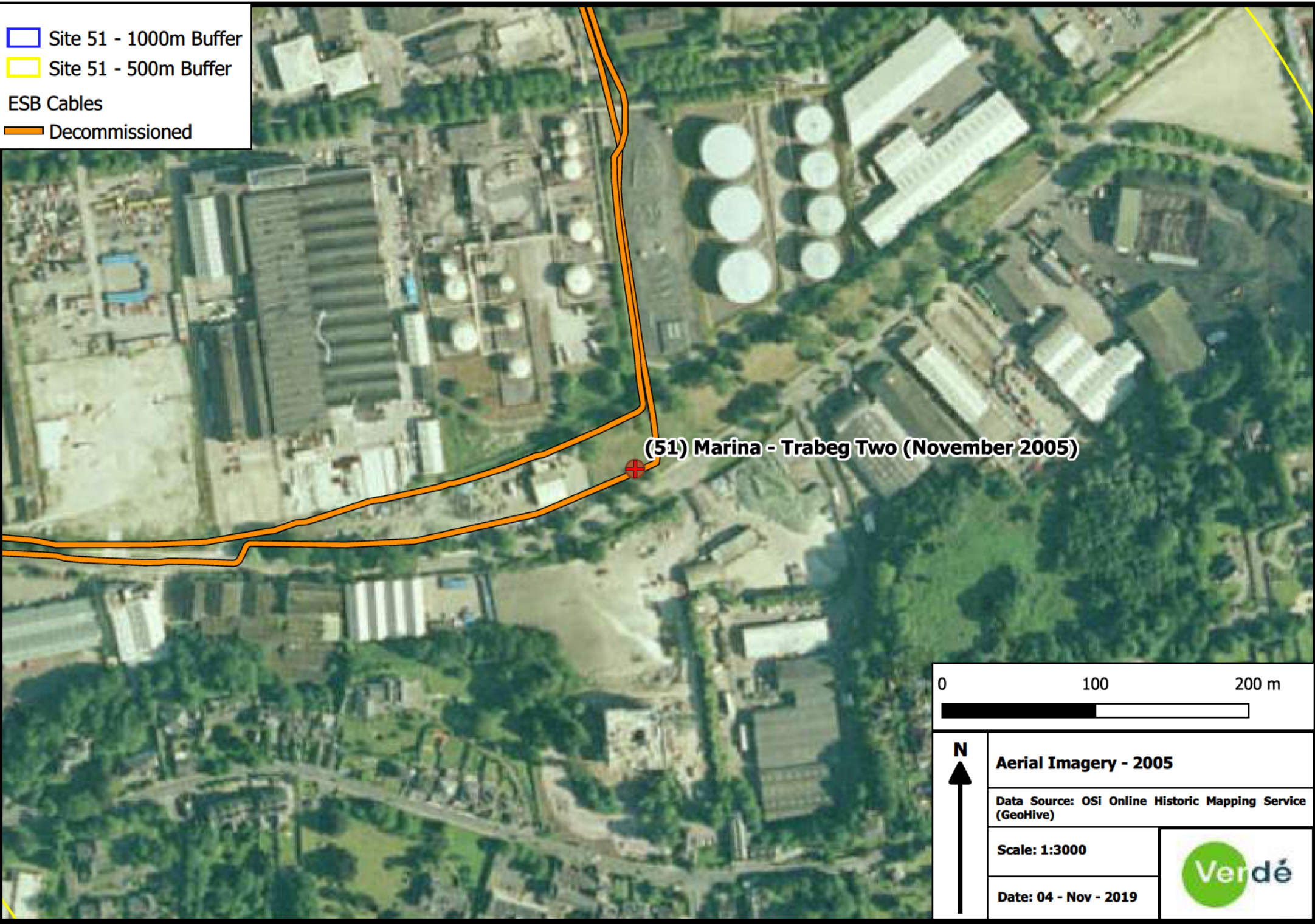
Scale: 1:3000

Date: 04 - Nov - 2019

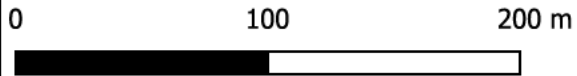




- Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
- Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables
- Decommissioned



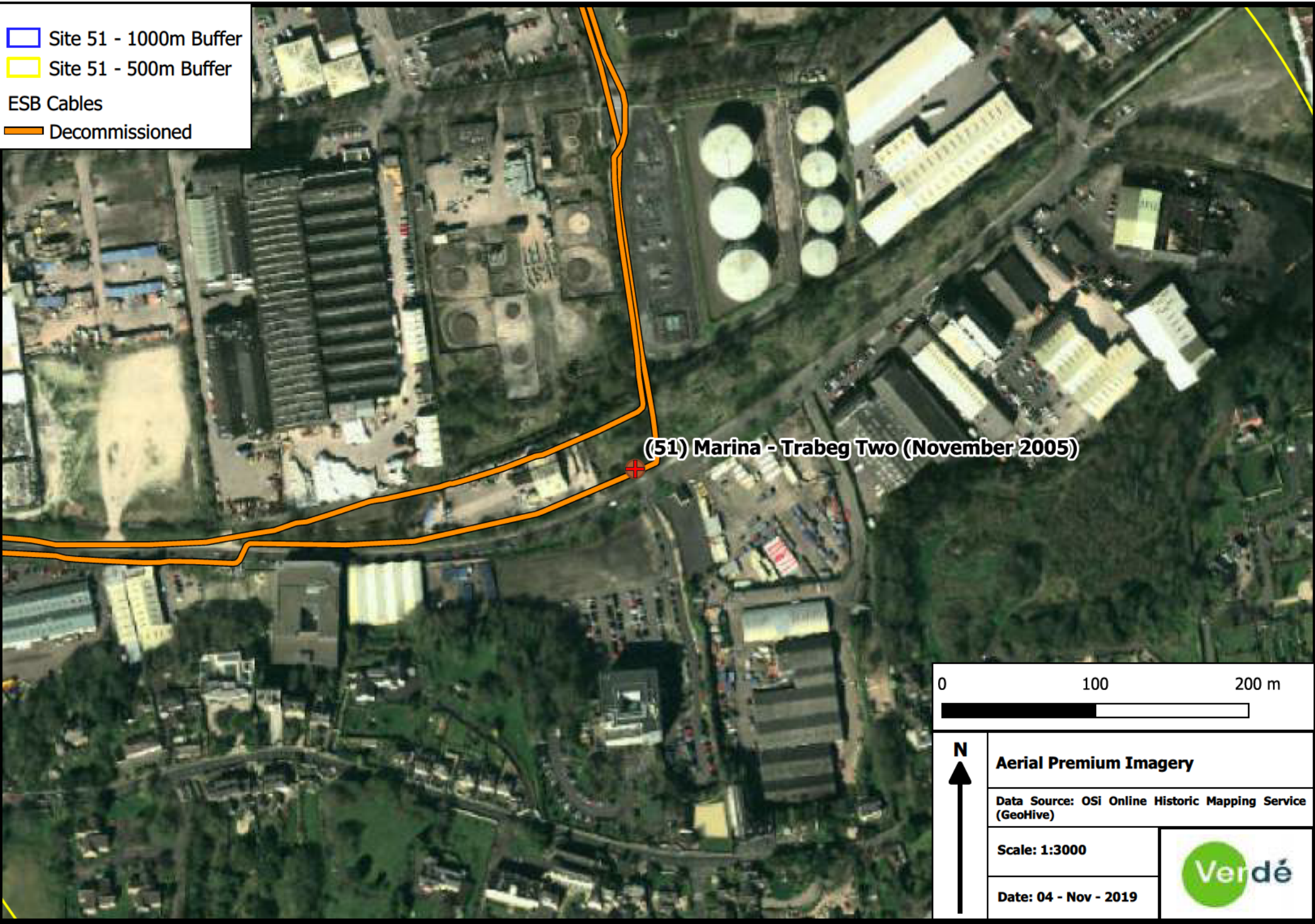
(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)



<b>Aerial Imagery - 2005</b>	
Data Source: OSi Online Historic Mapping Service (GeoHive)	
Scale: 1:3000	
Date: 04 - Nov - 2019	



- Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
- Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables
- Decommissioned





Indicative Leak Point

Site 51 - 1000m Buffer

Site 51 - 500m Buffer

**ESB Cables**

Decommissioned

**National Soils (EPA)**

Deep well-drained mineral soil, Derived from mainly acidic parent materials

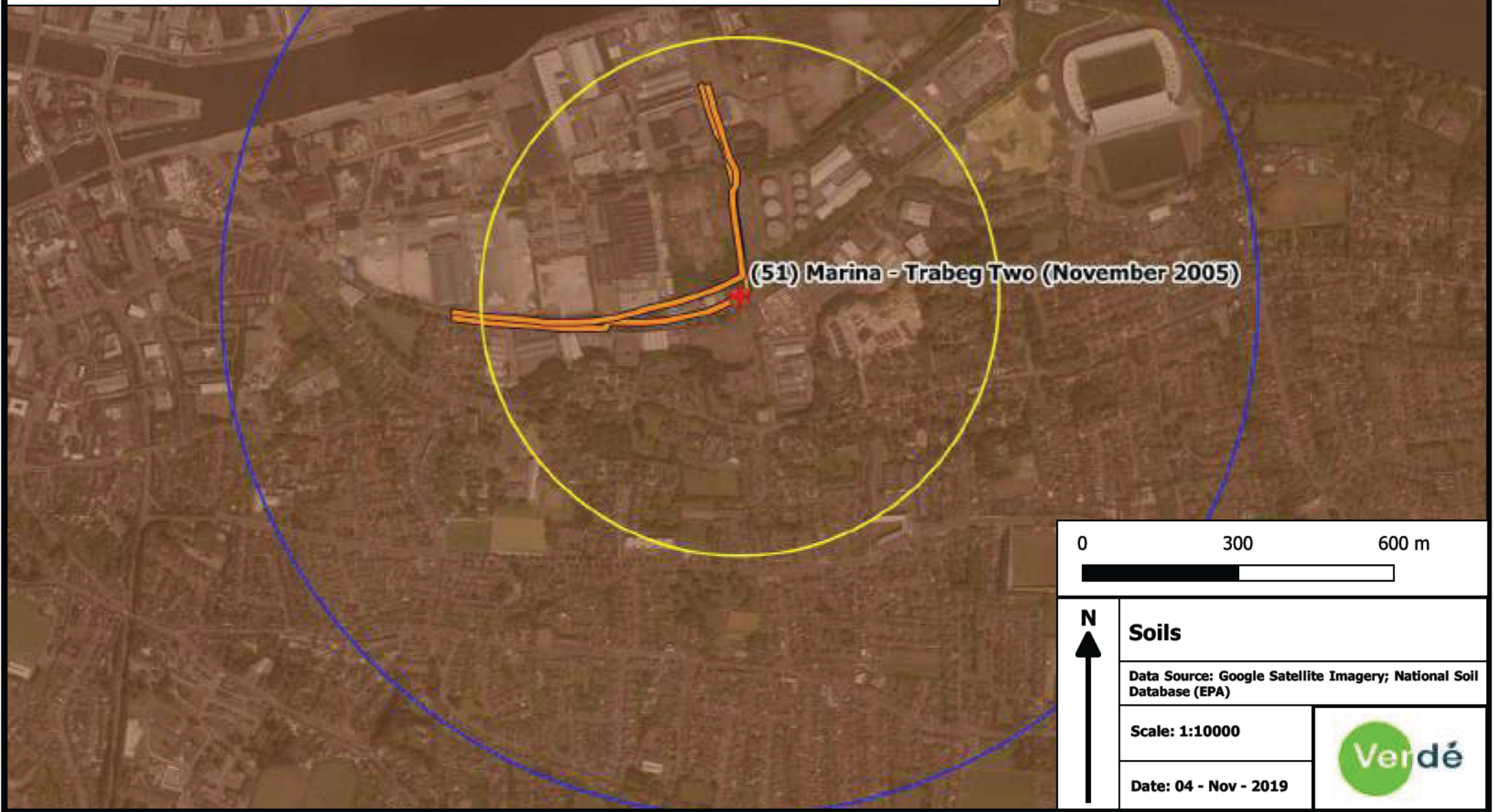
Shallow reasonable drained mineral soil derived from mainly acidic parent materials

Shallow well drained mineral soil derived from mainly acidic parent materials

Peaty shallow reasonable drained mineral soil derived from mainly basic parent materials

Shallow well drained mineral soil derived from mainly basic parent materials

Made Ground



(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)

0 300 600 m



**Soils**




Data Source: Google Satellite Imagery; National Soil Database (EPA)

Scale: 1:10000





Date: 04 - Nov - 2019

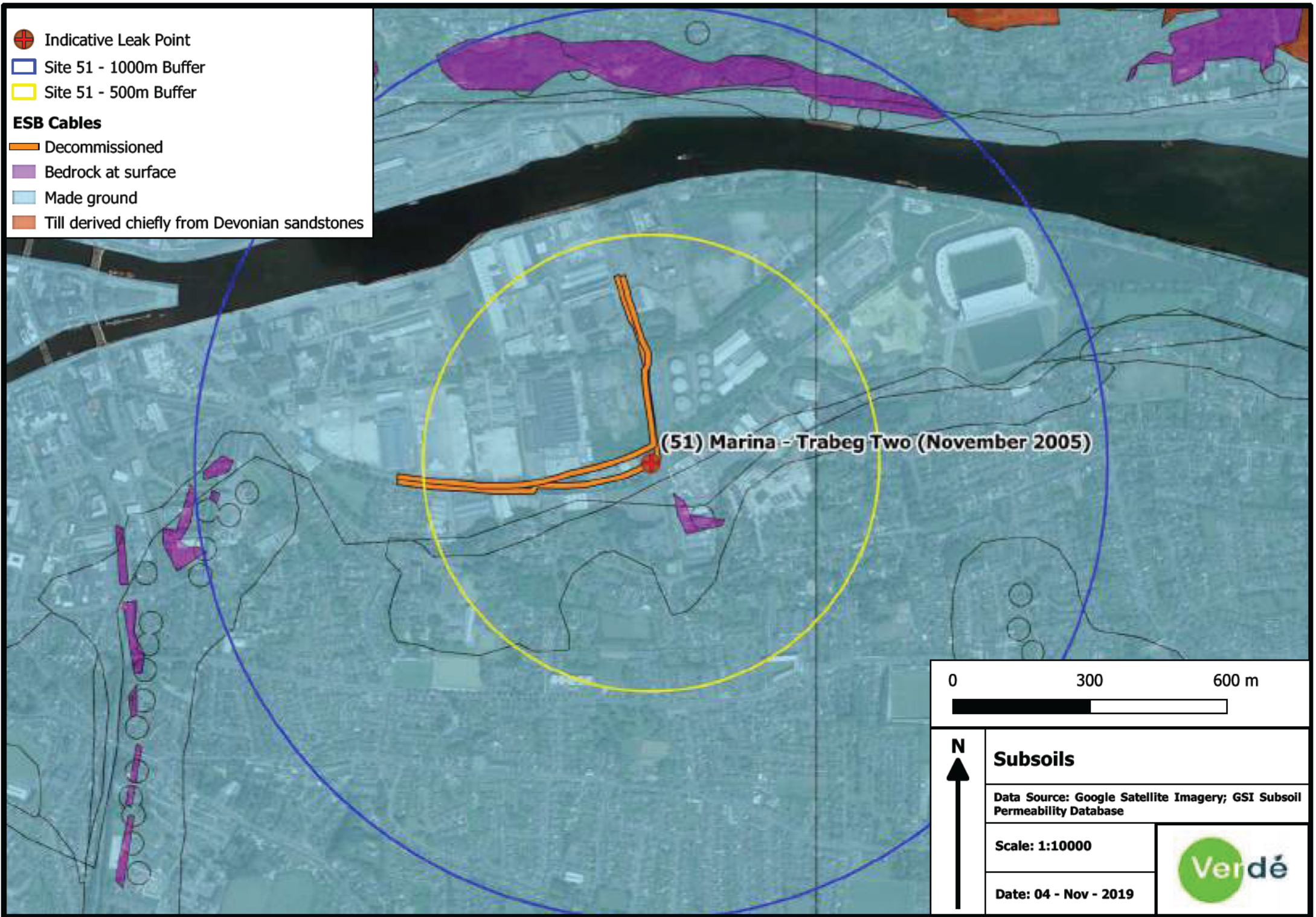




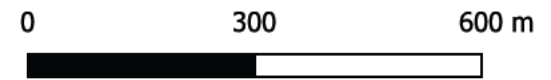
-  Indicative Leak Point
-  Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
-  Site 51 - 500m Buffer

**ESB Cables**

-  Decommissioned
-  Bedrock at surface
-  Made ground
-  Till derived chiefly from Devonian sandstones



(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)



**Subsoils**









Data Source: Google Satellite Imagery; GSI Subsoil Permeability Database

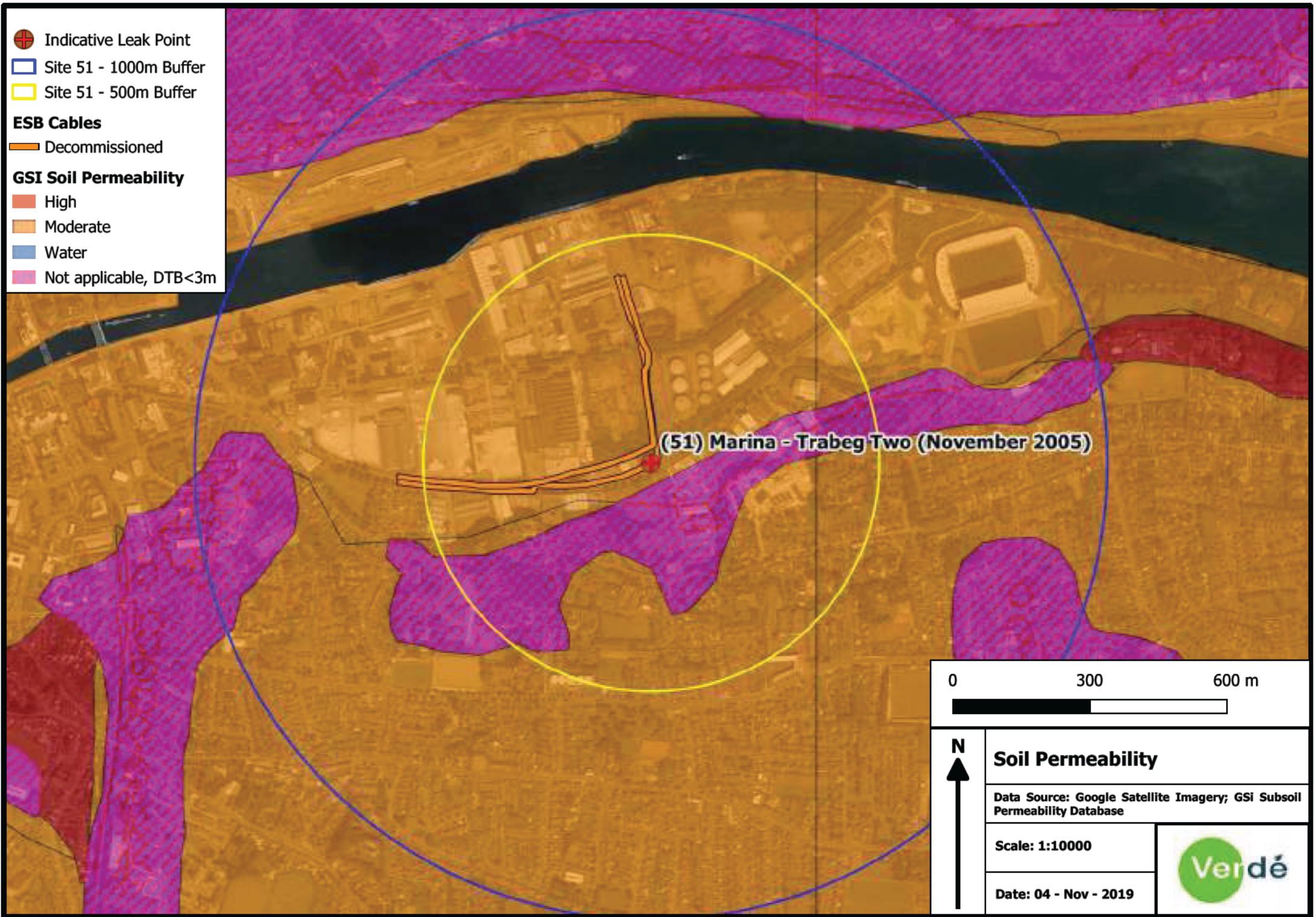
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Date: 04 - Nov - 2019

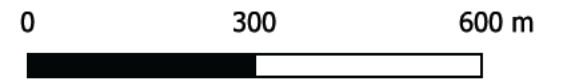




-  Indicative Leak Point
-  Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
-  Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables**
-  Decommissioned
- GSI Soil Permeability**
-  High
-  Moderate
-  Water
-  Not applicable, DTB<3m



(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)



**Soil Permeability**












Data Source: Google Satellite Imagery; GSI Subsoil Permeability Database

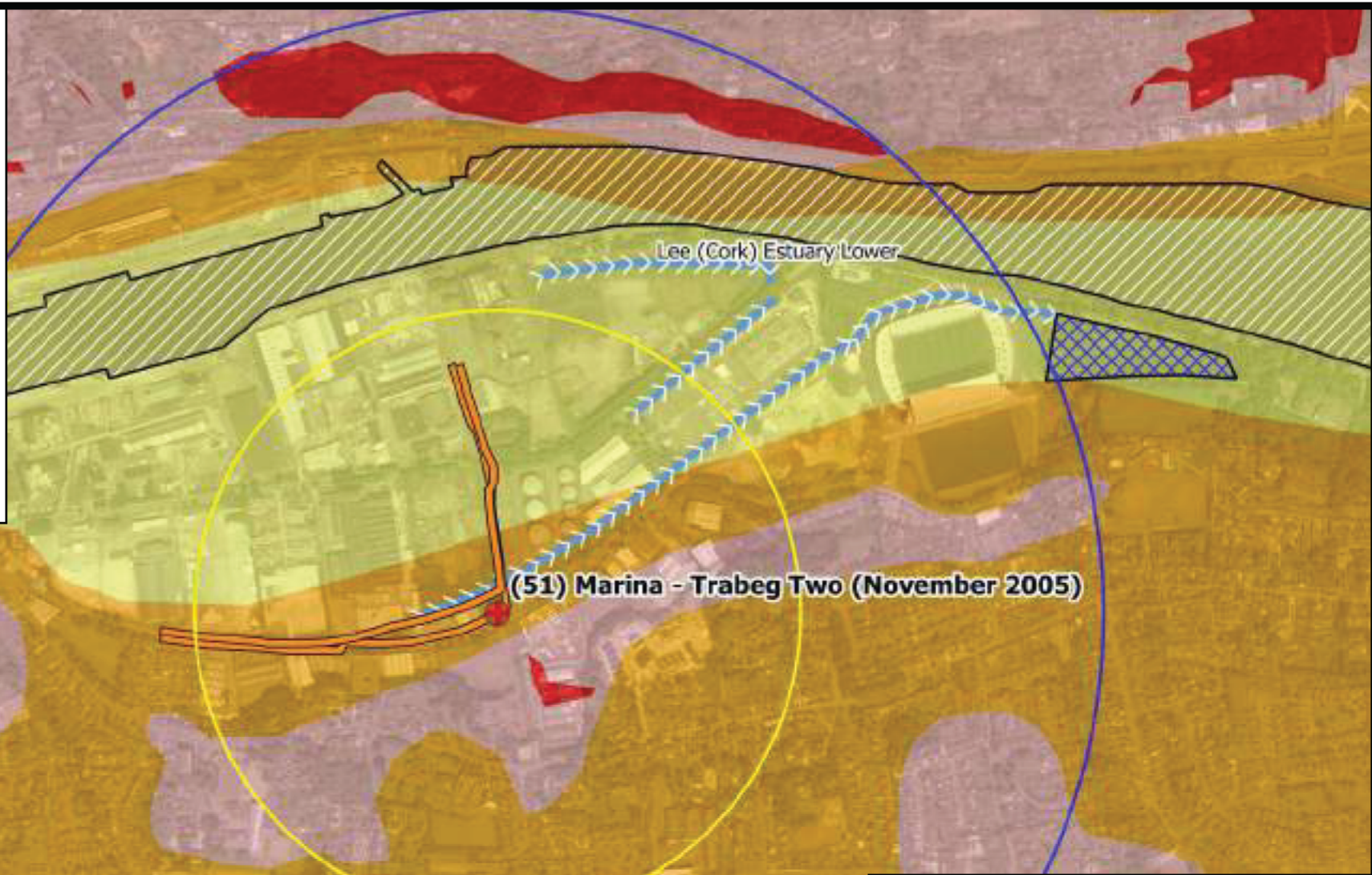
Scale: 1:10000

Date: 04 - Nov - 2019

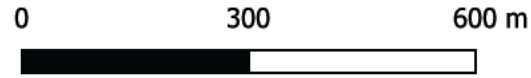




-  Indicative Leak Point
-  Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
-  Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables**
-  Decommissioned
- Catchments**
-  Atlantic Pond
-  Drainage Channels
-  WFD Transitional Waters
- Groundwater Vulnerability**
-  Rock at or near Surface or Karst
-  Extreme
-  High
-  Moderate



(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)



**Groundwater Vulnerability & Surface Water Features**









Data Source: Google Satellite Imagery; GSI Groundwater Vulnerability; WFD Surfacewater Features

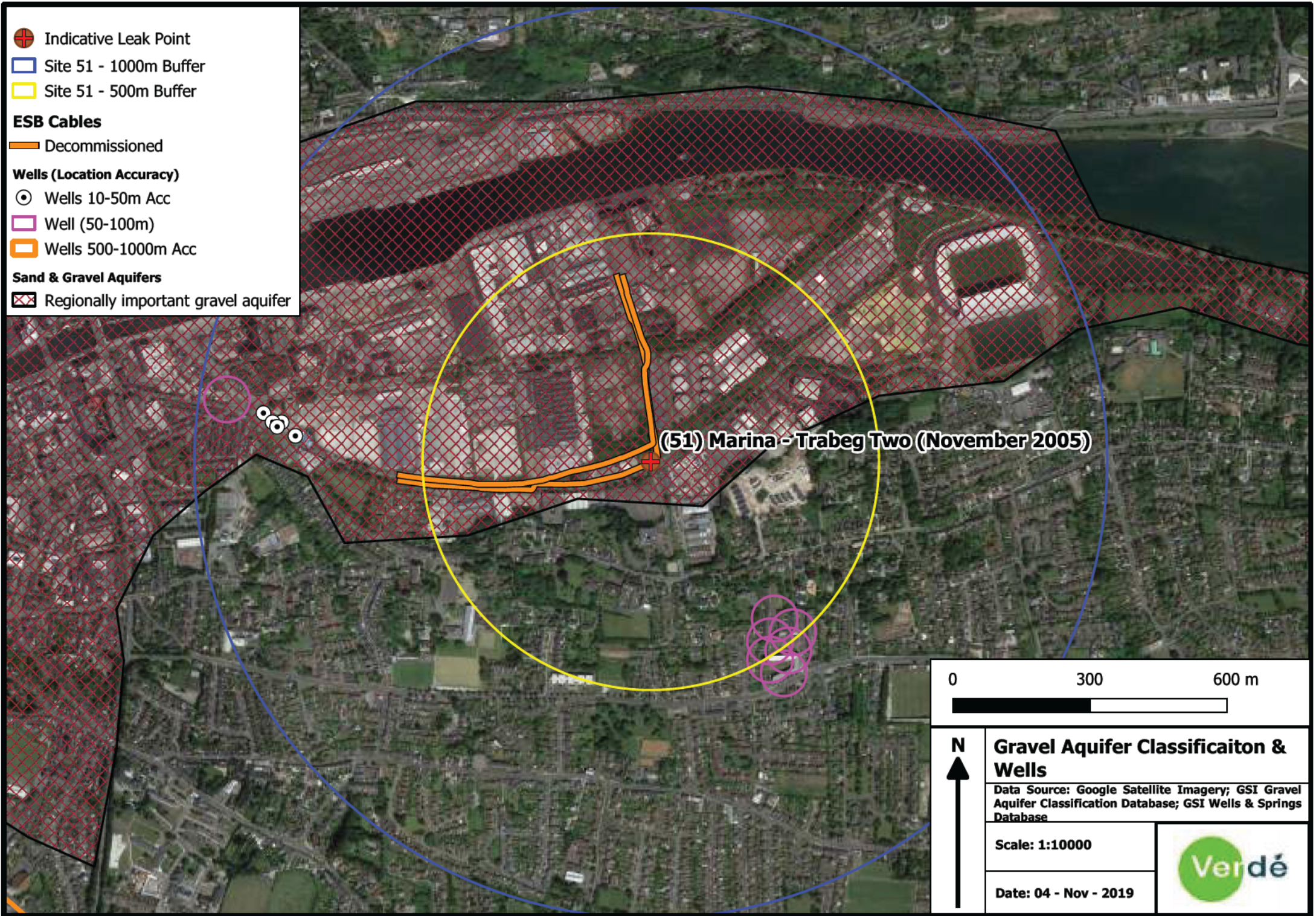
Scale: 1:10000

Date: 04 - Nov - 2019





-  Indicative Leak Point
-  Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
-  Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables**
-  Decommissioned
- Wells (Location Accuracy)**
-  Wells 10-50m Acc
-  Well (50-100m)
-  Wells 500-1000m Acc
- Sand & Gravel Aquifers**
-  Regionally important gravel aquifer



**(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)**



**N**  
↑

**Gravel Aquifer Classification & Wells**





Data Source: Google Satellite Imagery; GSI Gravel Aquifer Classification Database; GSI Wells & Springs Database




Scale: 1:10000



Date: 04 - Nov - 2019

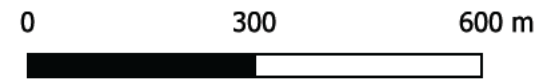
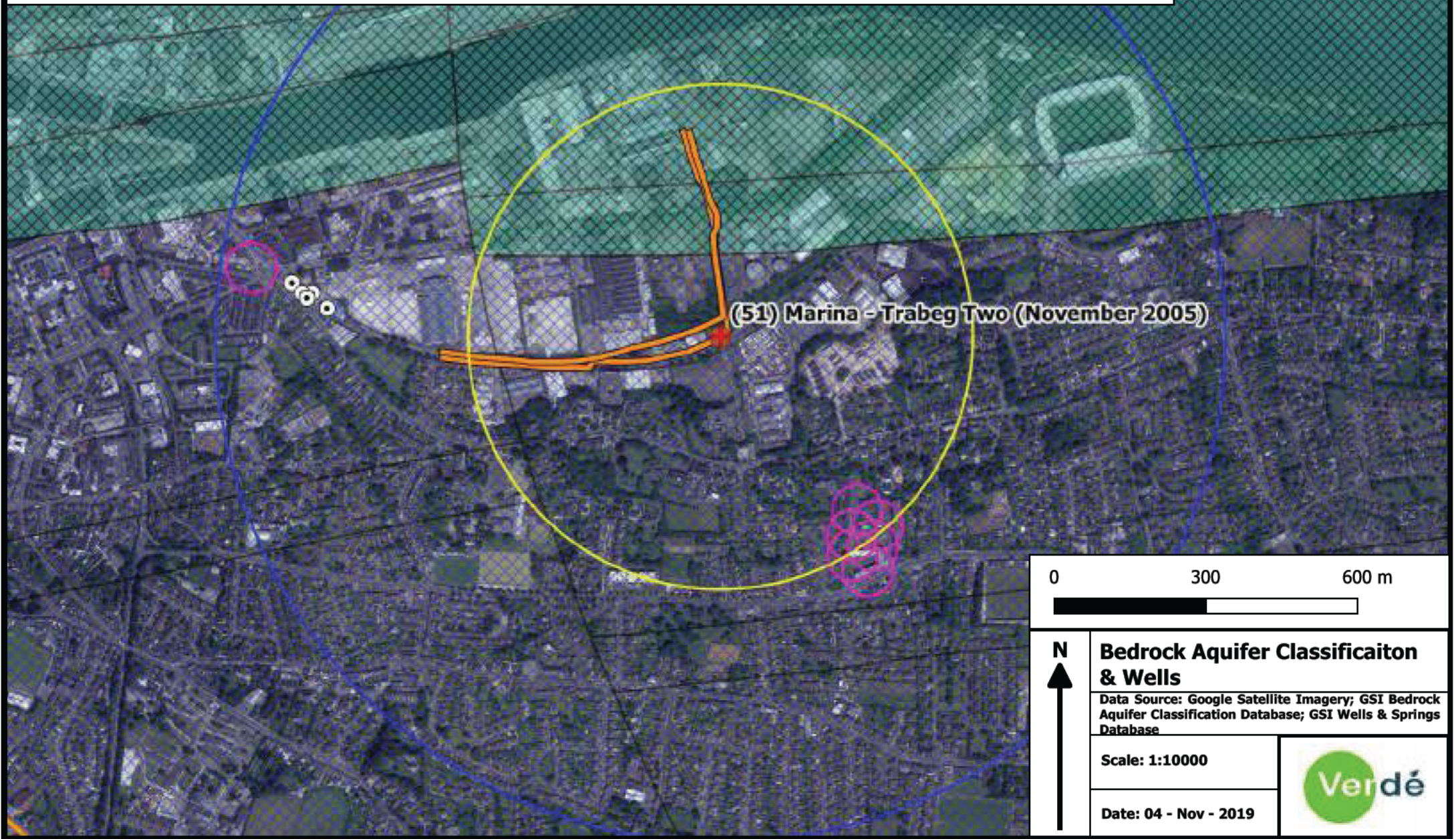




-  Indicative Leak Point
-  Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
-  Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables**
-  Decommissioned

- Wells (Location Accuracy)**
-  Wells 10-50m Acc
-  Well (50-100m)
-  Wells 500-1000m Acc

- GSI Bedrock Aquifer Classification**
-  Locally Important Aquifer - Bedrock which is Moderately Productive only in Local Zones
-  Regionally Important Aquifer - Karstified (diffuse)



**Bedrock Aquifer Classification & Wells**





Data Source: Google Satellite Imagery; GSI Bedrock Aquifer Classification Database; GSI Wells & Springs Database

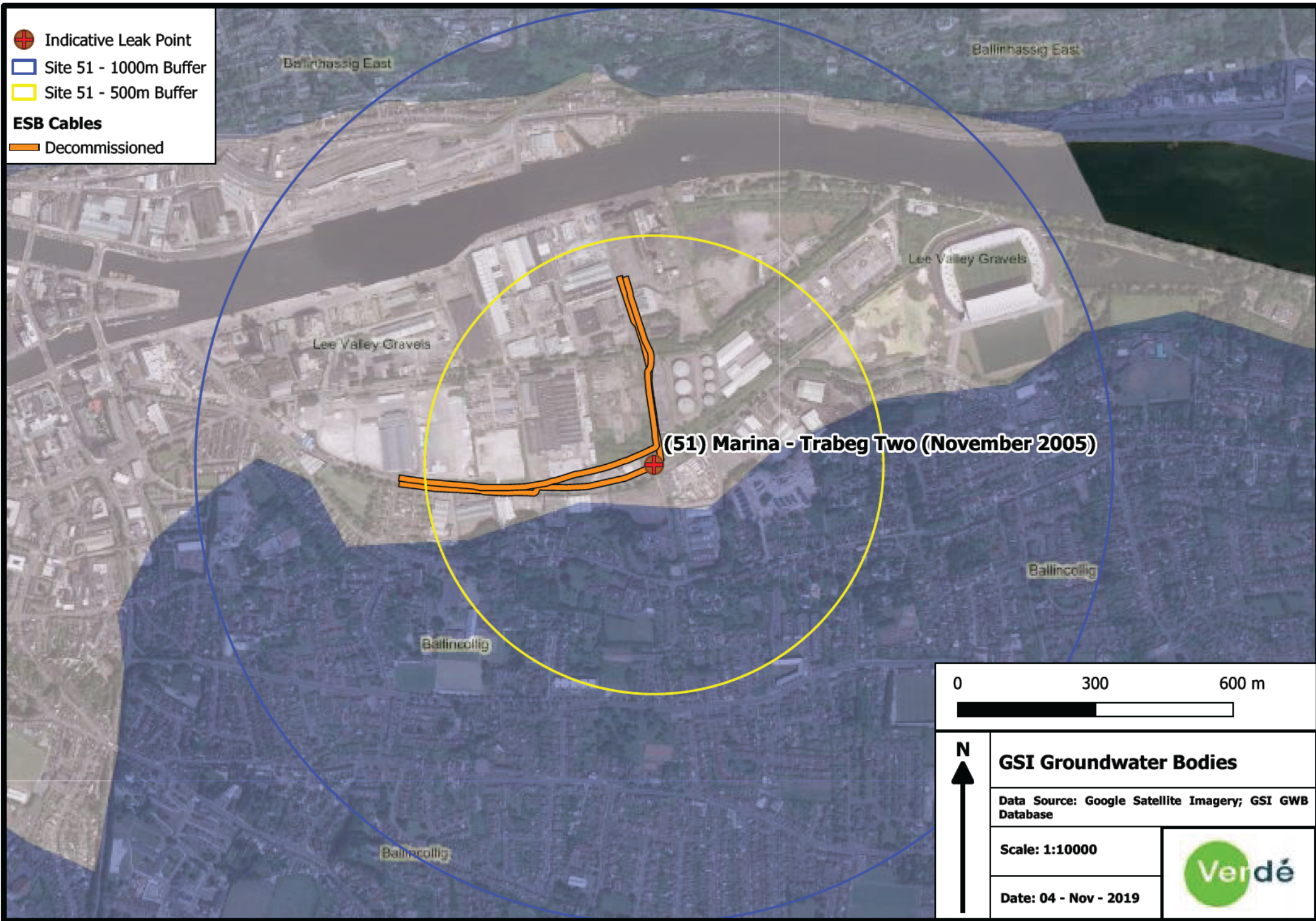
Scale: 1:10000




Date: 04 - Nov - 2019



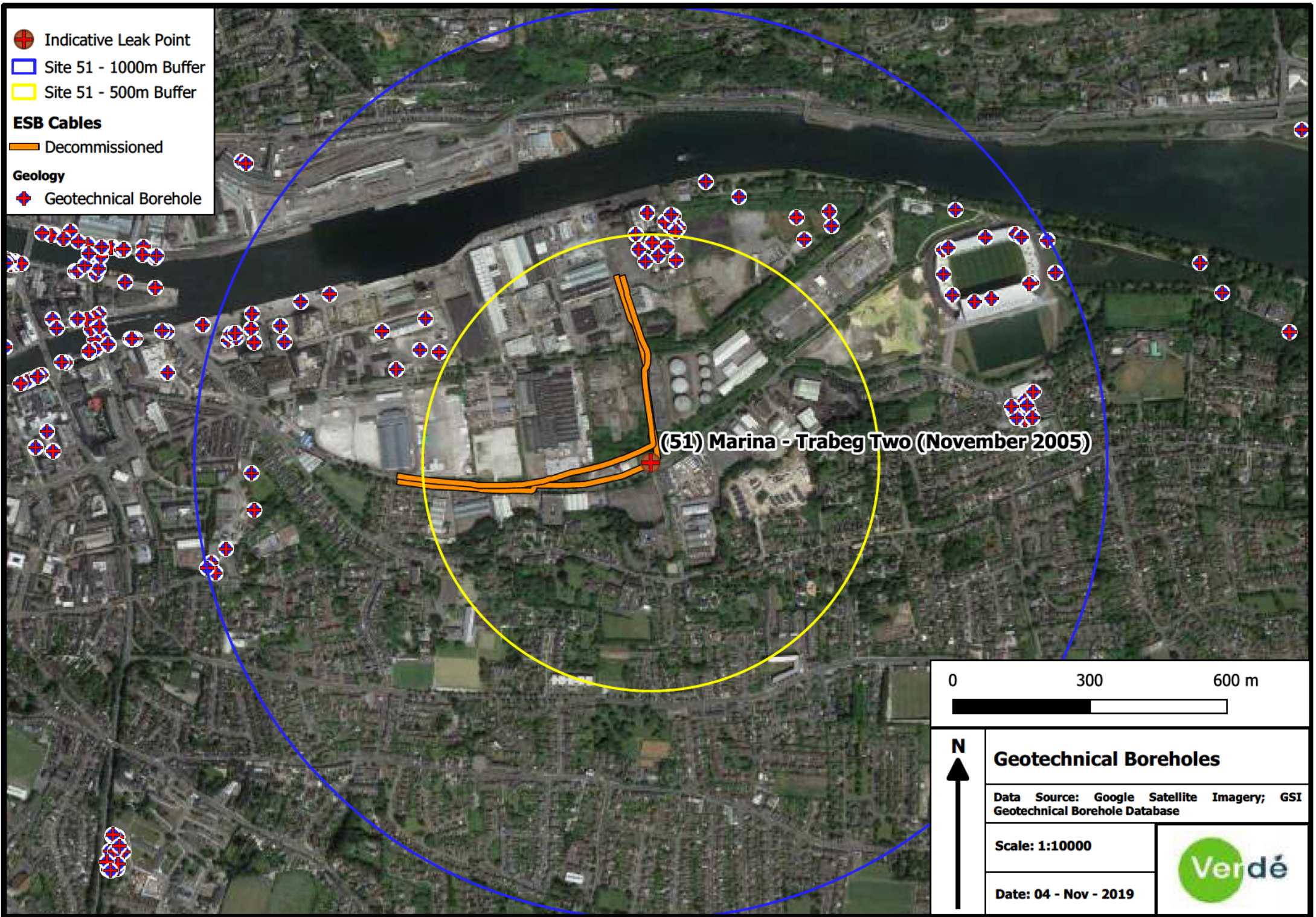


-  Indicative Leak Point
  -  Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
  -  Site 51 - 500m Buffer
- ESB Cables**
-  Decommissioned






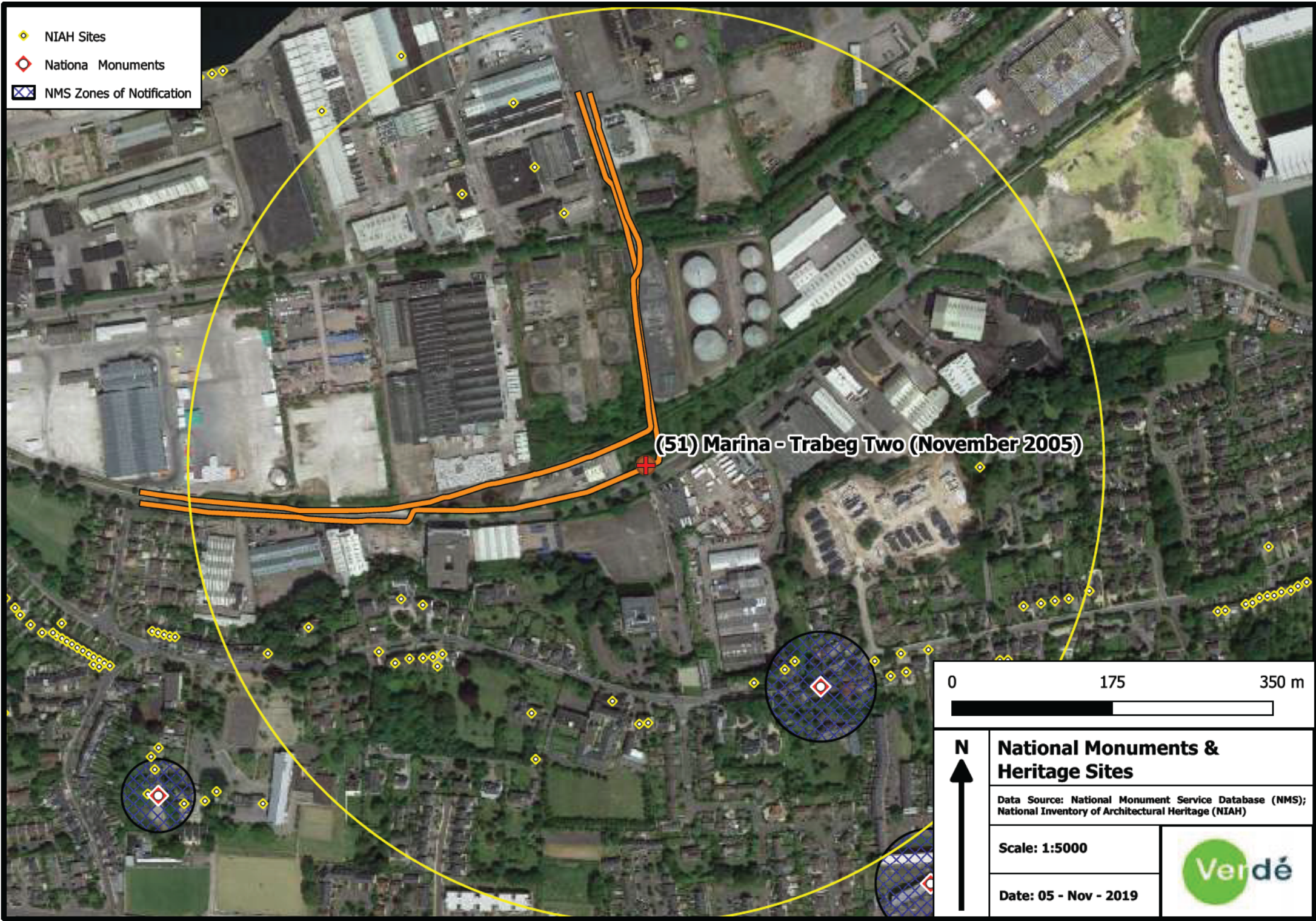
<p>0                      300                      600 m</p> 	<p><b>GSI Groundwater Bodies</b></p>	
<p>N</p> 	<p>Data Source: Google Satellite Imagery; GSI GWB Database</p>	
	<p>Scale: 1:10000</p>	
	<p>Date: 04 - Nov - 2019</p>	



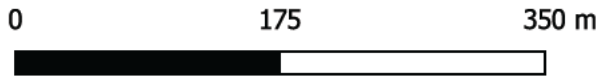




-  NIAH Sites
-  National Monuments
-  NMS Zones of Notification






**(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)**












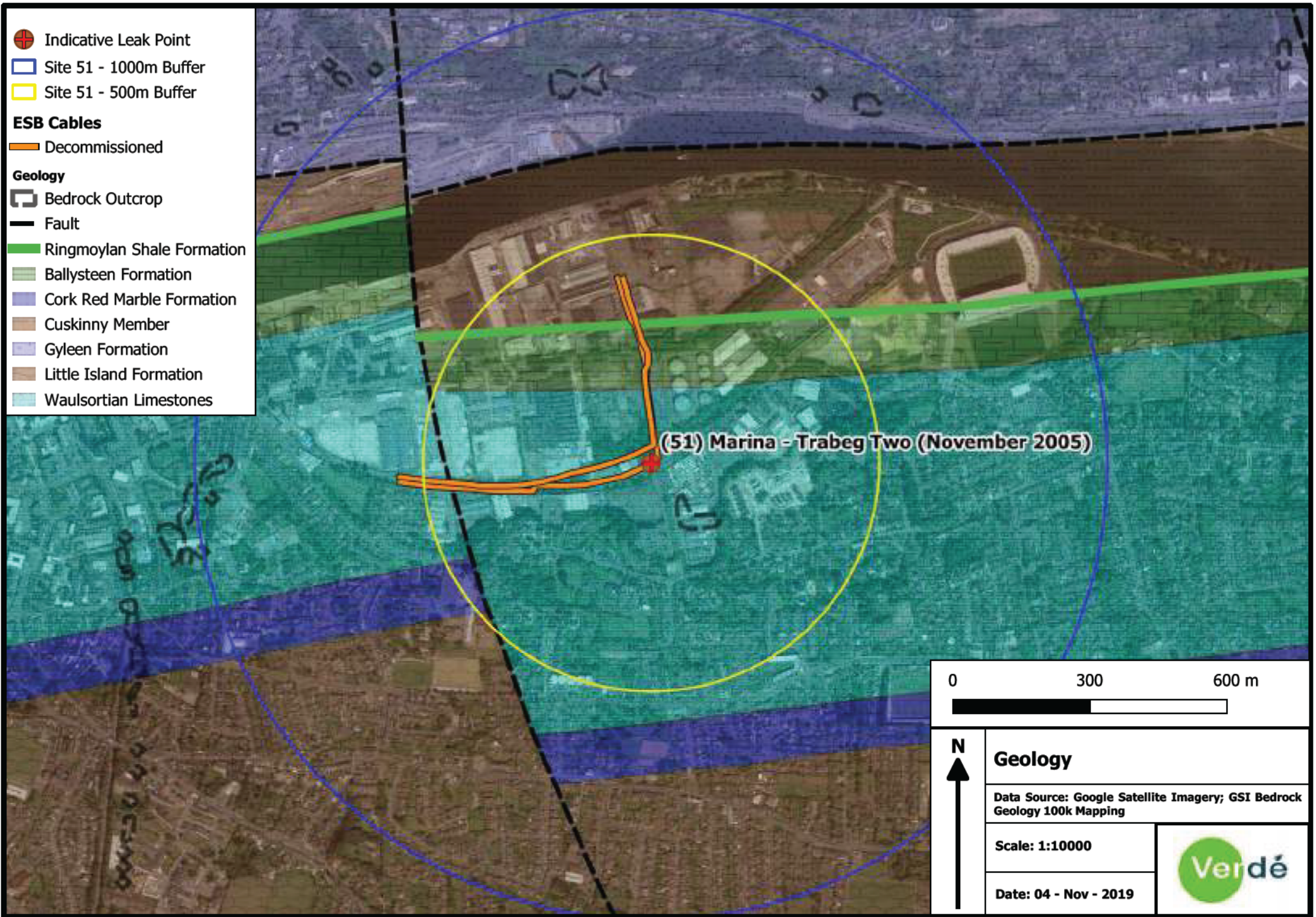
<b>N</b> 	<b>National Monuments &amp; Heritage Sites</b>	
	Data Source: National Monument Service Database (NMS); National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)	
	Scale: 1:5000	
Date: 05 - Nov - 2019		



-  Indicative Leak Point
-  Site 51 - 1000m Buffer
-  Site 51 - 500m Buffer

- ESB Cables**
-  Decommissioned

- Geology**
-  Bedrock Outcrop
  -  Fault
  -  Ringmoylan Shale Formation
  -  Ballysteen Formation
  -  Cork Red Marble Formation
  -  Cuskinny Member
  -  Gyleen Formation
  -  Little Island Formation
  -  Waulsortian Limestones



(51) Marina - Trabeg Two (November 2005)



**Geology**

Data Source: Google Satellite Imagery; GSI Bedrock Geology 100k Mapping

Scale: 1:10000

Date: 04 - Nov - 2019







# APPENDIX C

## SITE PHOTOGRAPHS

Photo 1: View north from Monaghan Road looking into section of concrete pathway that is associated with the leak point 51. Cable progresses north and west from this point. Note green area in background extends for c.50m to north where drainage channel is located.



Photo 2: Looking west from entrance to nearby office complex; view of Monaghan Road. Note that cable leak point is located under pathway.



Photo 3: View north from Monaghan Road looking into section of concrete pathway that is associated with the leak point 38.



Photo 4: View looking south on Monaghan Road, of entrances to Telangana House premises; opposite leak point.





Photo 5: Image of drainage channel, looking west, located c.45m north of leak point. Note greyish-blue appearance of water and near-stagnant state of water.



Photo 6: Image of nearest drainage channel, north of leak point, showing the poor water quality and stagnant water observed.



Photo 7: Image of nearest drainage channel north of leak point; looking west. Note the fence marks the rear boundary of the fuel storage depot (decommissioned).





Photo 8: View, looking east, of a commercial property c.280m west of leak point, showing the concrete, culverted route of the drainage channel (flowing east). Note the Greenstar recycling facility in the far background.





Photo 9: View of drainage channel at location of photo 8 (upstream); looking westward, showing occurrence of apparent hydrocarbon contamination in drainage waters. This contamination is not thought the related to the cable leak (as it is located upstream) and is likely related to surface water run-off from the adjacent Monaghan Road.



Photo 10: View from north side of decommissioned fuel storage depot on southern side of Centre Park Road. Note that the tree line in the background marks the boundary of the fuel facility and the location of the drainage channel. The 110kV cable runs along the left hand side of this image, towards the leak point.





## APPENDIX D

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS FOR CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN (COPC)

**Material Safety Data Sheet****1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND COMPANY/UNDERTAKING**

**Material Name** : Shell Diala Cable Oil  
**Uses** : Insulating oil.  
**Product Code** : 001D8369  
  
**Manufacturer/Supplier** : Shell UK Oil Products Limited  
 PO BOX 3  
 Ellesmere Port  
 CH65 4HB  
 United Kingdom  
  
**Telephone** : +44 (0) 151-350-4000  
**Fax** : +44 (0) 151-350-4000  
**Email Contact for MSDS** : If you have any enquiries about the content of this MSDS please email lubricantSDS@shell.com  
  
**Emergency Telephone Number** : +44-(0) 151-350-4595

**2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**EC Classification** : Harmful.  
  
**Health Hazards** : Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.  
  
**Signs and Symptoms** : If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever. The onset of respiratory symptoms may be delayed for several hours after exposure. Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance. Ingestion may result in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.  
  
**Safety Hazards** : Not classified as flammable but will burn.  
**Environmental Hazards** : Not classified as dangerous for the environment.

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Preparation Description** : Alkyl benzene.

**Hazardous Components**

Chemical Identity	CAS	EINECS	Symbol(s)	R-phrases(s)	Conc.
Benzene, C10-C13 alkyl derivatives	67774-74-7	267-051-0	Xn	R65; R66	90.00 - 100.00 %

**Additional Information** : Refer to chapter 16 for full text of EC R-phrases.

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

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**4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

- Inhalation** : No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
- Skin Contact** : Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with water and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- Eye Contact** : Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
- Ingestion** : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration. If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (37° C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.
- Advice to Physician** : Treat symptomatically. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Consider: gastric lavage with protected airway, administration of activated charcoal. Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.

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**5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel.

- Specific Hazards** : Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
- Suitable Extinguishing Media** : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
- Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** : Do not use water in a jet.
- Protective Equipment for Firefighters** : Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

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**6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

Avoid contact with spilled or released material. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Chapter 8 of this Material Safety Data Sheet. See Chapter 13 for information on disposal. Observe the relevant local and international regulations.

- Protective measures** : Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
- Clean Up Methods** : Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth or other containment material. Reclaim liquid directly or in an absorbent. Soak up residue with an absorbent such as clay, sand or other suitable material and dispose of properly.
- Additional Advice** : Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages



**Material Safety Data Sheet**

cannot be contained.

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**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

- General Precautions** : Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols. Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning materials in order to prevent fires. Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
- Handling** : Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists. When handling product in drums, safety footwear should be worn and proper handling equipment should be used.
- Storage** : Keep container tightly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated place. Use properly labelled and closeable containers. Storage Temperature: 0 - 50°C / 32 - 122°F  
The storage of this product may be subject to the Control of Pollution (Oil Storage) (England) Regulations. Further guidance maybe obtained from the local environmental agency office.
- Recommended Materials** : For containers or container linings, use mild steel or high density polyethylene.
- Unsuitable Materials** : PVC.
- Additional Information** : Polyethylene containers should not be exposed to high temperatures because of possible risk of distortion. Exposure to this product should be reduced as low as reasonably practicable. Reference should be made to the Health and Safety Executive's publication "COSHH Essentials".

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**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

If the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) value is provided on this document, it is provided for information only.

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

- Exposure Controls** : The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances.  
Appropriate measures include: Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations. Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
- Personal Protective Equipment** : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.
- Respiratory Protection** : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, precautions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for combined particulate/organic gases and vapours [boiling point >65 °C (149 °F)] meeting EN141.

<b>Hand Protection</b>	:	Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.
<b>Eye Protection</b>	:	Wear safety glasses or full face shield if splashes are likely to occur. Approved to EU Standard EN166.
<b>Protective Clothing</b>	:	Skin protection not ordinarily required beyond standard issue work clothes. It is good practice to wear chemical resistant gloves.
<b>Monitoring Methods</b>	:	Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.
<b>Environmental Exposure Controls</b>	:	Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.

**9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

Appearance	:	Colourless. Liquid at room temperature.
Odour	:	Slight hydrocarbon.
pH	:	Not applicable.
Initial Boiling Point and Boiling Range	:	> 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(s)
Pour point	:	< -60 °C / -76 °F Data not available
Flash point	:	Typical 140 °C / 284 °F (PMCC / ASTM D93)
Upper / lower Flammability or Explosion limits	:	Typical 1 - 10 %(V)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F
Vapour pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa at 20 °C / 68 °F (estimated value(s))
Density	:	Typical 857 kg/m <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C / 68 °F
Water solubility	:	Negligible.
n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Pow)	:	> 6 (based on information on similar products)
Kinematic viscosity	:	Typical 4.2 mm <sup>2</sup> /s at 40 °C / 104 °F
Vapour density (air=1)	:	> 1 (estimated value(s))
Evaporation rate (nBuAc=1)	:	Data not available

**Material Safety Data Sheet**

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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

<b>Stability</b>	: Stable.
<b>Conditions to Avoid</b>	: Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
<b>Materials to Avoid</b>	: Strong oxidising agents.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	: Hazardous decomposition products are not expected to form during normal storage.

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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

<b>Basis for Assessment</b>	: Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.
<b>Acute Oral Toxicity</b>	: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rat Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.
<b>Acute Dermal Toxicity</b>	: Expected to be of low toxicity: LD50 > 5000 mg/kg , Rabbit
<b>Acute Inhalation Toxicity</b>	: Not considered to be an inhalation hazard under normal conditions of use.
<b>Skin Irritation</b>	: Expected to be slightly irritating. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
<b>Eye Irritation</b>	: Expected to be slightly irritating.
<b>Respiratory Irritation</b>	: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	: Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.
<b>Repeated Dose Toxicity</b>	: Not expected to be a hazard.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	: Not considered a mutagenic hazard.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: Components are not known to be associated with carcinogenic effects.
<b>Reproductive and Developmental Toxicity</b>	: Not expected to be a hazard.
<b>Additional Information</b>	: Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal. ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

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**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	: Poorly soluble mixture. May cause physical fouling of aquatic organisms. Expected to be practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l (to aquatic organisms) (LL/EL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract).
<b>Mobility</b>	: Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.
<b>Persistence/degradability</b>	: Expected to be inherently biodegradable.
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	: Has the potential to bioaccumulate.
<b>Other Adverse Effects</b>	: Product is a mixture of non-volatile components, which are not



**Material Safety Data Sheet**

expected to be released to air in any significant quantities. Not expected to have ozone depletion potential, photochemical ozone creation potential or global warming potential.

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**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Material Disposal** : Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or in water courses.
- Container Disposal** : Dispose in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.
- Local Legislation** : Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.  
EU Waste Disposal Code (EWC): 13 03 08 synthetic insulating and heat transmission oils. Classification of waste is always the responsibility of the end user.  
Hazardous Waste (England and Wales) Regulations 2005.

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**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION****ADR**

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADR regulations.

**RID**

This material is not classified as dangerous under RID regulations.

**ADNR**

This material is not classified as dangerous under ADNR regulations.

**IMDG**

This material is not classified as dangerous under IMDG regulations.

**IATA (Country variations may apply)**

This material is not classified as dangerous under IATA regulations.

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**15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

- EC Classification : Harmful.  
EC Symbols : Xn Harmful.  
EC Risk Phrases : R65 Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.  
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.  
EC Safety Phrases : S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

**Material Safety Data Sheet****Chemical Inventory Status**

EINECS	:	All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA	:	All components listed.
Classification triggering components	:	Contains alkyl benzene derivatives.
Other Information	:	Environmental Protection Act 1990 (as amended). Health and Safety at Work Act 1974. Consumers Protection Act 1987. Control of Pollution Act 1974. Environmental Act 1995. Factories Act 1961. Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Regulations. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 1994 (as amended). Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Packages) Regulations. Merchant Shipping (Dangerous Goods and Marine Pollutants) Regulations. Road Traffic (Carriage of Dangerous Substances in Road Tankers in Tank Containers) Regulations. Road Traffic (Training of Drivers of Vehicles Carrying Dangerous Goods) Regulations. Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations. Health and Safety (First Aid) Regulations 1981. Personal Protective Equipment (EC Directive) Regulations 1992. Personal Protective Equipment at Work Regulations 1992.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

## R-phrases(s)

R65	Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed.
R66	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

<b>MSDS Version Number</b>	:	1.0
<b>MSDS Effective Date</b>	:	16.09.2010
<b>MSDS Revisions</b>	:	A vertical bar ( ) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
<b>MSDS Regulation</b>	:	Regulation 1907/2006/EC
<b>MSDS Distribution</b>	:	The information in this document should be made available to all who may handle the product.
<b>Disclaimer</b>	:	This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Name: T 3788  
Application: Hollow-core Energy Cable Saturant  
Company: H&R ESP Ltd.  
Address: Matrix House  
North 4<sup>th</sup> Street  
Milton Keynes, MK9 1NJ  
United Kingdom

Telephone: +44 (0)1908 351 111      Fax: +44 (0)1908 351122

### 2: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Composition: Low viscosity compound based on a blend of linear alkyl benzenes that have side alkyl chains of 10 – 13 carbon atoms in length.

Synonyms: Linear Alkyl Benzenes  
Alkyl C10-C13, benzenes  
Benzene, C10-13-alkyl-deriv.  
Detergent Alkylate

Composition	EINECS number	CAS number	Symbol letters	Risk numbers	Concentration range
C10 – C13 Linear Alkyl Benzenes	267-051-0	67774-74-7	Not regulated		100%

All constituents of this product are listed in EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances) or ELINCS (European List of Notified Chemical Substances) or are exempt.

### 3: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of preparation: This product is not classified as a dangerous substance / preparation in accordance with The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002 (CHIP3).

Physical and Chemical Properties: Not classified as flammable, but will burn. Avoid contact with strong oxidisers.



## Health Effects

<u>Skin:</u>	Contact with the skin may cause irritation. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying of the skin, progressing to dermatitis. Symptoms may include itching, discolouration, swelling and blistering.
<u>Eyes:</u>	Contact with the eyes may cause irritation. Symptoms may include reddening, swelling and impaired vision.
<u>Ingestion:</u>	Ingestion of small amounts may cause nausea and vomiting.
<u>Inhalation:</u>	Due to low volatility, this product should not present an inhalation hazard under ambient conditions. Exposure to vapour or mineral oil mists may irritate the mucous membranes and cause dizziness, headaches and nausea.

## Environmental Effects

No specific hazards under normal use conditions.

## **4: FIRST AID MEASURES**

<u>Inhalation:</u>	Remove from further exposure. If respiratory irritation, dizziness, nausea, or unconsciousness occurs, seek immediate medical assistance and call a doctor. If breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration.
<u>Skin contact:</u>	Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin with soap and water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention. If high pressure injection injuries occur, obtain medical attention immediately.
<u>Eye contact:</u>	Flush eye with copious quantities of water. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
<u>Ingestion:</u>	Wash out mouth with water and obtain medical attention. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.

## **5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

<u>Suitable extinguishing media:</u>	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), dry chemical, foam or water spray.
<u>Unsuitable extinguishing media:</u>	Do not use water jets.
<u>Special exposure hazards:</u>	Combustion is likely to give rise to a complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases, including carbon monoxide, and unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
<u>Special protective equipment:</u>	Proper protective equipment including breathing apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space.

## 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<u>Personal Precautions:</u>	Spilt product presents a significant slip hazard. Remove any sources of heat.
<u>Environmental Precautions:</u>	Prevent from spreading or entering into drains, sewers and watercourses by using inert absorbent material or other appropriate barriers. Inform local authorities if this cannot be prevented.
<u>Methods for cleaning up:</u>	Absorb liquid with inert absorbent material. Sweep up and remove to a suitable, clearly marked container for disposal in accordance with local and national regulations

## 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

<u>Handling:</u>	Do not eat, drink or smoke whilst using this product. To avoid the possibility of skin disorders repeated or prolonged contact with products of this type must be avoided. It is essential to maintain a high standard of personal hygiene.
<u>Storage:</u>	Store in a cool place away from sources of heat and out of direct sunlight to avoid pressure build up. Do not store near oxidisers.

### Handling and Storage Materials and Coatings

<u>Suitable:</u>	Carbon steel, baked epoxy or Phenolic coatings, aluminium.
<u>Unsuitable:</u>	Natural rubber, Butyl rubber

## 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

<u>Occupational Exposure Limits:</u>	Not established.
<u>Engineering control measures:</u>	Use of local exhaust ventilation is recommended whenever this product is used in a confined space, is heated above ambient temperatures, or is agitated.
<u>Hygiene measures:</u>	Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Gloves should be washed before being removed.
<u>Respiratory Protection:</u>	Normally not required if adequate ventilation is in place. Where concentrations in air may exceed the limits given in this section, it is recommended to use a half mask respirator to protect from over exposure by inhalation. Suitable filter material depends on the amount and type of chemicals being handled, but filter material suitable for organic vapours may be considered for use.
<u>Hand Protection:</u>	When handling this product it is recommended to wear chemical resistant gloves. Suggested materials for protective gloves include: PVC, Neoprene or similar.
<u>Eye Protection:</u>	Wear eye protection such as safety glasses, chemical goggles, or face shield if engineering controls or work practices are not adequate to prevent eye contact. Have suitable eye wash water available.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Selection of protective clothing may include gloves, apron, boots, and complete facial protection depending on operations conducted.

## 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### General Information

Appearance: Clear, colourless liquid  
Odour: Mild petroleum odour

### Health, safety and environmental information

pH: Not determined  
Boiling point/range: 280°C  
Flash point: >135°C  
Flammability: Non flammable  
Explosive properties: Not explosive  
Oxidising properties: Not applicable  
Vapour pressure at 20°C: <0.02 kPa  
Density: 0.86 g/cm<sup>3</sup> at 20°C typical  
Solubility in water: Insoluble  
Kinematic Viscosity at 20°C: 4.0 – 4.5 cSt (4.0 – 4.5 mm<sup>2</sup>/s) typical  
Vapour density (Air=1): >1  
Evaporation rate: Not determined

### Other information

Pour point: -60°C typical  
Expansion coefficient: 0.0007 /°C typical  
Neutralisation value: 0.03 mg KOH g<sup>-1</sup> maximum

## 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical stability: This material is considered stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure and will not polymerise.

Conditions to avoid: Temperatures above 140°C

Materials to avoid: Strong oxidising agents, such as liquid chlorine, concentrated oxygen, sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, peroxides etc, as this may present an explosion hazard.

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide and irritant fumes may be generated if this product is burned in an enclosed space.



## 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<u>Basis for assessment:</u>	Toxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the toxicology of similar products.
<u>Acute toxicity:</u>	Oral LD50 expected to be >5000 mg/kg (rat) Inhalation LC50/4hr expected to be >1.8 mg/l (rat) Dermal LD50 expected to be >2000 mg/kg (rabbit)
<u>Corrosivity/irritation:</u>	
<u>Eye:</u>	May be slightly irritant
<u>Skin:</u>	May be slightly irritant
<u>Respiratory tract:</u>	If mists are inhaled, slight irritation of the respiratory tract may occur
<u>Skin sensitisation:</u>	Not expected to be a skin sensitiser
<u>Repeated-dose toxicity:</u>	Prolonged and/or repeated contact may lead to irritation and possibly dermatitis, especially under conditions of poor personal hygiene.
<u>Mutagenicity:</u>	Not expected to be a mutagen.
<u>Carcinogenicity:</u>	Not expected to be a carcinogen.
<u>Reproductive toxicity:</u>	The preparation has not been assessed at all for this end-point, so its hazardous property in this regard is not known.

## 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

<u>Basis for assessment:</u>	Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products.
<u>Ecotoxicity:</u>	Poorly soluble mixture. Product is not expected to be ecotoxic to fish/daphnia/algae, or sewage bacteria. This preparation is expected to be removed in a wastewater treatment facility
<u>Mobility:</u>	Liquid under most environmental conditions. Floats on water. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not be mobile.
<u>Persistence and degradability:</u>	Readily biodegradable. Soils degradation – half life approx. 15 days. Natural waters degradation – half life approx. 4 – 9 days.
<u>Bioaccumulative potential:</u>	May have the potential to bioaccumulate

### 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal must be in accordance with local and national legislation.

<u>Unused Product:</u>	Dispose of through an authorised waste contractor to a licensed site. May be incinerated.
<u>Used/Contaminated Product:</u>	Dispose of through an authorised waste contractor to a licensed site. May be incinerated.
<u>Packaging:</u>	Dispose of through an authorised waste contractor. May be steam cleaned and recycled.

### 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is not classified as dangerous for transport.

### 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Classification/Symbol: Not Regulated

*This preparation is not classified as Dangerous according to EU Directives*

This safety data sheet is intended to assist in compliance with the following UK legislation:

- Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002
- Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002.
- Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974.
- Environmental Protection Act 1990
- Environmental Protection (Duty of Care) Regs. 1991
- COSHH essentials: Easy steps to control chemicals. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations

#### Further Guidance

*The following guidance notes are available from HMSO or HSE.*

Occupational exposure limits (EH 40). Effects of mineral oil on the skin (SHW 397).

Preventing dermatitis at work (INDG 233)

A step by step guide to COSHH assessment (HSG 97)

Assessing and managing risks at work from skin exposure to chemical agents (HSG 205)

The selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment: A practical guide (HSG 53)

Relevant EC Directives:

- Dangerous Substances Directive (DSD)
- Dangerous Preparations Directive (DPD)
- Safety Data Sheets Directive (SDSD)
- Health & Safety Framework Directive

## **16: OTHER INFORMATION**

This data sheet was prepared in accordance with Commission Directive 2001/58/EC and SI 2002 No. 1689 (CHIP 3)

### **Key References:**

- Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002
- The compilation of safety data sheets. Approved Code of Practice (third edition)
- Approved supply list (7<sup>th</sup> Edition). Information approved for the classification and labelling of substances and preparations dangerous for supply. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002
- Approved classification and labelling guide. Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002. Guidance on regulations (Fifth edition).
- EH40/2005 Workplace Exposure Limits 2005
- COSHH essentials: Easy steps to control chemicals. Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations
- European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS)

The data and advice given apply when the product is sold for the stated application or applications. The product is not sold as suitable for any other application. Use of the product for applications other than as stated in this sheet may give rise to risks not mentioned in this sheet. You should not use the product other than for the stated application or applications without seeking advice from us.

If you have purchased the product for supply to a third party for use at work, it is your duty to take all necessary steps to secure that any person handling or using this product is provided with the information in this sheet.

If you are an employer, it is your duty to tell your employees and others who may be affected of any hazards described in this sheet and of any precautions that should be taken.

We believe, in good faith and to the best of our knowledge that the preceding information is accurate. However, we give no guarantee or warranty in this respect. The information provided herein may not be adequate for all individuals and/or all situations. The purchaser/user of the product remains responsible for storing, using or dealing with the product safely and in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.





## APPENDIX E

# WATER FRAMEWORK DIRECTIVE WATERBODY DOCUMENTATION



## Full Report for Waterbody CorkCity\_2



River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) have been published for all River Basin Districts in Ireland in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. The WaterMaps viewer is an integral part of the River Basin Management Plan and provides access to information at individual waterbody level and at Water Management Unit level for all the River Basin Districts in Ireland.

The following report provides summary plan information about the selected waterbody (indicated by the pin in the map above) relating to its status, risks, objectives, and measures proposed to retain status where this is adequate, or improve it where necessary. Waterbodies can relate to surface waters (these include rivers, lakes, estuaries [transitional waters], and coastal waters), or to groundwaters. Other relevant information not included in this report can be viewed using the WaterMaps viewer, including areas listed in the Register of Protected Areas.

You will find brief notes at the bottom of some of the individual report sheets that will help you in interpreting the information presented. More detailed information can be obtained in relation to all aspects of the RBMPs at [www.wfdireland.ie](http://www.wfdireland.ie).



**Summary Information:**

**Water Management Unit:** N/A  
**WaterBody Category:** Groundwater Waterbody  
**WaterBody Name:** CorkCity\_2  
**WaterBody Code:** IE\_SW\_G\_031  
**Overall Status:** Good  
**Overall Objective:** Protect  
**Overall Risk:** 1a At Risk  
**Heavily Modified:** No



Report data based upon final RBMP, 2009-2015.

The information provided above is a summary of the principal findings related to the selected waterbody. Further details and explanation of individual elements of the report are outlined in the following pages.





### Chemical and Quantitative Status Report

**Water Management Unit:** N/A  
**WaterBody Category:** Groundwater Waterbody  
**WaterBody Name:** CorkCity\_2  
**WaterBody Code:** IE\_SW\_G\_031  
**Overall Status Result:** Good  
**Heavily Modified:** No



	<b>Status Element Description</b>	<b>Result</b>
	<b>Status information</b>	
INS	Status associated with saline intrusion into groundwater	GS-HC
DWS	Status associated with exceedances of water quality above specific standards	GS-HC
DS	Chemical status of groundwater due to pressure from diffuse sources of pollution	GS-LC
CLS	Chemical status of groundwater due to pressure from contaminated soil or land.	GS-HC
MS	Chemical status of groundwater due to pressure from mine sites (active or closed).	GS-HC
UAS	Chemical status of groundwater due to pressures from urban areas	GS-LC
GWS	General groundwater quality status	GS-LC
RPS	Status associated with MRP loading to rivers	GS-LC
TNS	Status associated with nitrate loading to transitional and coastal waters	GS-LC
SWS	Overall status associated with nutrient loadings to rivers and transitional and coastal waters	GS-LC
SQS	Status associated with dependant surface water quantitative status	GS-HC
GDS	Groundwater dependant terrestrial ecosystems status	GS-HC
QSO	Quantitative status overall	GS-HC
CSO	Chemical status overall	GS-LC
OS	Overall status	<span style="background-color: green; color: white; padding: 2px;">Good</span>

GS -HC : Good status High Confidence  
 GS- LC : Good status Low Confidence  
 n/a - not assessed

**Status**

By 'Status' we mean the condition of the water in the waterbody. It is defined by its chemical status and quantitative status, whichever is worse. Groundwaters are ranked in one of 2 status classes: Good or Poor.

You can read more about status and how it is measured in our RBMP Document Library at [www.wfdireland.ie](http://www.wfdireland.ie) (Directory 15 Status).



**Risk Report**

**Water Management Unit:** N/A  
**WaterBody Category:** Groundwater Waterbody  
**WaterBody Name:** CorkCity\_2  
**WaterBody Code:** IE\_SW\_G\_031  
**Overall Risk Result:** 1a At Risk  
**Heavily Modified:** No



	<b>Risk Test Description</b>	<b>Risk</b>
	<b>Groundwater Dependent Terrestrial Ecosystems</b>	
TE	GWDTE Risk	N/A
	<b>Groundwater Quality</b>	
DIF	Diffuse Elements (General) Risk	N/A
DW	Drinking Waters Risk	N/A
INT	Intrusions Risk	N/A
WB	Water Balance Risk	N/A
	<b>Groundwater Quality (General)</b>	
GQ	General Groundwater Quality Risk	N/A
	<b>Groundwater Quality (Point Risk)</b>	
CL	Contaminated Land Risk	N/A
LF	Landfill Risk	N/A
MI	Mine Risk	N/A
QY	Quarry Risk	N/A
UR	Urban Risk	N/A
UW	UWWT Risk	N/A
	<b>GW Diffuse Risk Sources</b>	
WB3	Mobile Nutrients (NO3)	N/A
WB4	Mobile Chemicals	N/A
WB5	Clustered OSWTSs and leaking urban sewerage systems	N/A
	<b>GW Hydrology</b>	
WB1	Water balance - Abstraction	N/A
WB2	Abstraction - Intrusion	N/A



<b>GW Point Risk Sources</b>		
WB10	Risk from Point sources of pollution - Contaminated Land	N/A
WB11	Risk from Point sources of pollution - Trade Effluent Discharges	N/A
WB12	Risk from Point sources of pollution - Urban Wastewater Discharges	N/A
WB6	Risk from Point sources of pollution - Mines	N/A
WB7	Risk from Point sources of pollution - Quarries	N/A
WB8	Risk from Point sources of pollution - Landfills	N/A
WB9	Risk from Point sources of pollution - Oil Industry Infrastructure	N/A
<b>Overall Risk</b>		
RA	Groundwater Overall - Worst Case	N/A
<b>Risk information</b>		
CLR	Contaminated land risk	2b Not At Risk
DR	Risk of groundwater due to pressure from diffuse sources of pollution	1a At Risk
DWR	Risk associated with exceedances of water quality above specific standards	2b Not At Risk
GDR	Groundwater dependant terrestrial ecosystems risk	2b Not At Risk
GWR	General groundwater quality risk	1a At Risk
INR	Risk associated with saline intrusion into groundwater	2b Not At Risk
LR	Risk due to landfills sites/old closed dump sites	2b Not At Risk
MR	Mines risk	2b Not At Risk
NULL	Diffuse nitrates from agriculture risk	N/A
QR	Risk due to quarries	2b Not At Risk
RA	Revised risk assessment	1a At Risk
RPR	Risk associated with MRP loading to rivers	1a At Risk
SQR	Risk associated with dependant surface water quantitative status	2b Not At Risk
SWR	Overall risk associated with nutrient loadings to rivers and transitional and coastal waters	1a At Risk
TNR	Risk associated with nitrate loading to transitional and coastal waters	1a At Risk
UAR	Risk of groundwater due to pressures from urban areas	1b Probably At Risk
UWR	Risk due to direct discharges of urban wastewater	2b Not At Risk

**Risk**

By 'risk' we mean the risk that a waterbody will not achieve good ecological or good chemical status/potential at least by 2015. To examine risk the various pressures acting on the waterbody were identified along with any evidence of impact on water status. Depending on the extent of the pressure and its potential for impact, and the amount of information available, the risk to the water body was placed in one of four categories: 1a at risk; 1b probably at risk; 2a probably not at risk; 2b not at risk. Note that '2008' after the risk category means that the risk assessment was revised in 2008. All other risks were determined as part of an earlier risk assessment in 2005.

You can read more about risk assessment in our 'WFD Risk Assessment Update' document in the RBMP document library, and other documents at [www.wfdireland.ie](http://www.wfdireland.ie) (Directory 31 Risk Assessments).





## Objectives Report

**Water Management Unit:** N/A

**WaterBody Category:** Groundwater Waterbody

**WaterBody Name:** CorkCity\_2

**WaterBody Code:** IE\_SW\_G\_031

**Overall Objective:** Protect

**Heavily Modified:** No



Objectives Description		Result
<b>Extended timescale information</b>		
E1	Extended deadlines due to agricultural P	No Status
E2	Extended deadlines due to agricultural N	No Status
E3	Extended deadlines due to mines	No Status
E4	Extended deadlines due to urban areas	No Status
E5	Extended deadlines due to contaminated lands	No Status
EO	Extended deadlines - overall	No Status
<b>Objectives information</b>		
OB1	Prevent deterioration objective	Protect
OB2	Restore at least good status objective	No Status
OB3	Reduce chemical pollution objective	No Status
OB4	Protected areas objective	No Status
OBO	Overall objectives - objective	Protect

### Extended timescales

Extended timescales have been set for certain waters due to technical, economic, environmental or recovery constraints. Extended timescales are usually of one planning cycle (6 years, to 2021) but in some cases are two planning cycles (to 2027).

### Objectives

In general, we are required to ensure that our waters achieve at least good status/potential by 2015, and that their status does not deteriorate. Having identified the status of waters (this is given earlier in this report), the next stage is to set objectives for waters. Objectives consider waters that require protection from deterioration as well as waters that require restoration and the timescales needed for recovery. Four default objectives have been set initially:-

*Prevent Deterioration*  
*Restore Good Status*  
*Reduce Chemical Pollution*  
*Achieve Protected Areas Objectives*

These objectives have been refined based on the measures available to achieve them, the latter's likely effectiveness, and consideration of cost-effective combinations of measures. Where it is considered necessary extended deadlines have been set for achieving objectives in 2021 or 2027.

Date Reported to Europe: July 2010

Date Report Created 12/08/2019



**Measures Report**

**Water Management Unit:** N/A  
**WaterBody Category:** Groundwater Waterbody  
**WaterBody Name:** CorkCity\_2  
**WaterBody Code:** IE\_SW\_G\_031  
**Heavily Modified:** No



	<b>Measures Description</b>	<b>Applicable</b>
BC	Total number of basic measures which apply to this waterbody	26
BW	Directive - Bathing Waters Directive	No
BIR	Directive - Birds Directive	Yes
HAB	Directive - Habitats Directive	No
DW	Directive - Drinking Waters Directive	Yes
MAE	Directive - Major Accidents and Emergencies Directive	Yes
EIA	Directive - Environmental Impact Assessment Directive	Yes
SS	Directive - Sewage Sludge Directive	Yes
UWT	Directive - Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive	Yes
PPP	Directive - Plant Protection Products Directive	Yes
NIT	Directive - Nitrates Directive	Yes
IPC	Directive - Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive	Yes
CR	Other Stipulated Measure - Cost recovery for water use	Yes
SUS	Other Stipulated Measure - Promotion of efficient and sustainable water use	Yes
DWS	Other Stipulated Measure - Protection of drinking water sources	Yes
ABS	Other Stipulated Measure - Control of abstraction and impoundment	Yes
POI	Other Stipulated Measure - Control of point source discharges	Yes
DIF	Other Stipulated Measure - Control of diffuse source discharges	Yes
GW	Other Stipulated Measure - Authorisation of discharges to groundwaters	Yes
PS	Other Stipulated Measure - Control of priority substances	Yes
MOD	Other Stipulated Measure - Controls on physical modifications to surface waters	Yes
OA	Other Stipulated Measure - Controls on other activities impacting on water status	Yes
AP	Other Stipulated Measure - Prevention or reduction of the impact of accidental pollution incidents	Yes
OTS	On-site waste water treatment systems	Yes
FPM	Freshwater Pearl Mussel sub-basin plan	No
SHE	Shellfish Pollution Reduction Plan	Yes
IPR	IPPC licences requiring review	Yes
WPR	Water Pollution Act licences requiring review	Yes
FOR	Forestry guidelines and regulations	Yes

Date Reported to Europe: July 2010

Date Report Created 12/08/2019



HQW	Protect high quality waters	Yes
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**Measures**

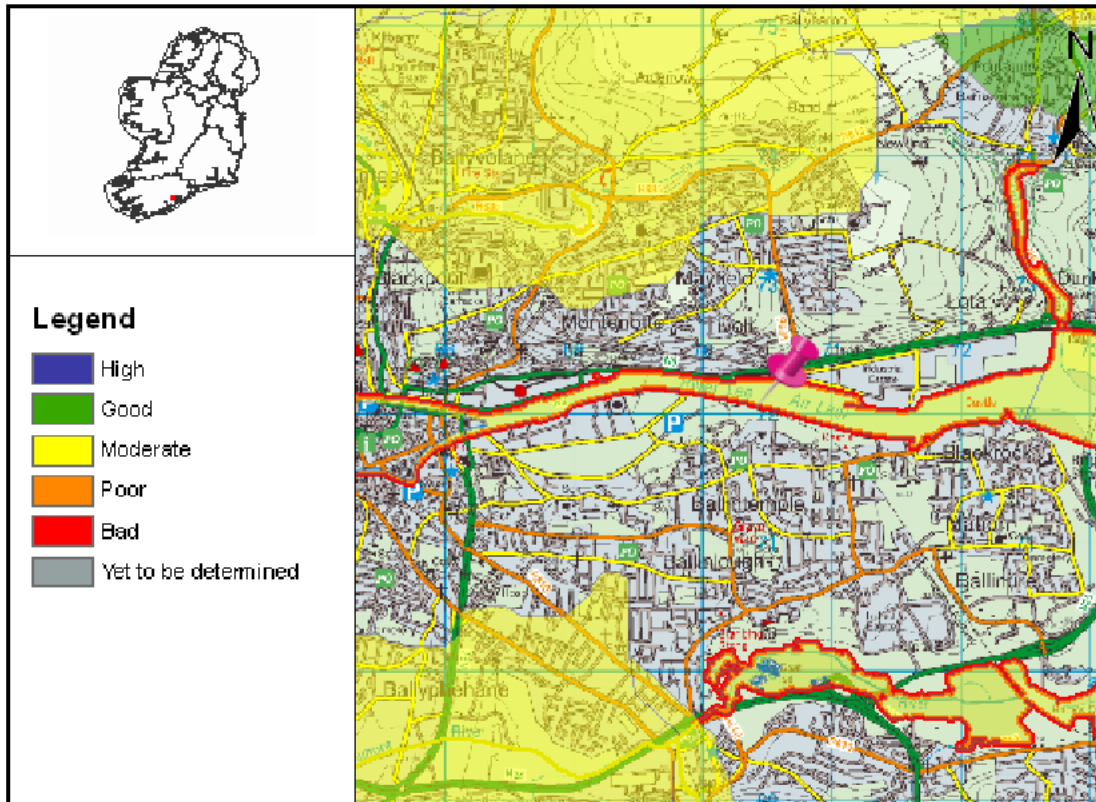
Measures are necessary to ensure that we meet the objectives set out in the previous page of this report. Many measures are already provided for in national legislation and must be implemented. Other measures have been recently introduced or are under preparation. A range of additional potential measures are also being considered but require further development. Any agreed additional measures can be introduced through the update of Water Management Unit Action Plans during the implementation process.

You can read more about Basic Measures in 'River Basin Planning Guidance' and in other documents in our RBMP Document Library at [www.wfdireland.ie](http://www.wfdireland.ie).





**Full Report for Waterbody Lee (Cork) Estuary Lower**



River Basin Management Plans (RBMPs) have been published for all River Basin Districts in Ireland in accordance with the requirements of the Water Framework Directive. The WaterMaps viewer is an integral part of the River Basin Management Plan and provides access to information at individual waterbody level and at Water Management Unit level for all the River Basin Districts in Ireland.

The following report provides summary plan information about the selected waterbody (indicated by the pin in the map above) relating to its status, risks, objectives, and measures proposed to retain status where this is adequate, or improve it where necessary. Waterbodies can relate to surface waters (these include rivers, lakes, estuaries [transitional waters], and coastal waters), or to groundwaters. Other relevant information not included in this report can be viewed using the WaterMaps viewer, including areas listed in the Register of Protected Areas.

You will find brief notes at the bottom of some of the individual report sheets that will help you in interpreting the information presented. More detailed information can be obtained in relation to all aspects of the RBMPs at [www.wfdireland.ie](http://www.wfdireland.ie).



**Summary Information:**

**Water Management Unit:** N/A  
**WaterBody Category:** Transitional Waterbody  
**WaterBody Name:** Lee (Cork) Estuary Lower  
**WaterBody Code:** IE\_SW\_060\_0900  
**Overall Status:** Moderate  
**Overall Objective:** Restore 2021  
**Overall Risk:** 1a At Risk  
**Heavily Modified:** Yes



Report data based upon final RBMP, 2009-2015.

The information provided above is a summary of the principal findings related to the selected waterbody. Further details and explanation of individual elements of the report are outlined in the following pages.



**Status Report**

**Water Management Unit:** N/A  
**WaterBody Category:** Transitional Waterbody  
**WaterBody Name:** Lee (Cork) Estuary Lower  
**WaterBody Code:** IE\_SW\_060\_0900  
**Overall Status Result:** Moderate  
**Heavily Modified:** Yes



<b>Status Element Description</b>		<b>Result</b>
<b>Status information</b>		
DIN	Dissolved Inorganic Nitrogen status	Moderate
MRP	Molybdate Reactive Phosphorus status	Good
DO	Dissolved oxygen as per cent saturation status	Moderate
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand (5-days) status	Good
PHY	Macroalgae - phytobiomass status	Good
OPP	Macroalgae - opportunistic algae status	N/A
RSL	Macroalgae - reduced species list status	N/A
ANG	Angiosperms - Seagrass and Saltmarsh status	N/A
BIN	Benthic Invertebrates status	N/A
FIS	Fish status	Poor
HYD	Hydrology status	N/A
MOR	Morphology status	Less than Good
SP	Specific Pollutant Status	N/A
PAS	Overall protected area status	Less than good
ES	Ecological Status	Moderate
CS	Chemical Status	N/A
SWS	Surface Water Status	N/A
EXT	Extrapolated status	N/A
DON	Donor water bodies	N/A





n/a - not assessed

**Status**

By 'Status' we mean the condition of the water in the waterbody. It is defined by its chemical status and its ecological status, whichever is worse. Waters are ranked in one of 5 status classes: High, Good, Moderate, Poor, Bad. However, not all waterbodies have been monitored, and in such cases the status of a similar nearby waterbody has been used (extrapolated) to assign status. If this has been done the first line of the status report shows the code of the waterbody used to extrapolate.

You can read more about status and how it is measured in our RBMP Document Library at [www.wfdireland.ie](http://www.wfdireland.ie) (Directory 15 Status).



**Risk Report**

**Water Management Unit:** N/A  
**WaterBody Category:** Transitional Waterbody  
**WaterBody Name:** Lee (Cork) Estuary Lower  
**WaterBody Code:** IE\_SW\_060\_0900  
**Overall Risk Result:** **1a** At Risk  
**Heavily Modified:** Yes



<b>Risk Test Description</b>			<b>Risk</b>
<b>Hydrology</b>			
THY1	Water balance - Abstraction	<b>1a</b>	At Risk
<b>Marine Direct Impacts</b>			
TMDI 1	Dangerous Substances		N/A
TMDI 2	OSPAR	<b>1a</b>	At Risk
TMDI 3	UWWT Regs Designations	<b>1a</b>	At Risk
TMDI O	Marine Direct Impacts Overall - Worst Case	<b>1a</b>	At Risk
<b>Morphological Risk Sources</b>			
TM1	Channelisation		N/A
TM2	Deposition		N/A
TM3	Coastal Defences		N/A
TM4	Impoundments		N/A
TM5a	Built Structures - Port Tonnage		N/A
TM5b	Built Structures - Industrial Intakes		N/A
TM6	Intensive Landuse		N/A
TMO	Morphology Overall - Worst Case		N/A
TMO	Overall (MIMAS) Morphological Risk - Worst Case (2008)		N/A
<b>Overall Risk</b>			
RA	Transitional Overall - Worst CaseOverall (MIMAS) Morphological Risk - Worst Case (2008)	<b>1a</b>	At Risk
<b>Point / MDI Worst Case</b>			
TPOL	Worst case of Point Overall and MDI OverallOverall (MIMAS) Morphological Risk - Worst Case (2008)	<b>1a</b>	At Risk



Point Risk Sources		
TP1	WWTPs (2008)	2b Not At Risk
TP2	CSOs	1b Probably At Risk
TP3	IPPCs (2008)	2b Not At Risk
TP4	Section 4s (2008)	2b Not At Risk
TP5	WTPs/Mines/Quarries/Landfills	N/A
TPO	Overall Risk from Point Sources - Worst Case (2008)	1b Probably At Risk

**Risk**

By 'risk' we mean the risk that a waterbody will not achieve good ecological or good chemical status/potential at least by 2015. To examine risk the various pressures acting on the waterbody were identified along with any evidence of impact on water status. Depending on the extent of the pressure and its potential for impact, and the amount of information available, the risk to the water body was placed in one of four categories: 1a at risk; 1b probably at risk; 2a probably not at risk; 2b not at risk. Note that '2008' after the risk category means that the risk assessment was revised in 2008. All other risks were determined as part of an earlier risk assessment in 2005.

You can read more about risk assessment in our 'WFD Risk Assessment Update' document in the RBMP document library, and other documents at [www.wfdireland.ie](http://www.wfdireland.ie) (Directory 31 Risk Assessments).





## Objectives Report

**Water Management Unit:** N/A

**WaterBody Category:** Transitional Waterbody

**WaterBody Name:** Lee (Cork) Estuary Lower

**WaterBody Code:** IE\_SW\_060\_0900

**Overall Objective:** Restore 2021

**Heavily Modified:** Yes



	Objectives Description	Result
	<b>Extended timescale information</b>	
E1	Extended timescales due to time requirements to upgrade WWTP discharges	No Status
E2	Extended timescales due to delayed recovery of chemical pollution and chemical status failures	No Status
E3	Extended timescales due to winter dissolved nitrogen exceedances	2021
E4	Extended timescales due to time requirements for status recovery	No Status
E5	Extended timescales from Northern Ireland Environment Agency	No Status
E0V	Overall extended timescale - combination of all extended timescales fields	2021
	<b>Objectives information</b>	
OB1	Prevent deterioration objective	No Status
OB2	Restore at least good status objective	No Status
OB3	Reduce chemical pollution objective	No Status
OB4	Protected areas objective	Restore 2021
OBO	Overall objectives	Restore 2021

### Extended timescales

Extended timescales have been set for certain waters due to technical, economic, environmental or recovery constraints. Extended timescales are usually of one planning cycle (6 years, to 2021) but in some cases are two planning cycles (to 2027).

### Objectives

In general, we are required to ensure that our waters achieve at least good status/potential by 2015, and that their status does not deteriorate. Having identified the status of waters (this is given earlier in this report), the next stage is to set objectives for waters. Objectives consider waters that require protection from deterioration as well as waters that require restoration and the timescales needed for recovery. Four default objectives have been set initially:-

*Prevent Deterioration*

*Restore Good Status*

*Reduce Chemical Pollution*

*Achieve Protected Areas Objectives*

These objectives have been refined based on the measures available to achieve them, the latter's likely effectiveness, and consideration of cost-effective combinations of measures. Where it is considered necessary extended deadlines have been set for achieving objectives in 2021 or 2027.

Date Reported to Europe: July 2010

Date Report Created 12/08/2019



**Measures Report**

**Water Management Unit:** N/A  
**WaterBody Category:** Transitional Waterbody  
**WaterBody Name:** Lee (Cork) Estuary Lower  
**WaterBody Code:** IE\_SW\_060\_0900  
**Heavily Modified:** Yes



	<b>Measures Description</b>	<b>Applicable</b>
BC	Total number of basic measures which apply to this waterbody	14
BW	Directive - Bathing Waters Directive	No
BIR	Directive - Birds Directive	Yes
HAB	Directive - Habitats Directive	No
MAE	Directive - Major Accidents and Emergencies Directive	Yes
EIA	Directive - Environmental Impact Assessment Directive	Yes
UWT	Directive - Urban Waste Water Treatment Directive	No
PPP	Directive - Plant Protection Products Directive	Yes
NIT	Directive - Nitrates Directive	Yes
IPC	Directive - Integrated Pollution Prevention Control Directive	Yes
POI	Other Stipulated Measure - Control of point source discharges	Yes
DIF	Other Stipulated Measure - Control of diffuse source discharges	Yes
PS	Other Stipulated Measure - Control of priority substances	Yes
MOD	Other Stipulated Measure - Controls on physical modifications to surface waters	Yes
OA	Other Stipulated Measure - Controls on other activities impacting on water status	Yes
AP	Other Stipulated Measure - Prevention or reduction of the impact of accidental pollution incidents	Yes
TP1	WSIP - Agglomerations with treatment plants requiring capital works	No
TP2	WSIP - Agglomerations with treatment plants requiring further investigation prior to capital works	No
TP3	WSIP - Agglomerations requiring the implementation of actions identified in Shellfish PRPs	No
TP4	WSIP - Agglomerations with treatment plants requiring improved operational performance	No
TP5	WSIP - Agglomerations requiring investigation of CSOs	No
TP6	WSIP - Agglomerations where existing treatment capacity is currently adequate but predicted loadings would result in overloading	No
OTS	On-site waste water treatment systems	Yes
SHE	Shellfish Pollution Reduction Plan	No
IPR	IPPC licences requiring review	Yes
WPR	Water Pollution Act licences requiring review	No



HQW	Protect high quality waters	No
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**Measures**

Measures are necessary to ensure that we meet the objectives set out in the previous page of this report. Many measures are already provided for in national legislation and must be implemented. Other measures have been recently introduced or are under preparation. A range of additional potential measures are also being considered but require further development. Any agreed additional measures can be introduced through the update of Water Management Unit Action Plans during the implementation process.

You can read more about Basic Measures in 'River Basin Planning Guidance' and in other documents in our RBMP Document Library at [www.wfdireland.ie](http://www.wfdireland.ie).



## APPENDIX F

# HISTORIC GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORTS AND LOG DETAILS



## Summary of Geotechnical boreholes from Marina Generating Station Report (1974)

ID	Depth (mBGL)	Geology
Borehole no. 1	0 – 3.05	Rubble sand MADE GROUND
	3.05 – 6.4	Dark grey soft greyish estuarine CLAY and SILT with shells
	6.4 – 28.04	Clayey reddish SAND & GRAVEL
Borehole no. 2	0 – 3.05	Clayey sand gravel rubble MADE GROUND
	3.05 - 7.92	Dark grey plastic greyish estuarine CLAY and SILT
	7.92 – 15.85	Clayey reddish GRAVEL and SAND
Borehole no. 3	0 – 4.42	Dark grey gravelly CLAY
	4.42 – 14.02	Reddish brown sand and GRAVEL
Borehole no. 4	0 – 4.09	Foundry sand (clinker?) and rubble MADE GROUND
	4.09 – 6.53	Grey plastic CLAY with decayed vegetation and shells
	6.53 – 46.63	Reddish brown clayey fine SAND and GRAVEL
Borehole no. 5	0 – 4.88	Grey clayey silty MADE GROUND
	4.88 – 7.75	Grey estuarine SILT with shells
	7.75 – 28.96	Red clayey fine SAND and GRAVEL
Borehole no. 6	0 – 2.57	Brownish SILT with shells
	2.57 – 7.01	Fine reddish SAND with GRAVEL
Borehole no. 7	0 – 4.57	MADE GROUND comprising gravelly clinker with light brown sand and metal pieces
	4.57 – 9.75	Soft grey sandy and

		gravelly SILT alluvium
	9.75 – 30.48	Reddish-brown silty sand and coarse GRAVEL with cobbles
Borehole no. 8	0 – 3.66	Dark brown sandy and gravelly MADE GROUND with black slag clinker
	3.66 – 9.6	Soft grey sandy and gravelly SILT alluvium with some shells
	9.6 – 30.48	Reddish-brown clayey sand and coarse GRAVEL with cobbles
Borehole no. 9	0 – 3.81	Dark brown sandy and gravelly MADE GROUND with black slag clinker and brick pieces
	3.81 – 12.19	Soft grey sandy and gravelly SILT alluvium with some cobble basal layers
	12.19 – 28.55	Reddish-brown clayey sand and coarse GRAVEL with cobbles
Borehole no. 10	0 – 2.9	Topsoil rootlets with soft dark brown gravelly MADE GROUND. Brick pieces and slag waste
	2.9 – 10.82	Soft grey sandy and gravelly SILT alluvium with some shells and vegetable matter
	10.82 – 30.48	Reddish-brown clayey sand and coarse GRAVEL with cobbles
Borehole no. 11	0 – 4.88	Dark brown sandy and gravelly MADE GROUND with clinker ash deposits
	4.88 – 5.79	Soft grey sandy and gravelly CLAY alluvium with some shells
	5.79 – 21.34	Reddish-brown clayey sand and coarse GRAVEL with cobbles
Borehole no. 12	0 – 4.57	Dark brown sandy and gravelly MADE GROUND

		with clinker ash deposits
	4.57 – 21.34	Fine, medium and coarse reddish brown SAND with GRAVEL and cobbles
Borehole no. 13	0 – 3.96	Dark brown sandy and gravelly MADE GROUND with some brick rubble
	3.96 – 7.01	Soft grey sandy and gravelly SILT
	7.01 – 24.99	Reddish-brown clayey sand and coarse GRAVEL with cobbles
Borehole no. 14	0 – 2.74	Dark brown sandy and gravelly MADE GROUND with clinker slag and metal pieces
	2.74 – 5.79	Soft grey sandy and gravelly SILT
	5.79 – 24.08	Reddish-brown clayey sand and coarse GRAVEL with cobbles
Borehole no. 15	0 – 4.27	Dark gravelly sandy MADE GROUND with scrap metal and clinker ash/slag
	4.27 – 6.4	Soft grey sandy and gravelly SILT
	6.4 – 28.96	Reddish-brown clayey sand and coarse GRAVEL with cobbles

# SITE INVESTIGATIONS LTD.

## SOIL INVESTIGATION BORING RECORD

**CONTRACT** Marine Engineering Station **BORING No. 10**  
**Report No.** **Order No.**  
**Bored for** G.S.B.  
**Site Address** Cork.  
**Boring Commenced** 18.12.1974. **Boring Completed** 8.1.1975.  
**Type of Boring** Percussive and Shell & Auger **Diagrams of Borehole** IS and S. in.  
**Ground level** 4.74m O.D.  
**Water Street (1)** 4.35m **QCL. (2)** (2)  
**Standing Water Level**  
**Remarks** Chiselling 6 hours.  
 All levels are related to ground level.

Description of Strata	Depth		Thickness	Samples		
	From	To		Ref No.	Type	Depth
Concrete. (Chiselling 1 hour).	0	0.15	0.15			
Filling of clay, silt, stones etc.	0.15			6904	D	0.60
		2.70	2.55	6901	U	1.00 - 1.45
				6905	O	2.00
Soft gray silt with shells.	2.70			6906	O	2.85
		4.35	1.65	6902	U	2.85 - 3.30
				6903	U	3.30 - 4.35
				6907	O	4.00
Loose very sandy gray silt.	4.35			6914	U	4.30
		6.00	1.65	6908	O	4.50
Loose medium to coarse gravel.	6.00					
		6.50	0.50	6909	O	6.00
Loose very silty sandy gravel.	6.50					
		8.10	1.60	6910	O	6.65
Fairly compact fine to very coarse gravel.	8.10					
		11.25	3.15	6911	O	8.25
Compact very coarse sandy gravel with cobbles. (Chiselling 1 1/2 hours).						
	11.25			6912	O	9.75
		15.45	4.20	6913	O	11.25
				6915	O	12.75
Compact coarse gravel with some sand.	15.45					
		16.00	0.55	6916	O	13.40
Compact coarse sandy gravel with cobbles & some slight traces of clay. (Chis. 3 1/2 hrs)	16.00					
				6917	O	15.75
	16.00			6918	O	17.20
		20.00	14.00	6919	O	18.75
Final level.						
				6920	O	20.20
				6921	O	21.70
				6922	O	23.20
			6923	M	24.70	
			6924	M	26.25	
			6925	M	27.70	
			6926	M	29.20	

Code: U - Undisturbed Sample D - Large Disturbed Sample I - Jar Sample W - Water Sample





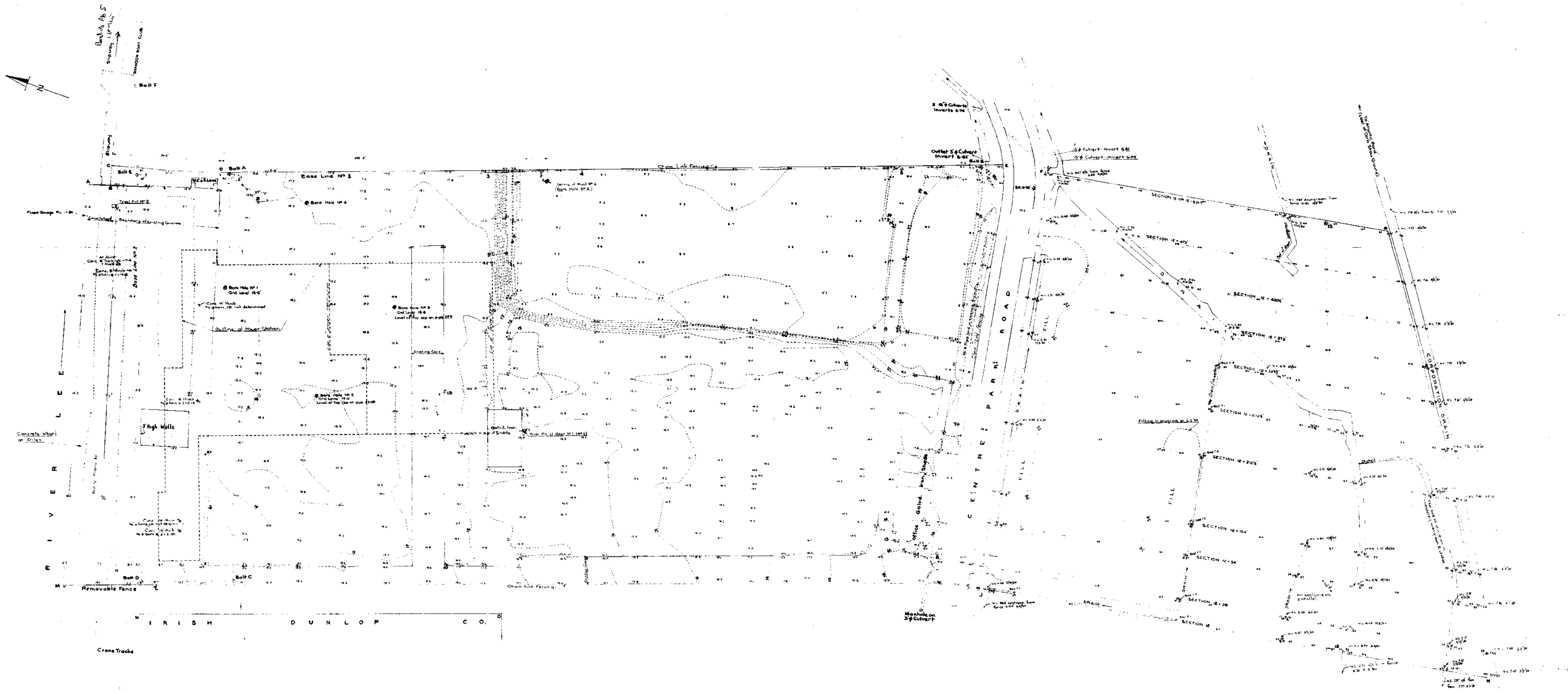
D. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 E. 1/4" Development Standard  
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 Dublin No. 1167  
 F. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 G. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 H. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 I. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 J. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 K. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 L. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 M. 1/4" Development Standard  
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 Dublin No. 1167  
 N. 1/4" Development Standard  
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 Dublin No. 1167  
 P. 1/4" Development Standard  
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 Dublin No. 1167  
 Q. 1/4" Development Standard  
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 Dublin No. 1167  
 R. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 S. 1/4" Development Standard  
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 Dublin No. 1167  
 T. 1/4" Development Standard  
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 U. 1/4" Development Standard  
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 Dublin No. 1167  
 V. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 W. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 X. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 Y. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167  
 Z. 1/4" Development Standard  
 2/3 of original 3/4" from  
 Dublin No. 1167

MARINA GENERATING STATION  
 GENERAL LAYOUT WITH  
 LOCATION OF BOREHOLES  
 DRG No C 95072

**NOTE** For Details of General Basement Plan of Power Station Extension See C 41816  
 For Details of Cooling Water System to Power Station Extension See C 47013  
 For Plan Involving Piled Foundation to See C 41841  
 For Details of Cooling Water Pump House See C 44283  
 For Details of Drainage See Drg No C 45900  
 For Details of Bund Area for Oil Service Tanks See C 44500  
 For Outside Elevations See C 45463  
 For Logs of Bore Holes 7 to 10 incl. See Drg C 43139  
 For Logs of Bore Holes 1 to 6 incl. & Their Connections See Drg C 41811A  
 For Details of Frank's Report See Drg No C 41845

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"  
 Date 11/1/52  
 Author  
 Checker  
 Designer





Dimensions of Base Line Survey  
Bolt A to Bolt B 930' 7"

E - A	114' 4"
E - F	111' 6"
E - D	506' 6"
D - C	114' 5"

**Notes**

- Convention for Angles
- Dimensions given are those for straight lines between the terminal points.
- Boundary marks were found at D, F, G, H, J and M. These were rectangular in plan and were taken as being totally outside E.S.B. Property so that e.g. the line J-M was measured thus:

Boundary Marks

LEVELS	DIMENSIONS (Steel Taped)	DIMENSIONS (Steel Taped)	ANGLES	DIMENSIONS (Steel Taped)	ANGLES
1 17-95	AB 26'-2"	1 2 160'-6 1/2"	11 1 2 275'-30"	1 A 45'-0"	11 A 90° 53'
2 18-25	BC 24'-10"	2 3 287'-4"	1 2 3 165°-34 1/2"	1 B 19'-4 1/2"	11 B 91° 30'
3 18-11	CD 136'-0"	3 4 110°-0"	2 3 4 105°-50"	1 C 31'-3 1/2"	11 C 148° 34'
4 8-85	DE 973'-6"	4 5 390'-11 1/2"	3 4 5 181°-38"	2 D 60'-5 1/2"	1 2 D 31° 19'
5 10-21	EF 53'-4"	5 6 117'-1 1/2"	4 5 6 186°-13"	6 E 20'-7 1/2"	5 6 E 110° 8'
6 10-55	FG 433'-6"	6 7 308'-7 1/2"	5 6 7 278°-41"	6 F 62'-5"	5 6 F 165° 8'
7 11-04	FH 855'-0"	6 8 415'-0"	6 7 8 181° 10'	8 H 26'-10"	7 8 H 171° 21'
8 11-60	GH 570'-2 1/2"	7 8 163'-5 1/2"	6 7 8 180° 29'	15 G 78'-0 1/2"	6 15 G 180° 1 1/2"
9 14-99	HJ 640'-7 1/2"	8 12 504'-10"	7 8 12 94° 15 1/2"	12 H 193'-6"	8 12 H 177° 10'
10 10-28	JK 52'-6"	12 13 531'-7"	8 12 13 75° 36 1/2"	12 J 93'-1 1/2"	8 12 J 4° 11'
11 18-36	JF 528'-3 1/2"	8 9 298'-11 1/2"	12 13 9 98° 15'	10 D 55'-9 1/2"	9 10 D 27° 32'
14 18-93	KE 528'-0"	9 10 314'-11 1/2"	7 8 9 253° 54"	11 M 70°-0"	10 11 M 28° 25'
15 18-28	KF 530'-0"	10 11 408'-7 1/2"	8 9 10 190° 52"	11 N 63'-9 1/2"	10 11 N 70° 16'
	KL 968'-7"	11 1 473'-5 1/2"	9 10 11 175° 23'	2 BR4 60'-1 1/2"	1 2 BR4 173° 51'
	LM 116'-7"	2 14 239'-6 1/2"	10 11 1 271° 53'	14 BR1 140°-0"	14 15 BR1 100° 47'
	MN 98'-4"	14 15 230°-0"	1 2 14 263° 18"	14 BR3 70°-0"	15 14 BR3 0° 45 1/2"
	MA 499'-11"	15 10 213°-11"	14 15 10 270°-30"	15 BR2 123°-0"	14 15 BR2 60° 42 1/2"
			15 10 9 94° 33'		

All stns are bolts  
Set in conc. except  
MRS - bars driven  
into ground  
Cross in Conc.  
H - Arrow in Conc.

REVISIONS  
A Survey of Base Lines added E.S.B. Drawn *P. Kelly*

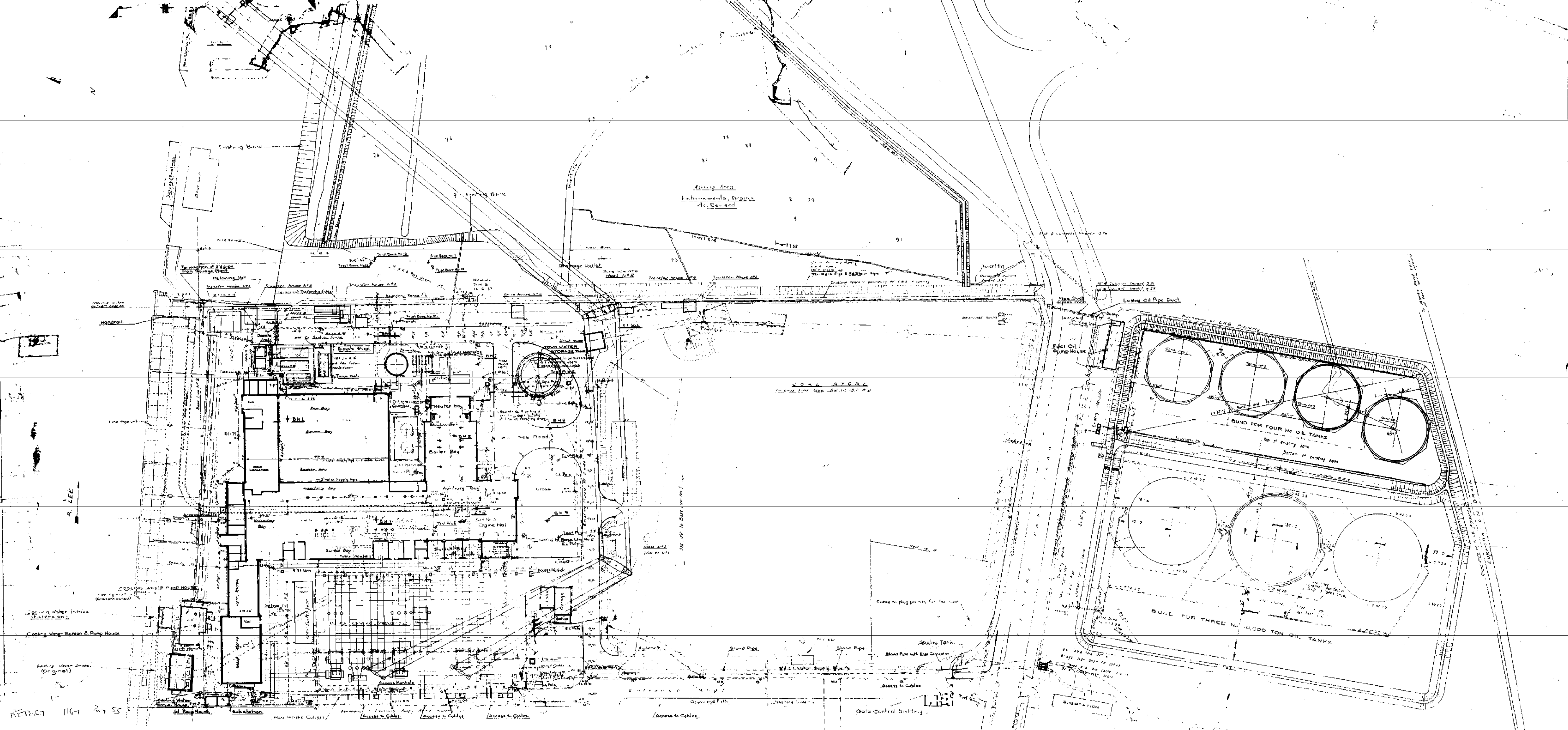
REPORT 167 BY ES

WORK GENERATING STATION  
Survey of Site

Scale: 1/500

4998 A





REPORT 1167 Rev 55

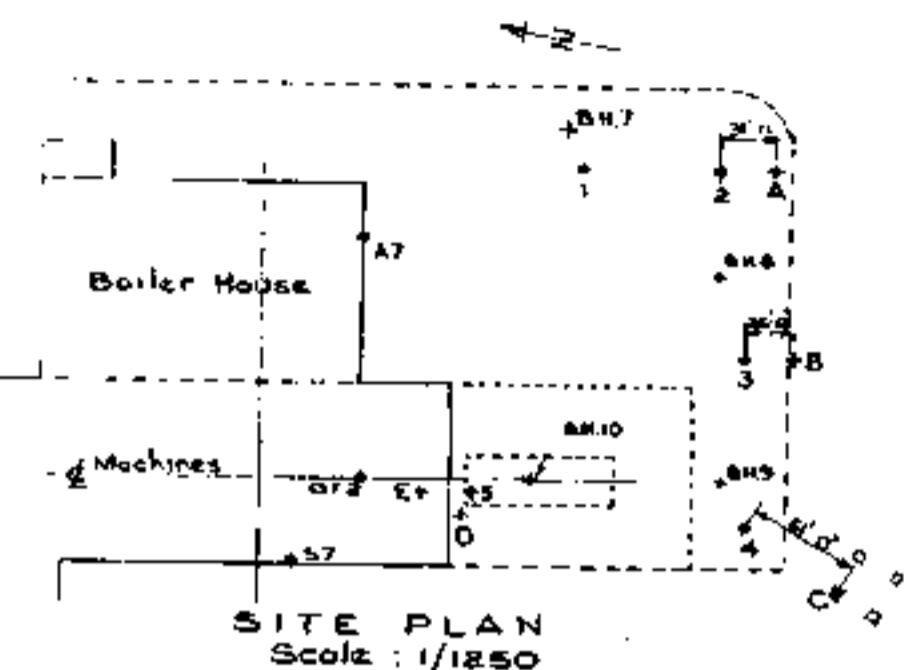
**MARINA POWER STATION EXTENSION**  
**General Plan of Works**

**IRISH DUNLOP COMPANY**

Note: For Details of General Basement Plan of Power Station Extension See C 45416  
 For Details of Cooling Water System to Power Station Extension See C 47013  
 For Plan locating Piled Foundation to See C 45741  
 For Details of Cooling Water Pump House See C 49283  
 For Details of Drainage See Org No C 45908  
 For Details of Bund Area for Oil Service Tanks See C 4477  
 For Outside Elevations See C 45463  
 For Logs of Bore Holes 7 to 10' incl. See Org E 43139  
 For Logs of Bore Holes 1 to 6' incl. & Trial Piles 1 & 2 See Org C/W/D 4511A  
 For Details of Trunk Resistance Tests See Org No C 41845

Surface Drains indicated Blue  
 Sewer Drains Water Mains  
 Oil Pipes  
 Cables

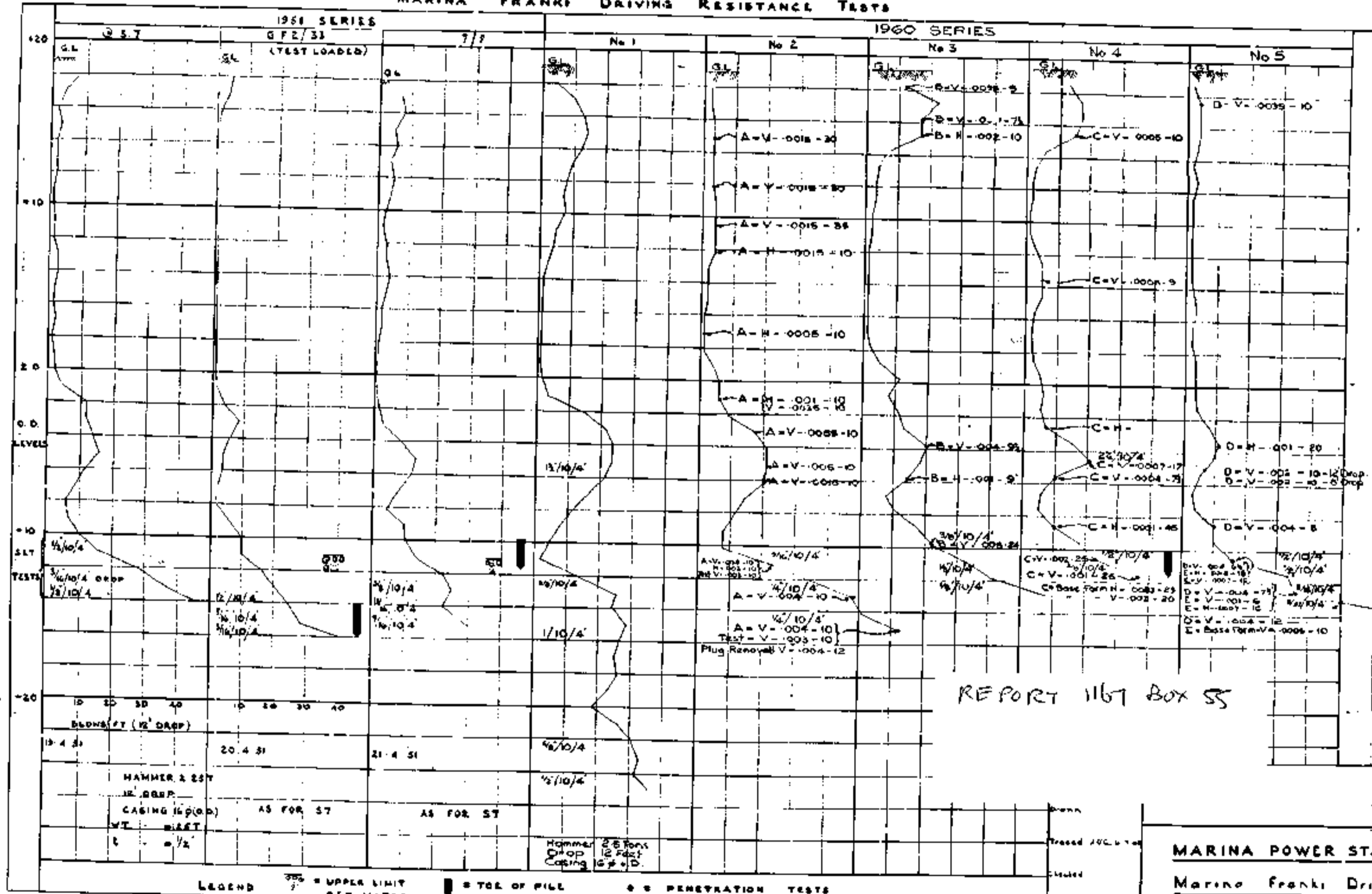
# MARINA FRANKI DRIVING RESISTANCE TESTS



Vibration Readings are noted thus :-  
 A to E = V(or H) - a - n

A to E = Positions of measurement of vibrations  
 V = Vertical Vibration  
 H = Horizontal Vibration  
 a = Single Amplitude in inches  
 n = Frequency in cycles per second

The positions of measurement of vibrations are as follows :-  
 A = On Concrete Manhole  
 B = On edge of Roadway  
 C = On Concrete Plinth over Pile Cap for Transmission Mast  
 D = On edge of Pile Cap W.II.  
 E = On S.W. corner of G2 Turbine Foundation.



REPORT 1167 Box 55

**MARINA POWER STATION**  
 Marina Franki Driving  
 Resistance Tests

Scale: 41845



# SITE INVESTIGATIONS LTD.

## SOIL INVESTIGATION BORING RECORD

**CONTRACT** Marine Engineering Station, **BORING No. 2**  
**Report No.** **Order No.** 97272  
**Bored for** E.S.D.  
**Site Address** Cork,  
**Boring Commenced** 15.1.1976. **Boring Completed** 23.1.1976.  
**Type of Boring** Percussion & Shell & Auger **Diameter of Borehole** 15 and 8 cm.  
**Ground level** 0.00m O.D.  
**Water Struck (1)** 4.0m B.G.L. (2) 19.0m B.G.L. (3)  
**Water Level** 1.40m B.G.L. on 23.1.1976.

**Remarks** Chiselling 1 1/2 hours. All levels are related to ground level.  
 Failed to recover undisturbed sample at 18.35m B.G.L.

Description of Strata	Depth		Thickness	Samples		
	From	To		Ref. No.	Type	Depth
Concrete.	0					
Chiselling 1 hour.		0.15	0.15			
Filling of silt, ash, brick, etc.	0.15	2.00	1.85	6606 6619	D W	1.00 1.50
Soft grey stony silt.	2.00	2.70	0.70	6522 6607 6608	W D W	2.30 2.15 2.15 - 2.60
Dark grey organic silt.	2.70	4.00	1.30	6608 6609	D W	2.75 3.65 - 4.10
Loose medium to coarse gravel.	4.00	5.70	1.70	6609 6610	D D	4.15 4.30
Soft dark grey organic stony clay.	5.70	6.80	0.30	6611	D	5.85
Fine to medium sandy gravel.	6.80	6.80	0.50	6612	D	6.15
Grey clayey silt.	6.80	7.10	0.30	6614	D	6.65
Compact medium to coarse sandy gravel with cobbles & boulders. (Chiselling 2 1/2 hrs)	7.10	14.00	6.90	6612 6615 6616 6617 6618 6619	W D D D D D	6.65 - 7.10 7.75 8.75 9.65 11.50
Stiff grey clay. (Chiselling 3 hours).	14.00	18.30	4.30	6620 6622 6621	U U D	14.15 14.15 - 14.60 14.15
Stiff grey very shelly clay (Chiselling 2 hours).	18.30	18.00	0.30	6512 6513 6514 6515	U U U U	15.85 15.65 - 16.10 17.15 17.15 - 17.40
Compact medium to coarse sandy gravel with cobbles & boulders. (Chiselling 4 hrs)	18.00	26.00	7.20	6516 6517 6518 6519	D D D D	18.45 19.15 20.65 22.10
Final level.	26.00			6520 6521	D D	23.65 24.00

Code: U - Undisturbed Sample D - Large Disturbed Sample J - Jar Sample W - Water Sample

# SITE INVESTIGATIONS LTD.

## SOIL INVESTIGATION BORING RECORD

**CONTRACT** Marine Generating Station **BOREHOLE No.** 18  
**Report No.** **Order No.** 97279  
**Bored for** C.S.B.  
**Site Address** Perth  
**Boring Commenced** 18.12.1974, **Boring Completed** 8.1.1978,  
**Type of Boring** Percussive and Shell & Auger **Diagrams of Borehole** 18 and 8. int.  
**Ground level** 4.74m O.D.  
**Water Table (1)** 4.36m BGL. (2) (3)  
**Standing Water Level**  
**Remarks** Chiselling & hours.  
 All levels are related to ground level.

Description of Strata	Depth		Thickness	Samples		
	From	To		Ref No.	Type	Depth
Concrete. (Chiselling 1 hour)	0	0.15	0.15			
Filling of clay, silt, stones etc.	0.15			6904	U	0.40
		2.70	2.55	6901	U	1.00 - 1.45
Soft grey silt with shells.				6905	U	2.00
	2.70			6906	U	2.05
Loose very sandy grey silt.		4.35	1.65	6902	U	2.85 - 3.30
				6903	U	3.80 - 4.35
Loose very sandy grey silt.	4.35			6907	U	4.00
		5.00	1.65	6914	U	4.50
Loose medium to coarse gravel.		6.00		6908	U	4.50
		6.50	0.50	6909	U	6.00
Loose very silty sandy gravel.	6.50					
		8.10	1.60	6910	U	6.65
Fairly compact fine to very coarse gravel.	8.10					
		11.25	3.15	6911	U	8.25
Compact very coarse sandy gravel with cobbles. (Chiselling 1/2 hour)				6912	U	9.75
	11.25			6913	U	11.25
Compact coarse gravel with some sand.		15.45	4.20	6915	U	12.75
				6916	U	12.40
Compact coarse sandy gravel with cobbles & some slight traces of clay. (Chis. 3/4 hr)	15.45			6917	U	12.00
		16.00	0.55	6978	U	15.75
Final level.	16.00			6979	U	17.20
		30.00	14.00	6980	U	10.25
				6981	U	21.70
				6982	U	23.20
				6984	U	24.70
				6985	U	26.25
				6986	U	27.70
				6987	U	29.25
				6988	U	29.90

Code: U - Undisturbed Sample, D - Large Disturbed Sample, J - Jar Sample, W - Water Sample

# SITE INVESTIGATIONS LTD.

## SOIL INVESTIGATION BORING RECORD

**CONTRACT** Marine Engineering Station, **BOREHOLE No. 9.**  
**Report No.** **Order No.**  
**Bored for** E.S.O.  
**Site Address** Curt,  
**Boring Commenced** 23.11.1974, **Boring Completed** 97278  
**Type of Boring** Percussive and Shell & Auger **Diameter of Borehole** 18 mm Ø  
**Ground level** 4.510 O.D. **Standing Water Level** 1.900 S.E.L. on completion.  
**Water Struck (1)** 3.45m SGL. (2) (3)

**Remarks** All levels are related to ground level. Failed to recover undisturbed sample at 3.85m S.G.L.: Chiselling ½ hours.

Description of Strata	Depth		Thickness	Sample		
	From	To		Ref No.	Type	Depth
Concrete	0	0.15	0.15			
Filling of clay, brick, etc.	0.15	2.00	2.45	5711 5712 5721 5723	Ø Ø Ø Ø	0.25 0.75 2.10 2.40
Soft grey very silty clay	2.00	3.45	0.45	5714 5715	Ø Ø	2.95 2.95 - 3.30
Soft grey silt with stones	3.45	4.90	0.45	5716 5717	Ø U	3.00 3.60 - 4.05
Fine grey clayey silt	4.90	5.30	0.40	5718 5719	Ø Ø	5.05 5.05 - 5.50
Loose medium to coarse sandy gravel with layers of silt	5.30	7.45	2.15	5720 5722	Ø Ø	5.65 6.75
Fine grey clayey silt	7.45	8.30	0.85	5723 5724	Ø U	7.60 7.60 - 8.05
Fairly compact coarse sandy gravel with cobbles	8.30	10.00	1.50	5725 5726	Ø Ø	8.15 10.00
Compact coarse gravel with cobbles, boulders and some clay	10.00	12.00	2.00	5727 5728	Ø Ø	10.95 12.00
Very stiff light brown sandy clayey silt with cobbles and boulders. (Chiselling ½ hrs)	12.00	14.15	1.50	5729	Ø	12.95
Grey silt and coarse sandy gravel with cobbles	14.15	14.60	0.45	5730	Ø	14.30
Compact medium to coarse sandy gravel with cobbles	14.60	17.00	2.40	5731 5732	Ø Ø	14.75 16.30
Very compact medium to coarse sandy gravel with cobbles and some clay. (Chiselling ½ hrs)	17.00	20.00	3.00	5733 5734 5735	Ø Ø Ø	17.15 18.45 19.15
Final level	20.00			5736 5737 5738 5739 5740 5741 5742	Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø Ø	20.60 21.10 21.60 22.10 22.60 23.10 23.60

Code: U - Undisturbed Sample    D - Large Disturbed Sample    J - Jar Sample    W - Water Sample

# SITE INVESTIGATIONS LTD.

## SOIL INVESTIGATION BORING RECORD

**CONTRACT** Marine Engineering Station, **BORING No. 9**  
**Report No.** **E. S. 8.** **Order No.** 97297  
**Bored for** **Cork.**  
**Site Address** **28.1.1978.**  
**Boring Commenced** **Perceptive & Shell & Auger** **Boring Completed** **7.2.1978.**  
**Type of Boring** **4.34m O.D.** **Diameter of Borehole** **16 and 8"**  
**Ground level** **4.88m (Cl. (2))**  
**Water Street (1)** **1.70m B.G.L. on completion.**  
**Standing Water Level** **18.70m B.G.L.**

**Remarks** Chiselling 37 hours. Failed to recover undisturbed sample at 18.70m B.G.L. All levels are related to ground level.

Description of Bore	Depth		Thickness	Samples		
	From	To		Ref. No.	Type	Depth
Concrete. (Chiselling 1 1/2 hours).	0	0.15	0.15			
Filling of ash, brick, silt, etc.	0.15	2.00	1.85			
Soft grey silty clay.	2.00	4.38	2.38	6551	U	1.00
Loose coarse silty sandy gravel.	4.38	4.80	0.42	6552	U	2.15
Loose fine silty sandy gravel.	4.80	4.80	0.00	6553	U	3.65
Loose fine silty sandy gravel.	4.80	6.75	1.95	6554	U	4.45
Grey organic silt; with some gravel.	6.75	7.40	0.65	6555	U	5.95
Fairly compact very coarse sandy gravel with cobbles and boulders. (Chiselling 6 1/2 hrs)	7.40	14.00	6.60	6556	U	6.90
Stiff grey/green silty clay. (Chiselling 7 hours).	14.00	18.70	4.70	6557	U	7.55
Timber. (Chiselling 5 hours).	18.70	19.00	0.30	6558	U	7.80
Stiff grey silty clay with shell fragments.	19.00	19.70	0.70	6559	U	8.10
Stiff brown silty clay with shells. (Chiselling 5 hours).	19.70	21.00	1.30	6560	U	8.40
Stiff very shelly green very silty clay. (Chiselling 3 hrs)	21.00	23.75	2.75	6561	U	8.70
Compact very coarse sandy gravel with cobbles and boulders. (Chiselling 4 hours).	23.75	29.00	5.25	6562	U	9.00
Out level.						

Code: U - Undisturbed Sample D - Large Disturbed Sample I - Jet Sample



# SITE INVESTIGATIONS LTD.

## SOIL INVESTIGATION BORING RECORD

**CONTRACT** Marine Connecting Station. **BOREHOLE No.** 0  
**Report No.** **Order No.** 97276  
**Bored for** E.S.S.  
**Site Address** Cork.  
**Boring Commenced** 9.1.1976. **Boring Completed** 18.1.1976.  
**Type of Boring** Percussive and Shell & Auger **Diameter of Borehole** 18 and 0 mm  
**Ground level** 4.33m O.D.  
**Water Table (1)** 4.65m B.S.G. (2) (3)  
**Standing Water Level** 1.20m B.S.L. on completion.  
**Remarks** Chiselling 2 1/2 hours. Failed to recover undisturbed sample at 1.50 & 27.45m B.S.L. All levels are related to ground level.

Description of Strata	Depth		Thickness	Samples		
	From	To		Ref No.	Type	Depth
Concrete. (Chiselling 1 hour).	0	0.15	0.15			
Filling of stones, silt, etc.	0.15			5615	D	0.30
		2.00	2.45	5616	D	0.70
				5617	D	2.30
Very soft grey/brown organic silty clay.	2.00			5618	D	2.75
		4.65	2.05	5619	D	2.75 - 3.20
				5620	D	3.25
Loose coarse silty sand.	4.65			5622	U	4.20 - 4.65
		8.30	0.45	5625	D	4.80
Grey gravelly silt with shells.	8.30			5626	D	5.45
		8.60	0.70	5623	D	5.45 - 8.30
Loose fine to coarse sandy gravel.	8.60					
		9.00	1.00	5627	D	8.25
Grey slightly sandy silt.	9.00			5628	D	7.15
		9.00	0.00	5624	U	7.15 & 7.40
Compact coarse gravel with cobbles.	9.00					
		10.20	2.40	5629	D	8.00
Coarse sandy gravel.	10.20					
		11.00	0.80	5631	D	10.45
Compact very coarse gravel with cobbles and some traces of clay.	11.00			5601	D	11.50
				5602	D	12.50
		14.65	3.65	5603	U	12.70
Stiff grey clay. (Chiselling 3 hours).	14.65			5648	D	14.30
		16.45	1.75	5649	D	14.80
				5650	D	14.80 - 14.25
Stiff grey silty clay with shells. (Chiselling 1 hr).	16.40			5601	D	15.25
		17.30	0.90	5602	D	16.45
			5603	U	15.45 - 16.90	
Very stiff light brown silty very stony clay with cobbles. (Chiselling 1 hour).	17.30					
		18.50	1.20	5504	D	17.45
Compact very coarse sandy gravel with cobbles & boulders. (Chiselling 2 1/2 hours).	18.50			5505	D	18.75
				5506	D	20.45
				5507	D	21.30
		27.00	8.20	5508	D	21.00
Final level.	27.00			5509	D	24.55

Code: U - Undisturbed Sample    D - Large Disturbed Sample    J - Jar Sample    W - Water Sample

# SITE INVESTIGATIONS LTD.

## SOIL INVESTIGATION BORING RECORD

**CONTRACT:** Marine Dredging Station. **BORING No. 6**  
**Report No.** **Order No.** 97275  
**Order for:** E.S.B.  
**Site Address:** Cark.  
**Boring Commenced:** 14.12.1974. **Boring Completed:** 3.1.1975.  
**Type of Boring:** Percussive with Shell & Auger **Diameter of Borehole:** 16 and 4 in.  
**Graded level:** 3.97m SGL O.D.  
**Water Sample (1):** 4m S.G.L. (2) (3)  
**Reading Water Level:**  
**Remarks:** Chiselling 7 hours.  
 All levels are related to ground level.

Description of Strata	Depth		Thickness	Samples		
	From	To		Ref. No.	Type	Depth
Concrete. (Chiselling 1 hour).	0	0.12	0.12			
Filling of silt, brick, etc. stones, etc.	0.12			4919	D	1.00
		2.00	1.88	4916	U	1.00 - 1.54
Soft, grey/brown silt.	2.00			4920	D	2.10
		3.15	1.15	4917	DW	2.10 - 2.55
Soft, grey very sandy silt.	3.15			4918	U	3.25 & 3.70
		4.00	0.85	4921	D	3.50
Loose coarse sandy gravel.	4.00		0.90	4922	D	4.10
		4.90				
Soft grey silt.	4.90					
		5.50	0.60	4923	D	4.90
Fairly compact fine gravel with sand.	5.50					
		6.50	1.00	4925	D	5.65
Soft grey organic silt.	6.50			4926	D	6.70
		8.00	1.50	4924	W	6.70 - 7.15
Compact sand and coarse gravel.	8.00			4927	D	8.15
		12.00	4.00	4928	D	9.10
				4929	D	10.55
Compact very coarse gravel with cobbles and boulders.	12.00					
		13.30	1.30	4930	D	12.15
Very stiff brown very stony clay with cobbles and boulders. (Chiselling 1/2 hour).	13.30					
		15.00	1.70	4932	D	13.65
Very coarse gravel with cobbles and traces of clay. (Chiselling 1/2 hour).	15.00					
		16.40	0.40	4933	D	15.15
Very compact coarse sandy gravel with cobbles & boulders. (Chiselling 1 hour).	16.40			4938	D	15.75
			11.40	4931	D	17.25
		27.00		4932	D	18.30
				4934	D	18.40
Final level.	27.00			4934	D	20.00
				4935	D	21.50
				4936	D	22.25
				4937	D	23.40
			4938	D	24.00	
			3612	D	25.70	
			3613	D	27.00	
			3614	D	27.60	

U - Undisturbed Sample    D - Large Disturbed Sample    J - Jet Sample    W - Water Sample

# SITE INVESTIGATIONS LTD.

## SOIL INVESTIGATION BORING RECORD

**CONTRACT** Marine Generating Station. **BOREHOLE No.** 4  
**Report No.** **Order No.** 97273  
**Bored for** E.S.S.  
**Site Address** Cork.  
**Boring Commenced** 19.1.1975. **Boring Completed** 27.1.1975.  
**Type of Boring** Percussive and Shell & Auger **Diameter of Borehole** 15 and 8 in.  
**Ground level** 4.26m O.D.  
**Water Suck (1)** 3.05m B.G.L. (2) (3)  
**High Water Level** 1.40m B.G.L. on 23.1.1975.

**Remarks:** Chiselling 1 1/2 hours. Failed to recover undisturbed sample at 5.30m B.G.L. All levels are related to ground level. Borehole blowing back approximately 0.50m, between 13.50 & 14.50m B.G.L.

Description of strata	Depth		Thickness	Samples		
	From	To		Ref No.	Type	Depth
Concrete. (Chiselling 1 hour)	0	0.15	0.15			
Filling of silt, gravel, brick, etc.	0.15			6627	D	1.00
		2.00	1.85	6632	U	1.20
Soft grey clayey silt with shells.	2.00			6628	D	2.15
		3.50	1.50	6624	D	1.55 - 2.10
Loose fine clayey sandy gravel.				6625	U	2.00 - 2.95
	3.50			6634	U	3.50
Soft grey clayey silt.		5.00	1.50	6639	D	3.65
	5.00			6630	D	5.15
Medium to coarse sandy gravel.		6.00	0.80	6626	U	5.25 - 5.70
	6.00			6631	D	6.95
Soft gravelly silt.		6.20				
		7.15	0.95	6632	D	6.35
Dark grey silty clayey clay.		7.15				
		8.00	0.85	6633	D	7.30
Fairly compact medium to coarse sandy gravel with cobbles and boulders. (Chiselling 1 1/2 hrs)		8.00		6635	D	8.15
		10.35	2.35	6634	D	9.65
Fine to medium sand.	10.35			6637	D	10.50
		15.70	4.35	6638	D	12.00
				6639	D	13.50
Compact coarse sandy gravel with cobbles and boulders. (Chiselling 1 1/2 hours).	15.70			6640	D	13.75
		27.00	11.30	6623	D	15.35
				6624	D	15.85
Final level.	27.00			6625	D	17.00
				6626	D	18.50
				6627	D	20.20
				6628	D	21.70
				6630	D	24.30
			6631	D	26.20	

Code: U - Undisturbed Sample D - Large Disturbed Sample J - Jar Sample W - Water Sample

# SITE INVESTIGATIONS LTD.

## SOIL INVESTIGATION BORING RECORD

**CONTRACT** Marine Connecting Station **BOREHOLE No.** 2  
**Report No.** **Order No.** 97271  
**Bored for** (E. S. S.)  
**Site Address** Cook.  
**Boring Commenced** 12.11.1974. **Boring Completed** 28.11.1974.  
**Type of Boring** Percussive and Shell & Auger **Diameter of Borehole** 150 mm  
**Ground level** 4.15m O.D.  
**Water Struck (1)** 4.30m B.C. (2) (3)  
**Reading Water Level** 1.80m B.C.L. on 20.11.1974.  
**Remarks** Chiselling 10 1/2 hours. All levels are related to ground level. Borehole blowing back approx .30m between 10.75 & 14.15m B.C.L.

Description of Strata	Depth		Thickness	Sample		
	From	To		Ref No.	Type	Depth
Concrete.	0	0.15	0.15			
Filling of stony clay, traces of brick, etc.	0.15	2.30	2.15	5681 5682 5683	D D D	0.75 - 1.20 1.30 1.15
Soft brown and grey silt with some shell fragments.	2.30	3.70	1.40	5684 5685	D U	2.45 2.45 - 2.90
Soft grey sandy silt.	3.70	4.15	0.45	5686	D	3.80
Soft grey silty clay.	4.15	4.30	0.15	5687	U	3.85 - 4.30
Loose sandy gravel with silt.	4.30	5.55	1.25	5688	D	4.80
Soft grey organic silty clay.	5.55	6.10	0.55	5689 5690	D U	5.65 5.65 - 6.10
Fairly compact sandy gravel.	6.10	7.70	1.60	5691	D	6.25
Fairly compact coarse gravel with cobbles.	7.70	10.20	2.50	5692 5693	D D	7.85 9.65
Coarse sand with some gravel.	10.20	14.30	4.10	5694 5695 5696	D D D	11.15 12.65 14.15
Compact coarse sandy gravel with cobbles, boulders and little clay. (Chiselling 10 1/2 hrs.)	14.30	30.50	14.20	5697 5698	D D	15.65 16.45
Final level.	30.50			5701 5702 5703 5704 5705 5706 5707 5708 5709 5710	D D D D D D D D D D	14.15 19.50 21.50 23.00 24.50 26.00 26.85 27.50 30.30 30.80

Note: U - Undisturbed Sample    D - Large Disturbed Sample    J - Jar Sample    W - Water Sample



# SITE INVESTIGATIONS LTD.

## SOIL INVESTIGATION BORING RECORD

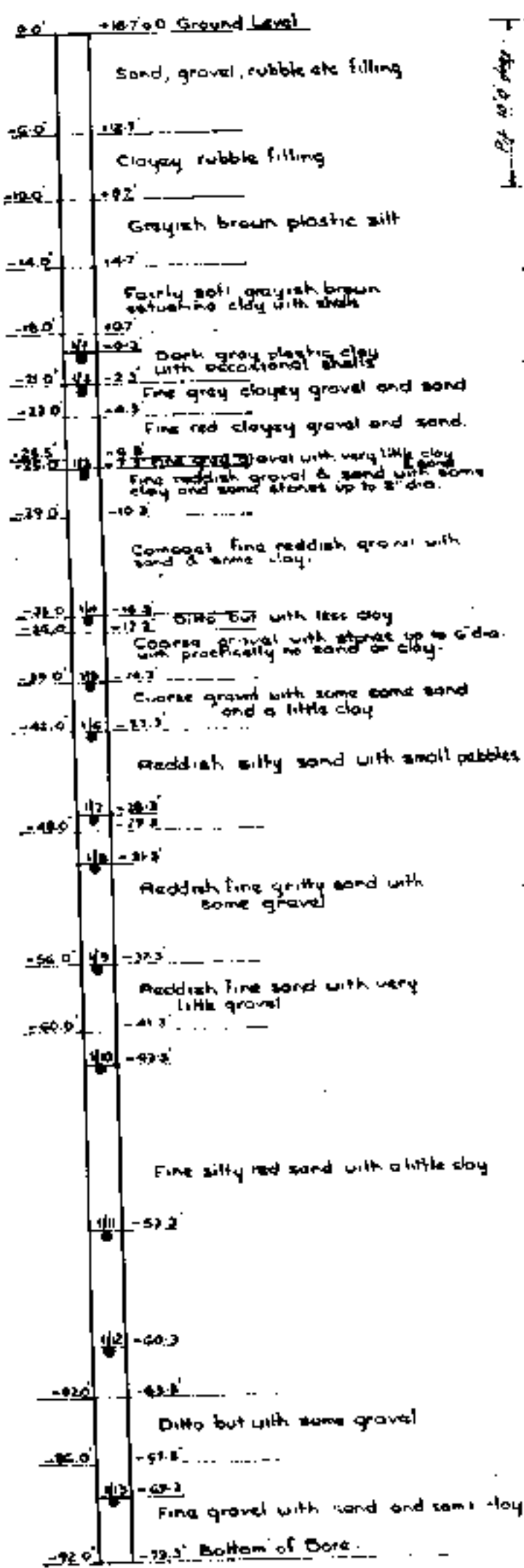
**CONTRACT** Marine Engineering Station. **BOREHOLE No.** B  
**Report No.** **Order No.** 97270  
**Bored for** C.B.D. S.  
**Site Address** Clark.  
**Boring Commenced** 31.10.1974. **Boring Completed** 10.11.1974.  
**Type of Boring** Percussion & Shell and Auger; **Diameter of Borehole** 15 and 6 in.  
**Ground level** 4.23m O.D.  
**Water Table (1)** 5.05m B.C.L. (2) (3)  
**Water Level** 2.00m B.C.L. on 10.11.1974.  
**Remarks** Chiselling & hrc. All levels are related to ground level.  
 Borehole blowing back approx. .60m between 10.90 and 20.50m B.C.

Description of Strata	Depth		Thickness	Sample		
	From	To		Ref No.	Type	Depth
Concrete.	0					
		0.15	0.15			
Filling of silt with stones and some cobbles.	0.15			5651	O	0.45
		2.00	2.00	5652	O	2.00
Soft grey silty clay.	2.00			5653	O	2.90
		4.90	2.90	5654	O	2.95
				5655	O	4.25
				5656	U	4.25 - 4.70
Soft grey organic silt.	4.90					
		5.05	0.10	5657	B	4.95
Coarse very clayey gravel.	5.05					
		5.70	0.15	5658	O	6.10
Soft grey silt.	5.70					
		5.80	0.60	5659	O	6.35
Loose slightly clayey sandy gravel.	5.80					
		7.10	2.30	5660	O	5.95
				5661	O	7.25
Soft black organic clay.	7.10					
		8.90	1.80	5662	U	8.25 - 8.70
Fairly compact coarse gravel	8.90					
		11.00	2.10	5663	O	9.00
				5664	O	10.75
Fairly compact medium sand with some gravel.	11.00					
		15.70	5.00	5665	O	12.65
				5666	O	14.15
				5667	O	15.70
Medium to coarse gravel with some sand and cobbles.	15.70					
		20.50	5.00	5668	O	17.05
				5669	O	18.60
Compact coarse sandy gravel with cobbles, boulders and a little clay.	20.50					
		30.00	10.50	5670	O	20.10
				5671	O	21.40
				5672	O	21.55
				5673	O	23.10
Final level.	30.00					
				5674	O	24.70
				5675	O	26.20
				5676	O	27.70
				5677	O	29.25
				5678	O	30.50
				5679	O	

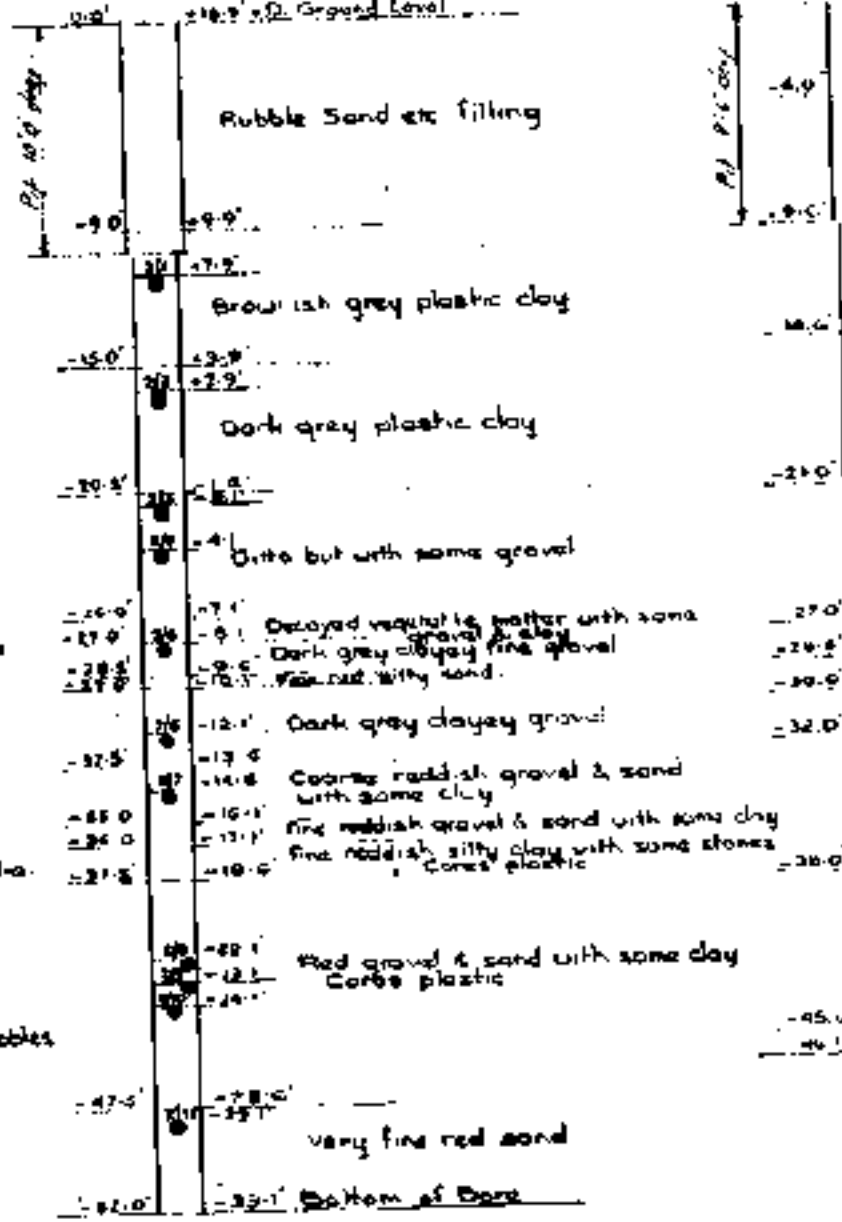
REPORT 161 Box 55

sample O - For Sample W - Water Sample

64816

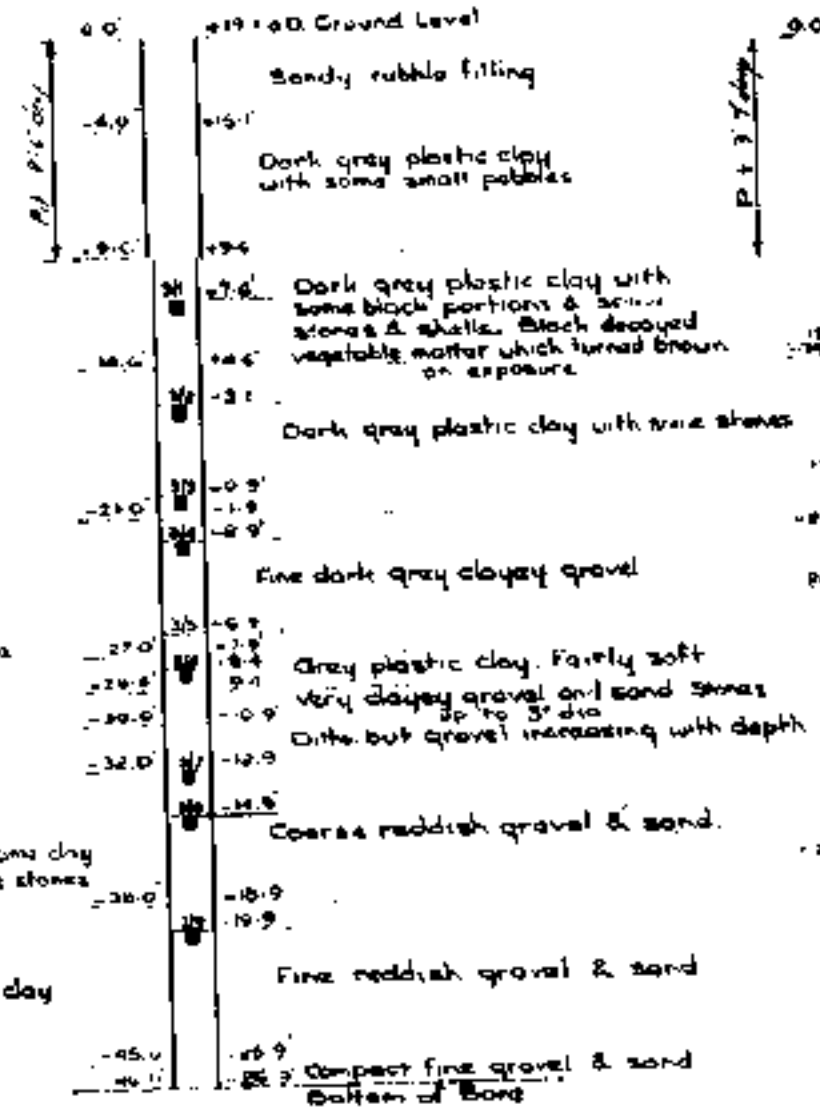


64817



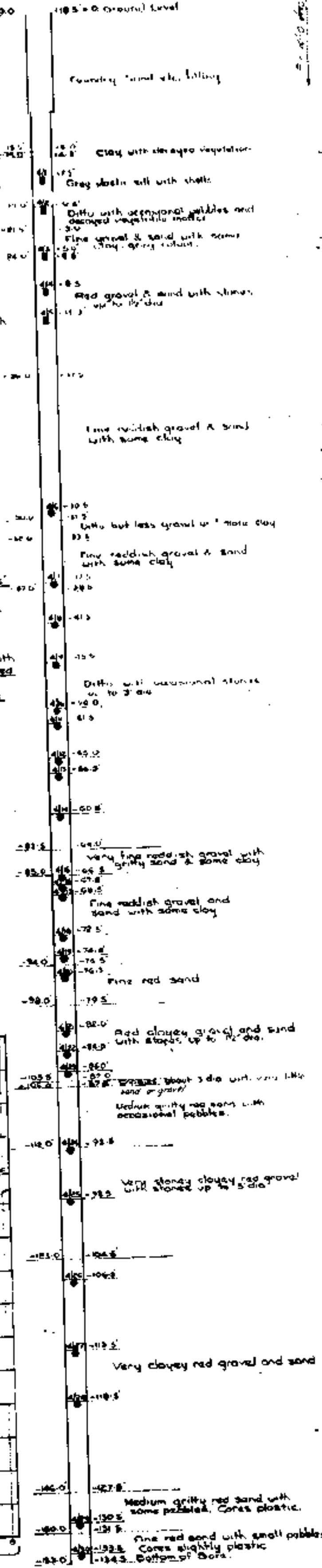
Notes on logs:  
 Pit 10' depth, 8" liner to 15', 6" liner to 30', 5" liner to 80'.  
 Based samples stored at site. Samples taken at 11.0, 12.0, 21.0, 27.0, 27.5, 31.0, 31.5, 40.0, 41.0, 41.5, 51.0, 51.5, 61.0 & 81.0.  
 Sounding well:  
 The hole was backfilled with clay up to depth 40.0'. A 2" G.G. pipe with its lower 10' perforated and covered with fine mesh was placed from depth 40' to about 50' from surface. The perforated portion was surrounded with coarse sand and the remainder with clay to ground level. The water level in the pipe varies with the tide.

64818



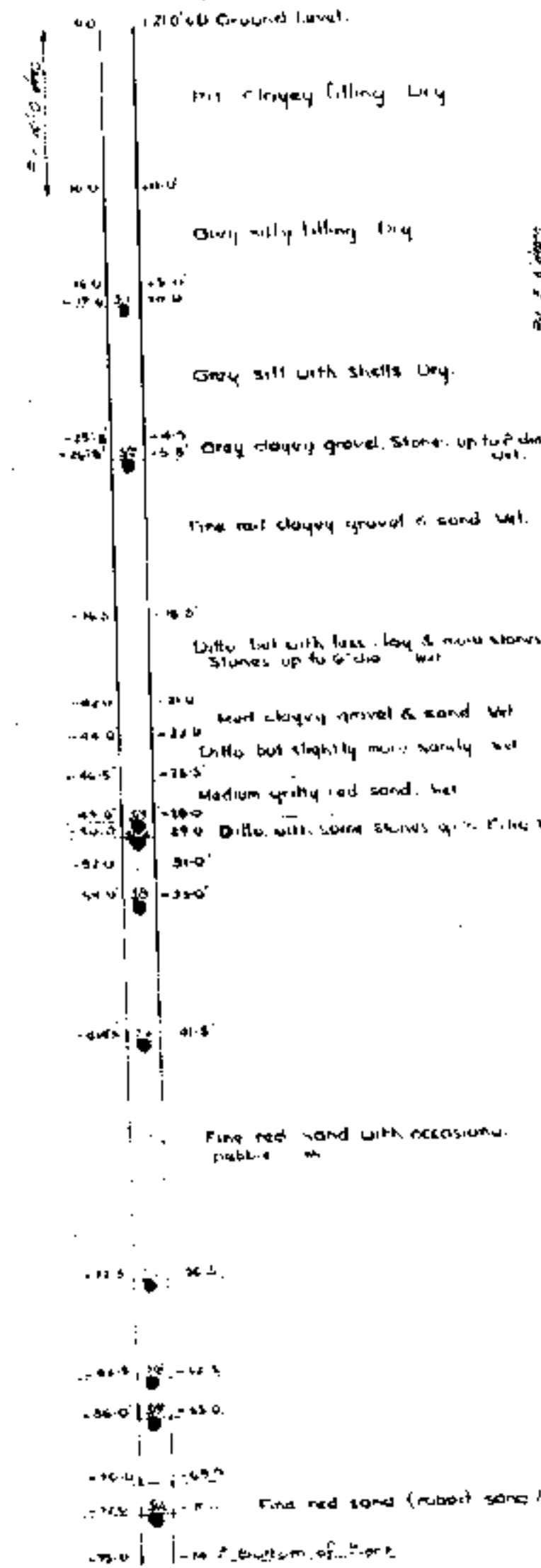
Notes on logs:  
 Pit 9' depth, 6" liner to 12', 6" liner to 30', 5" liner to 50'.  
 Based samples stored at site. Samples taken at 11.0, 12.0, 16.0, 16.5, 20.0, 20.5, 27.0, 31.0, 31.5, 41.0 & 41.5.  
 Sounding well:  
 The hole was backfilled with clay up to depth 20' and filled with a pipe perforated covered with coarse sand and surrounded by sand between 20' to 40'. The remainder of the hole filled with clay to surface level.

64819



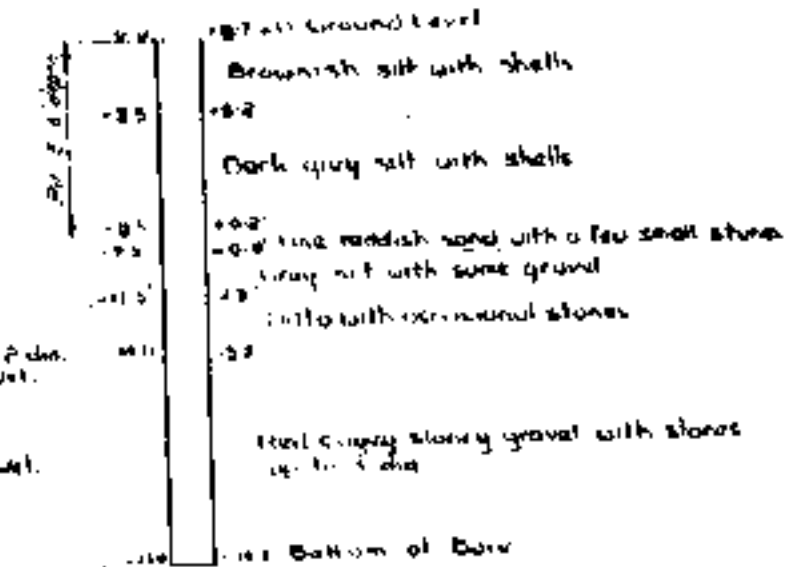
Note: Pit 9' depth, 8" liner to 15', 6" liner to 30', 5" liner to 50'. A 2" G.G. pipe is being installed in the hole with perforated section 42' to 25' approx.

64820



Note on logs:  
 Pit 10' depth, 8" liner to 15', 6" liner to 40', 5" liner to 84'.  
 Bore Hole dry to depth of 25'. Water rose to tide level after that and then varied with the tide.

64821



Note on logs:  
 Pit 6' depth, 6" liner to 10', 5" liner to 40'. No liner below 40'. Dig pit to depth 6' at which depth water rose to 5' from G.L. suddenly. Next day and during heavy tide was still there.

Note: 8" liner to 15', 6" liner to 30', 5" liner to 92'.

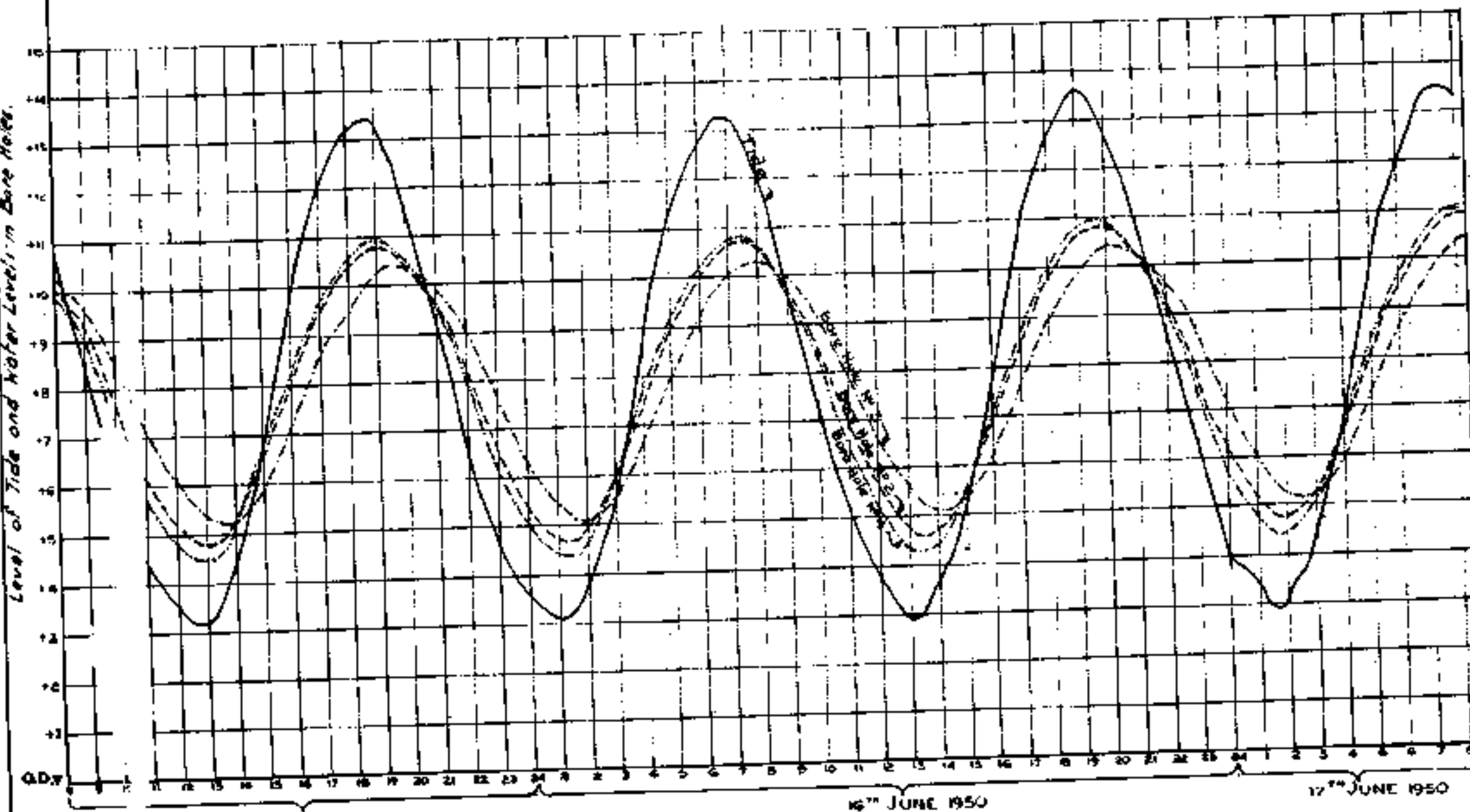
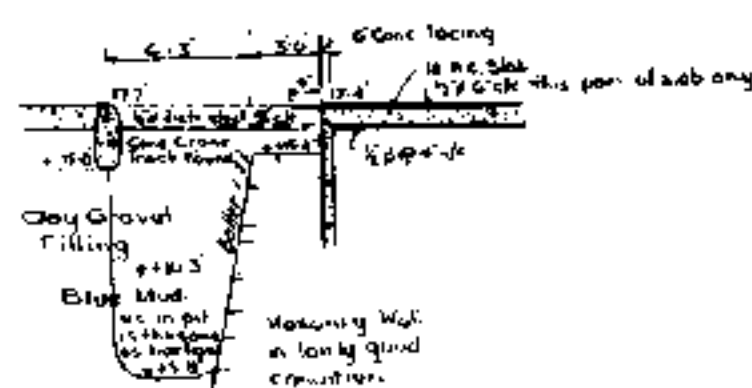


Chart showing Level of Tide and variation of Water Level in Bore Holes.



No 2 Trial Pit (N.E. corner of Site)

Note: Materials denoted above are as described on site.

Disturbed Sample  
 Undisturbed Sample

REVISIONS  
 A) Chart of W.L. added  
 7.4.5

LOGS OF BORE HOLES  
 LOGS OF TRIAL PITS  
 CHART SHOWING VARIATION OF W.L. IN BORE HOLES

CORK STEAM STATION  
 Logs of Bore Holes 1 to 6  
 Logs of Trial Pits 1 & 2  
 Chart showing variation of W.L. in Bore Holes

1/100

4811 A



BOREHOLE No. 11 64826 DIAMETER:- 10' & 8"  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +17.43' O.D. DATE:- 1-6-65 TO 4-6-65

BOREHOLE No. 12 64827 DIAMETER:- 10' & 8"  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +18.04' O.D. DATE:- 5-6-65 TO 11-6-65

BOREHOLE No. 13 64828 DIAMETER:- 10' & 8"  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +18.1' O.D. DATE:- 6-8-65 TO 17-8-65

BOREHOLE No. 14 64829 DIAMETER:- 10' & 8"  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +17.5' O.D. DATE:- 18-8-65 TO 24-8-65

BOREHOLE No. 15 64830 DIAMETER:- 10' & 8"  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +19.0' O.D. DATE:- 26-8-65 TO 1-9-65

BOREHOLE No. 16 64831 DIAMETER:- 10' & 8"  
 GROUND LEVEL:- DATE:-

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	WATER
LOOSE CLAYEY GRAVEL ETC FILLING	+17.43	0-5'	3 (S)		
FRAILING MATERIAL CLAYEY GRAVEL AND FOUNDRY SLAG LOOSE	+18.4	5-6'	2 (S)		
FINE DARK GREY CONCRETE SAND WITH SOME CLAY. FINE SAND HERE STOPPED TO 11' WITH SOME SAND AND VERY LITTLE SILT	+18.6	6-8'	0 (S)		
FINE MEDIUM AND COARSE RED GRAVEL; SOME SAND; COBBLES UP TO 2"	+19.0	8-10'	8 (S)		
AS ABOVE	+19.5	10-12'	10 (S)		
AS ABOVE WITH MORE FINE RED SAND	+20.0	12-14'	10 (S)		
AS ABOVE WITH LESS FINE RED SAND; BIGGER COBBLES	+20.5	14-16'	10 (S)		
AS ABOVE WITH COBBLES UP TO 4"	+21.0	16-18'	12 (S)		
AS ABOVE WITH INCREASED FINE SAND	+21.5	18-20'	14 (S)		
AS ABOVE BUT MORE COBBLES UP TO 2"	+22.0	20-21.33'	20 (S)		

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	WATER
BROWN CLAY GRAVEL FRAILING	+18.04	0-5'	10 (H)		
BLACK FOUNDRY SAND	+18.5	5-6'	5 (H)		
FINE DARK GREY SALT WITH SOME VERY FINE SAND AND CLAY CONCRETE	+19.0	6-8'	3 (H)		
AS ABOVE CHANGING TO MED. AND FINE GRAVEL WITH MORE SAND	+19.5	8-10'	3 (H)		
1" LINES OF VEGETATION COMPRESSED LEAVES FEEN ETC. FINE MEDIUM AND COARSE GRAVEL. SOME FINE RED SAND COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.0	10-12'	2 (H)		
AS ABOVE WITH SOME MORE GRAVEL AND FINE RED SAND	+20.5	12-14'	25 (H)		
AS ABOVE WITH FEWER AND SMALLER COBBLES UP TO 2"	+21.0	14-16'	33 (H)		
AS ABOVE WITH LESS SAND AND MORE COBBLES UP TO 4"	+21.5	16-18'	41 (H)		
ONE BOULDER 4" x 8" (TANGYHONG)	+22.0	18-20'	19 (H)		
FINE MED. L. COARSE GRAVEL AND SOME FINE RED SAND BY FEWER COBBLES	+22.5	20-21.33'	13 (H)		
AS ABOVE WITH MORE COBBLES UP TO 2"	+23.0	21.33-22'	15 (H)		

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	WATER
NAKED GROUND PREDOMINATELY SAND AND SILT WITH SOME BRICK RUBBLE	+18.1	0-5'	15 (H)		
GREY SANDY SILT	+18.6	5-6'	4 (H)		
GREY SILT AND FINE AND MEDIUM GRAVEL	+19.1	6-8'	6 (H)		
VERY ORGANIC SILT-BECOMING SANDY WITH DEPTH	+19.6	8-10'	6 (H)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL AND A LITTLE COARSE SAND AND OCCASIONAL COBBLES	+20.1	10-12'	10 (H)		
COBBLES AND COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL GRADING TO COBBLES WITH DEPTH	+20.6	12-14'	18 (H)		
MEDIUM AND SMALL GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES AND COARSE SAND	+21.1	14-16'	26 (S)		
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND	+21.6	16-18'	34 (S)		
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND	+22.1	18-20'	42 (S)		
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND	+22.6	20-21.33'	50 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND GRADING TO GRAVEL WITH A LITTLE COARSE SAND OCCASIONAL COBBLES	+23.1	21.33-22'	20 (S)		
COARSE GRAVEL AND COBBLES	+23.6	22-23'	22 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+24.1	23-24'	24 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+24.6	24-25'	26 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+25.1	25-26'	28 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+25.6	26-27'	30 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+26.1	27-28'	32 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+26.6	28-29'	34 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+27.1	29-30'	36 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+27.6	30-31'	38 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+28.1	31-32'	40 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+28.6	32-33'	42 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+29.1	33-34'	44 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+29.6	34-35'	46 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+30.1	35-36'	48 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+30.6	36-37'	50 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+31.1	37-38'	52 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+31.6	38-39'	54 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+32.1	39-40'	56 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+32.6	40-41'	58 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+33.1	41-42'	60 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+33.6	42-43'	62 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+34.1	43-44'	64 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+34.6	44-45'	66 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+35.1	45-46'	68 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+35.6	46-47'	70 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+36.1	47-48'	72 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+36.6	48-49'	74 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+37.1	49-50'	76 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+37.6	50-51'	78 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+38.1	51-52'	80 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+38.6	52-53'	82 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+39.1	53-54'	84 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+39.6	54-55'	86 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+40.1	55-56'	88 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+40.6	56-57'	90 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+41.1	57-58'	92 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+41.6	58-59'	94 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+42.1	59-60'	96 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+42.6	60-61'	98 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+43.1	61-62'	100 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+43.6	62-63'	102 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+44.1	63-64'	104 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+44.6	64-65'	106 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+45.1	65-66'	108 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+45.6	66-67'	110 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+46.1	67-68'	112 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+46.6	68-69'	114 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+47.1	69-70'	116 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+47.6	70-71'	118 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+48.1	71-72'	120 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+48.6	72-73'	122 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+49.1	73-74'	124 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+49.6	74-75'	126 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+50.1	75-76'	128 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+50.6	76-77'	130 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+51.1	77-78'	132 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+51.6	78-79'	134 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+52.1	79-80'	136 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+52.6	80-81'	138 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+53.1	81-82'	140 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+53.6	82-83'	142 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+54.1	83-84'	144 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+54.6	84-85'	146 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+55.1	85-86'	148 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+55.6	86-87'	150 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+56.1	87-88'	152 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+56.6	88-89'	154 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+57.1	89-90'	156 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+57.6	90-91'	158 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+58.1	91-92'	160 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+58.6	92-93'	162 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+59.1	93-94'	164 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+59.6	94-95'	166 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+60.1	95-96'	168 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+60.6	96-97'	170 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+61.1	97-98'	172 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+61.6	98-99'	174 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+62.1	99-100'	176 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+62.6	100-101'	178 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+63.1	101-102'	180 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+63.6	102-103'	182 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+64.1	103-104'	184 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+64.6	104-105'	186 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+65.1	105-106'	188 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+65.6	106-107'	190 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+66.1	107-108'	192 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+66.6	108-109'	194 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+67.1	109-110'	196 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+67.6	110-111'	198 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+68.1	111-112'	200 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+68.6	112-113'	202 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+69.1	113-114'	204 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+69.6	114-115'	206 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+70.1	115-116'	208 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+70.6	116-117'	210 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+71.1	117-118'	212 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+71.6	118-119'	214 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+72.1	119-120'	216 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+72.6	120-121'	218 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+73.1	121-122'	220 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+73.6	122-123'	222 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+74.1	123-124'	224 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+74.6	124-125'	226 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+75.1	125-126'	228 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+75.6	126-127'	230 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+76.1	127-128'	232 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+76.6	128-129'	234 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+77.1	129-130'	236 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+77.6	130-131'	238 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+78.1	131-132'	240 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+78.6	132-133'	242 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+79.1	133-134'	244 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+79.6	134-135'	246 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+80.1	135-136'	248 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+80.6	136-137'	250 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+81.1	137-138'	252 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+81.6	138-139'	254 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+82.1	139-140'	256 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+82.6	140-141'	258 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+83.1	141-142'	260 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+83.6	142-143'	262 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+84.1	143-144'	264 (S)		
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+84.6	144-145'	266 (S)		
COARSE, M					















BOREHOLE No. 11 64826 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +17.43' O.D. DATE:- 1-6-65 TO 4-6-65

BOREHOLE No. 12 64827 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +18.04' O.D. DATE:- 8-6-65 TO 11-6-65

BOREHOLE No. 13 64828 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +18.1' O.D. DATE:- 6-8-65 TO 17-8-65

BOREHOLE No. 14 64829 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +17.5' O.D. DATE:- 18-8-65 TO 24-8-65

BOREHOLE No. 15 64830 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +19.0' O.D. DATE:- 26-8-65 TO 1-9-65

BOREHOLE No. 16 64831 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- DATE:-

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST	NO. OF TESTS	WATER
LOOSE CLAYEY GRAVEL ETC FILLING	+17.43	0-0	3' 0"		3 (S)	
FRAILING MATERIAL CLAYEY GRAVEL AND FOUNDRY SLAG LOOSE	+18.4	3-0	6' 0"		2 (S)	
FINE DARK GREY CONCRETE SAND WITH SOME CLAY. FINE SAND HERE STOPPED TO 11' WITH SOME SAND AND VERY LITTLE SILT	+18.6	6-0	8' 0"		0 (S)	
FINE MEDIUM AND COARSE RED GRAVEL; SOME SAND; COBBLES UP TO 2"	+19.0	9-0	5' 0"		8 (S)	
AS ABOVE	+19.5	14-0	5' 0"		10 (S)	
AS ABOVE WITH MORE FINE RED SAND	+20.0	19-0	5' 0"		10 (S)	
AS ABOVE WITH LESS FINE RED SAND; BIGGER COBBLES	+20.5	24-0	5' 0"		8 (S)	
AS ABOVE WITH COBBLES UP TO 6"	+21.0	29-0	5' 0"		10 (S)	
AS ABOVE WITH INCREASED FINE SAND	+21.5	34-0	5' 0"		12 (S)	
AS ABOVE BUT MORE COBBLES UP TO 2"	+22.0	39-0	5' 0"		14 (S)	
		44-0	5' 0"		16 (S)	
		49-0	5' 0"		18 (S)	
		54-0	5' 0"		20 (S)	
		59-0	5' 0"		22 (S)	
		64-0	5' 0"		24 (S)	
		69-0	5' 0"		26 (S)	
		74-0	5' 0"		28 (S)	
		79-0	5' 0"		30 (S)	
		84-0	5' 0"		32 (S)	
		89-0	5' 0"		34 (S)	
		94-0	5' 0"		36 (S)	
		99-0	5' 0"		38 (S)	
		104-0	5' 0"		40 (S)	
		109-0	5' 0"		42 (S)	
		114-0	5' 0"		44 (S)	
		119-0	5' 0"		46 (S)	
		124-0	5' 0"		48 (S)	
		129-0	5' 0"		50 (S)	
		134-0	5' 0"		52 (S)	
		139-0	5' 0"		54 (S)	
		144-0	5' 0"		56 (S)	
		149-0	5' 0"		58 (S)	
		154-0	5' 0"		60 (S)	
		159-0	5' 0"		62 (S)	
		164-0	5' 0"		64 (S)	
		169-0	5' 0"		66 (S)	
		174-0	5' 0"		68 (S)	
		179-0	5' 0"		70 (S)	
		184-0	5' 0"		72 (S)	
		189-0	5' 0"		74 (S)	
		194-0	5' 0"		76 (S)	
		199-0	5' 0"		78 (S)	
		204-0	5' 0"		80 (S)	
		209-0	5' 0"		82 (S)	
		214-0	5' 0"		84 (S)	
		219-0	5' 0"		86 (S)	
		224-0	5' 0"		88 (S)	
		229-0	5' 0"		90 (S)	
		234-0	5' 0"		92 (S)	
		239-0	5' 0"		94 (S)	
		244-0	5' 0"		96 (S)	
		249-0	5' 0"		98 (S)	
		254-0	5' 0"		100 (S)	
		259-0	5' 0"		102 (S)	
		264-0	5' 0"		104 (S)	
		269-0	5' 0"		106 (S)	
		274-0	5' 0"		108 (S)	
		279-0	5' 0"		110 (S)	
		284-0	5' 0"		112 (S)	
		289-0	5' 0"		114 (S)	
		294-0	5' 0"		116 (S)	
		299-0	5' 0"		118 (S)	
		304-0	5' 0"		120 (S)	
		309-0	5' 0"		122 (S)	
		314-0	5' 0"		124 (S)	
		319-0	5' 0"		126 (S)	
		324-0	5' 0"		128 (S)	
		329-0	5' 0"		130 (S)	
		334-0	5' 0"		132 (S)	
		339-0	5' 0"		134 (S)	
		344-0	5' 0"		136 (S)	
		349-0	5' 0"		138 (S)	
		354-0	5' 0"		140 (S)	
		359-0	5' 0"		142 (S)	
		364-0	5' 0"		144 (S)	
		369-0	5' 0"		146 (S)	
		374-0	5' 0"		148 (S)	
		379-0	5' 0"		150 (S)	
		384-0	5' 0"		152 (S)	
		389-0	5' 0"		154 (S)	
		394-0	5' 0"		156 (S)	
		399-0	5' 0"		158 (S)	
		404-0	5' 0"		160 (S)	
		409-0	5' 0"		162 (S)	
		414-0	5' 0"		164 (S)	
		419-0	5' 0"		166 (S)	
		424-0	5' 0"		168 (S)	
		429-0	5' 0"		170 (S)	
		434-0	5' 0"		172 (S)	
		439-0	5' 0"		174 (S)	
		444-0	5' 0"		176 (S)	
		449-0	5' 0"		178 (S)	
		454-0	5' 0"		180 (S)	
		459-0	5' 0"		182 (S)	
		464-0	5' 0"		184 (S)	
		469-0	5' 0"		186 (S)	
		474-0	5' 0"		188 (S)	
		479-0	5' 0"		190 (S)	
		484-0	5' 0"		192 (S)	
		489-0	5' 0"		194 (S)	
		494-0	5' 0"		196 (S)	
		499-0	5' 0"		198 (S)	
		504-0	5' 0"		200 (S)	
		509-0	5' 0"		202 (S)	
		514-0	5' 0"		204 (S)	
		519-0	5' 0"		206 (S)	
		524-0	5' 0"		208 (S)	
		529-0	5' 0"		210 (S)	
		534-0	5' 0"		212 (S)	
		539-0	5' 0"		214 (S)	
		544-0	5' 0"		216 (S)	
		549-0	5' 0"		218 (S)	
		554-0	5' 0"		220 (S)	
		559-0	5' 0"		222 (S)	
		564-0	5' 0"		224 (S)	
		569-0	5' 0"		226 (S)	
		574-0	5' 0"		228 (S)	
		579-0	5' 0"		230 (S)	
		584-0	5' 0"		232 (S)	
		589-0	5' 0"		234 (S)	
		594-0	5' 0"		236 (S)	
		599-0	5' 0"		238 (S)	
		604-0	5' 0"		240 (S)	
		609-0	5' 0"		242 (S)	
		614-0	5' 0"		244 (S)	
		619-0	5' 0"		246 (S)	
		624-0	5' 0"		248 (S)	
		629-0	5' 0"		250 (S)	
		634-0	5' 0"		252 (S)	
		639-0	5' 0"		254 (S)	
		644-0	5' 0"		256 (S)	
		649-0	5' 0"		258 (S)	
		654-0	5' 0"		260 (S)	
		659-0	5' 0"		262 (S)	
		664-0	5' 0"		264 (S)	
		669-0	5' 0"		266 (S)	
		674-0	5' 0"		268 (S)	
		679-0	5' 0"		270 (S)	
		684-0	5' 0"		272 (S)	
		689-0	5' 0"		274 (S)	
		694-0	5' 0"		276 (S)	
		699-0	5' 0"		278 (S)	
		704-0	5' 0"		280 (S)	
		709-0	5' 0"		282 (S)	
		714-0	5' 0"		284 (S)	
		719-0	5' 0"		286 (S)	
		724-0	5' 0"		288 (S)	
		729-0	5' 0"		290 (S)	
		734-0	5' 0"		292 (S)	
		739-0	5' 0"		294 (S)	
		744-0	5' 0"		296 (S)	
		749-0	5' 0"		298 (S)	
		754-0	5' 0"		300 (S)	
		759-0	5' 0"		302 (S)	
		764-0	5' 0"		304 (S)	
		769-0	5' 0"		306 (S)	
		774-0	5' 0"		308 (S)	
		779-0	5' 0"		310 (S)	
		784-0	5' 0"		312 (S)	
		789-0	5' 0"		314 (S)	
		794-0	5' 0"		316 (S)	
		799-0	5' 0"		318 (S)	
		804-0	5' 0"		320 (S)	
		809-0	5' 0"		322 (S)	
		814-0	5' 0"		324 (S)	
		819-0	5' 0"		326 (S)	
		824-0	5' 0"		328 (S)	
		829-0	5' 0"		330 (S)	
		834-0	5' 0"		332 (S)	
		839-0	5' 0"		334 (S)	
		844-0	5' 0"		336 (S)	
		849-0	5' 0"		338 (S)	
		854-0	5' 0"		340 (S)	
		859-0	5' 0"		342 (S)	
		864-0	5' 0"		344 (S)	
		869-0	5' 0"		346 (S)	
		874-0	5' 0"		348 (S)	
		879-0	5' 0"		350 (S)	
		884-0	5' 0"		352 (S)	
		889-0	5' 0"		354 (S)	
		894-0	5' 0"		356 (S)	
		899-0	5' 0"		358 (S)	
		904-0	5' 0"		360 (S)	
		909-0	5' 0"		362 (S)	
		914-0	5' 0"		364 (S)	
		919-0	5' 0"		366 (S)	
		924-0	5' 0"		368 (S)	
		929-0	5' 0"		370 (S)	
		934-0	5' 0"		372 (S)	
		939-0	5' 0"		374 (S)	
		944-0	5' 0"		376 (S)	
		949-0	5' 0"		378 (S)	
		954-0	5' 0"		380 (S)	
		959-0	5' 0"		382 (S)	
		964-0	5' 0"		384 (S)	
		969-0	5' 0"		386 (S)	
		974-0	5' 0"			

BOREHOLE No. 11 64826 DIAMETER: 10' & 8" GROUND LEVEL: +17.43' O.D. DATE: 1-6-65 TO 4-6-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
LOOSE CLAYEY GRAVEL ETC. FILLING	+17.43	0.0	3' 0"	3 (S)
FRILING MATERIAL CLAYEY GRAVEL AND FOUNDRY SLAG LOOSE	+18.4	5.0	6' 0"	2 (S)
FINE DARK GREY CONCRETE SAND WITH SOME CLAY. FINE SAND AND MEDIUM GRAVEL UP TO 1" WITH SOME SAND AND VERY LITTLE SILT	+18.6	10.0	5' 0"	8 (S)
FINE MEDIUM AND COARSE RED GRAVEL; SOME SAND; COBBLES UP TO 2"	+18.9	15.0	5' 0"	10 (S)
AS ABOVE	+19.2	20.0	5' 0"	10 (S)
AS ABOVE BUT WITH MORE FINE RED SAND	+19.5	25.0	5' 0"	8 (S)
AS ABOVE WITH LESS FINE RED SAND; BIGGER COBBLES	+19.8	30.0	5' 0"	30 (S)
AS ABOVE WITH COBBLES UP TO 6"	+20.1	35.0	5' 0"	25 (S)
AS ABOVE WITH INCREASED FINE SAND	+20.4	40.0	5' 0"	16 (S)
AS ABOVE BUT MORE COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.7	45.0	5' 0"	20 (S)

BOREHOLE No. 12 64827 DIAMETER: 10' & 8" GROUND LEVEL: +18.04' O.D. DATE: 5-6-65 TO 11-6-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
BROWN CLAY GRAVEL FRILING	+18.04	0.0	5' 0"	10 (H)
BLACK FOUNDRY SAND	+18.9	5.0	5' 0"	5 (H)
FINE DARK GREY SILT WITH SOME VERY FINE SAND AND CLAY CONCRETE	+19.2	10.0	5' 0"	3 (H)
AS ABOVE CHANGING TO MED. AND FINE GRAVEL WITH MORE SAND	+19.5	15.0	5' 0"	3 (H)
1" LINES OF VEGETATION COMPRESSED LEAVES FEEN ETC. FINE MEDIUM AND COARSE GRAVEL. SOME FINE RED SAND COBBLES UP TO 2"	+19.8	20.0	5' 0"	2 (H)
AS ABOVE WITH SOME MORE GRAVEL AND FINE RED SAND	+20.1	25.0	5' 0"	25 (H)
AS ABOVE WITH FEWER AND SMALLER COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.4	30.0	5' 0"	33 (H)
AS ABOVE WITH LESS SAND AND MORE COBBLES UP TO 6"	+20.7	35.0	5' 0"	41 (H)
ONE BOULDER 4" x 8" (TANGYHONG)	+21.0	40.0	1' 0"	19 (H)
FINE MED. L. COARSE GRAVEL AND SOME FINE RED SAND BY FEWER COBBLES	+21.3	45.0	5' 0"	13 (H)
AS ABOVE WITH MORE COBBLES UP TO 2"	+21.6	50.0	5' 0"	10 (H)
AS ABOVE BUT WITH COBBLES UP TO 6"	+21.9	55.0	5' 0"	15 (H)

BOREHOLE No. 13 64828 DIAMETER: 10' & 8" GROUND LEVEL: +18.1' O.D. DATE: 6-8-65 TO 17-8-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
NAKED GROUND PREDOMINATELY SAND AND SILT WITH SOME BECK RUBBLE	+18.1	0.0	13' 0"	4 (H)
GREY SANDY SILT	+18.4	3.0	2' 0"	6 (H)
GREY SILT AND FINE AND MEDIUM GRAVEL	+18.7	6.0	3' 0"	6 (H)
VERY ORGANIC SILT-BECOMING SANDY WITH DEPTH	+19.0	9.0	3' 0"	10 (H)
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL AND A LITTLE COARSE SAND AND OCCASIONAL COBBLES	+19.3	12.0	3' 0"	18 (H)
COBBLES AND COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL GRADING TO COBBLES WITH DEPTH	+19.6	15.0	3' 0"	20 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND	+19.9	18.0	3' 0"	24 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND AND SOME COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.2	21.0	3' 0"	24 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND AND SOME COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.5	24.0	3' 0"	20 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND AND SOME COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.8	27.0	3' 0"	25 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND AND SOME COBBLES UP TO 2"	+21.1	30.0	3' 0"	20 (S)
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND GRAVEL WITH A LITTLE COARSE SAND OCCASIONAL COBBLES	+21.4	33.0	3' 0"	22 (S)
COARSE GRAVEL AND COBBLES	+21.7	36.0	3' 0"	21 (S)
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+22.0	39.0	3' 0"	28 (S)
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL, COARSE BROWN SAND AND COBBLES	+22.3	42.0	3' 0"	29 (S)

BOREHOLE No. 14 64829 DIAMETER: 10' & 8" GROUND LEVEL: +17.5' O.D. DATE: 18-8-65 TO 24-8-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
MADE UP GROUND DARK SOIL AND SLAG WITH SOME BRICKS, SCRAP METAL, ASH, ETC.	+17.5	0.0	9' 0"	4 (H)
AS ABOVE CHANGING TO GREY SILT	+17.8	3.0	7' 0"	4 (H)
VERY SOFT GREY SILT WITH SOME TRACES OF SAND	+18.1	6.0	2' 0"	2 (H)
SOFT GREY SANDY SILT	+18.4	9.0	3' 0"	19 (H)
SILT AND SMALL GRAVEL, SOME FINE SAND	+18.7	12.0	3' 0"	20 (S)
VERY SMALL GRAVEL WITH SOME FINE SAND	+19.0	15.0	3' 0"	19 (S)
AS ABOVE CHANGING TO MEDIUM GRAVEL, SOME COARSE SAND, MEDIUM GRAVEL, A COARSE SAND	+19.3	18.0	3' 0"	35 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES UP TO 2"	+19.6	21.0	3' 0"	29 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND	+19.9	24.0	3' 0"	33 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND AND SOME COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.2	27.0	3' 0"	30 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND AND SOME COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.5	30.0	3' 0"	22 (S)
COMPACT FINE COARSE SAND WITH MEDIUM GRAVEL	+20.8	33.0	3' 0"	24 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND AND COBBLES UP TO 2"	+21.1	36.0	3' 0"	22 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND WITH SOME TO MEDIUM GRAVEL	+21.4	39.0	3' 0"	22 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND WITH SOME TO MEDIUM GRAVEL	+21.7	42.0	3' 0"	22 (S)
ONE 8" SANDSTONE BOULDER	+22.0	45.0	2' 0"	23 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH TRACES SAND	+22.3	48.0	2' 0"	23 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES	+22.6	51.0	2' 0"	25 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH COARSE SAND AND SOME COBBLES	+22.9	54.0	2' 0"	27 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND WITH SOME 3" COBBLES	+23.2	57.0	2' 0"	26 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND	+23.5	60.0	2' 0"	25 (S)
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL	+23.8	63.0	2' 0"	24 (S)
VERY SMALL GRAVEL, COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SMALL GRAVEL	+24.1	66.0	2' 0"	24 (S)
VERY SMALL COMPACT GRAVEL	+24.4	69.0	2' 0"	27 (S)
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL AND SOME COARSE SAND	+24.7	72.0	2' 0"	29 (S)
BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT DEPTH OF 75' 0" DUE TO DIFFICULTY IN DRIVING CASING	+25.0	75.0	3' 0" O.D.	

BOREHOLE No. 15 64830 DIAMETER: 10' & 8" GROUND LEVEL: +19.0' O.D. DATE: 26-8-65 TO 1-9-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
TARMAC AND CONCRETE	+19.0	0.0	1' 0"	
MADE UP GROUND CONSISTING OF DARK SOIL, SOME BRICKS AND SAND, SCRAP METAL ETC.	+19.3	3.0	5' 0"	
MADE UP GROUND CONSISTING OF FOUNDRY SLAG, STONES, SCRAP METAL, ETC.	+19.6	6.0	8' 0"	
VERY SOFT GREY SILT WITH SOME SHALLOWS	+19.9	9.0	1' 0"	4 (H)
VERY SOFT GREY SANDY SILT	+20.2	12.0	4' 0"	4 (H)
VERY SMALL GRAVEL, VERY SILTY	+20.5	15.0	2' 0"	15 (H)
SMALL GRAVEL	+20.8	18.0	2' 0"	19 (H)
VERY SMALL GRAVEL WITH SOME SILTY SOIL	+21.1	21.0	2' 0"	16 (H)
SMALL GRAVEL	+21.4	24.0	2' 0"	24 (S)
GRAVEL UP TO 2" SOME COARSE SAND	+21.7	27.0	2' 0"	24 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND	+22.0	30.0	2' 0"	31 (S)
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH 2" COBBLES	+22.3	33.0	2' 0"	26 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES GRADING TO LARGE SAND	+22.6	36.0	2' 0"	30 (S)
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES	+22.9	39.0	2' 0"	26 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL	+23.2	42.0	2' 0"	28 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND	+23.5	45.0	2' 0"	30 (S)
AS ABOVE WITH 4" COBBLES	+23.8	48.0	2' 0"	29 (S)
COMPACT SMALL TO MEDIUM GRAVEL	+24.1	51.0	2' 0"	33 (S)
VERY SMALL COMPACT GRAVEL	+24.4	54.0	2' 0"	28 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL	+24.7	57.0	2' 0"	27 (S)
VERY COMPACT SMALL GRAVEL WITH SOME COARSE SAND	+25.0	60.0	2' 0"	39 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND	+25.3	63.0	2' 0"	25 (S)
AS ABOVE, ONE LARGE COBBLE SAND, VERY COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL AND SMALL GRAVEL	+25.6	66.0	2' 0"	28 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH COARSE SAND, VERY COMPACT	+25.9	69.0	2' 0"	28 (S)
BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT DEPTH OF 75' 0" DUE TO DIFFICULTY IN DRIVING CASING	+26.2	72.0	3' 0" O.D.	

BOREHOLE No. 16 64831 DIAMETER: 10' & 8" GROUND LEVEL: +18.0' O.D. DATE: 2-9-65 TO 1-10-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
	+18.0	0.0		
	+18.3	3.0		
	+18.6	6.0		
	+18.9	9.0		
	+19.2	12.0		
	+19.5	15.0		
	+19.8	18.0		
	+20.1	21.0		
	+20.4	24.0		
	+20.7	27.0		
	+21.0	30.0		
	+21.3	33.0		
	+21.6	36.0		
	+21.9	39.0		
	+22.2	42.0		
	+22.5	45.0		
	+22.8	48.0		
	+23.1	51.0		
	+23.4	54.0		
	+23.7	57.0		
	+24.0	60.0		
	+24.3	63.0		
	+24.6	66.0		
	+24.9	69.0		
	+25.2	72.0		
	+25.5	75.0		

NOTES:-  
 1. FIGURES SHOWN IN THE COLUMN ENTITLED 'STANDARD PENETRATION TESTS' INDICATE NUMBER OF BLOWS/FOOT OF PENETRATION USING A 140LBS WEIGHT DROPPING THROUGH 2'-6" TO DRIVE THE STANDARD HOLLOW CUTTING SHOE, 2" O.D., 1 1/2" I.D. IN SOME CASES, THE SOLID CONE WAS USED, DIMENSIONS SIMILAR TO ABOVE, BUT POINTED.  
 2. 'BOLTING UP' OF FINE GRAVEL AND SAND INSIDE THE CASING TOOK PLACE IN BOREHOLE No 12 AT DEPTH 35'-0" - 40'-0". MATERIAL ROSE APPROX. 3'-6" IN CASING OVERNIGHT AT 35'-0" AND IT CAME UP 1'-0" IN CASING DURING PENETRATION TEST AT 40'-0".  
 3. BOREHOLE No. 11 WAS BACKFILLED UP TO GROUND LEVEL WITH LOOSE CLEAN GRAVEL (3/4). BOTTOM OF SOUNDING PIPE WAS SET AT -4'-5" O.D.  
 4. BOREHOLE No. 12 WAS BACKFILLED THUS:-  
 -52'-0" O.D. TO -15'-0" O.D. CLEAN GRAVEL  
 -15'-0" O.D. TO +2'-0" O.D. DENSE BLUE CLAY WELL RAMMED.  
 +2'-0" O.D. TO GROUND LEVEL, LOOSE CLEAN GRAVEL.  
 THE BOTTOM OF THE SOUNDING PIPE WAS SET AT +2'-0" O.D. TUBING TO THE BOTTOM OF WHICH WAS FITTED A 2'-0" LENGTH OF PERFORATED STEEL PIPE, SEALED AT THE LOWER END.  
 5. DENOTES TEST DONE WITH SOLID CONE  
 (H) DENOTES TEST DONE WITH HOLLOW SHOE  
 \* DENOTES DISTURBED SAMPLE.  
 Δ DENOTES WATER SAMPLE.

REPORT 1167 Box 51

REVISIONS

BOARD

MARINA POWER STATION LOGS OF BOREHOLES 11-15 INCL. (COMPILED FROM RECORDS OF MESSRS SOIL MECHANICS LTD.)

62016









BOREHOLE No. 11 64826 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +17.43' O.D. DATE:- 1-6-65 TO 4-6-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
LOOSE CLAYEY GRAVEL ETC FILLING	+17.43	0-0	3 (S)	
FRAILING MATERIAL CLAYEY GRAVEL AND FOUNDRY SLAG LOOSE	+18.4	3-0	2 (S)	
FINE DARK GREY CONCRETE SAND WITH SOME CLAY. FINE SAND AND MEDIUM GRAVEL UP TO 1" WITH SOME SAND AND VERY LITTLE SILT	+18.6	6-0	0 (S)	
FINE MEDIUM AND COARSE RED GRAVEL; SOME SAND; COBBLES UP TO 2"	+18.9	9-0	8 (S)	
AS ABOVE	+19.2	12-0	10 (S)	
AS ABOVE WITH MORE FINE RED SAND	+19.5	15-0	10 (S)	
AS ABOVE WITH LESS FINE RED SAND; BIGGER COBBLES	+19.8	18-0	10 (S)	
AS ABOVE WITH COBBLES UP TO 6"	+20.1	21-0	12 (S)	
AS ABOVE WITH INCREASED FINE SAND	+20.4	24-0	16 (S)	
AS ABOVE BUT MORE COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.7	27-0	20 (S)	

BOREHOLE No. 12 64827 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +18.04' O.D. DATE:- 8-6-65 TO 11-6-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
BROWN CLAY GRAVEL FRAILING	+18.04	0-0	5 (H)	
BLACK FOUNDRY SAND	+18.3	3-0	5 (H)	
FINE DARK GREY SILT WITH SOME VERY FINE SAND AND CLAY CONCRETE	+18.6	6-0	3 (H)	
AS ABOVE CHANGING TO MED. AND FINE GRAVEL WITH MORE SAND	+18.9	9-0	3 (H)	
1" LINES OF VEGETATION COMPRESSED LEAVES FEEN ETC. FINE MEDIUM AND COARSE GRAVEL. SOME FINE RED SAND COBBLES UP TO 2"	+19.2	12-0	2 (H)	
AS ABOVE WITH SOME MORE GRAVEL AND FINE RED SAND	+19.5	15-0	25 (H)	
AS ABOVE WITH FEWER AND SMALLER COBBLES UP TO 2"	+19.8	18-0	25 (H)	
AS ABOVE WITH LESS SAND AND MORE COBBLES UP TO 6"	+20.1	21-0	33 (H)	
ONE BOULDER 4" x 8" (TANGYHONG)	+20.4	24-0	41 (H)	
FINE MED. L. COARSE GRAVEL AND SOME FINE RED SAND BY FEWER COBBLES	+20.7	27-0	19 (H)	
AS ABOVE WITH MORE COBBLES UP TO 2"	+21.0	30-0	13 (H)	
AS ABOVE BUT WITH COBBLES UP TO 6"	+21.3	33-0	10 (H)	

BOREHOLE No. 13 64828 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +18.1' O.D. DATE:- 6-8-65 TO 17-8-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
NAKED GROUND PREDOMINATELY SAND AND SILT WITH SOME BRICK RUBBLE	+18.1	0-0	10 (H)	
GREY SANDY SILT	+18.4	3-0	4 (H)	
GREY SILT AND FINE AND MEDIUM GRAVEL	+18.7	6-0	6 (H)	
VERY ORGANIC SILT-BECOMING SANDY WITH DEPTH	+19.0	9-0	6 (H)	
COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL AND A LITTLE COARSE SAND AND OCCASIONAL COBBLES	+19.3	12-0	10 (H)	
COBBLES AND COARSE, MEDIUM AND FINE GRAVEL GRADING TO COBBLES WITH DEPTH	+19.6	15-0	18 (H)	
MEDIUM AND SMALL GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES AND COARSE SAND	+19.9	18-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND	+20.2	21-0	24 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND AND SOME COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.5	24-0	24 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND AND SOME COBBLES UP TO 2"	+20.8	27-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND AND SOME COBBLES UP TO 2"	+21.1	30-0	20 (S)	
COMPACT FINE COARSE SAND WITH MEDIUM GRAVEL	+21.4	33-0	22 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SAND TO COARSE SAND AND COBBLES 2" - 4"	+21.7	36-0	24 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SAND TO COARSE SAND WITH SOME TO MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH 50% FINE BROWN SAND	+22.0	39-0	22 (S)	
ONE 8" SANDSTONE BOULDER	+22.3	42-0	22 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SANDS SAND	+22.6	45-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES	+22.9	48-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH COARSE SAND AND SOME COBBLES	+23.2	51-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND WITH SOME 3" COBBLES	+23.5	54-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND	+23.8	57-0	20 (S)	
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL	+24.1	60-0	20 (S)	
VERY SMALL GRAVEL, COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SMALL GRAVEL	+24.4	63-0	20 (S)	
VERY SMALL COMPACT GRAVEL	+24.7	66-0	20 (S)	
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL AND SOME COARSE SAND	+25.0	69-0	20 (S)	

BOREHOLE No. 14 64829 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +17.5' O.D. DATE:- 18-8-65 TO 24-8-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
MADE UP GROUND DARK SOIL AND SLUD WITH SOME BRICKS, SCRAP METAL, ASH, ETC.	+17.5	0-0	9 (H)	
AS ABOVE CHANGING TO GREY SILT	+17.8	3-0	4 (H)	
VERY SOFT GREY SILT WITH SOME TRACES OF SAND	+18.1	6-0	4 (H)	
SOFT GREY SANDY SILT	+18.4	9-0	2 (H)	
SILT AND SMALL GRAVEL, SOME FINE SAND	+18.7	12-0	3 (H)	
VERY SMALL GRAVEL WITH SOME FINE SAND	+19.0	15-0	19 (H)	
AS ABOVE CHANGING TO MEDIUM GRAVEL 1" SOME COARSE SAND	+19.3	18-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL, 1" COARSE SAND	+19.6	21-0	19 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES 2" - 4"	+19.9	24-0	18 (H)	
MEDIUM AND SMALL GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES AND COARSE SAND	+20.2	27-0	35 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND	+20.5	30-0	29 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND	+20.8	33-0	35 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND	+21.1	36-0	30 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SAND TO COARSE SAND	+21.4	39-0	30 (S)	
COMPACT FINE COARSE SAND WITH MEDIUM GRAVEL	+21.7	42-0	22 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SAND TO COARSE SAND AND COBBLES 2" - 4"	+22.0	45-0	24 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SAND TO COARSE SAND WITH SOME TO MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH 50% FINE BROWN SAND	+22.3	48-0	22 (S)	
ONE 8" SANDSTONE BOULDER	+22.6	51-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SANDS SAND	+22.9	54-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES	+23.2	57-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH COARSE SAND AND SOME COBBLES	+23.5	60-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND WITH SOME 3" COBBLES	+23.8	63-0	20 (S)	
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND	+24.1	66-0	20 (S)	
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL	+24.4	69-0	20 (S)	
VERY SMALL GRAVEL, COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME SMALL GRAVEL	+24.7	72-0	20 (S)	
VERY SMALL COMPACT GRAVEL	+25.0	75-0	20 (S)	
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL AND SOME COARSE SAND	+25.3	78-0	20 (S)	
BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT DEPTH OF 85'-0" DUE TO DIFFICULTY IN DRIVING CASING	+25.6	81-0	20 (S)	

BOREHOLE No. 15 64830 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- +19.0' O.D. DATE:- 26-8-65 TO 1-9-65

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST
TARMAC AND CONCRETE	+19.0	0-0	1-0	
MADE UP GROUND CONSISTING OF DARK SOIL, SOME BRICKS AND SAND, SCRAP METAL ETC	+19.3	3-0	5-0	
MADE UP GROUND CONSISTING OF FOUNDRY SLAG, STONES, SCRAP METAL, ETC	+19.6	6-0	8-0	
VERY SOFT GREY SILT WITH SOME SHALLOWS	+19.9	9-0	1-0	4 (H)
VERY SOFT GREY SANDY SILT	+20.2	12-0	4-0	4 (H)
VERY SMALL GRAVEL, VERY SILTY	+20.5	15-0	2-0	15 (H)
SMALL GRAVEL	+20.8	18-0	2-0	19 (H)
VERY SMALL GRAVEL WITH SOME SILT	+21.1	21-0	2-0	16 (H)
SMALL GRAVEL	+21.4	24-0	2-0	24 (S)
GRAVEL 1" TO 2" SOME COARSE SAND	+21.7	27-0	2-0	24 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND	+22.0	30-0	6-0	31 (S)
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH 2" COBBLES	+22.3	33-0	2-0	26 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES GRADING TO LARGE SAND	+22.6	36-0	1-6	30 (S)
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH SOME COBBLES	+22.9	39-0	5-6	26 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL	+23.2	42-0	2-0	28 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND	+23.5	45-0	0-6	28 (S)
SMALL GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND	+23.8	48-0	2-0	30 (S)
COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL	+24.1	51-0	4-0	29 (S)
AS ABOVE WITH 4" COBBLES	+24.4	54-0	1-0	32 (S)
COMPACT SMALL TO MEDIUM GRAVEL	+24.7	57-0	5-0	33 (S)
VERY SMALL COMPACT GRAVEL	+25.0	60-0	8-0	28 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL	+25.3	63-0	5-0	27 (S)
VERY COMPACT SMALL GRAVEL WITH SOME COARSE SAND	+25.6	66-0	4-6	39 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL AND COARSE SAND	+25.9	69-0	0-6	20 (S)
AS ABOVE; ONE LARGE COBBLE SAND; VERY COMPACT MEDIUM GRAVEL AND SMALL GRAVEL	+26.2	72-0	1-6	28 (S)
MEDIUM GRAVEL WITH COARSE SAND; VERY COMPACT	+26.5	75-0	5-0	28 (S)
BOREHOLE TERMINATED AT DEPTH OF 85'-0" DUE TO DIFFICULTY IN DRIVING CASING	+26.8	78-0	2-5-15 H	

BOREHOLE No. 16 64831 DIAMETER:- 10' E 8'  
 GROUND LEVEL:- DATE:-

DESCRIPTION	REDUCED LEVEL	LOG SAMPLE DEPTH	THICKNESS	STANDARD PENETRATION TEST

NOTES:-  
 1. FIGURES SHOWN IN THE COLUMN ENTITLED 'STANDARD PENETRATION TESTS' INDICATE NUMBER OF BLOWS/FOOT OF PENETRATION USING A 140LBS WEIGHT DROPPING THROUGH 2'-6" TO DRIVE THE STANDARD HOLLOW CUTTING SHOE, 2" O.D., 1 1/2" I.D. IN SOME CASES, THE SOLID CONE WAS USED, DIMENSIONS SIMILAR TO ABOVE, BUT POINTED.  
 2. 'BOLTING UP' OF FINE GRAVEL AND SAND INSIDE THE CASING TOOK PLACE IN BOREHOLE No 12 AT DEPTH 35'-0" - 40'-0". MATERIAL ROSE APPROX. 3'-6" IN CASING OVERNIGHT AT 35'-0" AND IT CAME UP 1'-0" IN CASING DURING PENETRATION TEST AT 40'-0".  
 3. BOREHOLE No 11 WAS BACKFILLED UP TO GROUND LEVEL WITH LOOSE CLEAN GRAVEL (1/2). BOTTOM OF SOUNDING PIPE WAS SET AT -4'-5" O.D.  
 4. BOREHOLE No 12 WAS BACKFILLED THUS:-  
 -52'-0" O.D. TO -15'-0" O.D. CLEAN GRAVEL  
 -15'-0" O.D. TO +2'-0" O.D. DENSE BLUE CLAY WELL RAMMED.  
 +2'-0" O.D. TO GROUND LEVEL, LOOSE CLEAN GRAVEL.  
 THE BOTTOM OF THE SOUNDING PIPE WAS SET AT +2'-0" O.D. TUBING TO THE BOTTOM OF WHICH WAS FITTED A 2'-0" LENGTH OF PERFORATED STEEL PIPE, SEALED AT THE LOWER END.  
 5. DENOTES TEST DONE WITH SOLID CONE  
 (H) DENOTES TEST DONE WITH HOLLOW SHOE  
 \* DENOTES DISTURBED SAMPLE.  
 Δ DENOTES WATER SAMPLE.

REPORT 1167 Box 51

REVISIONS

BOARD

MARINA POWER STATION  
 LOGS OF BOREHOLES 11-15 INCL.  
 (COMPILED FROM RECORDS OF  
 MESSRS SOIL MECHANICS LTD.)

62016

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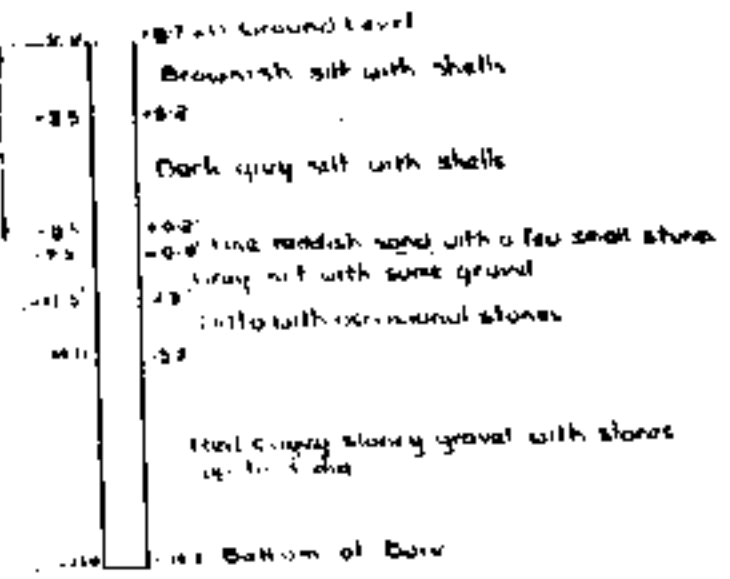
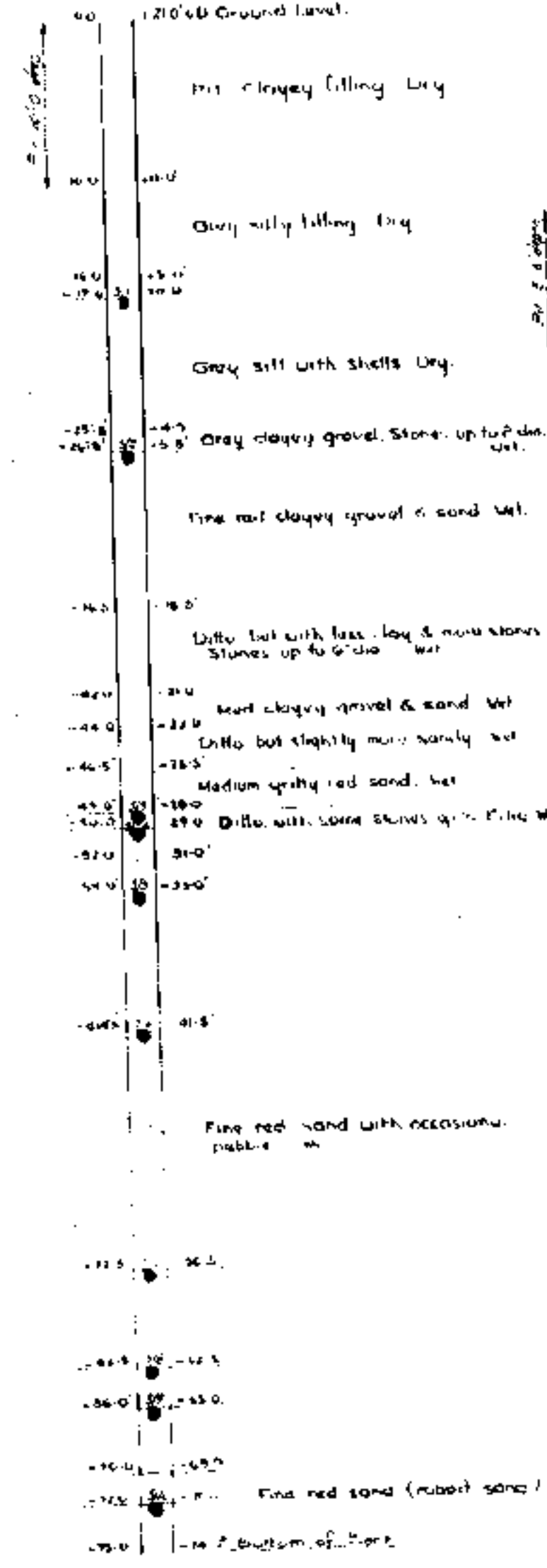
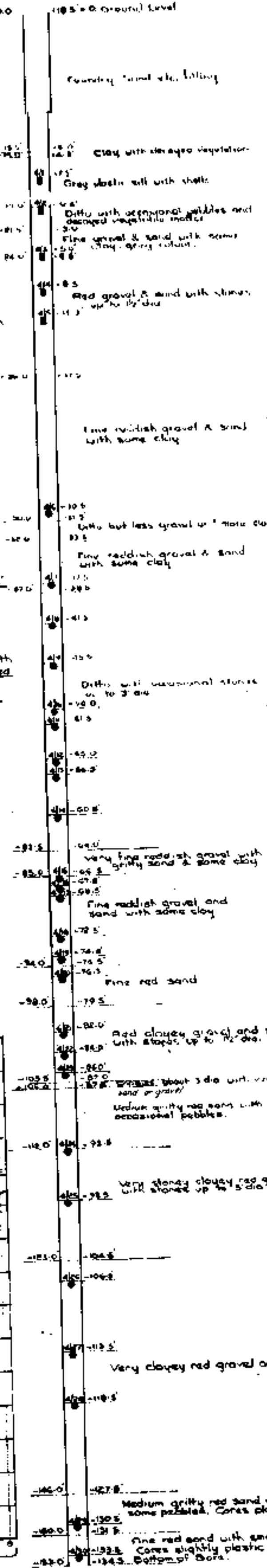
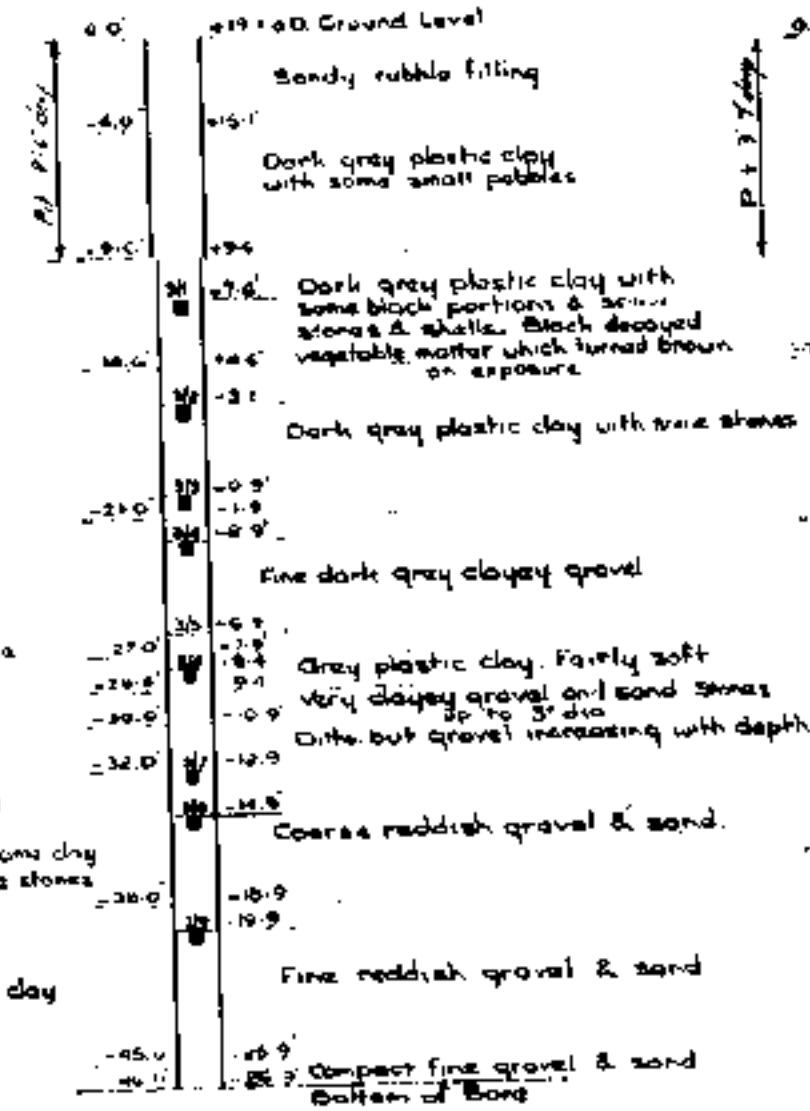
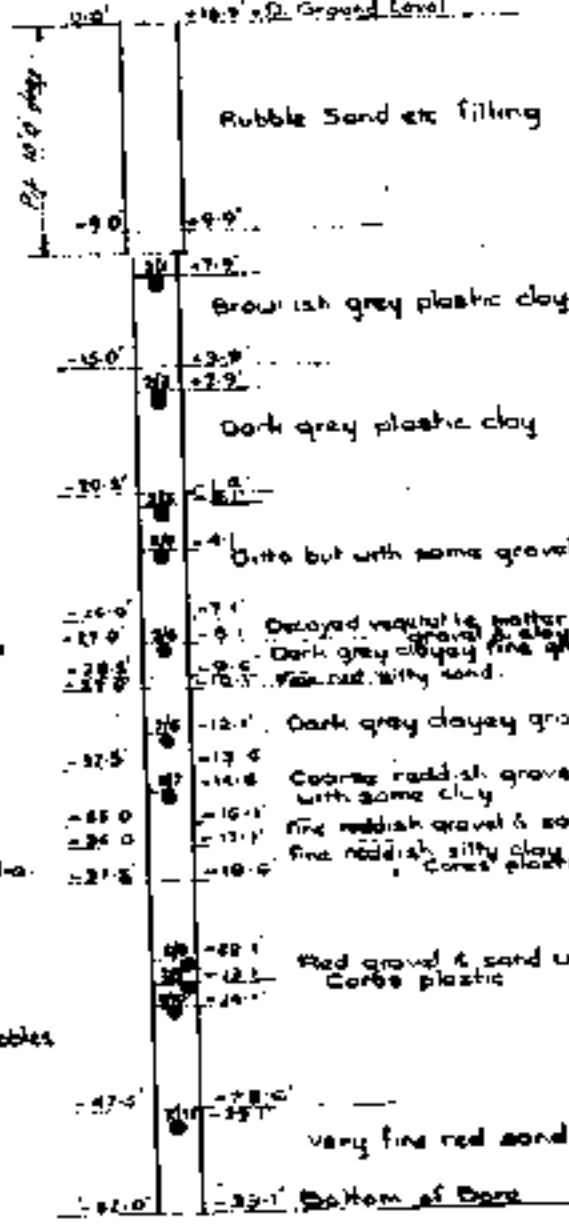
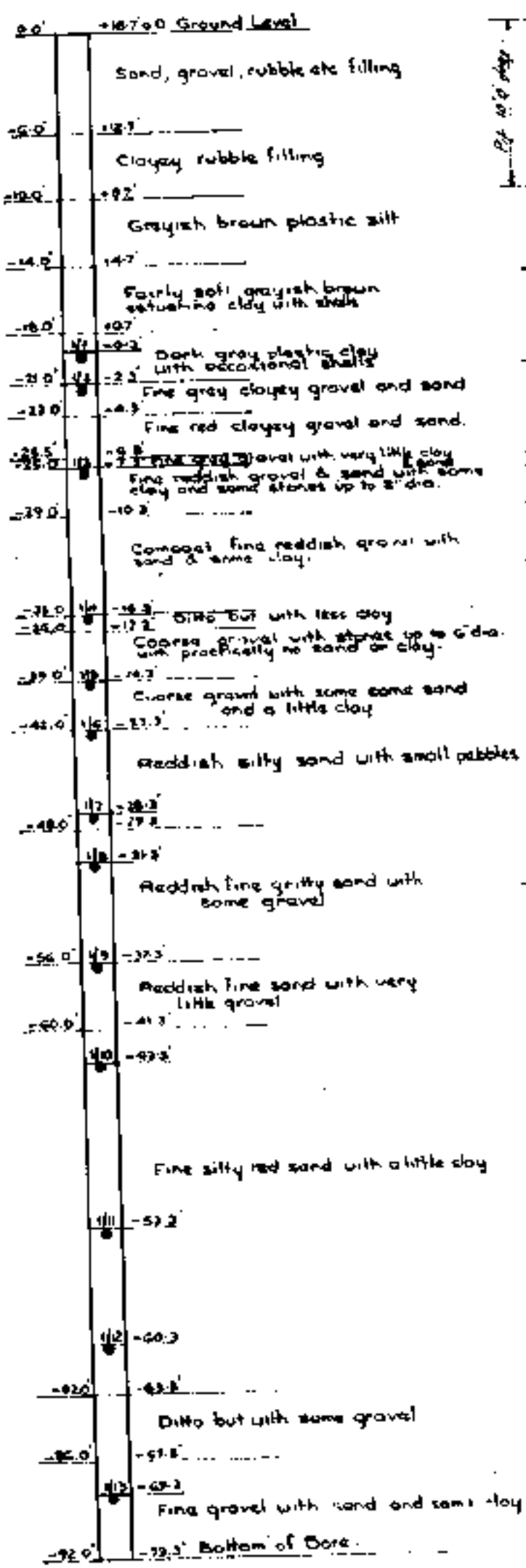
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Notes on logs:  
 Pit 10' depth, 8" liner to 15', 6" liner to 30', 5" liner to 80'.  
 Based samples stored at site. Samples taken at 11.0, 12.0, 21.0, 27.0, 27.5, 31.0, 31.5, 40.0, 45.0, 48.0, 51.0, 51.5, 54.0, 54.5, 57.0, 57.5, 60.0, 60.5, 63.0, 63.5, 66.0, 66.5, 69.0, 69.5, 72.0, 72.5, 75.0, 75.5, 78.0, 78.5, 81.0, 81.5, 84.0, 84.5, 87.0, 87.5, 90.0, 90.5, 92.0, 92.5.

Notes on logs:  
 Pit 9' depth, 6" liner to 15', 6" liner to 30', 5" liner to 80'.  
 Based samples stored at site. Samples taken at 11.0, 12.0, 15.0, 16.0, 20.0, 20.5, 27.0, 27.5, 31.0, 31.5, 34.0, 34.5, 37.0, 37.5, 40.0, 40.5, 43.0, 43.5, 46.0, 46.5, 49.0, 49.5, 52.0, 52.5, 55.0, 55.5, 58.0, 58.5, 61.0, 61.5, 64.0, 64.5, 67.0, 67.5, 70.0, 70.5, 73.0, 73.5, 76.0, 76.5, 79.0, 79.5, 82.0, 82.5, 85.0, 85.5, 88.0, 88.5, 91.0, 91.5, 94.0, 94.5, 97.0, 97.5, 100.0, 100.5, 103.0, 103.5, 106.0, 106.5, 109.0, 109.5, 112.0, 112.5, 115.0, 115.5, 118.0, 118.5, 121.0, 121.5, 124.0, 124.5, 127.0, 127.5, 130.0, 130.5, 133.0, 133.5, 136.0, 136.5, 139.0, 139.5, 142.0, 142.5, 145.0, 145.5, 148.0, 148.5, 151.0, 151.5, 154.0, 154.5, 157.0, 157.5, 160.0, 160.5, 163.0, 163.5, 166.0, 166.5, 169.0, 169.5, 172.0, 172.5, 175.0, 175.5, 178.0, 178.5, 181.0, 181.5, 184.0, 184.5, 187.0, 187.5, 190.0, 190.5, 193.0, 193.5, 196.0, 196.5, 199.0, 199.5, 202.0, 202.5, 205.0, 205.5, 208.0, 208.5, 211.0, 211.5, 214.0, 214.5, 217.0, 217.5, 220.0, 220.5, 223.0, 223.5, 226.0, 226.5, 229.0, 229.5, 232.0, 232.5, 235.0, 235.5, 238.0, 238.5, 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1834.5, 1837.0, 1837.5, 1840.0, 1840.5, 1843.0, 1843.5, 1846.0, 1846.5, 1849.0, 1849.5, 1852.0, 1852.5, 1855.0, 1855.5, 1858.0, 1858.5, 1861.0, 1861.5, 1864.0, 1864.5, 1867.0, 1867.5, 1870.0, 1870.5, 1873.0, 1873.5, 1876.0, 1876.5, 1879.0, 1879.5, 1882.0, 1882.5, 1885.0, 1885.5, 1888.0, 1888.5, 1891.0, 1891.5, 1894.0, 1894.5, 1897.0, 1897.5, 1900.0, 1900.5, 1903.0, 1903.5, 1906.0, 1906.5, 1909.0, 1909.5, 1912.0, 1912.5, 1915.0, 1915.5, 1918.0, 1918.5, 1921.0, 1921.5, 1924.0, 1924.5, 1927.0, 1927.5, 1930.0, 1930.5, 1933.0, 1933.5, 1936.0, 1936.5, 1939.0, 1939.5, 1942.0, 1942.5, 1945.0, 1945.5, 1948.0, 1948.5, 1951.0, 1951.5, 1954.0, 1954.5, 1957.0, 1957.5, 1960.0, 1960.5, 1963.0, 1963.5, 1966.0, 1966.5, 1969.0, 1969.5, 1972.0, 1972.5, 1975.0, 1975.5, 1978.0, 1978.5, 1981.0, 1981.5, 1984.0, 1984.5, 1987.0, 1987.5, 1990.0, 1990.5, 1993.0, 1993.5, 1996.0, 1996.5, 1999.0, 1999.5, 2002.0, 2002.5, 2005.0, 2005.5, 2008.0, 2008.5, 2011.0, 2011.5, 2014.0, 2014.5, 2017.0, 2017.5, 2020.0, 2020.5, 2023.0, 2023.5, 2026.0, 2026.5, 2029.0, 2029.5, 2032.0, 2032.5, 2035.0, 2035.5, 2038.0, 2038.5, 2041.0, 2041.5, 2044.0, 2044.5, 2047.0, 2047.5, 2050.0, 2050.5, 2053.0, 2053.5, 2056.0, 2056.5, 2059.0, 2059.5, 2062.0, 2062.5, 2065.0, 2065.5, 2068.0, 2068.5, 2071.0, 2071.5, 2074.0, 2074.5, 2077.0, 2077.5, 2080.0, 2080.5, 2083.0, 2083.5, 2086.0, 2086.5, 2089.0, 2089.5, 2092.0, 2092.5, 2095.0, 2095.5, 2098.0, 2098.5, 2101.0, 2101.5, 2104.0, 2104.5, 2107.0, 2107.5, 2110.0, 2110.5, 2113.0, 2113.5, 2116.0, 2116.5, 2119.0, 2119.5,













Overview Map for GSI Report 1167: ESB Marino Power Station  
ESB Marina Power Station, Cork Harbour, Co. Cork  
Points Observed: 25



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# GSI REPORT 1167

## ESB Marino Power Station

### ESB Marina Power Station, Cork Harbour, Co. Cork

#### Borehole List:

Borehole	Name	Depth	DTB	ODMALIN	Easting	Northing	Description
64816	1	28.042		2.99	169351	72111	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64817	2	15.85		3	169362	72046	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64818	3	14.021		3.08	169326	72064	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64819	4	46.634		2.9	169390	72092	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64820	5	28.956		3.69	169479	72179	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64821	6	7.01		-.06	169414	72007	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64822	7	30.48		3.08	169395	72037	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64823	8	30.48		3.08	169375	72017	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64824	9	28.55		3.08	169347	72005	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64825	10	30.48		3.08	169332	72031	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64826	11	21.336		2.57	169419	72078	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64827	12	21.336		2.78	169403	72107	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64828	13	24.994		2.8	169409	72104	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64829	14	24.079		2.6	169413	72070	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
64830	15	28.956		3.08	169401	72082	Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
97270	1	30.8		1.52			Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
97271	2	30.5		1.48			Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
97272	3	26		1.37			Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
97273	4	27		1.57			Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
97274	5	27.3		1.27			Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
97275	6	27		1.26			Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
97276	7	27		1.62			Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
97277	8	29		1.63			Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
97278	9	30		1.8			Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)
97279	10	30		2.03			Cable Percussion (Shell and Auger)





## GSI REPORT 1167

## ESB Marino Power Station

## LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64816 (Company Name: 1 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6481601	0	1.83			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6481602	1.83	3.05			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6481603	3.05	4.27		Grey Brown	Clayey	Silt	Silt
6481604	4.27	5.49	Soft	Grey Brown	Clayey	Clay	Clay
6481605	5.49	6.4		Dark Grey	Clayey	Clay	Clay
6481606	6.4	7.01		Grey	Fine	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481607	7.01	7.75		Red	Fine	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481608	7.75	7.92		Grey	Fine	Clay And Gravel	Clay And Gravel
6481609	7.92	8.84		Red Brown	Fine	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481610	8.84	10.67	Compact	Red Brown	Fine	Gravel And Clay	Gravel And Clay
6481611	10.67	10.97	Compact	Red	Fine	Gravel And Clay	Gravel And Clay
6481612	10.97	11.89	Coarse		Gravelly	Gravel And Clay	Gravel And Clay
6481613	11.89	12.8	Coarse		Gravelly Sandy	Gravel And Clay	Gravel And Clay
6481614	12.8	14.63		Red Brown	Silty Sandy	Silt	Silt
6481615	14.63	17.07		Red Brown	Fine	Gravel And Clay	Gravel And Clay
6481616	17.07	24.99			Fine Silty	Sand And Clay	Sand And Clay
6481617	24.99	28.04			Fine	Gravel And Clay	Gravel And Clay

GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64817 (Company Name: 2 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6481701	0	3.05			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6481702	3.05	4.57		Brown Grey	Clayey	Clay	Clay
6481703	4.57	7.92		Dark Grey	Clayey Gravelly	Clay	Clay
6481704	7.92	8.23			Clayey	Gravel And Clay	Gravel And Clay
6481705	8.23	8.66		Dark Grey	Fine	Clay And Gravel	Clay And Gravel
6481706	8.66	8.84		Red	Fine	Silt And Clay	Silt And Clay
6481707	8.84	9.88		Dark Grey	Clayey	Gravel	Gravel
6481708	9.88	10.67	Coarse	Red Brown	Clayey	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481709	10.67	10.97		Red	Fine	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481710	10.97	11.4		Red Brown	Fine Silty	Clay And Gravel	Clay And Gravel
6481711	11.4	14.45		Red	Clayey	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481712	14.45	15.85		Red	Very Fine	Sand	Sand

GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64818 (Company Name: 3 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6481801	0	2.9		Dark Grey	Clayey	Clay And Gravel	Clay And Gravel
6481802	2.9	4.42	Friable	Dark Grey Black	Clayey	Clay	Clay
6481803	4.42	6.4	Friable	Dark Grey	Clayey	Sand And Clay	Sand And Clay
6481804	6.4	8.23		Dark Grey	Fine	Clay And Gravel	Clay And Gravel
6481805	8.23	8.66	Friable	Grey	Clayey	Clay	Clay
6481806	8.66	9.75			Very Clayey	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6481807	9.75	11.58	Coarse	Red Brown	Clayey	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6481808	11.58	13.72		Red Brown	Fine	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6481809	13.72	14.02	Compact		Fine	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel



## GSI REPORT 1167

## ESB Marino Power Station

## LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64819 (Company Name: 4 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6481901	0	4.09			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6481902	4.09	4.27			Clayey	Clay	Clay
6481903	4.27	6.53	Friable	Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
6481904	6.53	7.32		Grey	Fine	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481905	7.32	10.97		Red	Clayey	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6481906	10.97	15.24		Red Brown	Fine	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481907	15.85	25.12		Red	Fine	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481908	25.12	25.91		Red Brown	Very Fine	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481909	25.91	28.65		Red Brown	Fine	Clay, Sand And Gravel	Clay, Sand And Gravel
6481910	28.65	29.87		Red	Fine	Sand	Sand
6481911	29.87	32.13		Red	Clayey	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6481912	32.13	34.14		Red	Medium	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6481913	34.14	37.49		Red	Very Stony	Gravel And Clay	Gravel And Clay
6481914	37.49	44.5		Red	Very Clayey	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6481915	44.5	45.72		Red	Medium	Gravel	Gravel
6481916	45.72	46.63		Red	Fine	Sand	Sand

GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64820 (Company Name: 5 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6482001	0	3.05			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6482002	3.05	4.88		Grey	Silty	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6482003	4.88	7.75		Grey	Silty	Silt	Silt
6482004	7.75	8.05		Grey	Clayey	Gravel	Gravel
6482005	8.05	12.8	Dense fine	Red	Clayey	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6482006	12.8	13.41		Red	Clayey	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6482007	13.41	14.94		Red	Medium	Sand	Sand
6482008	14.94	28.96		Red	Fine	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel

# GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64821 (Company Name: 6 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6482101	0	1.04		Brown	Silty	Silt	Silt
6482102	1.04	2.57		Dark Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
6482103	2.57	2.87		Red Brown	Fine	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6482104	2.87	3.48		Grey	Clayey	Gravel And Silt	Gravel And Silt
6482105	3.48	7.01		Red	Stony Clayey	Gravel	Gravel

# GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64822 (Company Name: 7 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6482201	0	4.57		Light Brown	Fine Sandy	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6482202	4.57	9.75	Soft	Dark Grey	Sandy Silty	Silt	Silt
6482203	9.75	30.48	Dense	Red Brown	Silty	Gravel	Gravel



GSI REPORT 1167

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LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64823 (Company Name: 8 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6482301	0	3.66		Dark Brown	Sandy Gravelly	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6482302	3.66	9.6	Very Soft	Grey	Clayey Silty Sandy	Gravel	Gravel
6482303	9.6	30.48	Medium Dense	Red Brown	Fine to Coarse	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles

# GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64824 (Company Name: 9 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6482401	0	3.81		Dark Brown	Sandy Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6482402	3.81	12.19	Soft	Dark Grey	Clayey Silty Sandy	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
6482403	12.19	28.55	Medium Dense	Red Brown	Fine to Coarse	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles

# GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64825 (Company Name: 10 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6482501	0	2.9	Soft	Dark Brown	Sandy Gravelly Silty	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6482502	2.9	10.82	Soft	Dark Grey	Silty Sandy Gravelly	Clay	Clay
6482503	10.82	30.48	Medium Dense	Red Brown	Fine to Coarse	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel

# GSI REPORT 1167

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LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64826 (Company Name: 11 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6482601	0	1.52	Loose		Clayey Gravelly	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6482602	1.52	4.88	Loose		Clayey Gravelly	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6482603	4.88	5.79		Dark Grey	Clayey Silty	Clay	Clay
6482604	5.79	21.34		Red Brown	Fine to Coarse	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders



# GSI REPORT 1167

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LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64827 (Company Name: 12 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6482701	0	1.52		Brown	Clayey Gravelly	Clay And Gravel	Clay And Gravel
6482702	1.52	3.05		Black	Clayey	Sand	Sand
6482703	3.05	4.57		Dark Grey	Fine Silty	Silt And Clay	Silt And Clay
6482704	4.57	21.34		Red	Fine to Coarse Sandy	Sand And Cobbles	Sand And Cobbles

GSI REPORT 1167

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LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64828 (Company Name: 13 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6482801	0	3.96			Silty Sandy	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6482802	3.96	4.57		Grey	Sandy Silty	Silt And Clay	Silt And Clay
6482803	4.57	5.49		Grey	Fine to Medium	Gravel And Silt	Gravel And Silt
6482804	5.49	7.01		Grey	Organic	Silt And Clay	Silt And Clay
6482805	7.01	9.91			Fine to Coarse	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders
6482806	9.91	12.34			Fine to Coarse	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
6482807	12.34	20.12			Fine to Coarse	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders
6482808	20.12	23.32	Coarse			Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
6482809	23.32	24.99		Brown	Fine to Coarse	Sand And Cobbles	Sand And Cobbles

## GSI REPORT 1167

## ESB Marino Power Station

## LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64829 (Company Name: 14 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6482901	0	2.74		Dark Brown	Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6482902	2.74	5.18	Very Soft	Grey	Silty Sandy	Silt	Silt
6482903	5.18	5.79	Soft	Grey	Sandy Silty	Silt	Silt
6482904	5.79	6.71			Fine Sandy	Gravel And Silt	Gravel And Silt
6482905	6.71	7.32			Small	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6482906	7.32	8.84			Medium	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6482907	8.84	10.06			Medium	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
6482908	10.06	10.67			Medium	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders
6482909	10.67	11.58			Medium	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders
6482910	11.58	12.19	Coarse		Medium Gravelly	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6482911	12.19	12.8	Compact		Medium	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6482912	12.8	15.24	Compact		Fine to Coarse	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6482913	15.24	16.15			Medium Gravelly	Sand And Cobbles	Sand And Cobbles
6482914	16.15	18.9			Medium to Coarse	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6482915	18.9	19.51			Medium Gravelly	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
6482916	19.51	20.12			Medium Gravelly	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6482917	20.12	21.34			Medium Gravelly	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders
6482918	21.34	24.08	Compact		Medium	Gravel	Gravel

## GSI REPORT 1167

## ESB Marino Power Station

## LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 64830 (Company Name: 15 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
6483001	0	.3				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6483002	.3	1.83		Dark Brown	Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6483003	1.83	4.27			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
6483004	4.27	4.57	Very Soft	Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
6483005	4.57	6.4	Very Soft	Grey	Silty Sandy	Silt	Silt
6483006	6.4	7.01			Clayey	Gravel And Silt	Gravel And Silt
6483007	7.01	11.89			Medium	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6483008	11.89	12.5	Compact		Medium	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
6483009	12.5	13.11			Medium	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
6483010	13.11	15.24	Compact		Medium	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
6483011	15.24	15.85			Medium	Gravel	Gravel
6483012	15.85	16.92			Medium to Coarse	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6483013	16.92	17.68	Coarse		Small	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6483014	17.68	18.9	Very Compact		Medium	Gravel	Gravel
6483015	18.9	19.51	Very Compact		Medium	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders
6483016	19.51	20.42	Compact		Small	Gravel	Gravel
6483017	20.42	22.86	Compact		Small	Gravel	Gravel
6483018	22.86	23.47			Medium	Gravel	Gravel
6483019	23.47	24.84	Very Compact		Small	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
6483020	24.84	28.96	Very Compact		Medium Gravelly	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel



GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 97270 (Company Name: 1 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
9727001	0	.15				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727002	.15	2.8			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727003	2.8	4.9	Soft	Grey	Silty	Clay	Clay
9727004	4.9	5.05	Soft	Grey	Organic	Silt	Silt
9727005	5.05	5.2	Coarse		Very Clayey	Gravel	Gravel
9727006	5.2	5.8	Soft	Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727007	5.8	7.1	Loose		Slightly Sandy Clayey	Gravel	Gravel
9727008	7.1	8.9	Soft	Black	Organic	Clay	Clay
9727009	8.9	11	Compact		Coarse	Gravel	Gravel
9727010	11	16.9	Compact		Medium	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727011	16.9	20.5			Medium to Coarse	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders
9727012	20.5	30.8	Compact		Coarse	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders

GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 97271 (Company Name: 2 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
9727101	0	.15			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727102	.15	2.3			Clayey Gravelly	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727103	2.3	3.7	Soft	Brown and Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727104	3.7	4.15	Soft	Grey	Sandy	Silt	Silt
9727105	4.15	4.3	Soft	Grey	Silty	Clay	Clay
9727106	4.3	5.55	Loose		Sandy	Gravel And Silt	Gravel And Silt
9727107	5.55	6.1	Soft	Grey	Organic	Silt And Clay	Silt And Clay
9727108	6.1	7.7	Compact		Sandy	Gravel	Gravel
9727109	7.7	10.9	Compact		Coarse	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
9727110	10.9	16.3	Coarse		Clayey	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727111	16.3	30.5	Compact		Coarse	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders

GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 97272 (Company Name: 3 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
9727201	0	.15				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727202	.15	2				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727203	2	2.7	Soft	Grey	Stony	Silt	Silt
9727204	2.7	4		Dark Grey	Organic	Silt	Silt
9727205	4	5.7	Loose		Medium to Coarse	Gravel	Gravel
9727206	5.7	6	Soft	Dark Grey	Organic gravelly	Clay	Clay
9727207	6	6.5			Fine to Medium	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727208	6.5	7.1		Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727209	7.1	14	Compact		Medium to Coarse	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders
9727210	14	18.3	Stiff	Grey		Clay	Clay
9727211	18.3	18.8	Stiff	Grey	Shelly	Clay	Clay
9727212	18.8	26	Compact		Medium to Coarse	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders

GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 97273 (Company Name: 4 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
9727301	0	.15				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727302	.15	2				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727303	2	3.5	Soft	Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727304	3.5	5	Loose		Clayey	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727305	5	5.8	Soft	Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727306	5.8	6.2			Medium to Coarse	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727307	6.2	7.15	Soft		Gravelly	Silt	Silt
9727308	7.15	8		Dark Grey	Silty Stony	Clay	Clay
9727309	8	10.35	Compact		Medium to Coarse	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders
9727310	10.35	15.7			Fine to Medium	Sand	Sand
9727311	15.7	27	Compact		Coarse Sandy	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders



GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 97274 (Company Name: 5 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
9727401	0	.15				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727402	.15	2			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727403	2	4		Grey	Organic	Silt	Silt
9727404	4	4.6		Dark Grey	Very Silty	Gravel	Gravel
9727405	4.6	6			Medium to Coarse	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727406	6	6.5	Soft	Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727407	6.5	13.7	Coarse		Sandy Gravelly	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders
9727408	13.7	17.5	Stiff	Grey Green	Silty Clayey	Silt And Clay	Silt And Clay
9727409	17.5	27.3	Compact		Coarse Sandy Gravelly	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel

## GSI REPORT 1167

## ESB Marino Power Station

## LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 97275 (Company Name: 6 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
9727501	0	.15				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727502	.15	2			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727503	2	3.15	Soft	Grey Brown	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727504	3.15	4	Soft	Grey	Very Sandy	Silt	Silt
9727505	4	4.9	Loose		Coarse Sandy	Gravel	Gravel
9727506	4.9	5.5	Soft	Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727507	5.5	6.5	Compact		Fine Gravelly	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727508	6.5	8	Soft	Grey	Organic	Silt	Silt
9727509	8	12	Compact		Coarse Sandy Gravelly	Gravel	Gravel
9727510	12	13.3	Compact		Very Coarse	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders
9727511	13.3	15	Very Stiff	Brown	Very Stony	Clay, Cobbles And Boulders	Clay, Cobbles And Boulders
9727512	15	15.6			Very Coarse Gravelly	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
9727513	15.6	27	Very Compact		Coarse Sandy	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders

GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 97276 (Company Name: 7 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
9727601	0	.15				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727602	.15	2.6			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727603	2.6	4.65	Very Soft	Grey Brown	Organic	Silt And Clay	Silt And Clay
9727604	4.65	5.3	Loose		Coarse Sandy Silty	Silt	Silt
9727605	5.3	6		Grey	Gravelly	Silt	Silt
9727606	6	7	Loose		Fine to Coarse	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727607	7	7.8		Grey	Slightly Sandy Silty	Silt	Silt
9727608	7.8	10.2	Compact		Coarse	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
9727609	10.2	11	Coarse		Sandy	Gravel	Gravel
9727610	11	14.65	Compact		Very Coarse	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
9727611	14.65	16.4	Stiff	Grey	Clayey	Clay	Clay
9727612	16.4	17.3	Stiff	Grey	Silty Clayey	Clay	Clay
9727613	17.3	18.8	Very Stiff	Light Brown	Silty, Very Stony	Clay, Cobbles And Boulders	Clay, Cobbles And Boulders
9727614	18.8	27	Compact		Very Coarse Sandy	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders

GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 97277 (Company Name: 8 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
9727701	0	.15			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727702	.15	2				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727703	2	4.3	Soft	Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727704	4.3	5.8	Loose		Coarse Silty	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727705	5.8	6.75	Loose		Fine Silty	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727706	6.75	7.4		Grey	Organic	Gravel And Silt	Gravel And Silt
9727707	7.4	14	Compact		Very Coarse Sandy	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders
9727708	14	18.7	Stiff	Grey Green	Clayey Silty	Clay And Silt	Clay And Silt
9727709	18.7	19.05				Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727710	19.05	19.7	Stiff	Grey	Silty Clayey	Clay	Clay
9727711	19.7	21.6	Stiff	Brown	Silty Clayey	Silt And Clay	Silt And Clay
9727712	21.6	23.7	Stiff	Green	Very Silty	Clay	Clay
9727713	23.7	29	Compact		Very Coarse Sandy	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders



GSi REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 97278 (Company Name: 9 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
9727801	0	.15			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727802	.15	2.8			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727803	2.8	3.45	Soft	Grey	Very Silty	Clay	Clay
9727804	3.45	4.9	Soft	Grey	Silty Stony	Silt And Stones	Silt And Stones
9727805	4.9	5.3	Firm	Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727806	5.3	7.45	Loose		Medium to Coarse	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727807	7.45	8.3	Firm	Grey	Clayey	Silt	Silt
9727808	8.3	10.8	Compact		Coarse Sandy	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
9727809	10.8	12.8	Compact		Coarse Gravelly	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders	Gravel, Cobbles And Boulders
9727810	12.8	14.15	Very Stiff	Light Brown	Sandy Clayey	Clay, Cobbles And Boulders	Clay, Cobbles And Boulders
9727811	14.15	14.6		Grey	Silty	Gravel And Boulders	Gravel And Boulders
9727812	14.6	17	Compact		Medium to Coarse	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders
9727813	17	30	Very Compact		Medium to Coarse	Sand, Gravel And Boulders	Sand, Gravel And Boulders

GSI REPORT 1167

ESB Marino Power Station

LAYERS FOR BOREHOLE 97279 (Company Name: 10 )

LAYER	TOP	BASE	STRENGTH	COLOUR	MINORLITH	MAJORLITH	INTERPRETATION
9727901	0	.15			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727902	.15	2.7			Clayey	Fill - Made Ground	Fill - Made Ground
9727903	2.7	4.35	Soft	Grey	Silty	Silt	Silt
9727904	4.35	6	Loose	Grey	Very Sandy	Silt	Silt
9727905	6	6.5	Loose		Medium to Coarse	Gravel	Gravel
9727906	6.5	8.1	Loose		Very Sandy Silty	Gravel	Gravel
9727907	8.1	11.25	Compact		Fine to Coarse	Gravel	Gravel
9727908	11.25	15.6	Compact		Very Coarse Sandy	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles
9727909	15.6	16	Compact		Coarse Gravelly	Sand And Gravel	Sand And Gravel
9727910	16	30	Compact		Coarse Sandy Gravelly	Gravel And Cobbles	Gravel And Cobbles





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# APPENDIX G

## IRISH WATER RISK ASSESSMENT CORRESPONDENCE





**From:** [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Wednesday 19 February 2020 12:34  
**To:** [REDACTED] (ESB Networks)  
**Cc:** HQDWcompliance ; [REDACTED] ; [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** RE: ESB enquiry regarding risk to water supply from cable fluid leaks

Dear [REDACTED]

Further to your query (within the attached email), we have examined the locations within your interactive map and cross referenced against the results from our regulatory monitoring programme for **Total Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons** (Total PAHs) and **Benzene**, from 2014 to date. Without knowing the exact chemical composition of the oil used to fill ESB cables, these are the closest parameters we can find from our monitoring programme that would be representative of potential oil contamination.

For the relevant supplies within the Greater Dublin Area, we have recorded zero exceedances of the parametric value (i.e. legally allowable limit) for Total PAHs (which is 0.1µg/L) and Benzene (which is 1µg/L) within this period. The same is true for the Cork City area.

A summary of these results are collated in the following table

Location Assessed	Number of Samples tested for PAH	Number of exceedances for PAH	Number of Detections* for PAH	Number of Samples tested for Benzene	Number of exceedances for Benzene	Number of Detections* for Benzene
Greater Dublin Area	981	0	15 (Range detected 0.01-0.04µg/L)	980	0	2 (Range detected 0.1-0.4µg/L)
Cork City	61	0	1 (Result: 0.02µg/L)	61	0	0

\* **Detections** – where the result was above the limit of detection for the test in question, i.e. the test returned an actual concentration of the analyte

These results (which are from samples taken at the customer tap) would not indicate that leaks from oil filled cables have contaminated the drinking water supply for these areas, or at least to an extent where any contamination arising has resulted in a breach of the parametric value for PAHs and Benzene.

Notwithstanding what these results indicate, oil contamination in drinking water is a **serious public health matter**, and every effort should be made to ensure the likelihood of oil leaks from ESB cables coming into contact with water pipes is minimised to the **lowest possible extent**. Whilst our water mains are pressurised, should pressure levels drop for any reason (nearby burst for example),



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contaminated groundwater could potentially infiltrate into our mains. Benzene in particular could also pose a risk to our PVC and Polyethylene pipes.

I trust this analysis and commentary is sufficient for your risk assessment.

Regards,

[Redacted]

*Drinking Water Compliance Lead  
Environmental Regulation*

**Uisce  ireann**

Teach Colvill, 24-26 Sr id Thalb id, Balie  tha Cliath 1

**Irish Water**

Colvill House, 24-26 Talbot Street, Dublin 1, Ireland

[Redacted]

**Pesticide awareness** – the protective foil of a pesticide container can contain enough product to cause a pesticide exceedance along a 30km stretch of a stream!



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# APPENDIX G

## IRISH WATER RISK ASSESSMENT CORRESPONDENCE



**From:** John Leamy  
**Sent:** Wednesday 19 February 2020 12:34  
**To:** Arthur. Robert (ESB Networks)  
**Cc:** HQDWcompliance ; Niall Horgan ; Katherine Walshe  
**Subject:** RE: ESB enquiry regarding risk to water supply from cable fluid leaks

Dear Robert,

Further to your query (within the attached email), we have examined the locations within your interactive map and cross referenced against the results from our regulatory monitoring programme for **Total Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons** (Total PAHs) and **Benzene**, from 2014 to date. Without knowing the exact chemical composition of the oil used to fill ESB cables, these are the closest parameters we can find from our monitoring programme that would be representative of potential oil contamination.

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These results (which are from samples taken at the customer tap) would not indicate that leaks from oil filled cables have contaminated the drinking water supply for these areas, or at least to an extent where any contamination arising has resulted in a breach of the parametric value for PAHs and Benzene.

Notwithstanding what these results indicate, oil contamination in drinking water is a **serious public health matter**, and every effort should be made to ensure the likelihood of oil leaks from ESB cables coming into contact with water pipes is minimised to the **lowest possible extent**. Whilst our water mains are pressurised, should pressure levels drop for any reason (nearby burst for example),





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contaminated groundwater could potentially infiltrate into our mains. Benzene in particular could also pose a risk to our PVC and Polyethylene pipes.

I trust this analysis and commentary is sufficient for your risk assessment.

Regards,

**John Leamy**  
*Drinking Water Compliance Lead*  
*Environmental Regulation*

**Uisce  ireann**  
Teach Colvill, 24-26 Sr id Thalb id, Balie  tha Cliath 1  
**Irish Water**  
Colvill House, 24-26 Talbot Street, Dublin 1, Ireland



**Pesticide awareness** – the protective foil of a pesticide container can contain enough product to cause a pesticide exceedance along a 30km stretch of a stream!