## BS EN 1997 – WHERE ARE WE WITH EUROCODE 7?

David Norbury Director - David Norbury Ltd

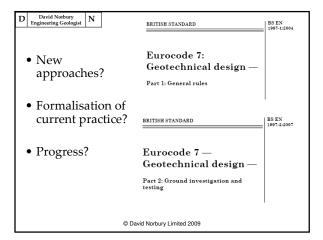
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The Eurocode scream!

Or is this an opportunity?



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Eurocode 7 (EN 1997)

• Part 1 published 2004

- National Annex published

• Part 2 published 2007

- NA public comment closed. Publication soon

• National Standards can coexist with EN 1997 until March 2010

• After that – withdrawal or supercession

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EC 7 Part 2 1 General 2 Planning of GI Soil and rock sampling and groundwater measurements 4 Field tests in soil and rock 5 Laboratory tests on soil and rock Ground Investigation report + NATIONAL ANNEX Annexes - A - B Planning - C - K Field Testing - L - W Laboratory testing

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### EC 7 Part 2

- 1. General
- 2. Planning of GI
- 3. Soil and rock sampling and groundwater measurements
- 4. Field tests in soil and rock
- 5. Laboratory tests on soil and rock
- 6. Ground Investigation report
  PLUS:

ANNEXES A to X

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#### AIM OF INVESTIGATIONS

• Geotechnical investigations shall provide sufficient data concerning the ground and the ground-water conditions at and around the construction site for a proper description of the essential ground properties and a reliable assessment of the characteristic values of the ground parameters to be used in design calculations

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#### INVESTIGATION POINTS SPACING

Structur	e/example	Spacing	Arrangement	
High-ris	e and industrial	15m - 40m	Grid	
Large-ar	ea	60m	Grid	
Linear	roads, railways, channels, pipelines, dikes, tunnels, retaining walls	20 - 200m	-	
Special	bridges, stacks, machinery foundations	2-6	Per foundation	
Dams and weirs		25 - 75m	Along vertical sections	

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INVESTIGATION DEPTHS

# SHALLOW FOUNDATIONS

• For high-rise and civil  $z \ge 6m$ ,  $z \ge 3.0 b$ engineering projects

· For raft foundations  $z \ge 1.5 b$ 

• On competent strata with known geology z may be reduced to 2m

• With uncertain geology, at least one borehole should go to z ≥ 5m

where

z is depth of investigation below base of foundation

- b is width of foundation

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# INVESTIGATION DEPTHS PILE FOUNDATIONS

• Depth of investigation points

 $z \ge 5m$ ,  $z \ge b$ ,  $z \ge 3D_b$ 

• On competent strata

z may be reduced to 2m

with known geology

where

• With uncertain geology, at least one borehole should go to  $z_a \ge 5m$ 

 z is depth of investigation below lowest point of foundation

 b is width of group (smaller side) - Db is base diameter

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# NUMBERS OF TESTS – per stratum

Test	Range	No	Medium	Extensive	
		experience	experience	experience	
PSD		4 – 6		2 - 4	
Water content	nt All samples of Qua		es of Quality C	ity Class 1 to 3	
Strength Index		All samples of Quality Class 1			
Consistency Limits		3-5		1 - 3	
Density	>0.02 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	4	3	2	
	<0.02 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>	3	2	1	
c <sub>u</sub>	Max > 2 min	6	4	3	
u u	Max < 1.25 min	3	2	1	
Φ	r < 0.95	4	3	2	
	r > 0.98	2	1	1	

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#### REPORTING

- Geotechnical Design Report
- GDR

- Part 1, 2.8
  - The Geotechnical Design Report (GDR) shall record the assumptions, data, methods of calculation and results of the verification of safety and serviceability
- Geotechnical Investigation Report GIR
- Part 2, 6
  - The GIR will comprise part of the GDR

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# GROUND INVESTIGATION REPORT

- The results of a geotechnical investigation shall be compiled in the Ground Investigation Report
- The GIR shall consist of:
  - a presentation of all available geotechnical information including geological features and relevant data;
  - a geotechnical evaluation of the information, stating the assumptions made in the interpretation of the test results.
- · The GIR may include derived values.
- The GIR shall state known limitations of the results.
- The GIR should propose necessary further field and laboratory investigations, with comments justifying the need for this further work.

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#### **PRESENTATION**

- The presentation of geotechnical information shall include documentation of the methods, procedures and results including all relevant reports of:
  - desk studies
  - field reconnaissance
  - field investigations, such as sampling and measurement
  - field tests
- laboratory tests
- The results of the field and laboratory investigations shall be presented and reported according to the requirements defined in the EN and/or ISO standards applied in the investigations

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#### THE EUROCODE 7 SUITE

- THE ATTACHMENTS
- A series of Standards on:

Execution of geotechnical works
Qualifications
Drilling and sampling
Field tests
Laboratory tests

Soil and rock description and classification

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### **STANDARDS**

- 22475 SAMPLING METHODS AND GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENT
- MEASUREMENT
   22476 FIELD TESTING
- 22477 GEOTECHNICAL STRUCTURE TESTS
- 22282 GEO-HYDRAULIC TESTS
   17892 - LABORATORY
- TESTING

   14688 & 14689 SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION
- /1 Technical principles for execution
- /2 Qualification criteria for enterprises and personnel TS
- /3 Conformity assessments of enterprises and personnel by third parties – TS

PUBLISHED

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# INFORMATION BEFORE SAMPLING AND MEASUREMENT

- At least the following information **shall** be available before starting
- a) objective of the sampling and measurements
- b) **location** of the planned boreholes or excavations or groundwater measurements
- c) **orientation**, inclination and acceptable deviations in boreholes
- d) surveying requirements, and expected geological and hydrogeological conditions
- e) required accuracy and uncertainty of measurements
- f) frequency of measurements
- g) environmental and safety risks
- h) **possible risks**, e.g. services, traffic, ordnance, contamination © David Norbury Limited 2009

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# INFORMATION BEFORE SAMPLING AND MEASUREMENT

- i) planned depths of boreholes and/or excavations
- j) sampling method and sampling category intended
- k) requirements on sample and hole numbering
- l) sample handling, storage and transport intended
- m) in situ tests intended
- n) hole completion method and reinstatement
- o) environmental care
- p) emergency arrangements
- q) name of contact person
- r) the planned flow of information

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## SAMPLE QUALITY CLASSES

- All samples are "disturbed" at least to some extent
- Category A sampling methods
  - "no" disturbance of structure, void ratio, water content or chemistry
  - eg thin wall pushed, rotary core or block samples
- Category B sampling methods
  - Constituents in original proportions and water content
  - General arrangement of constituents and layers intact
  - eg thick walled driven, Mostap
- Category C sampling methods
  - Structure, layers and water content changed
  - eg SPTs, window samples, bulk bags, grab samples
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#### **USE OF SAMPLES**

Sample category	A	A, B	A, B, C
Type of soil	Y	Y	Y
Sequence of layers	Y	Y	Y
Strata boundaries	Y	Y	
Water content	Y	Y	
Index, PSD	Y	Y	
Density, strength, permeability	Y	U100 = Class B	
Compressibility, shear strength	Y		

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## COMPETENCE – 22475/2 AUDIT – 22475/3

- Defines the required competencies of the
  - Responsible Expert
  - Qualified Driller
  - Enterprise (or company)
- Frequency of third party assessment

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#### **STANDARDS**

- 22475 SAMPLING METHODS AND GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENT
- 22476 FIELD TESTING
- 22477 GEOTECHNICAL STRUCTURE TESTS
- 22282 GEO-HYDRAULIC TESTS
- 17892 LABORATORY TESTING
- 14688 & 14689 SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION
- /1 Cone penetration tests
- /2 Dynamic probing
- /3 Standard Penetration test IMP

IMP

- /4 Menard Pressuremeter
- /5 Flexible dilatometer
- /6 Self boring p/meter
- /7 Borehole Jacking test
- /8 Full displacement p/meter
- /9 Field vane test
- /10 Weight sounding test TS
- /11 Flat dilatometer test TS
- /12 Mechanical CPT cone
- /13 Plate Loading test

## 22476/2 and /3 - DYNAMIC PROBING and SPT

- IMPLEMENTED 2007
- BS1377 Part 9 Clause 3.2 (DP) and
- BS1377 Part 9 Clause 3.3 (SPT)

#### WERE WITHDRAWN

Do not refer to these

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#### HAMMER CALIBRATION

- Energy ratio = % ratio of actual to theoretical energy of the hammer
- Energy losses occur. Therefore the energy ratio of the equipment has to be known if the N values are going to be used for the quantitative evaluation of foundations or comparison of
- A certificate of the calibration of the energy ratio immediately below the driving head or anvil shall be available
- Q what use are designers going to make of Er?

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#### **STANDARDS**

- 22475 SAMPLING METHODS AND GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENT
- 22476 FIELD TESTING 22477 - GEOTECHNICAL STRUCTURE TESTS
- 17892 LABORATORY TESTING
- 14688 & 14689 SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION
- Pile tests
- /1 Static axial compression Voted WD
- /2 Static axial tension WD
- /3 Transverse tension
- /4 Dynamic axial compression WD

Voted WD

- 22282 GEO-HYDRAULIC /5 Testing of anchorages TESTS /6 Testing of nails
  - /7 Testing of reinforced fill WD
  - /8 Statnamic testing New item

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#### **STANDARDS**

- 22475 SAMPLING METHODS AND GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENT
- 22476 FIELD TESTING
- 22477 GEOTECHNICAL STRUCTURE TESTS
- 22282 GEO-HYDRAULIC TESTS
- 17892 LABORATORY TESTING
- 14688 & 14689 SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION
- /1 General rules
- /2 Water permeability test in borehole without packer
- /3 Water pressure test in rock
- /4 Pumping tests
- /5 Infiltrometer tests
- /6 Closed packer systems

**ENQUIRY CARRIED OUT IN 2008** 

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### **STANDARDS**

- 22475 SAMPLING METHODS AND GROUNDWATER
- MEASUREMENT 22476 - FIELD TESTING
- 22477 GEOTECHNICAL STRUCTURE TESTS
- 22282 GEO-HYDRAULIC TESTS 17892 - LABORATORY

TESTING

- 14688 & 14689 SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION
- /1 Water content
- /2 Density of fine grained soils
- /3 Density of solid particles
- /4 Particle size distribution
- /5 Oedometer test
- /6 Fall cone test
- /7 Compression test
- /8 Unconsolidated triaxial test
- /9 Consolidated triaxial test
- /10 Direct shear test
- /11 Permeability test /12Atterberg limits
- ALL TS being published in UK

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#### **STANDARDS**

- 22475 SAMPLING METHODS AND GROUNDWATER MEASUREMENT
- 22476 FIELD TESTING
- 22477 GEOTECHNICAL STRUCTURE TESTS 22282 - GEO-HYDRAULIC TESTS
- 17892 LABORATORY TESTING
- 14688 & 14689 SOIL AND ROCK DESCRIPTION

14688 - SOILS

/1 Description 2002 /2 Classification 2003

14689 - ROCKS /1 Description and Classification 2004

**IMPLEMENTED** 

#### **SOIL DESCRIPTION**

- Improvements by defining all terms
- No word order prescribed
- No % terms for secondary constituents
- Plasticity terms included low and high
- 'silty CLAY' and 'clayey SILT' replace 'CLAY/SILT'
- More organic soils terms
- Six angularity terms
- Consistency terms by hand test only = CHANGE
- Some other differences but no conflict

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#### **ROCK DESCRIPTION**

- · Improvements by defining all terms
- Terms generally ISRM, not BS

Strength terms

Roughness terms

Aperture terms

• Weathering classifications are those discarded in 1999

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## ROCK STRENGTH q<sub>u</sub>, MPa

**TERM** 

- Extremely weak 0.6 1.0 in UK
- 2007
- Very weak
- 1 − 5
- <1.25
- Weak
- 1.25 5 • 5 – 12.5

1999

- Medium strong 25 – 50
- 12.5 50

- Strong
- 50 100 • 50 - 100
- Very strong • 100 – 250
- 100 200
- Extremely strong > 250
- > 200

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#### **CURRENT SITUATION**

Over the next few years, there are a large number of mostly normative new Standards coming out which have to be implemented and followed

Progress being tracked on www.drnorbury.co.uk

Practitioners will now need many Standards to hand to ensure their practice is compliant.

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### **IMPLEMENTATION**

- New Standards be aware of existence
  - read and understand
- Update specification clauses
- Inform and Train staff Notify clients
- Deploy procedures into practice
- Update recording and reporting templates
- · Adjust interpretation routines as necessary
- Implementation achieved months?

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David Norbury Engineering Geologist N **HOW MANY STANDARDS?** TOTAL Eurocodes EC 0 - 9 12345678910 Eurocode 7 Parts 1 - 2 2 12 National Annexes 12 4 **Execution Standards** 123456789101112 16 Test Standards 22475 19 123 22476 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 32 22477  $1\,2\,3\,4\,5\,6\,7\,8$ 40 22282 123456 46 17892 123456789101112 58 14688  $1\,2\,3$ 61 YES THAT IS 61 © David Norbury Limited 2009

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# **Impact of Eurocode 7 Part 2**

"...the greater general emphasis on the assessment of deformation is likely to lead to a greater need for SI providers to consider ground deformation parameters"

- Opportunity to raise standards in scope and precise targeting of investigation and its aims
- Go out and communicate with clients
- Improve market for technical work quality